



Probing bottom quark mass effects in jet substructure with CMS

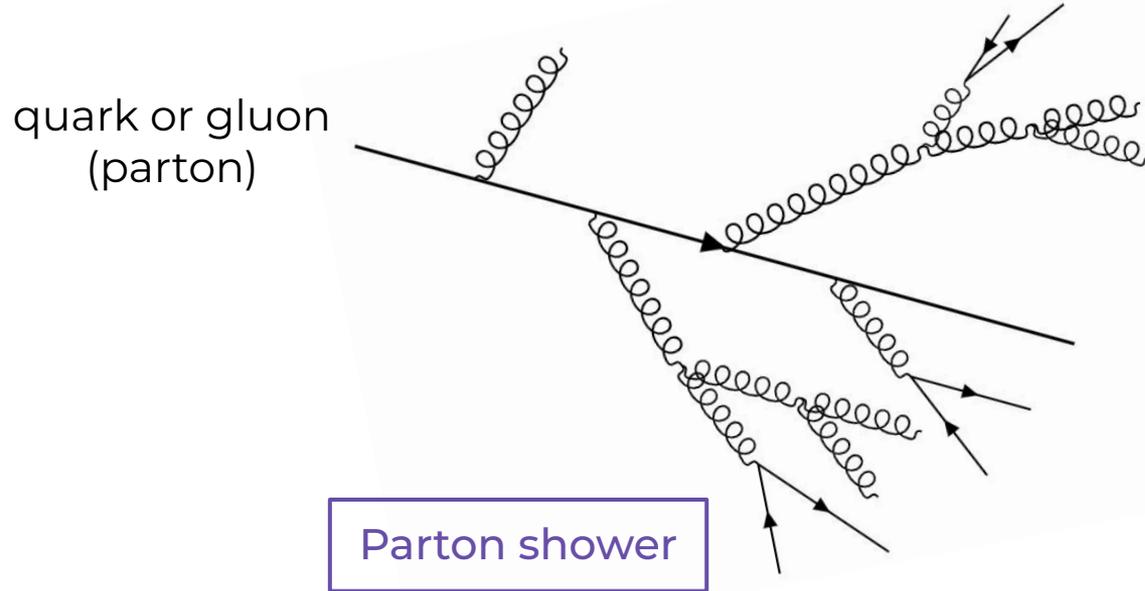
using a novel technique to cluster the b hadron decays

[CMS-PAS-HIN-24-005](#)

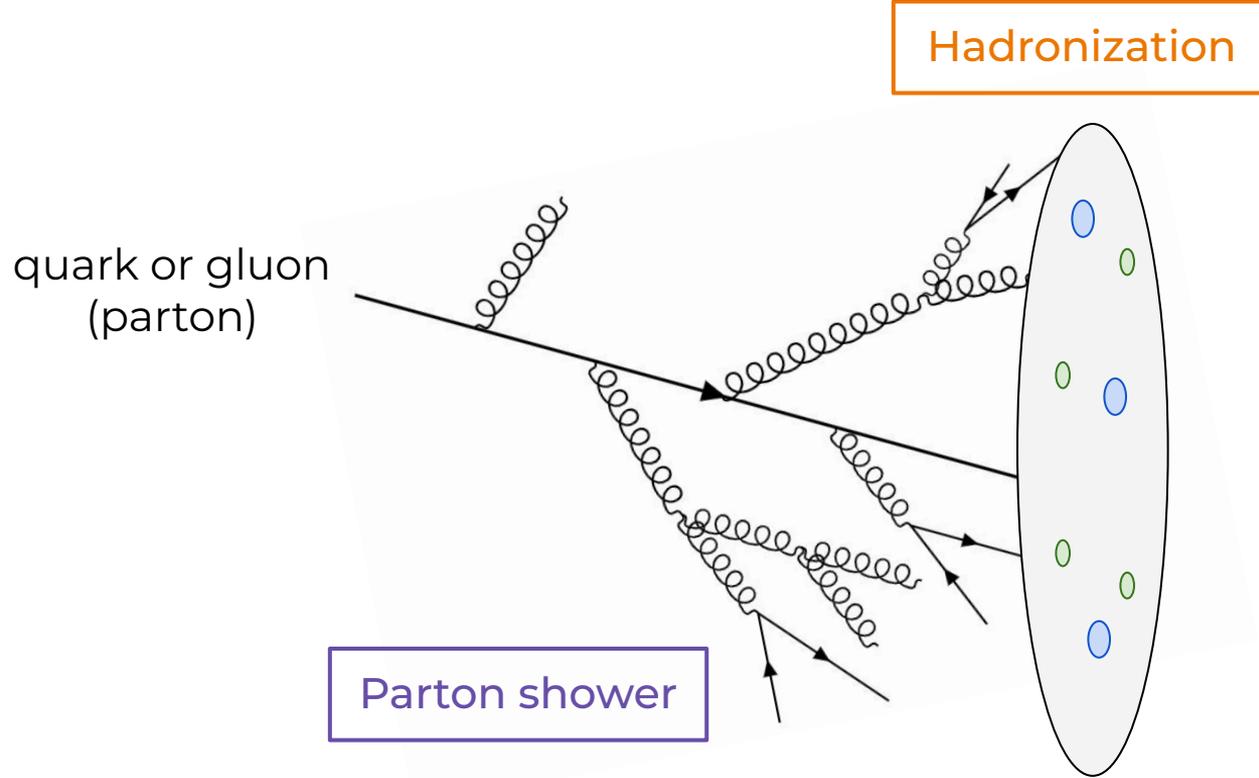
Lida Kalipoliti (she/her)
on behalf of the CMS collaboration
LLR, École Polytechnique

EPS-HEP 2025, Marseille, 7 July 2025

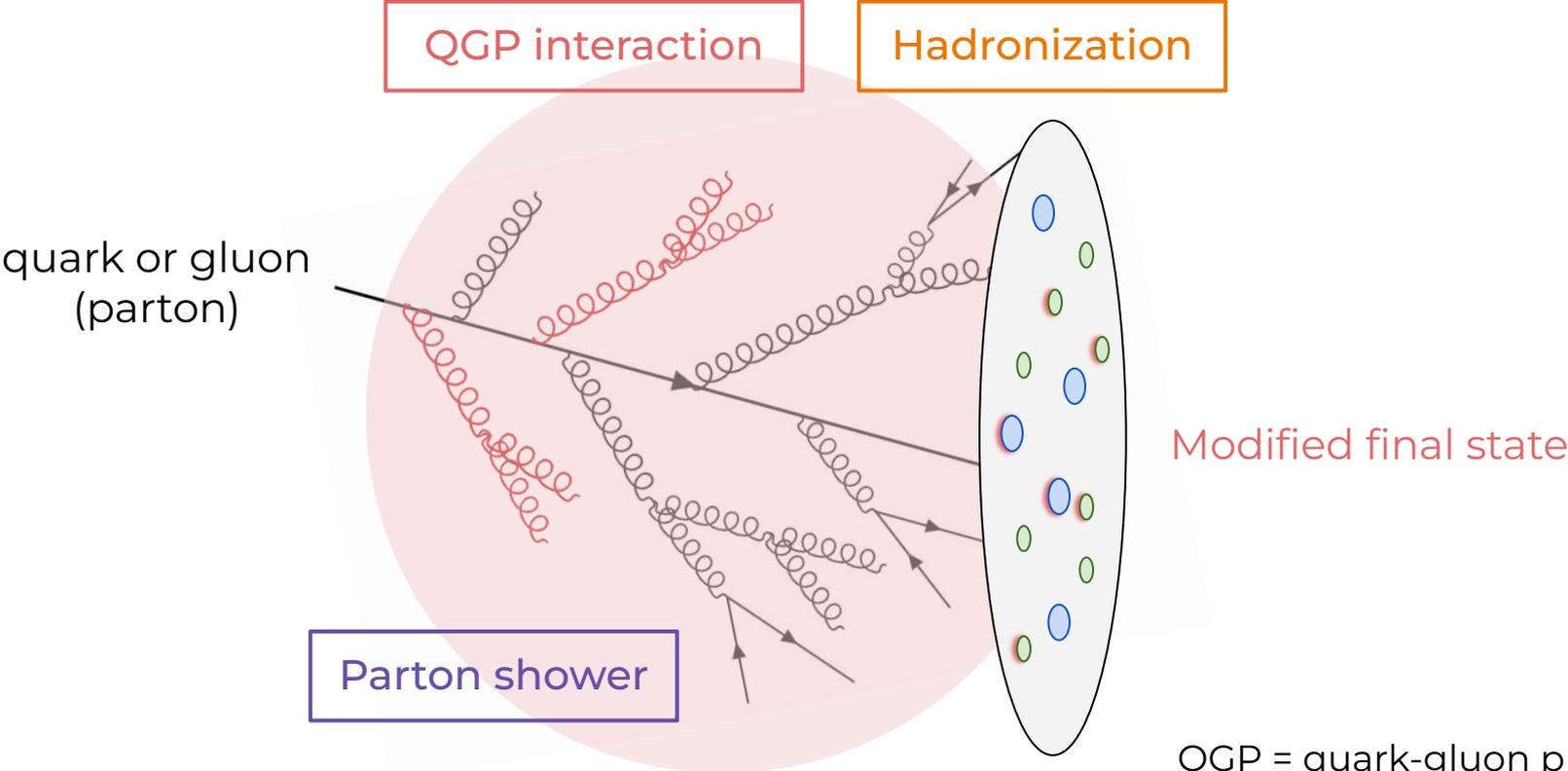
Jet evolution



Jet evolution



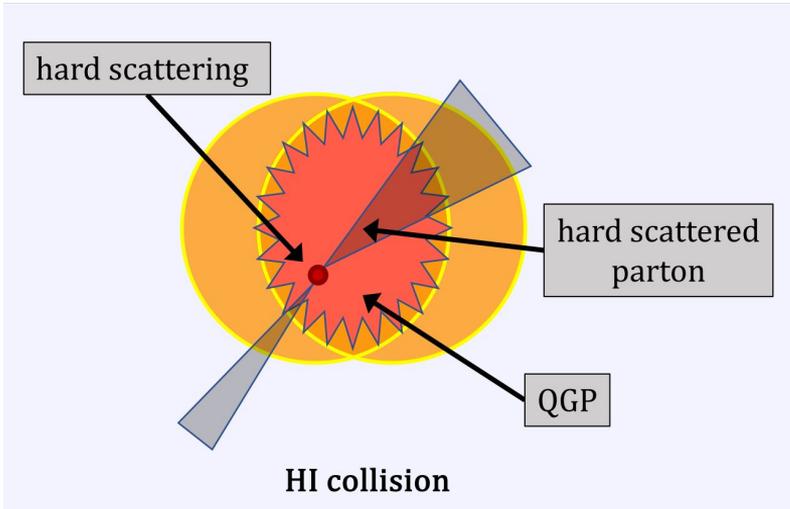
Jet evolution in medium



QGP = quark-gluon plasma



Jet quenching



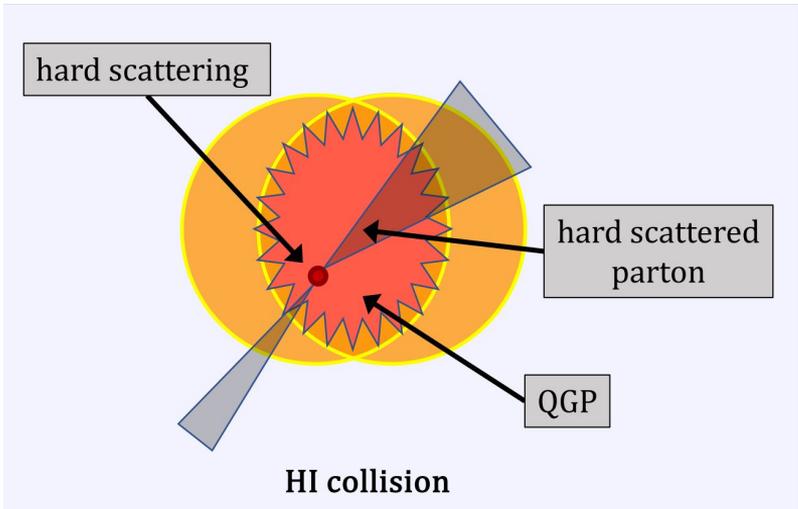
Centrality (nuclear overlap)

0-10% 10-30% 30-50% 50-90%



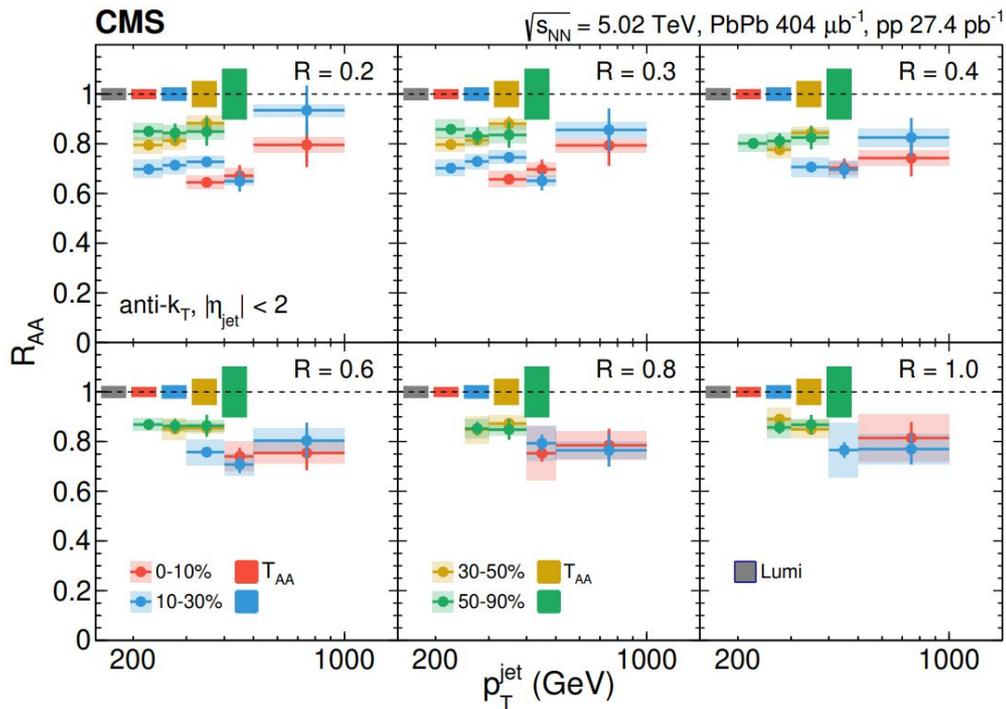
Jet quenching

$$R_{AA} = 1 / \langle N_{coll} \rangle \times N_{jet}^{PbPb} / N_{jet}^{pp}$$



Centrality (nuclear overlap)

0-10% 10-30% 30-50% 50-90%



[JHEP 05 \(2021\) 284](#)

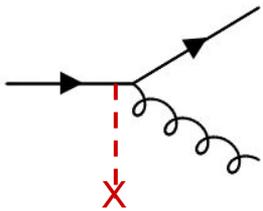
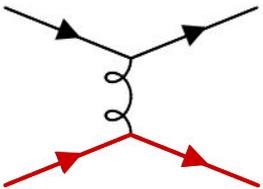


Energy loss mechanisms

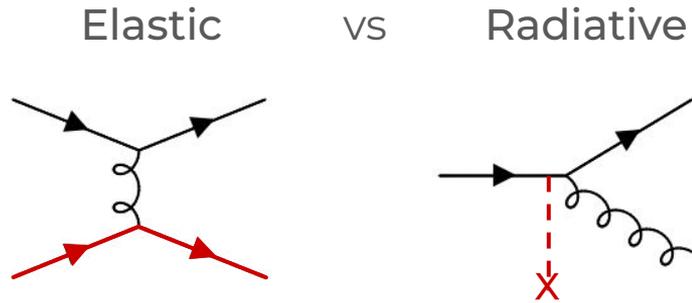
Elastic

vs

Radiative



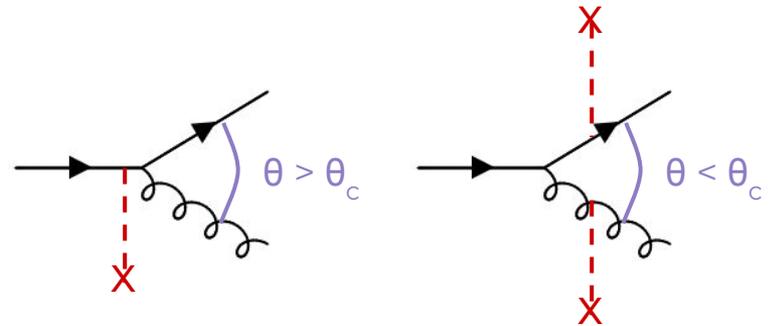
Energy loss mechanisms



Coherent
aka unresolved
color charges

VS

Incoherent
aka resolved
color charges

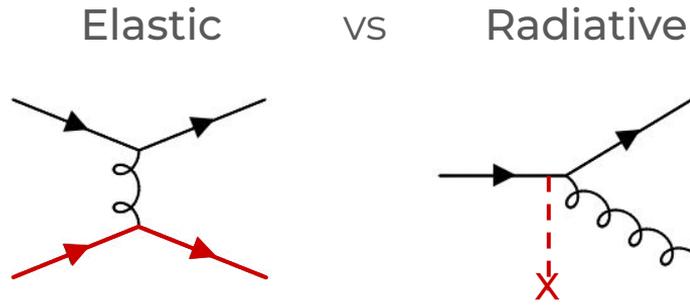


[PRL 106 \(2011\) 122002](#)

[JHEP 2011 \(2011\) 15](#)

[PLB 707 \(2012\) 156](#)

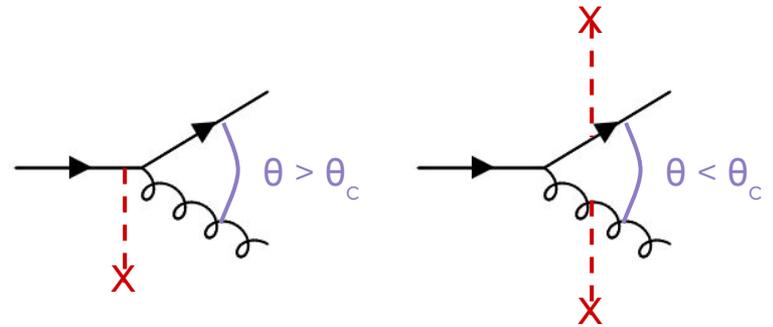
Energy loss mechanisms



Coherent
aka unresolved
color charges

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Incoherent
aka resolved
color charges



How to disentangle these mechanisms?

Look at the jet substructure !

[PRL 106 \(2011\) 122002](#)

[JHEP 2011 \(2011\) 15](#)

[PLB 707 \(2012\) 156](#)

Heavy flavor jets

Mass dependent shower

$$P_{Q \rightarrow Qg}(z) = \frac{1-z}{z} + \frac{z}{2} - 2\mu_{Qg}^2$$
$$\mu_{Qg}^2 = \frac{m_Q^2}{m_{Qg}^2 - m_Q^2}$$

Suppression of collinear radiation (dead cone)

$$d\mathcal{P}(\theta) \propto \frac{d\theta^2}{(\theta^2 + \theta_0^2)^2}$$

$$\theta_0 = m_Q/E_Q$$



Heavy flavor jets

Mass dependent shower

$$P_{Q \rightarrow Qg}(z) = \frac{1-z}{z} + \frac{z}{2} - 2\mu_{Qg}^2$$

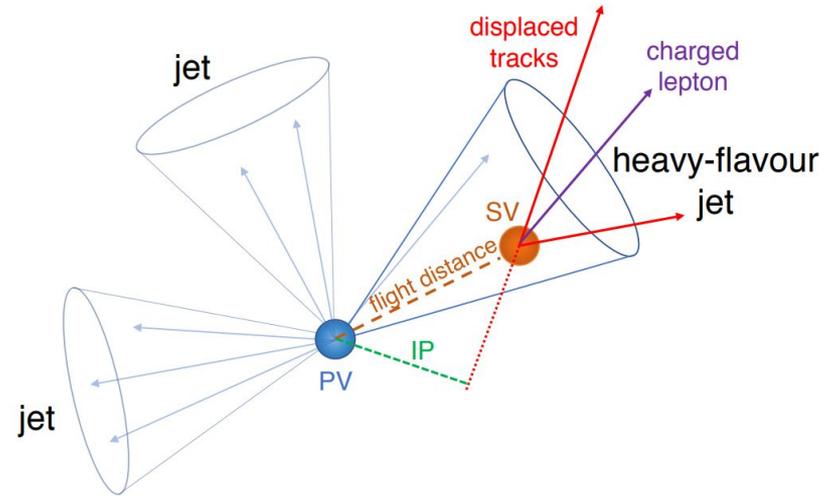
$$\mu_{Qg}^2 = \frac{m_Q^2}{m_{Qg}^2 - m_Q^2}$$

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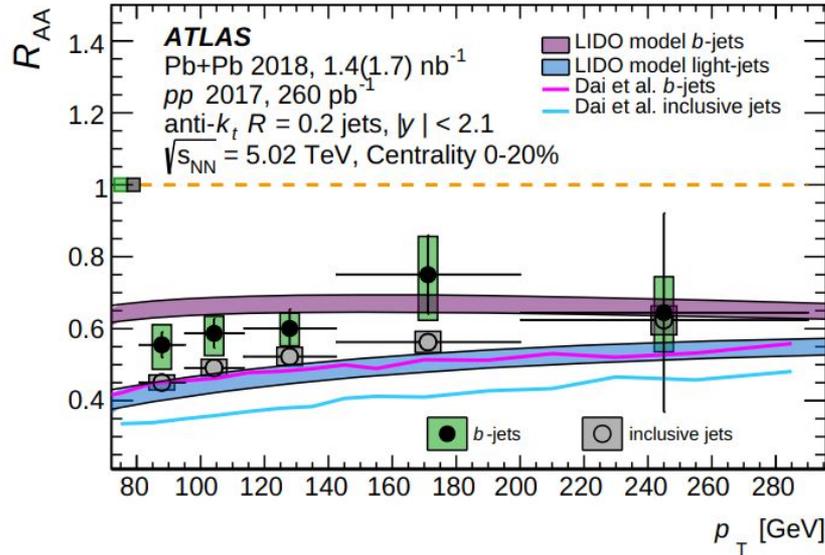
$$\theta_0 = m_Q/E_Q$$

Large datasets via b tagging



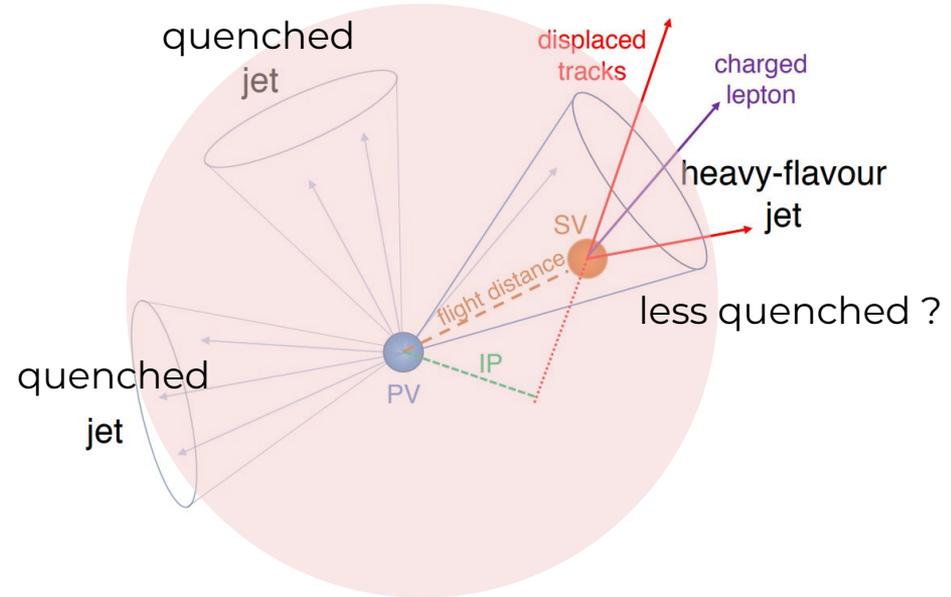
Heavy flavor jets in medium

$$R_{AA} = 1 / \langle N_{coll} \rangle \times N_{jet}^{PbPb} / N_{jet}^{pp}$$



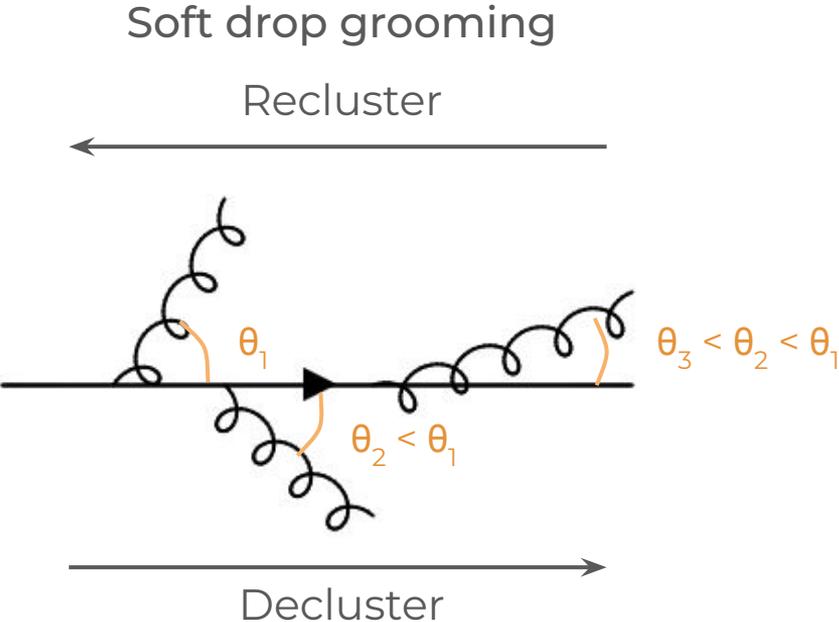
[ATLAS EPJC 83 \(2023\) 438](#)

Large datasets via b tagging



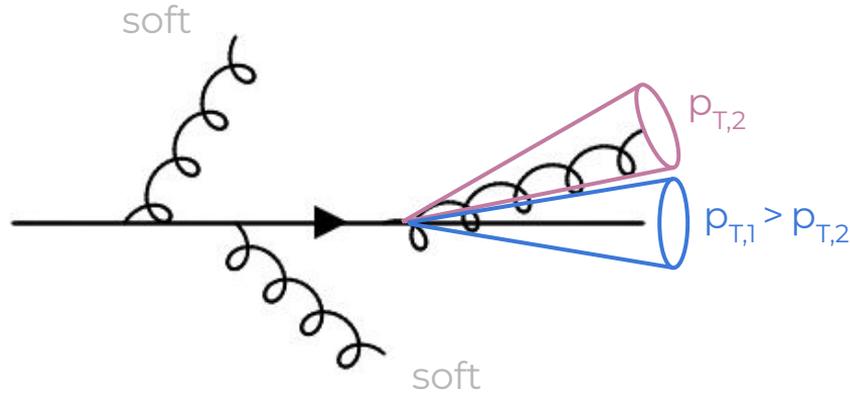
Penetrating probe of the QGP

Observable definition



Observable definition

Soft drop grooming



Remove soft, wide-angle radiation
to access hard two-prong structure

Groomed jet radius

$$R_g^2 = \Delta y_{1,2}^2 + \Delta \phi_{1,2}^2$$

Momentum balance

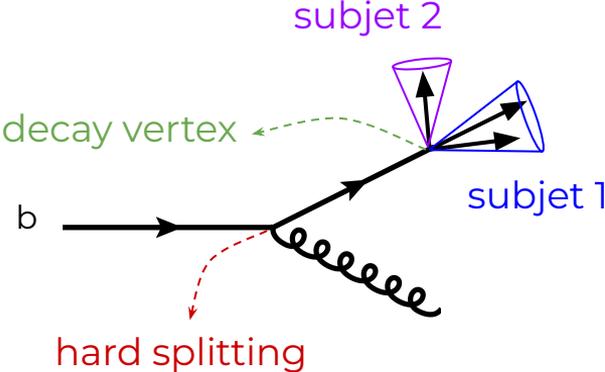
$$p_{T,2} / (p_{T,1} + p_{T,2})$$

Relative transverse momentum

$$k_T = p_{T,2} R_g$$

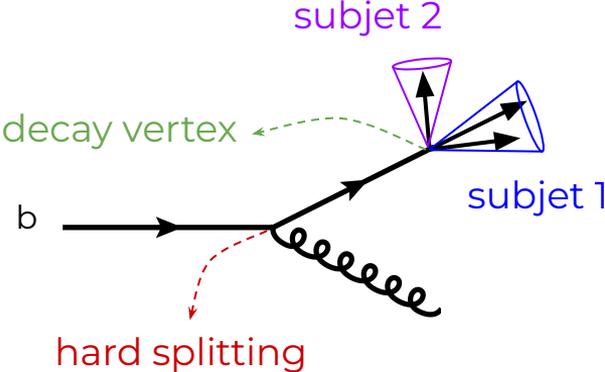
Heavy flavor decay effects

Decay daughters do not follow angular ordering

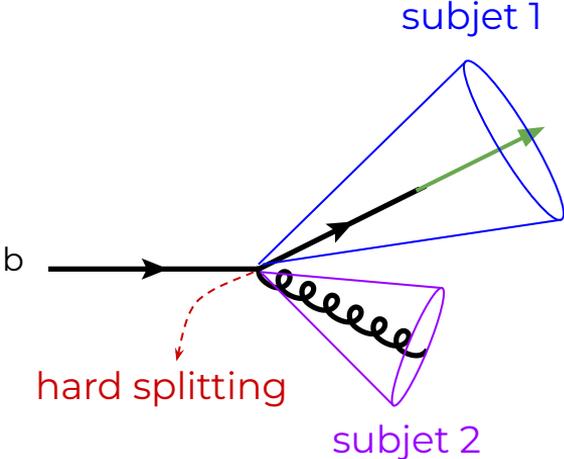


Heavy flavor decay effects

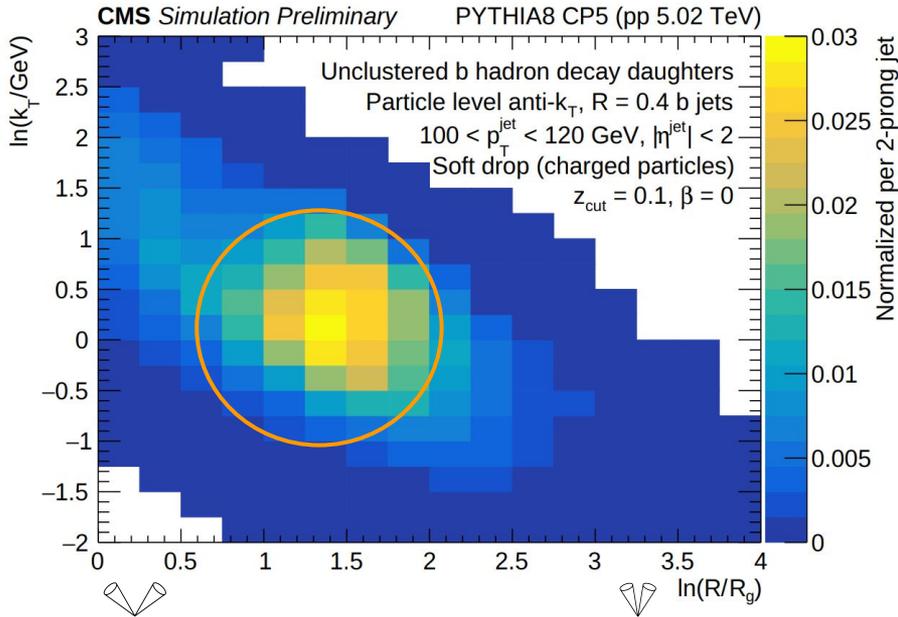
Decay daughters do not follow angular ordering



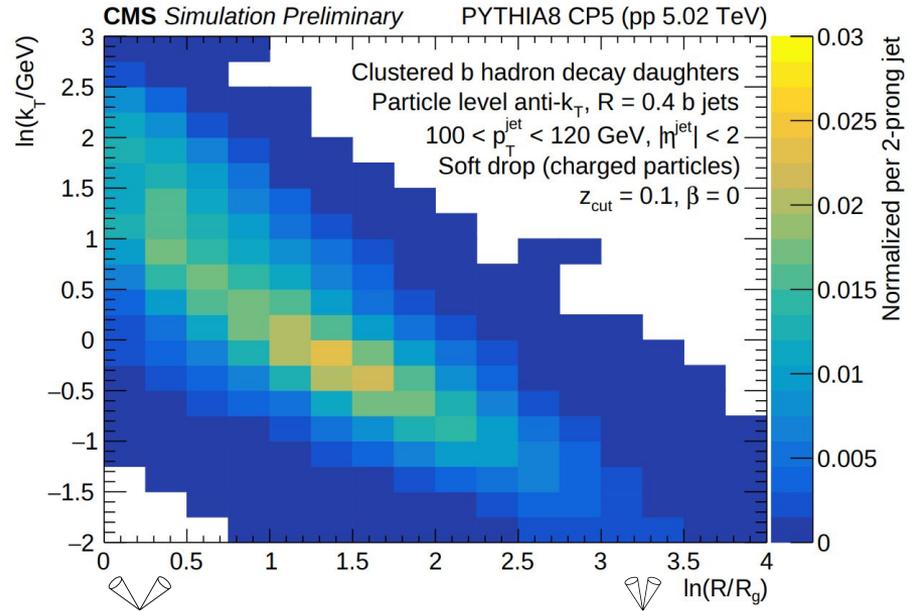
Need to reconstruct the b hadron to restore angular ordering



Heavy flavor decay effects



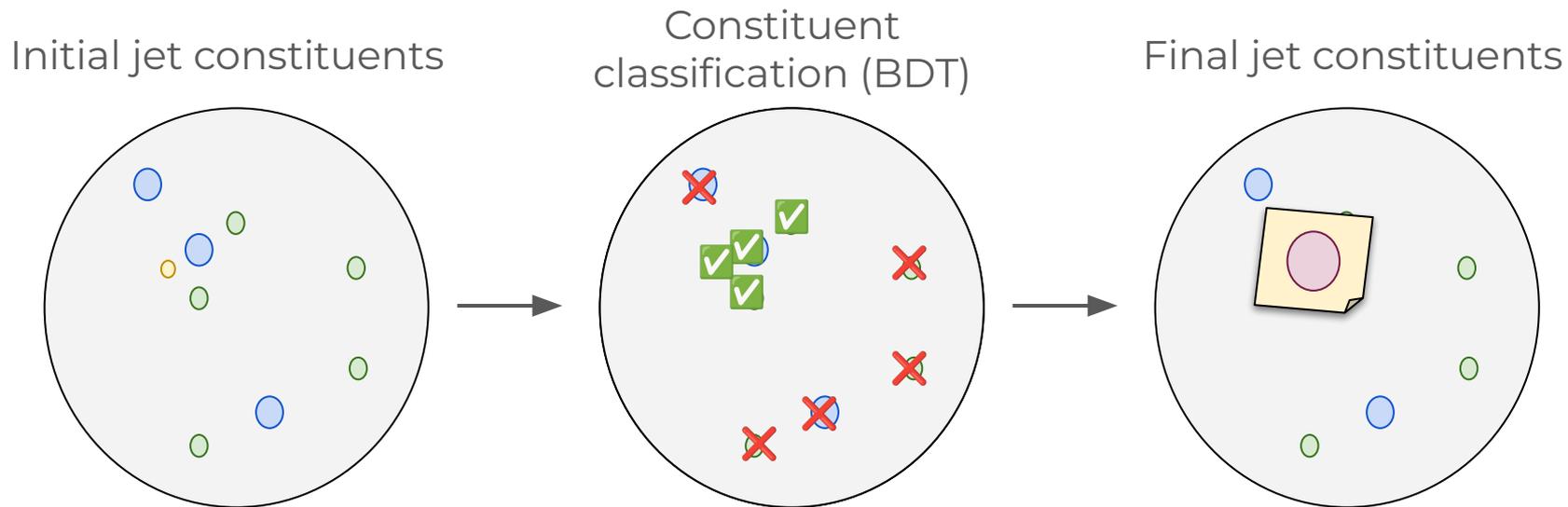
**b decay daughters
individually present**



**b decay daughters clustered
into single particle**

Partial b hadron reconstruction

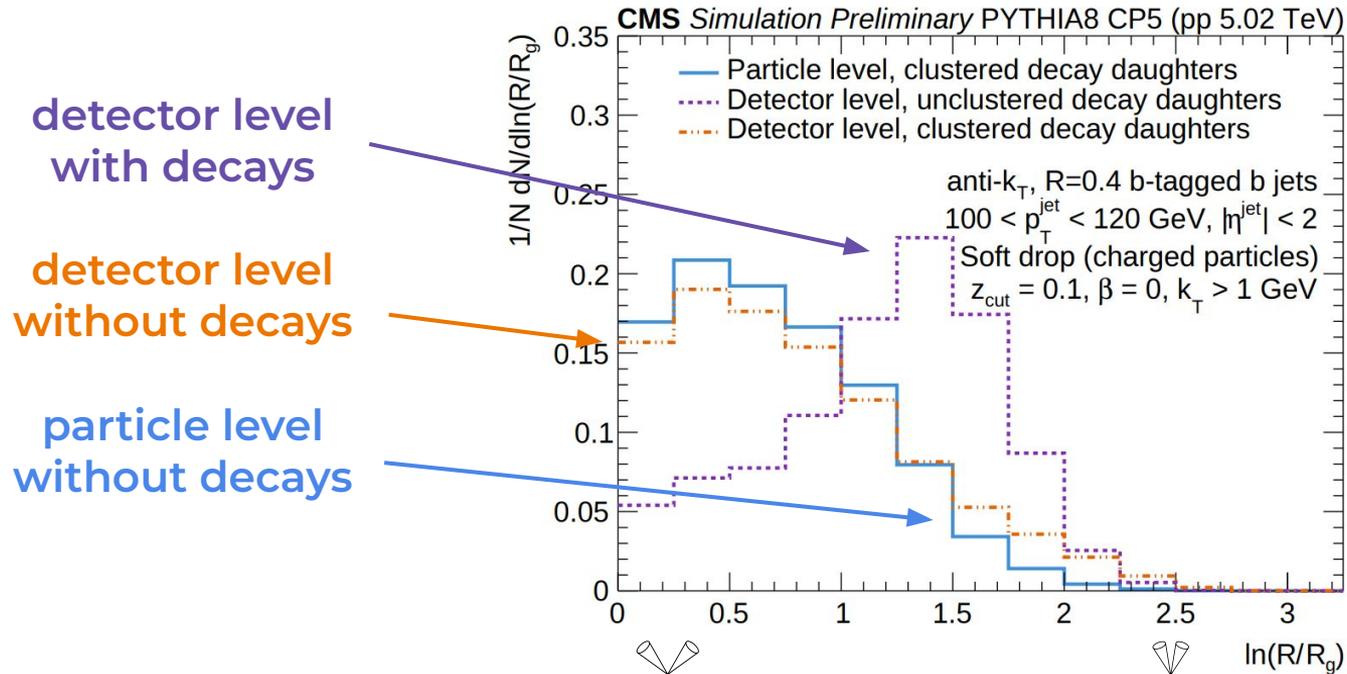
Identify the decay daughters in the jet and sum their four-momenta



Signal (✓) = from b hadron decay
Background (✗) = from primary interaction

Partial b hadron reconstruction

Identify the decay daughters in the jet and sum their four-momenta



Jet selection and corrections

b tagging

b jets selected with ParticleNet
at very high purity working point

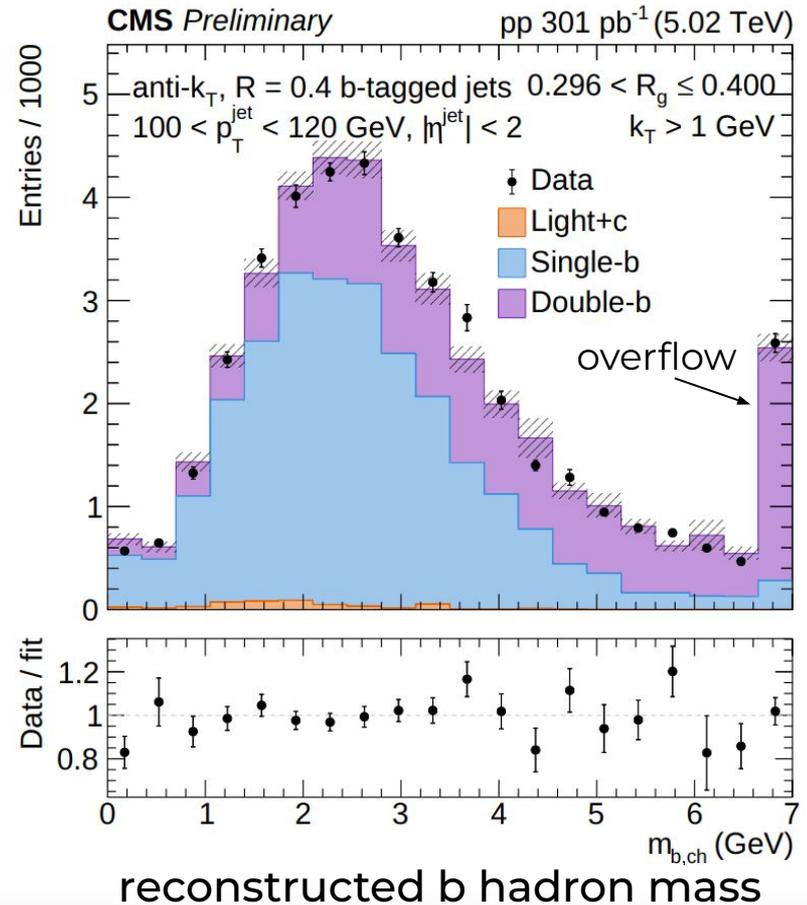
But...

Sample includes jets with
more than one b hadron

Residual background subtraction

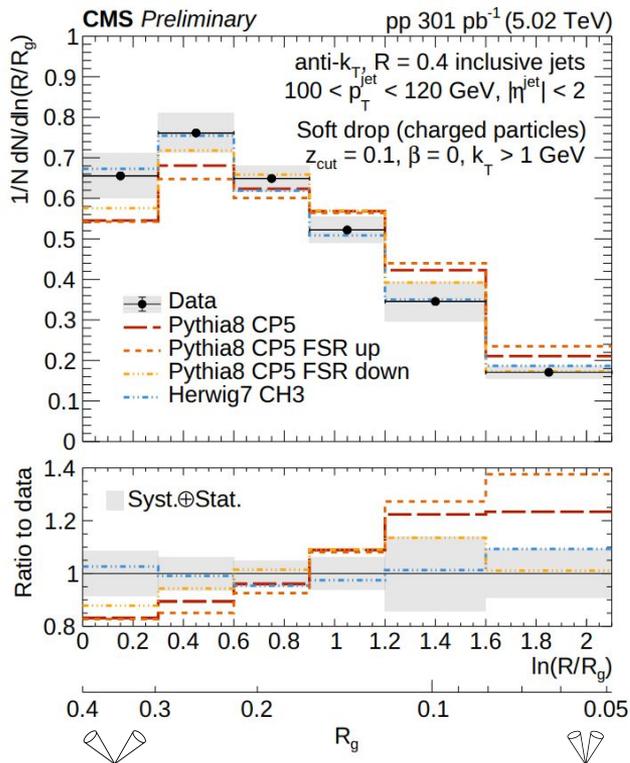
Fit the mass of the reconstructed b hadron
with MC templates

Unfolding to the charged-particle level b jet
+ Tagging efficiency correction

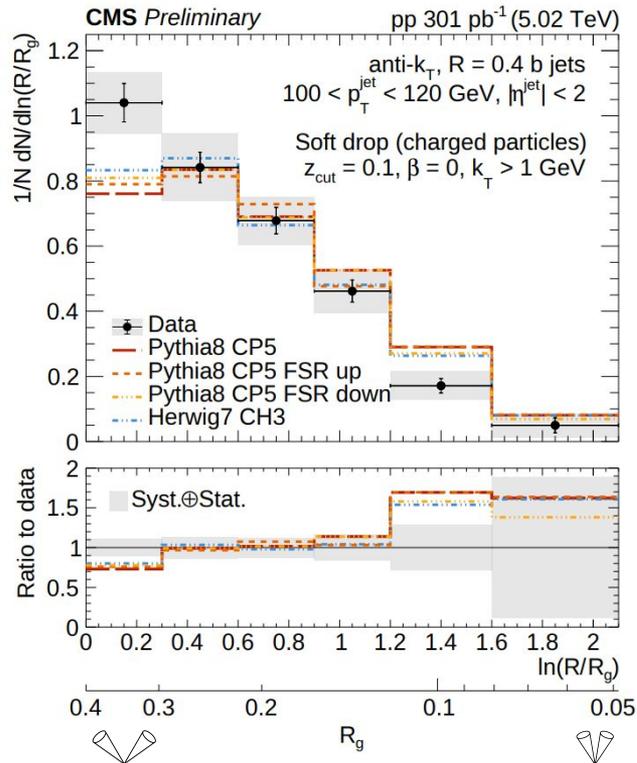


The groomed jet radius results

Inclusive jets



b jets

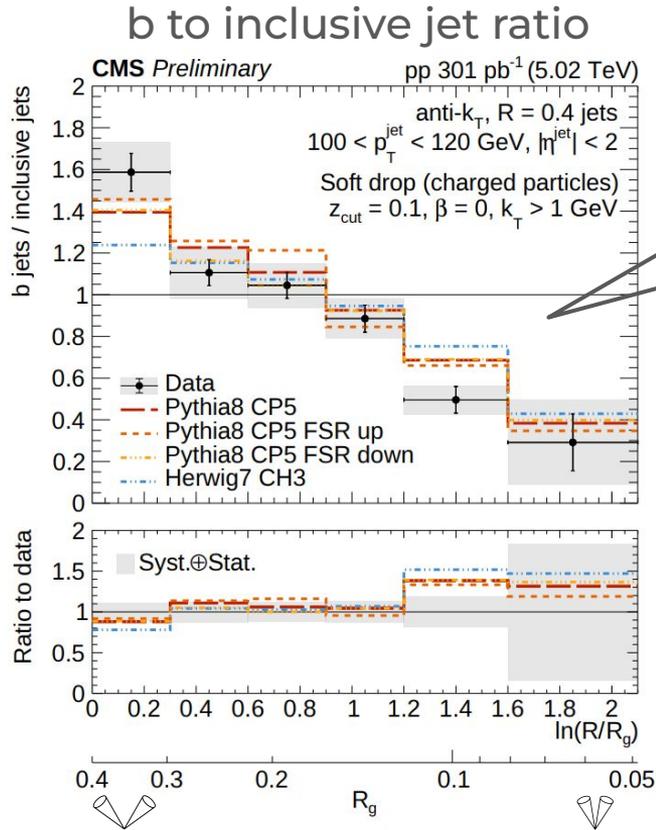


Model comparison

	Pythia	Herwig
Inclusive	✗	✓
b jets	✗	✗



The groomed jet radius results



Suppression of small-angle radiation

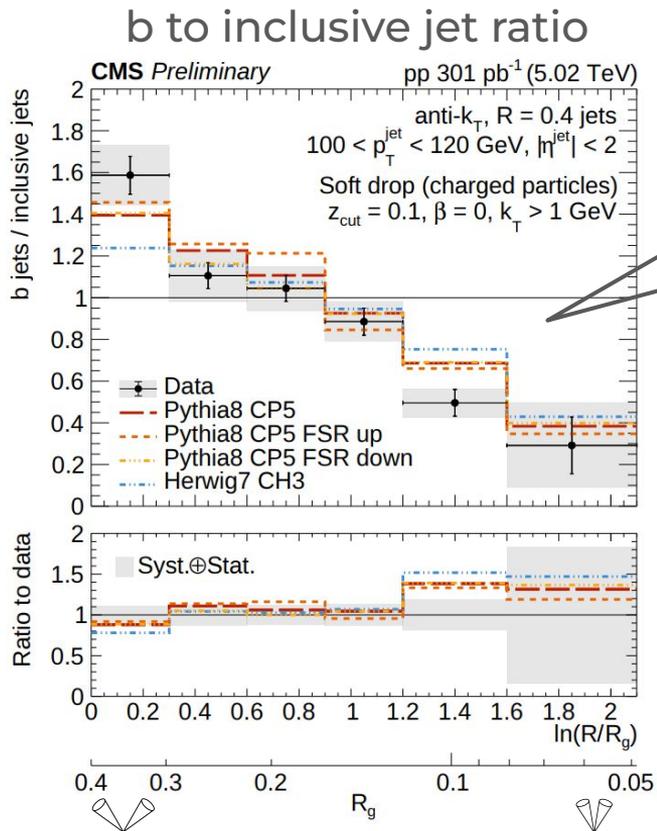
Dead cone manifestation !

Model comparison

	Pythia	Herwig
Inclusive	✗	✓
b jets	✗	✗
ratio	✓	✗



The groomed jet radius results



Suppression of small-angle radiation

Dead cone manifestation !

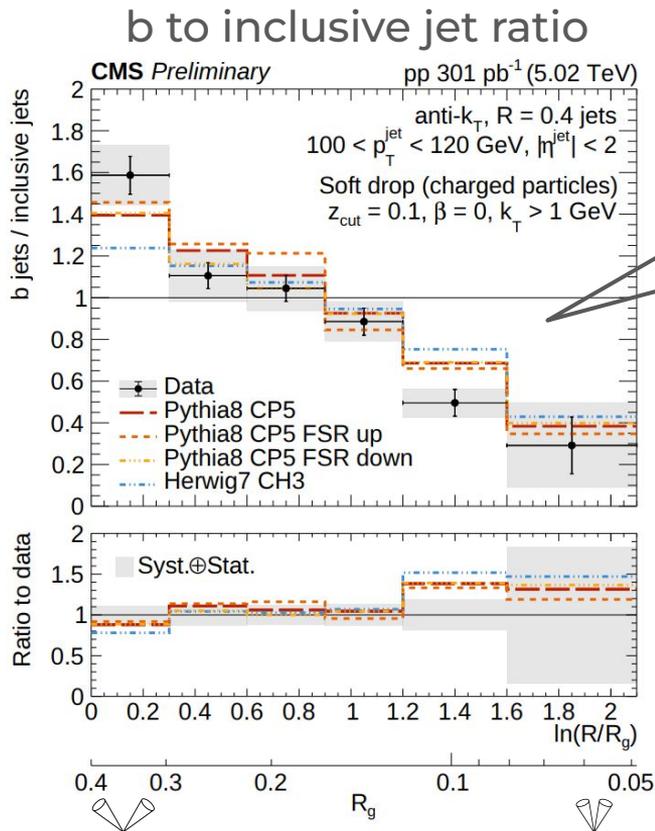
Mismodeling of substructure

Model comparison

	Pythia	Herwig
Inclusive	✗	✓
b jets	✗	✗
ratio	✓	✗



The groomed jet radius results



Suppression of small-angle radiation

Dead cone manifestation !

Mismodeling of substructure

Mismodeling of mass effects

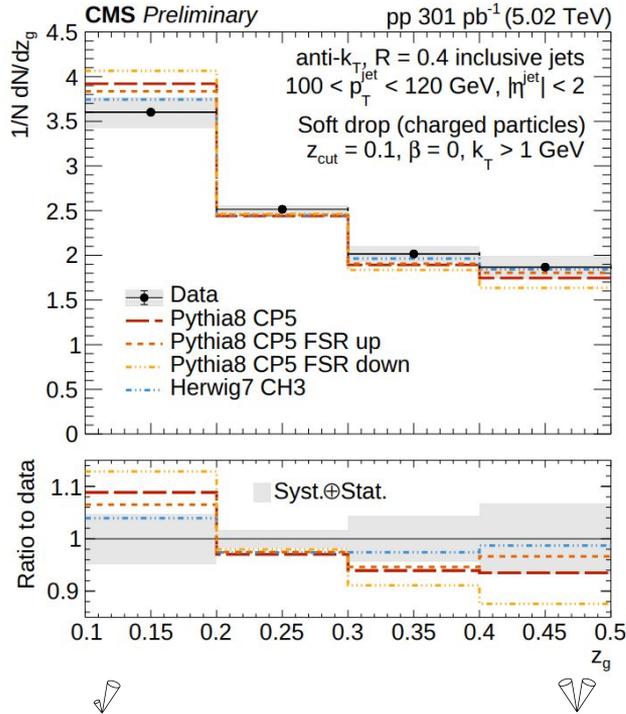
Model comparison

	Pythia	Herwig
Inclusive	✗	✓
b jets	✗	✗
ratio	✓	✗

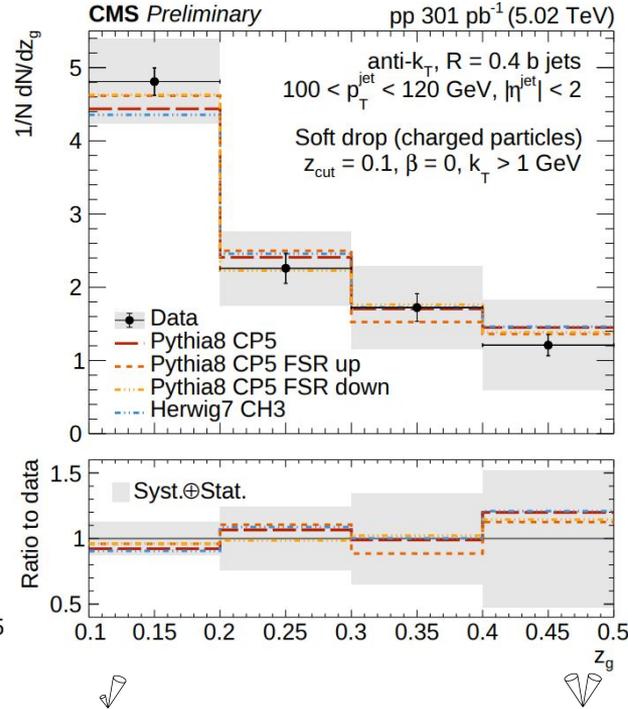


The groomed momentum balance results

Inclusive jets



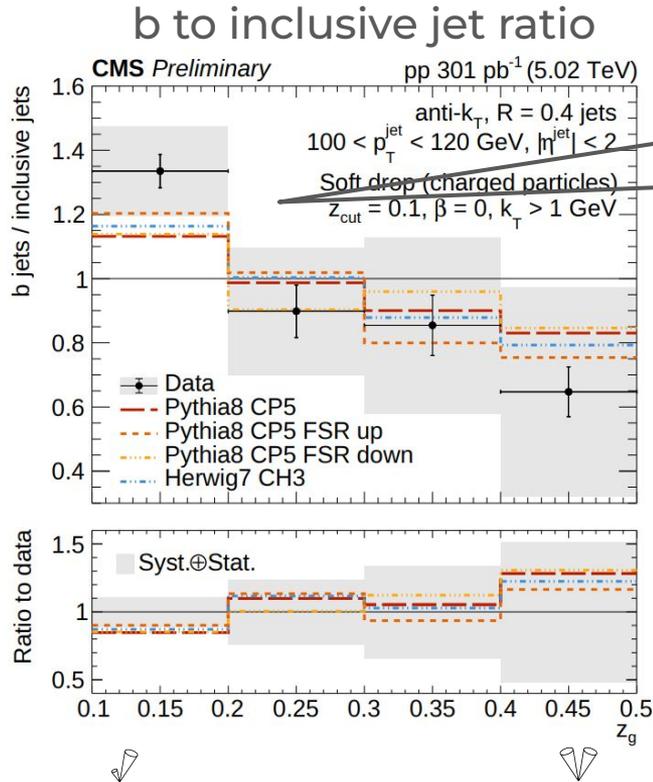
b jets



Model comparison

	Pythia	Herwig
Inclusive	✗	✓
b jets	✓	✓

The groomed momentum balance results



Hint of more imbalanced splittings for b jets

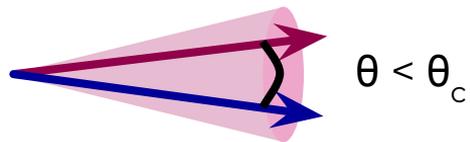
Model comparison

	Pythia	Herwig
Inclusive	✗	✓
b jets	✓	✓
ratio	✓	✓

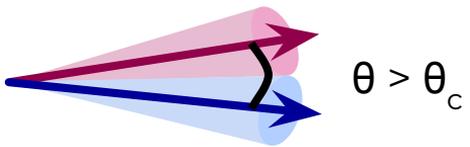


Prospects in heavy ion collisions

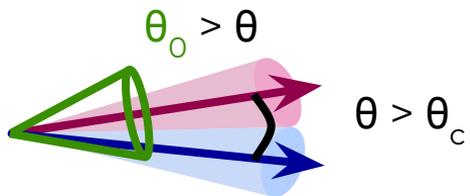
unresolved color charges



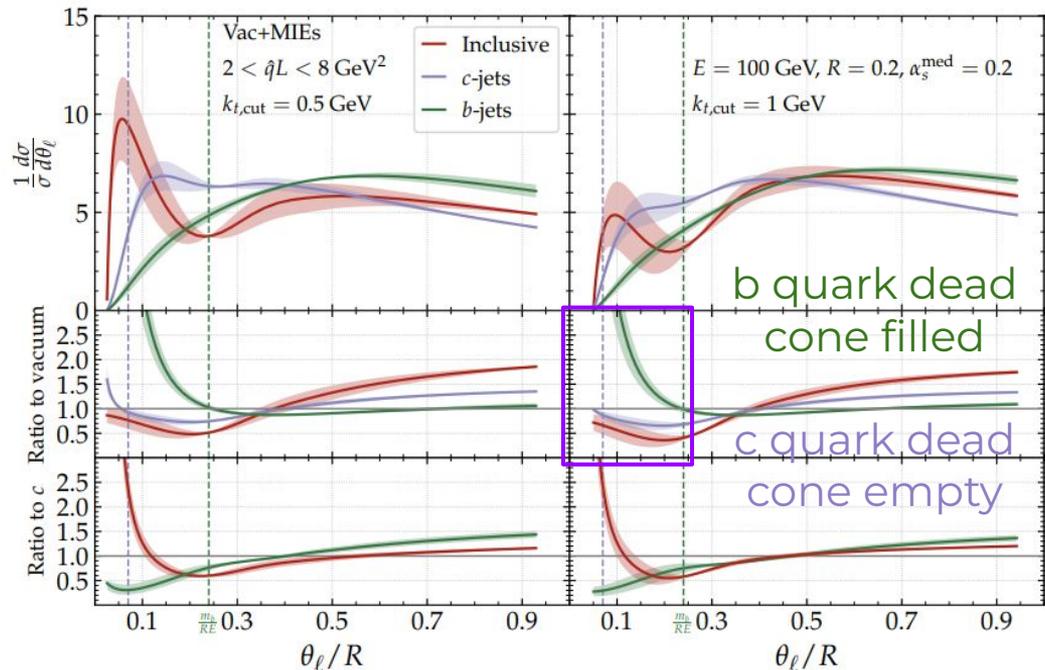
resolved color charges



filled dead cone



Isolate medium-induced radiation
in dead cone region



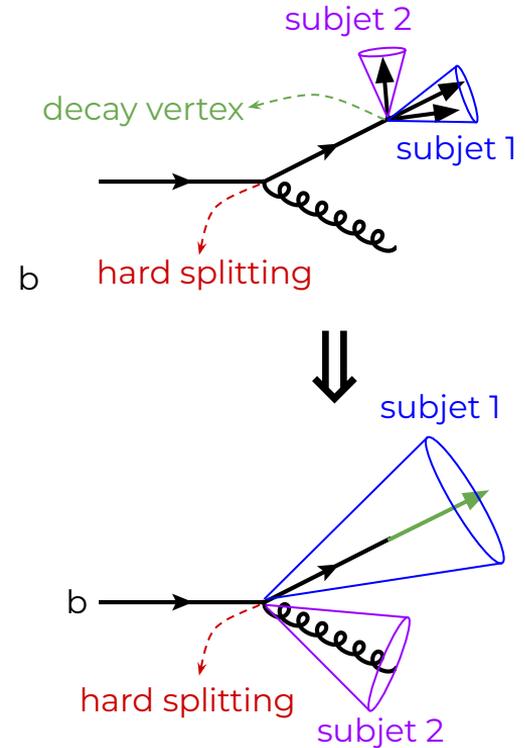
[PRD 107 \(2023\) 094008](#)



Conclusion

Aim to study jet energy loss mechanisms
via jet substructure

- ✓ Disentangle parton shower and decay kinematics
 - Partial reconstruction of the b hadron
- ✓ Build a solid baseline in proton-proton collisions
 - Observation of the b quark dead cone
- … Study medium-induced radiation inside dead cone
 - In progress



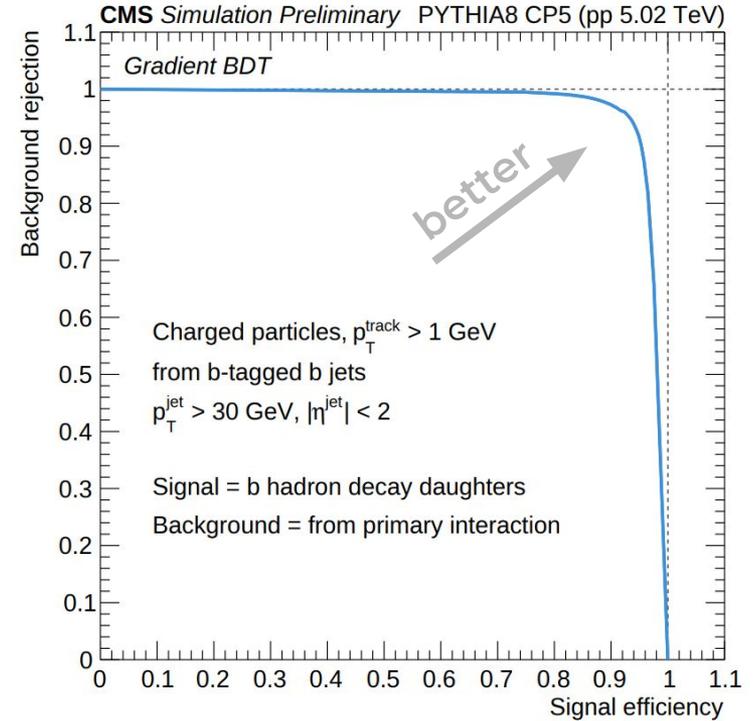
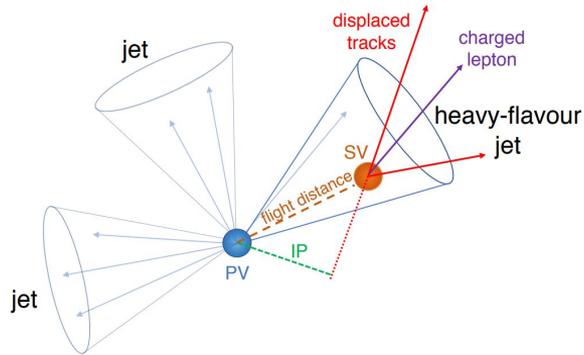
Backup



Decay product identification

Binary classifier

- ▶ Gradient boosted decision tree
 - Signal = charged decay products
 - Background = charged particles from PV
- ▶ Inputs
 - Track properties (eg. impact parameter)
 - Associated SV properties (eg. flight distance)



Analysis workflow

Inclusive jets

AK4Chs jets in kinematic region

b-tagged jets

Jets passing ParticleNet XXT working point

b-tagged single-b jets

Single-b fraction extraction via template fit

Unfolded b-tagged single-b jets

Unfolding with matrix inversion

Unfolded single-b jets

b tagging efficiency correction

Dataset and jet kinematics

5.02 TeV low PU pp collisions

$100 < p_T^{\text{jet}} < 120 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta^{\text{jet}}| < 2$

Soft drop parameters

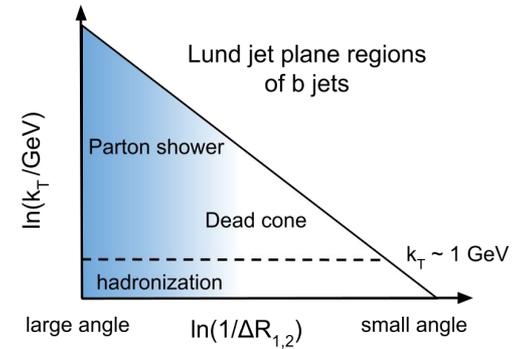
$$z_{\text{cut}} = 0.1, \beta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{T,2} / (p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}) > 0.1$$

Observables

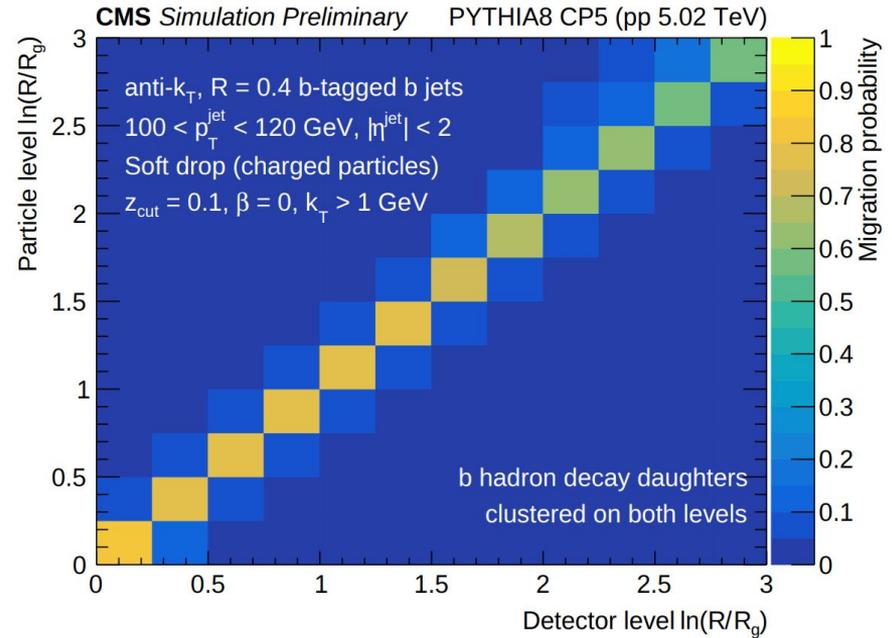
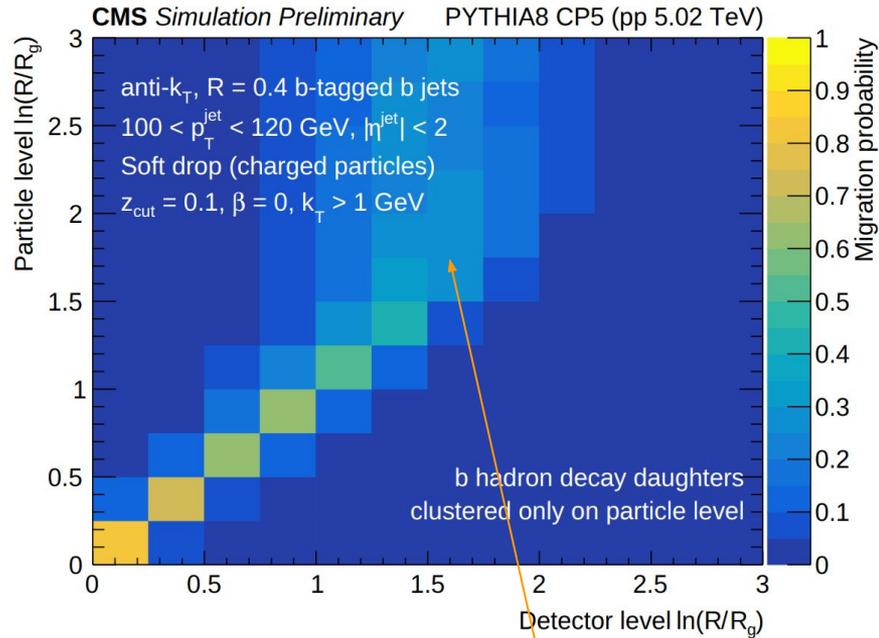
charged particle R_g, Z_g

1-prong (fail soft drop) or **$k_T < 1 \text{ GeV}$** (hadronization) in dedicated bin for unfolding



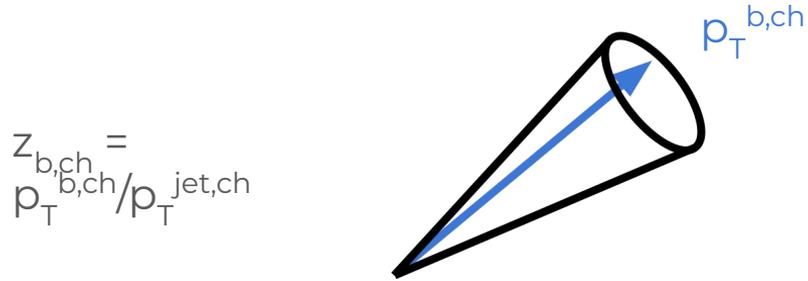
Agreement between the detector and the particle level

Impossible to “unfold” the decay effects



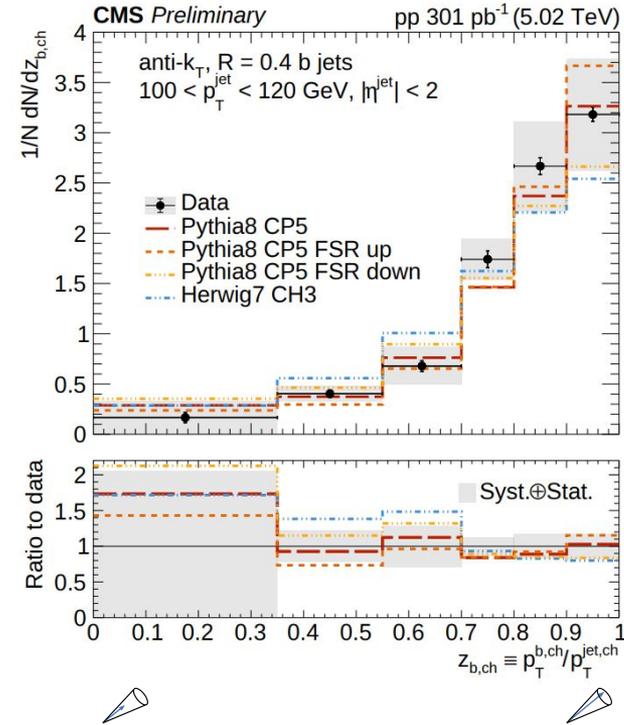
Multiple bin migrations to “decay angle”

The jet fragmentation function results



Model comparison

	Pythia	Herwig
Inclusive	✗	✓
b jets	✗	✗



Systematic uncertainties

Both for inclusive and b jets

- ▶ **Statistical uncertainty**
- ▶ **Matrix response statistical uncertainty** (jackknife resampling)
- ▶ **Shower and hadronization** (unfolding with HERWIG7 CH3 vs PYTHIA8 CP5)
- ▶ **FSR and ISR scale** (x2 or x1/2 independently in PYTHIA8 CP5)
- ▶ **Jet energy resolution** (vary JER scale factors)
- ▶ **Jet energy scale** (vary JEC per source)
- ▶ **Tracking efficiency** (randomly discard 3% of reconstructed tracks in PYTHIA8 CP5)

Only for b jets

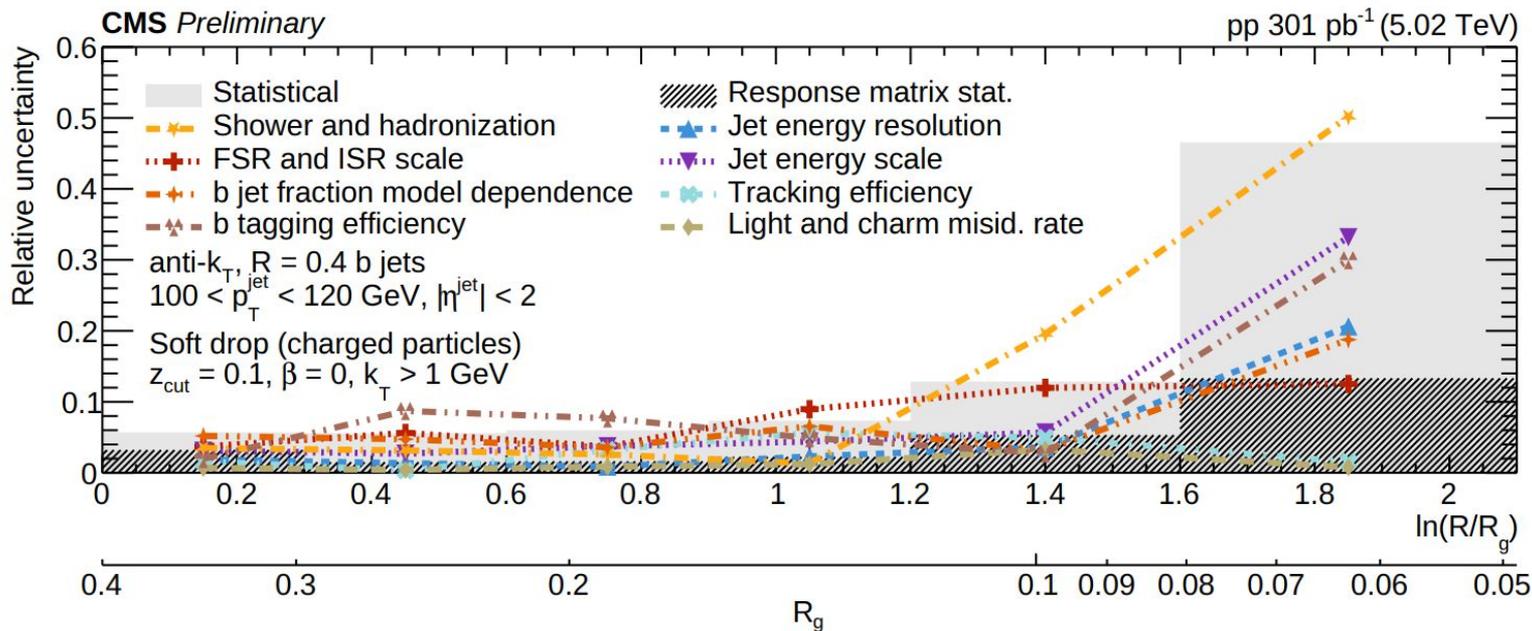
- ▶ **b jet fraction model dependence** (template fit with HERWIG7 CH3 vs PYTHIA8 CP5)
- ▶ **Light and charm misidentification rate** (vary light+c fraction in template fit)
- ▶ **b tagging efficiency** (vary b tagging efficiency scale factors)



Systematic uncertainties

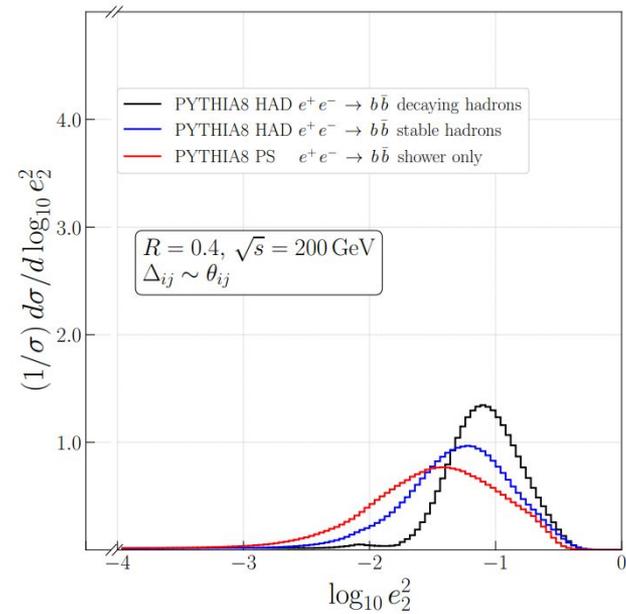
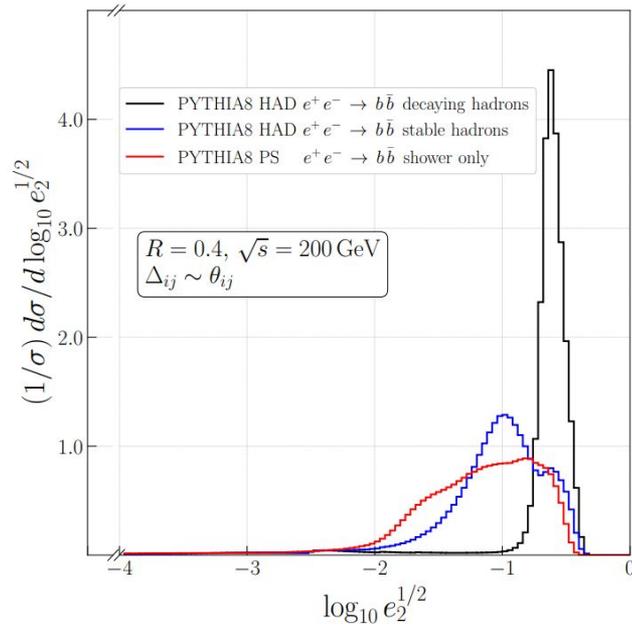
Leading sources related to physics model and b tagging

- ▶ **Shower and hadronization** (unfolding with HERWIG7 CH3 vs PYTHIA8 CP5)
- ▶ **FSR and ISR scale** (x2 or x1/2 independently in PYTHIA8 CP5)
- ▶ **b tagging efficiency** (vary b tagging efficiency scale factors)



Other substructure observables

b hadron decay effect in energy-energy correlators



Oleh Fedkevych, BOOST 2023

