IAS Program on High Energy Physics, Jan 12, 2017

Top-Tagging at the Energy Frontier

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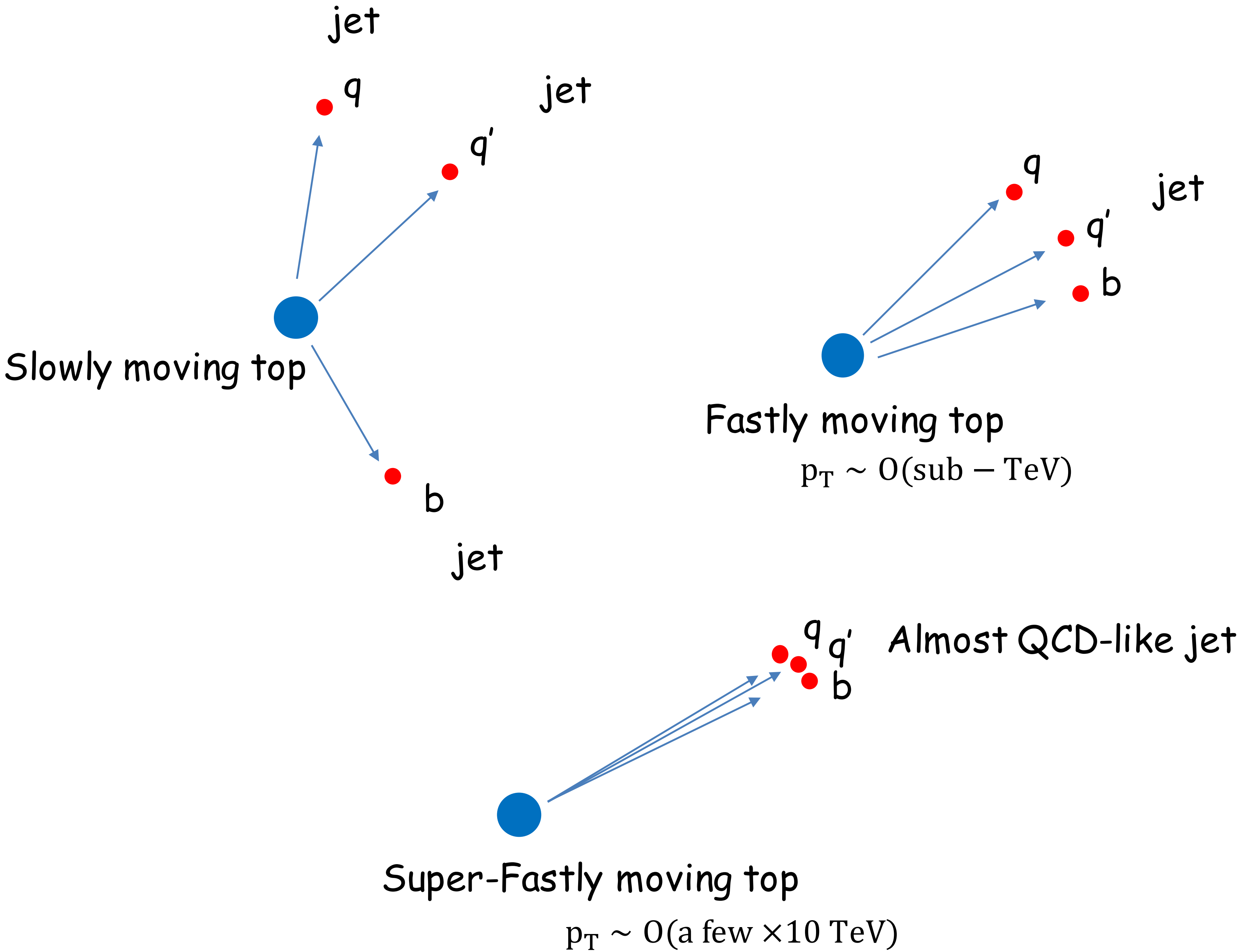
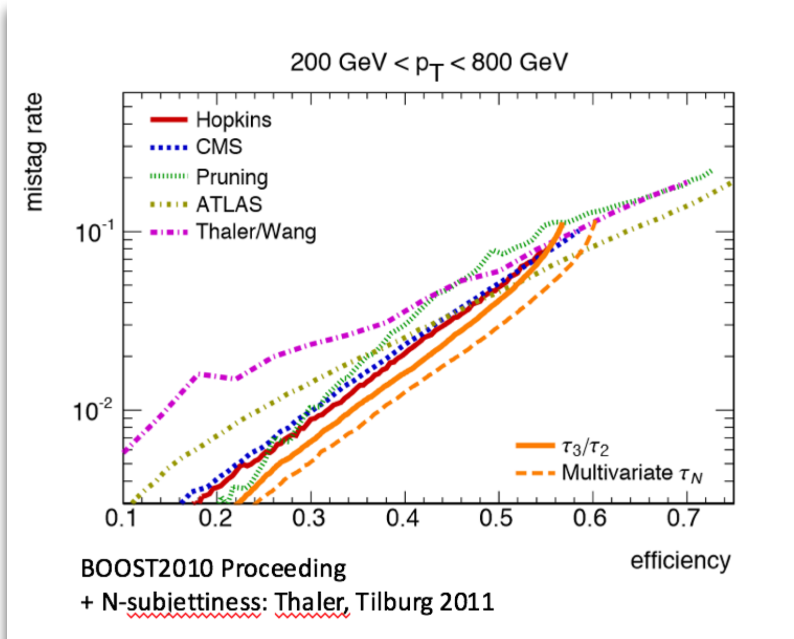
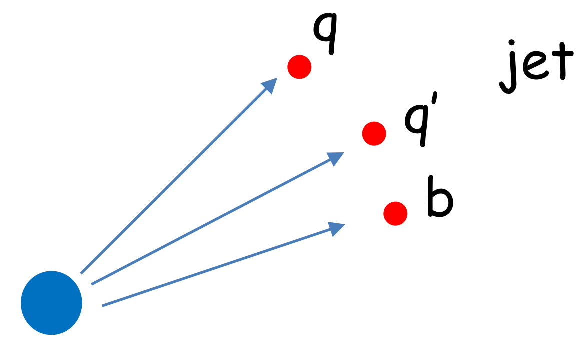
Work in progress with Zhenyu Han and Brock Tweedie



jet
q
jet
q'
Slowly moving top
b
jet
q
jet
q'
b
Fastly moving top
$p_T \sim O(\mathrm{sub}-\mathrm{TeV})$
q
q'
Almost QCD-like jet
b
Super-Fastly moving top
$p_T \sim O(\text{a few} \times 10\ \mathrm{TeV})$



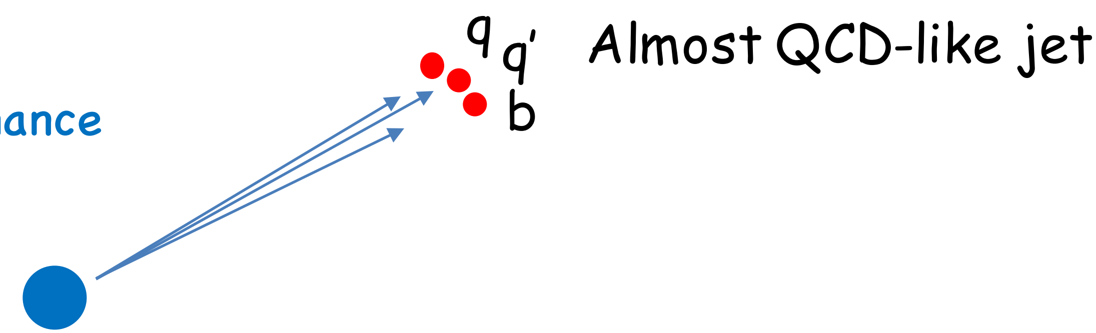
Sub-TeV top-tagging is sort of well-established



Fastly moving top

$p_T \sim O(\text{sub}-\text{TeV})$

How would top-tagging performance evolve with much higher p_T ?



Super-Fastly moving top

$p_T \sim O(\text{a few} \times 10\ \text{TeV})$

Many challenges arise as tops enter into hyper-boosted regime

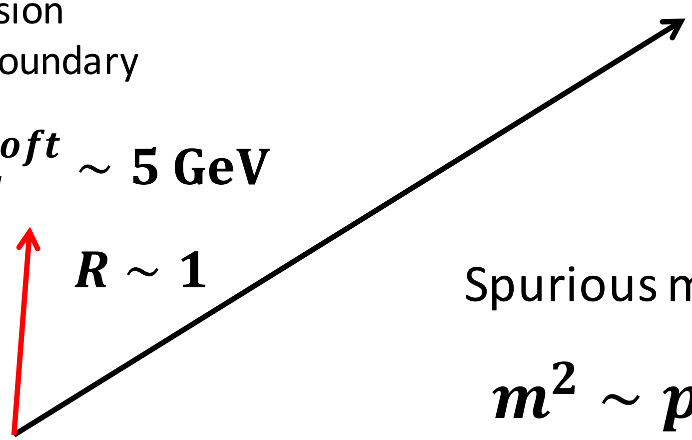
physics

detector

tagger/optimization

Instability from soft radiation

QCD-jet



Spurious mass scale

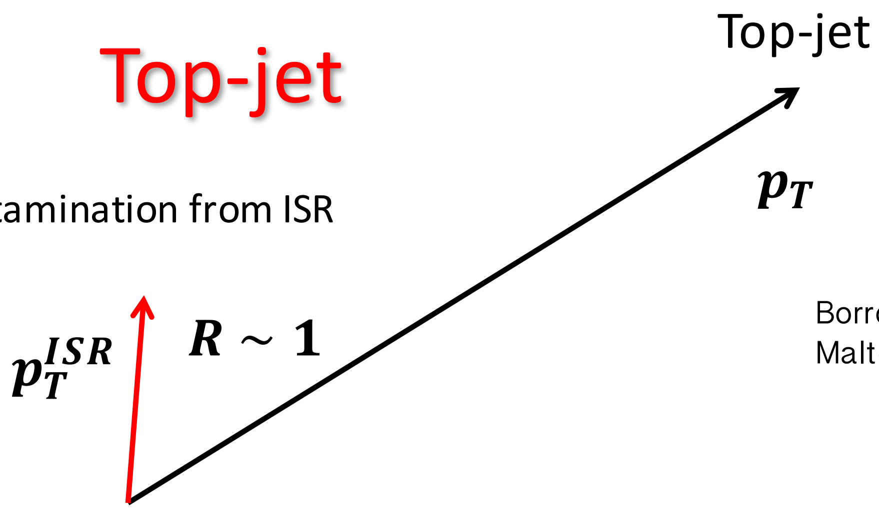
$$m^2 \sim p_T p_T^{soft} R^2 \sim m_{top}^2$$

Borrowed a discussion from Larkoski, Maltoni, Selvaggi 2015

Instability from soft radiation

Top-jet

Contamination from ISR



Borrowed a discussion from Larkoski, Maltoni, Selvaggi 2015

Fluctuation of top-jet mass for FIXED cone

$$m^2 \sim m_{top}^2 + p_T p_T^{ISR} R^2 \sim O(1) \times m_{top}^2$$

If $p_T^{ISR} \sim \frac{m_{top}^2}{p_T R^2}$

$\sim$ **50 GeV** if $p_T \sim$ **few** $\times\, m_{top}$

Moderately boosted

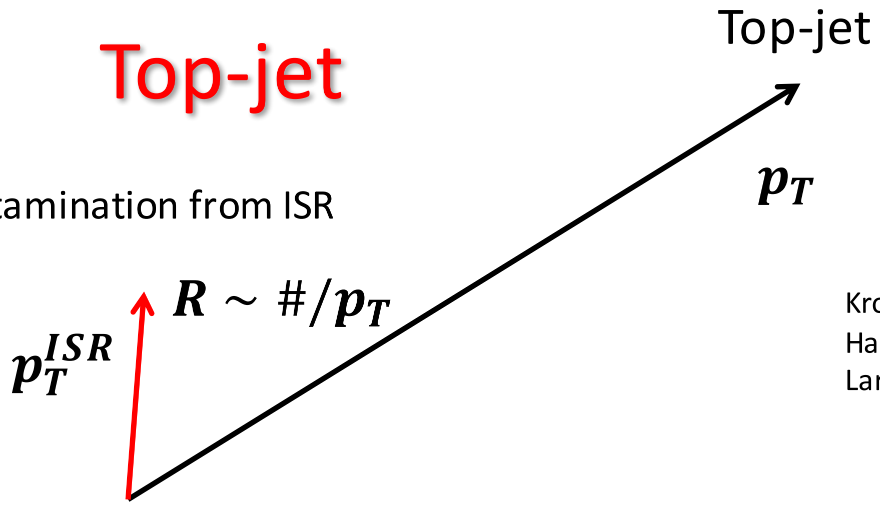
$\sim$ **5 GeV** if $p_T \sim$ **few** $\times\, m_{top} \times 10$

Hyper-boosted

Instability from soft radiation vs Shrinking jet size

Top-jet

Contamination from ISR



Krohn, Thaler, Wang 2009
Han 2014
Larkoski, Maltoni, Selvaggi 2015

Fluctuation of top-jet mass for SHRINKING cone

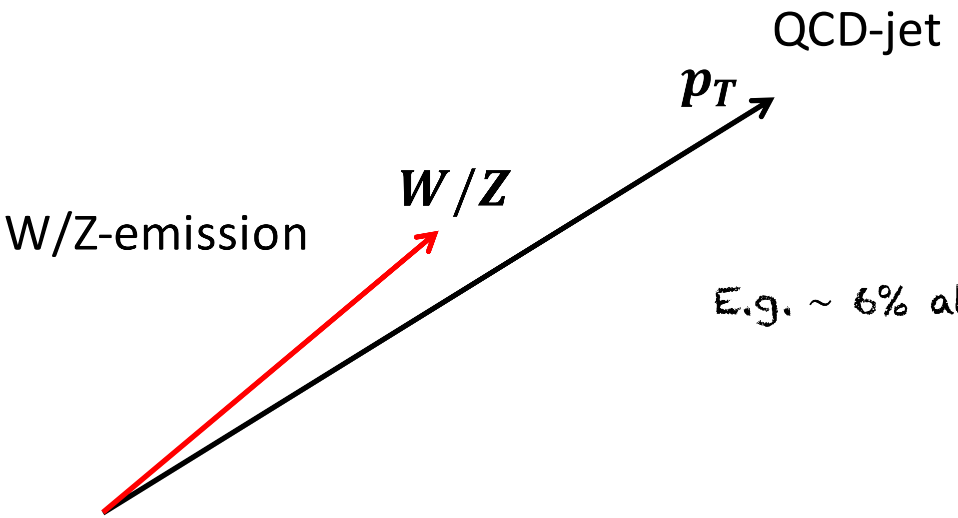
$$m^2 \sim m_{top}^2 + p_T p_T^{ISR} R^2 \sim m_{top}^2\left(1 + \beta_R^2 \frac{p_T^{ISR}}{p_T}\right)$$

With shrinking cone

$$R \sim \beta_R \frac{m_{top}}{p_T}, \qquad \text{e.g. } \beta_R \sim 4$$

EW-strahlung at high pT

QCD-jet



E.g. ~ 6% at 5 TeV quark-jet (unpolarized)

Splitting functions (momentum integrated)

$$P_{q\to W_T} \sim \frac{\alpha_{EW}}{\pi}\frac{1+(1-x)^2}{x}\,\mathrm{Log}\frac{p_T^2}{(1-x)\,m_W^2}$$

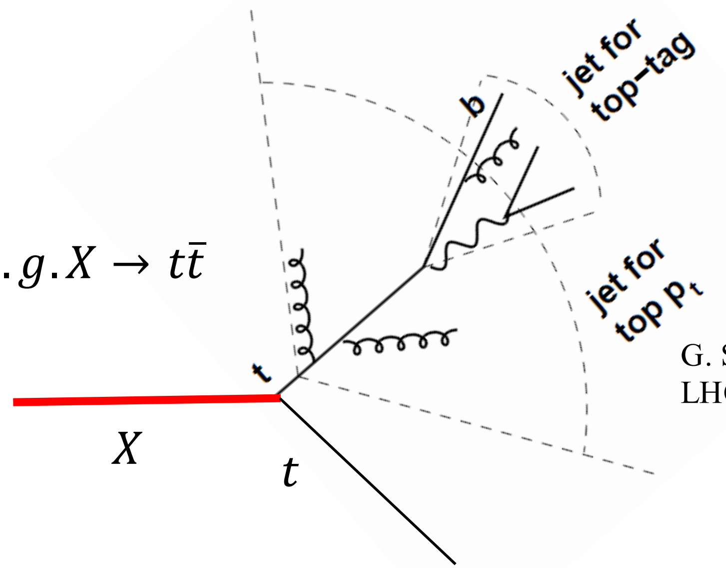
$$P_{q\to W_L} \sim \frac{\alpha_{EW}}{\pi}\frac{1-x}{x}$$

Dead cone, FSR, and shrinking cone

$$R_{dead\,cone} \sim \frac{2\ m_{top}}{p_T}$$

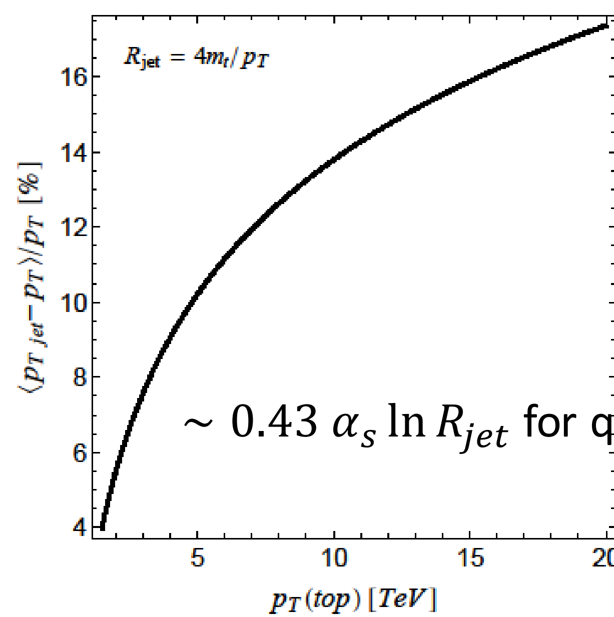
Dead cone captures top decay products, but no radiation from top. Relevant for successful top tagging

$E.g. X \to t\bar{t}$



G. Salam, talk given at
LHC New Physics Forum, IWH, Heidelberg, 23-26 Feb, 2009

Capturing FSR before decay is important to reconstruct the correct resonance mass where tops were decayed from



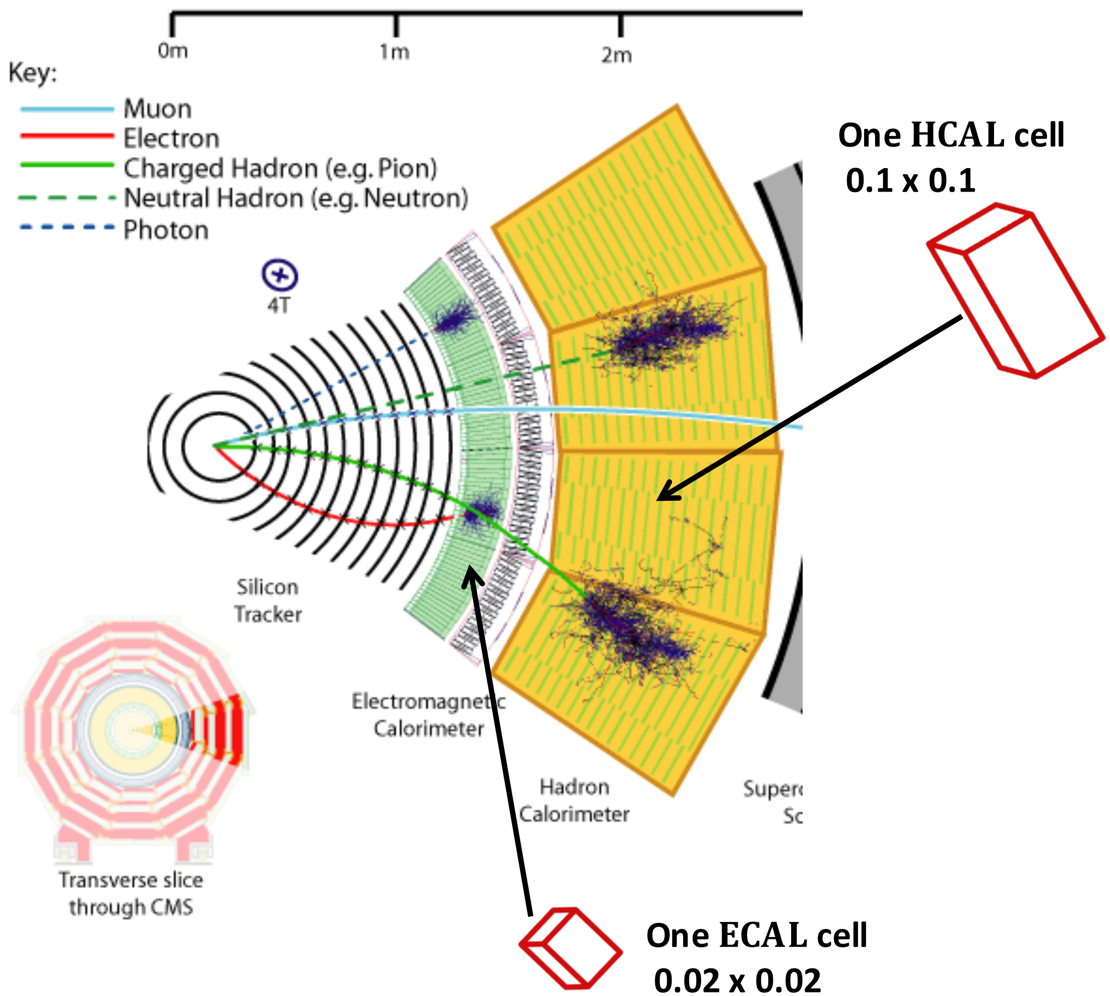
$\sim 0.43\ \alpha_s \ln R_{jet}$ for quark-jet

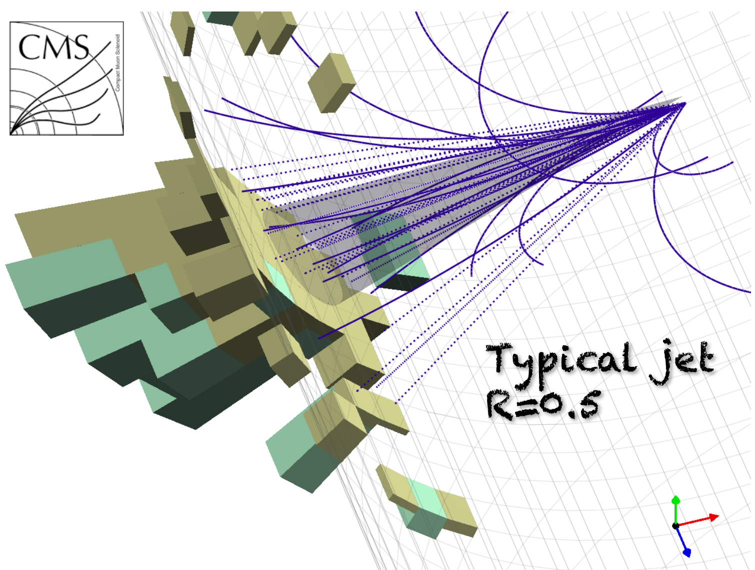
Salam 2010
'Towards Jetography'

Instrumental challenge

Detector granularity is becoming a big problem.

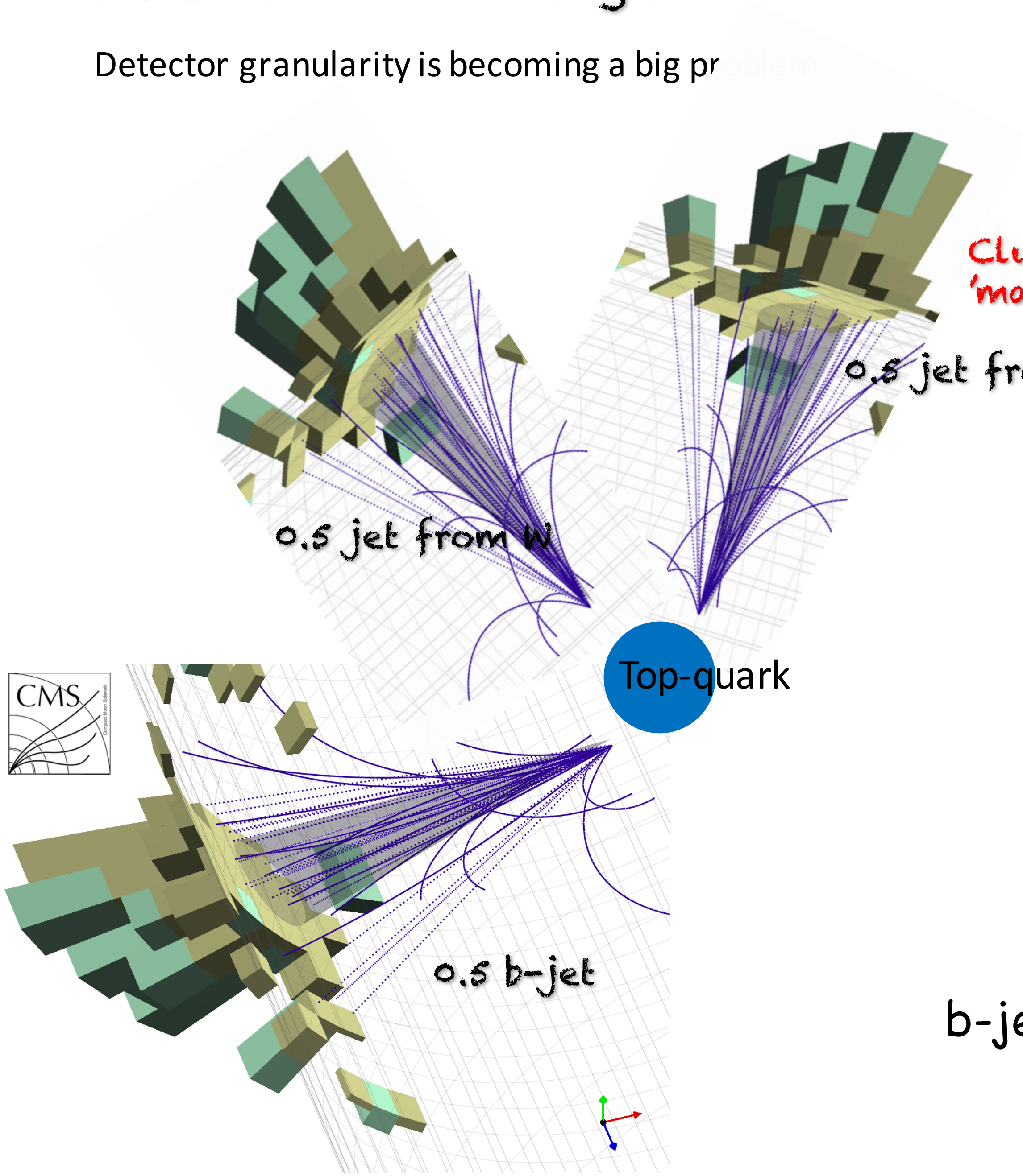
ATLAS/CMS has three layers of main sub-detectors

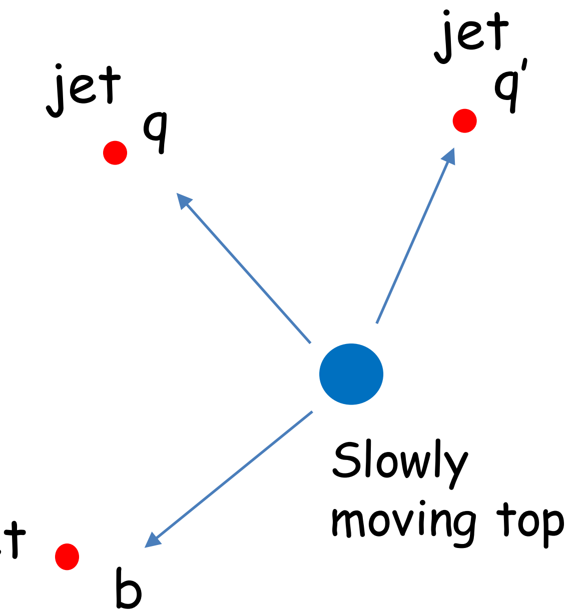


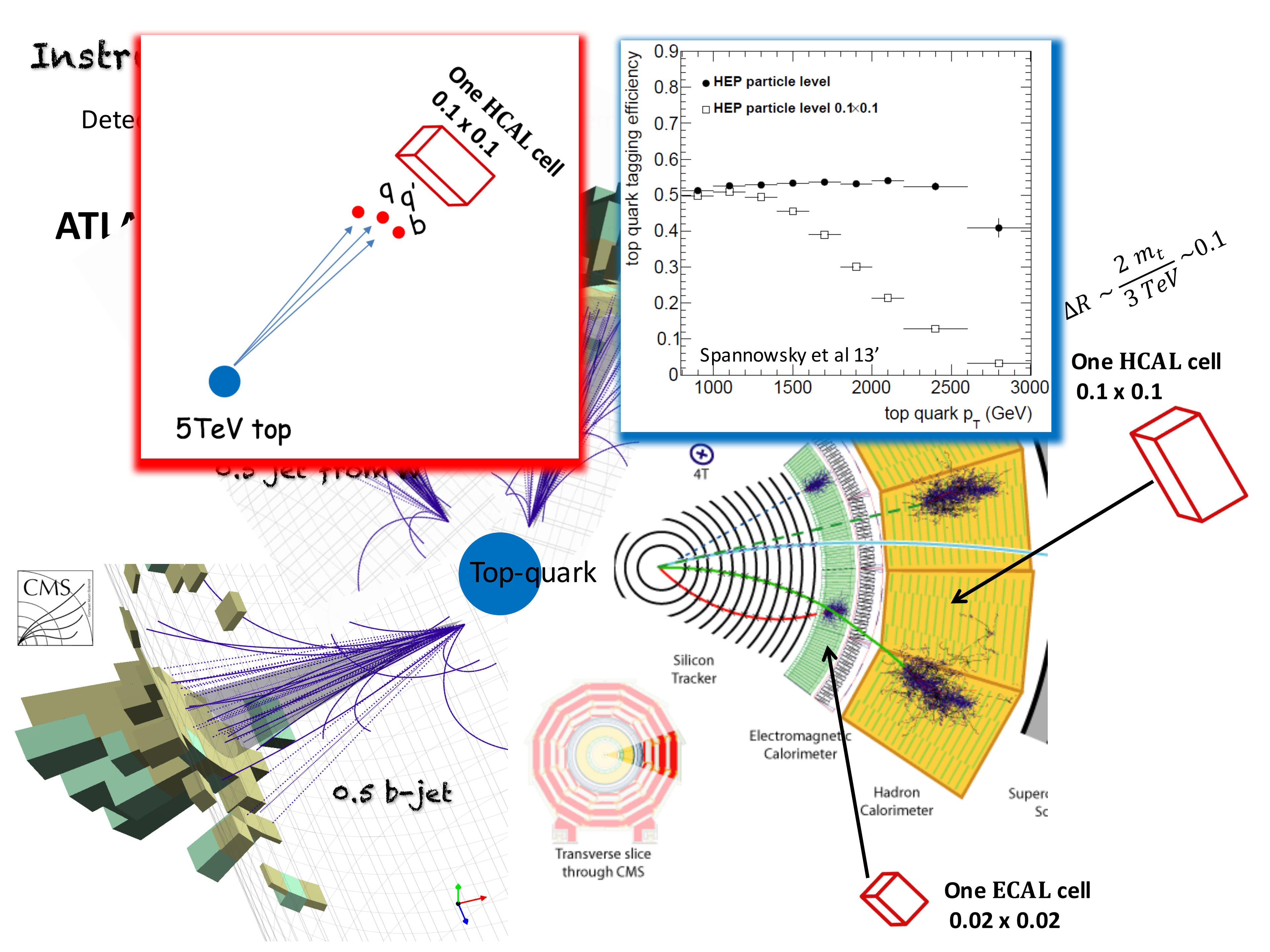


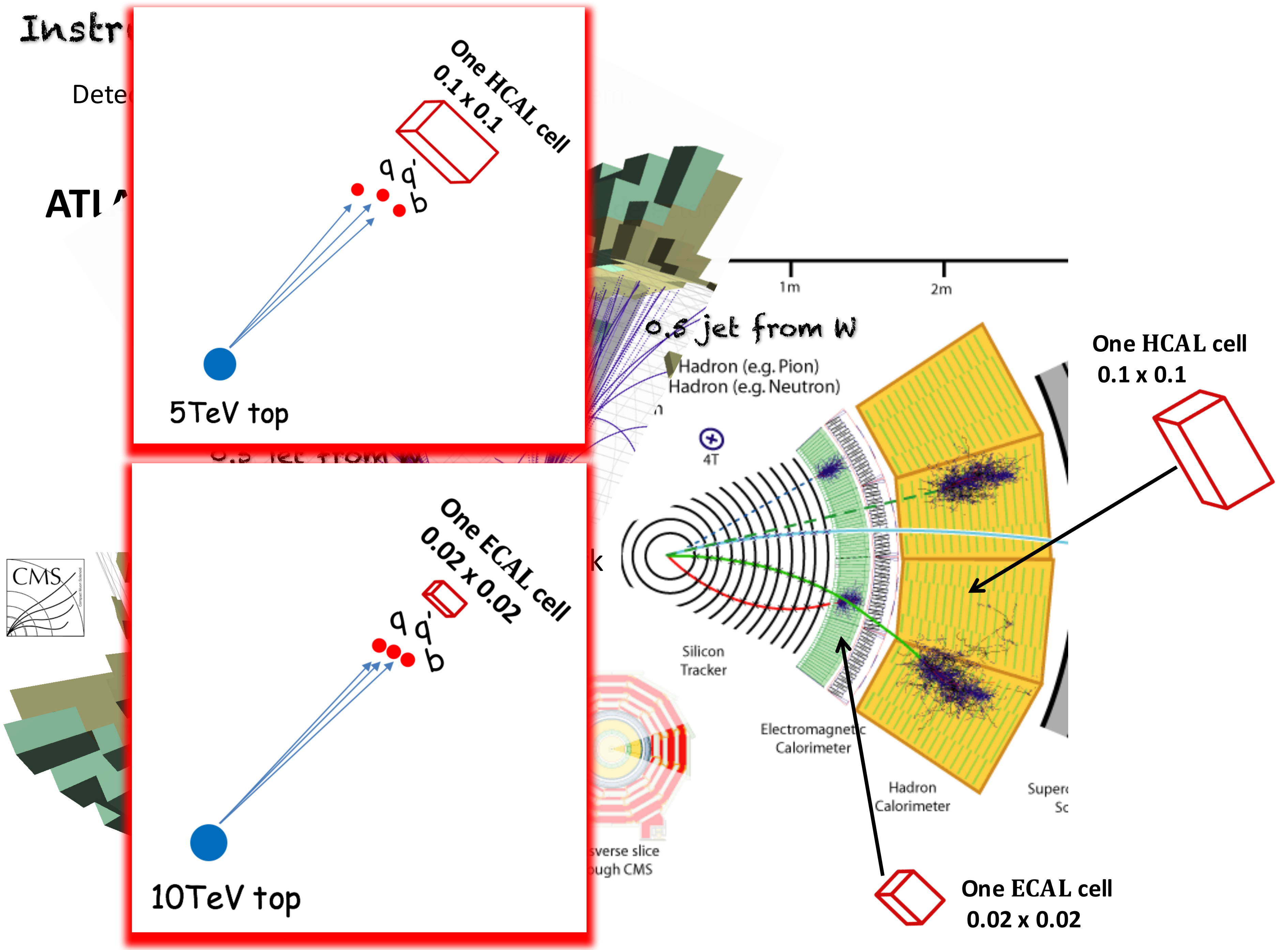
Instrumental challenge

Detector granularity is becoming a big problem.






One HCAL cell
0.1 x 0.1
q
q'
b
5TeV top
top quark tagging efficiency
HEP particle level
HEP particle level 0.1×0.1
Spannowsky et al 13'
top quark p_T (GeV)
$\Delta R \sim \frac{2\, m_t}{3\, TeV} \sim 0.1$
One HCAL cell
0.1 x 0.1
0.5 jet from W
Top-quark
CMS
4T
Silicon
Tracker
Electromagnetic
Calorimeter
Hadron
Calorimeter
Transverse slice
through CMS
0.5 b-jet
One ECAL cell
0.02 x 0.02

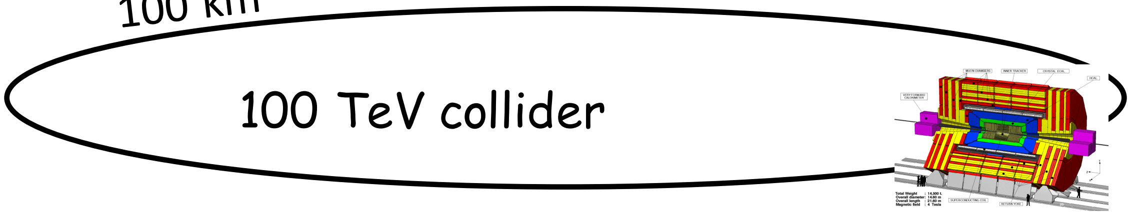


Instr
Dete
ATL
One HCAL cell
0.1 x 0.1
q q'
b
5TeV top
One ECAL cell
0.02 x 0.02
q q'
b
10TeV top
CMS
1m
2m
0.5 jet from W
Hadron (e.g. Pion)
Hadron (e.g. Neutron)
4T
Silicon
Tracker
Electromagnetic
Calorimeter
Hadron
Calorimeter
sverse slice
ough CMS
One HCAL cell
0.1 x 0.1
One ECAL cell
0.02 x 0.02

FCC (Future Circular Collider)

FCC-hh (CERN), CEPC (China)

100 km

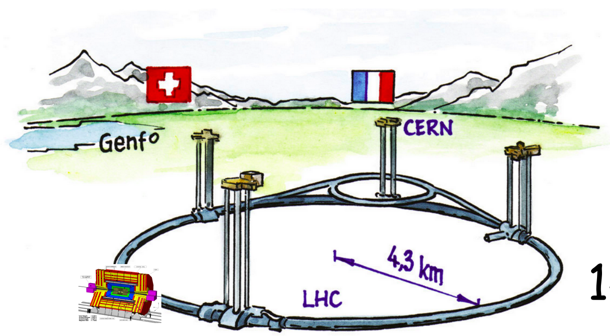


~ 7x upgrade of CM energy

E.g. 3 TeV top at the LHC would expect ~20 TeV tops at 100 TeV

Current proposal for the future detector

ECAL, HCAL	2x
Tracker	4x



14TeV

Looks like the detector technology can not catch up with the energy upgrade

Capability at the LHC + **FCC proposal** → **Capability at the FCC**

Three **benchmark scenarios**

Model	Tracking: two extremes	ECAL material	ECAL cell	HCAL cell
LHC		CMS-type ($PbWO_4$)	0.02×0.02	0.1×0.1
FCC1	Perfect/absent	$PbWO_4$ (Lead tungstate)	0.01×0.01	0.05×0.05
FCC2	Perfect/absent	Pure W (Tungsten)	0.005×0.005	0.05×0.05

Understanding our current detector better is a KEY-ingredient to predict our future capability

Existing Literature

Katz, MS, Tweedie, Spethmann 2011, 2012
Snowmass 2013
Schaetzel, Spannowsky 2013
CMS PAS JME-14-002 2014
Spannowsky, Stoll 2015
Larkoski, Maltoni, Selvaggi 2015
....

* Listed only studies on W/Z/H/tops-taggers

Outline

We will focus on JHU TopTagger + N-subjettiness

1. Optimize JHU TopTagger + N-subjettiness at particle level

We will newly show that N-subjettiness is not just an alternative to other top-taggers, but it adds a new information to improve top/gluon discrimination

2. Introduce various detector models

We will illustrate how one can combine information, scattered in here and there in sub-detectors, to extract a meaningful result

3. Optimize JHU TopTagger + N-subjettiness in various detector models

This step will establish the "robustness of shape variables vs declustering variables against different detector configurations"

JHU TopTagger with CMS type cuts

Top-jet size
$R_{jet} = \beta_R \times \frac{m_t}{p_T}$

At each branch,
$\delta_p = \frac{p_T(j_i)}{p_T(top\ jet)}$
$\delta_r = \beta_r \times \frac{m_t}{p_T}$: min angular dist.

j_{top}

↓ First iteration

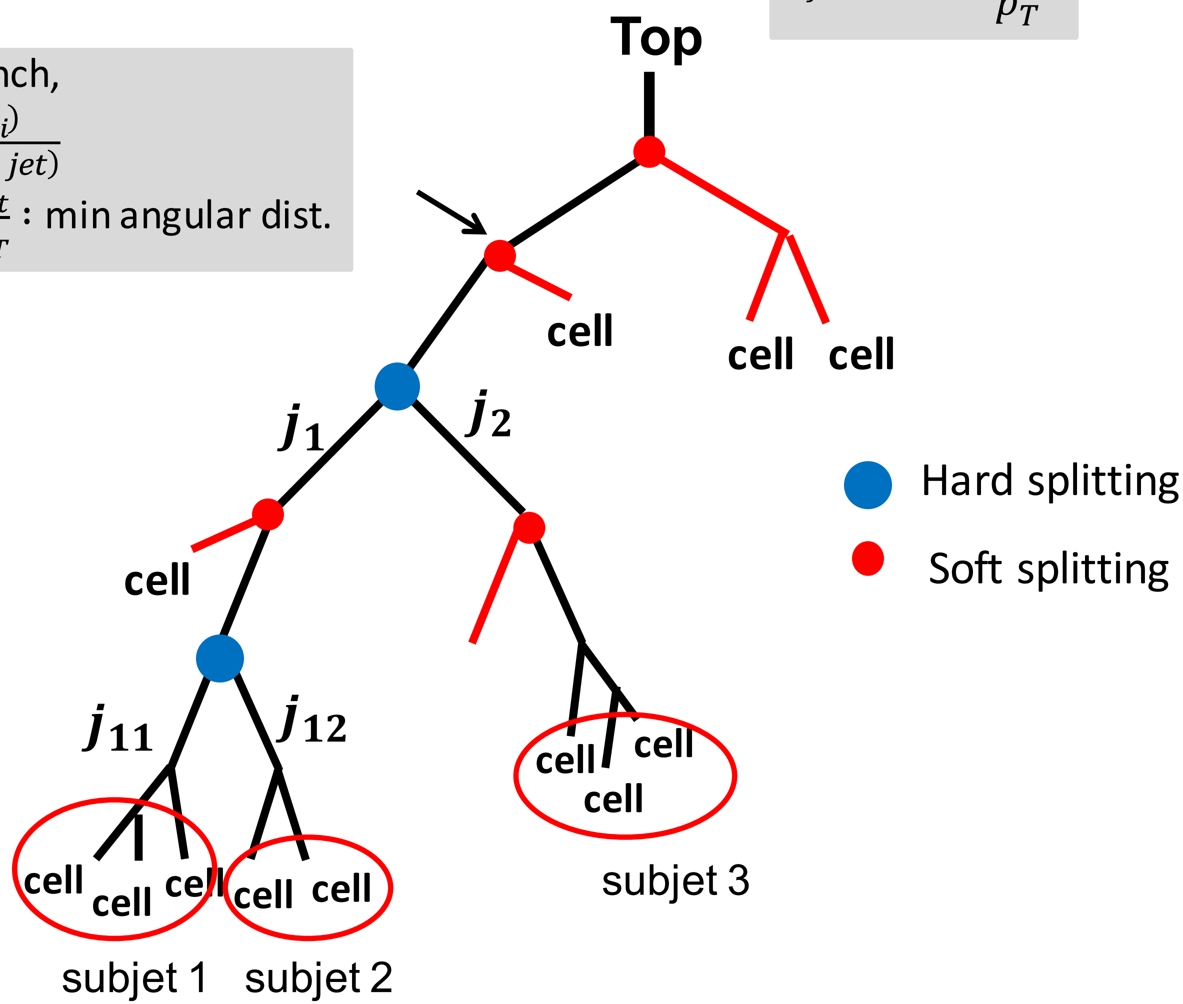
j_1 j_2

↓ Second iteration

j_{11} j_{12} j_{21} j_{22}

⇩

3 (or 4) subjets



Cuts on two variables: m_{min}, m_{top}

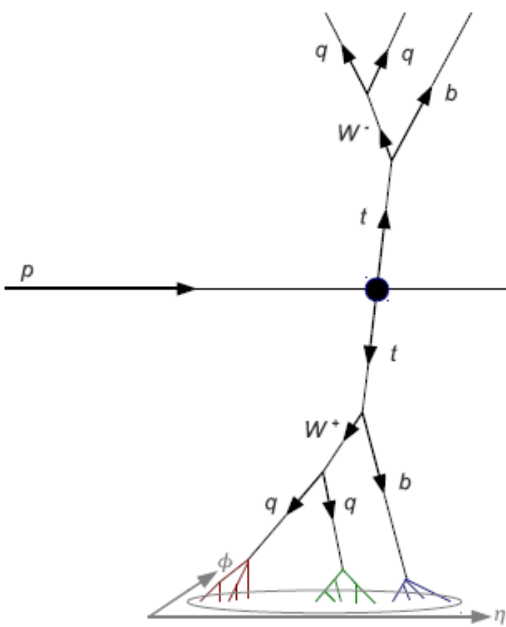
* Instead of m_W and $\cos\theta$ in the original JHUTopTagger

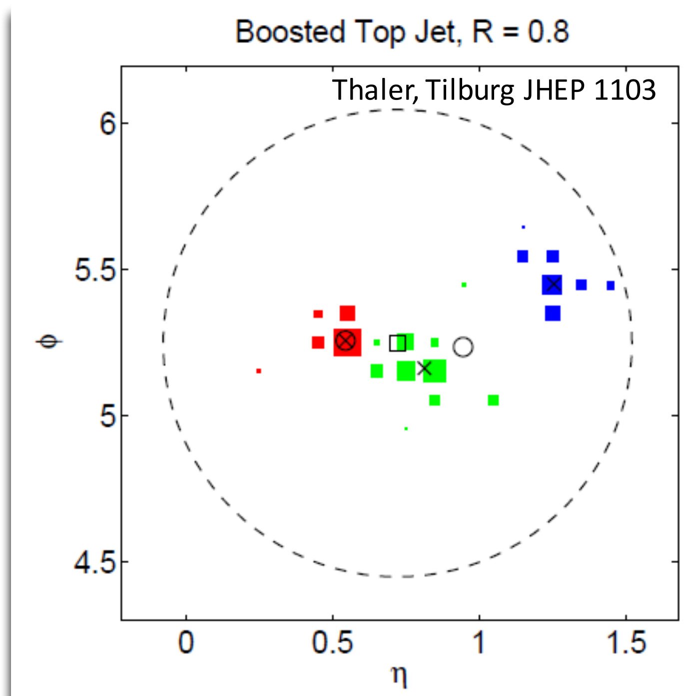
N-subjettiness

- exploits radiation pattern around N subjet axes

$$\tau_N \equiv \frac{\min[\sum p_T(i)\min\{\Delta R(i,\widehat{j_1}),\ldots,\Delta R(i,\widehat{j_N})\}]}{\sum p_T(i)\ R}$$

Weighted sum over consitituent's pT :smaller weight, $\Delta R(i,\hat{j})$, for smaller distance. Prefers to be small for the right number of axes found





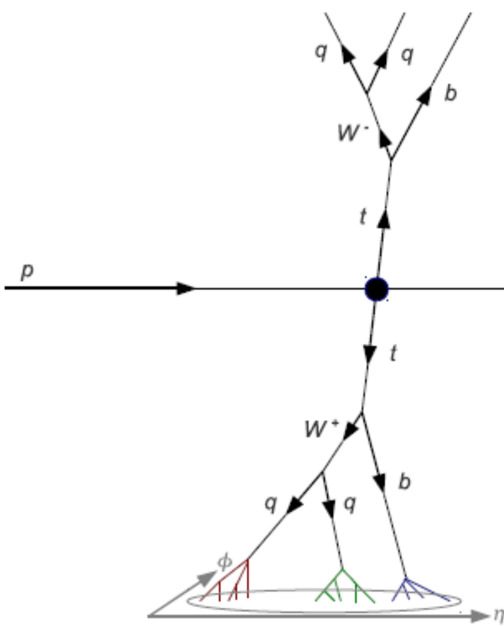
Top: three localized energy clusters

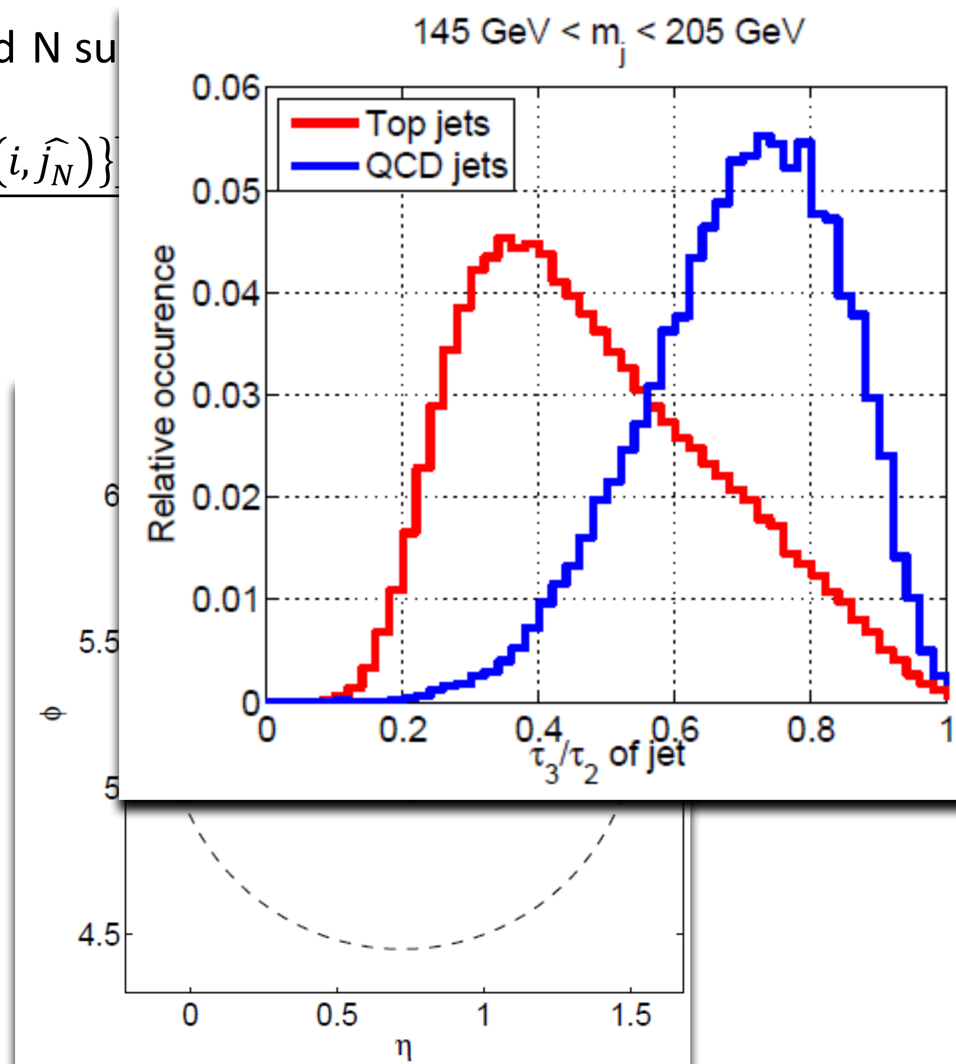
N-subjettiness

Thaler, Tilburg JHEP 1103

- exploits radiation pattern around N su

$$\tau_N \equiv \frac{\min\left[\sum p_T(i)\,\min\{\Delta R(i,\widehat{j_1}),\ldots,\Delta R(i,\widehat{j_N})\}\right.}{\sum p_T(i)\; R}$$





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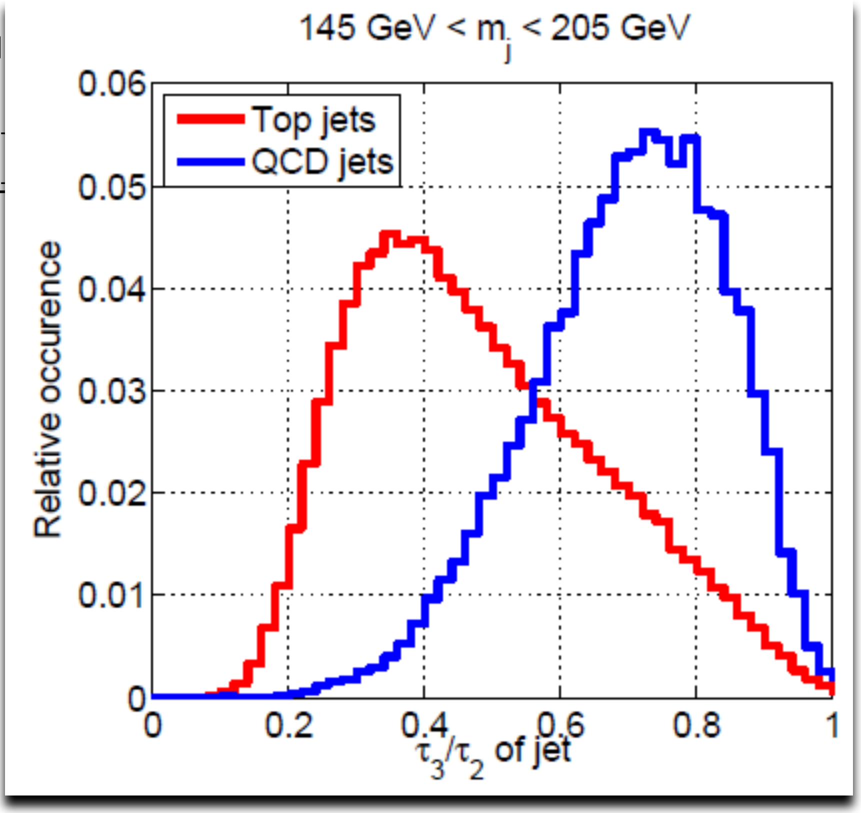


✓ N-subjettiness is qualitatively different from other top taggers based on mass/pT-drops and it has been introduced as an alternative for top tagger

✓ We observe that combining other top taggers with N-subjettiness can give $O(1)$ improvement in top/gluon discrimination

For similar discussion, CMS PAS JME-13-007, Adams et al 15'

Optimization

JHU Top-tagger with CMS-type cuts & N-subjettiness

Clustering/declustering/cut parameter

$R_{\mathrm{Anti-kt}} = 1.0$

$R_{jet} \equiv \beta_R \times \frac{m_t}{p_T}$: Shrinking jet-cone size

δ_p: pT asymmetry cut , $\delta_r \equiv \beta_r \times \frac{m_t}{p_T}$: min angular separation

m_{min}: min jet pair mass m_{top}: reco- top mass $\tau_{32} \equiv \tau_3/\tau_2$: N-subjettiness

Optimization over seven parameters

$$\text{Tag/mistag Rate} \equiv \frac{\text{\# survived to the end}}{\text{\# generated with 1\% pT window}}$$

Signal: continuum $t\bar{t} \to \mu + jets$ Quark/gluon: $qZ \to q(\nu\bar{\nu}),\ gZ \to g(\nu\bar{\nu})$

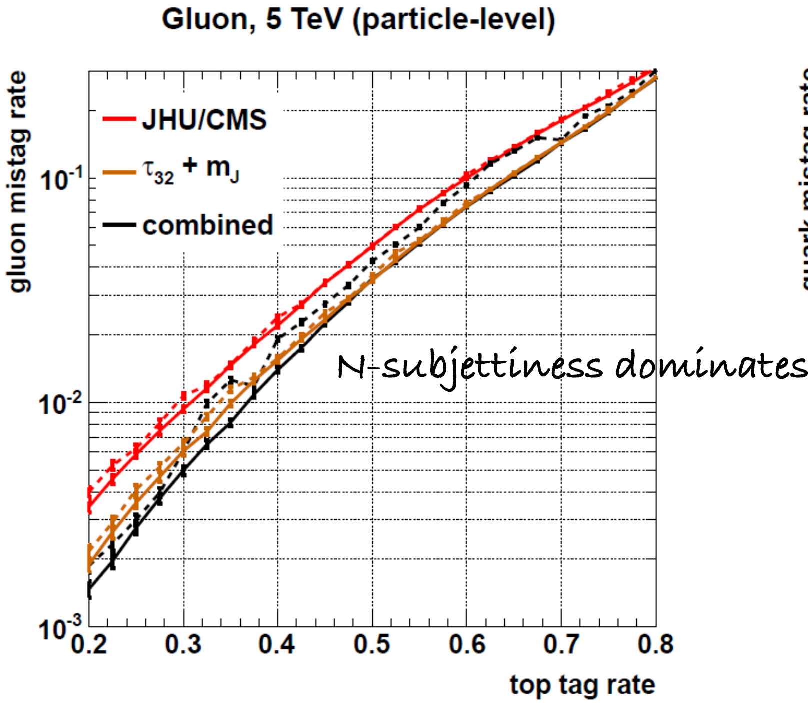
: samples are restricted to $|\eta| < 1.0,\ p_T = [p_T - 1\%, p_T + 1\%]$ GeV

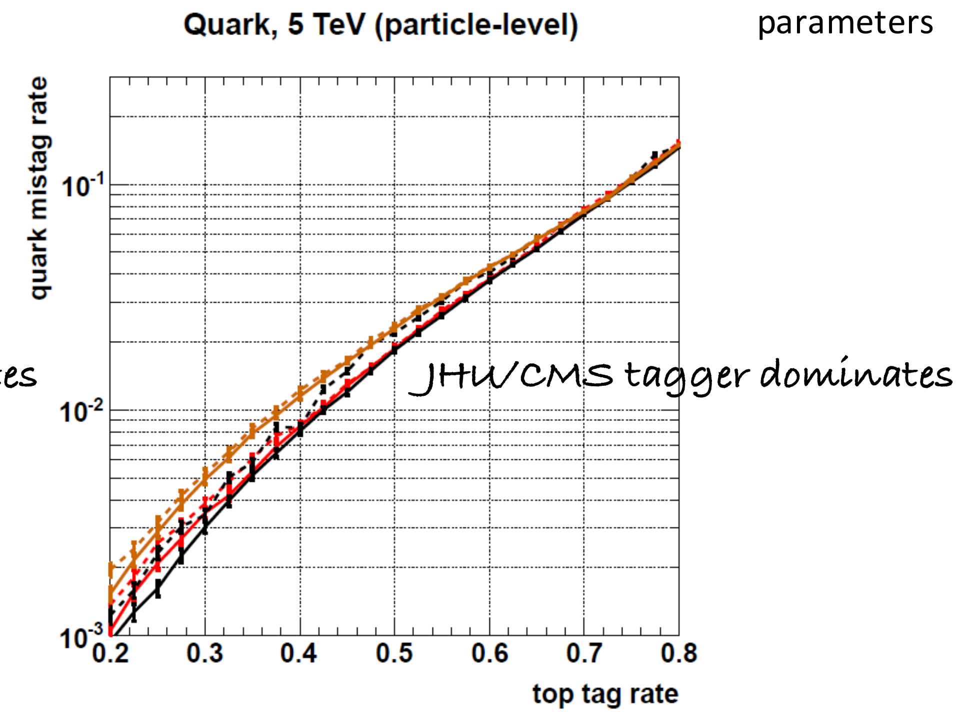
Top/gluon/quark discrimination at particle level

Flavor dependent optimizations:

With gluon-optimized parameters (solid lines)

With quark-optimized parameters (dashed lines)





$\beta_R \sim 4,\ \beta_r \sim 0.7,\ \delta_r \sim 0.03$ for relevant tag efficiencies

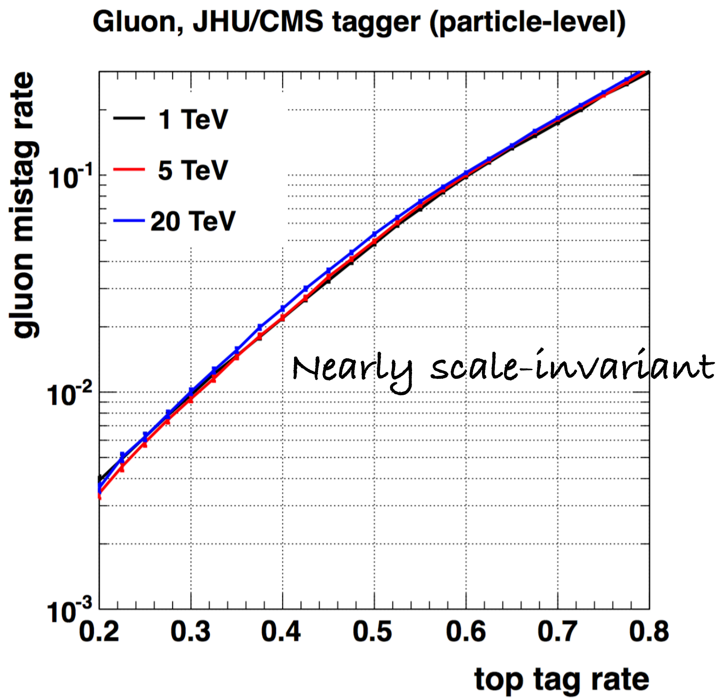
- Simultaneous optimizations of the quark and gluon jets are possible
- N-subjettiness adds extra discriminating power for gluon-jets, not quark-jets

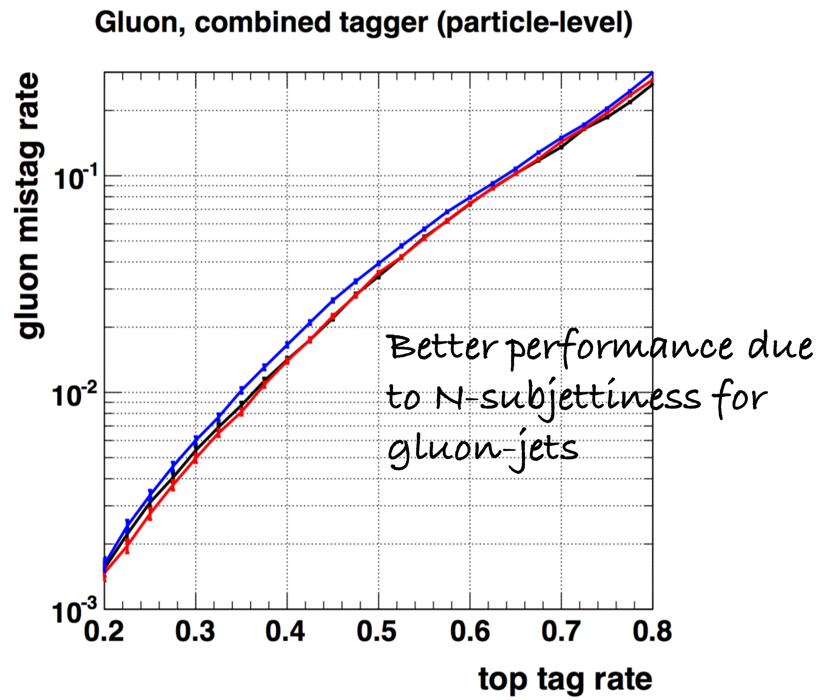
Top/gluon discrimination at particle level

p_T-dependent optimizations on top/gluon-jets:

Two separate optimizations:

JHU with CMS-type cuts without vs with N-subjettiness (combined tagger)





Optimized parameters are roughly unchanged, e.g. optimized β_R and β_r stay fixed, simple $\sim 1/p_T$ scaling works

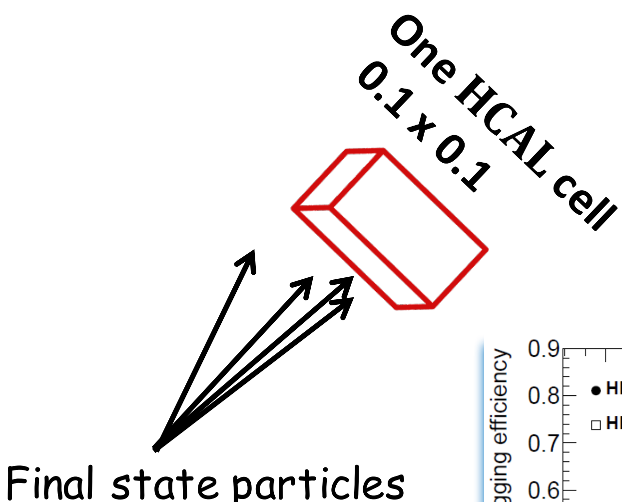
Introducing detector effect

What is a good detector model?

It is the one that minimally breaks the ‘scale invariance’ and brings the result back to our expectation at the ‘particle-level’

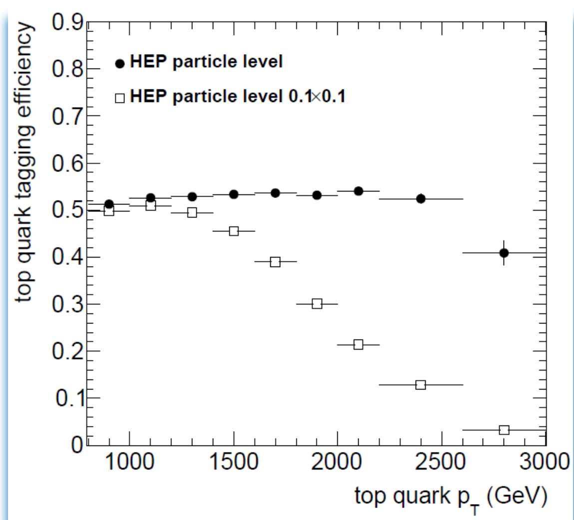
Introducing detector effect

While the real detectors are insanely complicated, our toy detector model would catch the leading effects. However, we are aiming to be as close to the reality as possible



HCAL cell size serves as a cut-off in many pheno- studies

- ❑ **Raw HCAL**



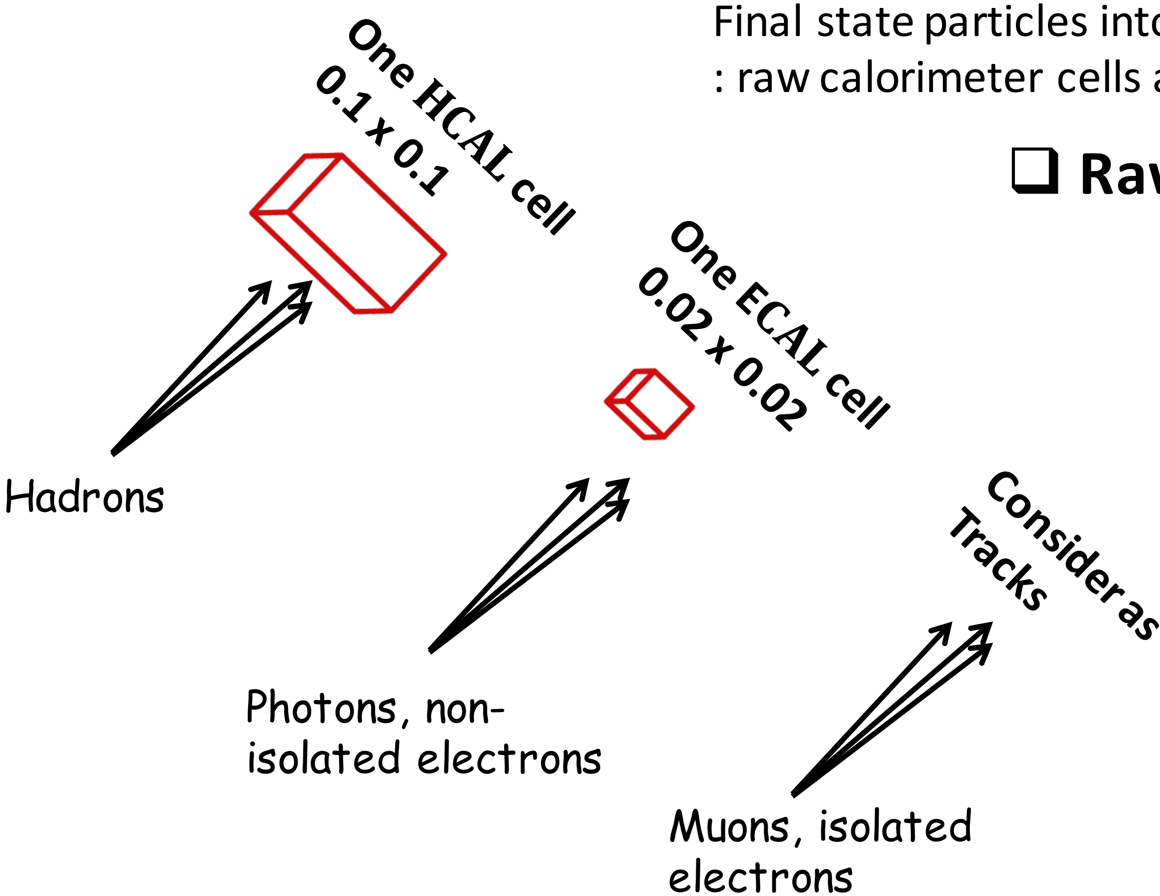
Schaetzel, Spannowsky 2013

Introducing detector effect

While the real detectors are insanely complicated, our toy detector model would catch the leading effects. However, we are aiming to be as close to the reality as possible

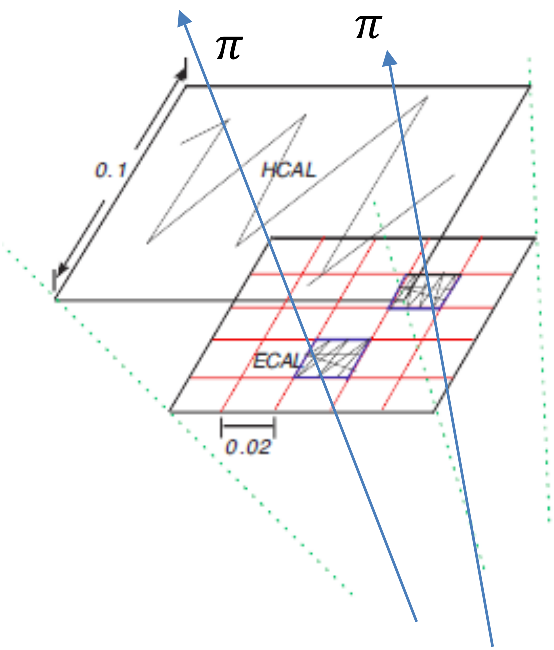
Final state particles into three different sub-detectors : raw calorimeter cells as inputs for jet clustering

- ❑ **Raw ECAL & HCAL**



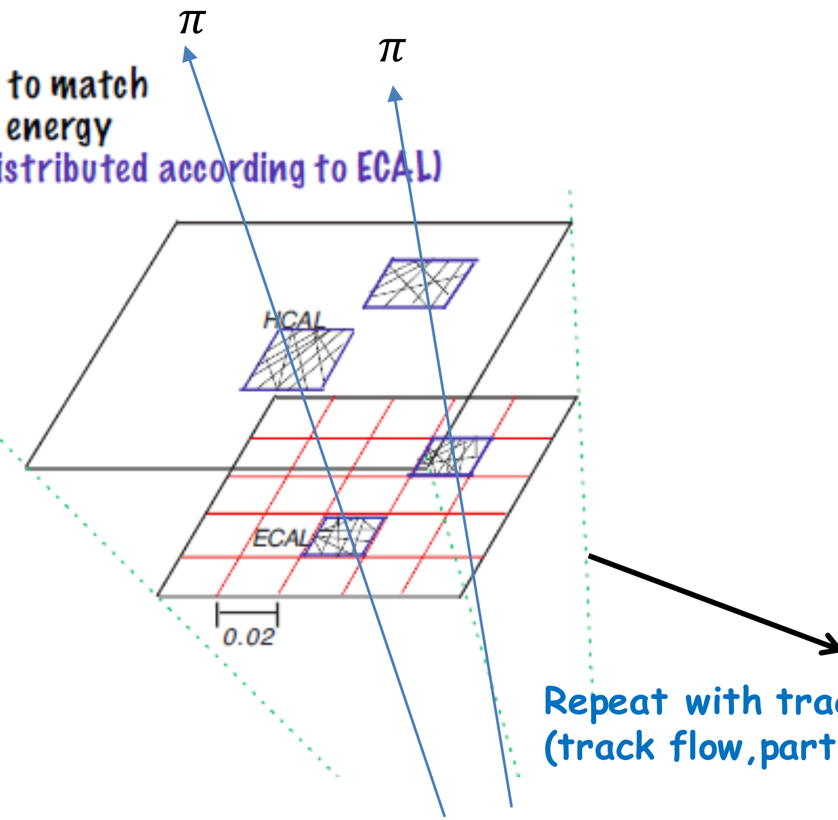
Toy detector models

Cartoonic picture of our toy detector model



ECAL is rescaled to match
full ECAL + HCAL energy
(i.e. HCAL is re-distributed according to ECAL)

ECAL to trace
jet energy flow



Repeat with trackers
(track flow, particle flow)

✓ Use every bit of information from three layers of sub-detectors

Katz, MS, Spethmann,Tweedie, 2011, 2012 (See Appendices of 1010.5253/1204.0525)

Toy detector models

Combining information is not unique

Toy detector models

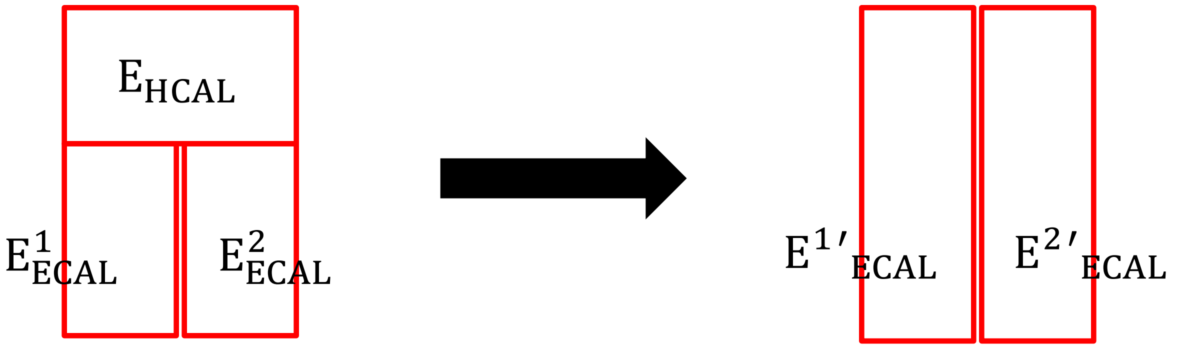
Combining information is not unique

- **EM-flow**

ECALs are locally rescaled to the energy of the full calorimeter, and HCAL cells discarded

Katz, MS, Spethmann, Tweedie 2011, 2012
(See Appendices of 1010.5253/1204.0525)

Rescale ECAL cells by $\frac{E_{ECAL}+E_{HCAL}}{E_{ECAL}}$



Detector with ECAL & HCAL

Detector with only rescaled ECAL

* Rescaled ECAL cells are input for the jet clustering

Toy detector models

Combining information is not unique

- **EM-flow**

  ECALs are locally rescaled to the energy of the full calorimeter, and HCAL cells discarded

  Katz, MS, Spethmann, Tweedie 2011, 2012

  Rescale ECAL cells by $\frac{E_{ECAL}+E_{HCAL}}{E_{ECAL}}$

- **Track-flow**

  Similarly rescale tracks by $\frac{E_{ECAL}+E_{HCAL}}{E_{tracks}}$

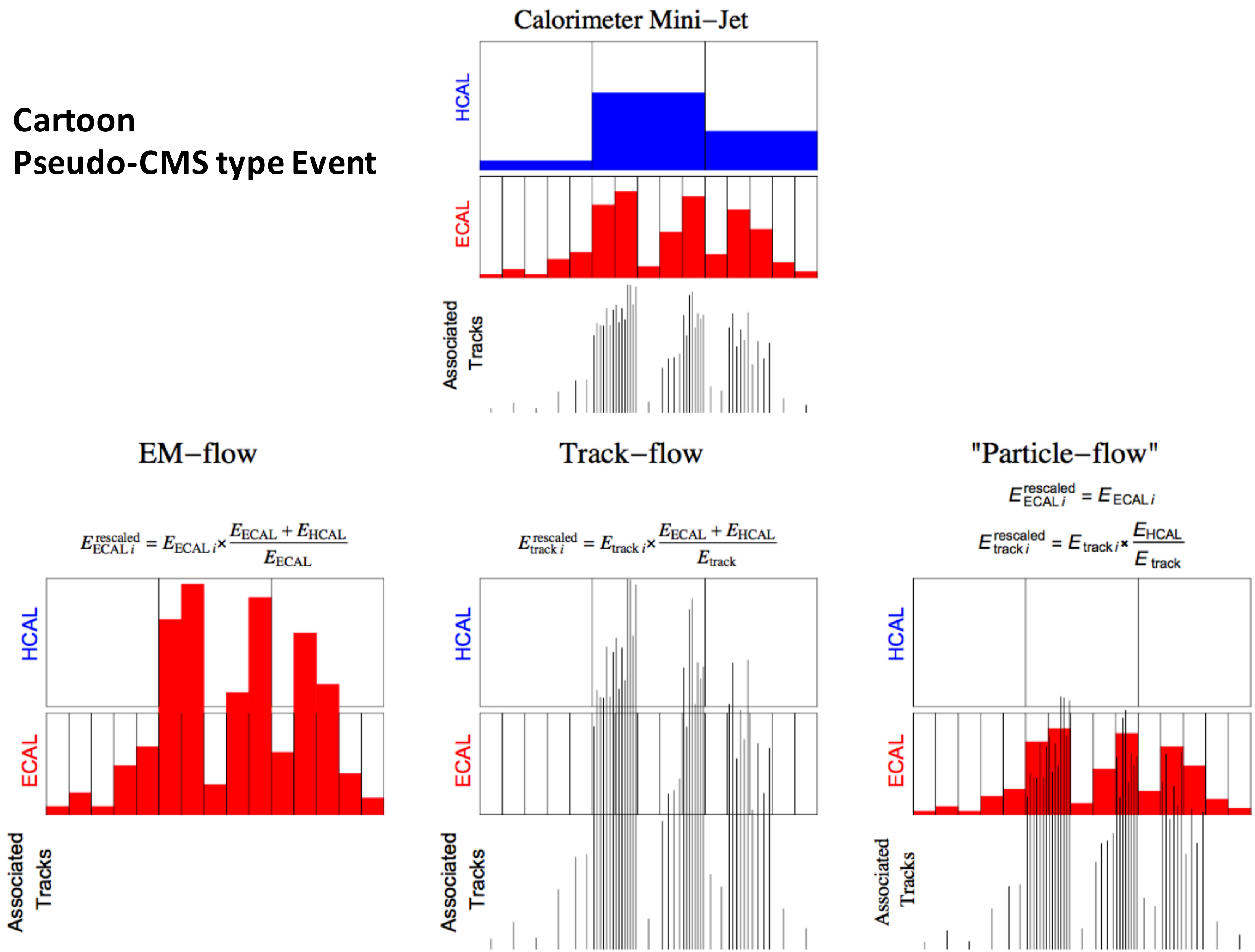
  Schatzel, Spannowsky 2014
  Larkoski, Maltoni, Selvaggi 2015

- **Particle-flow**

  Rescale tracks by $\frac{E_{HCAL}}{E_{tracks}}$ and leave E_{ECAL} as-is

* PERFECT tracking efficiency is assumed. Reality is worse than this perfect case

Cartoon
Pseudo-CMS type Event

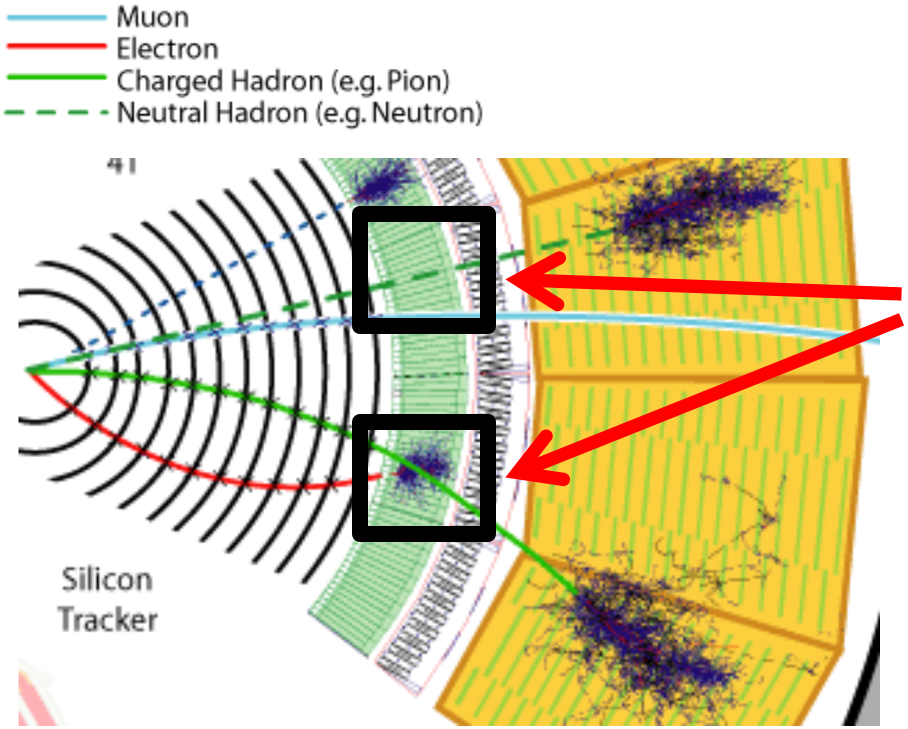


- ❑ **EM-flow**
- ❑ **Track-flow**
- ❑ **Particle-flow**

Two crucial detector effects added to be more realistic

1. Energy-smearing into nearby calorimeter cells

2. Hadrons deposit their energies in ECAL cells



Unlike the situation in this cartoon, hadrons have O(1) chance to leave their energies (e.g. via Nuclear interaction) in ECAL before reaching HCAL.

O(20%) of jet energy becomes absorbed in the ECAL in this manner

Two crucial detector effects added to be more realistic

1. Energy-smearing into nearby calorimeter cells

2. Hadrons deposit their energies in ECAL cells

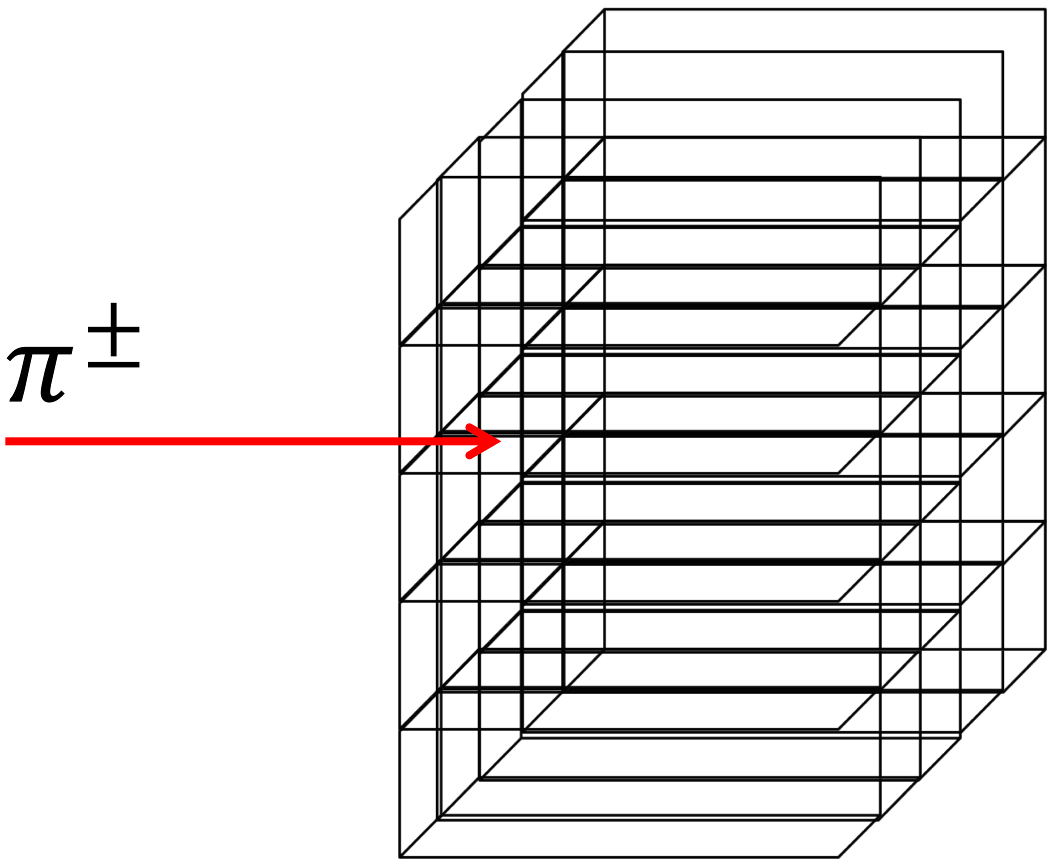
GEANT4

- ECAL smearing pattern/hadron-energy-deposit-in-ECAL will be simulated with GEANT4 whereas HCAL smearing pattern will be done by simple ansatz

Upgraded version of MS, Spethmann, Tweedie 2012 (See Appendix of 1204.0525)

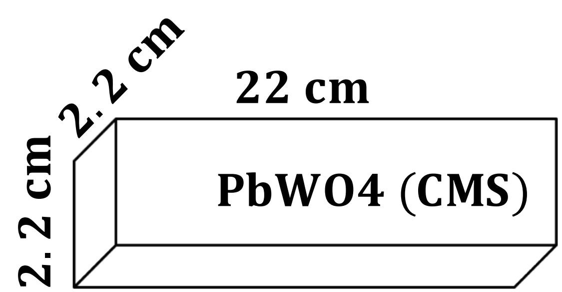
Energy smearing into nearby ECAL cells

✓ The most important ingredient in our detector model



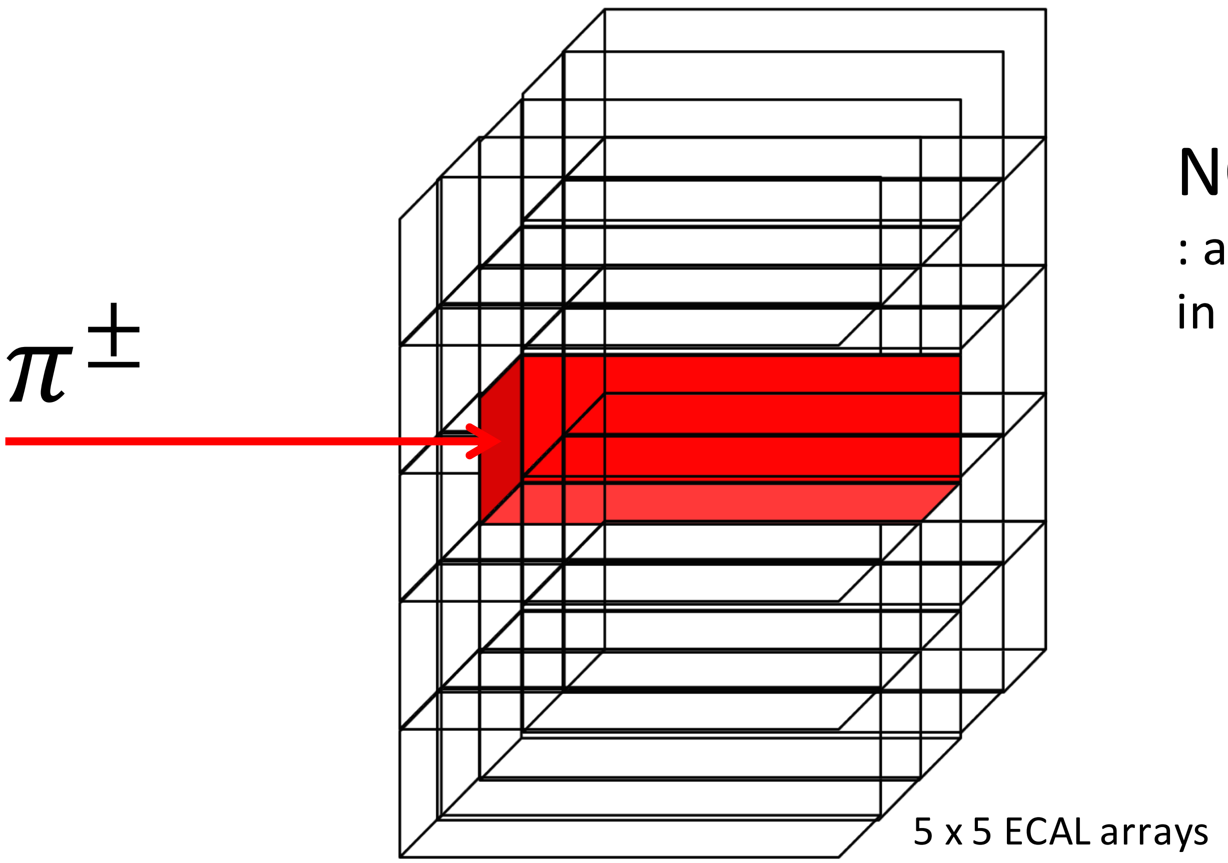
5 x 5 ECAL cells underneath one HCAL cell

A particle hitting single ECAL cell



Energy smearing into nearby ECAL cells

Ideal situation

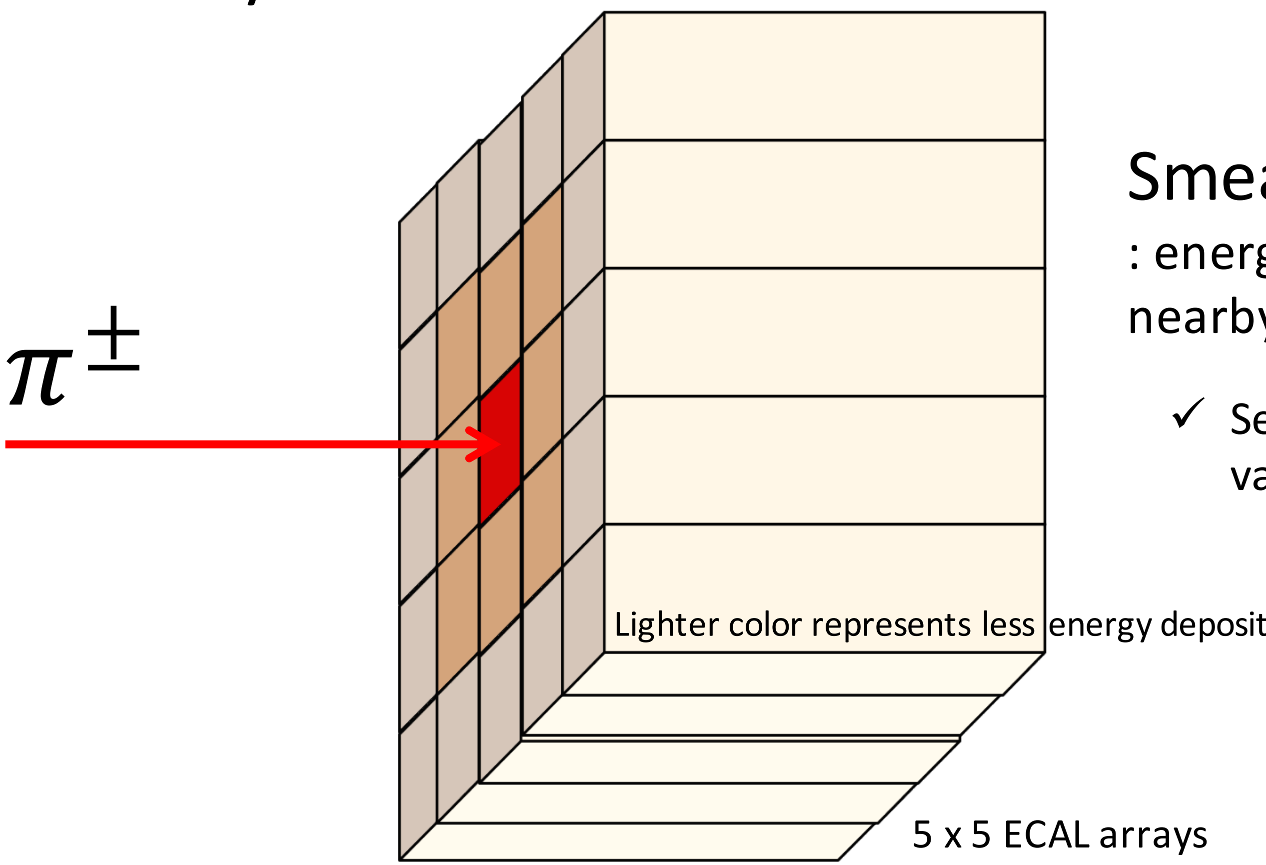


NO smearing

: all energy is deposited in a single ECAL cell

Energy smearing into nearby ECAL cells

In reality



Smearing

: energy is smeared into nearby ECAL cells

- ✓ Sensitive to jet substructure variables

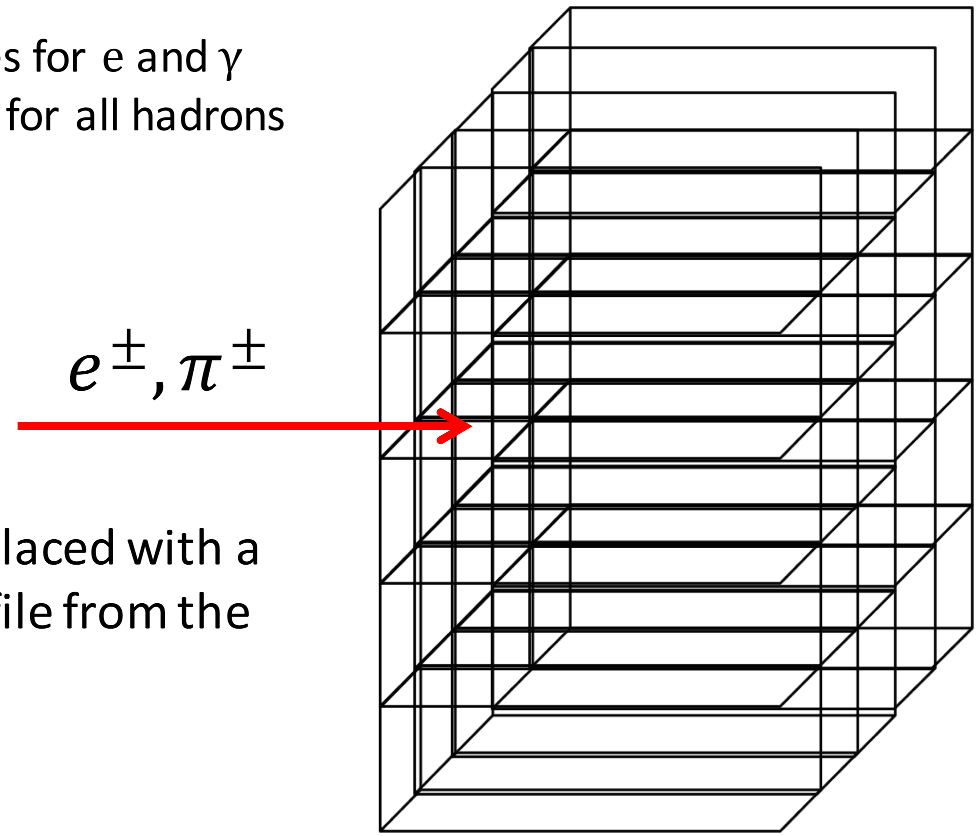
Smearing effect becomes extremely important in jet substructure analysis of the hyper-boosted heavy particles (e.g. top/H/Z/W)

We simulate ECAL smearing by GEANT

1. Prepare 9x9 ECAL cells with same dimension as CMS ECAL
2. Shoot single $e^{\pm}$, $\pi^{\pm}$ beams onto ECAL repeatedly
3. Build up a library of showering profiles for e, π beams

- ✓ e-induced showers as proxies for e and γ
- ✓ π-induced showers as proxy for all hadrons

Energy is fixed to be 100 GeV

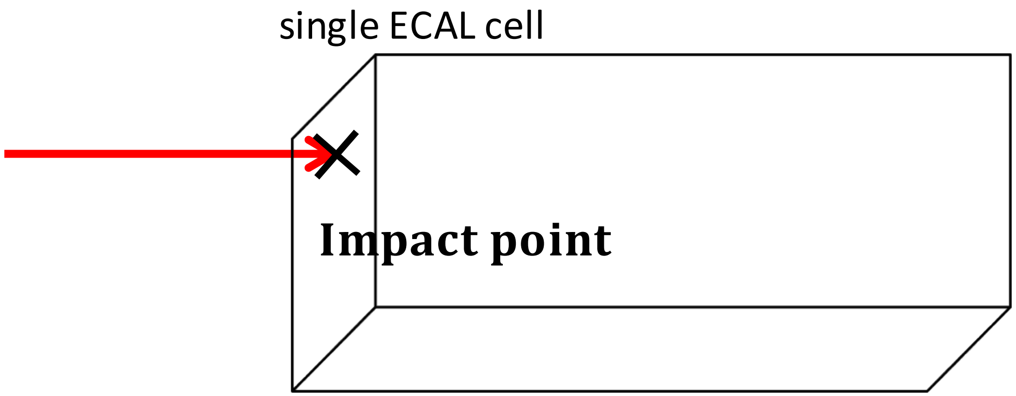


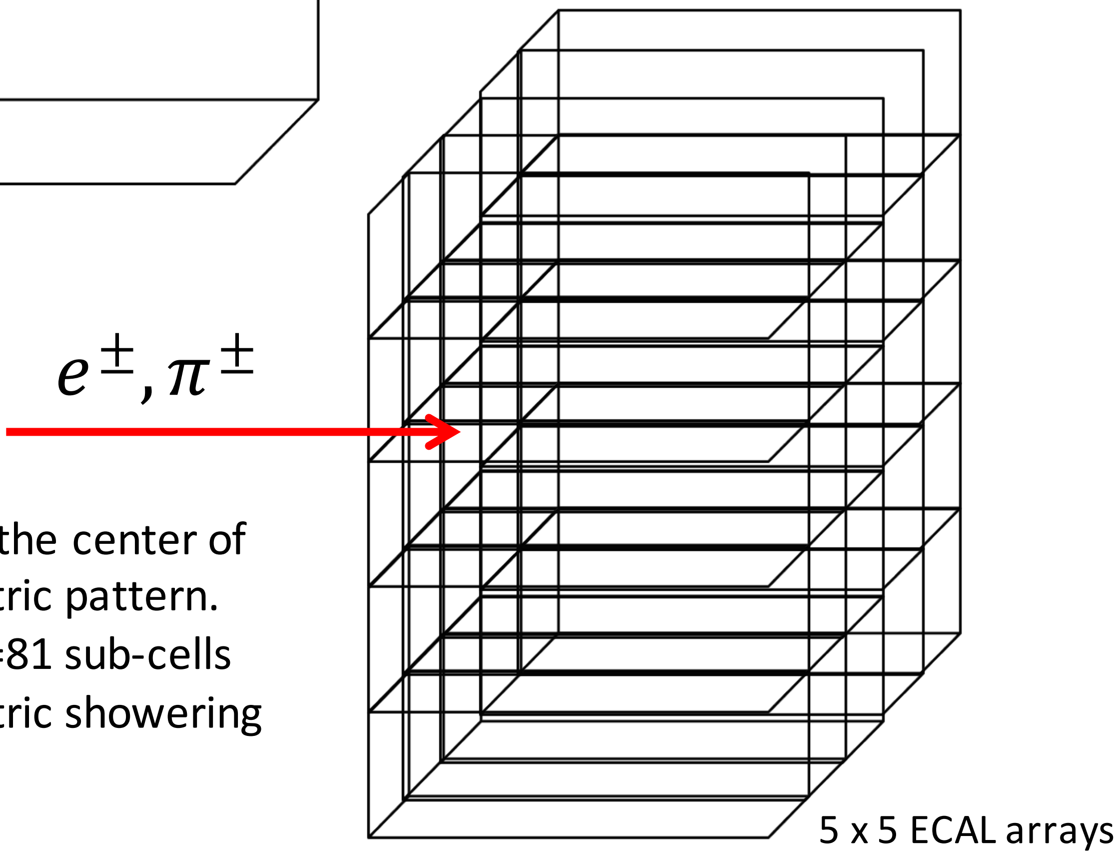
5 x 5 ECAL arrays

- ❑ Particle hitting a ECAL cell is replaced with a randomly chosen smearing profile from the library

*** Correlation between cells are automatically folded in**

We simulate ECAL smearing by GEANT



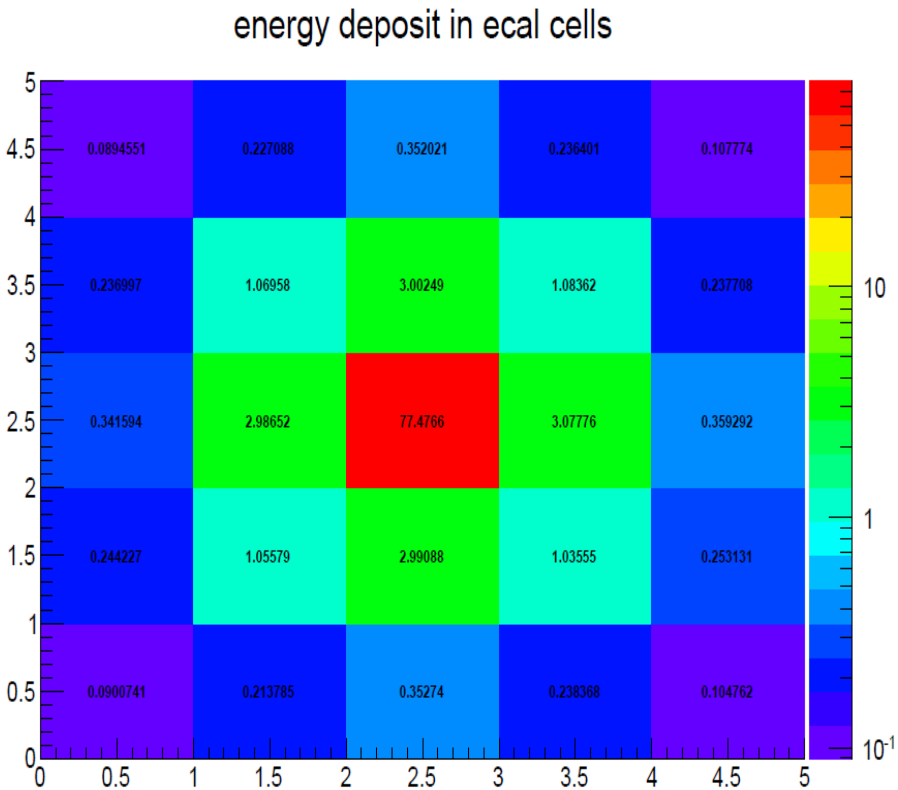


✓ Impact point is not always at the center of ECAL cell. It leads to asymmetric pattern. We sub-divide ECAL into 9x9=81 sub-cells to take into account asymmetric showering pattern

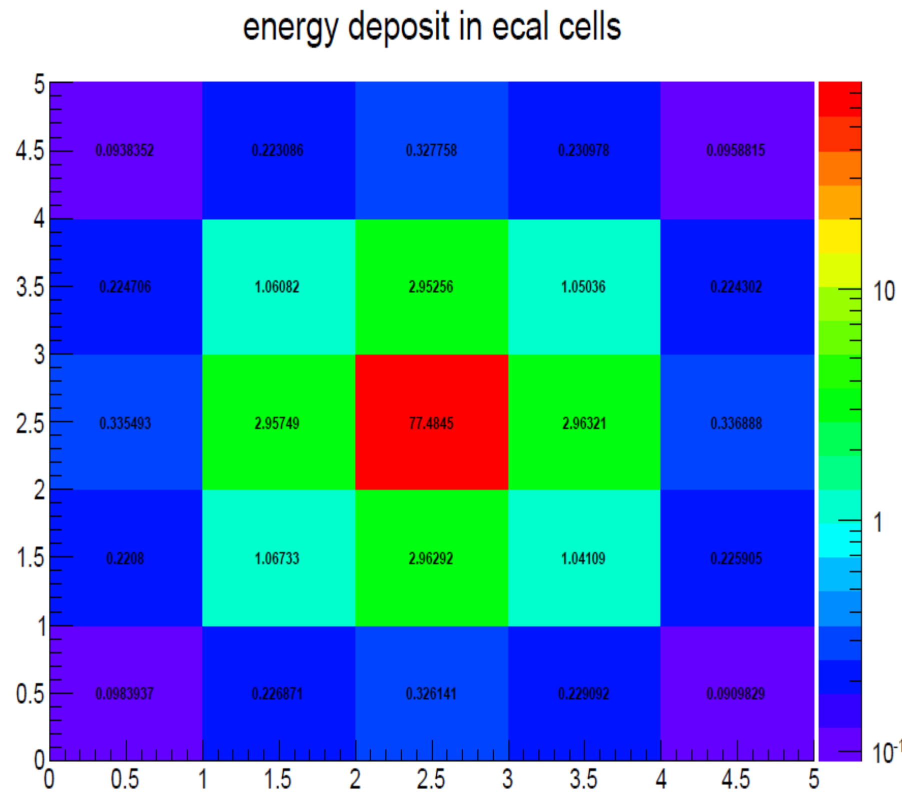
- We do not simulate asymmetric detector geometry, e.g. particle can hit a cell with an angle

Electron-induced ECAL showering pattern by GEANT

10 GeV e^- beam



100 GeV e^- beam

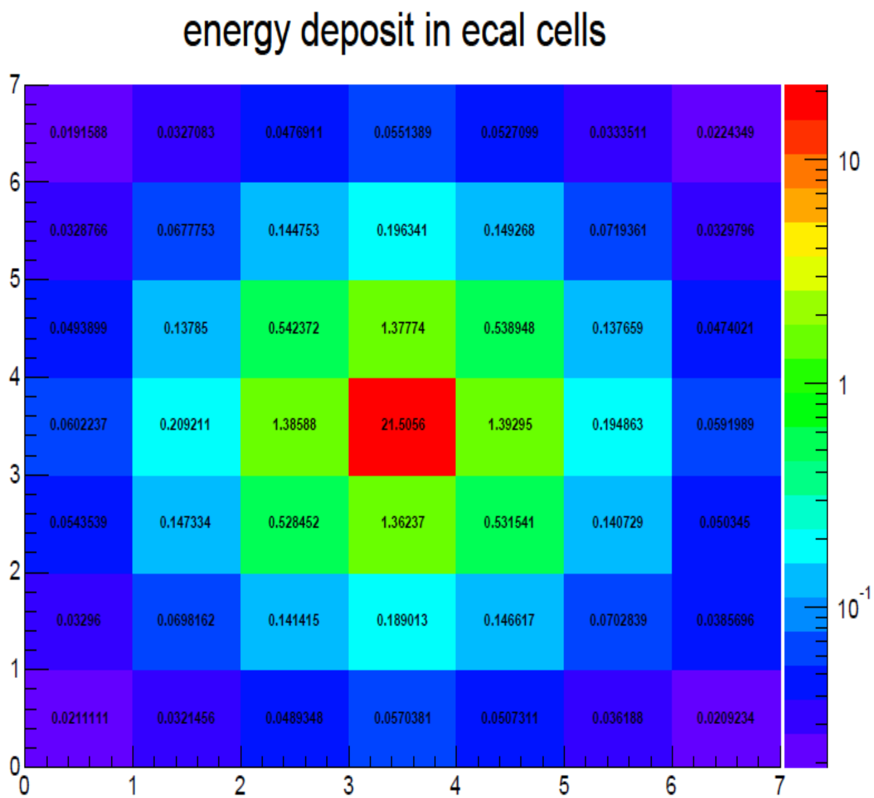


$E_{\text{cell}}/E_{\text{incident electron}}$, not w.r.t $E_{\text{total deposit}}$

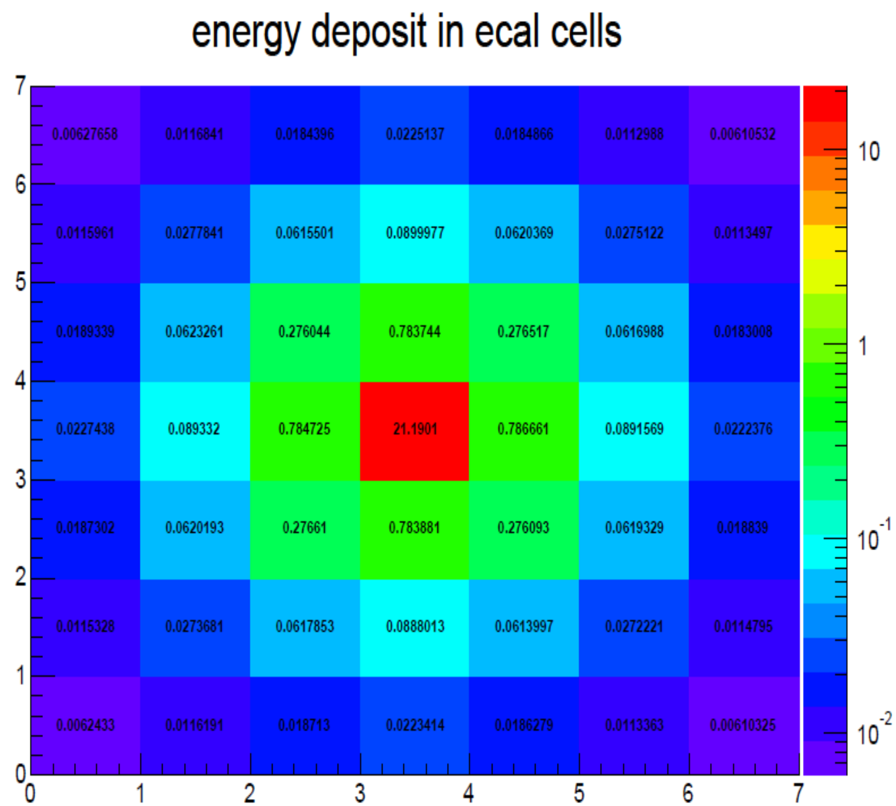
- Nearly pT-independent. It justifies our proxies simulated at 100GeV

Pion-induced ECAL showering pattern by GEANT

100 GeV $\pi^{\pm}$ beam



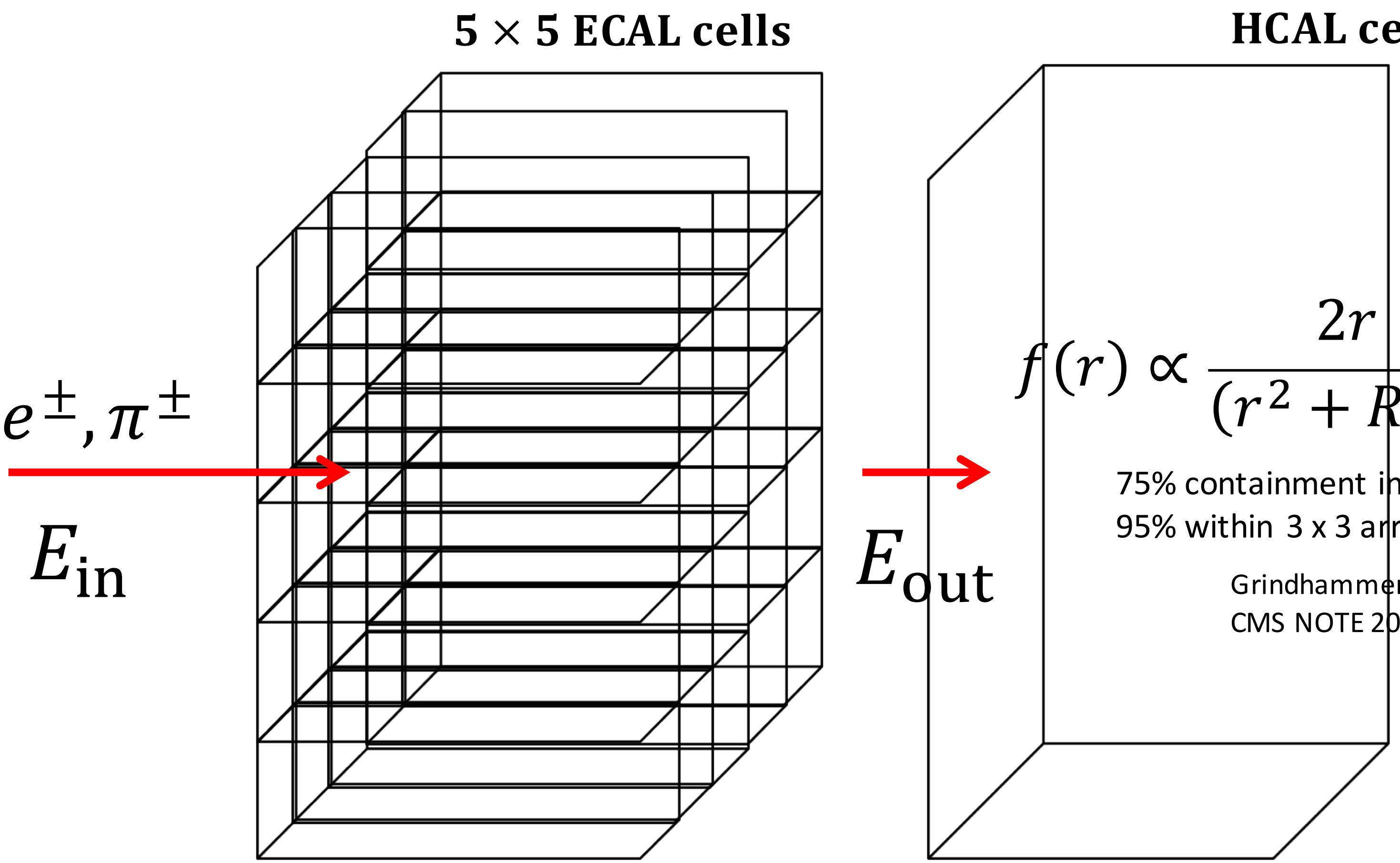
3 TeV $\pi^{\pm}$ beam



$E_{cell}/E_{incident\,pion}$, not w.r.t $E_{total\,deposit}$

- Nearly pT-independent. It justifies our proxies simulated at 100GeV

Profile ansatz for HCAL



$$f(r) \propto \frac{2r}{(r^2 + R^2)^2}$$

75% containment in a centrally struck cell
95% within 3 x 3 array about it

Grindhammer, Rudowicz, Peters 1990
CMS NOTE 2006-138

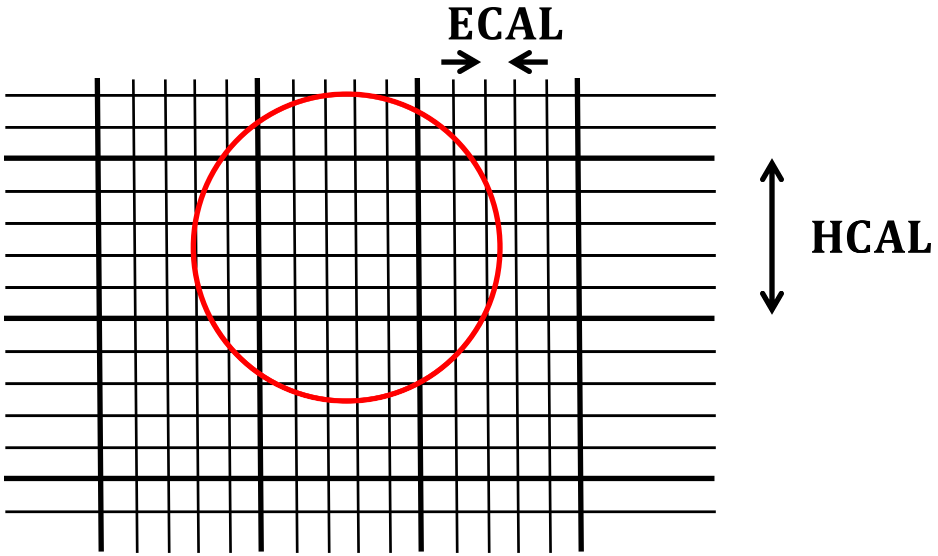
Replace all particles flowing out the back of an ECAL cell with a continuous angular energy distribution according to the above ansatz

Spurious structure due to smearing

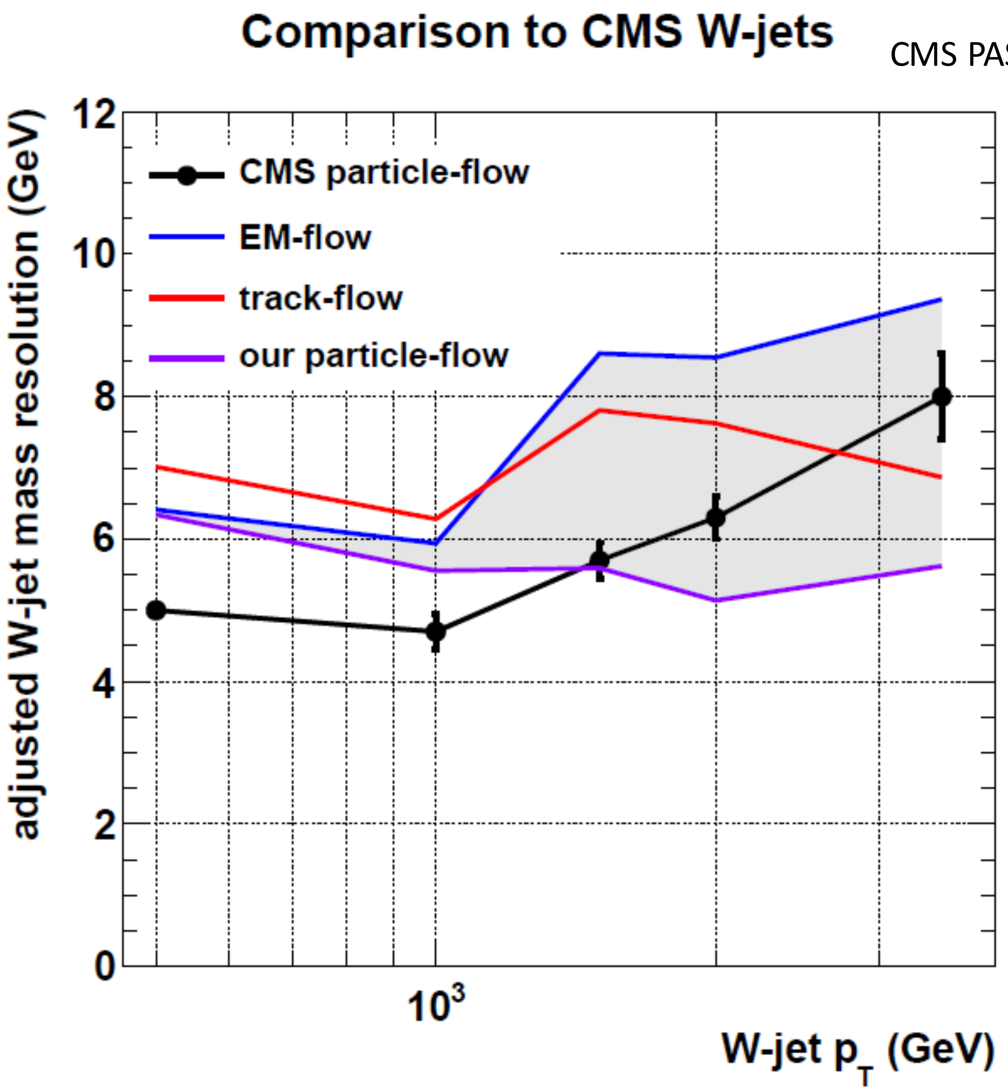
Smearing into nearby cells can introduce spurious structure when a rescaling is done within each HCAL cell

Mini-jet clustering

✓ deals with HCAL energy spreading:
e.g. in EM-flow, the entire collection of ECAL and HCAL cells are clustered into mini-jets with the anti-k_T algorithm with the size comparable to the HCAL size. Rescaling is carried out within each mini-jet



Validation of our approach against CMS high pT W-jet



CMS PAS JME-14-002

With no trackers

With perfect trackers

Three benchmark scenarios

Model	Tracking: two extremes	ECAL material	ECAL cell	HCAL cell
LHC		CMS-type ($PbWO_4$)	0.02×0.02	0.1×0.1
FCC1	Perfect/absent	$PbWO_4$ (Lead tungstate)	0.01×0.01	0.05×0.05
FCC2	Perfect/absent	Pure W (Tungsten)	0.005×0.005	0.05×0.05

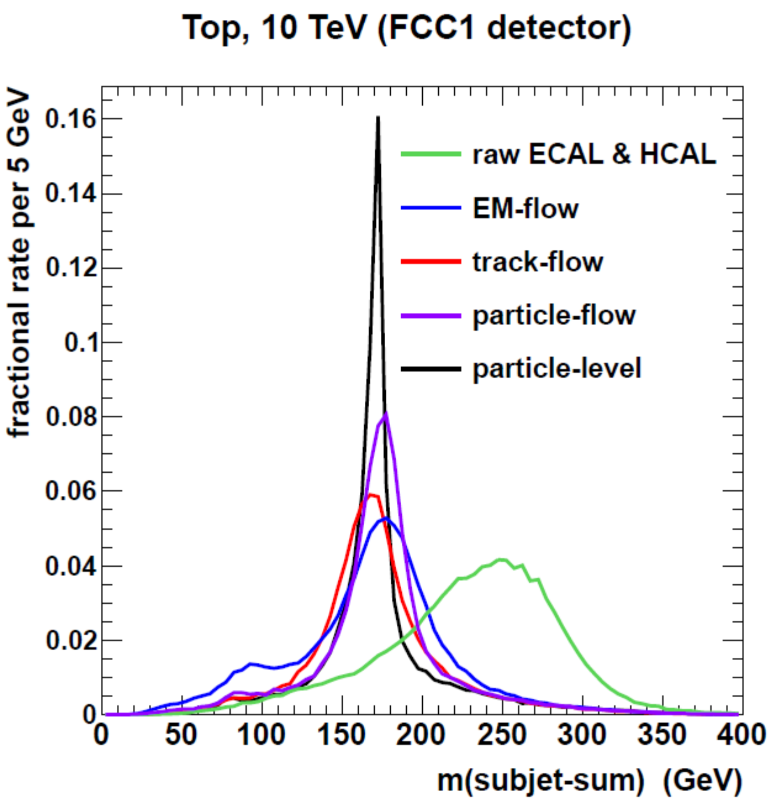
We will see how these detector models perform in three benchmark LHC/FCC detectors

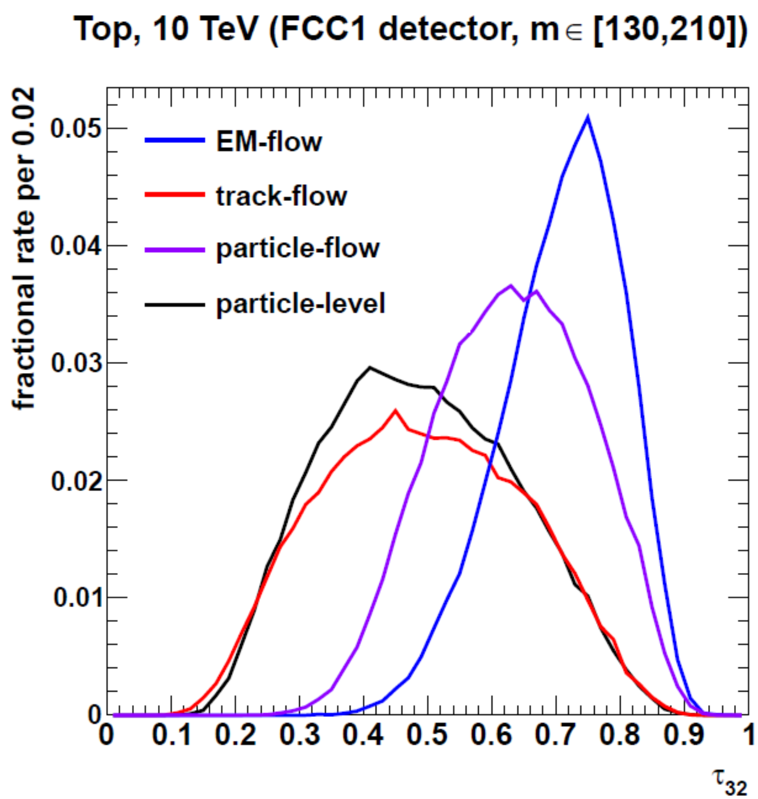
- ❑ **Raw ECAL & HCAL**
- ❑ **EM-flow**
- ❑ **Track-flow**
- ❑ **Particle-flow**
- ❑ **Particle-level**

- Effective Moliere radius of pure W is bigger than what is assumed. Consider Pure W as a place-holder for any new material with a half-sized effective Moliere radius

Filtered top-jet mass & τ_{32} of 10TeV top/gluon at FCC1

: equivalent situation to 5TeV top/gluon at the LHC





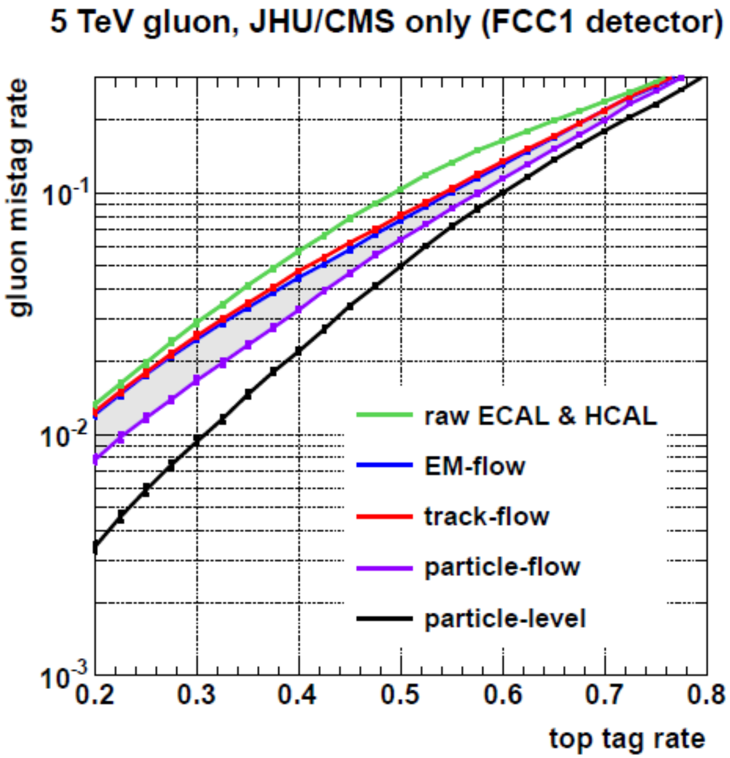
- pile-up and magnetic field are not included in this study

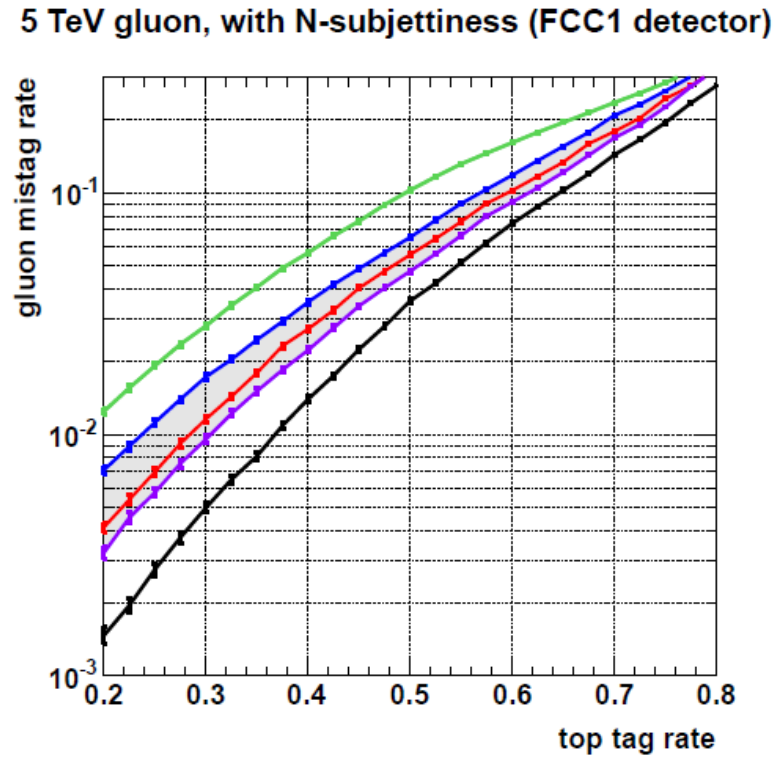
N-subjettiness is doing great whenever tracks are available

τ_{32} seems to probe a property within JHU/CMS subjets, rather than in-between them

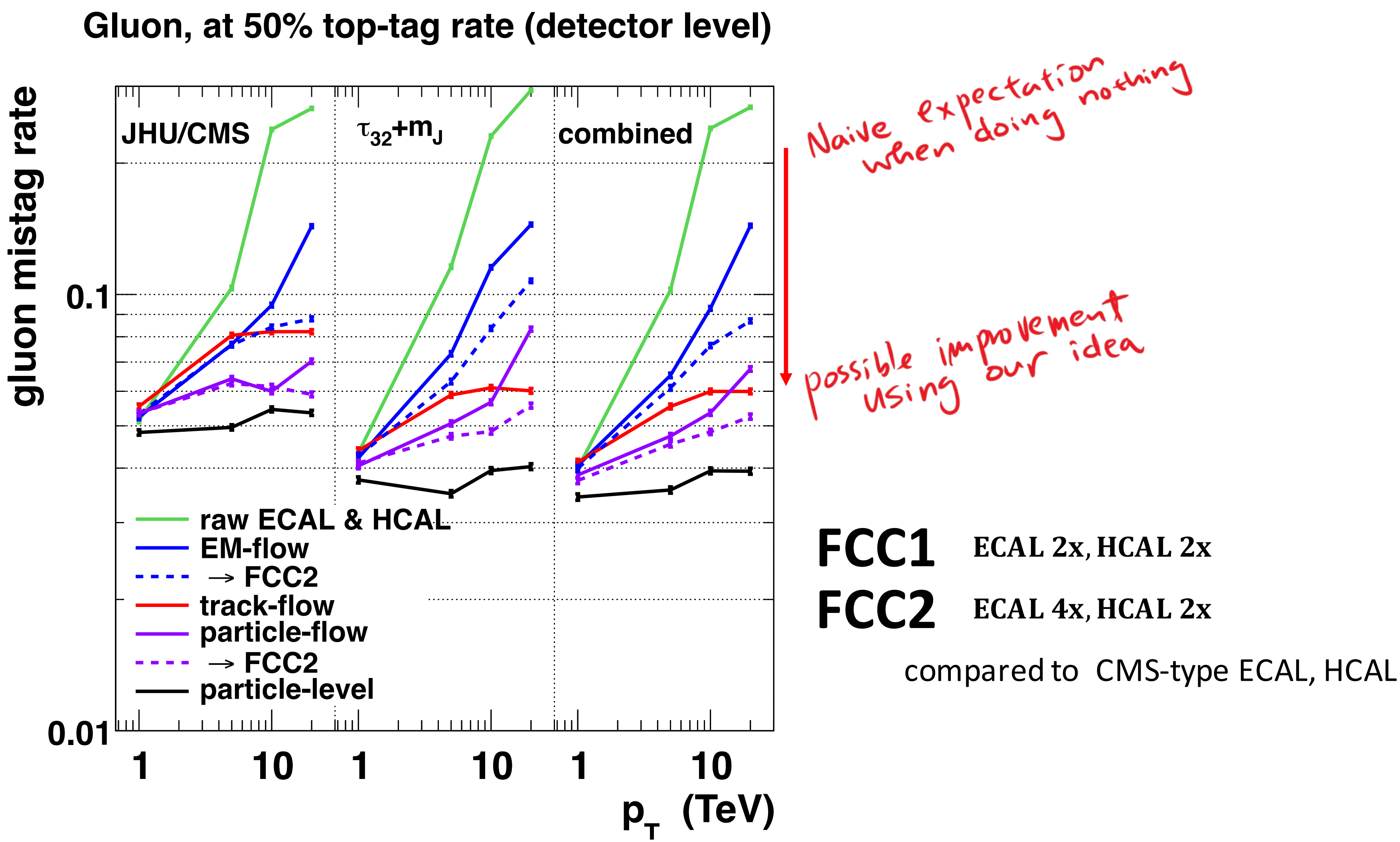
5TeV top/gluon discrimination at FCC1

: equivalent to 2.5 TeV top/gluon-jets at the LHC





- Particle-flow is universally the best option (as it should be)
- Track-flow works better with N-subjettiness, and EM-flow is less effective at capitalizing on N-subjettiness



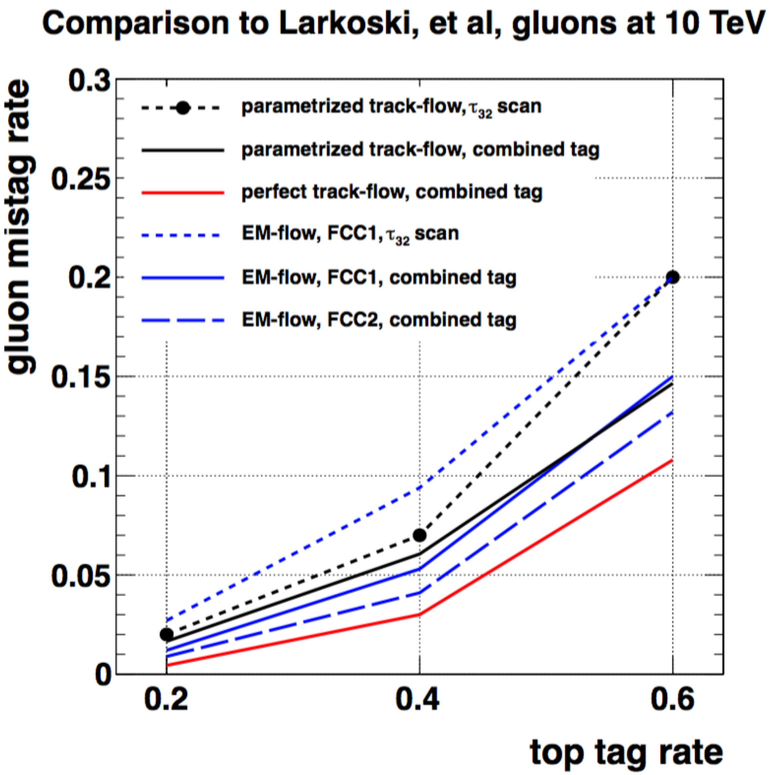
- JHU/CMS tagger never fully competitive with N-subjettiness (except for EM-flow at 10TeV)
- Combined tagger is universally better

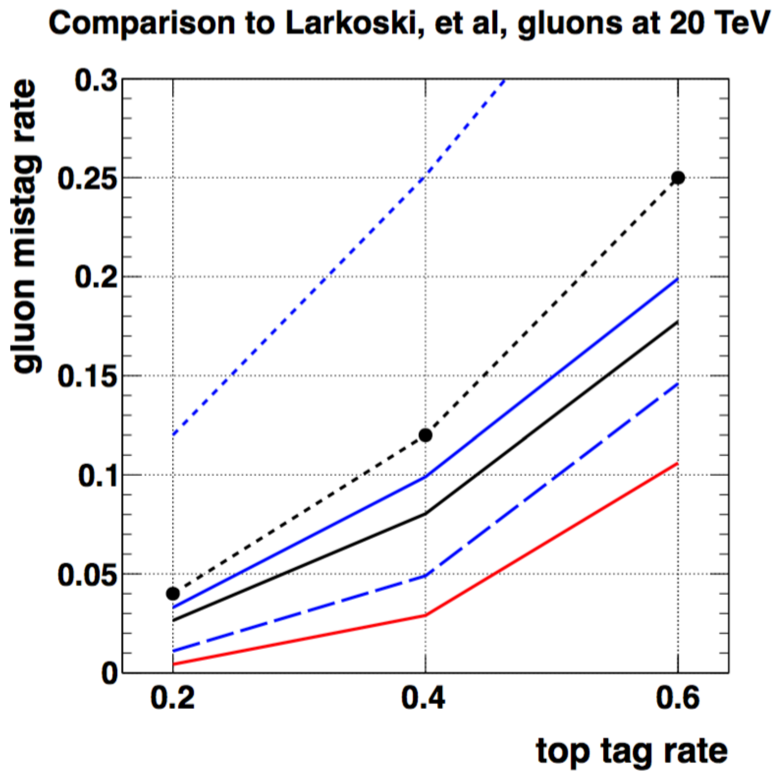
✓ FCC2 brings EM-flow, particle-flow to the similar level of half-p_T jets at FCC1

Comparison to an existing study using track-based variables

Larkoski, Maltoni,Selvaggi 2015

* We first validated our procedure by reproducing Larkoski et al.





When tracks are not available, JHU/CMS tagger does most job

When tracks are available, τ_{32} does most job

Comparison to an existing study using track-based variables

Larkoski, Maltoni,Selvaggi 2015

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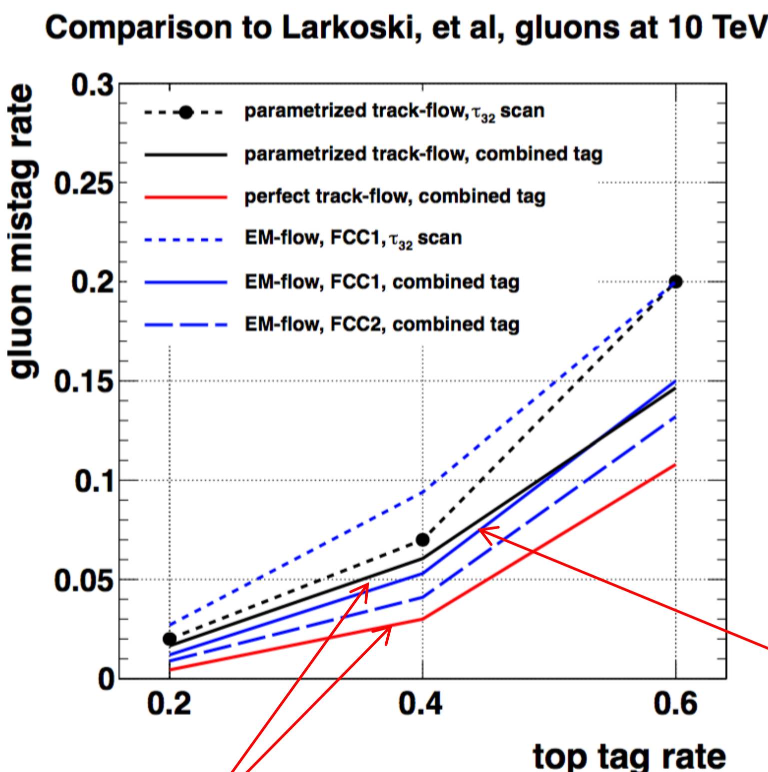

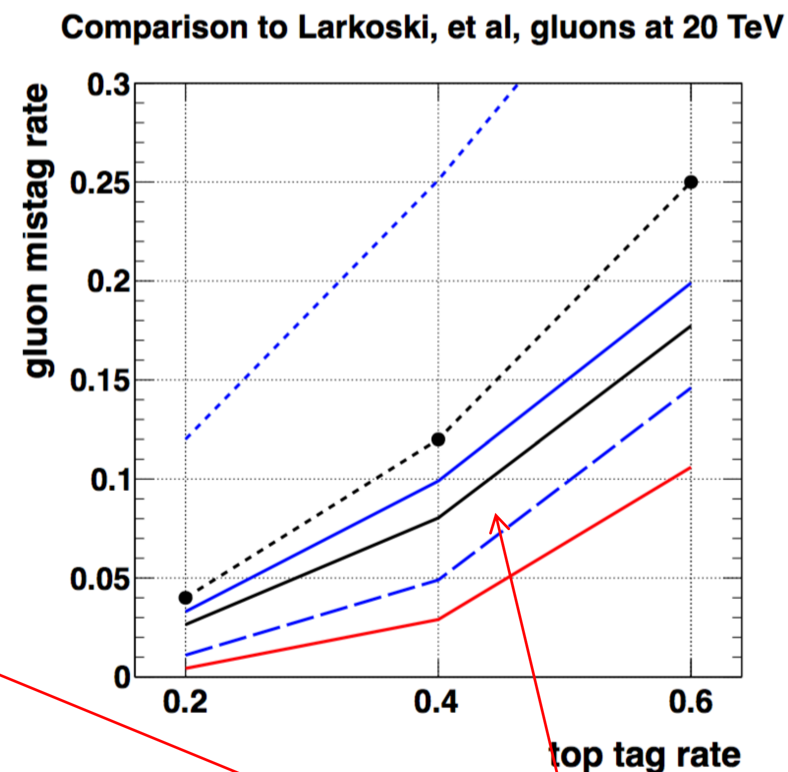

Perfect (solid red) vs. imperfect (solid black) tracking

ECAL 2x

Note that Larkoski et al. (dotted black) scaned over τ_{32} with the fixed jet mass window

EM-flow can cover up to 20 TeV at FCC2 ~ 10TeV at FCC1

Strong Magnets at FCC

✓ Beneficial to high-p_T physics. It hurts low-p_T physics

	CMS: 4T, 1.5m	FCC: 6T, 6m
$p_{T\,crit} = 0.15\times\left(\frac{\mathrm{B}}{\mathrm{T}}\right)\times\left(\frac{\mathrm{r}_{cal}}{m}\right)$	~ 0.9 GeV	~ 5.4 GeV

- This implies that $O(100\ \mathrm{GeV})$ process such as Higgs physics becomes low-p_T physics at 100 TeV!

E.g. $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ with low p_T will be significantly under-reconstructed due to lost tracks (We need to make sure that we are capable of restoring the lost tracks back to our jets via track reconstruction, e.g. particle-flow)

In a situation that strong magnetic field becomes problematic, it hurts high-p_T tracking efficiency, but

EM-flow is insensitive to this issue

To conclude

- The performance of our optimization of JHU TopTagger combined with N-subjettiness

  1. Quark- and gluon-jets can be simultaneously optimized within JHU TopTagger
  2. Adding N-subjettiness to e.g. JHU TopTagger, can make $O(1)$ improvement of top/gluon discrimination
  3. N-subjettiness is effective when tracks are available
  4. JHU is more robust than N-subjettiness under more pessimistic detector assumptions

- EM-flow looks very promising. It can solely cover up to 20TeV tops assuming FCC2 configuration (ECAL 4x, HCAL 2x)

  1. Trackers become crucial to tag tops beyond it
  2. Unless the FCC detectors are constructed with near-perfect trackers, some additional investment in ECAL granularity would be beneficial