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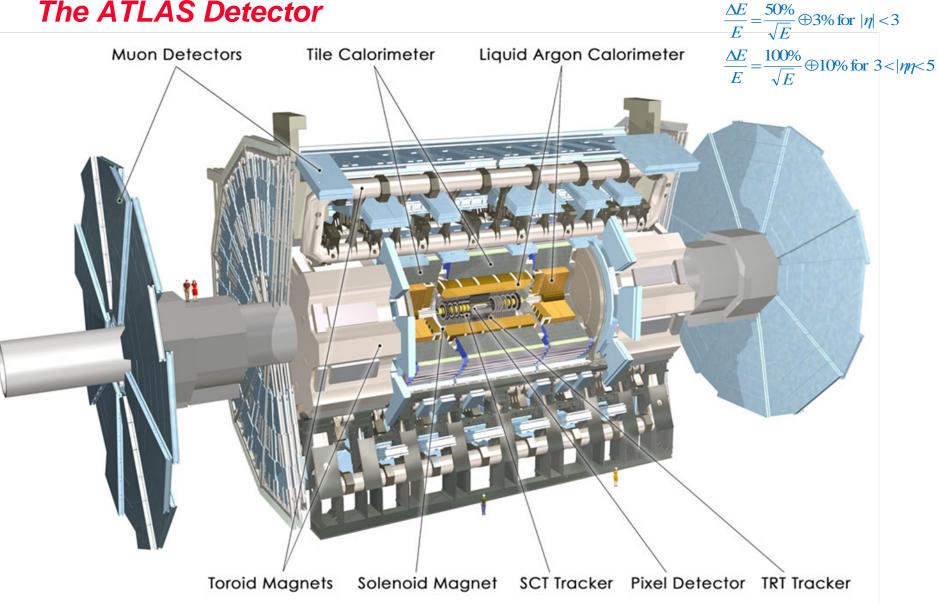
Jet Energy Scale and Calibration Framework

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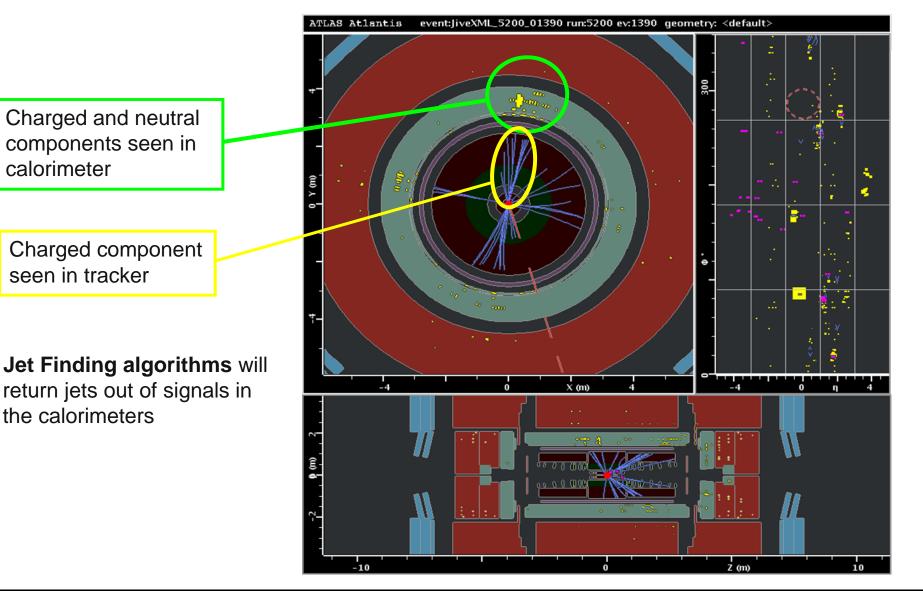
ATLAS Analysis Jamboree, 20th May 2009

The ATLAS Detector





How we detect products from interaction

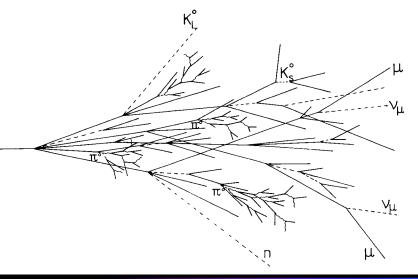




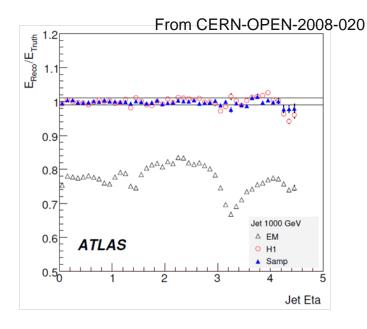
Why do we need a jet calibration?

- Different response electrons/hadrons.
 For hadrons:
 - Visible EM energy ~ 50%
 - Visible non-EM energy ~ 25%
 - In-visible energy ~ 25%
 - Escaped energy ~ 2%

Main reason for non compensation



Detector DEAD material and GAPs

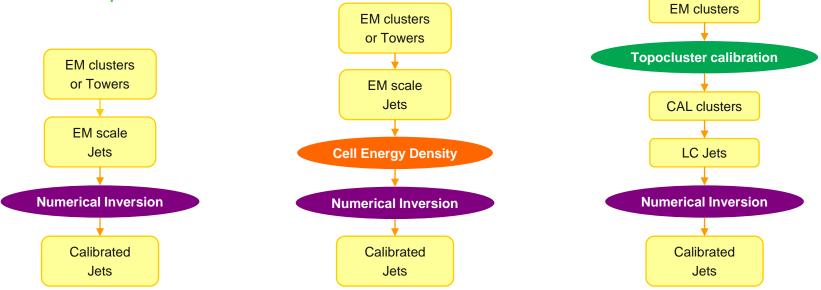


- Other corrections:
 - Energy not included in the Jet Finding algorithm
 - Additional energy due to underlying and pile-up events



Initial Jet Calibration proposed for ATLAS

- Three methods are being proposed for initial calibration all based on Monte Carlo:
 - Numerical inversion:
 - Recovers the Jet Energy Scale (JES)
 - Cell energy density + Num. Inversion:
 - Improves resolution and recovers JES
 - Topocluster calibration + Num. Inversion:
 - Improves resolution and recovers JES





Monte Carlo truth jets

- Following corrections attempt to calibrate the measured jets to particle truth
- How we define truth?
 - Particle-in-cone (PIC):
 - Define a jet with the MC truth particles that fall around the measured jet cone
 - Nearest-truth-jet (NTJ):
 - Run Jet Finder over MC truth particles
 - Match the nearest-truth-jet to the reconstructed jet
- Where is this important?

Numerical Inversion Cell Energy Density (H1-style)

- Underlying event
- Out-of-cone energy

Part of these corrections are including on the calibration when using nearest-truth-jet



Numerical Inversion

ATL-COM-PHYS-2009-076

- Restores linearity within 1-2%
- Only depends on Jet E_T

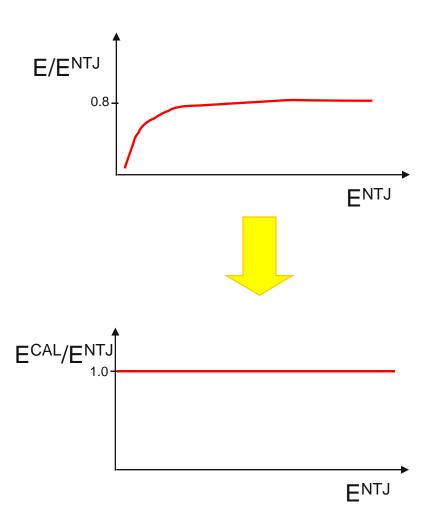
STEP 1

$$\left\langle \frac{E}{E^{NTJ}} \right\rangle = f\left(E_T^{NTJ}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \frac{a_i}{\ln\left(E_T^{NTJ}\right)^i}$$
$$E \approx E^{INV} = E^{NTJ} f\left(E_T^{NTJ}\right)$$

STEP 2

$$\left\langle \frac{E}{E^{NTJ}} \right\rangle = g\left(E_T^{INV}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^4 \frac{a_i}{\ln\left(E_T^{INV}\right)^i}$$
$$E^{CAL} = E \frac{1}{g(E_T)}$$

 Correction calculated independently for each pseudorapidity η





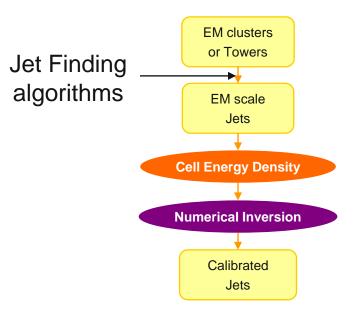
Global Calibration: H1 Cell energy density based calibration

ATL-COM-PHYS-2009-162

- Basis:
 - Electro-magnetic showers are more dense, energy concentrated in smaller region
 - Hadronic showers are broader, energy is spread in a larger volume

Mechanism:

 Apply a different weight depending on the energy density of the cell





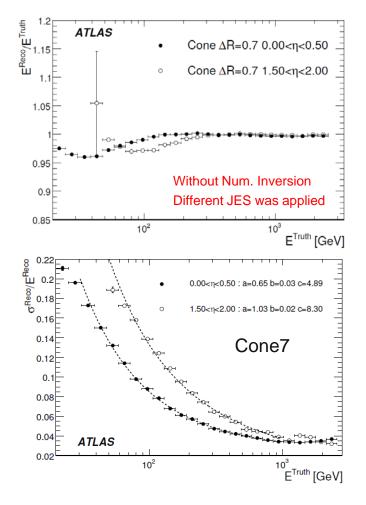
Global Calibration: H1 Cell energy density based calibration

- Using MC di-jet event calculates the weights
- Cells are classified according to its e/v in 16 bins
- Weights parameterized as function of the e/v bins using a 4th degree polynomial function
- Calibrated energy is calculated as:

$$E^{CAL} = \sum_{cells} w_i \left(\ln \frac{e_i}{v_i} \right) e_i$$

Requiring that the weights w_i minimize the following function:

$$\chi^{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(\frac{E^{CAL}}{E^{NTJ}} - 1 \right)^{2} \right]$$



From CERN-OPEN-2008-020



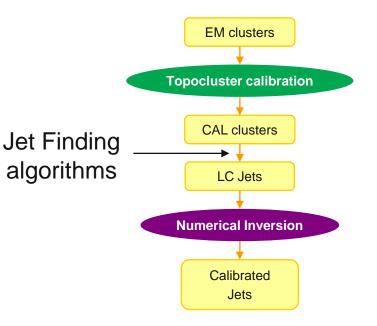
Local Hadron Calibration

- Calibrate topological clusters before they are part of the jet
- Classifies EM clusters depending on cluster parameters into:
 - Electro-magnetic: no weights
 - Hadronic: cell weighting

Try to separate $e^{\pm}\,,\gamma$ and π^{0} from π^{\pm}

Classification based on MC predictions for π^0 and π^{\pm}

- Apply calibration to the cells of Hadronic Clusters
- Apply out-of-cluster corrections
- Apply dead material corrections

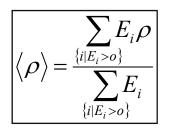




ATL-LARG-PUB-2009-001

Local Calibration : Cluster classification

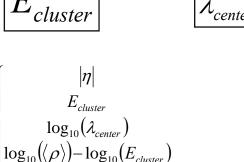
G4 simulation of neutral and charged single pions For each cluster calculate the so called cluster moments:

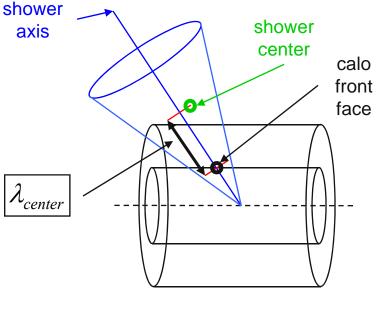


$$|\eta|$$



Classify clusters in bins of





Count the number of simulate neutral and charged pions in each bin of the grid and calculate :

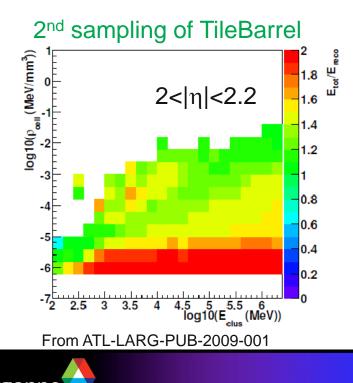
$$w_i = \frac{n_i^{\pi^0}}{n_i^{\pi^0} + 2n_i^{\pi^{\pm}}}$$

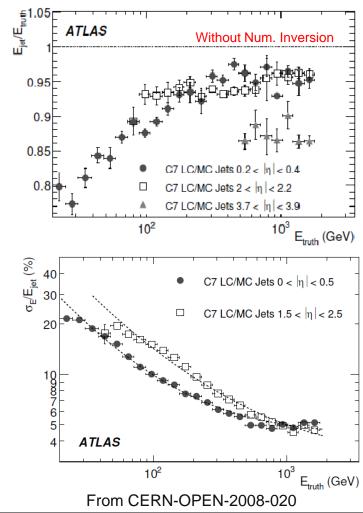
A cluster is classified as EM if it falls in a bin with weight $w_i > 0.5$



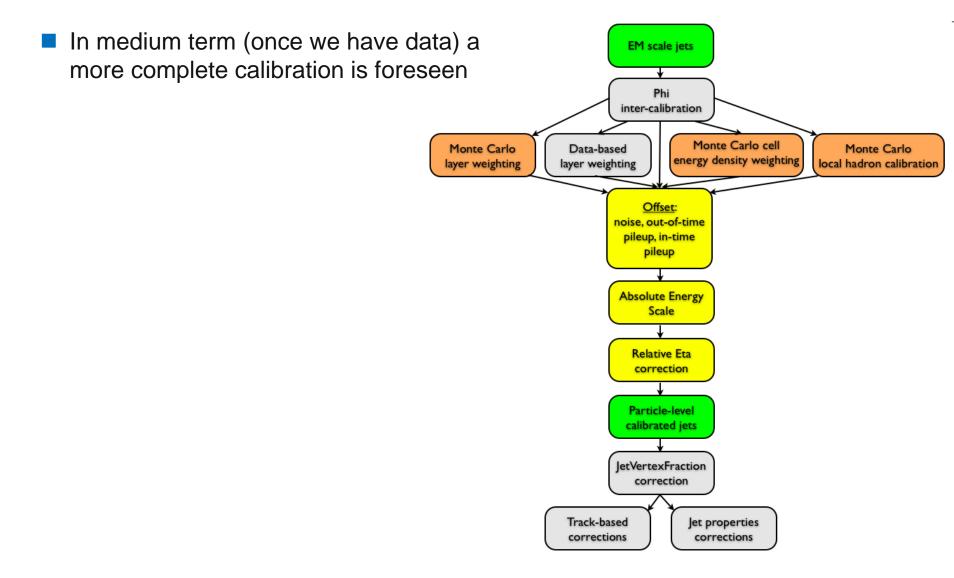
Local Calibration: Apply weights to Hadronic Clusters

- Cells from clusters classified as Hadronic will be weighted under certain conditions
- Correction depends on:
 - Cell energy density
 - $|\eta|$ of the cell center
 - Cluster energy





Other corrections: MC and data-driven





Other corrections: MC and data-driven

- Corrections
 - Dead material corrections : H1 and Local Hadron implement dead material corrections
 - Merged in the calibration algorithm is difficult to establish the real impact of these corrections
 - PileUp corrections
 - In time pile-up : Approaching similar methods to DØ and CDF
 - Out-of-time pile-up: This is a new issue at the LHC, the impact is uncertain
 - Track fraction and EM fraction corrections
 - Both important to validate the whole process
- Closure or are we doing everything properly?
 - Gamma+jets
 - MPF
 - Z+jets
 - Pt balance
 - ttbar

We are exploring also to use these channels for in-situ calibration procedures : see Jet calibration task force meetings

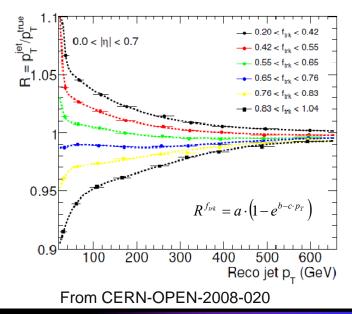


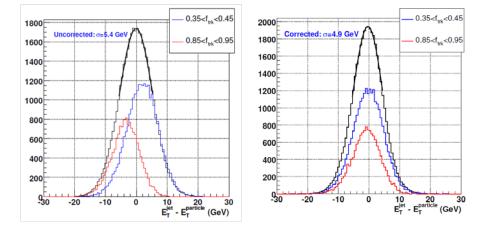
Improving resolution after JES: Monte Carlo based

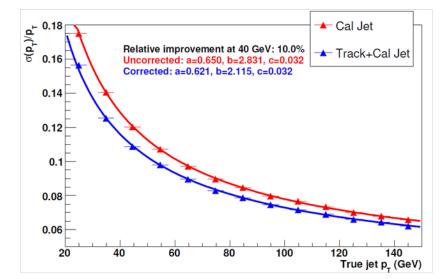
Track energy fraction f_{trk}

$$f_{trk} = \frac{\sum p_T^{trk}}{p_T^{jet}}$$

Improves jet energy resolutions without changing the JES







 $|\eta| < 0.7$ and $40 \text{GeV} < p_T < 200 \text{GeV}$

Check of Jet Calibration with data

Dijet balancing vs Relative EM fraction

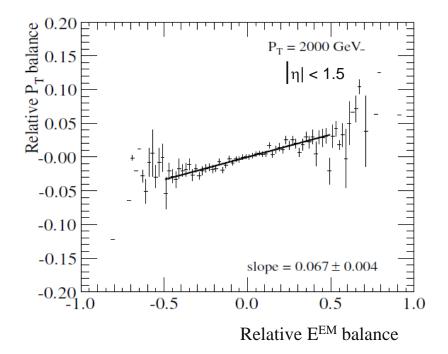
- When calibration is correct we should expect perfect p_T balance independent of the distribution of the jet energy

Relative
$$p_T$$
 balance = $2\left(\frac{p_{T,1} - p_{T,2}}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}}\right)$

Relative
$$E^{EM}$$
 balance = $\left[\frac{E^{EM}}{E^{tot}}\right]_1 - \left[\frac{E^{EM}}{E^{tot}}\right]_2$

 $p_{T,1}$ and $p_{T,2}$ are the 2 leading jets $\Delta \phi_{12} > 2.9$

$$p_{T,3} \le 0.10 \times \frac{p_{T,1} - p_{T,2}}{2}$$





How do you know which calibration has been applied?

- Data access keys of Jet Collections in ESD/AOD/DPD...:
 - Cone4H1TopoJets
 - Input to the jet finder: Topological clusters at EM scale
 - Jet Finder: Cone algorithms with R=0.4
 - **Calibration:** H1 → Global calibration, cell energy density + Numerical Inversion (or alternative JES correction)
 - Cone7H1TowerJets
 - Input to the jet finder: Projective towers at EM scale
 - Jet Finder: Cone algorithms with R=0.7
 - **Calibration:** H1 → Global calibration, cell energy density + Numerical Inversion (or alternative JES correction)
 - Kt4LCTopoJets
 - Input to jet finder: Calibrated to Hadronic scale topoclusters
 - Jet Finder: Kt algorithms with R=0.4
 - Calibration: Local calibration, hadronic topoclusters calibration + JES



Link to Documentation

- CSC book
 - CERN-OPEN-2008-020 : <u>http://arxiv.org/abs/0901.0512</u>
- Twiki JetEtMiss:
 - <u>https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasProtected/JetEtMiss</u>
- Twiki Jet Reconstruction and Calibration Task Force:
 - <u>https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasProtected/JetEtMiss</u>
- Global Calibration: Cell Energy Density
 - <u>https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasProtected/CellEnergyDensityCalibration</u>
 - ATL-COM-PHYS-2009-162: <u>http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1170925?In=en</u>
- Local Calibration: Topocluster calibration
 - ATL-LARG-PUB-2009-001: <u>http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1112035?ln=pl</u>
- Numerical Inversion
 - https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasProtected/MCInitialPtAndEtaCorrection
 - ATL-COM-PHYS-2009-163: <u>http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1171280?In=en</u>

