

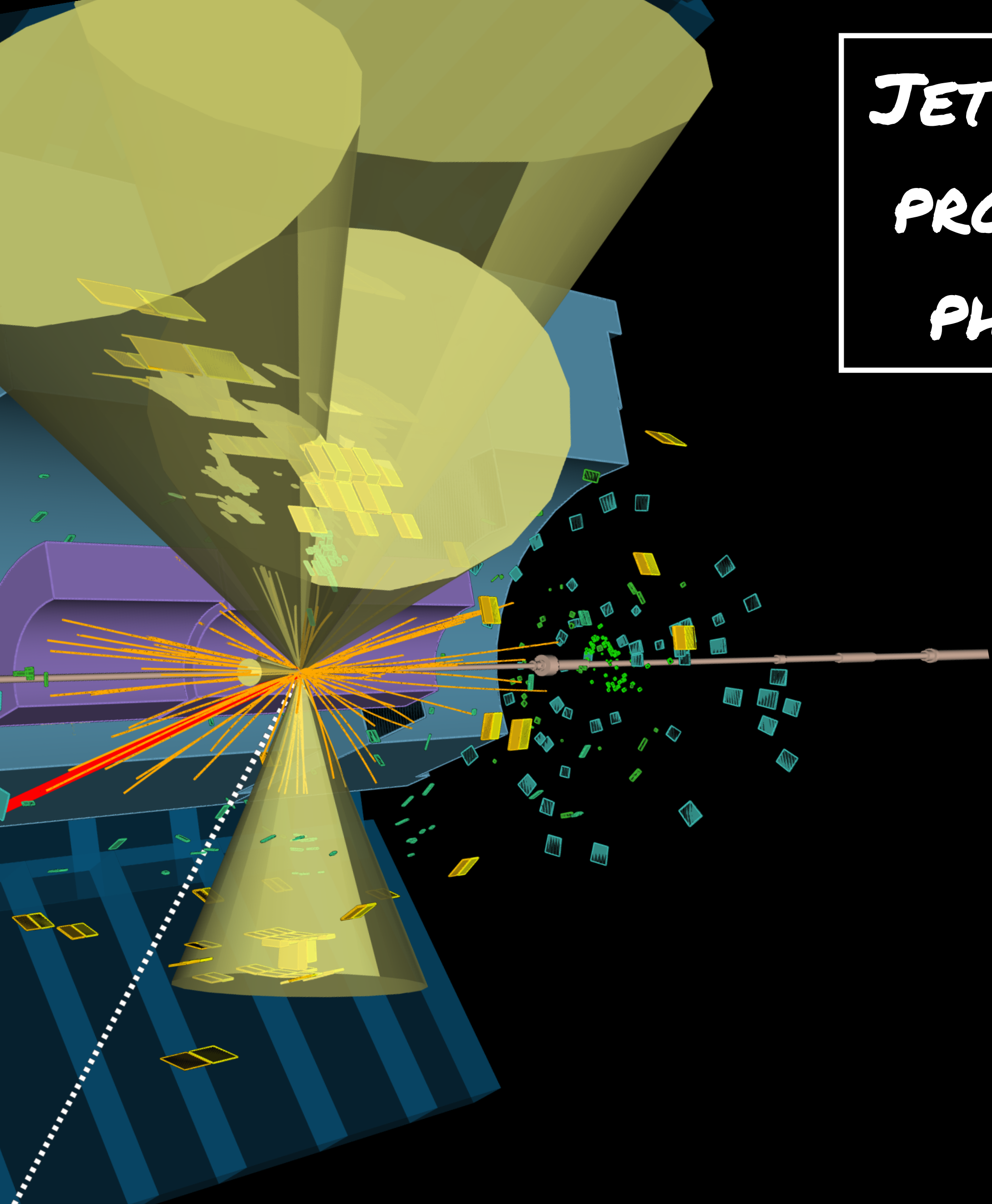


# Review of ATLAS JES uncertainties related to MC modelling

*Matt LeBlanc (Manchester),  
Les Houches PhysTeV 2023 SM Session*

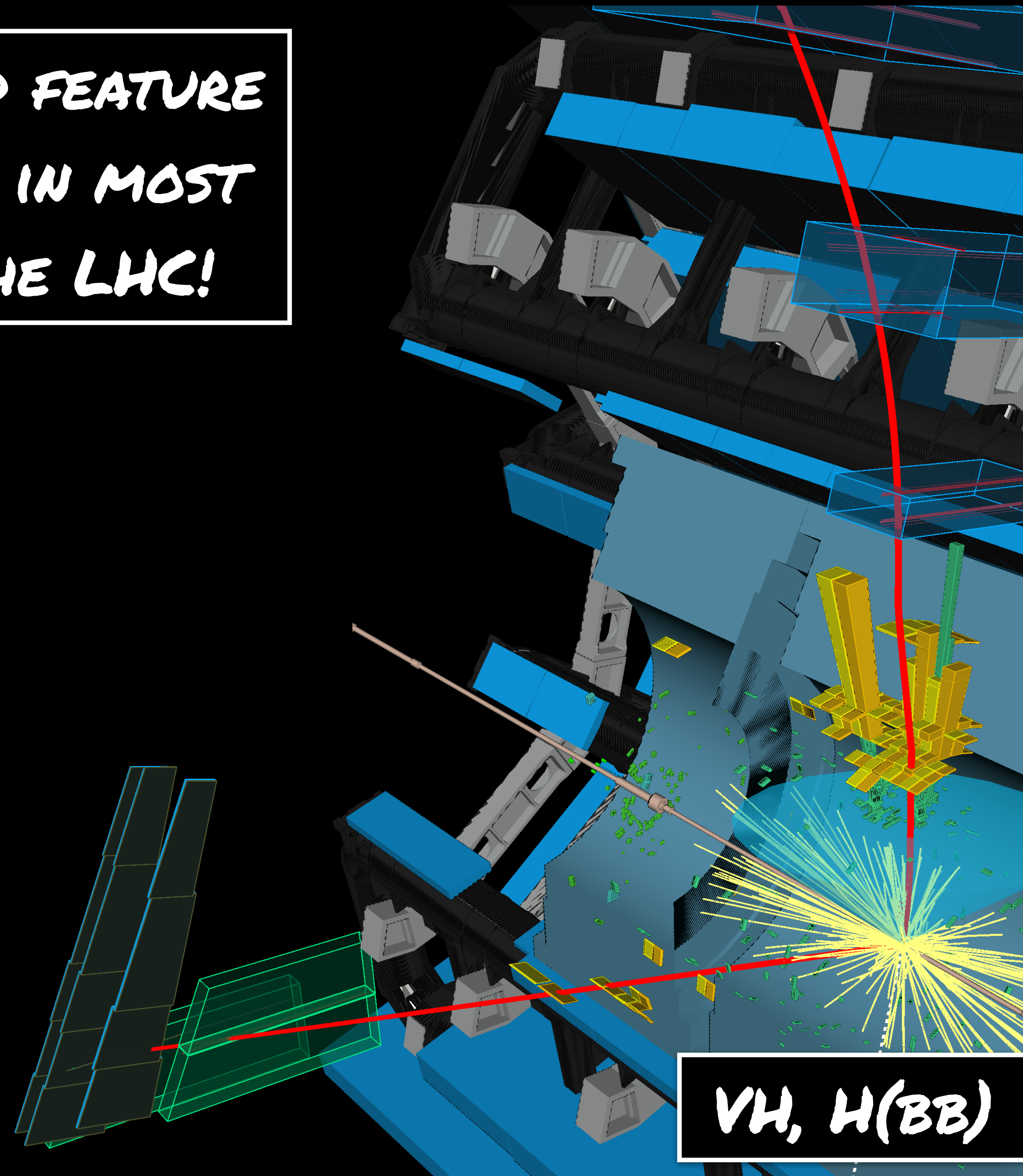


JETS AND QCD FEATURE  
PROMINENTLY IN MOST  
PHYSICS @ THE LHC!



TOP MASS  $M_T$

ATLAS, *EPJC* 79 (2019) 290



VH,  $H(bb)$

ATLAS, *PLB* 816 (2021) 136204

# JETS AND QCD FEATURE PROMINENTLY IN MOST PHYSICS @ THE LHC!

		$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$
		$m_{\text{top}}^{\ell+\text{jets}} [\text{GeV}]$
$k$	Results ( $i = 0 \dots, 5$ )	172.08
0	Statistics	0.39
	– Stat. comp. ( $m_{\text{top}}$ )	0.11
	– Stat. comp. (JSF)	0.11
	– Stat. comp. (bJSF)	0.35
1	Method	$0.13 \pm 0.11$
2	Signal Monte Carlo generator	$0.16 \pm 0.17$
3	Hadronization	$0.15 \pm 0.10$
4	Initial- and final-state QCD radiation	$0.08 \pm 0.11$
5	Underlying event	$0.08 \pm 0.15$
6	Colour reconnection	$0.19 \pm 0.15$
7	Parton distribution function	$0.09 \pm 0.00$
8	Background normalization	$0.08 \pm 0.00$
9	$W/Z$ +jets shape	$0.11 \pm 0.00$
10	Fake leptons shape	0
11	Data-driven all-jets background	
12	Jet energy scale	$0.54 \pm 0.02$
13	Relative $b$ -to-light-jet energy scale	$0.03 \pm 0.01$
14	Jet energy resolution	$0.20 \pm 0.04$
15	Jet reconstruction efficiency	$0.02 \pm 0.01$
16	Jet vertex fraction	$0.09 \pm 0.01$
17	$b$ -tagging	$0.38 \pm 0.00$
18	Leptons	$0.16 \pm 0.01$
19	Missing transverse momentum	$0.05 \pm 0.01$
20	Pile-up	$0.15 \pm 0.01$
21	All-jets trigger	
22	Fast vs. full simulation	
	Total systematic uncertainty	$0.82 \pm 0.06$
	Total	$0.91 \pm 0.06$

Modelling  
various  
aspects of  
QCD...

JES →  
Modelling  
here!

JMR  
modelling

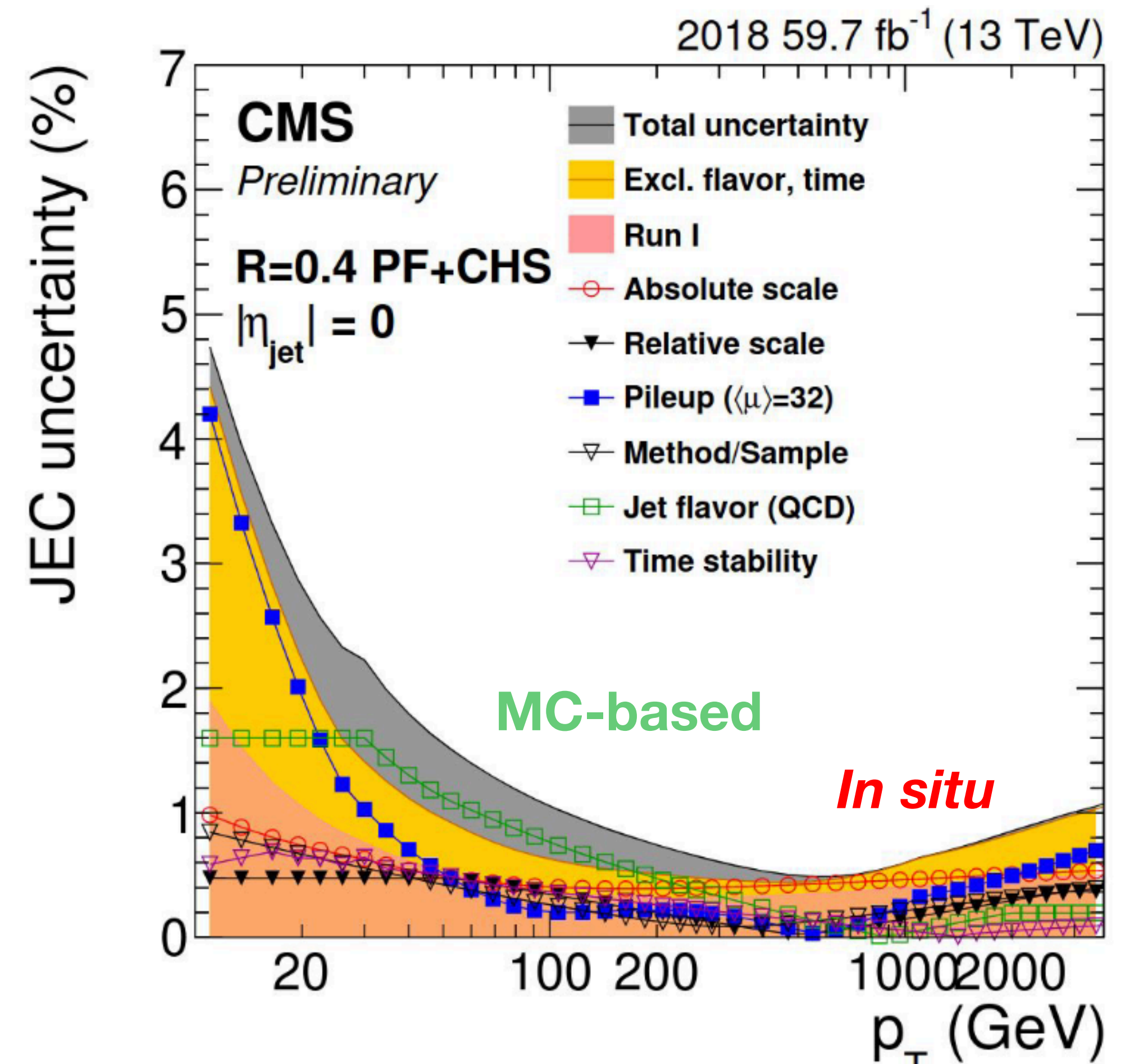
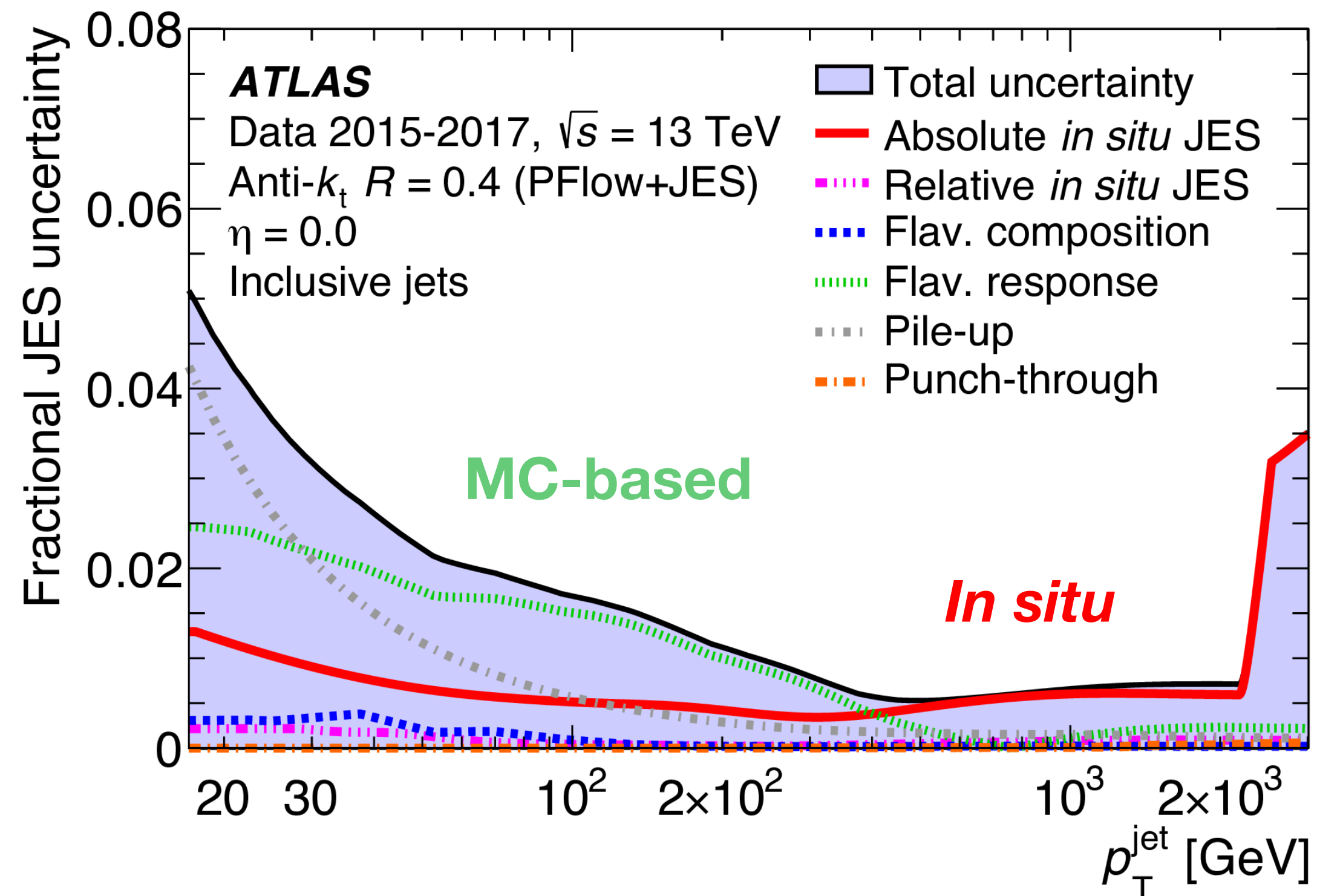
Parton  
shower

Source of uncertainty	Avg. impact	
Total	0.372	
Statistical	0.283	
Systematic	0.240	
Experimental uncertainties		
Small- $R$ jets	0.038	
Large- $R$ jets	0.133	
$E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$	0.007	
Leptons	0.010	
$b$ -tagging	$b$ -jets	0.016
	$c$ -jets	0.011
	light-flavour jets	0.008
extrapolation	0.004	
Pile-up	0.001	
Luminosity	0.013	
Theoretical and modelling uncertainties		
Signal	0.038	
Backgrounds	0.100	
↔ $Z$ + jets	0.048	
↔ $W$ + jets	0.058	
↔ $t\bar{t}$	0.035	
↔ Single top quark	0.027	
↔ Diboson	0.032	
↔ Multijet	0.009	
MC statistical	0.092	

TOP MASS  $M_T$

VH,  $H(\text{BB})$

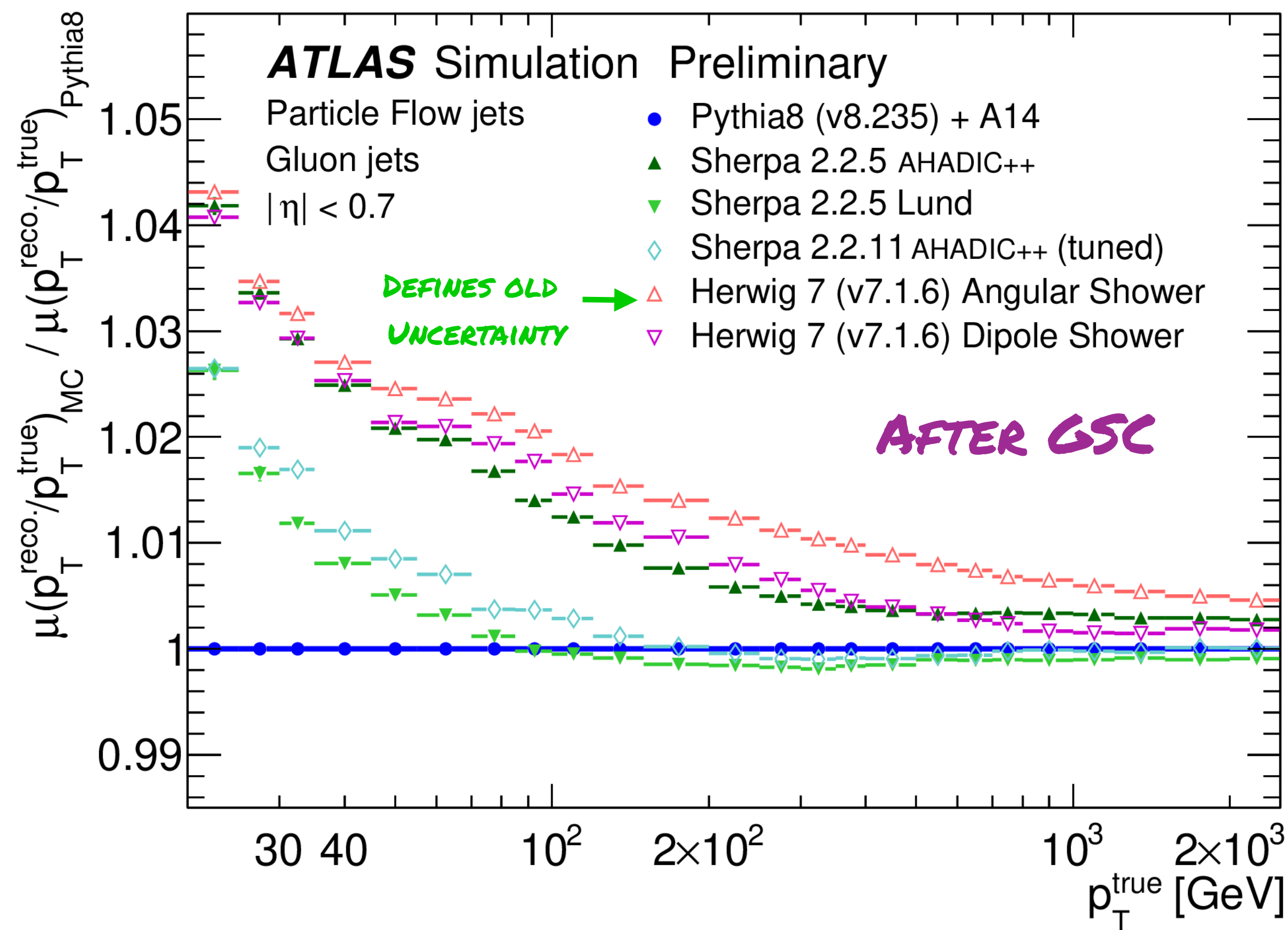
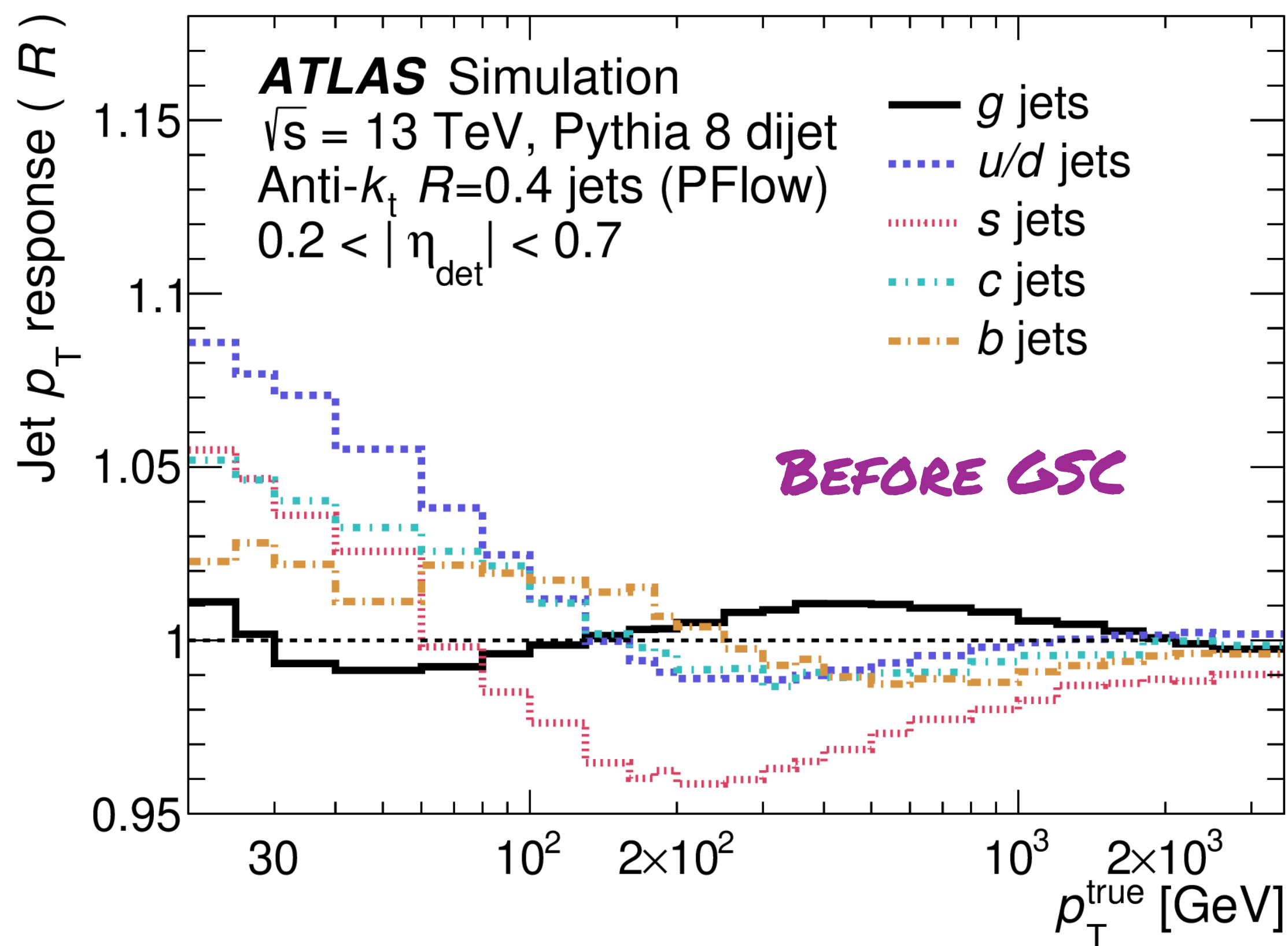
# Jet Energy Scale (JES)



# JES Flavour Response

ATLAS ATL-PHYS-PUB-2022-021

ATLAS 2303.17312 (new!)

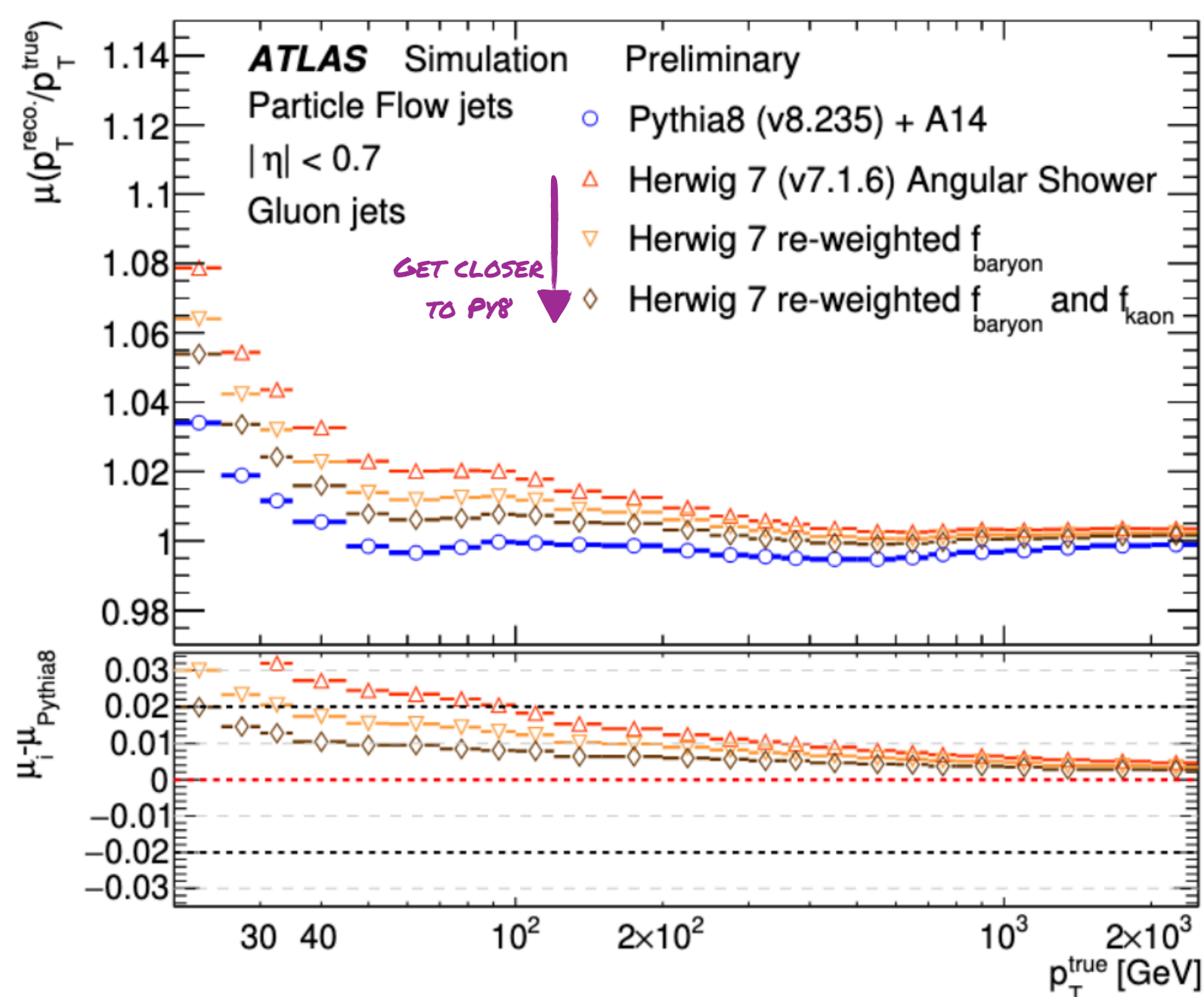


*"DIFFERENCE IN GLUON JET RESPONSE BETWEEN PYTHIA8 + OTHER MC"*

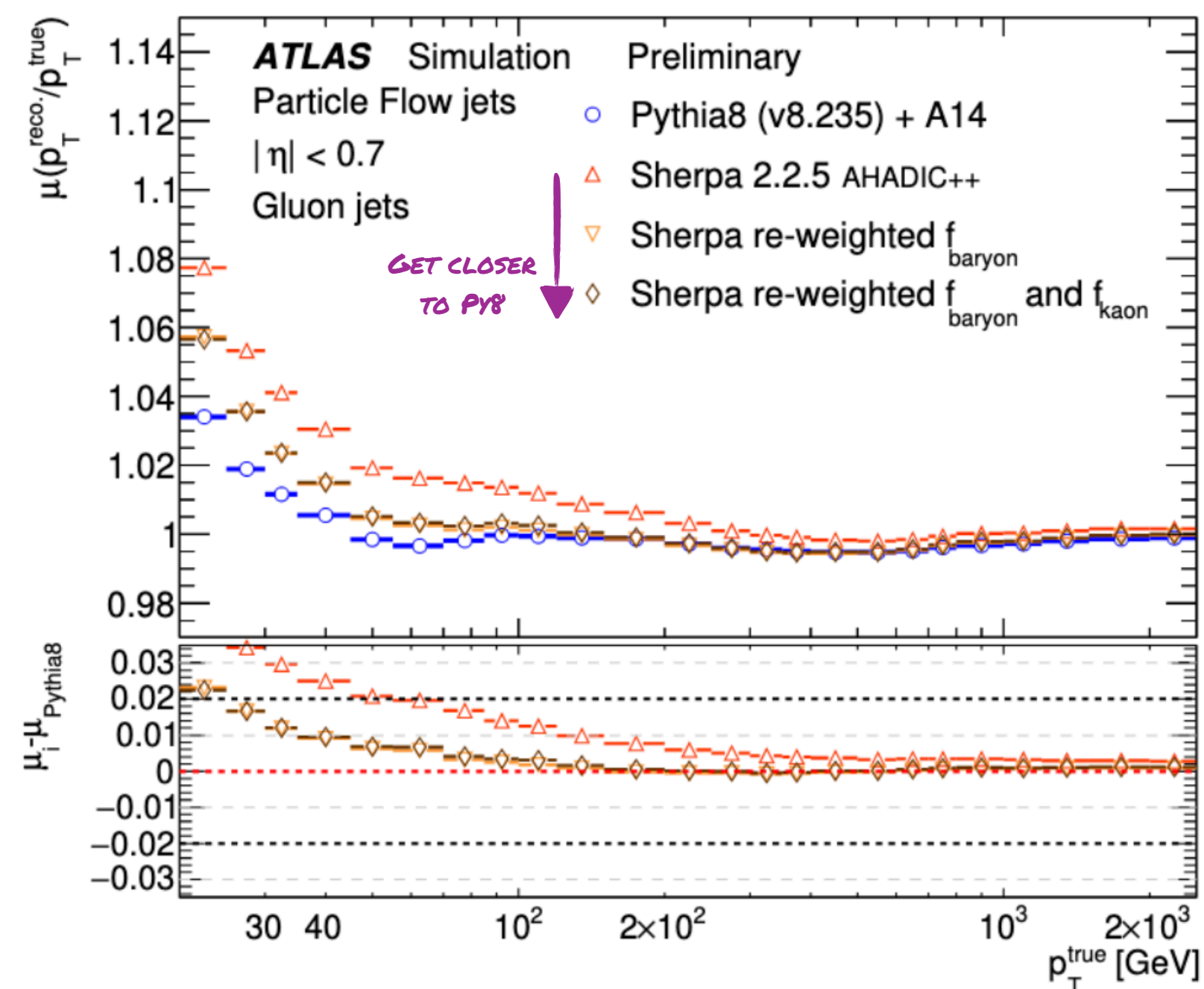
# JES Flavour Response

## ATLAS ATL-PHYS-PUB-2022-021

PYTHIA V8.235 VS. HERWIG V7.1.6



PYTHIA V8.235 VS. SHERPA 2.2.5

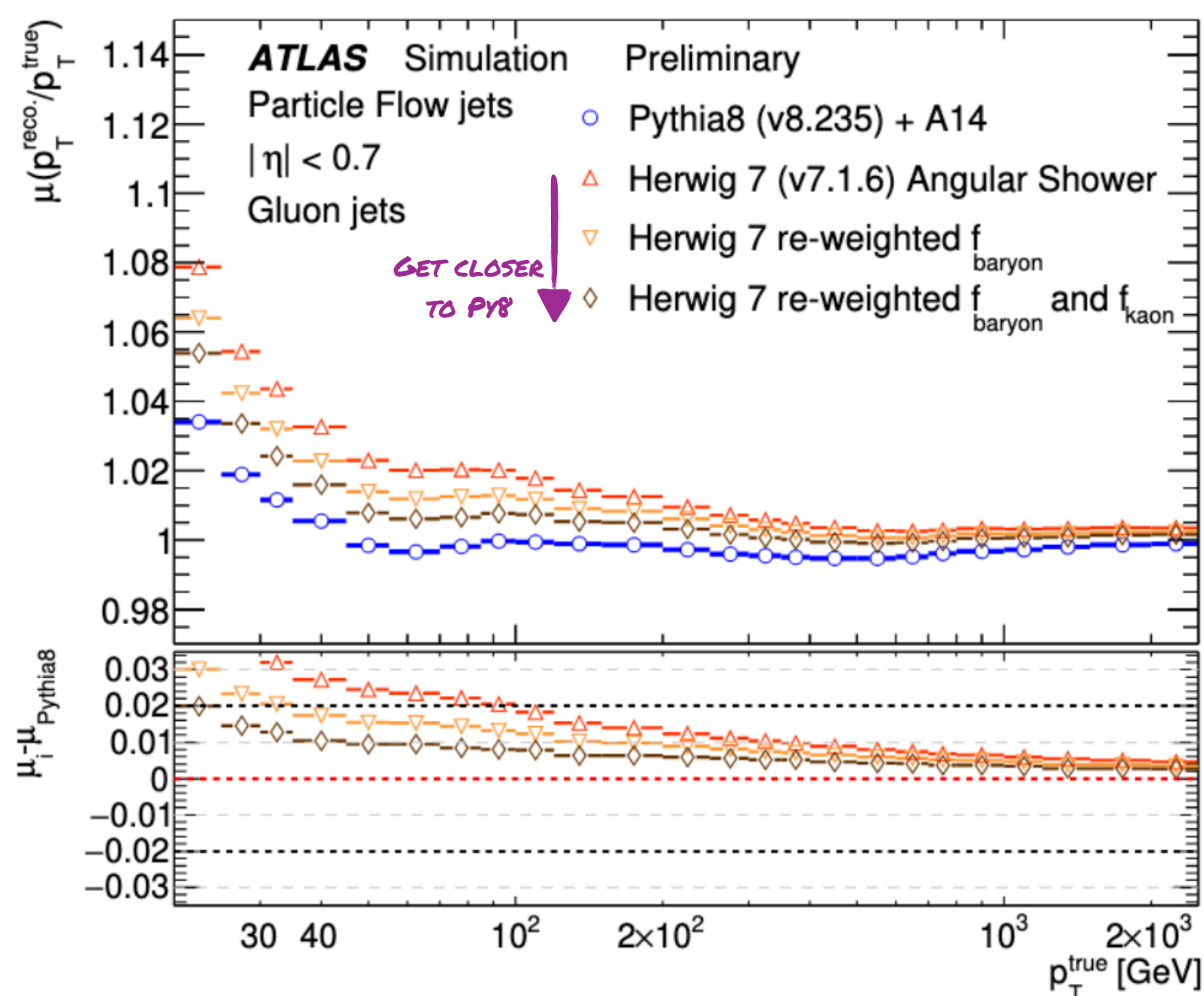


By re-weighting the **baryon and kaon fractions** within Herwig and Sherpa jets to match Pythia, the jet response in all generators can be made closer.

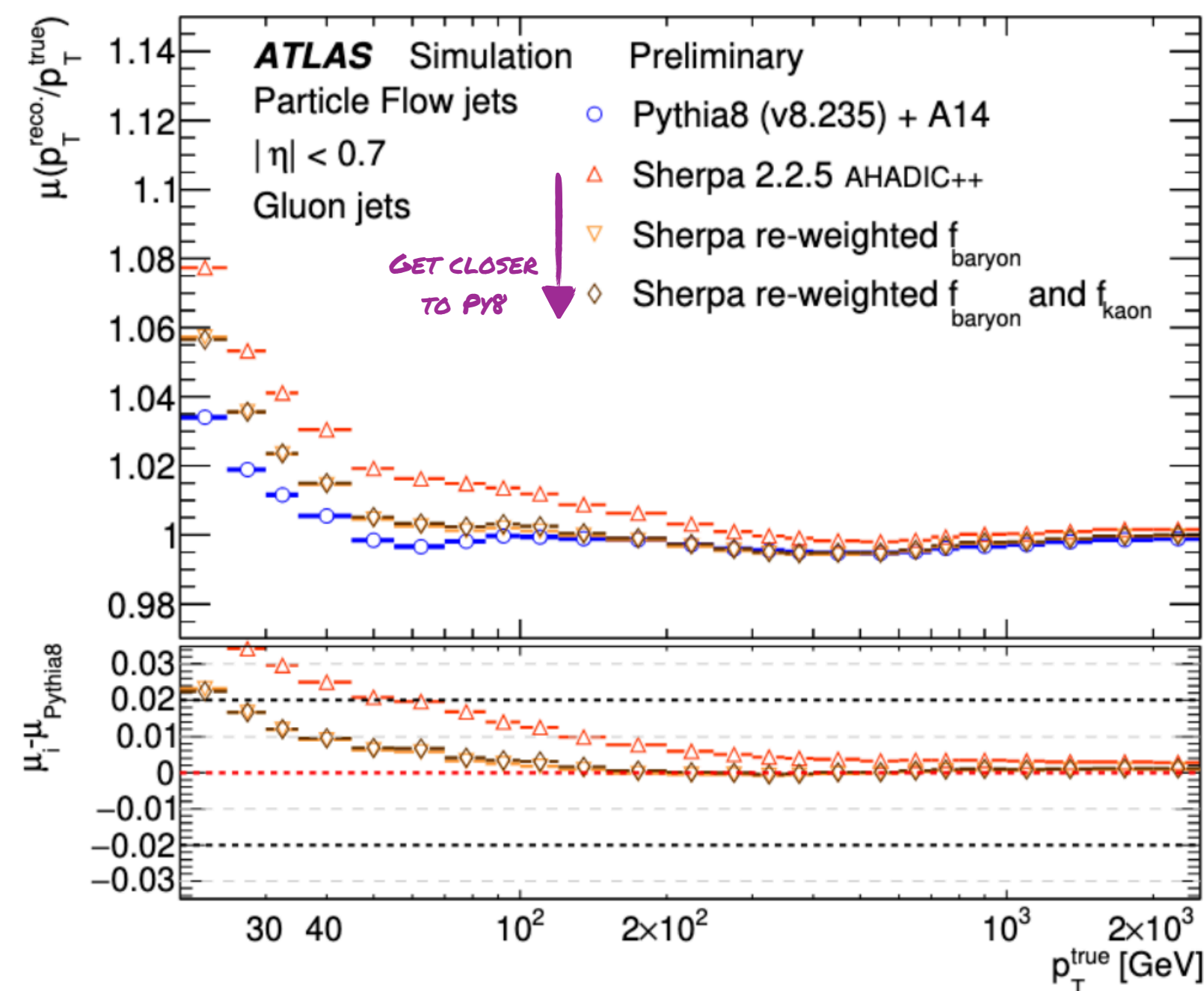
# JES Flavour Response

## ATLAS ATL-PHYS-PUB-2022-021

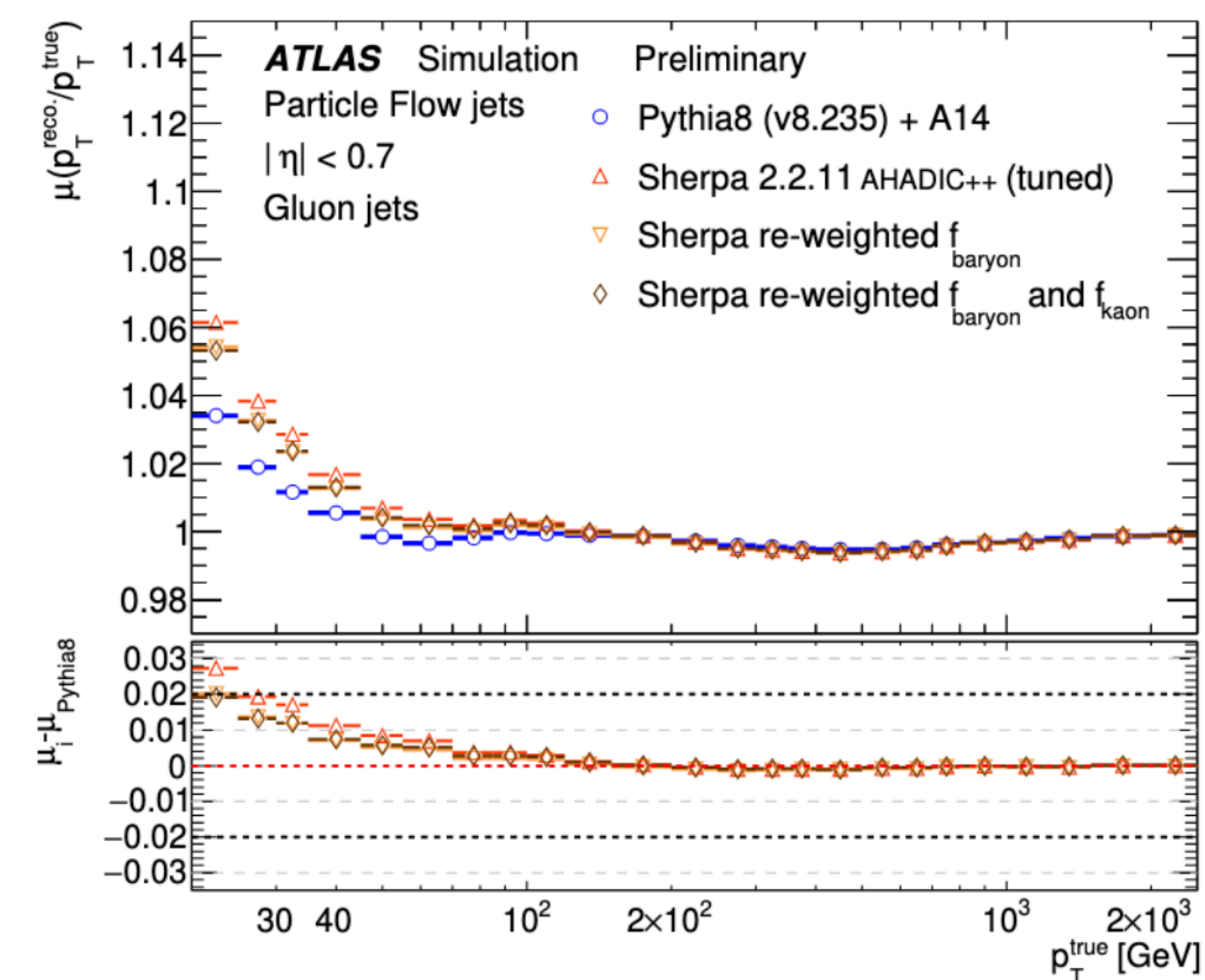
PYTHIA V8.235 VS. HERWIG V7.1.6



PYTHIA V8.235 VS. SHERPA 2.2.5



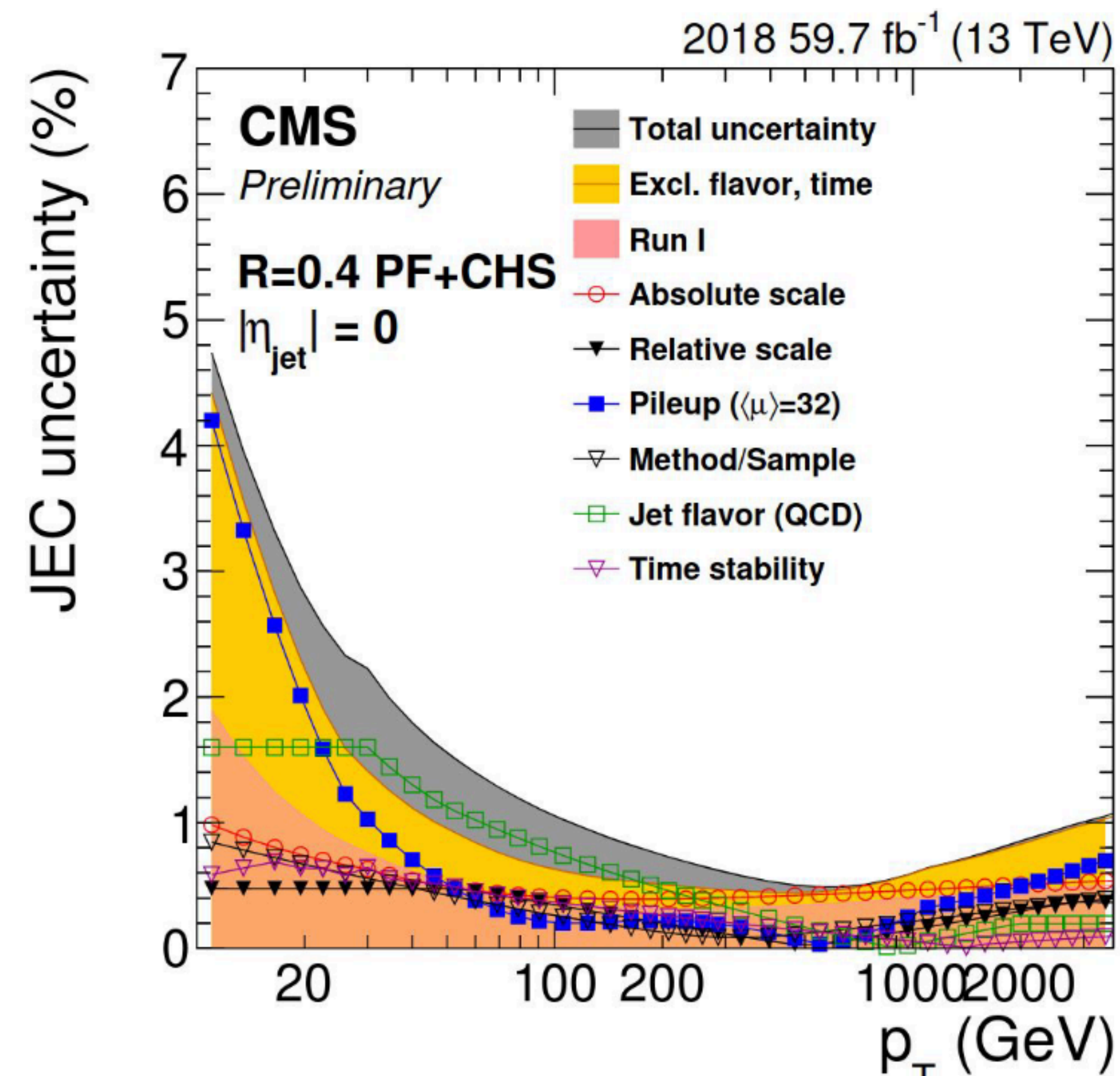
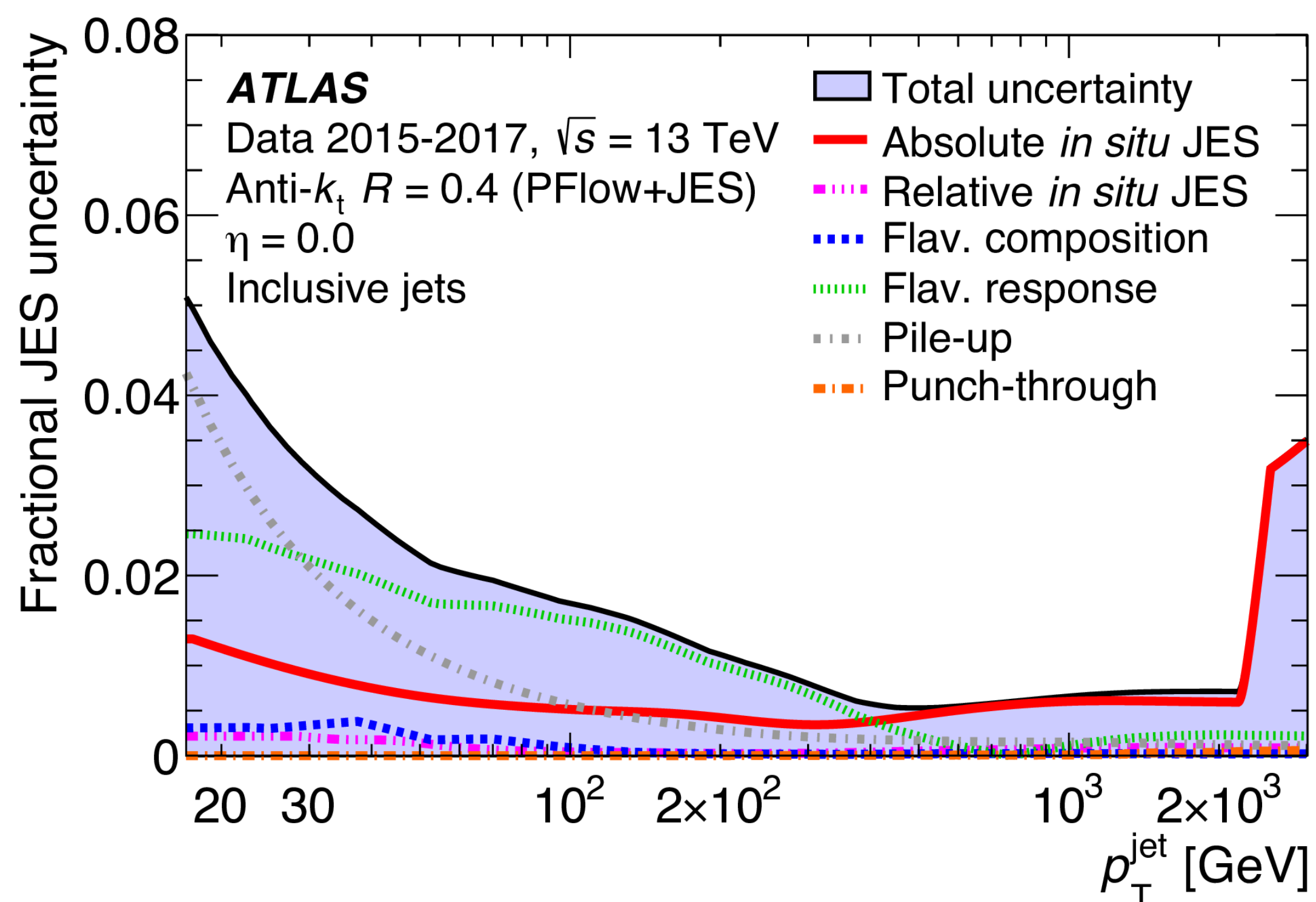
PYTHIA V8.235 VS.  
RE-TUNED SHERPA 2.2.5



By re-weighting the **baryon and kaon fractions** within Herwig and Sherpa jets to match Pythia, the jet response in all generators can be made closer.

Sherpa can also be brought to Pythia out-of-the-box by re-tuning to LEP data!

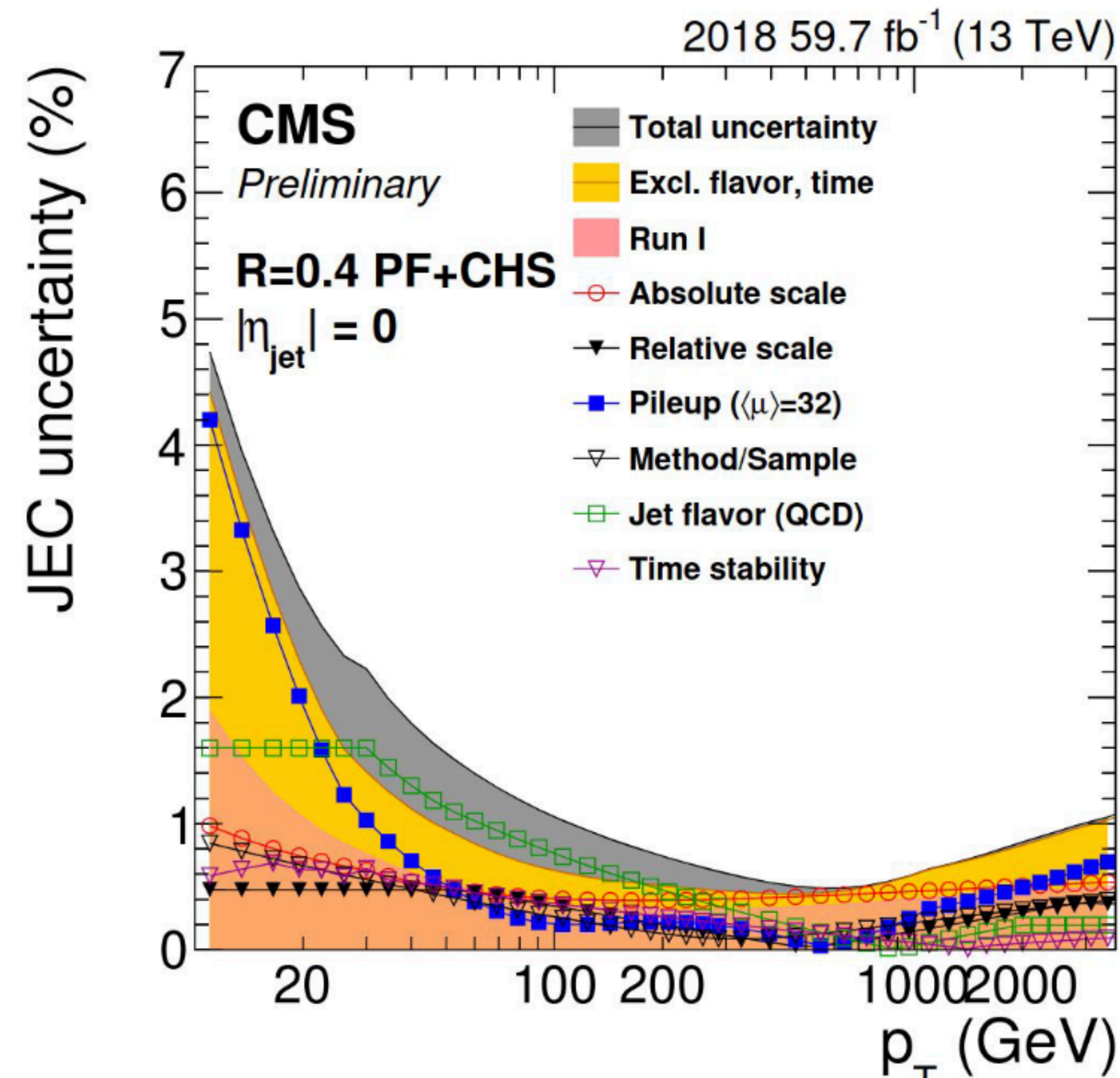
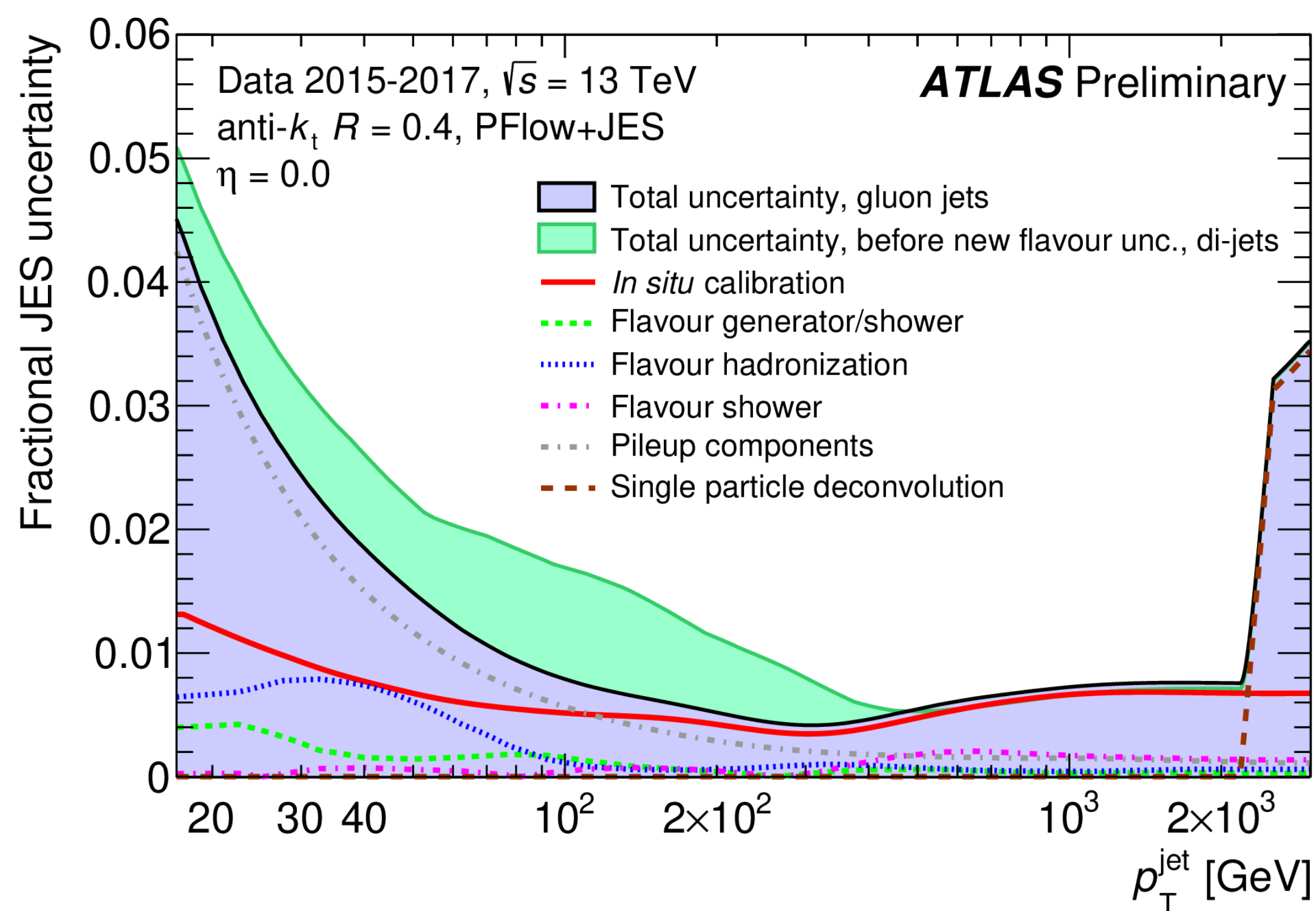
# JES Flavour Response





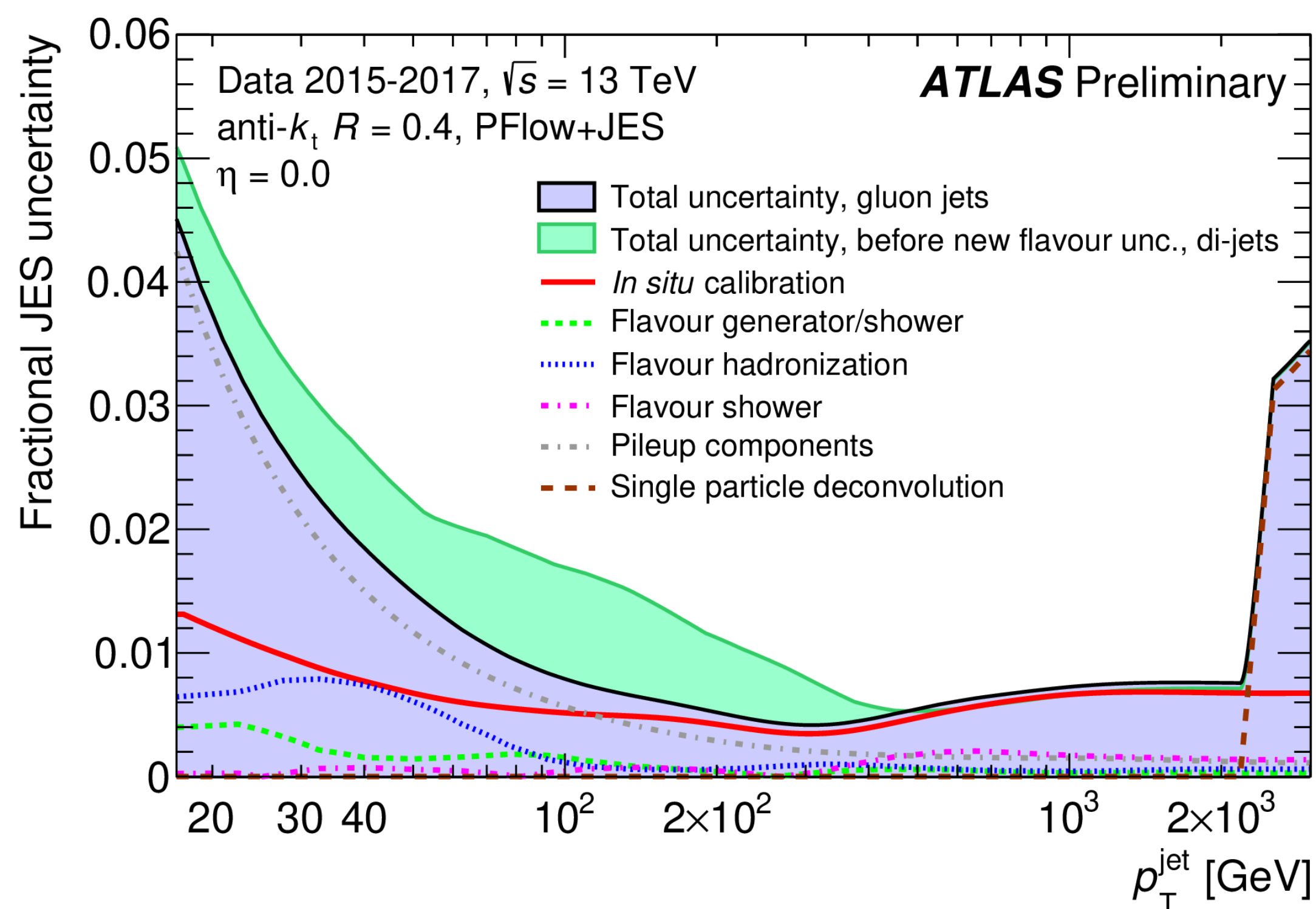
# JES Flavour Response

<https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PLOTS/JETM-2022-005/>



# JES Flavour Response

<https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PLOTS/JETM-2022-005/>



Flavour generator/shower

Pythia8 [1] vs.

Sherpa v2.2.5 w/ Lund hadronisation (Pythia 6) [2][3]

Flavour hadronization

Sherpa v.2.2.11 w/ AHADIC cluster hadronisation [2][4] (new tune [5]) vs.

Sherpa v2.2.5 w/ Lund hadronisation (Pythia 6)

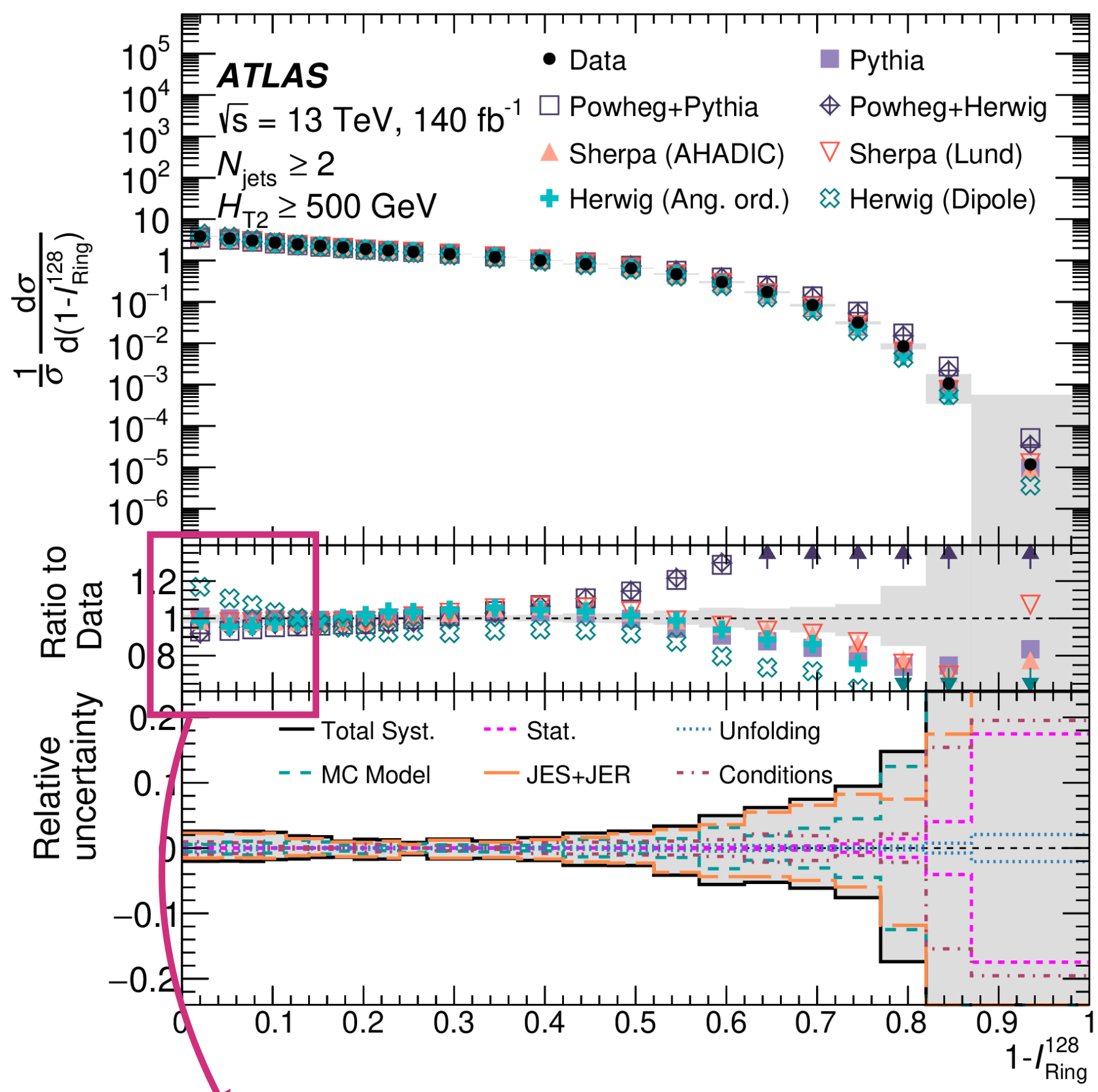
Flavour shower

Herwig7 angular parton shower [6][7] vs.

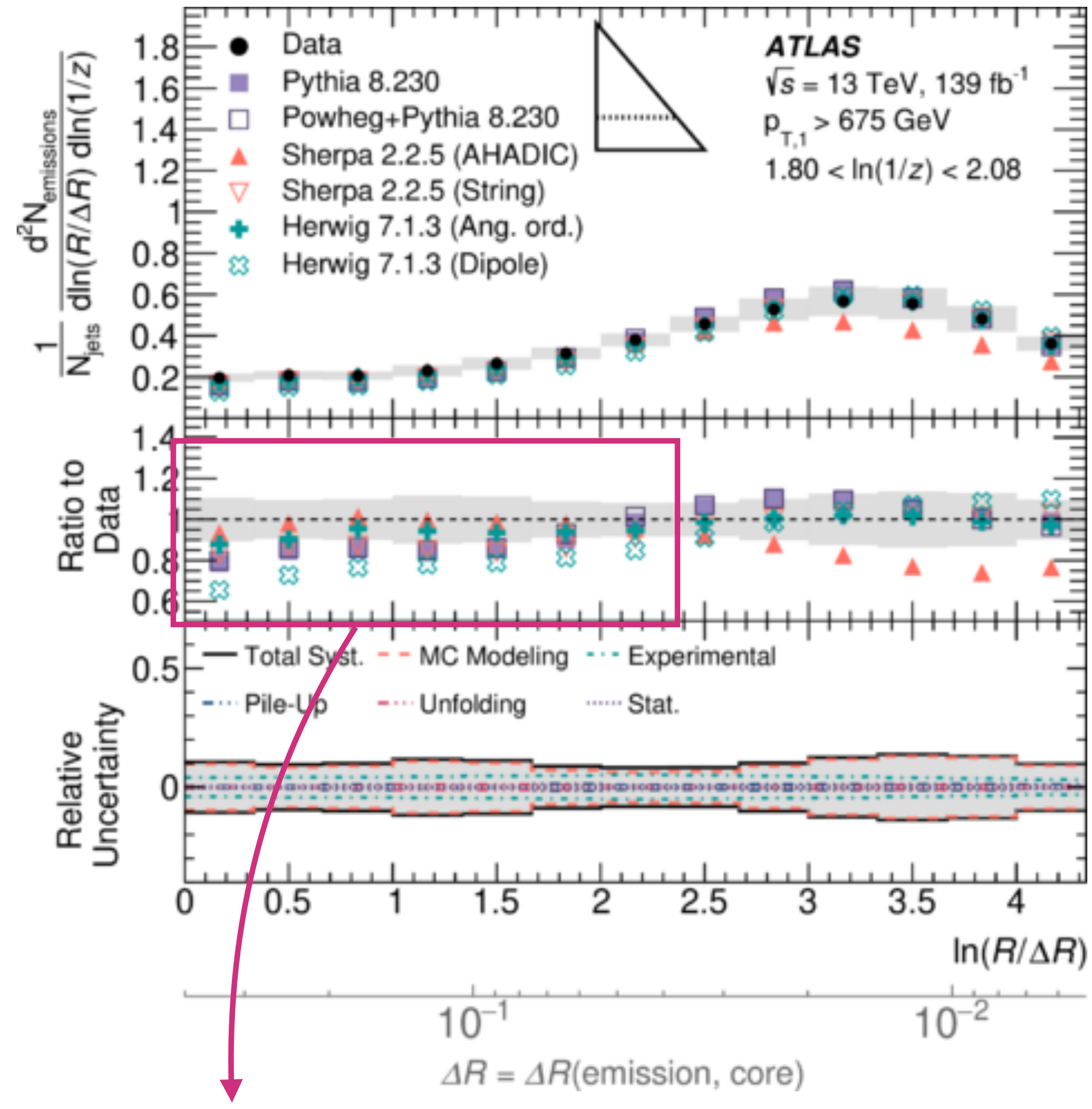
Herwig7 dipole parton shower [6][8] shower models

# Aside: H7 dipole PS?

ATLAS 2004.03540, 2305.16930 (new!)



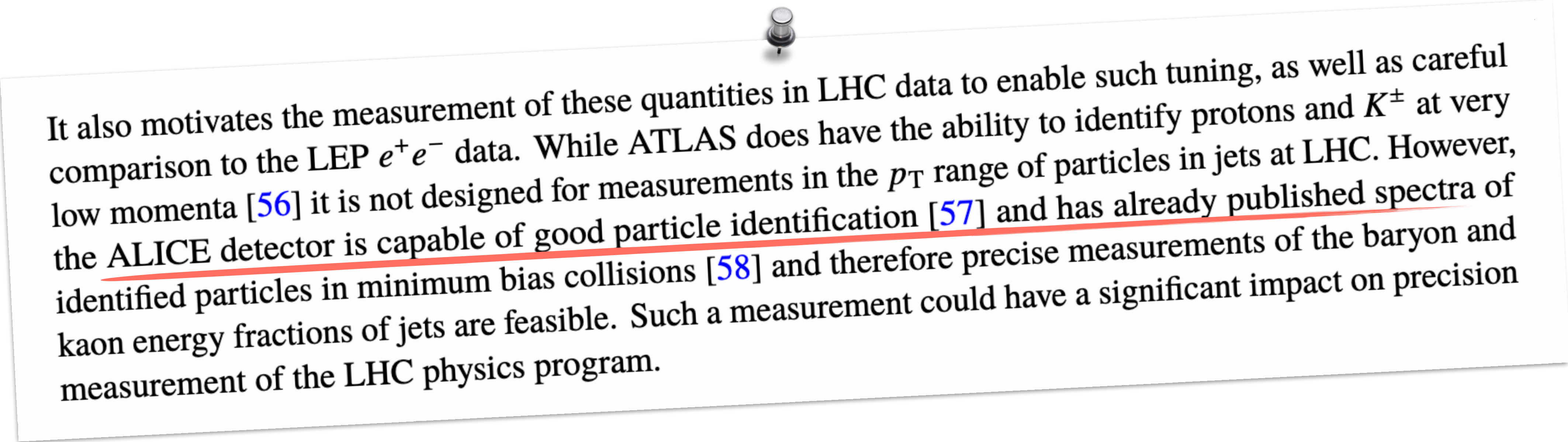
*Dijet-like region of event shapes*



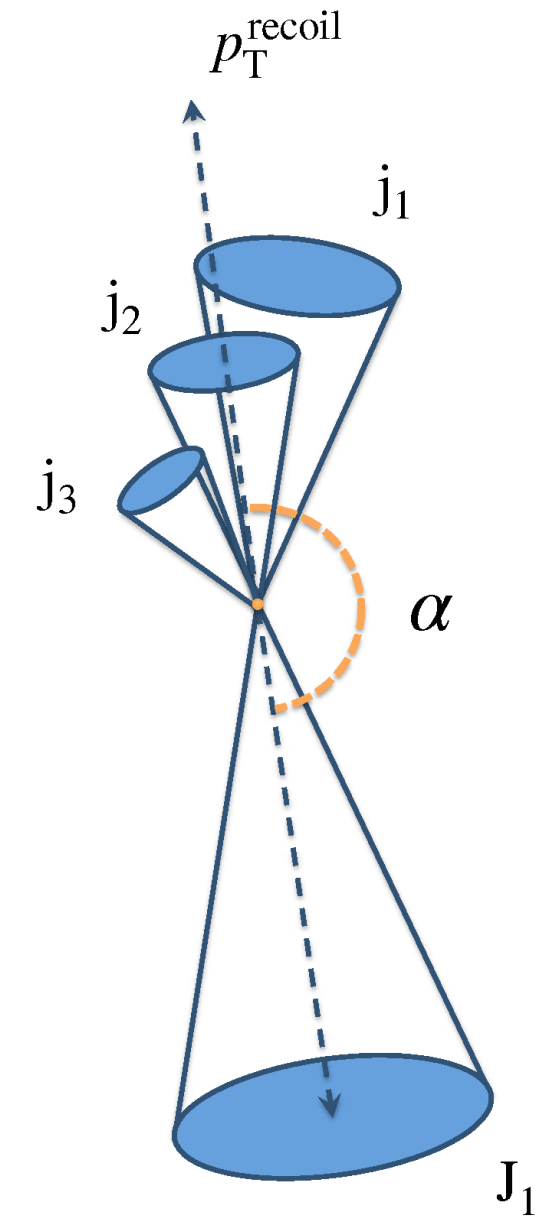
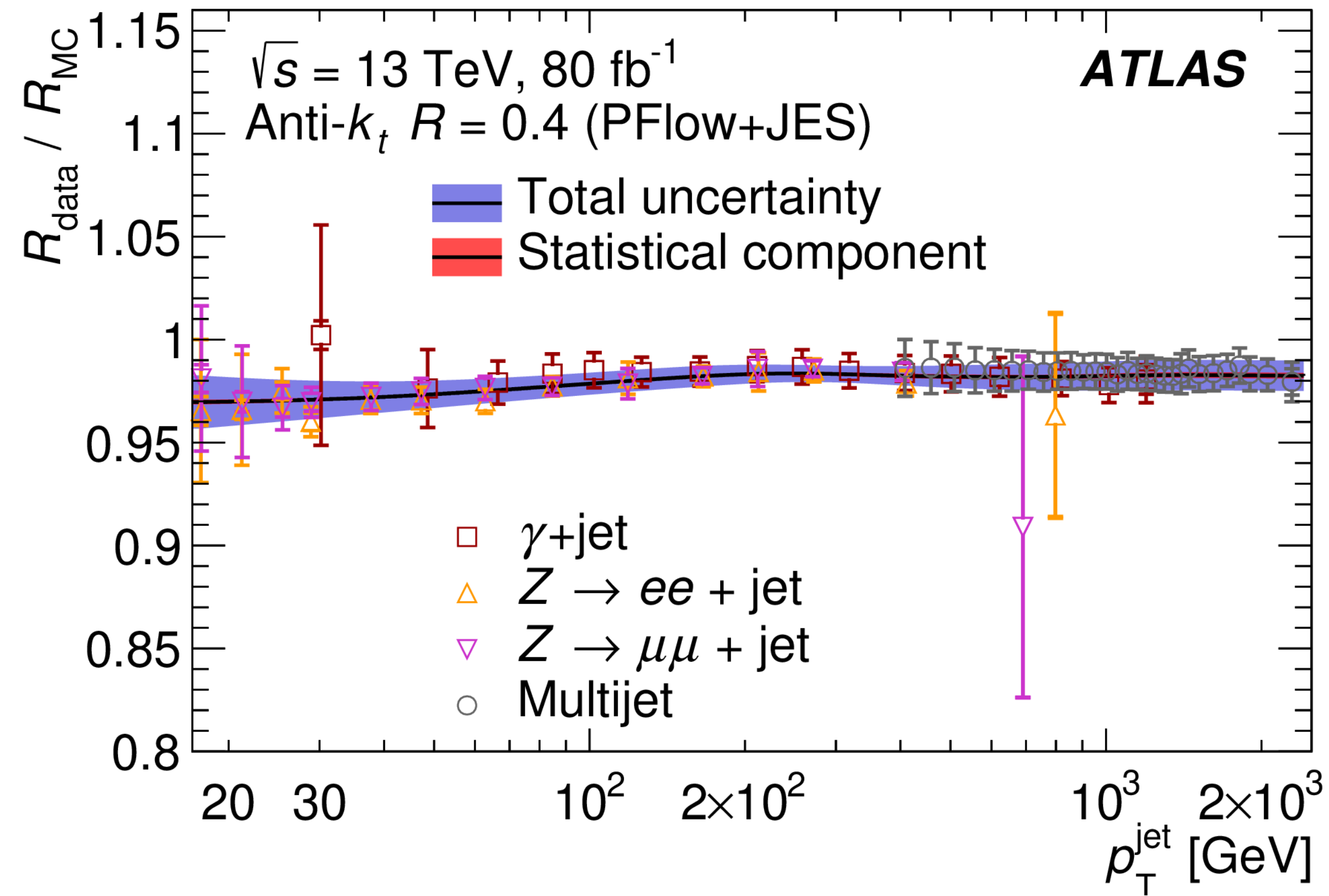
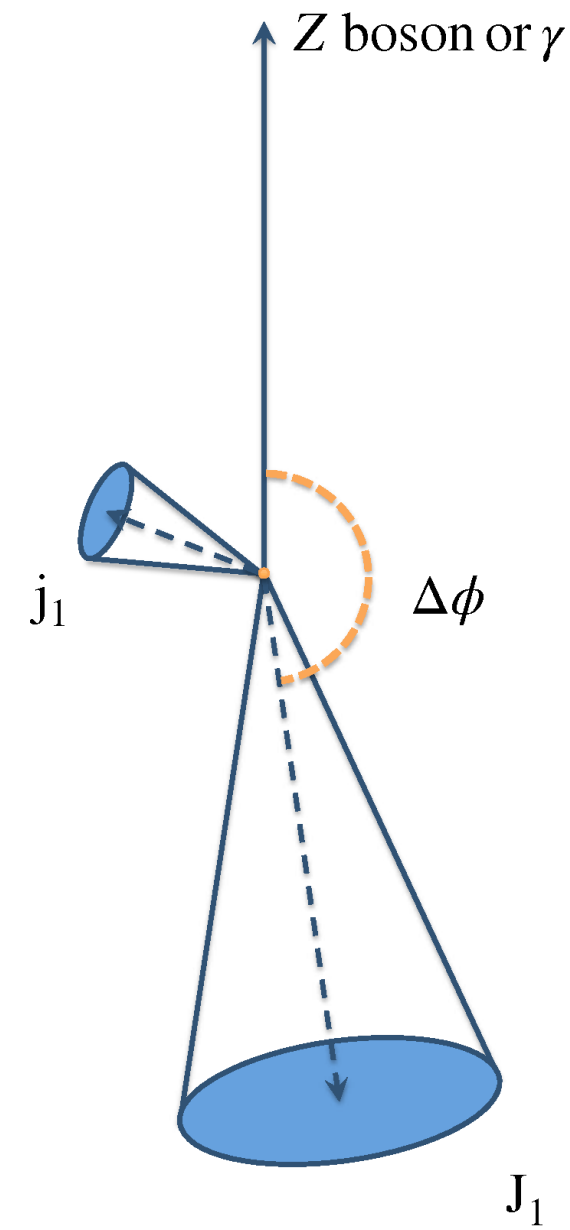
*Perturbative emissions within jets (Lund jet plane)*

# JES Flavour Response

ATLAS [ATL-PHYS-PUB-2022-021](#)



It also motivates the measurement of these quantities in LHC data to enable such tuning, as well as careful comparison to the LEP  $e^+e^-$  data. While ATLAS does have the ability to identify protons and  $K^\pm$  at very low momenta [56] it is not designed for measurements in the  $p_T$  range of particles in jets at LHC. However, the ALICE detector is capable of good particle identification [57] and has already published spectra of identified particles in minimum bias collisions [58] and therefore precise measurements of the baryon and kaon energy fractions of jets are feasible. Such a measurement could have a significant impact on precision measurement of the LHC physics program.

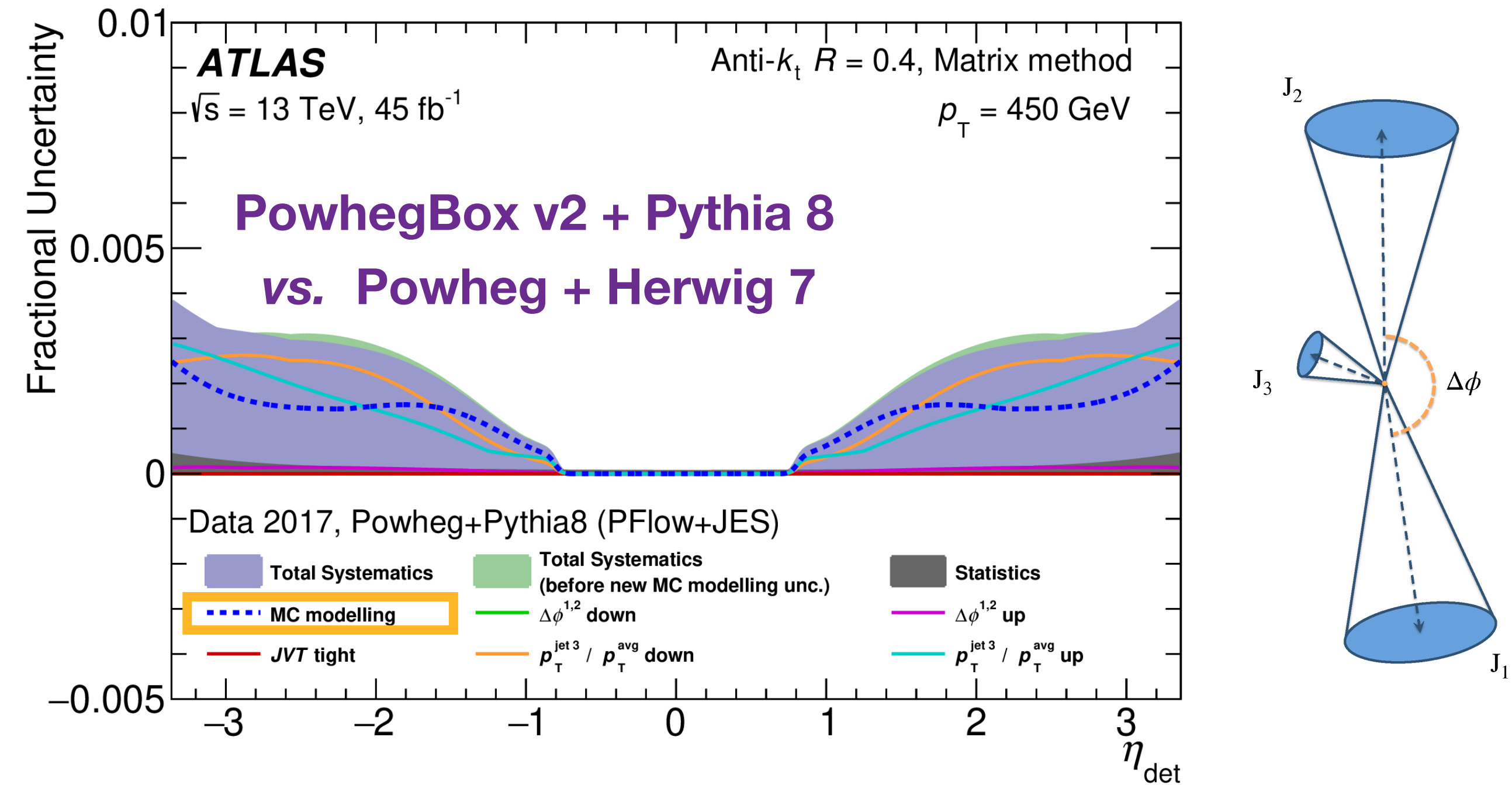
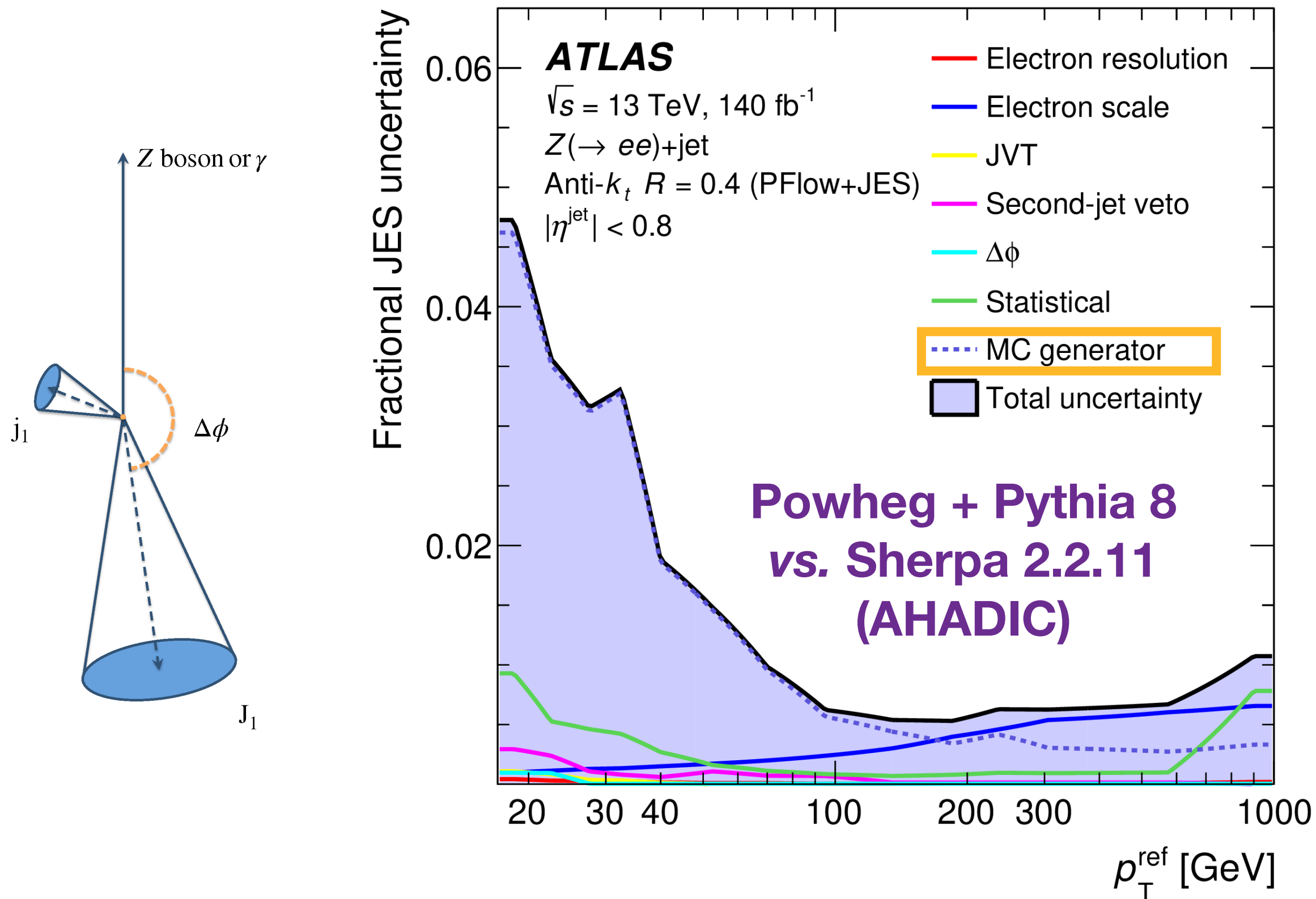


- Experimentalists at the LHC **work hard to calibrate the jet energy scale (JES)** using *in situ* balance measurements in different topologies...

**ATLAS JES** Run 2: [EPJC 81 \(2021\) 689](#) Run 3 (brand new!): [2303.17312](#)

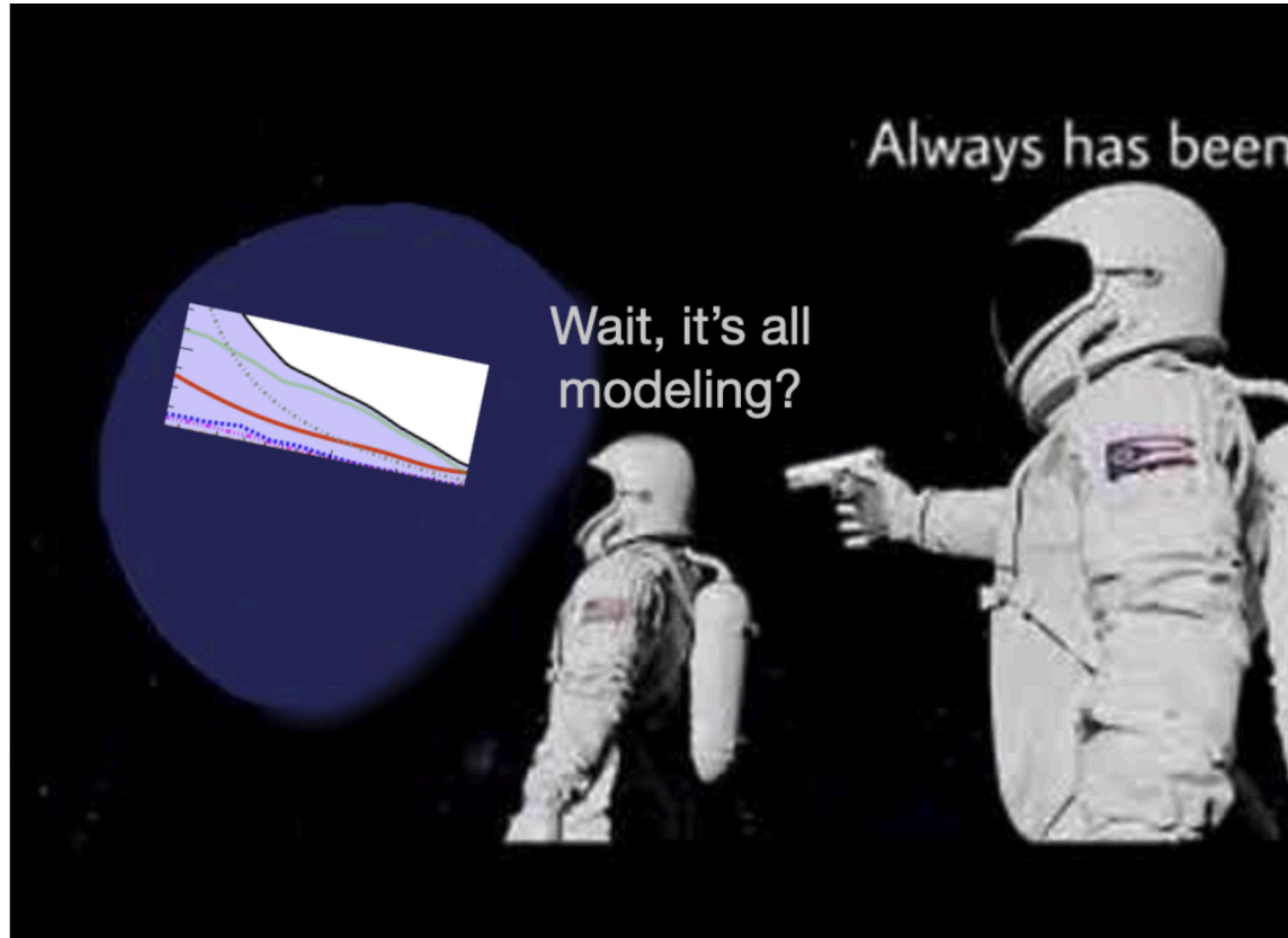
# ATLAS Jet Energy Scale

ATLAS, 2303.17312 (brand new!)



- With our latest techniques, the *in situ* JES uncertainty is driven by **the choice of nominal MC model** in many places...
- Need to cover extrapolation between MC-based JES calibration & main samples for physics analysis: **long duty cycle of MC generator setups.**

# SUMMARY OF MODELLING UNCERTAINTIES IN JET CALIBRATIONS

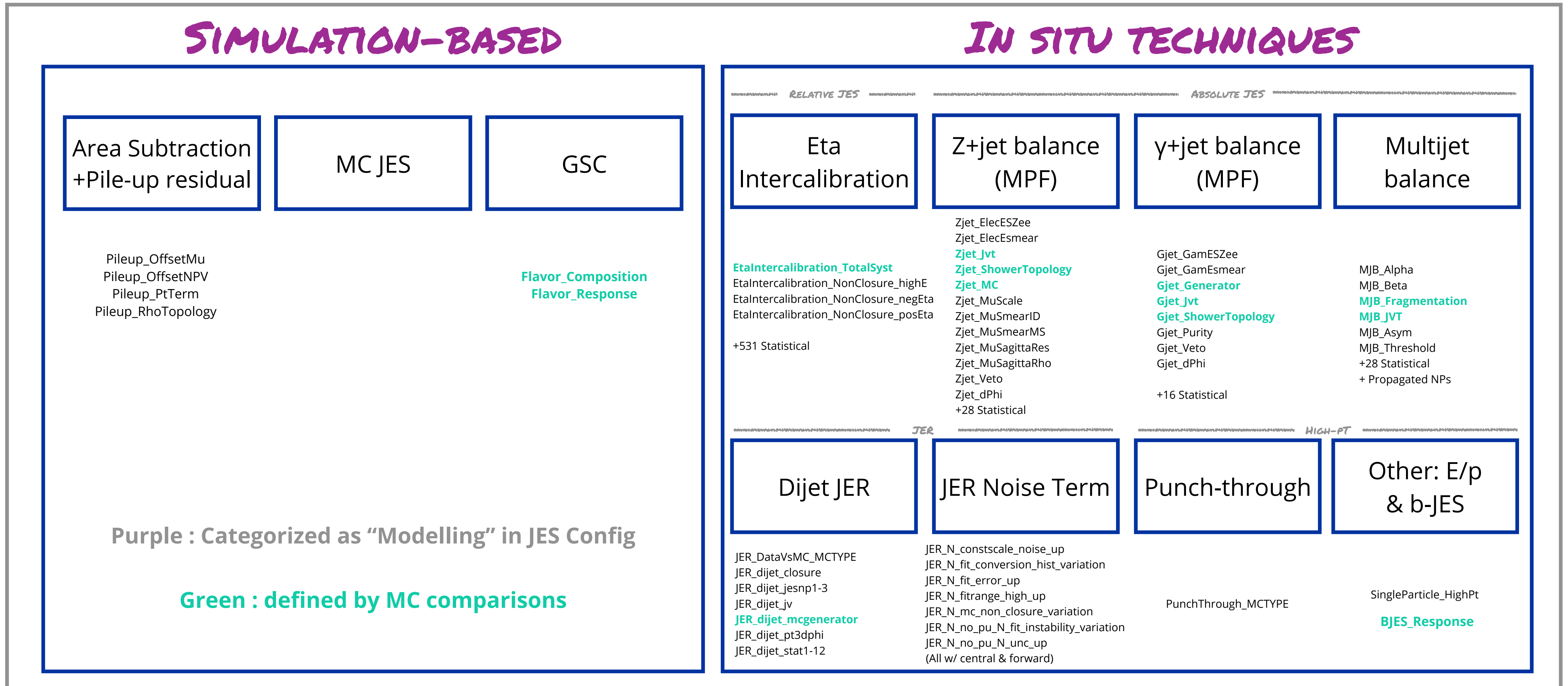




*Thanks for Listening!*



# JES NPs — Overview (ATLAS Run 2)



*n.b. propagated NPs through MJB omitted*