

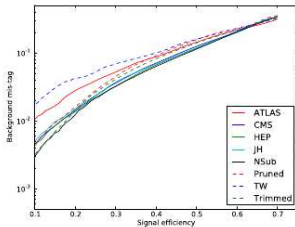
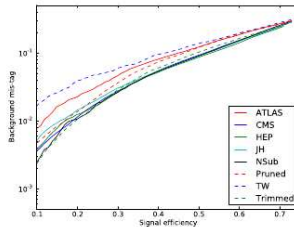
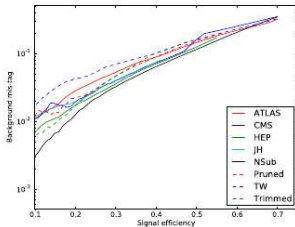
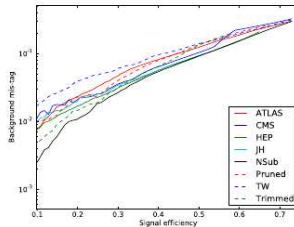
# Boost Theory Summary

Gavin Salam

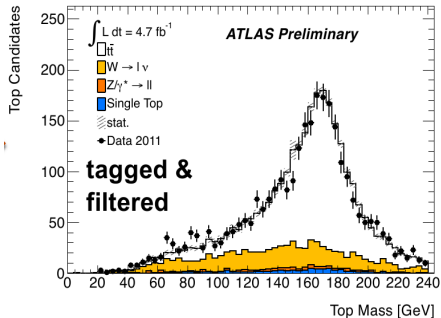
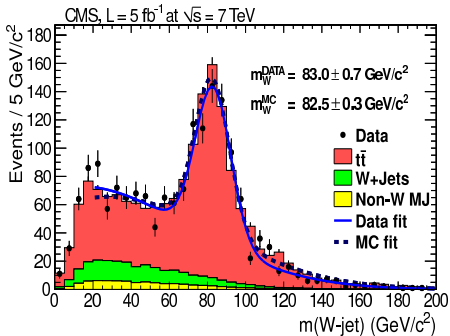
CERN, Princeton University & LPTHE/CNRS (Paris)

Boost 2012

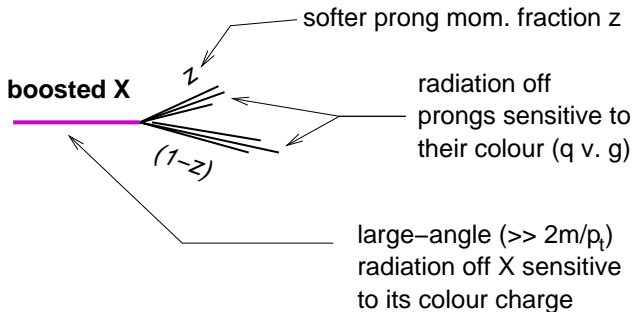
Valencia, Spain, 23–27 July 2012

(a) all  $p_T$ , optimised(b)  $p_T$  500–600 GeV, optimised(c) all  $p_T$ (d)  $p_T$  500–600 GeV

**Figure 16.** Mis-tag vs. efficiency for several top tagging methods, as tested on SHERPA matched  $t\bar{t}+$  jets and multijet samples. For Figures (a) and (b), the input parameters are optimised for each efficiency point. The input parameters for the unoptimised scans are taken from the 35% efficiency point in Figure (b).



# Handles for distinguishing signal v. background



	$g \rightarrow gg(g)$	$q \rightarrow qg(g)$	$g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	$t \rightarrow qq\bar{q}$
softer prong $z$	soft	soft	hard	hard	hard
prong colour factors	$2 \times C_A$	$C_F + C_A$	$2 \times C_F$	$2 \times C_F$	$3 \times C_F$
system colour factor	$C_A$	$C_F$	$C_A$	0	$C_F$

Background-like

Signal-like

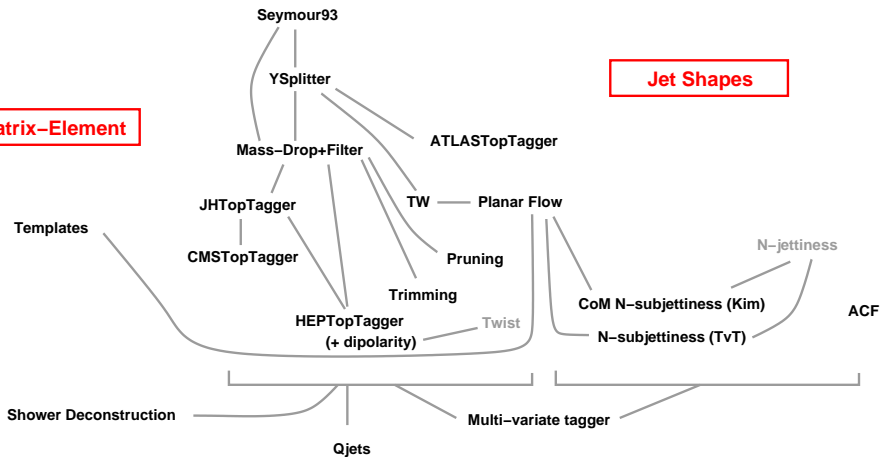
# New Methods and Observables

# Some taggers and jet-substructure observables

## Jet Declustering

## Jet Shapes

## Matrix-Element

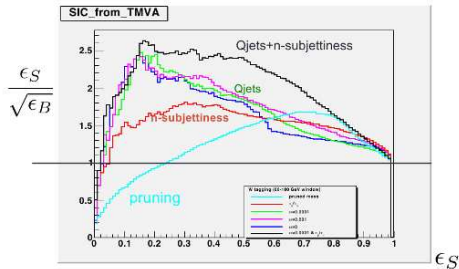
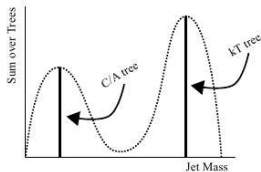


apologies for omitted taggers, arguable links, etc.

- too many trees to consider all
- can sample kT like (or CA like) randomly:
  - at each stage, merge pair w/ prob.

$$\omega_{ij}^{(\alpha)} \equiv \exp \left\{ -\alpha \frac{(d_{ij} - d^{\min})}{d^{\min}} \right\}$$

- this gives a tree,



What is the physics that Qjets is exploiting?  
Greater fragmentation in gluonic systems?

- Angular Correlation Function (ACF)

$$\mathcal{G}(R) \equiv \sum_{i \neq j} p_{\perp i} p_{\perp j} \Delta R_{ij}^2 \Theta[R - \Delta R_{ij}]$$

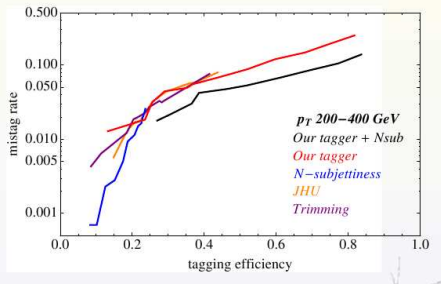
- IRC safe
- If jet is scale invariant,  $\mathcal{G}(R) \sim R^D$ 
  - $D = \text{IRC-safe definition of the scaling/ correlation dimension of the jet}$

ACF (aka energy-energy-correlation moments) is an observable a bit like angularities, but with very special resummation properties — keep an eye on it for the future

studied for  $e^+e^-$  also in Banfi, GPS & Zanderighi '04

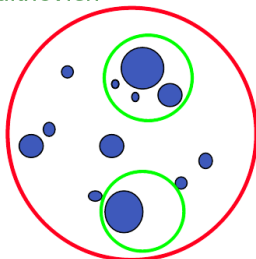


## Freysis: Lopsided jets for low-pt tops



## Template Overlap Method

Juknevich



Good overlap  $O_v \sim 1$

$$O_v \sim \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2E_t^2} \sum_N \left(\sum_{j \in t} E_j - E_t\right)^2\right)$$

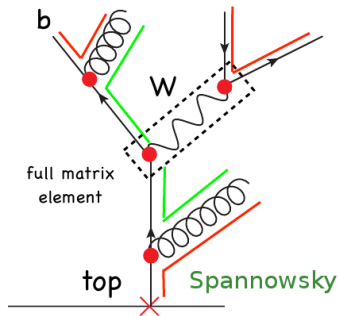
Instead of cutting on subjects, cut on set of templates that you try to match to the jet

**New:** 3-body templates for 2-body decays  
+ results for Higgs searches

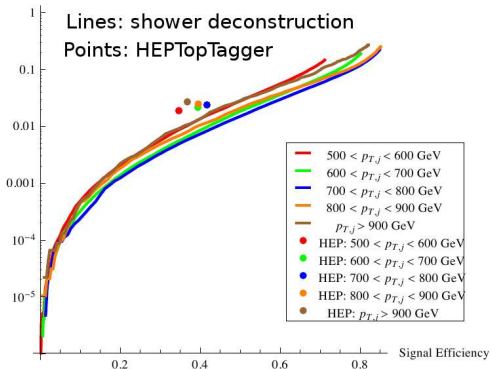
**Soon:** publicly available implementation

# Shower deconstruction: matrix element method “on steroids”

Need to convert the shower history into analytic expression



Background Fake Rate



**What's new:** it has now been applied to tops

**What I like about it:** it uses “maximal” physics info, so there are good reasons why it should work better than other methods

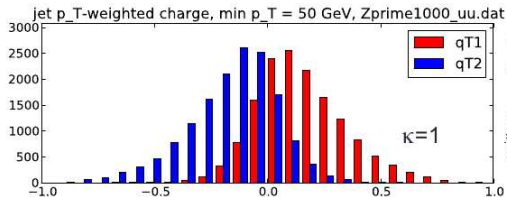
## JET CHARGE

Measured the energy-weighted jet charge:

$$Q_{\kappa}^i = \frac{1}{E_{\text{jet}}} \sum_{j \in \text{jet}} Q_j (E_j)^{\kappa}$$

- Consider jets from

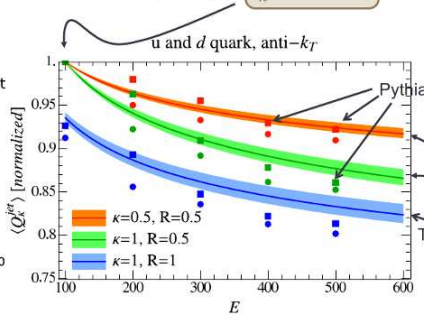
$$Z' \rightarrow \bar{u}u$$



## Compare to Pythia

$$\langle Q_{\kappa}^i \rangle = \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{J}}_{ij}(E, R, \kappa, \mu)}{\mathcal{J}_i(E, R, \mu)} \sum_h Q_h \tilde{D}_j^h(\kappa, \mu)$$

Me at e



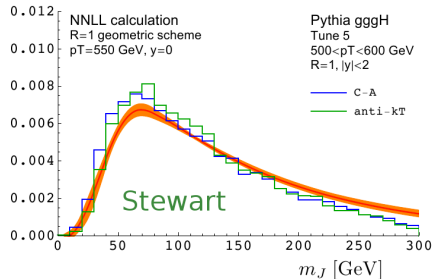
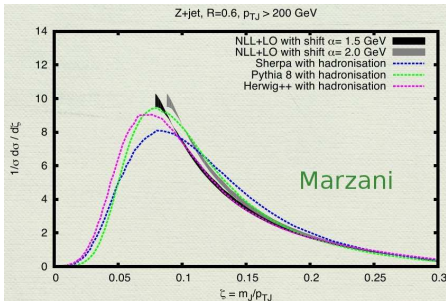
# Jet Masses and other calculations

$$m^2 \simeq p_{t1} p_{t2} \Delta R_{12}^2$$

for parton with  $p_t = 300$  GeV, jet  $R = 0.7$ ,  
**30 GeV of jet mass comes from 7 GeV emission**

for parton with  $p_t = 2$  TeV, jet  $R = 0.7$ ,  
**30 GeV of jet mass comes from 1 GeV emission**

This sensitivity to low momentum scales is what makes masses difficult



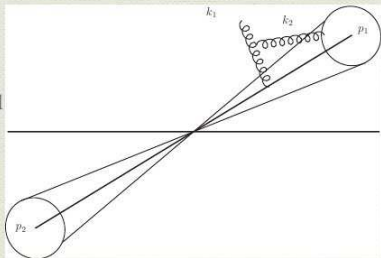
Resummed jet masses compared to Monte Carlo showers

These results are a significant theory development of the workshop

but, be aware of the fine print

# Non-global logarithms

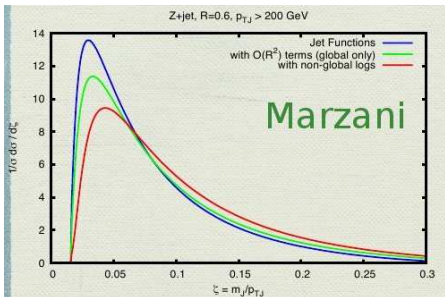
- ◆ BUT, even if we use anti- $k_t$ , exponentiation of the independent emission is not the whole story
- ◆ The jet-mass is a non-global observable: it receives single log corrections from correlated emission
- ◆ This is a  $C_F C_A$  term and it's missed by single gluon exponentiation
- ◆ In principle we need to consider any number of gluons outside the jet
- ◆ Colour structure becomes intractable, so the resummation is performed in the large  $N_c$  limit



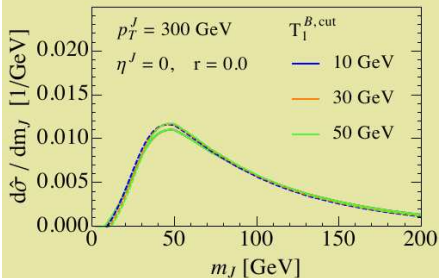
Dasgupta and Salam (2001)  
Banfi, Marchesini and Smye (2002)

Marzani

# Do (NLL!) non-global logs matter when you do NNLL?



Stewart      Solid: as above  
Dashed: add NGL

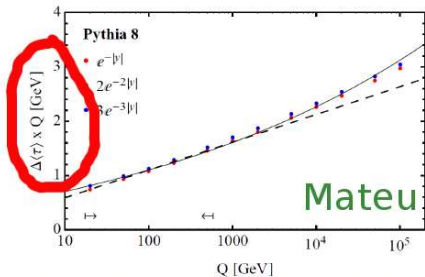


**opposing conclusions**  
[see backup slides for my detailed opinion]



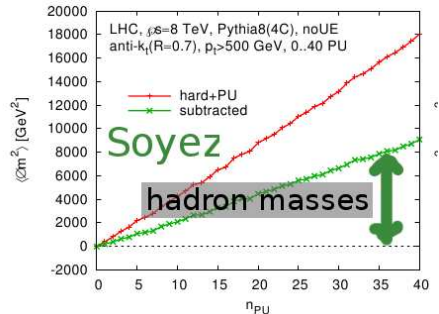
# Hadron masses matter for jet masses

1 vs.  $r^2$



For this exercise we use first moment

$$\Omega_1^c(\mu) = \boxed{\Omega_1^c(\mu_0)} - \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_0) C_A}{\pi} \log\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0}\right) \boxed{\Omega_{\log}^c(\mu_0)}$$



# What about calculating masses with grooming?

Schwartz



arXiv.org > hep-ph > arXiv:1002.4557

## Non-Global Logarithms in Filtered Jet Algorithms

Mathieu Rubin

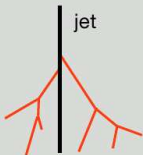
(Submitted on 24 Feb 2010 (v1), last revised 10 May 2010 (this version, v2))

We analytically and numerically study the effect of perturbative gluons emission on the "Filtering analysis", which is part of a subjet analysis procedure proposed two years ago to possibly identify a low-mass Higgs boson decaying into  $b\bar{b}$  at the LHC. This leads us to examine the non-global structure of the resulting perturbative series in the leading single-log large- $N_c$  approximation, including all-orders numerical results, simple analytical approximations to them and comments on the structure of their series expansion. We then use these results to semi-analytically optimize the parameters of the Filtering analysis so as to suppress as much as possible the effect of underlying event and pile-up on the Higgs mass peak reconstruction while keeping the major part of the perturbative radiation from the  $b\bar{b}$  dipole.



collinear modes

Walsh



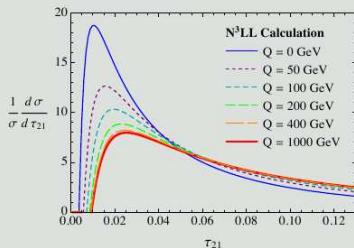
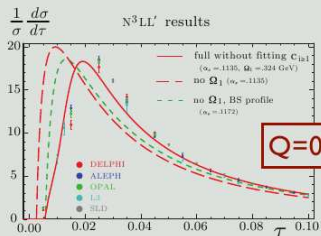
soft modes

jet

Any mixing between the modes will violate a naive soft-collinear factorization

My opinion: with all techniques we have at hand, I see no reason why we can't obtain reasonably precise predictions for groomed techniques

# Recycling Thrust Results



[Abbate,Fickinger,Hoang,Mateu,Stewart;  
see also Becher, Schwartz]

Hard, Jet, and Soft Functions to  $O(\alpha_s^2)$

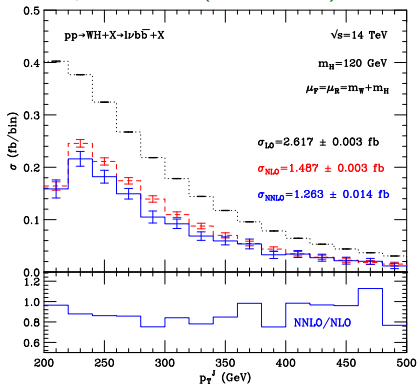
Resummation to  $N^3LL$

Leading Shift from Non-Perturbative Power Correction

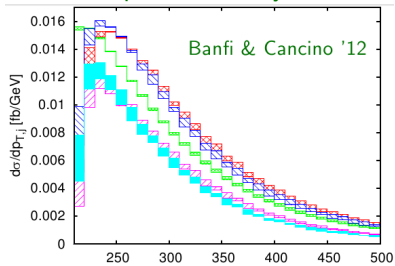
[See Vicent Mateu's Talk]

NB: one still needs to select the jet mass (which has NLL ISR distortion)

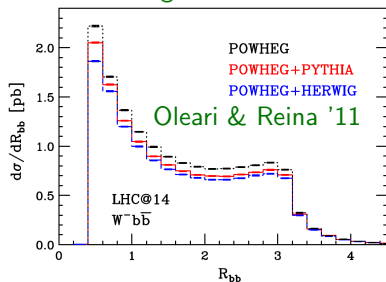
## Ferrera, Grazzini & Tramontano '11 WH production (differential) @NNLO



## WH prod<sup>n</sup> & decay @NLO

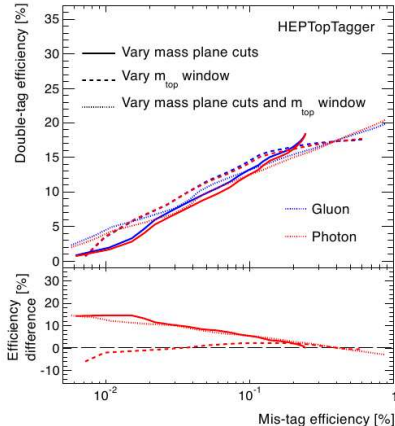
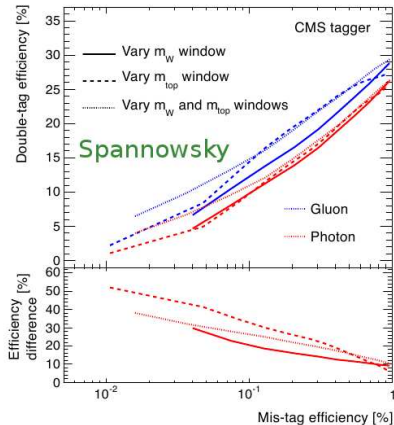


## Wb $\bar{b}$ background in POWHEG



# Robustness

# Robustness to colour-flow? (Octet v. singlet resonances)



**Conclusion:** top-tagger with in-built grooming  $\ll$  affected

NB: sensitivity appears for aggressive working points (very low mistag), while experiments work with higher mistag rates

pile-up



Soyez

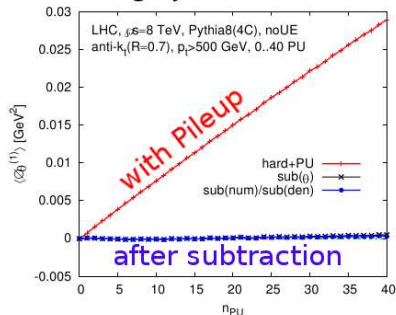
$$\propto \rho \times$$

ghosts



$$f_{\text{sub}}(\text{jet}) = f_{\text{full}}(\text{jet}) - \rho a_{\text{ghost}} \partial_{\text{ghostscale}} f_{\text{full}}(\text{jet}) + \frac{1}{2} (\rho a_{\text{ghost}})^2 \partial_{\text{ghostscale}}^2 f_{\text{full}}(\text{jet}) + \dots$$

Average jet width v. nPU



Application to  $\tau_3/\tau_2$   
based top tagging:

without pileup:	35% v. 2%
with 30 pileup:	20% v. 0.5%
after subtraction:	35% v. 2%

# Software tools



- HullMomentTool
- EtaPhiMomentTool
- PtDensityTool
- JetAreaCorrectionTool
- YSplitterTool
- JetMomentTool:
  - HeavierSubjetMass
  - FinalDij
  - z
  - DeltaR
  - zcell
  - zcut[N]

## SpartyJet tools: Substructure

- TopDownPruneTool
- MassDropToop
- JHPruneTool
- SubjetCutTool
- SubjetMergeTool
- FilterTool
- BDRSFilterTool
- N(Sub)Jettiness
- WTaggerTool
- TopTaggerTool
- JHTopTagger
- CMTopTagger
- CMSTopTagger
- HEPTopTagger

## SpartyJet tools: Selectors

- JetPtSelectorTool(ptmin, nmax)
- JetPtOrESelectorTool(ptmin, emin)
- JetEtaCentralSelectorTool(eta)
- JetEtaForwardSelectorTool(eta)
- JetMassSelectorTool(mass)
- JetInputPdgIdSelectorTool(vector<int> ids)
- JetMomentSelectorTool<Momen>(name, min\_val, max\_val)

- [fastjet.fr](#)
- [fastjet-contrib](#)
- [contrib svn](#)
- [Tracker](#)
- [Wiki](#)

Soyez

## FastJet Contrib

The fastjet-contrib space is intended to provide a common location for access to 3rd party extensions of FastJet.

As of late May 2012, the contrib space is not quite up yet, but we hope it will be soon. If you are interested in contributing, contact one of the FastJet authors.

### Currently working on the guidelines

- files required (COPYING, AUTHORS, README, an example)
- build system (Makefile with little requirements)
- ...

FJ contrib is still in a seedling stage.  
Its success will rely on community input

ATLAS\_2010\_S8591806 Charged particles at 900 GeV in ATLAS  
 ATLAS\_2010\_S8817804 Inclusive jet cross section and di-jet mass and chi spectra at 7 TeV in ATLAS  
 ATLAS\_2010\_S8894728 Track-based underlying event at 900 GeV and 7 TeV in ATLAS  
 ATLAS\_2010\_S8914702 Inclusive isolated prompt photon analysis  
 ATLAS\_2010\_S8918562 Track-based minimum bias at 900 GeV and 2.36 and 7 TeV in ATLAS  
 ATLAS\_2010\_S8919674 W+jets jet multiplicities and pT  
 ATLAS\_2011\_CONF\_2011\_090 Single lepton search for supersymmetry  
 ATLAS\_2011\_1319017\_098 B-jets search for supersymmetry with 0-leptons  
 ATLAS\_2011\_1319017 Measurement of ATLAS track jet properties at 7 TeV  
 ATLAS\_2011\_1925932 Measurement of the W pT with electrons and muons at 7 TeV  
 ATLAS\_2011\_1926145 Measurement of electron and muon differential cross-section from heavy-flavour decays  
 ATLAS\_2011\_1944826 KSO and Lambda production at 0.9 and 7 TeV with ATLAS  
 ATLAS\_2011\_1945498 Z+jets in pp at 7TeV  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S8924791 Jet shapes at 7 TeV in ATLAS  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S8971293 Dijet azimuthal decorrelations  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S8983313 0-lepton squark and gluino search  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S8994773 Cal-based underlying event at 900 GeV and 7 TeV in ATLAS  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S9002537 Muon charge asymmetry in W events at 7 TeV in ATLAS  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S9019561 Two lepton supersymmetry search  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S9041966 1-lepton and 2-lepton search for first or second generation leptoquarks  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S9108483 Long-lived heavy charged particle search  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S9120807 Inclusive isolated diphoton analysis  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S9126244 Measurement of dijet production with a veto on additional central jet activity  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S9128077 Measurement of multi-jet cross sections  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S9131140 Measurement of the Z pT with electrons and muons at 7 TeV  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S9212183 0-lepton squark and gluino search  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S9212353 Single lepton search for supersymmetry  
 ATLAS\_2011\_S9225137 High jet multiplicity squark and gluino search  
 ATLAS\_2012\_CONF\_2012\_001 4 or more lepton plus missing transverse energy SUSY search  
 ATLAS\_2012\_CONF\_2012\_033 0-lepton squark and gluino search  
 ATLAS\_2012\_CONF\_2012\_037 High jet multiplicity squark and gluino search  
 ATLAS\_2012\_CONF\_2012\_041 Single lepton search for supersymmetry  
 ATLAS\_2012\_11082059  $g\bar{g} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  production in jets  
 ATLAS\_2012\_11082936 Inclusive jet and dijet cross sections at 7 TeV  
 ATLAS\_2012\_11083318 W+jets production at 7 TeV  
 ATLAS\_2012\_11084540 Rapidity gap cross sections measured with the ATLAS detector in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV.  
 ATLAS\_2012\_11091481 Azimuthal ordering of charged hadrons  
 ATLAS\_2012\_11093738 Isolated prompt photon + jet xsection  
 ATLAS\_2012\_11094568 Measurement of ttbar production with a veto on additional central jet activity  
 ATLAS\_2012\_11092936 b-jets search for supersymmetry with 0- and 1-leptons  
 ATLAS\_2012\_11112283 3 lepton plus missing transverse energy SUSY search  
 ATLAS\_2012\_1943401 Search for supersymmetry with 2 leptons and missing transverse energy  
 ATLAS\_2012\_1946427 Search for supersymmetry with diphotons and missing Transverse Momentum  
 CMS\_2010\_S8547297 Charged particle transverse momentum and pseudorapidity spectra from proton-proton collisions at 900 and 2360 GeV.  
 CMS\_2010\_S8656010 Charged particle transverse momentum and pseudorapidity spectra from proton-proton collisions at 7000 GeV.  
 CMS\_2011\_S8884919 Measurement of the NSD charged particle multiplicity at  $\sqrt{s}(s) = 0.9, 2.36, \text{ and } 7$  TeV with the CMS detector.  
 CMS\_2011\_S8941262 Production cross-sections of muons from  $h\bar{h}$  hadron decays in  $pp\bar{p}\bar{p}$  collisions  
 CMS\_2011\_S8952803 Dijet azimuthal decorrelations in  $pp\bar{p}\bar{p}$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s}(s) = 7\bar{4}$  TeV  
 CMS\_2011\_S8957466 Event shapes  
 CMS\_2011\_S8968497 Measurement of dijet angular distributions and search for quark compositeness in  $pp\bar{p}\bar{p}$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s}(s) = 7\bar{4}$  TeV  
 CMS\_2011\_S8973270 B/anti-B angular correlations based on secondary vertex reconstruction in pp collisions  
 CMS\_2011\_S8978280 Kshort, Lambda, and Cascade- transverse momentum and rapidity spectra from proton-proton collisions at 900 and 7000 GeV.  
 CMS\_2011\_S9086218 Measurement of the inclusive jet cross-section in  $pp\bar{p}\bar{p}$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s}(s) = 7\bar{4}$  TeV  
 CMS\_2011\_S9088458 Measurement of ratio of the 3-jet over 2-jet cross section in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s}(s) = 7$  TeV  
 CMS\_2011\_S9120041 Traditional leading jet  $\langle E_T \rangle$  measurement at  $\sqrt{s}(s) = 0.9\bar{9}$  and 7 TeV  
 CMS\_2011\_S9215166 Forward energy flow in MB and dijet events at 0.9 and 7 TeV  
 CMS\_QCD\_10\_024 Pseudorapidity distributions of charged particles at  $\sqrt{s}(s) = 0.9$  and 7 TeV

## RIVET [Buckley]

The standard for  
making (unfolded)  
analyses  
reproducible

# Analyses

# Technicolor/Composite Higgs Theories

$$pp \rightarrow \rho_T \rho_T \rightarrow (\pi_T \pi_T)(\pi_T \pi_T) \rightarrow ((t\bar{t})(t\bar{t}))((t\bar{t})(t\bar{t}))$$



Wacker

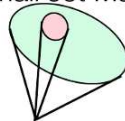
takes jet substructure beyond boosted topologies: neat!

Large Jet Mass

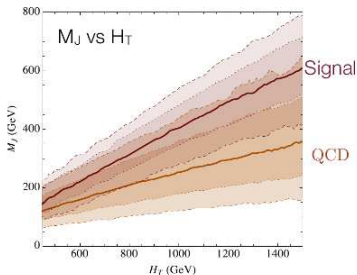


$$\frac{m_j}{p_T} \sim 1$$

Small Jet Mass

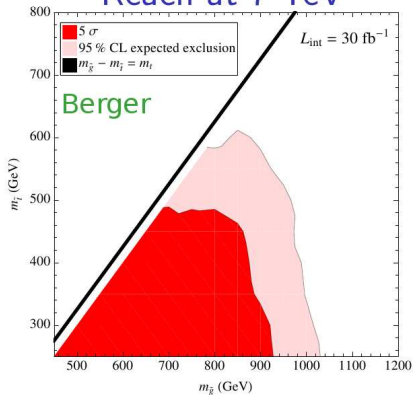


$$\frac{m_j}{p_T} \sim 0.3$$

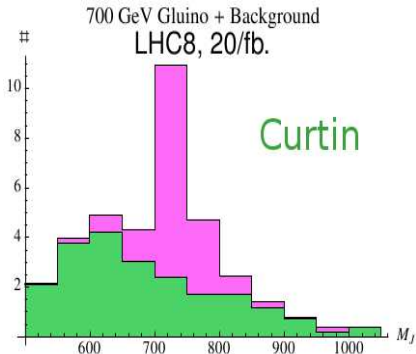


$pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\chi^0$   
 JH Top Tagger

Reach at 7 TeV



RPV  $\tilde{g} \rightarrow qqq$   
 $\tau_{32}$  etc. + subjets



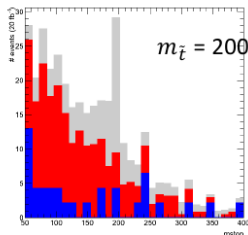
RPV SUSY search with

$$m_{\tilde{t}} < \frac{1}{4} m_{\tilde{g}}$$

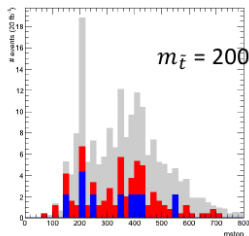
Either pure substructure  
(HEPTopTagger + BDRS)  
or partial substructure  
(HEPTopTagger + standard)

$m_{\tilde{gluino}} = 800 \text{ GeV}$

Son



$L = 20/\text{fb} @ 8\text{TeV}$

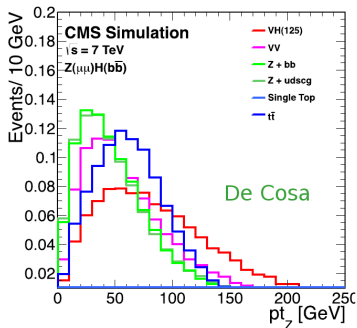
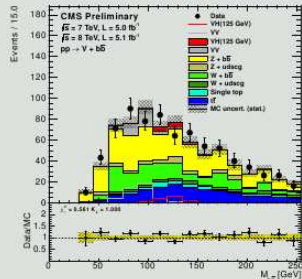


# VH with $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ : jet substructure or not?

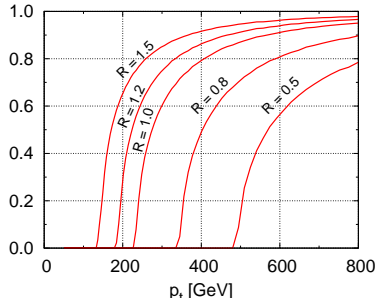
## Best channel $q\bar{q} \rightarrow VH, H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

- CMS analysis available after ICHEP
- focus on boosted regime  $p_{T,V} \gtrsim 120$  GeV
- $b$ -tagging e.g. with 50%, 6%, 0.15%
- $\Delta m_{bb}/m_{bb} \sim 10\%$
- fudge factor Data/MC =  $1.91 \pm 0.14_{\text{shape}}$  for  $Wb\bar{b}$
- data-estimated background  $\Delta\sigma/\sigma \sim 10\%$
- 12 observables in BDT [most of them understood]
- no side bands with any  $S/B$

Plehn



fraction of 125 GeV Higgses in fat jet v.  $p_t$





# Outlook

Progress we've made, theoretical and experimental, was not imaginable a few years ago, when the discussion about jets used to be confined to “cone” v. “ $k_t$ ”

Today we have basic subject tools + many advances (shapes, Qjets, deconstruction, BDT taggers, ...)

Successful adoption by the experiments!

Job for theorists now:

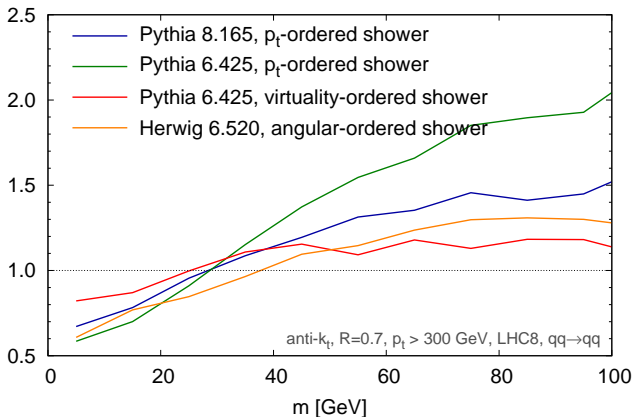
Really understand the taggers?

Understand intermediate  $p_t$  regions?

More searches?

# EXTRAS

ratio of jet-mass distribution with and without 5 GeV 3rd-jet veto



Impact on jet mass distribution of 5 GeV veto on jets outside the main two jets.

Effects at 20 – 50%.

NB: Banfi, Corcella & Dasgupta '06 found Herwig 6 models NG logs well

My opinion: calculating something that's not quite jet mass in order to limit NG logs is not the best avenue for high accuracy comparisons with data

Banfi, Dasgupta, Khelifa-Kerfa & Marzani '10