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# Workshop on Linear and Future Colliders

Trento, September 2015

F Hautmann

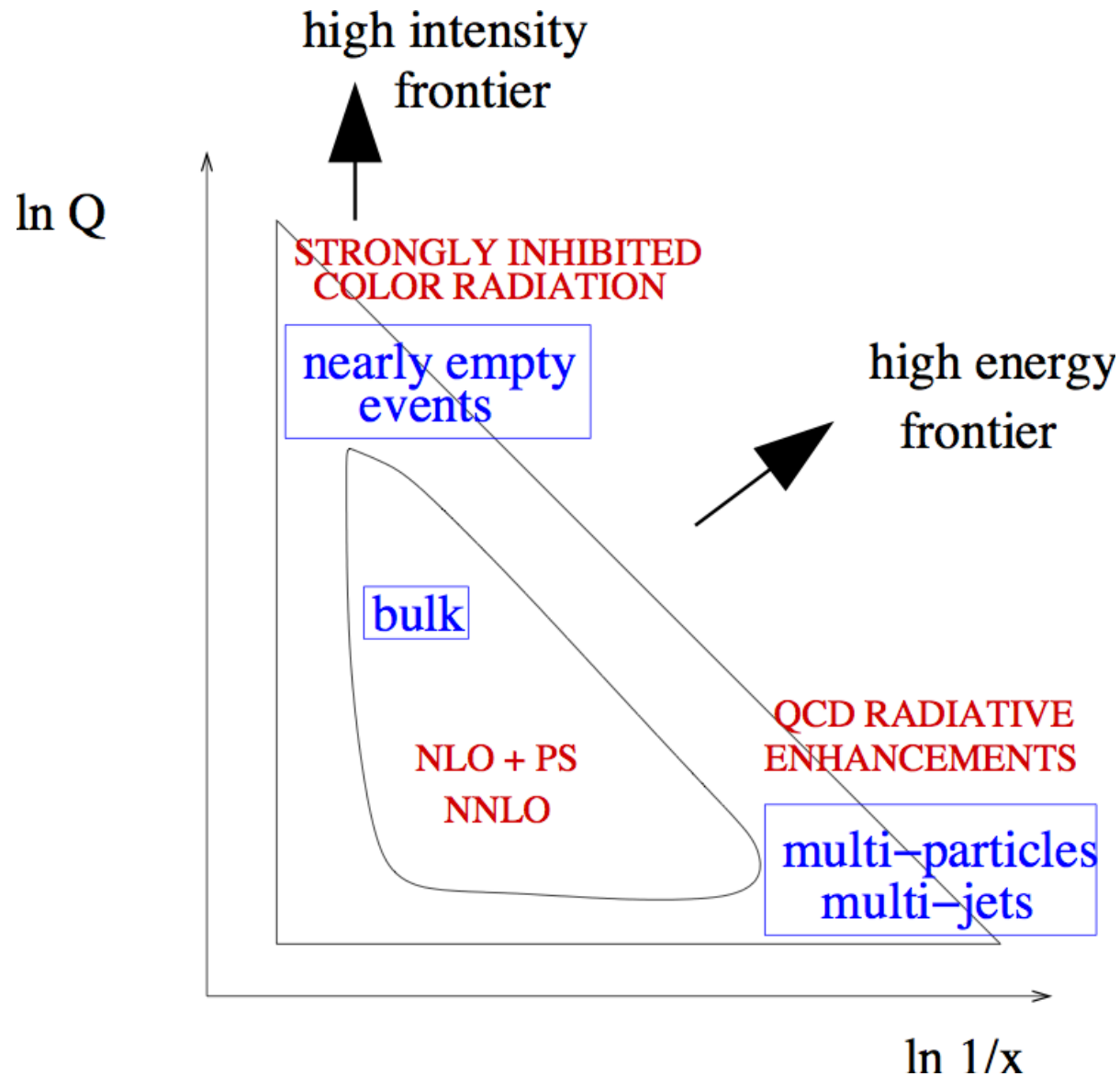
QCD at high luminosity hadron colliders:

*Treating jet correlations in high pile-up*

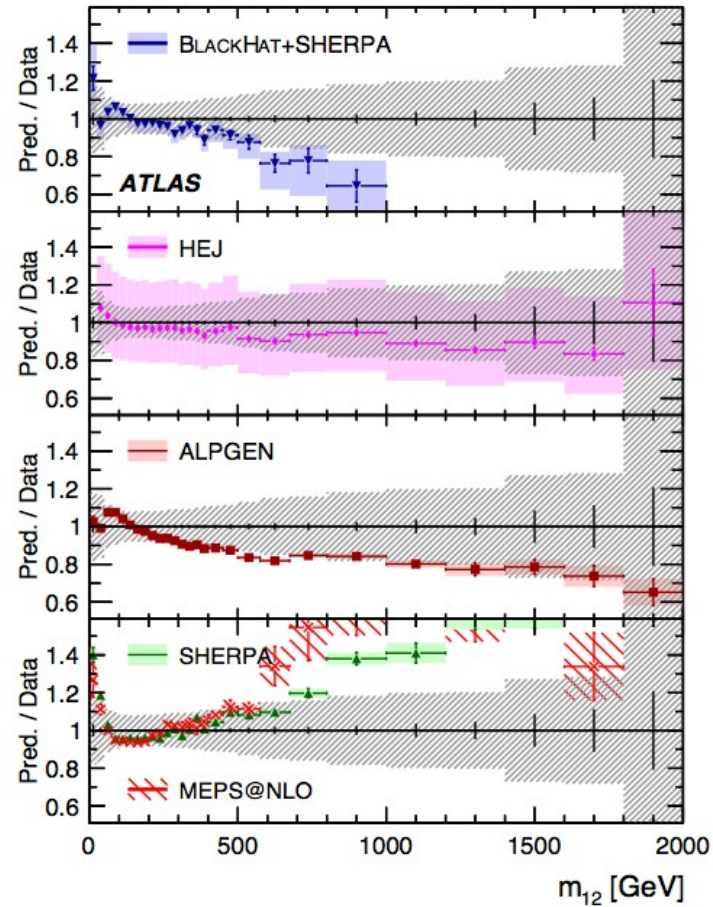
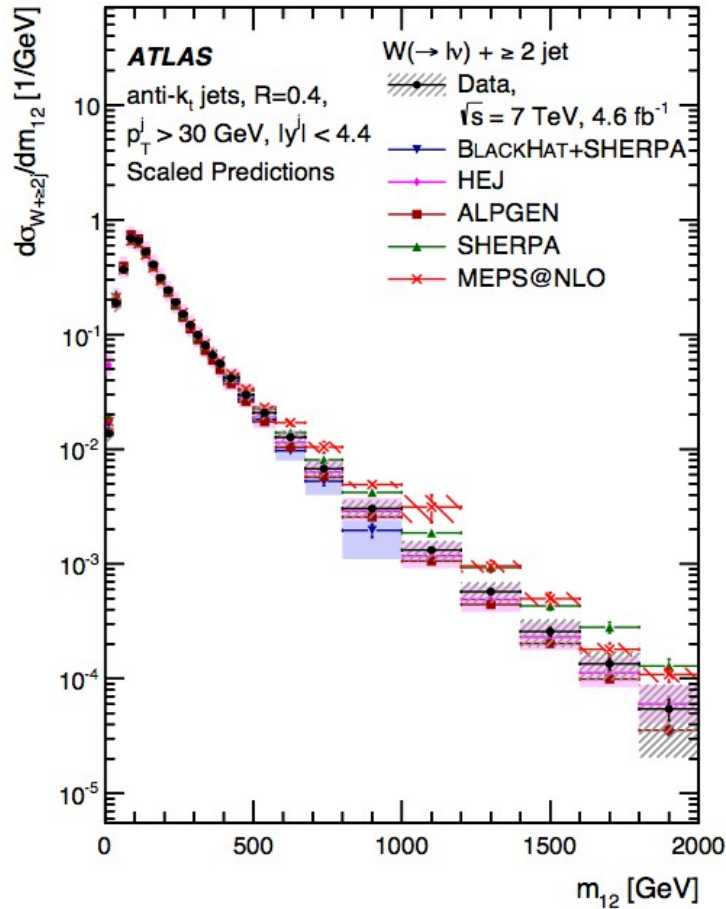
collaboration with H. van Haevermaet and H. Jung

arXiv:1508.07811

# QCD phase space at high energy colliders



# Motivation: high masses



Di-jet mass spectrum in  $W + 2$  jets [ATLAS Coll., Eur. Phys. J. C 75 (2015) 82]

Large spread in Monte Carlo predictions around and above  $M_{JJ} \sim 400 - 600$  GeV

## High luminosity → high pile-up

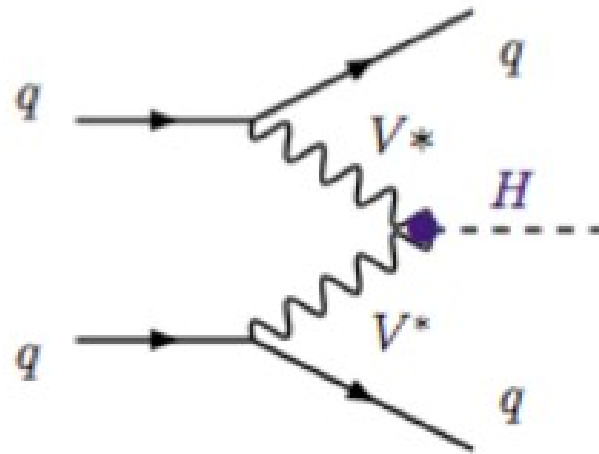
- In Run I: 20 pp collisions on average per bunch crossing
- Run II: pile-up up to the level of 50 collisions
- It increases for higher luminosity runs

### Pile-up treatment:

- Precise vertex and track reconstruction in regions covered by tracking detectors
- Monte Carlo simulations including pile-up for comparison with data

**Can one find data driven methods to avoid dependence on Monte Carlo modeling**

# Example: Higgs by vector boson fusion

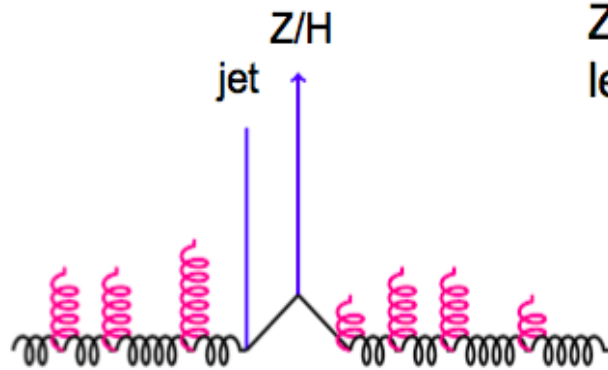


associated jets may be produced outside tracking detector acceptances

- Potentially non-negligible probability for jets with high  $p_T$  from independent pile-up events (besides soft pile-up particles)
- Full pile-up simulation (at detector level) remains open question. Rather ask: **how to extract physics signals with least dependence on pile-up simulation**

# Pile-up effects: Z + jet case study

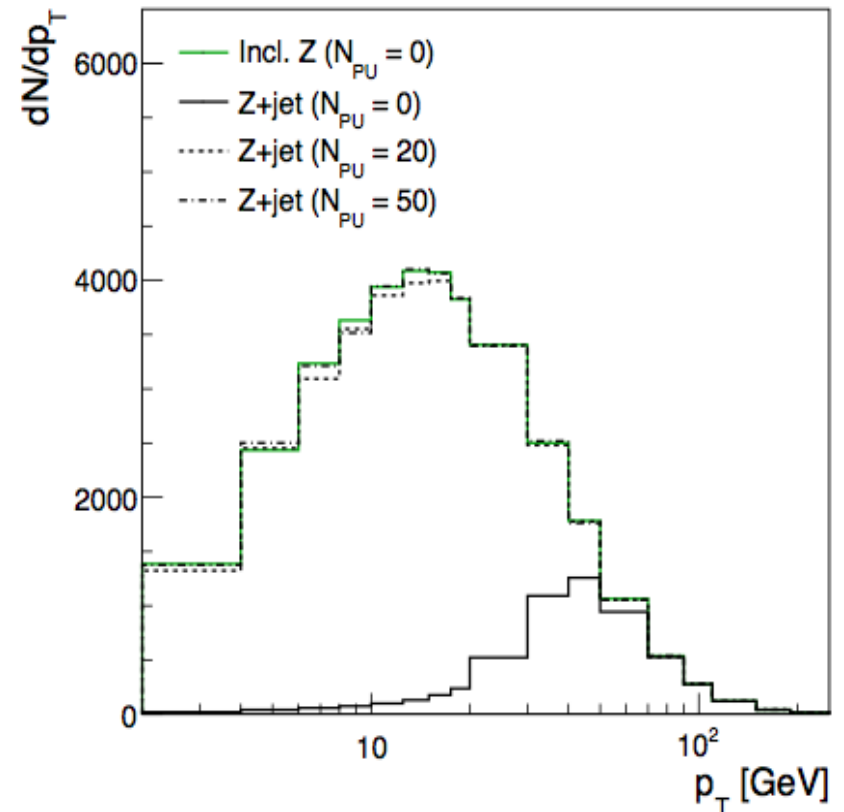
- > Additional pp collisions (pile-up): large effect on Z + jet correlations



Z boson:  $60 < M < 120$  GeV  
leading jet:  $p_T > 30$  GeV;  $|\eta| < 4.5$

- >  $p_T$  spectrum shifts to lower values (inclusive spectrum)

- jet  $p_T > 30$  GeV: no longer sufficient
- signal process drowns in pile-up

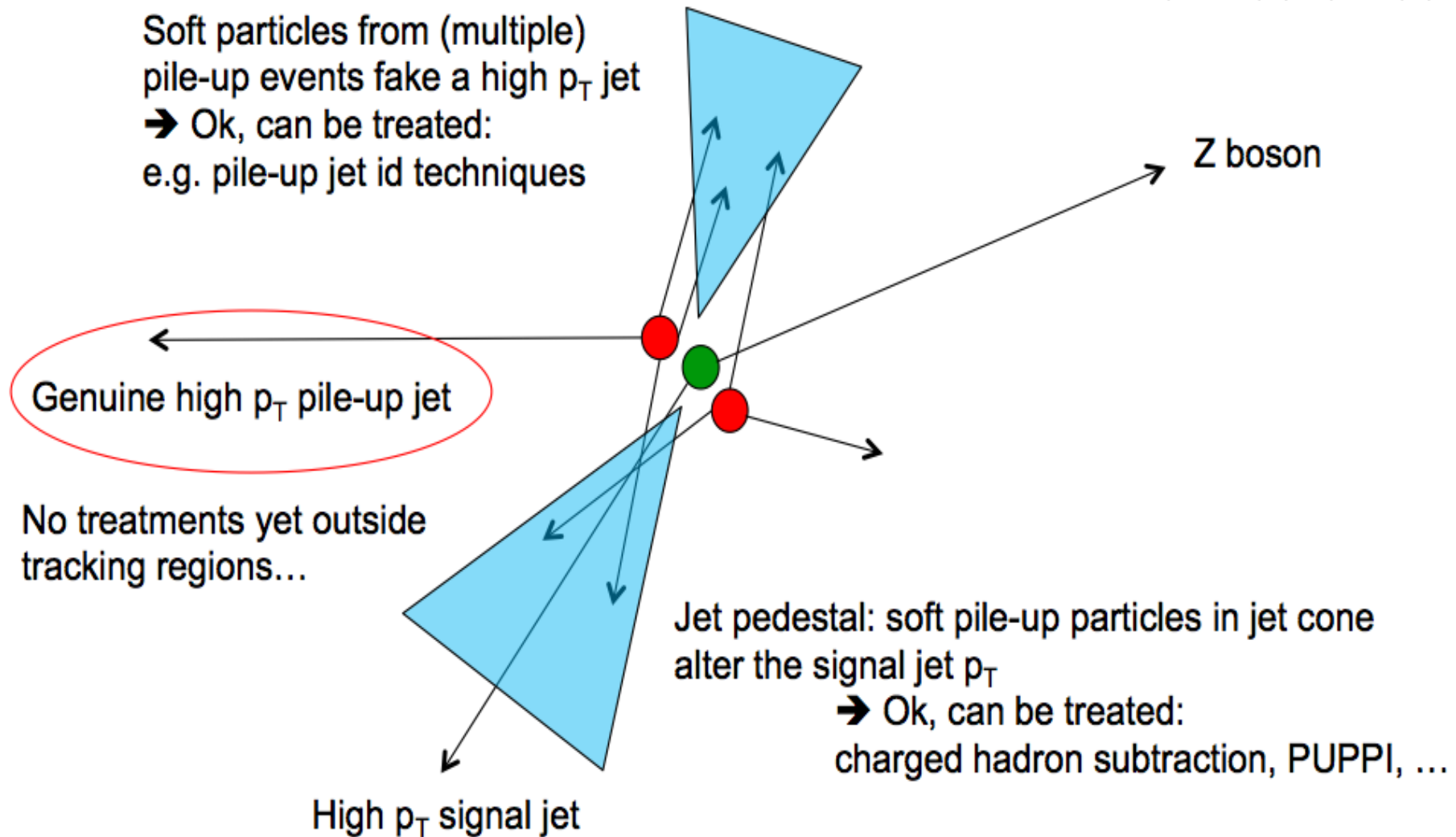


H. van Haevermaet et al.  
arXiv:1508.07811

# Pile-up effects: different contributions

> Z + jet correlations are affected by:

H. van Haevermaet et al.





# Correcting the jet $p_T$ pedestal

## > Can be done with several existing methods for central jets

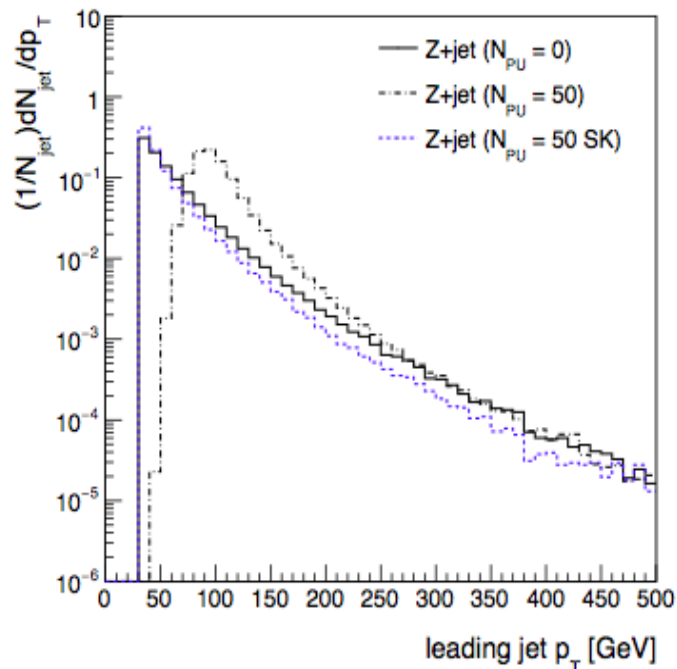
e.g. Charged Hadron Subtraction (CHS): H. Kirschenmann et al. CERN-CMS-CR-2013-325.

PUPPI: Bertolini D. et al. JHEP 1410 (2014) 59

SoftKiller: Cacciari, M. et al. Eur.Phys.J. C75 (2015) 2

Jet cleansing: D. Krohn et al.,  
Phys. Rev. D 90 (2014) 065020

## > Apply SoftKiller method: also works more forward



### Principle:

- remove particles below a  $p_T$  cutoff
- minimal value that ensures that the event-wide estimate of  $p_T$  flow density ( $\rho$ ) = 0
- re-cluster jets (Anti- $k_T$ ,  $R = 0.5$ )

Can be used with calorimeter information only

$$\rho = \text{median}_{i \in \text{patches}} \left\{ \frac{p_{Ti}}{A_i} \right\}$$

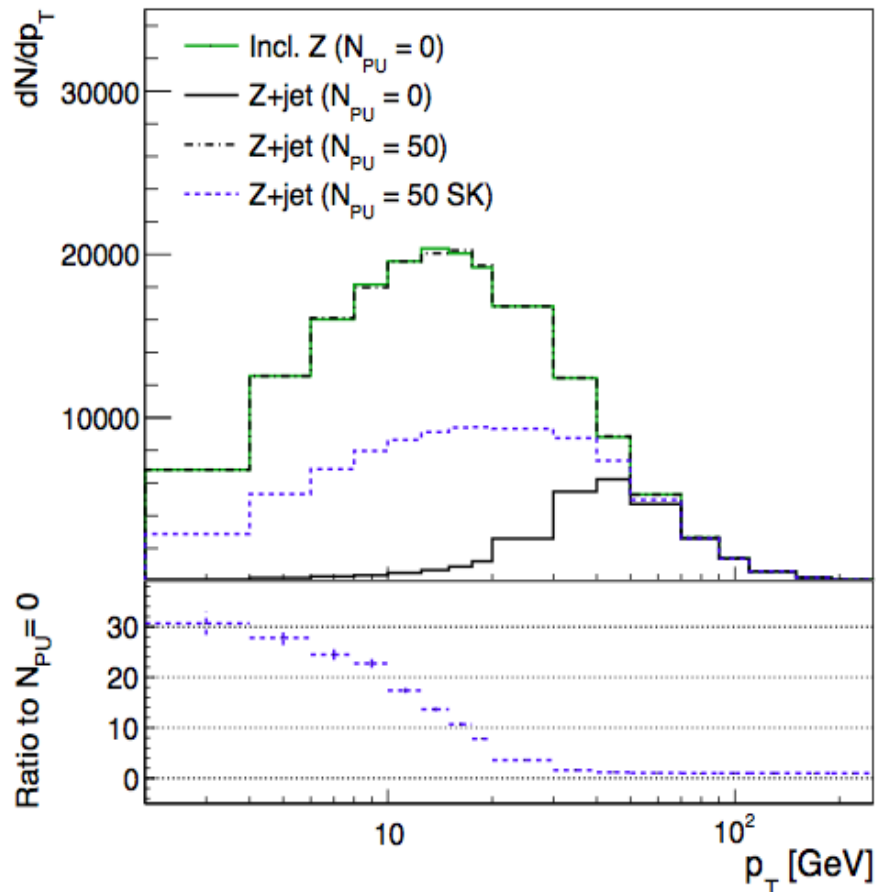
Cacciari, Salam, Soyez  
Eur. Phys. J. C 75 (2015) 2

- correct for transverse momenta of individual objects  
but not for any misidentification

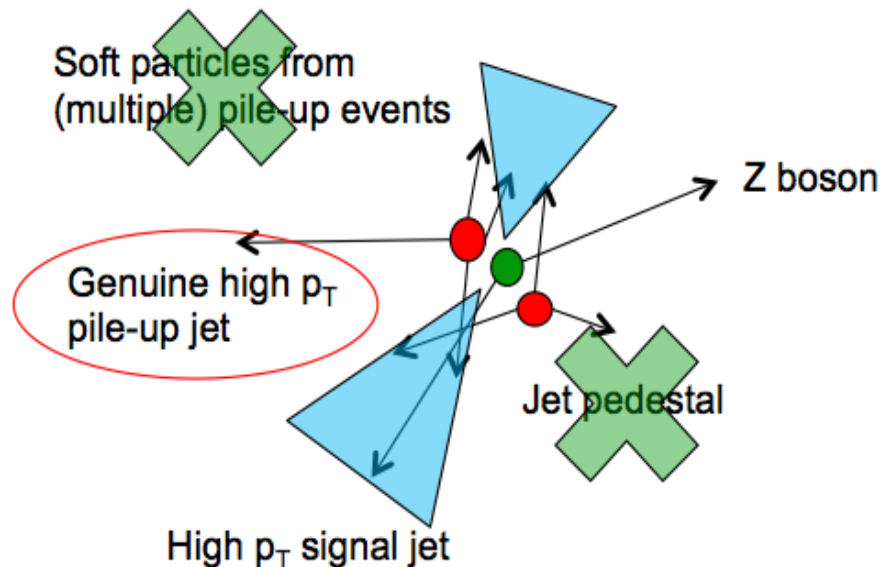


# Apply SoftKiller to Z boson $p_T$ spectrum

## > SoftKiller correction on Z boson + jet $p_T$ spectra:



- At high  $p_T$  values no need for corrections
- At low  $p_T$  still large contribution from misidentified pile-up jets



- mistagged pile-up jets are not corrected for  
→ need to be properly treated

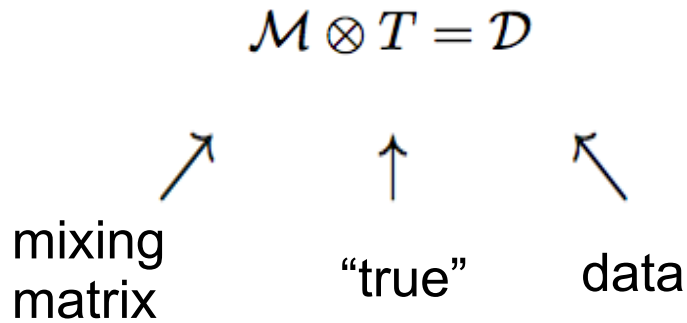
# Treating effects beyond soft particles and the jet $p_T$ pedestal

## Data-driven pile-up treatment

- > Obtain signal using a jet mixing technique
- > Minimum bias sample of real data in high pile-up
- > Mix this independent sample with signal events without pile-up
- > Extract unbiased signal without the use of MC

# Treating effects beyond soft particles and the jet pT pedestal

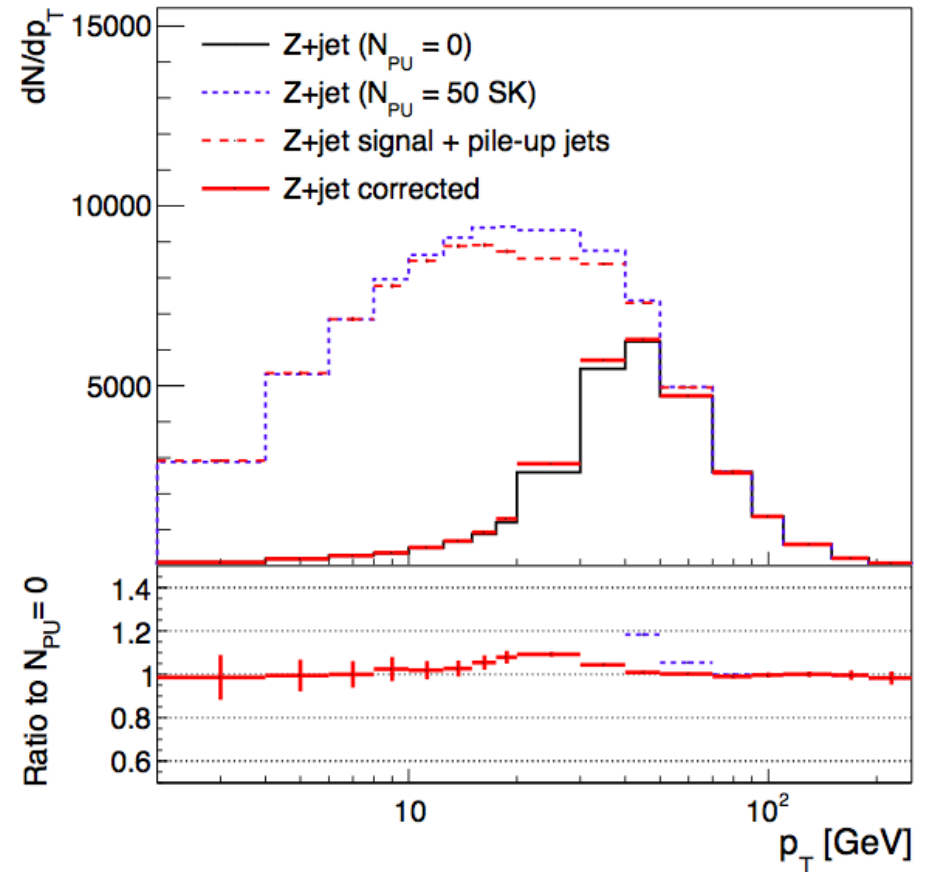
- Jet mixing techniques using uncorrelated event samples



To identify contribution of high-pT jets from independent pile-up events, construct signal + pile-up scenario  
In a data-driven manner.

Valid for high pile-up:

$$(N_{\text{PU}} + 1)/N_{\text{PU}} \approx 1$$



Without appealing to any Monte Carlo method, true signal extracted nearly perfectly from mixed sample

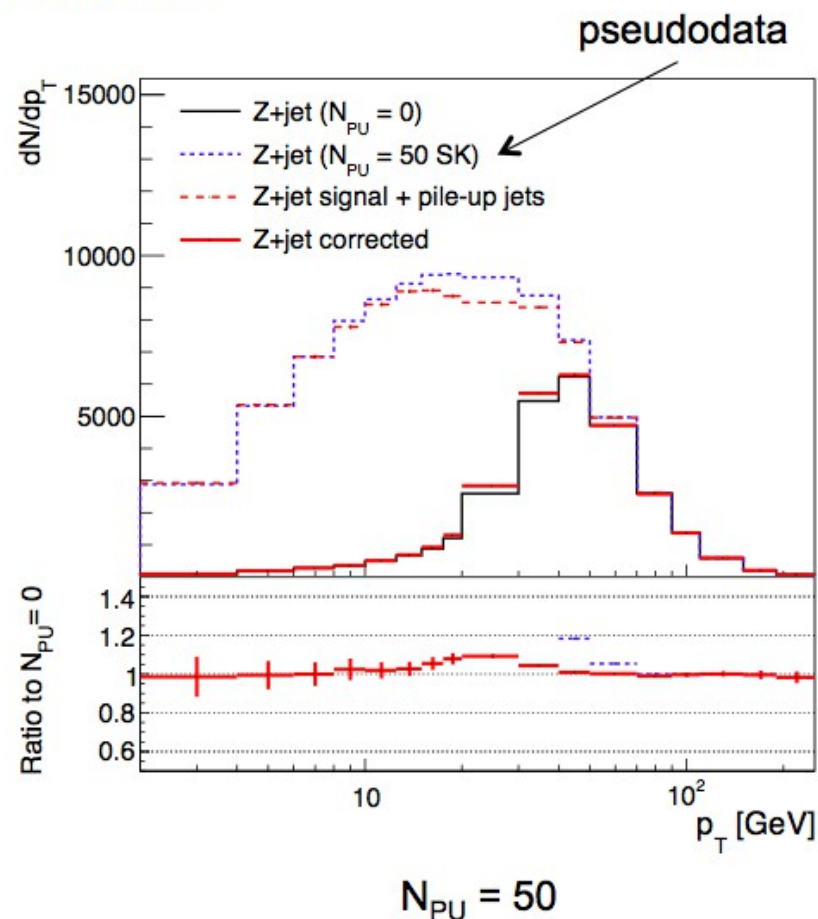
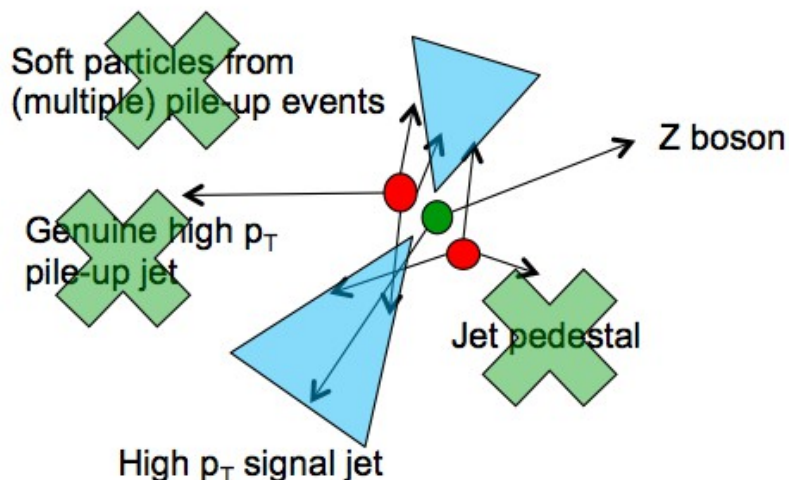
# Z-boson $p_T$ spectrum in Z + jet with jet mixing applied

> Extract signal without relying on Monte Carlos

> From mixed sample can extract true signal successfully

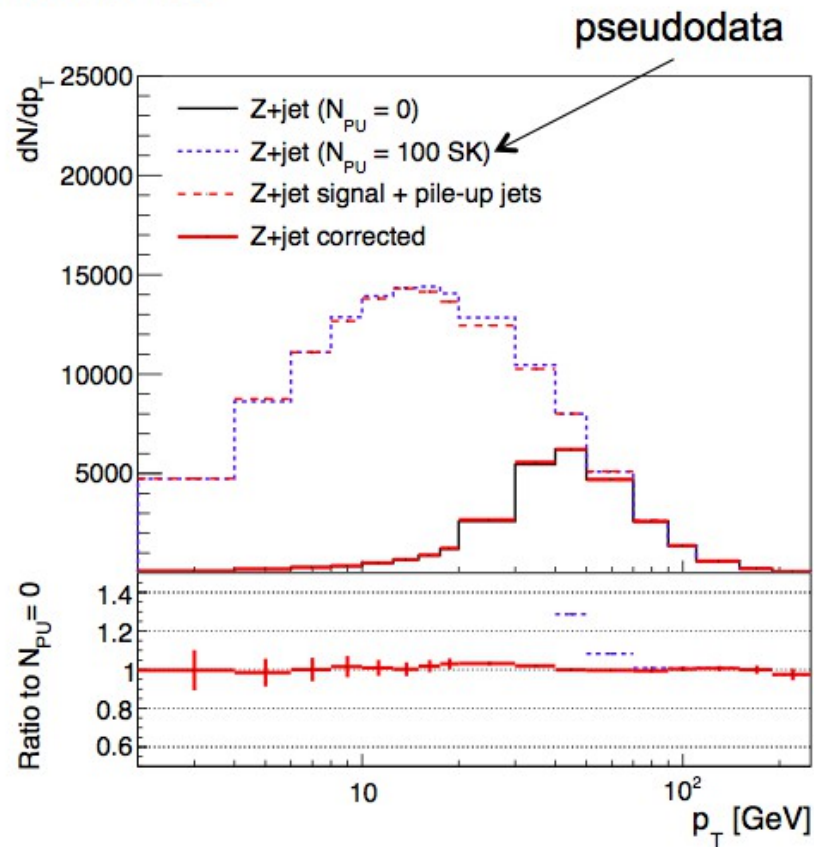
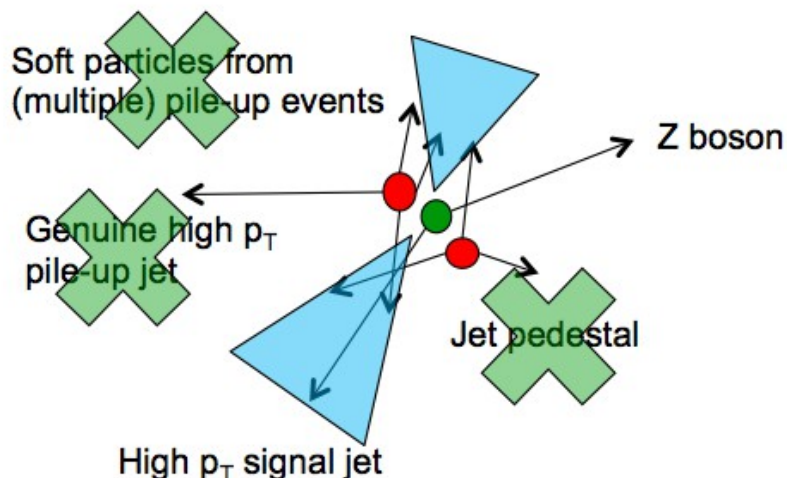
> Advantages:

- works in high  $N_{PU}$  regime
- no data at low pile-up needed
- no Monte Carlo needed



# The case of very high pile-up: $N_{PU} = 100$

- > Extract signal without relying on Monte Carlos
- > From mixed sample can extract true signal successfully
- > Advantages:
  - works in high  $N_{PU}$  regime
  - no data at low pile-up needed
  - no Monte Carlo needed





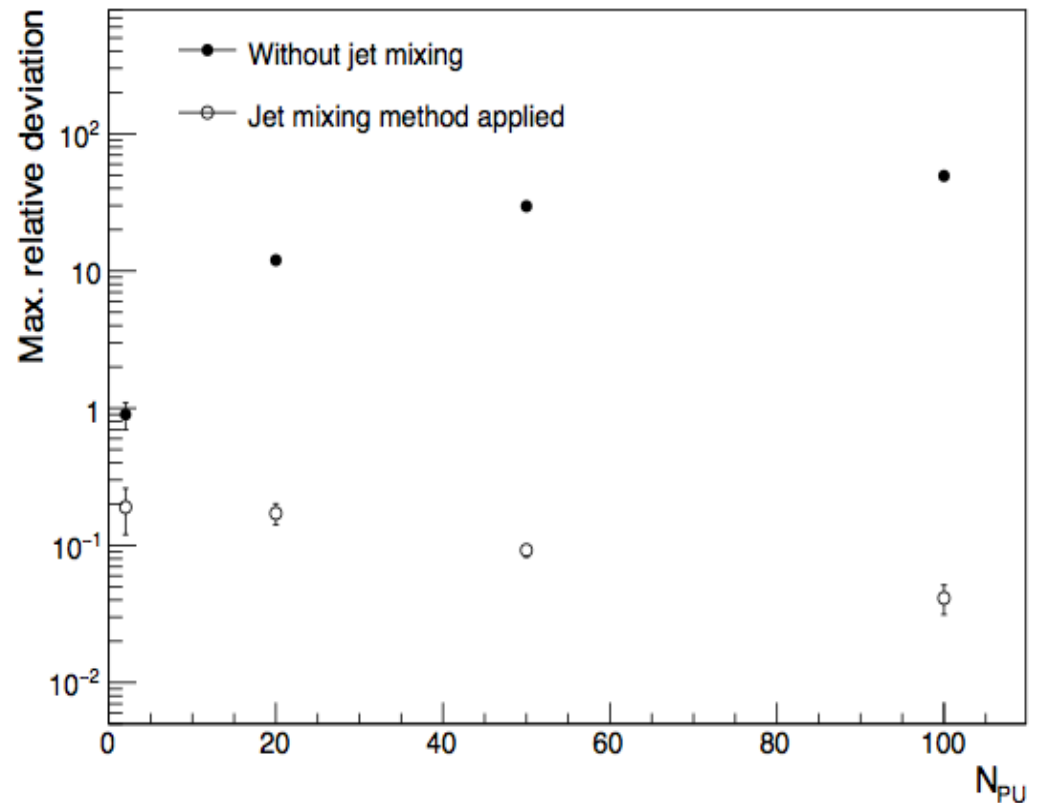
# Accuracy of corrections in low and high pile-up

➤ Behaviour of maximum relative deviation as function of  $N_{PU}$

➤  $(\text{corrected} - \text{true}) / \text{true}$

➤ Without jet mixing:  
deviation larger at high  $N_{PU}$

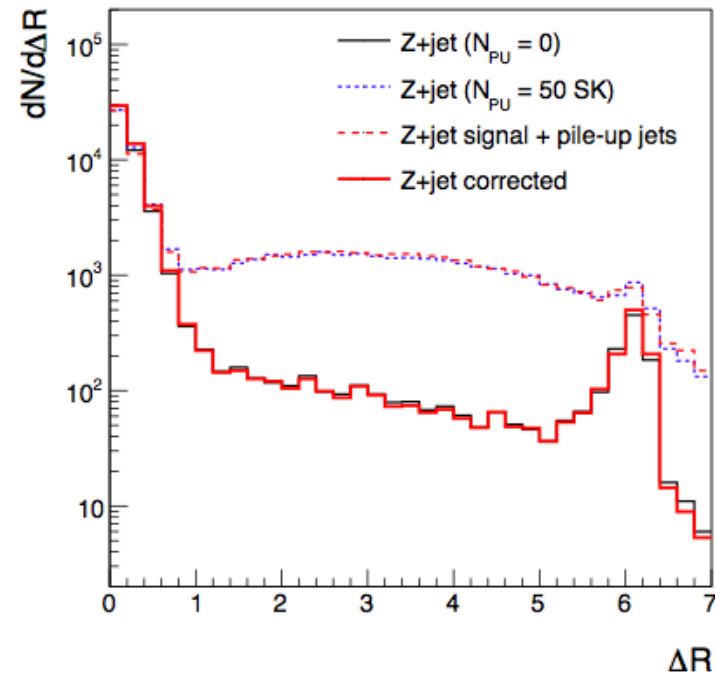
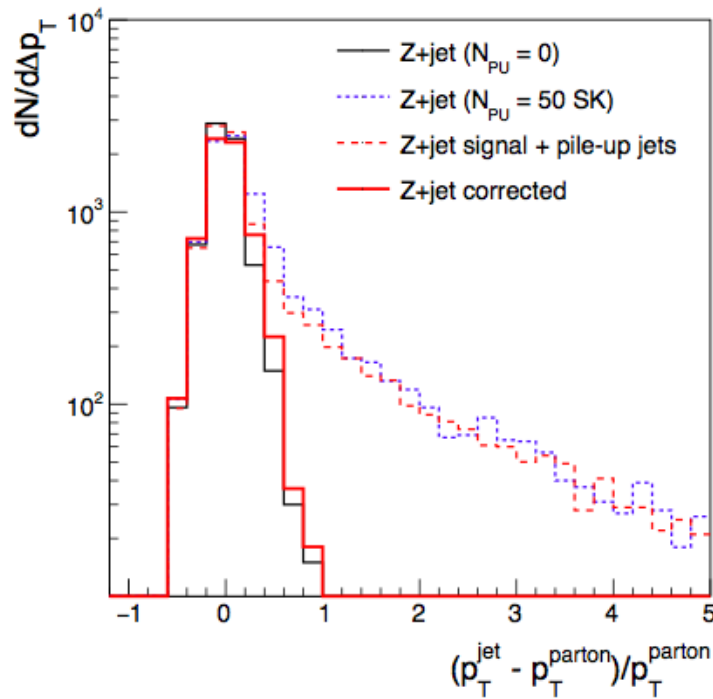
➤ With jet mixing:  
improvement with  
increasing  $N_{PU}$



➤ Approach designed to treat high  $N_{PU}$  region:  $(N_{PU} + 1) / N_{PU} \approx 1$

# Improvement in jet resolution from applying event mixing method

- Control checks with  $p_T$  resolution and  $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\phi^2 + \Delta\eta^2)}$

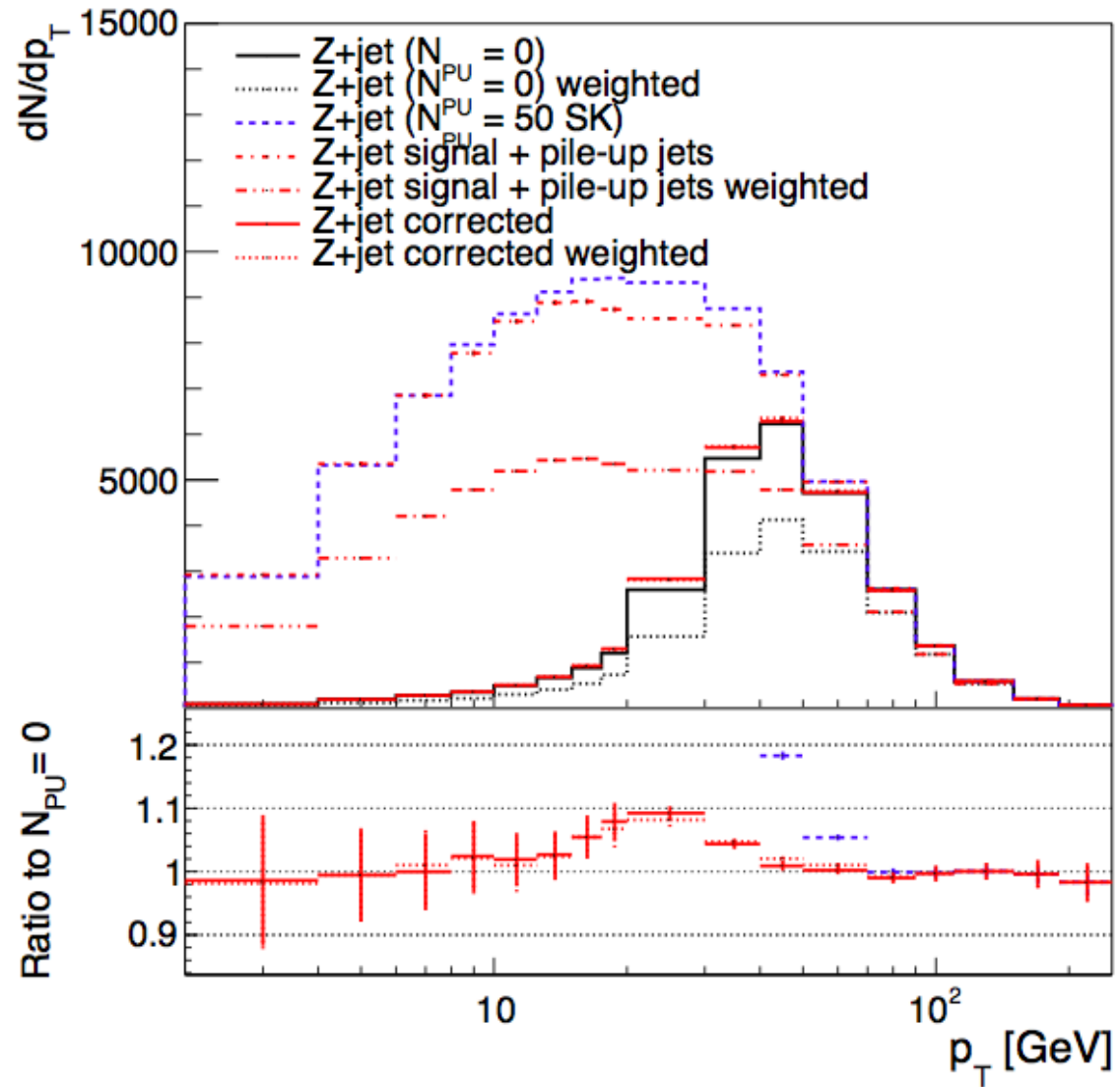


➔ true signal reproduced



# Comment: what if the mixing is done with the “wrong” ansatz for the signal?

Model independence:  
Test jet mixing method  
with different starting  
signal distribution



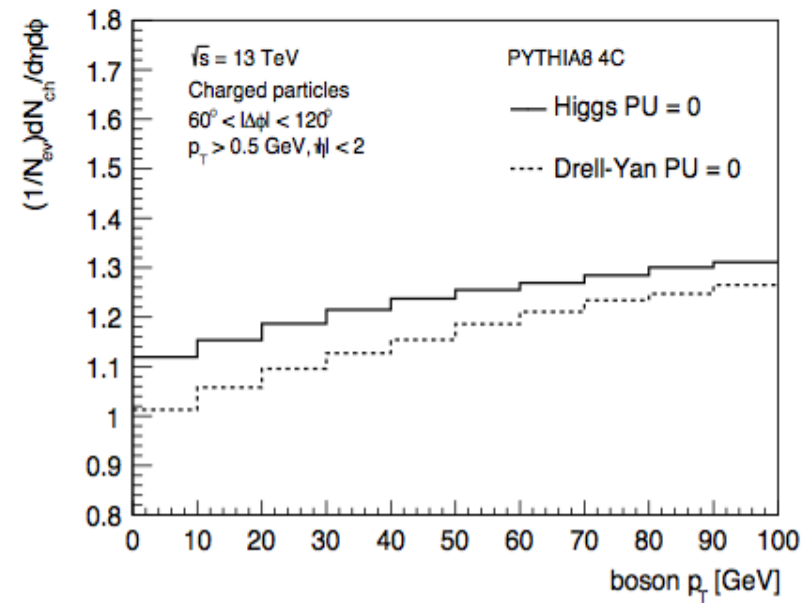
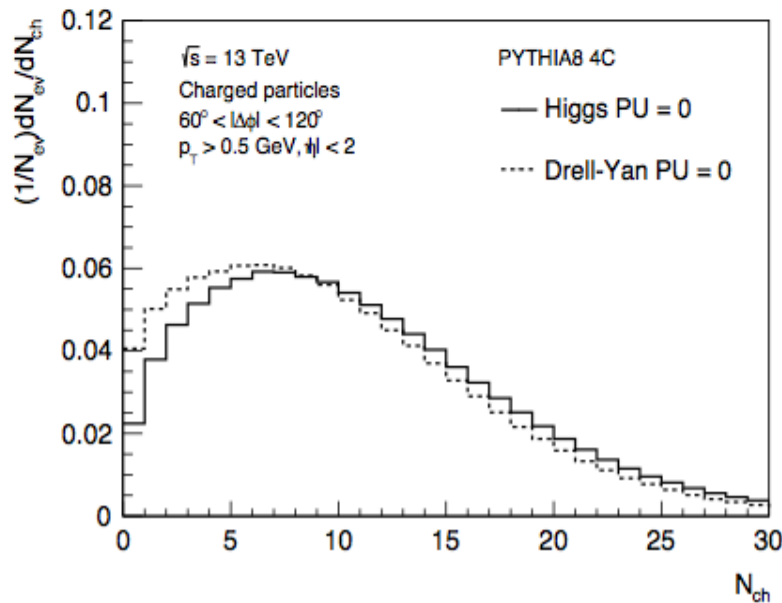
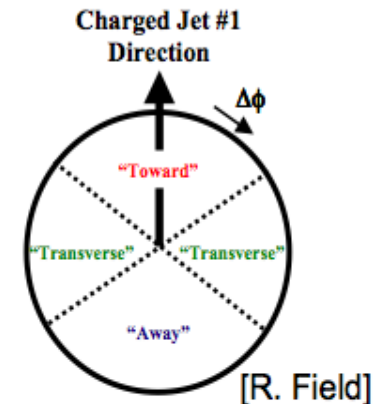
mixed sample now far off pseudodata – but true signal still recovered from unfolding!

# To sum up

- Effects of pile-up beyond the jet  $p_T$  pedestal:  
mistagging of high- $p_T$  jets from  
independent pile-up events
- Treatment by data-driven methods, not  
dependent on Monte Carlo generators
- Relevant especially for regions outside tracker  
acceptances, where vertexing techniques  
cannot be relied on to identify pile-up jets.  
Example: Higgs by vector boson fusion
- No need for low pile-up runs – no loss in  
luminosity

# The underlying event in high pile-up environments

- > UE studies typically measure the number of charged particles (or  $\Sigma p_T$ ) in the transverse plane
- > As function of the hard scale in the event
- > Compare UE of Higgs vs DY production
  - clean final state → only initial state radiation (ISR) + MPI
- > Can one perform UE studies in high PU environments?

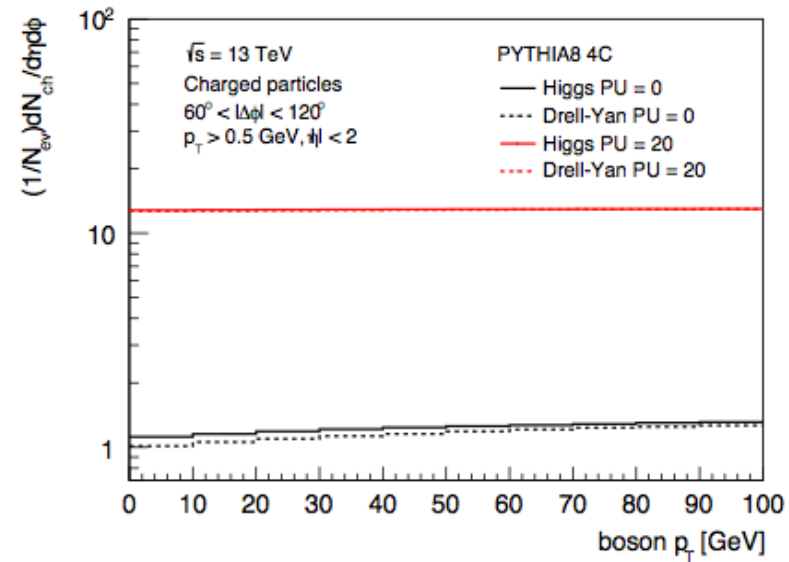
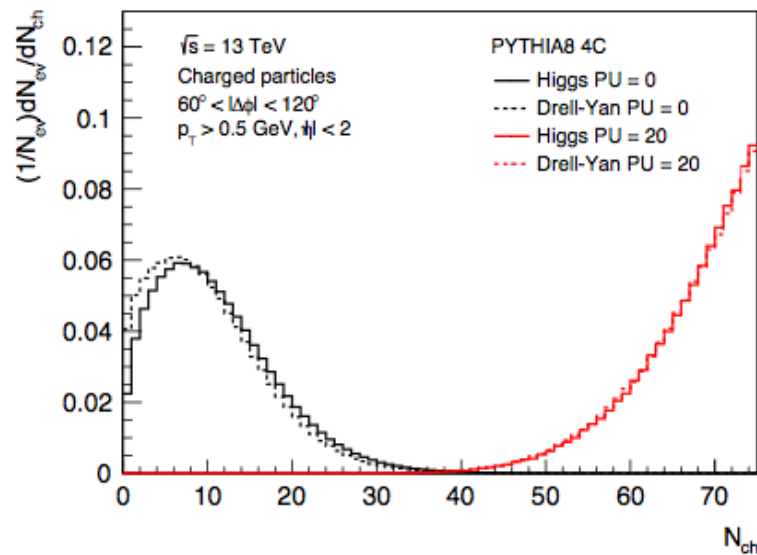
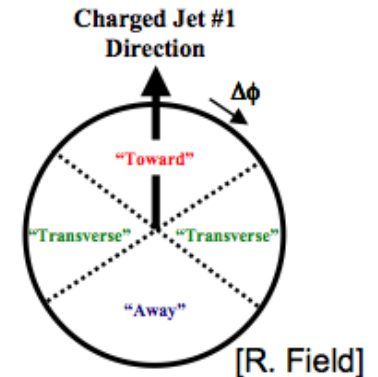


H van Haevermaet et al., in progress

# The underlying event in high pile-up environments

- > UE studies typically measure the number of charged particles (or  $\Sigma p_T$ ) in the transverse plane
- > Activity scales with number of additional PU events
- > But one can subtract PU contribution:

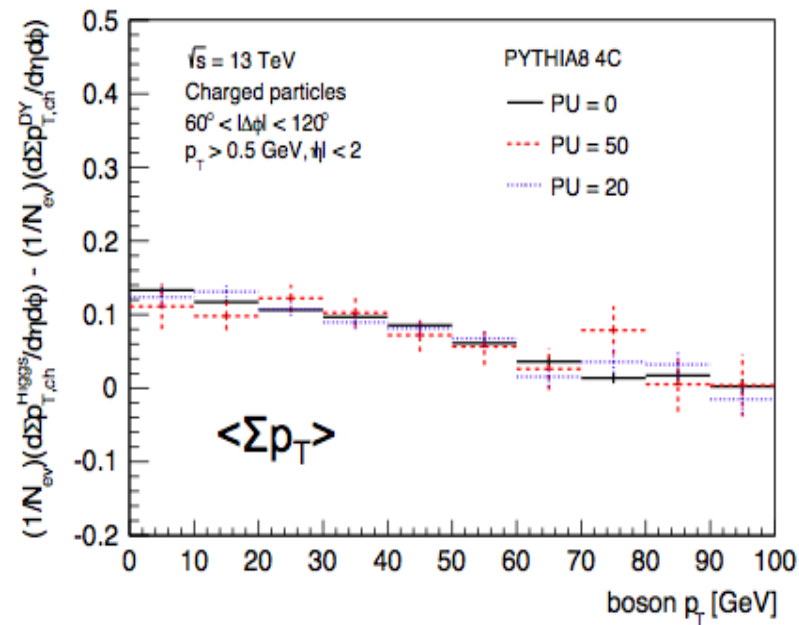
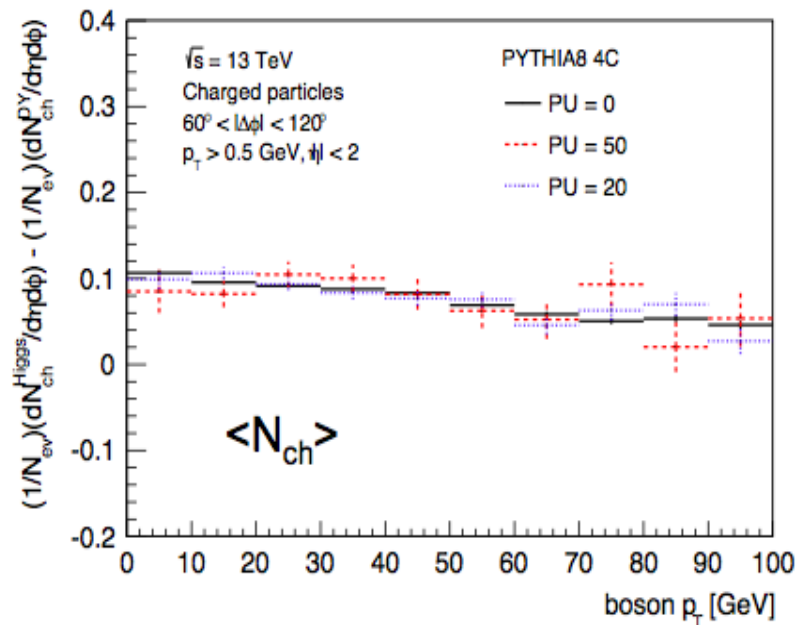
$$\frac{dn}{dp_T} (\text{H} - \text{DY}) = \frac{dn}{dp_T^{\text{H}}} + \frac{dn}{dp_T^{\text{PU}}} - \left( \frac{dn}{dp_T^{\text{DY}}} + \frac{dn}{dp_T^{\text{PU}}} \right)$$



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# The underlying event in high PU environments: 13 TeV

- After subtraction of activity in DY from activity in Higgs production:



- PU contribution cancels
- Access to small- $p_T$  QCD physics
- Probe directly difference of quark vs gluon induced UE activity!
  - ➔ access to colour decomposition/structure of ISR

# Conclusions

- > Many interesting measurements in LHC high-luminosity runs are hampered by high pile up
- > Especially topologies that exploit the correlation between final state products
  - e.g. Drell-Yan or Higgs + jet production
- > Main pile-up effects present in such measurements:
  1. large bias in jet  $p_T$  due to added pile-up particles in jet cone
    - several methods exist to correct for this (e.g. CHS, PUPPI, SoftKiller)
  2. mis-tagging of high  $p_T$  jets from independent pile-up events
    - not properly treated yet
- > Proposed new method of jet mixing to treat pile-up:
  - use data recorded at high pile-up
  - no Monte Carlo dependence
- > Good prospects for precision SM studies & BSM searches in high pile-up