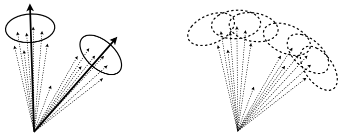
Triggering and Jets

Daniele Bertolini

Massachusetts Institute of Technology



JetMET at High Pile-up
Fermilab, 01-27-2014

Preparing for LHC run II

- Jets are clusters of hadrons used as proxy for partons and **crucially enter almost every LHC analysis** (Higgs, SUSY multijet signals, boosted objects and jet substructure, missing energy tags, pileup reduction, etc . . .)

- **This talk**: **new approach to study jets**

    - Apply at trigger level?

    - Apply at analysis level?

    - Based on **"Jet Observables Without Jet Algorithms"**
      D.B., Tucker Chan, Jesse Thaler, arXiv:1310.7584

Outline

- Counting jets without clustering
- Jets at the trigger level
- Trimming as a local weight
- Summary

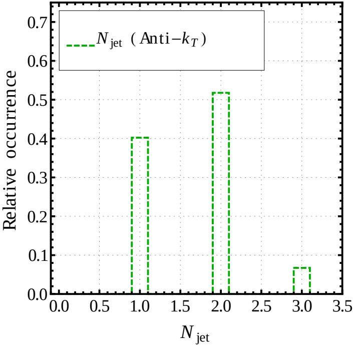
Counting jets with event shapes

$$pp \to jj \text{ @ } \sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$$

$$R = 0.6 \text{ and } p_{\mathrm{T}} \geq p_{T\mathrm{cut}} = 25 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\widetilde{N}_{\mathrm{jet}}(p_{T\mathrm{cut}}, R) = \sum_{i \in \mathrm{event}} \frac{p_{Ti}}{p_{Ti,R}} \Theta(p_{Ti,R} - p_{T\mathrm{cut}})$$

$$p_{Ti,R} = \sum_{j \in \mathrm{event}} p_{Tj} \, \Theta(R - \Delta R_{ij})$$



Counting jets with event shapes

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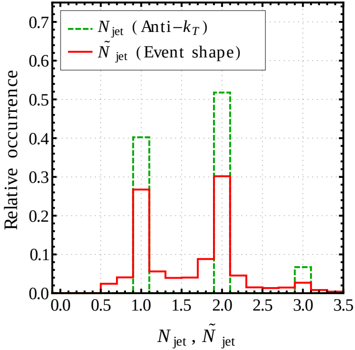
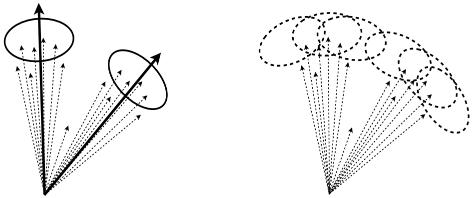


A physical picture



$$\widetilde{N}_{\text{jet}}(p_{T\text{cut}}, R) = \sum_{i \in \text{event}} \frac{p_{Ti}}{p_{Ti,R}} \Theta(p_{Ti,R} - p_{T\text{cut}})$$

$$p_{Ti,R} = \sum_{j \in \text{event}} p_{Tj}\, \Theta(R - \Delta R_{ij})$$

For infinitely narrow jets separated by more than R:

$$\widetilde{N}_{\text{jet}}(p_{T\text{cut}}, R) \longrightarrow N_{\text{jet}}(p_{T\text{cut}}, R) = \sum_{\text{jets}} \Theta(p_{T\text{jet}} - p_{T\text{cut}})$$

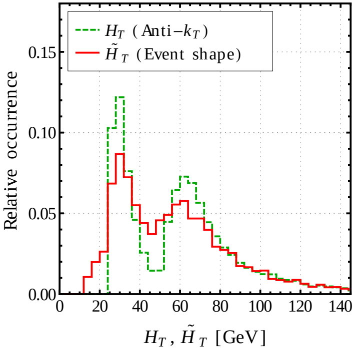
Transverse energy & missing transverse momentum

$\widetilde{H}_T = \sum_{i \in \text{event}} p_{Ti}\, \Theta(p_{Ti,R} - p_{T\text{cut}})$

$\widetilde{\not{p}}_T = \left| \sum_{i \in \text{event}} \vec{p}_{Ti}\, \Theta(p_{Ti,R} - p_{T\text{cut}}) \right|$

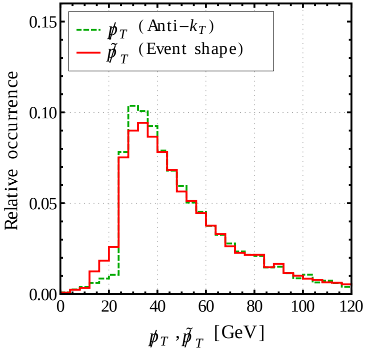
$pp \to jj$

$R = 0.6,\ p_{T\text{cut}} = 25$ GeV



$pp \to Z(\nu\bar{\nu})j$

$R = 0.6,\ p_{T\text{cut}} = 25$ GeV



The general strategy

$$\mathcal{F} = \sum_{\text{jets}} \underbrace{\mathcal{F}_{\text{jet}}}_{f(\{p_j^\mu\}_{j\in\text{jet}})} \Theta(p_{T\text{jet}} - p_{T\text{cut}})$$

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} = \sum_{i\in\text{event}} \frac{p_{Ti}}{p_{Ti,R}} \underbrace{\mathcal{F}_{i,R}}_{f(\{p_j^\mu \Theta(R-\Delta R_{ij})\}_{j\in\text{event}})} \Theta(p_{Ti,R} - p_{T\text{cut}})$$

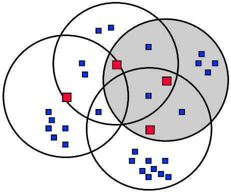
- **Locality** $\rightarrow$ need only information in the neighborhood of each particle
- **Alternative characterization of an event**
- **New calculable properties**

Locality

Jets at trigger level

Event shapes approach allows to calculate jet properties locally = only information in the neighborhood of each particle is needed **vs** global information needed with a standard jet algorithm

Neighborhood = circle of radius R around the particle



Easily parallelizable, can use for low-level trigger?

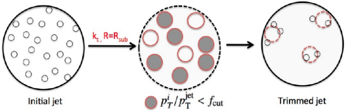
- Inclusive observables: $\widetilde{N}_{\text{jet}}$, $\widetilde{H}_T$, $\widetilde{\not{p}}_T$
- In the same approach can get also more exclusive information, like individual jets p_T and axis

Locality

Trimming as a local weight

Grooming methods aim to remove soft wide-angle radiation from a jet:

- Improve mass resolution for boosted objects
- Reduce jet contamination from ISR, UE, pileup
- On the market:
  - Filtering and mass drop [Butterworth,Davison,Rubin,Salam 2008]
  - Pruning [Ellis,Vermilion,Walsh 2009]
  - Trimming [Krohn,Thaler,Wang 2010]



Traditional tree trimming:

- Recluster jet's constituents with $\mathbf{R}_{\text{sub}} < R$
- Remove subjets whose $p_{T\text{sub}}/p_{T\text{jet}} < \mathbf{f}_{\text{cut}}$

Locality

Trimming as a local weight

Tree trimming:

$$t^{\mu}_{\text{event}} = \sum_{\text{jets}} t^{\mu}_{\text{jet}} \Theta(p_{T\text{jet}} - p_{T\text{cut}})$$

$$= \sum_{\text{jets}} \sum_{\text{subjets}} p^{\mu}_{\text{sub}} \Theta\left(\frac{p_{T\text{sub}}}{p_{T\text{jet}}} - f_{\text{cut}}\right) \Theta(p_{T\text{jet}} - p_{T\text{cut}})$$

Make replacements:

- $\sum_{\text{jets}} \sum_{\text{subjets}} p^{\mu}_{\text{sub}} \to \sum_{i \in \text{event}} p^{\mu}_{i}$
- $p_{T\text{jet}} \to p_{Ti,R}$, $p_{T\text{sub}} \to p_{Ti,R_{\text{sub}}}$

$$\tilde{t}^{\mu}_{\text{event}} = \sum_{i \in \text{event}} p^{\mu}_{i} \Theta\left(\frac{p_{Ti,R_{\text{sub}}}}{p_{Ti,R}} - f_{\text{cut}}\right) \Theta(p_{Ti,R} - p_{T\text{cut}})$$

Locality

Trimming as a local weight

$$\widetilde{t}^{\mu}_{\text{event}} = \sum_{i \in \text{event}} p_i^{\mu} \underbrace{\Theta\left(\frac{p_{Ti,R_{\text{sub}}}}{p_{Ti,R}} - f_{\text{cut}}\right) \Theta(p_{Ti,R} - p_{T\text{cut}})}_{\mathbf{w_i}}$$

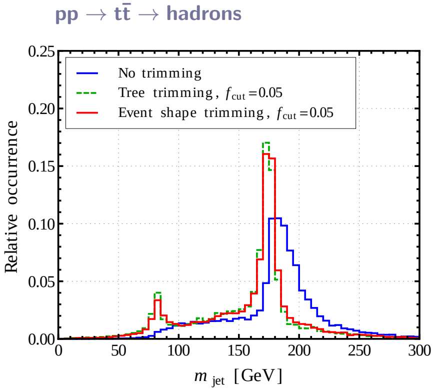
- Trim by assigning a binary weight $\mathbf{w_i} = 0$ or 1 to each particle
- Can trim in "parallel" while computing an event shape $\mathcal{S} = \sum_{i \in \text{event}} s(p_i^{\mu}) \Longrightarrow \mathcal{S}^{\text{trim}} = \sum_{i \in \text{event}} s(p_i^{\mu})\, \mathbf{w_i}$
- Use for pileup reduction at trigger level?
- Can generalize binary case and combine with other theoretical/experimental weights → see work with Nhan and Phil

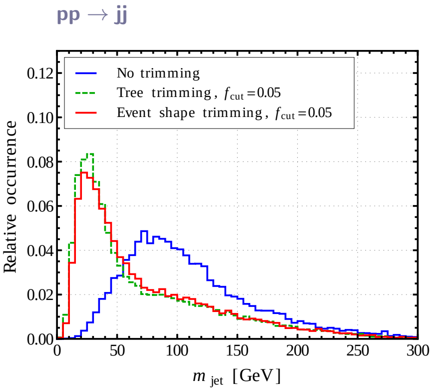
Locality

Trimming as a local weight

Test mass resolution on boosted top sample + QCD background (BOOST 2010 samples)

- $R = 1$, $p_{T\text{cut}} = 200$ GeV, $R_{\text{sub}} = 0.2$, $f_{\text{cut}} = 0.05$



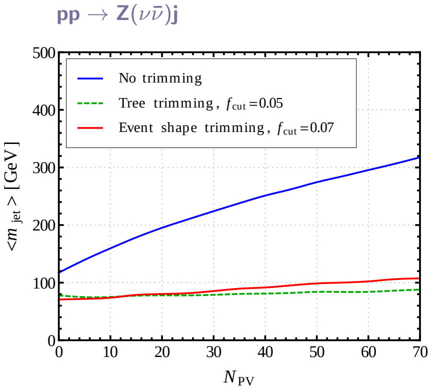


Locality

Trimming as a local weight

Test pileup mitigation on $pp \to Z(\nu\bar{\nu})\, j$ sample

- $R = 1$, $p_{T\text{cut}} = 500$ GeV, $R_{\text{sub}} = 0.2$
- Test different values of f_{cut}



Summary

New approach to study jets: inclusive jet-based observables $\rightarrow$ event shapes. Properties/applications:

- **Locality**
  - Only need information in the neighborhood of each particle, easily parallelizable
  - Viable way to define jets at trigger level?
  - Trimming can also be recast as a local weight. Use at trigger level for pileup reduction?
  - This *per particle* approach to pileup reduction can be generalized to include additional information and used both at trigger and analysis level

Summary

- **Alternative characterization of an event**
  - Keep more information (overlapping jets) and algorithm independent
  - Design new analyses, e.g. multijets with fractional $\widetilde{N}_{\text{jet}}$
  - Jet substructure
- **New calculable properties**
  - Recast jet-based observables in a closed form
  - Infrared and collinear safe
  - Jet-based observables $\rightarrow$ event shapes for infinitely narrow jets
    Expect similar factorization and resummation properties
  - Fractional $\widetilde{N}_{\text{jet}}$ sensitive to soft radiation only, calculate in QCD

*All jets without jets functions soon available as part of FastJet contrib project

Backup Material

The general strategy

$$N_{\text{jet}}(p_{T\text{cut}}, R) = \sum_{\text{jets}} \Theta(p_{T\text{jet}} - p_{T\text{cut}})$$

$$N_{\text{jet}}(p_{T\text{cut}}, R) = \sum_{\text{jets}} \underbrace{\sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \frac{p_{Ti}}{p_{T\text{jet}}}}_{\simeq 1} \Theta(p_{T\text{jet}} - p_{T\text{cut}})$$

$\sum_{\text{jets}} \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \to \sum_{i \in \text{event}}$ and $p_{T\text{jet}} \to p_{Ti,R}$

$$\widetilde{N}_{\text{jet}}(p_{T\text{cut}}, R) = \sum_{i \in \text{event}} \frac{p_{Ti}}{p_{Ti,R}} \Theta(p_{Ti,R} - p_{T\text{cut}})$$

Individual Jets

Get jet axis and p_T from probability densities

(see also jet energy flow project [Berger,Berger,Bhat,Butterworth,Ellis, et. al. 2001])

$$\rho_{N_{\rm jet}}(\hat{n}) = \sum_{\rm jets} \delta(\hat{n} - \hat{n}^r_{\rm jet}) \quad \rightarrow \quad \widetilde{\rho}_{N_{\rm jet}}(\hat{n}) = \sum_{i \in \rm event} \frac{p_{Ti}}{p_{Ti,R}} \delta(\hat{n} - \hat{n}^r_{i,R})$$

$$\rho_{H_T}(\hat{n}) = \sum_{\rm jets} p_{T\rm jet}\, \delta(\hat{n} - \hat{n}^r_{\rm jet}) \quad \rightarrow \quad \widetilde{\rho}_{H_T}(\hat{n}) = \sum_{i \in \rm event} p_{Ti}\, \delta(\hat{n} - \hat{n}^r_{i,R})$$

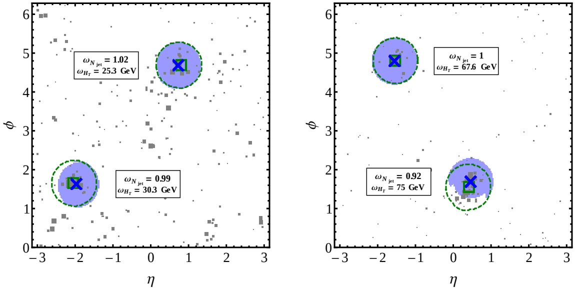
r=recombination scheme, $p_{T\rm cut} = 0$

Individual Jets

- $\widetilde{\rho}_X(\hat{n}) = \sum_j \omega_{Xj}\, \delta(\hat{n} - \hat{m}_j^r)$, want $\mathcal{O}(n)$ distinct directions $\hat{m}_j^r$ for an n-jet event
- Use a winner-take-all recombination scheme

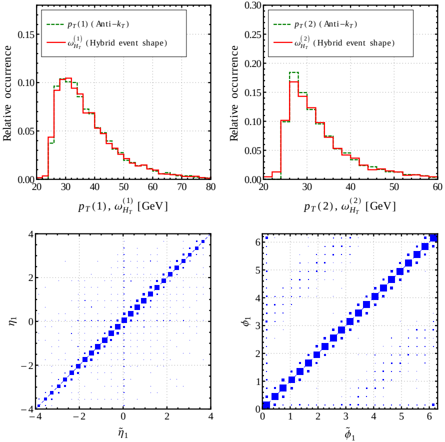
  (see [Larkoski,Neill,Thaler, 2014] for theoretical aspects of wta axis)

$$p_{Tr} = p_{T1} + p_{T2}, \qquad \hat{n}_r = \begin{cases} \hat{n}_1 & \text{if } p_{T1} > p_{T2} \\ \hat{n}_2 & \text{if } p_{T2} > p_{T1} \end{cases}$$



Individual Jets

Event shape + local winner-take-all recombination (hybrid event shape) gives individual jets p_T and axis



pp → jj

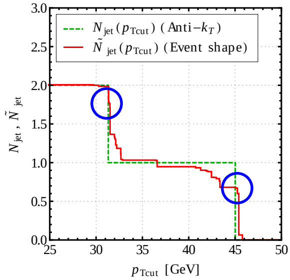
hardest and next-to-hardest jet p_T

pp → jj

hardest jet axis

Individual jets - alternative way of defining jet p_T

Define p_T from the (pseudo)inverse of $\widetilde{N}_{\text{jet}}(p_{T\text{cut}})$



$p_T(\text{n}^{\text{th}}\ \text{hardest}) \sim p_{T\text{cut}}(N_{\text{jet}} = n)$

$\widetilde{p}_T(\text{n}^{\text{th}}\ \text{hardest}) \sim p_{T\text{cut}}(\widetilde{N}_{\text{jet}} = n - 0.5)$

Individual jets - alternative way of defining jet p_T