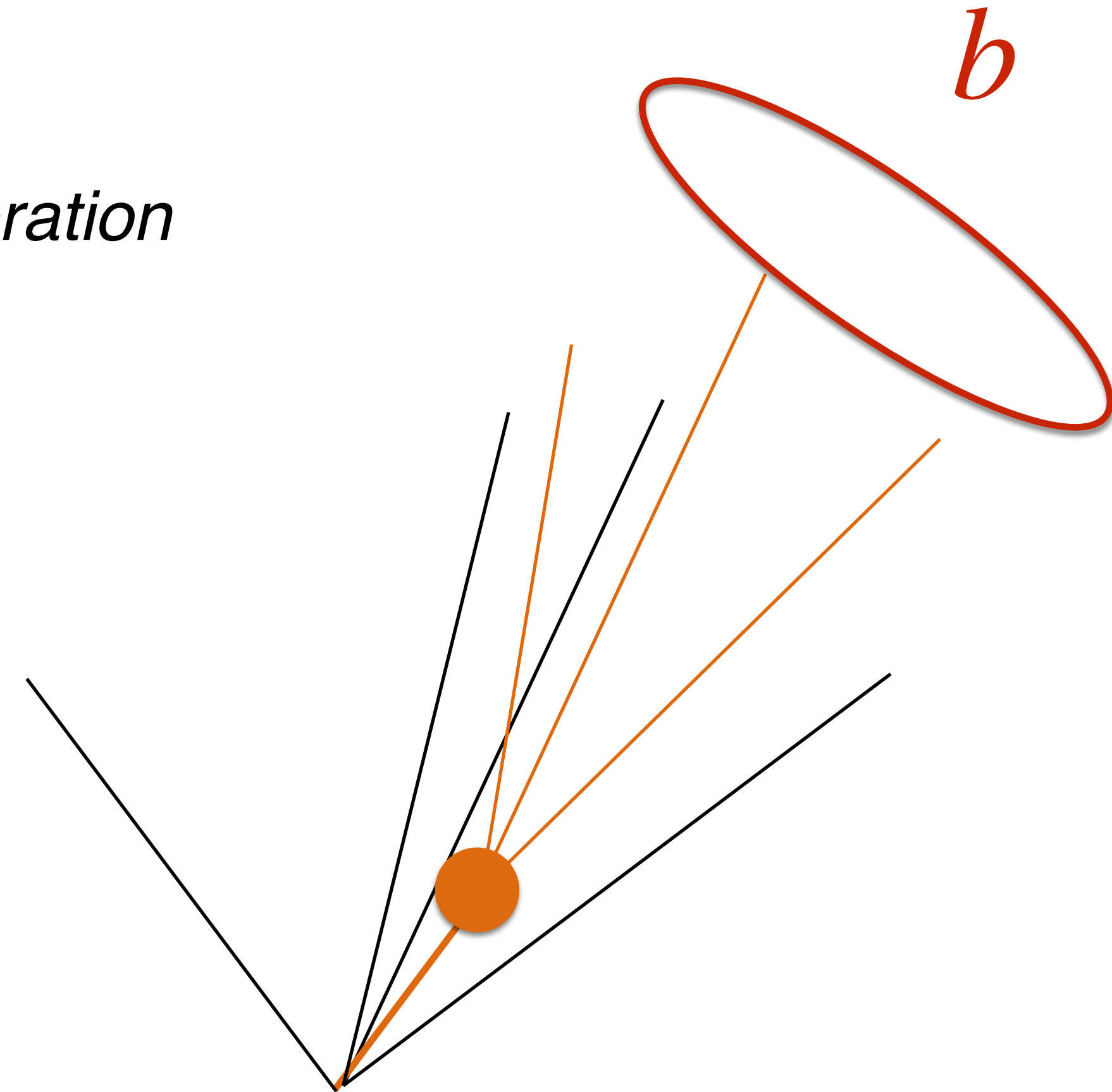


measuring b -fragmentation with ATLAS

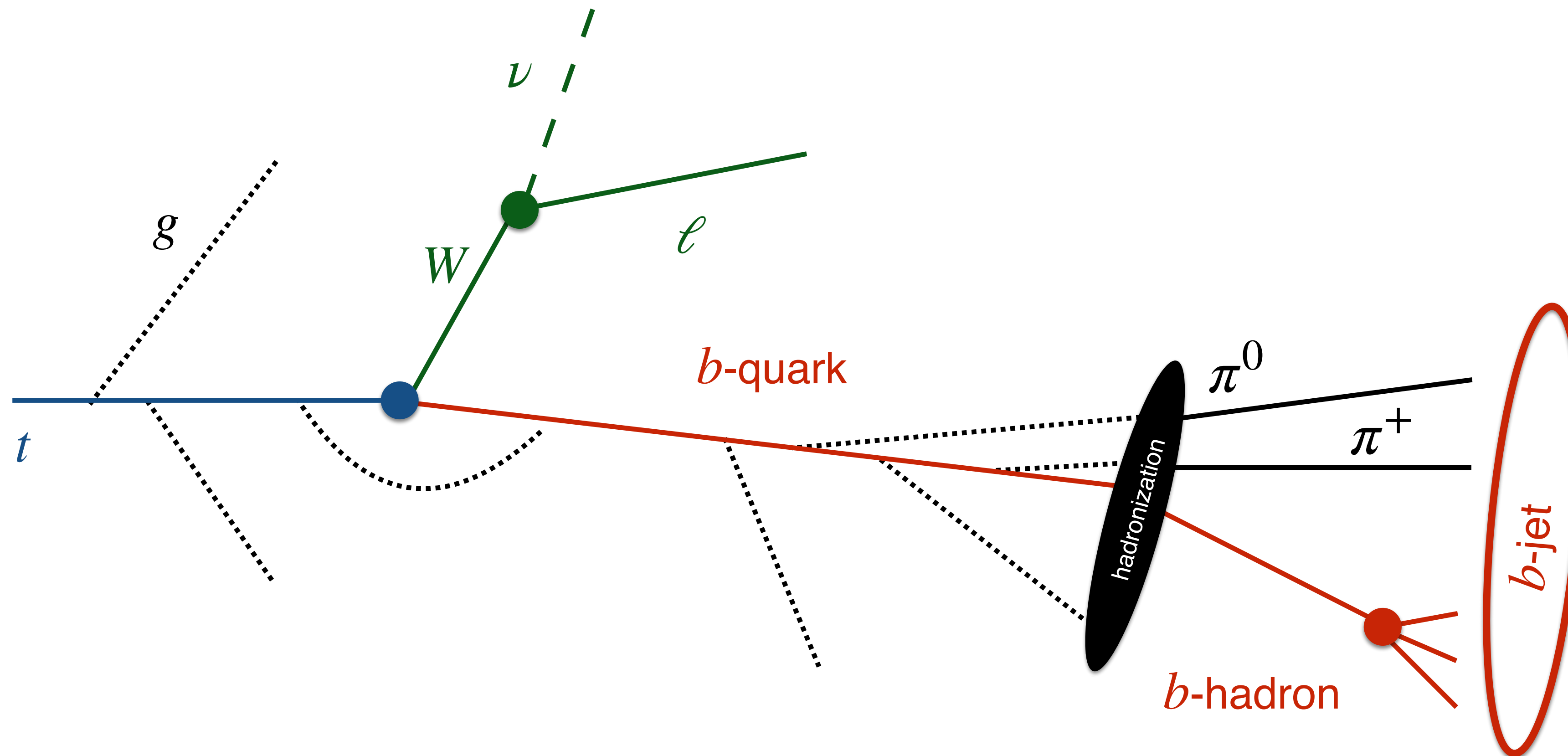


Chris Pollard
on b -half of the ATLAS collaboration

ECFA WHF meeting
2022 04 21

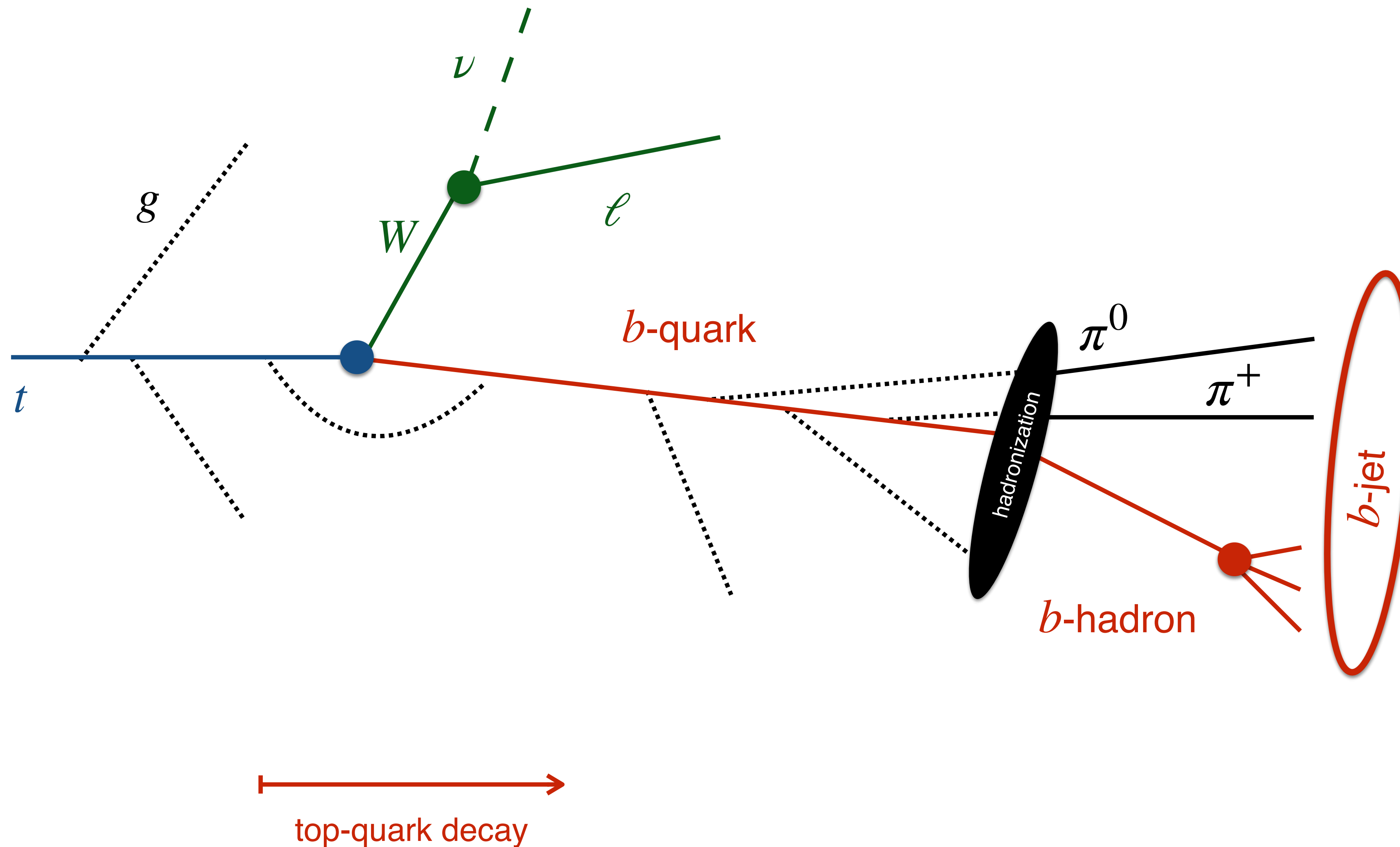


introduction

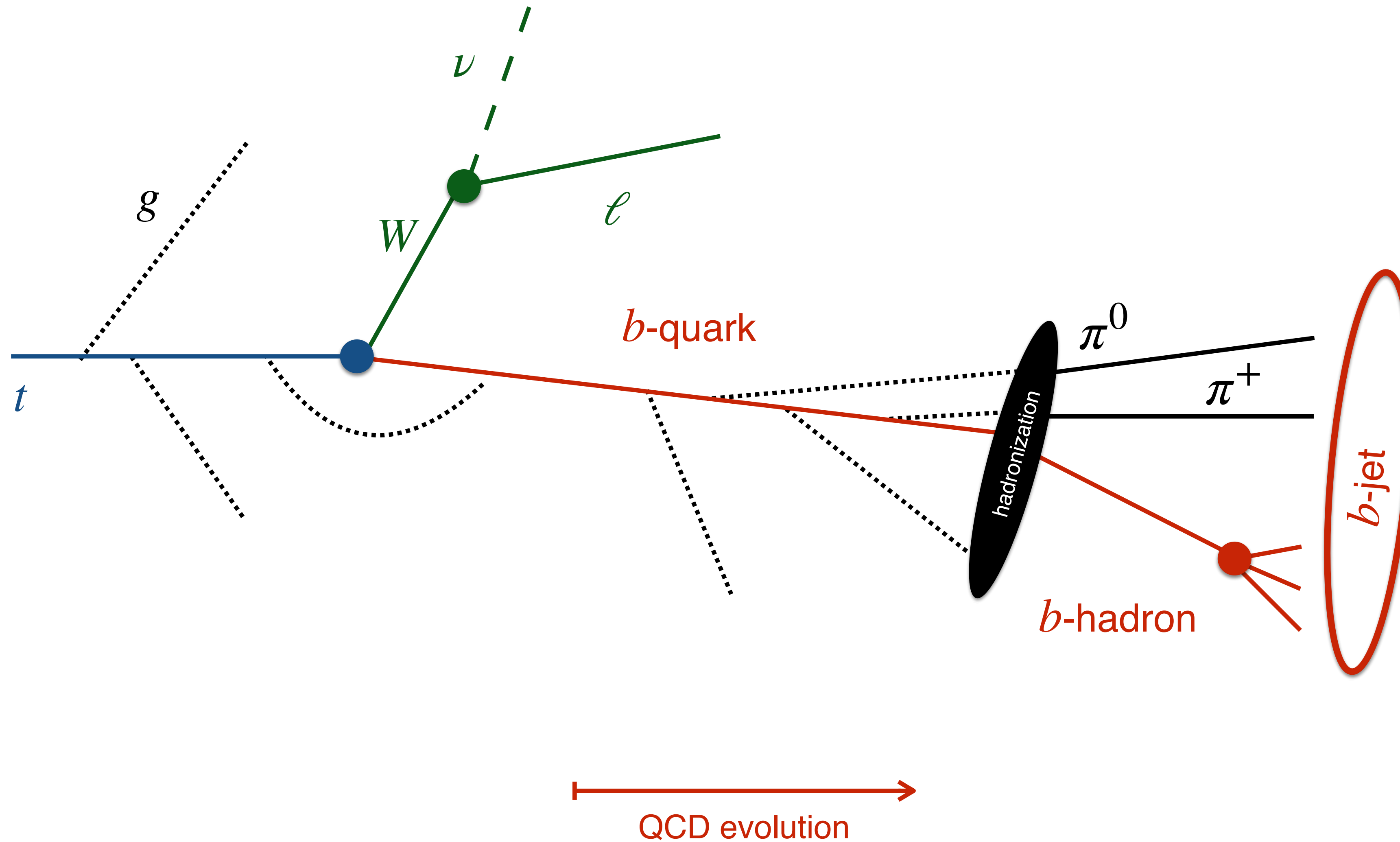


we want a better understanding of this process.

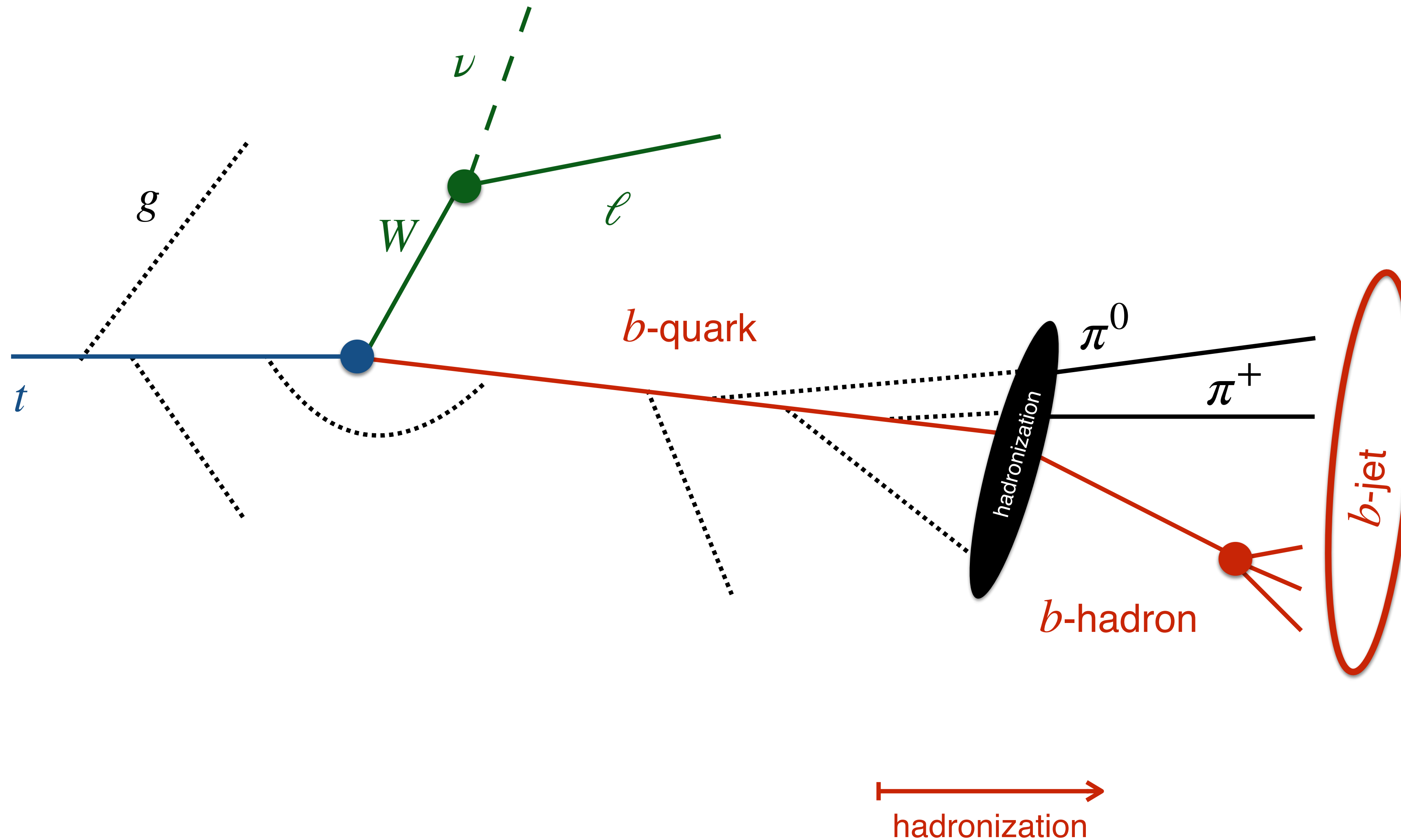
introduction



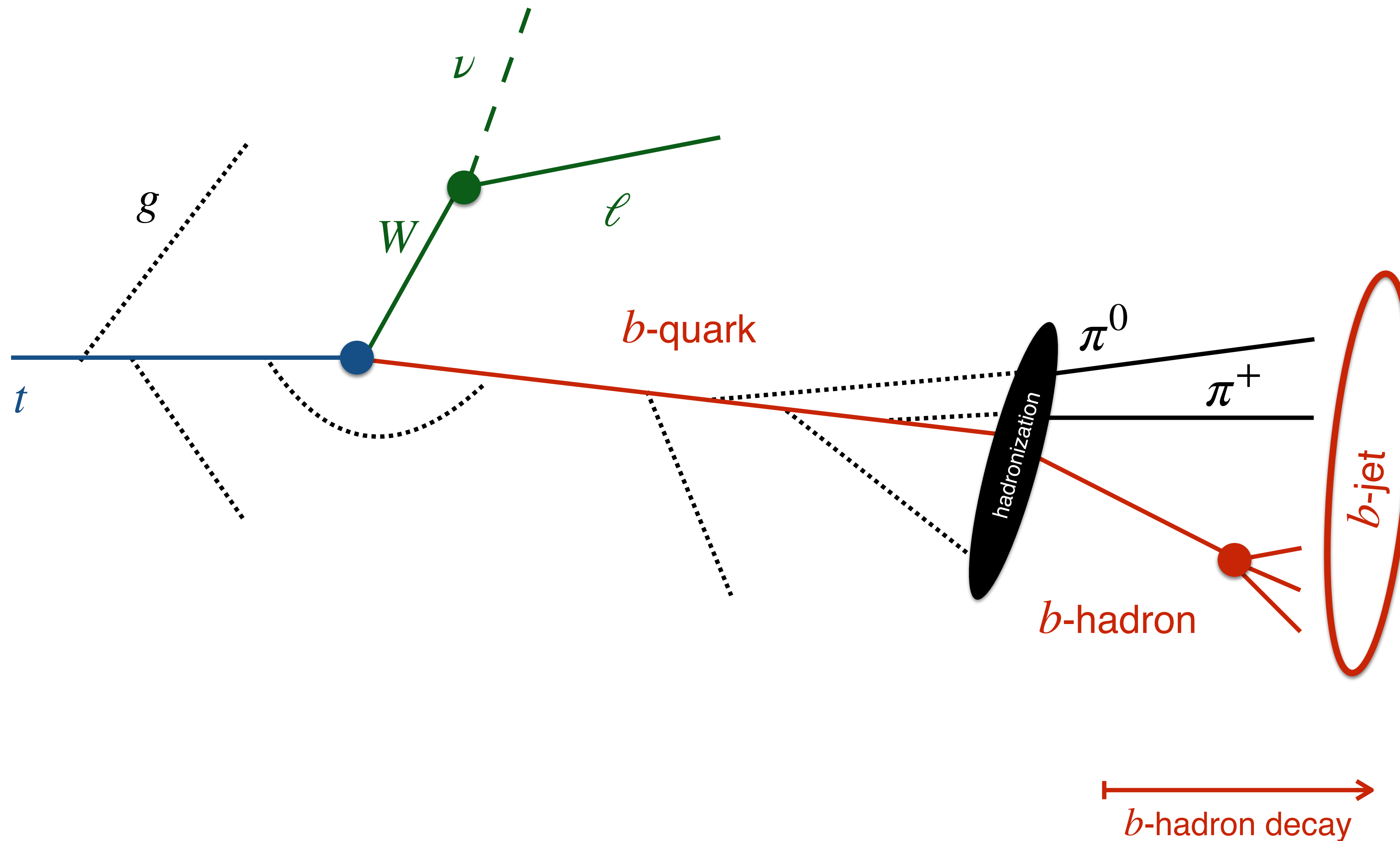
introduction



introduction



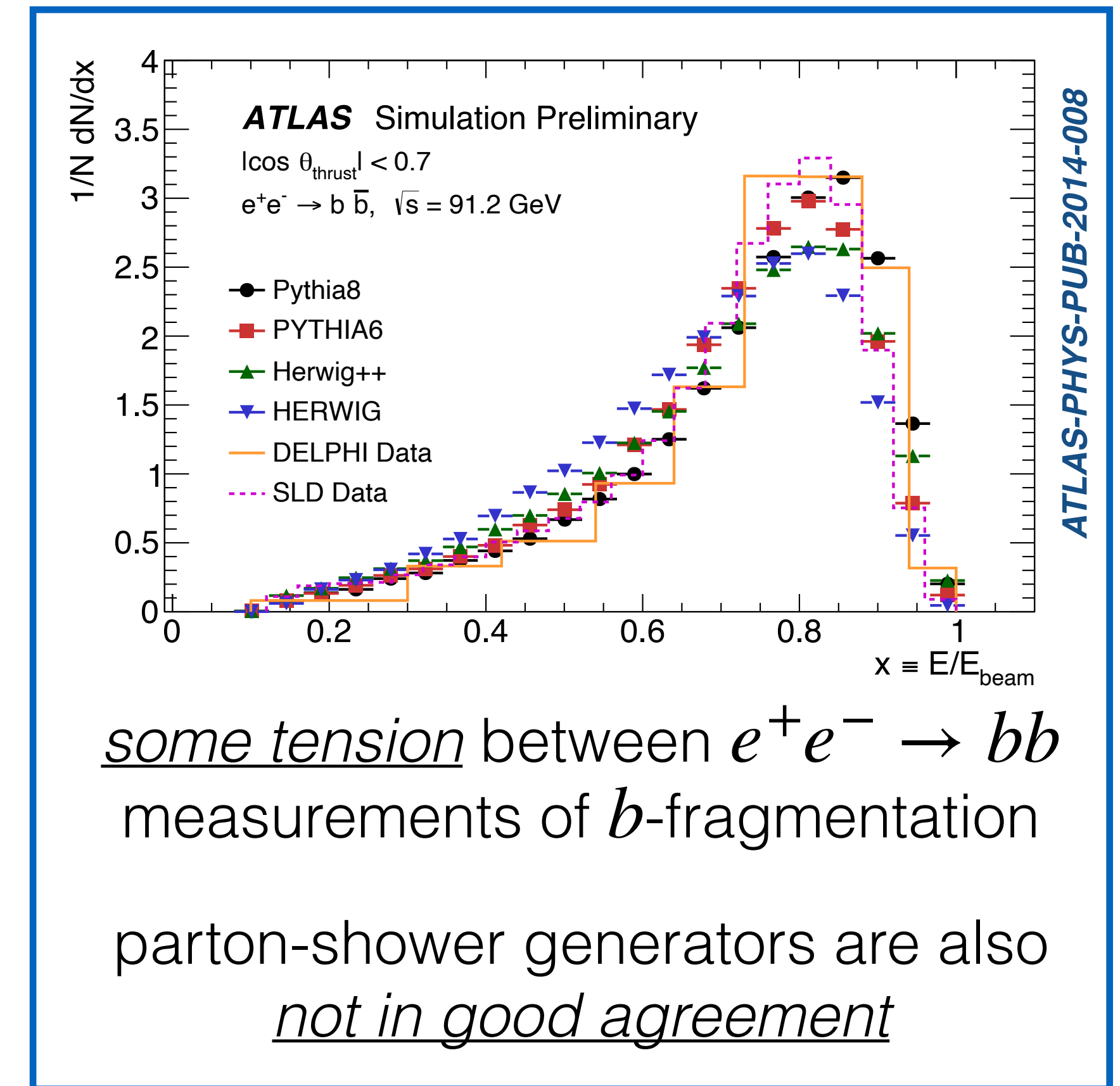
introduction



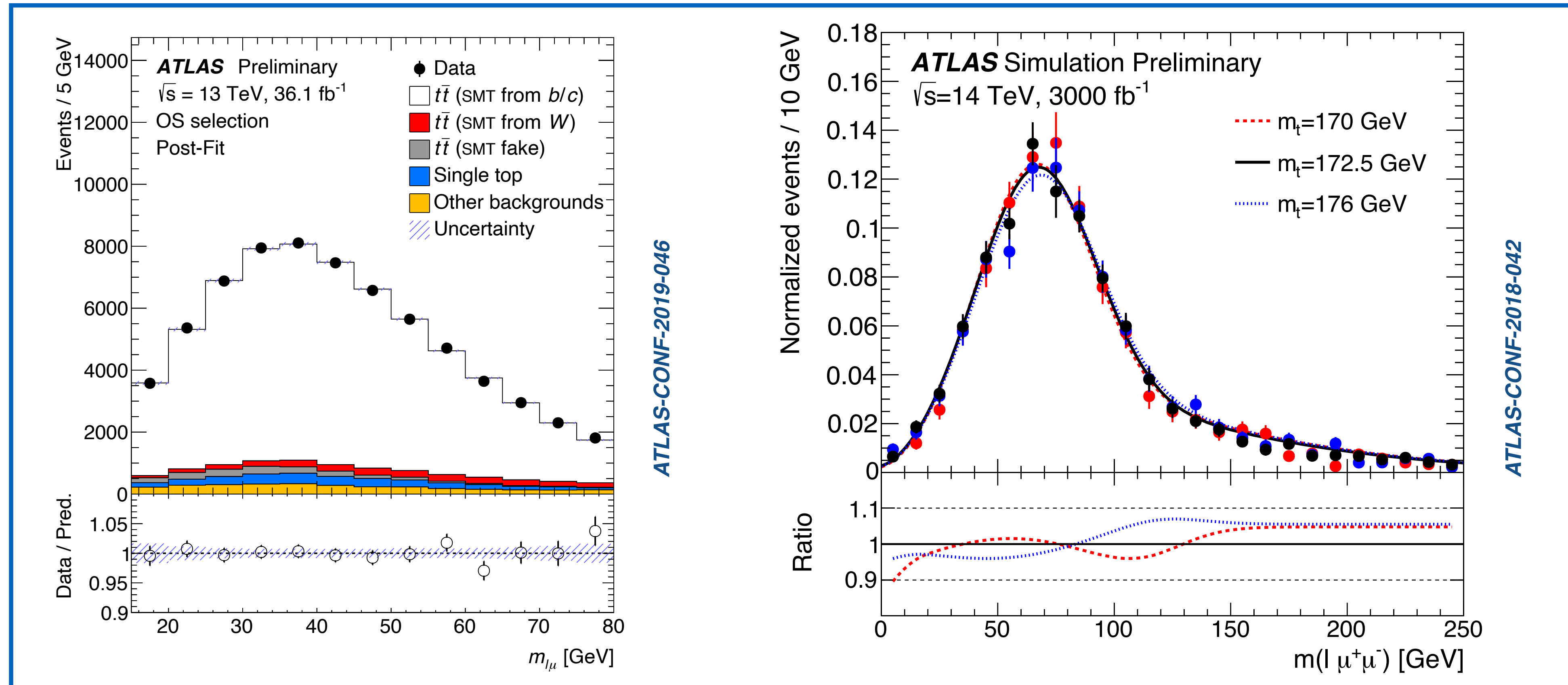
motivation I

the fragmentation of b -quarks into hadrons is of interest for many reasons.

- b -hadrons leave a striking experimental signature and...
- there is a unique correspondence to the originating b -quarks
 - ergo a precise probe of QCD
- b -fragmentation currently tuned to e^+e^- data (from $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decays)
- ... then extrapolated to the LHC environment
 - to what degree is this correct?



motivation II



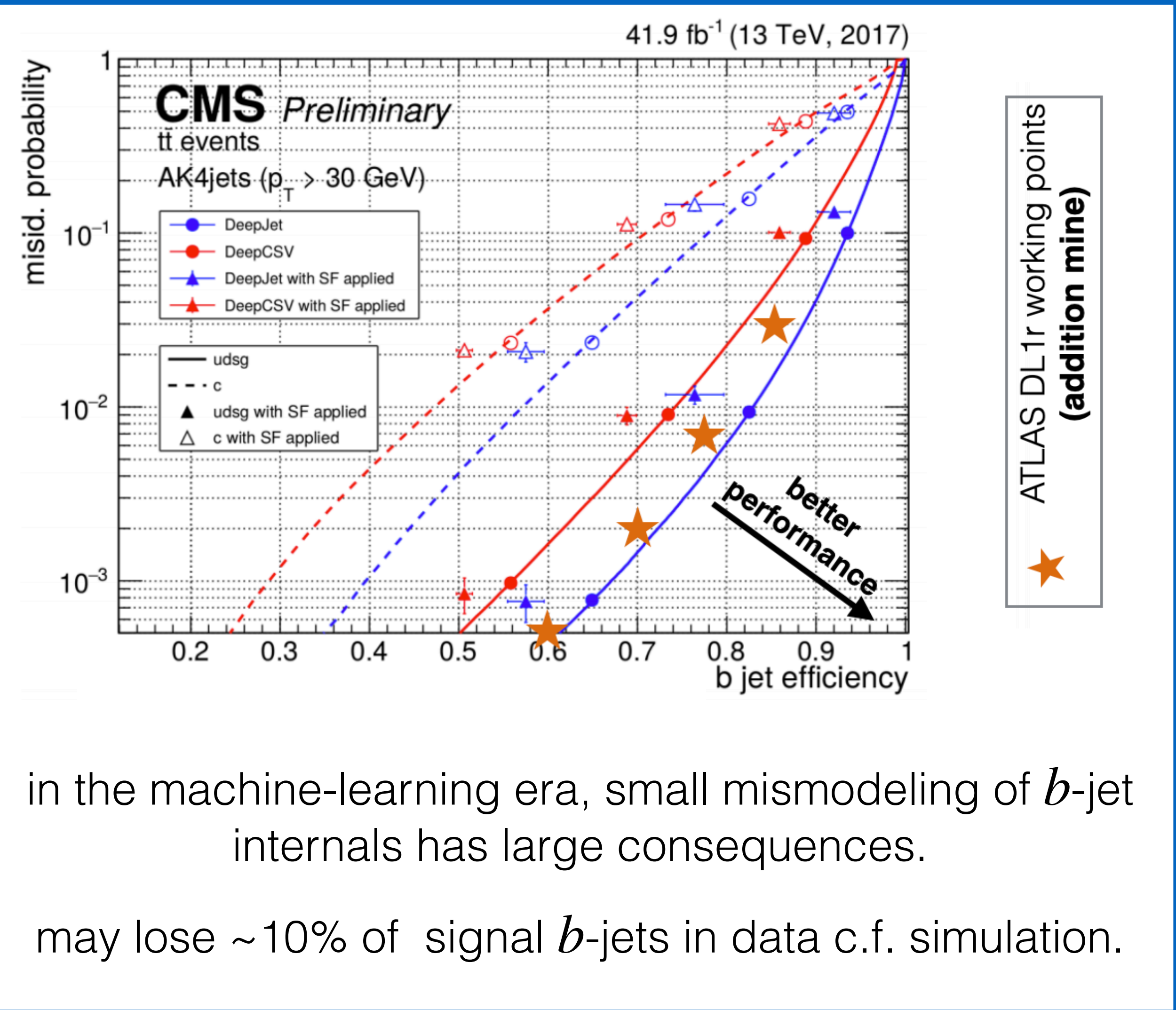
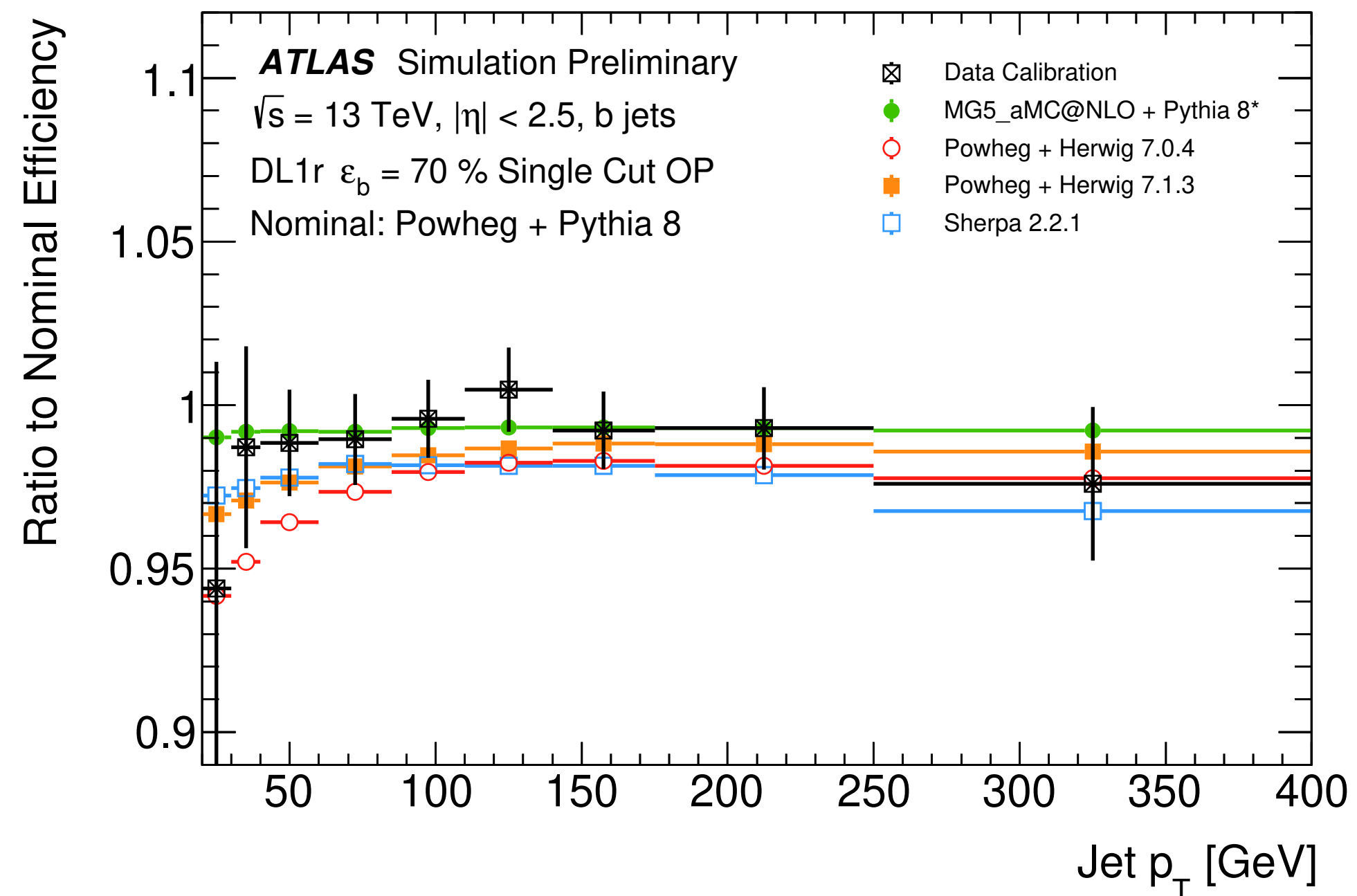
precision *direct top-mass measurements* via $b \rightarrow$ leptons
play a role in the LHC's long-term m_t strategy.

top-quark \rightarrow b -hadron momentum transfer is key!

motivation III

critical for delivering the best physics results with b -jets.

b -tagging efficiency and b -jet response are very sensitive to fragmentation.



in the machine-learning era, small mismodeling of b -jet internals has large consequences.

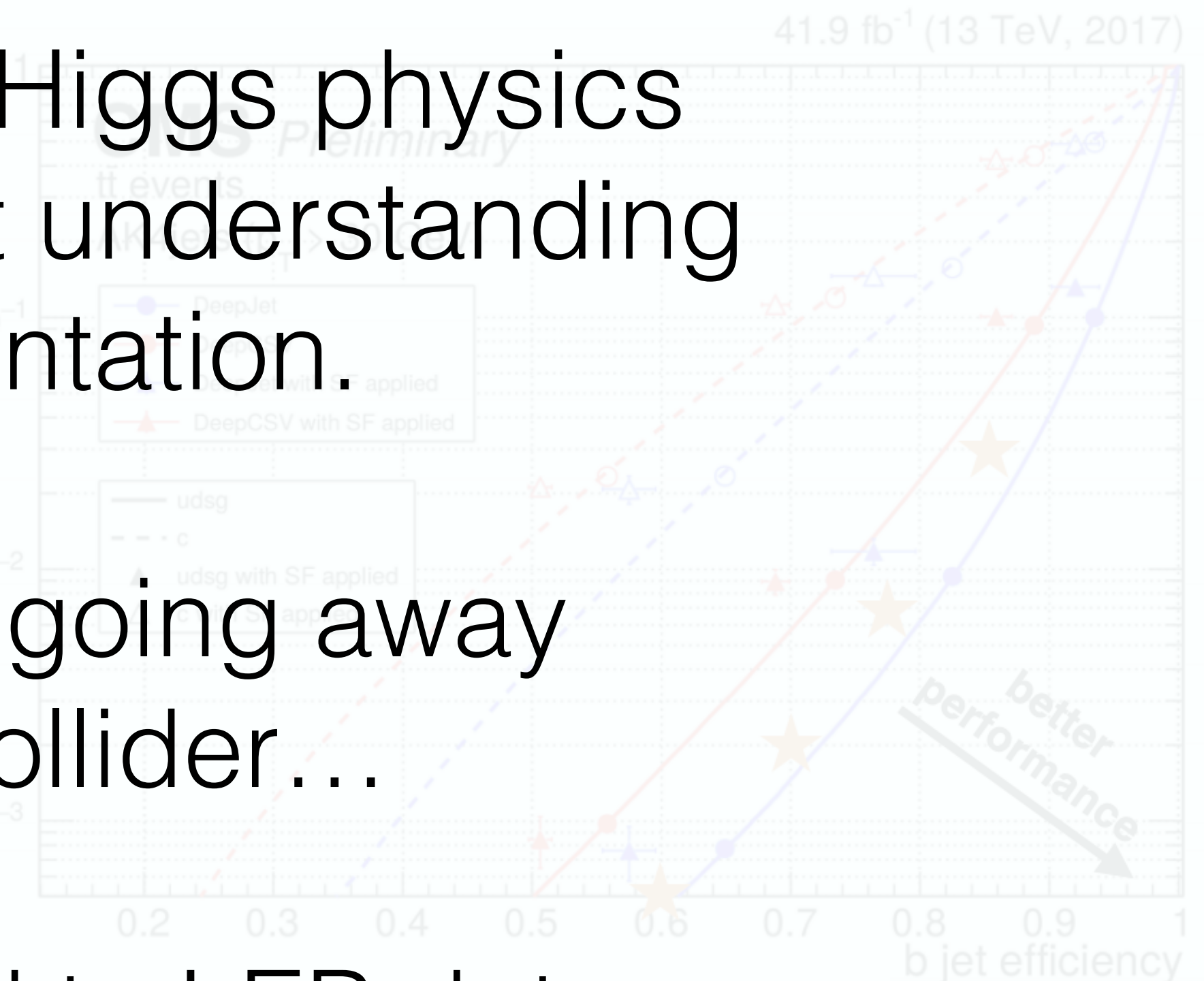
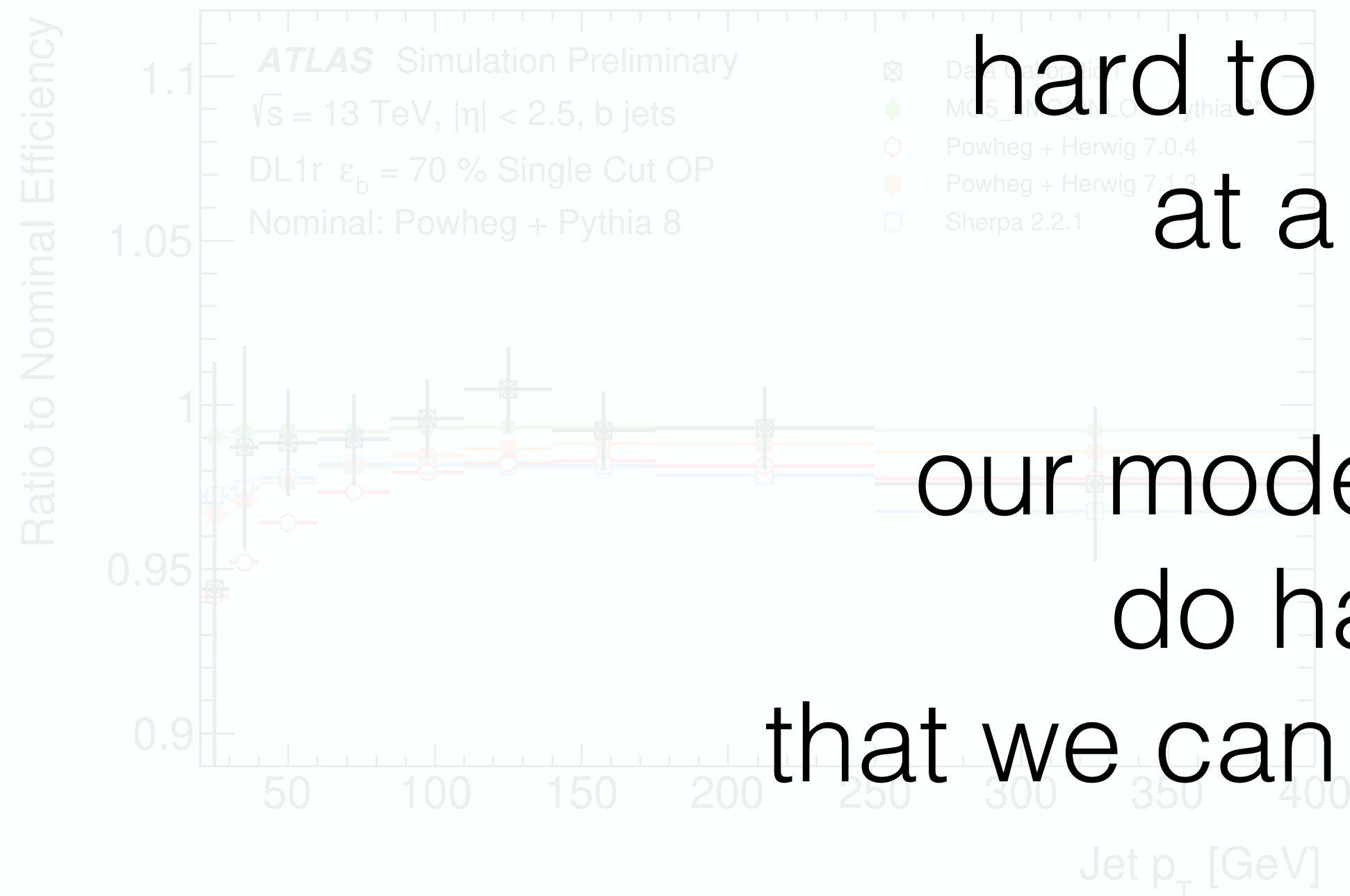
may lose $\sim 10\%$ of signal b -jets in data c.f. simulation.

motivation III

precision top and Higgs physics
require an excellent understanding
of b -fragmentation.

hard to see this going away
at a future collider...

our models tuned to LEP data
do have some “warts”
that we can already see at the LHC.



ATLAS DL1r working points
(addition mine)

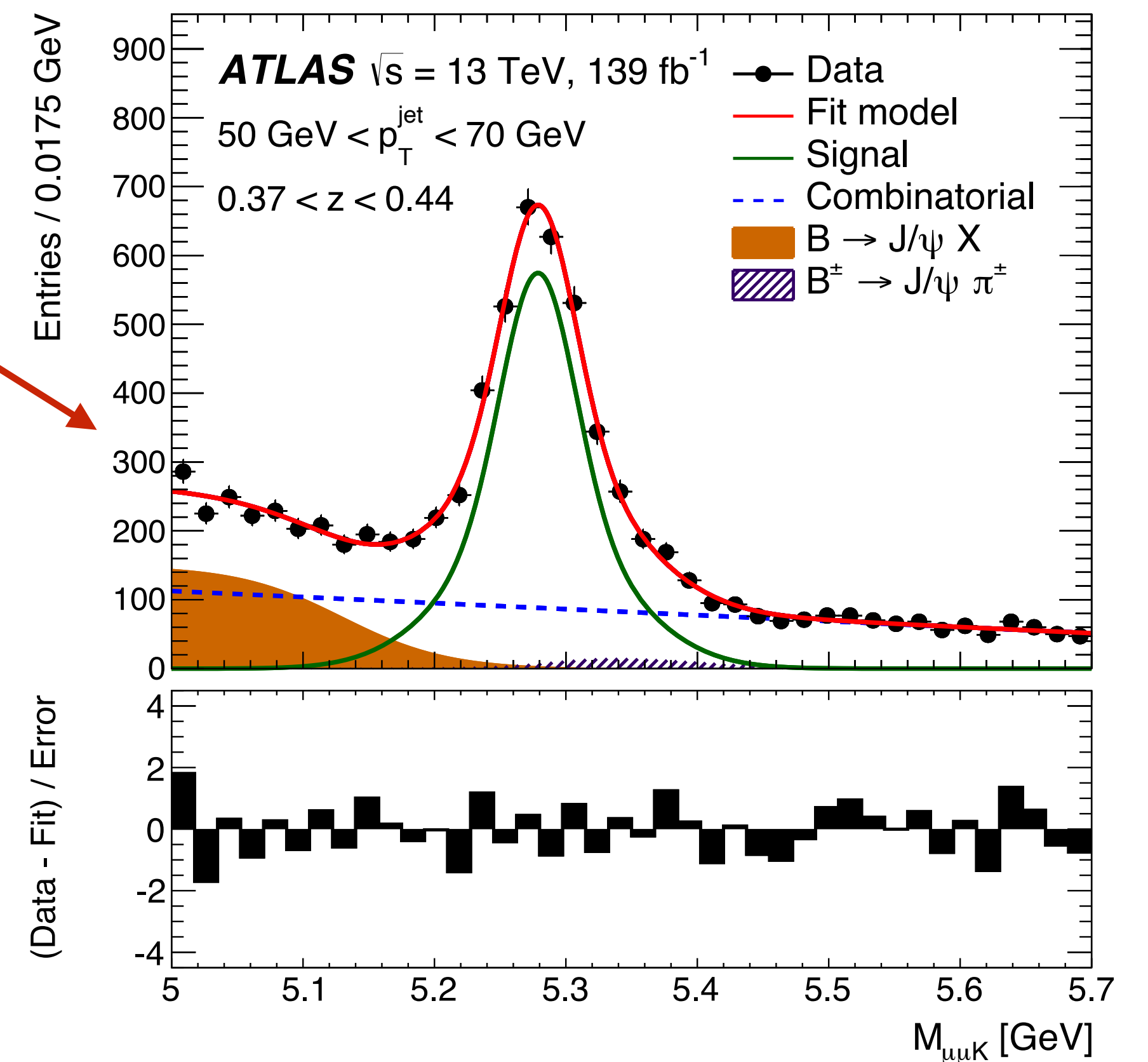
measurements

two recent measurements at ATLAS in dijet and $t\bar{t}$ final states

Short Title	Journal Reference	Date	\sqrt{s} (TeV)
b fragmentation in $t\bar{t}$ events at 13 TeV	Submitted to PRD	28-FEB-22	13
Exclusive b fragmentation at 13 TeV	JHEP 12 (2021) 131	26-AUG-21	13

- provide excellent coverage where LEP data can't reach
 - and nicely complementary to each other
- this is the “first generation”
 - many aspects could be improved!

[JHEP 12 \(2021\) 131](#), [arXiv:2202.13901](#)



observables

- both measurements unfold related observables to particle level:

- $z_{(L)} = \vec{p}_B \cdot \vec{p}_{jet} / p_{jet}^2$

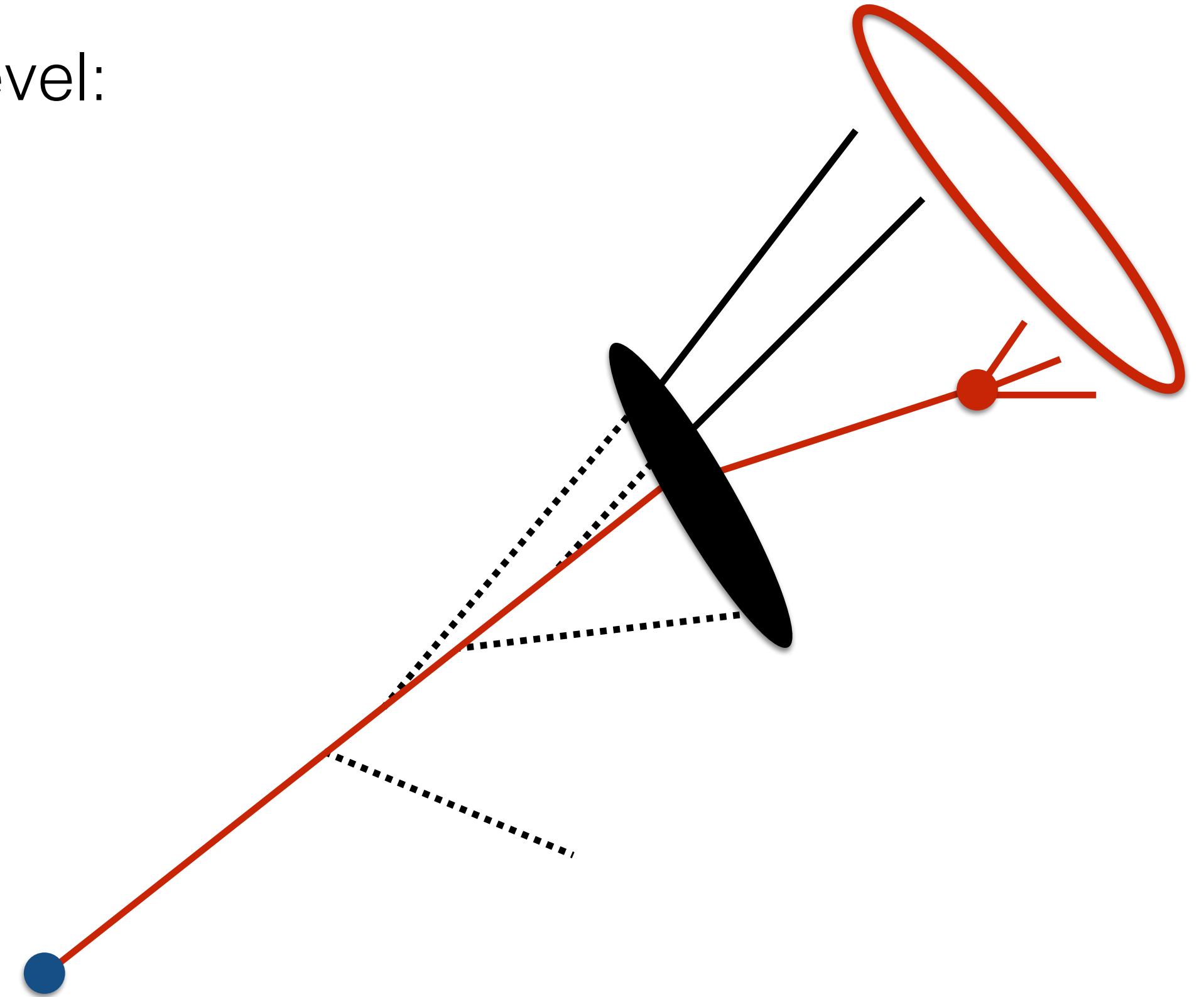
- $p_T^{rel} = |\vec{p}_B \times \vec{p}_{jet}| / |p_{jet}|$ (dijet only)

- $\rho = p_T^B / \text{avg}(p_T^{\ell})$ ($t\bar{t}$ only)

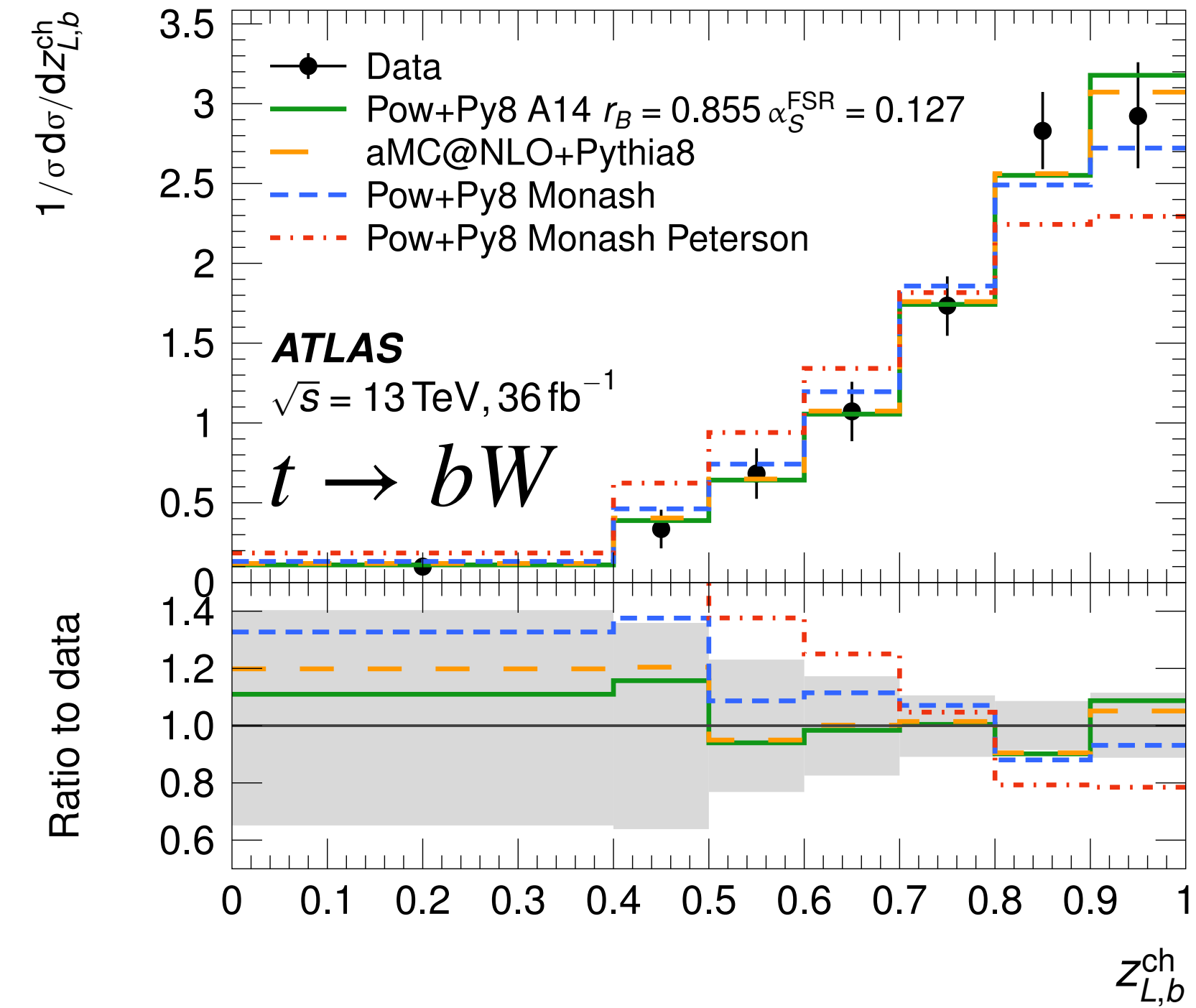
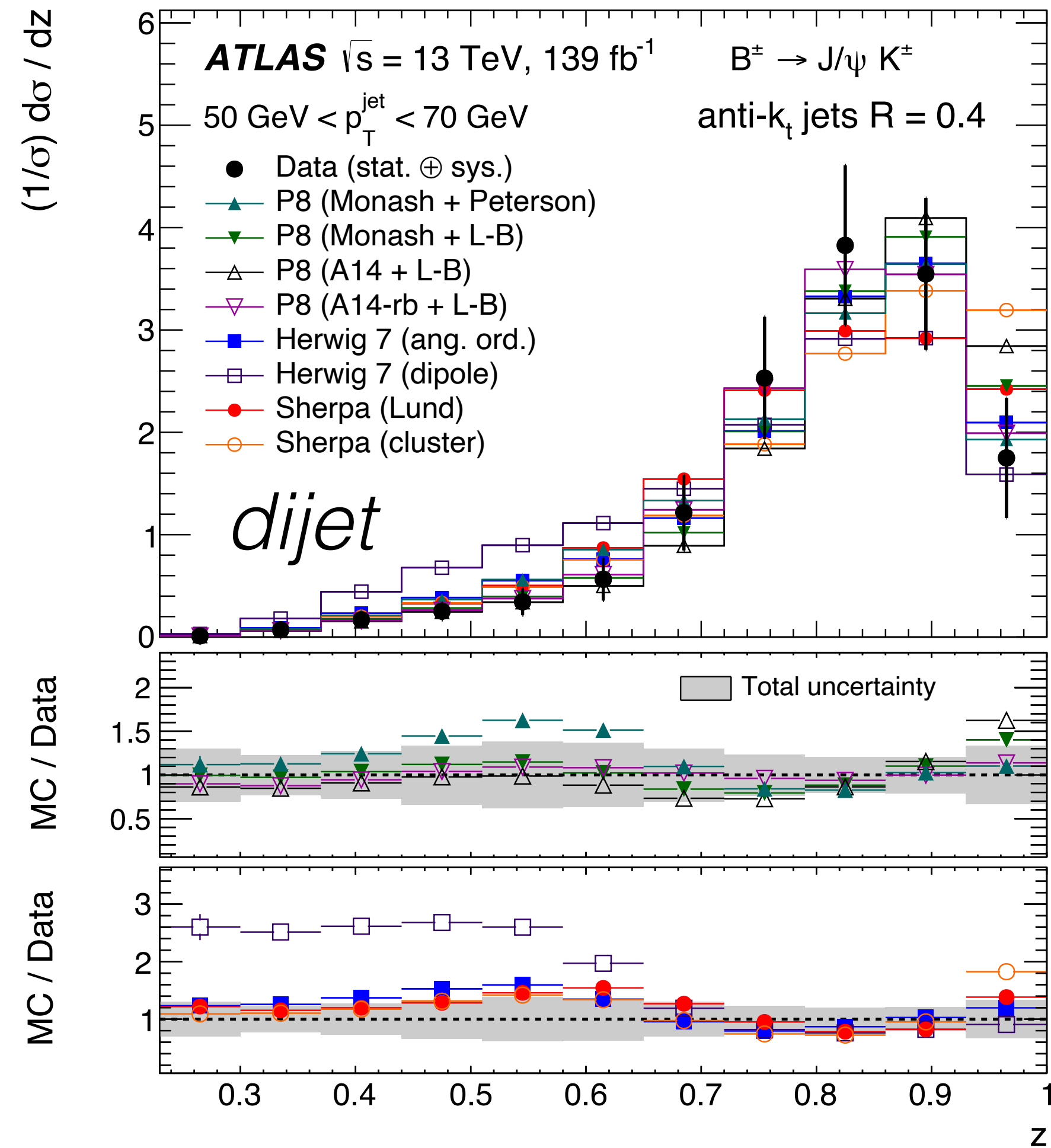
- charged particle multiplicity, n_{ch}^B ($t\bar{t}$ only)

- dijet: measure full $B \rightarrow \mu\mu K$ and full jet momentum

- $t\bar{t}$: only measure “charged momentum” of B and jet

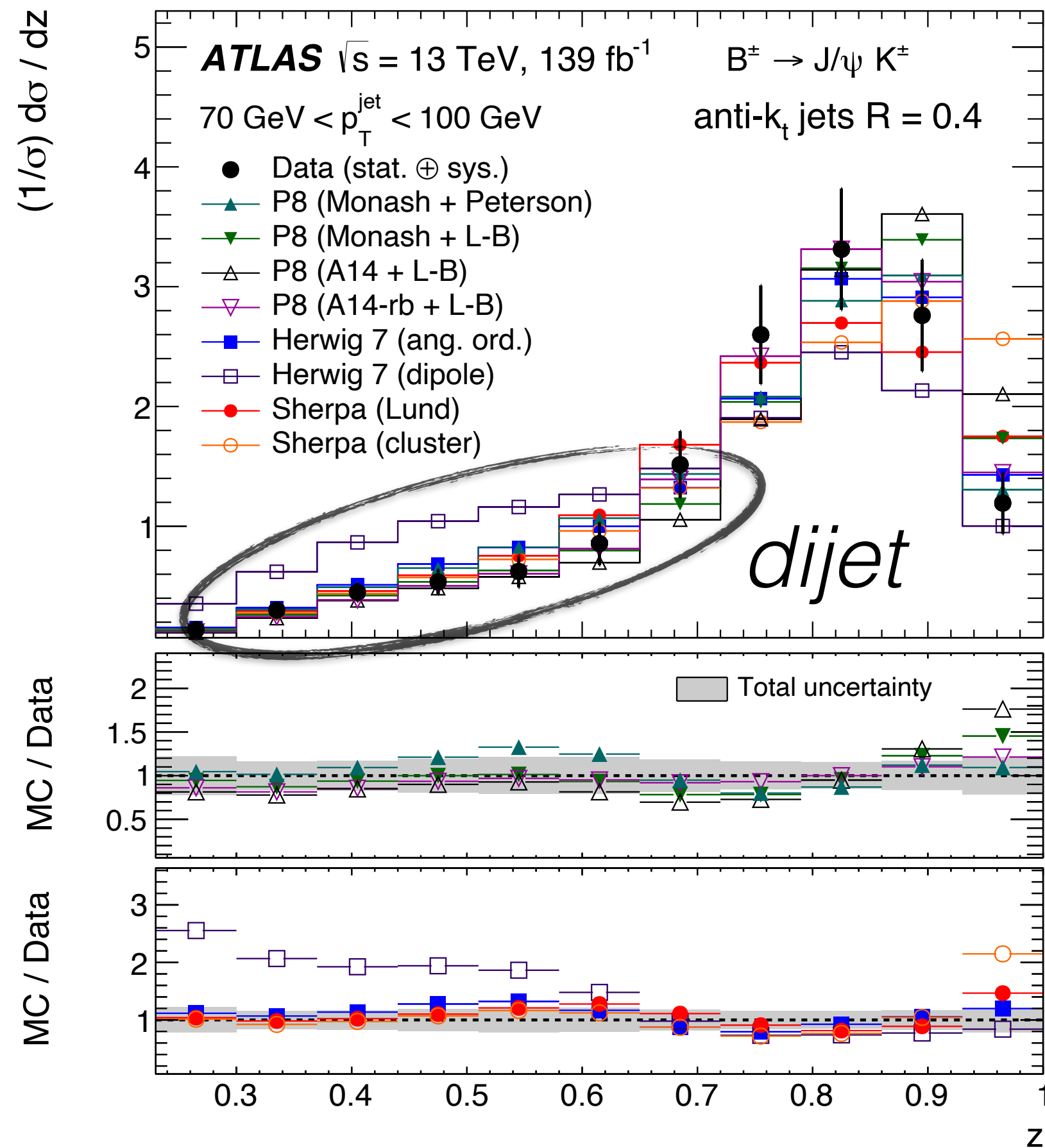


comparisons to data



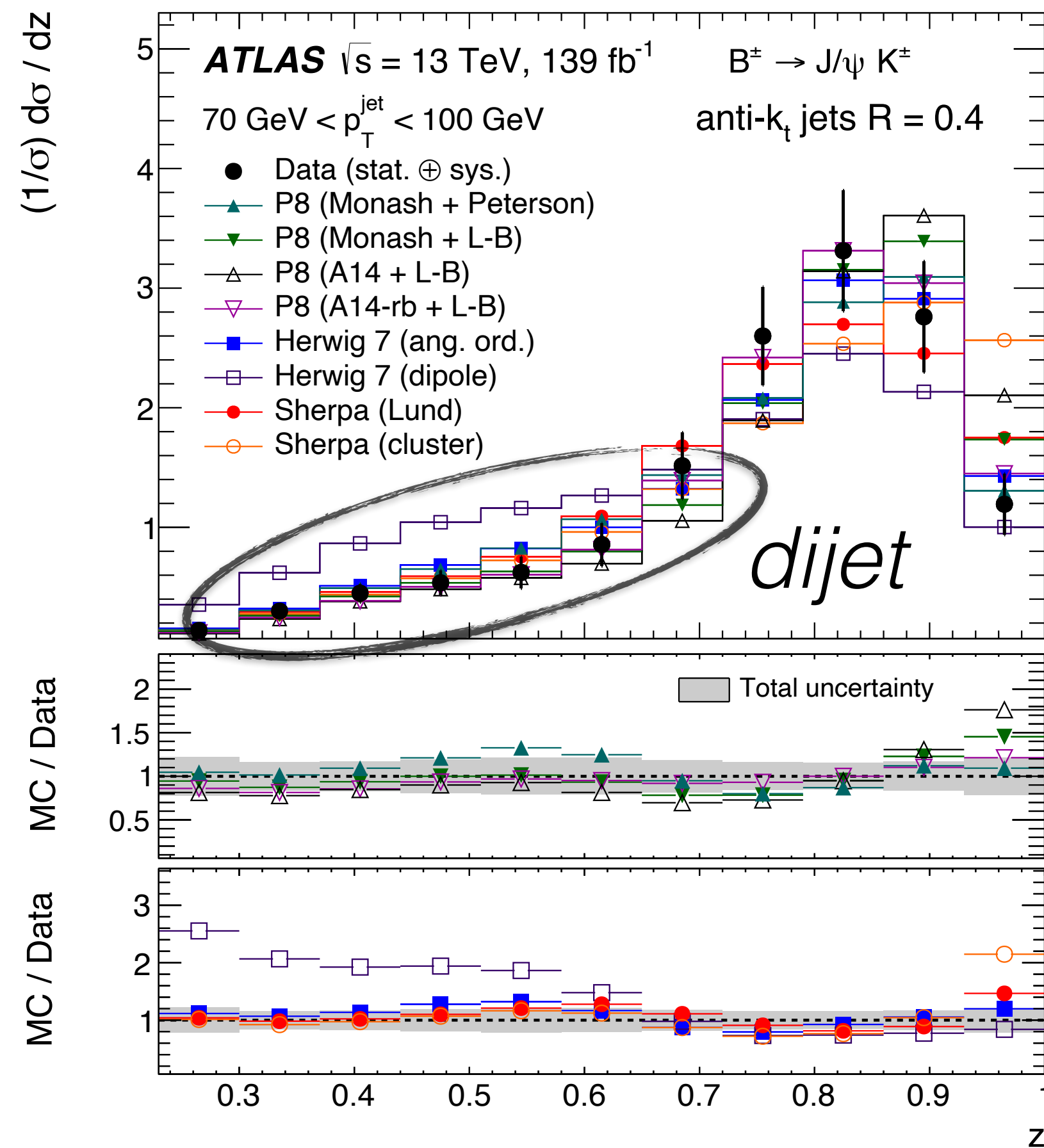
- ATLAS A14 tune + Lund-Bowler fragmentation tuned to A14 α_S^{FSR} performs best
- Peterson model strongly disfavored in both measurements
- Herwig7.0 also disfavored, but improvement in later versions

comparisons to data



clear issues with low- z
spectrum for some
generators

comparisons to data

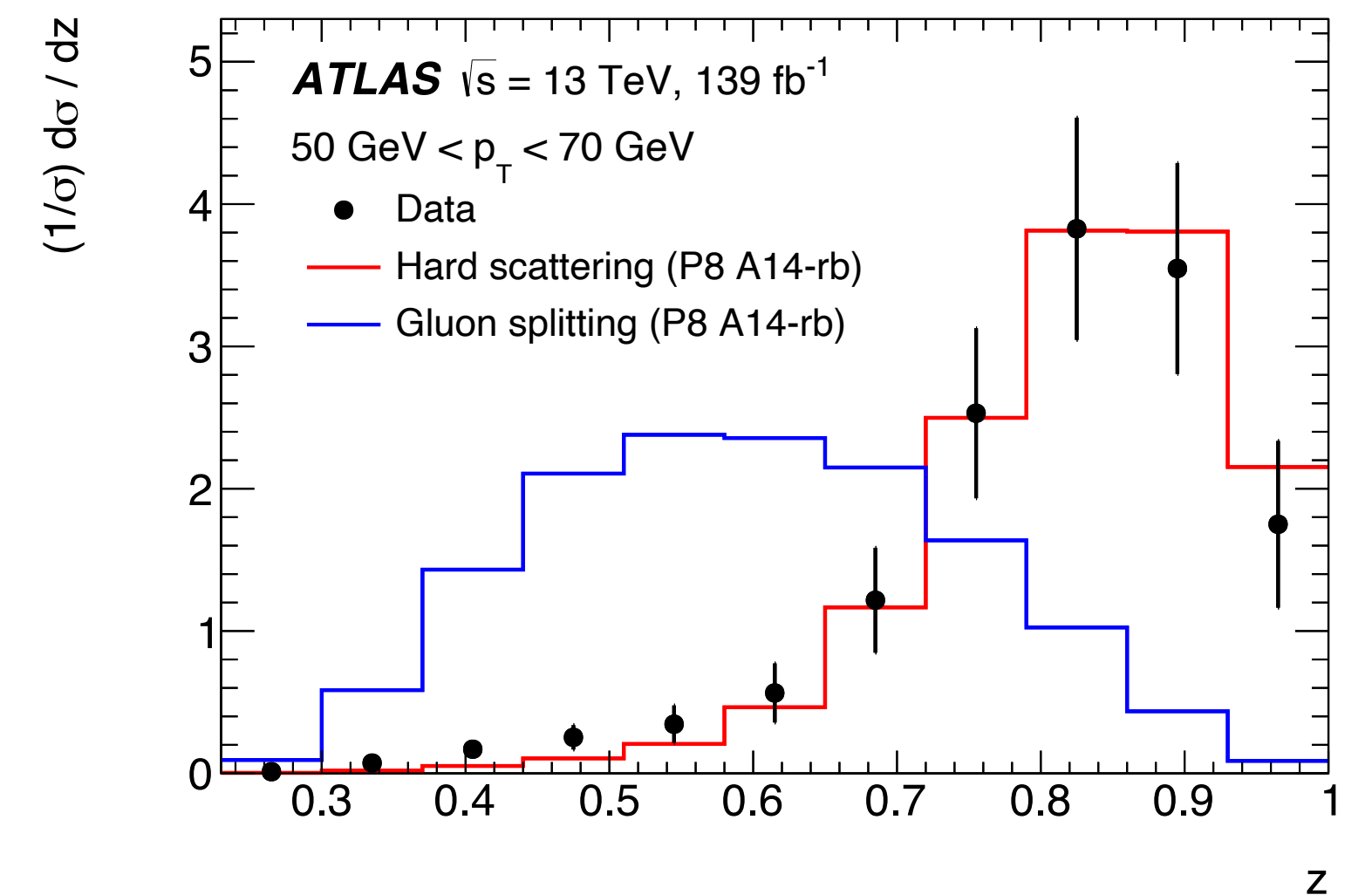
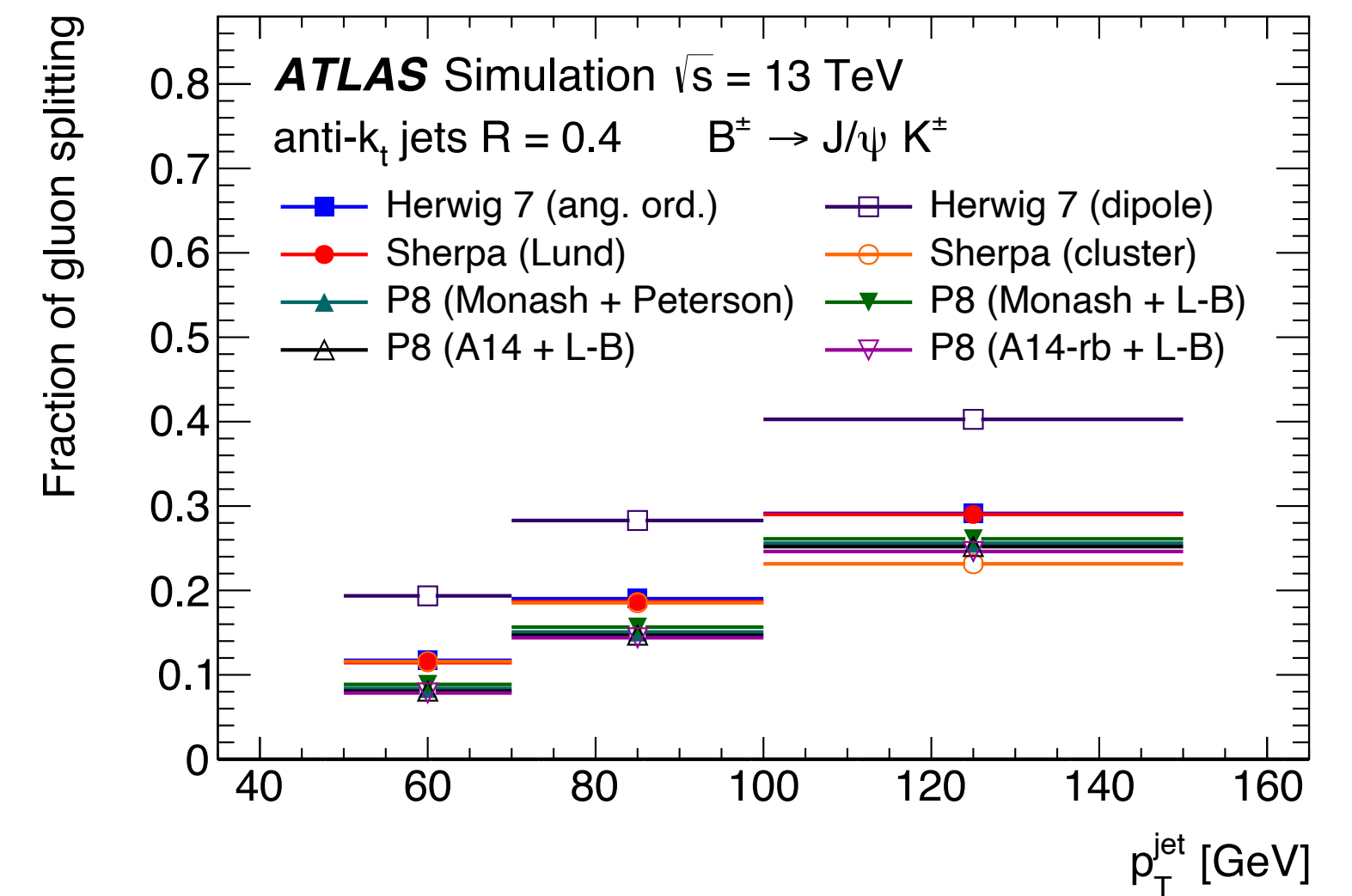


clear issues with low- z spectrum for some generators

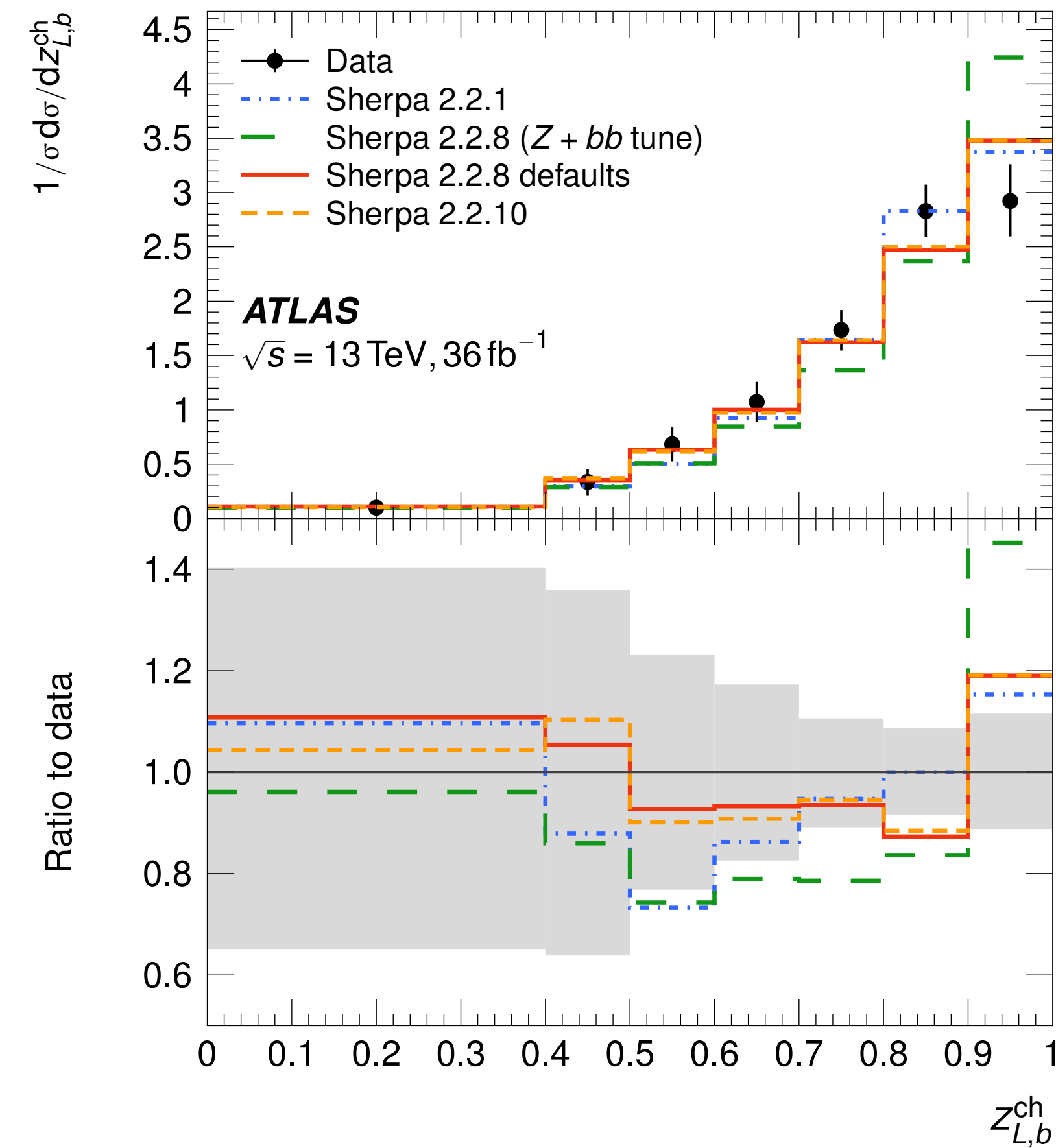
likely due to mismodeled

$g \rightarrow bb$ fractions

$t \rightarrow bW$ analysis can help disentangle effects (no $g \rightarrow bb$ jets)

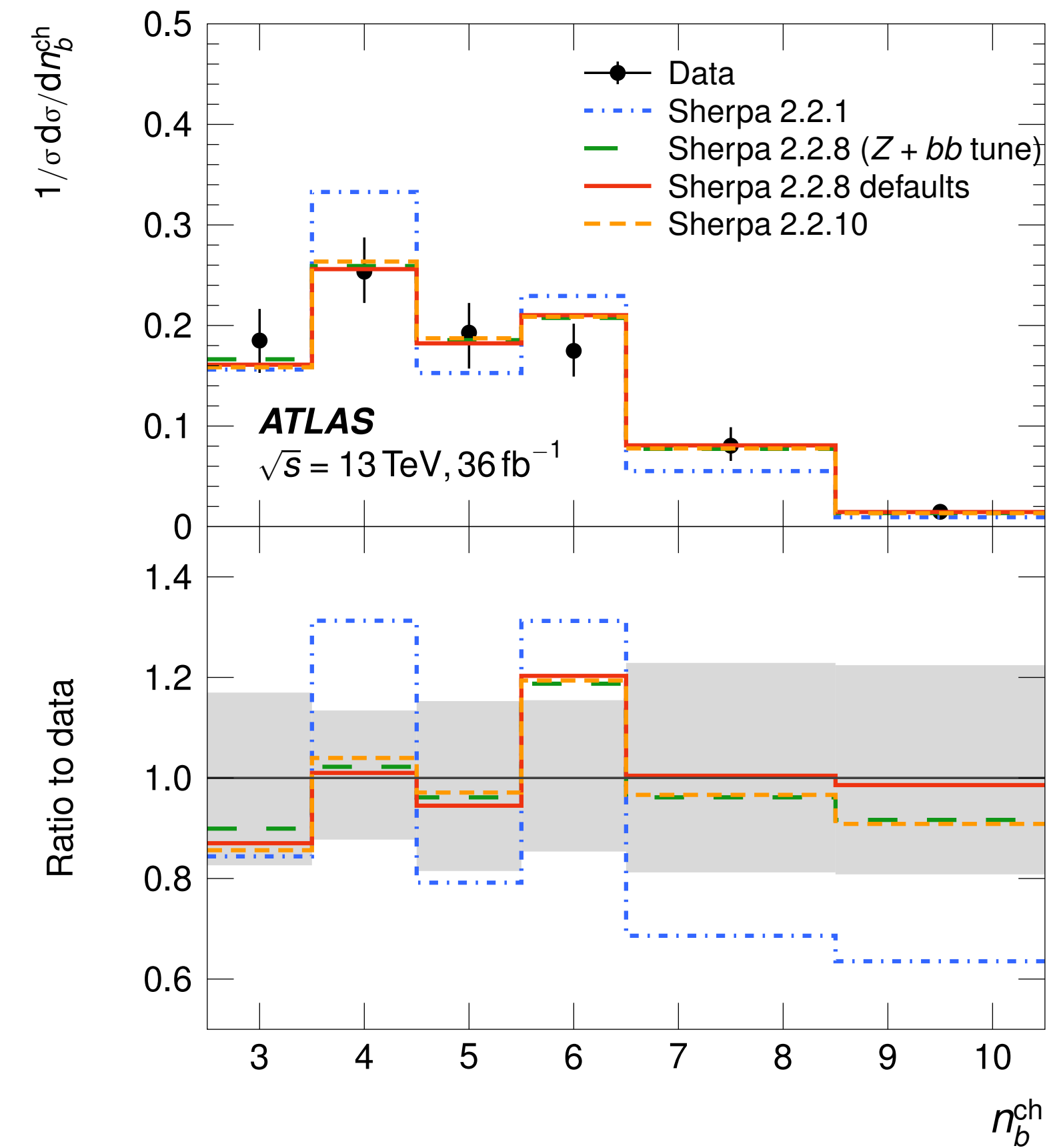


comparisons to data



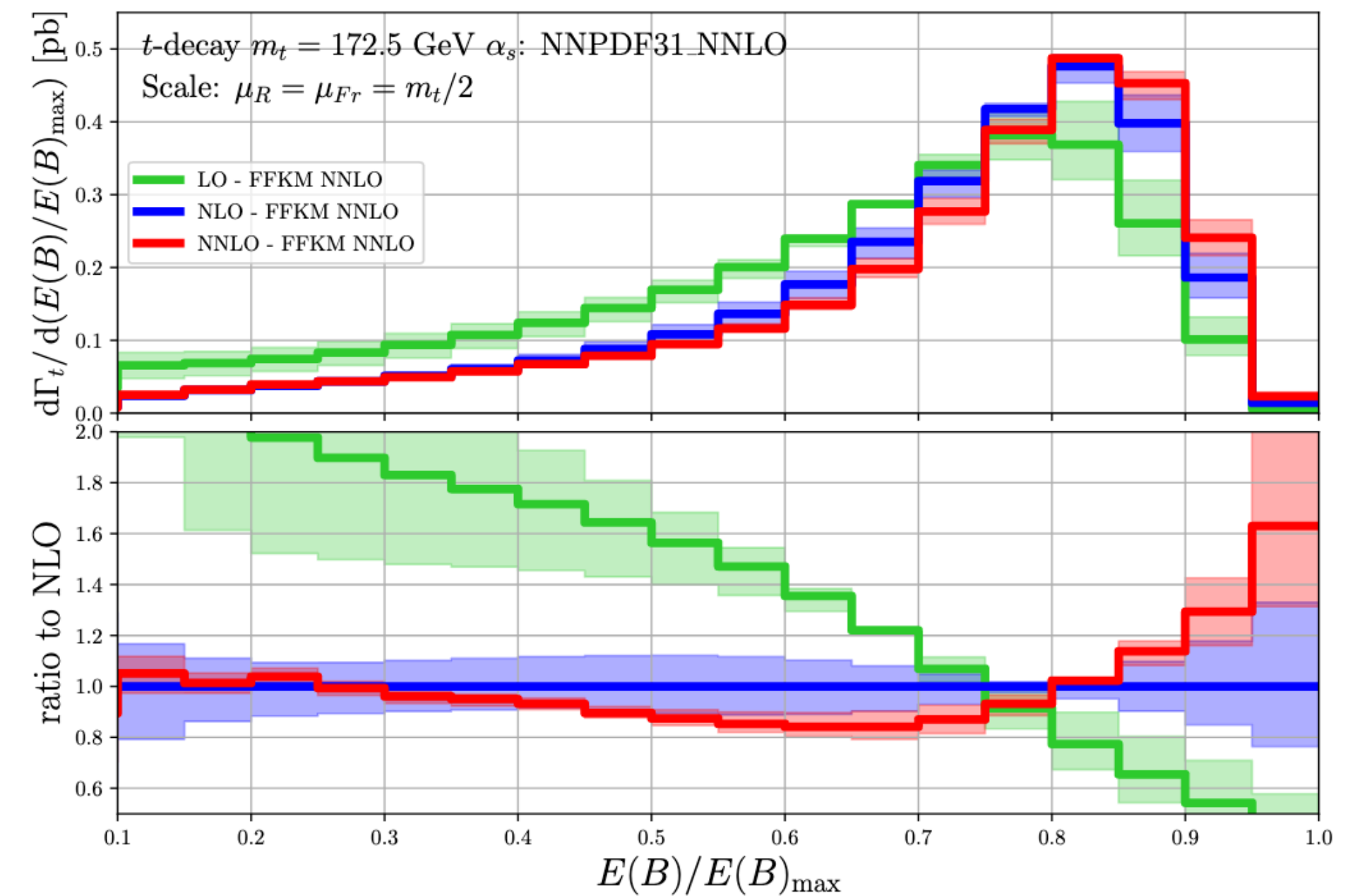
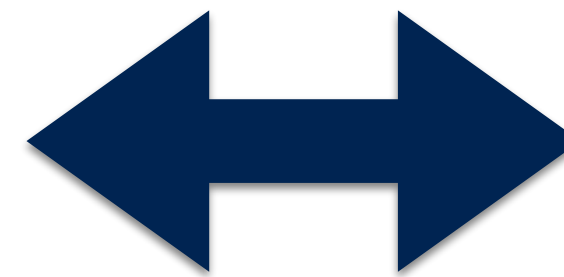
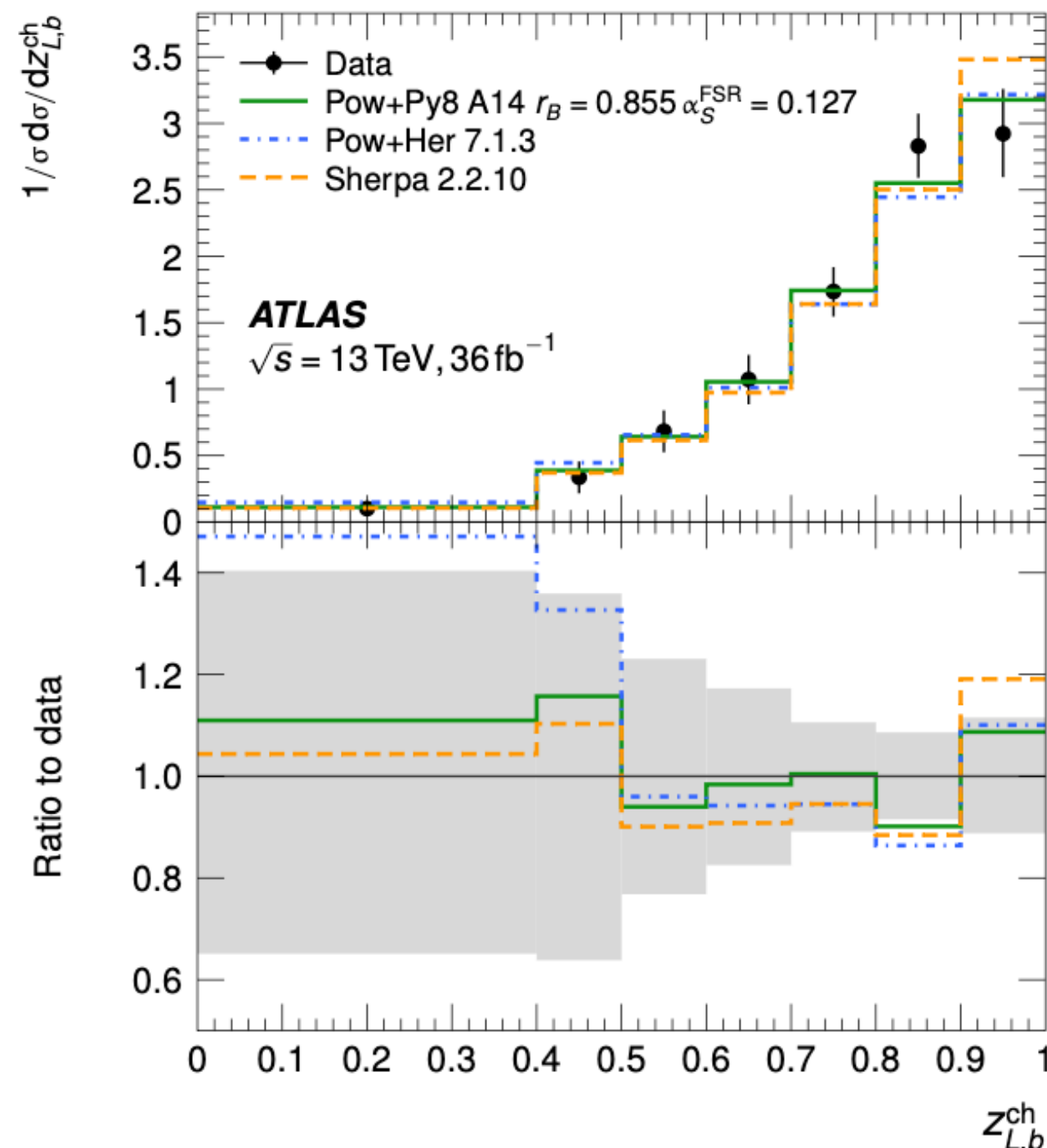
beware!

details of top-quark decays
depend strongly on
parameters that need
to be carefully chosen
in current MC generators.



comparisons to calculations

- to support more precise direct top-mass measurements, first ~analytic calculations of similar distributions
- substantial interest in comparing unfolded data
- challenging, though: probably needs interface to hadronization MC.



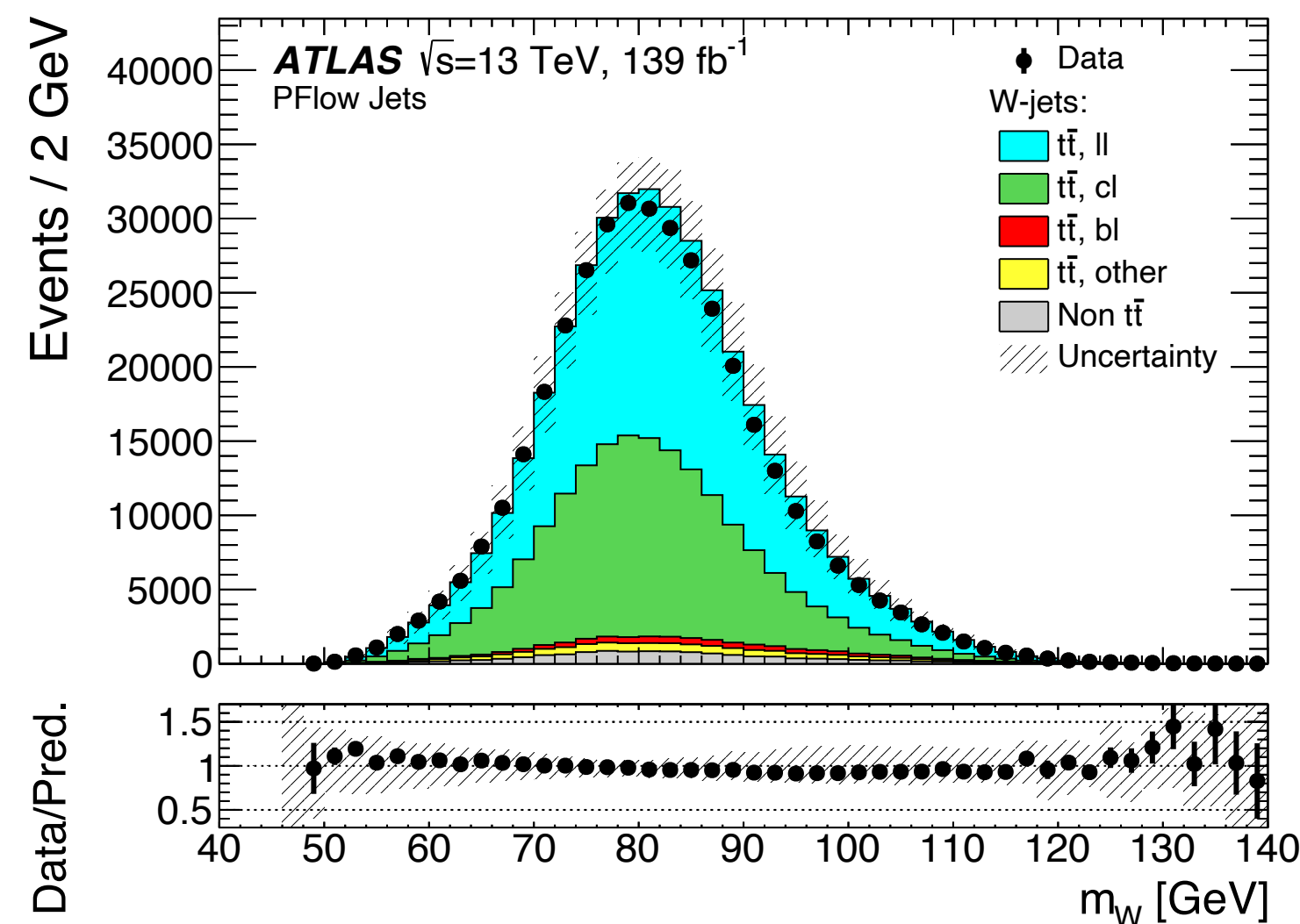
arxiv:2102.08267

measuring charm fragmentation?

- could we measure charm fragmentation in $t \rightarrow bW \rightarrow b(cq)$ decays?
- could be very interesting (critical?) for studies of $h \rightarrow cc$.
- the experimental techniques developed for the $t \rightarrow bW$ measurement are fairly general.

measuring charm fragmentation?

- could we measure charm fragmentation in $t \rightarrow bW \rightarrow b(cq)$ decays?
- could be very interesting (critical?) for studies of $h \rightarrow cc$.
- the experimental techniques developed for the $t \rightarrow bW$ measurement are fairly general.

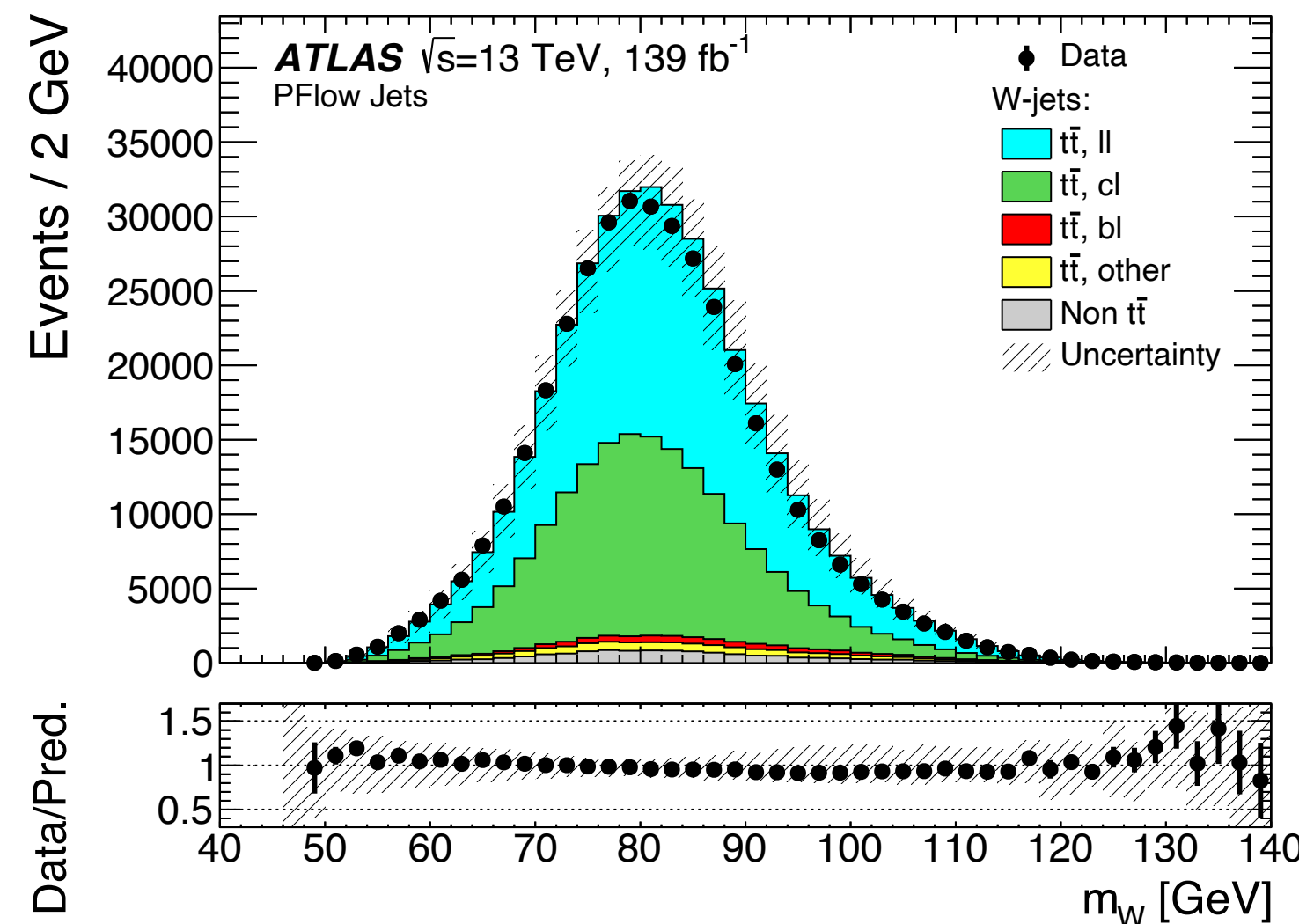


[Eur. Phys. J. C 82 \(2022\) 95](#)

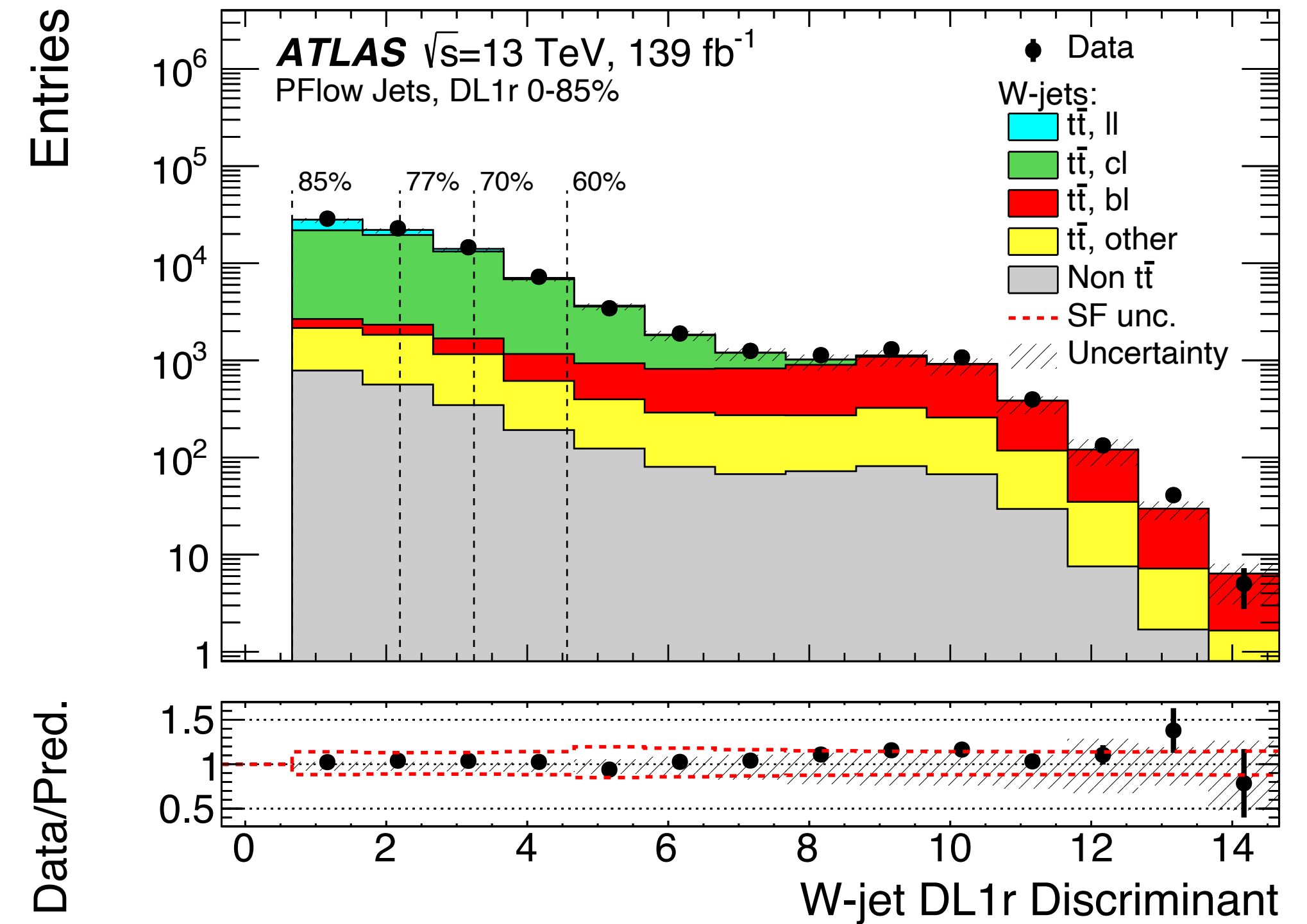
we know how to obtain a reasonably clean sample of charm jets from W decays.

measuring charm fragmentation?

- could we measure charm fragmentation in $t \rightarrow bW \rightarrow b(cq)$ decays?
- could be very interesting (critical?) for studies of $h \rightarrow cc$.
- the experimental techniques developed for the $t \rightarrow bW$ measurement are fairly general.



[Eur. Phys. J. C 82 \(2022\) 95](#)



we know how to obtain a reasonably clean sample of charm jets from W decays.

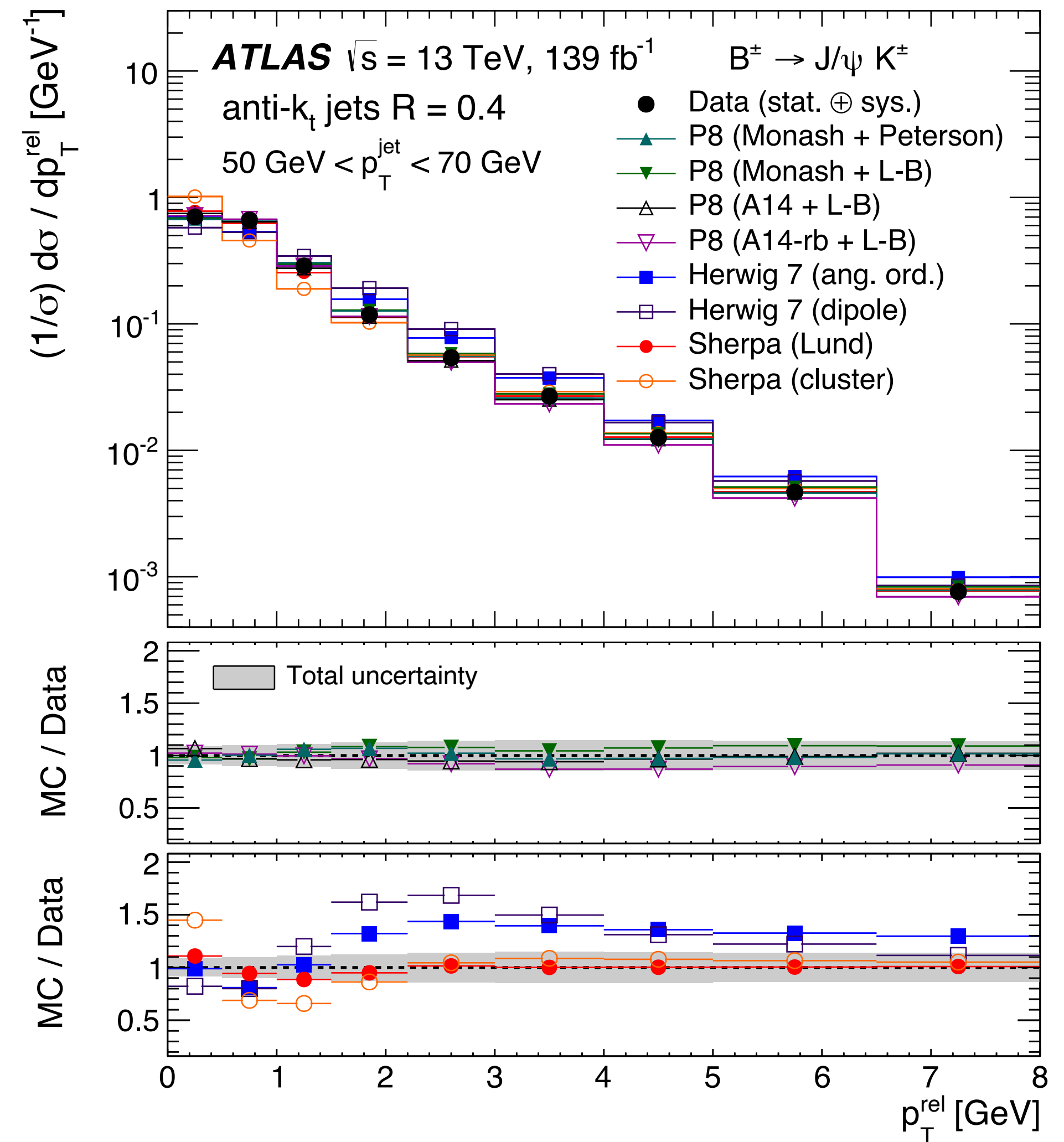
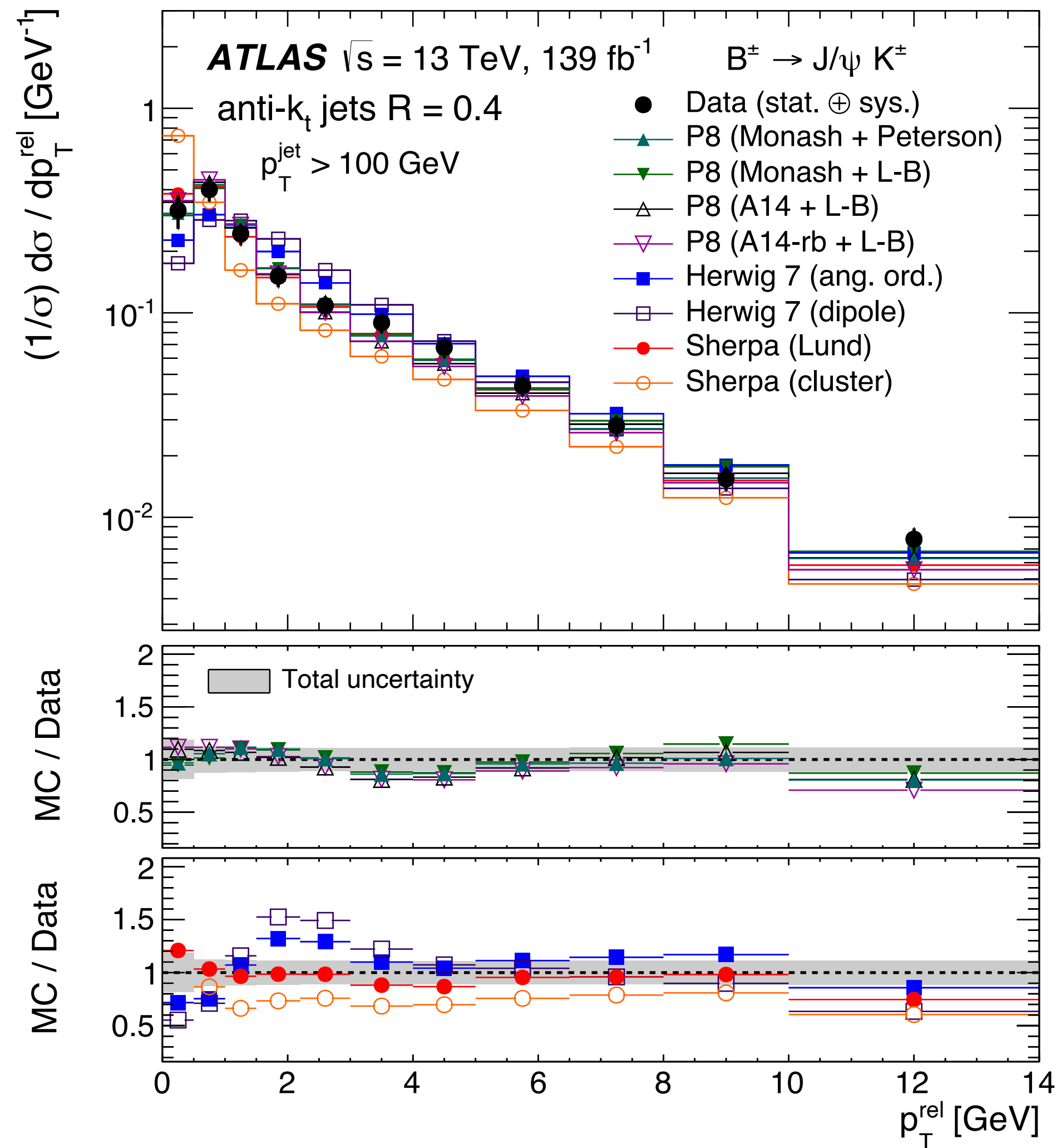
summary and outlook

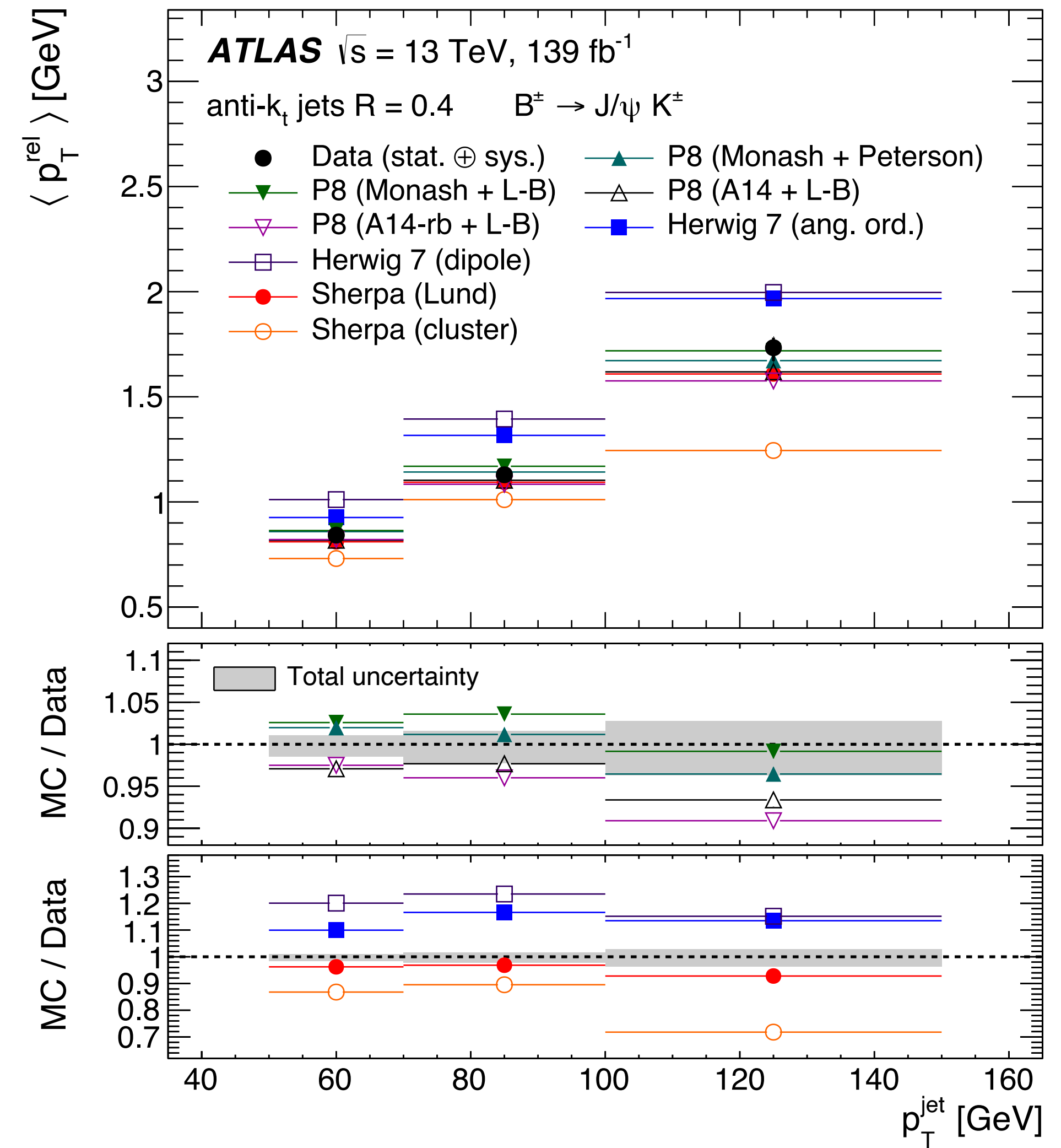
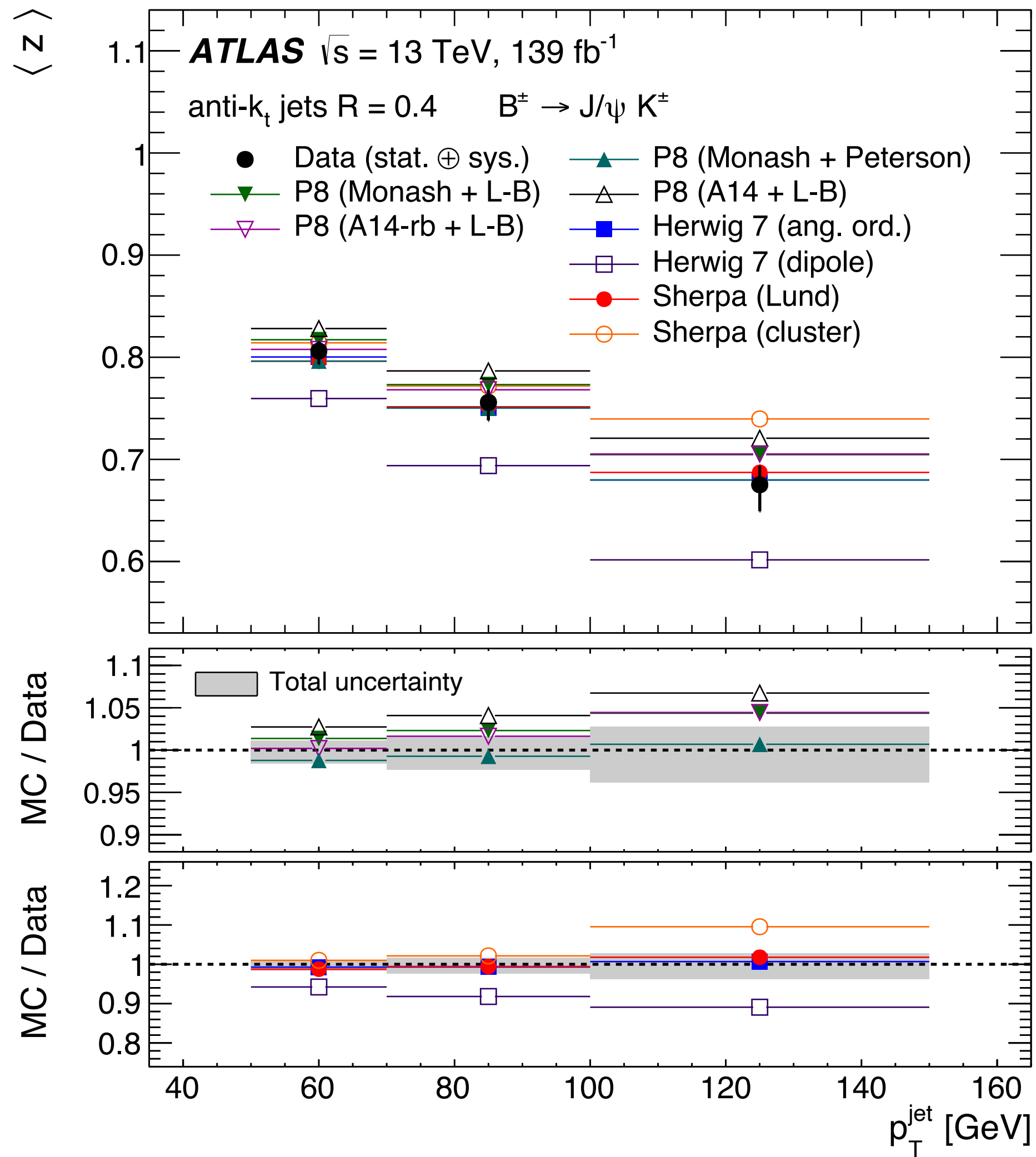
precision top and Higgs physics
require an excellent understanding
of (b -)fragmentation.

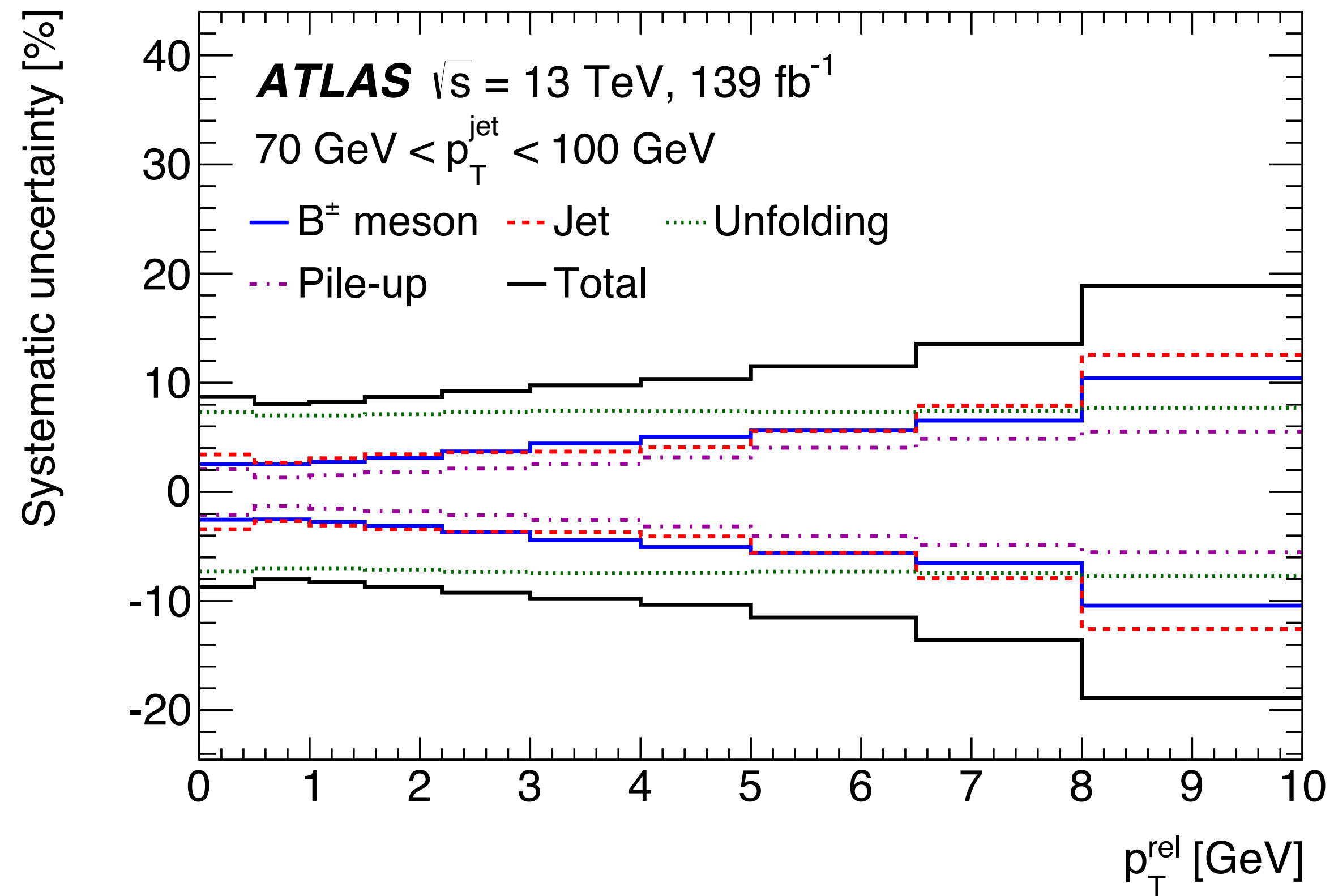
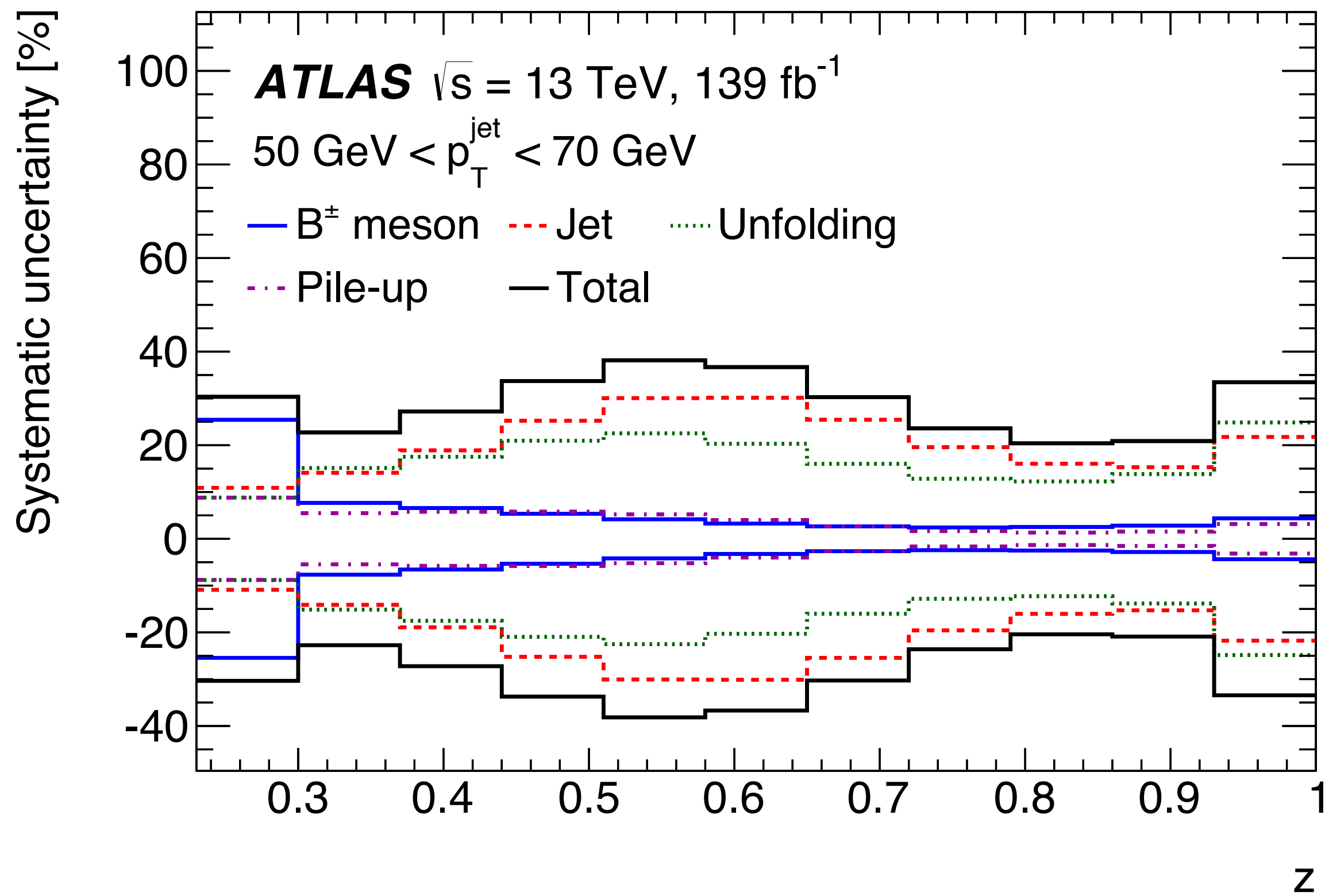
experimental methods have been
recently developed that can
substantially improve this for the future.

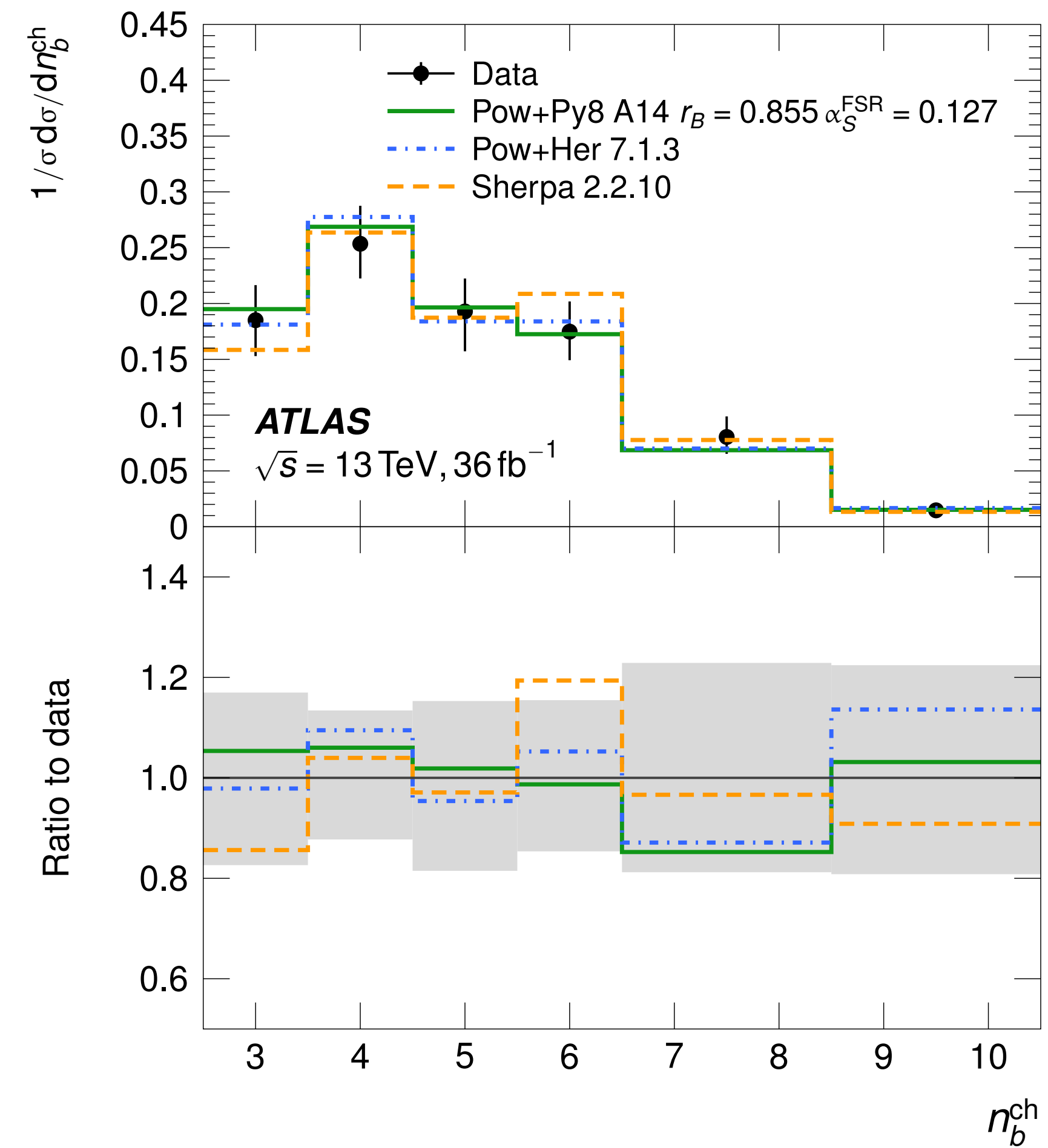
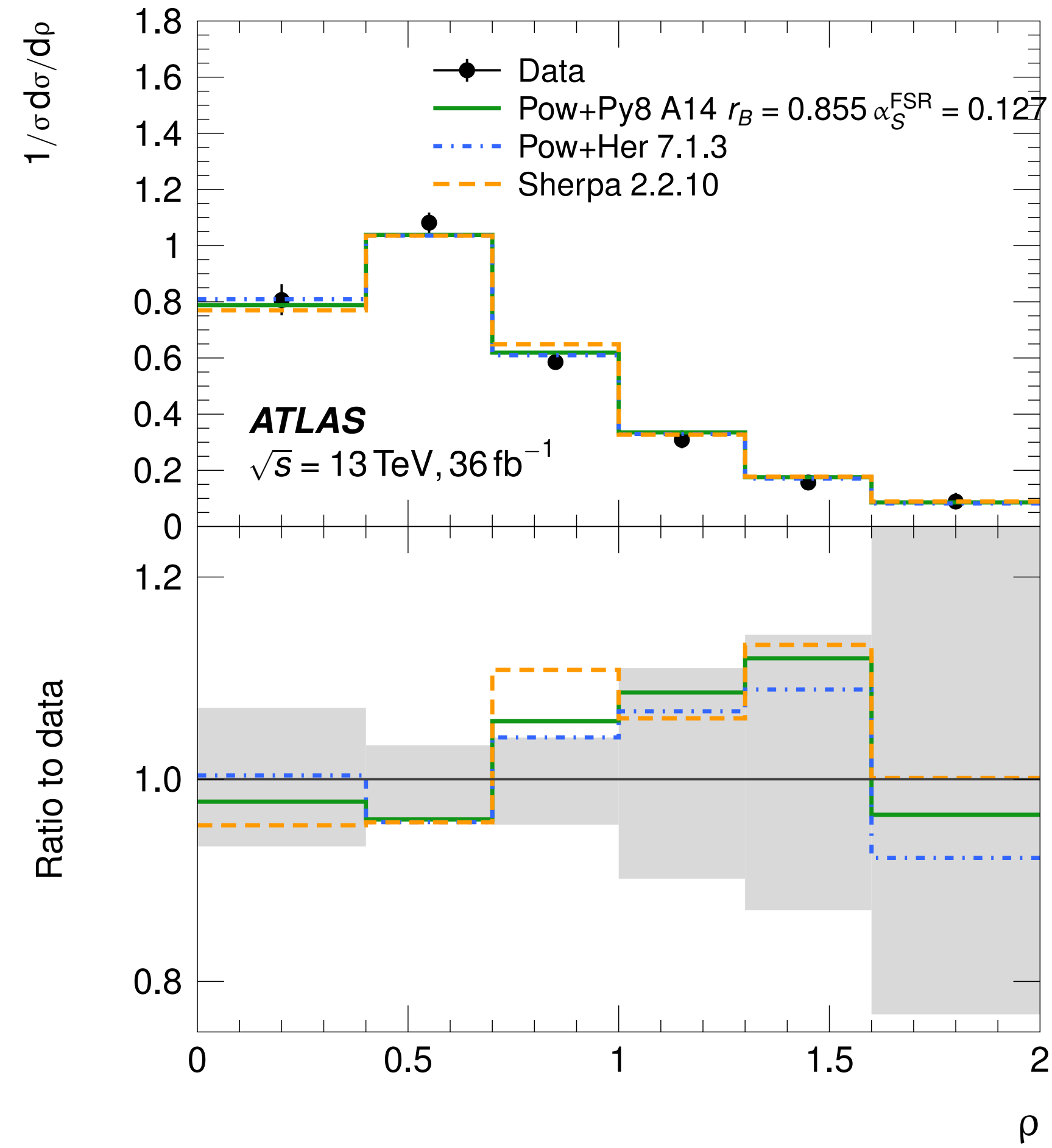
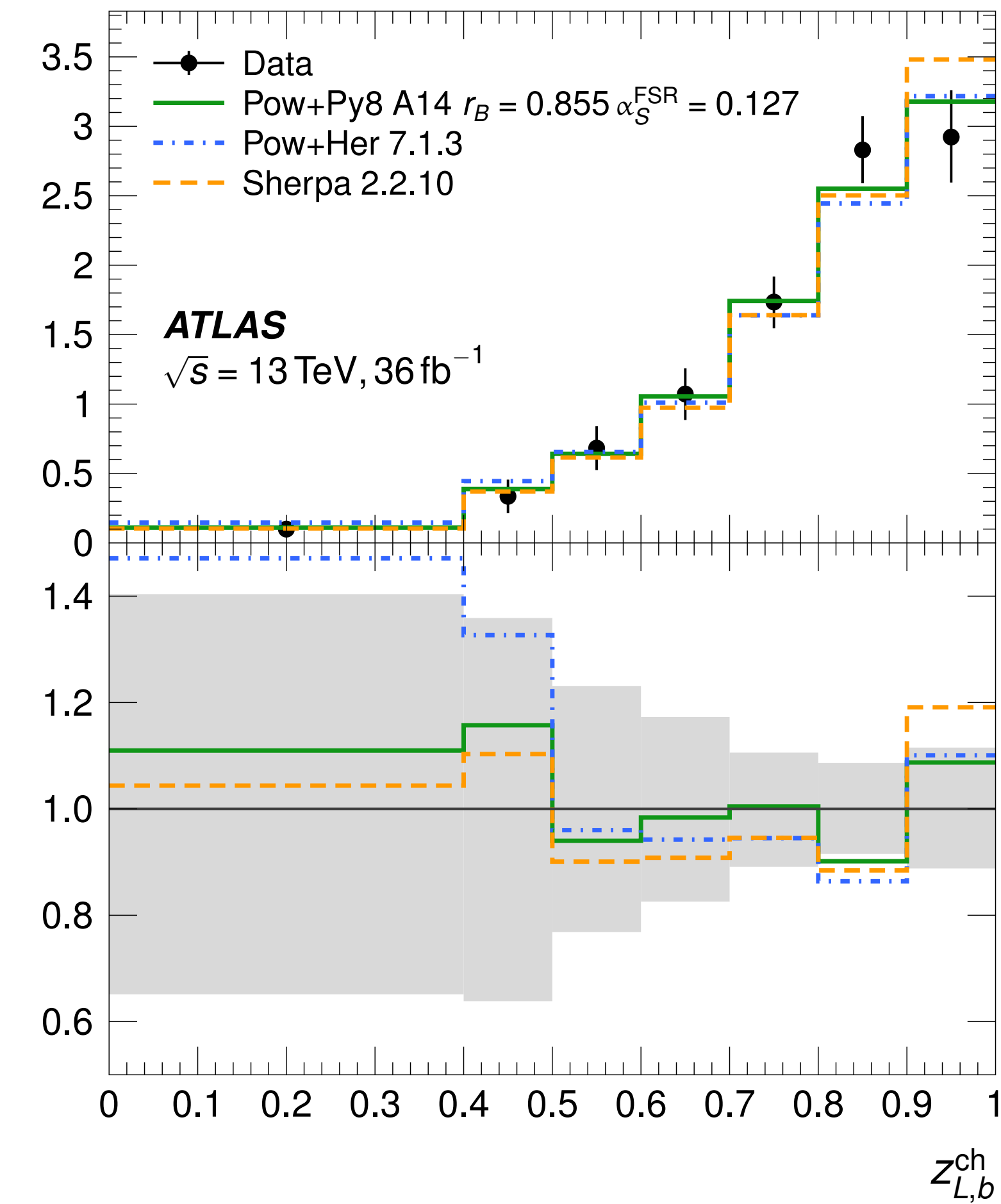
there's still enormous room for these to
grow in the coming years.
→ cannot take this for granted.

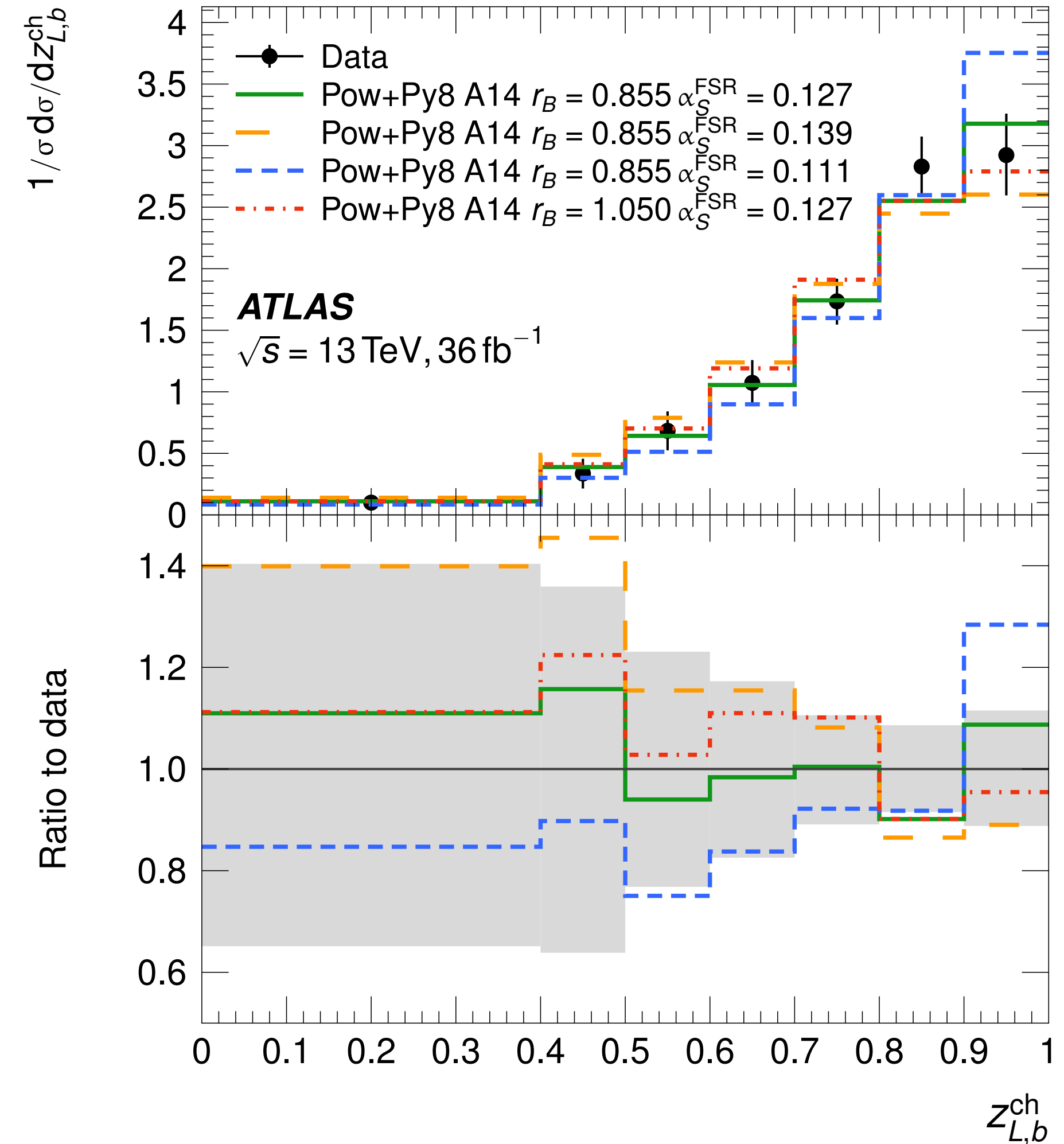
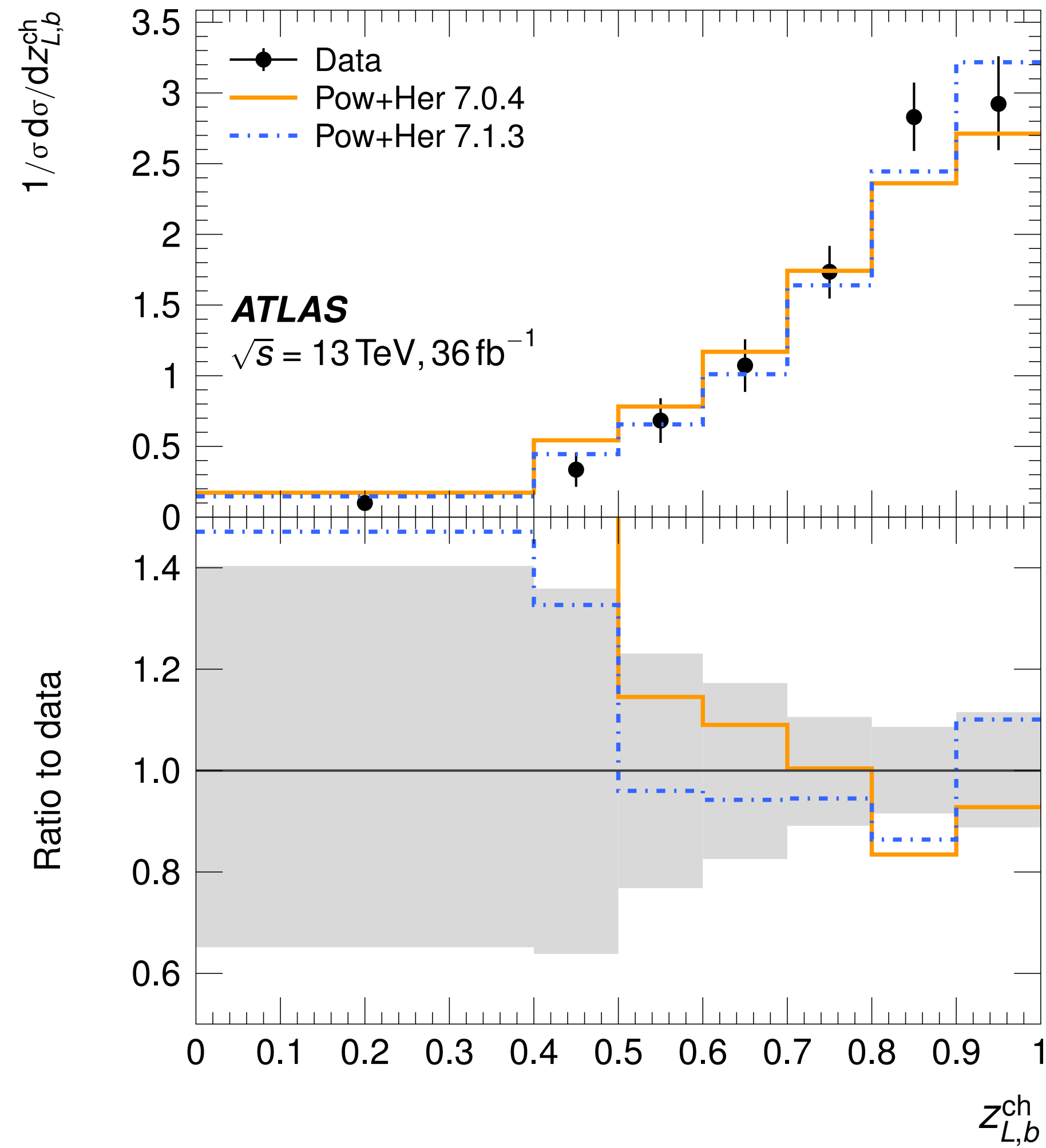
backup

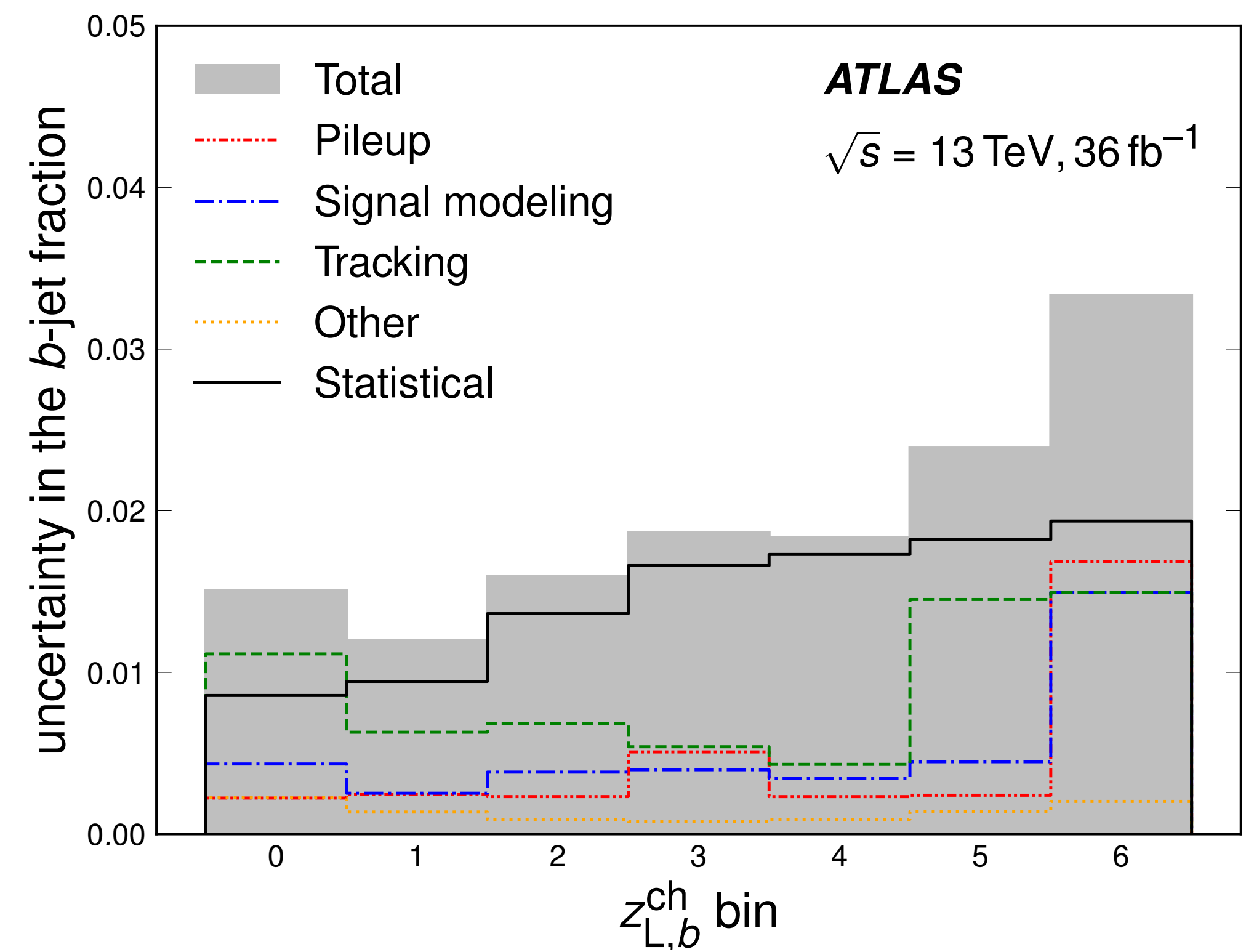
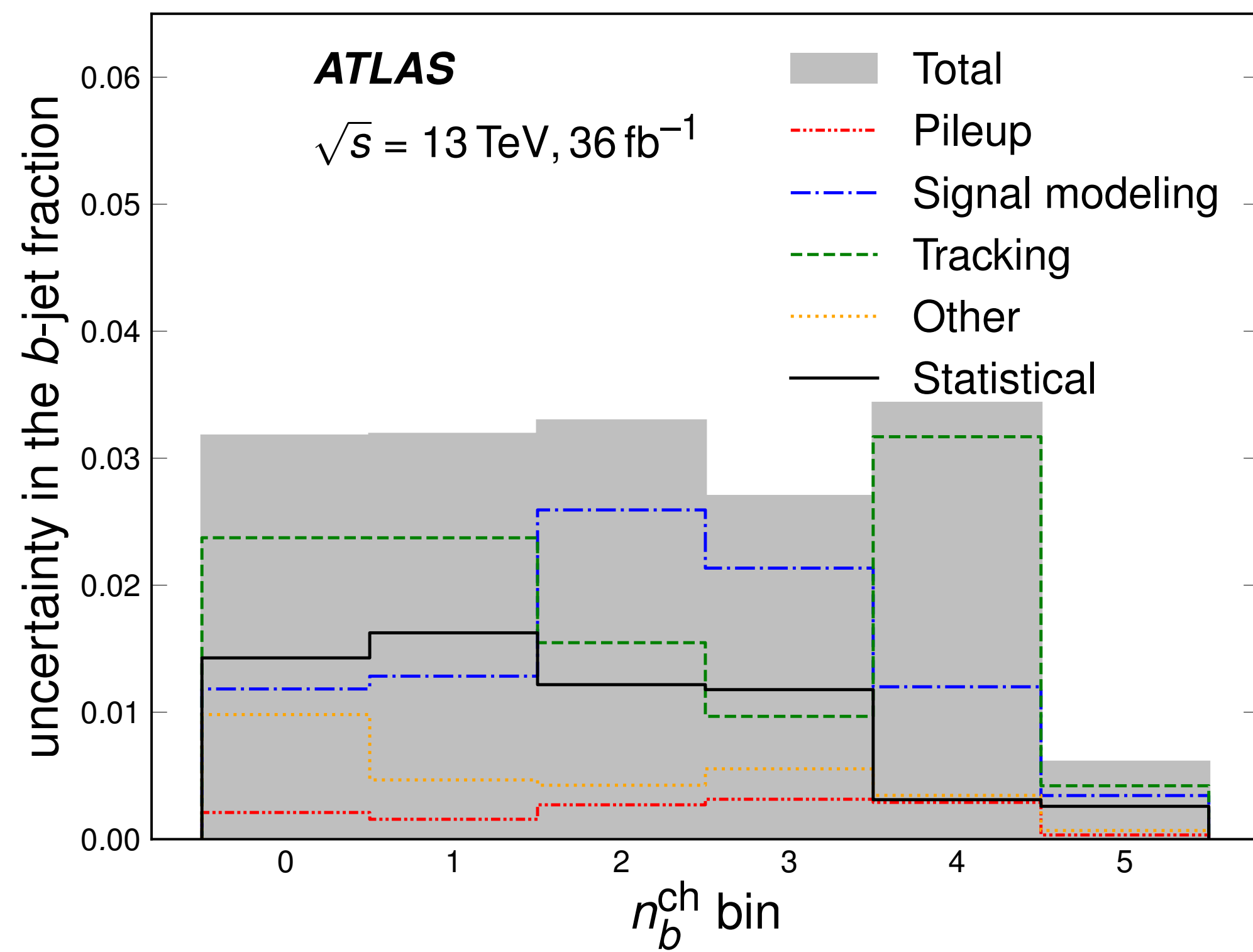


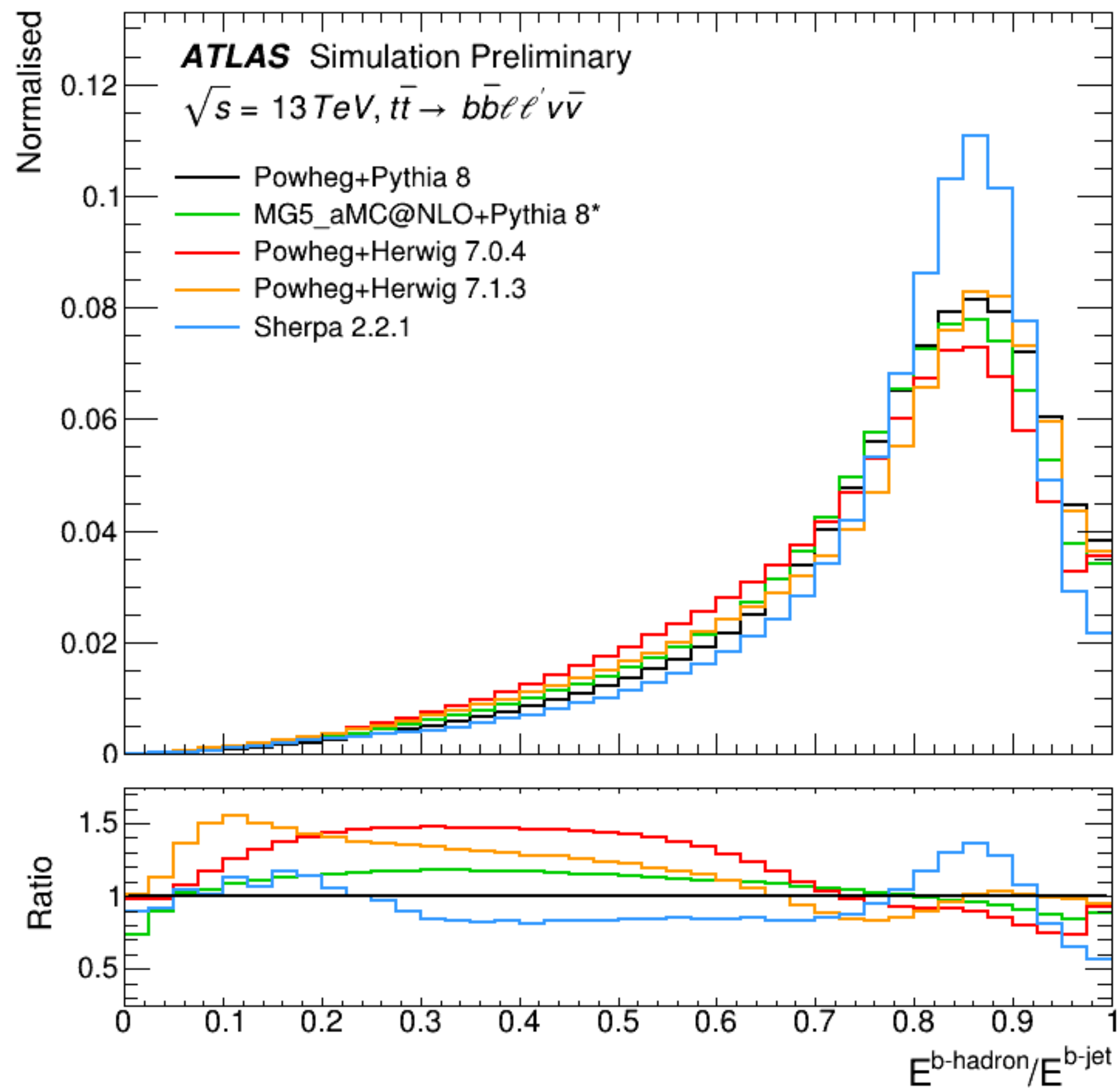












Ratio to Nominal Efficiency

