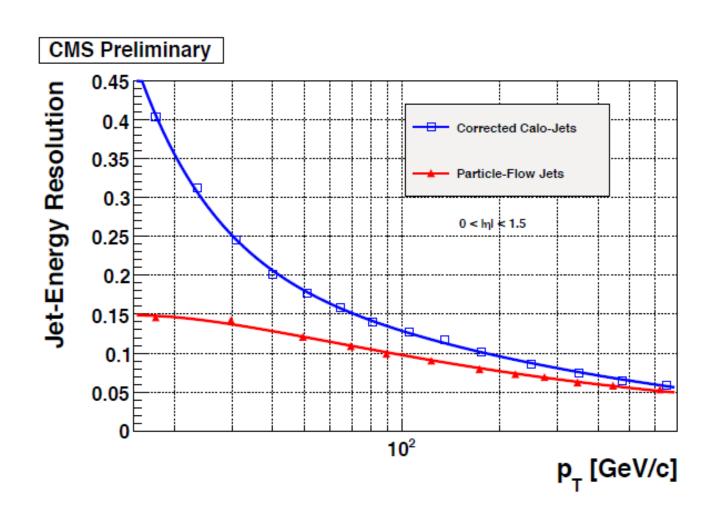


Improving Jet Energy Resolution via Particle Flow

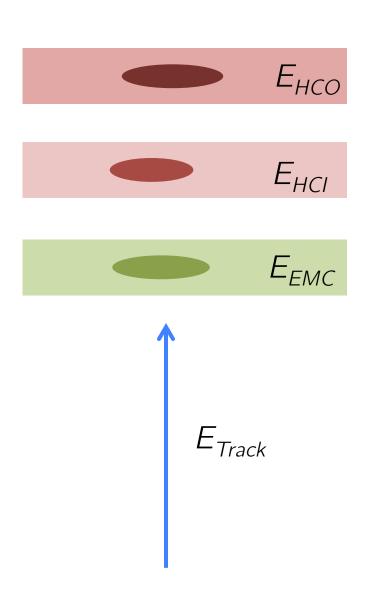
Javier Orjuela-Koop Jamie Nagle (Colorado)

Goal

To improve jet energy resolution, as CMS has done



Algorithm



1. Is the $E_{Track} = E_{Clus}$?

We're better off using just track for jet reconstruction instead of clusters.

2. Is
$$E_{Track} > E_{Clus}$$
?

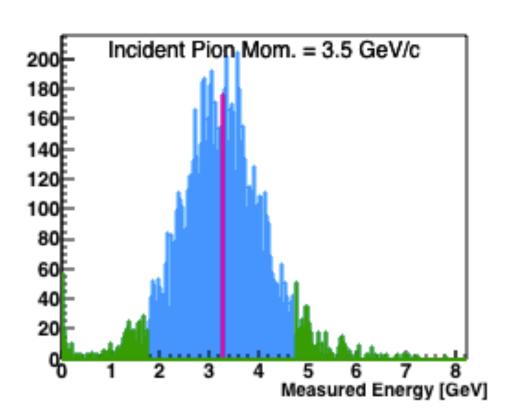
This doesn't make sense. Discard track.

3. Is
$$E_{Track} < E_{Clus}$$
?

Most likely the cluster is contaminated. Subtract track energy and look for other matching tracks.

Algorithm

What does it mean for the $E_{Track} = E_{Clus}$?



Summed cluster energy distributions for incident single pions at various energies.

Find energy interval so as to enclose 90% of the distribution (blue).

For a given track energy, this provides a "matching" criterion between track and clusters.

Interpolate if needed!

Simulation

We use 140k PYTHIA dijet events forcing the hard scale.

Once the algorithm has been applied, we end up with a set of clean particles that are given to FastJet for jet reconstruction. We use the anti-kT algorithm with R=0.3

For a given reconstructed flow jet, its energy can lie in either

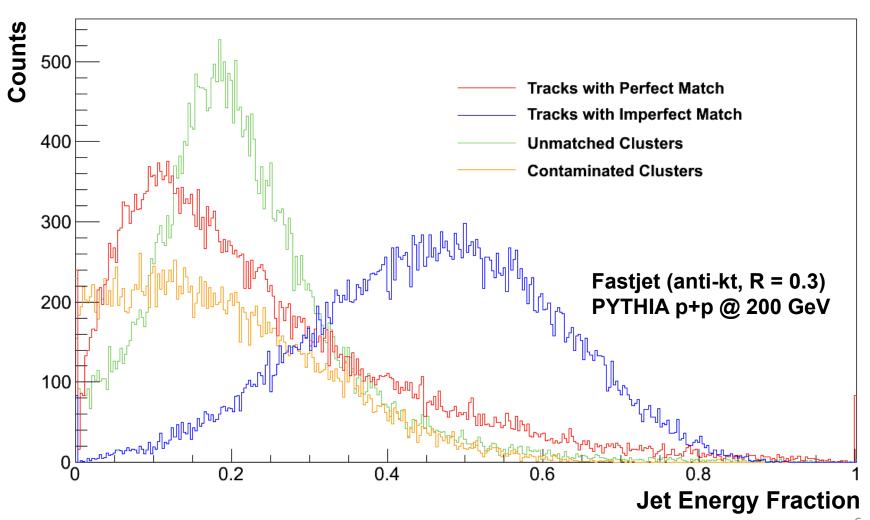
- Tracks whose energy was perfectly matched to clusters
- Tracks whose energy was only partially matched to clusters
- Clusters with leftover energy after matching them to tracks
- Clusters that were not matched to any track

Examining the fraction of the jet energy in each of these categories can provide an indication of how effective the jet flow algorithm is. The ideal scenario would be to have 2/3 of the energy in (charged) tracks and 1/3 in (neutral) unmatched calorimeter clusters, minimizing the energy in contaminated clusters.

The figure in the following slide shows the fraction of jet energy in each of these categories for our simulation.

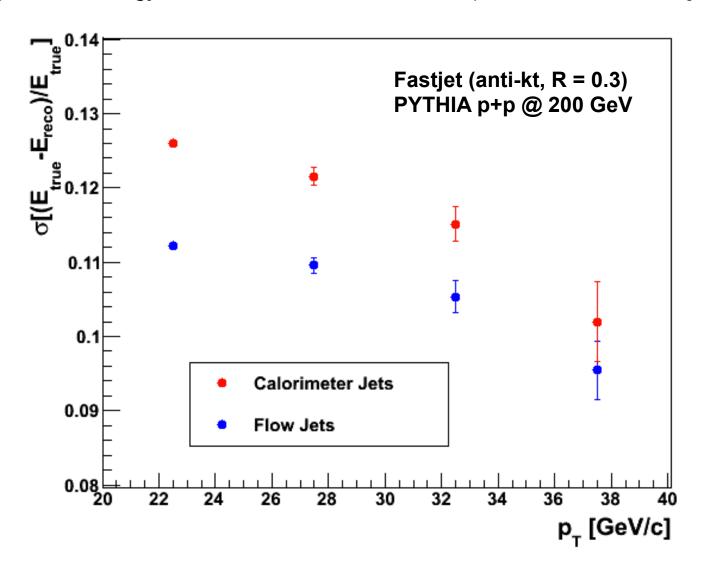
Results

Fraction of Jet Energy in Various Categories for Inclusive Particle Flow Jets



Results

We can match flow jets and calorimeter jets to true PYTHIA jets in order to compute the energy resolution. We see a ~10% improvement with flow jets.



Conclusions

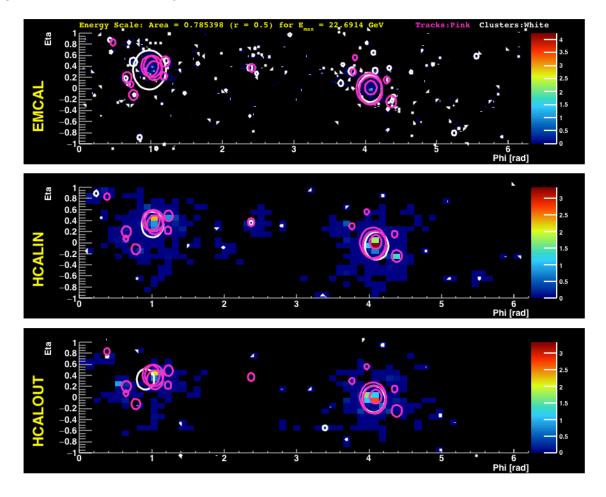
The particle flow algorithm leads to modest improvement in jet energy resolution, much smaller than in CMS.

There are several reasons why this might be the case. Firstly, we would need a stronger magnetic field to separate the jets into distinct clusters left by its constituent particles that could be matched to individual tracks. In our case, we just match all tracks to (mostly) one big cluster per jet. This fact limits the resolution we can achieve (see appendix).

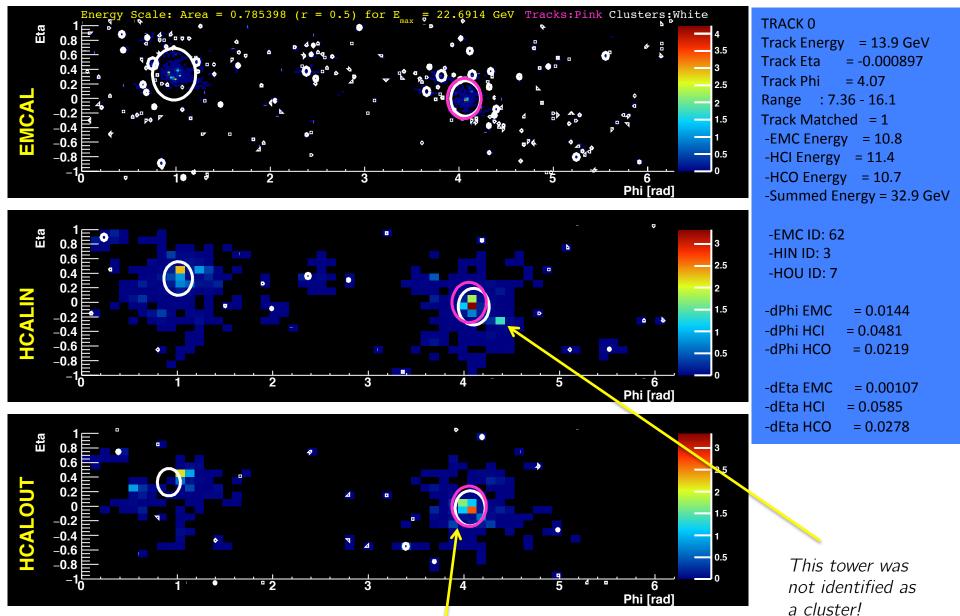
There are also refinements to the algorithm that could be implemented with finer granularity in the calorimeters. For instance, we could use improved cluster finders.

APPENDIX

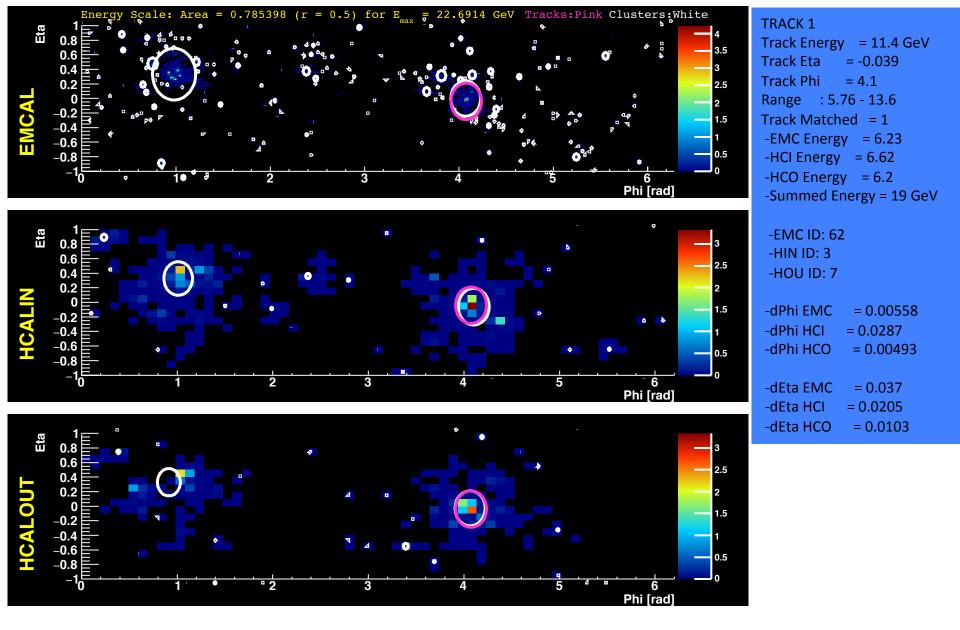
A typical dijet event looks like this. Each panel corresponds to a calorimeter. Pink circles represent tracks; white circles represent clusters. The area is proportional to their energy. We distinctly observe the two jets, with their associated tracks and clusters.

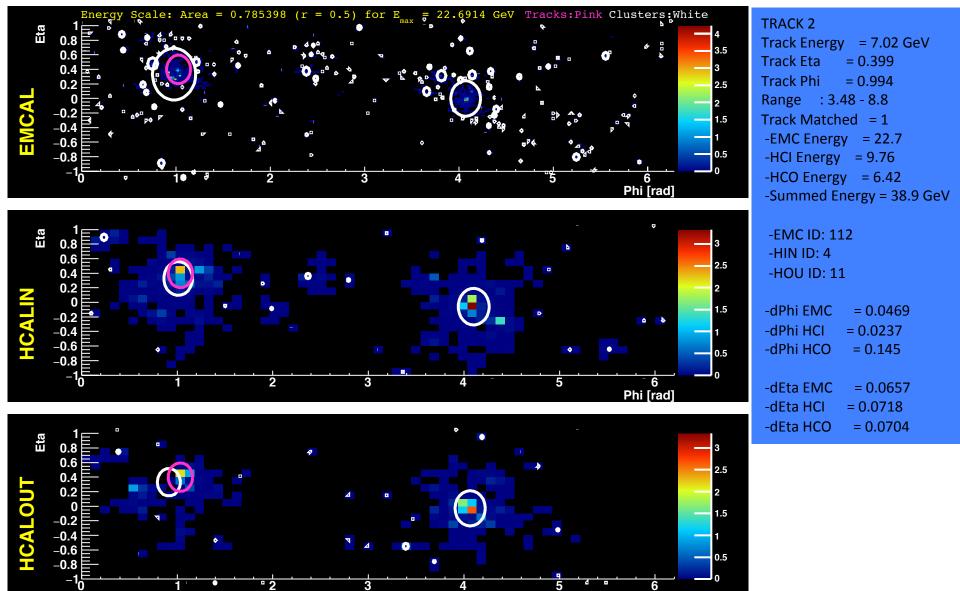


Let's walk through the event, track by track, to understand what the flow jets algorithm does. In particular, we will see how tracks are matched to clusters and their energy gets subtracted until only residual energy is left in the calorimeter.

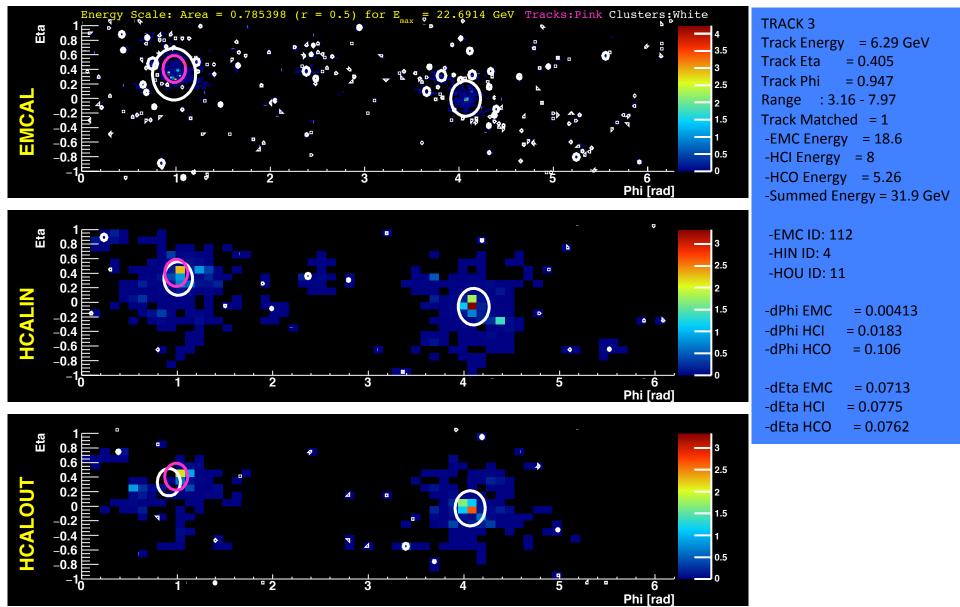


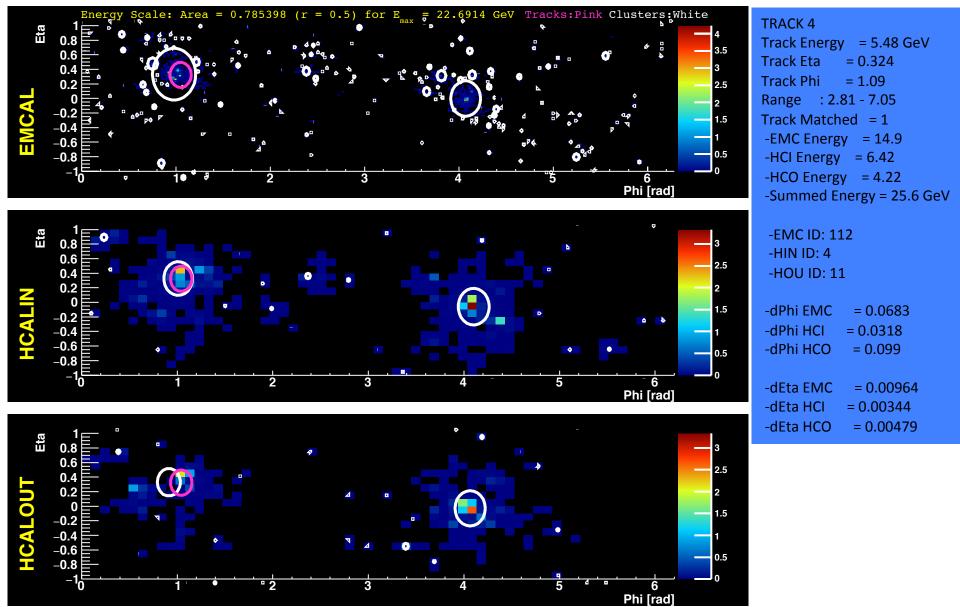
There is more energy summed in the clusters than that provided by the track

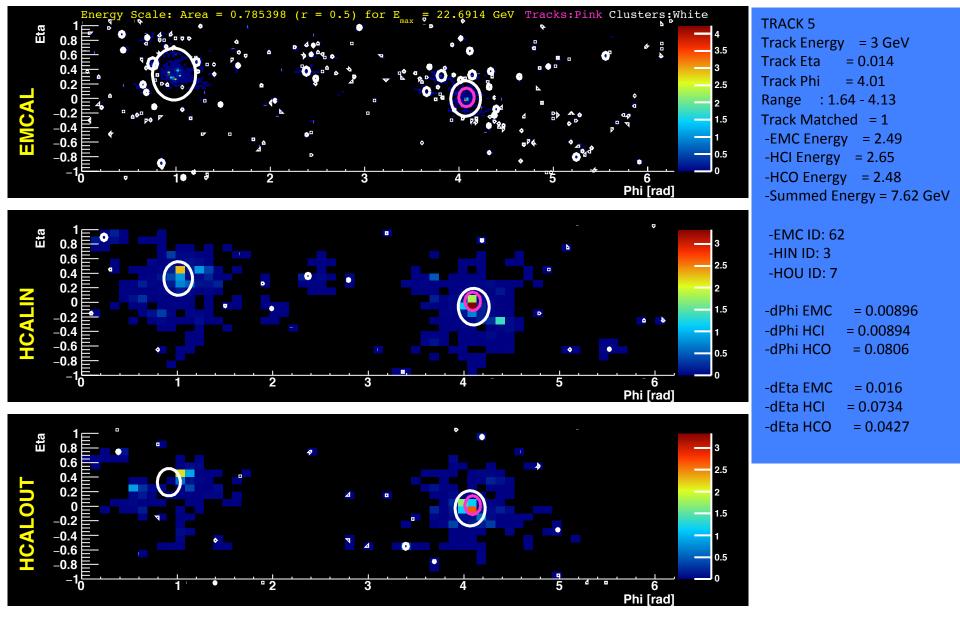


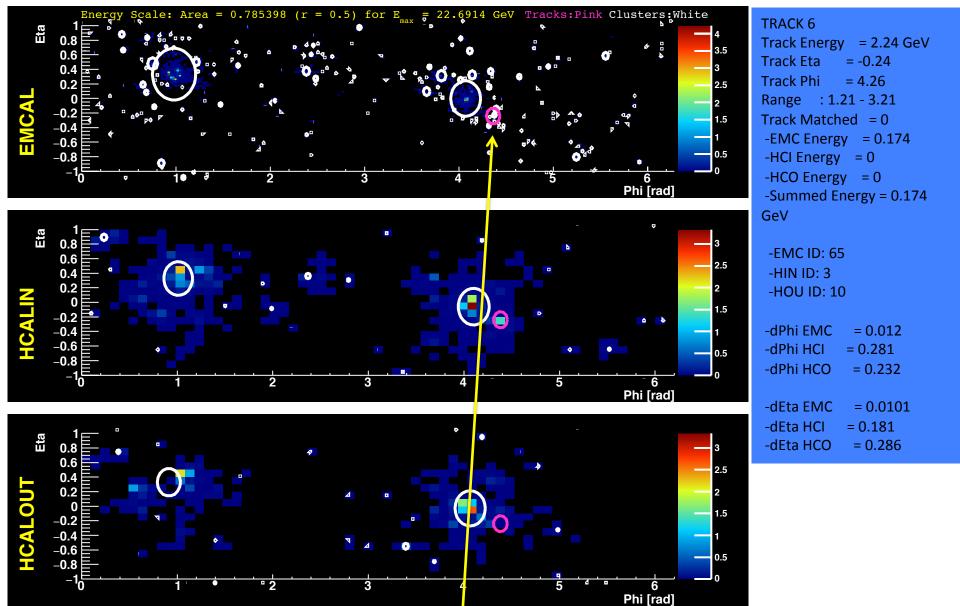


Phi [rad]

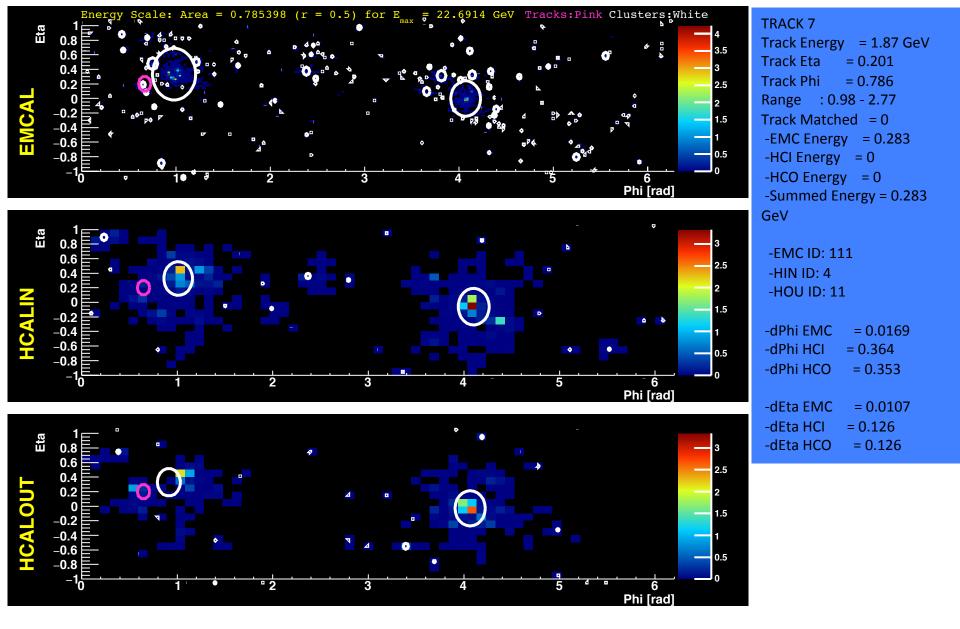


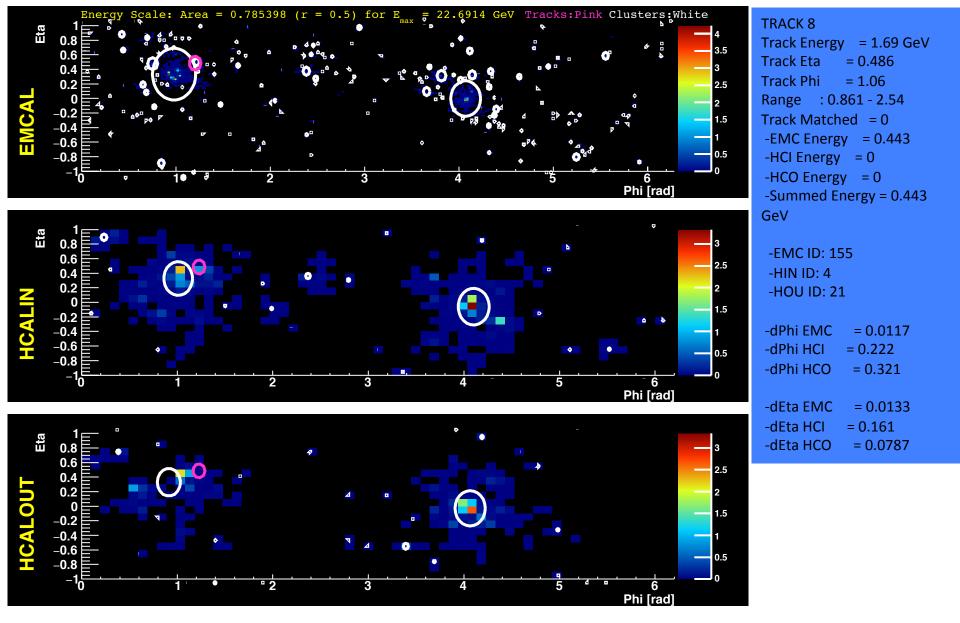


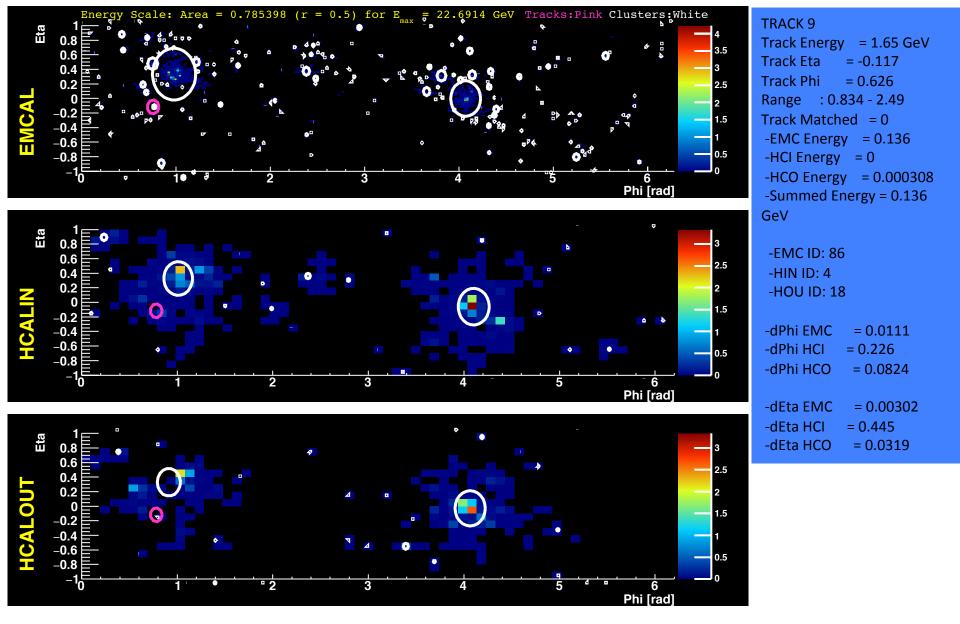


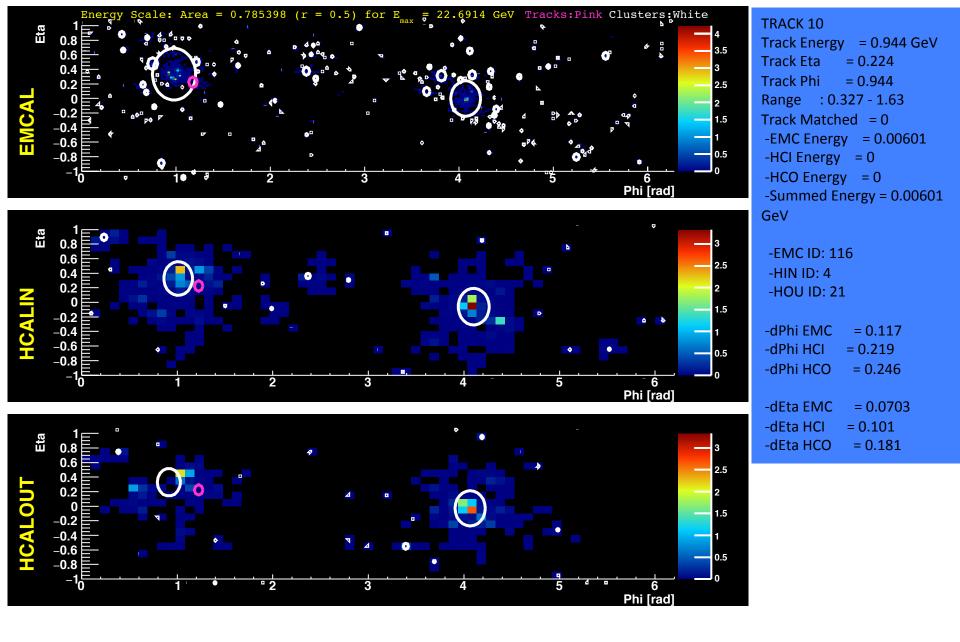


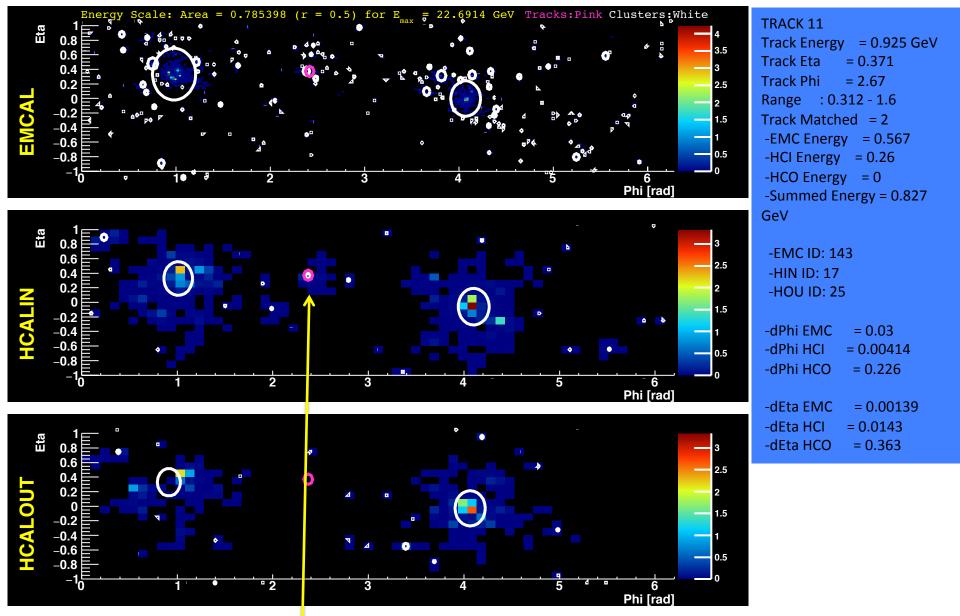
There is more energy in this track than in the clusters it matches to. Hence, it is most likely a fake.



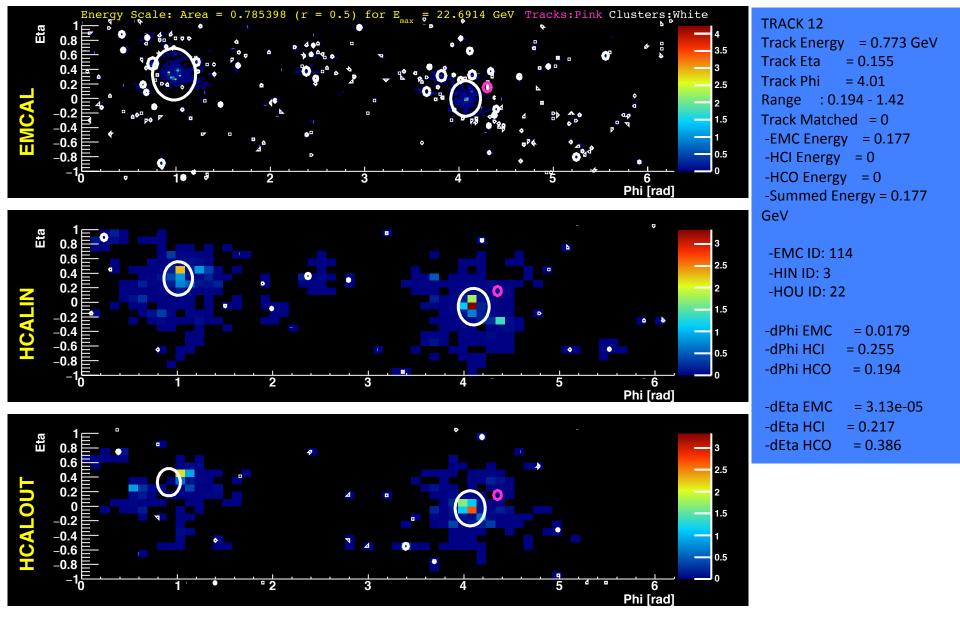


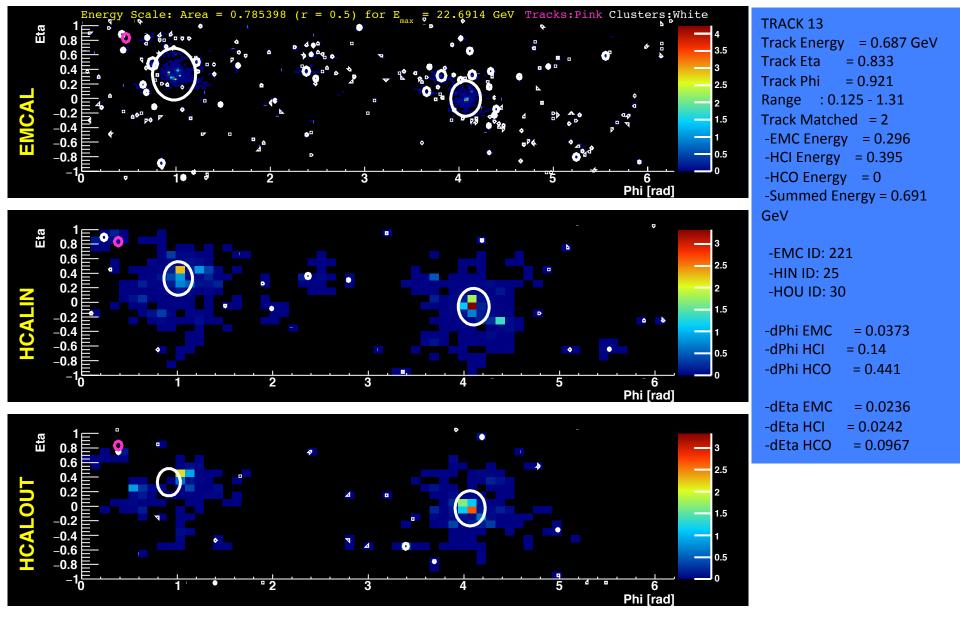


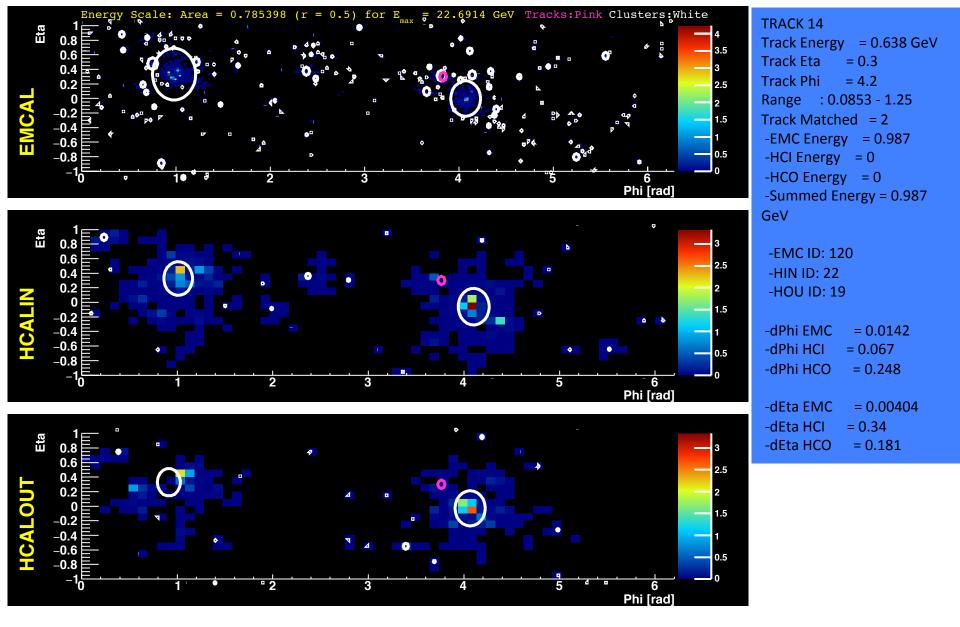


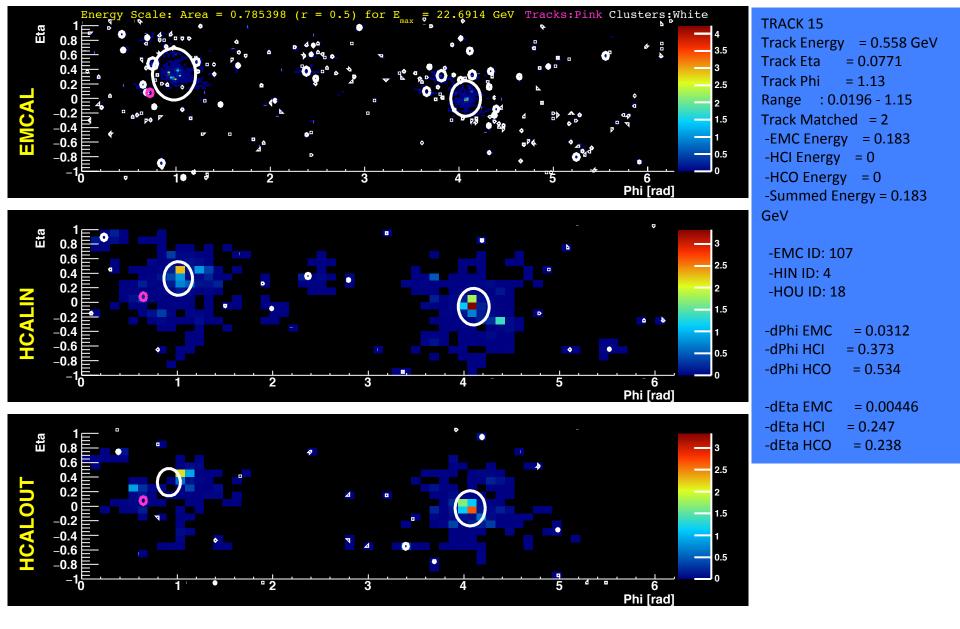


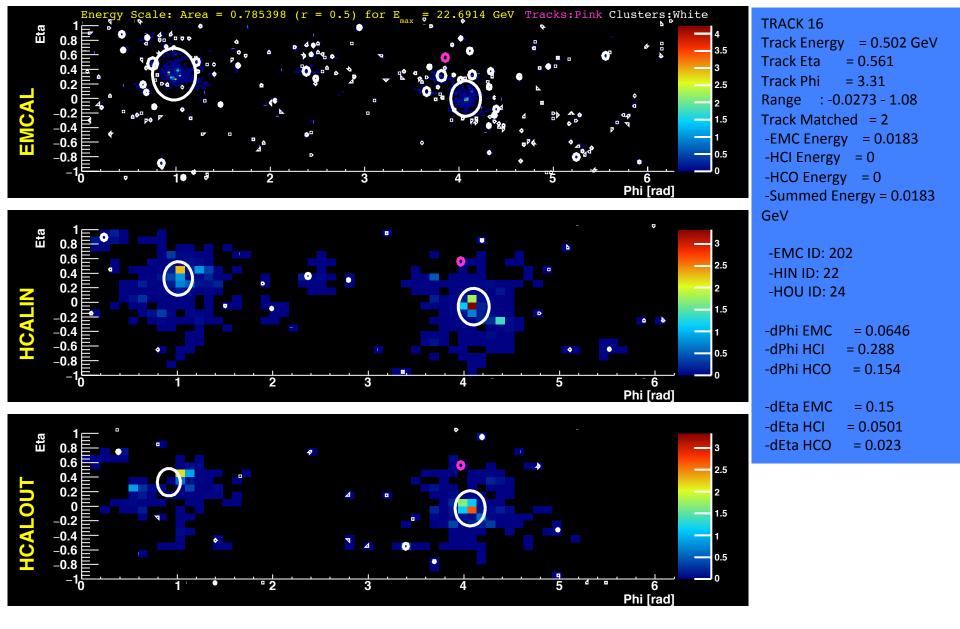
The energy of this track matches the cluster energy exactly











Thank You!