

**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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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 predest 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

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, thusfar 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 vector bosons, $W_- W_+ Z_0$, carriers of the weak nuclear force and the unitary gauge group $U(1)$, describing the lonely 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.

The SM also contains a Higgs boson, an excitation of a scalar Higg'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 1.1. Nuclei in ordinary matter are composed solely of 1st 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, 1st generation leptons. There

1.2.1 Quantum Chromodynamics

1.3 Theoretical Calculations

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
	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H Higgs
QUARKS	$\approx 4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	SCALAR BOSONS
	$-1/3$	$-1/3$	$-1/3$	0	
	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
LEPTONS	$\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 105.67 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	GAUGE BOSONS
	-1	-1	-1	0	
	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z 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	± 1	
	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	

Figure 1.1: Fundamental particles of the Standard Model [1].

CMS Experiment at LHC

2.1 The Large Hadron Collider

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

2.2 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.

**Measurement of the differential jet
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Chapter 4

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

Chapter 5

Conclusion

5.1 Conclusion

The measurement matches the theoretical calculations well, i hope.

The End.

Bibliography

- [1] modellinginvisible.org standard model description. <https://www.modellinginvisible.org/standard-model/>. Accessed: 2019-08-06.