

Fixed-order calculations with massive quarks

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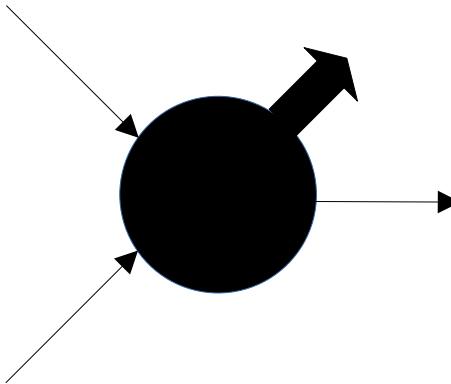
LEVERHULME
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Outline

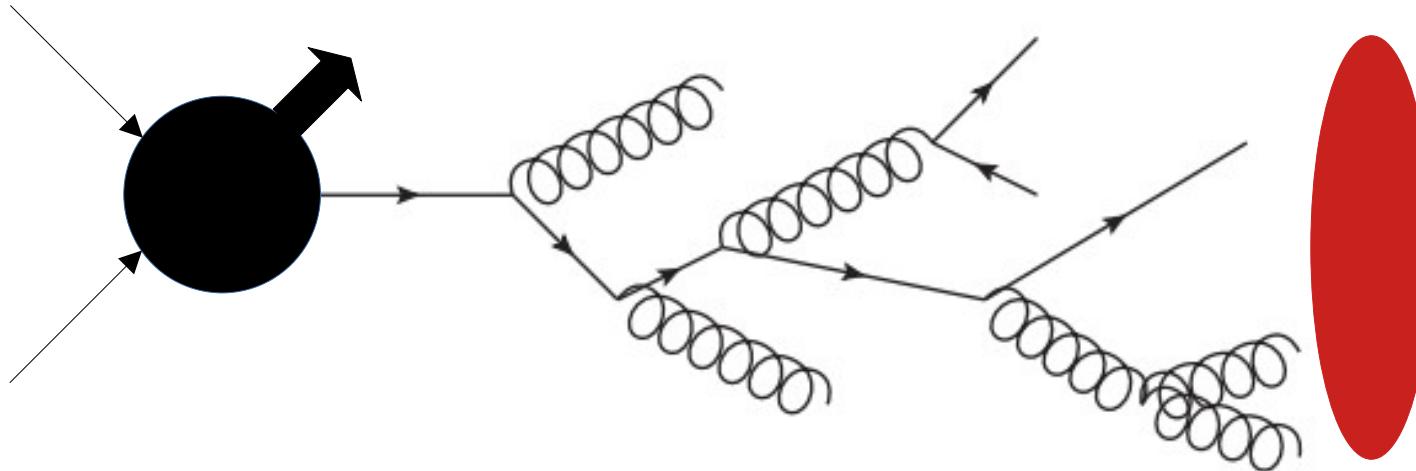
- General picture
- NNLO QCD Phenomenology
 - $Z + \text{bottom}$
 - $W + \text{charm}$
 - $W + \text{bottom-pairs}$
- Wrap-up

Heavy flavour production

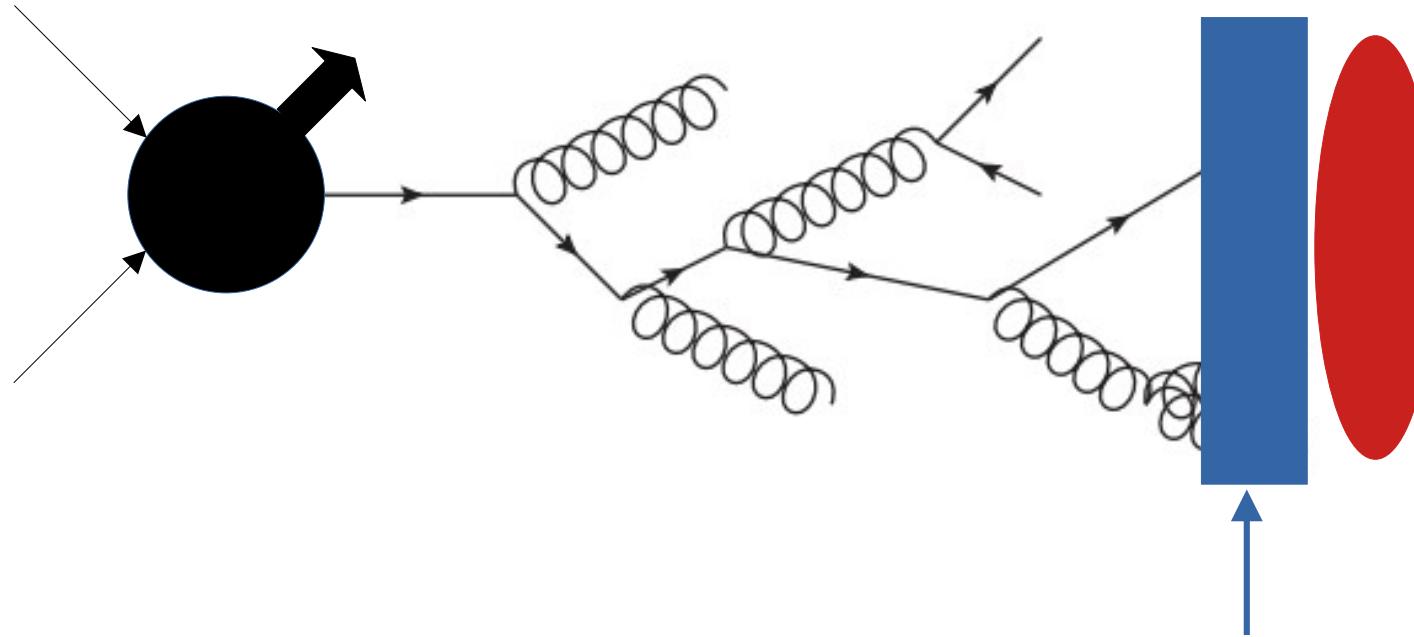


Setup for this talk:
Production of a massive quark(s)
with high transverse momentum: $p_T \gg m$

Partonic jet evolution

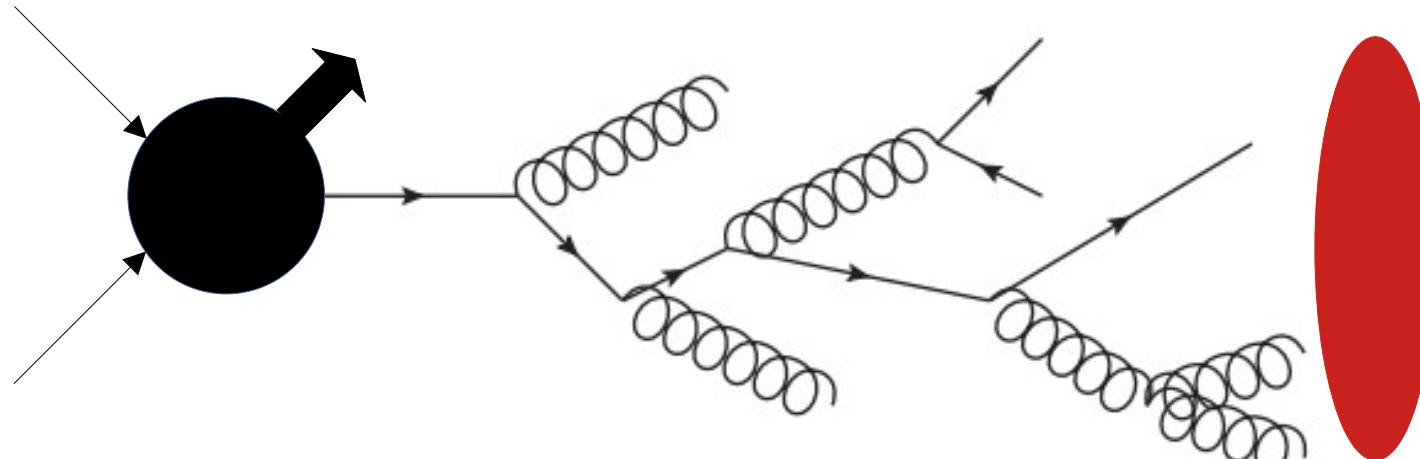


Partonic jet evolution



- Fragmentation/Hadronisation
- Partonic jet flavour: Quark-Hadron Duality
- Heavy B/D – hadron's long life time:
experiment signature (displaced vertices)
→ distinguishable from “light” jets

Partonic jet evolution



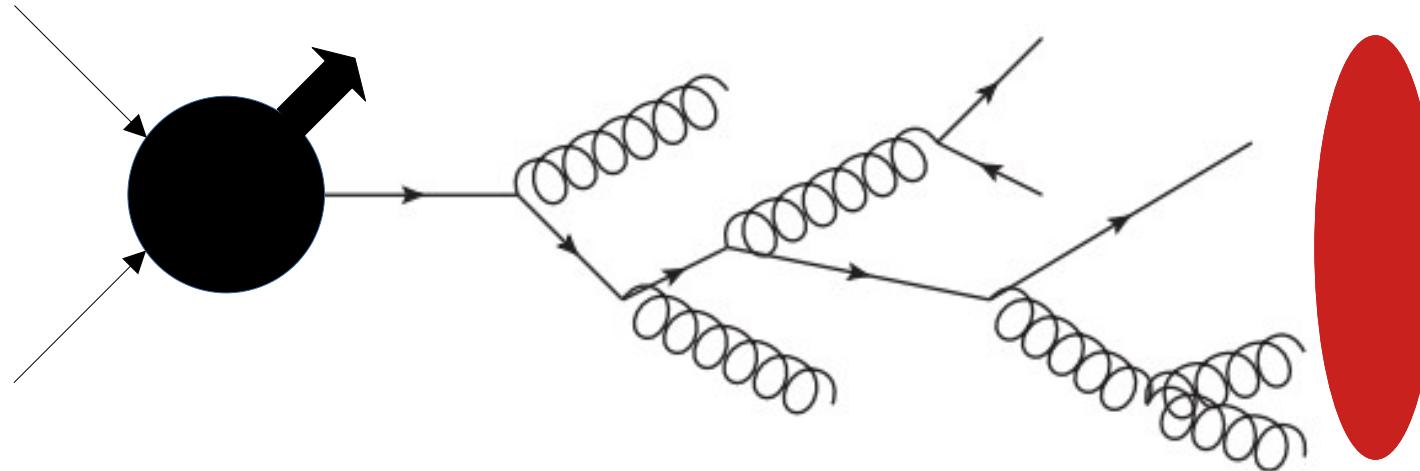
Massive treatment of quark

- Mass acts as IR regulator \rightarrow no IR divergences from collinear splitting
- Price to pay: $\log(pT/m)$, how to treat PDFs (potentially high Q^2 process)?
 - \rightarrow Resummation for reliable predictions
 - \rightarrow Parton-showers (at low accuracy)
- **But** Higher order calculations more difficult
 - \rightarrow some applications (like PDF fits) need **fixed order** pQCD at higher orders

}

NLO+PS

Partonic jet evolution



High transverse momentum \rightarrow massless quarks

- Collinear (mass) divergences absorbed by renormalisation
- Consistent treatment with PDFs (high $Q^2 \rightarrow$ c/b quarks in DGLAP)
- Bonus: higher order calculations easier \rightarrow NNLO QCD de-facto standard
- **BUT:** IR-safety more demanding due to collinear and soft flavoured particles
 \rightarrow Flavoured jet-algorithms!

\rightarrow Talk by Rhorry

Approaches to heavy flavour

Massive

- FO more complicated
- Resummation of logs → PS
- Flavour-scheme/PDFs

Example: W+bb-jets/open-b

FONLL

- Matching between Massive/massless
- Useful for PDF fits?

Example: Z+b-jets

Massless

- Easier
- IR safety of jets?
- Mass/Threshold effects at intermediate pT?

Example: V+c-jets

Fragmentation

- Perturbative fragmentation → Resummation of mass effects
- Hadronic observables

Example: open-b
→ Terry's talk

Z+bottom

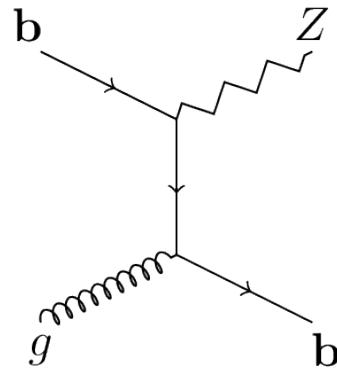
Z+b-jet

Well studied up to $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$:

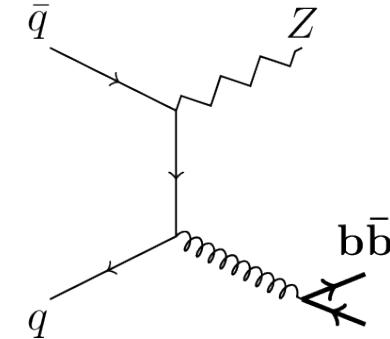
- Benchmark process
- Matching between four- and five-flavour schemes (FONLL)

$$d\sigma^{\text{FONLL}} = d\sigma^{5\text{fs}} + \underbrace{(d\sigma_{m_b}^{4\text{fs}} - d\sigma_{m_b \rightarrow 0}^{4\text{fs}})}_{\alpha_s^3 \rightarrow \text{NLO}}$$

5fs:



4fs:



Benchmark process: Z+b-jet

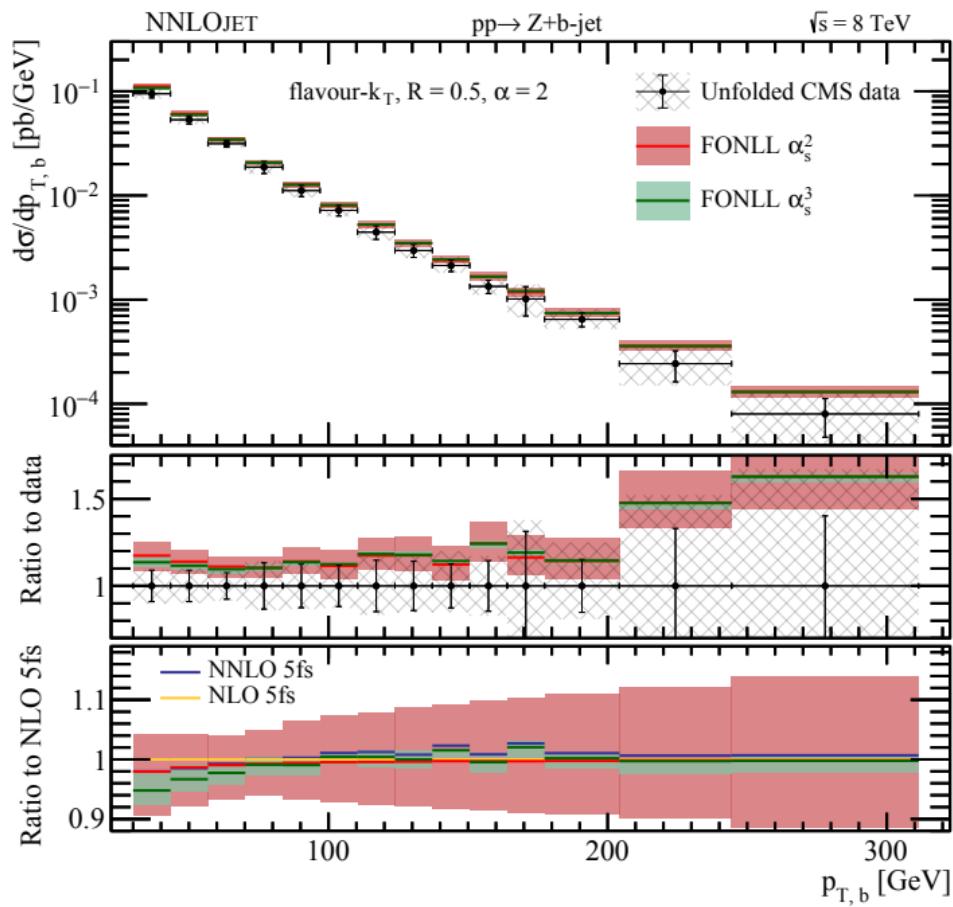
Predictions for Z-Boson Production in Association
with a b-jet at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$,
Gauld, Gehrmann-De Ridder, Glover, Huss, Majer 2005.03016

Measurements of the associated production of a Z boson and
b jets in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$, CMS 1611.06507

Flavour-kT algorithm

→ Unfolding of experimental data
(RooUnfold, bin-by-bin unfolding)

→ $\mathcal{O}(5\text{-}10\%)$ effect $\sim \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$ corr.



Flavour anti-kT

$$\text{Anti-kT: } d_{ij} = \min(k_{T,i}^{-2}, k_{T,j}^{-2}) R_{ij}^2 \quad d_i = k_{T,i}^{-2}$$

Infrared-safe flavoured anti-kT jets,
Czakon, Mitov, Poncelet 2205.11879

The energy ordering in anti-kT prevents correct recombination of flavoured pairs in the double soft limit.

Proposed modification:

A **soft** term designed to modify the distance of flavoured pairs.

$$d_{ij}^{(F)} = d_{ij} \begin{cases} \mathcal{S}_{ij} & i,j \text{ is flavoured pair} \\ 1 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{ij} \equiv 1 - \theta (1 - \kappa_{ij}) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \kappa_{ij}\right) \quad \text{with} \quad \kappa_{ij} \equiv \frac{1}{a} \frac{k_{T,i}^2 + k_{T,j}^2}{2k_{T,\max}^2}.$$

Update concerning
IR-safety
→ Talk by Rhorry

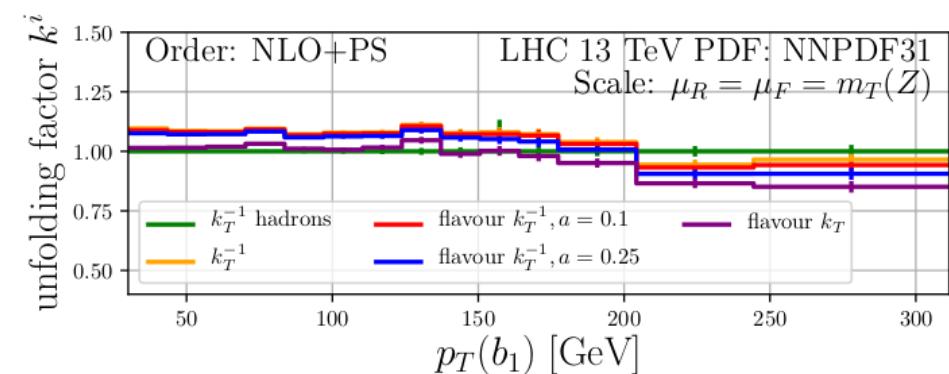
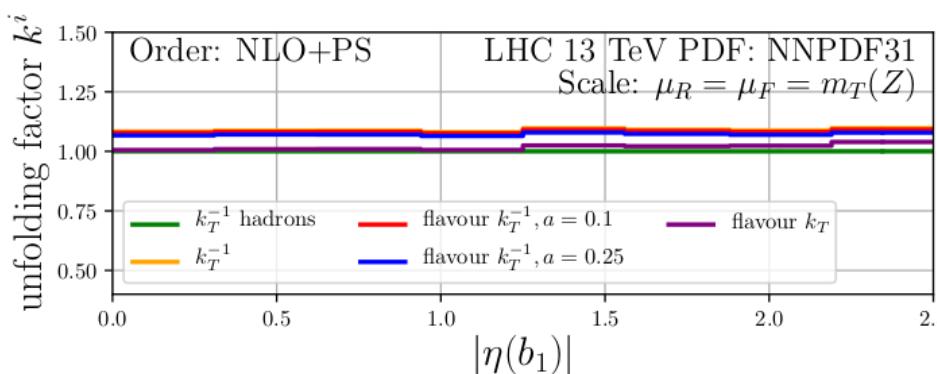
A scale to define "soft"
→ Can be any hard scale

Allow systematic
variations

Bin-by-bin unfolding

Estimation of hadronisation and experimental tagging corrections
→ NLO + PS (Madgraph+Pythia8)

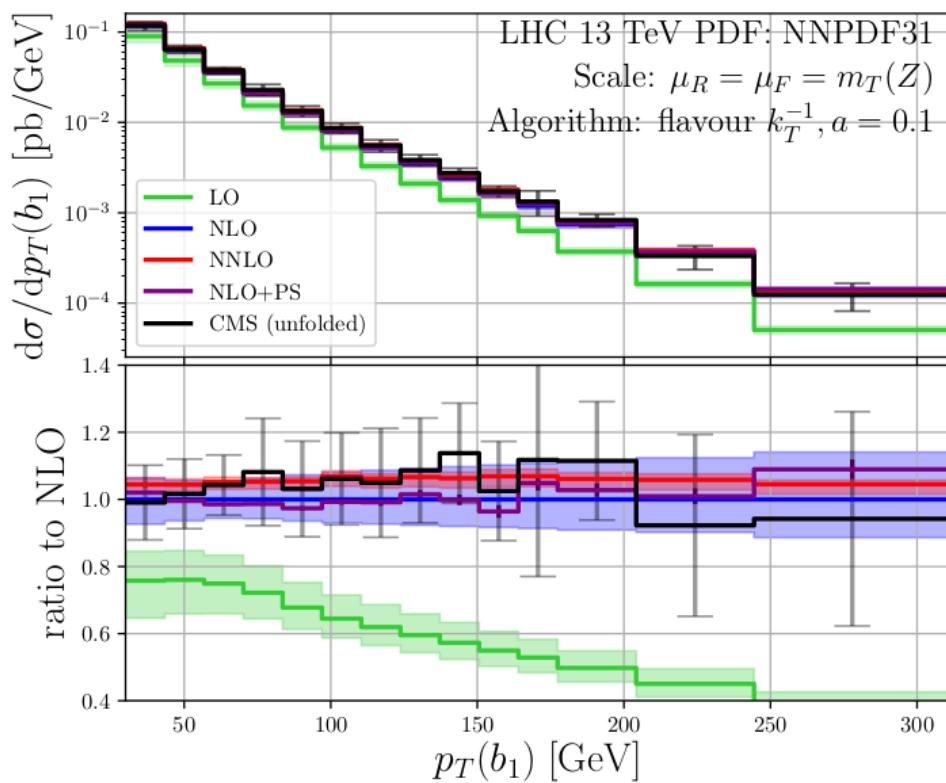
Unfolding factor = NLO+PS (had = Off) / NLO+PS (had = On)



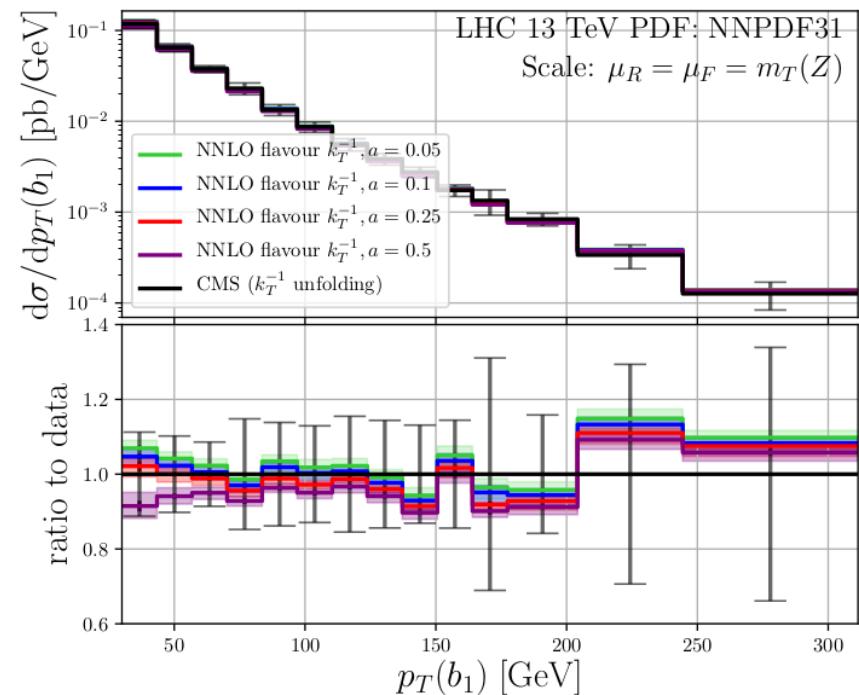
(Dependence on a-parameter comparable to NNLO QCD dependence)

Z+b-jet Phenomenology: flv. anti-kT

Benchmark process: $\text{pp} \rightarrow Z(\text{ll}) + \text{b-jet}$



Comparison of different parameter a to data:

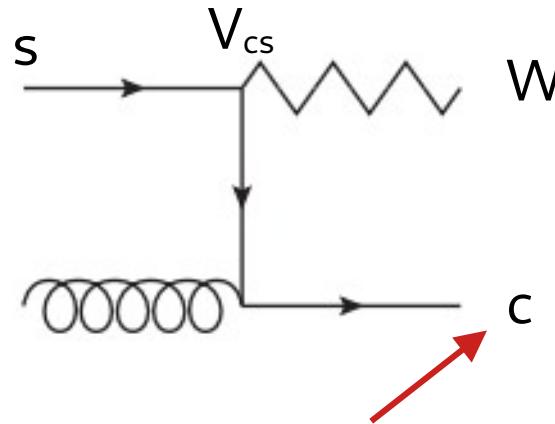


Challenges for phenomenology

- The flavoured jet algorithms require detailed flavour information
→ flavour algorithms difficult to implement experimentally
Limited by detector-resolution & efficiencies!
- For now: comparisons to higher order QCD partonic computations require corrections for the differences in tagging procedures! → Unfolding!
 - 1) $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ splitting if both b 's hadronise to B-hadrons
(this is different to $b\bar{b} = g$ @ fixed order)
 - 2) Hadronisation/non-perturbative models
- Unfolding corrections can be sizeable $O(5-10\%)$
Crucial to understand: what is the error on them?

$W + \text{charm}$

$W + \text{charm}$ phenomenological motivation

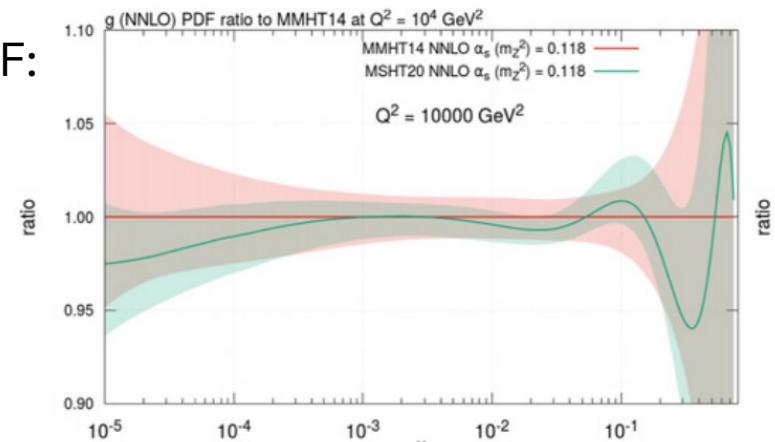


Tagging of charm jet
to increase sensitivity
to strange quark PDF

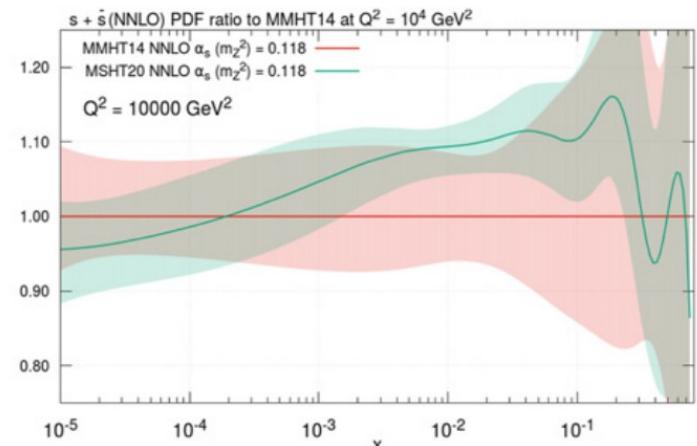
Consistent inclusion in PDF fits \rightarrow NNLO in 5fs needed

Again: flavoured jet definition?

gluon PDF:

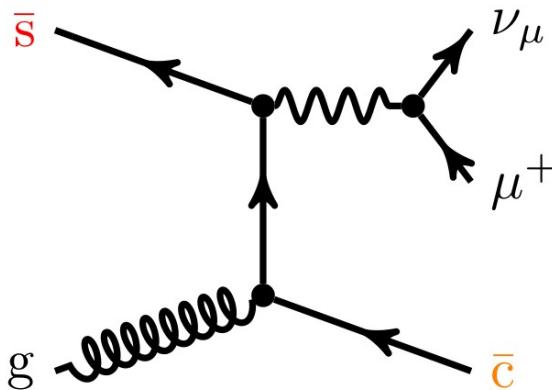


s+s PDF:



PDF4LHC22 [2203.05506]

W+charm production



A detailed investigation of W+c-jet at the LHC,
Czakon, Mitov, Pellen, Poncelet 2212.00467

Simple phase space: $p_{T,\ell} > 30 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta_\ell| < 2.5$
 $p_{T,j_c} > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta_{j_c}| < 2.5$

Various effects studied:

- EW corrections
- Off-diagonal CKM
- Jet-algorithms: fl. kT & fl. anti-kT

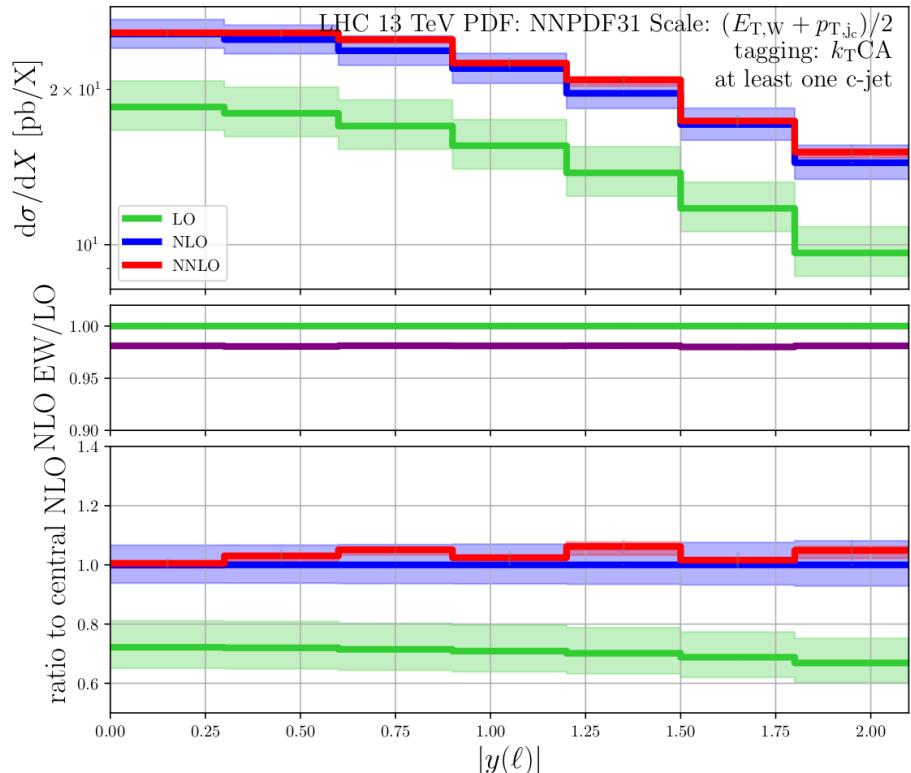
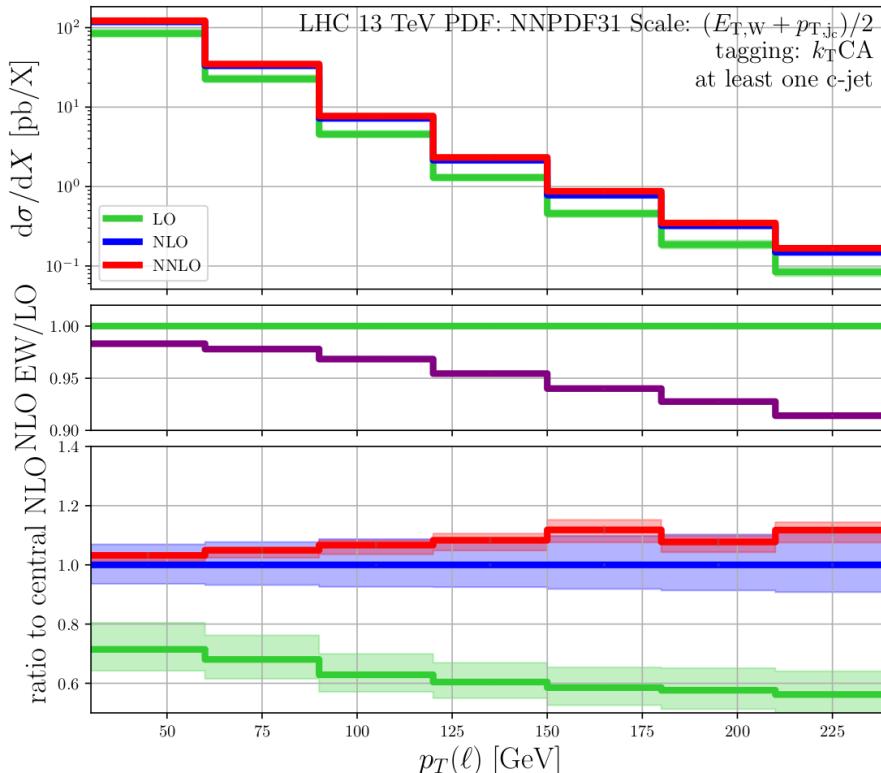
- Different tagging requirements:

- The leading c-jet (based on its transverse momentum) is of OS type, no requirement on c-jet multiplicity,
- One and only one c-jet is required, no requirement on c-jet charge,
- One and only one c-jet of OS type,
- One and only one c-jet of SS type, ←
- OS-SS (“OS minus SS”) cross section.

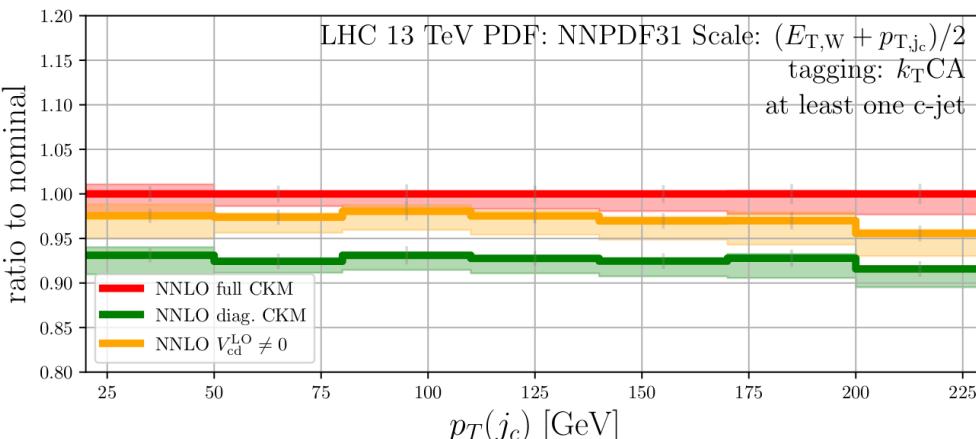
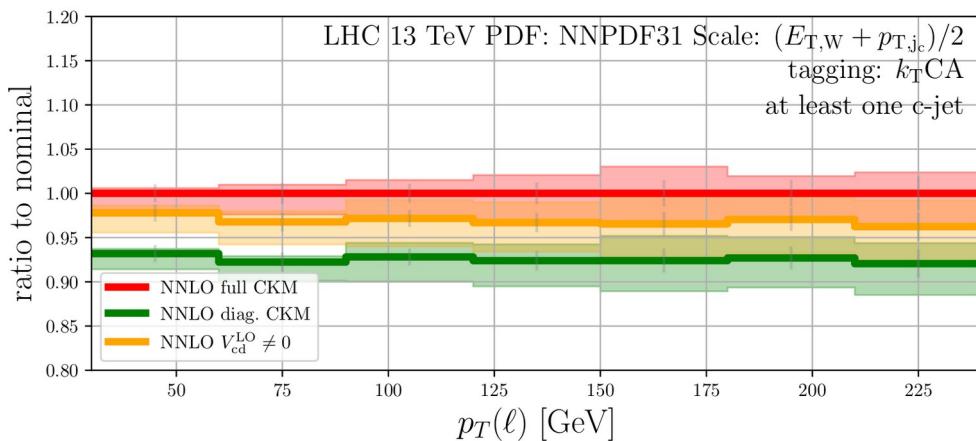
Sensitive to $\bar{c}c$ pairs from gluon splitting

W+charm - Perturbative corrections

Flavour-kT, inclusive c-jet requirements

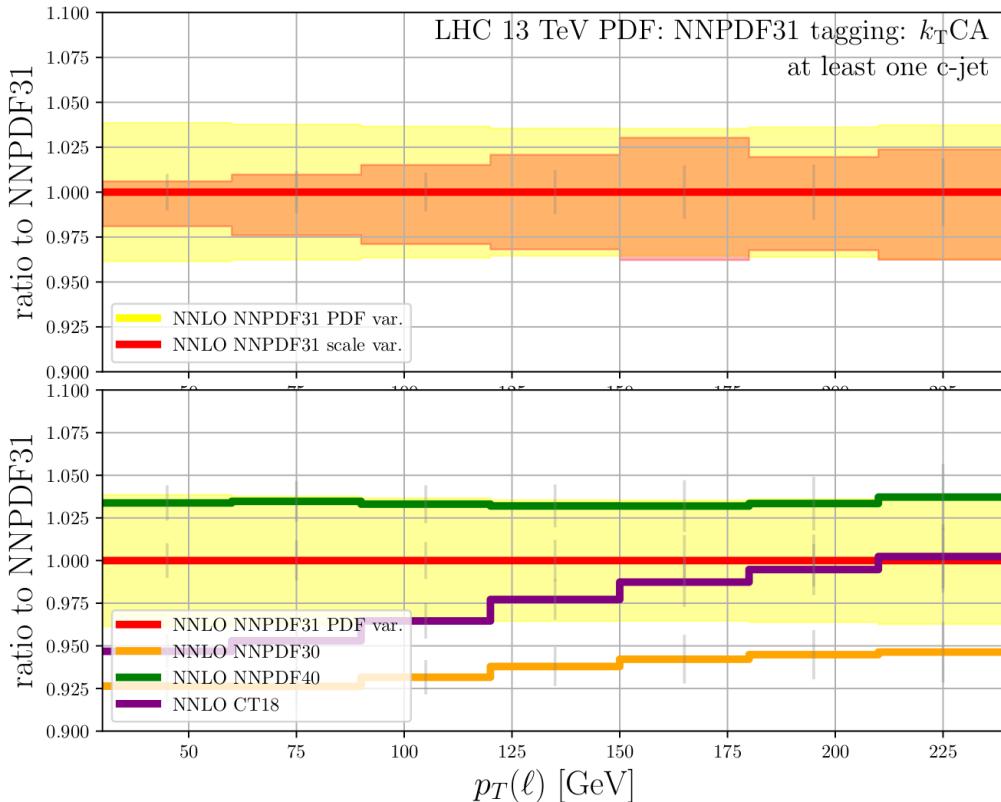


W+charm - Off-diagonal CKM



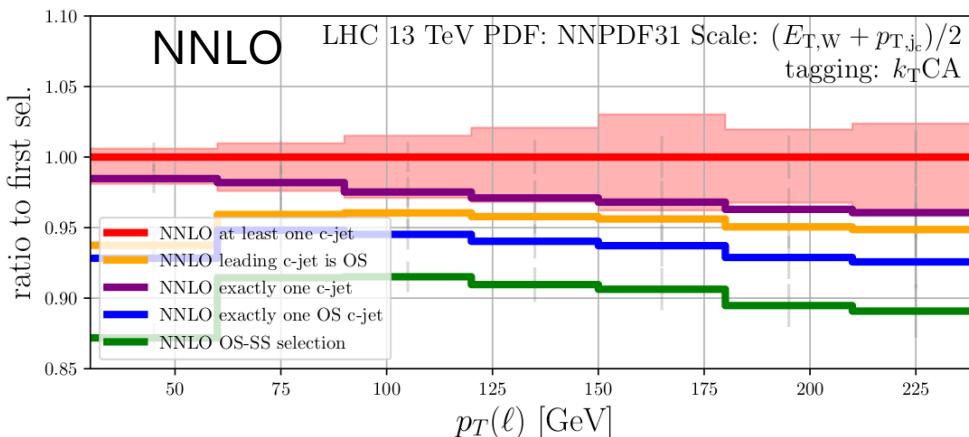
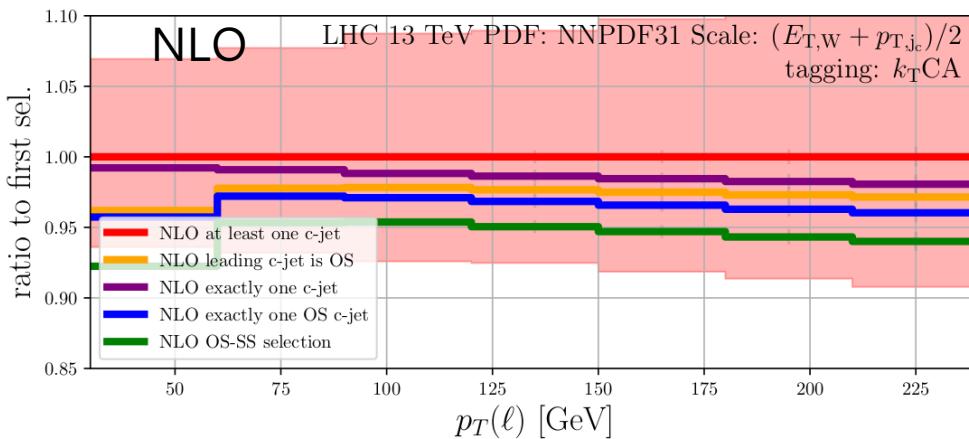
- Full CKM effects through NNLO QCD
- Sizeable with respect NNLO corrections!
- LO V_{cd} captures most of the full CKM

$W + \text{charm}$ - PDF dependence



- PDF uncertainty: ~5%
- PDF model variations: ~5-8%
- Larger than scale dependence
→ expect sensitivity in fits
- Needs NNLO corrections!

$W + \text{charm}$ - Different tagging requirements

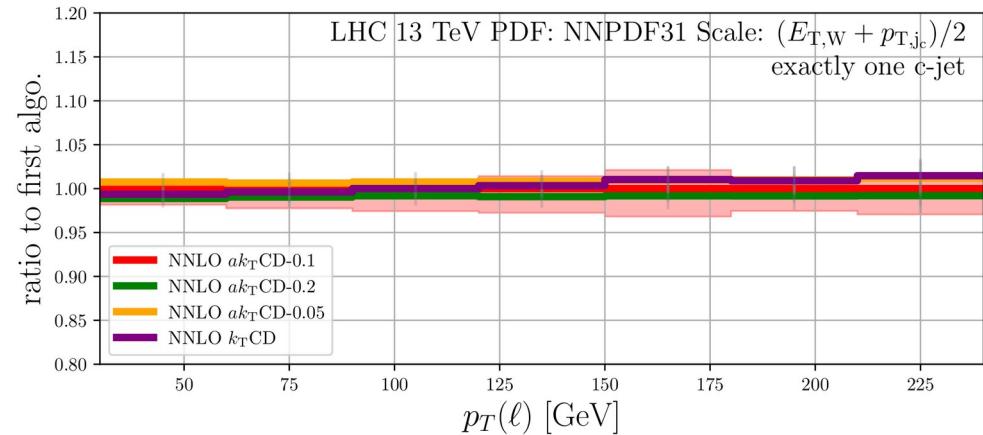


- The leading c-jet (based on its transverse momentum) is of OS type, no requirement on c-jet multiplicity,
- One and only one c-jet is required, no requirement on c-jet charge,
- One and only one c-jet of OS type,
- One and only one c-jet of SS type,
- OS-SS ("OS minus SS") cross section.

W+charm - jet algorithm dependence

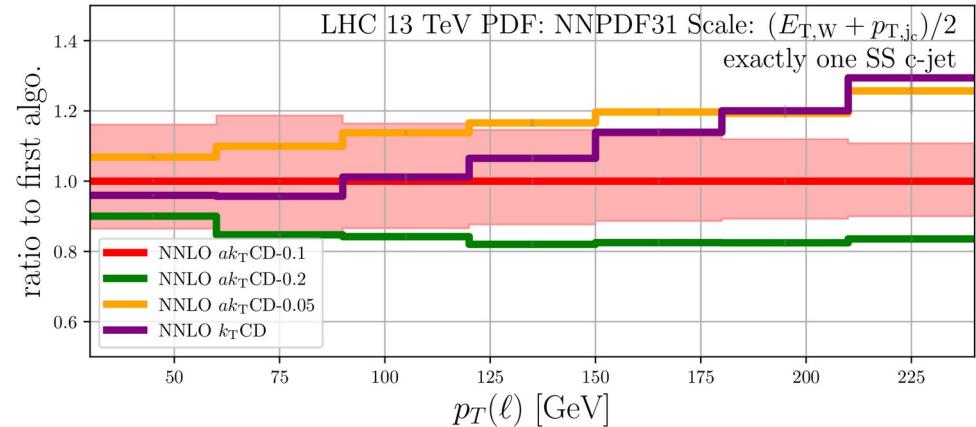
Exactly one c-jet requirement (OS+SS):

- Comparison of parameters a :
→ small dependence < 2%
- Comparison to flv-kT:
→ small dependence @ NNLO < 2%



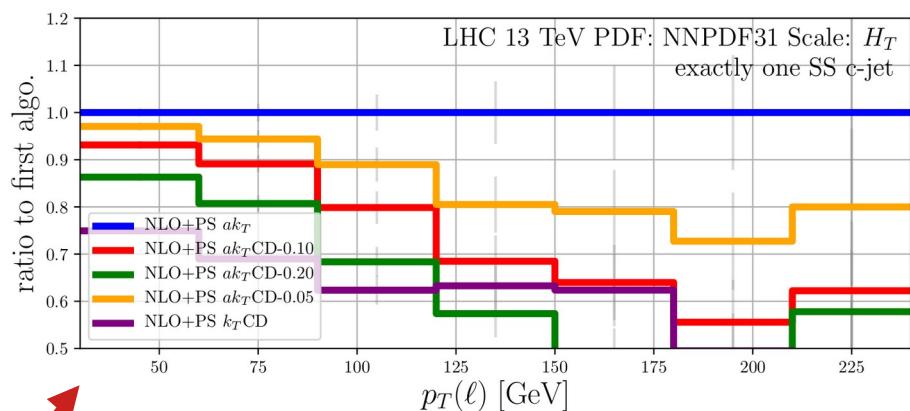
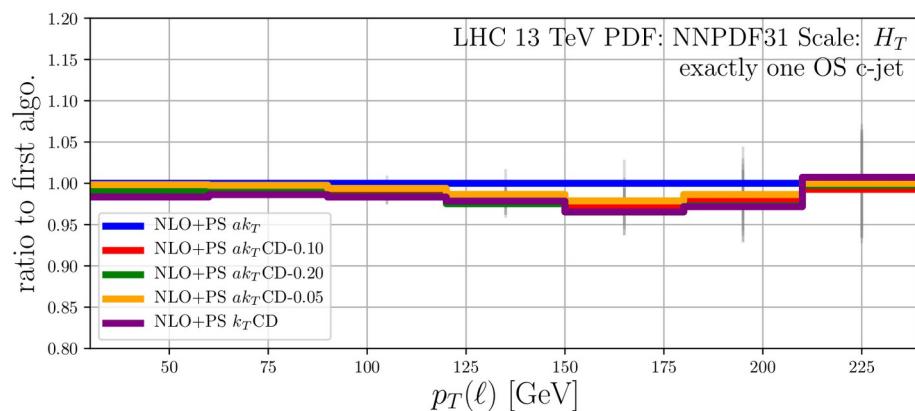
ONLY large effect in SS contribution

- Exactly one c-jet of SS type:
Larger dependence ~15%
(roughly size of NNLO scale band)
- BUT: SS contribution ~2-5%
- => OS ~0.2-0.5% dependence



Unfolding corrections

NLO+PS (fl. anti- k_T) / NLO+PS (anti- k_T)



SS \sim 2-5% of OS
 \rightarrow OS – SS unfolding corrections < 2%

Comparison to CMS data

Measurement of the production cross section for a W boson in association
with a charm quark in proton-proton collisions at $\text{Sqrt}(s) = 13 \text{ TeV}$
CMS 2308.02285

Similar phase space:

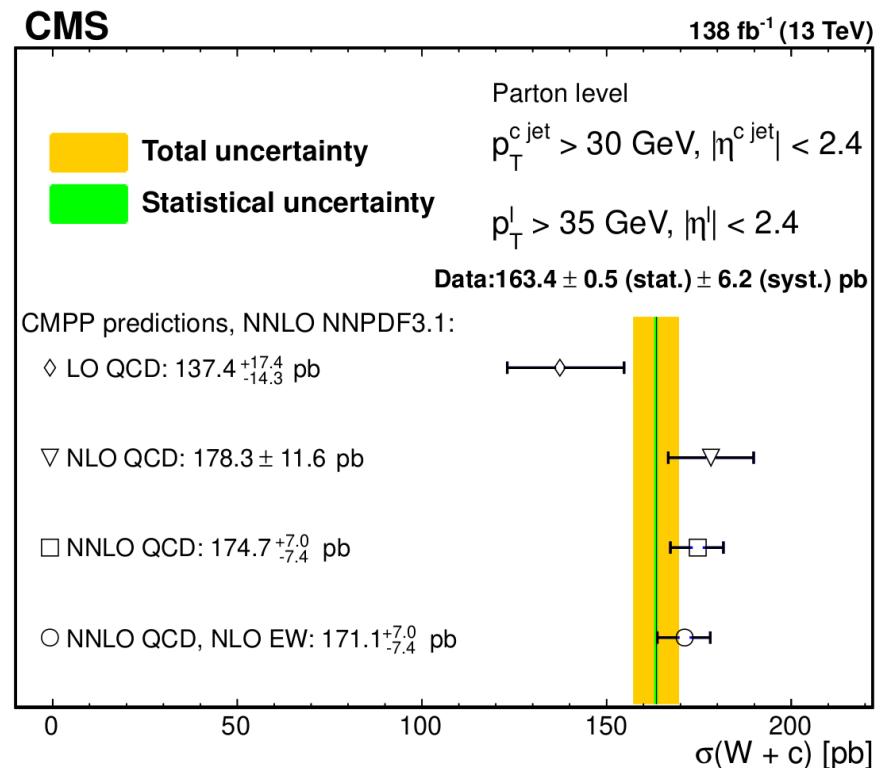
$$p_T^\ell > 35 \text{ GeV}, |\eta^\ell| < 2.4, p_T^{\text{c jet}} > 30 \text{ GeV}$$

$$|\eta^{\text{c jet}}| < 2.4, \Delta R(\text{jet}, \ell) > 0.4$$

Measurement of OS – SS cross-section
unfolded to parton-level (anti-kT algorithm)

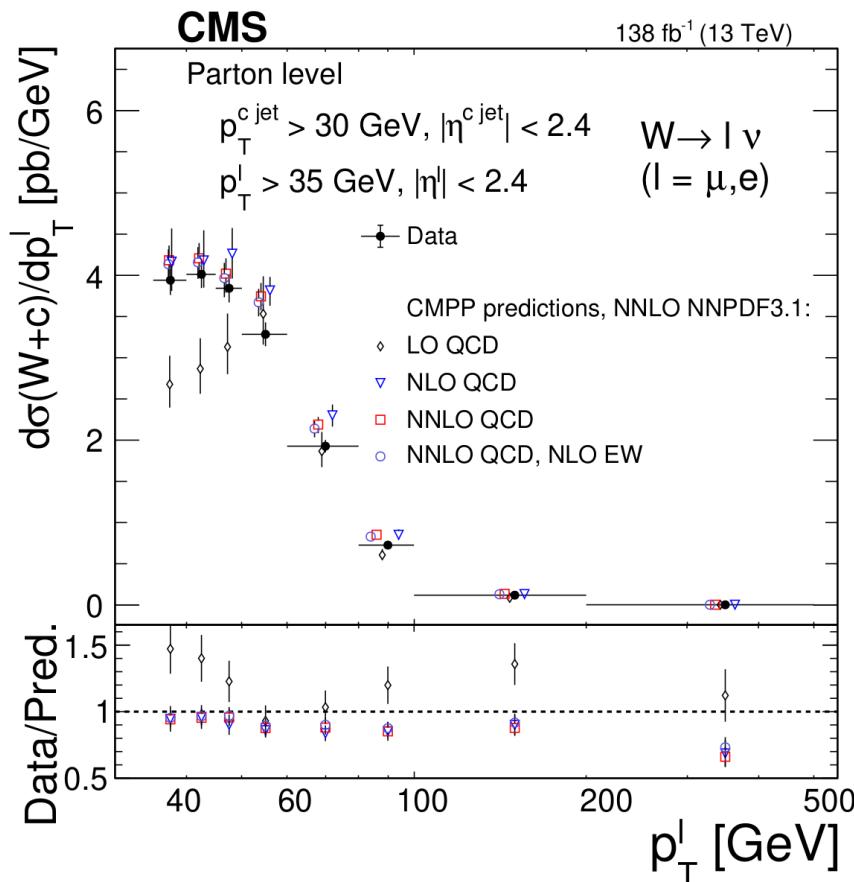
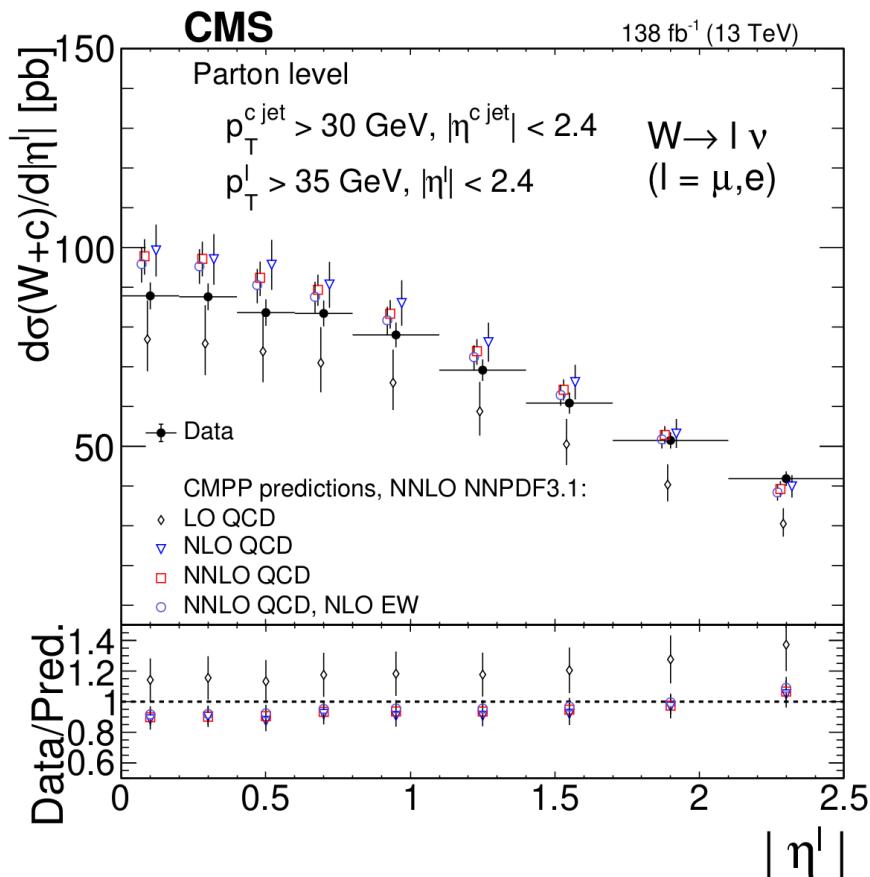
→ hadronisation and fragmentation corr. $\sim 10\%$

+ anti-kT → flv. Anti-kT correction on fixed-order



Not ideal but a full flv. Anti-kT unfolding was not feasible at that time...

Comparison to CMS data



$W + \text{charm}$ by NNLOJet with flavour dressing

NEW

Precise QCD predictions for W -boson production in association with a charm jet

Gehrmann–De Ridder, Gehrmann, Glover, Huss, Garcia, Stagnitto 2311.14991

- Application of flavour-dressing anti- k_T jets

A dress of flavour to suit any jet

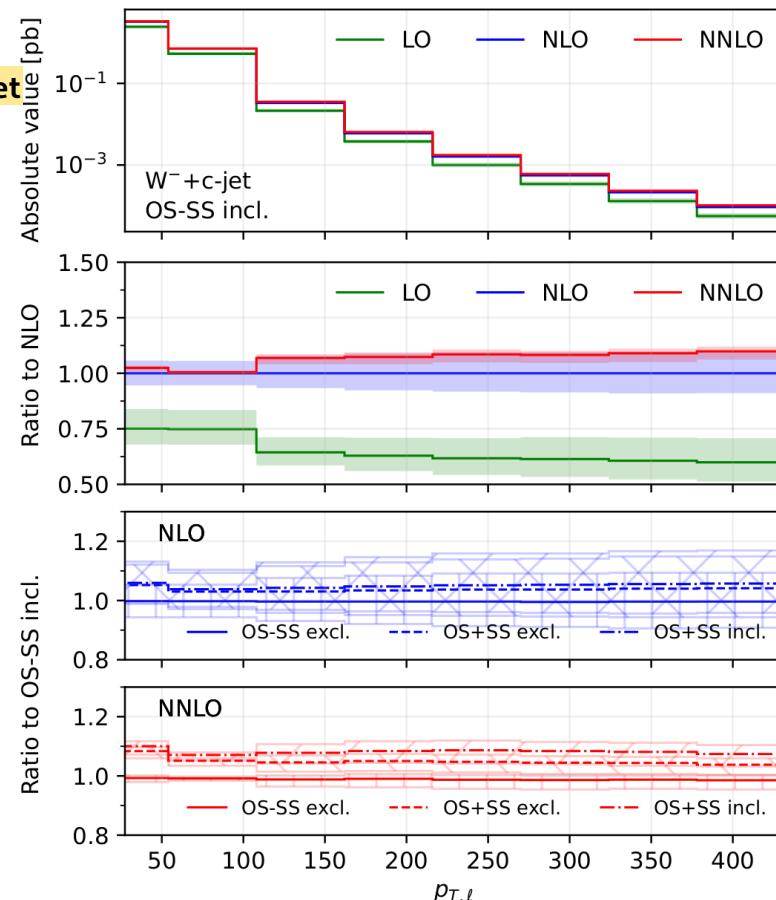
Gauld, Huss, Stagnitto 2208.11138

- Confirmation of findings in:

A detailed investigation of $W+c$ -jet at the LHC,

Czakon, Mitov, Pellen, Poncelet 2212.00467

- Most essential conclusion:
Little sensitivity to jet-algorithm at NNLO QCD

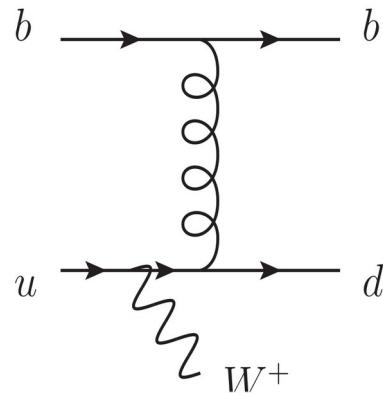


$W + \text{bottom-pairs}$

$W + b$ - jets

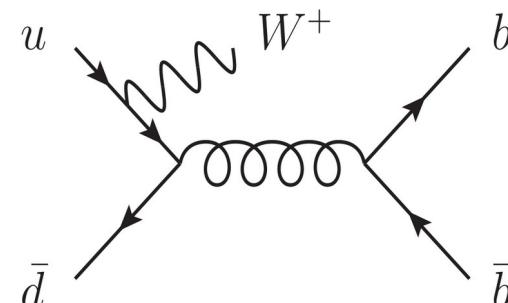
Motivation: → testing perturbative QCD: large NLO QCD corrections, 4FS vs. 5 FS
→ modelling of flavoured jets

$W + 1b$ -jet



→ probe b quark PDFs

$W + 2b$ -jet



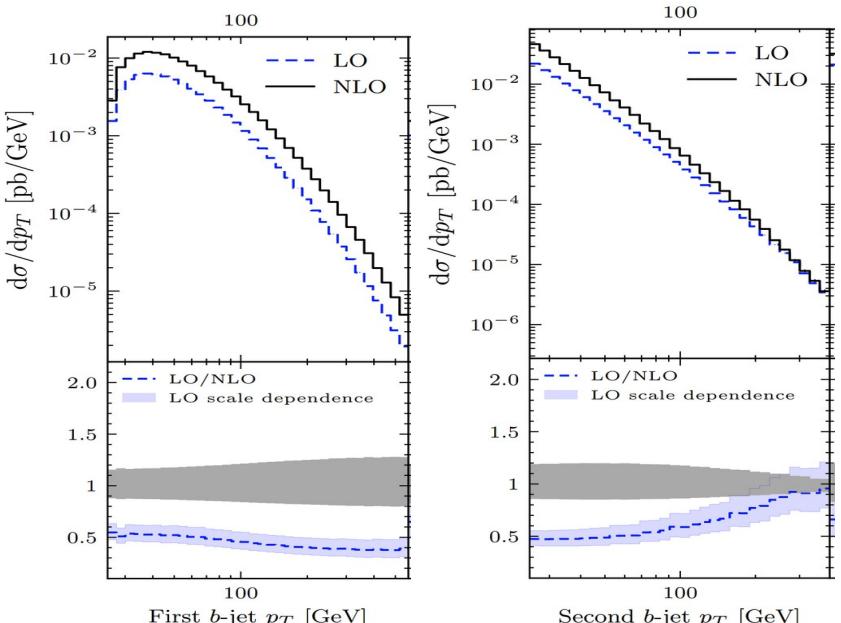
background for:
→ $WH(H \rightarrow bb)$
→ single top

NLO QCD corrections

Experiment: [D0,1210.0627,0410062] [ATLAS,1109.1470,1302.2929][CMS,1312.6608,1608.07561]

Theory W+1 b-jet: [Campbell et al,0611348,0809.3003][Caola et.al.,1107.3714]

Theory W+2 b-jet:
mb=0 [Ellis et al,9810489] onshell W: [Cordero et al,0606102]W(lv)bb: [Campbell et al,1011.6647]
NLO+PS: [Oleari et al,1105.4488][Frederix et al,1110.5502] W(lv)bb: [Luisoni et al,1502.01213]
W(lv)bb+ \leq 3]: [Anger et al, 1712.05721]



[Anger et al, 1712.05721]



- Large NLO QCD corrections + scale dependence
 - Opening of qg-channel
- ↓
- NNLO QCD corrections required!
Main challenges:
 - Twoloop amplitudes [Bager'21,Hartanto'22]
 - Subtraction for high-multiplicity processes → Stripper [Czakon'10'14'19]

Setup

NNLO QCD corrections to Wbb production at the LHC
 Hartanto, Poncelet, Popescu, Zoia 2205.01687

- LHC @ 8 TeV in 5 FS, NNPDF31, scale: $H_T = E_T(lv) + pT(b1) + pT(b2)$
- Phasespace definition to model **[CMS, 1608.07561]**:
 $pT(l) \geq 30 \text{ GeV } |y(l)| < 2.1$ $pT(j) \geq 25 \text{ GeV}, |y(j)| < 2.4$
- Inclusive (at least 2 b-jets) and exclusive (exactly 2 b-jets, no other jets) jet phase spaces
 (defined by the flavour-kT jet algorithm **[Banfi'06]**)

- Inclusive :
 ~ +20% corrections
 ~ 7% scale dependence
- Exclusive:
 ~ + 6% corrections
 ~ 2.5% scale dependence (7-pt)
 Compare decorrelated model: **[Steward'12]**
 ~ 11% scale dependence

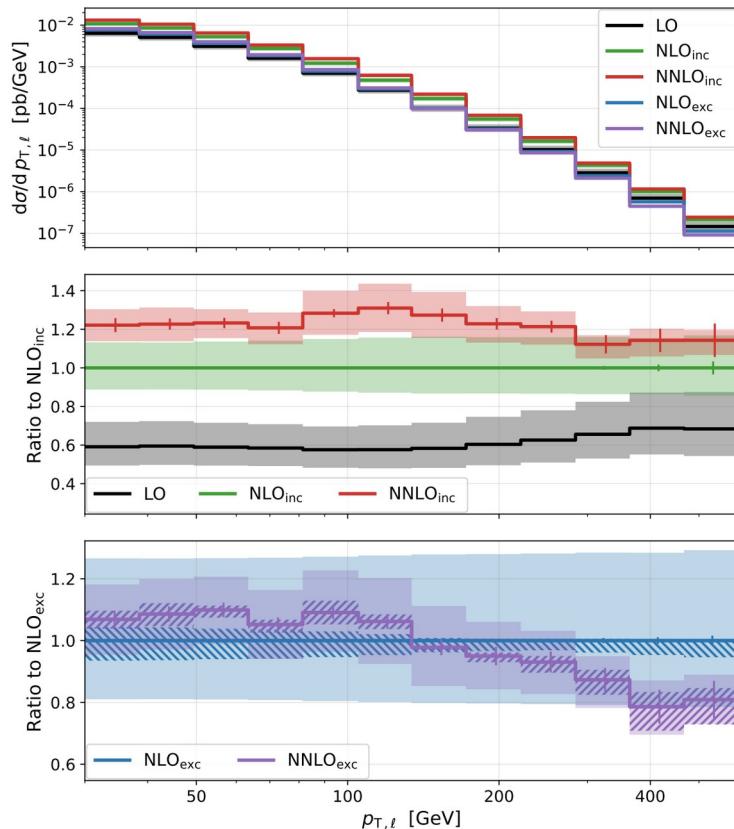
	inclusive [fb]	\mathcal{K}_{inc}	exclusive [fb]	\mathcal{K}_{exc}
σ_{LO}	$213.2(1)^{+21.4\%}_{-16.1\%}$	-	$213.2(1)^{+21.4\%}_{-16.1\%}$	-
σ_{NLO}	$362.0(6)^{+13.7\%}_{-11.4\%}$	1.7	$249.8(4)^{+3.9(+27)\%}_{-6.0(-19)\%}$	1.17
σ_{NNLO}	$445(5)^{+6.7\%}_{-7.0\%}$	1.23	$267(3)^{+1.8(+11)\%}_{-2.5(-11)\%}$	1.067

$$\sigma_{Wb\bar{b},\text{excl.}} = \sigma_{Wb\bar{b},\text{incl.}} - \sigma_{Wb\bar{b}j,\text{incl.}}$$

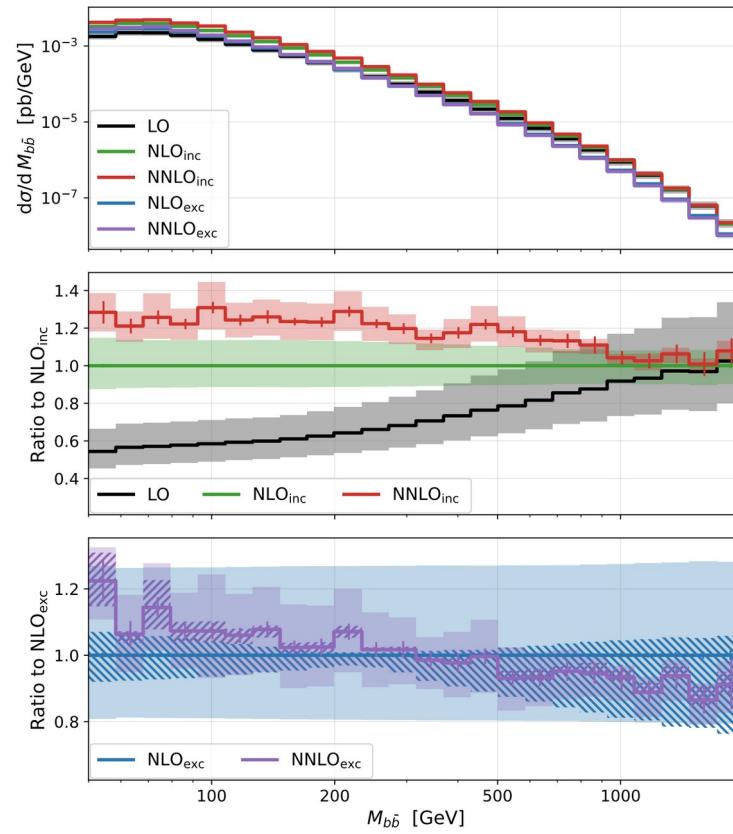
$$\Delta\sigma_{Wb\bar{b},\text{excl.}} = \sqrt{(\Delta\sigma_{Wb\bar{b},\text{incl.}})^2 + (\Delta\sigma_{Wb\bar{b}j,\text{incl.}})^2}$$

Differential cross sections

Transverse momentum of lepton



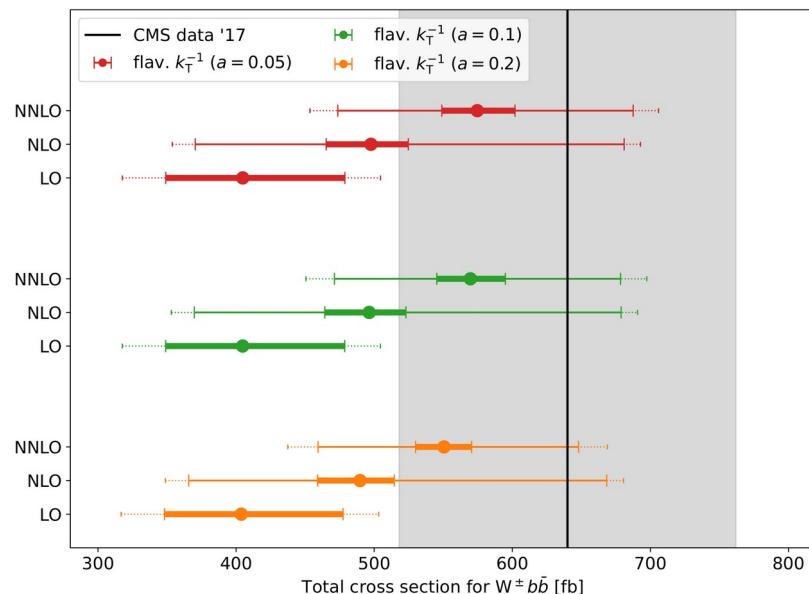
Invariant mass b-jet pair



W+2 bjets: flavour anti-kT

Flavour anti-kT algorithm applied to Wbb production at the LHC

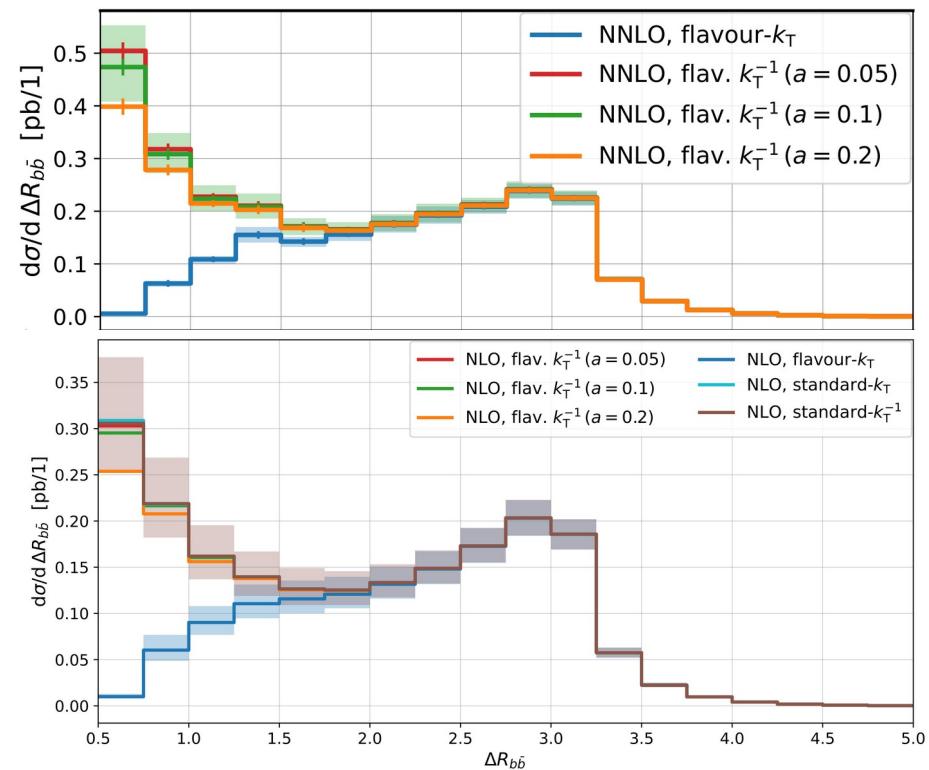
Hartanto, Poncelet, Popescu, Zoaia 2209.03280



Comparison to data

Measurement of the production cross section of a W boson in association with two b jets in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, CMS 1608.07561

(assumes small unfolding corrections → wip)



Significant differences between kT and anti-kT
In small DeltaR(bb) region? Beam-function?!

Computation in 4FS

Associated production of a W boson and massive bottom
quarks at next-to-next-to-leading order in QCD,
Buonocore, Devoto, Kallweit, Mazzitelli, Rottoli, Savoini, 2212.04954

Credit: Luca Buonocore
RadCor23

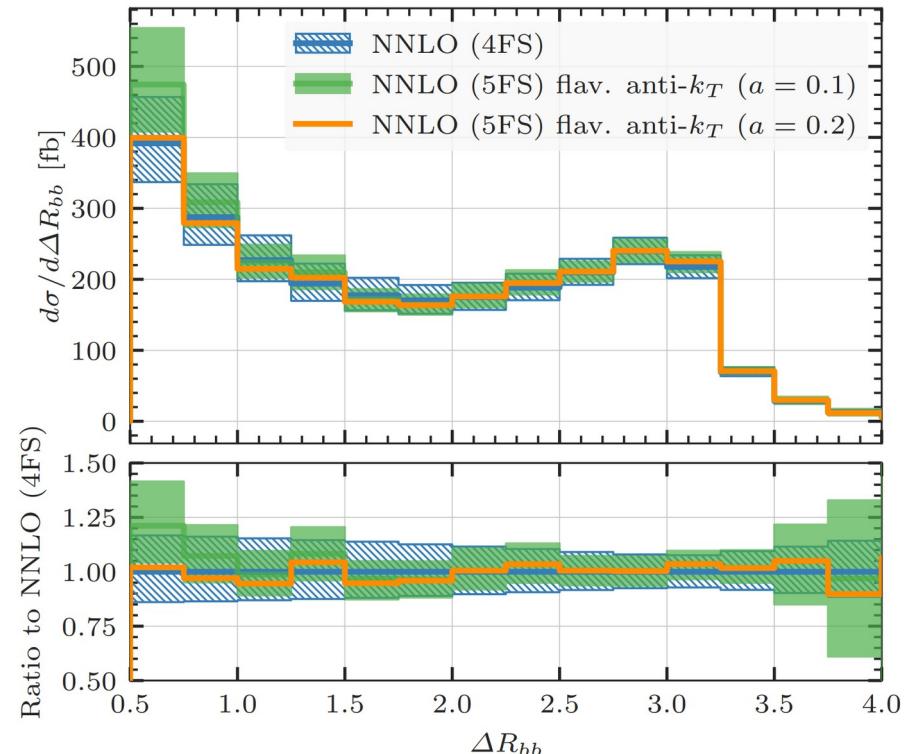
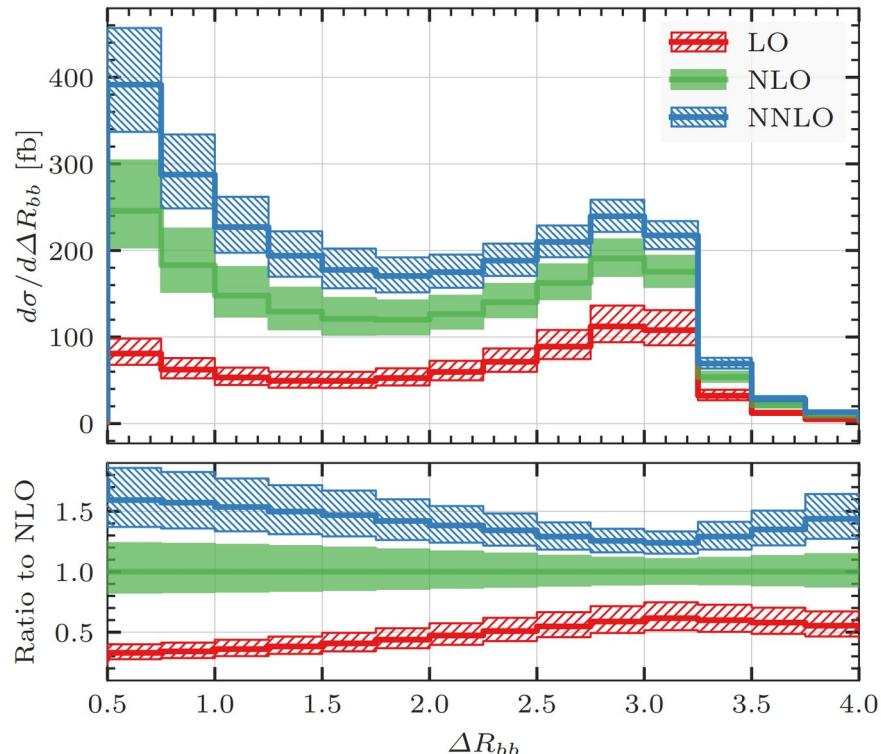
	2209.03280	2212.04954
α_s and PDF scheme	5FS	4FS
Jet clustering algorithm	flavour k_T and flavour anti- k_T algorithm ($R=0.5$)	k_T and anti- k_T algorithm ($R=0.5$)
pdf sets	NNPDF31_as_0118 (LO, NLO, NNLO)	NNPDF30_as_0118_nf_4 (LO) NNPDF31_as_0118_nf_4 (NLO, NNLO)

Simplification of massive 2-loop amplitude (Massification) [Mitov, Moch '07]:

$$|\mathcal{M}^{[p],(m)}\rangle = \prod_i \left[Z_{[i]} \left(\frac{m^2}{\mu^2}, \alpha_s(\mu^2), \epsilon \right) \right]^{1/2} \times |\mathcal{M}^{[p]}\rangle + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m^2}{Q^2}\right)$$

Comparison 4FS(+PS) vs 5FS

Associated production of a W boson and massive bottom
quarks at next-to-next-to-leading order in QCD,
Buonocore, Devoto, Kallweit, Mazzitelli, Rottoli, Savoini, 2212.04954

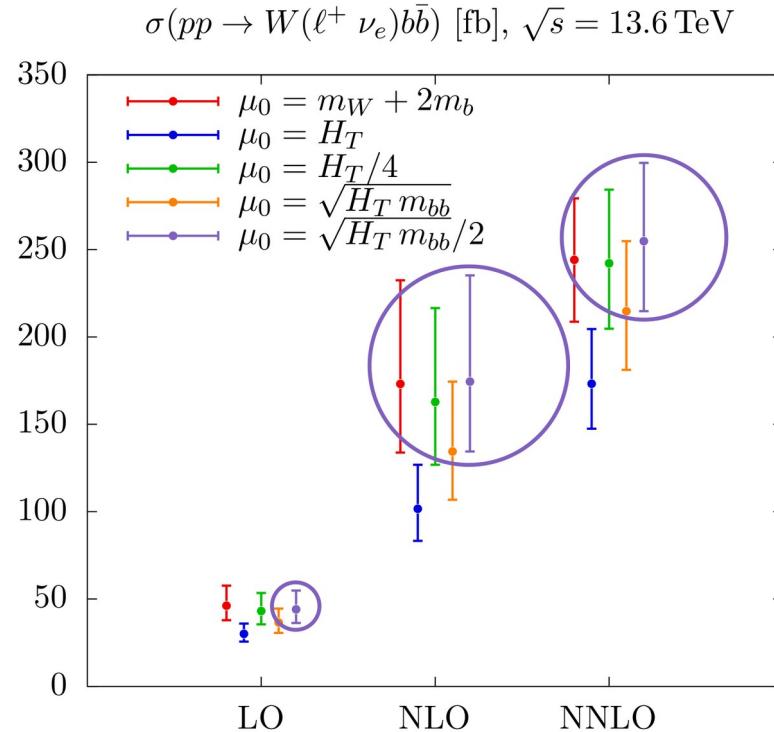
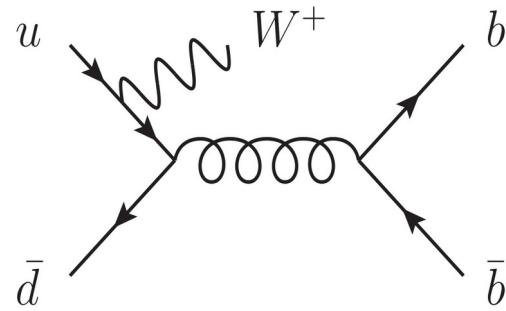


Scale choice in Wbb

H_T vs. $\sqrt{H_T m_{b\bar{b}}}$

$H_T \rightarrow$ overall event dynamics

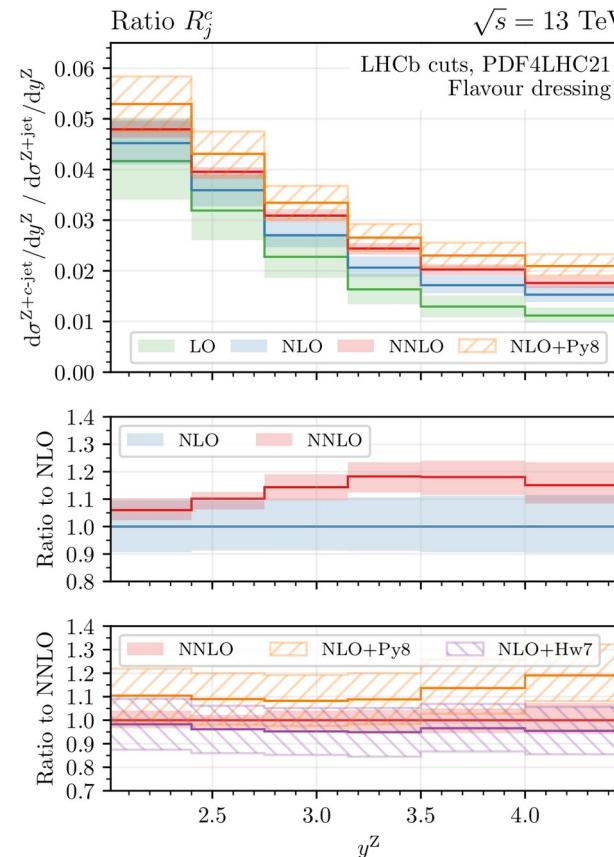
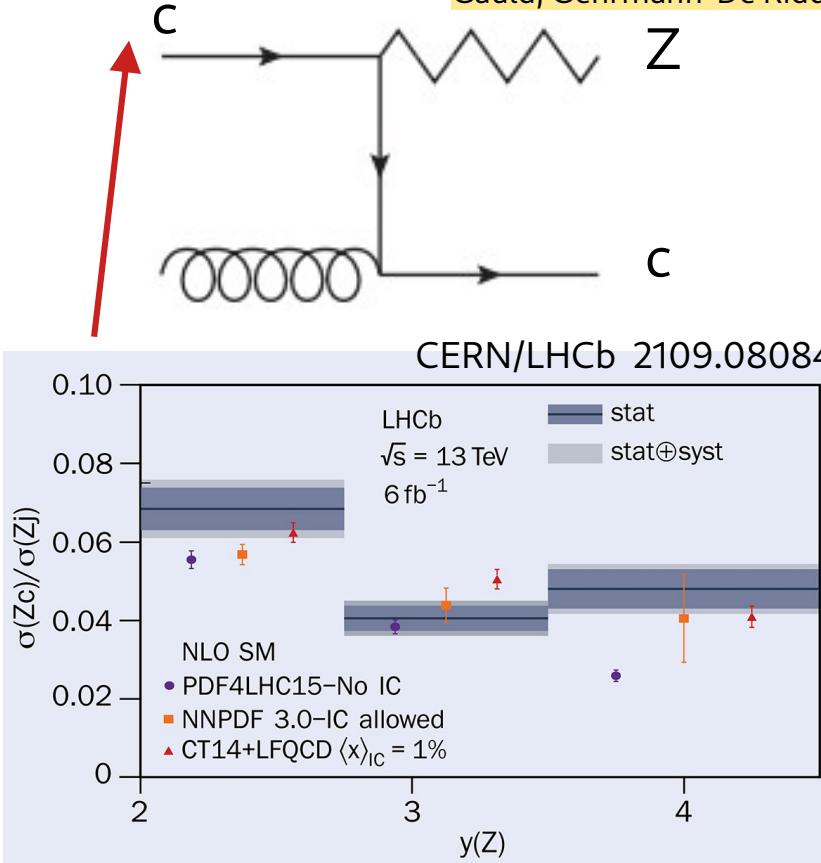
$m_{b\bar{b}} \rightarrow$ gluon splitting dynamics



Wrap-up

Z + charm jet

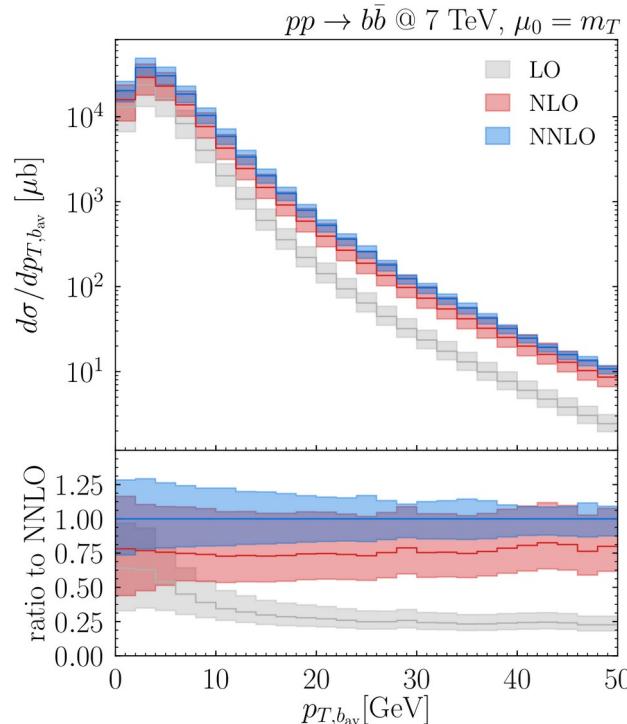
NNLO QCD predictions for Z-boson production in association with a charm jet within the LHCb fiducial region
 Gauld, Gehrmann-De Ridder, Glover, Huss, Rodriguez Garcia, Stagnitto 2302.12844



Open-b with MATRIX and MiNNLOPS

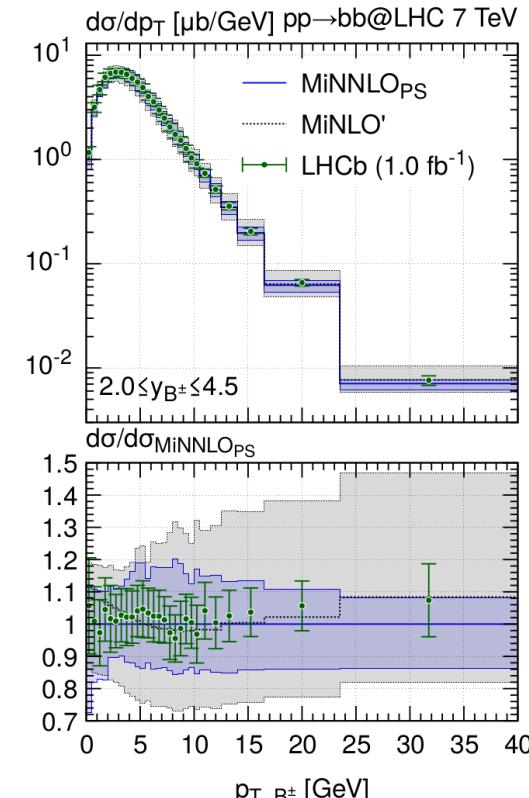
**Bottom-quark production at hadron colliders:
fully differential predictions in NNLO QCD**

Catani, Devoto, Grazzini, Kallweit, Mazzitelli 2010.11906



B-hadron production at the LHC from bottom-quark pair production at NNLO+PS

Mazzitelli, Ratti, Wiesemann, Zanderighi 2302.01645



Take home messages

- 1) NNLO QCD effects in heavy flavour production are crucial for precision phenomenology
- 2) Flavoured jets require modified jet algorithms to avoid IR safety/sensitivity issues.
 - phenomenological applications @ NNLO QCD: $W + \text{charm}$ / $Z + \text{charm}$ / $W + b\bar{b}$
 - (surprisingly?) NNLO QCD results comparable
- 3) Still open question regarding the best way of comparing state-of-the-art predictions and measurements with flavoured jets:
 - Unfolding? How do the different algorithms compare?
 - How reliable is the unfolding (errors on the correction)?
 - Which flavoured jet algorithm has the most favourable properties?

Backup

LHC precision computations with flavoured jets

Associated Higgs production + decays in b-quarks:

Associated production of a Higgs boson decaying into bottom quarks at the LHC in full NNLO QCD
Ferrera, Somogyi, Tramontano 1705.10304

NNLO QCD corrections to associated WH production and $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay
Caola, Luisoni, Melnikov, Röntsch 1712.06954

Associated production of a Higgs boson decaying into bottom quarks and a weak vector boson decaying leptonically at NNLO in QCD
Gauld, Gehrmann-De Ridder, Glover, Huss, Majer 1907.05836

Bottom quark mass effects in associated WH production with the $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay through NNLO QCD
Behring, Bizoń, Caola, Melnikov, Röntsch 2003.08321

VH + jet production in hadron-hadron collisions up to order α_s^3 in perturbative QCD
Gauld, Gehrmann-De Ridder, Glover, Huss, Majer 2110.12992

+Partonshower:

NNLOPS accurate associated HZ production with $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay at NLO
Astill, Bizoń, Re, Zanderighi 1804.08141

NNLOPS description of the $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay with MiNLO
Bizoń, Re, Zanderighi 1912.09982

Next-to-next-to-leading order event generation for VH production with $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay
Zanoli, Chiesa, Re, Wiesemann, Zanderighi 2112.04168

LHC precision computations with flavoured jets

Vector + flavoured jet(s) production:

NLO QCD predictions for Wbbbar production in association with up to three light jets at the LHC
Anger, Cordero, Ita, Sotnikov 1712.05721

Predictions for Z-Boson Production in Association with a b-jet at O(α_s^3)
Gauld, Gehrmann-De Ridder, Glover, Huss, Majer 2005.03016

NNLO QCD predictions for W+c-jet production at the LHC,
Czakon, Mitov, Pellen, Poncelet 2011.01011

NNLO QCD corrections to Wbbbar production at the LHC,
Hartanto, Poncelet, Popescu, Zoia 2205.01687

A detailed investigation of W+c-jet at the LHC,
Czakon, Mitov, Pellen, Poncelet 2212.00467

**Associated production of a W boson and massive bottom
quarks at next-to-next-to-leading order in QCD,**
Buonocore, Devoto, Kallweit, Mazzitelli, Rottoli, Savoini, 2212.04954

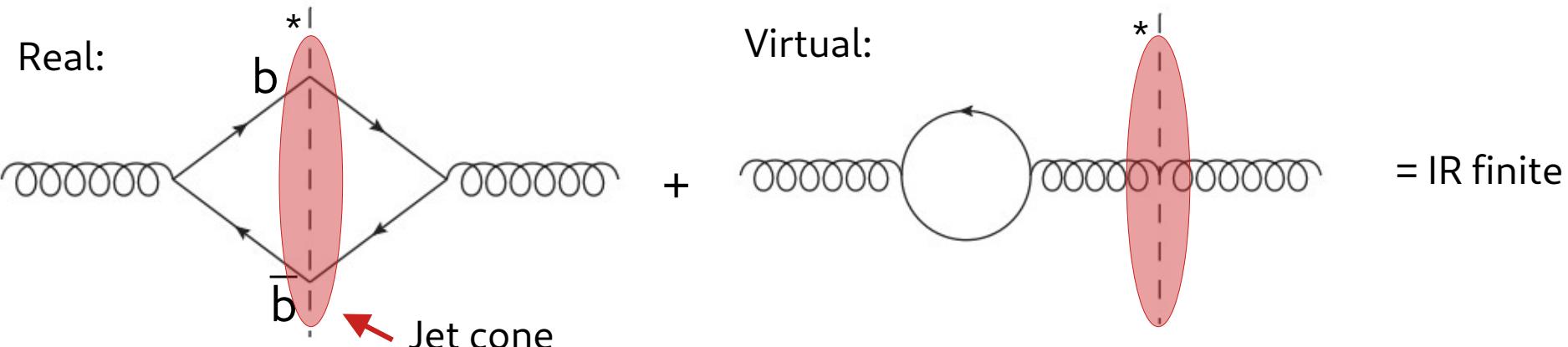
NNLO QCD predictions for Z-boson production in association with a charm jet within the LHCb fiducial region
Gauld, Gehrmann-De Ridder, Glover, Huss, Rodriguez Garcia, Stagnitto 2302.12844

**Precise QCD predictions for W-boson production
in association with a charm jets**
Gehrmann-De Ridder, Gehrmann, Glover, Huss, Garcia, Stagnitto, 2311.14991

IR safe anti- k_T algorithms

IR safety issues starting from NLO QCD

Massless QCD: Cancellation of IR divergences between real and virtual corrections



Flavoured?
(Keeping in mind quark-hadron duality)

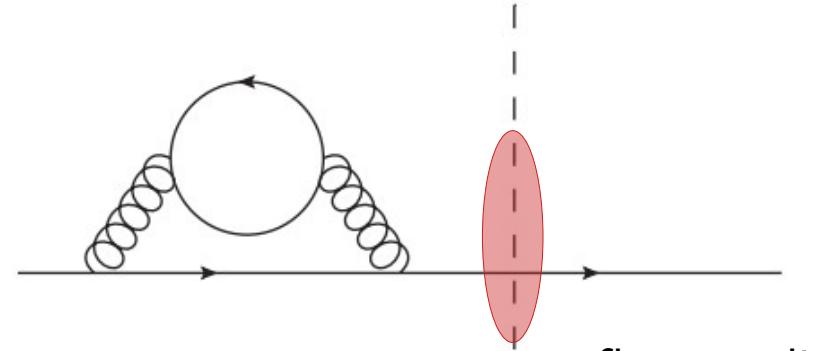
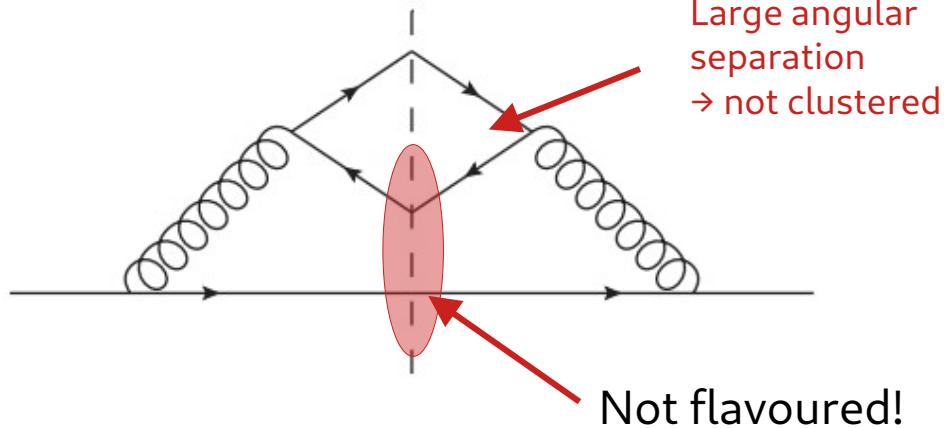


$b \bar{b}$ has to count as a gluon/light jet!

*: cut symbolises the “measured”
final state

IR safety issues starting from NNLO QCD

Double soft limit of quark pairs

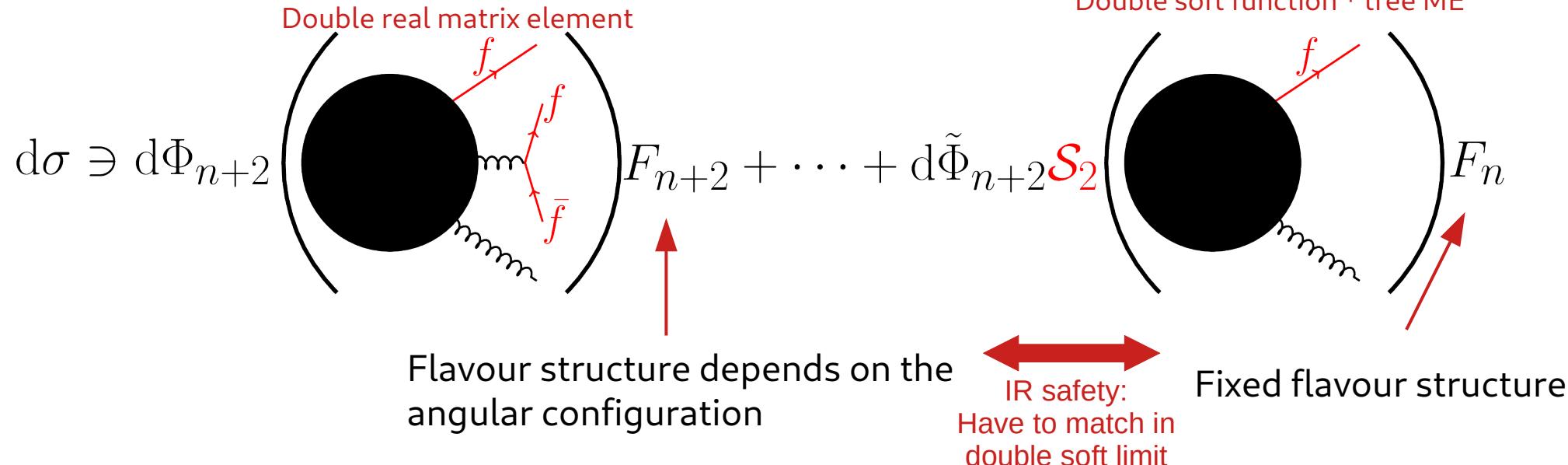


- These double soft splitting need to be captured
- Requires to interleave kinematics and flavour information!

Fixed order flavoured jets beyond NLO

What is the problem with FO flavoured jets?

Example NNLO: double real radiation and subtraction



- If $F(n+2)$ does not treat the flavour pair appropriately:
 - double soft singularity not subtracted
 - **Implies correlated treatment of kinematics and flavour information**

Solution: Modified jet algorithms

- Implies correlated treatment of kinematics and flavour information

Standard kT algorithm:

Pair distance:

$$d_{ij} = \min(k_{T,i}^2, k_{T,j}^2) R_{ij}^2$$

$$R_{ij}^2 = (\Delta\phi_{ij}^2 + \Delta\eta_{ij}^2)/R^2$$

“Beam” distance for determination condition:

$$d_i = k_{T,i}^2$$

Flavour kT algorithm:

Pair distance:

$$d_{ij} = R_{ij}^2 \begin{cases} \max(k_{T,i}, k_{T,j})^\alpha \min(k_{T,i}, k_{T,j})^{2-\alpha} & \text{softer of } i,j \text{ is flavoured} \\ \min(k_{T,i}, k_{T,j})^\alpha & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Beam distance:

$$d_{i,B} = \begin{cases} \max(k_{T,i}, k_{T,B}(y_i))^\alpha \min(k_{T,i}, k_{T,B}(y_i))^{2-\alpha} & i \text{ is flavoured} \\ \min(k_{T,i}, k_{T,B}(y_i))^\alpha & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$d_B(\eta) = \sum_i k_{T,i} (\theta(\eta_i - \eta) + \theta(\eta - \eta_i)) e^{\eta_i - \eta}$$

$$d_{\bar{B}}(\eta) = \sum_i k_{T,i} (\theta(\eta - \eta_i) + \theta(\eta_i - \eta)) e^{\eta - \eta_i}$$

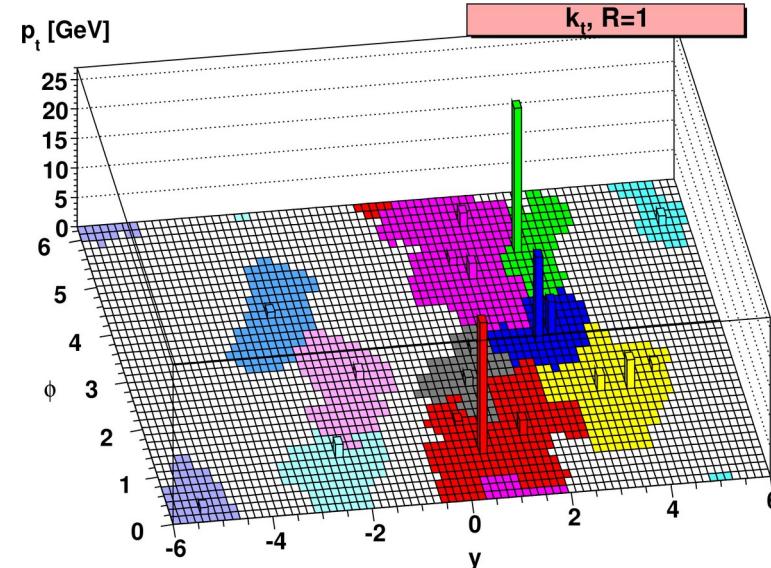
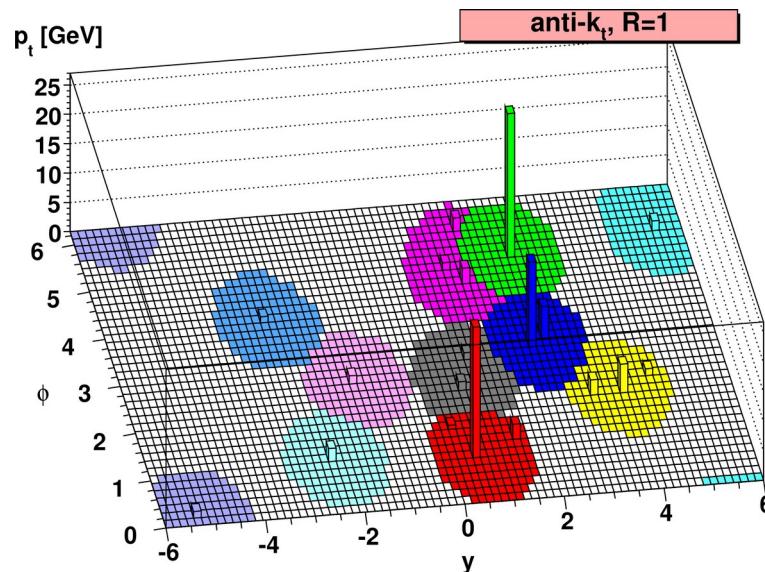
Infrared safe definition of jet flavor,
Banfi, Salam, Zanderighi hep-ph/0601139

Flavour anti- k_T ?

The standard algorithm for the LHC is the anti- k_T :

- nice geometric properties
- less sensitive to soft physics

Towards Jetography
Salam 0906.1833



New proposals for flavour-safe anti-kT jets

- Flavour with Soft-drop

Practical Jet Flavour Through NNLO

Caletti, Larkoski, Marzani, Reichelt 2205.01109

- Flavour anti-kT

Infrared-safe flavoured anti-kT jets,

Czakon, Mitov, Poncelet 2205.11879

- Fragmentation approach

A Fragmentation Approach to Jet Flavor

Caletti, Larkoski, Marzani, Reichelt 2205.01117

B-hadron production in NNLO QCD: application to LHC ttbar events with leptonic decays,

Czakon, Generet, Mitov and Poncelet, 2102.08267

- Flavour dressing → standard anti-kT + flavour assignment

QCD-aware partonic jet clustering for truth-jet flavour labelling

Buckley, Pollard 1507.00508

A dress of flavour to suit any jet

Gauld, Huss, Stagnitto 2208.11138

- Interleaved flavour neutralisation

Flavoured jets with exact anti-kT kinematics and tests of infrared and collinear safety

Caola, Grabarczyk, Hutt, Salam, Scyboz, Thaler 2306.07314

- TBC...

Flavour anti-kT

$$\text{Anti-kT: } d_{ij} = \min(k_{T,i}^{-2}, k_{T,j}^{-2}) R_{ij}^2 \quad d_i = k_{T,i}^{-2}$$

Infrared-safe flavoured anti-kT jets,
Czakon, Mitov, Poncelet 2205.11879

The energy ordering in anti-kT prevents correct recombination of flavoured pairs in the double soft limit.

Proposed modification:

A **soft** term designed to modify the distance of flavoured pairs.

$$d_{ij}^{(F)} = d_{ij} \begin{cases} \mathcal{S}_{ij} & i,j \text{ is flavoured pair} \\ 1 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

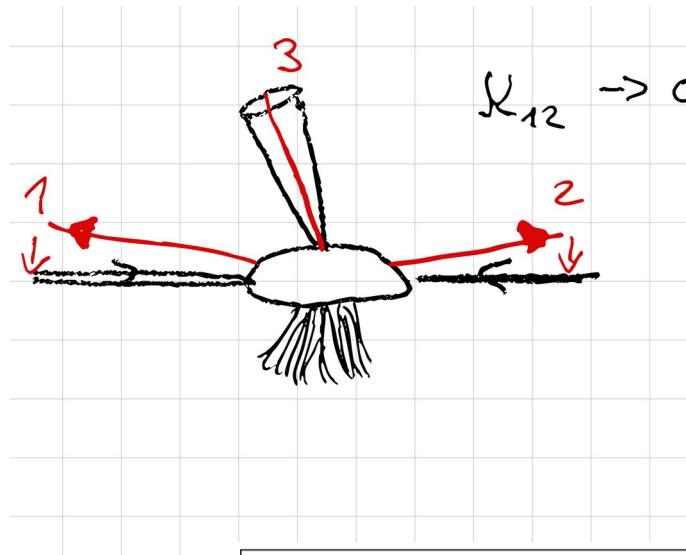
$$\mathcal{S}_{ij} \equiv 1 - \theta (1 - \kappa_{ij}) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \kappa_{ij}\right) \quad \text{with} \quad \kappa_{ij} \equiv \frac{1}{a} \frac{k_{T,i}^2 + k_{T,j}^2}{2k_{T,\max}^2}.$$

A scale to define "soft"
→ Can be any hard scale

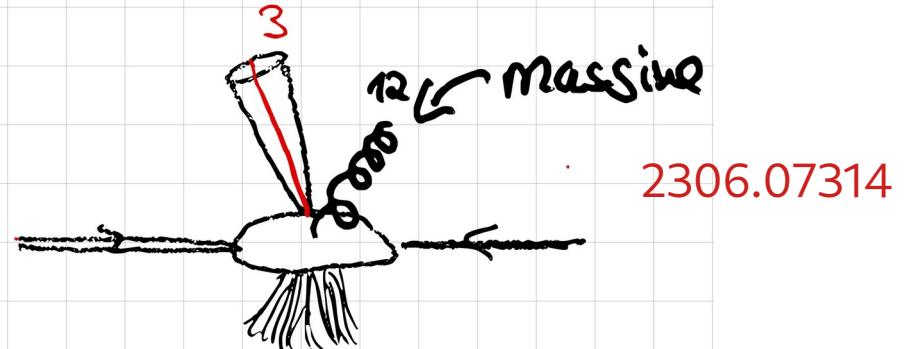
Allow systematic variations

New developments...

Issue for double collinear limits wrt. to initial states



Many thanks to
Caola, Grabarczyk, Hutt, Salam, Scyboz, Thaler



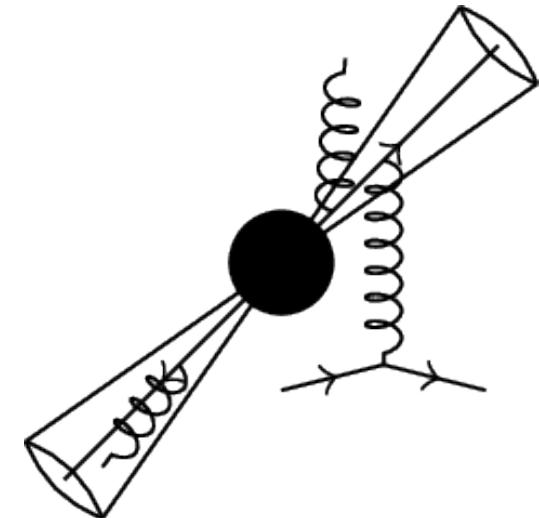
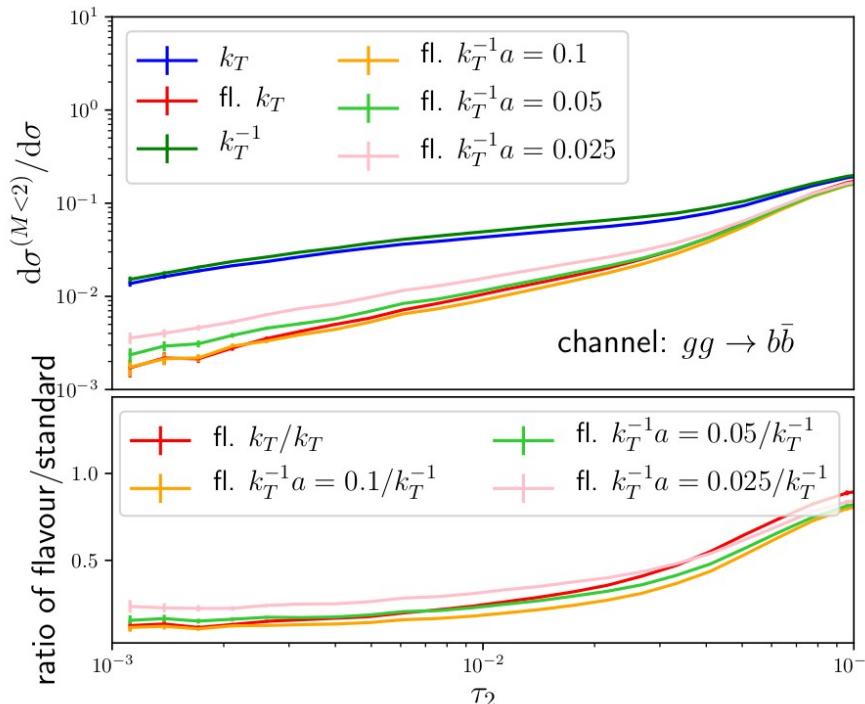
if $\gamma_{12} - \gamma_3 < R$

$$\mathcal{S}_{ij} \equiv 1 - \theta(1 - \kappa_{ij}) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\kappa_{ij}\right) \quad \text{with} \quad \kappa_{ij} \equiv \frac{1}{a} \frac{k_{T,i}^2 + k_{T,j}^2}{2k_{T,\max}^2}.$$

Their proposal: $\mathcal{S}_{ij} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{S}}_{ij} = \mathcal{S}_{ij} \frac{\Omega_{ij}^2}{\Delta R_{ij}^2}$ $\Omega_{ik}^2 \equiv 2 \left[\frac{1}{\omega^2} (\cosh(\omega \Delta y_{ik}) - 1) - (\cos \Delta \phi_{ik} - 1) \right]$

Tests of IR safety with parton showers

In the di-jet limit the flavour needs to correspond to tree level flavours
→ misidentification rate needs to vanish in di-jet back-to-back limit
→ IR sensitive observable 2-jettiness

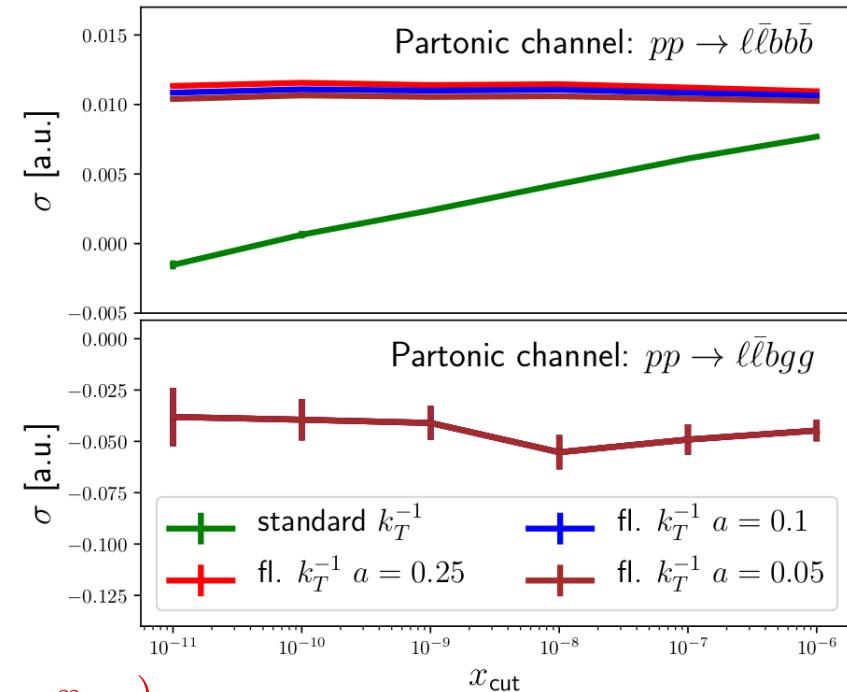
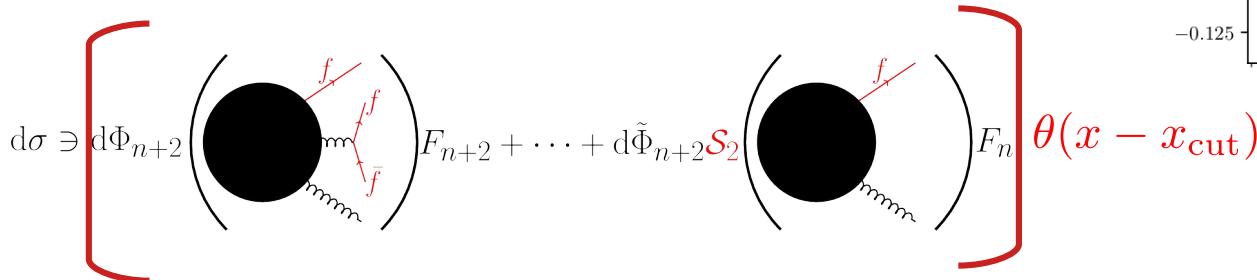


Tests of IR safety with NNLO FO computations

IR sensitivity of jet cross sections on (technical)
IR regulating parameter x

In the limit $x_{\text{cut}} \rightarrow 0$:

IR safe jet flavour \rightarrow no dependence on x_{cut}
IR non-safe jet flavour \rightarrow logarithmic divergent



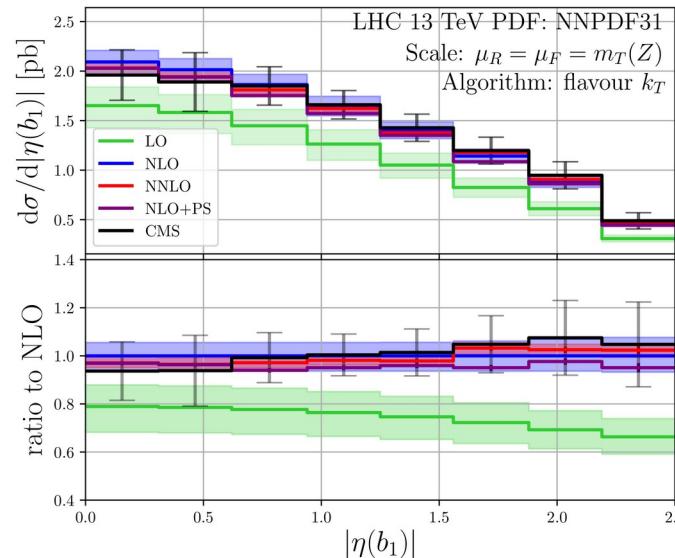
Z+b-jet Phenomenology: Tunable parameter

Benchmark process: $pp \rightarrow Z(l\bar{l}) + b\text{-jet}$

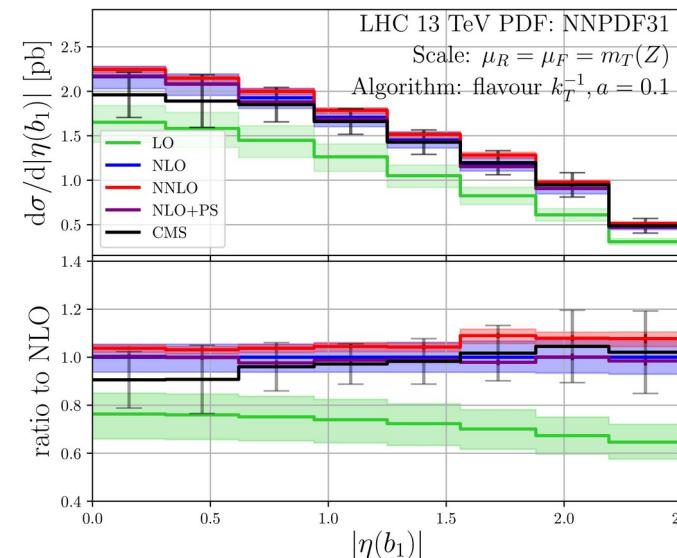
Tunable parameter a :

- Limit $a \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow$ original anti- k_T (IR unsafe)
- Large $a \Leftrightarrow$ large modification of cluster sequence

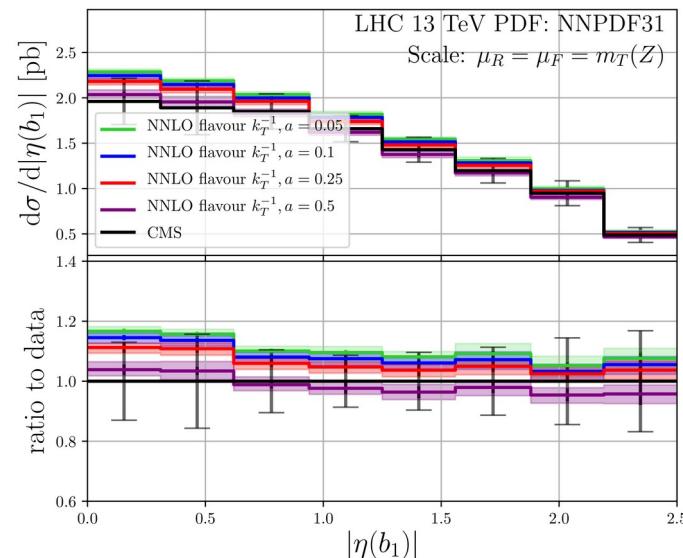
Flavour k_T :



Flavour anti- k_T : $a = 0.1$

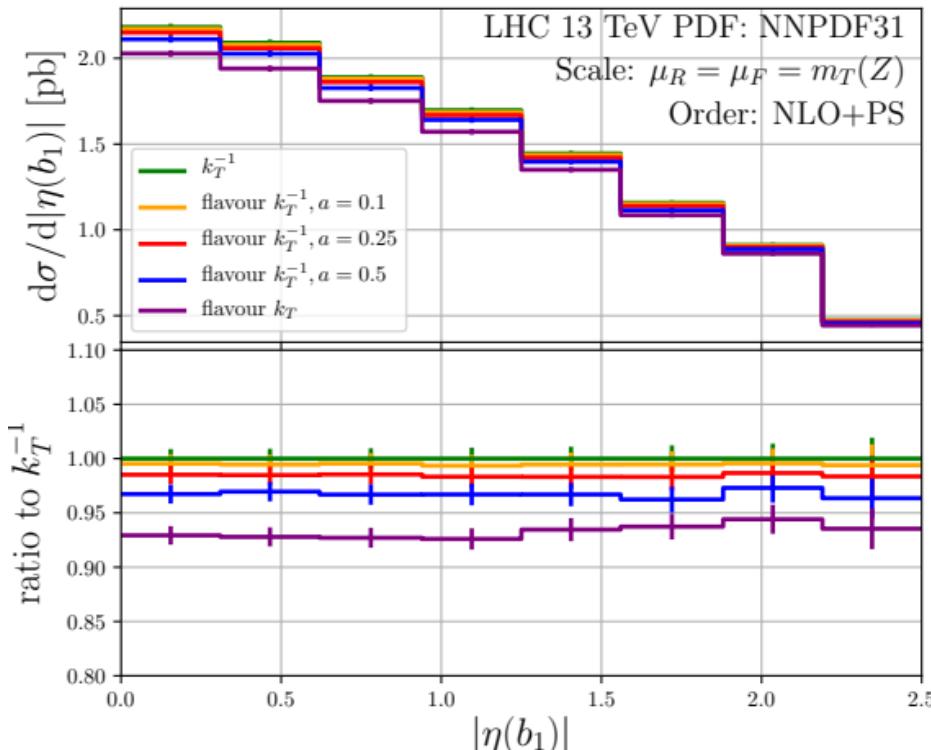


Comparison of different parameter a to data:



Z+b-jet Phenomenology: Tunable parameter II

What happens in the presence of many flavoured partons? → NLO PS



Tunable parameter a:

- Small a: Flavour anti- k_T results are more similar to standard anti- k_T
→ **small unfolding factors**
- Larger a: Larger modification of clustering

Good FO perturbative convergence +
Small difference to standard anti- k_T
→ a~0.1 is a good candidate

Comparisons

Les Houches 23 workshop (aka FlavourFest :))

- CMPΩ: Flavour anti-kT (with fixed S_{ij})
- SDF: Flavour with Soft-drop (only IR-safe up to α_s^2 corrections)
- GHS: Flavour dressing \rightarrow standard anti-kT + flavour assignment
- IFN: Interleaved flavour neutralisation

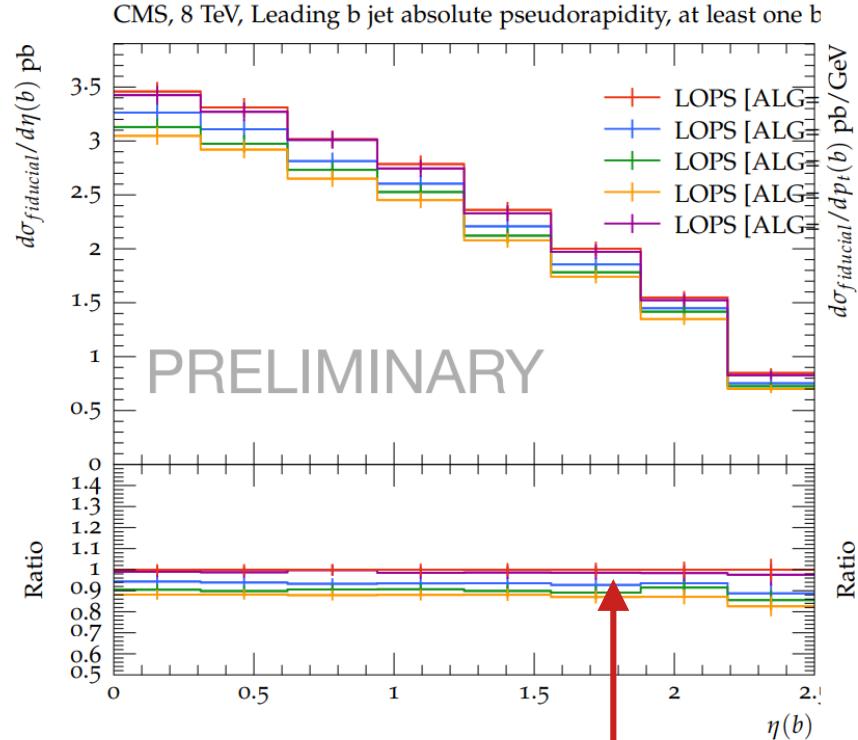


Implementation in
FastJet package

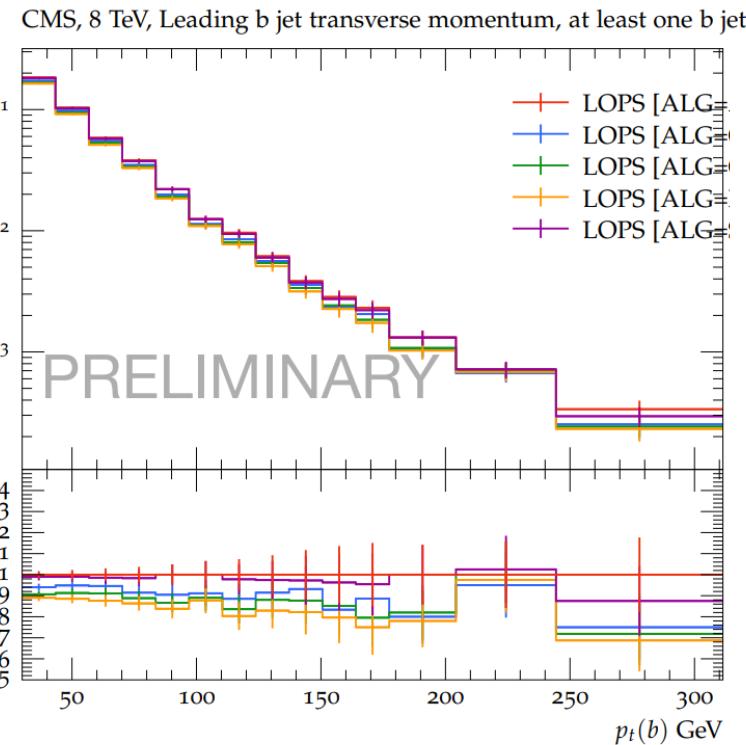
Benchmark process: Z+b-jet following CMS analysis 1611.06507

Comparison with parton showers

HERWIG LO PS



Les Houches Jet Flavour WG

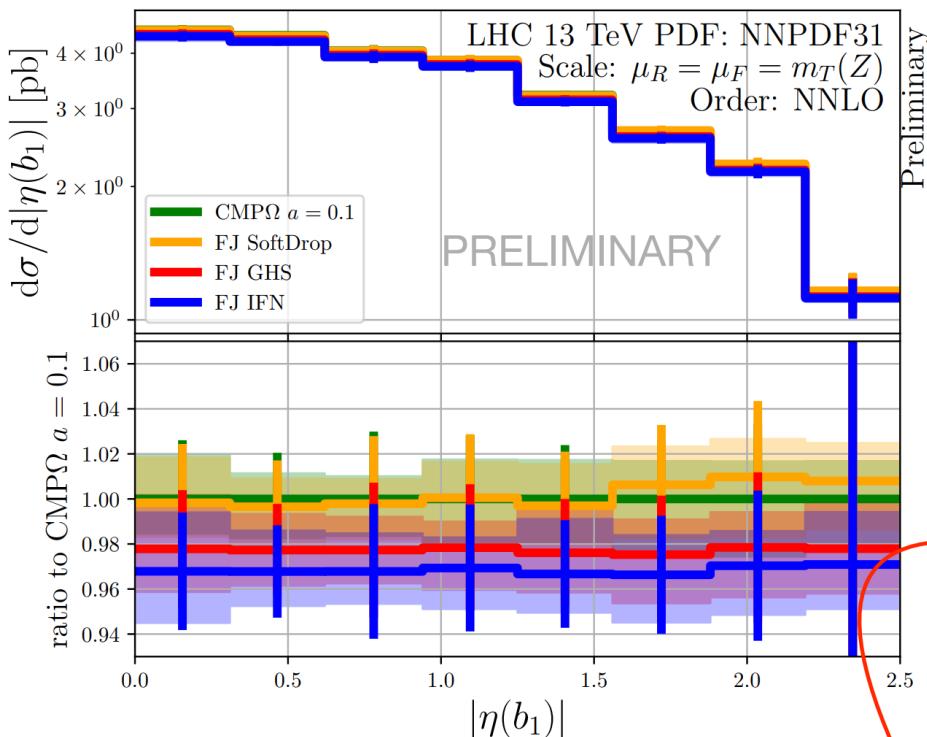


SDF \sim anti- k_T \rightarrow consequence of IR unsafety at higher orders?

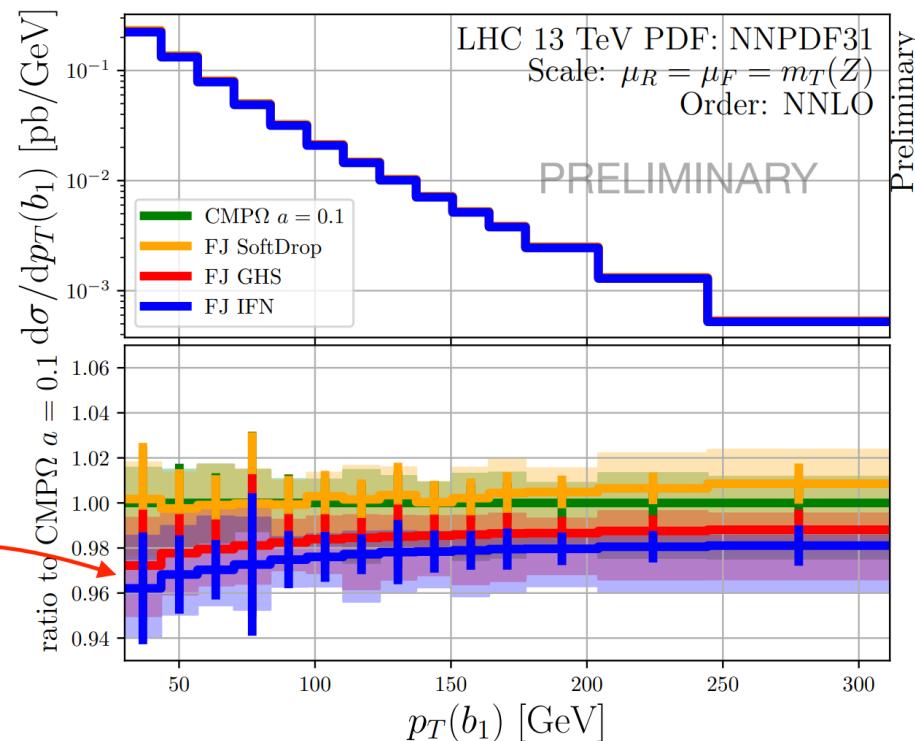
NNLO QCD comparisons

Calculations performed with sector-improved residue subtraction scheme
1408.2500 & 1907.12911

Les Houches Jet Flavour WG



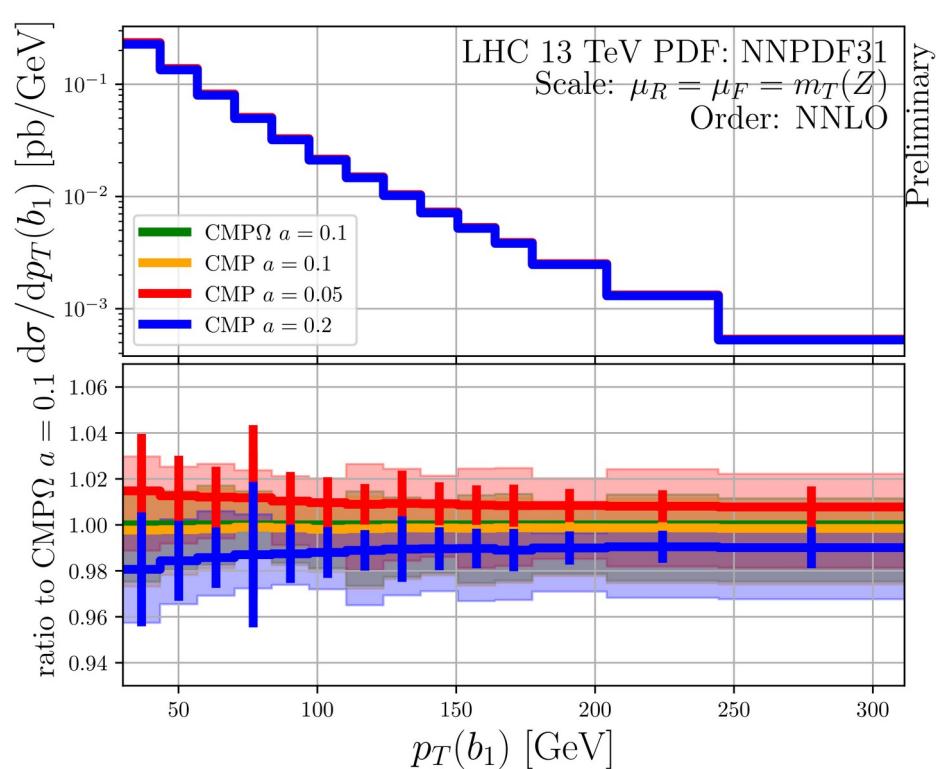
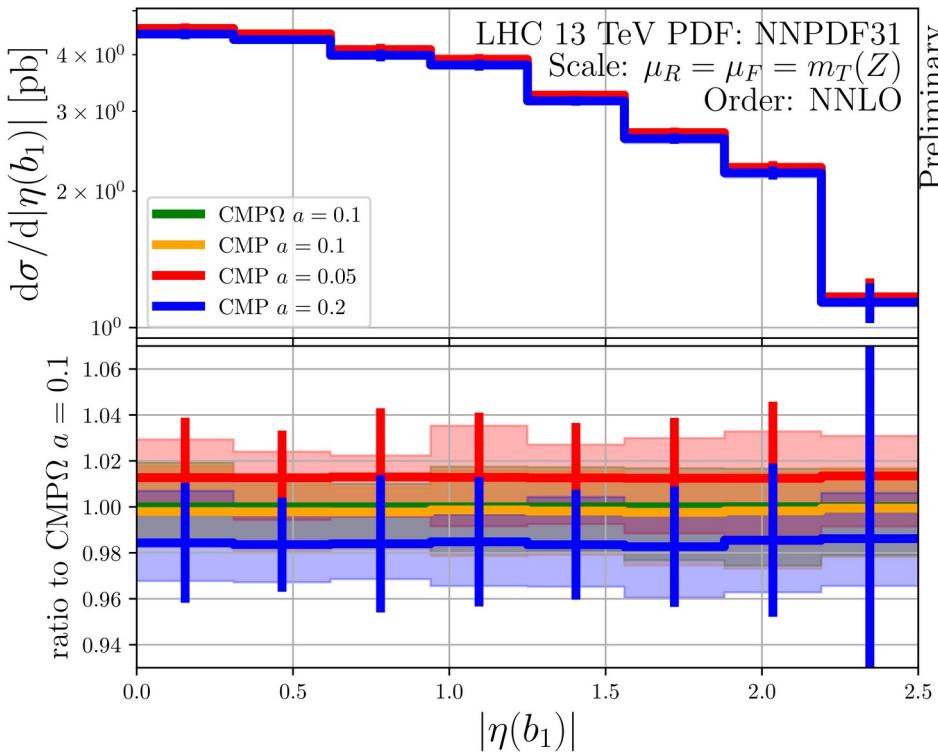
interesting shape difference at
low p_T : it deserves further
investigation!



Flavour anti-kT: impact of Ω_{ij}

Calculations performed with sector-improved residue subtraction scheme
1408.2500 & 1907.12911

Les Houches Jet Flavour WG



Negligible difference between $\text{CMP}\Omega$ and CMP

Experimental b/c-tagging

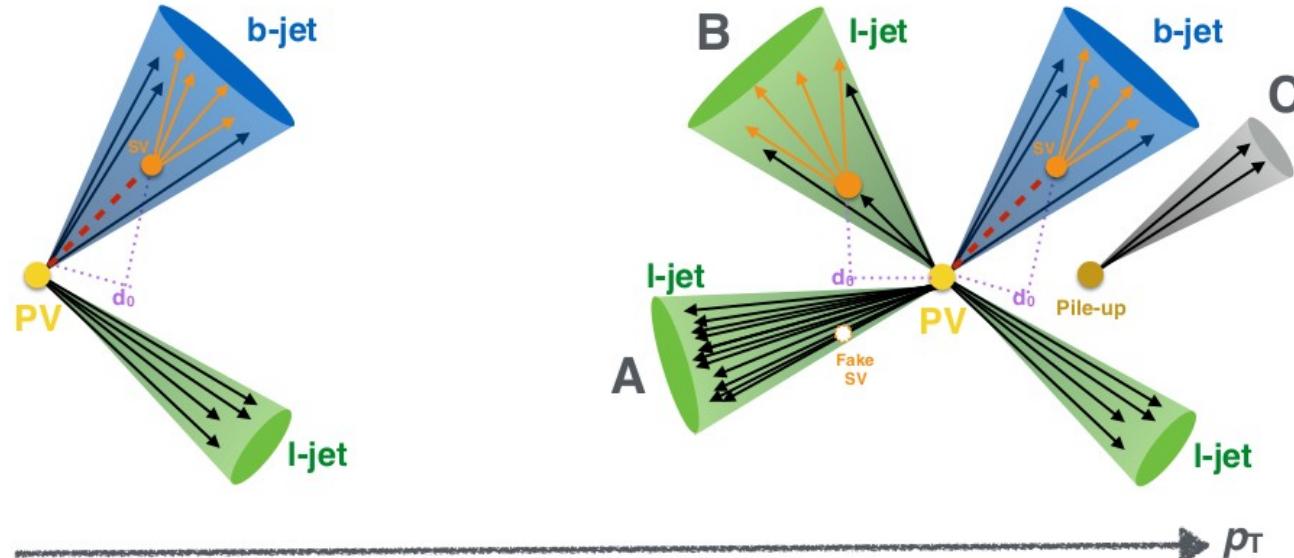
Credit: Arnaud Duperrin (DIS23 talk)

Secondary vertex (SV) tagging

- Long-life time
→ several mm flight
- Looking for the decay products of B-hadron decays forming SV

Challenges

- Fake SV from fragmentation
- Material interactions
- Pile-up



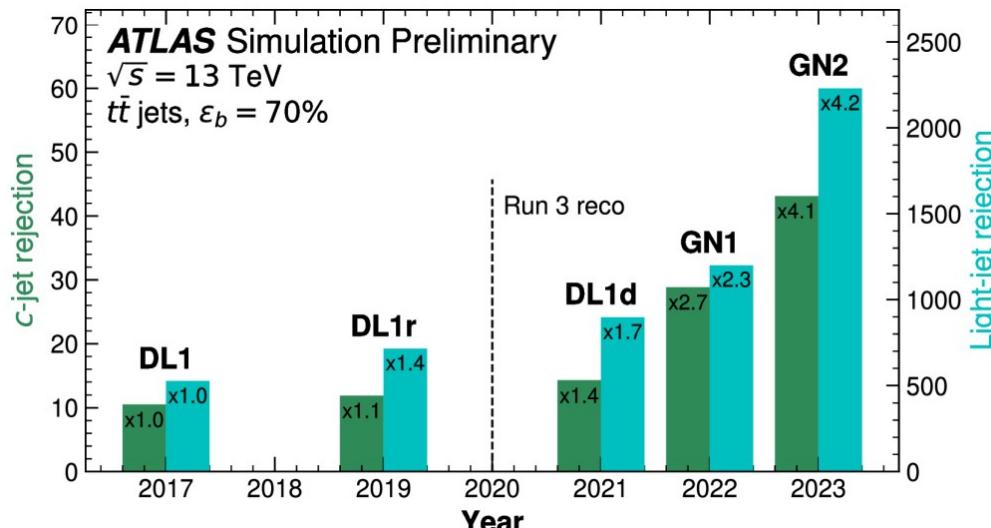
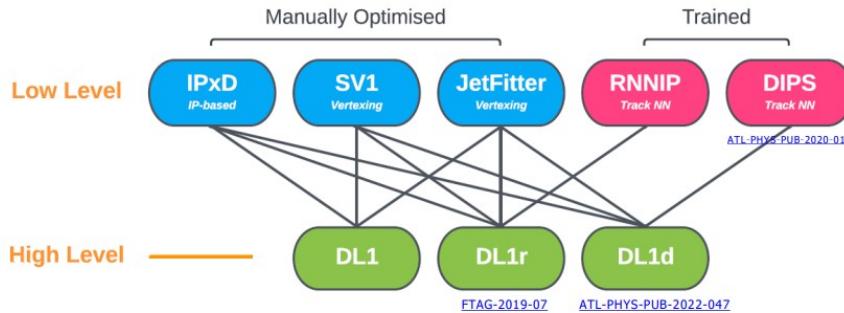
Experimental b/c-tagging with NN

Credit: Arnaud Duperrin (DIS23 talk)

Using NN to perform b-tagging

- Many Run II/III analysis use already NN based taggers
- For example ATLAS: DL1
 - uses precomputed low-level infos
- Next generation will directly use hit, track and jet information
 - further performance boost

The truth level information comes from MC simulations



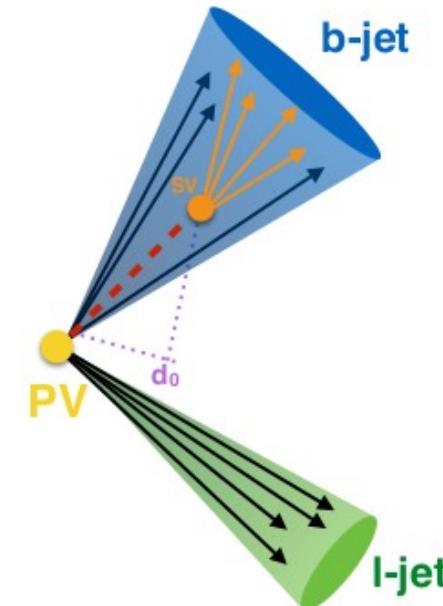
Ghost tagging

A jet is defined as flavoured if:

- 1) it contains at least one B/D hadron
FO: IR-unsafe because of $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ splitting
- 2) within $dR < R$ of jet axis
FO: IR-unsafe because soft wide angle emission
- 3) with $pT > pT_{cut}$
FO: collinear unsafe $b \rightarrow b$ g splitting
(okay in fragmentation approach)



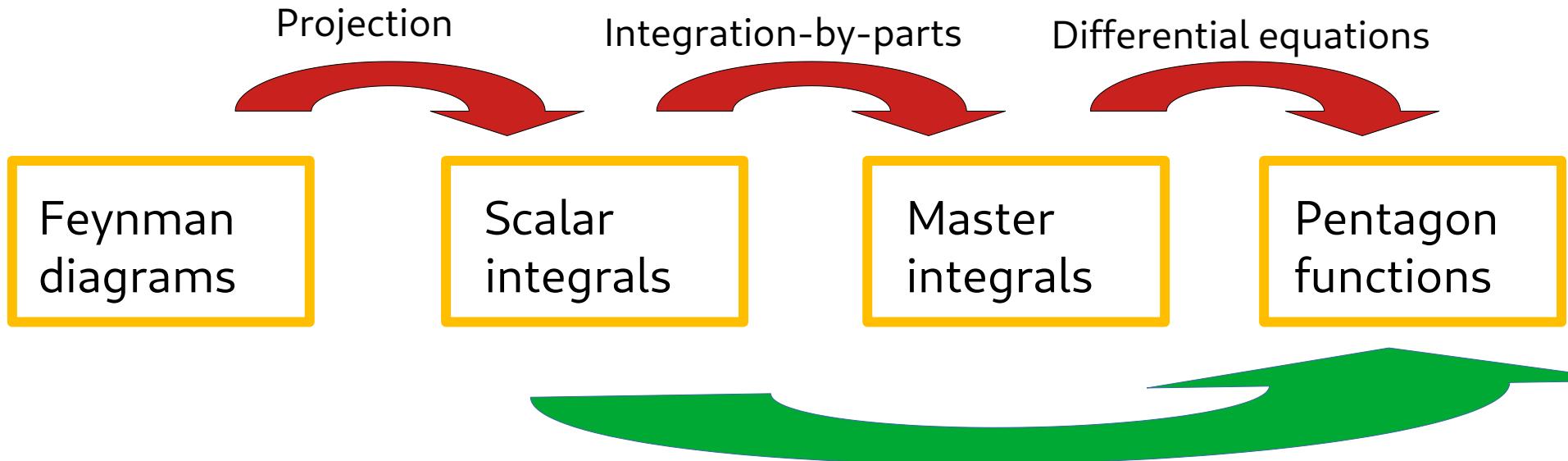
“Truth” labelling used in Monte Carlo samples, used to train the NN



Technically okay for PS+hadronisation models
BUT
Unsatisfactory from theory point of view
(trading IR safety with sensitivity)

Overview

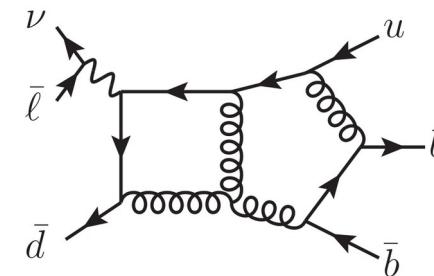
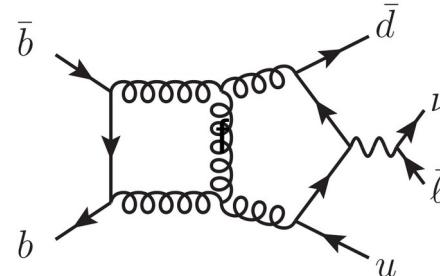
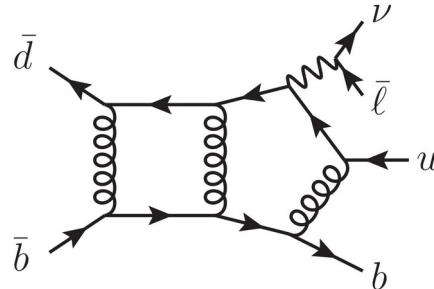
Old school approach:



Automated framework using finite fields
to avoid expression swell based on
FiniteFlow [Peraro'19]

Projection to scalar integrals

Generate diagrams (contributing to leading-colour) with QGRAF



Factorizing decay: $A_6^{(L)} = A_5^{(L)\mu} D_\mu P$ $M_6^{2(L)} = \sum_{\text{spin}} A_6^{(0)*} A_6^{(L)} = M^{(L)\mu\nu} D_{\mu\nu} |P|^2$

Projection on scalar functions (FORM+Mathematica):
→ anti-commuting γ_5 + Larin prescription

$$M_5^{(L)} = \sum_{i=1}^{16} a_i^{(L)} v_i^{\mu\nu}$$



$$a_i^{(L)} = a_i^{(L),\text{even}} + \text{tr}_5 a_i^{(L),\text{odd}}$$

$$a_i^{(L),p} = \sum_i c_{j,i}(\{p\}, \epsilon) \mathcal{I}(\{p\}, \epsilon)$$

Integration-By-Parts reduction

$$a_i^{(L),p} = \sum_i c_{j,i}(\{p\}, \epsilon) \mathcal{I}(\{p\}, \epsilon)$$

Prohibitively large number of integrals

$$\mathcal{I}_i(\{p\}, \epsilon) \equiv \mathcal{I}(\vec{n}_i, \{p\}, \epsilon) = \int \frac{d^d k_1}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{d^d k_2}{(2\pi)^d} \prod_{k=1}^{11} D_k^{-n_{i,k}}(\{p\}, \{k\})$$

Integration-By-Parts identities connect different integrals \rightarrow system of equations
 \rightarrow only a small number of independent “master” integrals

$$0 = \int \frac{d^d k_1}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{d^d k_2}{(2\pi)^d} l_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial l^\mu} \prod_{k=1}^{11} D_k^{-n_{i,k}}(\{p\}, \{k\}) \quad \text{with} \quad l \in \{p\} \cap \{k\}$$

LiteRed (+ Finite Fields)



$$a_i^{(L),p} = \sum_i d_{j,i}(\{p\}, \epsilon) \text{MI}(\{p\}, \epsilon)$$

Master integrals & finite remainder

Differential Equations: $d\vec{\text{MI}} = dA(\{p\}, \epsilon)\vec{\text{MI}}$

[Remiddi, 97]

[Gehrmann, Remiddi, 99]

[Henn, 13]

Canonical basis: $d\vec{\text{MI}} = \epsilon d\tilde{A}(\{p\})\vec{\text{MI}}$

Simple iterative solution



$$\text{MI}_i = \sum_w \epsilon^w \tilde{\text{MI}}_i^w \quad \text{with} \quad \tilde{\text{MI}}_i^w = \sum_j c_{i,j} m_j$$

Chen-iterated integrals

"Pentagon"-functions

[Chicherin, Sotnikov, 20]

[Chicherin, Sotnikov, Zoia, 21]

Putting everything together (and removing of IR poles):

$$f_i^{(L),p} = a_i^{(L),p} - \text{poles}$$

$$f_i^{(L),p} = \sum_j c_{i,j}(\{p\}) m_j + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$$