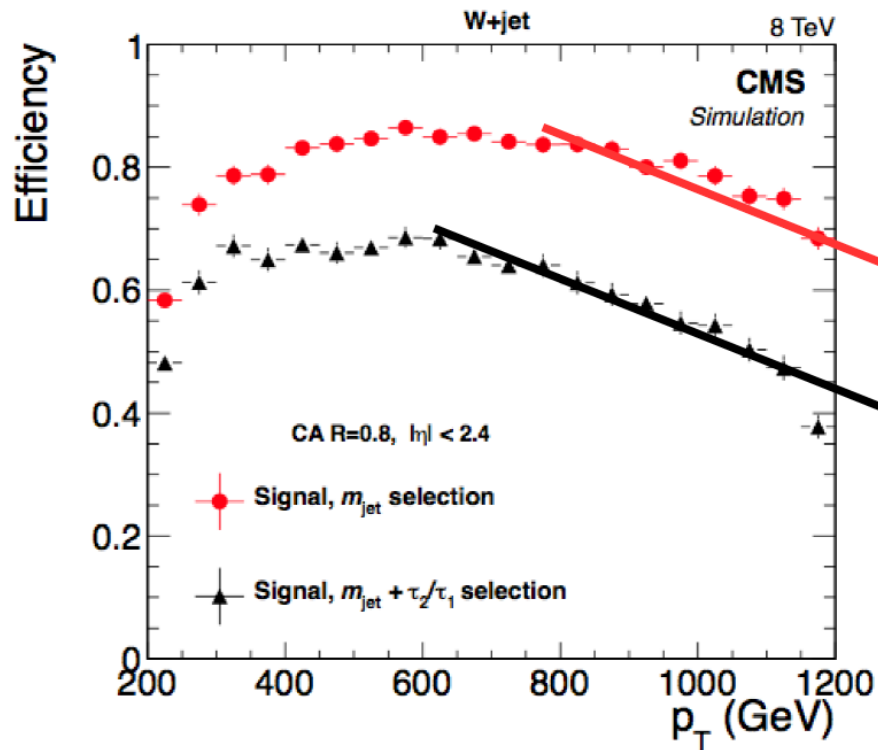


# More boost

- Lets recount a story from last year

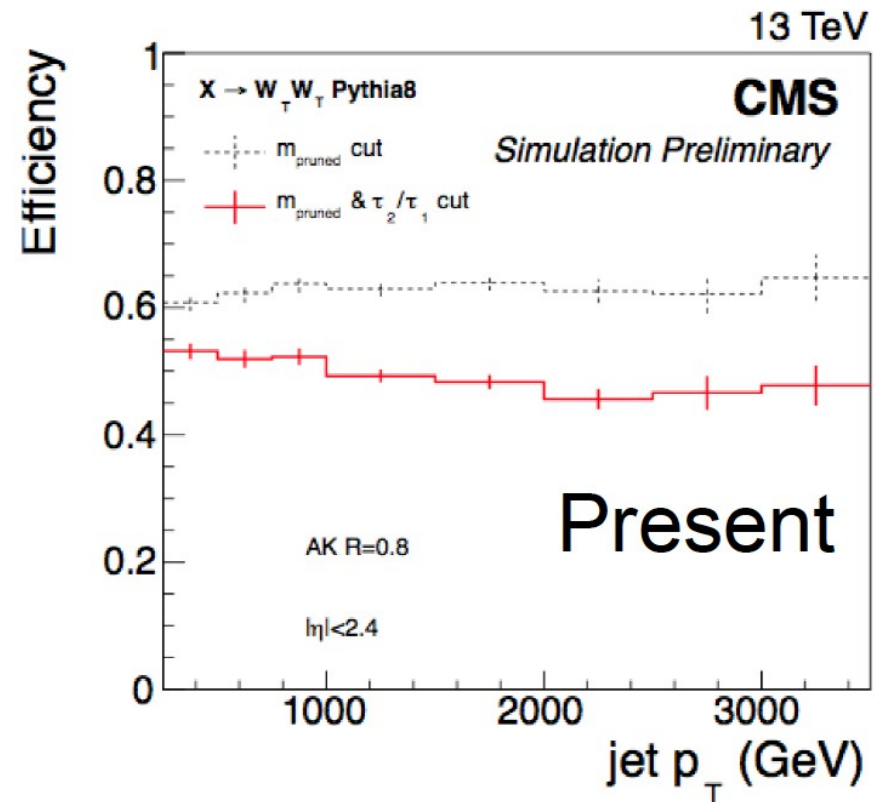
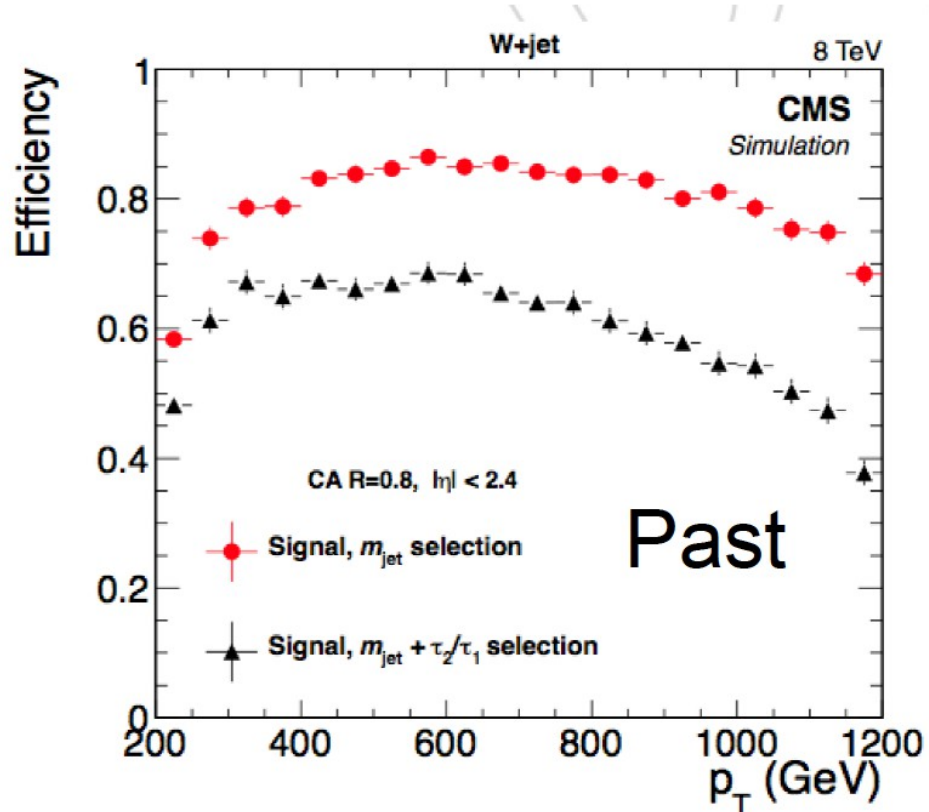


In CMS at 8 TeV  
 Boosted V Tagging Efficiency  
 starts to drop down

Effect is substantial at high  $p_T$

Was a major concern from Run II jet reconstruction

# After fix



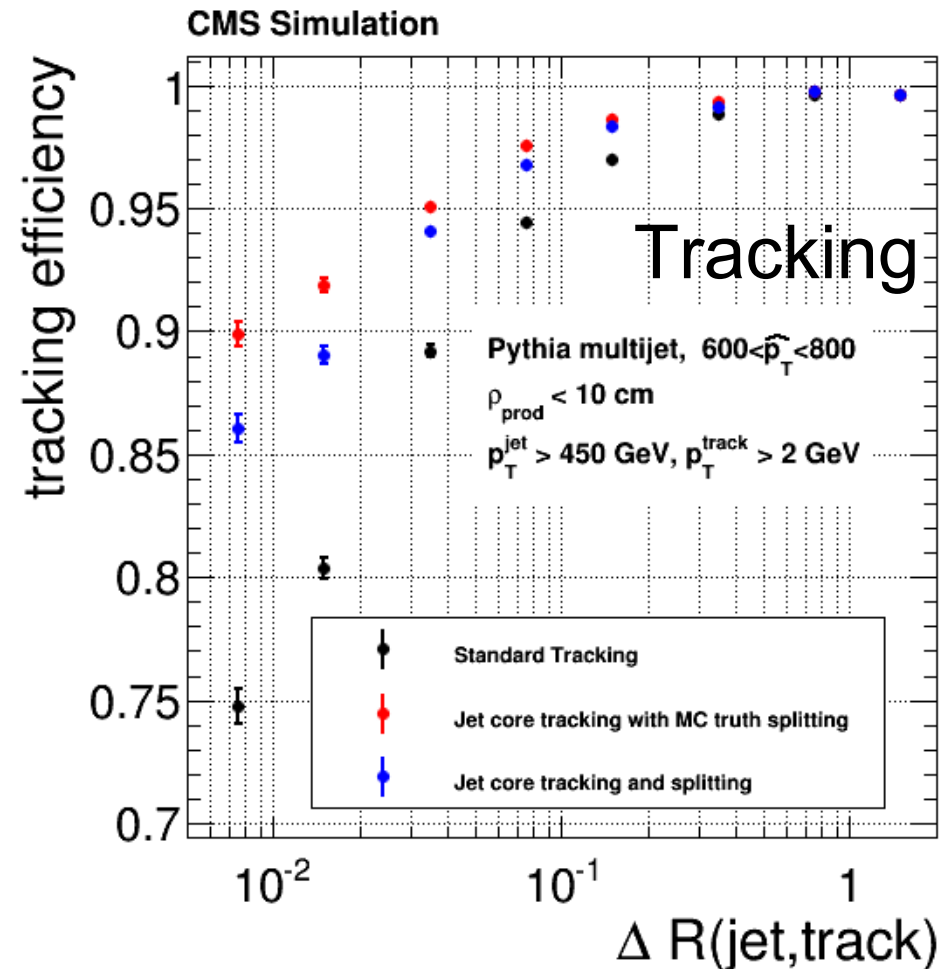
Reconstruction robust up to 4 TeV

Going beyond will be a challenge

Main fix came from maximizing the granularity

Tracking : 60%  
 Ecal : 30%  
 Hcal : 10%

# Size Metrics



Current LHC :

Ecal  $0.02 \times 0.02$  in  $\eta \phi$   $2 \times 2 \text{ cm}$  (Moliere)  
 Hcal  $0.08 \times 0.08$  in  $\eta \phi$   $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}$  ( $\lambda_1$ )

Future LHC :

Ecal  $0.01 \times 0.01$  in  $\eta \phi$   $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}$   
 Hcal  $0.01 \times 0.01$  in  $\eta \phi$   $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}$

Sub Moliere/Nuclear interaction

Resolved by resolving the shower

fundamental limit in LHC is 0.01

Future detector :

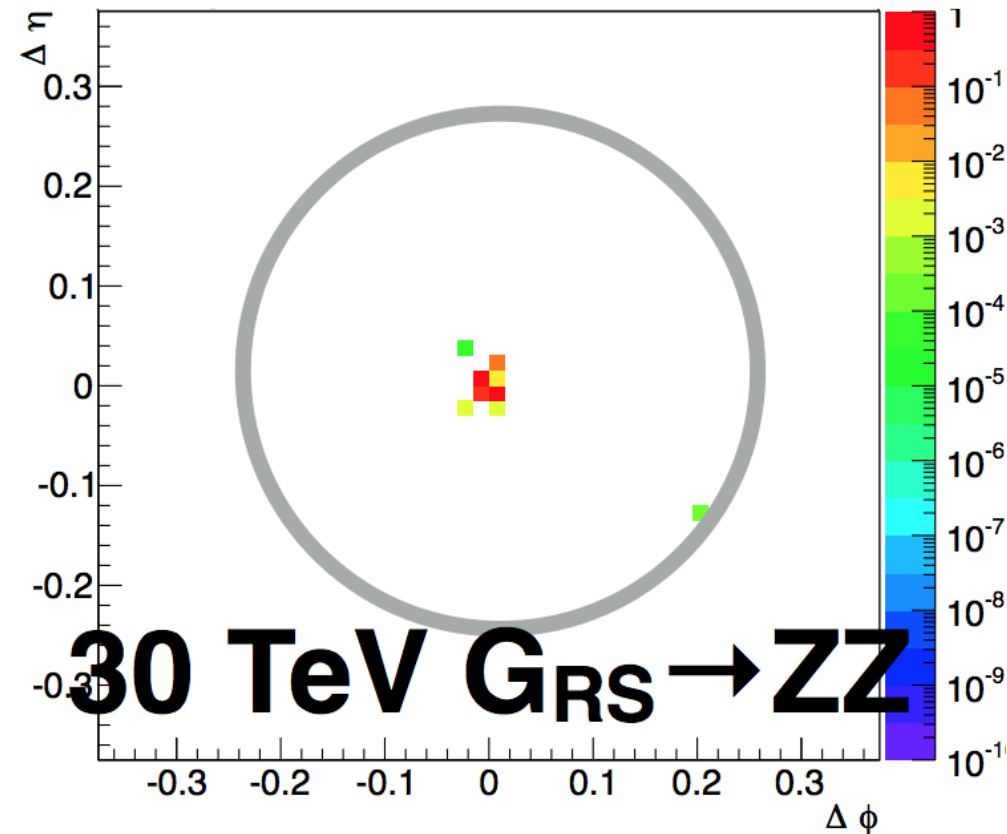
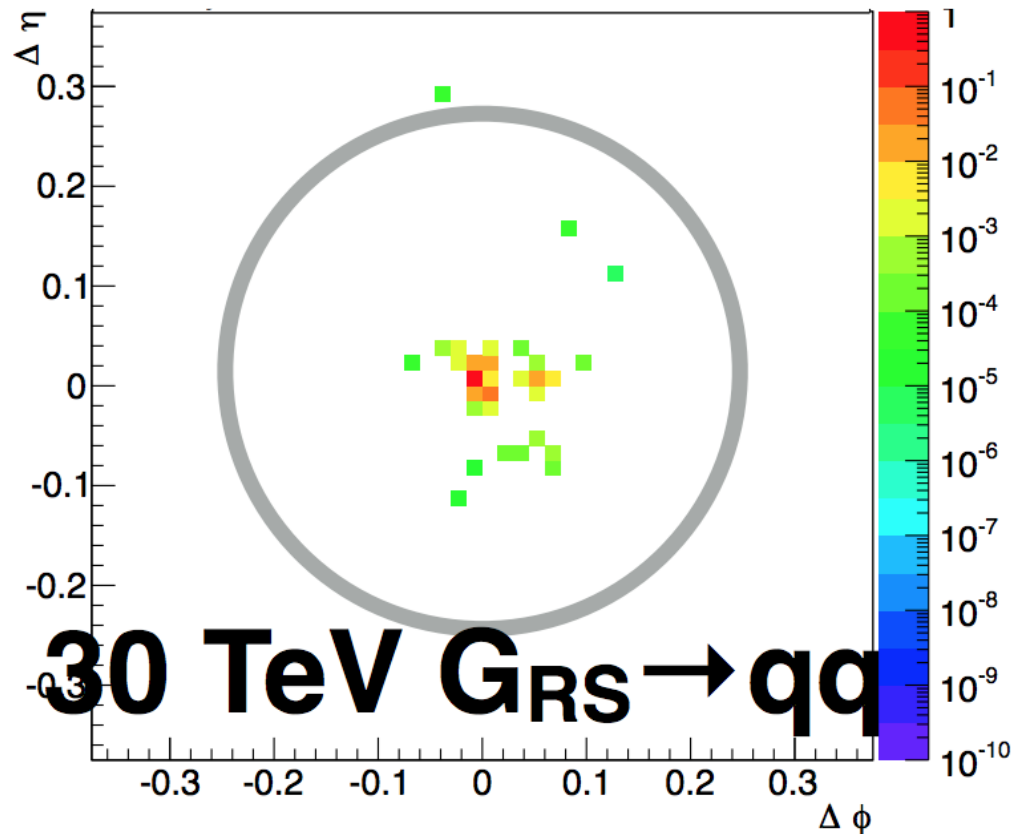
Tracking  $\Rightarrow$  scales  $< 1/R$  (depends on rate of hit sharing)

Ecal/Hcal  $\Rightarrow$  scales with  $1/R$

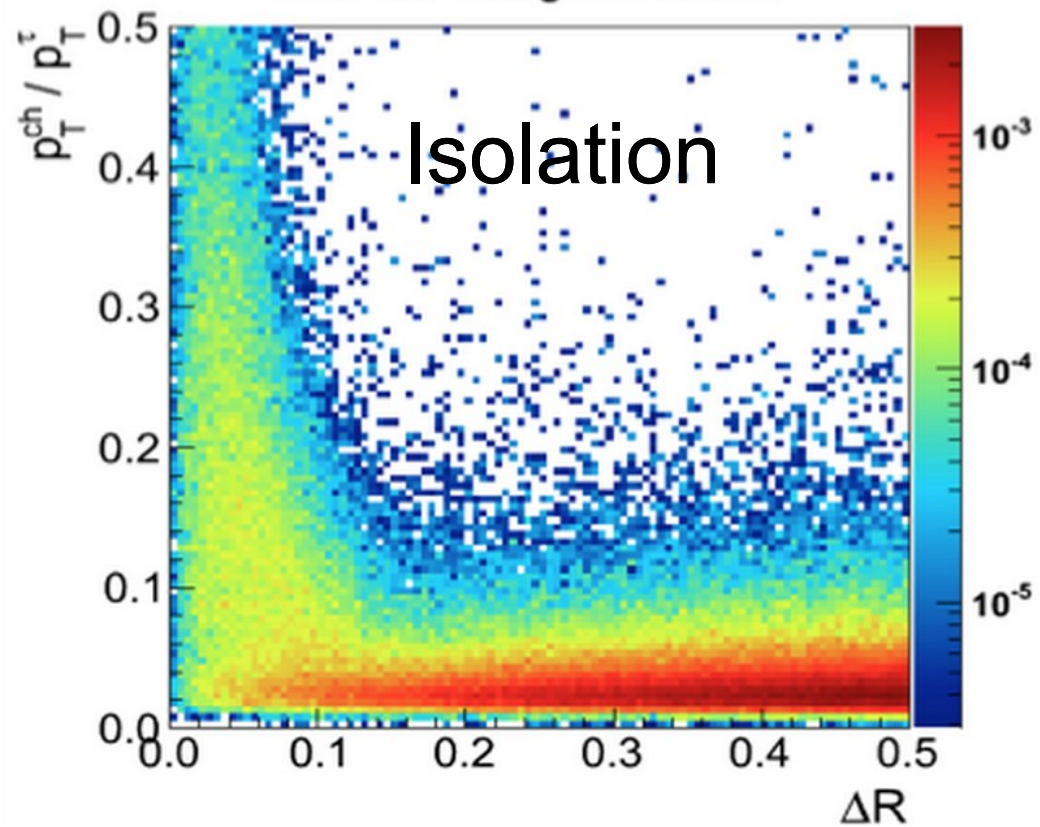
# What is the physics motivation?

Boosted objects become points at very high boost

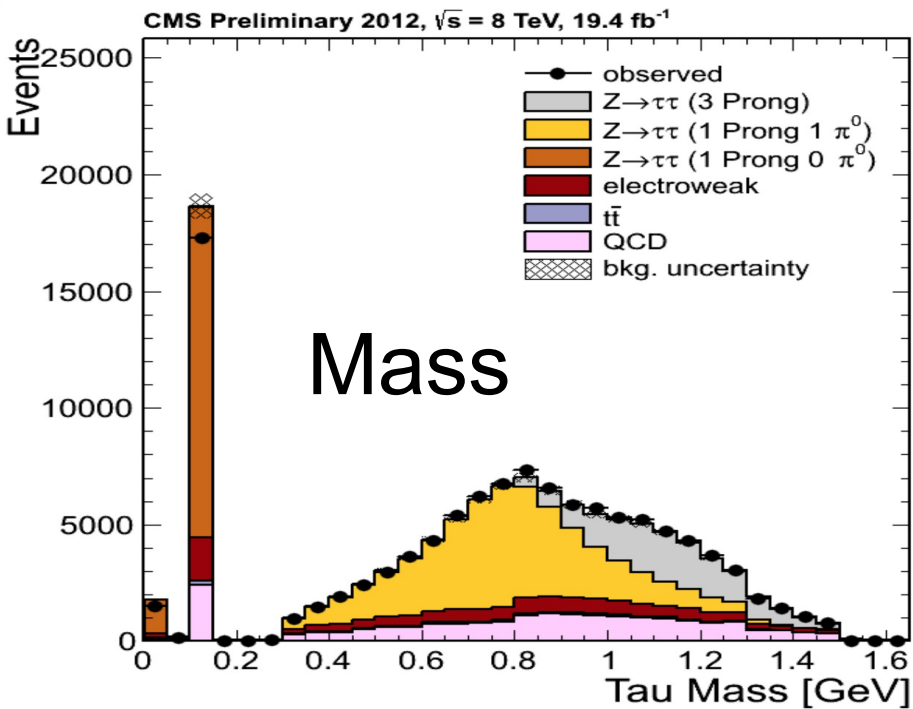
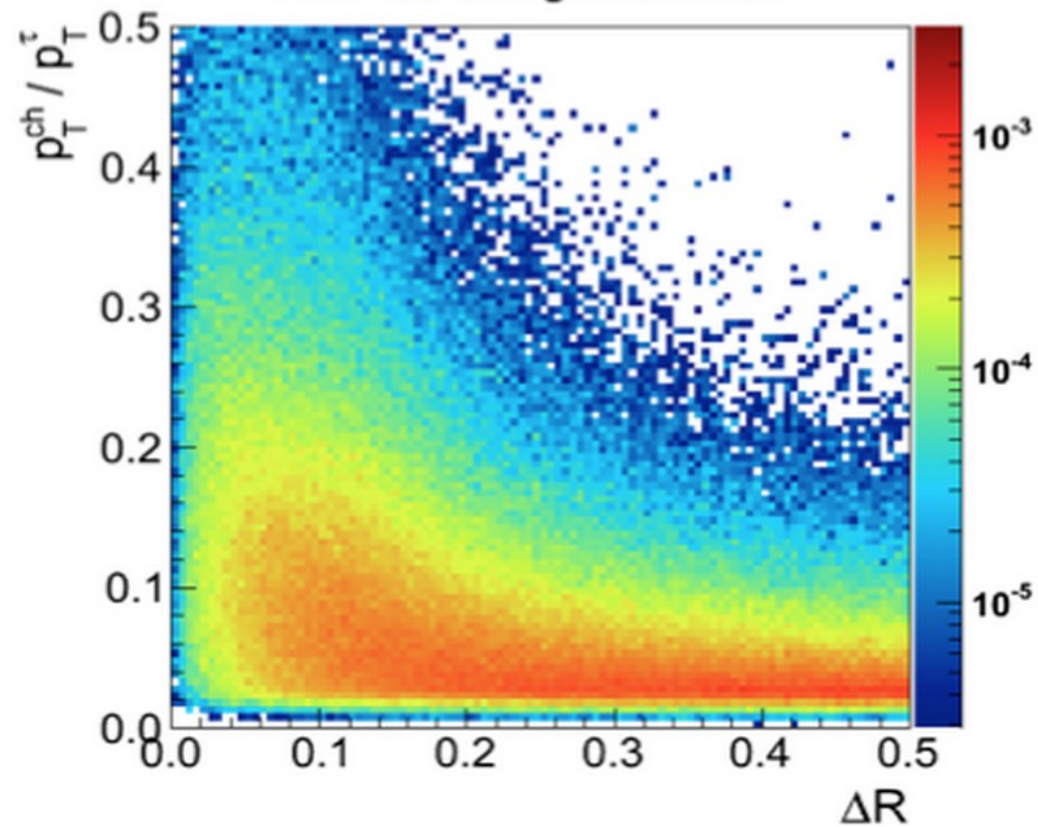
High boost means a very small size



Real Tau Charged Isolation



Fake Tau Charged Isolation

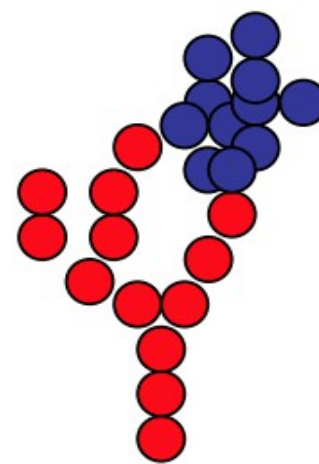
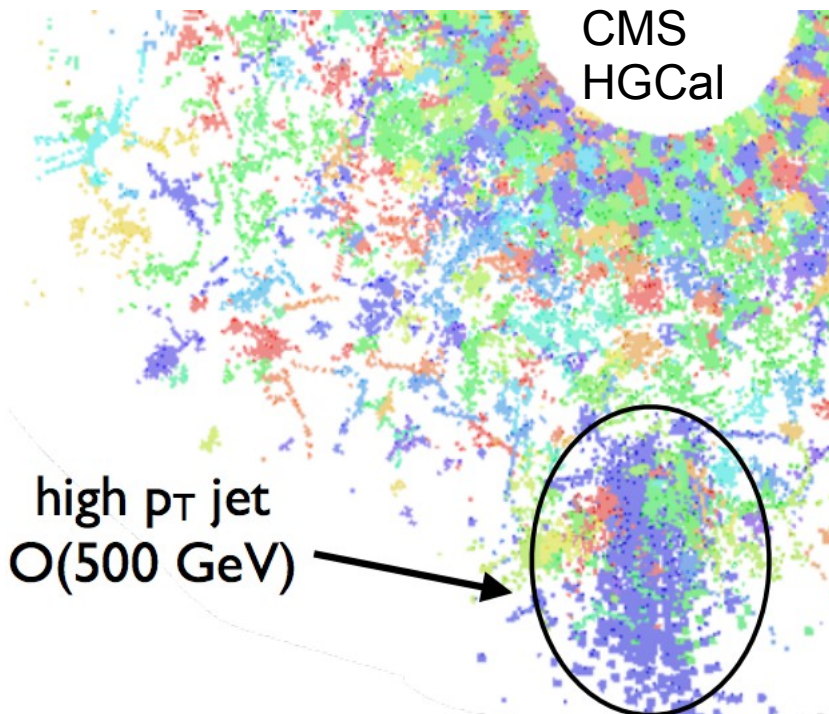


Boost of tau @ 8 TeV is similar  
As the boost of a W at 100 TeV

Tau id poses an alternative  
approach

# Questions

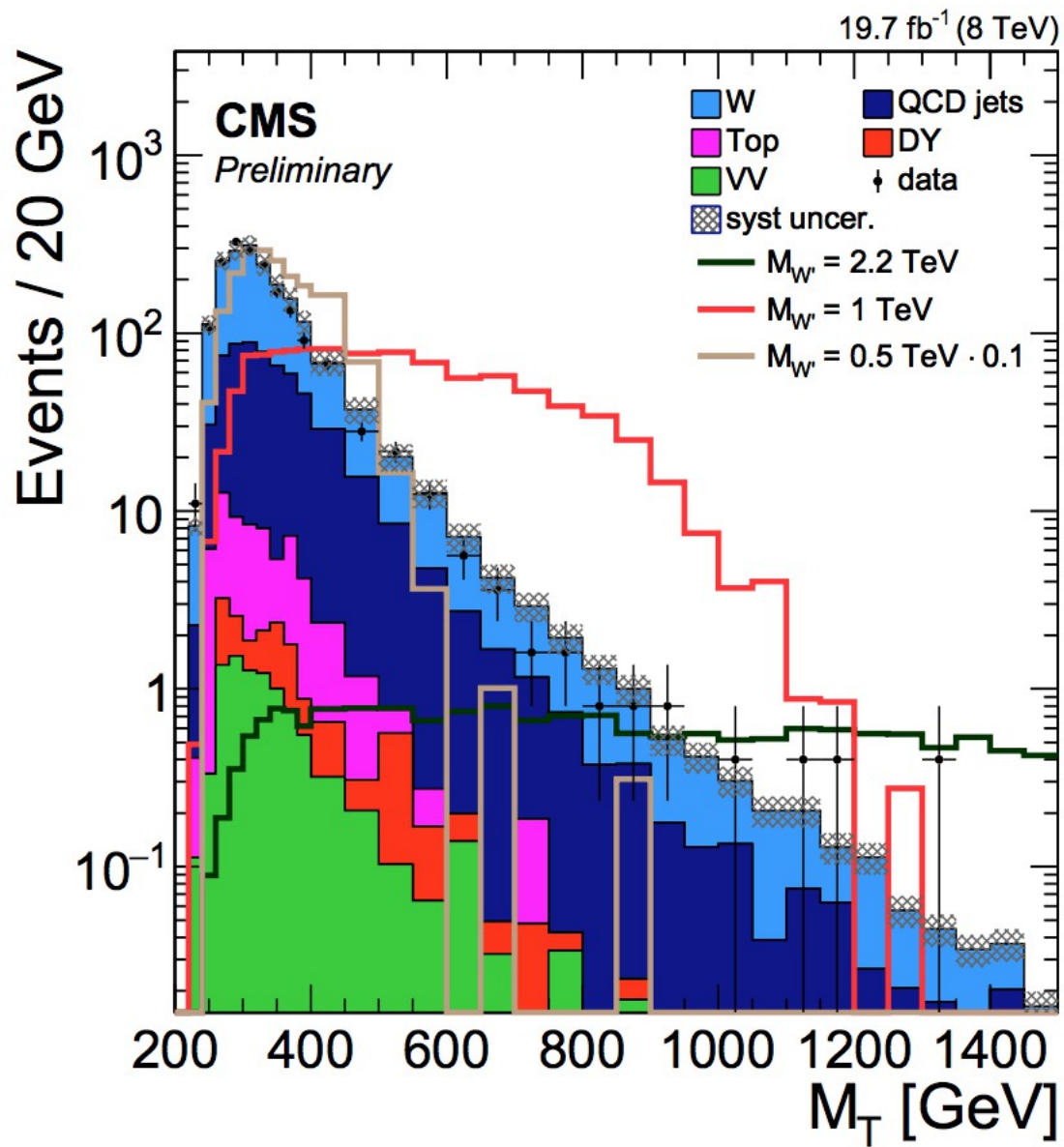
- Is there a benchmark we can study? ( $\tau$ )
- What needs to be proved for high granularity calo?
- Are there other ways to tag the high  $p_T$ ?
- What are the right fake rates?/efficiencies?
  - If QCD is lower we can go loose



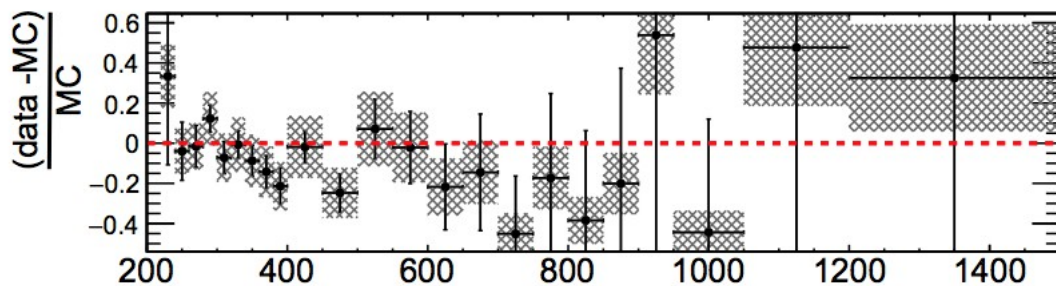
**18 GeV**

**12 GeV**

# Backup

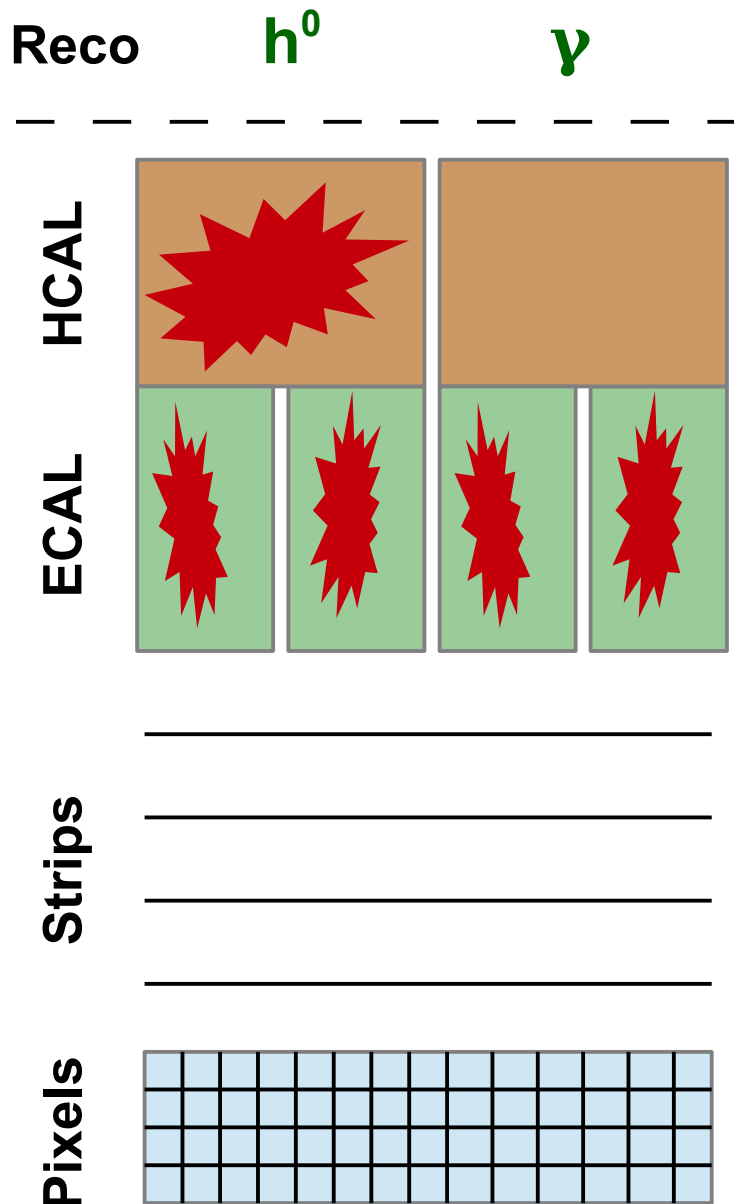


# Highest $p_T$ taus





# How we fixed it



- Three ways to assign PF candidates to account for calorimeter excess:

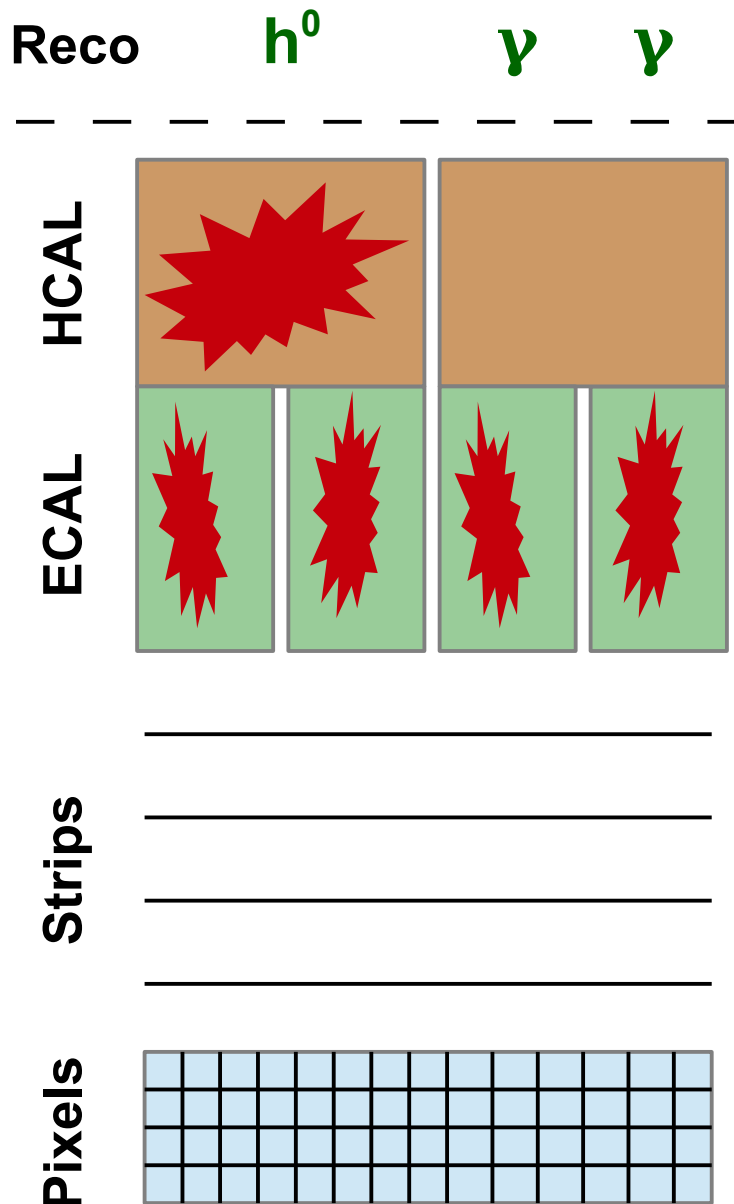
## 1) Merged Neutrals

- ECAL only  $\geq 1$  photon
- ECAL+HCAL  $\geq 1$  neutral hadron

## 2) Split Photons

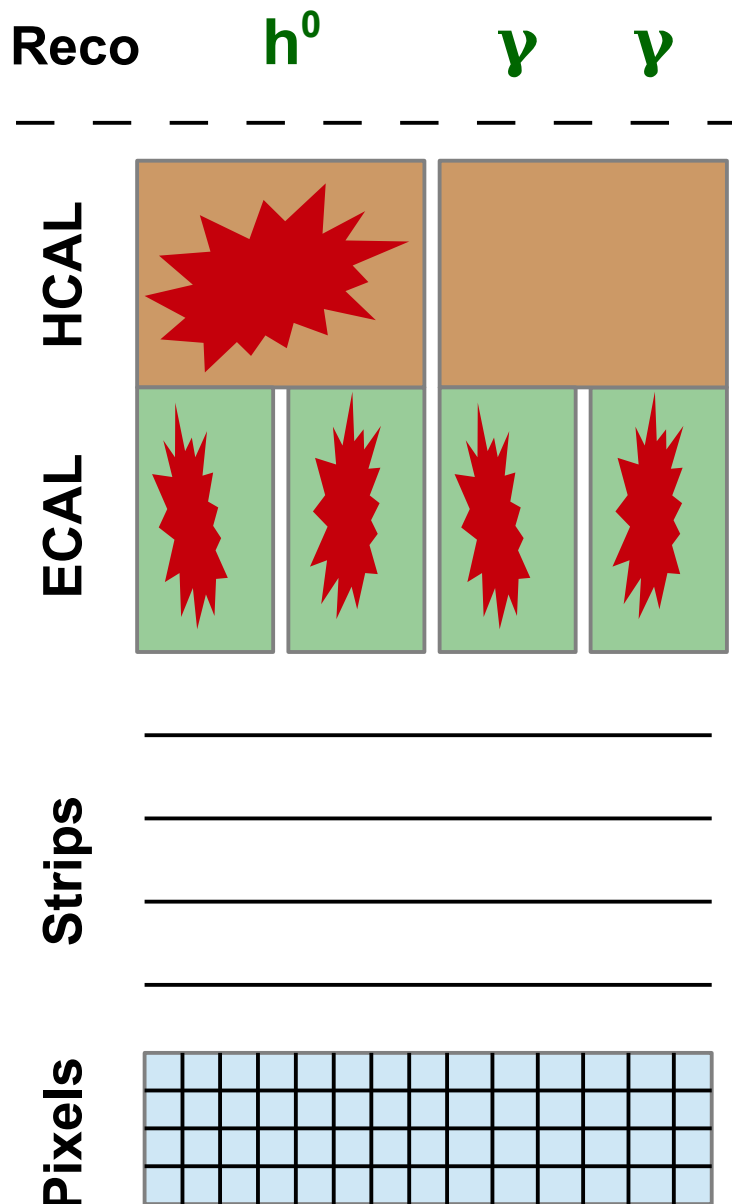
## 3) Split Neutrals

# How we fixed it



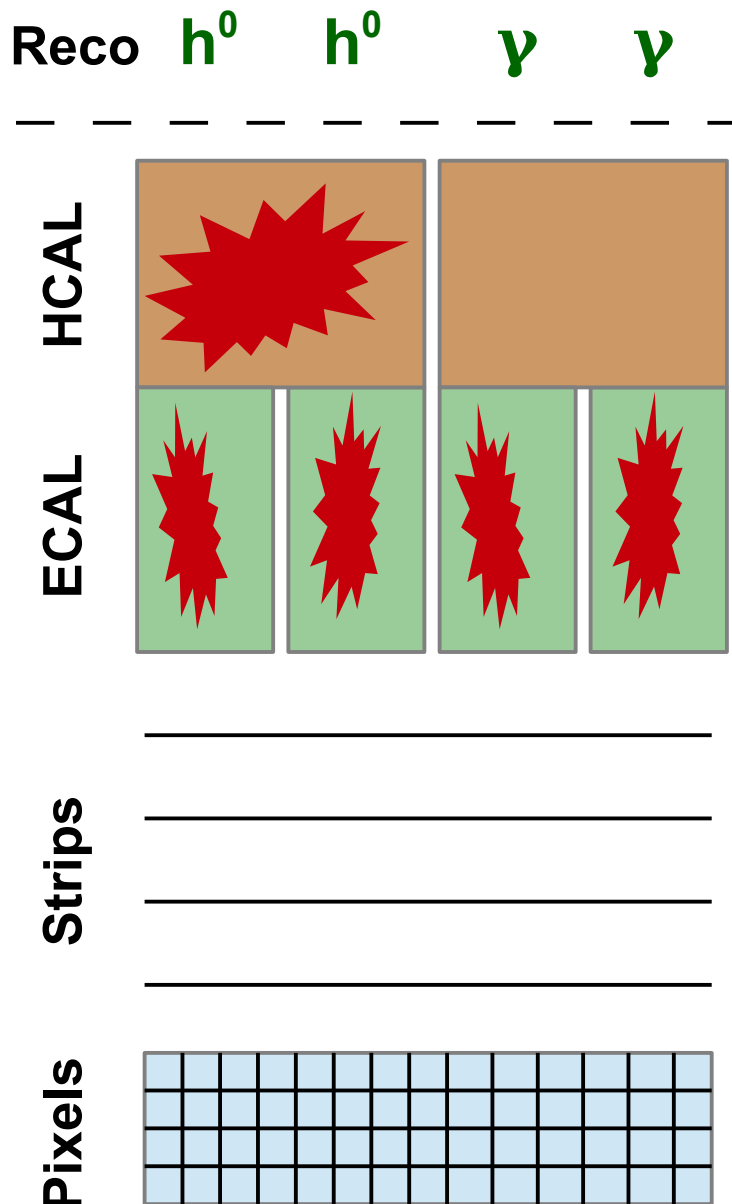
- Three ways to assign PF candidates to account for calorimeter excess:
  - 1) Merged Neutrals
  - 2) **Split Photons**
    - **Assign number of  $\gamma$  based on number of ECAL clusters**
  - 3) Split Neutrals

# How we fixed it



- Three ways to assign PF candidates to account for calorimeter excess:
  - 1) Merged Neutrals
  - 2) **Split Photons**
    - **Assign number of  $\gamma$  based on number of ECAL clusters**
  - 3) Split Neutrals

# How we fixed it



- Three ways to assign PF candidates to account for calorimeter excess:

1) Merged Neutrals

2) Split Photons

3) **Split Neutrals**

- **Assign number of  $h^0$ ,  $\gamma$  based on number of ECAL clusters**

Note :

we only split neutrals with  
 $p_T > 50$  GeV

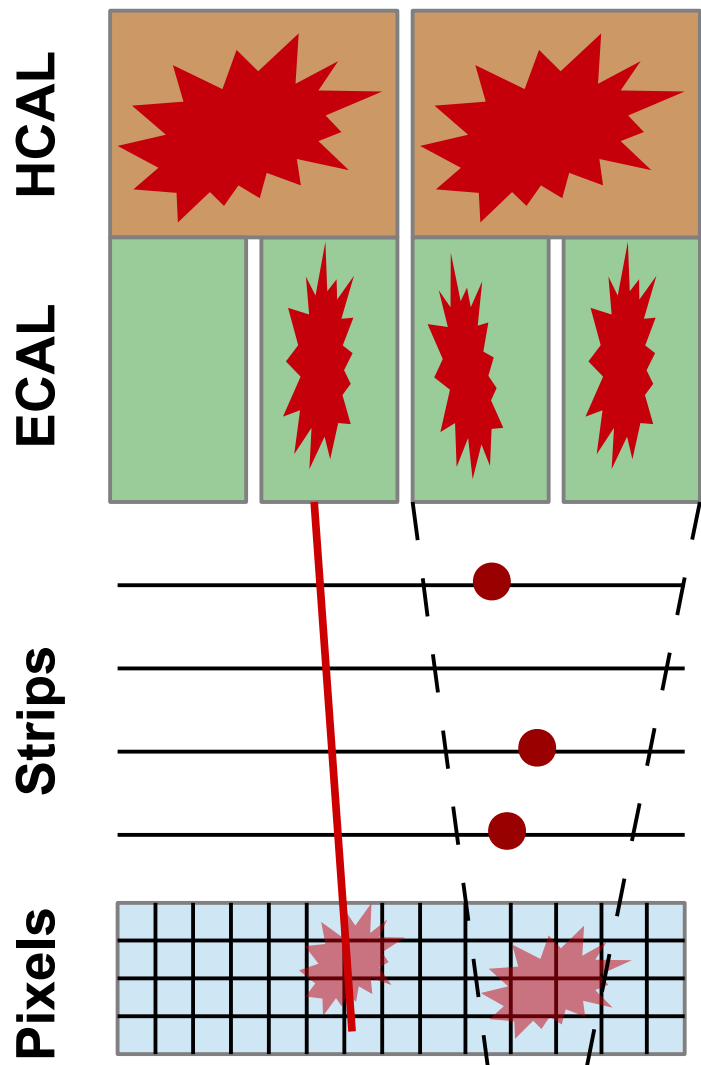
Low  $p_T$  :

made resolution worse



NORTHWESTERN  
UNIVERSITY

Reco  $h^+$   $h^0$   $h^0$

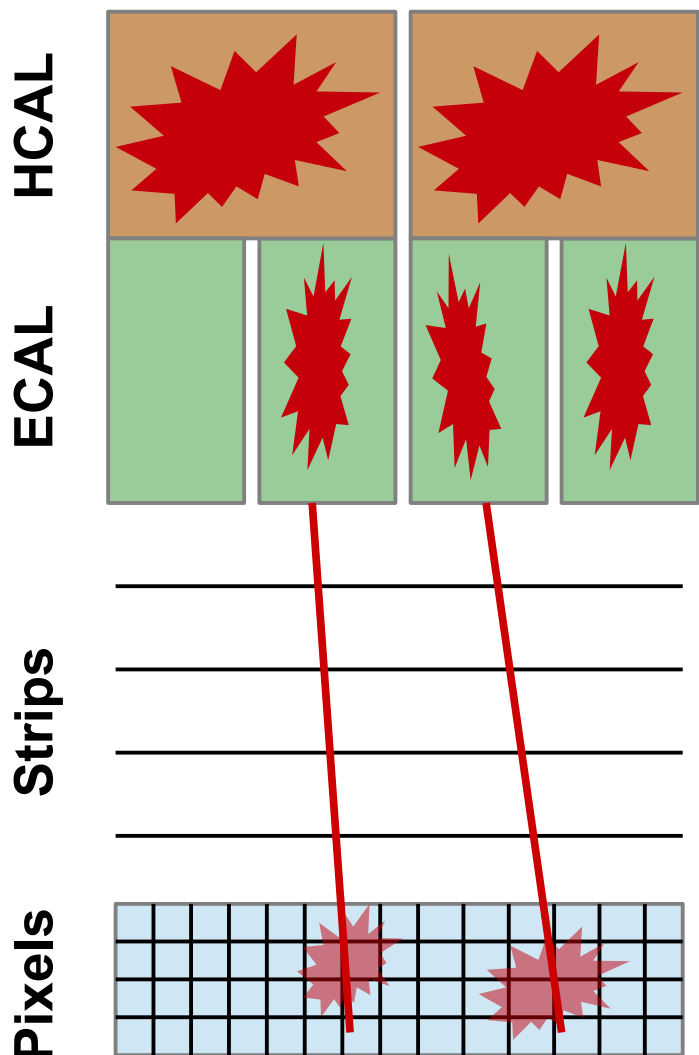


- Improve tracking after Split Neutrals procedure:
  - Jet core tracking
    - After default iterative tracking, look for hits consistent with jet axis



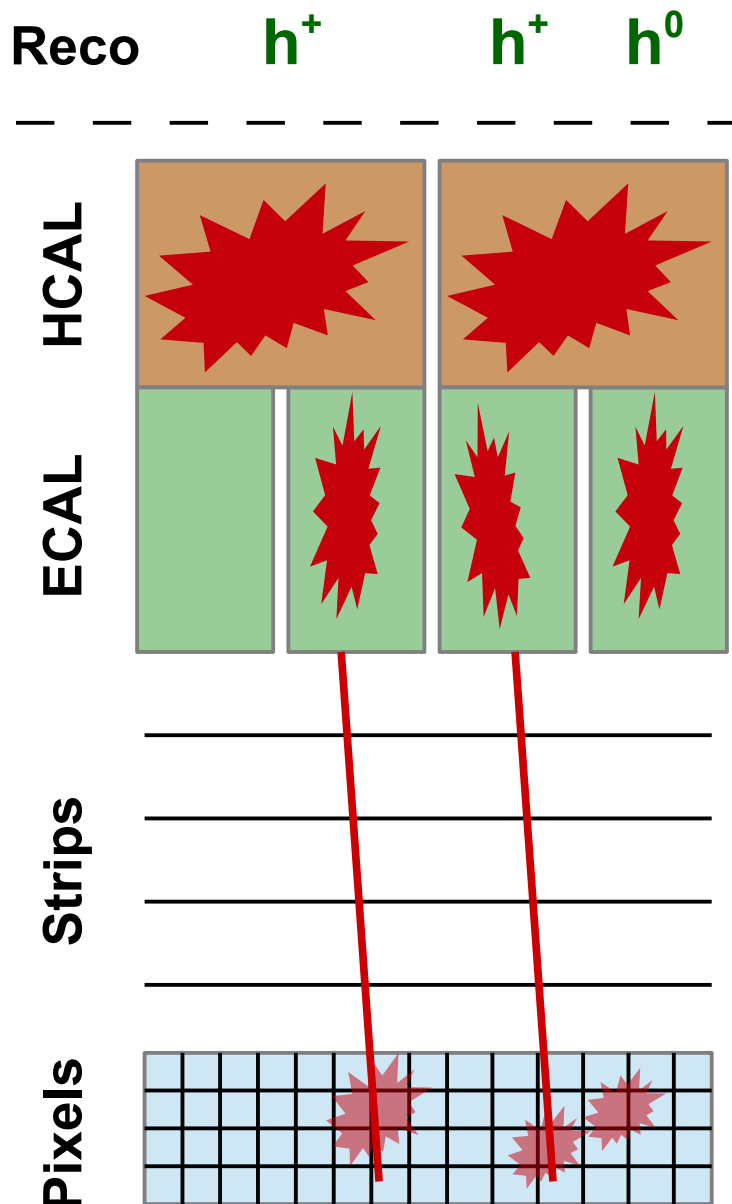
# Tracking Fixes

Reco  $h^+$   $h^+$   $h^0$



- Improve tracking after Split Neutrals procedure:
  - Jet core tracking
    - After default iterative tracking, look for hits consistent with jet axis

# Tracking Fixes



- Improve tracking after Split Neutrals procedure:
  - Jet core tracking
    - After default iterative tracking, look for hits consistent with jet axis
  - Pixel cluster splitting
    - Split merged pixel clusters consistent with jet core
    - Improves  $p_T$  measurement