



**Jet measurements,
and subjet structure for
boosted hadronic objects**

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on behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

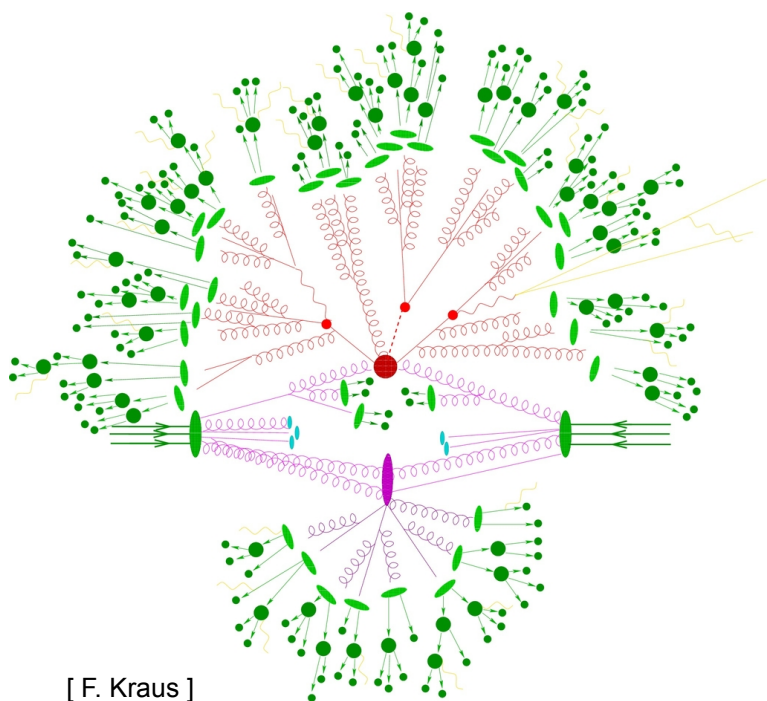


McGill

Montréal, Canada

Motivation

- Jet production at the LHC is the dominant high transverse-momentum process
 - Testing ground for our understanding of perturbative QCD in a new kinematic regime.
 - Hard QCD processes are a background for many new physics model
→ including boosted heavy objects.

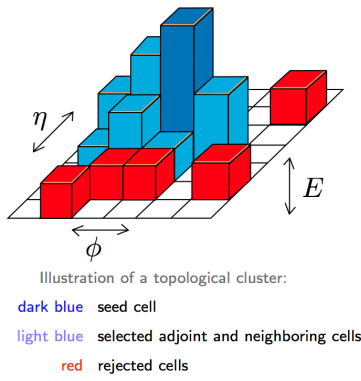


- A jet is a composite object; more information available than only its 4-vector.
- Internal structure of jets provides crucial discrimination against backgrounds for searches involving boosted massive particles.

[F. Kraus]

Jet Reconstruction

- 3D noise suppressed clusters of calorimeter cells, fed as input to jet algorithms :



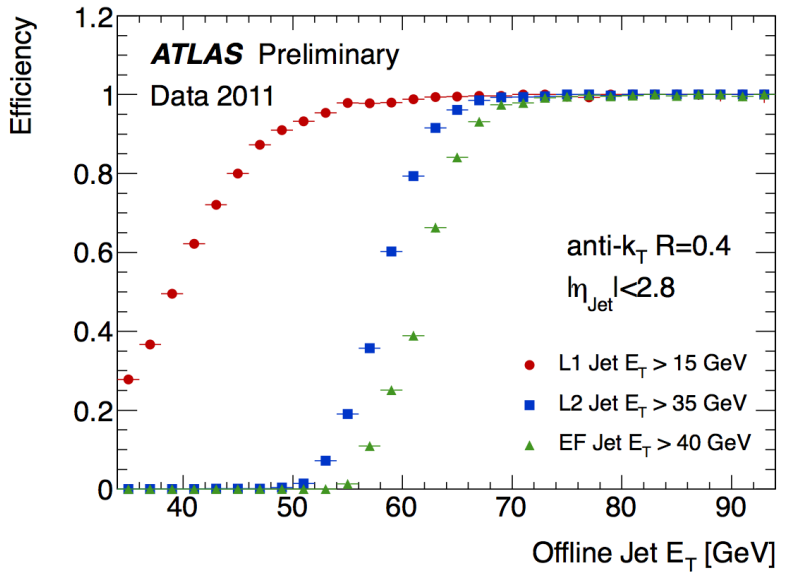
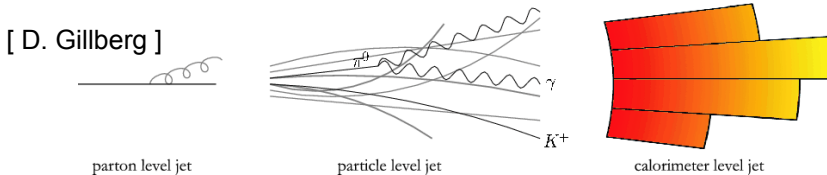
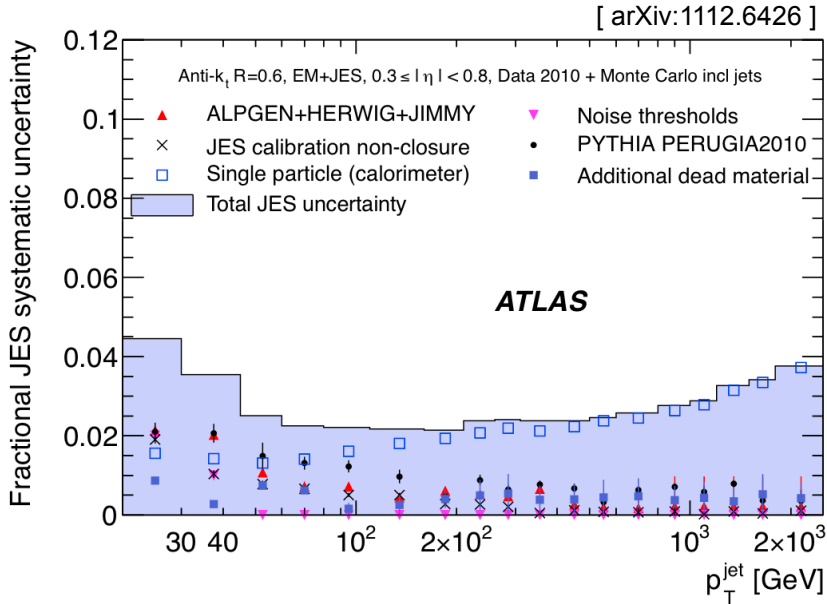
- anti- k_t $R=0.4, 0.6$
- Cambridge-Aachen $R=1.2$, anti- k_t $R=1.0$ for substructure studies (*large-R* jets)

- Jet calibration restores the measured jet energy to the particle-level jet energy scale (JES), on average. Main source of uncertainty for many measurements.

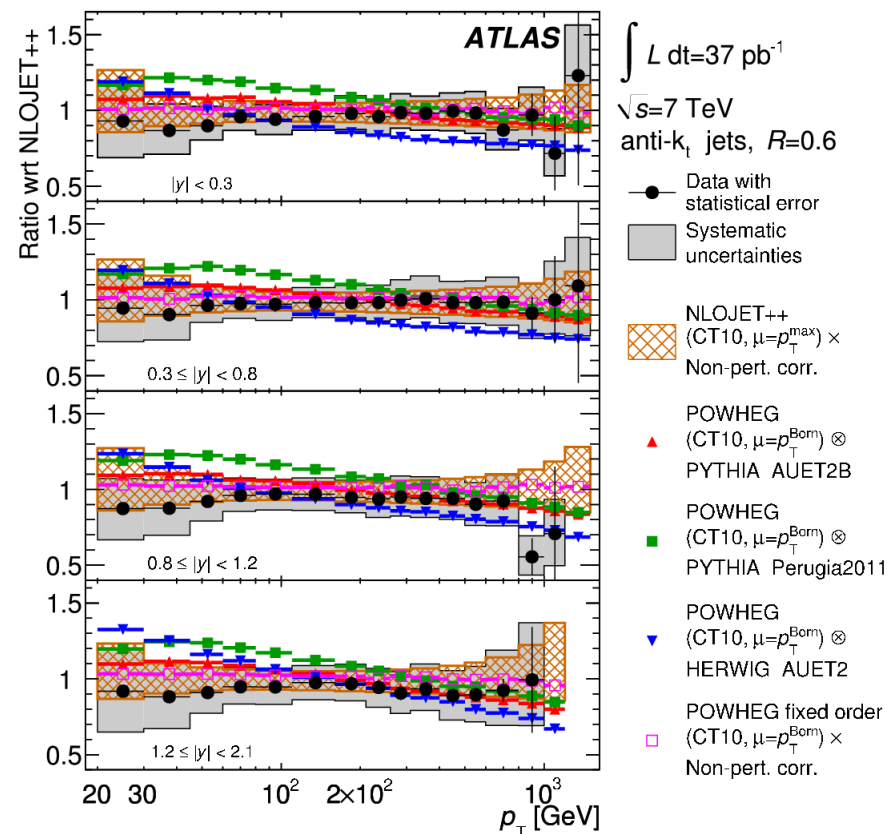
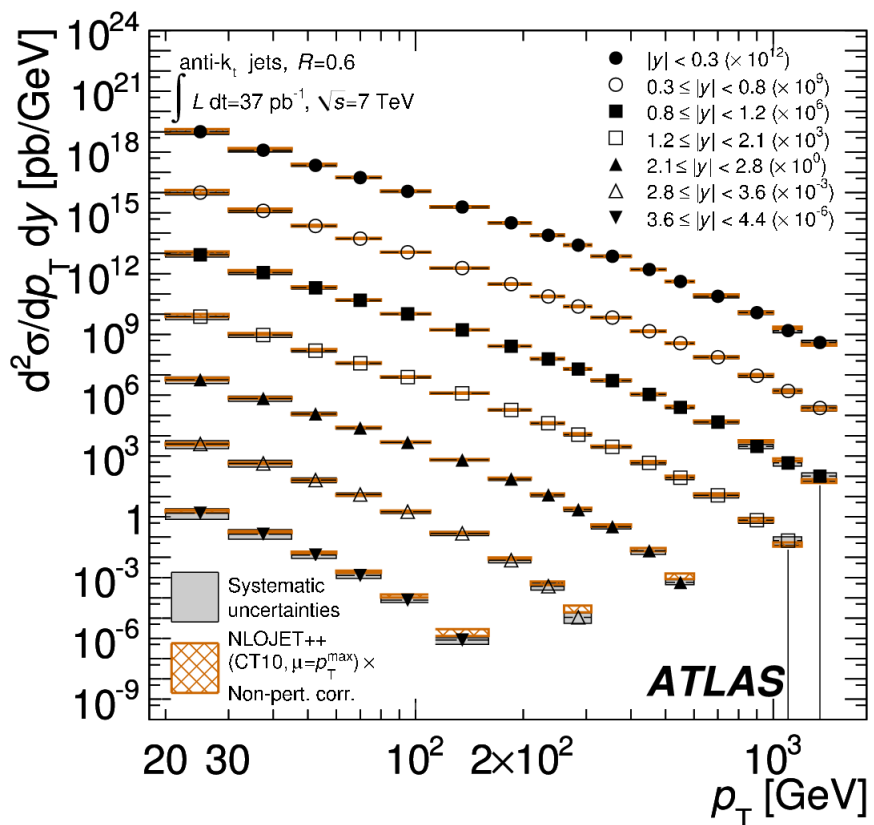
- Reduced uncertainty in 2011 thanks to in-situ measurements (Z+jet: ATLAS-CONF-2012-053)

Jet Trigger

- ATLAS trigger selects jets using the anti- k_t algorithm (as of 2011)
- 3 successive levels to cope with the large data input rate



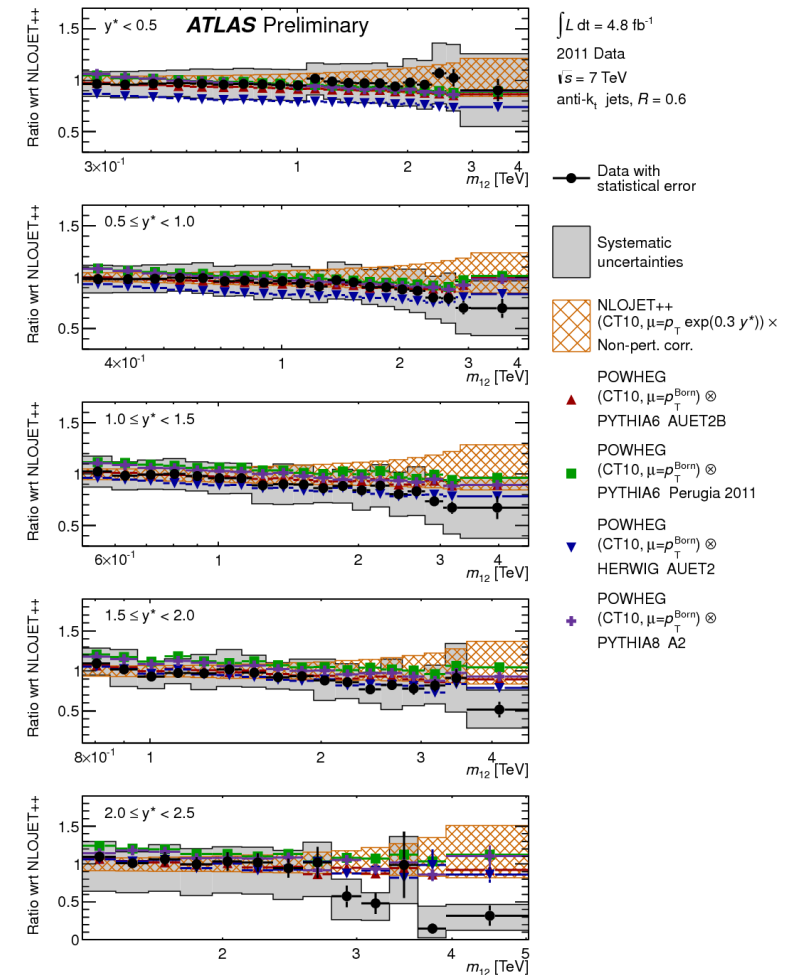
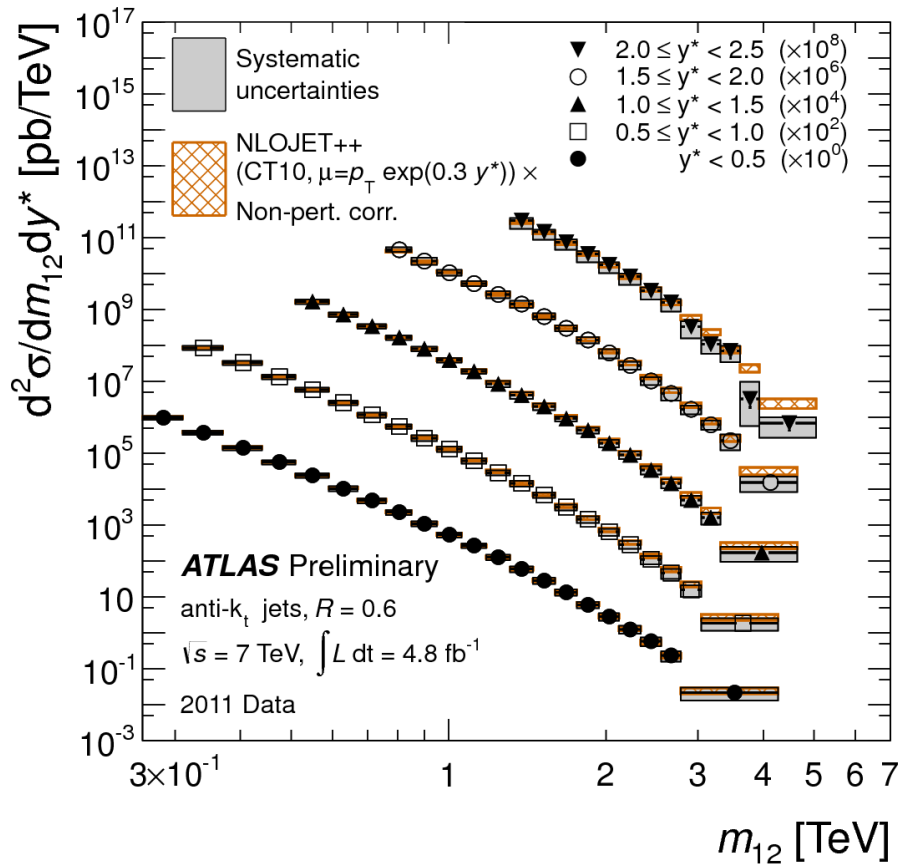
Inclusive jet cross section



- 2010 data. Spans jet p_T from 20 GeV to 1.5 TeV, wide rapidity coverage of $|y| < 4.4$
- Anti- k_t jet $R=0.4$ and $R=0.6$

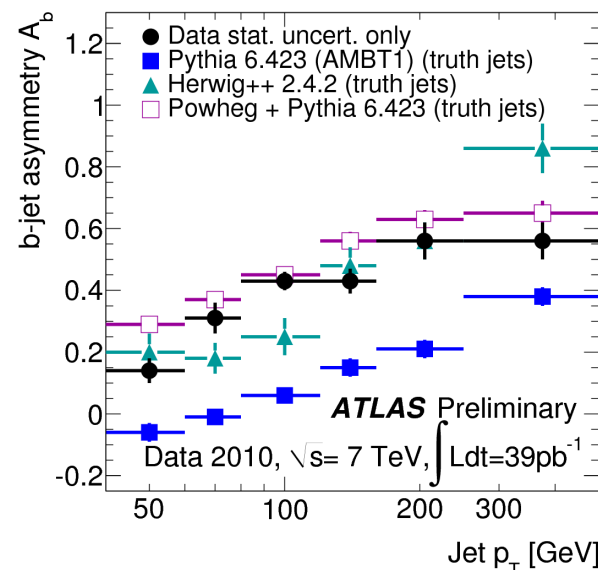
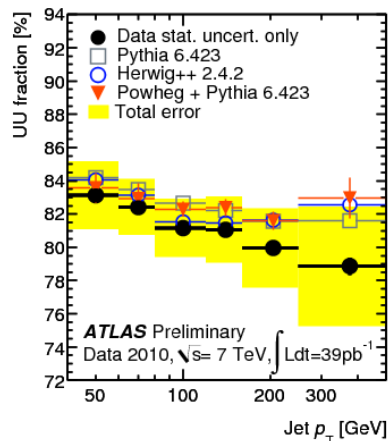
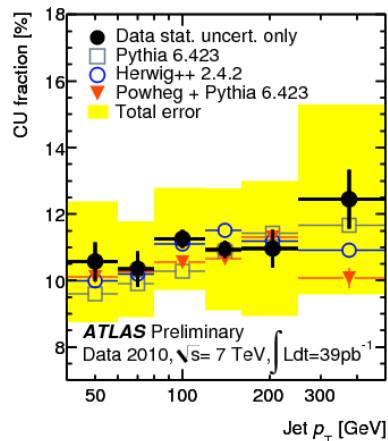
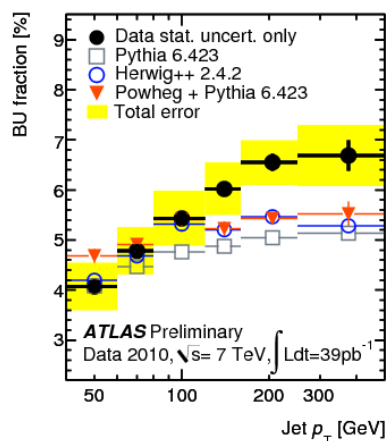
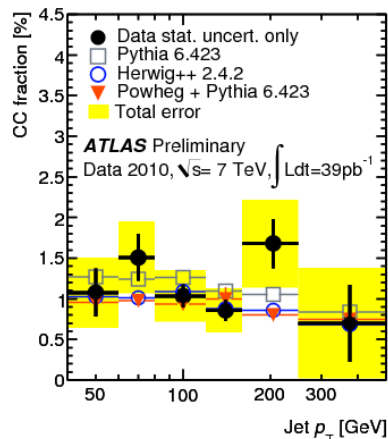
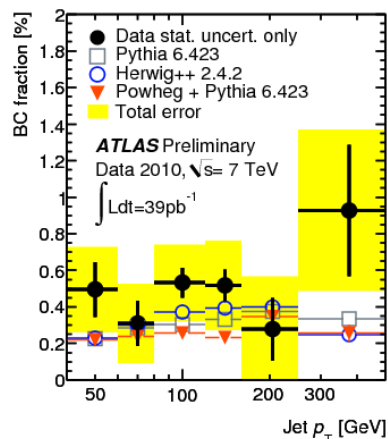
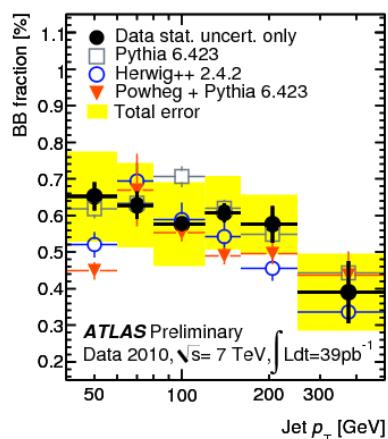
- Good agreement with NLO fixed order calculations (with non perturbative corrections)
- POWHEG interfaced to different parton showers (PS) MC shows some deviations
 - indication of some uncertainty coming from different PS approximations.

High mass dijet cross section



- Full 2011 dataset : 4.8 fb^{-1}
- Spans dijet system mass from 260 GeV to 4.6 TeV, $y^* = |y_1 - y_2|/2 < 2.5$
- Overall good agreement with both NLOJET++ and POWHEG + PS
- Largest disagreement at very high m_{12} and y^*

Flavour composition of dijet events

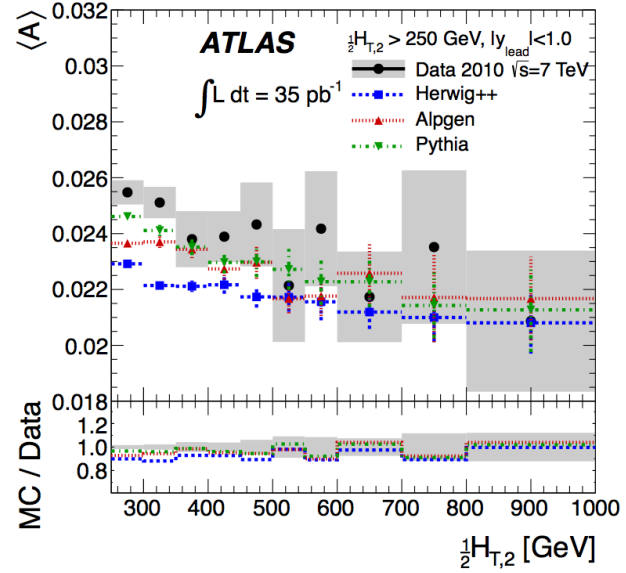
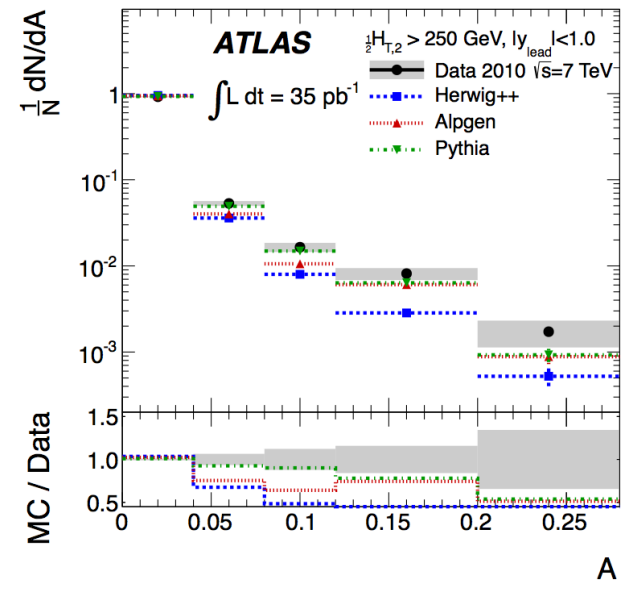
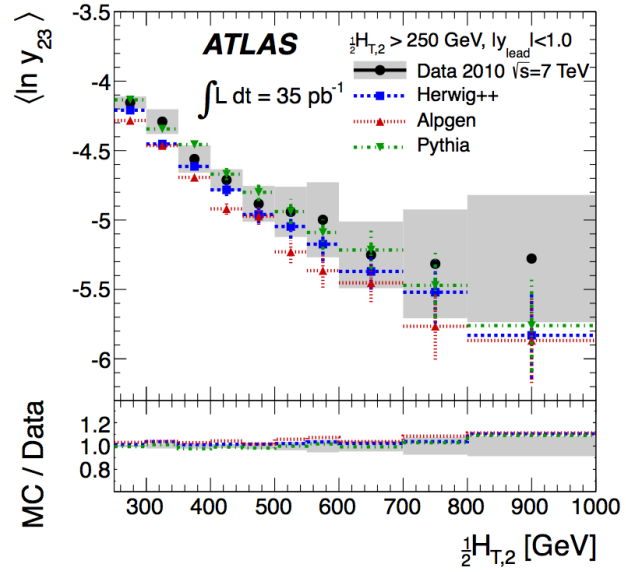
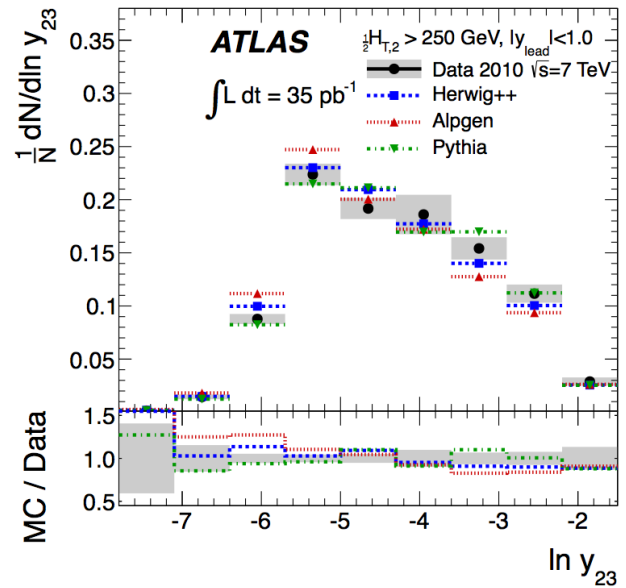


• **Asymmetry** in the number of leading and subleading beauty jets: $A_b = N_b^{SL} / N_b^L - 1$
 Poor description by Pythia.

- Two flavour discriminating variables constructed from kinematic properties of secondary vertices found in jets → MC based template for light, charm and beauty flavour state of jets.
 - Flavour dijet fractions extracted from a multidimensional fit to the data.
- Predictions for light-beauty fraction lower than measured value at high p_T

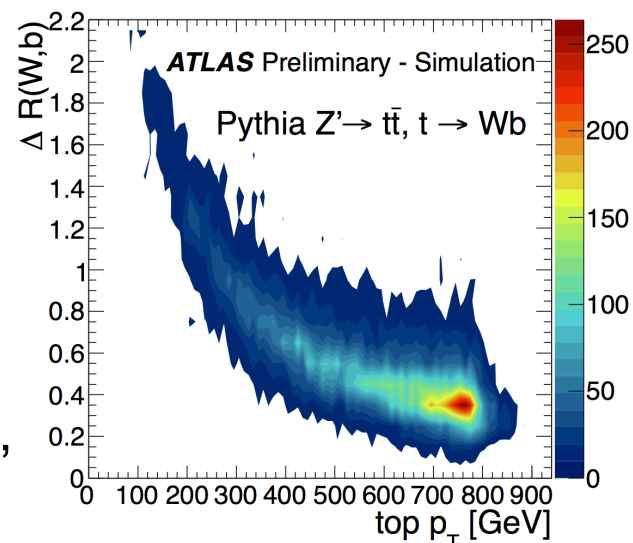
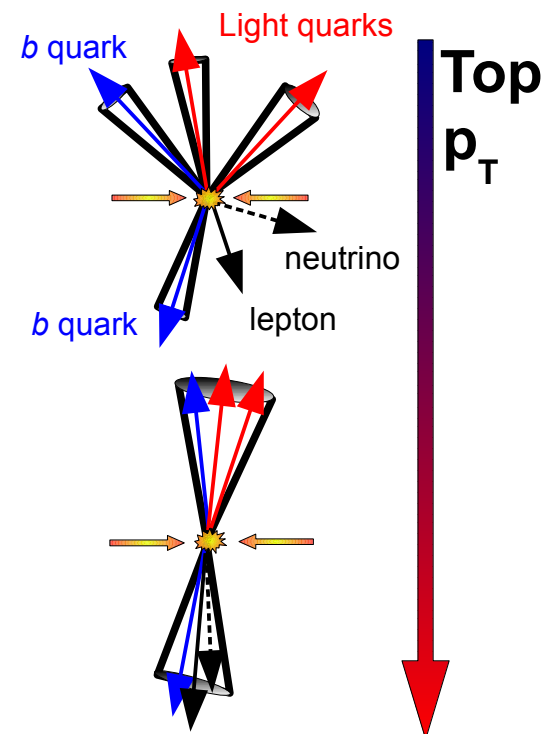
Event shapes at large momentum transfer

- Event shapes characterize the event energy flow → probes and tests the multi-jet topologies through the use of hadronic jets.
- Selected events are required to have $\frac{1}{2} H_{T,2} = \frac{1}{2} (p_{T,jet 1} + p_{T,jet 2}) > 250 \text{ GeV}$
- Six observables studied, fully unfolded back to particle level. Shown here :
 - $y_{23} = p_{T,jet 3}^2 / H_{T,2}^2$
 - **Aplanarity** (~ amount of transverse momentum w.r.t. the plane formed by the two hardest jets)
- y_{23} well described by $2 \rightarrow 2$ MC (Pythia, Herwig++)
- Herwig++ predicts more planar events



Boosted Hadronic Objects

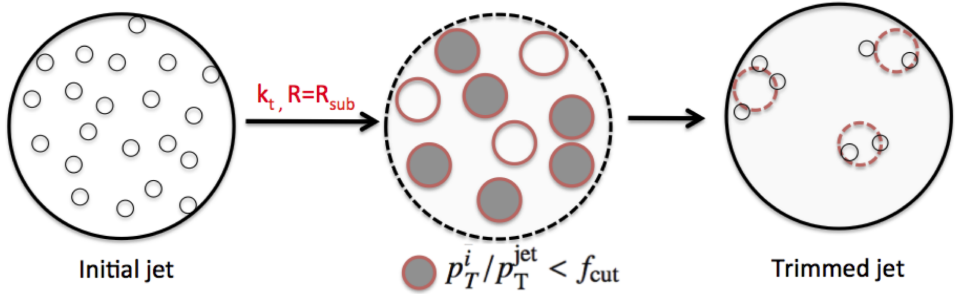
- **Boosted production of heavy particles** (e.g. : top, Higgs, W)
→ collimated decay products at high p_T
Decay is best captured by a single **large-R jet** (anti- k_t $R=1.0$, Cambridge-Aachen $R=1.2$)
- QCD jets (induced by a single light quark/gluon) are an important background for searches involving boosted objects
 - Extensively studied with 2010 data :
Jet mass and substructure of inclusive jets, arXiv:1203.4606, JHEP.
Jet fragmentation and transverse profile: arXiv:1109.5816, EPJC.
- Wide variety of new jet substructure techniques studied with 2011 data and compared to LO and NLO+PS predictions at the reconstructed level
 - **Jet grooming techniques** : **Trimming**, Mass-drop filtering, pruning
 - **Substructure observables** : **Mass**, k_t **splitting scales**, N-subjettiness



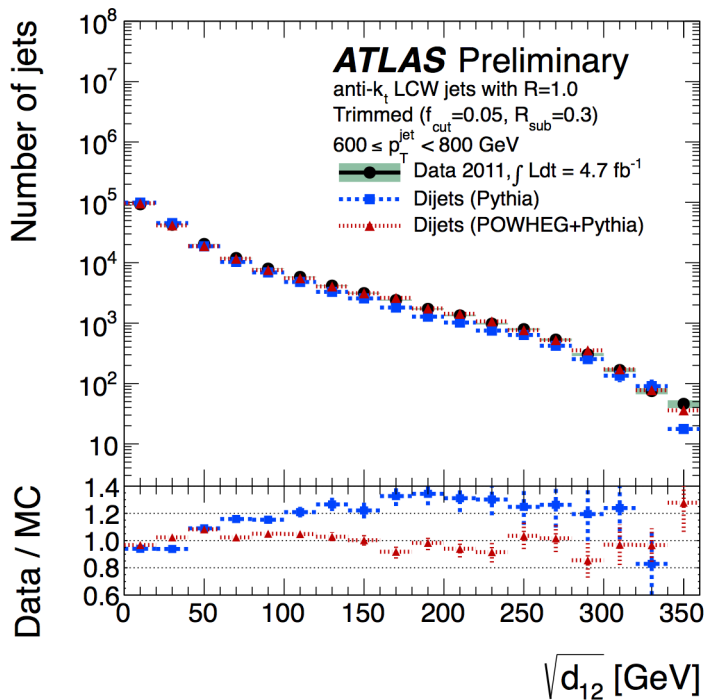
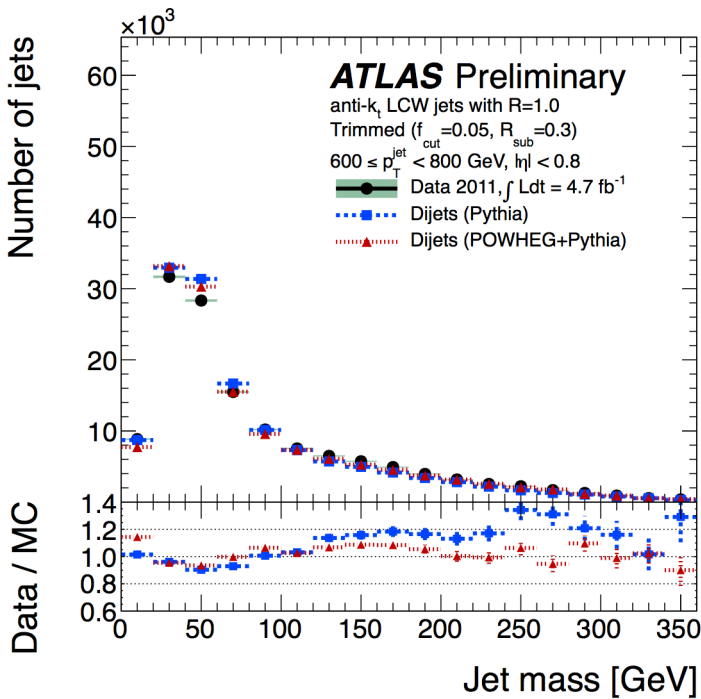
Large-R jets performance

- **Jet grooming** algorithms remove extraneous constituents in a jet
→ reveals the jet internal hard structure.

- An asset for large-R jets : mitigates the underlying event and pile up contributions (see ATLAS-CONF-2012-066).



Trimming in action. D. Krohn, J. Thaler, and L.-T. Wang, Jet trimming, JHEP 2010, arXiv:0912.1342 [hep-ph]



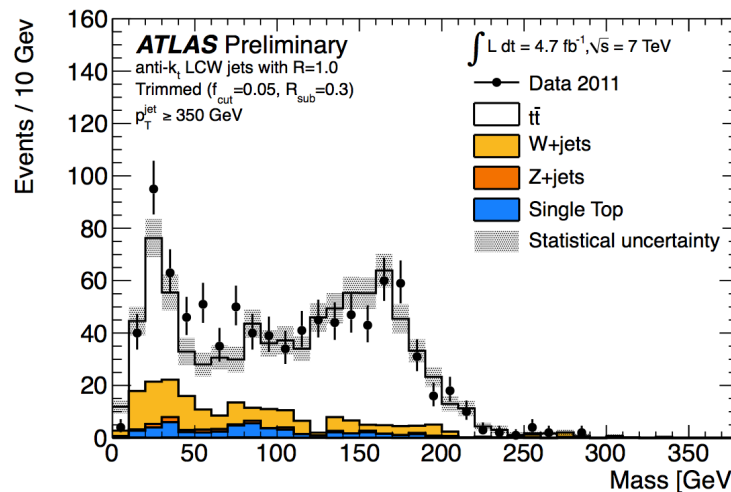
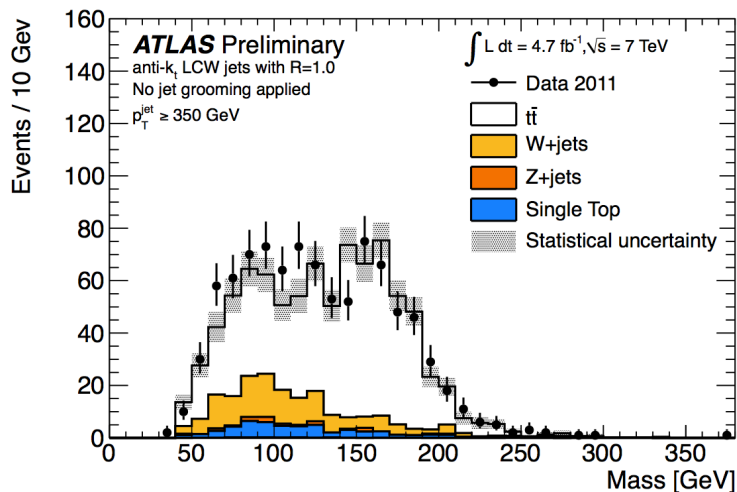
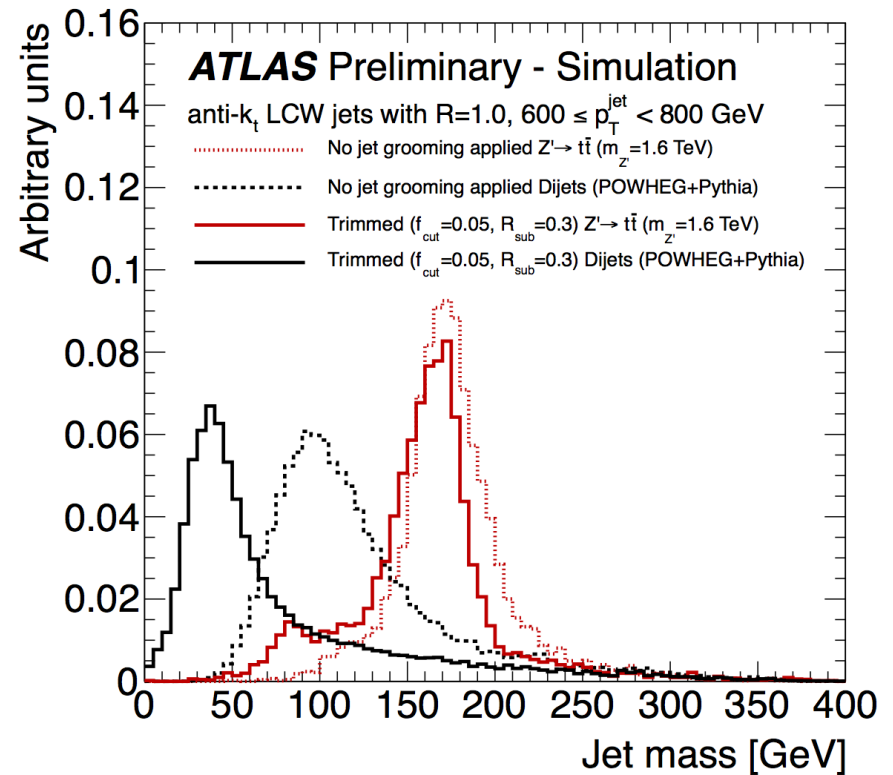
Jet mass (left) and first k_t **splitting scale** (right) for anti- k_t $R=1.0$ jets with trimming applied, in inclusive QCD dijet events.

Good description by POWHEG in both cases, even in the tails.

Large-R jets performance

- Grooming preserves jet mass for jets with real hard substructure (e.g. boosted hadronic top decay) → enhanced signal discrimination

- Qualitative effect of trimming in $t\bar{t}$ events, in data. Standard (resolved) semi-leptonic $t\bar{t}$ selection. **Jet mass** for the leading- p_T anti- k_t $R=1.0$ jet (with $p_T > 350$ GeV)

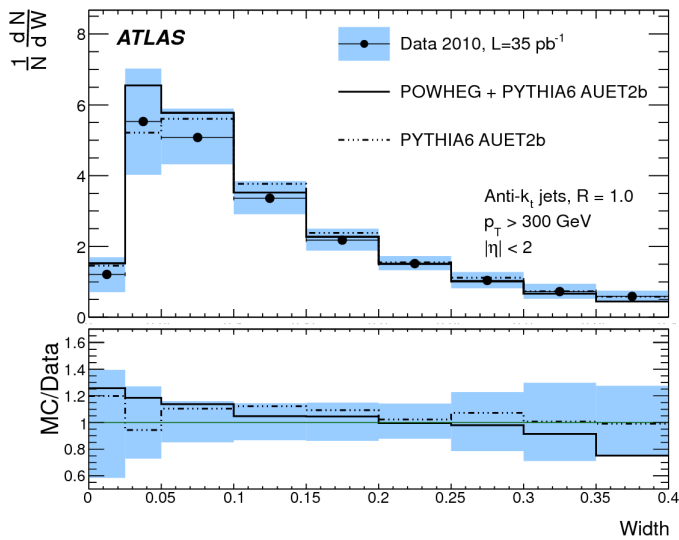
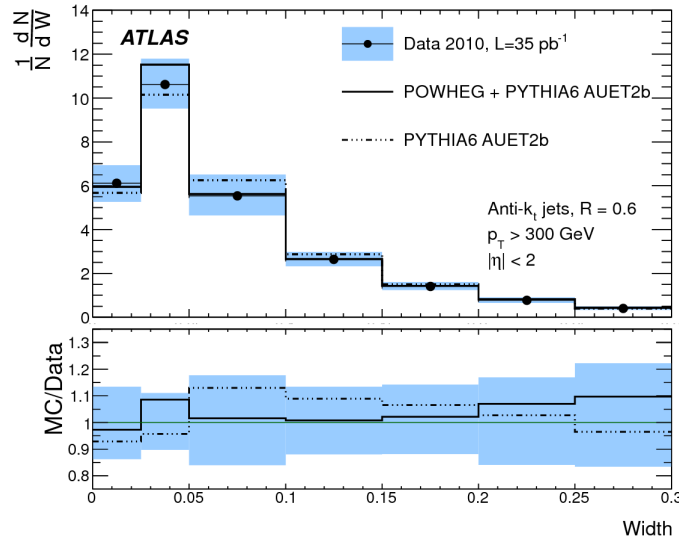


Well contained boosted tops better resolved with trimmed jets. Increased discrimination between jets encompassing one, two or three partons.

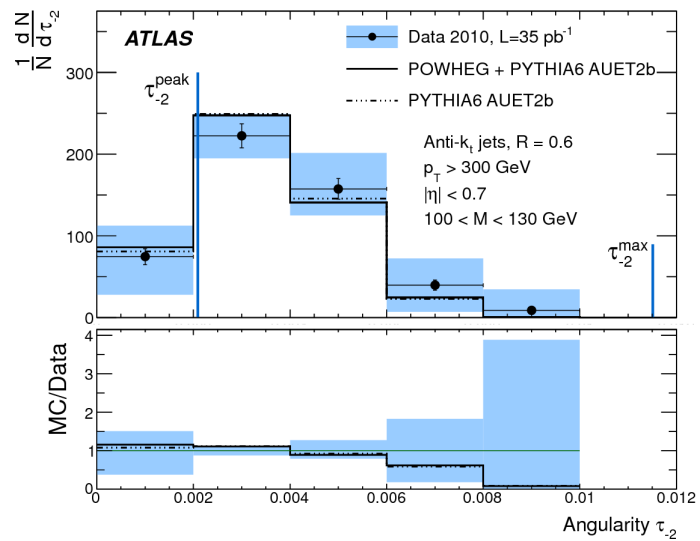
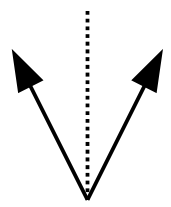
Properties of boosted jets

- Analysis performed using the 2010 dataset using high p_T standard ($R=0.6$) and large- R ($R=1.0$) anti- k_t jets.
- Several jet shapes measured and unfolded back to particle level. Shown here :

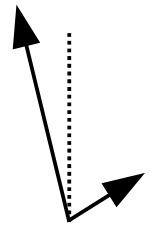
- **Width** (p_T weighted average of the distances between the jet's constituents and its axis)
- **Angularity**, for massive $R=0.6$ jets (measure of the symmetry in the energy flow inside a jet)
Peak and maximum value positions from direct calculations



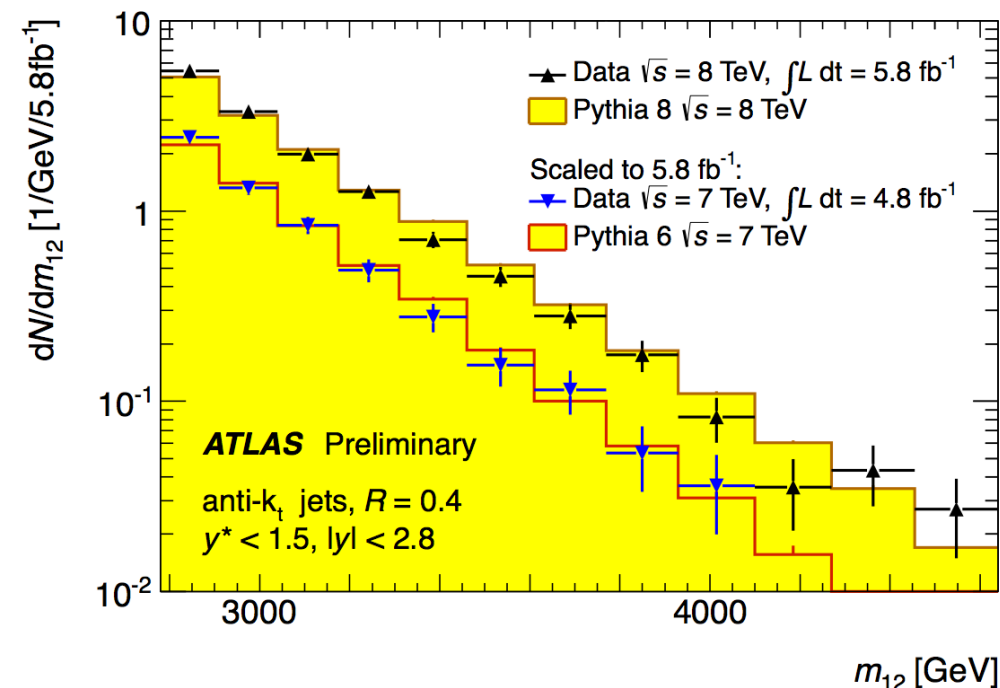
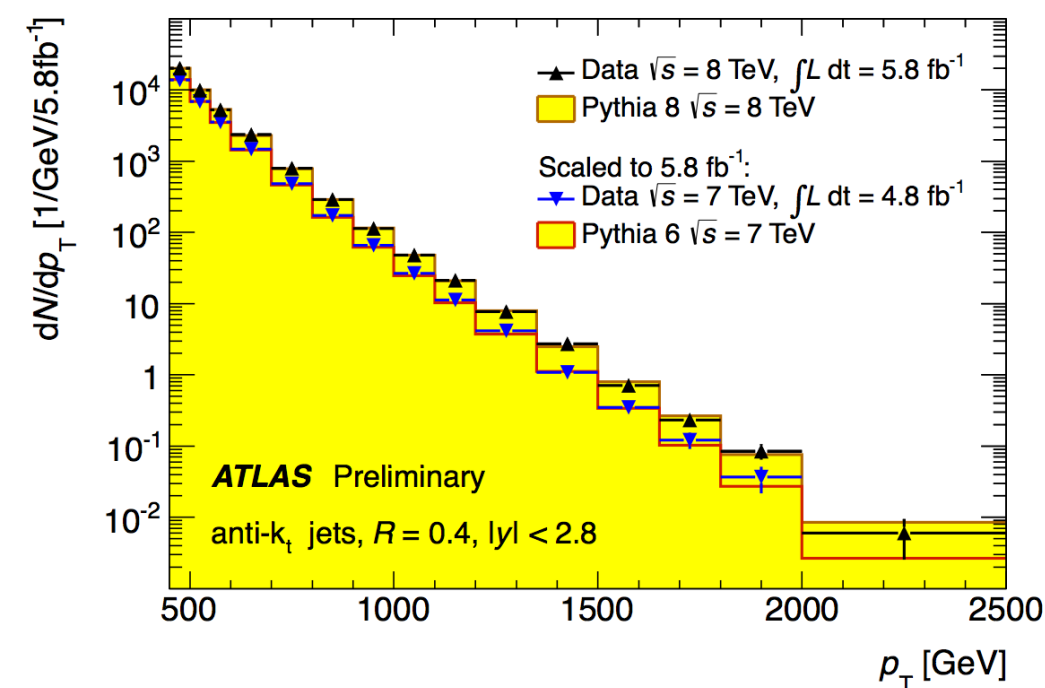
low angularity



high angularity



Jets @ $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV



- Inclusive jet p_T (left) and dijet mass (right) spectrum for pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV for anti- k_t $R=0.4$ jets.
 - Comparison with $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV 2011 data and to Pythia 6 (Pythia 8) MC predictions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV ($\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV).
- lower center of mass energy in 2011; therefore, lower cross section.

Conclusion

- ATLAS has performed many precision measurements to test perturbative QCD predictions in a previously unexplored kinematic regime. Discussed here :
 - Inclusive jet and dijet differential cross sections
 - Flavour composition of dijet events
 - Event shapes at high momentum transfer
- overall good data/theory agreement
- Gaining confidence in our understanding of jet substructure techniques with the ATLAS detector
 - Jet mass, shapes, substructure observables measured in 2010 and 2011 data.
 - Exhaustive number of new jet *grooming* algorithms tested.
- Already used in current searches involving boosted particles production. Will become a key handle on background processes for many searches in 2012 and beyond.

Backup Slides

Jets @ $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$

Jet 1 :

$$p_T = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\eta = -0.07, \phi = -2.68$$

Jet 2 :

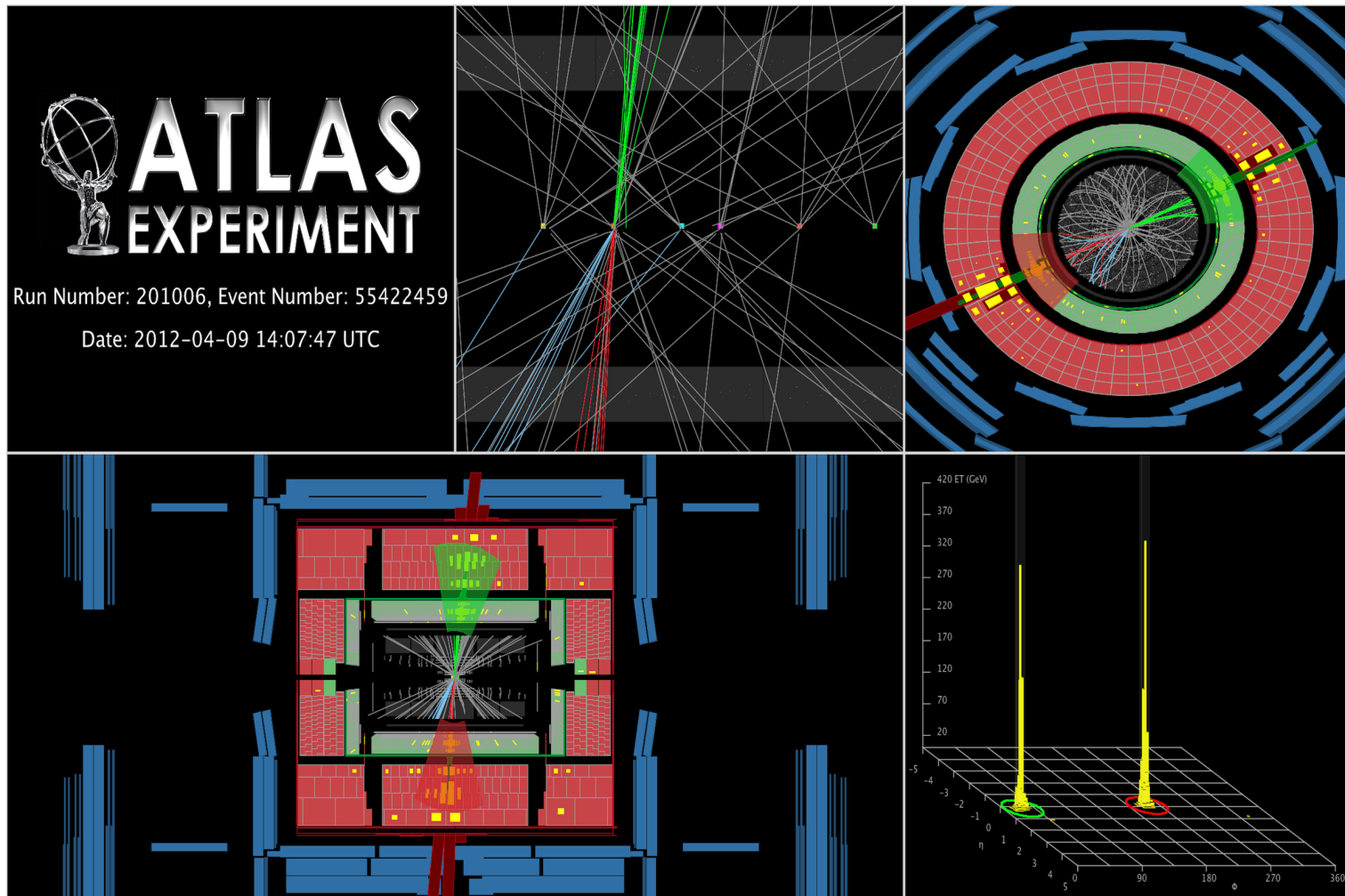
$$p_T = 1.65 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\eta = 0.17, \phi = 0.48$$

Missing $E_T = 318 \text{ GeV}$,

$$\phi = 0.43$$

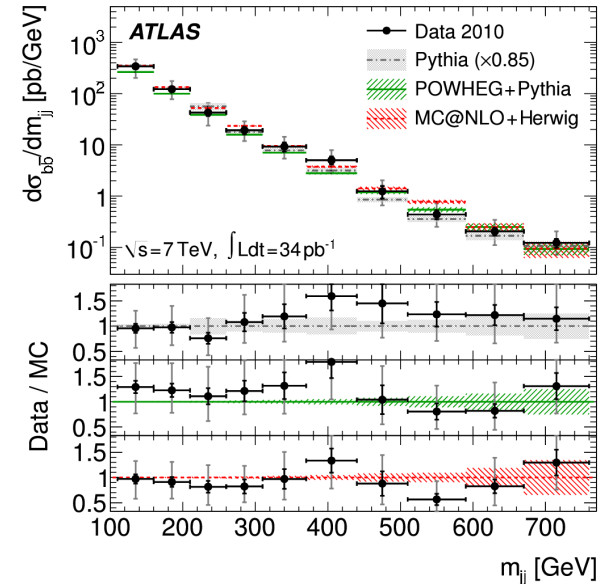
Sum $E_T = 3.81 \text{ TeV}$



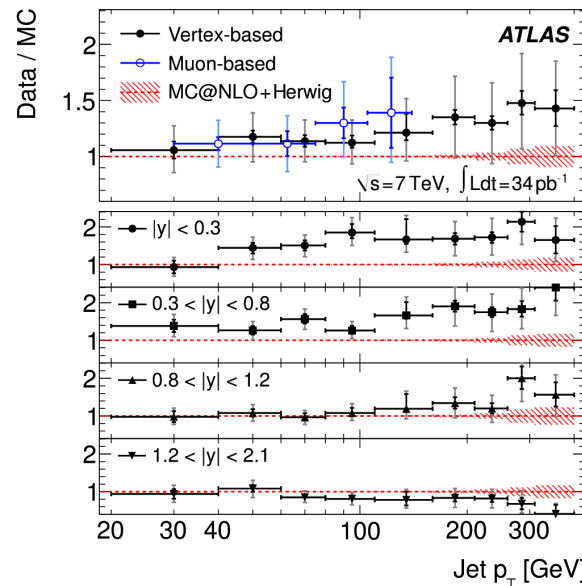
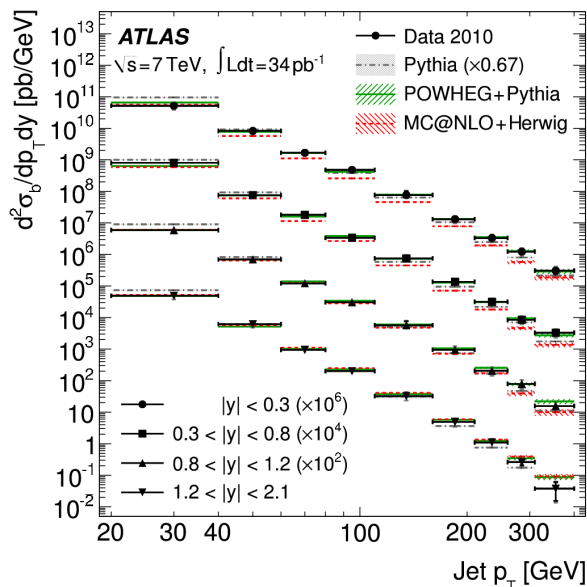
- High mass central dijet event collected in April 2012.
Invariant dijet mass of 3.62 TeV

Inclusive and dijet cross sections of b -jets

- Measurement of jets containing a b -hadron, in 2010 data. Comparison with pQCD predictions.
- Cross check between two experimental methods for b -tagging in the inclusive measurement : displaced vertices and muon tagging in jets.
- b -JES and b -jet tagging efficiency are the main sources of systematic uncertainty



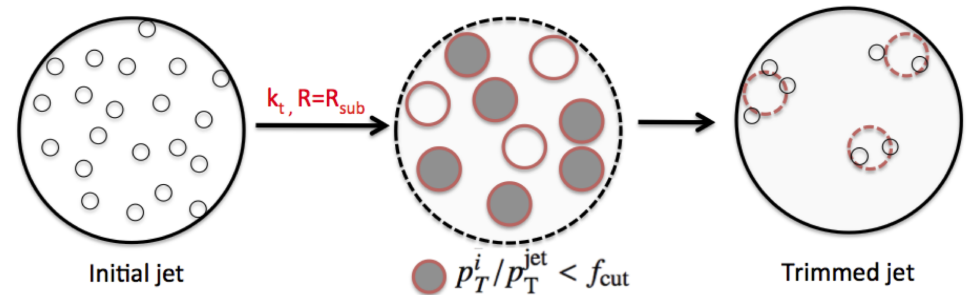
$b\bar{b}$ dijet cross section agrees with NLO predictions. Statistically more limited.



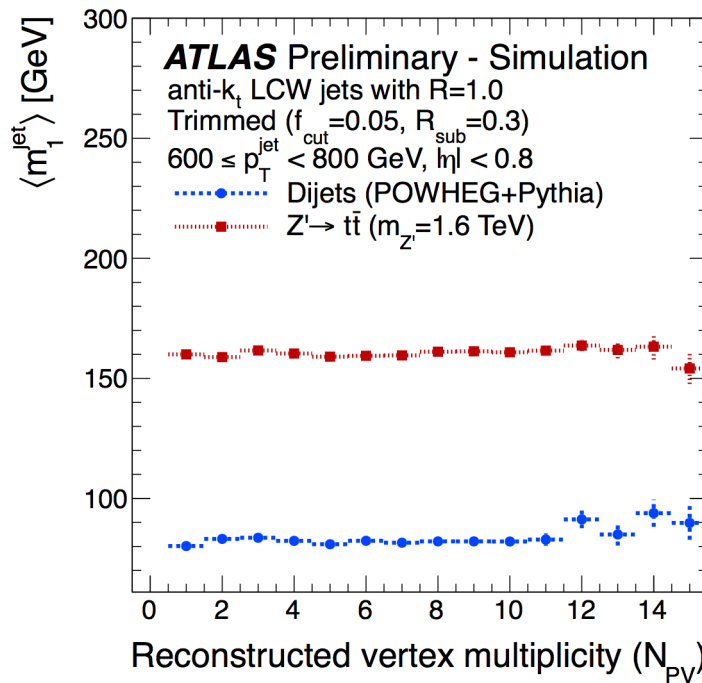
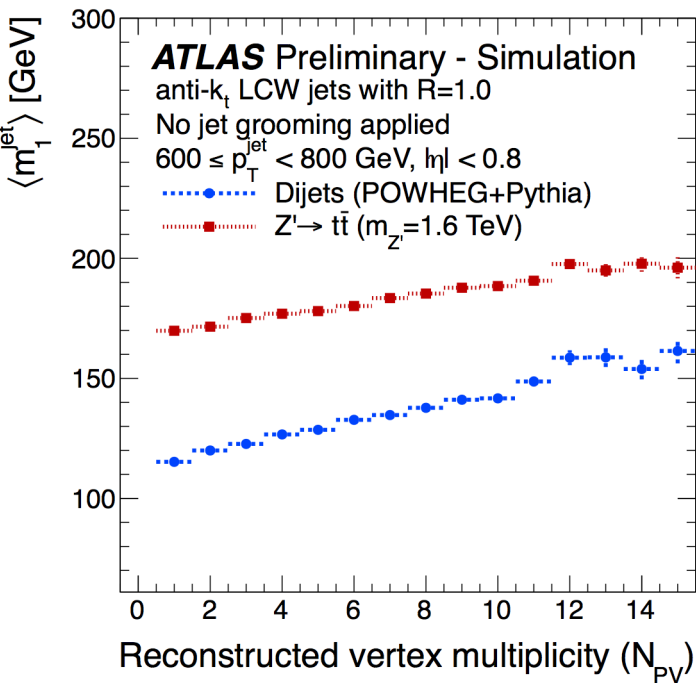
Good agreement of POWHEG for the double differential inclusive cross section. Some deviations observed for MC@NLO predictions.

Large-R jets performance

- Jet grooming algorithms removes extraneous constituents in a jet \rightarrow reveals the jet internal hard structure.
- An asset for large-R jets : mitigates the underlying event and pile up contributions.

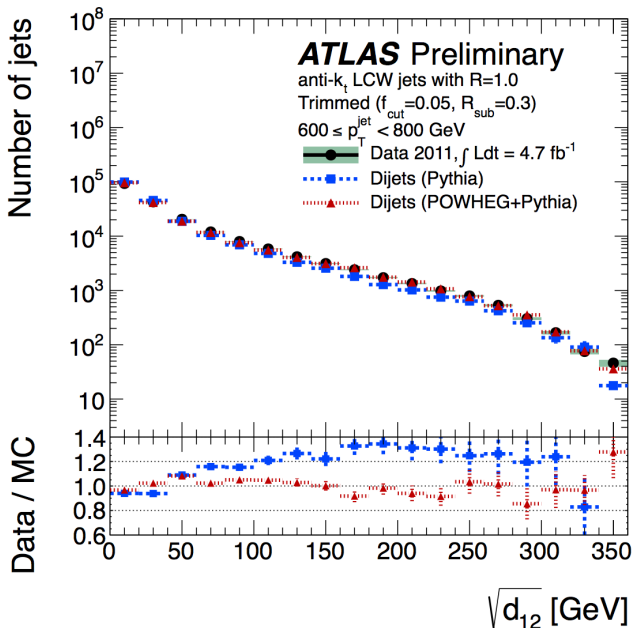
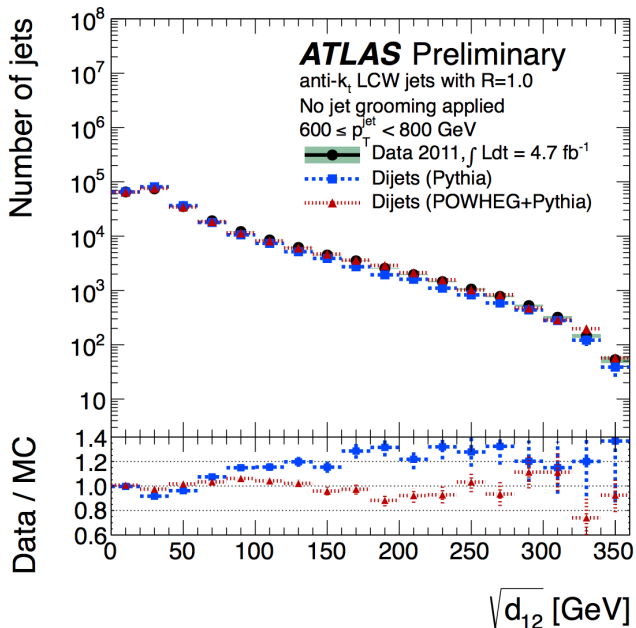
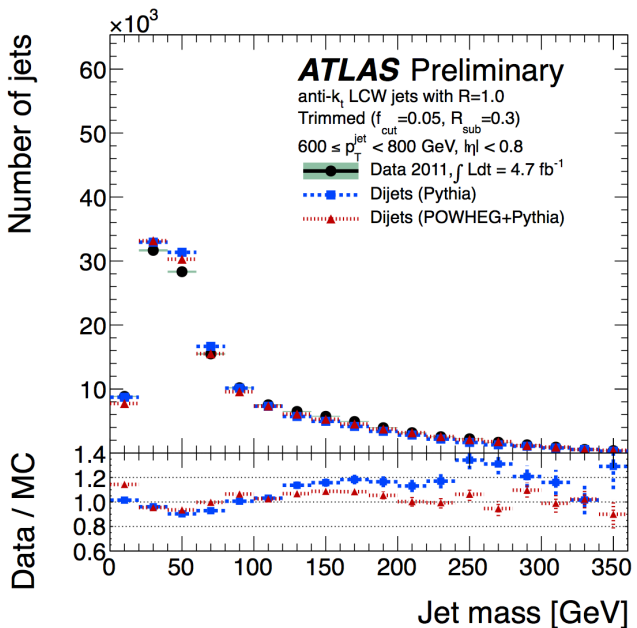
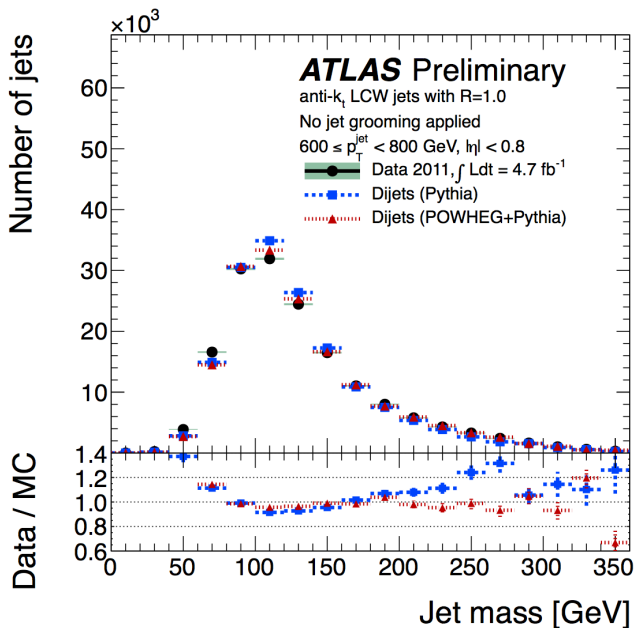


Trimming [1] in action. [1] D. Krohn, J. Thaler, and L.-T. Wang, Jet trimming, JHEP 2010, arXiv:0912.1342 [hep-ph]

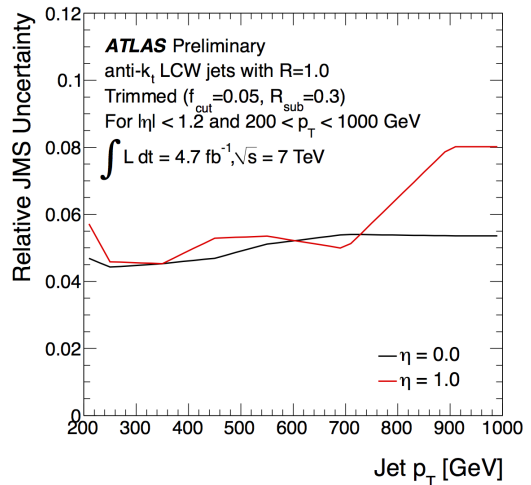


- Average jet mass as a function of the number of reconstructed vertices in fully simulated events for jets emanating from light quarks and boosted top quarks.
- Much reduced pile up dependence after trimming.
- Increased separation power.

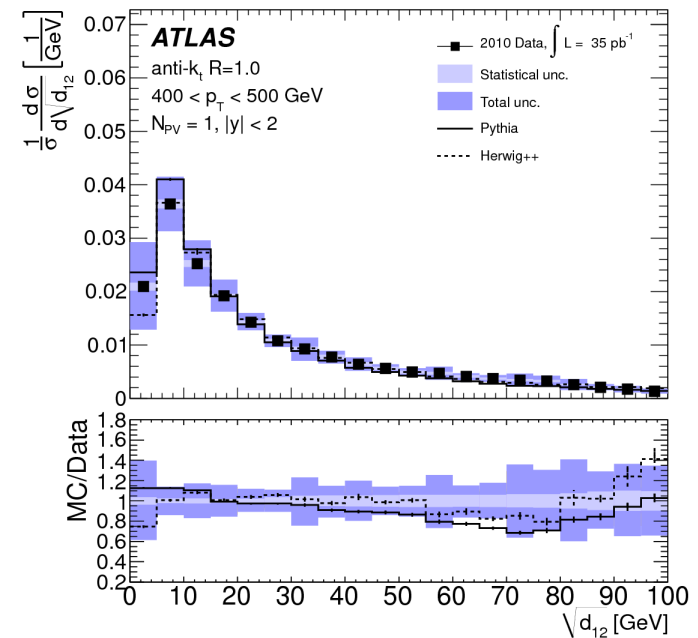
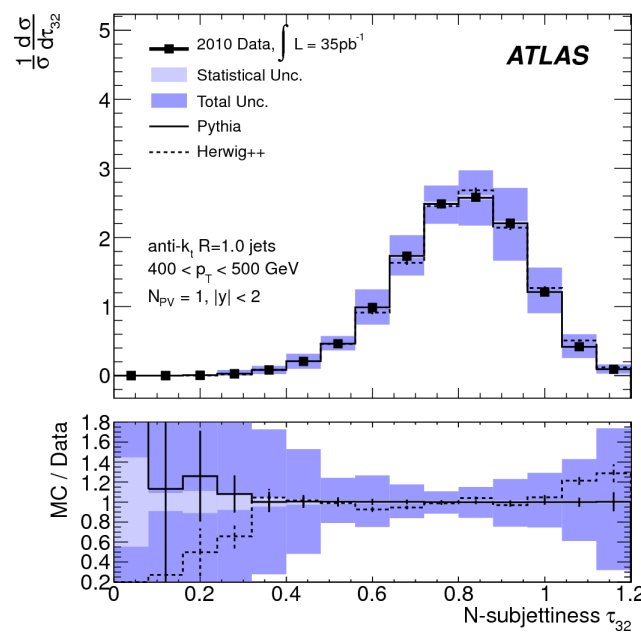
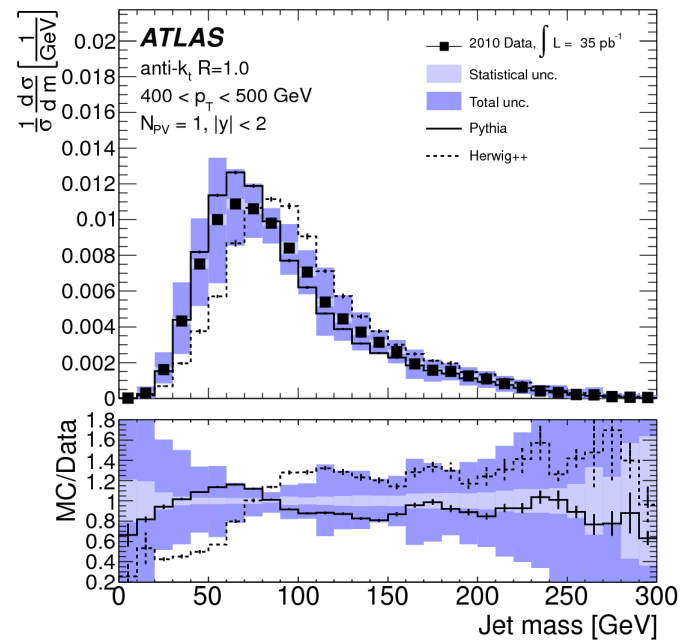
Large-R jets performance



- Jet mass (upper row) and first k_t splitting scale (bottom row) for anti- k_t $R=1.0$ jets with and without trimming applied, in inclusive QCD dijet events.
- Good description by POWHEG in both cases, even in the tails.
- Jet mass scale validated in situ by comparing to jets built out of tracks from the inner detector. Systematic uncertainty estimated at $\sim 4\%-8\%$



Jet mass and substructure

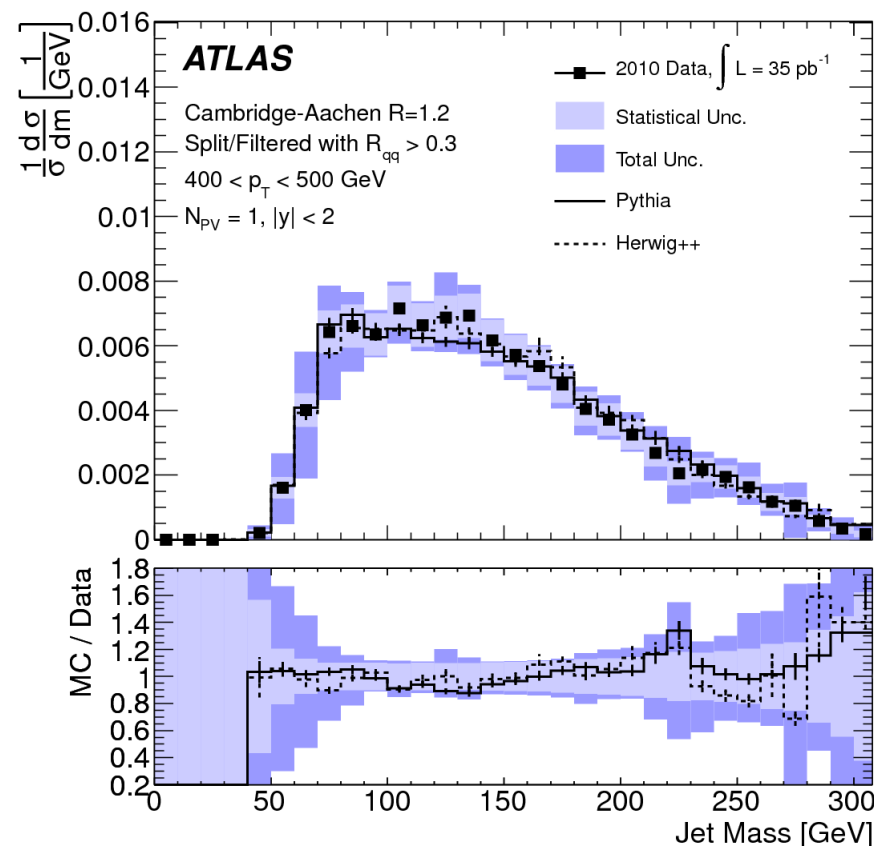
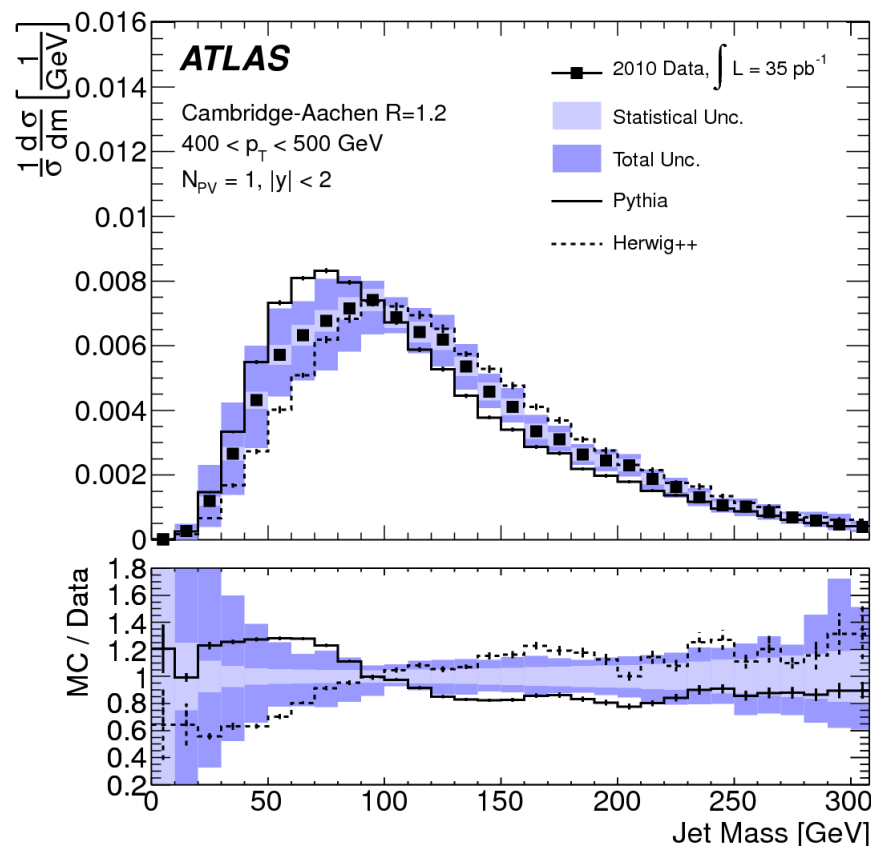


N-subjettiness measures the degree of resemblance of a jet with an N subjet configuration. $\sqrt{d_{12}}$ is the first k_t splitting scale; measures the hard substructure inside a jet.

- Analysis performed using 2010 dataset using high p_T *large-R* jets. Only one primary reconstructed vertex was allowed → no pile-up
- Jet mass shapes relatively well modelled
 - Pythia predictions → softer spectrum
 - Herwig++ predictions → harder spectrum
- Substructure variables are better reproduced by MC predictions than mass.

Jet mass and substructure

arXiv:1203.4606,
JHEP 1205 (2012) 128



- Analysis performed using 2010 dataset using high p_T *large-R* jets. Only one primary reconstructed vertex was allowed \rightarrow no pile-up
- *Split & Filtering* procedure identifies hard splittings in a jet's clustering history and filters out the remaining soft components
 - improves significantly the MC/Data agreement.