



# **Experimental results for V+jets**

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### Outline

- Motivation for V+jets measurements
- Experimental issues: backgrounds and instrumental uncertainties
- High cross-section: V+jets (V=W,Z)
- Low cross-section: V+b-jets
- Conclusions

# Motivation for studies of jets produced with a W or Z boson



- Well-understood process to test pQCD calculations and to validate detector performance
  - m(V) gives a scale to the QCD calculations
- Foundation for development of novel pQCD calculations; choices of scales, jet-parton matching schemes, and parton showering
  - Alpgen, Sherpa, MCFM, BlackHat-Sherpa, Madgraph, etc.
- Z+jets is complementary to W+jets
  - Z+jets and W+jets subject to different instrumental effects and backgrounds; it is useful to look at both processes

# Motivation for studies of jets produced with a W or Z boson





- An irreducible background to SM measurements:
  - tt, single top
  - VBF, WW-scattering
  - − Higgs ( $H \rightarrow WW$ ,  $WH \rightarrow Wbb$ )
- and new physics
  - SUSY etc.

- Forward jets at large rapidities
- Rapidity gaps
- Jet vetoes
- Di-jet masses (H→bb)
- Multi-jet processes
- Processes with large H<sub>T</sub>

# Motivation for studies of associated production of heavy flavor (*b*- and *c*-) jets and a gauge boson

- Background to new physics
- Background to WH→Wbb
- Constraints on PDFs
- The final states are tricky to calculate
   → the experimental input is key for future theory developments (QCD calc)
- The LHC gives sensitivity to a different phase-space than the Tevatron:
  - pp instead of pp (better probe of sea quark and gluons)
  - 7 TeV instead of 1.96 TeV (wider reach in transferred momenta)



#### **Observables**

- Cross sections and their ratios
  - − Inclusive  $\sigma(V + \ge N \text{ jets})$
  - Differential: e.g.  $d\sigma/dp_T(N^{th} jet)$
  - Ratios of cross sections: σ(V + ≥N jets)/σ(V + ≥N-1 jets)
     →Cancelation of uncertainties
- Those are often calculated for phase-space resembling the detector acceptance
  - W's and Z's are identified using central electrons and muons
  - Identification of heavy quarks (b- and c-) utilizes secondary vertices (lifetime and mass)
- Understanding of backgrounds is the key issue



# Backgrounds to Z+jets ( $Z \rightarrow ee \text{ or } Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ )



- Irreducible backgrounds (tt, Wt, WZ, ZZ, WW, and Z+γ) are small and estimated using simulations
  - tt is constrained using data (di-lepton e-μ events)
- "fake" (non-prompt) leptons are from multi-jet production and are obtained using data





- Nicely complements the Z+jets processes with higher statistics, different background composition, and sensitivity to different PDFs
- Multi-jet events is a significant background at low jet multiplicities
   Important to do electron and muon channels simultaneously
- The top quark pair production becomes the dominant background at high jet multiplicity (at 3-4) → One of the limiting factors

# **Systematic Uncertainties**

- Dominated by the uncertainty on the jet response (JES)
  - Increases for forward jets and decreased with jet  $p_T$
  - b-tagging efficiency is important for the corresponding channels (W+b, Z+b, Z+bb)





- Accurate predictions require ME+PS approach (Alpgen, MadGraph, & Sherpa);
   PS-only simulations (Pythia) fail at high jet multiplicity, >1 jet
- Crucial for multiple measurements and searches (e.g. separation between WW and tt; BSM searches using high jet multiplicities)
- NLO calculation (BlackHat-Sherpa) are superbly accurate.

# Ratios of cross sections: $\sigma(V + N_{jet})/\sigma(V + N_{jet}-1)$



- Cancelation of systematic and theory uncertainties → Robust way to compare data and theory
- Again, superior agreement with NLO calculations in W+jets and Z+jets

# Ratios of cross sections: $\sigma(Z + N_{jet})/\sigma(Z + N_{jet}-1)$



- Predictions work quite well for
  - exclusive jet multiplicities (left)
  - Events with an energetic jet: pt(jet 1)>150 GeV (right)

## Kinematic properties of jet production: $p_T$

Well reproduced by NLO and LO (ME+PS) predictions



# Rapidity of jets; di-jet separation



ATLAS provides wide coverage for rapidity of jets.

- Required for development of ME-PS simulations
- Jet kinematic distributions are key for WW-scattering and VBF

#### **Event observables - sensitivity to new physics**



- dơ/dH<sub>T</sub> [pb/GeV W→lv + jets 10<sup>2</sup> Ldt=36 pb ⊖ Data 2010.√s=7 TeV ALPGEN SHERPA **BLACKHAT-SHERPA** ATLAS 10<sup>-1</sup>  $10^{-2}$  $10^{-3}$ 10<sup>-4</sup> 10<sup>-5</sup> 10<sup>-6</sup> anti-k<sub>⊤</sub> jets, R=0.4 10<sup>-7</sup> Theory/Data + ≥1 jet Theory/Data 3 / W + ≥2 jets ATLAS:  $W \rightarrow \ell v$ 200 400 600 H<sub>T</sub> [GeV]
- Searches for heavy particles use H<sub>T</sub> (scalar sum of p<sub>T</sub> of all reconstructed objects) or M(jets); the discrepancy is by definition
- They are often used as a scale in NLO calculations:
  - The choice of scales evolved M(W)  $\rightarrow$  M(W)+p<sub>T</sub>(W)  $\rightarrow$  H<sub>T</sub> (or M(jets))

#### Discrepancies in the $H_T$ distribution





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# NLO calculation for ${\rm H}_{\rm T}$

- Each NLO sample contains one additional emission beyond the base number of parton emission
- Events with high HT contain multiple jets → The conventional NLO calculations does not access the phase space
- Exclusive (matched) some of NLO calculations describes the high-H<sub>T</sub> tail well



 $H_{T}$  [GeV]

#### Jets in the future measurements (VBF and WWscattering)



- Future observations of VBF and WW-scattering will rely on our understanding of forward jets and rapidity gaps between jets.
  - W, Z, and H bosons via VBF

# Two-jet rapidity separation in pp collisions

Simulationstend to predict more jets separated by large rapidities



#### **VBF Selection and Jet Veto**

Pre-selection: m(j1,j2)>350 GeV && |y(j1)-y(j2)|>3.0



# Measurement of Z+b and Z+bb production

Test of perturbative QCD and heavy-flavor CMS 5 fb<sup>-1</sup>: Z+b+jets quark PDF's

Multiplicity bin	Measured	MadGraph 5F	MadGraph 4F
$\sigma(Z(\ell\ell)+1b) (pb)$	$3.52 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.20$	$3.66 \pm 0.02$	$3.11 \pm 0.03$
$\sigma(Z(\ell \ell)+2b)$ (pb)	$0.36 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.07$	$0.37\pm0.01$	$0.38 {\pm} 0.01$
$\sigma(Z(\ell \ell) + b) (pb)$	$3.88 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.22$	$4.03 \pm 0.02$	$3.49 {\pm} 0.03$
$\sigma(Z(\ell \ell)+b)/\sigma(Z(\ell \ell)+j)$ (%)	$5.15 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.25$	$5.35\pm0.02$	$4.60 {\pm} 0.03$

At CDF the measured cross section are in agreement with MCFM

$$\frac{\sigma_{Z+bjet}}{\sigma_{Z}} = 0.261 \pm 0.023^{stat} \pm 0.029^{syst}\%$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{Z+bjet}}{\sigma_{Zjet}} = 2.08 \pm 0.18^{stat} \pm 0.27^{syst}\%$$

$$\frac{\text{NLO } Q^2 = m_Z^2 + p_{T,Z}^2 | \text{NLO } Q^2 = < p_{T,jet}^2 > | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4 | 10^4$$

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CDF Run II Preliminary

# $Z+bb \rightarrow Angular separation$

- $Z \rightarrow ee \text{ and } Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- Jets are not used; reconstructed B-hadrons, B→D+X, using secondary vertices: pT(B)> 15 GeV && |η(B)|<2.0</li>



### Measurement of W+b and W+bb



tt background is the limiting factor to measure W+bb (2 b-jets)

Veto additional jets and leptons in events with  $(n_{iet} \leq 2)$ 





#### D0 results for W+b show agreement between data and MCFM: NLO<DATA



# **Conclusions and Outlook**

- Mostly good agreement between NLO and ME+PS predictions and data
- Accuracy of the measurement is already systematically limited by uncertainties on the JES and b-/c- tagging efficiencies
- Novel NLO calculations (BlackHat-Sherpa) work well up to V+4 jets!
- The comprehensive set of measurements enables development of future ME+PS simulations (Alpgen, Sherpa, etc)
  - Currently we have up to W+5p and Z+5p in ME+S → need up to V+8p or V+10p
- Precise understanding of the kinematic variables is crucial for the future measurements: WW-scattering, VH→Vbb, searches for BSM, etc

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