



# A Field Guide for Event Isotropy

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**What do we want to learn from event shape observables?**



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**————→ Study **underlying** dynamics**



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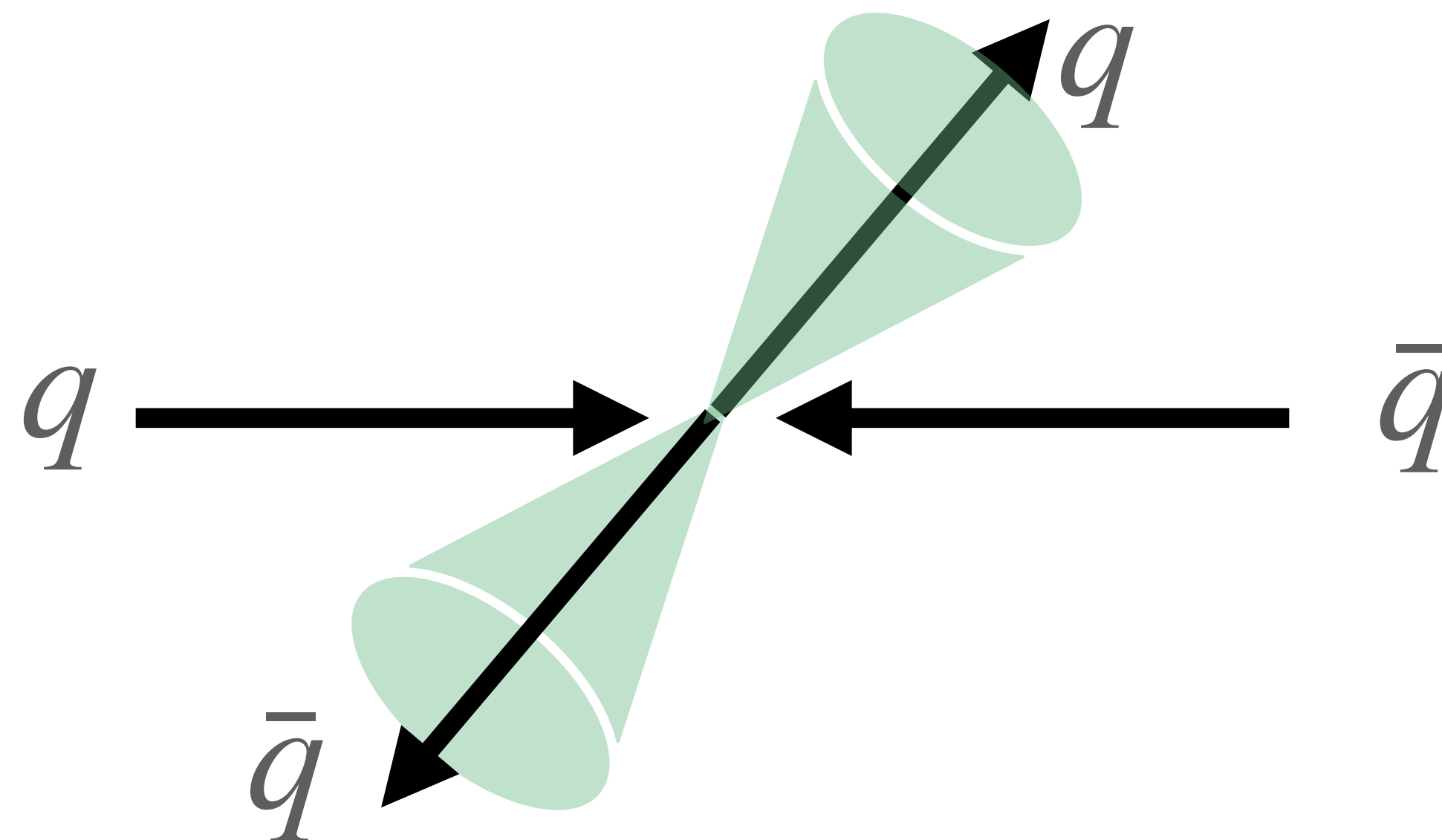
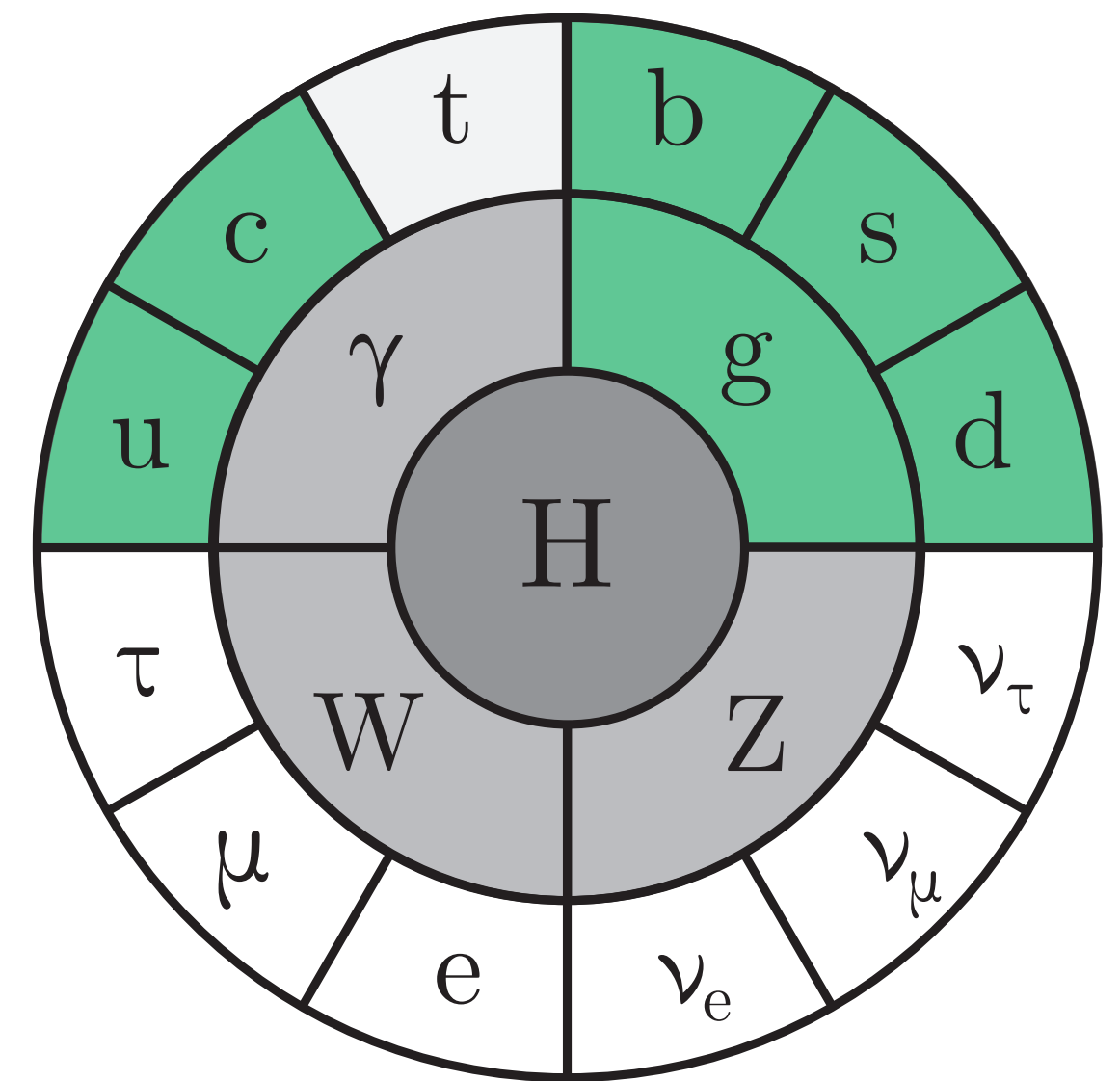
**————→ Study **underlying** dynamics**

**But in what regime?**

# Previous Observables

**Near-dijet regime well explored**

QCD at TeV scale is characterized by soft, collinear splittings



# Novel Observables

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There are many **other features** of radiation patterns that are interesting to study

- Quasi-isotropic regime
- Multijet events
- Other features of hard QCD

————→ Need observables that are **sensitive** to relevant features and **insensitive** to others

# Event Isotropy & More

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**We can design observables using the  
Earth Mover Distance (EMD)**

Control the sensitivity by varying

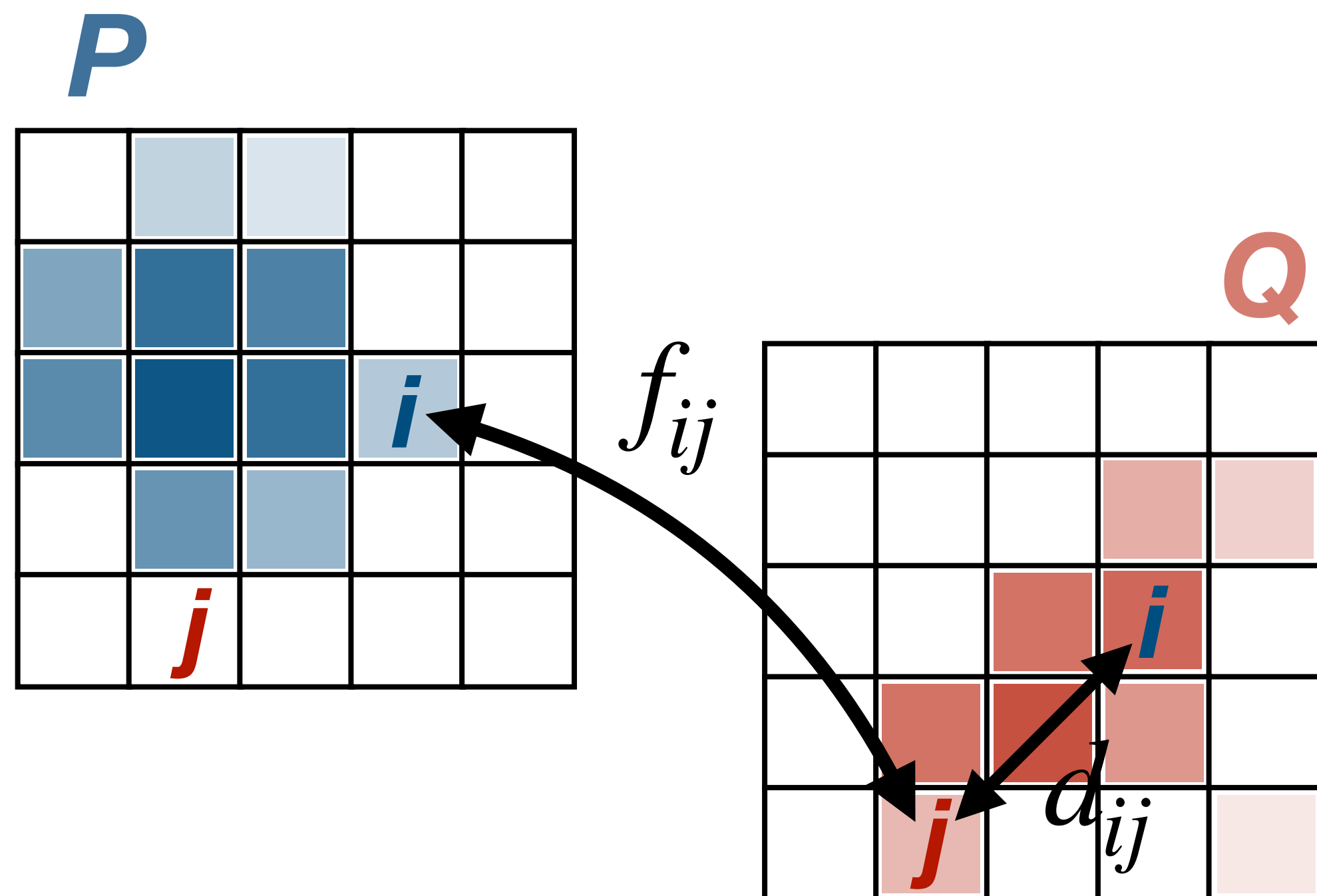
- Reference geometry
- Distance metric

# Defining EMD

## Energy mover's distance (**EMD**):

*P. Komiske, E. Metodiev, J. Thaler 2019*

What is the minimum work to rearrange the energy distribution in an event  $P$  to look like event  $Q$ ?



$$\text{EMD}(P, Q) = \min_{\{f_{ij}\}} \sum_{ij} f_{ij} d_{ij}$$

$f_{ij}$  : energy transported

$d_{ij}$  : distance measure

$$f_{ij} \geq 0 \quad \sum_{ij} f_{ij} = E_P^{\text{tot}} = E_Q^{\text{tot}} = 1$$



# Defining EMD as Event Shape Observables

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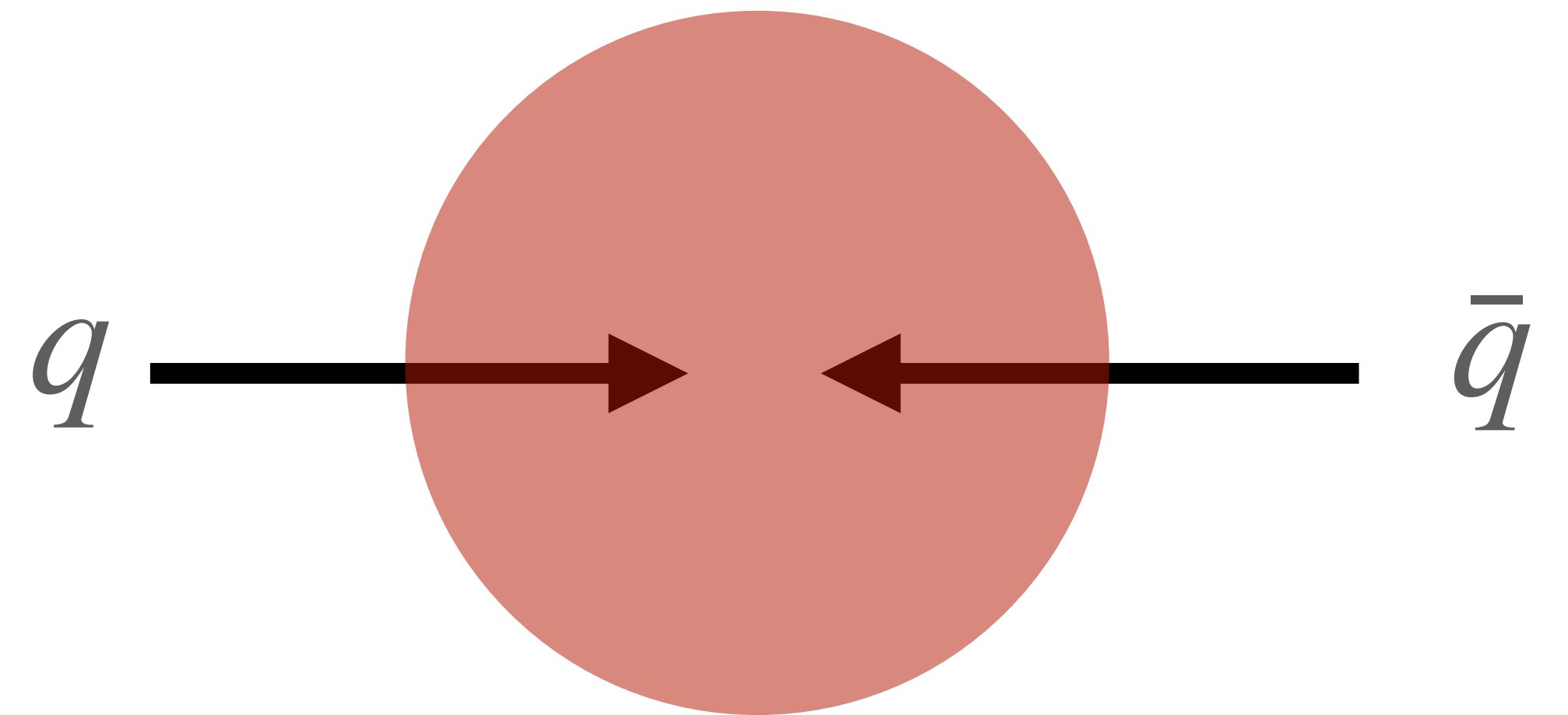
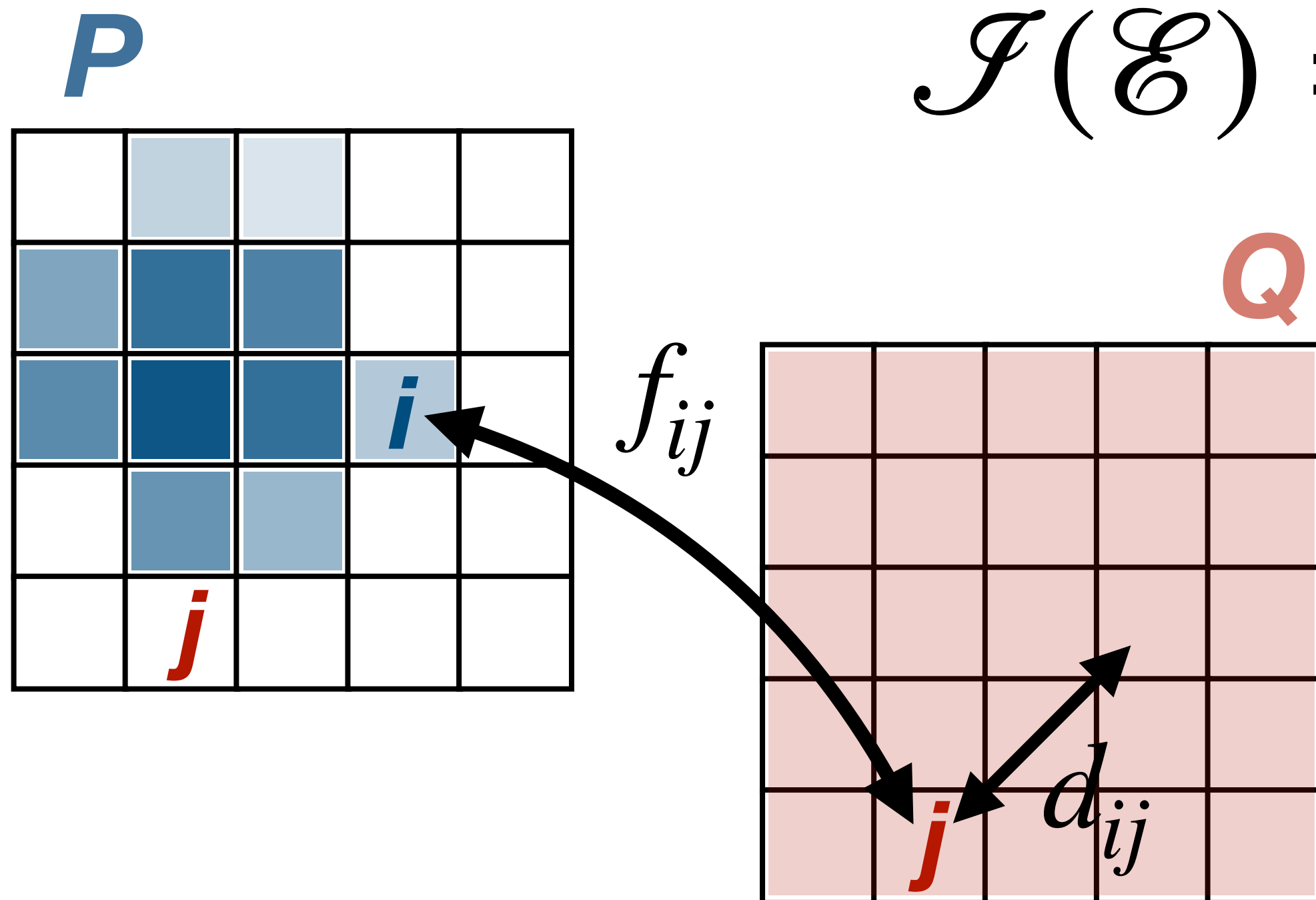
We can use the EMD as a well-defined distance between a reference topology and collider event

*(This is what observables are secretly doing already)*

# Defining Event Isotropy

**Event Isotropy:** EMD of an event  $\mathcal{E}$  to a uniform radiation pattern  $\mathcal{U}$

$$\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{E}) = \text{EMD}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{E})$$



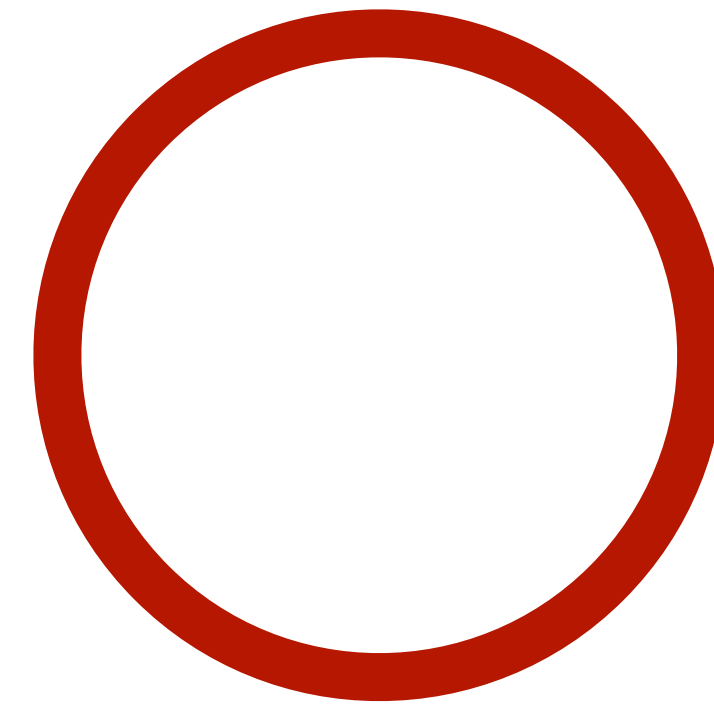
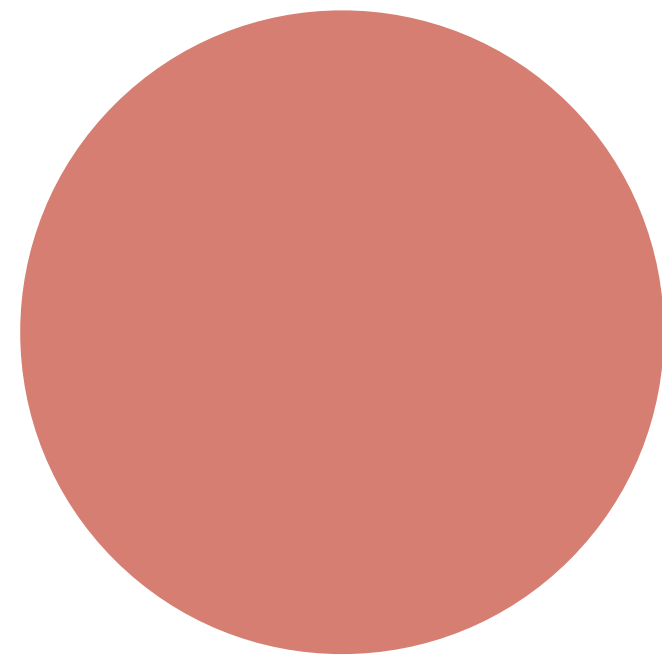
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**Geometries:**



**Distances:**

$d_{ij}$

$$(1 - \cos \theta_{ij})^{\beta/2}$$

$$(1 - \cos \phi_{ij})^{\beta/2}$$

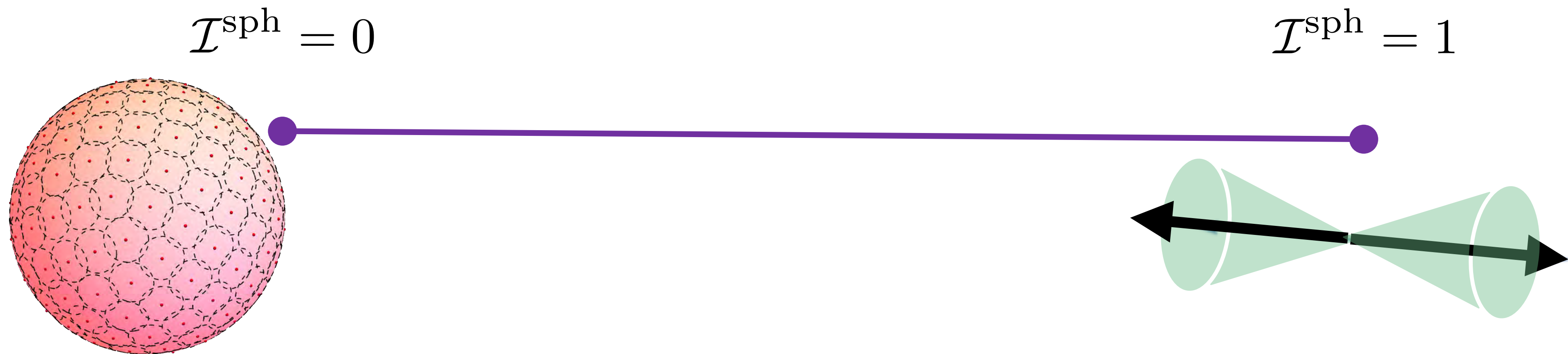
$$\sqrt{\Delta\phi_{ij}^2 + \Delta\eta_{ij}^2}$$

# Defining Event Isotropy

$$\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{E}) = \text{EMD}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{E})$$

**Event Isotropy:** EMD of an event  $\mathcal{E}$  to a uniform radiation pattern  $\mathcal{U}$

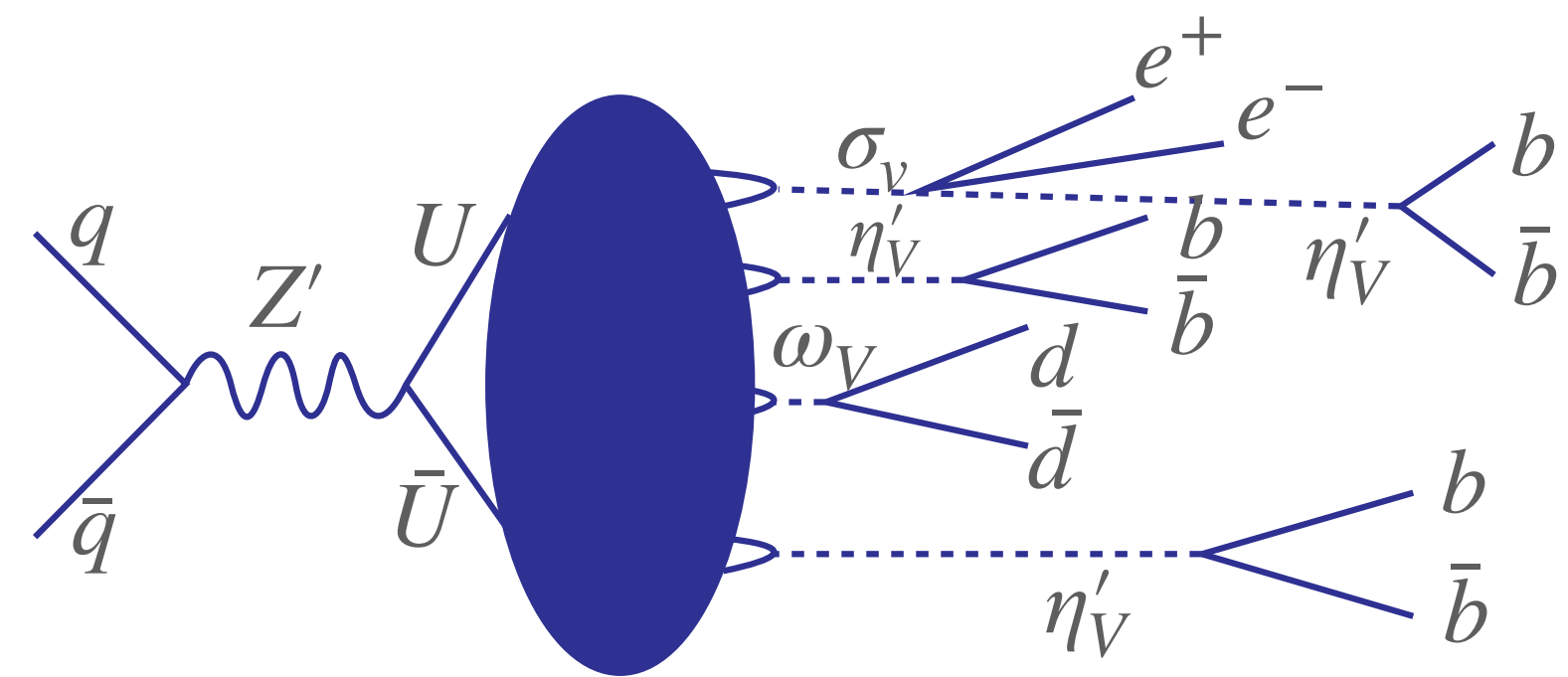
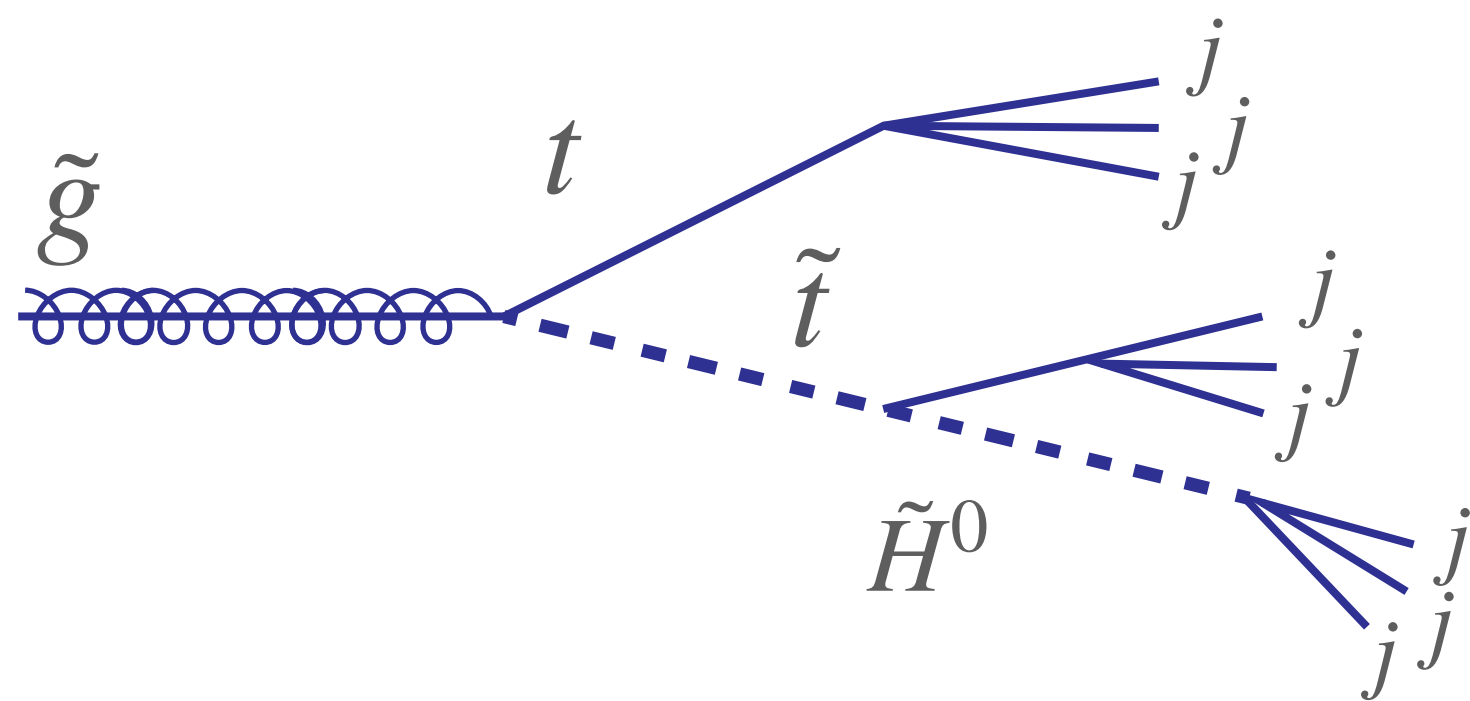
- IRC safe & dimensionless
- Defined on sets  $m = 0$ ,  $\Sigma \vec{p} = 0$



# Event Isotropy



Designed to study quasi-isotropic events



Originally motivated for BSM  
...but can be used for SM purposes as well!

# Event Isotropy & ATLAS

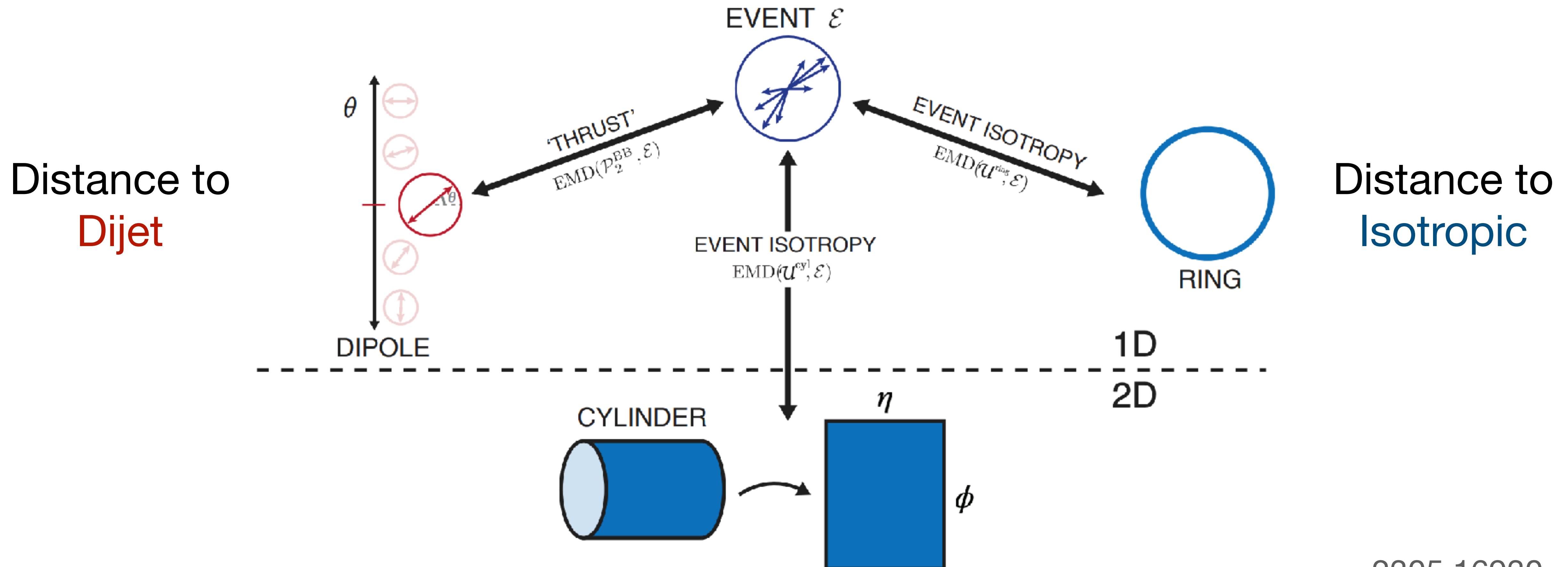
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**Differential Cross Section Measurements with  
isotropy & more EMD observables**

What can we learn about **QCD**  
and how we model it?

# Event Isotropy & ATLAS

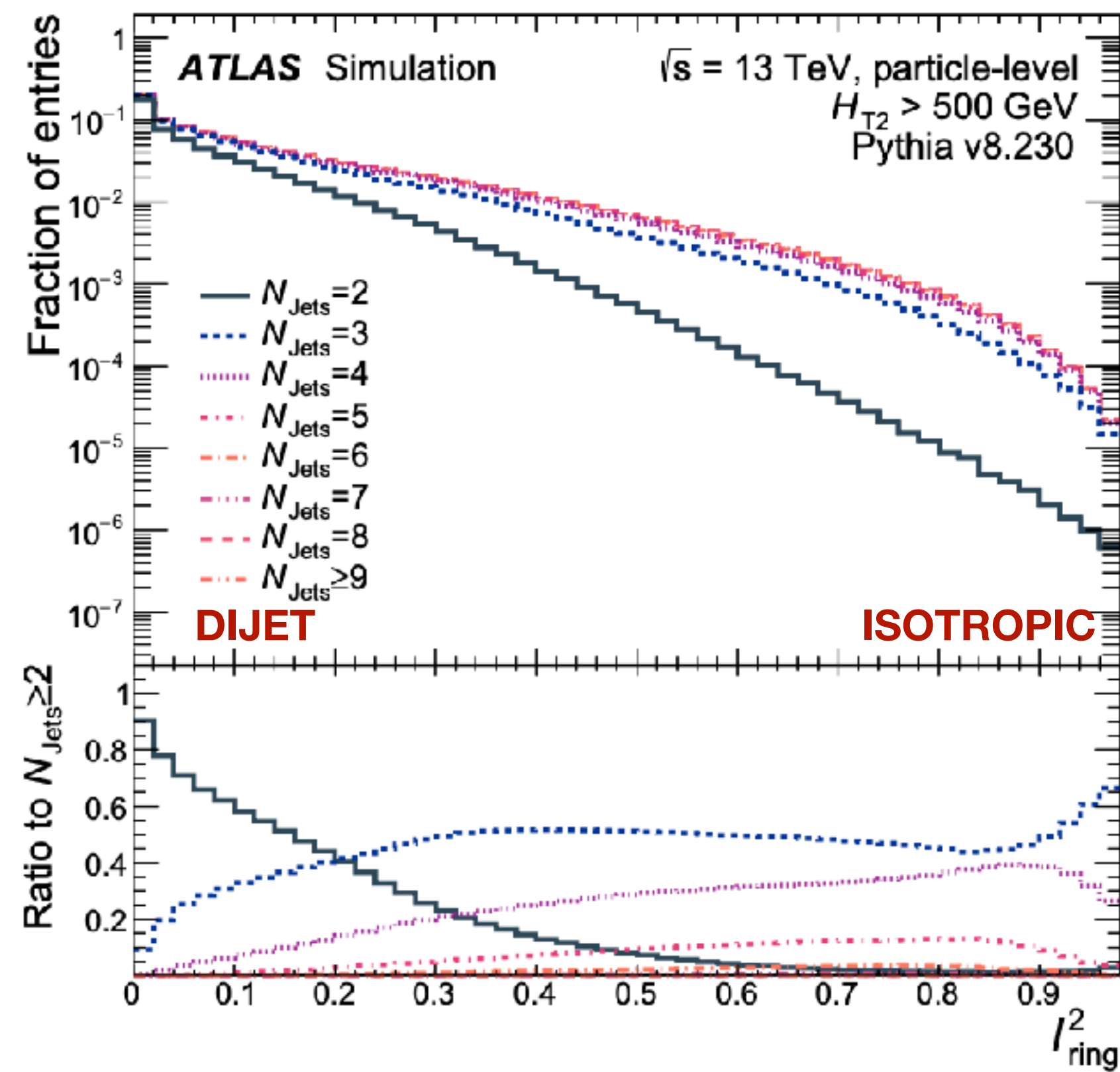
## Differential Cross Section Measurements with isotropy & more EMD observables



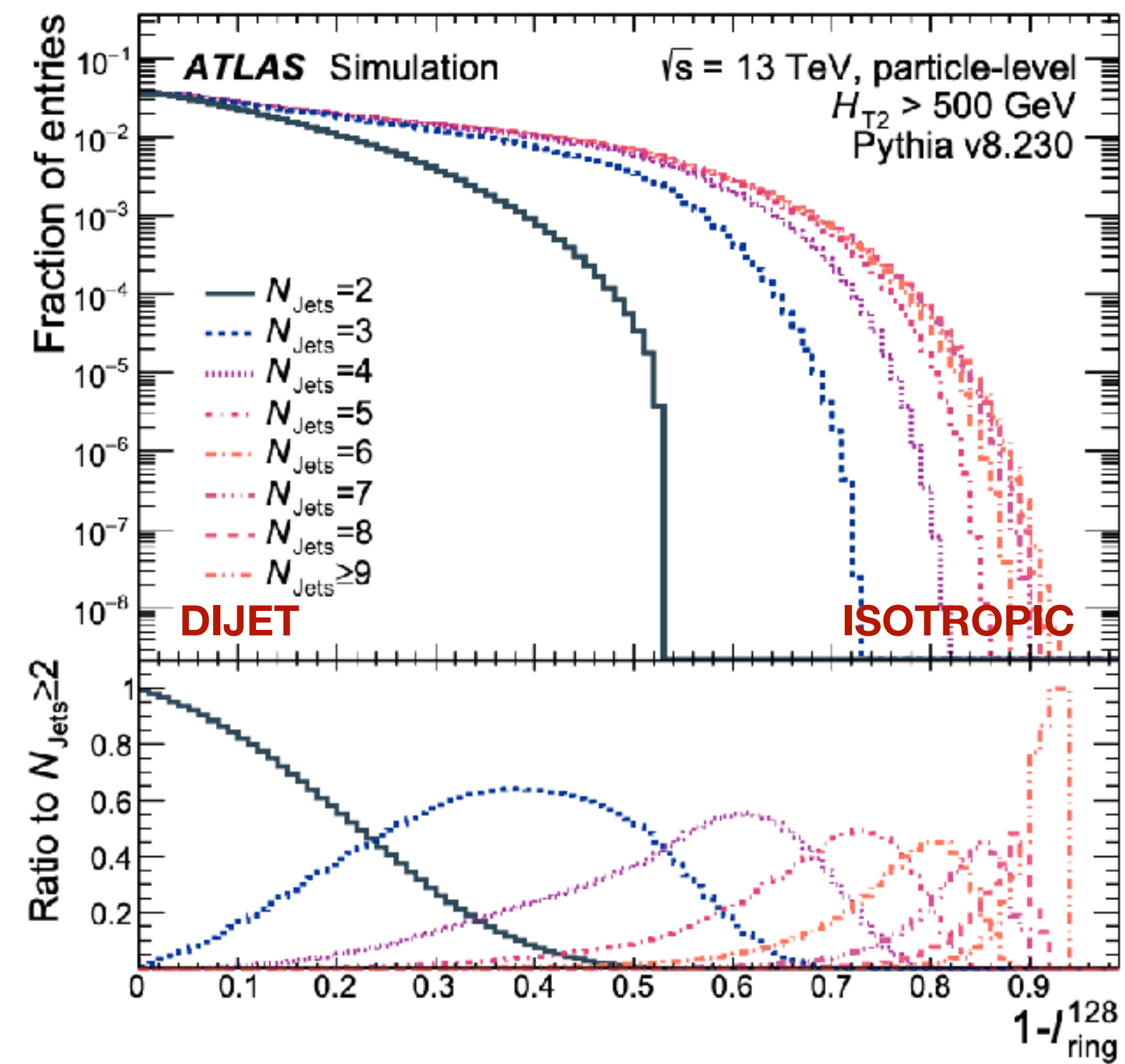


# Event Isotropy & ATLAS (Simulation)

EMD2 ~ Thrust



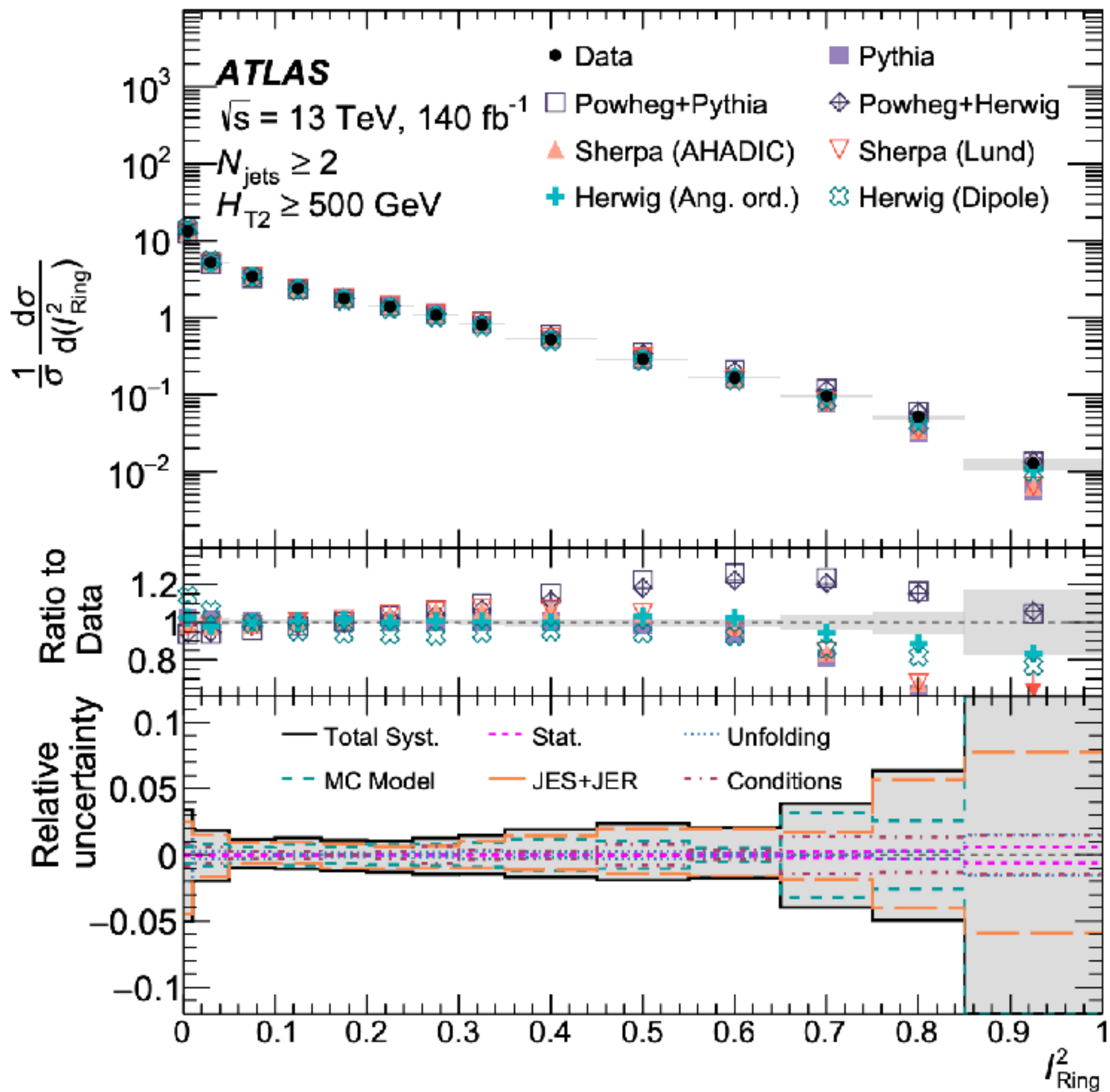
1-Isotropy



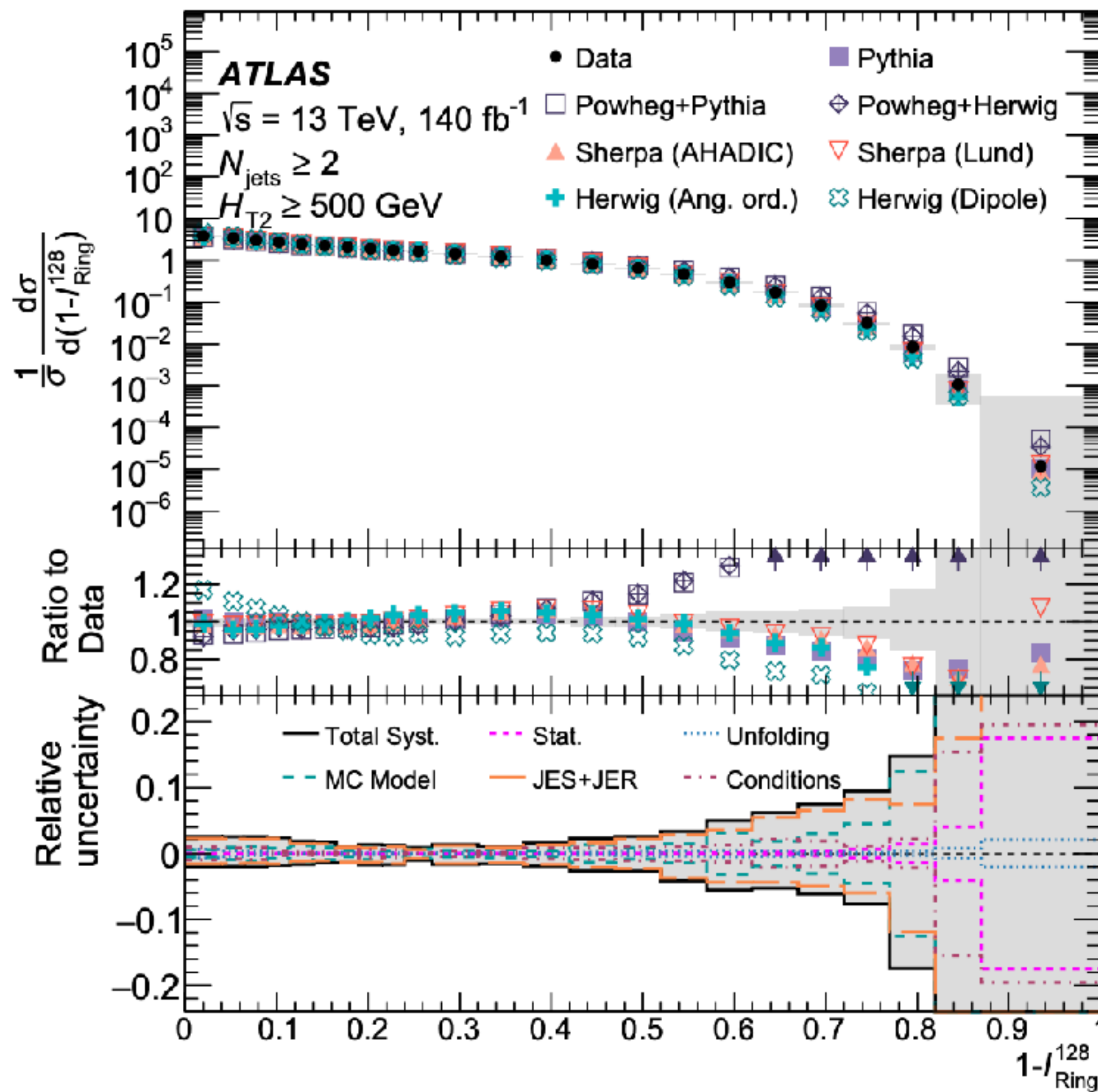


# Event Isotropy & ATLAS

→ ←  
EMD2 ~ Thrust



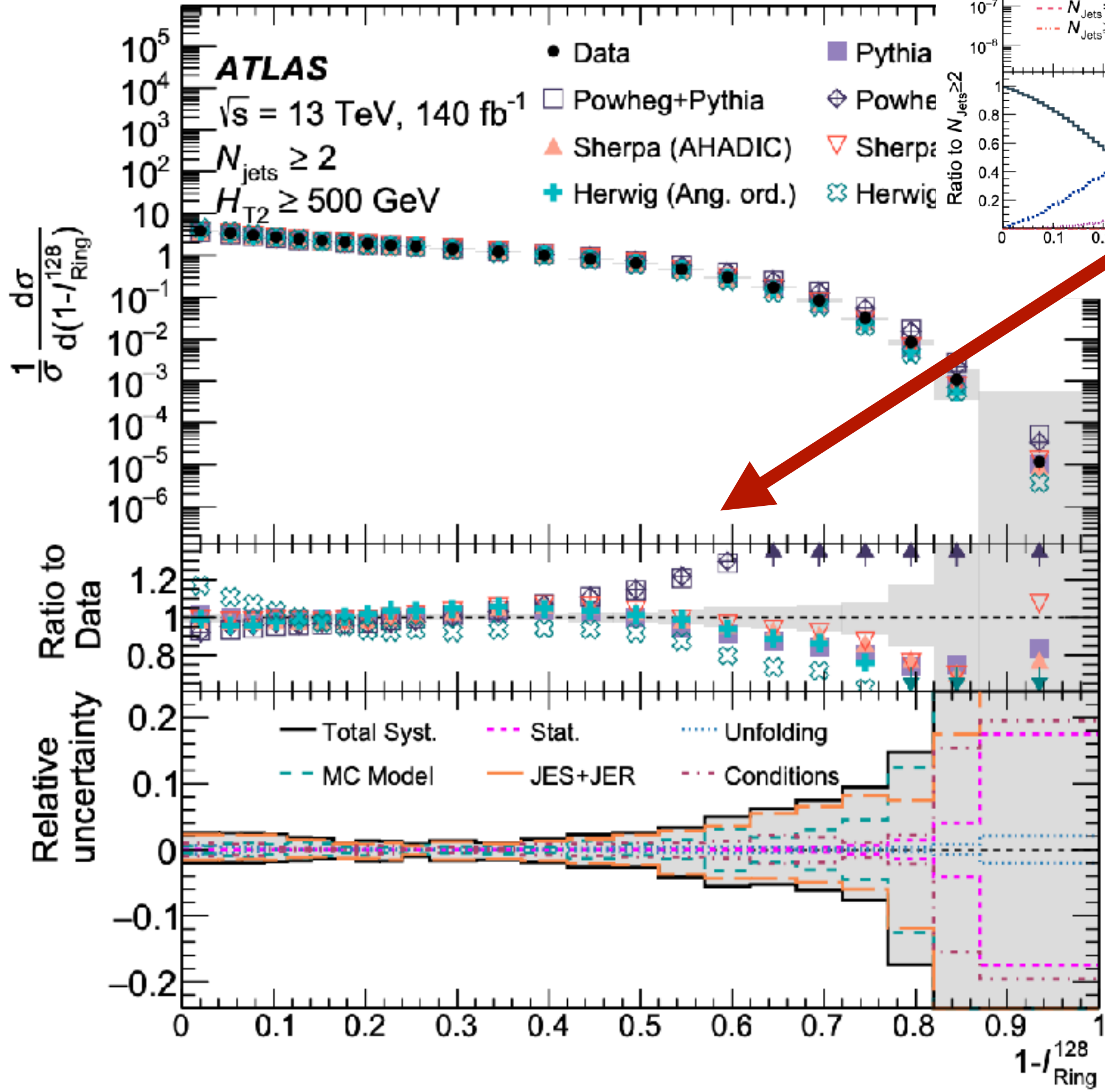
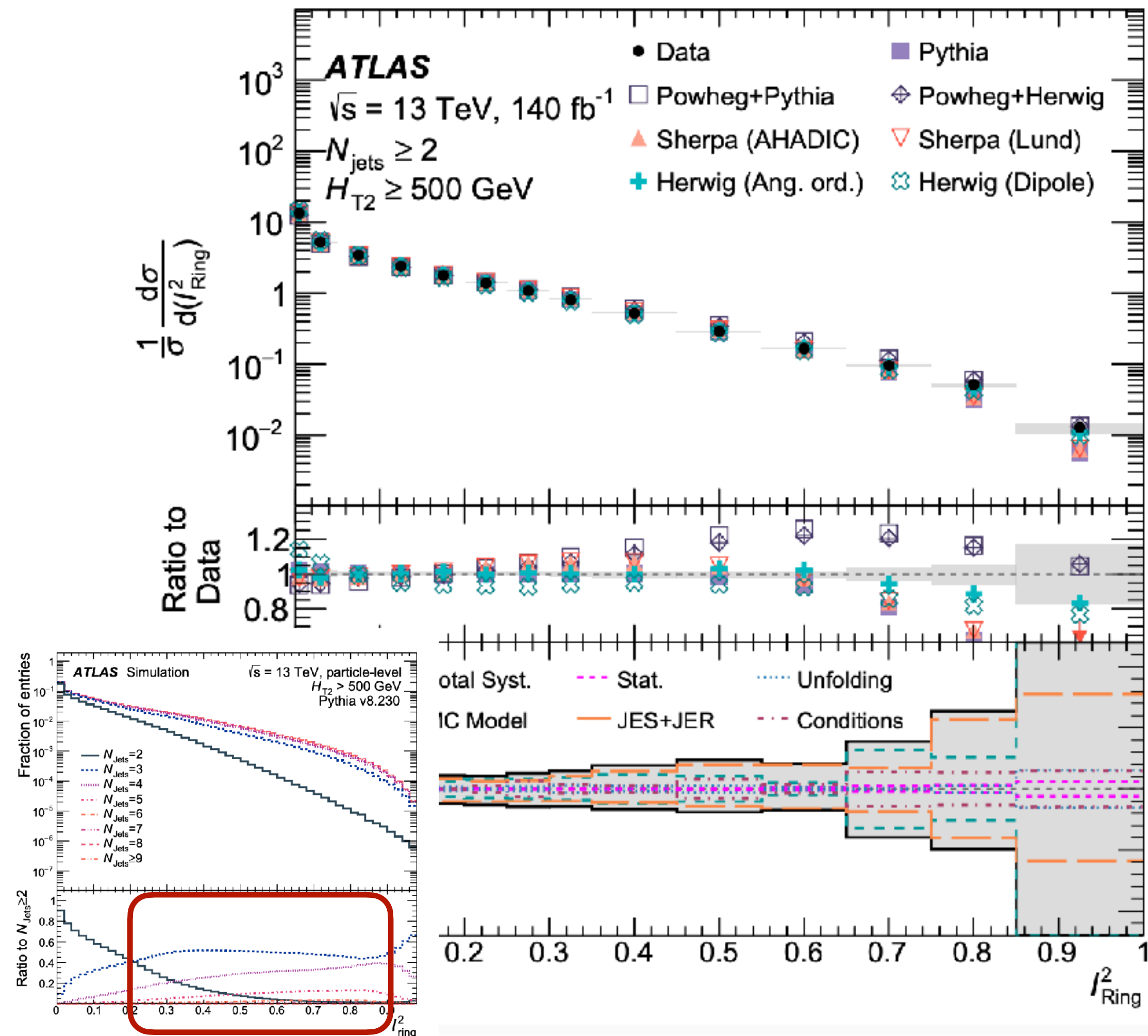
1-Isotropy



# Event Isotropy & ATLAS

EMD2 ~ Thrust

1-Isotropy



# Event Isotropy & ATLAS



With event isotropy we are more sensitive  
to rare events, even in QCD dynamics!



# Event Isotropy & Your Analysis

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Let's consider more **geometries**  
& **distance** metrics

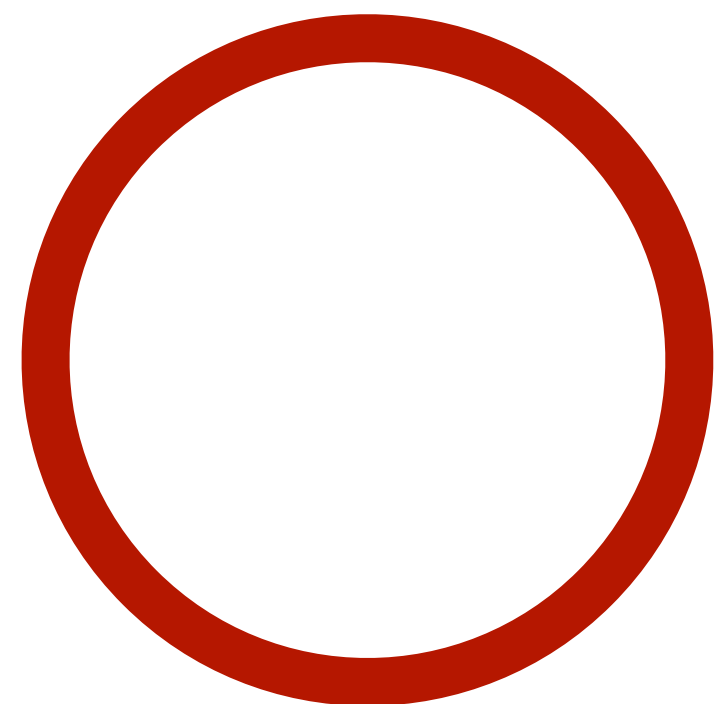
Design the observable best for your analysis

# Event Isotropy & Your Analysis

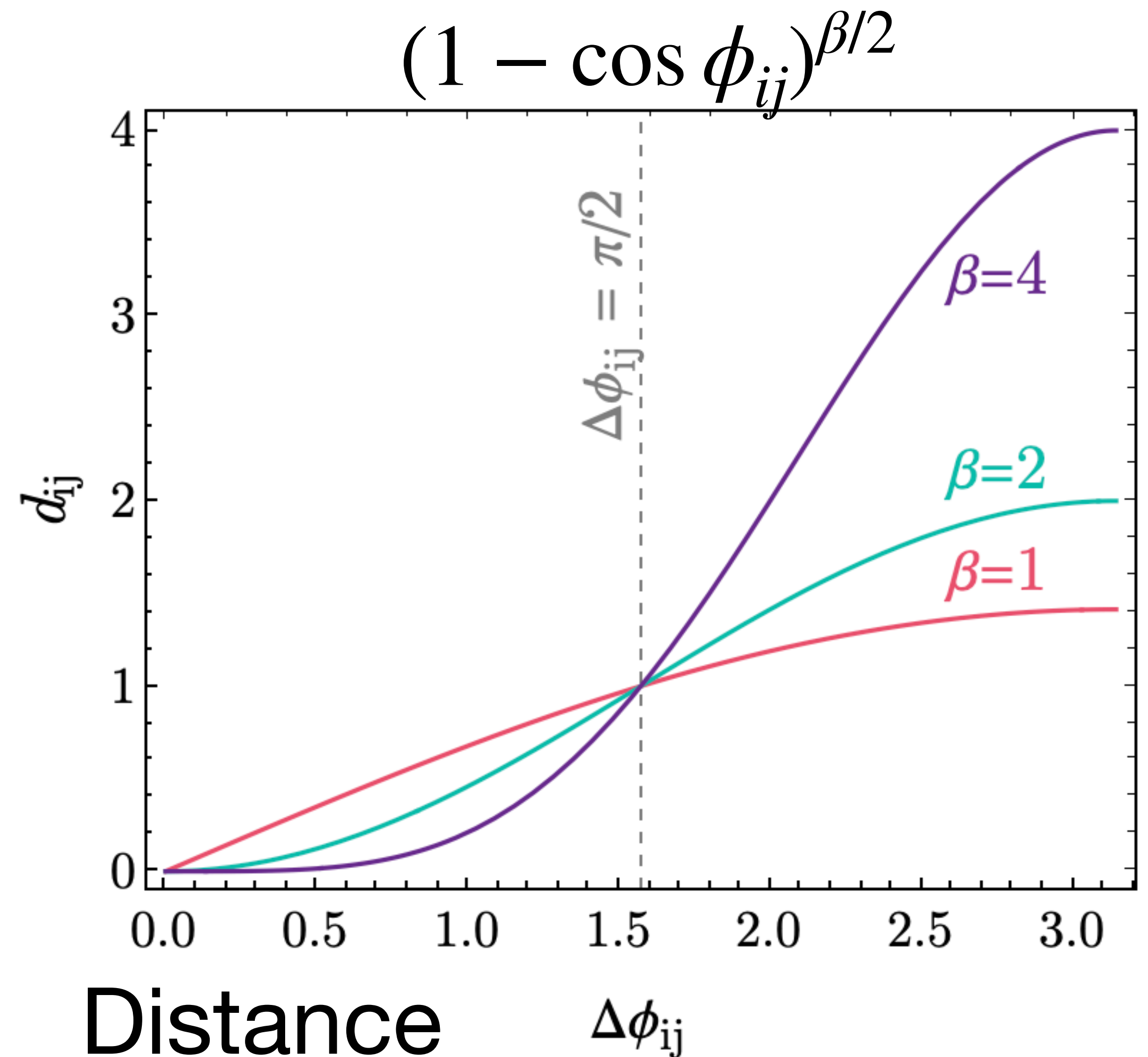
E.g. Transverse plane



OR



Geometry

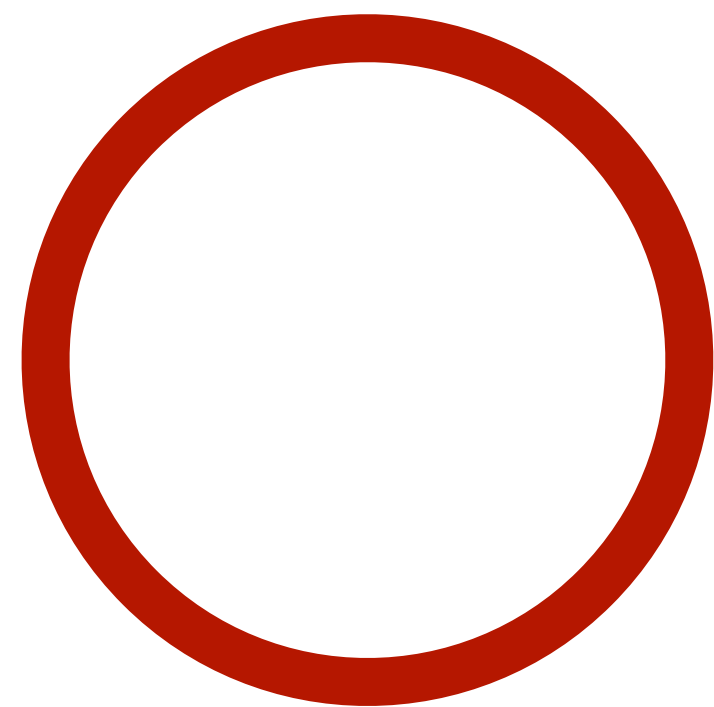


# Event Isotropy & Your Analysis

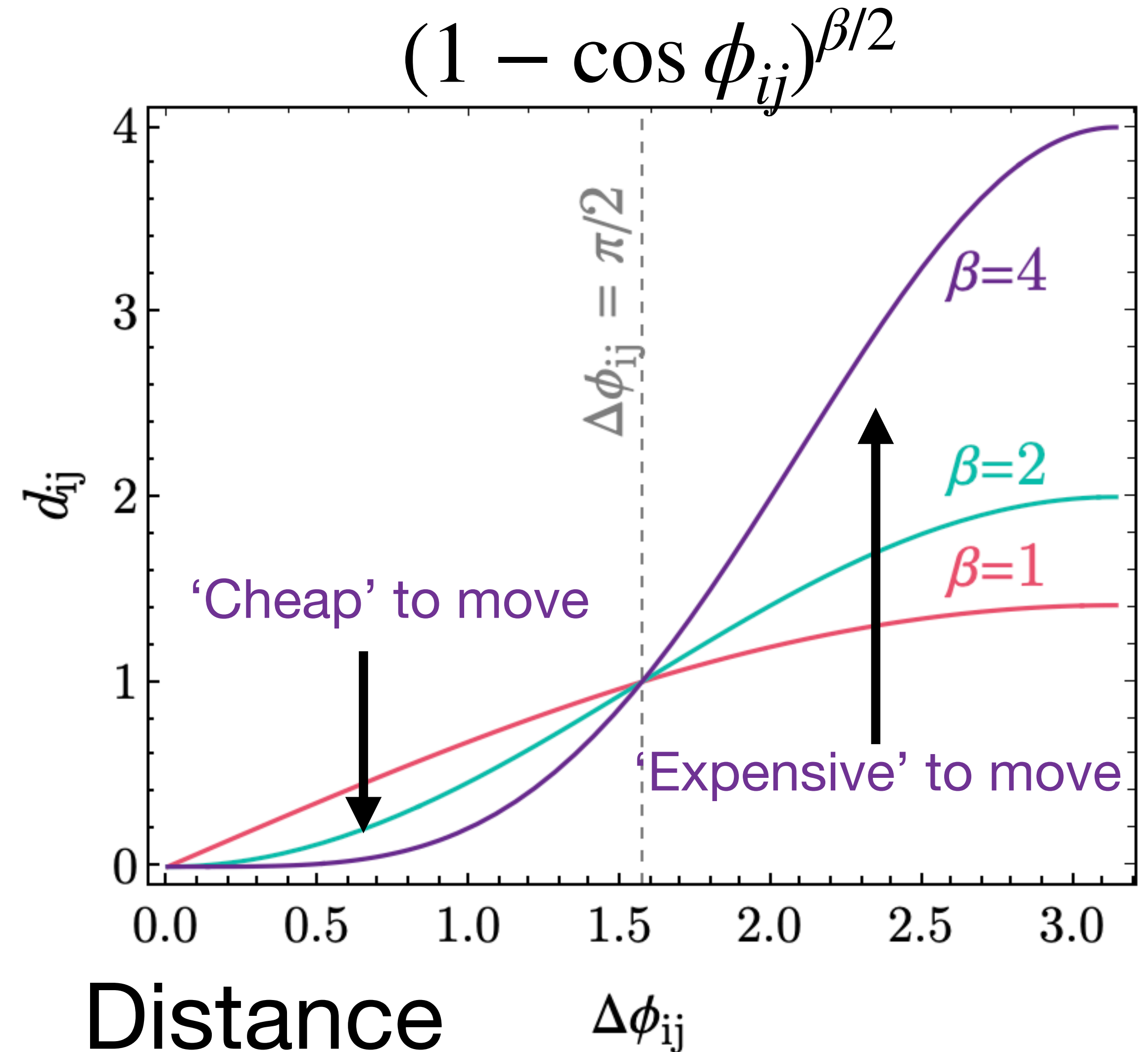
E.g. Transverse plane



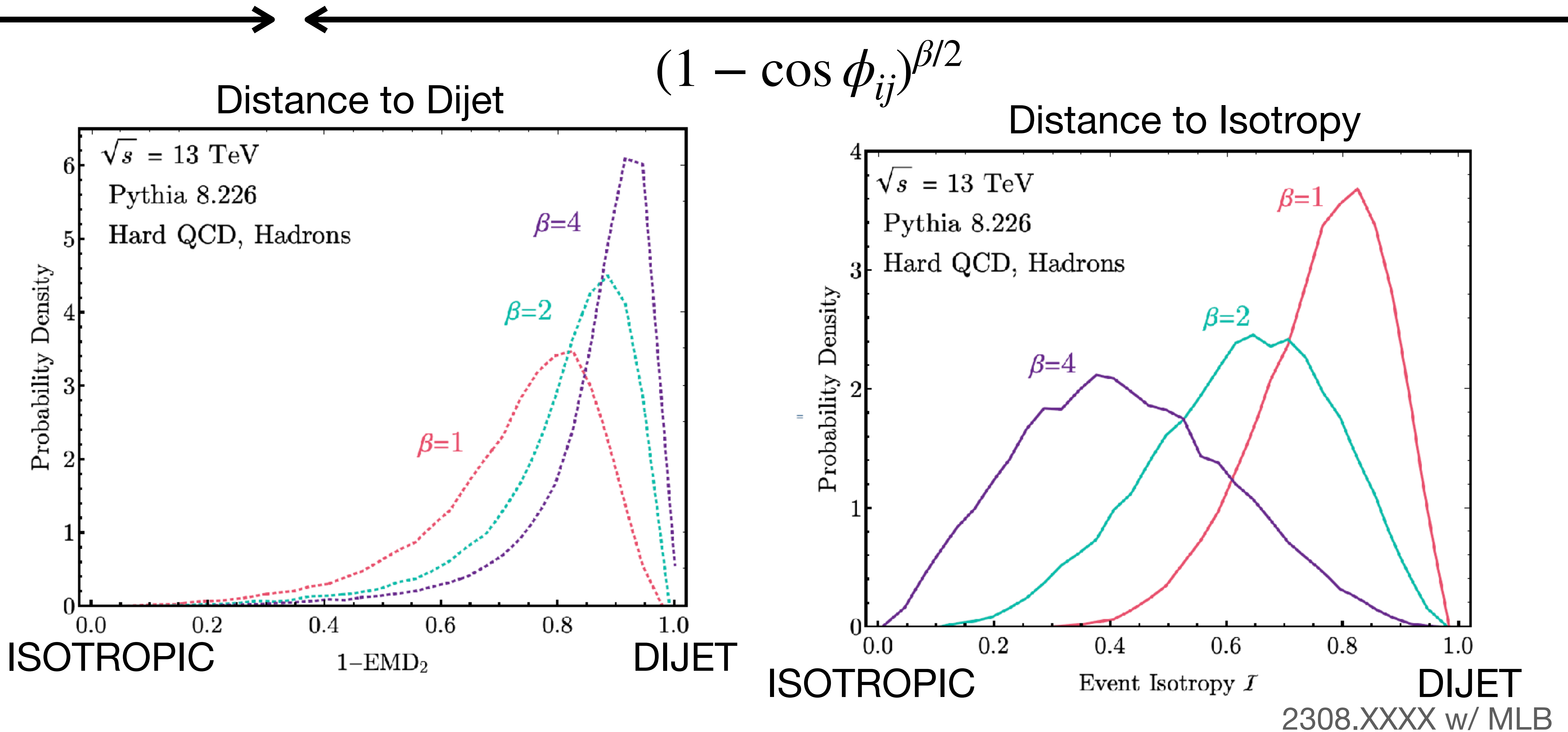
OR



Geometry

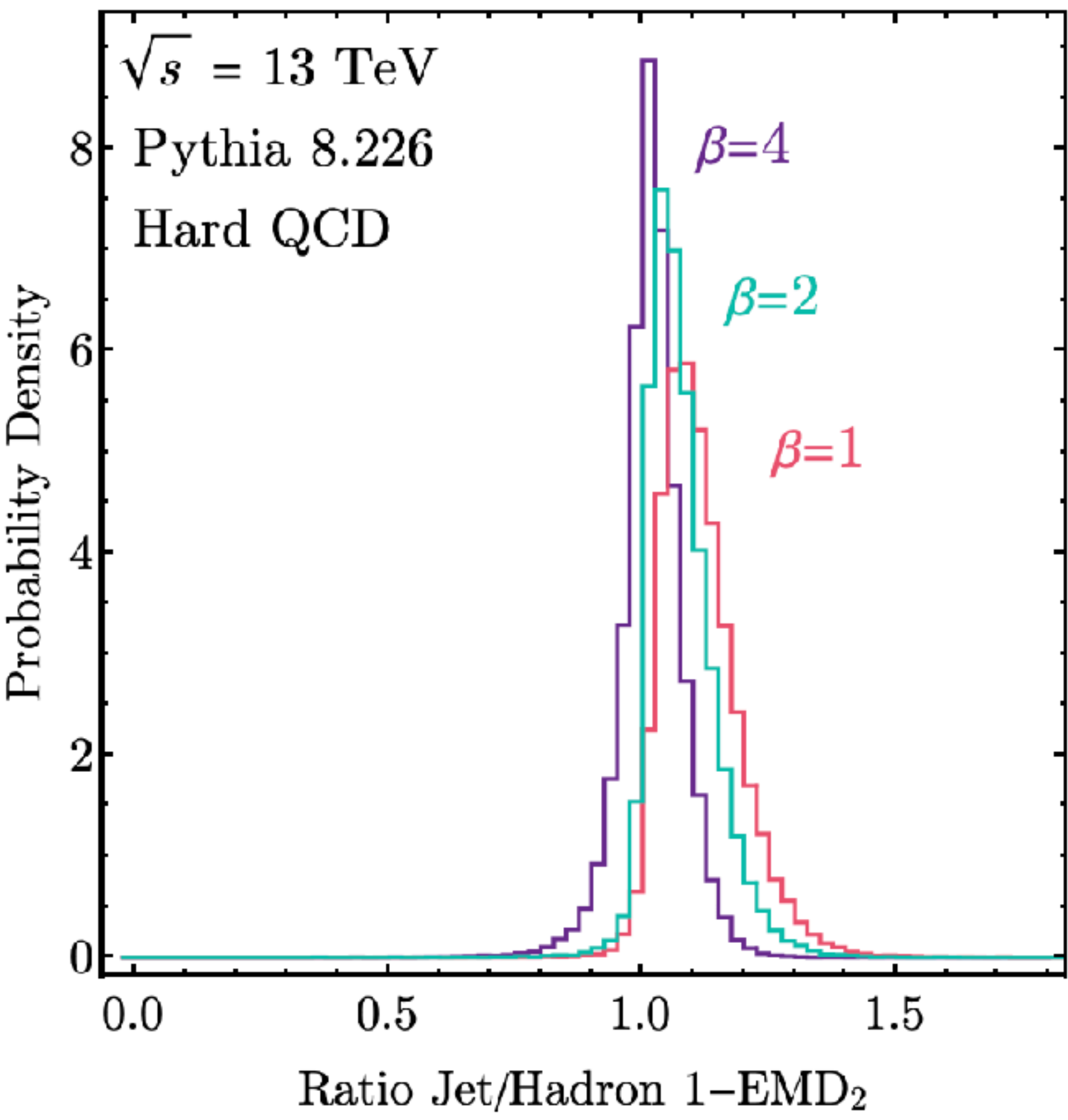


# Example: Hard QCD at 13 TeV



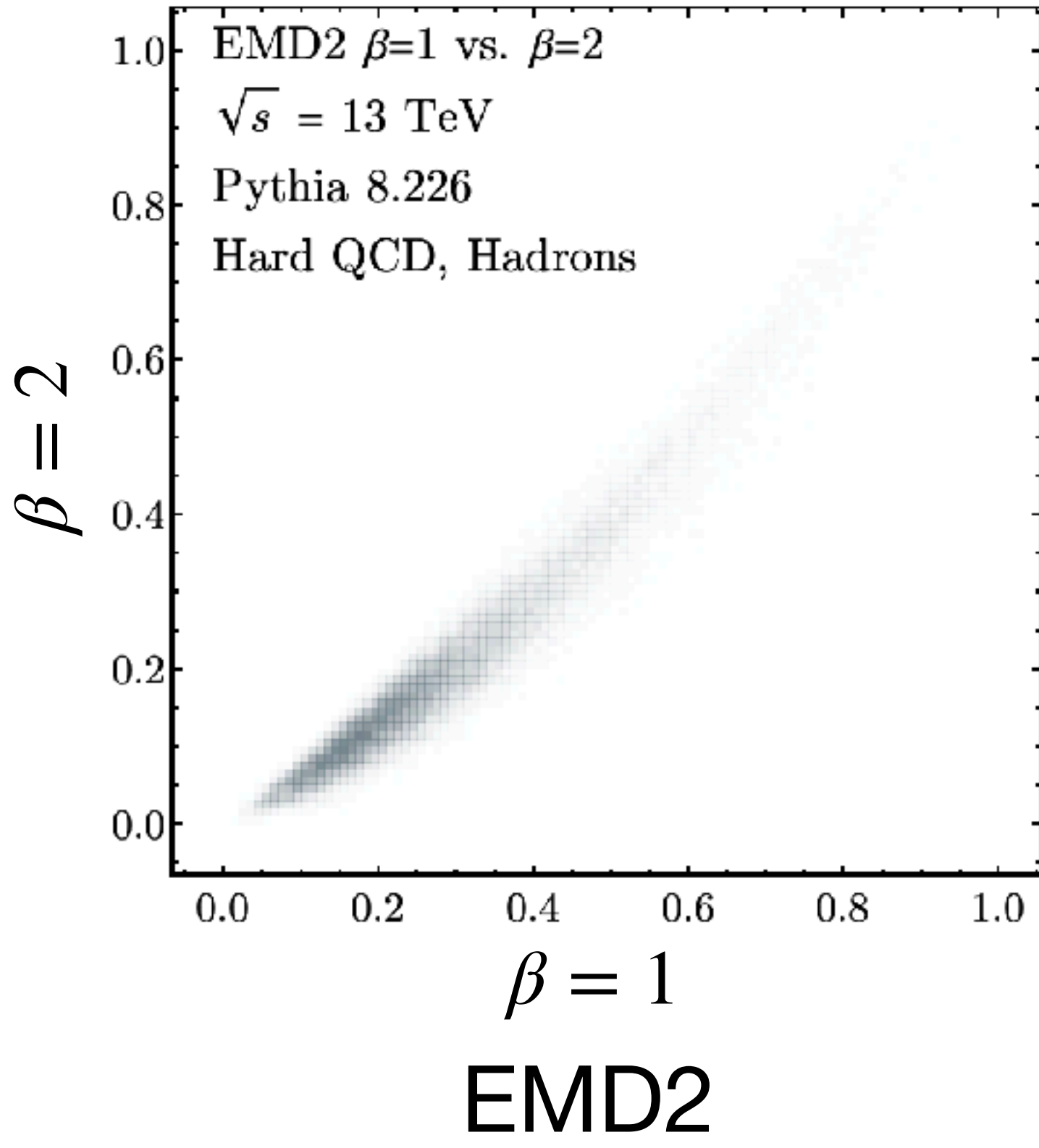
# Example: Hard QCD at 13 TeV

Sensitivity to Jet Radius

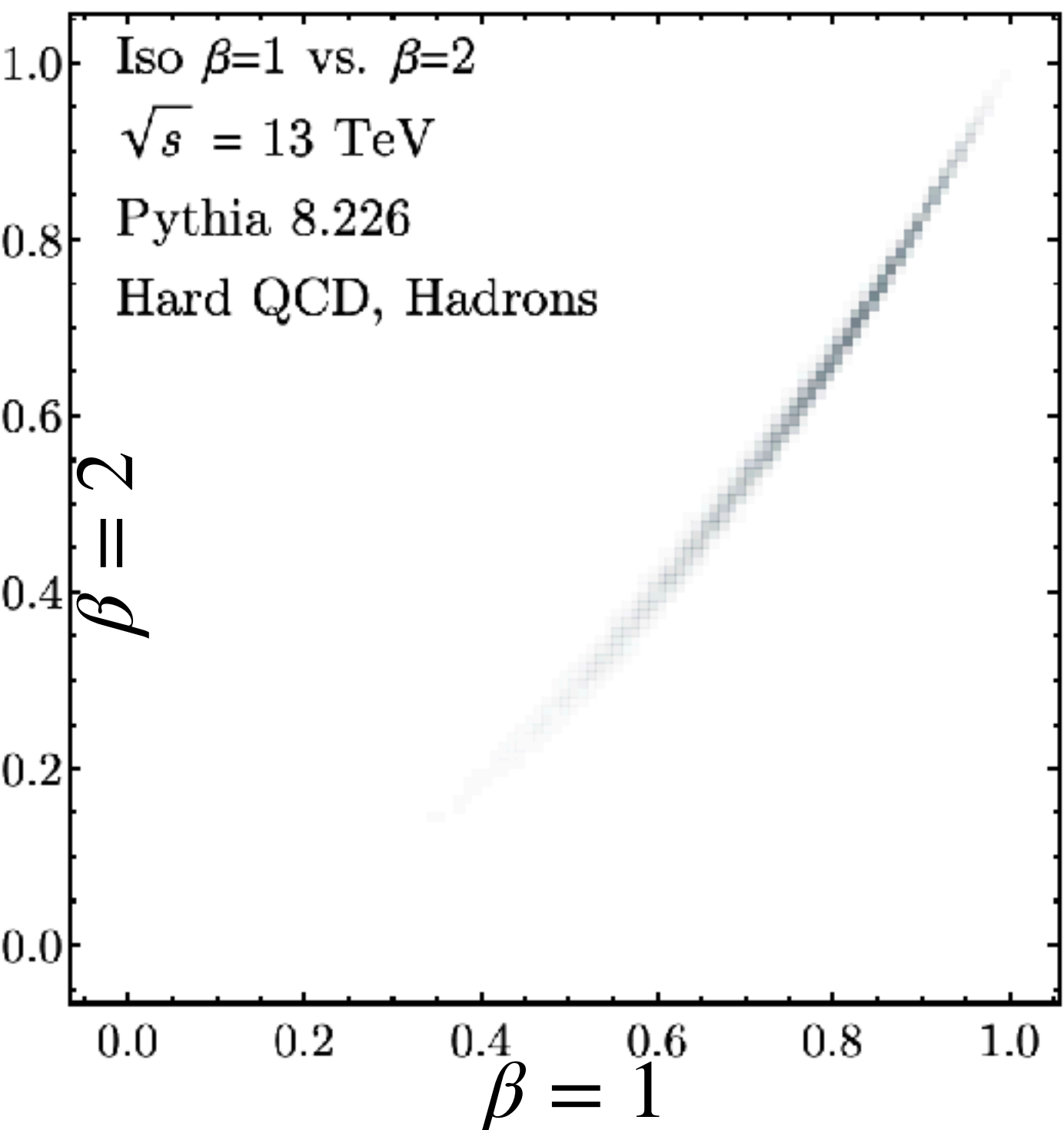


$(1 - \cos \phi_{ij})^{\beta/2}$

2D Distributions



Isotropy





# Outlook

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EMD-observables can reveal novel information in hard-to-access kinematic regimes while still understanding analytics

Applicable for BSM event shapes & QCD

The construction of the observable can determine what you are and are not sensitive to, depending on what your analysis or pheno study needs

