FastJet hands-on session

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September 10 2017

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Motivation: ATLAS di-boson search



[arXiv:1506.00962]

- excess observed for a dijet invariant mass around 2 TeV in the WW channel (X → WW → jets)
- $m_X \approx 2 TeV \Rightarrow \text{boosted } W$ jets
- This was with 8 TeV data (20 fb⁻¹). Gone with more stat in 13 TeV data

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Idea here: roughly reproduce that analysis

Files

On the USB stick, you'll find

- A bunch or README and instruction files
- Event files:
 - ► Zp2WW-2TeV-nev1e3.PU14.gz: an example signal file $Z' \rightarrow WW$, Ws decay hadronically, $M_{Z'} = 2$ TeV
 - dijets-ptmingen400-nev1e4.PU14.gz: background events
 (high-pt dijets)
 - dijets-ptmingen400-nev1e5.PU14.gz: extended background sample
 - mixed.PU14.gz: mixed (unknown) signal+background sample
 (100k events)

analysis codes in C++ and python, and GNUPlot files

I will assume everyting is in a fastjet-tutorial directory

Basic workflow

Note: also described in the README files

- Install FastJet (from within the fastjet-tutorial dir) following http://fastjet.fr/quickstart.html
- 2. go to the analysis directory (here C++) and run

```
make
./VV-search dijets-ptmingen400-nev1e4.PU14.gz dijets-init.hist 10000
./VV-search Zp2WW-2TeVnev1e3.PU14.gz signal-init.hist 1000
gnuplot plot-init.gp
evince plot.pdf
```

For the python version, just run VV-search.py without make

Comments/questions:

> The plot should show a smooth background and a large signal

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- both pages are the same for now
- If you run the mixed sample, do you see the signal? (you should edit the .gp file)

The analysis

Look at VV-search.cc, or VV-search.py to see what it does (mostly basic jets and cuts)

Try improving things (look for "HERE YOU CAN PLACE..."):

- ► Impose a cut |y₁ y₂| < 1.2 between the rapidities of the jets Can you figure out why this is effective at large dijet mass?
- Impose a cut on the individual jet masses (between 70 and 100 GeV)
- ▶ you might (optionally) want to add new histogrms to look at the |y₁ - y₂| and jet mass distributions.

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Do you see the signal in the mixed sample now?

The analysis (cont'd)

Now try using the mass-drop tagger introduced in the lecture to further improve things/

First define a mass-drop tagger

```
double mucut = 1.0;
double ycut = 0.2;
MassDropTagger mdt(mucut, ycut);
```

For each jet (or a vector of jets), apply it via

PseudoJet mmdt_jet = mdt(jet)

- use these transformed jets to impose the mass cuts and reconstruct the dijet mass
- Do you see the signal in the mixed sample now?

Answer

$m_X = \text{TeV}$

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