

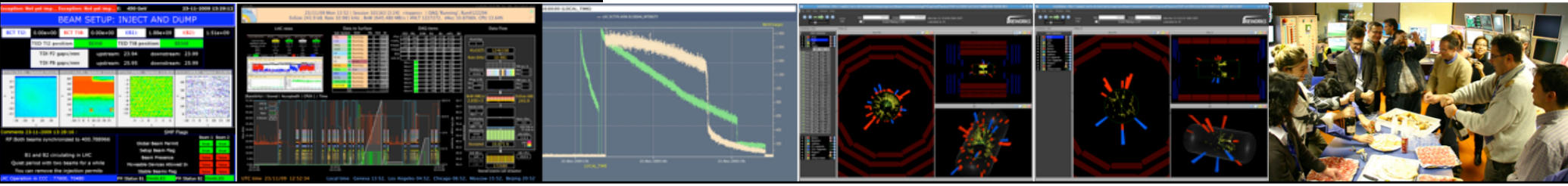
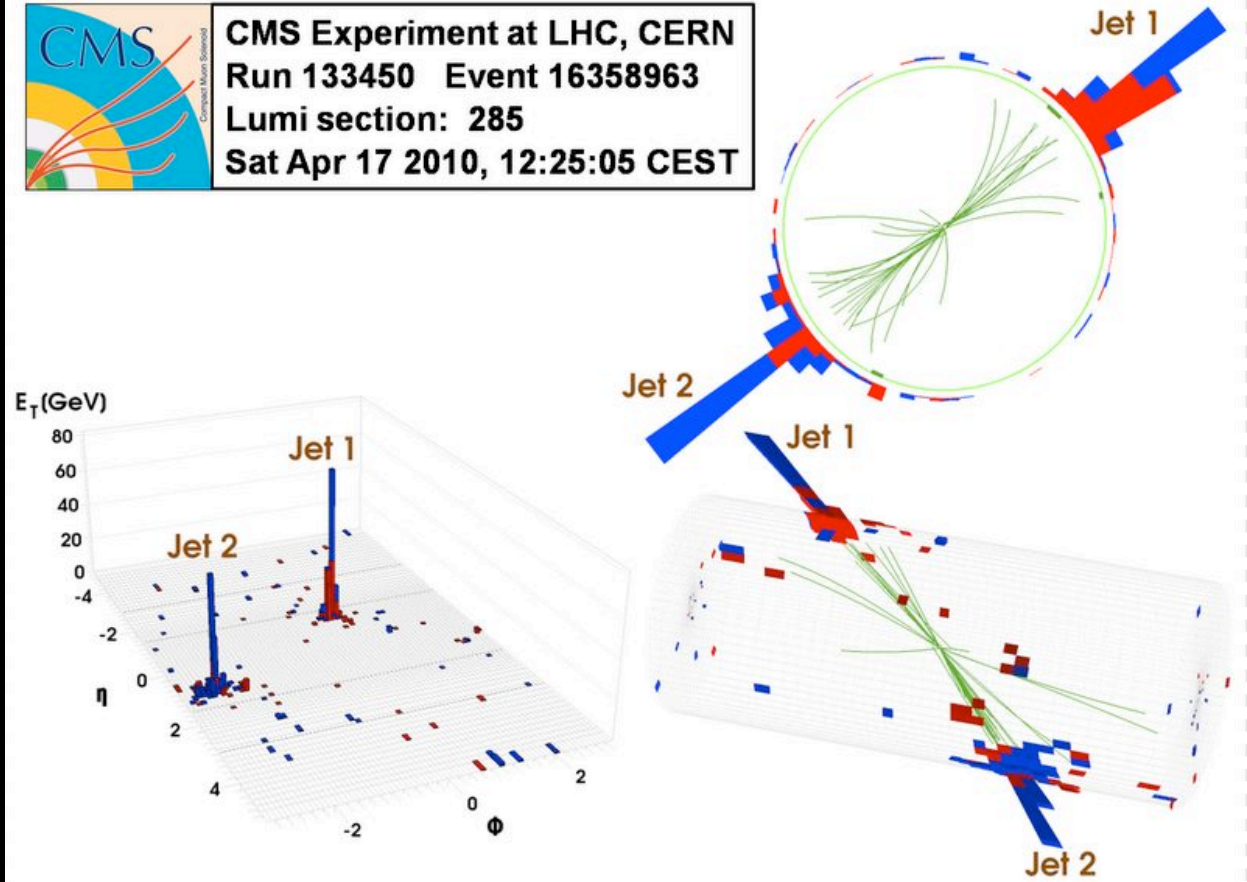
TTU's Contributions to CMS

Part.2: New Physics Searches & MET



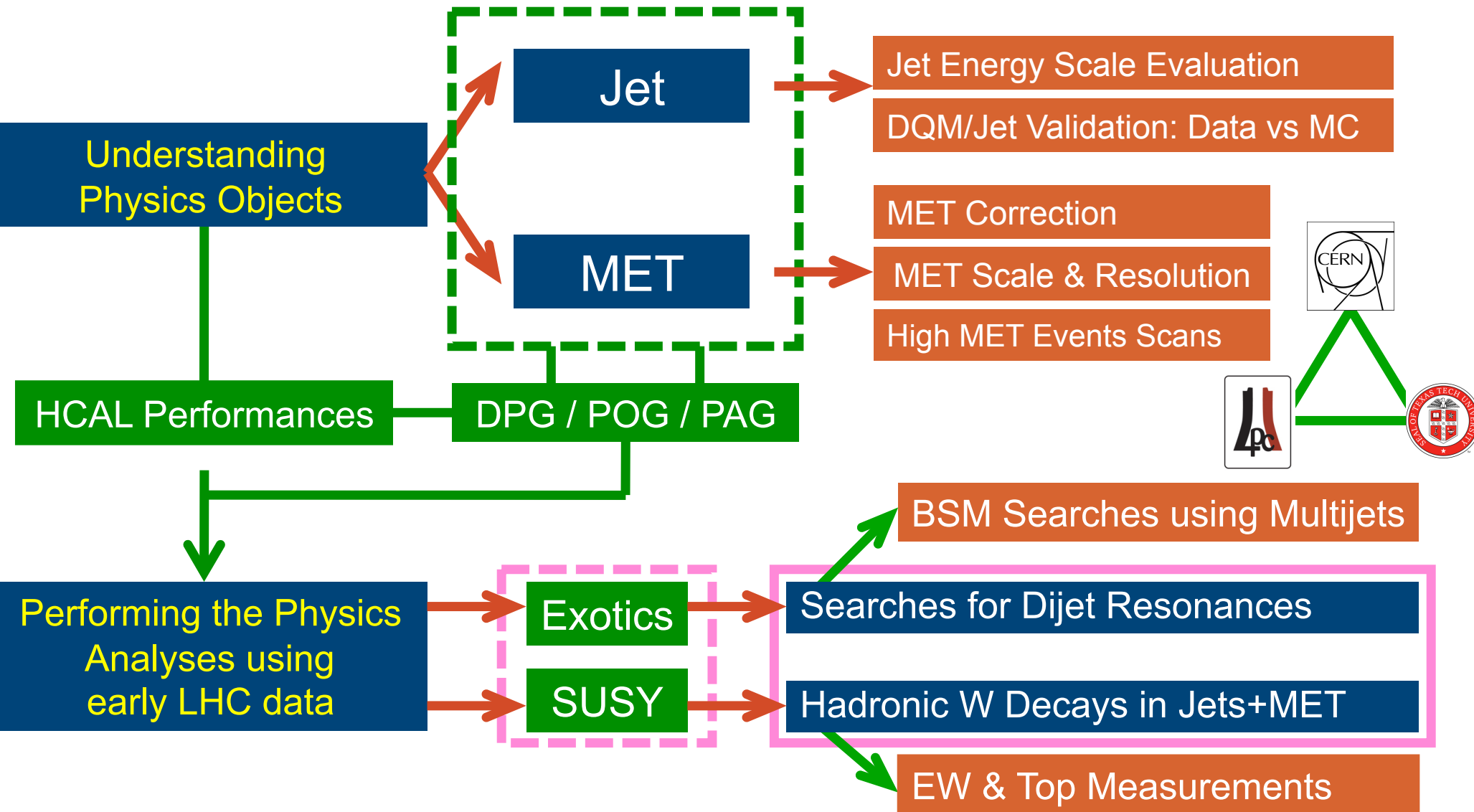
Sung-Won Lee
Texas Tech University

CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Run 133450 Event 16358963
Lumi section: 285
Sat Apr 17 2010, 12:25:05 CEST



TTU Contribution to CMS [Part.2]

Searching for New Physics & MET





Jet Validation I



We regularly run our jet validation code on prerelease RelVal samples

- For FullSim vs FastSim comparisons, we use Flat $p_T=15-3000$ GeV sample.
- Allow use to explore the wide range in jet p_T

The results are posted to: <http://highenergy.phys.ttu.edu/~keng/validation/>

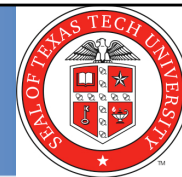
More recently, Pileup MC Validation & Collision data vs MC

Jet Algorithms

- ❑ lcone5 Calo-jets
- ❑ lcone5 JPT-jets
- ❑ lcone5 PF-jets
- ❑ KT4, KT6 Calo-jets
- ❑ Anti-KT Calo-jets
- ❑ Anti-KT JPT-jets
- ❑ Anti-KT PF-Jets

Observables

- ❑ Jet p_T scale [$p_T(\text{calo})/p_T(\text{true})$]
- ❑ Jet E, p, p_T , mass, eta, phi, # of constituents distribution etc
- ❑ Energy in EB, EE, HB, HE, HF, HO
- ❑ Simple but comprehensive set for validation.
- ❑ 2010 Summer: Chiyong → Keng



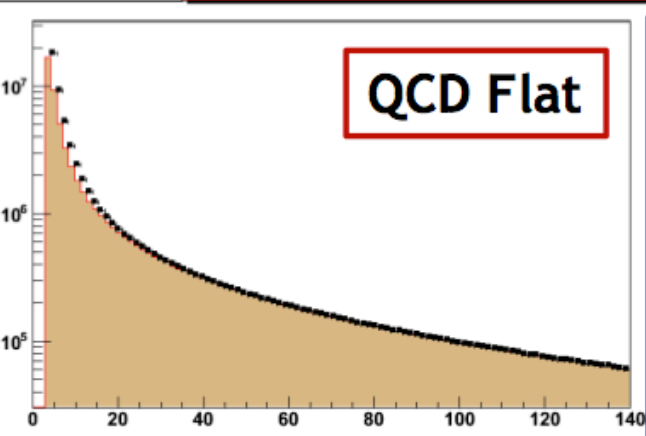
Jet Validation II

MC with PU vs MC without PU: Jets in float MC samples

Number of jets normalized to same luminosity

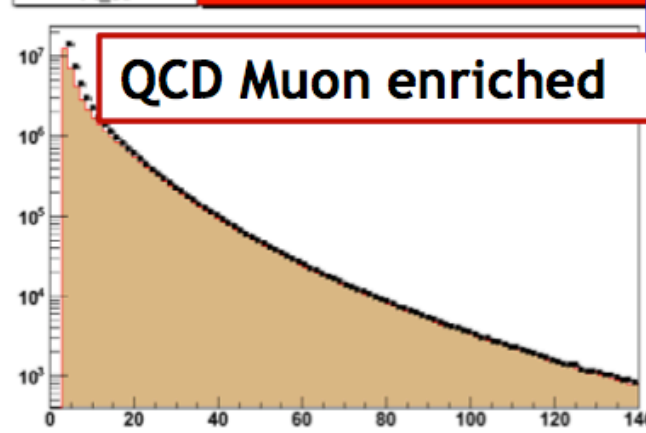
Jet Response: Reco/Gen

QCD_Pt_15to3000_PileupMC_wrt_normalMC
Kolmogorov Test PV = 0.0000



QCD Flat

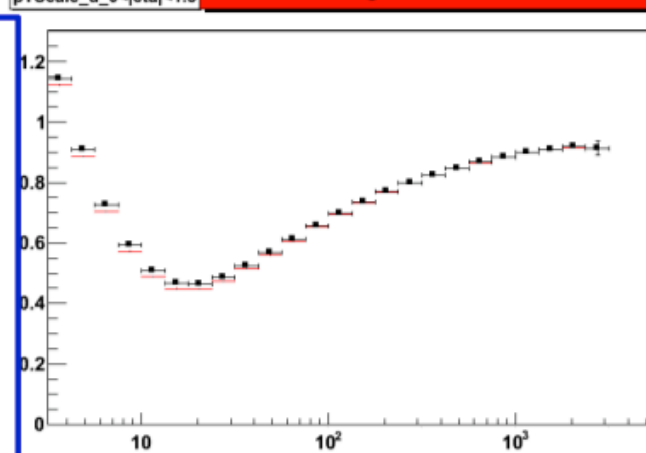
QCD_Pt_20_MuEnrichedPt_10_PileupMC_wrt_normalMC
Kolmogorov Test PV = 0.0000



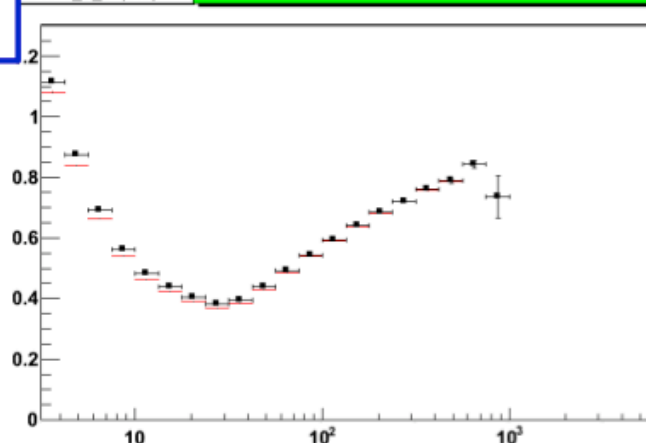
QCD Muon enriched

Jet Pt

QCD_Pt_15to3000_PileupMC_wrt_normalMC
Kolmogorov Test PV = 0.0000



QCD_Pt_20_MuEnrichedPt_10_PileupMC_wrt_normalMC
Kolmogorov Test PV = 0.3119



Jet Pt

- Black: Pileup
- Red: non-pileup

2 MCs are normalized to the same lumi. (not shape comparison)

PU effects appears at low jet p_T , and gradually vanishes at high p_T as expected

Jet Energy Scale

- The correct JES for tagging quarks in the qqH could only be estimated correctly using a quark-rich sample.
- Instead of using γ +jet events (good for central jet) for corrections, $Z(\rightarrow ll)$ +jet, can be used; almost background free and the ratio of quark and gluon jets is well known from the theoretical predictions.

Methods

The calibration coefficients for the quark jets, c_q , can be obtained from:

$$\langle C(E_T^j(\text{raw}), \eta^j) \rangle = \frac{\langle p_T^Z \rangle}{\langle E_T^j(\text{raw}) \rangle} = \frac{\langle c_q \rangle}{\langle w_q \rangle + \langle k^{q/g} \rangle \langle w_g \rangle}$$

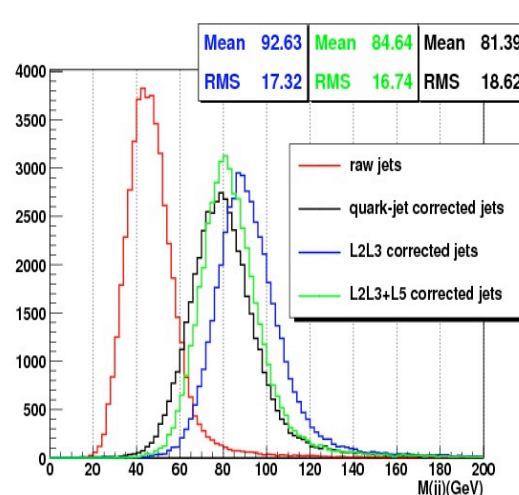
measure

c_q/c_g = ratio of the quark And gluon jet calib. Coefficients from MC (E_T^j and η^j dependent)

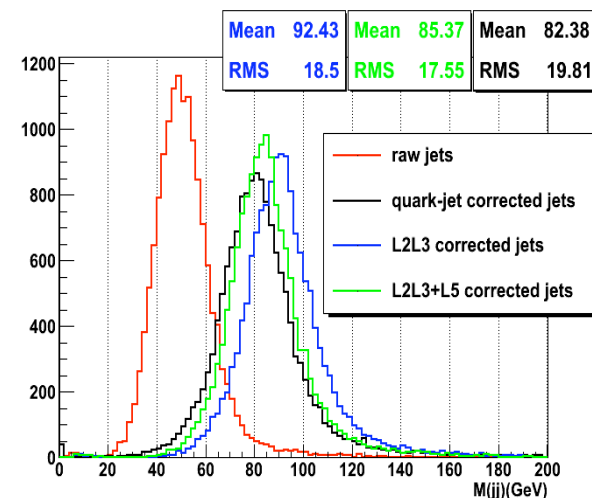
$\sigma(Z+q)/\sigma_{TOT}$

$\sigma(Z+g)/\sigma_{TOT}$

Ratio of Z+q (Z+g) Cross section to the Total cross section. (function of p_T^Z and η^j)



Top pair

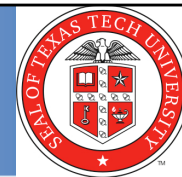


WW

The QJE give the best calibration for reconstructing hadronic W boson



MET in Photon + Jet Events



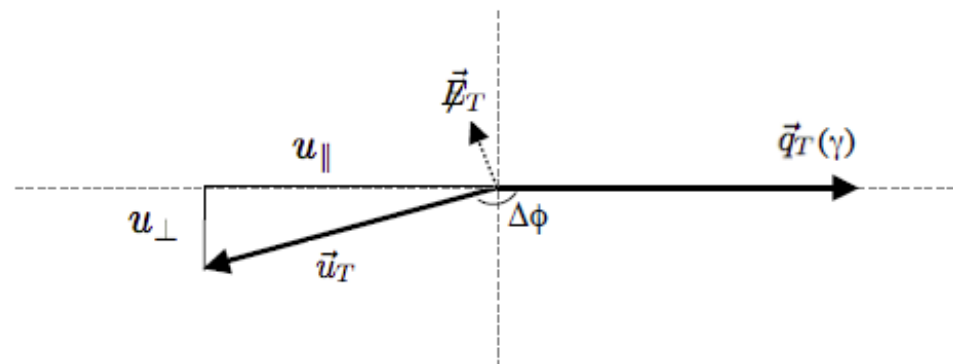
Goal: To evaluate the CMS MET performance with data

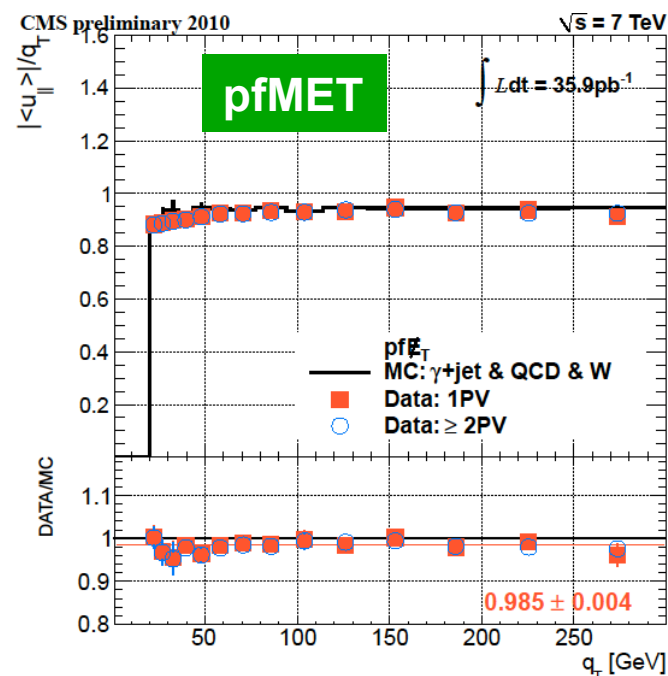
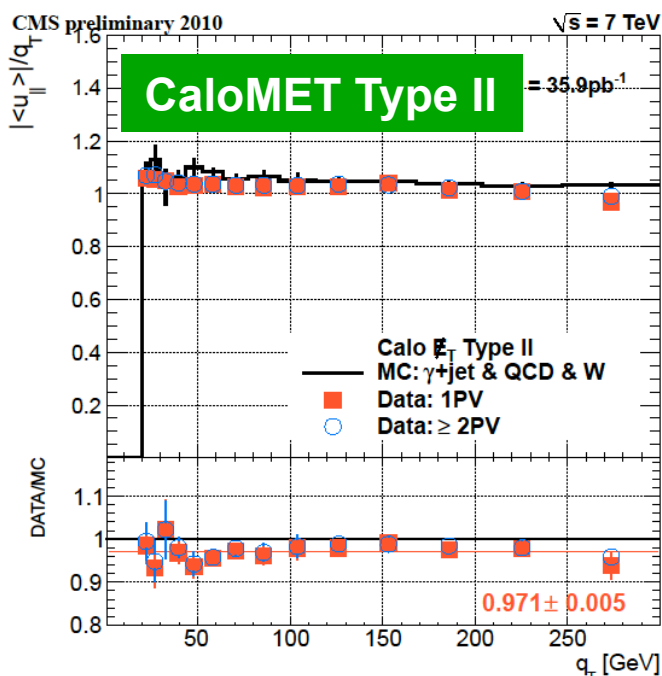
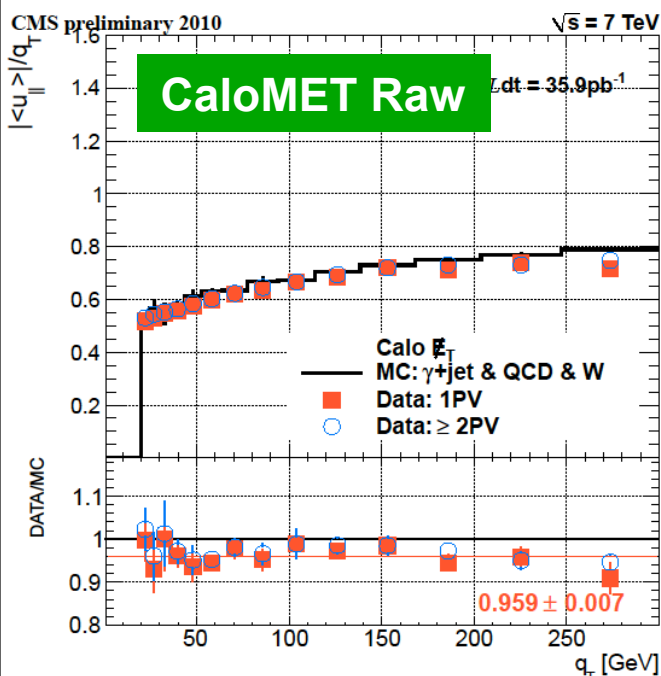
- events with no intrinsic MET
- cross-section larger than that of Z
- induce MET by removing deposit in calorimeter from photon
- magnitude of induced MET well known.
- several MET algorithms are tested on data & compared with the prediction from the simulation.

*** Currently, preparing a publication to JINST (J.Damgov)

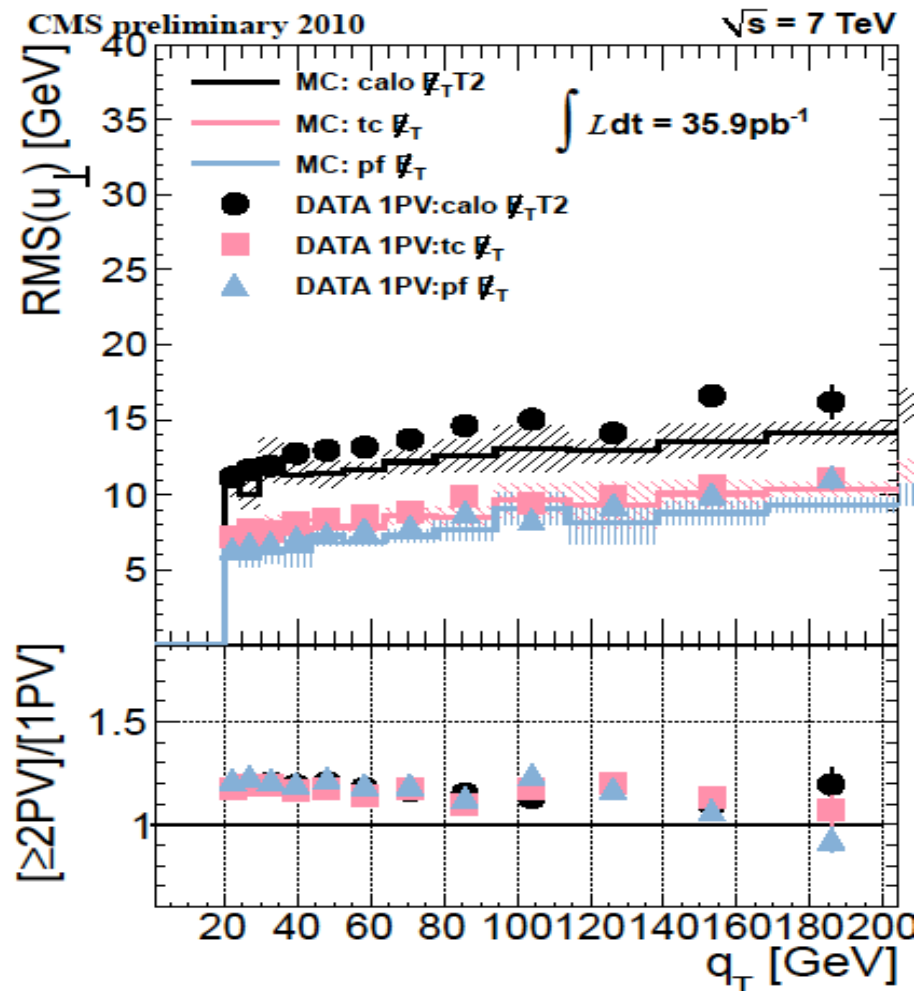
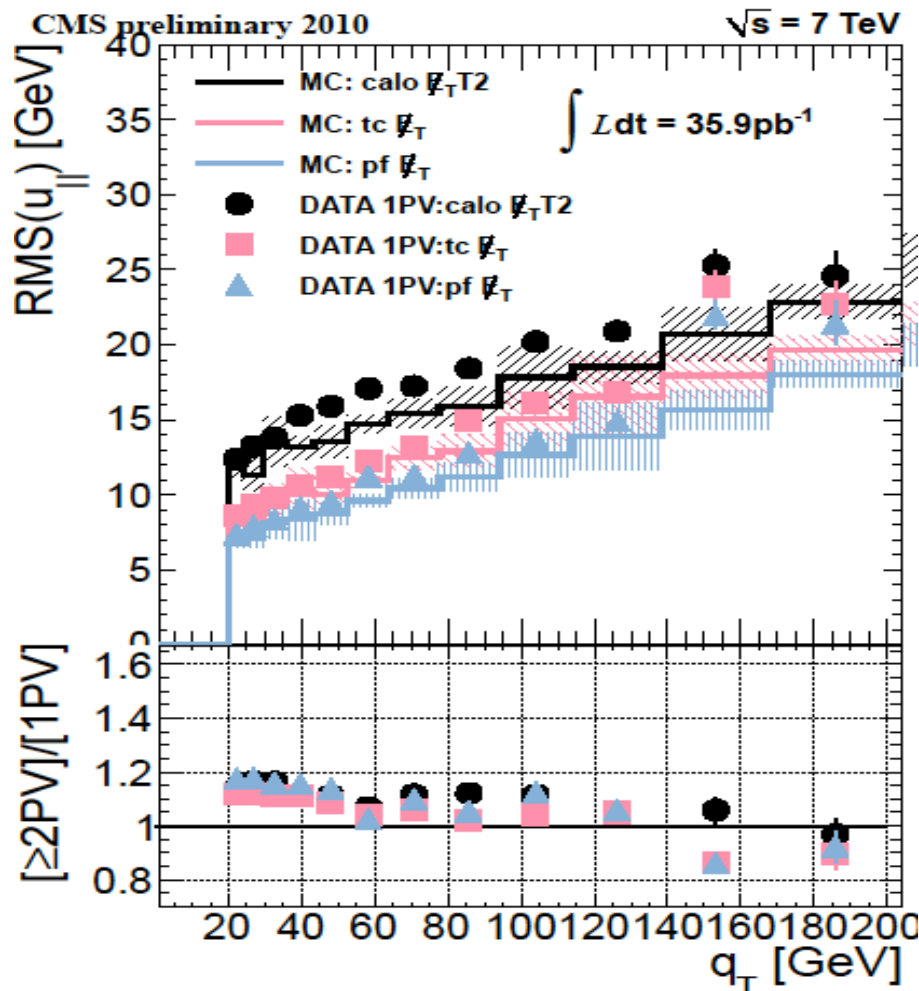
The hadronic recoil can be projected onto photon axis(q_T), yielding two components, parallel ($u_{||}$) and perpendicular (u_{\perp}) to the event axis.

$|u_{||}|/q_T$ measures the scale factor of the MET, while u_{\perp} is dominated by the underlying event and calorimeter noise.





- Good agreement between data and MC prediction
- Type II correction greatly improves the missing ET scale.
- Presence of pileup doesn't affect the missing ET scale.
- More advanced algorithms (like pfMET) have already scale closer to 1
- Type I/II corrections to pfMET offers additional improvement.



- MET resolution is improved for the algorithms, which use the tracking info.
- MET resolution is sensitive to the number of PU events. PU contribution to the resolution is well parameterized as a function of the number of PU events.



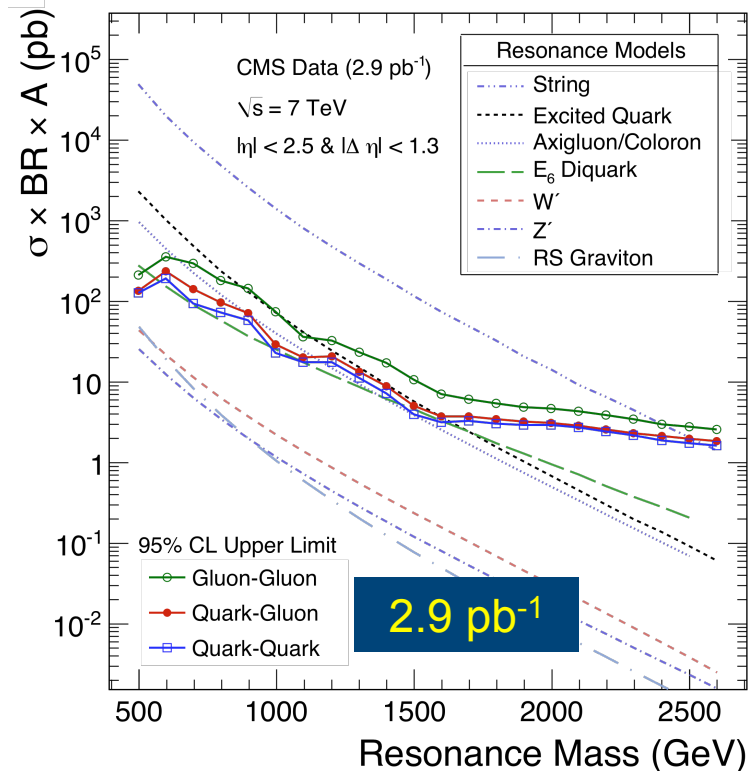
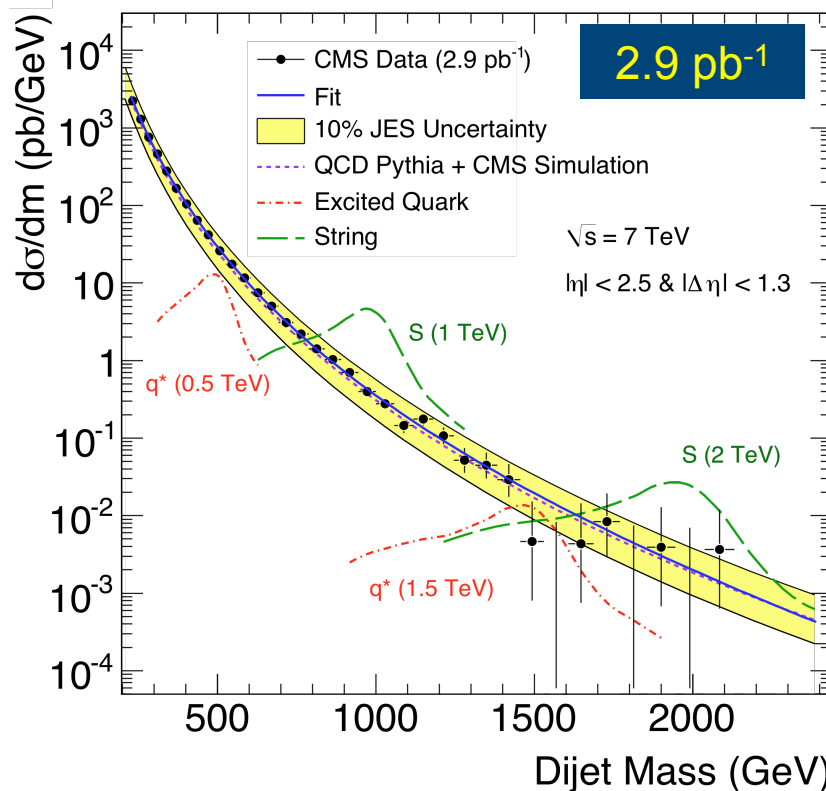
Search for Dijet Resonances in 7 TeV



PRL 105, 211801 (2010), 11/19/2010

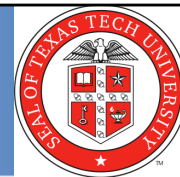
We have measured, in 2.9pb^{-1} of data, the dijet mass differential cross section for $|\eta_1, \eta_2| < 2.5$ and $|\Delta\eta_2| < 1.3$. The distribution is sensitive to the coupling of any new massive object to quarks and gluons.

*** The first of the “new physics” search paper produced from the CMS



No new physics yet, set 95% C.L. mass limits for new particles decaying to parton pairs: String resonances $> 2.5\text{TeV}$; Excited quarks $> 1.58\text{TeV}$: “the world’s most stringent limits”

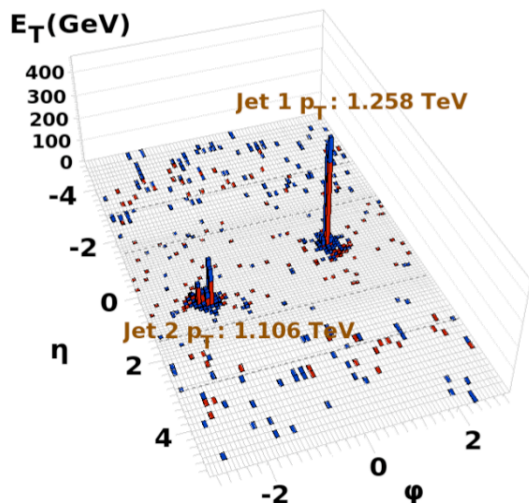
Dijet Mass Search, Status & Plans



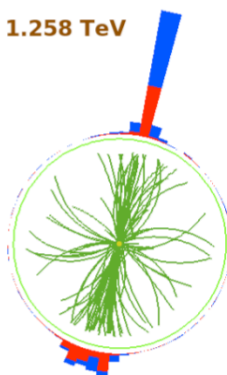
Highest Mass Dijet Event: 2.6 TeV

Run : 149182
Event : 132776051
Dijet Mass : 2.638 TeV

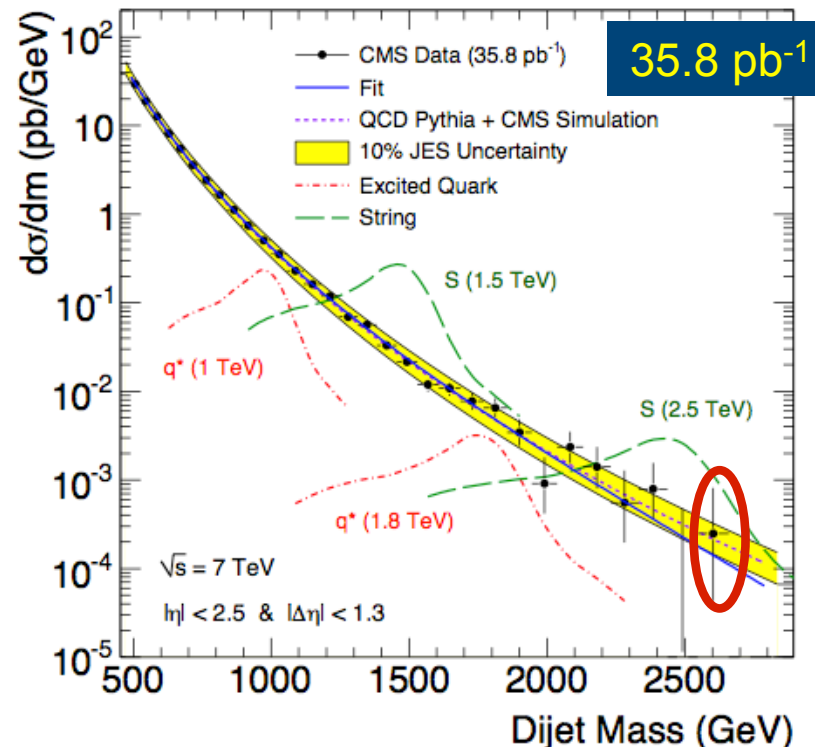
Run : 149182
Event : 132776051
Dijet Mass : 2.638 TeV



Jet 1 p_T : 1.258 TeV



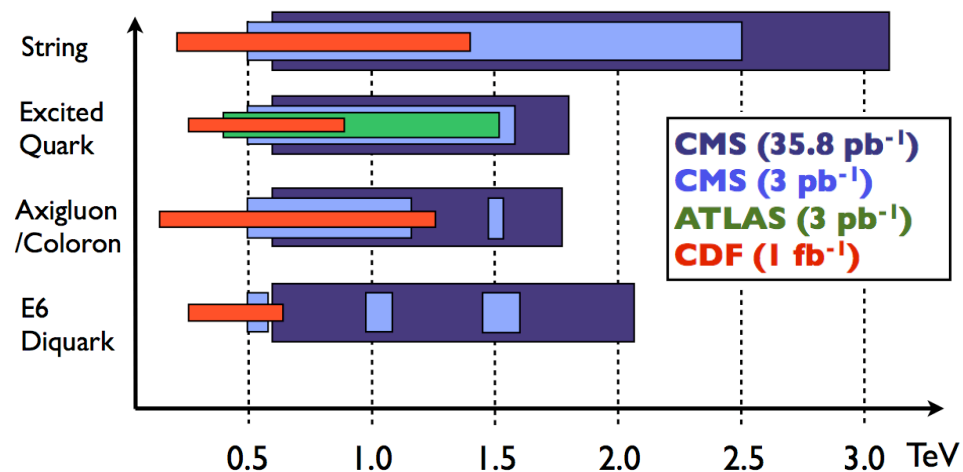
Jet 2 p_T : 1.106 TeV



● Status & Plans

- updating analysis on a weekly basis.
- Moving to next publication with full statistics, better statistical methods & (possibly) adding PF

Also, contributed to Dijet centrality ratio analysis recently, accepted by PRL in Nov.

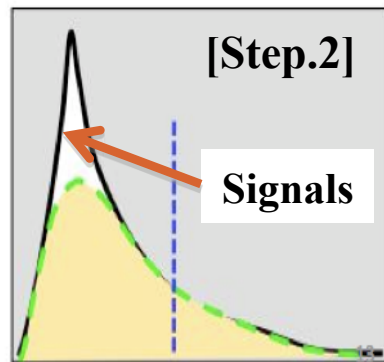
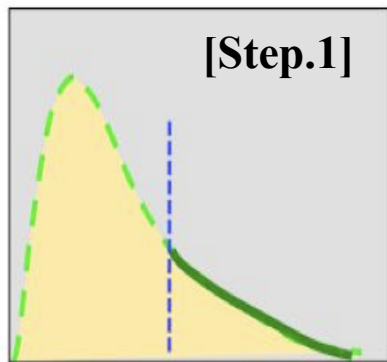


Hadronic W Decays in Jet+MET

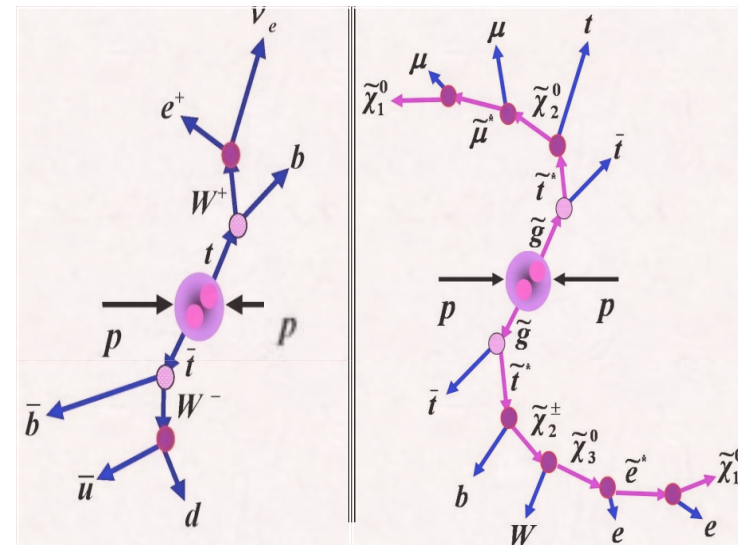
Experimental question leads to detection of the SM **W bosons** in the Jets+MET final state. We developed a **data-driven method** to extract hadronic W decays in the Jets+MET final state to characterize the signals (ttbar, SUSY) @ LHC.

Idea:

- ① mix jets from different events to estimate the W combinatorial background shape.
- ② get the normalization from the tail for subtraction



$$\frac{\int_{300}^{500} M_{jj}^{\text{same}} dM}{\int_{300}^{500} M_{jj}^{\text{mix}} dM}$$

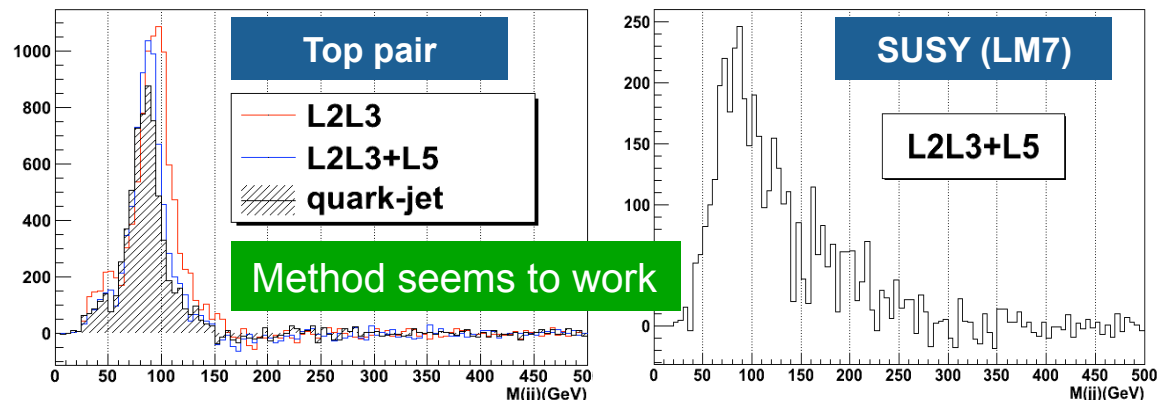


Test on SM (ttbar) & SUSY

This method is used to reconstruct **M(jj)** on the **ttbar** and **SUSY** samples

$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow (W^+b)(W^-\bar{b}) \rightarrow jj l^+ \nu$$

$$\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t} \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow (W^+b)(W^-\bar{b})(\ell^+ \ell^- \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$$

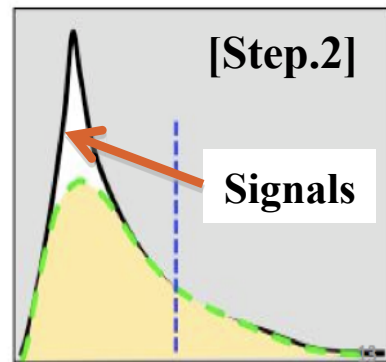
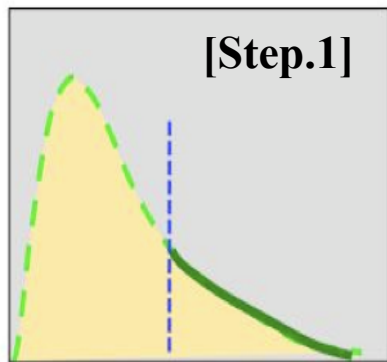


Hadronic W Decays in Jet+MET

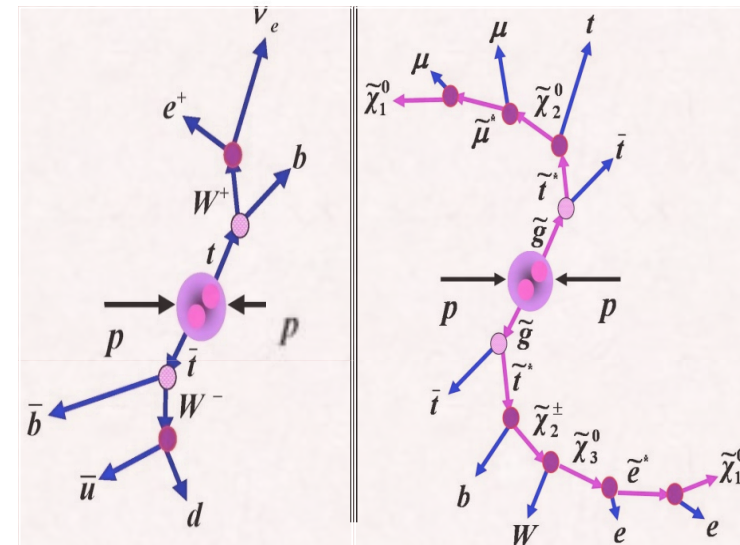
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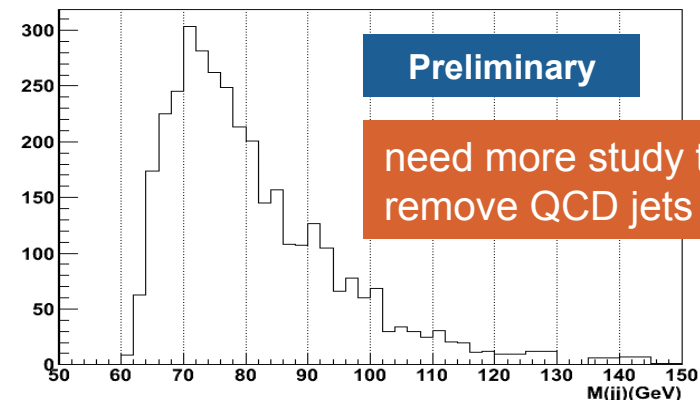
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- ② get the normalization from the tail for subtraction



$$\frac{\int_{300}^{500} M_{jj}^{\text{same}} dM}{\int_{300}^{500} M_{jj}^{\text{mix}} dM}$$



Test on LHC Collision Data



This method is used to reconstruct **M(jj)** on the **ttbar** and **SUSY** samples

$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow (W^+b) (W^-\bar{b}) \rightarrow jj \quad l^+\nu$$

$$\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t} \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow (W^+b)(W^-\bar{b})(l^+l^-\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$$

TTU Contribution to CMS

Part.2 Summary

- TTU contributions cover many aspects of Jet/MET & BSM physics (coherent effort)
 - Jet
 - provided steady contributions to the Jet DQM & Validation
 - developed the method to determine a new Jet Energy Scale
 - MET
 - important/major contribution to the MET performances
 - Major contributor to MET JINIST paper, to be submitted soon
 - BSM Physics
 - Leadership role (Exotica-Multijet co-convener)
 - main contributor to the dijet resonance analysis (PRL 105)
 - developed data-driven method to reconstruct hadronic W (for SUSY/EW/Top)
- Results presented at major conferences (PLHC, ICHEP, HCP, SUSY)
- Work shown here (already) published or to be submitted for publication