Jets in ATLAS

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IOP Half-day Meeting
University of Glasgow
October 15, 2013

Jet Substructure Reconstruction Performance in the Presence of Pile-up in ATLAS

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This Talk

Introduction

- Motivation for substructure
- Signals and experimental environment for jet reconstruction in ATLAS
- Jet grooming techniques under consideration

Measuring jet shapes and substructure in ATLAS

- Jet shape observables
- Jet mass calibration and validation
- Substructure based reconstruction performance in pile-up
- Evaluation of jet substructure modeling
- Brief look at applications

Conclusions and outlook

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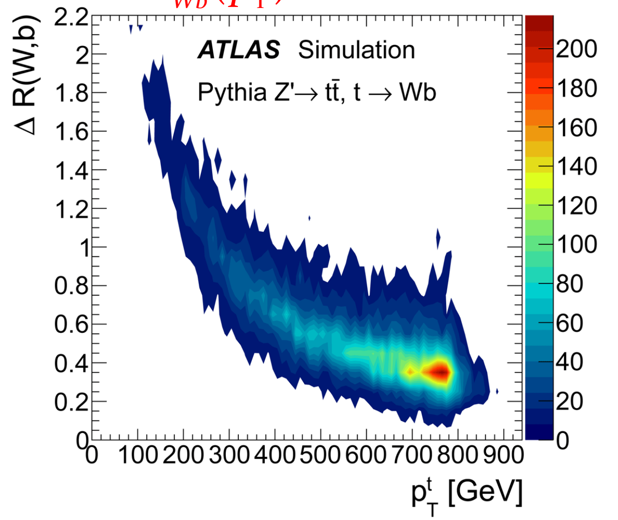
Kinematic reach at LHC

- Allows production of boosted (heavy) particles like *W* and Higgs bosons, and top quarks decaying into collimated (single-jet like) final states
  - All decay products are collected into one jet with size $R \approx 2m/p_{\mathrm{T}}$
  - Final state not resolvable with standard (narrow jet) techniques anymore
- Searches for new heavy particles with boosted (SM) decay products
  - Single jet mass indicative observable for new particle production

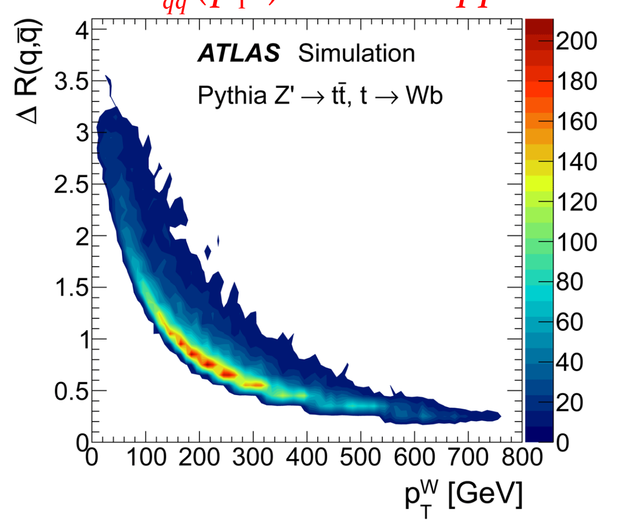
$\Delta R_{Wb}(p_{\mathrm{T}}^{t})$ in $t \to Wb$



High luminosity

- Presence of additional proton-proton collisions in a bunch crossing can deteriorate single jet mass and shape measurements
  - Needs techniques to extract relevant internal jet energy flow structures for mass reconstruction from diffuse pile-up contributions severely affecting single jet mass scales and resolutions

$\Delta R_{q\bar{q}}(p_{\mathrm{T}}^{W})$ in $W \to q\bar{q}$



Jet substructure analysis

- Collection of techniques aiming at enhancing two- or three-prong decay patterns in single jets
  - Typically leads to suppression of QCD-like backgrounds from quark- and gluon jets with their typical parton shower and fragmentation driven internal flow structure

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Multi-purpose detector system

High resolution tracking system

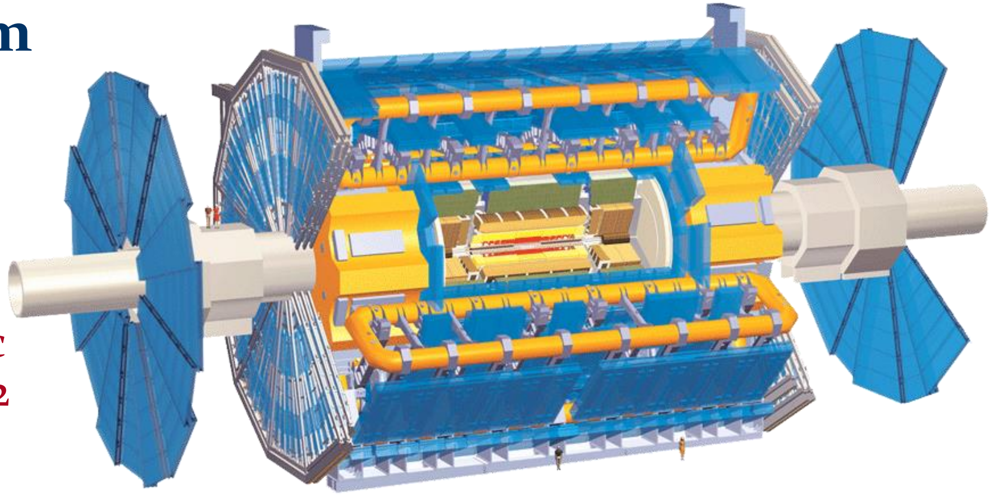
- High precision charged track reconstruction within $|\eta|<2.5$

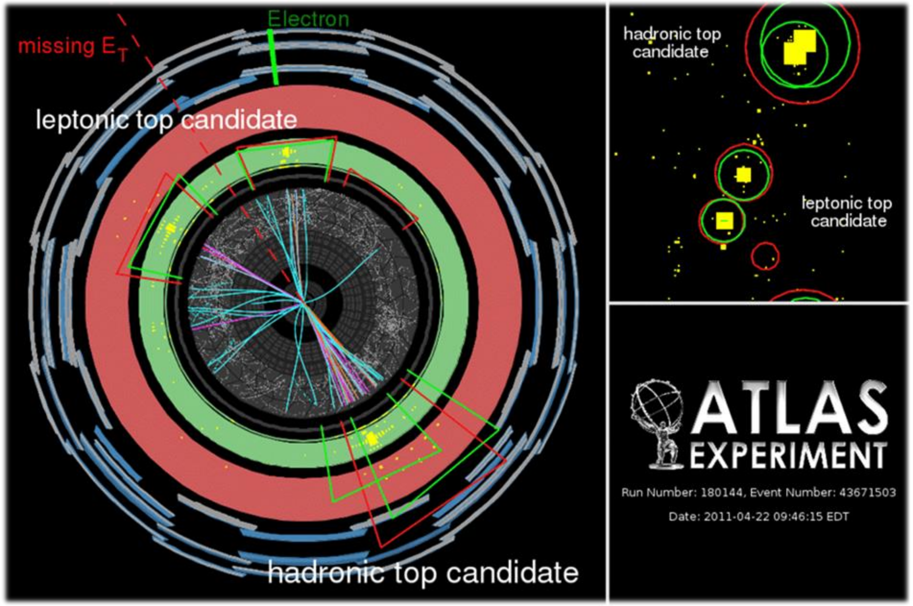
Full coverage calorimetry

- Highly granular electromagnetic (EM) calorimeters within $|\eta|<3.2$
- Full EM and hadronic (HAD) coverage within $|\eta|<4.9$
- About 190,000 independent readout cells
- 3-7 longitudinal segments for optimal EM and HAD shower reconstruction

Air toroid muon system

- High precision muon momentum reconstruction and triggering within $|\eta|<2.7$
- Not used in substructure measurements in 2011 – outside of possible event selections



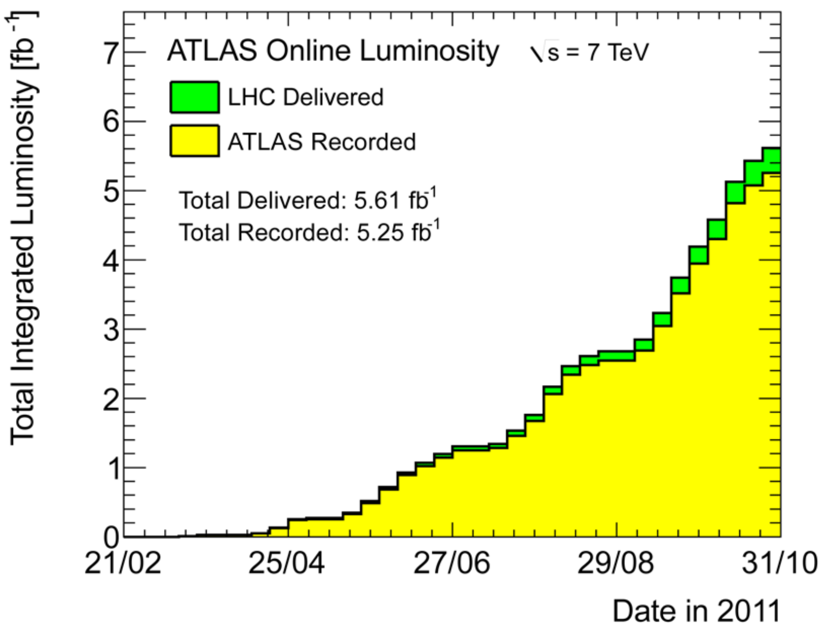


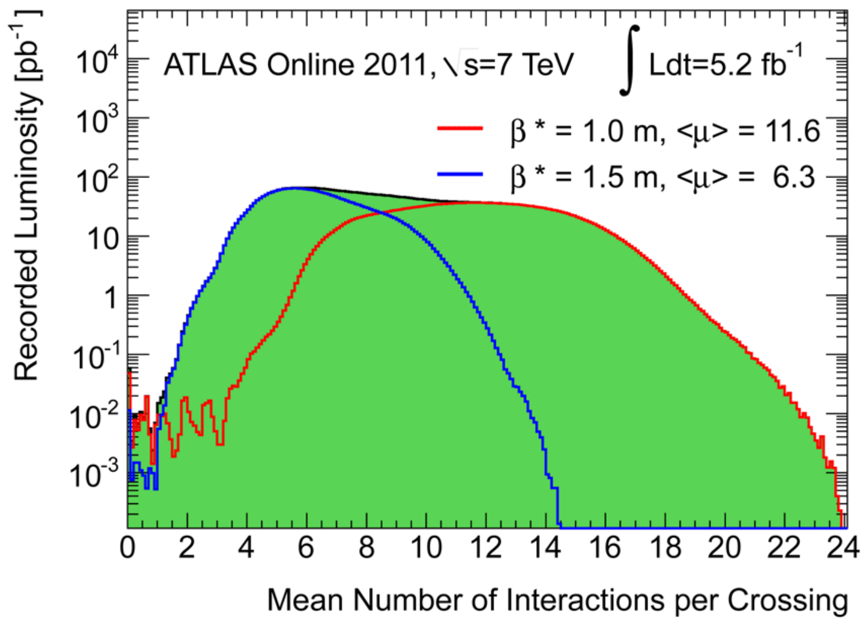
Basic jet signals from ATLAS calorimetry

- Topological cell clusters for jet finding and formation
  ($|\eta| < 4.9$)
  - Defined by calorimeter cell signal significance patterns
  - Locally calibrated
- High quality reconstructed charged particles tracks for jet characterization and validation
  - $p_T > 500$ MeV, $|\eta|<2.5$
  - Jet energy and mass calibration refinements and validation
  - Sub-jet calibration
  - Angular resolution
  - Reference for transverse momentum and mass not affected by pile-up

Experimental conditions at LHC

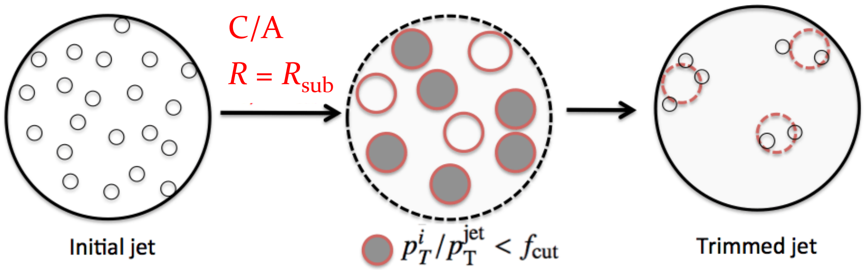
- Data taken 2011 at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV
  - Significant pile-up from additional proton-proton interactions in recorded event (bunch crossing)
  - Significantly affects calorimeter signals – typically requires corrections
- About 4.7 fb^{-1} used for the presented studies





Trimming

D.Krohn, J.Thaler, L.Wang, *JHEP* **02** (2010) 84



$$R_{\mathrm{sub}} = \{0.2, 0.3\}$$

$$f_{\mathrm{cut}} = \{0.01, 0.03, 0.05\}$$

$$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{sub}} > f_{\mathrm{cut}} \times p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet}}$$

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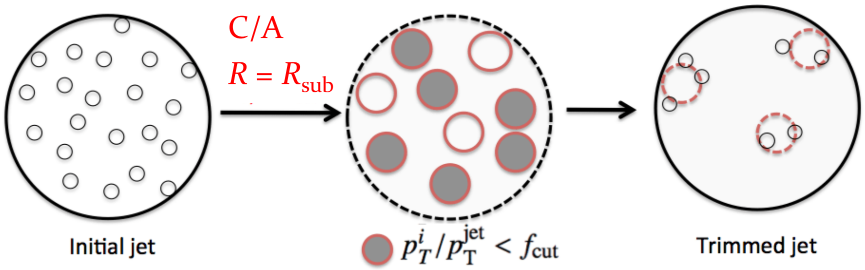

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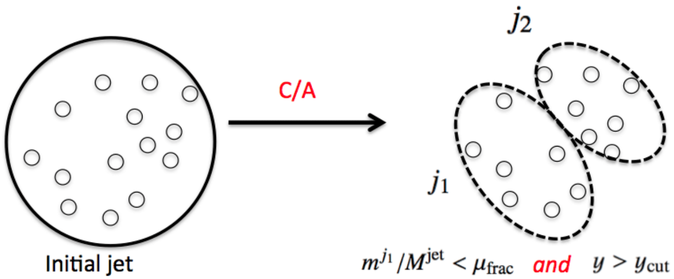
Mass drop…

J.M.Butterworth *et al.*, *Phys.Rev.Lett.* **100** (2008) 242001



$$m_{\rm j1} / m_{\rm jet} < \mu_{\rm frac}$$

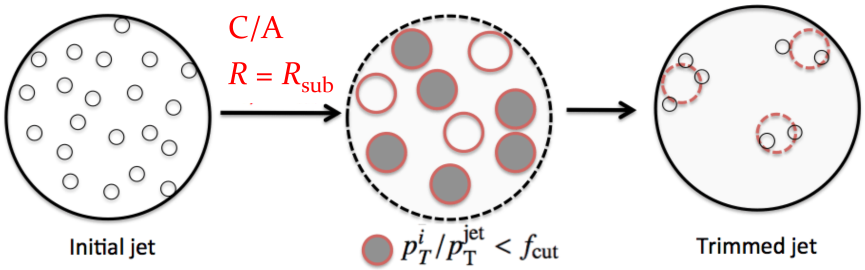
$$y = \frac{\min[p_{\rm T,j1}^2, p_{\rm T,j2}^2]}{m_{\rm jet}^2} \times \Delta R_{\rm j1,j2} > y_{\rm cut}$$

$$\mu_{\rm frac} = \{0.20, 0.33, 0.67\},\ y_{\rm cut} = 0.09$$

Jet Grooming Techniques

Trimming

D.Krohn, J.Thaler, L.Wang, *JHEP* **02** (2010) 84



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Mass drop…

…filtering

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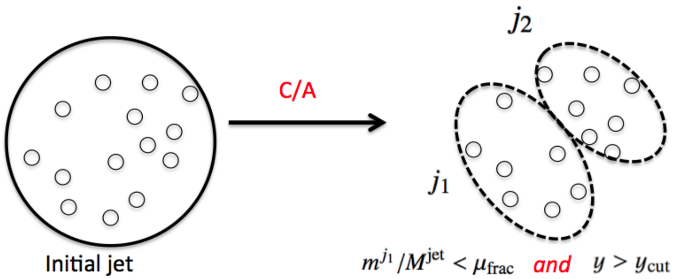

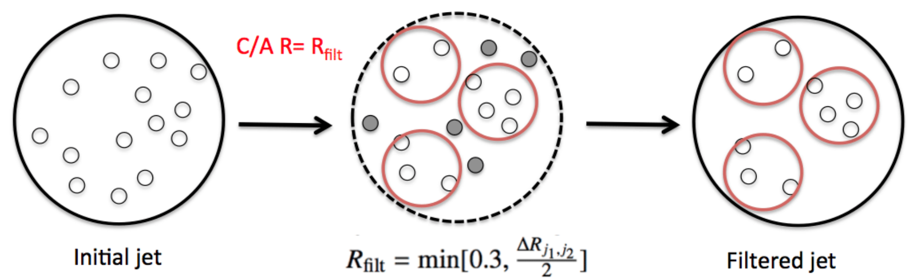

$$\mu_{frac} = \{0.20, 0.33, 0.67\}, \; y_{cut} = 0.09$$

$$R_{filt} = \max[0.3, \Delta R_{j1-j2}/2]$$

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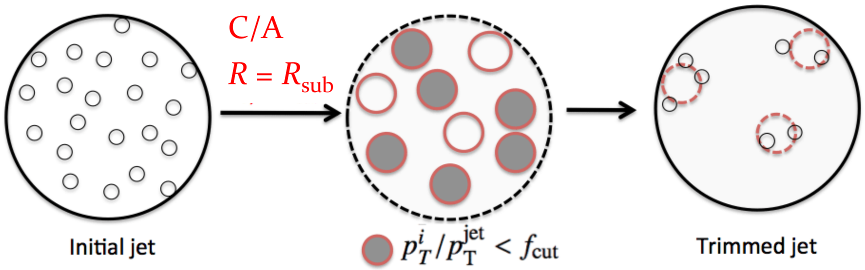

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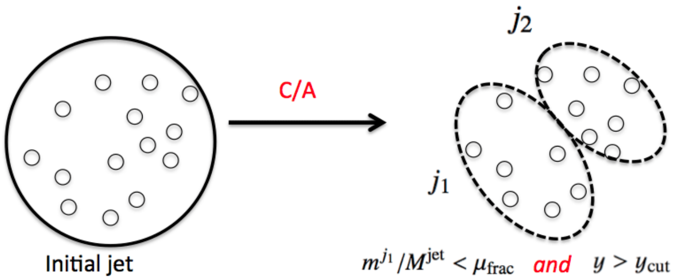

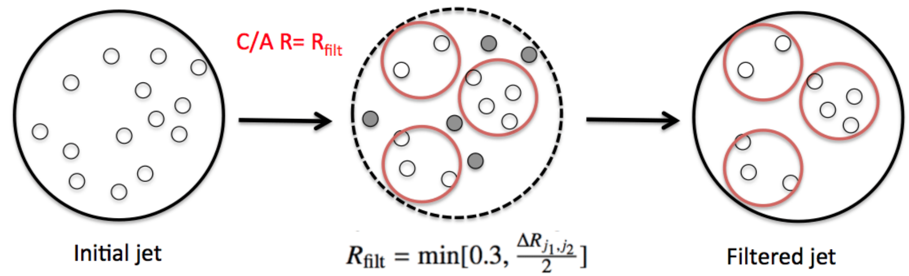

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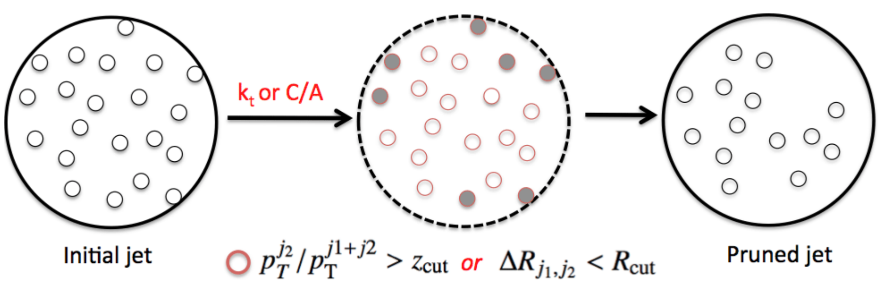
Pruning

S.D.Ellis, C.Vermillion, J.Walsh, *Phys.Rev.* **D80** (2009) 051501 & *Phys.Rev*. **D81** (2010) 094023



$$\Delta R_{\text{j1-j2}} < R_{\text{cut}} \ \text{or}\ \frac{p_T^{\text{j2}}}{p_T^{\text{j1+j2}}} > z_{\text{cut}}$$

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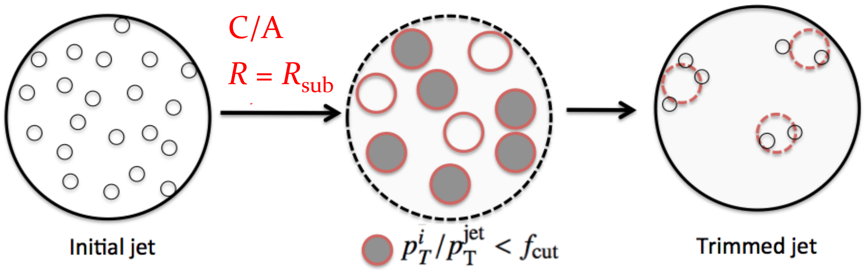

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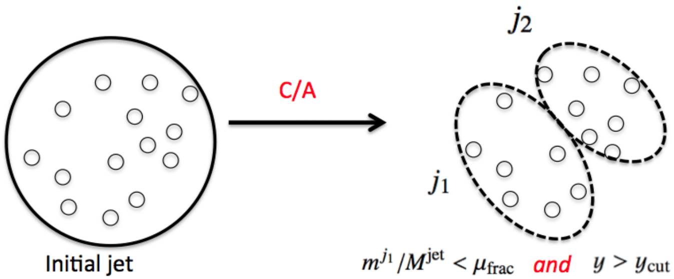

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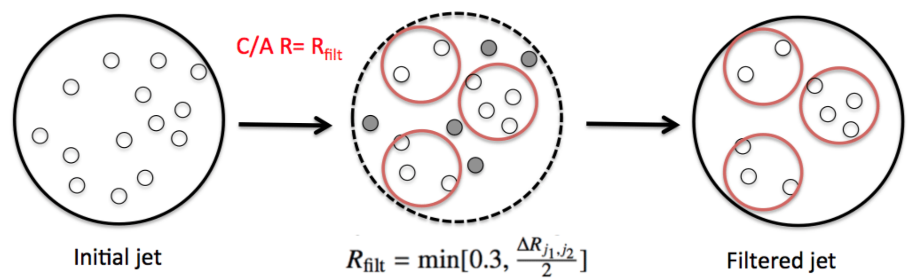

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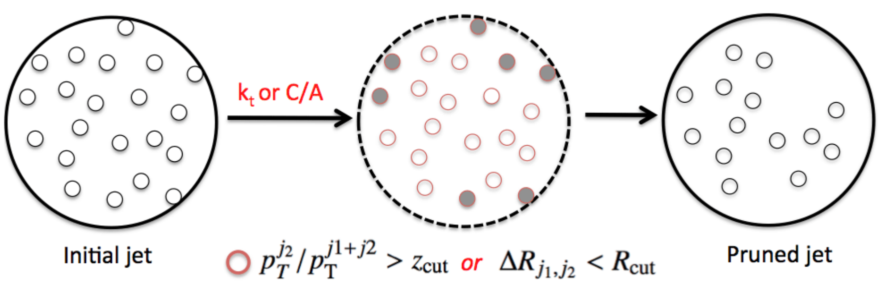


$$R_{\mathrm{cut}} = \{0.1, 0.2, 0.3\}$$

$$z_{\mathrm{cut}} = \{0.05, 0.1\}$$

Single jet mass

$$m_{\text{jet}} = \sqrt{E_{\text{jet}}^2 - p_{\text{jet}}^2}$$

- Deduced from four-momentum sum of all jet constituents
  - Before and after any grooming
  - Constituents can be massive (generated stable particles, reconstructed tracks) or massless (calorimeter cell clusters)
- Can be reconstructed for any meaningful jet algorithm

k_T splitting scales

J.M.Butterworth, B.E.Cox, J.R.Forshaw, *Phys.Rev.* **D65** (2002) 096014

$$\sqrt{d_{ij}} = \min[p_{\text{T},i}, p_{\text{T,j}}] \times \Delta R_{ij}$$

- k_T distance of last (d_{12}) or second-to-last (d_{23}) recombination
  - Typically only hardest and next-to-hardest recombination considered in ATLAS
- Has expectation values for pronged decays
  - $d_{12} \approx (M/2)^2$ for particle with mass M undergoing 2-body decay

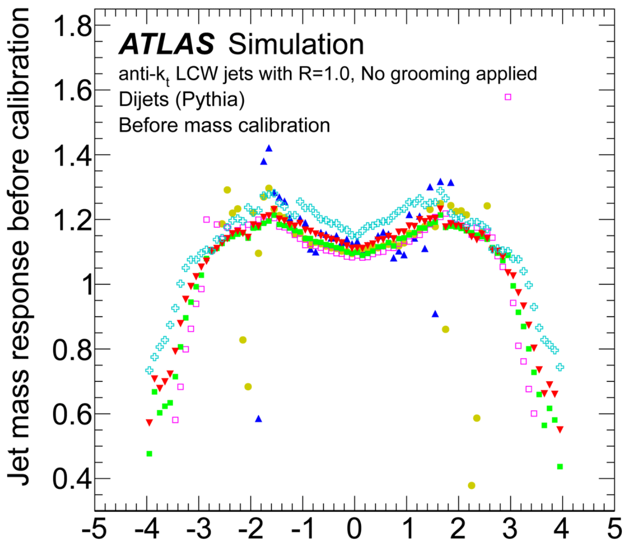
N-subjettiness

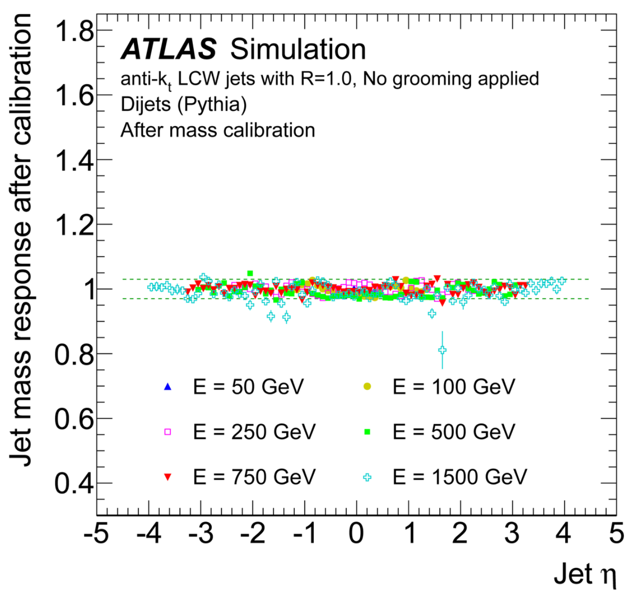
J.Thaler, K. Van Tilburg, *JHEP* **03** (2011) 15

$$\tau_N = \sum_k p_{\text{T},k} \times \min[\delta R_{1k},\ldots,\delta R_{Nk}] \Big/ \left(\sum_k p_{\text{T},k} \times R\right)$$

- Measures how well jets can be described assuming N sub-jets
  - Degree of alignment of jet constituents with N sub-jet axes
- Sensitive to two- or three-prong decay versus gluon or quark jet
  - Highest signal efficiencies from N-subjettiness ratios τ_{N+1}/τ_N

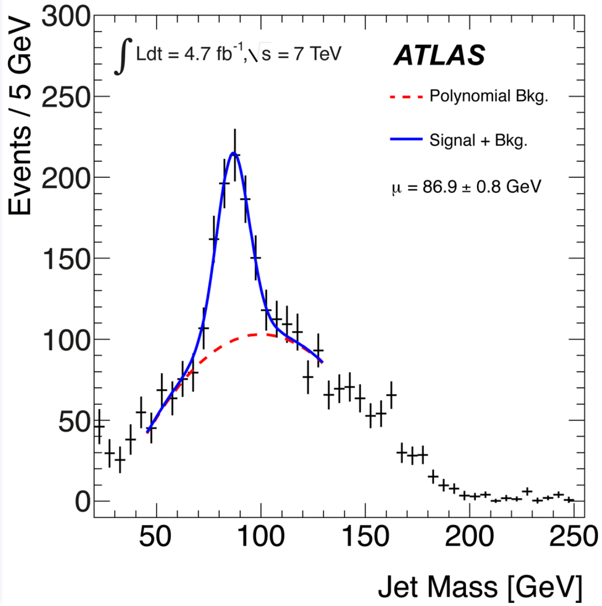
Jet Mass Calibration

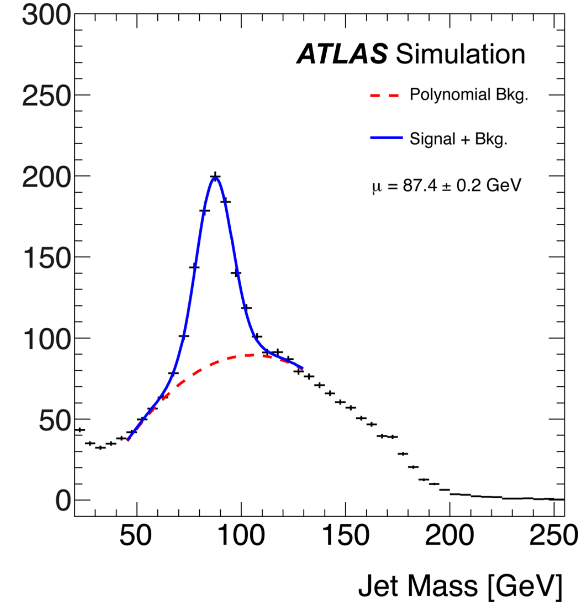




Jet mass calibration in ATLAS

- MC and in-situ based calibrations calibrate energy and p_T
  - Constraints for calibration functions
- Single jet mass is not calibrated automatically
  - Apply dedicated MC based mass calibration
- Validation with MC and data
  - Ratios of masses from calorimeter and tracks
  - *W* boson mass reconstruction
  - Yields 4-6% systematic uncertainty on jet mass scale, depending on grooming technique applied and jet direction





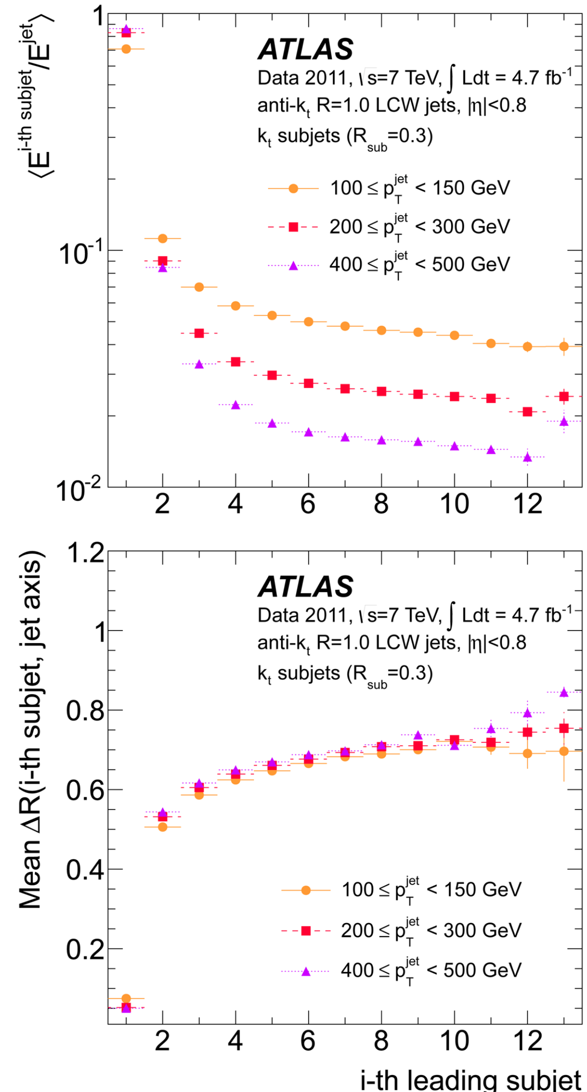
Sub-jet response features

Energy sharing

Fraction of total jet energy carried by sub-jet

Distance to jet axis

Radial dispersion and spatial resolution limitations of ATLAS calorimetry



p_{T} ranking in jet

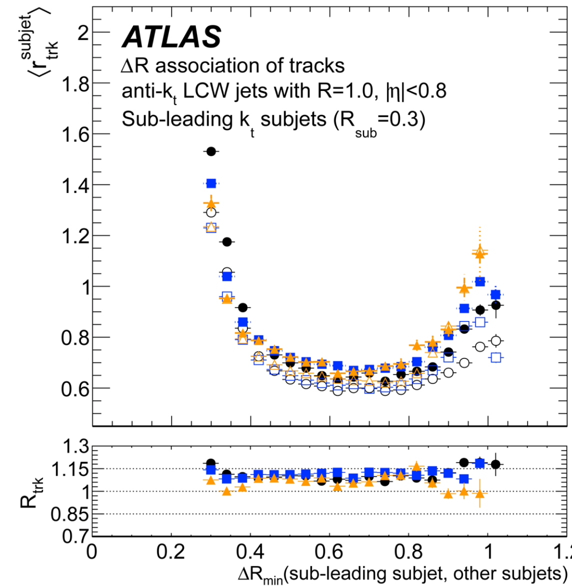
high → low

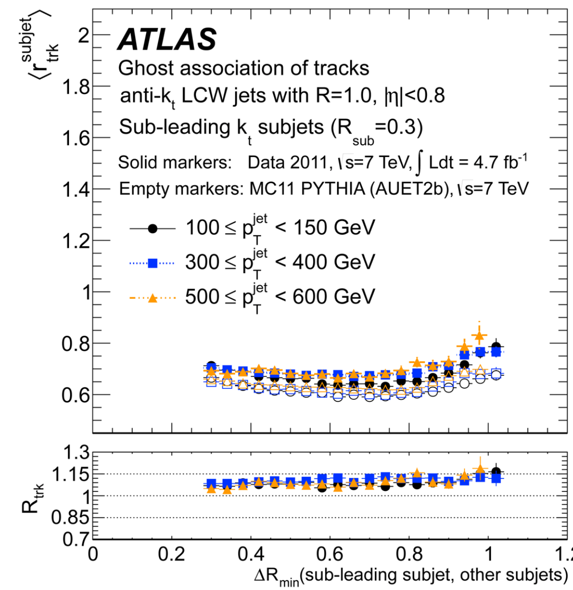
Sub-jet response reference

- Matching tracks with (calorimeter) sub-jets
  - Traditional method based on angular distance in pseudorapidity and azimuth – matching efficiency depending on sub-jet shapes/shape assumptions
  - "Ghostmatching" clusters tracks into calorimeter sub-jet without interfering with its kinematic ($p_{\mathrm{T,trk}}$ set to tiny value O(10^{-100} GeV)) – matching efficiencies ~independent of sub-jet shape
- Calculating response ratios in data and MC

$$r_{\mathrm{trk}}^{\mathrm{subjet}} = \frac{\sum\limits_{\text{matched tracks}} p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{track}}}{p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{subjet}}}$$

$$\left\langle R_{\mathrm{trk}}^{\mathrm{subjet}} \right\rangle = \frac{\left\langle r_{\mathrm{trk}}^{\mathrm{subjet}} \right\rangle_{\mathrm{data}}}{\left\langle r_{\mathrm{trk}}^{\mathrm{subjet}} \right\rangle_{\mathrm{MC}}}$$





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Jet Mass Measurement in Pile-up

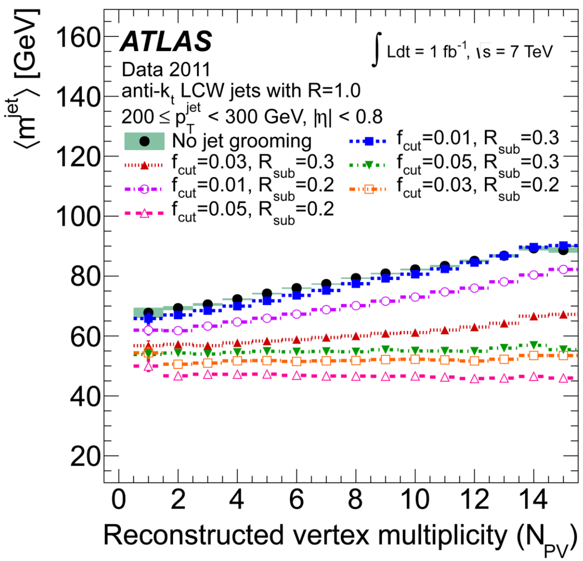
Average effect of jet grooming on the pile-up dependence of the reconstructed single jet mass

Anti-k_T jets, $R = 1.0$

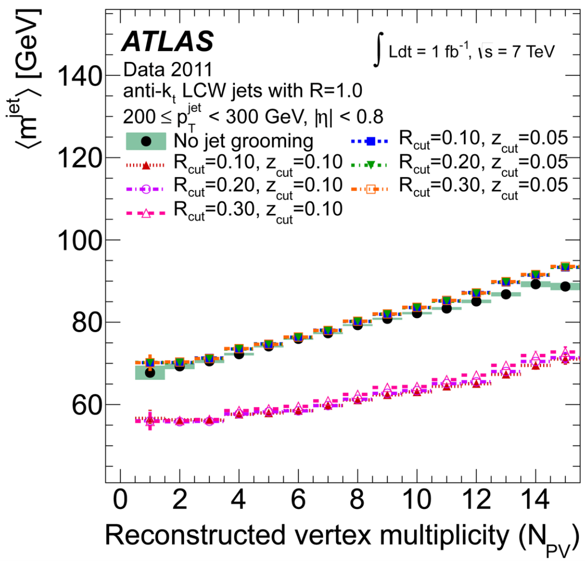
inclusive jet sample:

$200 < p_T^{jet} < 300$ GeV, $|\eta| < 0.8$

Trimming



Pruning



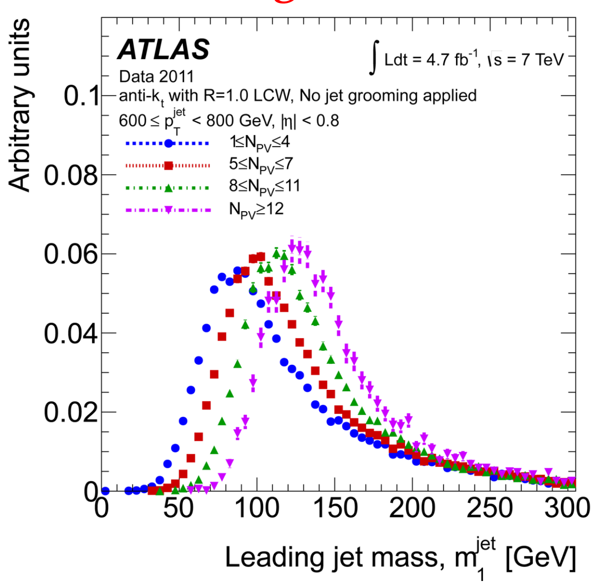
Effect of jet trimming on the spectrum of the reconstructed jet mass

Anti-k_T jets, $R = 1.0$

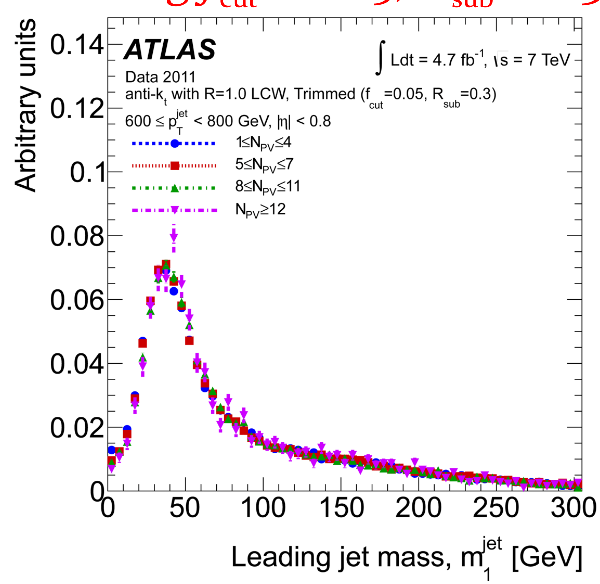
inclusive jet sample:

$600 < p_T^{jet} < 800$ GeV, $|\eta| < 0.8$

Ungroomed



Trimming $f_{cut} = 0.05$, $R_{sub} = 0.3$



Splitting Scales & N-subjettiness with Pile-up

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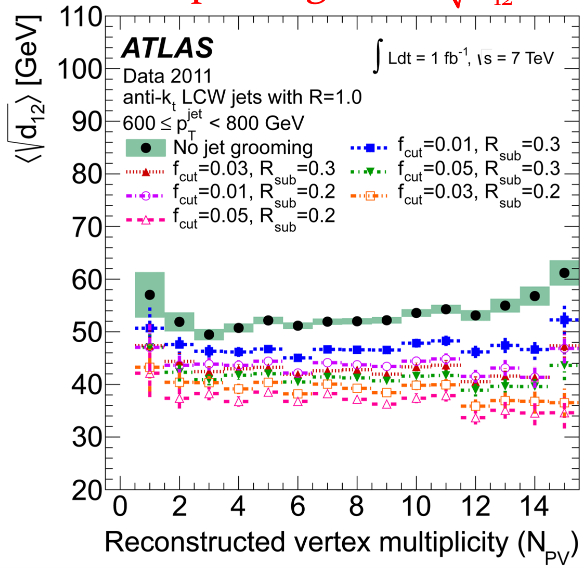
Average effect of jet trimming on the pile-up dependence of the k_T splitting scales

Anti-k_T jets, $R = 1.0$

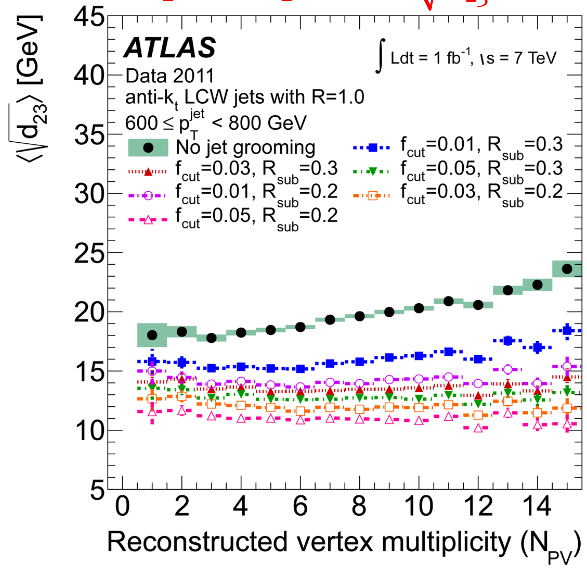
inclusive jet sample:

$600 < p_T^{jet} < 800$ GeV, $|\eta| < 0.8$

Splitting scale $\sqrt{d_{12}}$



Splitting scale $\sqrt{d_{23}}$



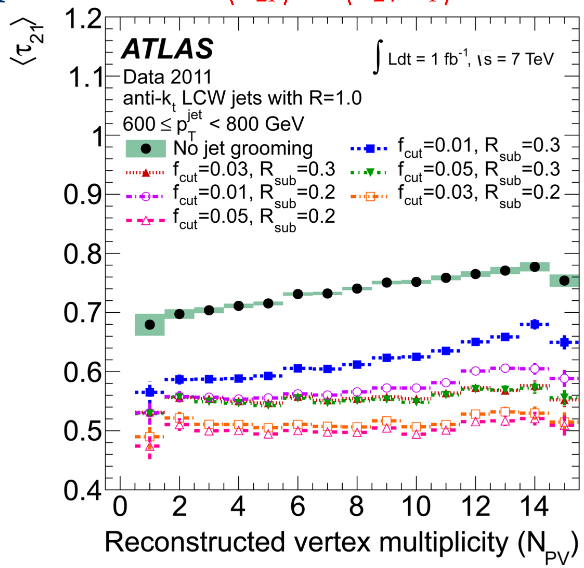
Effect of jet trimming on N-subjettiness ratios

Anti-k_T jets, $R = 1.0$

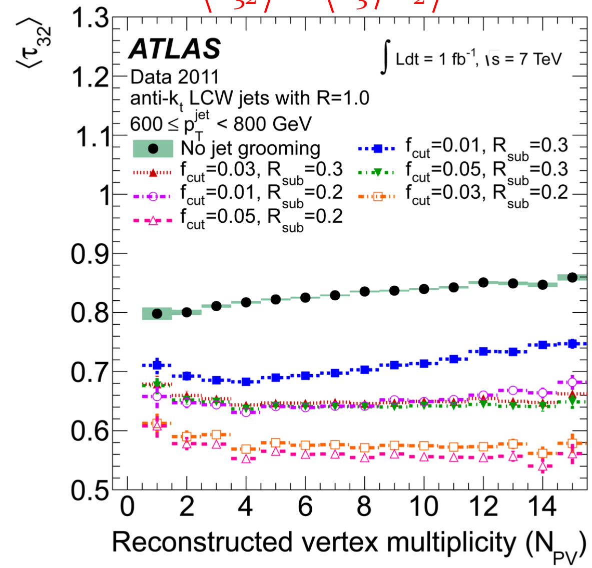
inclusive jet sample:

$600 < p_T^{jet} < 800$ GeV, $|\eta| < 0.8$

$\langle \tau_{21} \rangle = \langle \tau_2 / \tau_1 \rangle$

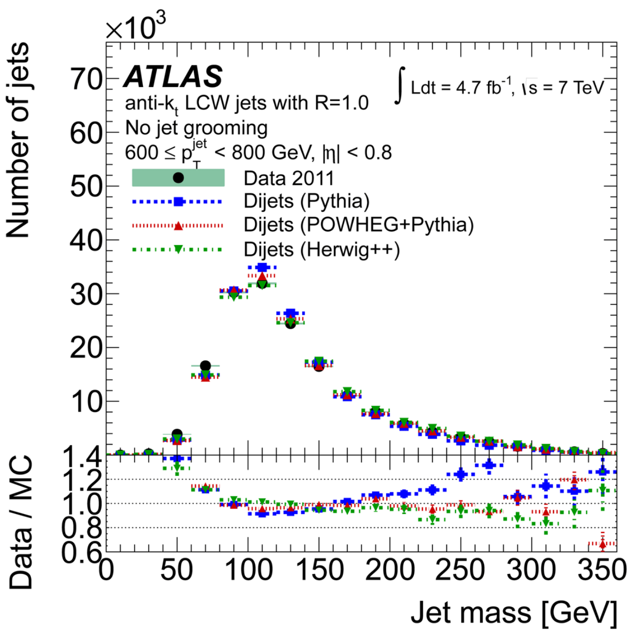


$\langle \tau_{32} \rangle = \langle \tau_3 / \tau_2 \rangle$

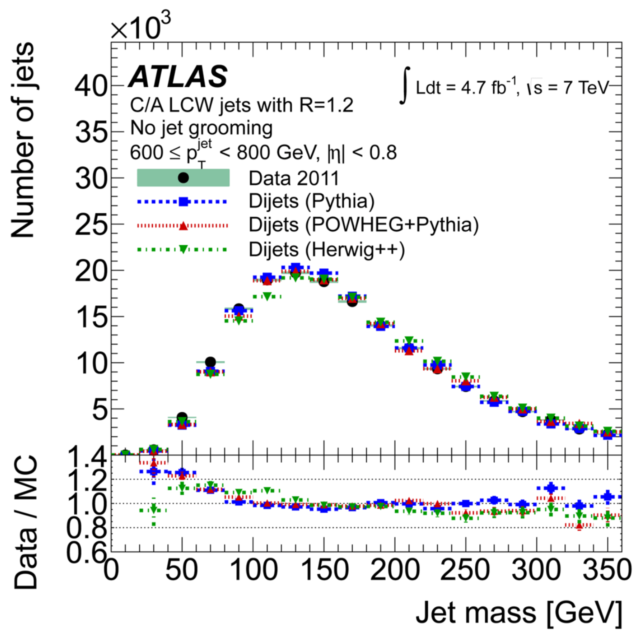


LO versus NLO calculations in MC generation

- Preference for NLO kernel (POWHEG)
    - Additional hard emission in di-jet events determines high mass
    - Detailed effect depends on jet definition – more enhanced in Anti-k_T compared to C/A
- Observed for ungroomed jets



Anti-k_T jets, $R = 1.0$



C/A jets, $R = 1.2$

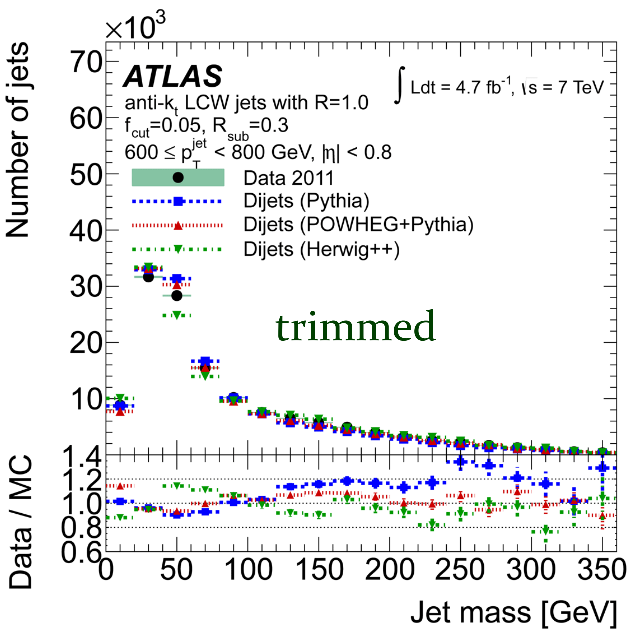
Evaluation of single jet mass modeling quality for an inclusive sample of ungroomed jets with

$600 < p_T < 800$ GeV, $|\eta| < 0.8$

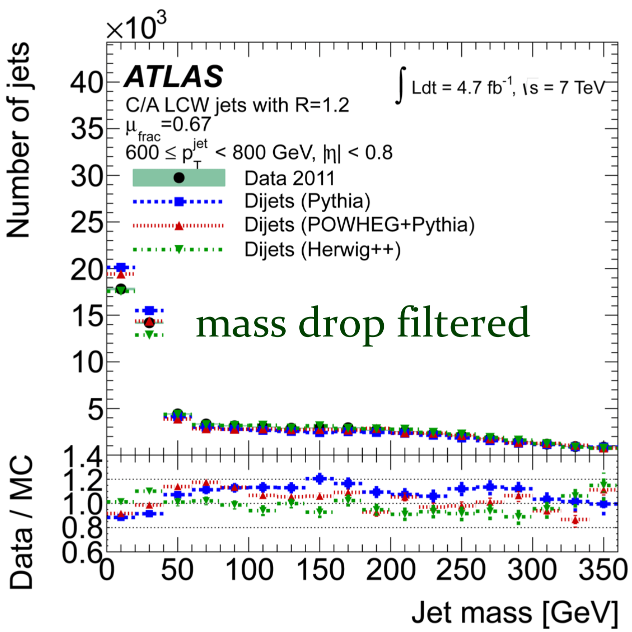
Modeling of Jet Mass

LO versus NLO calculations in MC generation

- Preference for NLO kernel (POWHEG)
  - Additional hard emission in di-jet events determines high mass
  - Detailed effect depends on jet definition – more enhanced in Anti-k_T compared to C/A
- Observed for ungroomed jets and groomed jets
  - Modeling quality depends on grooming technique and jet definition!



Anti-k_T jets, $R = 1.0$



C/A jets, $R = 1.2$

Evaluation of single jet mass modeling quality for an inclusive sample of groomed jets with

$600 < p_T < 800$ GeV, $|\eta|<0.8$

Modeling of Splitting Scales & *N*-subjettiness

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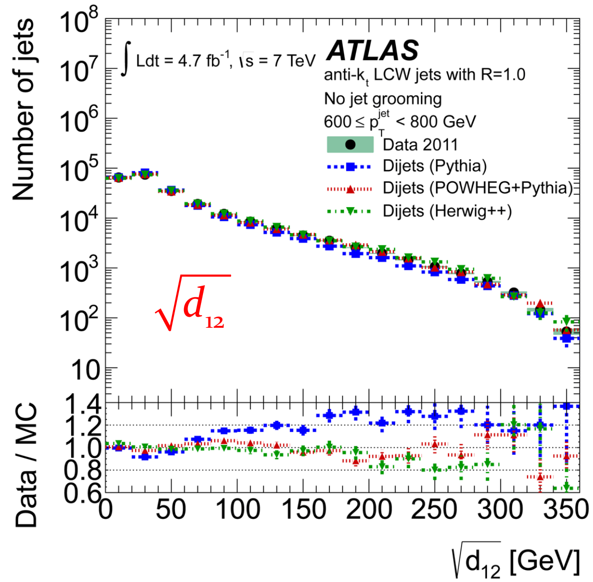
Splitting scale comparisons data/MC – indicate preference for NLO and Herwig++

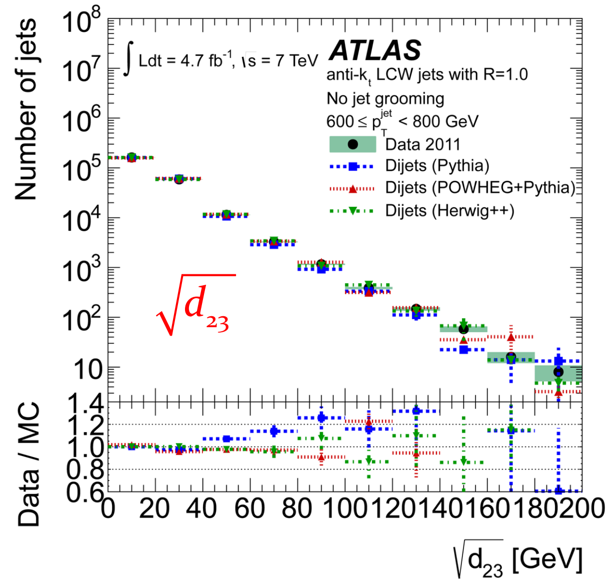
Anti-k_T jets, $R = 1.0$

No grooming - very similar for groomed jets!

inclusive jet sample:

$600 < p_T^{jet} < 800$ GeV, $|\eta| < 0.8$





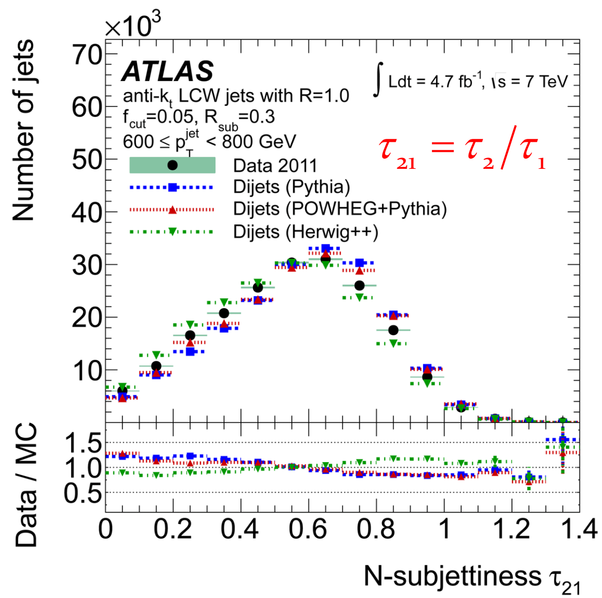
N-subjettiness not too sensitive to LO/NLO kernel choices

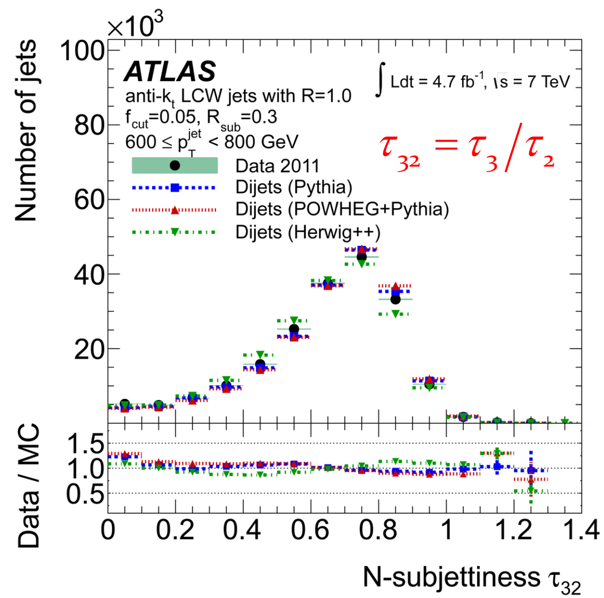
Anti-k_T jets, $R = 1.0$

Trimmed - qualitatively similar for ungroomed jets!

inclusive jet sample:

$600 < p_T^{jet} < 800$ GeV, $|\eta| < 0.8$





Correlations in Substructure

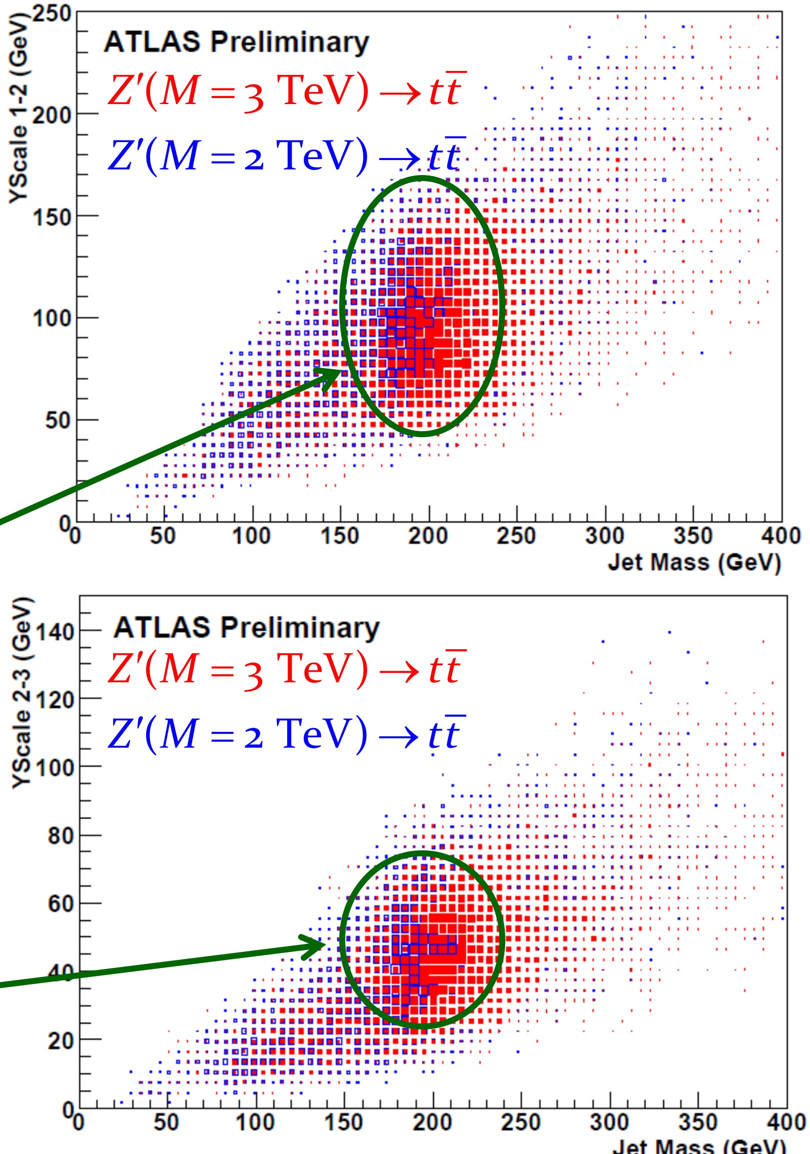
G.Booijmans, *ATL_PHYS-CONF-2008-008*(2008)

Some substructure observables are expected to be correlated

- Single jet mass and splitting scales
  - Hardest splitting scale from heaviest particle (2-prong) decay
  - Next-to-hardest splitting scale from subsequential lighter particle decay

$t \rightarrow Wb$ splitting scale

$W \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ splitting scale



ATLAS MC (Pythia)

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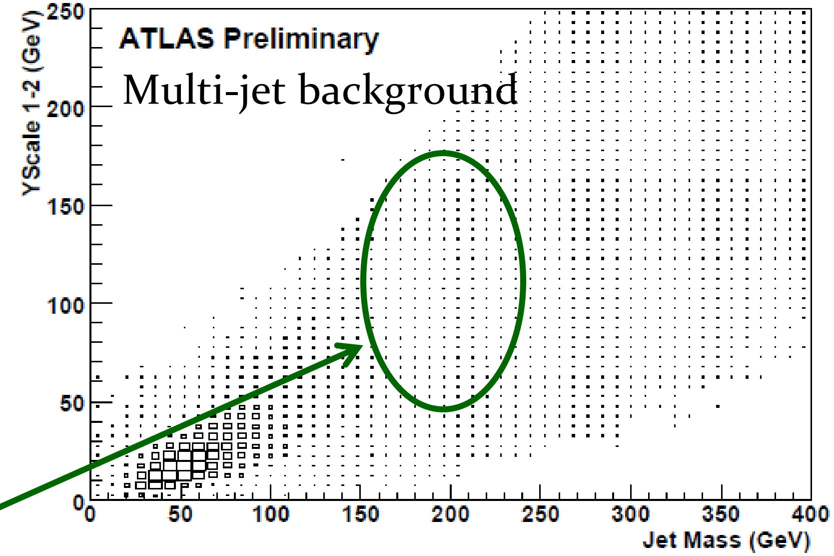
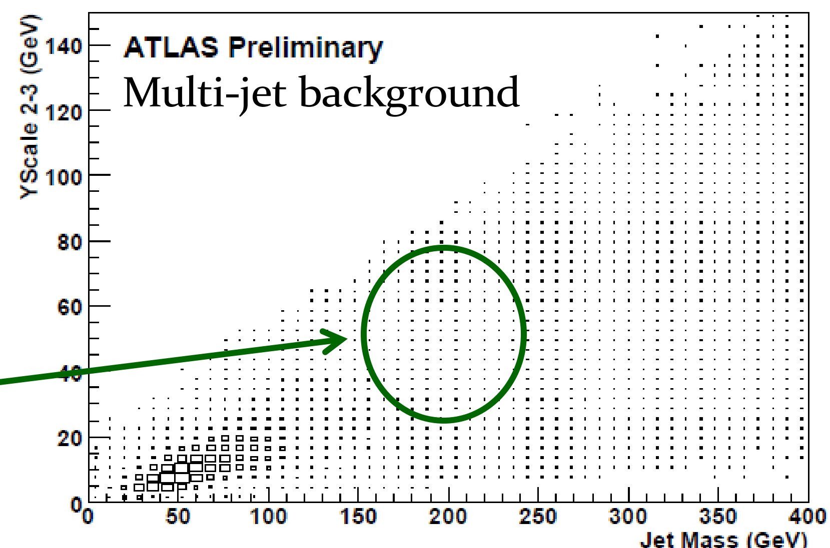


$t \rightarrow Wb$ splitting scale

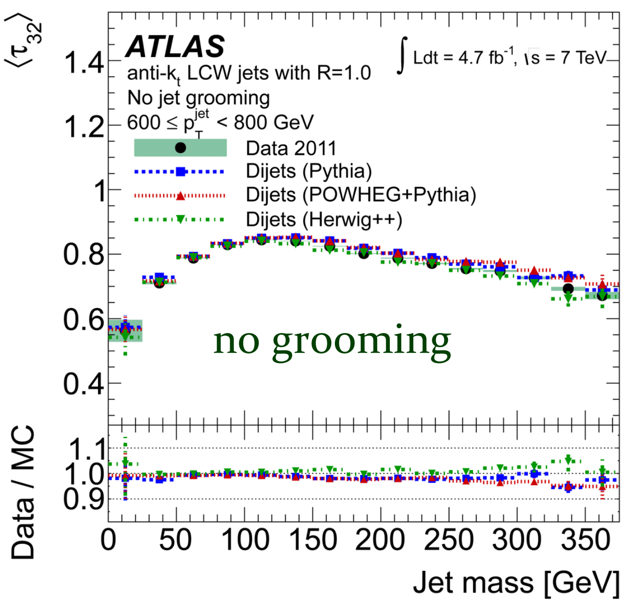


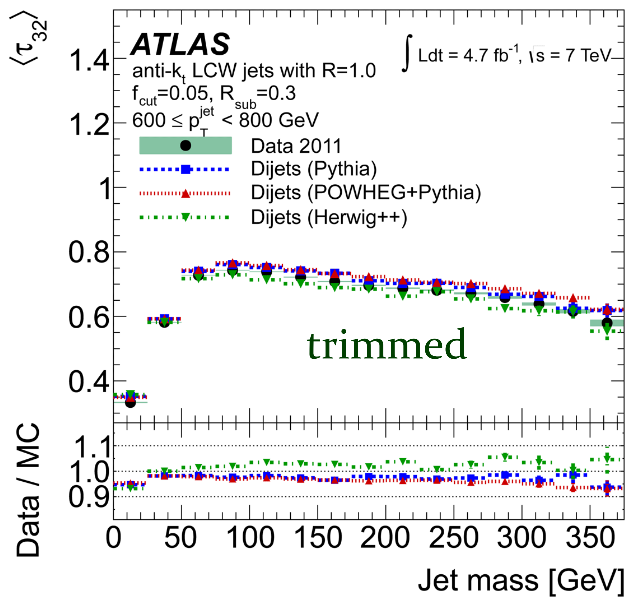
$W \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ splitting scale

ATLAS MC (Pythia)

Modeling correlations in single jet structural observables

- Example: evolution of *N*-subjettiness ratio τ_{23} with single jet mass
    - Modeled well within a few percent by all considered generators
    - Qualitatively different behavior of Herwig++
- Observed for ungroomed jets and groomed jets
    - Modeling at same quality with a small increase of differences to Herwig++





Evaluation of modeling quality of average correlation between *N*-subjettiness ratio τ_{23} and single jet mass for an inclusive jet sample with

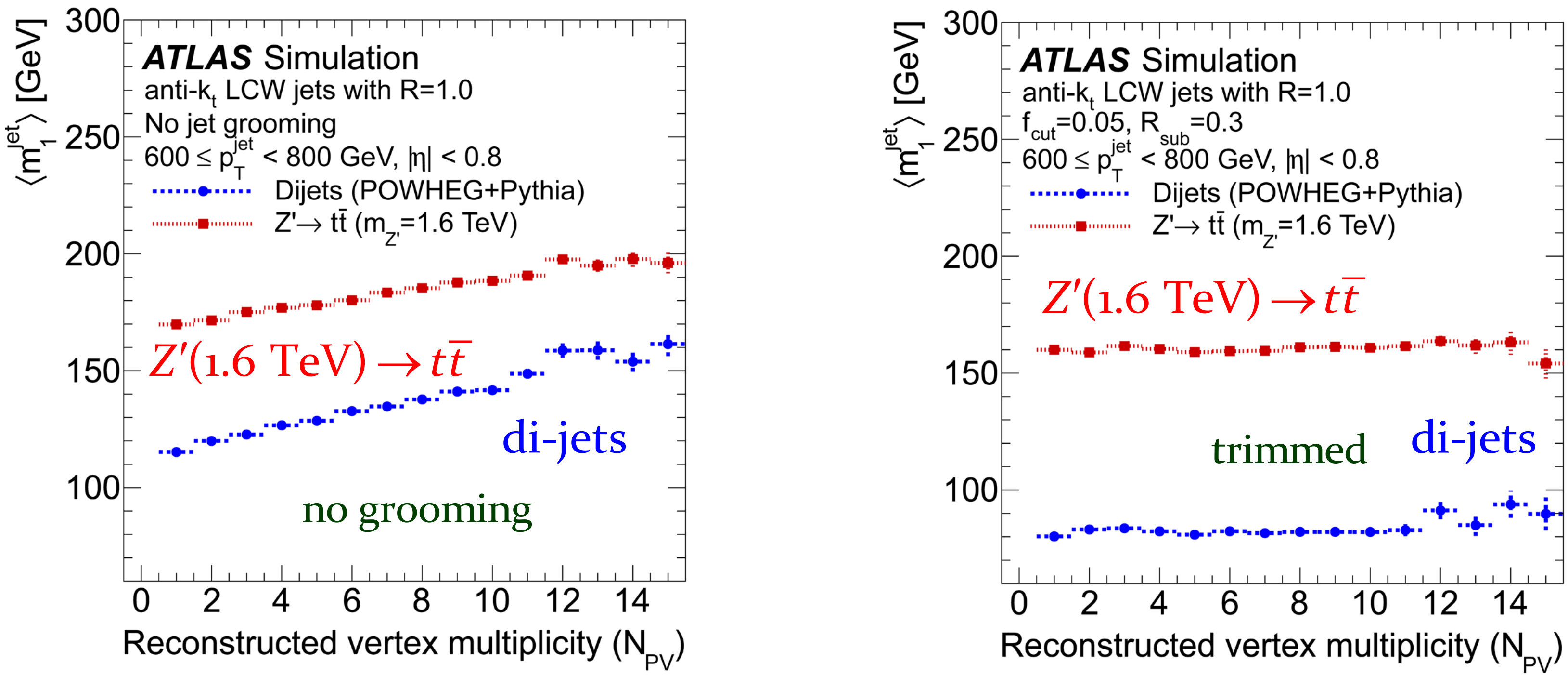
$600 < p_T < 800$ GeV, $|\eta| < 0.8$

Anti-k_T jets, $R = 1.0$

Peter Loch
UAPhysics
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA®
College of Science

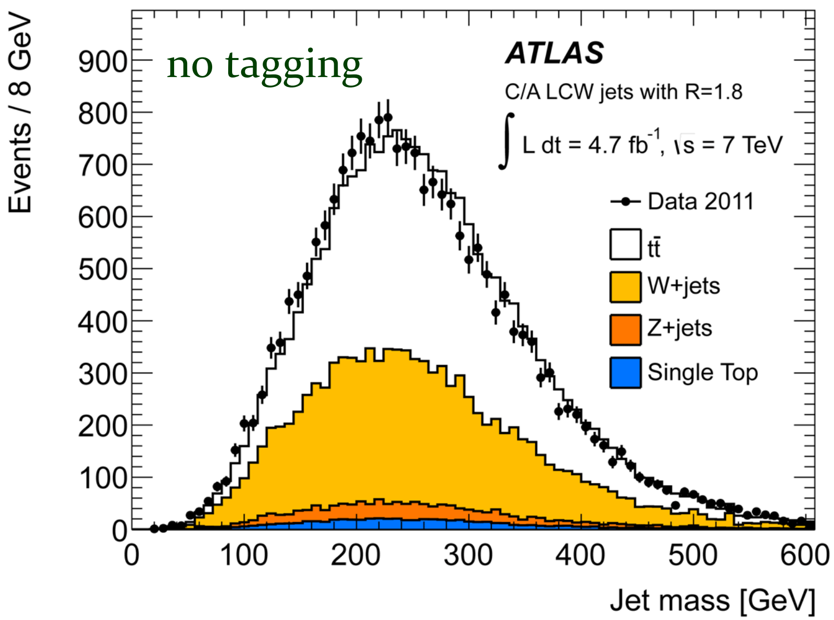
Hadronic top signal extraction

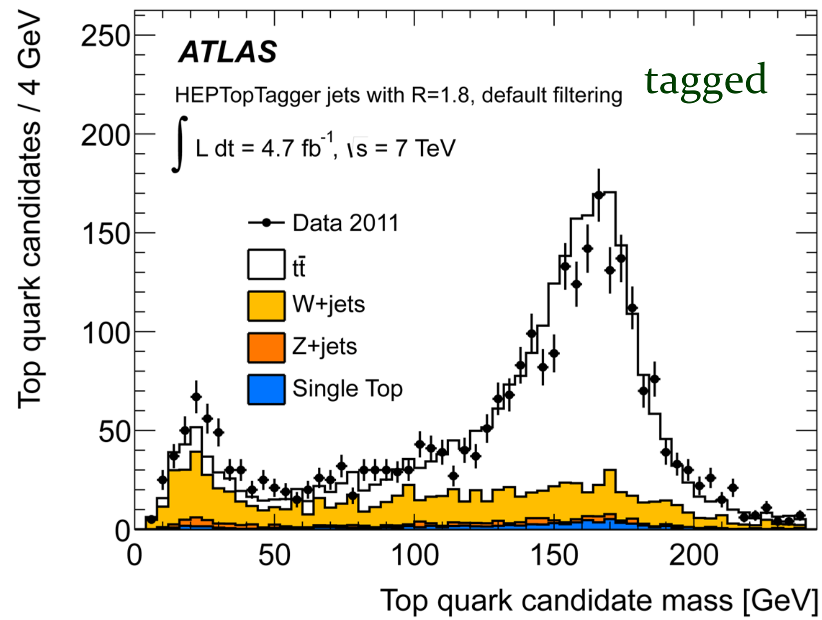
- Check on separation power in other substructure variables
  - Mostly changing background shapes – enhancing top signal significance
- Effects of pile-up on top mass
  - Mitigated well by trimming



Full hadronic top reconstruction with HepTopTagger

- Exploits more exclusive features of final state
  - Multiplicities of sub-jets
  - Angular distances
  - Reconstruction of W boson



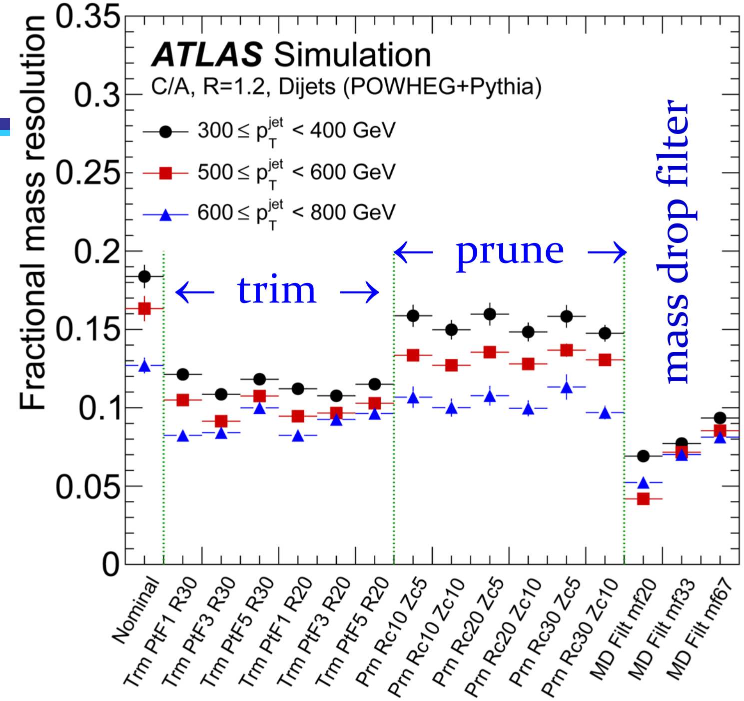


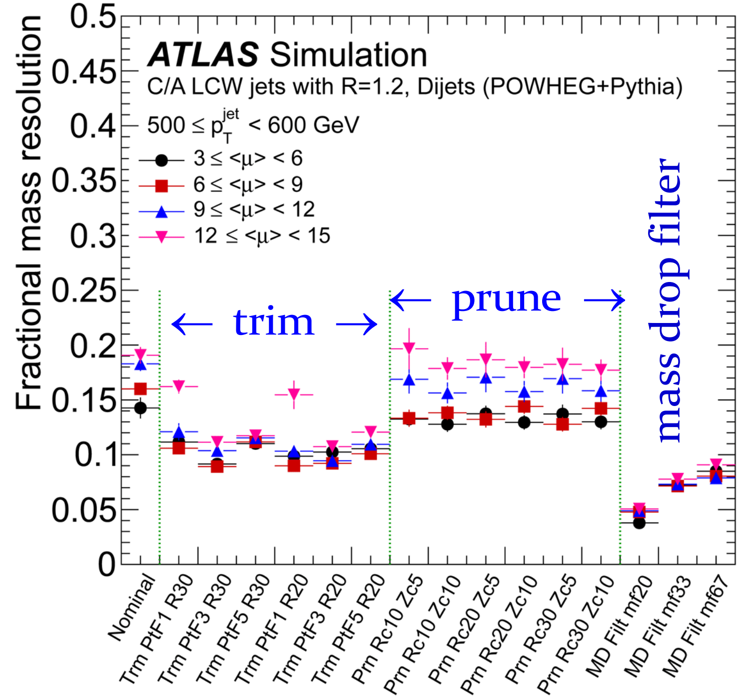
C/A jets, $R = 1.8$

Jet Mass Summary

Single jet mass resolution evaluations

- QCD C/A R =1.2 jets (inclusive di-jet sample)
  - Trimming shows best improvement of mass resolution
  - Mass drop filtering has strongest configuration dependence
- QCD C/A R =1.2 jets in presence of pile-up
  - Trimming reduces mass fluctuations introduced by pile-up
  - Pruning is least effective with this respect
  - Mass drop filtering effective with stronger configuration dependence

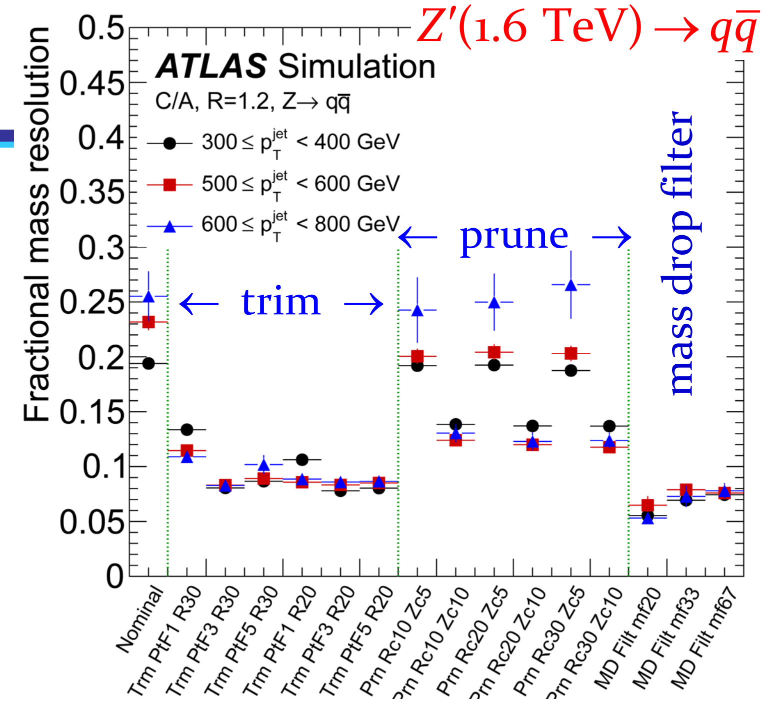


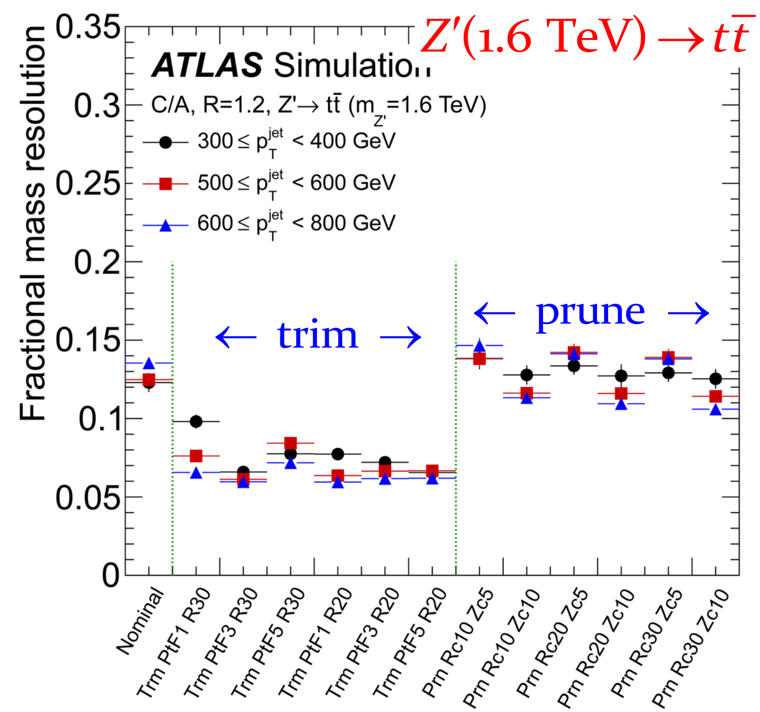


Jet Mass Summary

Single jet mass resolution evaluations

- Two-prong decay C/A R =1.2 jets
  - Trimming and mas drop filtering show best improvement of mass resolution
  - Pruning less effective
- Three-prong decay C/A R =1.2 jets
  - Trimming shows best performance with insignificant dependencies on configurations
  - Pruning shows only little improvement





Conclusions & Outlook

Jet substructure reconstruction in ATLAS with 2011 data studied in great detail

- Large configuration space for jet grooming techniques
  - Trimming, mass drop filtering, and pruning tested with sufficient coverage of corresponding (meaningful) parameter spaces
- Calibrations for jet masses and sub-jet kinematics available for most performing configurations
  - Systematic uncertainties controlled at typical levels of 5% or better
- Resolvable angular distance and intrinsic k_T scales for decay structure reconstruction in jet sufficient in kinematic regime accessible with 2011 data
  - Evaluated with boosted W bosons and top quarks in data and MC
  - Effects of pile-up at 2011 levels on key observables understood and controlled
  - Most observables can be modeled with sufficient precision – NLO generators are becoming more important for sub-jet distances and single jet mass
- First applications in searches based on final states with top quarks
  - Extension of exclusion limits with respect to purely resolved analysis
  - (see e.g. ATLAS Coll., JHEP 1212 (2012) 086 or arXiv:1210.4813v2 [hep-ex])

Promising tool for 2015 and beyond LHC running

- Increase in center-of-mass energy extends accessible kinematic regimes
  - Significant increase of reach for production of heavy particles with highly boosted (Standard Model) decay products
- Higher intensities expected as well
  - Upcoming results from 2012 data with increased pile-up levels, and MC studies of even higher levels, on jet substructure observables

We are looking forward to the new challenges…