

How to measure MB and UE in ATLAS – some issues

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Outline

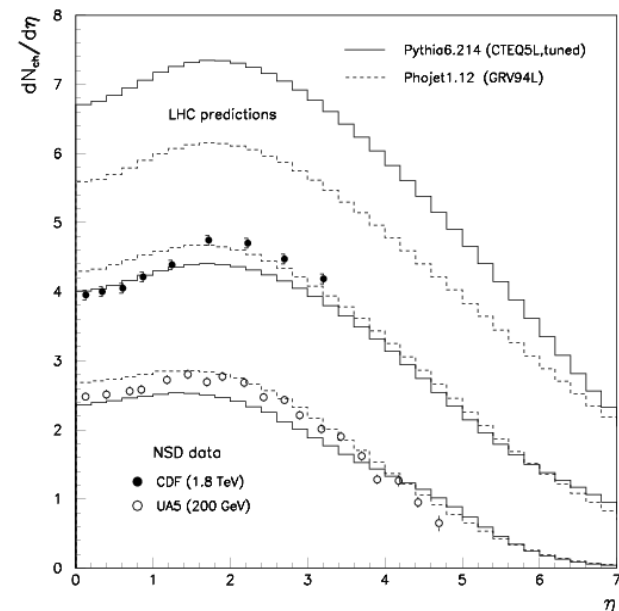
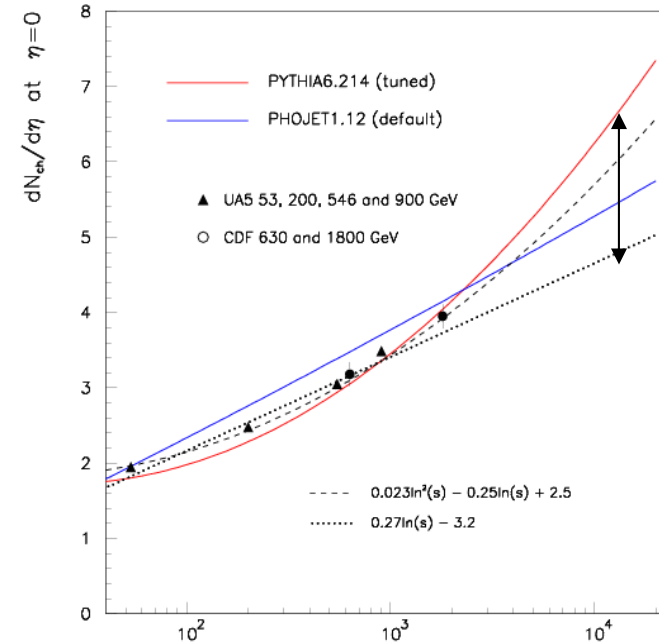
- Why measure minimum bias events
- Detector elements
 - Triggering
 - Tracking
- Reconstructing underlying event
- Nothing on tuning
 - covered in Borut Kersevan's talk in Monday session

Why measure min bias?

Not exactly what the LHC was built for!
But.....

- Physics: measure $dN/d\eta|_{\eta=0}$
 - Compare to NSD data from SppS and Tevatron
- MB samples for pile-up studies
 - Calorimeter
 - Physics analyses
- Overlap with underlying events
 - analyses eg VBF, Jets...
- Demonstrate that ATLAS is operational
- Inter-calibration of detector elements
 - Uniform events
- Alignment
- Baseline for heavy ions

MC4LHC

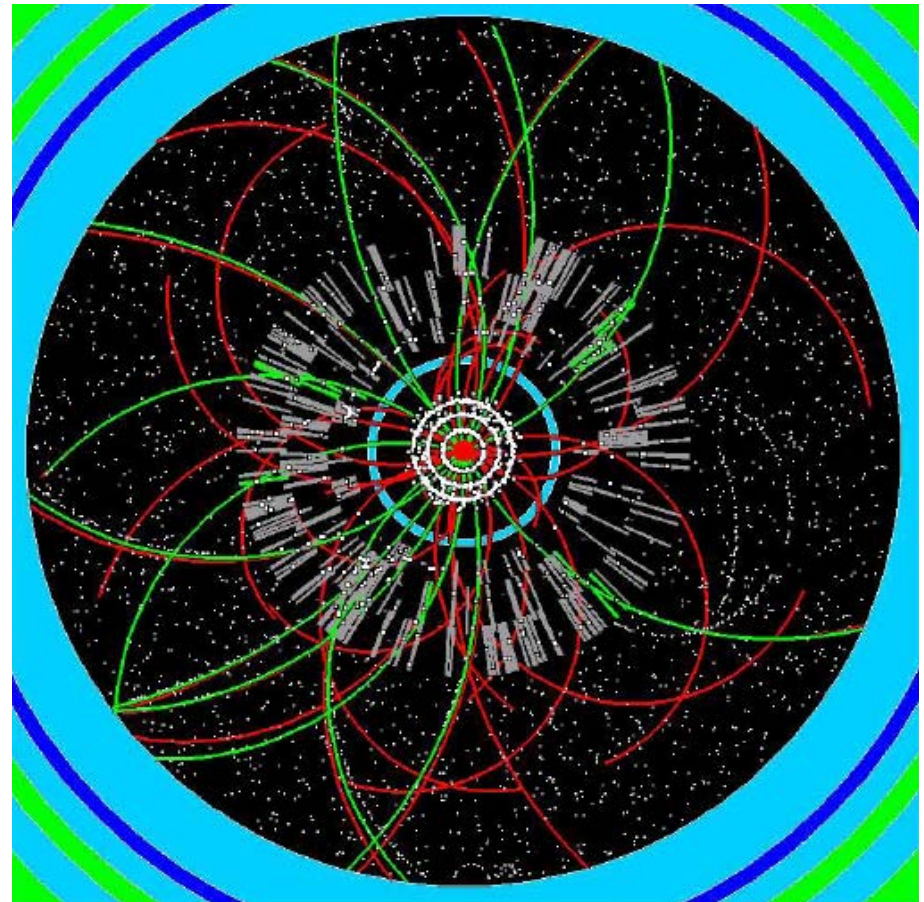


Detector elements required

- Tracking
 - Start with barrel ID and move forward
 - Full tracking
 - has p_T cut-off \rightarrow bias of min bias and large extrapolation back to $p_T=0$
 $\sim x^2$
 - Pixels
 - pixel tracklets have lower p_T cut-off
 - requires pixels on day-zero or at least early running – feasible beam backgrounds?
 - What are pixel running conditions ?
- Triggers
 - L1: Minimum Bias Trigger Scintillators (MBTS) low gain, random
 - L2: RoI for MBTS high gain(?)
 - EF: Tracking and pixel tracklet reconstruction
- Calorimeters
 - Look at correlation of MB events in tracker and calorimeter
 - What trigger information can we use?

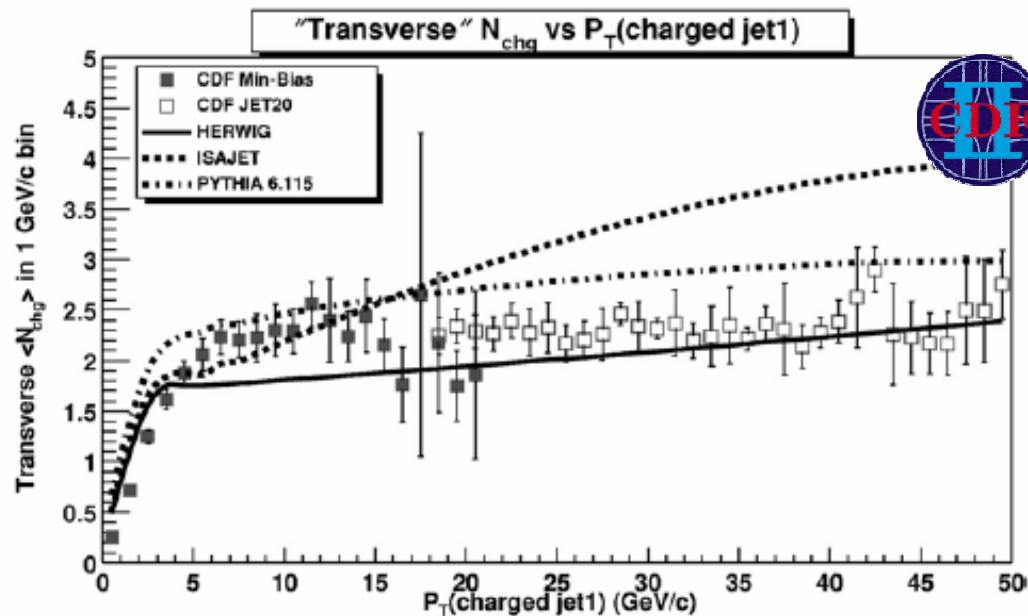
Event characteristics

- Event characteristics
 - Non-single diffractive~non-diffractive inelastic
 - Soft tracks $p_T^{\text{peak}} \sim 250\text{MeV}$
 - Approx flat distribution in η to $|\eta| \sim 3$ and in ϕ
 - $N_{\text{ch}} \sim 30$; $|\eta| < 2.5$
- Trigger rates
 - $\sigma \sim 70\text{mb}$ (NSD!)
 - $R \sim 700\text{kHz}$ @ $L = 10^{31}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$



How many events do we want?

- For $dN/d\eta$ require $\sim 10k$
- For UE need $\sim 20M$ MB events to get some with leading jets $P_T \sim 30 GeV$
- Need to overlap with jet triggers
 - Prescaled $P_T > 25 GeV$
- CMS quote $\sim 18M$ to intercalibrate their calorimeter with MB
- Commission tracker: 10 tracks/strip in SCT barrel $\rightarrow \sim 2.5M$ events



Low Luminosity Prescales

T.LeCompte

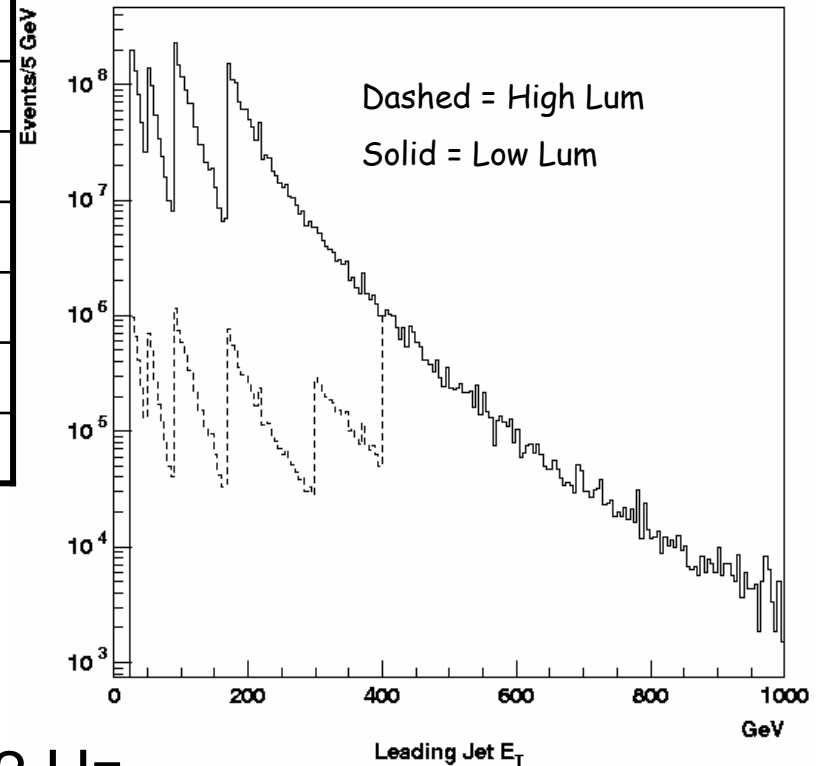
Threshold	Prescale
25 GeV	2,000,000
50 GeV	200,000
90 GeV	5,000
170 GeV	200
300 GeV	20
400 GeV	1

2×10^{33} Prescales



Threshold	Prescale
25 GeV	10,000
50 GeV	1,000
90 GeV	25
170 GeV	1
300 GeV	1
400 GeV	1

1×10^{31} Prescales



- This holds the rate constant at ~ 22 Hz
- Lowest threshold moves from ~ 400 GeV to ~ 170 GeV

MBTS

- Trigger scintillation counters mounted on end of LAr calorimeter covering same radii as ID
 - Cover $2 < |\eta| < 4$
- At S/N at L1 is 'modest'
 - Now in simulation can be tuned to pit measurements in the summer
- Can do better at L2 with precision readout
 - Not clear how to implement this
- Trigger logic not defined
 - Likely to be coincidence between hits in forward and backward hemisphere
- Can check operation with random trigger?
 - Difficult for $L < 10^{31}$
 - Use lepton trigger to at least get some check of operation at very low lumi
- Can be used for first data BUT!
 - Not rad-hard, lifetime not known
 - cannot use in 2008 running?

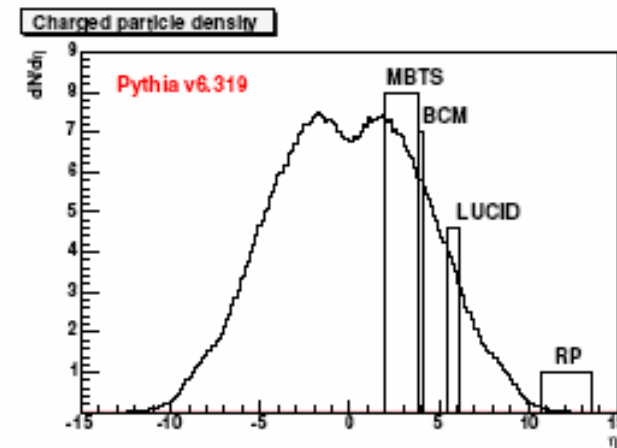
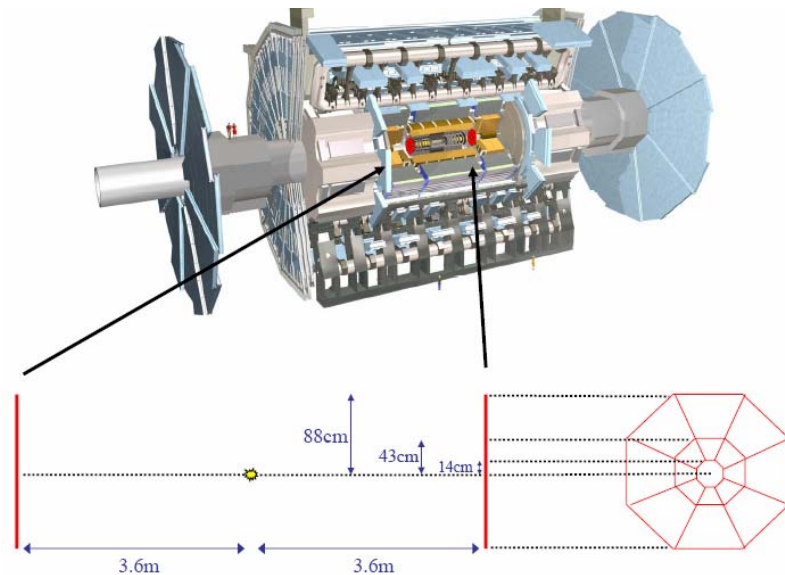
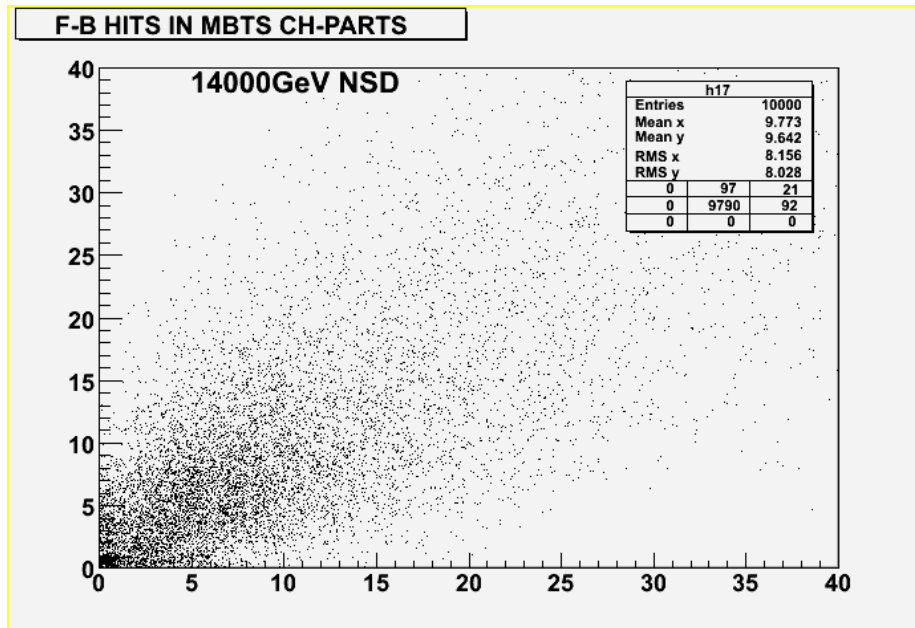


Figure 1: The inelastic charged particle density as a function of pseudorapidity from Pythia v6.31 standard ATLAS settings.

Forward-backward trigger in ATLAS



	FB>=1	FB>=2	FB>=5
All	0.78	0.66	0.47
NSD	0.87	0.75	0.55
Nd-Inel	0.96	0.86	0.65
SD	0.36	0.18	0.04

How are we biasing our events?

Need good simulation of DD, SD and inelastic events

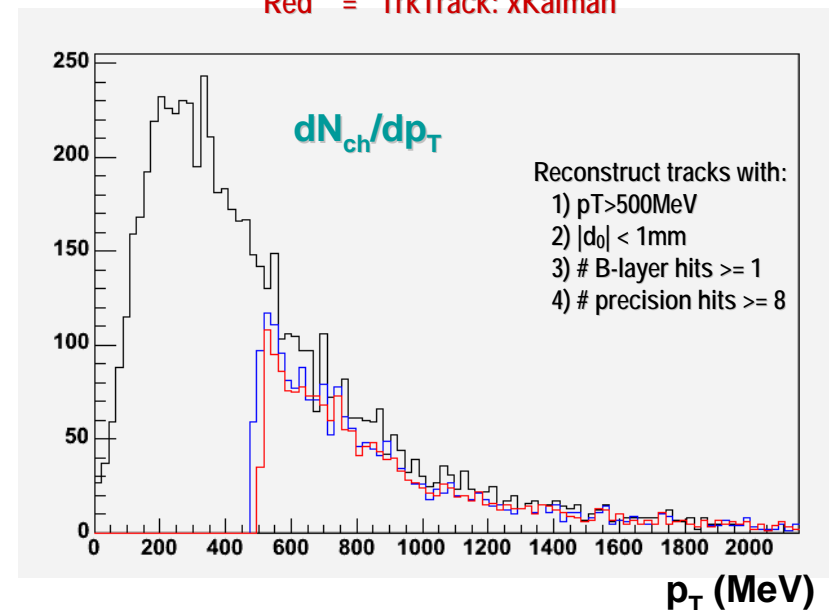
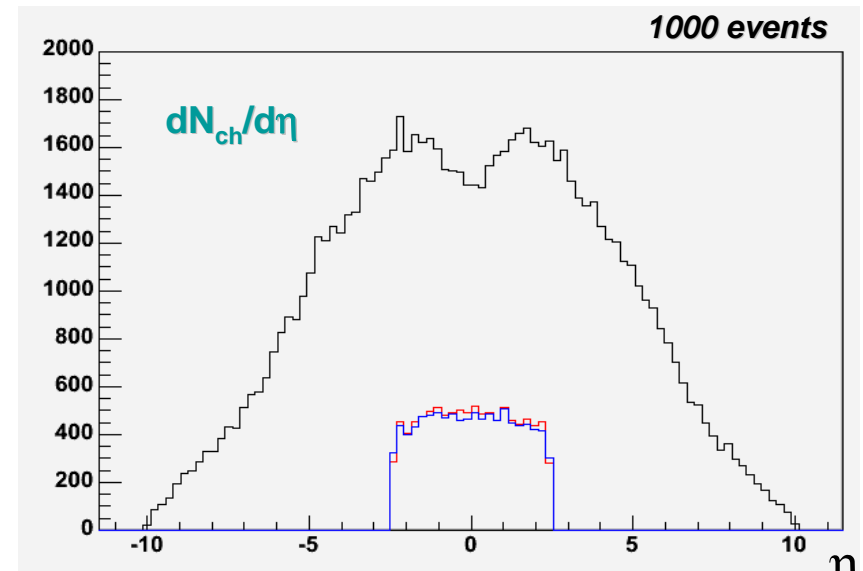
Generate two samples?

- Zero bias with random trigger ($L \sim 10^{31}$)
- NSD with MBTS

Tracking in MB events

- Acceptance limited in rapidity and p_T
- Rapidity coverage
 - Tracking covers $|\eta| < 2.5$
- p_T problem
 - Need to extrapolate by $\sim x^2$
 - Need to understand low p_T charge track reconstruction

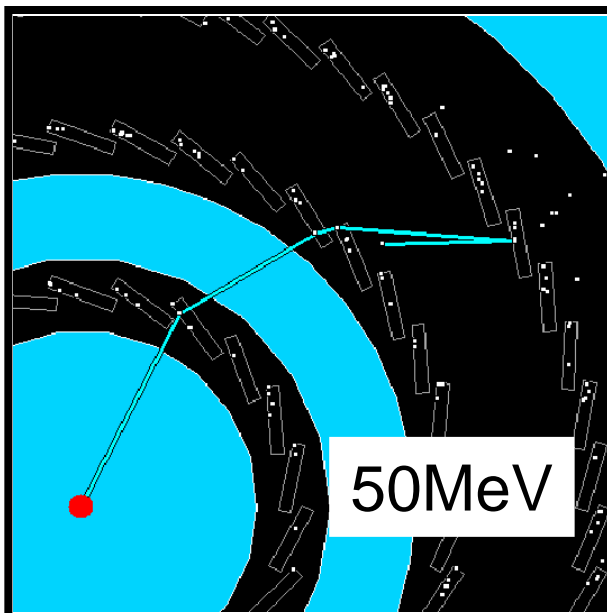
MC4LHC



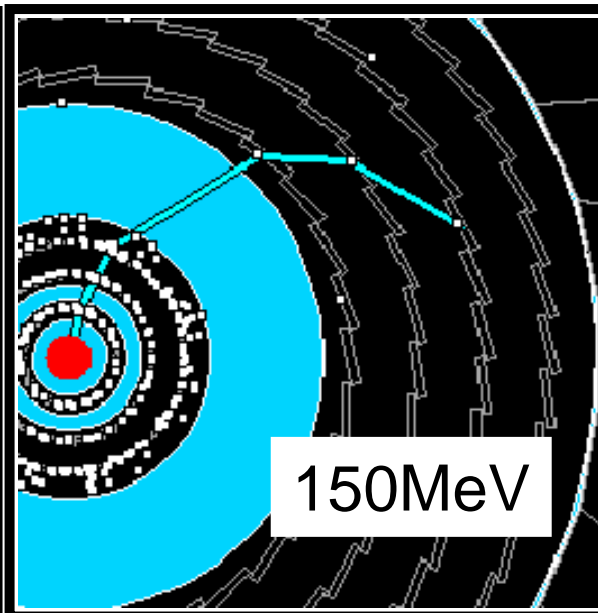
Where is the Momentum Limit ?

- Tracker is in principle sensitive to soft tracks
 - Pt = 400 MeV - tracks reach end of TRT
 - Pt = 150 MeV - tracks reach last SCT layer
 - Pt = 50 MeV - tracks reach all Pixel layers
- Do not need to run with low field

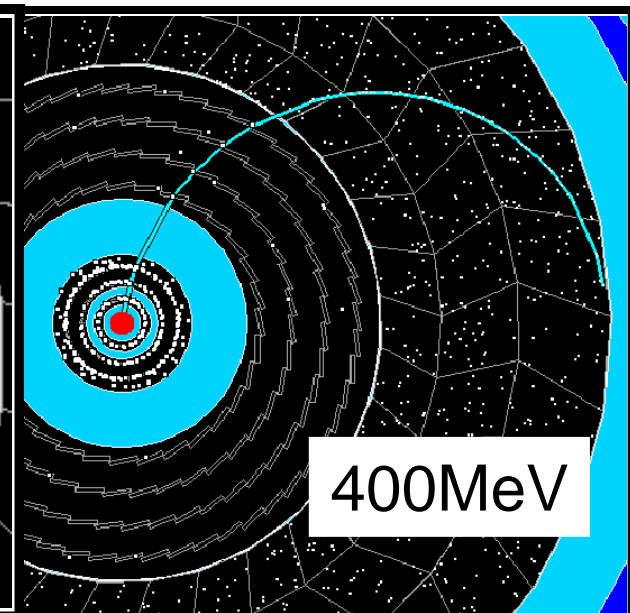
Pixels




Pixels+SCT



ID=Pixels+SCT+TRT



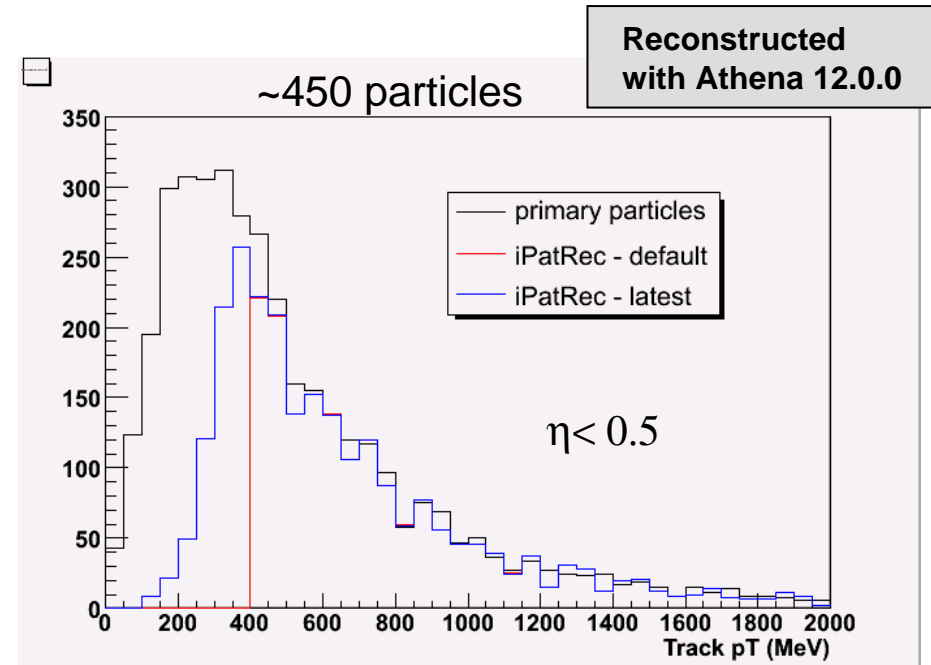
Tracking Strategy for soft Particles

- Step 1: Primary track reconstruction (= current NewTracking)
 - Track candidates in Pixels+SCT - ambiguity solution - TRT extensionsimilar in xKalman and iPatRec
 - Step 2: Secondary track reconstruction (release 13)
 - TRT leftover segments - extension to SCT and Pixels - global ambiguity
 - Step 3 (New): Soft particle reconstruction after primary vertexing
 - Select soft track candidates pointing directly to established primary vertex
 - this would mostly reuse reconstruction tools from the common tracking framework
 - dedicated search tuned specifically for very soft tracks (maybe even for pixel only tracks)
 - direct control of soft tracking, no interference with default reconstruction
 - Michael Leyton interested in this...
- 

Low-pT track reconstruction

- Extending reconstruction to lower pT:
 - Not clear what limit is?
 - Need to investigate inefficiencies and fake rates in this new pT regime – lots of testin

Progress so far

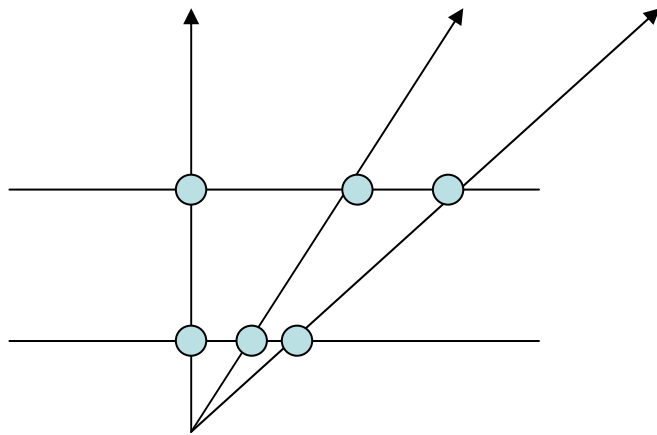


(CSC11.005001.pythia_minbias.digit.RDO.v11000401)

- Problem getting good efficiencies below pT ~ 300MeV – under investigation.

Pixel tracklets

To avoid pt-cut-off use pixel layers 0 and 1

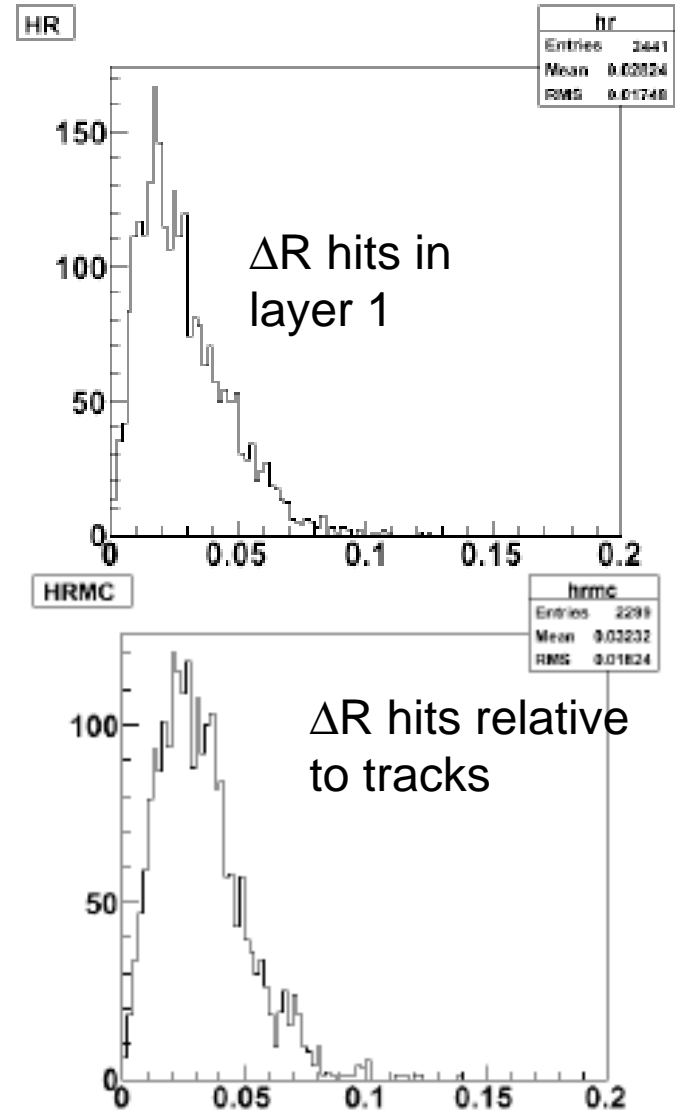


Minimise for layer 1 hits relative to layer 0

$$\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta\phi^2 + \Delta\eta^2}$$

How to get efficiencies?

MC4LHC



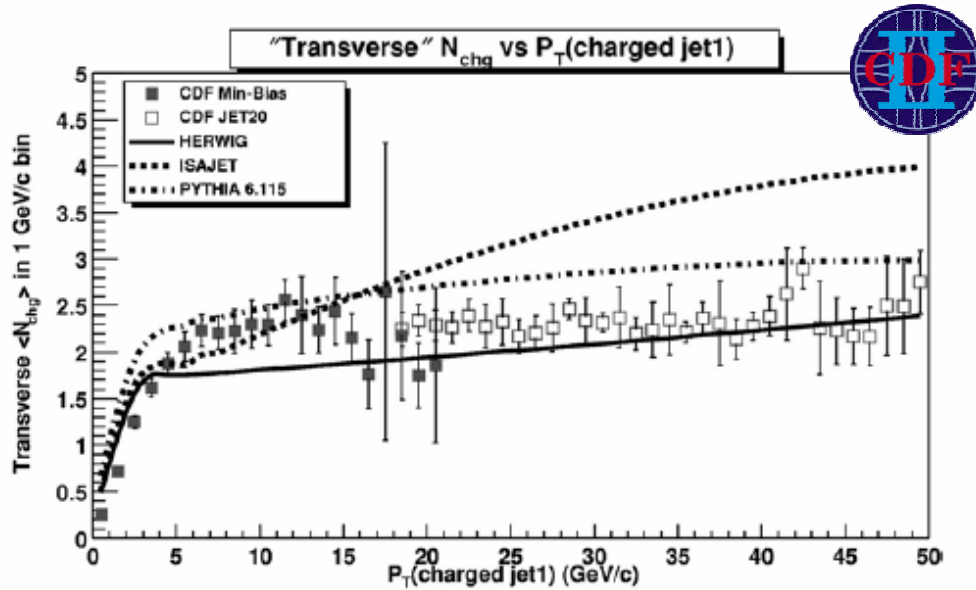
Reconstructing the underlying event

A.Moraes ATL-PUB-2005-015

How to trigger at low pt,
Overlap with jet trigger?

$N_{jets} > 1,$
 $|\eta_{jet}| < 2.5,$
 $ET_{jet} > 10 \text{ GeV},$

$|\eta_{track}| < 2.5,$
 $pT_{track} > 1.0 \text{ GeV}/c$

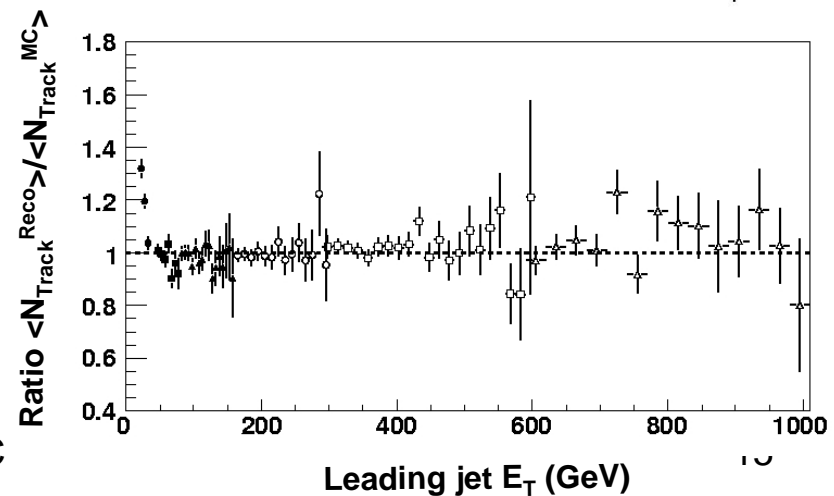
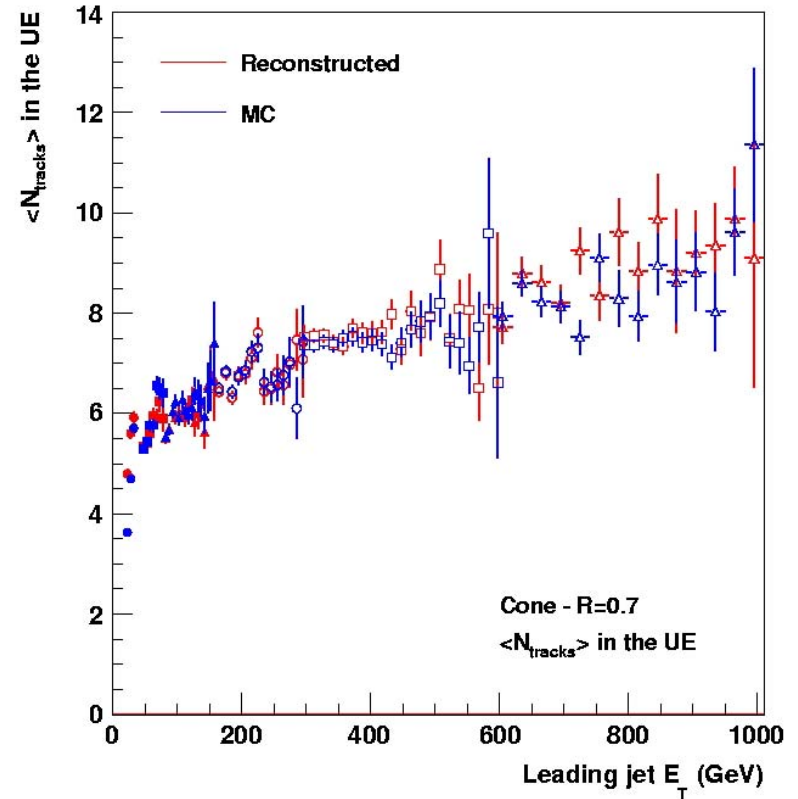


CDF Run 1 underlying event analysis

Phys. Rev. D, 65 092002 (2002)

MC4LHC

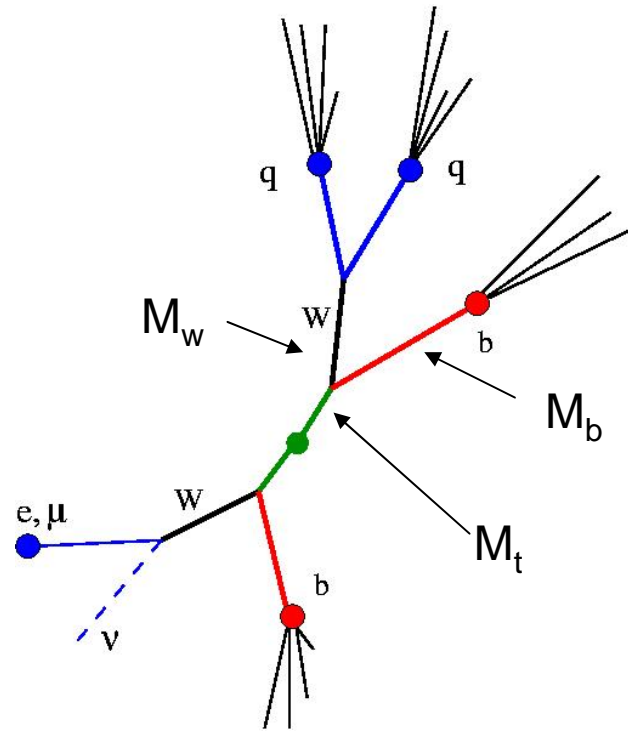
ATLAS DC2 Simulated data



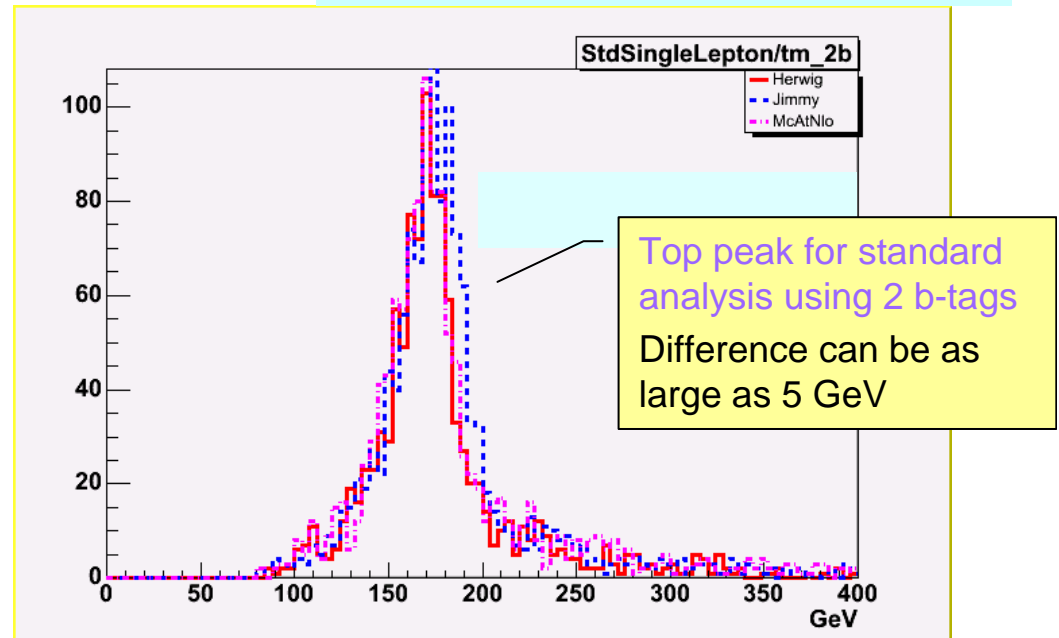
MC issues

- Need to understand NSD
 - Ie what is fraction of SD and DD?
- Current MCs
 - PYTHIA – non-diffractive inelastic scattering described by multi-parton model, also used for UE
SD and DD described
 - PHOJET
 - One MC or mix ?
 - V.different xsect mix for diff and nd inel in PHOJET+PYTHIA
- How to compare to previous NSD data?
 - Use multiplicity distributions in data and MB
- How to tune triggers?

Underlying event



M_{top} for various UE models



... \sqrt{s} shift in Higgs mass using
 MC@NLO+HERWIG+JIMMY
 old result but demonstrates range on uncertainty

- How to describe UE in complex process
 - Multipartons and radiation
 - M_t, m_W, m_b
- Can we extrapolate from 'simple' UE measurements in dijets to more complex states?

Summary

- A lot of work on tuning PYTHIA and JIMMY (see Borut Kersavan's talk for details)
- Main focus now: how to measure MB and UE
- MB studies in ATLAS
 - Triggering
 - Reconstructing low P_t tracks
 - Aim to get $dN/d\eta$ and other event properties
- UE studies in ATLAS
 - Reconstructing UE a la CDF
 - How does it affect jets properties?
 - Dependence of UE on process?

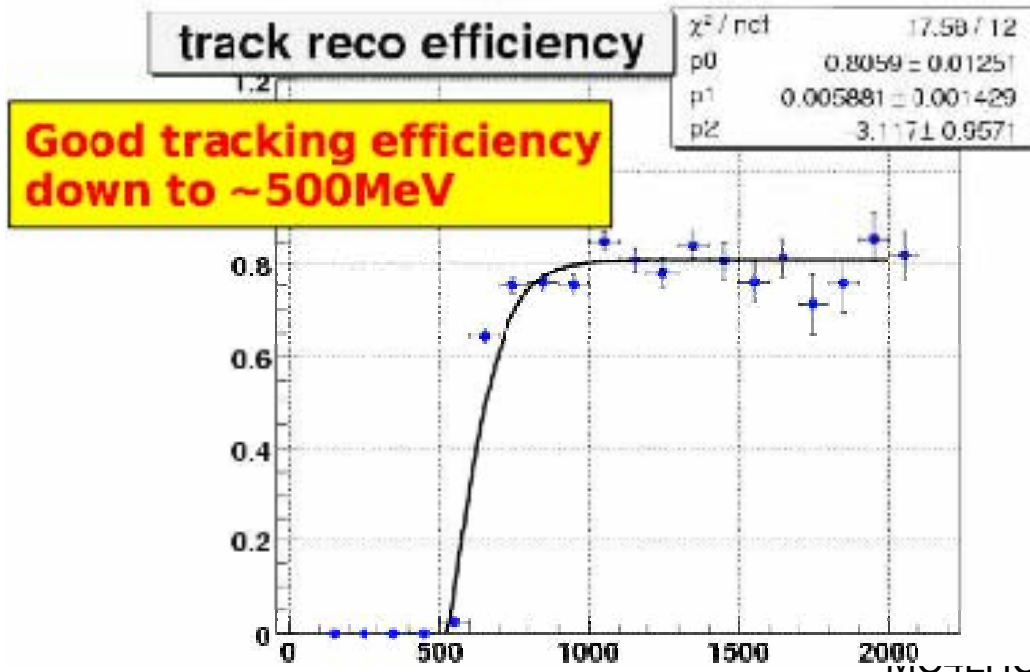
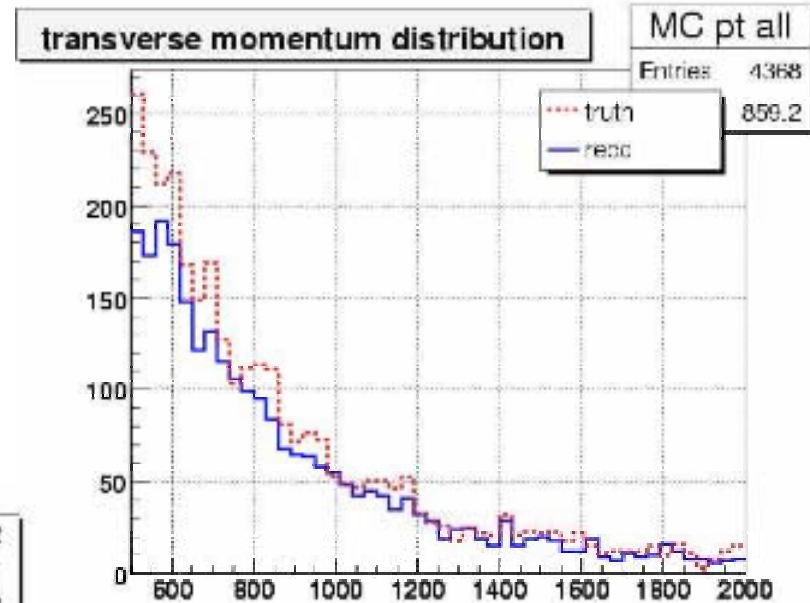
Extra slides

Random trigger

- 75ns @ $L=10^{31}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ gives $\langle n_x \rangle \sim 0.05$
 - Probability of 1 event/xing = 0.05
 - Assume 1 month of running with eff=50%
 - For 20M events to tape from HLT
 - 1kHz L1 random trigger
 - Process in EF to remove empty events
 - eg track reconstruction
 - 20Hz output from HLT
 - Assumes 100% efficiency in identifying MB and rejecting backgrounds
 - How to identify MB in EF ← Later
 - Probably need x2 safety factors at L1 and EF
 - There is a built in safety factor – empty events are small
 - For lower luminosity $\div 10$ need to increase L1 random rate by x10 to maintain 20Hz HLT rate

Tracking: Startup-Initial Alignment

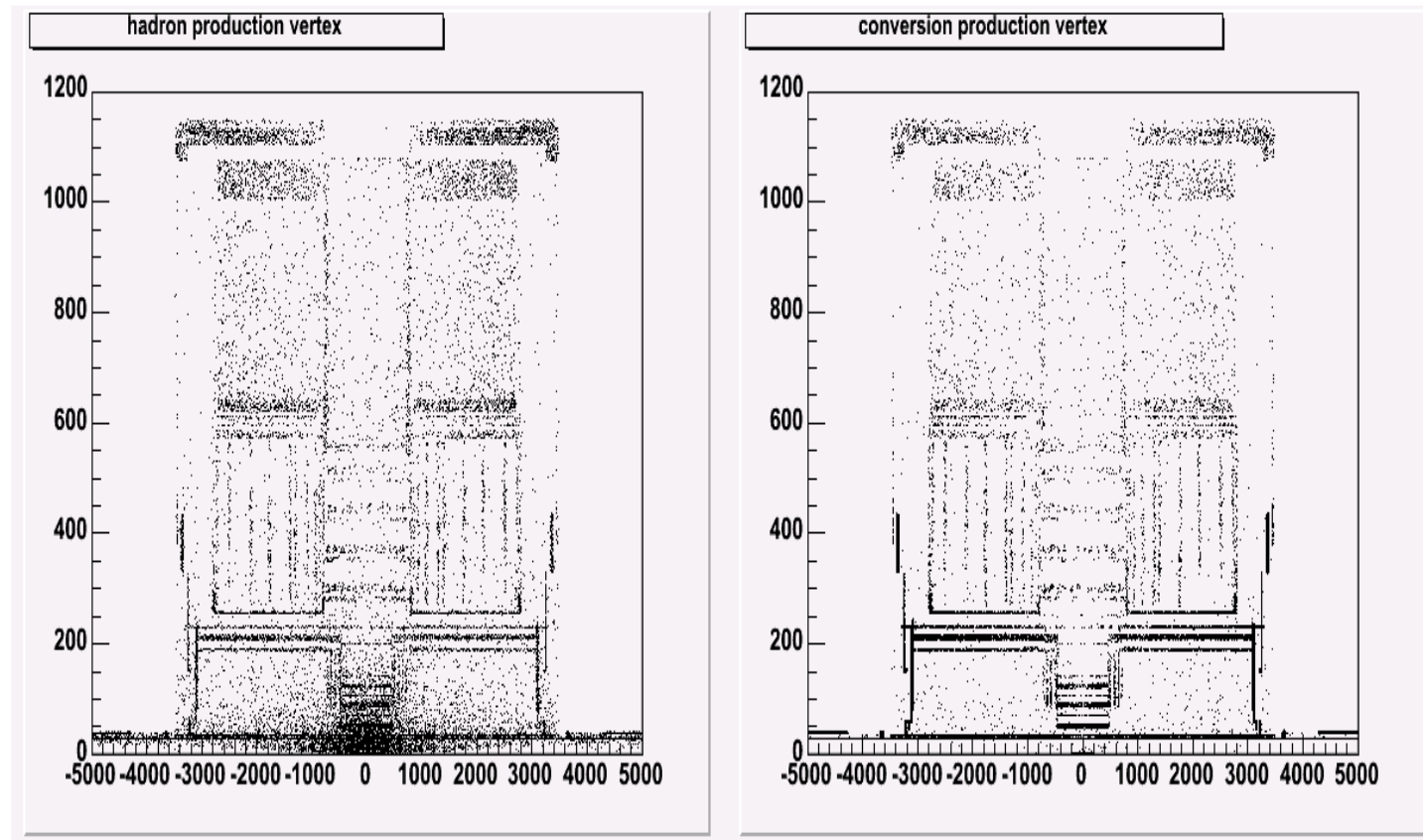
- Very first alignment will be based on:
 - Mechanical precision
 - Detailed survey data
 - Cosmics data (SR1/Pit)
 - Minimum bias events and inclusive bb



- Studies indicate good efficiencies after initial alignment
 - Example taken from T.Golling
 - Precision will need Zs and resonances to fix energy scales, constrain twists, etc...

M.Elsing Talk in SM meeting₂₁

- Interactions of minbias particles with inner detector material



(CSC11.005001.pythia_minbias.digit.RDO.v11000401)