

Role of Jet or Subjet Mass

Strassler 0806.2385

$N_c=3, N_f=2$, s-channel Z'

$m_{Z'} = 3 \text{ TeV}, m_{\pi} = 50 - 200 \text{ GeV}$

$(m_{\pi}/\Lambda)_{\text{hidden}} = (m_{\pi}/\Lambda)_{\text{SM}}$

Case	π_v^{\wedge} stable?	m_{π_v} (GeV)	R	$\# \pi_v$ decays	\hat{H}_T (GeV)	M_4 (GeV)	\hat{E}_T (GeV)
A1	Yes	50	368	4.0	667	590	318
A2	Yes	120	883	2.4	765	667	400
A3	Yes	200	1470	1.5	886	770	459
B1	No	50	368	10.3	1650	1427	214
B2	No	120	883	6.1	1835	1562	182
B3	No	200	1470	3.9	2248	1810	145

SVJs

TABLE I: The case studies, showing the stability of the π_v^{\wedge} , the mass of the v-pion, the ratio $R = \Lambda_v/\Lambda_{QCD}$, the average number of visible v-pion decays, and the average \hat{H}_T , M_4 , and \hat{E}_T .

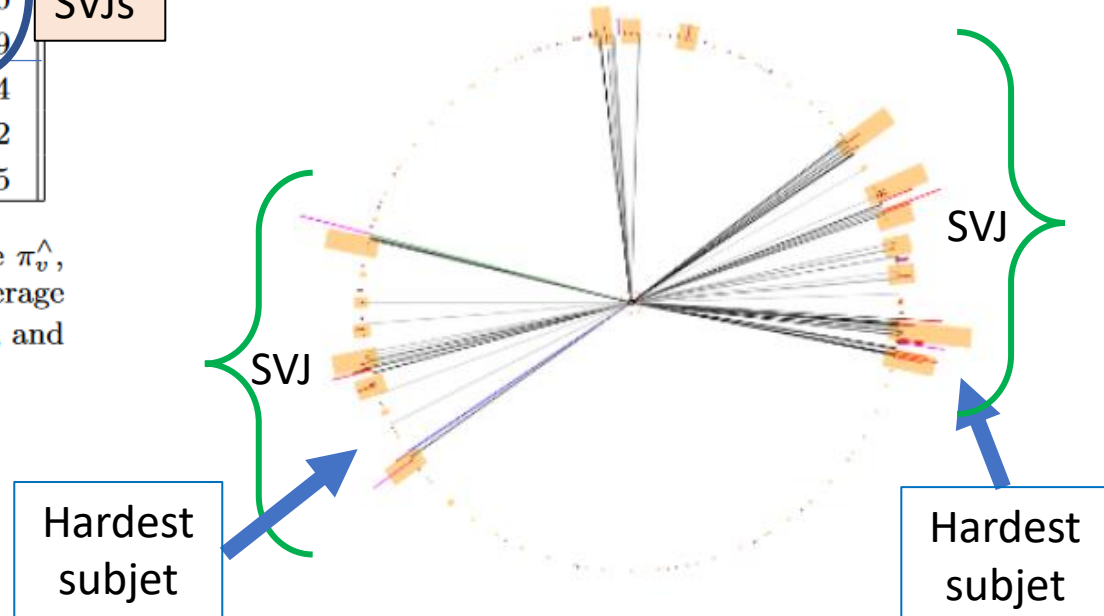
Model-Quasi-Independent Fact:

A jet, or its hardest sub-jet, is often a single boosted hidden hadron!

- Self-identifying
- Self-isolating
- Self-analyzing

Therefore $m_{(\text{sub})\text{jet}} \approx m_{\text{hadron}}$ in many SVJs!

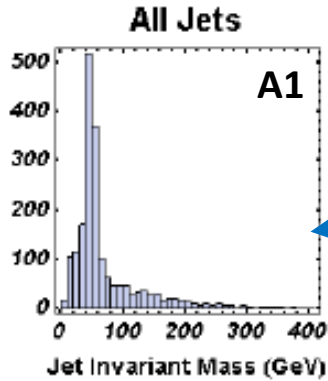
Crude Event Display from Case A1



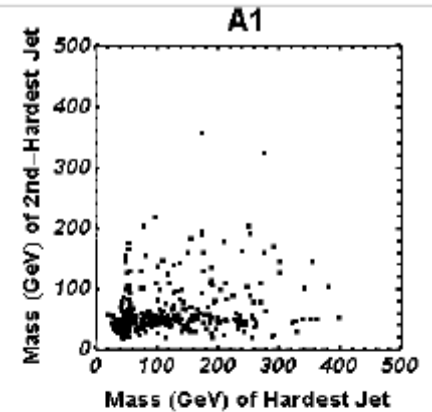
Role of Jet or Subjet Mass

Strassler 0806.2385

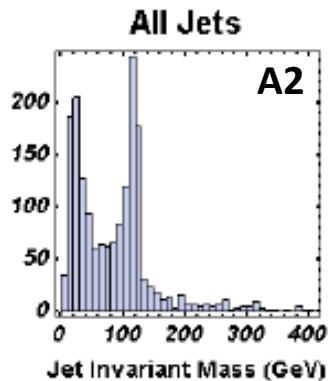
R=0.7 jets
Truth level
Signal only



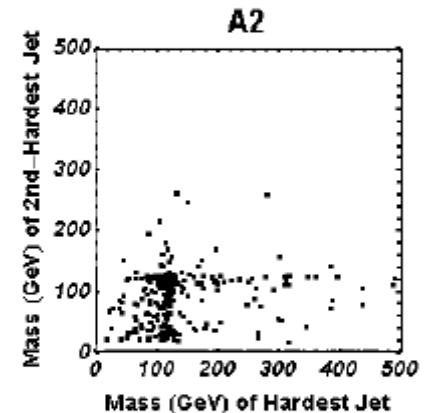
Mass of metastable hidden hadrons may show up in jet or subjet mass spectrum



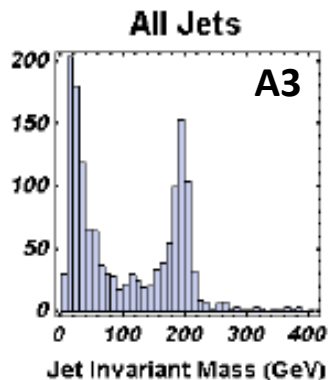
$m_\pi = 50$ GeV



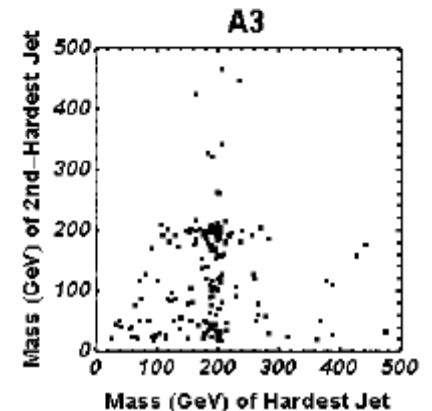
Both SVJs in an event may have jet/subjet with the same mass



$m_\pi = 120$ GeV



Would be convincing evidence of a signal after SVJs identified (better than di-SVJ mass?)



$m_\pi = 200$ GeV

Question: What is the best strategy using modern substructure methods?

Role of Jet or Subjet Mass

Strassler 0806.2385

$N_c=3, N_f=2$, s-channel Z'

$m_{Z'} = 3 \text{ TeV}, m_{\pi} = 50 - 200 \text{ GeV}$

$(m_{\pi}/\Lambda)_{\text{hidden}} = (m_{\pi}/\Lambda)_{\text{SM}}$

Case	π_v^{\wedge} stable?	m_{π_v} (GeV)	R	$\# \pi_v$ decays	\hat{H}_T (GeV)	M_4 (GeV)	\hat{E}_T (GeV)	Dark Jets
A1	Yes	50	368	4.0	667	590	318	
A2	Yes	120	883	2.4	765	667	400	
A3	Yes	200	1470	1.5	886	770	459	
B1	No	50	368	10.3	1650	1427	214	
B2	No	120	883	6.1	1835	1562	182	
B3	No	200	1470	3.9	2248	1810	145	

TABLE I: The case studies, showing the stability of the π_v^{\wedge} , the mass of the v-pion, the ratio $R = \Lambda_v/\Lambda_{QCD}$, the average number of visible v-pion decays, and the average \hat{H}_T , M_4 , and \hat{E}_T .

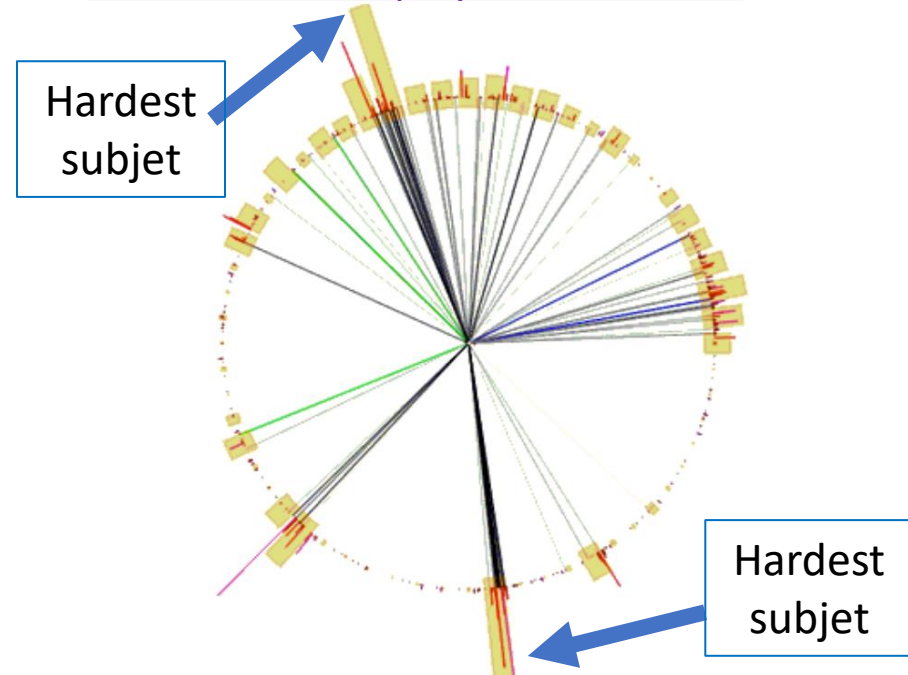
Model-Quasi-Independent Fact:

A jet, or its hardest sub-jet, is often a single boosted hidden hadron!

- Self-identifying
- Self-isolating
- Self-analyzing

Therefore $m_{(\text{sub})\text{jet}} \approx m_{\text{hadron}}$ in many SVJs!

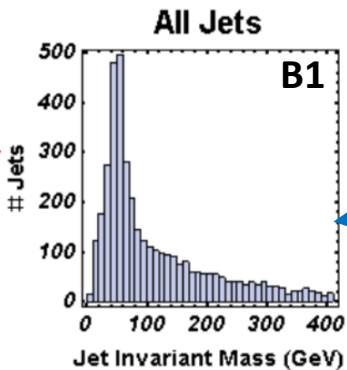
Crude Event Display from Case B1



Role of Jet or Subjet Mass

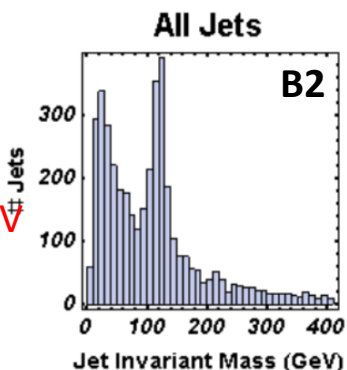
Strassler 0806.2385

R=0.7 jets
Truth level
Signal only



$m_\pi = 50$ GeV

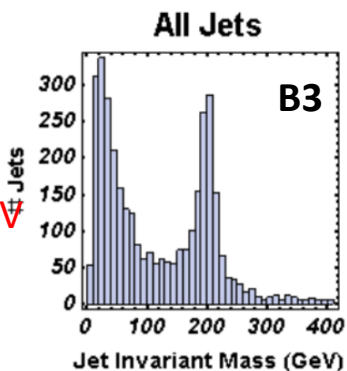
Mass of metastable hidden hadrons may show up in jet or subjet mass spectrum



$m_\pi = 120$ GeV

Both SVJs in an event may have jet/subjet with the same mass

Would be convincing evidence of a signal after SVJs identified (better than di-SVJ mass?)



$m_\pi = 200$ GeV

Question: What is the best strategy using modern substructure methods?

