

double parton scattering in same-sign WW at the HL LHC

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introduction

double parton scattering usually ‘low-profile’ analyses

- > only very few studies related to the HL-LHC performed

currently only one dedicated analysis for 3 ab^{-1} @ 14 TeV

- > studying the effects of the extended $|\eta|$ coverage in the CMS muon system on DPS WW

much more potential for the upgrade

- > e.g. phase-2 trackers will go to much higher $|\eta|$: perfect for electron channels in DPS (WW)

DPS WW in a nutshell

looking for two W s from two *separate* parton-parton interactions within a collision

-> theoretical models exist to describe this

simplest model assumes complete factorization of both hard scatters

-> go from this:

$$\sigma_{(A,B)}^D = \frac{m}{2} \sum_{i,j,k,l} \int \Gamma_{ij}(x_1, x_2, b; t_1, t_2) \hat{\sigma}_{ik}^A(x_1, x'_1) \hat{\sigma}_{jl}^B(x_2, x'_2) \leftarrow \text{partonic cross sections}$$

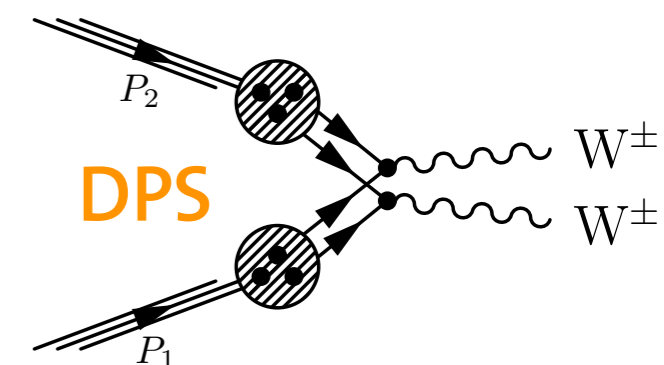
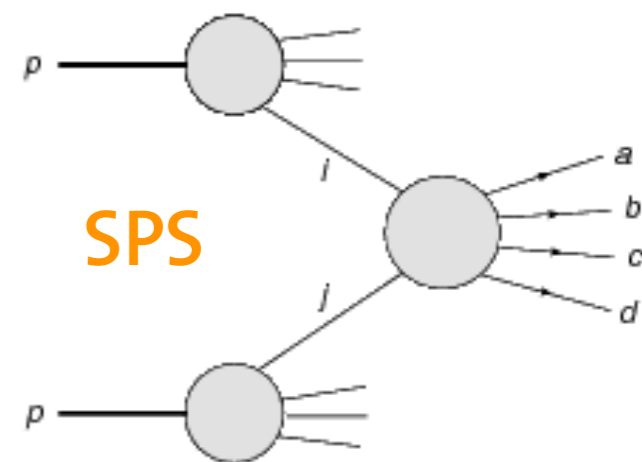
$$\times \Gamma_{kl}(x'_1, x'_2, b; t_1, t_2) dx_1 dx_2 dx'_1 dx'_2 d^2b \leftarrow \text{transverse distance between partons}$$

pdf terms

-> to something much simpler, this:

$$\sigma_{(A,B)}^D = \frac{m}{2} \frac{\sigma_{(A)}^S \sigma_{(B)}^S}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}}$$

must break down eventually! WW a good probe!



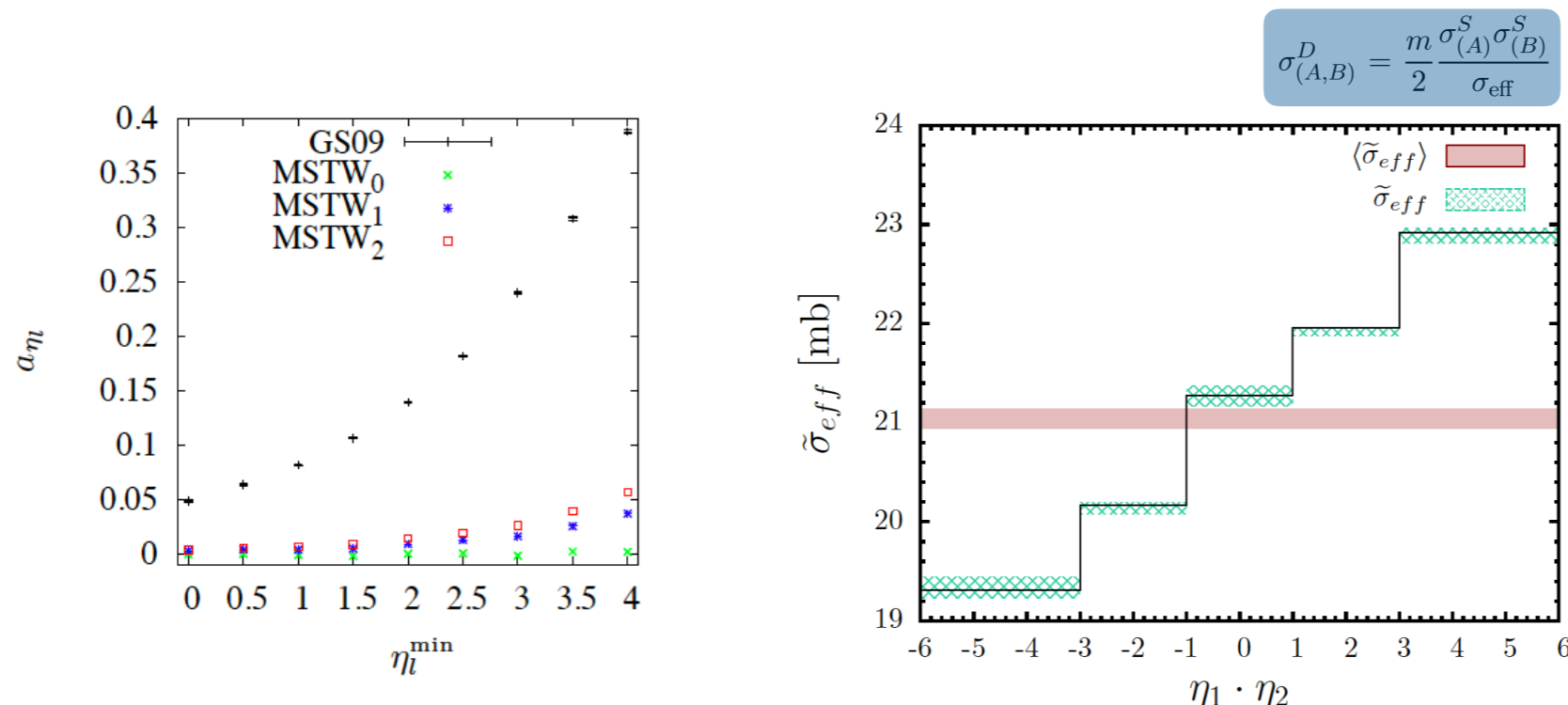
DPS WW - physics case @ HL LHC

so why is this process interesting to begin with?

- > very sensitive to non-factorization models
- > we can learn something about the proton structure!
(and improve MC models)

non-factorization predicts observable differences w/r/t current MC models

- > subtle overall change in cross section predicted
- > other observables related to the rapidities of the produced Ws



Gaunt, Stirling, arXiv:0910.4347v4, 2010
Double Parton Distributions Incorporating Perturbative QCD Evolution and Momentum and Quark Number Sum Rules

Ceccopieri, Rinaldi, Scopetta, arXiv:1702.05363v1, 2017
Parton correlations in same-sign W pair production via double parton scattering at the LHC

study on DPS WW at the HL-LHC

this study is part of the muon upgrade TDR in CMS

-> in the public document

took the 13 TeV result, and extrapolated to HL-LHC

-> performed full simulation of the signal and background process with PU = 200

-> scaling to higher acceptance of the muon system for signal and backgrounds

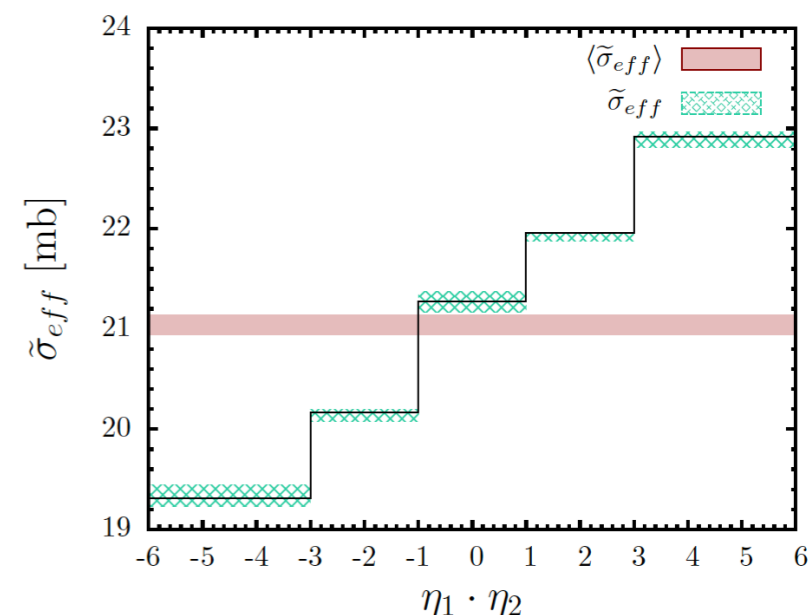
-> scaling to 3 ab⁻¹ @ 14 TeV

question: are we sensitive to non-factorized calculations?

-> e.g. can we see this subtle slope? →

CMS PAS FSQ-16-009

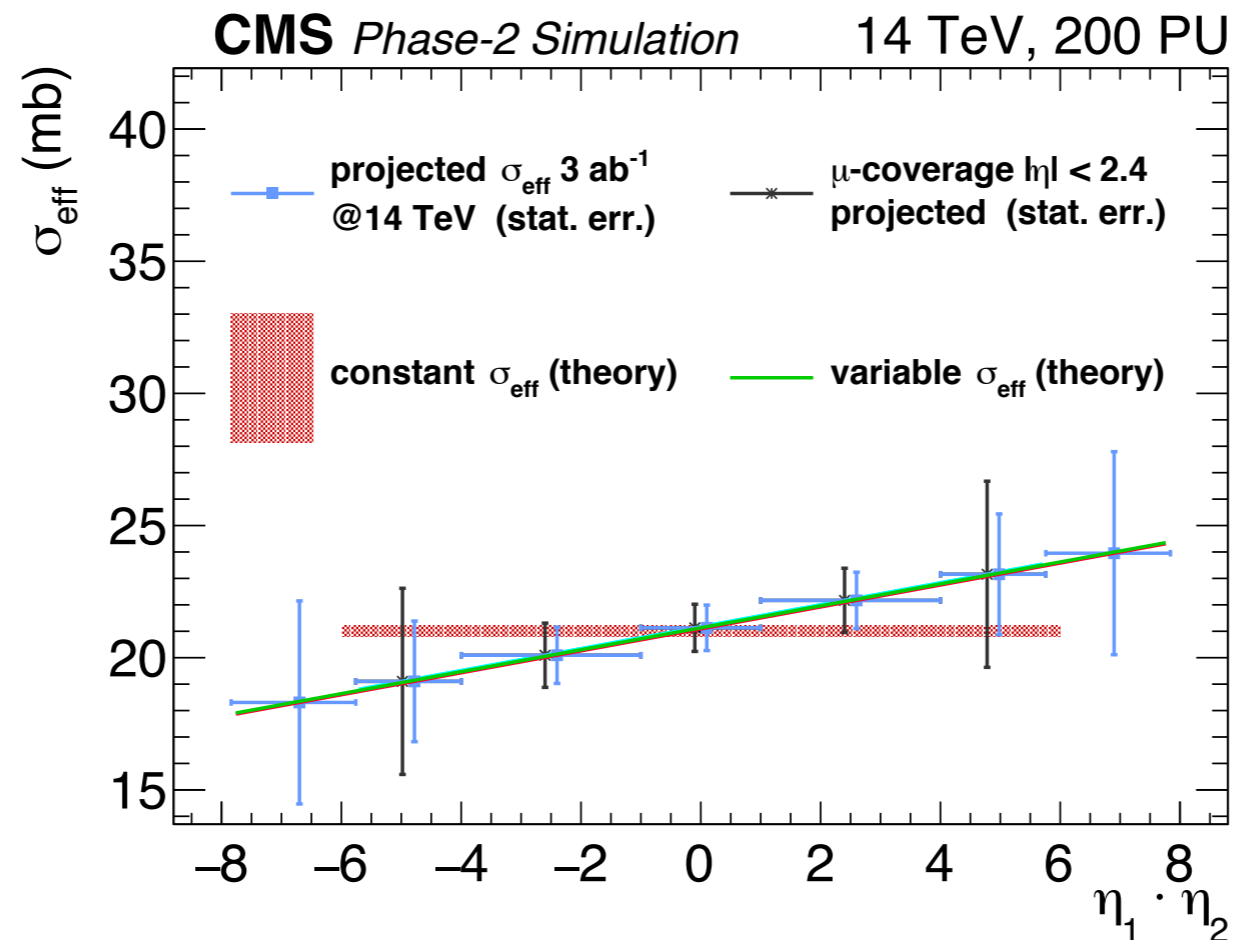
	expected	observed
$\sigma_{\text{DPSWW}}^{\text{pythia}}$	1.64 pb	$1.09^{+0.50}_{-0.49}$ pb
$\sigma_{\text{DPSWW}}^{\text{factorized}}$	0.87 pb	
significance for $\sigma_{\text{DPSWW}}^{\text{pythia}}$	3.27σ	2.23σ
significance for $\sigma_{\text{DPSWW}}^{\text{factorized}}$	1.81σ	
UL in the absence of signal	< 0.97 pb	< 1.94 pb



study on DPS WW at the HL-LHC

main result is this plot

- > sensitivity improved w/r/t 13 TeV result
- > extended coverage in $|\eta|$ really helps
- > uncertainty on a potential slope reduced by 30%



CMS muon TDR

summary

DPS an interesting topic for HL-LHC

-> first studies for the physics reach coming in

will profit a lot from upgraded detectors

-> and forward detectors being built

the end

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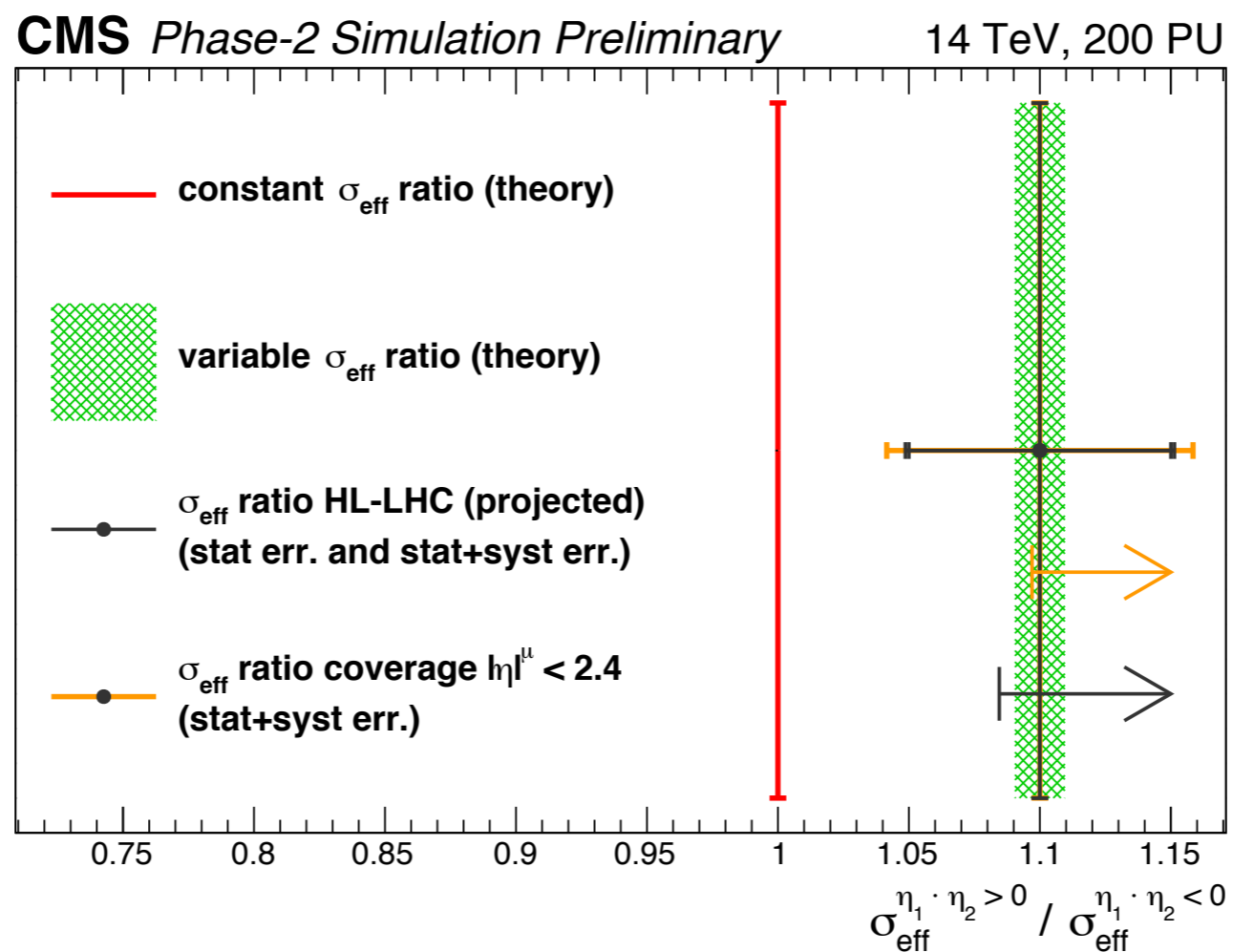


extras

study on DPS WW at the HL-LHC

can also look at it in terms of a ratio (right over left)

- > sensitivity improved w/r/t 13 TeV result
- > extended coverage in $|\eta|$ really helps
- > combination of lumi + coverage will lead to sensitivity to these effects



CMS muon TDR