



Jet sub-structures studies at FCC-hh

C. Neubüser on behalf of the FCC-hh Detector group

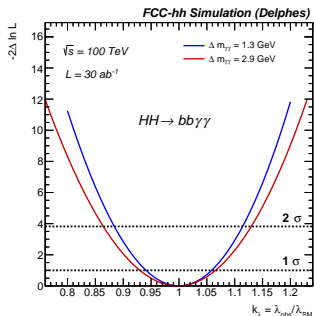
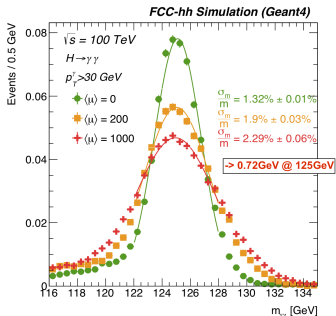
BOOST 2019, Boston

Interplay of fast and full-simulation



validation of physics reach reported in FCC CDR

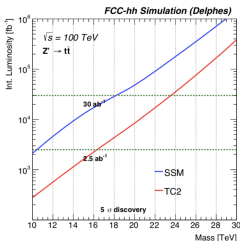
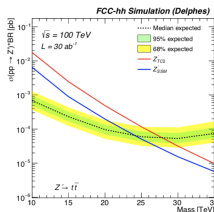
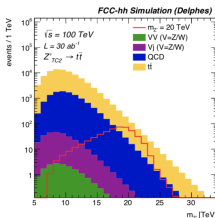
example: di-photon invariant mass resolution, in Higgs self-coupling constant (with 1,000 pile-up)



Here: tests with boosted objects



$Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ (full hadronic)



pre-selection:

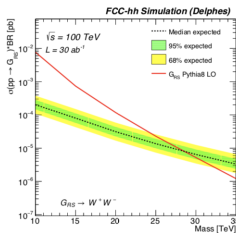
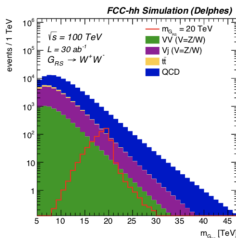
- ▶ $p_T > 3 \text{ TeV}$, $|\eta| < 3$
- ▶ $m_{SD} > 100 \text{ GeV}$
- ▶ $\tau_{21}, \tau_{32} > 0$
- ▶ 2 b-tagged jets
- ▶ di-top mass corrected for MET

final selection based on top tagger:

exploring jet-shapes to suppress QCD background, using multi variate analysis techniques (BDTs)

- ▶ exclusions between 25-28 TeV
- ▶ discoveries between 18-24 TeV.

$Q^* \rightarrow W^+ W^-$ full hadronic)

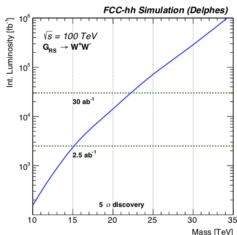


pre-selection:

- ▶ $p_T > 3 \text{ TeV}, |\eta| < 3$
- ▶ $m_{SD} > 40 \text{ GeV}$

final selection based on W tagger:
 essential to find the few events in orders of magnitudes higher backgrounds

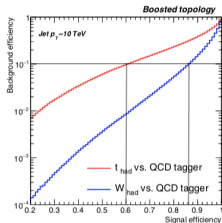
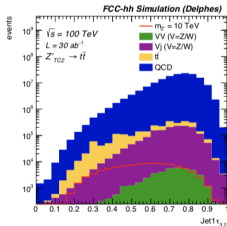
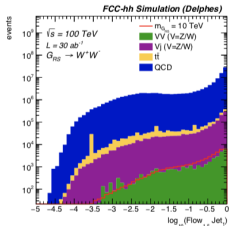
- ▶ exclusion up to 28 TeV
- ▶ discovery of 22 TeV.



Fast-simulation top/W tagger



BDTs in TMVA toolkit



→ based on..

- ▶ detector parametrisation.
- ▶ track based jets including pfa corrections → **validation in full-sim**

distinguish between QCD and top/W jets:

- ▶ most-central energy fraction $Flow_{1,5}$
- ▶ $\tau_{3,2} = \tau_3/\tau_2$ sub-jettiness
arXiv:1011.2268
→ used for t/QCD

→ W boson id:

90% background rejection, and
85% efficiency

→ top-jet id:

90% background rejection, and
60% efficiency

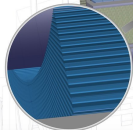
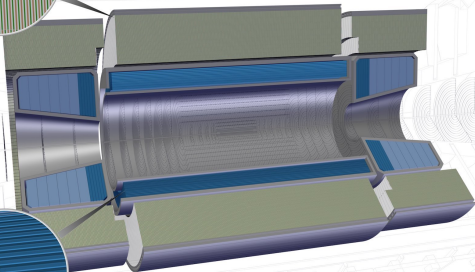
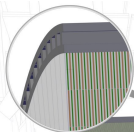
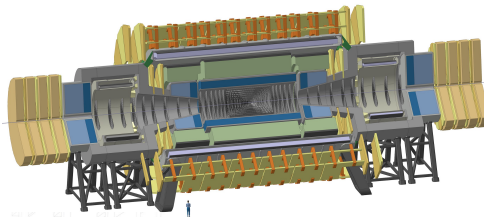
Full simulation



FCC-hh reference detector

100 TeV proton-proton collisions
up to on average 1,000 pileup events

- ▶ full simulations in FCCSW
- ▶ here emphasis on calorimetry in 4 T magnetic field



HCAL (Ext.) Barrel

Sci-Pb-Steel, 10/8 layers

$$r_{min} = 2.85 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi = 0.025 \times 0.025$$

$$\sigma_E/E \sim 50\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 3\%$$

ECAL Barrel

LAr-Pb (1:3), 6-8 layers

$$r_{min} = 1.75 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi = 0.01 \times 0.009$$

$$\sigma_E/E \sim 10\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 0.7\%$$

Monte Carlo simulations:

QCD di-jets / $W \rightarrow qq$ / $t \rightarrow WWb$ in $|\eta| \leq 0.5$

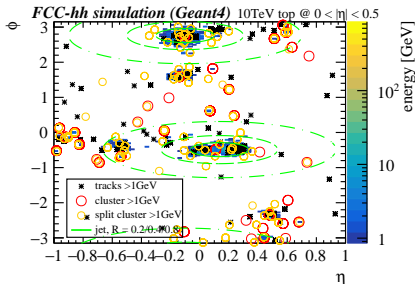
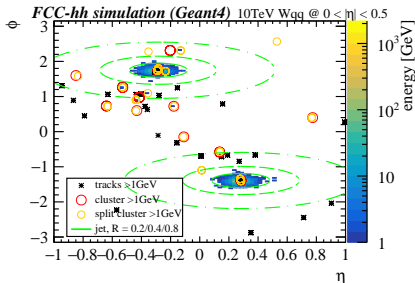
- ▶ Generator: Pythia8
- ▶ Particle propagation: Geant4 10.4.0

Reconstruction algorithms:

- ▶ calorimeter **cells**
- ▶ calorimeter **cluster** (sliding window, topological clustering) includes electronics/pile-up noise
- ▶ **tracks**, smeared charged generated particles according to tracker resolution

→ input for FastJet package 3.3.0 for jet clustering:

- ▶ matching gen/reco jets within $\Delta R = 0.3$
- ▶ select 2 highest p_T reco-jets / event
- ▶ requires jet $2.5 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 20 \text{ TeV}$



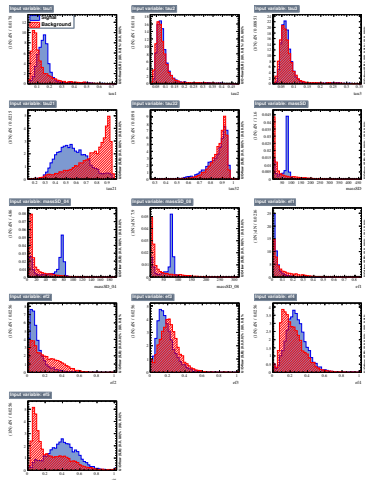
W tagger in full-simulation

– calorimeter cells

13 BDT input variables



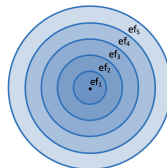
500 GeV $W_{qq_vs_QCD}$, $R=1.0$



- ▶ large jet cone necessary to ensure full energy containment
- ▶ τ_{21} and m_{SD} most powerful observables ($\beta = 0$)
- ▶ energy flow observables, transverse momentum fraction within 5 angular slices of size $\Delta R = 0.01$

$$ef_n = \sum_{\frac{n-1}{5} \alpha < \Delta R_i < \frac{n}{5} \alpha} \frac{p_{T,i}}{p_{T,sum}}$$

with $\alpha = 0.05$, $p_{T,i}$ of the i th cell with distance ΔR_i to jet axis.

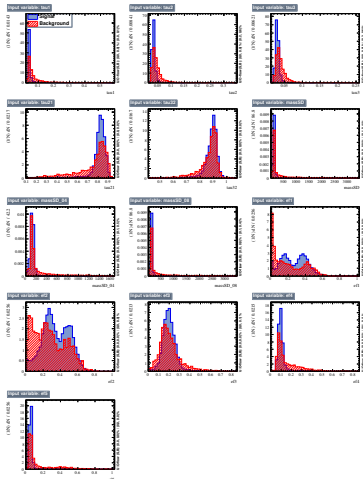


W tagger in full-simulation

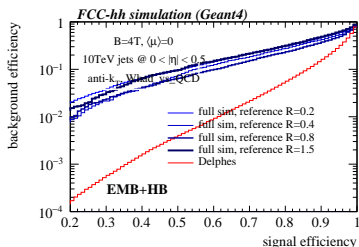
– calorimeter cells

13 BDT input variables

10 TeV $W_{qq_vs_QCD}$, $R=0.8$



- ▶ extreme collimation of 10 TeV jets
→ $\Delta R = 2m/p_T \approx 0.016$
calo cell sizes 0.01/0.025 of E/HCal
- ▶ weak separation power on the sub-jettiness variable



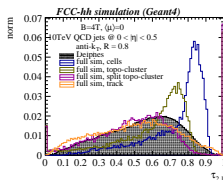
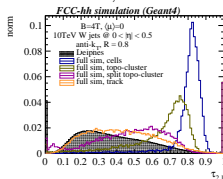
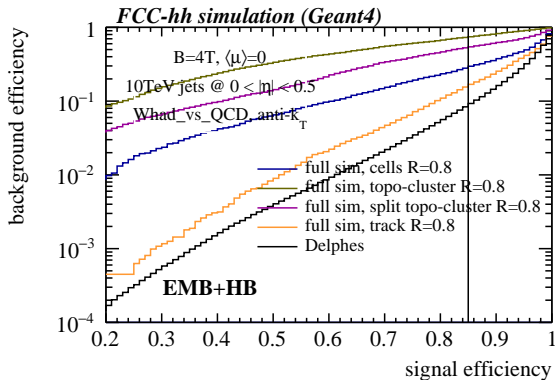
→ optimisation of jet cone size $R = 0.8$

- ▶ 90 % signal efficiency with 20 % QCD mis-id

Performance of W tagger



example: $\tau_{2,1}$



remaining contam.
at working point

Delphes	$\approx 10\%$
track	$\approx 18\%$
cells	$\approx 30\%$
split-cluster	$\approx 60\%$
cluster	$\approx 80\%$

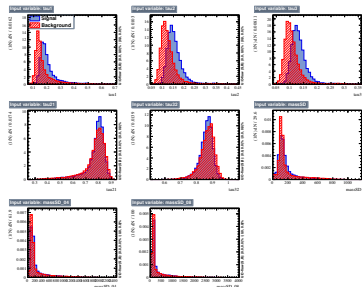
- ▶ W tagger degrades with clustering/noise
→ need optimisation of cluster splitting
- ▶ remaining differences: definition of energy flow variable, and stats

Top tagger in full-simulation – calorimeter cells

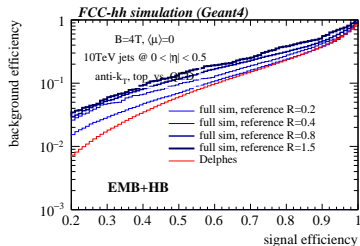
8 BDT input variables



10 TeV thad_vs_QCD, R=0.2



- ▶ extreme collimation of 10 TeV jets
→ $\Delta R = 2m/p_T \approx 0.03$
calo cell sizes 0.01/0.025 of E/HCal
- ▶ τ_2, τ_3 and the energy flow variables
give discrimination power



→ $R = 0.2$ best result

- ▶ 90 % signal efficiency with 20 %
QCD mis-id

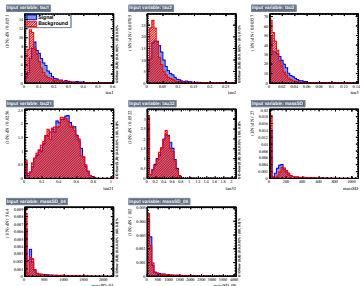
Top tagger in full-simulation

– calorimeter clusters



8 BDT input variables

10 TeV thad_vs_QCD, R=0.2



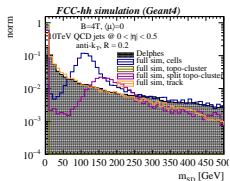
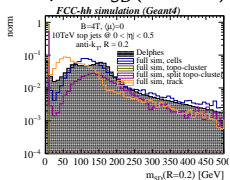
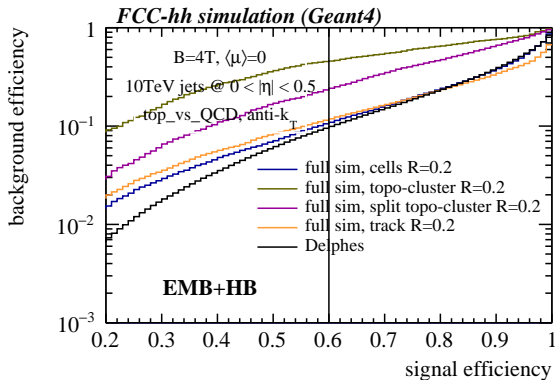
- ▶ clustering of calorimeter cells effectively reduces granularity
- ▶ clusters are split, looking for local maxima, **but** if maxima too close to each other → no splitting
- ▶ low discrimination power

→ splitting needs p_T dependent optimisation

Performance of top tagger



example: $m_{SD}(R = 0.2)$



remaining contam.
at working point

Delphes	$\approx 8\%$
track	$\approx 10\%$
cells	$\approx 9\%$
split-cluster	$\approx 20\%$
cluster	$\approx 40\%$

- ▶ W/Top tagger trained on tracks closest to fast-simulation (Delphes) tagger
- ▶ 10 k calo cells in R=0.2
- ▶ !ATTENTION! assumption of perfect track reconstruction

- ▶ jet sub-structures are crucial for boosted object id, and background rejections
- ▶ in FCC-hh environment, strong boost at FCC-hh especially challenging
- ▶ first full simulation studies of calorimeters, and simplified tracks show promising results

next steps:

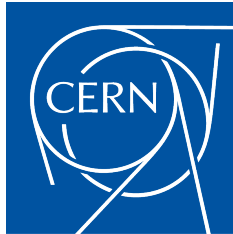
- ▶ evaluate possible reconstruction optimisation to improve performance on W tagger
- ▶ matching of tracks and clusters within a jet to profit from complementarities

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next steps:

- ▶ evaluate possible reconstruction optimisation to improve performance on W tagger
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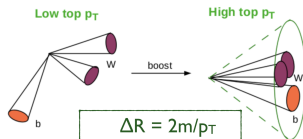
Thank you for your attention.



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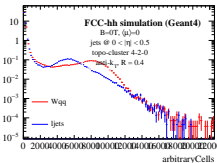
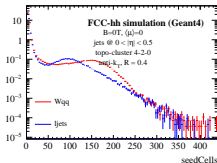
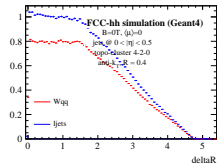
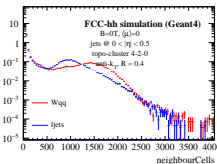
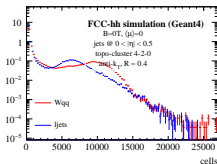
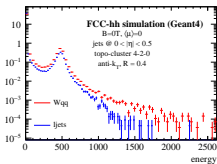
BACKUP

- ▶ physics case of FCC-hh: discovery machine for new heavy resonances!
- ▶ searches of heavy resonances at frontier colliders in hadronic decay channels (arXiv:1902.11217v2)
requirements:
 - ▶ id of boosted top quarks and W bosons essential!
 - ▶ collimated jets with angular sizes $< 0.01 - 0.02$
 - hard to distinguish e.g. 3-prong topology
 - set requirements on detectors granularity



Topo-clusters of 500 GeV jets

cut on cluster energy > 1 GeV, y-axis # of clusters/event, deltaR is the expansion of the cluster in R.



→ next step: implement cluster splitting, do distinguish jet components

Topo-cluster splitting

following ATLAS example [\[link\]](#)



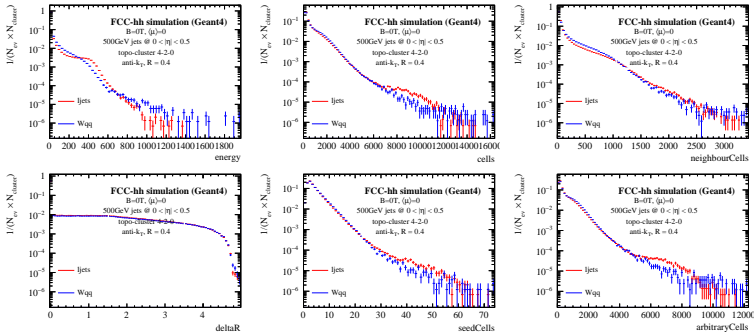
for each topo-cluster:

1. identify local maxima:
 - 1.1 get seed cells above threshold t
 - 1.2 check if 4 neighbouring cells exist with energy $>$ 2nd topo-clustering threshold
 - 1.3 if more then one maximum found...
2. start splitting:
 - 2.1 use local maxima as new cluster seeds, starting with the highest energy one.
 - 2.2 collecting neighbouring cells for all clusters in iteration
 - 2.3 if cell has been identified for two clusters, distance from the cog of the clusters it determined, and it's assigned to the closest one
3. sanitary checks
 - 3.1 energy/cells preserved
 - 3.2 \rightarrow write out new collection of clusters

Split topo-clusters of 500 GeV jets



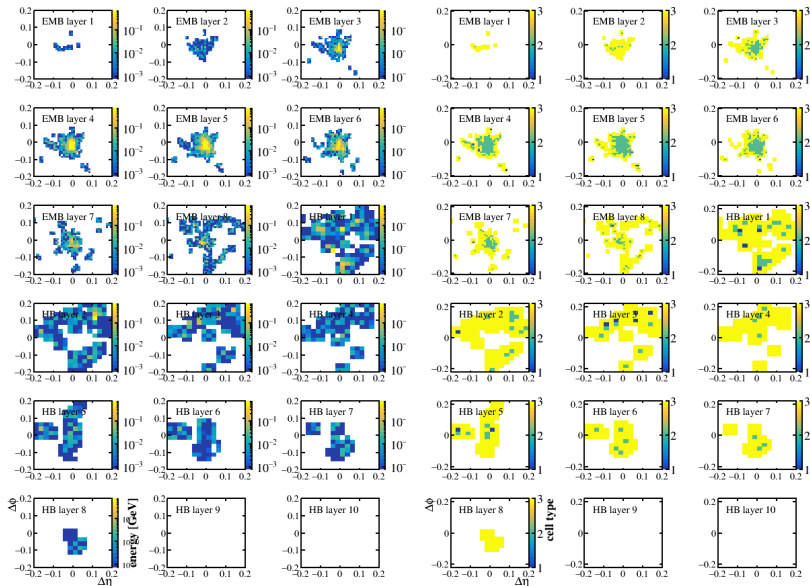
cut on cluster energy > 1 GeV, y-axis $\#$ of clusters/event, deltaR is the expansion of the cluster in R.



Topo-cluster splitting



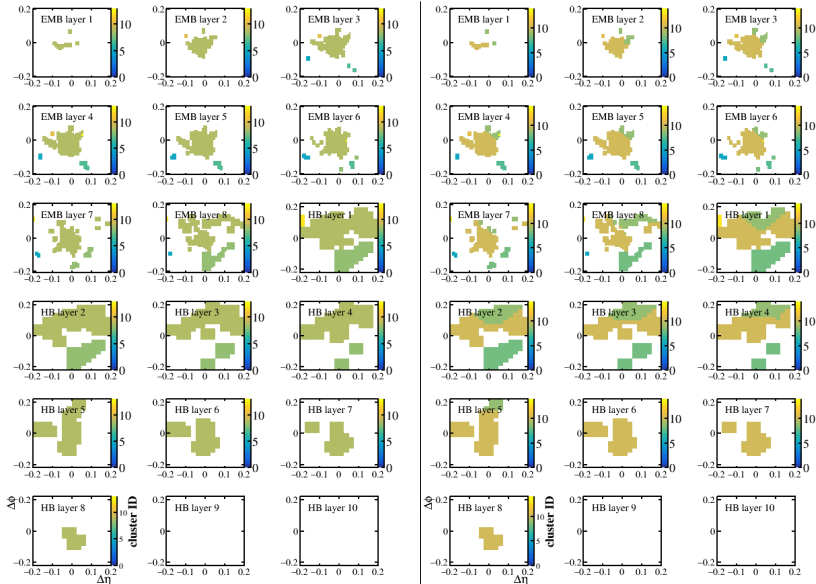
example 100 GeV π^-



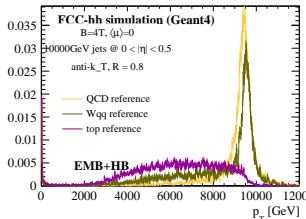
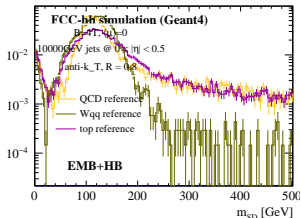
Before/after topo-cluster splitting



1 cluster split in 2:

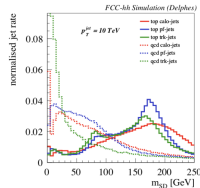
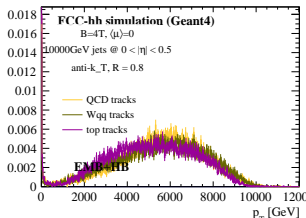
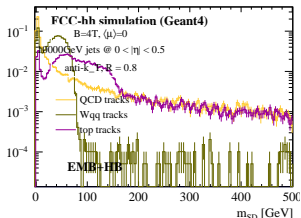


calorimeter cells



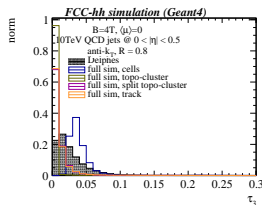
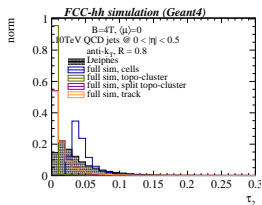
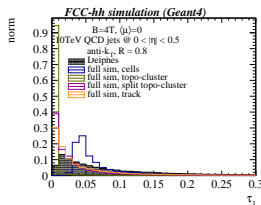
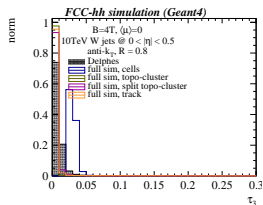
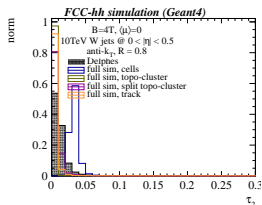
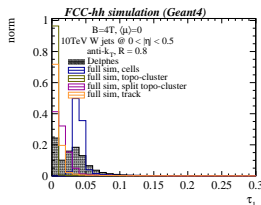
→ no efficient p_T , no m_{SD} reconstruction for $t\bar{t}$ jets

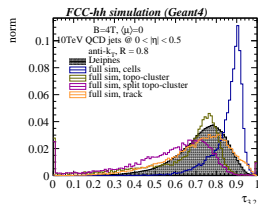
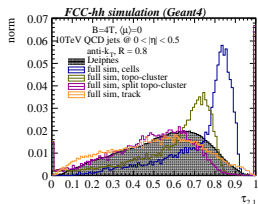
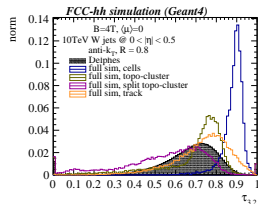
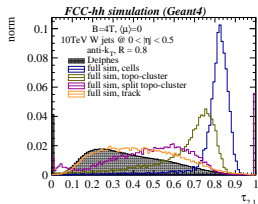
tracks (smeared charged particles)



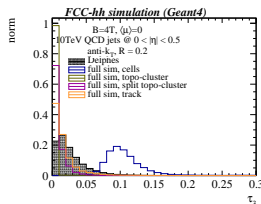
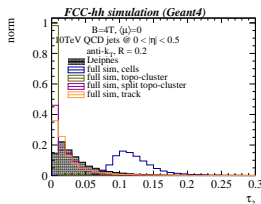
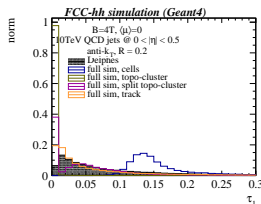
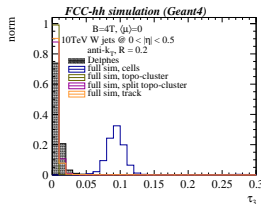
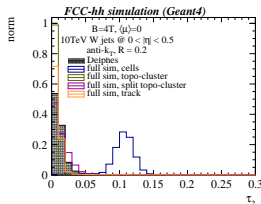
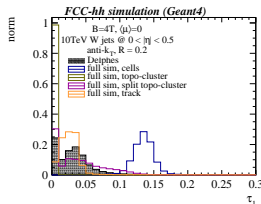
→ m_{SD} well reconstructed, strong expected error on the momentum.

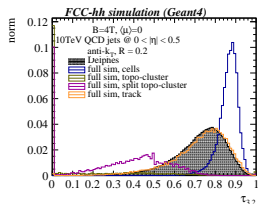
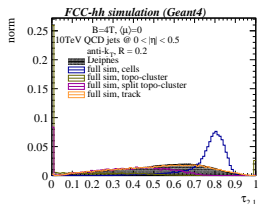
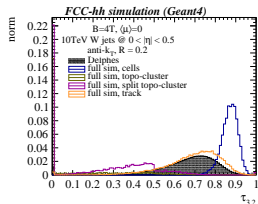
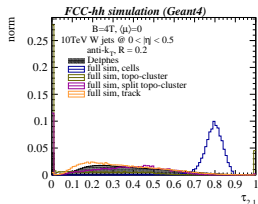
W tagger variables
W/QCD, $R = 0.8$

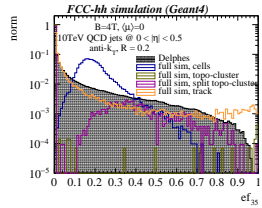
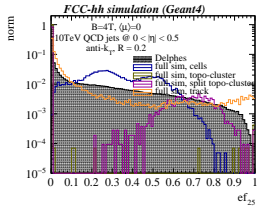
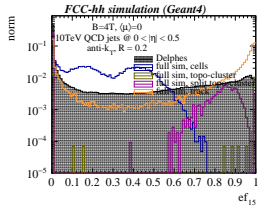
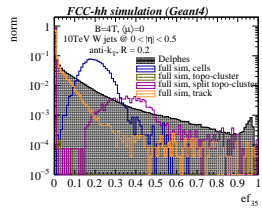
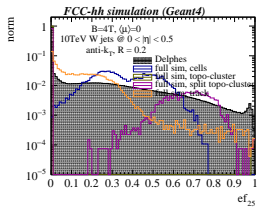
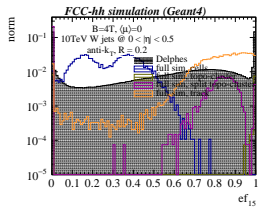


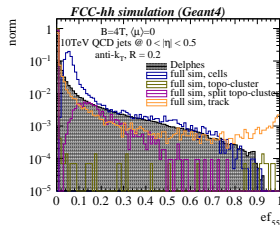
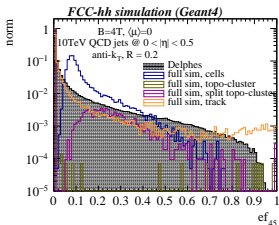
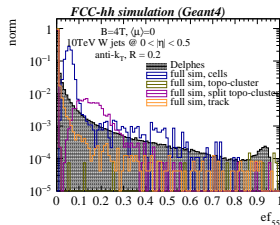
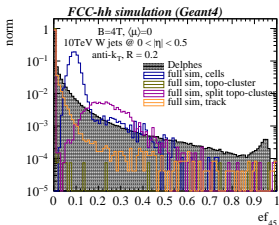


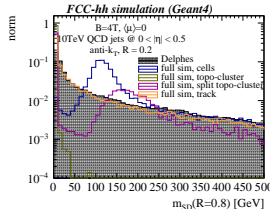
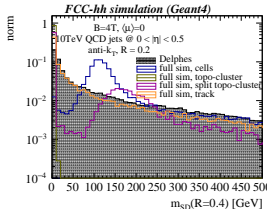
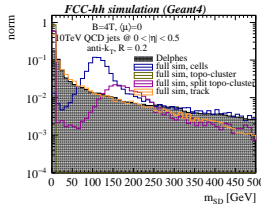
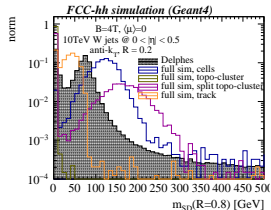
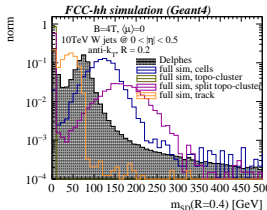
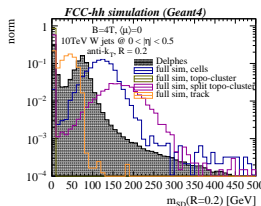
W tagger variables
W/QCD, $R = 0.2$



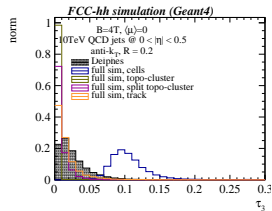
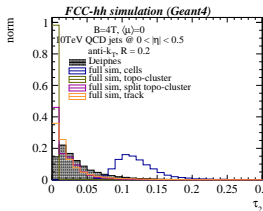
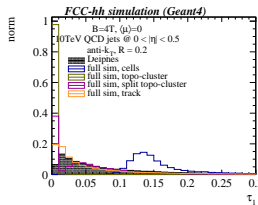
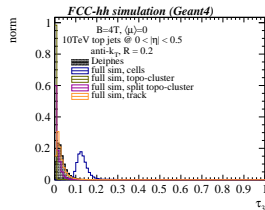
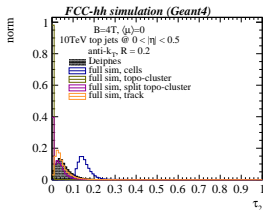
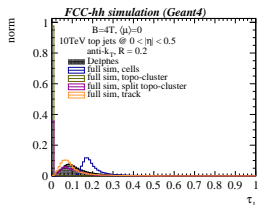


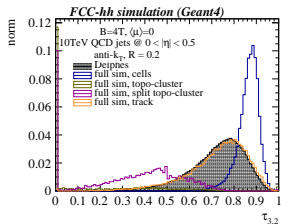
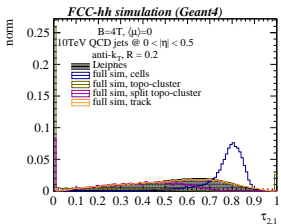
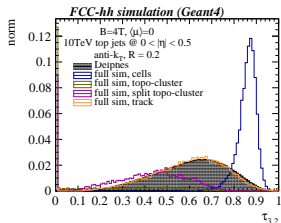
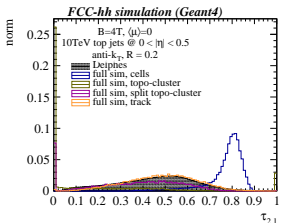


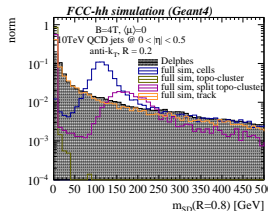
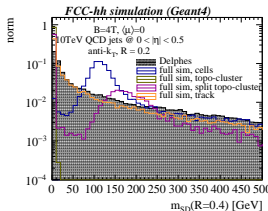
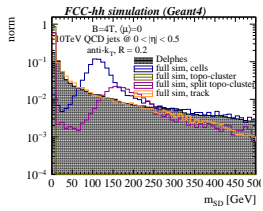
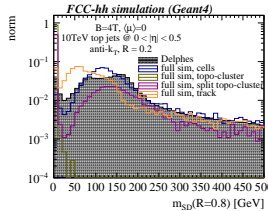
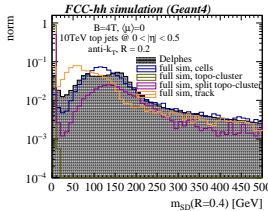
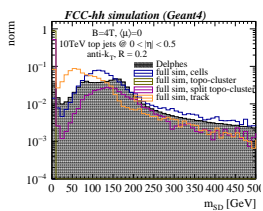




Top tagger variables
top/QCD, $R = 0.2$



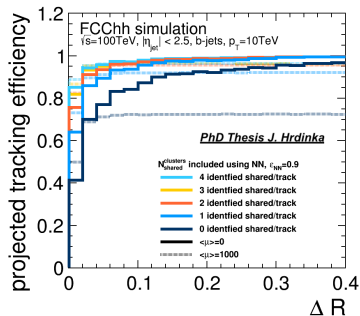
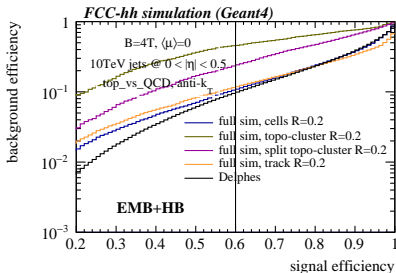




W tagger		top tagger	
variable	weight	variable	weight
τ_3 (track jet, R=0.2)	0.12	τ_1 (track jet, R=0.2)	0.21
m_{SD} (track jet, R=0.2)	0.11	m_{SD} (track jet, R=0.2)	0.17
τ_{31} (track jet, R=0.2)	0.10	τ_{31} (track jet, R=0.2)	0.11
$E_F(n = 5, \alpha = 0.05)$	0.09	τ_2 (track jet, R=0.2)	0.10
$E_F(n = 4, \alpha = 0.05)$	0.09	τ_3 (track jet, R=0.2)	0.09
$E_F(n = 1, \alpha = 0.05)$	0.08	m_{SD} (track jet, R=0.8)	0.09
$E_F(n = 2, \alpha = 0.05)$	0.07	m_{SD} (track jet, R=0.4)	0.09
$E_F(n = 3, \alpha = 0.05)$	0.06	τ_{32} (track jet, R=0.2)	0.08
τ_{21} (track jet, R=0.2)	0.06	τ_{21} (track jet, R=0.2)	0.06
m_{SD} (track jet, R=0.8)	0.06		
m_{SD} (track jet, R=0.4)	0.06		
τ_1 (track jet, R=0.2)	0.05		
τ_2 (track jet, R=0.2)	0.04		
τ_{32} (track jet, R=0.2)	0.02		

Table: Summary of the input variables to the BDT and their relative weight for both W and top taggers.

Performance of top tagger



- ▶ W/Top tagger trained on tracks closest to fast-simulation (Delphes) tagger