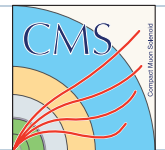


Electroweak and QCD aspects in V+Jets

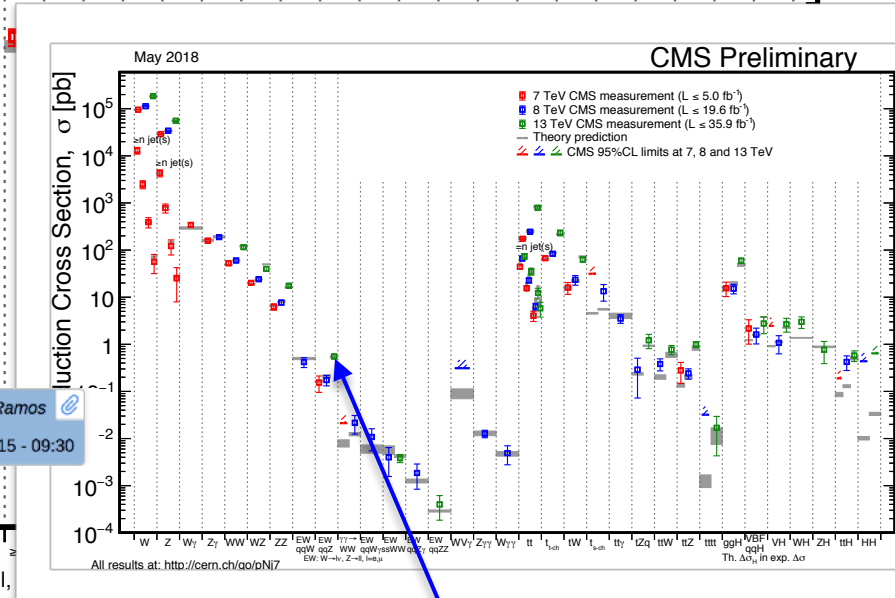
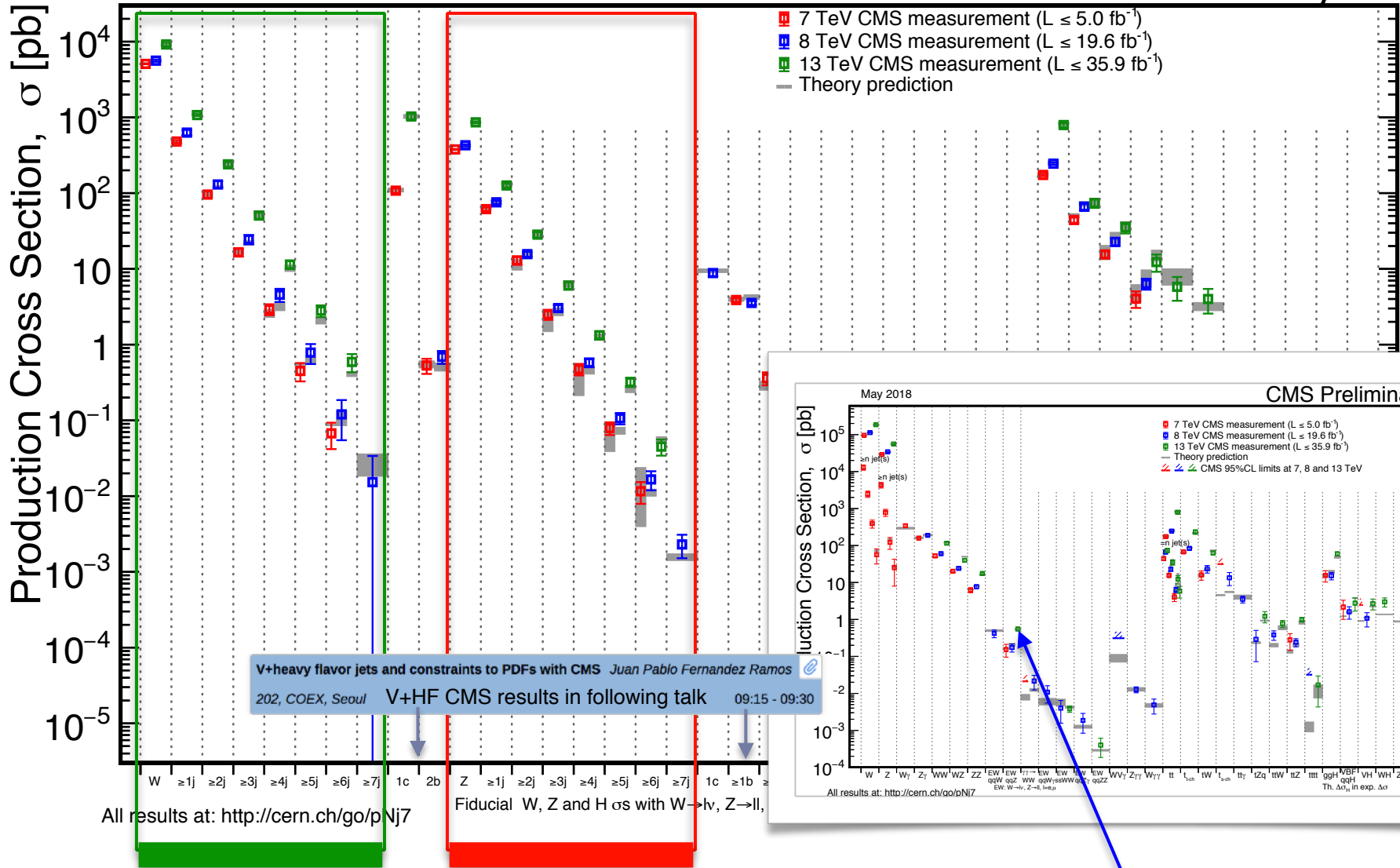
7 July 2018

Henning Kirschenmann (Helsinki Institute of Physics)
on behalf of the CMS Collaboration



April 2018

CMS Preliminary



W+Jets

Z+Jets

+ γ +Jets

+EWK Z + 2 Jets

Here:

Phys. Rev. D 96 (2017) 072005
2015 data

arXiv:1804.05252
2015 data

arXiv:1807.00782
2015 data
Submitted: 3 July

arXiv:1712.09814
2016 data
Accepted (EPJC): 5 July

Motivation

- ▶ Precision measurements of [differential] V+Jets production cross sections stringent tests of SM predictions
 - ▶ sensitive to higher order (QCD and EWK effects)
 - ▶ sensitive to non perturbative effects (e.g. particle emission, parton shower)
 - ▶ also targeting explicitly EWK production mode (VBF, soft QCD modeling)
- ▶ Comparison of the measurements with predictions motivates additional Monte Carlo (MC) generator development and improves our understanding of the prediction uncertainties.
- ▶ V+jets is dominant background for:
 - ▶ Top quark measurements
 - ▶ Higgs physics
 - ▶ VH ($H \rightarrow bb$)
 - ▶ Searches for new physics

Here:

W+Jets

Phys. Rev. D 96 (2017) 072005
2015 data

Z+Jets

arXiv:1804.05252
2015 data

+ γ +Jets

arXiv:1807.00782
2015 data
Submitted: 3 July

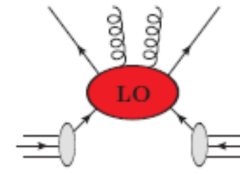
+EWK Z + 2 Jets

arXiv:1712.09814
2016 data
Accepted (EPJC): 5 July

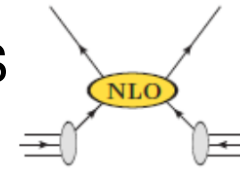
Theoretical predictions for W/Z+jet cross sections

MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO + Pythia8

- ▶ LO: up to 4 partons; kT-MLM merging ME → PS
- ▶ NNPDF3.0 LO PDF, CUETP8M1 Pythia8 tune



- ▶ NLO: up to 2 partons; FxFx jet merging ME → PS
- ▶ NNPDF3.0 NLO PDF, CUETP8M1 Pythia8 tune



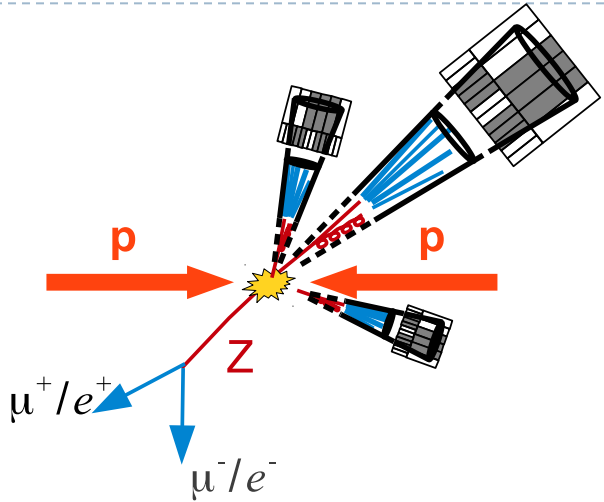
GENEVA 1.0-RC2 (GE) (for Z+jet only)

- ▶ NNLO matrix elements + NNLL resummation
- ▶ PDF4LHC15 NNLO, CUETP8M1 Pythia8 tune

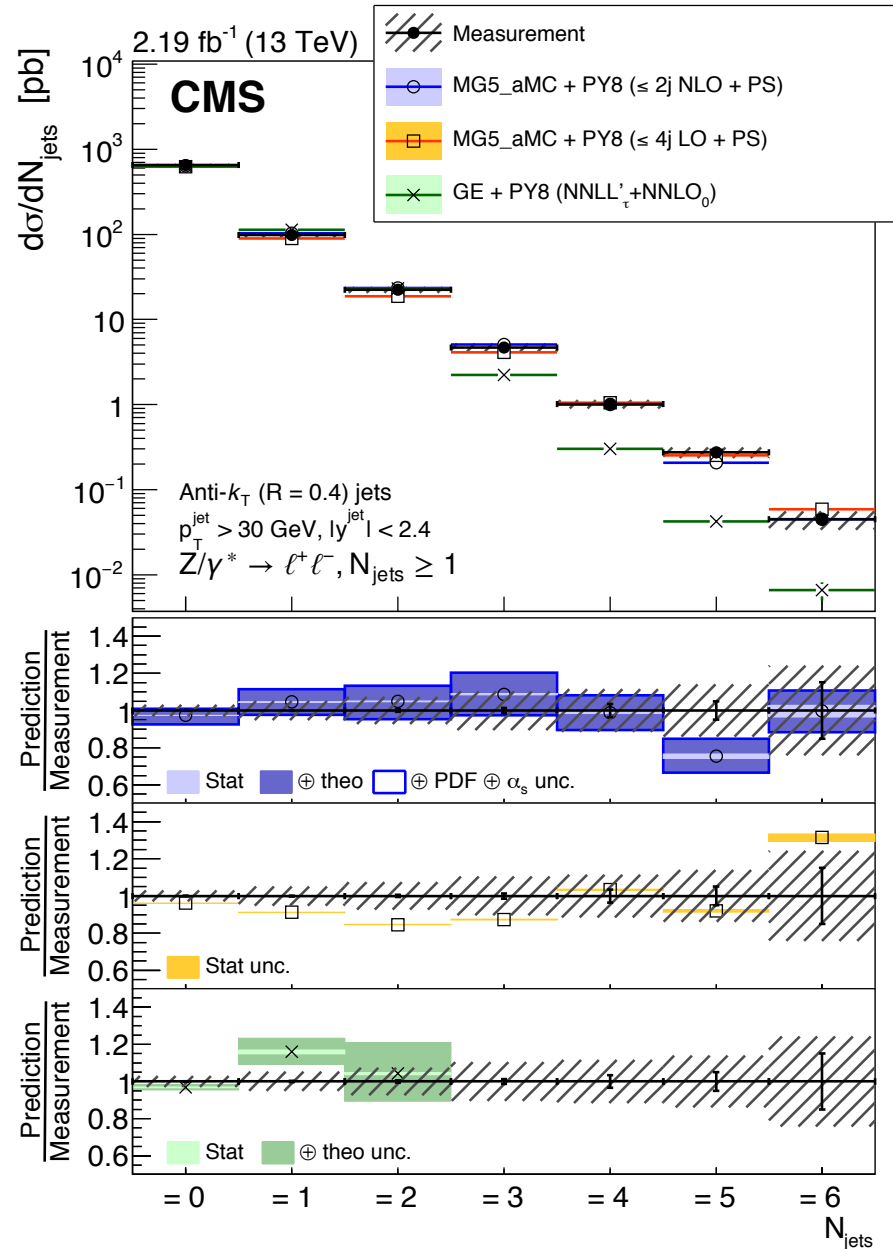
Z/W+1 jet fixed order NNLO

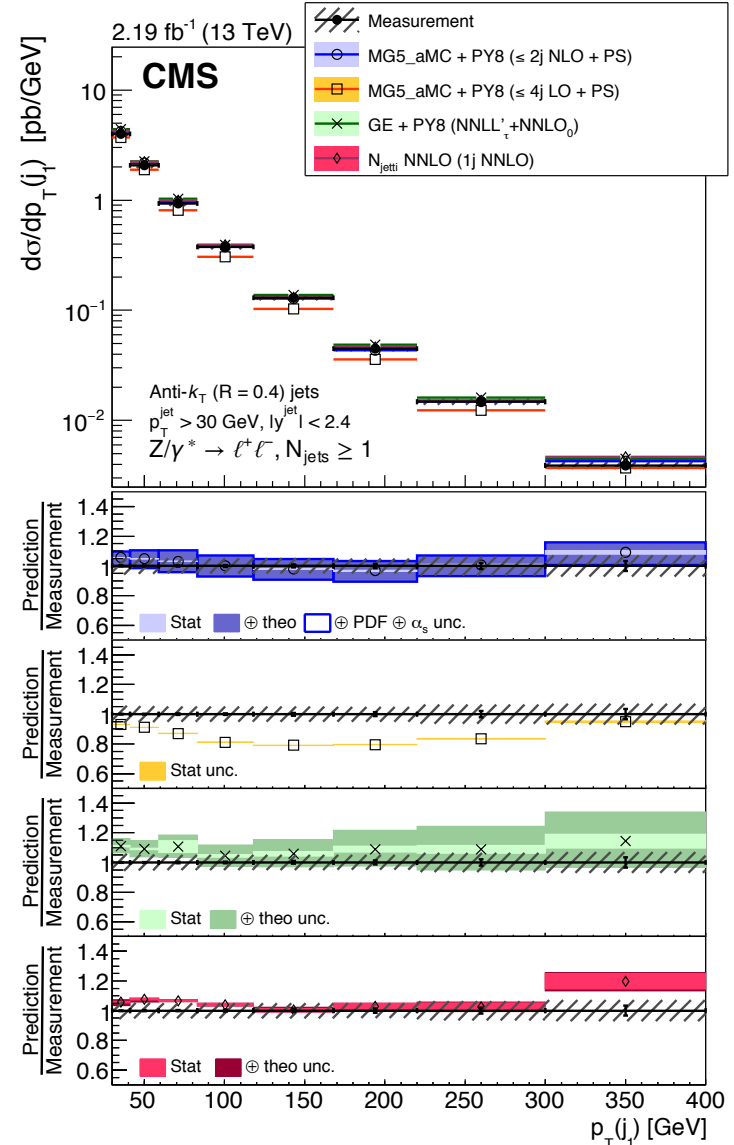
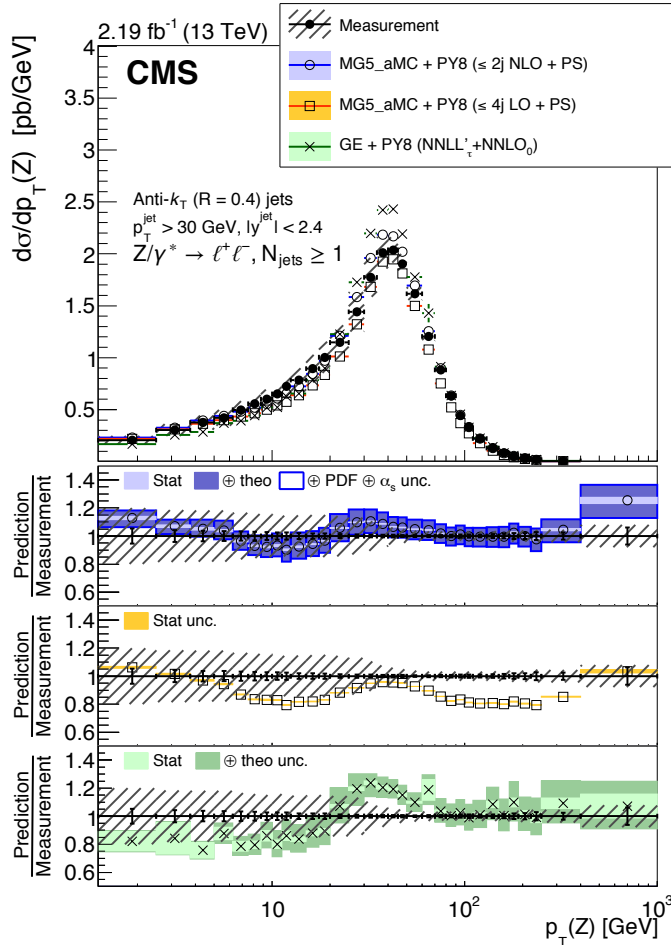
- ▶ Correction for hadronization and multiple parton interaction computed with NLO MG5 aMC+Pythia8 as differential scaling factors; CT14 (Z)/NNPDF 3.0 NNLO (W)

<i>Samples</i>	<i>0j</i>	<i>1j</i>	<i>2j</i>	<i>3j</i>	<i>4j</i>	<i>>4j</i>	<i>Cross section [pb]</i>
<i>LO MG5_aMC</i>	<i>LO</i>	<i>LO</i>	<i>LO</i>	<i>LO</i>	<i>LO</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>5787</i>
<i>NLO MG5_aMC</i>	<i>NLO</i>	<i>NLO</i>	<i>NLO</i>	<i>LO</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>5931</i>
<i>Geneva</i>	<i>NLO</i>	<i>NLO</i>	<i>LO</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>5940</i>
▶ 4 <i>Z/W+1@NNLO</i>	-	<i>NNLO</i>	<i>NLO</i>	<i>LO</i>	-	-	<i>134.6</i>

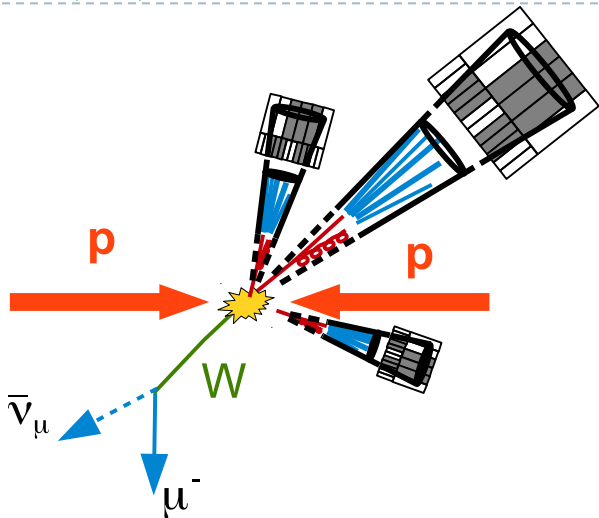


- ▶ leptons: $p_T > 30$ GeV; $|\eta| < 2.4$
- ▶ $m(l\bar{l}) = 91 \pm 20$ GeV
- ▶ $p_T(\text{jet}) > 30$ GeV; $|\eta| < 2.4$; $\Delta R(\text{jet}, l) > 0.4$
- ▶ pp collisions 2015: 2.19/fb
- ▶ Backgrounds estimated from simulation
- ▶ ttbar dominant background at high jet multiplicities
- ▶ Unfolding to generator level for many observables: N_{Jets} ; $p_T(\text{jet}1/2/3)$; $y(\text{jet}1/2/3)$; HT; p_T balance; jet-Z balance (JZB)

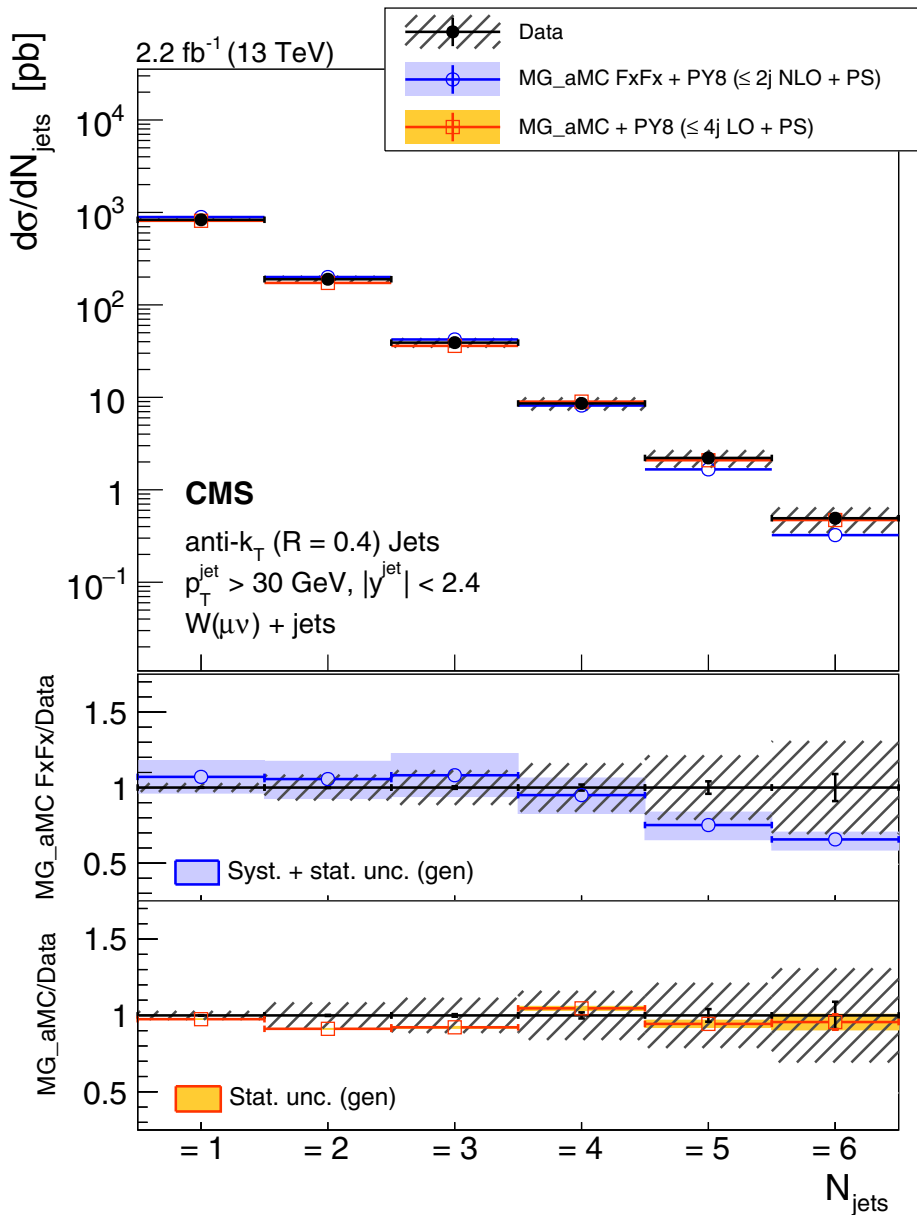


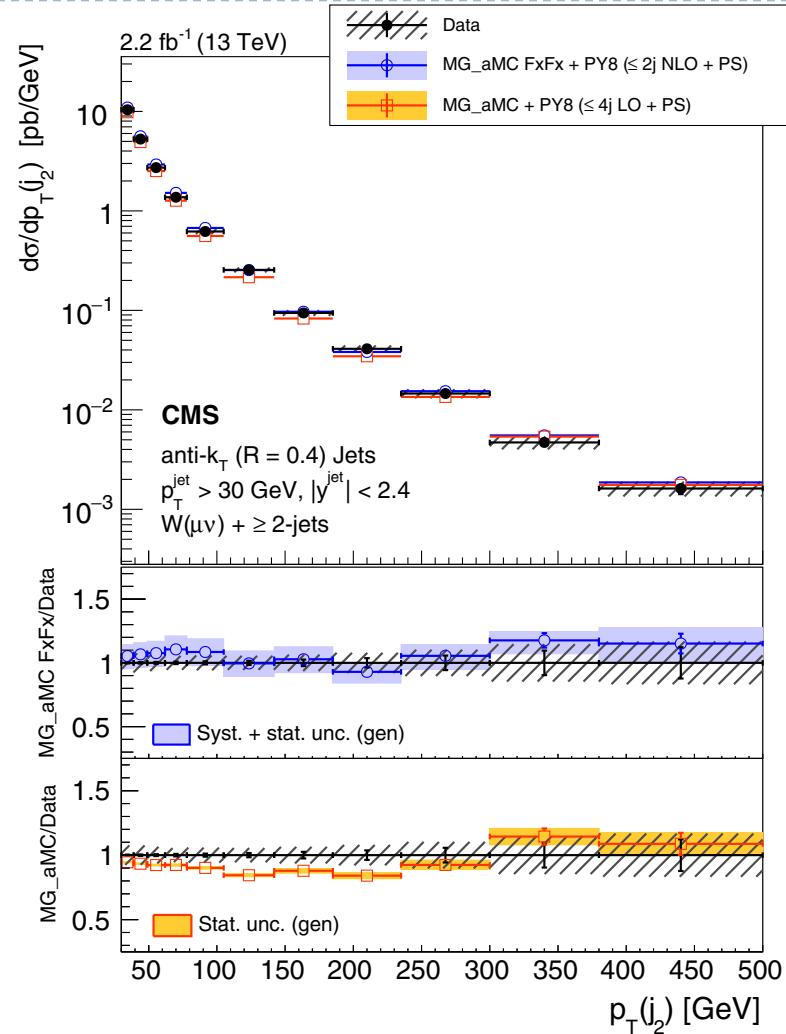
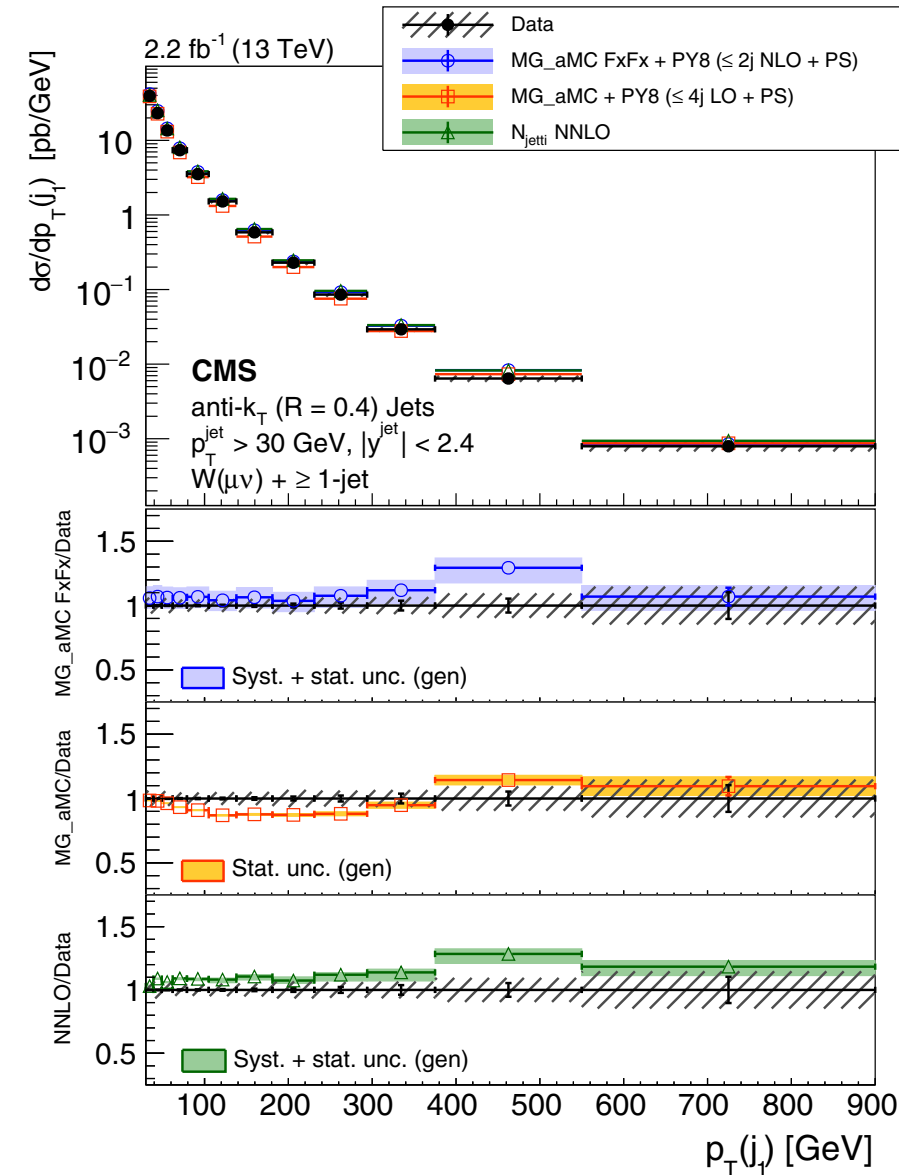


- ▶ GE: shape at low $p_T(Z)$ and $p_T(\text{jet}1)$ dependence well modelled
- ▶ LO MG5_aMC: significant differences
- ▶ NLO MG5_aMC and Z+1@NNLO: NLO
- ▶ 6 needed to describe measurement



- ▶ $p_T(\mu) > 30 \text{ GeV}$; $|\eta| < 2.4$; $M_T > 50 \text{ GeV}$
- ▶ $p_T(\text{jet}) > 30 \text{ GeV}$; $|\eta| < 2.4$; $\Delta R(\text{jet}, l) > 0.4$
- ▶ pp collisions 2015: 2.2/fb
- ▶ Backgrounds estimated from simulation (QCD multijet data-driven)
- ▶ $t\bar{t}$ dominant background at high jet multiplicities
- ▶ Unfolding to generator level for many observables: N_{Jets} ; $p_T(\text{jet}1/2/3/4)$; $y(\text{jet}1/2/3/4)$; H_T ; $\Delta\Phi(\mu, \text{jet}1/2/3/4)$; $\Delta R(\mu, \text{closest jet})$



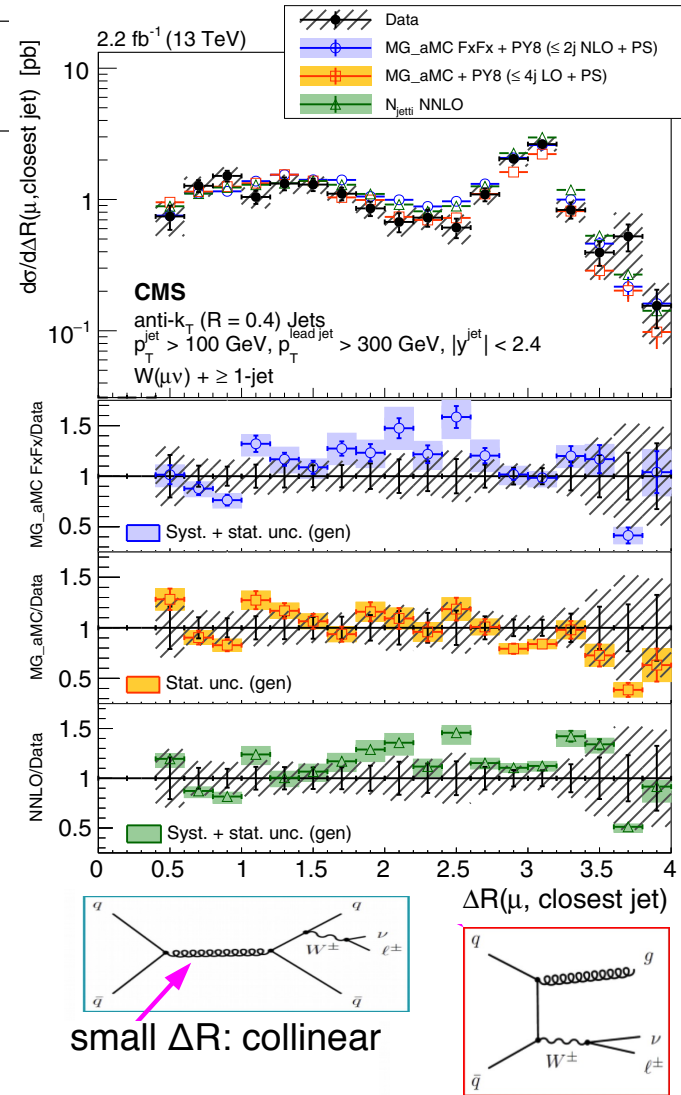
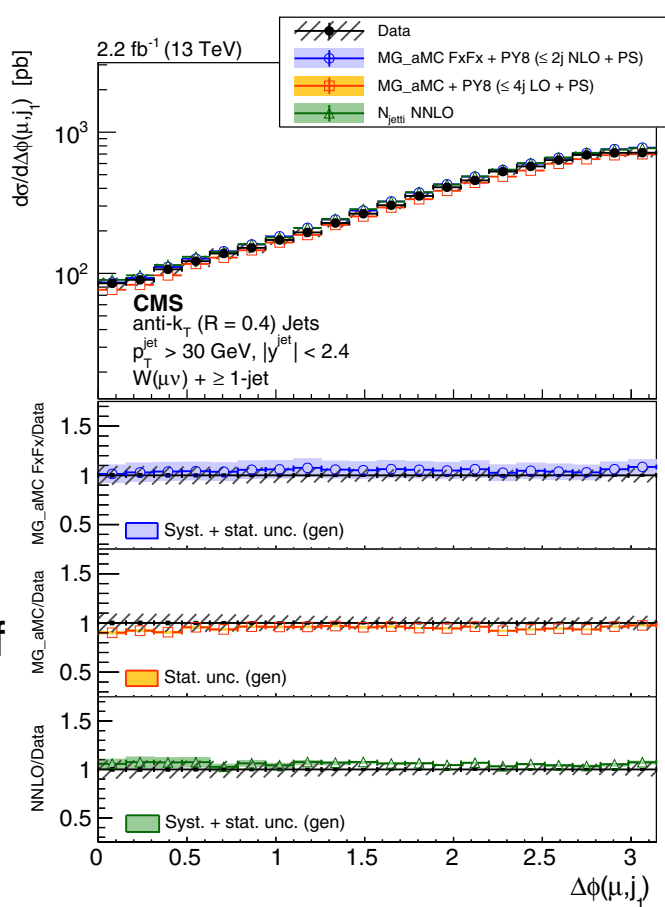


- ▶ **NLO MG5_aMC** : Overall best description
- ▶ **LO MG5_aMC**: underestimating at low jet p_T
- ▶ **W+1@NNLO**: better description of shape for p_T of leading jet than **LO**

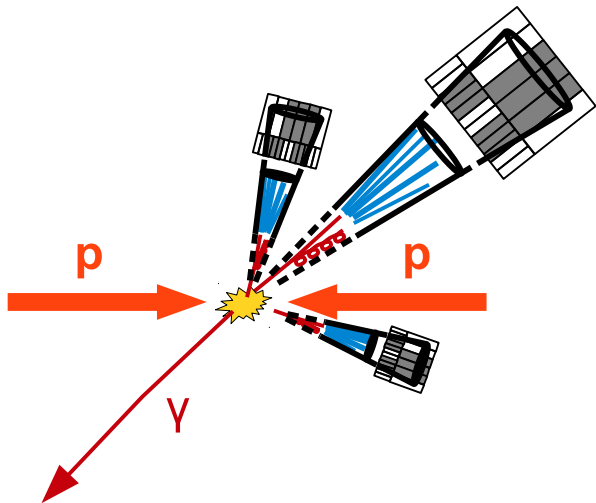
Angular observables

- ▶ $\Delta\Phi(\mu, \text{jet1})$: sensitive to the implementation of particle emissions and other (non) perturbative effects modeled by PS algorithms in event generators
- ▶ $\Delta R(\mu, \text{closest jet})$: probes contribution of electroweak radiative processes to W+jets

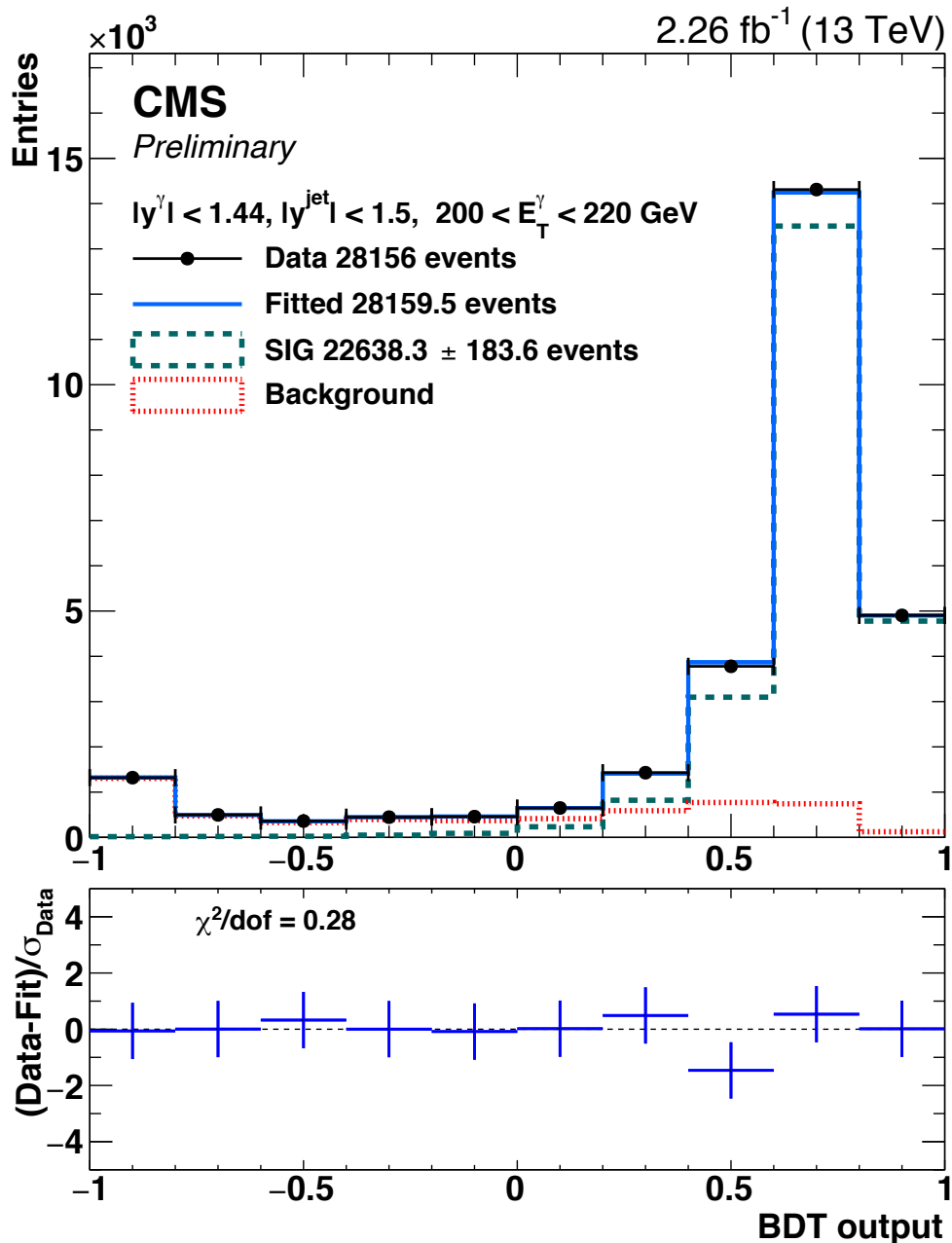
- ▶ Decent modelling of angular observables by all predictions:
LO MG5_aMC, NLO MG5_aMC,
W+1@NNLO



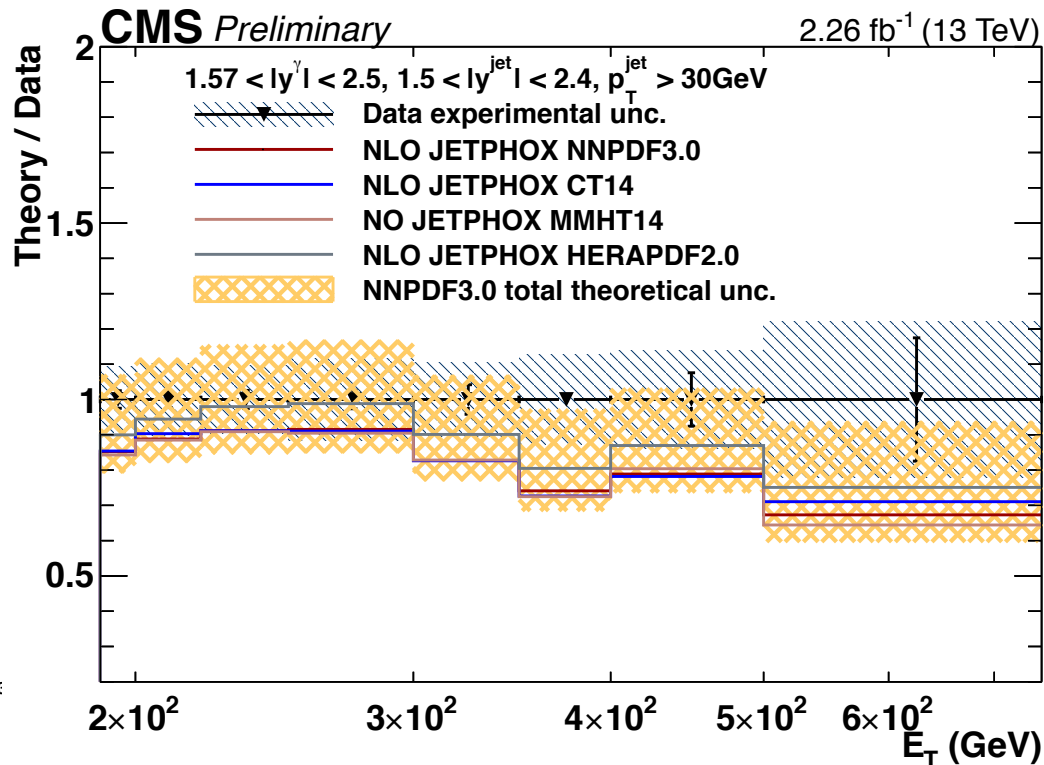
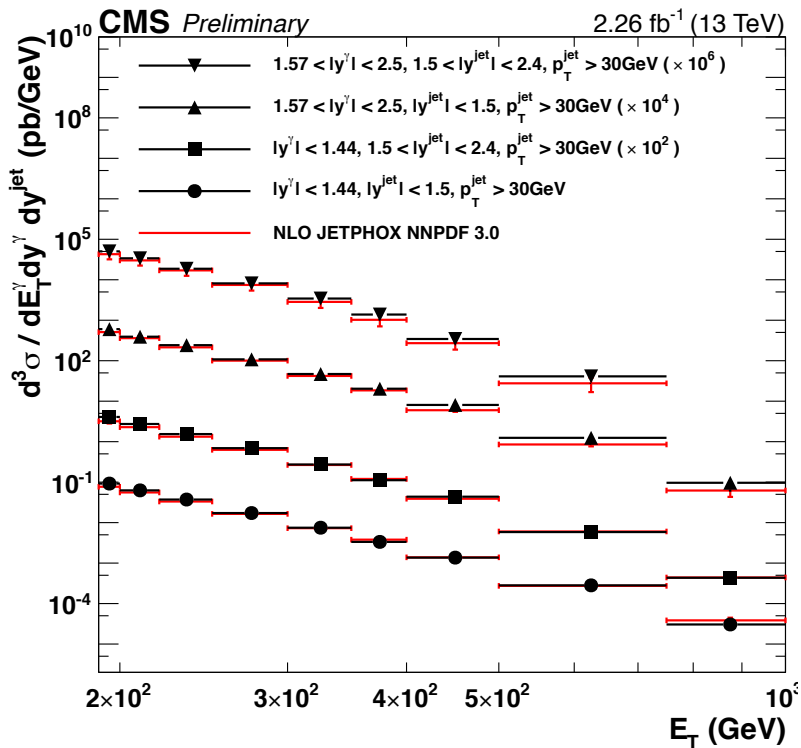
Differential γ +jet cross sections



- ▶ Photon yields are extracted using the shape of BDT distributions.
- ▶ Template for background taken from control region
- ▶ Measured inclusive (+ jets) cross sections double (triple) differential in photon E_T , y , (rapidity of the highest p_T jet), are compared to NLO QCD calculations (Jetphox 1.3.1)

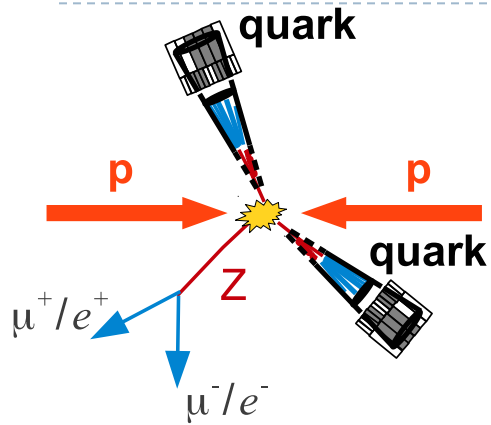


Differential γ +jet cross sections

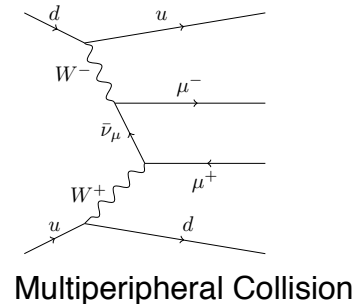
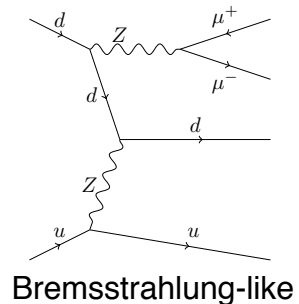
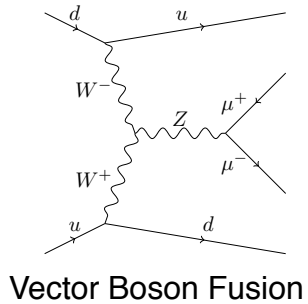


- ▶ Cross-sections in agreement with NLO (Jetphox 1.3.1) within uncertainties, in all kinematic regions.

- ▶ Expect sensitivity to gluon PDFs over a wide range of (x, Q^2)
- ▶ The ratio of the theoretical predictions to data with different PDF sets is studied. Observed differences are small, and within theoretical uncertainties.
- ▶ With precise NNLO calculations these measurements could be used to constraint the gluon and other PDFs.



Electroweak production:

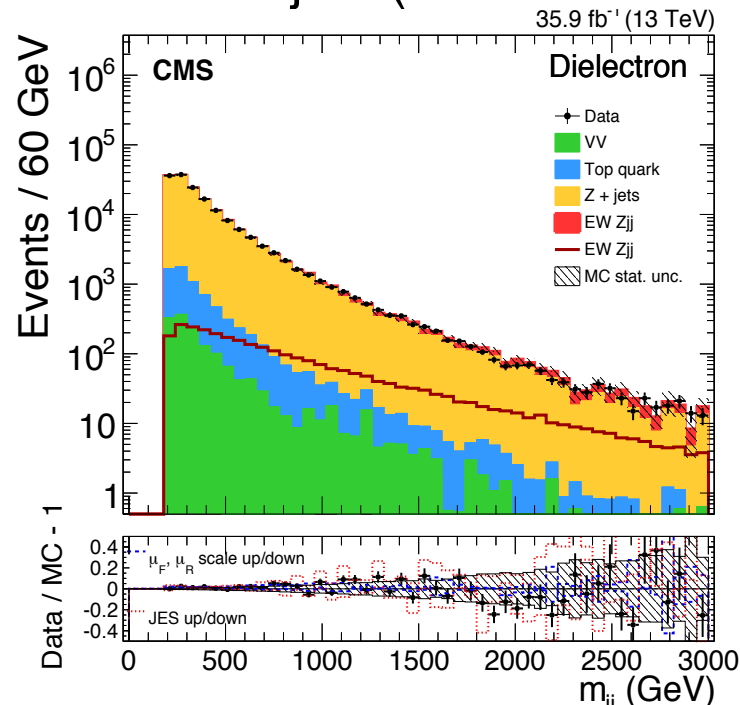


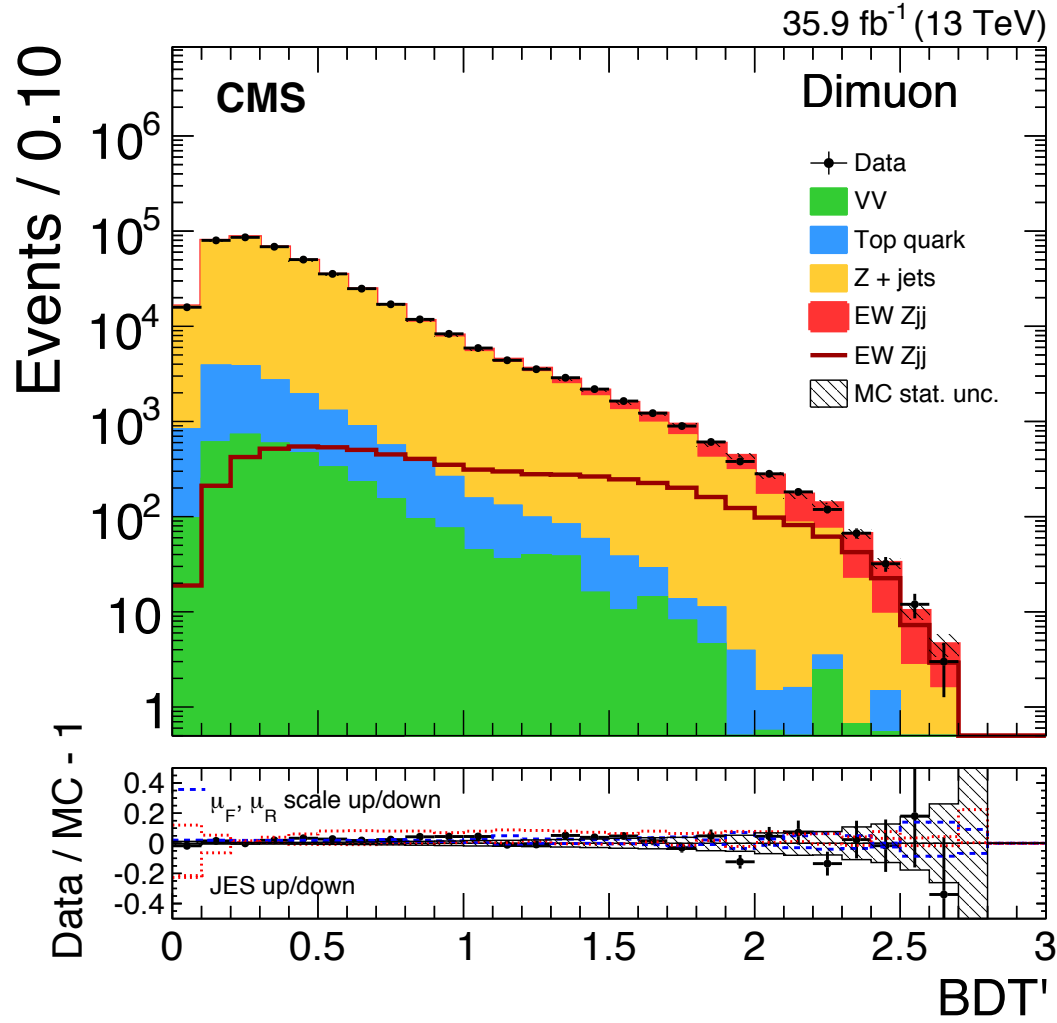
Properties of EW Zjj signal events:

- ▶ well-separated jets in rapidity with large m_{jj} , and central decay of Z boson
- ▶ suppressed color flow in the region between the two jets (low hadronic activity in the rapidity interval)

Basic event selection:

- ▶ $p_T(j) > 25 \text{ GeV}$; $m_{jj} > 120 \text{ GeV}$;
- ▶ $p_T(l1/l2) > 30/20 \text{ GeV}$; $m(ll) = 91 \pm 15 \text{ GeV}$
- ▶ BDT with many input observables for signal extraction
- ▶ pp collisions 2016: 35.9/fb
- ▶ The first observation for this process at
- ▶ 12-13 TeV





Discriminating observables used in BDT

m_{jj} , $\Delta\eta_{jj}$, $R(p_T^{\text{hard}})$, $z^*(Z)$, p_{Tjj} , quark/gluon likelihood (QGL) of the two tagging jets

$$R(p_T^{\text{hard}}) = \frac{|\vec{p}_{Tj_1} + \vec{p}_{Tj_2} + \vec{p}_{TZ}|}{|\vec{p}_{Tj_1}| + |\vec{p}_{Tj_2}| + |\vec{p}_{TZ}|}$$

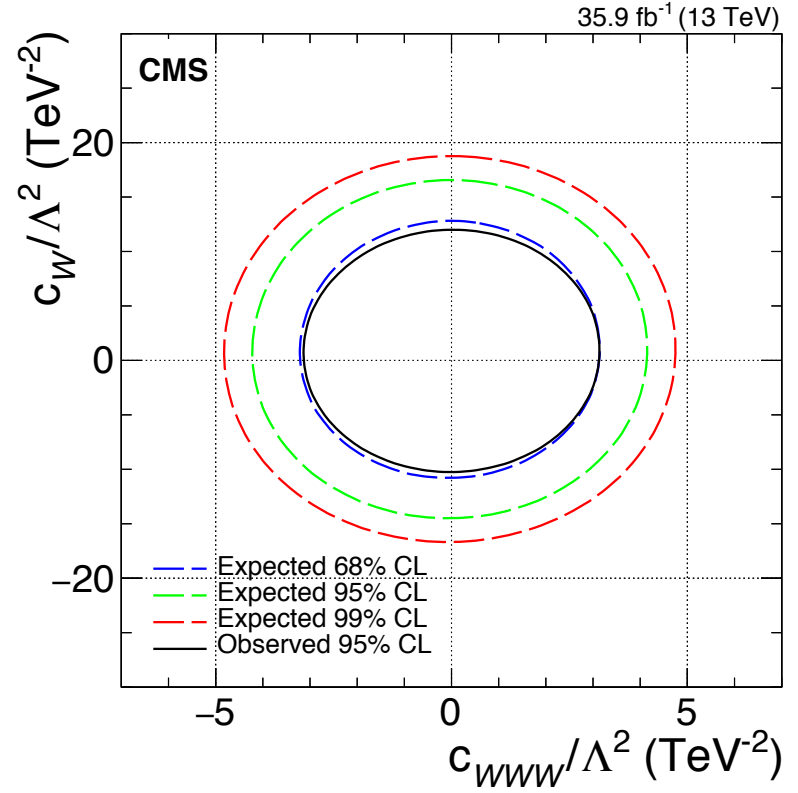
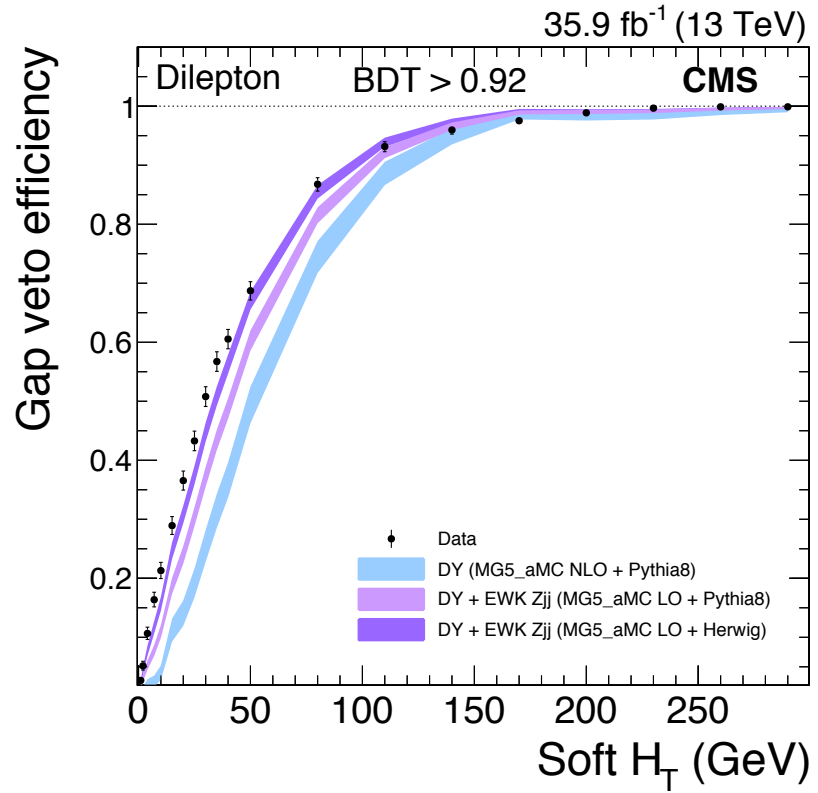
$$y^* = y_Z - \frac{1}{2}(y_{j1} + y_{j2})$$

$$z^* = \frac{y^*}{\Delta y_{jj}}$$

- ▶ Simultaneous fit of EW and QCD component in the signal (high BDT) and control (low BDT) regions

Result: $\sigma(\text{EW } lljj) = 552 \pm 19(\text{stat}) \pm 55(\text{syst}) \text{ fb}$

MG5_aMC+PYTHIA 8: $\sigma(\text{SM LO EW } Z(ll)+2\text{-jets}) = 543 \pm 24 \text{ fb}$

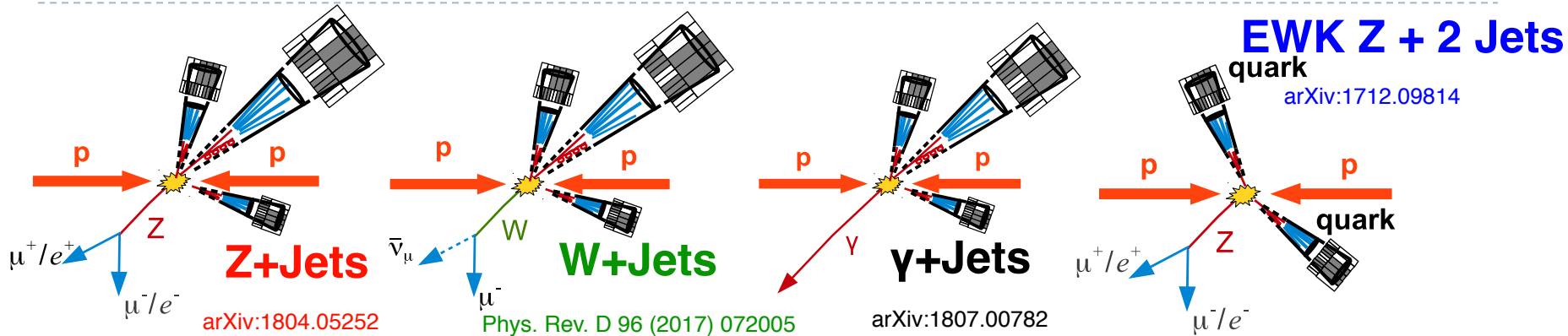


Gap veto efficiency: fraction of events with a measured gap activity below a given threshold

- ▶ Data disfavour background only predictions
- ▶ Bkg+Signal model with Herwig does much better at low gap activity values

- ▶ Limits on anomalous trilinear gauge couplings
- ▶ No evidence for aTGC is found. The most stringent constraints on c_{WWW} to date are extracted

Conclusions



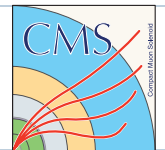
Z/W/ γ +Jets

- Differential cross section measurements are stringent tests of SM predictions; **high experimental precision**
 - NLO essential to describe jet multiplicity, transverse momentum of the leading jet and Z boson
 - Fixed order NNLO predictions available with significantly reduced theory uncertainties for W/Z
- γ +Jets: PDF constraints possible with measurements and improved NNLO predictions

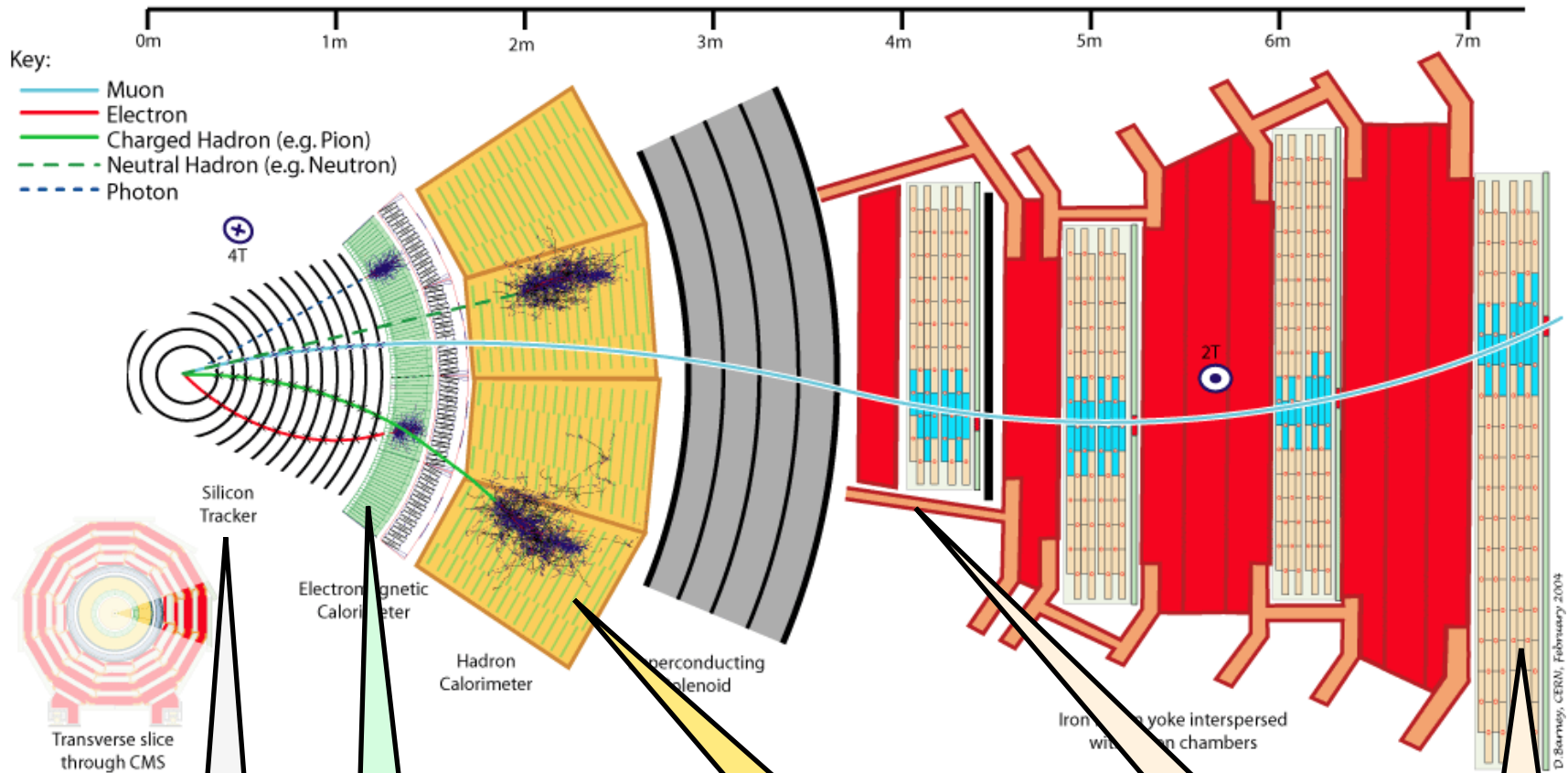
EWK Z+2jets

- First observation of the EW Z_{jj} production at 13 TeV
 - 10% prec. of σ measurement; in agreement with SM prediction
- stringent limits on aTGC and constraints on gap activity modelling

Backup



Particle Flow (PF) approach



Silicon Tracker

Position, momentum of charged particles : e^\pm, π^\pm, μ^\pm

Electromagnetic Calorimeter

Position & ID, energy of e^\pm, γ, π^0

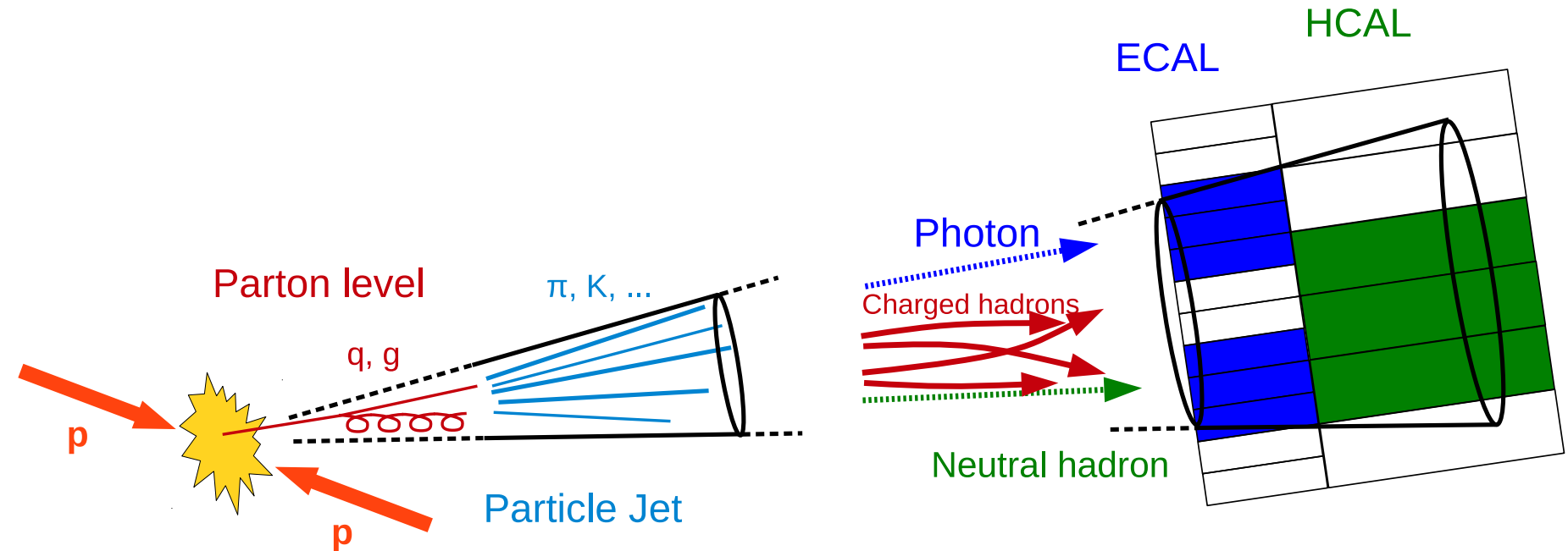
Hadron Calorimeter

Energy of hadrons : $p, n, \pi^\pm, K ..$

Muon Chambers

Position & momentum of μ^\pm

Particle Flow (PF) approach



W/Z jet multiplicity distributions (pre-unfolding)

