

**DIFFERENTIAL JET PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION MEASUREMENT  
IN Z + JET EVENTS FROM PROTON - PROTON COLLISIONS AT  $\sqrt{s} = 13$   
TEV USING THE CMS DETECTOR AT LHC**

by

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# Table of Contents

<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>Chapter 1</b>	
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Motivation . . . . .	1
1.2 The Standard Model . . . . .	1
1.2.1 Quantum Chromodynamics . . . . .	4
<b>Chapter 2</b>	
<b>Jets in Proton-Proton Collisions</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Jet Clustering Algorithms . . . . .	8
2.2 Jet Structure . . . . .	9
2.3 Jet Grooming . . . . .	9
2.4 Jet and Soft Functions in Soft-Collinear Effective Theory . . . . .	10
2.5 Jets Initited by Quarks and Gluons . . . . .	10

<b>Chapter 3</b>	
<b>CMS Experiment at LHC</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1 The Large Hadron Collider . . . . .	14
3.2 The Compact Muon Solenoid . . . . .	14
<b>Chapter 4</b>	
<b>Measurement of the differential jet production cross section with     respect to jet mass and transverse momentum in Z + Jet     events from pp collisions at <math>\sqrt{s} = 13</math> TeV</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Chapter 5</b>	
<b>Identification and Calibration of Boosted Hadronic W Bosons within     Fully Merged Top Quark Jets at 13 TeV</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Chapter 6</b>	
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>17</b>
6.1 Conclusion . . . . .	17
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>18</b>

# List of Tables

# List of Figures

1.1	The running of the strong coupling constant as compiled by CMS including measurements from CMS and HERA among others [1].	3
1.2	Fundamental particles of the Standard Model [2]. . . . .	6
1.3	The primary and secondary Lund planes for 2 example jets [3]. . .	7
2.1	How clustering follows radiation pattern for different algorithms [3].	8
2.2	How clustering looks for Anti-Kt, circular pattern makes pileup and underlying event subtraction more simple for experimentalists [3]. . . . .	11
2.3	C/A, not circular, shaped like radiation pattern [3]. . . . .	12
2.4	ATLAS DIJets Rho result [3]. . . . .	13
2.5	Factorization of the energy scales in a hard scatter interaction according to SCET [4]. . . . .	13

# Abstract

In The standard model of particle physics, while describing our universe well on many scales, has yet to be precisely measured in all energy regimes. Recent theoretical advances in higher order QCD calculations have provided a way to compare the standard model's predictions to precision measurements of data and monte carlo simulation. Within this dissertation, I present a measurement of the double differential jet production cross section as a function of the jet mass and transverse momentum, in events with a Z + Jet topology, with and without a jet grooming algorithm applied. Studying Z + jet events will yeild a light quark enriched jet sample, which has not yet been studied at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV.

Furthermore, comparing groomed and ungroomed jets will allow us the better understand the jet mass in all energy regimes since the groomed jets will have varying amounts of soft and collinear radiation with respect to the ungroomed counterpart. For ungroomed jets, leading-order and next-to-leading order QCD Monte Carlo programs are found to preduct the jet mass spectrum in the data reasonably well, with some disagreement at very low and very high masses. For groomed jets, the agreement between the Monte Carlo programs and the data improves overall, and extends lower in jet mass due to the removal of soft and colinear portions of the jet. First-principles theoretical calculations of the groomed jet mass are also compared to the data, and agree with the data

within the range of acceptability of the calculations.

Ultimately these measurements will be used to tune Monte Carlo generators, producing more accurate parton showering simulations, leading to tighter constraint of backgrounds in future searches for new physics.

# Introduction

## 1.1 Motivation

Within this dissertation, I provide a measurement of the differential jet cross section, as a function of the jet mass and transverse momentum, in events with a Z + Jet topology using data collected by CMS experiment at LHC.

## 1.2 The Standard Model

"Fortunately, nature is as generous with its problems as Nobel with his fortune. The more we know, the more aware we are of what we know not."- David Gross

The Standard Model, SM, of particle physics constitutes humanity's latest attempt at describing our universe in a calculable way. The basic premise being, the entire universe is comprised solely of; 6 types of quark and 6 types of lepton, which comprise matter, and the gauge bosons, which mediate the 3 (this theory does not yet encompass gravitation) fundamental forces; The strong and weak nuclear interactions and electromagnetism.



Various attempts have been made to unify the fundamental forces under one theory, thus far the electromagnetic and weak interactions have been united by electro-weak theory.

The Standard electroweak model can be described  $SU(2) \times U(1)$  mathematically.

The  $SU(2) \times U(1)$  gauge group is a convolution ( < –That is not the right word...) of the special unitary symmetry group  $SU(2)$  describing 3 mixed massive vector bosons,  $W_- W_+ Z_0$ , carriers of the weak nuclear force and the unitary gauge group  $U(1)$ , describing the lonely massless chargeless photon, of the electromagnetic interaction.

The standard model of the strong interaction is known as quantum chromodynamics, QCD, described by the special unitary group ( $SU(3)_f$ ), where the flavours of quark are the physical manifestation of the symmetry group. This force is mediated by the 8 massless gluons which carry color charge, making QCD more complicated mathematically than QED.

The SM also contains a Higgs boson, an excitation of a scalar Higgs's field, which gives rise to spontaneous symmetry breaking of the electroweak theory, providing the particles with mass, but I won't get into that.

The quarks and leptons are arranged in generations according to their relative masses, as shown in Figure 1.2. The table also shows the spins of the particles, the leptons and quarks have half-integer spin, fermions, that obey the fermi exclusion principle, conversely the bosons have half integer spin and therefore obey bose-einstein statistics. Through the SM we interpret the observed hadronic particles, mesons ( baryons ), as 2 quark (3 quark) bound states. The existence of spin  $\frac{3}{2}$  baryons, which are symmetric bound states in space, spin and flavour and the need to obey Fermi-Dirac statistics, by maintaining total asymmetry

of the wavefunction, implies there is another degree of freedom, called color, so that each quark is either red, green or blue. Granted only color singlet, containing either all 3 or 1 and it's anti color, states exist. Furthermore there exists a property of asymptotic freedom where the QCD coupling between quarks and gluons increases as they asymptotically approach one another. There exists a wealth of experimental data to support the concept of asymptotic freedom despite the fact that rigorous mathematical proof of the exclusion of free quark and gluon states has yet to be achieved.

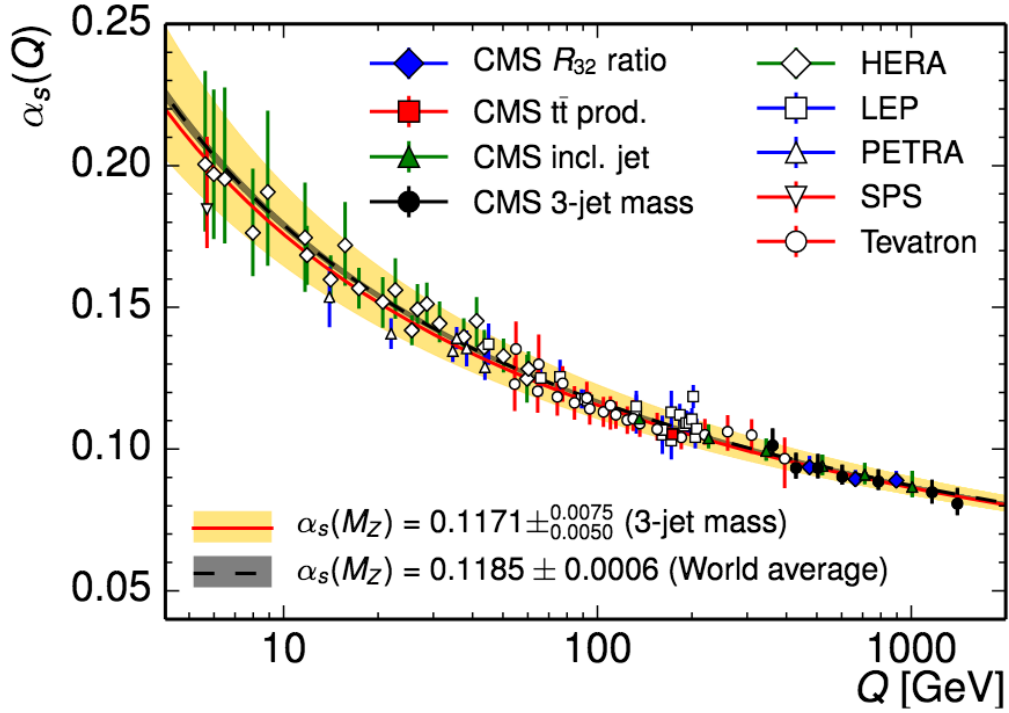


Figure 1.1: The running of the strong coupling constant as compiled by CMS including measurements from CMS and HERA among others [1].

Asymptotic freedom is a useful property as it allows for perturbative calculations of QCD observables, this is discussed in section XXX.

Nuclei in ordinary matter are composed solely of 1<sup>st</sup> generation particles, up and down quarks, bound by gluons. Neutral atoms contain an equal number of

protons (composed of 2 up quarks and a down quark) and electrons, 1<sup>st</sup> generation leptons. The main distinction between leptons and quarks, both fermions (particles of  $\frac{1}{2}$  integer spin), being that leptons do not experience the color interaction ( $SU(3)_f$ ) like their quark friends. In each generation there is a quark with charge  $Q = +\frac{2}{3}$  (up, charm, top) and another of charge  $Q = -\frac{1}{3}$  (down, strange, bottom).

### 1.2.1 Quantum Chromodynamics

In order to emphasize the relevance to the measurement presented herein, the theory of Quantum Chromodynamics is discussed here from a kinematic (;- better word?) rather than Lagrangian perspective. This is useful as jet studies help probe QCD in the soft and collinear limits. Jets are formed by the hadronization of quarks and gluons. In this thesis I present a measurement of a light quark enriched jet samples. Consider the simplest process that could produce a quark initiated jet, a quark of energy  $E_q$  emitting a gluon of energy  $E_g$ . The probability that this will occur is a function of the gluon's energy fraction,  $z$ , and the emission angle,  $\theta$  [5].

$$z = \frac{E_g}{E_q + E_g}$$

$$1 - \cos\theta = \frac{m^2}{2E_q E_g}$$

Then the probability of gluon emission from the quark is :

$$P_q(z, \cos\theta) dz d\cos\theta = \frac{\alpha_s C_F}{\pi} \frac{dz}{z} \frac{d\cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta}$$

It is useful to assume the small angle approximation,  $\theta \ll 1$ , giving:

$$P_q(z, \theta^2) dz d\theta^2 = \frac{\alpha_s C_F}{\pi} \frac{dz}{z} \frac{d\theta^2}{\theta^2}$$

Notice that the probability of emission diverges for very soft (small  $z$ ) or very collinear (small  $\theta$ ) gluons. In the soft and collinear limits the probability can be interpreted as an expectation value for the number of soft/collinear gluons [5].

It is elucidating to rewrite the probability in terms of inverse logarithms in the and introduce the "Lund Diagram" in order to visualize the uniform distribution of soft and collinear gluons in the  $\log \frac{1}{\theta^2}, \log \frac{1}{z}$  space.

The primary lund plane is shown in Figure XX [3]

$$P_q(z, \theta^2) dz d\theta^2 = \frac{\alpha_s C_F}{\pi} d(\log \frac{1}{z}) d(\log \frac{1}{\theta^2})$$

Jets can also be initiated by gluons and this probability is incredibly similar :

$$P_g(z, \theta^2) dz d\theta^2 = \frac{\alpha_s C_A}{\pi} d(\log \frac{1}{z}) d(\log \frac{1}{\theta^2})$$

This similarity allows us to interpret the variations in quark enriched and gluon enriched jet samples in terms of the fundamental  $C_F$  and adjoint  $C_A$  casimirs, in  $SU(3)$ ,  $C_F = \frac{4}{3}$  and  $C_A = 3$ .

Comparing the probability of a quark to emit a gluon and that of a gluon to emit a gluon we can see the ratio will give simply  $\frac{C_A}{C_F} = \frac{9}{4}$ . This has strong experimental implications since it implies gluon jets will on average be composed of about twice as many constituent particles as quark jets.

mass	$\approx 2.4 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 172.44 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 125.09 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge	$2/3$	$2/3$	$2/3$	0	0
spin	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	0
	<b>u</b> up	<b>c</b> charm	<b>t</b> top	<b>g</b> gluon	<b>H</b> Higgs
<b>QUARKS</b>	$\approx 4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	<b>SCALAR BOSONS</b>
	$-1/3$	$-1/3$	$-1/3$	0	
	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	
	<b>d</b> down	<b>s</b> strange	<b>b</b> bottom	<b><math>\gamma</math></b> photon	
<b>LEPTONS</b>	$\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 105.67 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	<b>GAUGE BOSONS</b>
	-1	-1	-1	0	
	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	
	<b>e</b> electron	<b><math>\mu</math></b> muon	<b><math>\tau</math></b> tau	<b>Z</b> Z boson	
	$< 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$	$< 1.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$< 15.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 80.39 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
	0	0	0	$\pm 1$	
	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	
	<b><math>\nu_e</math></b> electron neutrino	<b><math>\nu_\mu</math></b> muon neutrino	<b><math>\nu_\tau</math></b> tau neutrino	<b>W</b> W boson	

Figure 1.2: Fundamental particles of the Standard Model [2].

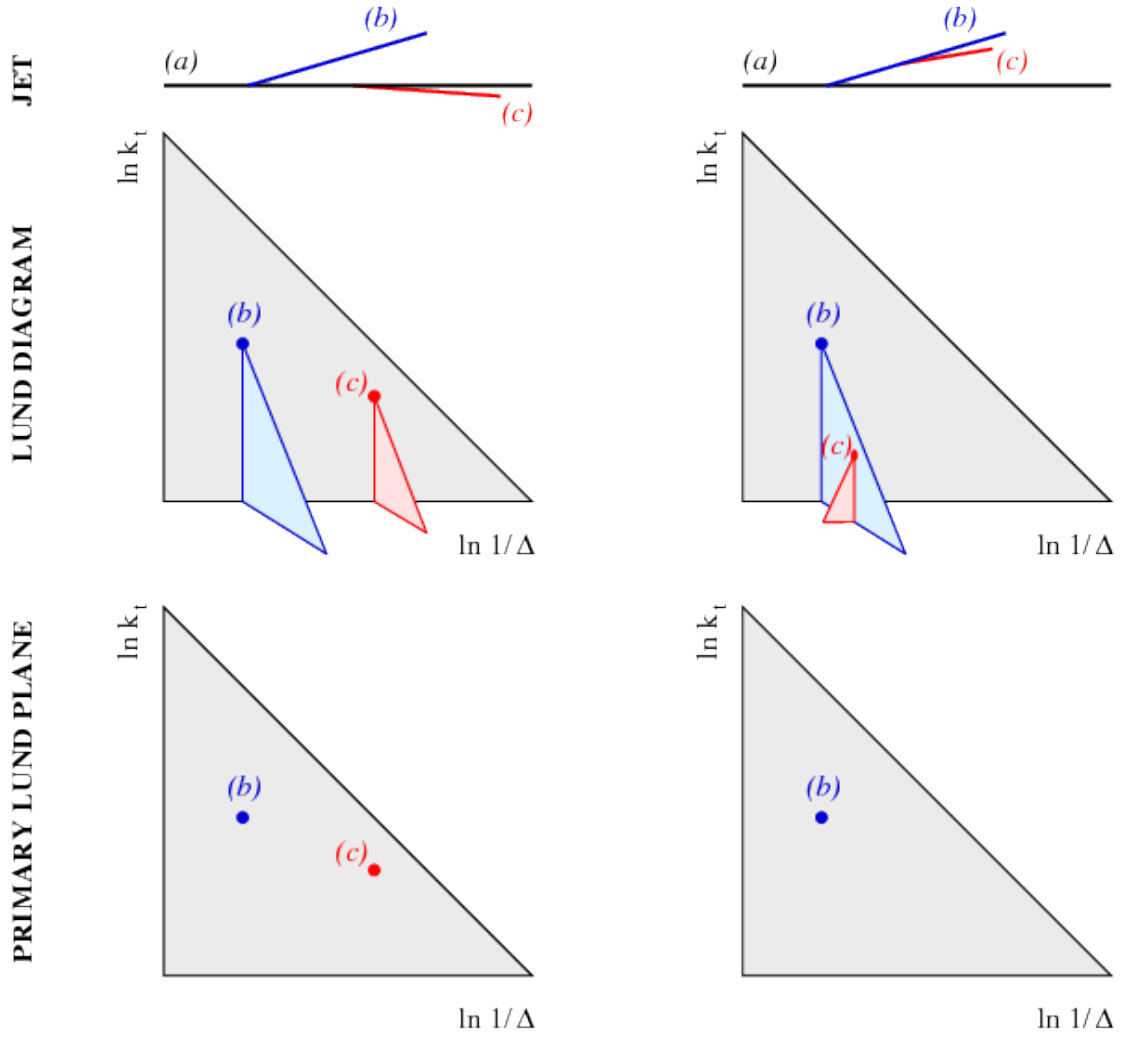


Figure 1.3: The primary and secondary lund planes for 2 example jets [3].

# Jets in Proton-Proton Collisions

A jet is a collimated collection of hadrons produced from a free quark or gluon fragmenting, since color confinement prevents color charged particles from existing freely. While jets are often used as simple proxies for the quark or gluon from which they originated, the structure of the radiation pattern of the hard scatter is encoded within the jet's constituent particles. Analyzing the entire radiation pattern allows for a deeper understanding of the jet's origin.[6]

## 2.1 Jet Clustering Algorithms

sequential recombination algorithms KT -  $\hookrightarrow$  C/A -  $\hookrightarrow$  Anti-KT [7]

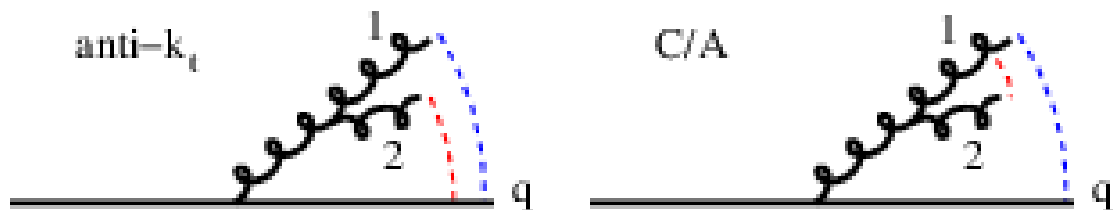


Figure 2.1: How clustering follows radiation pattern for different algorithms [3].

## 2.2 Jet Structure

The picture is not so simple, we have pileup and underlying event. We analyze the entire radiation pattern and from its structure can determine the probability that a gluon or quark (even the type of quark) initiated this jet there exist many methods for going about these tasks.

Quark/Gluon discrimination is discussed in section QUARK GLUON SECTION and can be done in many ways such as examining the gluon emission spectrum as visualized in the lund plane as mentioned in the introduction. In this section quark jet discrimination is discussed, specifically how the higher order corrections to the hard process are necessary in order to properly predict measurements in the non-perturbative regime.

NLO + NLL + NP to match data in non-perturbative regime

[8]

[6]

## 2.3 Jet Grooming

Soft-drop

other groomers

image of soft drop compared to others

image of soft drop grooming tree



## 2.4 Jet and Soft Functions in Soft-Collinear Effective Theory

Image of factorization in this context

[4] discuss groomed jets in this context

comparing groomed (Jet) to ungroomed (Jet+Soft)

## 2.5 Jets Initiated by Quarks and Gluons

earlier discussed  $C_F = \frac{4}{3}$  and  $C_A = 3$

CITE A Theory of Quark vs. Gluon Discrimination

Dijets make quark gluon admixture Z+Jets make mostly light quark jets, studied here and in 7 TeV analysis (1 D unfolding there and no soft drop)

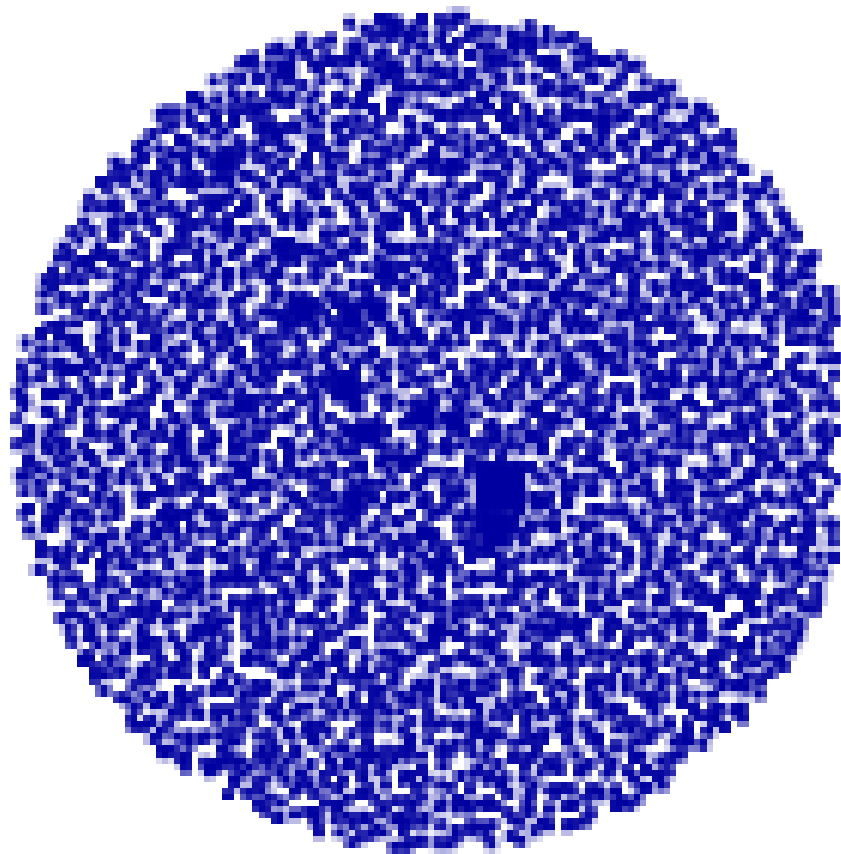


Figure 2.2: How clustering looks for Anti-Kt, circular pattern makes pileup and underlying event subtraction more simple for experimentalists [3].

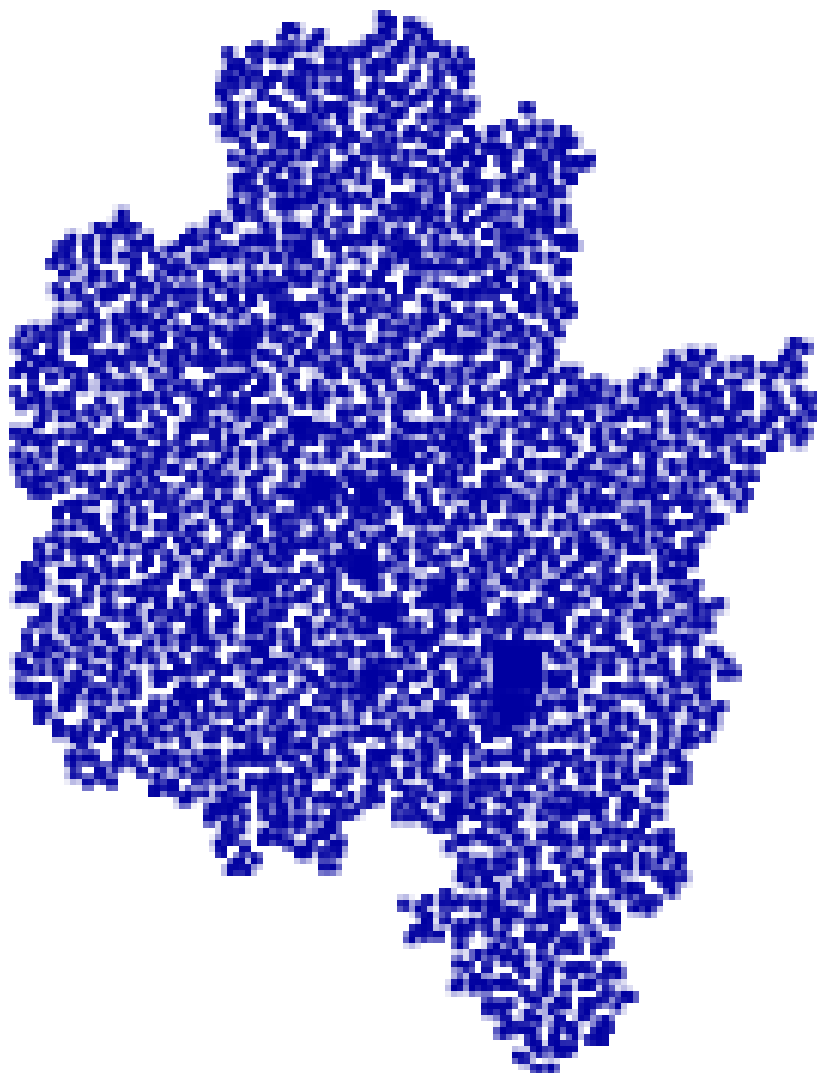
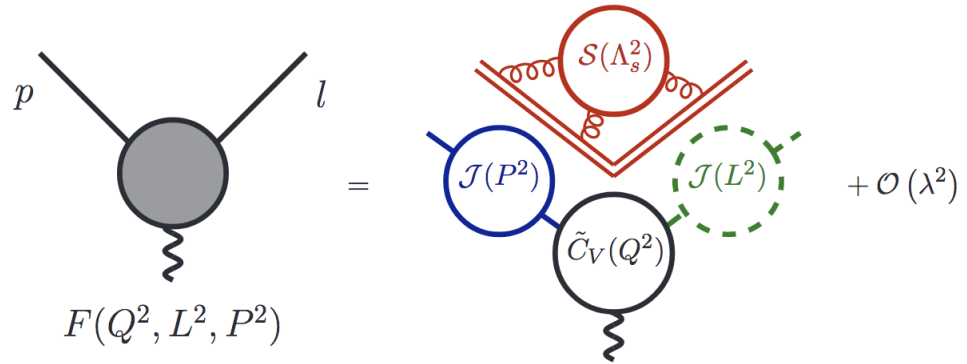
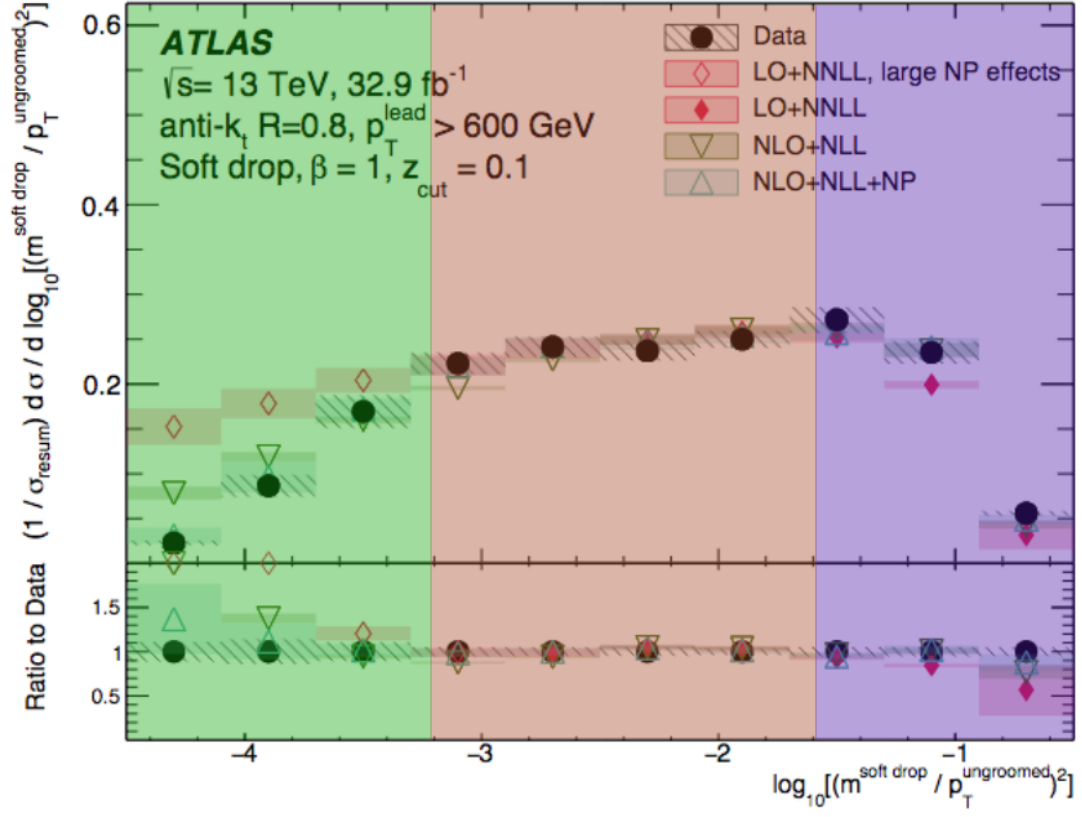


Figure 2.3:  $C/A$ , not circular, shaped like radiation pattern [3].



## CMS Experiment at LHC

### 3.1 The Large Hadron Collider

The Large Hadron Collider, LHC, is the largest machine created by mankind.

### 3.2 The Compact Muon Solenoid

The Compact Muon Solenoid, CMS, is one of 4 detectors that measure collisions of protons and lead ions produced by the Large Hadron Collider, LHC, at CERN. CMS is the smaller of the 2 large general-purpose detectors, the other being ATLAS. The most notable feature of the detector is its powerful 3.8 Tesla solenoid magnet, the largest superconducting magnet ever built, as of the year 2011.

# Chapter 4

**Measurement of the differential jet production cross section with respect to jet mass and transverse momentum in  $Z + \text{Jet}$  events from pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$**

# Chapter 5

## **Identification and Calibration of Boosted Hadronic W Bosons within Fully Merged Top Quark Jets at 13 TeV**

# Chapter 6

## Conclusion

### 6.1 Conclusion

The measurement matches the theoretical calculations well, i hope.

The End.



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