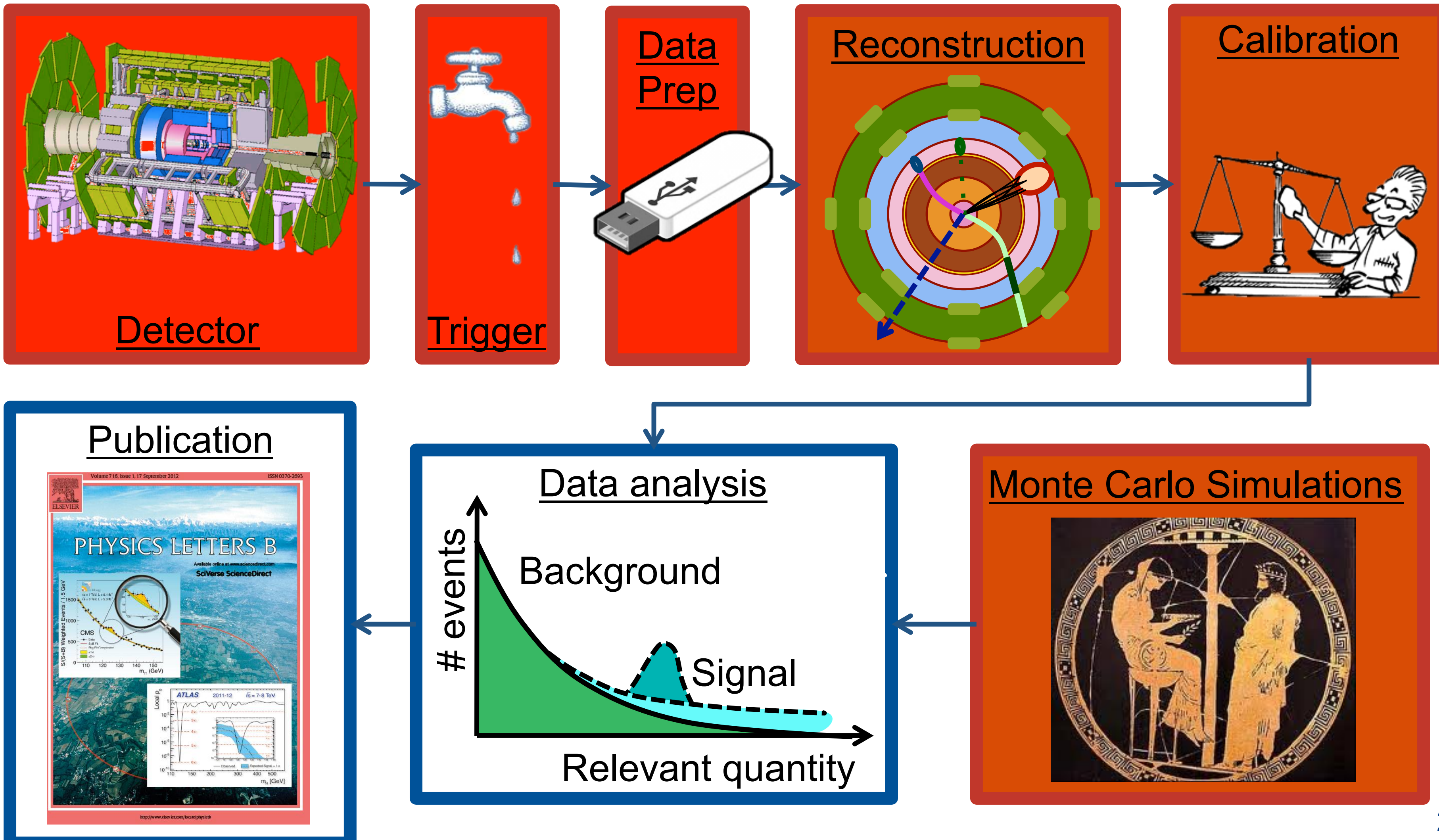
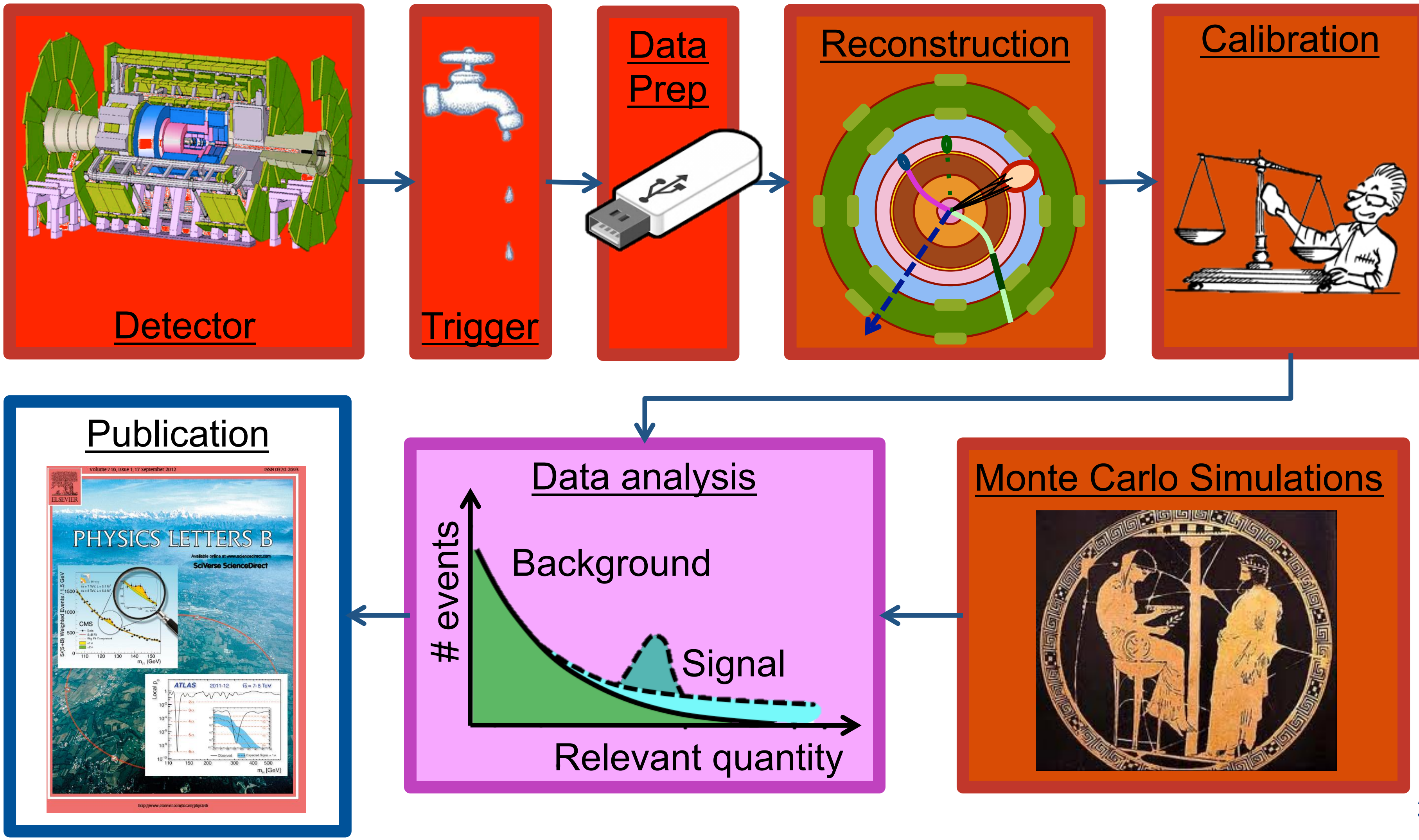
FROM RAW DATA TO PHYSICS

LECTURE 3

LECTURE 3


Detector
Trigger
Data
Prep
Reconstruction
Calibration
Publication
PHYSICS LETTERS B
Data analysis
events
Background
Signal
Relevant quantity
Monte Carlo Simulations

LECTURE 3


Detector
Trigger
Data Prep
Reconstruction
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Publication
PHYSICS LETTERS B
SciVerse ScienceDirect
Data analysis
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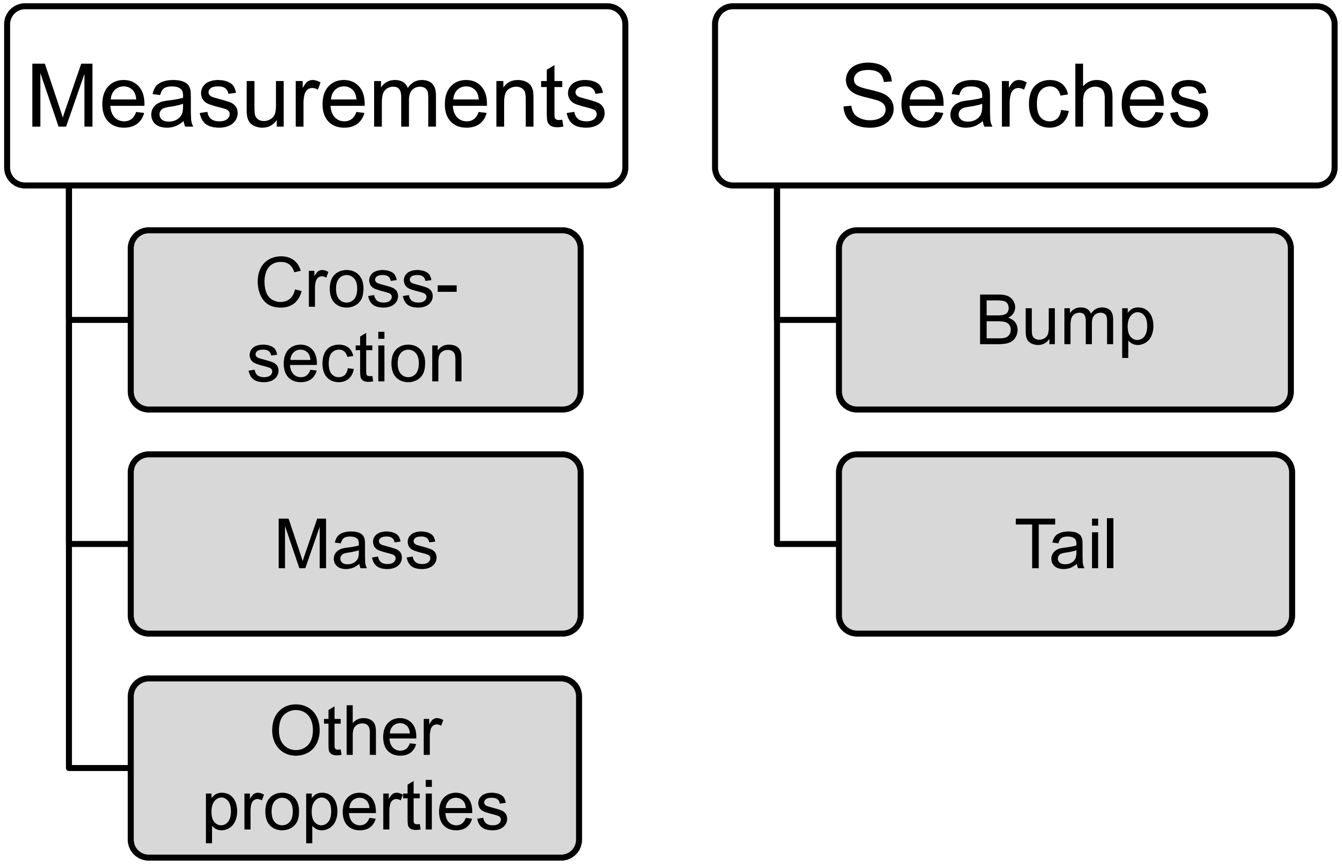
PHYSICS ANALYSES



PHYSICS ANALYSES

Measurements

- Allow important tests of the consistency of the theory.
- Typically limited by systematic uncertainties.

Searches

- … For new particles.
- If no signal, set limits on some model.
- If signal, a potential discovery!
- More data typically improve a search.

PHYSICS ANALYSES

Measurements

- Allow important tests of the consistency the theory.
- Typically limited by systematic uncertainties.

Searches

- ...tial discovery!
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"Systematic" uncertainties are introduced by inaccuracies in the methods used to perform the measurement.

PHYSICS ANALYSES

Measurements

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Searches

- … For new particles.
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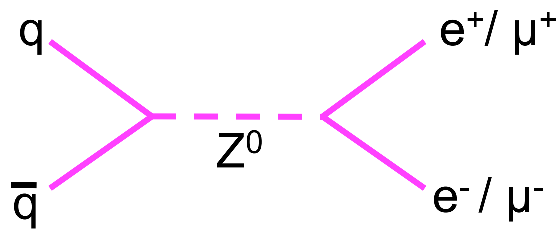
A SIMPLE EXAMPLE:

MEASURING Z^0 CROSS-SECTION AT LHC

MEASURING Z^0 CROSS-SECTION AT LHC

- **Z^0 boson decays to lepton or quark pairs**
  - We can reconstruct it in the e^+e^- or $\mu^+\mu^-$ decay modes
- **Discovery and study of the Z^0 boson was a critical part of understanding the electroweak force**
- **Measuring the Z^0 cross-section at the LHC important test of theory**
  - Does the measurement agree with the theoretical prediction at LHC collision energy?

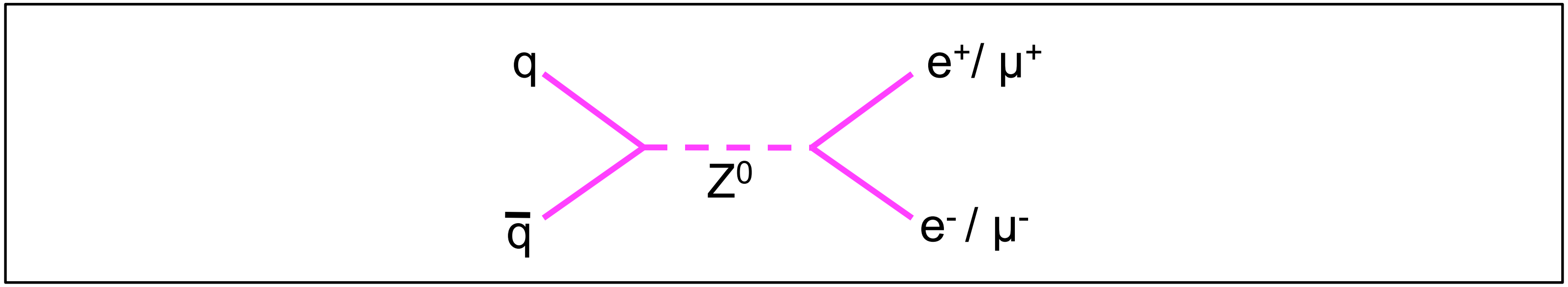


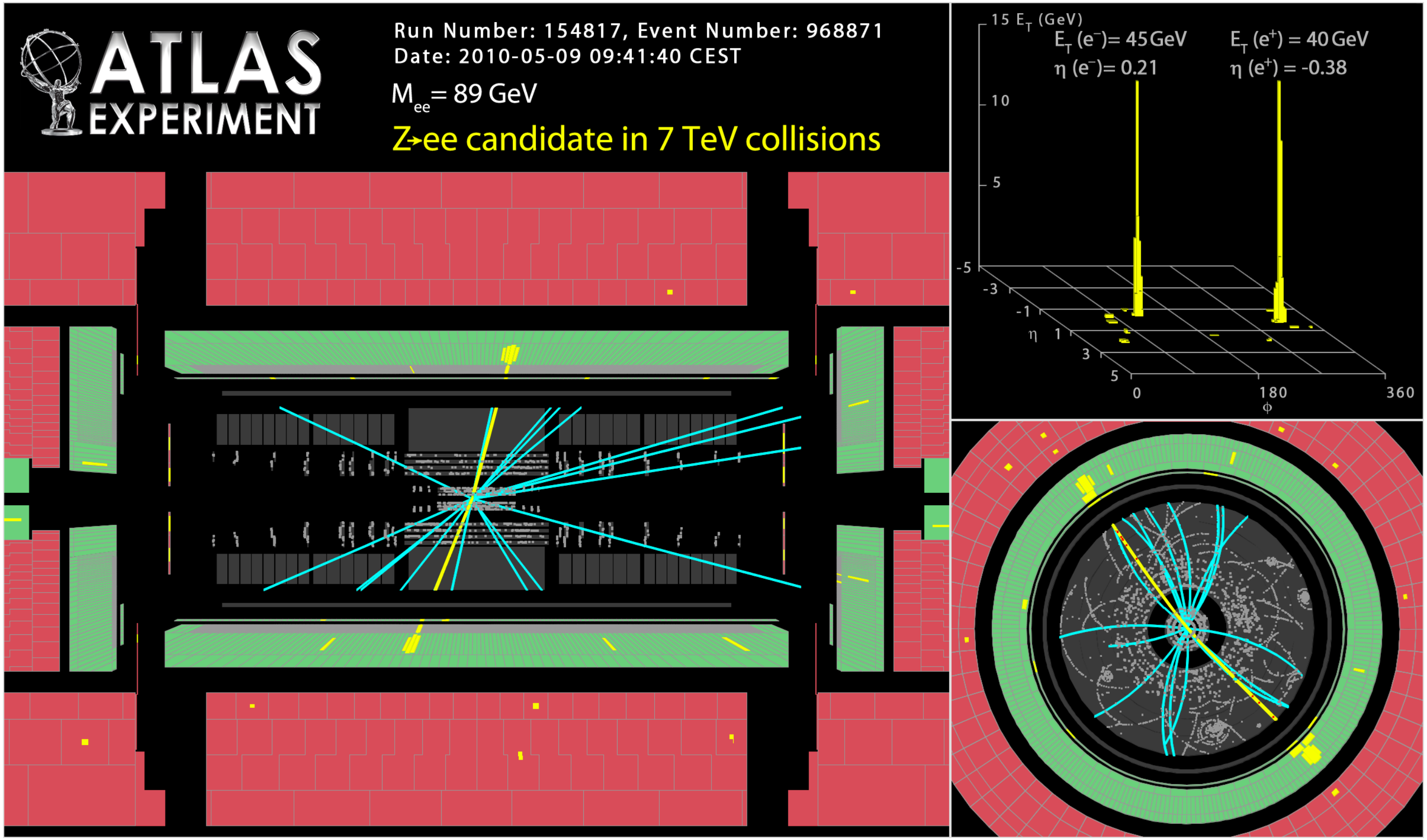
$$\sigma \cdot \mathrm{BR} = \frac{\mathrm{Number\ of\ events}}{\alpha \cdot \epsilon \cdot \mathrm{L}}$$

α : acceptance
ϵ : efficiency
L : luminosity

- Z^0 cross-section is related to the probability that we will produce a Z^0 at the LHC.
- Now we use the Z^0 as a tool for studying electron and muon reconstruction and deriving calibrations.

MEASURING Z^0 CROSS-SECTION AT LHC

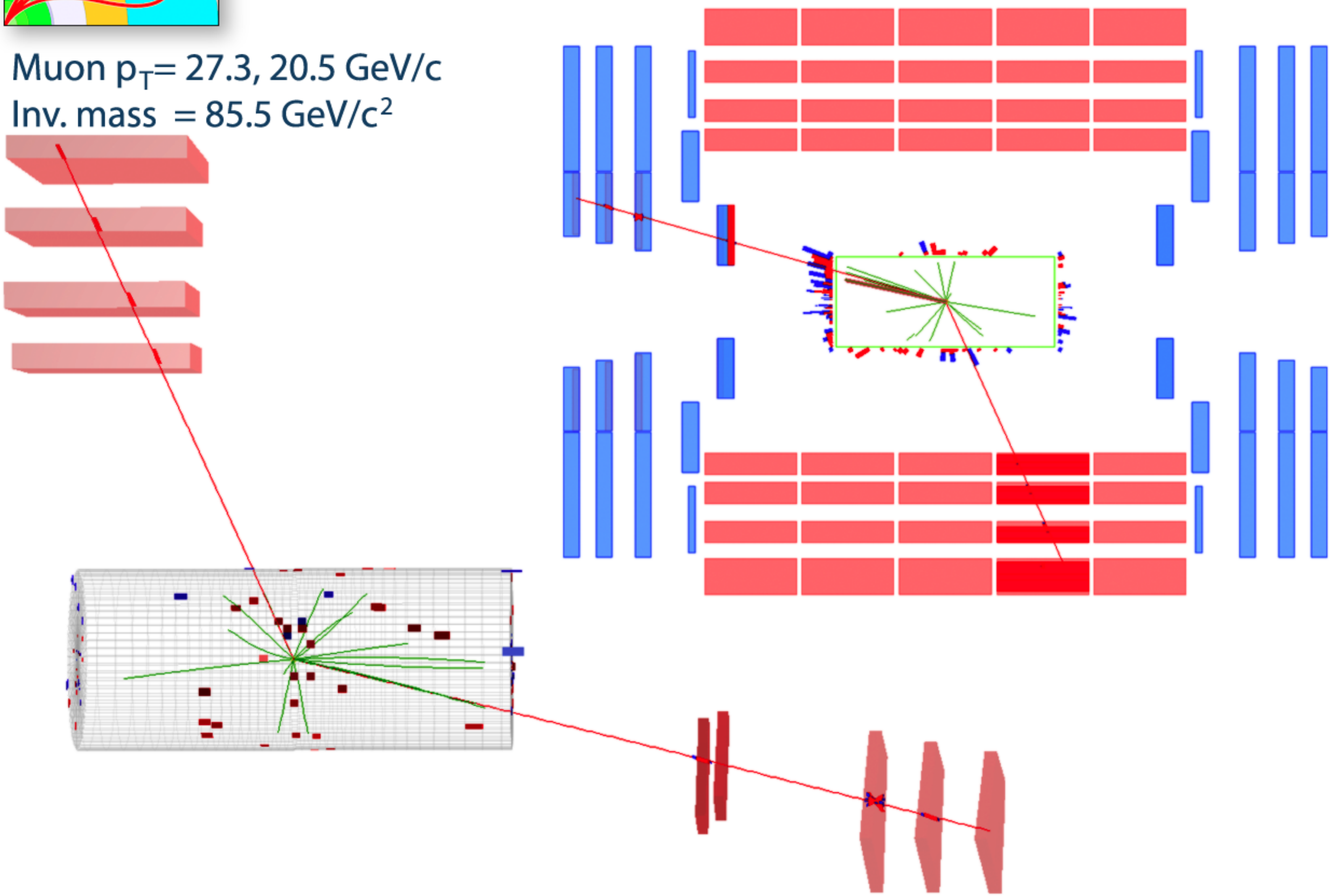




CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Run 136087 Event 39967482
Lumi section: 314
Mon May 24 2010, 15:31:58 CEST

Z->μμ event in CMS

Muon p_T= 27.3, 20.5 GeV/c
Inv. mass = 85.5 GeV/c^2



RECONSTRUCTING Z^0'S

How do we know if it's a Z^0:

Identify Z decays using the invariant mass of the 2 leptons
$M^2 = (L_1+L_2)^2$ where $L_i = (E_i,\mathbf{p}_i)$ = 4-vector for lepton i

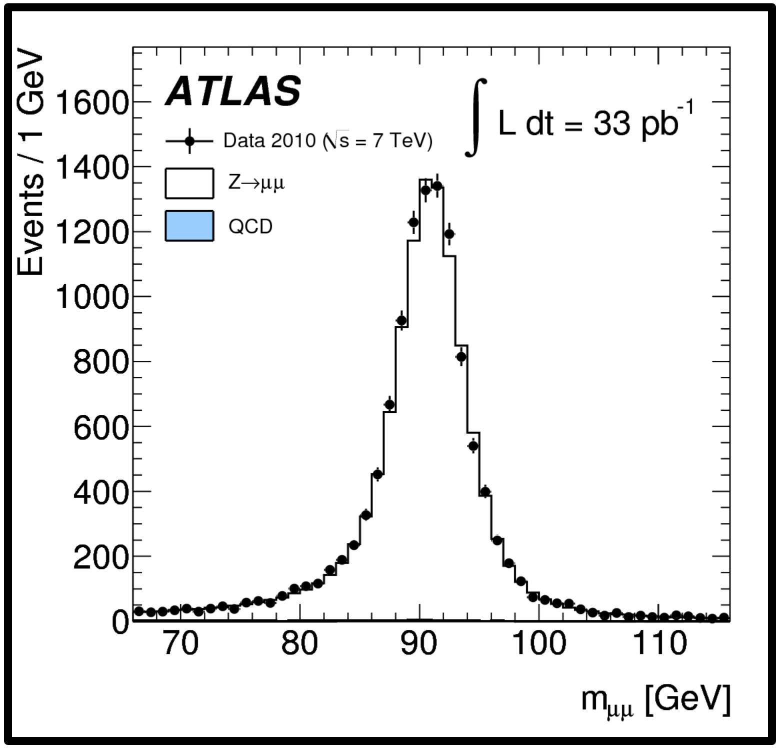
Under assumption that lepton is massless compared to mass of Z^0
=> $M^2 = 2 E_1 E_2 (1-\cos\vartheta_{12})$ where ϑ_{12}= angle between the leptons

- So need to reconstruct the electron and muon energy and direction. Then can calculate the mass.

Select Z^0 events with 'analysis cuts':

- Events with 2 high momentum electrons or muons
- Require the electrons or muons are of opposite charge
- With di-lepton mass close to the Z^0 mass (e.g. $70<m_{l+l-}<110$ GeV)

Very little background in the Z^0 mass region



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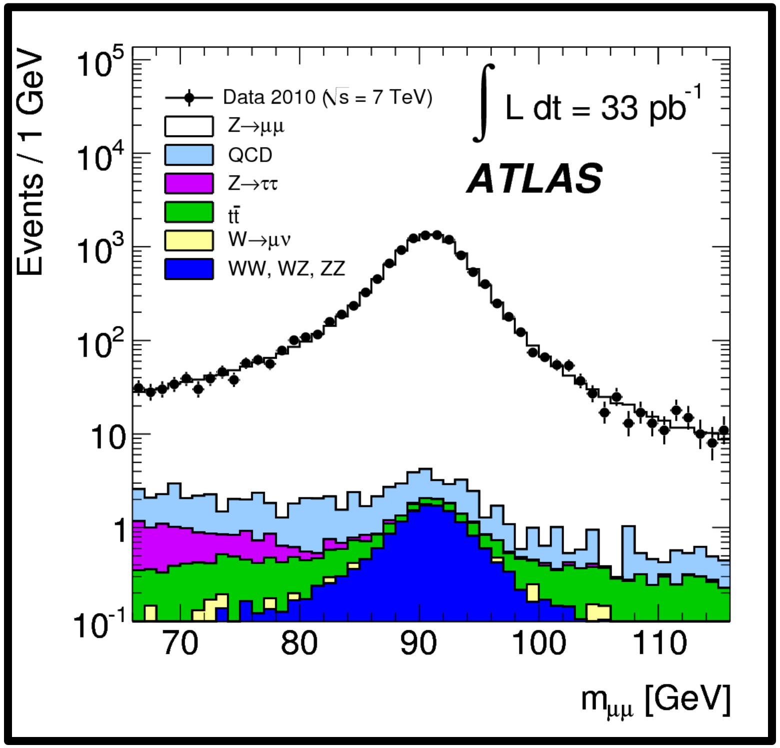
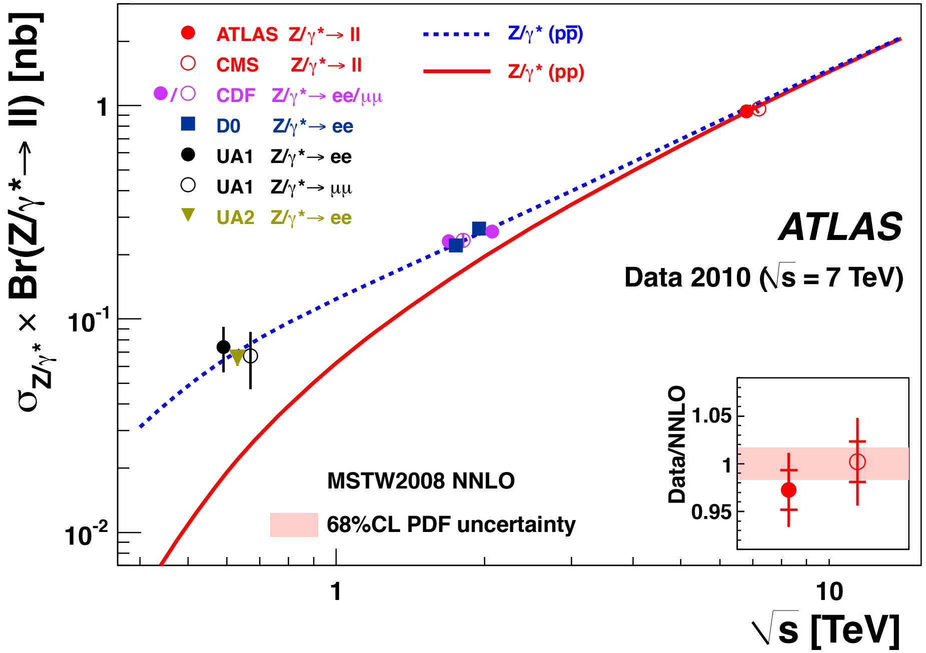


MEASURING THE Z^0 CROSS-SECTION

Theoretically

Cross-section calculated for:

- Specific production mechanism (pp, $p\bar{p}$, e^+e^-)
- Centre-of-Mass of the collisions (7, 8, 13 TeV at LHC)



Experimentally

$$\sigma \cdot \mathrm{BR} = \frac{\mathrm{N}}{\alpha \cdot \epsilon \cdot \mathrm{L}}$$

N : number of observed – background events

α : acceptance of selection

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L : luminosity (amount of data)

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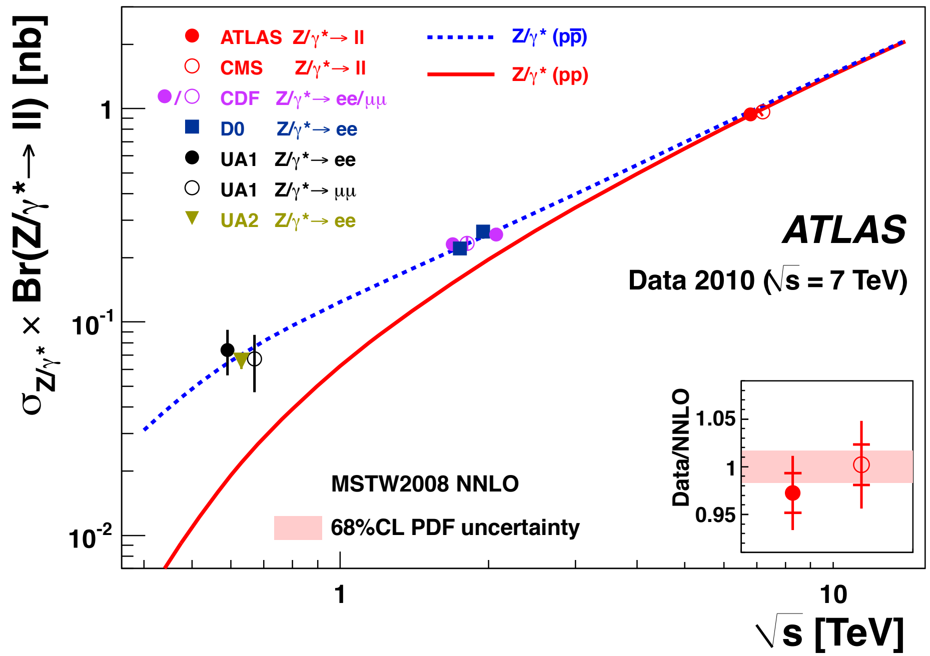

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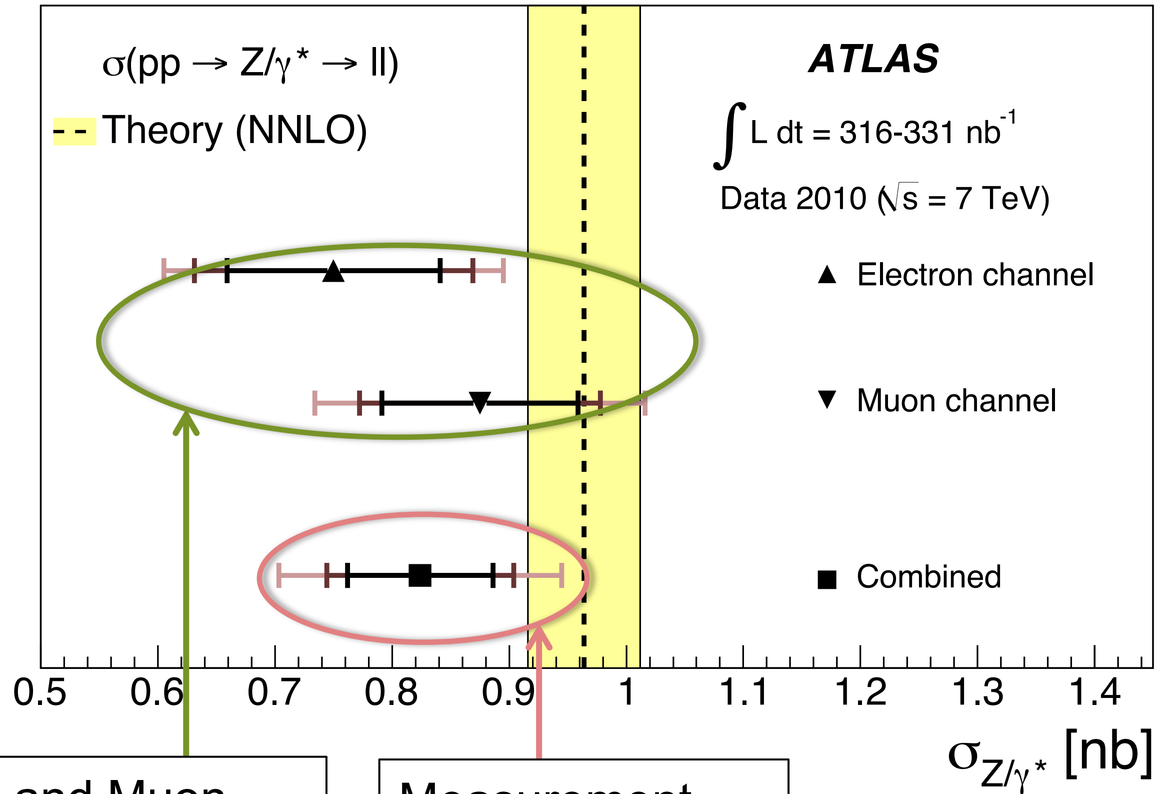
α : acceptance of selection
ϵ : efficiency of selection
L : luminosity (amount of data)

All numbers carry **uncertainties** – both **"statistical"** and **"systematic"**.

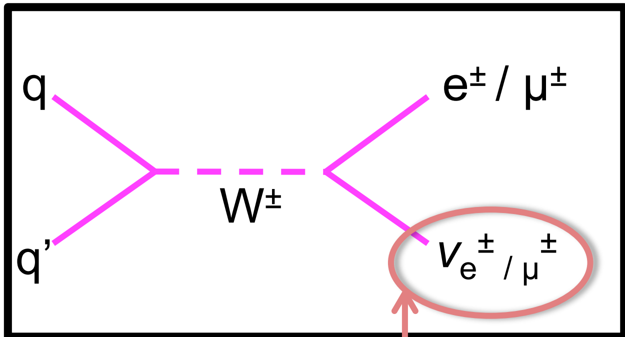
MEASURING THE Z^0 CROSS-SECTION



Electron and Muon channel agree within uncertainties

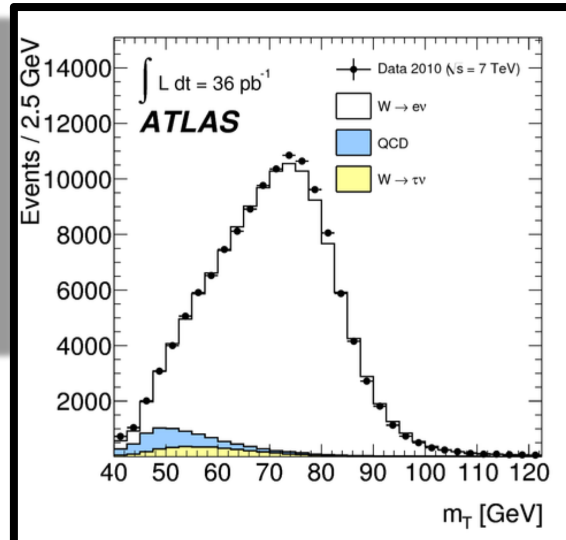
Measurement consistent with prediction within uncertainties

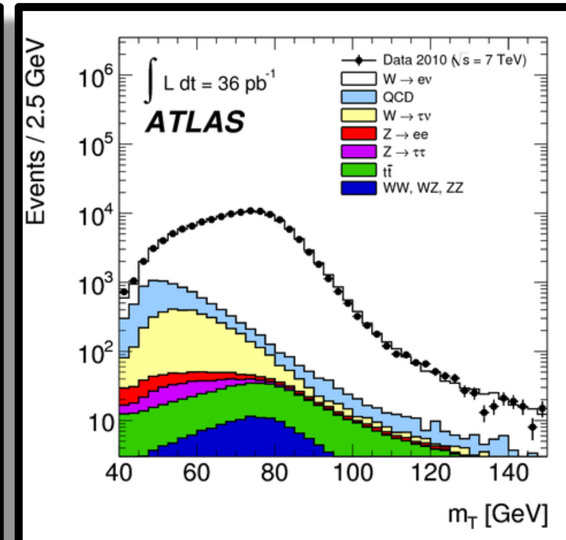
MEASURING THE W CROSS-SECTION

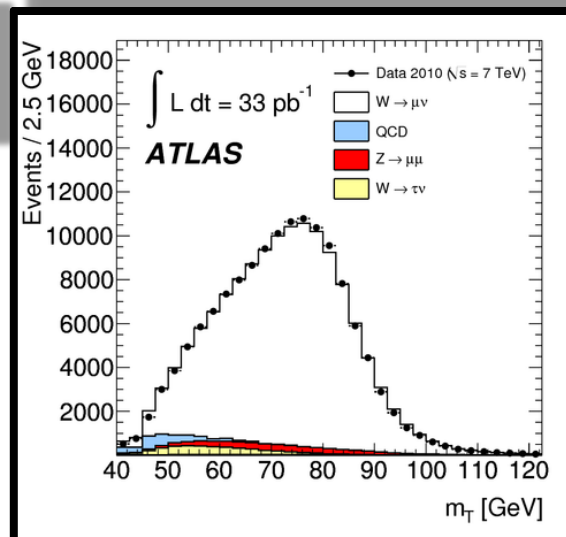


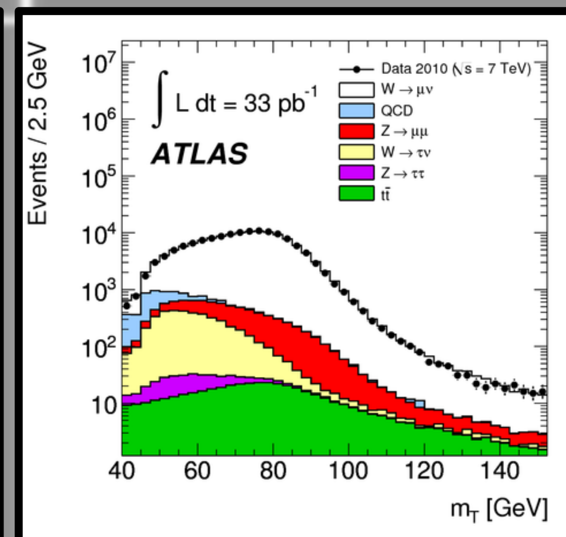
Available in the transverse plane only!

$$M_T^2 = 2\,E_{T1}\,E_{T2}\,(1-\cos\vartheta_{12})$$

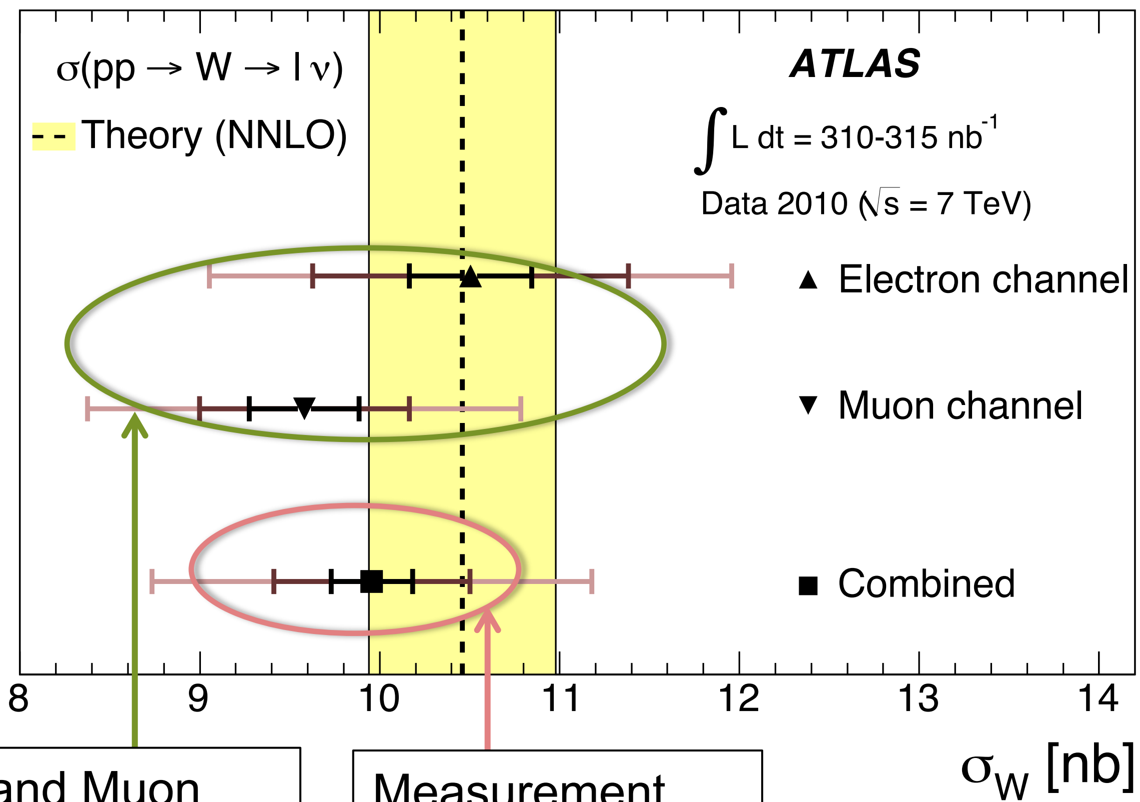








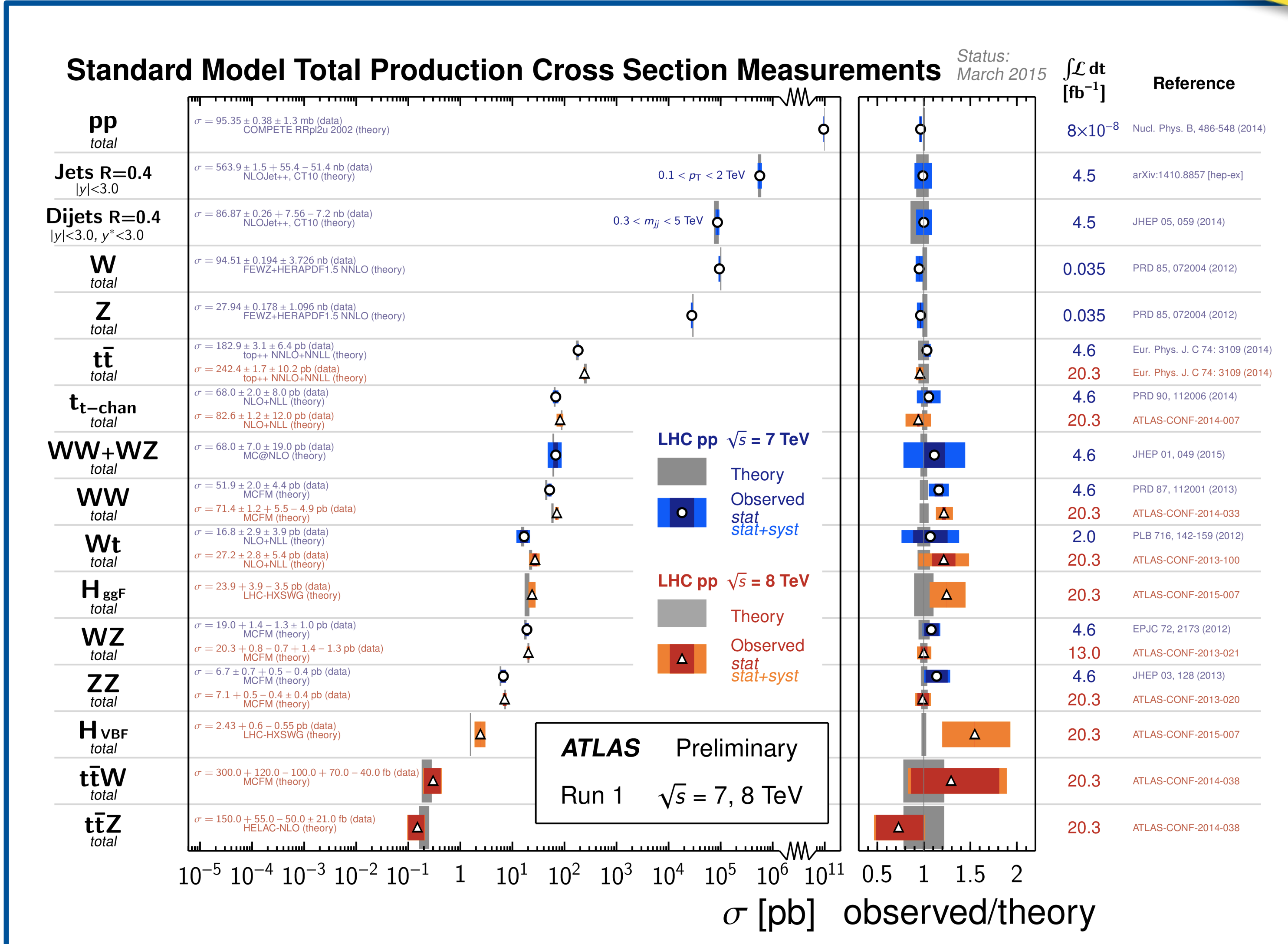
MEASURING THE W CROSS-SECTION



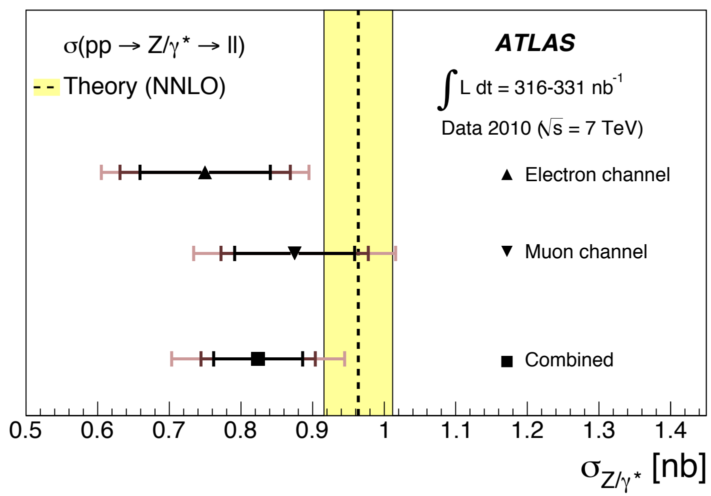
Electron and Muon channel agree within uncertainties

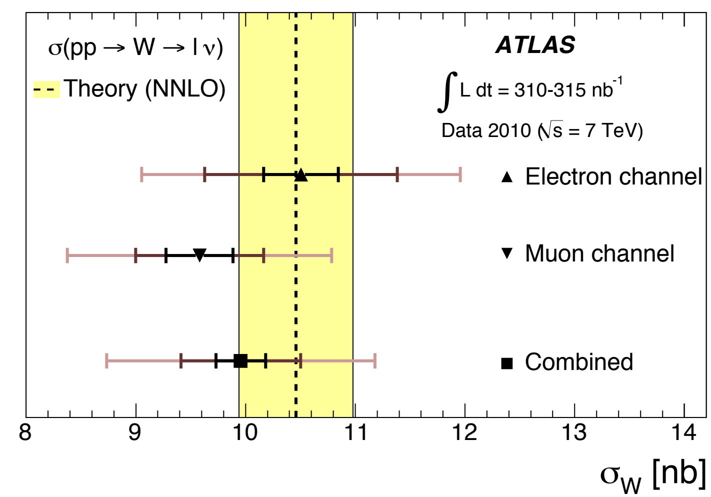
Measurement consistent with prediction within uncertainties

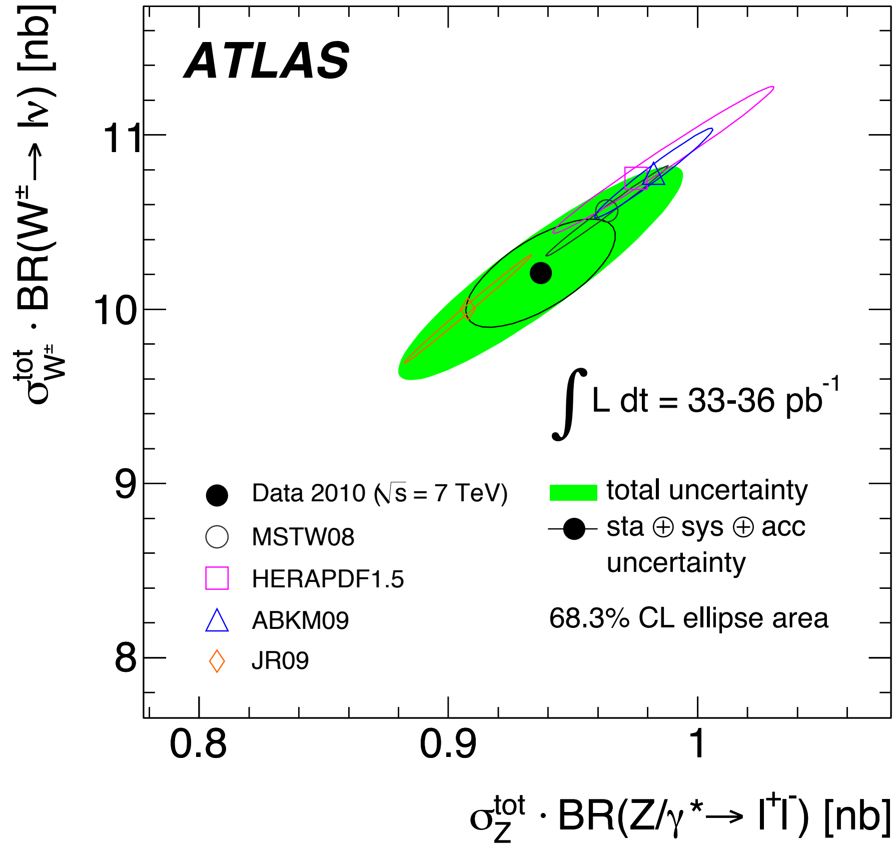
“FINAL” CALIBRATION

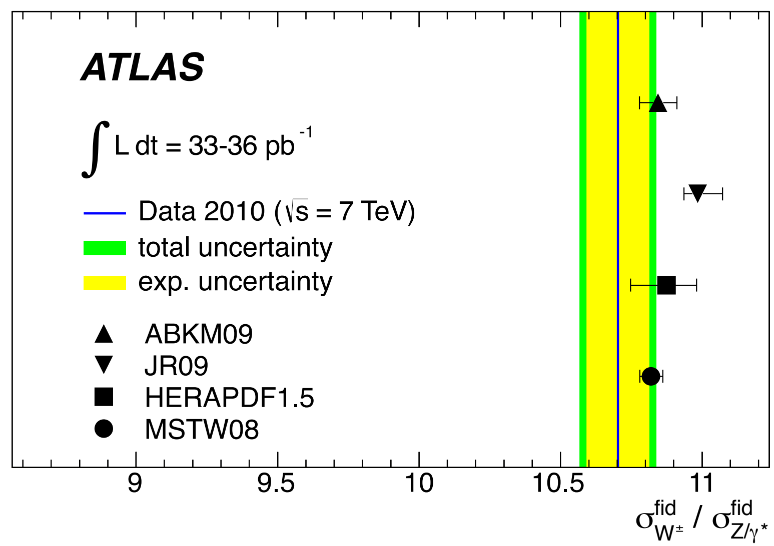


MEASURING CROSS-SECTION RATIOS

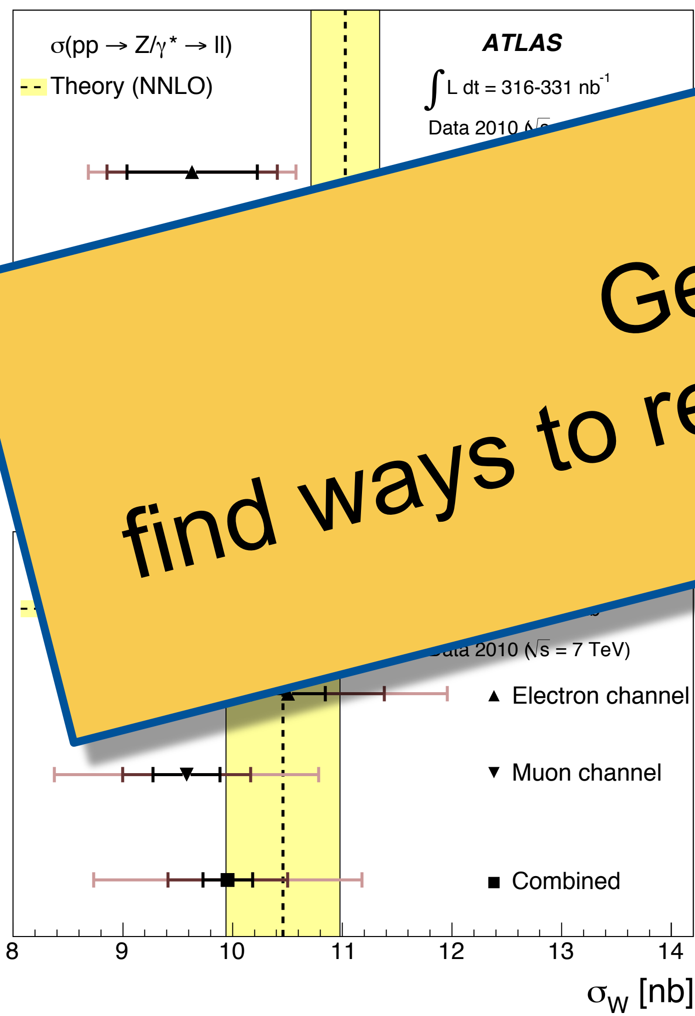


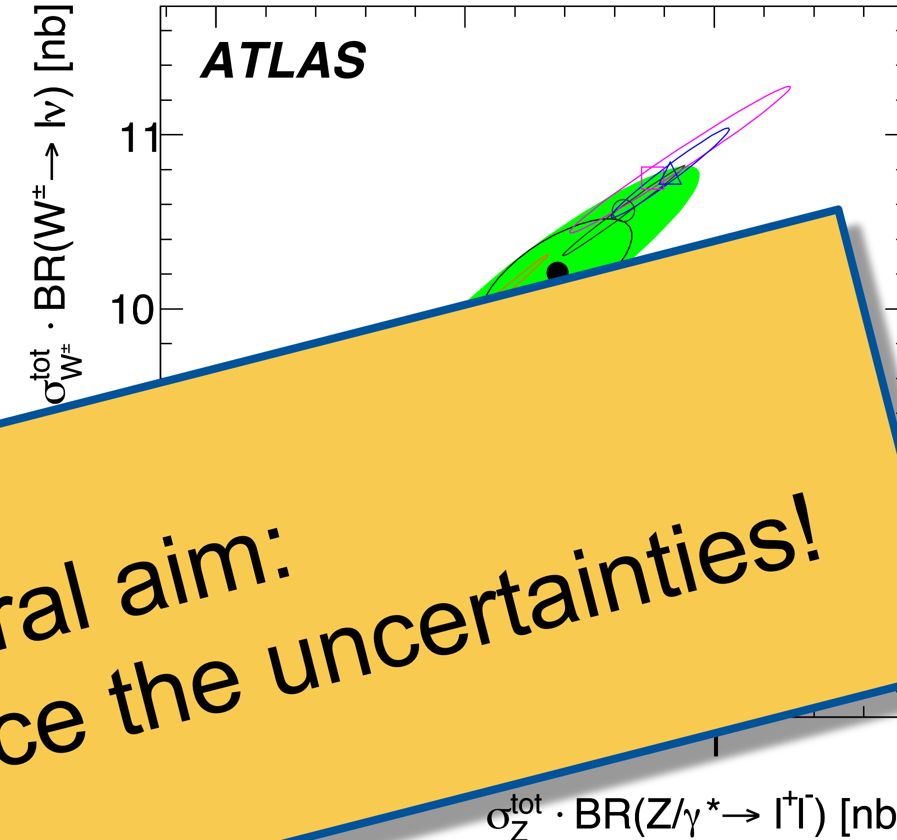


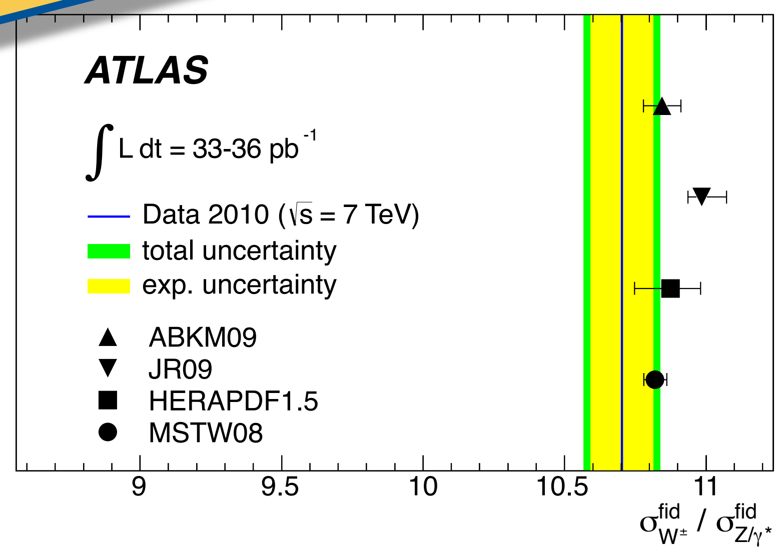




MEASURING CROSS-SECTION RATIOS

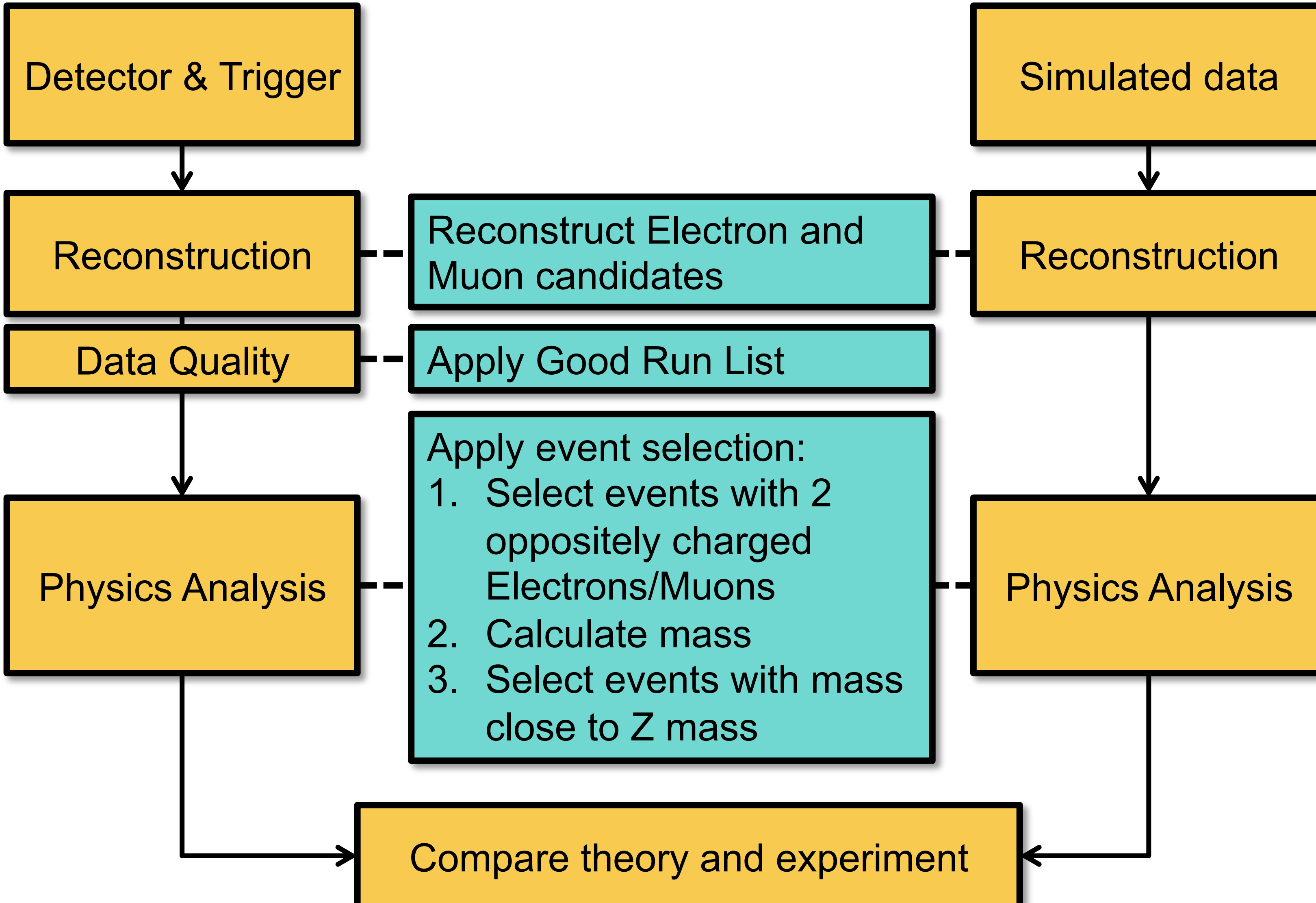




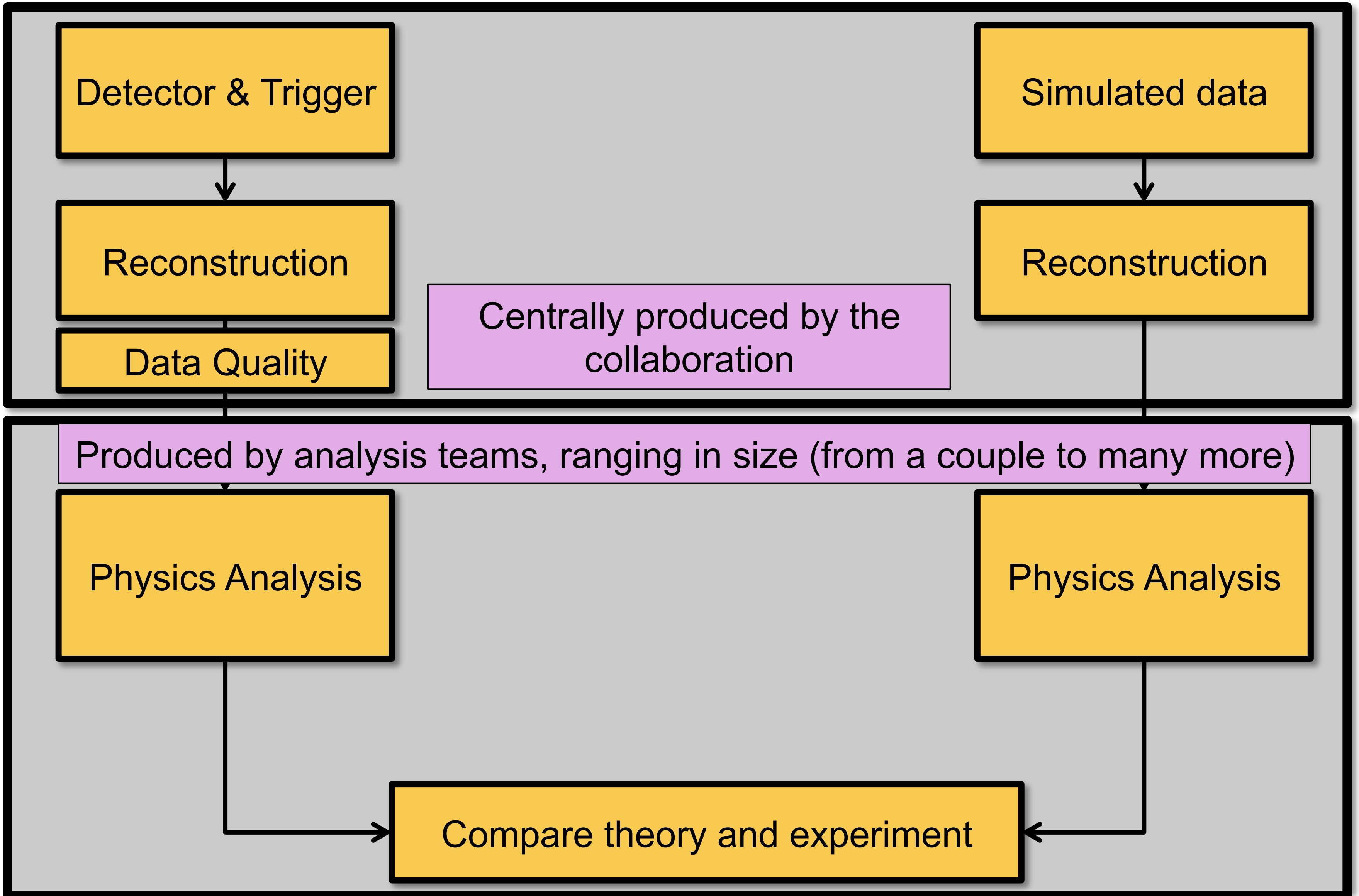


General aim:
find ways to reduce the uncertainties!

ANALYSIS FLOW IN Z^0 CROSS-SECTION MEASUREMENT



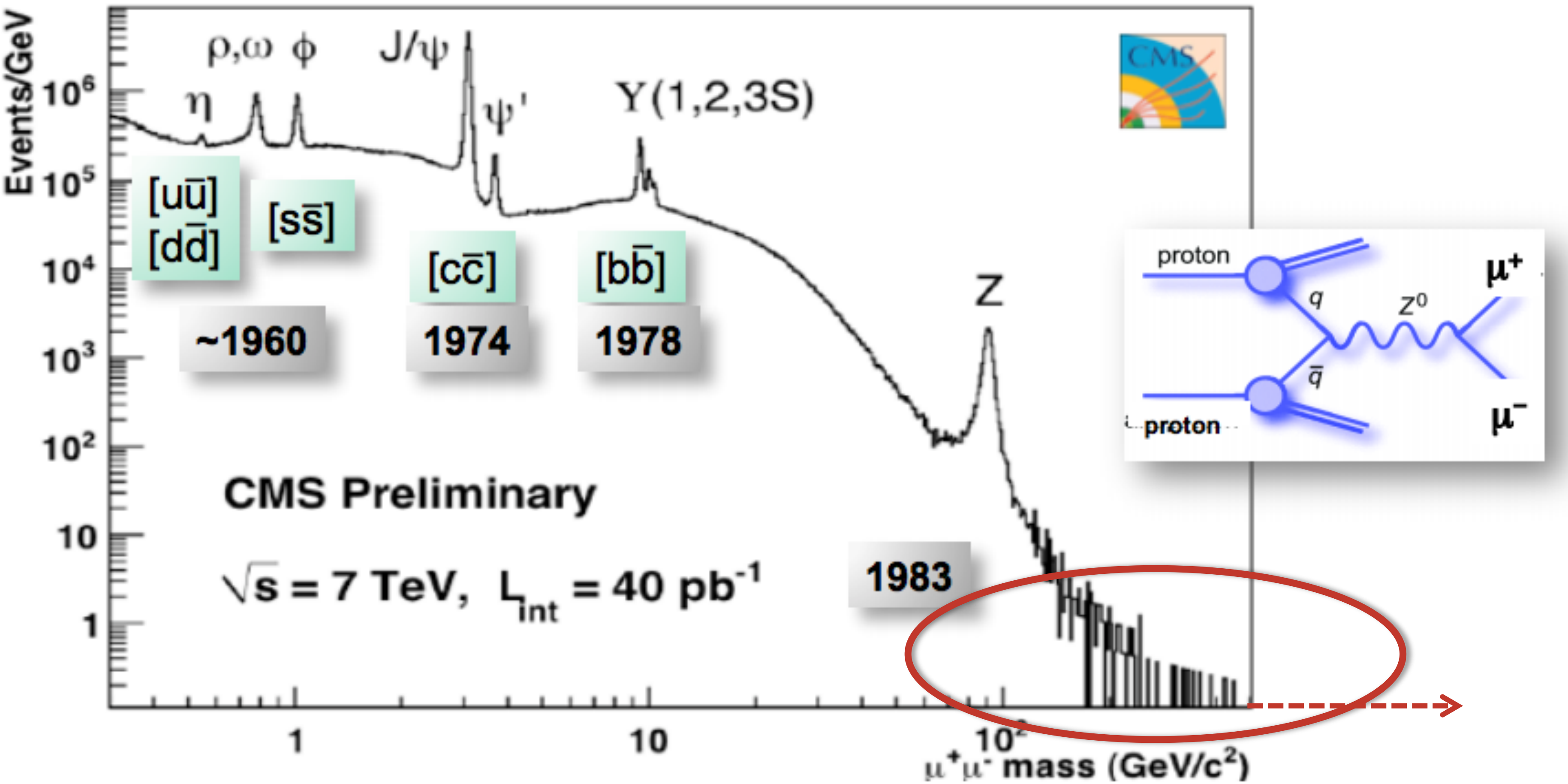
ANALYSIS FLOW IN Z^0 CROSS-SECTION MEASUREMENT



ANOTHER SIMPLE EXAMPLE:

SEARCH FOR A HEAVY Z’

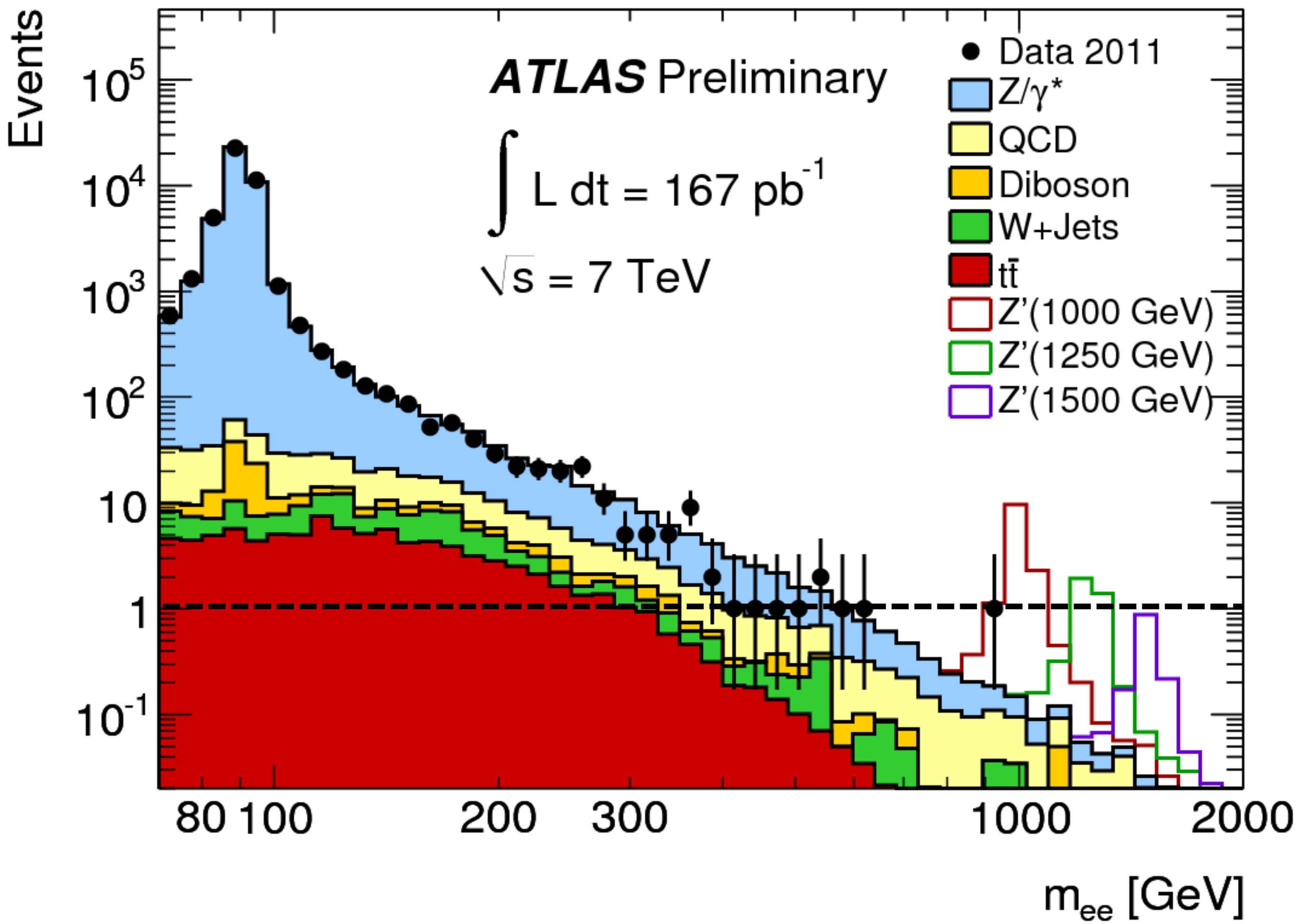
WHAT IS THIS SEARCH ABOUT



What's out there?

SEARCH FOR A NEW HEAVY Z'

- Like Z->ee but at higher mass.



SEARCH FOR A NEW HEAVY Z'

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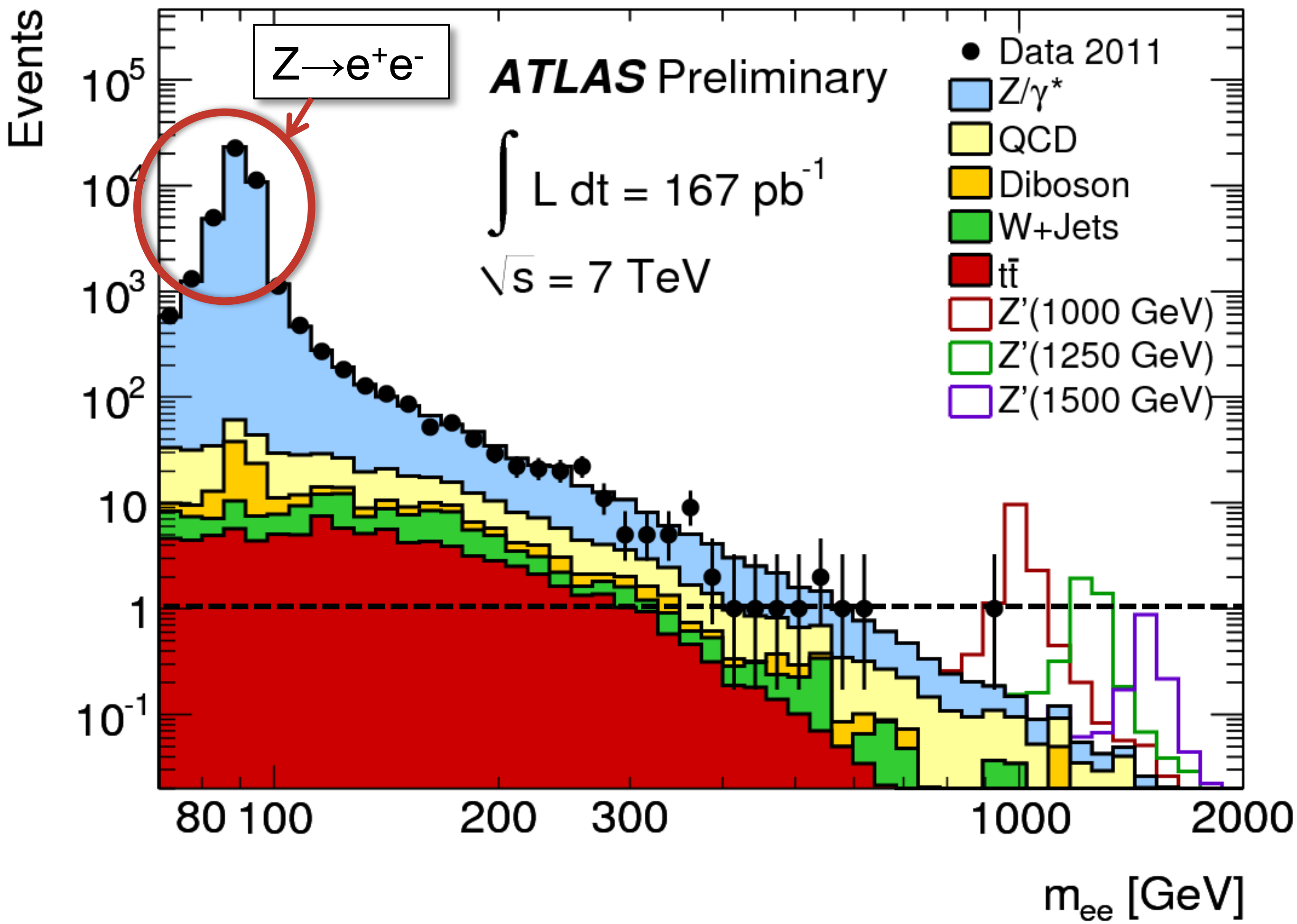
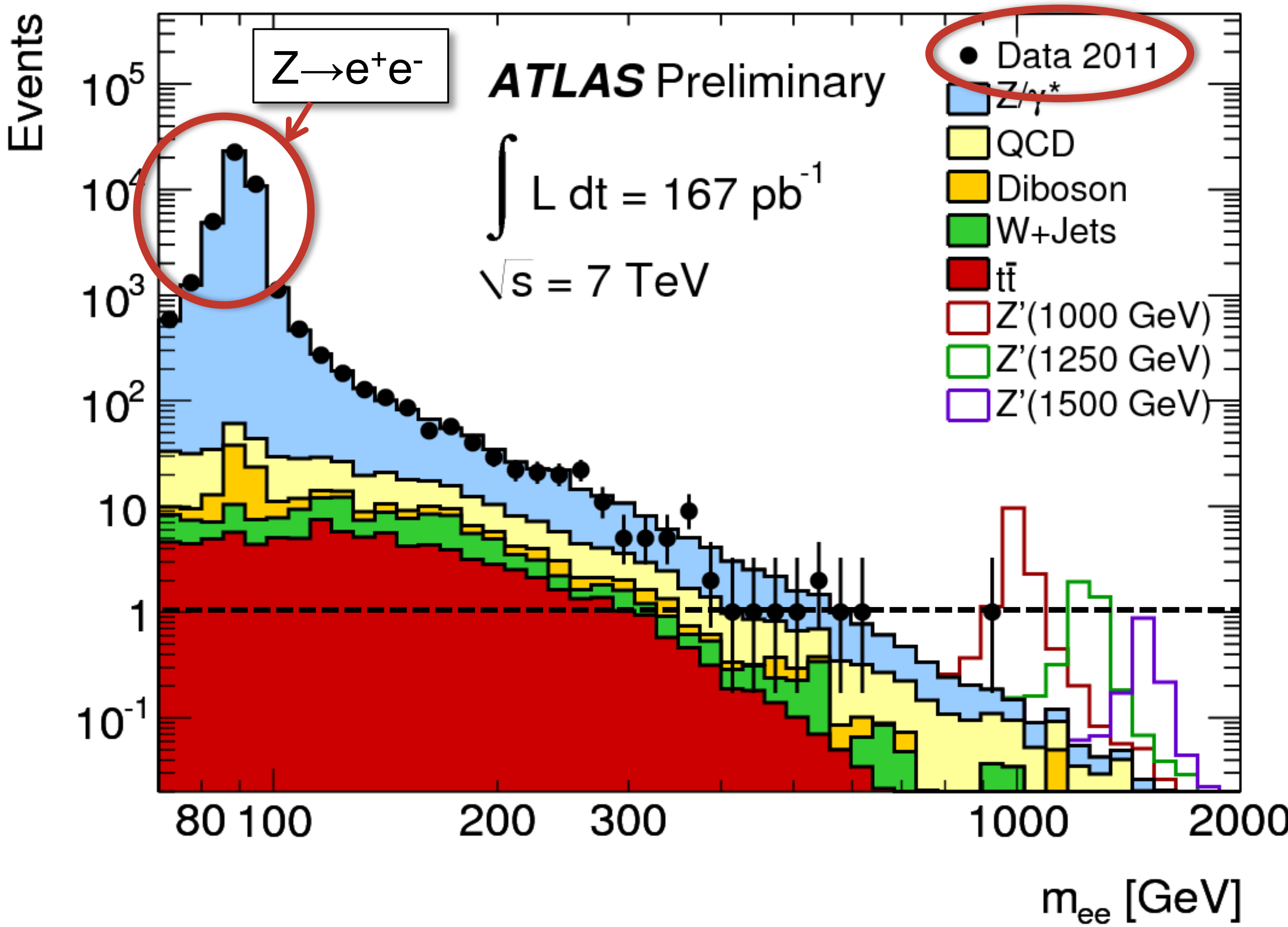


SEARCH FOR A NEW HEAVY Z'

◎ **Like Z->ee but at higher mass.**

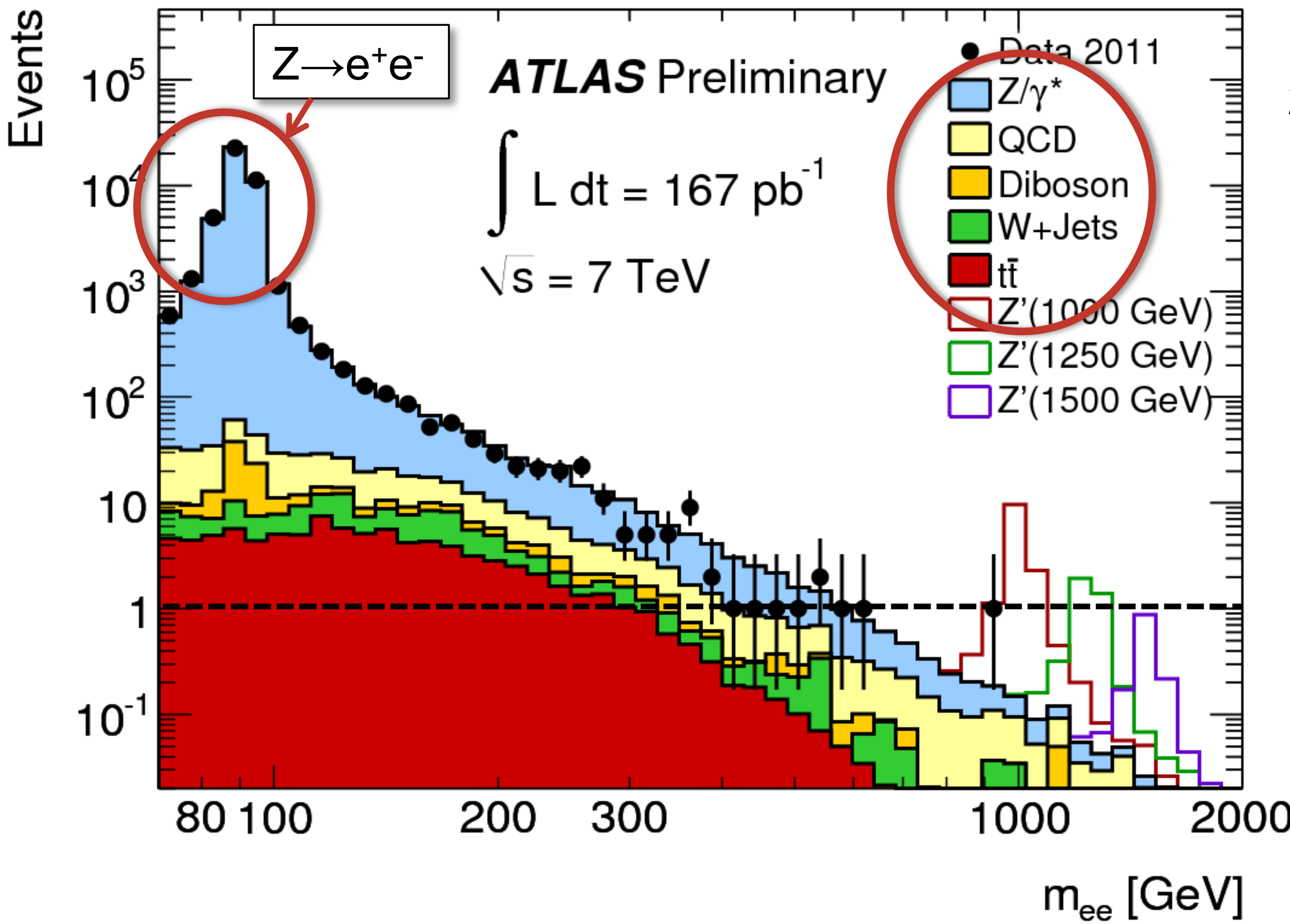


Select 2 electron candidates and plot their invariant mass for:

1. **Data**

SEARCH FOR A NEW HEAVY Z'

- Like Z->ee but at higher mass.



Select 2 electron candidates and plot their invariant mass for:

1. **Data**
2. **Simulated background events**

SEARCH FOR A NEW HEAVY Z'

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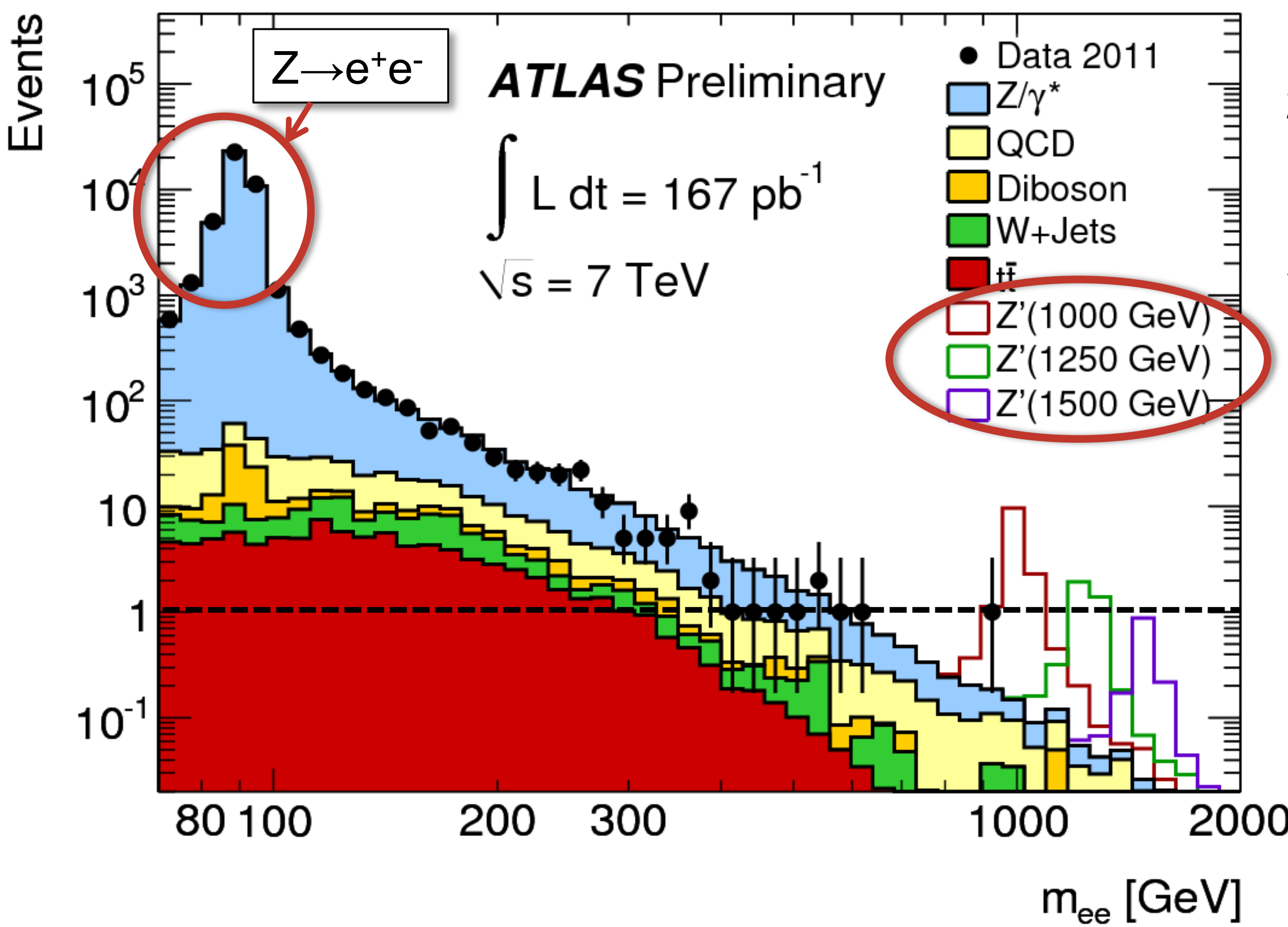

Select 2 electron candidates and plot their invariant mass for:

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3. **Simulated signal with different masses**

SEARCH FOR A NEW HEAVY Z'

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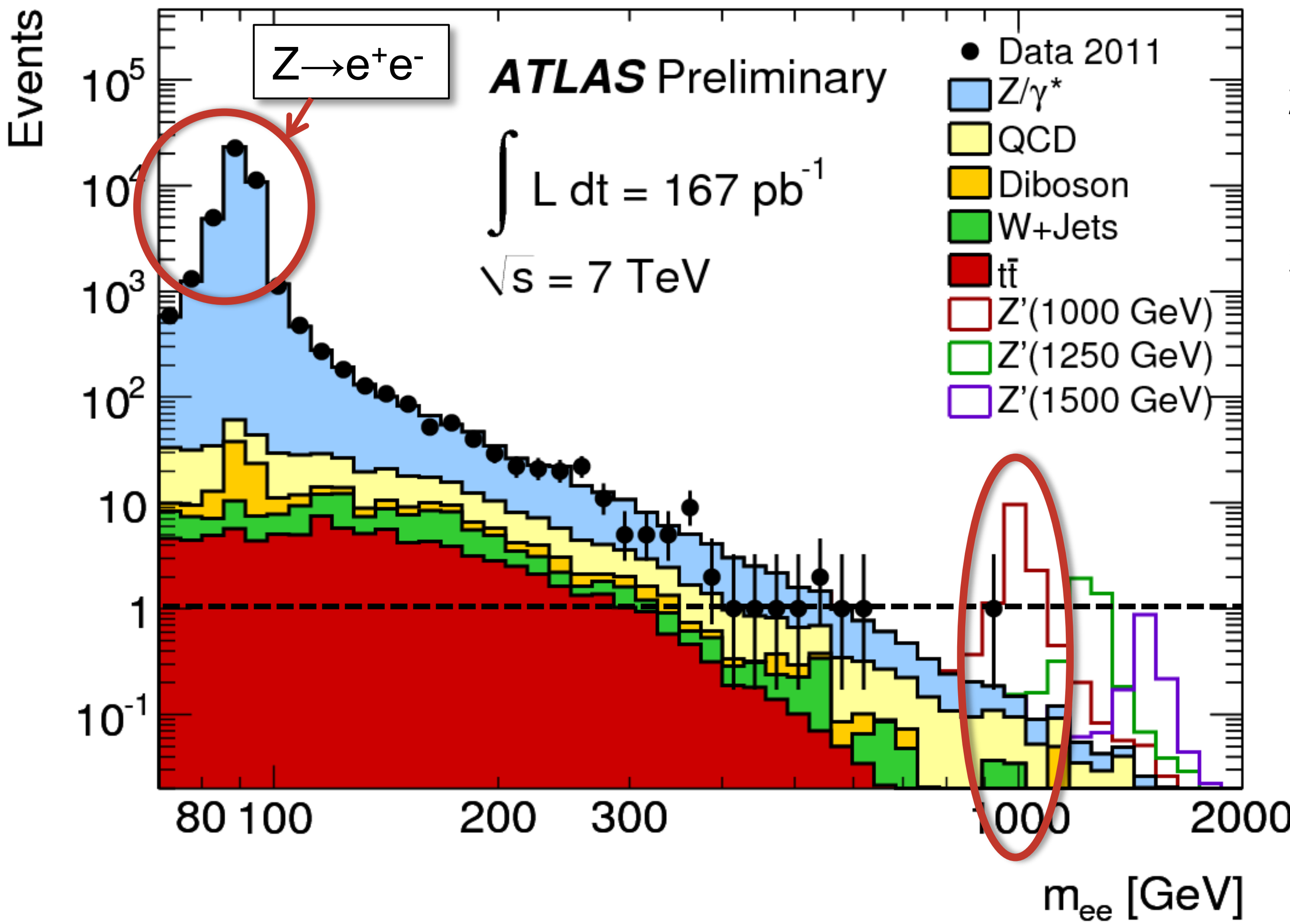

Select 2 electron candidates and plot their invariant mass for:

1. **Data**
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Data inconsistent with a 1TeV Z'

SEARCH FOR A NEW HEAVY Z'

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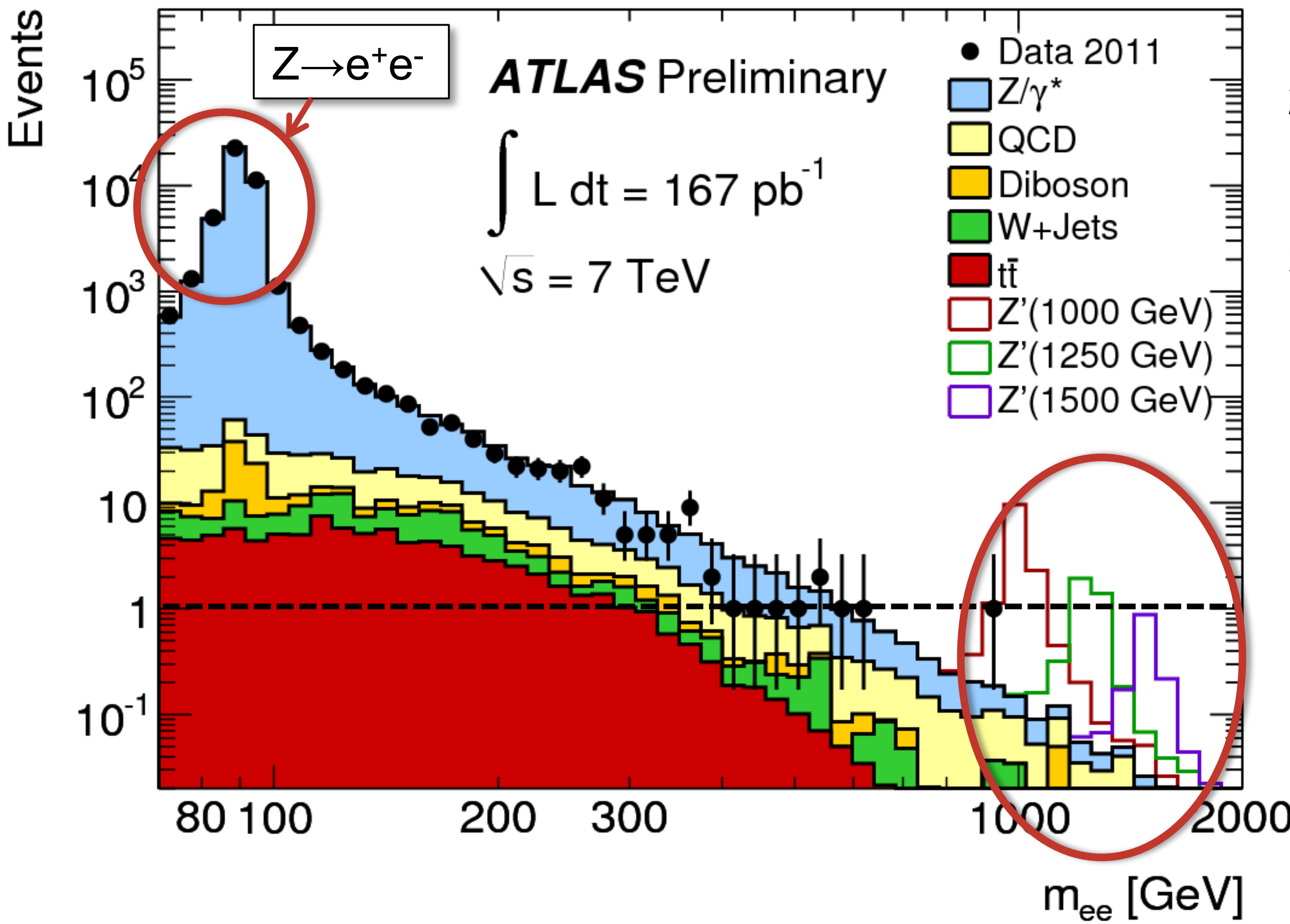


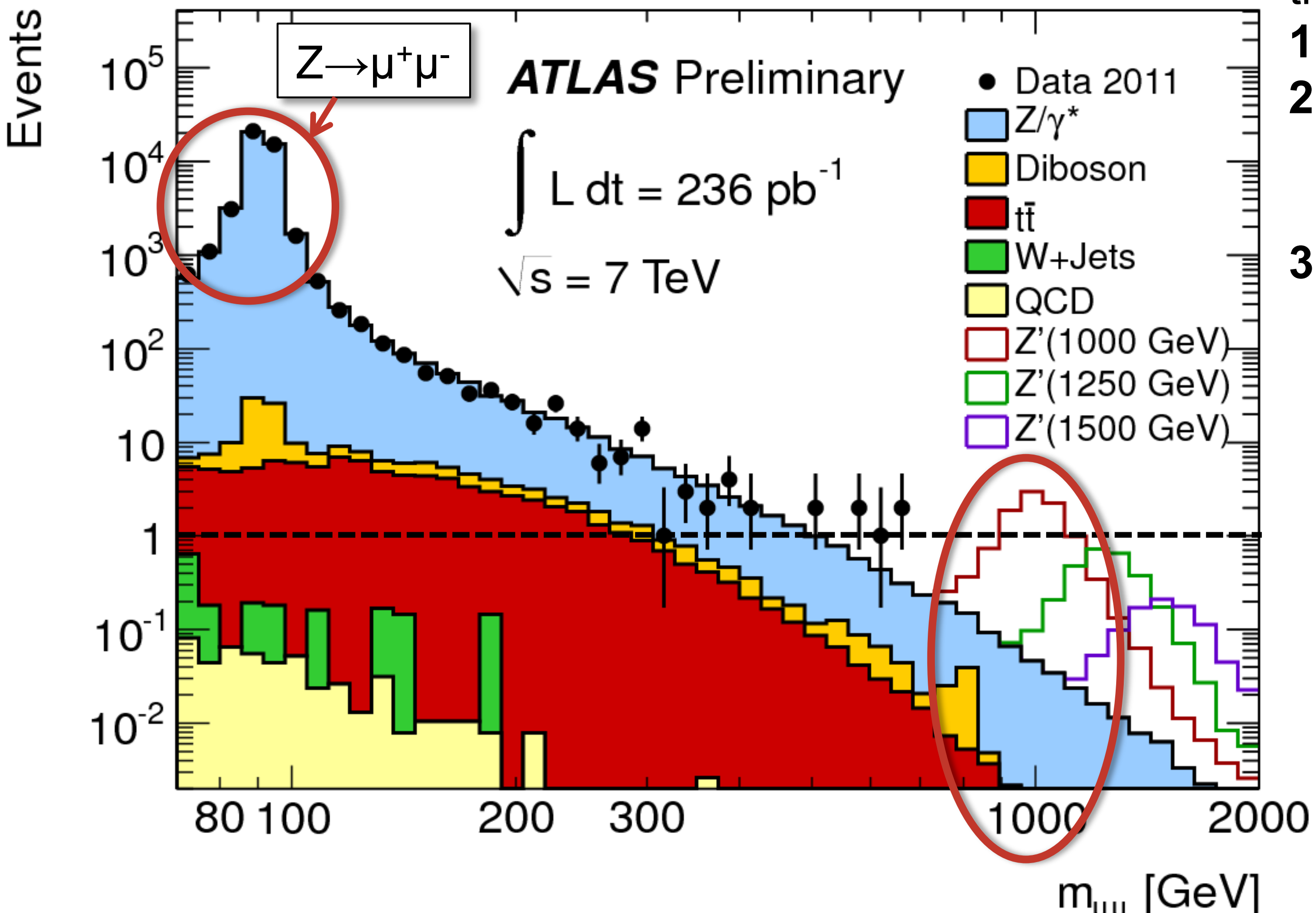
Select 2 electron candidates and plot their invariant mass for:

1. **Data**
2. **Simulated background events**
3. **Simulated signal with different masses**

Cross-section decreases with mass (higher the mass of the Z', the more data needed to discover it)

SEARCH FOR A NEW HEAVY Z'

- **And similar for muons**



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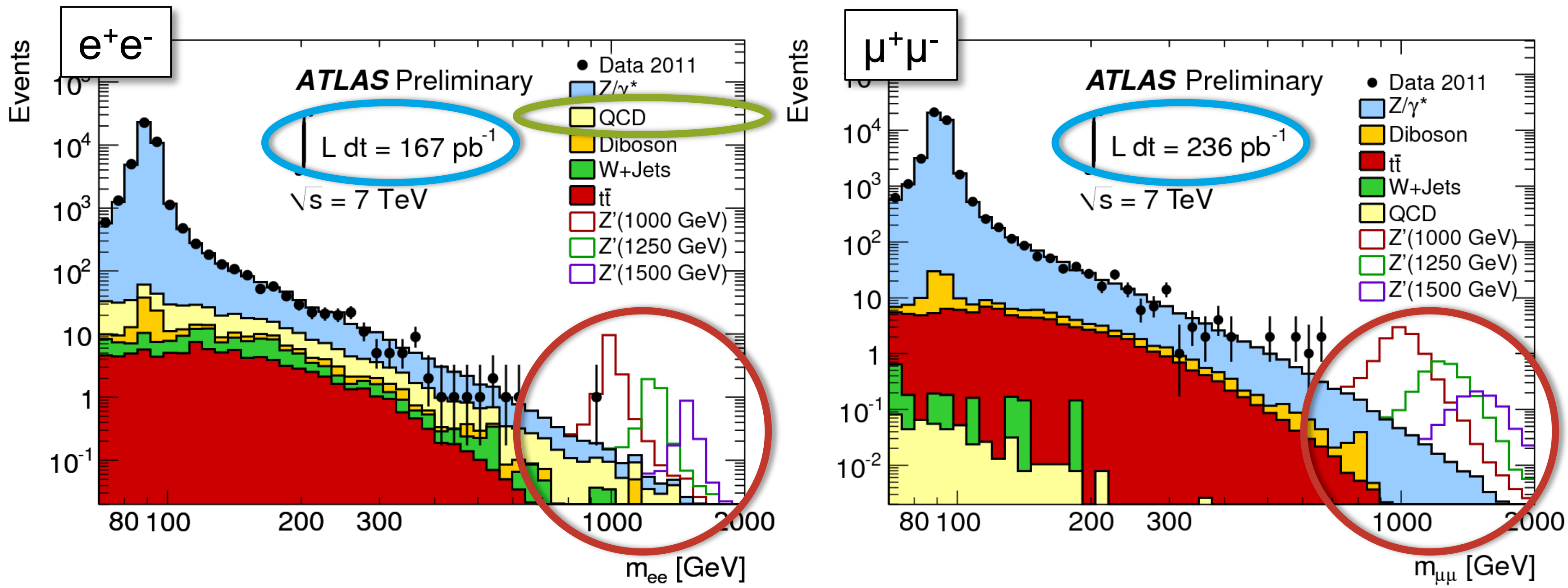
Data inconsistent with a 1TeV Z'

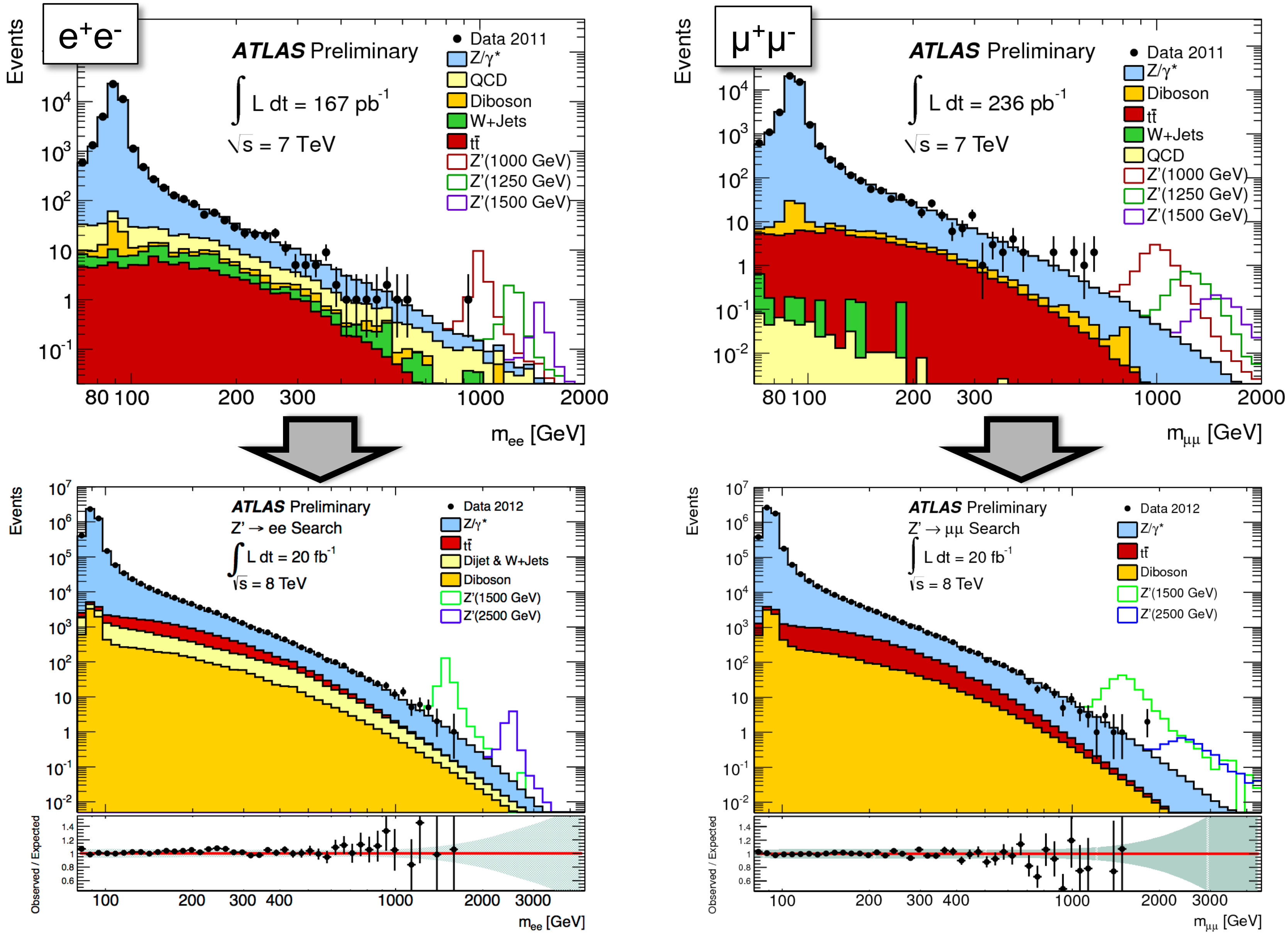
A SMALL COMPARISON



Differences in:

- **Resolution**
- **Background composition**
- **Dataset**

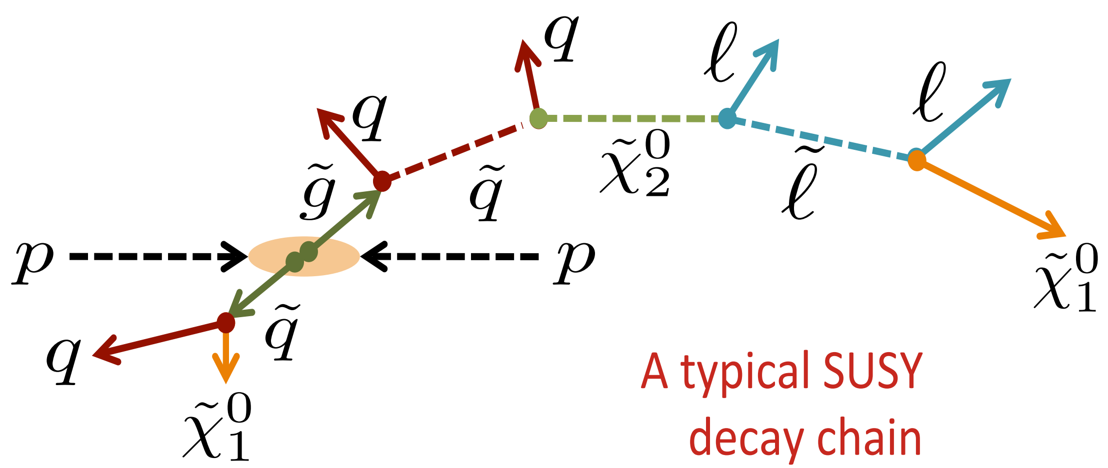
EVOLUTION...



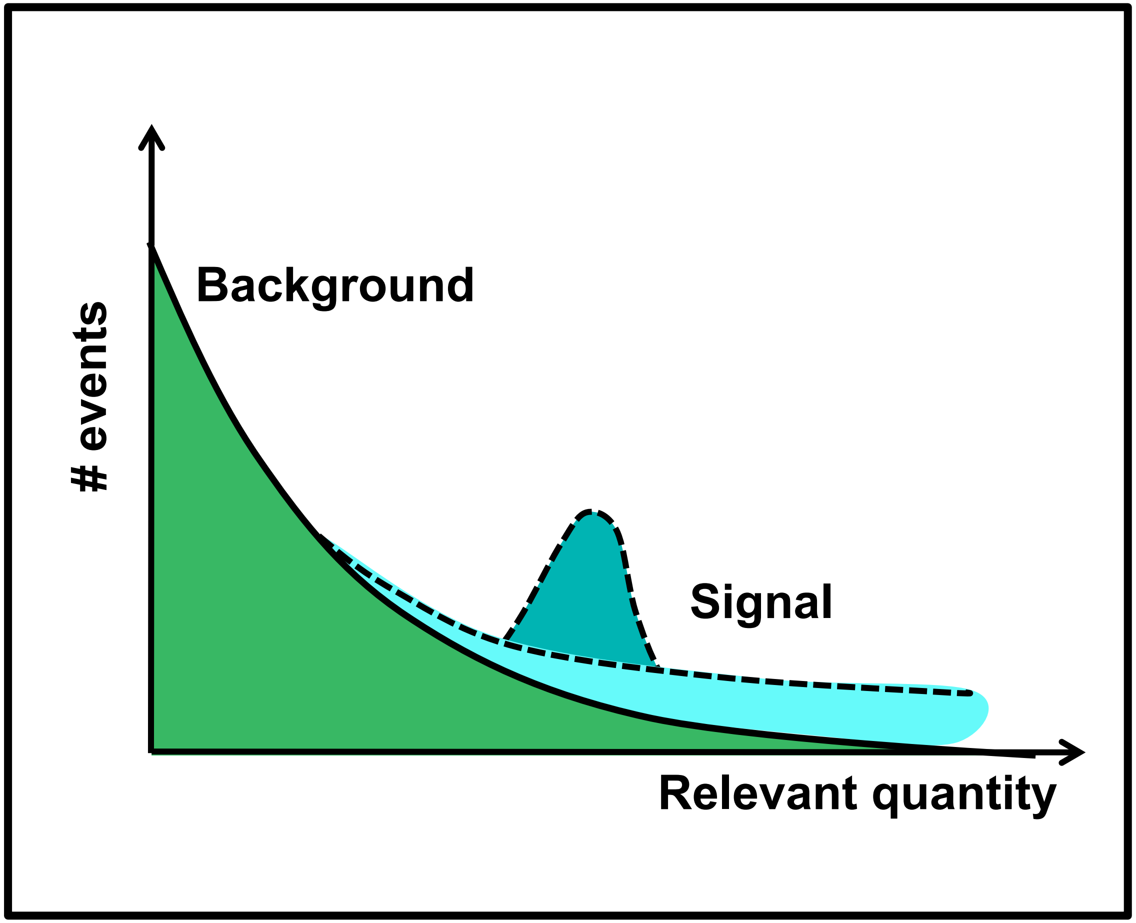
e+e-
ATLAS Preliminary
∫ L dt = 167 pb-1
√s = 7 TeV
Data 2011
Z/γ*
QCD
Diboson
W+Jets
tt̄
Z'(1000 GeV)
Z'(1250 GeV)
Z'(1500 GeV)
Events
m_ee [GeV]
μ+μ-
ATLAS Preliminary
∫ L dt = 236 pb-1
√s = 7 TeV
Data 2011
Z/γ*
Diboson
tt̄
W+Jets
QCD
Z'(1000 GeV)
Z'(1250 GeV)
Z'(1500 GeV)
Events
m_μμ [GeV]
ATLAS Preliminary
Z' → ee Search
∫ L dt = 20 fb-1
√s = 8 TeV
Data 2012
Z/γ*
tt̄
Dijet & W+Jets
Diboson
Z'(1500 GeV)
Z'(2500 GeV)
Events
Observed / Expected
m_ee [GeV]
ATLAS Preliminary
Z' → μμ Search
∫ L dt = 20 fb-1
√s = 8 TeV
Data 2012
Z/γ*
tt̄
Diboson
Z'(1500 GeV)
Z'(2500 GeV)
Events
Observed / Expected
m_μμ [GeV]

AND A MORE COMPLICATED EXAMPLE:

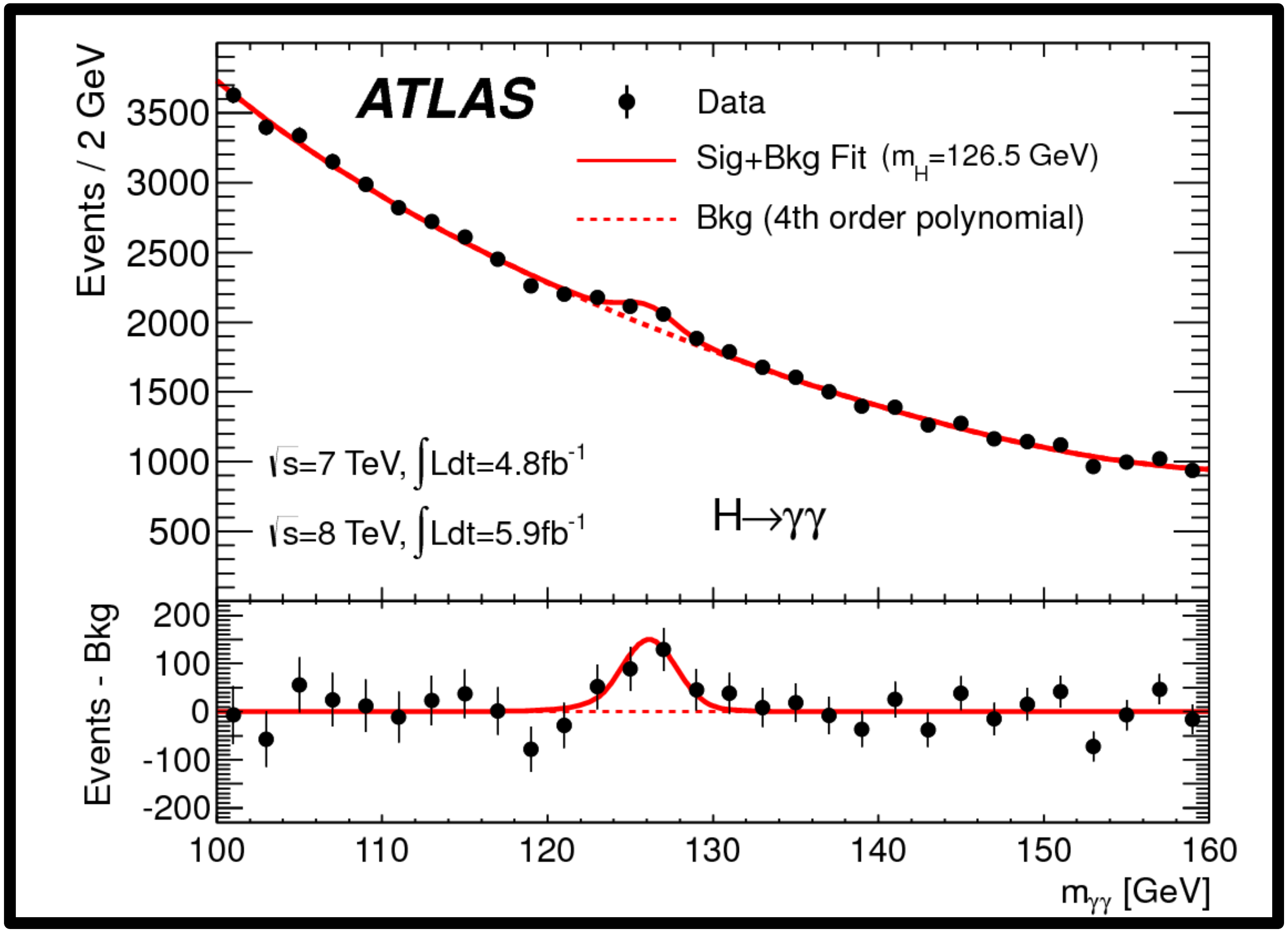
SEARCH FOR SUSY IN EVENTS WITH LARGE JET MULTIPLICITIES



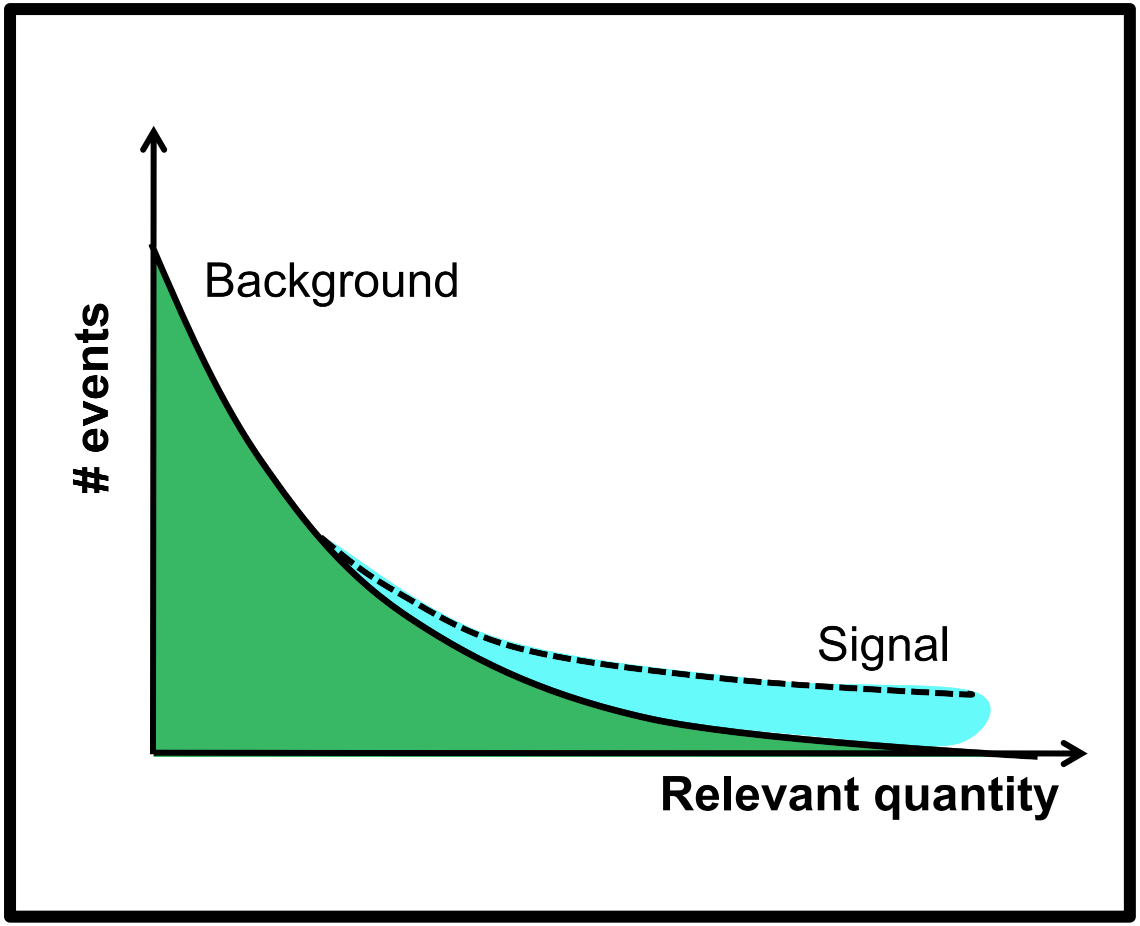
SEARCHES...



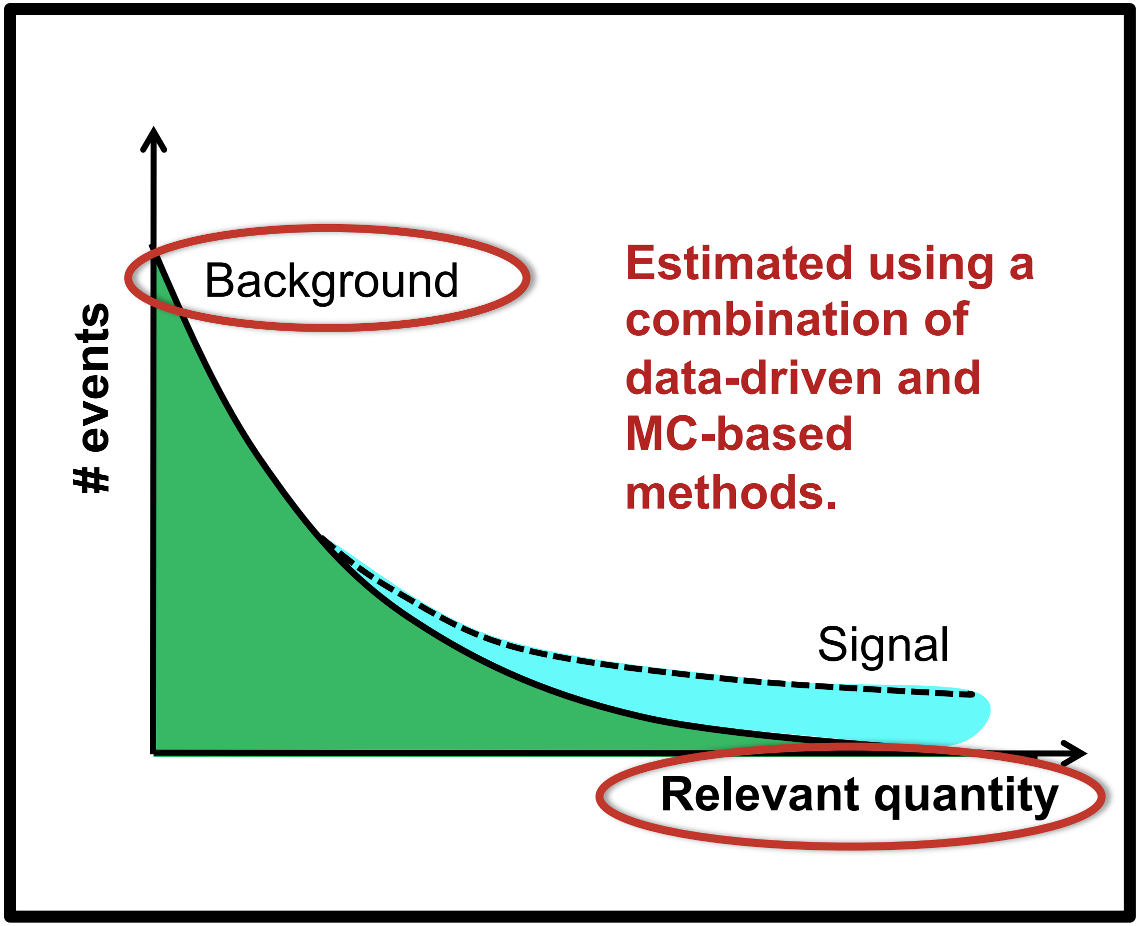
A "WELL KNOWN" BUMP SEARCH



TYPICAL SUSY SEARCHES

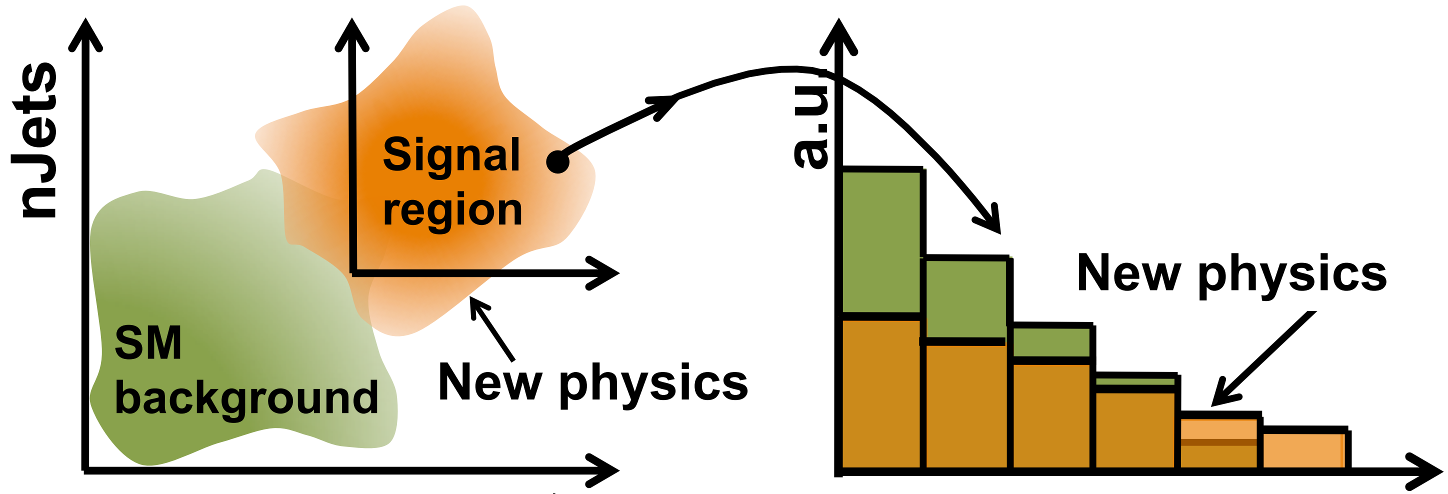


TYPICAL SUSY SEARCHES



E.g. MET

THE SUSY MULTIJET SEARCH



$ME_T/\sqrt{H_T}$

where $H_T = \sum_j p_T^j$

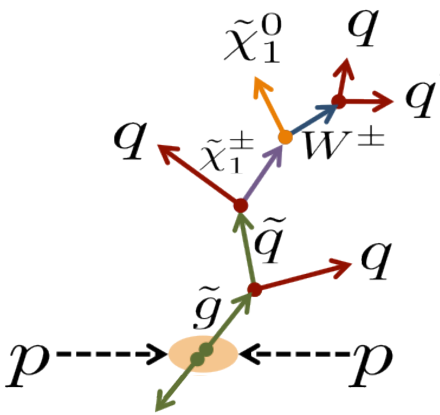
Dominant background: SM multijet production; fake MET from jet mis-mesurements.

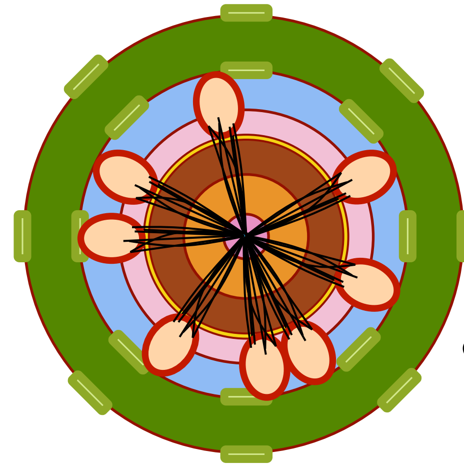
Why $ME_T/\sqrt{H_T}$?
⇒ a measure of ME_T in units of standard deviations of the fake ME_T

$$\frac{\sigma_{p_T}}{p_T} = \frac{N}{p_T} \oplus \frac{S}{\sqrt{p_T}} \oplus C$$

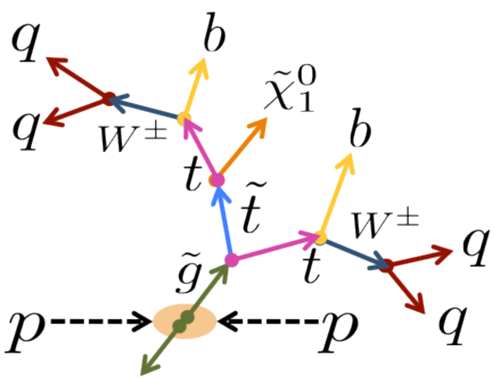
EVENT SELECTIONS

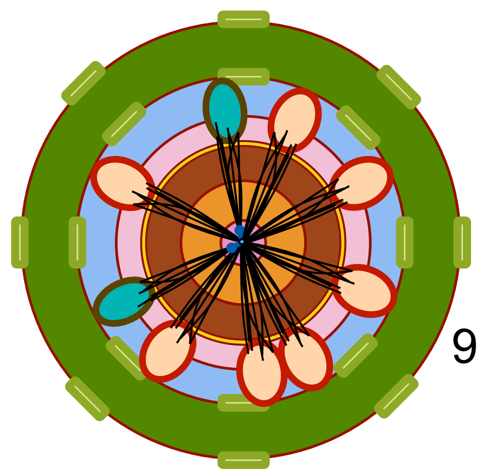
“b-jet stream”





8 jets, 0 b-jets



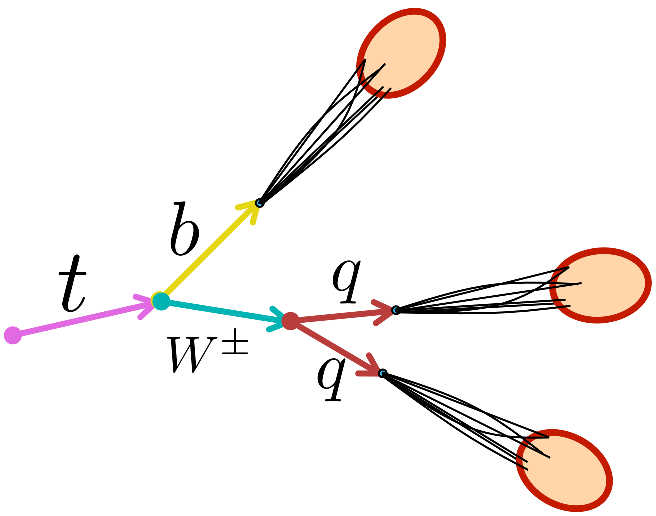


9 jets, ≥2 b-jets

13 signal regions overall ranging in jet p_T and jet & b-jet multiplicity.

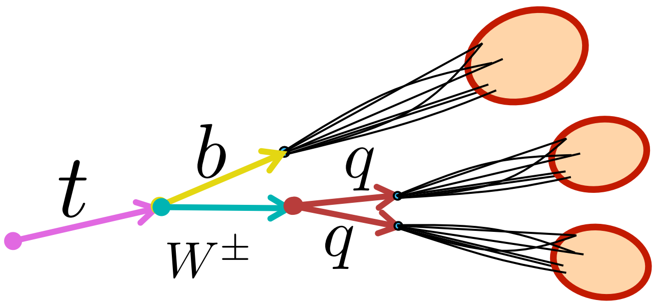
EVENT SELECTIONS

"fat-jet stream"



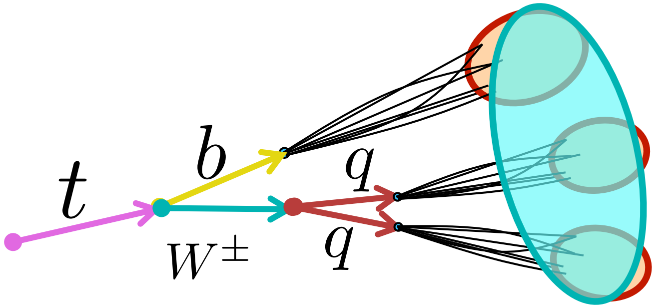
EVENT SELECTIONS

"fat-jet stream"



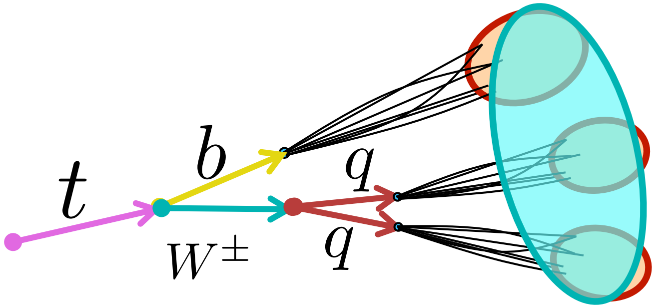
EVENT SELECTIONS

“fat-jet stream”



EVENT SELECTIONS

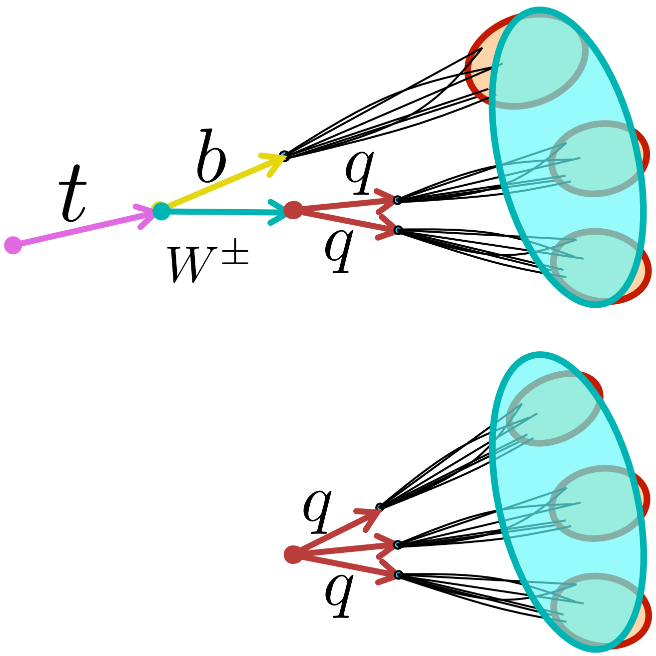
“fat-jet stream”



Fat-jets are a key signature in searches for boosted objects, e.g. boosted tops.

EVENT SELECTIONS

"fat-jet stream"



$$m_j\ (\mathrm{QCD}) < m_j\ (\mathrm{SUSY})$$

Proposed in arXiv:1202.0558

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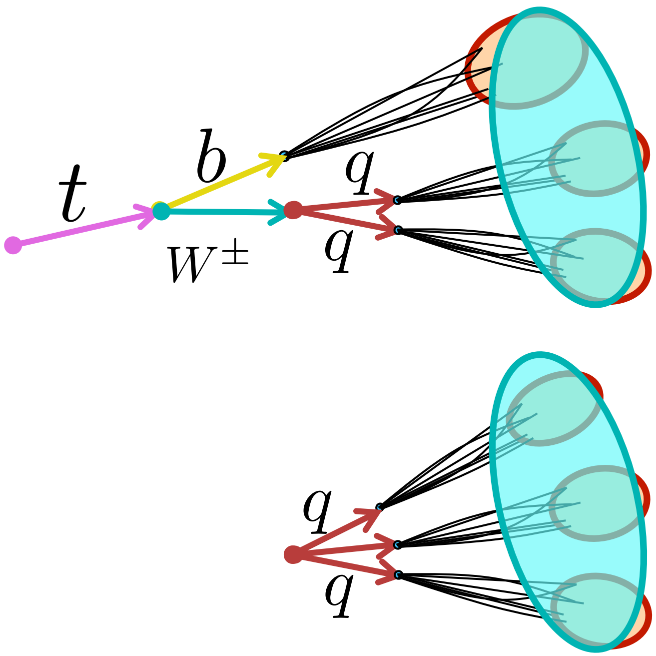

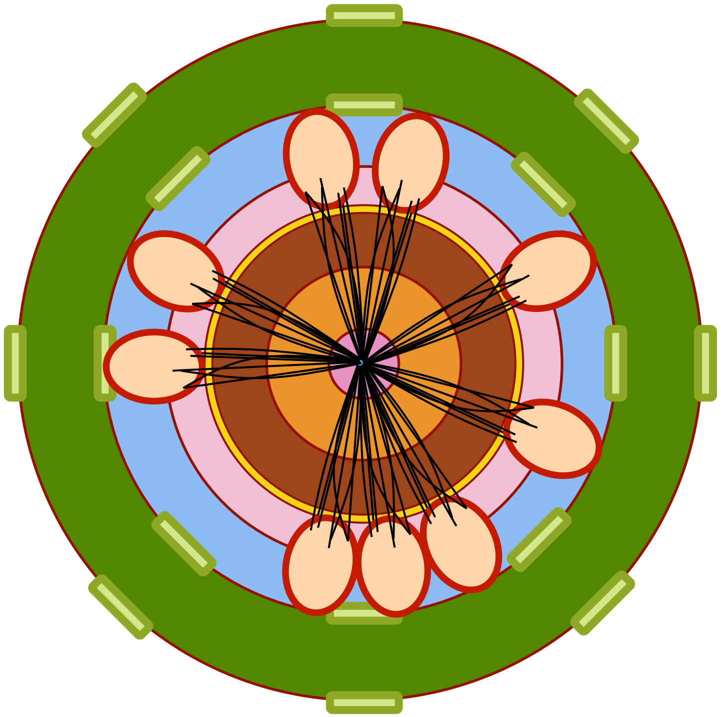

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EVENT SELECTIONS

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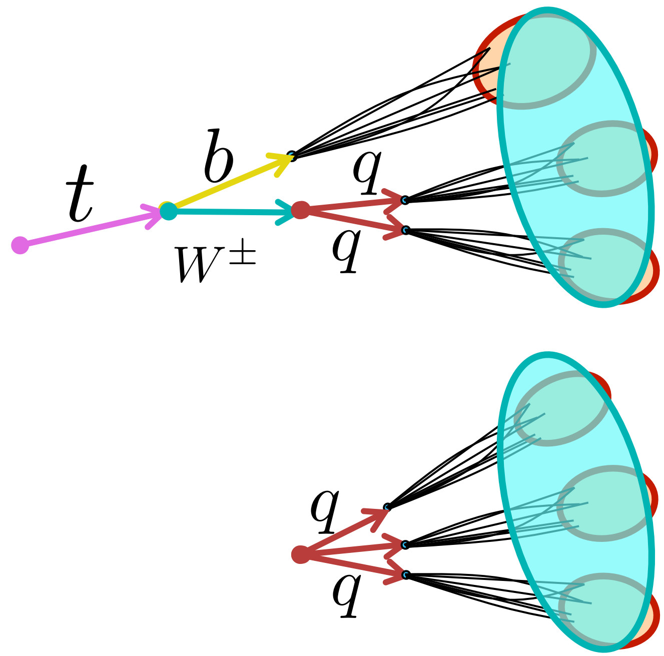
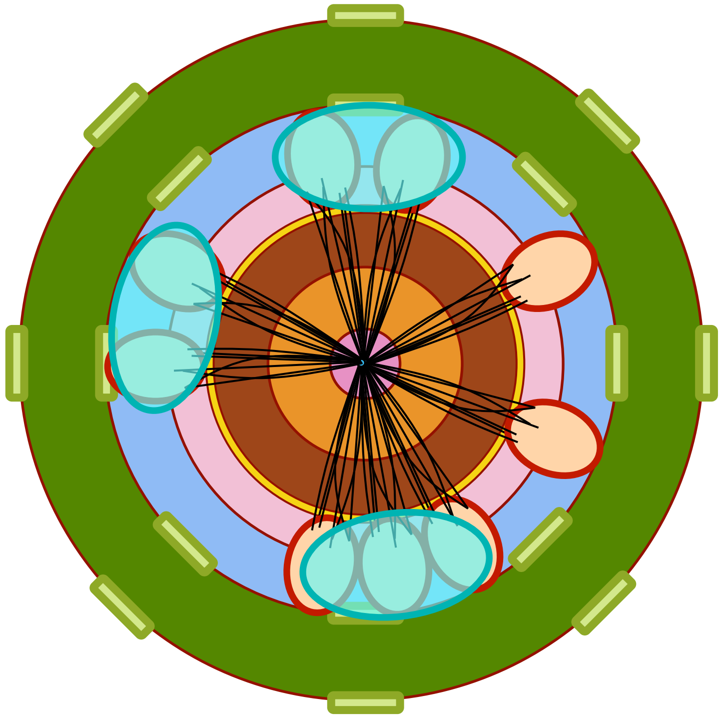




$$m_j\ (\mathrm{QCD}) < m_j\ (\mathrm{SUSY})$$

Proposed in arXiv:1202.0558

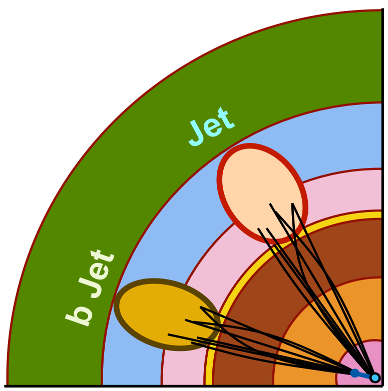
$$M_J^{\Sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^{nJ} m_{j_i}$$

6 signal regions overall ranging in jet multiplicity and M_J^{Σ} cuts.

EVENT SELECTIONS

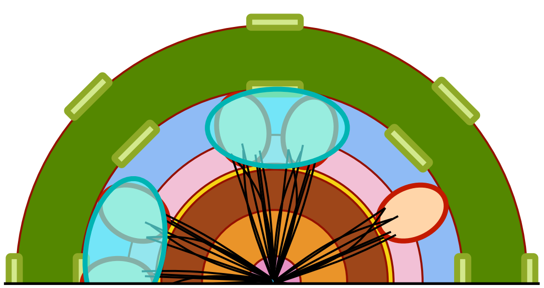
"b-jet stream"

ID	8j50			9j50			≥10j50	7j80			≥8j80		
Jet $\|\eta\|$	< 2.0												
Jet p_T	50 GeV							80 GeV					
Jet count	=8			=9			≥10	=7			≥8		
b-jets	0	1	≥2	0	1	≥2	-	0	1	≥2	0	1	≥2
$ME_T/\sqrt{H_T}$	> 4 GeV ½												



"fat-jet stream"

ID	≥8j50		≥9j50		≥10j50	
Jet $\|\eta\|$	< 2.8					
Jet p_T	50 GeV					
Jet count	≥8		≥9		≥10	
M_J^Σ (GeV)	>340	>420	>340	>420	>340	>420
$ME_T/\sqrt{H_T}$	> 4 GeV ½					

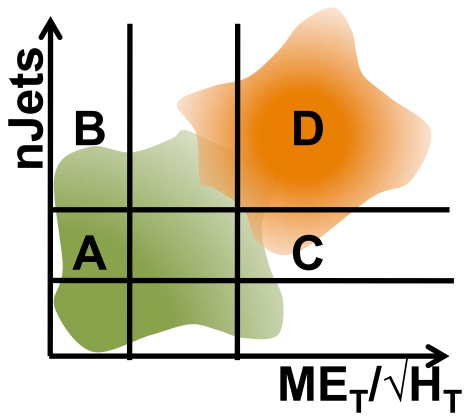


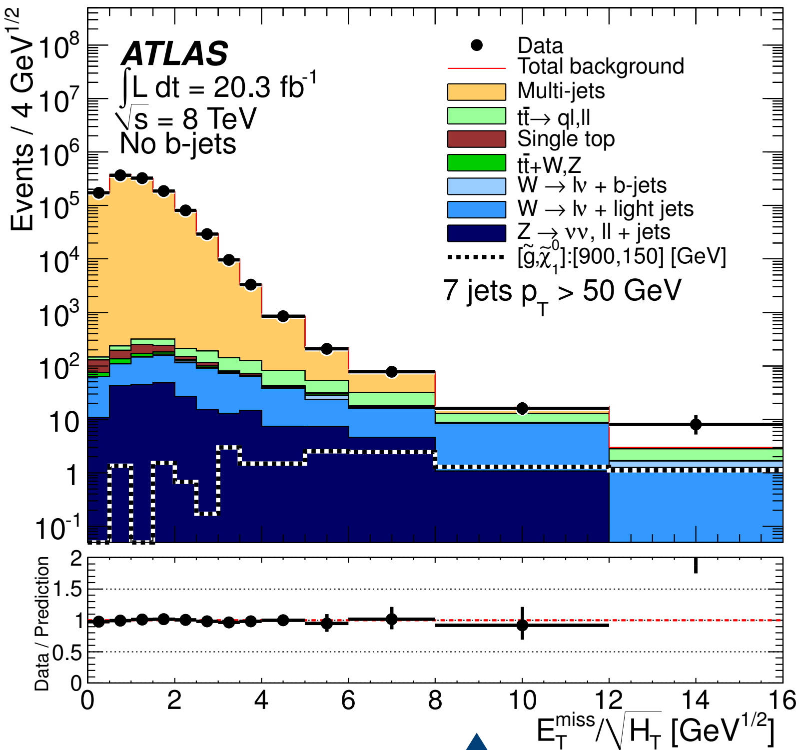
Proposed in arXiv:1202.0558

$$M_J^\Sigma = \sum_{i=1}^{nJ} m_{j_i}$$

BACKGROUNDS & DETERMINATION

QCD & Hadronic ttbar

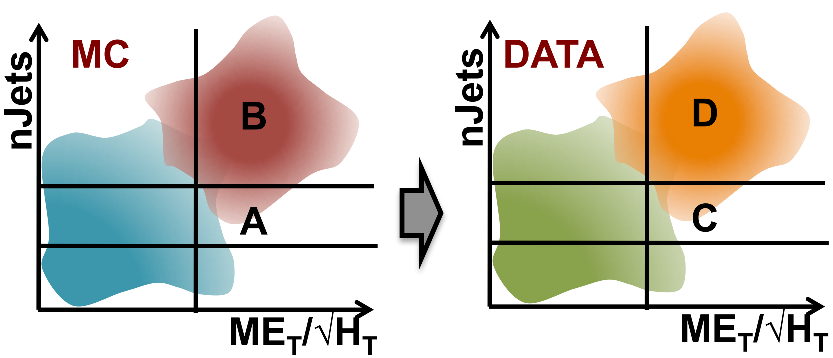


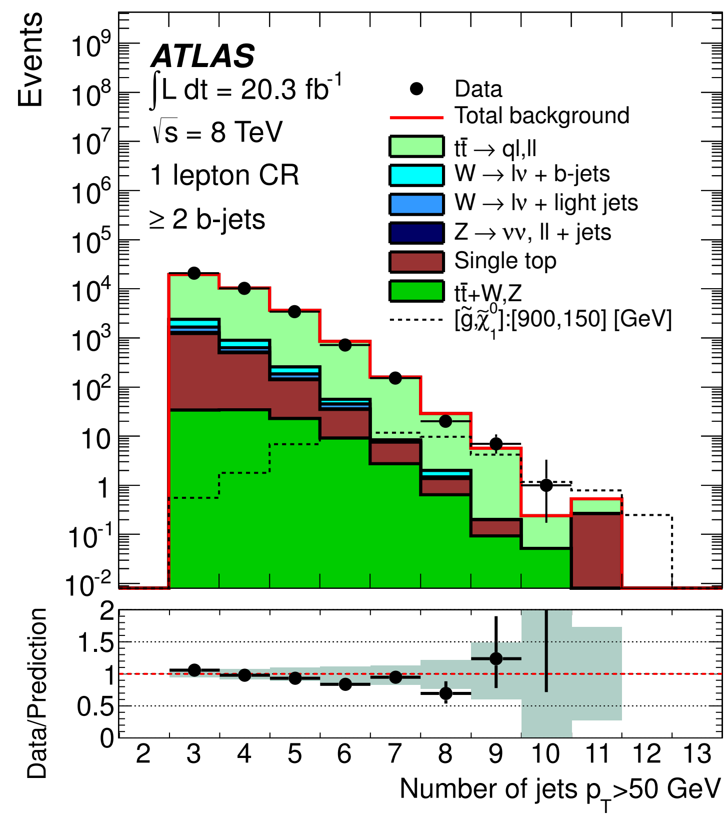


- Template extracted from '6j50' and validated in '7j50'.
- Discrepancies in control regions become uncertainties; dominant, on top of heavy flavor and 'leptonic' backgrounds.

BACKGROUNDS & DETERMINATION

Non-full hadronic ttbar & V+jets





- Extracted from MC normalized on data.
- Uncertainties: JES/JER, b-tagging, pile-up and theory.

RESULTS

b-jet stream

ID	8j50			9j50			≥10j50
b-jets	0	1	≥2	0	1	≥2	0
Expected evts	35±4	40±10	50±10	3.3±0.7	6.1±1.7	8.0±2.7	1.37±0.35
Observed evts	40	44	44	5	8	7	3
Significance (σ)	0.7	-0.02	-0.6	0.8	0.6	-0.28	1.11

ID	7j80			≥8j80		
b-jets	0	1	≥2	0	1	≥2
Expected evts	11.0±2.2	17±6	25±10	0.9±0.6	1.5±0.9	3.3±2.2
Observed evts	12	17	13	2	1	3
Significance (σ)	0.05	-0.14	-1.0	0.9	-0.28	-0.06

fat-jet stream

ID	≥8j50		≥9j50		≥10j50	
M_J^Σ (GeV)	340	420	340	420	340	420
Expected evts	75±19	45±14	17±7	11±5	3.2±3.7	2.2±2.0
Observed evts	69	37	13	9	1	1
Significance (σ)	-0.27	-0.6	-0.6	-0.34	-0.8	-0.6

RESULTS

b-jet stream

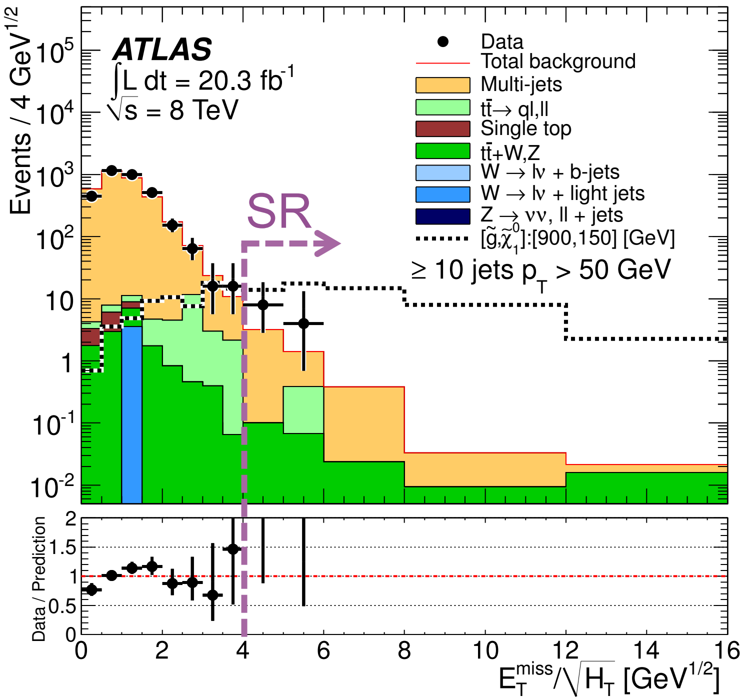
ID	8j50			9j50			≥10j50
b-jets	0	1	≥2	0	1	≥2	0
Expected evts	35±4	40±10	50±10	3.3±0.7	6.1±1.7	8.0±2.7	1.37±0.35
Observed evts	40	44	44	5	8	7	3
Significance (σ)	0.7	-0.02	-0.6	0.8	0.6	-0.28	1.11

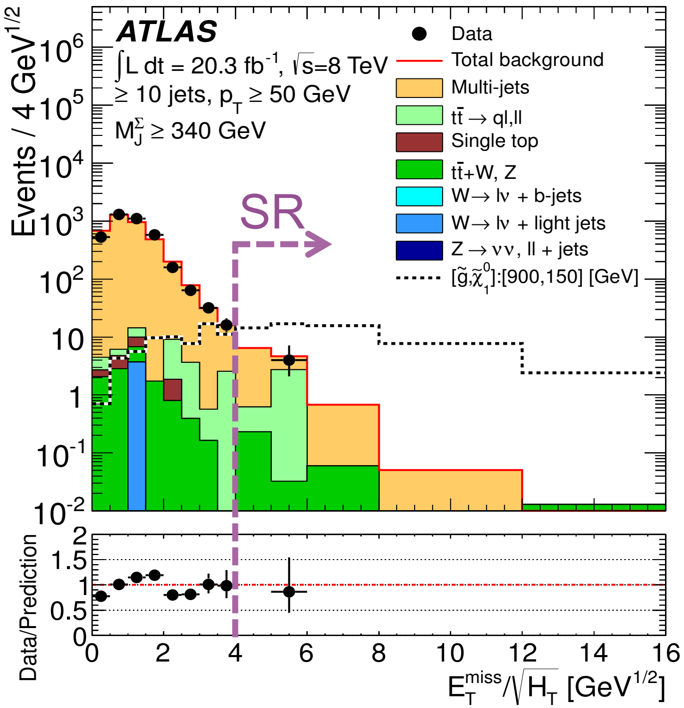
ID	7j80			≥8j80		
b-jets	0	1	≥2	0	1	≥2
Expected evts	11.0±2.2	17±6	25±10	0.9±0.6	1.5±0.9	3.3±2.2
Observed evts	12	17	13	2	1	3
Significance (σ)	0.05	-0.14	-1.0	0.9	-0.28	-0.06

fat-jet stream

ID	≥8j50		≥9j50		≥10j50	
M_J^Σ (GeV)	340	420	340	420	340	420
Expected evts	75±19	45±14	17±7	11±5	3.2±3.7	2.2±2.0
Observed evts	69	37	13	9	1	1
Significance (σ)	-0.27	-0.6	-0.6	-0.34	-0.8	-0.6

RESULTS

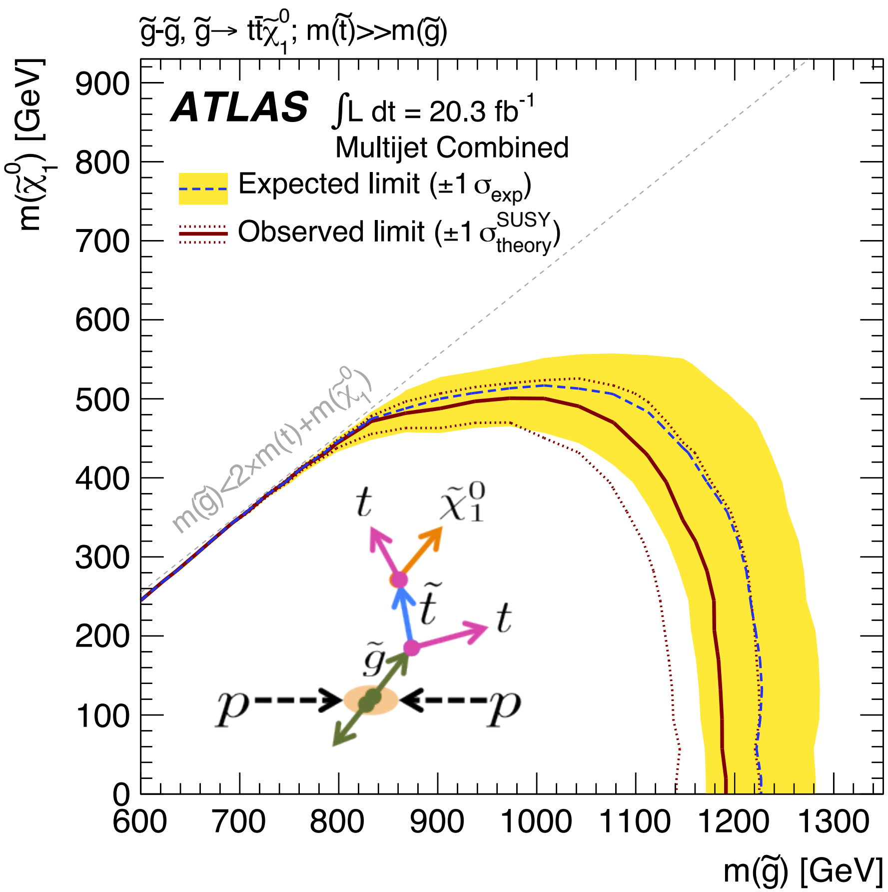

ATLAS
∫L dt = 20.3 fb-1
√s = 8 TeV
Data
Total background
Multi-jets
tt̄→ ql,ll
Single top
tt̄+W,Z
W → lν + b-jets
W → lν + light jets
Z → νν, ll + jets
[g̃,χ̃10]:[900,150] [GeV]
≥ 10 jets pT > 50 GeV
SR
Events / 4 GeV1/2
Data / Prediction
EmissT/√HT [GeV1/2]


ATLAS
∫L dt = 20.3 fb-1, √s=8 TeV
≥ 10 jets, pT ≥ 50 GeV
MΣJ ≥ 340 GeV
Data
Total background
Multi-jets
tt̄ → ql,ll
Single top
tt̄+W, Z
W→ lν + b-jets
W→ lν + light jets
Z → νν, ll + jets
[g̃,χ̃10]:[900,150] [GeV]
SR
Events / 4 GeV1/2
Data/Prediction
EmissT/√HT [GeV1/2]

INTERPRETATIONS

<u>Real or Simplified models</u>

- Simplified topologies include typically one production and one decay process. Provide useful information for theorists.



CONTENTS OF A RANDOM SEARCH INTERNAL DOCUMENTATION

Contents

COMPONENTS OF A PHYSICS ANALYSIS

- Data-set and Monte Carlo samples
- Trigger
- Object definitions and event selections
- Background determination
- Systematic uncertainties
- Statistical methods
- Results
- [Interpretations]

COMPONENTS OF A PHYSICS ANALYSIS

- Data-set and Monte Carlo samples
- Trigger
- Object definitions
- Background dete
- Systematic uncer
- Statistical metho
- Results
- [Interpretations]

The data and simulation samples used in the analysis. Data for the measurement / search, simulation to compare data to predictions.

Data-set specifics:

- Data quality ⇒ Good run list.
- Luminosity.

Monte carlo sample specifics:

- Generator, tunes.
- Statistics.

COMPONENTS OF A PHYSICS ANALYSIS

- Data-set and Monte Carlo samples
- Trigger
- Object defin
- Background dete
- Systematic uncer
- Statistical metho
- Results
- [Interpretations]

The trigger used to collect the data with.

Trigger specifics:

- Prescales; typically unprescaled triggers are used, prescaled triggers for QCD / high stat measuments.
- Trigger (in)efficiencies.

COMPONENTS OF A PHYSICS ANALYSIS

- Data-set and Monte Carlo samples
- Trigger
- Object definitions and event selections
- Backg
- Sy
- Stati
- Resu
- [Inter

The exact definition of objects (electrons, muon, jets, …) and how these are combined in selecting events to be analyzed.

Object definition specifics:

- "Flavor" of the identification (loose, medium, tight).
- Calibrations.

Event selection specifics:

- Event cleaning (e.g. from noise and cosmics).
- Momentum, geom. acceptance and multiplicity of objects.
- Higher level cuts, such as invariant mass.
- "**Signal regions**".

COMPONENTS OF A PHYSICS ANALYSIS

- Data-set and Monte Carlo samples
- Trigger
- Object definitions and event
- Background determination
- Systematic uncertainties
- Statistical methods
- Results
- [Interpretations]

Events that are imitating the signal we are searching for or measuring.

Background determination specifics:

- Can/must be **data-driven** or **simulation-based**.
- "**Validation regions**" and "**control regions**" required. These can use different triggers wrt signal regions.

COMPONENTS OF A PHYSICS ANALYSIS

- Data-set and Monte Carlo
- Trigger
- Object definitions and eve
- Background determinatio
- Systematic uncertainties
- Statistical methods
- Results
- [Interpretations]

- Any ‘intermediate’ measurement we have performed carries uncertainties (statistical and systematic).
- **“Systematic” uncertainties are introduced by inaccuracies in the methods used to perform the measurement.**
- Efficiencies, acceptance, number of events, luminosity, cross sections used in Monte Carlo scaling…
- Some of them are “centrally” assessed by the performance groups of an experiment. Some of them are analysis-specific.

COMPONENTS OF A PHYSICS ANALYSIS

- Data-set and Monte Carlo samples
- Trigger
- Object definitions and even
- Background determinatio
- Systematic uncertainties
- Statistical methods
- Results
- [Interpretations]

Dealing with large data-sets, we use statistical methods to make sense of the numbers we measure.

Typical method:

- Do a fit to extract signal from background.

Methodologies can vary a lot, but nowdays they are pretty unified within and across experiments.

COMPONENTS OF A PHYSICS ANALYSIS

- Data-set and Monte Carlo samples
- Trigger
- Object definitions and event selections
- Background determination
- Systematic uncertainties
- Statistical methods
- Results
- [Interpretations]

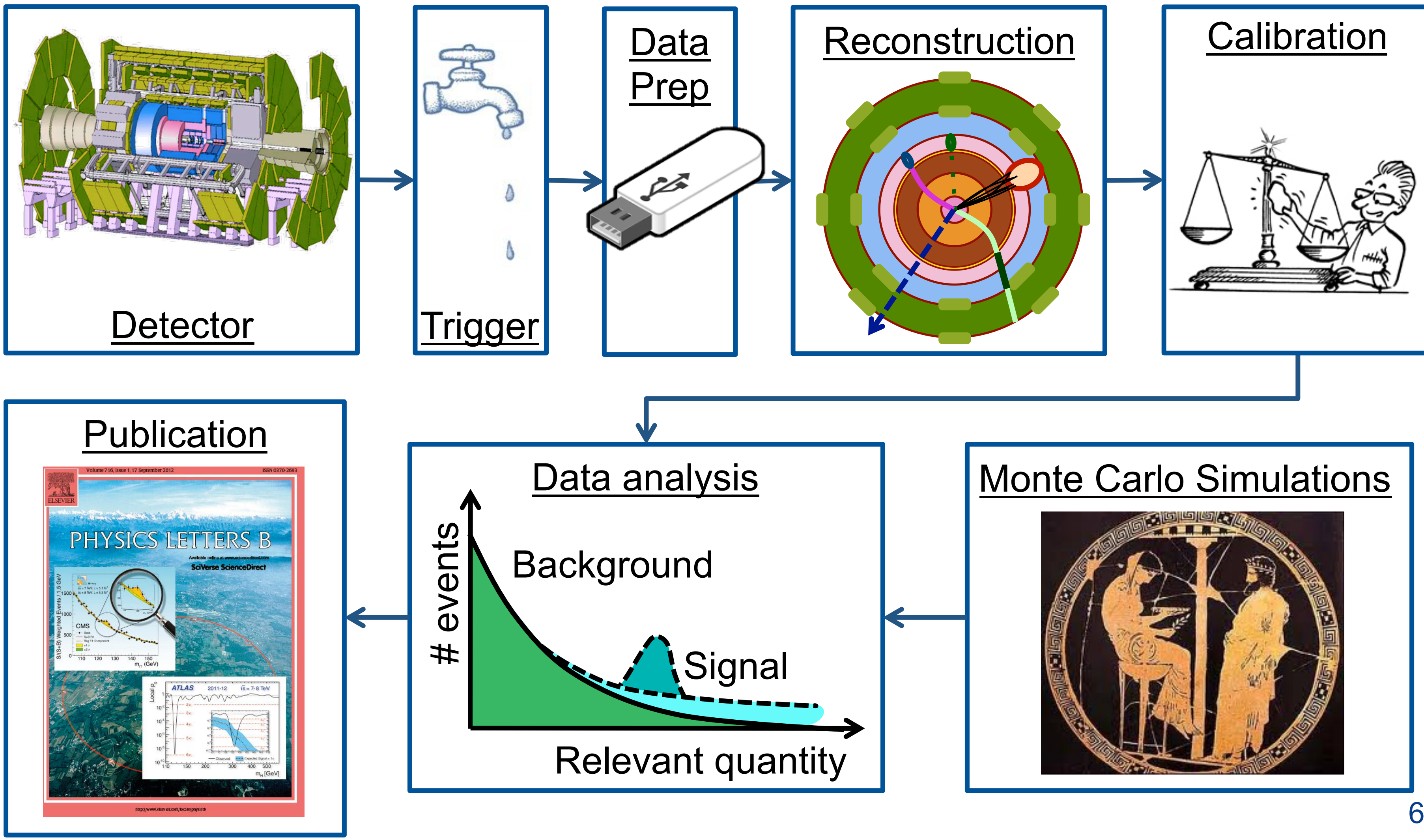
Produce the results in tables and plots. These include details of what is found in the signal region.

COMPONENTS OF A PHYSICS ANALYSIS

- Data-set and Monte Carlo samples
- Trigger
- Object definitions and event selections
- Background determination
- Systematic uncertainties
- Statistical methods
- Results
- [Interpretations]

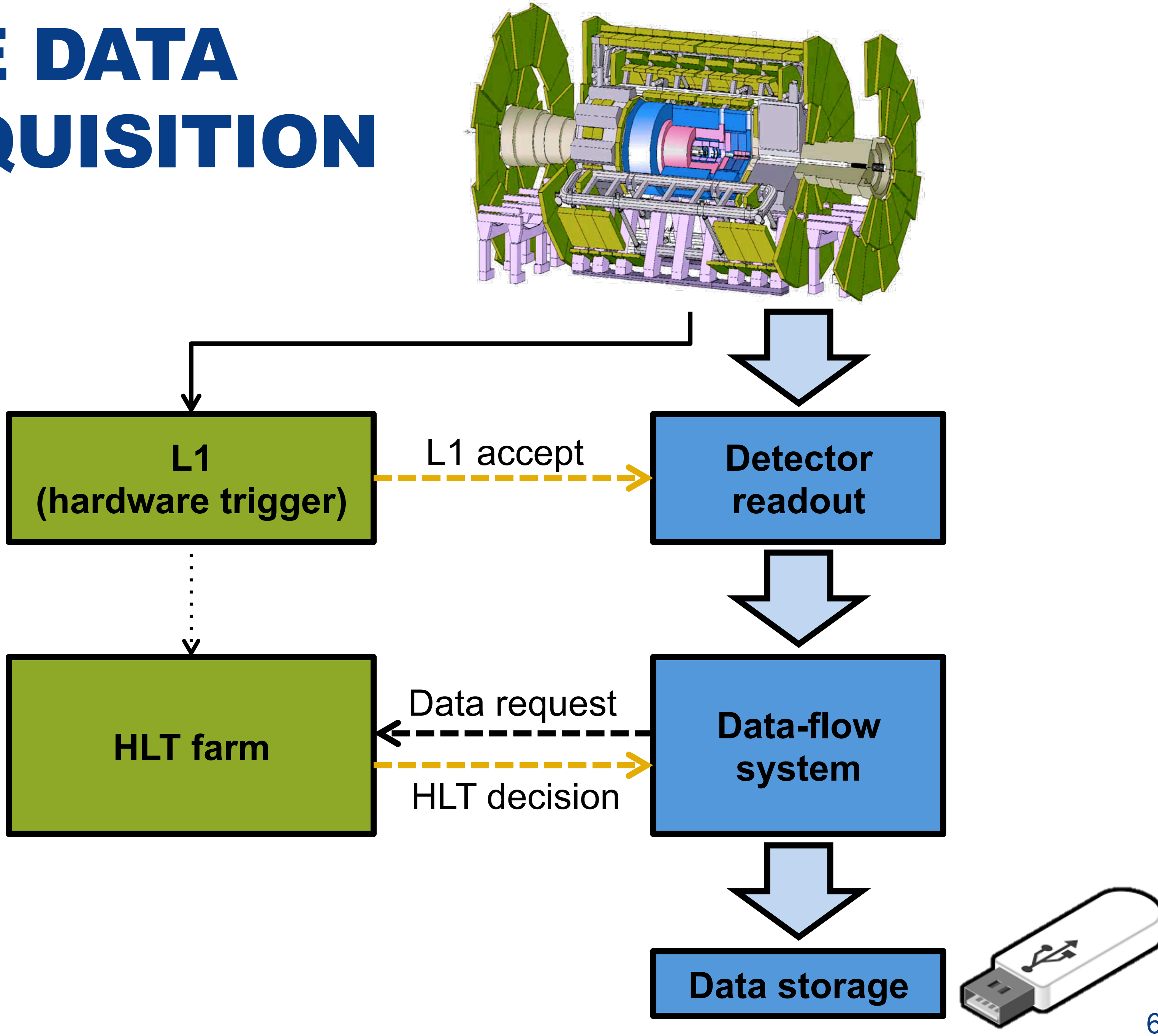
Put the results into context: interpret them in theoretical models.

CONCLUSIONS

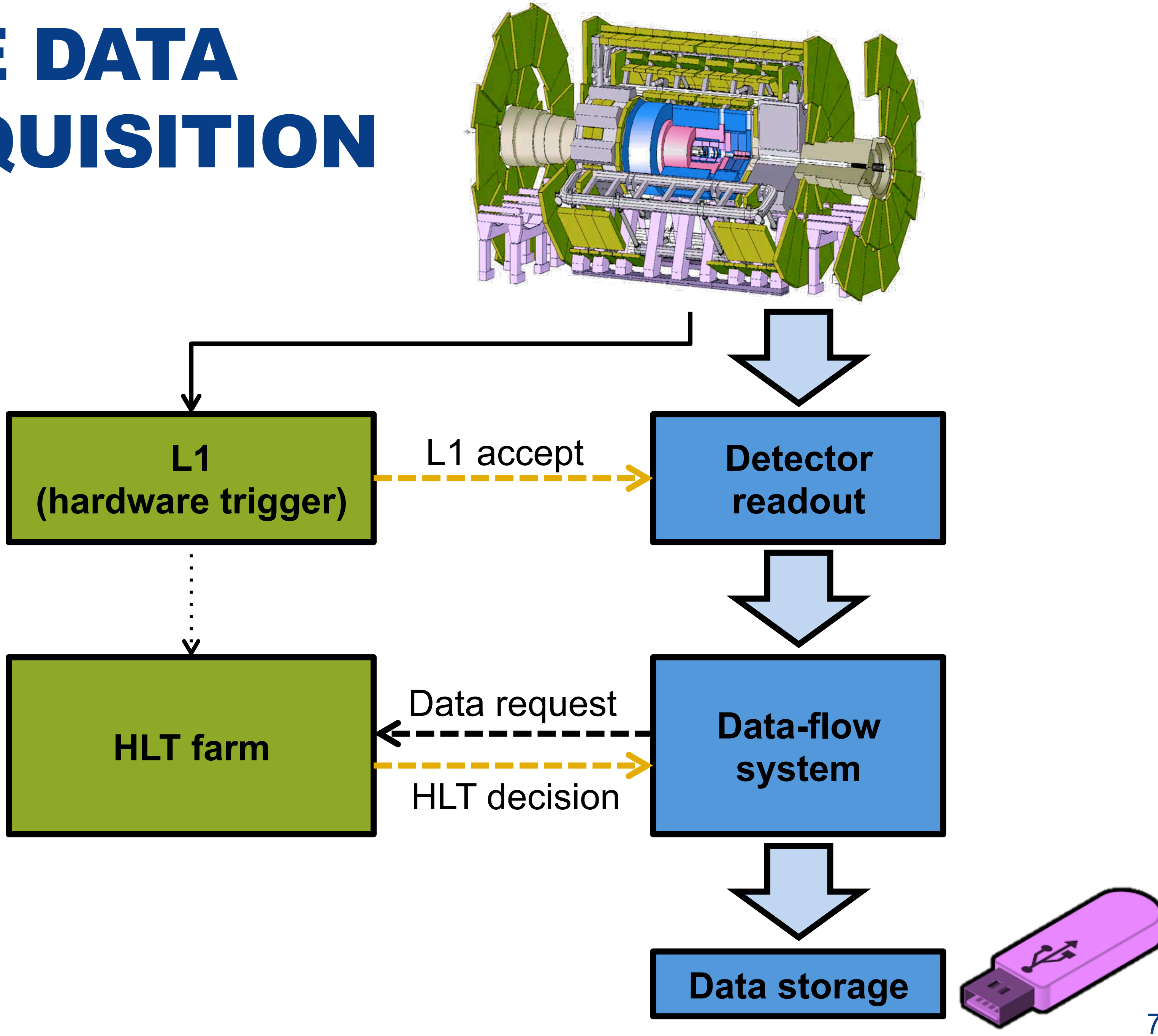


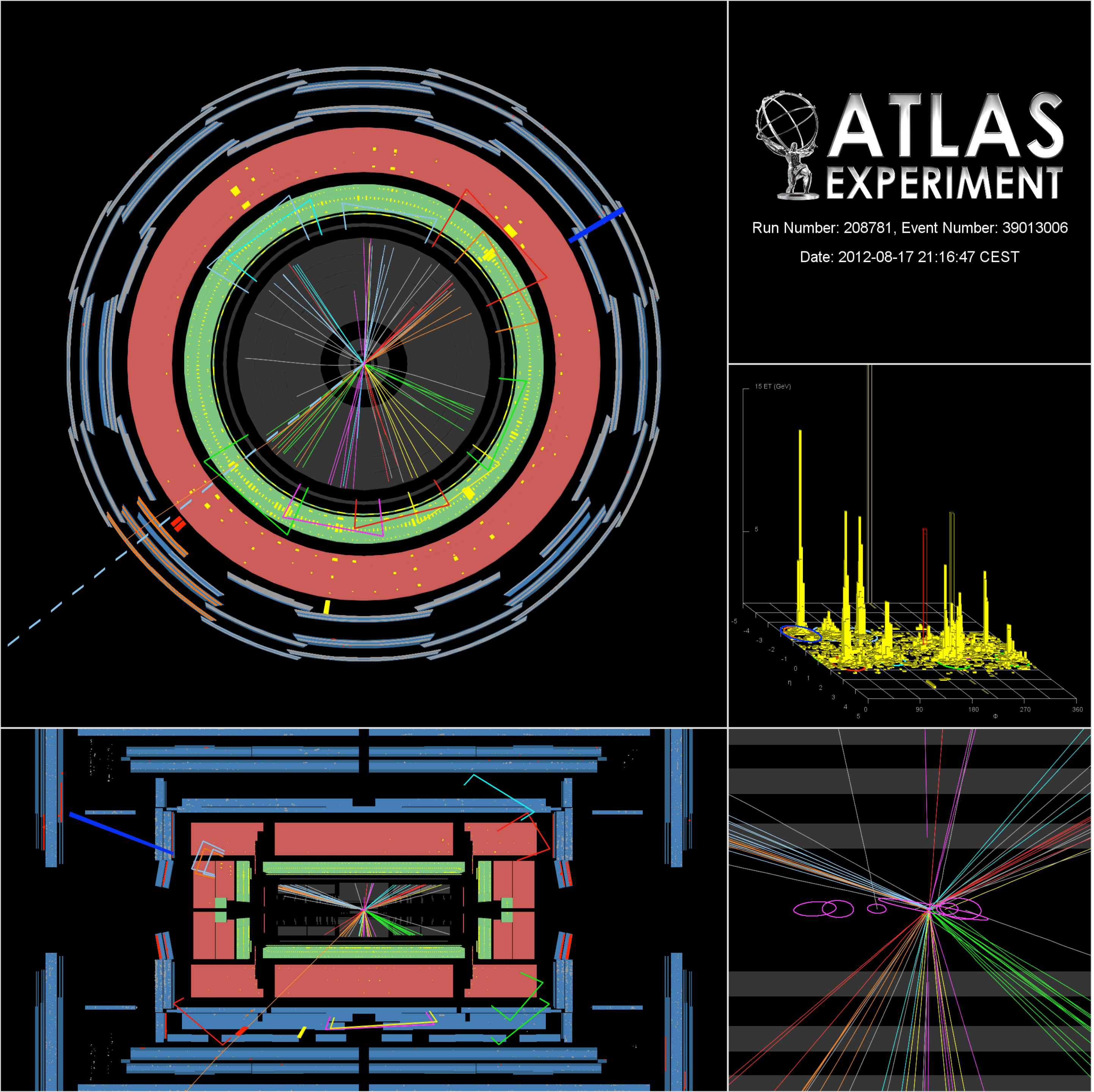
BACKUP

THE DATA ACQUISITION



THE DATA ACQUISITION



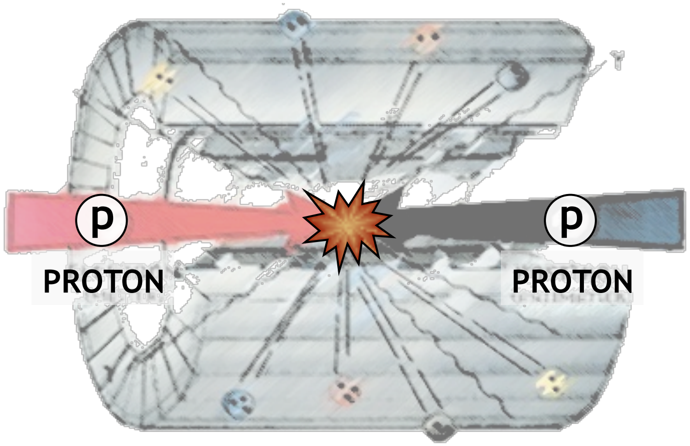


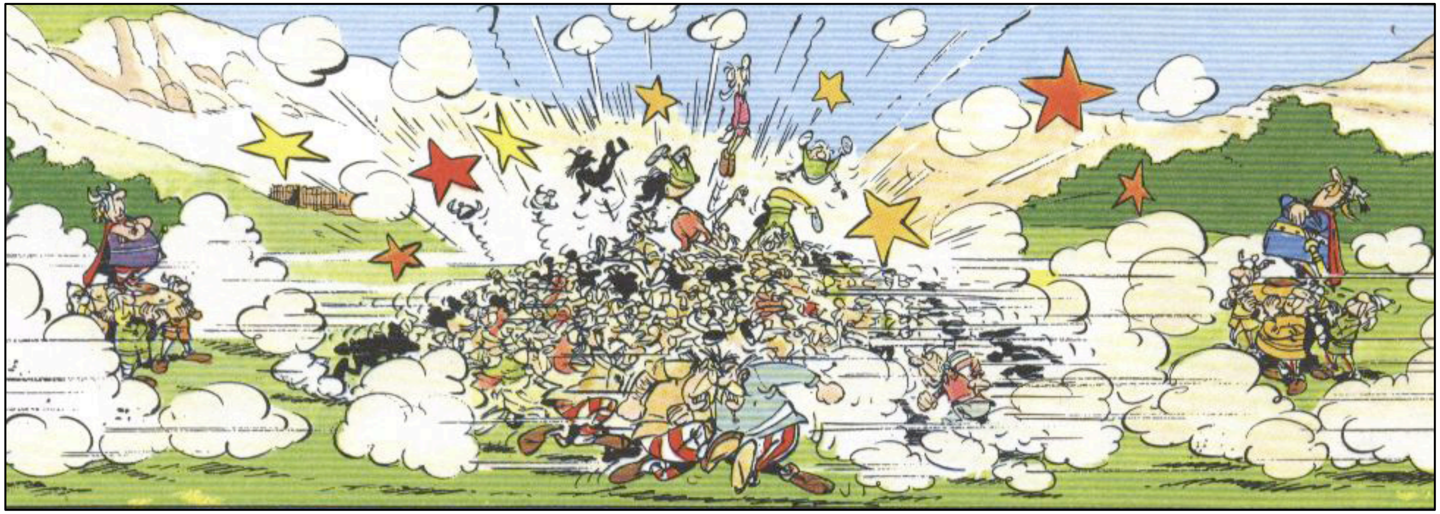
10 jets

with pT > 50GeV

ME_T = 120 GeV

IN A P-P COLLISION





MISSING TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM

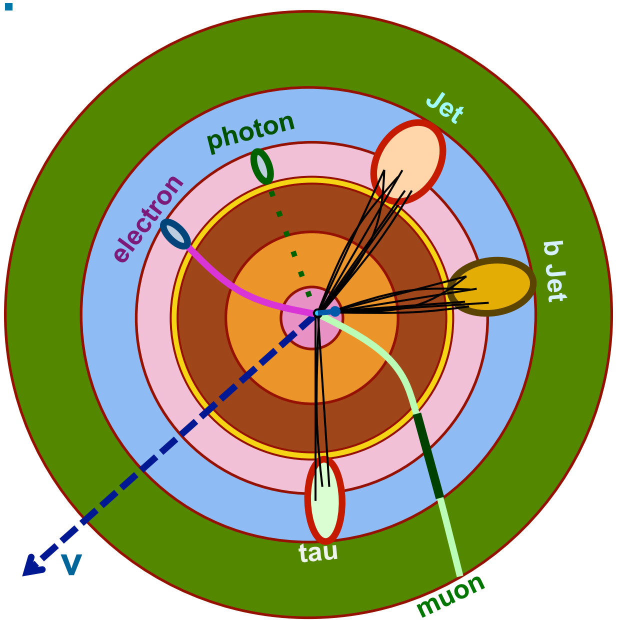
Impossible to measure particles that don't interact in the detector.

➲ Instead, measure everything else & require momentum conservation in the transverse plane.

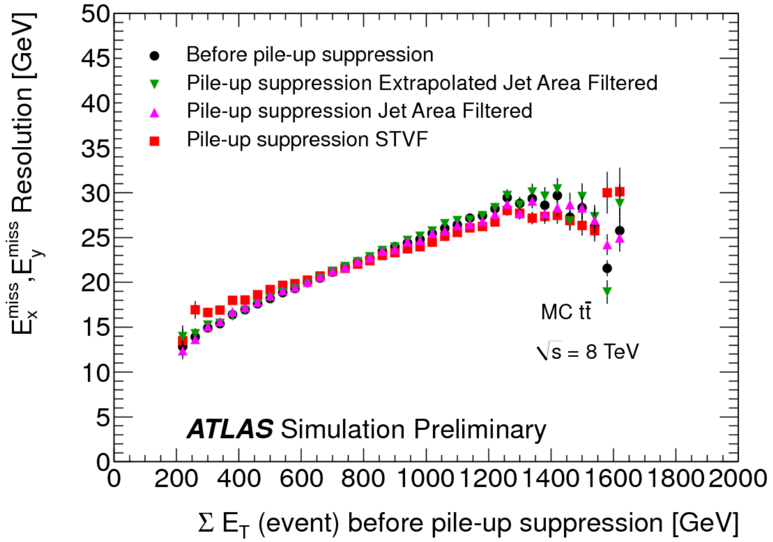
- Sensitive to pile-up and detector problems.

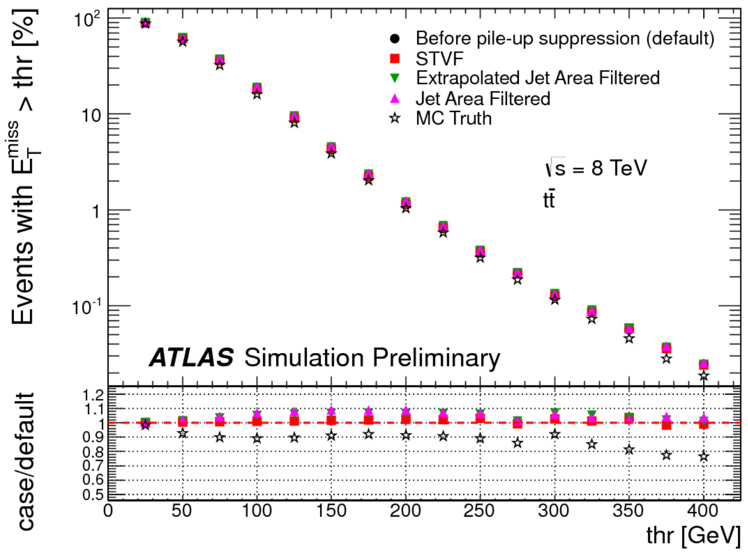
Only as good as its inputs.

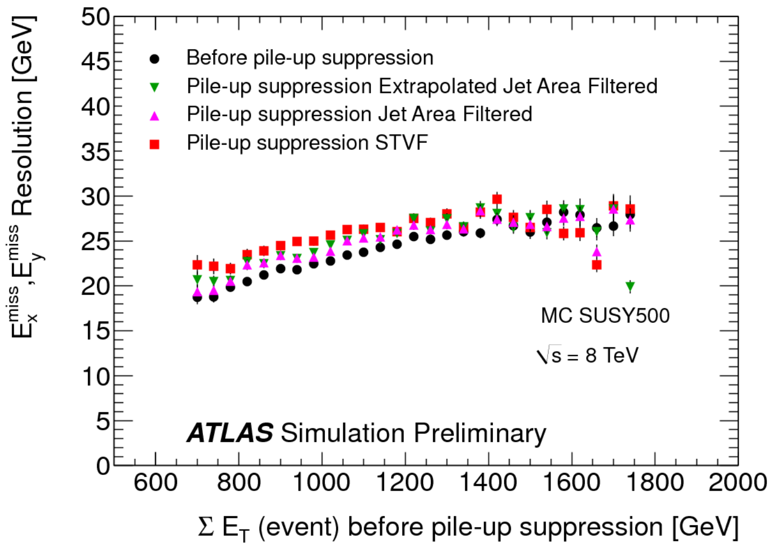
- Use calibrated physics objects: electrons, photons, muons, taus, jets.
- Add remaining soft energy.

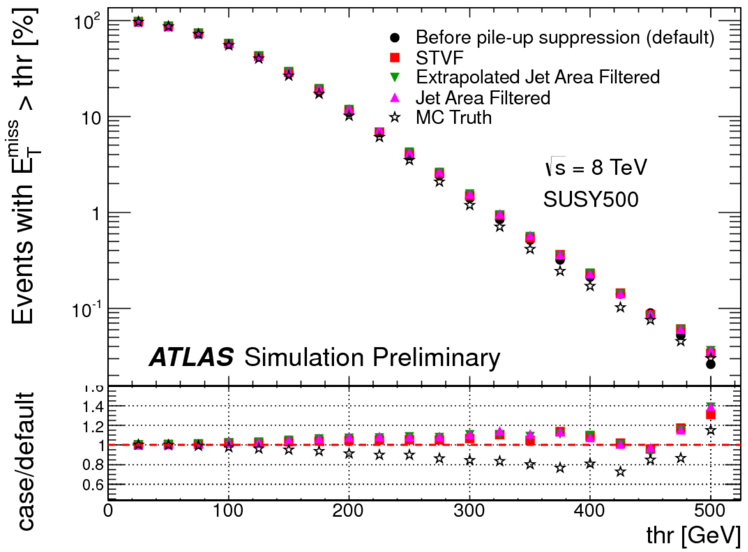


MISSING ET – PILEUP & TAILS

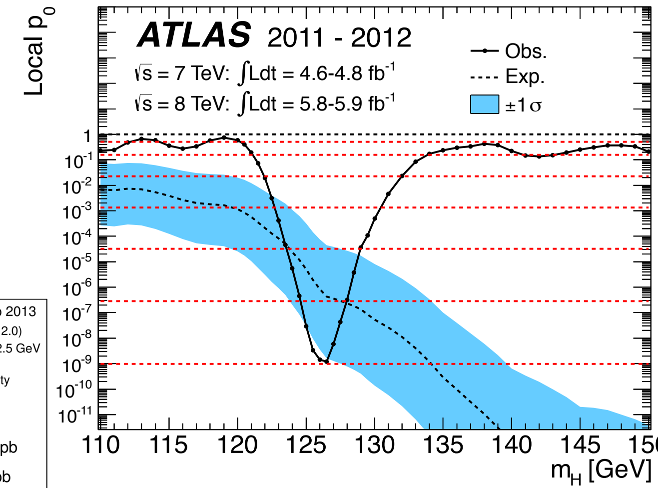


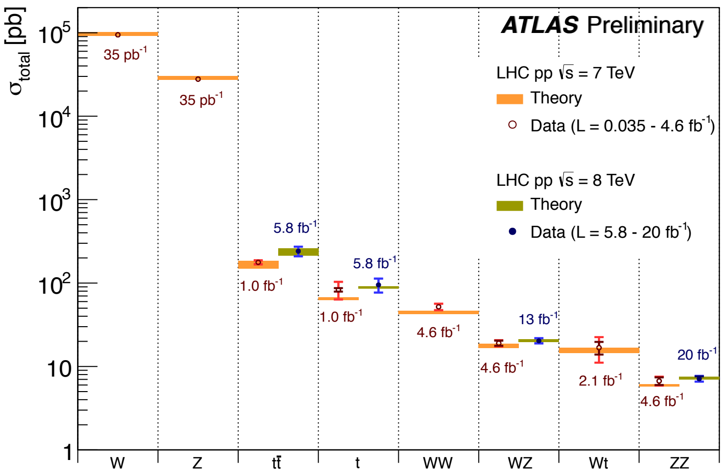


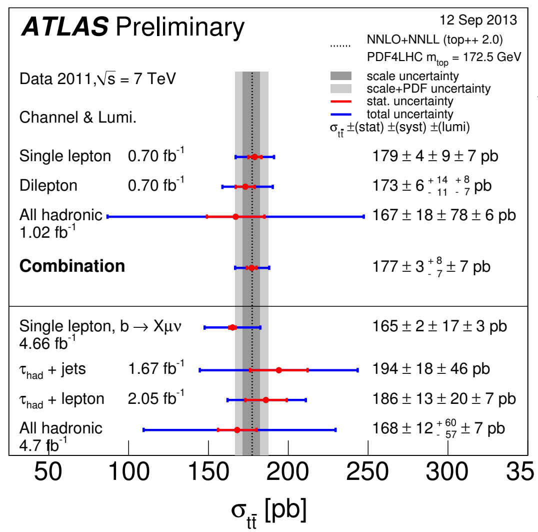


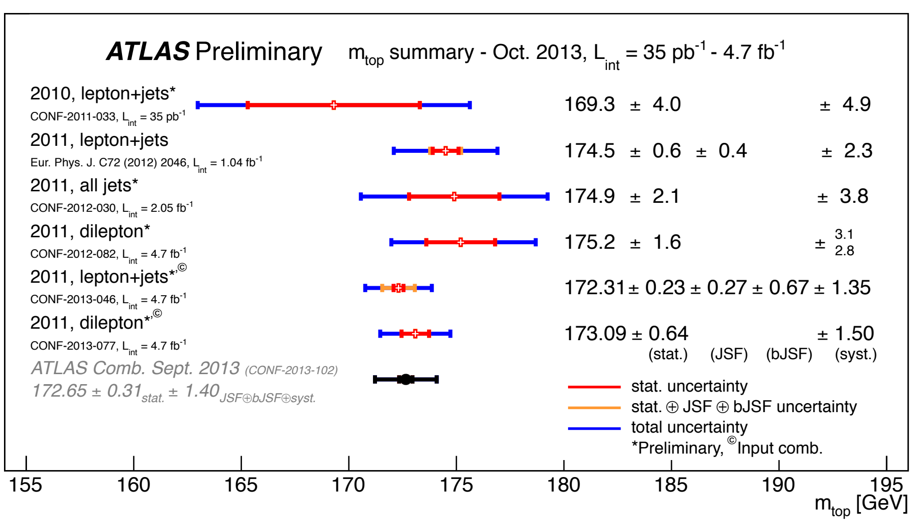


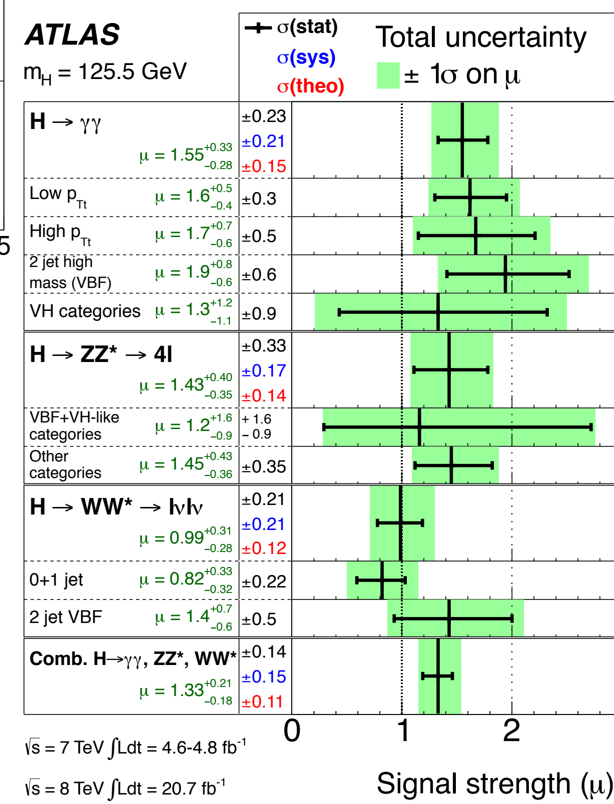
GRAND ATLAS (non-BSM) PHYSICS SUMMARY



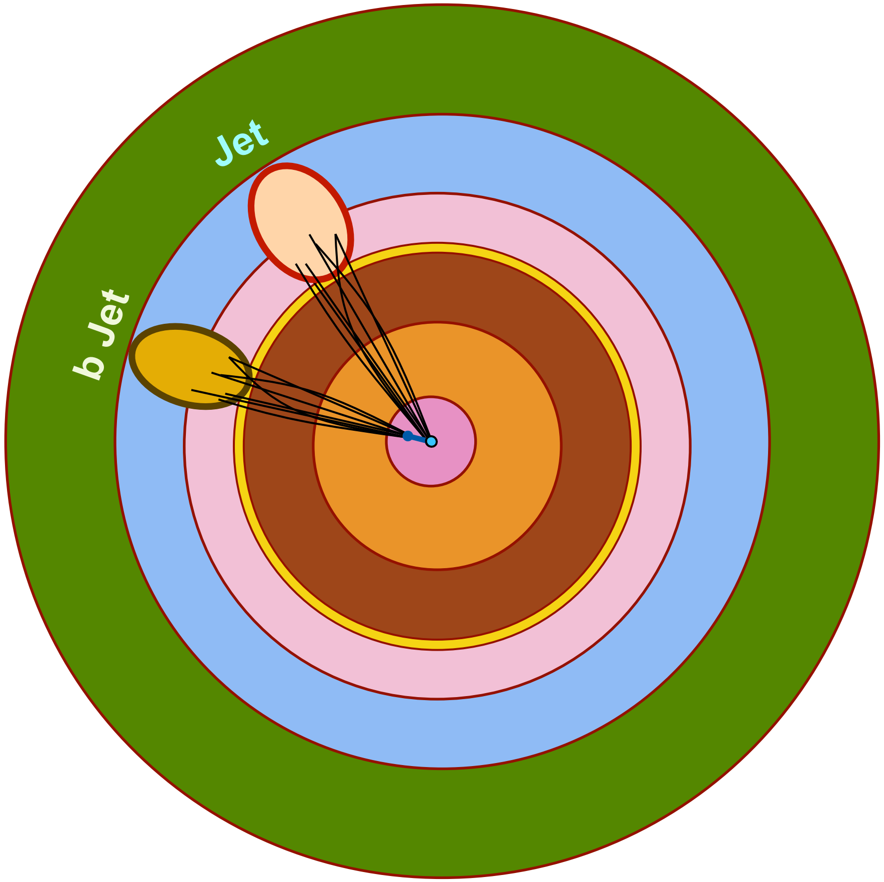








B-JET



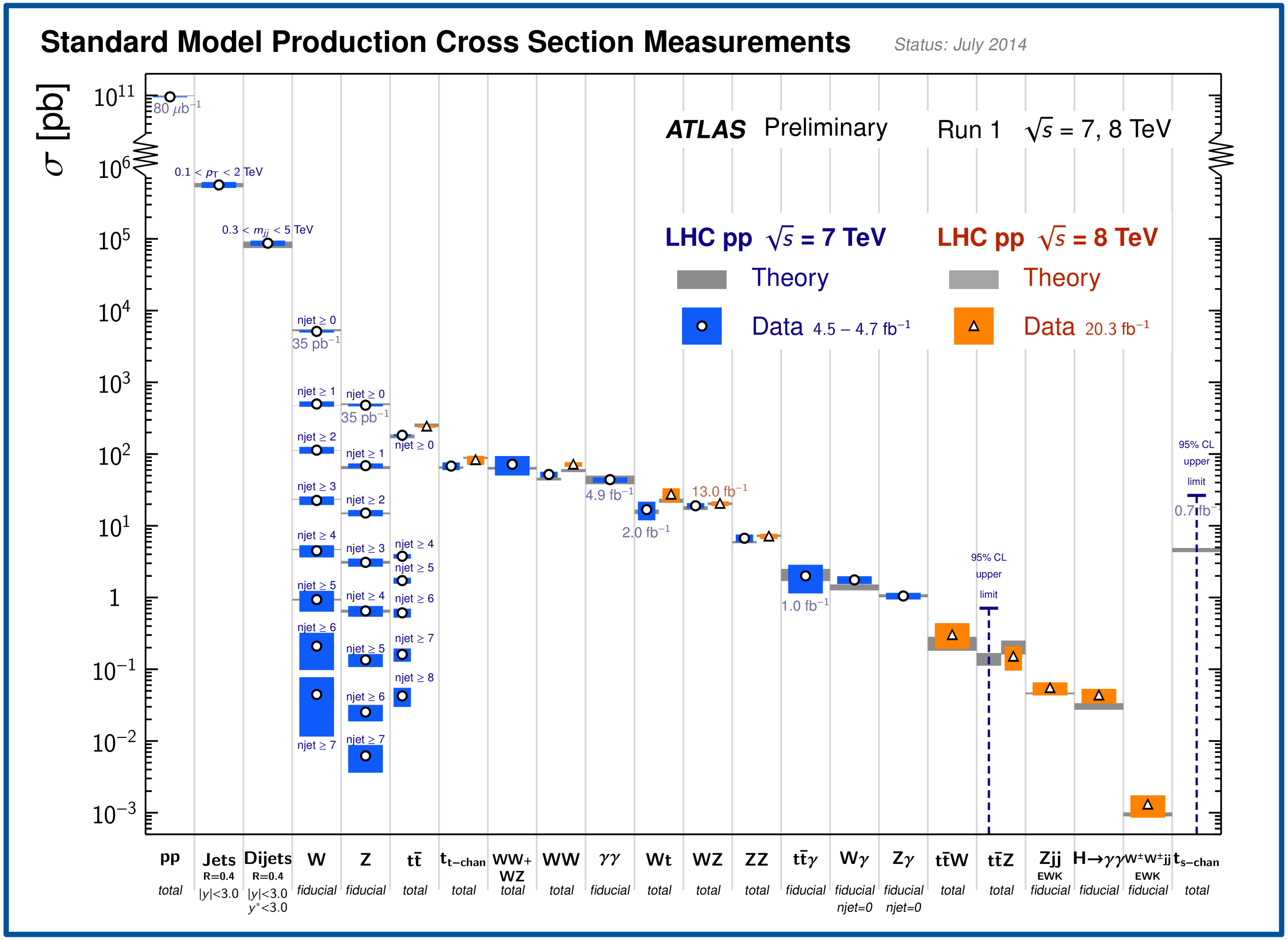
TRIGGER MENUS FOR SUSY

Selection	EF trigger election	EF Avg. Rate (Hz) L_{avrg}=5e33/cm^{2}s
Single jet & E_T^{miss}	Jet E_T >145 GeV & EF-only E_T^{miss} >70 GeV	8
Single jet & E_T^{miss} & $\Delta\phi$(jet,E_T^{miss})	Jet E_T >80 GeV & E_T^{miss} >70 GeV & $\Delta\phi$ >1.0 rad	8
H_T	>700 GeV	8
Single electron & E_T^{miss}	Electron p_T >25 GeV & EF-only E_T^{miss} >35 GeV	26
Single muon & single jet & E_T^{miss}	Muon p_T >24 GeV & jet E_T >65 GeV & EF-only E_T^{miss} >40 GeV	15
Single photon & E_T^{miss}	Photon p_T >40 GeV & EF-only E_T^{miss} >60 GeV	5
3 electrons	p_T > 18, 2×7 GeV	<1
3 muons	p_T > 18, 2×4 GeV	<1
3 electrons & muons	p_T > 2×7 (e), 6 (μ) GeV	<1
	p_T > 7 (e), 2×6 (μ) GeV	<1

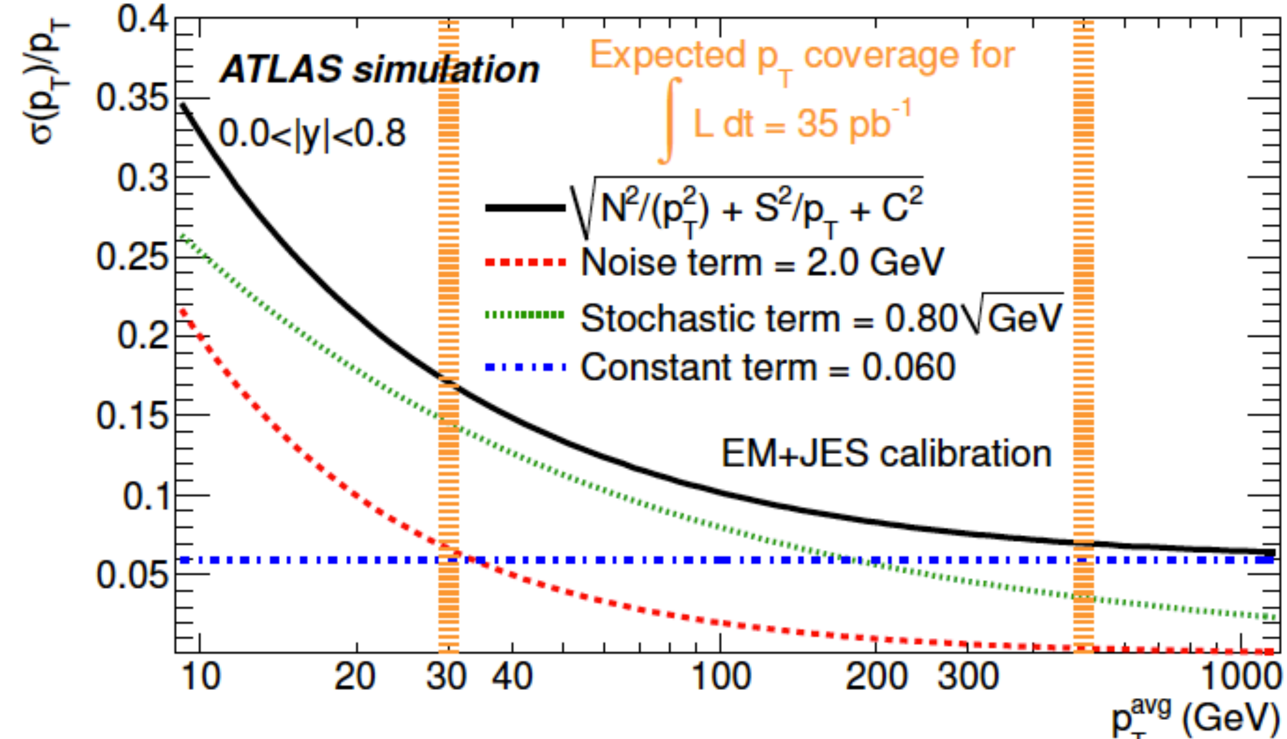
‘DELAYED’ TRIGGERS

Trigger	EF trigger Selection	
	Prompt Stream	**Delayed Stream**
Multi-jets	4×80 GeV	4×65 GeV
	5×55 GeV	5×45 GeV
	6×45 GeV	
H_T	700 GeV	500 GeV
Single jet (R = 1.0)	460 GeV	360 GeV
E_T^{miss}	80 GeV	60 GeV

STANDARD MODEL SUMMARY



THE SUSY MULTIJET SEARCH



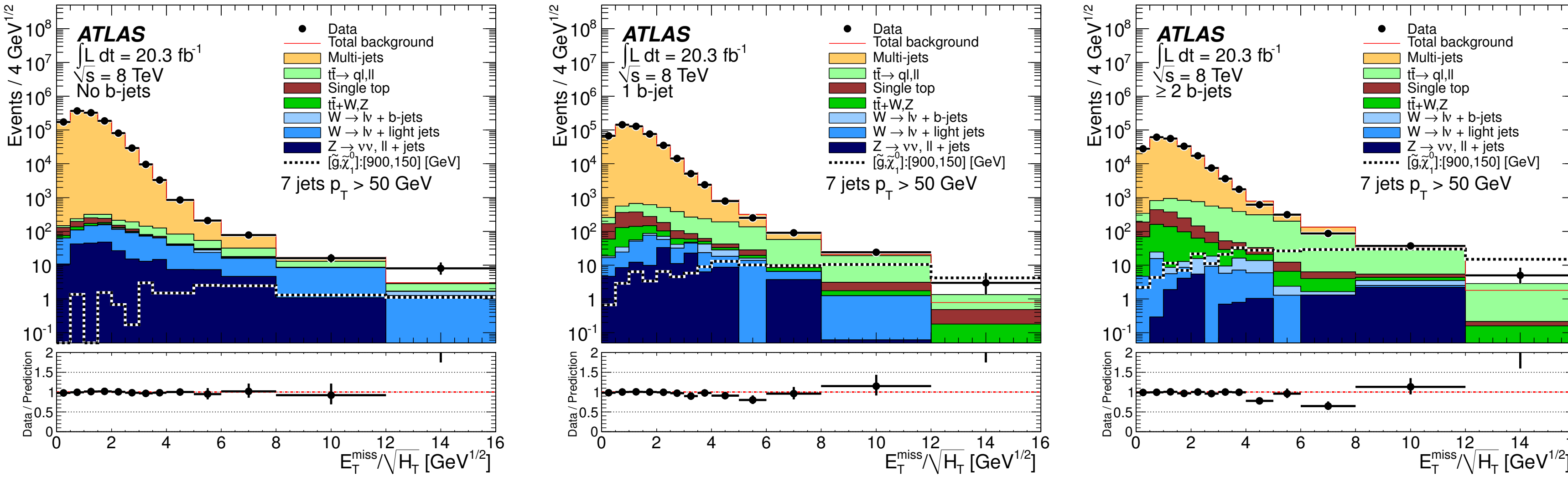
ATLAS-PERF-2011-04-001

Why $ME_T/\sqrt{H_T}$?
⇒ a measure of ME_T in units of standard deviations of the fake ME_T

$$\frac{\sigma_{p_T}}{p_T} = \frac{N}{p_T} \oplus \frac{S}{\sqrt{p_T}} \oplus C$$

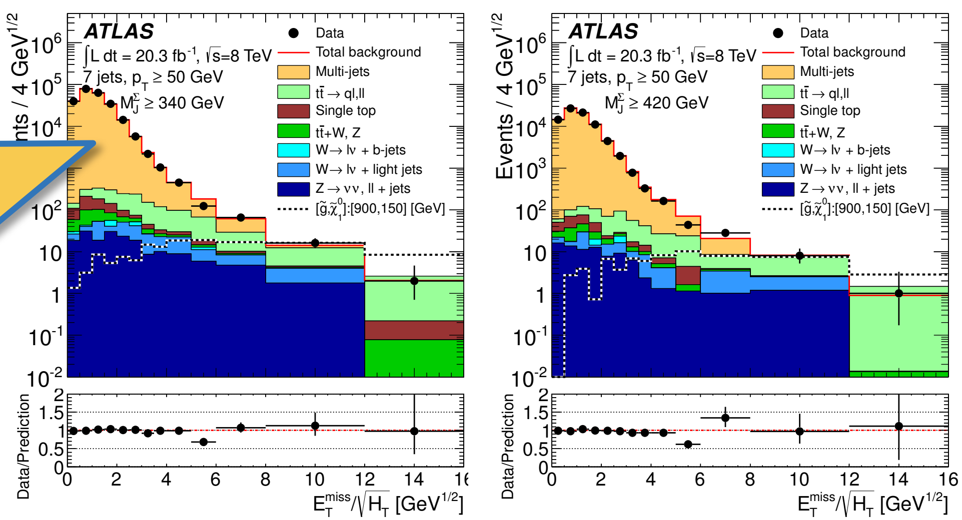
MULTI-JET BACKGROUND

Flavour stream



MJ stream

Template extracted from ‘6j50’ and validated in ‘7j50’



Discrepancies in control regions become uncertainties – dominant, on top of heavy flavour and ‘leptonic’ backgrounds.

LEPTONIC BACKGROUNDS

- ttbar (non-full-hadronic) + jets and W/Z + jets.
- Scale MC in control regions in data (through a multi-bin fit).

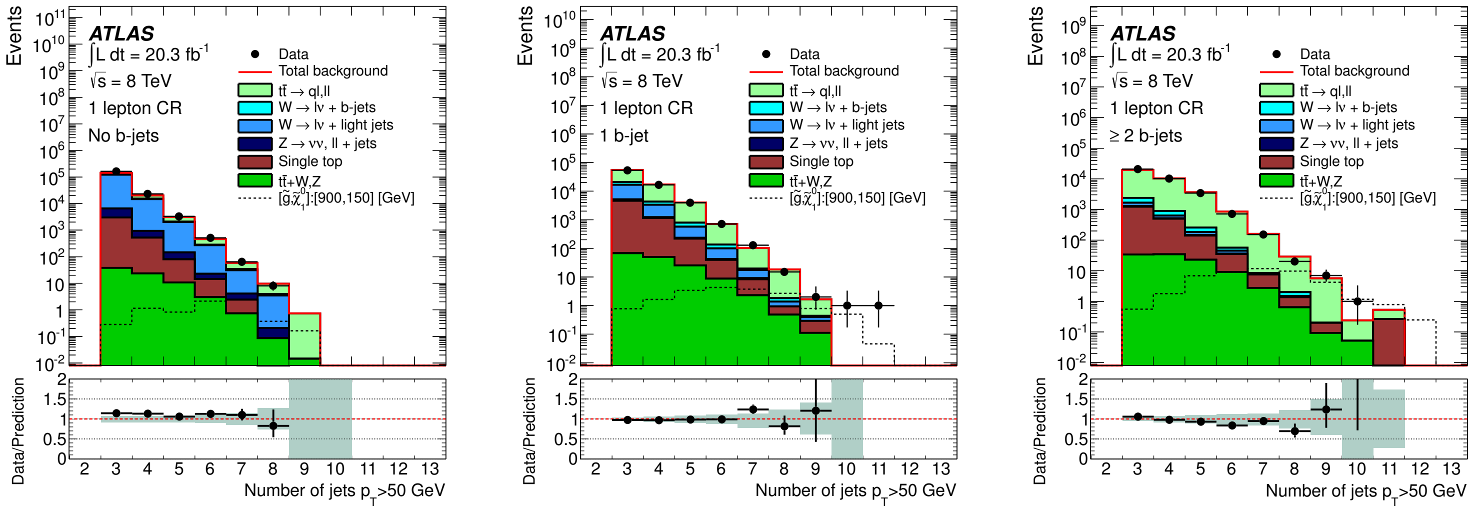
Single-lepton validation region	
Lepton p_{T}	$> 25\,\mathrm{GeV}$
Lepton multiplicity	Exactly one, $\ell \in \{e,\, \mu\}$
$E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$	$> 30\,\mathrm{GeV}$
$E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}/\sqrt{H_{\mathrm{T}}}$	$> 2.0\ \mathrm{GeV}^{1/2}$
m_{T}	$< 120\,\mathrm{GeV}$
Jet p_{T}	As for signal regions (table 1)
Jet multiplicity	
b-jet multiplicity	
M_J^{Σ}	
Control region (additional criteria)	
Jet multiplicity	Unit increment if $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\ell} > p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{min}}$
$E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}/\sqrt{H_{\mathrm{T}}\ (+p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\ell})}$	$> 4.0\ \mathrm{GeV}^{1/2}$

Two-lepton validation region	
Lepton p_{T}	$> 25\,\mathrm{GeV}$
Lepton multiplicity	Exactly two, $e\,e$ or $\mu\,\mu$
$m_{\ell\ell}$	$80\,\mathrm{GeV}$ to $100\,\mathrm{GeV}$
Jet p_{T}	As for signal regions (table 1)
Jet multiplicity	
b-jet multiplicity	
M_J^{Σ}	
Control region (additional criteria)	
$\lvert \mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}} + \mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\ell_1} + \mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\ell_2} \rvert / \sqrt{H_{\mathrm{T}}}$	$> 4.0\ \mathrm{GeV}^{1/2}$

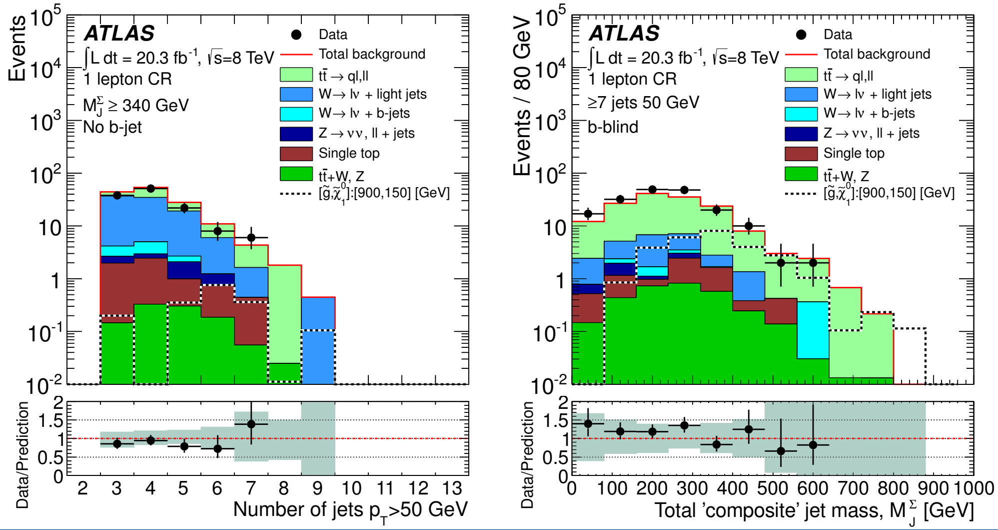
- Uncertainties dominating the leptonic background determination: JES/JER, b-tagging, pile-up and theory.

LEPTONIC BACKGROUND

Flavour stream



MJ stream



Uncertainties dominating the leptonic background determination: JES/JER, b-tagging, pile-up and theory.

THE STATISTICAL TREATMENT

Flavour stream

Simultaneous fit in the ‘j50’ and ‘j80’ signal regions separately.

- **ttbar & W+jets:** one control region per signal region.
  Normalization allowed to vary freely in the fit.
- **Other less significant backgrounds;** determined using MC.
  Constrained by their uncertainties.
- **Multijet background;** not constrained by control regions.
  Constrained by its uncertainties.

MJ stream

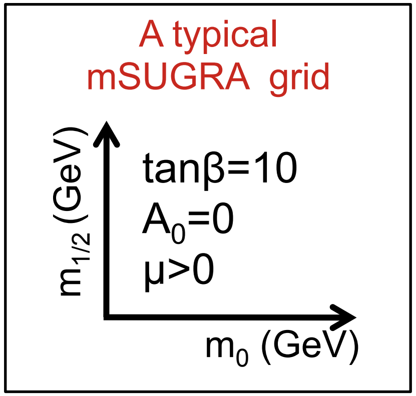
A fit performed in each signal region to adjust the normalization of ttbar and W backgrounds.

INTERPRETATIONS

‘Real models’

◎ **A minimal model, Constraint Minimal SUSY (CMSSM) (mSugra, i.e. gravity-mediated, based) only has 5 free parameters:**

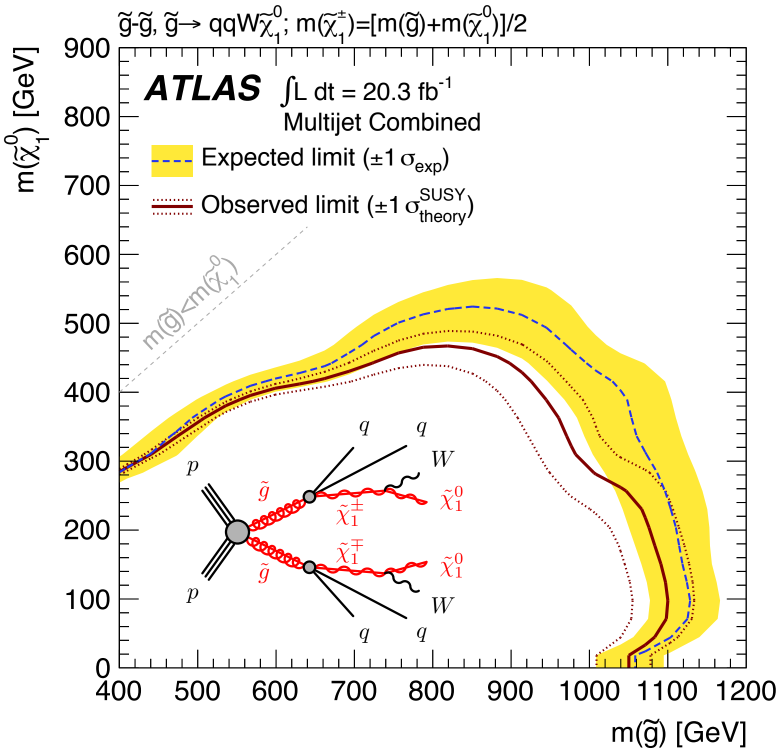
- Scalar mass parameter, $\mathbf{m_0}$
- Gaugino mass parameter, $\mathbf{m_{1/2}}$
- Trilinear Higgs-sfermion-sfermion coupling, $\mathbf{A_0}$
- Ratio of Higgs vaccum expectation values, **tanβ**
- Sign of SUSY Higgs parameter, **sign(μ)**

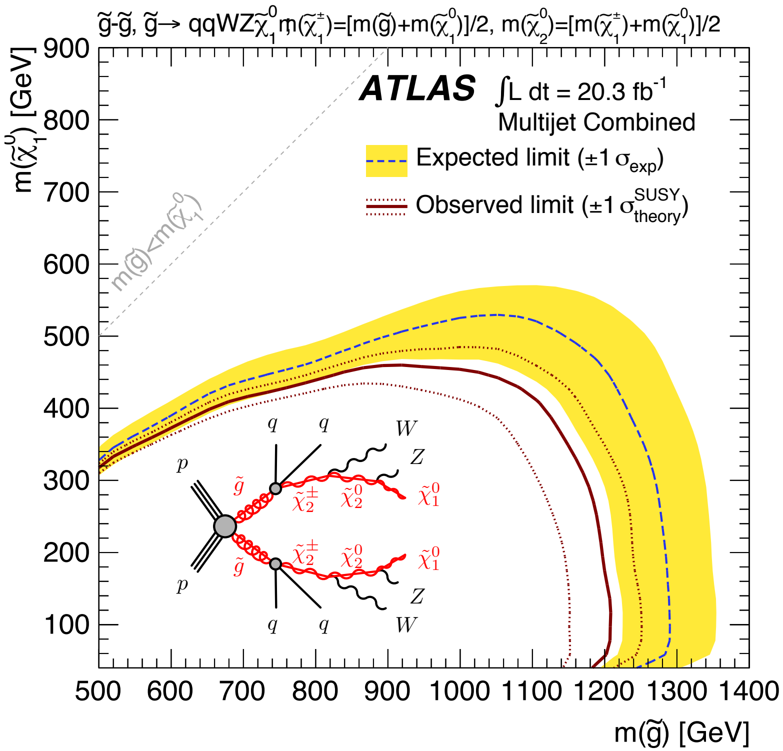


‘Simplified models’

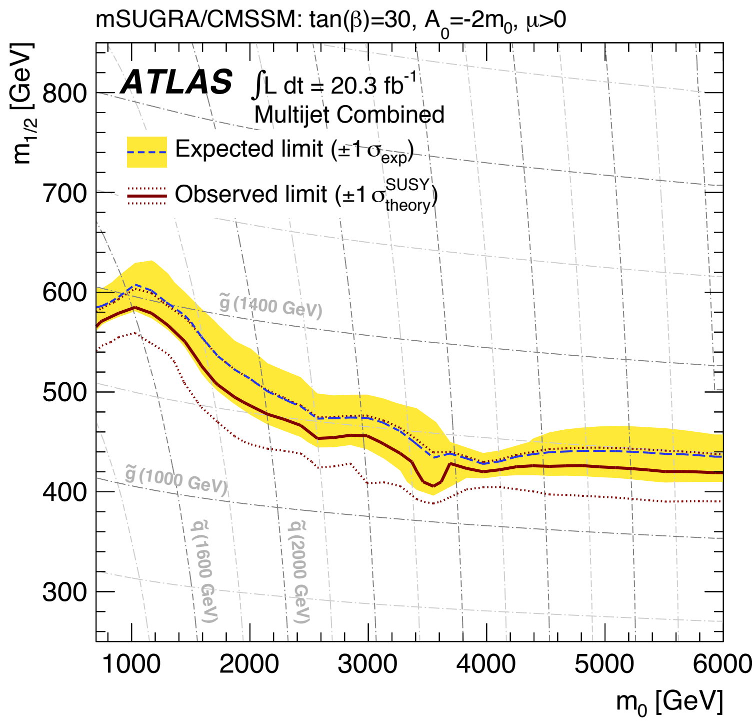
◎ **Simplified topologies with typically one production and one decay process. Provide useful information for theorists.**

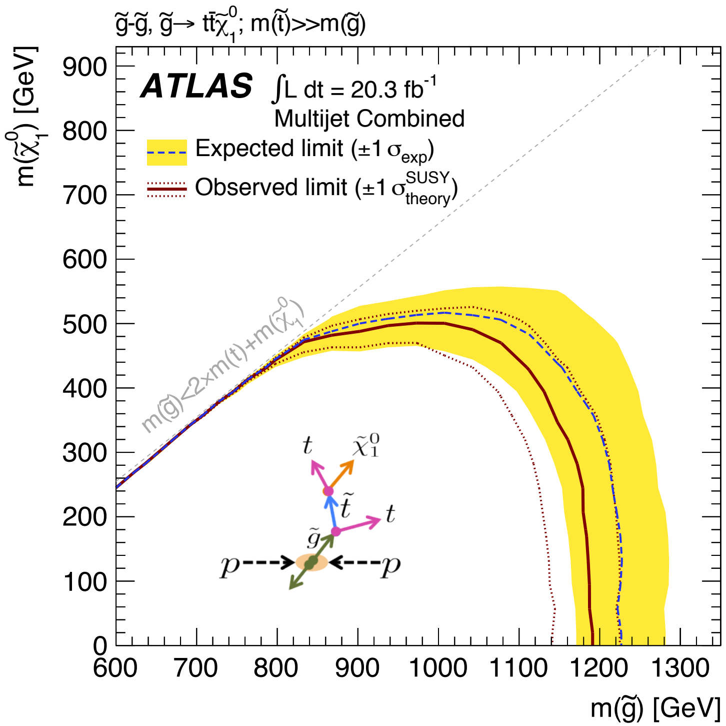
INTERPRETATIONS



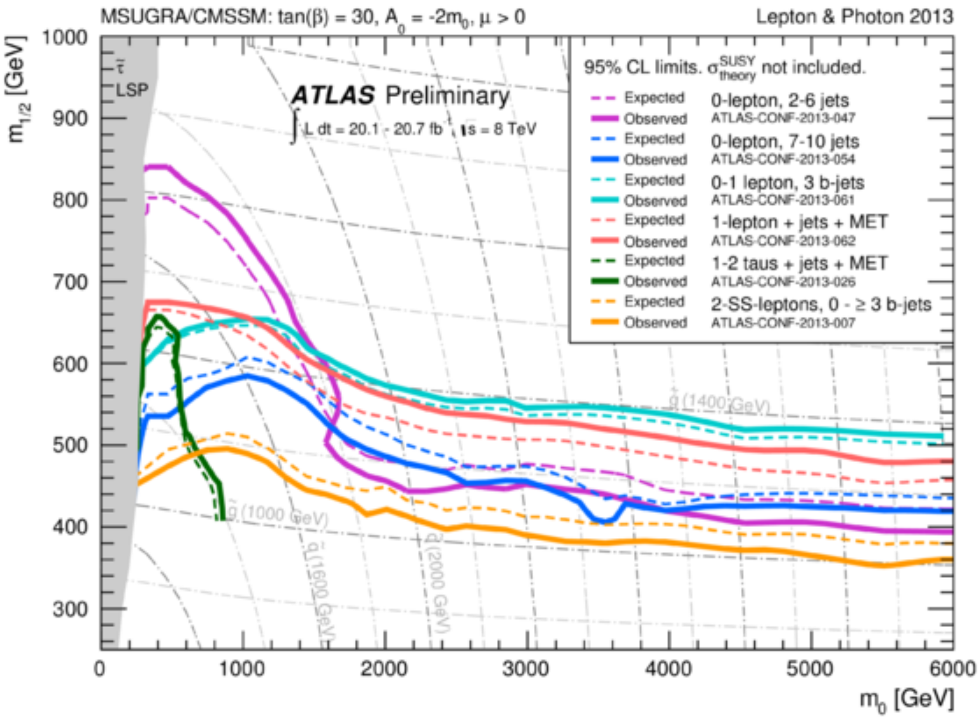


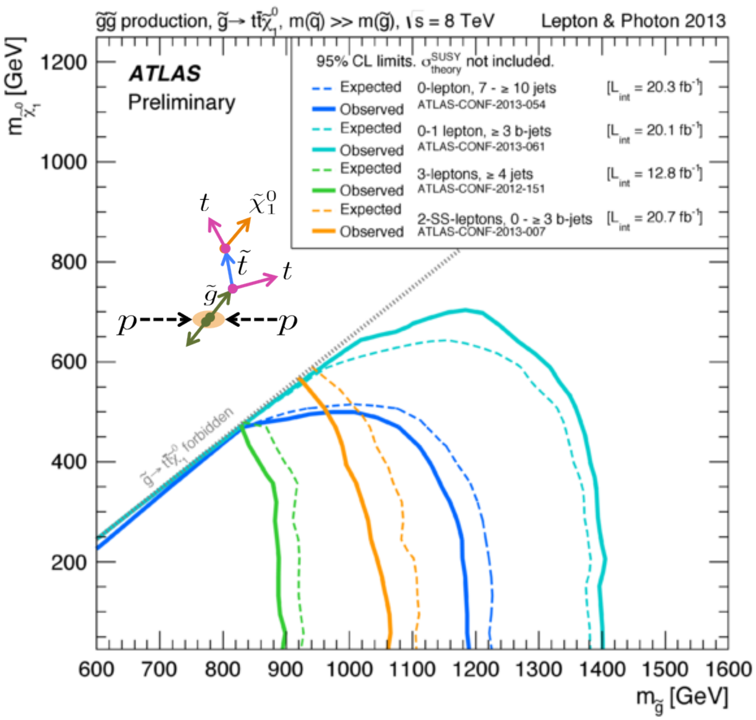
INTERPRETATIONS





INTERPRETATIONS





- Note that the multijet analysis is not optimized for a specific model, it is built to be as model-independent as possible.
- Multijet analysis is strong in other simplified models, e.g. gluino pair production via 2-step decay to 12 jets.

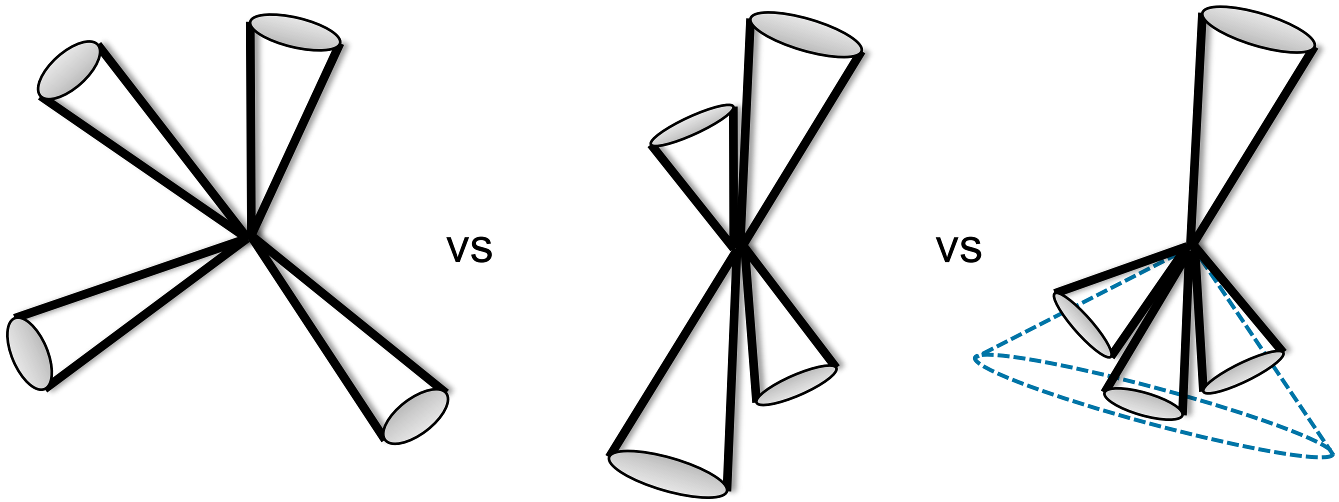
QCD BACKGROUNDS IN SUSY

All (SUSY) analyses use data-driven methods for assessing multi-jet SM production.

Monte Carlo can not be used when large multiplicities are involved:

- Inclusive multi-jet / multi-parton samples provided by Monte Carlo generators recently only.
  - E.g. only very latest Sherpa release provides NLO calculations up to four jets.
- Monte Carlo predictions have not yet been validated with multi-jet data.
- **Detailed comparisons between data and various Monte Carlo generators and theoretical predictions would provide extremely useful input to the theory community in understanding QCD.**
  - They would also provide a great understanding of a dominant SUSY background in view of run2.

E.G. FOUR-JET TOPOLOGIES & OBSERVABLES



Category	Variable
Simple kinematic & ratios	pT, η, φ, HT, p_{Ti}/p_{Tj}
Angles	$\Delta\eta_{ij}$, $\Delta\varphi_{ij}$, ΔR_{ij}
Masses & ratios	m_{ij}, m_{ijk}, m_4, m_i/m_{ij}, m_i/m_{ijk}, m_i/m_4
Event shapes	$\Sigma\, p_T^2 / \Sigma\, p^2$

E.G. FOUR-JET TOPOLOGIES & OBSERVABLES

Name	Definition	Comment
$p_{\mathrm{T}i}$	Transverse momentum of the ith jet	Sorted descending in p_{T}
Y_i	Rapidity of the ith jet	Sorted descending in p_{T}
H_{T}	$\sum_{i=1}^{4} p_{\mathrm{T}i}$	Scalar sum of the p_{T} of the four jets
M_{jjjj}	$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{4} E_i\right)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{4} \mathbf{p}_i\right)^2$	Invariant mass of the four jets
$M_{\mathrm{jj}}^{\mathrm{min}}$	$\min_{\substack{i,j\in[1,4] \\ i\neq j}} \left(\left(E_i + E_j\right)^2 - \left(\mathbf{p}_i + \mathbf{p}_j\right)^2\right)$	Minimum invariant mass of any two jets
$\Delta\phi_{ij}^{\mathrm{min}}$	$\min_{\substack{i,j\in[1,4] \\ i\neq j}} \left(\lvert\phi_i - \phi_j\rvert\right)$	Min azimuthal separation of two jets
$\Delta Y_{ij}^{\mathrm{min}}$	$\min_{\substack{i,j\in[1,4] \\ i\neq j}} \left(\lvert Y_i - Y_j\rvert\right)$	Min rapidity separation of two jets
$\Delta\phi_{ijk}^{\mathrm{min}}$	$\min_{\substack{i,j,k\in[1,4] \\ i<j<k}} \left(\lvert\Delta\phi_{ij}\rvert + \lvert\Delta\phi_{jk}\rvert\right)$	Min azimuthal separation between three jets
$\Delta Y_{ijk}^{\mathrm{min}}$	$\min_{\substack{i,j,k\in[1,4] \\ i<j<k}} \left(\lvert\Delta Y_{ij}\rvert + \lvert\Delta Y_{jk}\rvert\right)$	Min rapidity separation between three jets
$\Delta Y_{ij}^{\mathrm{max}}$	$\Delta Y_{ij}^{\mathrm{max}} = \max_{i,j\in[1,4]} \left(\lvert Y_i - Y_j\rvert\right)$	Max rapidity difference between two jets
$\Sigma p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{central}}$	Sum of p_{T} of the two central-rapidity jets	Excludes jets having $\Delta Y_{ij}^{\mathrm{max}}$

E.G. FOUR-JET MONTE CARLO SAMPLES

Name	Hard process	PDF	Parton shower	Underlying event	Tune
Pythia8-CT10	PYTHIA 8	CT10	PYTHIA 8	PYTHIA 8	AU2-CT10
Pythia8-CTEQ6L1	PYTHIA 8	CTEQ6L1(†)	PYTHIA 8	PYTHIA 8	AU2-CTEQ6L1
Herwig++	Herwig++	CTEQ6L1	Herwig++	Herwig++	UE-EE-3-CTEQ6L1
Alpgen+Herwig	Alpgen	CTEQ6L1	HERWIG 6	JIMMY	AUET2-CTEQ6L1
Alpgen+Pythia	Alpgen	CTEQ6L1	PYTHIA 6	PYTHIA 6	Perugia 2011C
Madgraph+Pythia	Madgraph	CTEQ6L1	PYTHIA 6	PYTHIA 6	AUET2B-CTEQ6L1
Sherpa	Sherpa		Sherpa	Sherpa	

Table 2: The different Monte Carlo generators used for comparison against the data are listed, together with the parton distribution functions, parton shower algorithms, underlying event and parameter tunes. (†) The Pythia8-CT6L1 sample uses CT10 when calculating the Matrix Element but CTEQ6L1 when simulating the parton shower and underlying event. The first listed sample (Pythia8-CT10) is used for the deconvolution of detector effects.

THE ATLAS TRIGGER SYSTEM

Rate (2012 conditions)

Hardware

20 MHz
Bunch crossing rate

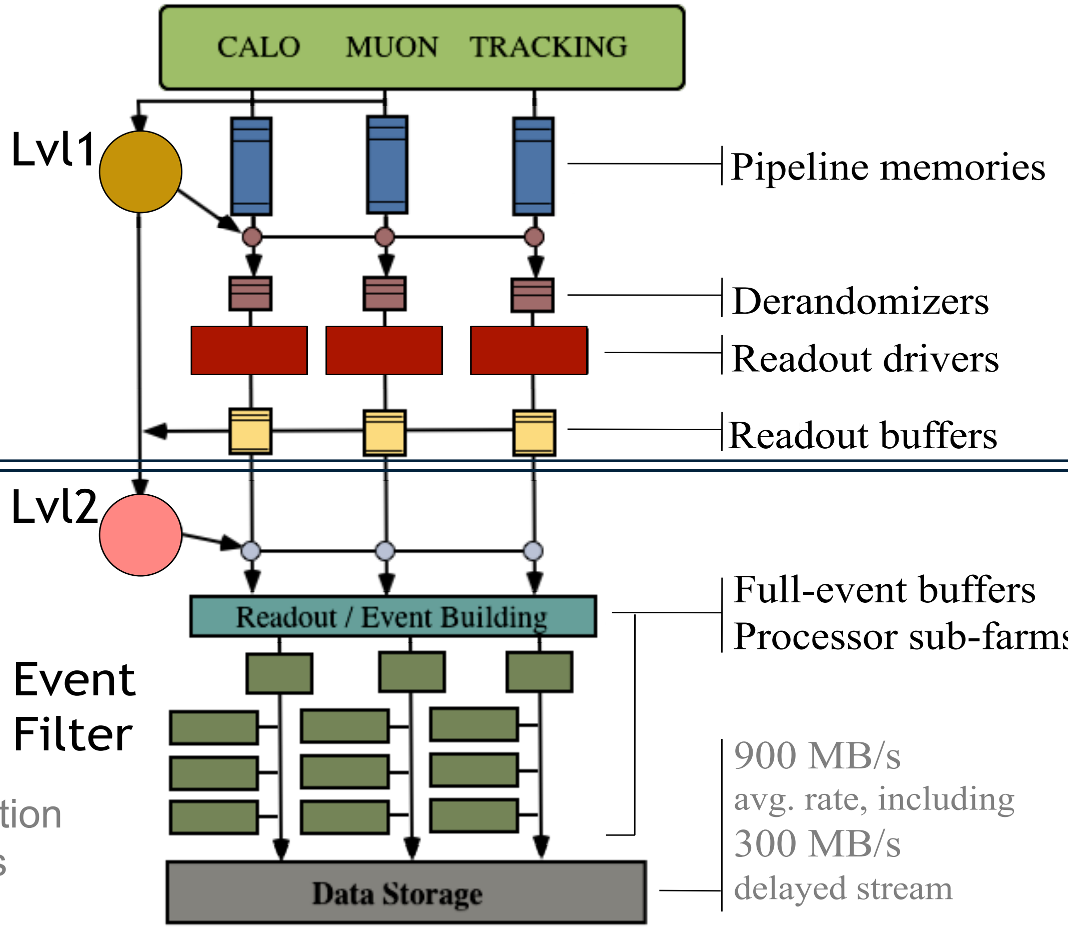
6.4×10^8
Interactions/s

75 kHz
Peak rate

Software

6 kHz
Peak rate

600 Hz
Avg. rate, including
200 Hz delayed stream
(stored for later reconstruction
when computing resources
available)



TRIGGER

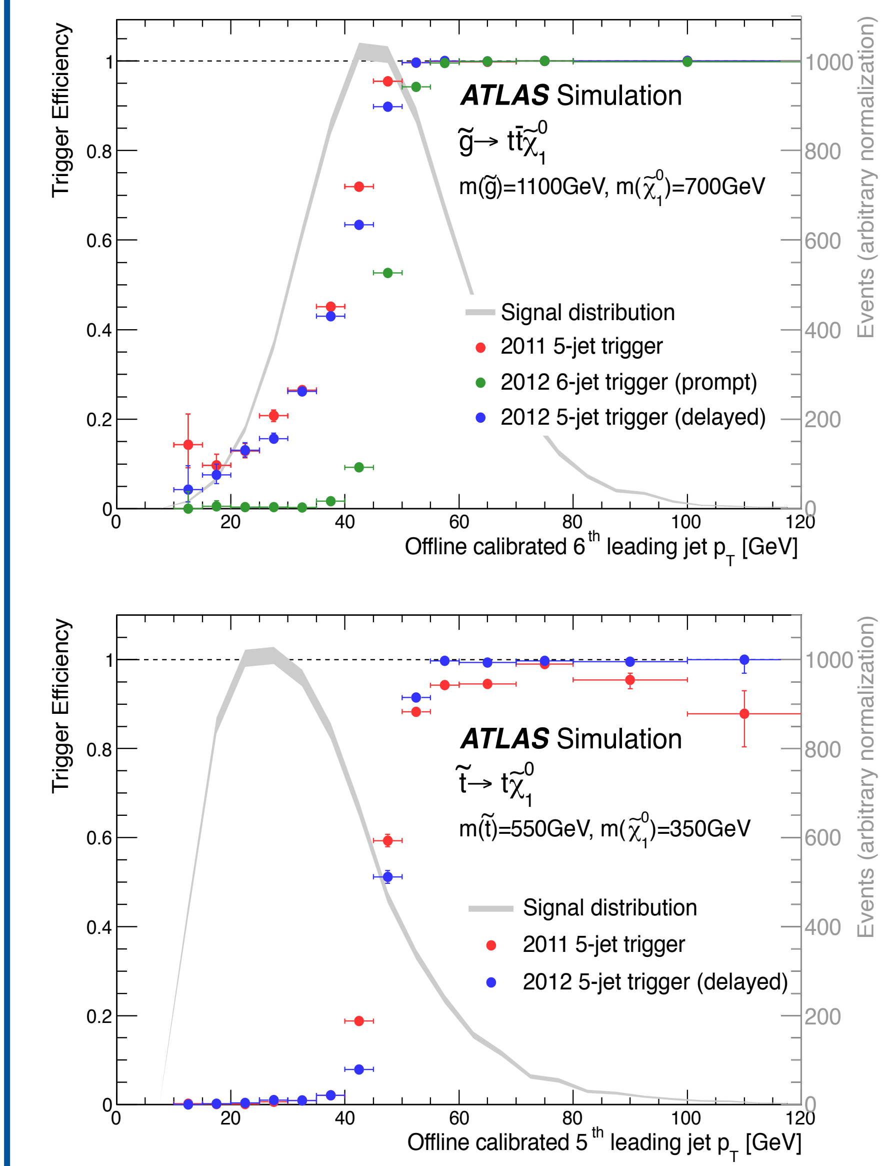
Signal triggers

Jet Multiplicity	pT cut	|η|
6	45	3.2
5	55	

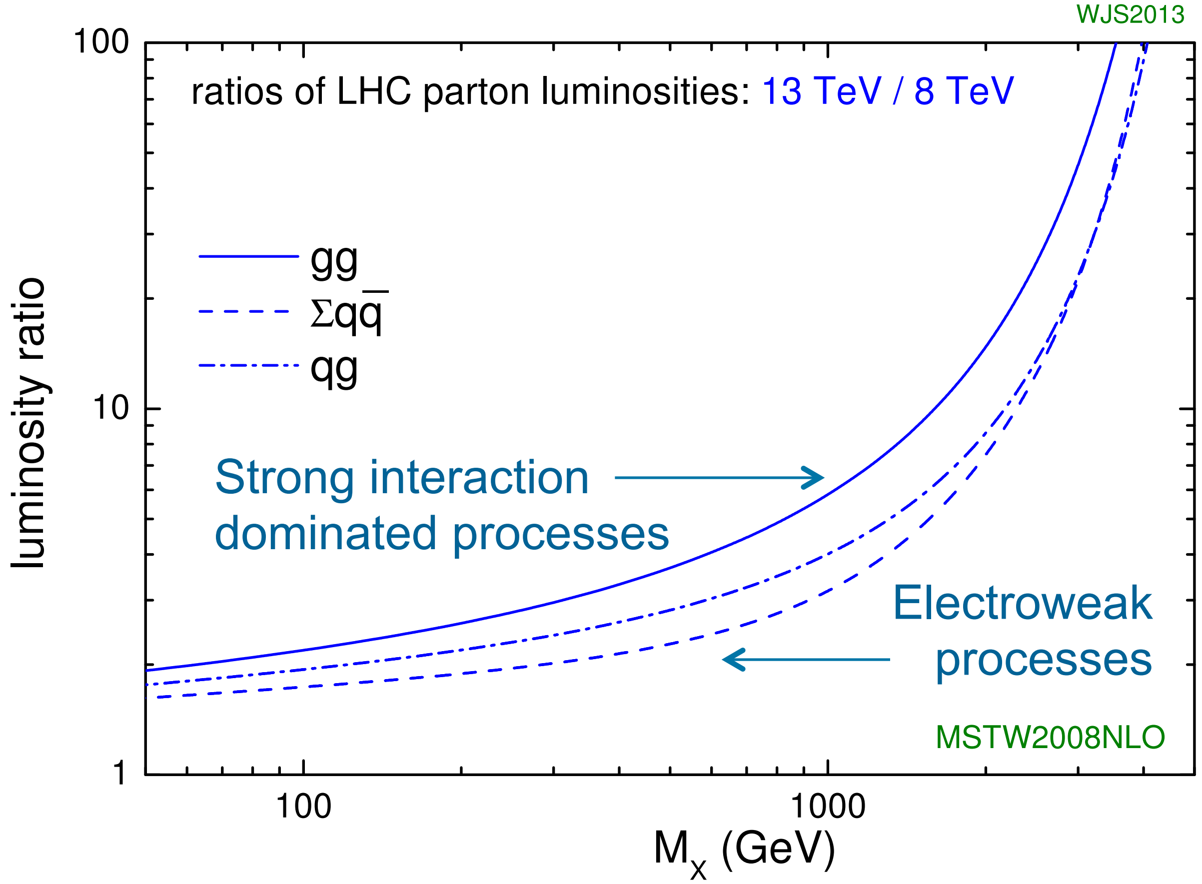
Background/support triggers

Type	Purpose
Multijet (prescaled)	Efficiencies & Control regions
Single lepton	Control regions

Multijet trigger improvements in 2012



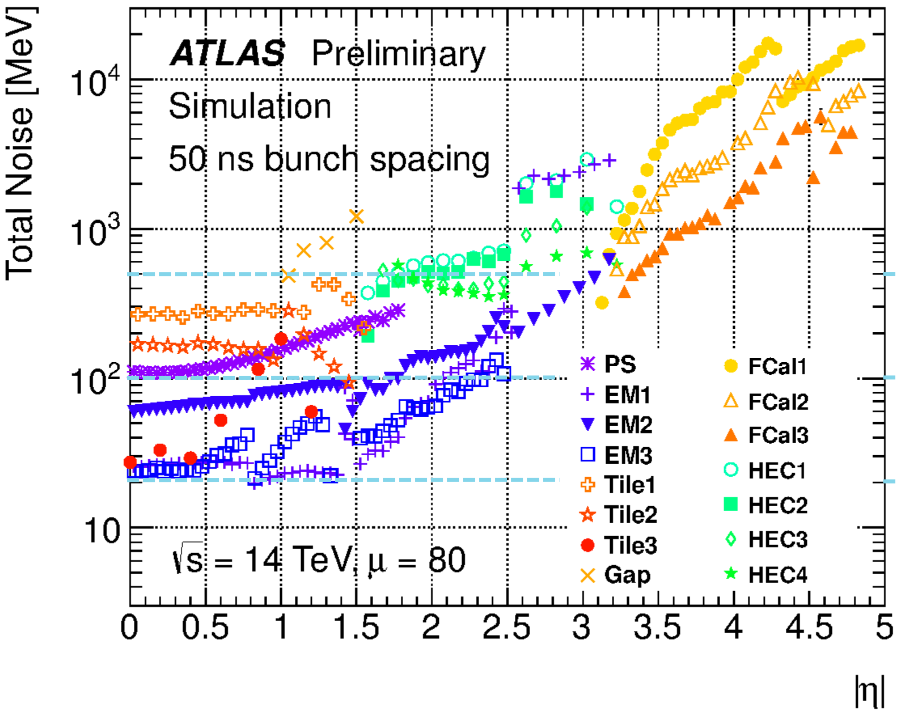
THE BENEFITS

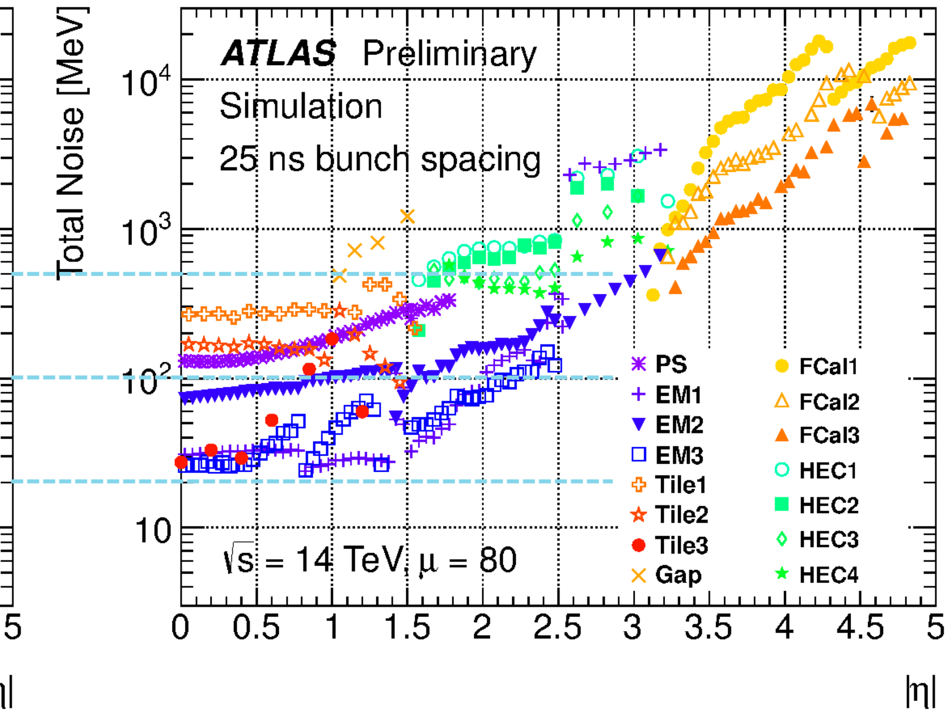


THE CHALLENGES

The calorimeter

Simulated noise in the Liquid Argon and Tile calorimeters at the electron scale





THE ‘SOLUTIONS’

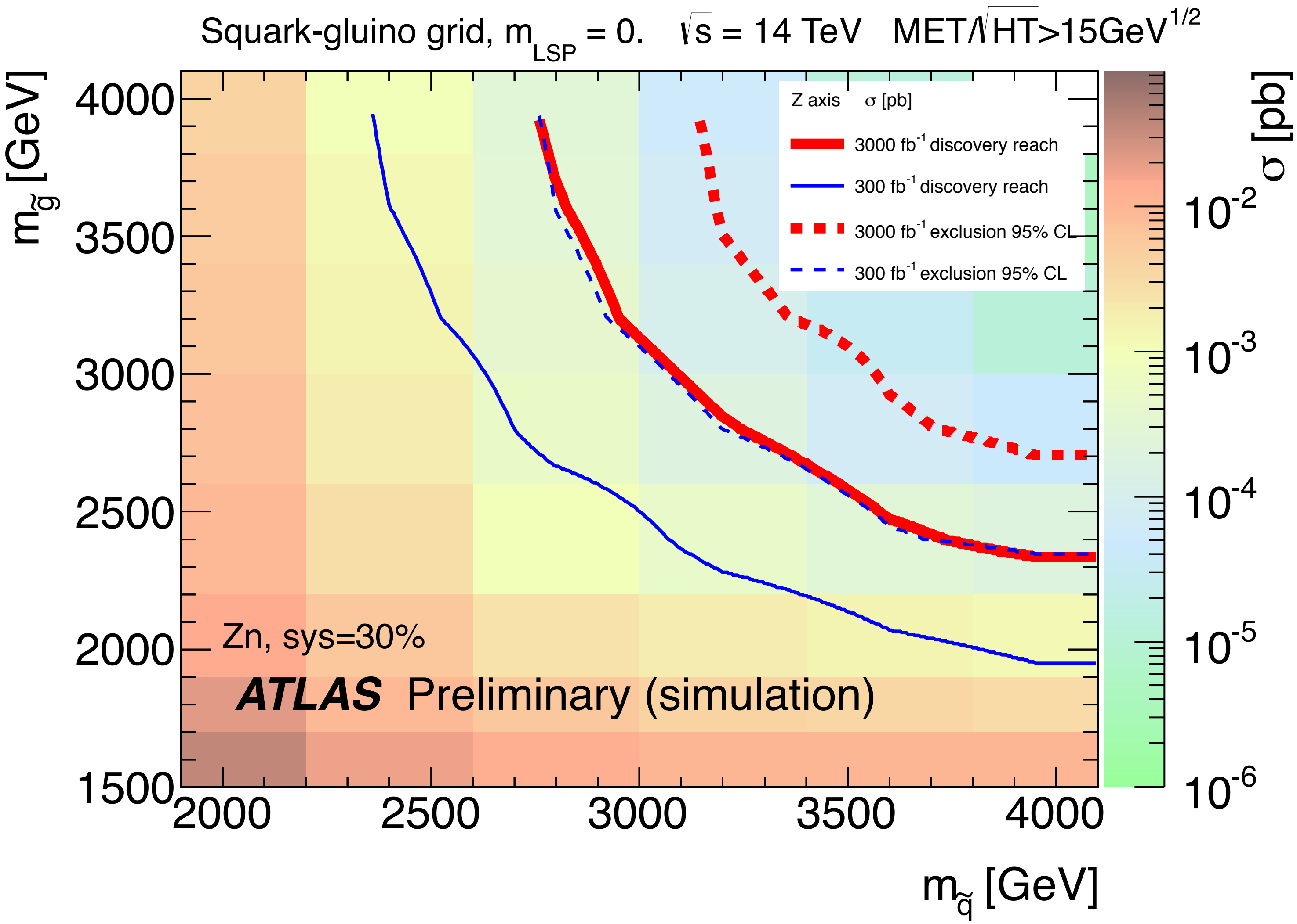
Detector extensions, e.g. extra muon chambers at $1.0<|\eta|<1.3$.

Ongoing trigger upgrade that will:

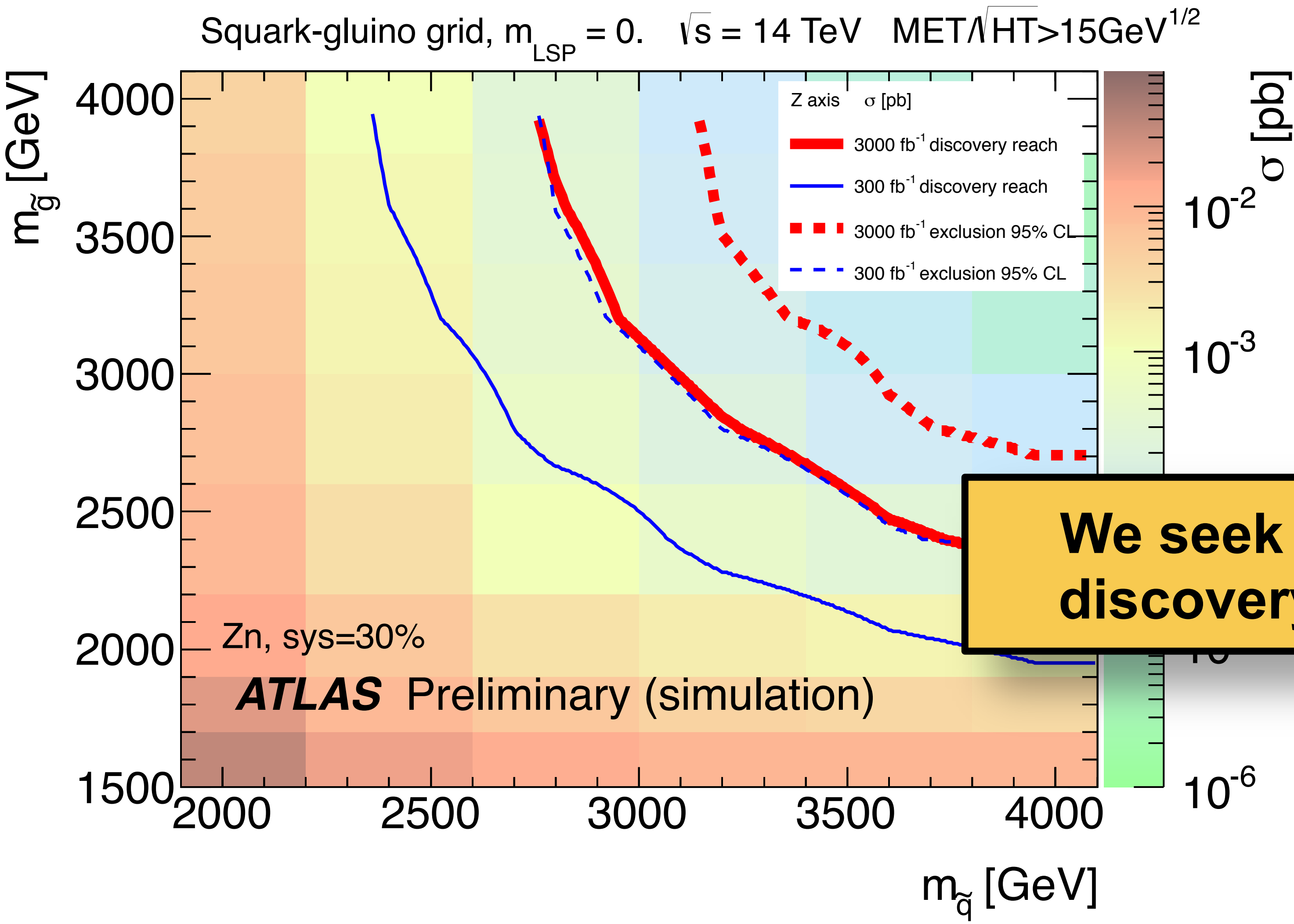
- Increase the peak L1 rate to 100kHz.
- Provide possibility to select on combined L1 quantities (angles, masses, etc).
- Provide tracks at the input of the HLT for better object ID.
- Ensure more efficient and flexible HLT reconstruction with a merged (L2 & EF) HLT.

Clever ideas for better & more robust object reconstruction.

THE PROSPECTS



THE PROSPECTS



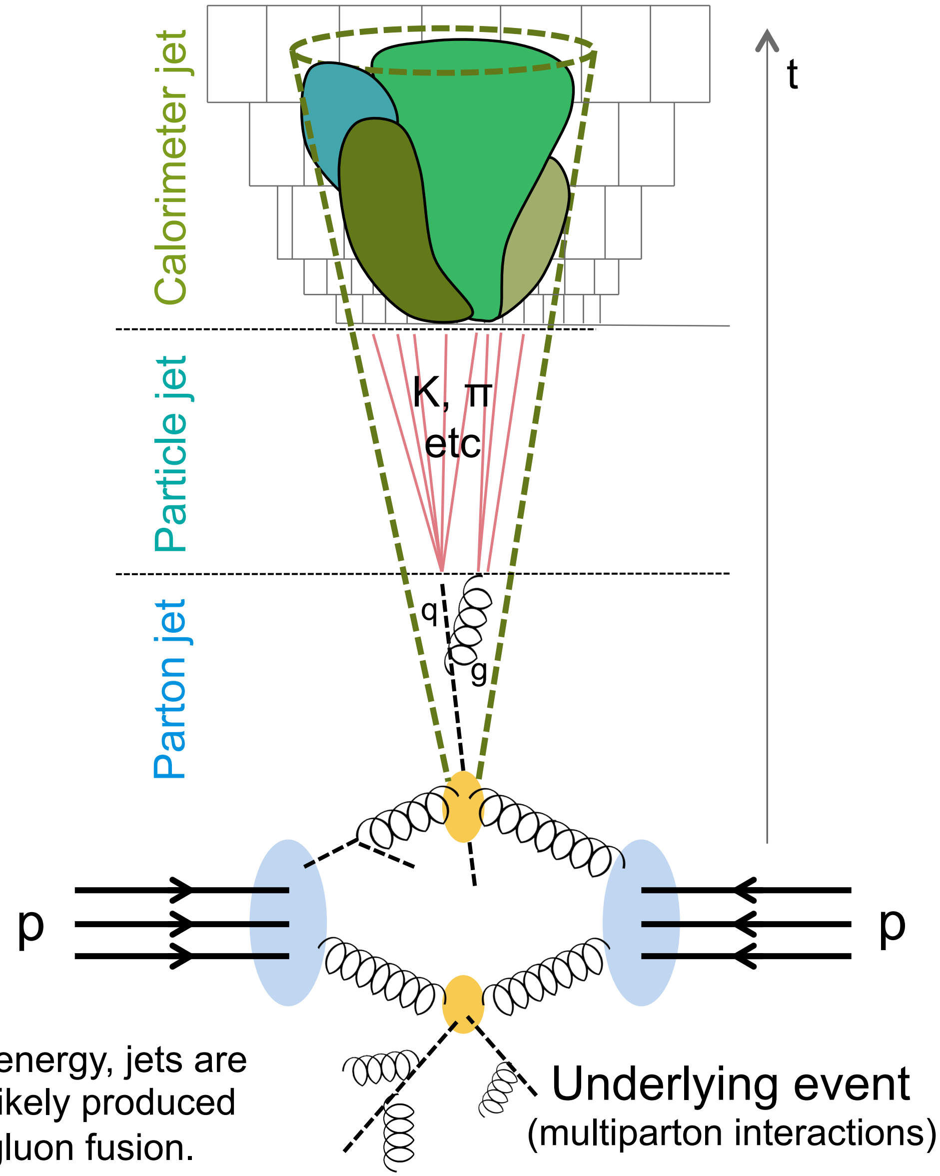
We seek a discovery.

JETS

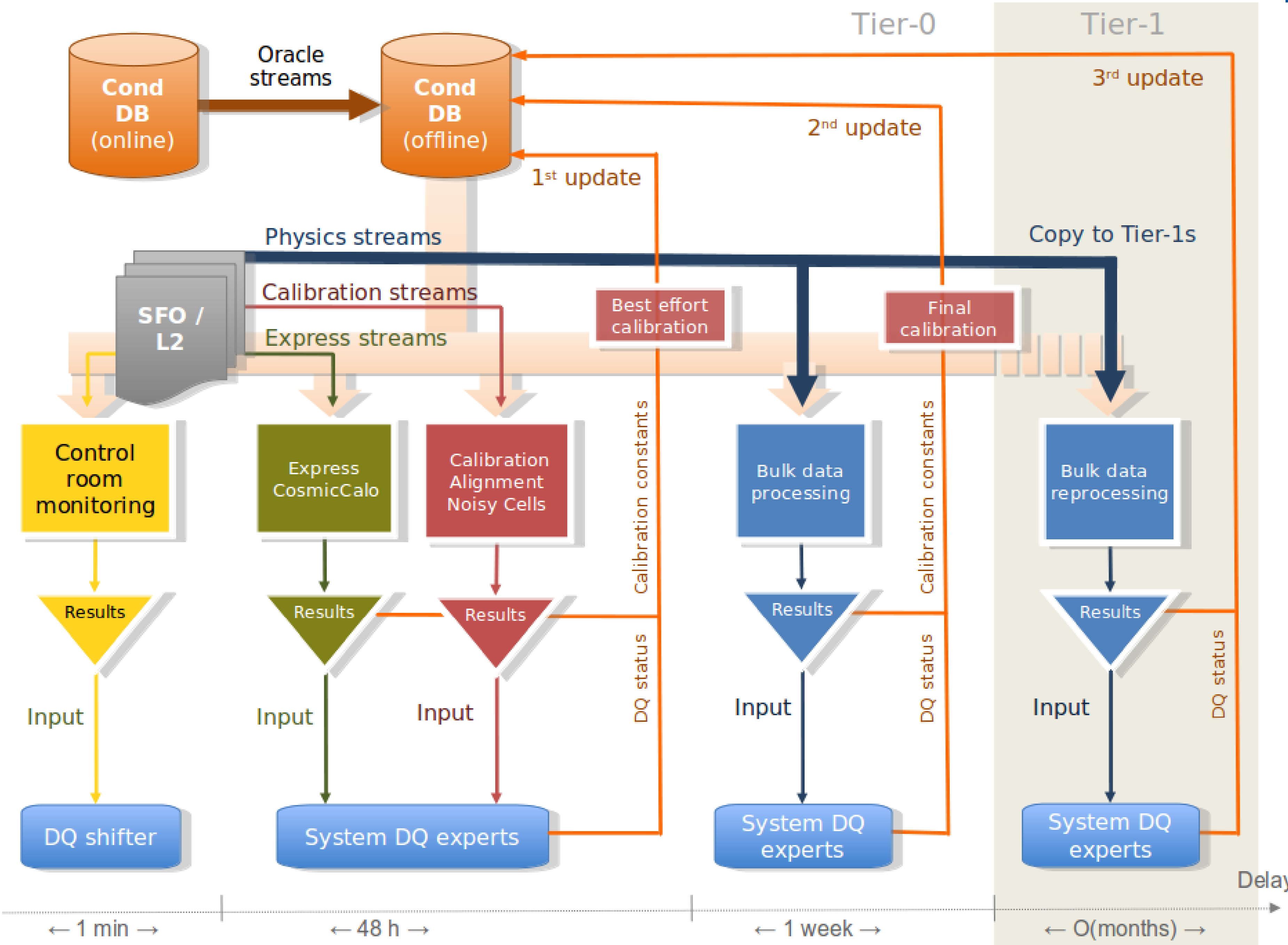
Detector inefficiencies
'Pile-up'
Electronic noise
Clustering, noise suppression
Dead material losses
Detector response
Algorithm efficiency

Algorithm efficiency
'Pile-up'
'Underlying event'

Physics process of interest

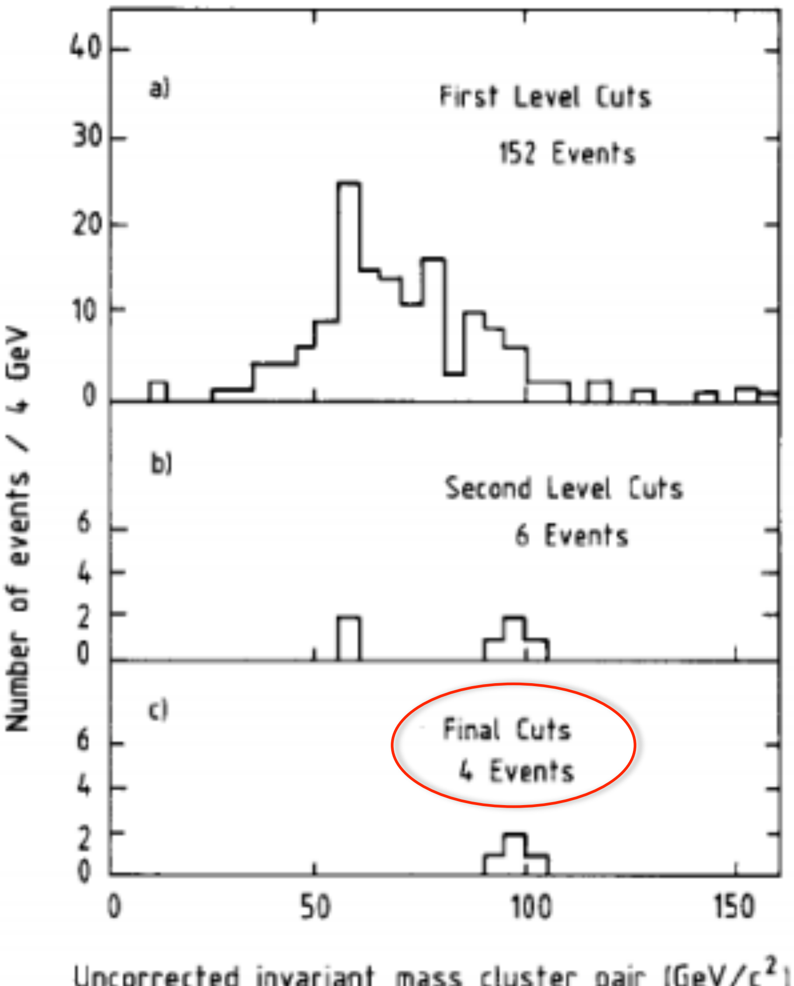


At low energy, jets are more likely produced by gluon fusion.


Tier-0
Tier-1
Cond DB (online)
Oracle streams
Cond DB (offline)
3rd update
2nd update
1st update
Physics streams
Copy to Tier-1s
SFO / L2
Calibration streams
Express streams
Best effort calibration
Final calibration
Control room monitoring
Express CosmicCalo
Calibration Alignment Noisy Cells
Calibration constants
Bulk data processing
Calibration constants
Bulk data reprocessing
Results
Results
Results
Results
Results
DQ status
DQ status
DQ status
Input
Input
Input
Input
Input
DQ shifter
System DQ experts
System DQ experts
System DQ experts
Delay
← 1 min →
← 48 h →
← 1 week →
← O(months) →

UA1: observation of $Z \rightarrow e^+ e^-$

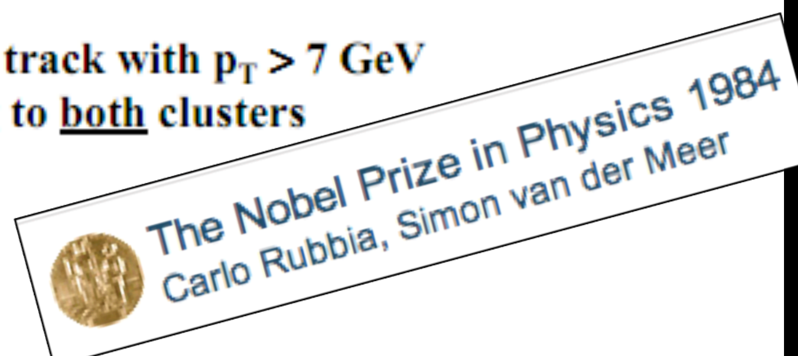
(May 1983)



Two energy clusters ($p_T > 25$ GeV) in electromagnetic calorimeters; energy leakage in hadronic calorimeters consistent with electrons

Isolated track with $p_T > 7$ GeV pointing to at least one cluster

Isolated track with $p_T > 7$ GeV pointing to <u>both</u> clusters



Slide taken from: “The achievements of the CERN proton – antiproton collider”, Luigi DiLella, 2004