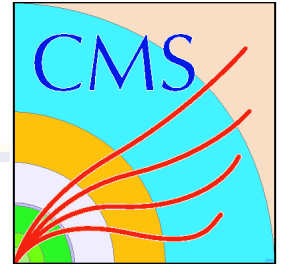


# Jet and Photon Physics at CMS

Colin Jessop

*University of Notre Dame*

# Motivation

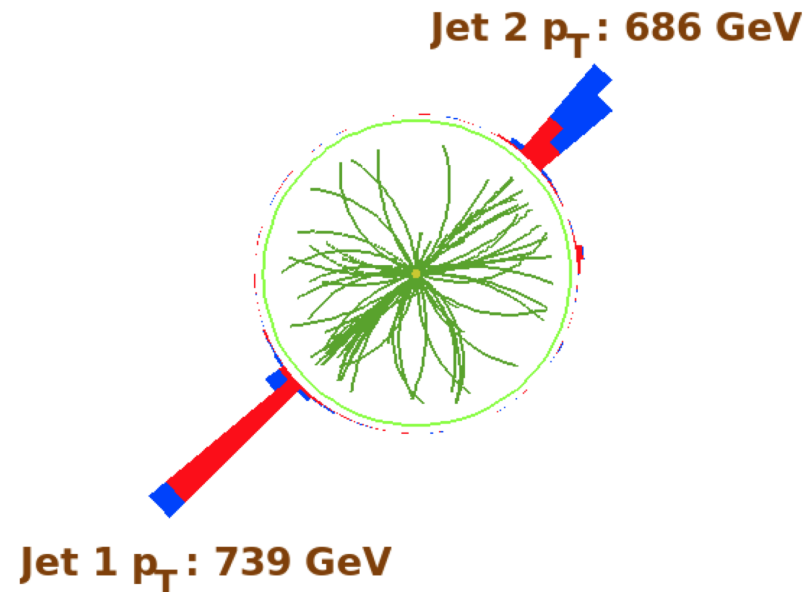


Test the evolution of QCD to higher energies ( and lower  $x$ )

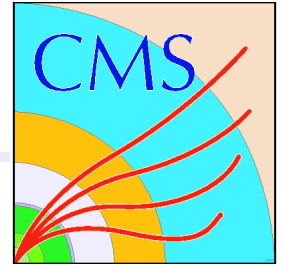
|   |   |
|---|---|
|  | <b>Run : 142528</b><br><b>Event : 201376378</b><br><b>Dijet Mass : 1636 GeV</b> |
|---|---|

Search for new particles with Quarks, gluons and photons in Final state

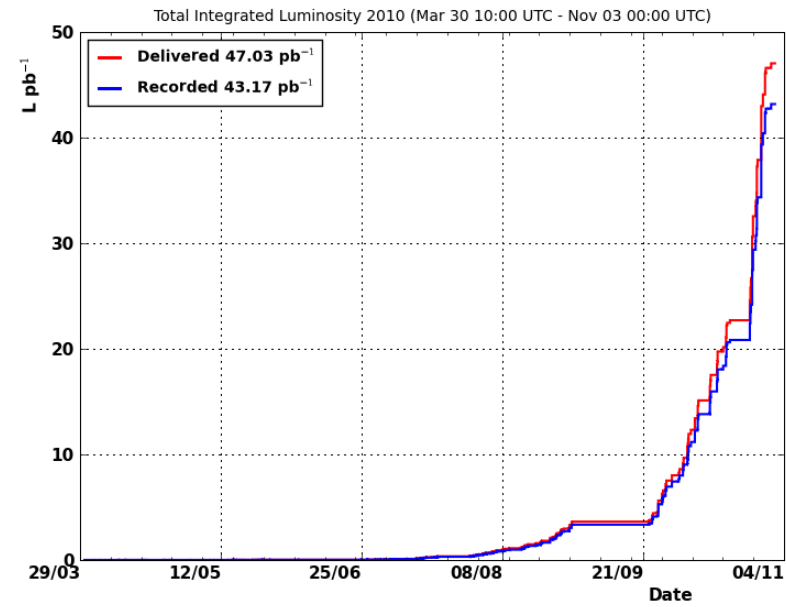
Jet production is dominant process at pp collisions by orders of magnitude  
It is a background to many searches for rare physics



# Contents



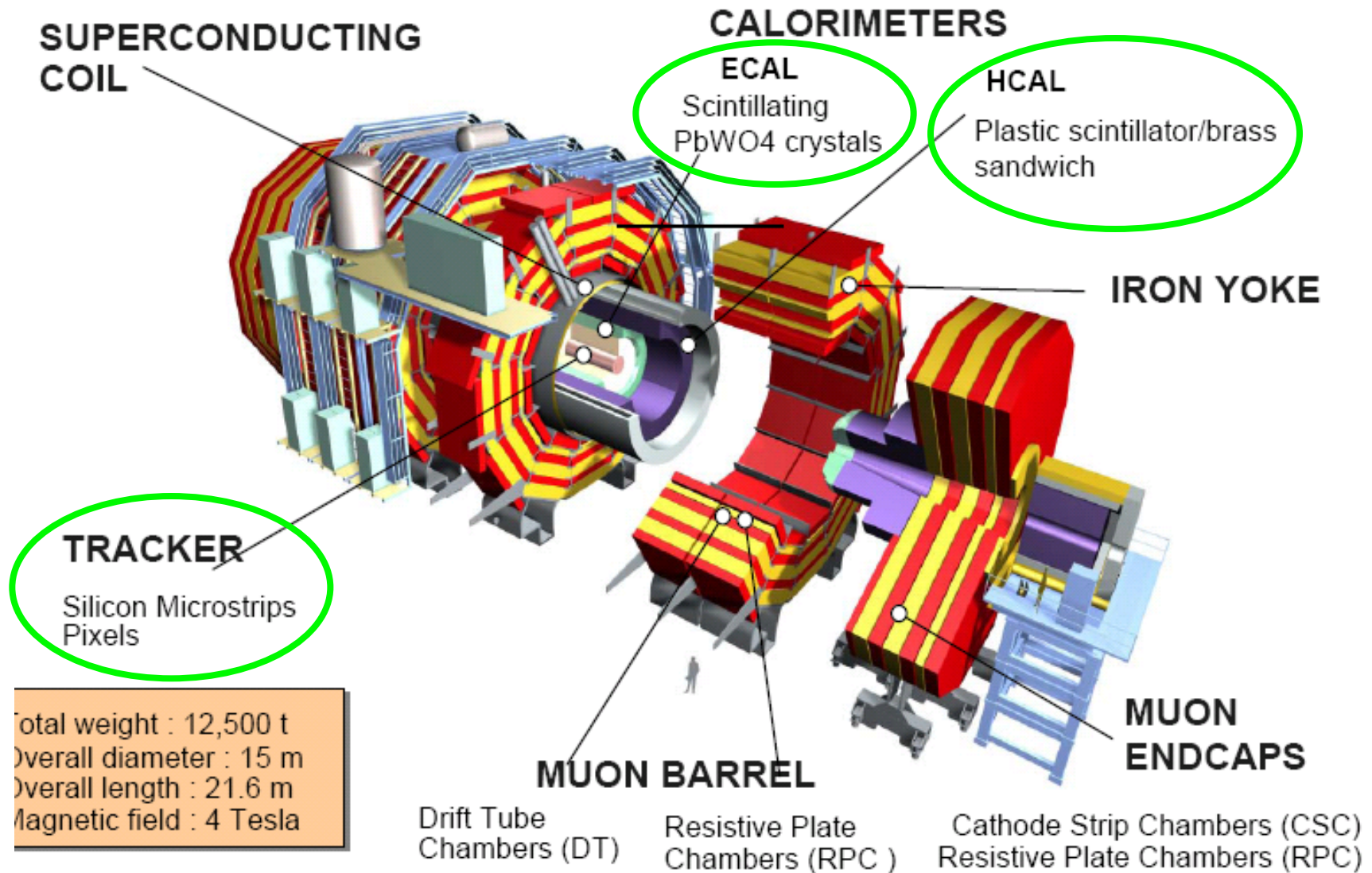
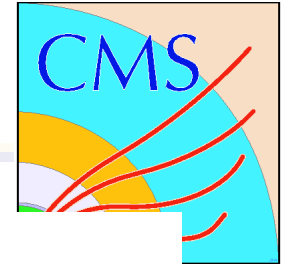
1. Isolated Photon production x-section
2. Jet reconstruction and corrections
3. Jet Shapes
4. Inclusive jet x-section
5. Dijet Mass distribution
6. Dijet Centrality Ratio
7. Dijet Angular distributions
8. 3-Jet to 2-Jet Ratios



All analyses presented contain only a fraction of the full 35 pb<sup>-1</sup> collected

Each has an associated paper available in <http://cdsweb.cern.ch/>

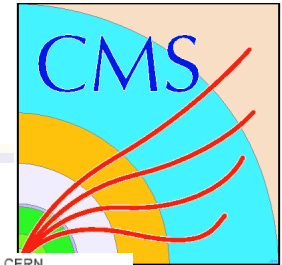
# The CMS experiment



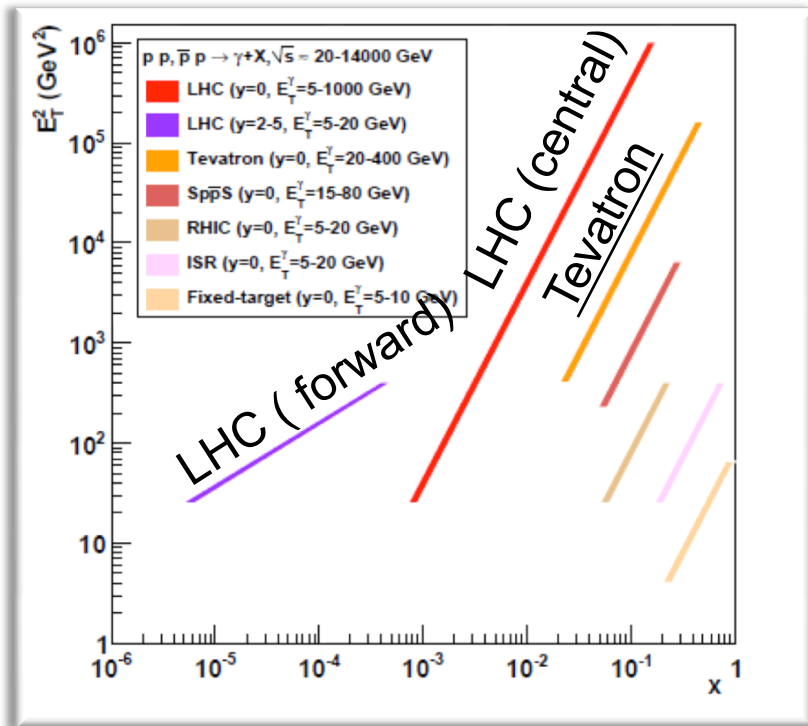
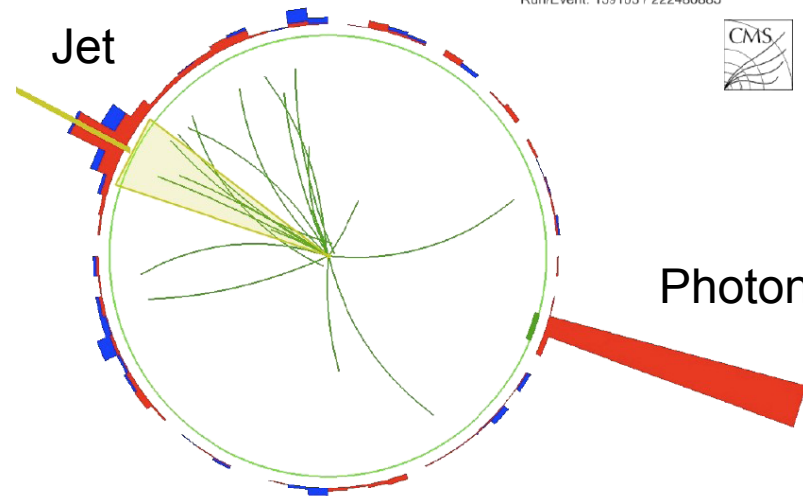
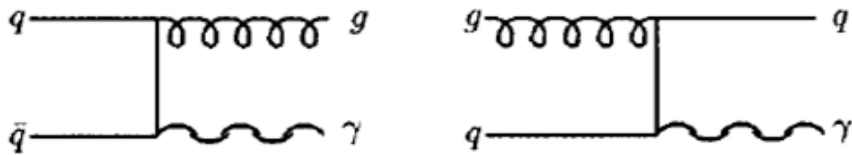
December 12th, 2010

Colin Jessop at Michigan

# Measurement of Isolated Photon X-section: Motivation



CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN  
Data recorded Thu Jul 1 09:08:48 2010 CEST  
Run/Event: 139103 / 222480885

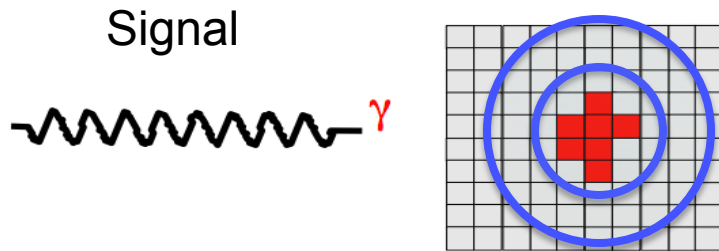
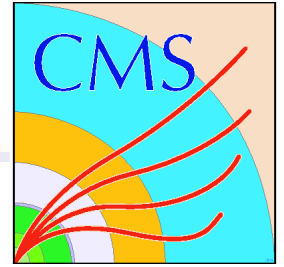


Probes lower x region than previously accessible

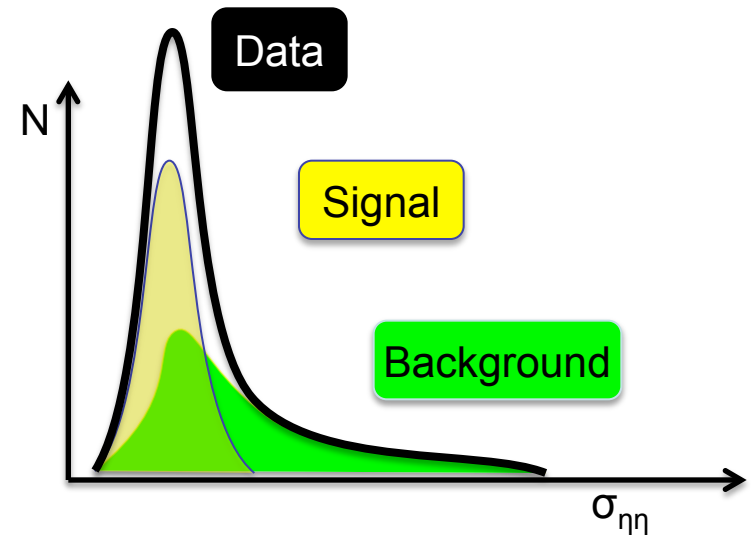
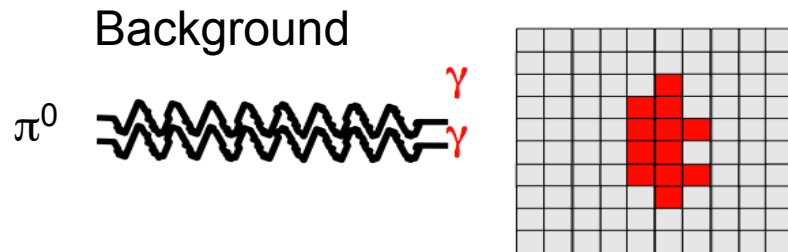
Helps constrain gluon structure function

Background to H- $\gamma\gamma$

# Measurement of Isolated Photon X-section: Technique

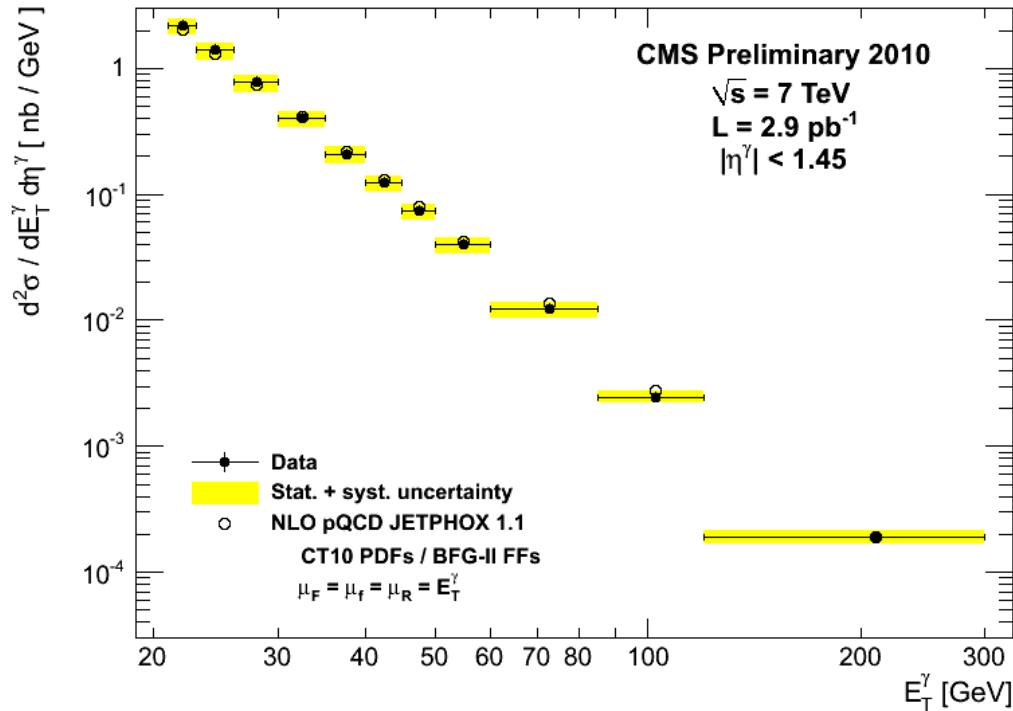
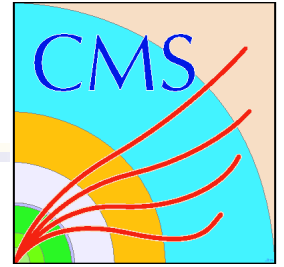


Isolation cones in EM energy, HAD energy and tracks



Signal Variable is lateral shower shape. Relax isolation to get background templates from data. Fit signal and background templates to get yield

# Measurement of Isolated Photon X-section: Results



Total Error: 16%/11% at low/high  $E_t$

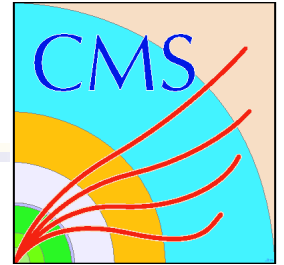
Uncertainty in background template shape is dominant error.

11% Luminosity Error not shown

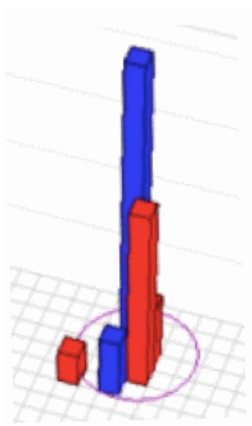
Good agreement with NLO predictions from JETPHOX. Probes new region of  $x_T \sim 0.02$

[arXiv:1012.0799](https://arxiv.org/abs/1012.0799) ; [CERN-PH-EP-2010-053](https://cds.cern.ch/record/1181053) ; [CMS-PAS-QCD-10-019](https://cds.cern.ch/record/1181019)

# Jet Reconstruction

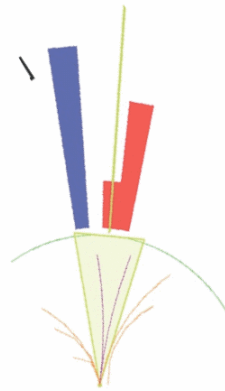


## CaloJets



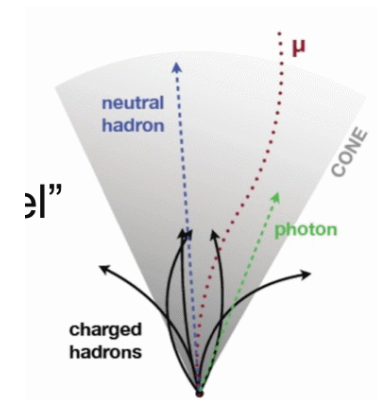
Calorimeter Only

## Jets Plus Tracks

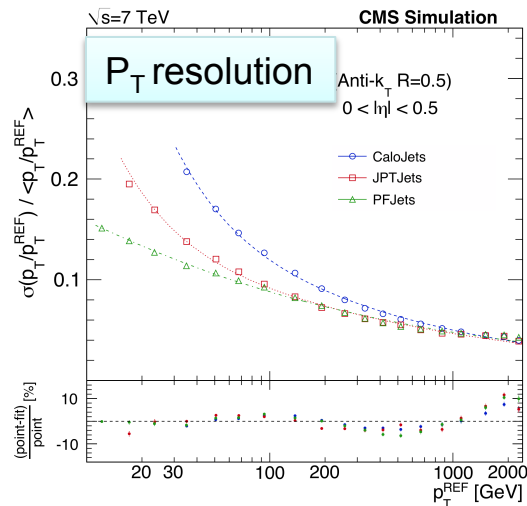


Calorimeter corrected With tracks

## Particle Flow Jets



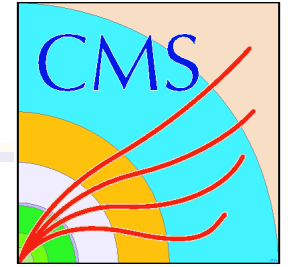
Reconstruct all particles in the event then cluster



All use Anti- $K_T$  clustering with a Radius of 0.5  
 Particle Flow and JPT give better response and resolution.

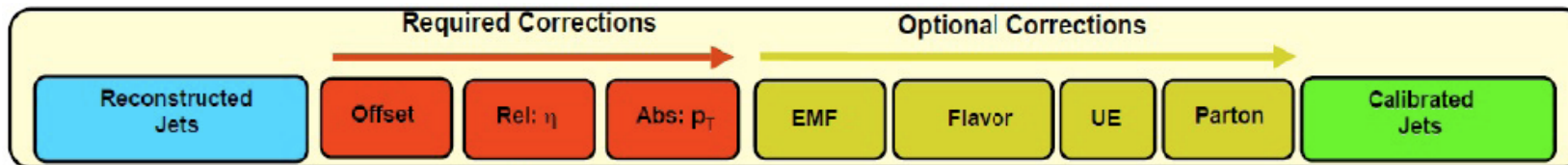


# Jet Energy Scale and Resolution



Jet energy scale (JES) and resolution (JER) are typically dominant systematics in analysis involving jets.

JES correction is performed in several steps:



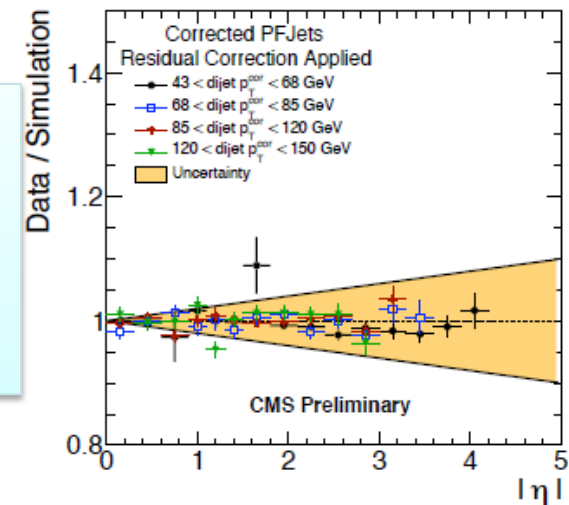
Corrections made with simulation but validated with data ( $\gamma$ +jets, di-jet balancing)  
Systematics set by data-simulation comparison

## Systematic Uncertainties

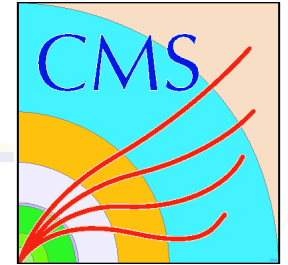
Jet Energy Scale: 5-10% (absolute) +  $2|\eta|$ % (relative)

Jet Energy Resolution: 10%

CMS-PAS-JME-10-003

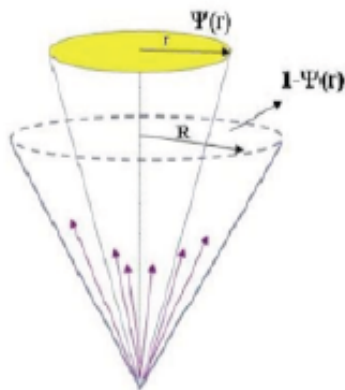


# Jet Shapes

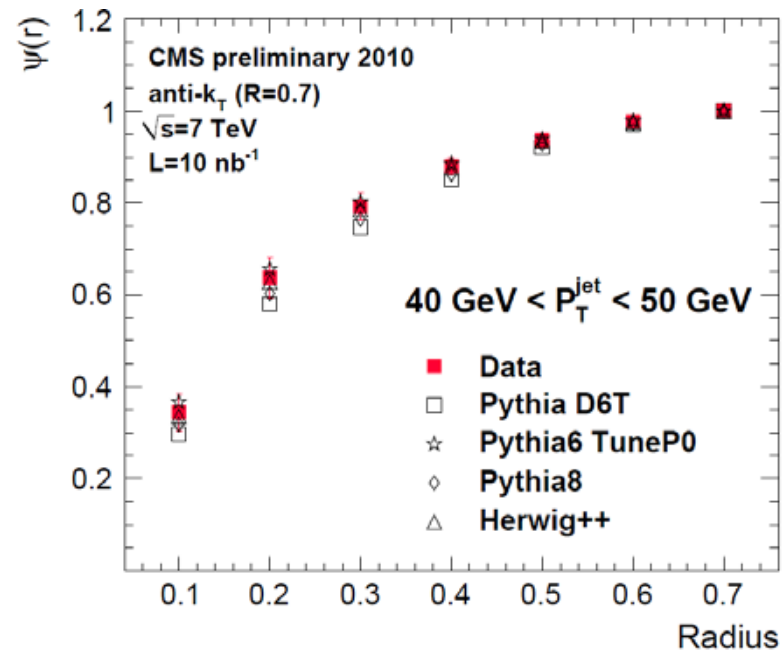


Evaluate whether our simulation accurately describes the features of jets produced in 7 TeV pp collisions.

$$\Psi(r) = \frac{1}{N_{jets}} \sum_{jets} \frac{P_T(0, r)}{P_T^{jet}(0, R)}$$



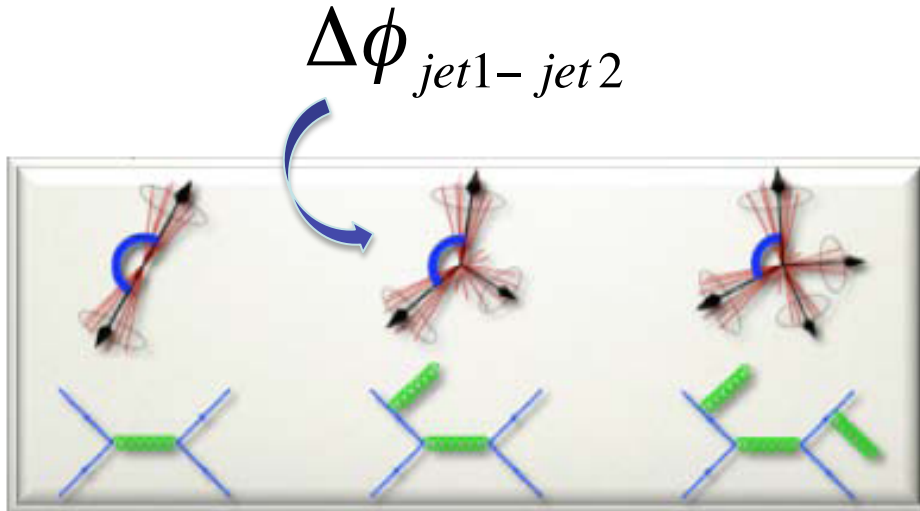
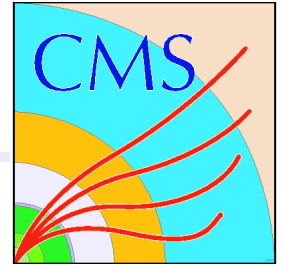
Integrated Jet Shape



Find good agreement between data and simulation (Pythia & Herwig++)  
Is a variety of variables that characterize the jet shape

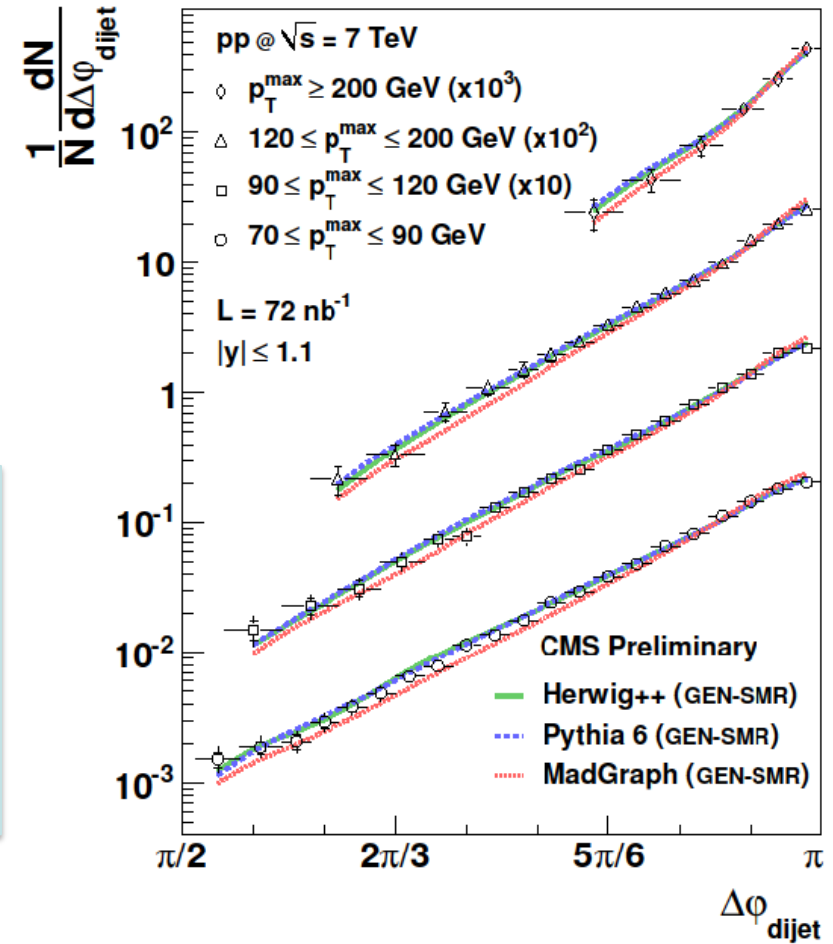
CMS-PAS-QCD-10-014

# Dijet Angular Decorrelations



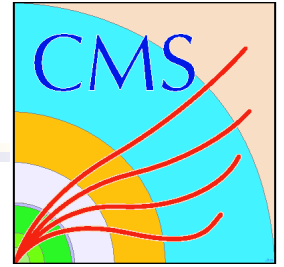
Tests pQCD at higher order without reconstructing additional jets

Results used to tune final state radiation in event generators.



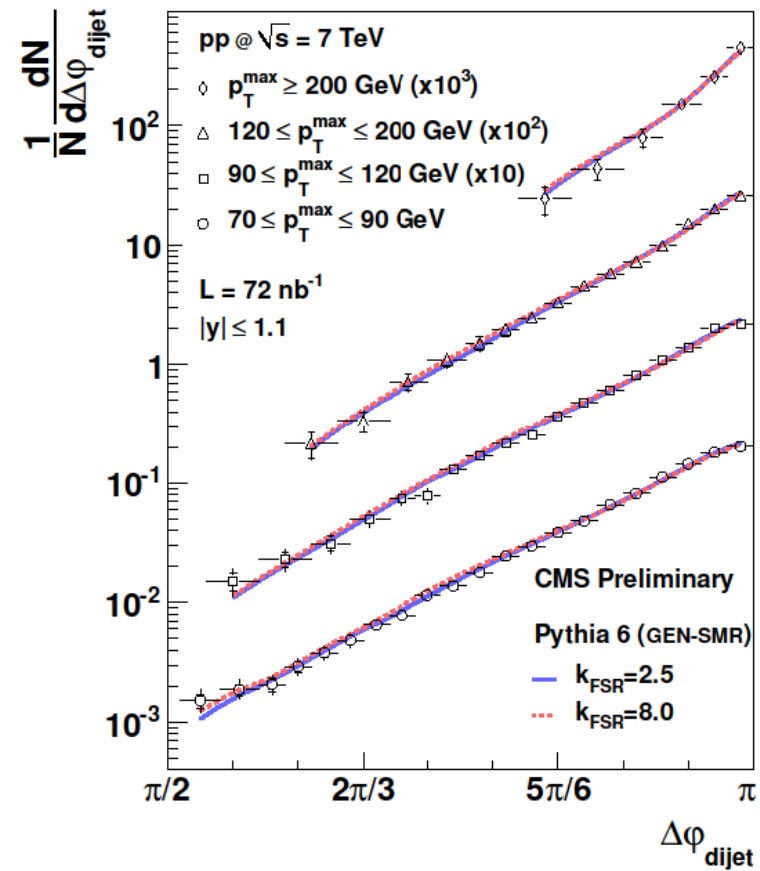
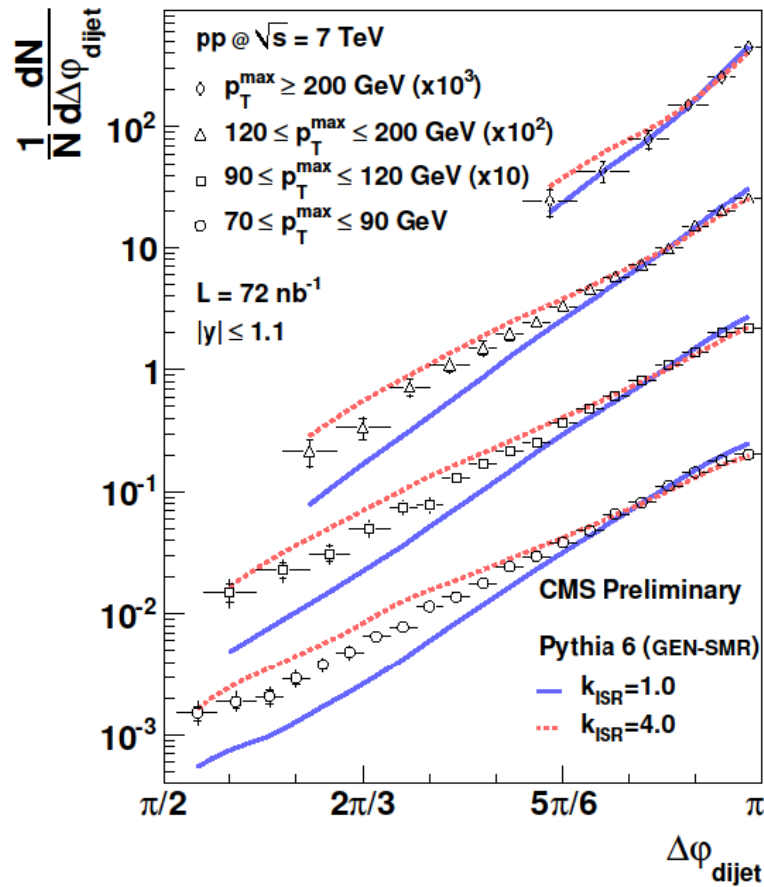
CMS-PAS-QCD-10-015

# Tuning gluon radiation in Event generators

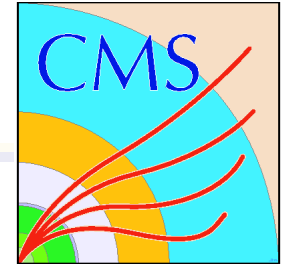


Before

After



# Inclusive Jet Cross-Section



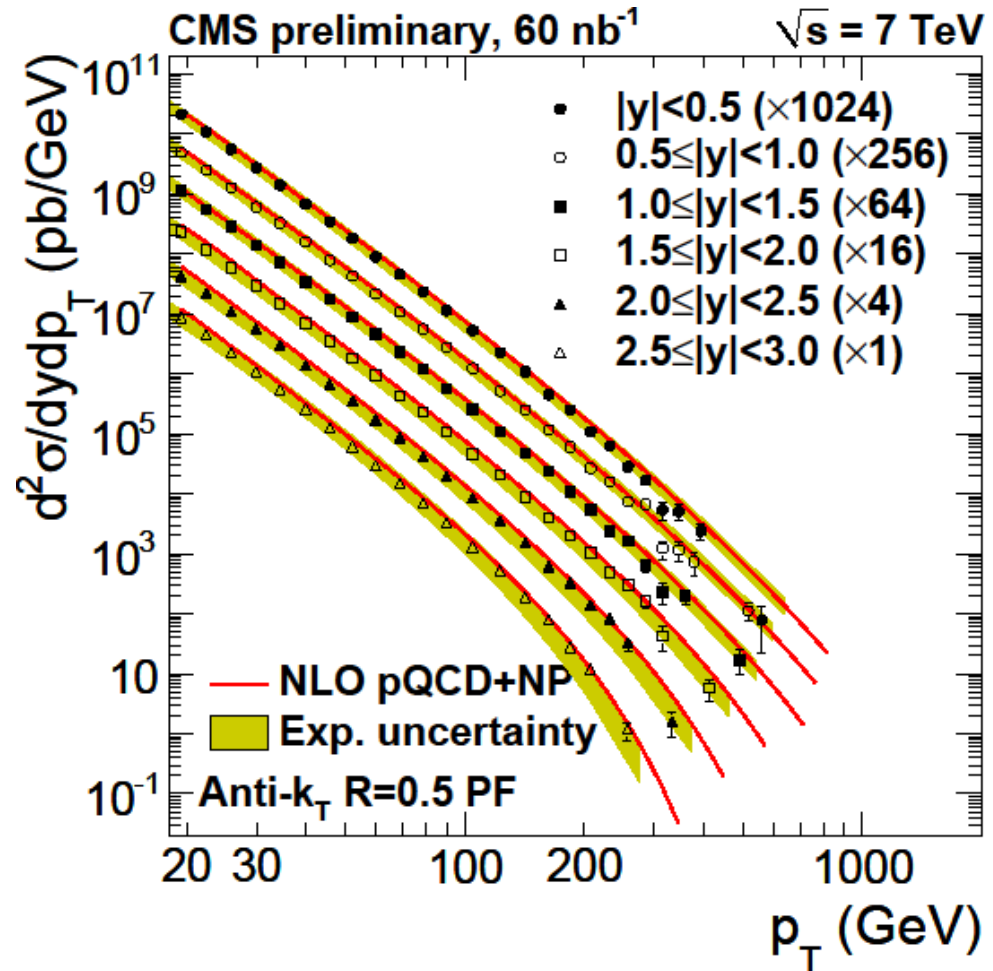
Standard Measurement to search for compositeness at high  $P_T$

Not yet able to extend beyond Tevatron reach at high  $P_T$

**BUT**

Particle Flow allows us to go to lower  $P_T$  (20 vs 50 GeV)

Good Agreement with NLO predictions from 20 GeV to ~500 GeV

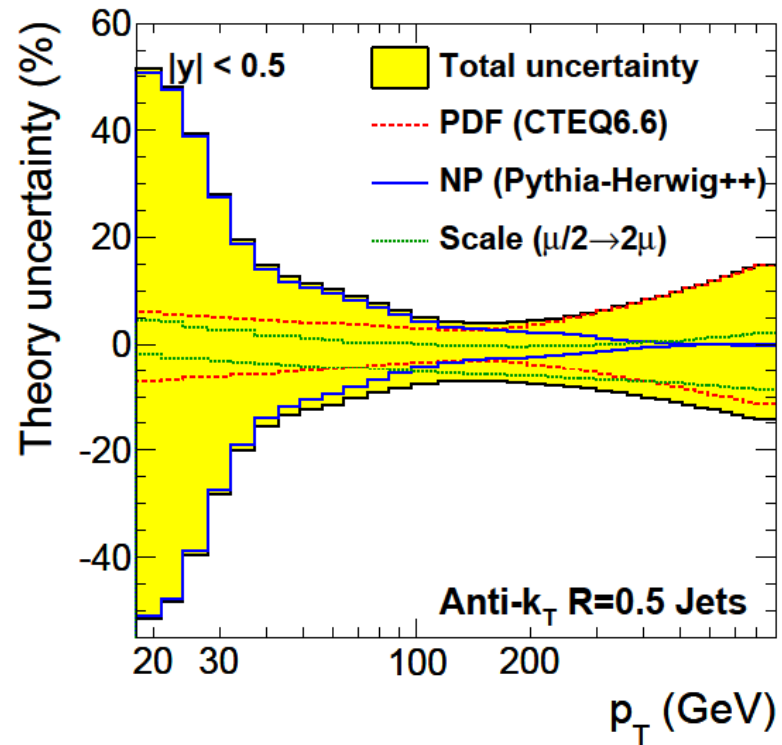
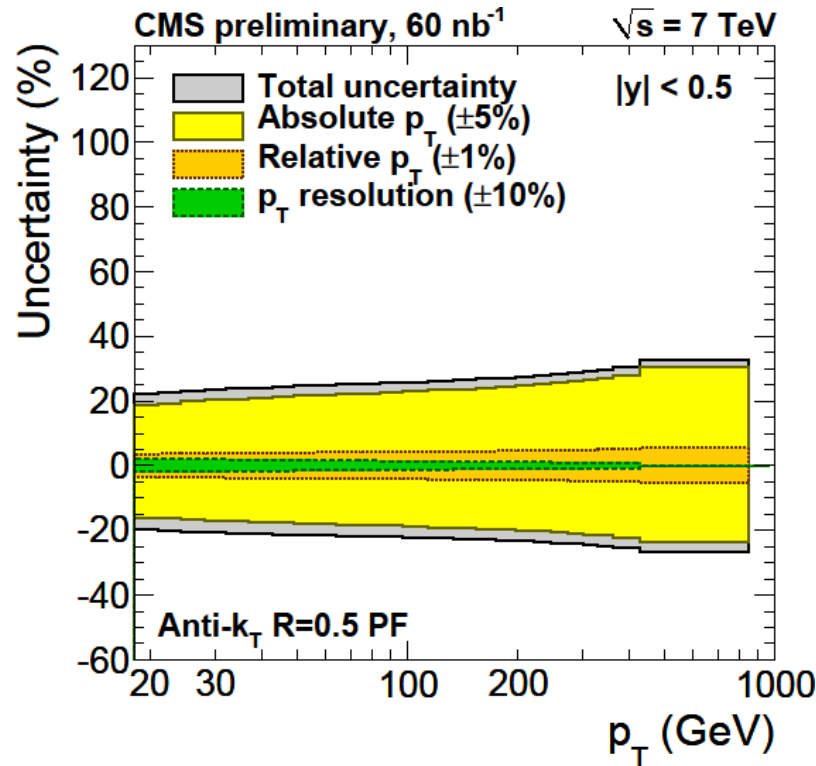
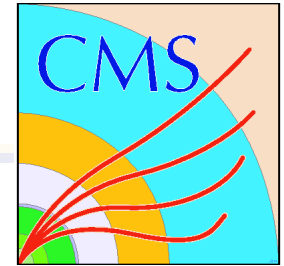


CMS-PAS-QCD-10-011

December 12th, 2010

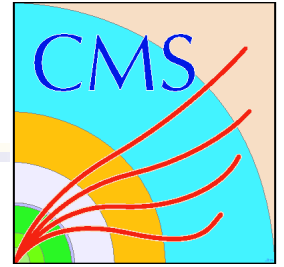
Colin Jessop at Michigan

# Inclusive Jet Cross-section Errors



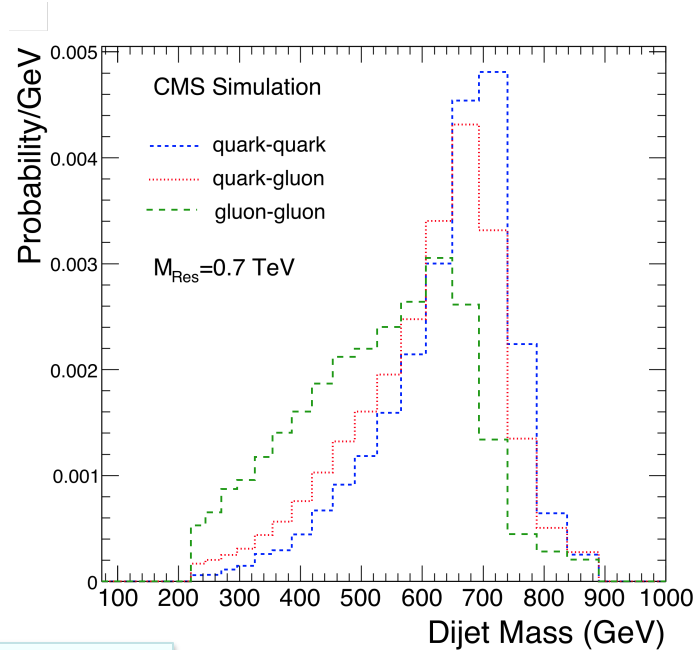
Experimental Errors dominated by JES, JER and Luminosity (11%) while theory errors controlled by Non-Perturbative effects at low  $P_T$  and parton density functions at High  $P_T$

# Search for Dijet Resonances

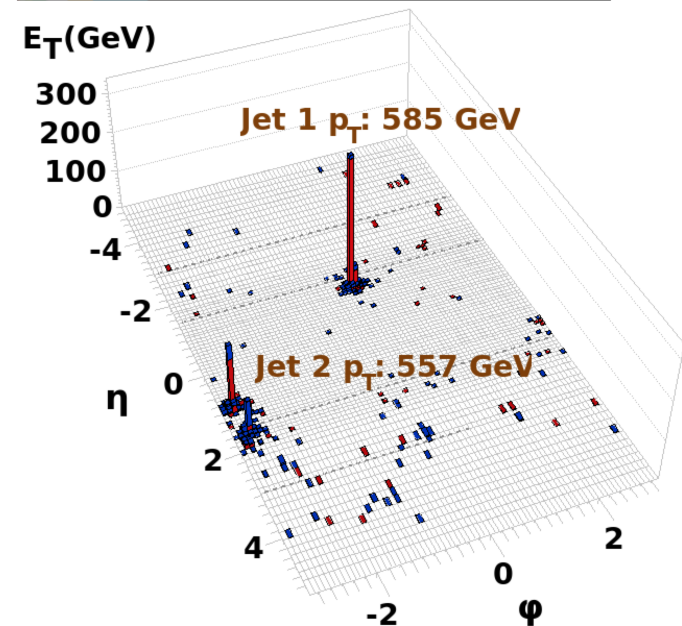


Construct invariant mass of two  
Leading Jets,  $M_{JJ}$

Look for resonance structures from  
e.g  $q^* \rightarrow qg$

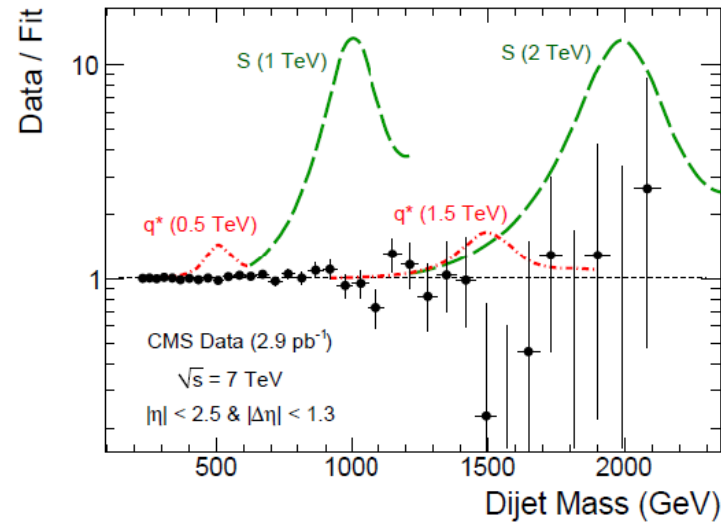
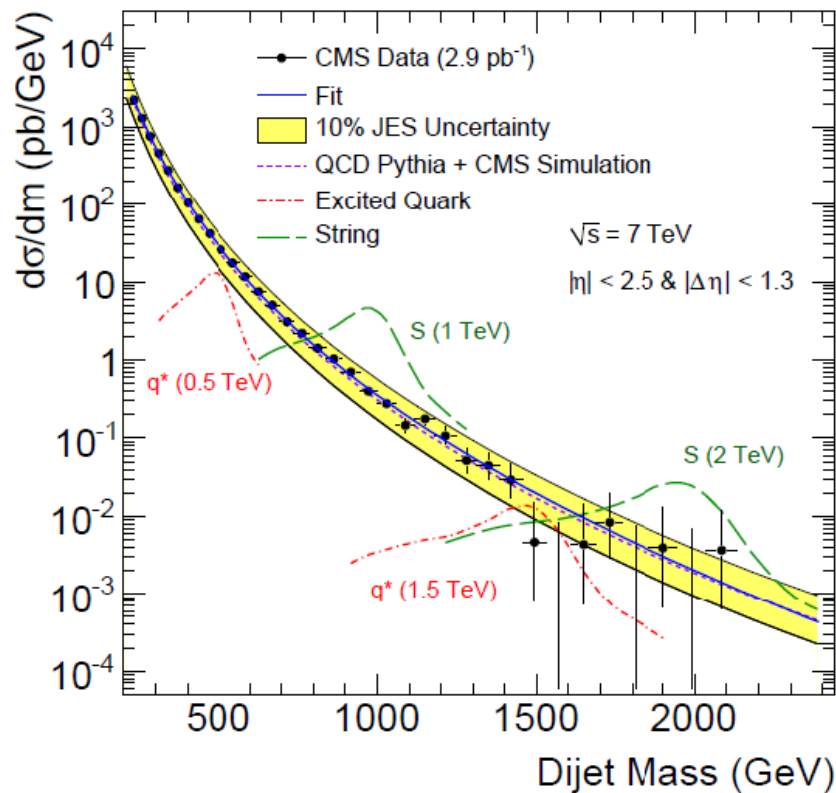
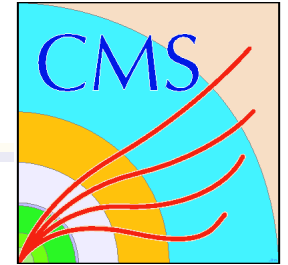


CMS  
Run : 138919  
Event : 32253996  
Dijet Mass : 2.130 TeV



CMS-PAS-EXO-10-010

# Search for Dijet Resonances

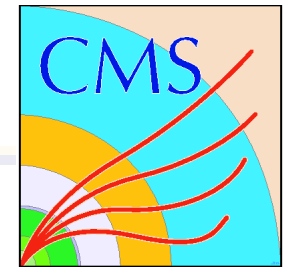


No evidence of resonances and set limits for various models

|                  | Excluded Regions (TeV)                |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| String Resonance | 0.50–2.50                             |
| Excited Quark    | 0.50–1.58                             |
| Axigluon/Coloron | 0.50–1.17,<br>1.47–1.52               |
| $E_6$ Diquark    | 0.50–0.58,<br>0.97–1.08,<br>1.45–1.60 |



# Measurement of Dijet Centrality Ratio

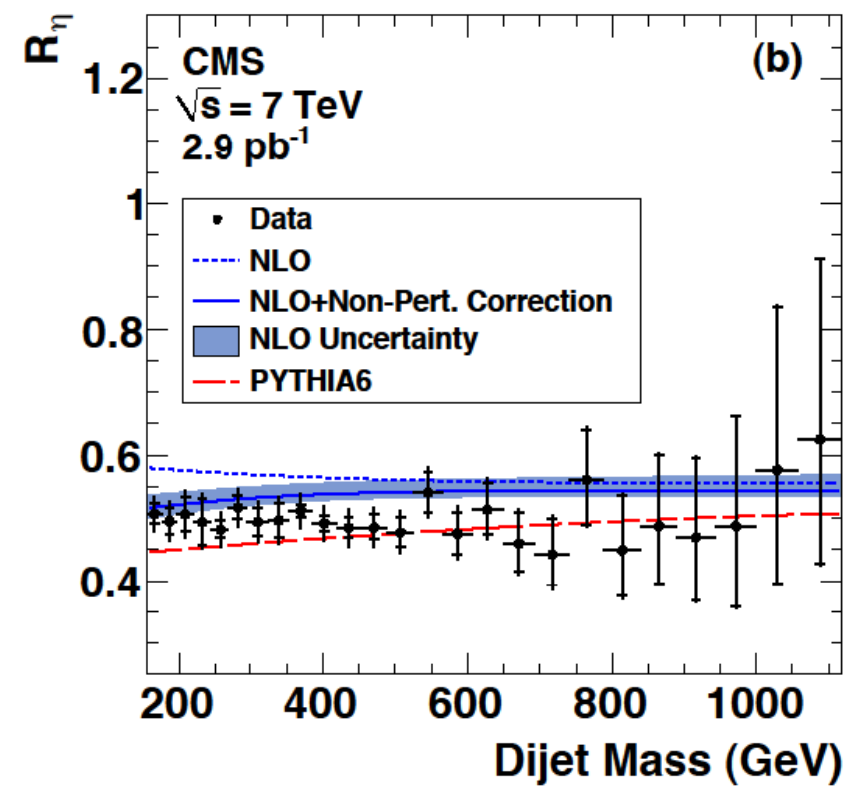


$$R_\eta = \frac{N_{events} \text{ with } |\eta_{jet1}| < 0.7 \text{ and } |\eta_{jet2}| < 0.7}{N_{events} \text{ with } 0.7 < |\eta_{jet1}| < 1.3 \text{ and } 0.7 < |\eta_{jet2}| < 1.3}$$

QCD peaks in forward direction  
(t-channel gluon exchange)

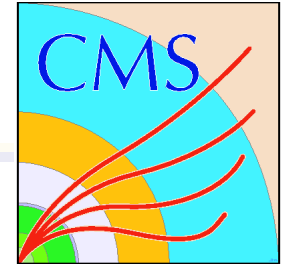
New Physics more isotropic  
(hard scatter )

Measure  $R_\eta$  vs  $M_{jj}$  to look for  
dijet resonances and evidence  
of quark compositeness via a  
contact interaction at scale  $\Lambda$

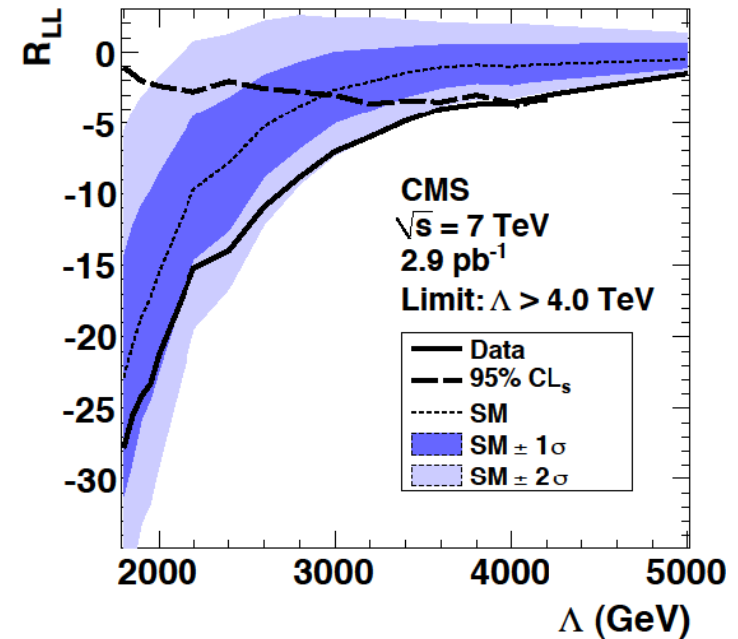
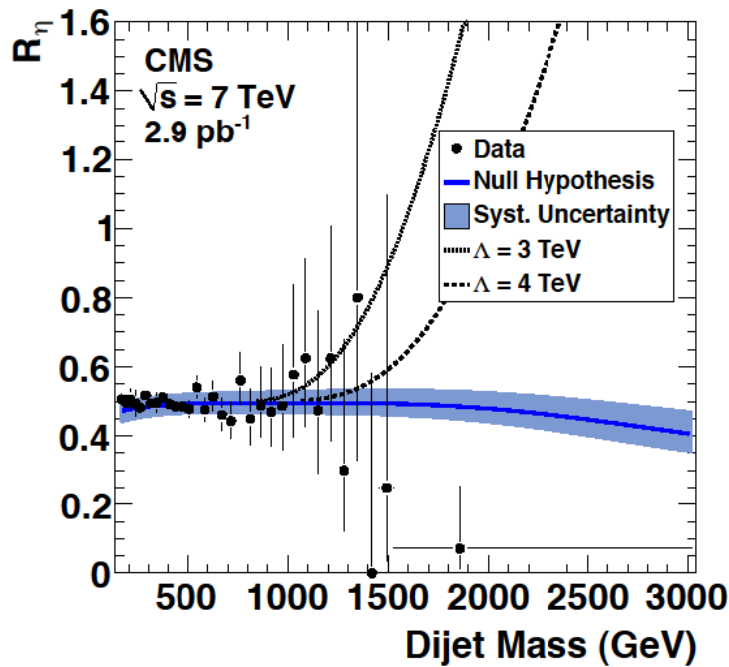


No evidence for deviation from QCD

# Measurement of Dijet Centrality Ratio



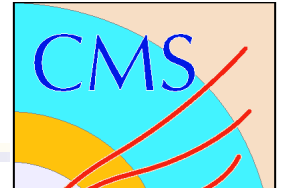
Set Limits on contact interaction scale  $\Lambda$  using  $R_{LL} = \ln\left(\frac{L_{\Lambda}}{L_{QCD}}\right)$



Exclude  $\Lambda < 4.0$  TeV c.f. Tevatron  $\Lambda < 2.9$  GeV  
(expected exclusion is  $\Lambda < 2.9$  GeV)

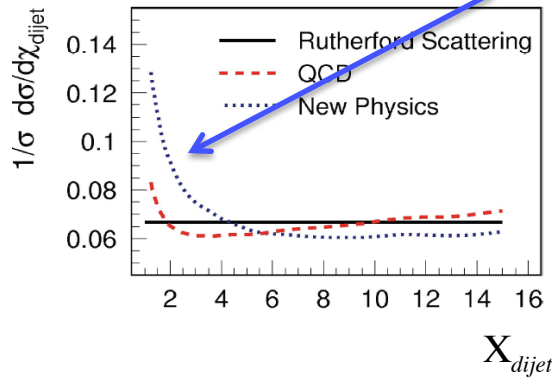
CMS-PAS-EXO-10-002

# Dijet Angular Distributions

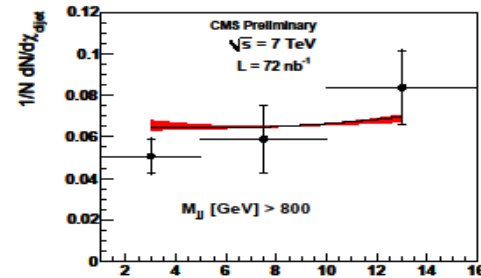
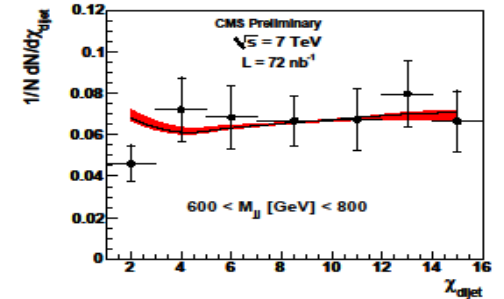
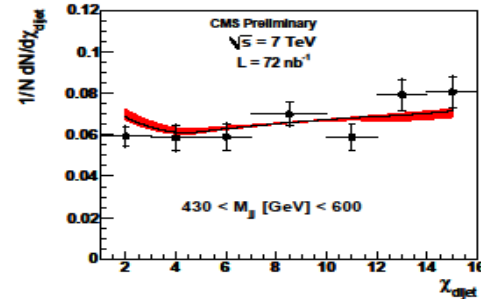
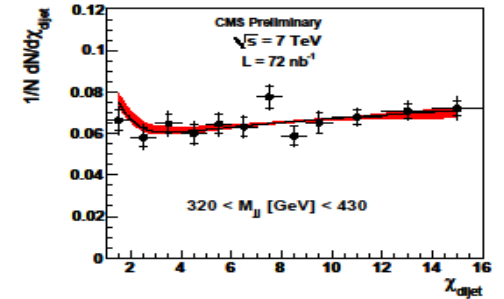
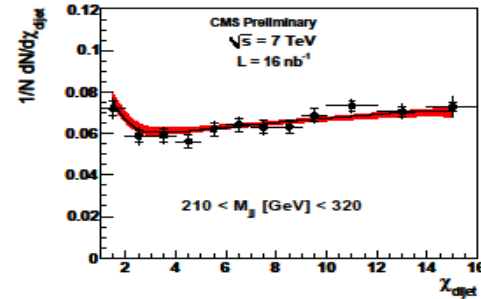
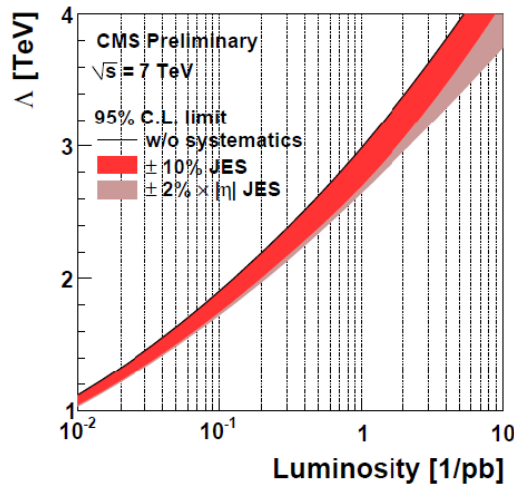


$$X_{dijet} = \exp(y_{jet1} - y_{jet2})$$

Also sensitive to  $\Lambda$



Projected Sensitivity

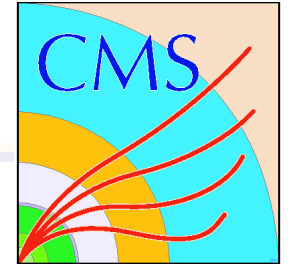


\* data  
 — NLO + non-pert.  
 ■ scale + PDF unc.

No deviation from QCD observed

CMS-PAS-QCD-10-015

# 3 Jet to 2 Jet Ratio



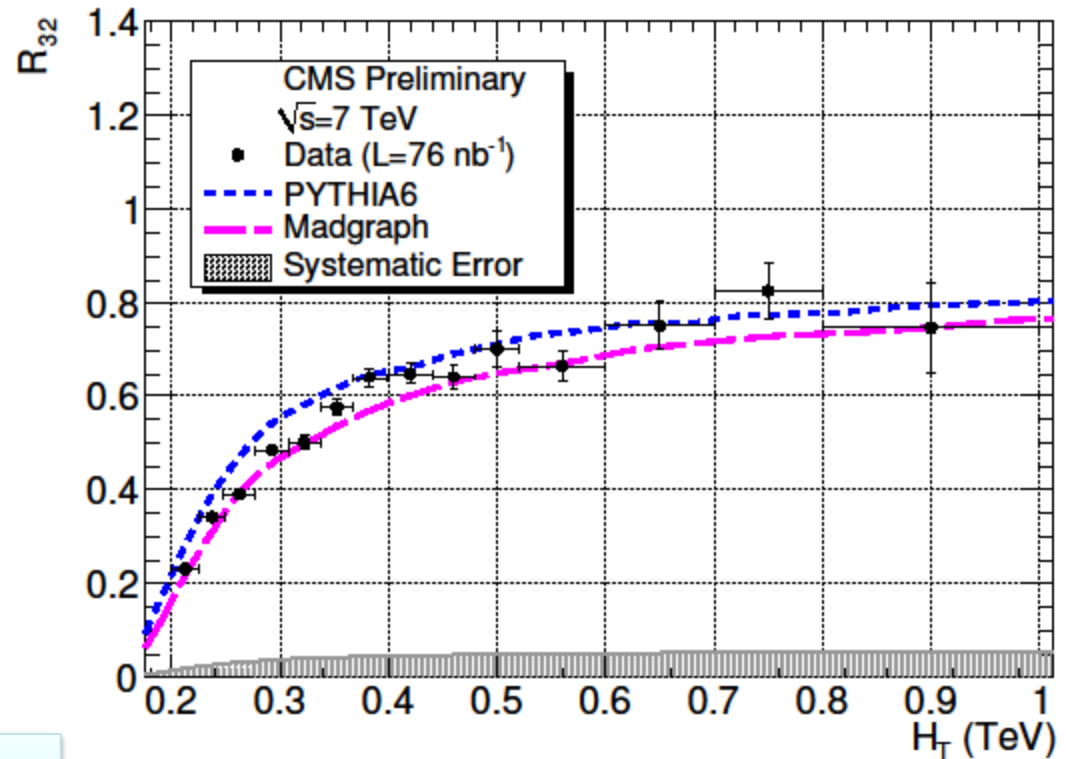
$$R_{32} = \frac{d\sigma_3/dH_T}{d\sigma_2/dH_T}$$

$$H_T = \sum_{jets} |P_T| \quad (P_T > 50 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 2.5)$$

Tests pQCD. Sensitive to  $\alpha_s$

Insensitive to many systematics such as JES, PDF's etc

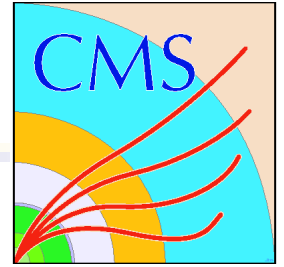
Good Agreement with predictions for  $H_T < 900 \text{ GeV}$



CMS-PAS-QCD-10-012

# Conclusions

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CMS has begun a vigorous and comprehensive program to test pQCD and search for new physics with jets and photons in the final state

The detector, reconstruction software and algorithms and simulation are performing well

Results presented used only a fraction of collected dataset. Results on  $35 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  coming soon.