

Jet physics in p-p collisions at ATLAS

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On behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

Winter Workshop on Recent QCD Advances at the LHC

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Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et Corpusculaire
CNRS/IN2P3

Outline

Report on high energy jet physics analysis in ATLAS

■ Common ingredients

- Detector
- Data sample, event selection, Monte-Carlo
- Jets reconstruction, systematics

■ Physics results

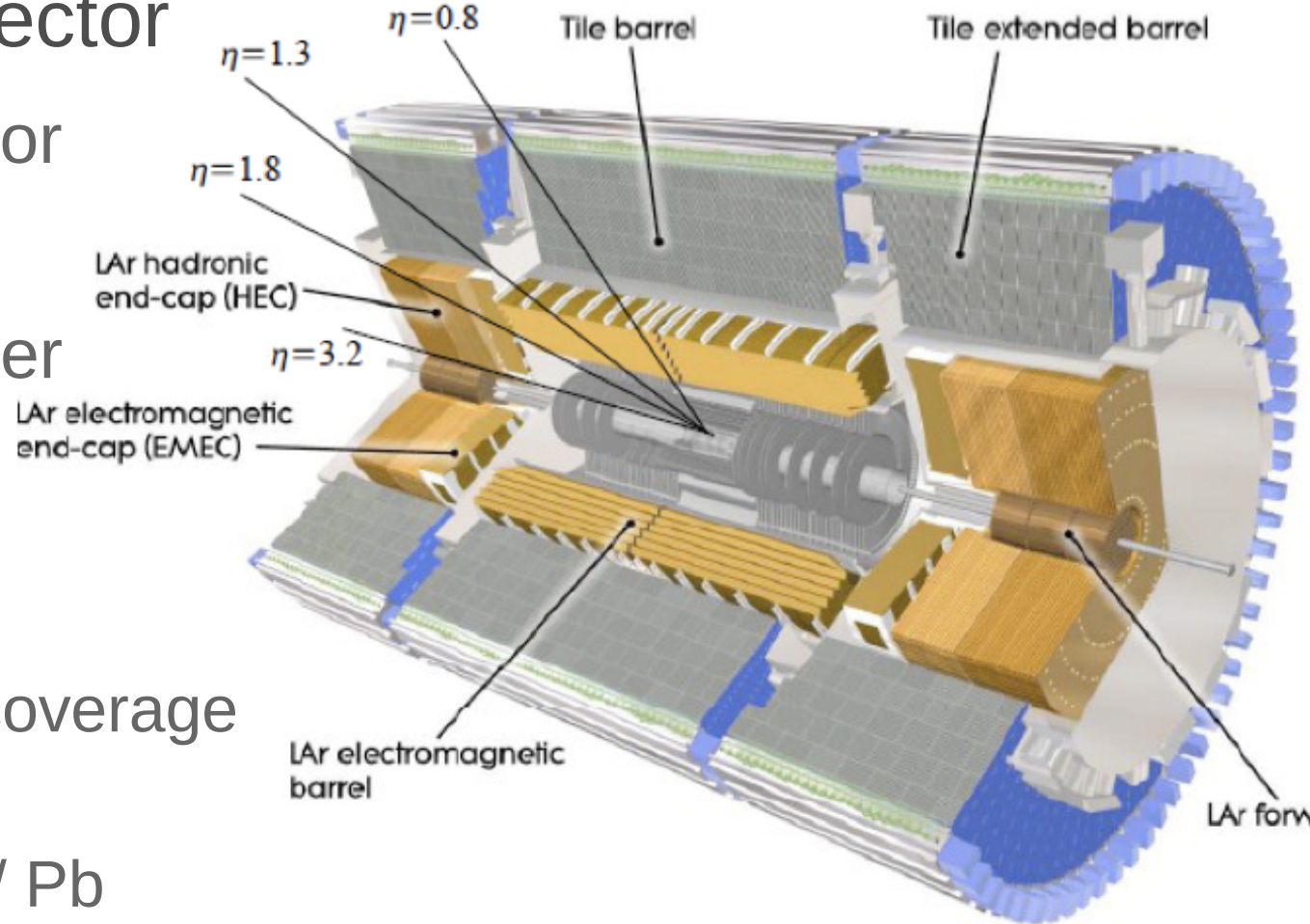
- Inclusive, di-jets, multi-jets x-sections
- Jet shapes
- Azimuthal decorrelation

■ Conclusion, outlook

The ATLAS Detector

■ Multi-purpose detector

- Inner track detector
- Calorimeter
- Muon spectrometer



■ Calorimeter

- Good granularity, coverage (up to $\eta=5$)
- EM : Liquid Argon / Pb
- Hadronic : Scintillating tiles (Barrel, end-caps) and LAr/Cu or W (end-caps)

Non-compensating calorimeter

$E/h \sim 1.3 - 1.6$
(depending on sub-calo)

Data samples and event selection

■ Data samples

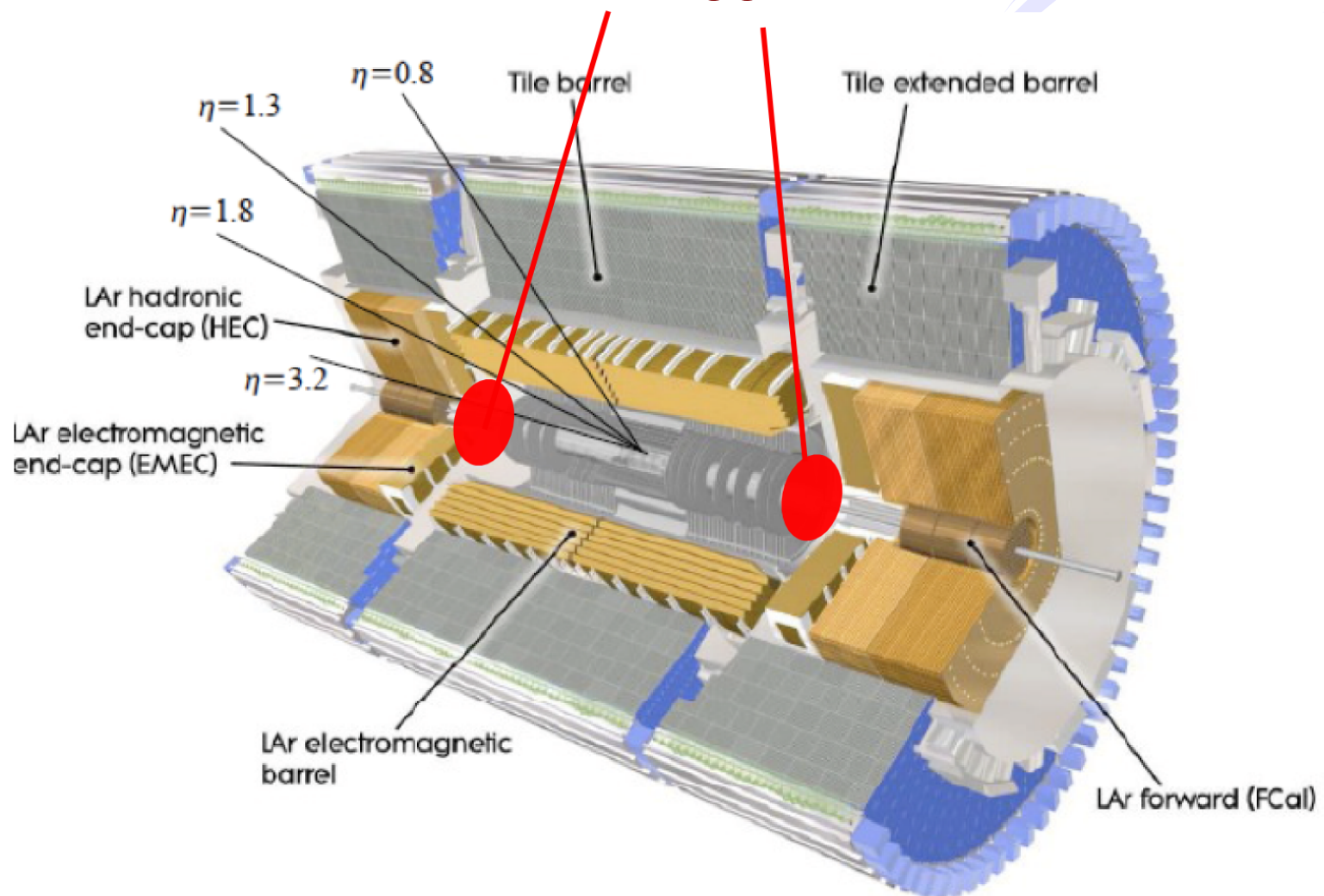
- Early runs of LHC with $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV
- Integrated luminosity between 17nb^{-1} and 3pb^{-1}
 - ($\Delta\phi$ analysis with full 2010 data : 36pb^{-1})

■ Trigger events with

- MBTS



Minimum Bias Trigger Scintillator



Data samples and event selection

■ Data samples

- Early runs of LHC
- Integrated luminosity between 17nb^{-1} and 3pb^{-1}
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■ Triggers

- MBTS
- L1 calorimeter ('Towers' with $p_{\text{T}} > 5, 15, 30, 55 \text{ GeV}$)
- Used in their $\sim 100\%$ efficiency domain

■ Analysis cuts (details depend on analysis)

- 1 vertex required
- Jets $P_{\text{T}} \geq \sim 50\text{GeV}$

Monte-Carlo Samples

■ Pythia 6.241

- PDF : MRST2007LO
- Default parameters tune : 'Atlas MC09', based on Tevatron results
- Other tunes : Perugia2010, DW (PDF : CTEQ5L)

■ Herwig6 + Jimmy / Herwig++

- Often used as x-check samples/ systematics estimations

■ Sherpa

■ Alpgen

- For multi-jets events
- Interfaced with Herwig & Jimmy. PDF : CTEQ61L

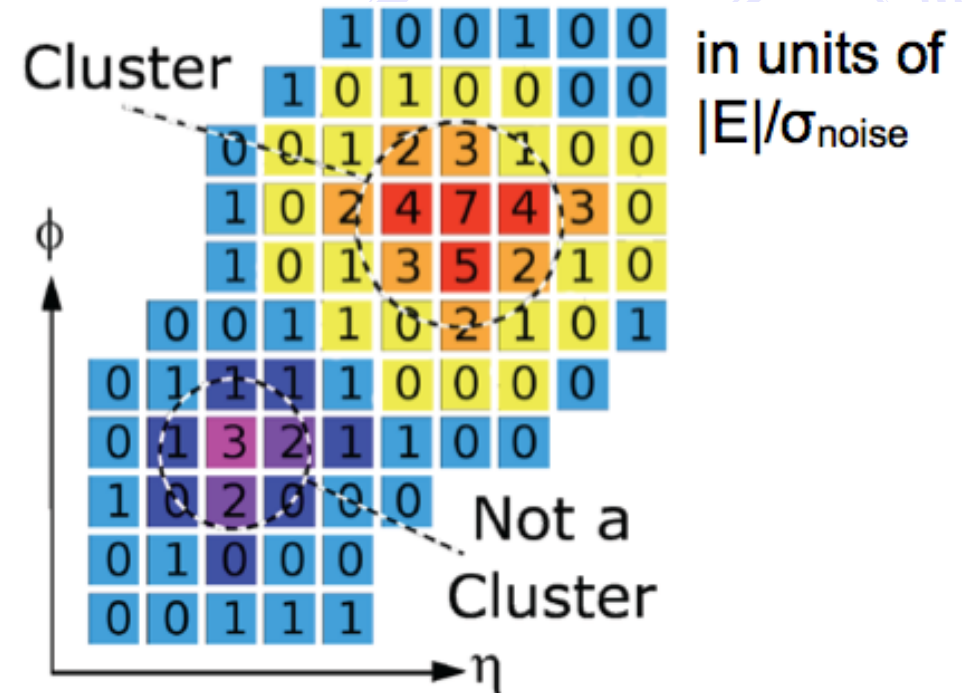
■ NLO calculations

- NLOJET++ 4.1.2 (with CTEQ6.6 NLO, or MSTW2008)
- JETRAD used for cross-checks

Jet reconstruction in Atlas

■ Input Calorimeter objects are 3D Topological Clusters

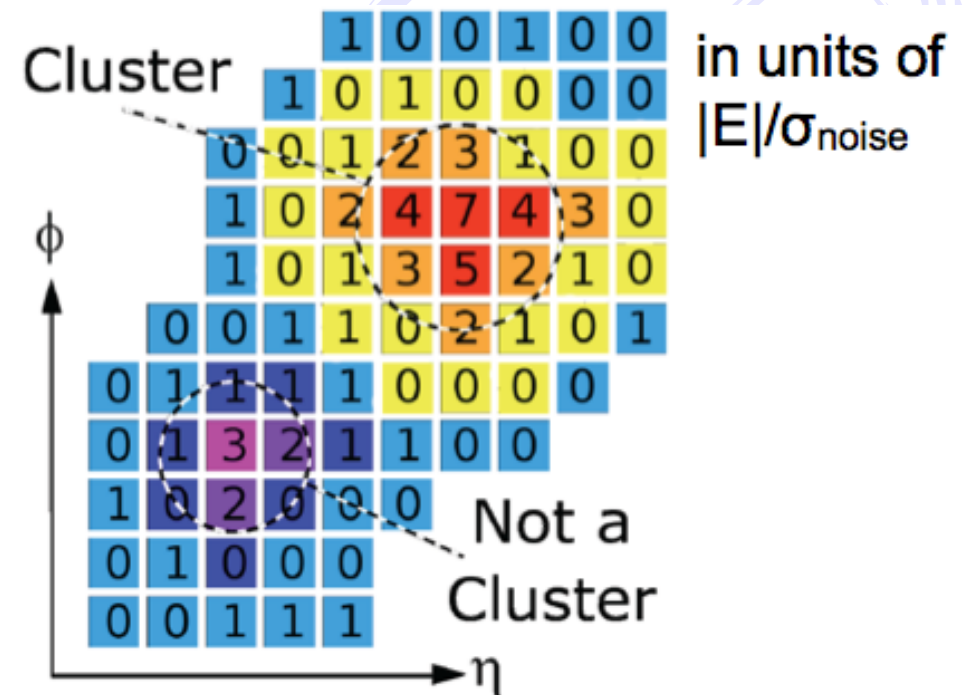
- 4/2/0 algorithm based on E/σ ratios
- Intrinsic noise suppression
- Use default calorimeter calibration : EM scale



Jet reconstruction in Atlas

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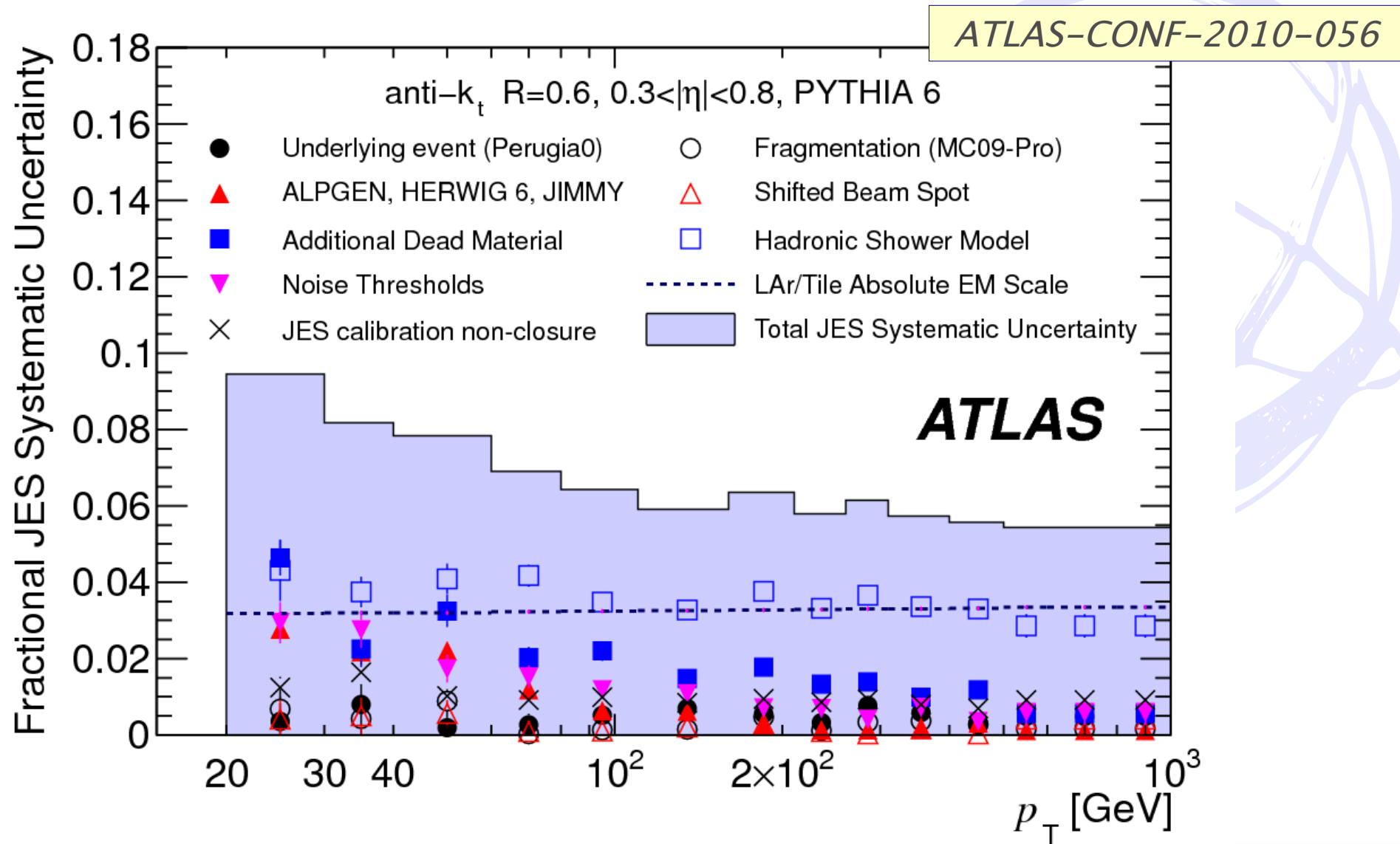


■ Jets build from clusters with **AntiKt algorithm**

- $R=0.4$ or **0.6** (all plots in this talk)
- Calibration : scale factor based on Monte-Carlo Numerical Inversion

Systematic uncertainties

Dominant uncertainty in most analysis : **Jet Energy Scale (JES)**



Systematic uncertainties

■ Unfolding

- Account for efficiency & resolution of trigger and detector
- Bin-by-bin correction from simulated/generated ratios
- Small or negligible compared to absolute JES

■ Pile-up

- Small (<2%) or negligible with early runs used here
 - Not true with full 2010 data, c.f. $\Delta\phi$ analysis

■ Luminosity

- Measured with ATLAS dedicated devices +LHC VdM scans
- ~11%

Physics Results



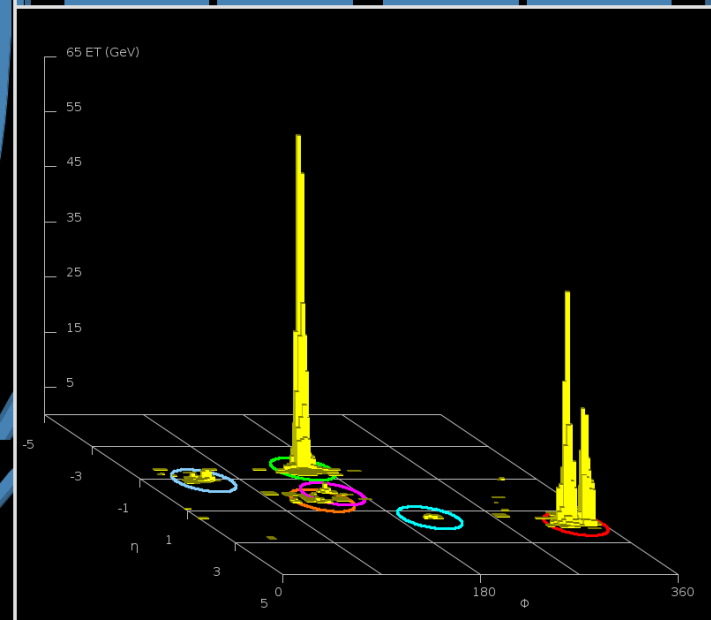
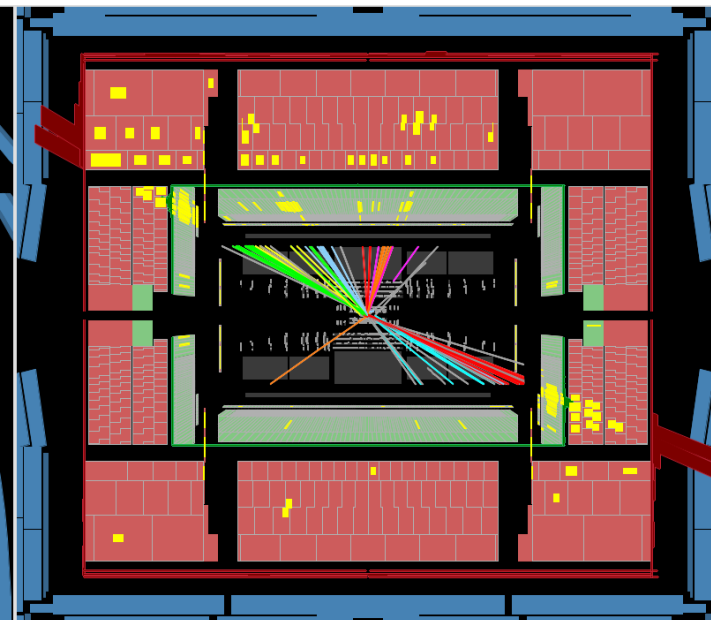
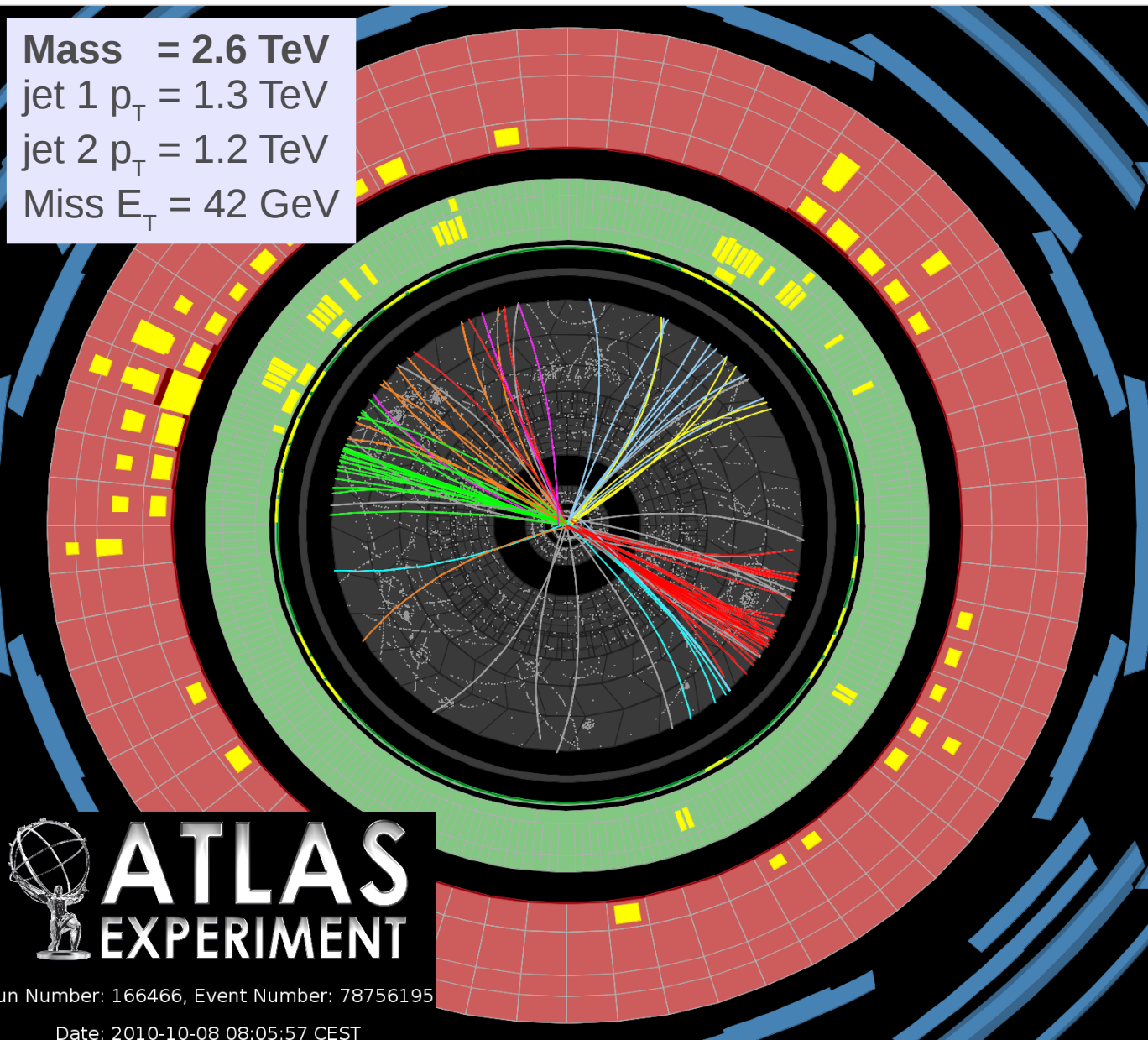
Single/Di-jet cross-section

*Published in EPJC
s10052-010-1512-2*

- Measured with $L=17\text{nb}^{-1}$
- Jet selection : $p_{\text{T}}>60\text{GeV}$, $|y|<2.8$
 - Require 2nd jet with $p_{\text{T}}>30\text{ GeV}$ in di-jet analysis
- Main systematics
 - JES
 - Luminosity
- Good agreement Data/MC

Highest central di-jet inv. mass

Mass = 2.6 TeV
jet 1 $p_T = 1.3$ TeV
jet 2 $p_T = 1.2$ TeV
Miss $E_T = 42$ GeV



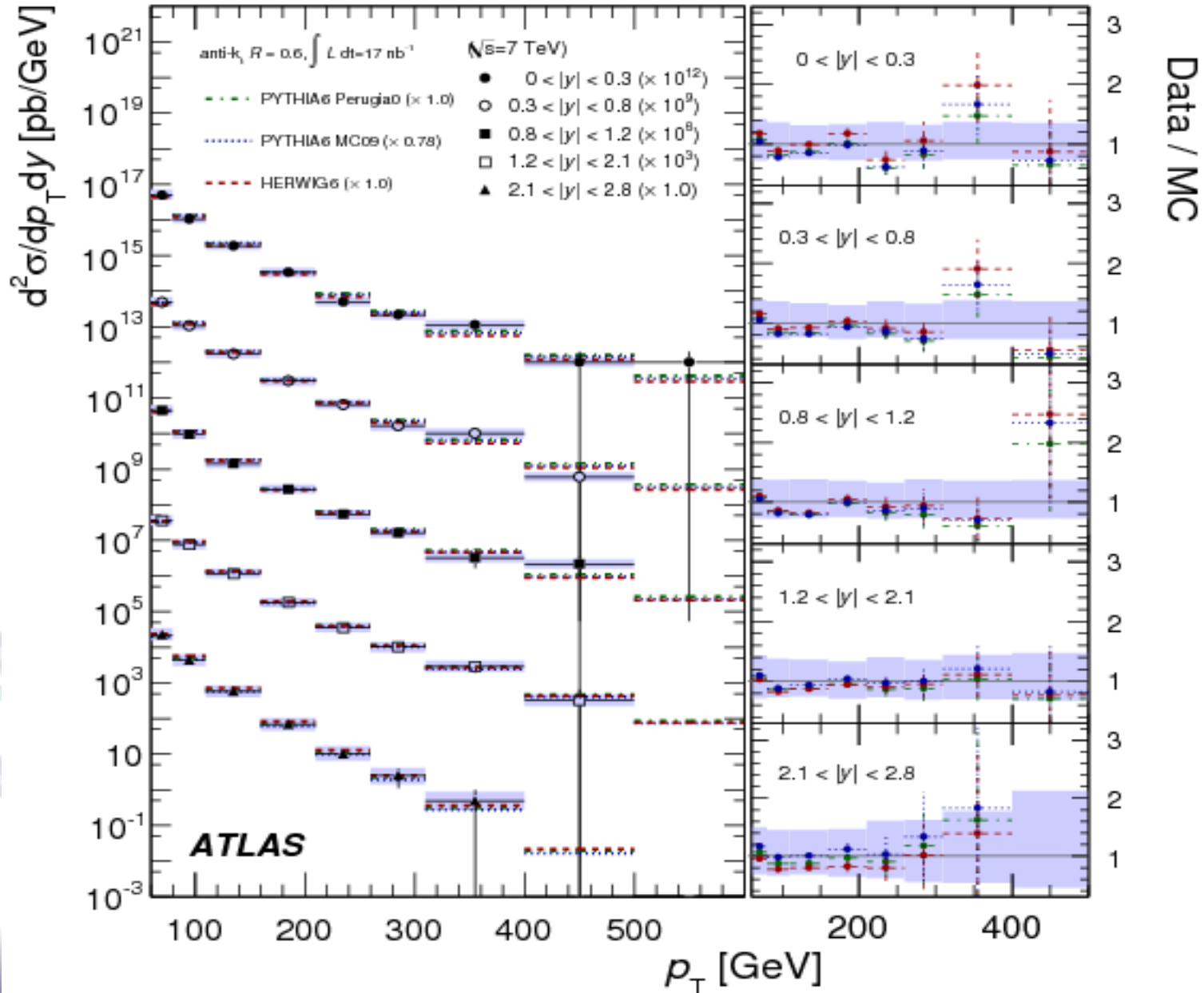
 **ATLAS**
EXPERIMENT

Run Number: 166466, Event Number: 78756195

Date: 2010-10-08 08:05:57 CEST

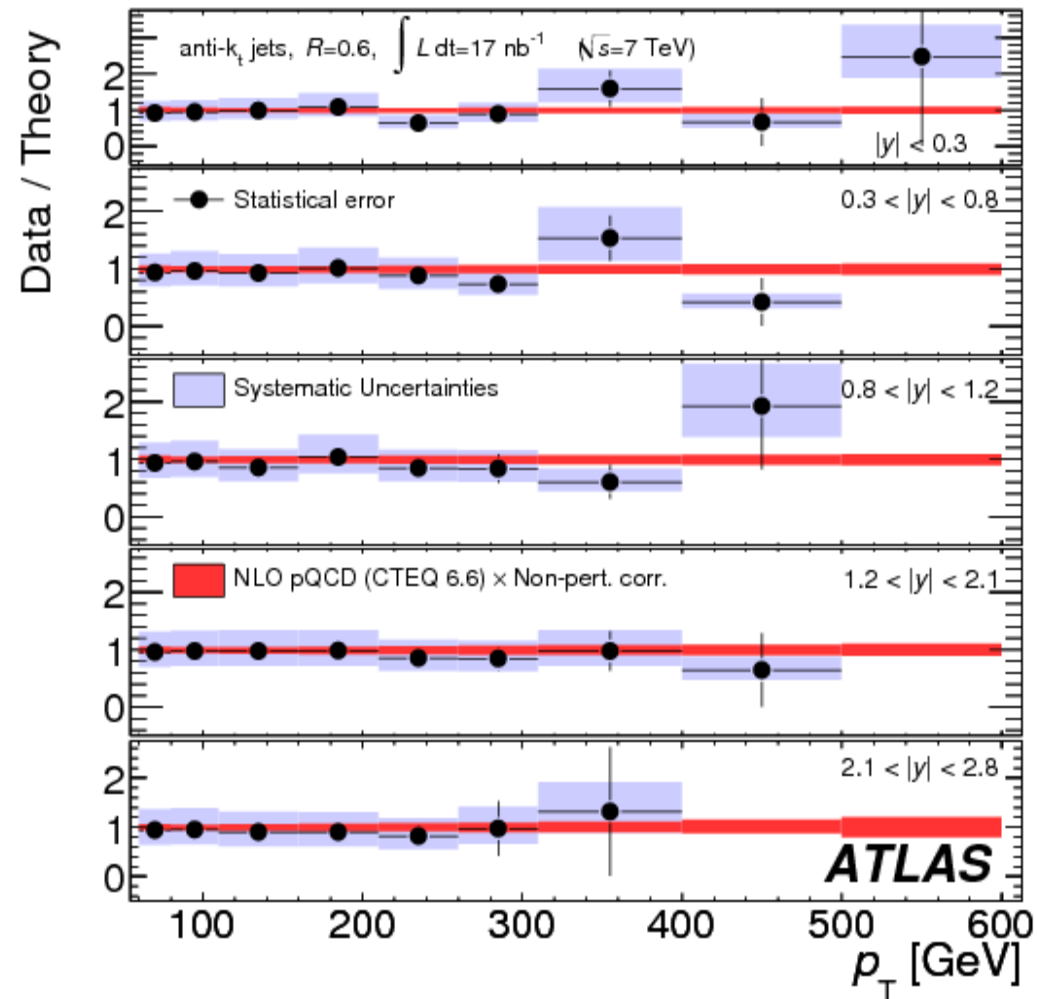
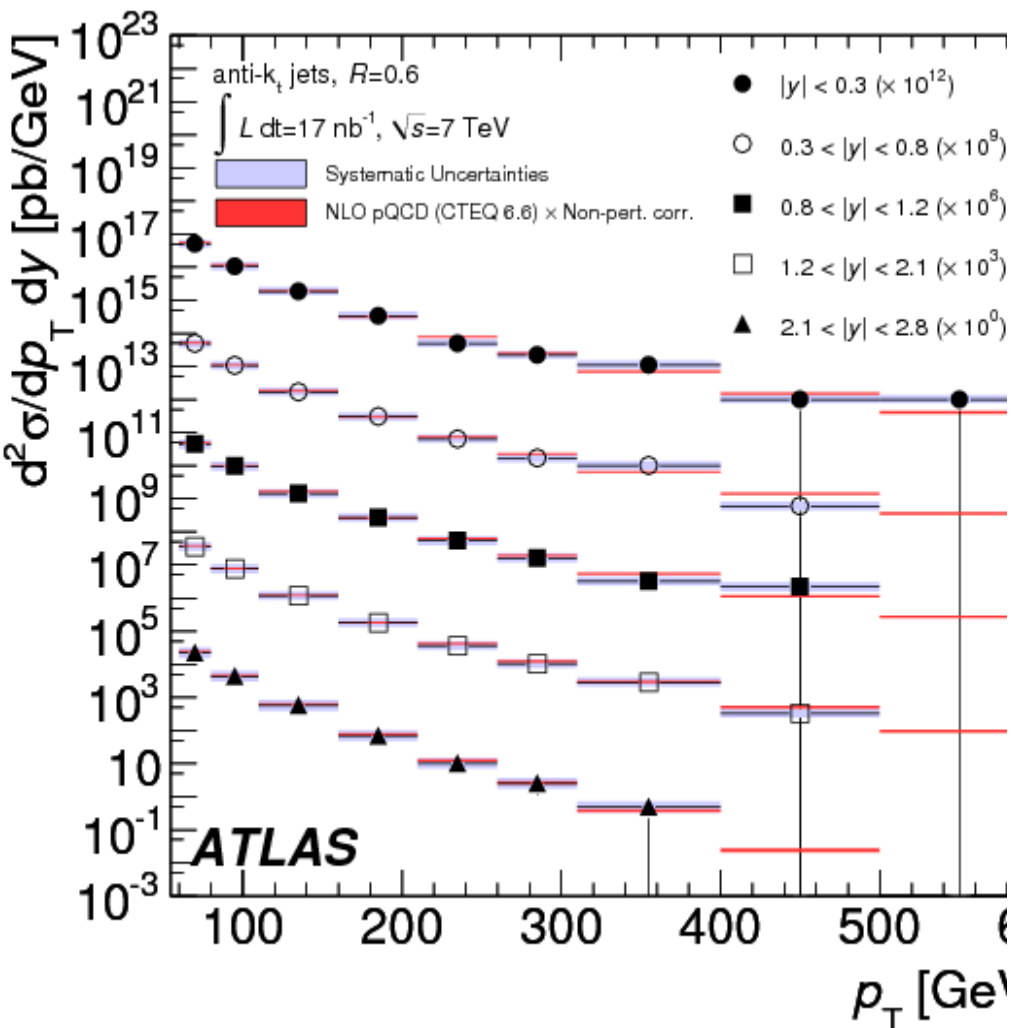
Single jet double diff cross-section

Compared to event generators



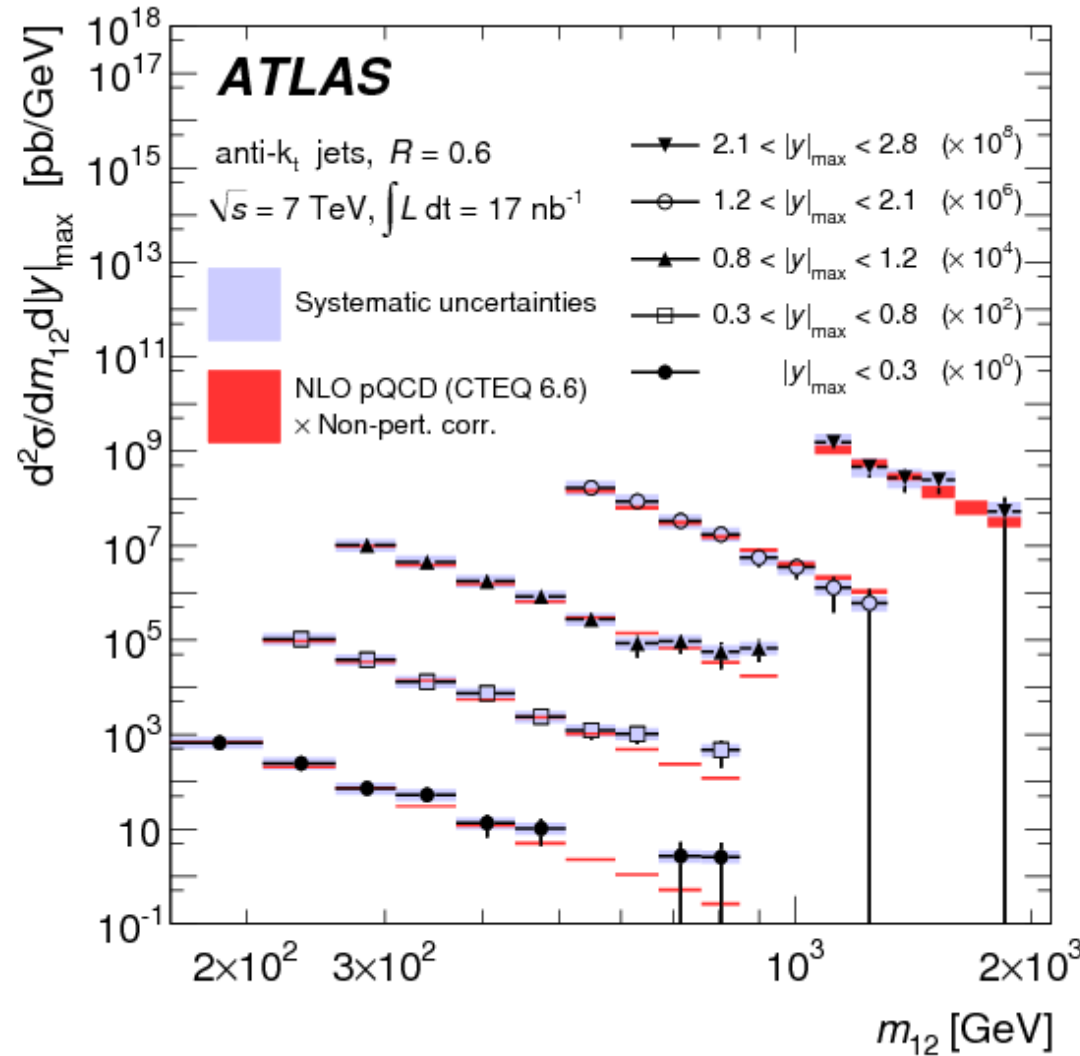
Single jet double diff cross-section

Compared to NLO pQCD calculations

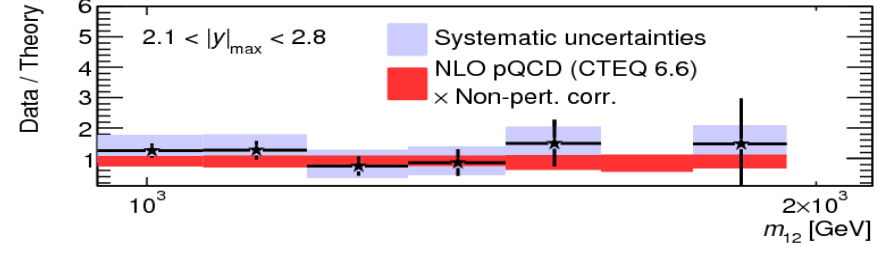
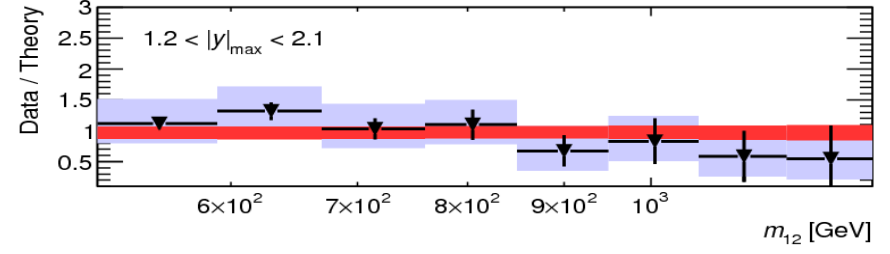
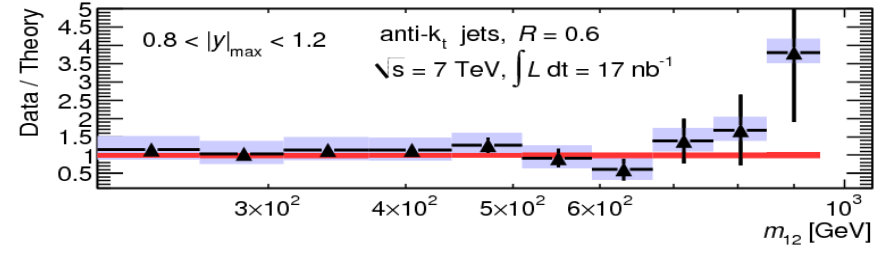
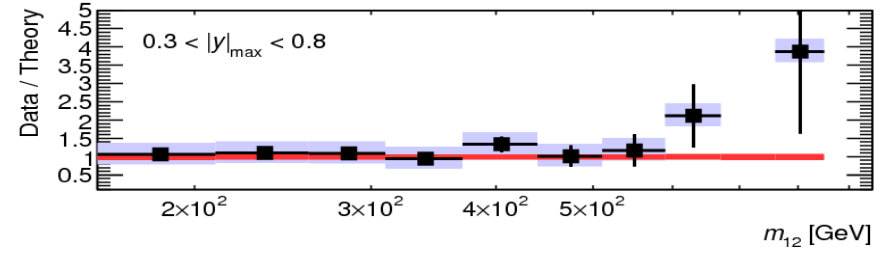
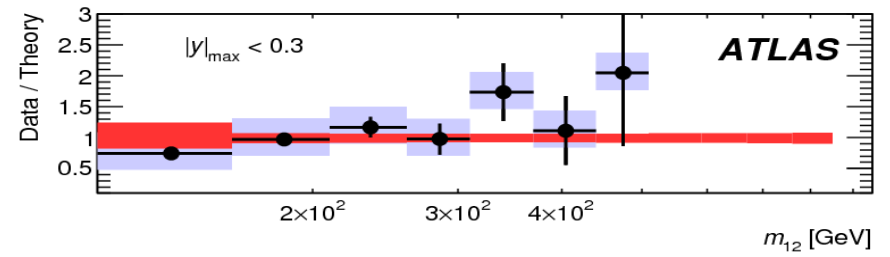


Di-jet double diff cross-section

As function of dijet inv. mass



Ratio vs NLO \longrightarrow



Multi-jet cross-sections

ATLAS-CONF-2010-084

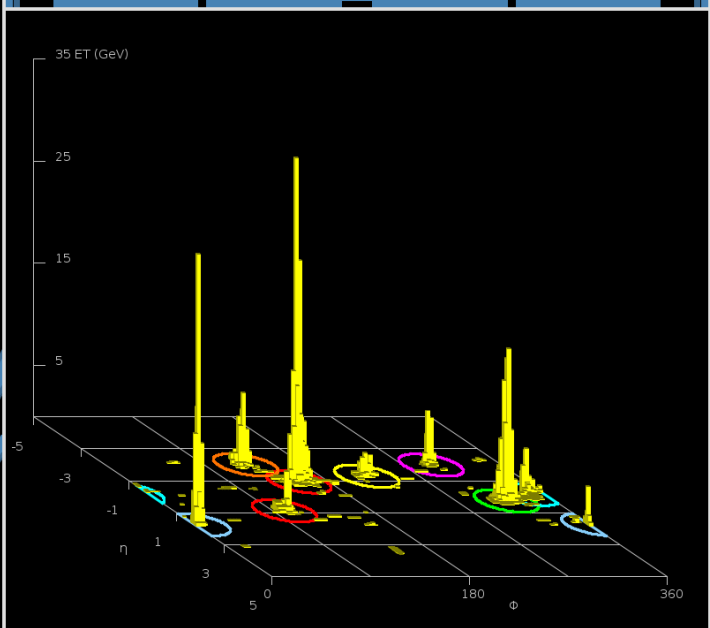
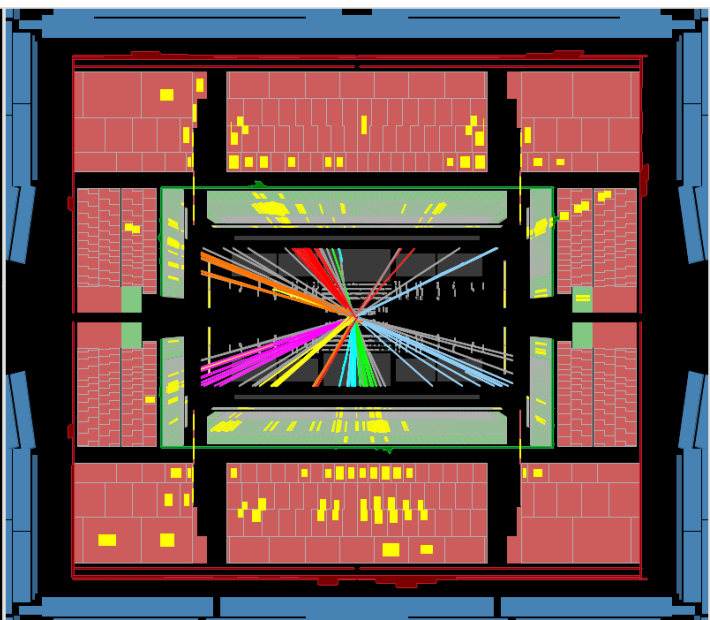
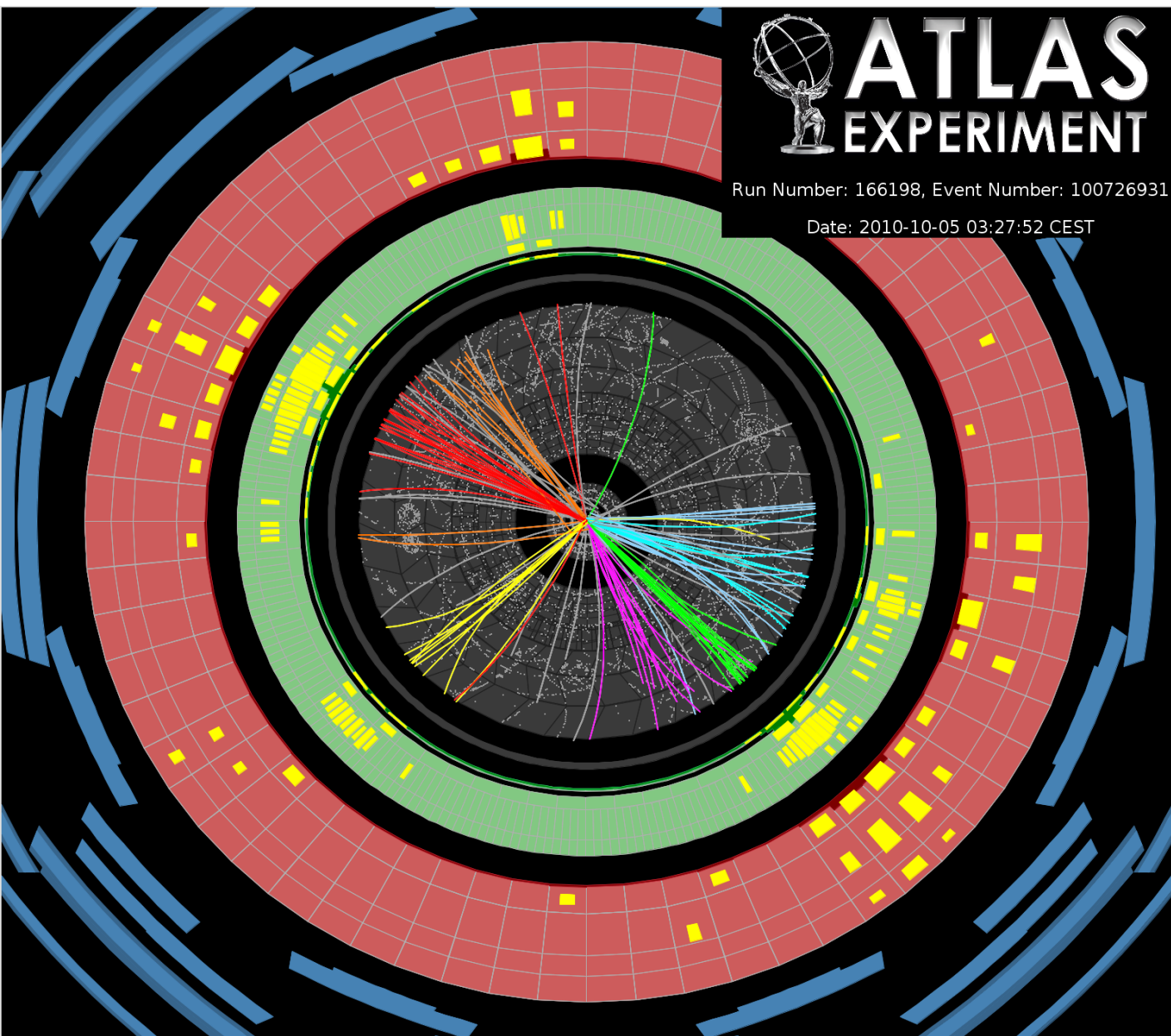
- Measured with $L=17\text{nb}^{-1}$
- Jet selection :
 - $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$, $|y| < 2.8$, at least 1jet $p_T > 60\text{GeV}$
- Results given as function of $H_T = \sum_{\text{jets}} p_T$
- Monte-Carlo
 - ALPGEN, interfaced to Herwig/Jimmy (hadronization/UE)
- Main systematics
 - JES and '**close-by jets**' effects
 - Luminosity
- Good agreement Data/MC



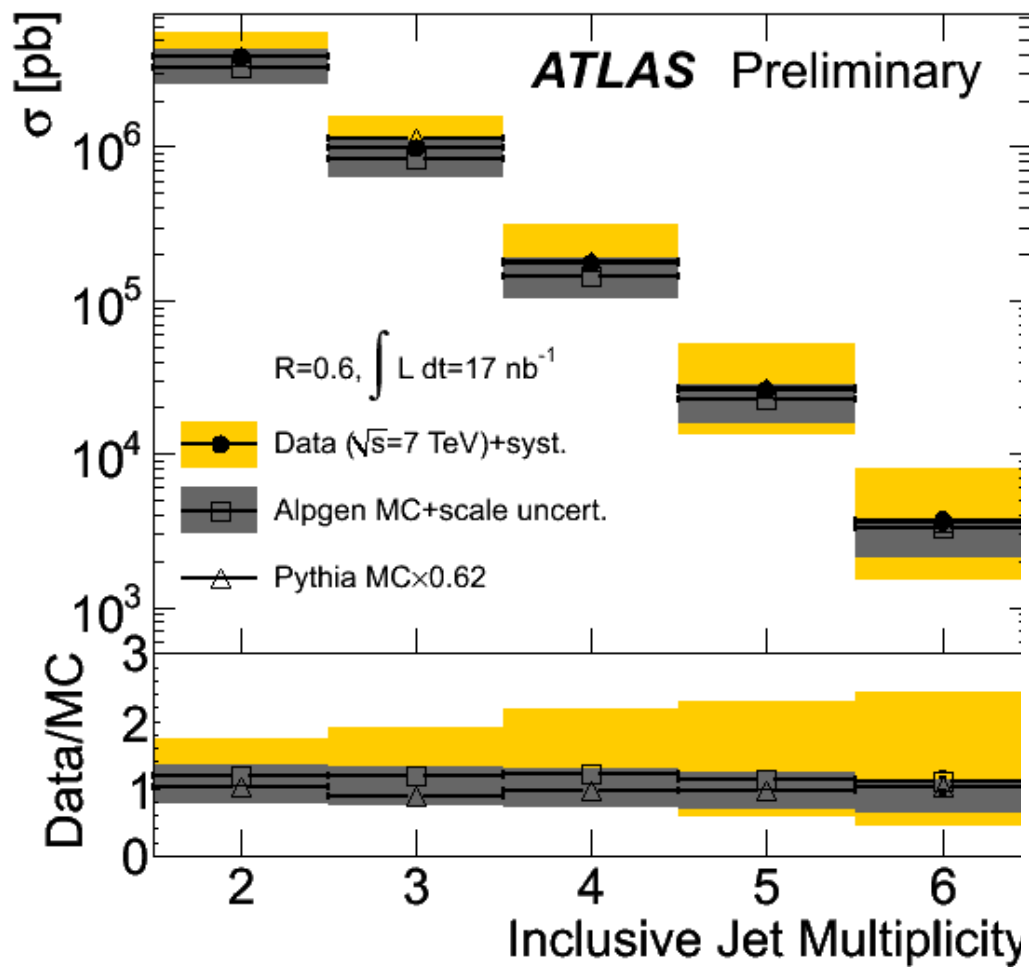
ATLAS EXPERIMENT

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Date: 2010-10-05 03:27:52 CEST

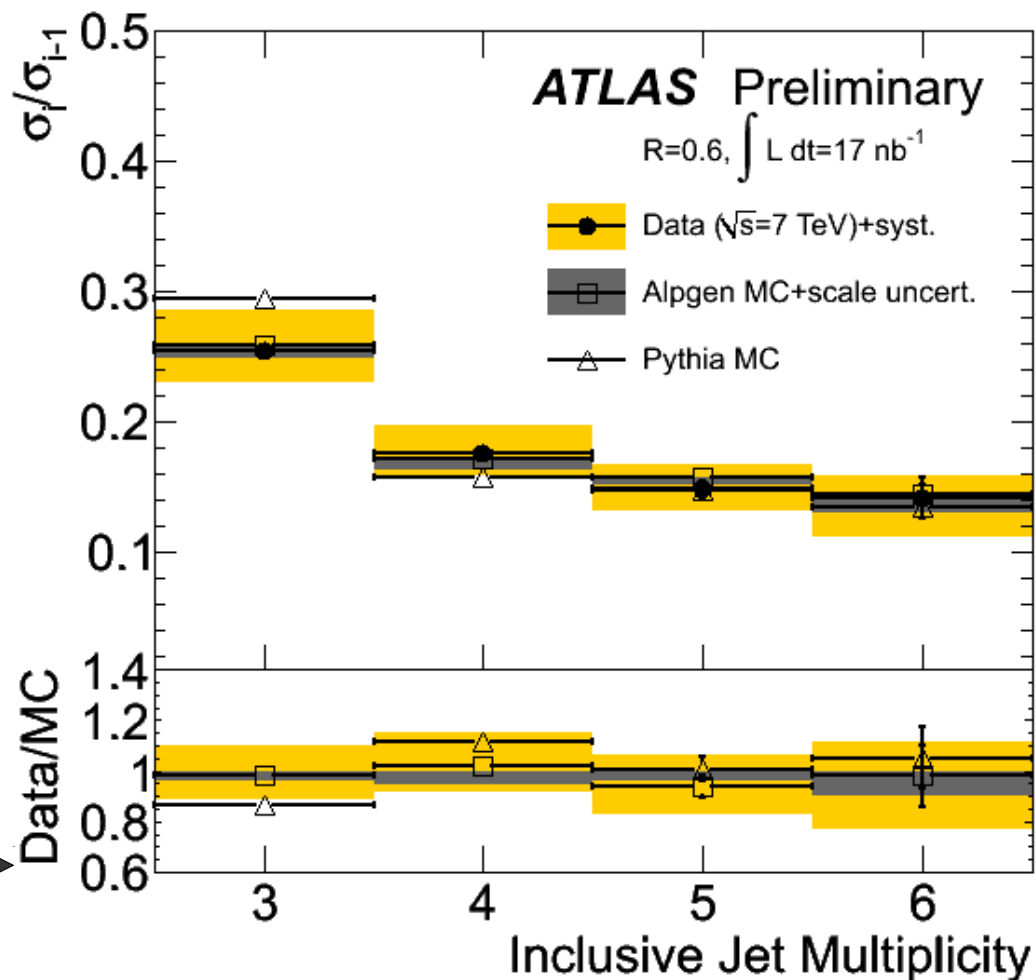


Multi-jet cross-sections

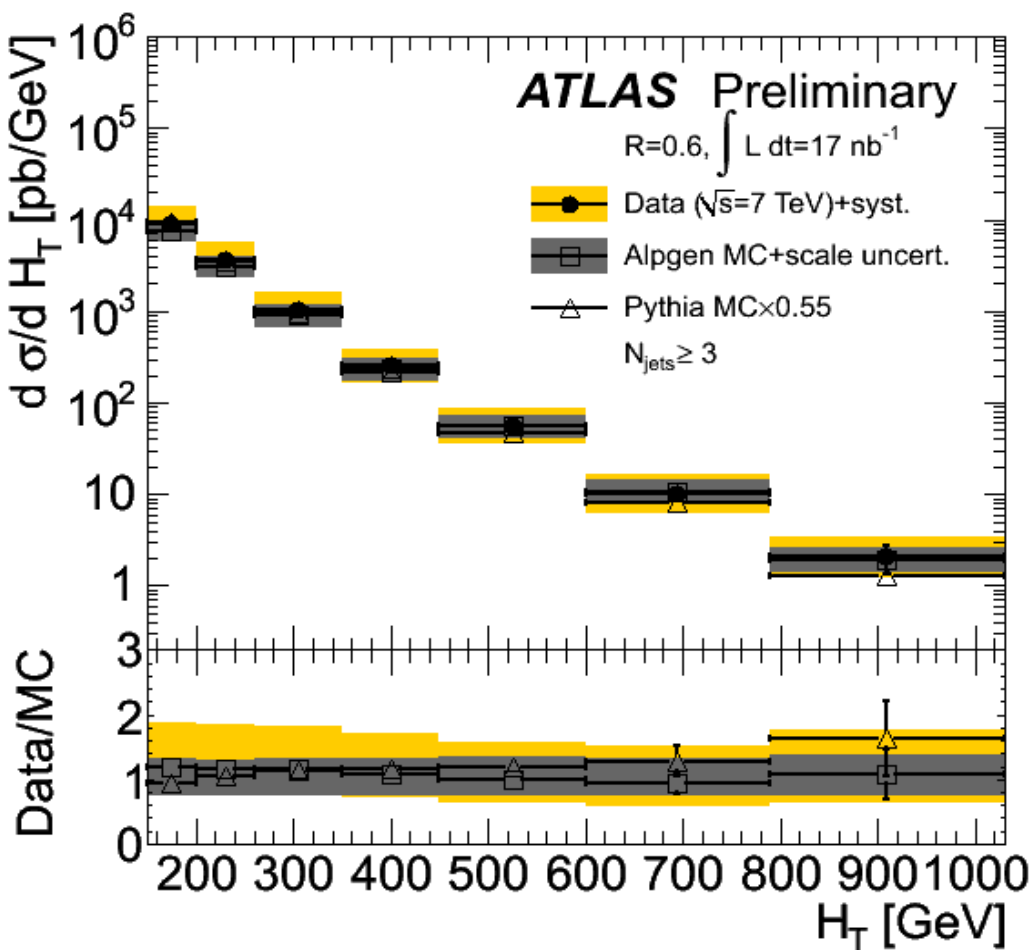


← Inclusive cross-sections

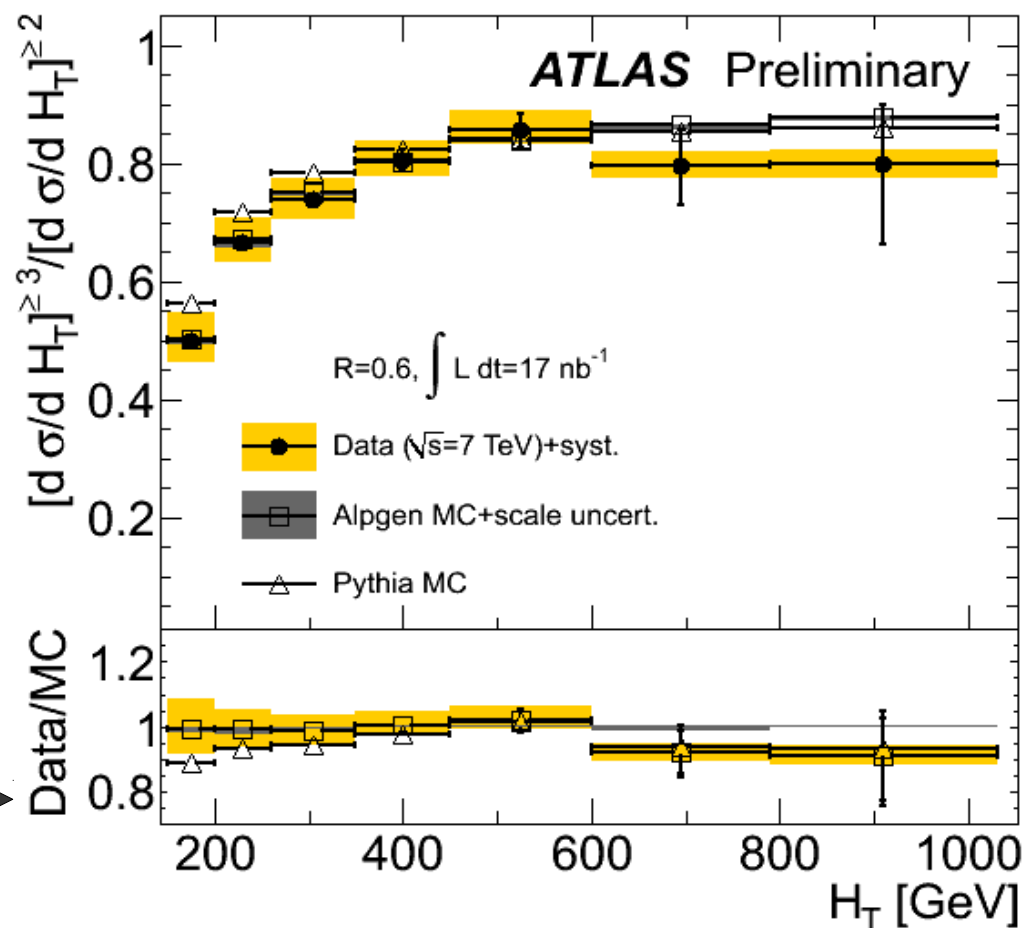
Ratios $\sigma(N)/\sigma(N-1)$
(much better uncertainties)



Multi-jet cross-sections



Diff. cross-sections vs HT for $N \geq 3$ jets



Ratios $\sigma(3\text{jets})/\sigma(2\text{jets})$
 (much better uncertainties) \longrightarrow

Jet shapes

*arXiv:1101.0070 [hep-ex]
accepted by PRD*

- Measure radial p_T distribution inside jets :

$$\rho(r) = \frac{1}{\Delta r N_{\text{jet}}} \sum_{\text{jets}} \frac{p_T(r \pm \Delta r/2)}{p_T(0, R)}$$

$$\Psi(r) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{jet}}} \sum_{\text{jets}} \frac{p_T(0, r)}{p_T(0, R)} \quad \leftarrow \text{Integrated shape}$$

- Select jets with $p_T > 30\text{GeV}$ in selected events
- Main systematics :
 - Cluster Energy Scale (separated from JES) : 5 to 15%
 - Unfolding : 2 to 10%
 - Overall uncertainty on $\rho(r)$: from 2 to 27% depending on p_T and r bins

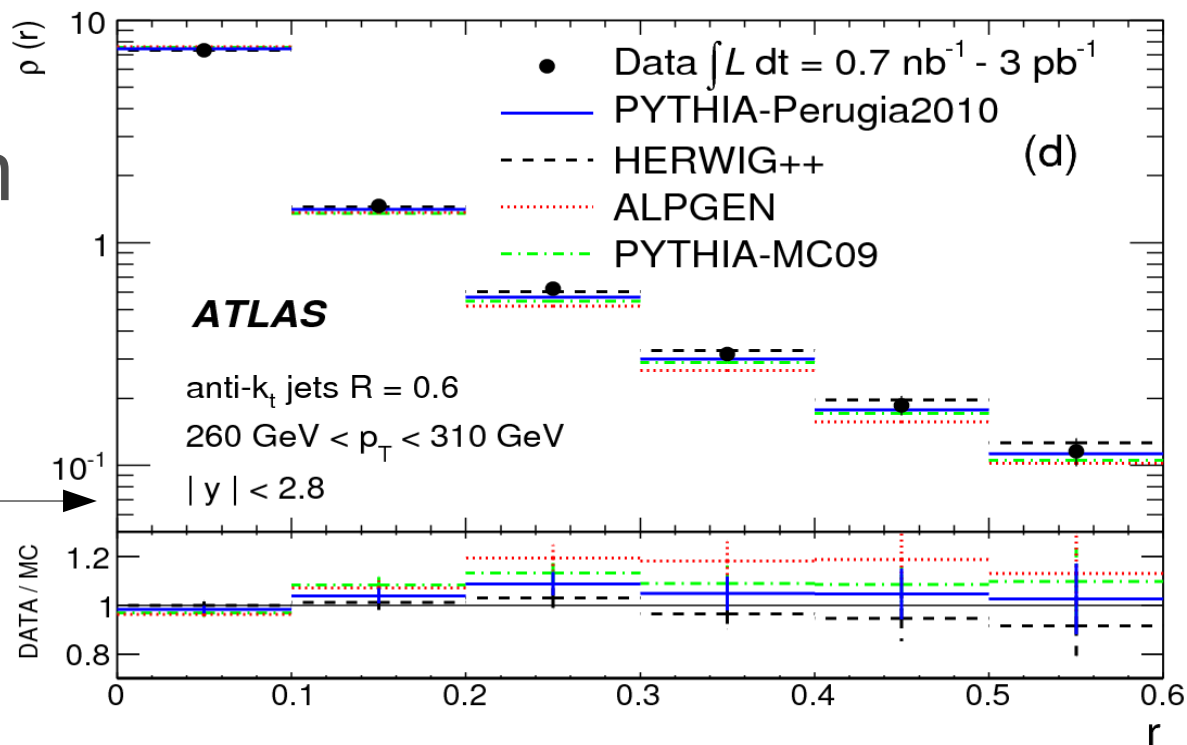
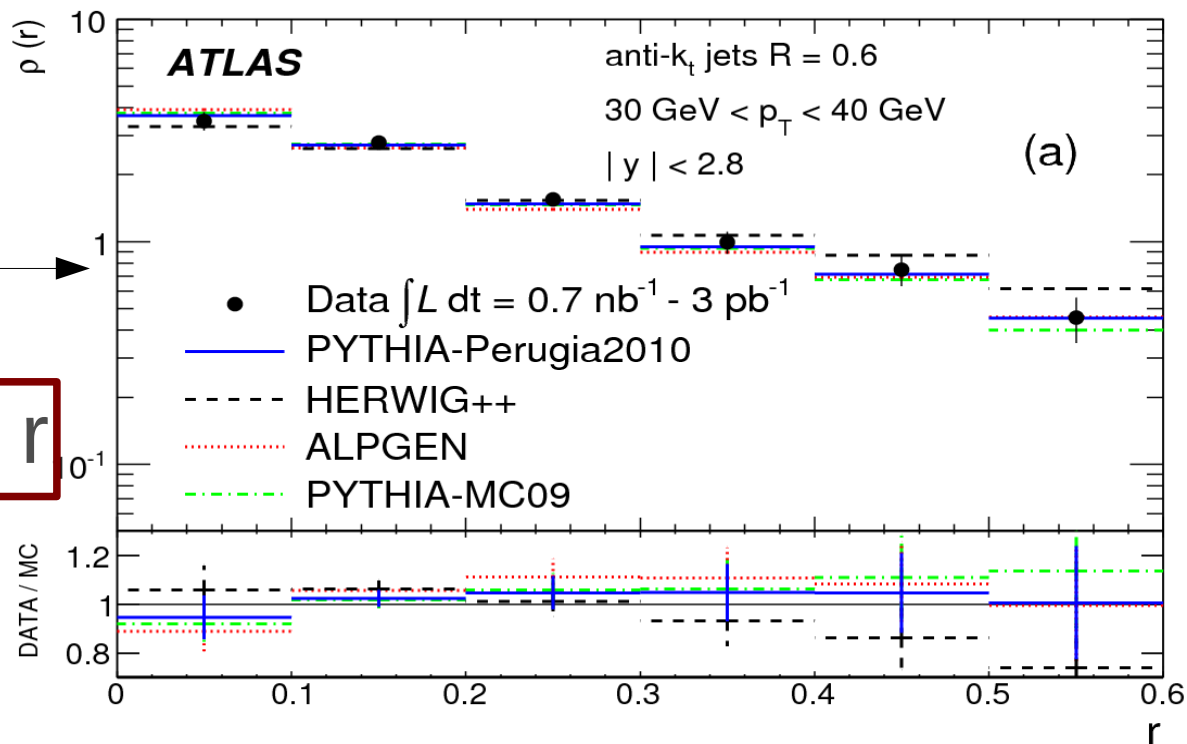
Jet shapes

Low p_T bin

Differential jet shape vs r

- Shape correctly reproduced with default Pythia tune
- Best agreement with Pythia-Perugia2010

High p_T bin



Jet shapes

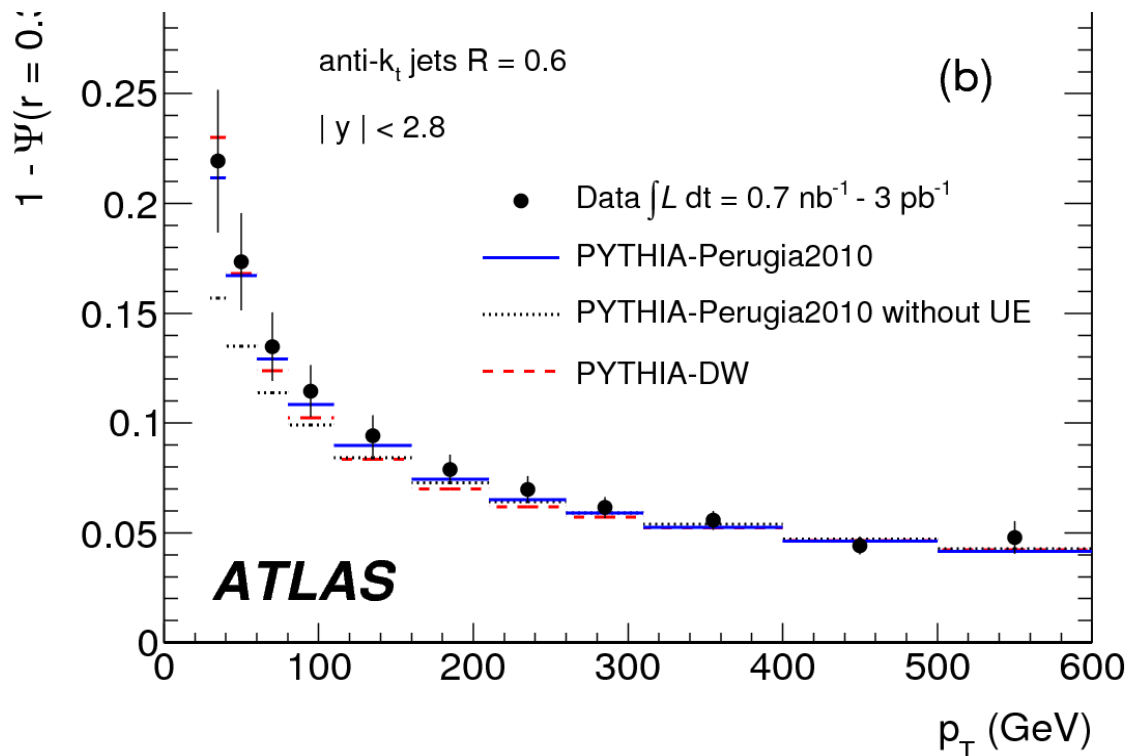
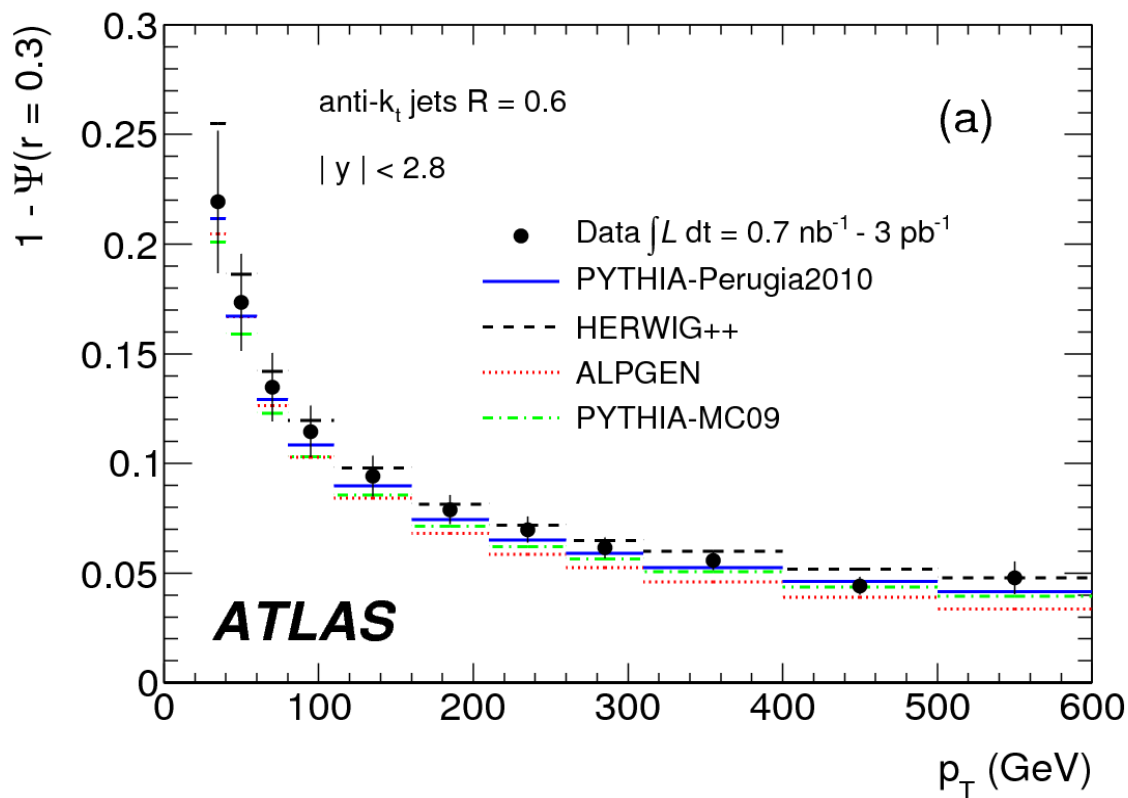
- Check 'Narrowness' of jets

Fraction of p_T outside $0.3R$

=

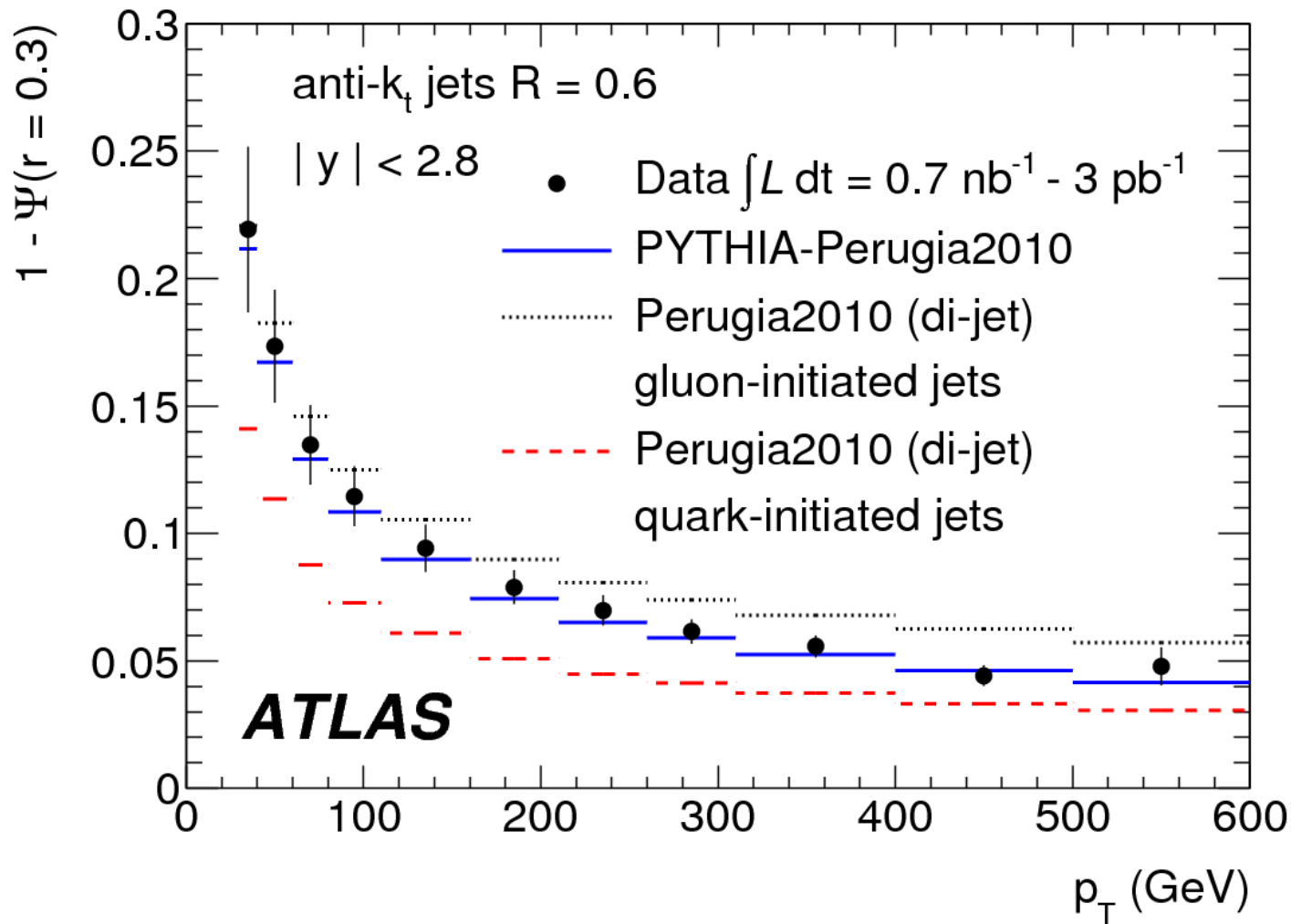
$$1 - \Psi(r=0.3)$$

- Also compare different Pythia tunes



Jet shapes

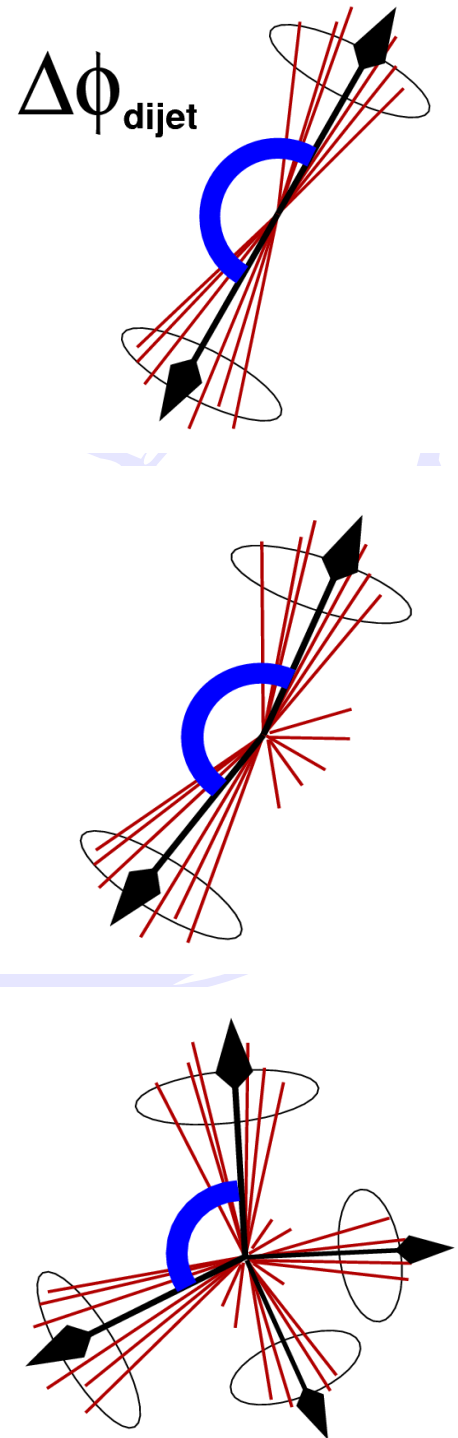
- Separate MC predictions for quark/gluon jets



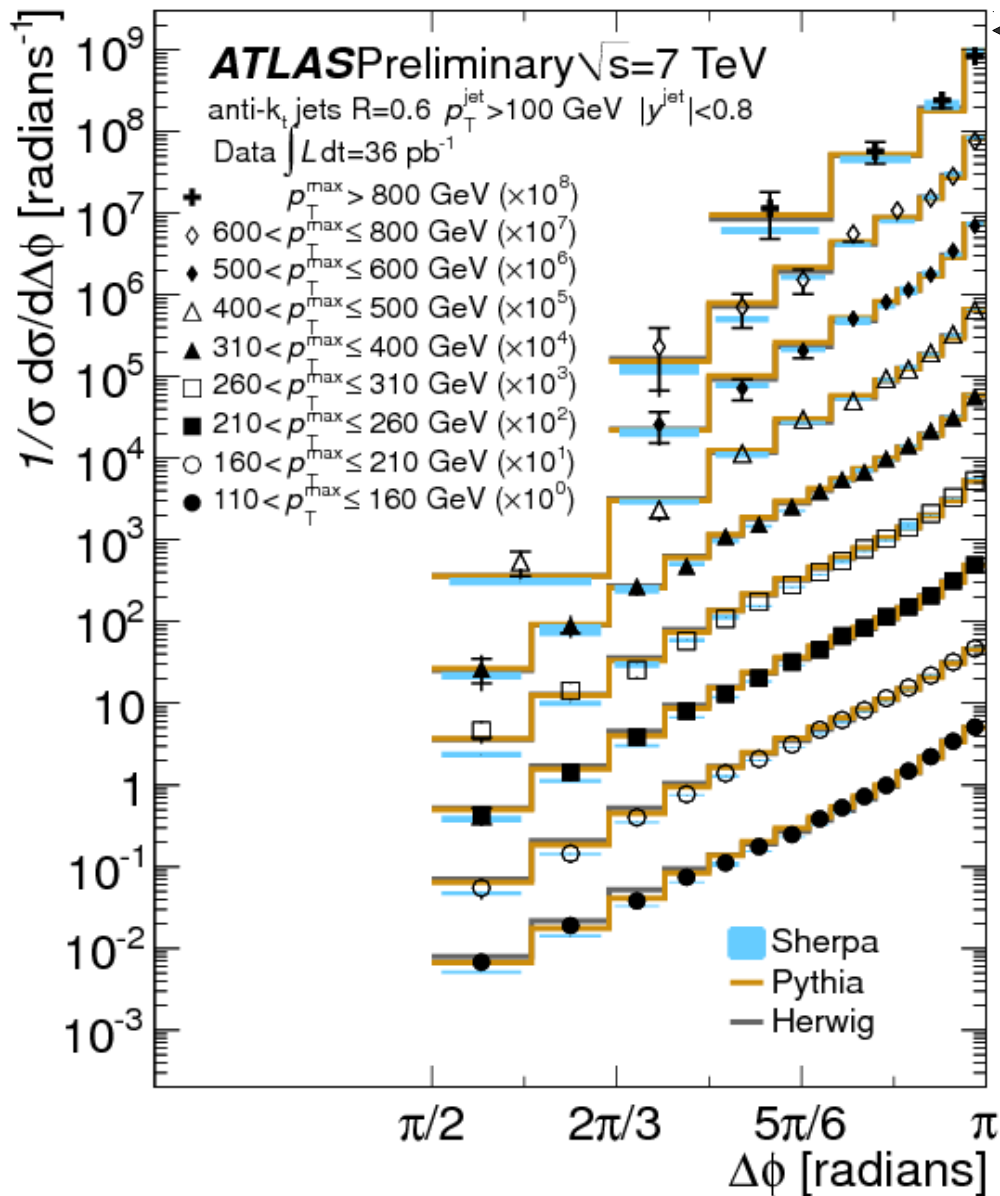
Azimuthal decorrelation

[*hep-ex*]1102.2696
(submitted to PRL)

- Measured with all 2010 data, $L=36\text{pb}^{-1}$
- Measure $\Delta\phi$ between 2 leading jets
- $\Delta\phi$ distributions depends on jet multiplicity
- Good handle on pQCD predictions
- Jets selections
 - Leading jets : $p_{T1} > 110\text{GeV}$, $|y_1|, |y_2| < 0.8$
 - Others : $p_T > 100\text{GeV}$, $|y| < 2.8$
- Main systematics (depending on $\Delta\phi$ bin)
 - JES : 2 to 17%
 - Unfolding : 1 to 19%
 - Pile-up : 0.8% max

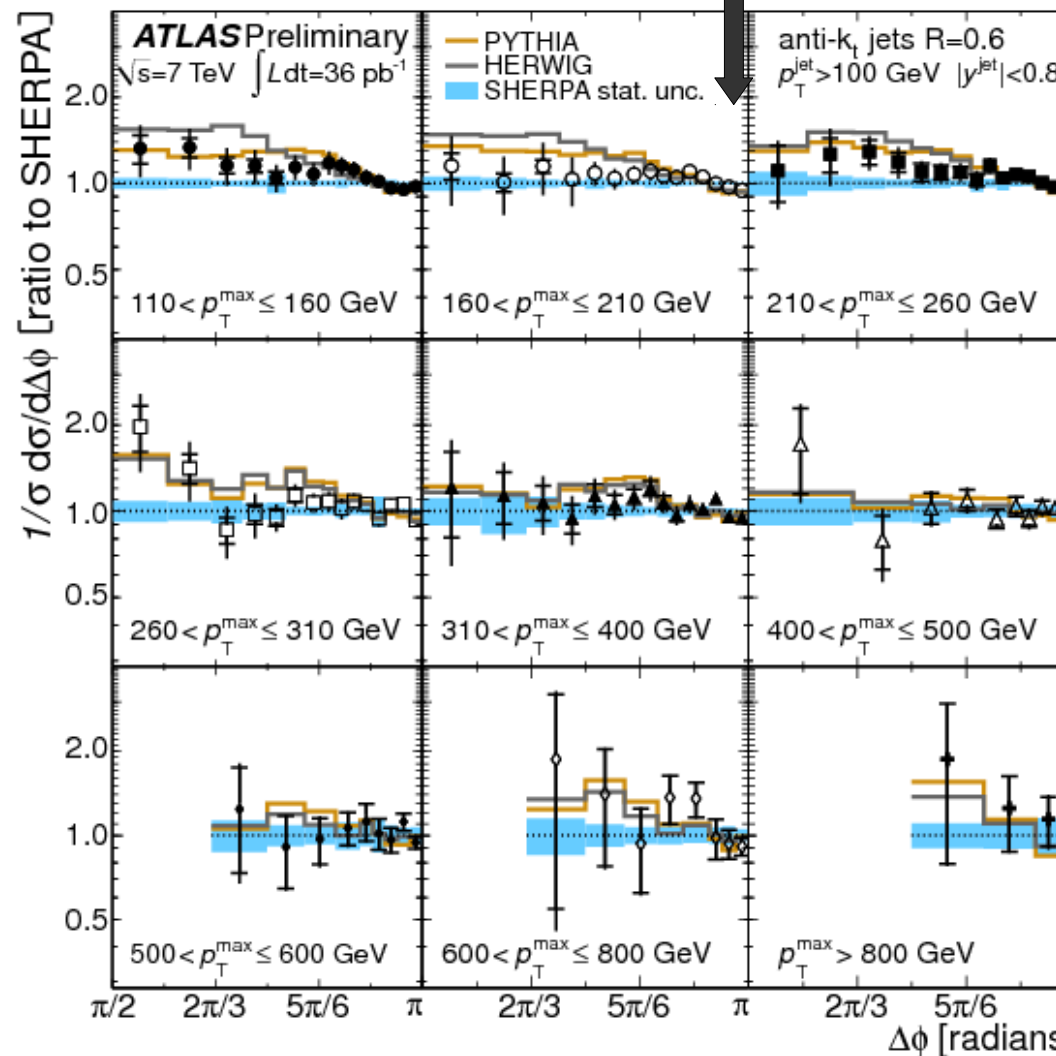


Azimuthal decorrelation

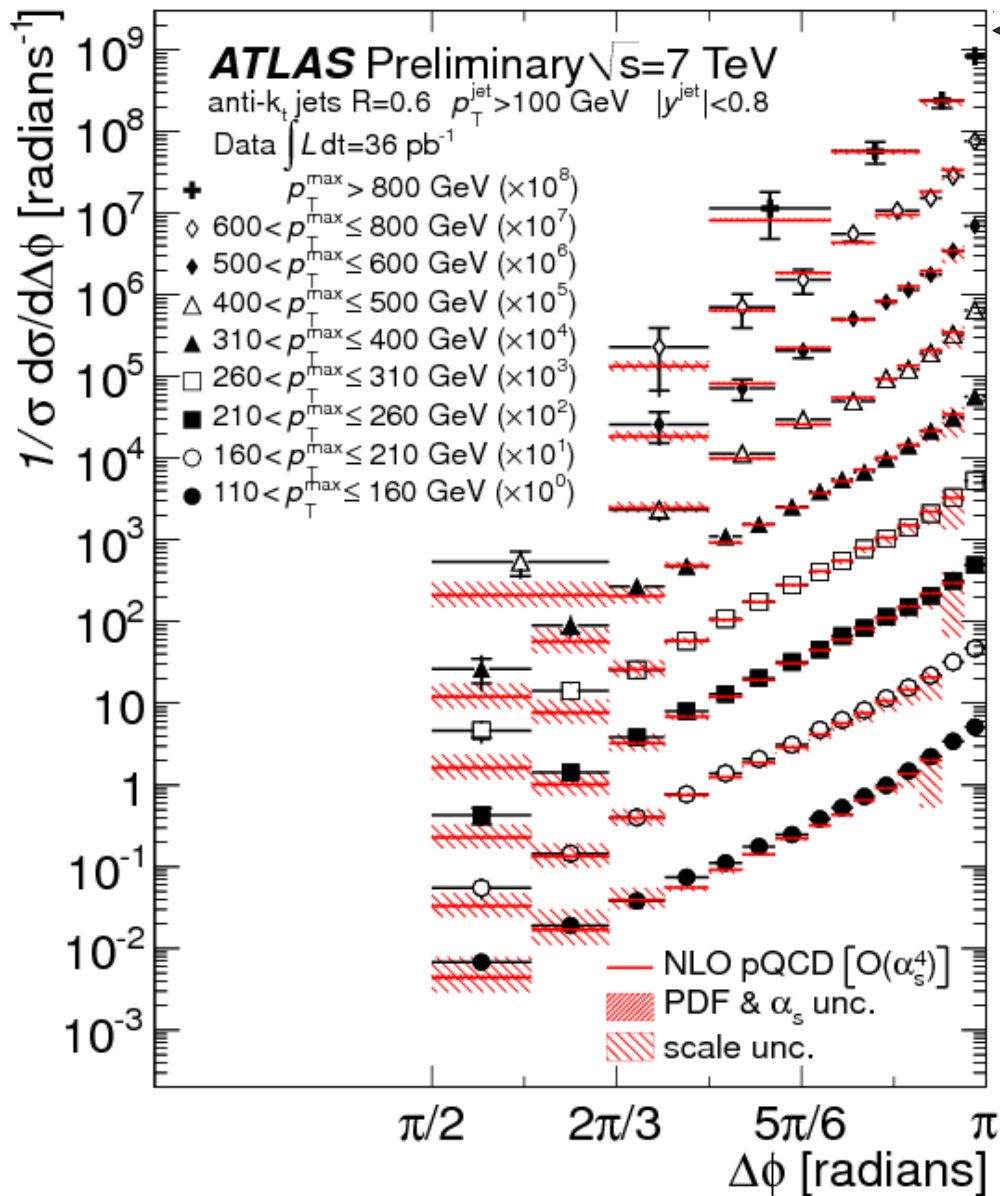


Normalized differential cross-sections

Ratio vs SHERPA

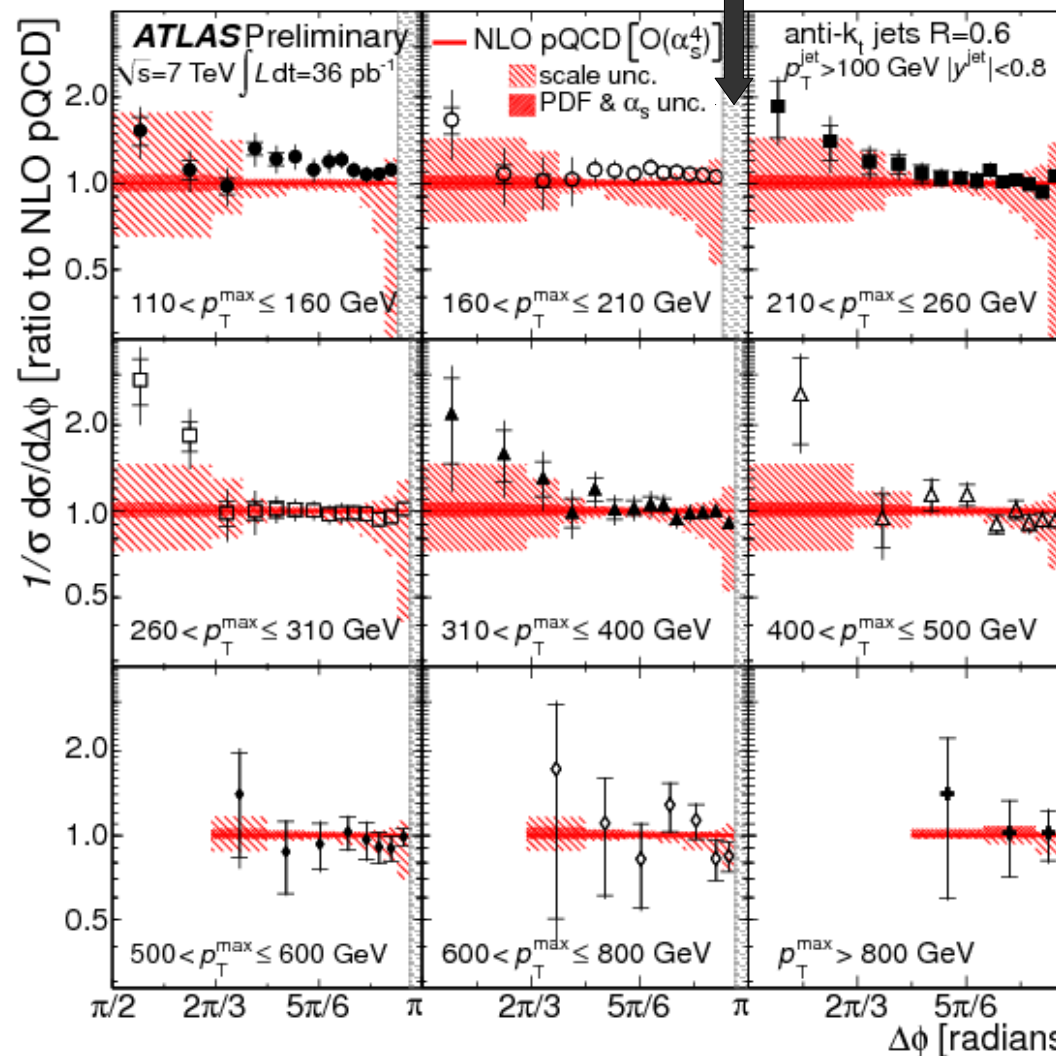


Azimuthal decorrelation



Normalized differential cross-sections

Ratio Data/theory

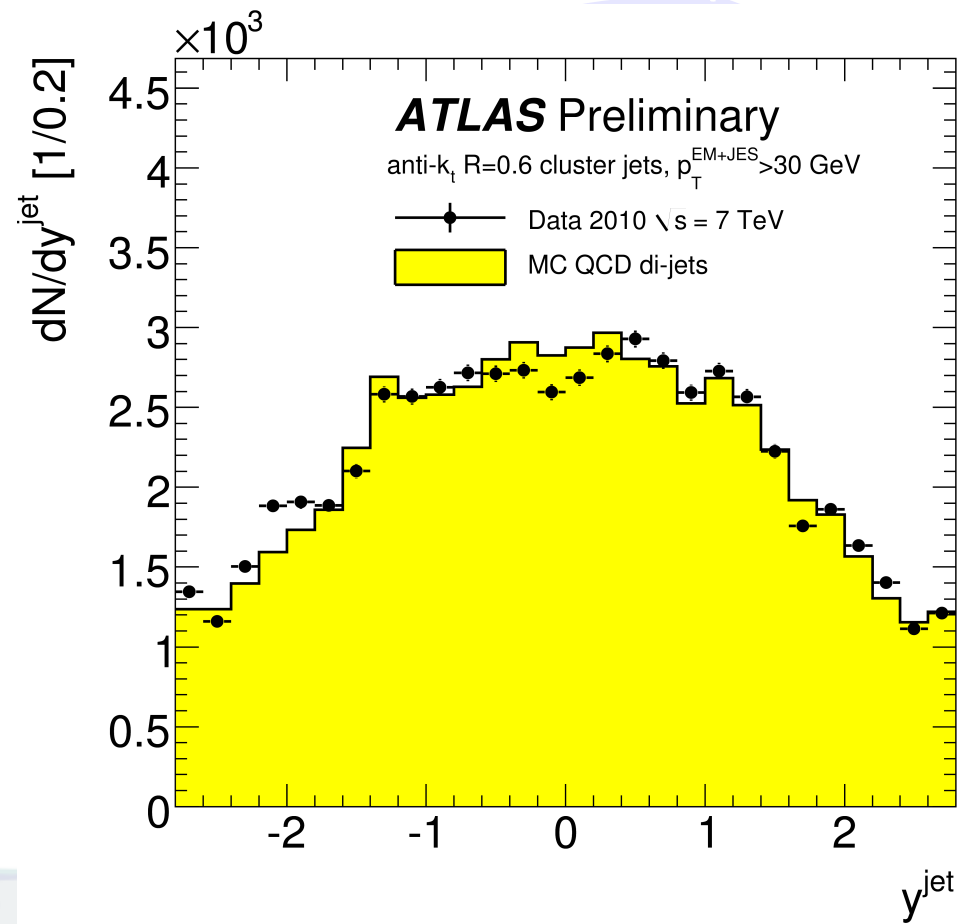
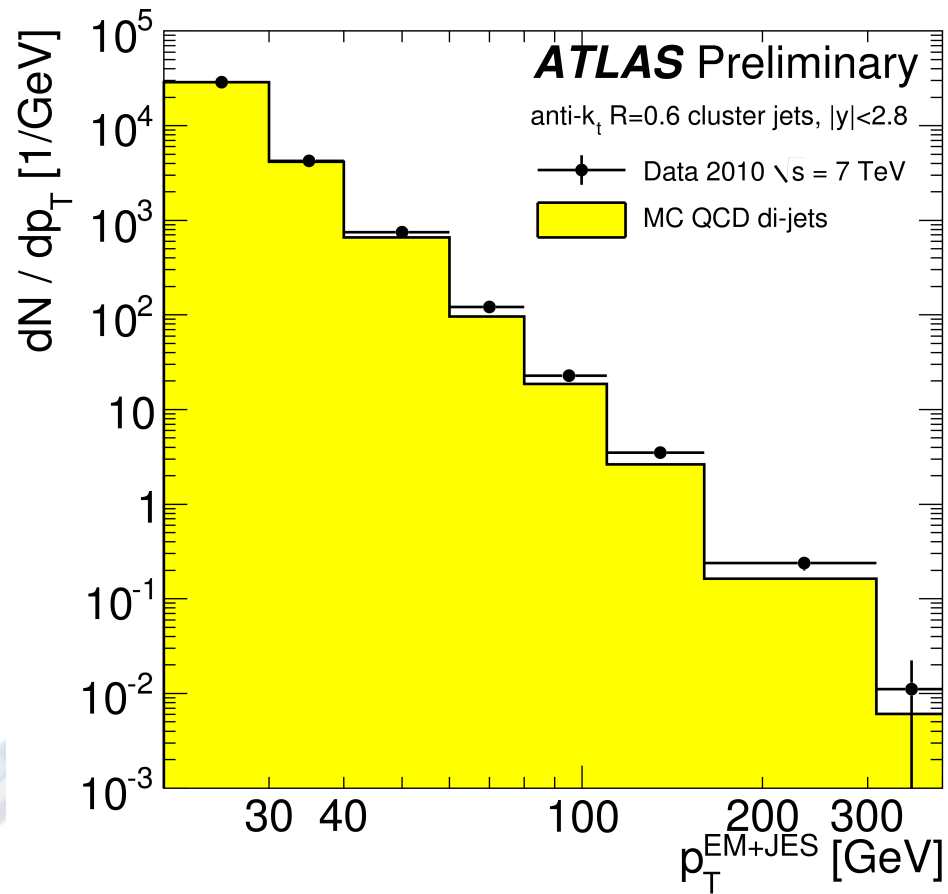


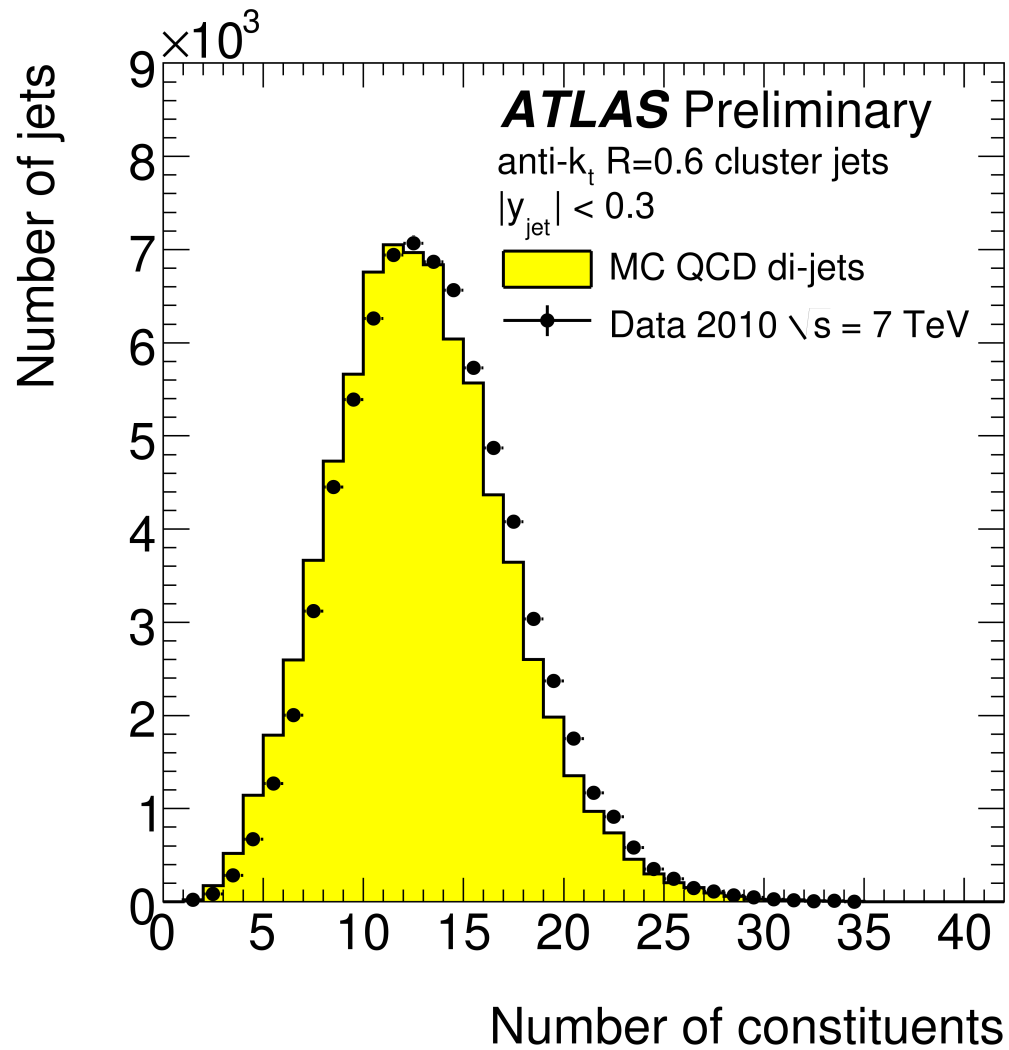
Conclusions

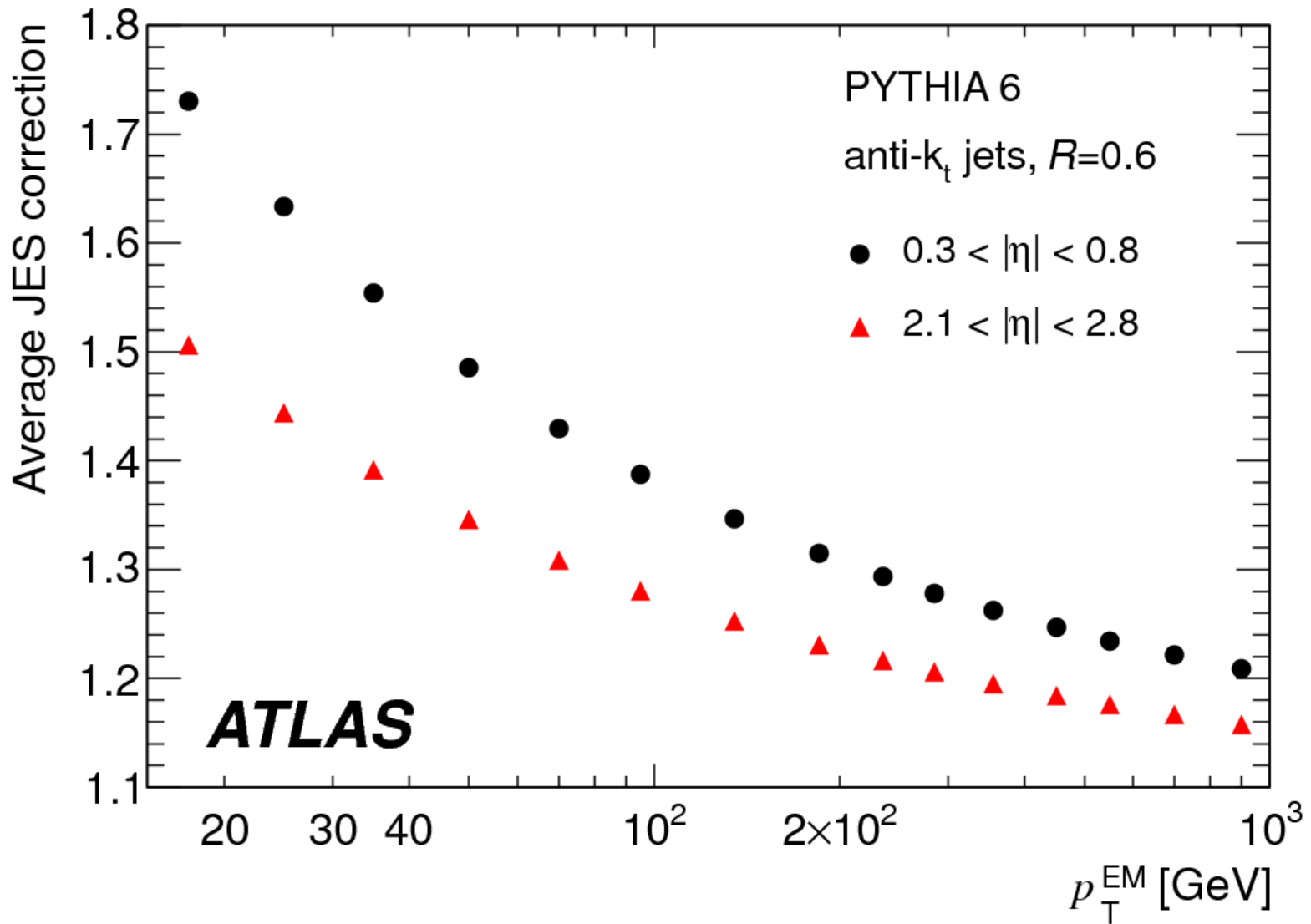
- First high p_T jets analysis with early data
 - Limited statistics
 - Already exceeding some Tevatron results (di-jet xsection up to $m=1.8\text{TeV}$)
 - Overall good agreement between Data and theory
 - Helps estimations of SM backgrounds to new physics
- Understanding of detector is improving quickly
- Expect significant updates of analysis soon
 - Full 2010 data ($\sim 35\text{pb}^{-1}$, scale stats by 100-1000)
 - Better control of systematics (JES)
 - Refined analysis

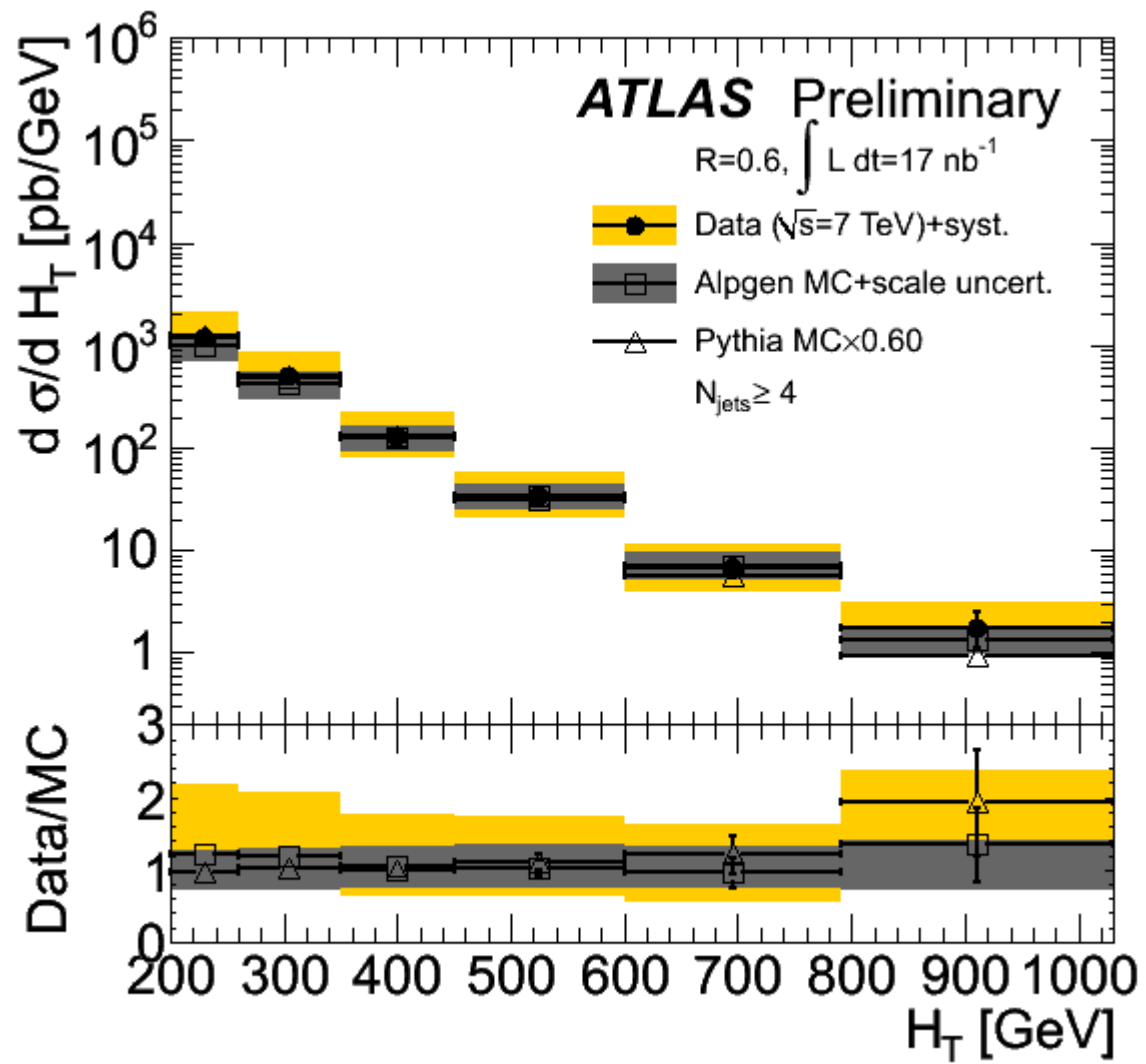
Backup slides

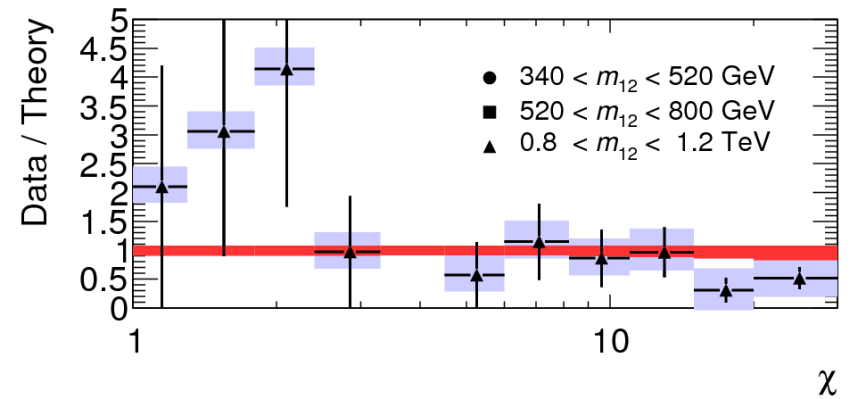
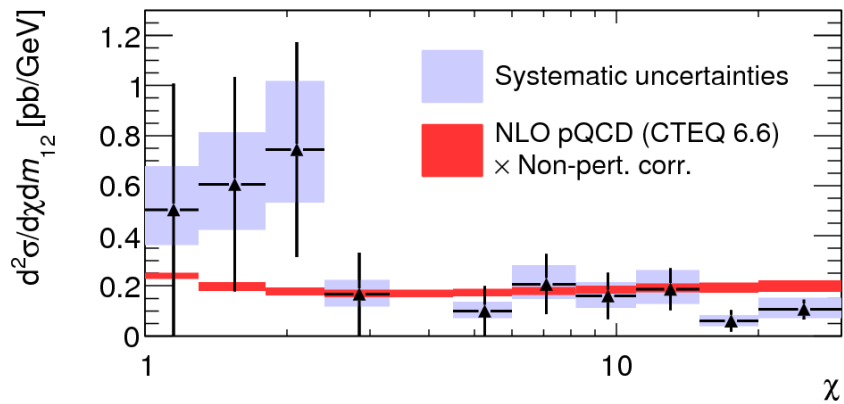
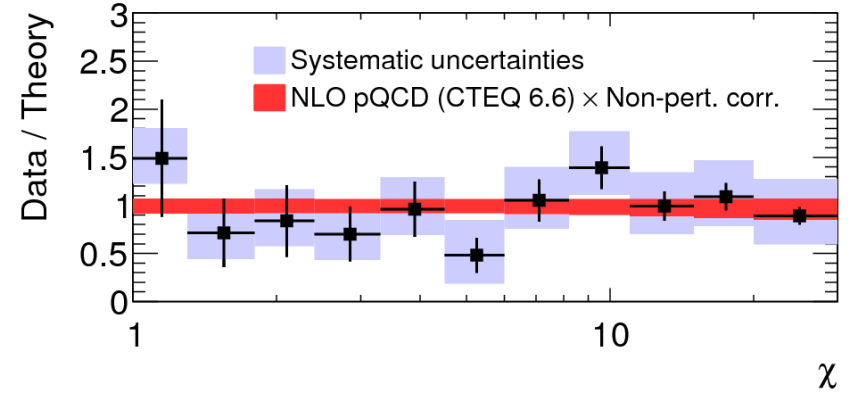
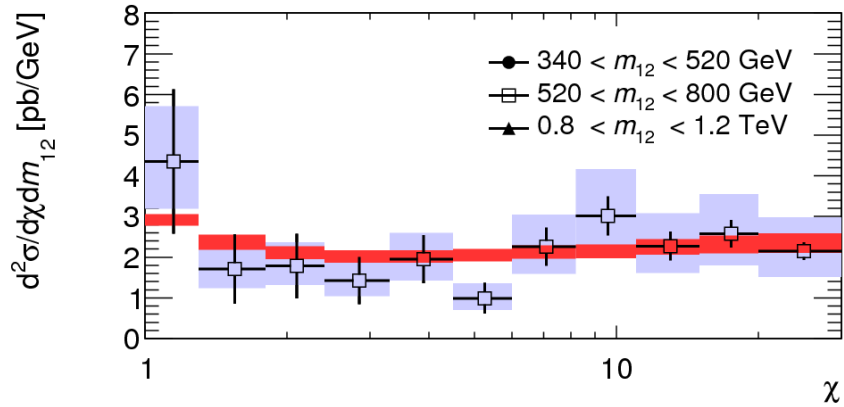
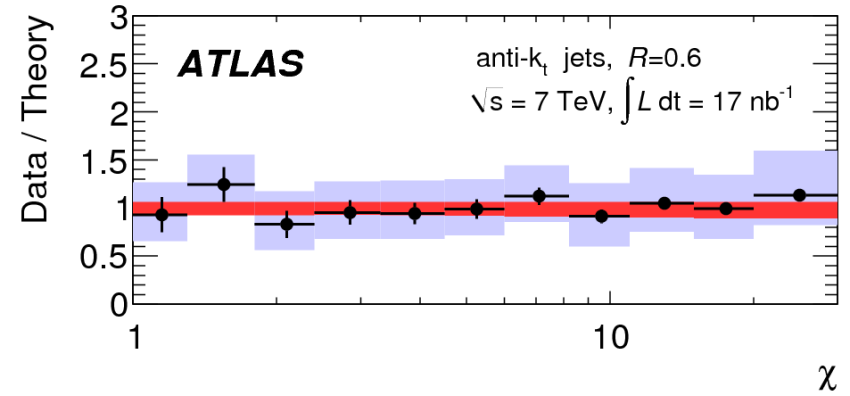
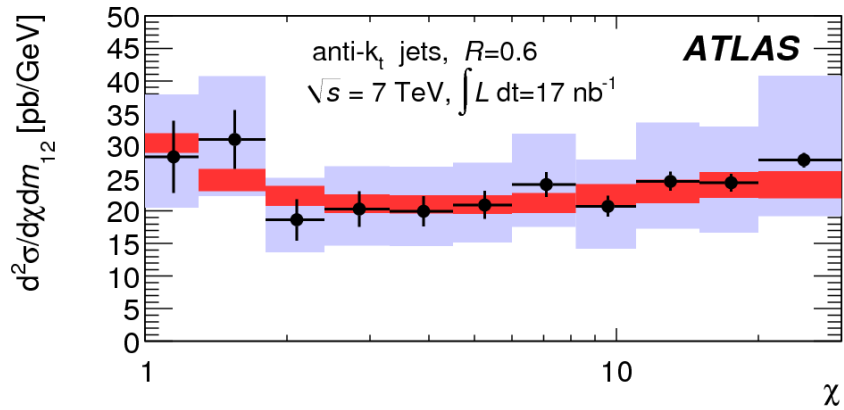


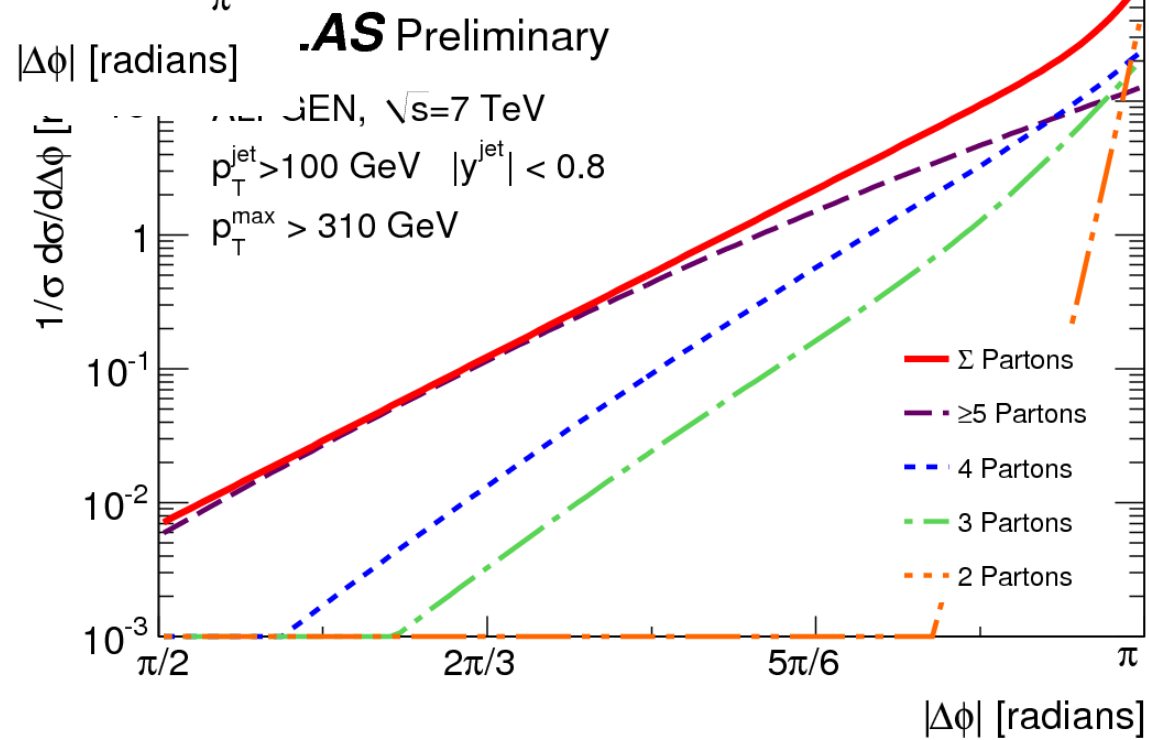
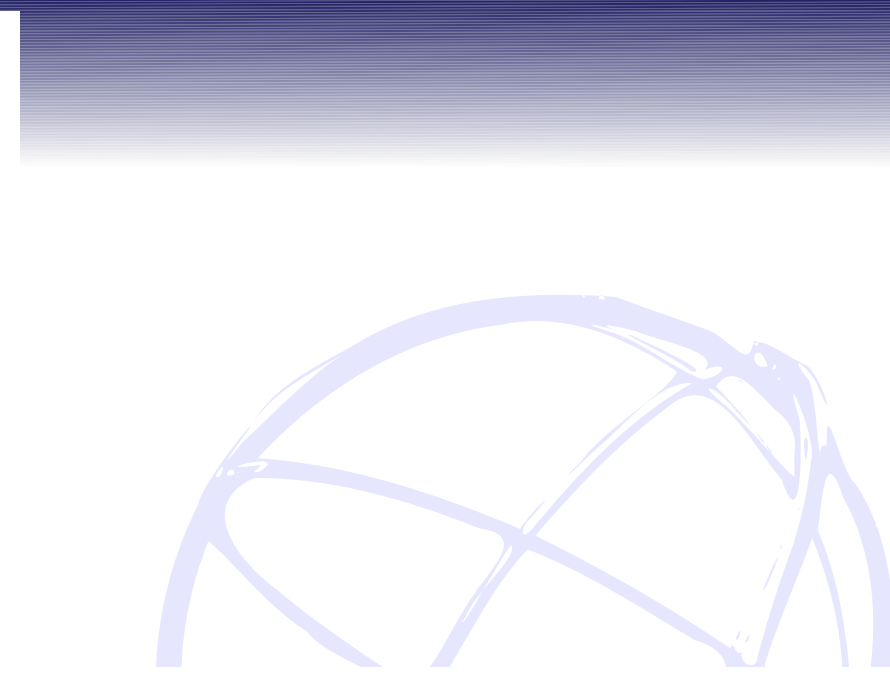
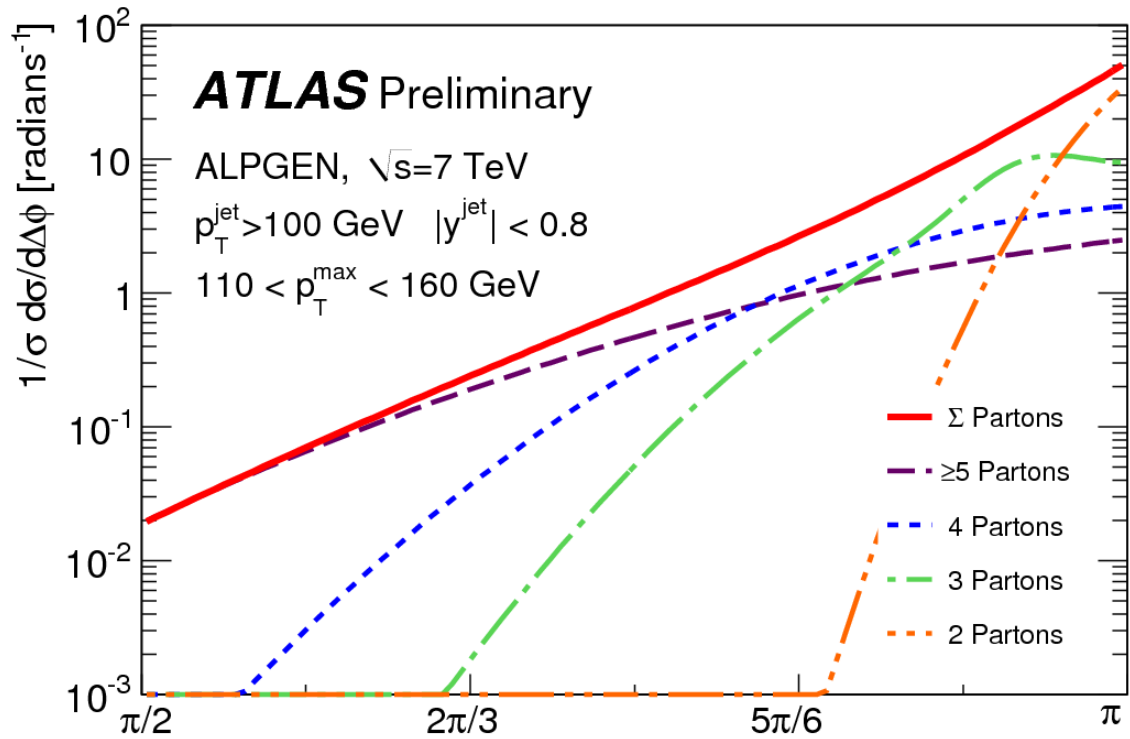


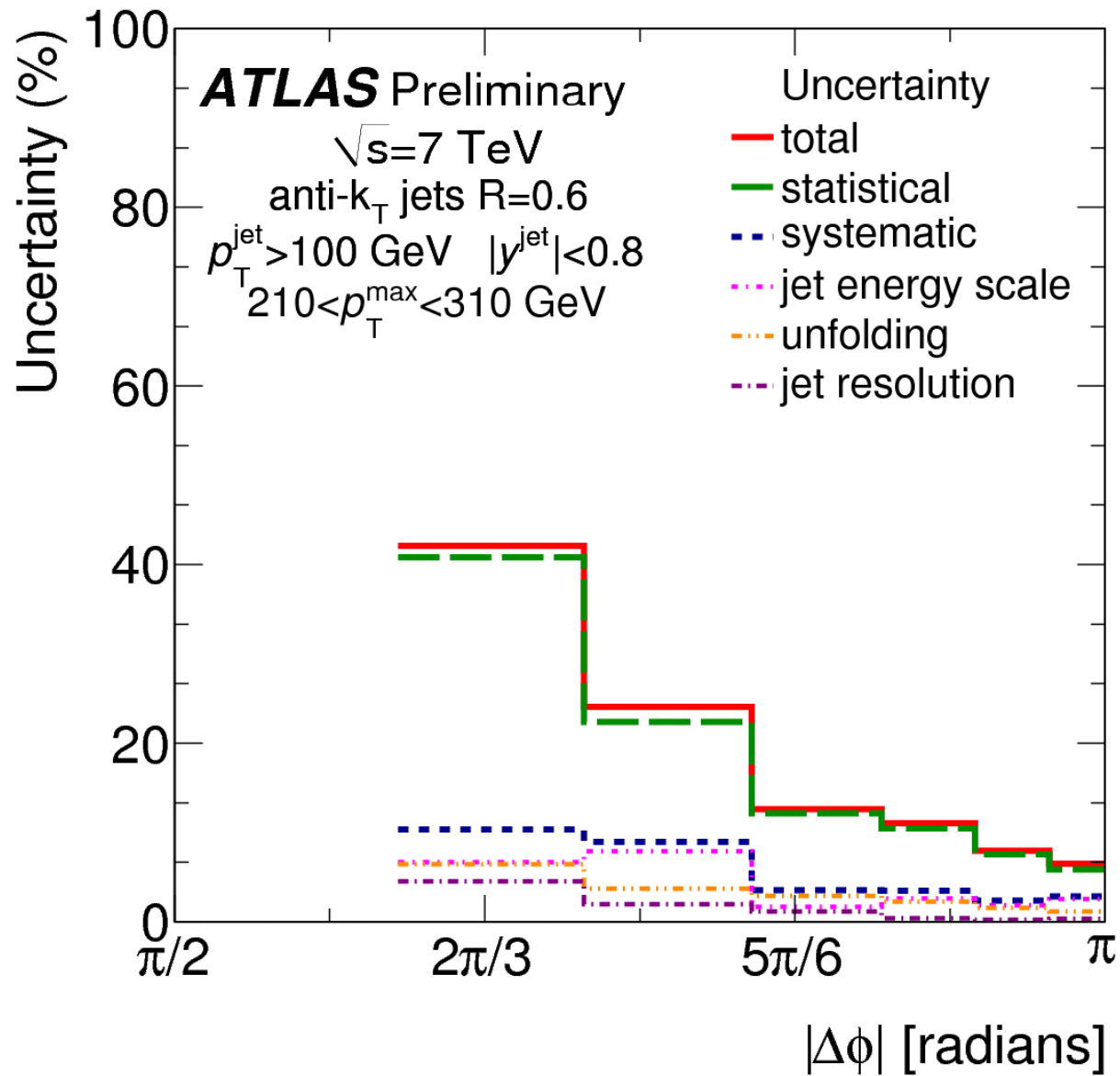












*A. Author1,
B. Author2*

