

### Recent Developments in Tagging

Deepak Kar Based on: arXiv:1704.03878 (accepted in JHEP) and work-in-progress

> SAIP 2017 Meeting 3rd - 7th June, 2017

# Tag the Big Five



# Tagging Particles

### facebook

Desktop Help > Connecting

#### particles

Friends	>
Tagging	
Like	
Lists	>

### Tag people in your posts

Add tags to anything you post, including photos and updates. Tags can point to your friends or anyone else on Facebook. Adding a tag creates a link that people can follow to learn more.

# Tagging Particles

#### facebook Desktop Help > Connecting particles Tag people in your posts Friends > Add tags to anything you post, including photos and updates. Tagging Tags can point to your friends or anyone else on Facebook. Like Adding a tag creates a link that people can follow to learn Lists > more.

### 1. Tag quark/gluon initiated jets

2. Detailed study of two-pronged tagging

# Quark/gluon discrimination

- Ideally: identify quark-initiated or gluon initiated jets.
- Is that well defined or fundamentally ambiguous?

From lunch/dinner discussions

III-Defined

What people sometimes think we mean A quark parton

A Born-level quark parton

The initiating quark parton in a final state shower

An eikonal line with baryon number 1/3 and carrying triplet color charge

A quark operator appearing in a hard matrix element in the context of a factorization theorem

A parton-level jet object that has been quark-tagged using a soft-safe flavored jet algorithm (automatically collinear safe if you sum constituent flavors)

A phase space region (as defined by an unambiguous hadronic fiducial cross section measurement) that yields an enriched sample of quarks (as interpreted by some suitable, though fundamentally ambiguous, criterion)

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Well-Defined What we mean

Jesse Thaler — Report of the Les Houches Quark/Gluon Subgroup

From lunch/dinner discussions

III-Defined

Well-Defined

What people sometimes think we mean A quark parton

# Ignores additional radiation

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#### A Born-level quark parton

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What we mean

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## The study

• In leading order:

quark radiation  $\propto C_F$ , gluon radiation  $\propto C_A (4/3 \text{ vs } 3)$ 

- Affected strongly by subleading (perturbative and non-perturbative) effects
- Modelled in MC generators, but needs constraining by data
- Highlights modelling deficiencies

## Variable Used



## Discriminant



#### Discriminator:

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \int d\lambda \, \frac{\left(p_q(\lambda) - p_g(\lambda)\right)^2}{p_q(\lambda) + p_g(\lambda)}$$

 $p_q (p_g)$  is the probability distribution for the quark jet (gluon jet) sample as a function of the classifier  $\lambda$ 

 $\Delta \rightarrow 0$ : no discrimination  $\Delta \rightarrow 1$ : perfect discrimination

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## Idealised e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup> collider

Quark:
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow (\gamma/Z)^* \rightarrow u\bar{u}$$
Gluon: $e^+e^- \rightarrow H^* \rightarrow gg$ 

$$\frac{E_{\rm jet}}{Q/2}>0.8,$$

Suppress wide angle radiation

- Useful to understand final state evolution (ignoring initial state complications)
- Vary collisions energy (Q), jet radius (R)
- Look at both hadron and parton level

## Hadron Level $\lambda_{LHA}$



Good agreement LEP data available

Larger spread No data available

R=0.6

## Seperation



Pythia8 more optimistic, Herwig++ more pessimistic

# **Overall Separation**



Large spread in discrimination power (even more at hadron level, but not only due to hadronisation)

## At the LHC

#### Z+jets (quark enriched)

#### dijets (gluon enriched)



## Seperation



Pythia8 more optimistic, Herwig7 less so

# Very Very New (LH2017)



2-Prong Jet Substructure Resilience

Resilient when ROC does not shift from parton to hadron level, or with adding MPI, pileup, detector effects 21



### Baseline



### Performance vs Resilience

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Performance improves at higher pT

### Grand Summary: Performance/Resilience Tradeoff

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Grand Summary: Performance/Resilience Tradeoff

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_0.jpeg)

- Important physics applications, especially for "discovery physics", where new signals are often quark-dominated, while background in gluondominated, or need optimal tagging of two prongsubstructure.
- Large effect for generator setting, non-perturbative/ shower effects.
- Need (unfolded) measurements, specially for gluon processes.
- LH2017: goal is to find optimality contour for parton to detector level with pileup, and suggest best strategies for experiments.

# Backup

# ATLAS Result(s)

![](_page_27_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### Eur. Phys. J. C (2014) 74: 3023

#### Data-MC difference (but very optimistic!)

#### Discriminant composed of different observables

![](_page_27_Figure_5.jpeg)

ATLAS-CONF-2016-034

## CMS Result

![](_page_28_Figure_1.jpeg)

CERN-CMS-DP-2016-070

Need MC reweighting to match (data) efficiencies

## Non-Perturbative Effects

![](_page_29_Figure_1.jpeg)

Large effect of hadronisation More difference among MC models as well

## Non-Perturbative Effects

![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

Large effect of hadronisation More difference among MC models as well

## Dependance on R

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

Separation increases with R (more phase space?)

# Dependance on Q

![](_page_32_Figure_1.jpeg)

Separation increases with Q at parton level (more phase space?)

## Dependance on $\alpha_s$

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

No clear trend at parton level, except Herwig++, rest decreases at hadron level

## Generator Setting

![](_page_34_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Indication of what drives the separation

### Proton-proton Rates

![](_page_35_Figure_1.jpeg)