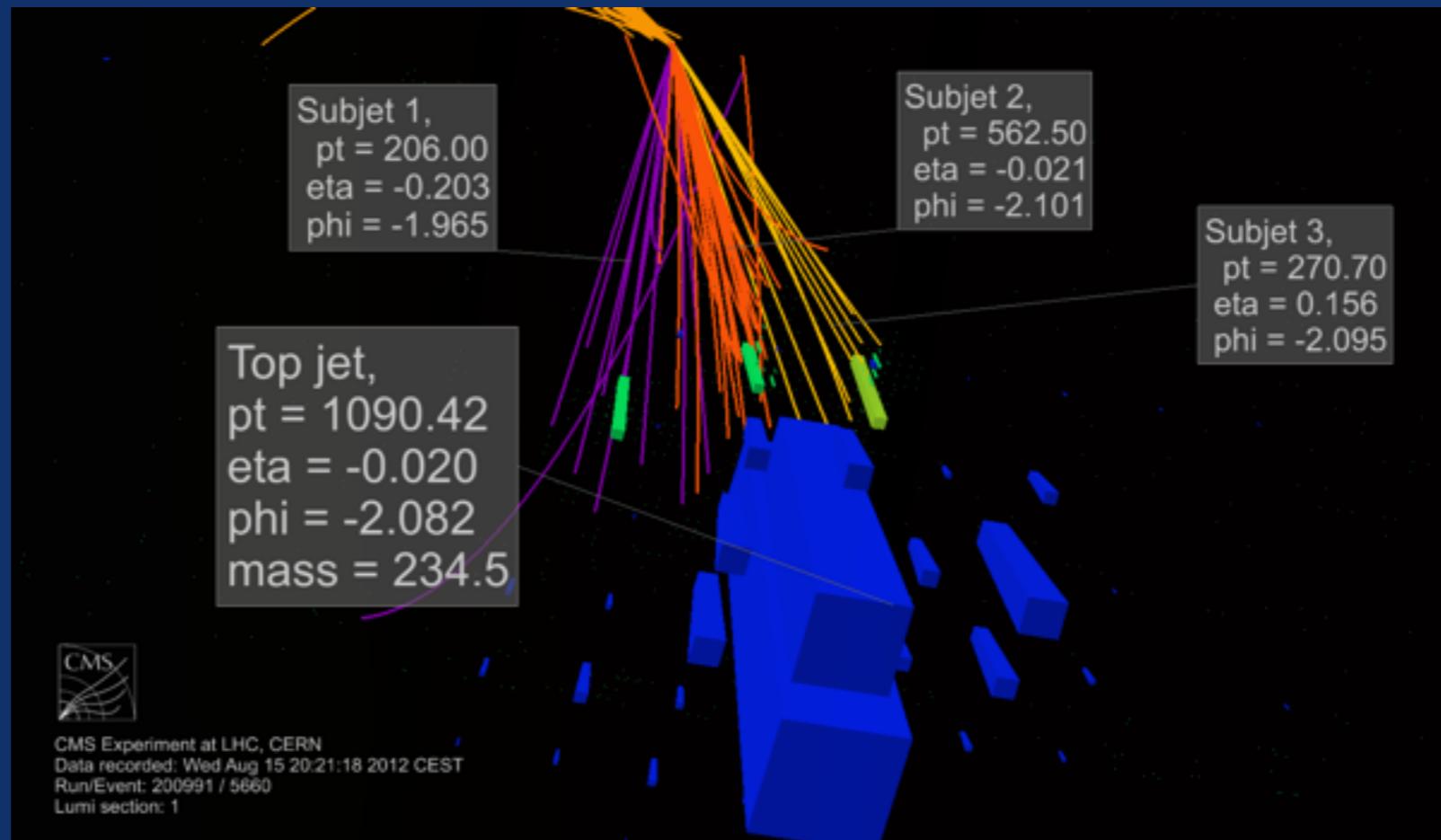


# Boosted Jets and Jet Substructure



CTEQ Summer School

Salvatore Rappoccio  
(State University of New York at Buffalo)



# Outline

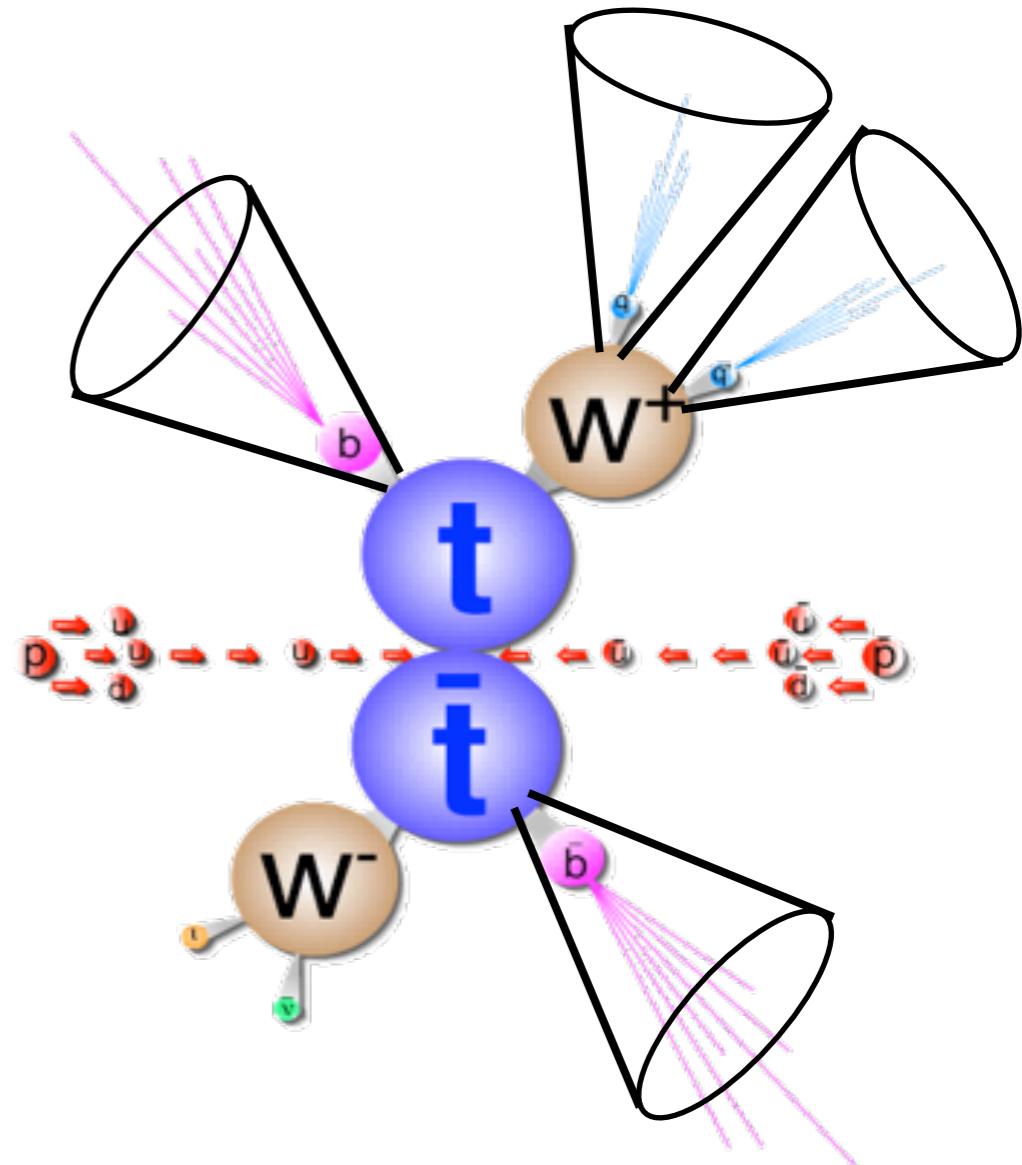
- • Motivation
  - Jet Algorithms
  - Substructure
  - Analytics
  - W/Z/H taggers
  - Top quark taggers

(No pileup discussions today)



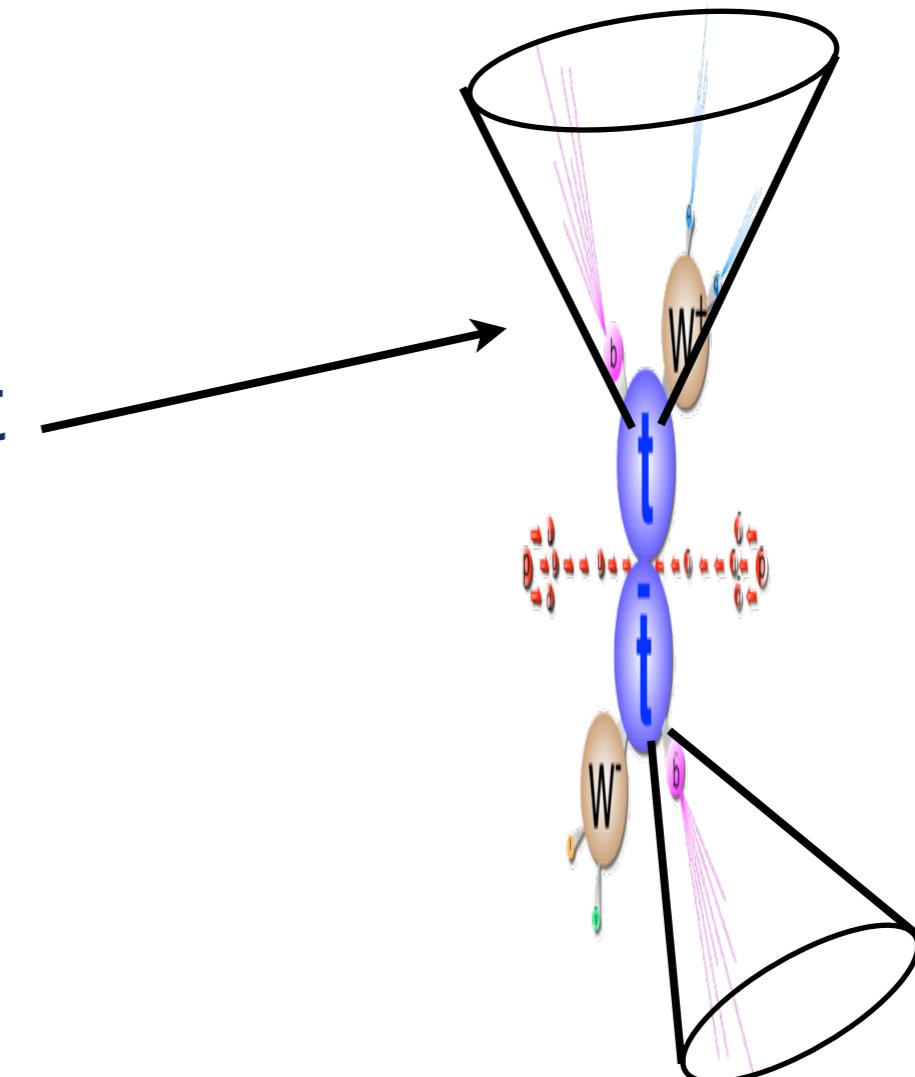
# Motivation

- To study QCD partons : need jets!
- Need to associate jets to individual partons (quarks or gluons)
- Traditionally : 1-to-1 matching of jets to partons



# Motivation

- Problem! For boosted case cannot use this assumption!
- Have to consider cases where partons merge into a single jet

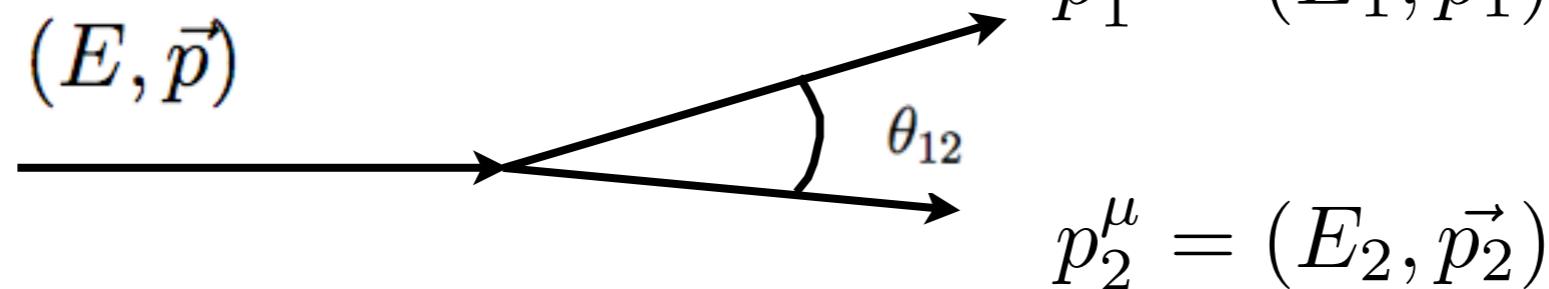




# Motivation

- Relativistic kinematics of boosted objects

$$p^\mu = (E, \vec{p})$$



$$p_1^\mu = (E_1, \vec{p}_1)$$

$$p_2^\mu = (E_2, \vec{p}_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} m^2 &= (p_1^\mu + p_2^\mu)^2 \\ &= p_1^2 + p_2^2 + 2p_1^\mu p_{2,\mu} \end{aligned}$$

$$m^2 = 2(E_1 E_2 - \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_2)$$

$$m^2 = 2E_1 E_2 (1 - \cos \theta_{12})$$

If  $m_1 = m_2 = 0$ :

If  $E_1 = E_2 = E/2$ :

$$m^2 = \frac{E^2}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_{12})$$

$$2 \frac{m^2}{E^2} = (1 - \cos \theta_{12})$$



# Motivation

- Small angle approximation for theta :

$$2 \frac{m^2}{E^2} = (1 - \cos \theta_{12})$$

$$2 \frac{m^2}{E^2} = (1 - (1 - \frac{\theta_{12}^2}{2})) = \frac{\theta_{12}^2}{2}$$

$$4 \frac{m^2}{E^2} = \theta_{12}^2$$

$$\theta_{12} = 2 \frac{m}{E} = \frac{2}{\gamma}$$



# Motivation

- Limiting cases:

Small angle

$$\theta_{12} = 2 \frac{m}{E} = \frac{2}{\gamma}$$

Full expression

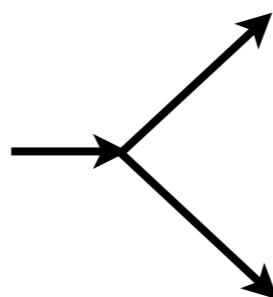
$$2 \frac{m^2}{E^2} = (1 - \cos \theta_{12})$$

$$\gamma \rightarrow \infty$$



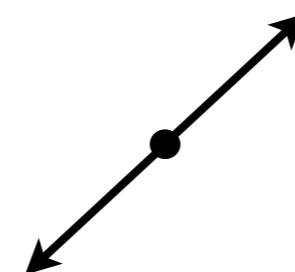
highly Lorentz boosted

$$\gamma \rightarrow 2$$



moderately Lorentz boosted

$$\gamma \rightarrow 1$$



at rest : back to back  
(use full expression again)

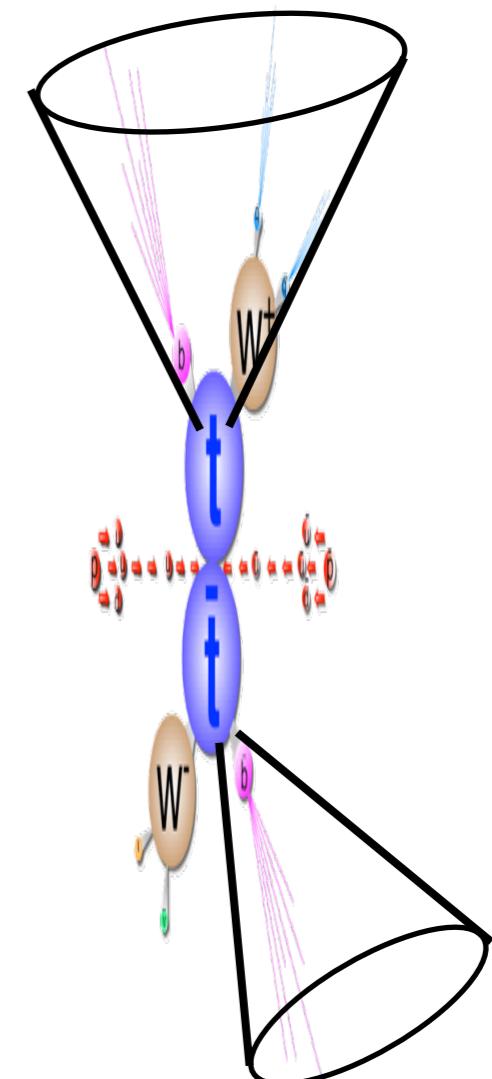


# Motivation

- Now can quantify when 1-to-1 parton-jet assignment breaks down!

$$\theta_{12} = 2 \frac{m}{E} = \frac{2}{\gamma}$$

- If theta required to be  $> 0.8$ , you throw away events with  $\gamma > 2.5$

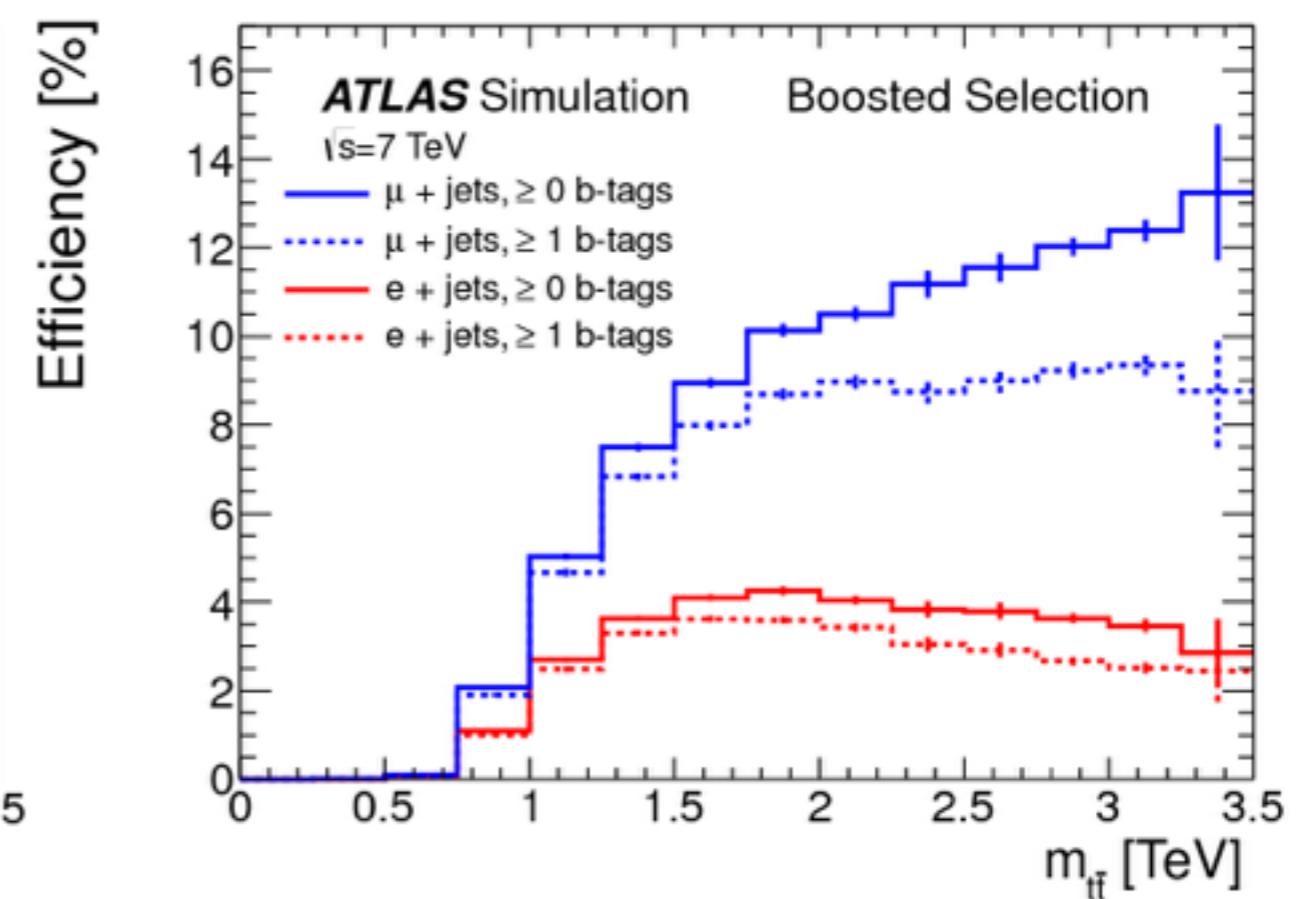
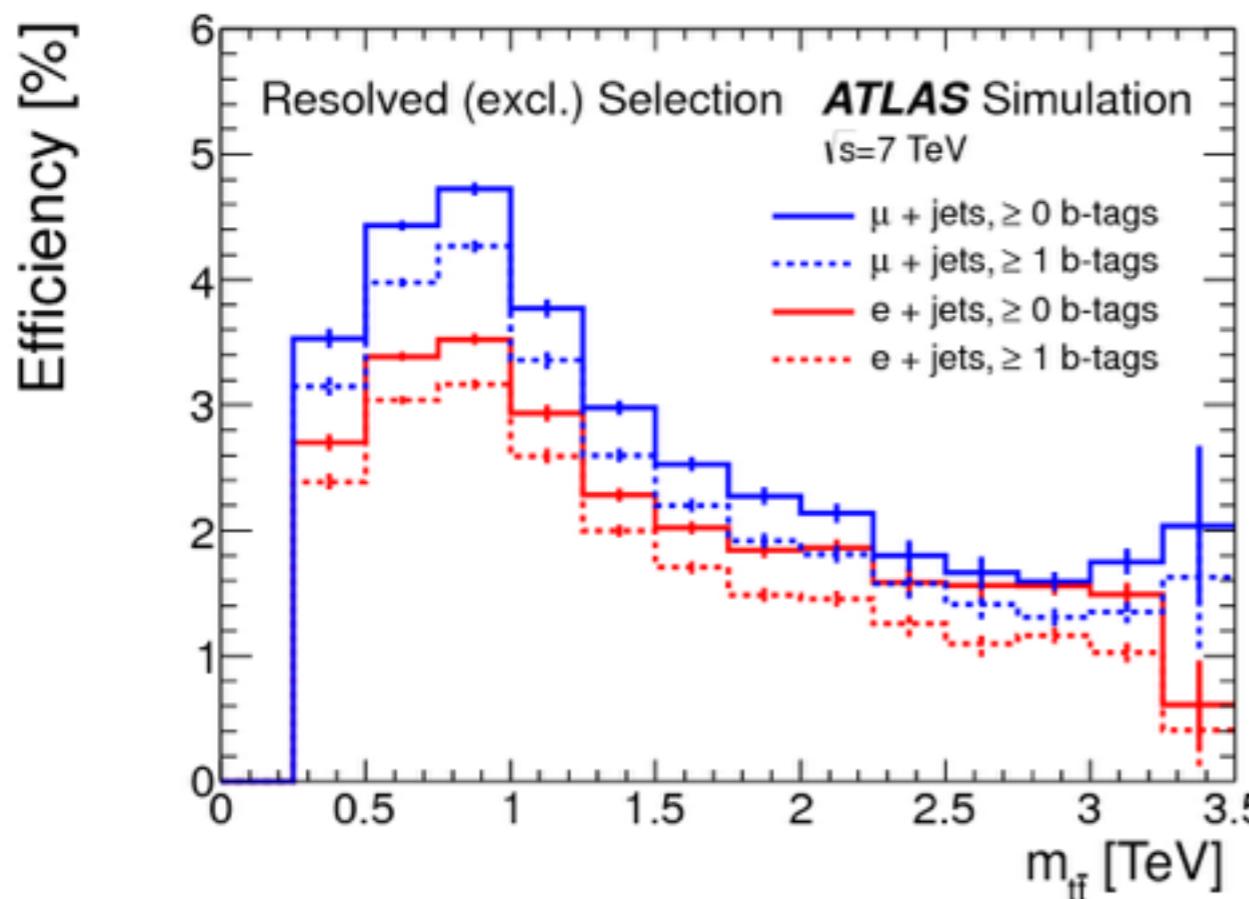


Inadvertently place a maximum E cut!



# Motivation

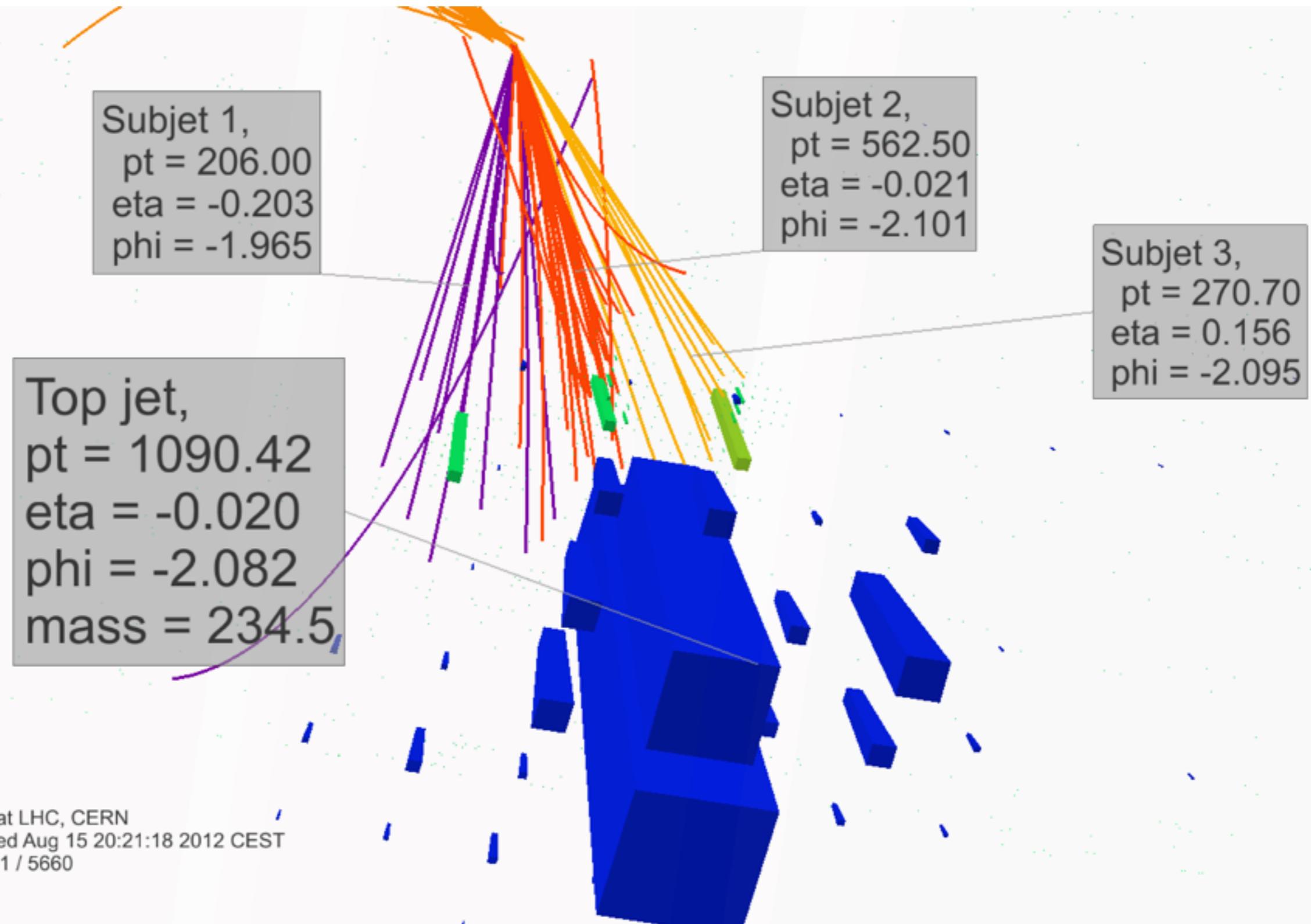
- Can see this in analyses



“Resolved” selections turn off, “boosted” selections turn on



# Motivation





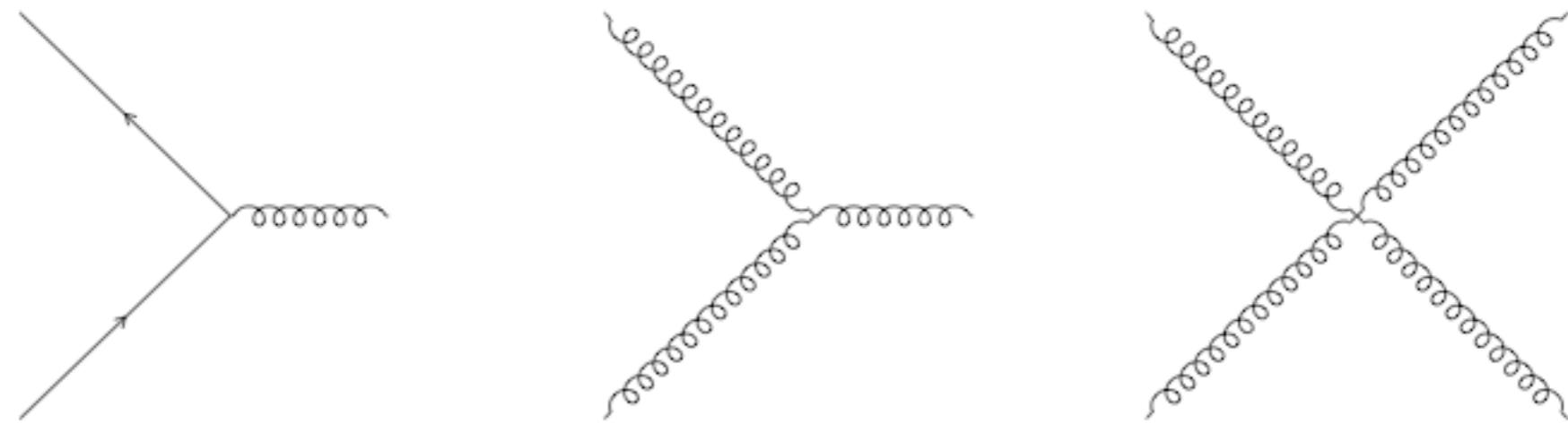
# Outline

- Motivation
- Jet Algorithms
- Substructure
- Analytics
- W/Z/H taggers
- Top quark taggers

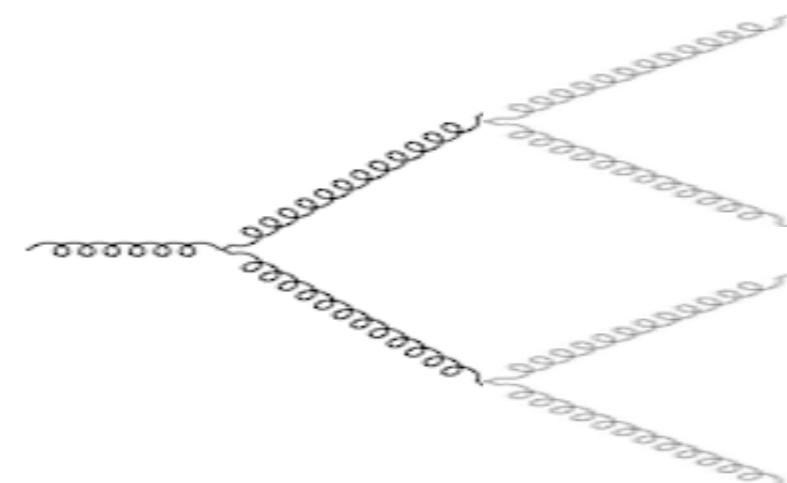


# A little QCD

- Let's take it from the top:
  - QCD has these vertices:



- An evolution of a QCD final state should therefore mostly have the first two, but in reverse ( $1 \rightarrow 2$ )





# Sequential Clustering Algorithms

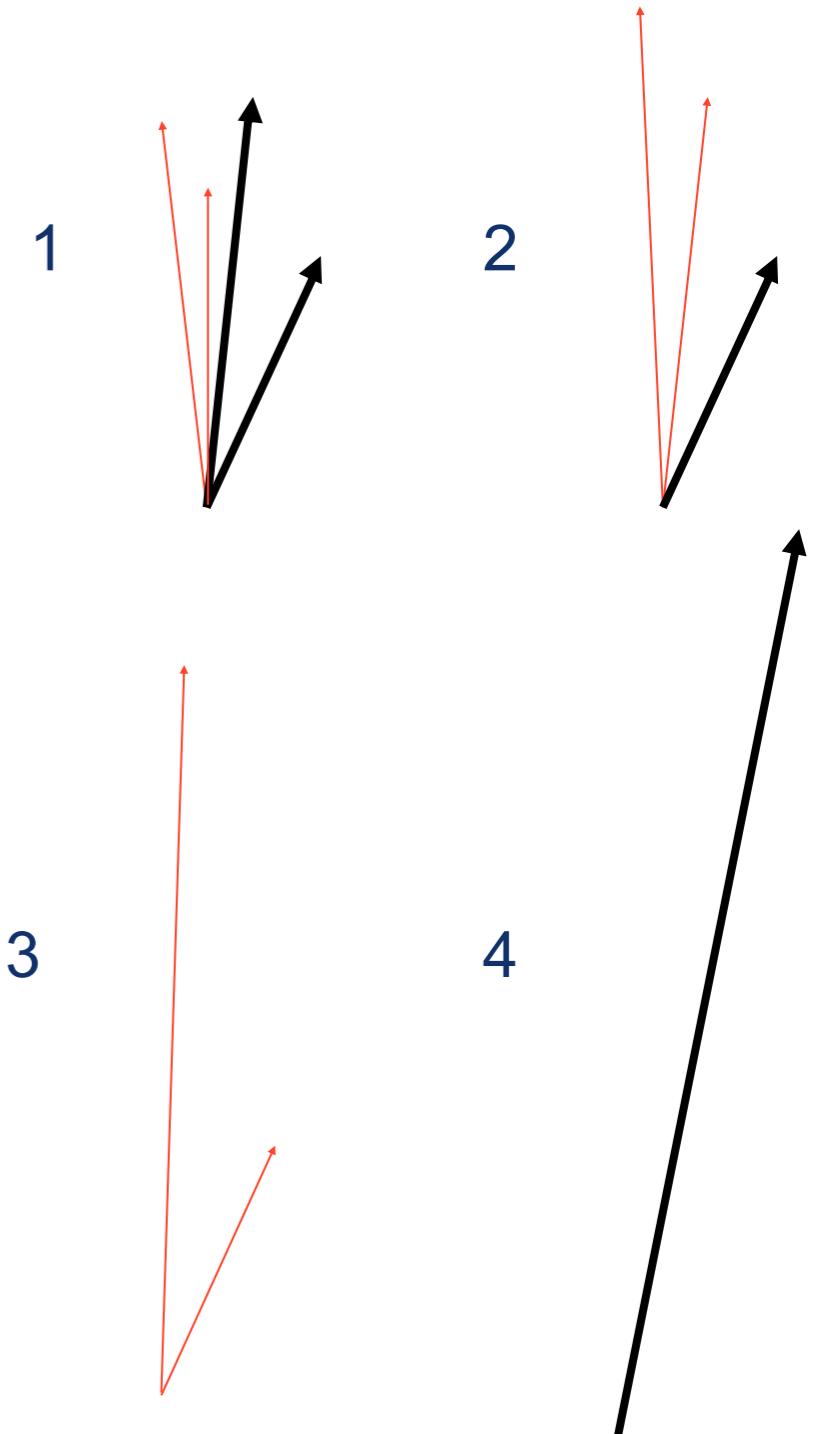
- Pairwise examination of input 4-vectors
- Calculate

$$d_{ij} = \min(k_{ti}^n, k_{tj}^n) \Delta R_{ij}^2 / R^2$$

- Also find the “beam distance”

$$d_{iB} = k_{T,i}^n$$

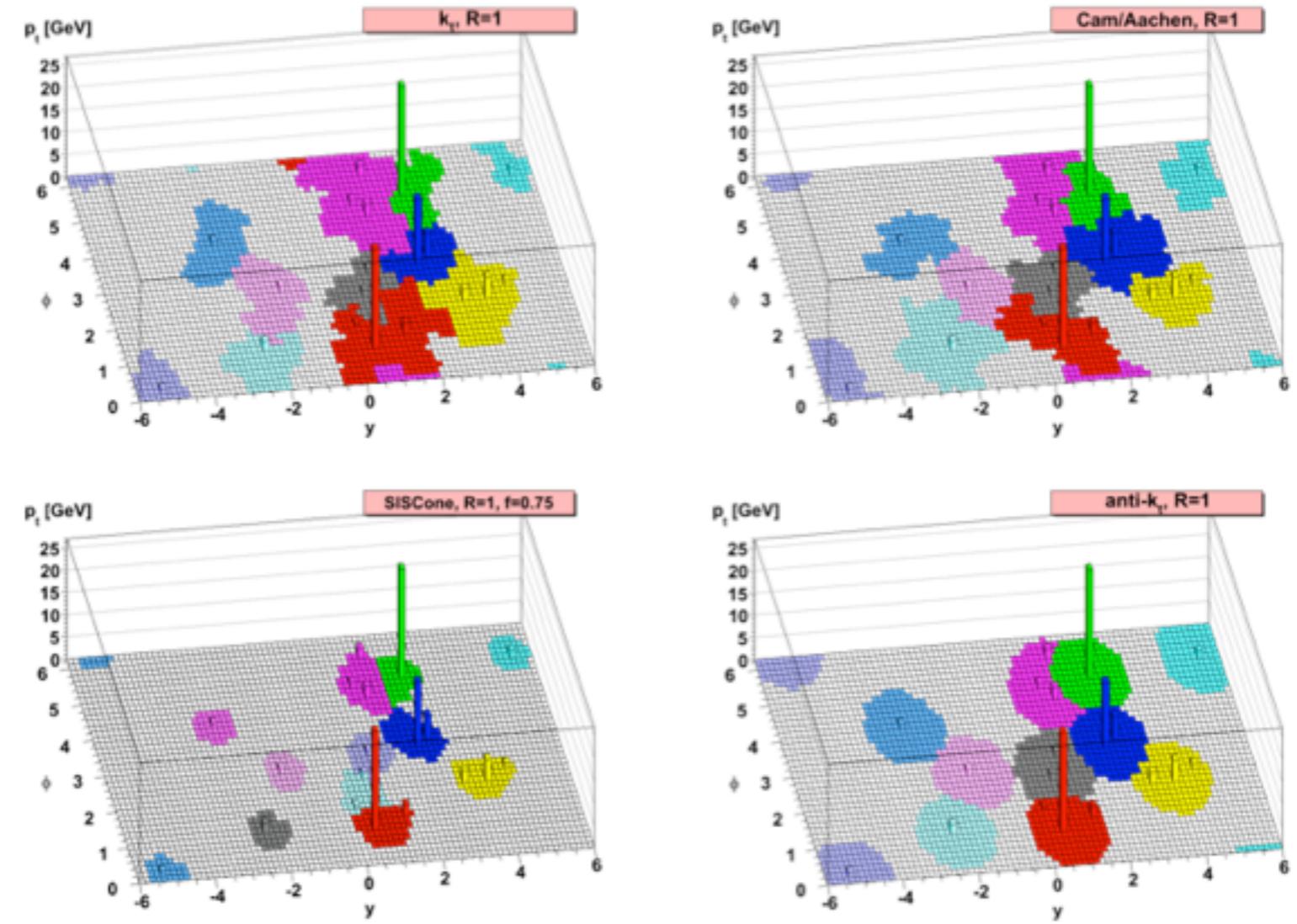
- Find min of all  $d_{ij}$  and  $d_{iB}$ 
  - If min is a  $d_{ij}$ , merge and iterate
  - If min is a  $d_{iB}$ , classify as a final jet
- Continue until list is exhausted





# Sequential Clustering Algorithms

- Different types
  - $N = 2$ : “ $kT$ ”
    - “QCD in reverse”
  - $N = 0$  :  
“Cambridge-Aachen” (CA)
    - Distance only, irregular, very useful for substructure!
  - $N = -2$ : “anti- $kT$ ”
    - “Idealized” cone algorithm

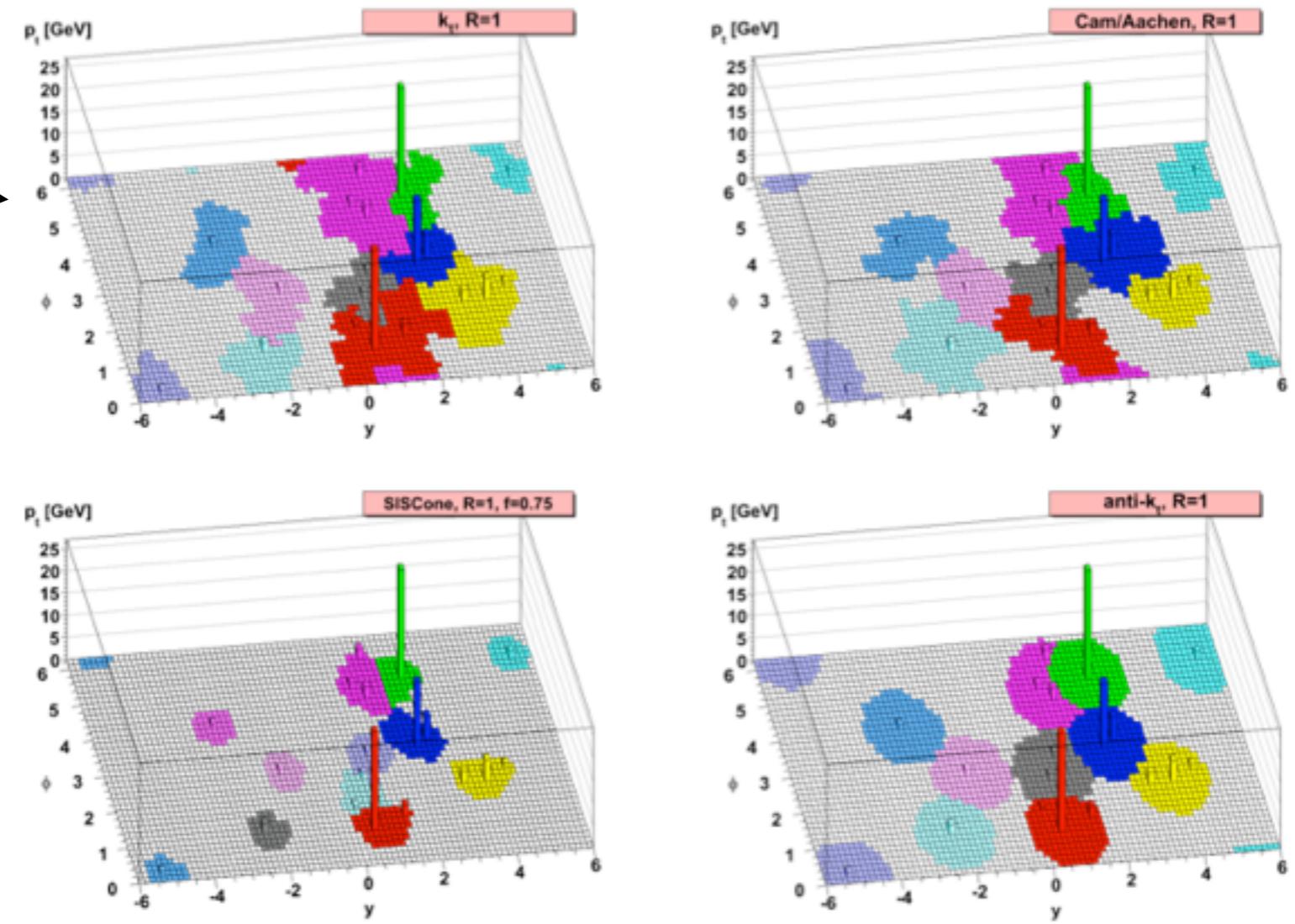


[arXiv:0802.1189v2 \[hep-ph\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/0802.1189v2)  
Cacciari, Salam, Soyez



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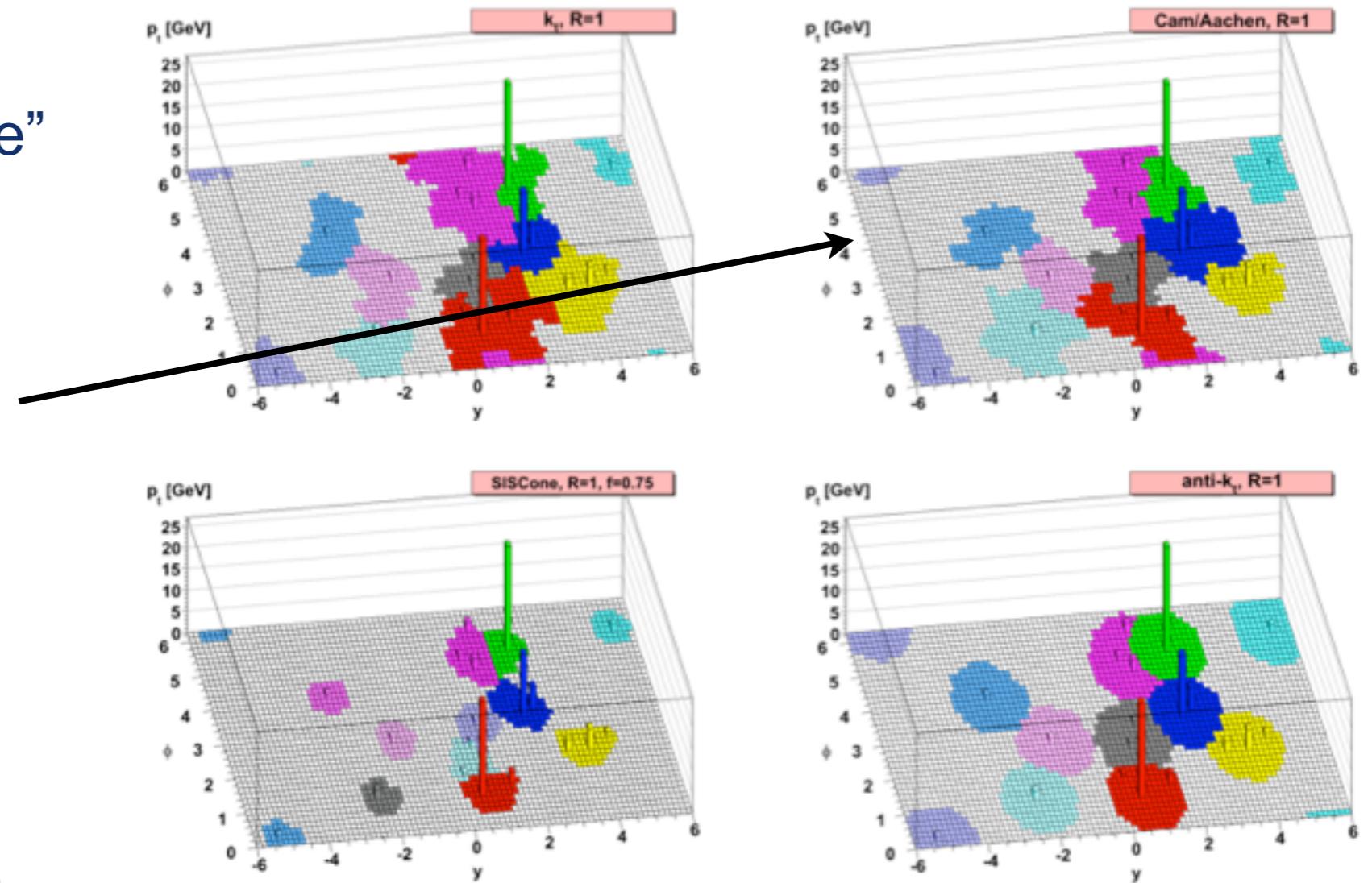


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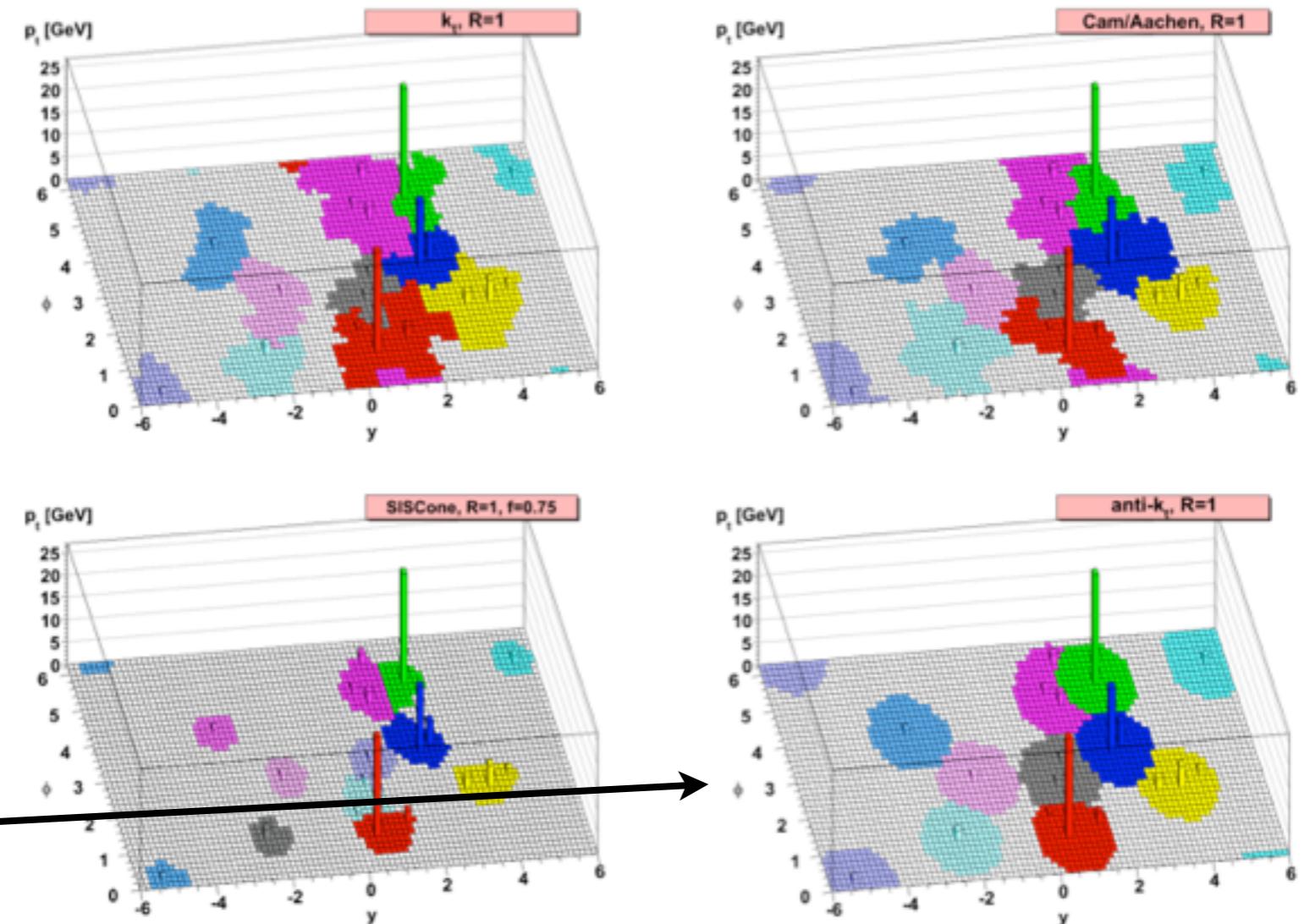


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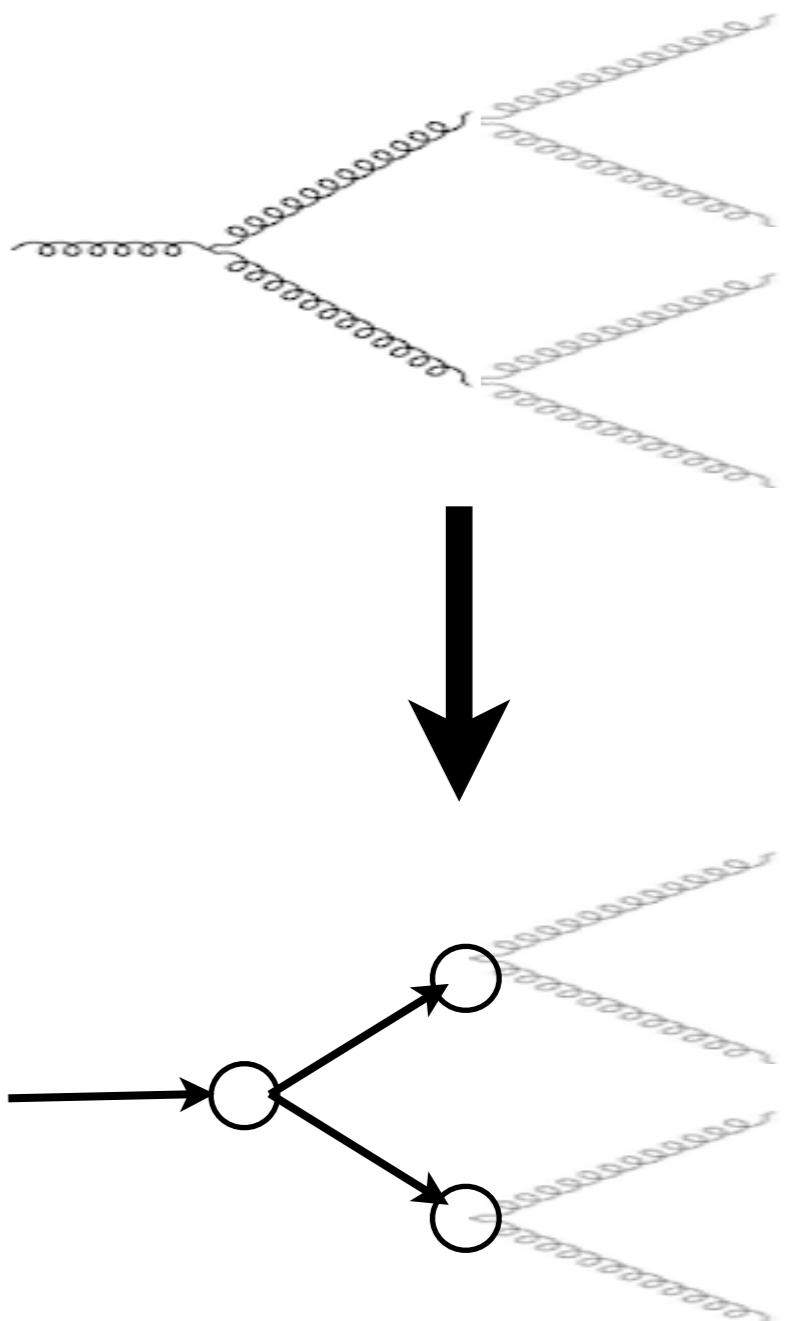
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# Jet Substructure

- Let's go back to the QCD jet... what happens if there's a particle with mass  $> 0$  at a vertex?
- Different kinematics
- Invariant mass of constituents is  $> 0$
- The clustering sequence has specific features that relate to mass scales

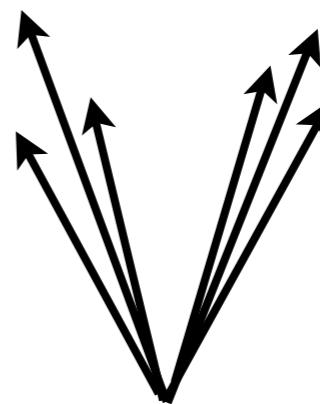




# Jet Substructure

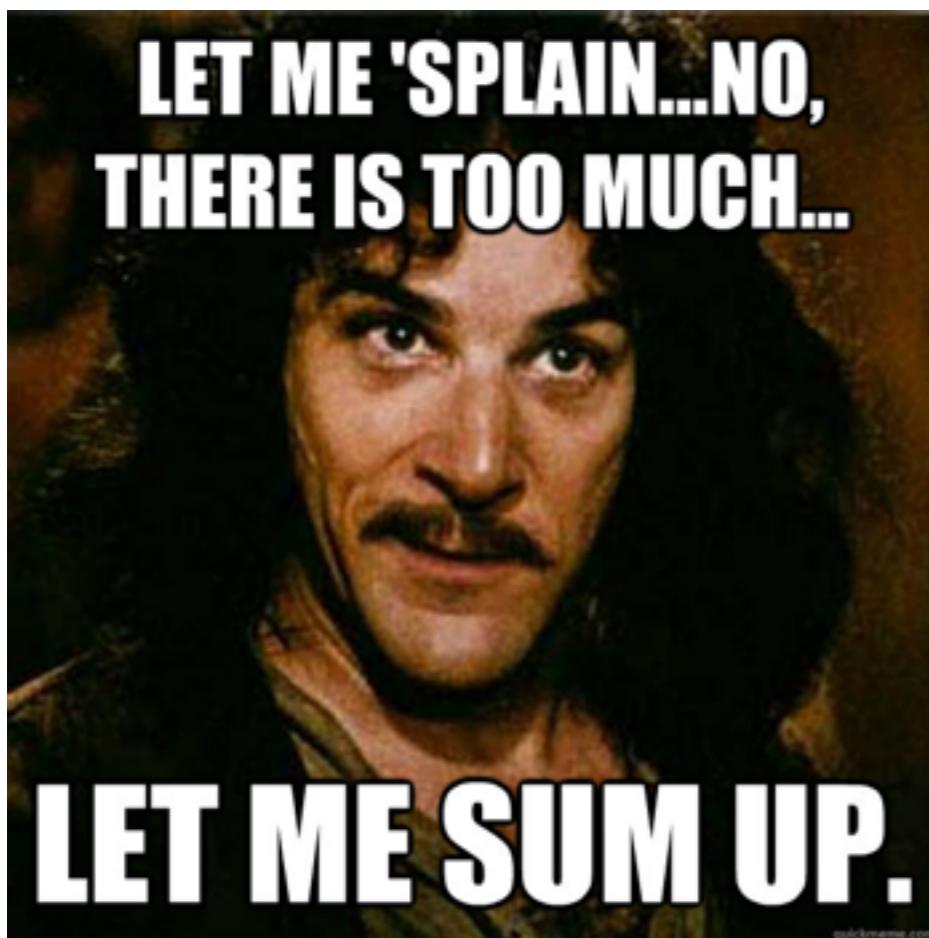
$$\theta_{12} = 2 \frac{m}{E} = \frac{2}{\gamma}$$

- Massive particles:
  - Wider-angle splittings
  - Symmetric splittings
- QCD Jets :  $m \sim 0$ 
  - Many low-angle splittings
  - Asymmetric splittings





# History of Jet Substructure and Boosted Jet Tools



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- A. Larkoski, S. Marzani, G. Soyez, J. Thaler, JHEP 1405 (2014) 146
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- This list is by no means exhaustive
- If you can read this, you have passed your eye exam. Congratulations.

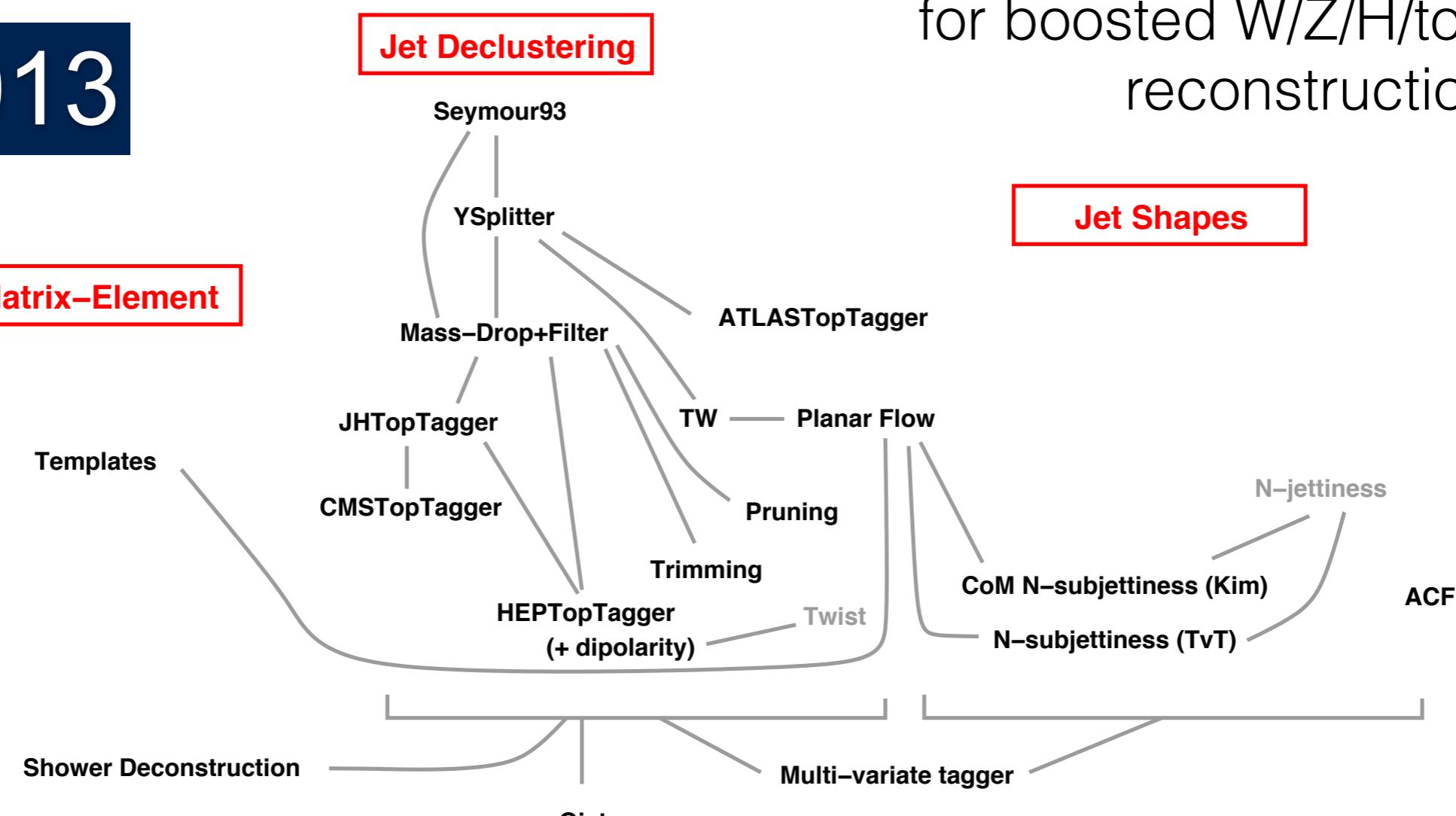


# History of Jet Substructure and Boosted Jet Tools

Very active research field

2013

Some of the tools developed  
for boosted W/Z/H/top  
reconstruction





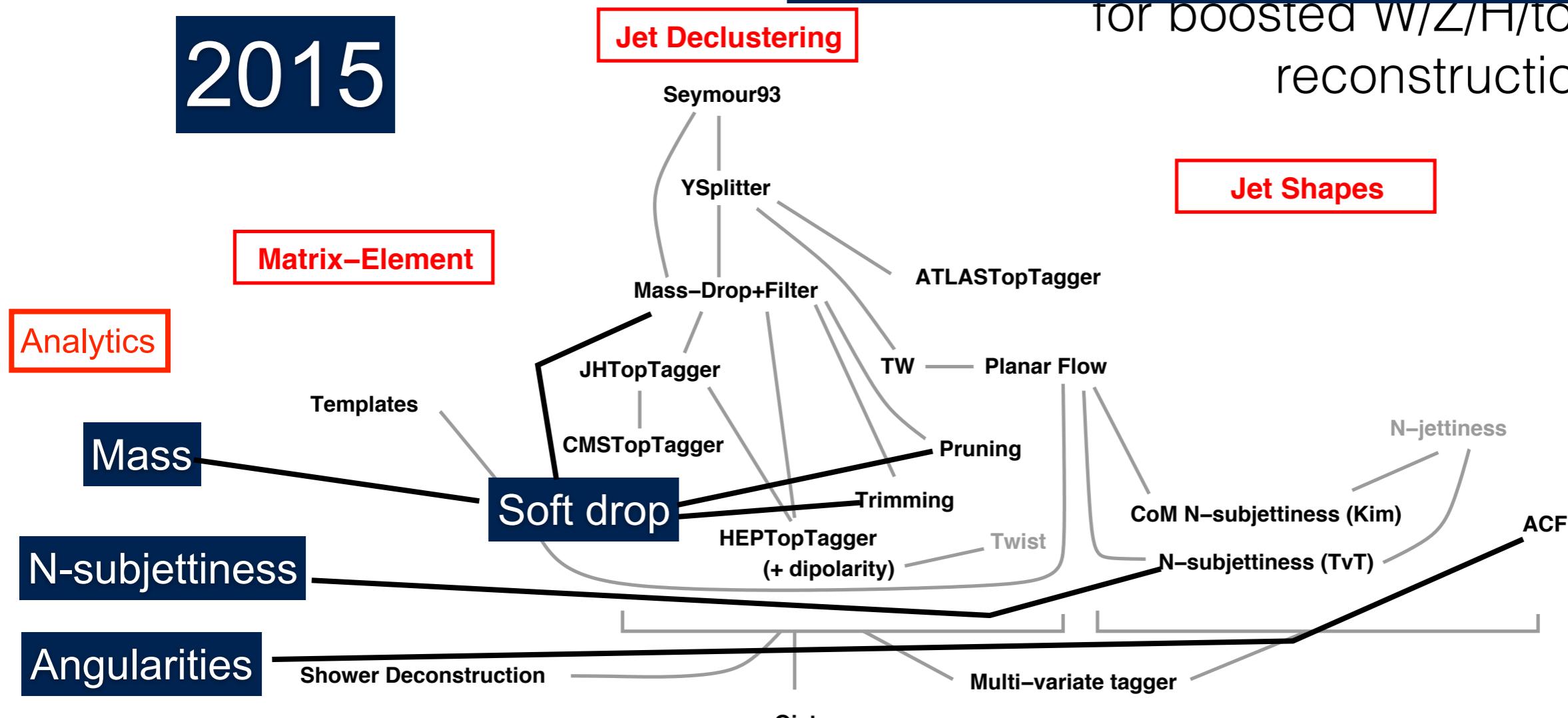
# History of Jet Substructure and Boosted Jet Tools

Very active research field

And growing rapidly!

2015

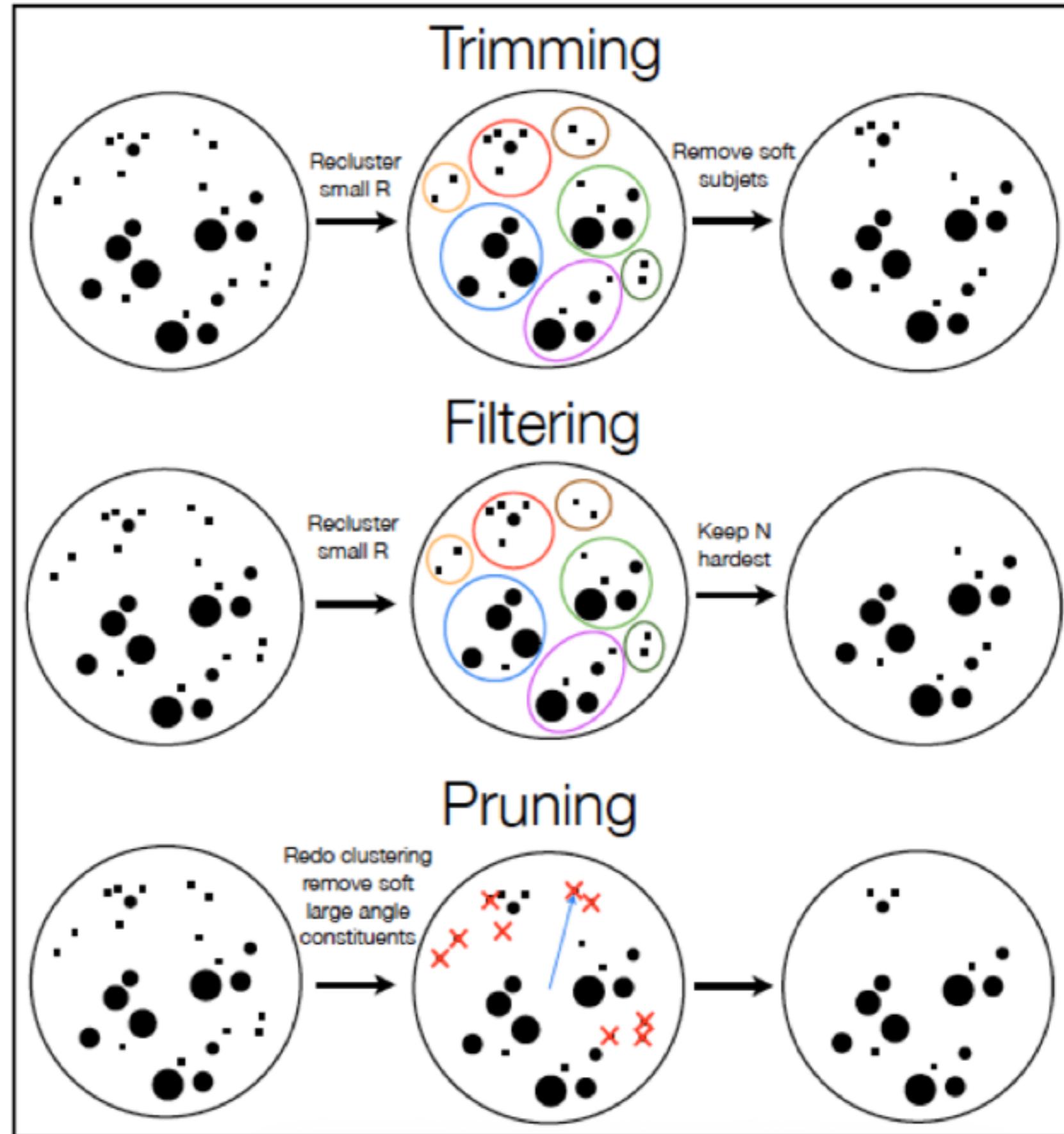
for boosted W/Z/H/t $\bar{t}$   
reconstruction



apologies for omitted taggers, arguable links, etc.



# Jet Grooming





# Outline

- Motivation
- Jet Algorithms
- Substructure
- • Analytics
  - W/Z/H taggers
  - Top quark taggers



# Jet Analytics

- Major advances recently in first-principles analytic calculations of jet properties
  - Overhauled understanding of what these techniques are actually doing
  - Allowed a formation of “theoretically sound” techniques
  - Informing decisions for the experiments!



# Jet Analytics

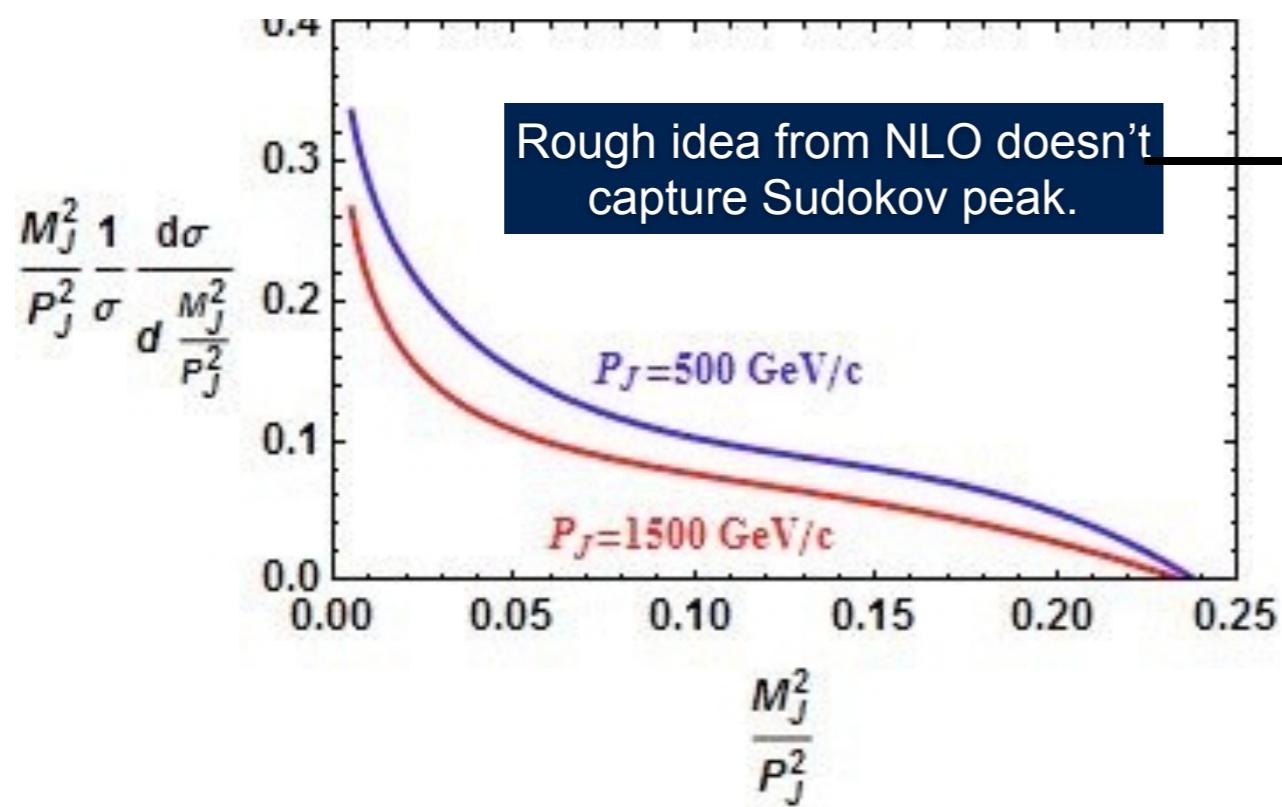
- First need to understand jet mass

At NLO :

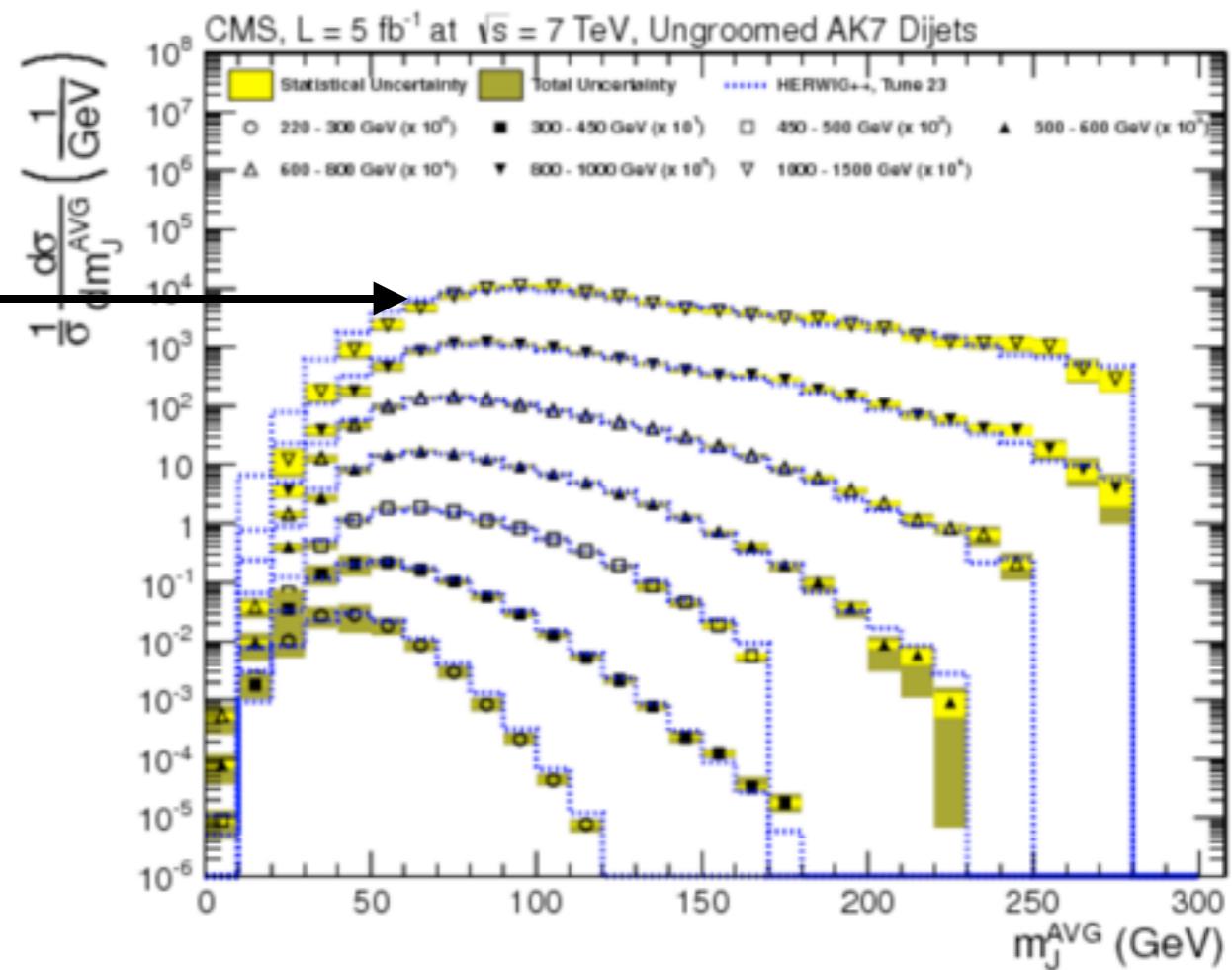
$$\langle M_J^2 \rangle_{NLO} \simeq \bar{C} \left( \frac{p_J}{\sqrt{s}} \right) \alpha_s \left( \frac{p_J}{2} \right) p_J^2 R^2,$$

Scales  $\sim$ linearly  
with momentum

Finite-size  
effects from  
cutoff

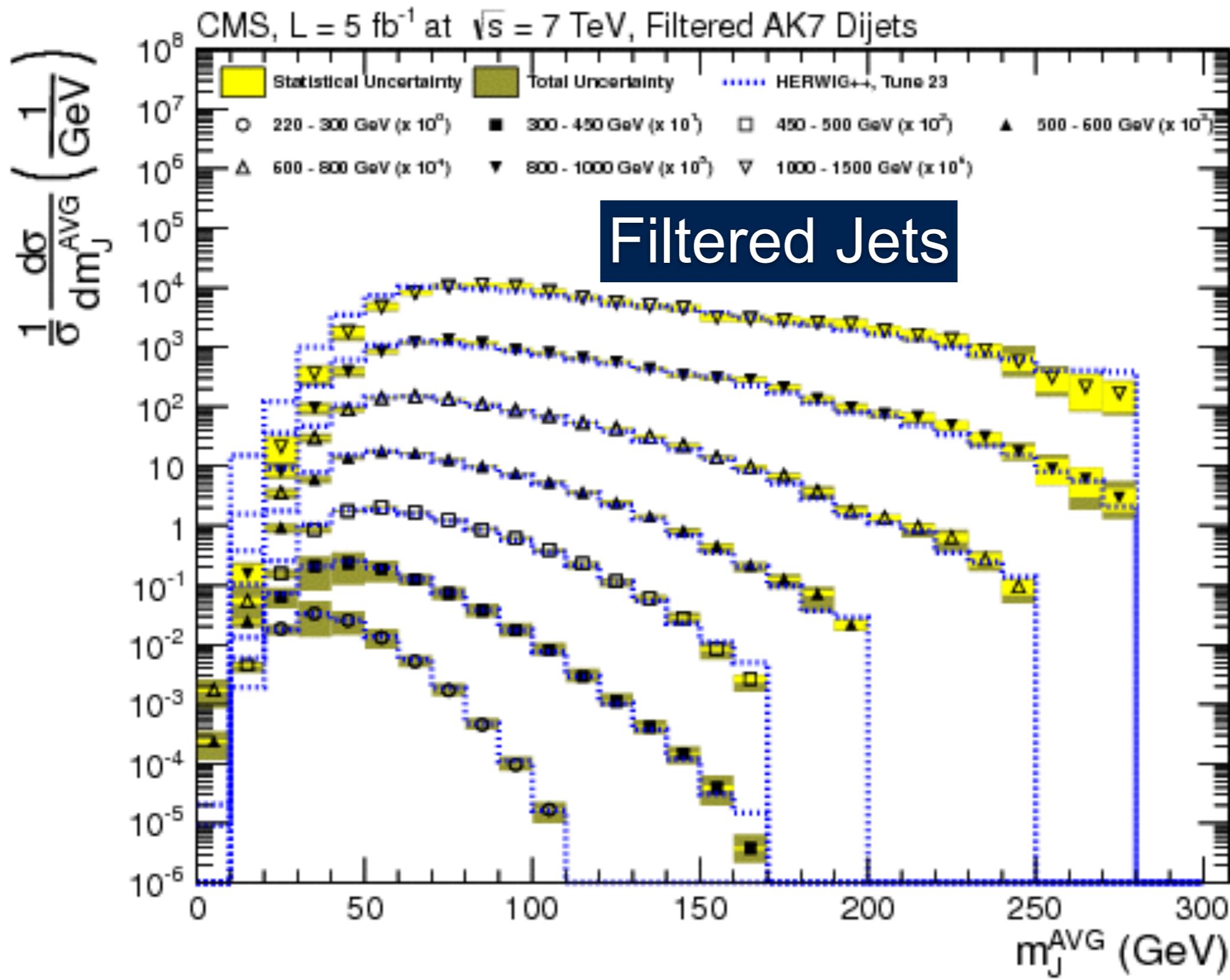


Good prediction  
of jet data from MC



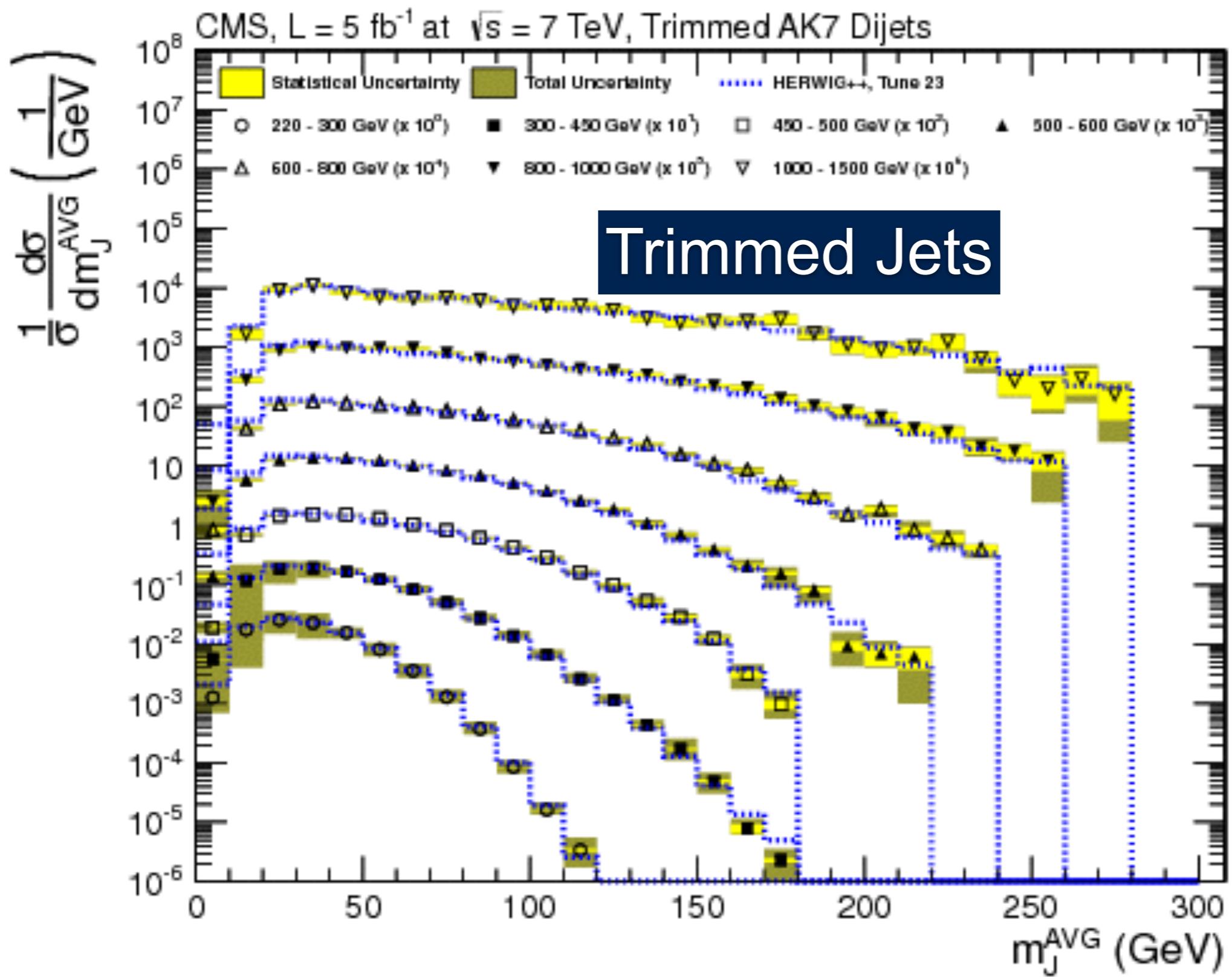


# Jet Analytics



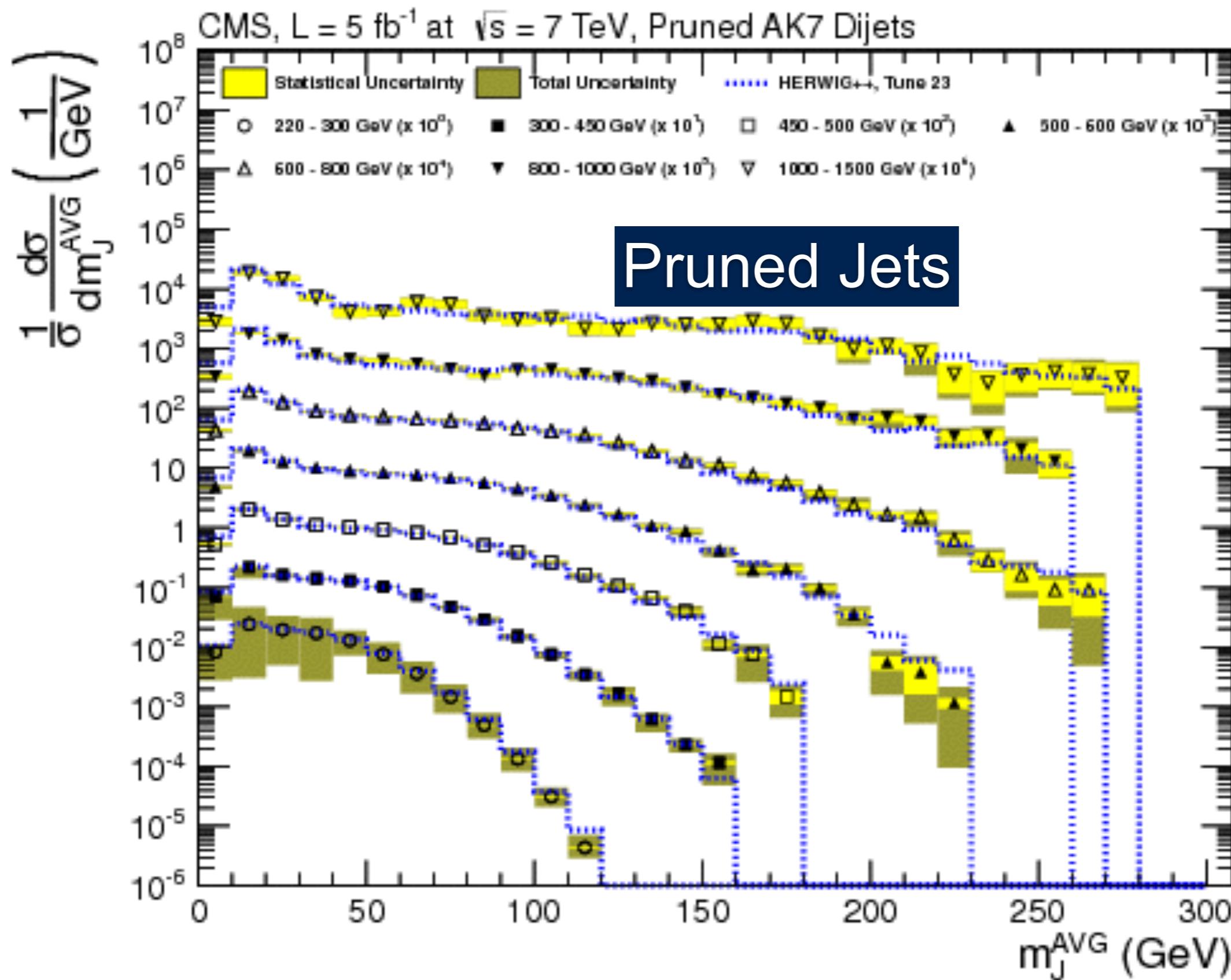


# Jet Analytics



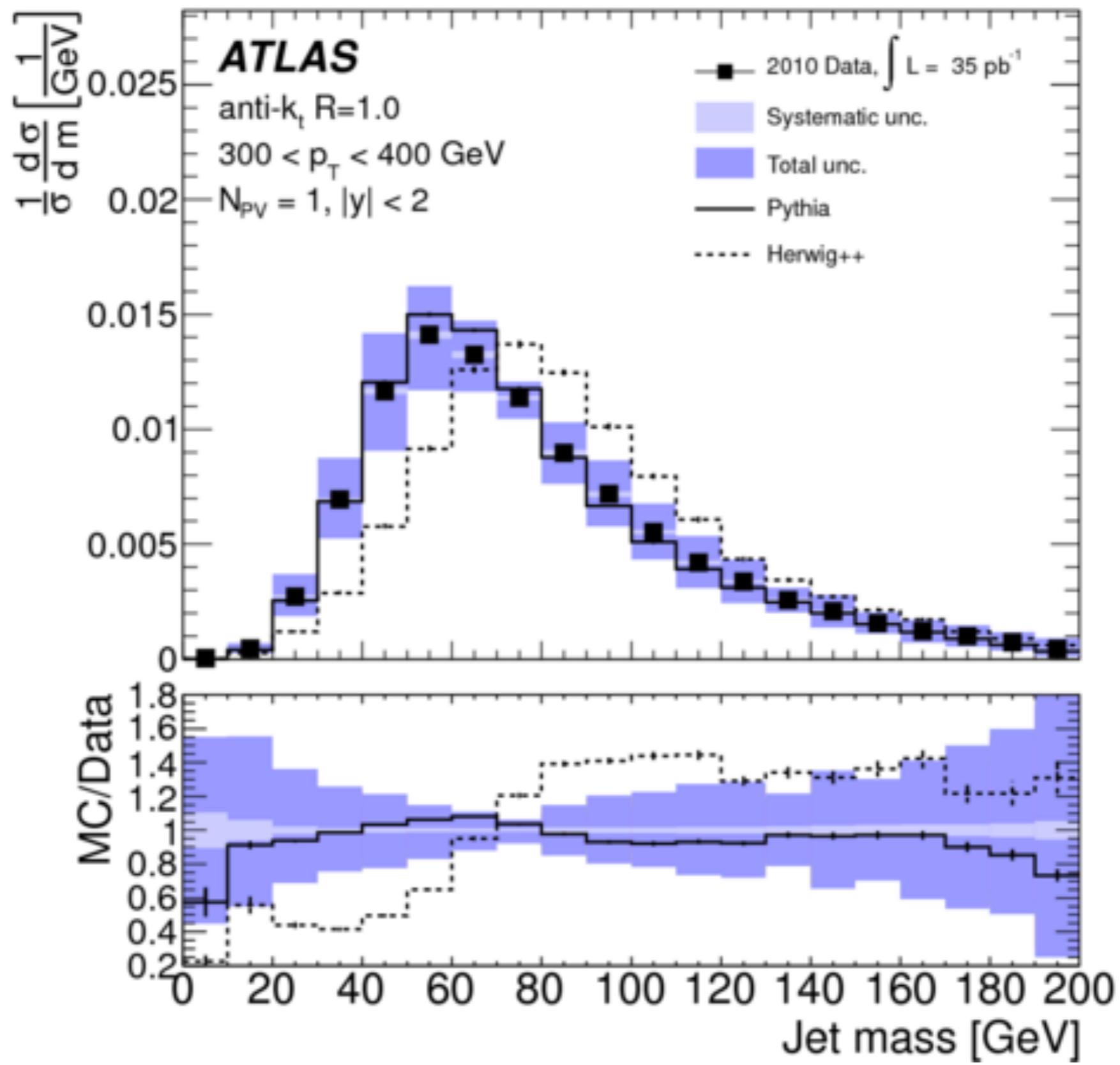


# Jet Analytics





# Jet Analytics





# Jet Analytics

- Take-home message : QCD MC is basically getting the right answer (some better than others)
- Why is that?



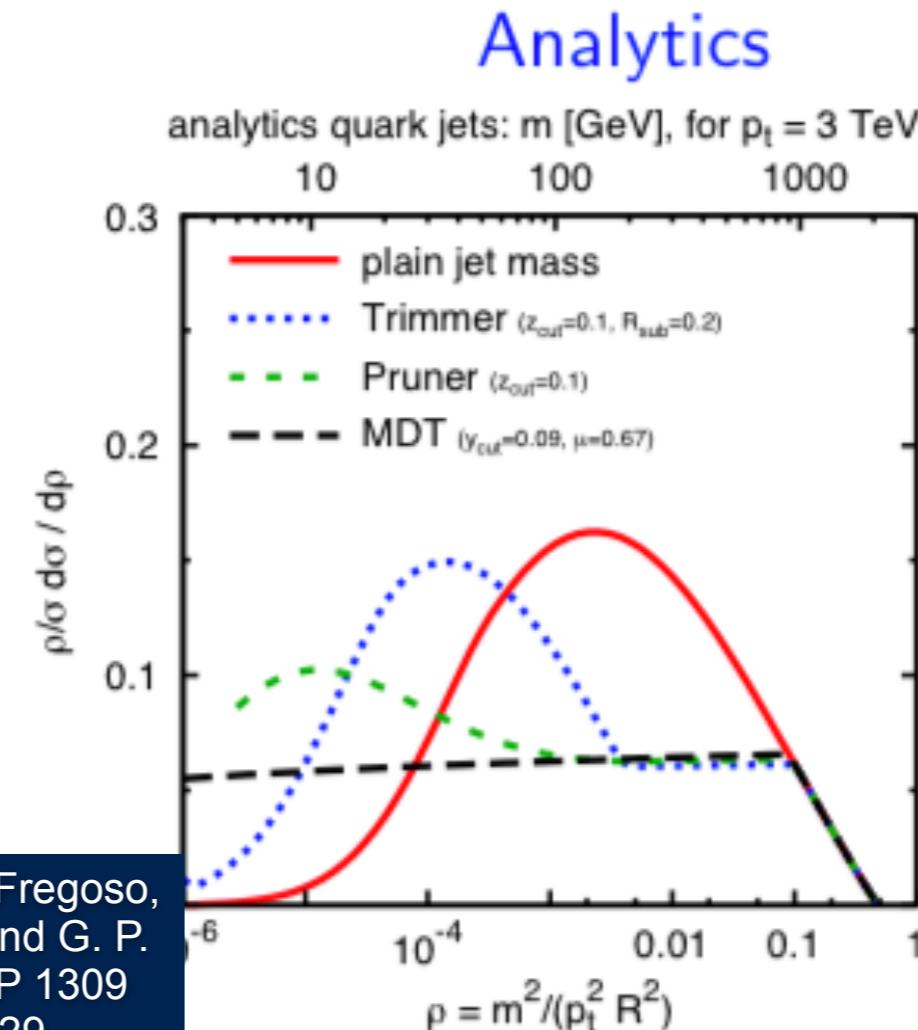
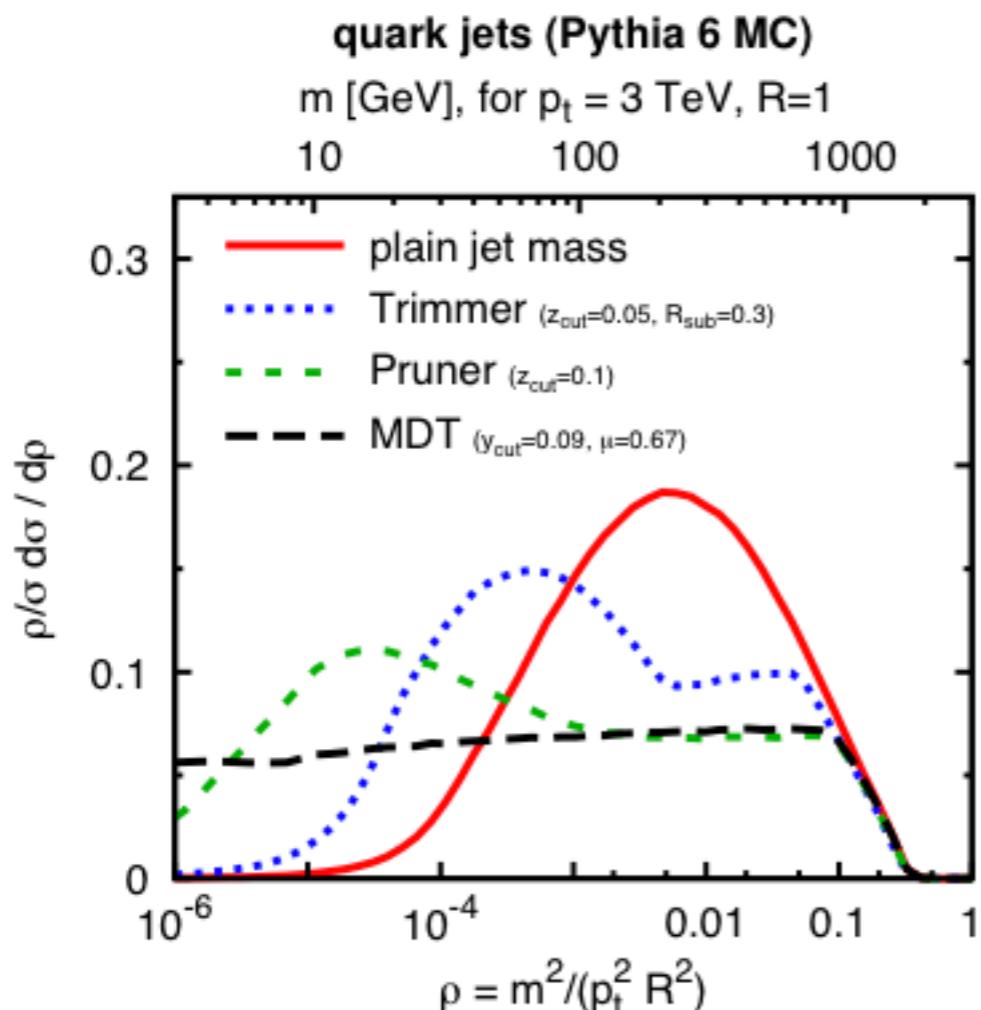
# Jet Analytics

- First need to understand jet mass

At “NLL” :

$$\frac{\rho}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\rho} \simeq \frac{\alpha_s C_F}{\pi} \left( \ln \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{3}{4} \right) e^{-\frac{\alpha_s C_F}{2\pi} \left( \ln^2 \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{1}{\rho} + \mathcal{O}(1) \right)}$$
$$\rho \equiv \frac{m^2}{p_t^2 R^2}$$

Slide from G. Soyez



Dasgupta, A. Fregoso,  
S. Marzani, and G. P.  
Salam, JHEP 1309  
(2013) 029,



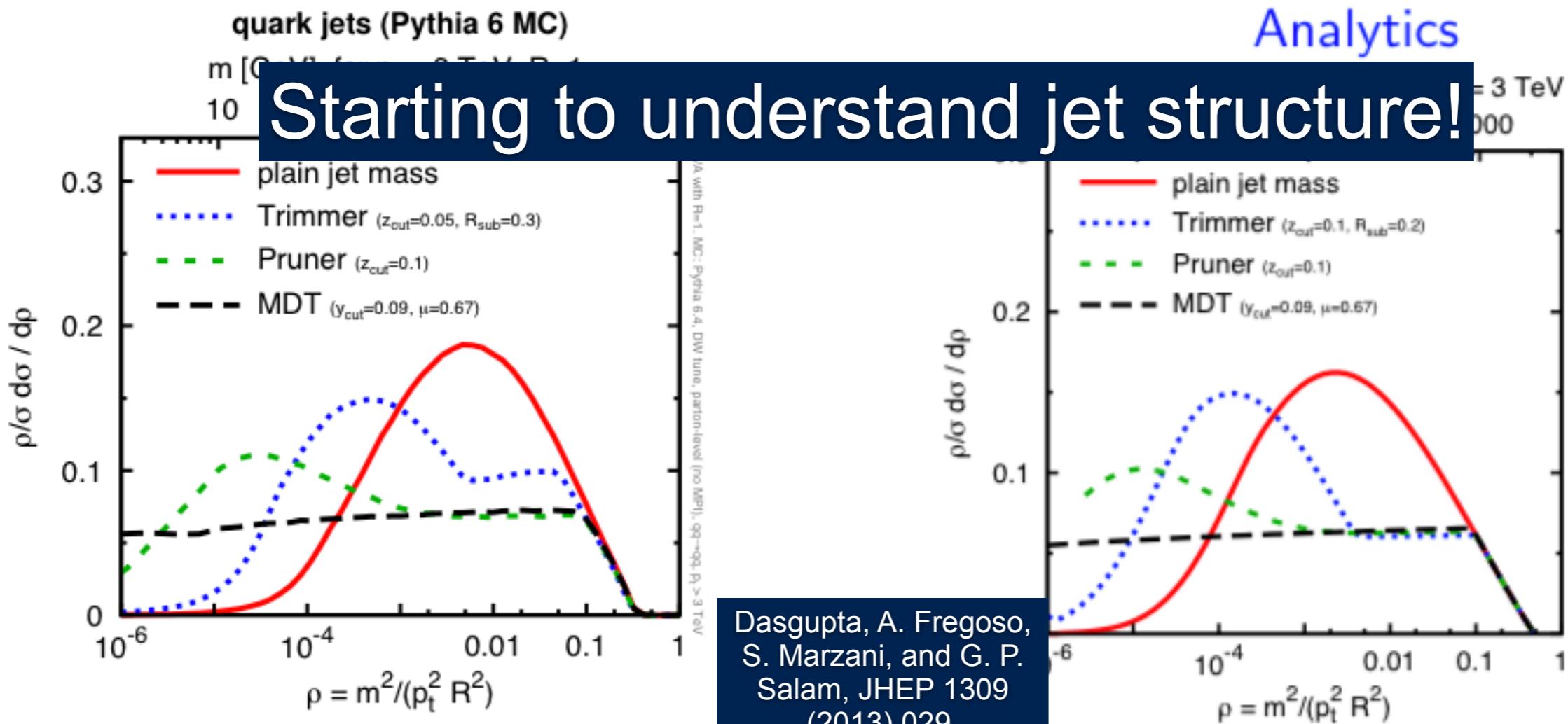
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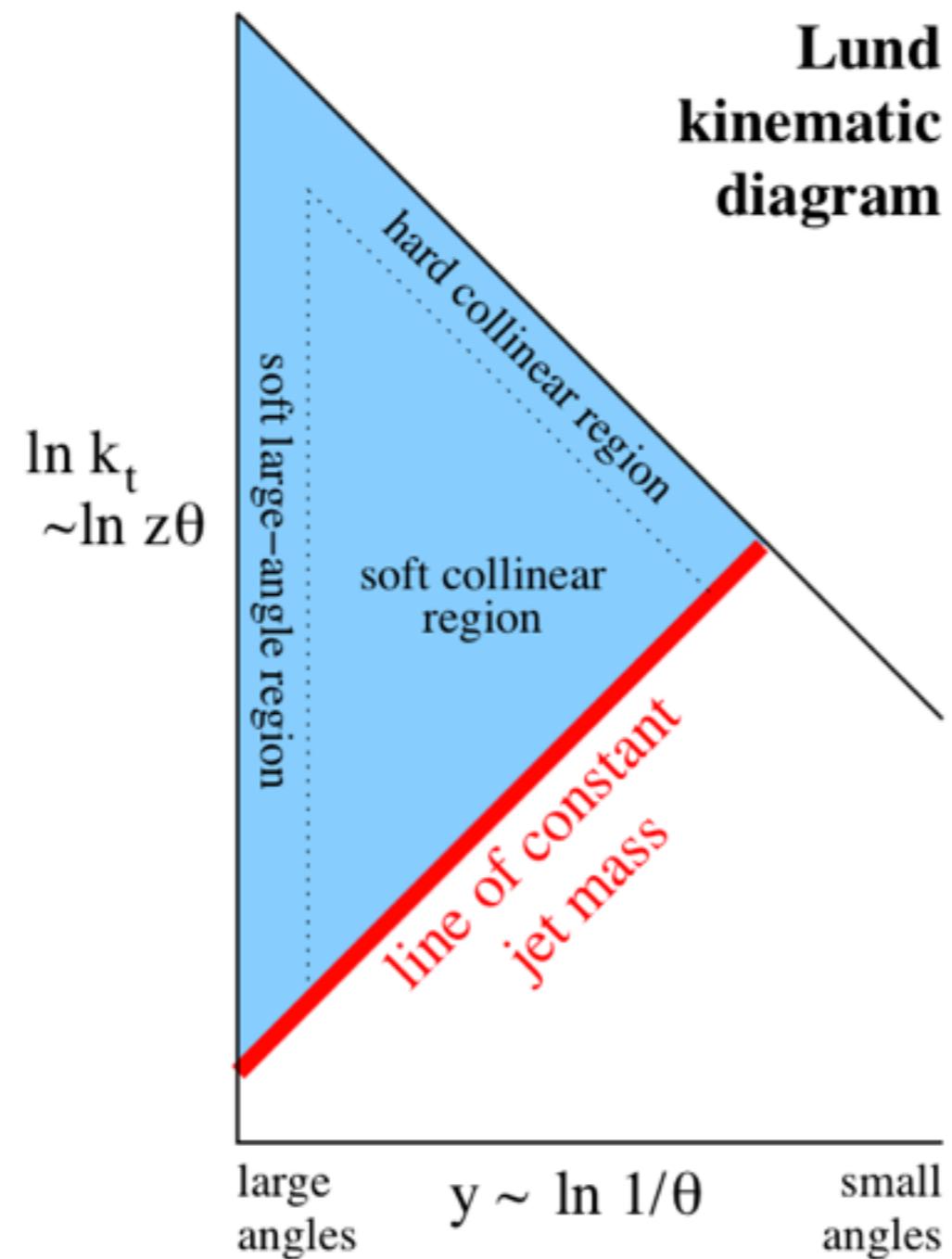
Slide from G. Soyez





# Jet Grooming Analytics

- What are groomers doing?

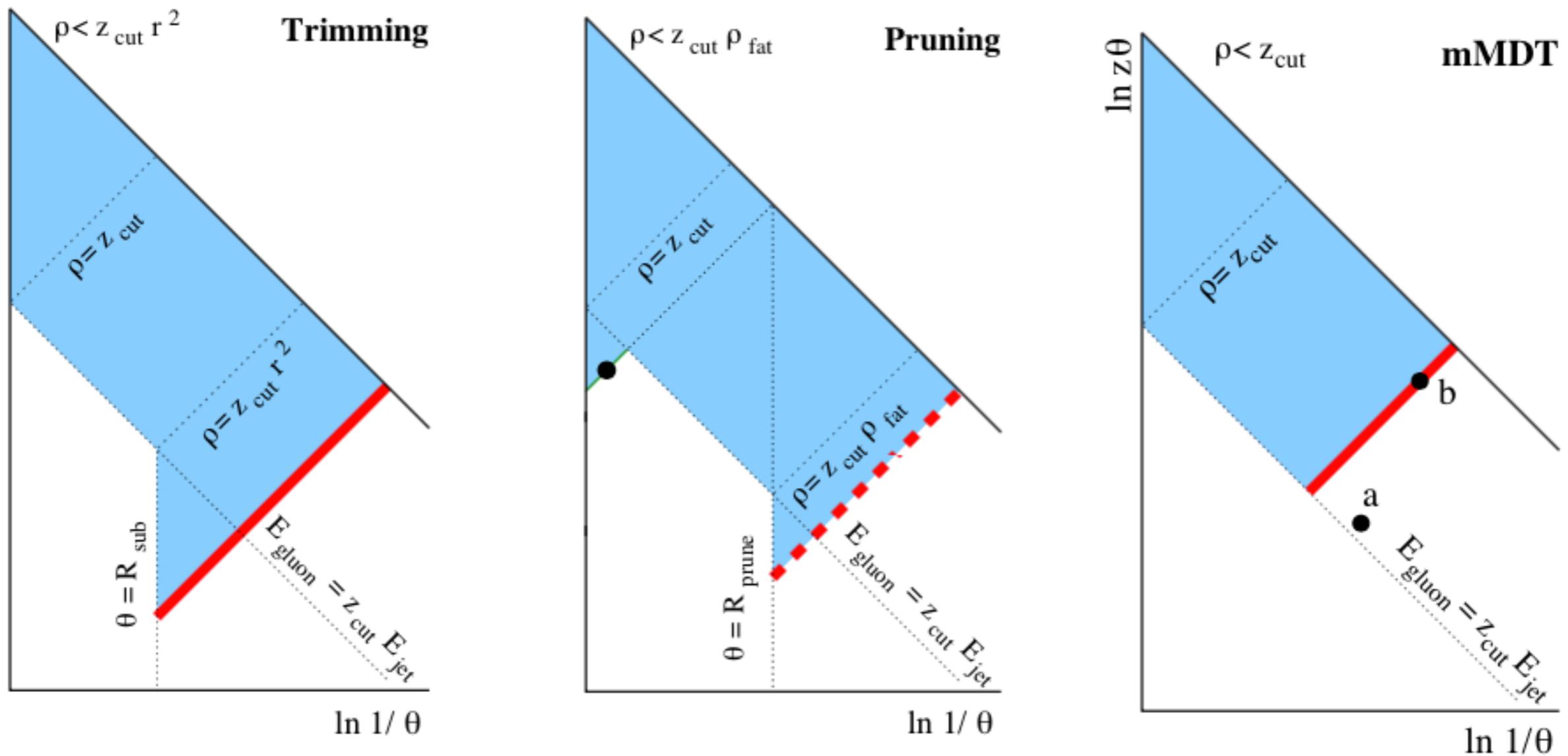


M. Dasgupta, A. Fregoso, S. Marzani, and G. P. Salam,  
JHEP 1309 (2013) 029,



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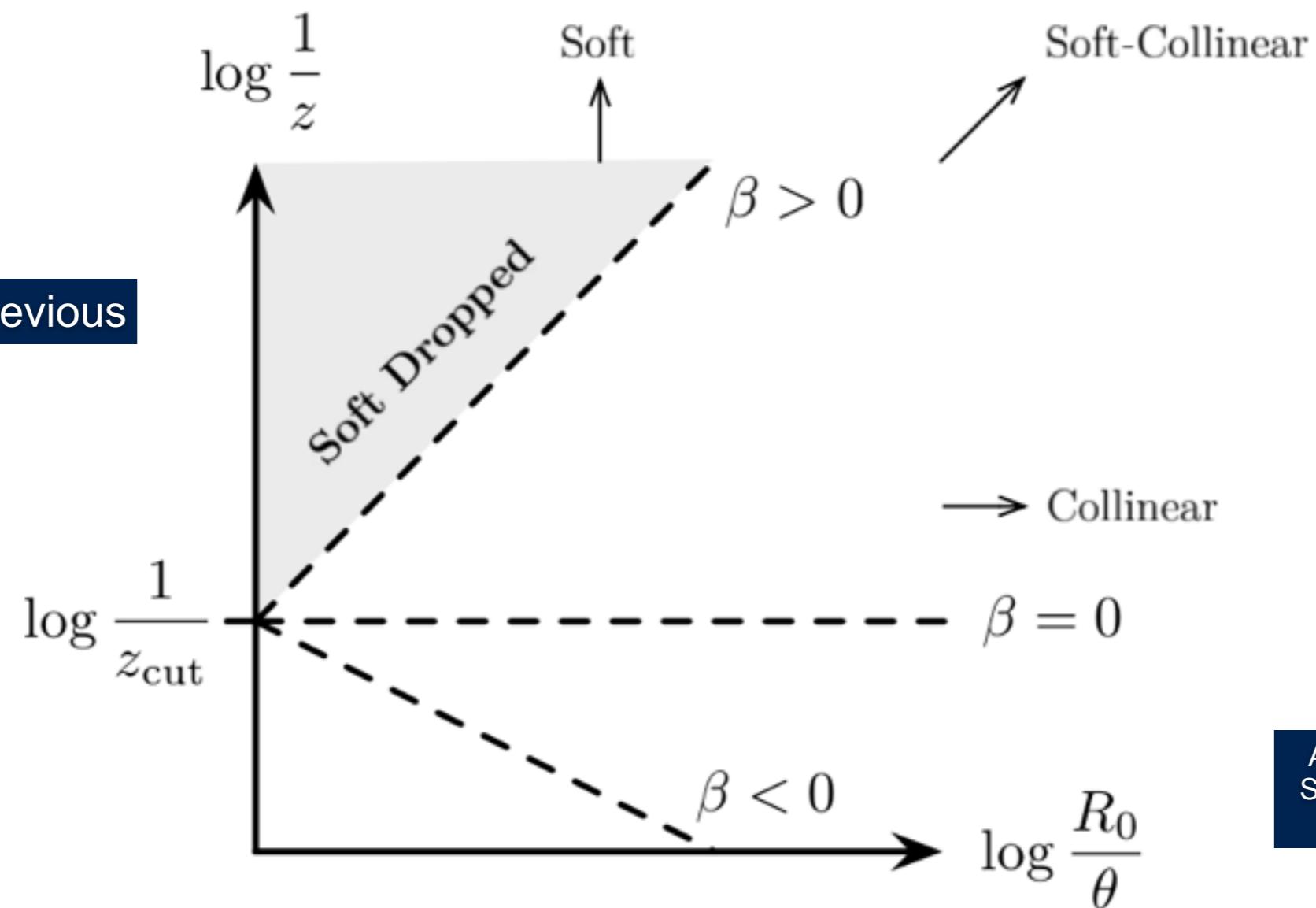
M. Dasgupta, A. Fregoso, S. Marzani, and G. P. Salam,  
JHEP 1309 (2013) 029,



# Jet Grooming Analytics

- Understanding gained from jet analytics even gives new and better ways to groom and tag!

Note : y-axis now 1/previous



A. Larkoski, S. Marzani, G. Soyez, J. Thaler, JHEP 1405 (2014) 146

Soft drop : “simple” behavior in this plane, with tunable parameter for many algorithms!



# Jet Grooming Analytics

- Soft drop :
  - Undo last stage of C/A clustering, label subjets  $j_1, j_2$
  - If :
$$\frac{\min(p_{T1}, p_{T2})}{p_{T1} + p_{T2}} > z_{cut} \left( \frac{\Delta R_{12}}{R_0} \right)^\beta$$
then  $j$  is soft dropped  
else redefine  $j$  to be the harder, and iterate
  - Recovers (modified) mass drop BDRS tagger for  $\beta=0$ 
    - This case always removes soft radiation entirely (hence the name)



# Substructure Variables

- A plethora of variables to choose from :

- N-subjettiness

$$\tau_N^{(\beta)} = \sum_i p_{Ti} \min \left\{ R_{1,i}^\beta, R_{2,i}^\beta, \dots, R_{N,i}^\beta \right\}$$

- Energy correlation function

$$\text{ECF}(N, \beta) = \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_N \in J} \left( \prod_{a=1}^N E_{i_a} \right) \left( \prod_{b=1}^{N-1} \prod_{c=b+1}^N \theta_{i_b i_c} \right)^\beta$$

- Mass drop (mass of heaviest subjet over mass of jet)

- Subjet momentum balance (or subjet asymmetry)

$$\sqrt{y} \equiv \min(p_{T,j_1}, p_{T,j_2}) \frac{\Delta R_{(j_1, j_2)}}{m_0}$$



# Substructure Variables

- Can also look into n-subjettiness, energy correlation functions

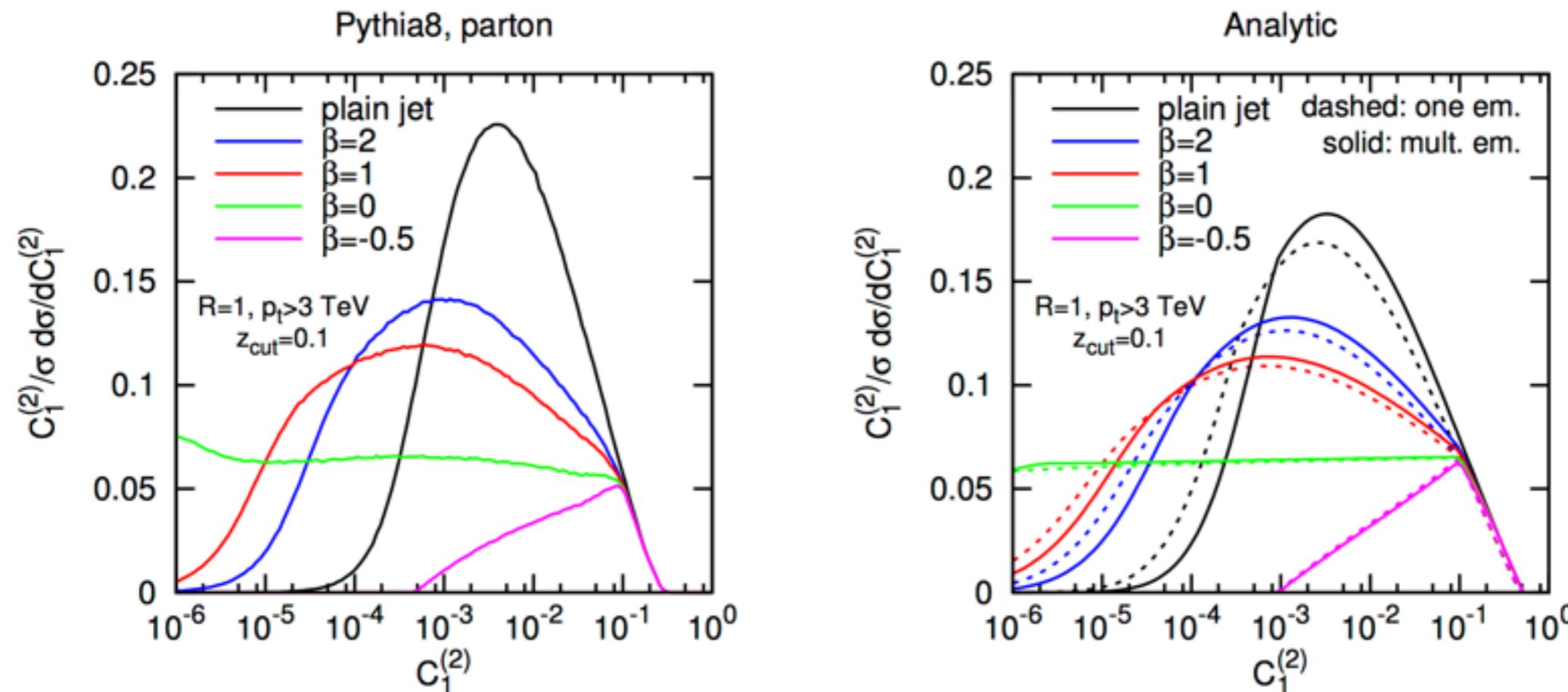
$$C_1^{(\alpha)} = \frac{\text{ECF}(2, \alpha) \text{ECF}(0, \alpha)}{\text{ECF}(1, \alpha)^2},$$

A. Larkoski, S. Marzani, G. Soyez, J. Thaler, JHEP 1405 (2014) 146

$$\text{ECF}(0, \alpha) = 1,$$

$$\text{ECF}(1, \alpha) = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} p_{Ti},$$

$$\text{ECF}(2, \alpha) = \sum_{i < j \in \text{jet}} p_{Ti} p_{Tj} \left( \frac{\Delta R_{ij}}{R_0} \right)^\alpha.$$





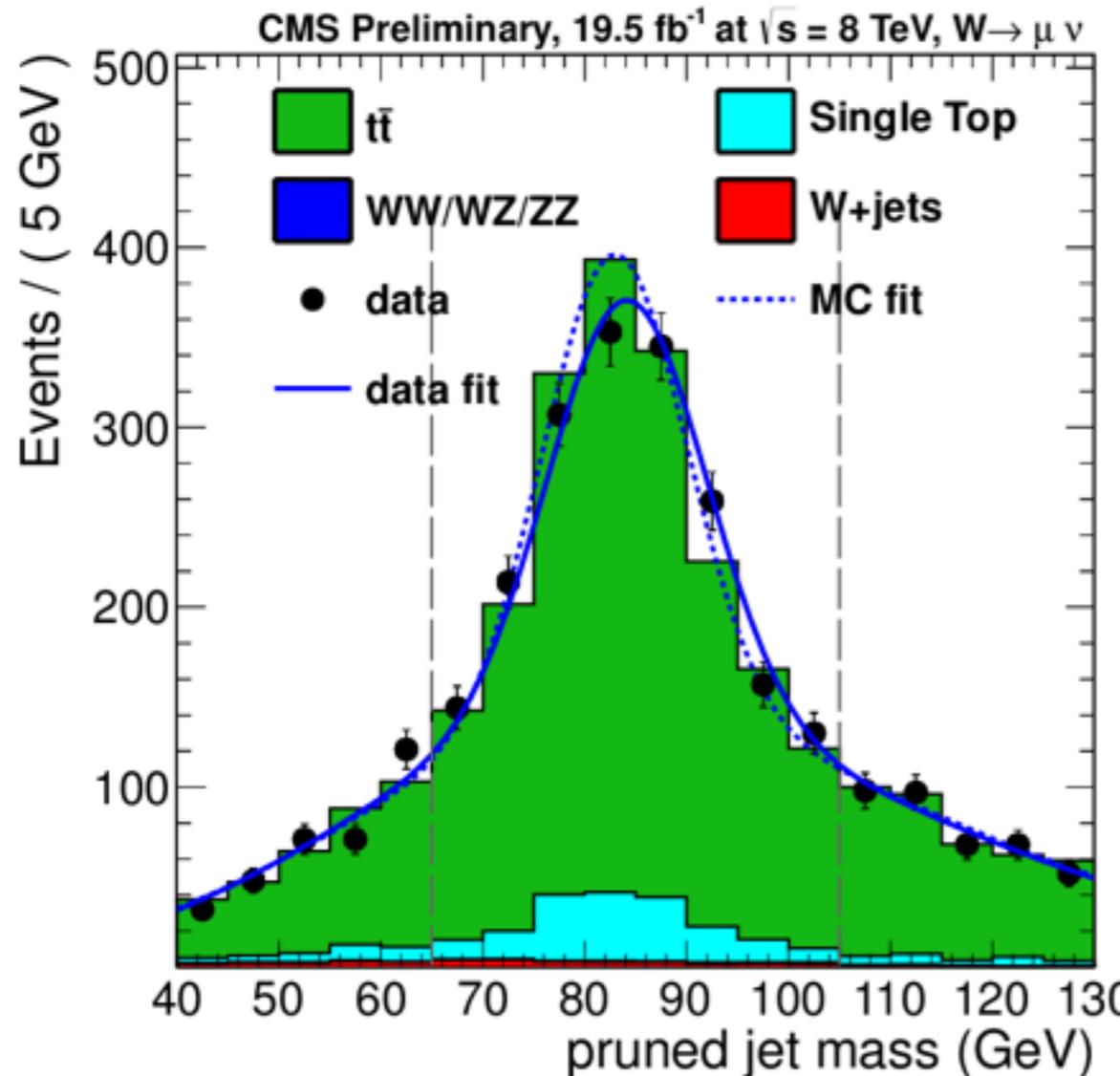
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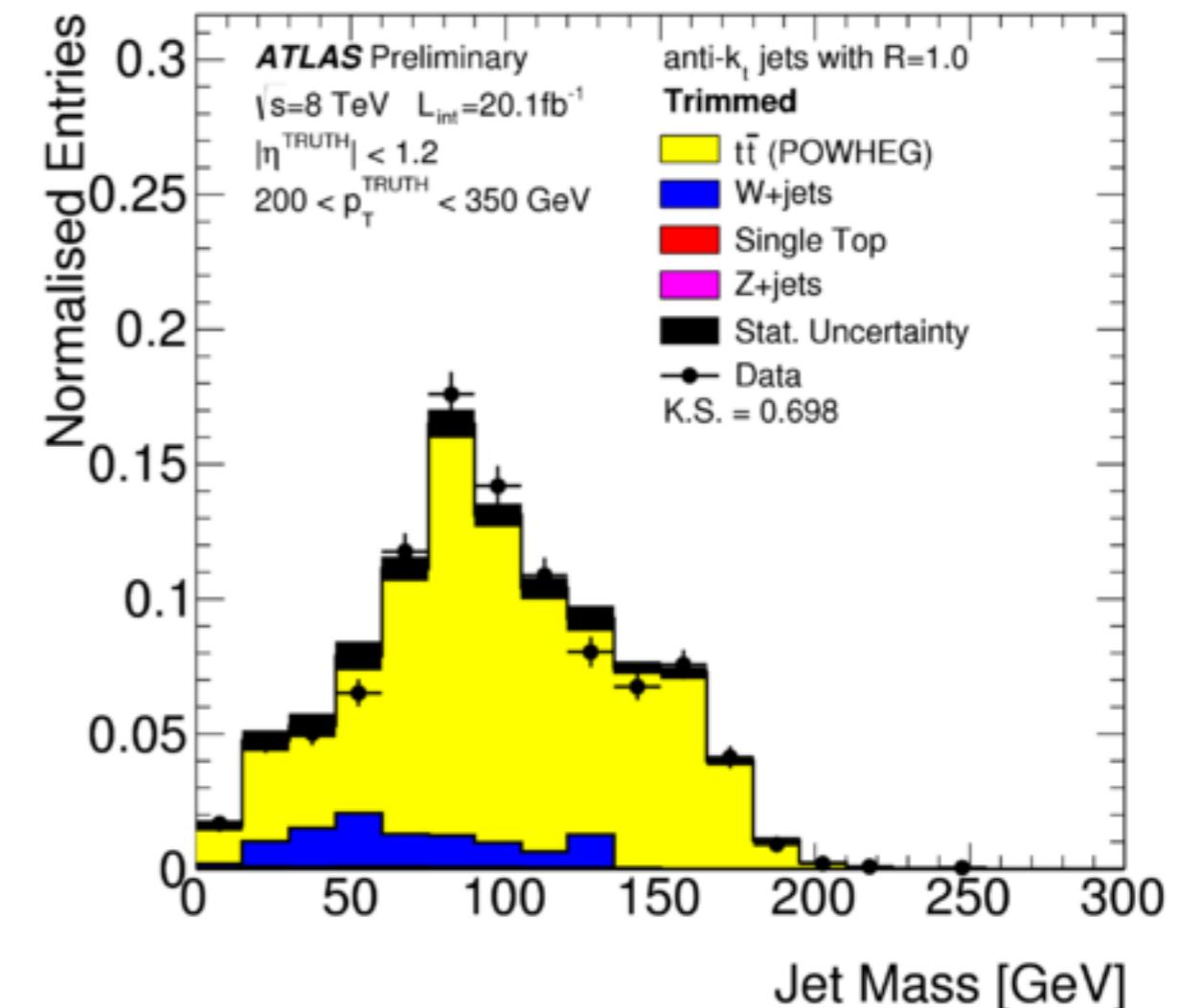


# W/Z/H Tagging

- CMS : pruned jet mass window and 2-jettiness
- ATLAS : filtered jet mass window and asymmetry cut



CMS-JME-13-006

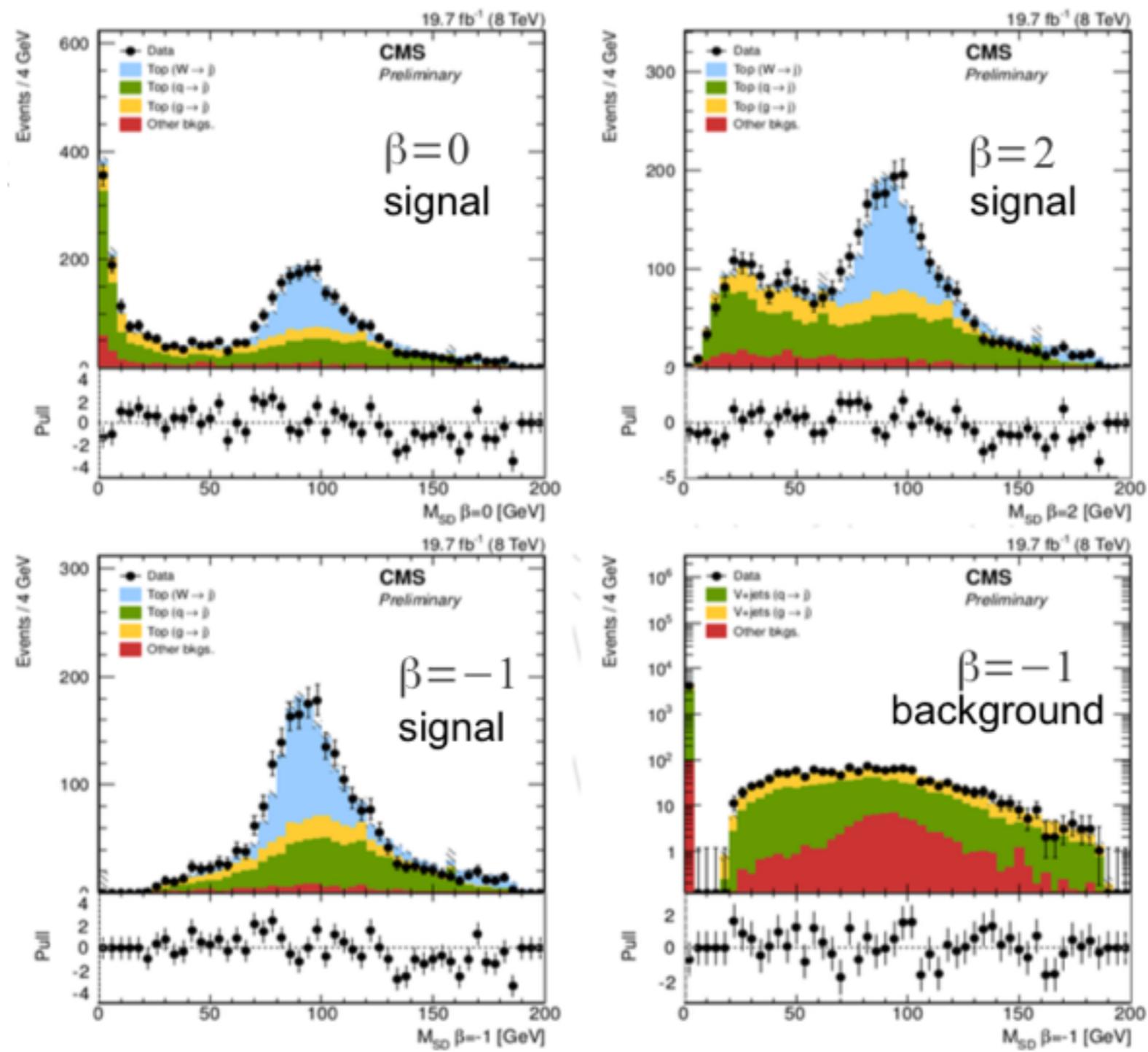


ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-004



# W/Z/H Tagging

- CMS moving to soft drop instead of pruning

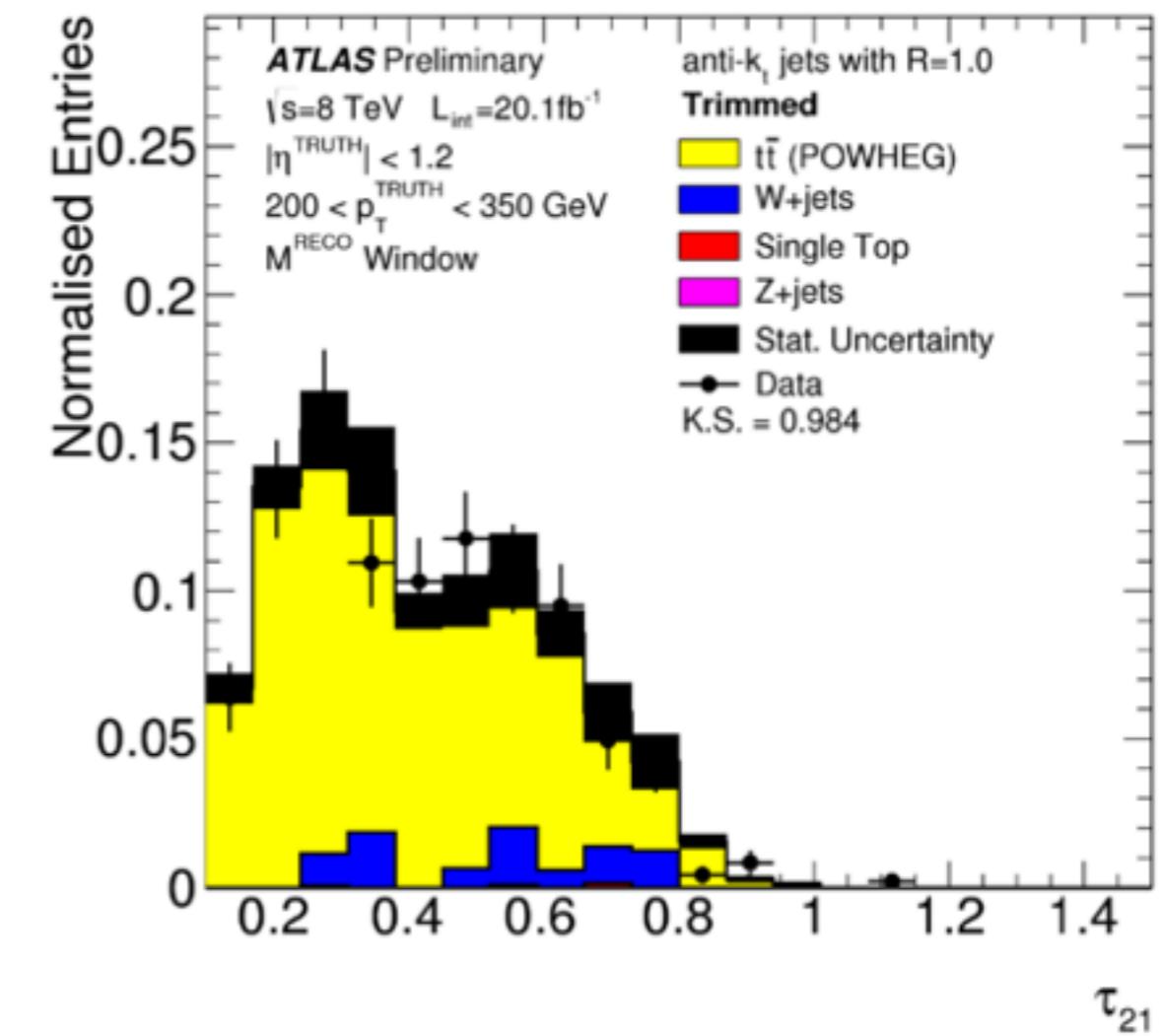
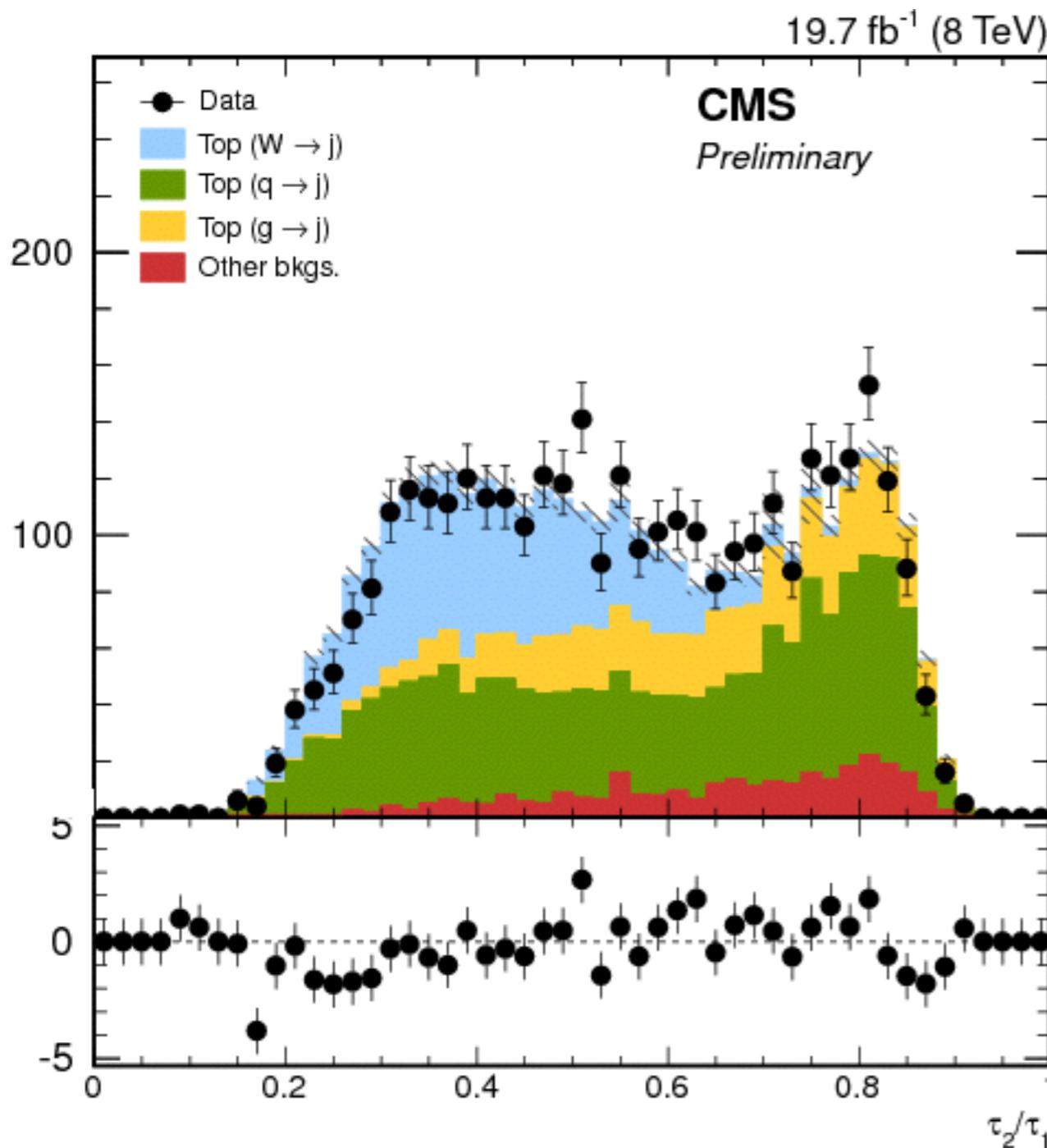




# W/Z/H Tagging

## N-subjettiness

Events / bin





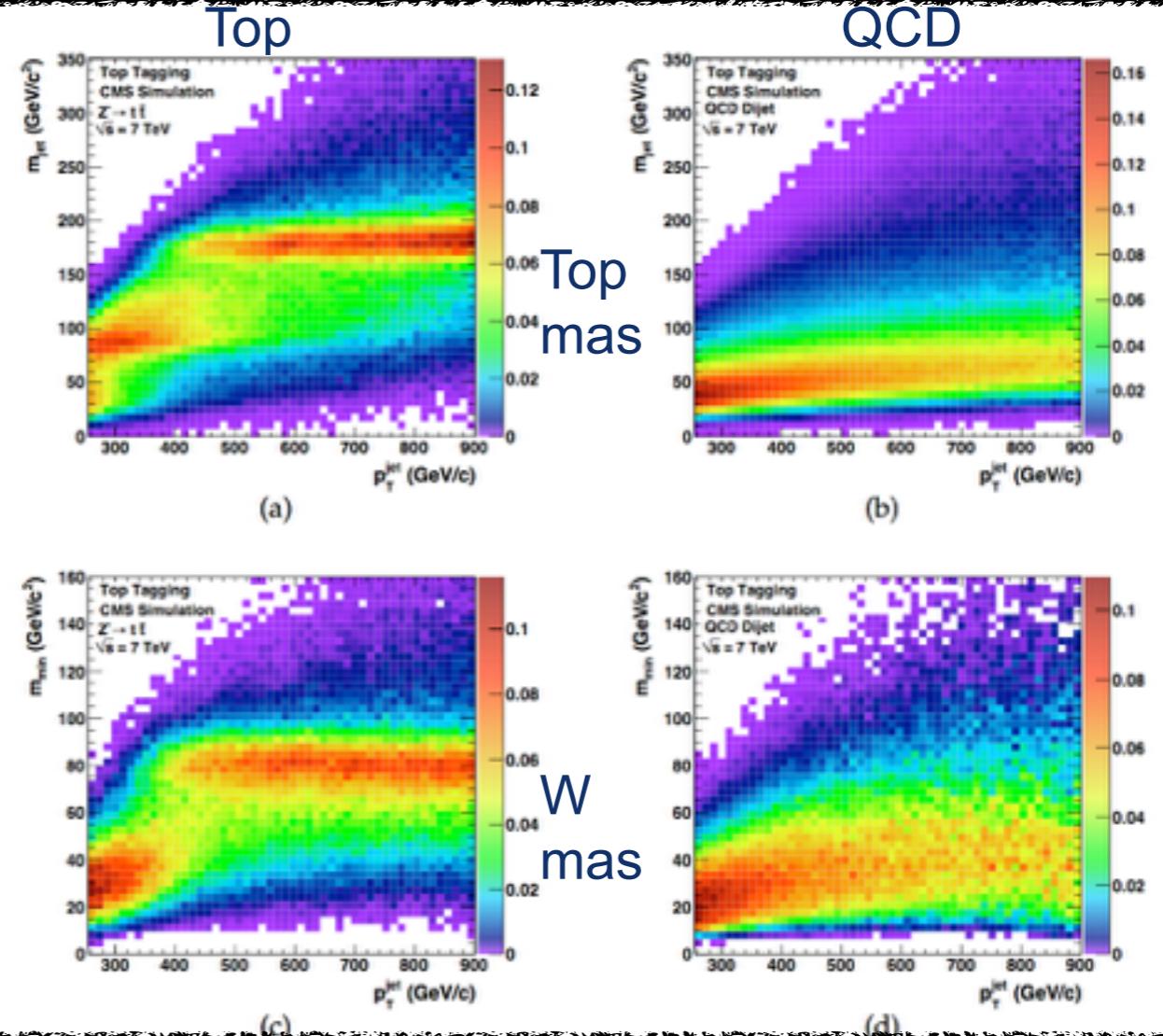
# Outline

- Motivation
- Jet Algorithms
- Substructure
- Analytics
- W/Z/H taggers
- • Top quark taggers

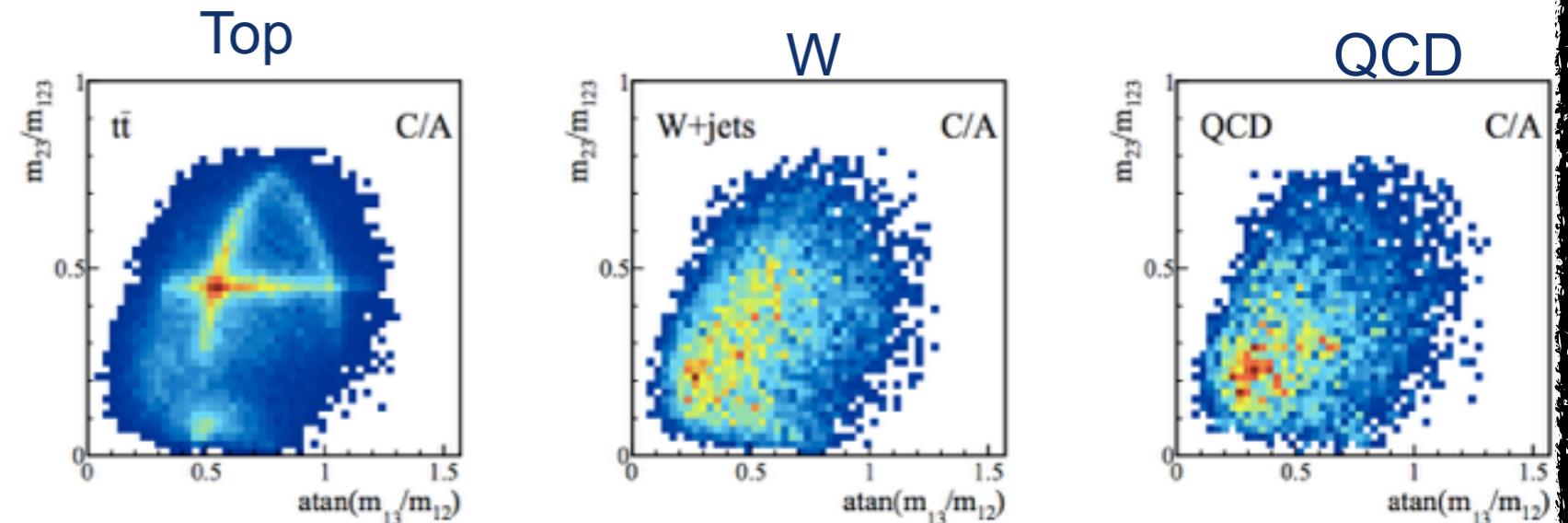


# Top Tagging

- JHU / CMS top tagger
  - Phys.Rev.Lett. 101 (2008) 142001
  - Break up cluster sequence to get three or four subjets
  - Impose top and W mass
    - Top mass  $\sim$  jet mass
    - W mass  $\sim$  min pairwise mass

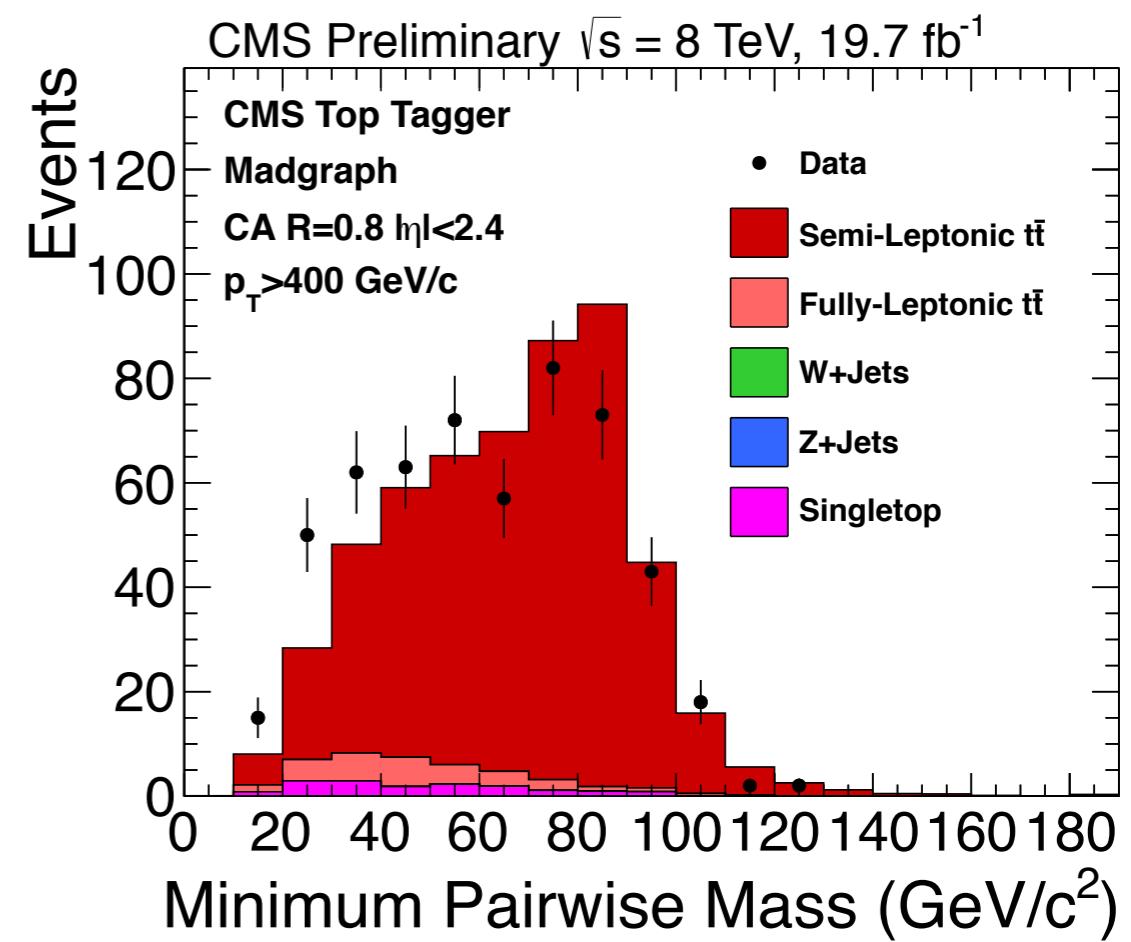
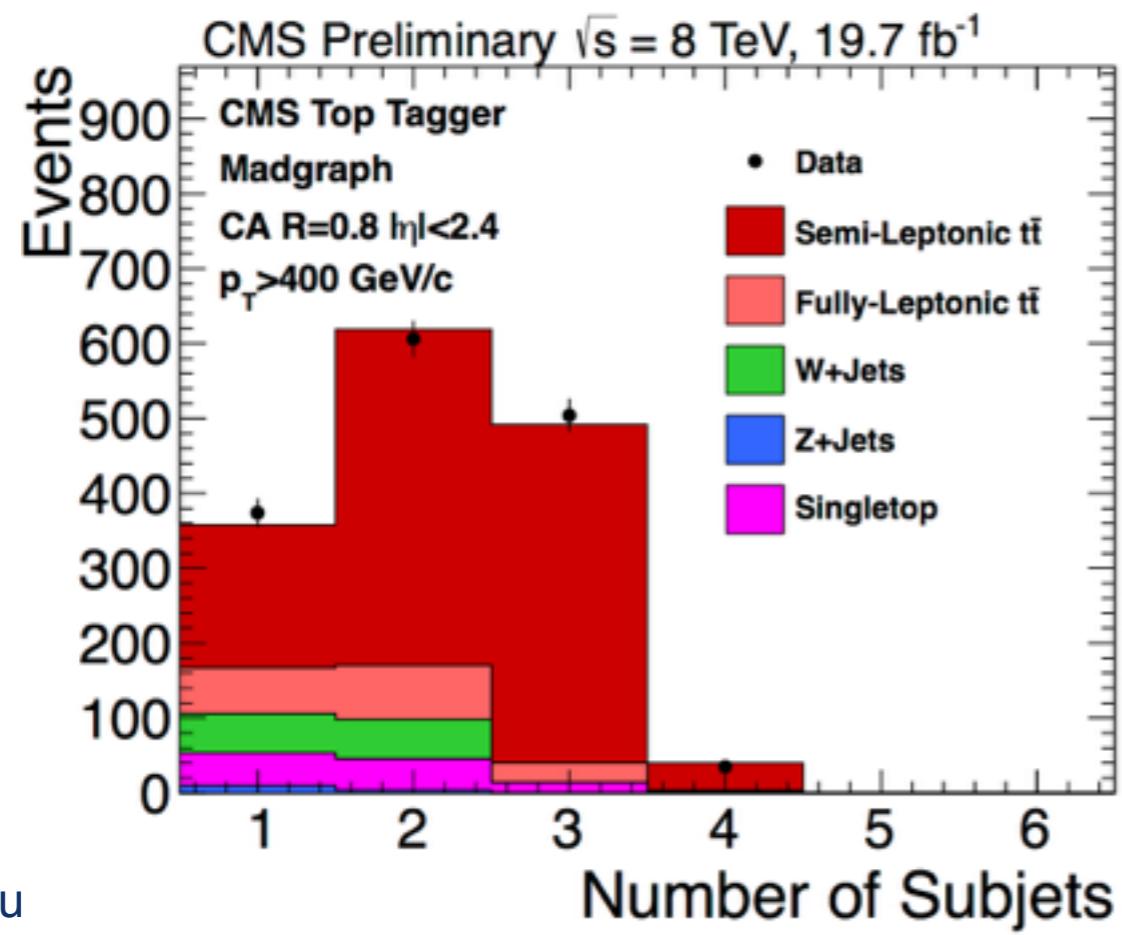
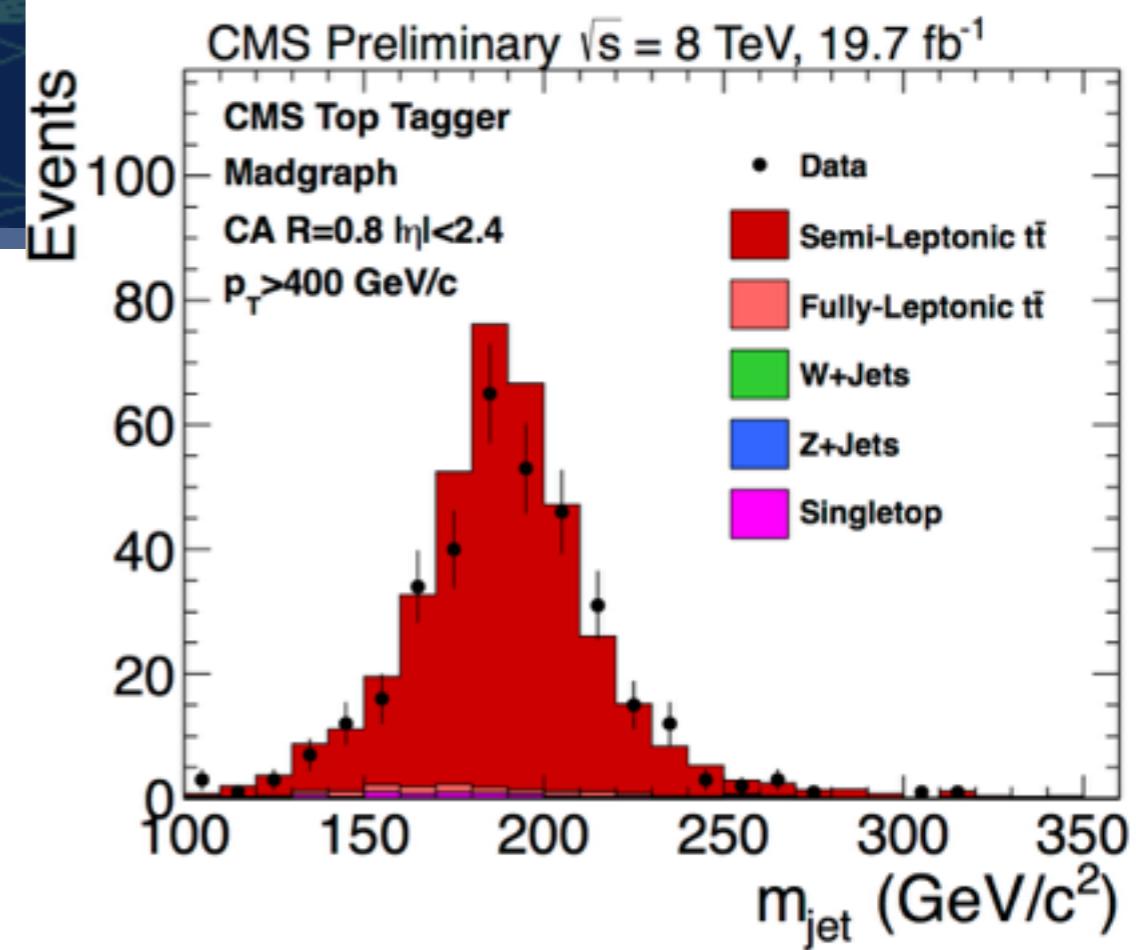


- HEP top tagger
  - Break up cluster sequence to get three or four subjets
  - Impose “Dalitz-like” cuts





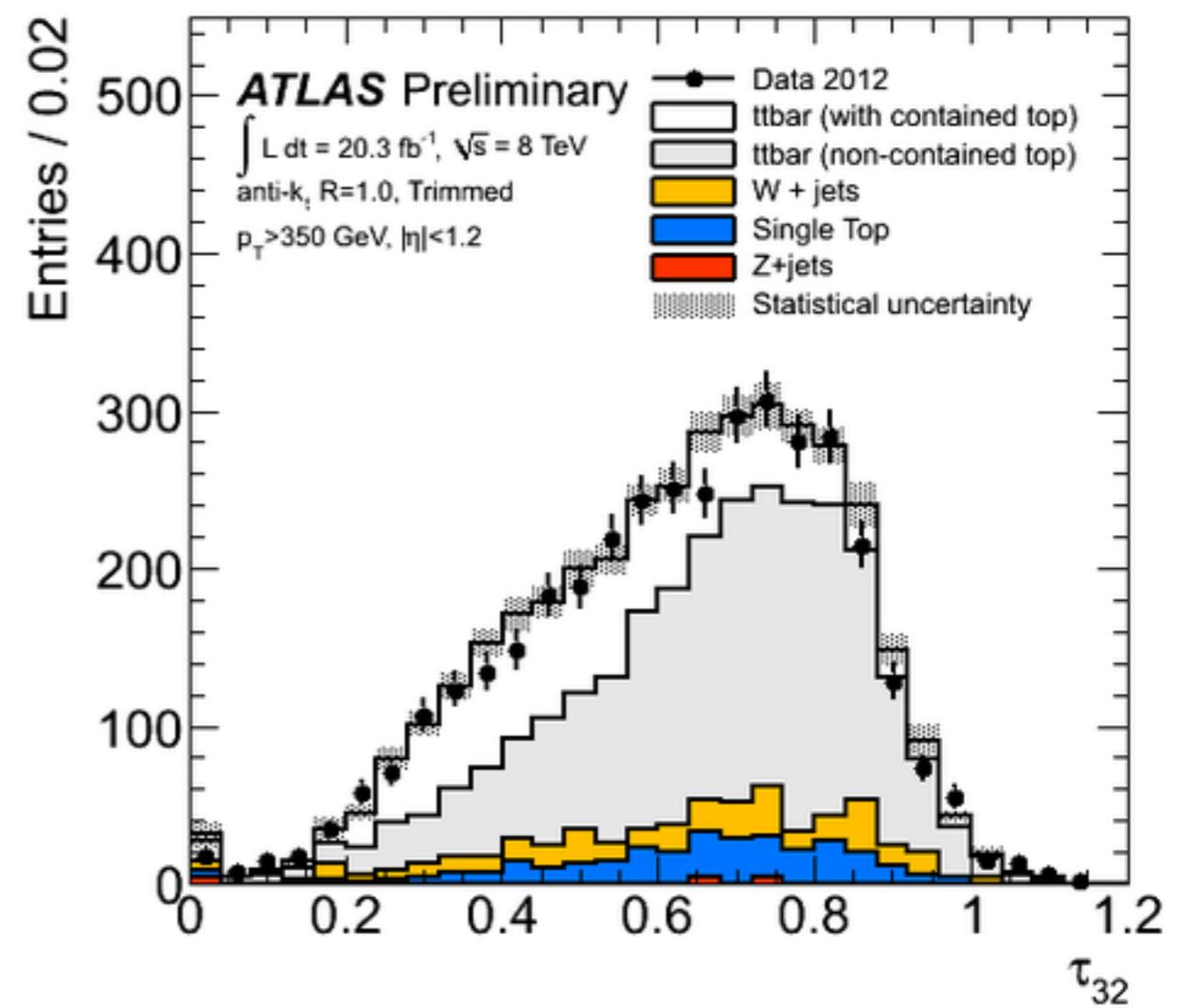
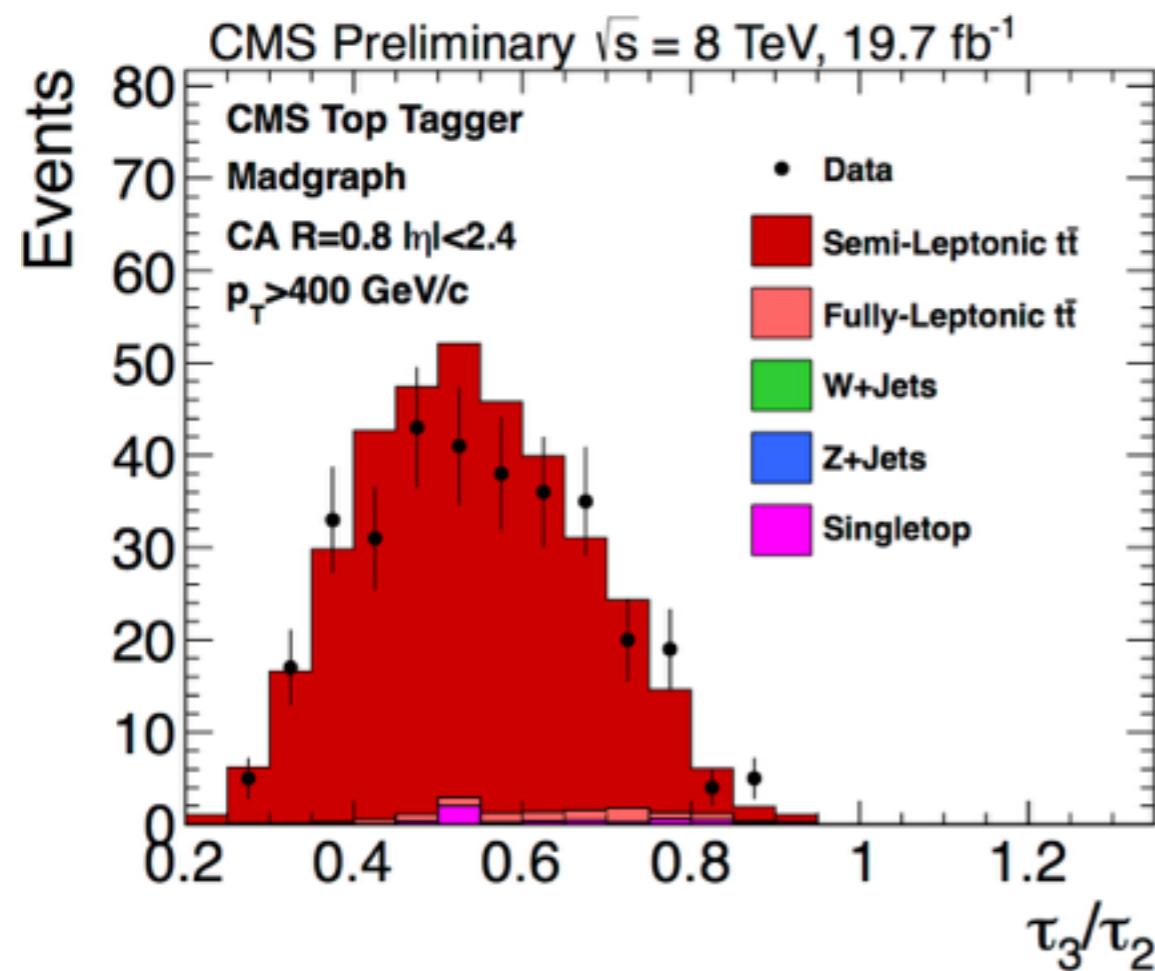
# Top Tagging : JHU/CMS Tagger



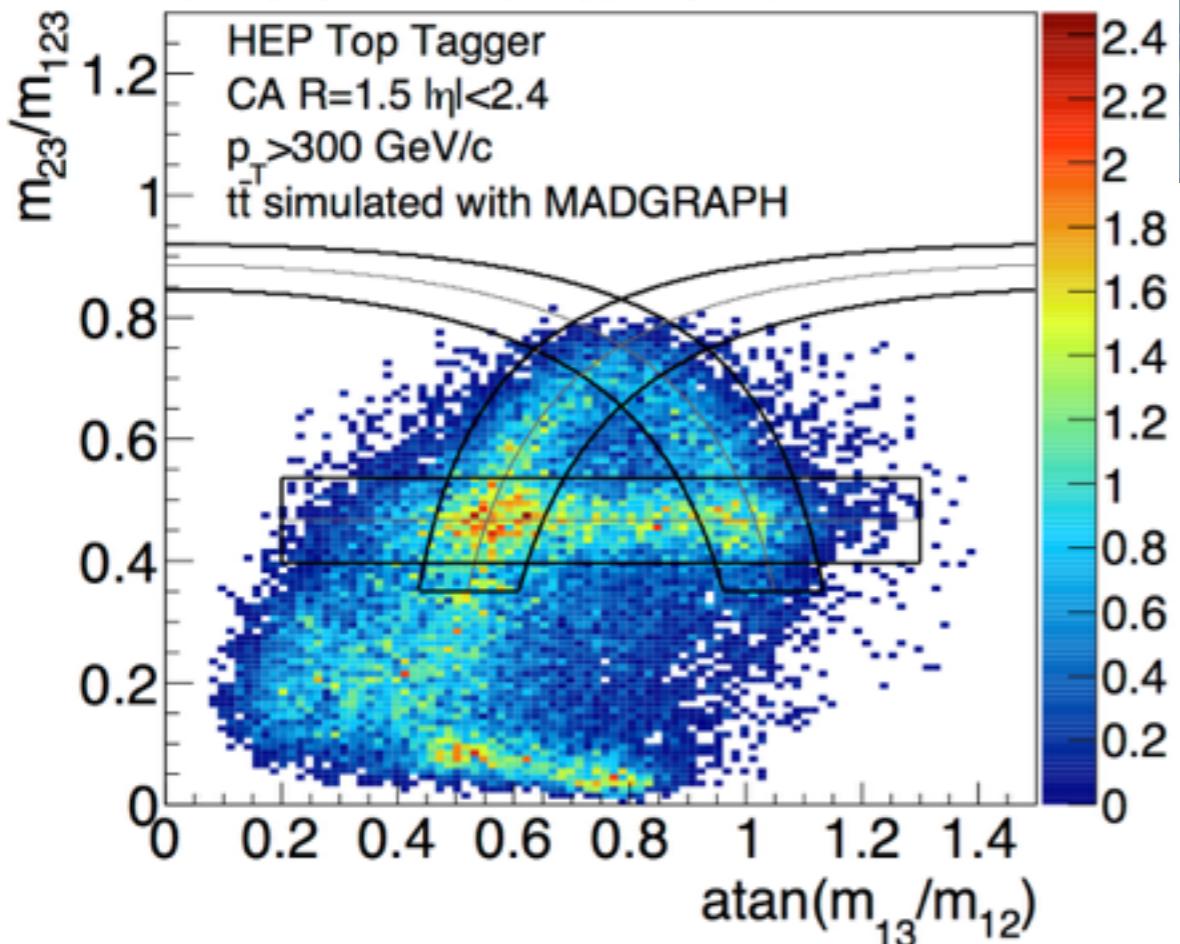


# Top Tagging : N-subjettiness

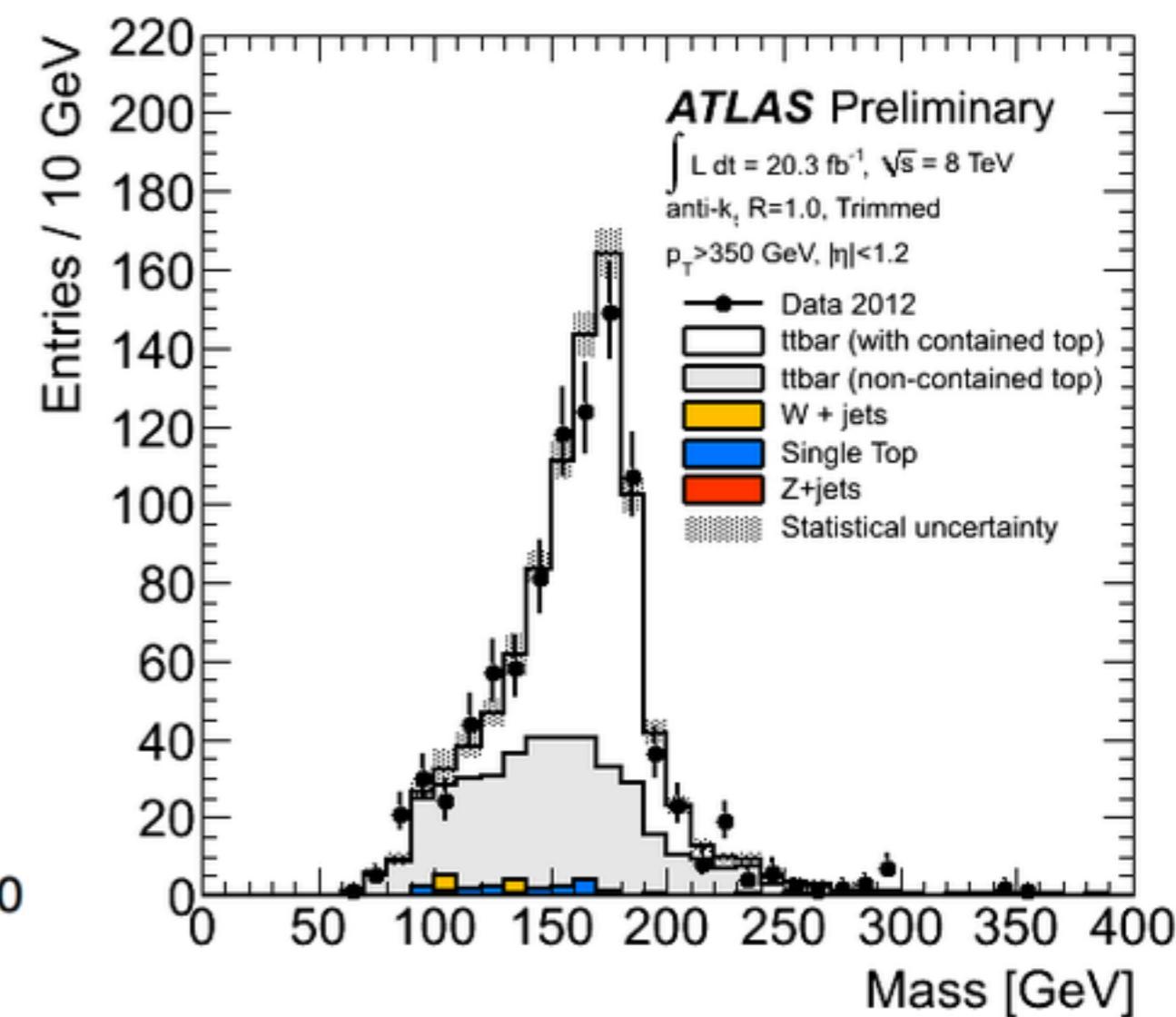
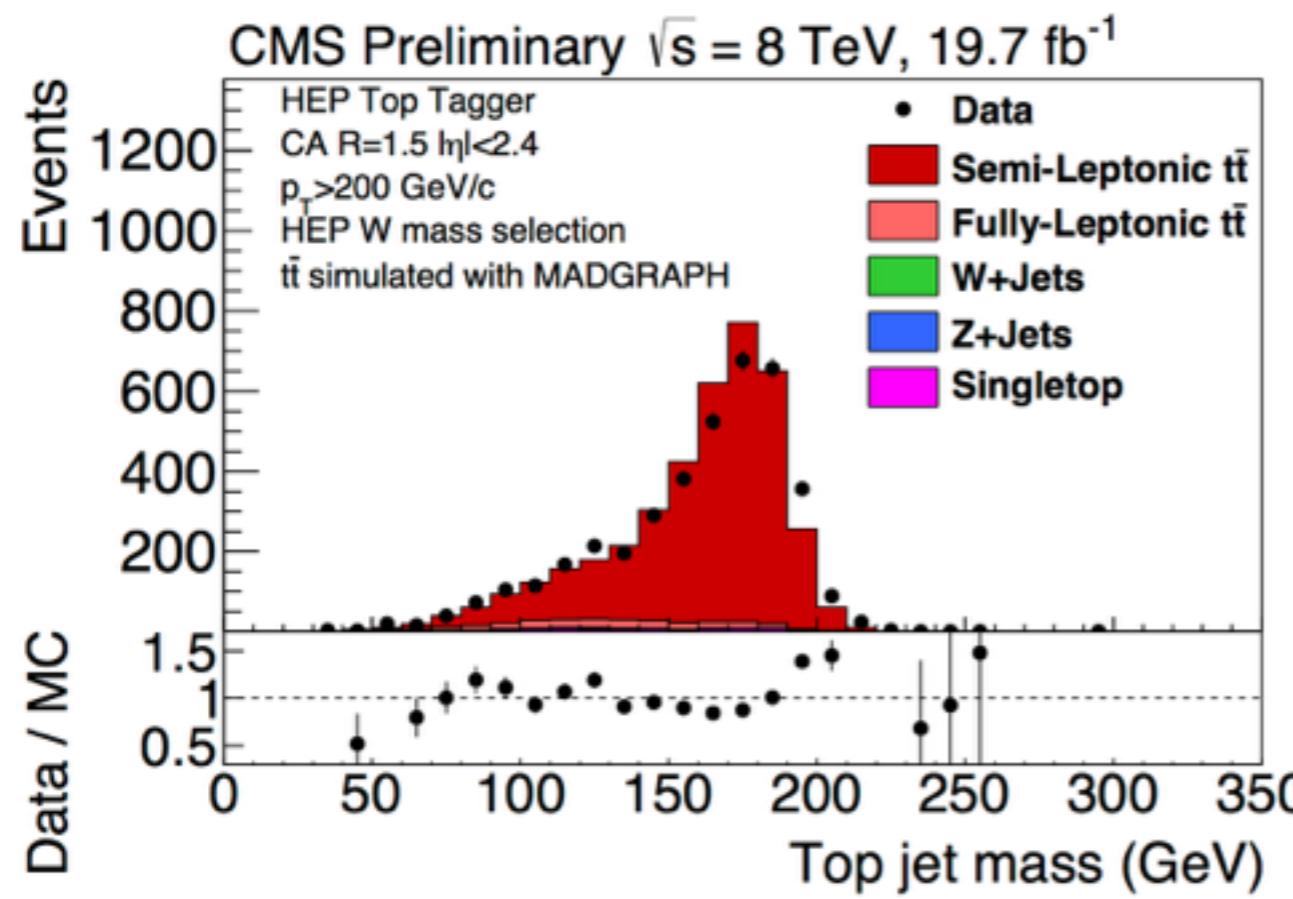
## N-subjettiness



CMS Simulation  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV



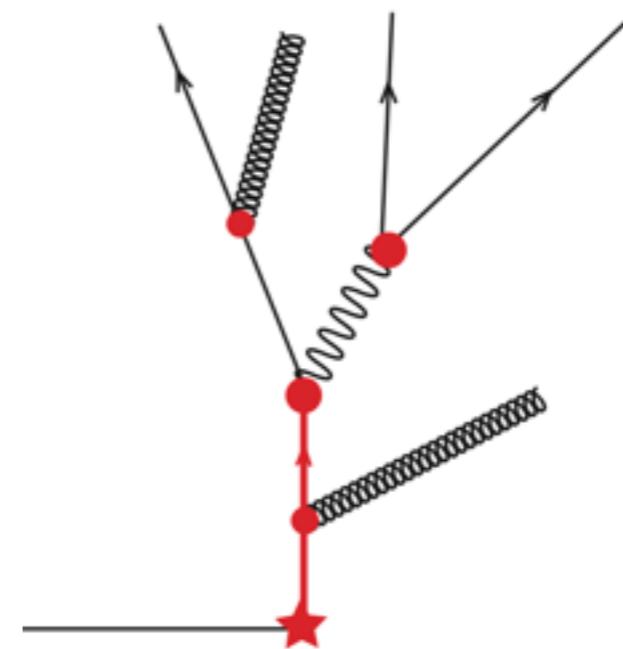
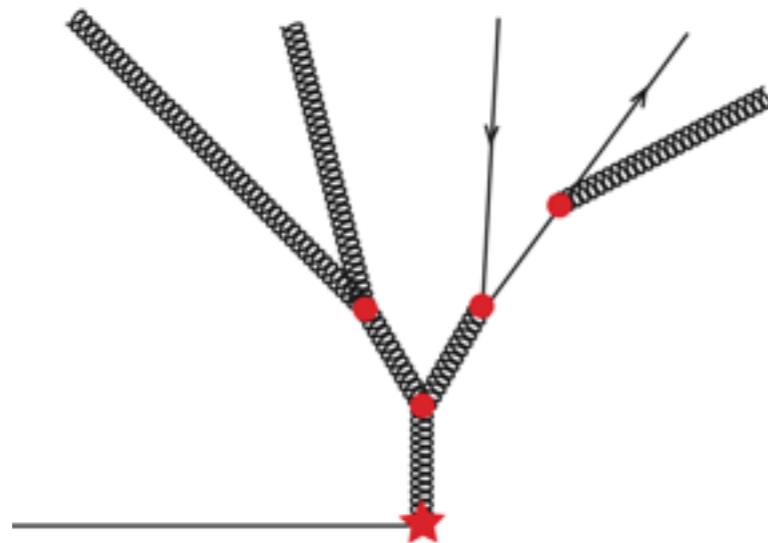
HEP Top Tagger





# Top Tagging Analytics : Shower Deconstruction

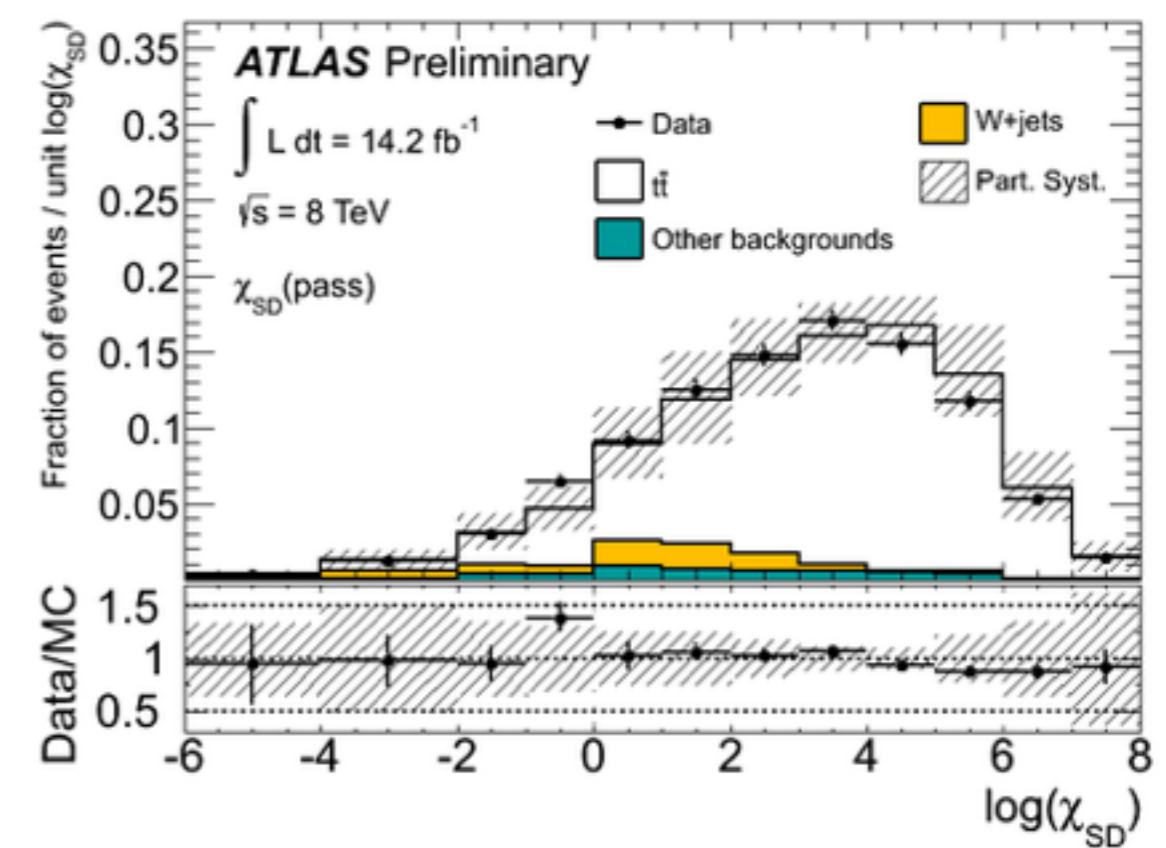
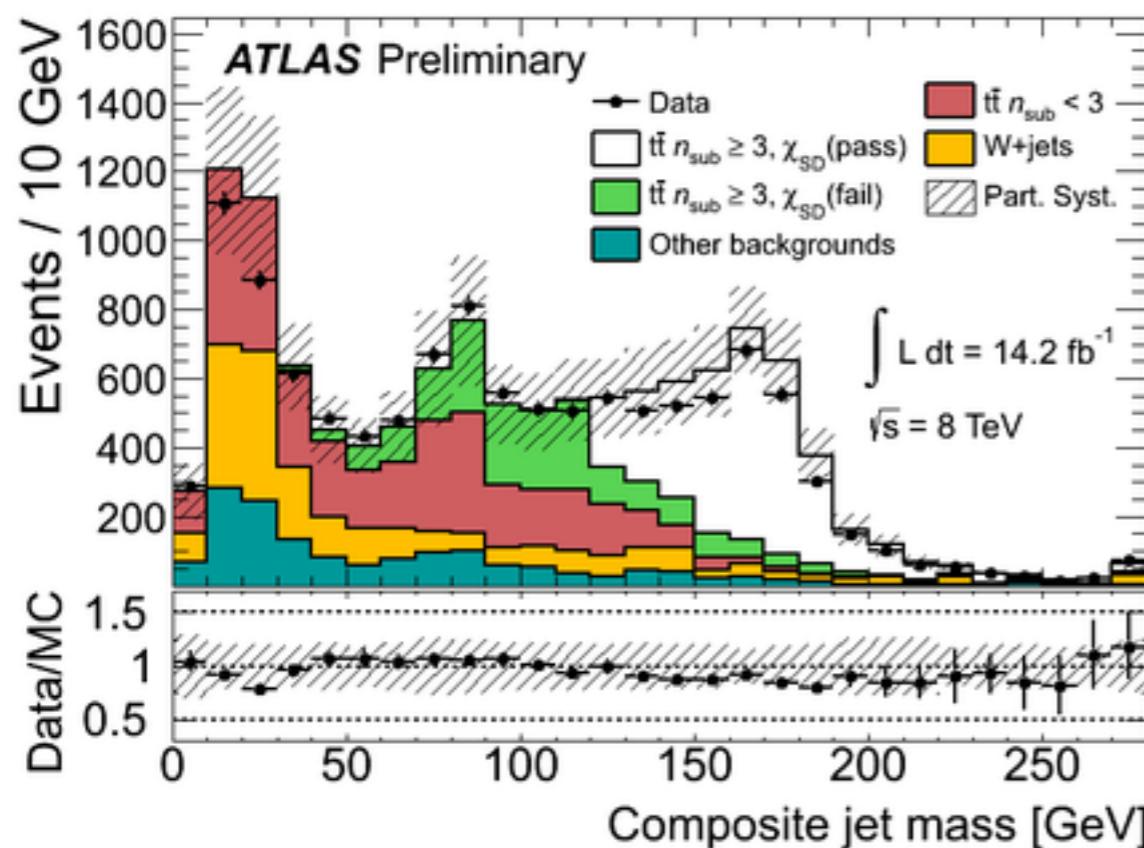
- Make “microjets” out of CA jet constituents
- Keep at most 9 microjets with  $\text{pt} > \text{ptmin}$
- Approximate probability for observed particles to satisfy a “signal-like” shower, or a “background-like” shower
- Construct likelihood and compare



Soper and Spannowsky :  
Phys.Rev. D84 (2011) 074002



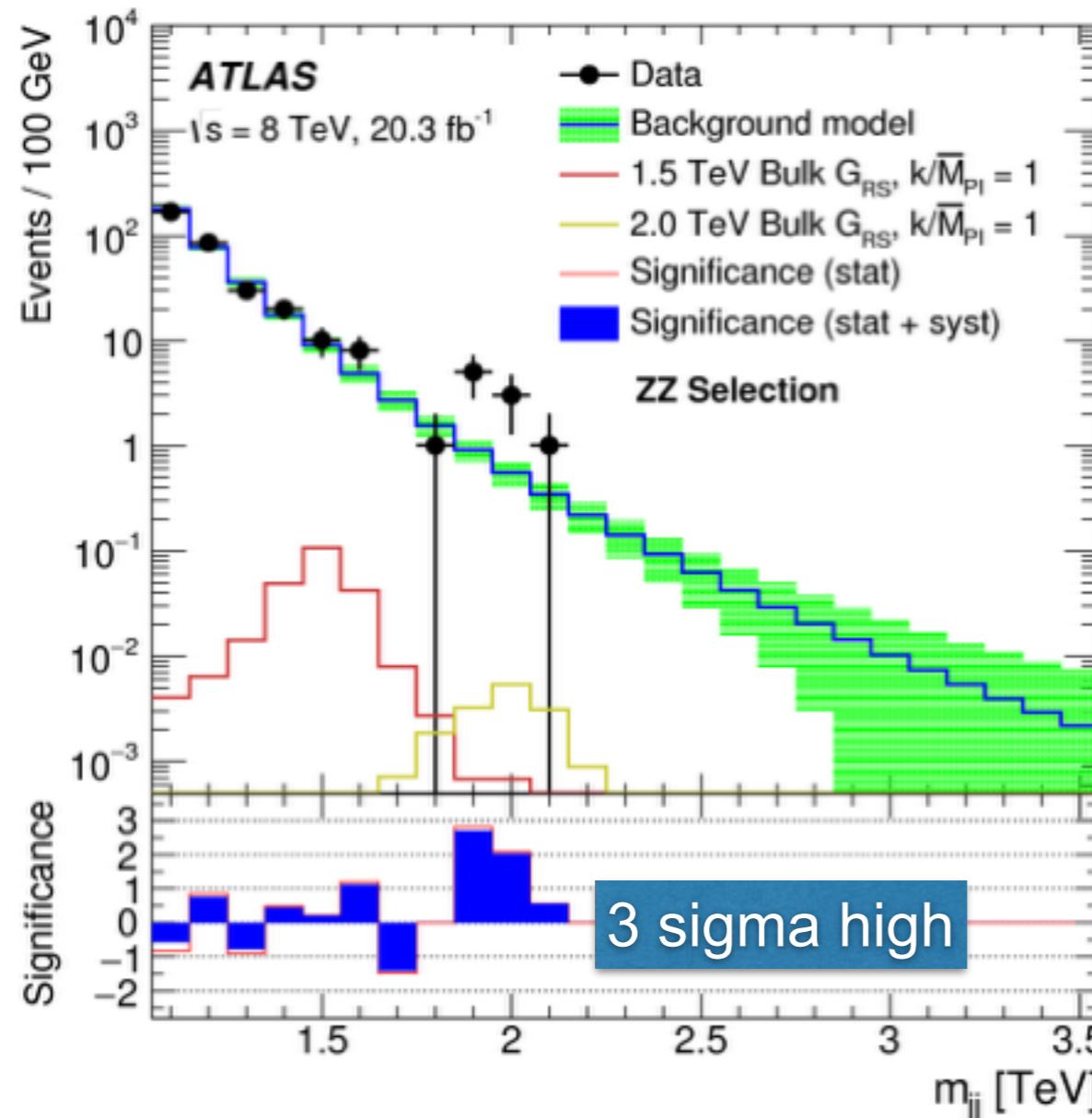
# Top Tagging Analytics : Shower Deconstruction



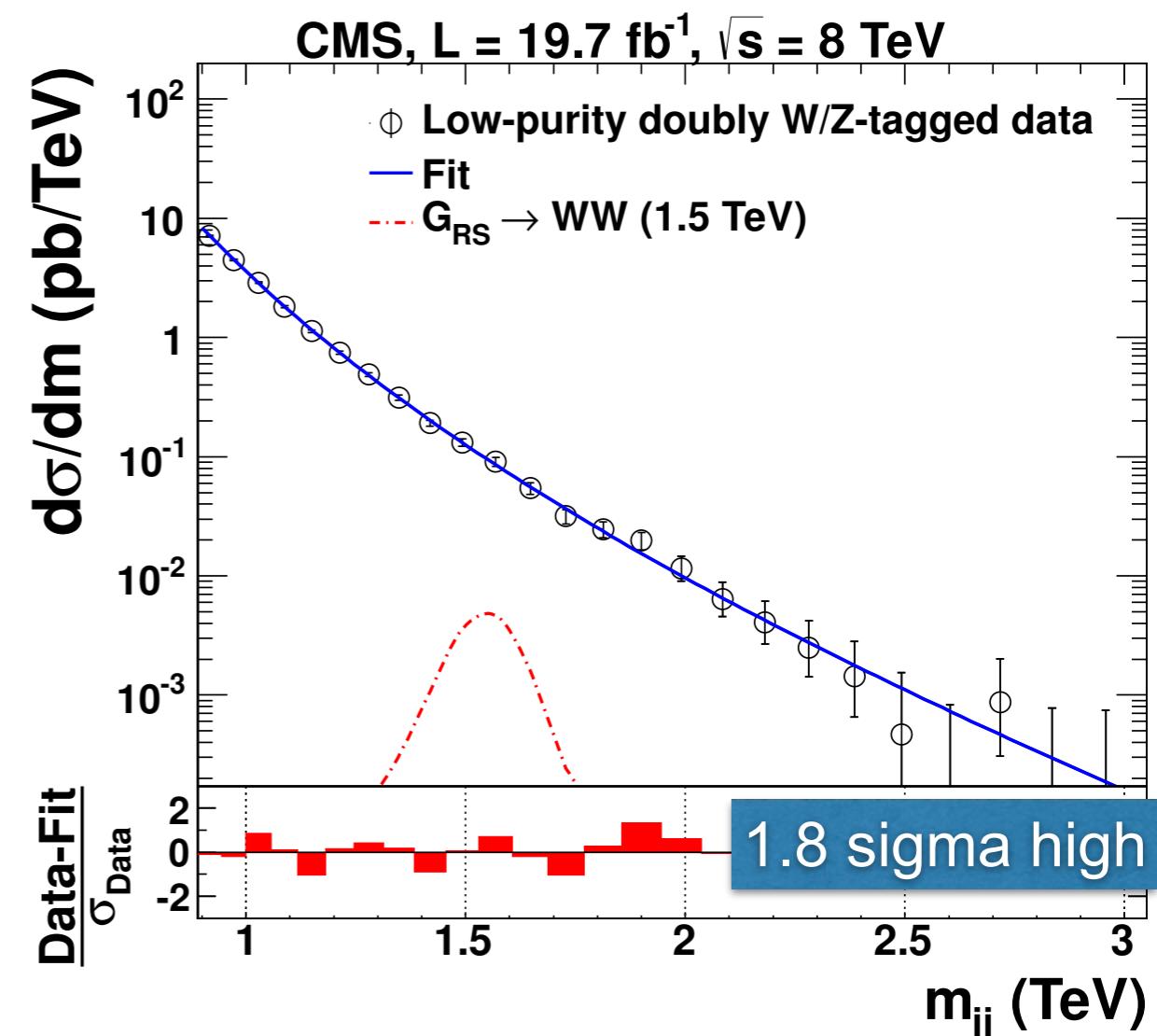


# Excitement?

ATLAS X → VV (hadronic)  
EXOT-2013-08



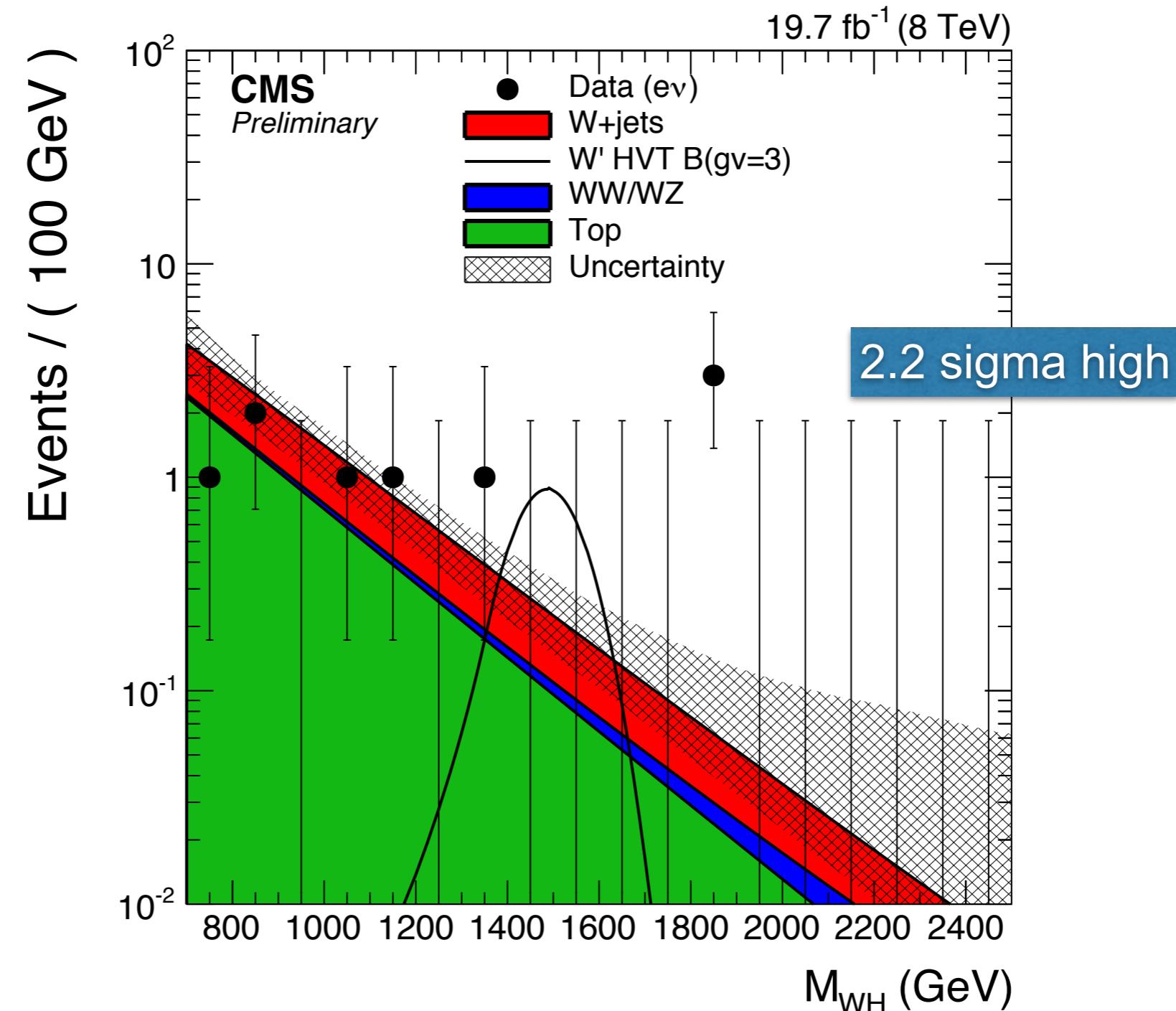
CMS X → VV (hadronic)  
EXO-2012-024





# Excitement?

CMS X → WH (Inubb)  
EXO-2014-010





# Public Service Announcement

