Jet and E_T^{miss} Commissioning in ATLAS

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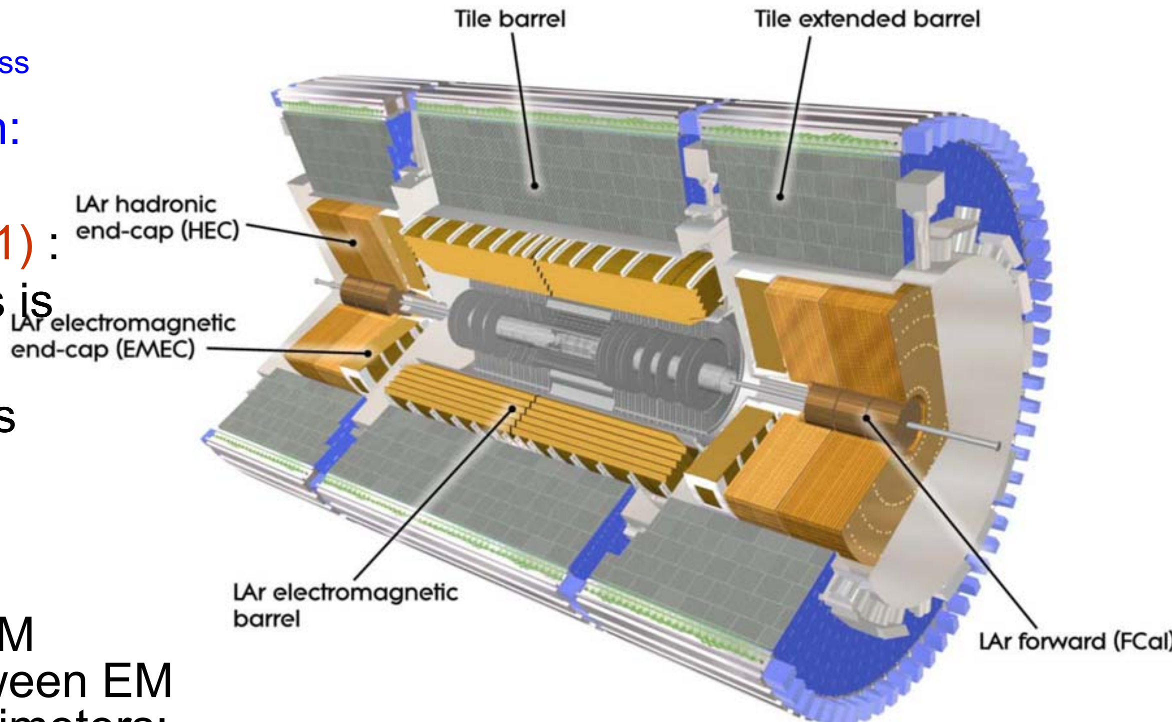
Outline

- Atlas calorimeter:
  - main features for jets and E_T^{miss}
- Jet and EtMiss reconstruction:
  - input calorimeter signals
- Commissioning Jets and E_T^{miss} :
  - with Cosmic Rays: noise studies, cleaning cuts
  - the challenge: understand the sources of “fake” E_T^{miss}
- Strategy for Jet calibration:
  - Global and Local calibration
  - “in-situ” Jet Energy Scale
- Strategy for E_T^{miss} reconstruction and calibration:
  - from Basic to Refined E_T^{miss}
  - “in-situ” E_T^{miss} commissioning: the road-map
- Summary

ATLAS calorimeters

Main features for jet and E_T^{Miss} reconstruction and calibration:

- Non compensating (e/h >1) :
  - Response to hadrons is lower than that to electrons and photons
  - Developed specific calibrations
- Dead material:
  - Energy loss before EM calorimeter and between EM and HAD barrel calorimeters:
    - dead material corrections
- Different technologies and many transition regions:
  - "Crack" regions: $\eta \approx 1.4, 3.2$
- Magnetic field bending



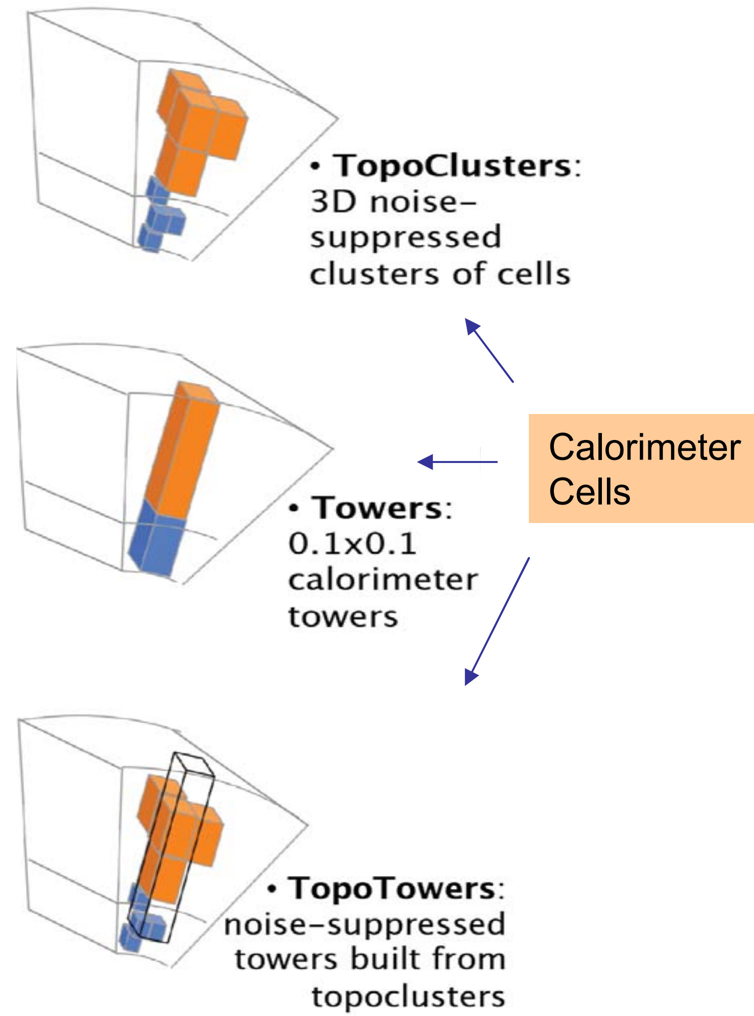
ATLAS Fiducial Regions

- Hadronic Calorimeter:
  - Barrel: $|\eta| < 1.7$
  - Endcap: $1.5 < |\eta| < 3.2$
- Electromagnetic Calorimeters
  - Barrel: $|\eta| < 1.4$
  - Endcap: $1.375 < |\eta| < 3.2$
- Forward: $3.2 < |\eta| < 4.9$

$\eta = -\log(\tan(\theta/2))$

Input signals to Jets and ETmiss

- Topo-Clusters: group of calorimeter cells topologically connected
  - Noise suppression via noise-driven clustering thresholds:
    - Seed, Neighbour, Perimeter cells (S,N,P) = (4,2,0)
      - seed cells with $|E_{cell}| > S\sigma_{noise}$ (S = 4)
      - expand in 3D; add neighbours with $|E_{cell}|>N\sigma_{noise}$ (N = 2)
        - » merge clusters with common neighbours (N < S)
      - add perimeter cells with $|E_{cell}|>P\sigma_{noise}$ (P = 0)
  - Attempt to reconstruct single particles in calorimeter
- Towers: thin radial slice of calorimeters of fixed size
- Topo-Tower: selecting only the cells in the tower with a significant signal

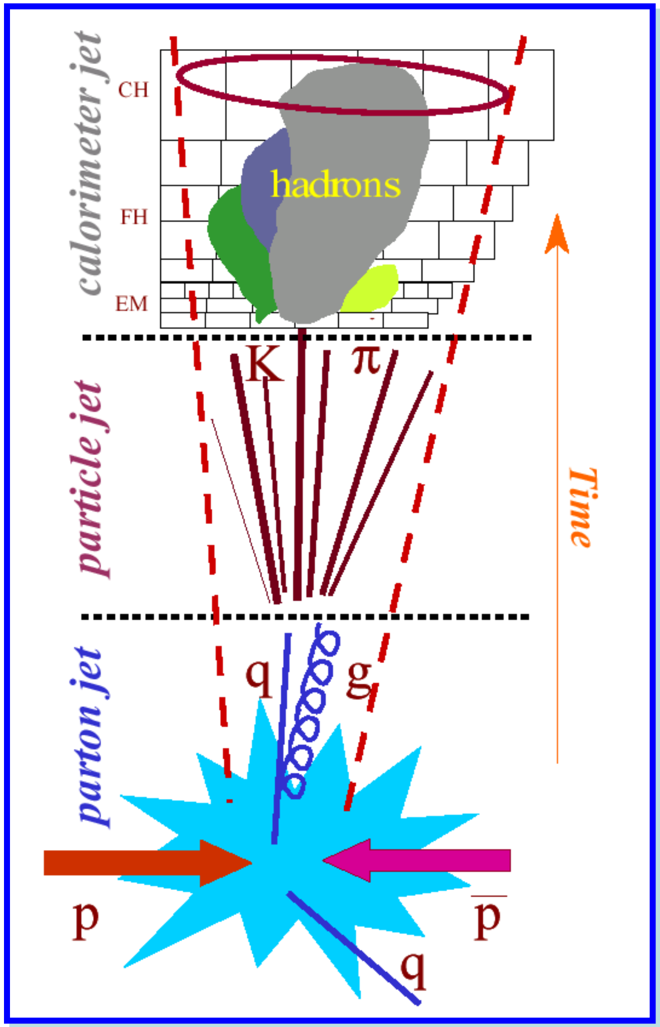


Jet Reconstruction

Sequential process:

- Input signal selection:
  – TopoClusters, Towers, TopoTowers
- Jet finding:
  – The jet finding algorithm groups the collection of clusters(towers) according to geometrical and/or kinematic criteria.
  – Many algorithms studied in ATLAS: $\Rightarrow$ recently concentrated on

    AntiKt algorithm
- Jet calibration:
  – depending on detector input signal definition, jet finder choices…
- Jet selection:
  – apply cuts on kinematics to select jets of interest



E_T^{miss} Reconstruction

Transverse Missing Energy:

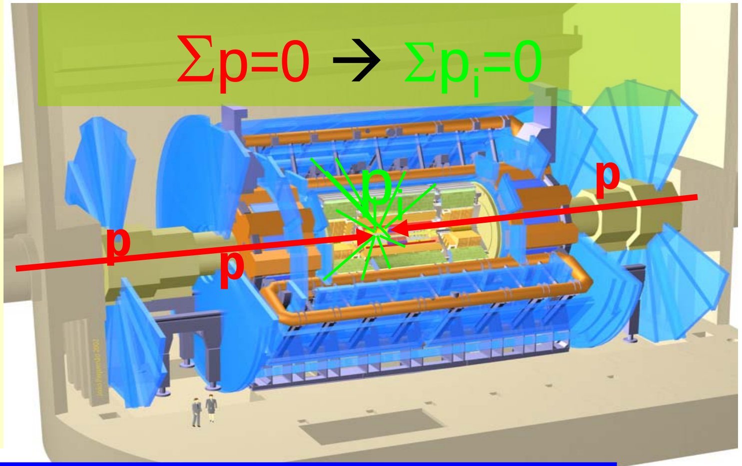
$$E_T miss = \sqrt{E_X miss^2 + E_Y miss^2}$$

$E_x miss = -\Sigma Ex$

$E_y miss = -\Sigma Ey$

$SumE_T = \Sigma E_T$

Sum of energy of all particles seen in the detector

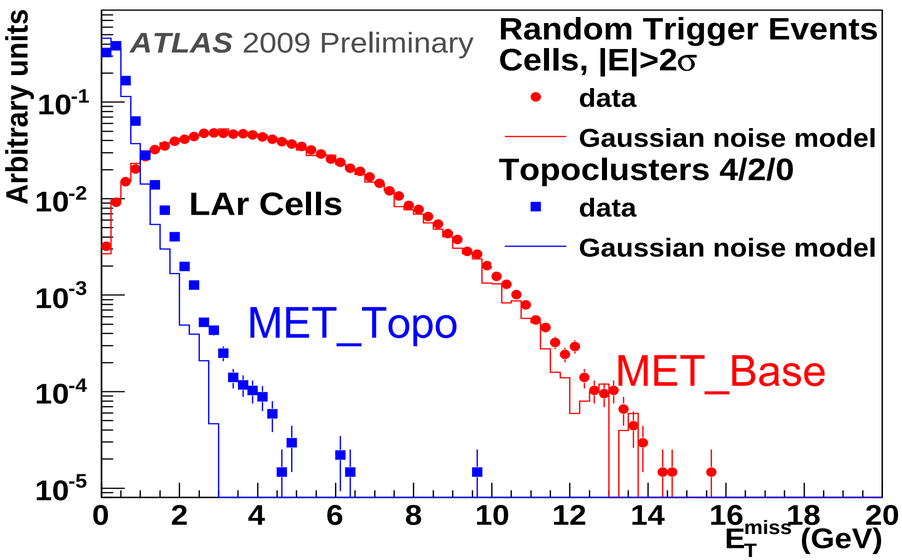


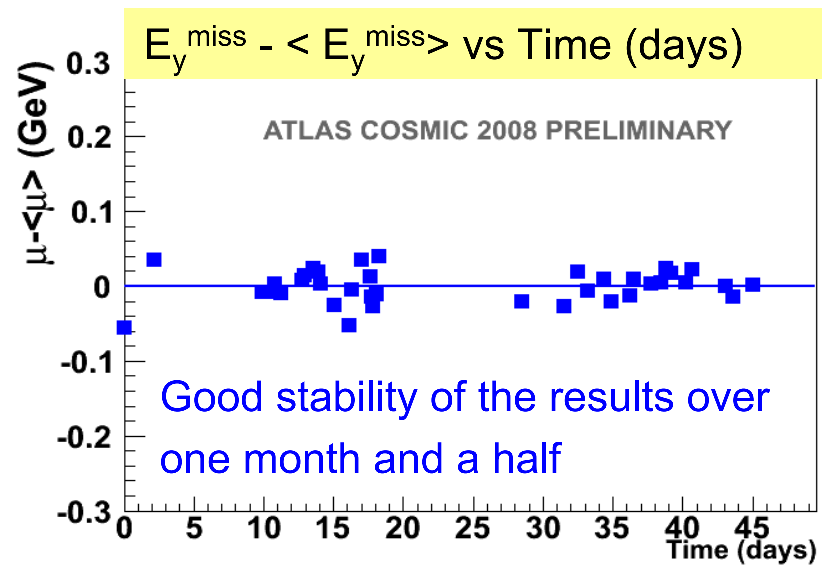
E_T^{miss} is a complex event quantity:

– It is calculated adding all significant signals from all detectors:
  - Calorimeter input signals (Cells, TopoClusters):
    - in physics objects
    - not used in physics objects
  - Muons
  - Tracks in regions where Calorimeter/Muon Spectrometer are inefficient
  - Correction for energy lost in dead material

Noise studies on E_T^{miss}

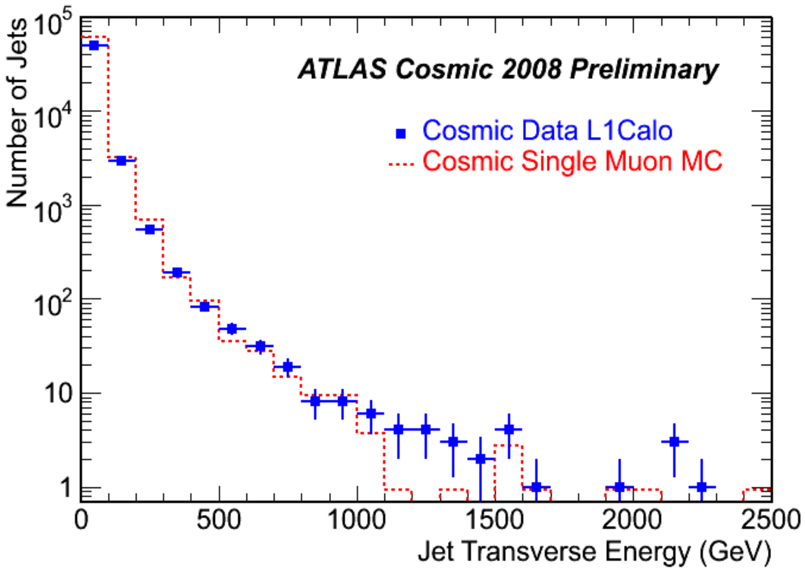
- Basic E_T^{miss} studied in Random Trigger events from cosmics ray runs
- Resulting E_T^{miss} is summed from all calorimeter cells applying two different methods for noise suppressions:
  - from all Cells with $|E|>2\sigma$ noise $\Rightarrow$ MET_Base
  - from all Cells inside TopoClusters $\Rightarrow$ MET_Topo, better noise suppression



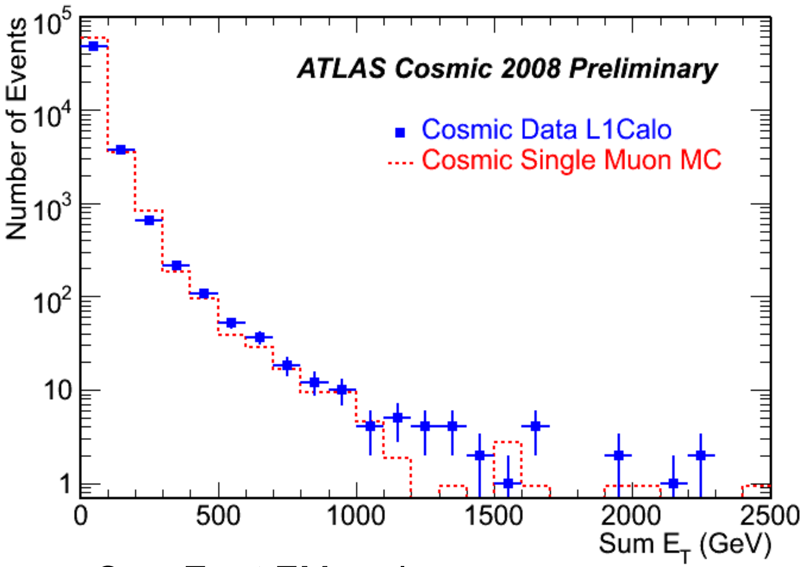


- Distributions are consistent with Gaussian noise
- High noisy channels masked at calorimeter cell level but possibility to mask also at E_T^{miss} reconstruction level

Commissioning Jet and E_T^{miss} with Cosmic Rays



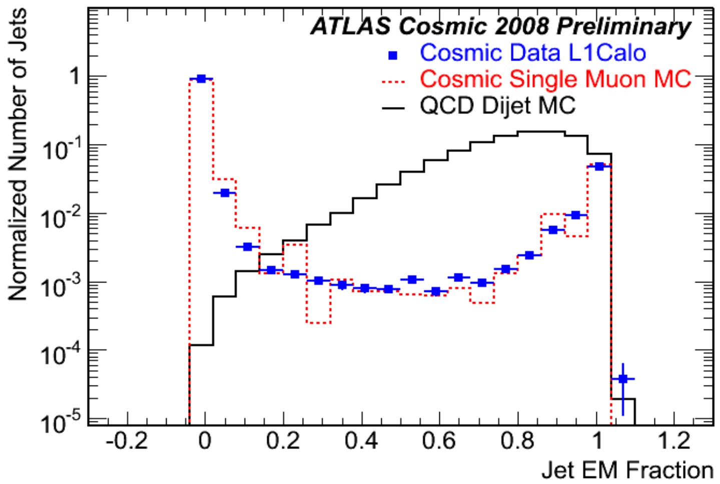
Jets at the EM scale

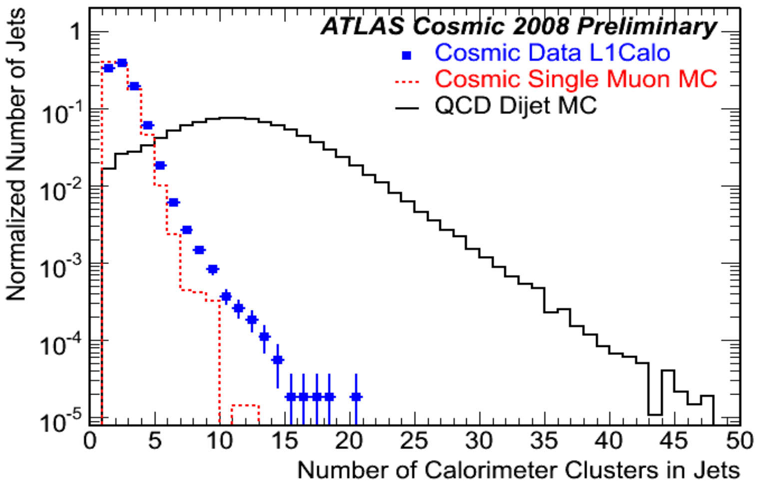


Sum E_T at EM scale:
scalar sum of Cell E_T with $|E|>2\sigma$ noise

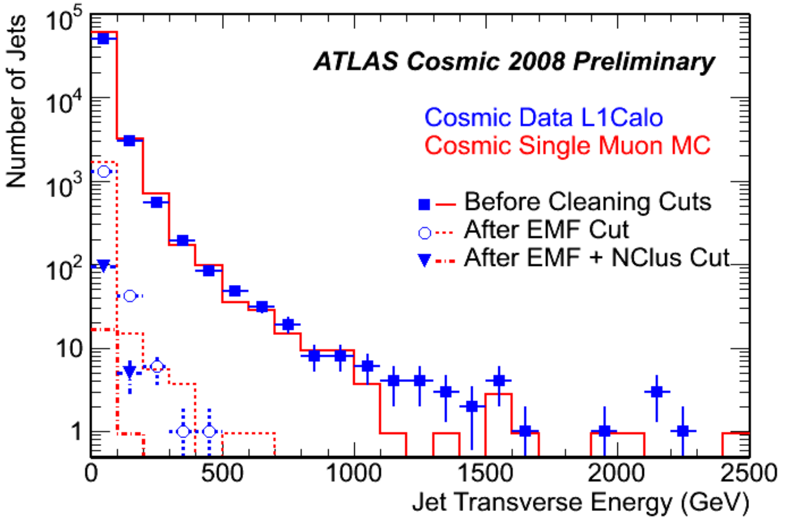
- Jets and large E_T^{miss} can originate from high energy cosmic muons passing through the ATLAS calorimeter and undergoing hard bremsstrahlung
- Good agreement with MonteCarlo aside from a slight discrepancy in tails due to MC statistics and from cosmic ray air showers (not modelled in MC)

Cleaning Cuts against cosmics





- Jets from cosmics can be a background for many physics channels
- set of cleaning cuts that can almost completely eliminate it:
  - Jet EM fraction
    - typically 0 or 1 for muons undergoing bremstrahlung in (TileCal or LAr)
  - Number of clusters:
    - fewer clusters in cosmics
  - Also tracking (not shown)



E_T^{miss} challenge with first data

E_T^{miss} is due to non interacting particles in detector (neutrinos, LSP) ⇒ **True E_T^{miss}**

But it is also due to:

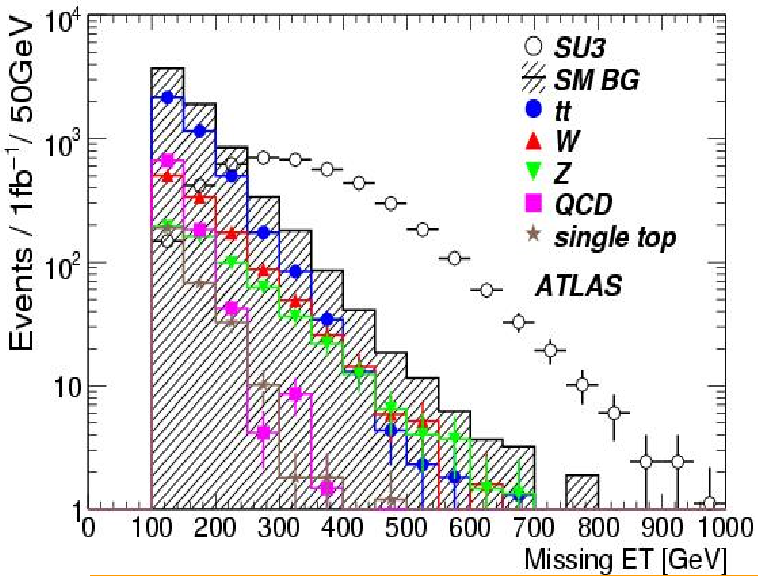
- Problems in detector:
  - dead, hot, noisy channels, problems in HV sectors…
- Noise, pile-up noise
- Energy lost in dead materials (cracks, cryostats..)
- Backgrounds:
  - cosmic rays, beam halo, beam gas
- Mismeasurements of muons, jets

⇒ **"Fake" E_T^{miss}**

⇒ First require detailed understanding of instrumental E_T^{miss} sources →Event Cleaning

⇒ Then understand other source of "fake" E_T^{miss} (missing/fake muons, jets in cracks…)

Susy no-leptons (SU3) and backgrounds

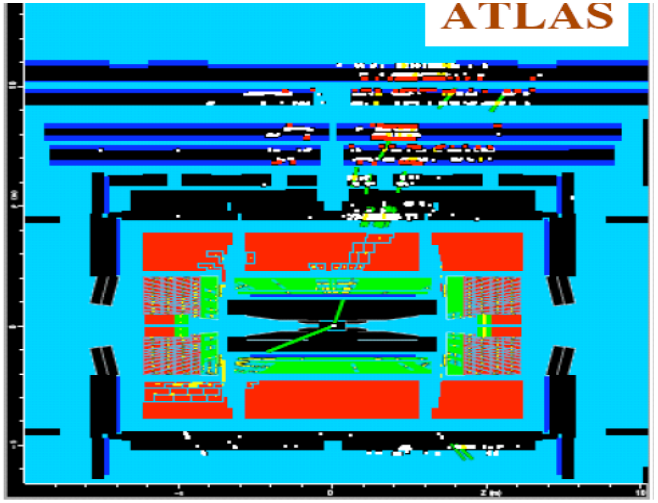


- QCD with "fake" E_T^{miss} are background for inclusive no-lepton SUSY events

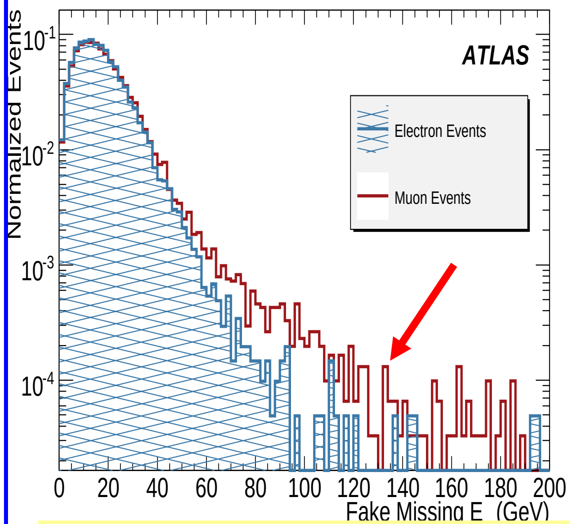
- understanding this background is crucial before beginning a SUSY search in early data !

Fake E_T^{miss} from fake or missing Muons

- Fake muons can be caused by jet punch-through detected as excess activity in Muon Chambers.
- Cleaning criteria: count of muon hits and of muon segments within a cone around jet axes.



- Missing muons due to detector features:
  - η=0: holes in Muon Spectrometer for cables, services to Inner Detector & Calorimeter.
  - |η| ~1.2: middle muon station missing for initial data taking
  - |η|>2.7: no muon coverage
- use calorimeter and track information to recover missing muons used in E_T^{miss} calculation



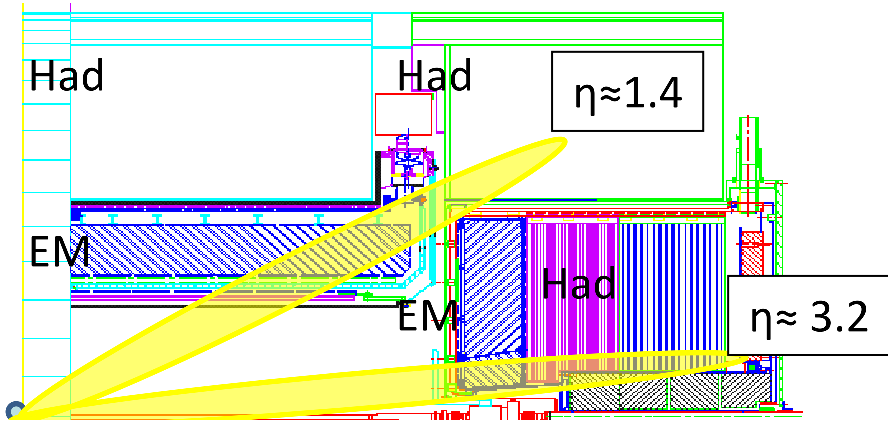
E_T^{miss} Fake in ttbar events in the electron and muon channel: ⇒large tails due to missed or fake muons

$E_{x,y}^{miss}$ Fake= $E_{x,y}^{miss}$ - $E_{x,y}^{miss}$True

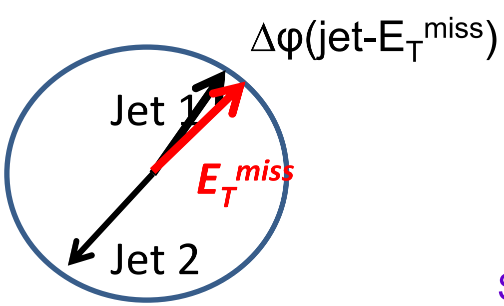
Fake E_T^{miss} from Jet Leakage

Fake E_T^{miss} in calorimeter can also be produced by mis-measurements of jets due to cracks, gaps, transition regions used for services.

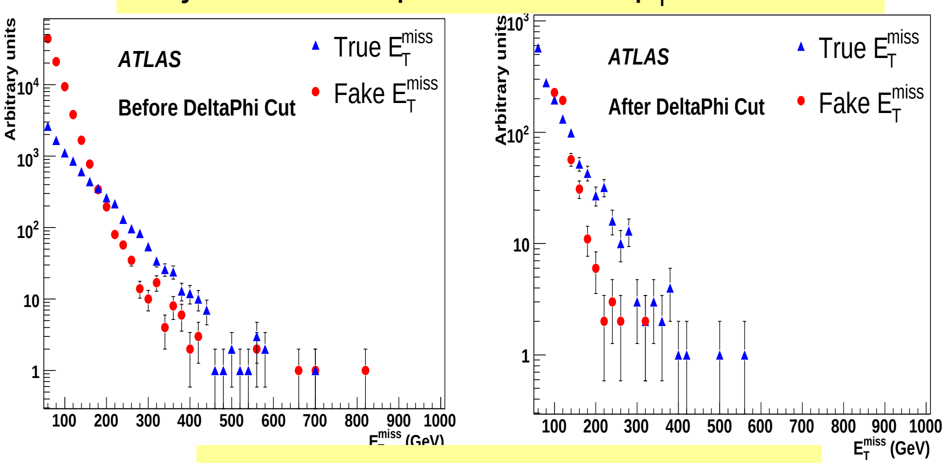
Crack" regions: η ≈1.4, 3.2



- Leakage of jets entering 'crack' region $1.3<|\eta|<1.6$ can be detected:
  - looking for large deposits in the outermost layers of the calorimeter
  - checking the E_T^{miss} calculated from tracks found in the Inner Detector that can provide a complementary information
  - checking if E_T^{miss} is closely associated with one of the leading jets in the transverse (φ) plane
- Cleaning cuts based on those criteria could be applied ⇒ analysis dependent



Di-jet QCD sample 560 GeV$<p_T<$1120 GeV



$E_{x,y}^{miss}$ Fake= $E_{x,y}^{miss}$ - $E_{x,y}^{miss}$True

Strategy for Jet Calibration

- **Factorized multi-step approach**
  - Flexibility to understand corrections individually and use different techniques as they become validated with data within a same framework
  - Combination of "in-situ" and Monte Carlo (MC) methods

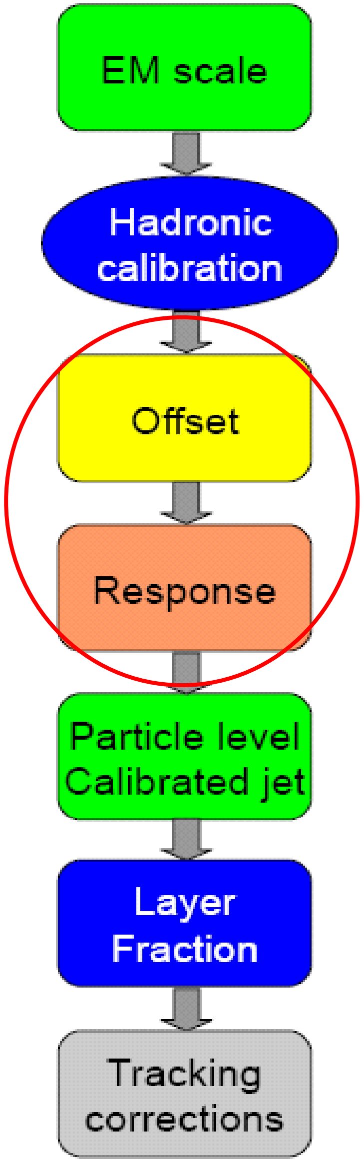
Hadronic Calibration:
- correct for calorimeter effects: non-compensation, dead material
- ATLAS developped two different strategies: **Global and Local calibration**

Jet Energy Scale

Offset correction for pile-up:
- subtract the average contribution to the jet energy not originating from the primary interaction

Response correction:
- **Eta intercalibration**: equalization of the jet response as a function of η
- **Absolute energy scale:** in-situ correction from gamma/Z-jet balance

Other optional corrections to improve resolution (scale unchanged):
- **Layer Fraction**: EM-scale jets + layer fraction, exploit longitudinal shower development
- **Tracking corrections**: fraction of jet momentum carried by charged tracks associated with the jet



Hadronic Calibration

Global approach (jet level):

Calorimeter cell energy density method:

- Use cell energy density as an estimator of the electromagnetic and hadronic component of jet showers:
  - EM showers are characterized by high energy density depositions
  - HAD showers are broader and less dense
- Cells weights depending on the cell energy density are calculated optimizing the difference between reconstructed and truth jets found using the same algorithm:
  - The weights have been determined considering QCD di-jets events

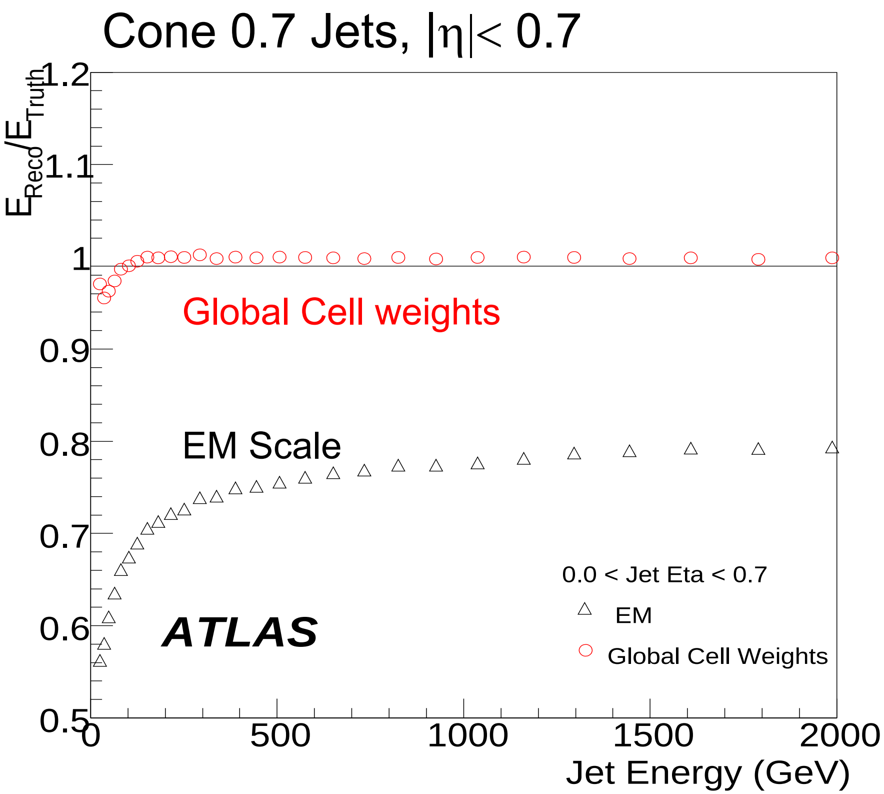
Local approach (calorimeter level):

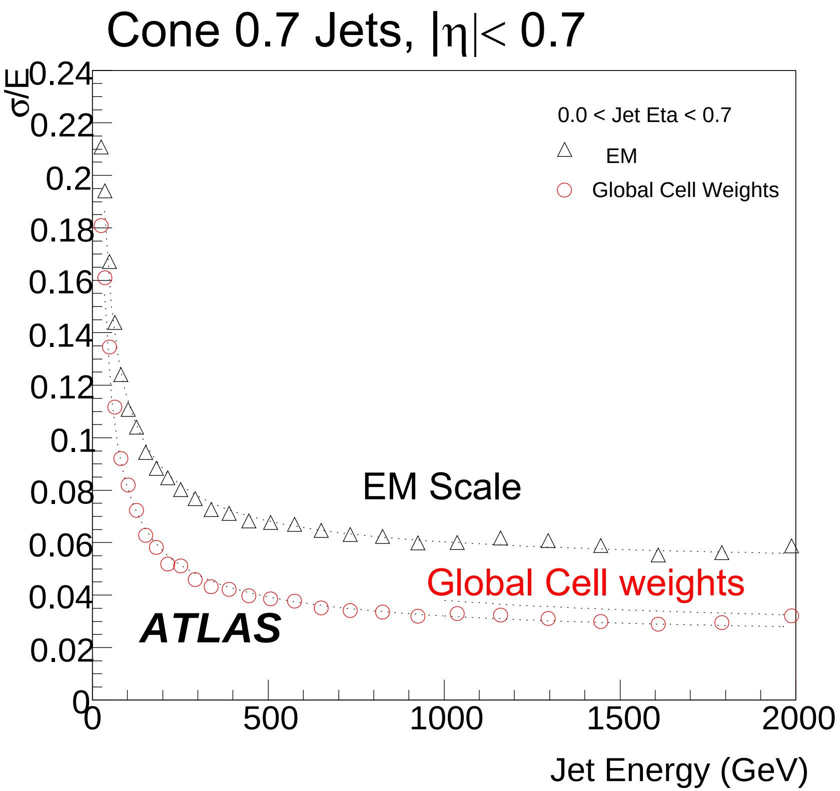
Based on Topo-Clusters as jet constituents:

- TopoCluster classification as EM/HAD based on cluster shape variables: energy density and depth
- Hadronic weighting of calorimeter cells derived from detailed GEANT4 simulations of charged pions
- Dead material (DM) and out of cluster corrections (OOC) applied

Both methods present comparable performances in the simulation

Global Jet Calibration Performance





Jet energy response linearity

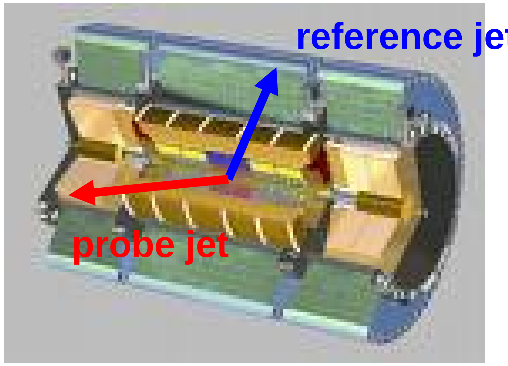
- Global Cell weights within 2%
- largest non linearity coming from low energies

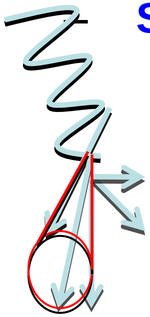
Jet energy resolution

- Global Cell weights ~ 4% at high energy

"In-situ" Jet Energy Scale

- **Correct and validate the energy scale of the calorimeter jet to the particle level energy scale.**
- **In-situ processes to define the entire jet energy scale:**
  - **Equalization of the jet response in η with QCD Di-jet events**
    - Di-jet p_T balance uses reference jet in well calibrated (central) region to correct probe jet further away
    - Control uniformity of response on the percent level with ~ 10 pb^{-1}

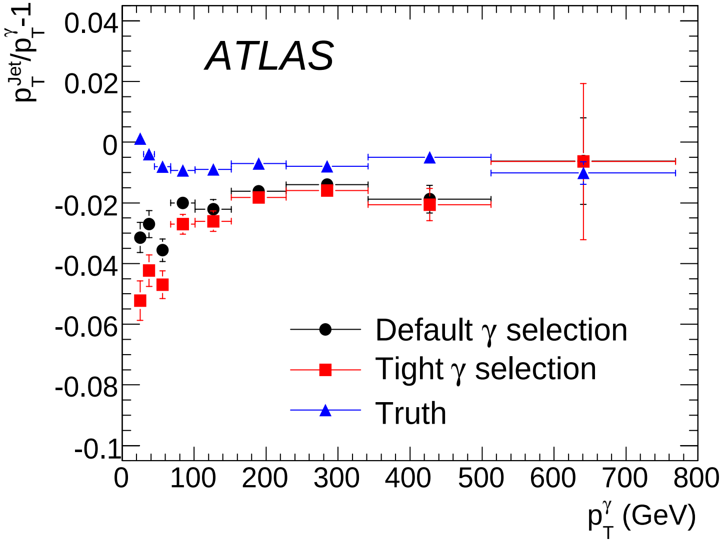




- **Set the absolute energy scale with γ/Z-jet events:**
  - Well measured electromagnetic system balances jet res[ponse]
    p_T balance used to connect the two scales:

$$B = \frac{\vec{p}_T^{\,jet}}{\vec{p}_T^{\,\gamma}} - 1$$

  - Negative bias mainly due "out-of cone" losses related to the jet algorithm
  - The imbalance becomes ~ 1% at 100-200 GeV
  - Statistical precision of ~ 1-2% with ~ 100 pb^{-1}
  - Same method using Z-jets events but less statistics
  - **Precision dominated by the systematic uncertainty**



Strategy for E_T^{miss} reconstruction and calibration

Step by step procedure of increasing complexity:

- From Basic E_T^{miss} ⇒ Final E_T^{miss} ⇒ to Refined E_T^{miss}
  ⇒ To guarantee robustness with first data
- Several calculation/calibration schemes available to allow maximum degree of flexibility with first data and different sensitivity to systematic effects
- Calibrations adopted for E_T^{miss} from reconstructed objects (no specific "ad hoc" corrections for E_T^{miss} applied) to guarantee a coherent event reconstruction

From Basic to Refined Calibrated E_T^{miss}

Basic E_T^{miss} from all calorimeter cells applying two possible noise suppression approaches:

- from all Cells with |E|>2σ noise
- from all Cells inside TopoClusters

⇒ NO calibration, usable since day 1

Final E_T^{miss} obtained adding:

- Calibration step: two different calibrations approaches (coherent with jets):
  - Global cell energy density calibration and local hadron calibration applied
- Contribution from muons: $E_{x,y}^{Muon} = -\sum_{RecMuons} E_{x,y}.$
- Correction for energy lost in cryostat between EM and Had calorimeters from jets:

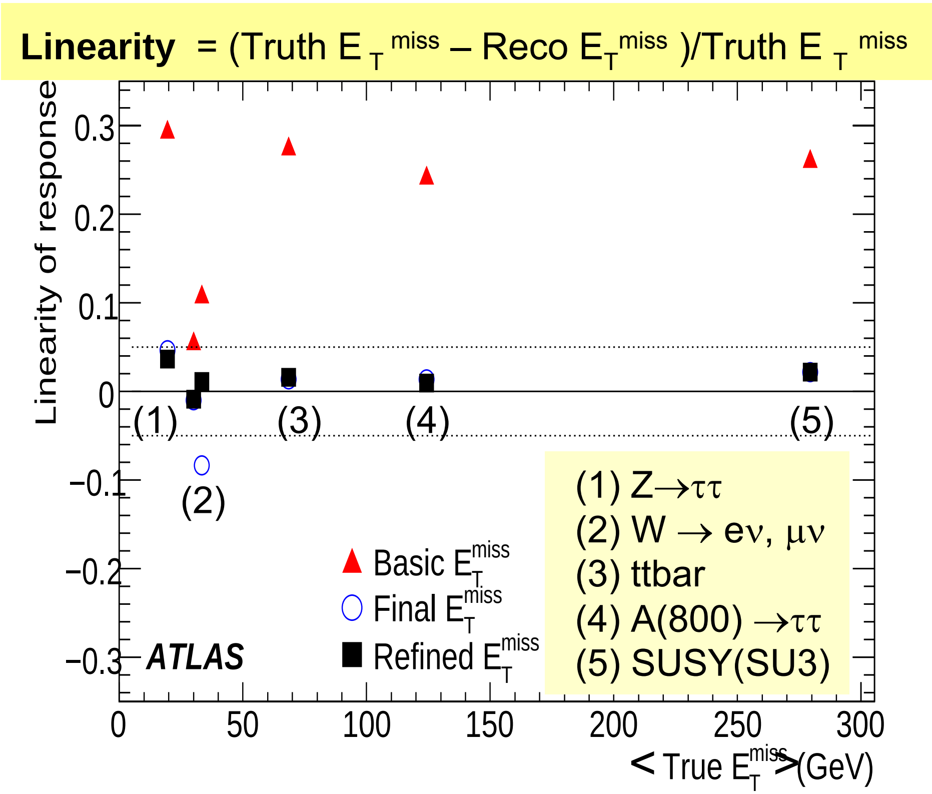
$$E_{jet}^{cryo} = w^{cryo}\sqrt{E_{EM3} \times E_{HAD}}$$

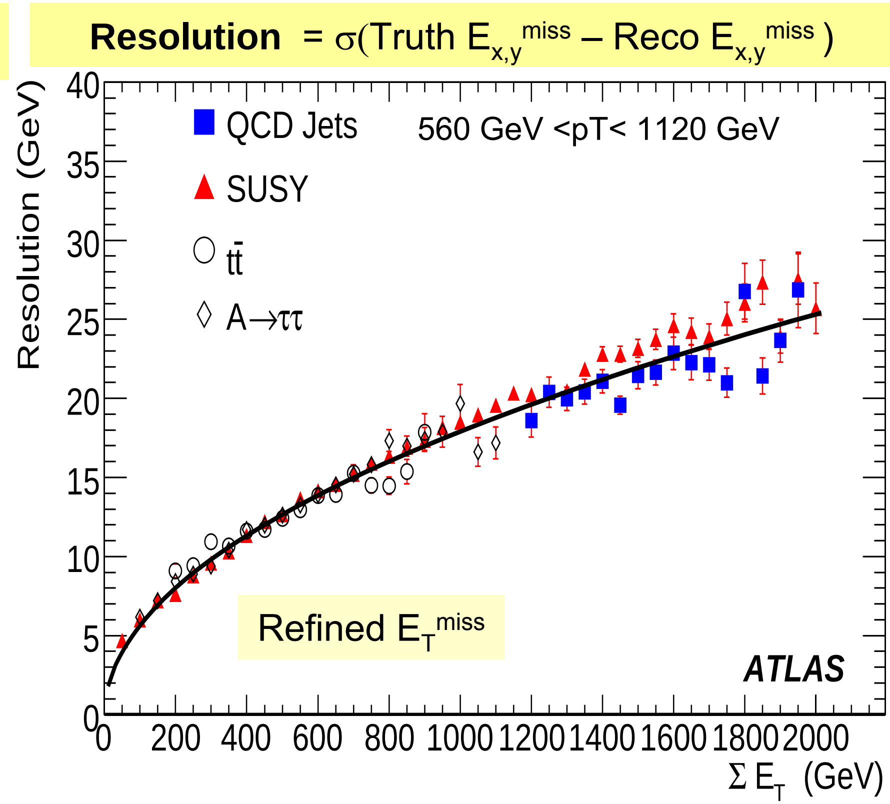
Refined E_T^{miss} original approach by ATLAS based on event signal ambiguity resolution:

- sequential decomposition of reconstructed objects: *electrons, photons, taus, jet, muons* into basic constituents (calorimeter cells or TopoClusters) and veto of multiple contribution to guarantee no double counting in E_T^{miss} calculation
- Calibration weights applied to basic constituents depend on the type of reconstructed object
- Also TopoClusters not associated with any reconstructed objects taken into account

⇒ Most complex schema, usable after validation of reconstructed objects

Refined E_T^{miss} Performance





E_T^{miss} Refined Calibration provides best performances in terms of Linearity and Resolution (resolution less sensitive to calibration):

- E_T^{miss} Linearity within ~ 3% over wide E_T^{miss} range for different processes
- E_T^{miss} Resolution: mainly depend on ΣET in calorimeters, well described by: Resolution $= k * \sqrt{\Sigma E_T}$ (k ~ 0.5)

"In-situ" E_T^{miss} validation with Minimum Bias and QCD di-jets events

Road-map for E_T^{miss} commissioning:

⇒ Minimum bias:

- the first control sample to test E_T^{miss} resolution "in-situ" up to $SumE_T$~ 200 GeV in very early data:

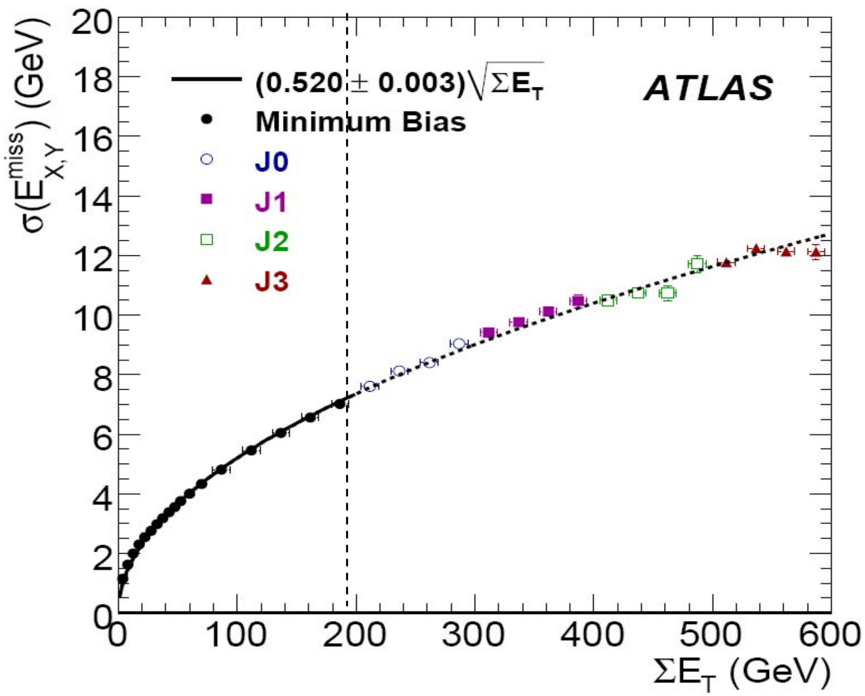
$$E_T^{miss} \text{ Resolution} = k * \sqrt{SumET}$$

- Basic E_T^{miss} calculation

⇒ QCD di-jets events:

- useful to test E_T^{miss} resolution "in-situ" for higher ΣE_T range (> 200 GeV)

- Final E_T^{miss} calculation, start to check calibrations

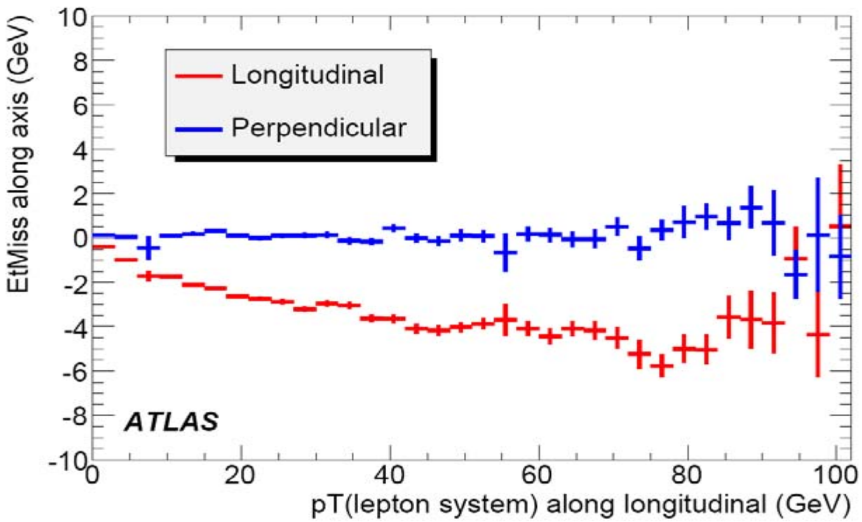


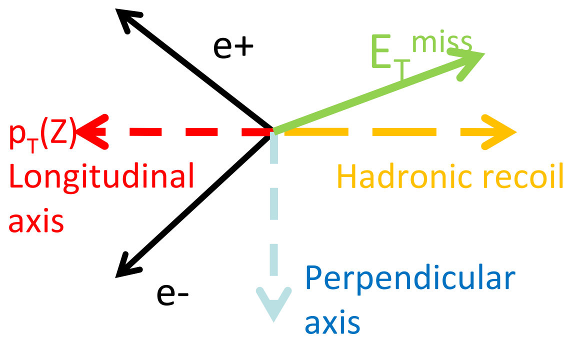
E_T^{miss} Resolution vs ΣE_T from minimum bias and QCD di-jets evts

J0-J3: 8 GeV <p_T< 140 GeV

"In-situ" E_T^{miss} validation with $Z \to ll$

- Test calibration and scale of E_T^{miss} "in-situ": expected ~ 350 evts/ pb^{-1} $Z \to ee$
- Transverse momentum of the two leptons from Z balanced by hadronic recoil: $\Rightarrow$ diagnostic plot of E_T^{miss} vs dilepton p_T projected along longitudinal axis is powerful to discover potential E_T^{miss} problems: negative offset due to miscalibration of low energy deposits in calorimeter:
  - $\Rightarrow$ partially improved thanks to new calibration weights
  - $\Rightarrow$ work in progress for a specific calibration for low energy deposits





The longitudinal axis defined by the vectorial sum of the 2 leptons momenta.

The perpendicular axis is placed at $\pi/2$ to the longitudinal axis.

$\Rightarrow$ With integrated luminosity 10-100pb^{-1} possibility to determine the "in-situ" E_T^{miss} scale with: $W \to e\nu$ transverse mass
$Z \to \tau\tau \to$ lepton-hadron invariant $m_{\tau\tau}$

Summary

A reliable reconstruction and calibration of jets and E_T^{miss} in ATLAS is crucial to understand Standard Model physics measurements and to discover new phenomena

The most challenging task with first data are:

- for jets $\Rightarrow$ the establishment of the energy scale "in-situ"
- for E_T^{miss} $\Rightarrow$ the understanding of the main sources of fake E_T^{miss} and the "in-situ" validation.

Both jets and E_T^{miss} foresee to apply a step by step approach for calibration to guarantee flexibility and robustness:

- for jets $\Rightarrow$ a factorized set of corrections has been prepared
- for E_T^{miss} $\Rightarrow$ an approach of increasing complexity is ready: from Basic E_T^{miss} to Refined E_T^{miss}

Measuring jets and E_T^{miss} is challenging but ATLAS has developed techniques and strategies to be ready for commissioning with real collisions

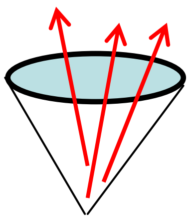
Back up

Jet Algorithms

"Cone" algorithms:

Geometrically motivated jet finders:

- Seeded fixed cones (R=0.4,0.7)
  - Collect particles or detector signals into fixed sized cone of chosen radius R



$$R = \sqrt{\Delta\eta^2 + \Delta\varphi^2}$$

  - Basic parameters are seed p_T threshold and cone size
- Seedless fixed cones (R=0.4,0.7)
  - No seeds
  - Collect particles around any other particle into a fixed cone of chosen radius

All Cone algorithms require a split-merge procedure to define non overlapping exclusive jets.

"Cluster" algorithms:

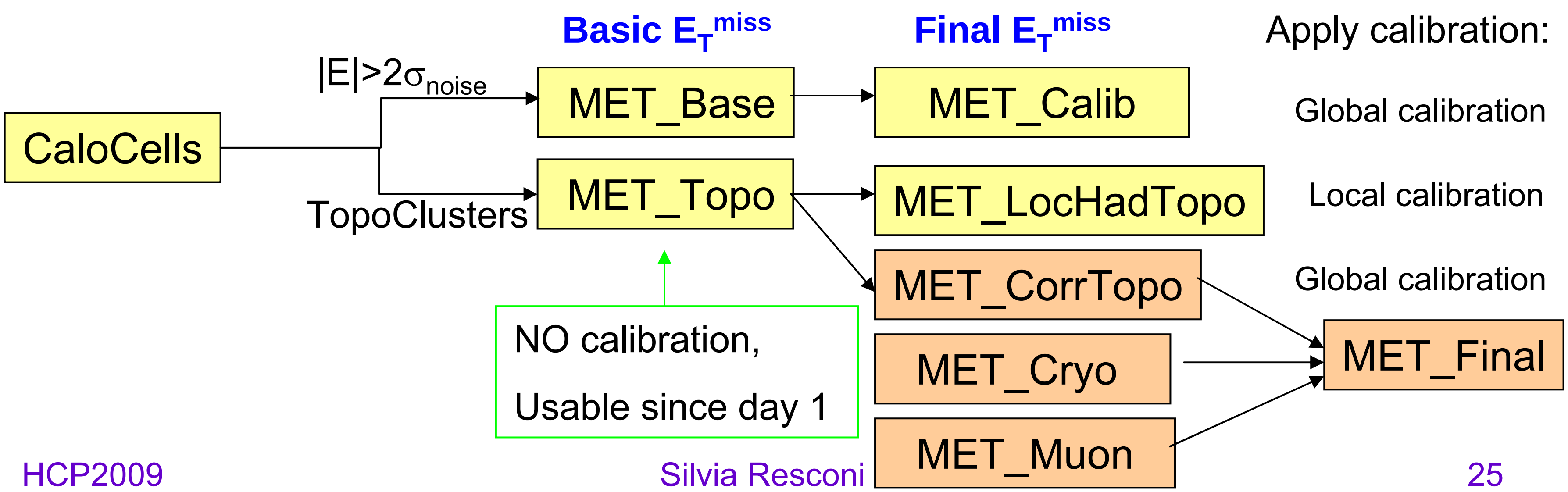
Start from particles or detector signals and perform an iterative pair-wise clustering to build larger objects.

Attempt to undo QCD parton fragmentation:

  - kT: with clustering sequence using p_T and distance parameter (start from the softer components)
  - Anti-kT using p_T and distance parameter with inverted sequence (start from the harder components)
- ATLAS recently has decided to adopt the AntiKt algorithm as default (D=0.4)

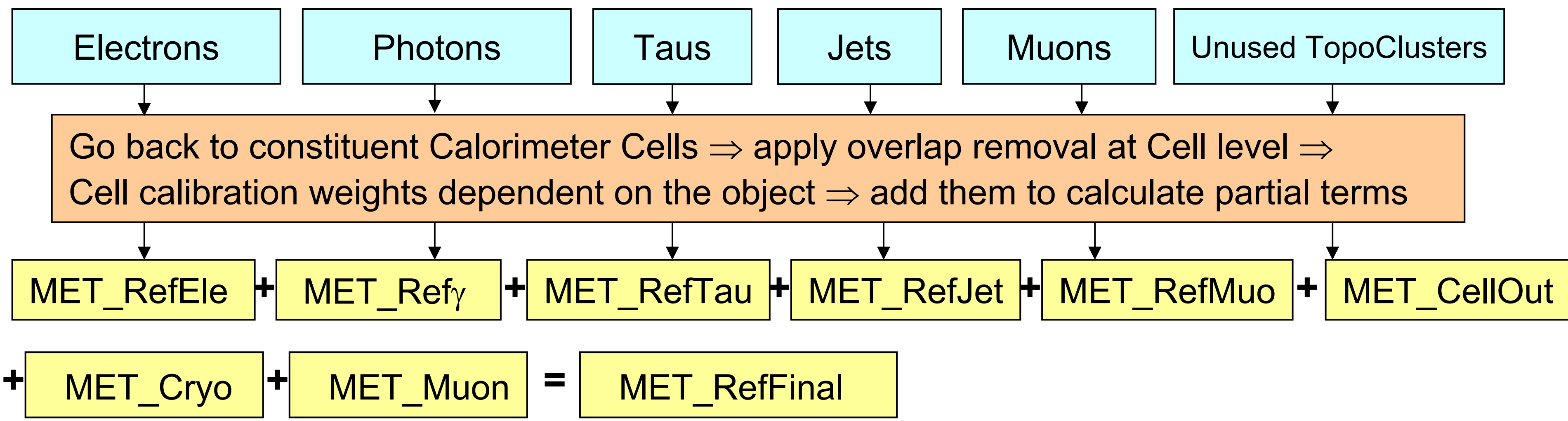
From Basic to Final Calibrated E_T^{miss}

- ⇒ **Basic E_T^{miss}** from all Calorimeter cells with two possible noise suppression approaches (MET_Base, MET_Topo)
- ⇒ **Final E_T^{miss}** adding calibration step plus contribution from muons and for dead material (MET_Final):
  - Different calibrations approaches (coherent with jets):
    - Global cell energy density calibration and local hadron calibration applied
  - Correction for energy lost in cryostat between EM and Had calorimeters (MET_Cryo) from jets: $E_{jet}^{cryo} = w^{cryo}\sqrt{E_{EM3} \times E_{HAD}}$
  - Contribution from muons (MET_Muon)

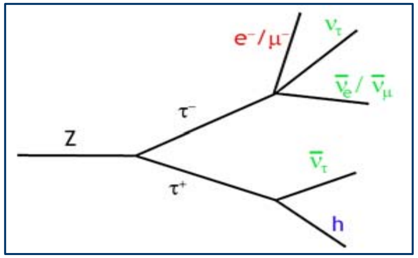


Refined Calibrated E_T^{miss}

- Based on all reconstructed physics objects (e/γ, τ, b-jet, jet, μ, ...)
- Most complex schema to apply after validation of reconstructed objects:
  - After particle identification, decomposition of each object into constituent Calorimeter Cells
  - Overlap removal done at cell level
  - Cell calibration weights depend on the type of the reconstructed object (e/γ, τ, b-jet, jet, μ …) they belong to
  - Also TopoClusters not in reconstructed objects are taken into account

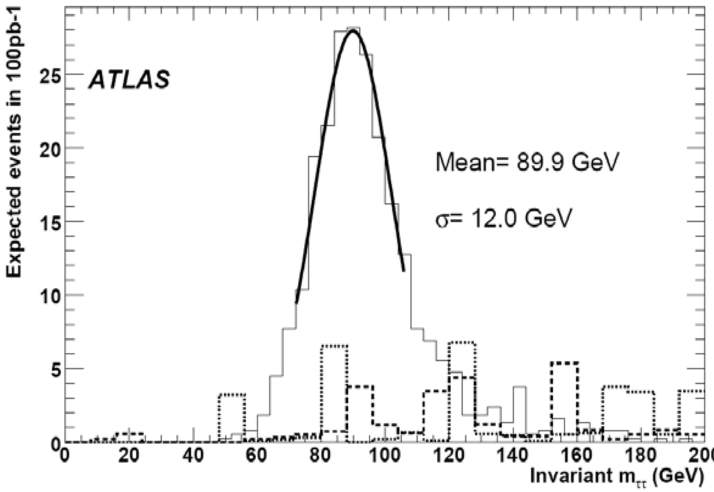


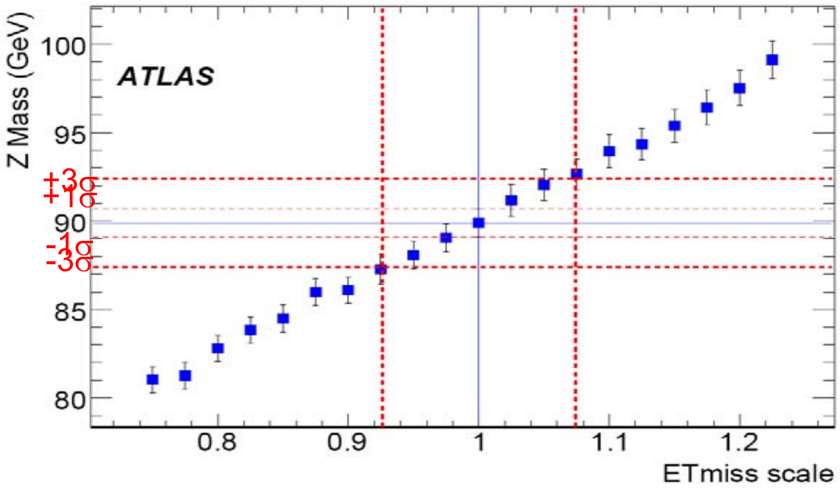
"In-situ" E_T^{miss} scale with $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow$ lep-had



$\Rightarrow$ Determination of the E_T^{miss} scale with invariant $m_{\tau\tau}$:

- Estimate background "in-situ" using same sign (SS) events:
  - signal events have opposite sign (OS) lepton and τ-jet
- in 100 pb^{-1} invariant $m_{\tau\tau}$ mass reconstructed with an error of less then 1 GeV
- taking into account only statistical error $\Rightarrow$ E_T^{miss} scale with a precision of ~3 %
- taking into account systematic effects $\Rightarrow$ due to subtraction of the same sign (SS) events and the stability of the fit, E_T^{miss} scale with a precision of ~ 8 %





- An other possibility to determine the EtMiss scale from $W \rightarrow e\nu$ transverse mass