

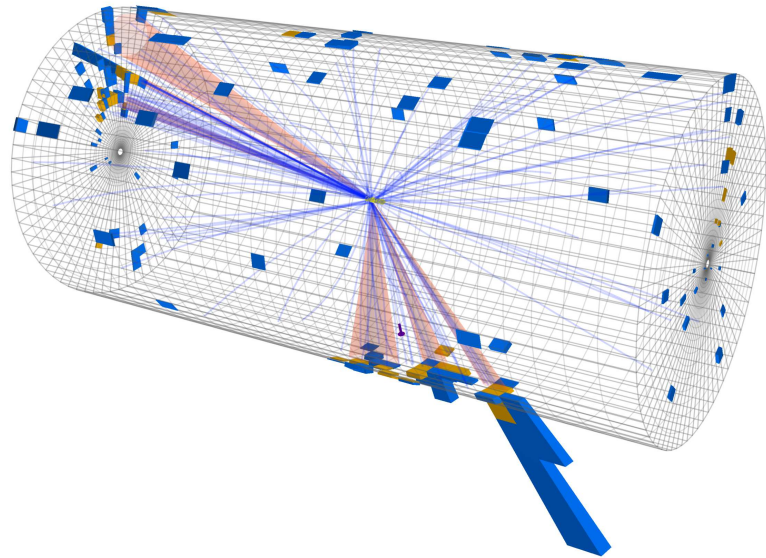
A New Angle on Jet Substructure

Jesse Thaler



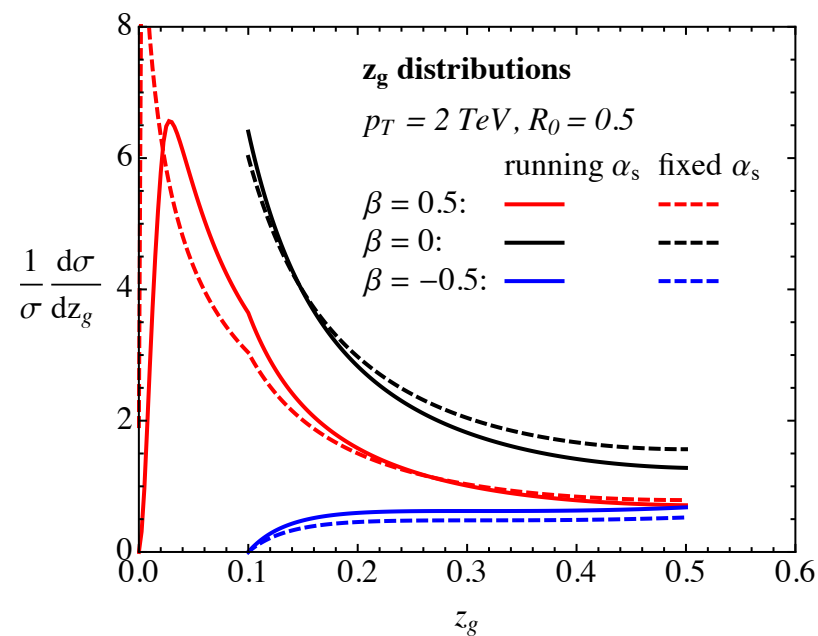
Kavli IPMU — January 13, 2017

Jet Substructure



Boosting the Search for New Phenomena

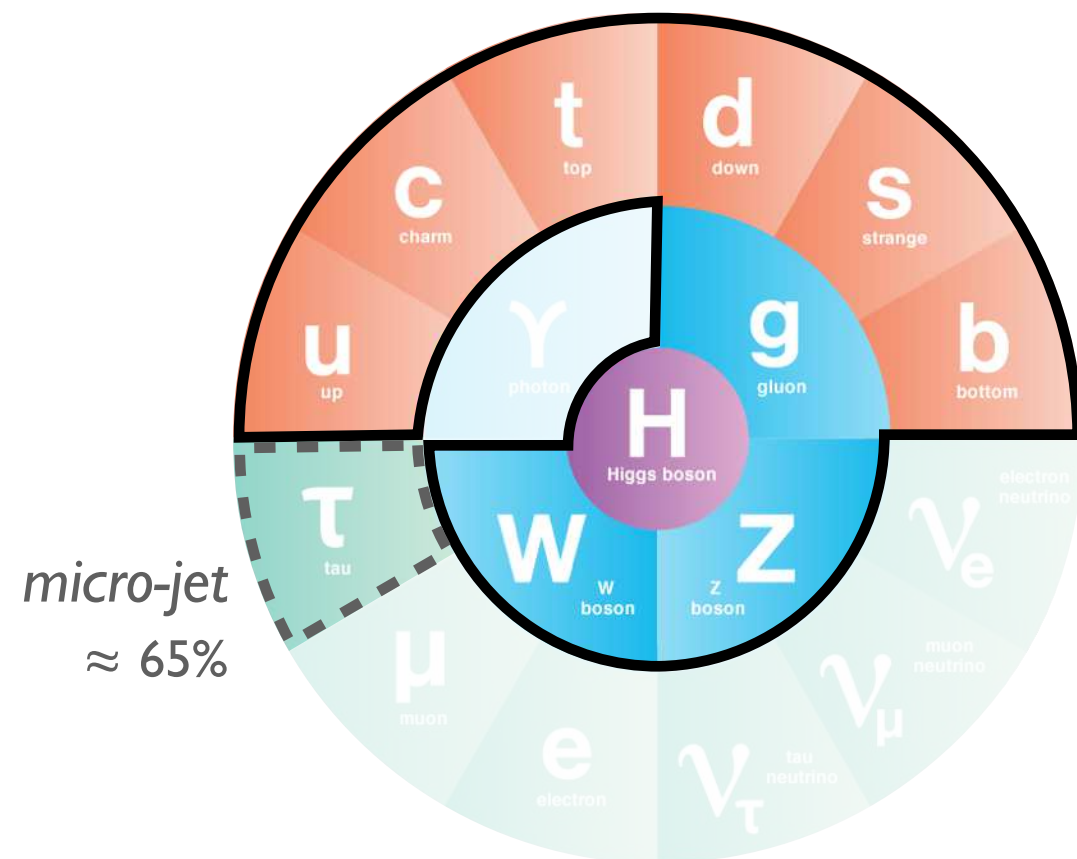
[Thursday & Today]



Pushing the Boundaries of Quantum Field Theory

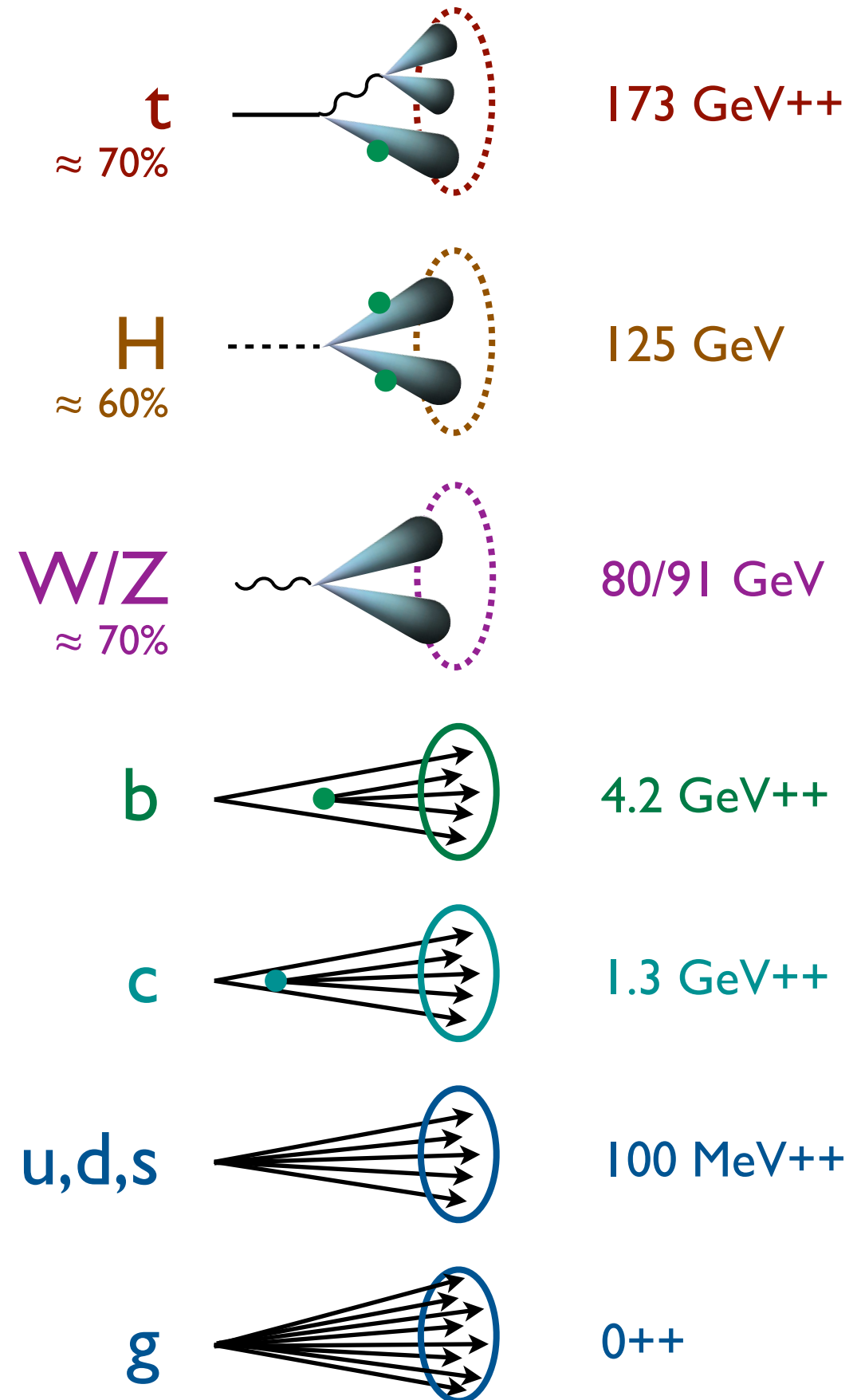
[Next Monday & Tuesday]

Last Time



Jets from the Standard Model

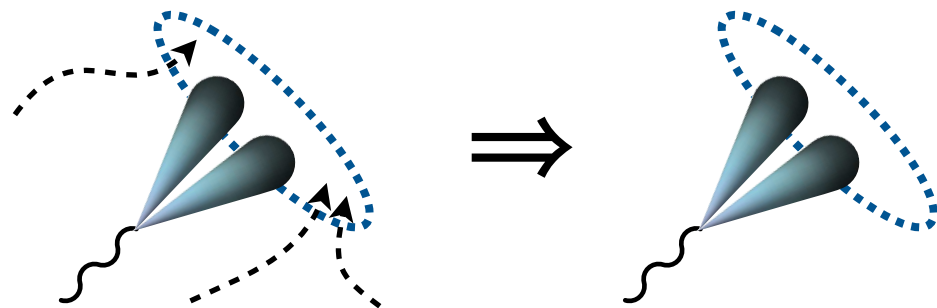
++ = plus gluonic radiation



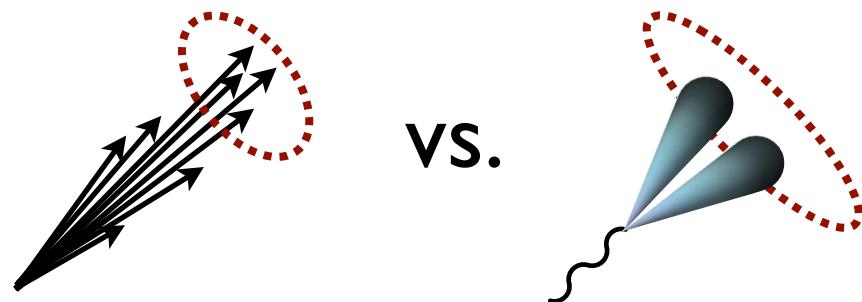
Last Time

Substructure Toolbox:

Jet Grooming

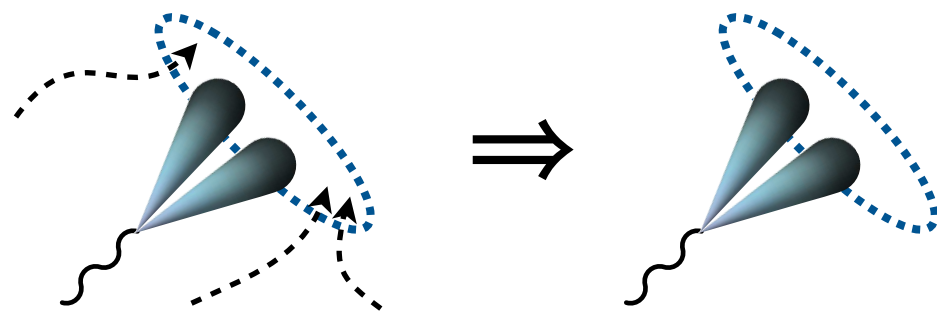


Jet Discrimination



t $\approx 70\%$		173 GeV++
H $\approx 60\%$		125 GeV
W/Z $\approx 70\%$		80/91 GeV
b		4.2 GeV++
c		1.3 GeV++
u,d,s		100 MeV++
g		0++

W/Z Tagging in 2016

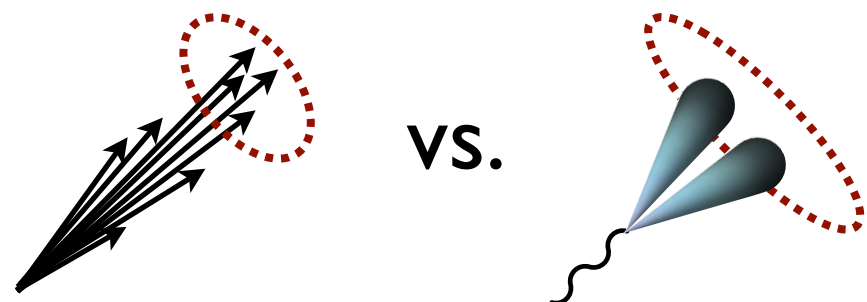


Soft Drop

[Larkoski, Marzani, Soyez, JDT, 2014;
see also Dasgupta, Fregoso, Marzani, Salam, 2013]

Trimming

[Krohn, JDT, Wang, 2009]



N-subjettiness

before grooming, after decorrelation
[JDT, Van Tilburg, 2010, 2011;
Dolen, Harris, Marzani, Rappoccio, Tran, 2016]

D₂

after grooming
[Larkoski, Moulton, Neill, 2014;
based on Larkoski, Salam, JDT, 2013]

W/Z Tagging in 2016



*Can we understand
these choices from
first principles QCD?*

*Can we construct
improved algorithms
for 2017?*

Soft Drop

[Larkoski, Marzani, Soyez, JDT, 2014;
see also Dasgupta, Fregoso, Marzani, Salam, 2013]

Trimming

[Krohn, JDT, Wang, 2009]

N-subjettiness

before grooming, after decorrelation

[JDT, Van Tilburg, 2010, 2011;
Dolen, Harris, Marzani, Rappoccio, Tran, 2016]

D_2

after grooming

[Larkoski, Mout, Neill, 2014;
based on Larkoski, Salam, JDT, 2013]

W/Z Tagging in 2016



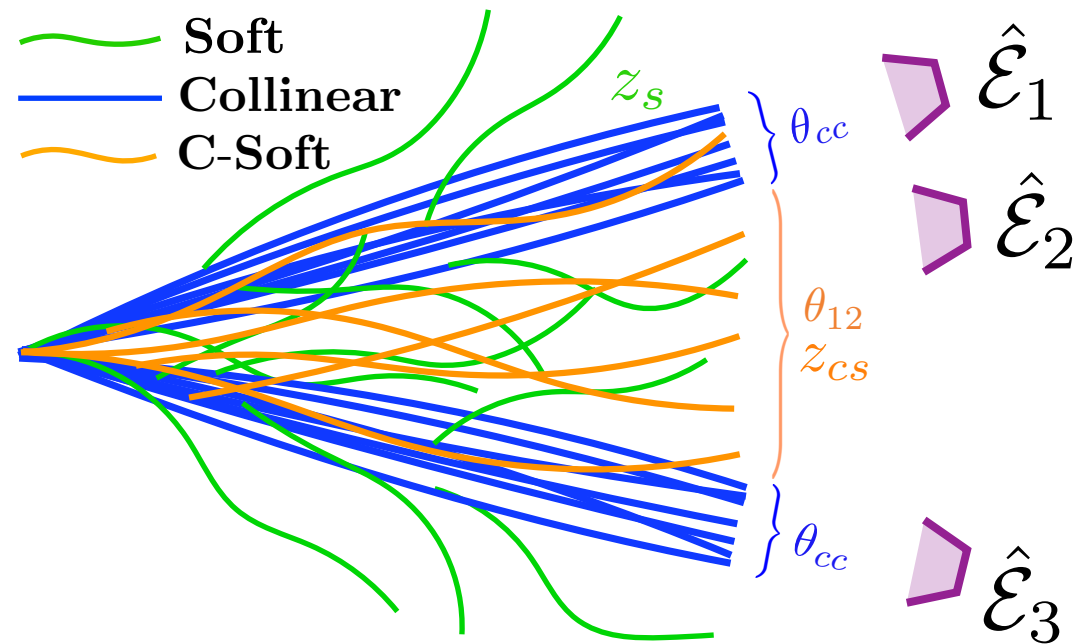
*Can we understand
these choices from
first principles QCD?*

*Can we construct
improved algorithms
for 2017?*

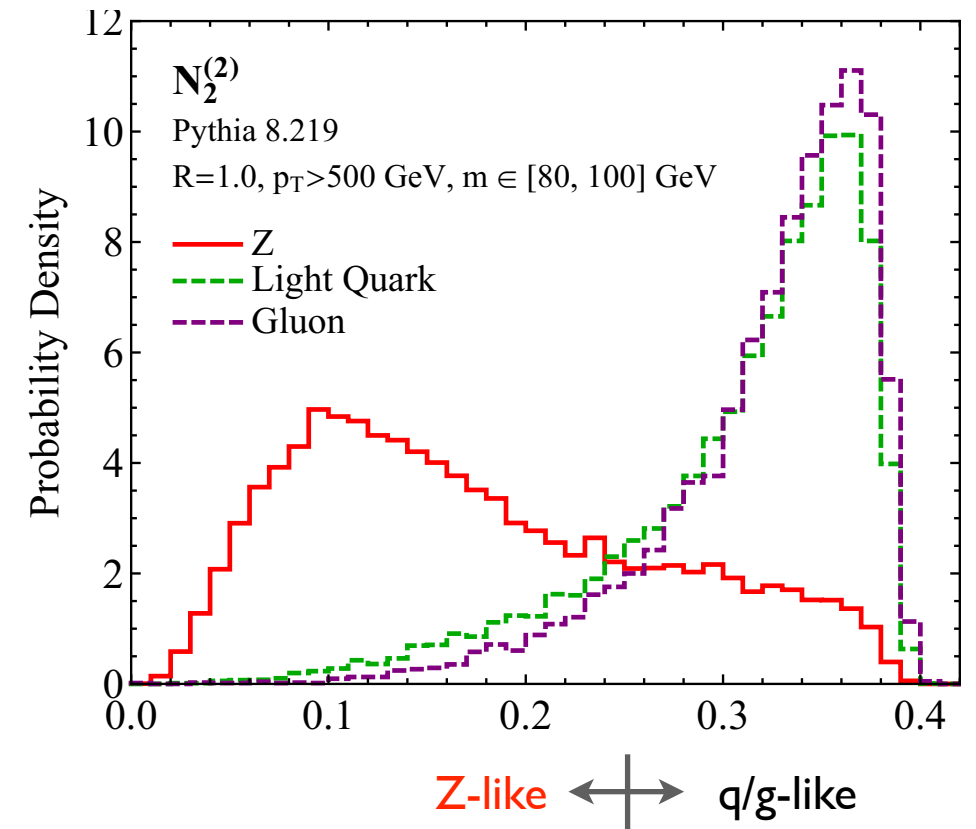
Yes! Key realization:
Discrimination different
before/after grooming

Yes!
Systematic basis for
jet substructure observables

Punchline: W/Z Tagging in 2017?



Stable & Performant



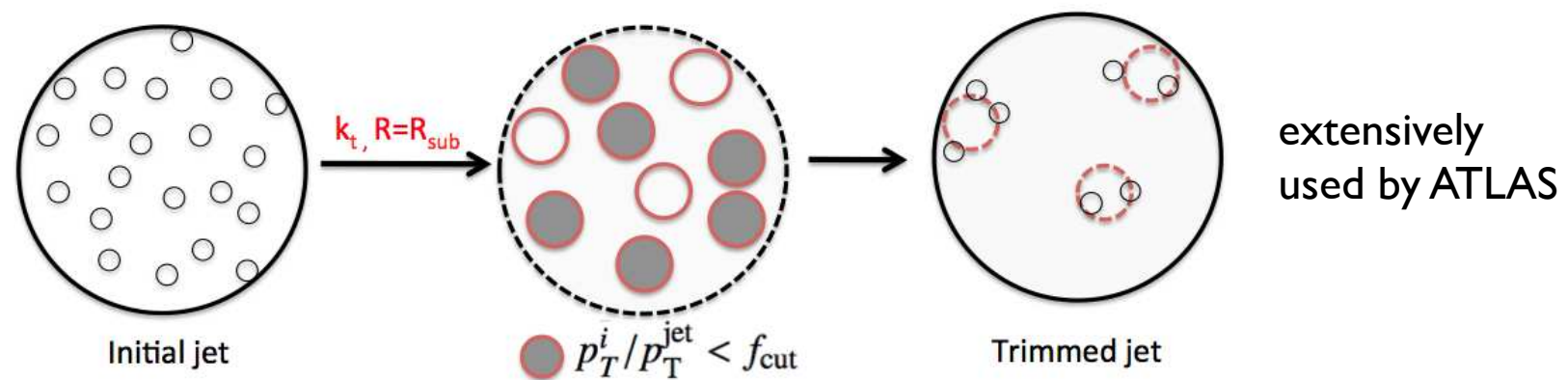
$$\boxed{N_2} = \frac{\sum_{i < j < k} p_{Ti} p_{Tj} p_{Tk} \min \left\{ (R_{ij} R_{jk})^2, (R_{jk} R_{ki})^2, (R_{ki} R_{ij})^2 \right\}}{\left(\sum_{i < j} p_{Ti} p_{Tj} R_{ij}^2 \right)^2 / \sum_i p_{Ti}}$$

[Moult, Necib, JDT, 2016]

Grooming From First Principles

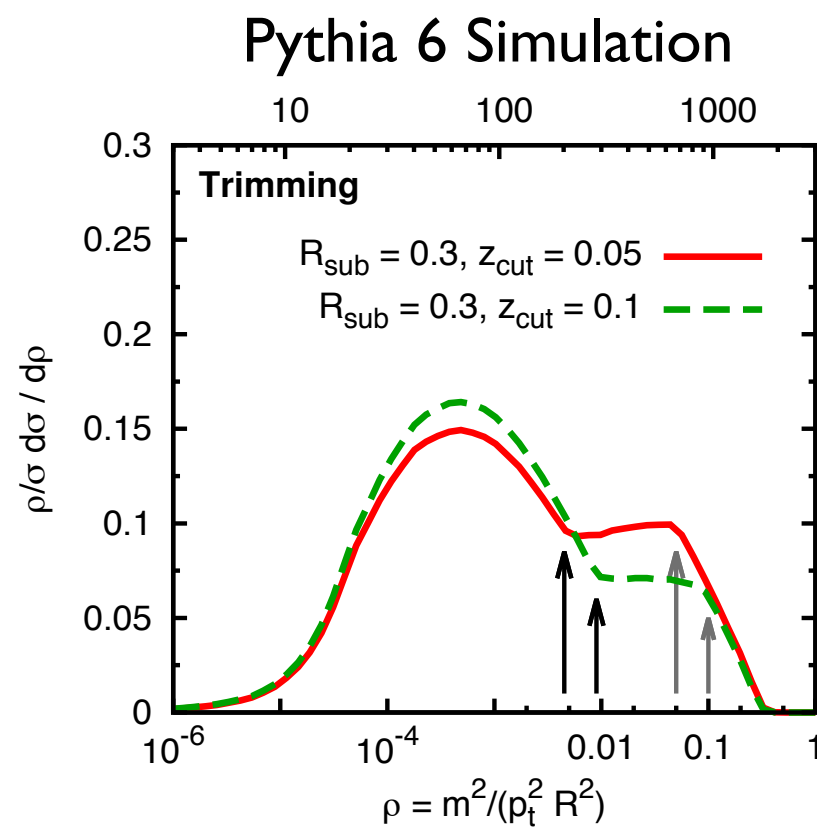
[More details on Monday]

Trimming from First Principles?



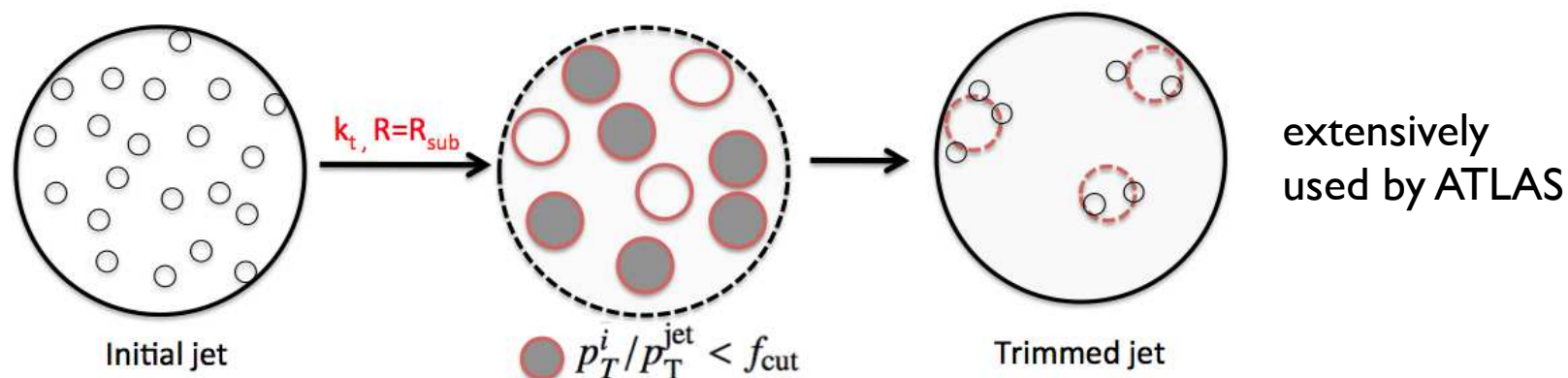
[Krohn, JDT, Wang, 0912.1342; diagram from ATLAS, 1306.4945]

Trimmed
Jet Mass:
3 TeV quark jets



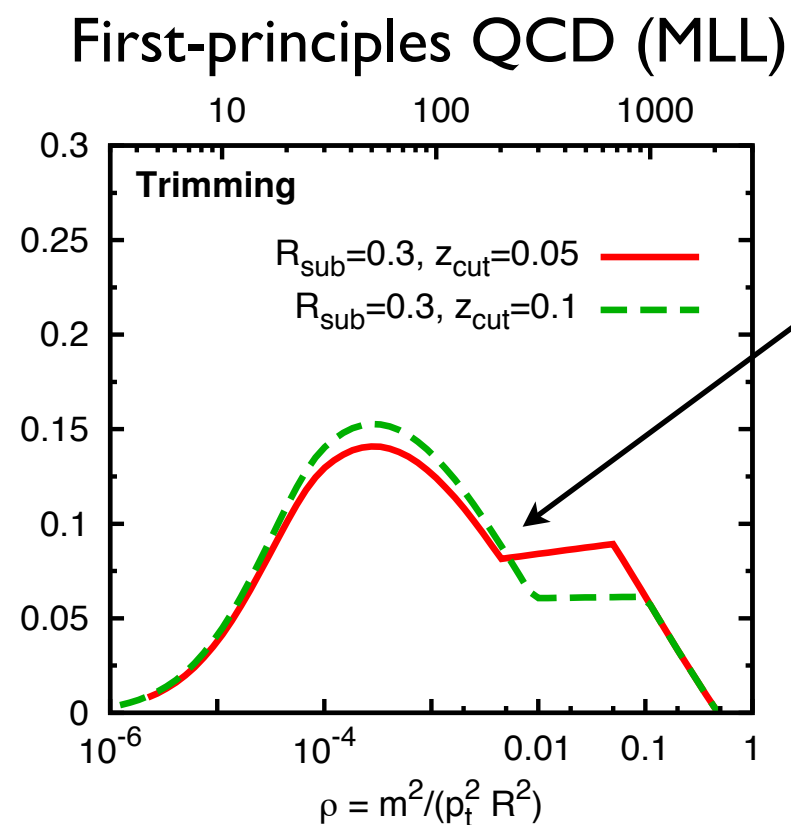
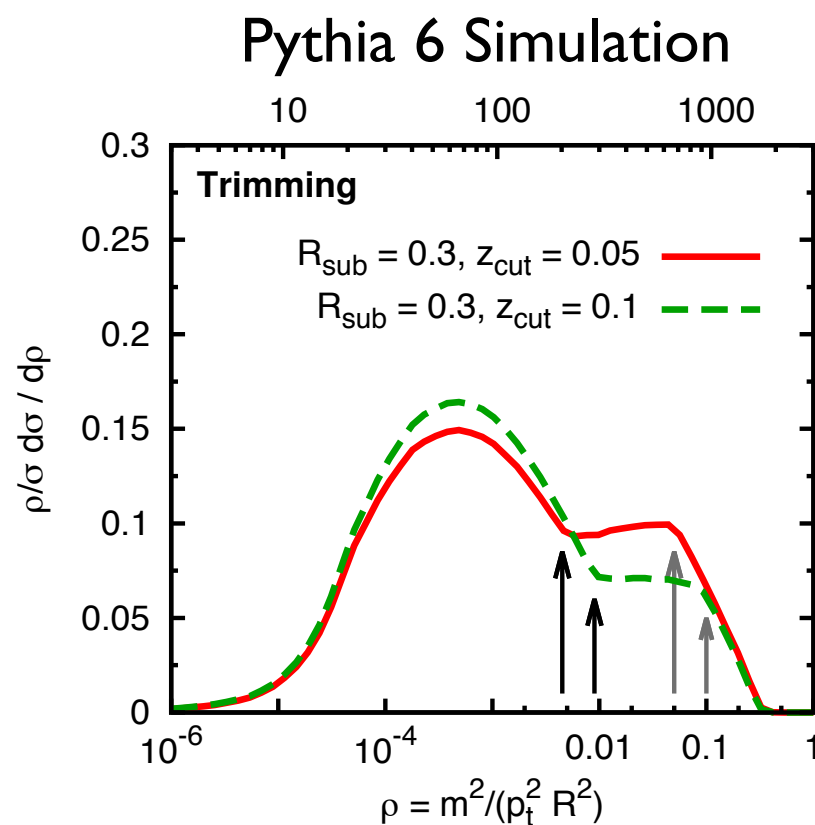
[Dasgupta, Fregoso, Marzani, Salam, 1307.0007]

Trimming from First Principles?



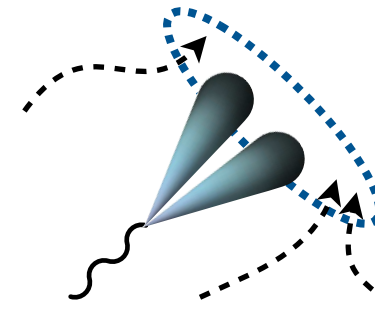
[Krohn, JDT, Wang, 0912.1342; diagram from ATLAS, 1306.4945]

Trimmed
Jet Mass:
3 TeV quark jets

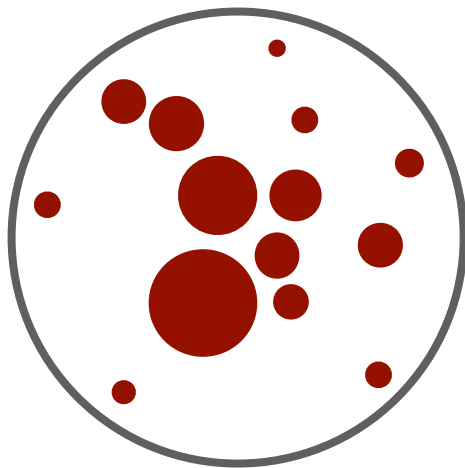


[Dasgupta, Fregoso, Marzani, Salam, 1307.0007]

Soft Drop Declustering

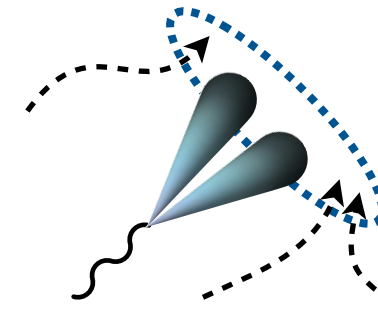


Original Jet

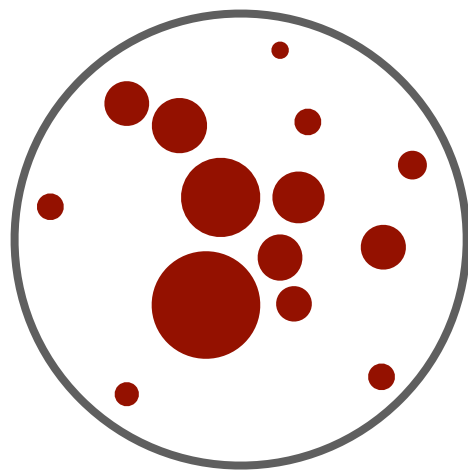


[[Larkoski, Marzani, Soyez, JDT, 2014](#); see also Butterworth, Davison, Rubin, Salam, 2008; Dasgupta, Fregoso, Marzani, Salam/Powling, 2013]

Soft Drop Declustering

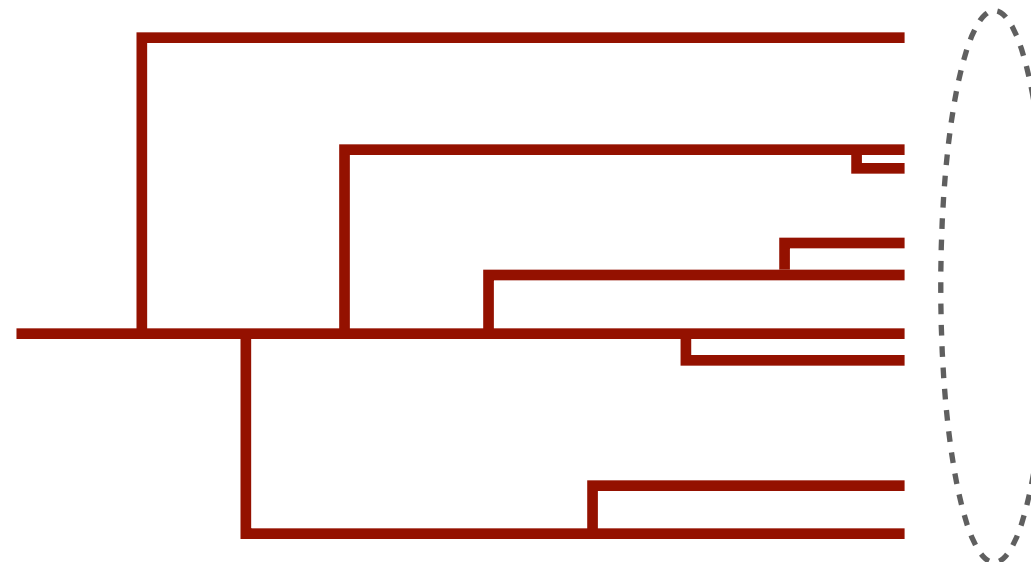


Original Jet



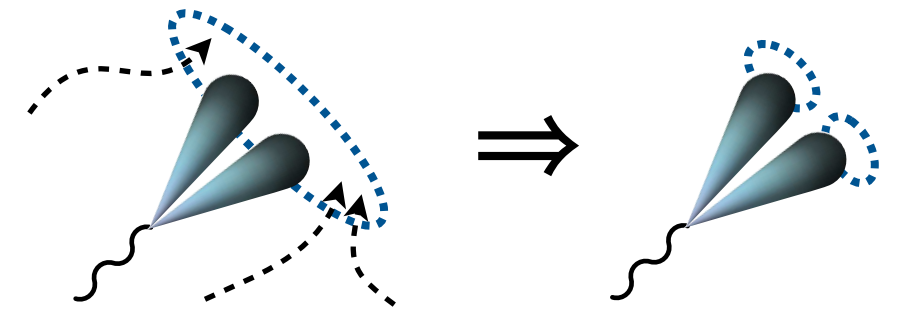
=

Clustering Tree

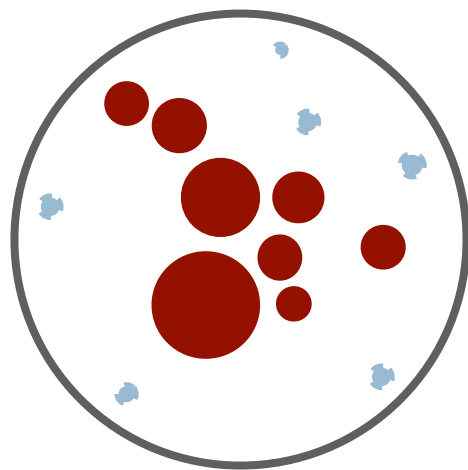


[Larkoski, Marzani, Soyez, JDT, 2014; see also Butterworth, Davison, Rubin, Salam, 2008; Dasgupta, Fregoso, Marzani, Salam/Powling, 2013]

Soft Drop Declustering

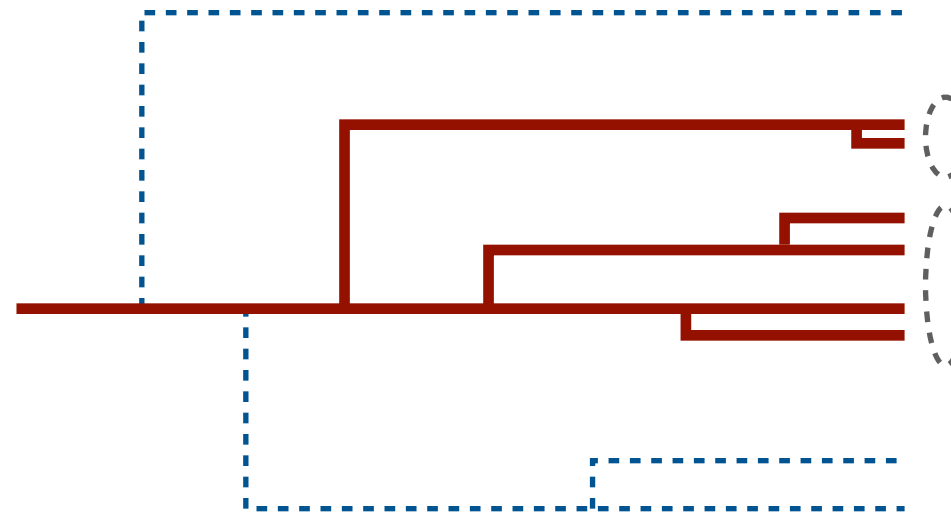


Groomed Jet



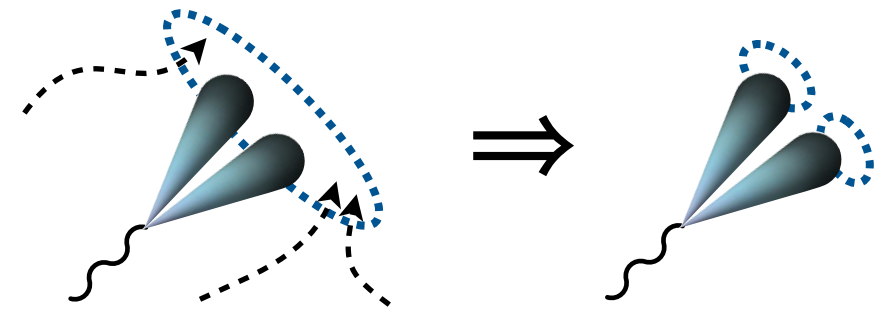
=

Groomed
Clustering Tree

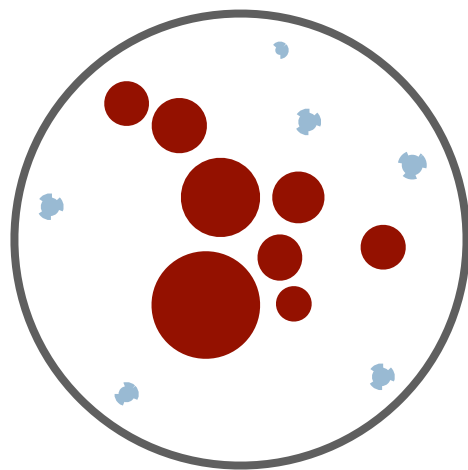


[Larkoski, Marzani, Soyez, JDT, 2014; see also Butterworth, Davison, Rubin, Salam, 2008; Dasgupta, Fregoso, Marzani, Salam/Powling, 2013]

Soft Drop Declustering

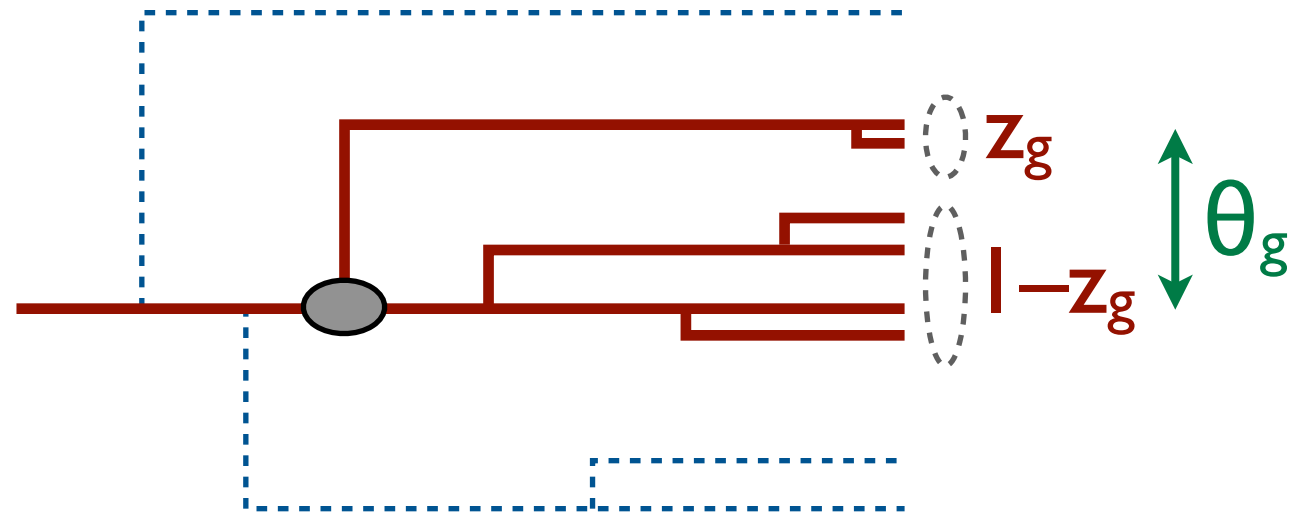


Groomed Jet



=

Groomed
Clustering Tree

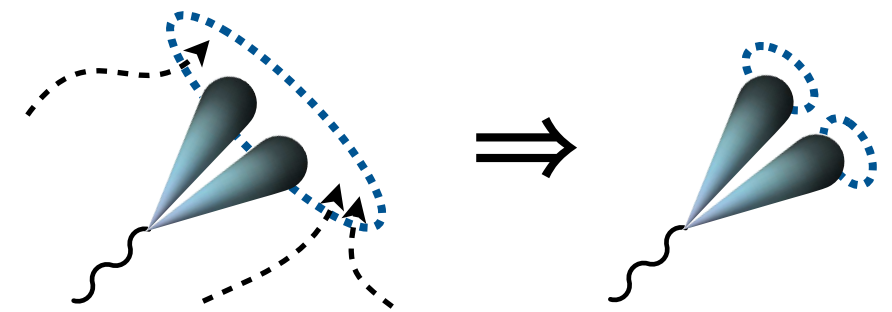


$$z_g > z_{\text{cut}} \theta_g^\beta$$

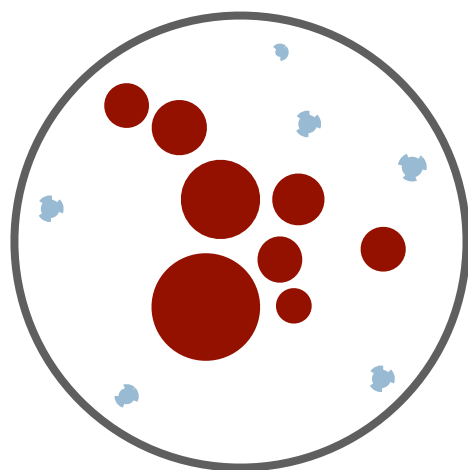
[We'll study z_g
next Tuesday]

[Larkoski, Marzani, Soyez, JDT, 2014; see also Butterworth, Davison, Rubin, Salam, 2008; Dasgupta, Fregoso, Marzani, Salam/Powling, 2013]

Soft Drop Declustering

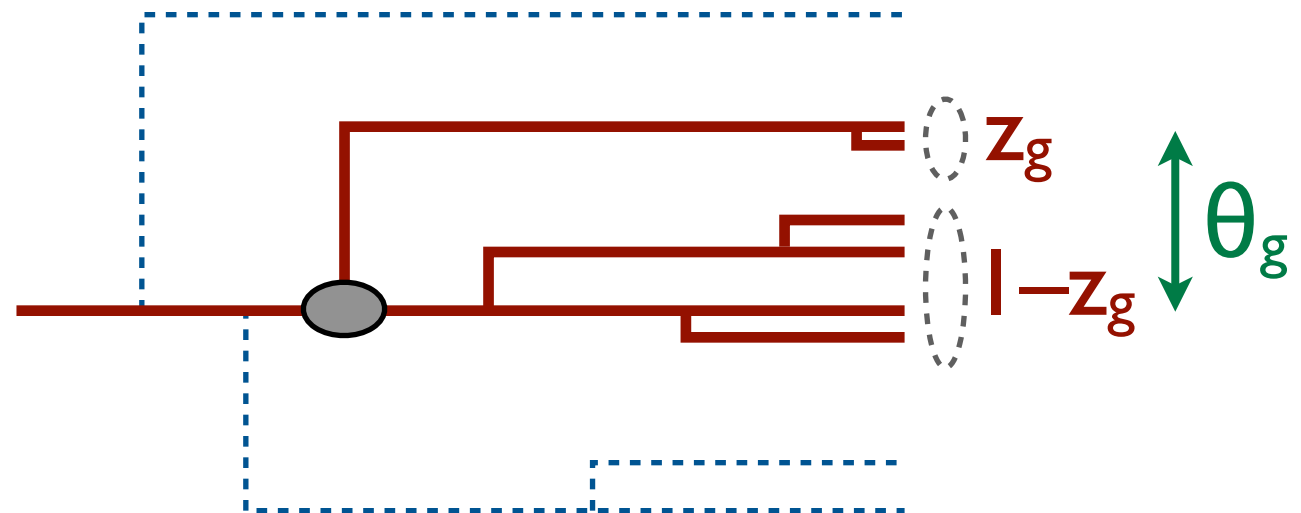


Groomed Jet



=

Groomed
Clustering Tree

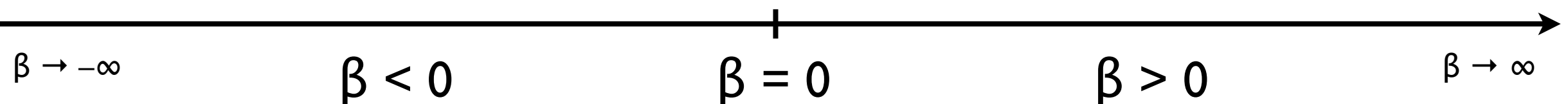


$$z_g > z_{\text{cut}} \theta_g^\beta$$

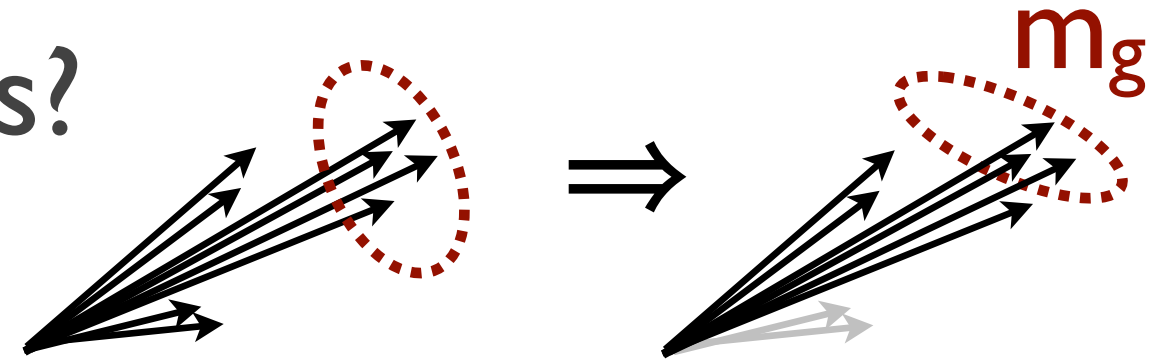
[We'll study z_g
next Tuesday]

More Grooming

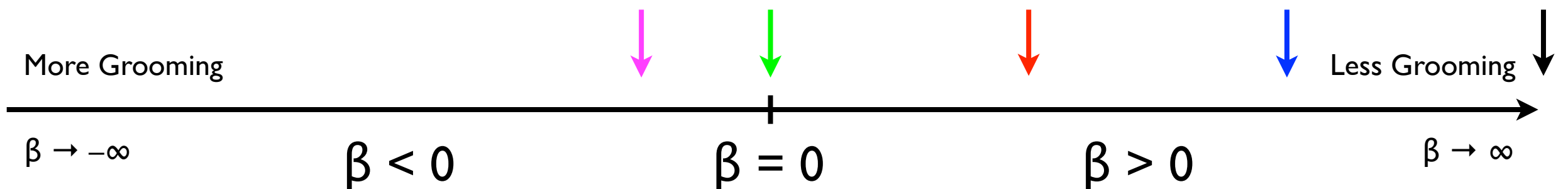
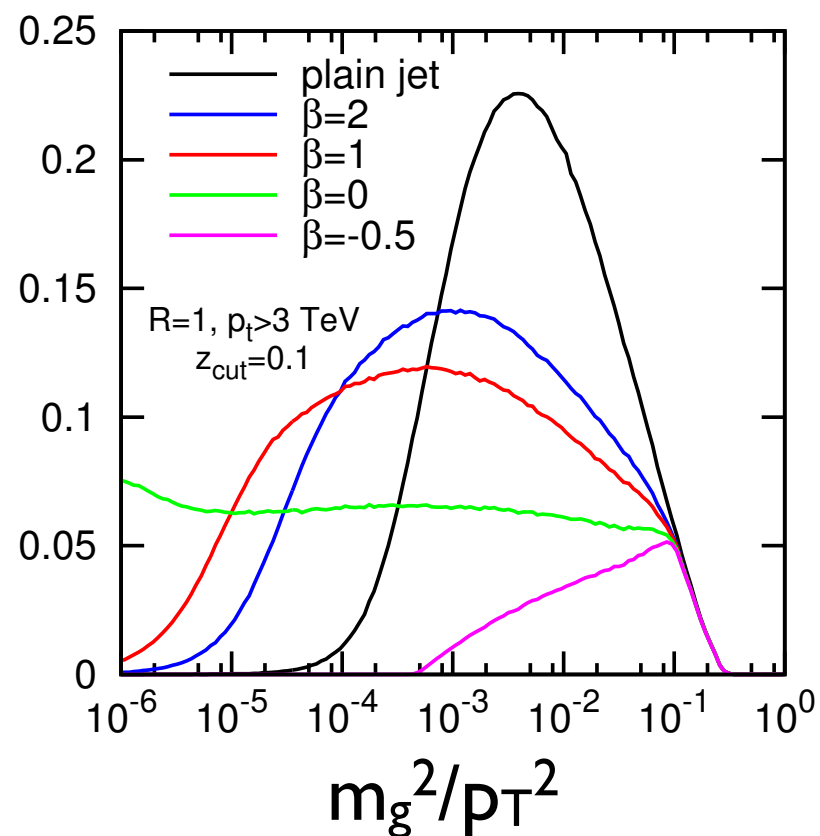
Less Grooming



Calculating Groomed Mass?

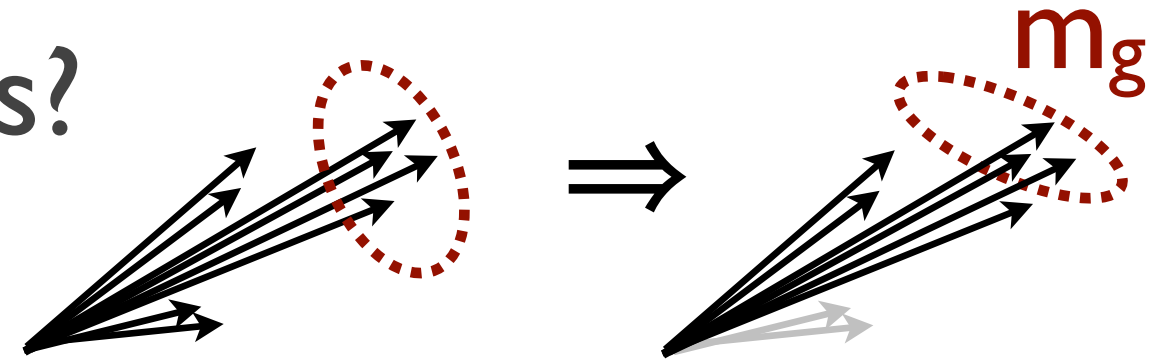


Simulated LHC Data

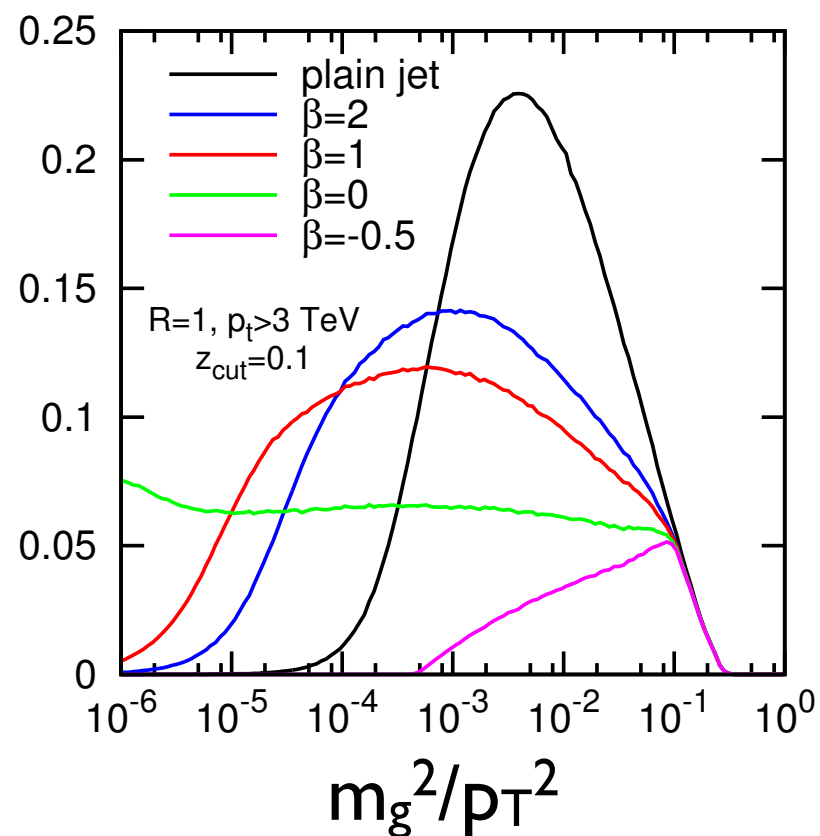


[Larkoski, Marzani, Soyez, JDT, 2014]

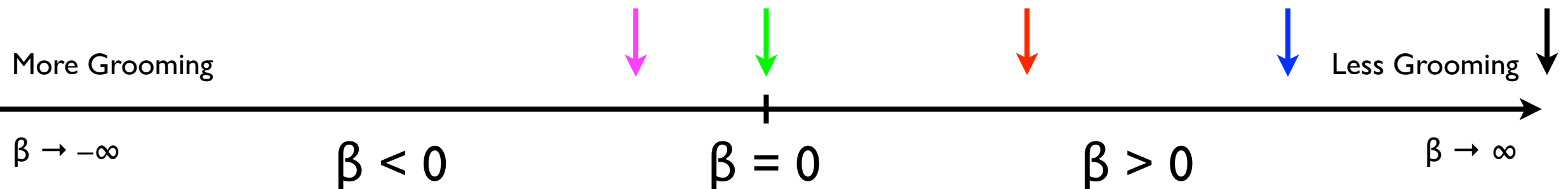
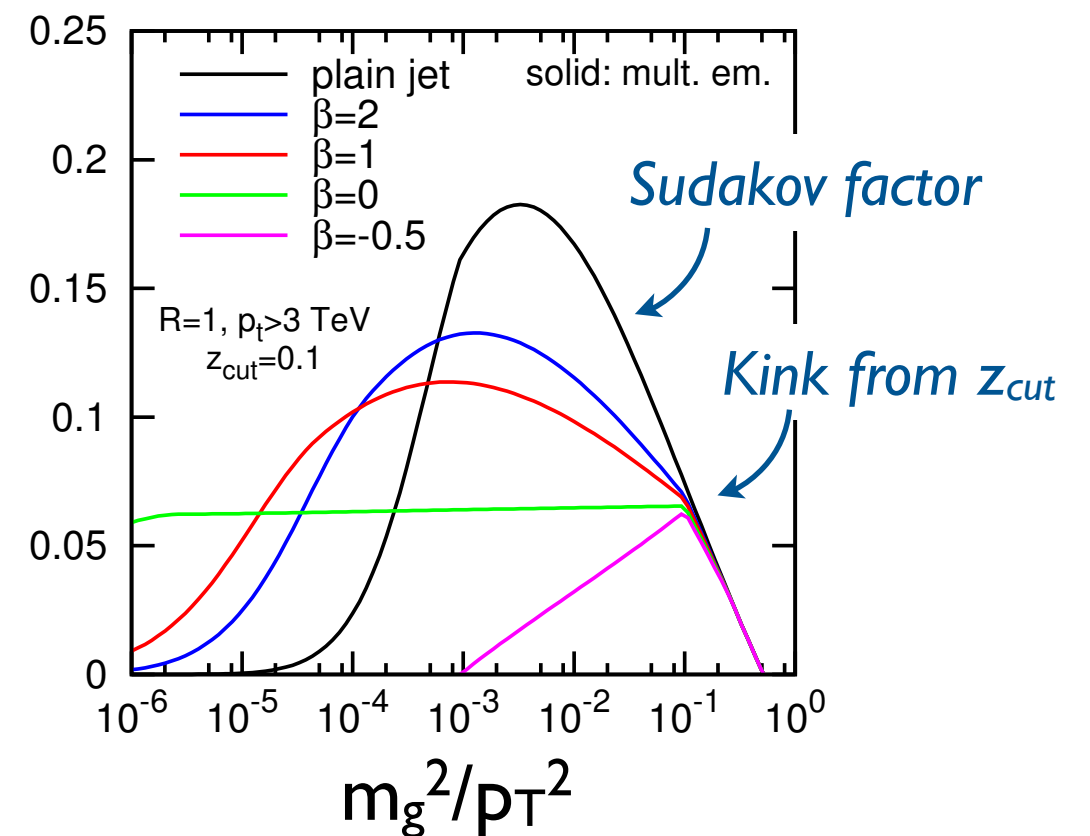
Calculating Groomed Mass?



Simulated LHC Data



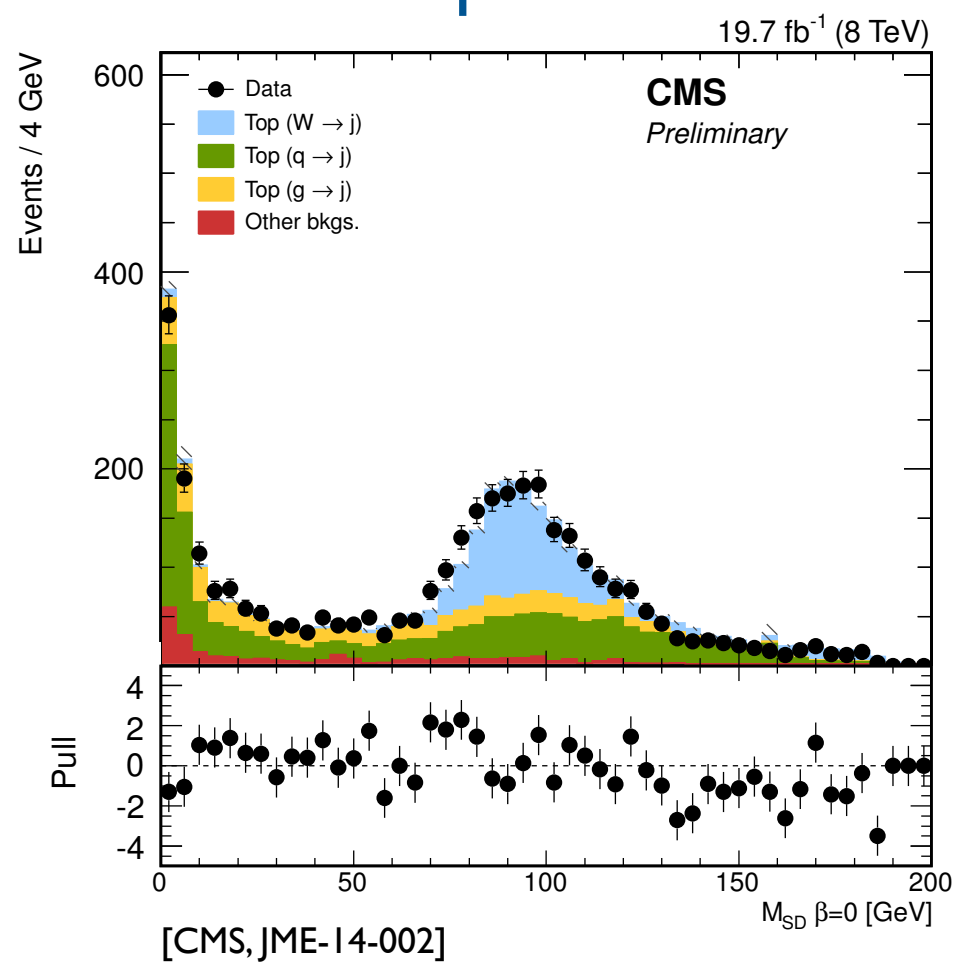
First-principles QCD (MLL)



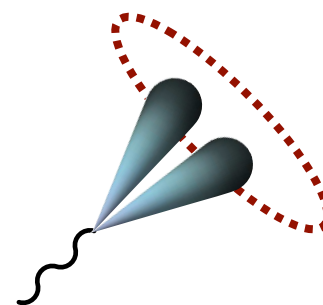
[Larkoski, Marzani, Soyez, JDT, 2014]



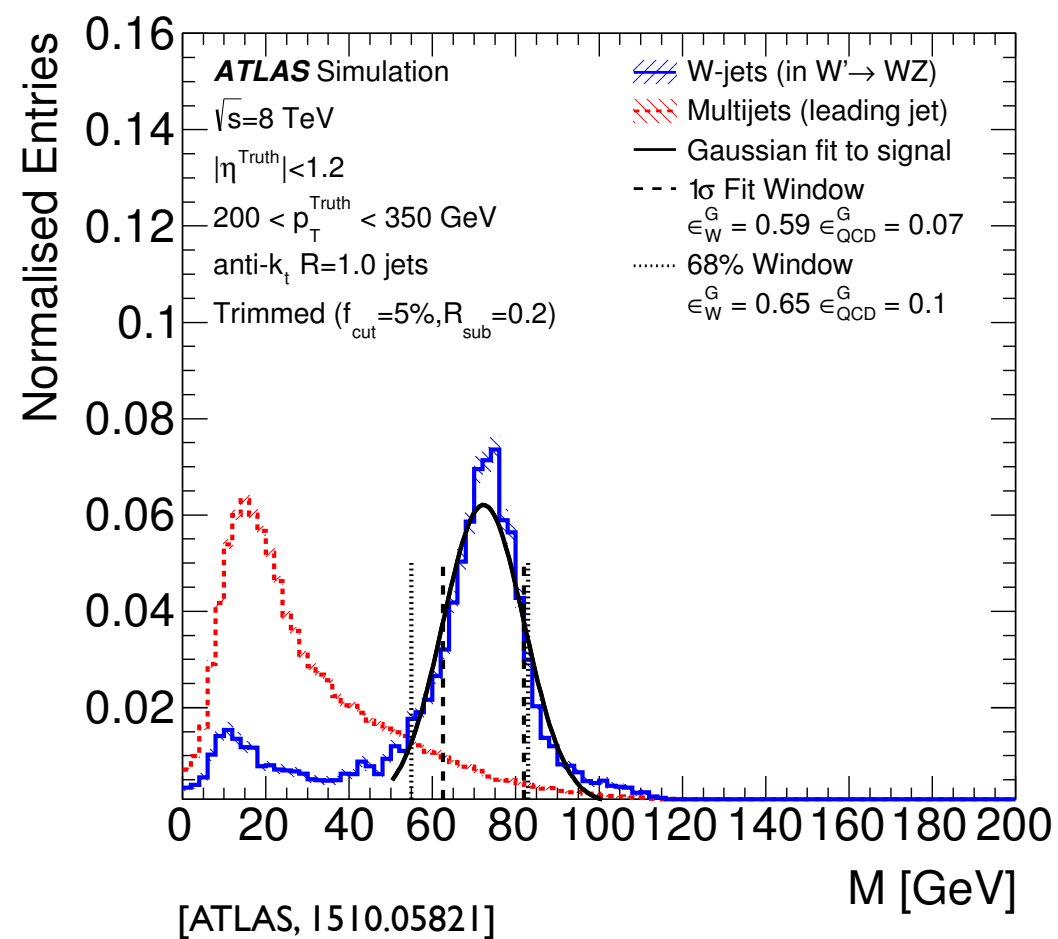
Soft Drop



vs.



Trimming



Both grooming strategies give good signal isolation

Scorecard

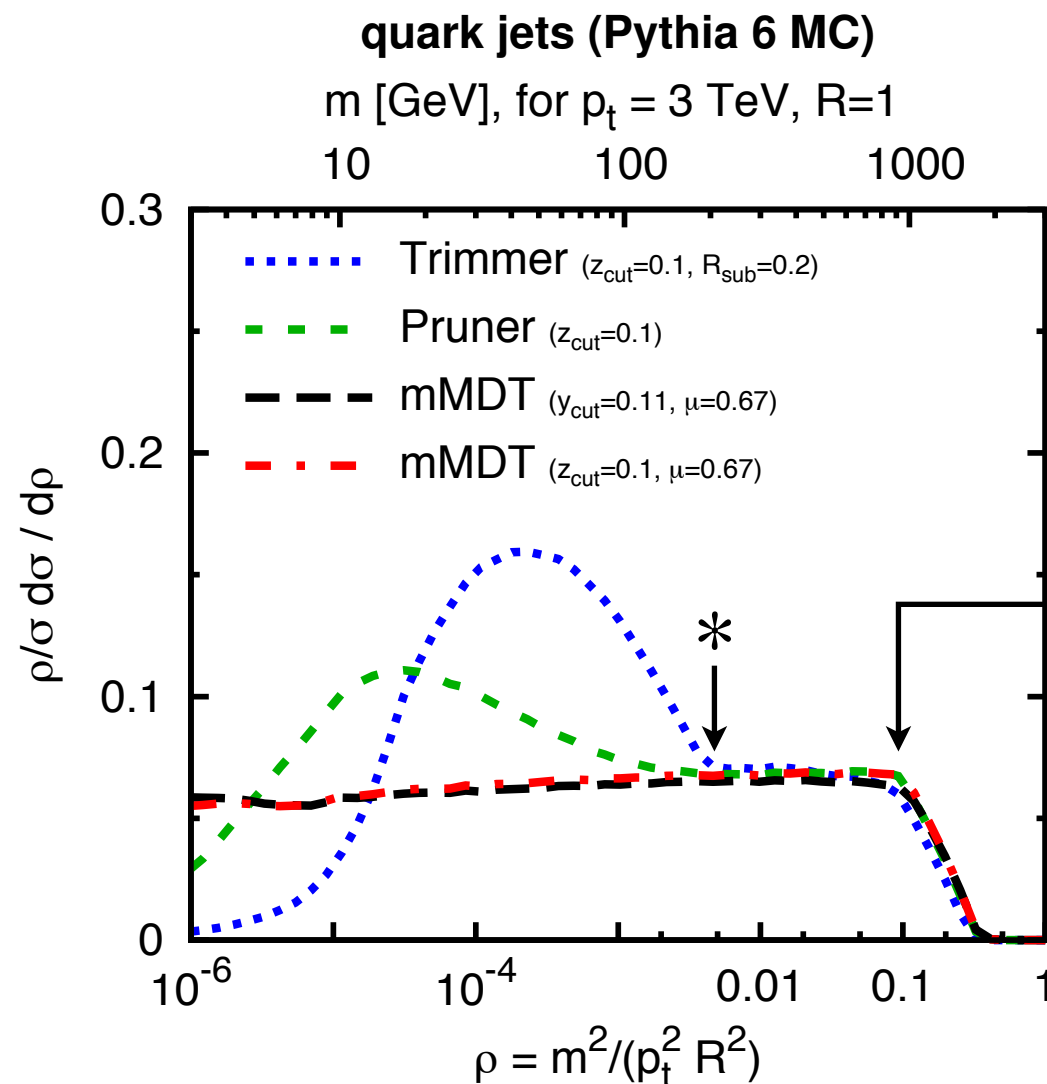


Soft Drop



Soft drop with $\beta = 0$
= mMDT with $\mu = 1$

Trimming



[Dasgupta, Fregoso, Marzani, Salam, 1307.0007]

Both have primary kink at

$$m \simeq p_T R \sqrt{z_{\text{cut}}}$$

* Trimming has secondary kink at

$$m \simeq p_T R_{\text{sub}} \sqrt{z_{\text{cut}}}$$

(Pruning also has similar behavior)

Axes or Axes-Free?



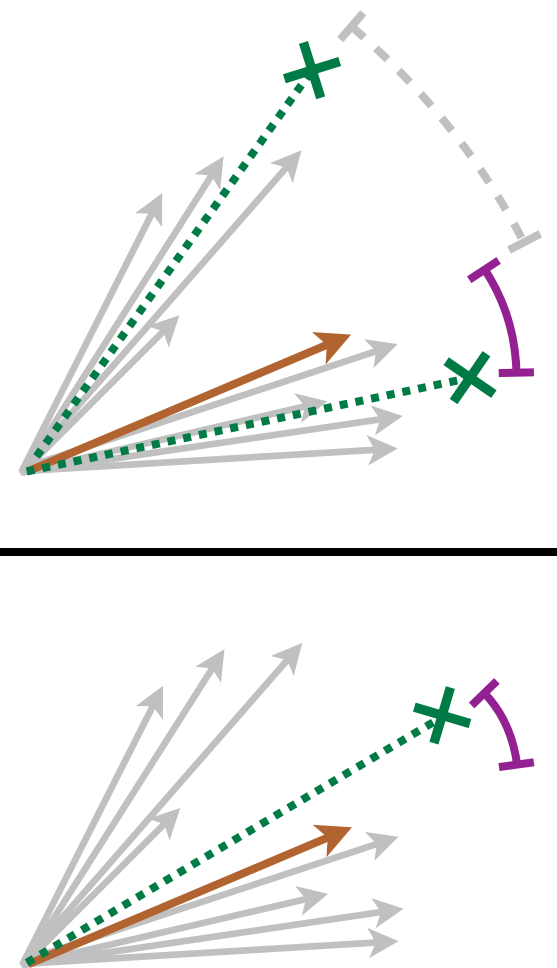
Discrimination with Axes

Dimensionless
kinematics:

$$z_i \equiv \frac{p_{Ti}}{\sum_j p_{Tj}} \quad \theta_{ij} \equiv \Delta R_{ij}$$

N-subjettiness

$$\frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1} = \frac{\sum_k z_k \min\{\theta_{k1}, \theta_{k2}\}^\beta}{\sum_k z_k \theta_{k1}^\beta} =$$



*Requires a definition of subjet axes
(i.e. minimizing over all axes possibilities)*

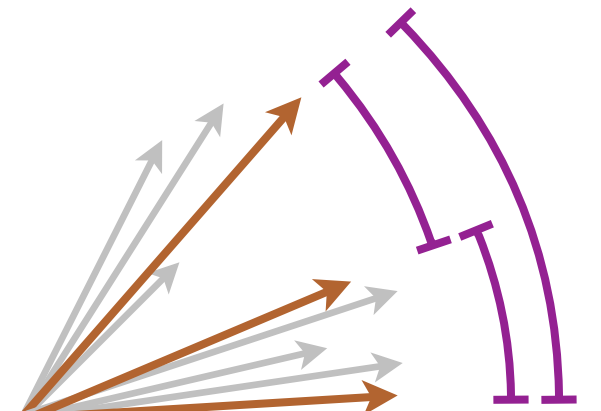
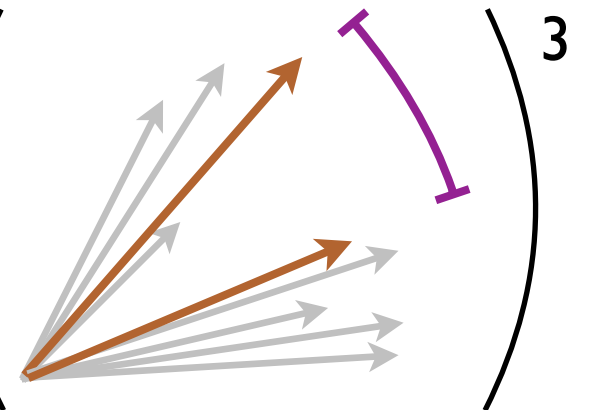
[JDT, Van Tilburg, 1011.2268, 1008.2701; see also Kim, 1011.1493]
[related work in Stewart, Tackmann, Waalewijn, 1004.2489]

Discrimination without Axes

Dimensionless
kinematics:

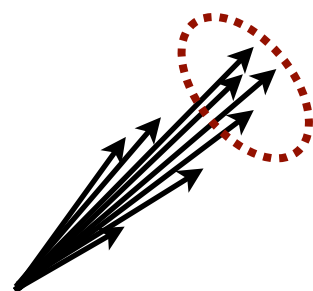
$$z_i \equiv \frac{p_{Ti}}{\sum_j p_{Tj}} \quad \theta_{ij} \equiv \Delta R_{ij}$$

Energy Correlation Functions

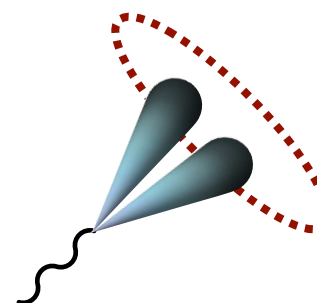
$$D_2 = \frac{e_3}{(e_2)^3} = \frac{\sum_{i<j<k} z_i z_j z_k (\theta_{ij} \theta_{jk} \theta_{ki})^\beta}{\left(\sum_{i<j} z_i z_j \theta_{ij}^\beta \right)^3} = \frac{\text{Diagram 1}}{\left(\text{Diagram 2} \right)^3}$$



*Axes-free probe for substructure;
not immediately obvious how it works*

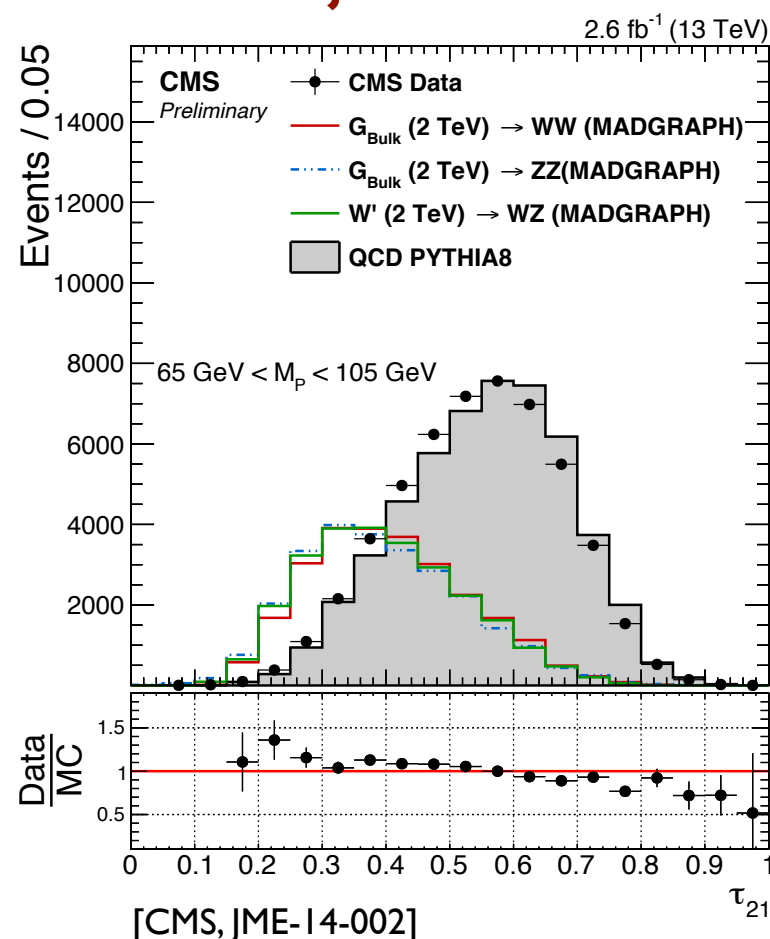
[Larkoski, Salam, JDT, 1305.0007; Larkoski, Mout, Neill, 1409.6298, 1507.03018;
see also Banfi, Salam, Zanderighi, hep-ph/0407286; Jankowiak, Larkoski, 1104.1646]



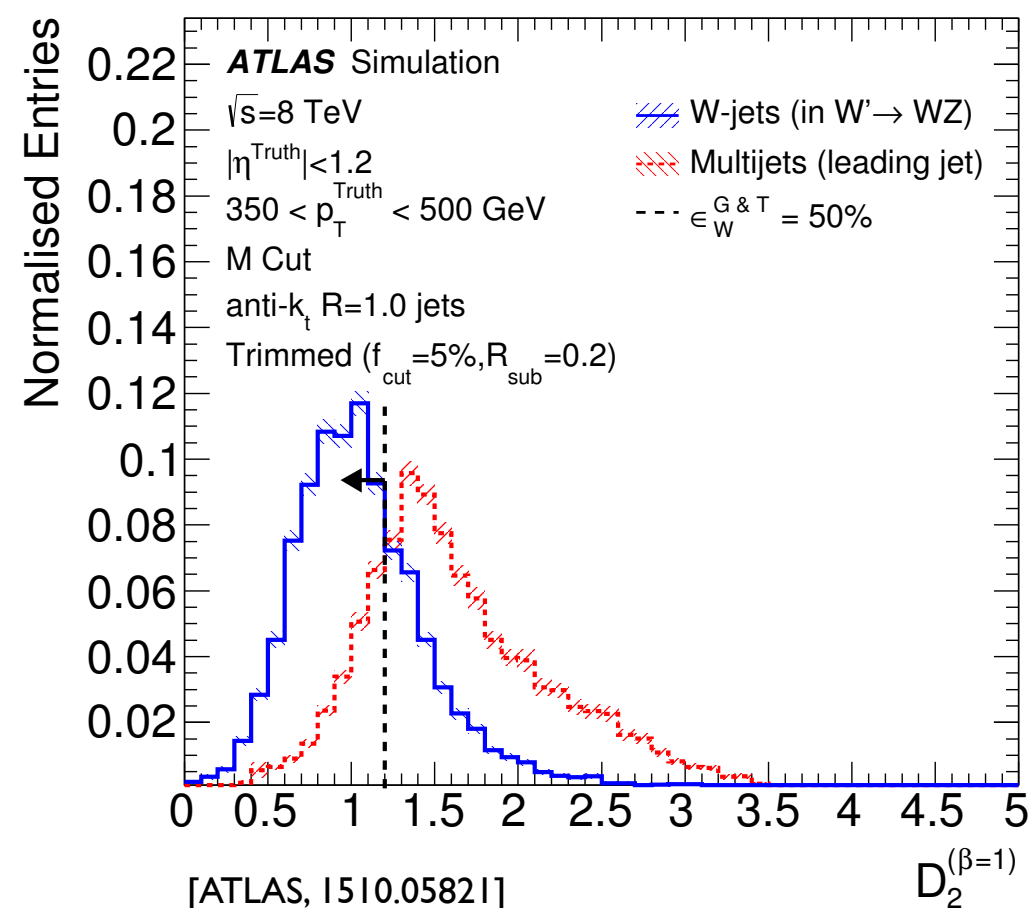
vs.



N-subjettiness

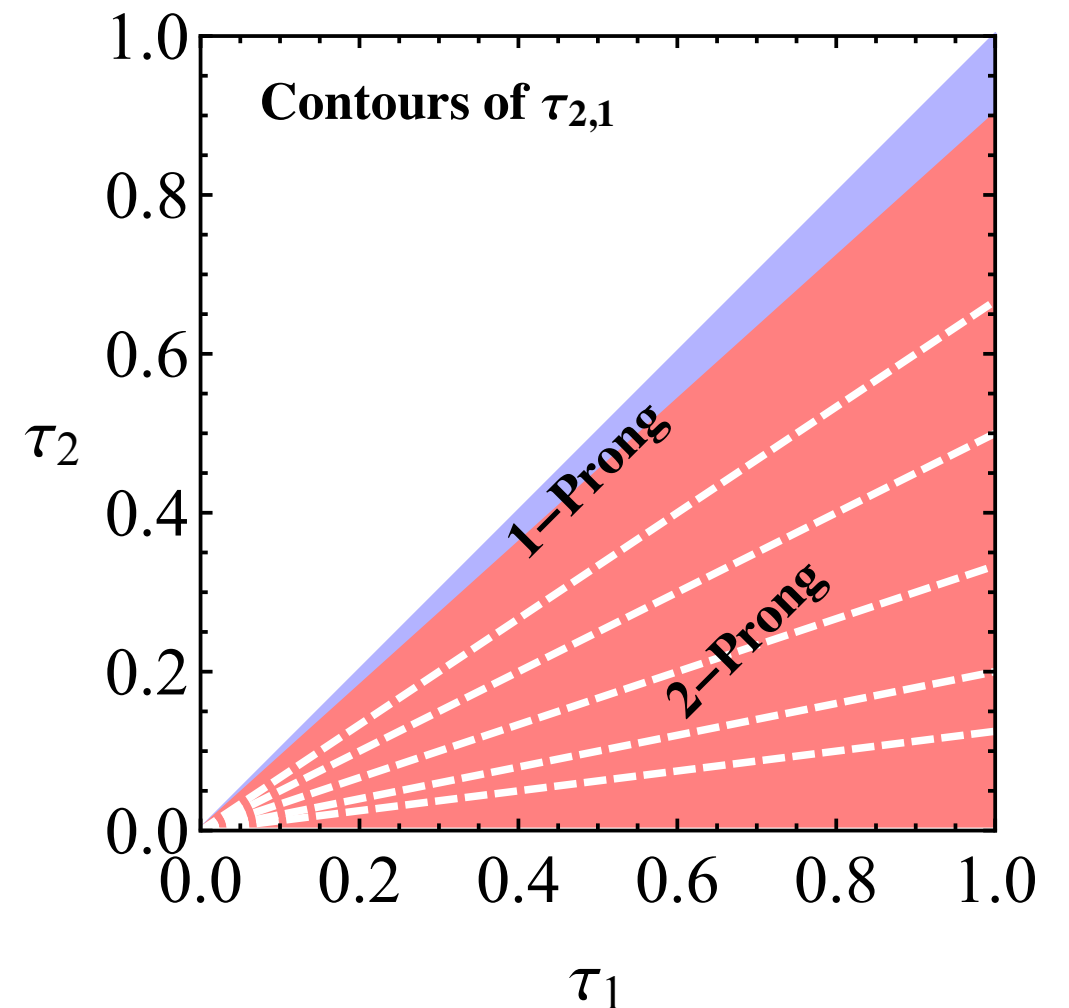
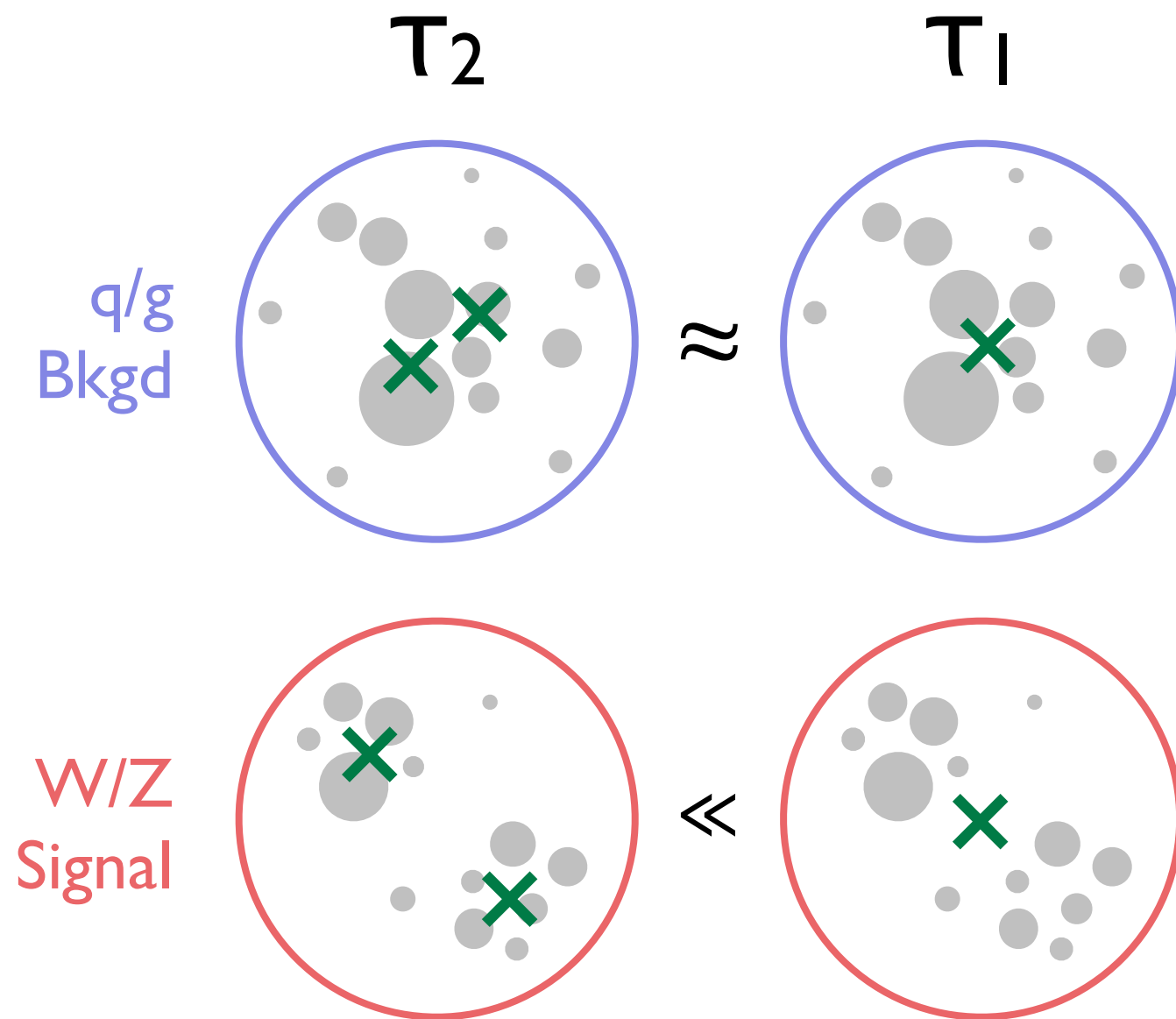


Energy Correlator: D₂



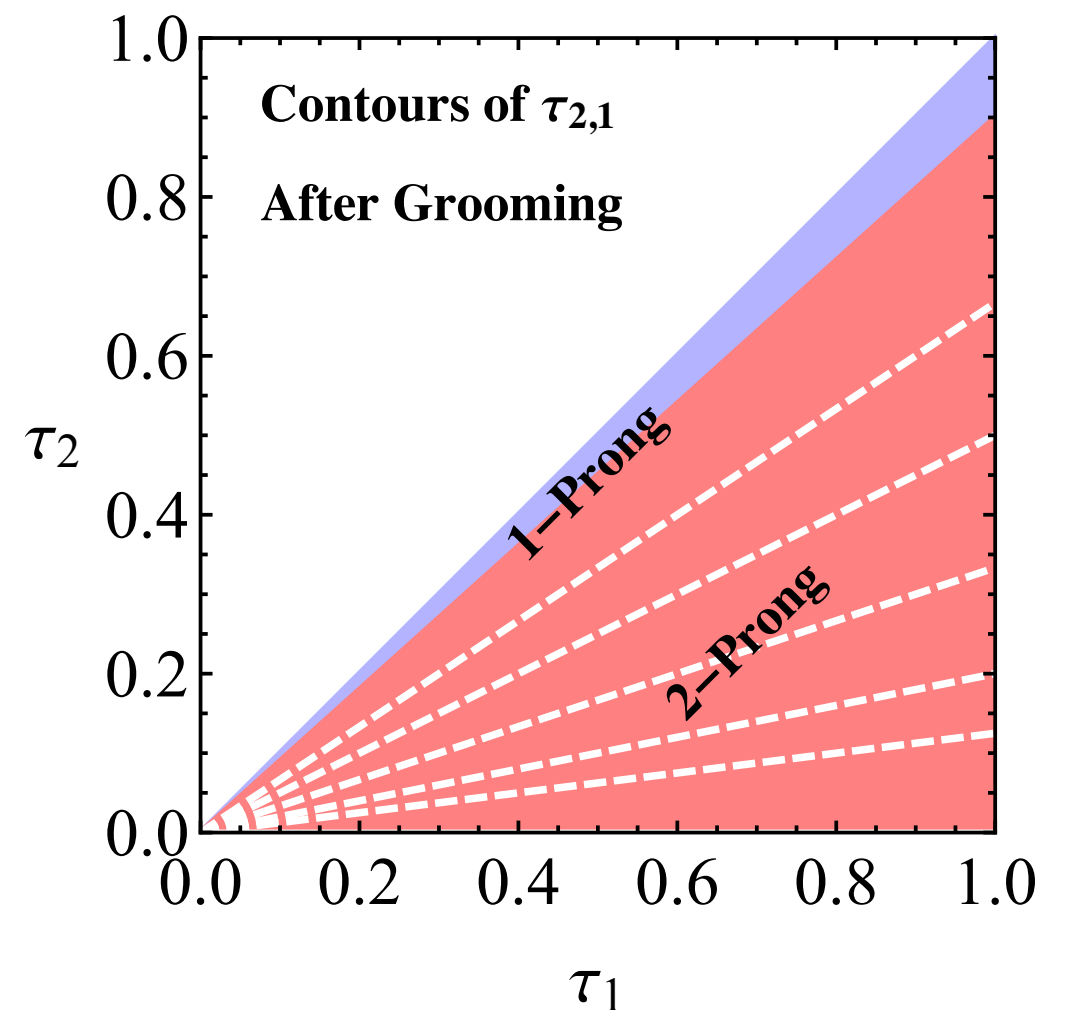
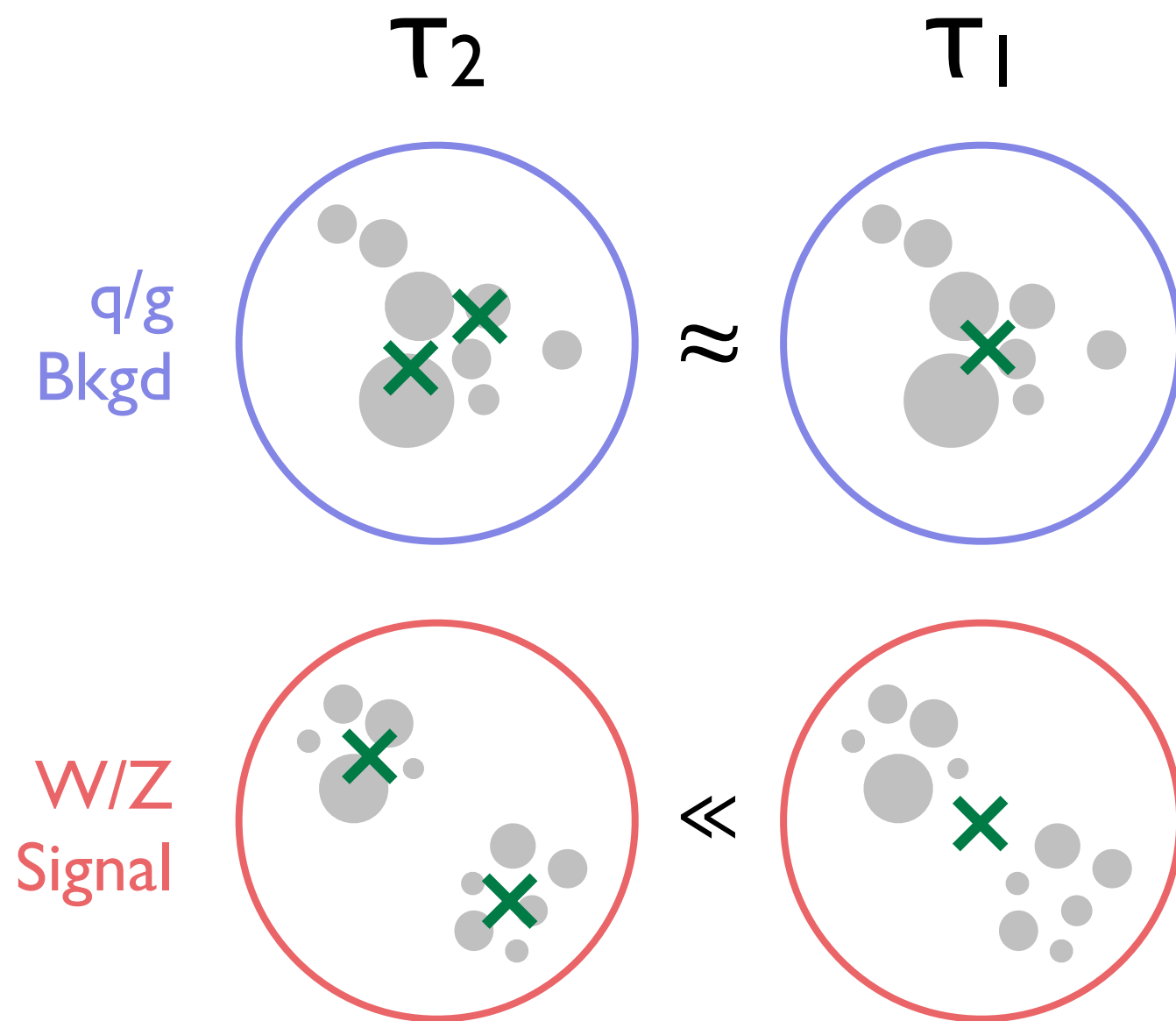
Can we understand this behavior from first principles?

N-subjettiness Behavior



Parametric separation between 1 and 2 prong jets

N-subjettiness Behavior with Grooming



*Parametric separation between 1 and 2 prong jets
even after removing soft peripheral radiation*

Scorecard



Soft Drop



Trimming



N-subjettiness

before grooming



(also works
after grooming)

D₂

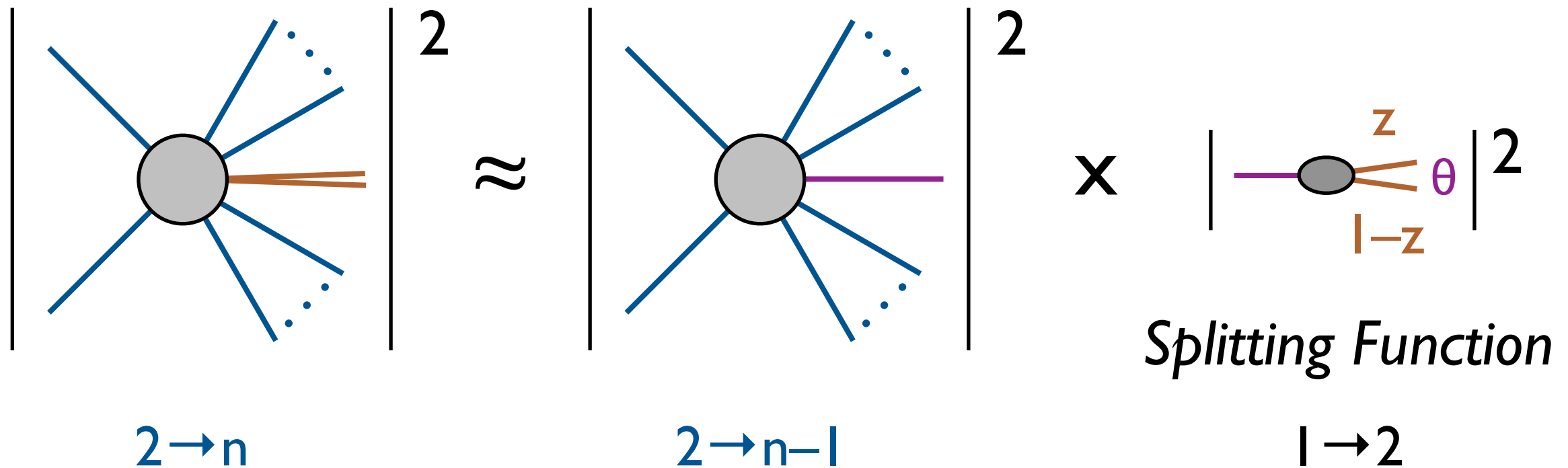
after grooming



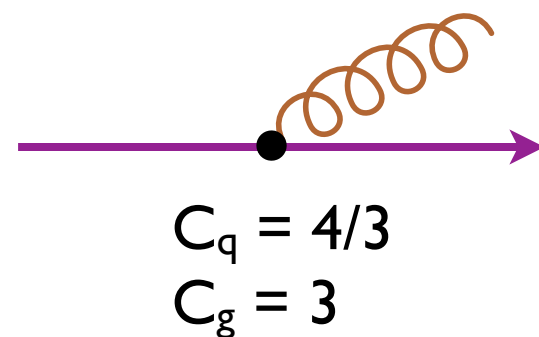
Not just good discrimination,
but stability to choice of cuts

The Power of Power Counting

Textbook QCD



At leading
log order:

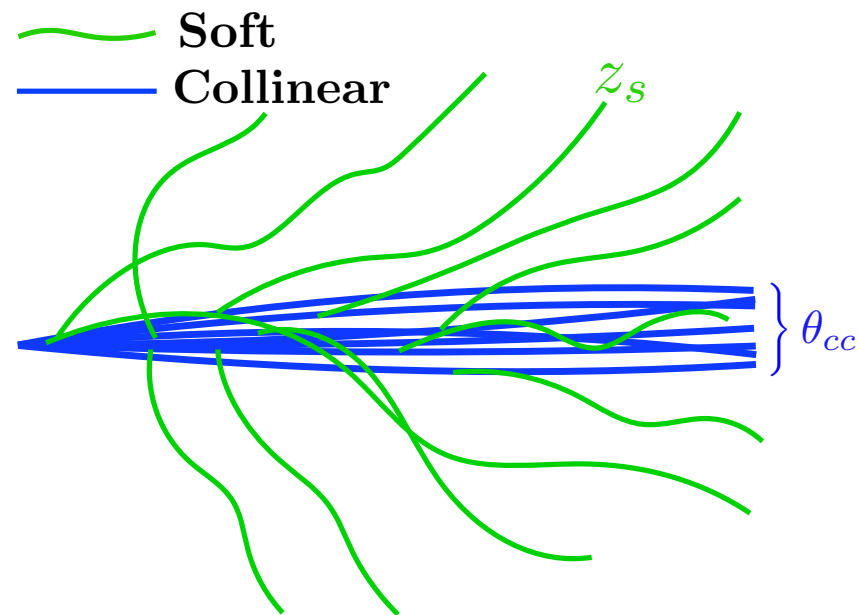


See end of talk for
quark/gluon tagging

$$dP_{i \rightarrow ig} \simeq \frac{2\alpha_s}{\pi} C_i \underbrace{\frac{d\theta}{\theta}}_{\text{Collinear singularity}} \underbrace{\frac{dz}{z}}_{\text{Soft singularity}}$$

Power Counting Modes

1-prong background
(quark or gluon)



C

S

energies

1

z_s

CC

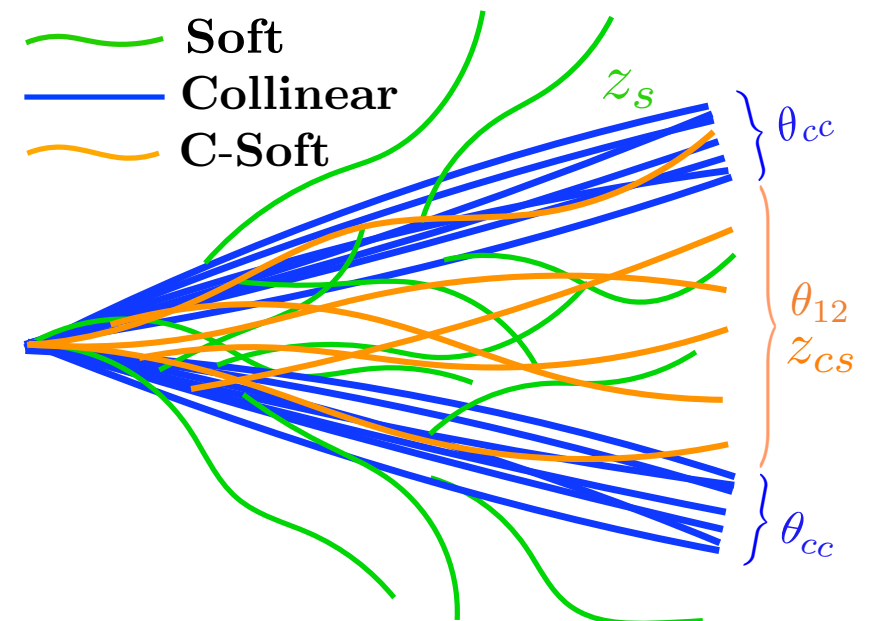
SX

angles

θ_{cc}

1

2-prong signal
(W or Z)



C

C_s

S

1

z_{cs}

z_s

CC

C₁C₂ or CC_s

SX

θ_{cc}

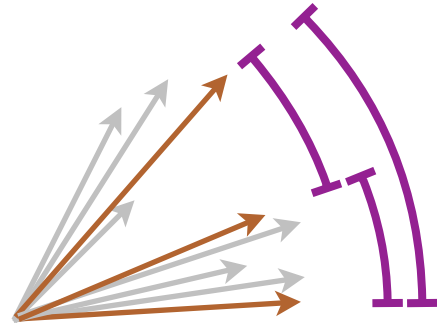
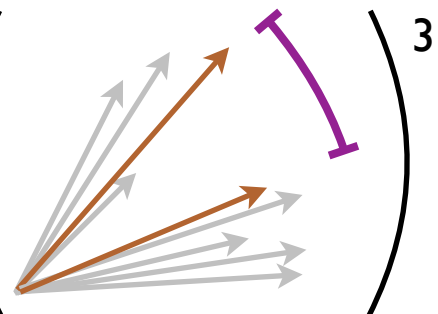
θ_{12}

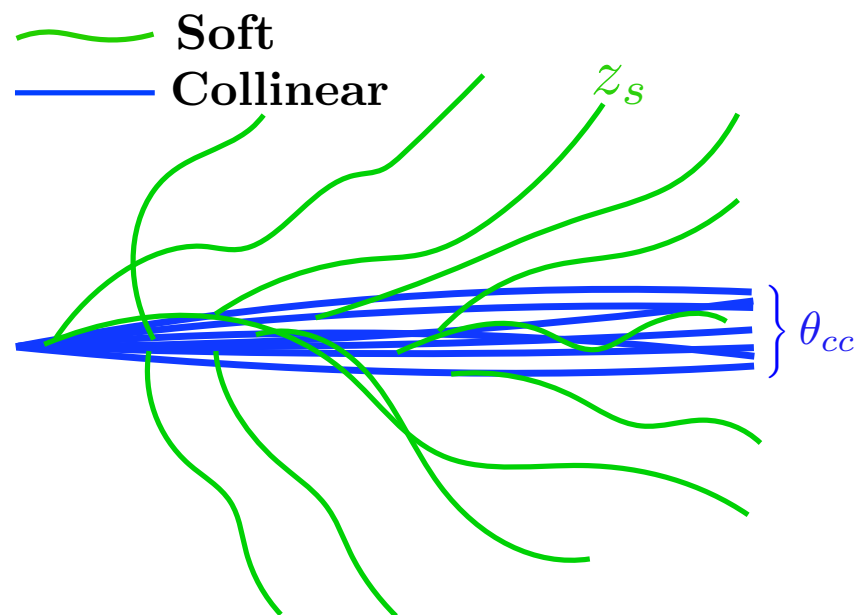
1

Power Counting D₂: Background

$$D_2 = \frac{e_3}{(e_2)^3} = \frac{\sum_{i < j < k} z_i z_j z_k (\theta_{ij} \theta_{jk} \theta_{ki})^\beta}{\left(\sum_{i < j} z_i z_j \theta_{ij}^\beta \right)^3} = \frac{\text{Diagram 1}}{\left(\text{Diagram 2} \right)^3}$$

Setting $\beta = 1$

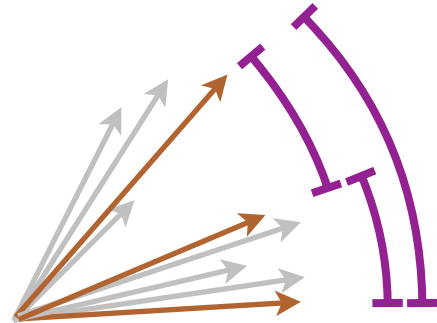
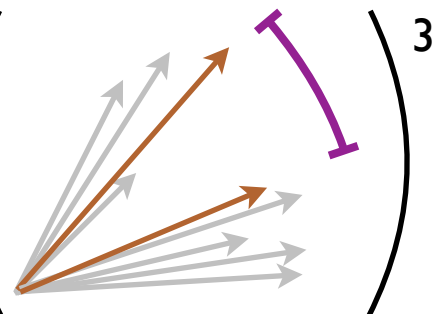


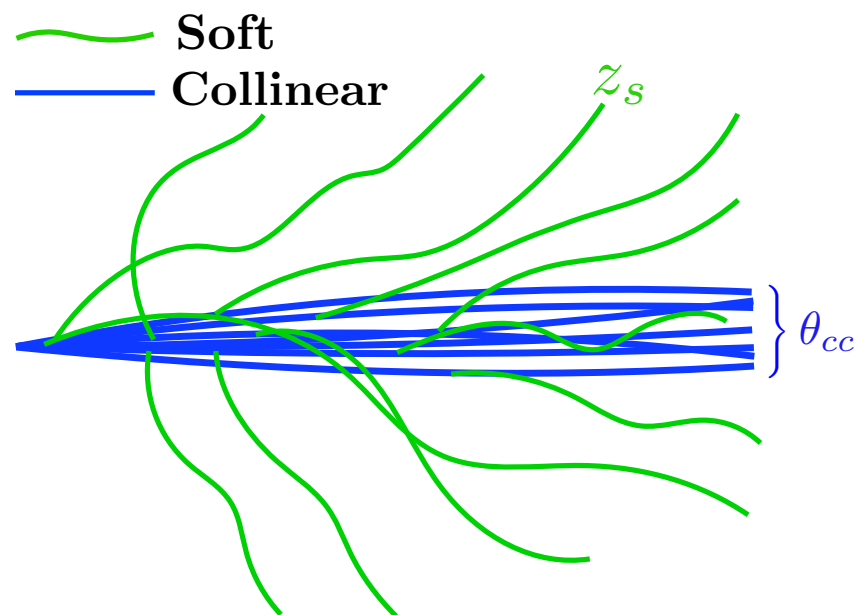
$$\sim \frac{\begin{matrix} \text{CCC} & \text{CCS} & \text{CSS} \\ \theta_{cc}^3 & + \theta_{cc} z_s & + z_s^2 \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} \text{CC} & \text{CS} \\ (\theta_{cc} + z_s)^3 \end{matrix}}$$

Power Counting D₂: Background

$$D_2 = \frac{e_3}{(e_2)^3} = \frac{\sum_{i < j < k} z_i z_j z_k (\theta_{ij} \theta_{jk} \theta_{ki})^\beta}{\left(\sum_{i < j} z_i z_j \theta_{ij}^\beta \right)^3} = \frac{\text{Diagram 1}}{\left(\text{Diagram 2} \right)^3}$$

Setting $\beta = 1$



$$\sim \frac{\begin{matrix} \text{CCC} & \text{CCS} & \text{CSS} \\ \theta_{cc}^3 + \theta_{cc} z_s + z_s^2 \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} \text{CC} & \text{CS} \\ (\theta_{cc} + z_s)^3 \end{matrix}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{z_s} \sim \frac{p_T}{m}$$

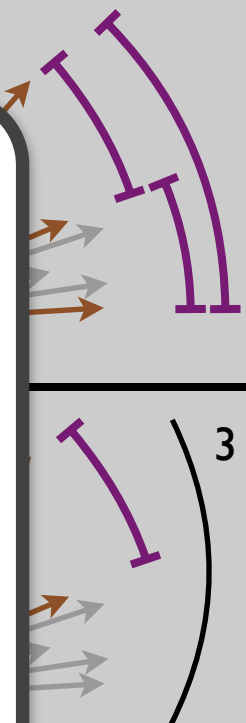
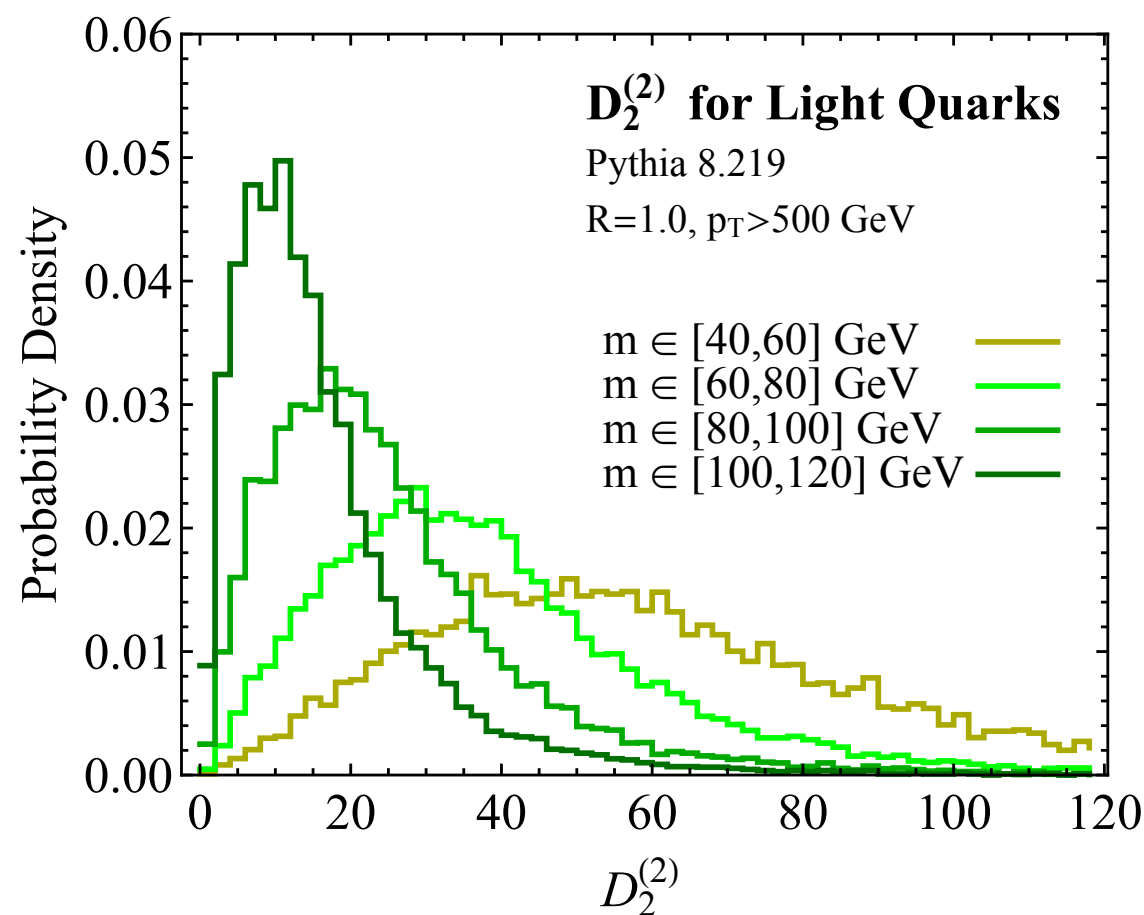
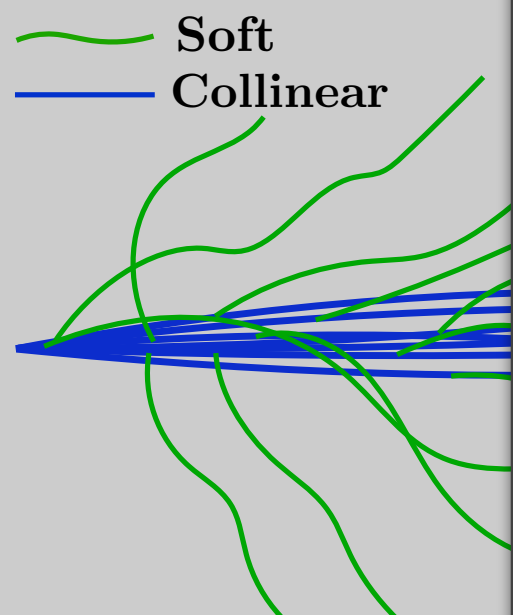
if soft dominates

Power Counting D_2 : Background

Without grooming,
 D_2 unstable to mass cut
 (hard to do sideband analysis)

$$D_2 = \frac{1}{\sum_i p_{Ti}} \left(\sum_i p_{Ti}^2 \right)$$

Setting p_T

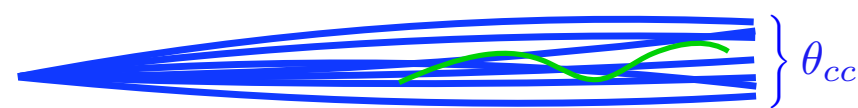


$$\frac{1}{z_s} \sim \frac{p_T}{m}$$

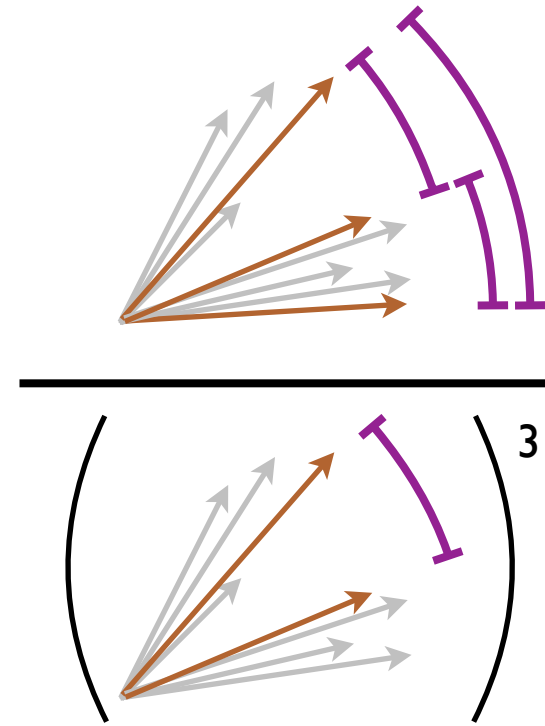
if soft
 dominates

Background after Grooming

— Collinear

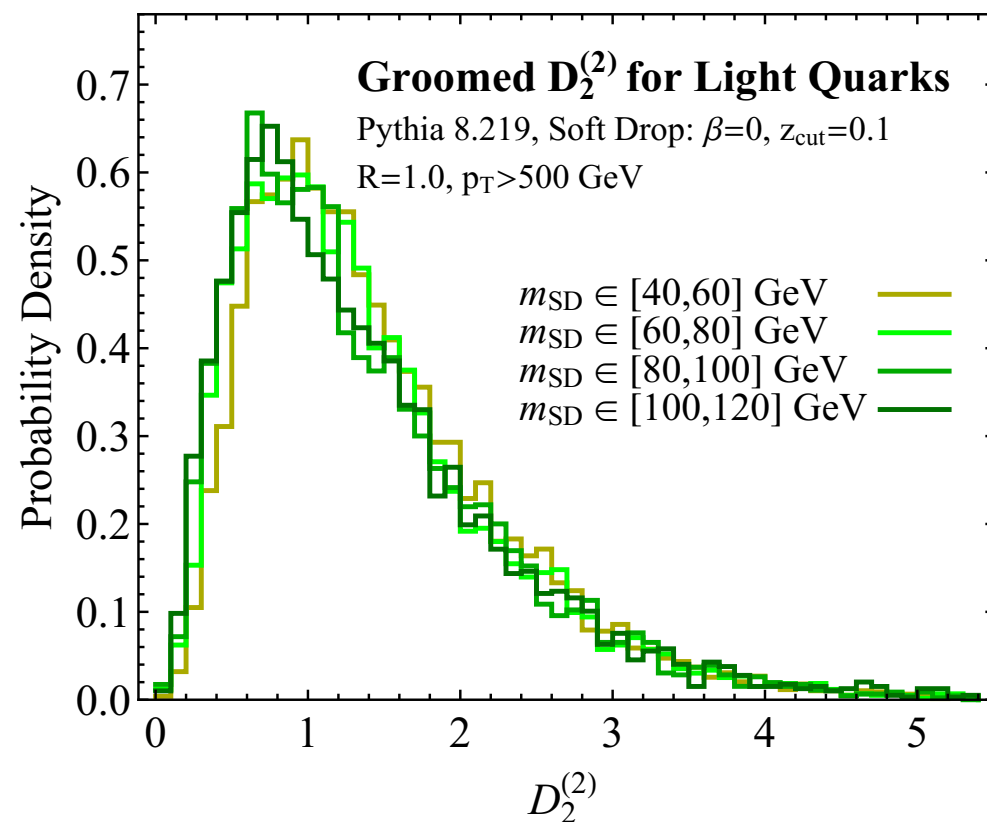


$$D_2 =$$



$$\approx \frac{\text{CCC}}{\left(\theta_{cc}\right)^3} \Rightarrow 1$$

CC



After grooming,
 D_2 background distribution
 is **parametrically stable**

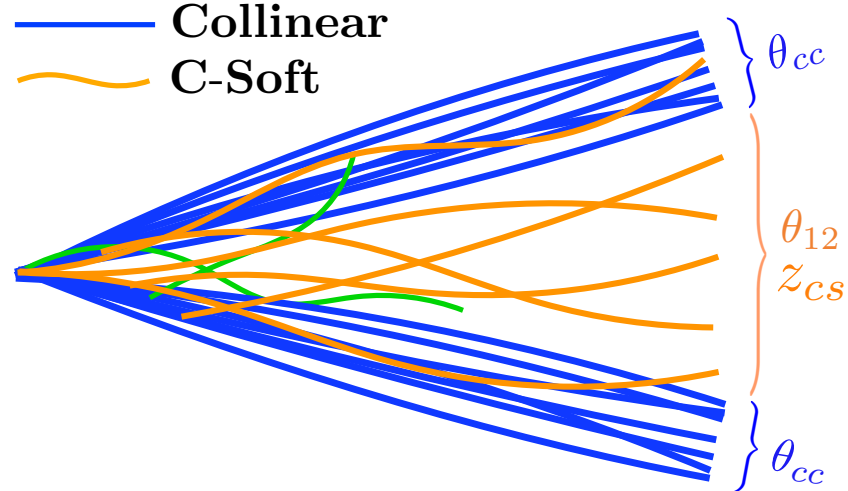
Signal/Background Separation

— Collinear



$$D_2 = \frac{\text{CCC}}{\left(\text{CC} \right)^3} \simeq \frac{\theta_{cc}^3}{\left(\theta_{cc} \right)^3} \Rightarrow 1$$

— Collinear
— C-Soft



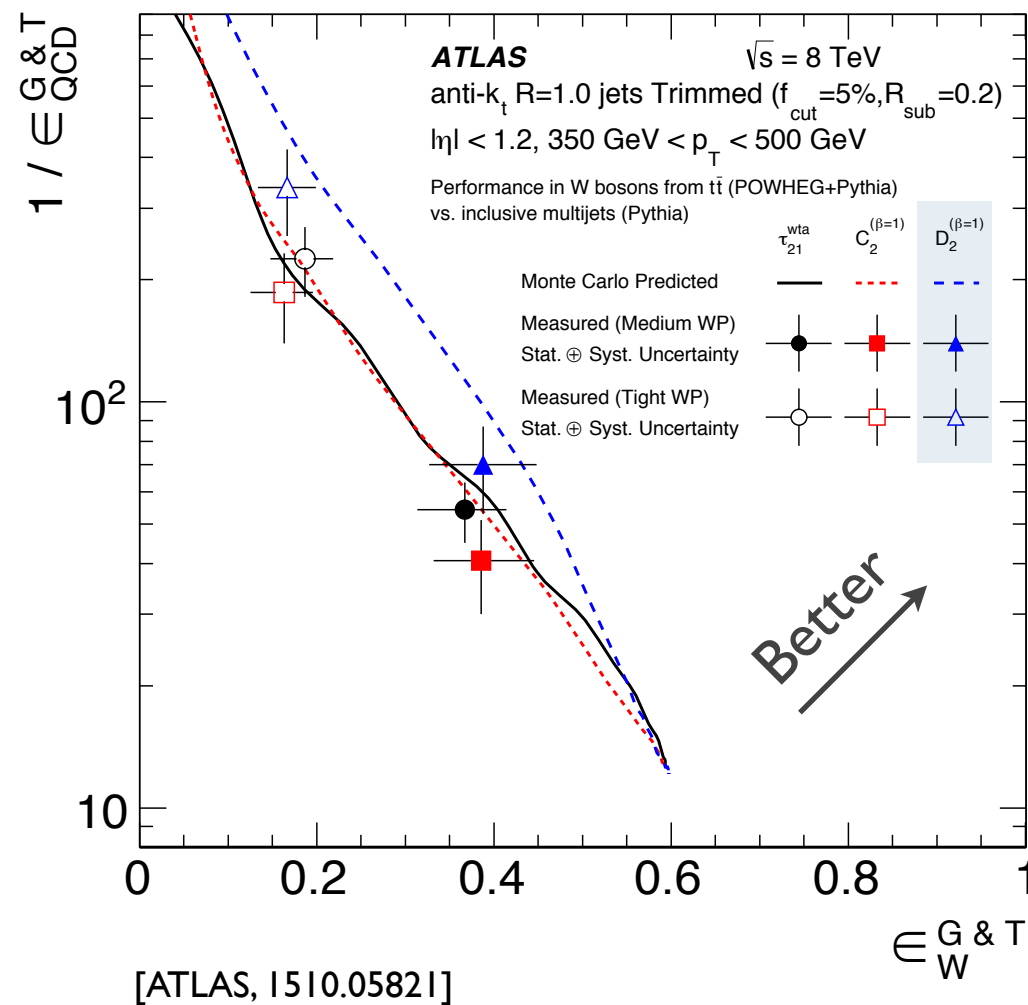
$$D_2 \simeq \frac{\theta_{12}^3 z_{cs} + \theta_{12}^2 \theta_{cc}}{\left(\theta_{12} \right)^3} \ll 1$$

Signal
parametrically
distinct

Scorecard



ATLAS “R2D2” Tagger



Soft Drop



N-subjettiness
 before grooming



(also works
 after grooming)

Trimming



D_2
 after grooming

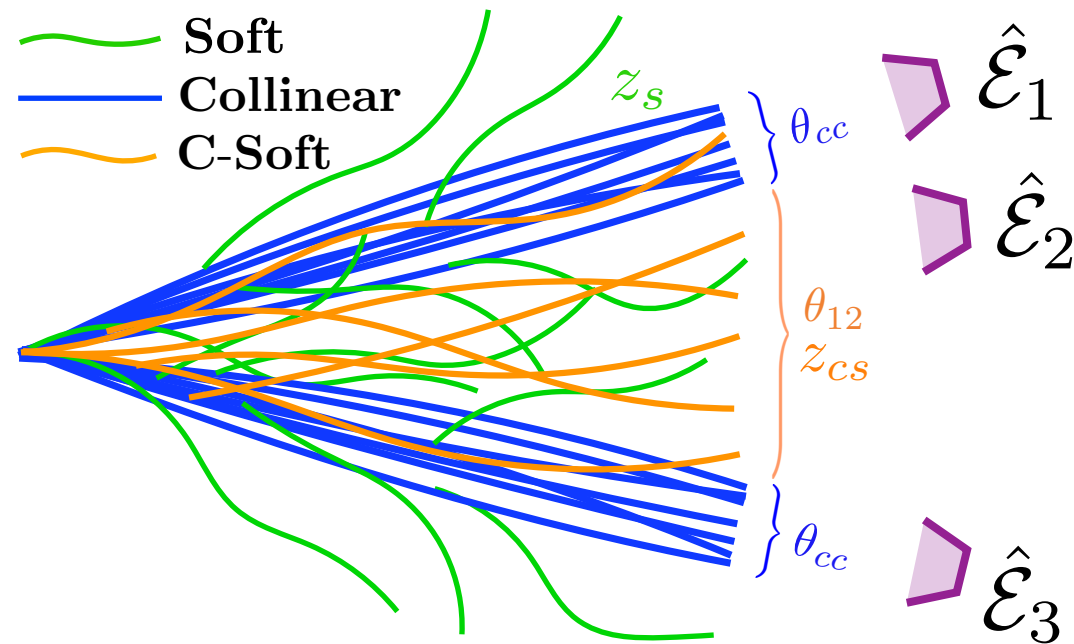


*unstable before
 grooming

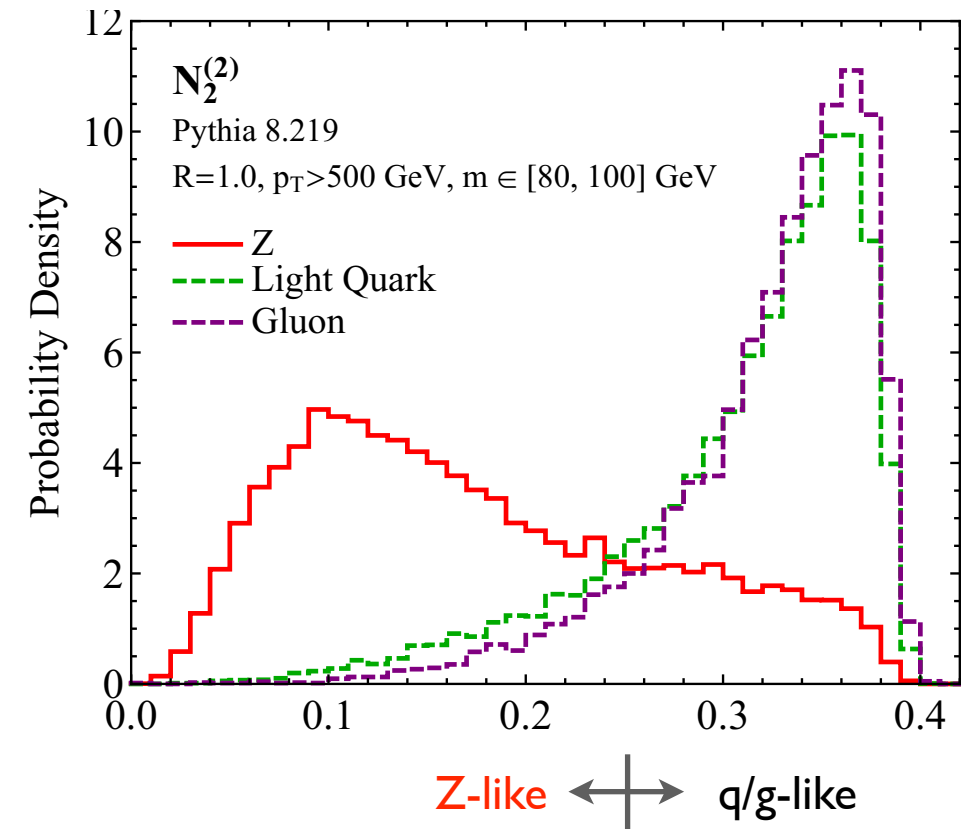
Theoretically sound W/Z tagging strategies for the LHC

Systematic Catalog of Axes-Free Observables

Punchline: W/Z Tagging in 2017?



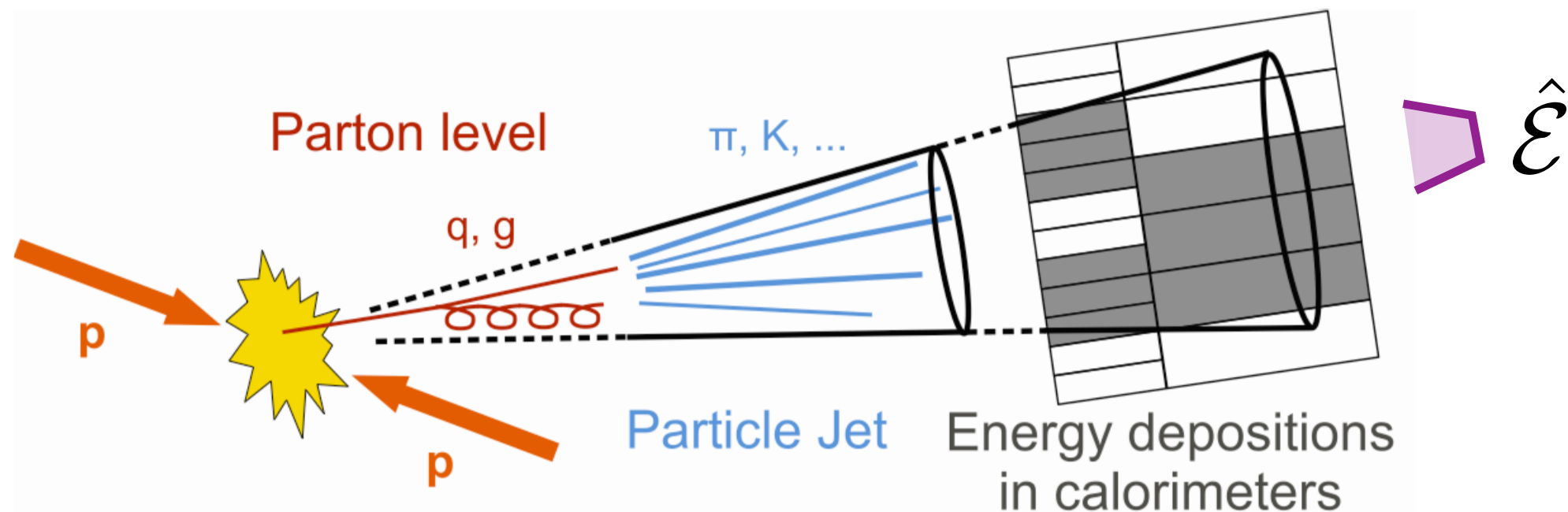
Stable & Performant



$$\boxed{N_2} = \frac{\sum_{i < j < k} p_{Ti} p_{Tj} p_{Tk} \min \left\{ (R_{ij} R_{jk})^2, (R_{jk} R_{ki})^2, (R_{ki} R_{ij})^2 \right\}}{\left(\sum_{i < j} p_{Ti} p_{Tj} R_{ij}^2 \right)^2 / \sum_i p_{Ti}}$$

[Moult, Necib, JDT, 2016]

Back to Basics: What is a Measurement?



**Stress-Energy
Flow Operator:**

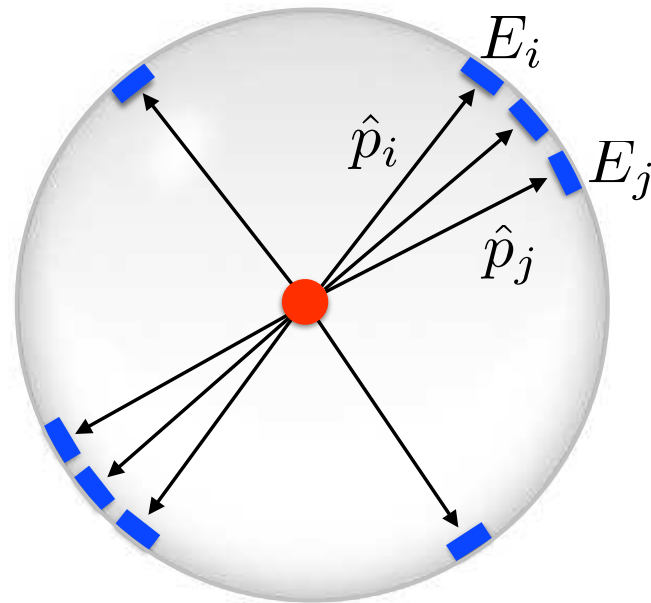
*Also charge flow operators,
but not IRC safe*

$$\hat{\mathcal{E}}(\theta, \phi, v) \simeq \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \hat{n}_i T^{0i}(t, vt\hat{n})$$

energy flowing to infinity
in a particular direction at a particular speed

[Sveshnikov, Tkachov, hep-ph/9512370; see also Mateu, Stewart, JDT, 1209.3781]

Back to Basics: What is a Measurement?



Energy Correlators:
Decomposition for *any*
IRC safe observable

$$F_N(\{p_i\}) = \sum_{i_1} \sum_{i_2} \cdots \sum_{i_N} E_{i_1} E_{i_2} \cdots E_{i_N} f_N(\hat{p}_{i_1}, \hat{p}_{i_2}, \cdots, \hat{p}_{i_N})$$

All N-tuples

N Energies

Angular Weighting
(symmetric, vanishes for $\theta_{ij} \rightarrow 0$)

Completely general, but useful for jets?

I-point Correlator

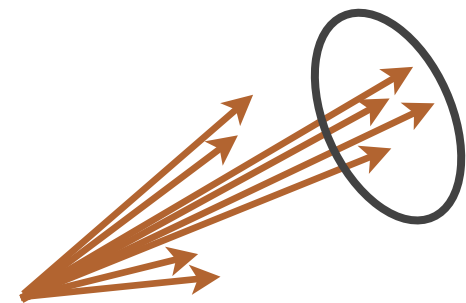
The most basic jet observable:

$$p_T^{\text{jet}} \simeq \sum_i p_{Ti}$$

Using dimensionless quantities

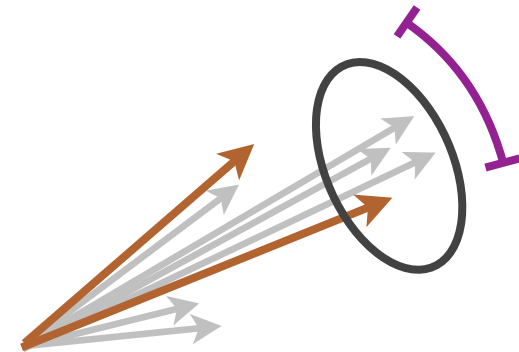
$$z_i \equiv \frac{p_{Ti}}{\sum_j p_{Tj}} \quad \theta_{ij} \equiv \Delta R_{ij}$$

I-point: $e_1 = \sum_i z_i = 1$

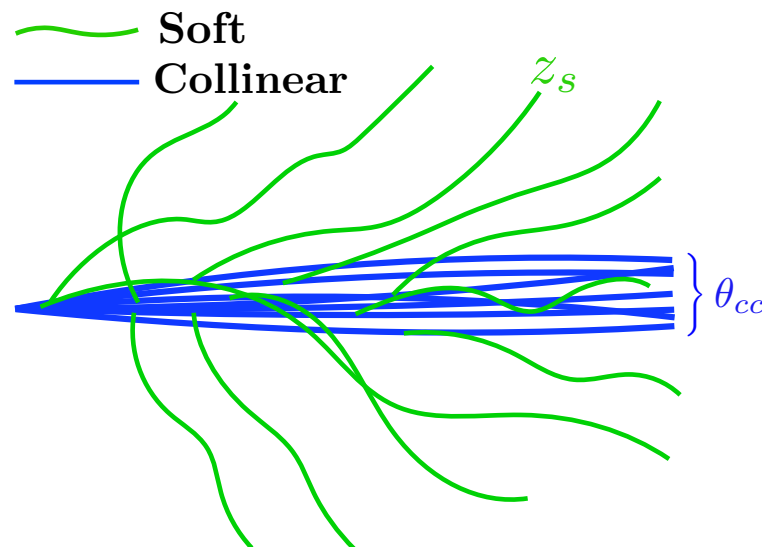


2-point Correlators

$$\text{2-point: } e_2^{(\beta)} = \sum_{i < j} z_i z_j \theta_{ij}^\beta$$



Similar information to jet mass



soft
dominated

$$\beta = 2$$

\approx

thrust

a.k.a. m^2/p_T^2

equal
weight

$$\beta = 1$$

\approx

width

a.k.a. broadening, girth

collinear
dominated

$$\beta = 0.5$$

\approx

“Les Houches Angularity”

[see also Berger, Kucs, Sterman, hep-ph/0303051; Ellis, Vermilion, Walsh, Hornig, Lee, 1001.0014; Larkoski, Salam, JDT, 1305.0007; Larkoski, Neill, JDT, 1401.2158; Larkoski, JDT, Waalewijn, 1408.3122; Soyez, JDT, Freytsis, Gras, Kar, Lönnblad, Plätzer, Siodmok, Skands, Soper, 1605.04692]

3-point Correlators

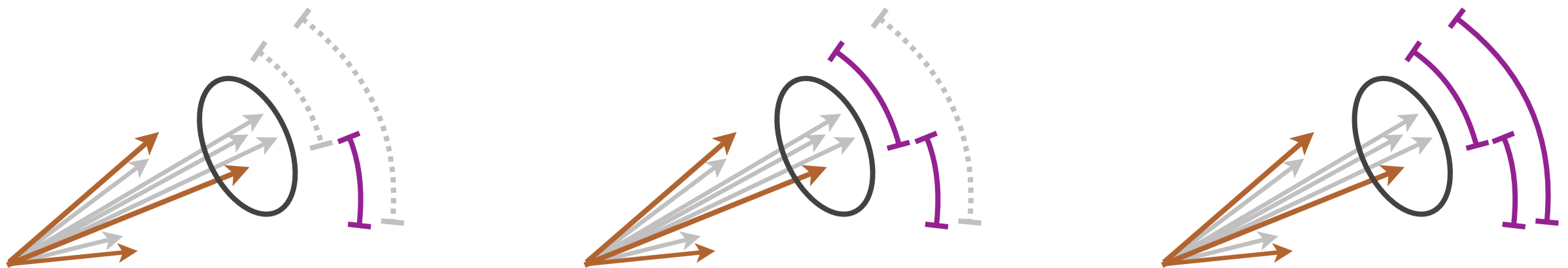
3-point:

$${}_1e_3^{(\beta)} = \sum_{i < j < k} z_i z_j z_k \min\{\theta_{ij}, \theta_{jk}, \theta_{ki}\}^\beta$$

$${}_2e_3^{(\beta)} = \sum_{i < j < k} z_i z_j z_k \min\{\theta_{ij}\theta_{jk}, \theta_{jk}\theta_{ki}, \theta_{ki}\theta_{ij}\}^\beta$$

$${}_3e_3^{(\beta)} = \sum_{i < j < k} z_i z_j z_k (\theta_{ij}\theta_{jk}\theta_{ki})^\beta$$

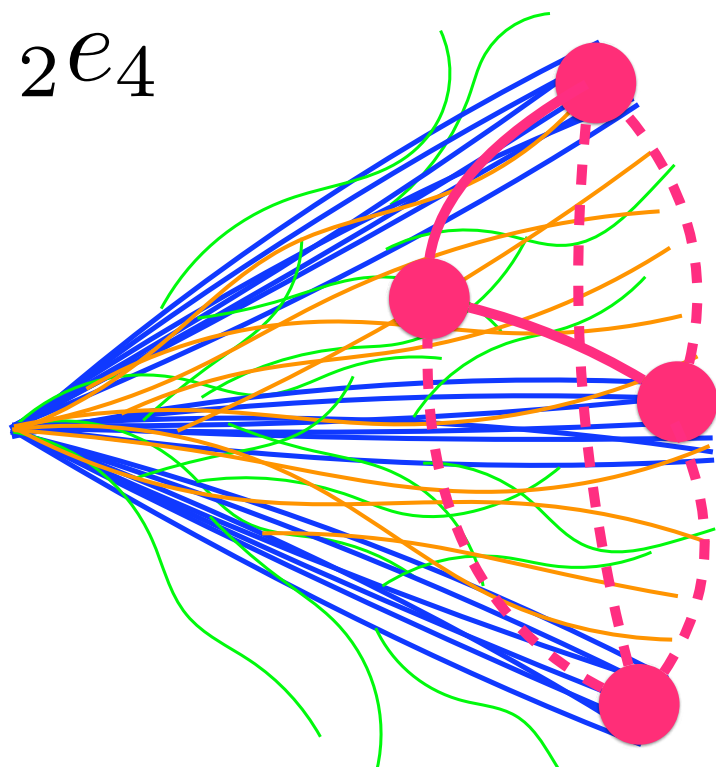
used for D_2



Probe of hierarchical jet substructure

N-point Correlators

$$v e_n^{(\beta)} = \sum_{\text{all } n\text{-tuples}} (\textcolor{brown}{n} \text{ energies}) (\textcolor{purple}{v} \text{ smallest angles})^\beta$$



Systematic jet dissection

$n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$

$v = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ choose 2

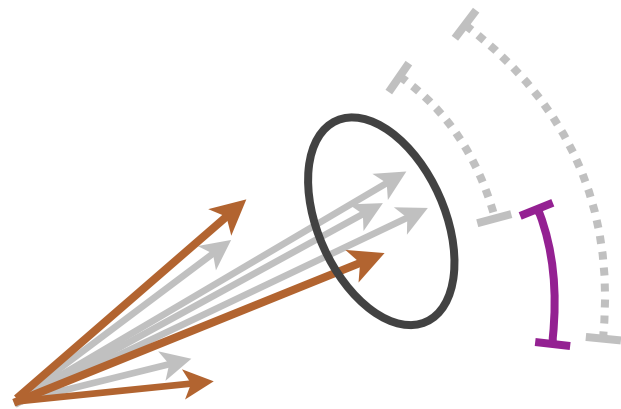
$\beta = \dots, 0.5, 1, \textcolor{green}{2}, \dots$

collinear
dominated

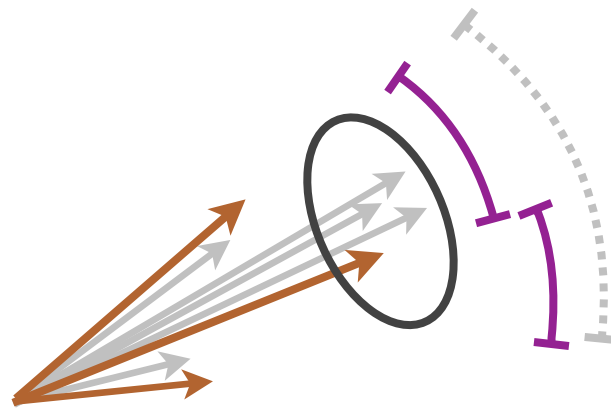
soft
dominated

New Discriminants

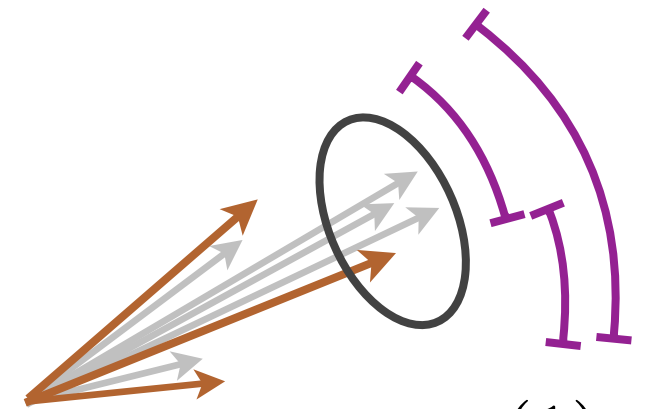
New Boosted W/Z Discriminants



$$M_2 = \frac{1e_3}{1e_2}$$



$$N_2 = \frac{2e_3}{(1e_2)^2}$$



$$D_2^{(1,2)} = \frac{3e_3^{(1)}}{(1e_2^{(2)})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

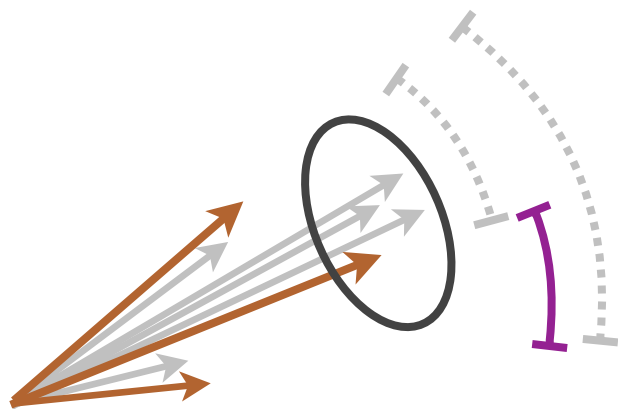
Rule of thumb: boost invariance along jet axis

$$z_i \rightarrow z_i \quad \theta_{ij} \rightarrow \gamma^{-1} \theta_{ij}$$

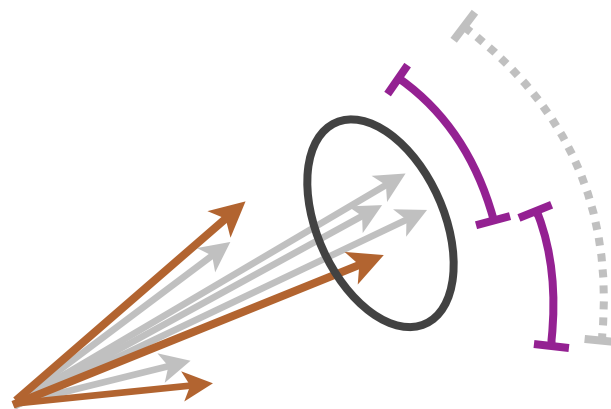
(i.e. same angular scaling in numerator and denominator)

Lesson: Signal robust to grooming, but background can change when soft modes removed

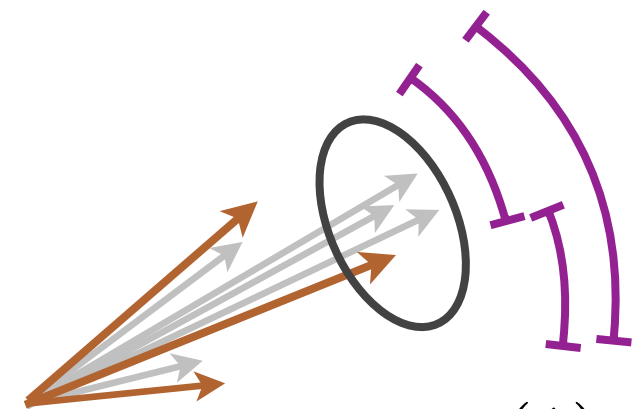
W/Z Tagging before Grooming



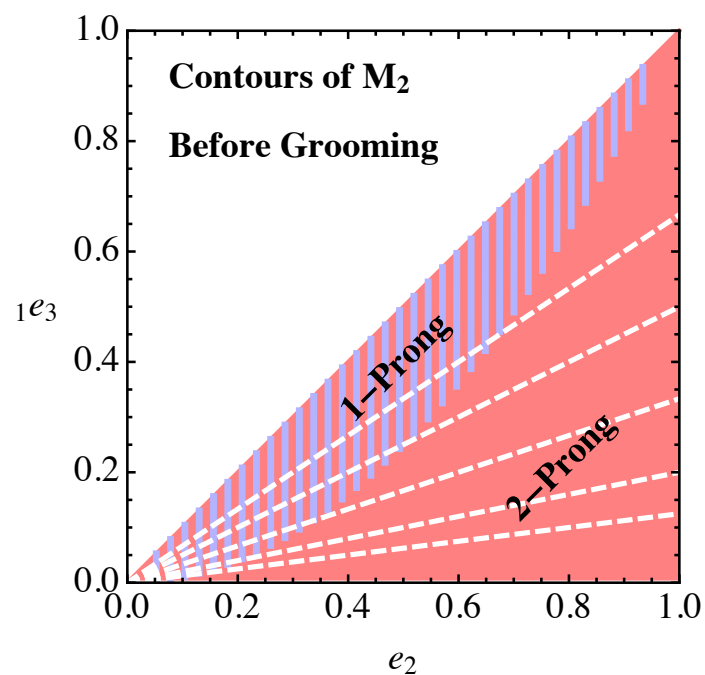
$$M_2 = \frac{1e_3}{1e_2}$$



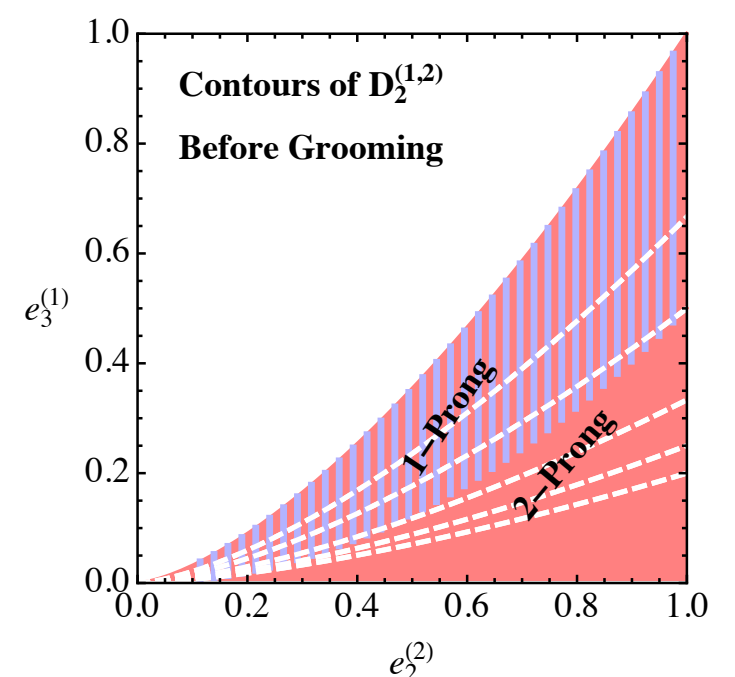
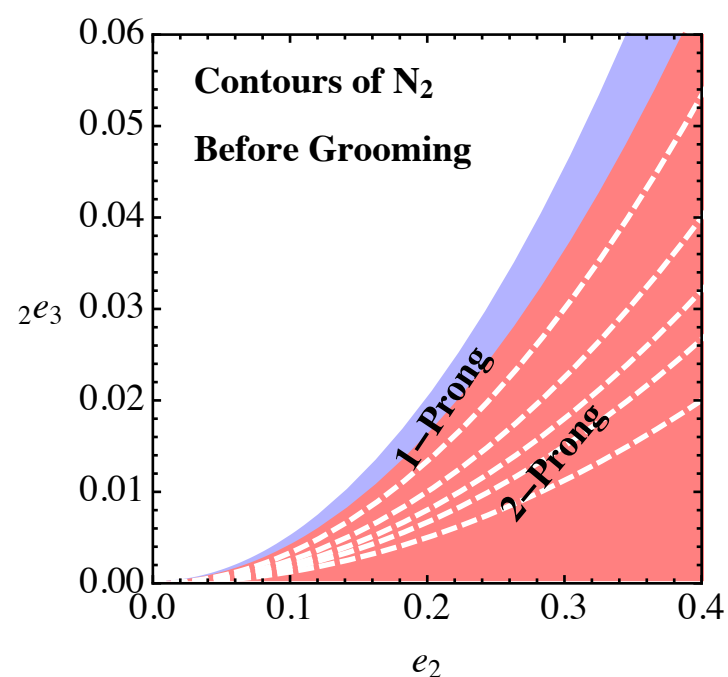
$$N_2 = \frac{2e_3}{(1e_2)^2}$$



$$D_2^{(1,2)} = \frac{3e_3^{(1)}}{(1e_2^{(2)})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

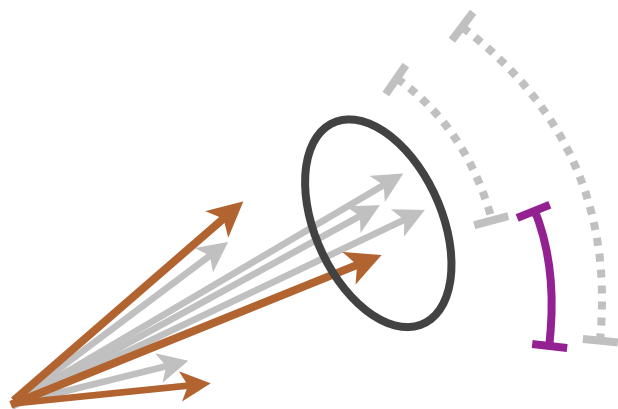


(B overlaps S)

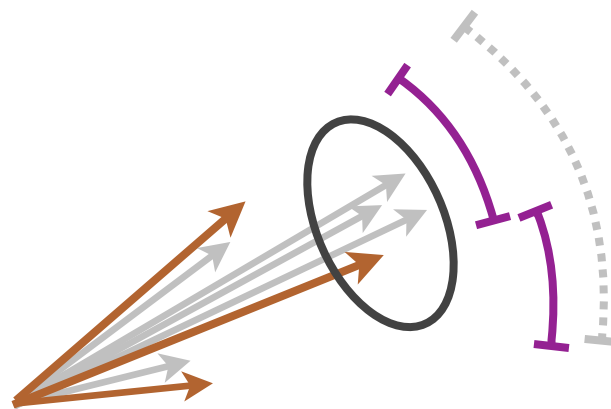


(B overlaps S)

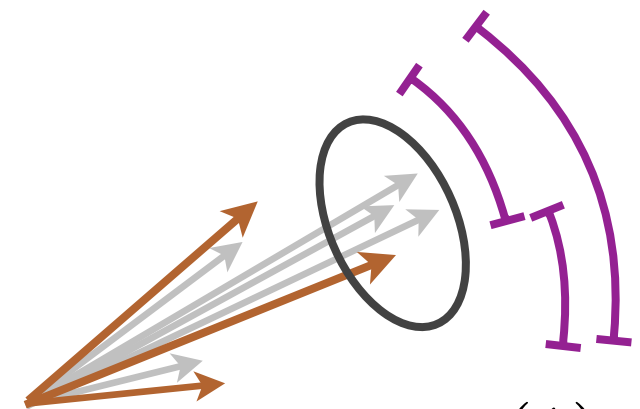
W/Z Tagging after Grooming



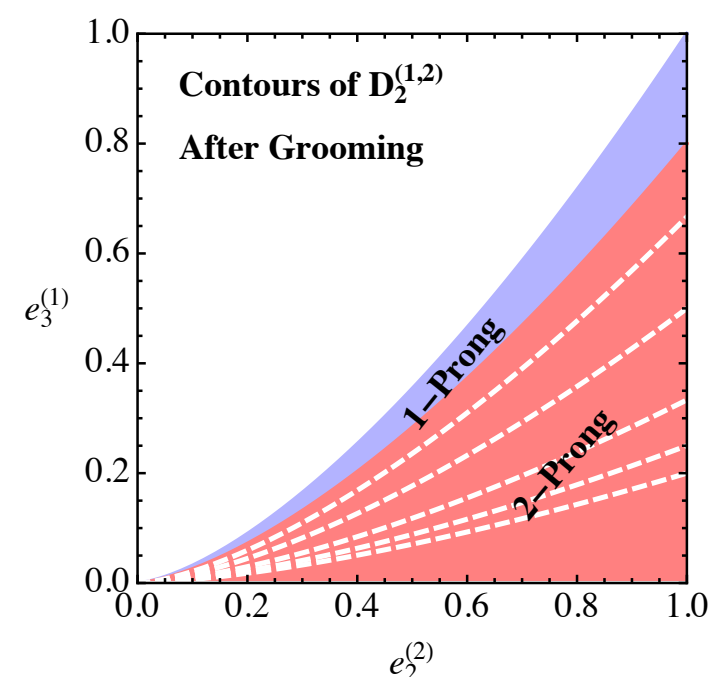
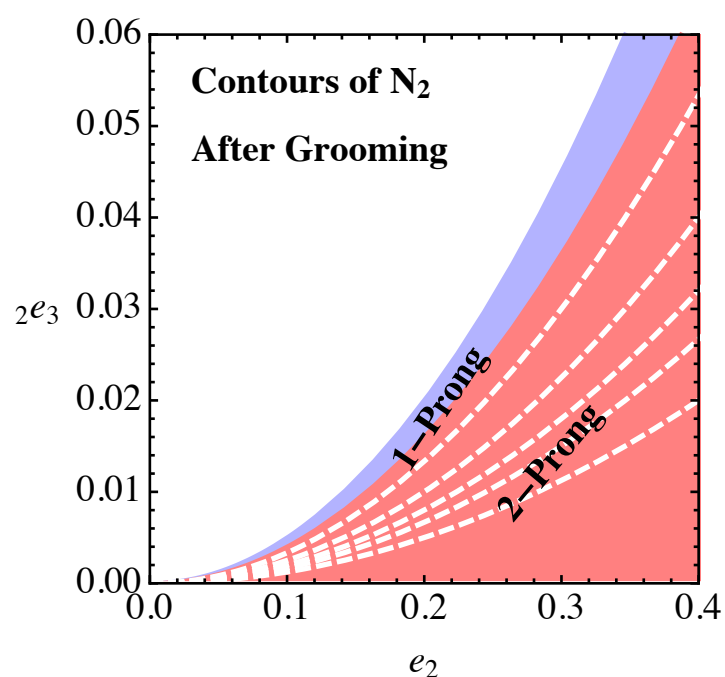
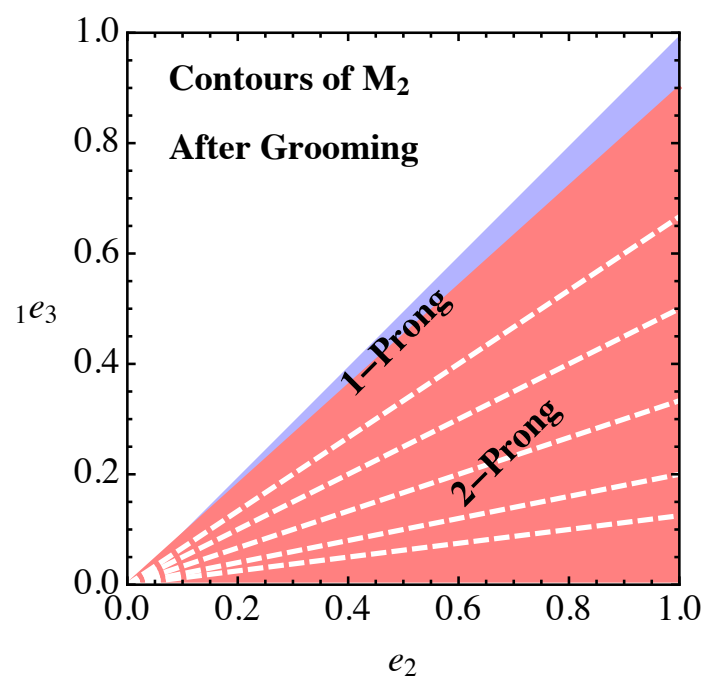
$$M_2 = \frac{1e_3}{1e_2}$$



$$N_2 = \frac{2e_3}{(1e_2)^2}$$



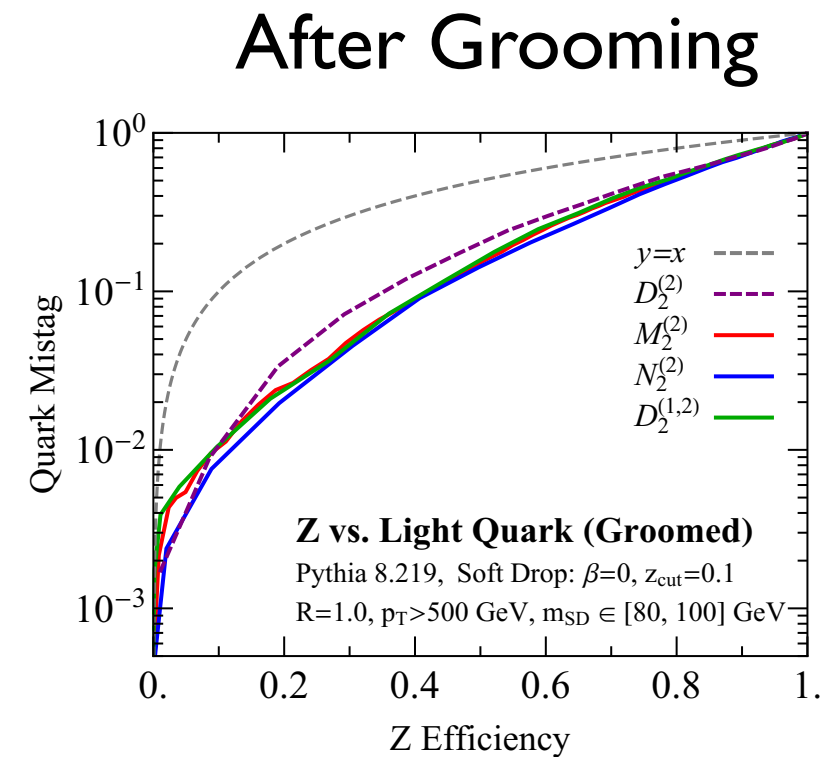
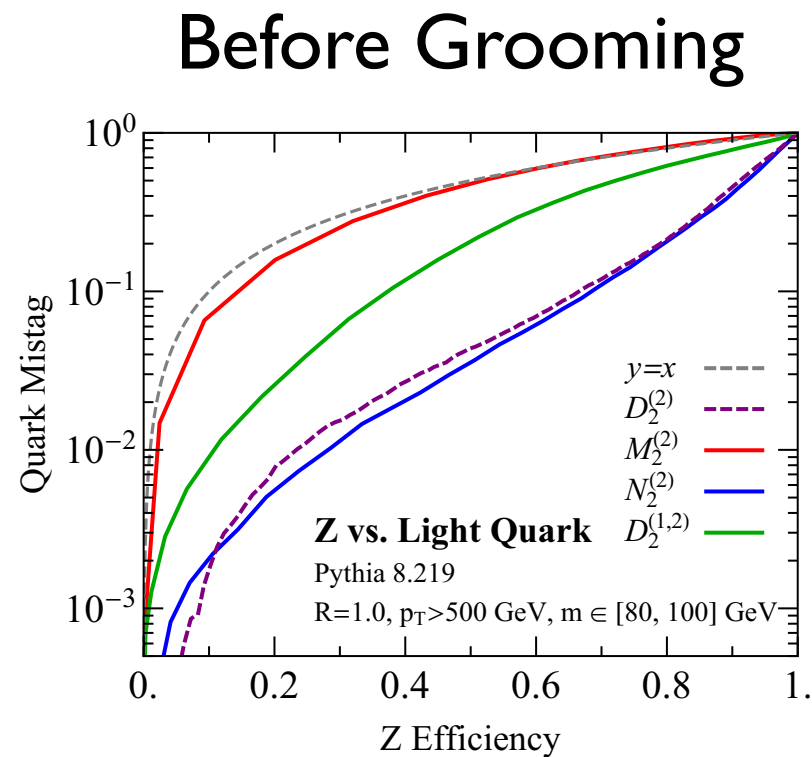
$$D_2^{(1,2)} = \frac{3e_3^{(1)}}{(1e_2^{(2)})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



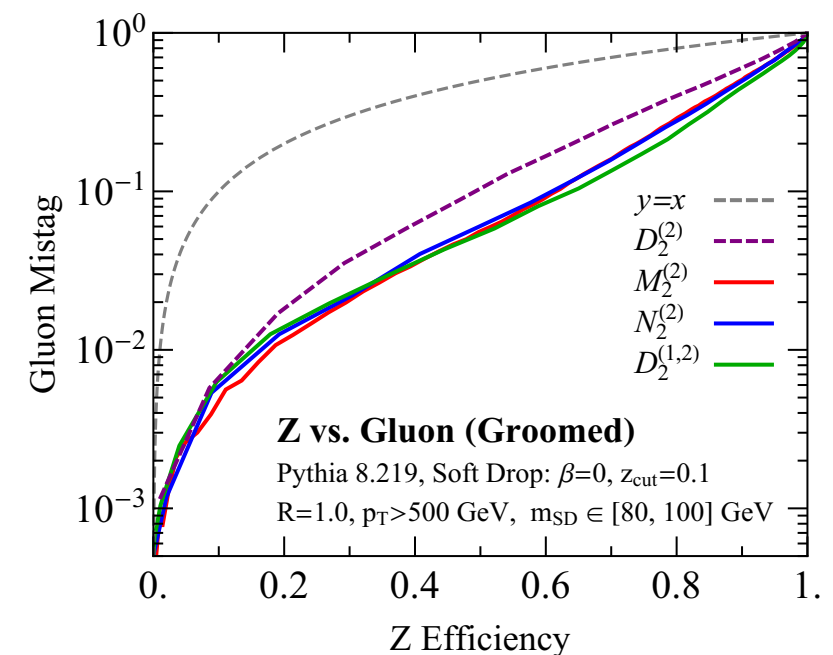
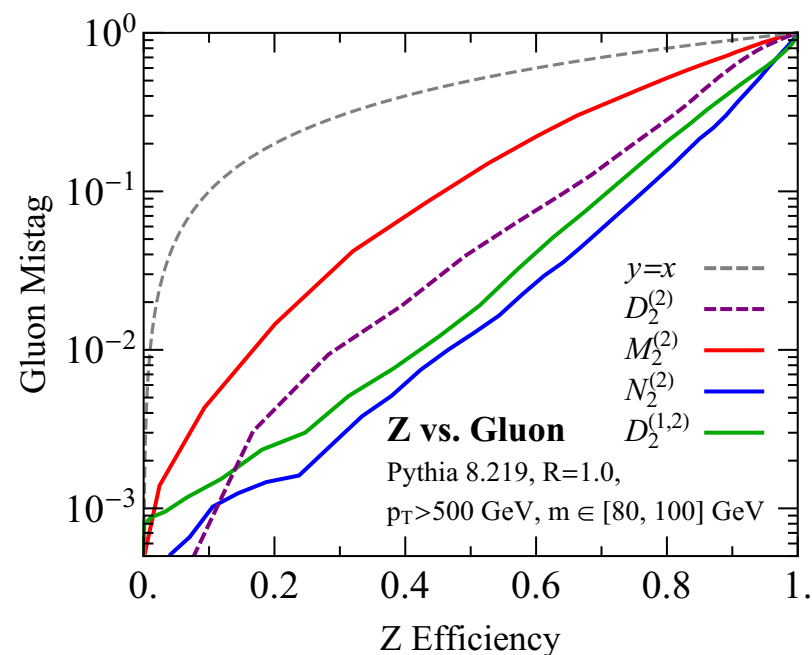
Performance Follows Power Counting

Better
↙

Z vs. q



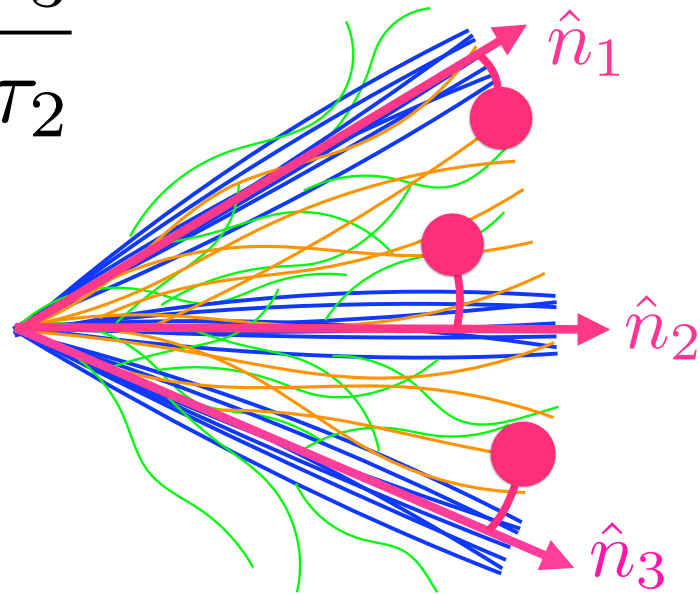
Z vs. g



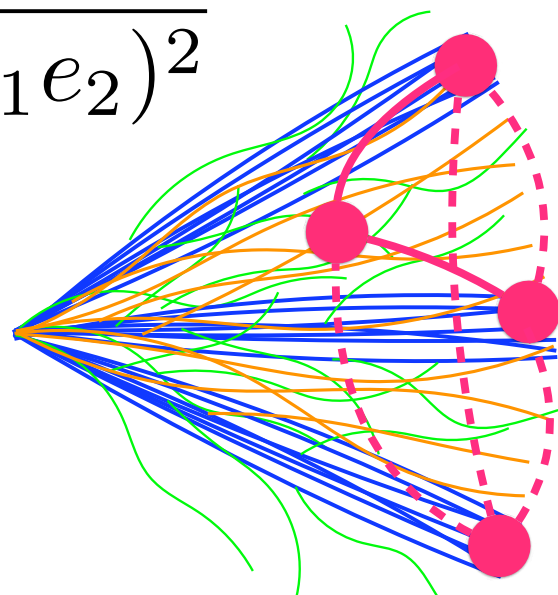
(Note, groomed mass gives x3-5 better background rejection by itself)

Boosted Top Discrimination

$$\tau_{3,2} = \frac{\tau_3}{\tau_2}$$

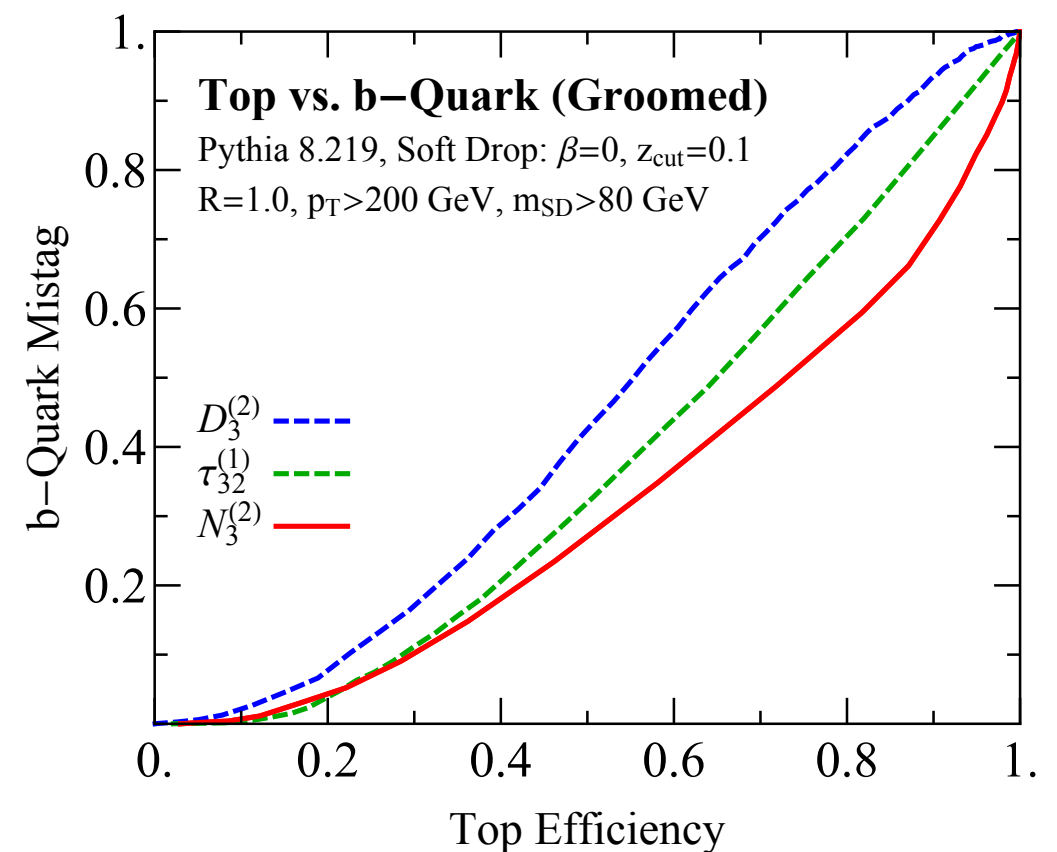


$$N_3 = \frac{2e_4}{(e_2)^2}$$



Axes vs. axes-free?

After grooming,
identical power counting,
similar performance

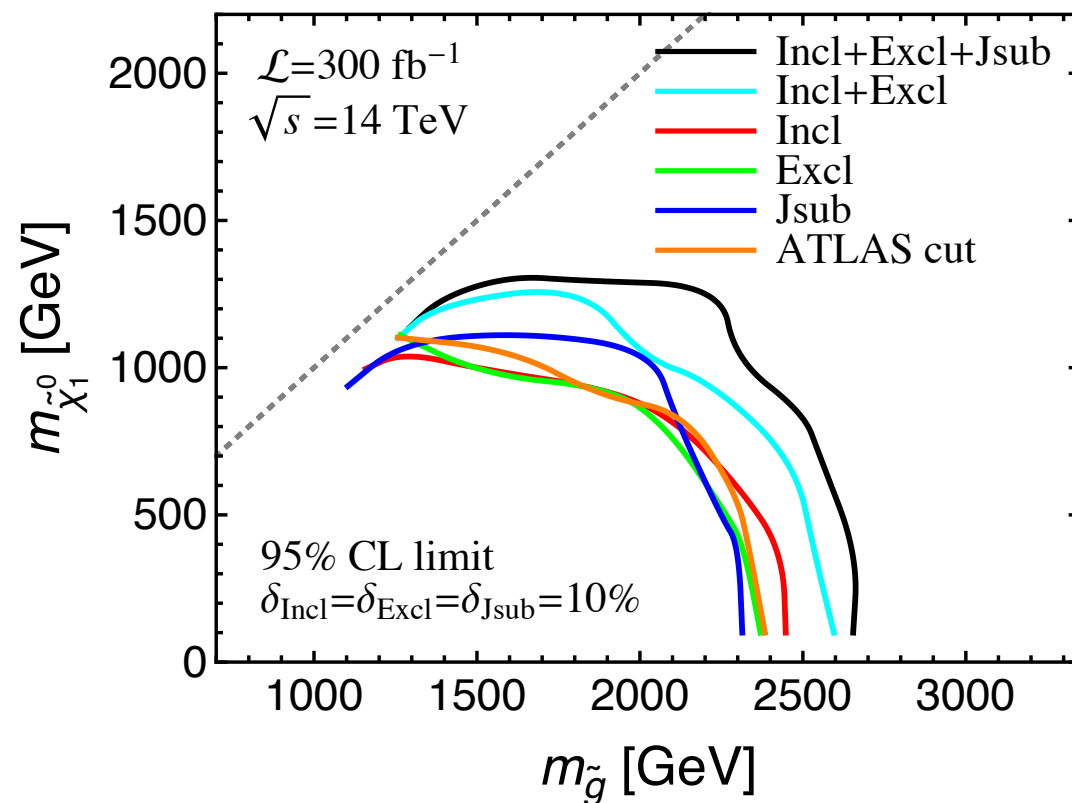
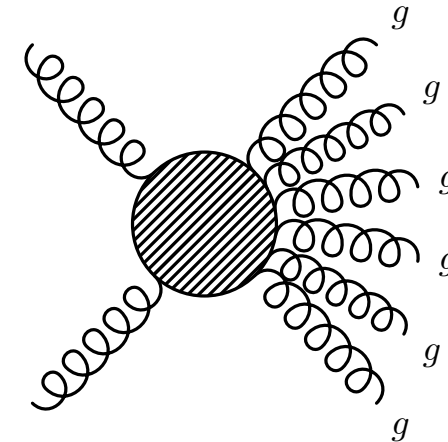
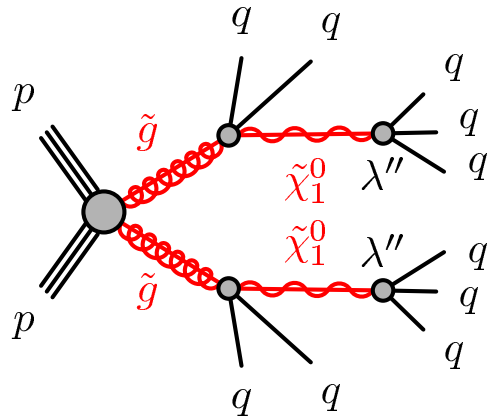


The Next Frontier

Quark/Gluon Tagging for New Physics

Signals \Rightarrow quark-enriched

Backgrounds \Rightarrow gluon-enriched

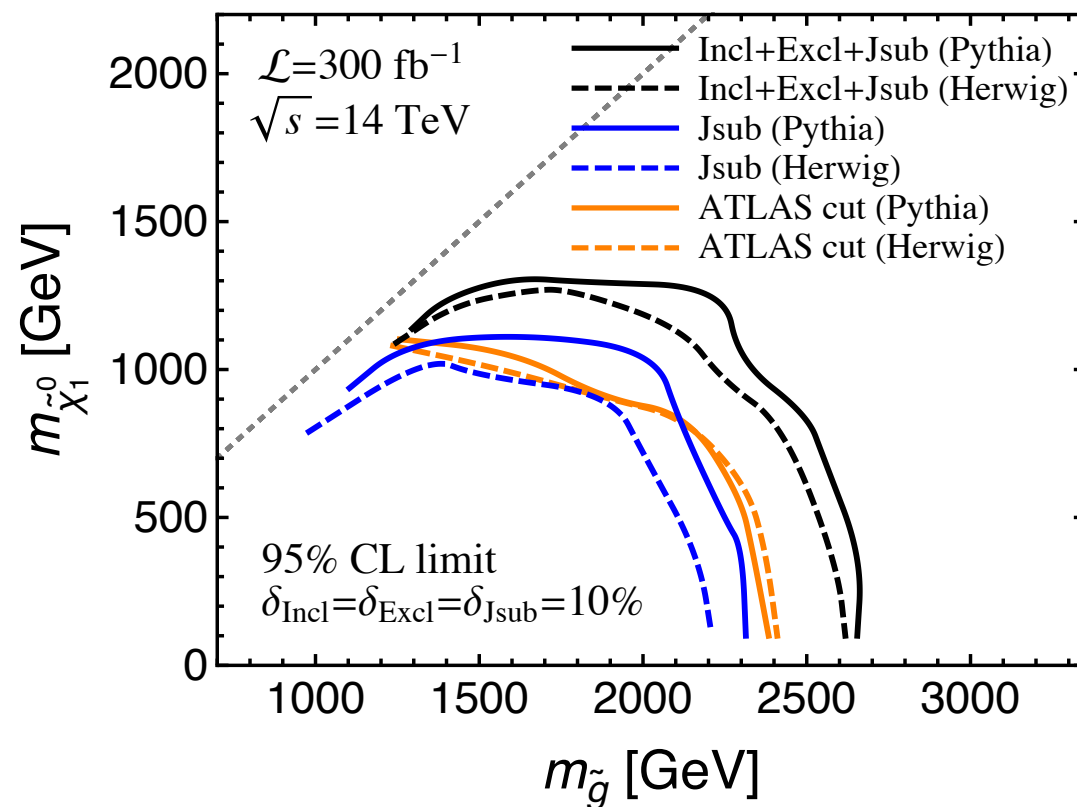
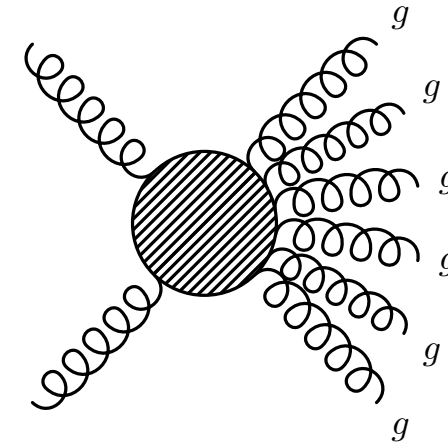
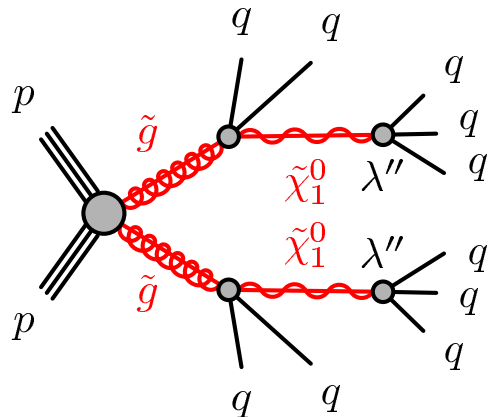


Promising performance
in SUSY searches...

Quark/Gluon Tagging for New Physics

Signals \Rightarrow quark-enriched

Backgrounds \Rightarrow gluon-enriched



Promising performance
in SUSY searches...

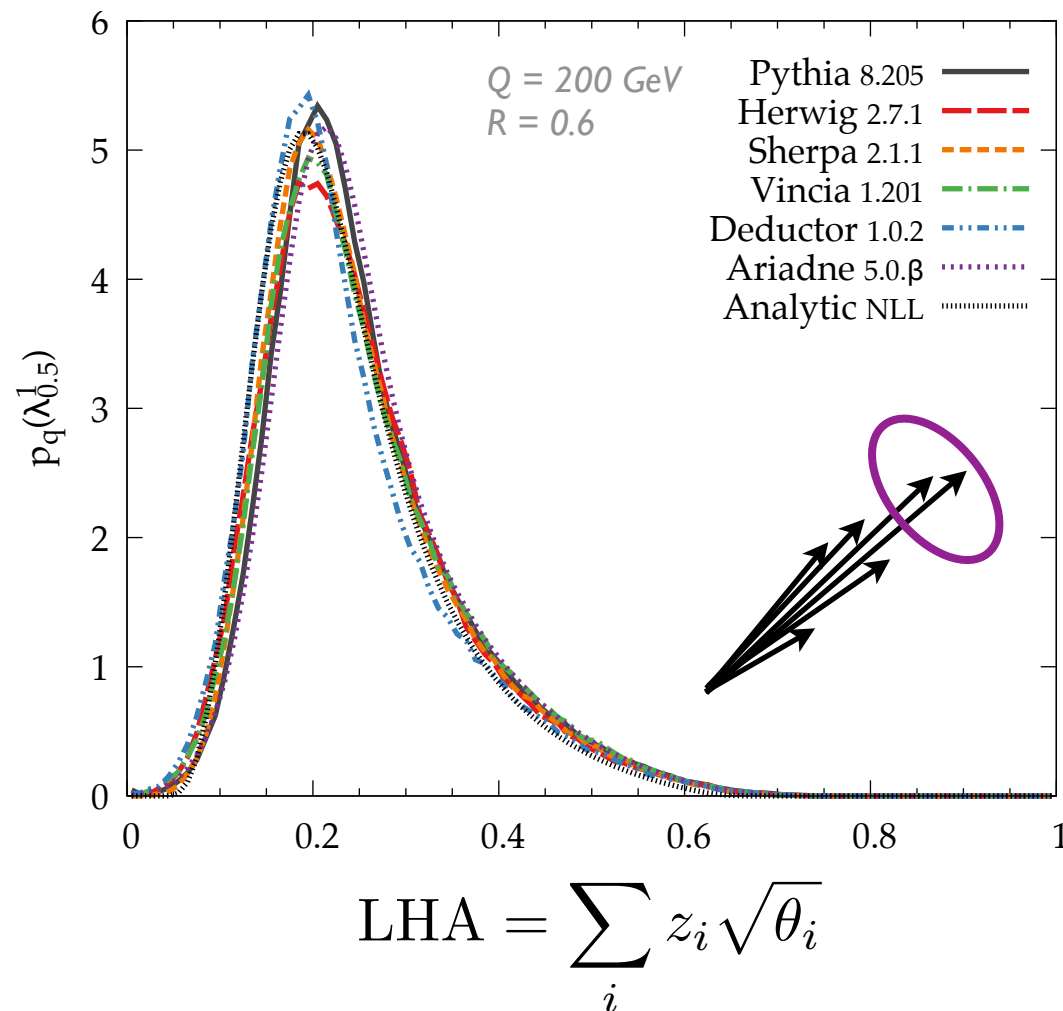
...but considerable
theoretical uncertainties

[Bhattacharjee, Mukhopadhyay, Nojiri, Sakakie, Webber, 1609.08781]

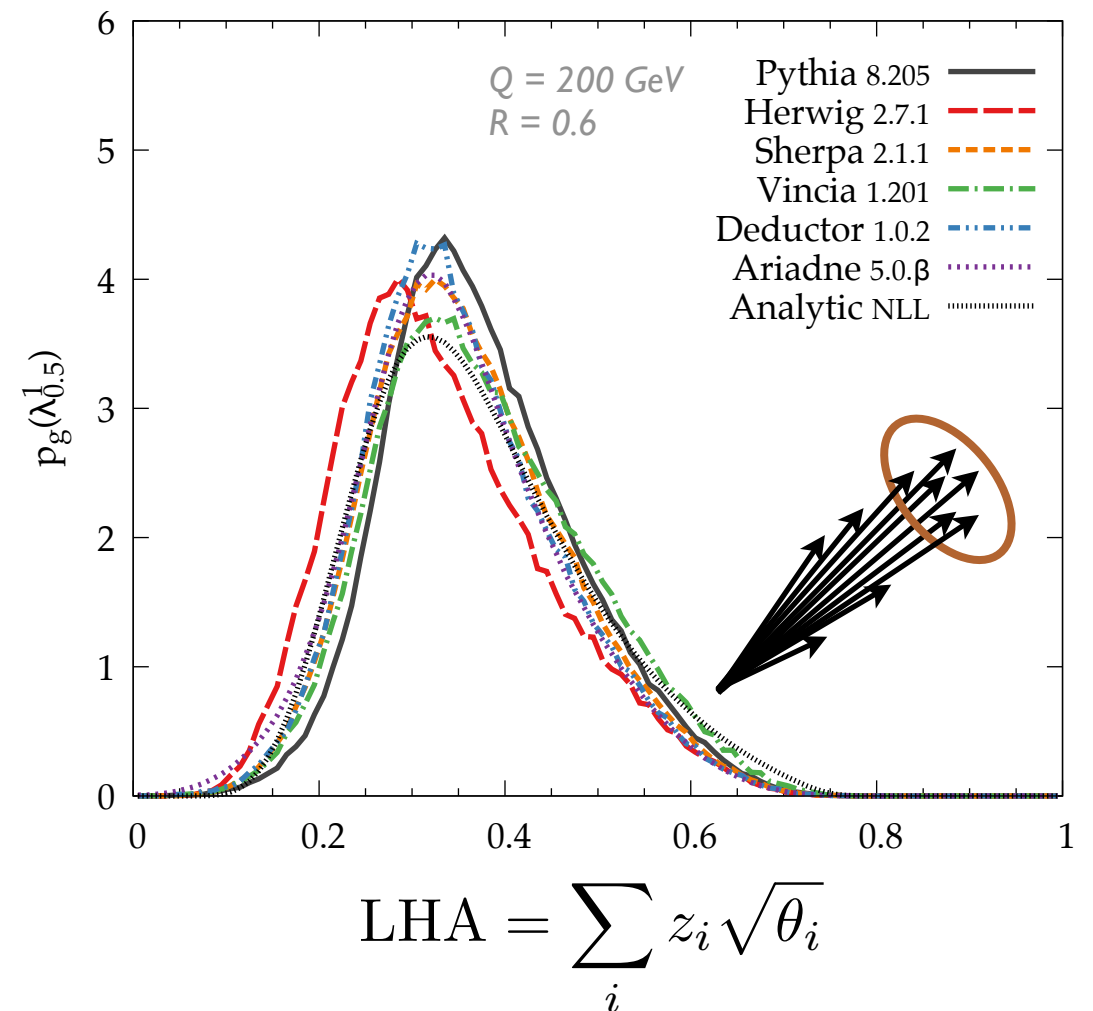
Key Task for Jet Substructure

$e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{quarks } (C_F = 4/3)$

VS. $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{gluons } (C_A = 3)$



Well-constrained by
LEP measurements



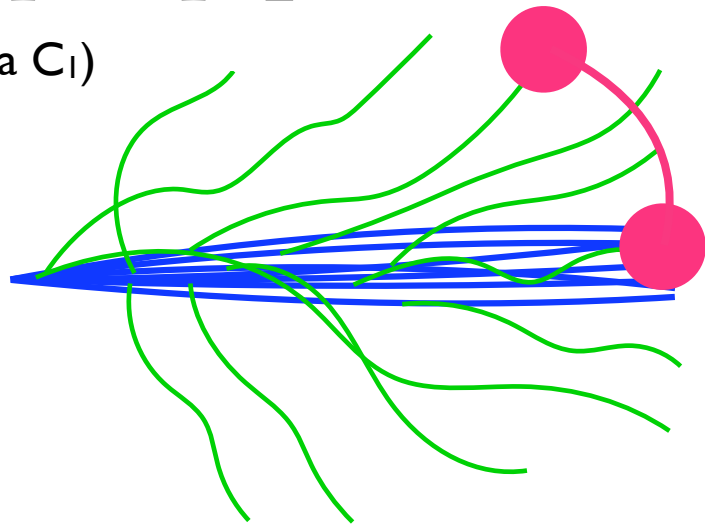
Needs more input from
experiment (and theory)

[Soyez, JDT, Freytsis, Gras, Kar, Lönnblad, Plätzer, Siodmok, Skands, Soper, 1605.04692]

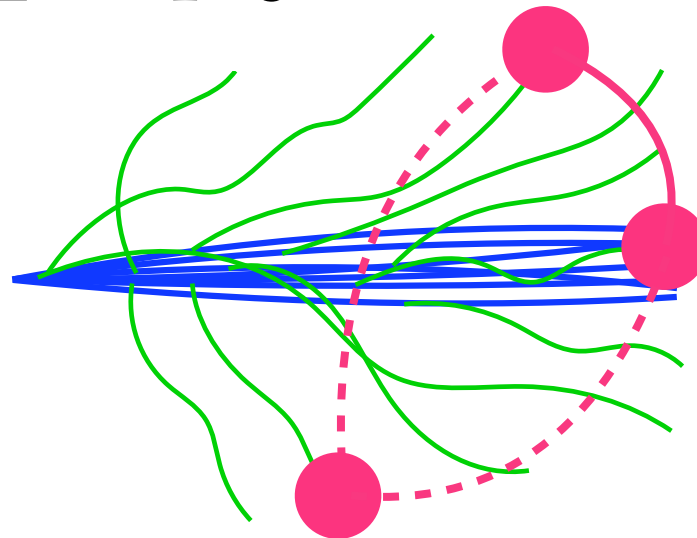
Higher-Point Quark/Gluon Discriminants

$$U_1 = 1e_2$$

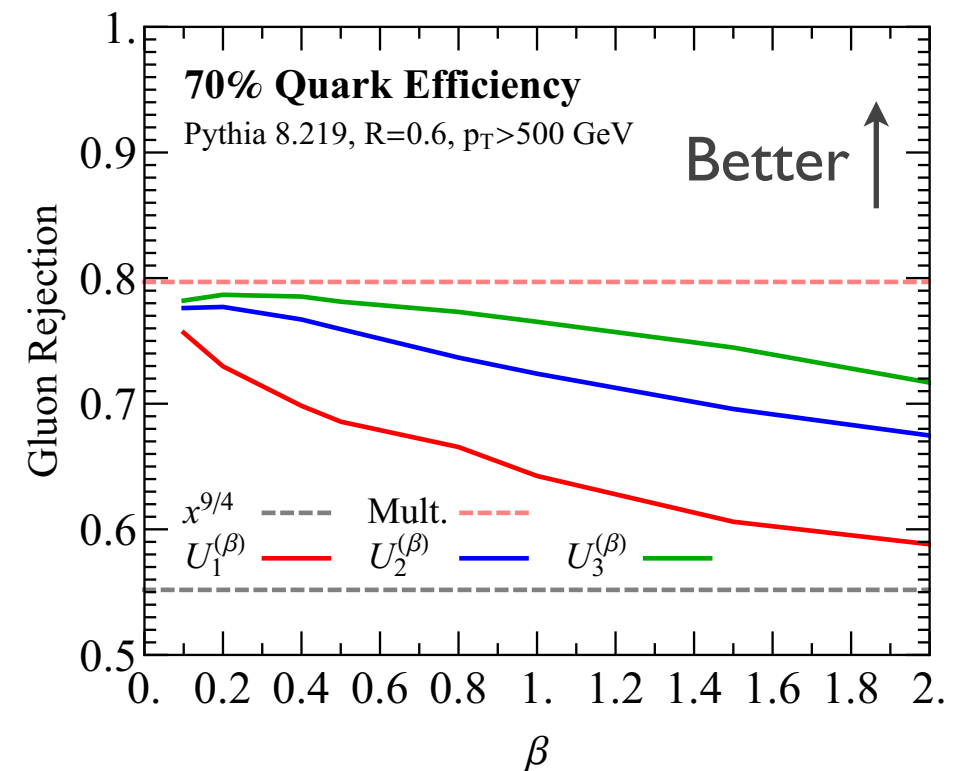
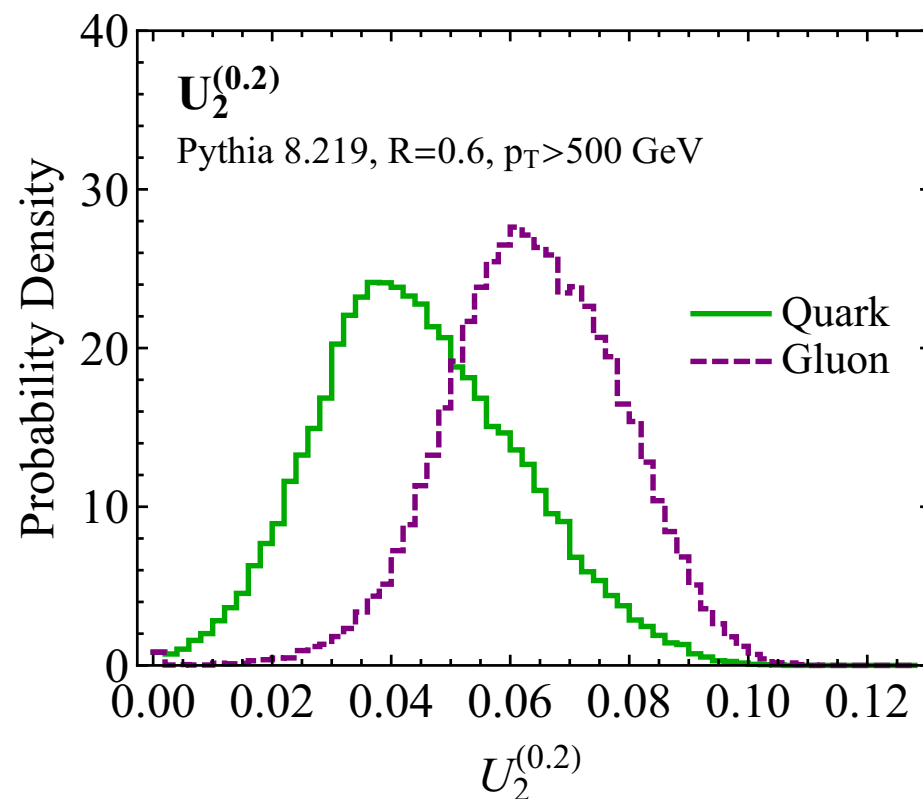
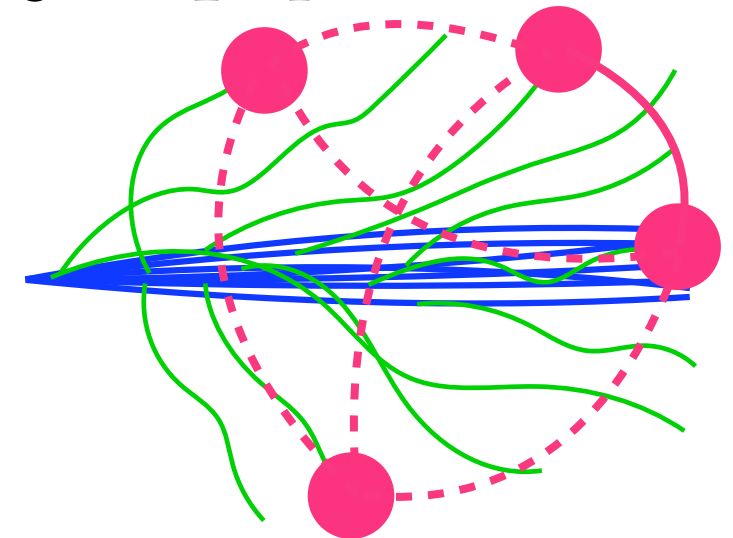
(aka C_1)



$$U_2 = 1e_3$$

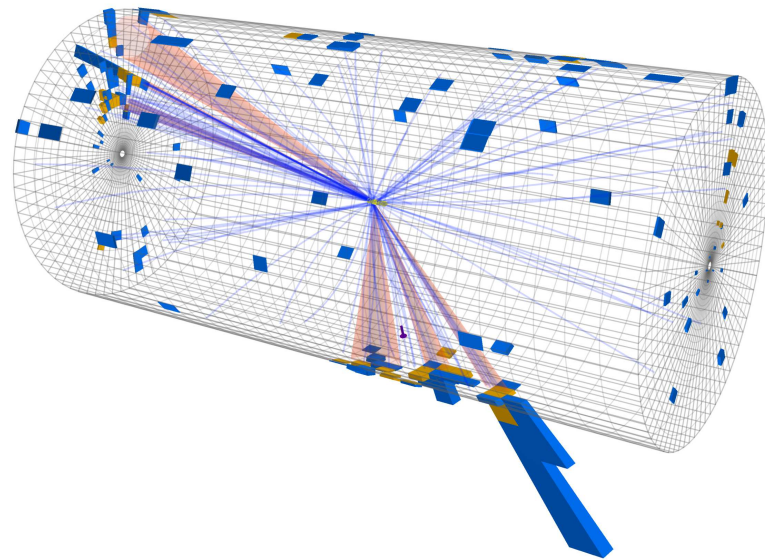


$$U_3 = 1e_4$$



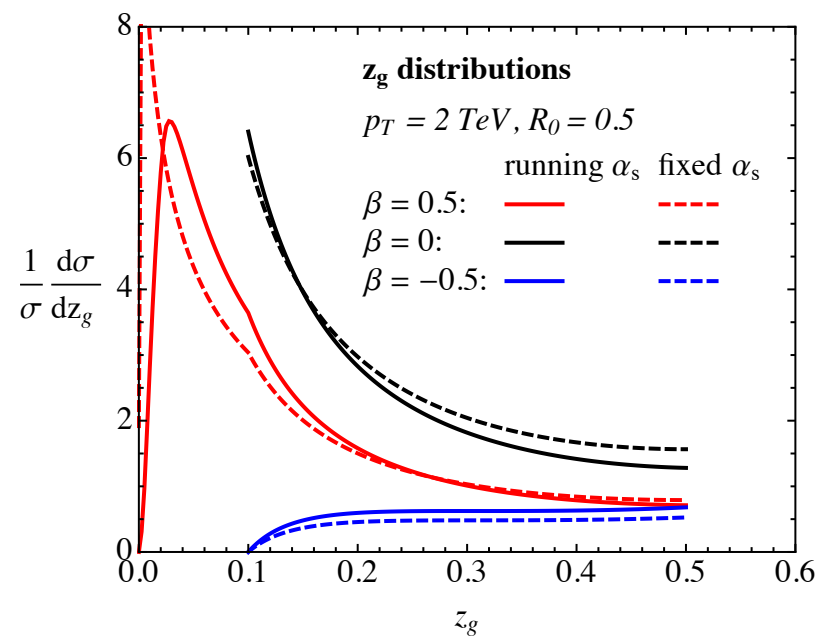
[Moult, Necib, JDT, 1609.07483]

Jet Substructure



Boosting the Search for New Phenomena

[Thursday & Today]



Pushing the Boundaries of Quantum Field Theory

[Next Monday & Tuesday]

