Flavour anti-kT

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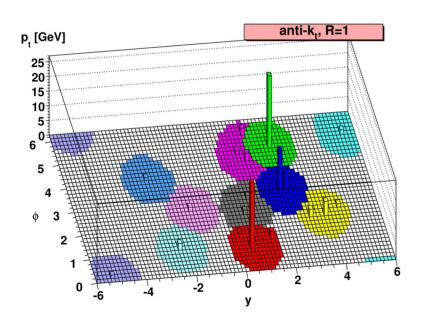


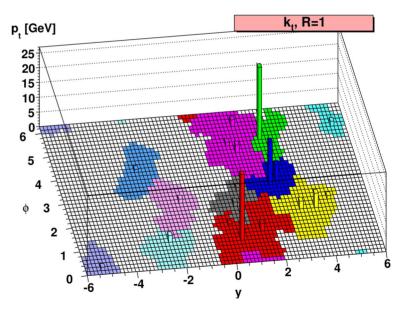
Problem solved, isn't it?

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

- → nice geometric properties
- → less sensitive to soft physics

Towards Jetography Salam 0906.1833





Flavour anti-kT

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

Idea:

Modification to ensure the correct recombination of flavoured pairs in the double soft limit.

Proposed modification:

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

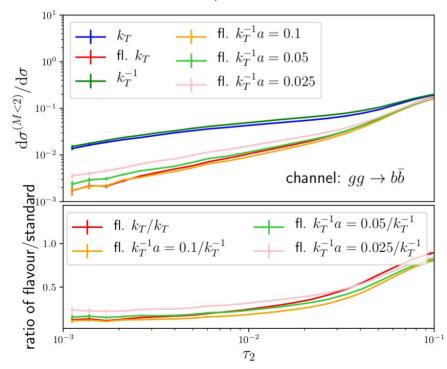
$$d_{ij}^{(F)} = d_{ij} \begin{cases} \mathcal{S}_{ij} & \text{i,j is flavoured pair} \\ 1 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

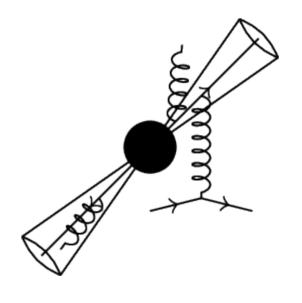
$$\mathcal{S}_{ij} \equiv 1 - \theta (1 - \kappa_{ij}) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \kappa_{ij}\right) \quad \text{with} \quad \kappa_{ij} \equiv \frac{1}{a} \frac{k_{T,i}^2 + k_{T,j}^2}{2k_{T,\text{max}}^2}.$$

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





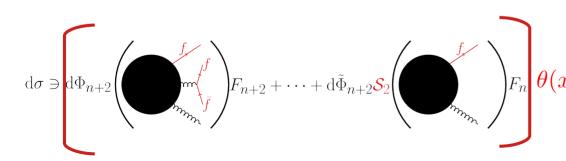
Tests of IR safety with NNLO FO computations

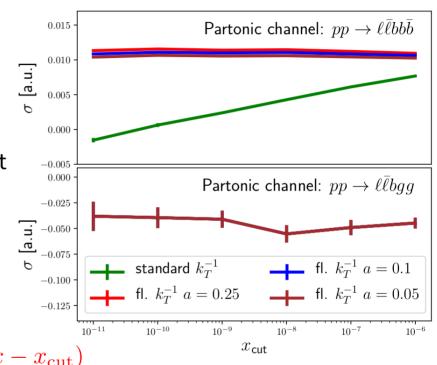
IR sensitivity of jet cross sections on (technical) IR regulating parameter x

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

IR safe jet flavour \rightarrow no dependence on x_cut

IR non-safe jet flavour → logarithmic divergent





Remarks to the flavour anti-kT

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

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

What is that kT_max parameter?

Some scale to define what soft means. Examples:

- 1. pT of hardest pseudo jet or lepton at a clustering step
- 2. Some fixed dynamical scale, e.g. pT(Z), pT(lep), ...
- 3. Some fixed hard scale: m_top, m_Z etc.
- → The choice impacts the clustering.

Z+b-jet Phenomenology: Tunable parameter

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

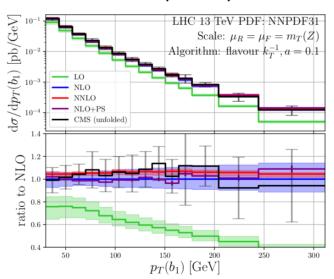
Tunable parameter a:

- Limit a → 0 <=> original anti-kT (IR unsafe)
- Large a <=> large modification of cluster sequence

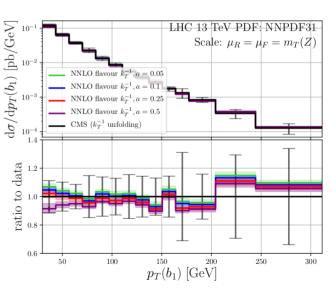
Flavour anti-kT (a=0.01):

LHC 13 TeV PDF NNPDF31 Scale: $\mu_R = \mu_F = m_T(Z)$ Algorithm: flavour $k_T^{-1}, a = 0.01$ NNLO NNLO NNLO+PS CMS (unfolded) 1.4 OIN 1.0 0 0.8 0.8 $p_T(b_1)$ [GeV]

Flavour anti-kT (a=0.1):

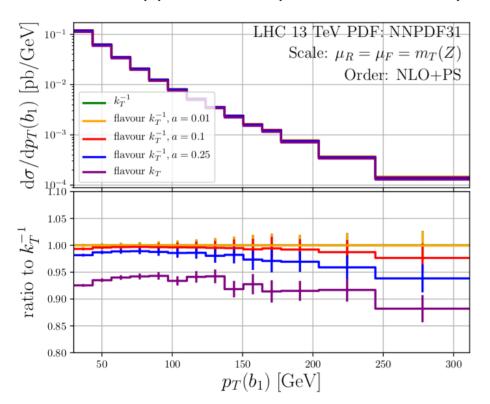


Comparison of different parameter a to data:



Z+b-jet Phenomenology: Tunable parameter II

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



Tunable parameter a:

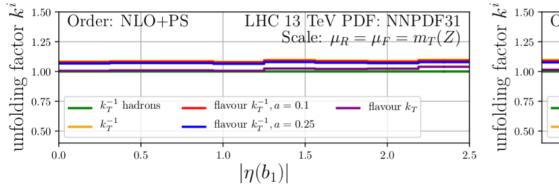
- Small a: Flavour anti-kT results are more similar to standard anti-kT
- Larger a: Larger modification of clustering

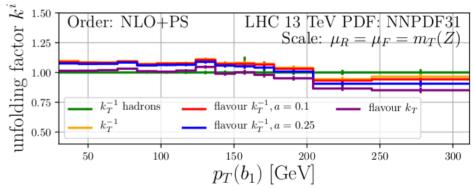
Good FO perturbative convergence + Small difference to standard anti-kT → a~0.1 is a good candidate

Bin-by-bin unfolding

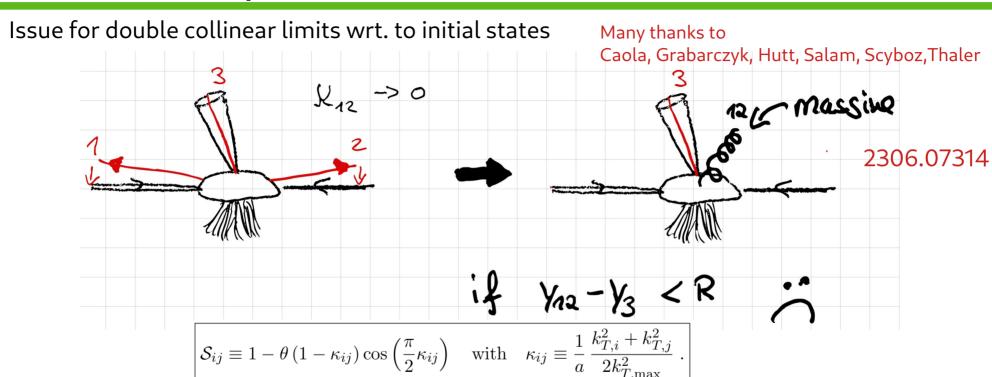
Estimation of hadronisation and experimental tagging corrections → NLO + PS (Madraph+Pythia8)

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





New developments...



$${\cal S}_{ij}
ightarrow \overline{\cal S}_{ij} = {\cal S}_{ij} rac{\Omega_{ij}^2}{\Delta R_{ij}^2}$$

$$\Omega_{ik}^2 \equiv 2 \left[\frac{1}{\omega^2} \left(\cosh(\omega \Delta y_{ik}) - 1 \right) - \left(\cos \Delta \phi_{ik} - 1 \right) \right]$$

Solves also an issue at $lpha_s^3$

Plans/Suggestions for this week

- Comparison of the different algorithms in a benchmark process @ NNLO QCD pp → Zb/Wc, pp → W H (→ bb~), pp → tt~ + decays
- (More for me) See what the impact of that flavour anti-kT fix is on the already computed processes It appears to be small at PS level
- FastJet implementations → Tests & validations