MEASUREMENT OF MULTIJET CROSS-SECTION RATIOS IN PROTON-PROTON COLLISIONS WITH THE CMS DETECTOR AT THE LHC

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Chapter 1

Measurement of the Inclusive Differential Multijet Cross Section

The differential inclusive multijet cross sections are measured as a function of the average transverse momentum, $H_{\mathrm{T},2}/2 = \frac{1}{2}(p_{\mathrm{T},1} + p_{\mathrm{T},2})$, where $p_{\mathrm{T},1}$ and $p_{\mathrm{T},2}$ denote the transverse momenta of the two leading jets.

1.1 Cross Section Definition

The inclusive mutijet event yields are transformed into a differential cross section which is defined as :

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\big(H_{\mathrm{T},2}/2\big)} = \frac{1}{\epsilon\ \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{int,eff}}} \frac{N_{\mathrm{event}}}{\Delta\big(H_{\mathrm{T},2}/2\big)} \tag{1.1}$$

where N_{event} is the number of inclusive 2- or 3-jet events counted in an $H_{\mathrm{T},2}/2$ bin, ϵ is the product of the trigger and jet selection efficiencies, which are greater than 99%, $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{int,eff}}$ is the effective integrated luminosity, and $\Delta\big(H_{\mathrm{T},2}/2\big)$ are the bin widths. The measurements are reported in units of (pb/GeV).

For inclusive 2-jet events sufficient data are available up to $H_{\mathrm{T},2}/2 = 2\,\mathrm{TeV}$, while for inclusive 3-jet events (and the ratio R_{32}) the accessible range in $H_{\mathrm{T},2}/2$ is limited to $H_{\mathrm{T},2}/2 < 1.68\,\mathrm{TeV}$. In the following, results for the inclusive 2-jet and 3-jet event selections will be labelled as n $_{\mathrm{j}} \geq 2$ and n $_{\mathrm{j}} \geq 3$, respectively.

1.2 Data Samples

This measurement uses the data collected at the center of mass energy of 8 TeV by CMS experiment in the 2012 run period of the LHC. The 2012 data is taken in four periods A, B, C, D and the data sets are divided into samples according to the run period. Further each sample is grouped into subsets based on the trigger decision. For run B-D, the `JetMon` stream datasets contain prescaled low trigger threshold paths (HLTPFJet40, 80, 140, 200 and 260) while the `JetHT` stream datasets contain unprescaled high threshold trigger paths (HLT PFJet320 and 400). For run A, the `Jet` stream contains all the above mentioned trigger paths. The datasets used in the current study are mentioned in the Table 1.1 along with the luminosity of each dataset :

Table 1.1: Four data sets collected in run periods A, B,C and D during 2012, along with the corresponding run numbers and luminosity.

Run	**Run range**	**Data set**	**Luminosity $\mathbf{fb^{-1}}$**
A	190456-193621	/Jet/Run2012A-22Jan2013-v1/AOD	0.88
B	193834-196531	/Jet[Mon,HT]/Run2012B-22Jan2013-v1/AOD	4.41
C	198022-203742	/Jet[Mon,HT]/Run2012C-22Jan2013-v1/AOD	7.06
D	203777-208686	/Jet[Mon,HT]/Run2012D-22Jan2013-v1/AOD	7.37

The data sets have the LHC luminosity increasing with period, full data sample of 2012 corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 19.71 fb^{-1}.

1.2.1 Monte Carlo samples

To have a comparison of data results with the simulated events, the MadGraph5 [1] Monte-Carlo event generator has been used. The MadGraph5 generates matrix elements for High Energy Physics processes, such as decays and $2 \to n$ scatterings. The underlying event is modeled using the tune Z2*. It has been interfaced to pythia6 [2] by the LHE event record [3], which generates the rest of the higher-order effects using the Parton Showering (PS) model. Matching algorithms ensure that no double-counting occurs between the tree-level and the PS-model-generated partons. The MC samples are processed through the complete CMS detector simulation to allow studies of the detector response and compare to measured data on detector level.

The cross section measured as a function of the transverse momentum p_{T} or the scalar sum of the transverse momentum of all jets H_{T} falls steeply with the increasing p_{T}. So in the reasonable time, it is not possible to generate a large number of high p_{T} events. Hence, the events are generated in the different phase-space region binned in H_{T} or the leading jet p_{T}. Later on, the different phase-space regions are added together in the data analyses by taking into account the cross section of the different phase-space regions. The official CMS MadGraph5 + pythia6 MC samples used in this analysis are generated as slices in the H_{T} phase-space are tabulated in Table 1.2 along with their cross sections and number of events generated.

Table 1.2: The official MC production samples generated in phase space slices in H_{T} with the generator MadGraph5 and interfaced to pythia6 for the parton shower and hadronization of the events. The cross section and number of events generated are mentioned for each sample.

Generator	Sample	Events	Cross Sectio pb
	/QCD_HT-100To250_TuneZ2star_8TeV-madgraph-pythia6/ Summer12_DR53X-PU_S10_START53_V7A-v1/AODSIM	50129518	1.036×10^7
	/QCD_HT-100To250_TuneZ2star_8TeV-madgraph-pythia6/ Summer12_DR53X-PU_S10_START53_V7A-v1/AODSIM	50129518	1.036×10^7

- The MadGraph5 + pythia6 MC : /QCD_HT-xxxtoxxxx_TuneZ2star_8TeV-madgraph-pythia6/
  Summer12_DR53X-PU_S10_START53_V7A-v1/AODSIM

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