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# Study of Jet Substructure Variables with the SiFCC Detector at 100 TeV

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We study the performance of jet substructure variables with a detector designed for high energy $pp$ collisions at a 100 TeV collider. The two-prong jets from Z'$\rightarrow WW$ and three-prong jets from Z'$\rightarrow t\bar{t}$ are compared with the background from light quark jets, assuming $Z'$ masses in the range 5 – 40 TeV. We present the results on signal efficiency and background rejection using full GEANT simulations.

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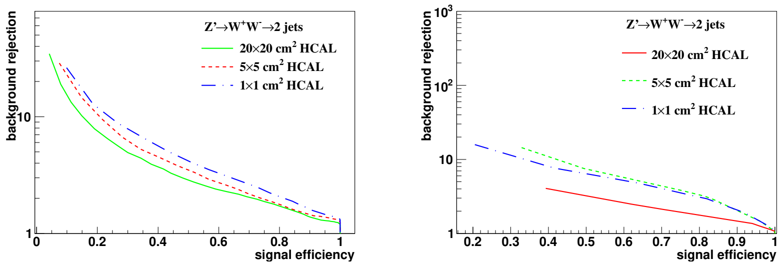
In our study, we simulated the $Z'$ bosons with the center-of-mass energies (c.m.) at 5, 10, 20, 40 TeV, and they are forced to decay to two light-flavor jets ($q\bar{q}$) as background, $WW$ or $t\bar{t}$ as signal, where $W(\rightarrow q\bar{q})$ and $t(\rightarrow W^+ b \rightarrow q\bar{q}b)$ decay hadronically. We use different configurations of calorimeter geometry to see whether the smallest configuration can give the best separation power to distinguish signal from background in different jet substructures. We draw the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves to quantify the detector performance and find out the cell size that can give the best separation power.

We use soft drop declustering [1] to study the performance of detector with various detector cell sizes and c.m. energies. Figure 1(a) shows the representative ROC curves for the soft-drop mass [1] for three detector cell sizes at 20 TeV with $\beta = 0$. For $\beta = 0$, the smallest detector cell size, 1 cm $\times$ 1 cm, has the best separation power at $\sqrt{s}$ =5, 10, and 20 TeV when the signal is $Z' \rightarrow WW$ and at $\sqrt{s}$ =10 and 20 TeV when the signal is $Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$. For $\beta = 2$, the smallest detector cell size does not have improvements in the separation power with respect to those with larger cell sizes.

We also use several jet substructure variables, including $N$-subjettiness [2] and energy correlation function [3] to study. The signals considered are $Z' \rightarrow WW$ ($\tau_{21}$,$C_2^1$) and $Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ ($\tau_{32}$). Figure 1(b) shows the ROC curves for the tau21 [2] using three HCAL sizes for jets at 20 TeV. For all of them, the smallest detector cell size ($1 \times 1$ cm$^2$) does not have the best separation power. It is interesting to note that at very large c.m. energies, the large detector cell sizes have a better separation power than the smallest cell size in most of cases.

In conclusion, in terms of the reconstruction of the physics-motivated quantities used for jet substructure studies, the performance of a hadronic callorimeter with $1 \times 1$ cm$^2$ is, in most cases, better than for a detector with $20 \times 20$ cm$^2$ cells.




(a) Soft drop mass with $\beta = 0$ and 20 TeV (b) $\tau_{21}$ with 20 TeV

**Figure 1:** The representative pictures of ROC curves with different jet substructure variables and energies.

## References

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