





To be defined

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Journées de Rencontres Jeunes Chercheurs

26 Nov 2019







Forward Jet Vertex Tagging in ATLAS using the PFlow algorithm

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The ATLAS Detector

- Will not be discussed in detail here
- Already nicely introduced by Reina

Hopefully you were all paying attention!



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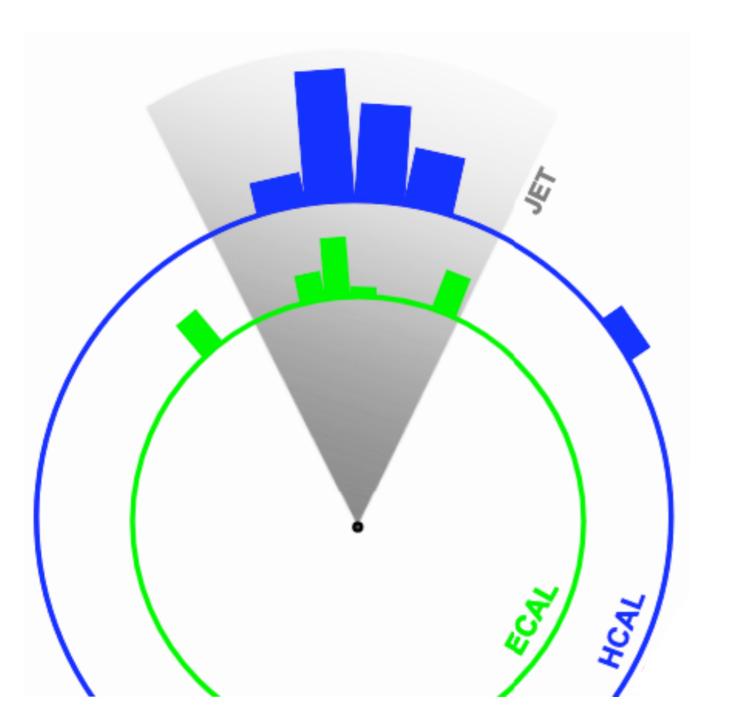
What you need to remember for this talk:

- LHC is primarily a pp collider (or qq collider)
- Jets are produced abundantly
 - a proxy to the initial quark or gluon

Jet Reconstruction

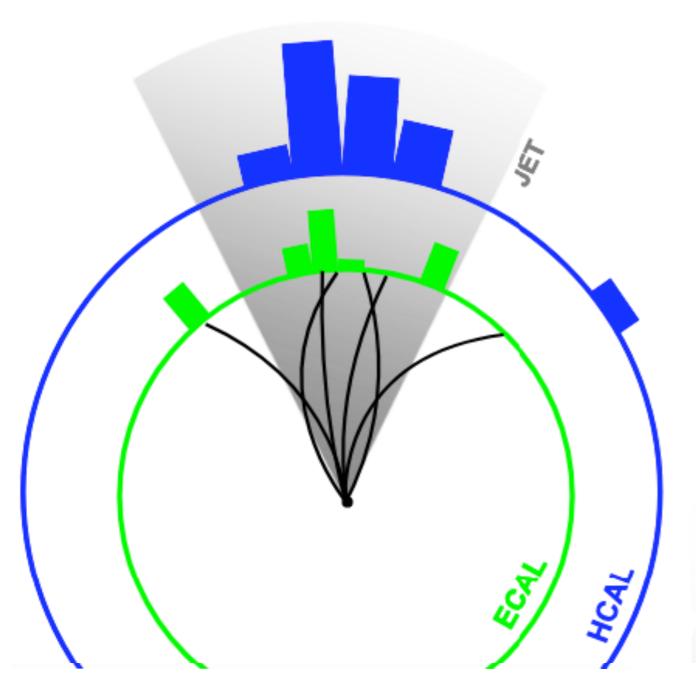
Jet Reconstruction: EMTopo Jets

 Historically, ATLAS has used calorimeter topoclusters as inputs for jet building (EMTopo jets)



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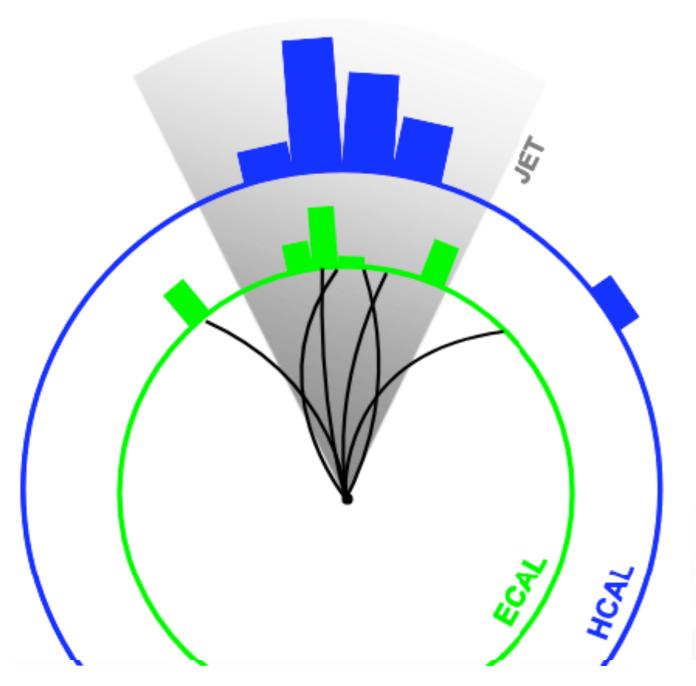
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 Add tracking information to jets after jet building

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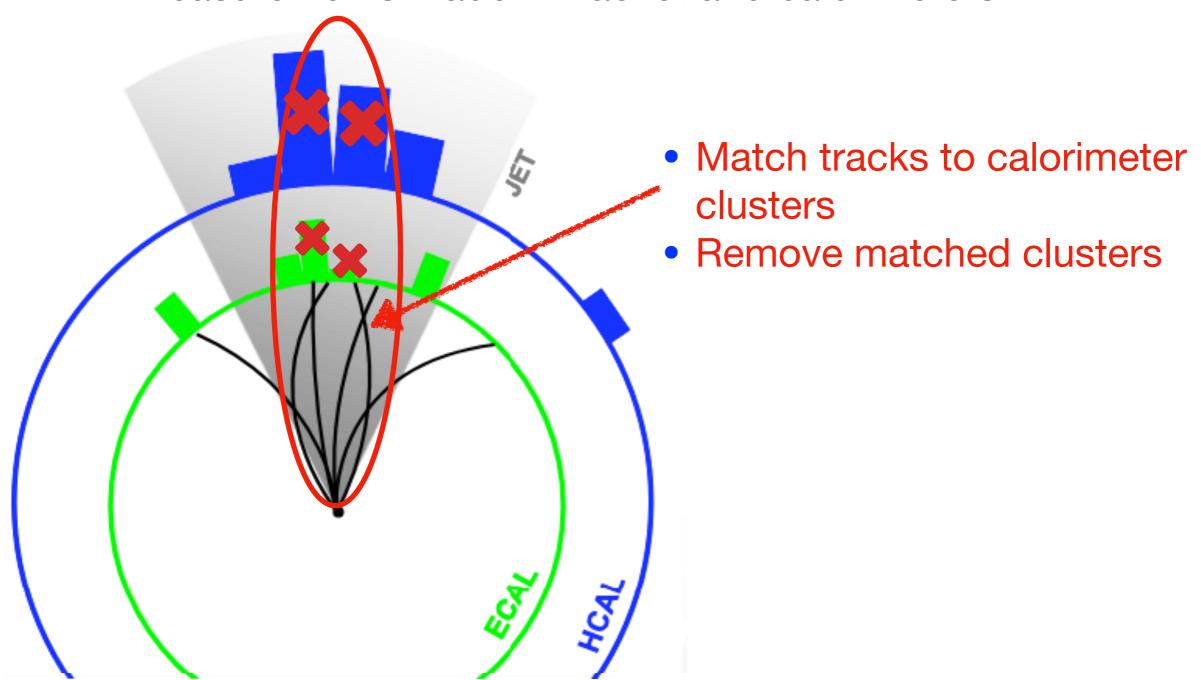


 Add tracking information to jets after jet building

Or do PFlow!

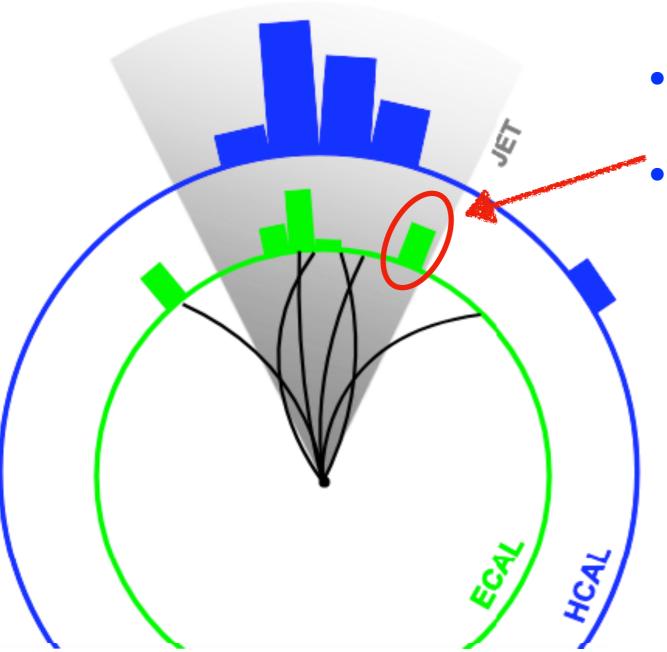
Particle Flow:

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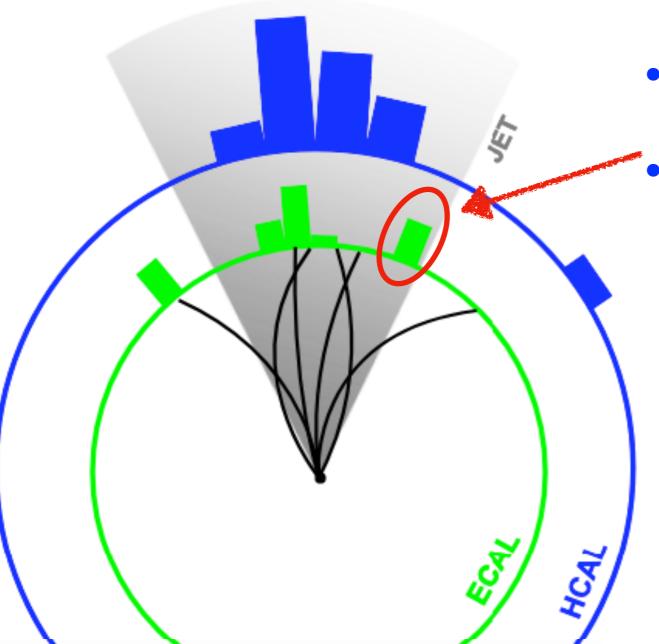


 Keep clusters that are not matched to any track

 These clusters are neutral particles that don't interact with the tracker

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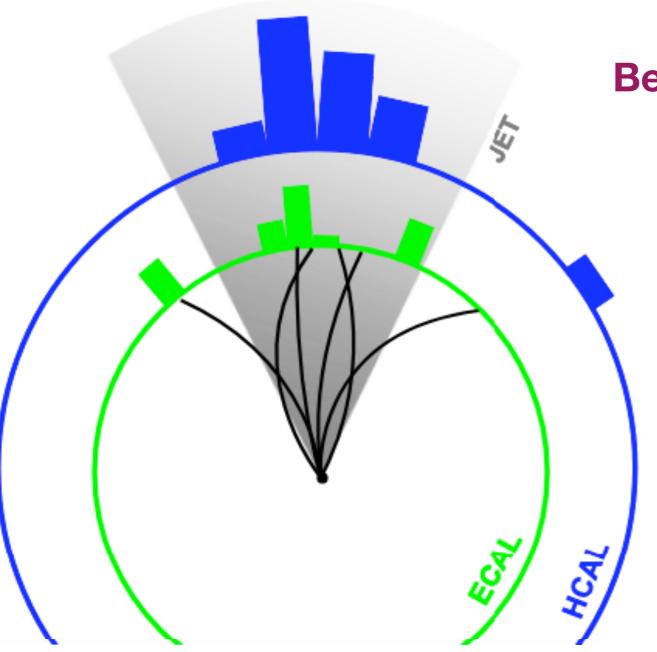
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New inputs to Jet Building:

- Selected tracks coming from the hard-scatter vertex
- Clusters that survived the energy subtraction step

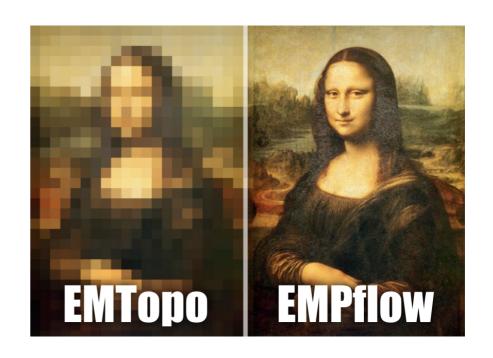
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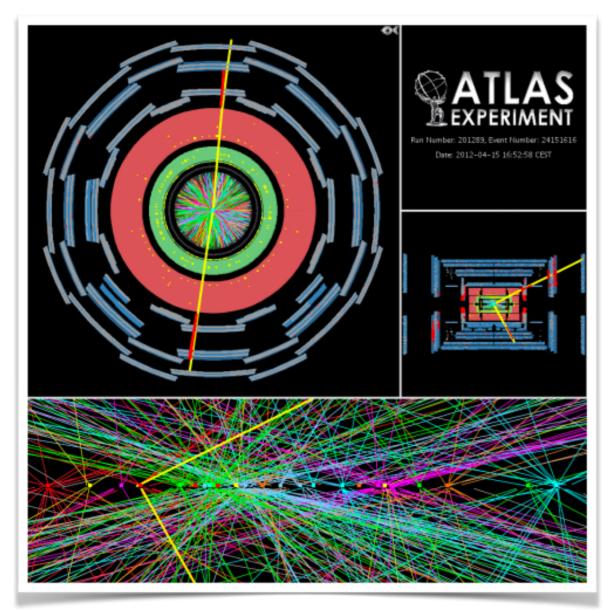
Benefit:

- Benefit from much better lowenergy resolution in tracker
- Direct association to primary vertex



Pile-Up

The price of Luminosity in LHC



Z→µµ event with 25 reconstructed vertices

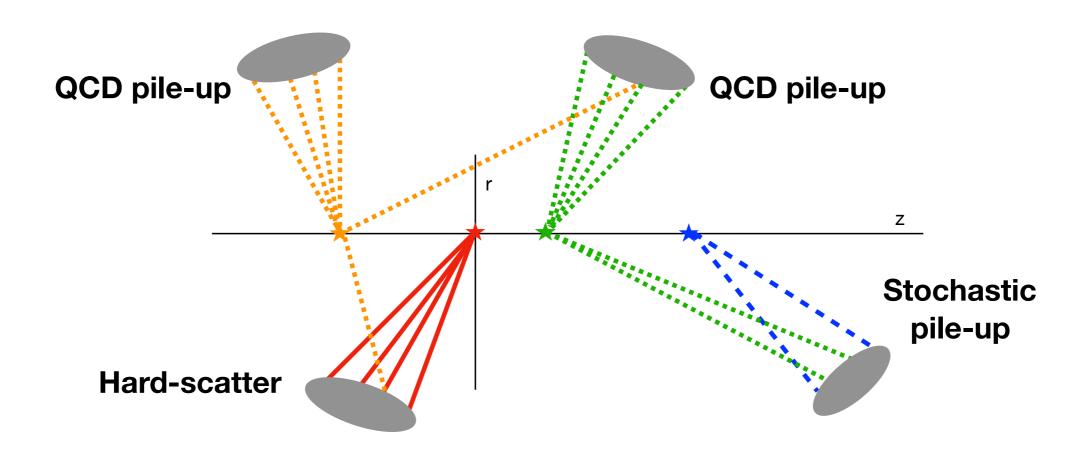
Pile-up Effects:

- In-time pile-up occurs when multiple collisions per bunch crossing happen
- Out-of-time pile-up happens due to slow or uncorrected detector response with energy leftovers in the calorimeters from previous bunch crossings

Pile-up effects are background for physics processes

→ Need to be tagged and removed

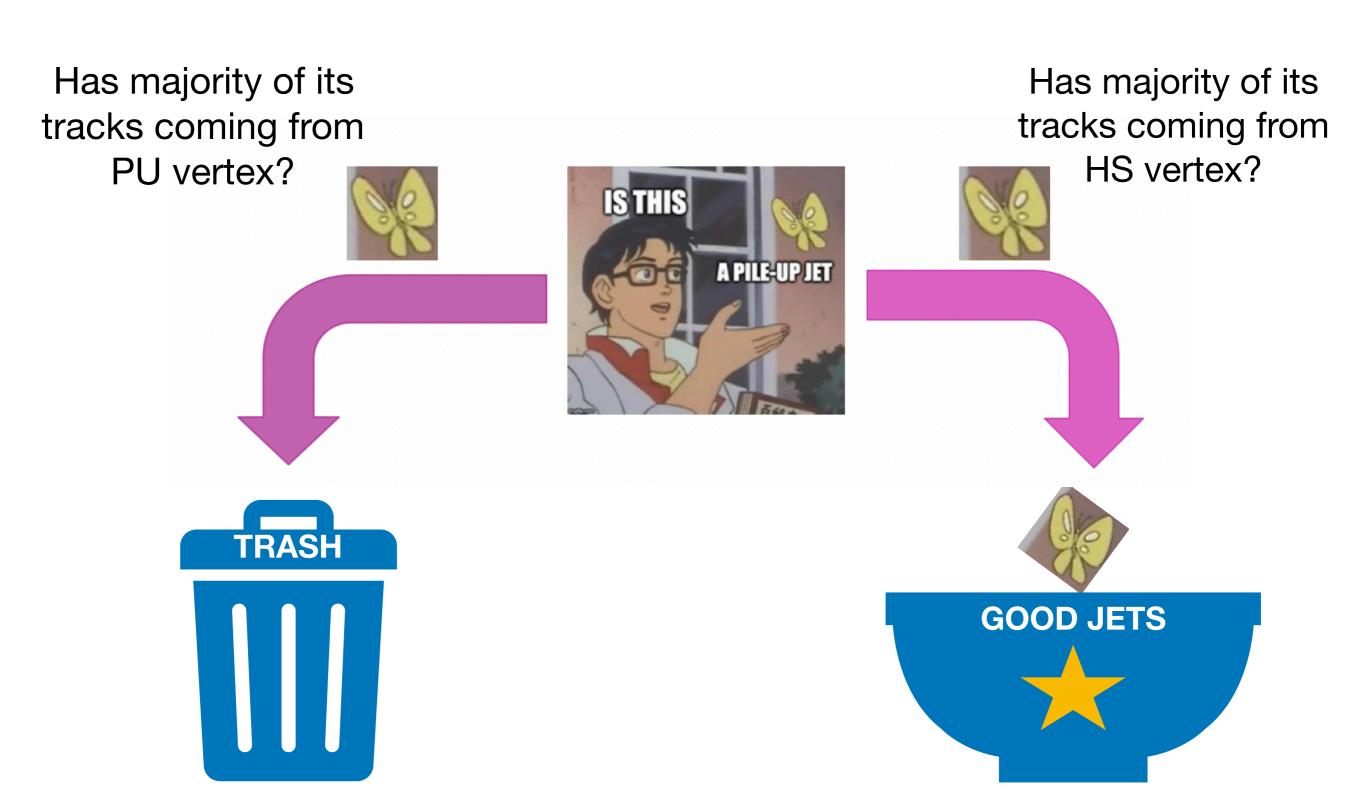
Origin and Structure of Pile-Up Jets



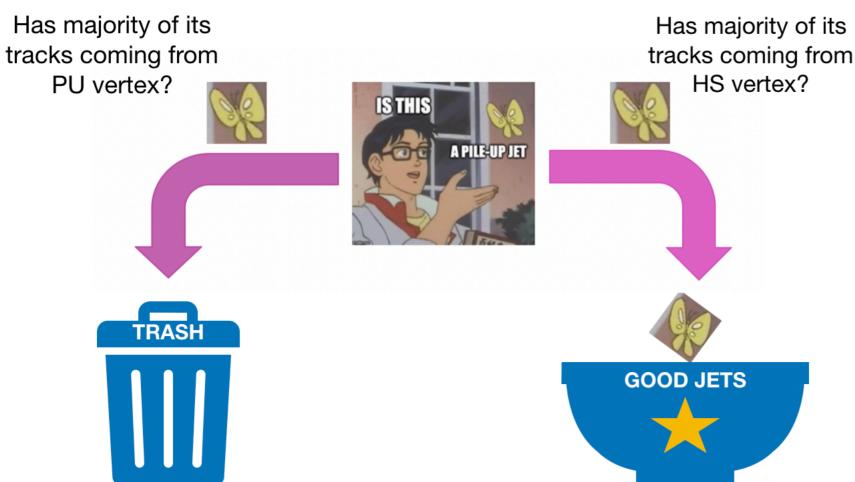
- QCD pile-up jets: contain particles from a single QCD process in a single pile-up interaction vertex
- Stochastic pile-up jets: combine particles from different interactions

Pile-Up Cleaning

Pile-Up Jet Tagging



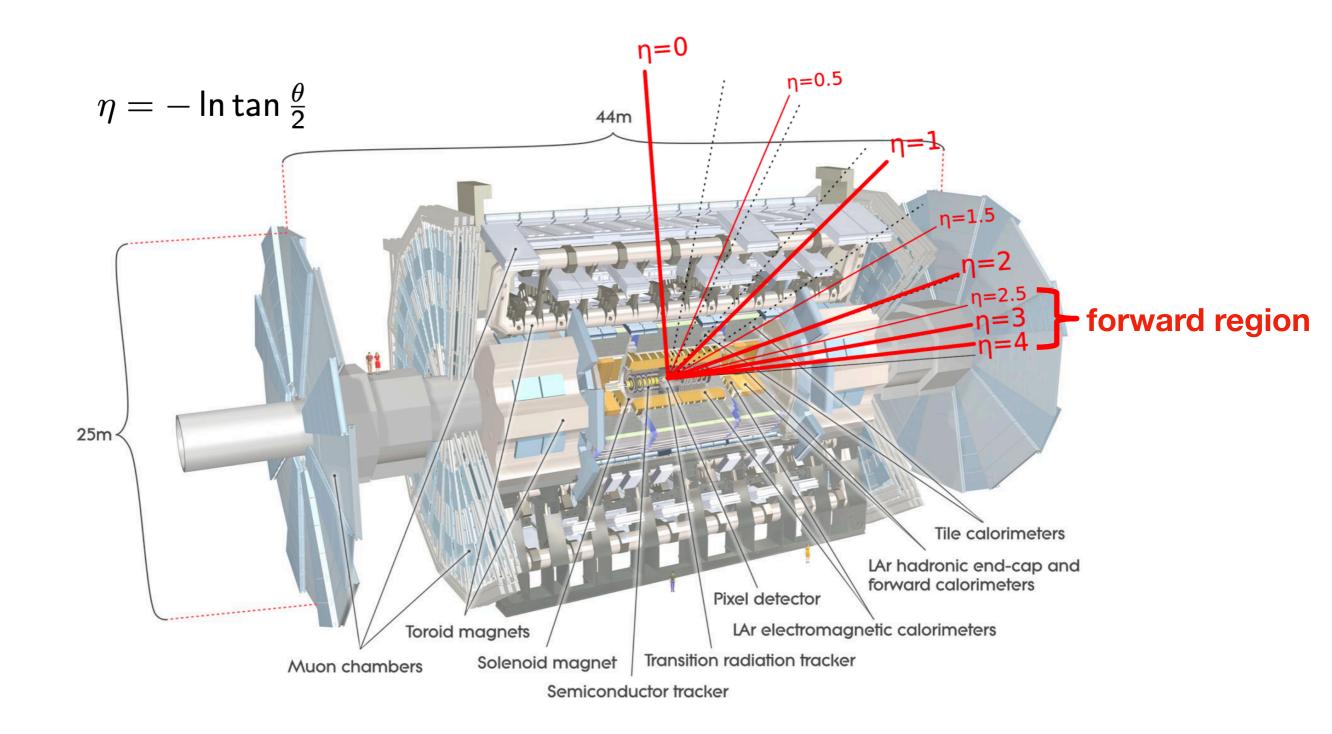
Pile-Up Jet Tagging



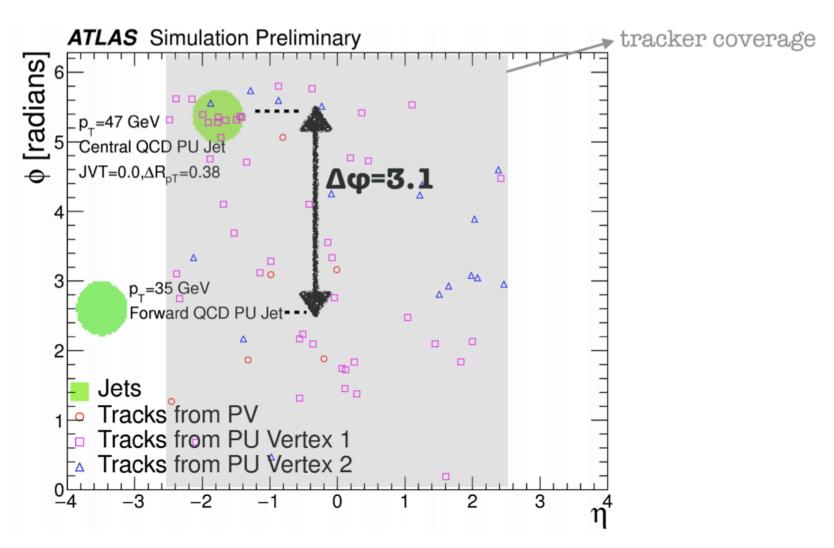
- Vertex information suppress pile up in $|\eta|$ <2.5
- Forward jets outside the tracking coverage → No tracking information for these jets



Pseudorapidity



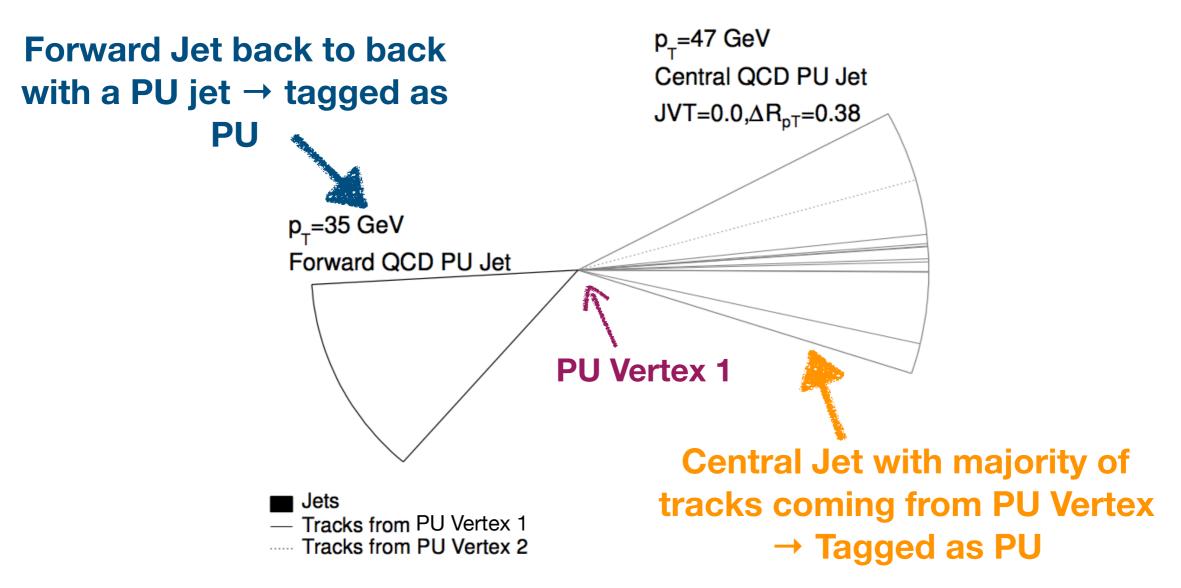
Forward Pile-Up Jet Tagging



• What do we know?

- ◆ QCD pileup jets are mostly produced in pairs
- Due to transverse momentum conservation, the two jets in the pair will have opposite directions in the transverse plane
- Take advantage of this correlation to tag QCD pileup jets in the forward region

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Forward Pile-Up Jet Tagging

Forward Jet back to back with a PU jet → torred and PU

p_T=47 GeV Central QCD PU Jet



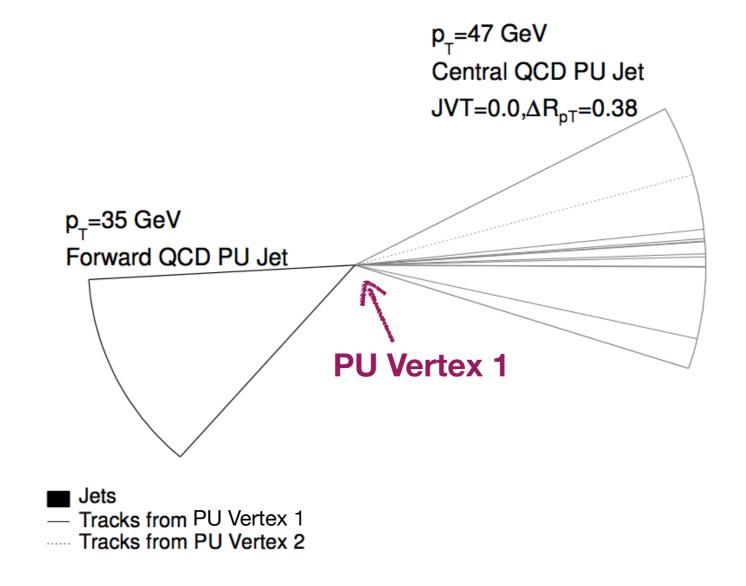
■ Jets — Tracks from PU Vertex 1 — Tracks from PU Vertex 2 tracks coming from PU Vertex

→ Tagged as PU

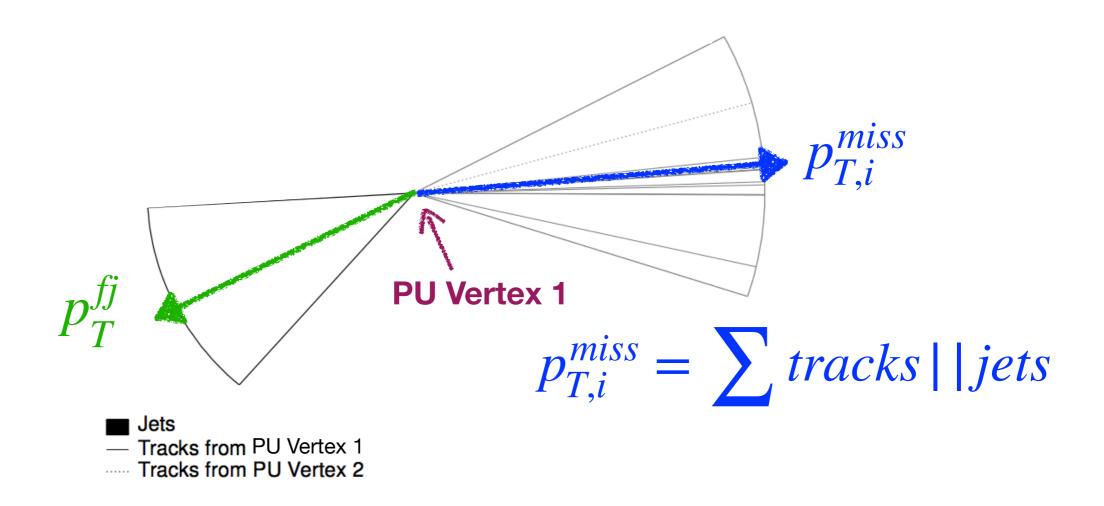
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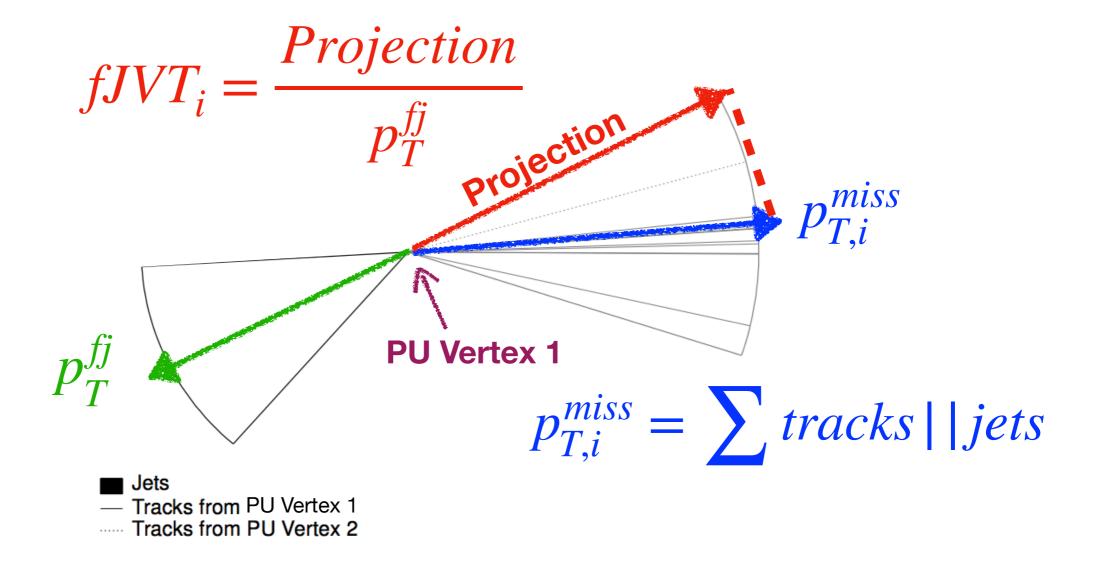
Main Disadvantage



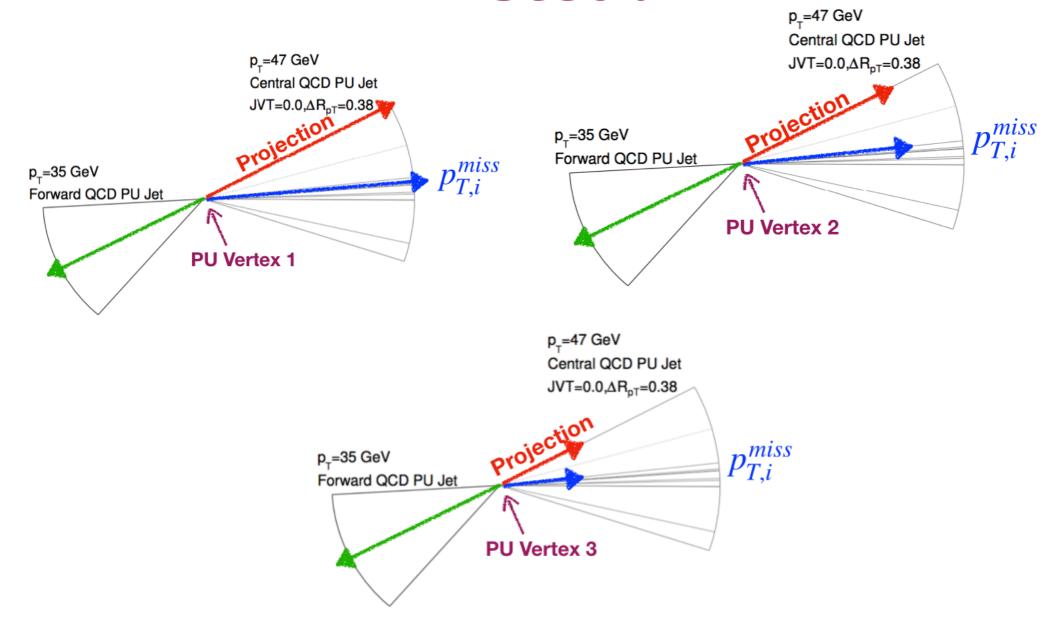
- Based on the assumption that both jets are reconstructed
- Not always the case!



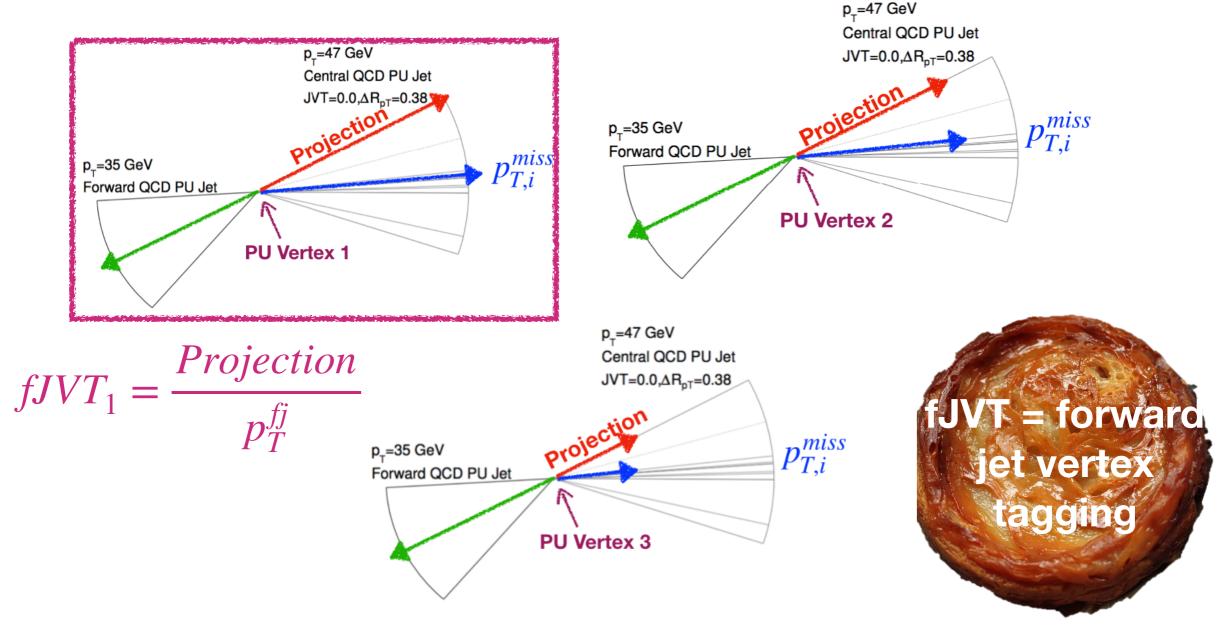
 Calculate the missing transverse momentum, using tracks or jets, for the PU vertex and take projection on forward jet



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- Look if projection is proportional to the forward jet momentum



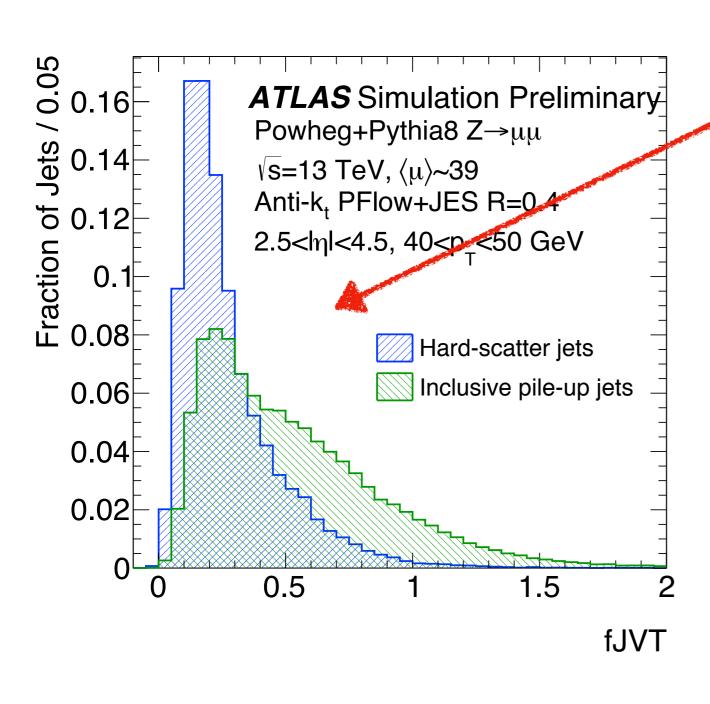
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- Look if projection is proportional to the forward jet momentum
- Repeat process for every pile-up vertex of the event
- Choose vertex with largest fJVT value

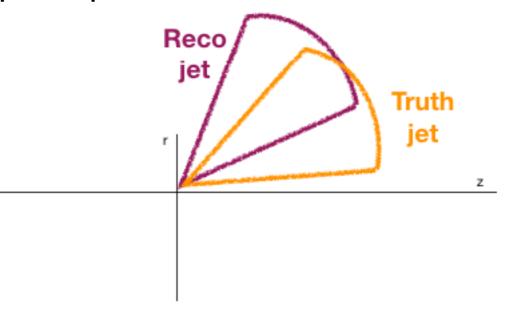
fJVT Discriminant





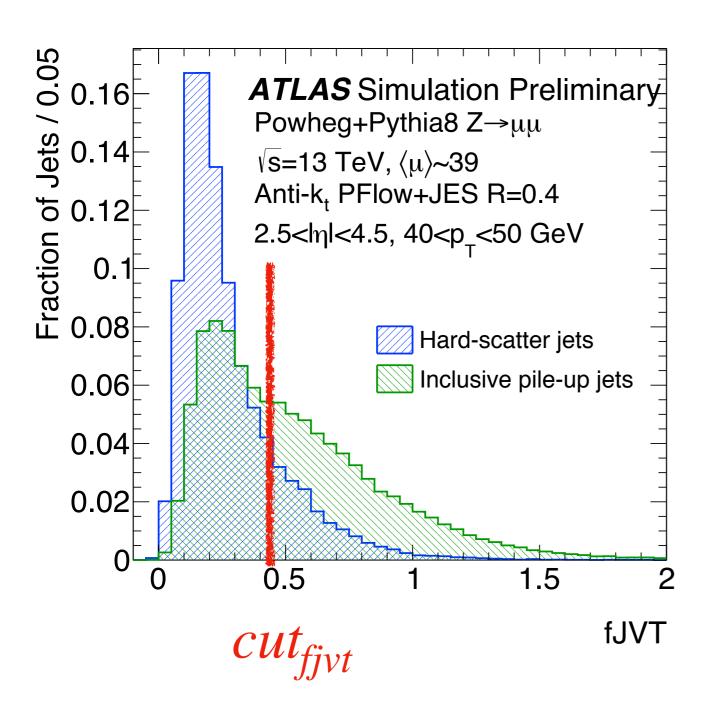
Fill histo with the calculated fjvt value for every forward jet

- To evaluate performance:
 - Reconstruct truth-particle jets
- Tag forward jets as:
 - hard-scatter if a truth-particle hs jet is geometrically matched to the forward jet
 - as pile-up otherwise



fJVT Discriminant





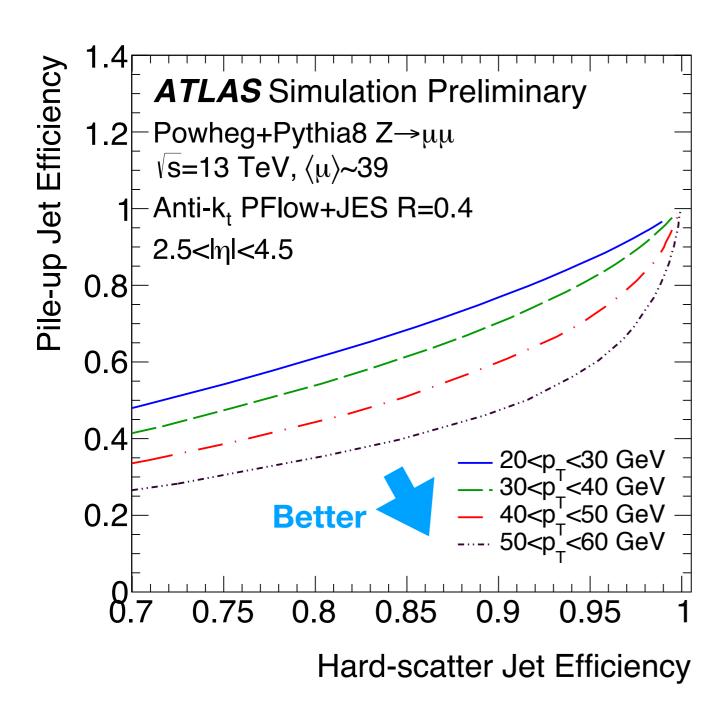
Define HS and PU efficiencies :

$$\varepsilon_{HS} = \frac{N(jets_{HS}^{matched}, \ with \ fJVT < cut_{fjvt})}{N(jets_{HS}^{matched})}$$

$$\varepsilon_{PU} = \frac{N(jets_{PU}^{matched}, \ with \ fJVT < cut_{fjvt})}{N(jets_{PU}^{matched})}$$

Performance

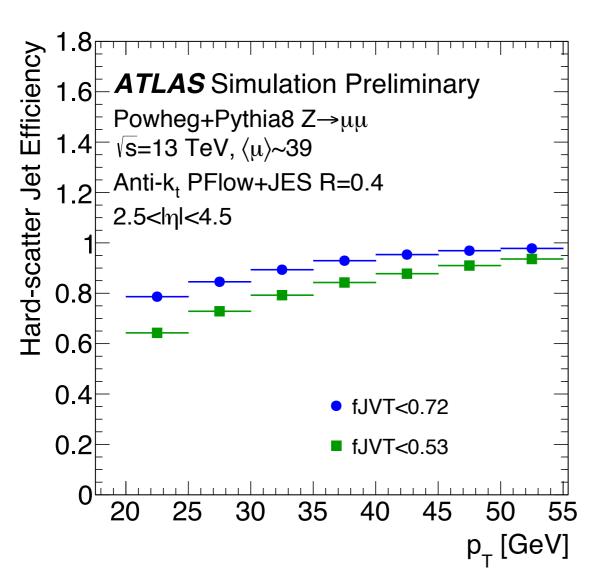


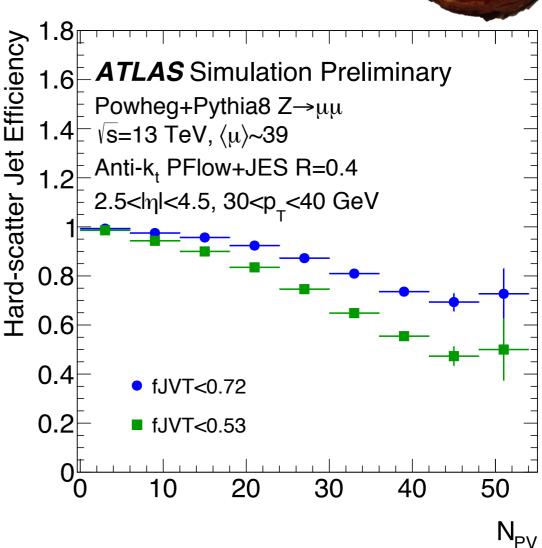


- PU jet efficiency as a function of HS jet efficiency while varying the fjvt cut and for different p_T bins
- Performance is improving with p_T as expected

Efficiency with p_T, N_{PV}



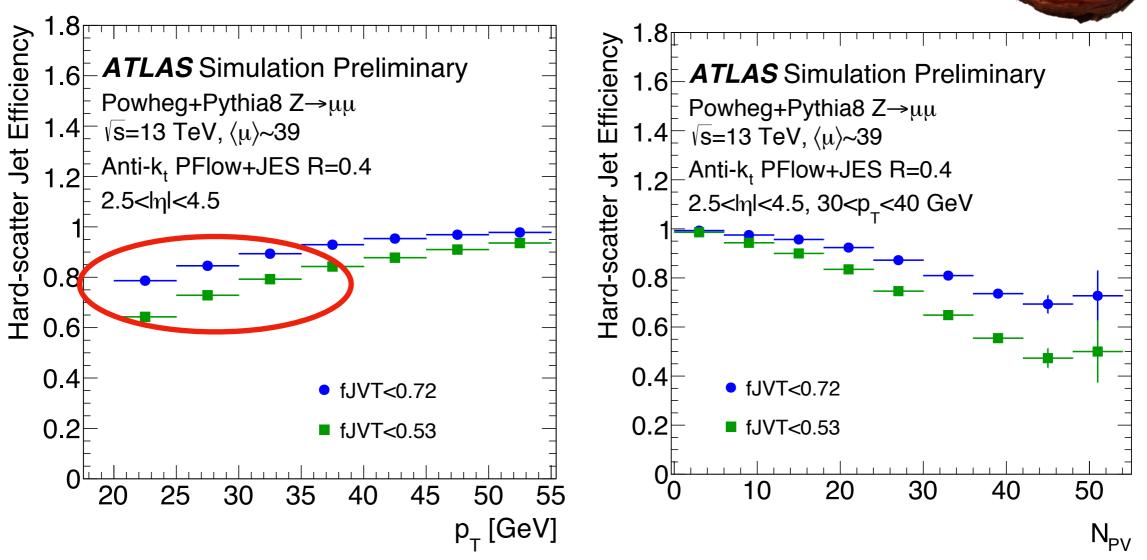




- Define tight and loose working points:
 - $cut_{fJVT} = 0.53$ and 0.72
 - Correspond to hs efficiencies of 80% and 90% for pu efficiencies of 50% and 68% for jets with 20<pt<60 GeV

Efficiency with pt, Npv

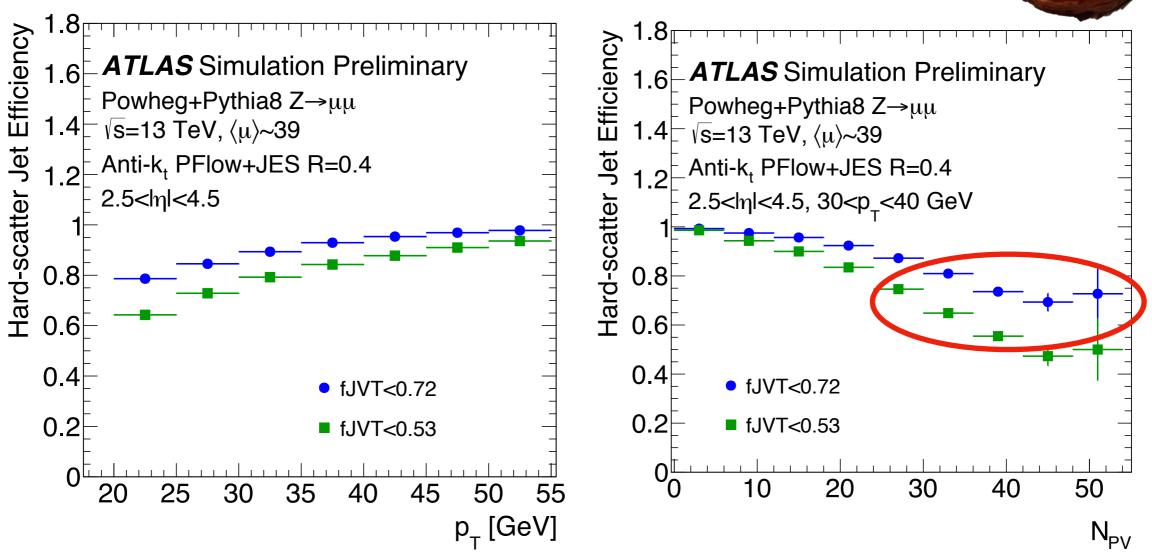




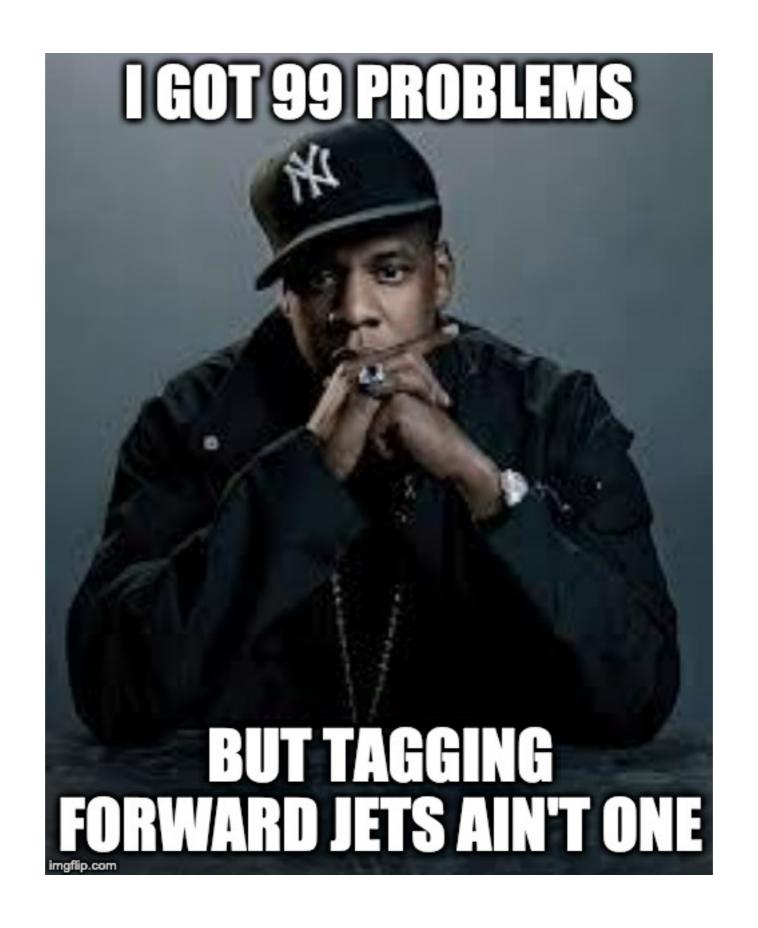
The probability of an upward fluctuation in the fJVT value is more likely in low pt bins → lower efficiencies

Efficiency with pt, Npv



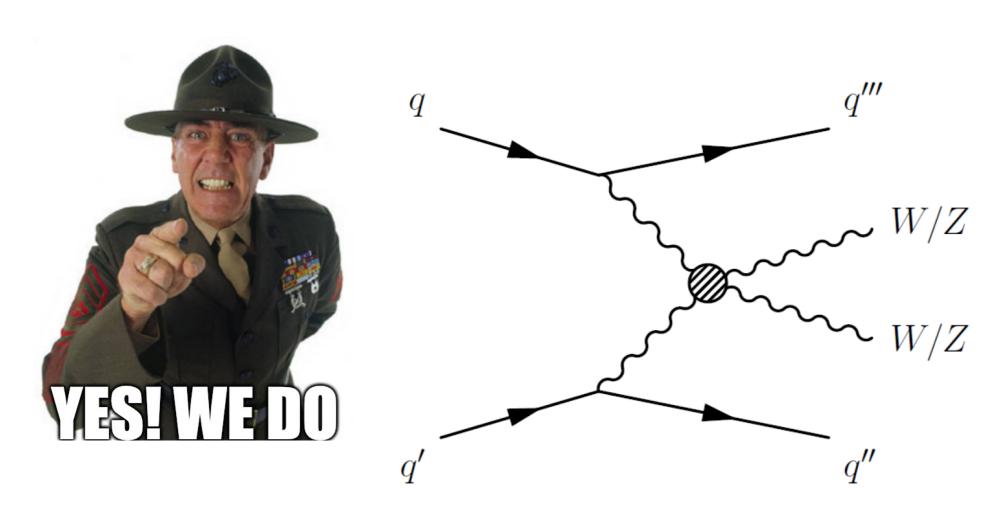


busier pile-up conditions increase the chance of accidentally matching the hard-scatter jet to a pile-up vertex



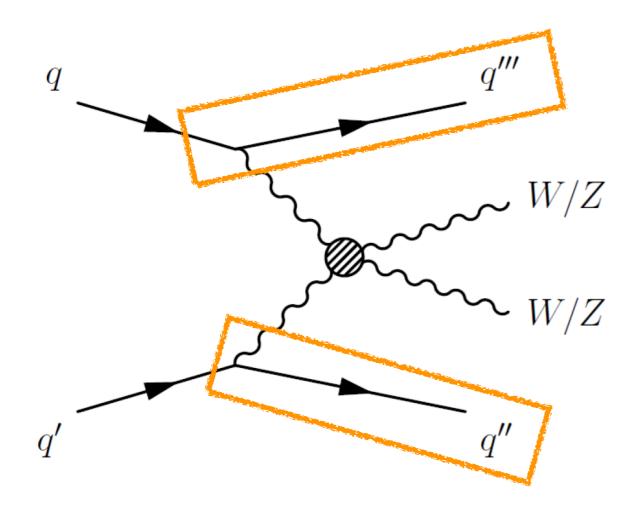
Do we need fJVT?

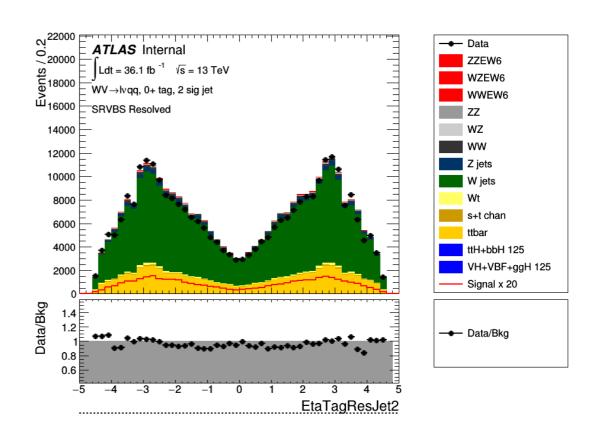
Do we need fJVT?



- Many physics processes in LHC involve forward jets
- As an example here: Vector Boson Scattering
 - ◆ Basic process: VV→VV
 - Observe leptonic or hadronic decay of bosons VV
 - Accompanied by 2 quark forward jets = tagging jets
 - ◆ Tagging jets help us separate this process signature from other VV productions in LHC

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If you are interested to learn more about fivt:

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