



# Study of Jet Substructure Variables for the Future Detector

\*Chih-Hsiang Yeh<sup>1</sup>, Shin-Shan Eiko YU<sup>1</sup>, Ashutosh Kotwal<sup>2,3</sup>,  
Sergei Chekanov<sup>4</sup>, Nhan Viet Tran<sup>3</sup>



*1. Department of Physics, National Central University, Chung-Li, Taoyuan City 32001, Taiwan*

*2. Physics, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708, USA*

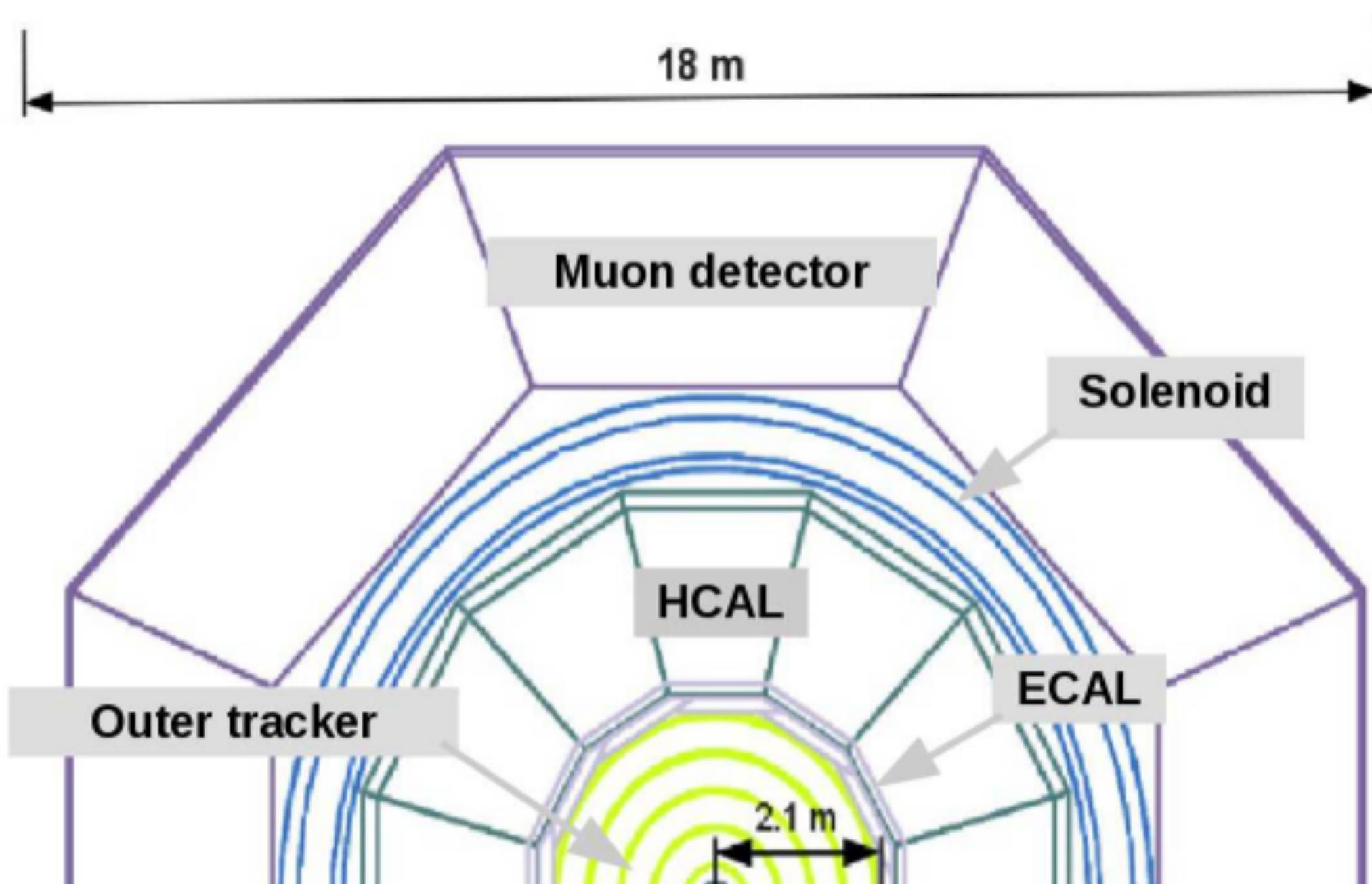
*3. Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, IL 6051, USA*

*4. HEP Division, Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 S. Cass Avenue, Argonne, IL 60439, USA*

## Abstract:

In this poster, we study the performance of hadron calorimeter in SiFCC for the future  $\sqrt{s}=100$  TeV pp collider. The GEANT4 full simulation includes calorimeters with different cell sizes. We aim to efficiently separate signal  $Z' \rightarrow WW$  or  $Z' \rightarrow tt$  and background  $Z' \rightarrow qq$ . Various jet substructure variables and  $Z'$  masses from 5 to 40 TeV are also compared.

## Geant 4 Simulation of Future Detector SiFCC



Barrel	Technology	pitch/cell	radii (cm)	$ z $ size (cm)
Vertex detector	silicon pixels/5 layers	25 $\mu\text{m}$	1.3 - 6.3	38
Outer tracker	silicon strips/5 layers	50 $\mu\text{m}$	39 - 209	921
ECAL	silicon pixels+W	2x2 cm	210 - 230	976
HCAL	scintillator+steel	5x5 cm	230 - 470	980
Solenoid	5 T (inner), -0.6 T (outer)	-	480 - 560	976
Muon detector	RPC+steel	3x3 cm	570 - 903	1400

## Basic Jet Reconstruction Algorithm:

$$d_{ij} = \min(k_{ti}^2 p_t, k_{tj}^2 p_t) \frac{\Delta_{ij}^2}{R^2}$$

$$\Delta_{ij}^2 = (y_i - y_j)^2 + (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2$$

$i, j$ : the  $i$  and  $j$  particle  
 $k_{ti}, k_{tj}$ : the particle  $i$  and  $j$   
transverse momentum

\*\*If  $d_{ij} < d_{ib}$ ,  $j$  particle will be merged in  $I$  particle\*\*

1.  $p=0$  : Cambridge/Aachen algorithm

2.  $p=1$  : kt algorithm

3.  $p=-1$  : anti-kt algorithm

## Jet Substructure Variables:

### 1. N-subjetness:

$$\tau_N = \frac{1}{d_0} \sum_k P_{t,k} \min\{\Delta R_{1,k}, \Delta R_{2,k}, \dots, \Delta R_{N,k}\}$$

$$d_0 = \sum_k P_{t,k} R_0$$

$$\Delta R_{i,k}:$$

$R_0$ : The cone size we want to cluster

$$\tau_{21} = \frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1}, \tau_{32} = \frac{\tau_3}{\tau_2}$$

### 2. Energy correlation function

$$ECF(N, \beta) = \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_N \in J} \left( \prod_{a=1}^N P_{T,ia} \right) \left( \prod_{b=1}^{N-1} \prod_{c=b+1}^N \Delta R_{ib,ic} \right)^\beta$$

$$C_N^{(\beta)} \equiv \frac{ECF(N+1, \beta) ECF(N-1, \beta)}{ECF(N, \beta)^2}$$

### 3. Soft drop:

$$\frac{\min(P_{T1}, P_{T2})}{P_{T1} + P_{T2}} < Z_{cut} \left( \frac{\Delta R_{12}}{R_0} \right)^\beta$$

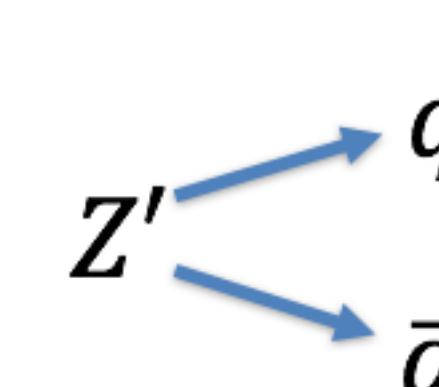
$\beta > 0$ : Remove (soft), maintain (soft – collinear)

$\beta = 0$ : Depend on the cut to select the asymmetry

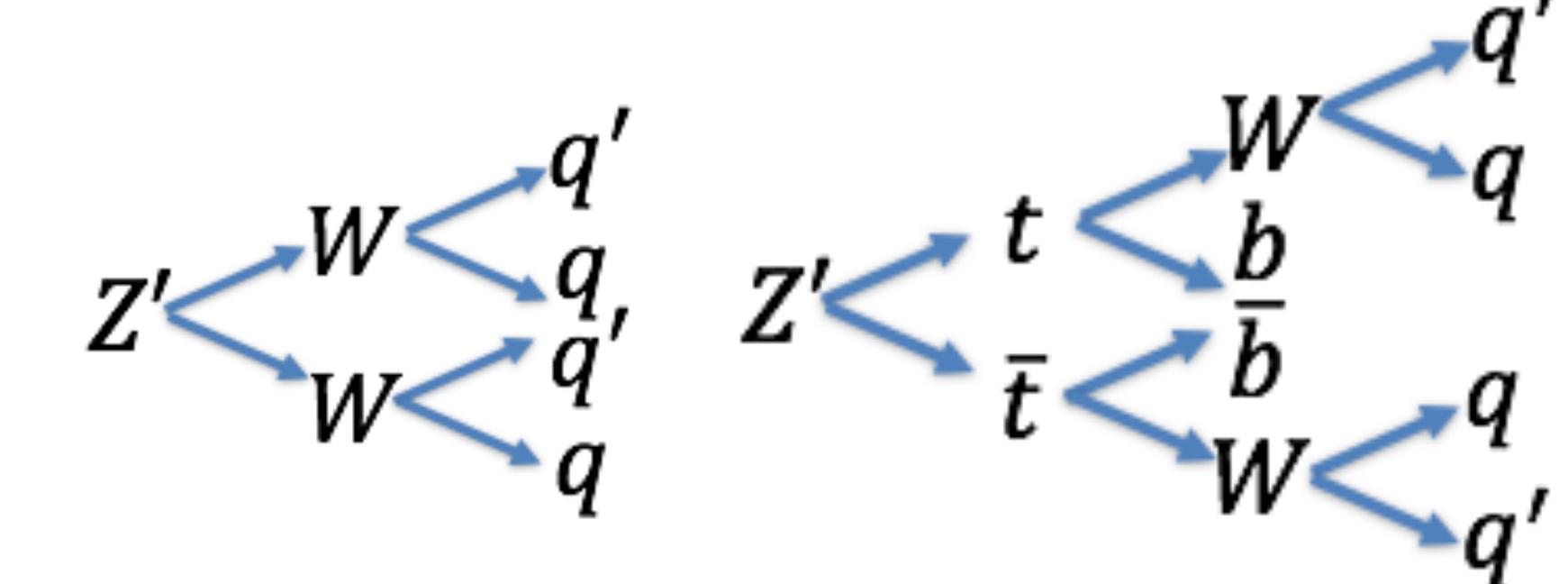
$\beta < 0$ : Remove both (soft) and (collinear)

## Signal and QCD Background Process:

### QCD Background:

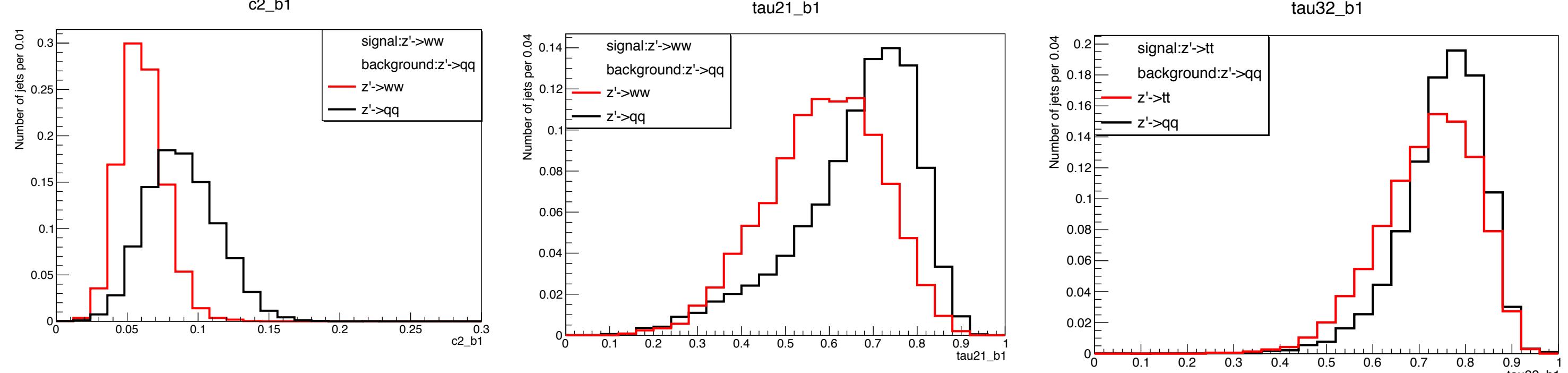


### Signal:

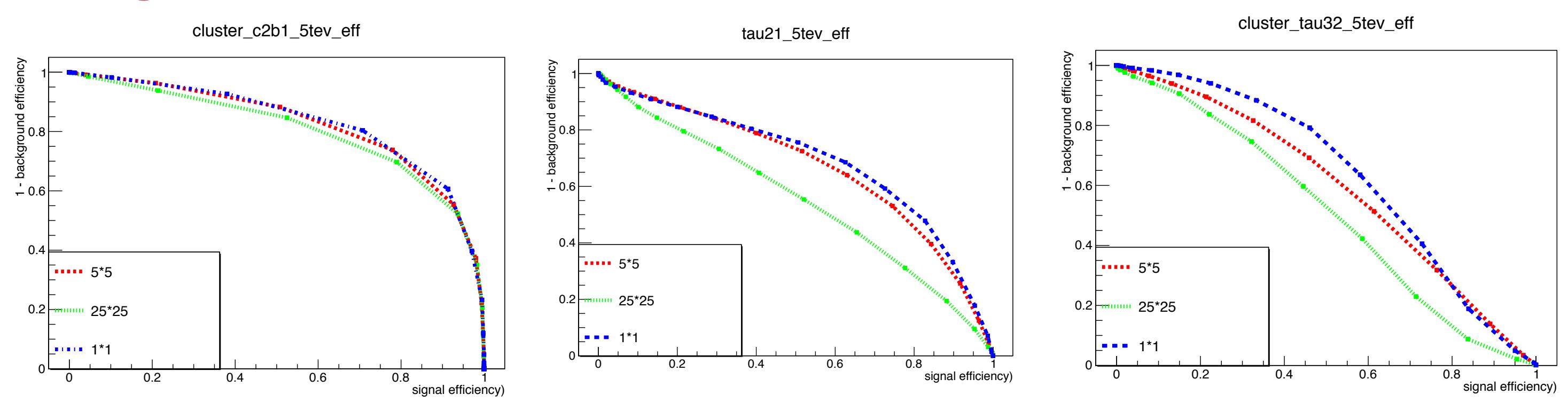


## Variables Study in Cluster:

### Distribution of $Z' \rightarrow WW, Z' \rightarrow qq$ and $Z' \rightarrow tt, Z' \rightarrow qq$ :



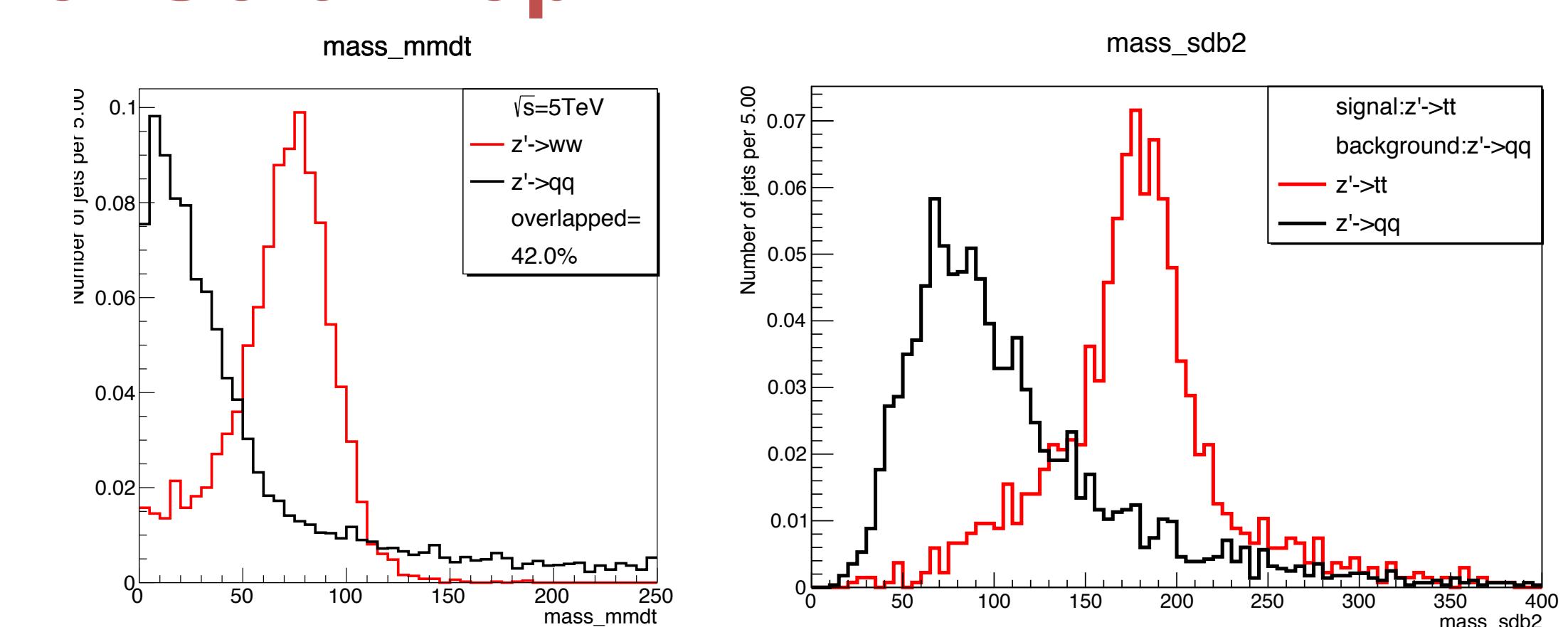
## Study of the variables in different detector size:



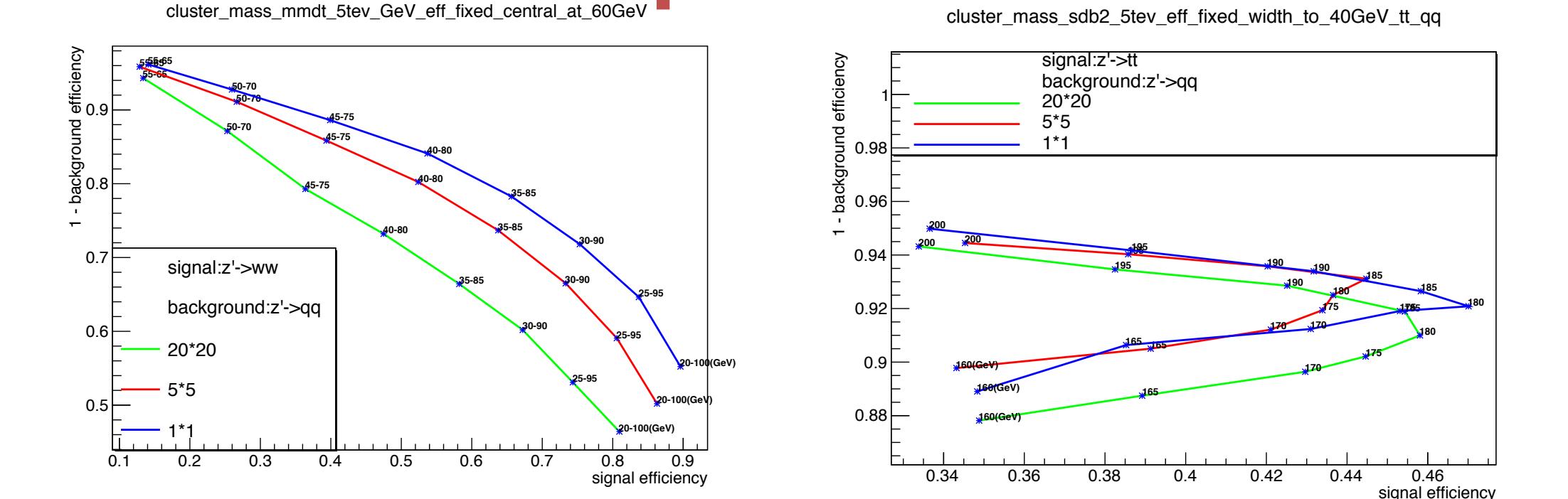
## Summary for clustering:

1. In variable  $C_2^1$ , the ROC curves of the three detector cell sizes are close to each other for each collision energy. Therefore, this variable is not sensitive to the detector cell size.
2. In  $\tau_{21}$ , at 5 TeV, the smallest detector size can separate the background from the signal well. However, this is not the usual case as the ROC curves nearly merge together at higher collision energy.
3. In  $\tau_{32}$ , the smallest detector size has the best separation power for all collision energies.

## Study of Soft Drop:



## Study of the soft drop in different detector size:



## Summary for soft drop :

1. Fix central

2. Fix width

## Reference :

