Quark gluon tag in HL-LHC Constituent-Based Tagger

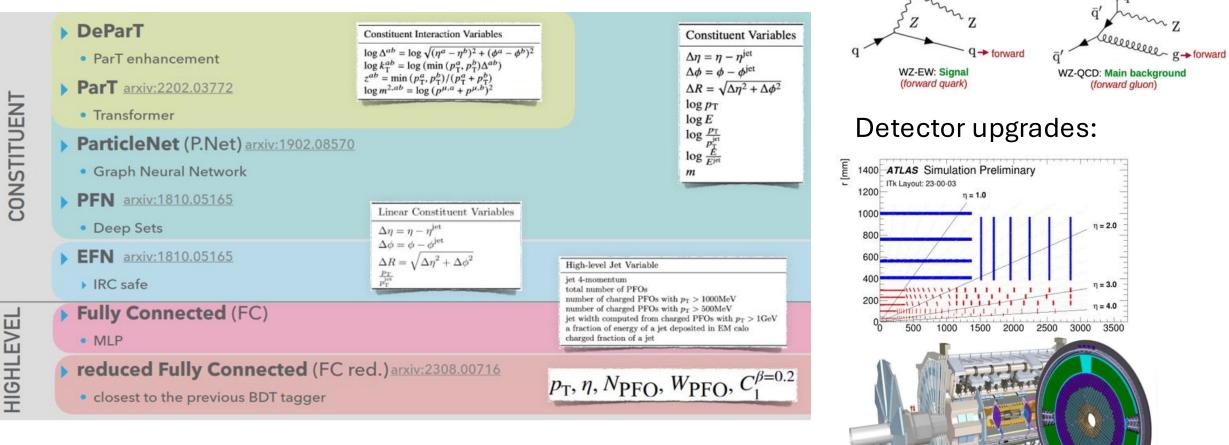
Sabine Elles, Jessica Leveque and <u>Florencia Castillo</u>

Jet tagging and scale factor meeting



Outlook: quark gluon tag for HL-LHC

Constituents taggers :



Cathode Ring

elleller g - forward

q"→ forward

W±

W±

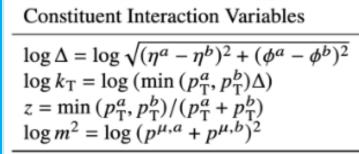
JET Definition and Samples

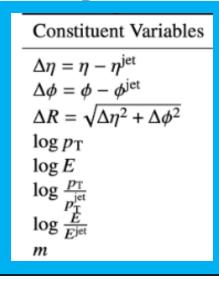
- Jets are reconstructed with the anti-*kt* with *R* = 0.4. PFlow jets no Calibrated
- Cuts: Only the two jets with the highest pT are keep it. pT > 20 GeV
- PFOs are a collection of topo-clusters formed from energy deposits in calorimeter cells and an algorithmic combination of charged-particle tracks with those topoclusters (PFOs as constituents)
- Using official JETM2 production
- Central Region: Jets Pt > 20 GeV, Pt < 2.5TeV, |Jets y| < 2.5
- Forward Region: Jets Pt > 20 GeV, Pt < 500GeV, |Jets y| > 2.5 and |Jets y| < 4.0
- For training, only jets pt is flatten
- Samples used for training/validation/testing:
 - Dijets, VBF, ttbar(allhad).
 - PU 0: Jets for training: 8.6M central, 4M forward
 - PU 60: Only evaluation

Taggers from Run 2

Constituent-based

DeParT and ParT





Highlevel variables

FC Network **Highway Network**

EMFrac	+ Jet pT
Jet width	
TrackWidthPt1	000
NumChargedPFOWidthPt1000	
chf	

FC Crafted*

	$C1^{\beta=0.2} = \frac{\sum_{i,j \in jet}^{i \neq j} p_{T,i} p_{T,j} (\Delta R_{i,j})^{\beta=0.2}}{2}$
$N_{\rm PF0} = \sum$	$C T = \frac{1}{(\sum_{i,j \in jet} p_T^{PFO})^2}$
PFO∈jet	$w^{PFO} = \frac{\sum_{\text{PFO} \in \text{jet}} p_T^{PFO} \cdot \Delta R_{PFO, jet}}{\overline{\sum_{T}} \overline{p_T}}$
	$w^{PFO} = \frac{\sum_{T \in \text{Opt}(T)} p_T^{PFO}}{\sum_{\text{PFO} \in \text{jet}} p_T^{PFO}}$
+ Jet pT	\sim PFOEjet PT

*FC crafted mimic Run 2 **BDT** tagger

Constituents defined by jets_y for HL-LHC

Constituent-based

DeParT and ParT

Constituent Interaction Variables

$$\log \Delta = \log \sqrt{(y^a - y^b)^2 + (\phi^a - \phi^b)^2}$$

$$\log k_T = \log \left(\min \left(p_T^a, p_T^b\right) \Delta\right)$$

$$z = \min \left(p_T^a, p_T^b\right) / (p_T^a + p_T^b)$$

$$\log m^2 = \log \left(p^{\mu,a} + p^{\mu,b}\right)^2$$

Highlevel variables

FC Network Highway Network

EMFrac	+ Jet pT
Jet width	-
TrackWidthPt1	000
NumChargedPF	OWidthPt1000
chf	

FC Crafted*

 $N_{\rm PF0}$

 $+ J\epsilon$

	$C1^{\beta=0.2} = \frac{\sum_{i,j\in jet}^{i\neq j} p_{T,i} p_{T,j} (\Delta R_{i,j})^{\beta=0.2}}{(\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{T,i})^{2}}$
$ = \sum $	$CT = \frac{(\sum_{i,j \in jet} p_T^{PFO})^2}{(\sum_{i,j \in jet} p_T^{PFO})^2}$
PFO∈jet	$w^{PFO} = \frac{\sum_{\text{PFO} \in \text{jet}} p_T^{PFO} \cdot \Delta R_{PFO, jet}}{}$
et pT	$w^{TFO} = \frac{1}{\sum_{\text{PFO} \in \text{jet}} p_T^{PFO}}$

*FC crafted mimic Run 2 BDT tagger

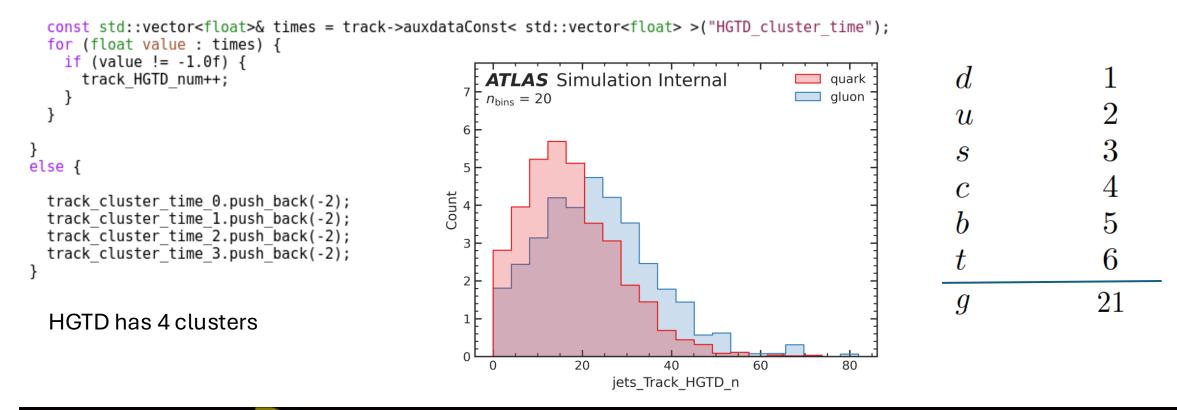
Evaluation. Central region.

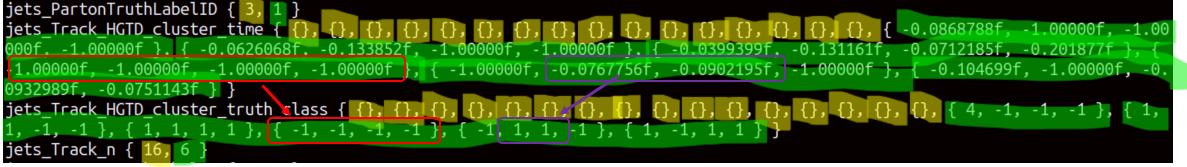
Bins pT: (20, 60, 100, 150, 500, 1000, 2500) [GeV]

• Central region: jets_y < 2.5. Evaluation in jets_y: [0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5]

• For the central region at low pT, we don't see much improvement when using transform-based (low-level variable) taggers compared to NN-based (high-level variable) taggers. 7

HGTD new variable: jets_Track_HGDT_n

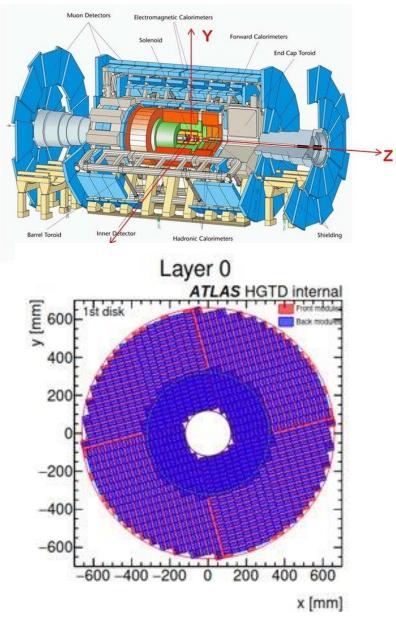




HGTD low level variable

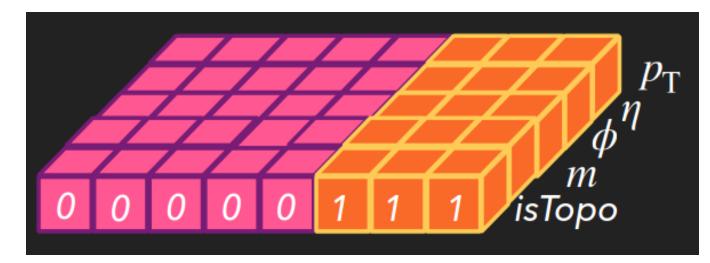
$$\log \Delta_{x,y}^{HGTD} = \log \sqrt{(x^a - x^b)^2 + (y^a - y^b)^2}$$

InDetTrackParticlesAuxDyn.HGTD_cluster_merged InDetTrackParticlesAuxDyn.HGTD_cluster_raw_time InDetTrackParticlesAuxDyn.HGTD_cluster_shadowed InDetTrackParticlesAuxDyn.HGTD_cluster_time InDetTrackParticlesAuxDyn.HGTD_cluster_truth_class InDetTrackParticlesAuxDyn.HGTD extension chi2 InDetTrackParticlesAuxDyn.HGTD_extrap_x InDetTrackParticlesAuxDyn.HGTD_extrap_y DetTrackParticlesAuxDyn.HGTD has extension InDetTrackParticlesAuxDyn.HGTD_primary_expected



Input variables

- PFOs are always used as input.
- For the forward region, Topo Towers and Track information are included, along with the new HGTD variable.
- For the central region, Tracks are also added.
- These are concatenated with the PFOs, and an additional variable (isTopo or isTrack, depending on the object) is introduced. This approach follows the implementation by Samuel: <u>slides</u>



Constituent Interaction Variables $\log \Delta = \log \sqrt{(y^a - y^b)^2 + (\phi^a - \phi^b)^2}$ $\log \Delta_{x,y}^{HGTD} = \log \sqrt{(x^a - x^b)^2 + (y^a - y^b)^2}$ $\log k_T = \log \left(\min \left(p_T^a, p_T^b\right) \Delta\right)$ $z = \min \left(p_T^a, p_T^b\right) / (p_T^a + p_T^b)$ $\log m^2 = \log \left(p^{\mu,a} + p^{\mu,b}\right)^2$

$$\begin{array}{l} \hline \textbf{Constituent Variables}\\ \hline \Delta y = y - y_{jet}\\ \Delta \phi = \phi - \phi_{jet}\\ \Delta \phi^{HGTD} = \phi^{HGTD} - \phi_{jet}\\ \Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta y^2 + \Delta \phi^2}\\ \log p_T\\ \log E\\ \log \frac{p_T}{p_{T,jet}}\\ \log \frac{E}{E_{jet}}\\ m \end{array}$$

Evaluation. Forward region.

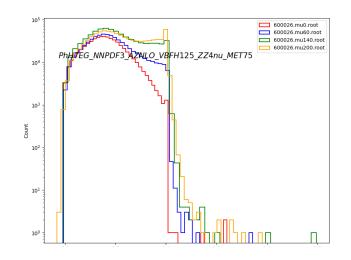
Bins split PT: (20, 60, 100, 150, 500) [GeV]

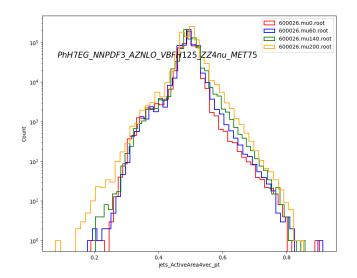
• Forward region: jets_y > 2.5. Evaluation in jets_y: [2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0]

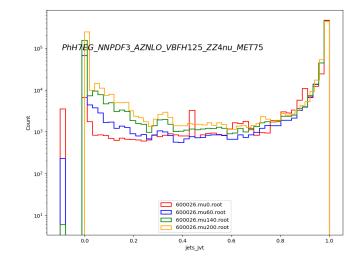
Pile-up studies

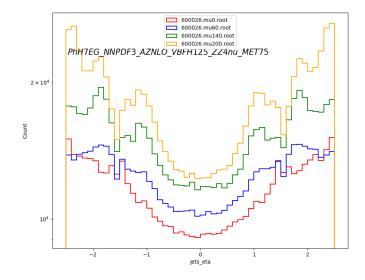
Test mu60

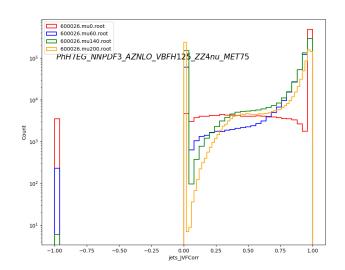
New input variables? Central region

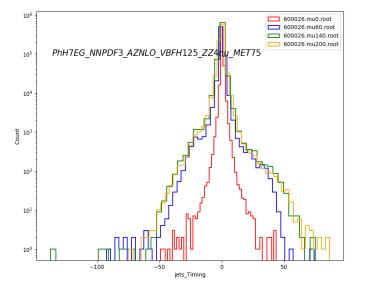




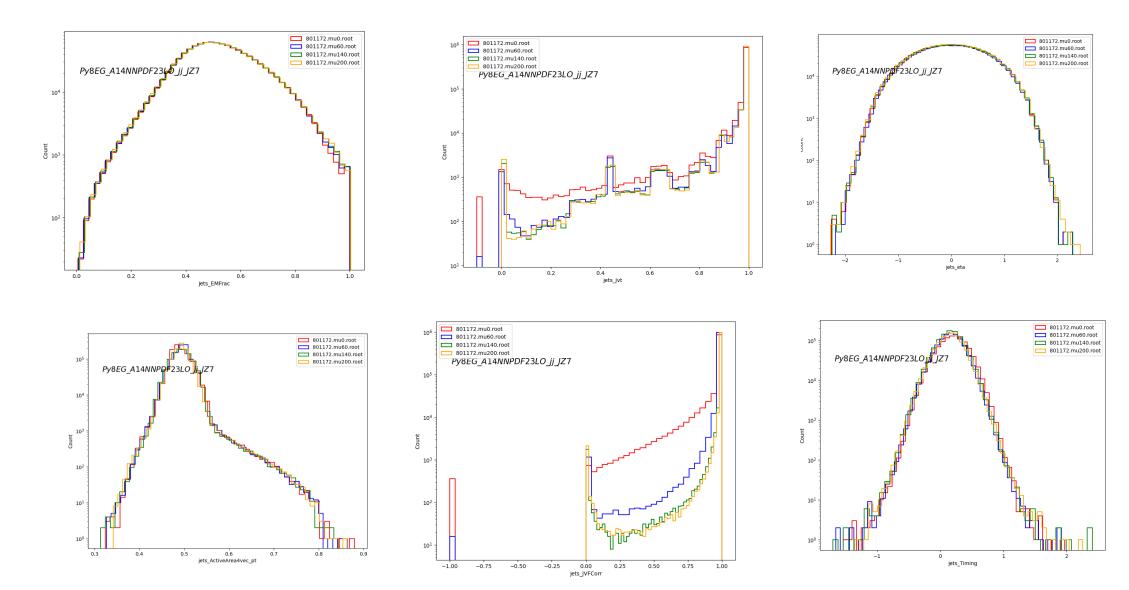




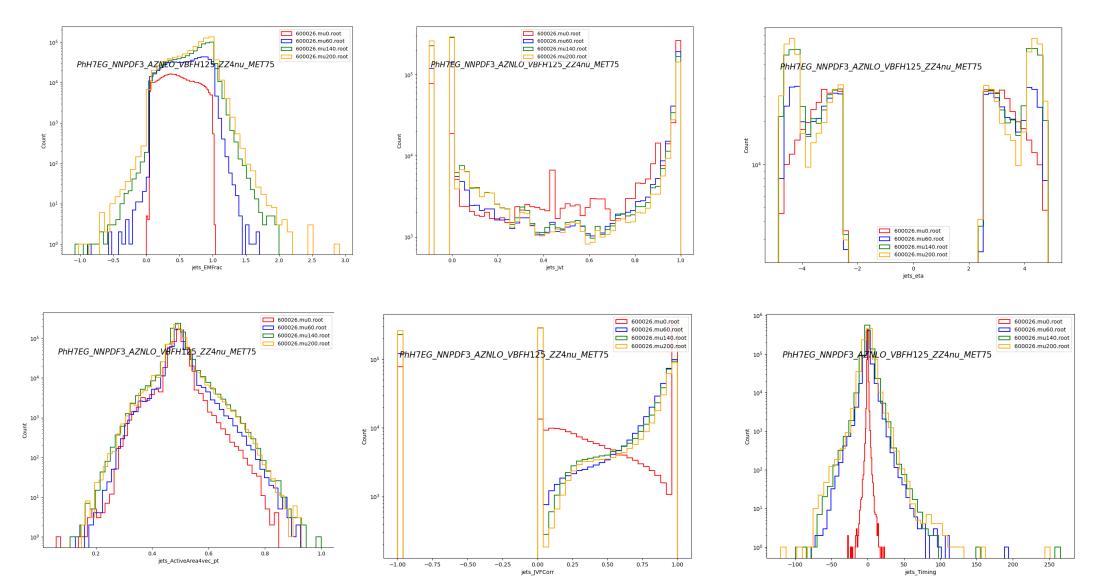




New input variables? Central region

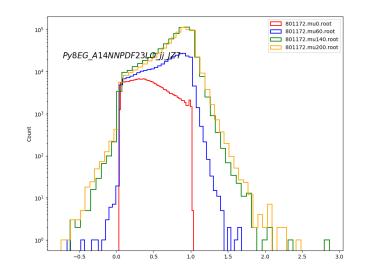


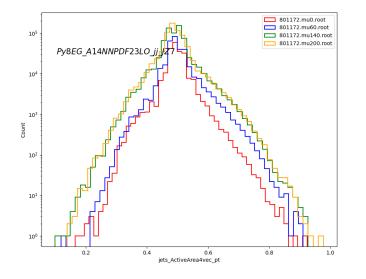
New input variables? Forward region

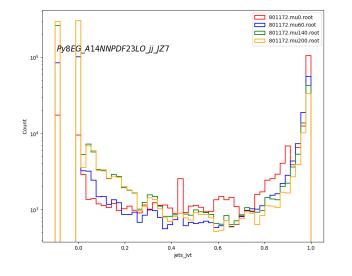


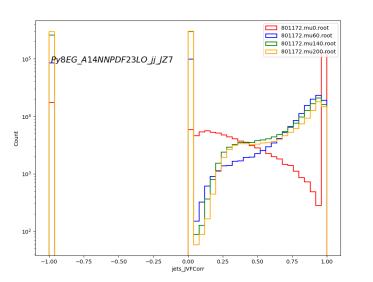
17

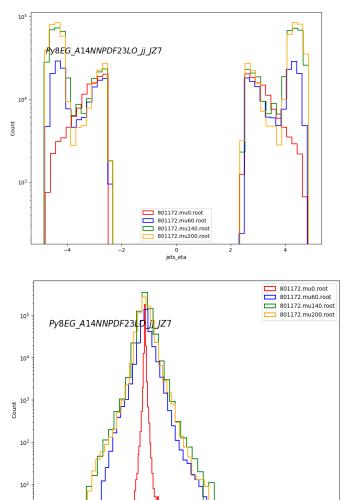
New input variables? Forward region











100

150

200

-100

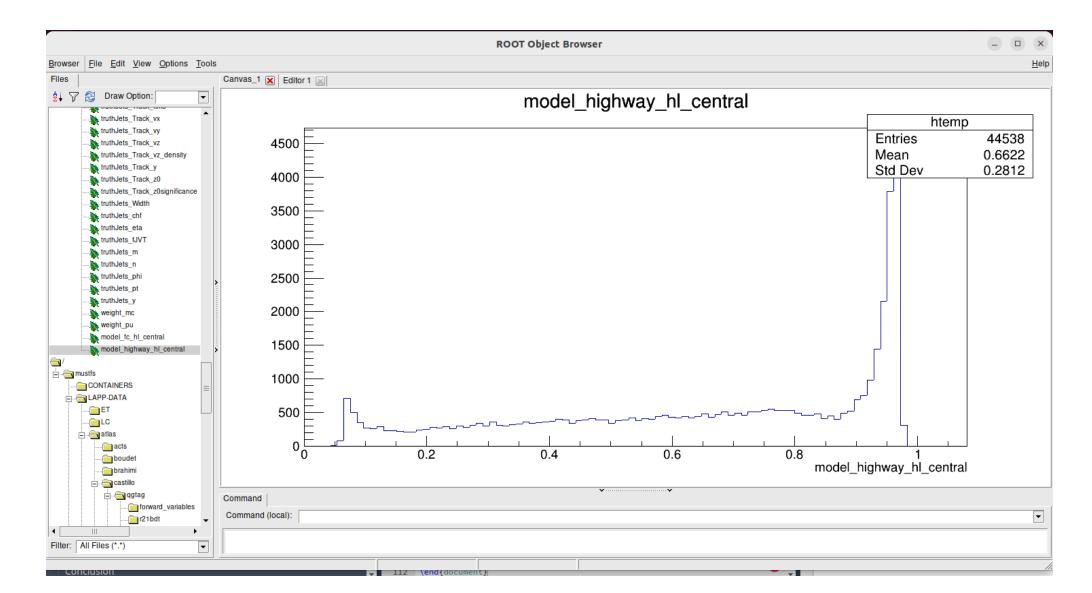
-50

0

50

jets_Timing

Scores in root files



19

Scores in root files

