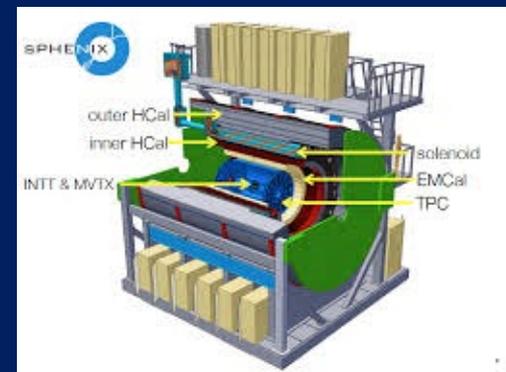


Jets as Jackknives: The Hadronization Tool



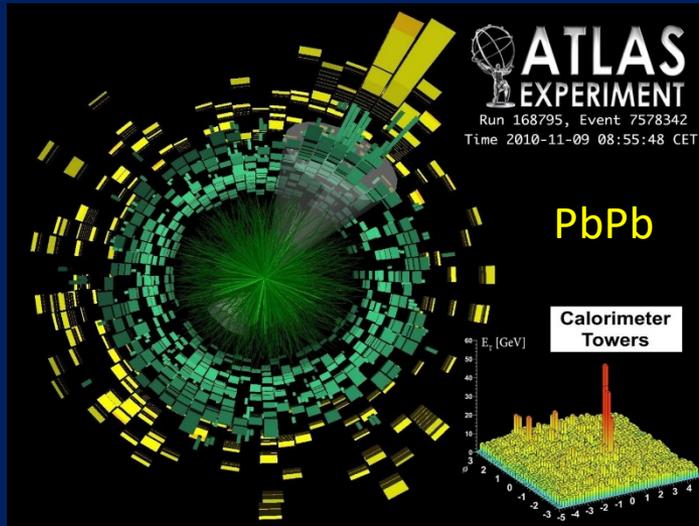
*Christine A. Aidala
University of Michigan*



*Jets for 3D Imaging at the EIC Workshop
November 23-25, 2020*

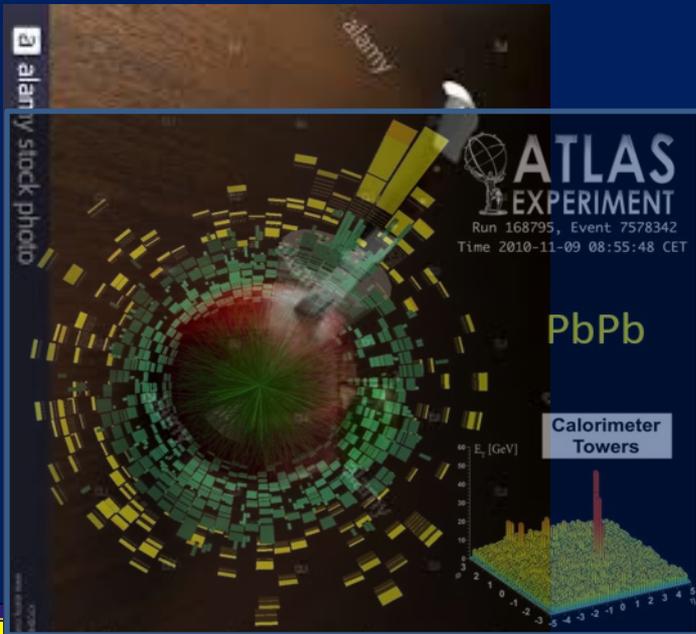






C. Aidala, Jets for 3D Imaging at the EIC,
Nov 23, 2020



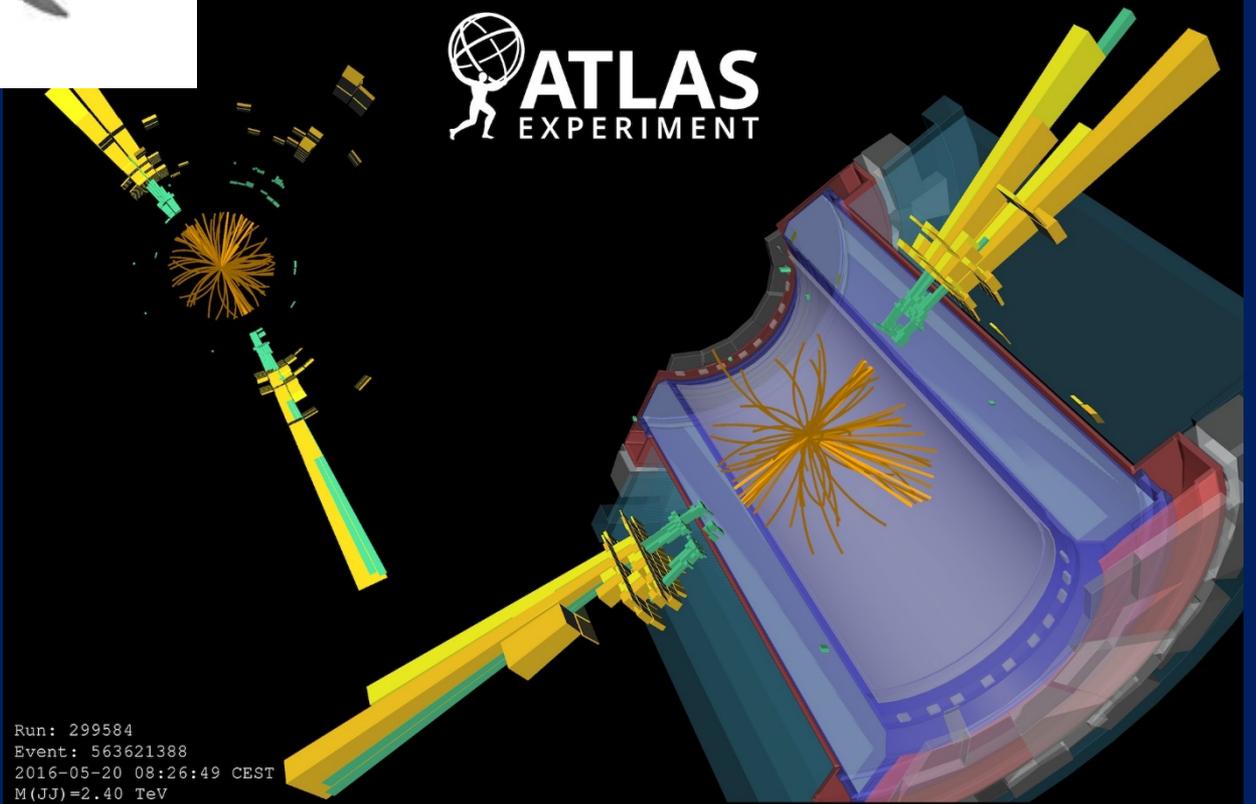


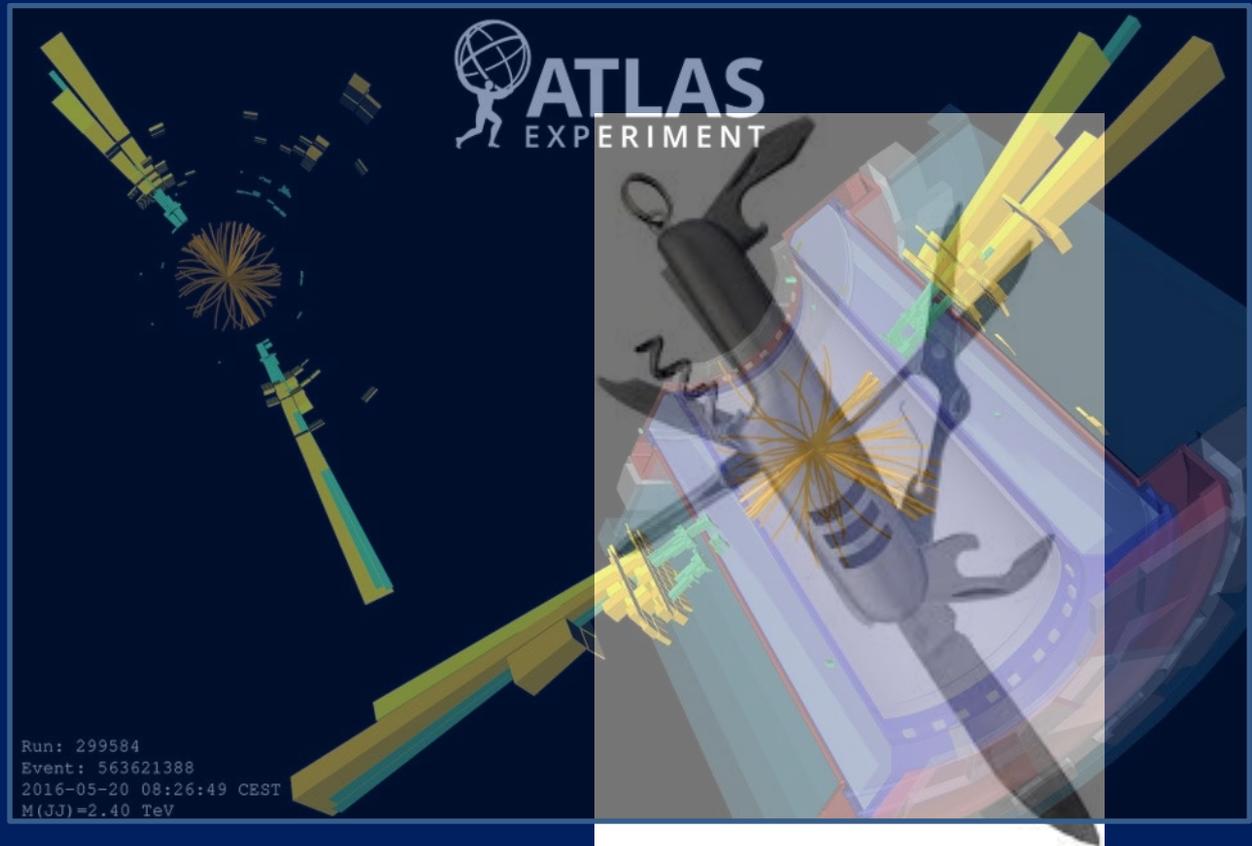
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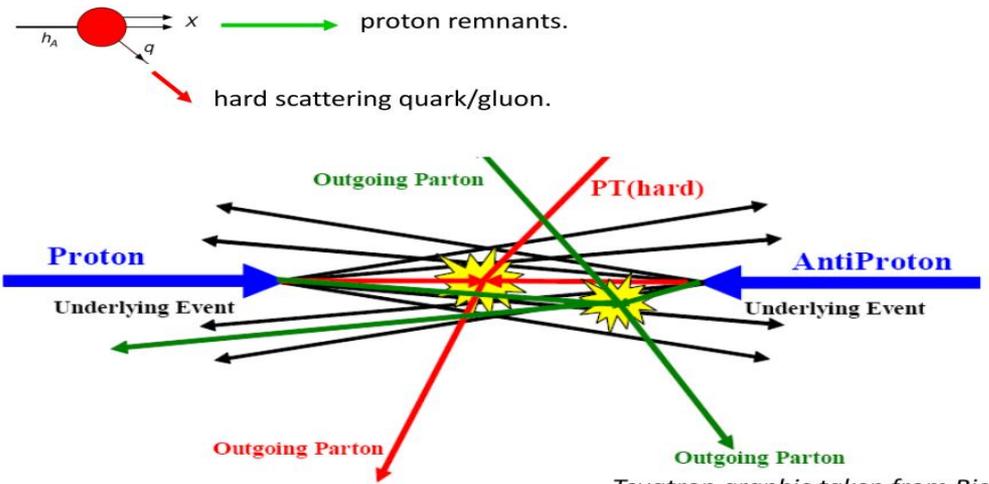
 **ATLAS**
EXPERIMENT







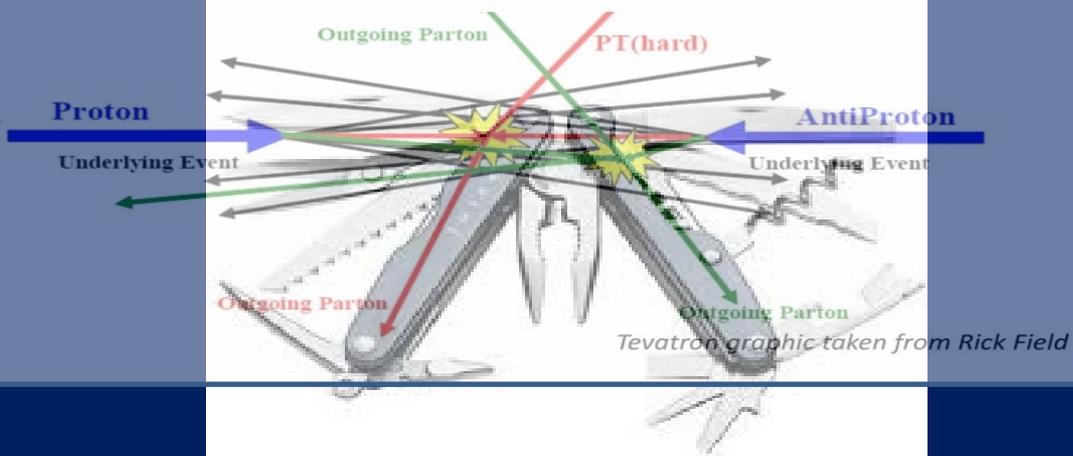
...+ multi-parton scattering +...



From talk by Harald Ita



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Jets have become versatile tools!

- Anti- k_T jet reconstruction algorithm has opened up many new possibilities to make robust comparisons of jets between theory and experiment – Cacciari, Salam, Soyez, JHEP 04, 063 (2008)
- Lots of subsequent developments!
 - Healthy interplay between experiment and theory, in particular given the wealth of jet data from pp and heavy ion collisions at the LHC



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- Constrain collinear/transverse-momentum-dependent, polarized/unpolarized PDFs
- Probe polarization of a fragmenting quark
- Diffractive imaging of protons and nuclei
- ...



Jets as jackknives: The hadronization tool?

- “Which” jets can teach us about hadronization??



Jets as jackknives: The hadronization tool?



- “Which” jets can teach us about hadronization??
- From an experimental point of view, where you don’t have a jet if you don’t reconstruct tracks and/or clusters, basically any jet can teach us something about hadronization, if that’s what we choose to focus on!

Hadronization and confinement

- How do we relate the quark and gluon d.o.f. of QCD to the hadronic d.o.f. we observe in nature?
- Flip sides of the “confinement coin”:
 - Hadron *structure*
 - Hadron *formation*



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- Much greater effort has been dedicated to studying hadron structure than hadron formation over the past half century
 - Nucleon structure in particular



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Hadronization offers an exciting frontier in QCD! The EIC will offer a wealth of opportunities to study hadronization, both within jets (see Wed talk by Joe Osborn) and more generally.

Hadronization in jets: Theory over the last decade

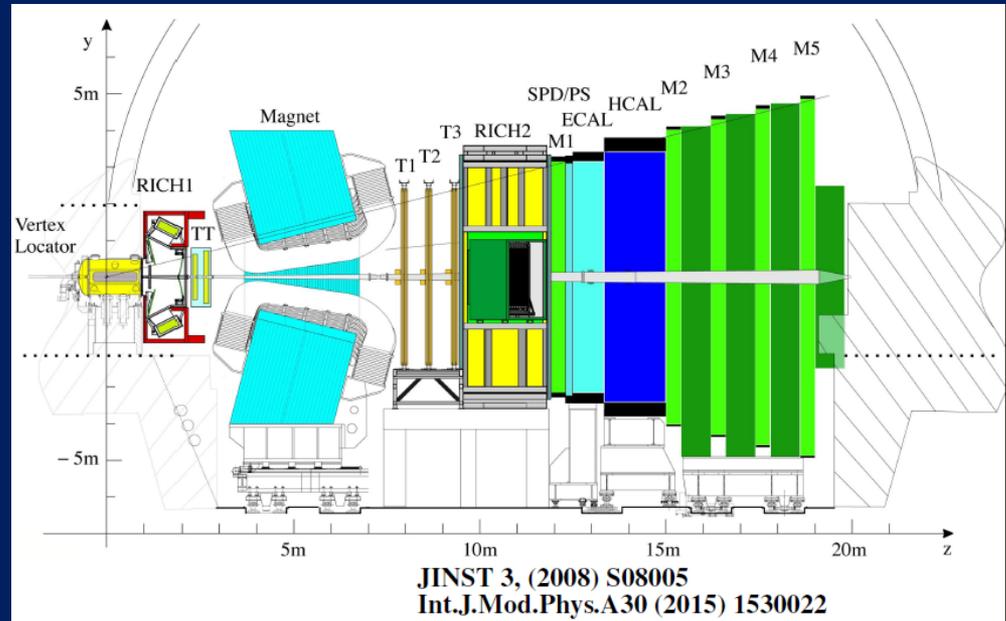
- Over the last decade, theory advances have made jets even more powerful tools to study hadronization, e.g.
 - Single hadron-in-jet FFs – introduced in Procura and Stewart, PRD81, 074009 (2010)
 - Fragmenting jet functions – introduced in Procura and Stewart, PRD81, 074009 (2010)
 - Jet substructure more generally – for a review see Larkoski, Moult, Nachman, arXiv:1709.04464.



LHCb: Opportunities for hadronization measurements in $p+p$

LHCb is the experiment devoted to heavy flavor at the LHC
Detector design:

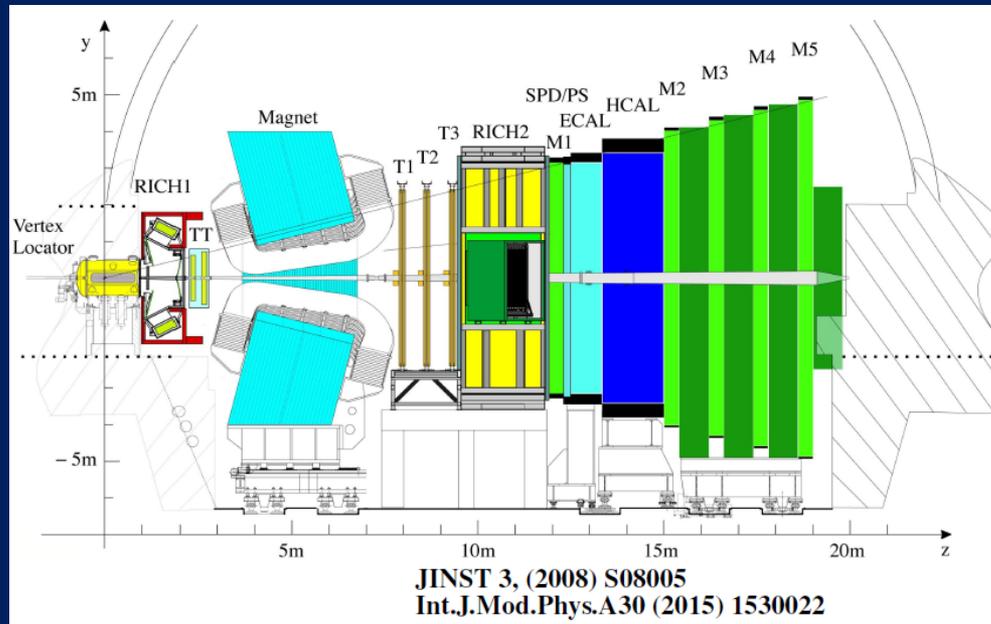
- Forward geometry to optimize acceptance for $b\bar{b}$ pairs: $2 < \eta < 5$
- Tracking: Momentum resolution $< 1\%$ for $p < 200 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Particle ID: Excellent capabilities to select exclusive decays



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Some features specifically attractive for hadronization:

- Full jet reconstruction with tracking, ECAL, HCAL
 - Heavy flavor tagging of jets
- Charged hadron PID from $2 < p < 100 \text{ GeV}$

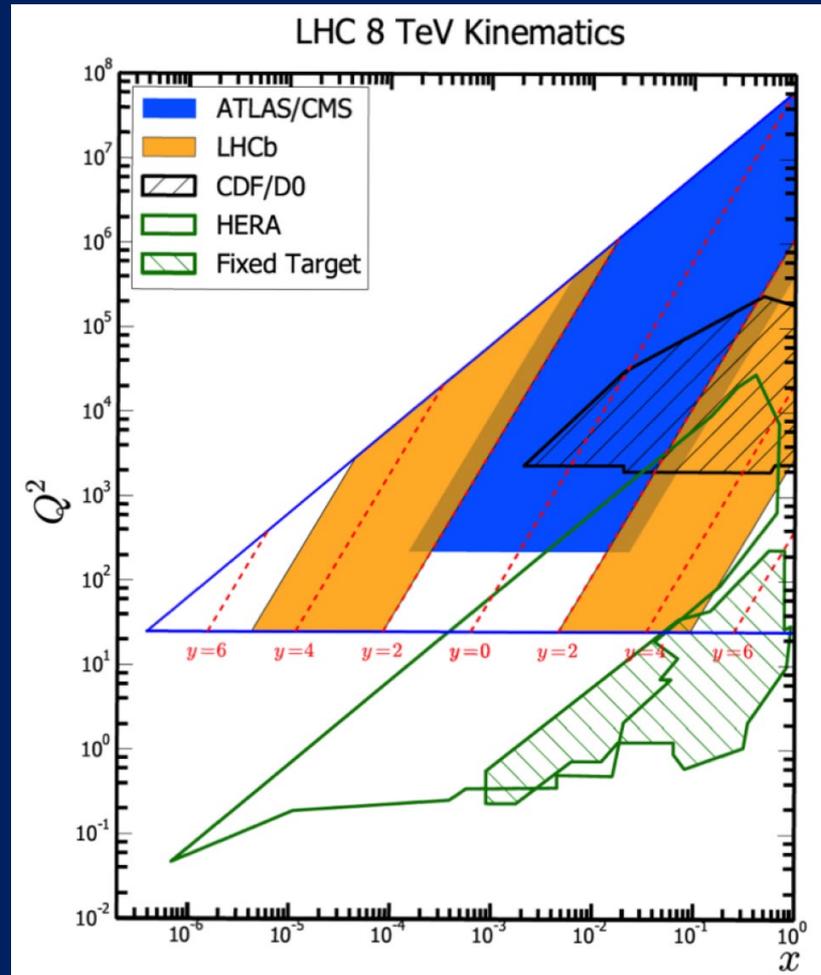
Can study identified particle distributions within jets!

C. Aidala, Jets for 3D Imaging at the EIC,



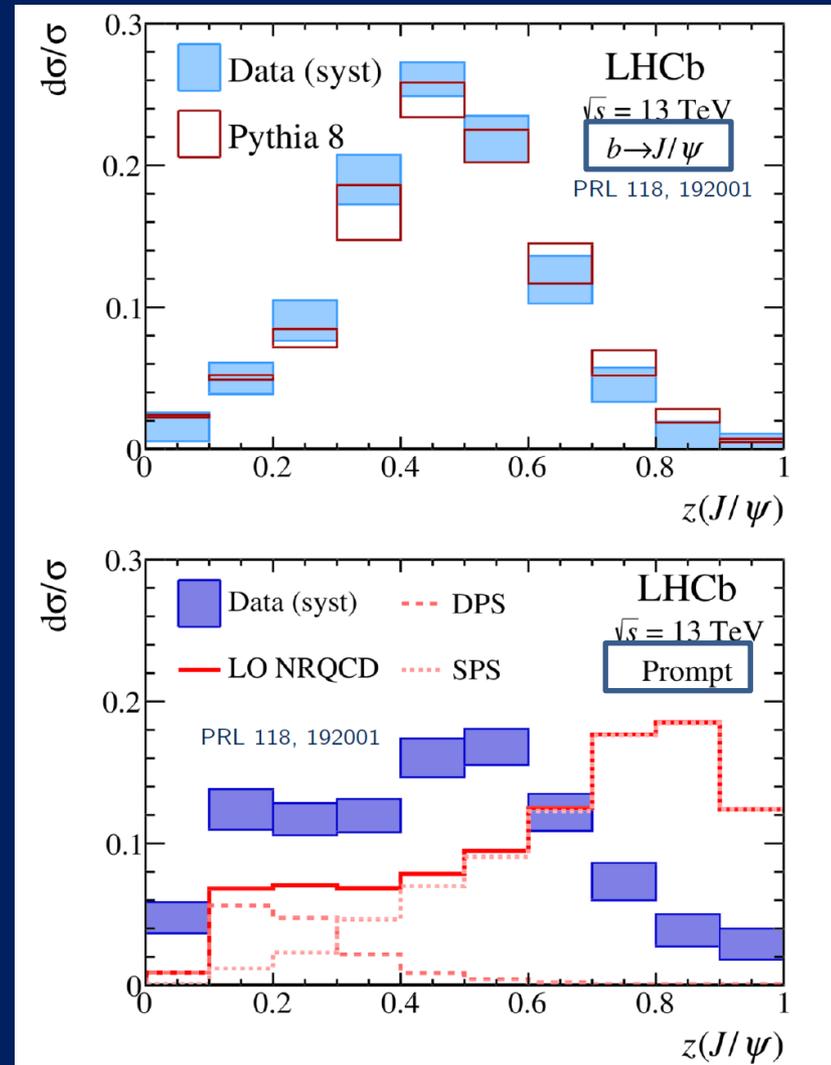
x - Q^2 coverage affects parton mix

- LHCb also has unique x - Q^2 coverage
 - Enhanced light quark jet fraction in forward region



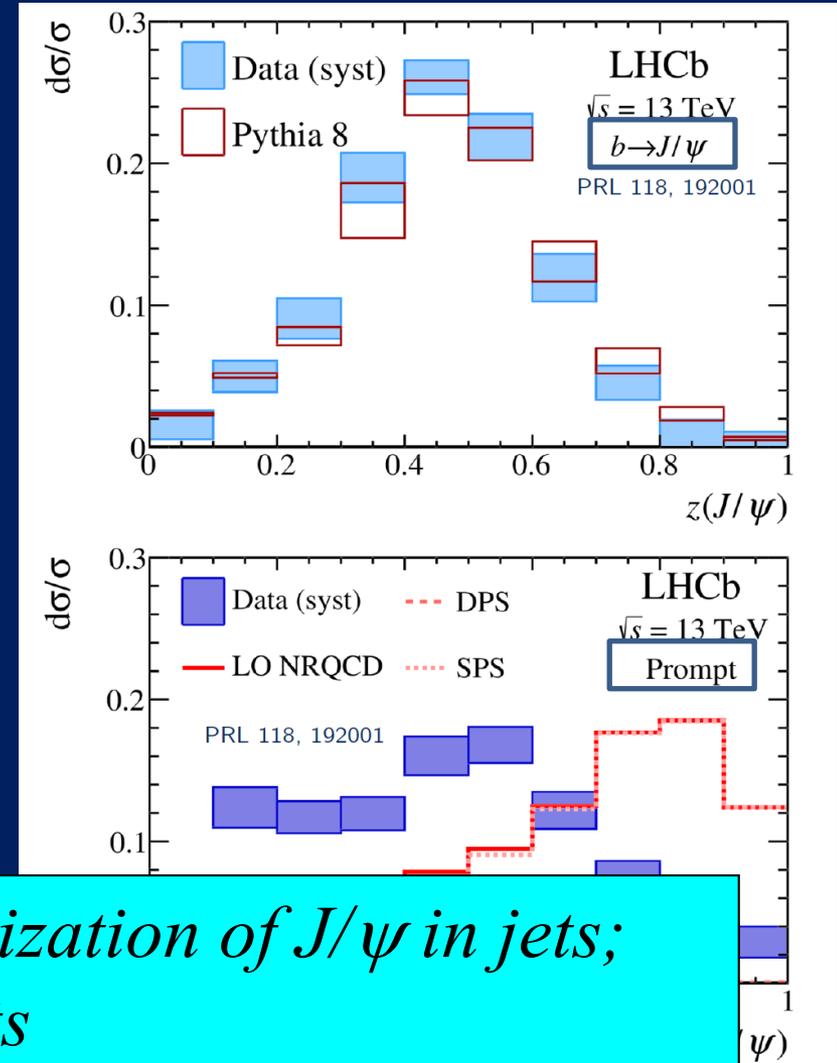
J/ψ production in jets at LHCb

- First LHCb jet substructure measurement was J/ψ -in-jet production
 - J/ψ from b decay well described by PYTHIA
 - Prompt J/ψ -in-jet not! Can shed light on prompt J/ψ production mechanism(s). How is a prompt J/ψ produced within a jet?



J/ψ production in jets at LHCb

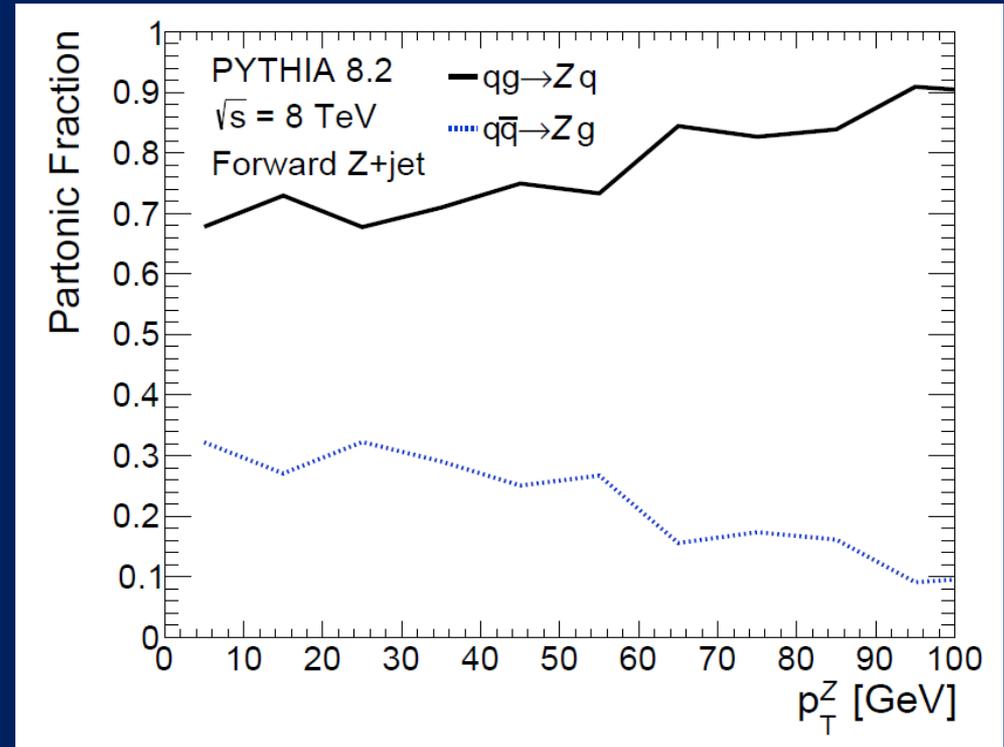
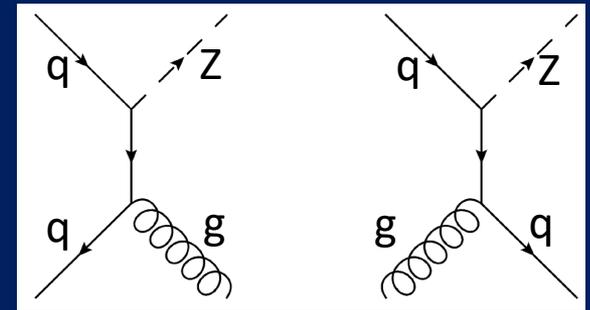
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*Underway at LHCb: Polarization of J/ψ in jets;
 Υ in jets*

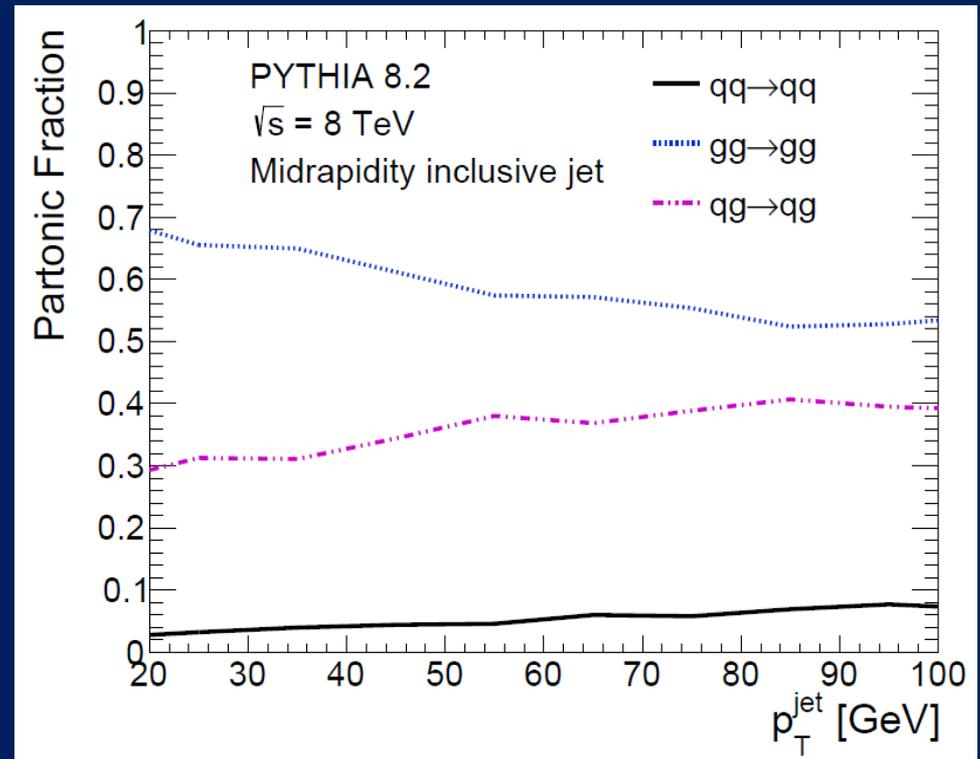
Forward Z+jet

- Z+jet is predominantly sensitive to quark jets
- Forward kinematics increases fraction of light quark jets



Forward $Z+jet$ – vs. midrapidity inclusive jets

- In contrast to midrapidity inclusive jets, dominated by gluons
- Opportunity to study light quark vs. gluon jets
 - Hadronization dynamics
 - Jet properties

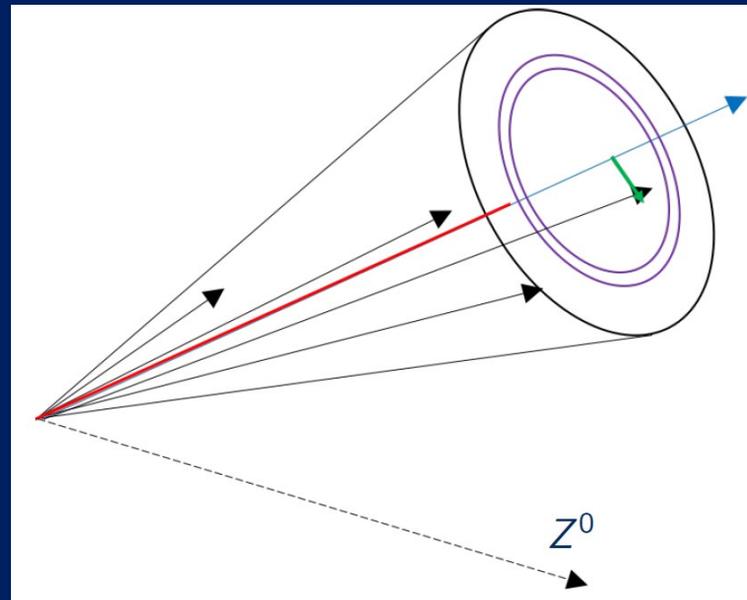


Charged hadrons in forward Z+jet: Observables measured (so far)

PRL 123, 232001 (2019)

- Longitudinal momentum fraction z
- Transverse momentum with respect to jet axis j_T
- Radial profile r

Lays the foundation for a broader hadronization program at LHCb



$$z = \frac{p_{jet} \cdot p_h}{|p_{jet}|^2}$$

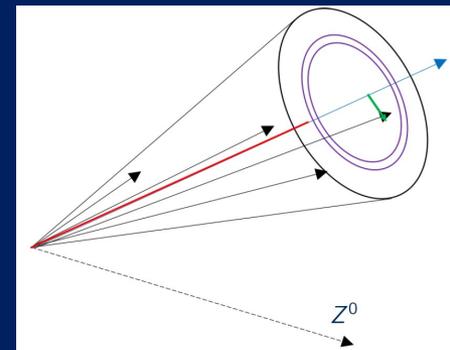
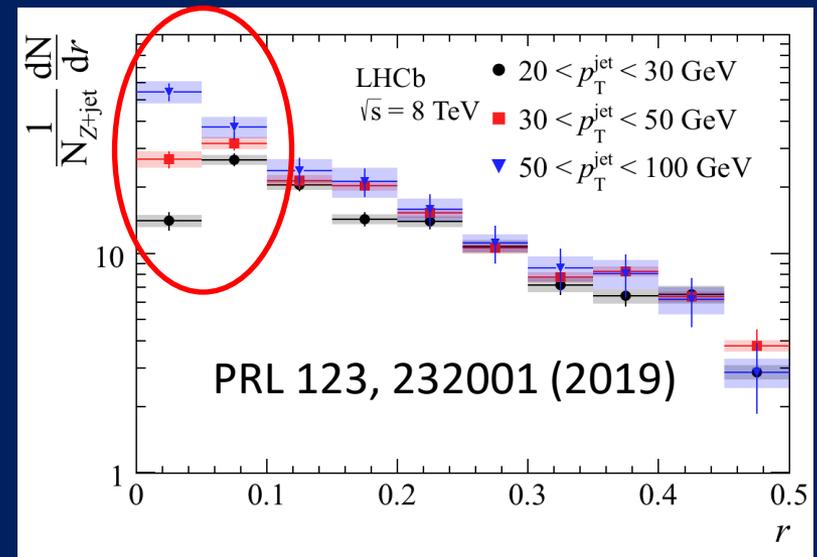
$$j_T = \frac{|p_h \times p_{jet}|}{|p_{jet}|}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(\phi_h - \phi_{jet})^2 + (y_h - y_{jet})^2}$$

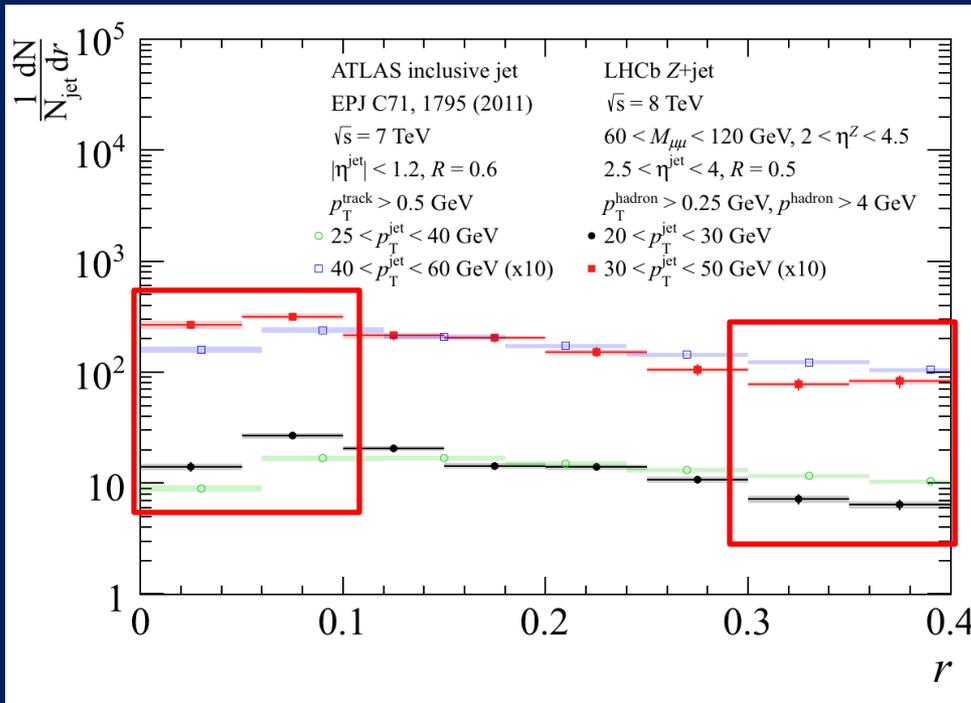


Results: Radial profiles

- Observe that the greater energy available in higher transverse momentum jets leads to more hadrons produced (logical)
- Note: ~All of the additional particles are produced close to the jet axis, and go from a depletion close to the axis to an excess



Differences between quark- and gluon-dominated jet samples: Radial profile

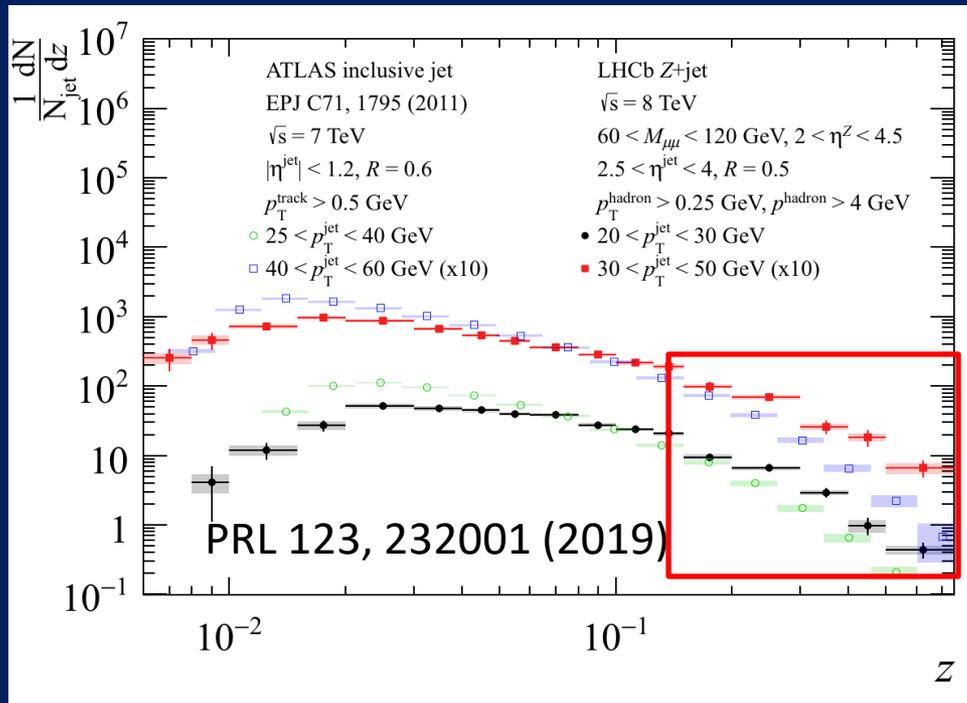


PRL 123, 232001 (2019)

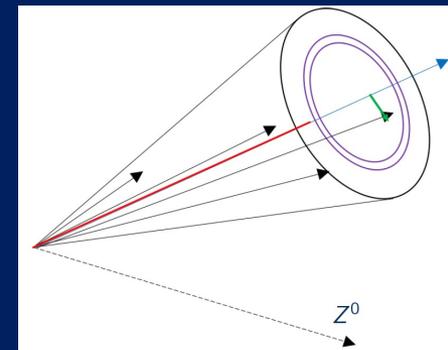
- Quark-dominated jets more collimated than gluon-dominated jets measured by ATLAS
 - I.e. more charged hadrons at small radii, fewer at large radii
 - Qualitatively agrees with conventional expectations, but this shows clear and quantitative evidence from data



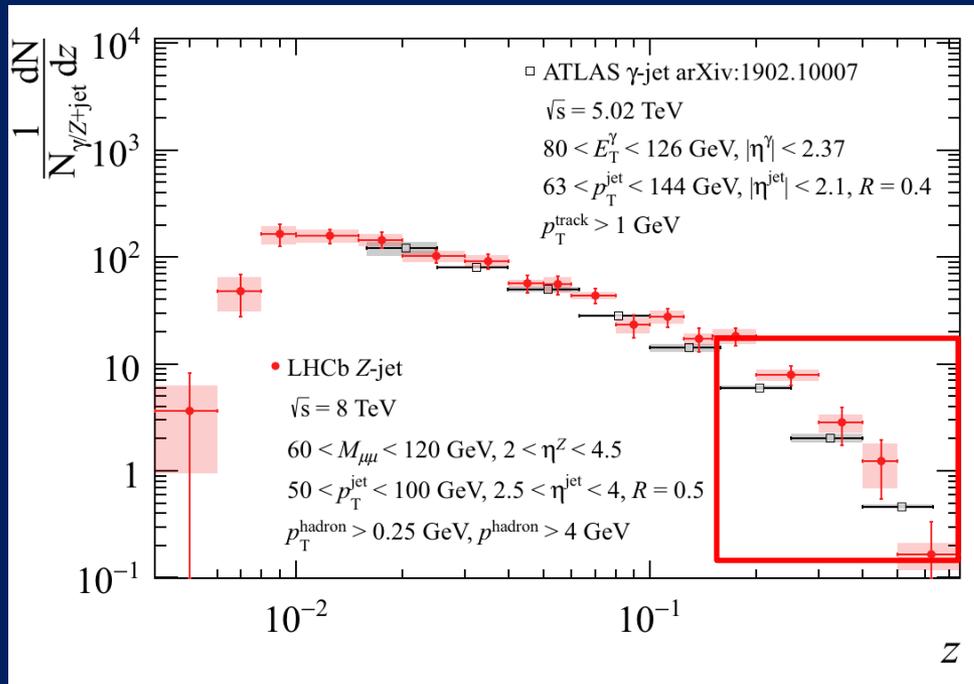
Differences between quark- and gluon-dominated jet samples: Longitudinal profile



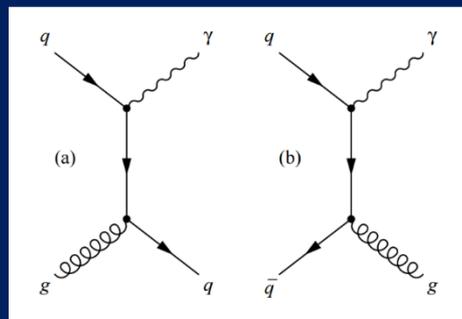
- Quark-dominated jets have relatively more hadrons produced at higher longitudinal momentum fractions than gluon-dominated jets



Differences between quark- and gluon-dominated jet samples: Longitudinal profile



PRL 123, 232001 (2019)

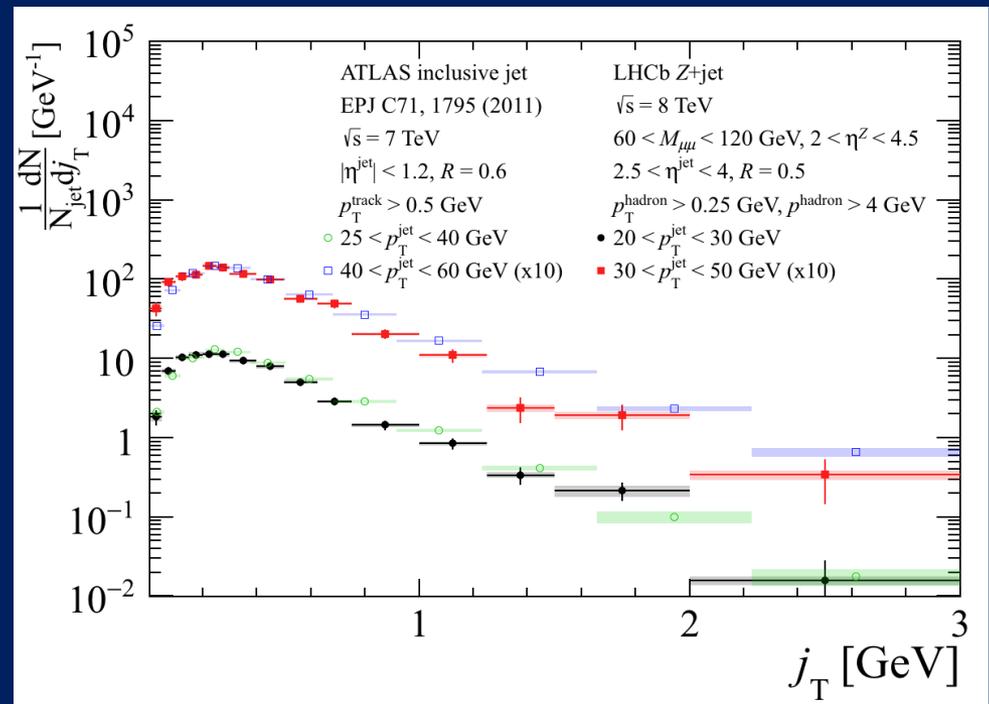


- ATLAS midrapidity γ +jet and LHCb Z+jet longitudinal momentum distributions are more similar
 - γ +jet, like Z+jet, enhances quark jet fraction
 - Further evidence that differences observed between LHCb results and ATLAS gluon-dominated results are due to differences in quark and gluon hadronization



Differences between quark- and gluon-dominated jet samples: Transverse momentum distributions

- Transverse momentum distributions similar but show slightly smaller $\langle j_T \rangle$ in Z+jet vs. inclusive jet at small j_T

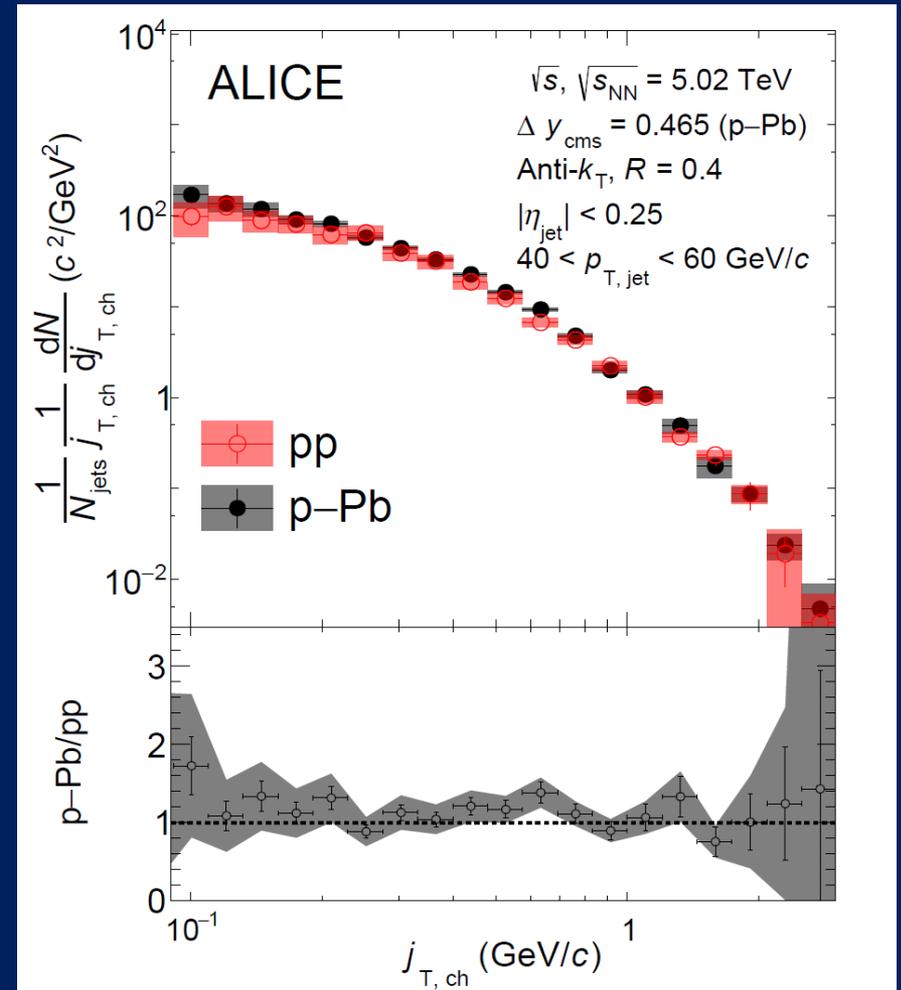


PRL 123, 232001 (2019)



Transverse momentum distributions in *pp* and *pPb* jets from ALICE

- New j_T results from ALICE!
arXiv:2011.05904
- No significant modification in j_T distribution of charged hadrons for *pp* vs. *pPb*
- (Note extra factor of $\frac{1}{j_T}$ w.r.t. LHCb and ATLAS results on previous slide, also logarithmic x-axis)



Other hadronization-in-jet measurements in progress or planned at LHCb

- Identified π , K , p distributions in Z +jet (light-quark dominated)
 - z, j_T, r
- Charge ratio vs. z in Z +jet (light-quark dominated)
 - Statistically test ideas about correlation between charge of leading hadron and charge of initiating quark



Other hadronization-in-jet measurements in progress or planned at LHCb

- Charged hadron distributions in heavy-flavor-tagged jets
 - Differences between light and heavy quark hadronization?
- Fragmentation of heavy flavor hadrons within jets
 - Build jet around the identified particle, as is done for quarkonium
- Identified strange-antistrange particle correlations within a jet



Making LHCb jet data available to a wider community

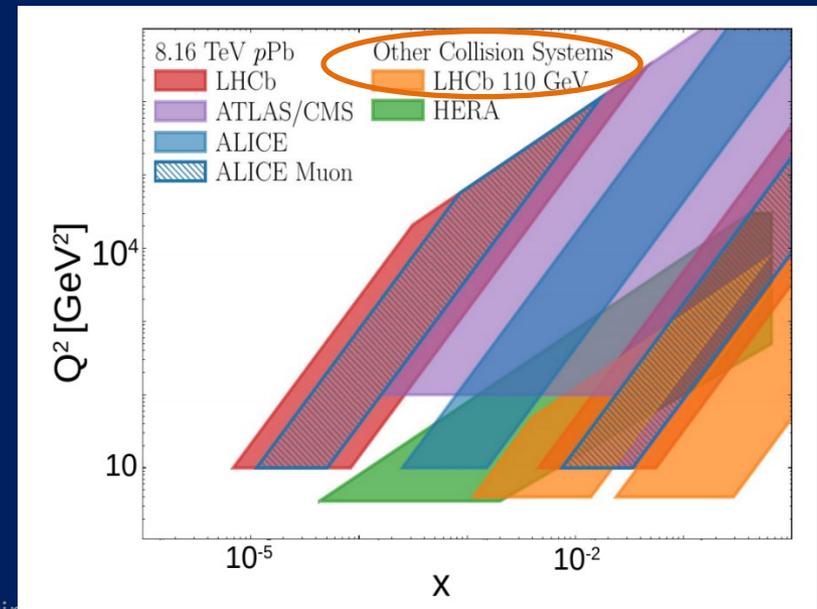
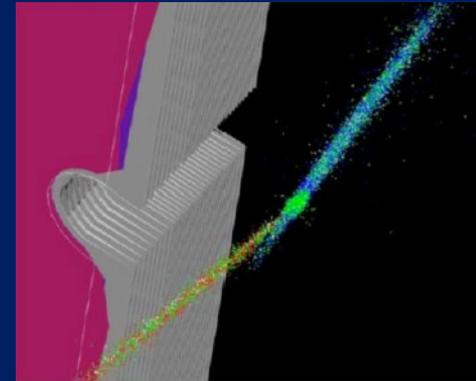
- In principle can do full jet reconstruction and identify ~every single particle in the jet at LHCb—wealth of possibilities to study in-jet correlated particle production for the hadronization of light and heavy quarks!
 - But so far very limited theory tools to describe correlated particle production within jets...
 - Want to make this unique LHCb data available for new analysis ideas into the future!
- Working on an open data set for research on hadronization within jets



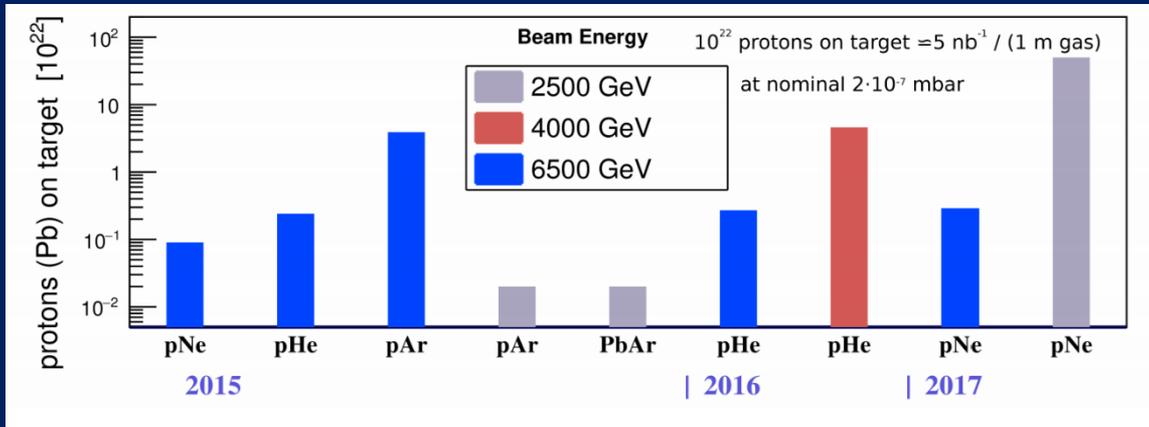
LHCb fixed-target capabilities

“Fixed-target-like” geometry well suited for . . . fixed-target physics!

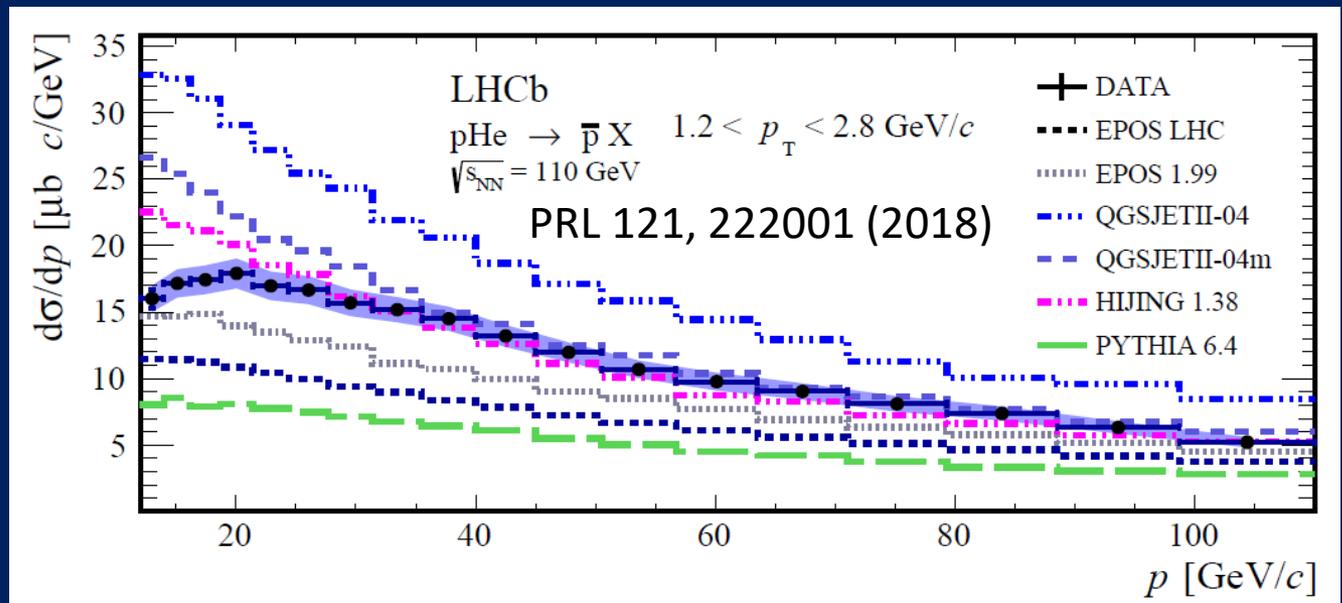
- System for Measuring Overlap with Gas (SMOG) allowed injection of small amounts of noble gas into LHC beam pipe around LHCb collision region. Luminosity up to $10^{30} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = \sqrt{2E_{beam}M_p}$
41-110 GeV for $E_{beam} = 0.9-6.5 \text{ TeV}$
 - Between SPS and top RHIC energies
- Overlap with EIC energies!



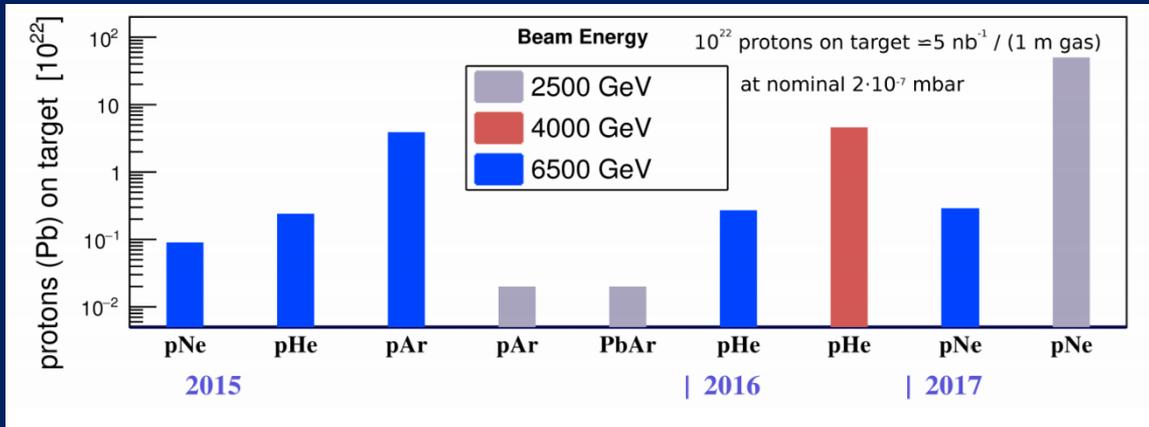
LHCb fixed-target capabilities



Forward antiproton production in pHe



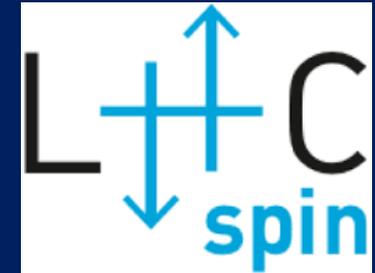
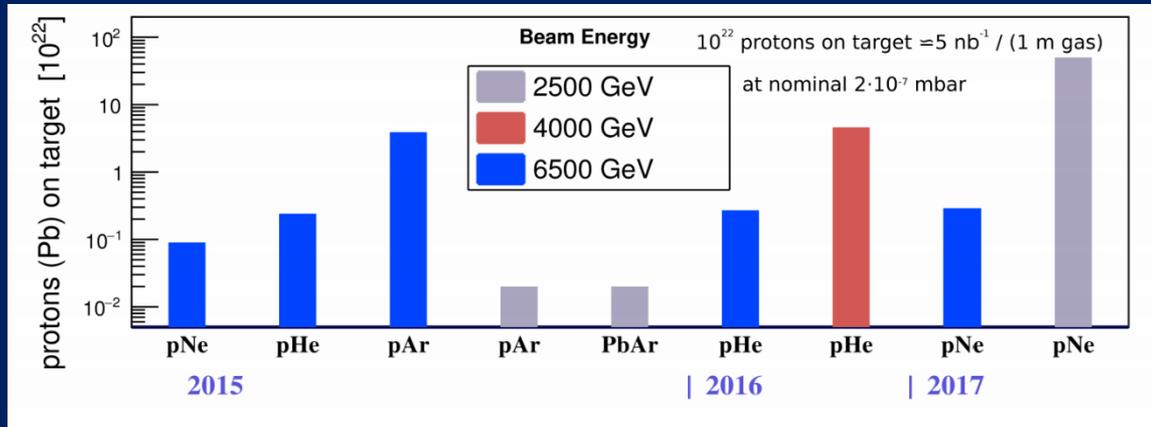
LHCb fixed-target capabilities



- Target storage cell installed 2020: For LHC Run 3, up to 2 orders of magnitude higher luminosity, improved lumi determination, reduced backgrounds, wider variety of target species: H₂, D₂, He, N₂, O₂, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe



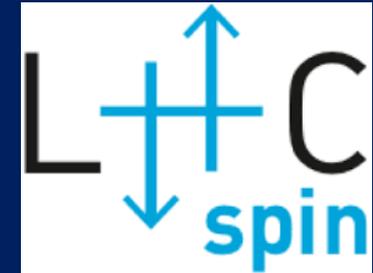
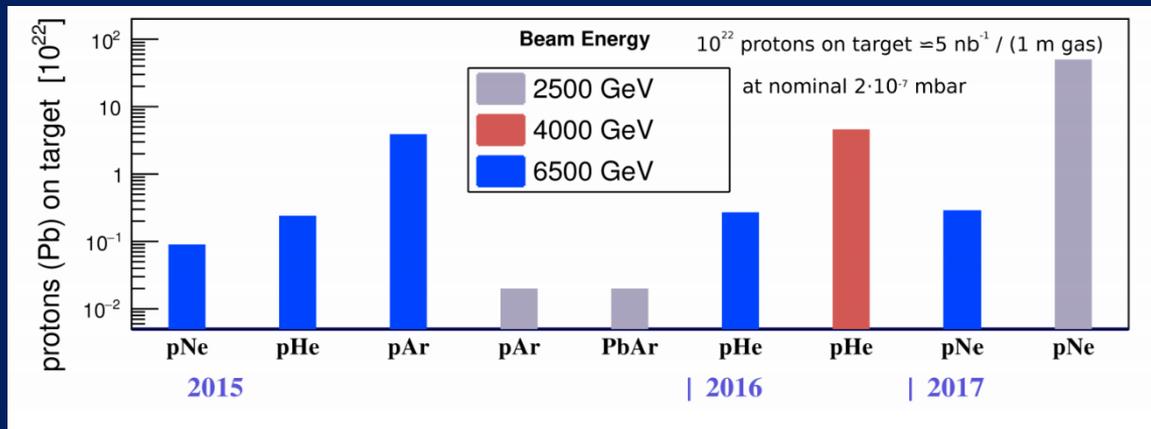
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- LHCSpin: Proposal for transversely polarized gas jet target at LHCb currently in R&D and technical evaluation
 - Would offer transversely polarized pp collisions in final years before EIC



LHCb fixed-target capabilities

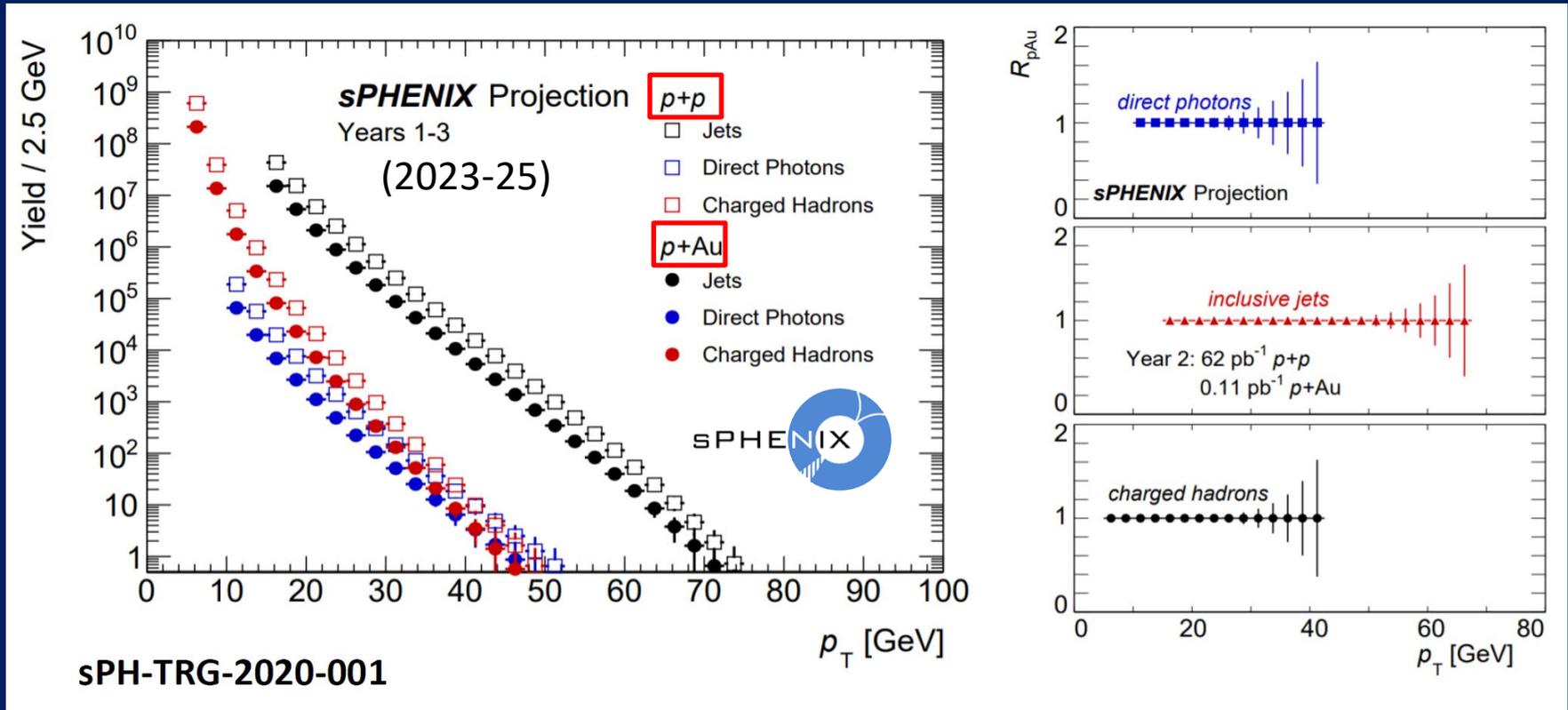


- Target storage cell installed 2020: For LHC Run 3, up to 2 orders of magnitude higher luminosity, improved lumi determination, reduced backgrounds, wider variety of target species:

Fixed-target jet measurements possible at LHCb, but so far no one working on them...

Lots of opportunities at LHCb for new QCD groups to join!

Hadronization in jets at sPHENIX



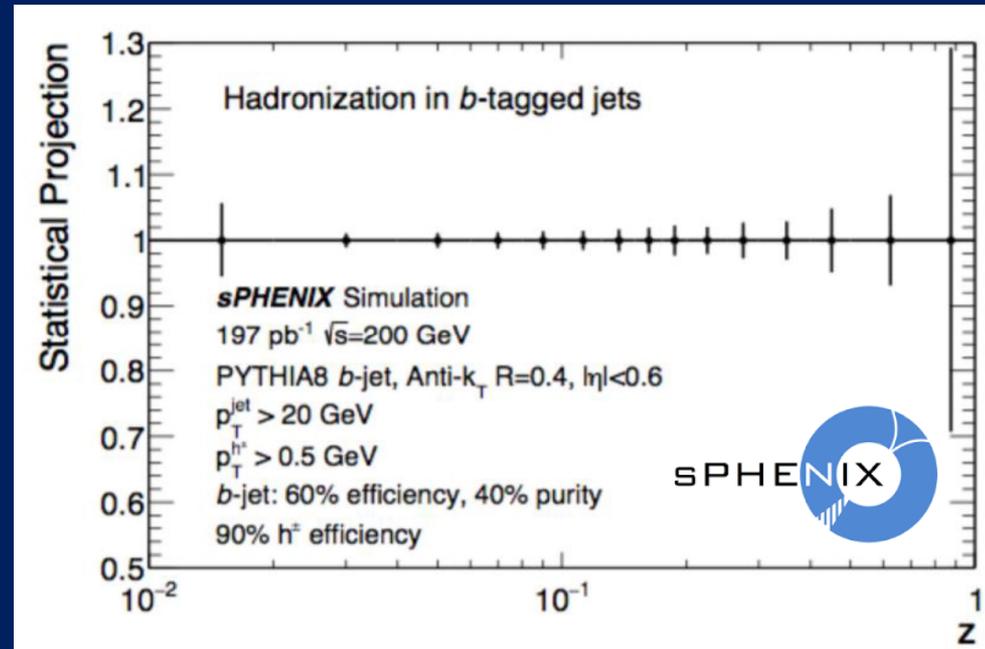
- Nuclear modification of hadron-in-jet distributions possible
 - Direct photons and charged hadrons up to $p_T \sim 45$ GeV
 - Jets up to ~ 70 GeV



Hadronization in jets at sPHENIX

Will also measure

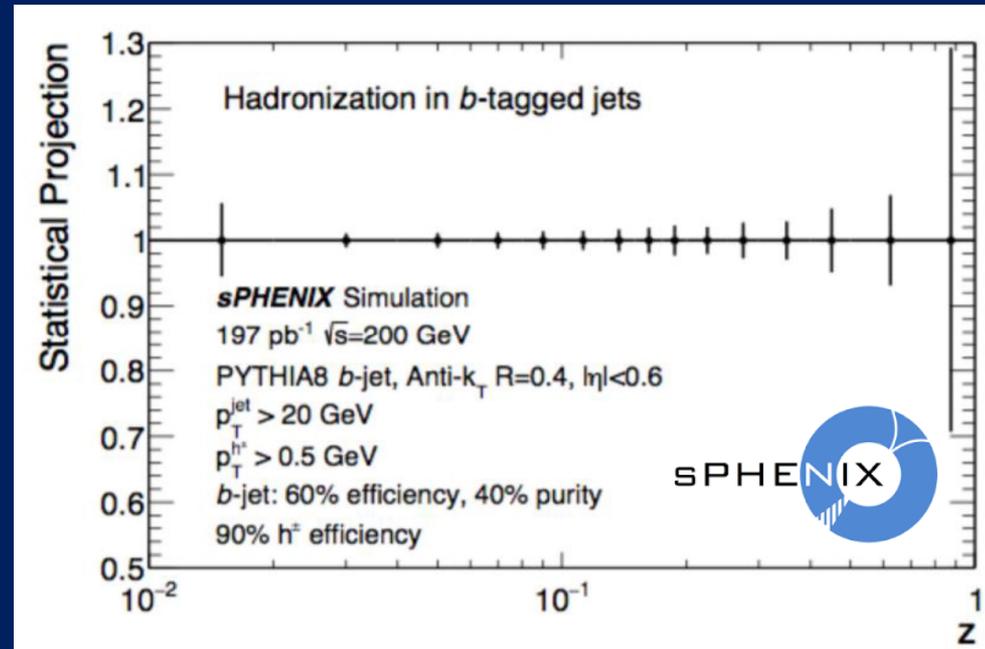
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- Collins transverse-momentum-dependent fragmentation function
 - Transverse spin of scattered quark affects angular distribution of produced hadrons
 - See talk by Maria Zurek on Wed



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See dedicated talk on jets at sPHENIX by Dennis Perepelitsa later today

Conclusions

- Over the course of the past ~decade, jets have become extremely versatile tools in high-energy nuclear and particle physics!
 - To study hadronization as well as a wide variety of other physics



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- I look forward to seeing the new ideas that will emerge to expand our jet toolkit over the upcoming decade leading up to the EIC!



Extra



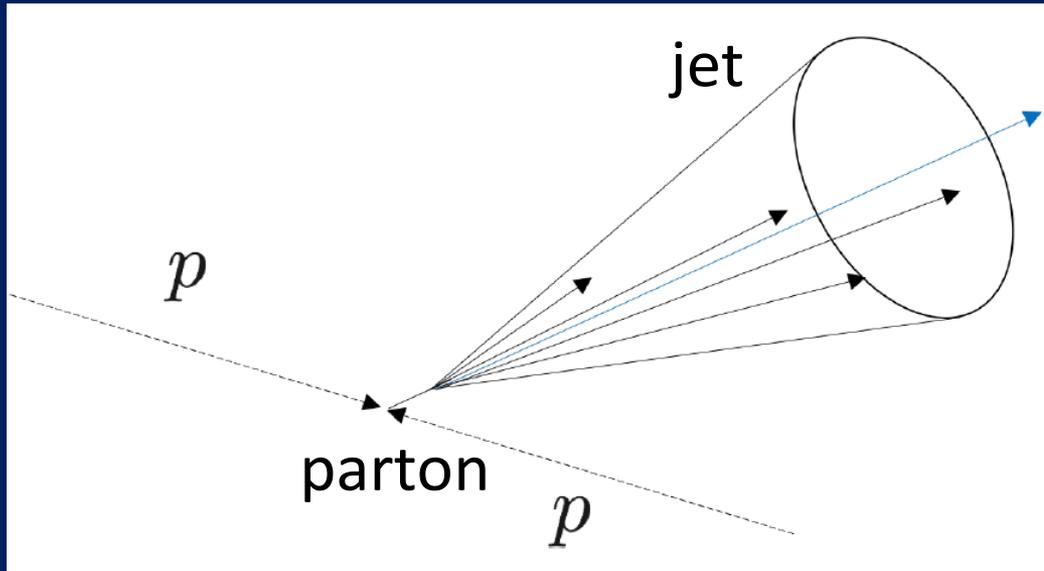
Hadronization:

An open playing field in QCD

- The EIC will be well timed and well suited to make tremendous progress in our understanding of hadronization
 - Discussed less for the EIC than partonic structure of nucleons and nuclei because we still think much less about hadronization as a community...
 - Hadronization: “The Electron-Ion Collider is going to do so many things we have no idea about.” – R. Ent
- We should use the 2020s to ensure that we are positioned to take full advantage of the EIC’s potential for hadronization!

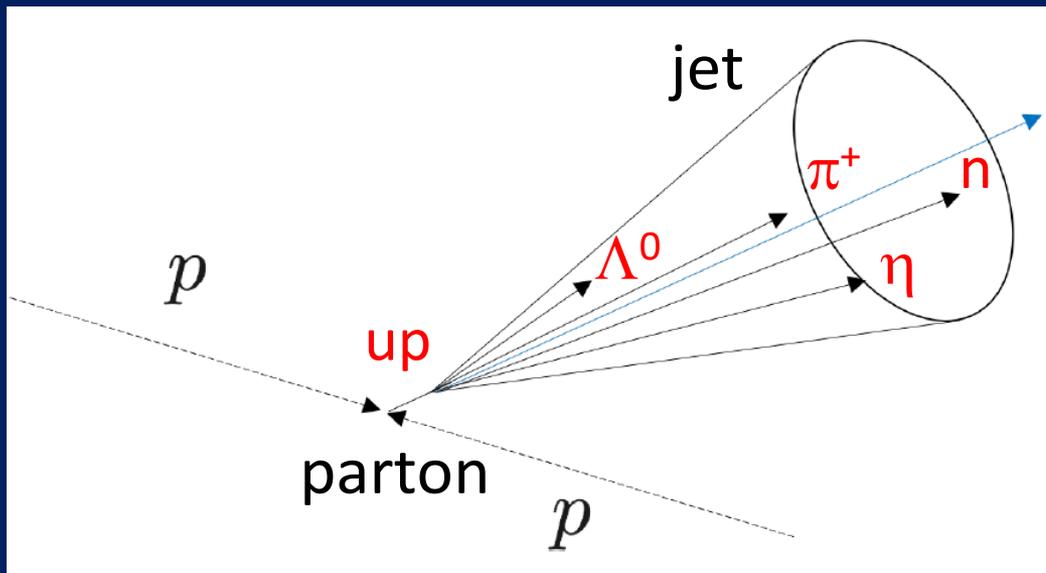


Understanding high-energy hadronization: A wish list



1. A way to connect the initial-state parton to the final-state hadrons
 - Jets, as a proxy for a parton, are a tool to connect the perturbative to nonperturbative
2. A way to connect the flavor of the initial-state parton to the final-state hadrons
 - Would allow for complete characterization of parton \rightarrow hadron

Understanding high-energy hadronization: A wish list



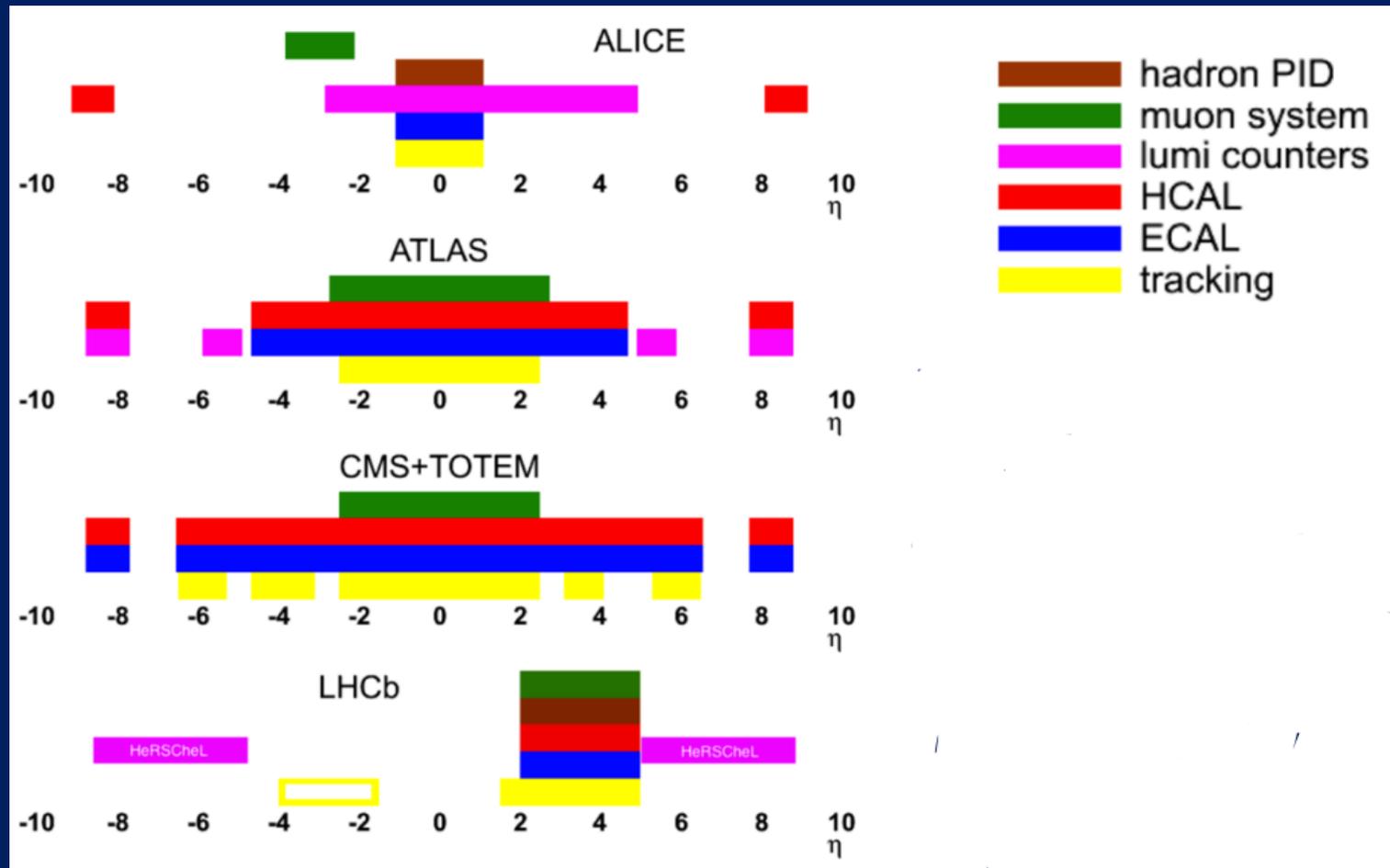
- Baryon vs. meson
- Correlations (e.g. strangeness, heavy flavor)
- Resonance production (ϕ , J/ψ , Y)
- Increase projectile/target size (hadronization in medium)
- ...

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 - Would allow for complete characterization of parton \rightarrow hadron

Courtesy Joe Osborn

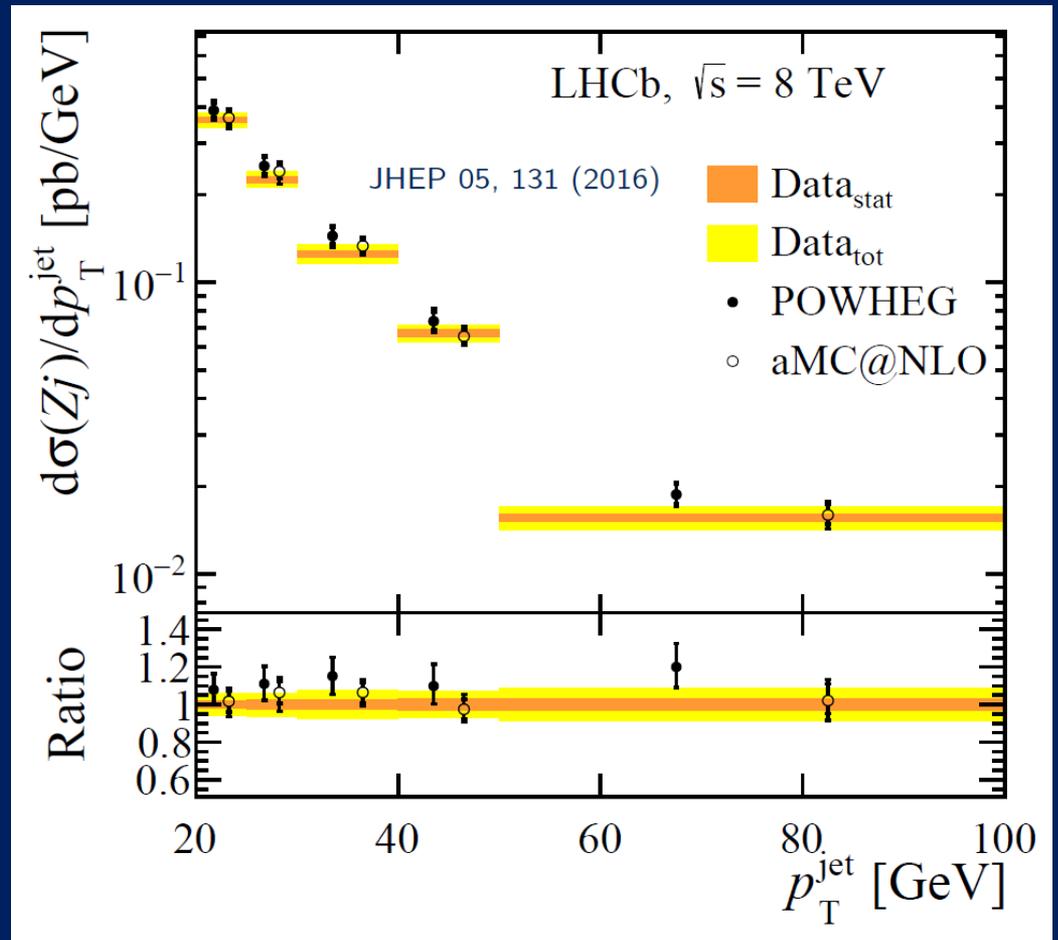


Pseudorapidity coverage at LHC



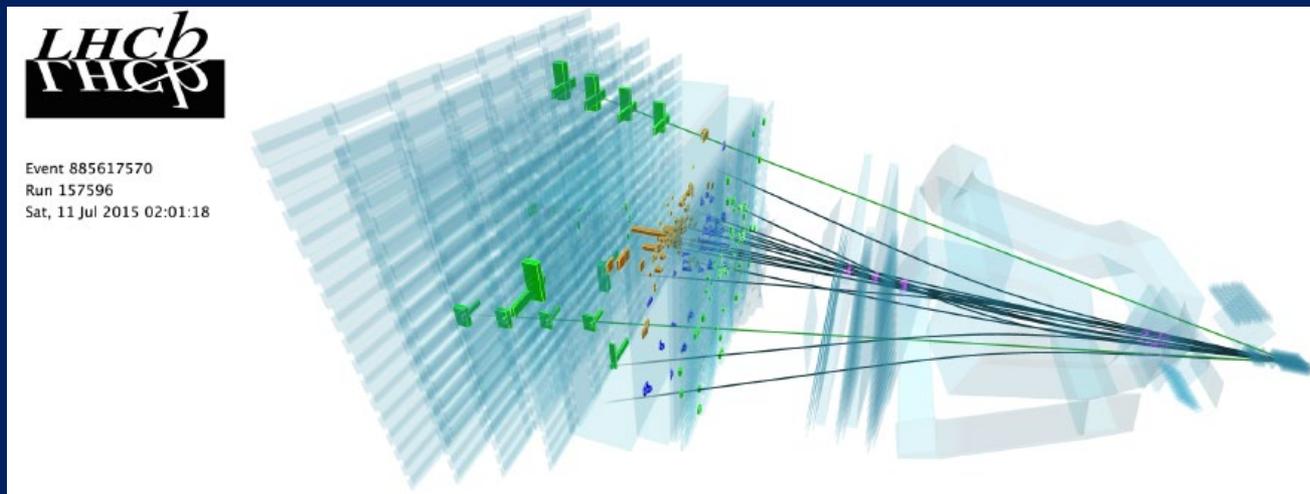
Forward Z+jet

- LHCb previously measured the forward Z+jet cross section
 - JHEP 05, 131 (2016)
- Now have measured charged hadron distributions within the jet, in the same data set
 - PRL 123, 232001 (2019)
- First LHC measurement of charged hadrons within Z-tagged jets
- First LHC measurement of charged hadrons-in-jets at forward rapidity



Analysis details

- Follow similar analysis strategy to ATLAS and previous LHCb papers
 - ATLAS: EPJC 71, 1795 (2011), NPA 978, 65 (2018)
 - LHCb: PRL 118, 192001 (2017)
- $Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ identified with $60 < M_{\mu\mu} < 120$ GeV, in $2 < \eta < 4.5$
- Anti- k_T jets are measured with $R = 0.5$, $p_T^{jet} > 20$ GeV, in $2 < \eta < 4.5$
- $|\Delta\phi_{Z+jet}| > 7\pi/8$ selects $2 \rightarrow 2$ event topology
- Charged hadrons selected with $p_T > 0.25$ GeV, $p > 4$ GeV, $\Delta R < 0.5$



Ideas for further hadronization measurements at hadron colliders welcome!

At a single experiment or for comparison across multiple experiments.

- Particular observables as a function of jet constituent multiplicity, R , rapidity, p_T , mass, ...?
- Particular correlations across dijets? Among multijets (ATLAS and CMS)?
- (Identified) Hadron distributions in the azimuthal region *between* Z-jet or dijets (the “underlying event”)?
 - Learn more from comparison to (identified) hadron distributions in $e+e-$ in the region perpendicular to the thrust axis?
- Measurements in $p+A$ and $A+A$?
- Value of single-particle cross sections versus less inclusive measurements?
- What can the formation of nuclei/antinuclei/hypernuclei formed in $A+A$ teach us about hadronization, or more generally about the relationship(s) between partons and nuclei?
- What can hadron spectroscopy (in $p+p$ or other collision systems) teach us about mechanisms of hadron formation?



Hadronization: Recent advances

Have been starting to think about hadronization more over past ~10-15 years, going beyond collinear fragmentation of one parton to one hadron in vacuum.

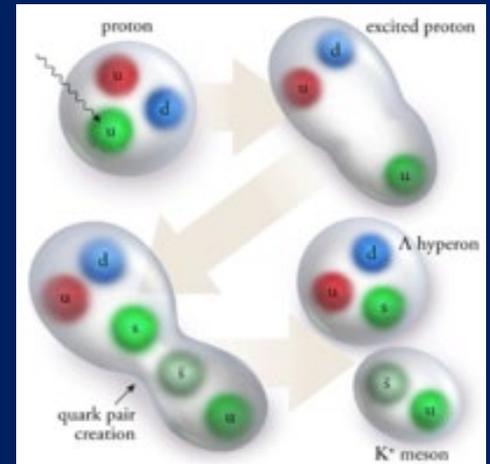
See Metz and Vossen, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 91, 136 (2016) for a review of parton FFs (collects 628 references!).

- Transverse-momentum-dependent FFs
 - Mainly Collins, unpolarized, and polarizing TMD FFs so far
 - Some recent discussion of universality properties of TMD FFs
- Twist-3 correlators describing hadronization – interference between hadronization of one parton and (parton + gluon)
- Dihadron FFs – one parton \rightarrow 2 hadrons. Unpolarized; interference FF
- Two-parton FFs
- Heavy flavor FFs
- Fracture functions – describe target rather than current fragmentation region
- Nuclear modification of FFs

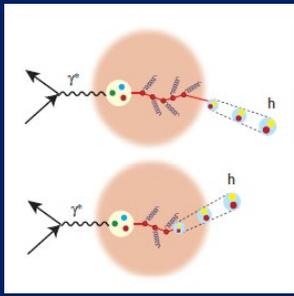


Different mechanisms of hadronization

- High-energy limit of “string-breaking” or “cluster” pictures
- Coalescence/recombination of partons nearby in phase space
- Soft hadron production from remnant (target fragmentation)
- Threshold production
- Production via decay from other hadrons
- ...?



CLAS, PRL 113, 152004 (2014)



Hadronization at the EIC

EIC will be an extremely versatile and powerful facility to study hadronization!

- Lepton probe \rightarrow Reconstruction of partonic kinematics
- Protons, light \rightarrow heavy nuclei
 - Range of parton densities
 - Move hadronization inside/outside nucleus via range of nuclear sizes and scattered parton energies
- Polarization
- Separation of current and target fragmentation regions
- Hadron PID
- Charm measurements
- Jets
- Integrated luminosities allowing multidifferential measurements
- ...

