



Jet&MET overview at CMS

Robert Schöfbeck for JetMET

intro

- the last two years have been a fun ride!!
 - I want to thank everybody who has worked with me!

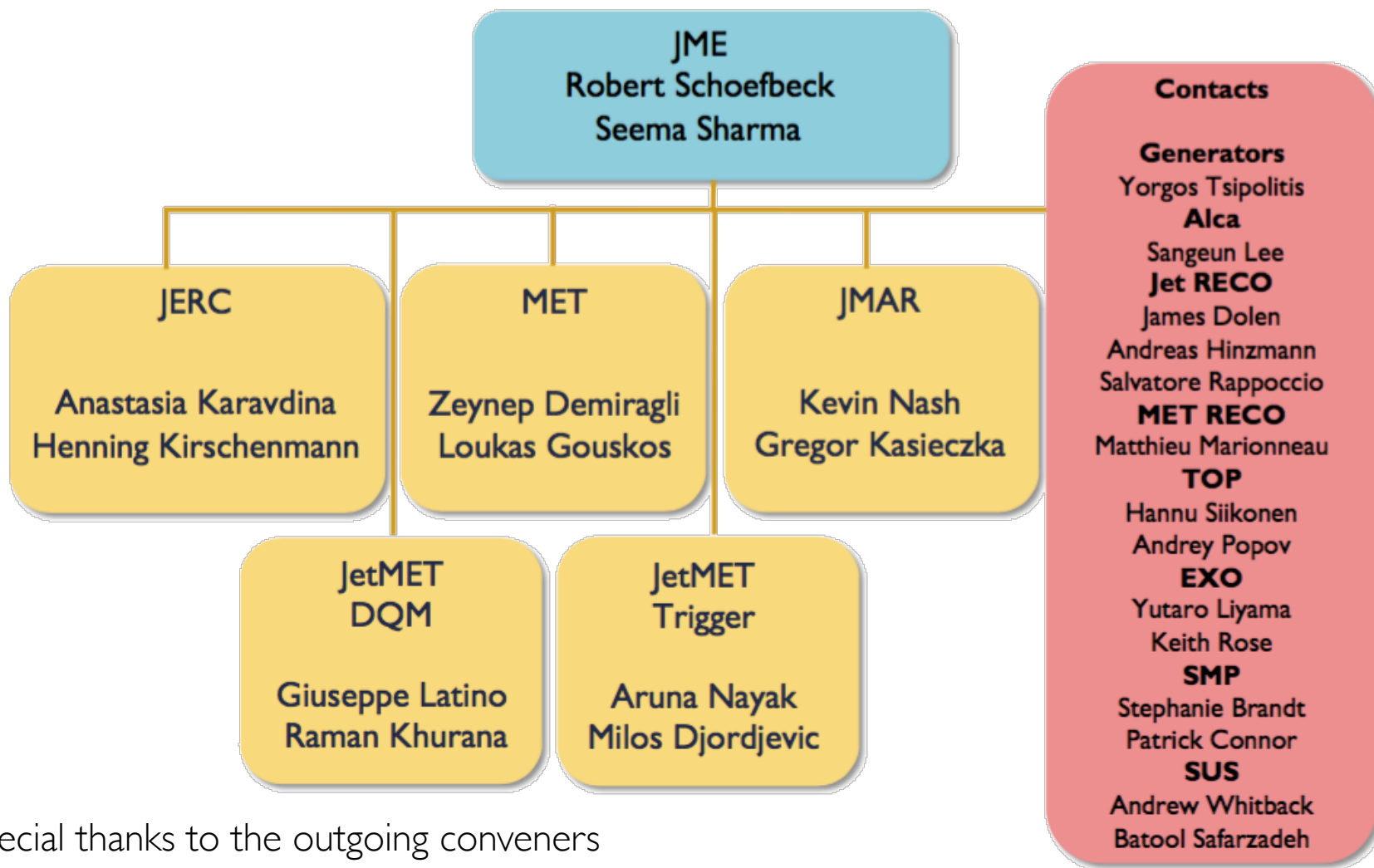
- Think global, act local
 - quote from our host
 - not really, rather from P. Geddes, 1915



- Goal of the 4th JME workshop
 - get ready for 2017 data taking
 - collect and fix all analysis details where we can improve
 - establish a plan until 2020 exploiting fully the Run-II dataset



team



special thanks to the outgoing conveners
la lashvili, Mariarosaria D'Alfonso, Jordan Damgov,
Andreas Hinzmann, James Dolen, Jane Nachtmann, Matthieu Marionneau



documentation / papers

4

- 8 TeV paper out !

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.03663>

- particle flow @ 8 TeV (with JME contributions) is imminent

- in the pipeline with 36/fb

- jet energy corrections and performance

- MET performance

- 'pile-up' paper on Puppi vs. CHS

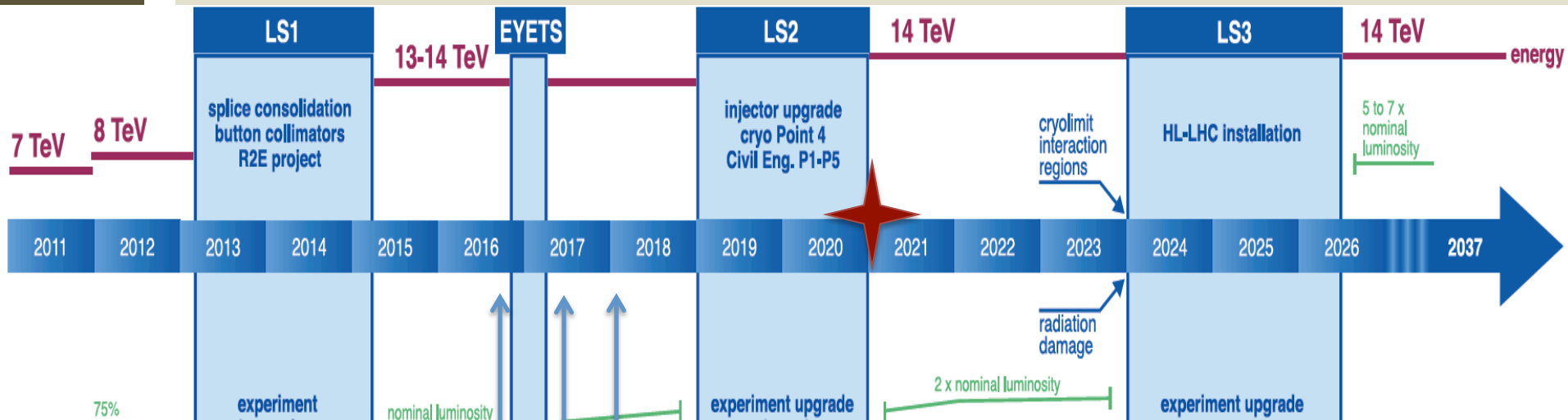
- PASes/DPS

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsJME>



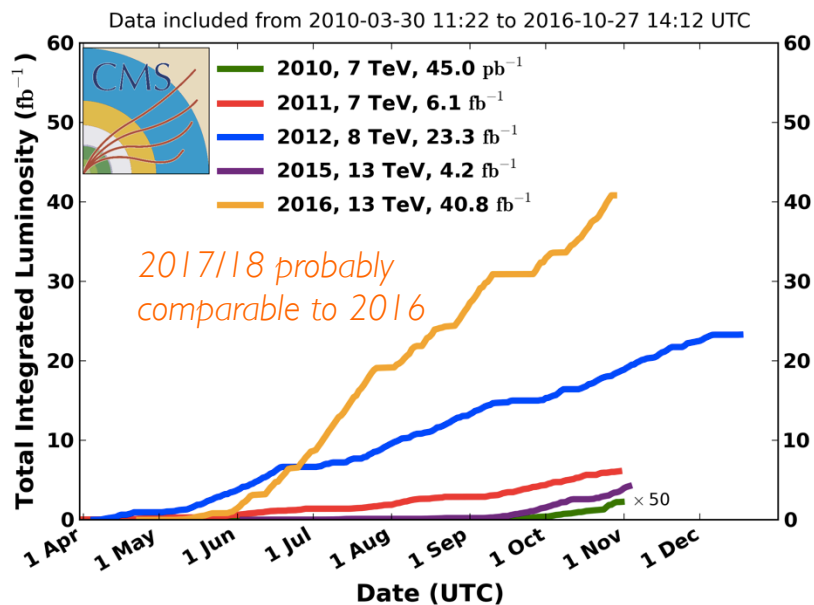
LHC schedule

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75% experiment nominal luminosity
 20/fb 36/fb 50/fb? 50/fb?

CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp



$0.75 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
 50ns spacing
 PU 10-35

$1.5 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
 25ns spacing
 PU up to 40

HE upgr.
 HPDs to
 SiPM

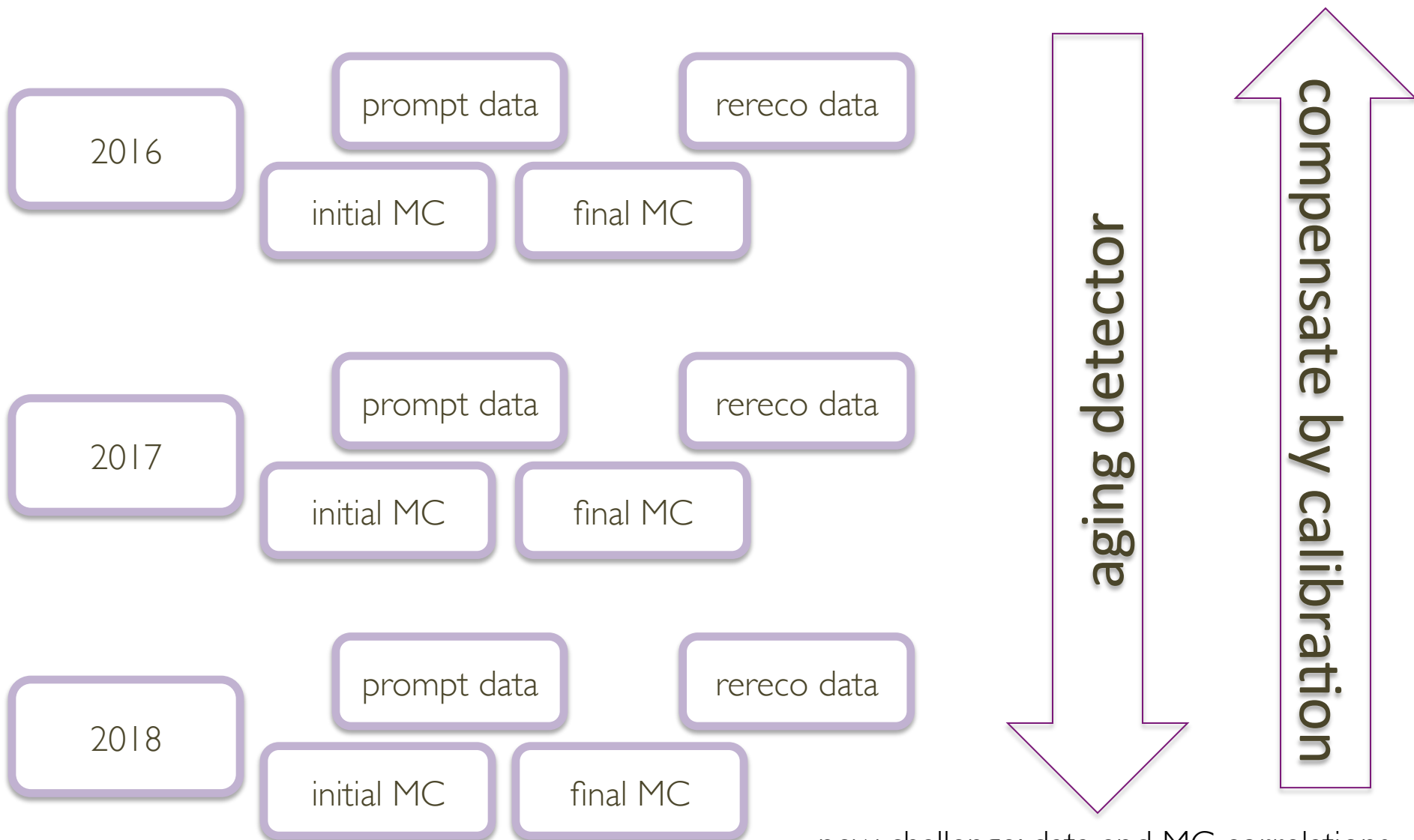
$1.9 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1} ?$
 new pixel,
 HF electronics
 $\langle \text{PU} \rangle < 40?$

2016/17/18

- PU will increase
- lumi profile similar
- data will be different!



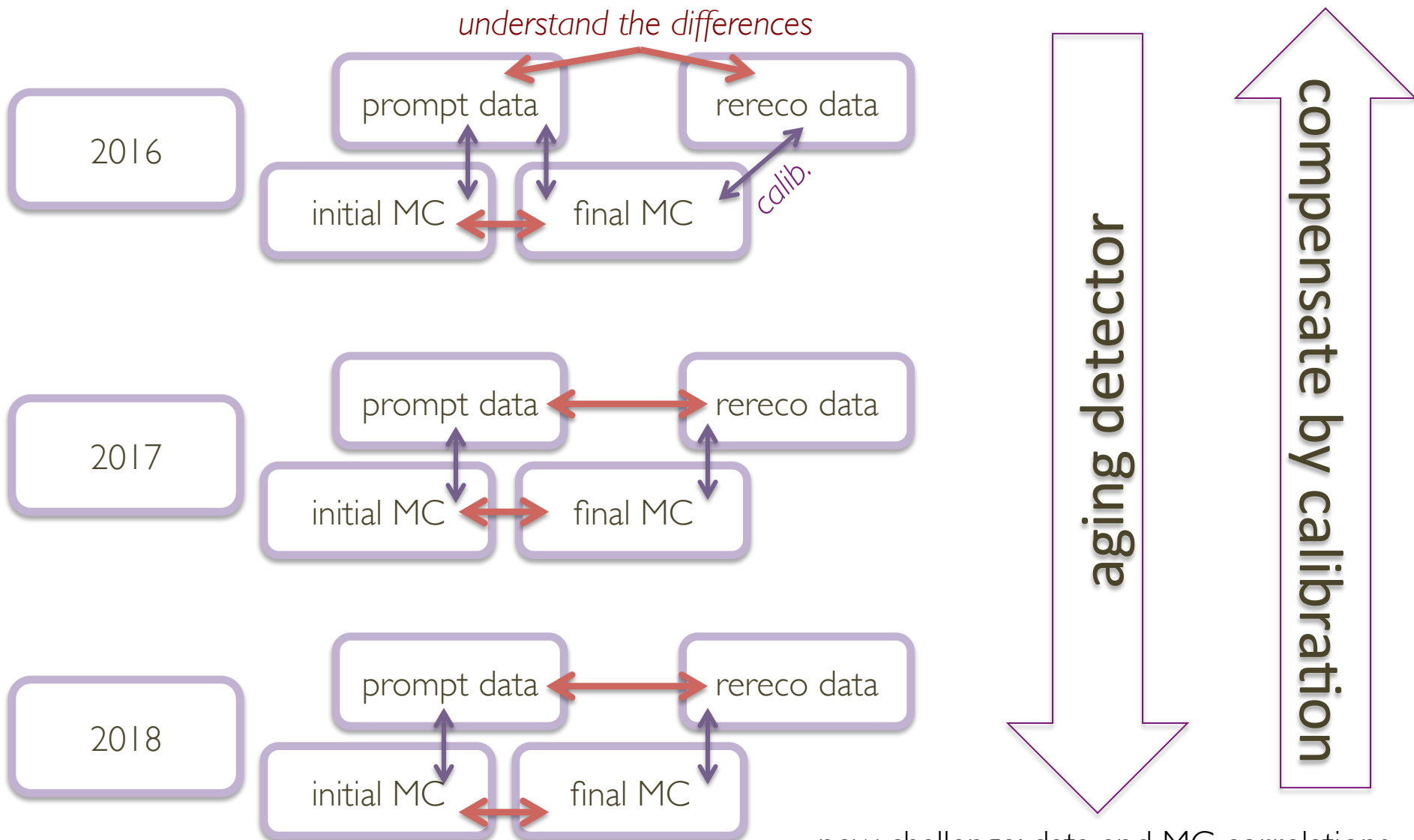
correlations and homogeneity



new challenge: data and MC correlations

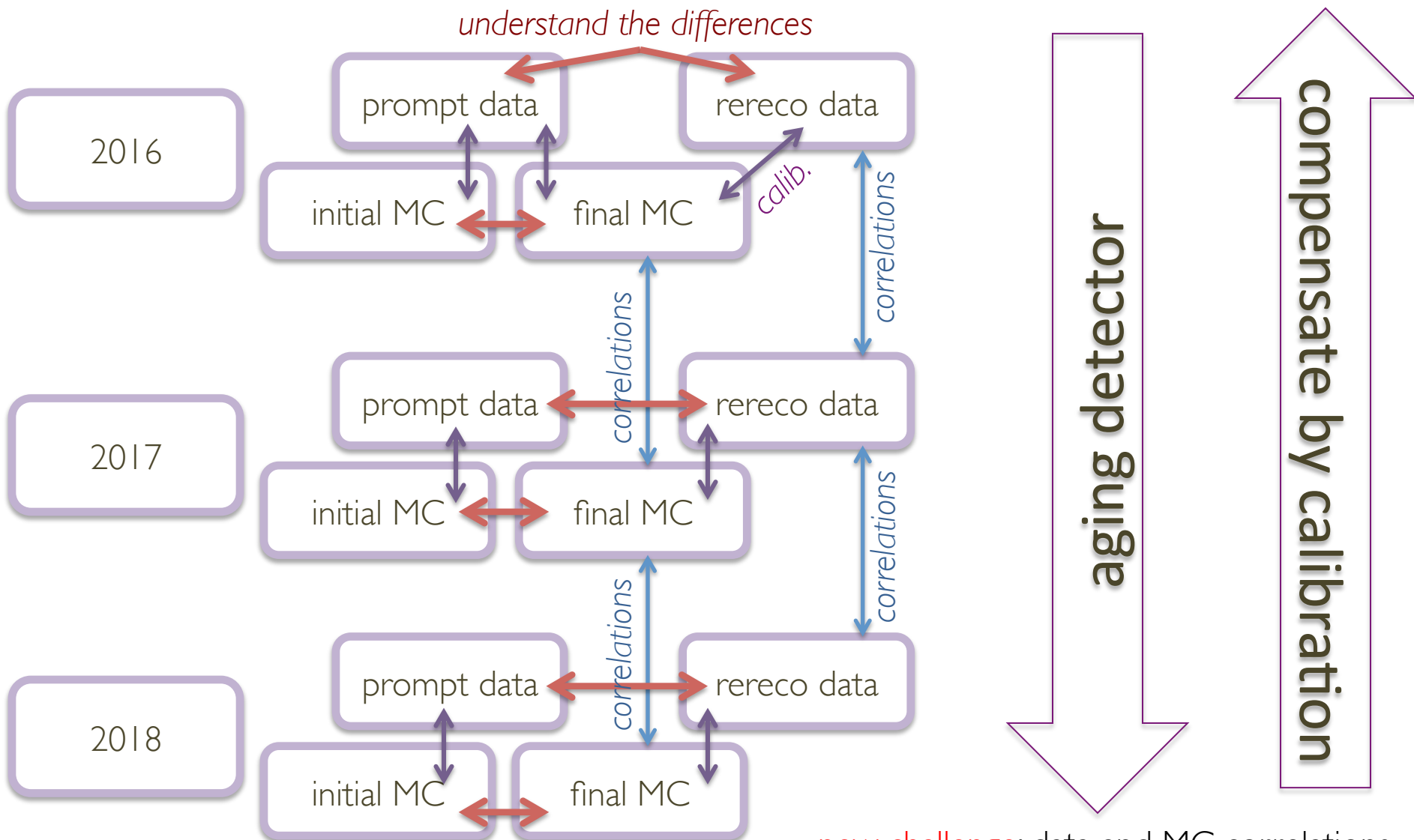


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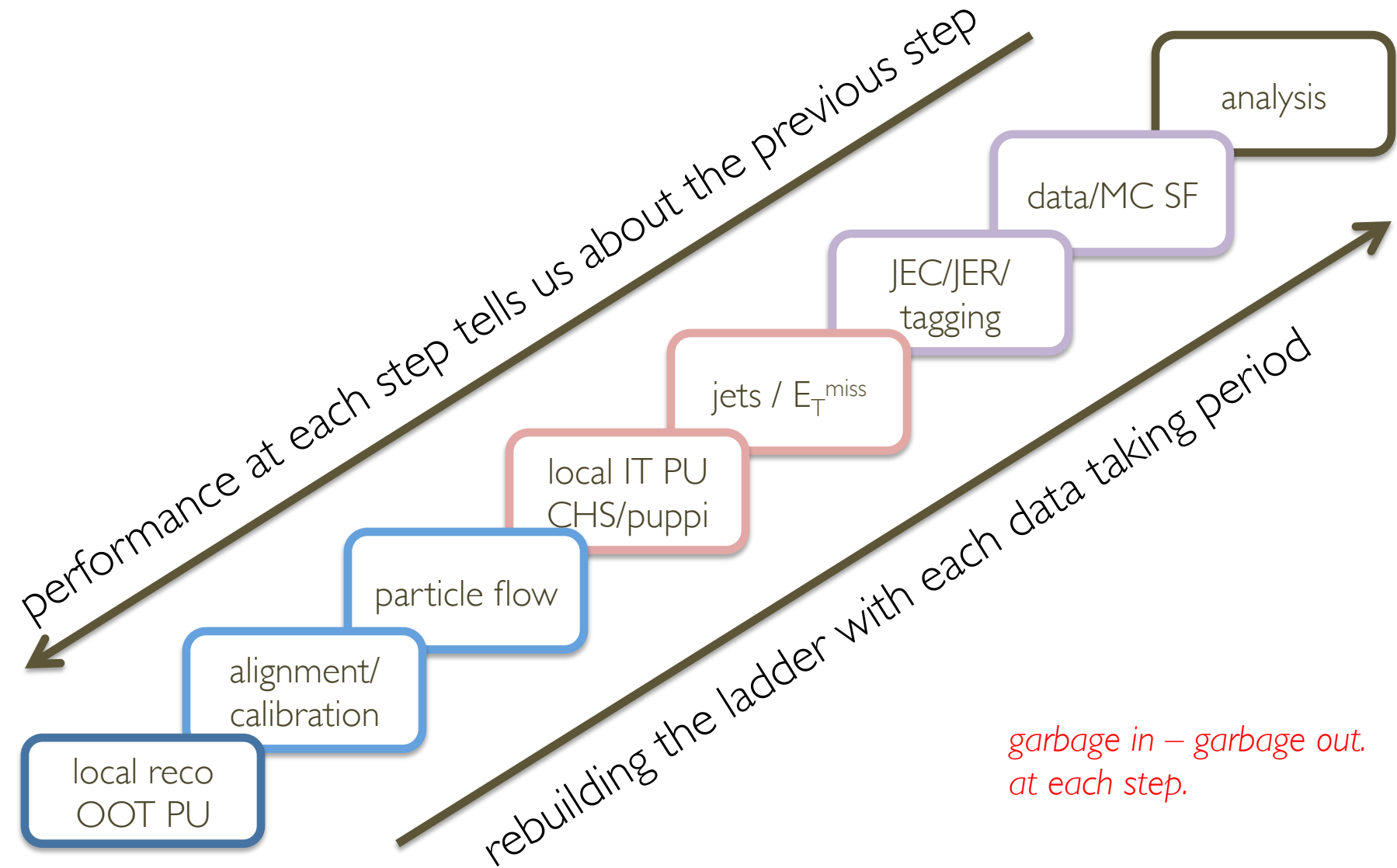
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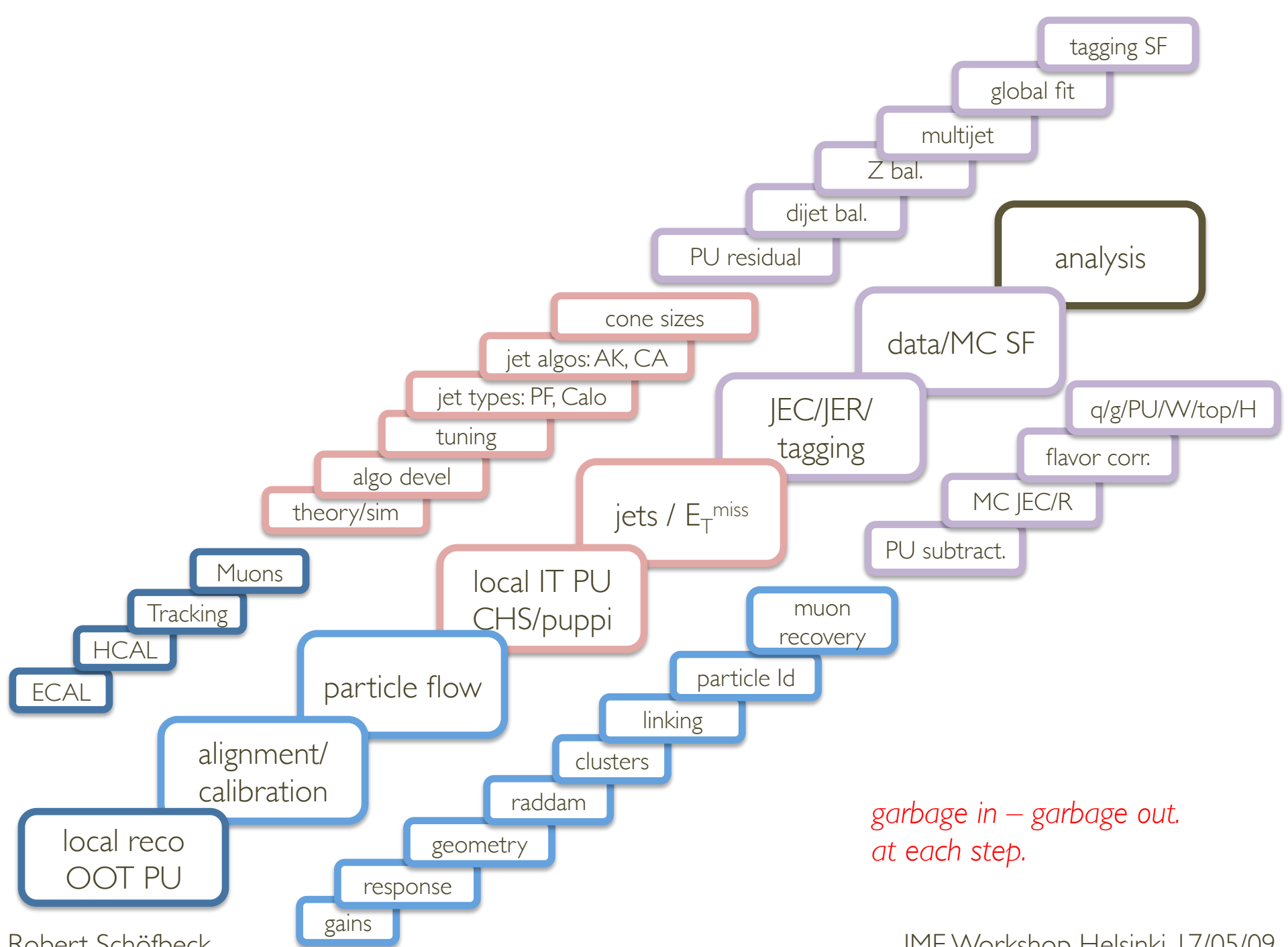


new challenge: data and MC correlations



reconstruction ladder

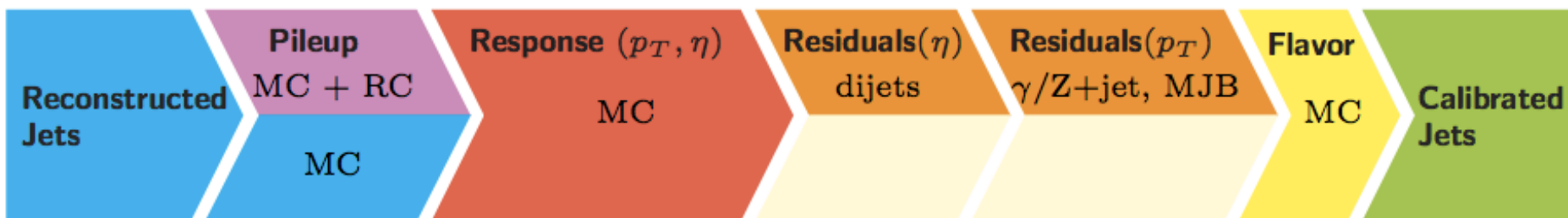




jets at 13 TeV

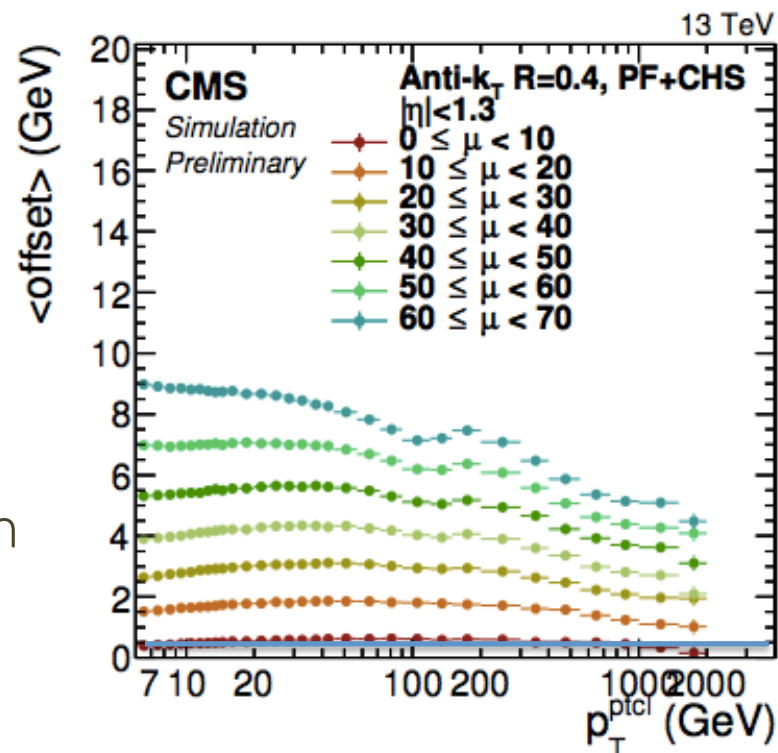
11

Applied to data →



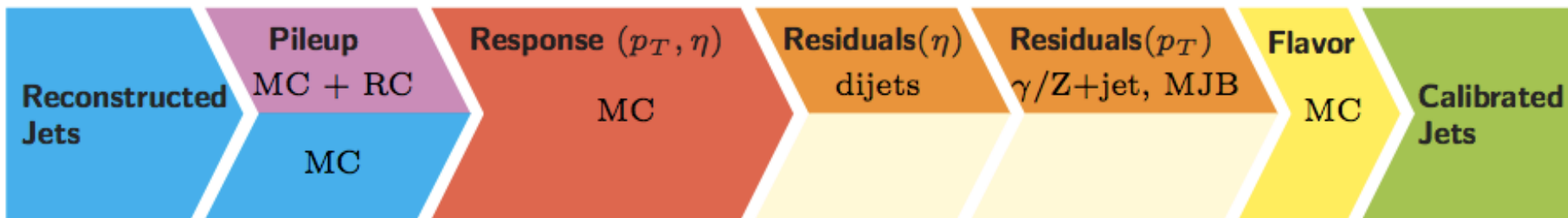
Applied to simulation →

- subtract simulated PU
- subtle nonlinear effects
 - PU un-zerosuppression, shadowing
 - small dependence on jet p_T
 - first subtraction based on simulation
 - scaled by data/MC ratio of RC offset energy density



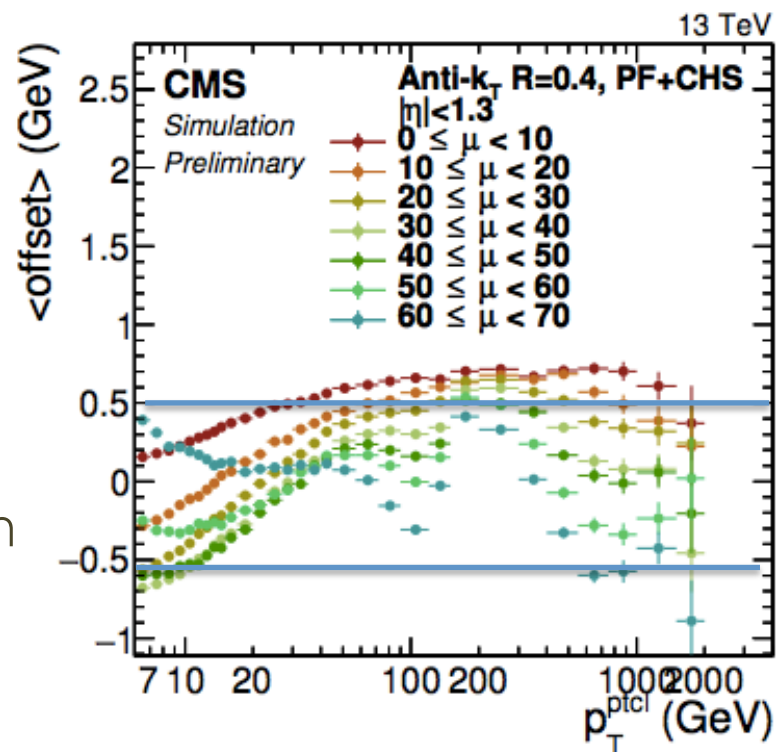
jets at 13 TeV

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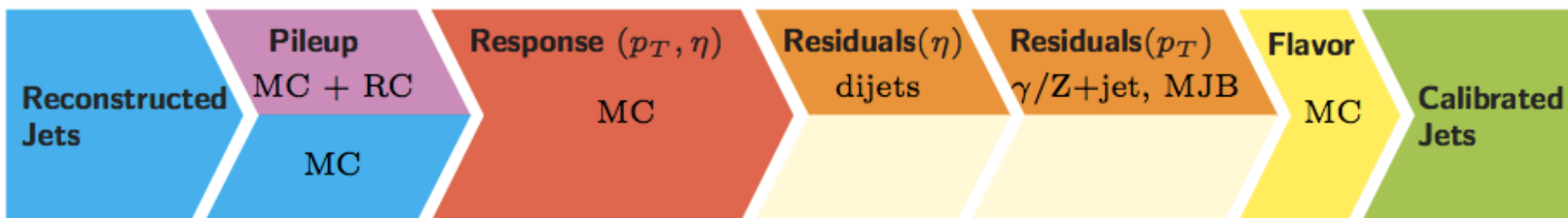


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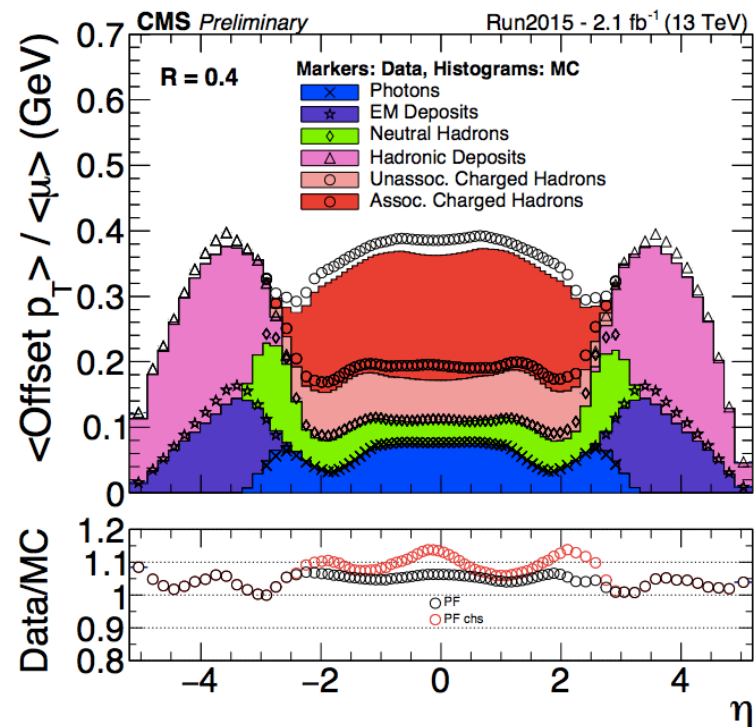


Applied to data \longrightarrow



Applied to simulation \longrightarrow

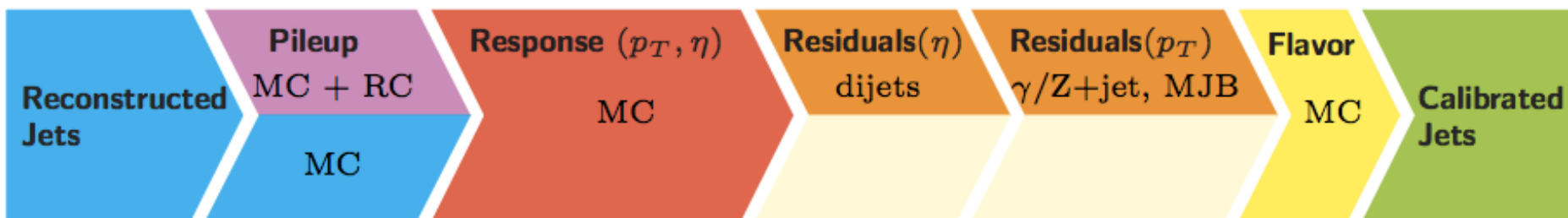
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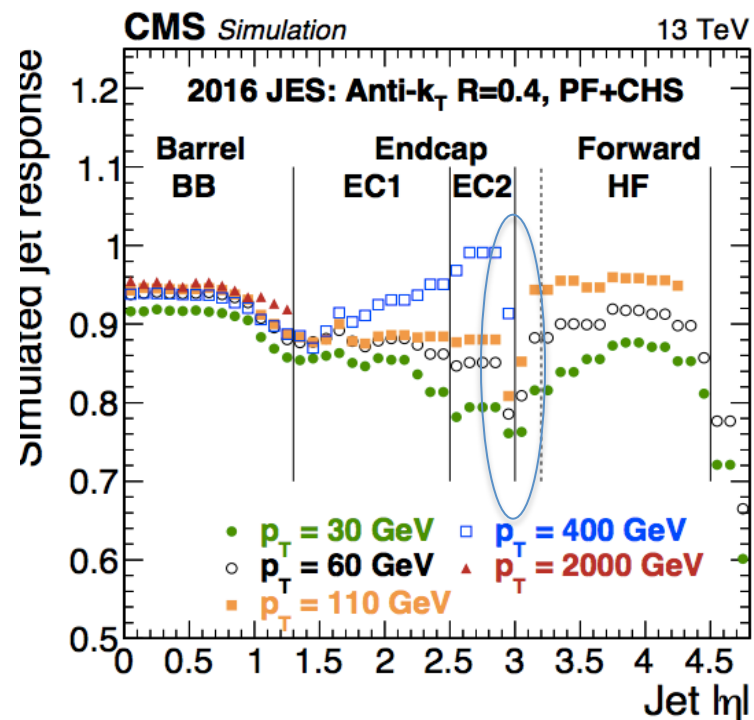
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Applied to data →



Applied to simulation →

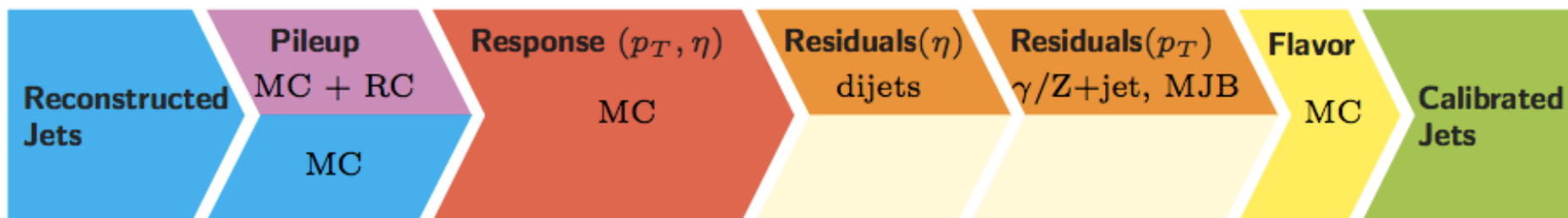
- response in simulation
 - response jumps at the end of tracker coverage and HE/HF boundary can cause eta bias and bin migration
- simulated resolution
 - rather stable over run periods



jets at 13 TeV

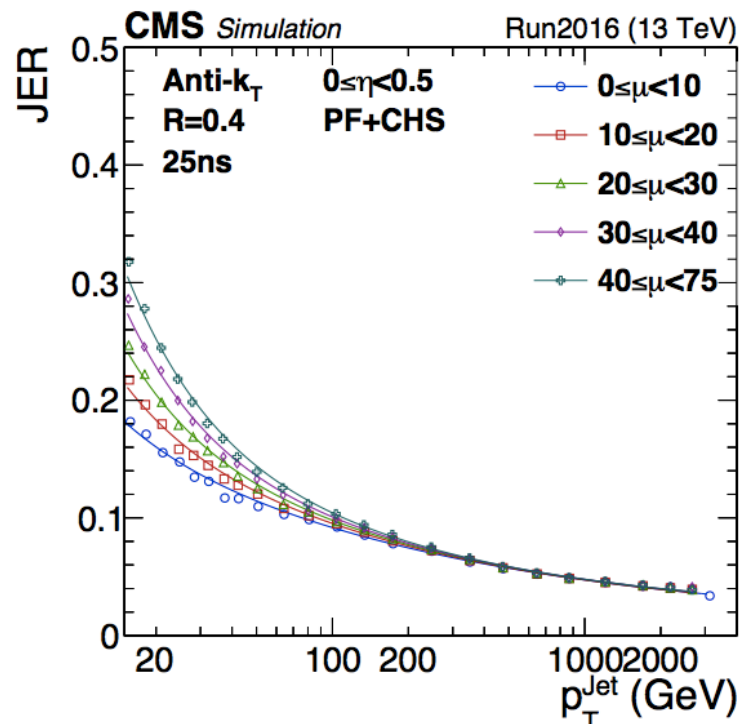
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Applied to data \longrightarrow



Applied to simulation \longrightarrow

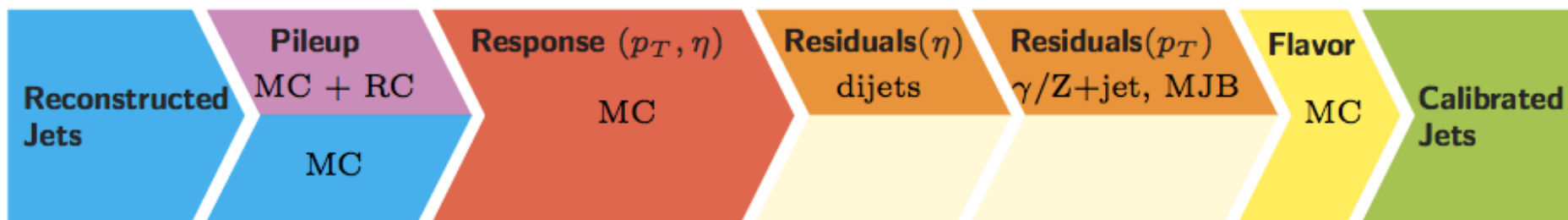
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jets at 13 TeV

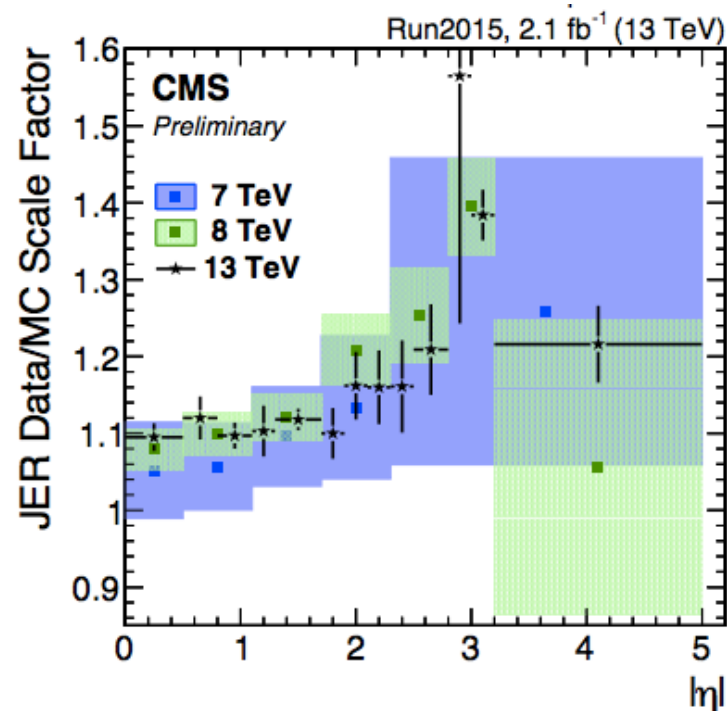
16

Applied to data \longrightarrow



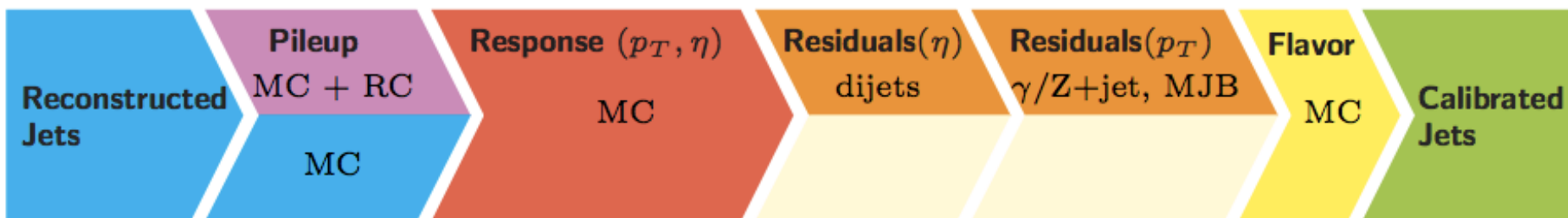
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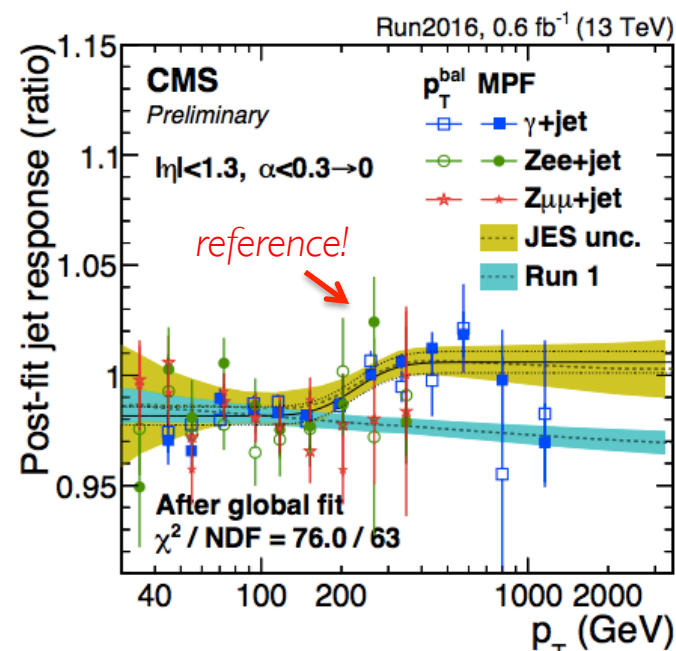
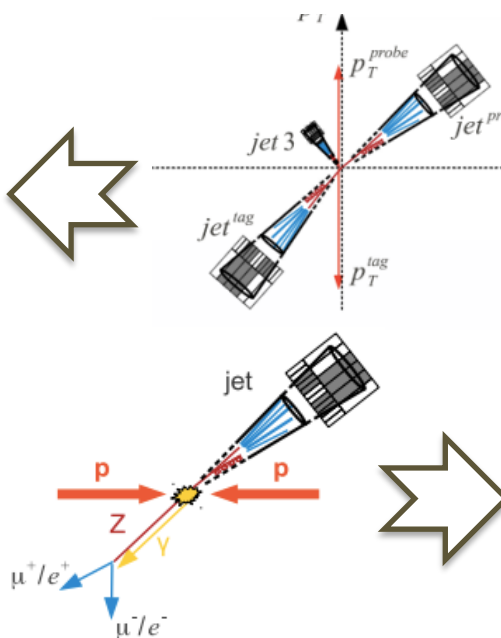
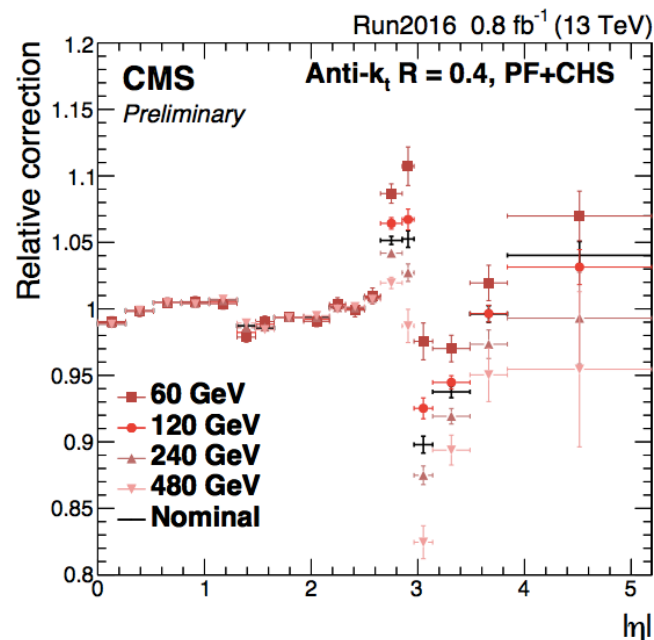


jets at 13 TeV

Applied to data \longrightarrow



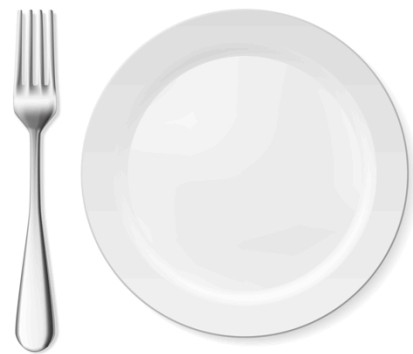
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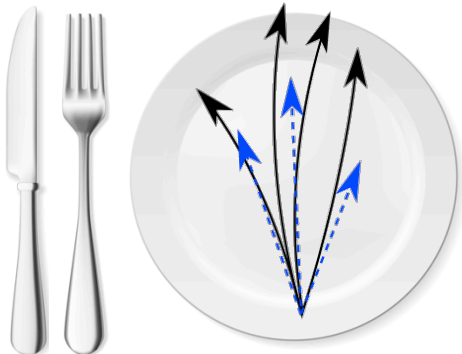


From the menu

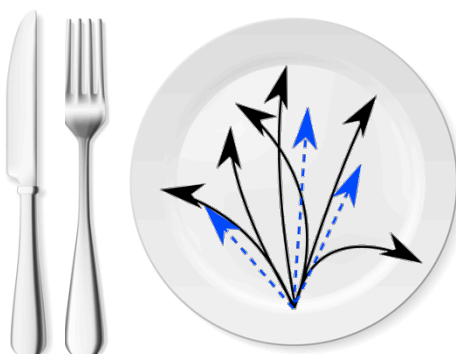
E_T^{miss}



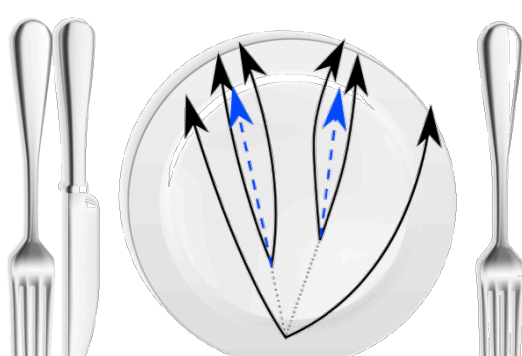
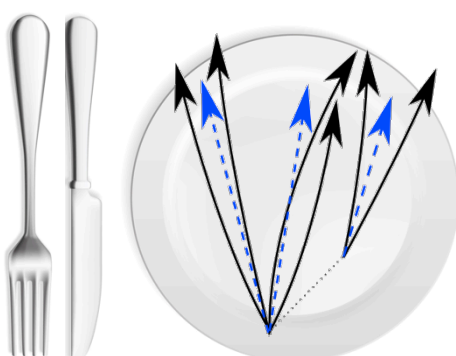
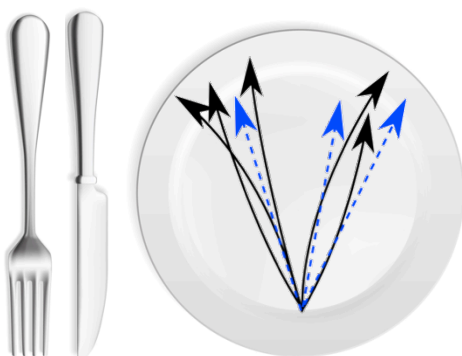
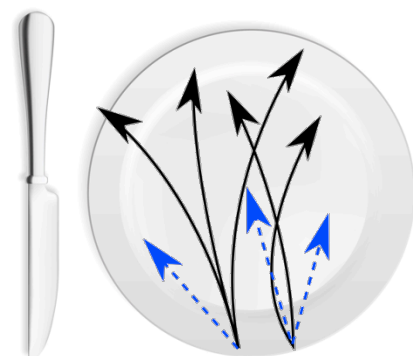
light quarks



gluons



b/c



pile-up

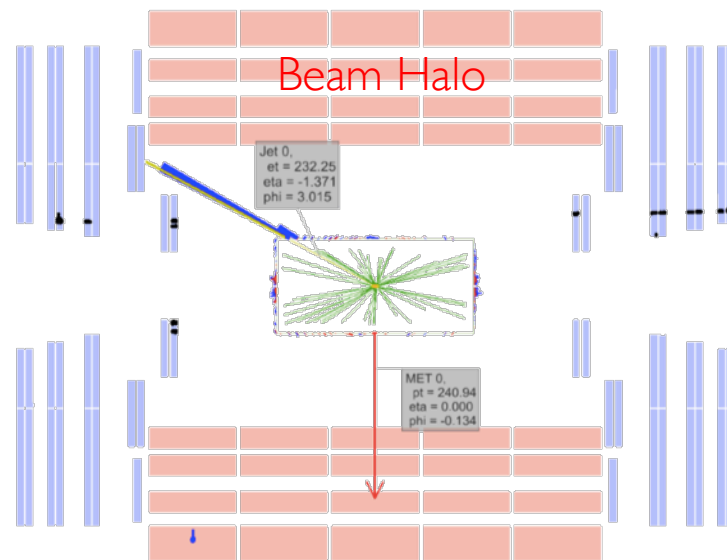
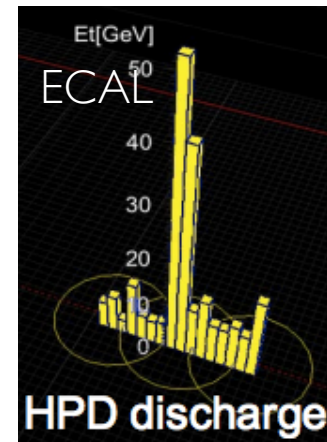
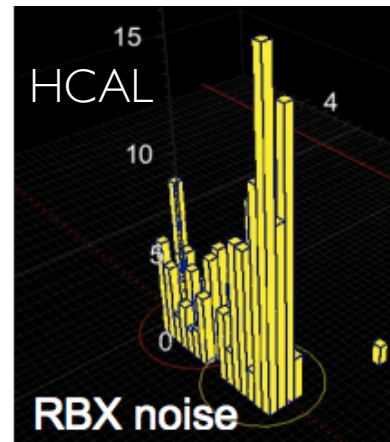
W/Z

top

Higgs



- very fast turn around in E_T^{miss} tails crucial for performance
- all the know problems under control
 - HBHE noise (RBX, HPD discharge, ion fb.)
 - Beam Halo, non instrumented regions
- numerous new issues found
 - ECAL gain switch at high energy
 - mismeasure a small fraction of high energy e/γ
 - tracking dynamic inefficiency
 - biases charged fraction
 - loosening tracking induced spurious muons





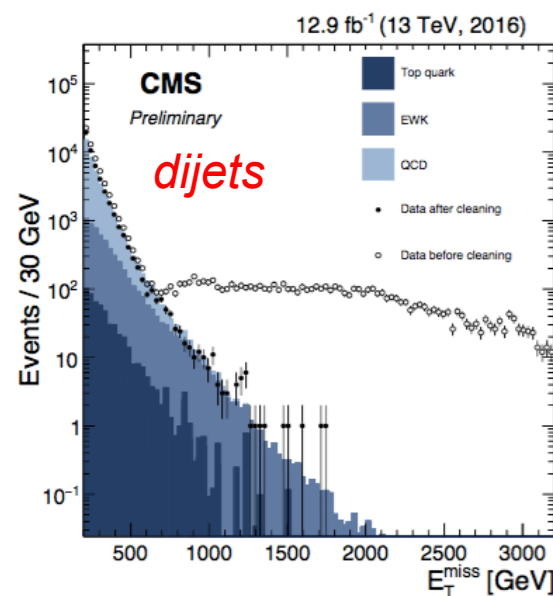
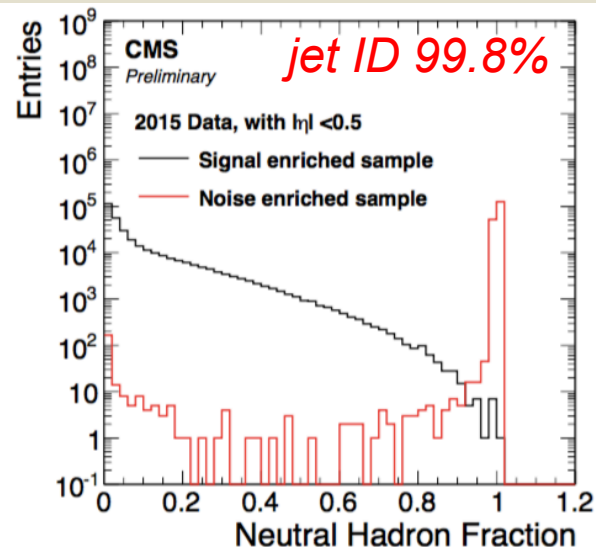
E_T^{miss} and jet tails



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CMS-PAS-JME-16-003, CMS-PAS-JME-16-004

- very fast turn around in E_T^{miss} tails crucial for performance
- all the know problems under control
 - HBHE noise (RBX, HPD discharge, ion fb.)
 - Beam Halo, non instrumented regions
- numerous new issues found
 - ECAL gain switch at high energy
 - mismeasure a small fraction of high energy e/γ
 - tracking dynamic inefficiency
 - biases charged fraction
 - loosening tracking induced spurious muons
- highly efficient jet ID, clean E_T^{miss} tail
- we succeeded to deliver high quality objects on an aggressive time scale





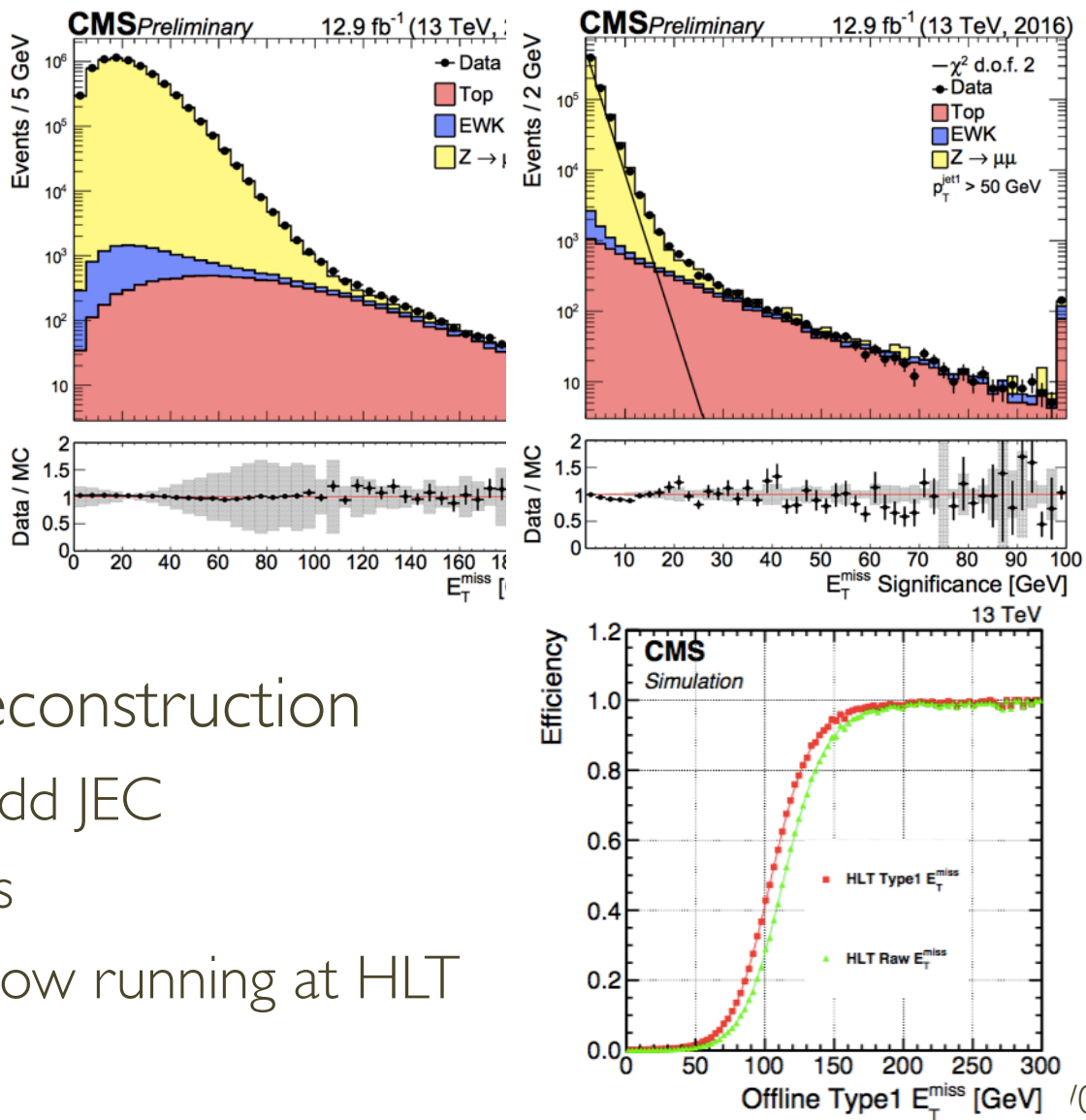
E_T^{miss} performance



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CMS-PAS-JME-16-004

- bulk E_T^{miss} performance great out of the box
- directly benefited a wealth of results at ICHEP16 and Moriond17
- this is straight from reconstruction
 - sum up PF particles, add JEC
 - no further corrections
 - JEC corrected E_T^{miss} now running at HLT





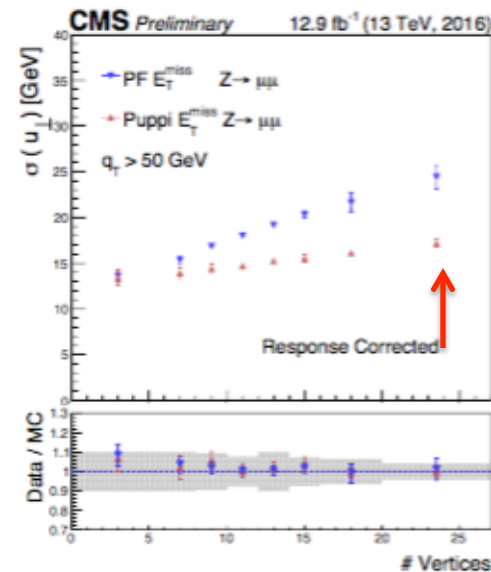
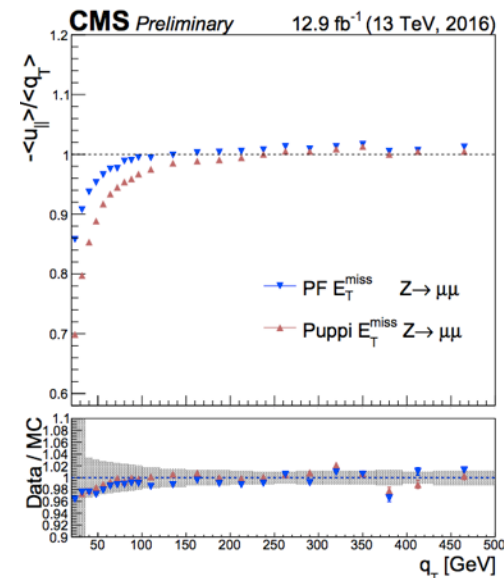
- scale and resolution under control
- battling PU: commission puppi

- Define
$$\alpha_i = \log \sum_{\substack{j \in \text{Ch, PV} \\ j \neq i}} \left(\frac{p_{Tj}}{\Delta R_{ij}} \right)^2 \Theta(R_0 - \Delta R_{ij})$$

which encodes the PU-probability of a particle

- distribution of α is *measured* using charged component in each event and *applied* to the neutrals. Extrapolate to outside of TRK.
- reweight neutrals according to PU probability
$$w_i \cdot (p_{Ti} > (A + B \cdot n_{PV}))$$
- Take care with isolated high p_T photons & leptons
- Makes optimal use of PF particle level

- It pays off: global event interpretation with PU subtraction within reach!





- Advantages from redundancy in algorithms

$$w_i \cdot (p_{Ti} > (A + B \cdot n_{PV}))$$

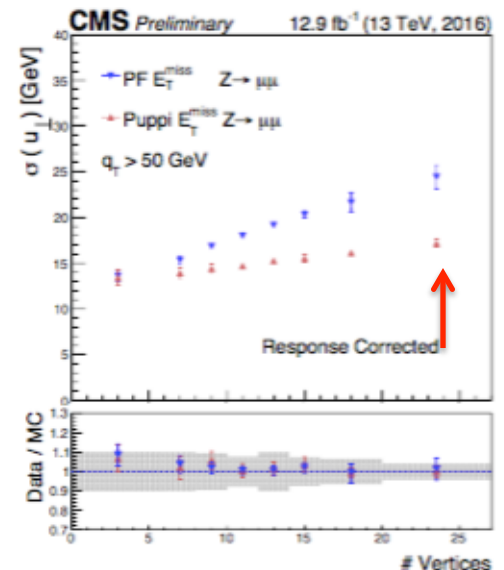
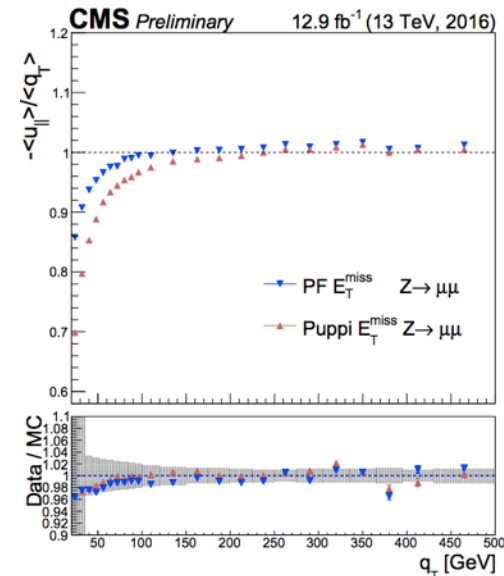
- dynamic thresholds for neutrals are important tuning parameters

- effectively, a coarse model of neutral had. resolution vs. PU

- can this be refined?

- dominant systematic is unclustered energy
- balance insensitivity wrt. PU vs. tails
- should improve MET significance

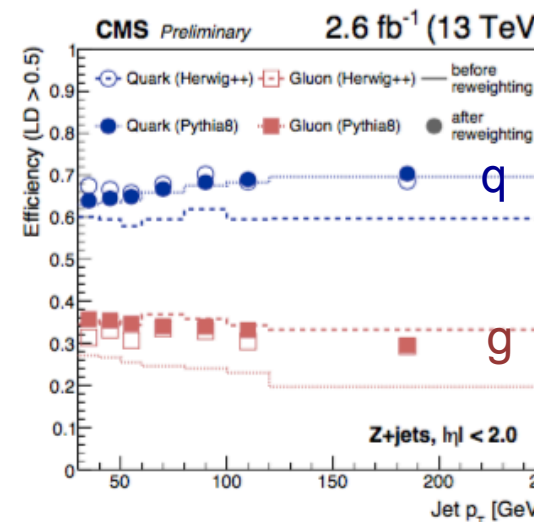
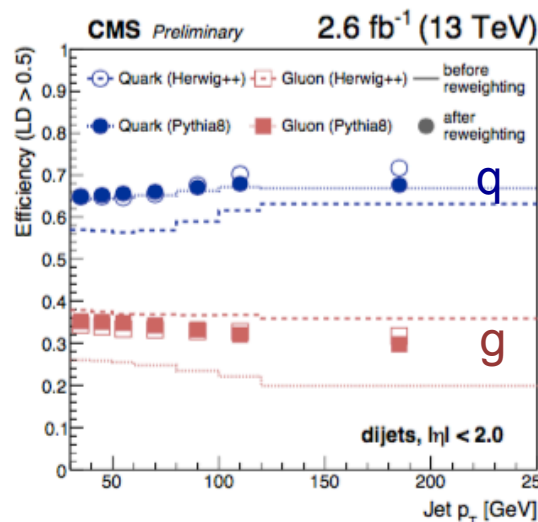
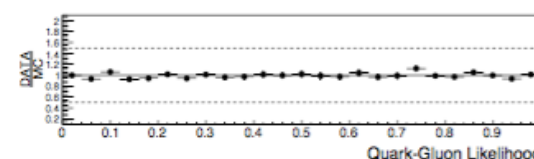
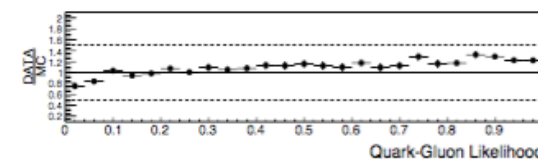
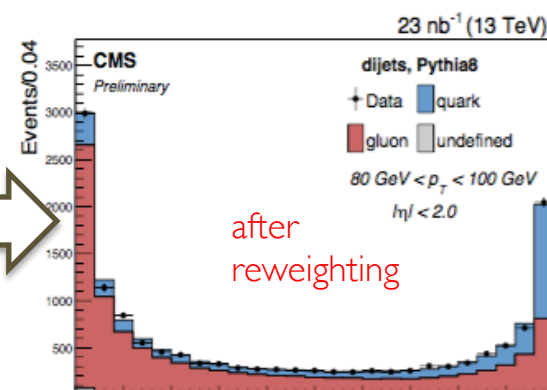
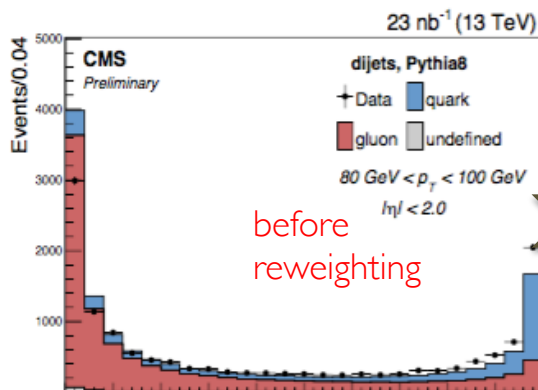
- revisit/refine CHS at high PU

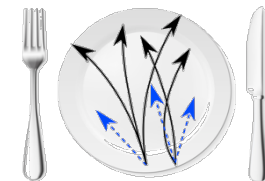


q/g tagging likelihood

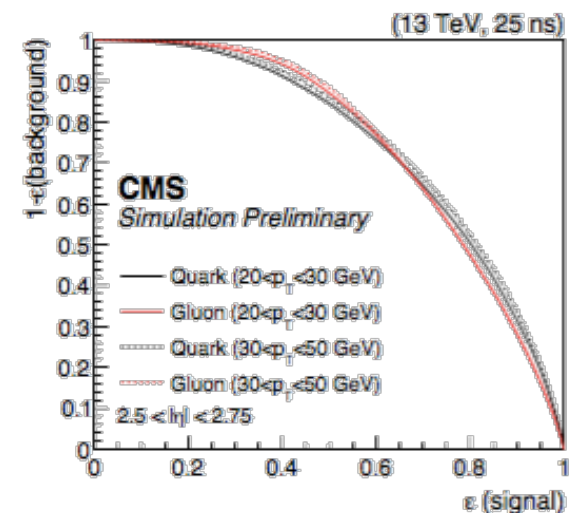
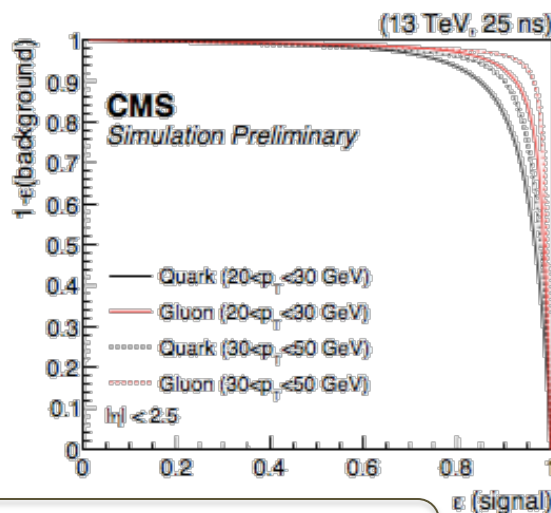


- simple log likelihood of ch. mult, σ_2 , $p_{T,D}$
- since a long time used in analysis
- Herwig++/Pythia8 shower model differ for gluon jet properties
- reweighting in dijet/Z+jets CR reduces sys by a factor 10





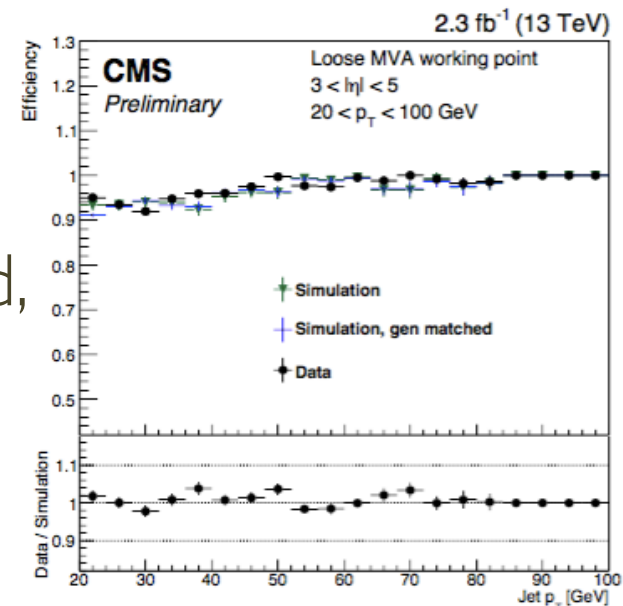
- run-II main changes
 - AK5 → AK4
 - charge hadron subtr.
- most PU jets within TRK already removed



$$\beta = \frac{\sum_{i \in PV} p_{Ti}}{\sum_i p_{Ti}}, \quad p_T^{\text{lead}} / p_T^{\text{jet}}, \quad |\vec{m}|, \quad N_{\text{total}}, \quad N_{\text{charged}},$$

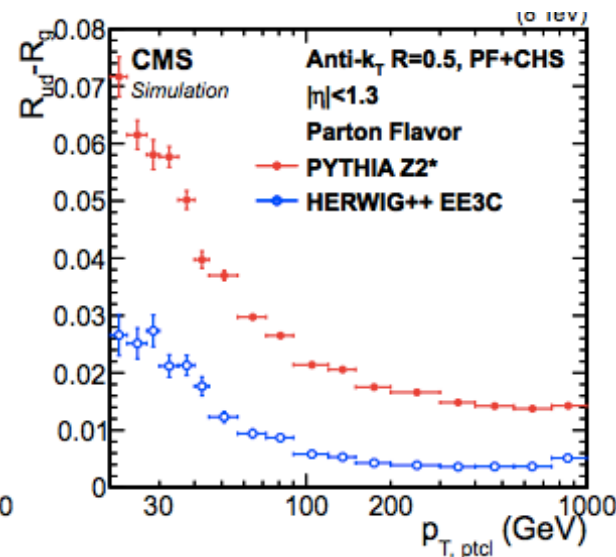
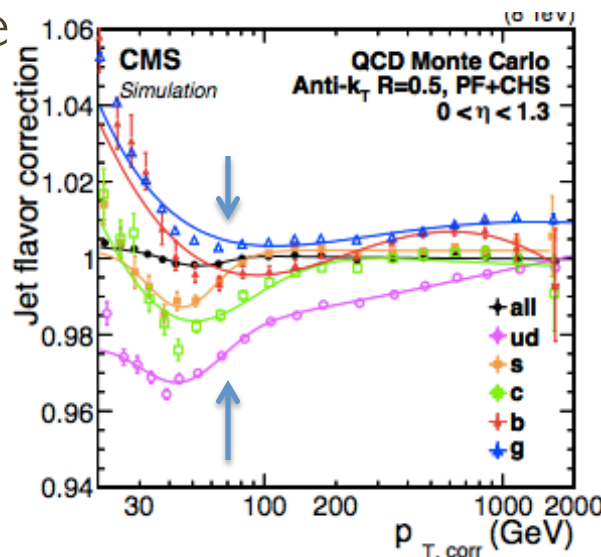
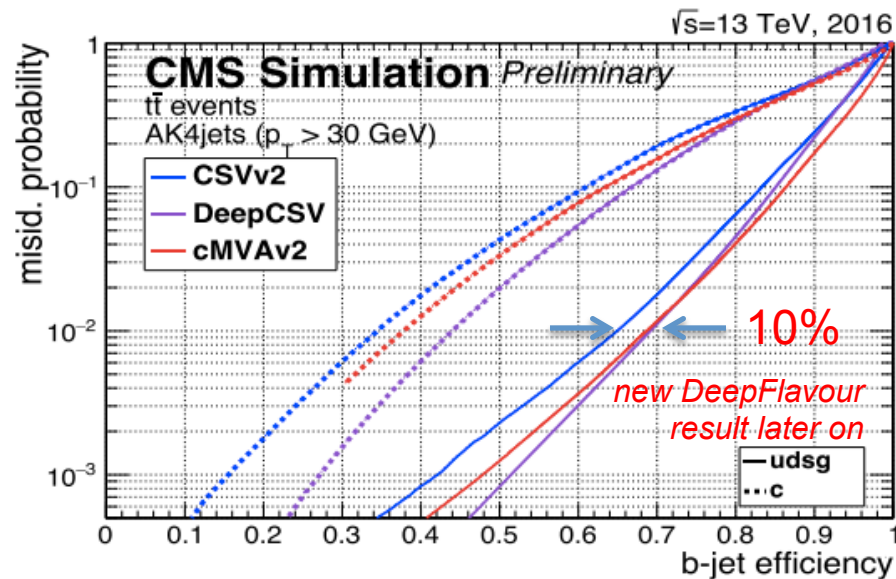
$$N_{\text{vertices}}, \quad \langle \Delta R^2 \rangle, \quad \text{fring}_0, \quad \text{fring}_1, \quad \text{fring}_2, \quad \text{fring}_3,$$

- BDT with 14 variables. Well understood, well calibrated. Is it optimal?
 - use observables from larger cone size
 - should really profit from ML gold rush



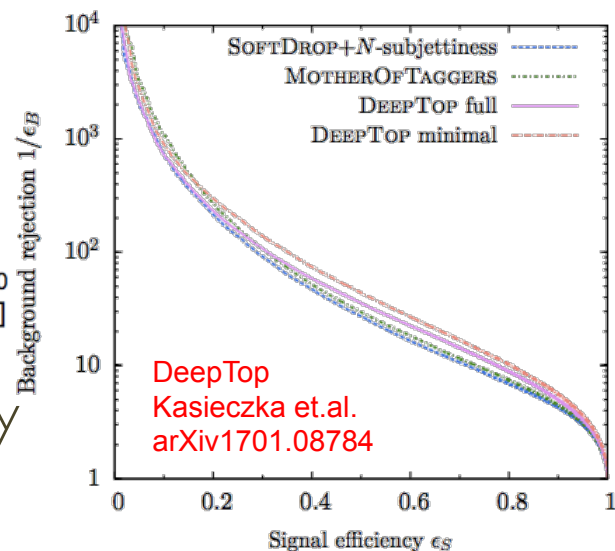
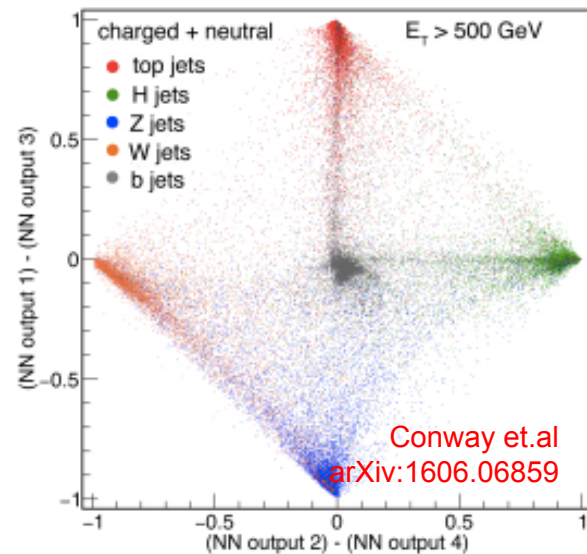
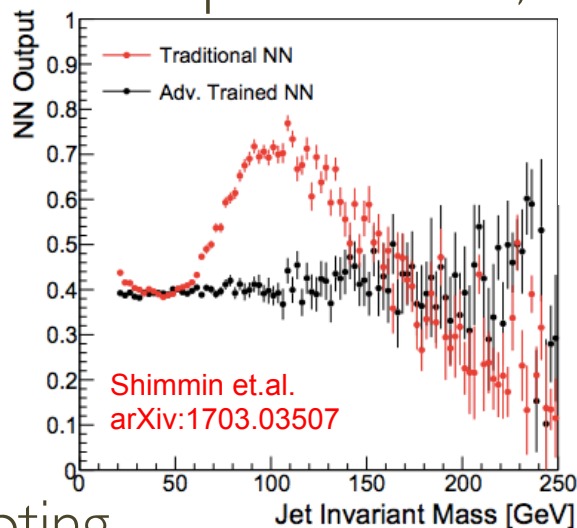


- 10% gain with DNN (DeepCSV) shown in 2016
 - uses PF candidates
 - do same for q/g and PU Jet Id?
- flavor response regression
 - reduce flavor response and generator difference
 - same physics!
- NNs offer multi-classification
 - train g/uds/c/b/PU
 - or W/Z/H/t ?

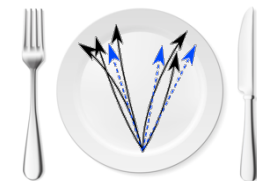


machine learning, biased view

- multiclassification considered seriously
- DeepTop: use jet images in deep NN
 - another example of raw input
- real deal: stability wrt to experimental, modelling unc., PU etc.
- adversarial NN: decorrelate taggers
 - force flat efficiency to reduce mass sculpting
 - trade some performance for gain in stability

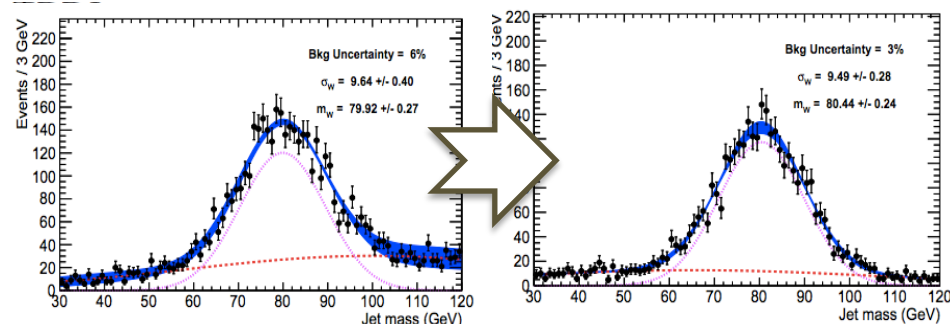
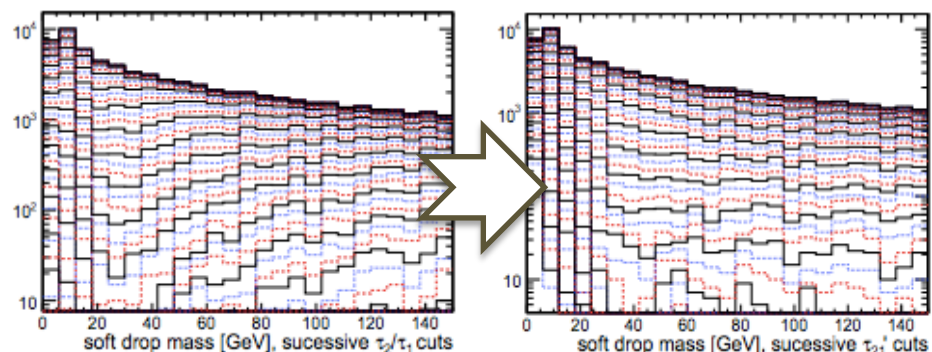
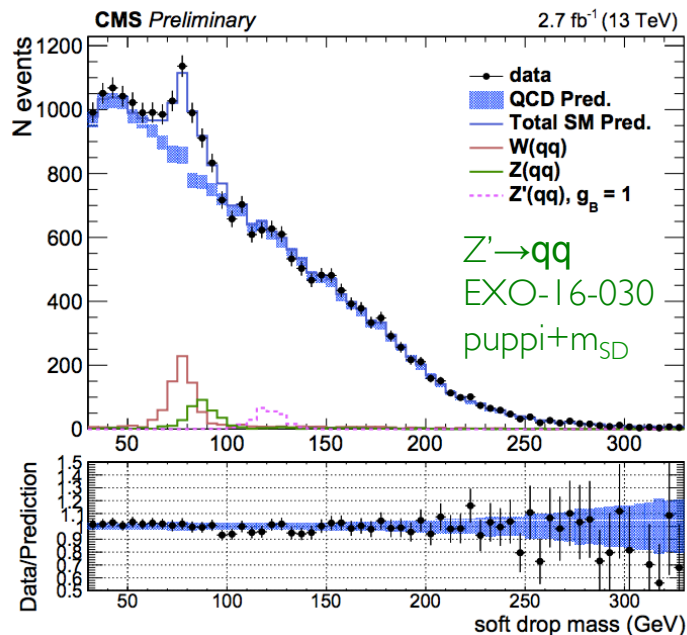


decorrelated substructure

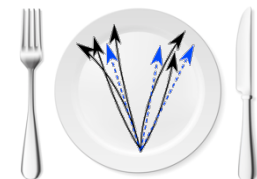


- o 2/1-subjettiness ratio excellent for finding 2-prong structure
- o some correlation with m_{SD} , remove with simple reparametrization

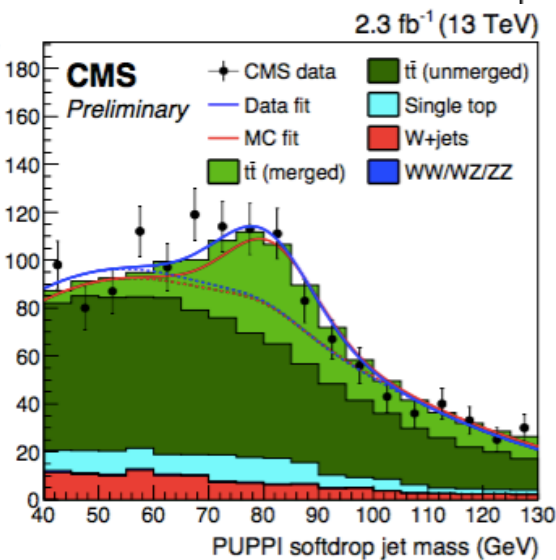
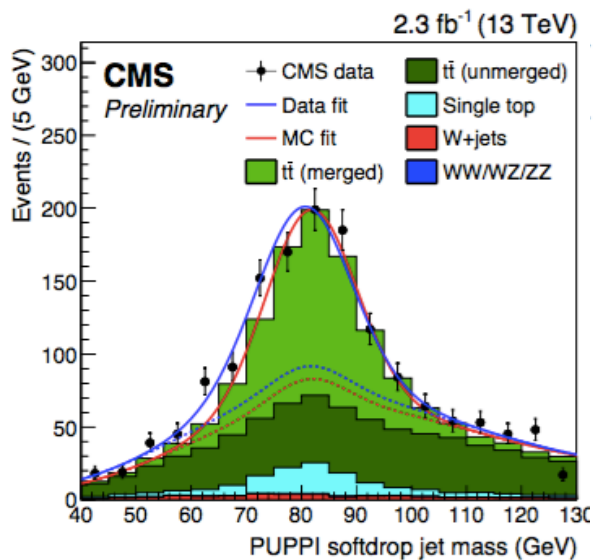
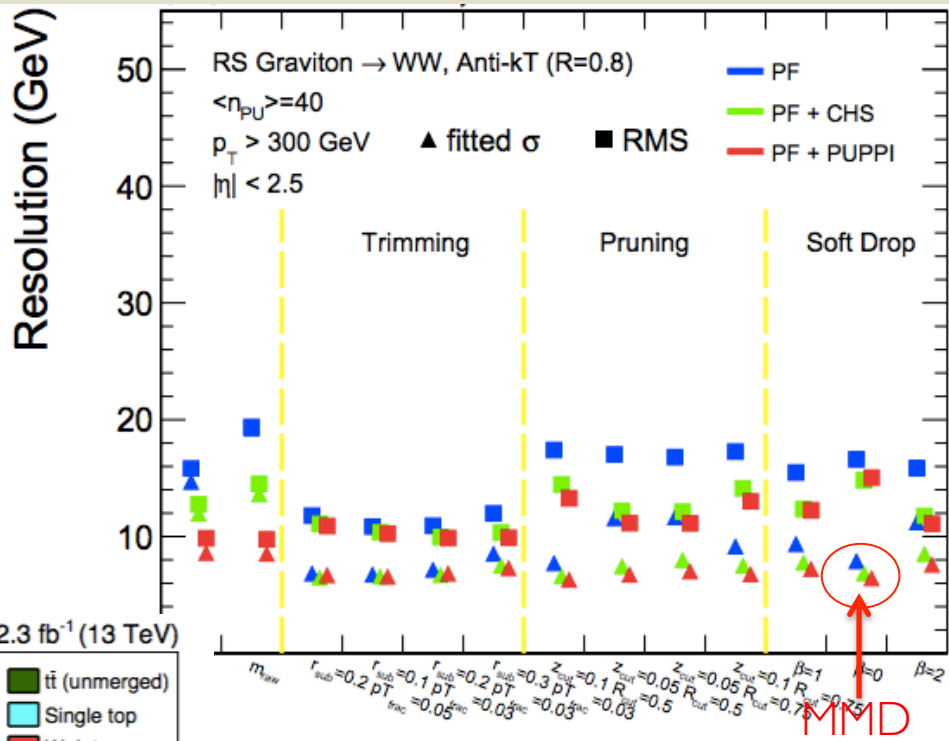
$$\tau_{21}^{DDT} = \tau_2/\tau_1 - M \times \log\left(\frac{m^2}{p_T \mu}\right)$$



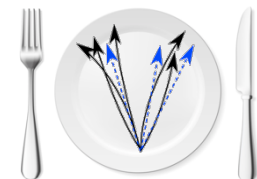
- o shall be happy with simple, physics motivated trafo, if no MVA gain



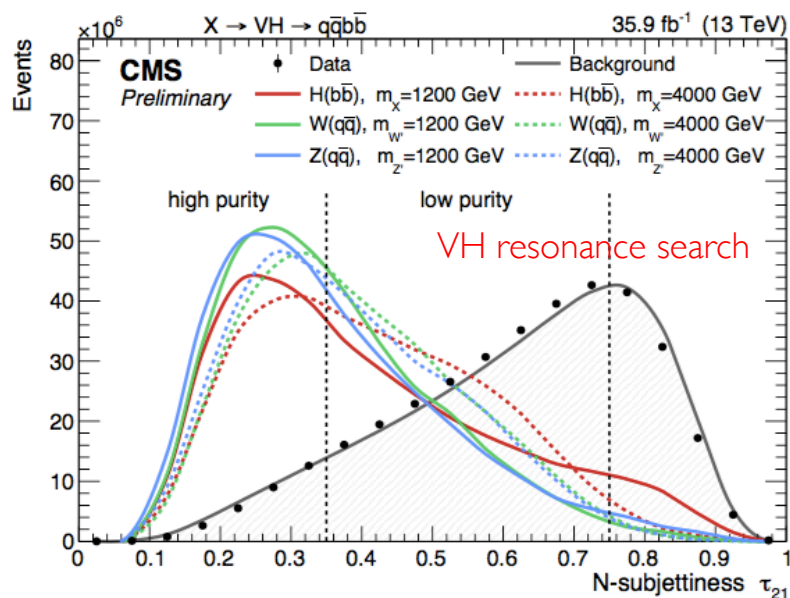
- o extensive MC studies of groomers and PU mitigation in Run-1, LSI and until now
- o AK8 PF+CHS/Puppi jets and SD ($\beta = 0$) (i.e. MMD) with τ_{21} is CMS default



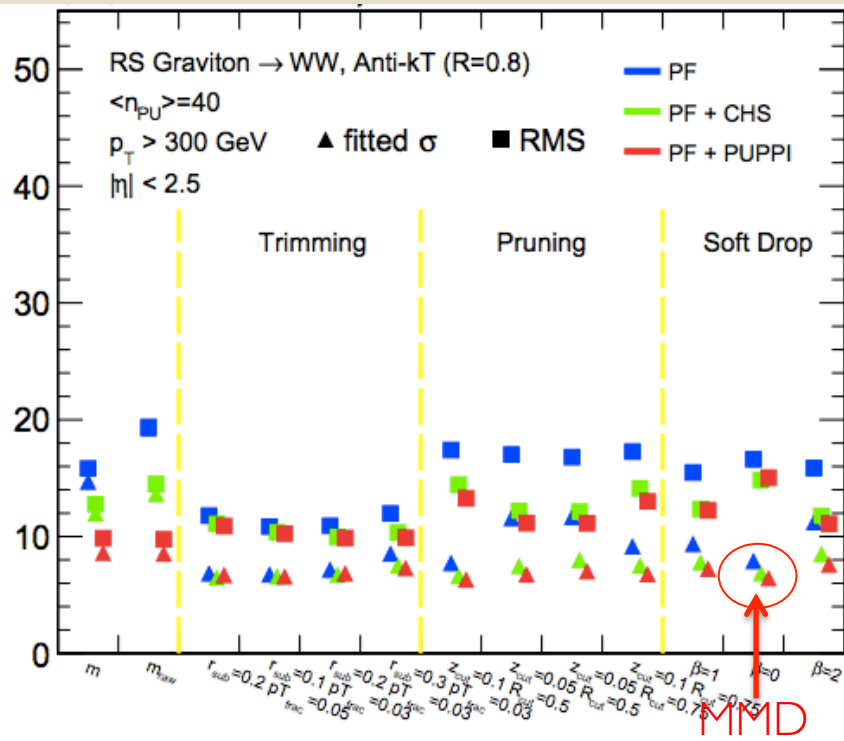
- ... and studied in data!
- o O(10%) SF measured routinely
 - o factorized, universal tools, e.g. H(bb) tagger



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- o AK8 PF+CHS/Puppi jets and SD($\beta=0$) (i.e. MMD) with τ_{21} is CMS default



Resolution (GeV)



- ... and studied in data!
- o $O(10\%)$ SF measured routinely
 - o factorized, universal tools, e.g. H(bb) tagger

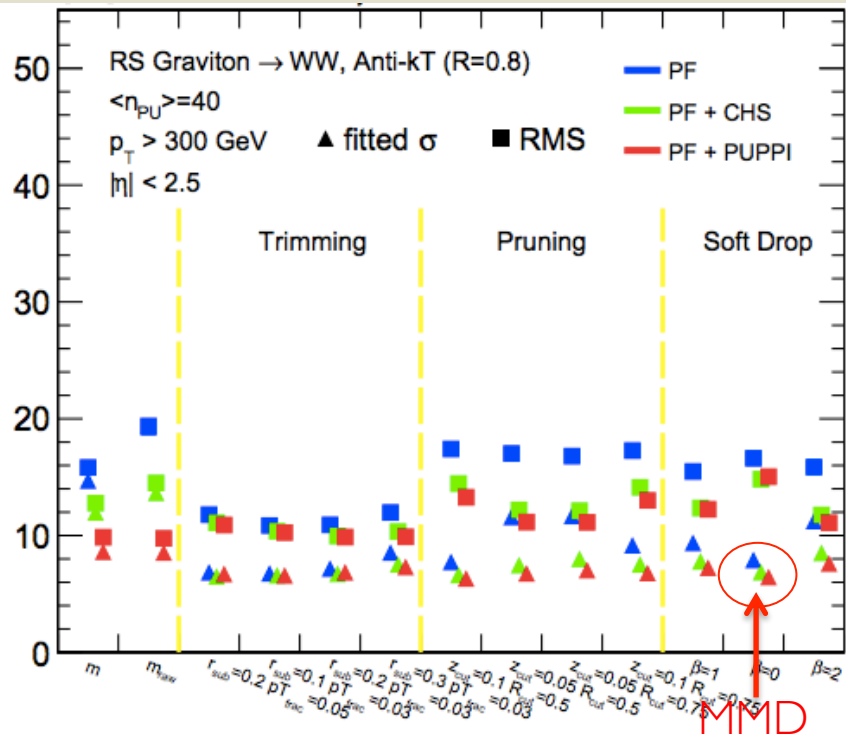


tagging boosted W/Z

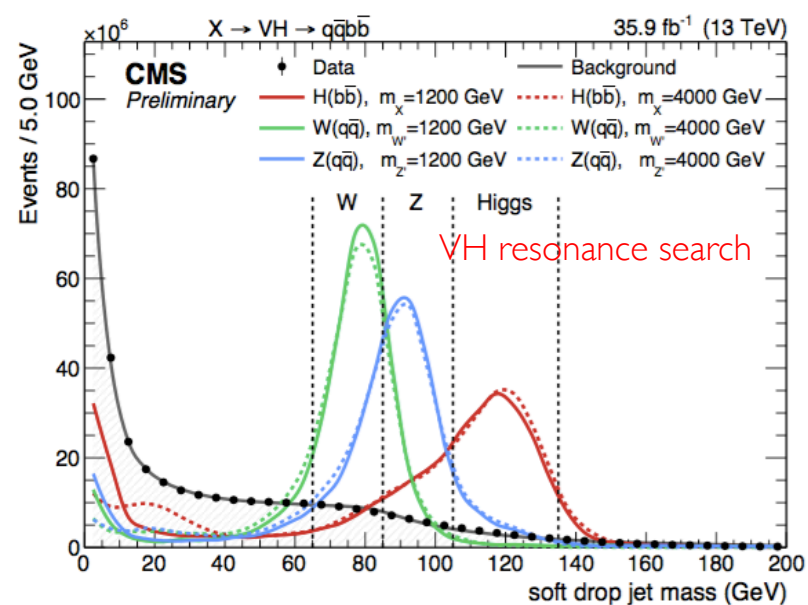


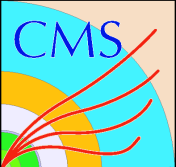
- o extensive MC studies of groomers and PU mitigation in Run-I, LSI and until now
- o AK8 PF+CHS/Puppi jets and SD($\beta=0$) (i.e. MMD) with τ_{21} is CMS default

Resolution (GeV)

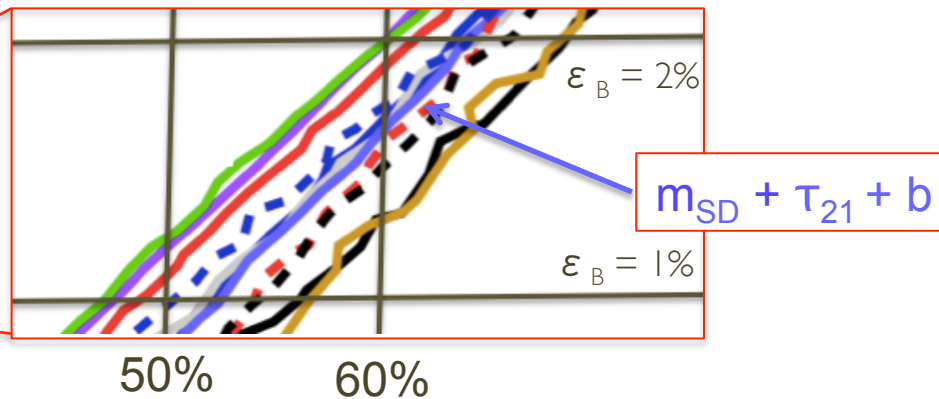
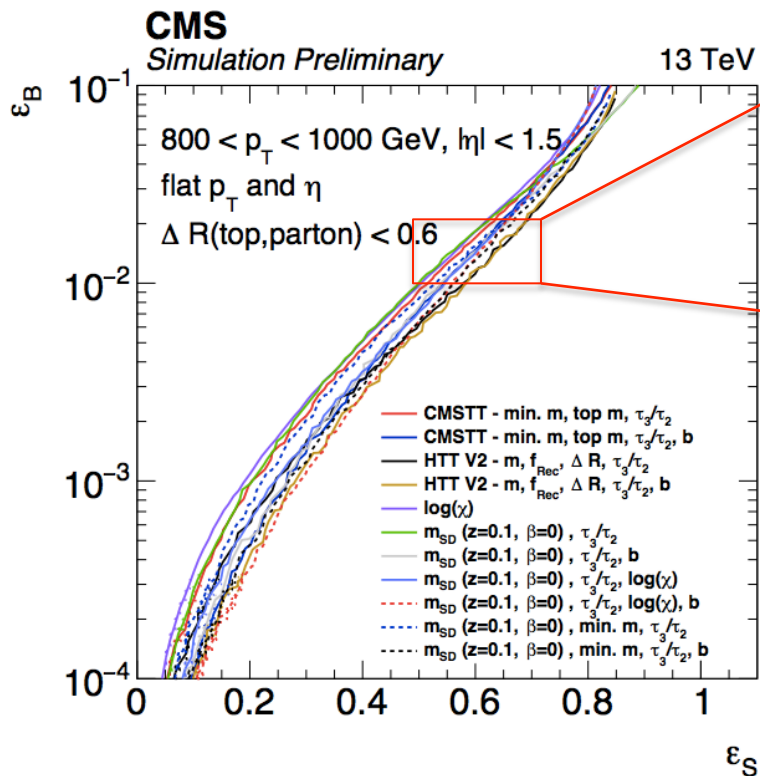
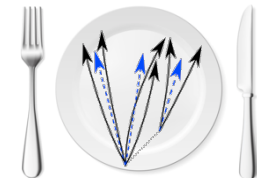


- ... and studied in data!
- o $O(10\%)$ SF measured routinely
 - o factorized, universal tools, e.g. H(bb) tagger





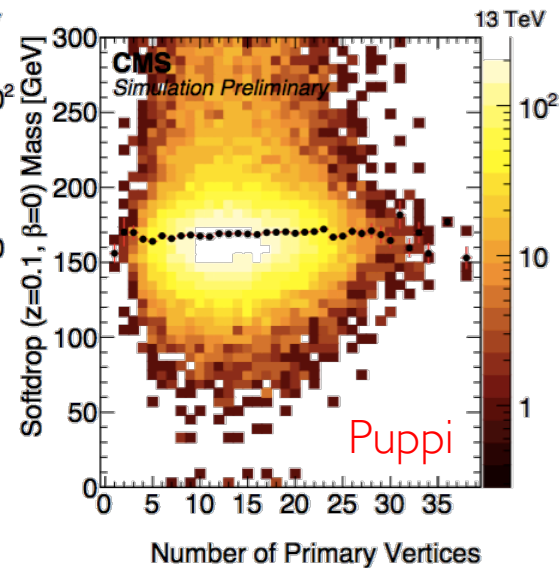
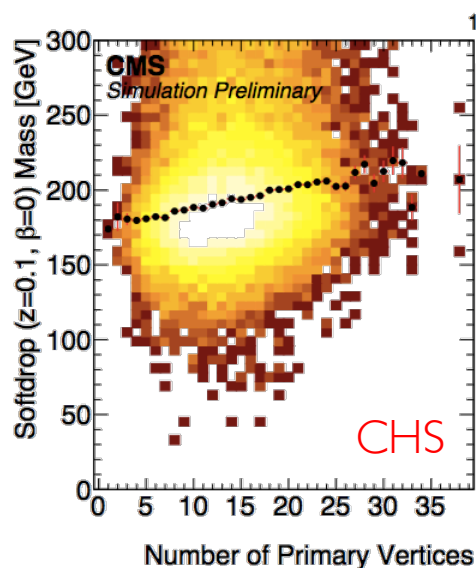
boosted top tagging



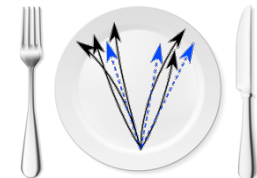
- systematic comparison
- no dramatic differences of combined taggers

○ 'safe' default: $m_{\text{SD}} + \tau_{21} + b$

○ cut-based or in BDT. Stability vs PU, jet p_T , and subjet b-tag efficiency

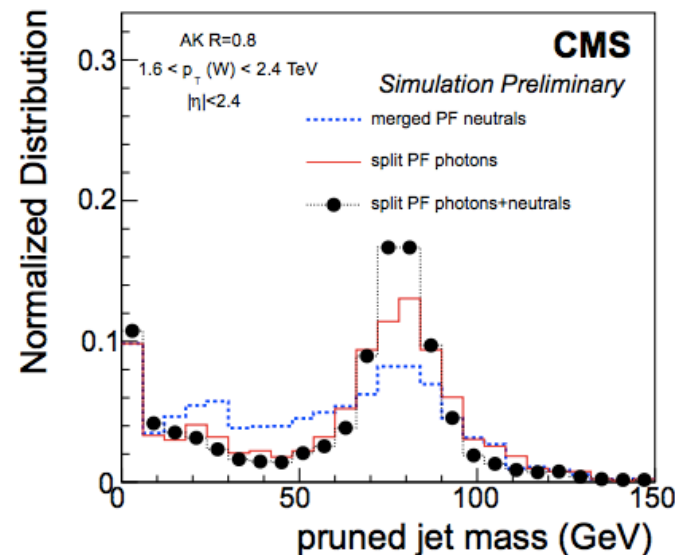
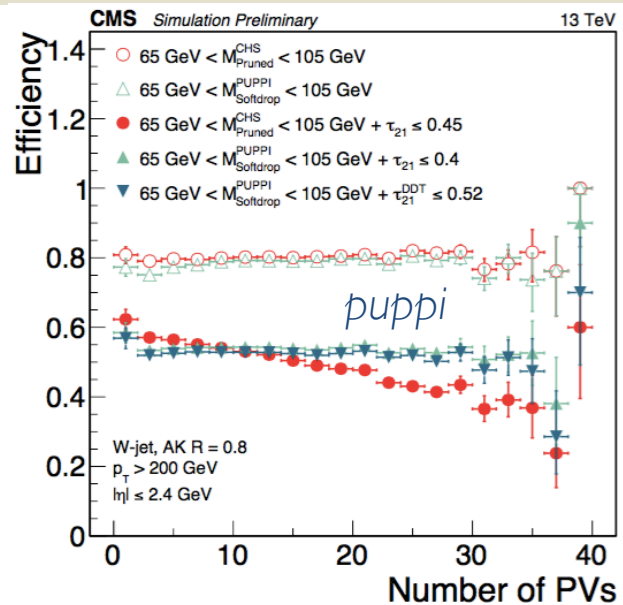
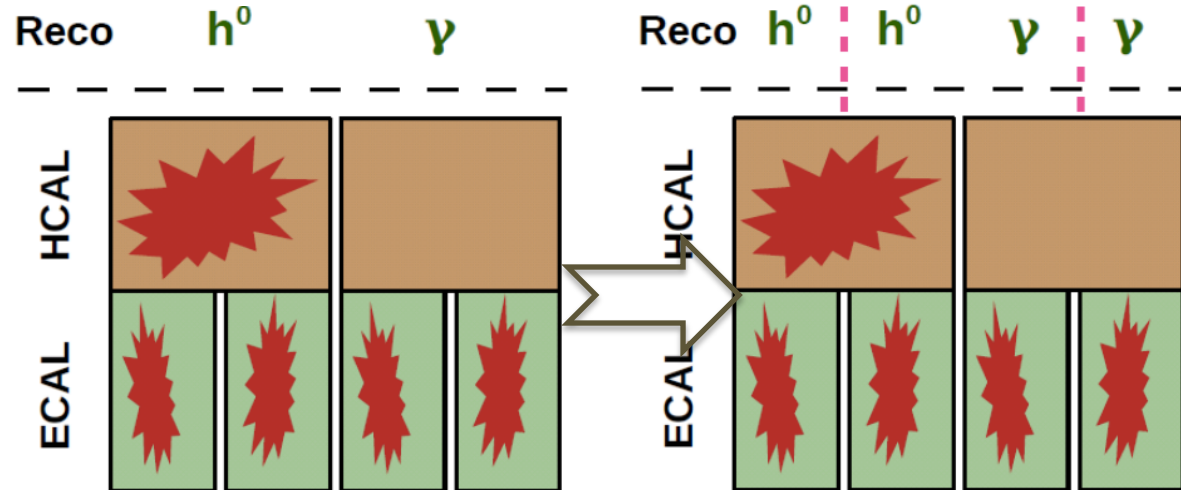


how did we get here?

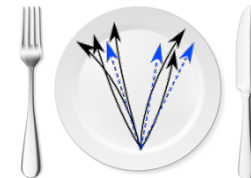


- a) we can subtract PU locally
- b) finely tuned local reconstruction
 - o dedicated jet core tracking: recover soft tracks in dense cores
 - o pixel cluster splitting: reconstruct overlapping tracks

c) dedicated PF for substructure

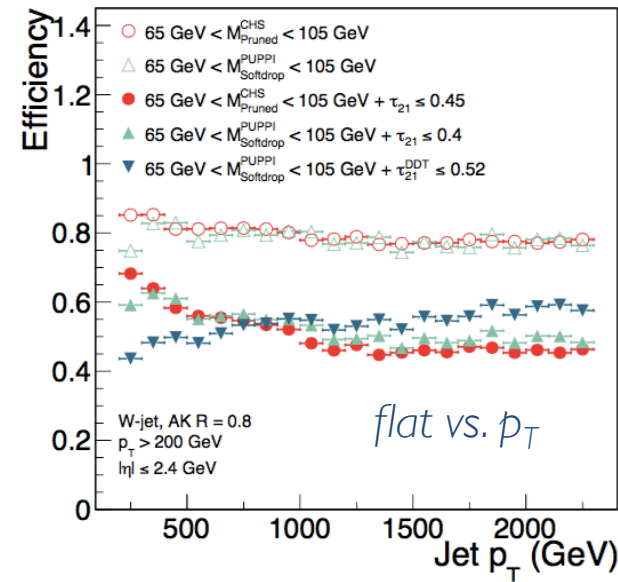
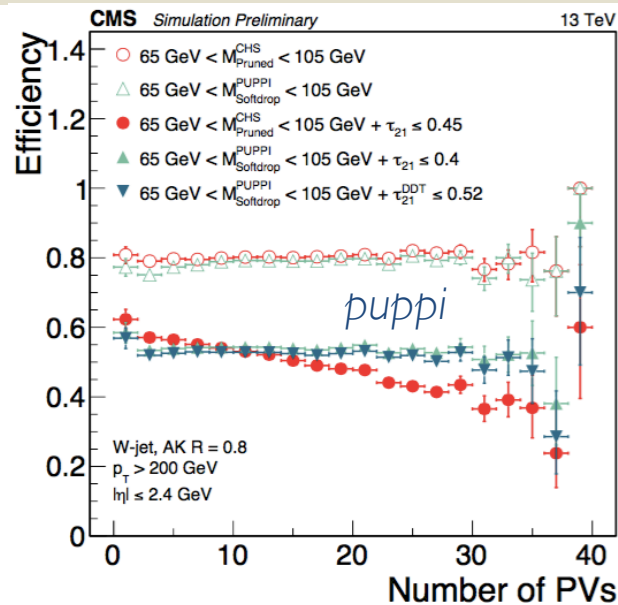
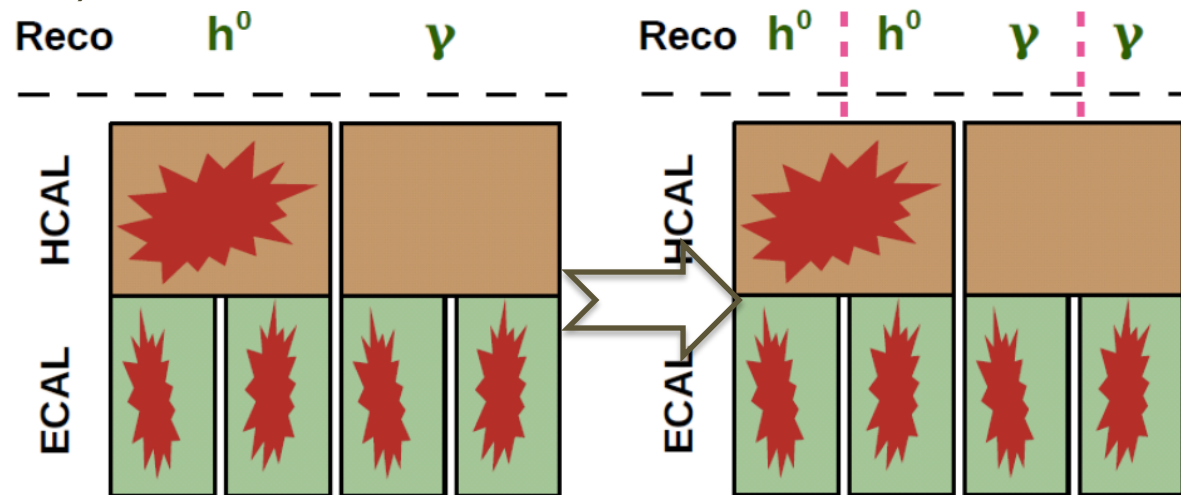


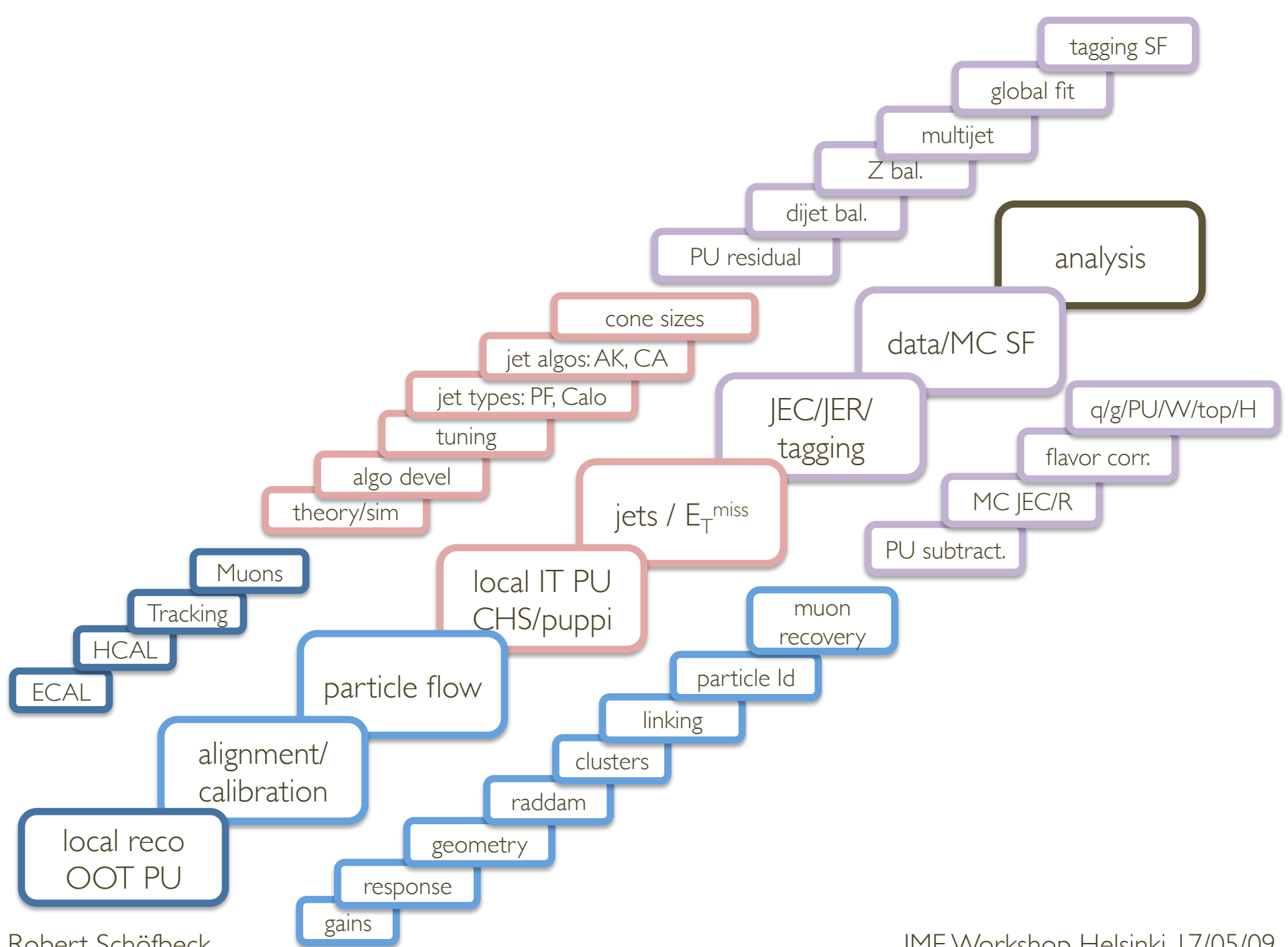
how did we get here?



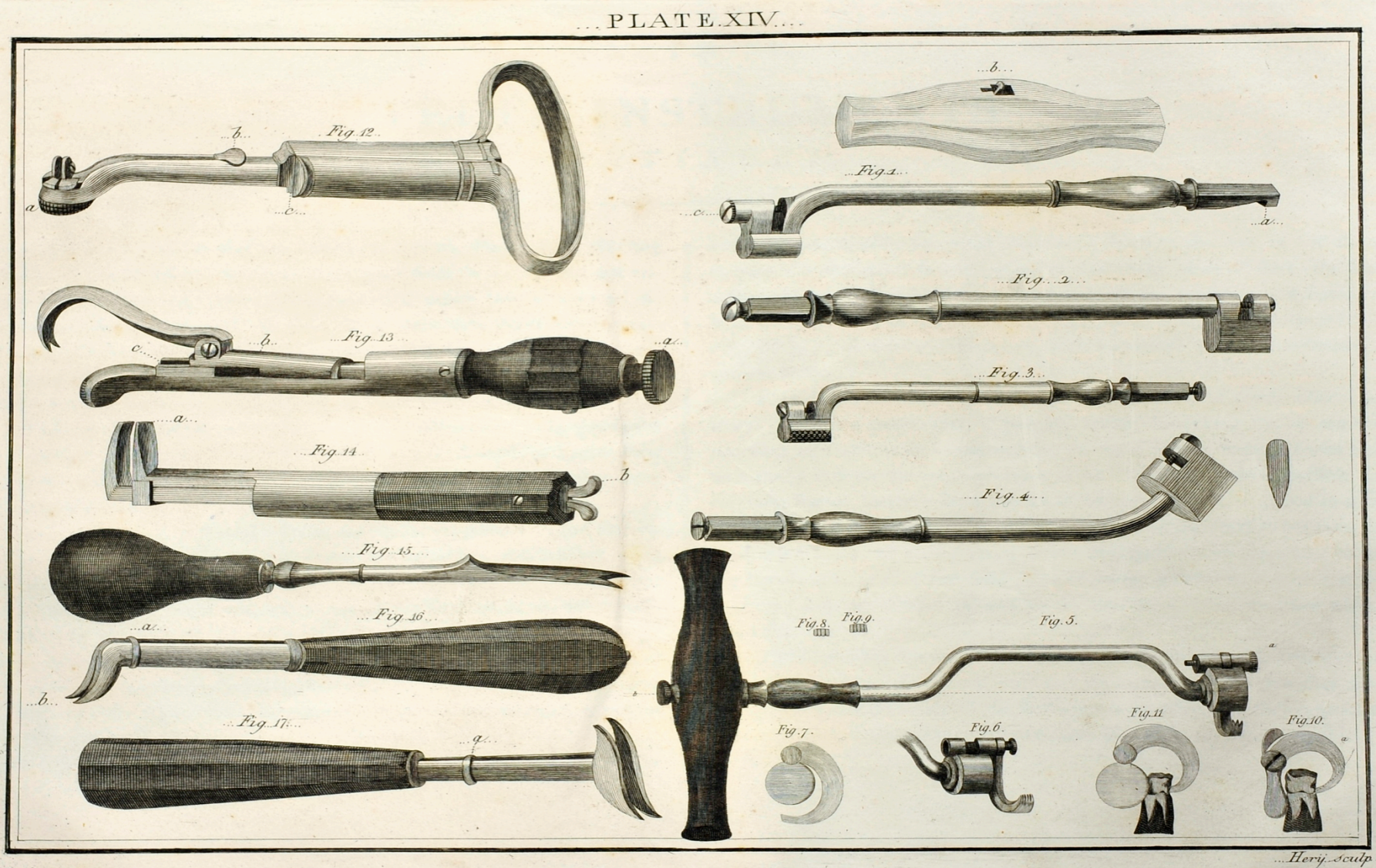
- a) we can subtract PU locally
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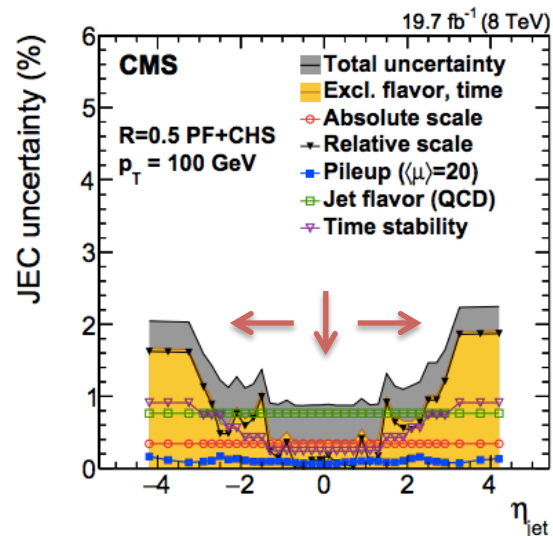
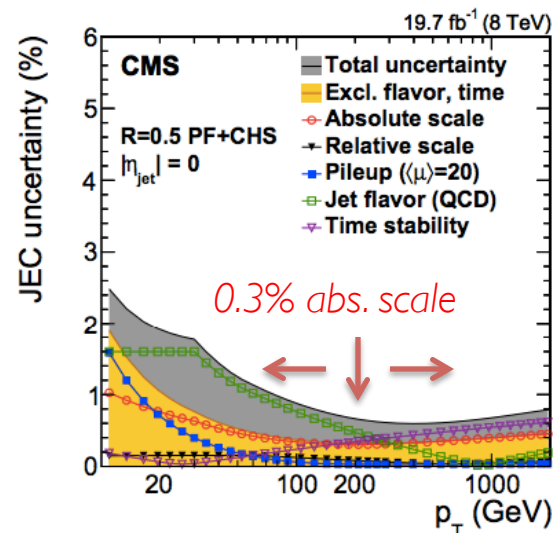
precision devices



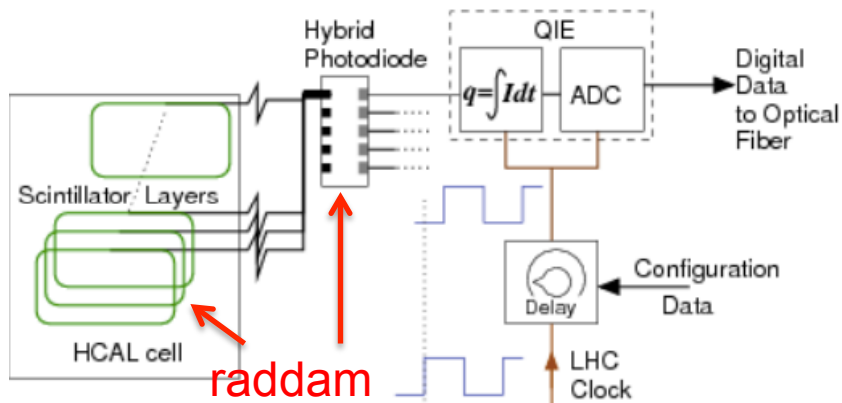
jet energy accuracy in Run-II

38

- Run-I: min. 0.32% abs. scale uncertainty
 - Factor 10 more Z!
 - 0.1% at Run-II?!
- Optimal calibration at working point
 - 200 GeV at $\eta=0$ and 20% gluons
 - then move away and control systematics
- need to 'fix everything' to get even close

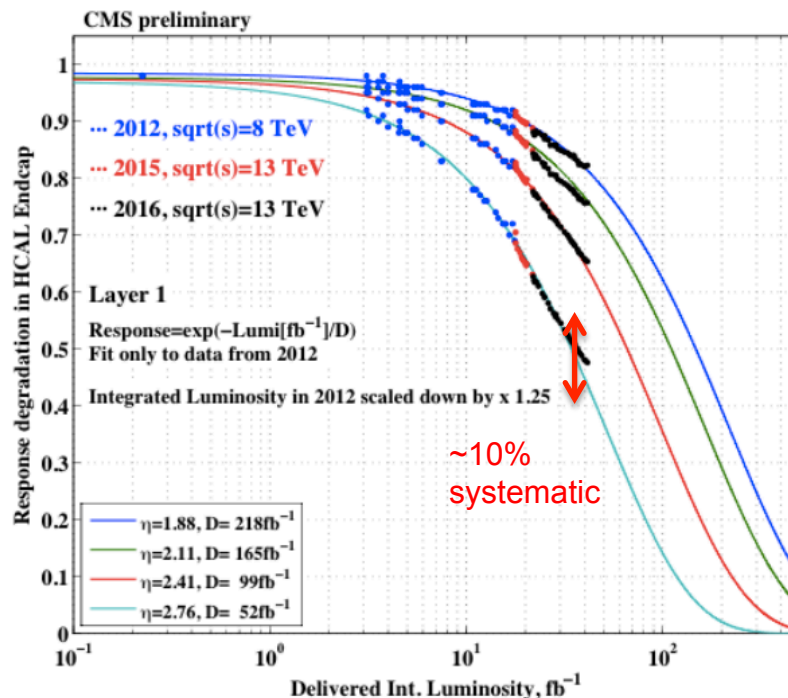


low level systematics



- both, HCal scintillators and HPDs degrade when irradiated
- total raddam well understood

- systematic in the raddam. peculiar pattern in jet response PU/eta/E/time
- parameterize response variation and constrain nuisance in JEC global fit
- need similar approach for other subdets

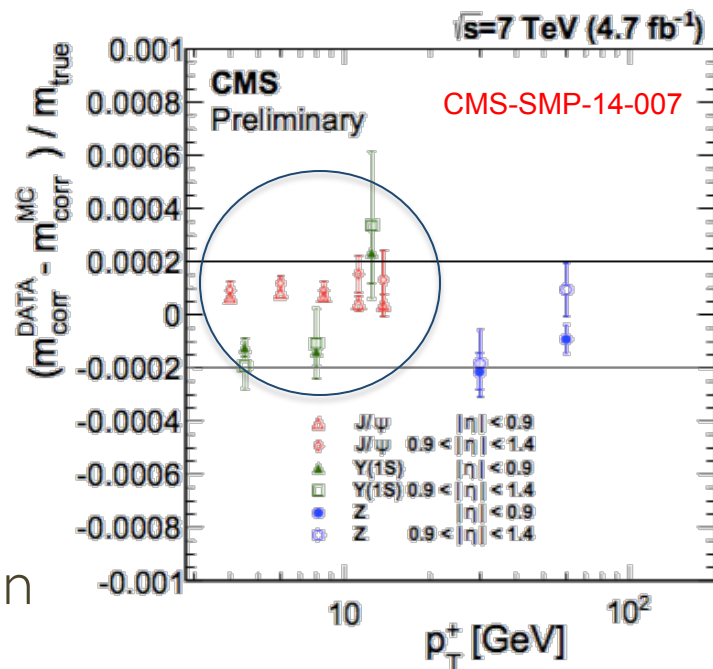
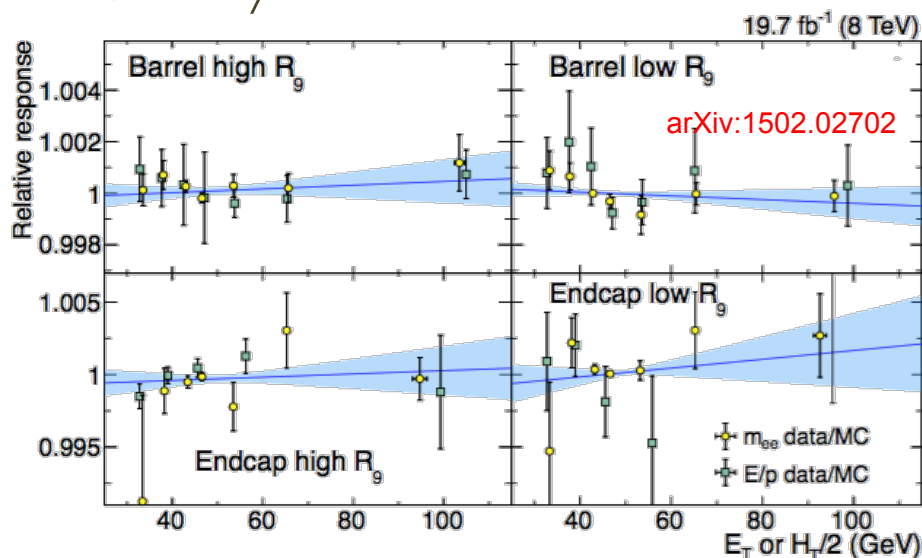


- o Make use of analysis work
 - o Muon calibration from 'W like mass' curvature corrections

$$k^c = (A - 1)k + qM + \frac{k}{1 + k\epsilon \sin\theta}$$

go down to 2×10^{-4} .

- o impressive closure test on Z
- o likely to hold in TRK dominated region



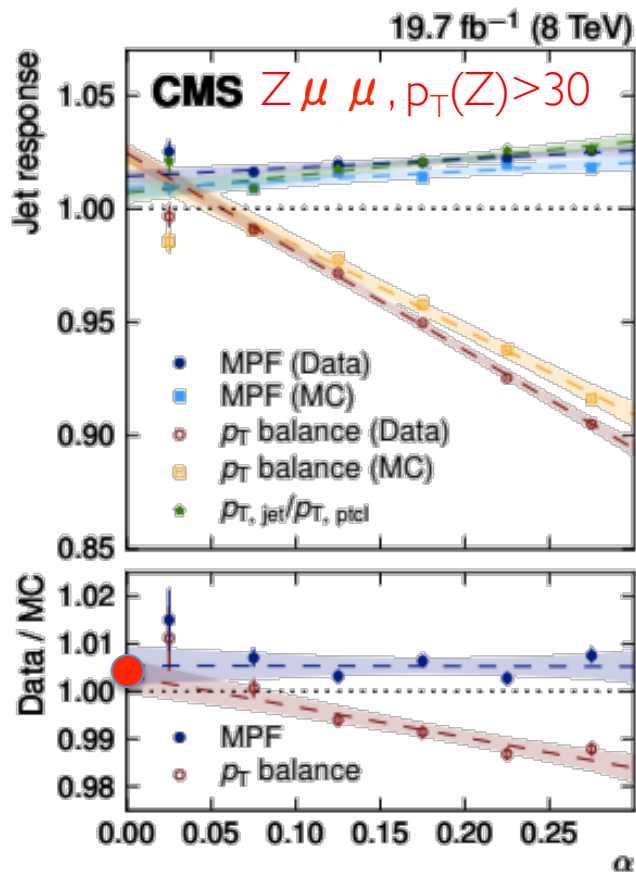
photons: m_H and Z' (ee) searches

- o Run-I photon scale Run-I at 10^{-3} at $m_Z/2$.
- o 2016 may suffer from gain switch issue, now quote $\sim 2\%$ ($\sim 1\%$) at 1 TeV in EB/EE

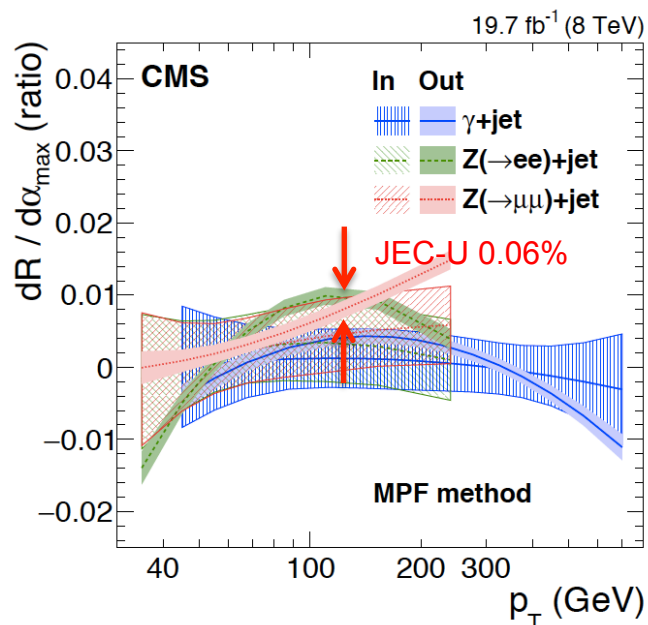


accuracy in balancing

41



- extrapolation to zero extra activity
 - single point from global fit now
 - extend to p_T bins for each sample
 - can narrow down to 10^{-3} level?
 - jets beyond HF: gen comparisons, long. profiles



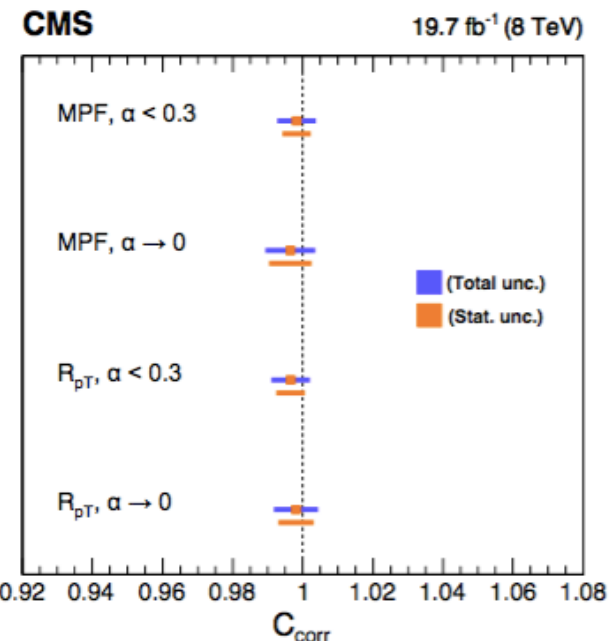
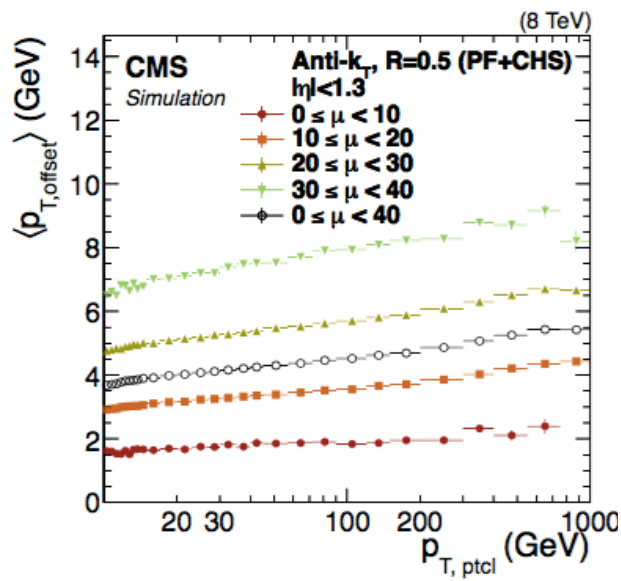
- dijet balancing
 - global fit of MPF and p_T bal
 - improve lever arm by adding Z's between 30-70, include $|\eta| > 1.3$
 - properly parameterize uncertainties, constraints from PF composition?



reducing flavor and PU offset

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- gluon fraction $\sim 20\%$ in both $g+\text{jet}$ and $Z+\text{jet}$
 - yet, need gluon scale for incl. jets and b-jet scale for top mass
- gluon/quark response difference in dijets with q-tag?
- Redo $Z+b$ balancing: $0.4\%/\sqrt{10} \sim 0.12\%$
- improve MC flavor response with DNN



- Pile up offset
 - origin jet p_T dependence unclear
 - handle in data not easy
 - need to break up by flavor
 - $Z+\text{jet}$ balance vs. μ and N_{pV}
 - UE studies in different samples

Z/gamma balancing

- establish convergence at zero activity
- jets beyond HF
- energy profile in z ?
- neutrino fraction

reference objects

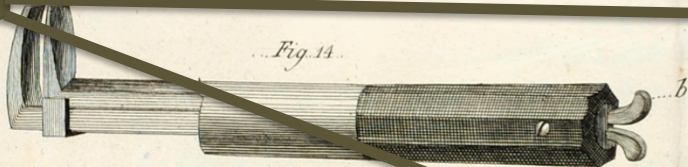
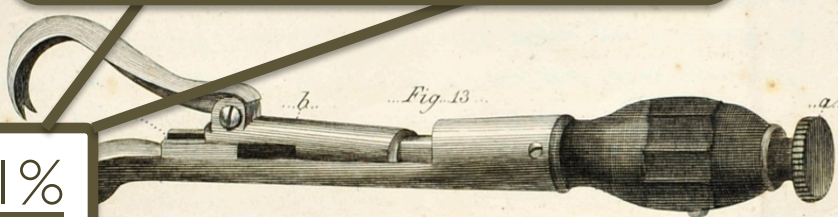
- photon asymptotic accuracy
- muon scale from Wmass



eta balancing

- global fit of MPF and p_T balance
- add Z/gamma+jet
- figure out parameterization
- handle from PF composition

0.1%



pile-up offset (p_T dep.)

- need to break up by flavor
- Z+jet balance vs. μ and N_{PV}
- UE studies in different samples



Fig. 8.



Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.

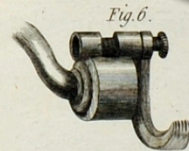


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.



Fig. 11.

flavor

- DNN regression
- dijet quark vs gluon
- Z+b response



Summary

- It's not about m_t
 - accurate jet energy calibration will benefit everything by making sure we walk the calibration ladder all the way *down*
- Let us
 - organize & benefit from ML developments
 - continue to move offline procedures to online
 - continue to monitor performance with a fast turnaround and fix the tails quickly
- I wish good luck and all the fun for Seema, Zeynep and the rest of the team!

particle flow

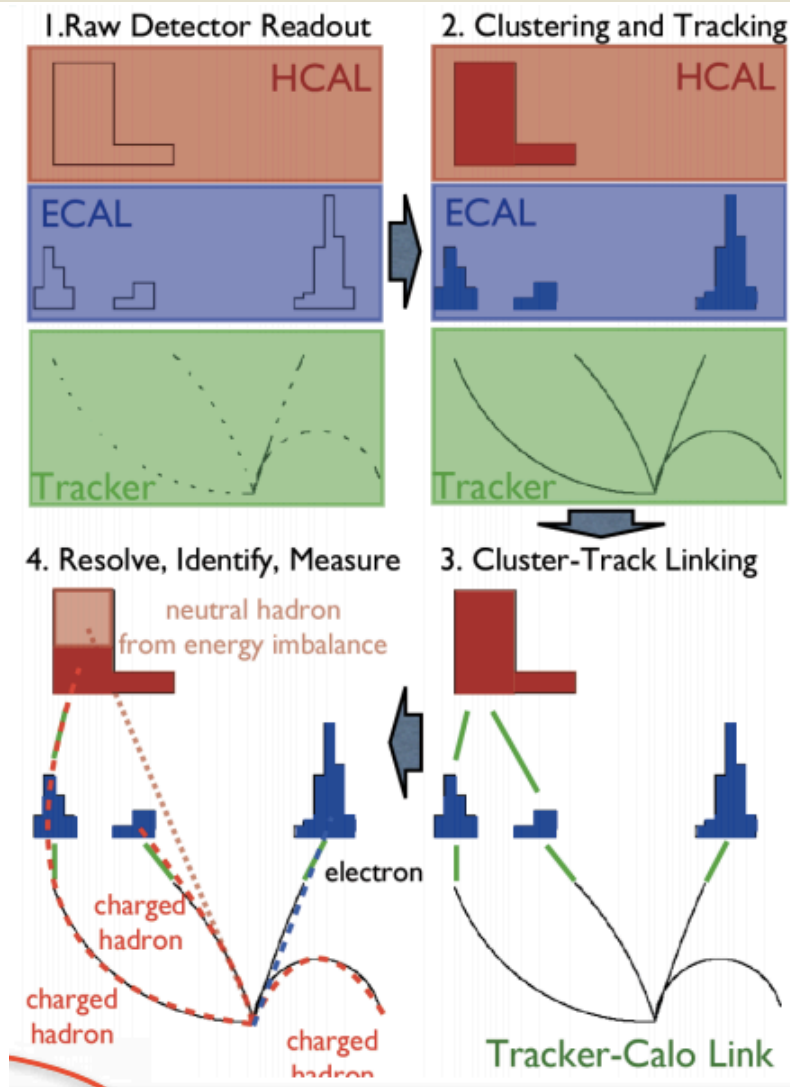
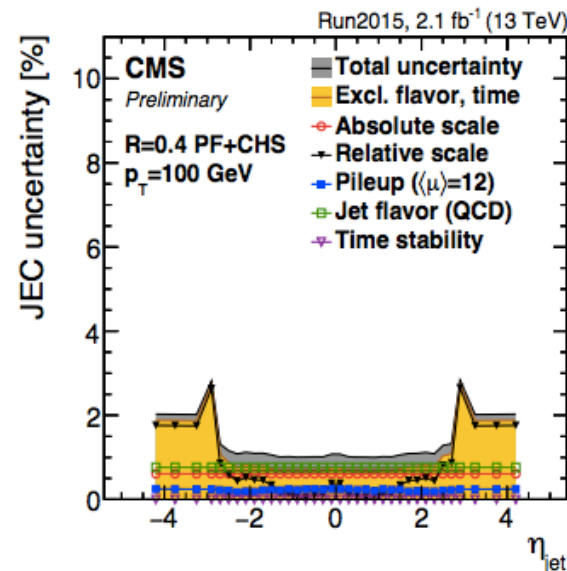
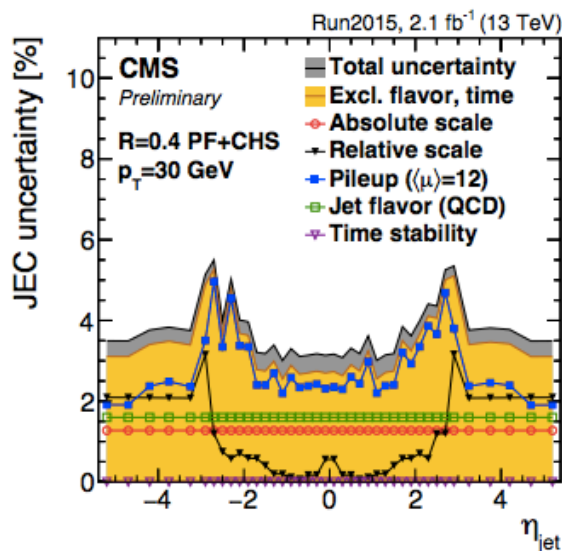
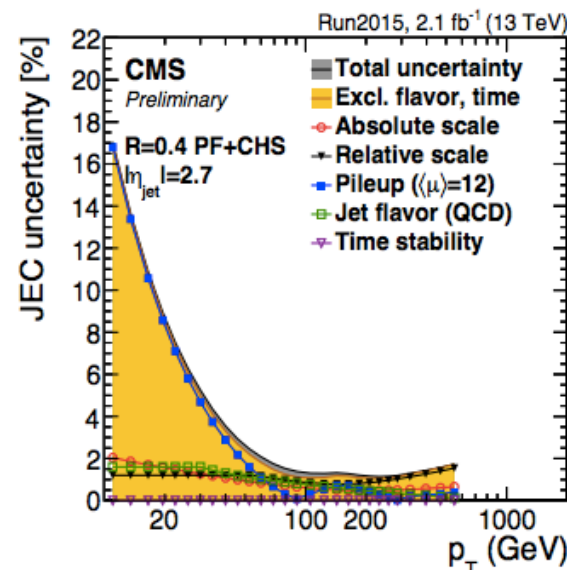
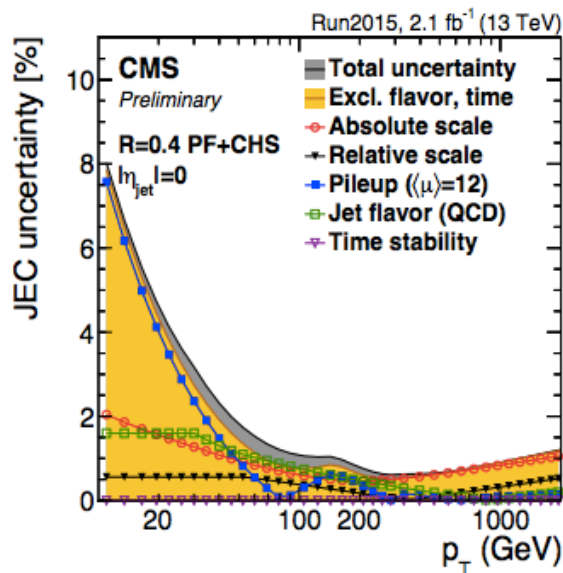


Figure is stolen from somebody who stole it and didn't put a reference

JEC uncertainties in 2015

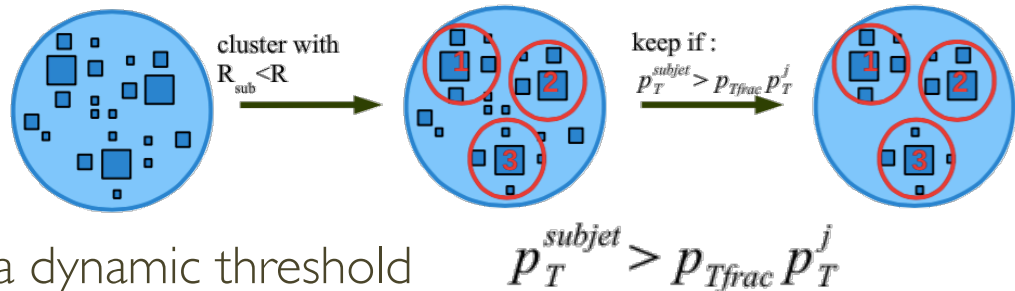
- Pileup uncertainty dominant below 50 GeV
- JetFlavorQCD sizable uncertainty for inclusive jets, but smaller for other analyses
- Other important uncertainties: absolute scale within $|\eta| < 3$ and relative scale at $|\eta| > 3$
- Minimum uncertainty of $\sim 0.7\%$ at $p_T = 300$ GeV and $|\eta| < 3$



o Grooming techniques

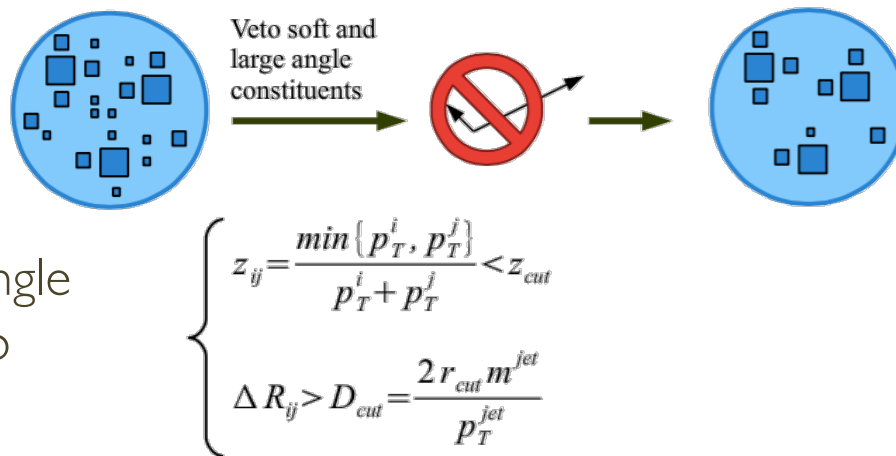
o Trimming

- recluster with AK $R_{sub} < R$
- keep constituent jets above a dynamic threshold



o Pruning

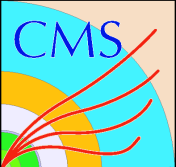
- Recluster with CA
- remove soft and large angle constituents at each step



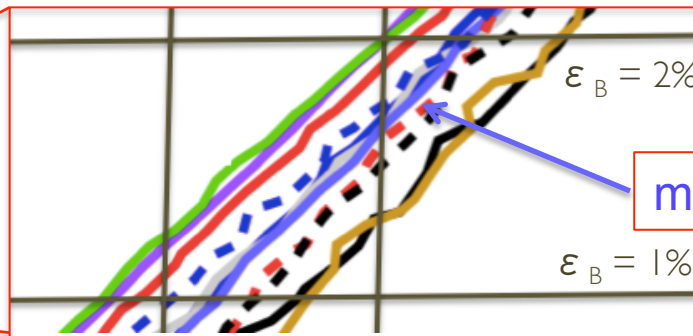
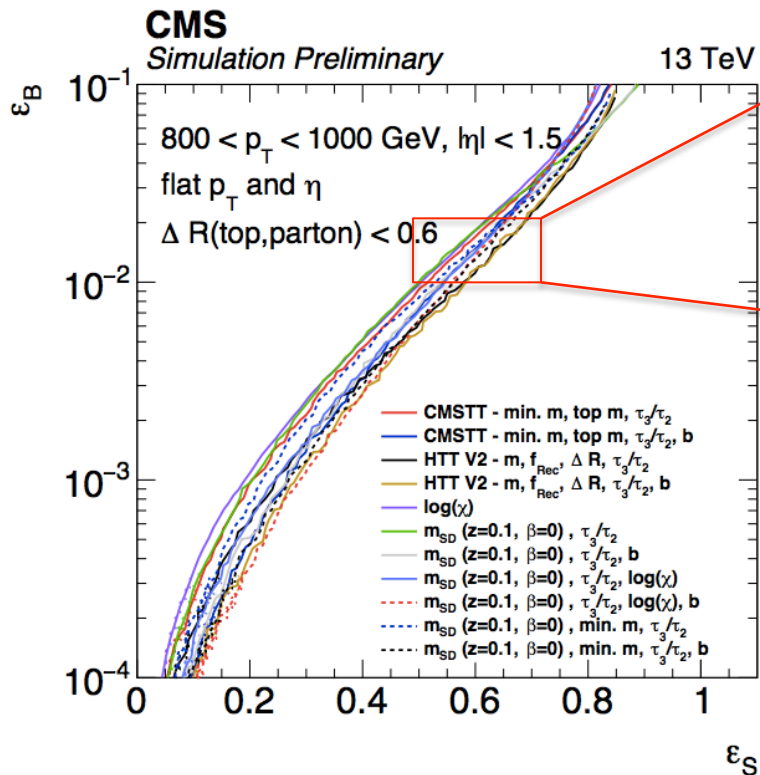
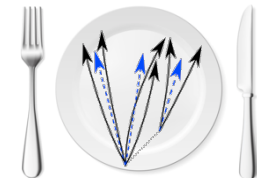
o Soft Drop/Modified Mass Drop

- jet is clustered with CA, then declustered and the softer of two jets is dropped if

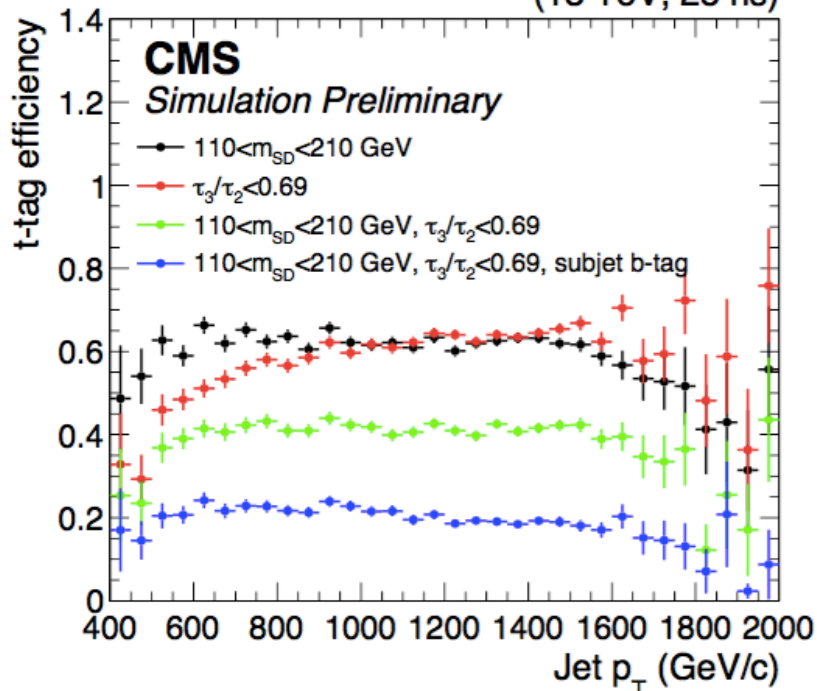
$$\frac{\min\{p_T^{j1}, p_T^{j2}\}}{p_T^{j1} + p_T^{j2}} > z_{cut} \left(\frac{\Delta R_{12}}{R} \right)^\beta$$



boosted top tagging



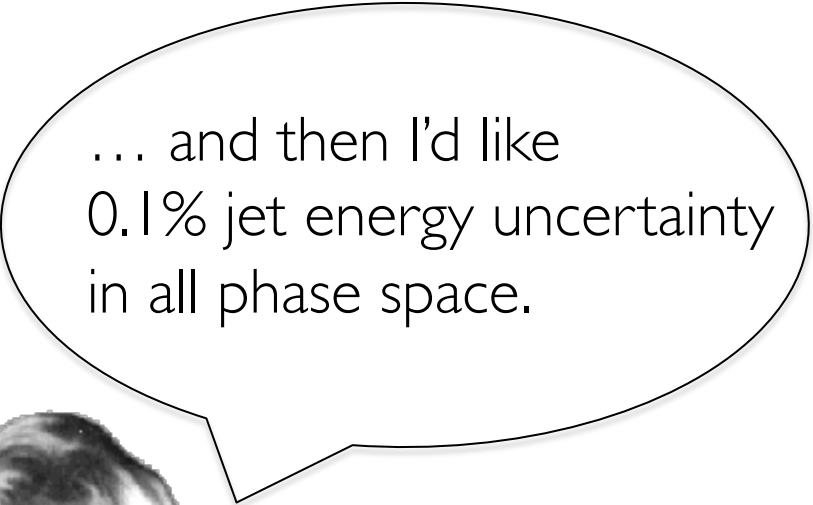
50% 60% (13 TeV, 25 ns)



- systematic comparison
- no dramatic differences of combined taggers

○ 'safe' default: $m_{\text{SD}} + \tau_{21} + b$

○ cut-based or in BDT. Stability vs PU, jet p_T , and subjet b-tag efficiency

A white thought bubble with a black outline, containing text. The bubble is connected to the man's head by a tail.

... and then I'd like
0.1% jet energy uncertainty
in all phase space.

