



Punchthrough of High Energetic Jets

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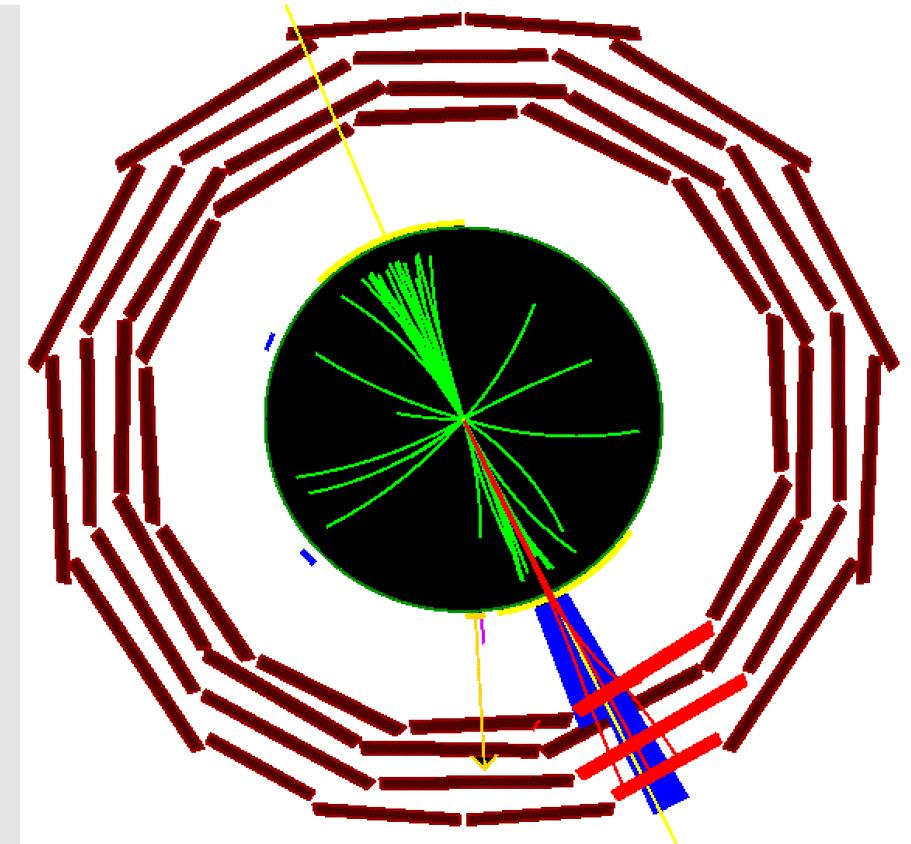
Met Meeting
27.05.2009

GEFÖRDERT VOM

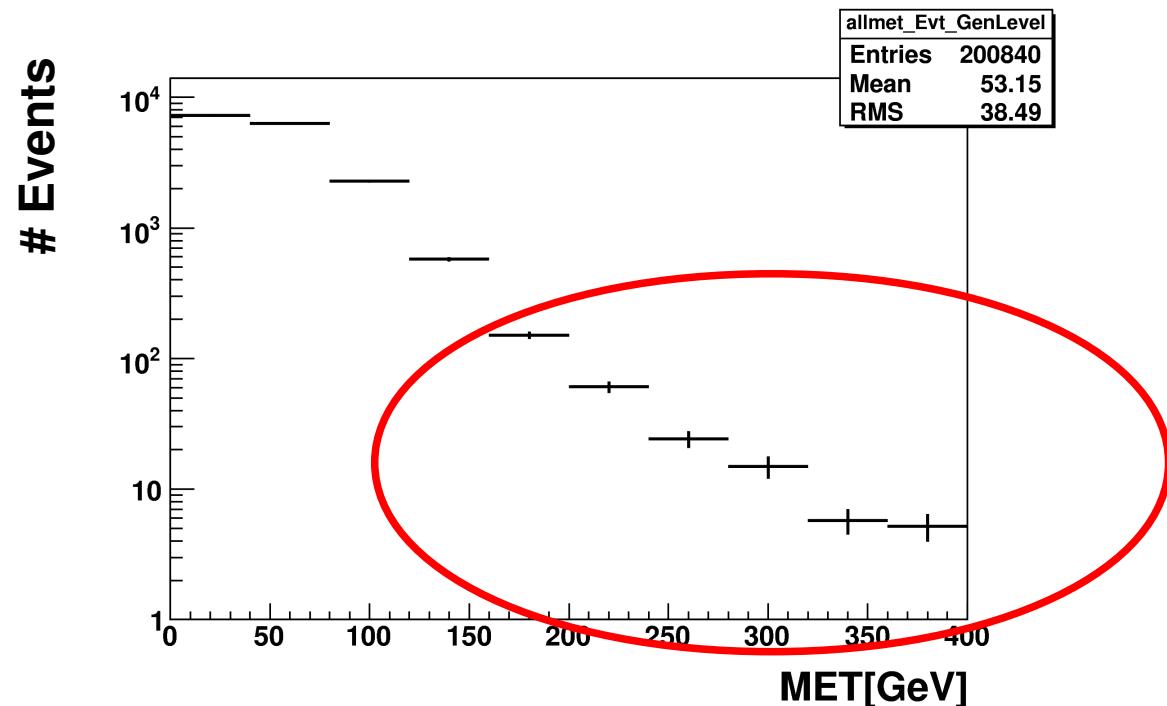


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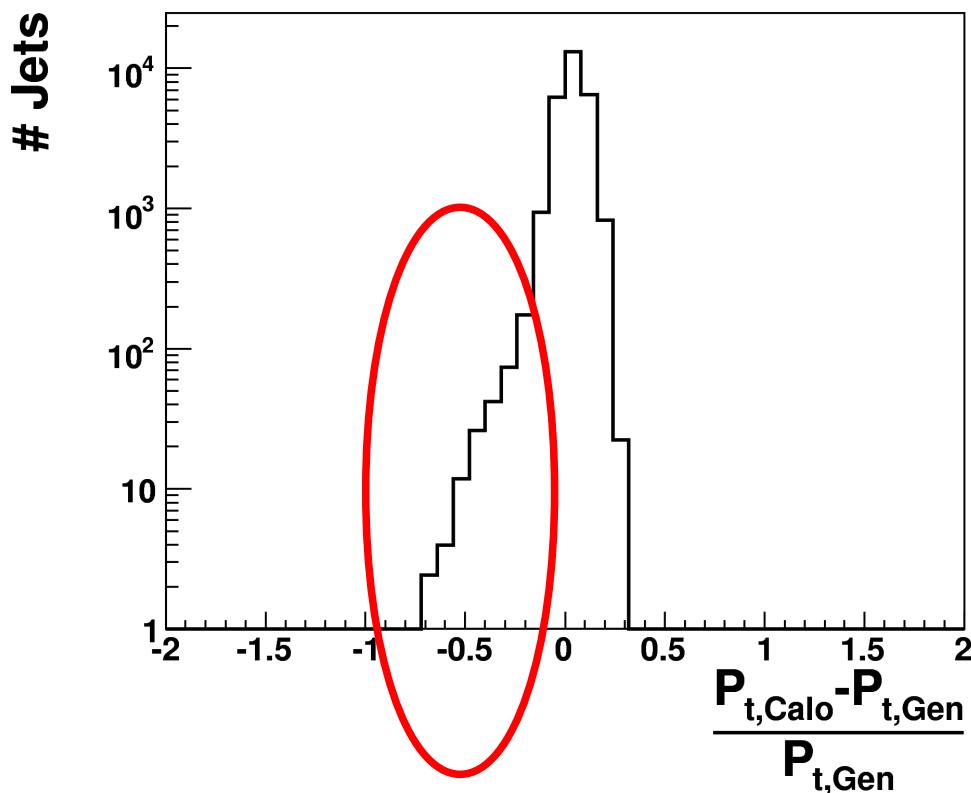
- Motivation
- Mismeasured high energetic jets
- Used variables
- Selection of heavy flavour jets
- Selection of punchthrough jets
- Implications for MET
- Summary & outlook



- QCDDijet events \widehat{P}_t 120-Inf (Summer08, no redigi)
- Weighted to 100 pb⁻¹
- CMSSW 2_2_3 with updated muon selection (as in 3_1_X)
- Only events with at least one jet with $P_t > 500$ GeV and $|\eta| < 1.2$
- L2L3 - jet corrections
- Met corrected for jets and muons



- Jet resolution of high energetic jets has tail with too low reconstructed jet energies



- Leads to better understanding of fake MET tails
- Understanding of these tails fundamental for SUSY/Exotica searches

Try to identify jets in tail according to effects (punchthrough, b/ jets) using hits in muon chambers

1. B/C jets: jets with large fraction of energy in b-/c-quarks

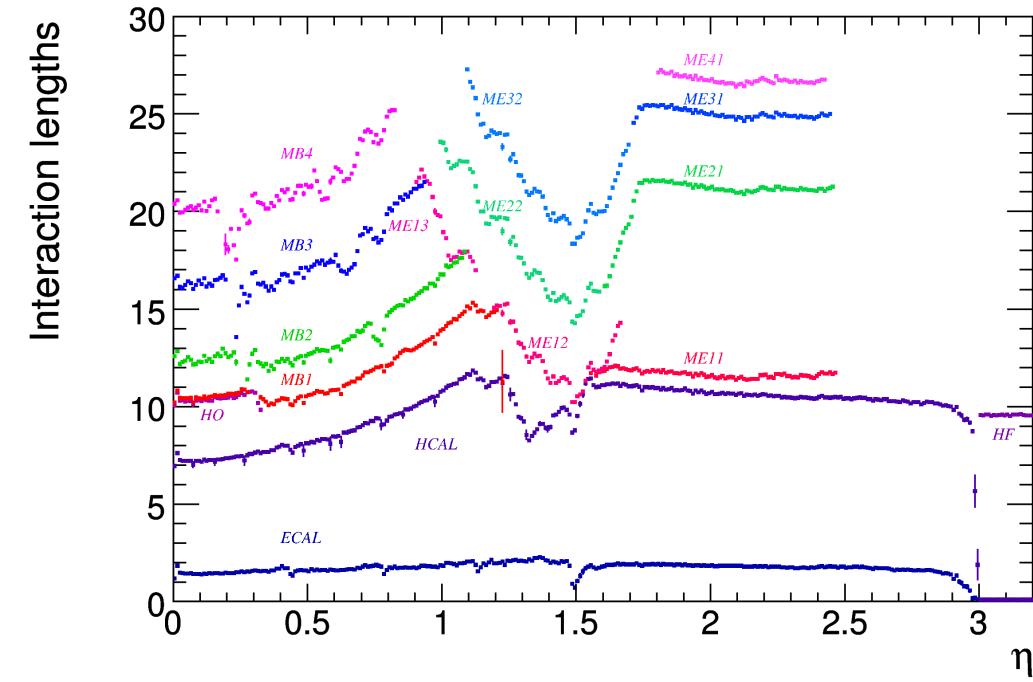
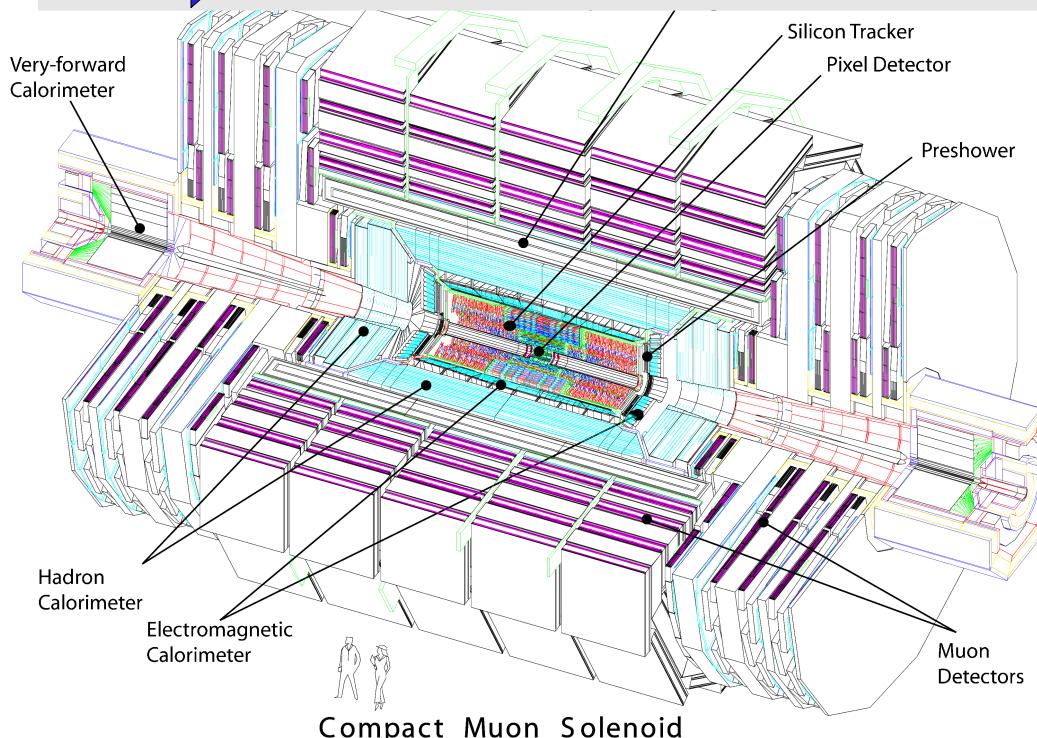
- B/C decays in muons and neutrinos invisible for calorimetry

→ Muons from B/C jet decays should be measured in muon system

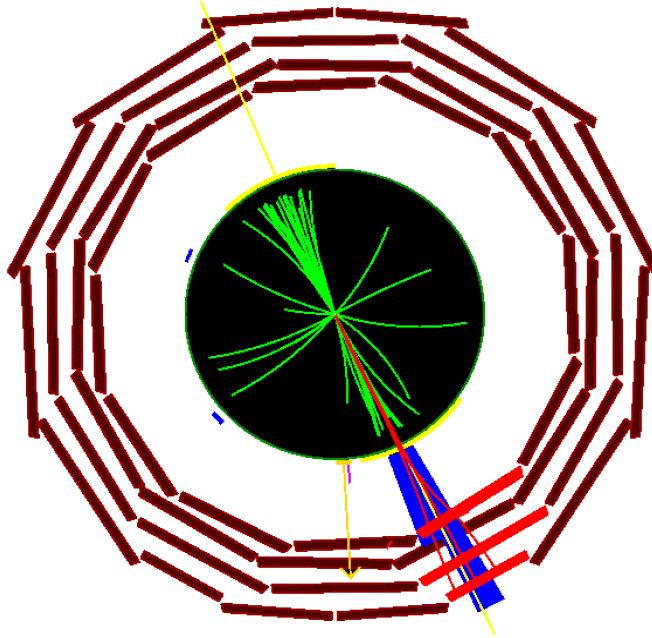
2. Punchthrough: only part of jet energy deposited inside calorimetry

- Hadron calorimeter in barrel region ~7 interaction lengths (~10 with HO)
- Including the 4 muon chambers ~20 interaction lengths

→ Punchthrough jets should cause hits in muon system



Used Variables



Event display punchthrough:

- QCD Dijet Event (MC)
- Jets with 421 and 343 GeV
- E_t 72 GeV

Idea:

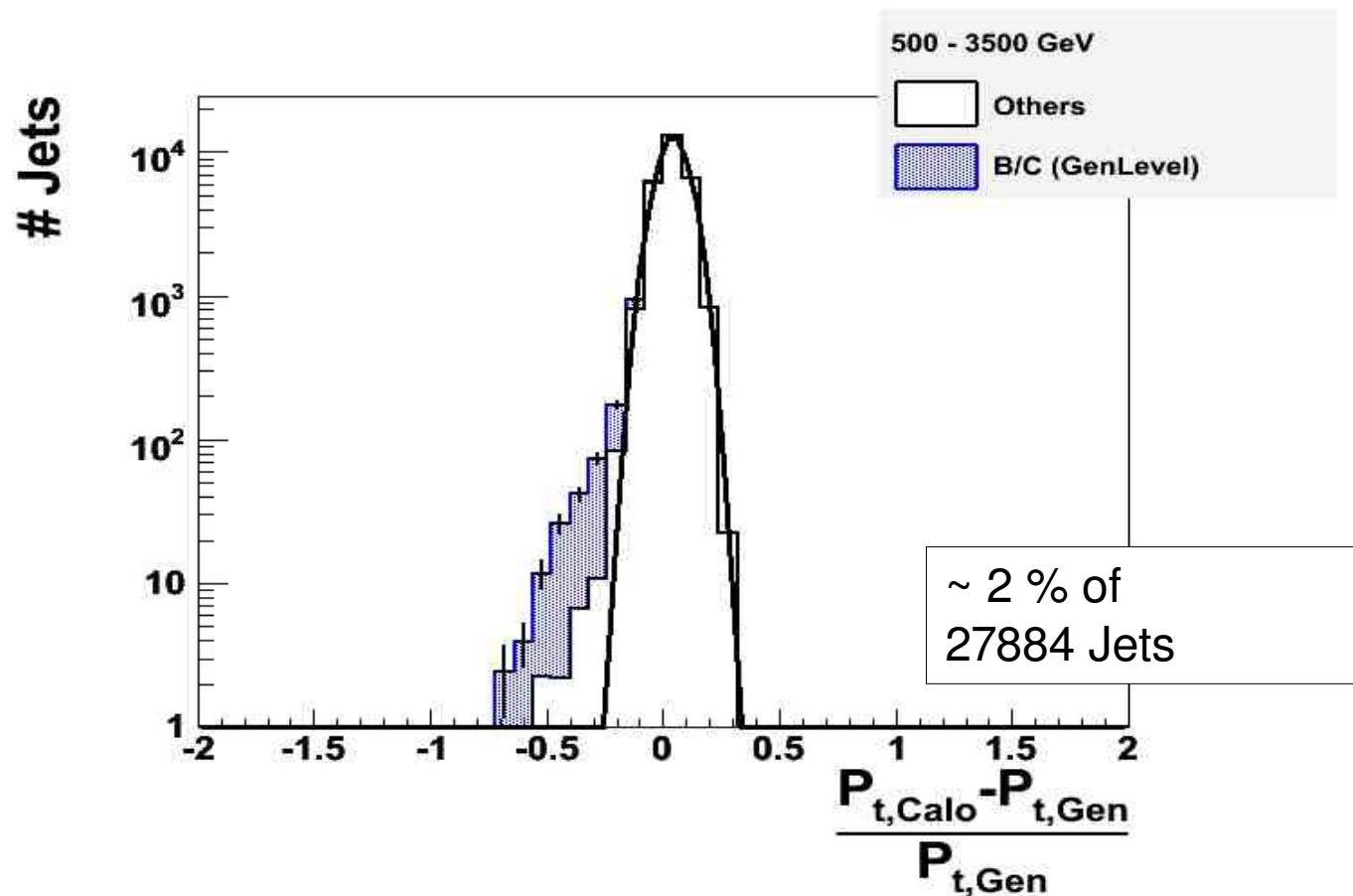
- Use muon hits in jet cone and HO to measure energy not deposited in calorimeters (barrel)

Variables:

- #Hits in DT/RPC in muon station 1, 2, 3, 4, 3+4, 1+2, 1+2/3+4
- HO-fraction of jet
- P_t of reconstructed muons behind jet (3_1_X definition of muons)

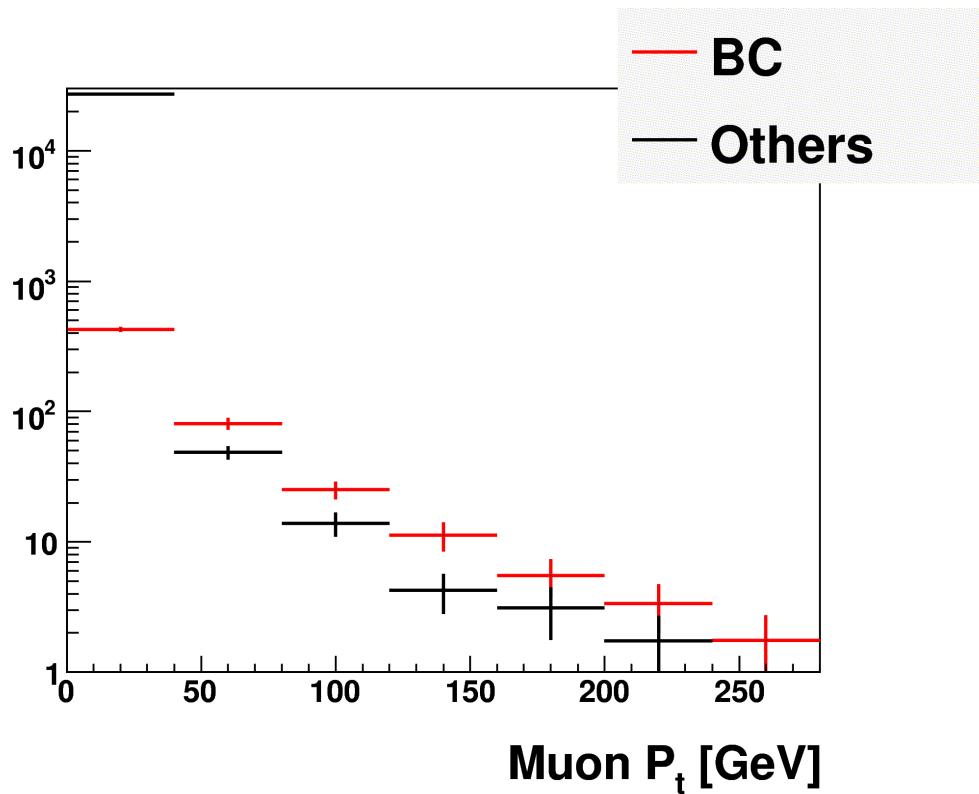
B/C s on gen level:

- Invisible fraction of jet > 10% and
- B/C-fraction >20% or b/c as matched generator particle (nearest)



Selection of B/C Jets on Data Level

- Try to separate b/c jets with muon variables on data level
- Compare B/C jets (gen level) with other jets for all variables

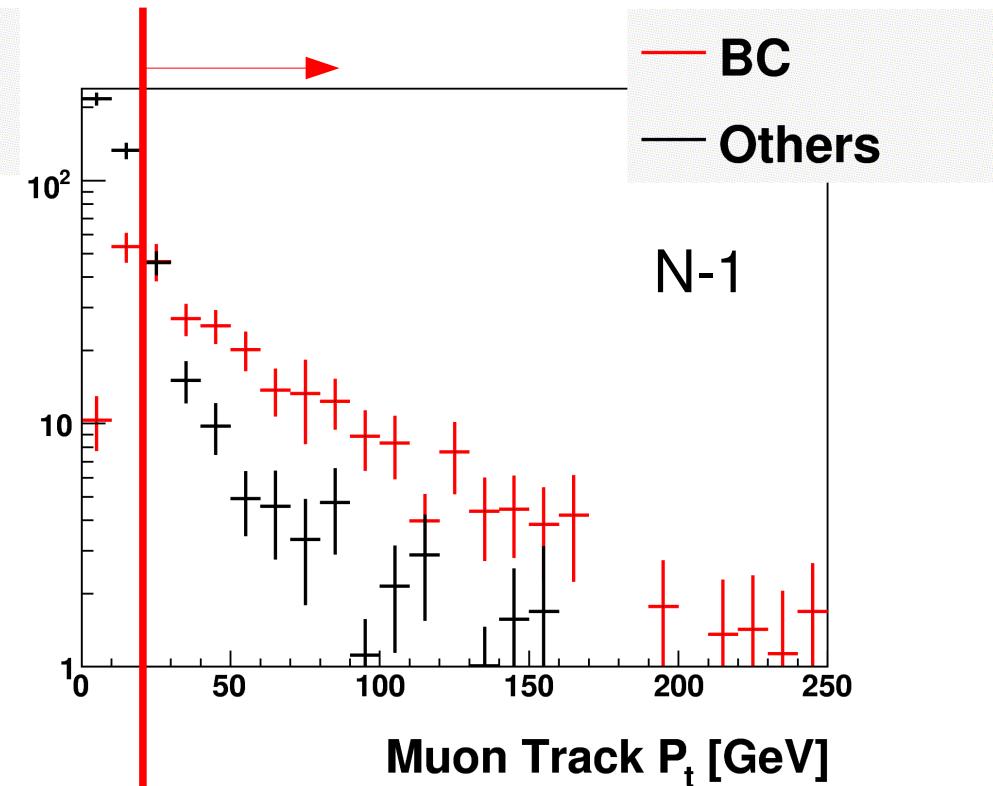
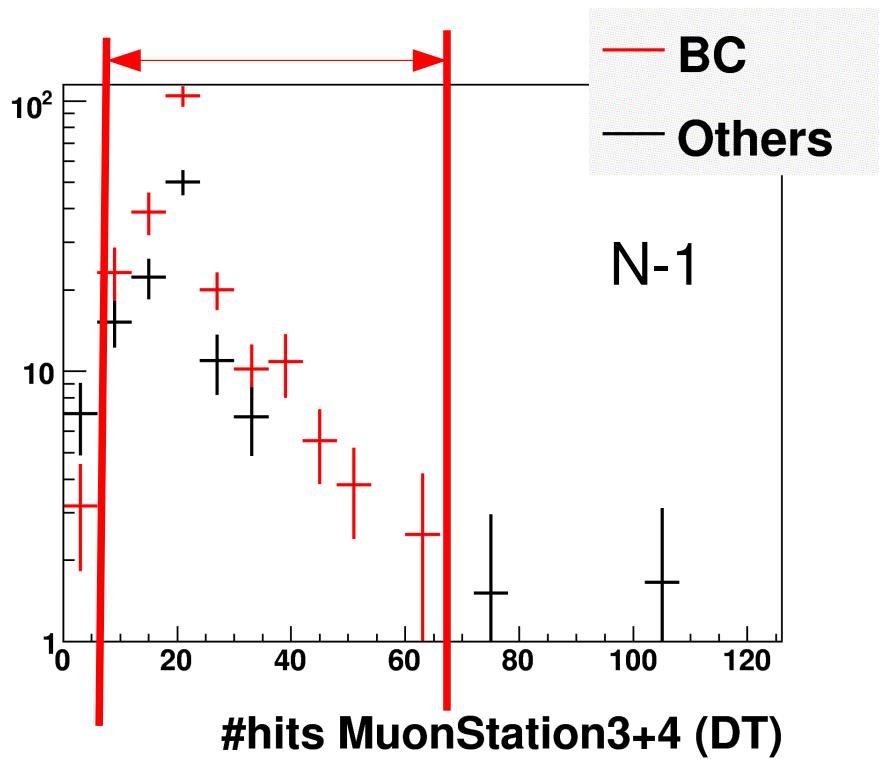


Select most separating variables:

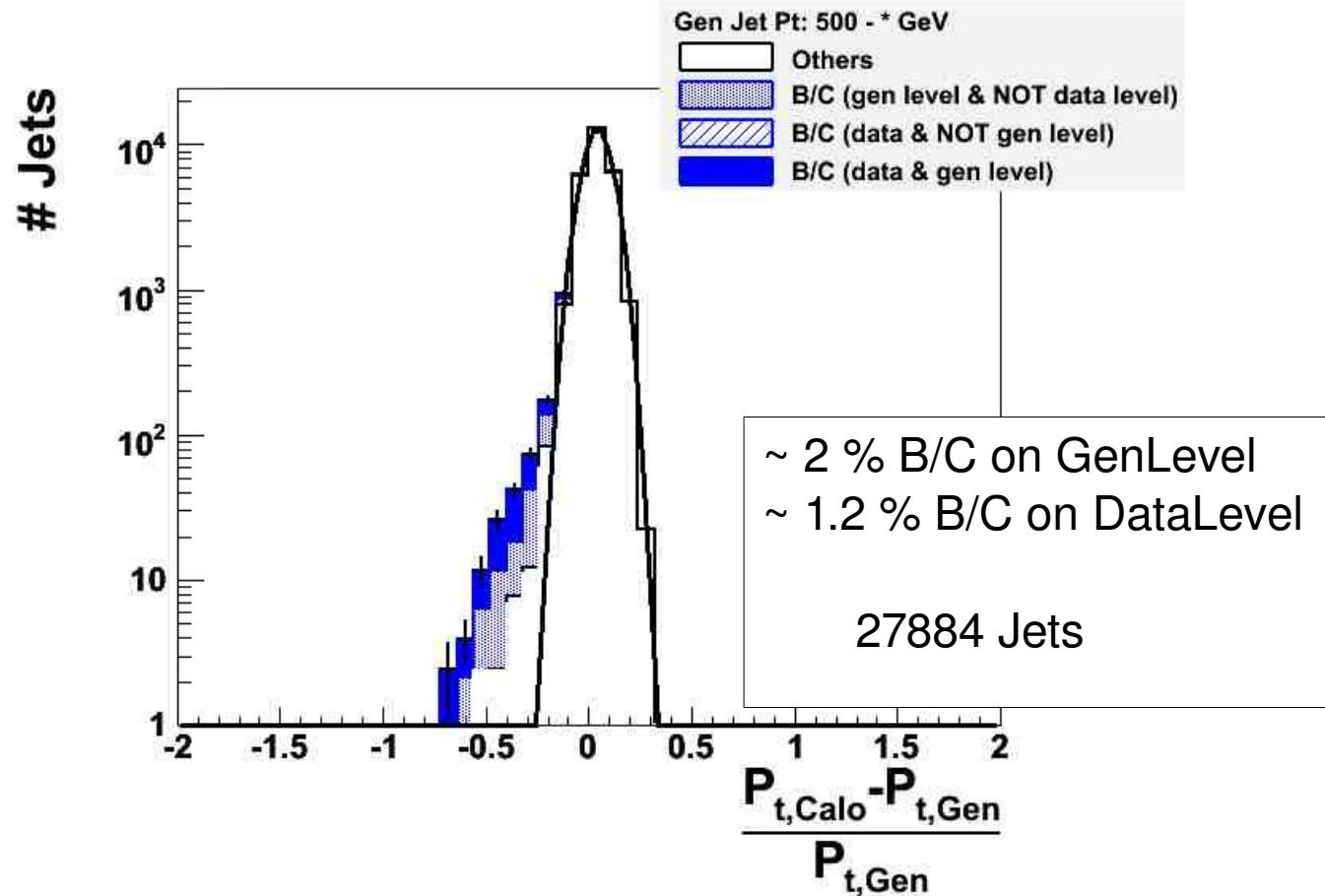
- Optimize $\frac{BC}{\sqrt{BC+Others}}$ for each variable/ variable combination
- Only simple cuts applied

Selected variables:

- At least 1 track in muon station 4 with $P_t > 20$ GeV
- #DT-hits in muon station 3 and 4 > 6 and < 66
- #DT-hits in muon station 4 < 60



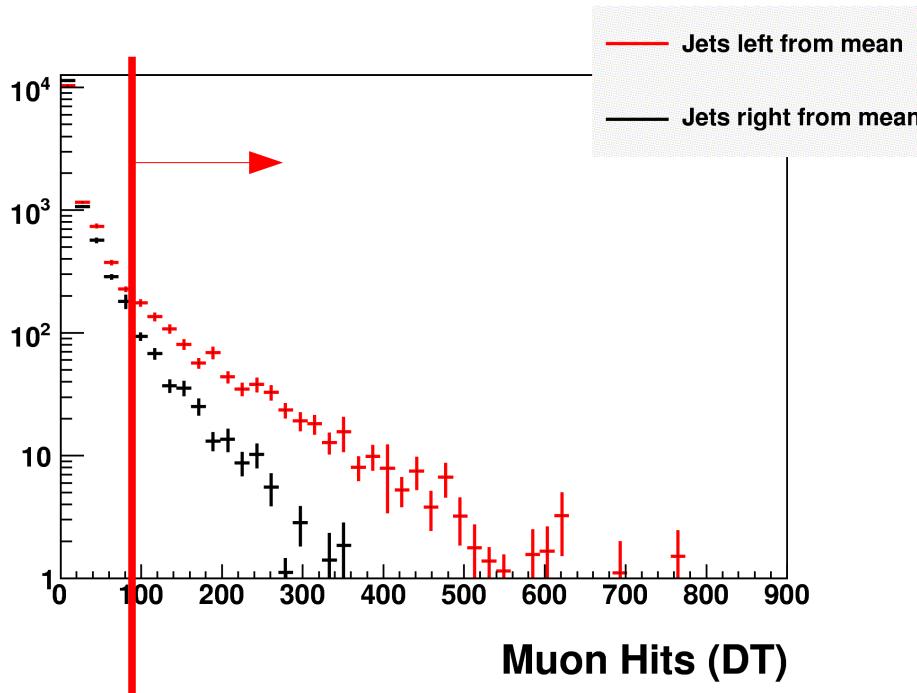
Selection of B/C Jets on Data Level



- ~39% of B/C jets on gen level are selected on data level
 - ~2/3 of B/C jets in tail are not sensitive to muon variables (as expected due to b/c decays in ev/τν)
- ~46% of selected B/C jets on data level are not B/C jets on gen level

Selection of Punchthrough Jets

- Ignore B/C jets selected on data level with the shown variables!
- Divide jets left/right from mean in $\frac{\text{CaloJet } Pt - \text{GenJet } Pt}{\text{GenJet } Pt}$ -distribution
- Assumption: Difference between 'L'-'R' jets is punchthrough



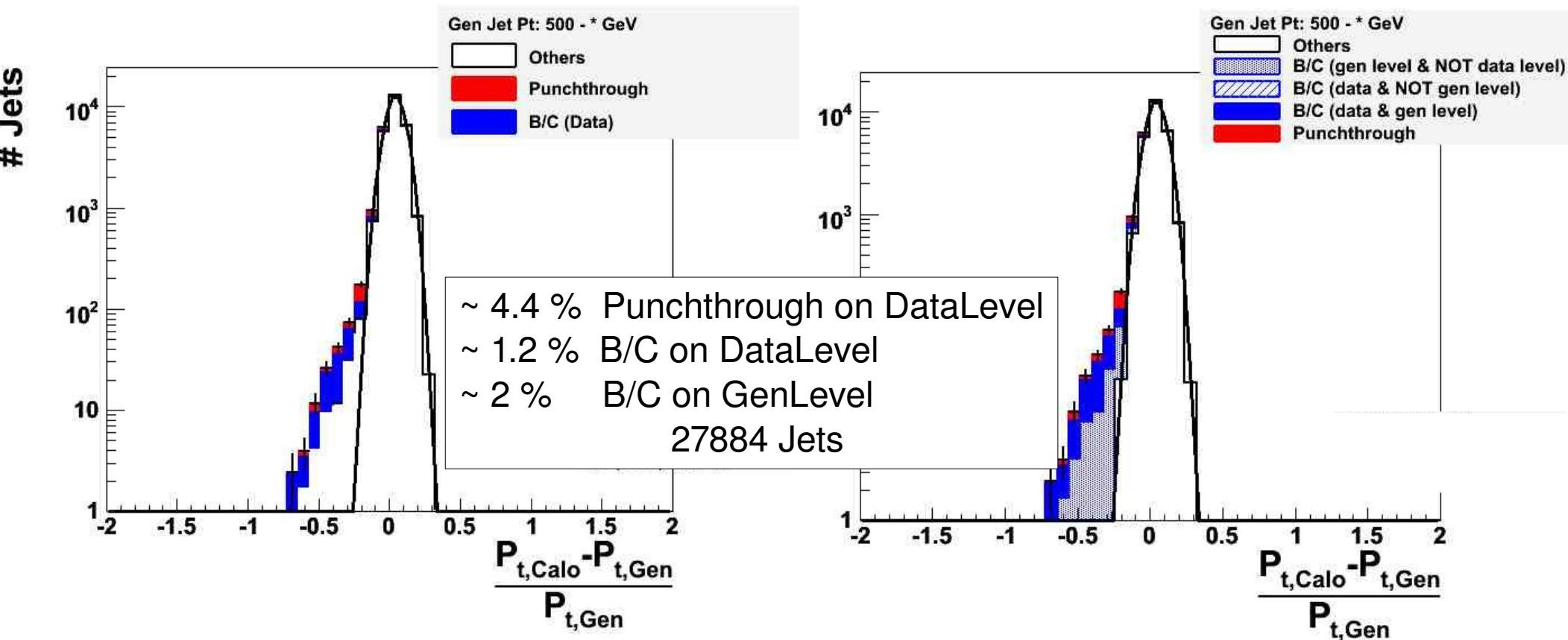
Select most separating variables:

- Optimize $\frac{L-R}{\sqrt{L+R}}$ for each variable/ variable combination

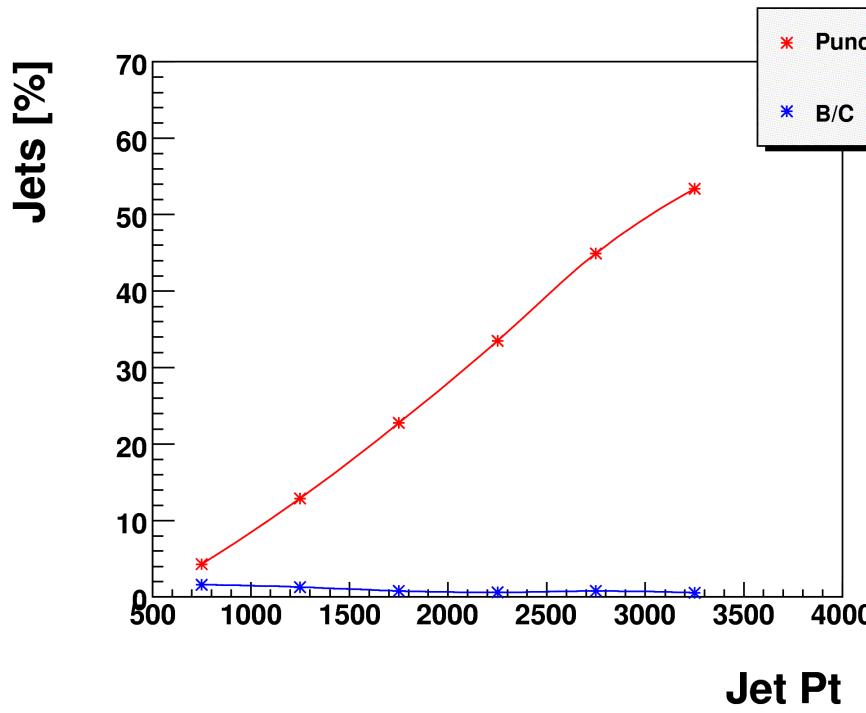
Best variable:

#DT-hits in muon stations
>90

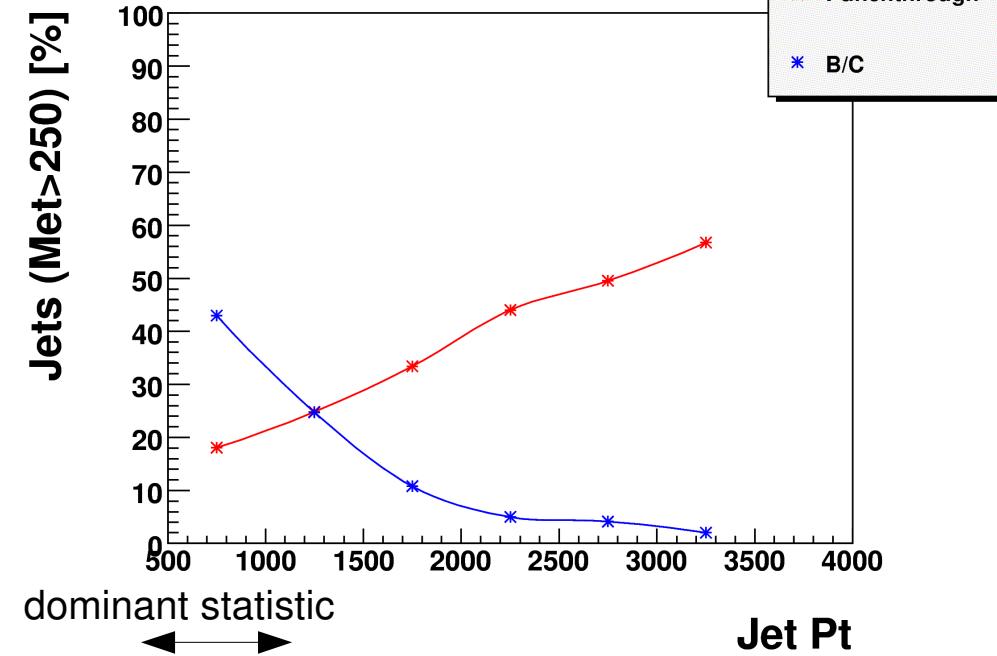
Selection of Punchthrough



- Good description of tail
- Only small percentage of high energetic jets is mismeasured
- But jets in tail cause fake MET → implications for SUSY/Exotica searches

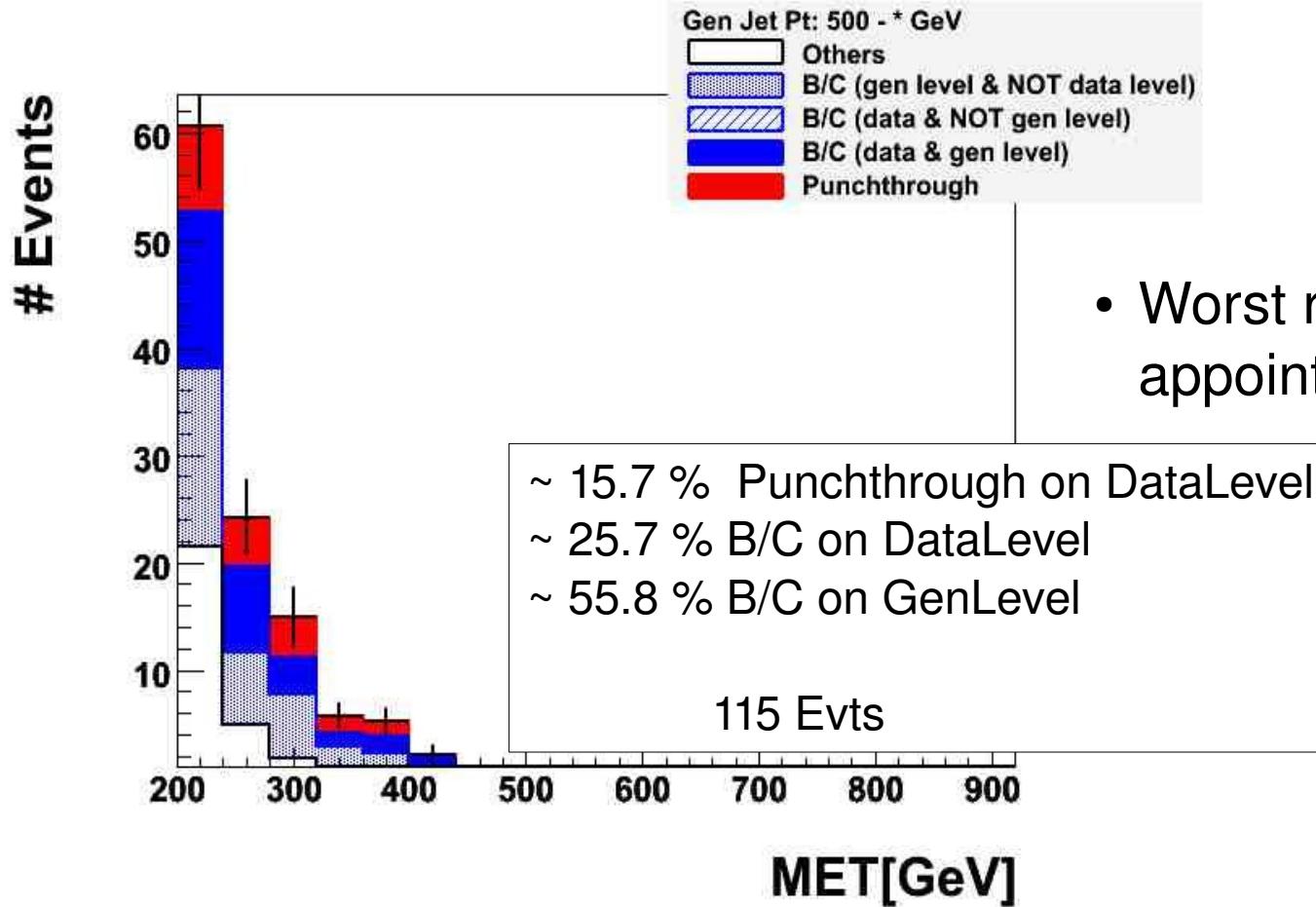


B/C on Gen Level



Punchthrough on
Data Level

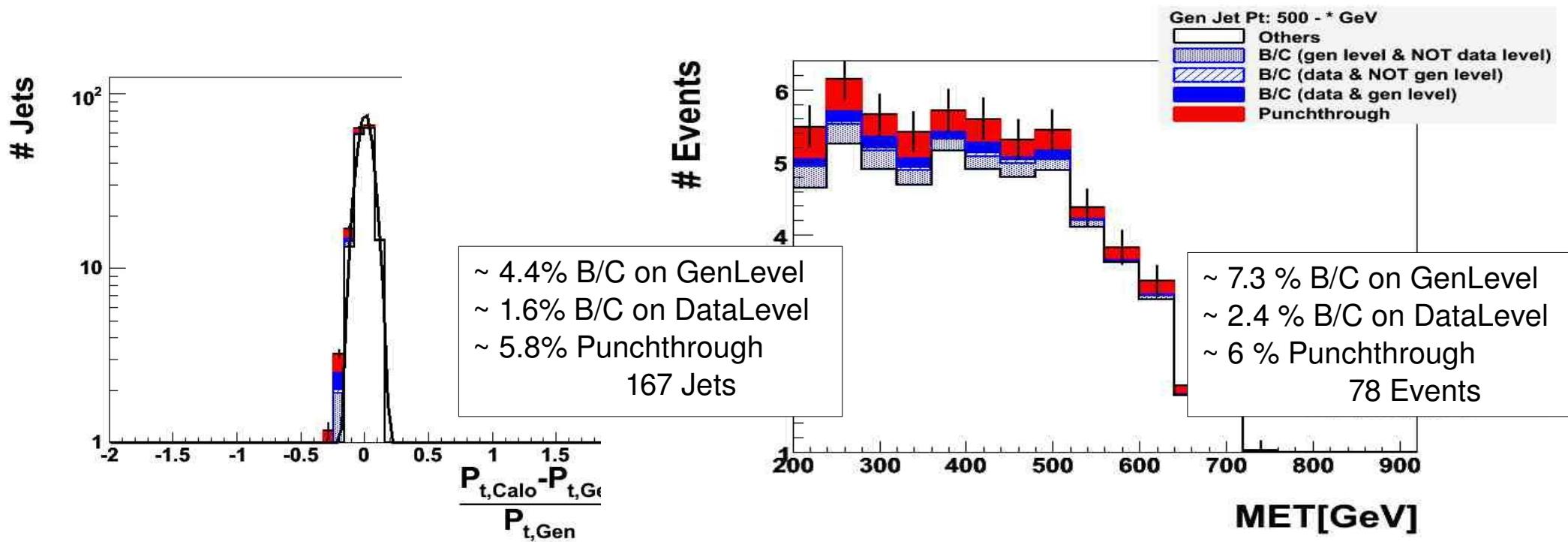
- Percentage of punchthrough increases with jet energy
- Percentage of B/C jets not strongly dependent on jet energy
- Both effects play an important role for studies with high energetic jets and high cuts on MET



- QCDDijet Events → only fake MET
- On gen level ~71% of MET tail are tagged as punchthrough or b/c
- On data level ~ 41% (due to b/c jets not sensitive to muon variables)

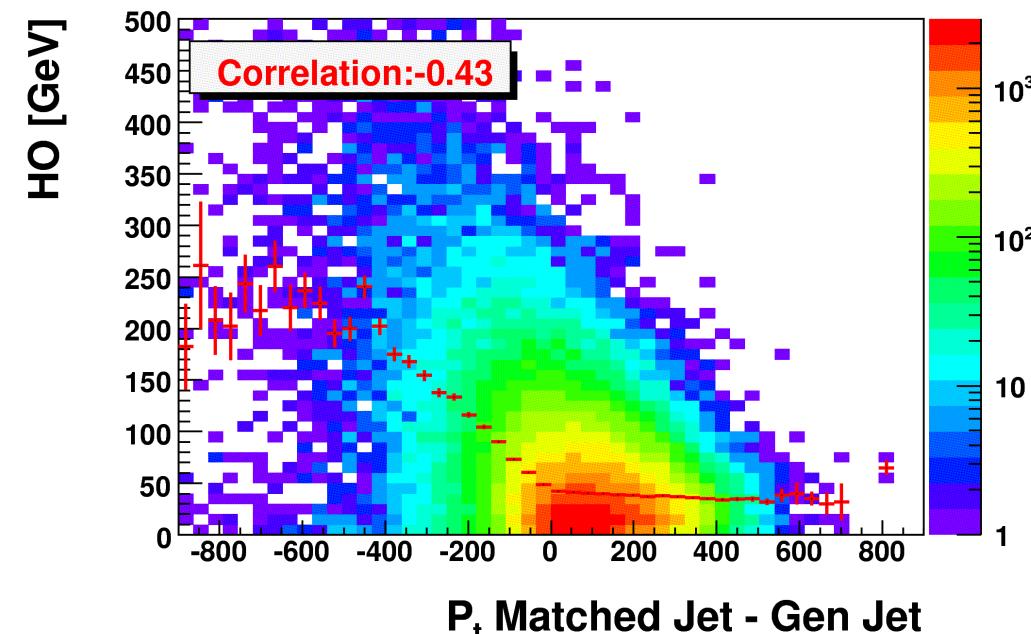
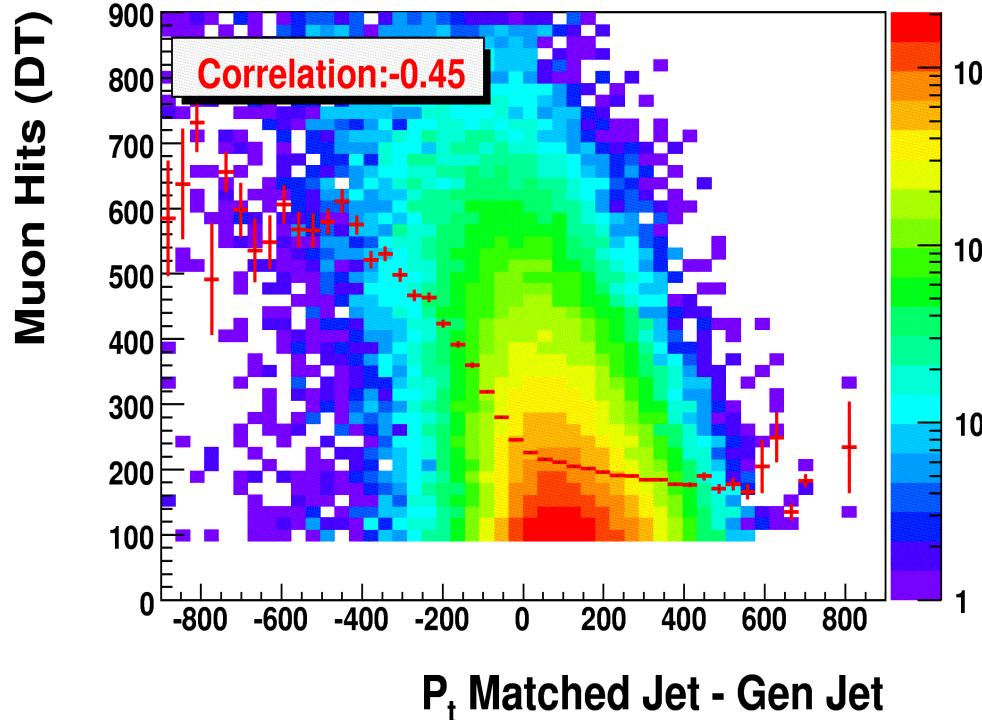
Implications on SUSY

- SUSY LM1 sample, Summer08 (redigi)
- Same event selection as for Dijet samples (jet $P_t > 500$ GeV, etc.)



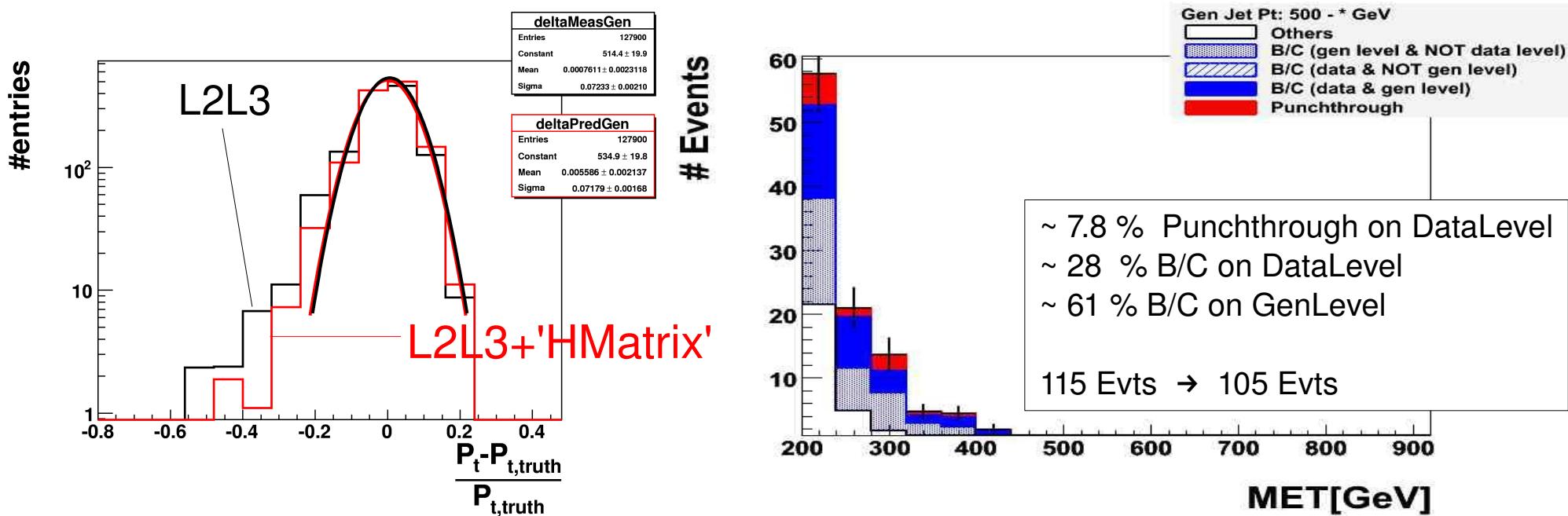
- Good description of mismeasured tail
- Selection efficiency of b/c jets comparable to dijet samples
- Percentage of tagged (fake) MET much smaller than in dijet samples (as expected due to high intrinsic MET in SUSY events)

- Only jets tagged as punchthrough
- Strong correlation between mismeasurement and HO/Muon hits (and other muon system variables)



Outlook: Calibration of High Energetic Jets

- Use correlations to muon system variables to calibrate punchthrough jets
- Here: Consider only linear correlations (Hmatrix method)



- First very preliminary results show reduction of MET tail of ~ 9%
- Muon system variables can be used not only to tag punchthrough but also to correct high energetic jets



Summary & Outlook



- B/C jets and punchthrough give a good description of tail in resolution for high p_t jets
- B/C jets with large invisible fraction can be tagged with an efficiency $\sim 1/3$ on data level
- Muon system variables can be used to tag jets mismeasured due to punchthrough or b/c jets ($\mu\nu$)
- $\sim 41\%$ of MET tail (>200 GeV) are tagged as punchthrough or b/c

TODO:

- Study implications on searches for supersymmetry (QCD background)
- Derive mismeasurement from Dijetbalance not from MC
- Study correction of mismeasured jets with Hmatrix or more sophisticated methods using correlation to muon hits
- Compare selection with punchthrough on SimLevel



Hmatrix Method



- Idea: use linear correlations between observables ($\mathbf{X}_{i=1 \dots M}$) and unknown variable (\mathbf{X}_o) to determine \mathbf{X}_o
- Covariance matrix with all correlations:

$$H_{i,j=0 \dots M} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (X_i^{(n)} - \bar{X}_i)(X_j^{(n)} - \bar{X}_j)$$

- Train HMatrix: With \mathbf{X}_o from Dijet balance (here: MC)
- Define χ^2 for single measurement

→ Minimization gives prediction for $\mathbf{X}_o - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_o$

$$\Delta X_0^{(n)} = X_0^{(n)} - \bar{X}_0 = C^{(n)}/H_{00} \quad \text{mit} \quad C^{(n)} = - \sum_{k=1}^M H_{0k} \cdot \Delta X_k^{(n)}$$

e.g. R. Engelmann et al. NIM 216(1983) 45-56