

Exploring QCD with Jet Substructure Measurements

Workshop of the APS Topical Group on Hadronic Physics 2025

Dhanush Hangal

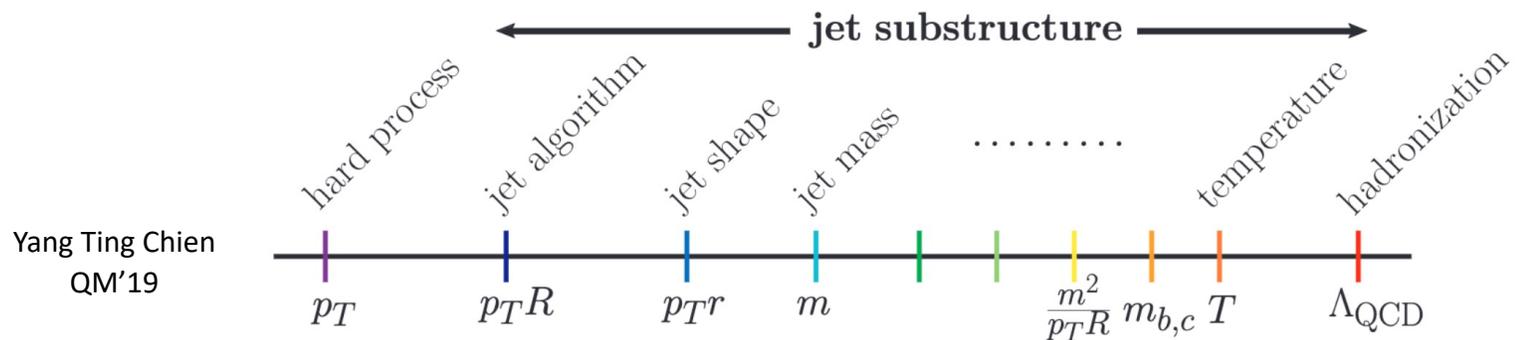
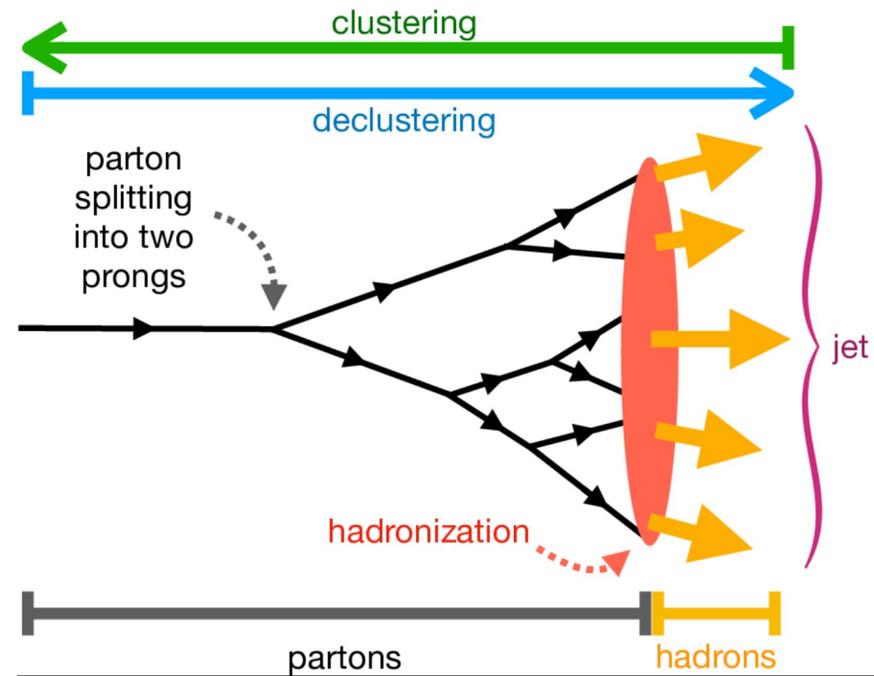
March 15, 2025



Why Jets?

- Jets are rich objects whose formation involves rich QCD dynamics

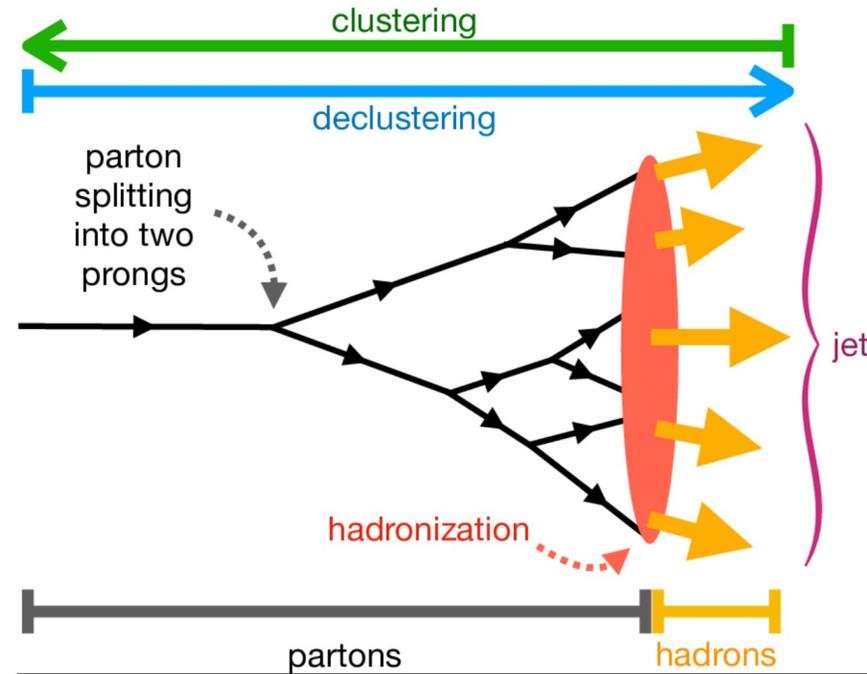
arXiv:2303.13347



Jet Substructure: Powerful tools in QCD

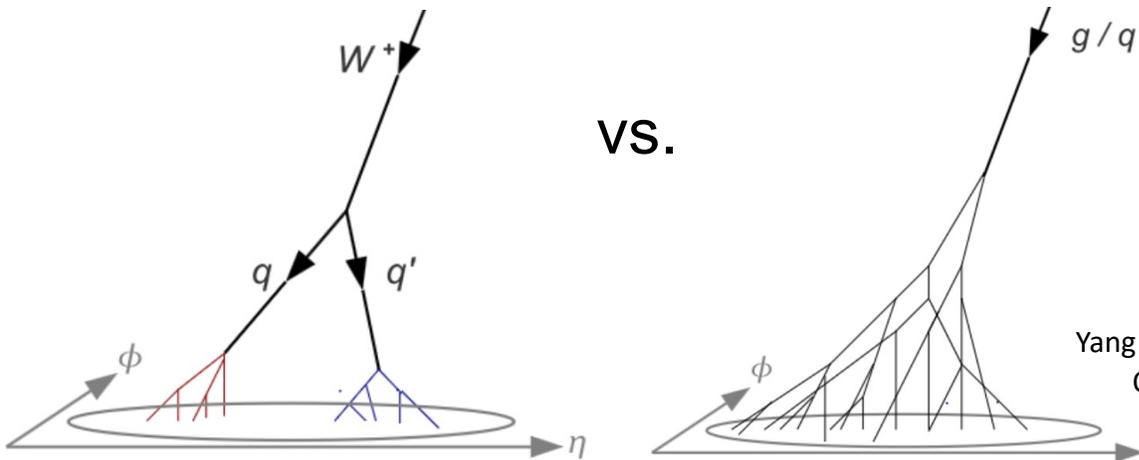
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- Jets are rich objects whose formation involves rich QCD dynamics
- Jet Substructure first used to tag and differentiate boosted objects from QCD jets

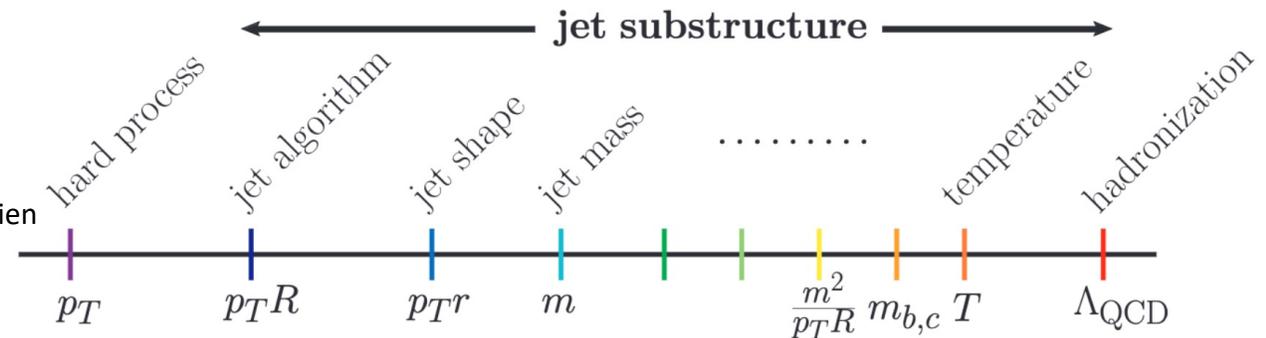


JHEP 1103:015.2011

VS.



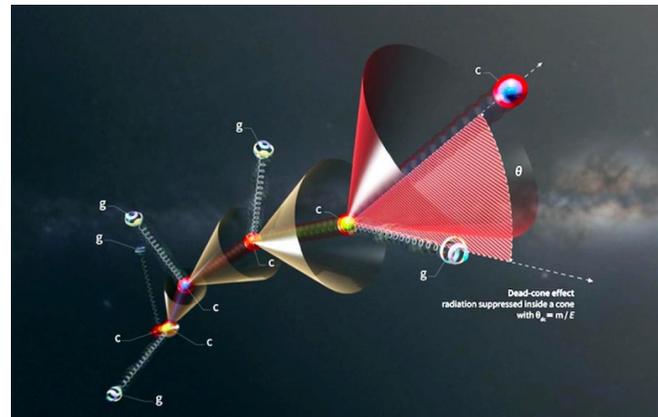
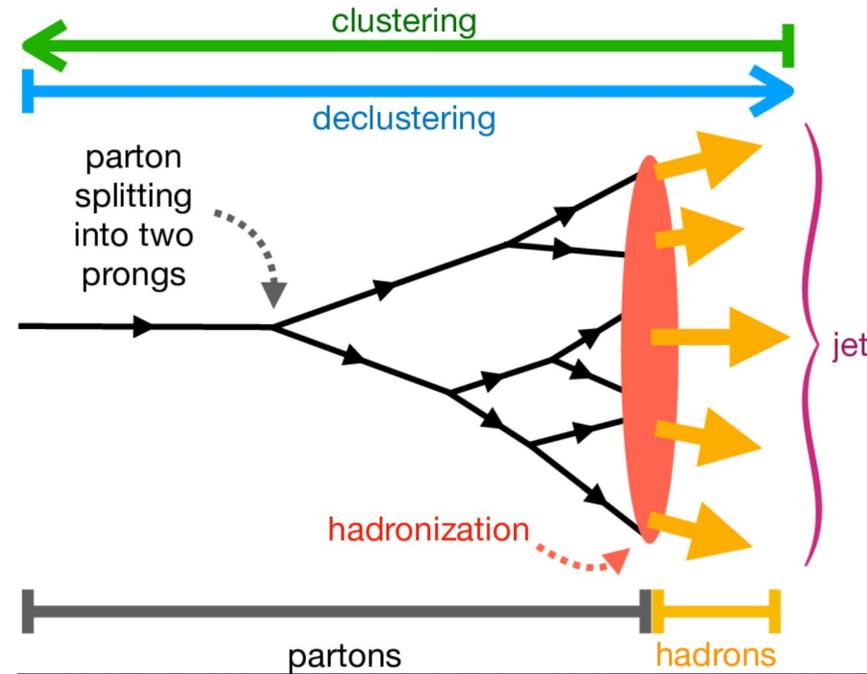
Yang Ting Chien
QM'19



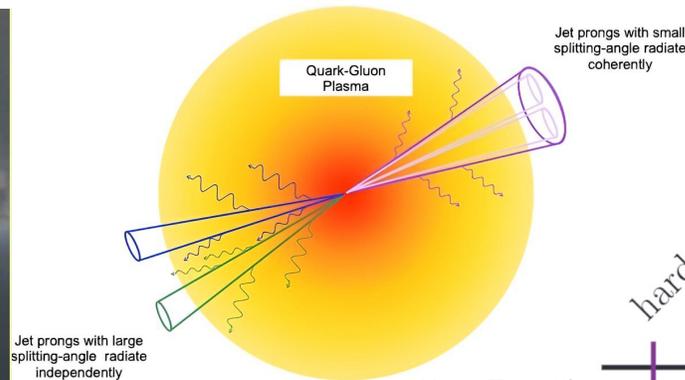
Jet Substructure: Powerful tools in QCD

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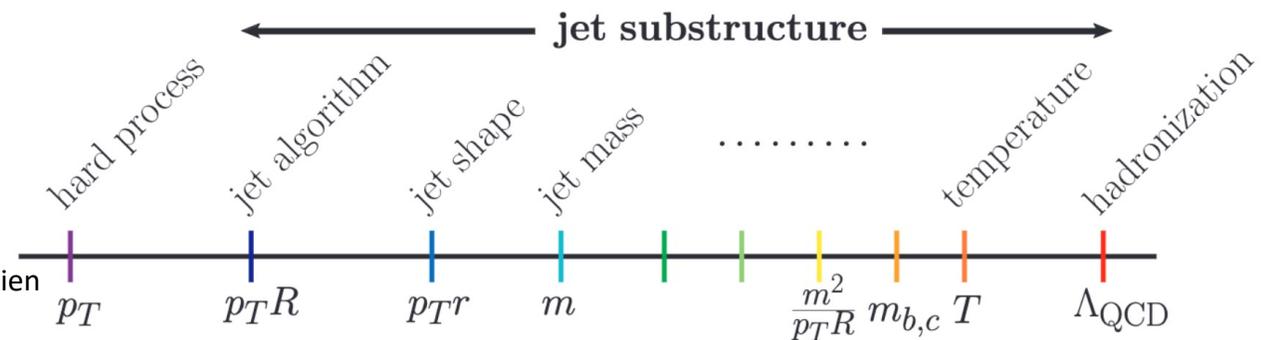
- Jets are rich objects whose formation involves rich QCD dynamics
- Jet Substructure first used to tag and differentiate boosted objects from QCD jets
- Jet substructure has since been critical in analyzing and studying
 - Parton Showers and hadronization processes
 - Heavy flavor physics
 - Quark-Gluon Plasma physics among many others!



[ALICE 2022]

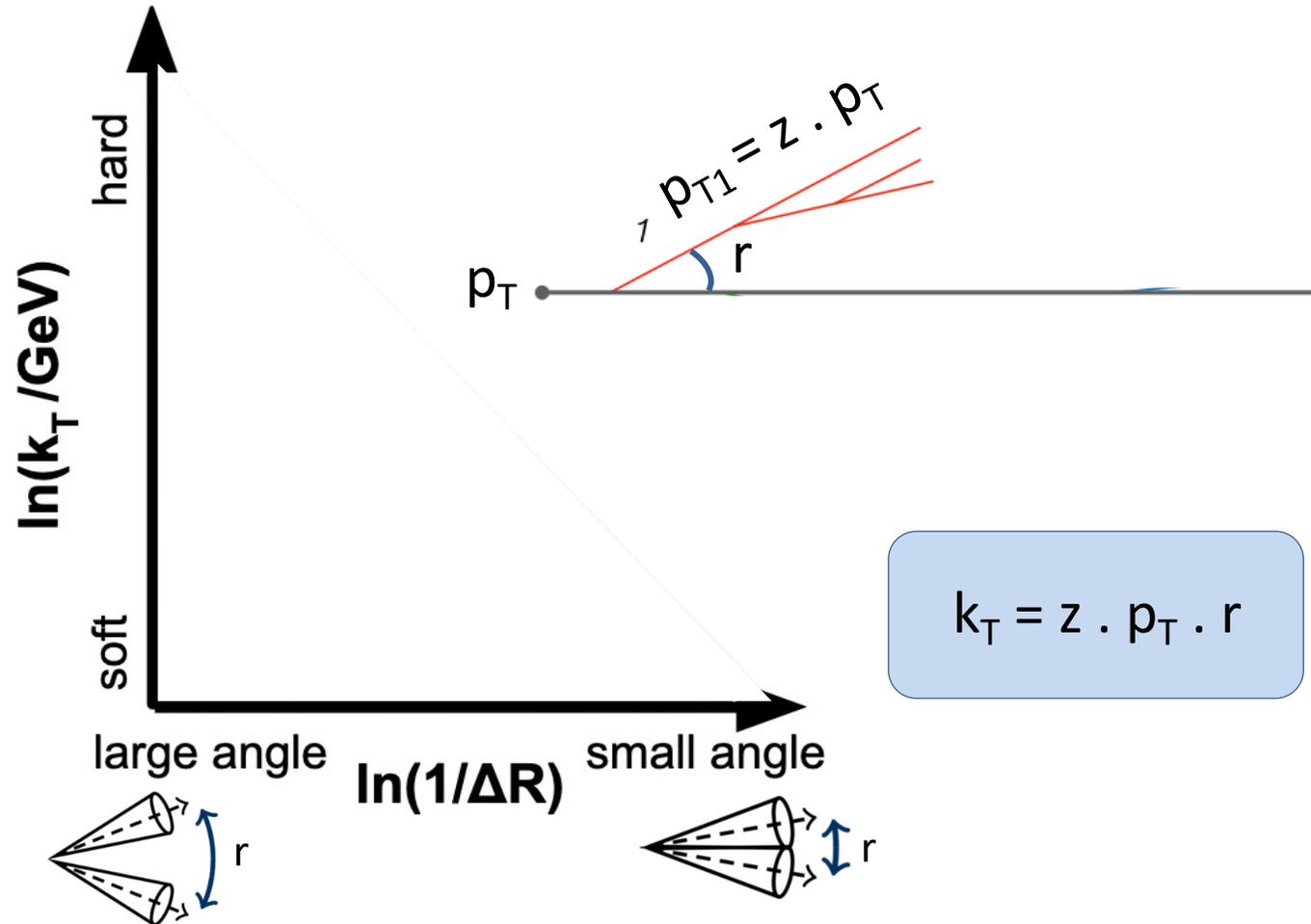


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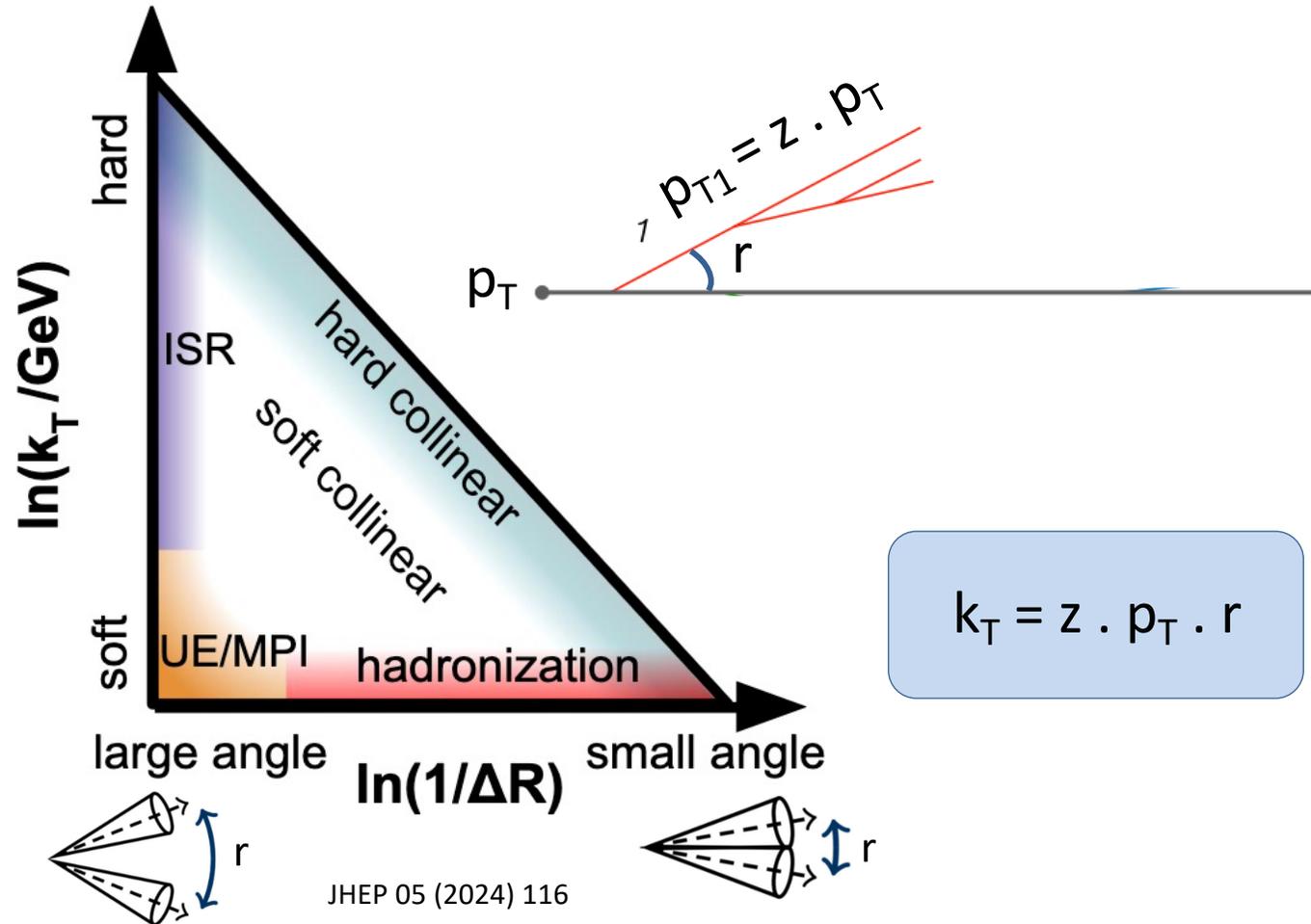
Mapping the Evolution of a Jet

JHEP12(2018)064



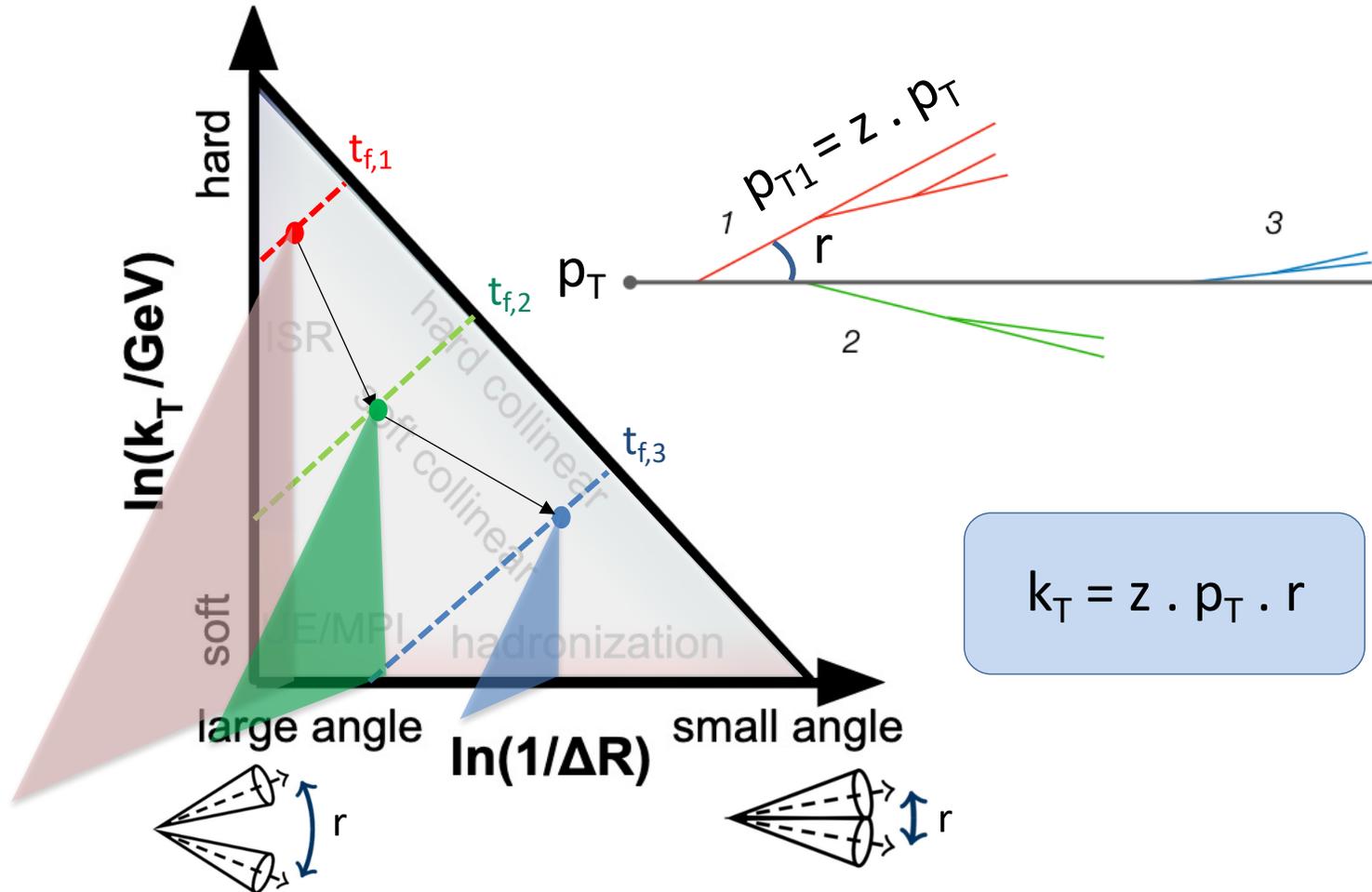
$$k_T = z \cdot p_T \cdot r$$

The (Primary) Lund Jet Plane



JHEP 05 (2024) 116

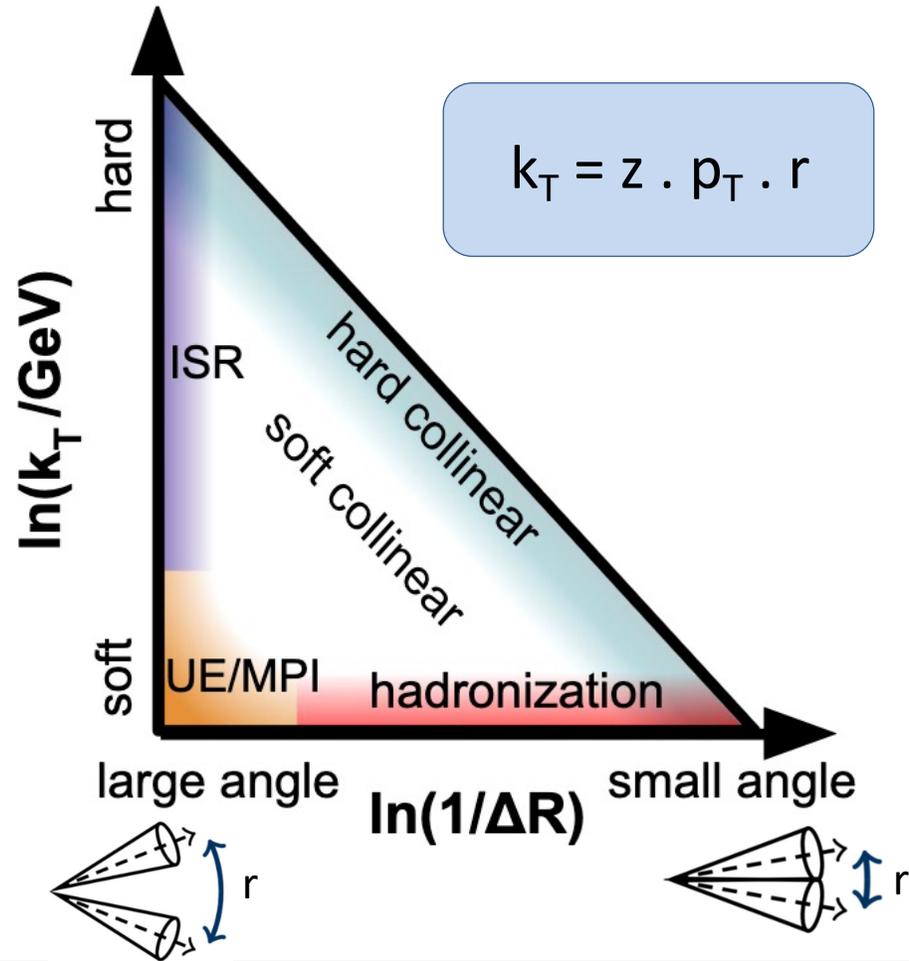
The Lund Jet Plane



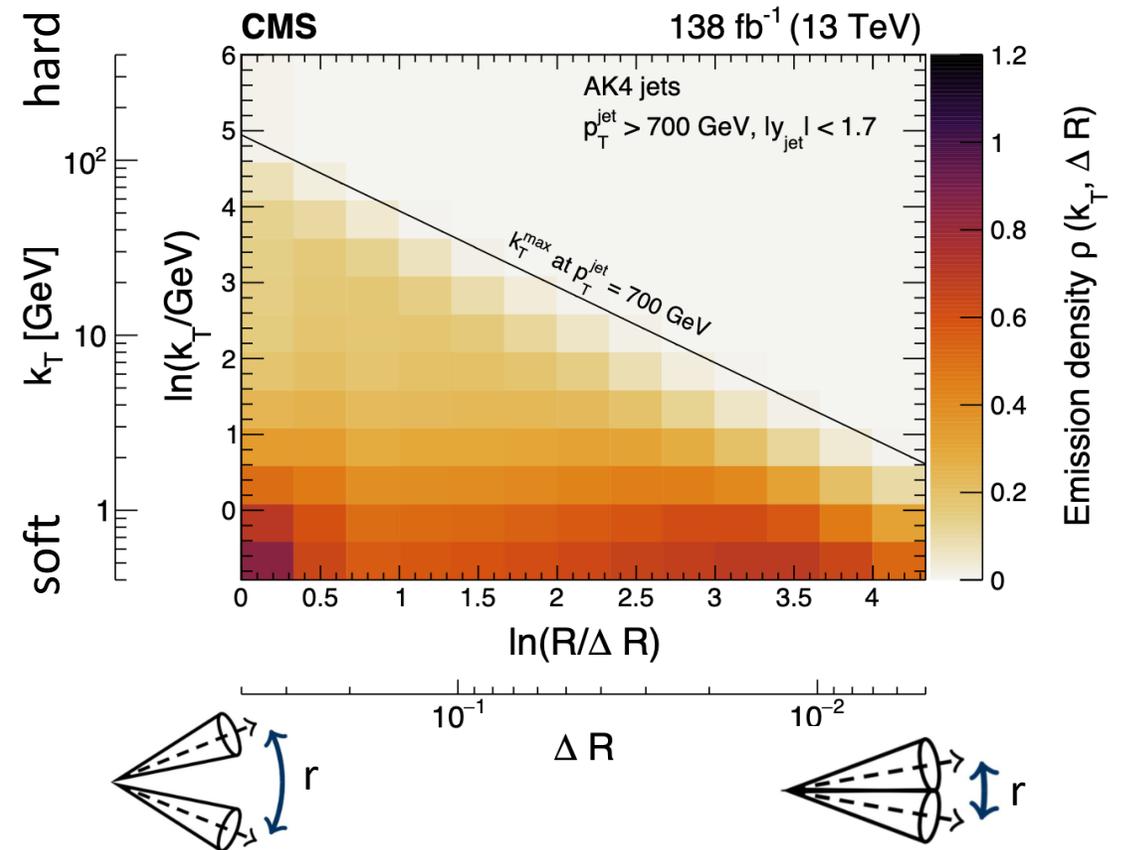
Each given emission creates new phase space (a triangular leaf) for further emissions.

$$k_T = z \cdot p_T \cdot r$$

The Lund Jet Plane

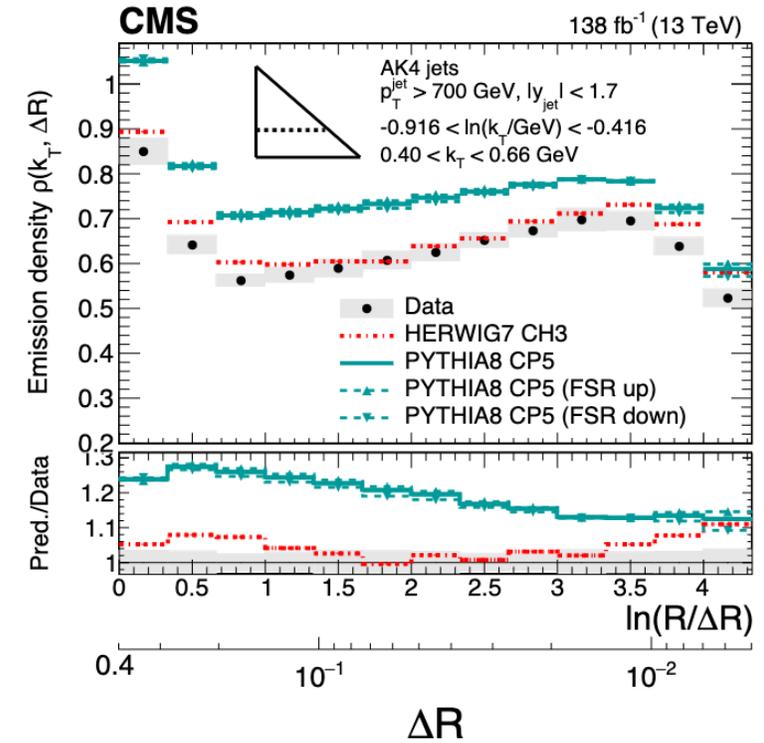
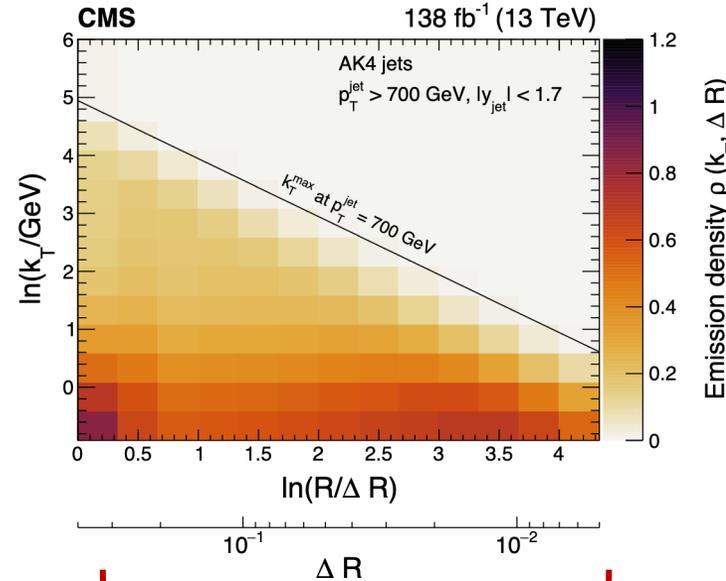
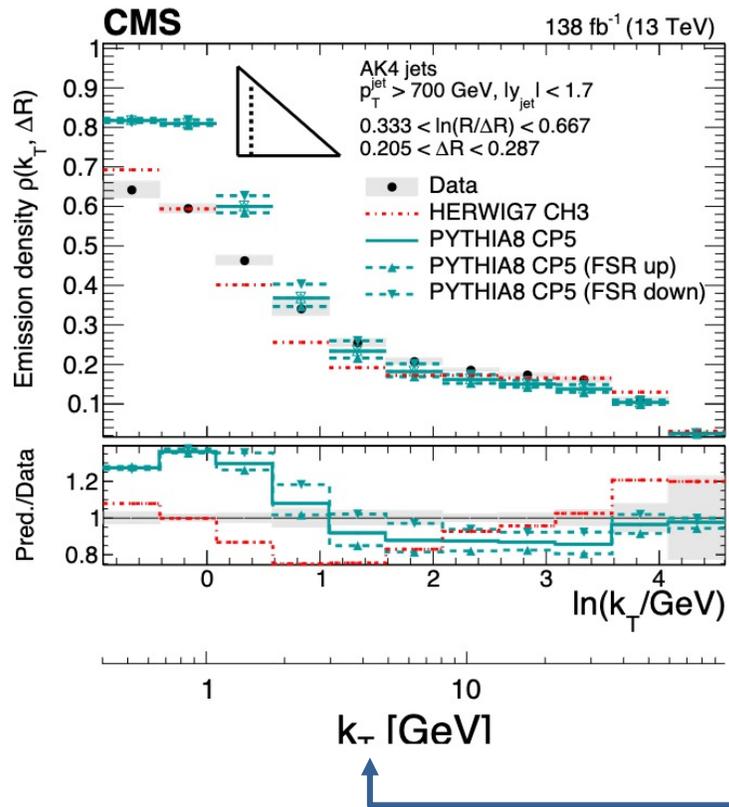


Unfolded measurements of the Primary Lund Jet plane in pp collisions



The Lund Jet Plane Projections

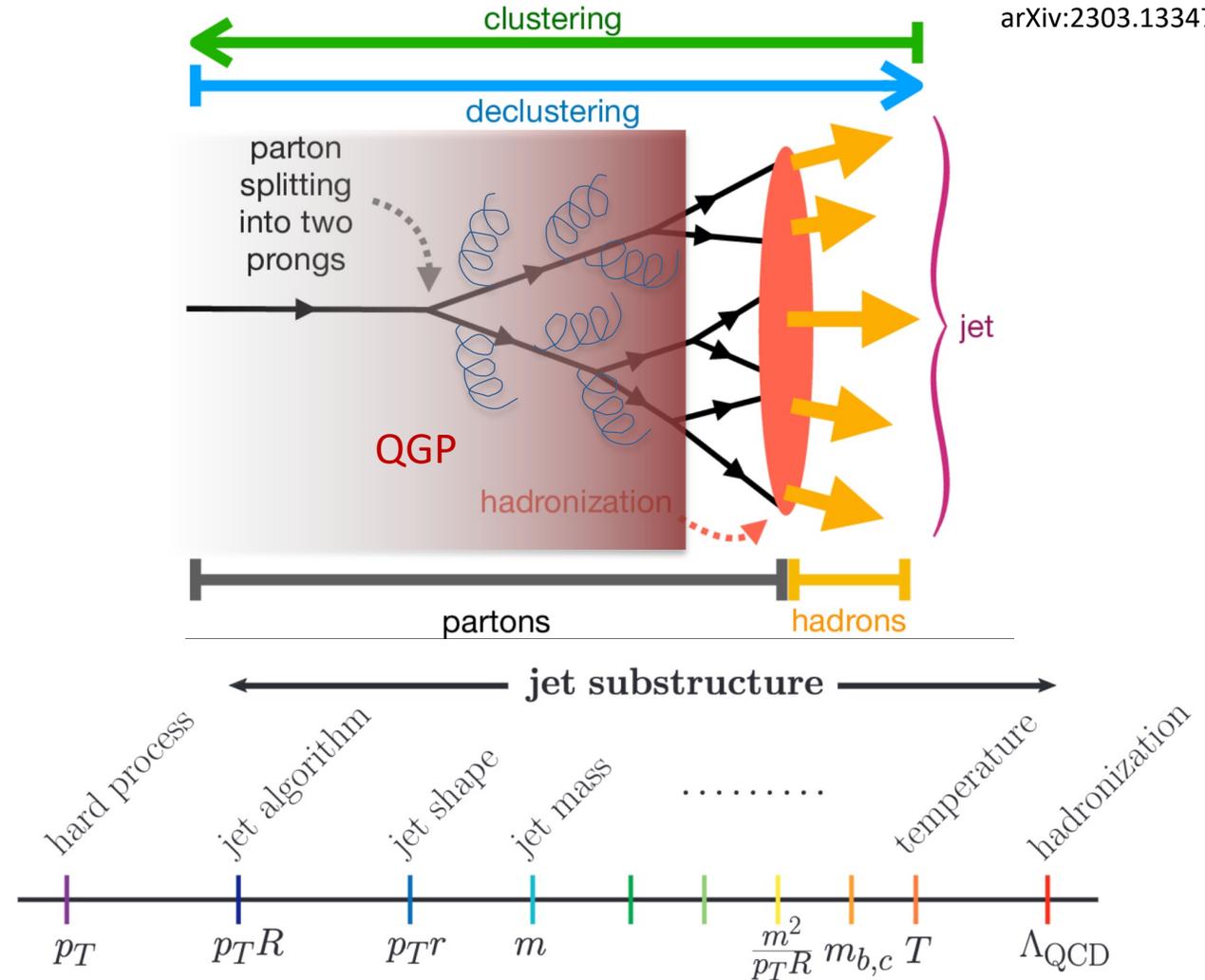
Unfolded measurements of the Primary Lund Jet plane in pp collisions



Jets in Heavy-Ion Collisions

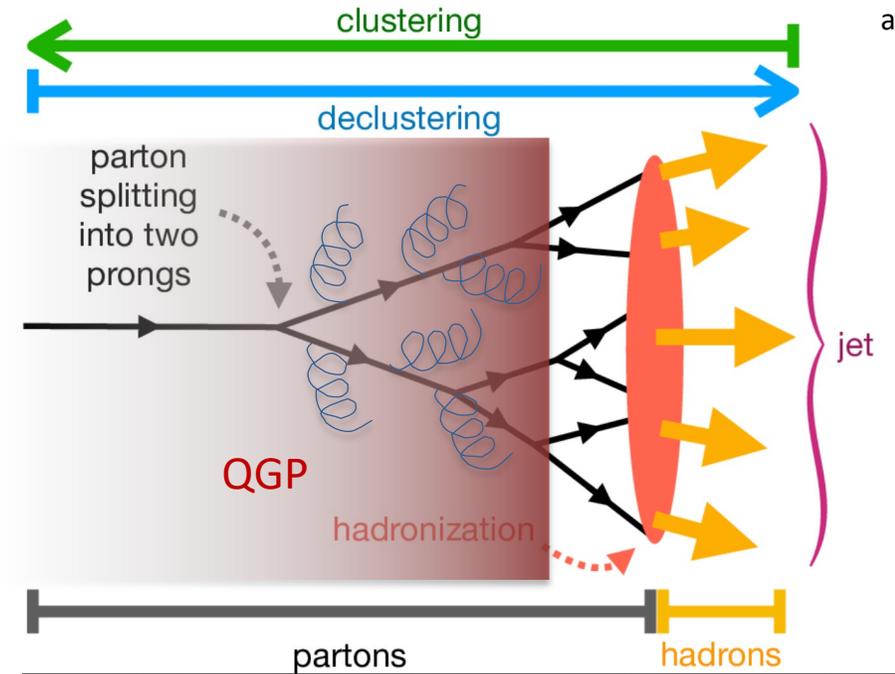
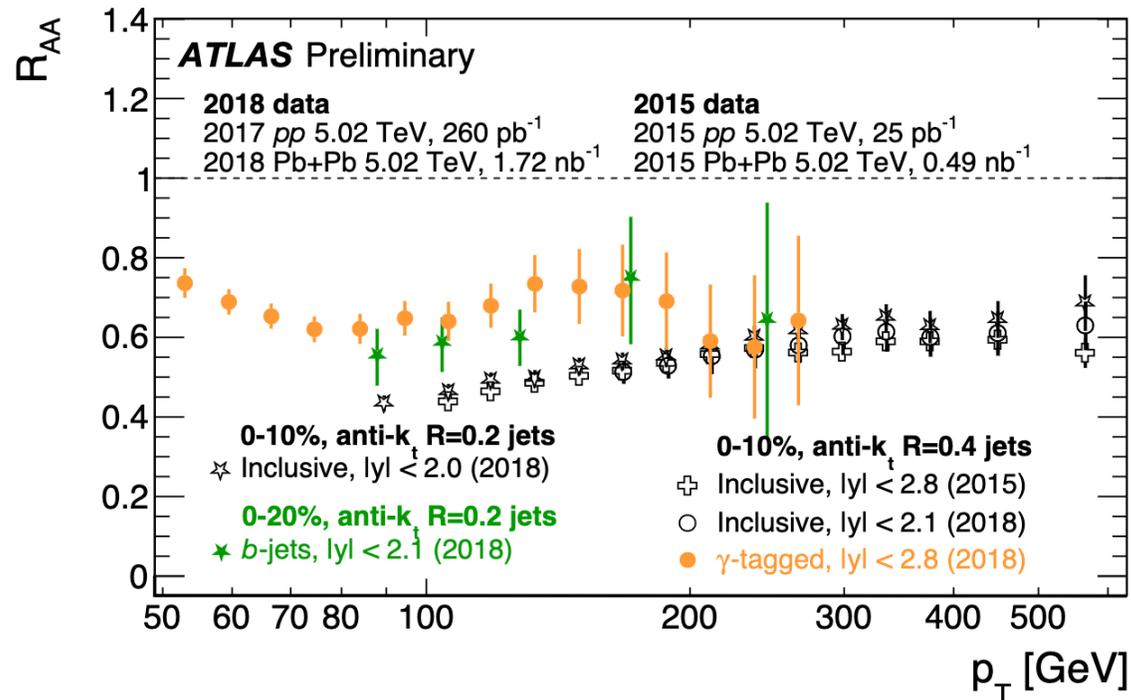
- Collide nuclei at the LHC and RHIC to produce droplets of hot, dense quark-gluon plasma
- Use jets as probes to study the properties of the QGP

arXiv:2303.13347



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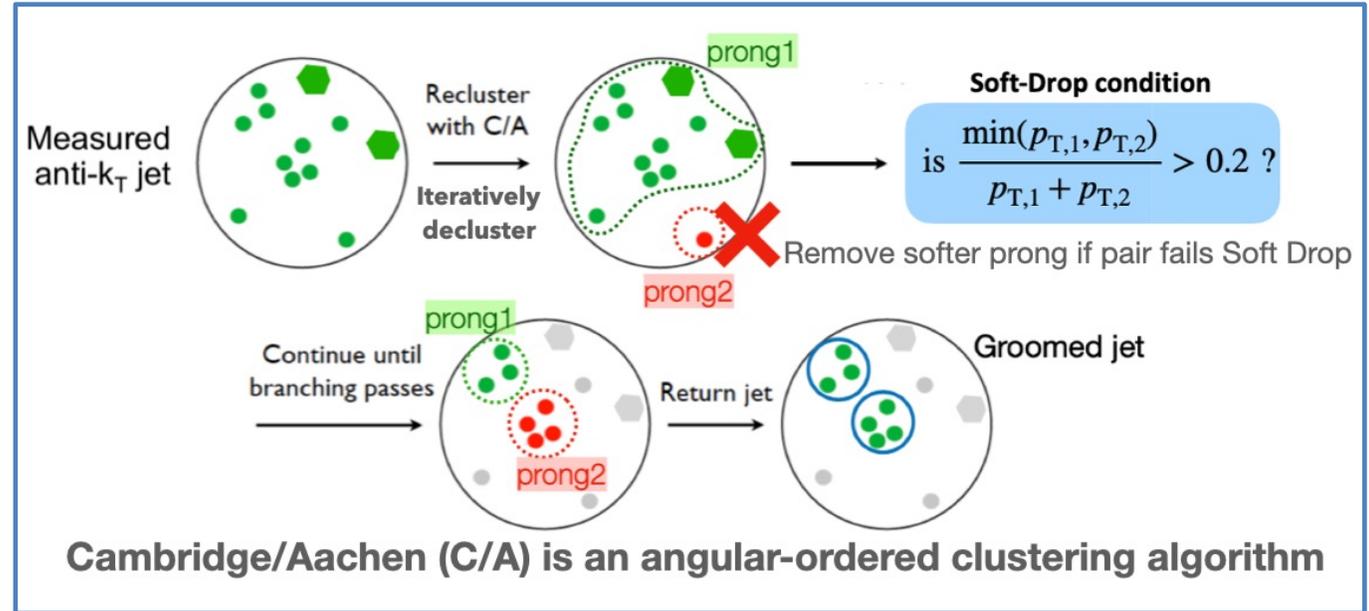
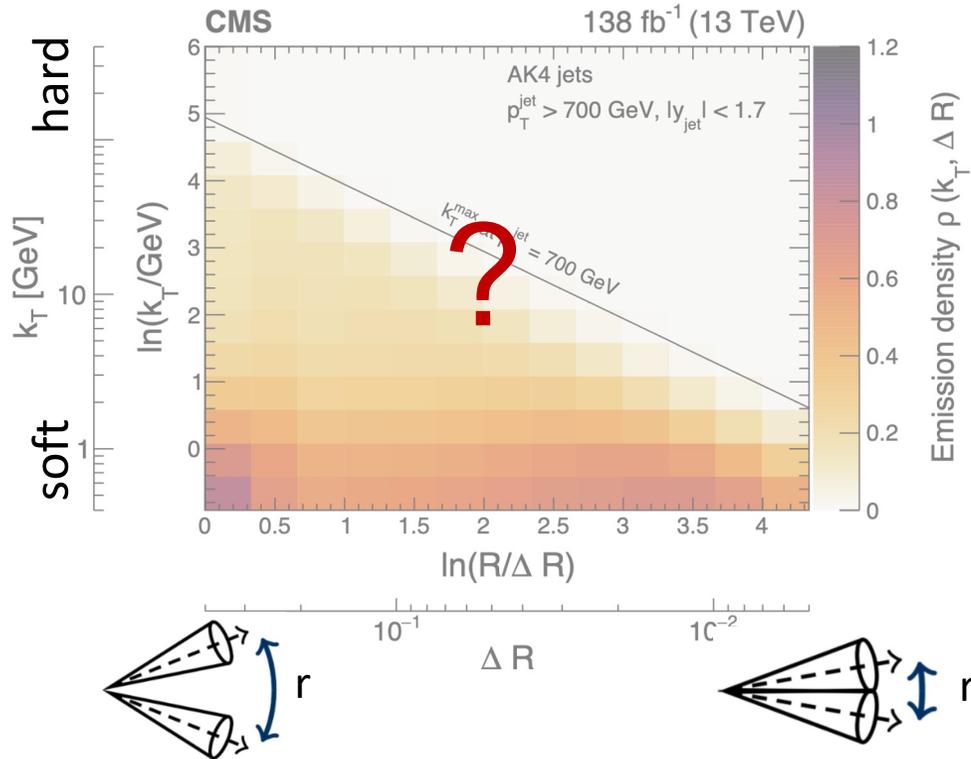


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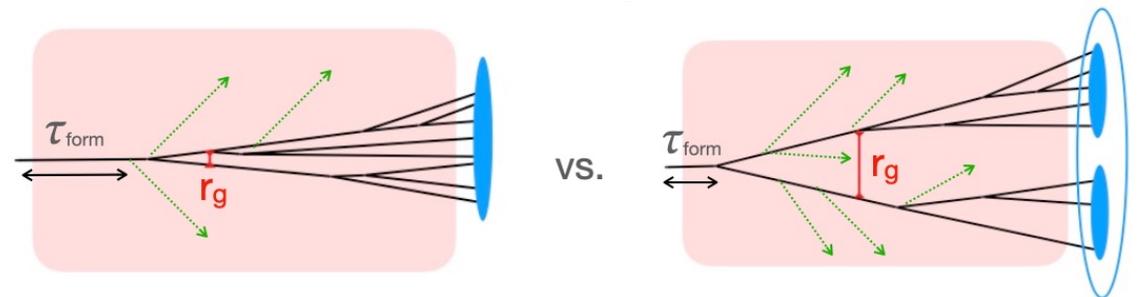
$$R_{AA} = \frac{\text{per-NN yields in PbPb}}{\text{yields in } pp}$$

Jet Substructure in Heavy-Ion Collisions

What does the multiscale evolution of jets look like in presence of the QGP?

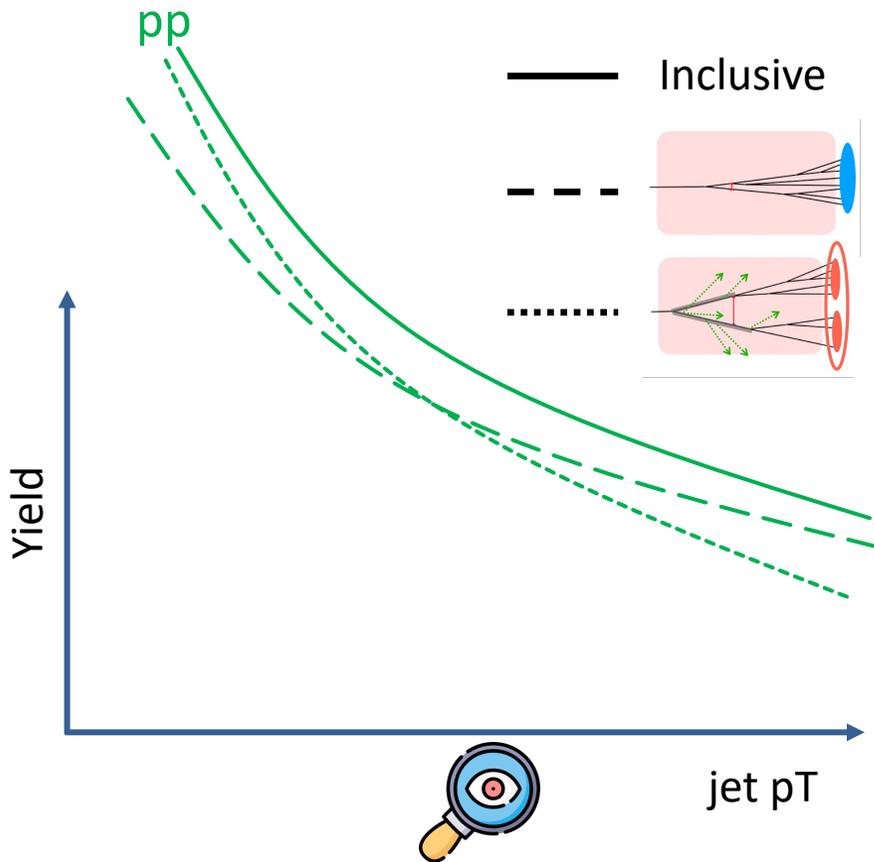


Can the medium resolve splittings below a threshold angle?



ATLAS : r_g yield in pp

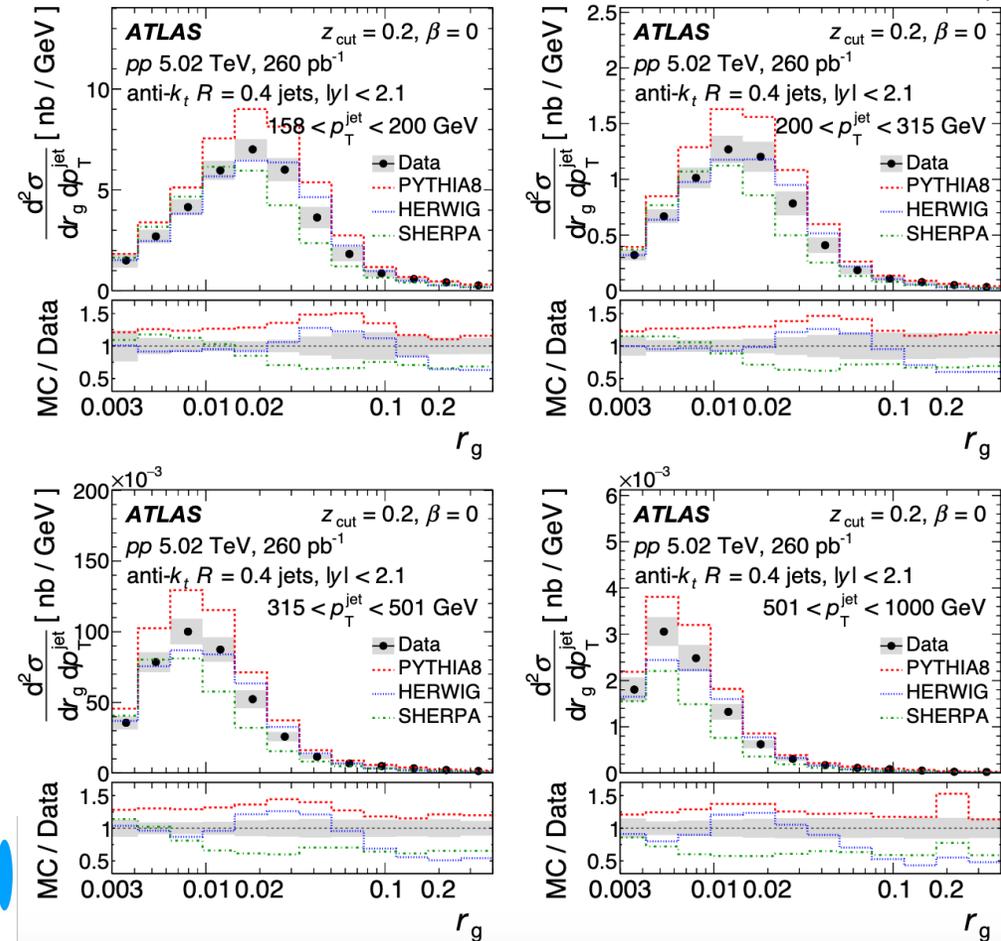
The r_g distributions are observed to peak at lower values of r_g with increasing jet p_T



Increasing jet p_T

Increasing jet p_T

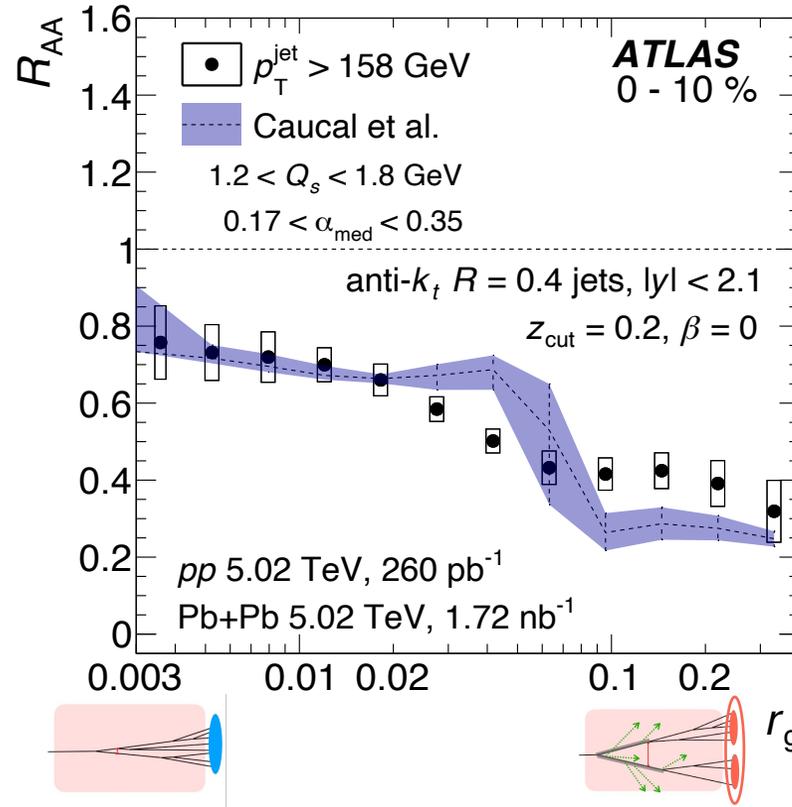
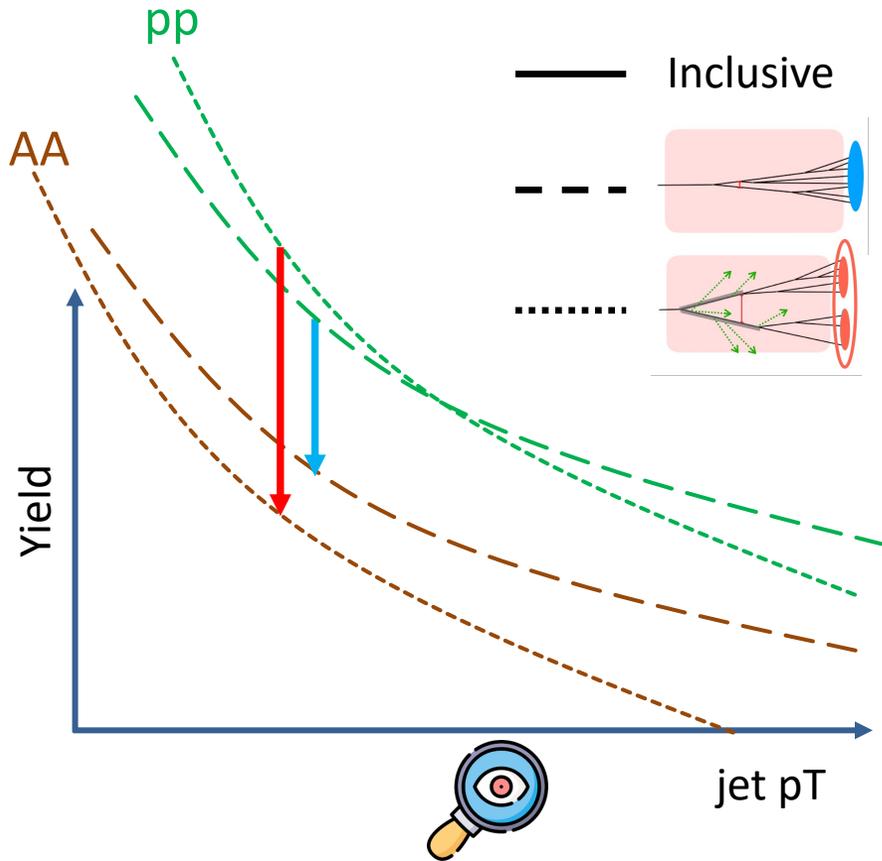
Phys. Rev. C 107 (2023) 054909



ATLAS : R_{AA} vs. r_g

$$R_{AA} = \frac{\text{per-NN yields in PbPb}}{\text{yields in } pp}$$

- The R_{AA} value is observed to depend significantly on jet r_g
- Jets with largest r_g are twice as suppressed as those with the smallest r_g in central Pb+Pb collisions



Soft-Drop condition

$$z_g = \frac{\min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}} > z_{\text{cut}} (R_g / R_{\text{jet}})^\beta$$

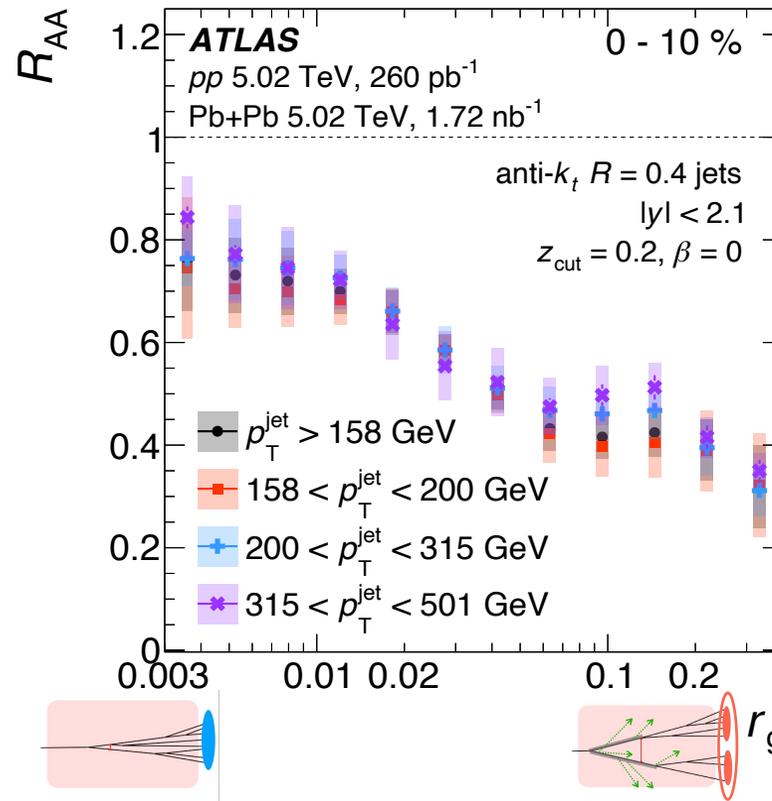
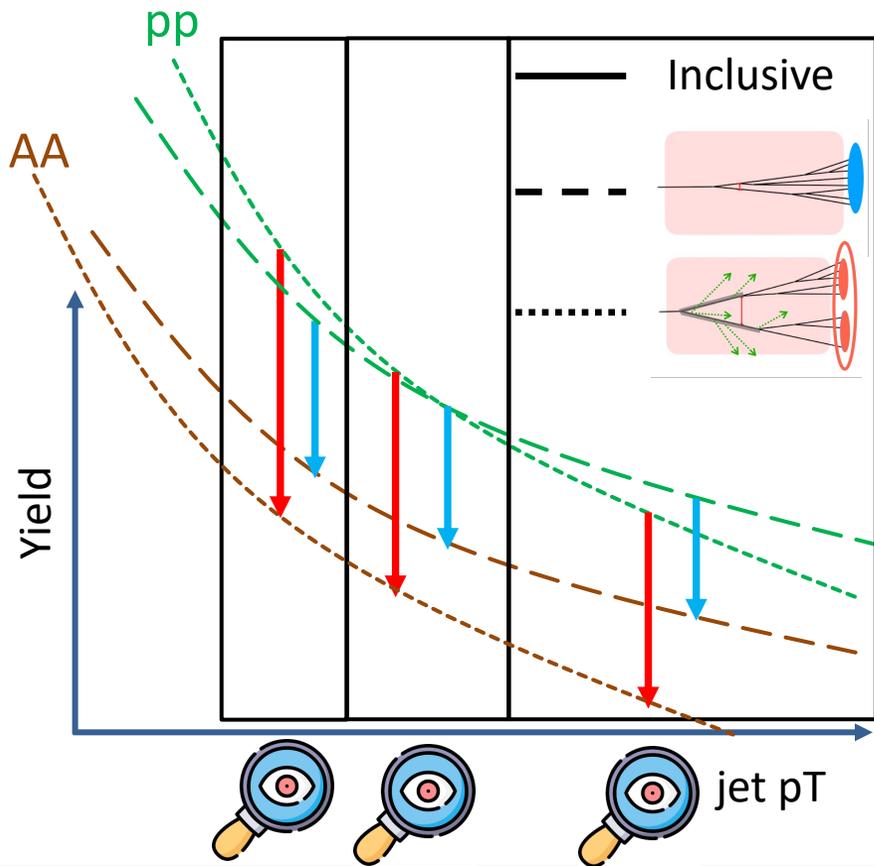
A diagram showing a jet profile with three arrows pointing left, representing the soft-drop condition. The vertical axis is labeled r_g and the horizontal axis is labeled 'jet p_T '.

Phys. Rev. C 107 (2023) 054909

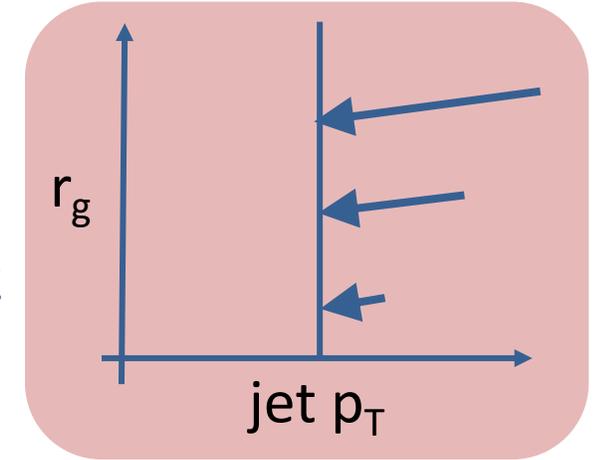
ATLAS : R_{AA} vs. (r_g and jet p_T)

$$R_{AA} = \frac{\text{per-NN yields in PbPb}}{\text{yields in } pp}$$

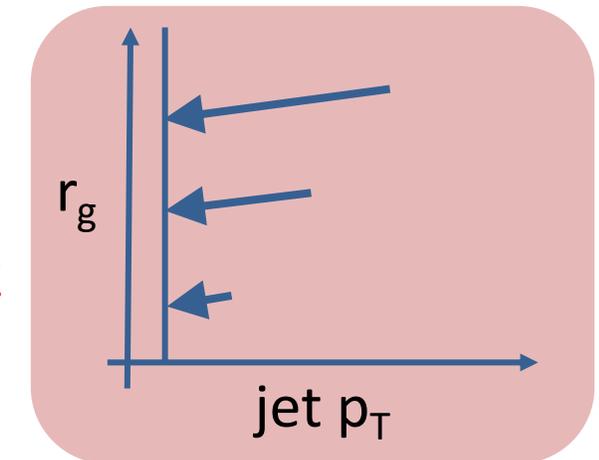
The R_{AA} values do not exhibit a strong variation with jet p_T in any of the r_g intervals



315 < p_T < 501 GeV



158 < p_T < 200 GeV

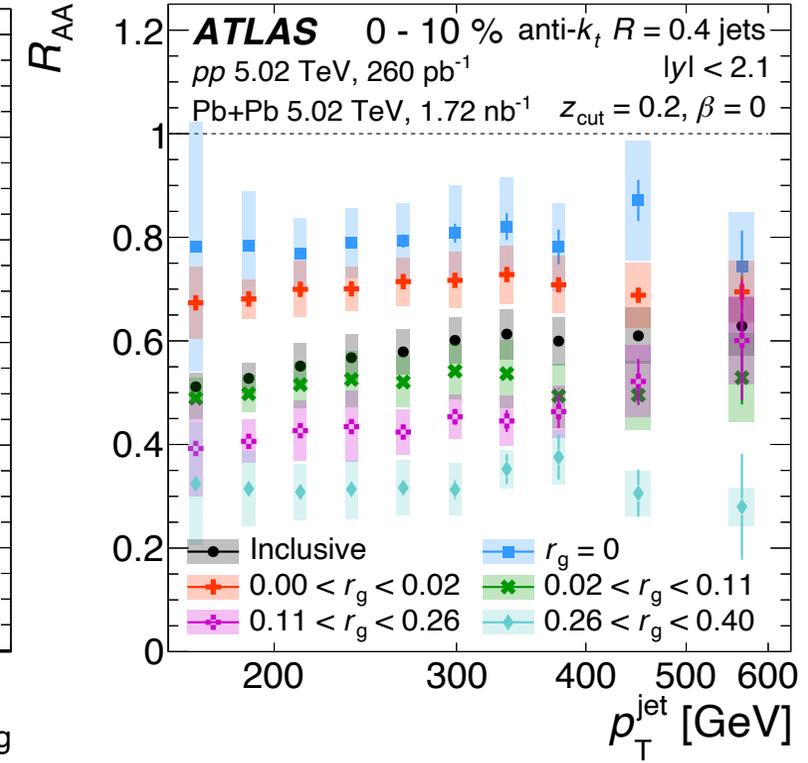
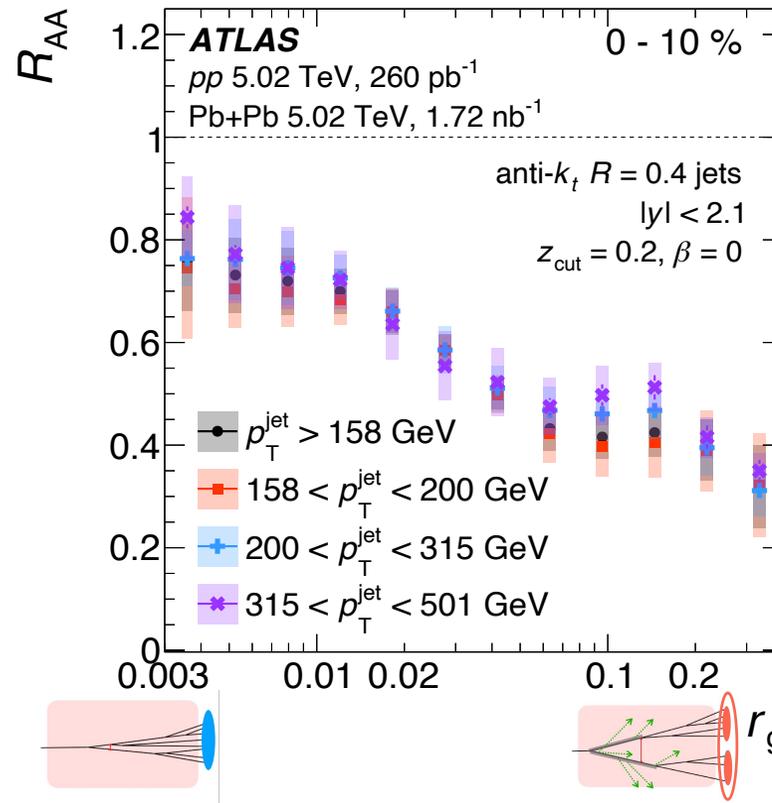
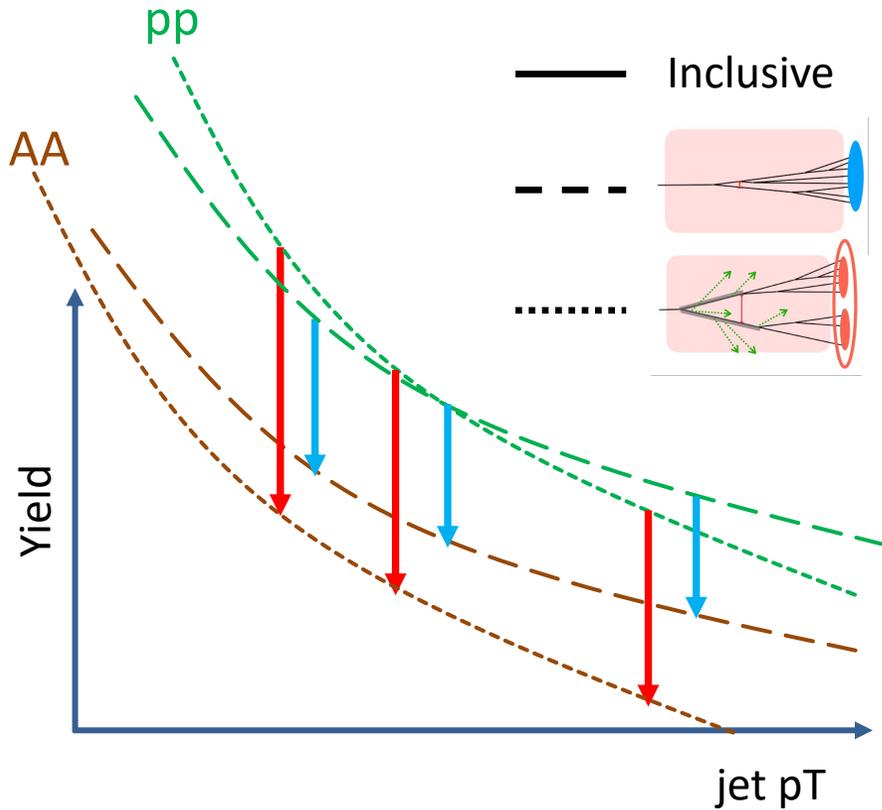


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ATLAS : R_{AA} vs. (r_g and jet p_T)

$$R_{AA} = \frac{\text{per-NN yields in PbPb}}{\text{yields in } pp}$$

The R_{AA} is observed to have a clear ordering with respect to the splitting angle r_g



Soft-Drop condition

$$z_g = \frac{\min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}} > z_{cut} (R_g / R_{jet})^\beta$$

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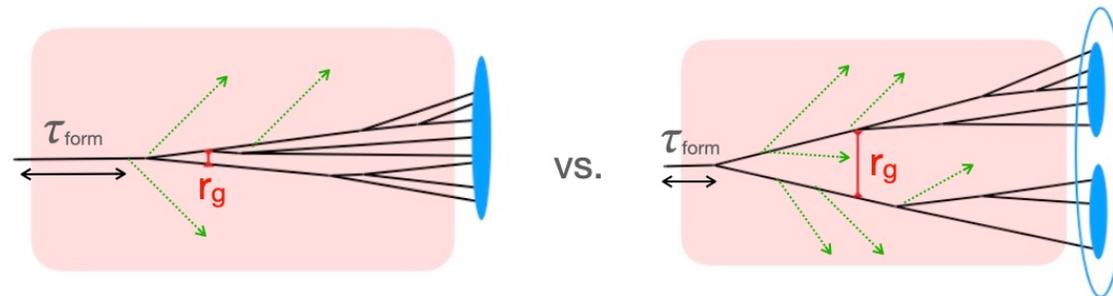
Formation time

$$R_{AA} = \frac{\text{per-NN yields in PbPb}}{\text{yields in } pp}$$

Look at formation time (τ) to select jets with different degrees of quenching without biasing their initial p_T

Formation time

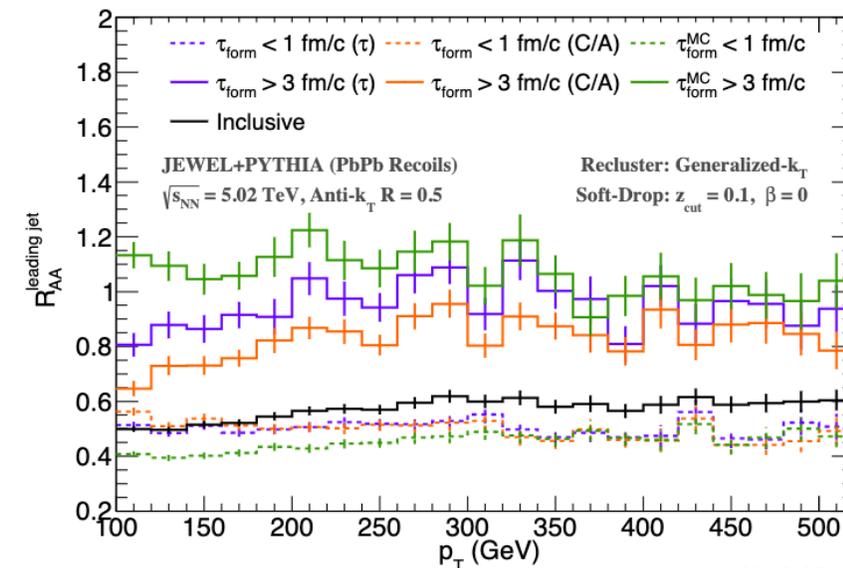
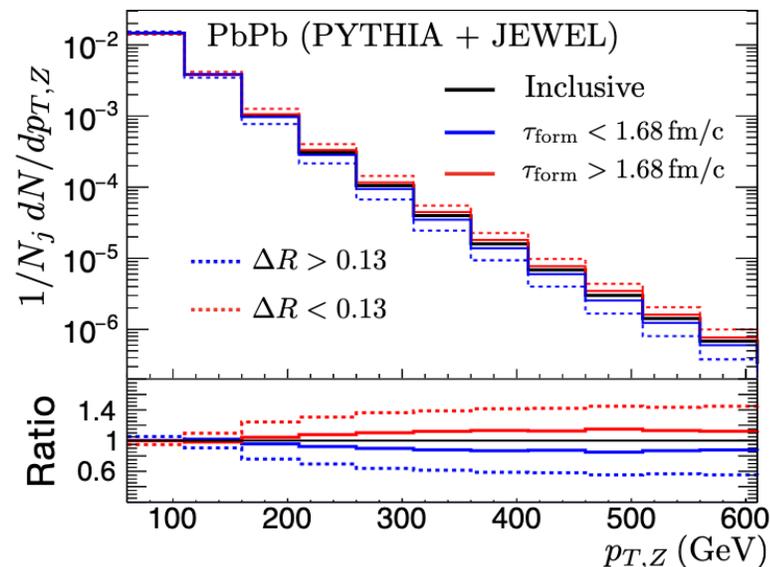
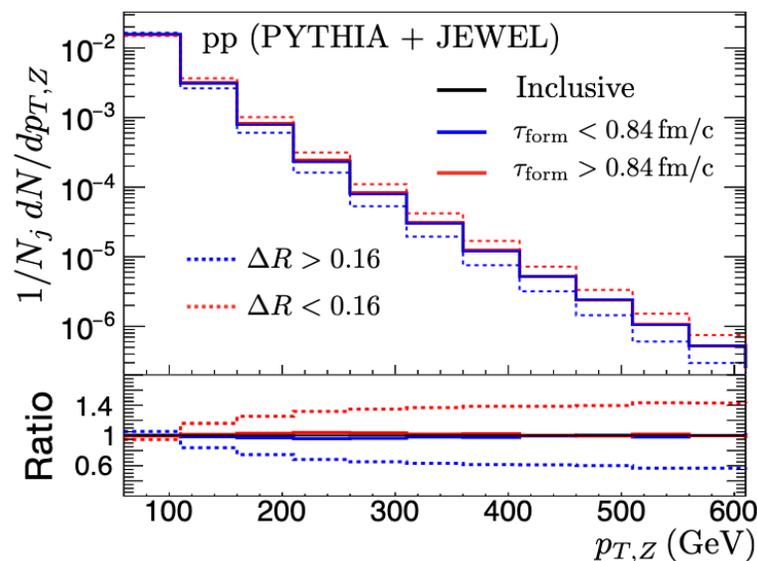
$$\tau_{\text{form}} \simeq \frac{1}{2Ez_1z_2(1 - \cos\theta_{12})}$$



Soft-Drop condition

$$z_g = \frac{\min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}} > z_{\text{cut}}(R_g/R_{\text{jet}})^\beta$$

Apolinario et al

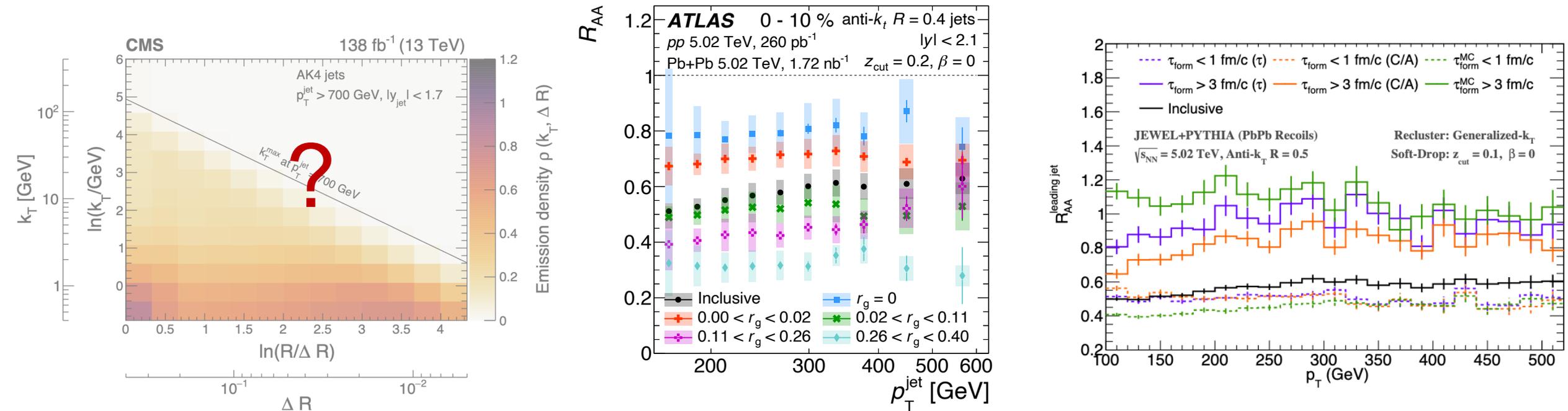


arXiv:2401.14229

arXiv:2012.02199

Jet Substructure : Long Journey Ahead

- Jet evolution in a hot and dense QCD medium is a multiscale problem and requires a comprehensive characterization
- Need to better understand what we're measuring with the novel observables and analysis methods in the field





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