

The Future is Open

Jet Substructure with CMS Public Data

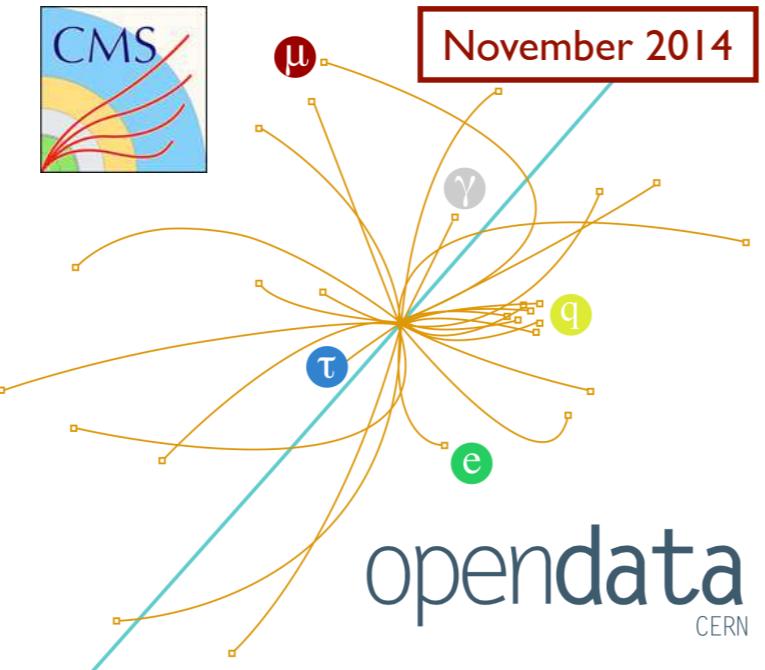
Jesse Thaler



LHC and the Standard Model: Physics and Tools, CERN TH — June 14, 2017

Last time in 4-3.006...

The Future is Open



A diagram showing a CMS detector with red tracks. A central collision point emits various particles: a muon (μ) at the top left, a photon (γ) at the top right, a tau lepton (τ) at the bottom left, an electron (e) at the bottom right, and several jets represented by orange lines with yellow squares. A cyan line labeled "open data" extends from the collision point towards the bottom right. A red box in the upper right corner contains the text "November 2014".

open data
CERN

Accelerating science
through public data

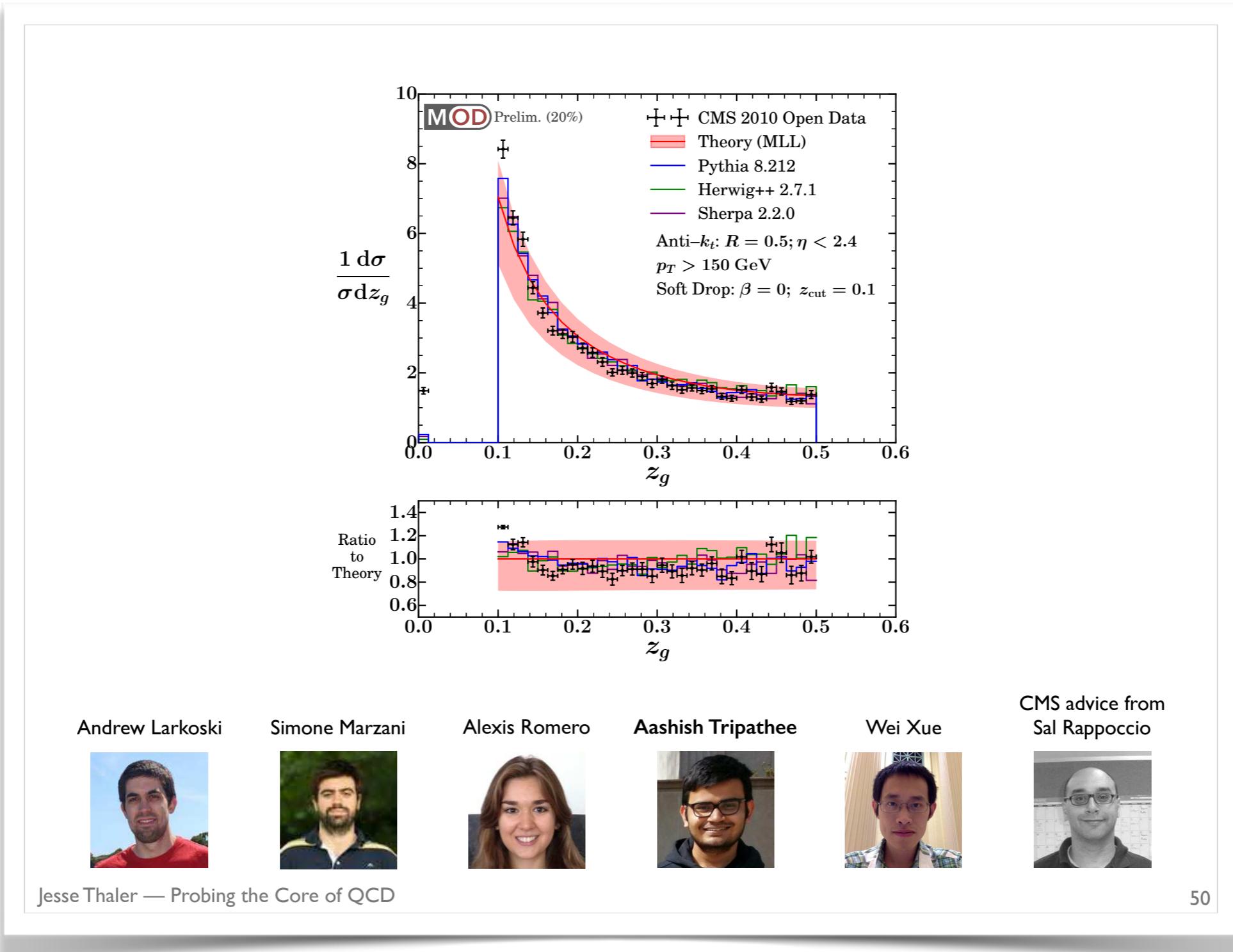
Jesse Thaler — Probing the Core of QCD

cf. Fermi

48

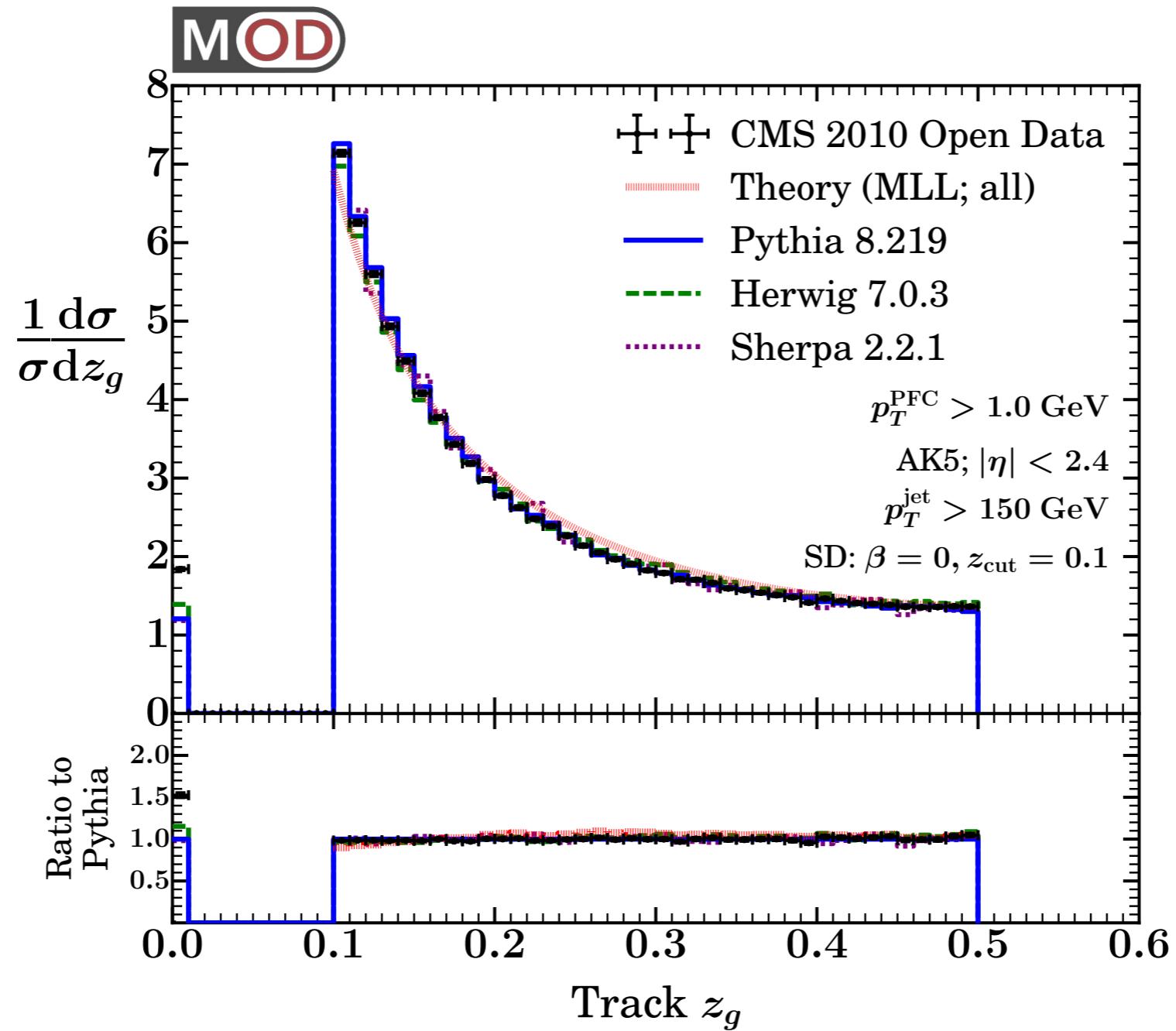
[March 2016]

Last time in 4-3.006...



First Analysis using CMS Open Data

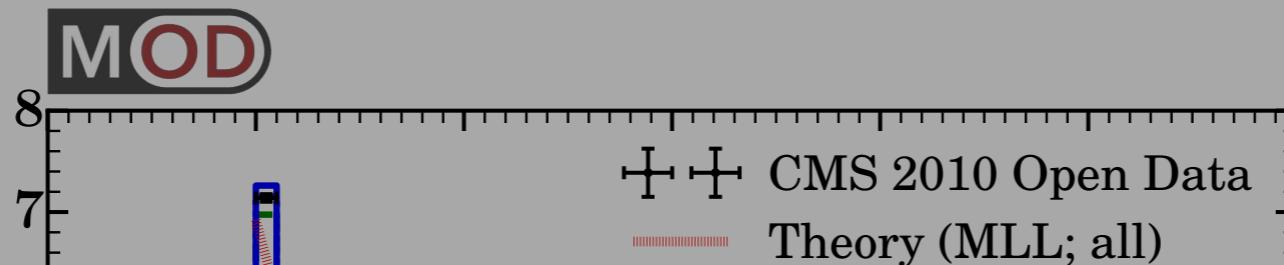
First Measurement* of Groomed Momentum Fraction*



[Larkoski, Marzani, JDT, Tripathee, Xue, 1704.05066, 1704.05842]

First Analysis using CMS Open Data

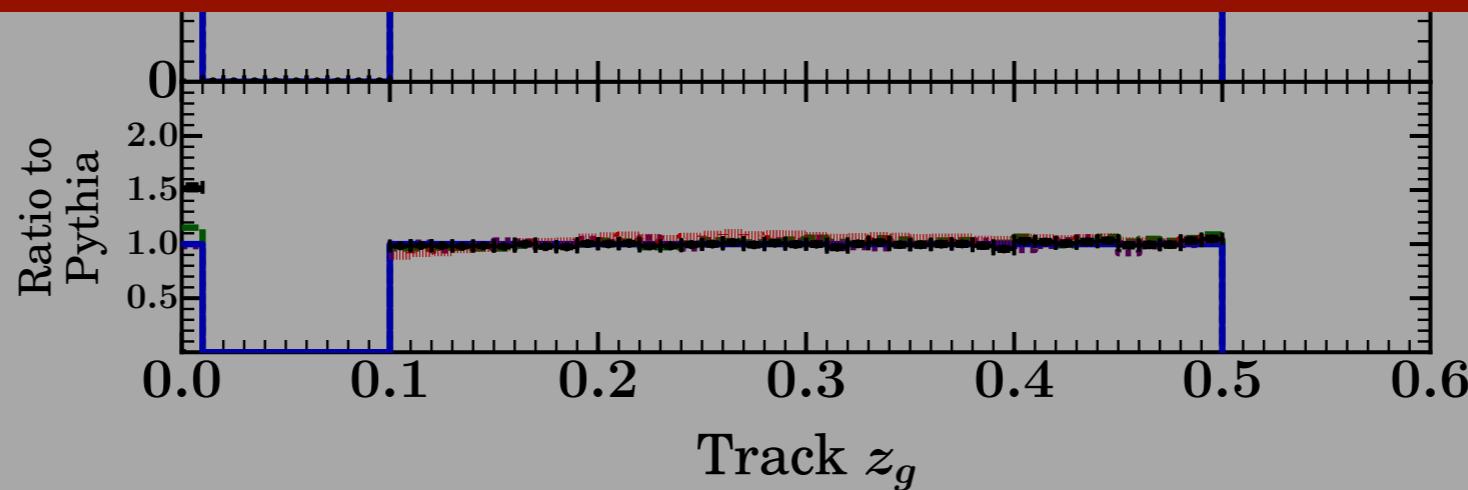
First Measurement* of Groomed Momentum Fraction*



A Milestone for Public Collider Data

A Milestone for Jet Physics

An Opportunity/Challenge for our Community



[Larkoski, Marzani, JDT, Tripathee, Xue, 1704.05066, 1704.05842]

Jet Substructure Studies with CMS Open Data

Aashish Tripathee,^{1,*} Wei Xue,^{1,†} Andrew Larkoski,^{2,‡} Simone Marzani,^{3,§} and Jesse Thaler^{1,¶}

¹*Center for Theoretical Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA*

²*Physics Department, Reed College, Portland, OR 97202, USA*

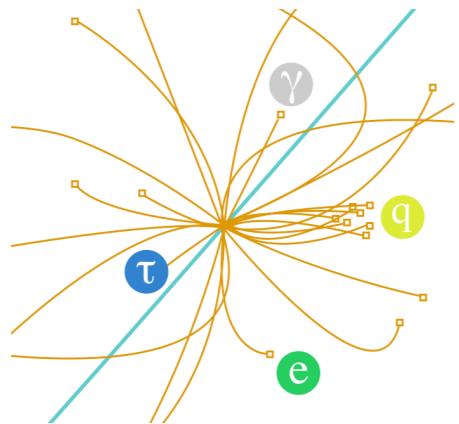
³*University at Buffalo, The State University of New York, Buffalo, NY 14260-1500, USA*

VI. CONCLUSION

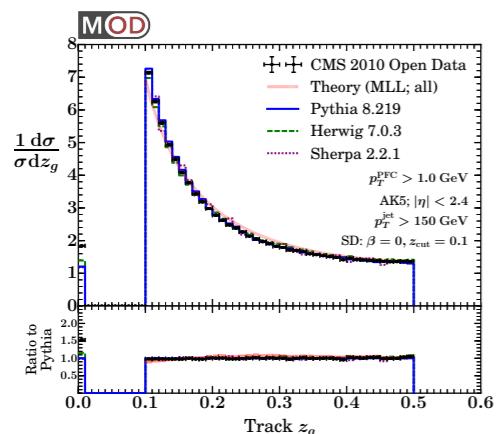
As the LHC explores the frontiers of scientific knowledge, its primary legacy will be the measurements and discoveries made by the LHC detector collaborations. But there is another potential legacy from the LHC that could be just as important: granting future generations of physicists access to unique high-quality data sets from proton-proton collisions at 7, 8, 13, and 14 TeV.

[Tripathee, Xue, Larkoski, Marzani, JDT, 1704.05842]

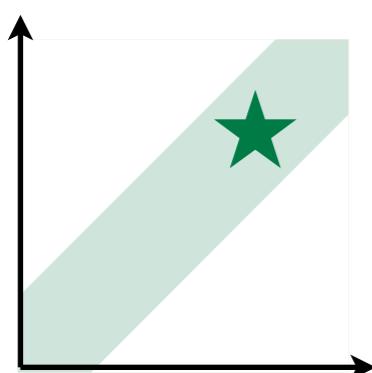
Outline



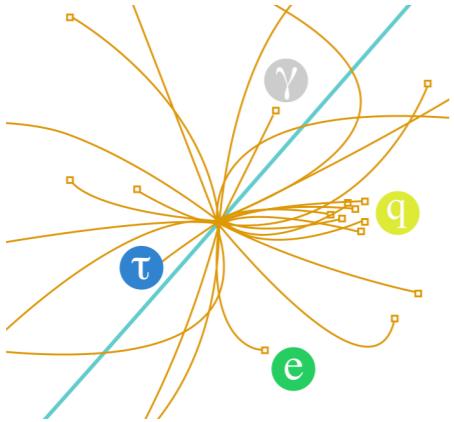
Introducing the CMS Open Data



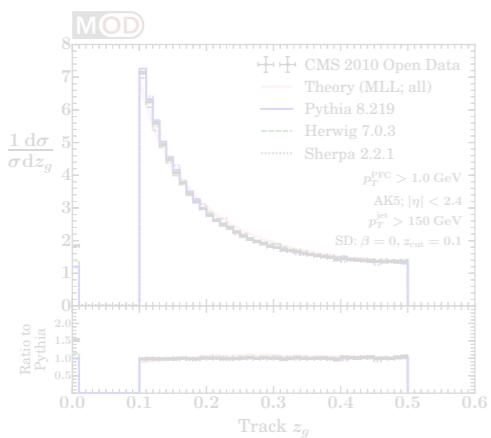
Jet Substructure and QCD Splittings



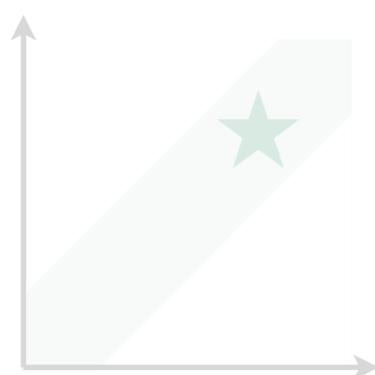
(The Future of Public Collider Data)



Introducing the CMS Open Data



Jet Substructure and QCD Splittings



(The Future of Public Collider Data)

<http://opendata.cern.ch/>

opendata
CERN

ABOUT SEARCH EDUCATION RESEARCH

Education

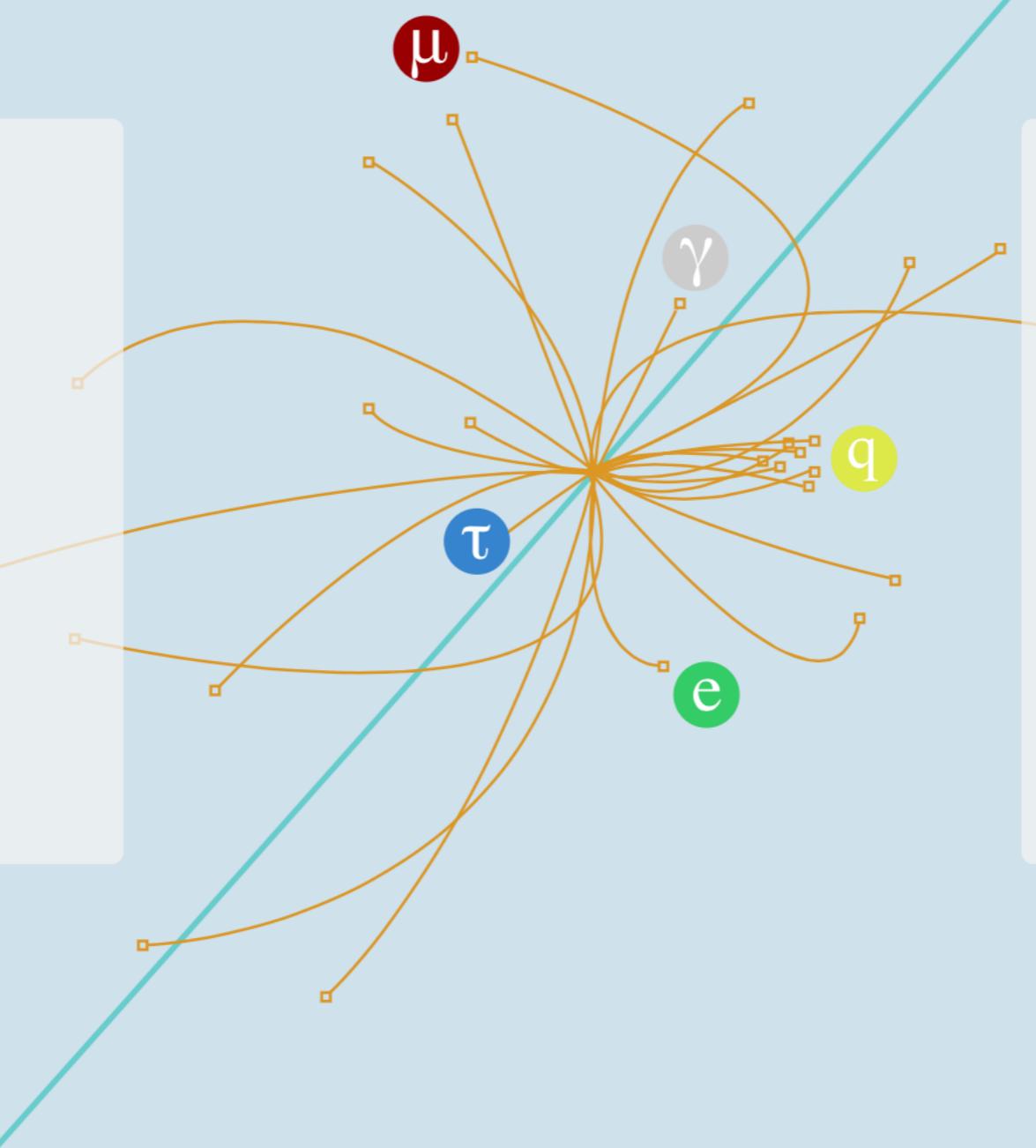
Visualise events, check reconstructed data, run tools or build your own!

Start learning

Research

Get the genuine working environments, virtual machines and datasets to start your research

Start analysing



Research



To analyse CMS data, a Virtual Machine with the CMS analysis environment is provided. The data can be accessed directly through the VM. In the primary datasets, no selection nor identification criteria have been applied.

[Explore CMS >](#)



According to the ALICE data preservation strategy, reconstructed data and Monte Carlo data as well as the analysis software and documentation needed to process them will be made available on a time scale of 5 years (for



According to the ATLAS Data Access Policy, reconstructed data and accompanying tools will be released after reasonable embargo periods.



According to the LHCb External Data Access Policy, reconstructed data and accompanying tools will be released after reasonable embargo periods.

November 2014:

Run 2010B
7 TeV, 32 pb^{-1}

$>20 \text{ TB}$, no MC
(Today's Talk)



April 2016:

Run 2011A
7 TeV, 2.5 fb^{-1}

$>100 \text{ TB}$, with MC



Translating to “MIT Open Data”

Jet Primary
Dataset

CernVM + CMSSW 4.2.8



AOD Format (CMS Root)

RAW → RECO → “Analysis Object Data”

2.0 TB

20,022,826 events

1664 files

Access via XRootD

MODAnalyzer + FastJet 3.1.3



MOD Format (ASCII + gzip)

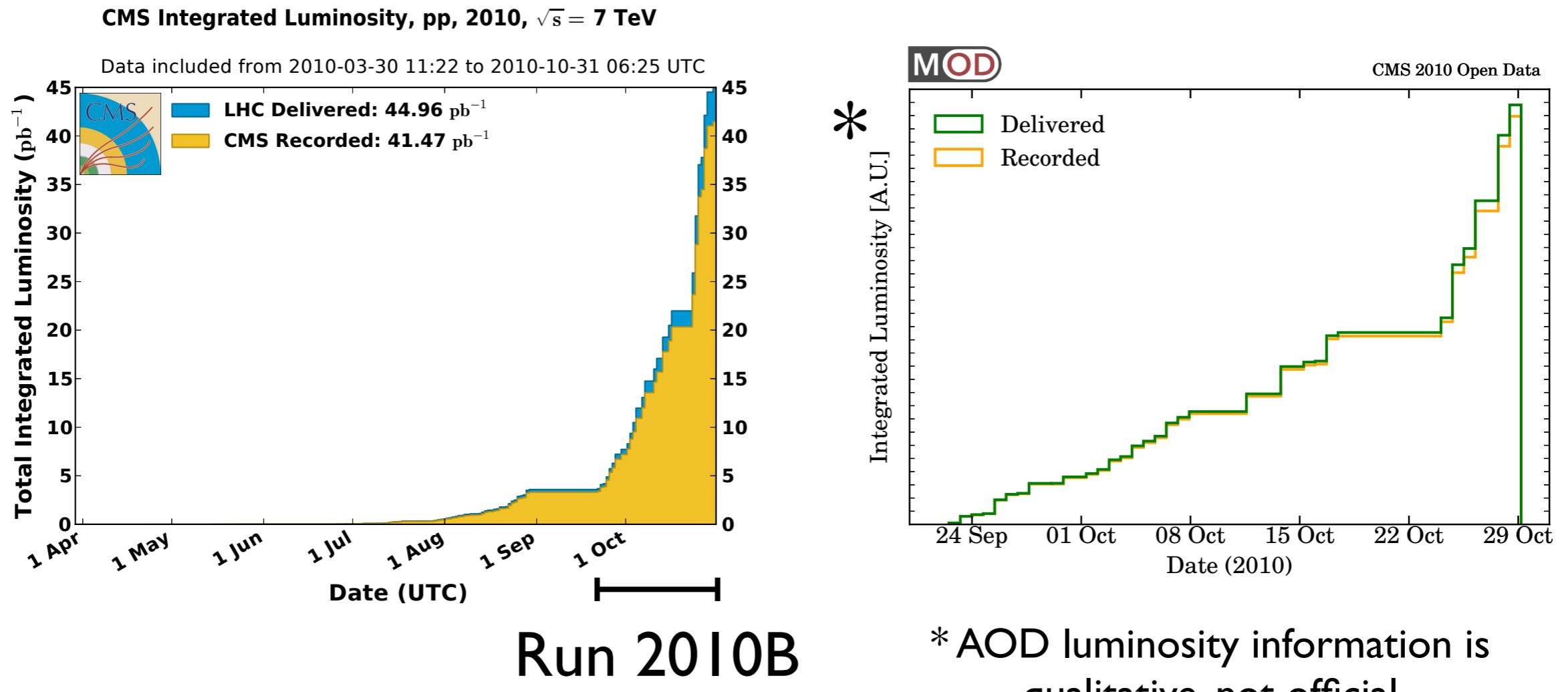
Cross-check with flat Root n-tuples

200 GB

20 GB after
baseline selection

Access via External Hard Drive

Integrated Luminosity



Demonstrates value of stress-testing archival strategies while collaboration is active

MOD Format

```
1 BeginEvent Version 5 CMS_2010 Jet_Primary_Dataset
2 # Cond RunNum EventNum LumiBlock validLumi intgDelLumi intgRecLumi AvgInstLumi      NPV   timestamp   msOffset
3   Cond 147926 188160899      201        1    21496.19    21208.58     92.03       4 1287023343      516890
4 # Trig          Name Prescale_1 Prescale_2   Fired?
5 Trig HLT_DiJetAve100U_v1      1        1        0
6 Trig HLT_DiJetAve15U        500       10        0
7 Trig HLT_DiJetAve30U        1       500        0
8 Trig HLT_DiJetAve50U        1        65        0
9 Trig HLT_DiJetAve70U_v2      1        25        0
10 Trig HLT_Jet100U_v2        1        1        1
11 # AK5          px    py    pz   energy    jec    area no_of_const chrg_multipart neu_had_frac neu_em_frac chrg_had_frac chrg_em_frac
12 AK5    9.31 -3.42  27.29   29.21   1.03    0.82      8        4      0.35      0.18      0.46      0.00
13 AK5    6.77  2.40  13.35   15.30   0.99    0.72      6        4      0.55      0.11      0.33      0.00
14 AK5    7.08  0.93 -61.18   61.62   0.93    0.82      2        0      1.00      0.00      0.00      0.00
15 # PFC          px    py    pz   energy    pdgId
16 PFC   -0.95 -0.05   0.65   1.16   -211
17 PFC   -0.75 -0.24  -1.06   1.33   -211
18 PFC   1.27 -1.27 -11.10   11.25   130
19 PFC   -0.00 -0.59   0.50   0.79   211
20 PFC   -0.41  0.54   0.59   0.91   -211
21 PFC   1.55  0.57   5.99   6.22   211
22 PFC   0.12 -0.52   1.36   1.47   -211
23 PFC   0.76  0.36  -1.59   1.81   211
24 PFC   0.43  0.78   2.04   2.23   211
25 PFC   1.90 -0.09   5.88   6.19   130
26 PFC   0.71  1.71   0.94   2.08   211
27 EndEvent
```

See backup slides for
more technical details

MOD Format

```
1 BeginEvent Version 5 CMS_2010 Jet_Primary_Dataset
2 # Cond RunNum EventNum LumiBlock validLumi intgDelLumi intgRecLumi AvgInstLumi      NPV   timestamp   msOffset
3 Cond 147926 188160899    201       1    21496.19    21208.58     92.03      4 1287023343    516890
4 # Trig          Name Prescale_1 Prescale_2 Fired?
5 Trig HLT_DiJetAve100U_v1      1       1      0
6 Trig HLT_DiJetAve15U        500      10      0
7 Trig HLT_DiJetAve30U        1      500      0
8 Trig HLT_DiJetAve50U        1       65      0
9 Trig HLT_DiJetAve70U_v2      1       25      0
10 Trig HLT_Jet100U_v2        1       1      1
11 # AK5          px    py    pz   energy   jec      area no_of_const chrg_multipart neu_had_frac neu_em_frac chrg_had_frac chrg_em_frac
12 AK5    9.31 -3.42  27.29   29.21  1.03      0.82      8        4      0.35      0.18      0.46      0.00
13 AK5    6.77  2.40  13.35   15.30  0.99      0.72      6        4      0.55      0.11      0.33      0.00
14 AK5    7.08  0.93 -61.18   61.62  0.93      0.82      2        0      1.00      0.00      0.00      0.00
15 # PFC          px    py    pz   energy   pdgId
16 PFC   -0.95 -0.05   0.65   1.16 -211
17 PFC   -0.75 -0.24  -1.06   1.33 -211
18 PFC   1.27 -1.27 -11.10   11.25  130
19 PFC   -0.00 -0.59   0.50   0.79  211
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22 PFC   0.12 -0.52   1.36   1.47 -211
23 PFC   0.76  0.36  -1.59   1.81  211
24 PFC   0.43  0.78   2.04   2.23  211
25 PFC   1.90 -0.09   5.88   6.19  130
26 PFC   0.71  1.71   0.94   2.08  211
27 EndEvent
```

Triggers

Jets: anti- k_t R = 0.5

Particle Flow Candidates

See backup slides for
more technical details

MOD Format

```
1 BeginEvent Version 5 CMS_2010 Jet_Primary_Dataset
2 # Cond RunNum EventNum LumiBlock validLumi intgDelLumi intgRecLumi AvgInstLumi      NPV   timestamp   msOffset
3   Cond 147926 188160899      201       1    21496.19    21208.58     92.03        4 1287023343      516890
4 # Trig          Name Prescale_1 Prescale_2   Fired?
5 Trig HLT_DiJetAve100U_v1      1       1       0
6 Trig HLT_DiJetAve15U       500      10       0
7 Trig HLT_DiJetAve30U       1      500       0
8 Trig HLT_DiJetAve50U       1       65       0
9 Trig HLT_DiJetAve70U_v2      1      25       0
10 Trig HLT_Jet100U_v2       1       1       1
11 # AK5          px    py    pz   energy   jec ←
12 AK5      9.31   -3.42   27.29   29.21   1.03
13 AK5      6.77    2.40   13.35   15.30   0.99
14 AK5      7.08    0.93   -61.18   61.62   0.93
15 # PFC          px    py    pz   energy   pdgId
16 PFC     -0.95   -0.05    0.65   1.16   -211
17 PFC     -0.75   -0.24   -1.06   1.33   -211
18 PFC     1.27   -1.27   -11.10   11.25   130
19 PFC     -0.00   -0.59    0.50   0.79   211
20 PFC     -0.41    0.54    0.59   0.91   -211
21 PFC     1.55    0.57    5.99   6.22   211
22 PFC     0.12   -0.52    1.36   1.47   -211
23 PFC     0.76    0.36   -1.59   1.81   211
24 PFC     0.43    0.78    2.04   2.23   211
25 PFC     1.90   -0.09    5.88   6.19   130
26 PFC     0.71    1.71    0.94   2.08   211
27 EndEvent
```

Jet Quality Criteria

Jet Energy Corrections

See backup slides for
more technical details

MOD Format

```

1 BeginEvent Version 5 CMS_2010 Jet_Primary_Dataset
2 # Cond RunNum EventNum LumiBlock validLumi intgDelLumi intgRecLumi AvgInstLumi
3 Cond 147926 188160899 201 1 21496.19 21208.58 92.03 NPV 4 timestamp 1287023343 msOffset 516890
4 # Trig Name Prescale_1 Prescale_2 Fired?
5 Trig HLT_DiJetAve100U_v1 1 1 0
6 Trig HLT_DiJetAve15U 500 10 0
7 Trig HLT_DiJetAve30U 1 500 0
8 Trig HLT_DiJetAve50U 1 65 0
9 Trig HLT_DiJetAve70U_v2 1 25 0
10 Trig HLT_Jet100U_v2 1 1 1
11 # AK5 px py pz energy jec area no_of_const chrg_multipart neu_had_frac neu_em_frac chrg_had_frac chrg_em_frac
12 AK5 9.31 -3.42 27.29 29.21 1.03 0.82 8 4 0.35 0.18 0.46 0.00
13 AK5 6.77 2.40 13.35 15.30 0.99 0.72 6 4 0.55 0.11 0.33 0.00
14 AK5 7.08 0.93 -61.18 61.62 0.93 0.82 2 0 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
15 # PFC px py pz energy pdgId
16 PFC -0.95 -0.05 0.65 1.16 -211
17 PFC -0.75 -0.24 -1.06 1.33 -211
18 PFC 1.27 -1.27 -11.10 11.25 130
19 PFC -0.00 -0.59 0.50 0.79 211
20 PFC -0.41 0.54 0.59 0.91 -211
21 PFC 1.55 0.57 5.99 6.22 211
22 PFC 0.12 -0.52 1.36 1.47 -211
23 PFC 0.76 0.36 -1.59 1.81 211
24 PFC 0.43 0.78 2.04 2.23 211
25 PFC 1.90 -0.09 5.88 6.19 130
26 PFC 0.71 1.71 0.94 2.08 211
27 EndEvent

```

Low Pileup



Jet Area



See backup slides for
more technical details

Warning: the following plots **cannot be interpreted like standard experimental results**

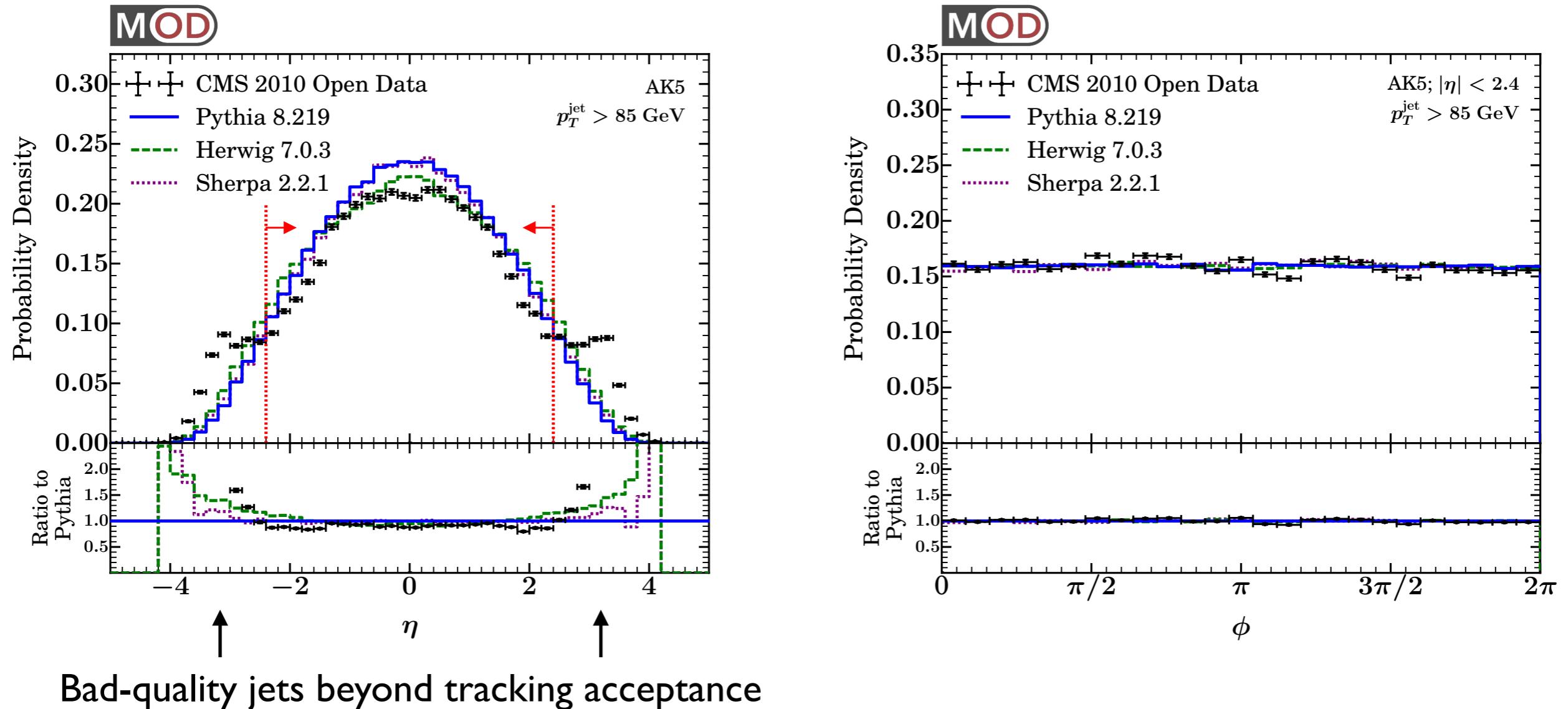
*Run 2010B data does not include information for calibration/unfolding beyond JEC factors
(Run 2011A does include MC)*

We are **forced** to commit a cardinal sin:

Detector-object data (with statistical errors only)
overlaid on

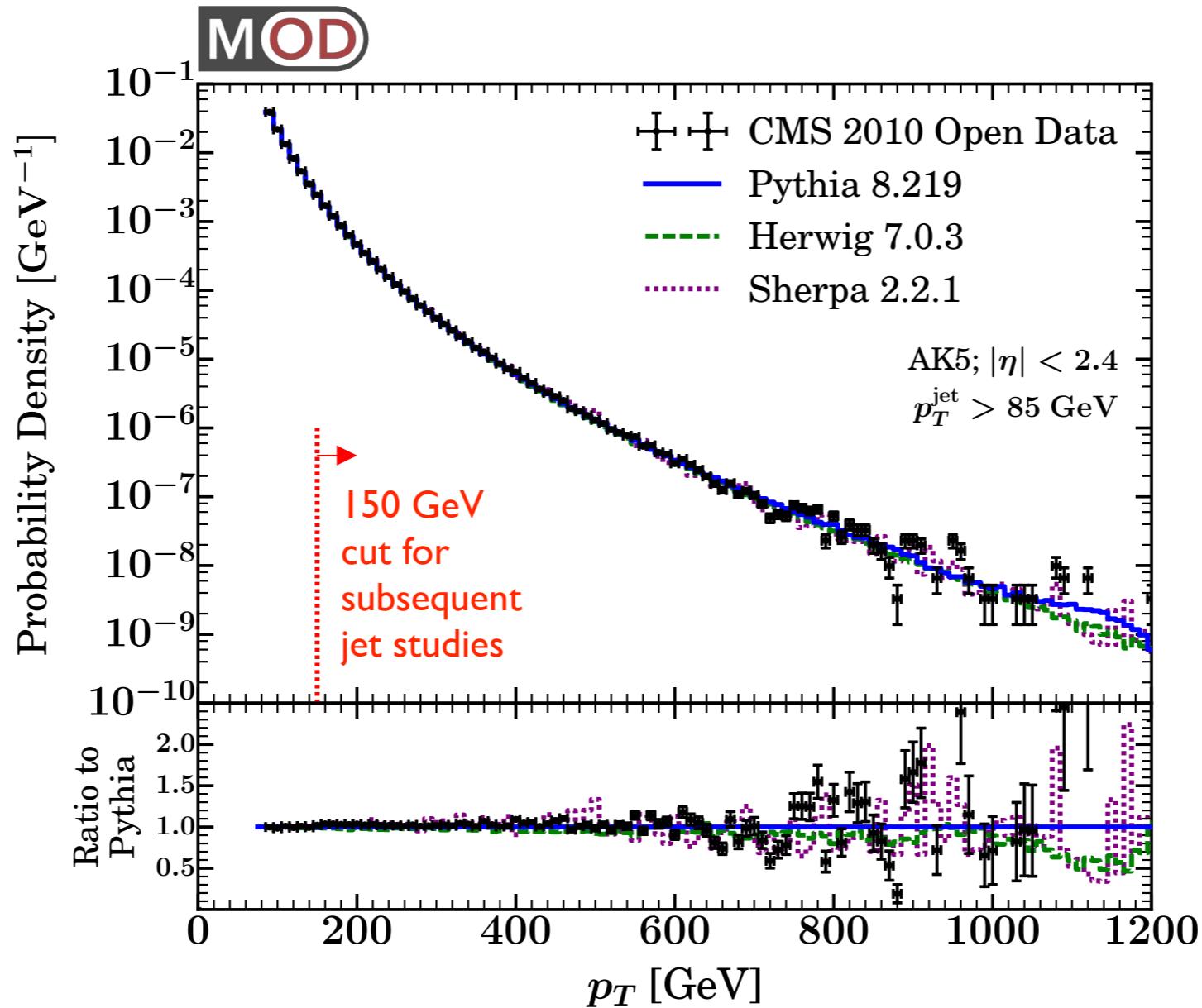
Truth-hadron parton shower generators (no simulation)

Hardest Jet Kinematics

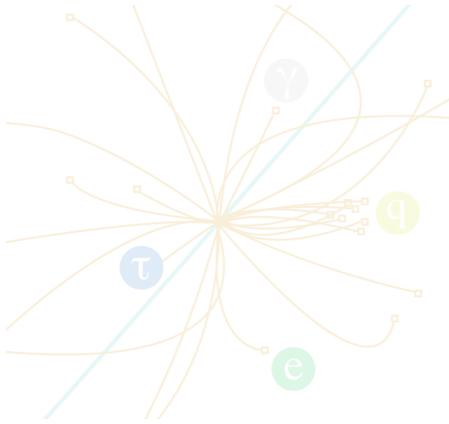


Comparison to 3 parton shower generators
with default tuning parameters

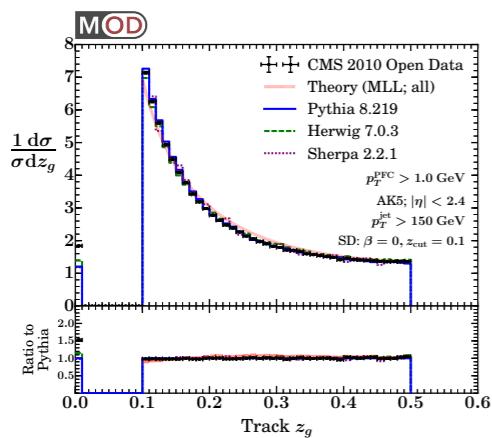
Hardest Jet p_T Spectrum



Largest (high-quality) jet p_T encountered: 1277 GeV
5 trigger merging took ≈ 2 years of debugging



Introducing the CMS Open Data



Jet Substructure and QCD Splittings



(The Future of Public Collider Data)

$m_{jj} = 8.1 \text{ TeV}$

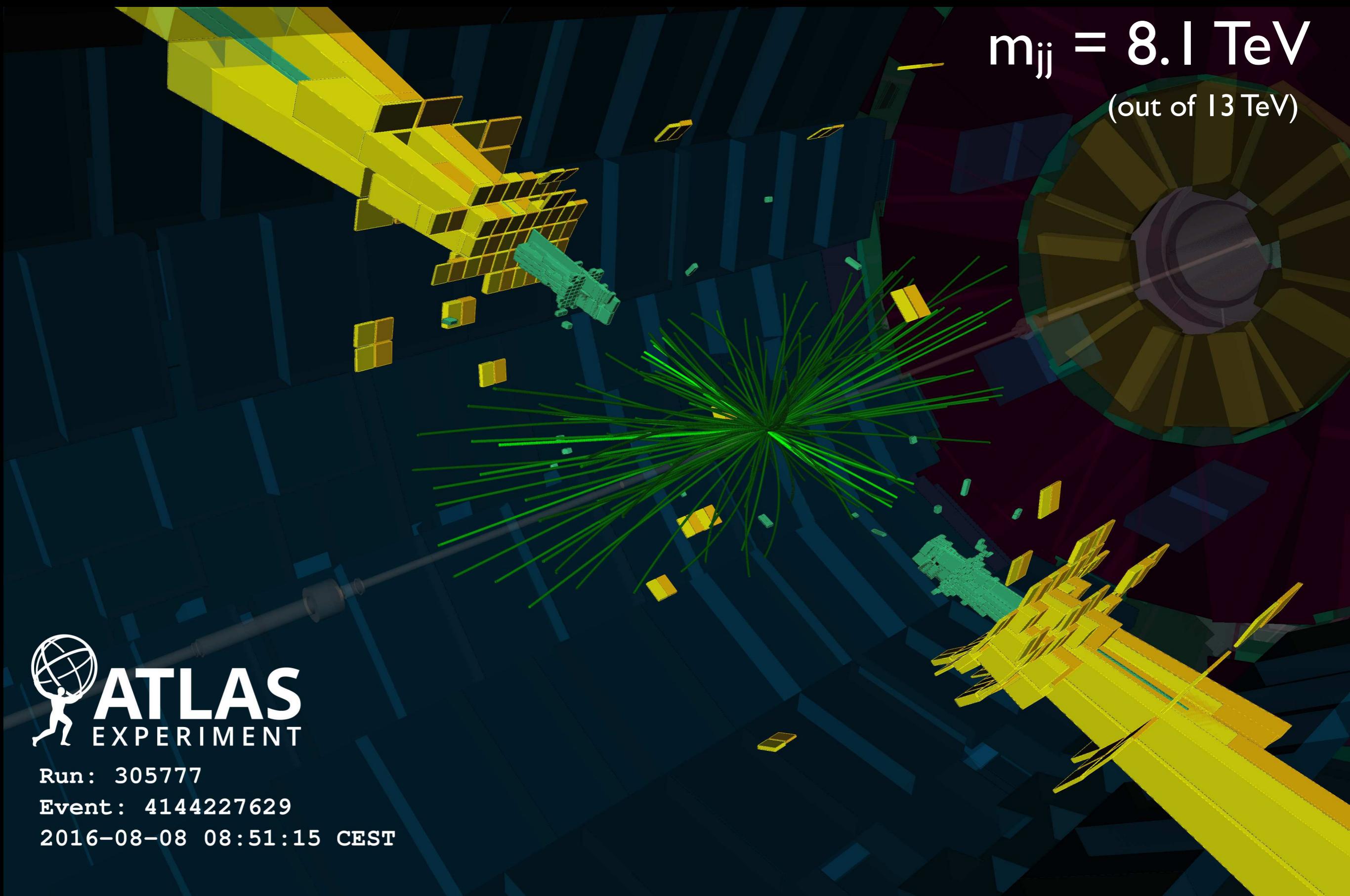
(out of 13 TeV)



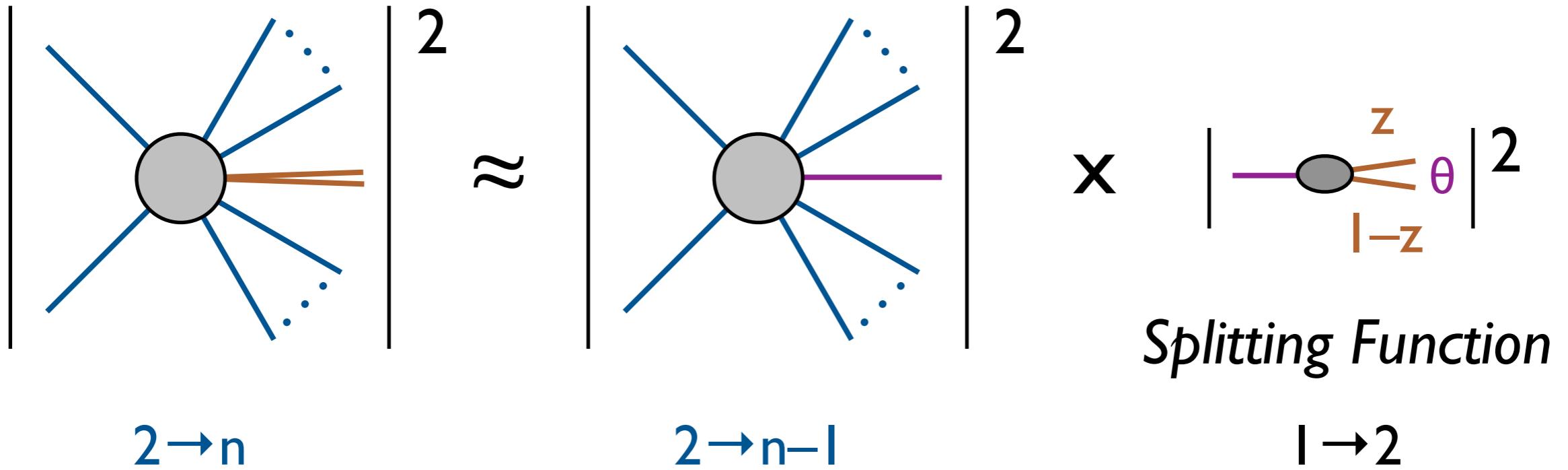
Run: 305777

Event: 4144227629

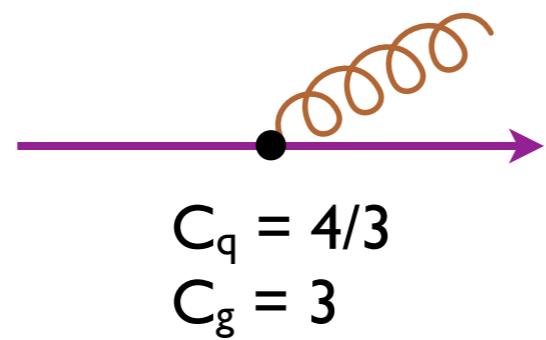
2016-08-08 08:51:15 CEST



Textbook QCD: Universal Collinear Limit



For this talk:



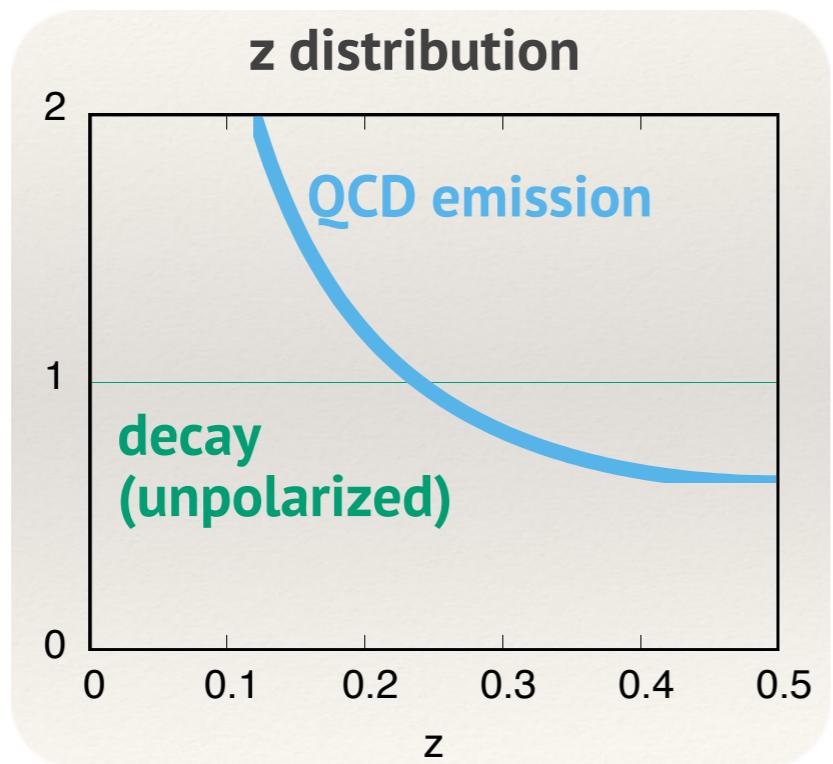
$$dP_{i \rightarrow ig} \simeq \frac{2\alpha_s}{\pi} C_i \frac{d\theta}{\theta} \frac{dz}{z}$$

— Collinear singularity
 — Soft singularity

QCD Splitting Functions

Basis for DGLAP evolution of PDFs, parton shower generators, fixed-order subtractions, k_t jet clustering...

Jet Substructure Discrimination



$$| -\frac{z}{\theta} |^2$$

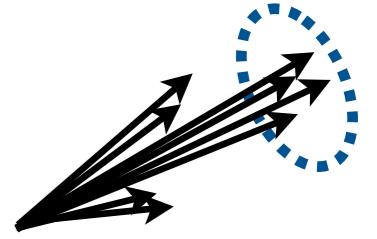
Splitting Function

$| \rightarrow 2$

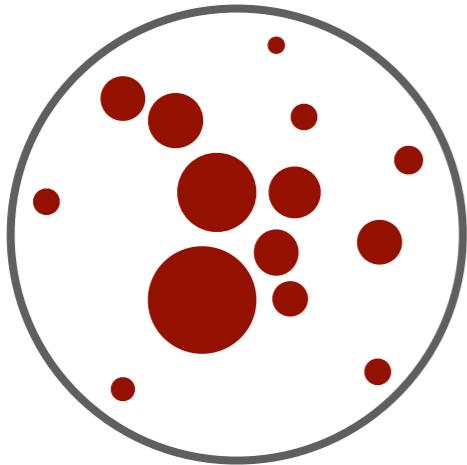
$$\frac{2\alpha_s}{\pi} C_i \frac{d\theta}{\theta} \frac{dz}{z}$$

Collinear singularity Soft singularity

Soft Drop Declustering

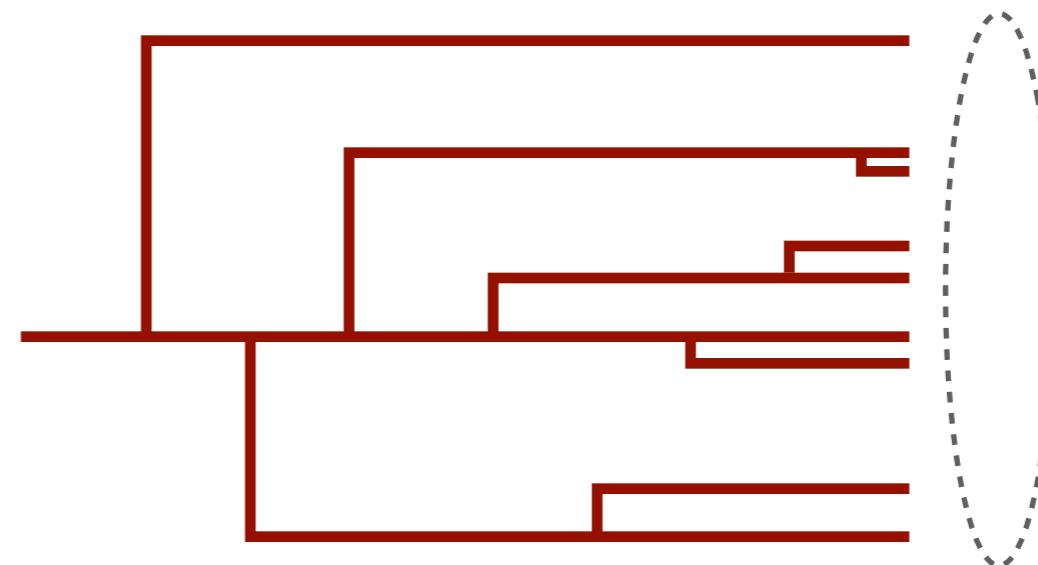


Original Jet

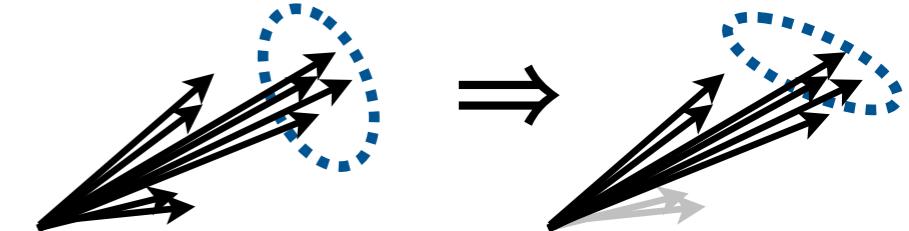


=

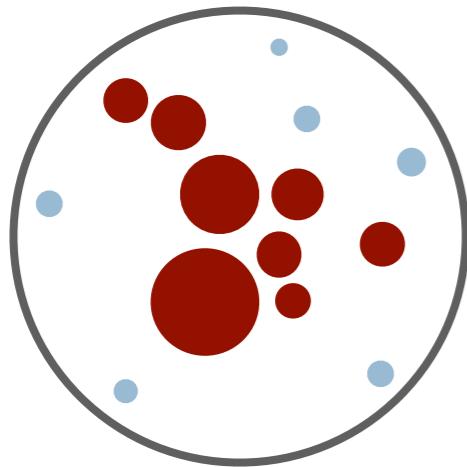
Clustering Tree



Soft Drop Declustering

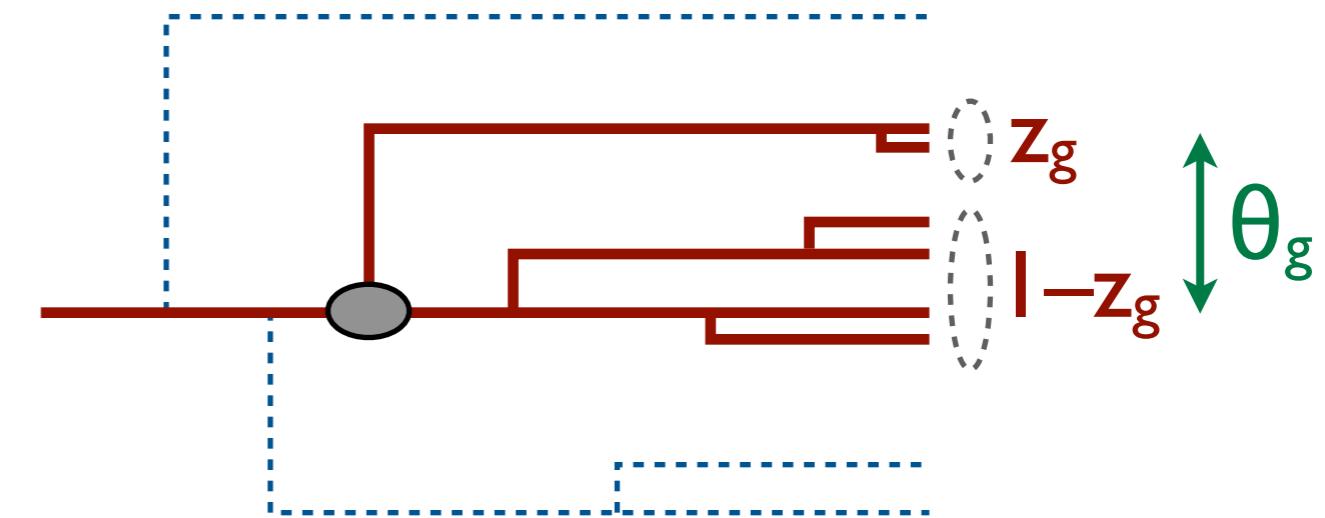


Groomed Jet



=

Groomed
Clustering Tree

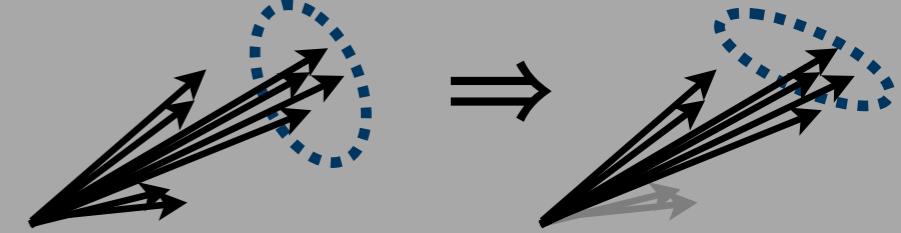


$$z_g > z_{\text{cut}} \theta_g^\beta$$

$\beta = 0$:
mMDT

[Larkoski, Marzani, Soyez, JDT, 1402.2657; see also Butterworth, Davison, Rubin, Salam, 0802.2470; Dasgupta, Fregoso, Marzani, Salam, 1307.0007]

Soft Drop Declustering



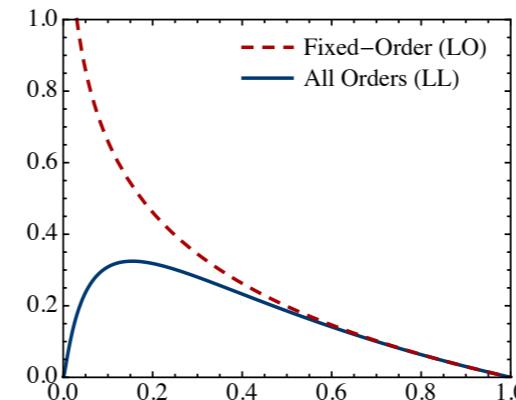
From my previous talk at CERN TH:

“Sudakov Safe”

$$p(z_g) = \int d\theta_g p(\theta_g) p(z_g | \theta_g) \simeq \frac{1}{z_g}$$

Form factor
suppresses singularities
at all orders in α_s

Calculable
order-by-order in α_s (!)

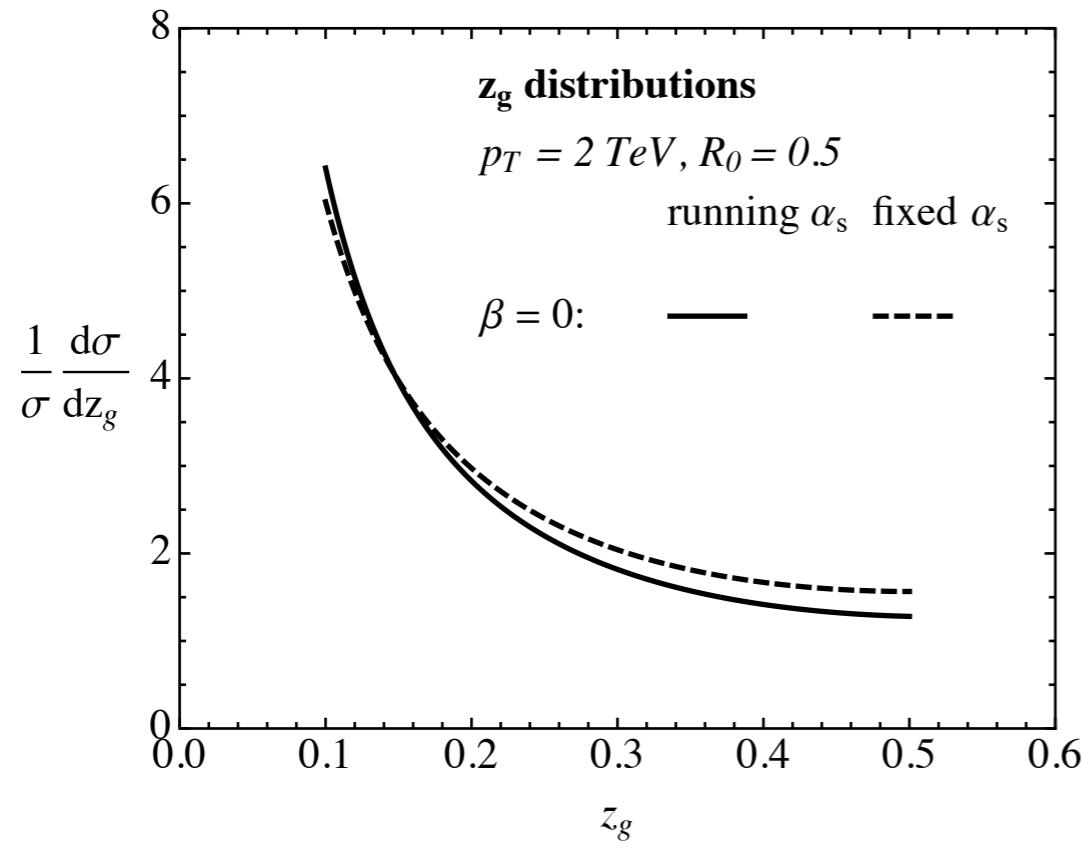


in mMDT
 $\beta=0$ limit

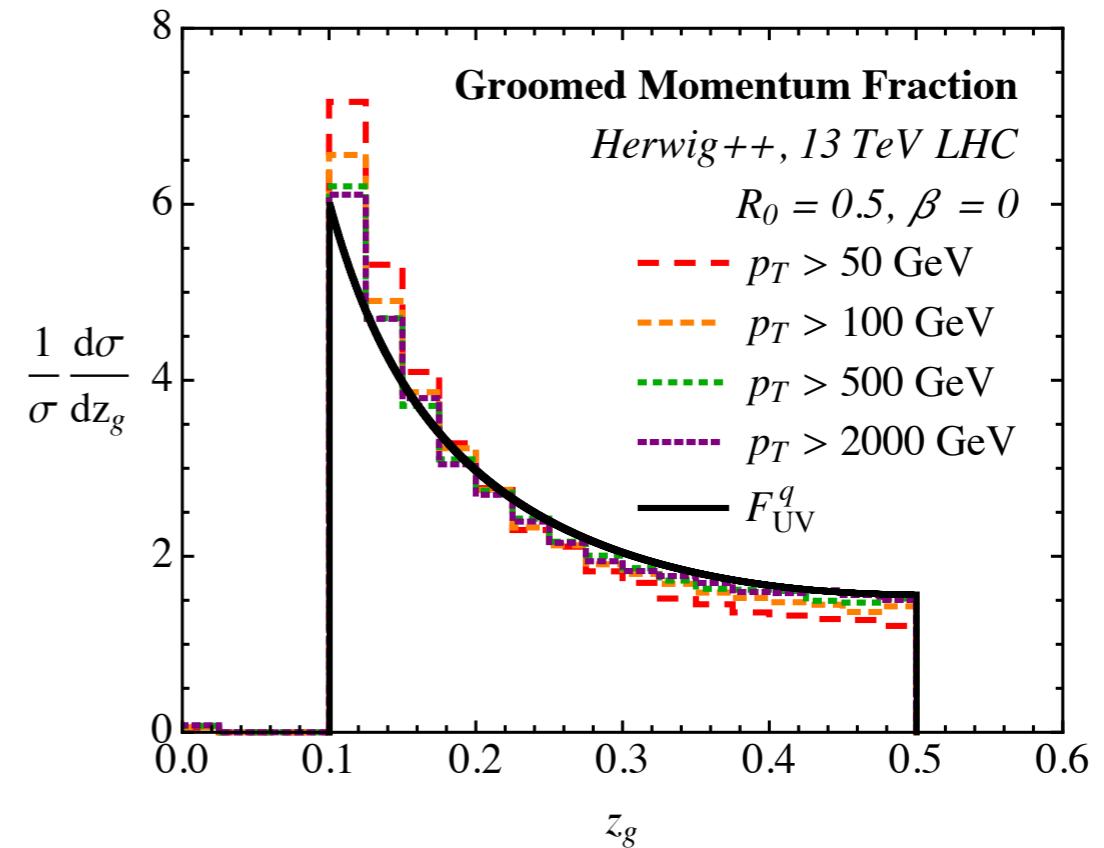
[Larkoski, JDT, 1307.1699; Larkoski, Marzani, JDT, 1502.01719]

[Larkoski, Marzani, Soyez, JDT, 1402.2657; see also Butterworth, Davison, Rubin, Salam, 0802.2470; Dasgupta, Fregoso, Marzani, Salam, 1307.0007]

“Unsafe but Calculable”



Verified with Parton Shower



**Core Feature
of QCD:** $\simeq \frac{1}{z_g}$

$$dP_{i \rightarrow ig} \simeq \frac{2\alpha_s}{\pi} C_i \frac{d\theta}{\theta} \frac{dz}{z}$$

- ≈ independent of α_s (!)
- ≈ independent of jet energy/radius
- ≈ same for quarks/gluons

cf. $| \frac{z}{\theta} |^2$

[Larkoski, Marzani, JDT, 1502.01719; using Larkoski, JDT, 1307.1699]

Perfect application of CMS Open Data

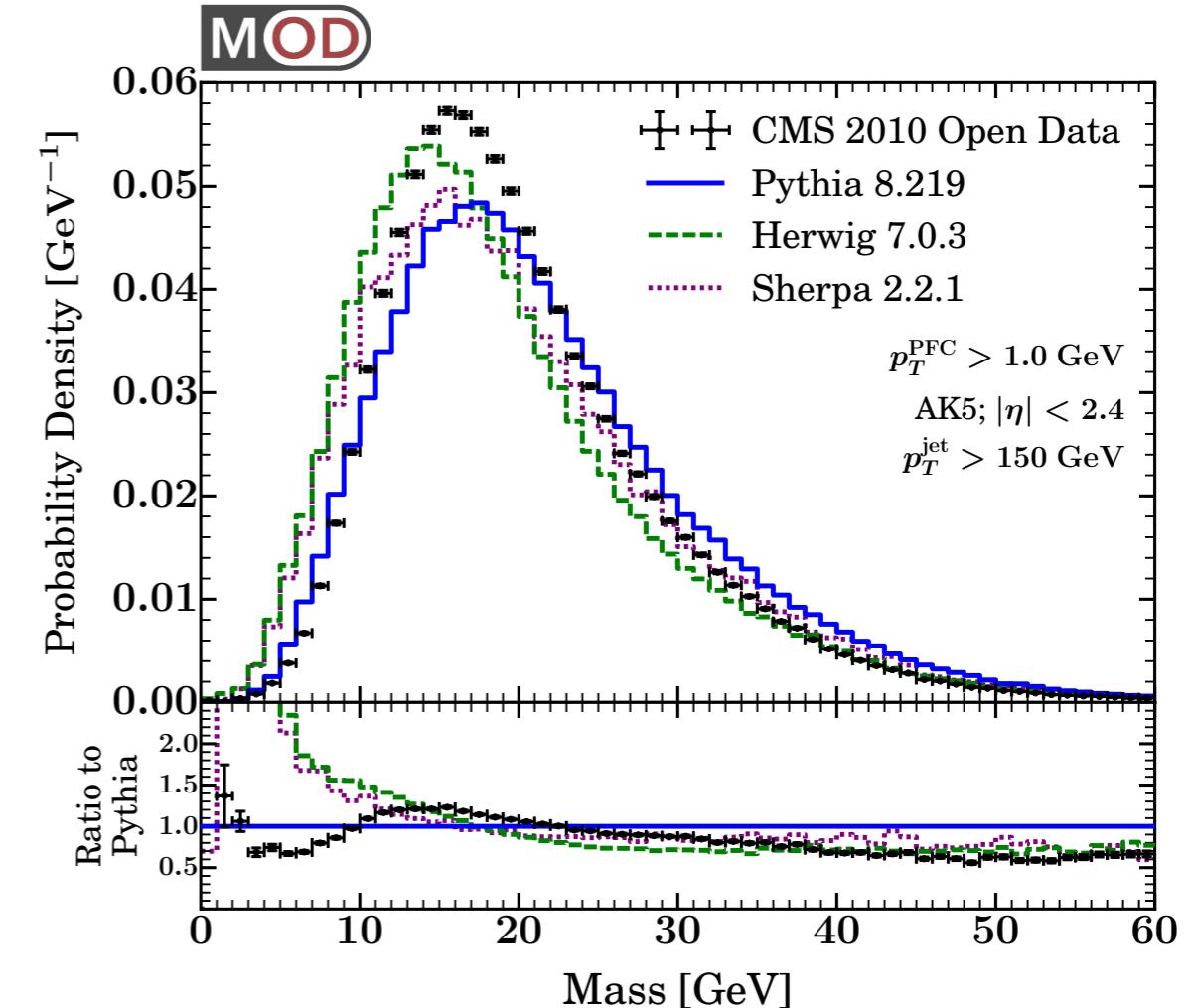
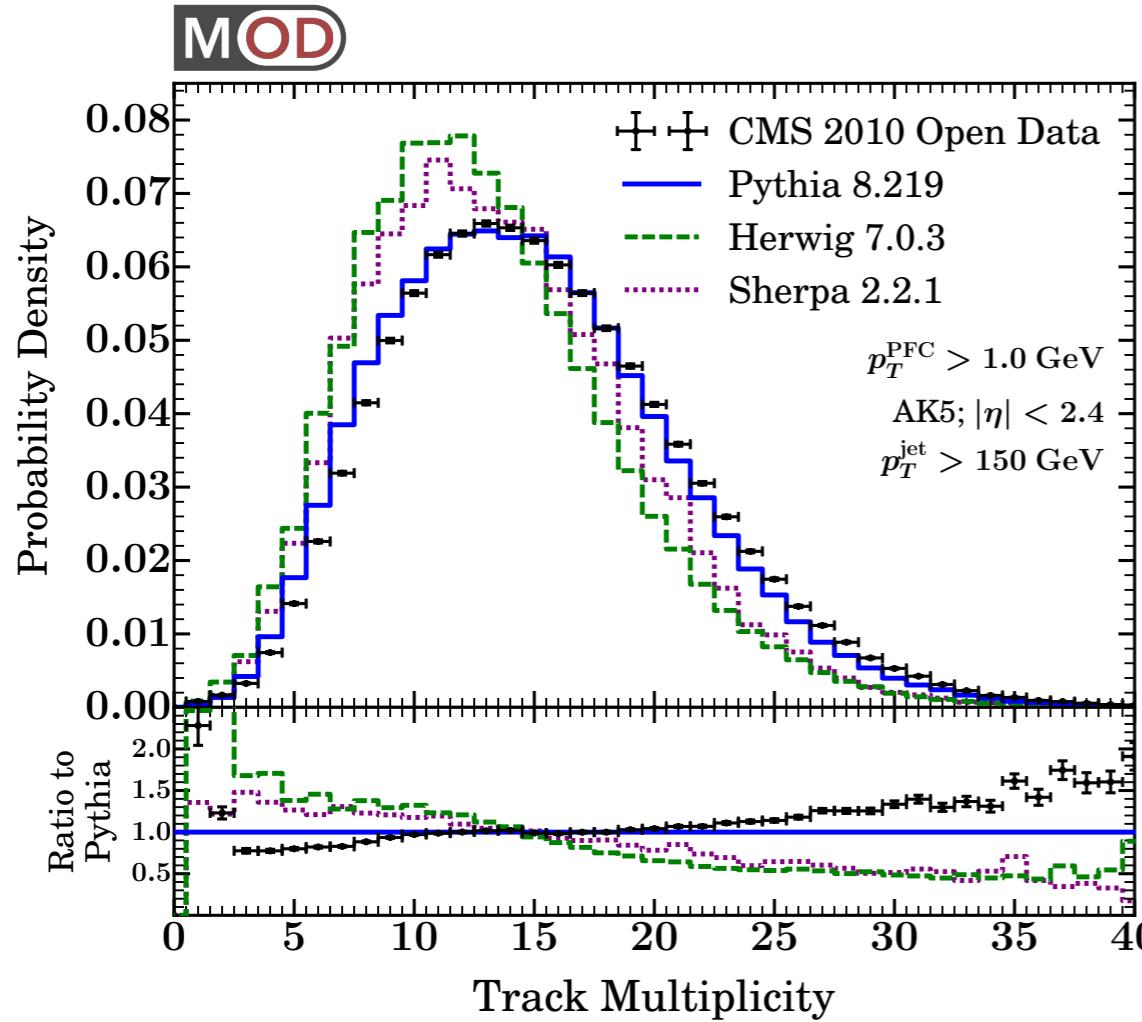
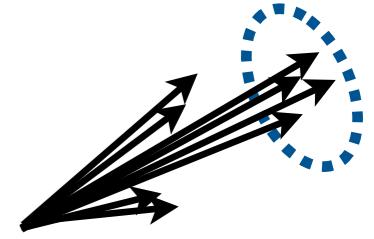
2010 data ⇒ 2014 release ⇒ 2015 idea ⇒ 2017 analysis

Benefits from low trigger thresholds and low pileup

See backup slides for description of particle flow objects
and many other jet substructure distributions

Basic Substructure

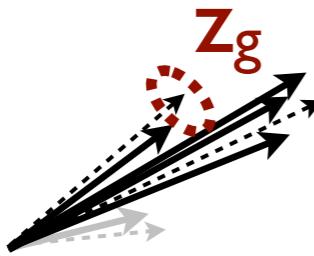
No grooming applied



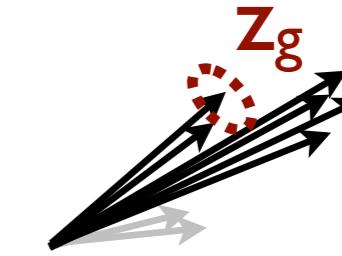
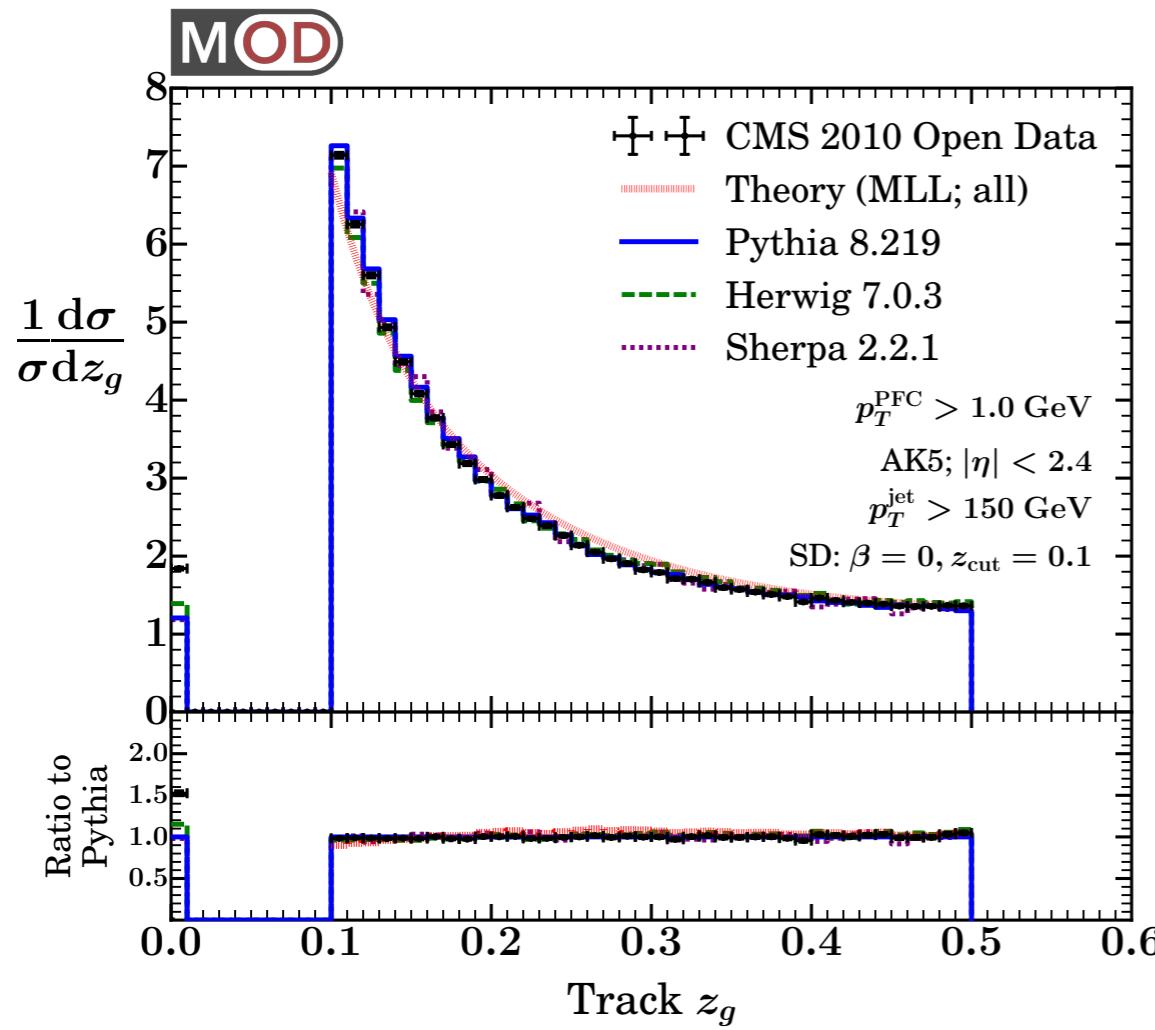
Careful! Can't assess data/MC (dis)agreement without unfolding

Still interesting to investigate MC/MC differences

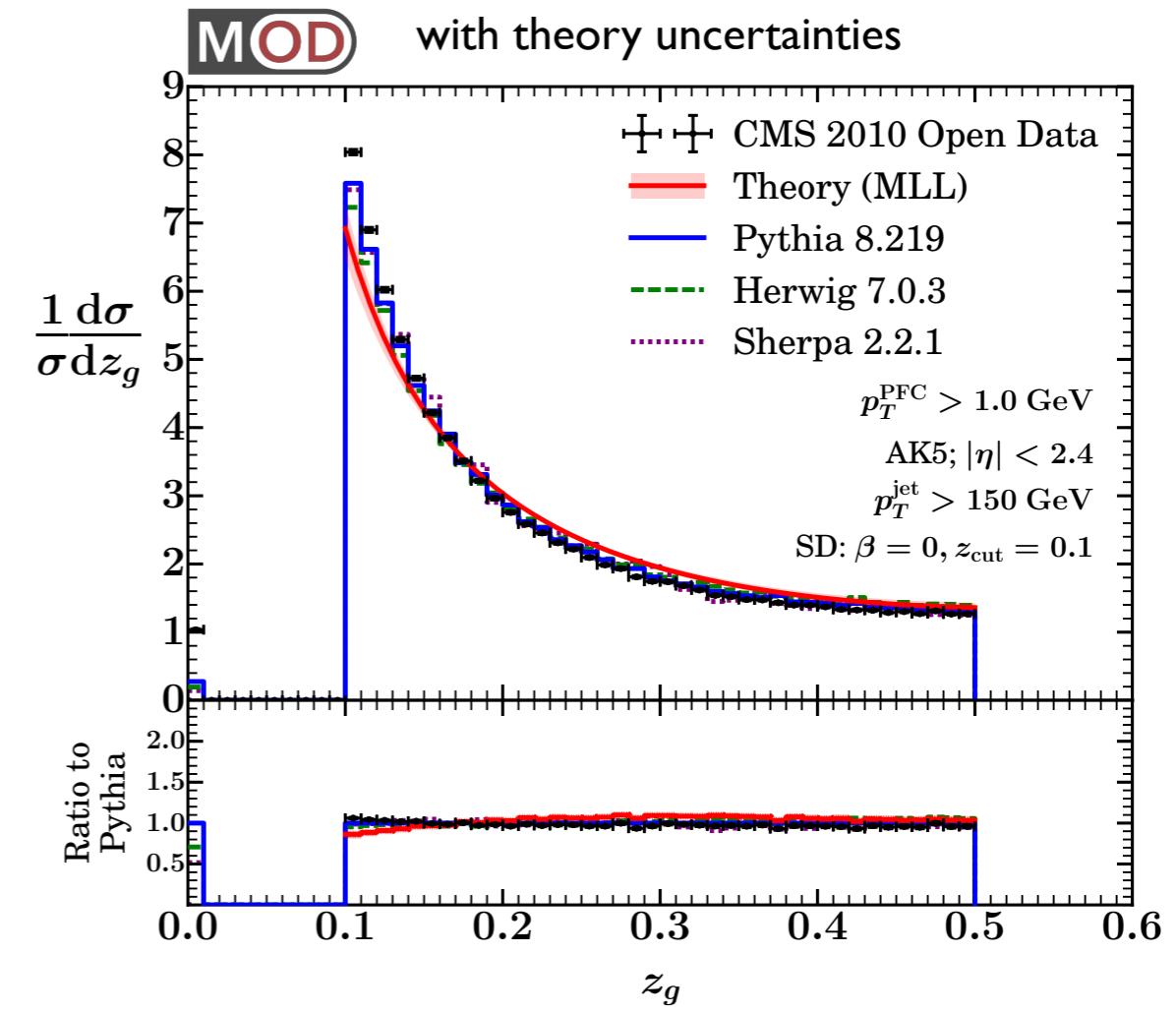
Exposing the QCD Splitting Function



Track-only

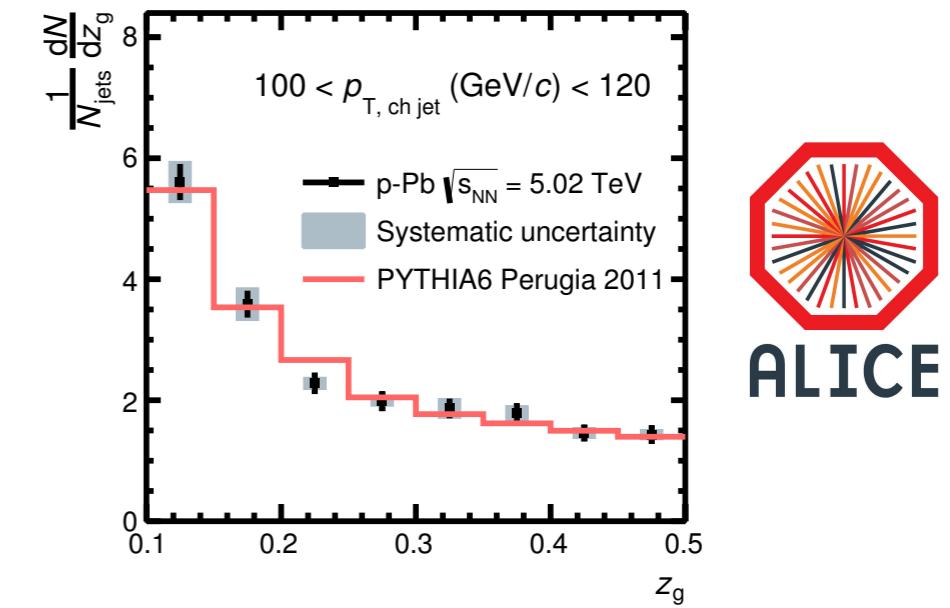
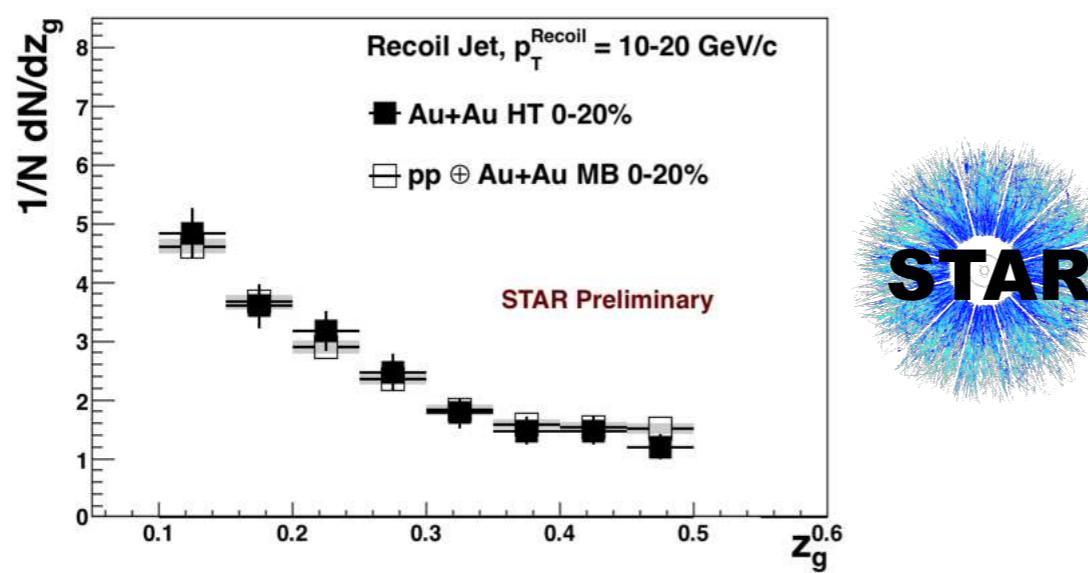
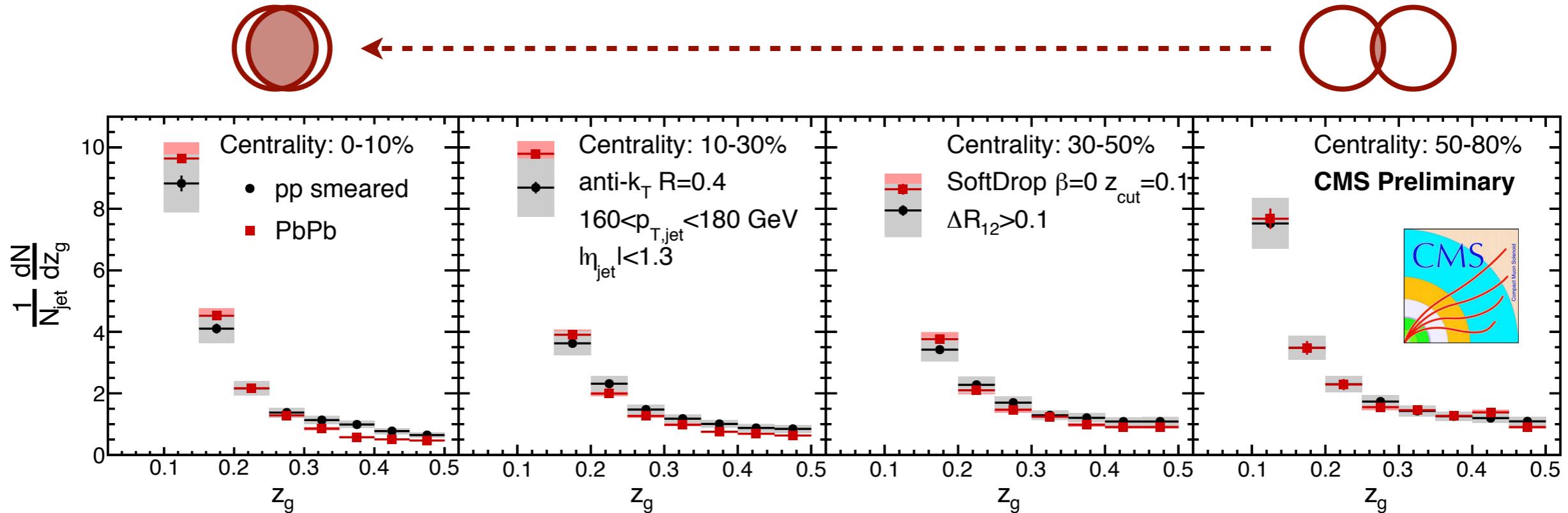


All particle



[Larkoski, Marzani, JDT, Tripathee, Xue, 1704.05066]

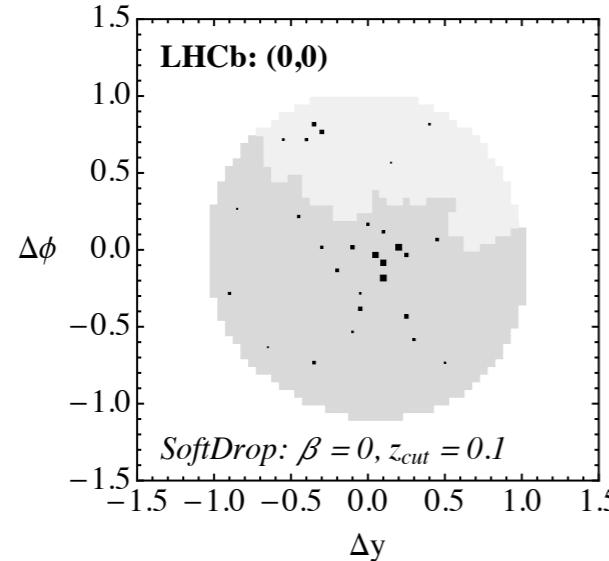
Preliminary Results from Heavy Ions



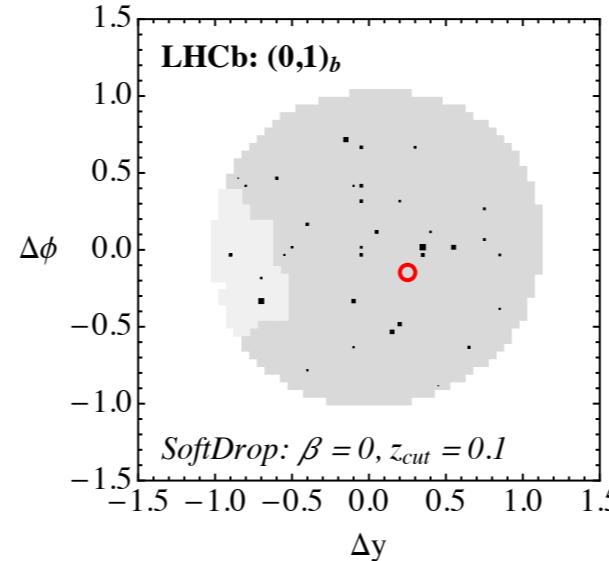
[CMS-PAS-HIN-16-006, STAR preliminary, ALICE preliminary]

Possibilities for Heavy Flavor

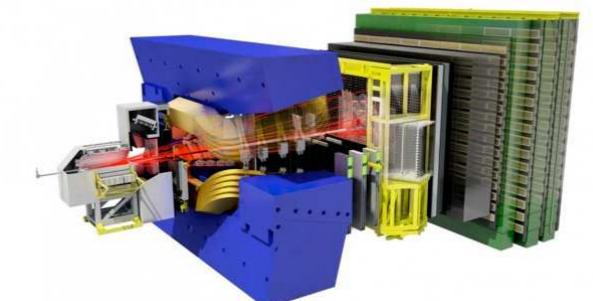
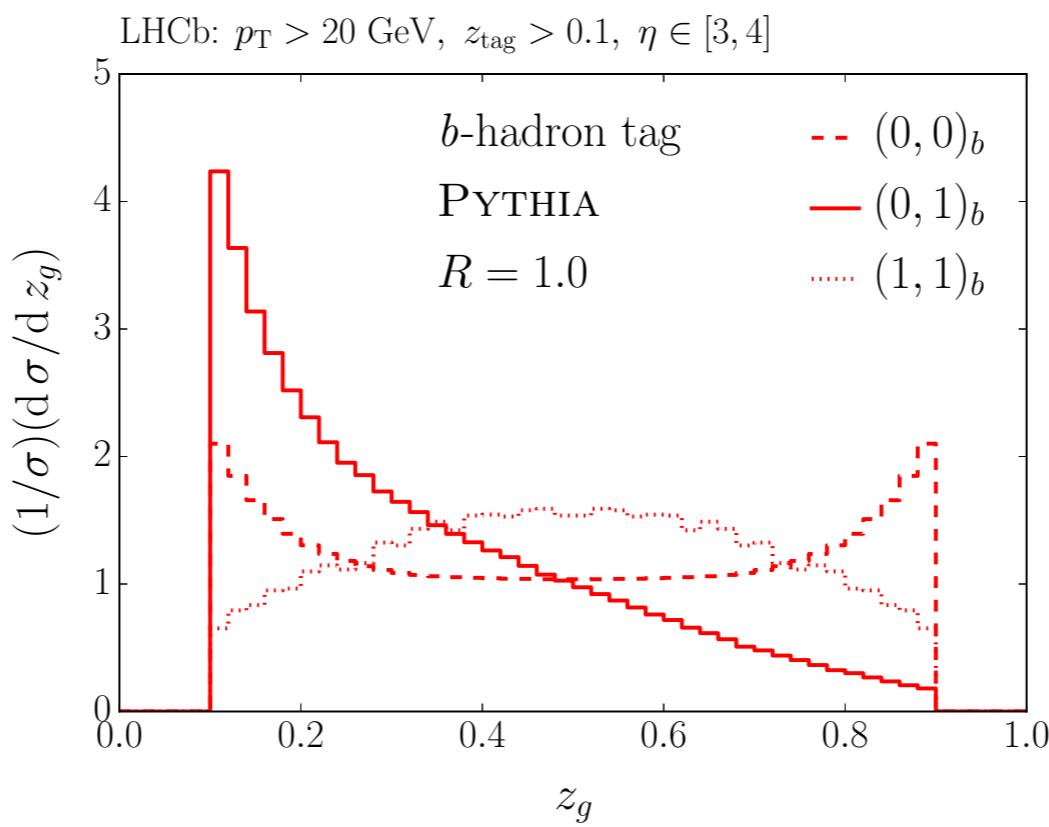
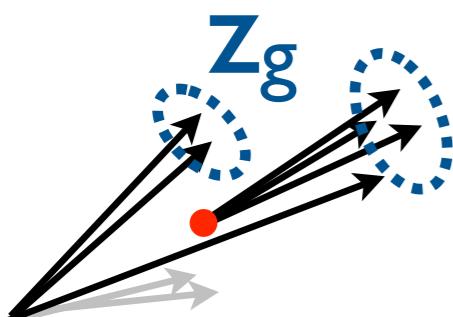
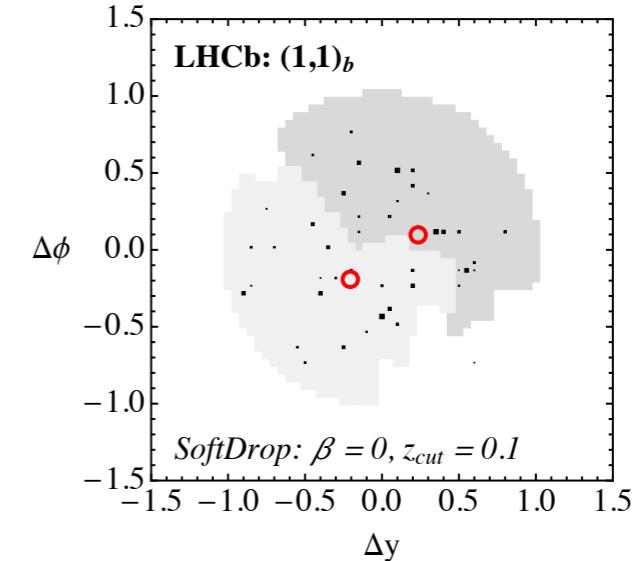
$g \rightarrow gg$



$b \rightarrow bg$



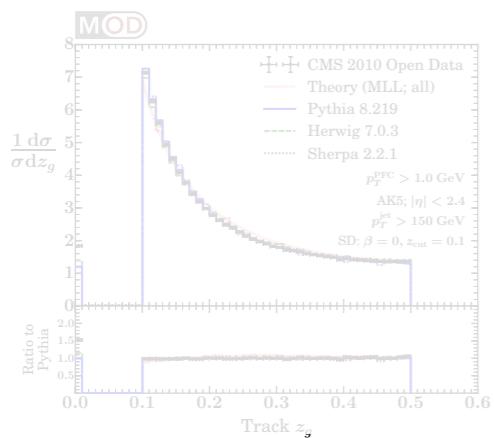
$g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$



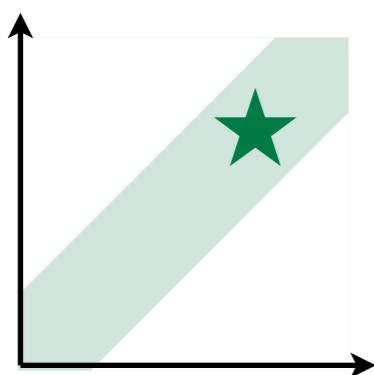
[Ilten, Rodd, JDT, Williams, I1702.02947]



Introducing the CMS Open Data

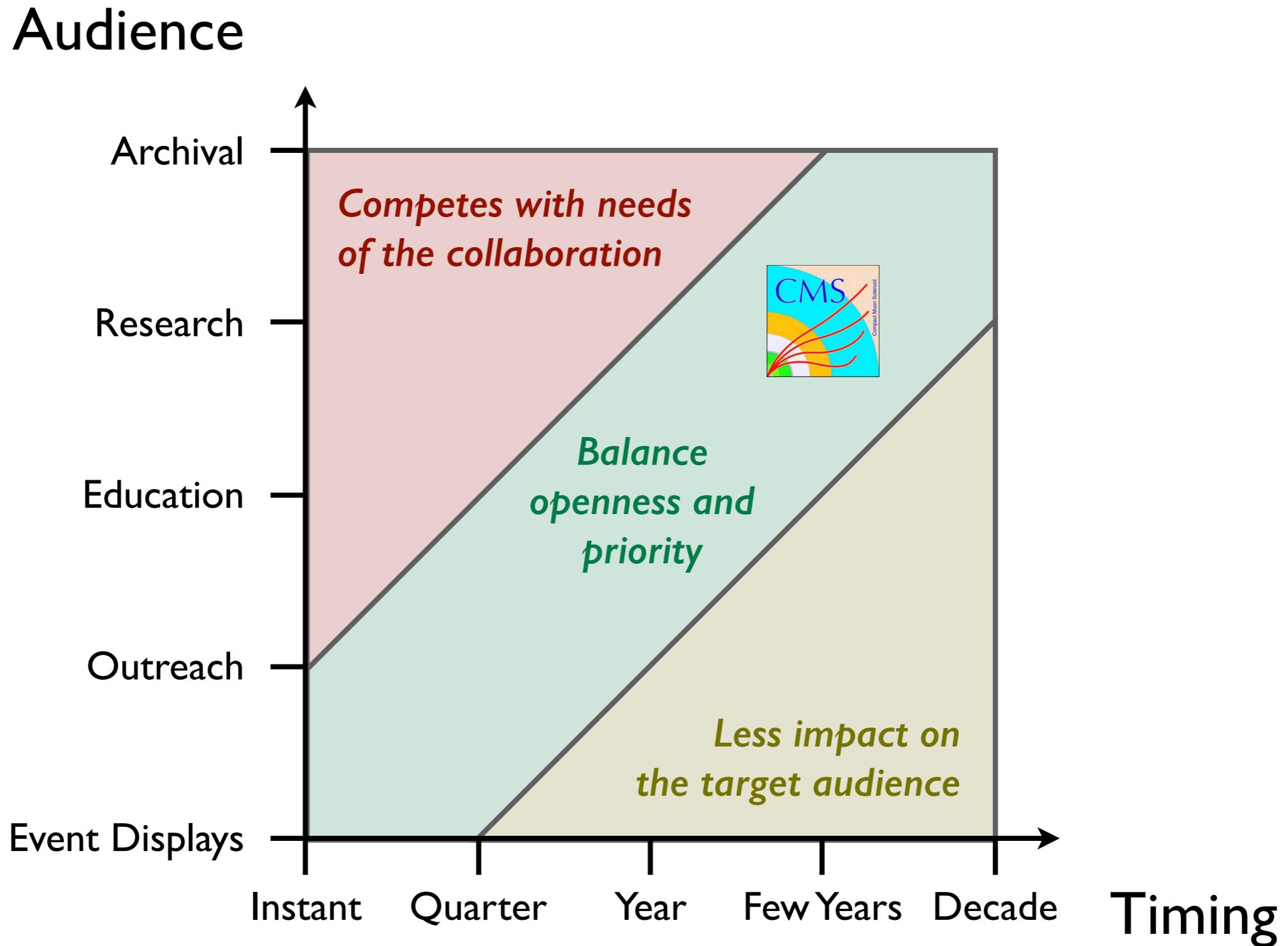


Jet Substructure and QCD Splittings



(The Future of Public Collider Data)

Different Options for “Public Data”



*Viability of CMS Open Data (and expansion to other experiments)
depends on interest/enthusiasm of particle physics community*

*Data preservation (and outside analyses) require
significant resources: people, time, ideas, and money*

*Important to address (valid) concerns
about public data for collider physics*

Confronting the Steep Learning Curve

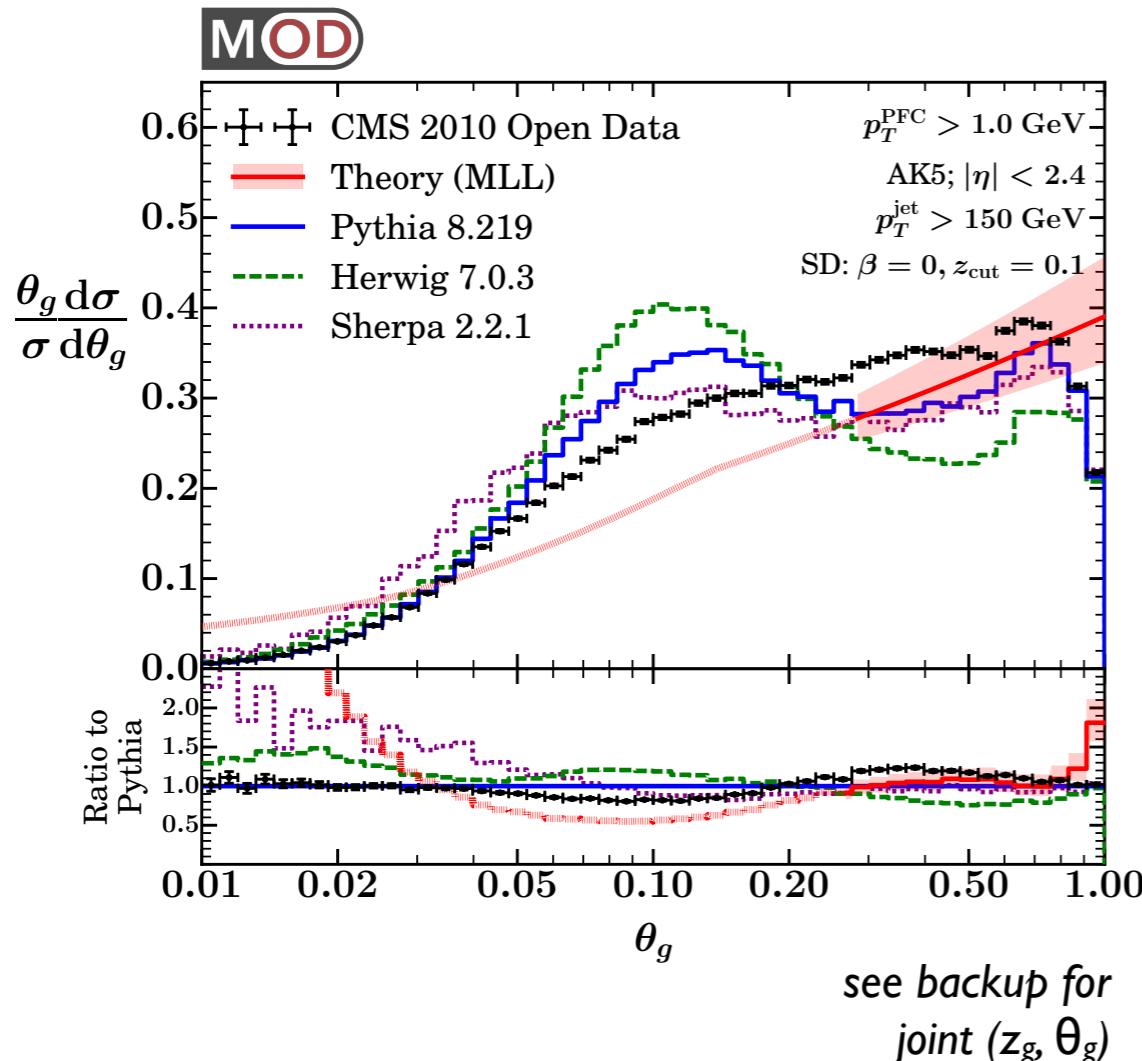
“I support open data on principle, but it seems to require an excessive amount of effort to use the CMS Open Data”

CMS Primary Datasets	CMS Simulated Datasets	CMS Learning Resources
CMS primary datasets are AOD (Analysis Object Data) files, which contain the information that is needed for analysis	This collection contains CMS Simulated Datasets.	This collection includes learning resources that use CMS public data
Years: 2010, 2011	Years: 2010, 2011	VS.
Total records: 33	Total records: 381	Total records: 7

With a suitable investment, open data could be as straightforward to parse and interpret as detector-simulated Monte Carlo (cf. MOD data format)

Balance between Sophistication and Exploration

“There is no way you can do an external analysis with the same degree of sophistication as within the collaboration”

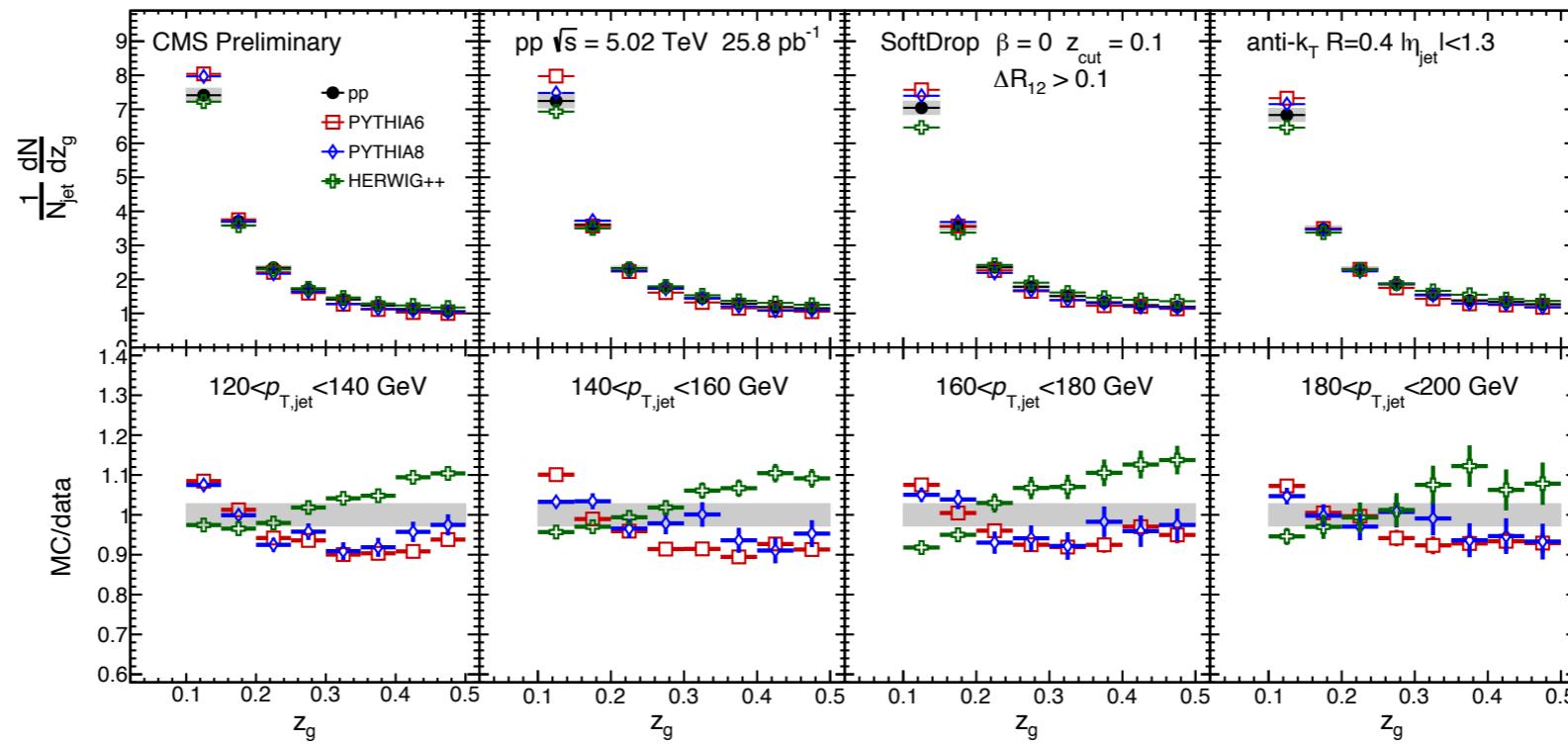


Agreed, but with unexpected theoretical and experimental issues at play, valuable to explore data/calculations before precision studies

[Tripathee, Xue, Larkoski, Marzani, JDT, 1704.05842]

Synergy between Internal and External Efforts

“This work competes with ongoing collaboration analyses and does not meet the standards of experimental particle physics”



I will be heartbroken if our work impedes experimental progress on z_g , and I will be thrilled if our work inspires more rigorous investigations into the QCD splitting function

[CMS-PAS-HIN-16-006]

Value of Open-Ended Investigations

“If you really wanted to do this jet substructure measurement, you should have joined CMS as a short term associate”

Getting started with CMS 2010 data

→ "I have installed the CERN Virtual Machine: now what?" ←

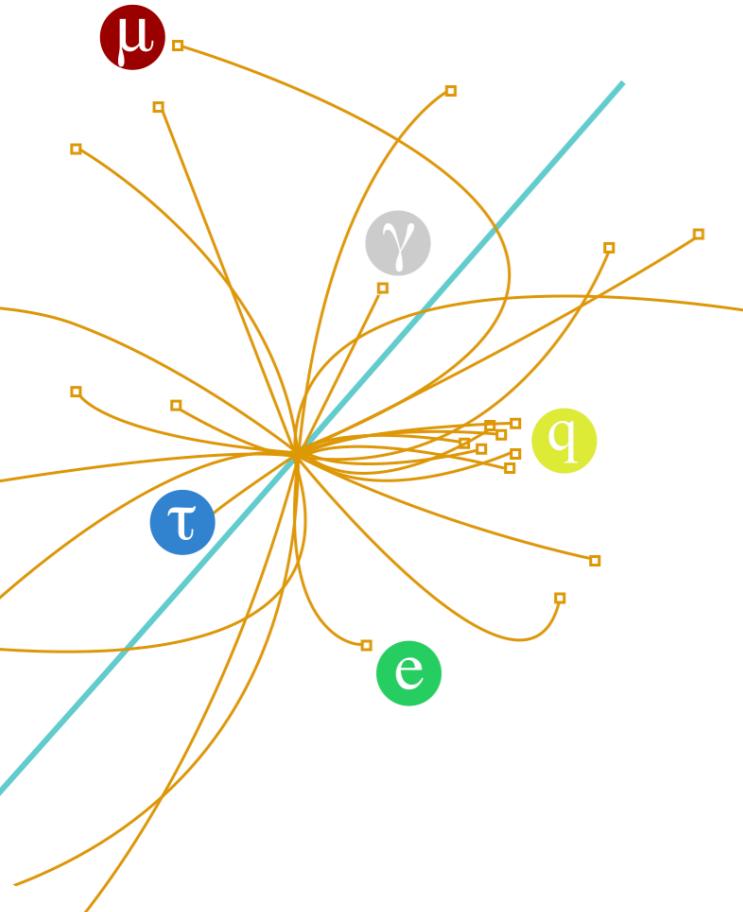
To analyse CMS data collected in 2010, you need **version 4.2.8** of CMSSW, supported only on **Scientific Linux 5**. If you are unfamiliar with Linux, take a look at [this short introduction to Linux](#) or try this interactive [command-line bootcamp](#). Once you have installed the CMS-specific [CERN Virtual Machine](#), execute the following command in the terminal if you haven't done so before; it ensures that you have this version of CMSSW running:

```
$ cmsrel CMSSW_4_2_8
```

Agreed, but what I really wanted to do is figure out the answer to this question (curiosity-driven research)

My View

*The CMS Open Data is a fantastic resource,
with many exciting applications*



Educating future scientists

Stress-testing archival data strategies

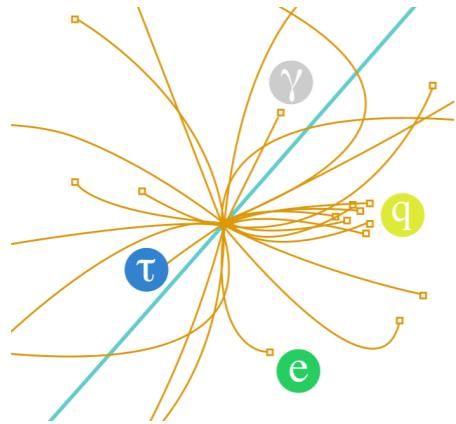
Enabling exploratory/proof-of-principle studies

Facilitating dialogue between theory and experiment

Researching physics in and beyond the standard model

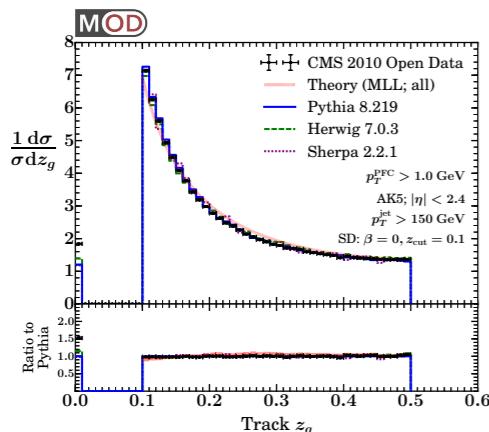
*These are only possible with sustained
investments in public data initiatives*

Summary



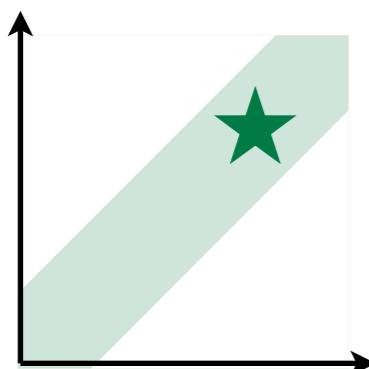
Introducing the CMS Open Data

Unique collider data set, ideal for exploratory studies



Jet Substructure and QCD Splittings

Exposing the universal singularity structure of gauge theories



(The Future of Public Collider Data)

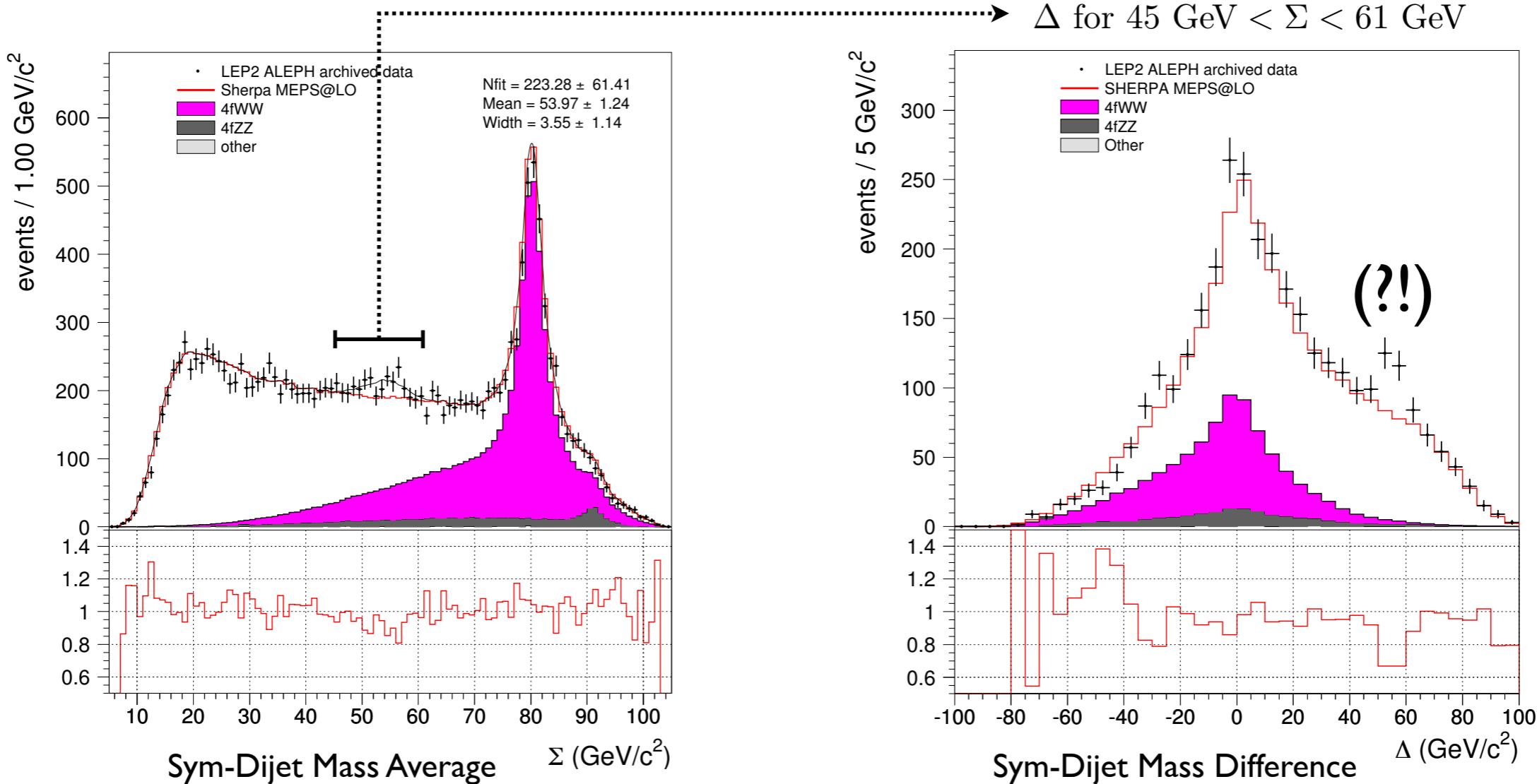
Sustained investment from outreach to research to archives

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We applaud CERN for the historic launch of the Open Data Portal, and we congratulate the CMS collaboration for the fantastic performance of their detector and the high quality of the resulting public data set. We thank Alexis Romero for collaboration in the early stages of this work. We are indebted to Salvatore Rappoccio and Kati Lassila-Perini for helping us navigate the CMS software framework. We benefitted from code and encouragement from Tim Andeen, Matt Bellis, Andy Buckley, Kyle Cranmer, Sarah Demers, Guenther Dissertori, Javier Duarte, Peter Fisher, Achim Geiser, Giacomo Govi, Phil Harris, Beate Heinemann, Harri Hirvonsalo, Markus Klute, Greg Landsberg, Yen-Jie Lee, Elliot Lipeles, Peter Loch, Marcello Maggi, David Miller, Ben Nachman, Christoph Paus, Alexx Perloff, Andreas Pfeiffer, Maurizio Pierini, Ana Rodriguez, Gunther Roland, Ariel Schwartzman, Liz Sexton-Kennedy, Maria Spiropulu, Nhan Tran, Ana Trisovic, Chris Tully, Marta Verweij, Mikko Voutilainen, and Mike Williams.

Backup Slides

A Quad-Jet Puzzle in Archival ALEPH Data

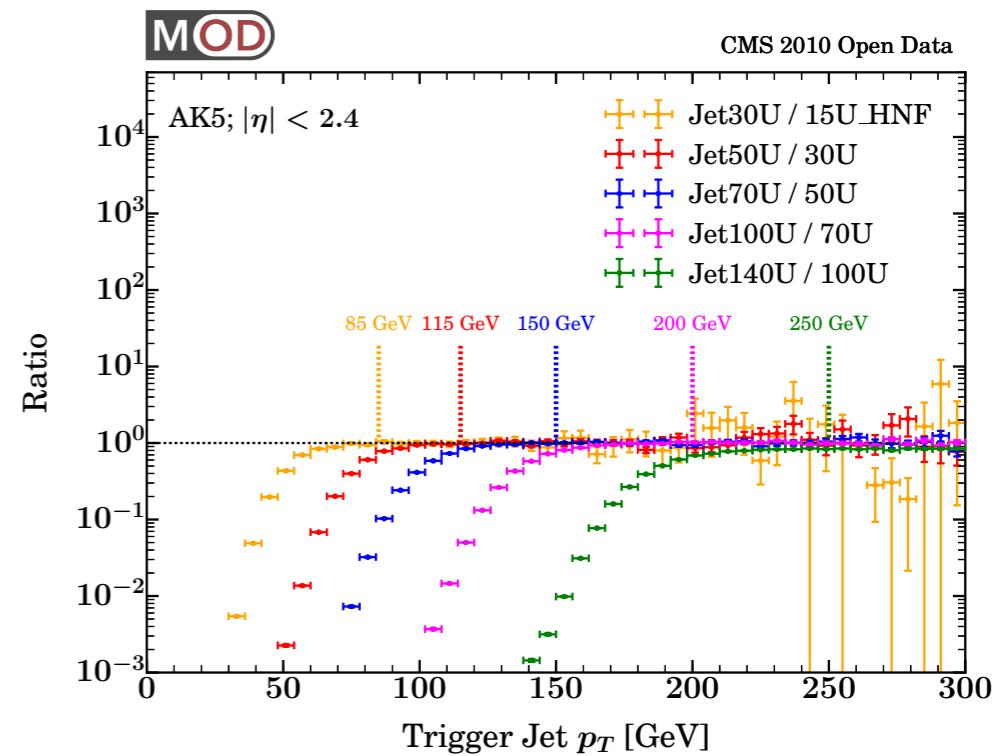
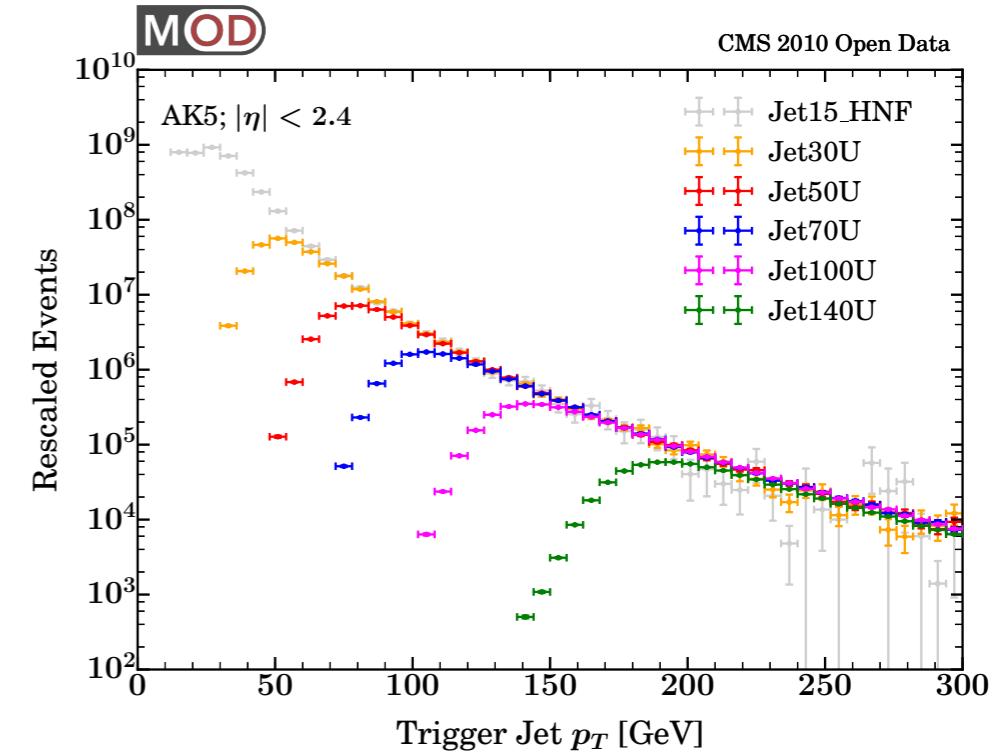


*Science thrives on openness, reproducibility, and intense scrutiny
What role should legacy data sets play in collider physics?*

[Kile, von Wimmersperg-Toeller, 1706.02242, 1706.02255, 1706.02269]

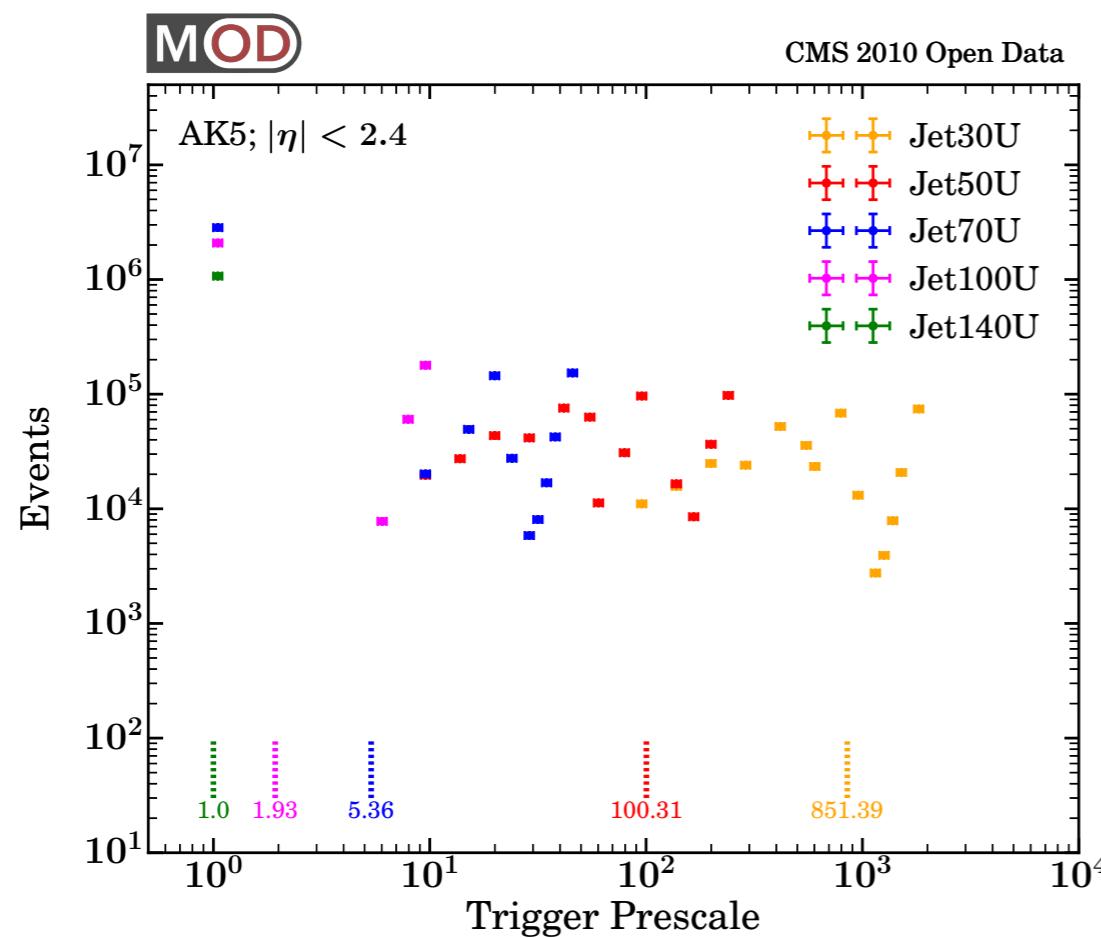
Trigger Selection and Efficiency

	Trigger	Present?	Fired?
Single-jet	HLT_Jet15U	16,341,190	1,342,155
	* HLT_Jet15U_HNF	16,341,190	1,341,930
	* HLT_Jet30U	16,341,190	604,287
	* HLT_Jet50U	16,341,190	870,649
	* HLT_Jet70U	16,341,190	5,257,339
	* HLT_Jet100U	16,341,190	3,689,951
	* HLT_Jet140U	5,989,945	1,898,874
Di-jet	HLT_DiJetAve15U	2,595,038	553,331
	HLT_DiJetAve30U	16,341,191	1,067,561
	HLT_DiJetAve50U	16,341,191	648,000
	HLT_DiJetAve70U	16,341,191	2,310,033
	HLT_DiJetAve100U	5,989,945	1,252,661
	HLT_DiJetAve140U	2,595,038	452,222
	HLT_QuadJet20U	10,351,245	677,451
H_T	HLT_QuadJet25U	10,351,244	219,256
	HLT_HT100U	10,351,245	7,369,985
	HLT_HT120U	10,351,245	4,090,218
	HLT_HT140U	10,351,245	2,430,208
	HLT_EcalOnly_SumEt160	10,351,246	208,718



Event Selection, Prescale Factors, Pileup

Hardest Jet p_T	Trigger Name	Events	$\langle \text{Prescale} \rangle$
[85, 115] GeV	HLT_Jet30U	33,375	851.514
[115, 150] GeV	HLT_Jet50U	66,412	100.320
[150, 200] GeV	HLT_Jet70U	365,821	5.362
[200, 250] GeV	HLT_Jet100U	216,131	1.934
> 250 GeV		34,736	1.000
		177,891	1.000



N_{PV}	Jet Primary Dataset		Hardest Jet Selection	
	Events	Fraction	Events	Fraction
1	4,716,494	0.289	190,277	0.248
2	4,814,495	0.295	246,387	0.321
3	3,630,413	0.222	180,021	0.234
4	1,933,832	0.118	93,587	0.122
5	819,835	0.050	38,598	0.050
6	294,612	0.018	13,805	0.018
7	93,714	0.006	4,318	0.006
8	27,550	0.002	1,242	0.002
9	7,481	0.000	330	0.000
10	2,041	0.000	91	0.000
11	540	0.000	21	0.000
12	125	0.000	6	0.000
13	41	0.000	3	0.000
14	9	0.000	1	0.000
≥ 15	5	0.000	0	0.000

Workflow

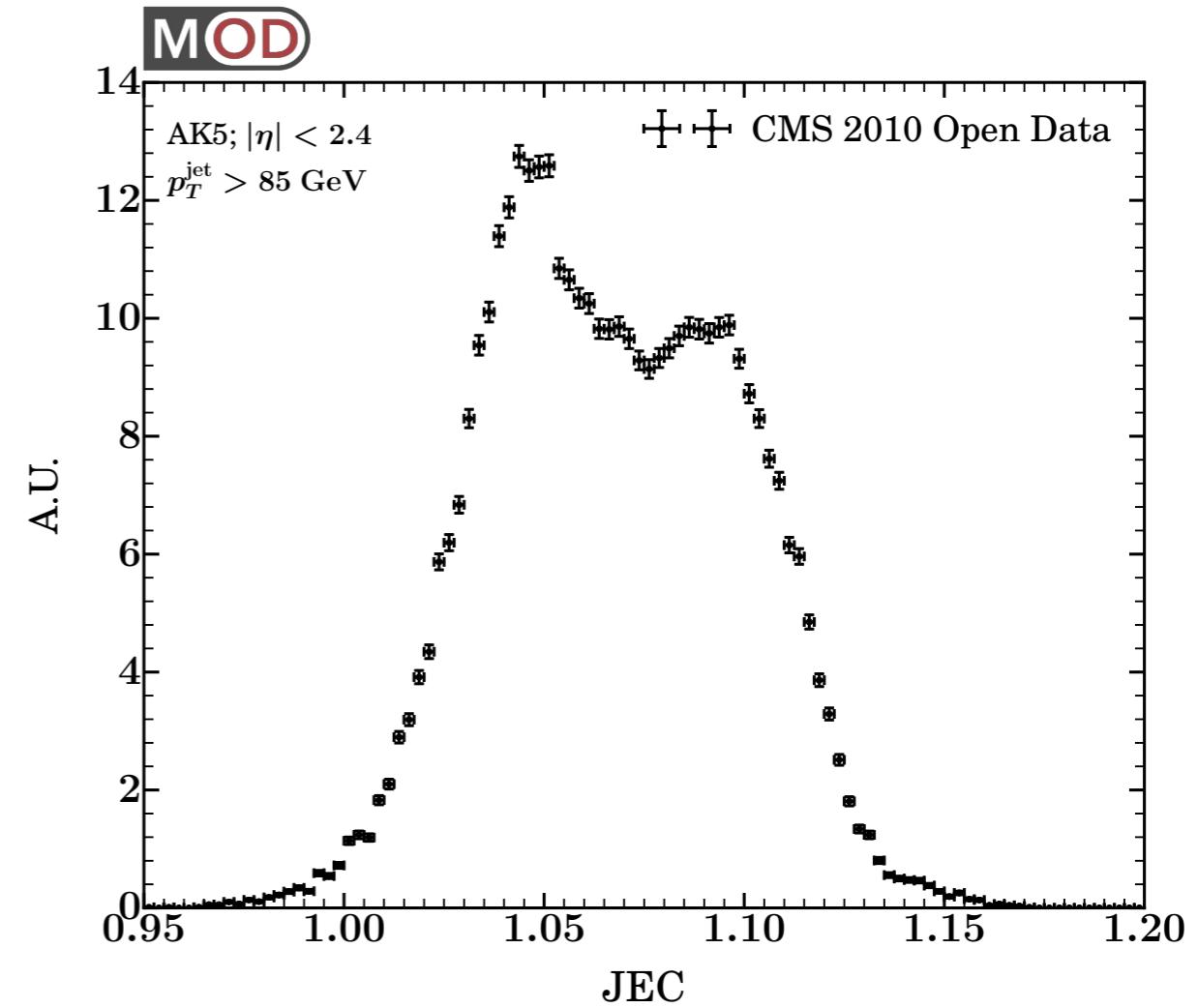
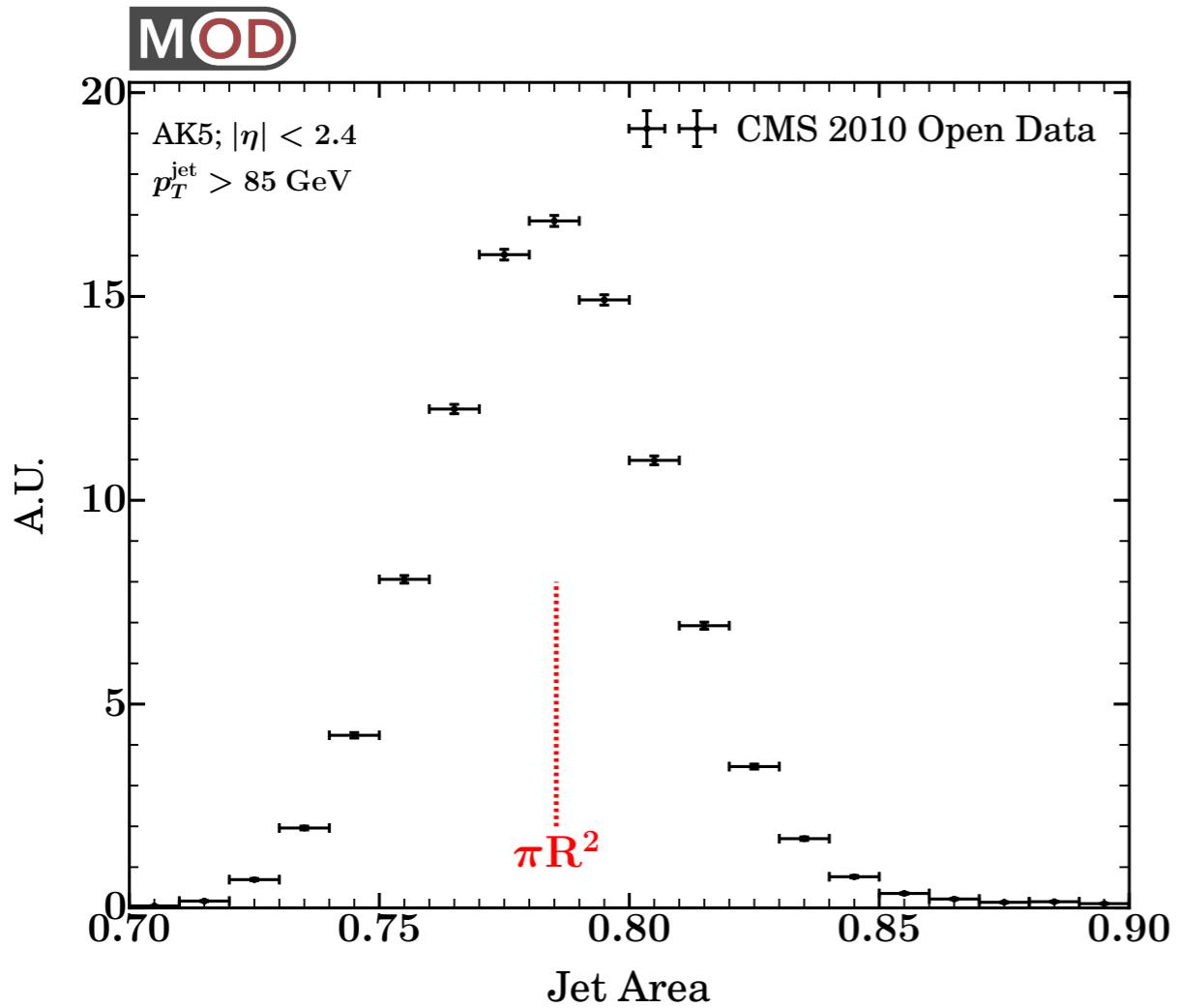
Instrumentation

Physics

	Events	Fraction	
Jet Primary Dataset	20,022,826	1.000	
Validated Run	16,341,187	0.816	Provided by CMS
Assigned Trigger Fired (Table II)	894,366	0.045	Derived by us, consistent with CMS
Loose Jet Quality (Table V)	843,129	0.042	Provided by CMS
AK5 Match	843,128	0.042	Numerical rounding issue
$ \eta < 2.4$	768,687	0.038	Central jets
Passes Soft Drop ($z_g > z_{\text{cut}}$)	760,055	0.038	Jet grooming (more later)

Factor of 20 reduction in events by using
 $\approx 100\%$ efficient triggers on high-quality jets

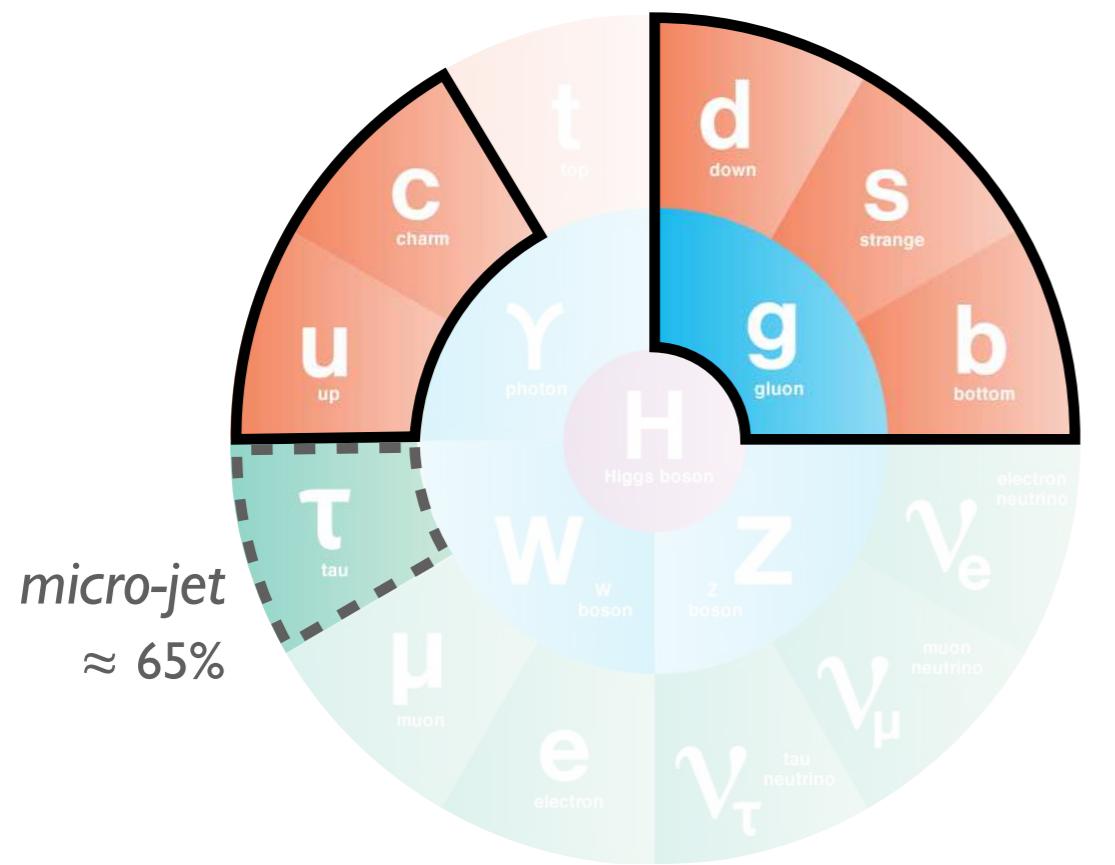
Jet Corrections



Jet Area Subtraction

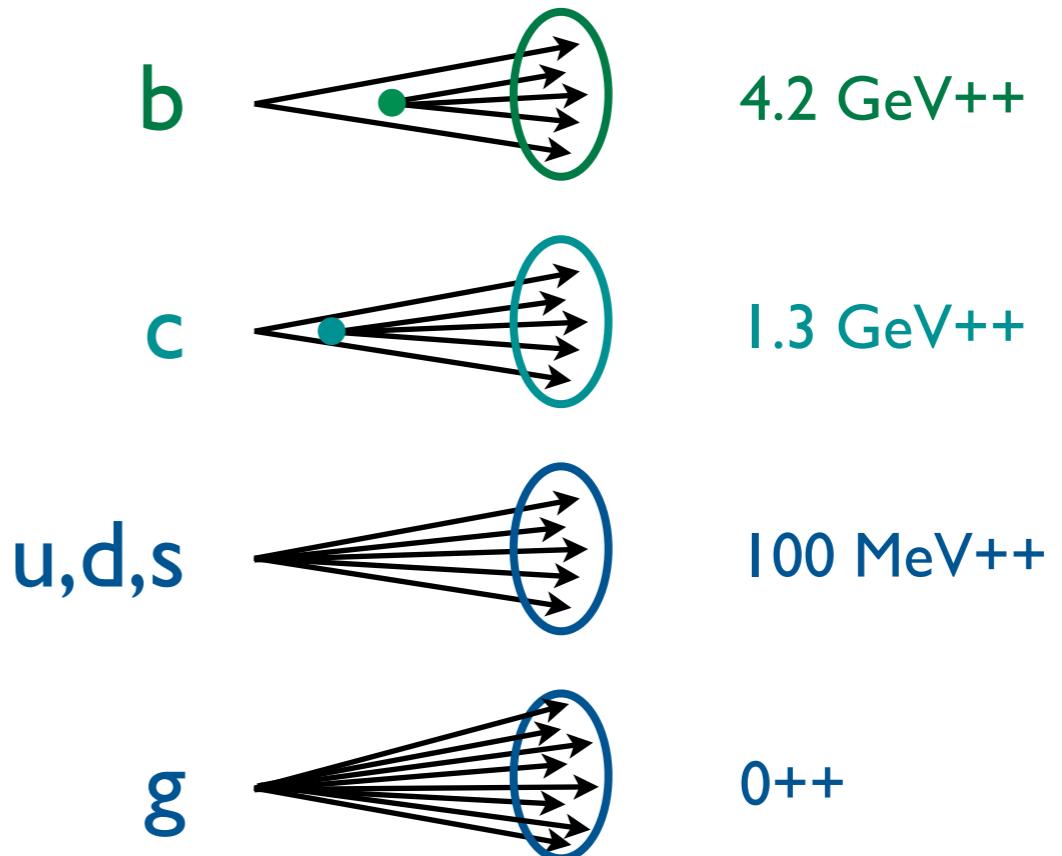


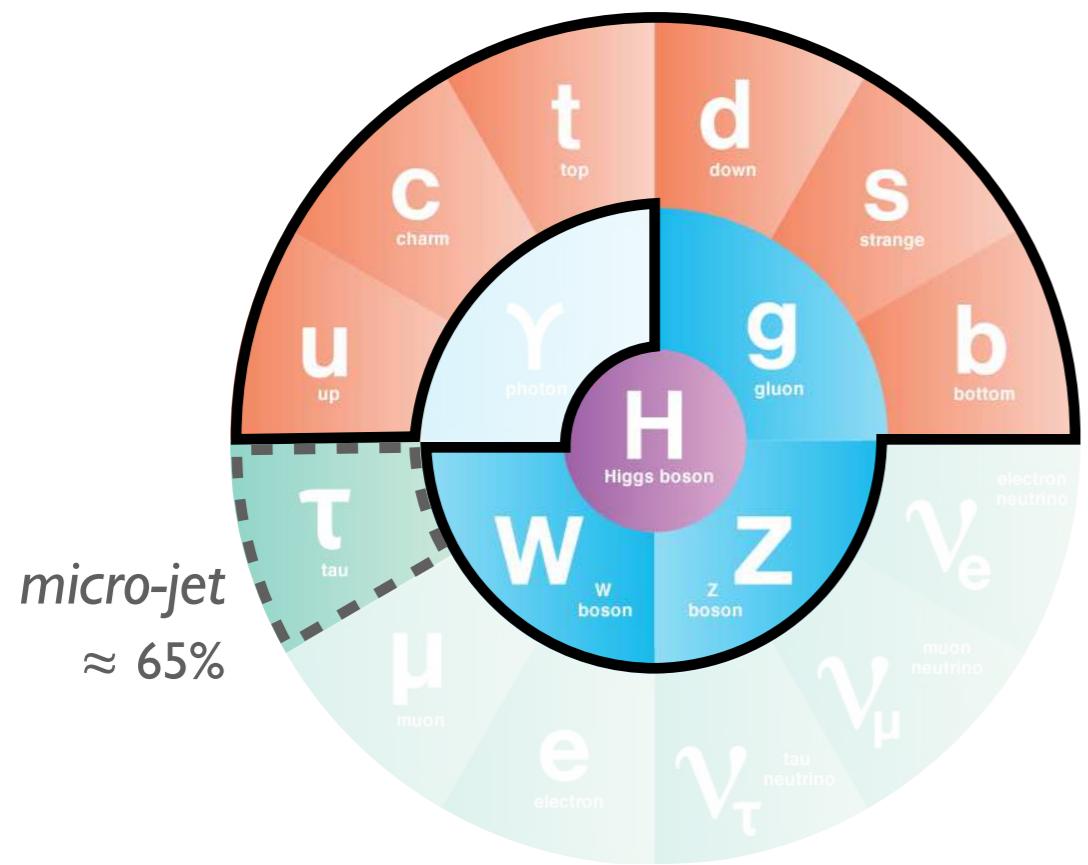
Jet Energy Corrections



*Jets from the
Standard Model*

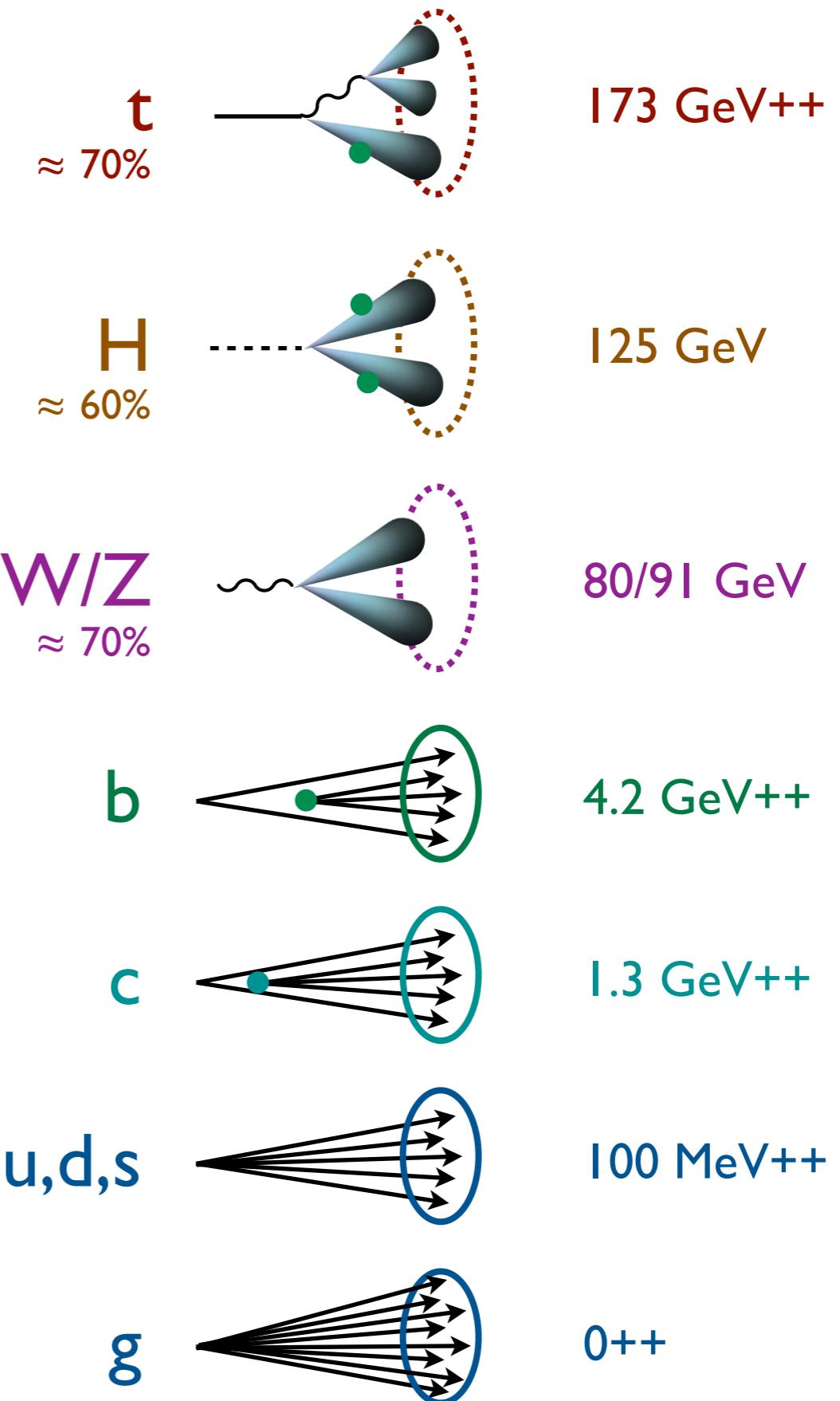
++ = plus gluonic radiation



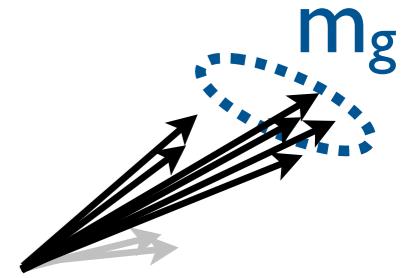


Jets from the Standard Model

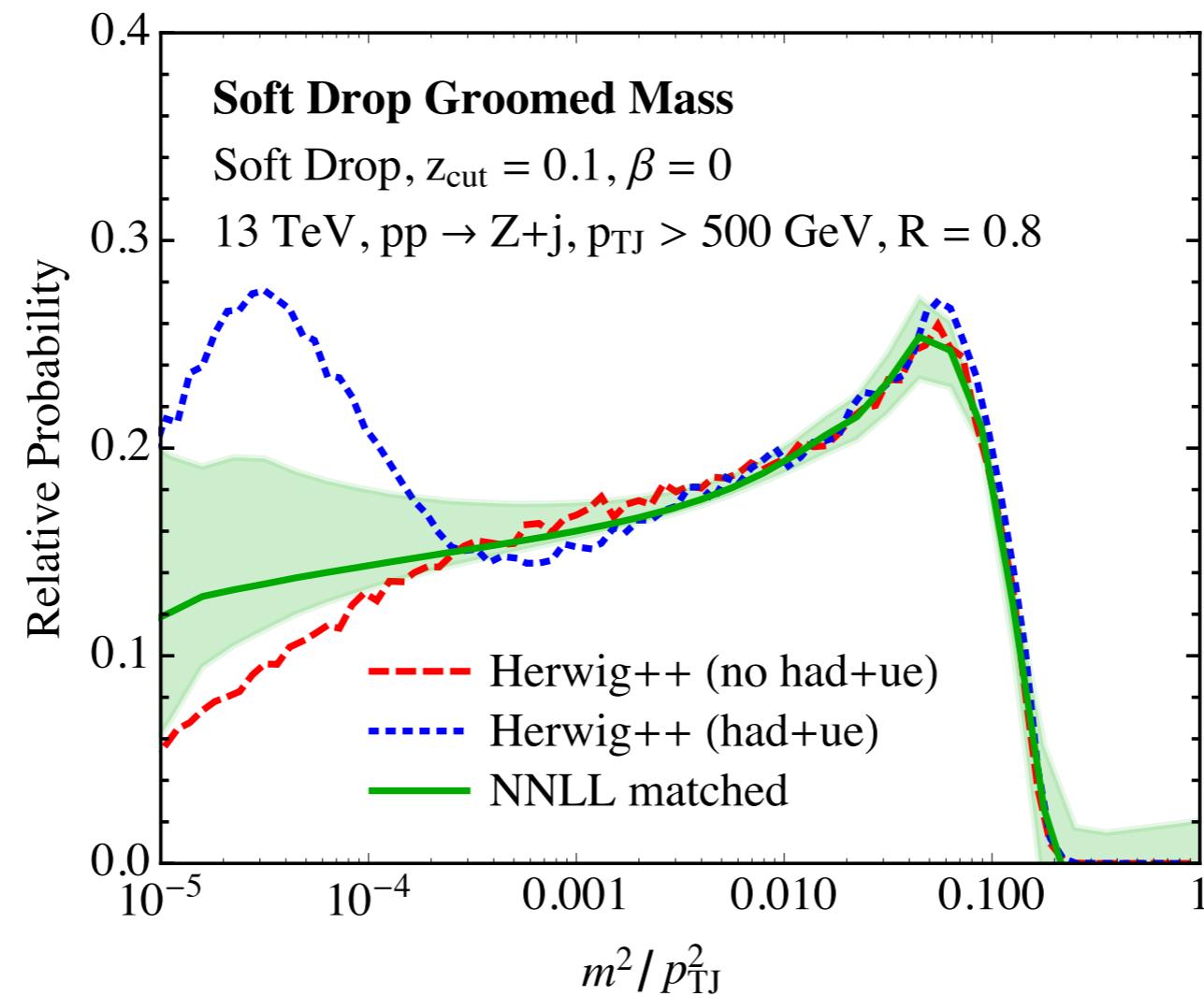
$++$ = plus gluonic radiation



Soft Drop Jet Mass



First NNLL + $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ result for substructure in pp (!)



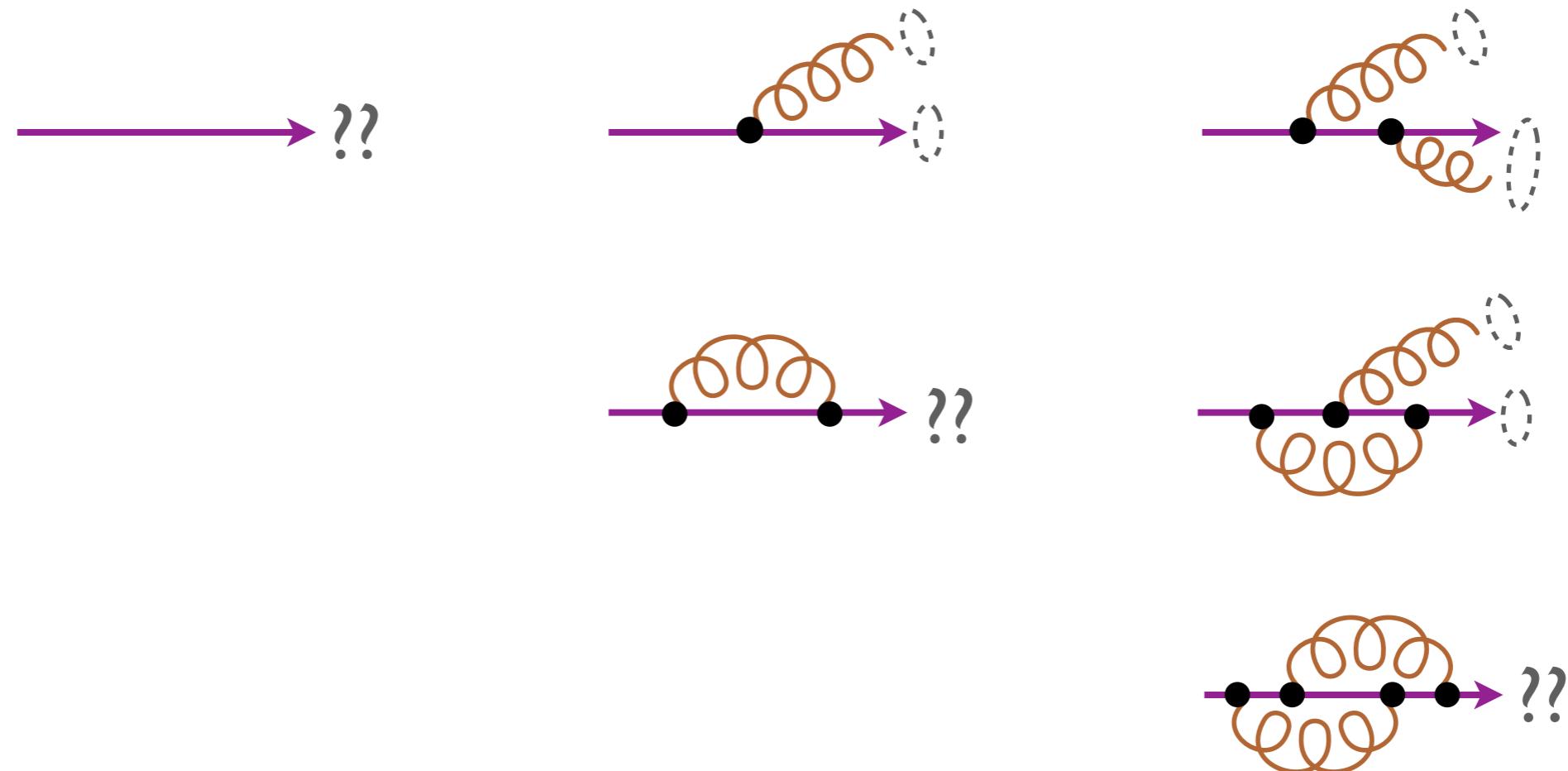
Grooming simplifies structure of calculation, reduces NP effects

[Frye, Larkoski, Schwartz, Yan, 1603.06375, 1603.09338; see also Marzani, Schunk, Soyez, 1704.02210]

Soft Drop Momentum Fraction



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dz_g} = \left(\text{undefined} \right) + \alpha_s \left(\text{infinity} \right) + \alpha_s^2 \left(\text{infinity}^2 \right) + \dots$$



z_g

Collinear Unsafe*

Can't make prediction from perturbative QCD (?)

*unless you simultaneously restrict jet mass

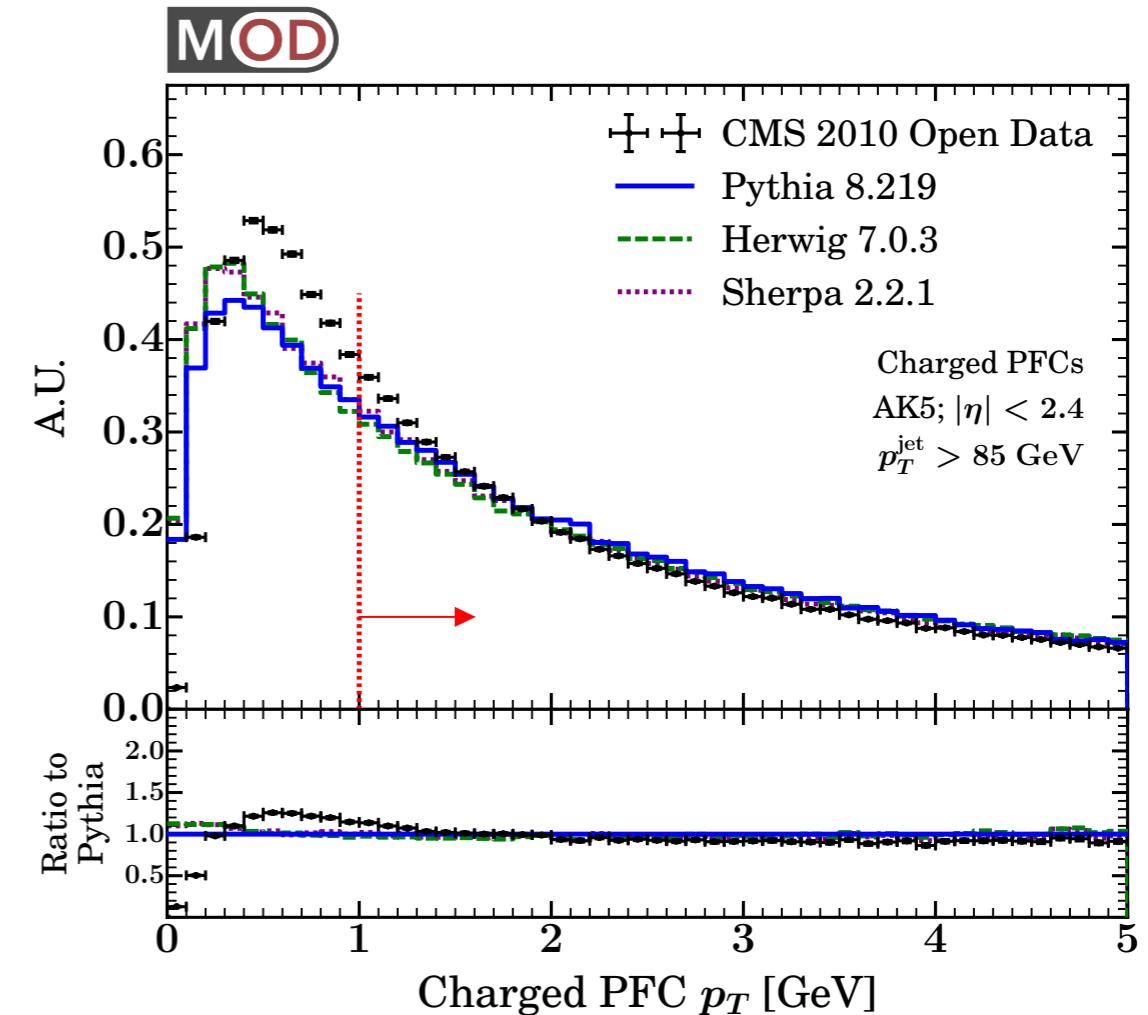
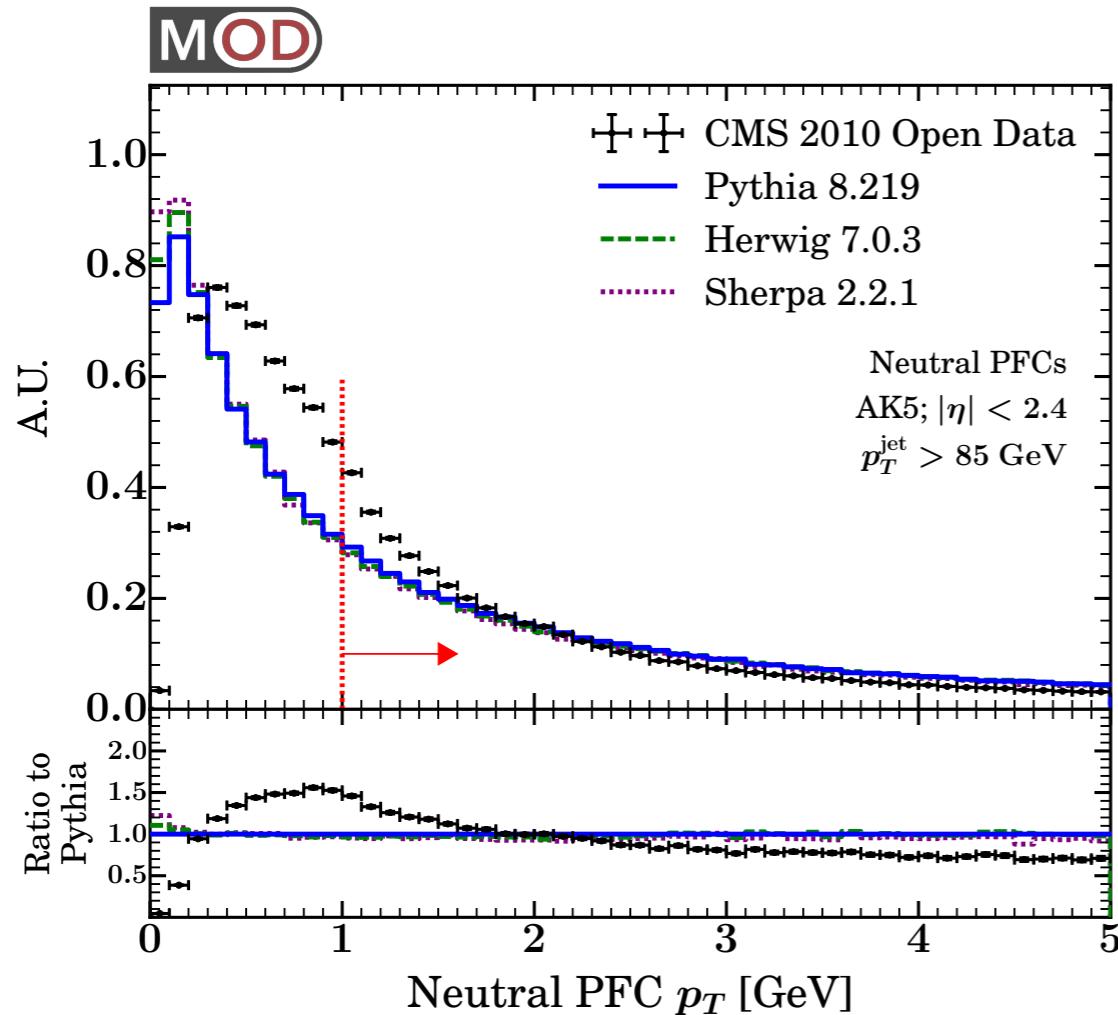
Particle Flow Reconstruction

Workhorse of every CMS substructure analysis

Code	Candidate	Total Count	$p_T > 1 \text{ GeV}$
11	electron (e^-)	32,917	32,900
-11	positron (e^+)	32,984	32,968
13	muon (μ^-)	12,941	12,653
-13	antimuon (μ^+)	13,437	13,110
211	positive hadron (π^+)	6,908,914	5,183,048
-211	negative hadron (π^-)	6,729,328	5,027,146
22	photon (γ)	9,436,530	4,805,173
130	neutral hadron (K_L^0)	2,214,385	1,658,892

Without detector simulation, difficult to assess performance of neutral hadrons (esp. $\pi_0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)

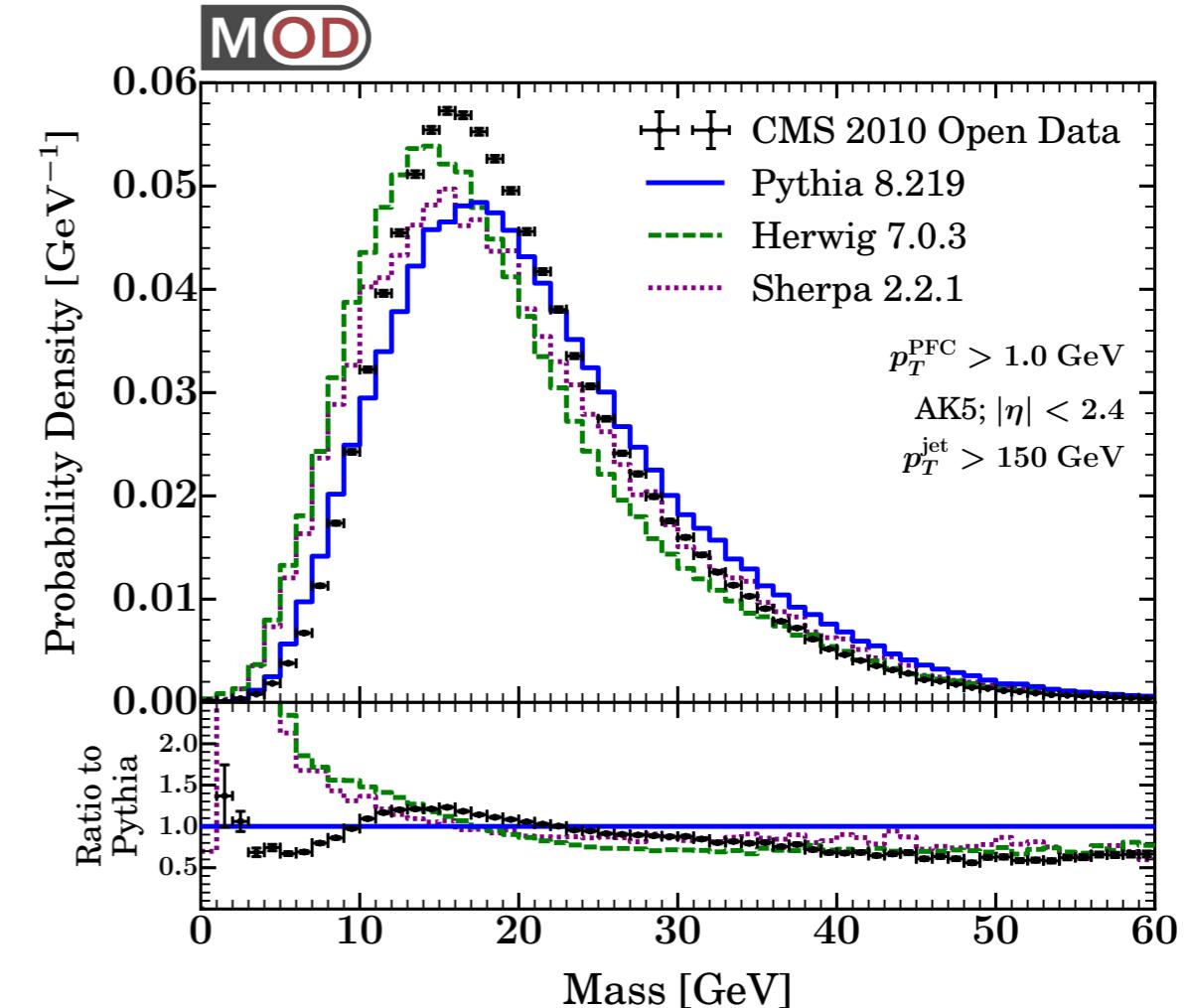
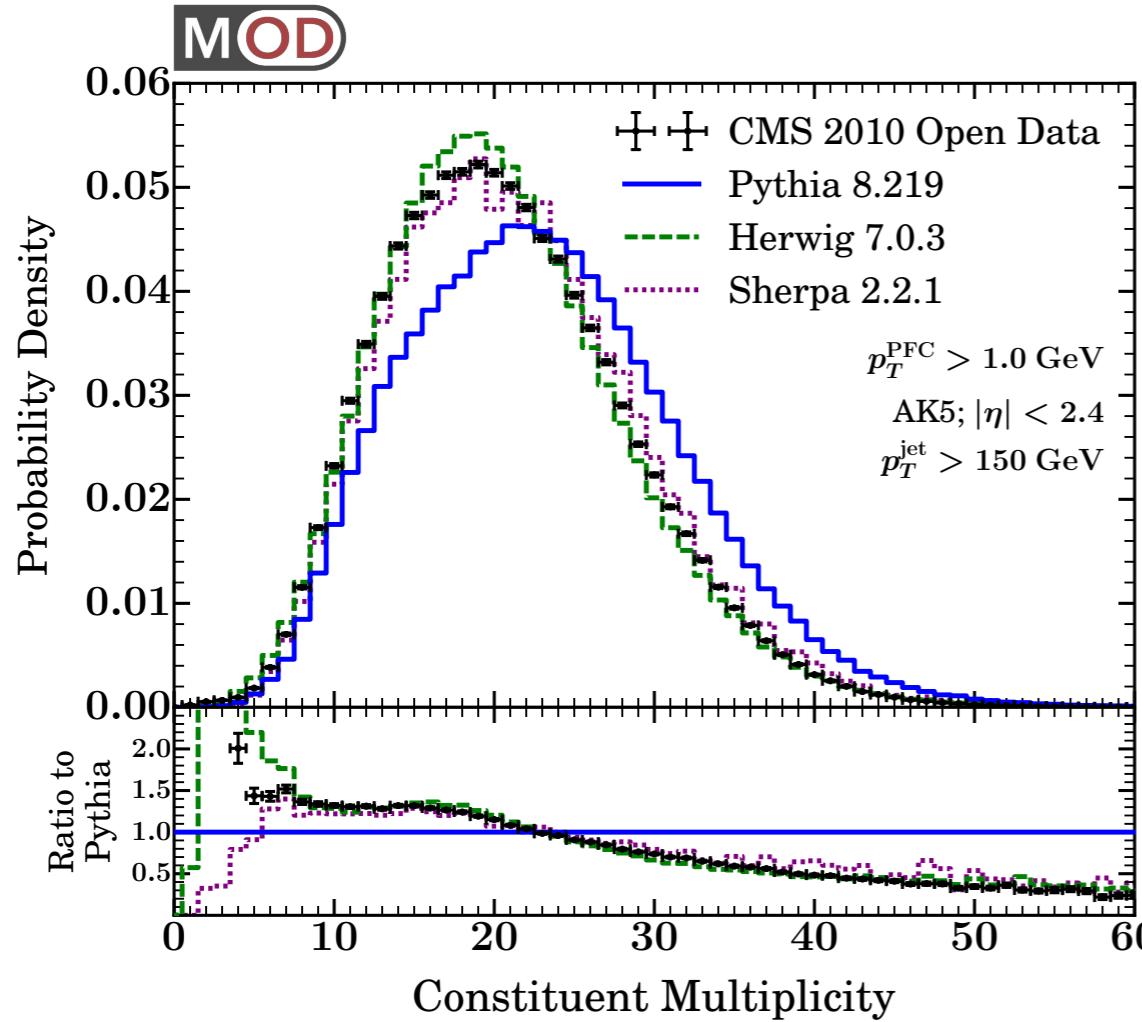
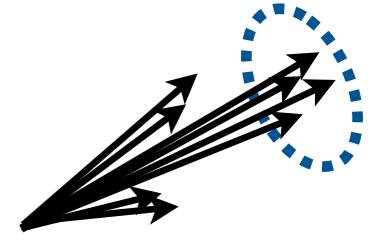
Particle Flow Fiducialization



Motivation to focus on charged PFCs with $p_T > 1 \text{ GeV}$

Basic Substructure

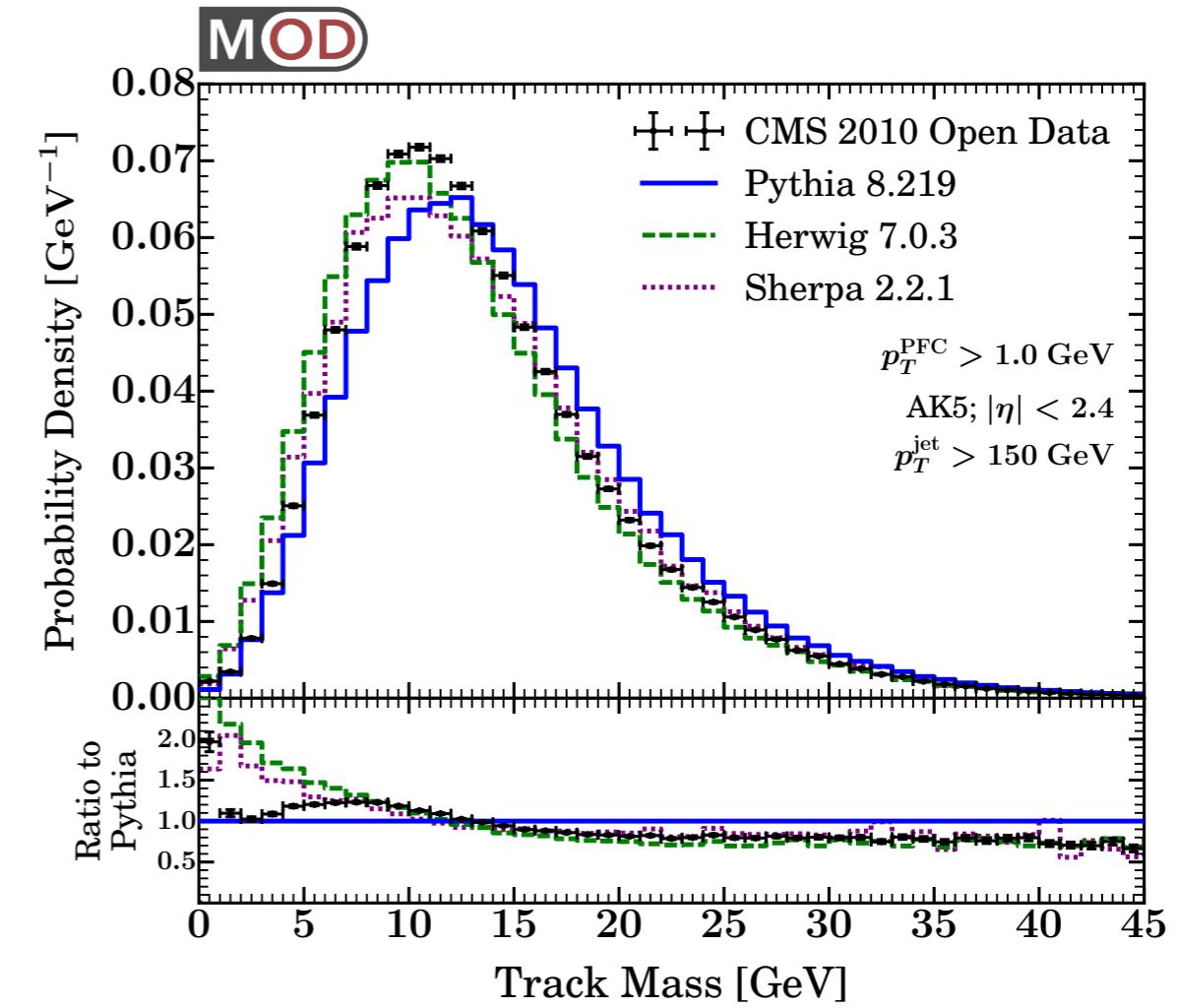
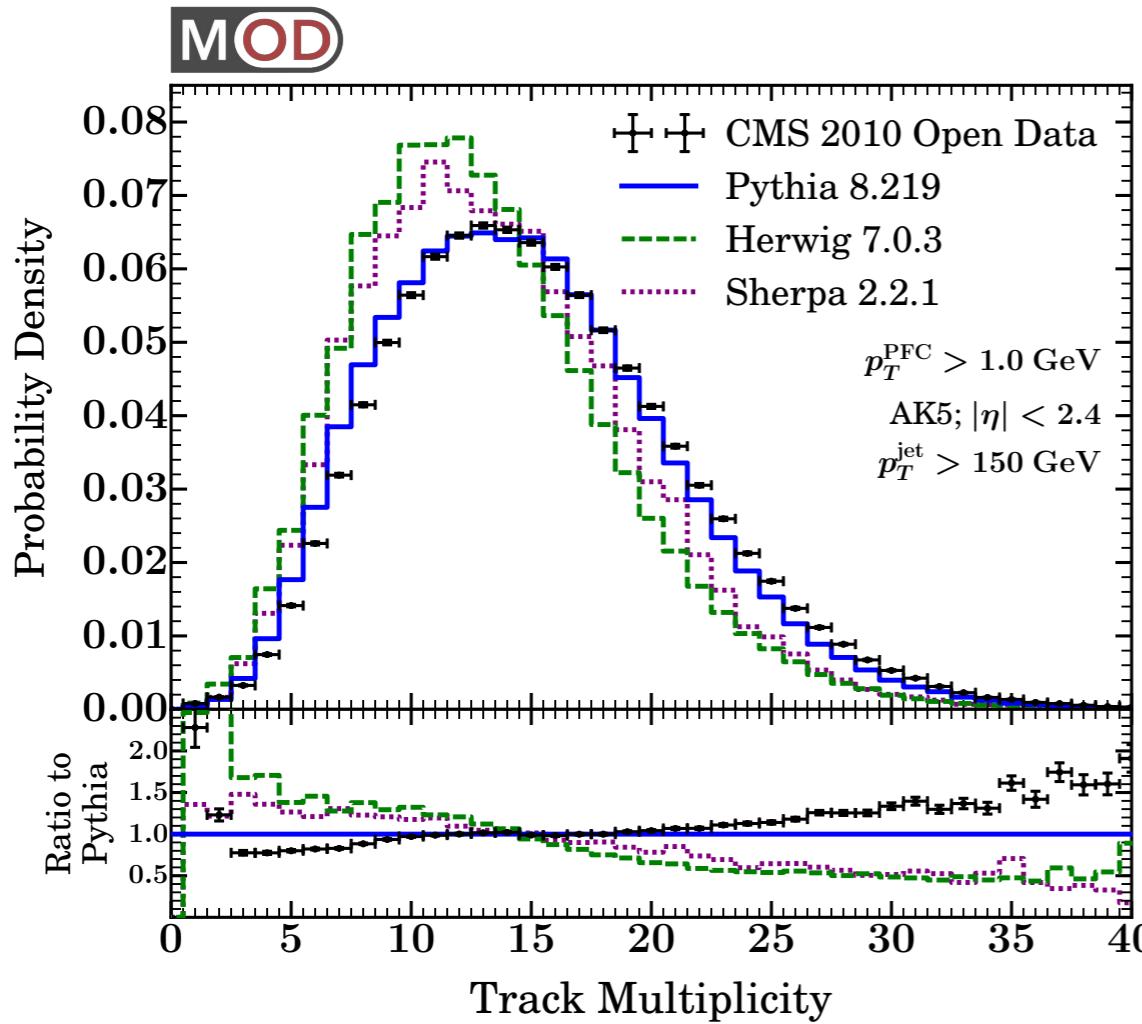
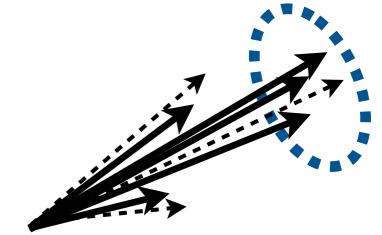
No grooming applied



Careful! Can't assess data/MC (dis)agreement without unfolding
Still interesting to investigate MC/MC differences

Track-Based Substructure

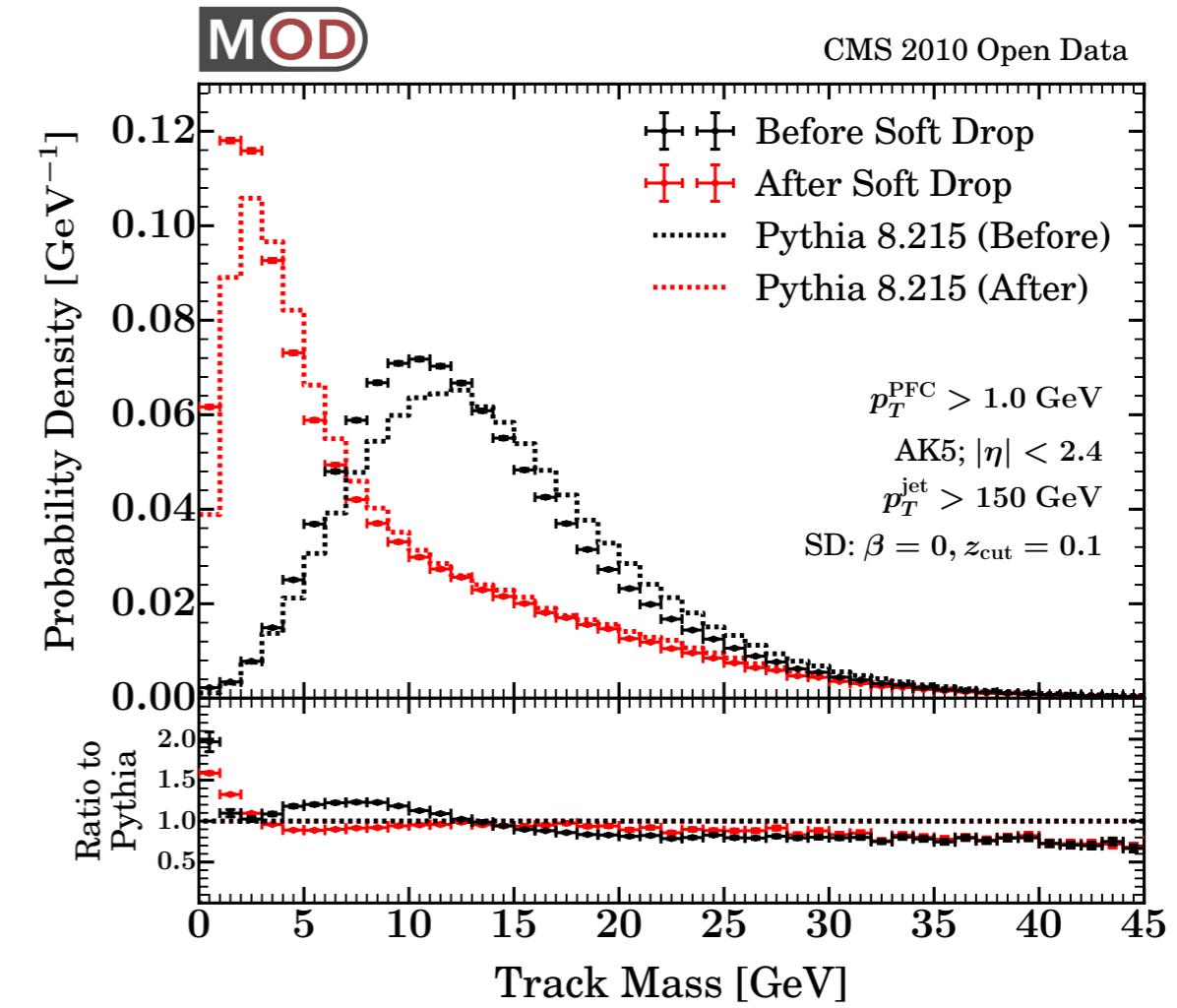
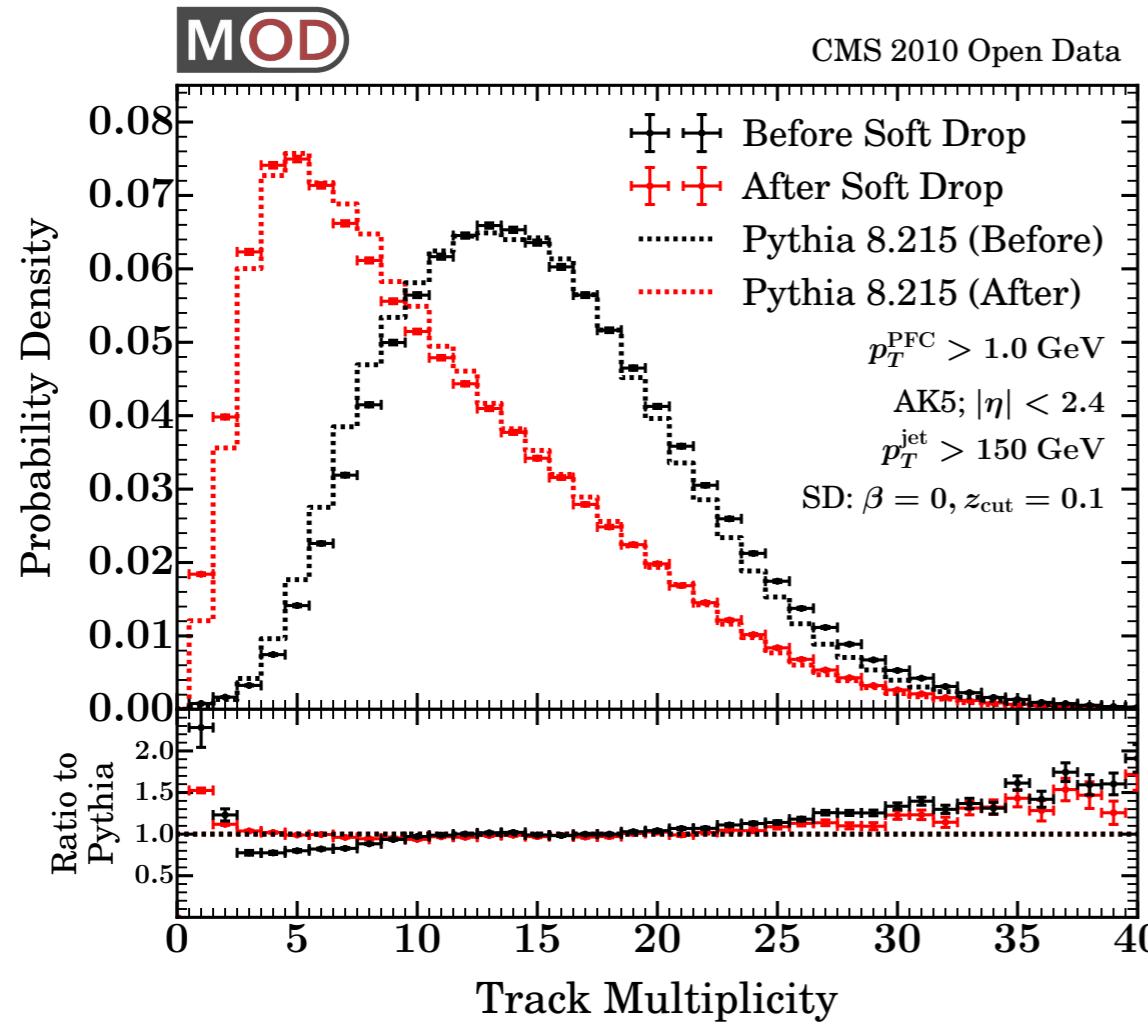
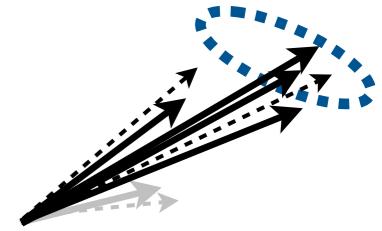
No grooming applied



Restricting to charged particles typically improves data/MC agreement (but not always)

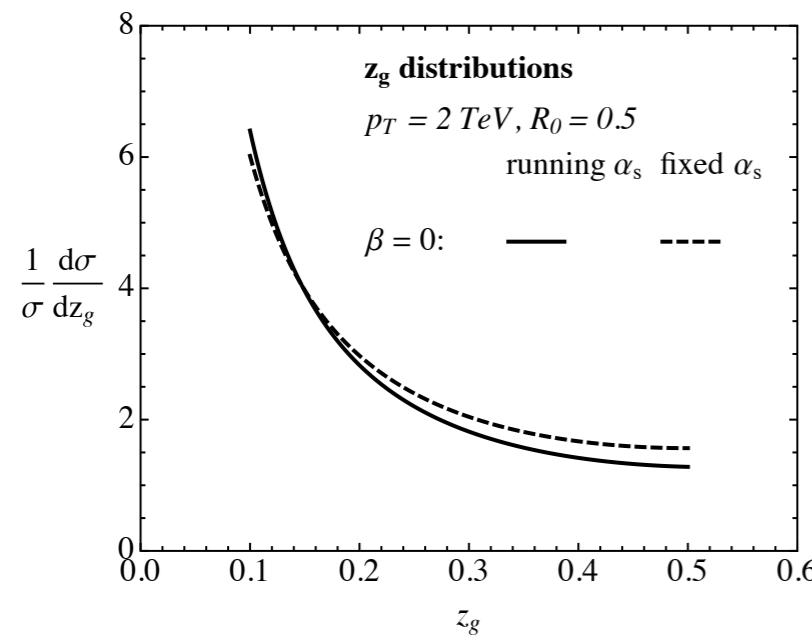
Track-Based Substructure

With and without soft drop grooming

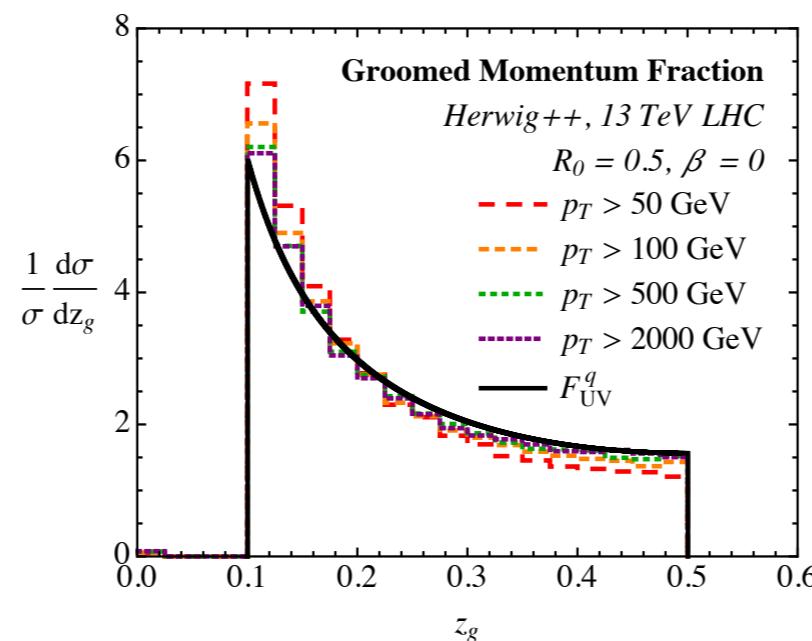


Jet grooming does not typically affect data/MC agreement

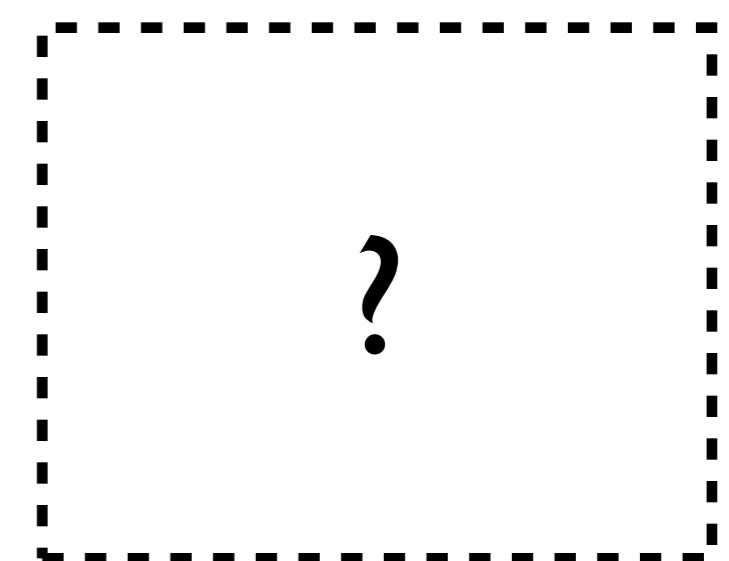
First-principles QCD



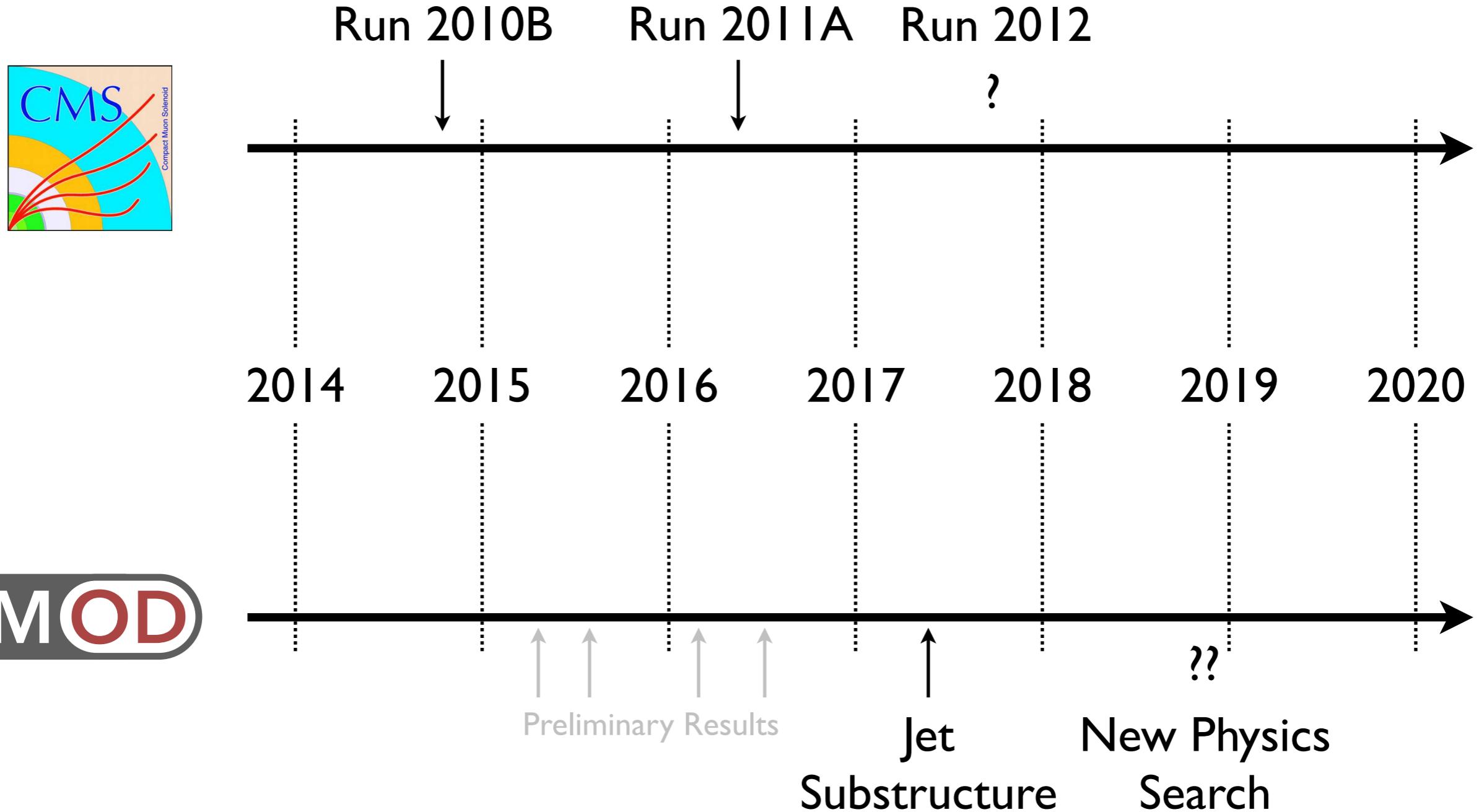
Parton Shower Study



Collider Data



The Open Data Pipeline





CMS Experiment CERN @CMSExperiment · Apr 19

Here's the first-ever physics analysis published using CMS #opendata!
arxiv.org/abs/1704.05066 More: opendata.cern.ch/research/CMS
#cernopendata



20



21



Steven Lowette @StevenLowette · Apr 19

Forget the R(K*) ambulance chasing, this is the interesting paper of the day,
using **CMS open data**: arxiv.org/abs/1704.05066



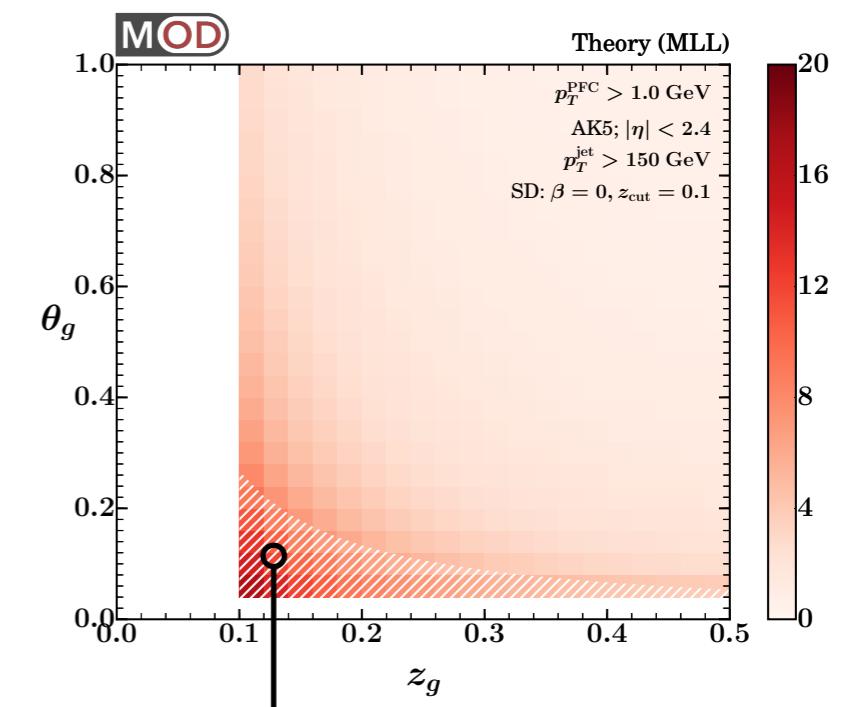
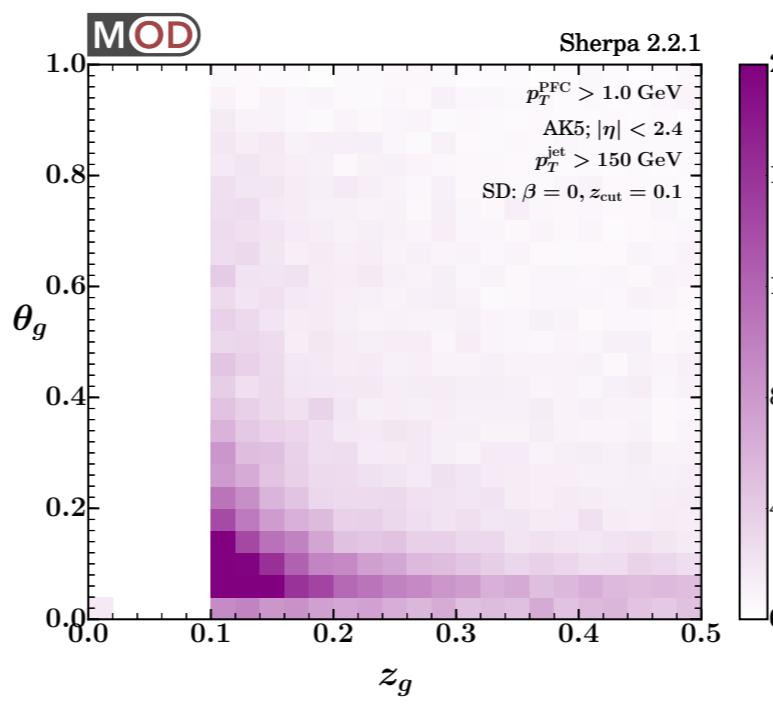
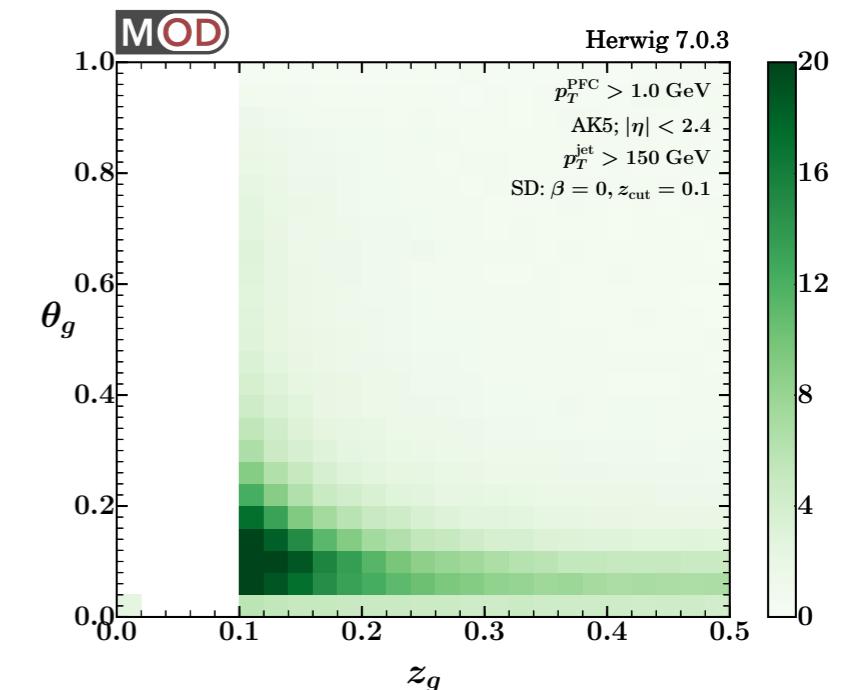
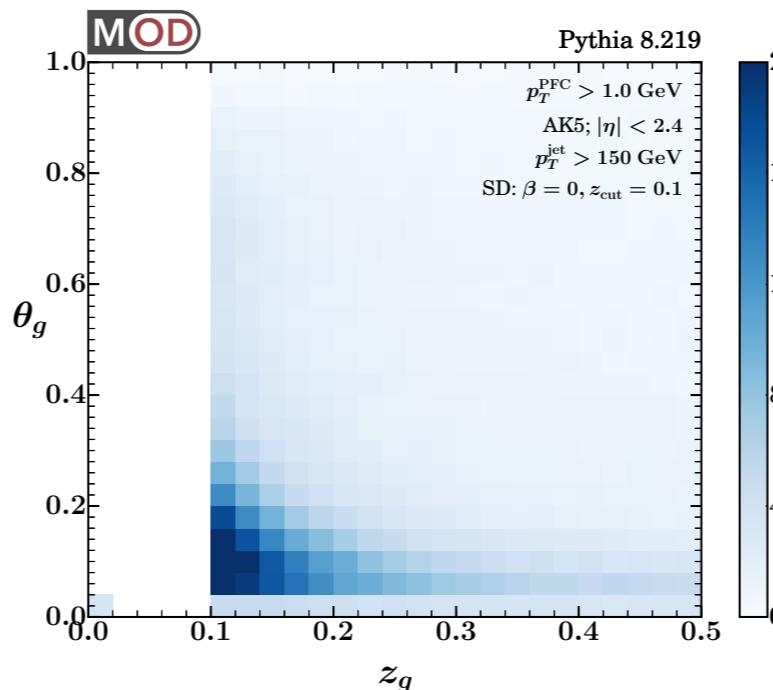
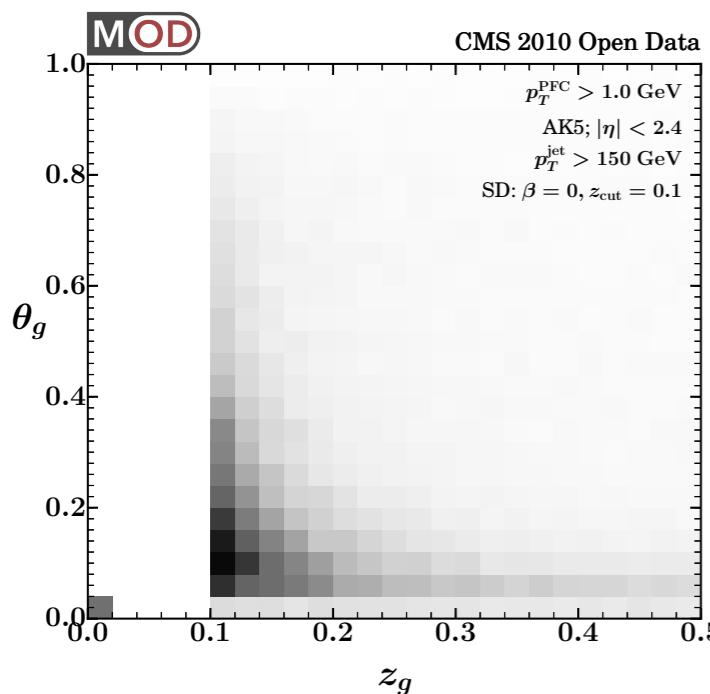
2



4

Visualizing the Singularity Structure of QCD

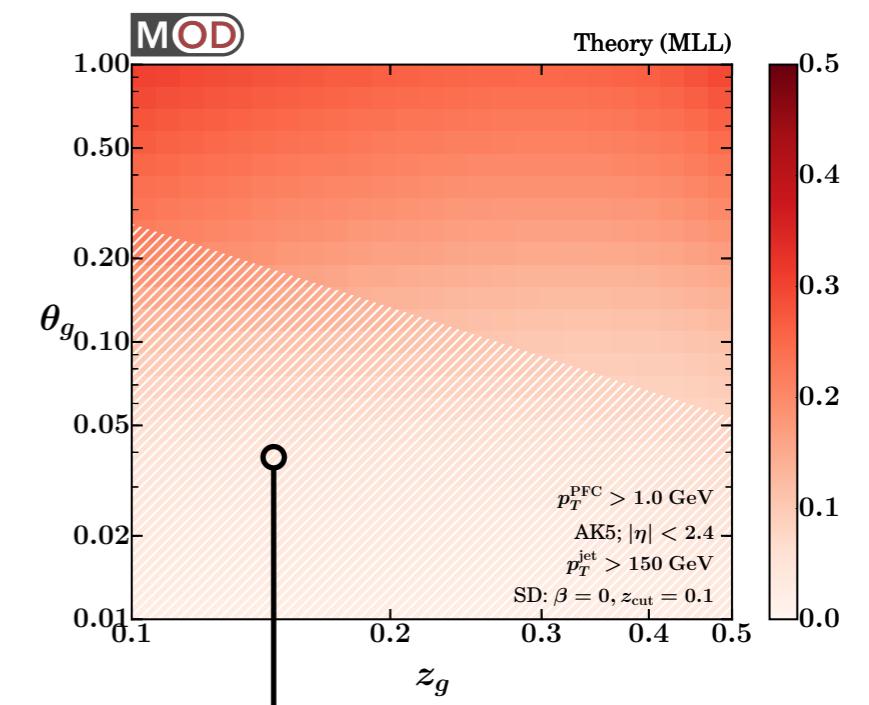
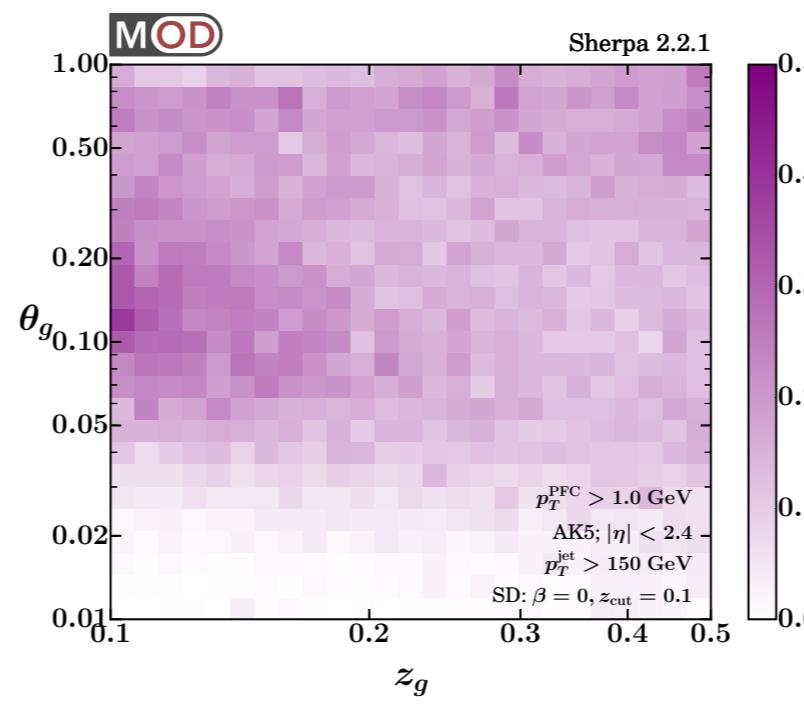
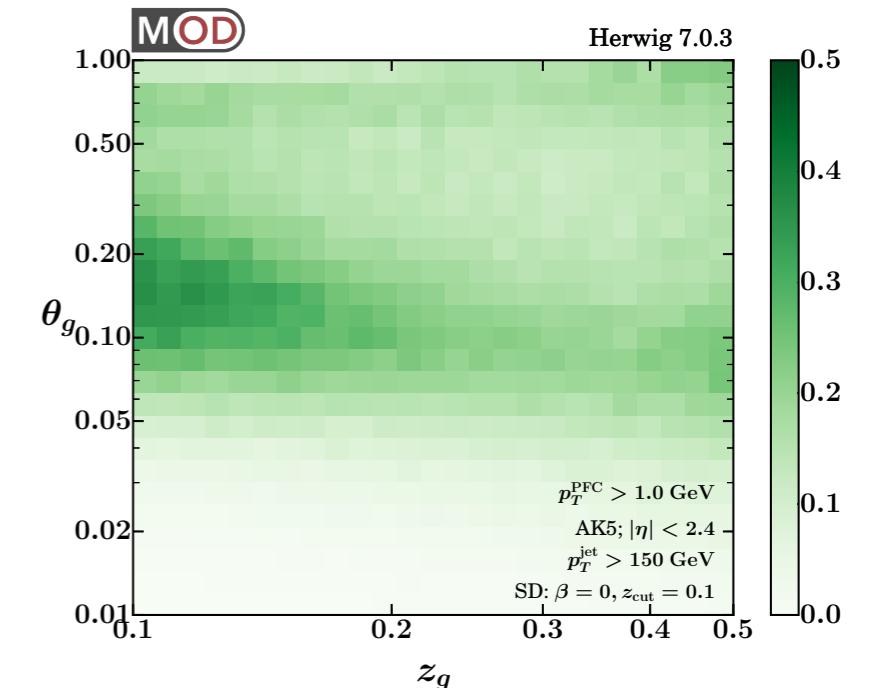
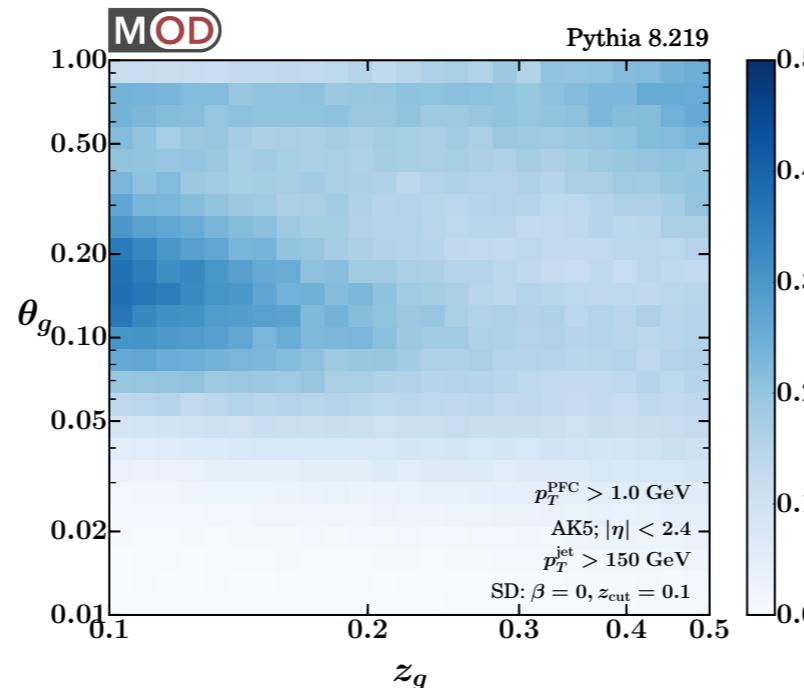
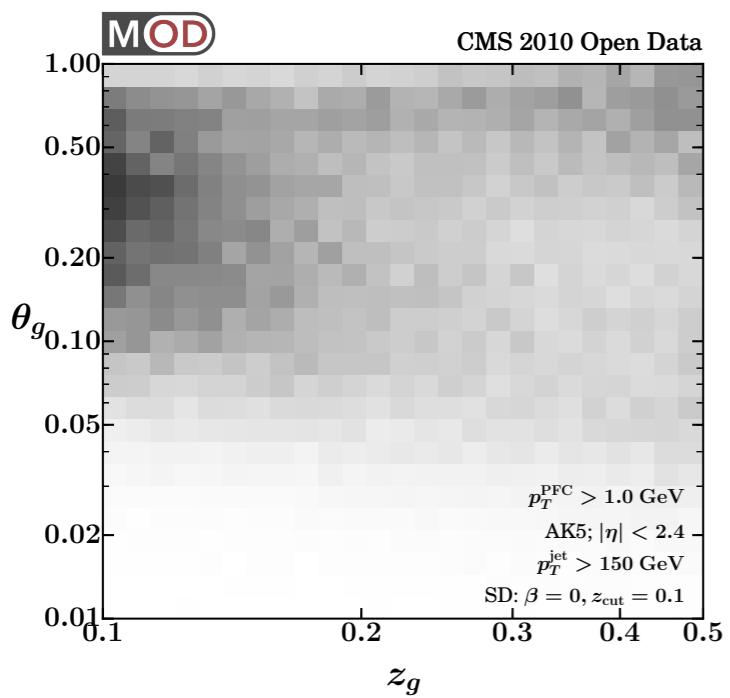
Linear scale



$$dP_{i \rightarrow ig} \simeq \frac{2\alpha_s}{\pi} C_i \frac{d\theta}{\theta} \frac{dz}{z}$$

Visualizing the Singularity Structure of QCD

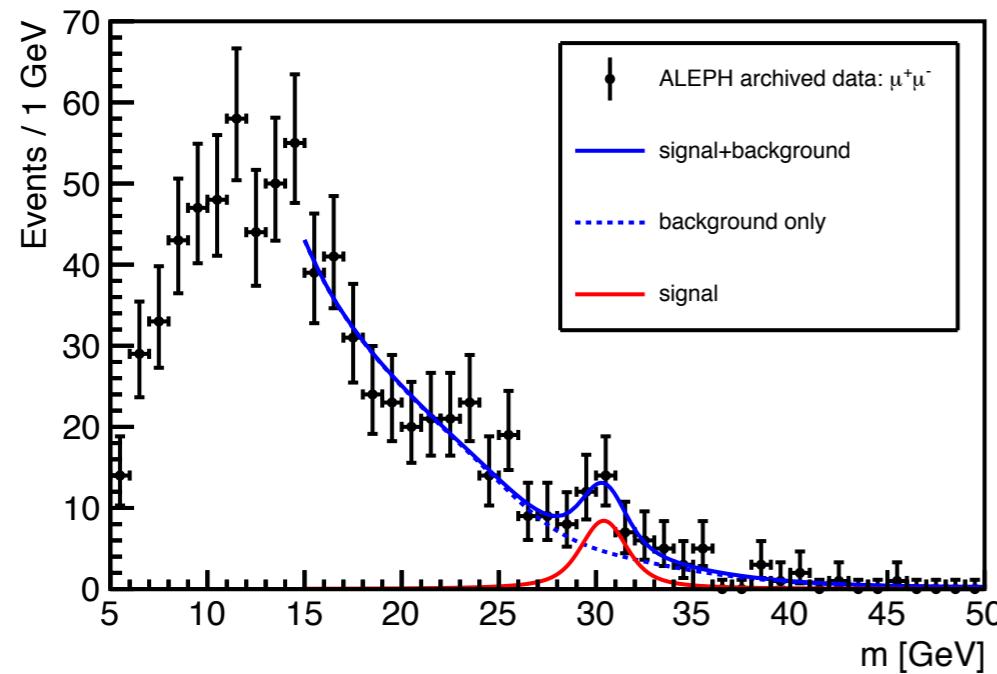
Logarithmic scale



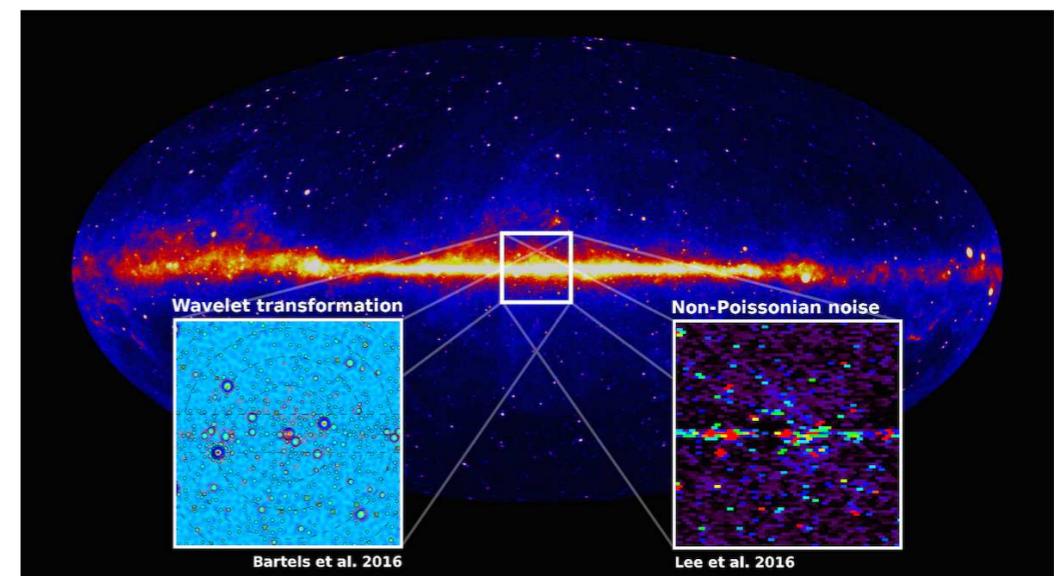
$$dP_{i \rightarrow ig} \simeq \frac{2\alpha_s}{\pi} C_i \frac{d\theta}{\theta} \frac{dz}{z}$$

Openness as a Vehicle for Scrutiny

*“Thank goodness the CMS Open Data is so hard to use,
otherwise there would be countless rogue analyses”*



VS.

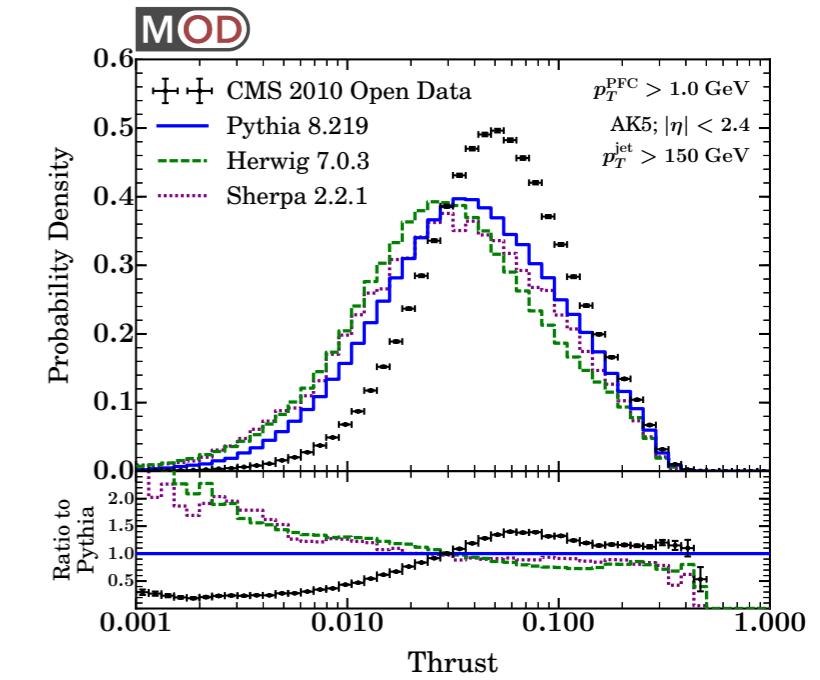
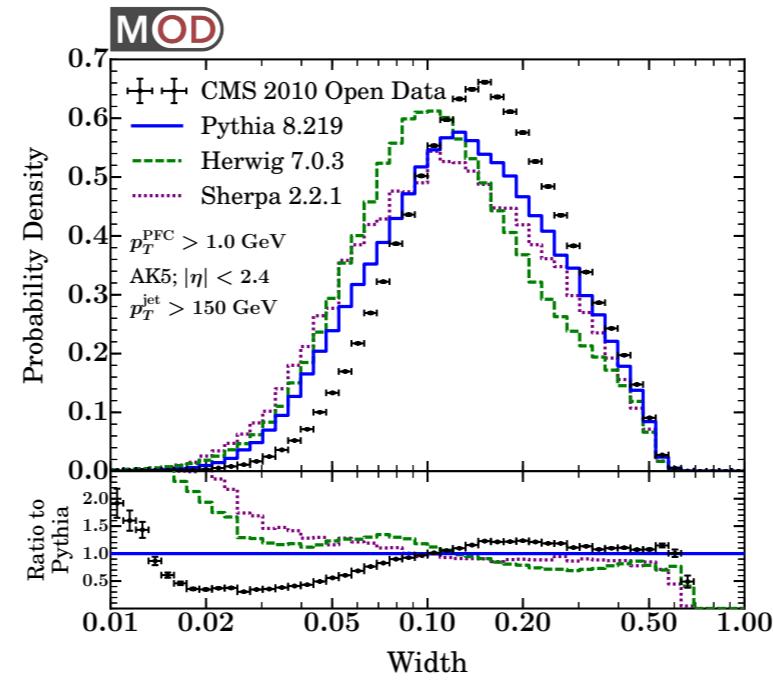
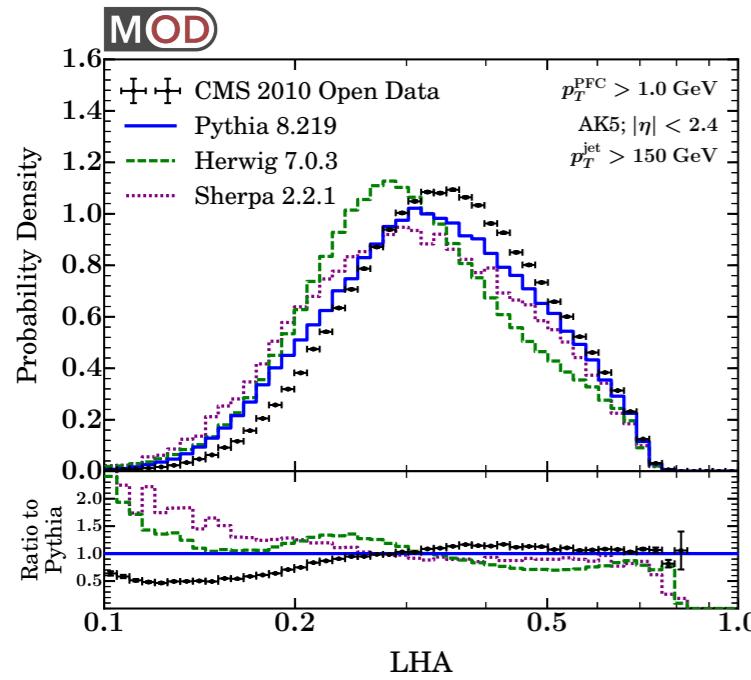
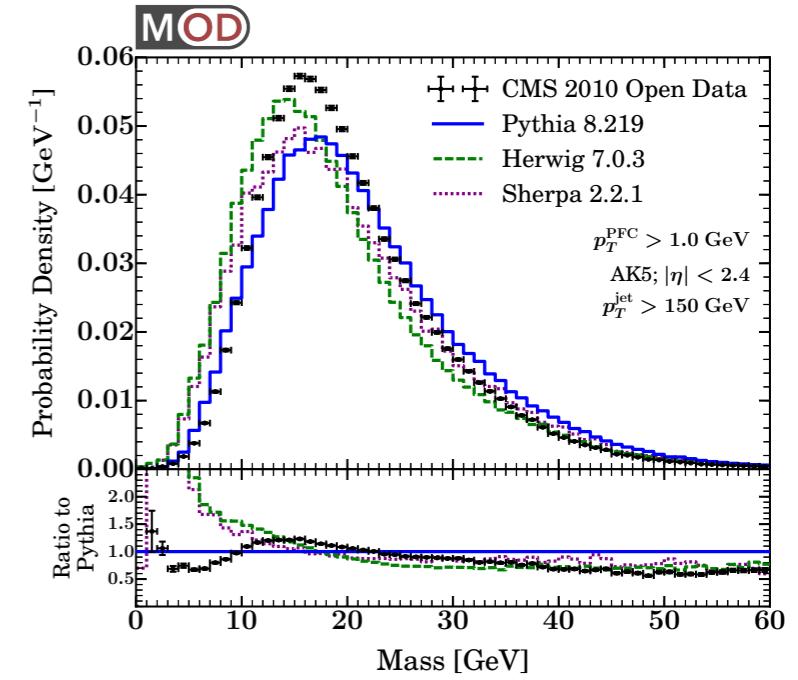
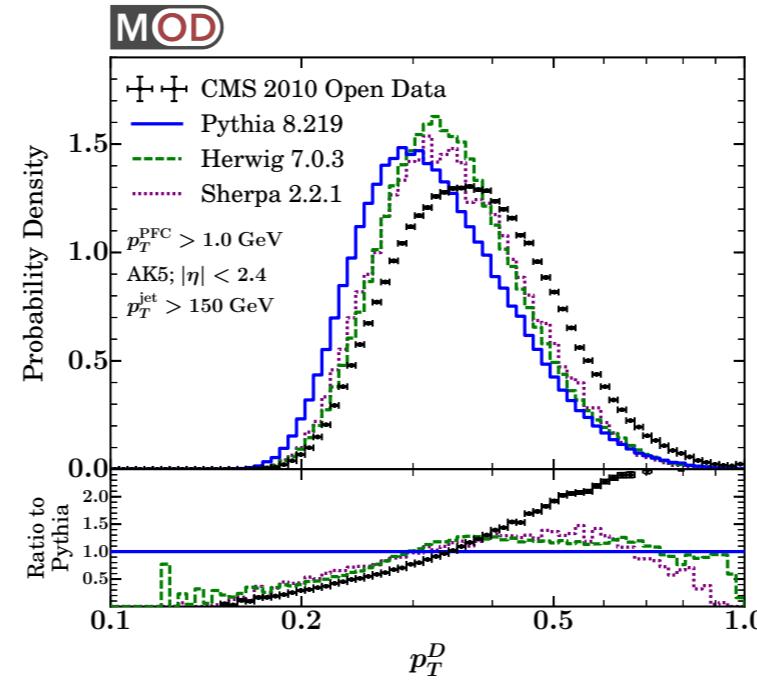
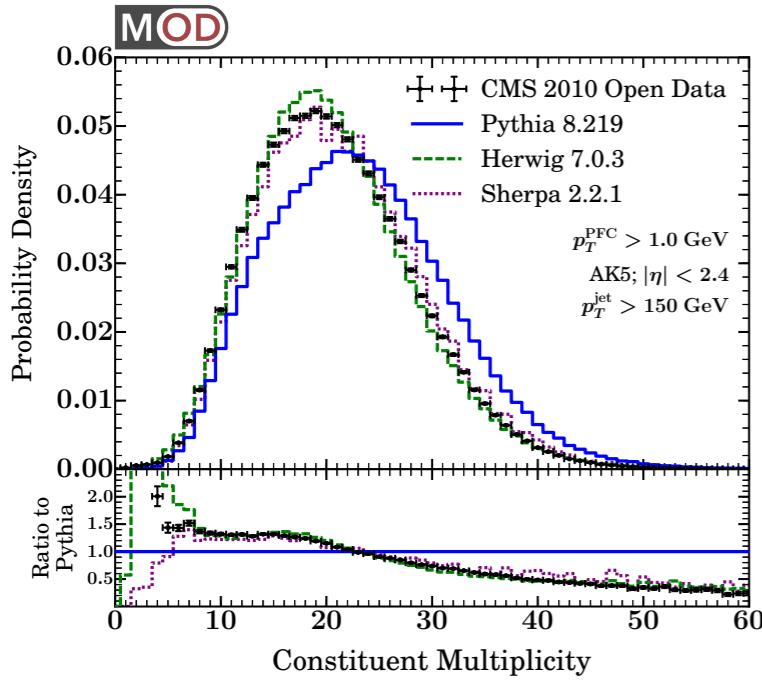


The easier the data is to use,
the more likely it will be used correctly
and the results cross-checked by other groups

[Heister, 1610.06536; Bartels, Krishnamurthy, Weniger, 1506.05104; Lee, Lisanti, Safdi, Slatyer, Xue, 1506.05124]

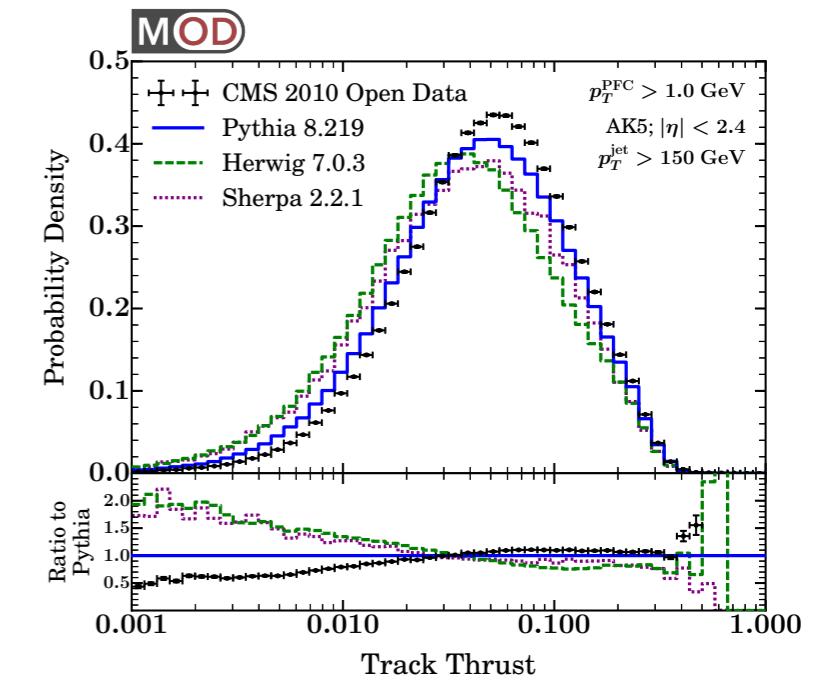
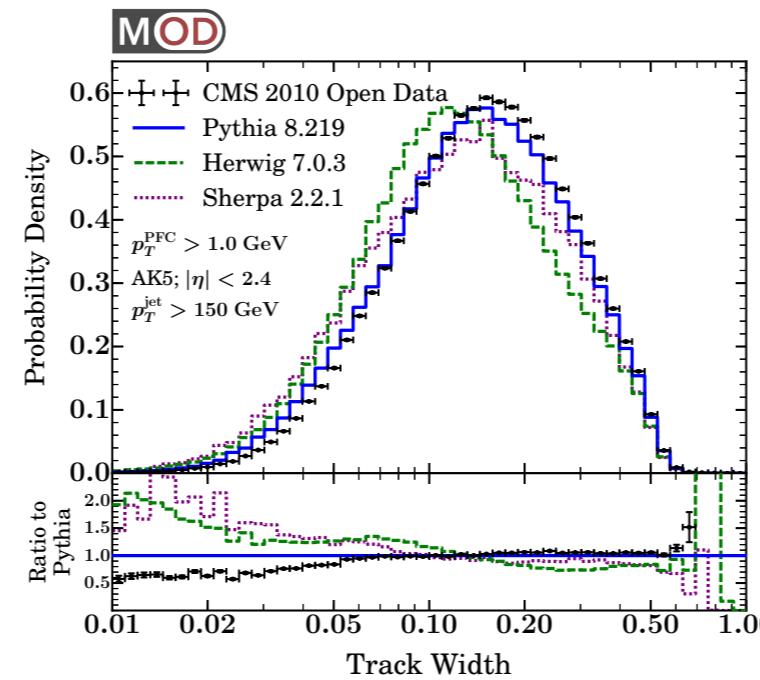
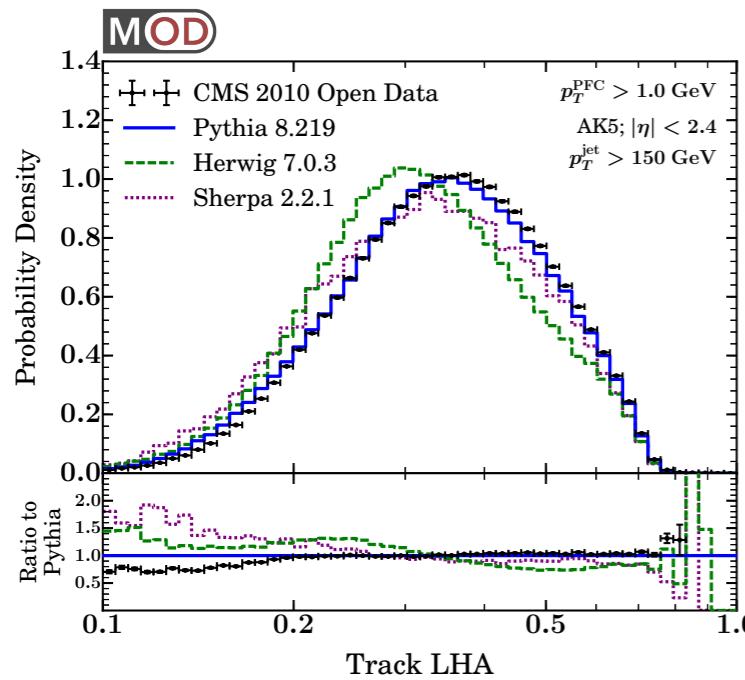
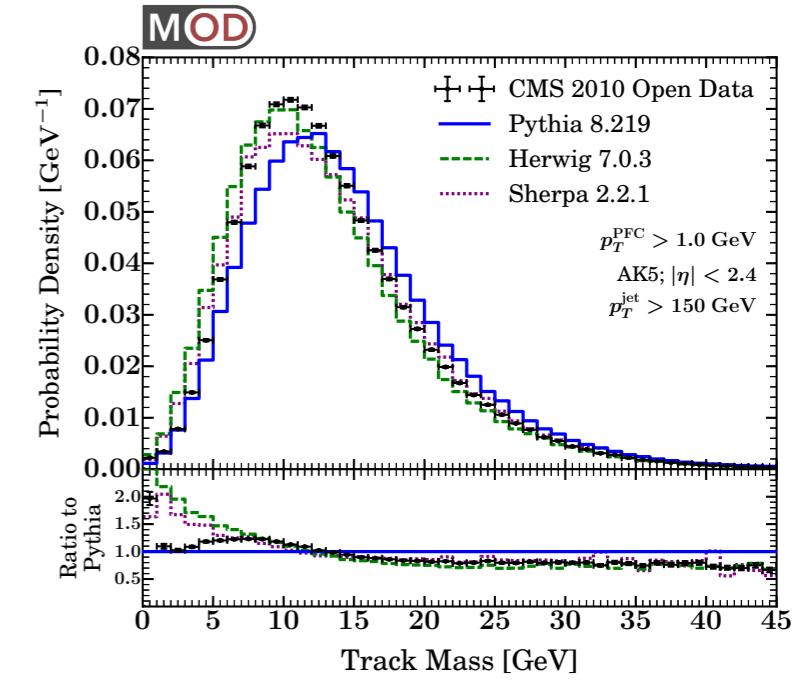
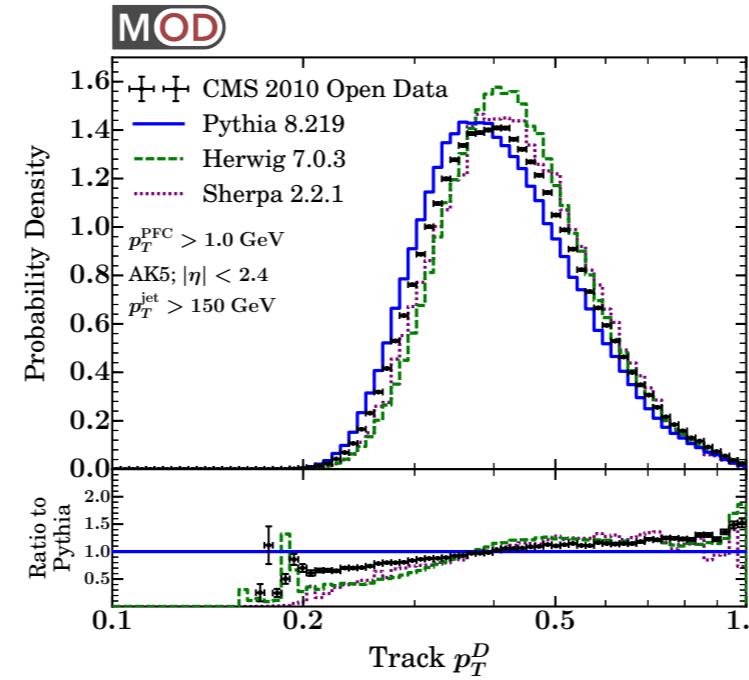
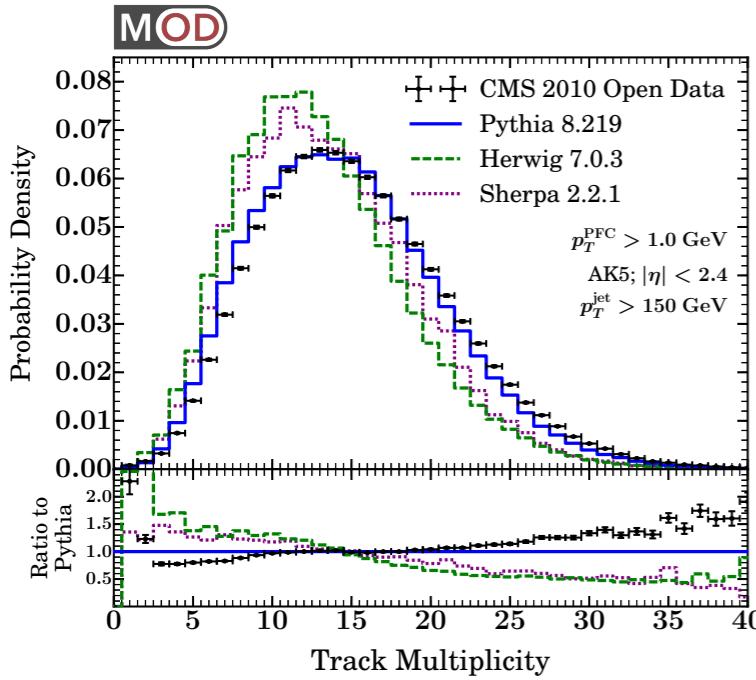
All-Particle Observables

No grooming applied



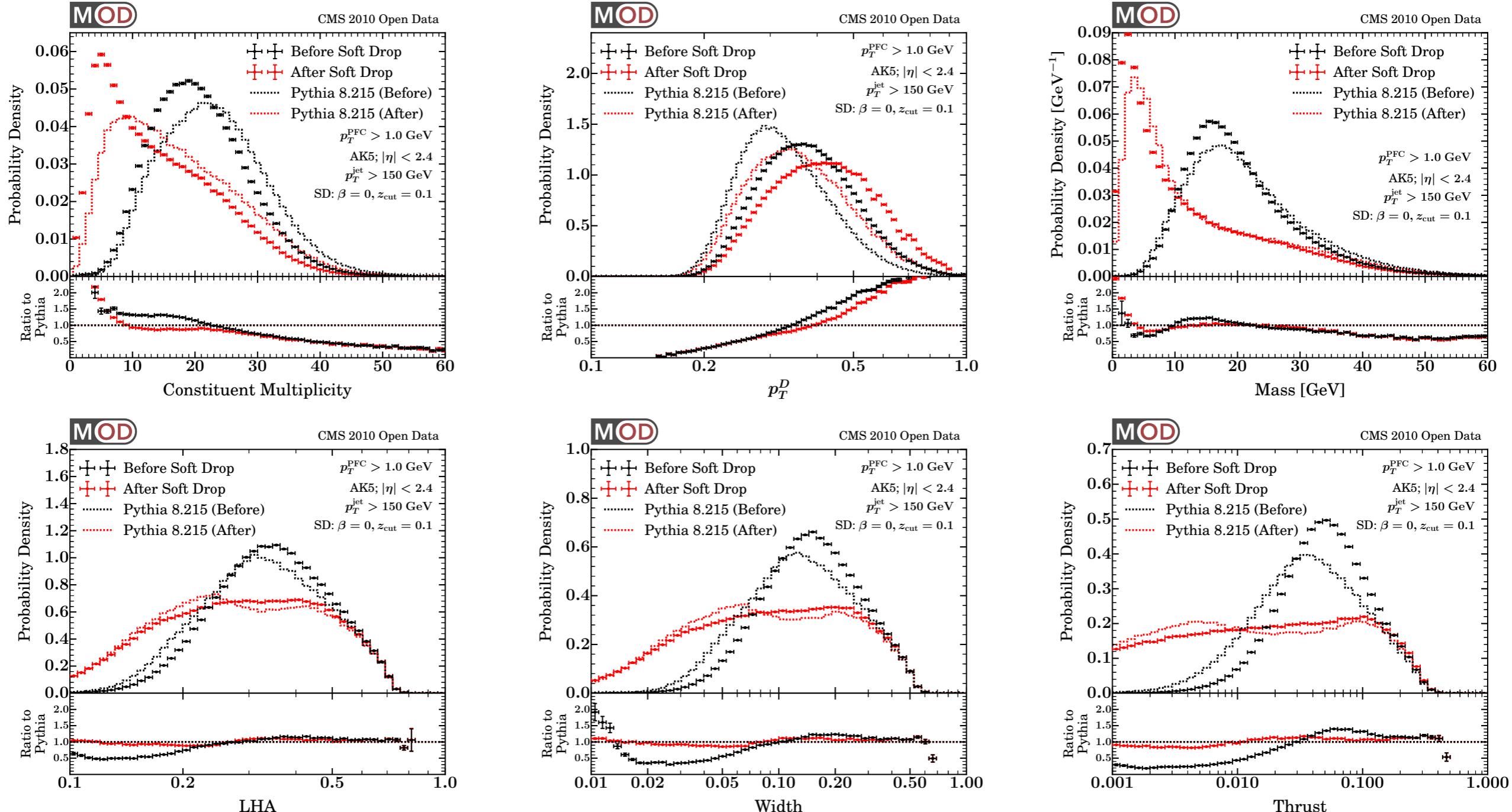
Track-Based Observables

No grooming applied



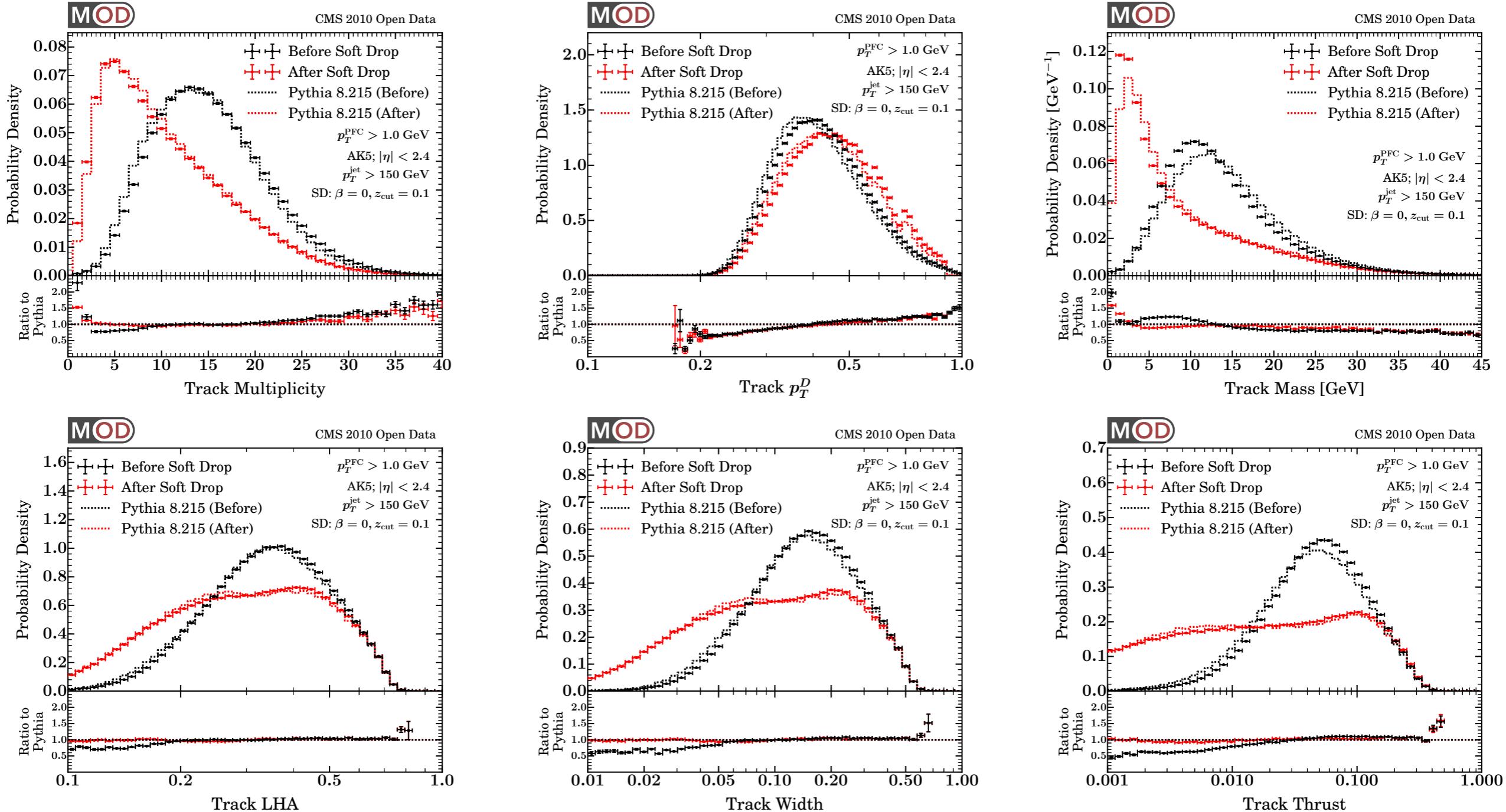
All-Particle Observables

Impact of Grooming



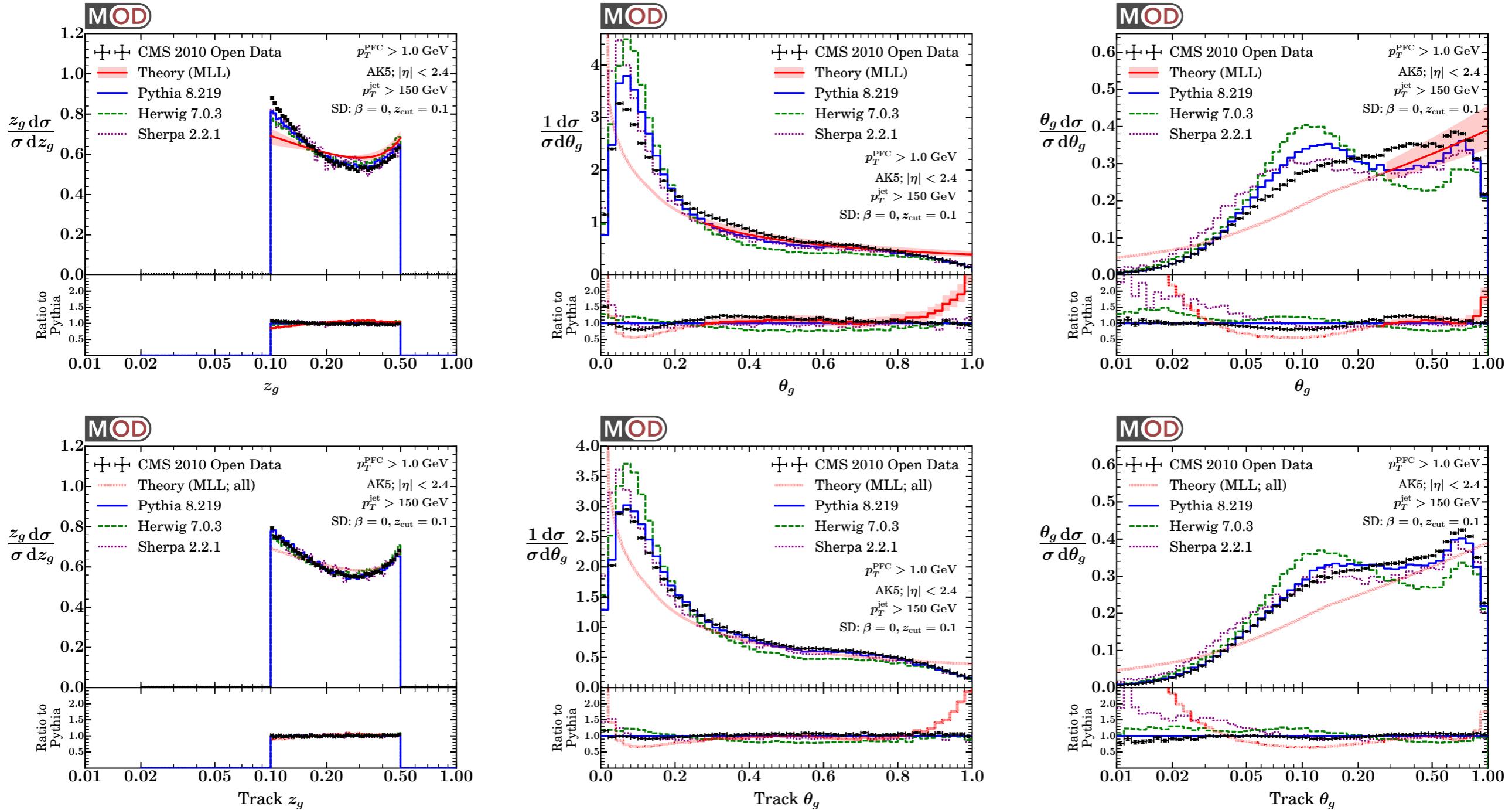
Track-Based Angularities

Impact of grooming



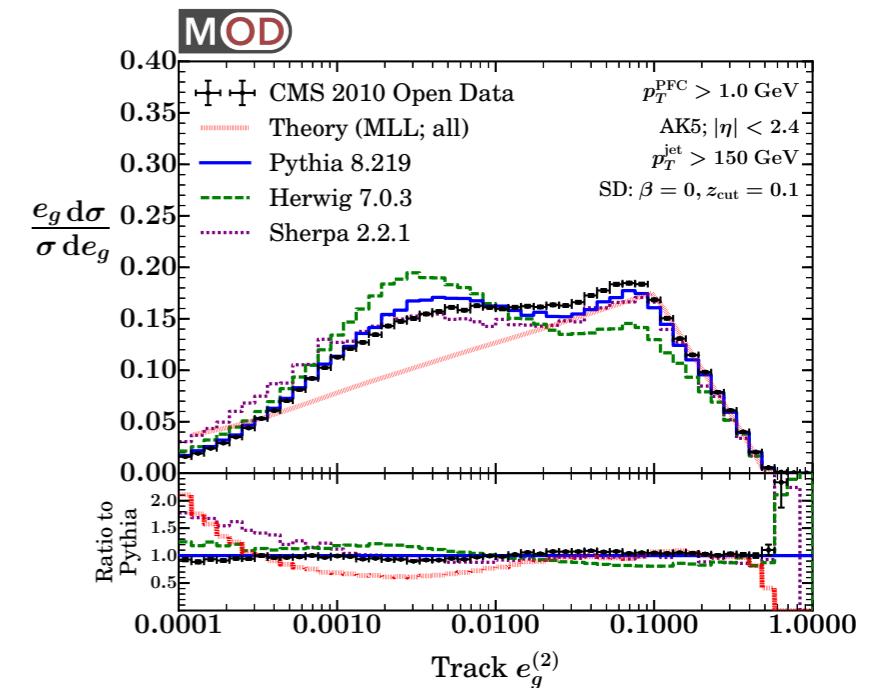
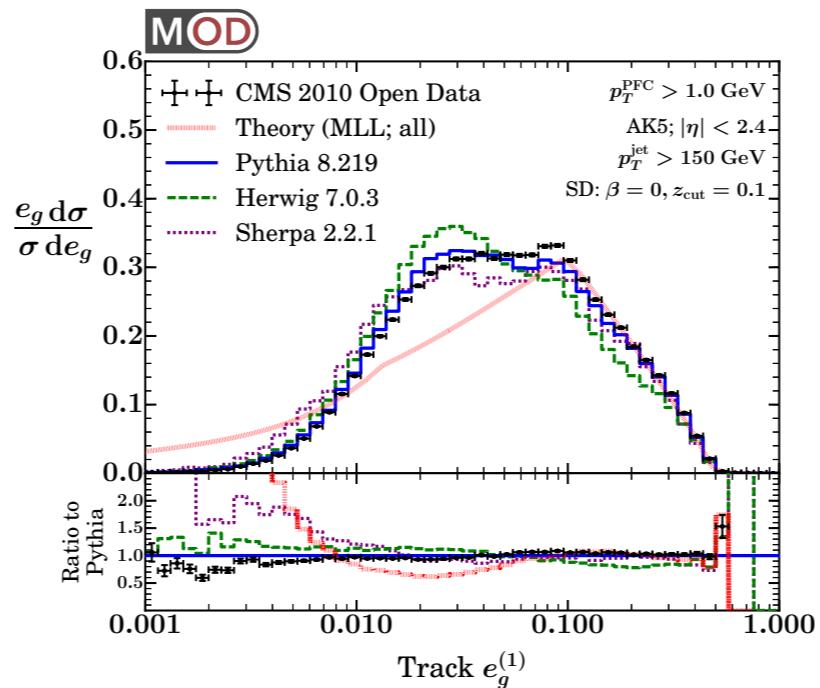
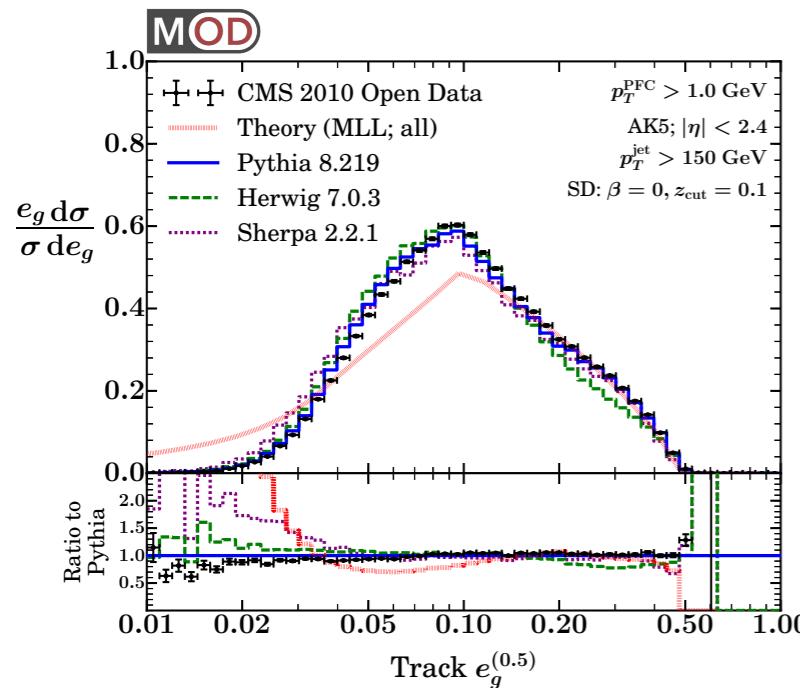
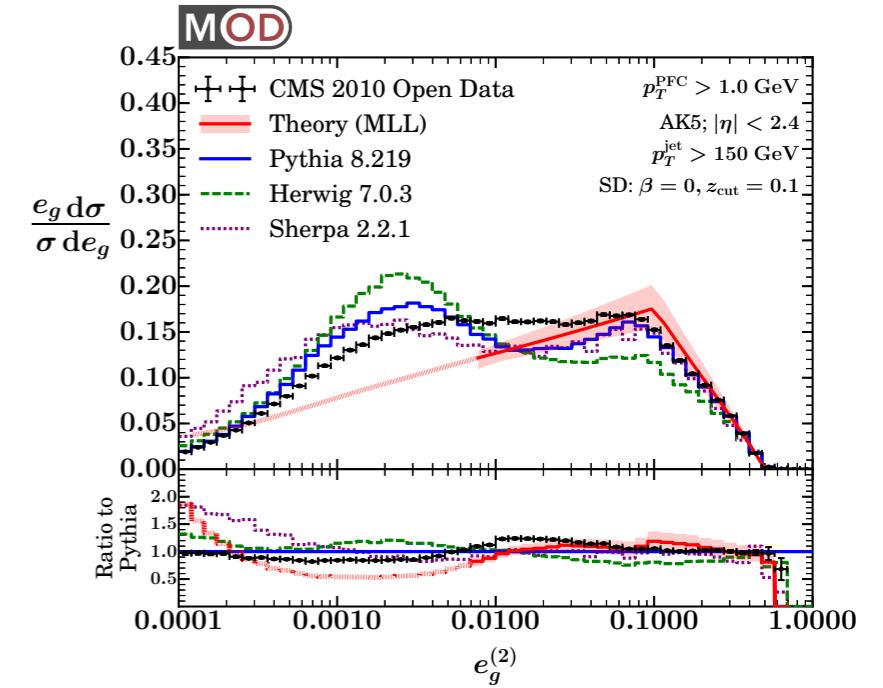
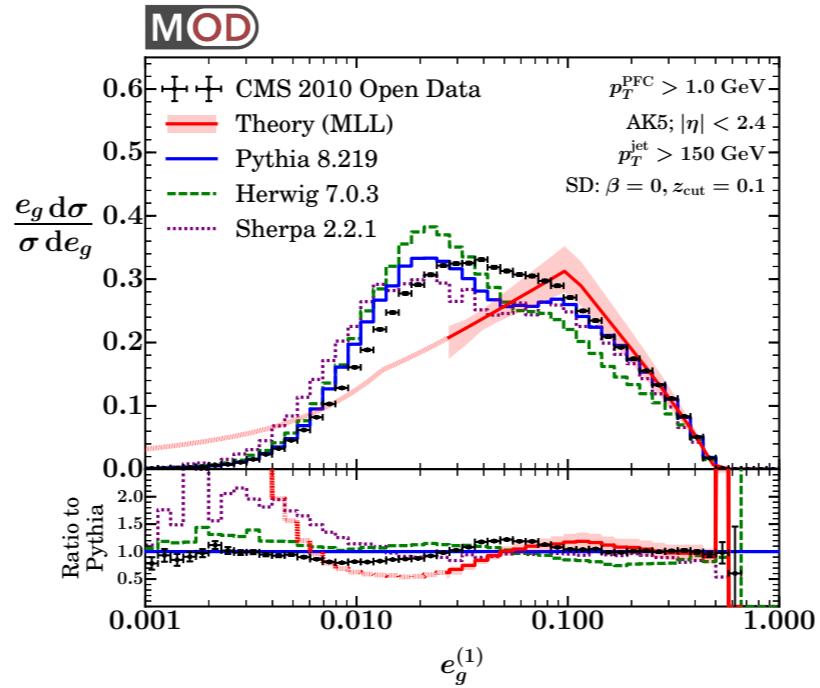
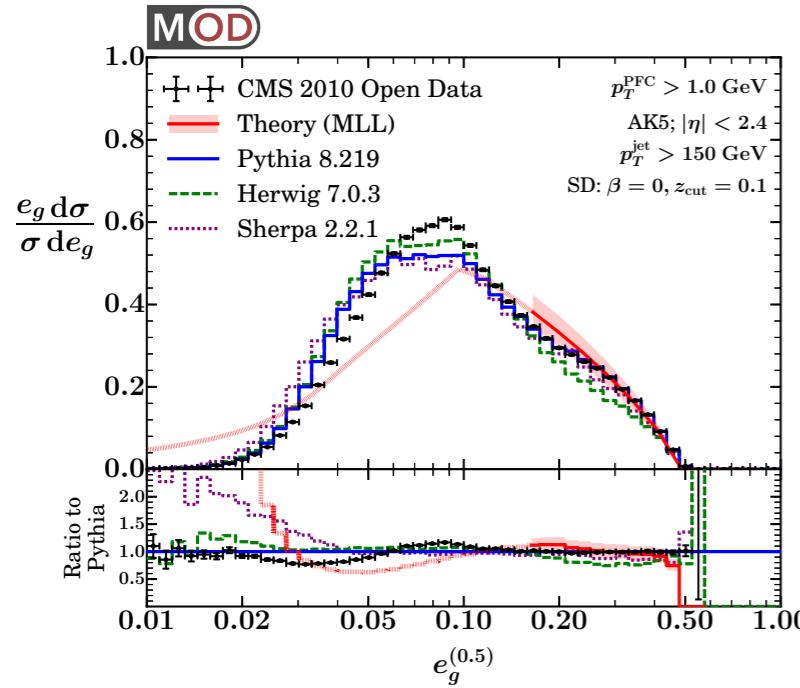
Soft Drop Momentum Balance and Angle

With comparison to MLL calculation



Soft Drop Observables

With comparison to MLL calculation



Miscellaneous Plots

Did I mention each of these has 7 different p_T ranges?

