

Measurements of vector boson plus heavy flavours in ATLAS

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Run 1 measurements of vector boson plus jets

Covered by Sofia C. <https://indico.cern.ch/event/366801/contribution/232>

Inclusive measurements of vector bosons plus jets

Analysis	Goal	Reference
W+jets	Validation of Monte Carlo event generators	Eur. Phys. J. C (2015) 75:82
Z+jets	Validation of Monte Carlo event generators	JHEP 07 (2013) 032
R_{jets}	Validation of Monte Carlo event generators	Eur. Phys. J. C (2014) 74: 3168

Highlighted by Sofia C., main focus of this talk

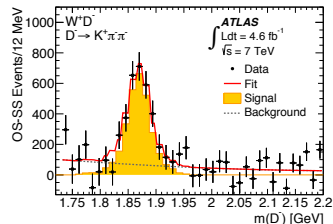
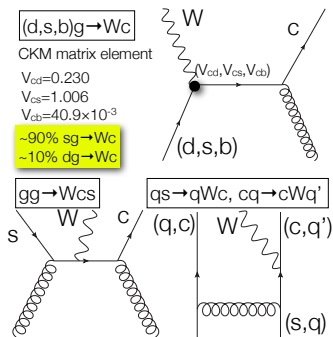
Measurements of vector bosons plus heavy flavours

Analysis	Goal	Reference
W+charm	Constrain strange-quark PDF	JHEP 05 (2014) 068
W+b-jets	Validation of Monte Carlo event generators	JHEP 06 (2013) 084
Z+b-jets	Validation of Monte Carlo event generators	JHEP 10 (2014) 141

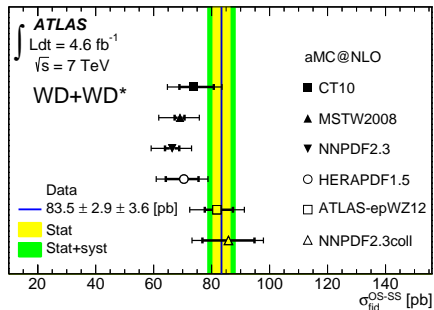
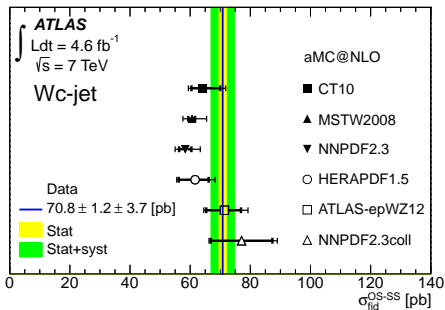
W+charm analysis: overview

- Measure W+single-charm production
- Sensitivity to strange-quark PDF, testing suppressed/suppressed scenarios
 - Suppressed strange PDFs: $r_s = 0.5 \times [s(x) + \bar{s}(x)]/\bar{d}(x) \sim 0.5$
 - Unsuppressed strange PDFs: $r_s = 0.5 \times [s(x) + \bar{s}(x)]/\bar{d}(x) \sim 1$
- Exploiting the charge correlation between the W boson and the charm-quark for suppressing the backgrounds
 - Presenting Opposite Sign (OS) subtracting the Same Sign (SS) W+charm cross section
- Using two analysis strategies
 - Soft-lepton tagging: identify inclusively semi-leptonic decays of charmed hadrons
 - C-hadron reconstruction: reconstruct the decay modes $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$, $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ ($D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$), $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$ and charge conjugates

Dominant systematic uncertainties		
Cross section	Syst. error type	Syst. error [%]
$\sigma(W + D)$	Tracking efficiency	2.1
	Branching ratio	2.1
$\sigma(W + D^*)$	Tracking efficiency	2.2
	Signal modeling	1.9
$\sigma(W+c\text{-jets})$	Background	3
	c-hadrons decays	2.9

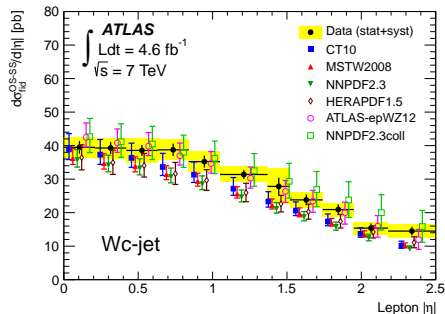
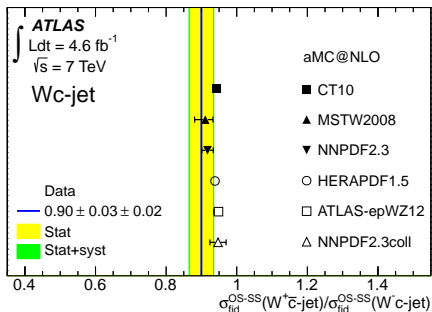


W+charm fiducial cross sections



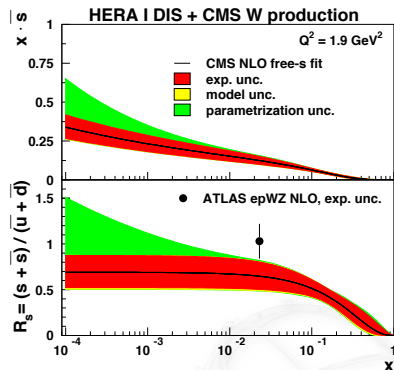
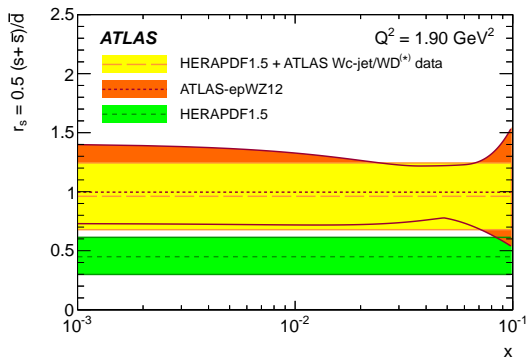
PDF set	Data	Strange-quark
CT10	DIS+Collider (no LHC)	-
MSTW2008	DIS+Collider (no LHC)	Suppressed
NNPDF2.3	DIS+Collider (no LHC)	Suppressed
HERAPDF1.5	HERA	Suppressed
ATLAS-epWZ12	HERA+2010 W/Z ATLAS data	Unsuppressed
NNPDF2.3coll	DIS+Collider	Enhanced

W+charm cross sections



- Physics motivations for the $\sigma_{\text{fid}}^{\text{OS-SS}}(W^+c\text{-jet}) / \sigma_{\text{fid}}^{\text{OS-SS}}(W^-c\text{-jet})$ asymmetry
 - Production modes induced by down-quark in the initial state
 - Intrinsic asymmetry in $s(x) - \bar{s}(x)$ as favored by neutrino data (taken into account NNPDF2.3 and MSTW2008)
- Distribution of lepton $|\eta|$ is well predicted (PDF sets differ in normalisation)

Constraint on the strange quark PDF

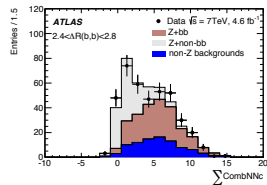
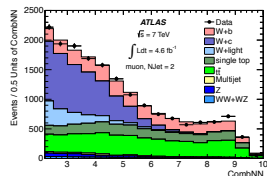
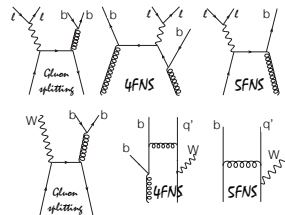


CMS ref. Phys.Rev. D90 (2014) 3, 032004

- CMS data favor a suppressed strange–quark PDF, within uncertainties still consistent with ATLAS data
- QCD analyses using high statistics W/Z and W+charm samples will help to clarify the current picture

Overview of the W/Z+b-jets analyses

- The bulk of the Z+b(b) rate is driven by gluon-gluon (4 flavours scheme) bottom-gluon (5 flavours scheme) scattering
 - Gluon splitting is relevant at small bb opening angles
- A leading production mode for W+bb and W+b is provided by gluons splitting
- Two strategies for the backgrounds estimation
 - Data driven methods or MC predictions for the non-V+jets backgrounds
 - Fit to a neural-network (NN) distribution for the V+light-jets and V+charm backgrounds



Dominant systematic uncertainties

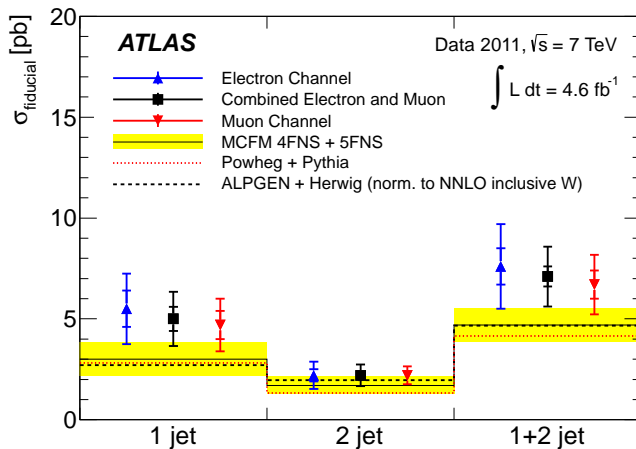
Cross section	Syst. error type	Syst. error [%]
$\sigma(W + b)$ ($N_{\text{jets}} = 1$)	jet energy	21
	MC modeling	8
$\sigma(W + b)$ ($N_{\text{jets}} = 2$)	jet energy	16
	MC modeling	14
$\sigma(Z + b)$	b-jets eff.	3.4
	NN output shape	4.8
$\sigma(Z + bb)$	b-jets eff.	9.8
	NN output shape	4.8

W/Z+b-jets theoretical predictions

Program	Max number of partons at		Cross section	H.f. scheme
	NLO ($\alpha_s^{N_{\text{jets}}+1}$)	LO ($\alpha_s^{N_{\text{jets}}}$)		
ALPGEN	-	5	$\sigma(W/Z+\geq 1 \text{ b}), \sigma(W/Z+\geq 2 \text{ b})$	4FNS
SHERPA	-	4	$\sigma(Z+\geq 1 \text{ b}), \sigma(Z+\geq 2 \text{ b})$	5FNS
MCFM (Z+b)	1	2	$\sigma(Z+\geq 1 \text{ b})$	5FNS
MCFM (Z+bb)	2	3	$\sigma(Z+\geq 2 \text{ b})$	5FNS
MCFM (W+b)	2	3	$\sigma(W+\geq 1 \text{ b}), \sigma(W+\geq 2 \text{ b})$	4FNS+5FNS
aMC@NLO	1	2	$\sigma(Z+\geq 1 \text{ b})$	5FNS
aMC@NLO	2	3	$\sigma(Z+\geq 2 \text{ b})$	4FNS
PowHeg	2	3	$\sigma(W+\geq 1 \text{ b}), \sigma(W+\geq 2 \text{ b})$	4FNS

- MCFM predictions are corrected for non-perturbative effects, all other calculations are at particle level
- ALPGEN prediction for $\sigma(W+\geq 1/2 \text{ b})$ is normalised according to the NNLO k-factor (~ 1.2) for inclusive W cross section

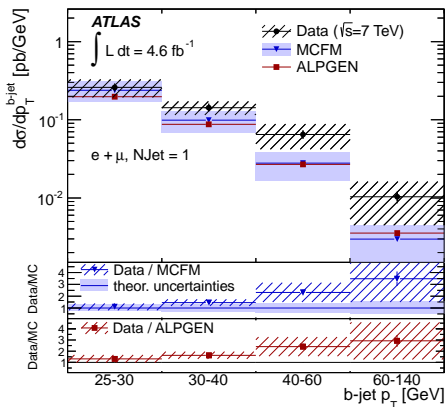
Fiducial W+b-jets cross sections



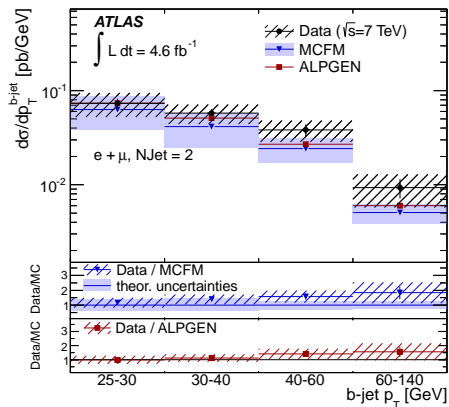
Contribution from DPI, 35%–20% depending on the jet multiplicity, is relevant for the fiducial cross section interpretation

W+b-jets differential cross sections

b-jet p_T
 $W+ \geq 1$ b-jet, $N_{\text{jets}} = 1$

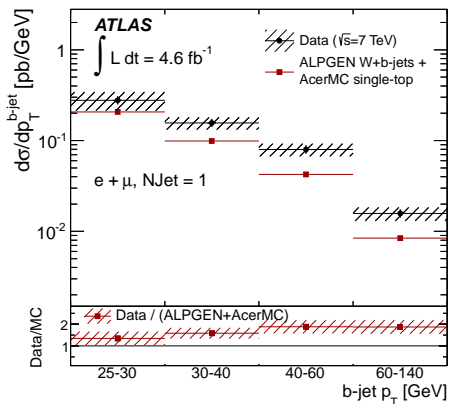


b-jet p_T
 $W+ \geq 1$ b-jet, $N_{\text{jets}} = 2$

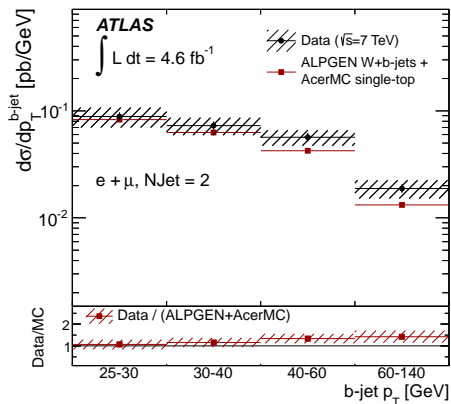


W+b-jets + single top differential cross sections

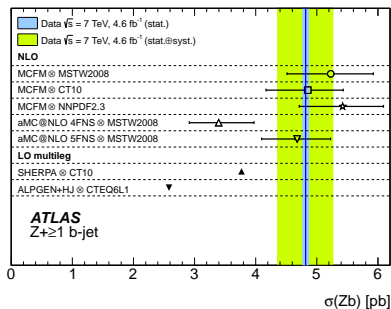
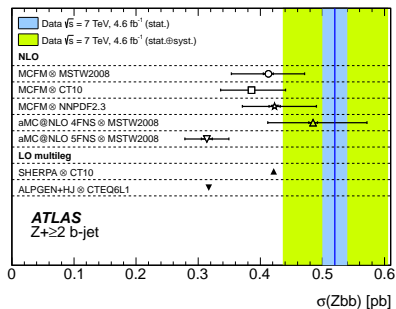
b-jet p_T
 $W+ \geq 1$ b-jet, $N_{\text{jets}} = 1$



b-jet p_T
 $W+ \geq 1$ b-jet, $N_{\text{jets}} = 2$



Fiducial Z+b-jets cross sections

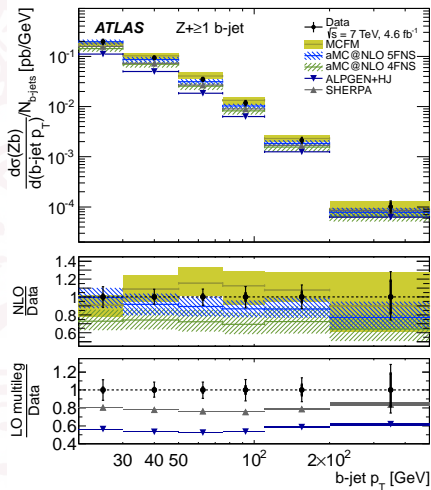
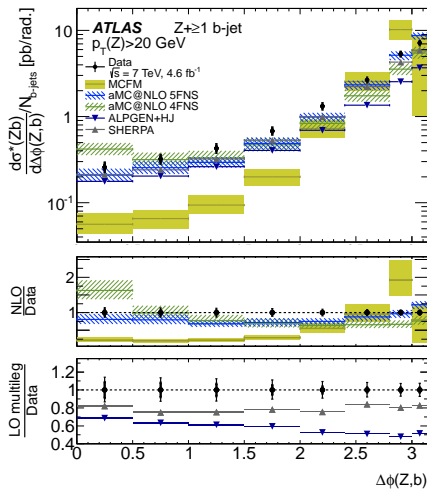
 $\sigma(Z+\geq 1 b)$

 $\sigma(Z+\geq 2 b)$


- NLO predictions provide a different description of the data depending on the b-jet multiplicity
 - Very interesting to test how this feature evolves at at 13 TeV

 $\sigma(Zbb)/\sigma(Zb)$

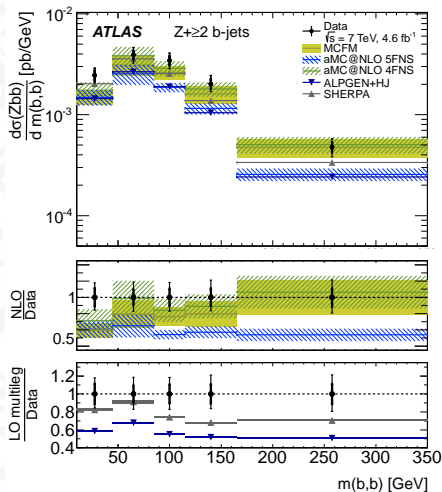
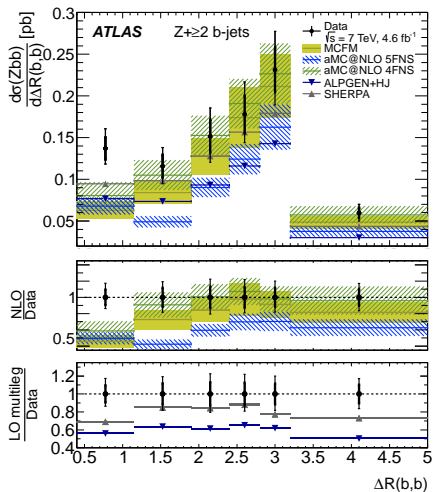
Data	MCFM	aMC@NLO (4FNS)	aMC@NLO (5FNS)	Sherpa	AlpGen
0.108	0.078	0.143	0.067	0.112	0.123

Z+b differential cross sections

b-jet p_T ($Z+ \geq 1$ b-jet) $\Delta\phi(Z, b)$ ($Z+ \geq 1$ b-jet)

Z+bb differential cross sections

m(b,b) (Z+ ≥ 2 b-jet)

 $\Delta R(b,b)$ (Z+ ≥ 2 b-jet)

Summary

Summary of Run 1 results and Run 2 preparation

- Comprehensive set of particle level cross section measurements have been provided
- All results are based on 7 TeV data
 - Ongoing analyses of 8 TeV data expected to converge by the end of this year
- Available data have been used to define the baseline generators to be used in Run 2
- Many improvements are foreseen
 - New generators: MEPS@NLO, automated NLO, ..
 - New tunings, Monte Carlo settings

Analyses wish list for Run 2

- Fast measurements for validating the new Monte Carlo generators at 13 TeV
- Repeat all Run 1 analyses with the full Run 2 dataset
- Study in detail the gluon splitting process $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
- More "exotic" measurements..

Backup



Overview of inclusive V+jets analyses

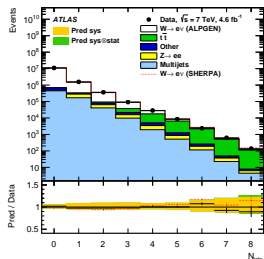
- Comprehensive test of Monte Carlo event generators
- Plenty of differential cross sections measurements in W+jets and Z+jets events: ~50 distributions were provided
- Measuring also $R_{\text{jets}} = \sigma(W + \text{jets})/\sigma(Z + \text{jets})$

Dominant systematic uncertainties

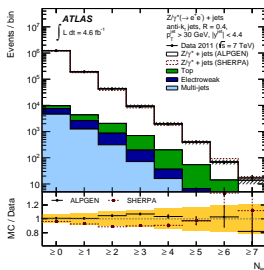
Cross section	$N_{\text{jets}} \geq 1$	$N_{\text{jets}} \geq 4$
$\sigma(W + \text{jets})$	jet energy (8.5%) Multijet background (1.5%)	jet energy (18%) $t\bar{t}$ background (14.5%)
$\sigma(Z + \text{jets})$	jet energy (7.5%)	jet energy (16.5%)
R_{jets}	jet energy (2.5%) E_T^{miss} (1.4%)	jet energy (6.4%) $t\bar{t}$ background (13%)

- Jet energy calibration is the dominant systematic uncertainty for both W+jets and Z+jets measurements
 - Strongly correlated across W+jets and Z+jets analyses; reduced in R_{jets}
- The uncertainty on the $t\bar{t}$ data driven estimation limits the experimental precision at high jet multiplicity

W+jets (inclusive jet multiplicity)



Z+jets (inclusive jet multiplicity)

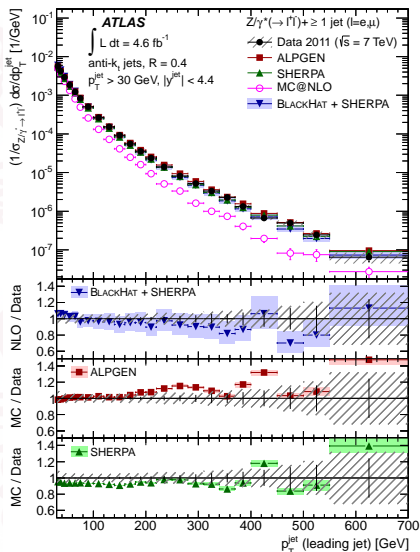


V+jets theory predictions

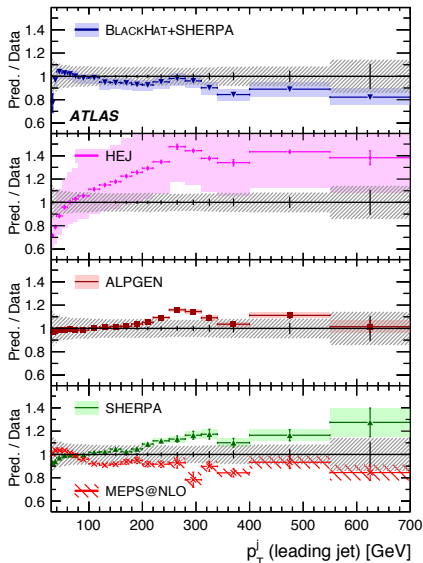
Program	Max number of partons at			Parton/particle level
	approx. NNLO ($\alpha_s^{N_{\text{jets}}+2}$)	NLO ($\alpha_s^{N_{\text{jets}}+1}$)	LO ($\alpha_s^{N_{\text{jets}}}$)	
W+jets predictions				
LoopSim	1	2	3	parton level with corrections
BlackHat+SHERPA	-	5	6	parton level with corrections
BlackHat+SHERPA (excl. sums)	1	2	3	parton level with corrections
HEJ	All orders resummation			parton level
MEPS@NLO	-	2	4	particle level
ALPGEN	-	-	5	particle level
SHERPA	-	-	4	particle level
Z+jets predictions				
BlackHat+SHERPA	-	4	5	parton level with corrections
ALPGEN	-	-	5	particle level
SHERPA	-	-	4	particle level

W/Z+jets results: transverse momentum of the leading jet

Z+jets

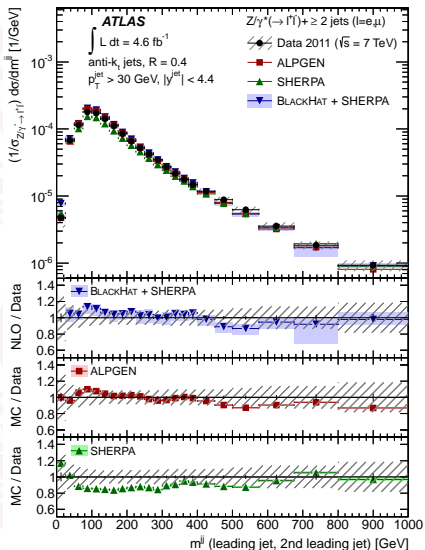


W+jets

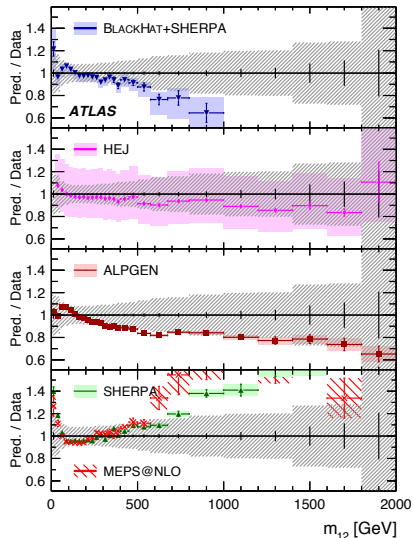


W/Z+jets results: invariant mass of the leading jets

Z+jets

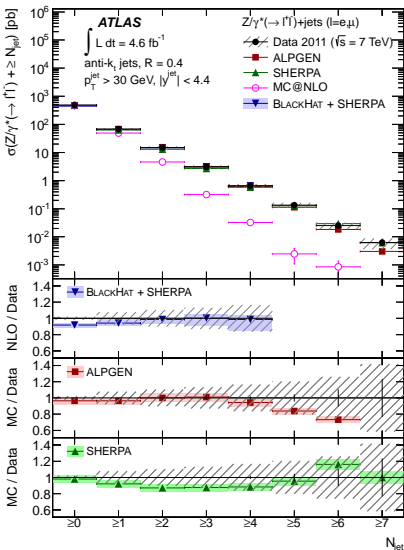


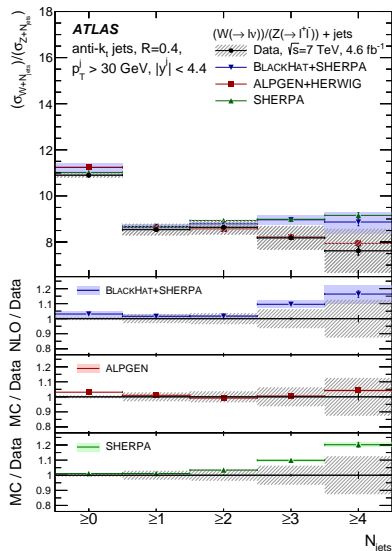
W+jets



Inclusive jet multiplicity

Z+jets

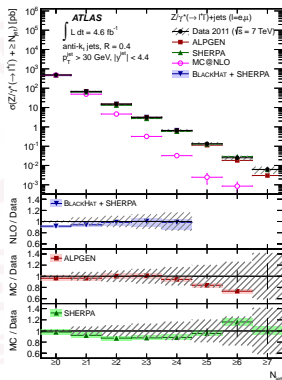
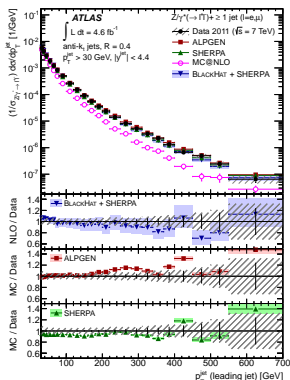
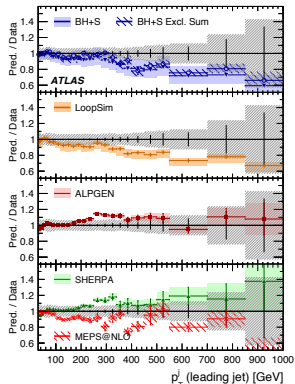


$$R_{\text{jets}} = \sigma(W + \text{jets}) / \sigma(Z + \text{jets})$$


W/Z+jets

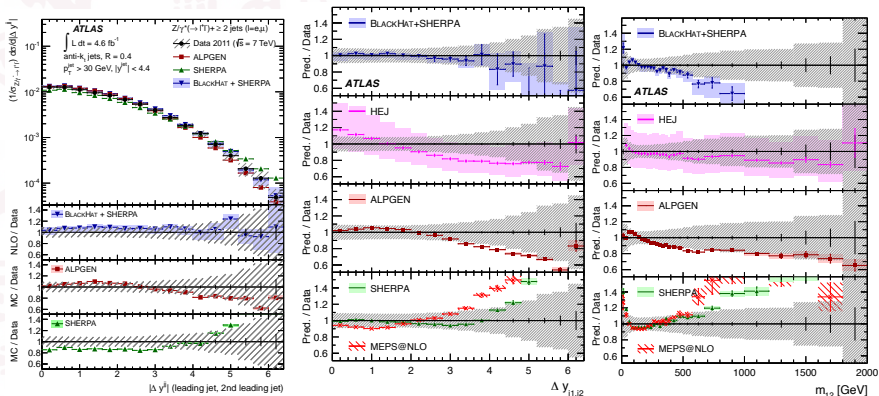
- Overall very good description of the data
- Jet multiplicity ratios are very well described too
 - Potentially useful for constraining the backgrounds with very early data
- Jet p_T has some features

Inclusive jet multiplicity

leading-jet p_T (Z+jets)leading-jet p_T (W+jets)

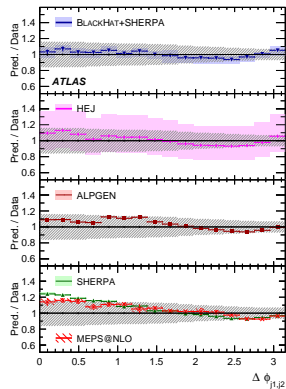
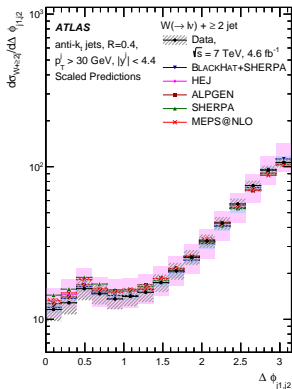
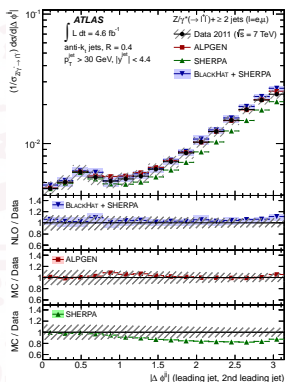
W/Z+jets: di-jet system

- Angular correlation and invariant mass of the di-jet system are useful tools for constraining the backgrounds in searches
- The description of the data is not fully satisfactory
 - Would be interesting to check the effect of the MC tunes such data-MC comparisons (not explored in Run 1)



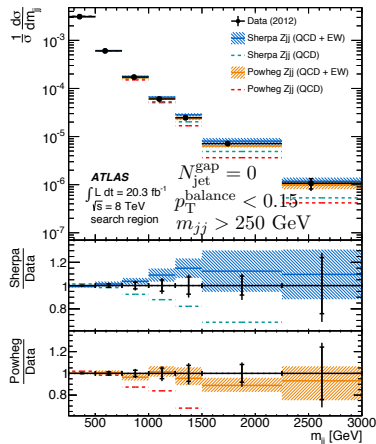
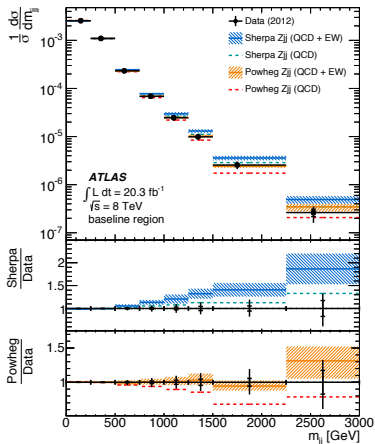
W/Z+jets: di-jet system

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Z+jj production (VBF region)

- Still the only 8TeV V+jets measurements available from ATLAS
- Useful for validation of new Monte Carlo configurations



PDFs parametrization

$$xu_v(x) = A_{u_v} x^{B_{u_v}} (1-x)^{C_{u_v}} (1 + E_{u_v} x^2),$$

$$xd_v(x) = A_{d_v} x^{B_{d_v}} (1-x)^{C_{d_v}},$$

$$x\bar{U}(x) = A_{\bar{U}} x^{B_{\bar{U}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{U}}},$$

$$x\bar{D}(x) = A_{\bar{D}} x^{B_{\bar{D}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{D}}},$$

$$xg(x) = A_g x^{B_g} (1-x)^{C_g} + A'_g x^{B'_g} (1-x)^{C'_g}$$

$$x\bar{d}(x) = A_{\bar{d}} x^{B_{\bar{d}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{d}}},$$

$$x\bar{s}(x) = A_{\bar{s}} x^{B_{\bar{s}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{s}}}.$$

