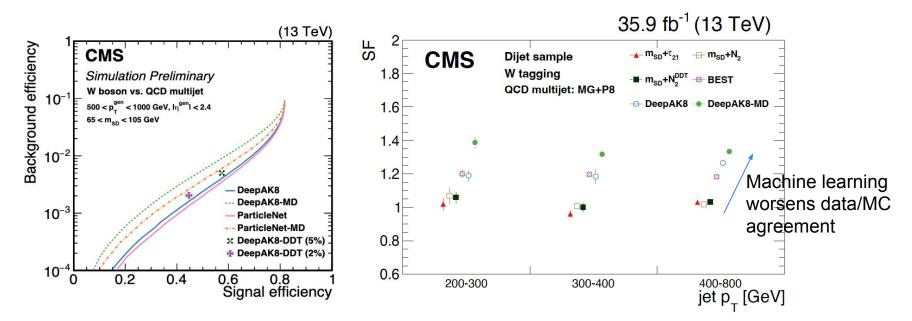
Jet substructure and ML Les Houches 2023 Andreas, Huilin, Loukas, Vinicius

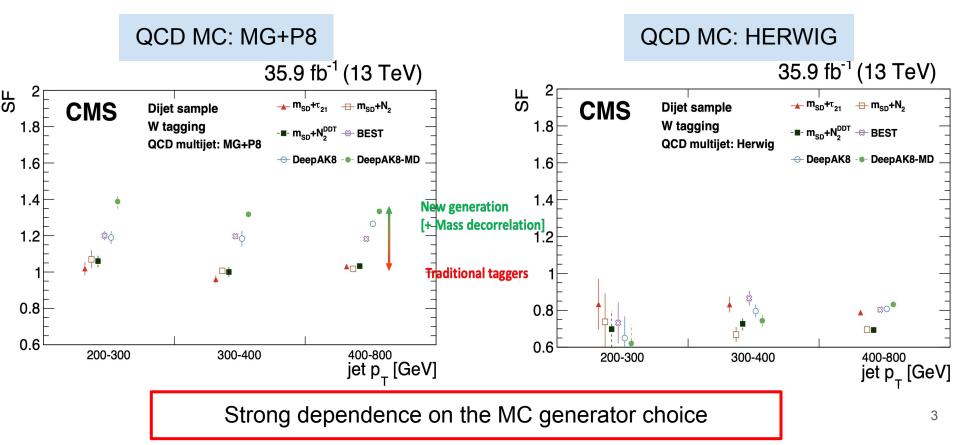
Jet substructure of quark/gluon jets: machine learning

• Experiments use ML-based jet taggers (quark, gluon, bottom, charm, W, Z, H, top), partially correlated with measured jet substructure observables.



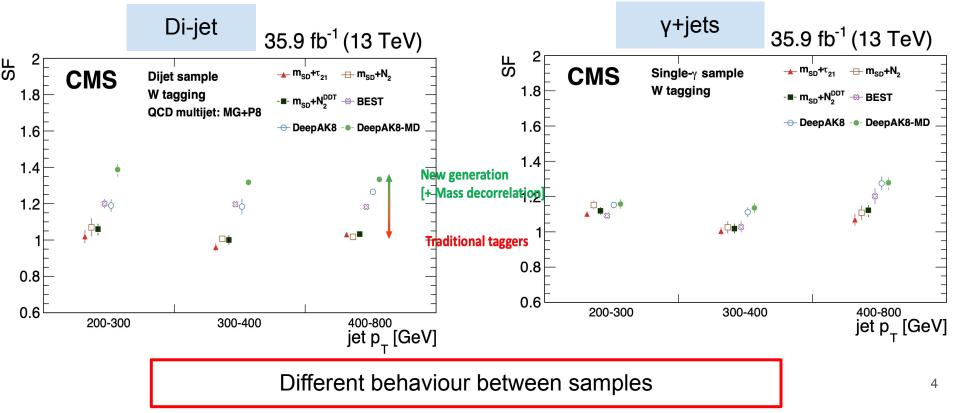
Dependence on MC generation

Di-jet events [i.e. gluon-enriched]: MG+Pythia8.212 vs. Herwig++ v2.7.1



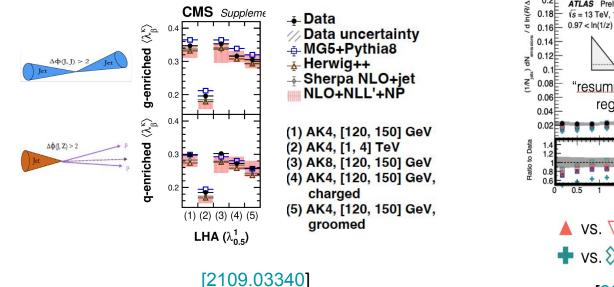
Dependence on sample composition: Q-vs-G

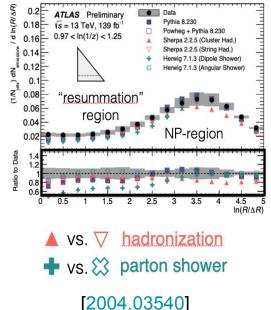
- Same MC generator [MG+Pythia8.212]
 - Di-jet events [i.e. gluon-enriched] vs, γ+jets events [i.e. quark-enriched]



Jet substructure measurements

- From measurements we know how much simulation is away from the truth for specific observables in q/g jets
- Can we feed this information into the training?
- How much state-of-the-art ML-taggers are correlated to the observables/phasespace in the measurements of substructure we already have?
- How to deal with the uncertainty on the part not-obviously correlated with well understood observables?





Some related ideas

Jet tagging in the Lund plane with graph networks

Frédéric A. Dreyer,^a Huilin Qu^b

Is infrared-collinear safe information all you need for jet classification?

Dimitrios Athanasakos,^{1,2} Andrew J. Larkoski,³ James Mulligan,^{4,5} Mateusz Płoskoń,⁴ Felix Ringer^{1,2,6,7}

Improving Robustness of Jet Tagging Algorithms with Adversarial Training

Annika Stein¹ \bigcirc · Xavier Coubez^{1,2} \bigcirc · Spandan Mondal¹ \bigcirc · Andrzej Novak¹ \bigcirc · Alexander Schmidt¹ \bigcirc

Estimate NN tagger performance

- From state-of-the-art generators compared to measurements
- From state-of-the-art generators reweighted to different measured observables, or Lund-plane