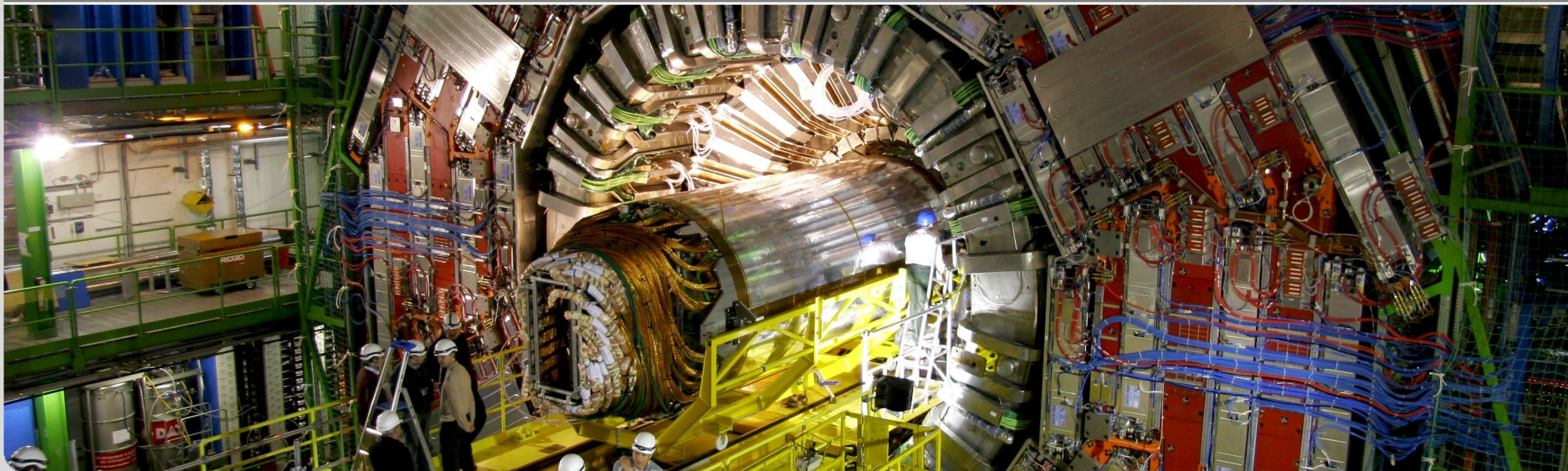


Analysis of $Z(\rightarrow \mu\mu)+\text{Jet}$ Events and Jet Energy Calibration in CMS

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Introduction & Motivation

1. Analysis of $Z(\rightarrow \mu\mu)$ +Jet Events

An interesting topology and well suited for calibration purposes

2. Jet Energy Calibration in CMS

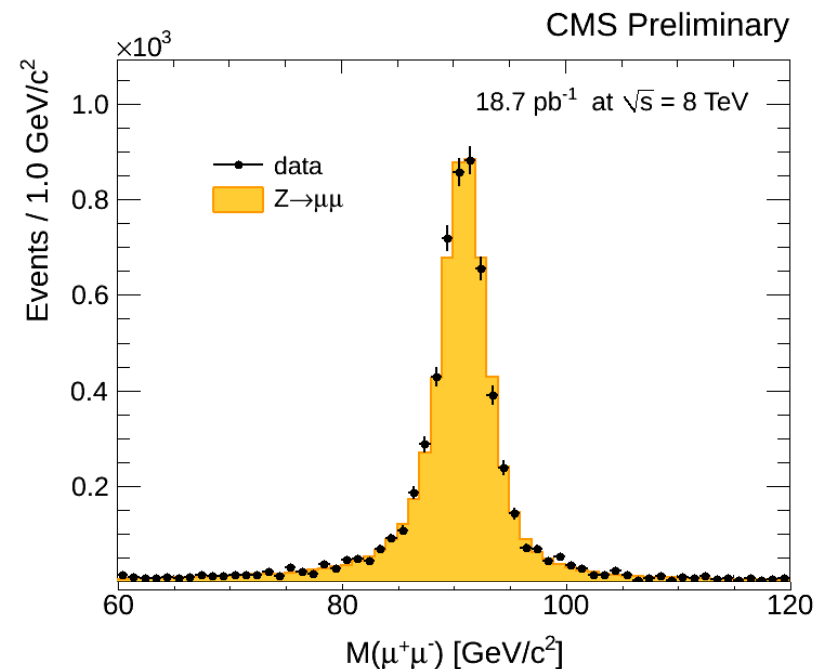
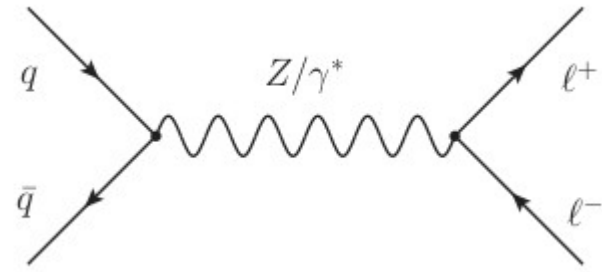
A well-described *jet energy scale* is important for many analyses

3. Deriving Absolute Residual Corrections with $Z(\rightarrow \mu\mu)$ +Jet Events

Combining both of the above

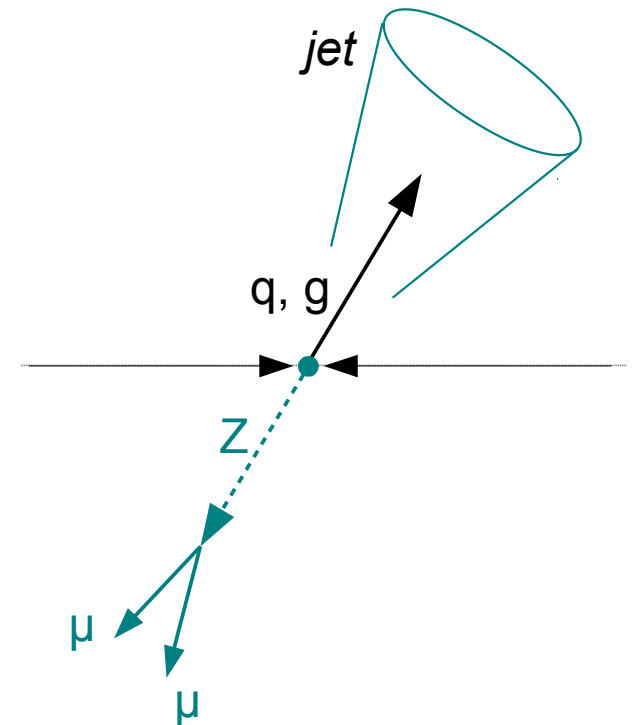
Topology of $Z(\rightarrow \mu\mu)$ Events

- Drell-Yan process: quark-antiquark annihilation produces a virtual photon / Z decaying in two leptons
- Clear signature of the outgoing leptons
- The design of the CMS detector allows especially precise muon measurement

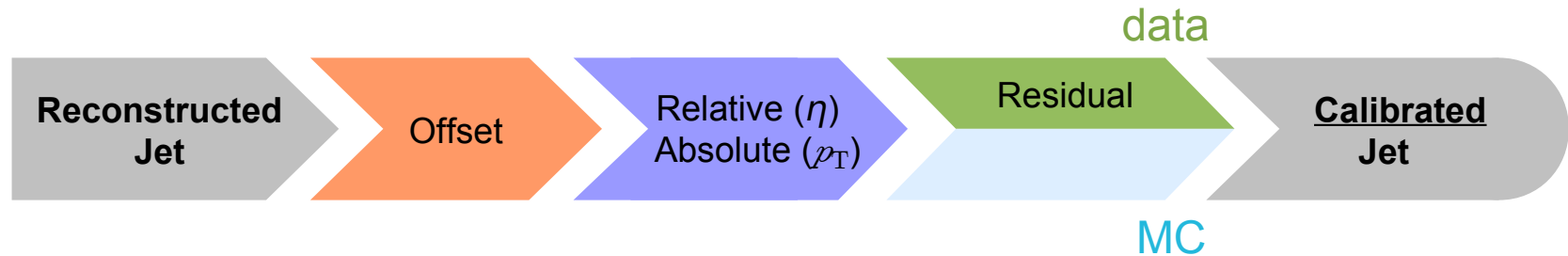


Topology of $Z(\rightarrow \mu\mu)+\text{Jet}$ Events

- An additional outgoing parton, balanced to the Z/photon, hadronizes into a particle jet
- The jet response is the ratio between the measured and the 'true' jet energy
- The initial transverse momentum p_T of the colliding partons is zero on average, its conservation can be used for calibration



Jet Energy Calibration in CMS



Factorized jet energy correction approach:

1) Remove *pile-up effects* and *detector noise*

→ derived from data/MC and scaled to MC-Truth

2) Correct for *different η / p_T regions*

→ derived from MC-Truth

3) Correct for *residual data/MC difference* (applied on data only)

→ relative: derived from dijet balancing

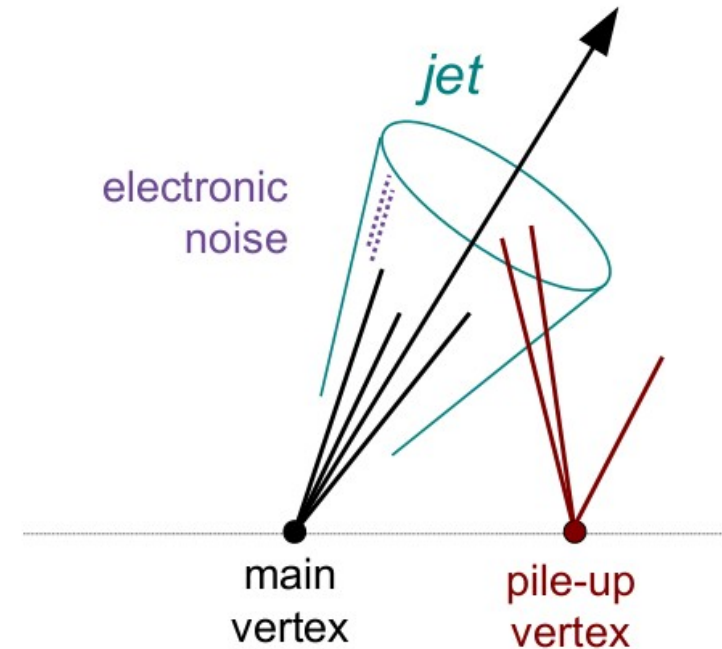
→ absolute: derived from Z/photon+jet balancing

Increased Pile-up in 2012

- ~70% increase in number of primary vertices (compared to 2011) due to higher luminosity

- Two complementary methods to deal with pile-up:
 - Charged Hadron Subtraction (CHS)
 Charged hadrons stemming from pile-up-vertices are *ignored by the jet algorithm*

 - Pile-up jet energy correction
 Two key quantities for calculation:
 - *jet area* A_j (determined from the y - ϕ extent of artificially added, infinitely soft 'dust' particles clustered in the jet)
 - *p_T -density* ρ (defined on an event-by-event basis as the median of the $p_{T,j} / A_j$ distribution for $k_T(R=0.6)$ -jets)



Event Selection

- An average event contains: ~50 Jets, ~12 reconstructed primary vertices, lots of low- p_T pile-up jets and detector noise

- How to obtain a 'clean' $Z(\rightarrow \mu\mu)+\text{jet}$ sample?
 - Kinematic cuts on the muons and the reconstructed Z
 - Kinematic cuts on the leading jet
 - Topological cuts
 - Second jet cut $p_T^{\text{Second Jet}} / p_T^Z < 0.2$
 - Back-to-back cut $|\Delta\phi(Z, \text{Leading Jet}) - \pi| < 0.34$

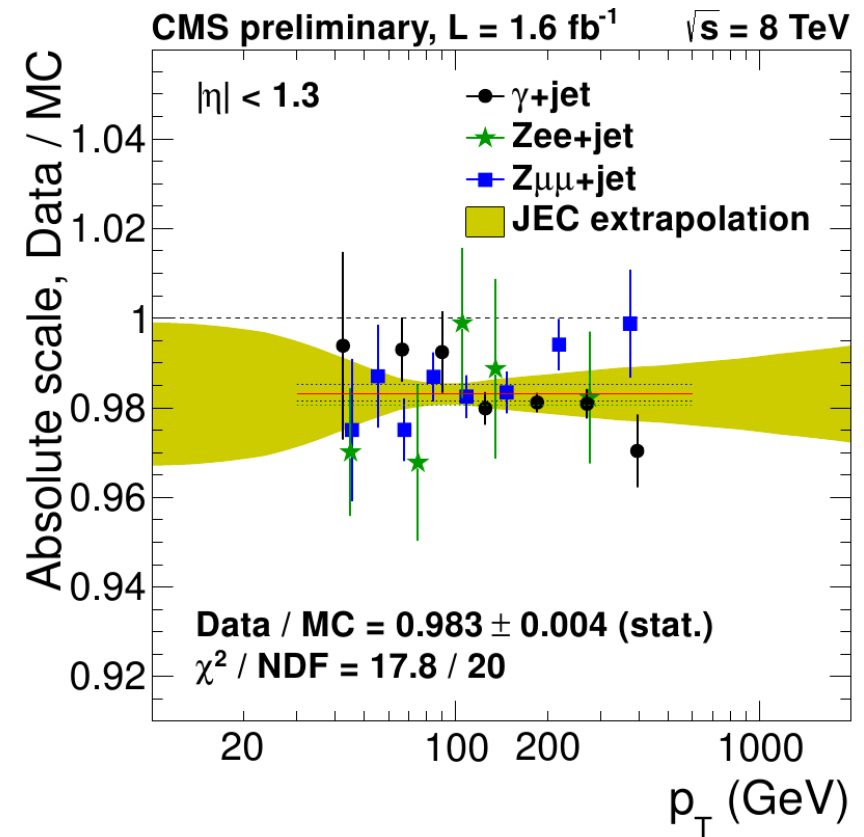
→ Only events are selected where the Z is balanced by exactly one jet!

Absolute Residual Correction

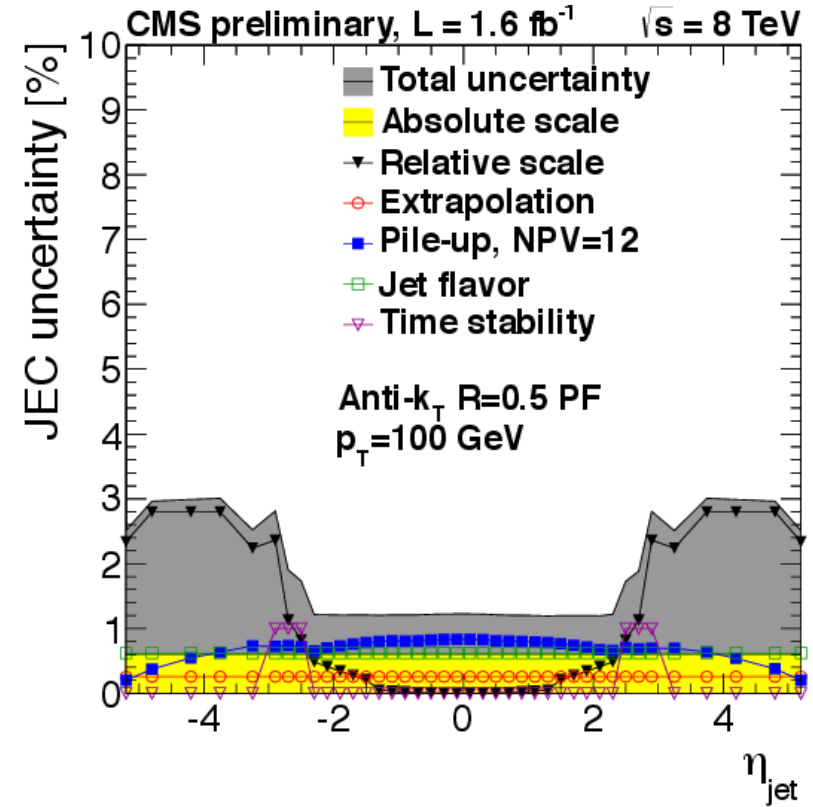
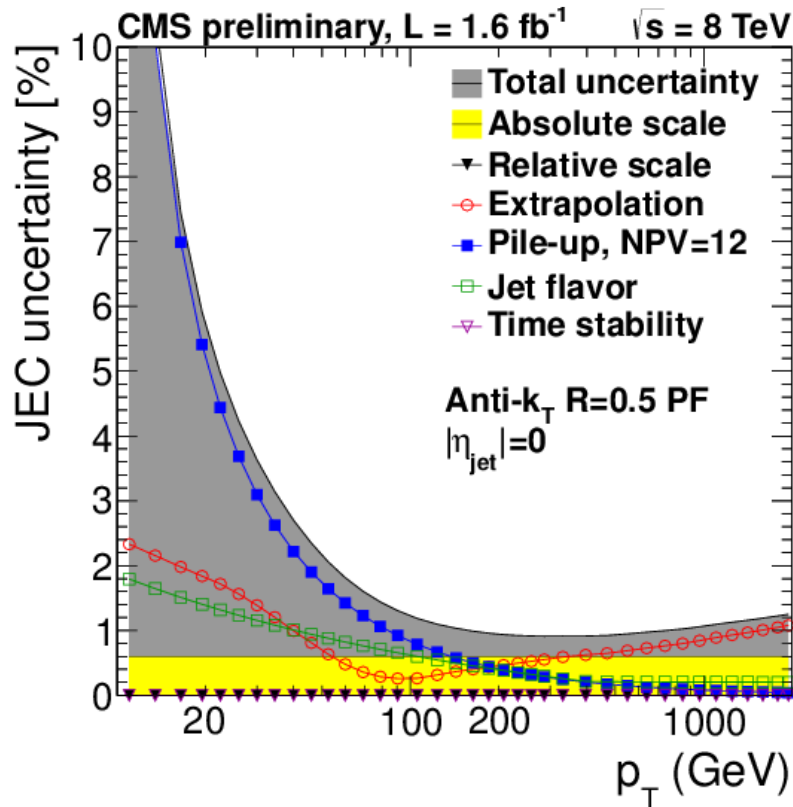
- Combination of the jet response derived from
 - $Z(\rightarrow \mu\mu)+\text{jet}$
 - $Z(\rightarrow ee)+\text{jet}$
 - photon+jet

- Average data/MC ratio:
 $r = 0.983 \pm 0.004$

- Final correction factor on data:
 $c = 1.017$



Combined Uncertainties



- Very small uncertainties for $|\eta| < 2.4$, $p_T^{\text{Jet}} > 100 \text{ GeV}$
- High pile-up uncertainties for low- p_T jets

Conclusion

- $Z(\rightarrow \mu\mu)$ +jet topology is well understood
- CMS successfully uses factorized jet energy corrections
 - Advanced MC-Truth-based techniques and robust data-driven methods are combined
- Jet energy uncertainty as small as 1% in the central detector region
- Further improvements down to the per mill level possible

Approach and methods: [JINST 6 \(2011\) P11002](#)

Recent results: [DP 2012/012](#)

Backup Slides

Two Methods to Measure the Jet Response

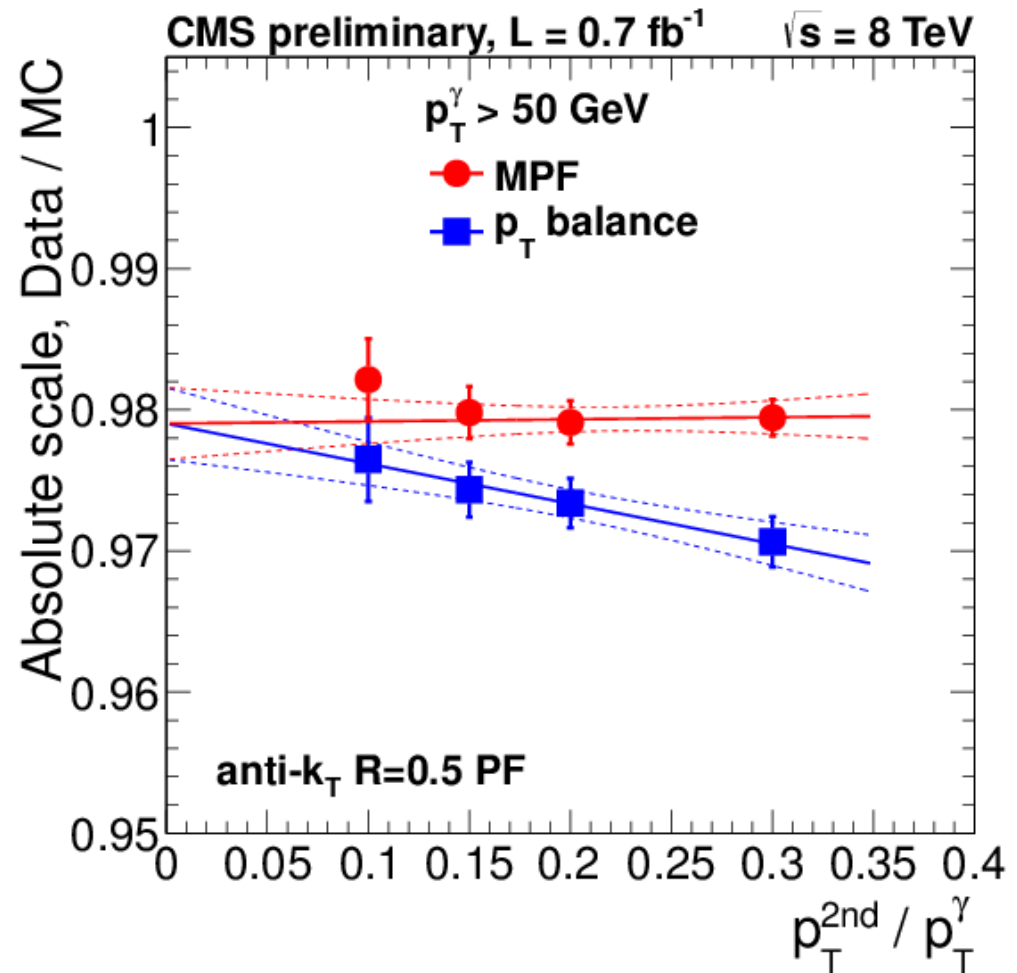
p_T balance

$$R_{balance} = \frac{p_T^{Leading\ Jet}}{P_T^Z}$$

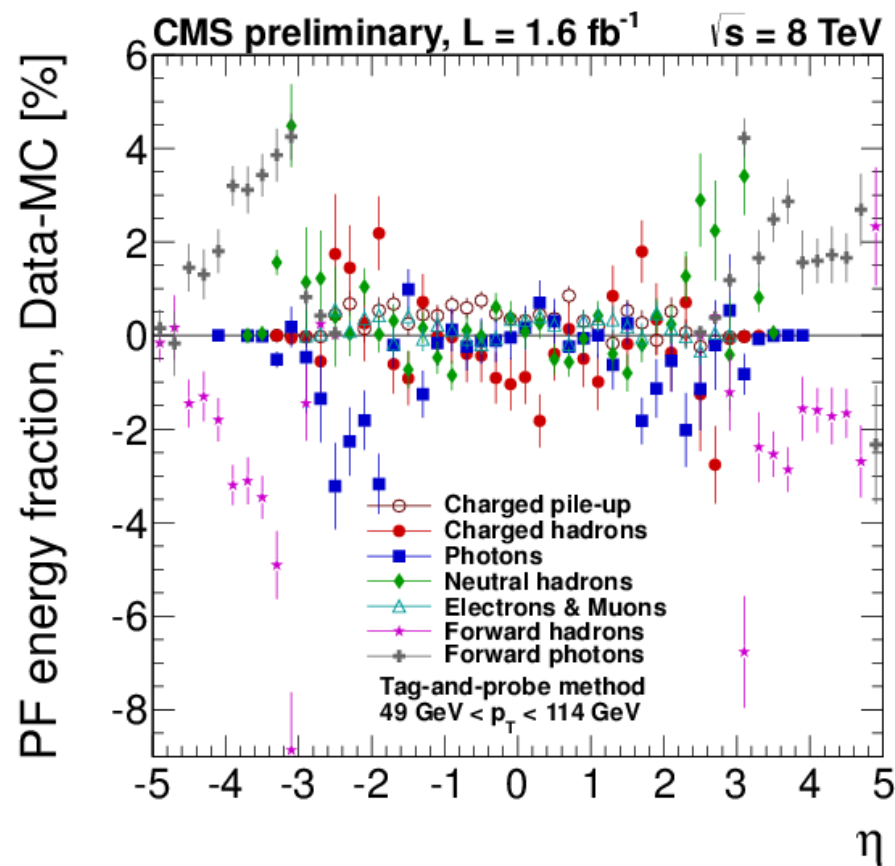
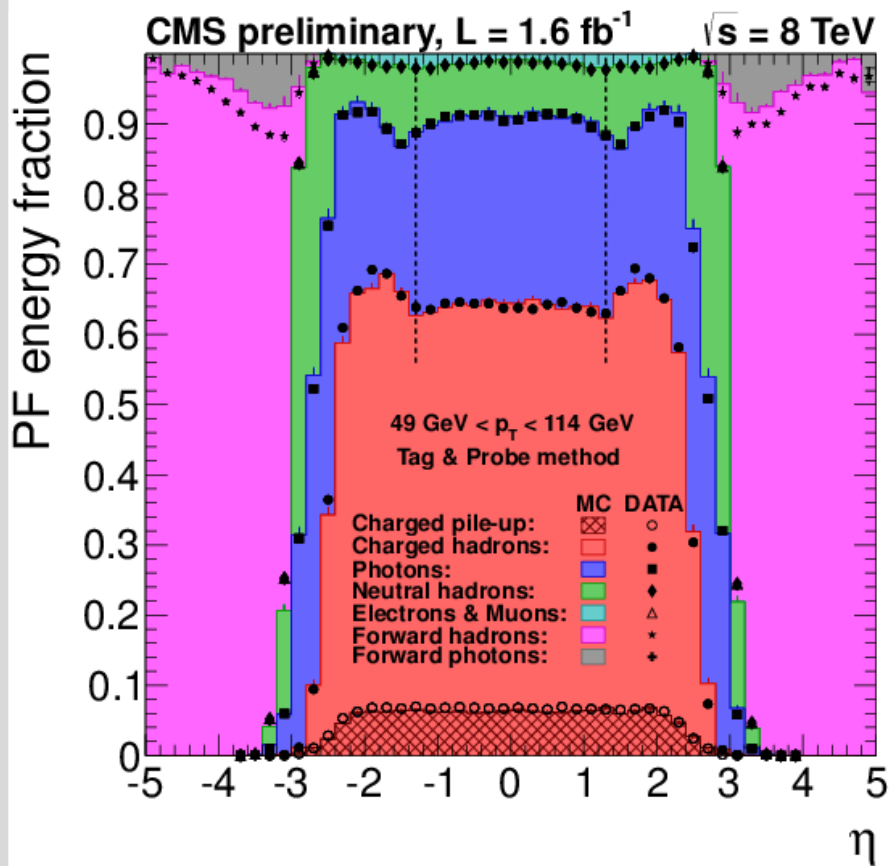
MPF

(Missing E_T Projection Method)

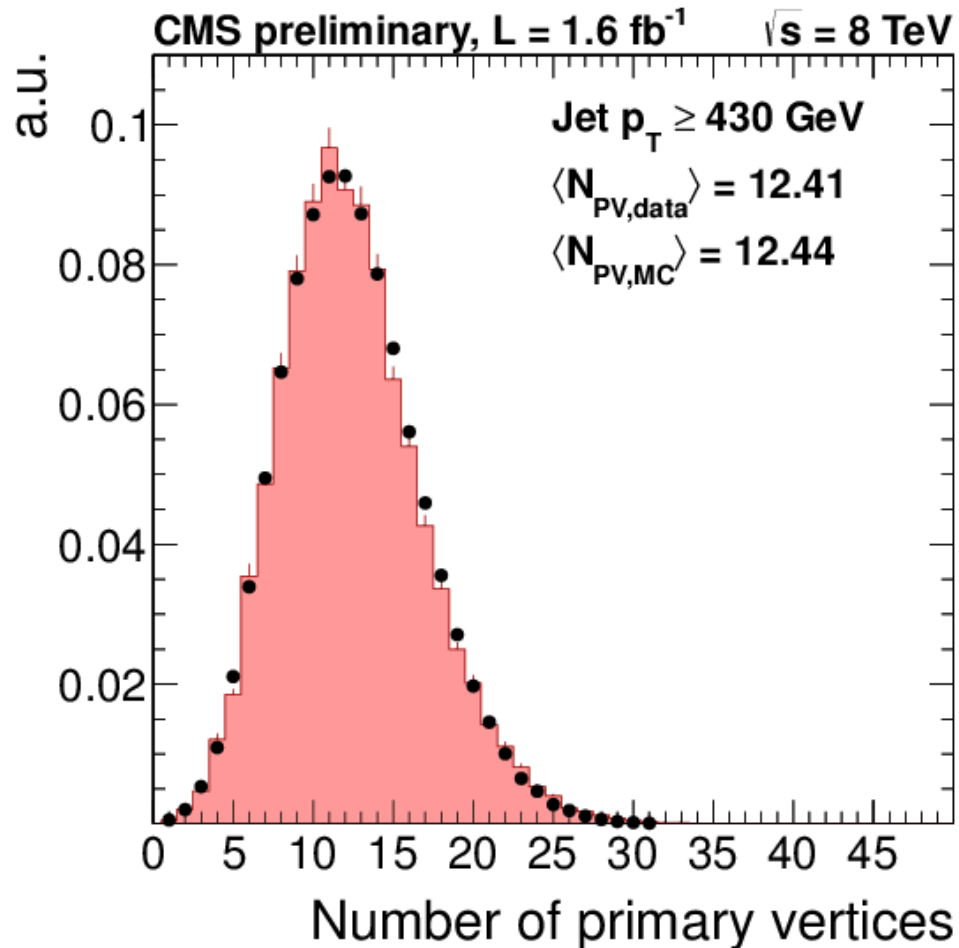
$$R_{MPF} = 1 + \frac{\vec{E}_T^{miss} \cdot \vec{p}_T^Z}{(p_T^Z)^2}$$



Jet Composition

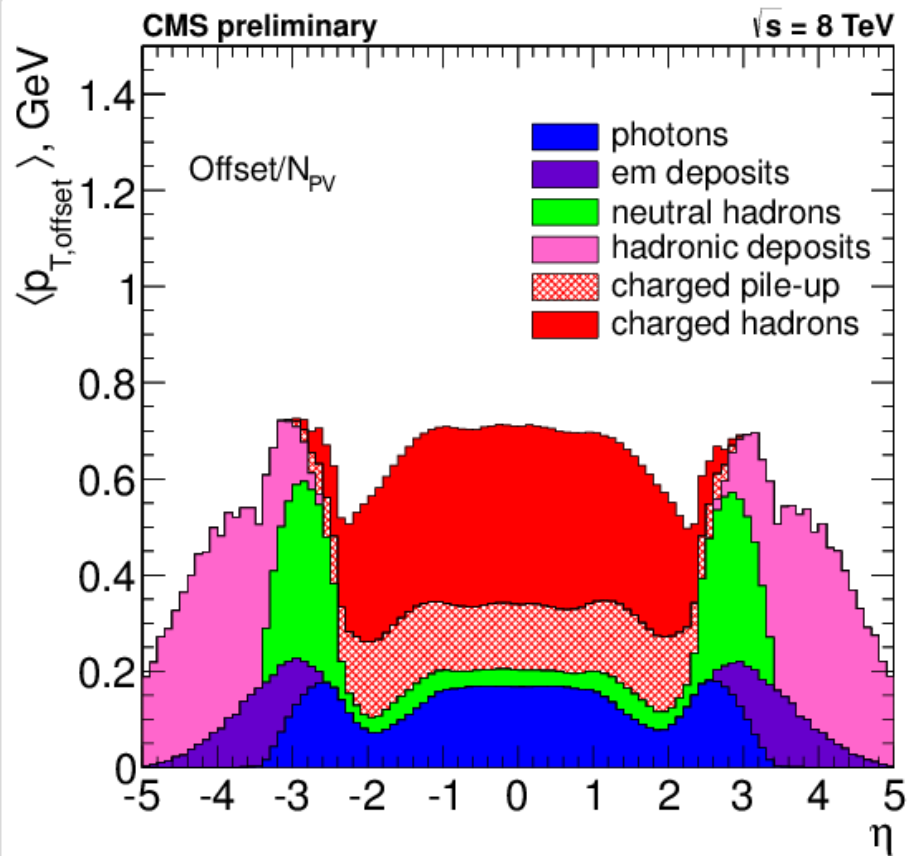


Pileup-Reweighting



Pile-up and Offset Correction

Pileup composition



Correction

