

Background Rejection Techniques in Measurements with Jets

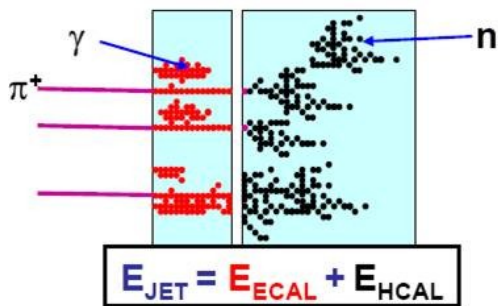
Chicago 2012 workshop on LHC physics

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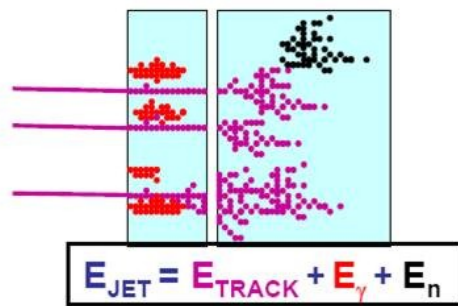
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Reconstruction of Particle Jets

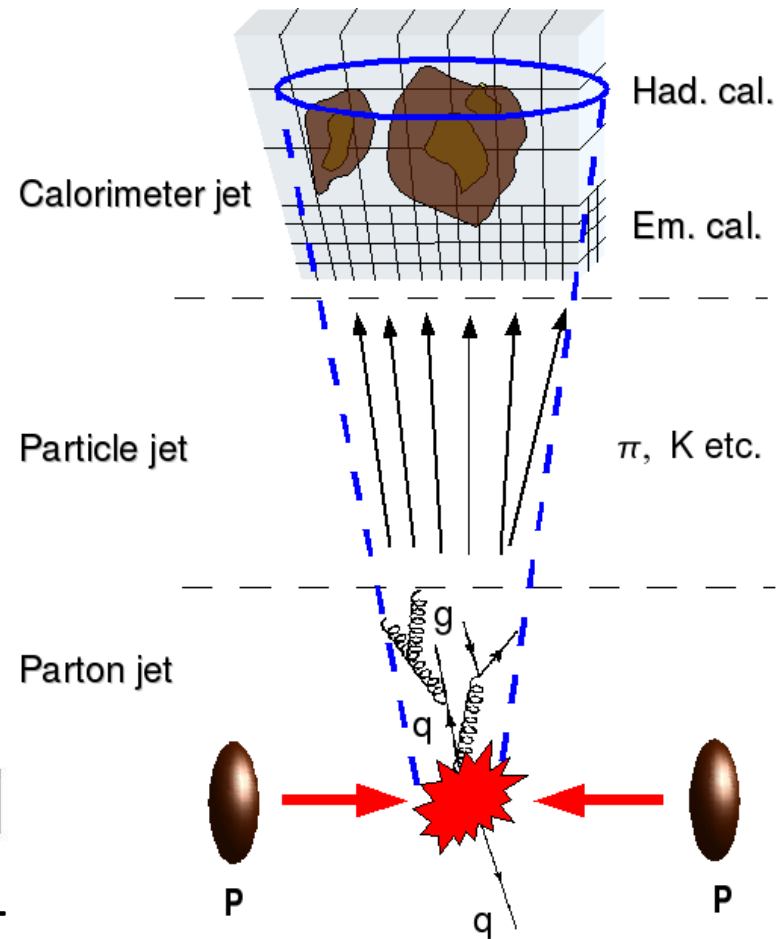
- Particle jets is a signature of energetic quarks and gluons
- Anti- k_T jet clustering algorithms are mostly used at the ATLAS and CMS
- The jet reconstruction is done a bit differently at the two experiments:



ATLAS: Calorimeter Information

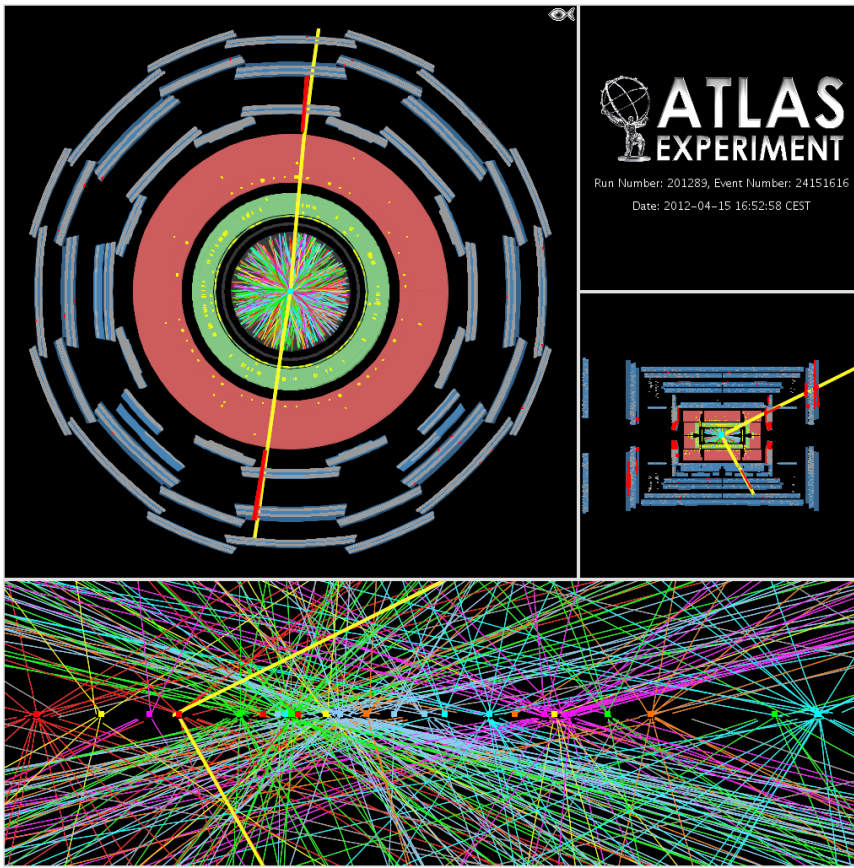


CMS: Calorimeter + Track Information



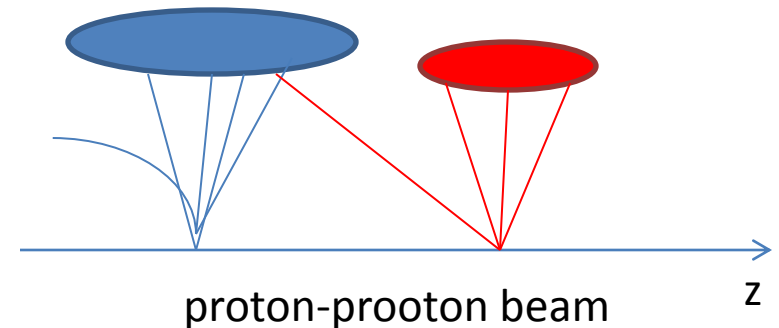
Impact of multiple pp interactions (pileup) on the jet reconstruction

- High instantaneous luminosity \rightarrow Multiple proton-proton collisions in the same beam crossing can produce additional jets.
- Determination of jet origin is performed using tracks



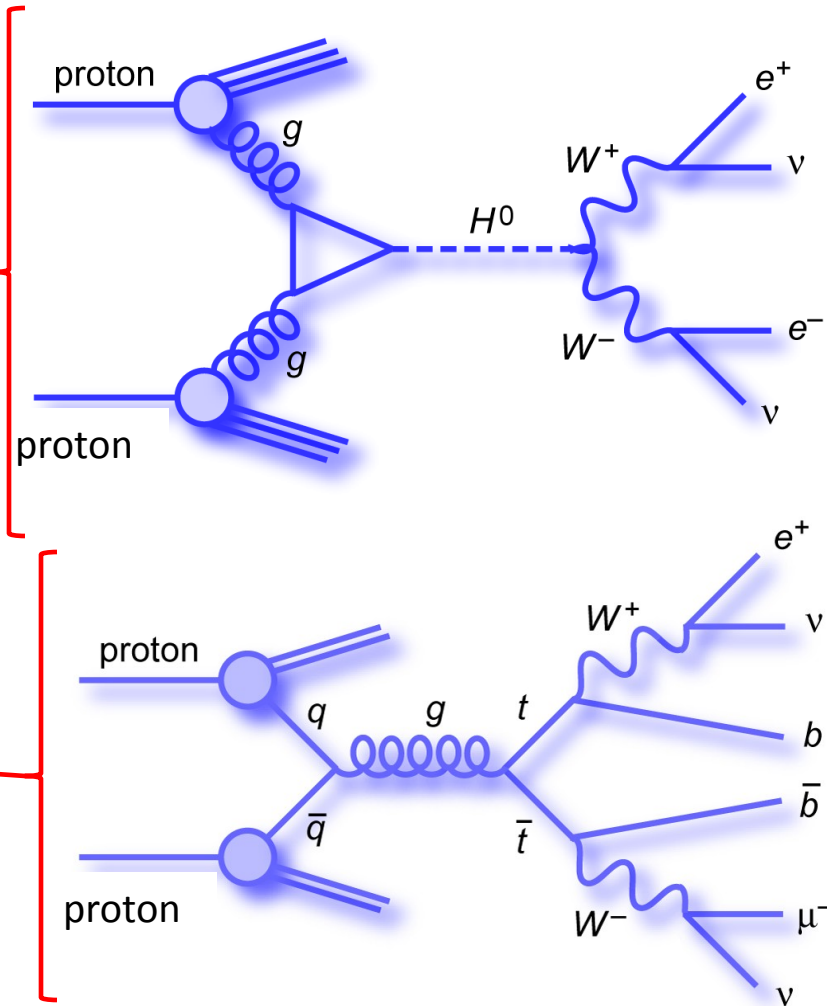
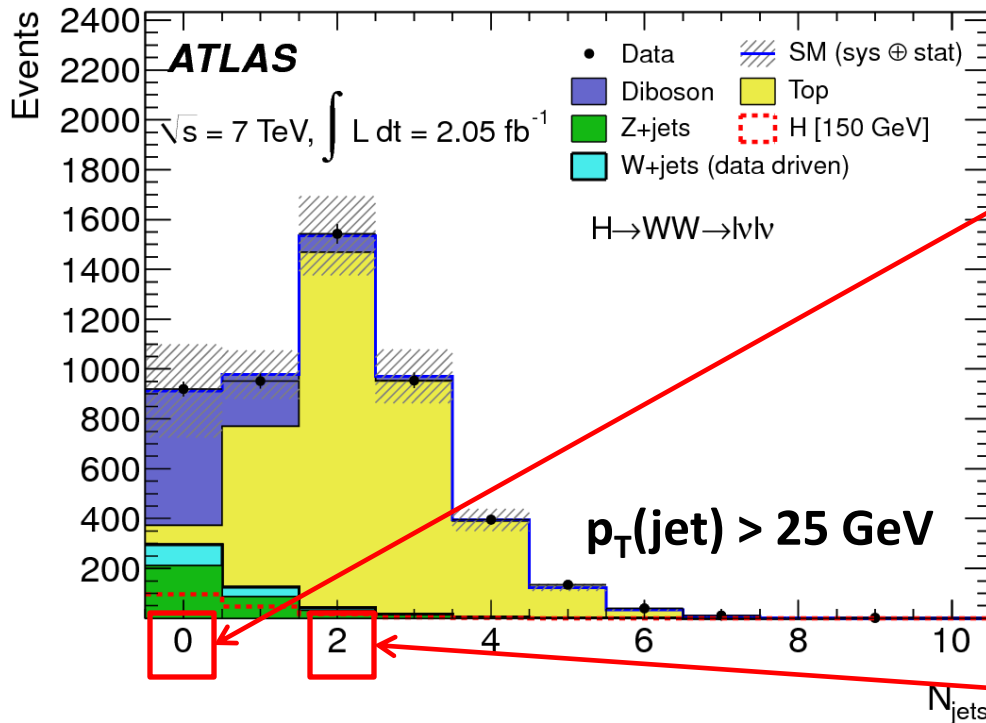
- JVF = Fraction of track jet momentum from the prim. vtx. in comparison to the total

$$JVF(\text{jet}_i, \text{vtx}_j) = \frac{\sum_k p_T(\text{trk}_k^{\text{jet}_i}, \text{vtx}_j)}{\sum_n \sum_l p_T(\text{trk}_l^{\text{jet}_i}, \text{vtx}_n)}$$



Utility of Particle Jets

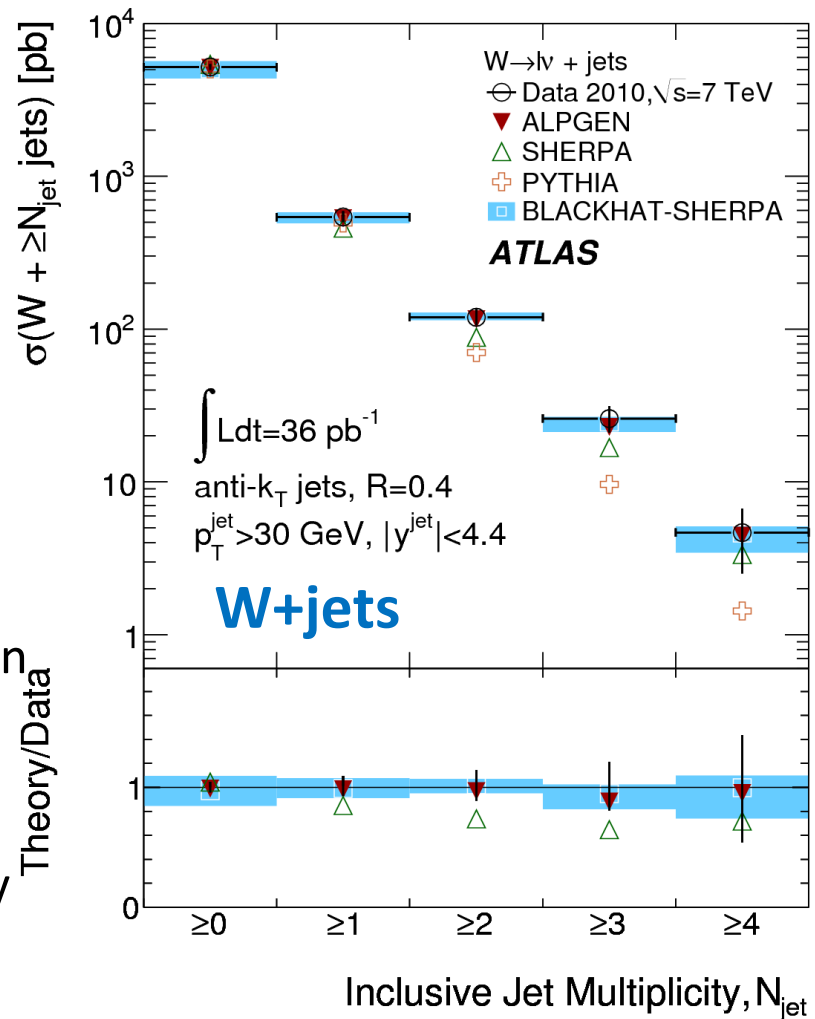
- Jet counting is used for separation of $H \rightarrow W^+W^-$ from $tt \rightarrow W^+W^- + qq$



- The radiated partons (jets) are softer than from the top decays \rightarrow **key for measuring of the $\sigma(pp \rightarrow H)$**

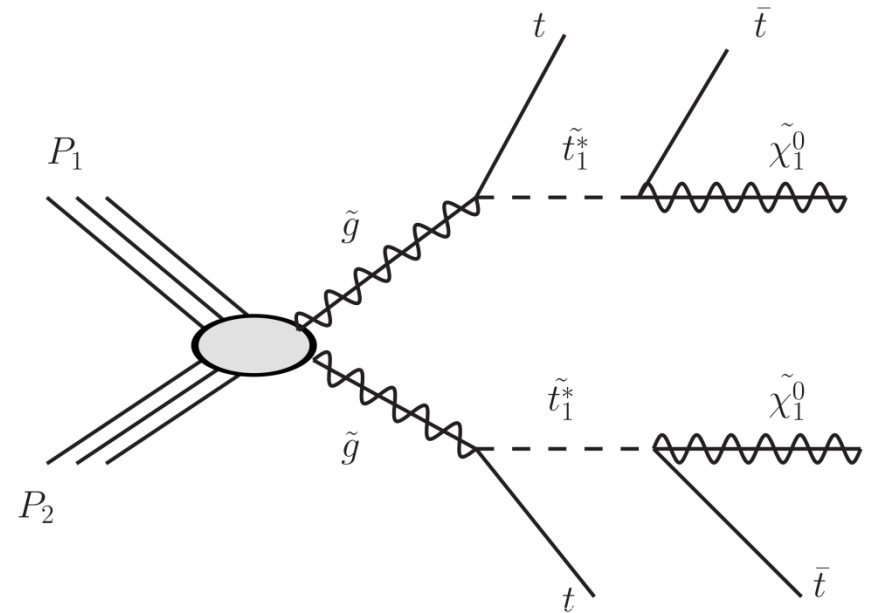
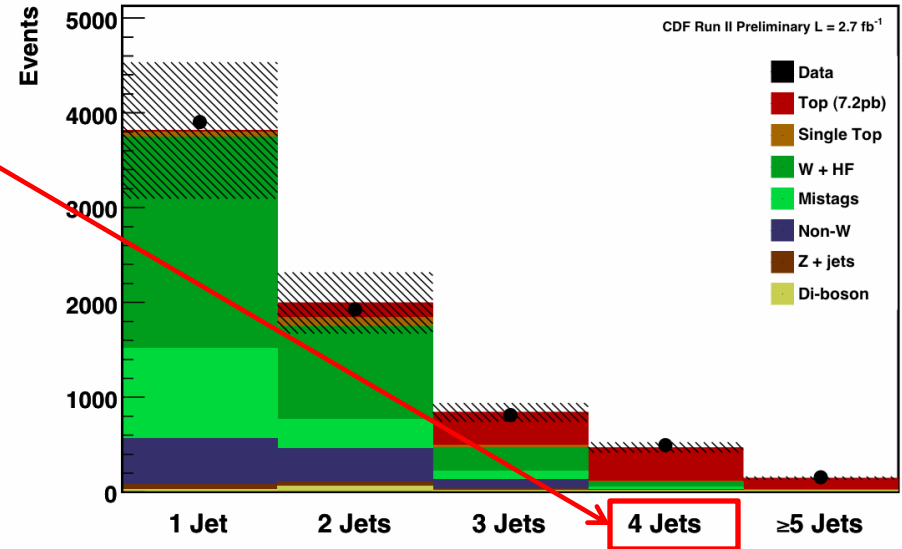
Features of the jet veto

- Radiation of jets has an impact on the kinematic of the leptons (boosts Higgs)
- That has been studied extensively using V+jets at the scale of $\sim M(V)$, $V=W$ or Z
 - Can we utilize WZ+jets and ZZ+jets to improve our understanding of the jet radiation at a higher scale of $\sim 2M(V)$?
 - Will that help us with WW+jets (one of the major backgrounds) ?
- The background estimation relies on simulations/assumption to extrapolate from control regions into the signal region
 - Estimation of the $t\bar{t}$ background requires extrapolation from the high multiplicity region using simulated events
- The jet veto is simple and robust but may not be optimal... Multivariate techniques can exploit the kinematics of jets better.



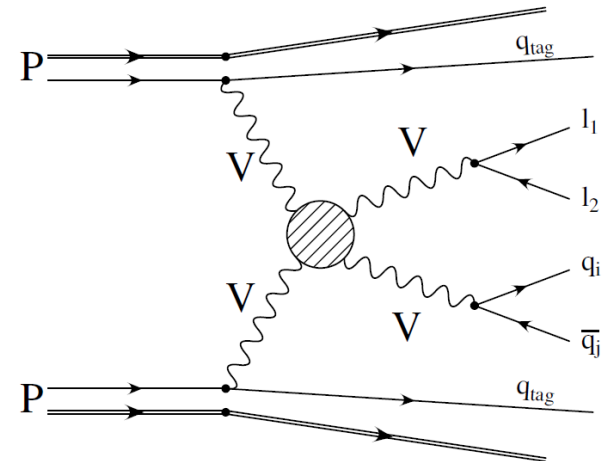
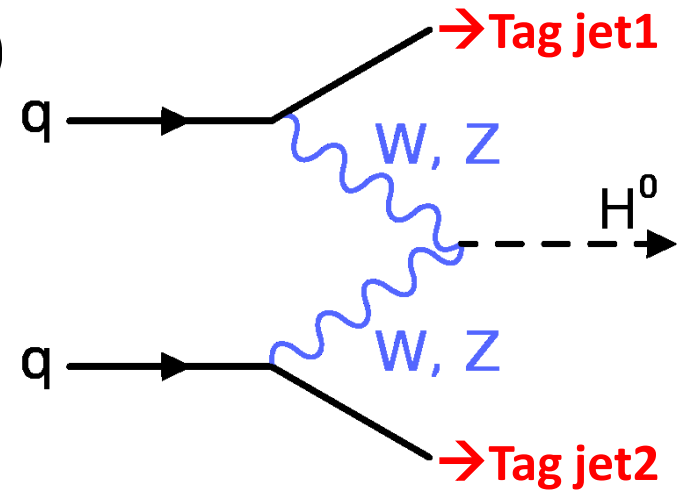
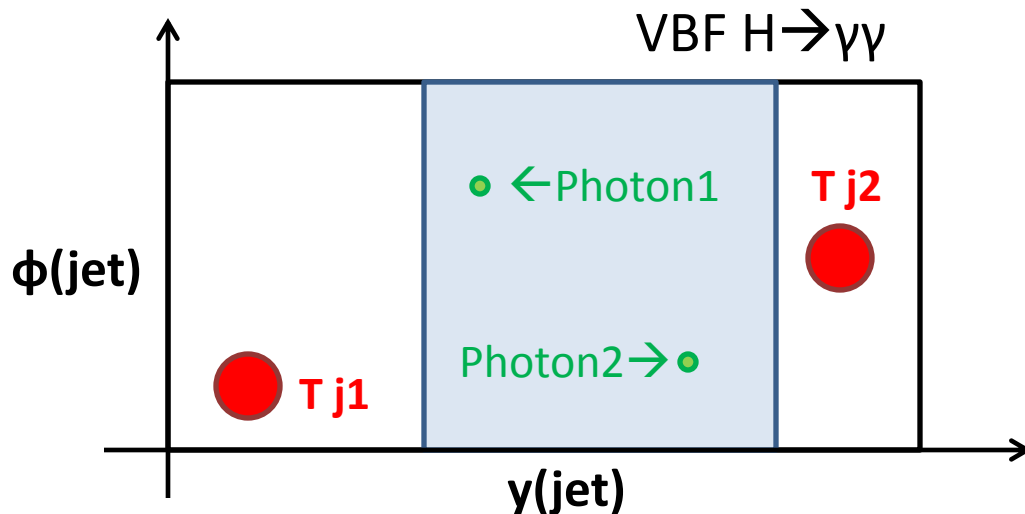
Events with high jet multiplicities

- We needed W+4 jets to study the top pair production at the Tevatron → Veto events with low jet multiplicity
- ME+PS simulations give robust predictions for up to V+5p (or just 6p) → **Can we go higher?**
- Searches for new physics demand understanding of final states with numerous jets (e.g. 12) → Have to rely on data and assumptions/MC
- In some cases can use multi-lepton events as an alternative



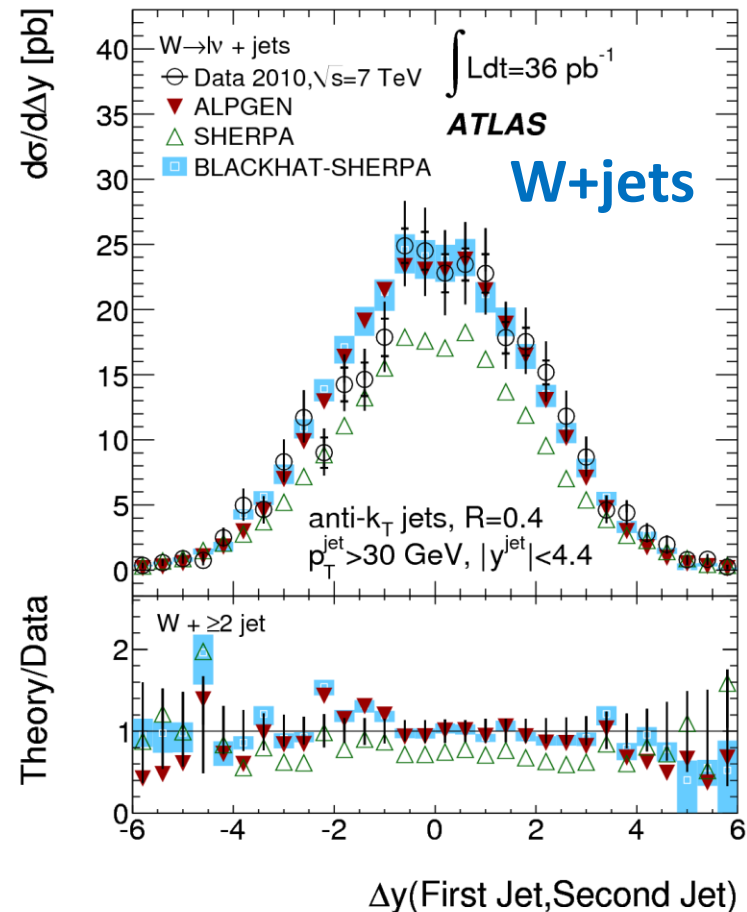
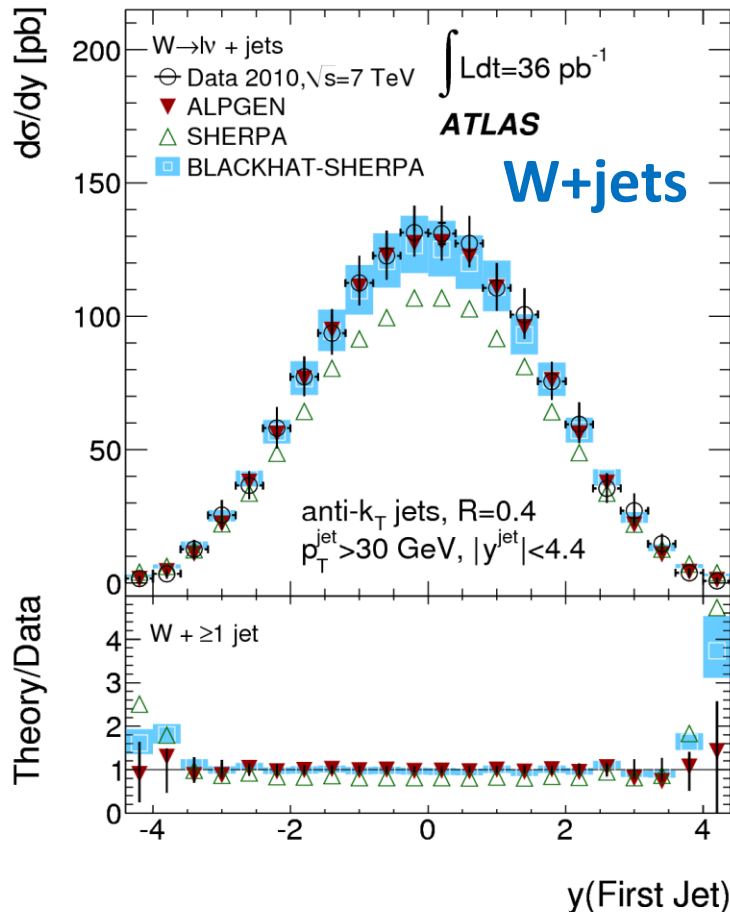
Forward Jets in VBF/VBS

- VBF production Higgs (and gauge bosons) and Vector Boson Scattering requires good understanding of forward jets (at large rapidities) \rightarrow SM Backgrounds
- The useful variables are:
 - $\eta_1 * \eta_2 < 0$ (on the opposite sides)
 - $\Delta\eta = |\eta_1 - \eta_2| > 3 \dots 4$ (separation in rapidity)
 - $M(\text{jet1}, \text{jet2}) > 400 \dots 700 \text{ GeV}$ (inv. Mass)
 - $\Delta\phi(\text{jet1}, \text{jet2}) ?$



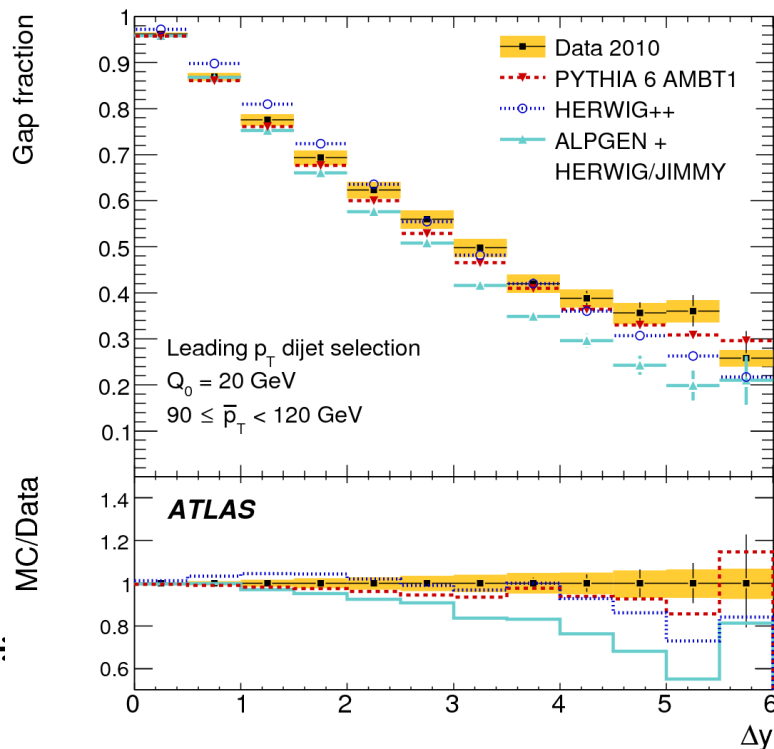
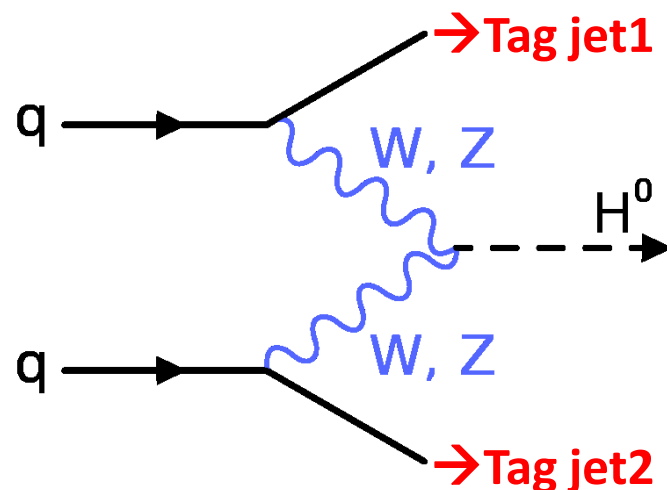
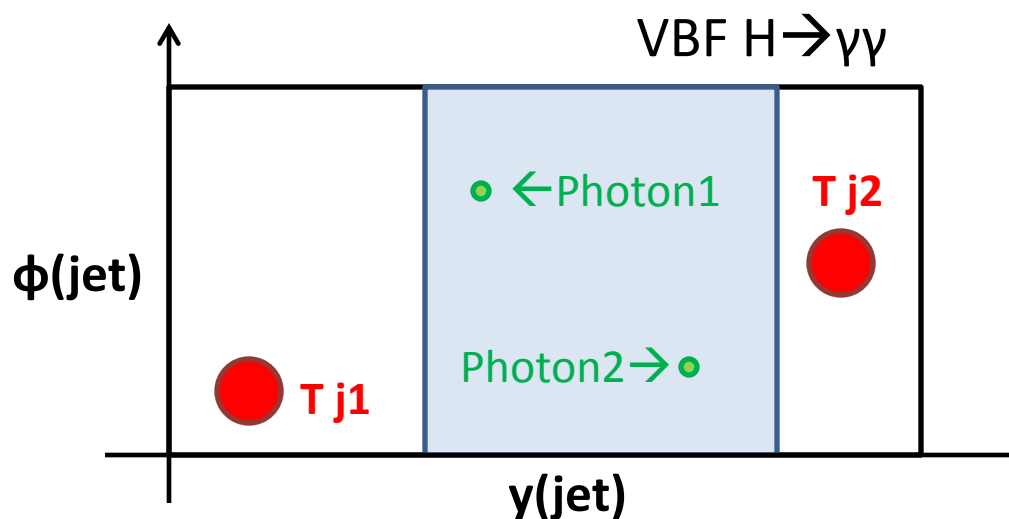
Rapidity Gaps between Jets

- Look at data to test production of the forward jets in the SM backgrounds: V+jets are benchmark processes
- ME+PS simulations (Alpgen, MadGraph, Sherpa) do a good job



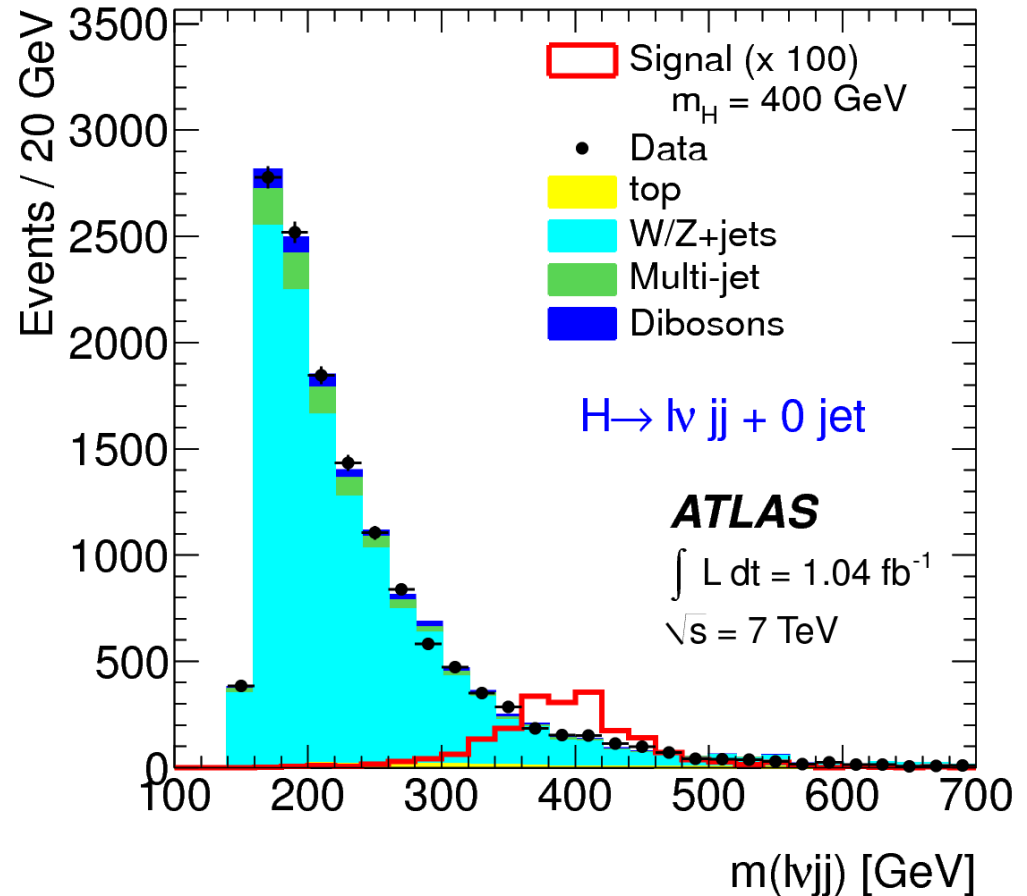
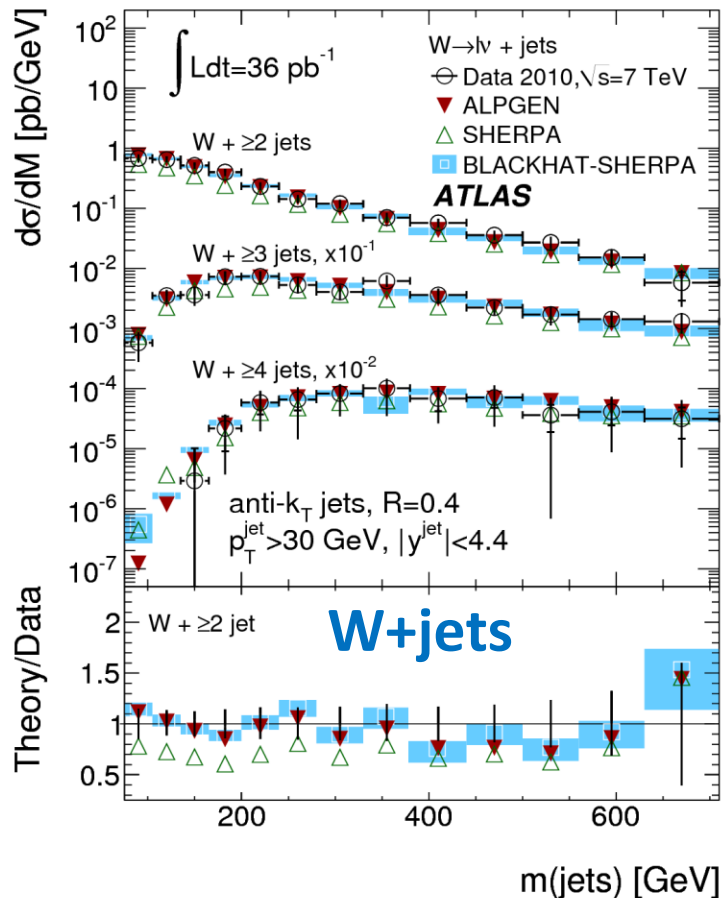
Central Jet Veto

- No color reconnection between the two tag jets at the leading order \rightarrow Probability of the parton emission between the two jets is suppressed
- The color reconnection is present in the background processes
- Often require no additional jets with $p_T > 20 \dots 30$ GeV in $|y| < 2 \dots 3$



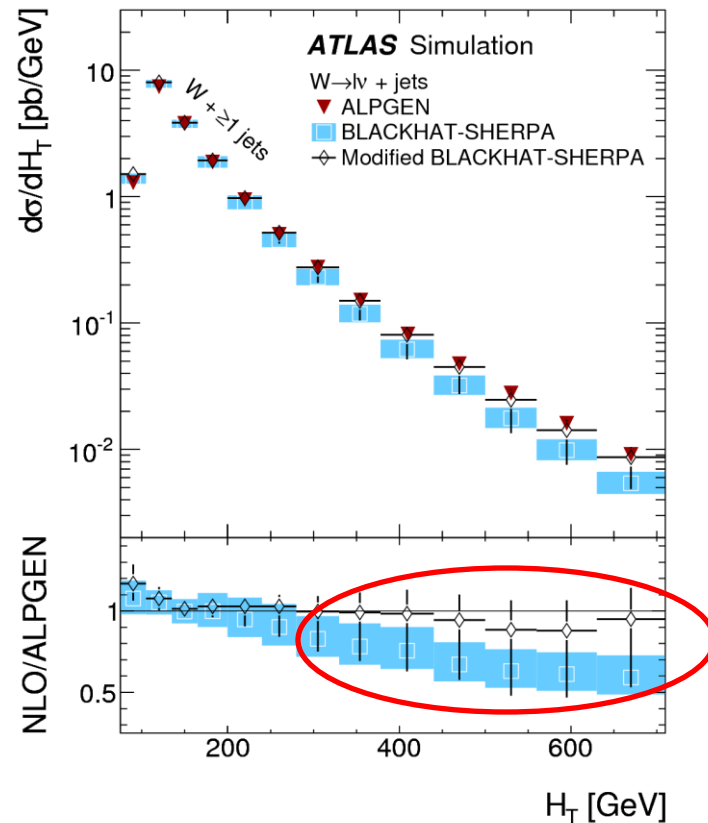
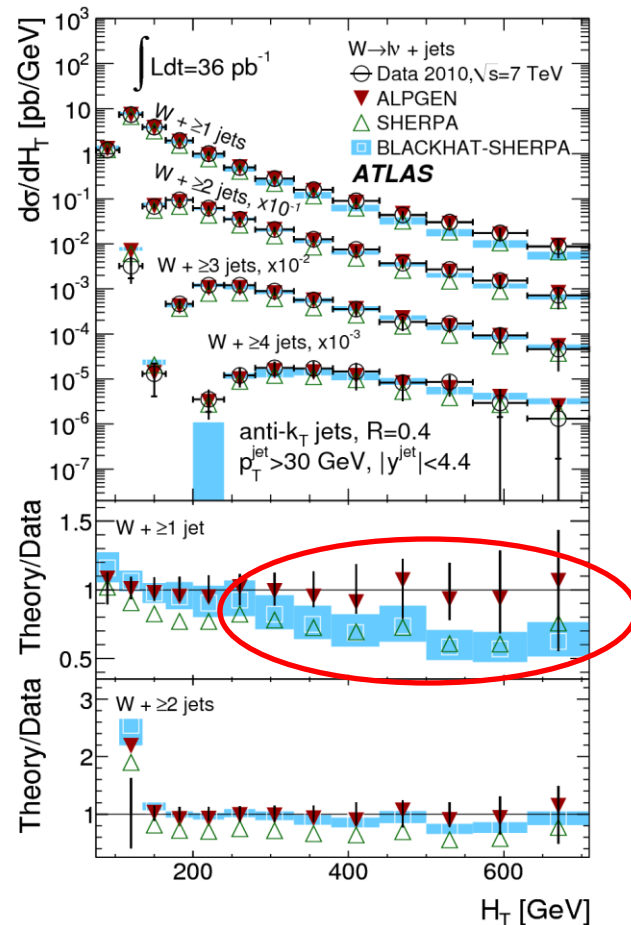
Dijet Mass

- Used for the VBS & VBF selection and for resonances and heavy objects decaying with jets (top, $H \rightarrow bb$, $WZ \rightarrow \ell v jj$, $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell v jj$)
- Backgrounds are well modeled with ME+PS simulations and NLO



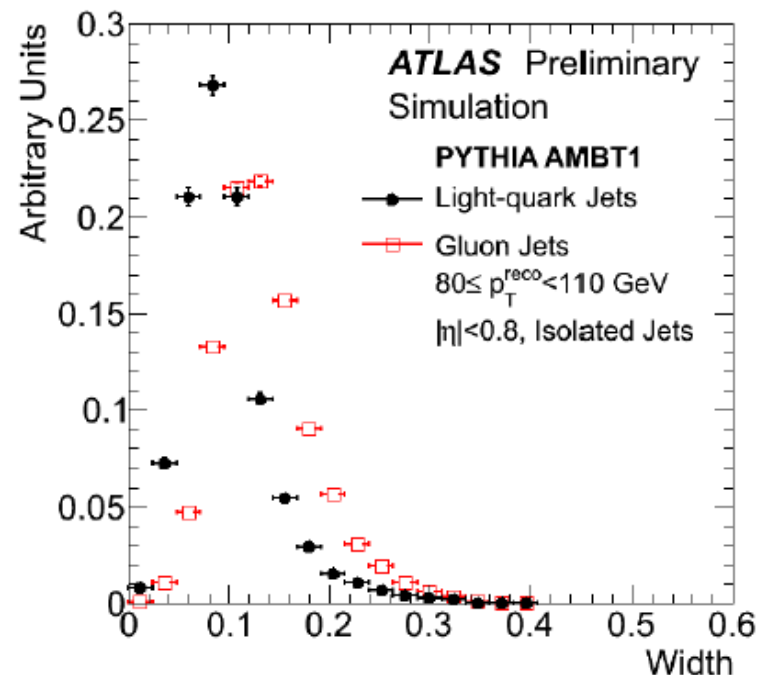
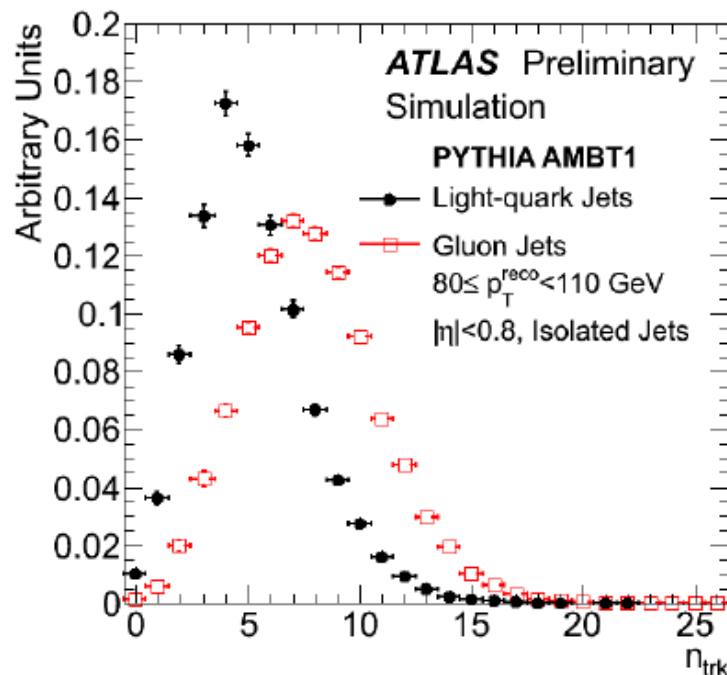
Inclusive and Exclusive Observables

- H_T = scalar sum of p_T of all reconstructed objects (leptons, jets, missing- p_T) in event; an inclusive observable. (The di-jet mass was an exclusive observable) .
- Well modeled with ME+PS simulations but not NLO calculations



Quark- and Gluon- Initiated jets

- Fragmentation and hadronization of quark- and gluon- initiated jets differs due to the QCD color (quark \rightarrow light flavor quarks only)
- Gluon jets tend to be wider and contain higher particle multiplicity than quark jets of the same momentum
- Used in searches/measurements where the jets are from decays of bosons (e.g. $W \rightarrow jj$ or $Z \rightarrow jj$; only quark jets; e.g. CDF10601)



Summary

- Overviewed a variety of methods for background suppression:
 - Reconstruction of jets in presence of pileup using the jet
 - Veto for the low and high jet multiplicities
 - Production of forward jets and of jet pairs separated in rapidity
 - Central Jet Veto
 - Di-jet invariant mass
 - Inclusive and exclusive kinematic variables ($M(\text{jets})$ and H_T)
 - Properties of quark- and gluon- initiated jets
- Looked at performance of ME+PS simulations and NLO calculations to identify the future needs from the theory predictions and experimental measurements