Aspects of Jets at 100 TeV

Andrew Larkoski

MIT

AJL, J. Thaler arXiv: 1406.7011

Exploring the Physics Frontier with Circular Colliders, January 30, 2015

Fun with QCD

at

00 TeV

Andrew Larkoski

MIT

AJL, J.Thaler arXiv:1406.7011

Exploring the Physics Frontier with Circular Colliders, January 30, 2015

Outline

Pileup Sensitivity at 100 TeV

Recoil-free jet axes Robustness to non-uniform pileup

Jet Grooming at 100 TeV

Soft-Drop Groomer Improved mass resolution

New Standard Candles at 100 TeV

Sudakov Safe observables α_s-independence

Event Samples

Event Generation and Showering: Pythia 8.183

Born-level only; no fixed-order corrections

Sjöstrand, Mrenna, Skands 0710.3820

Jet Analysis: FastJet 3.0.3

Particle level; no detector simulation

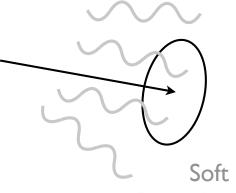
Cacciari, Salam, Soyez 1111.6097

All algorithms and groomers are available in the NSubjettiness and RecursiveTools FastJet contribs

Pileup Sensitivity at 100 TeV

Pileup Sensitivity





Soft radiation: Perturbative, ISR, UE, PU

Want to define jet axes robust to soft radiation in a jet:

Experiment

Validation of pileup removal techniques

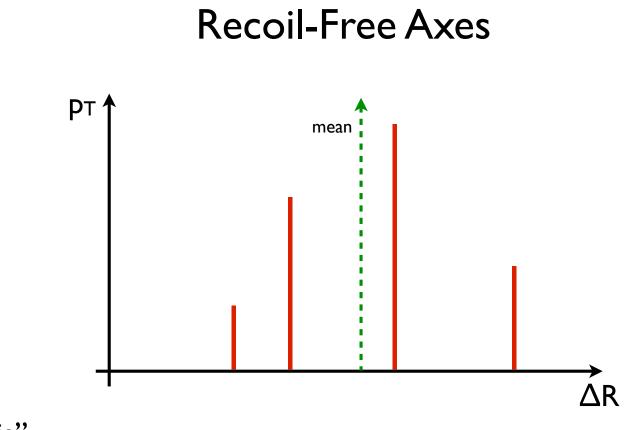
Robust to detector noise/resolution

Theory

Simplifies calculations of observables AJL, Neill, Thaler 1401.2158; see: CTW 1992 vs. DLMS 1997 Important for quark vs. gluon jet discrimination Banfi, Salam, Zanderighi 2004; AJL, Salam, Thaler 1305.0007

Traditional jet axis definition: sum of constituent momenta

"Recoil-sensitive"



"Mean Axis"

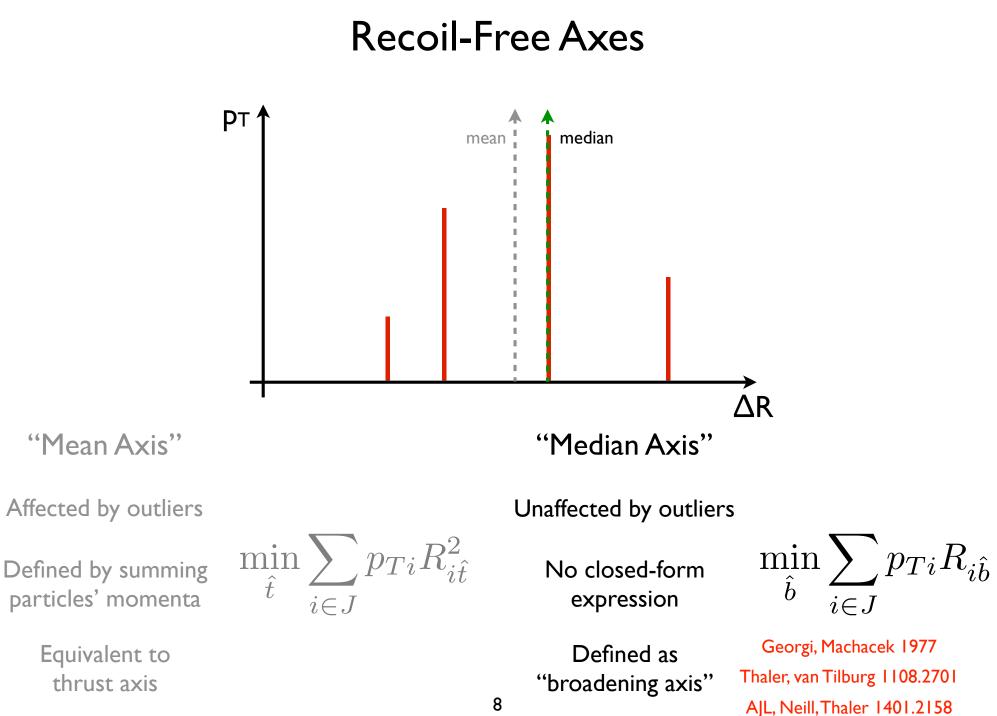
Affected by outliers

Defined by summing particles' momenta

 $\min_{\hat{t}} \sum_{i \in I} p_{Ti} R_{i\hat{t}}^2$ $i \in J$

Equivalent to thrust axis

Farhi 1977



Reminder: Components of jet algorithms

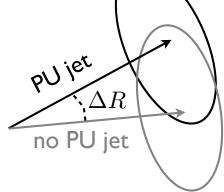
k_T metric:
$$d_{ij} = \min \left[p_{Ti}^n, p_{Tj}^n \right] R_{ij}^2$$
 $d_i = p_{Ti}^n R_0^2$

recombination

| scheme: | Catani, Dokshitzer, Seymour, Webber 1993 Butterworth, Couchman, Cox, Waugh 2002 | Salam, unpublished AJL, Neill, Thaler 1401.2158 |
|--|--|---|
| <i>E/p</i> _T -Scheme | p _T ² -Scheme | Winner-Take-All Scheme |
| $p_{TJ} = p_{Ti} + p_{Tj}$ | $p_{TJ} = p_{Ti} + p_{Tj}$ | $p_{TJ} = p_{Ti} + p_{Tj}$ |
| $\phi_J = \frac{p_{Ti}\phi_i + p_{Tj}\phi_j}{p_{Ti} + p_{Tj}}$ | $\phi_J = \frac{p_{Ti}^2 \phi_i + p_{Tj}^2 \phi_j}{p_{Ti}^2 + p_{Tj}^2}$ | $\phi_J = \begin{cases} \phi_i, & p_{Ti} > p_{Tj} \\ \phi_j, & p_{Tj} > p_{Ti} \end{cases}$ |
| $\eta_J = \frac{p_{Ti}\eta_i + p_{Tj}\eta_j}{p_{Ti} + p_{Tj}}$ | $\eta_J = \frac{p_{Ti}^2 \eta_i + p_{Tj}^2 \eta_j}{p_{Ti}^2 + p_{Tj}^2}$ | $\eta_J = \begin{cases} \eta_i, & p_{Ti} > p_{Tj} \\ \eta_j, & p_{Tj} > p_{Ti} \end{cases}$ |
| Ubiquitous | Option in FastJet | New, simple to implement |
| Sensitive to recoil from soft, wide angle emissions | Less sensitive to recoil | Insensitive to recoil |

Jet Axis Sensitivity to Pileup E-scheme Axes Shift (100 TeV pp) WTA Axes Shift (100 TeV pp) 15 80 $R_0 = 0.5, p_T > 50 \ GeV$ $R_0 = 0.5, p_T > 50 \ GeV$ $-N_{\rm PV} = 10$ $-N_{\rm PV} = 10$ $-N_{\rm PV} = 20$ $-N_{\rm PV} = 20$ 60 $-N_{\rm PV} = 30$ $-N_{\rm PV} = 30$ 10 $-N_{\rm PV} = 40$ $-N_{\rm PV} = 40$ 1 d σ 1 d σ $-N_{\rm PV} = 50$ $-N_{\rm PV} = 50$ $\sigma \, \mathrm{d}\Delta \mathrm{R}$ $\sigma d\Delta R_{40}$ 20 0 0 0.0 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.5 0.4 0.5 ΔR ΔR $\Delta R = 0$

| N _{PV} | E-scheme | WTA |
|-----------------|----------|-----|
| 10 | 0% | 89% |
| 50 | 0% | 76% |

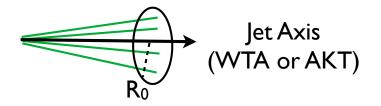


| <u>∆R < 0.1</u> | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|-----|--|--|
| N _{PV} | E-scheme | WTA | | |
| 10 | 82% | 92% | | |
| 50 | 53% | 81% | | |

larger = more robust to pileup

Non-Uniform Pileup Sensitivity

Berger, Kucs, Sterman 0303051



 $e_{\alpha} < e_{\beta}$ for $\alpha > \beta$

$$e_{\beta} = \sum_{i \in J} p_{Ti} \left(\frac{R_i}{R_0}\right)^{\beta}$$

 $e_2 = T$: jet thrust/mass

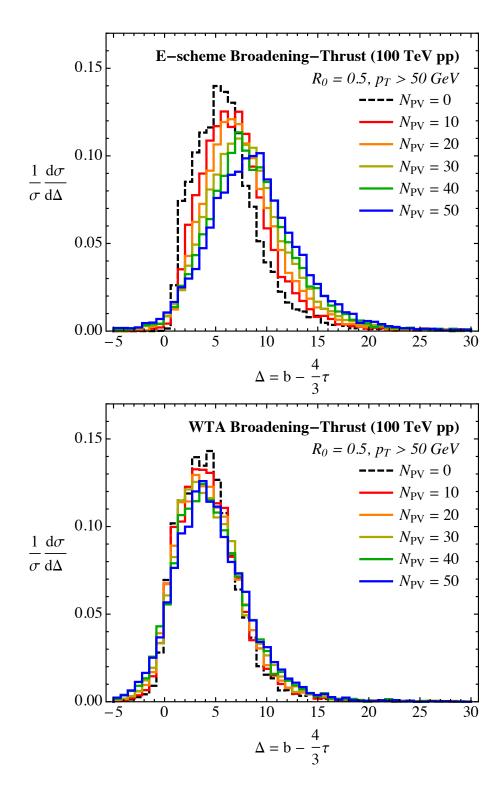
e₁ = b: jet broadening/width/girth

$$\Delta \equiv e_{\beta} - \frac{\alpha + 2}{\beta + 2} e_{\alpha}$$

E.g., $\Delta = b - \frac{4}{3}\tau$

b gets contributions from pileup over an area of the jet that is 4/3 larger than T

Soyez, Salam, Kim, Dutta, Cacciari 2012



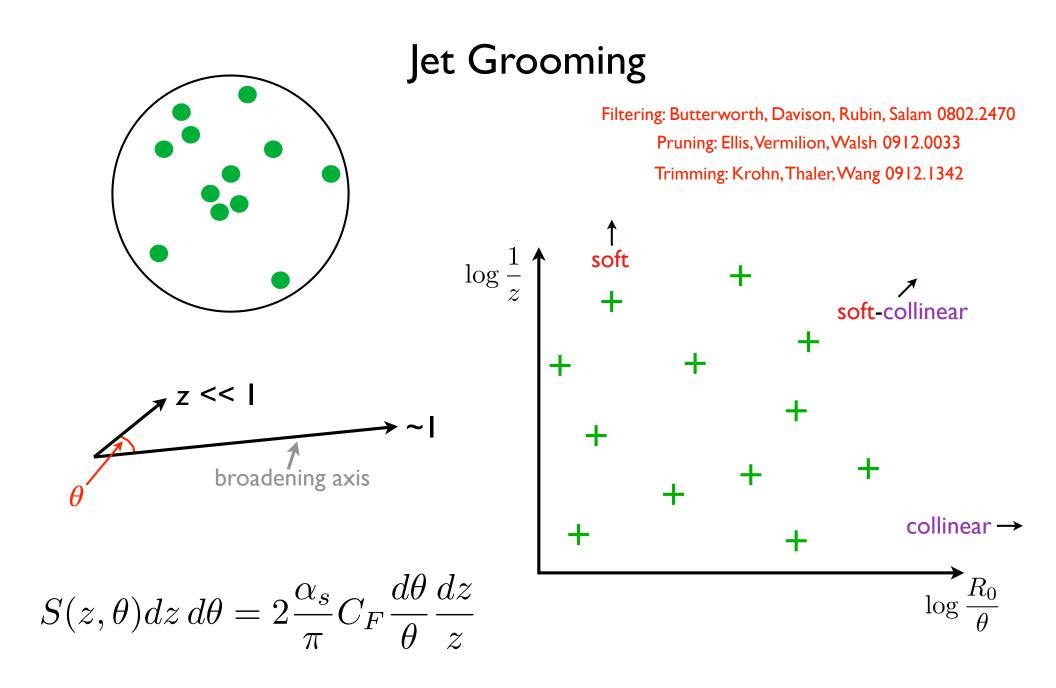
Pileup Sensitivity $\langle \Delta \rangle$ **E-scheme** WTA N_{PV} 4.2 6.3 0 30 **8**. I 4.5 50 8.8 4.7 40% drift $\langle \Delta^2 \rangle - \langle \Delta \rangle^2$

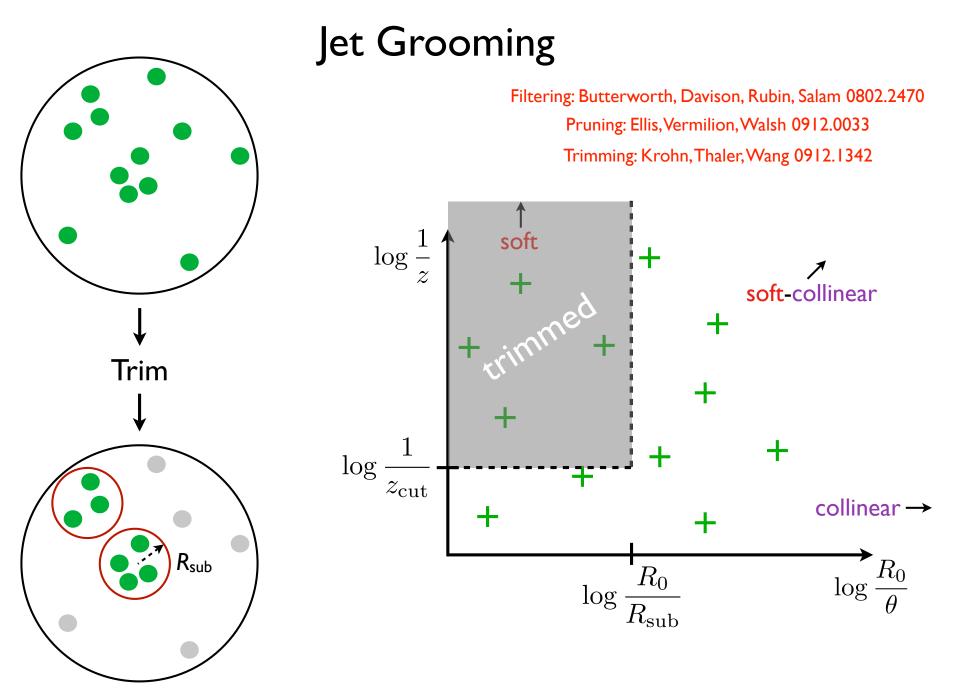
| N _{PV} | E-scheme | WTA |
|-----------------|----------|------|
| 0 | 14.5 | 11.3 |
| 30 | 19.2 | 13.5 |
| 50 | 23.7 | 15.8 |

1

12

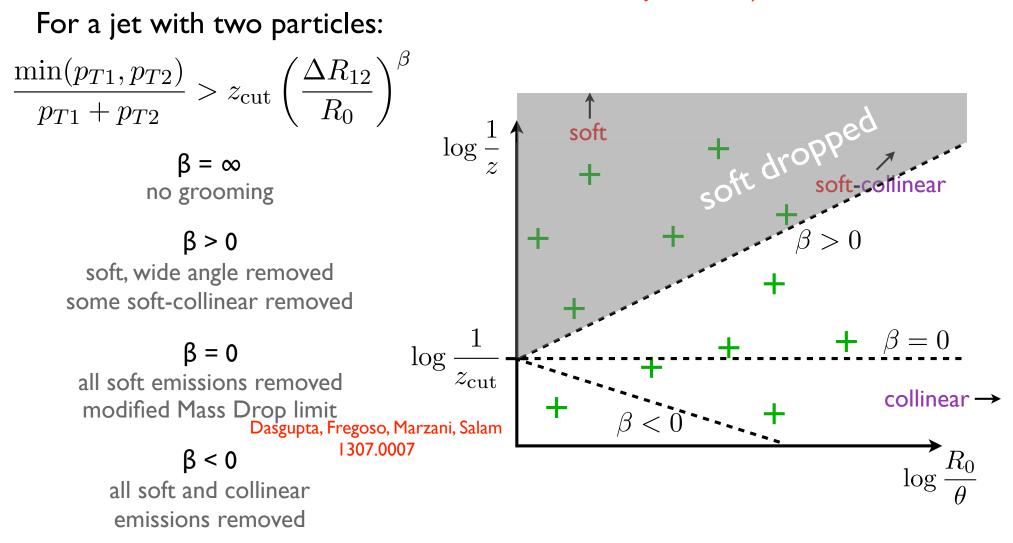
Jet Grooming at 100 TeV



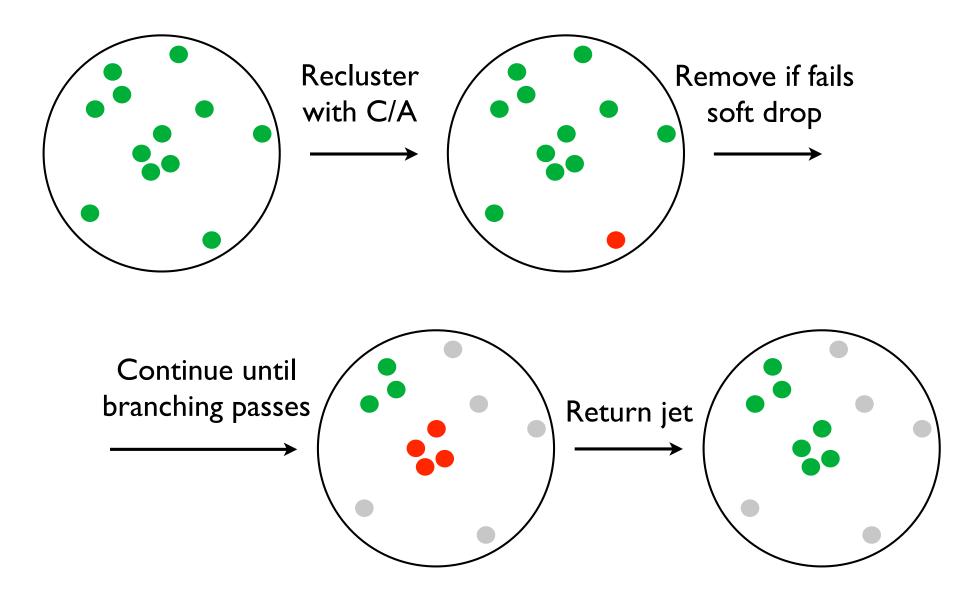


Jet Grooming: Soft Drop

AJL, Marzani, Soyez, Thaler 1402.2657

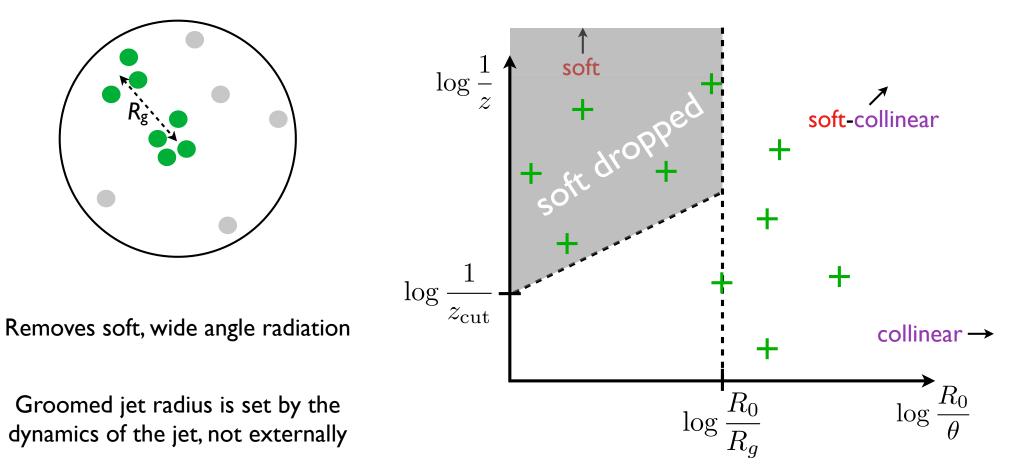


Jet Grooming: Soft Drop

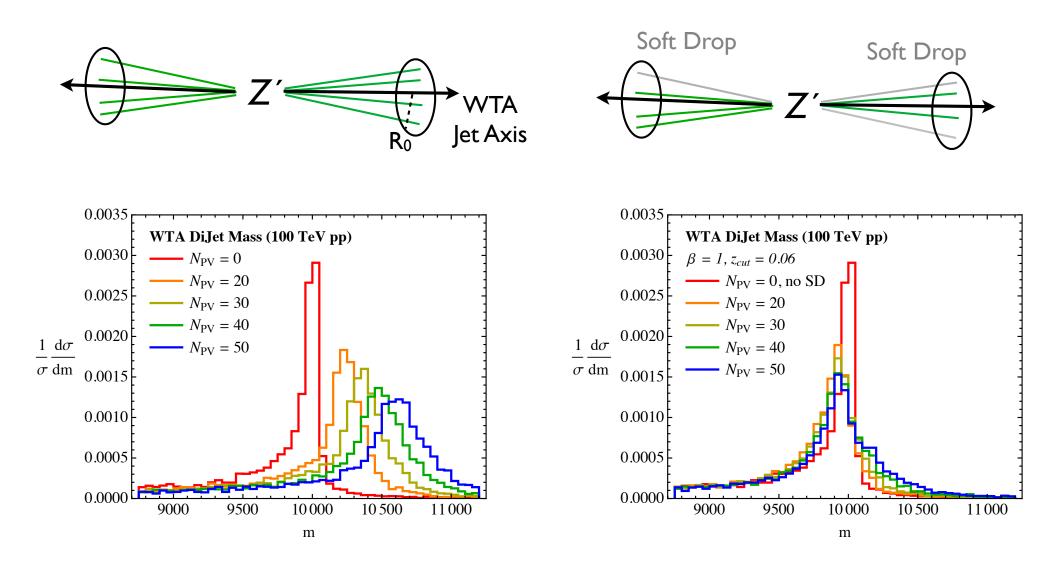


Jet Grooming: Soft Drop

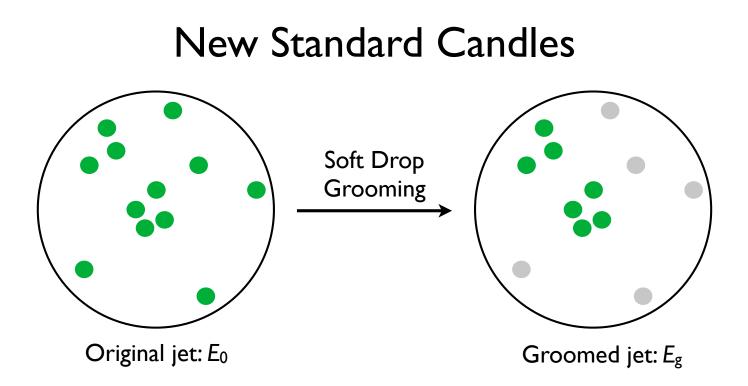
Soft-Drop Groomed Jet



Resonance Resolution



New Standard Candles at 100 TeV



Measures the fraction of radiation removed by the soft drop groomer

$$z_{\max} = \frac{E_0 - E_g}{E_0}$$

Could be measured to calibrate response of calorimeter to soft radiation

Simple enough to be perturbatively calculable

Actually, defined as only depending on the energy of the first emission in the jet passing soft drop

Energy loss distribution

AJL, Marzani, Soyez, Thaler 1402.2657 AJL, Thaler 1406.7011

$$\Sigma(z_{\max}) = \frac{\log z_{\operatorname{cut}} - B_i}{\log z_{\max} - B_i} + \frac{\pi\beta}{2C_i\alpha_s(\log z_{\max} - B_i)^2} \left(1 - e^{-2\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\frac{C_i}{\beta}\log\frac{z_{\operatorname{cut}}}{z_{\max}}(\log\frac{1}{z_{\max}} + B_i)}\right)$$

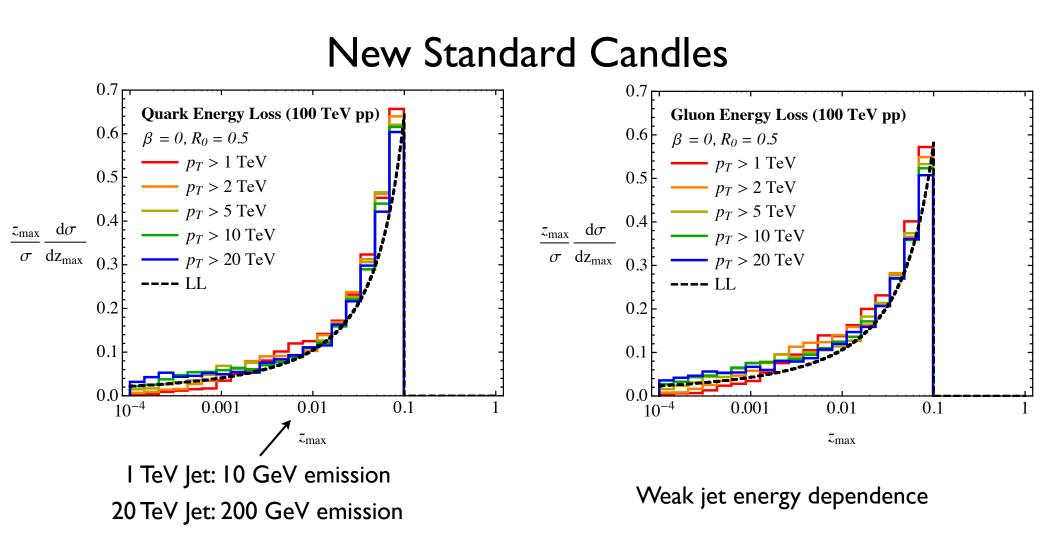
$$\alpha_{s}$$
 expansion: $\Sigma(z_{\max}) = 1 - \frac{\alpha_{s}}{\pi} \frac{C_{i}}{\beta} \log^{2} \frac{z_{\text{cut}}}{z_{\max}} + \mathcal{O}\left(\left(\frac{\alpha_{s}}{\beta}\right)^{2}\right)$
Taylor series about $\alpha_{s} = 0$
Infrared and collinear safe for $\beta > 0$
Calculable order-by-order in perturbation theory

$$\beta = 0$$
: $\Sigma(z_{\max})_{\beta=0} = \frac{\log z_{\operatorname{cut}} - B_i}{\log z_{\max} - B_i}$ independent of α_s !?

 $\label{eq:andtotal} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{Independent of α_s and total jet color} \\ \mbox{Very weak scale dependence controlled by the (small) QCD β-function} \\ \mbox{IRC unsafe yet calculable when all-orders effects are included} \end{array}$

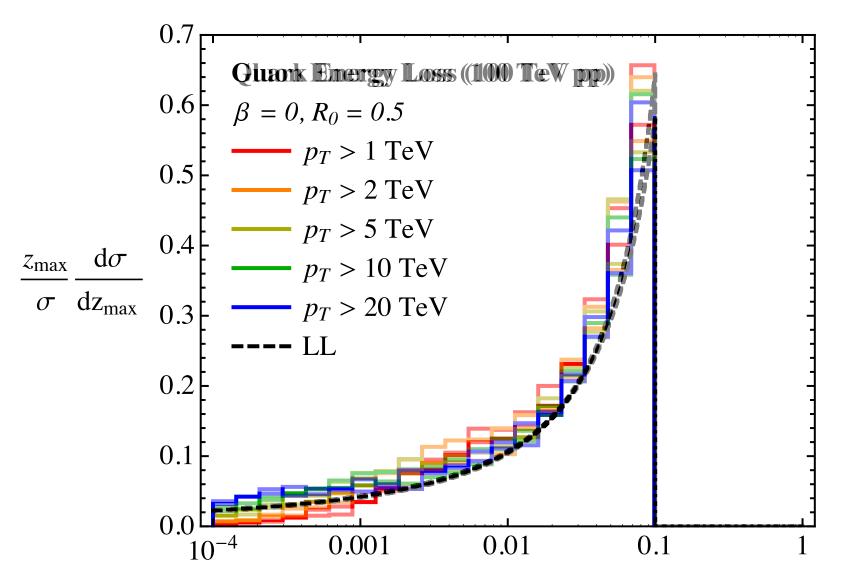
Sudakov Safe Observable

AJL, Thaler 1307.1699



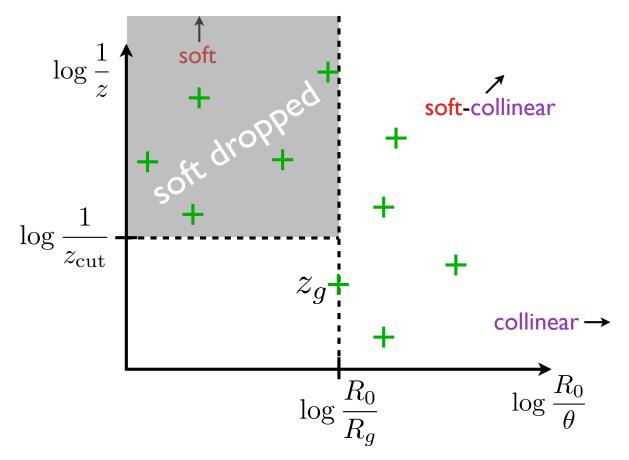
Weak jet flavor dependence

Distribution of z_{max} should be ~independent of jet sample energy and composition!



 Z_{max}

24



Measures the energy fraction of the emission that passes soft drop groomer

Easy to measure and not very sensitive to contamination

Simple enough to be perturbatively calculable

$$\beta = 0:$$

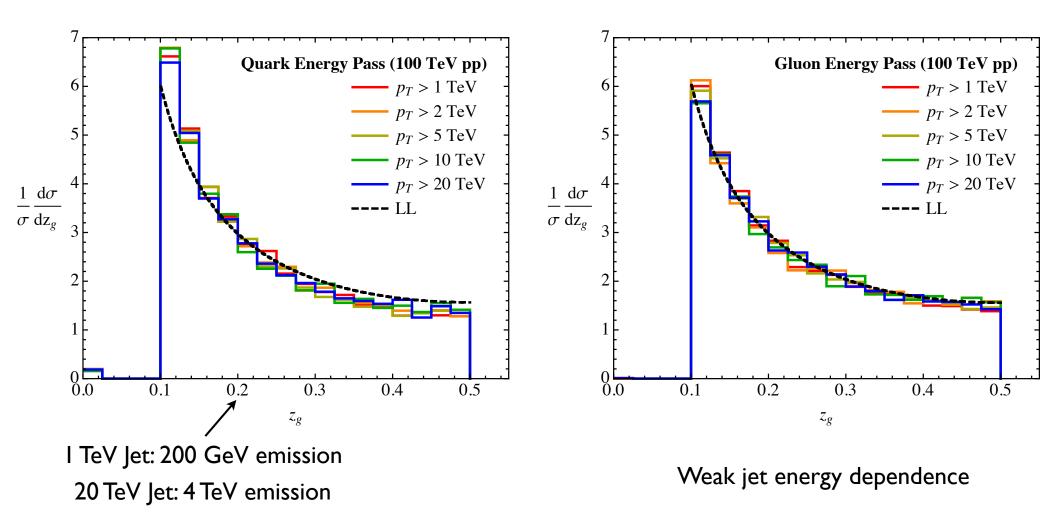
$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dz_g} = \frac{\overline{P}_i(z_g)}{\int_{z_{\text{cut}}}^{1/2} dz \, \overline{P}_i(z)}$$

AJL, Marzani, Thaler 1502.xsoon

Independent of α_s and total jet color

Distribution is literally the appropriate QCD splitting function

IRC unsafe yet calculable when all-orders effects are included



Weak jet flavor dependence

Conclusions

Jets at 100 TeV will teach us an enormous amount about the Standard Model

Winner-take-all jet axis definition robust to ISR/UE/PU

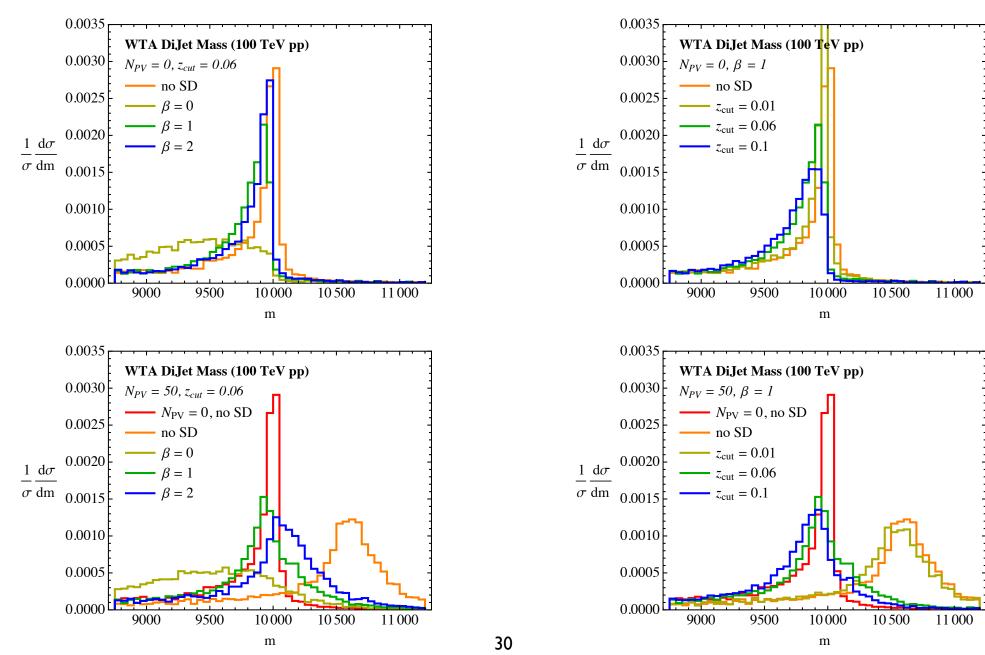
Can study the evolution of a weakly-coupled, near-CFT (QCD) over 3+ decades in energy

Sudakov safe observables provide a unique probe into QCD dynamics

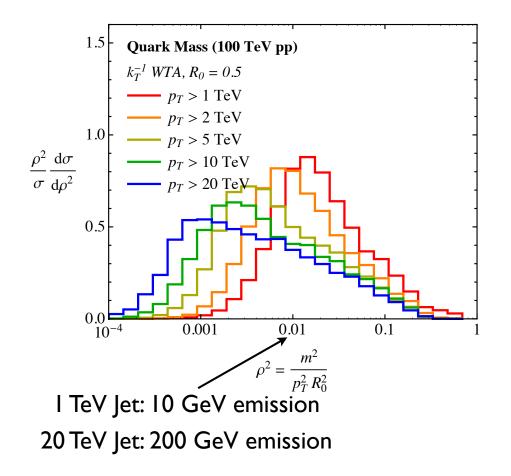
Understanding is just as interesting and important as Discovery

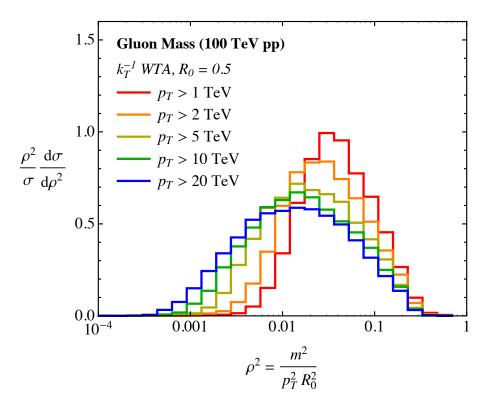
Back-Up Slides

Jet Grooming



New Standard Candles





Strong jet energy dependence: $\langle \rho^2 \rangle \sim \alpha_s(p_T R_0)$

Strong jet flavor dependence: $C_A \langle \rho_q^2 \rangle \sim C_F \langle \rho_g^2 \rangle$

