

# Properties of DØ Run II Cone Algorithm

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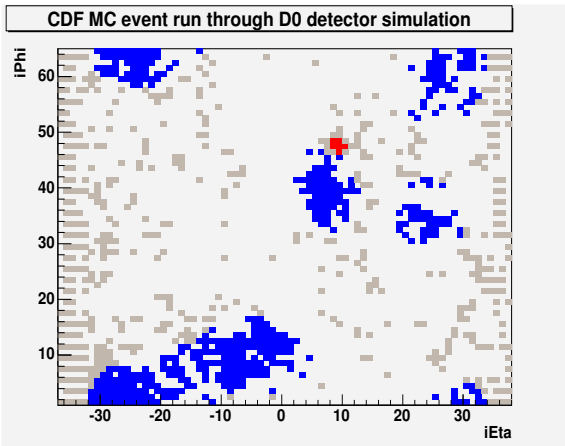
Czech Technical University in Prague

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# Motivation

- To address CDF observation of unclustered  $E_T$



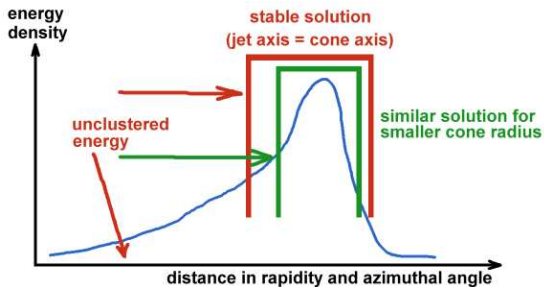
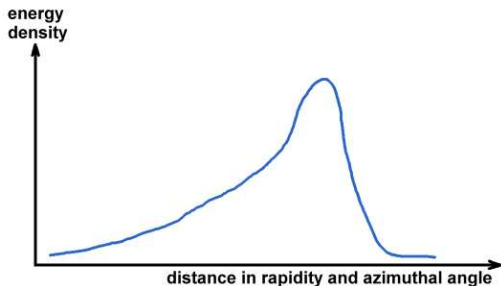
- RunII cone  $R = 0.7$
- **Jet** towers
- **Unclustered** towers  $p_T < 2\text{GeV}$
- **Unclustered** towers  $p_T > 2\text{GeV}$

**We see it too!**

# Brief DØ Cone Algorithm Description

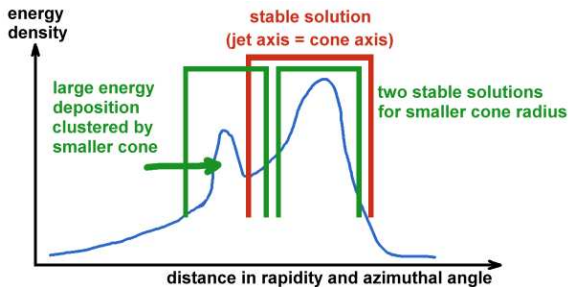
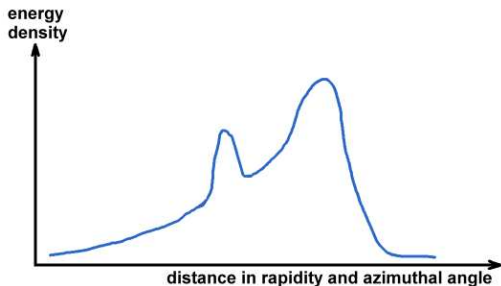
- Follows RunII Jet Physics Workshop HEP-EX/0005012
- Iterative procedure to find proto-jets
- Midpoints added between each pair of proto-jets
- Overlap treatment
- Cone radius 0.7 for QCD jet analyses, 0.5 for top, Higgs and others
- Minimal jet  $pT$ : 6 GeV (DØ public results have 8 GeV)
- Overlap fraction  $f = 0.5$

# How the algorithms works 1



Both algorithms find the same solution

# How the algorithm works 2



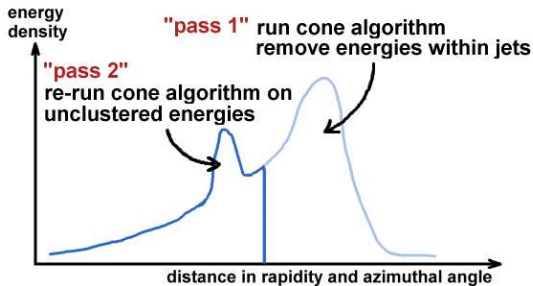
Larger cone does not find a second jet

# DØ quantitative analysis on MC

- introduce 'Second Pass Jets'
  - use the same jet algorithm, but
  - the same algorithm runs only on the remaining unclustered towers after the first run of the algorithm
- study their characteristics as a
  - function of distance to the closest first pass (aka normal) jet
  - function of their  $pT$  ratio to the closest first pass jet
  - function of cone radius
  - function of rapidity
- study done on DØ MC

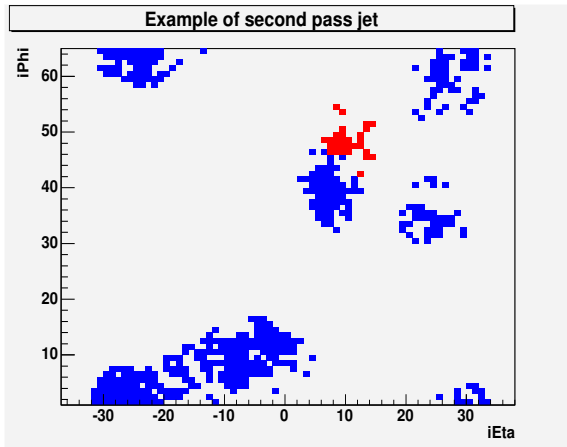
# 'Second Pass' Jets comments:

- Where are they defined



⇒ they are not completely perfect jets ...

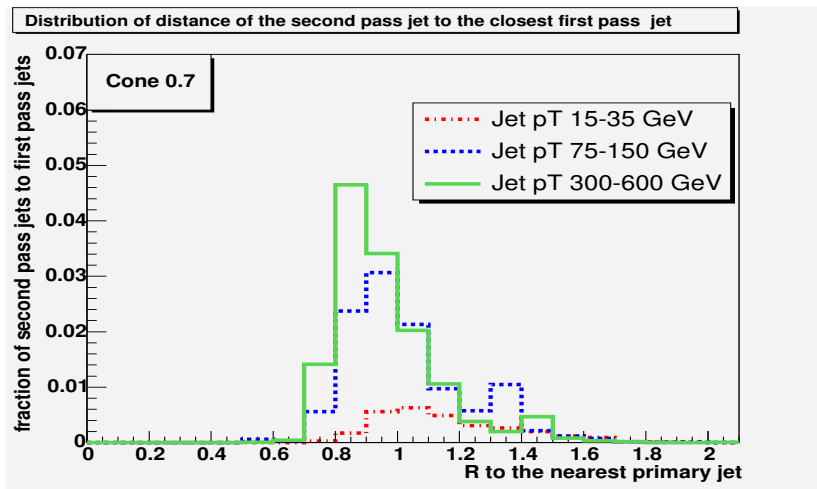
# 'Second Pass' Jets



The unclustered energy made a second pass jet!

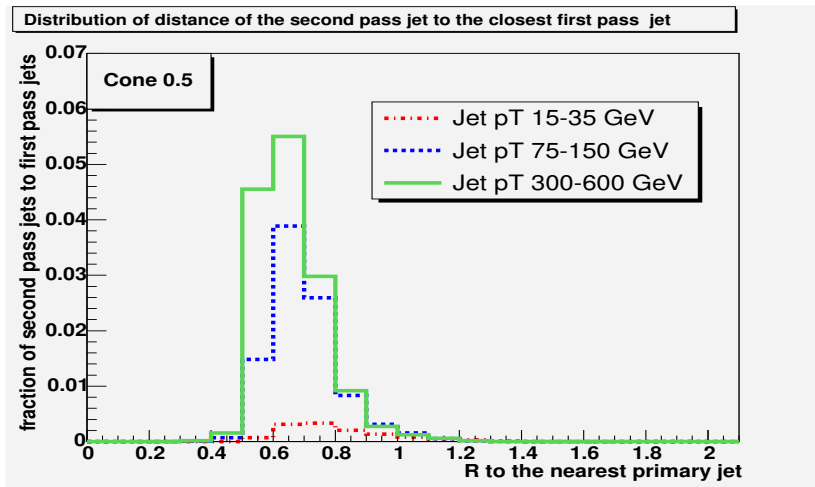


# Distance between Second Pass and First Pass Jets



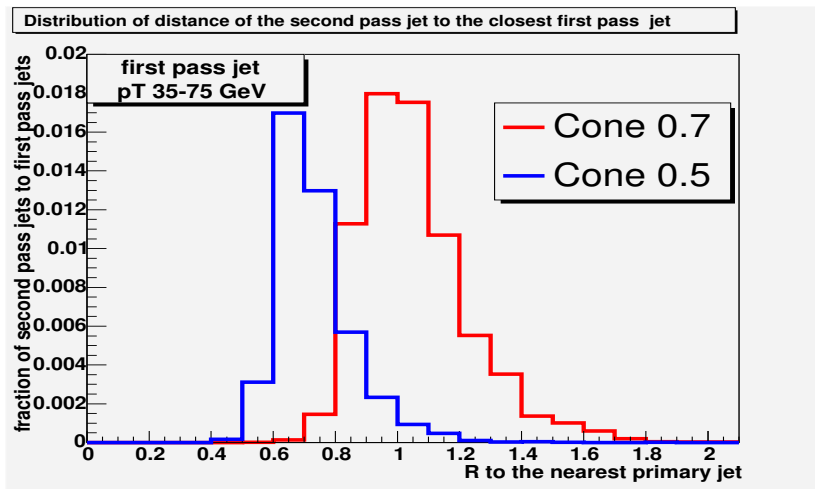
High  $p_T$  jets are more likely to have a second pass jet nearby  
(low  $p_T$  cut for second pass jets:  $p_T > 6\text{GeV}$ )

# Distance between Second Pass and First Pass Jets



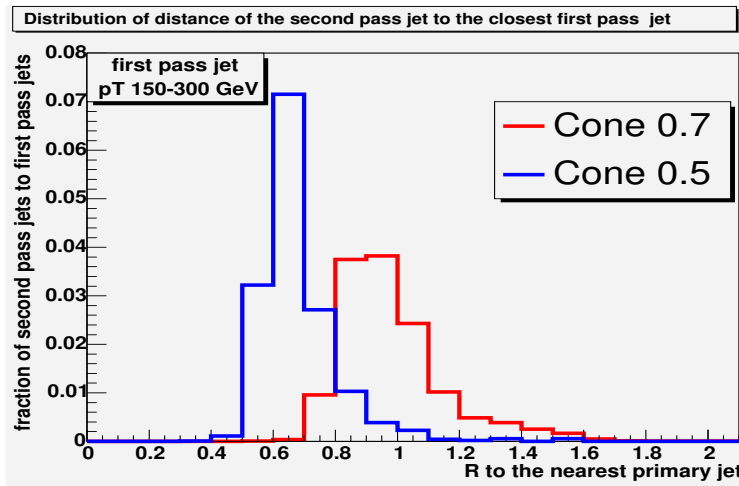
Similar observation is found for cone 0.5,  
but peak is shifted because of cone radius

# As a function of cone radius ...



Total fraction of second pass jets (= integrated over  $R$ ) is higher for  $R = 0.7$  Cones at lower  $p_T$ . And the distributions are different.

# As a function of cone radius (cont'd)



At higher  $p_T$  the total fractions are practically equal, but the distributions are different.

# Brief summary

## Done:

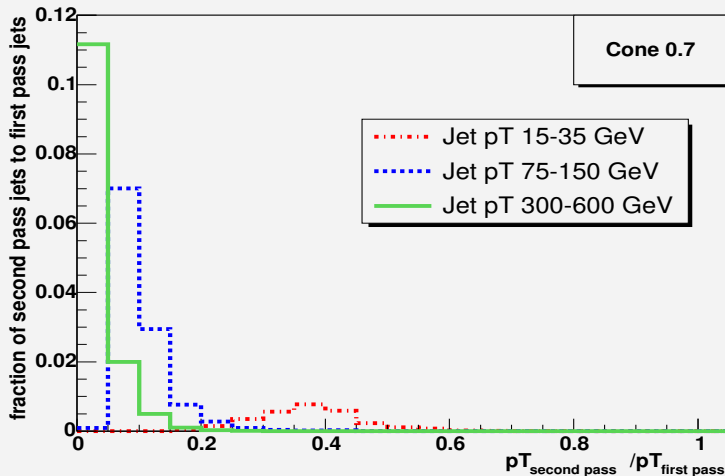
- Second Pass Jets were observed
- their distance from first pass jets was investigated

## Next: How does it influence are physics measurements?

- Study the fraction of  $pT$  carried by Second Pass Jets
  - Distribution of  $pT_{2^{\text{ndPass}}}/pT_{1^{\text{stPass}}}$
  - Distribution of  $R_{2^{\text{ndPass}}-1^{\text{stPass}}}$  in different  $pT_{2^{\text{ndPass}}}/pT_{1^{\text{stPass}}}$  bins
- Look at the  $pT$  spectra of these jets

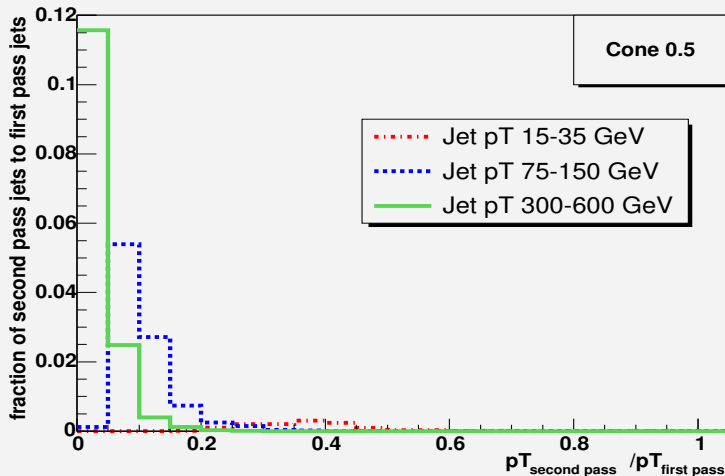
# $pT_{2ndPass}/pT_{1stPass}$ ratio distribution

Distribution of pT ratio between the second pass jet and its closest first pass jet

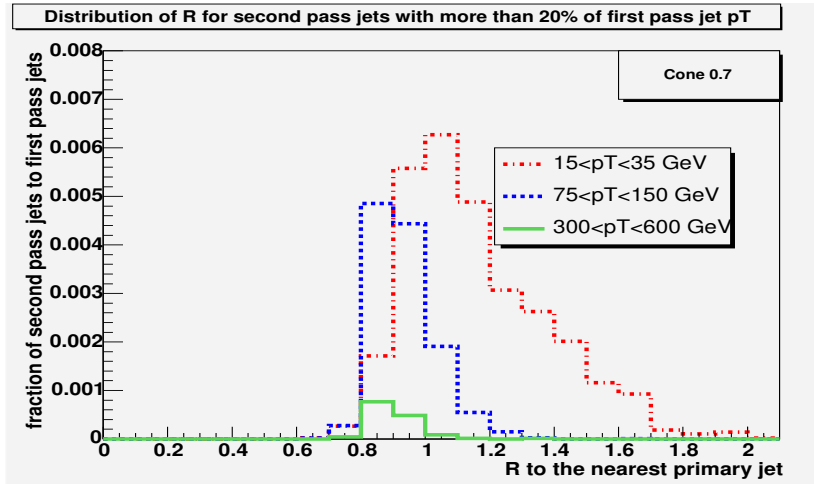


# $pT_{2ndPass}/pT_{1stPass}$ ratio distribution

Distribution of pT ratio between the second pass jet and its closest first pass jet



## Second Pass Jets carrying more than 20% of First Pass Jet $p_T$

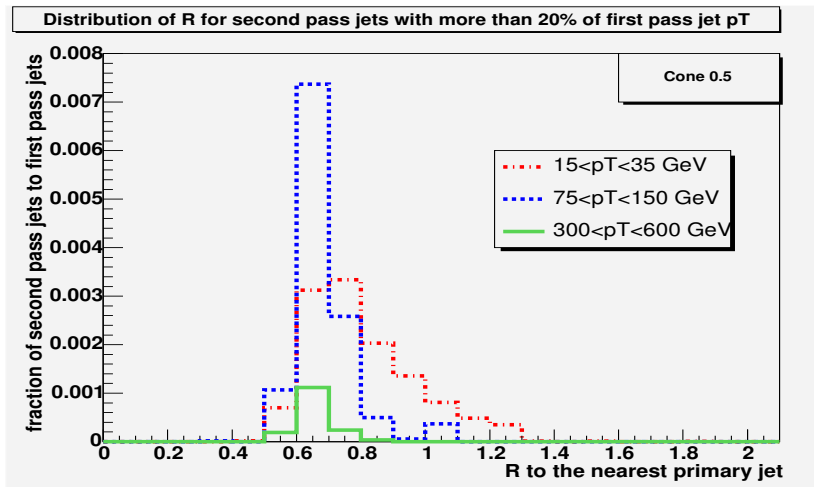


At low  $p_T$ , the fraction is a few %

At  $p_T = 75 - 150\text{GeV}$ , the fraction is  $\sim 1.5\%$

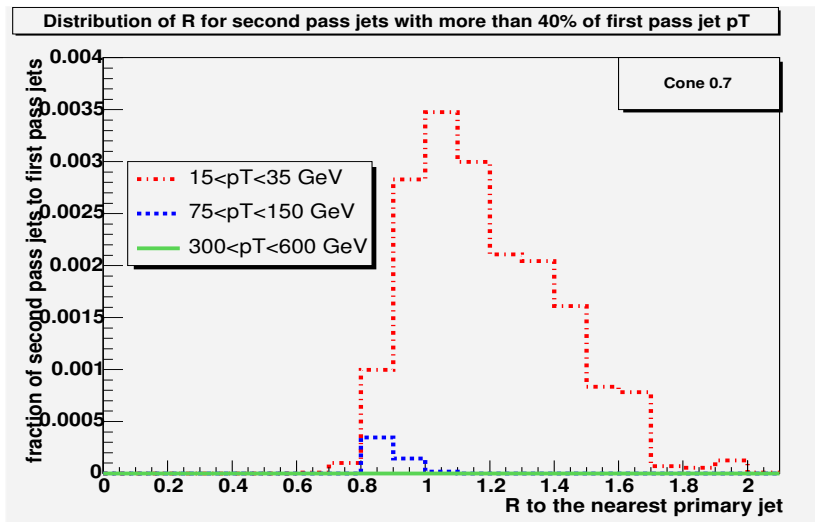


# Second Pass Jets carrying more than 20% of First Pass Jet $p_T$



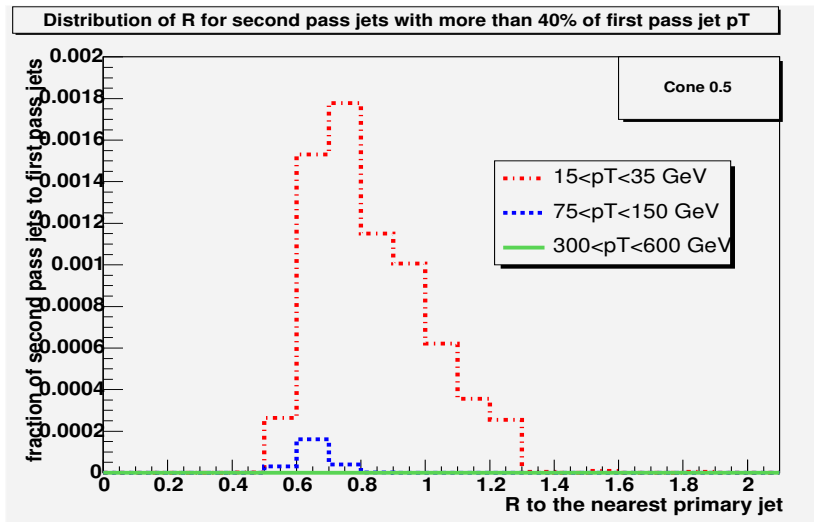
At  $p_T = 300 - 600\text{GeV}$ , the fraction is  $< 0.2\%$

## Second Pass Jets carrying more than 40% of First Pass Jet $pT$

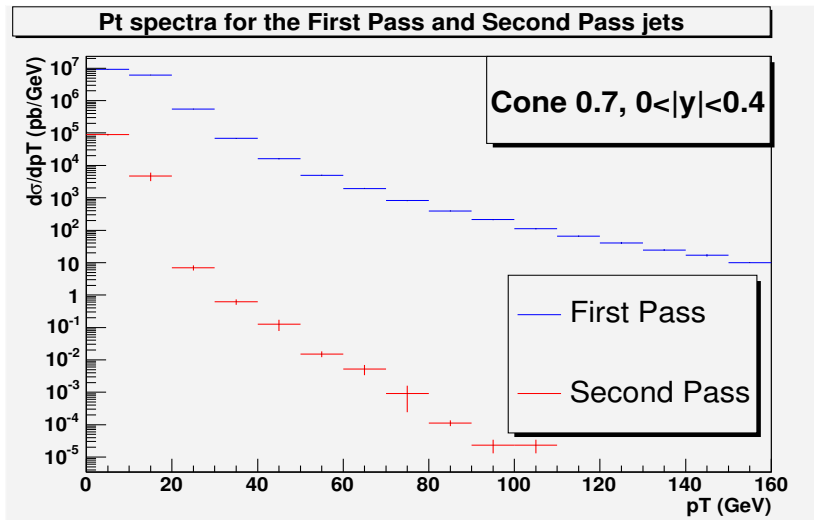


Relative contribution of Second Pass Jets with more than 40% of  $pT$  is very small (except lowest  $pT$ ).

# Second Pass Jets carrying more than 40% of First Pass Jet $p_T$



# Contribution of Second Pass Jets to the inclusive cross-section



Contribution to the cross-section is negligible

# Summary

- DØ defines Second Pass Jet to quantitatively study the unclustered energy
  - negligible effect on QCD cross-sections
- To be studied:
  - effects on multi-jet production
  - effects on top, W/Z, ... physics
- So far, we don't see a motivation for a major change of the jet algorithm ('search cone'), which introduces a chain of questions:
  - more overlapping jets  $\implies$  can lead to fat jets
  - increase overlap fraction  $\implies$  allows largely overlapping jets to be resolved  $\implies$  distance between jets can be very small  $\implies$  small  $p_T$  jet can eat significant  $p_T$  from high  $p_T$  jet

# Conclusion

- More studies and comparisons between algorithms are needed
- We would like to see corresponding results from CDF using the Search Cone Algorithm
  - Search Cone should remove large part of these Second Pass Jets
- Can CDF show a plot with distance between jets?