



ATLAS MEASUREMENTS OF UNDERLYING EVENT IN Z-BOSON PRODUCTION

LHC-EW PRECISION WG

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FOR THE ATLAS
COLLABORATION

OUTLINE

- What is underlying event
- Why should you care for EWK precision physics?
- ATLAS measurements sensitive to underlying event in Drell-Yan
 - ▶ Underlying event in Drell-Yan
 - ▶ Event shapes in Drell-Yan
- And their comparison to our PP8-AZNLO model
- Some perspectives on possible future measurements, also in view of the low-mu run

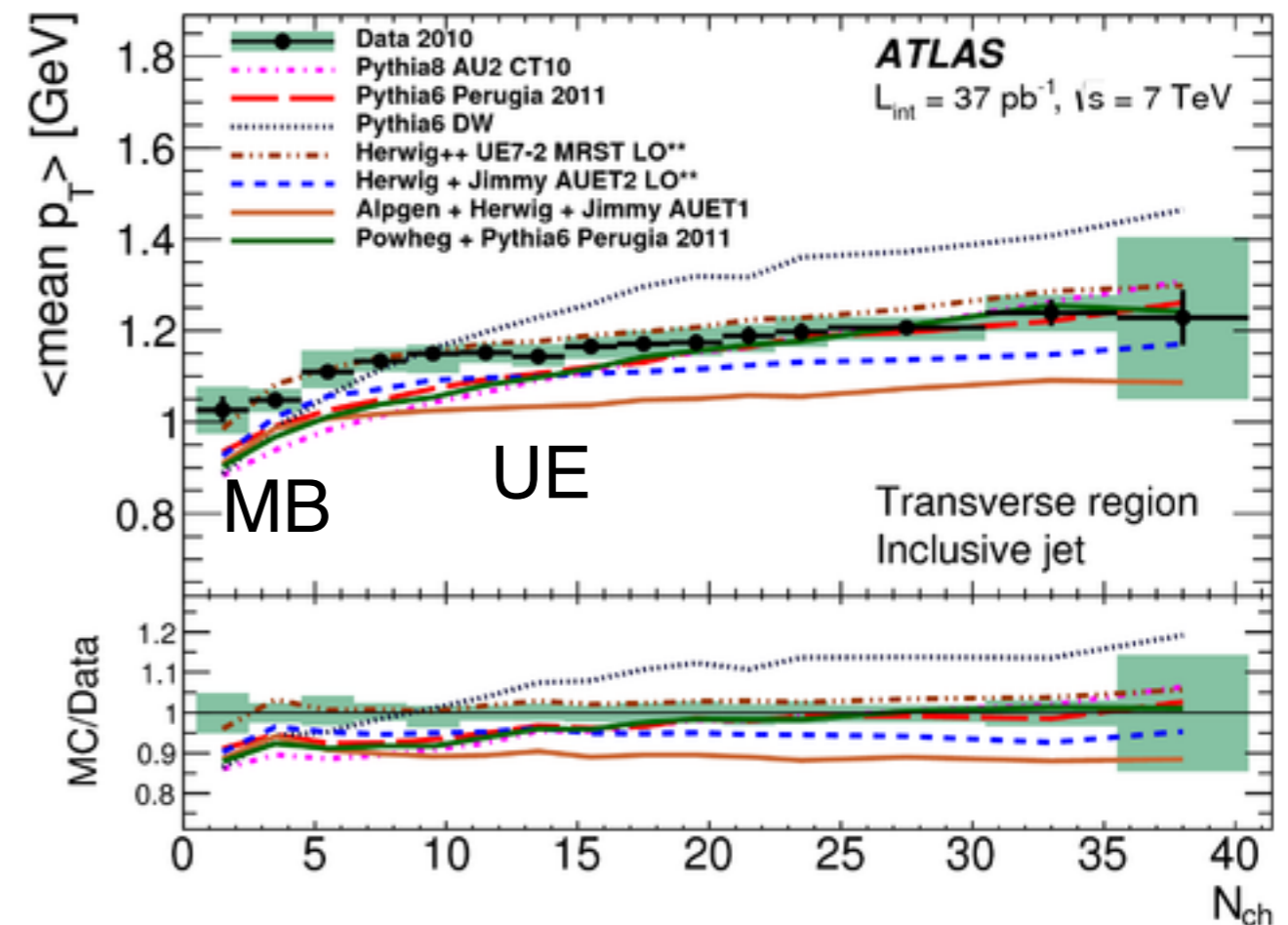
THE UNDERLYING EVENT

- The Underlying Event is usually defined as *the collection of particles produced in a single hadronic interaction which do not originate from the primary scattering.*

- Events with a jet trigger are accompanied by a higher amount of overall activity, also away from the core of the jet

- Interpreted as a biasing effect in the impact parameter

- ▶ Large matter overlap, more (hard) MPIs produced

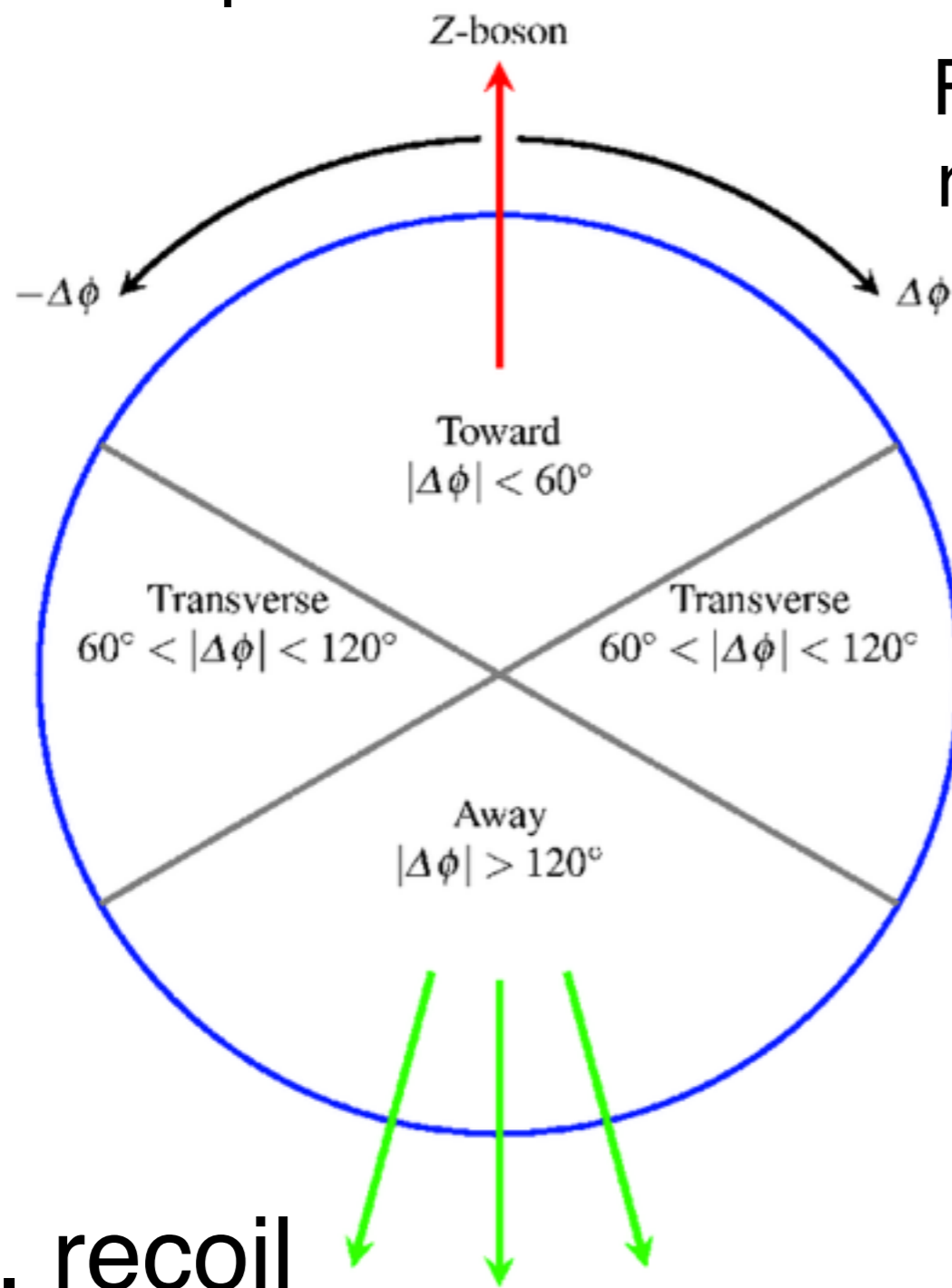


- Described in MC with Multiple Parton Interactions models

- ▶ Phenomenological description, dependent on many parameters tuned to data (and assumed universal)

UE SENSITIVE OBSERVABLES

- Regions are defined in the transverse plane with respect to a hard probe:



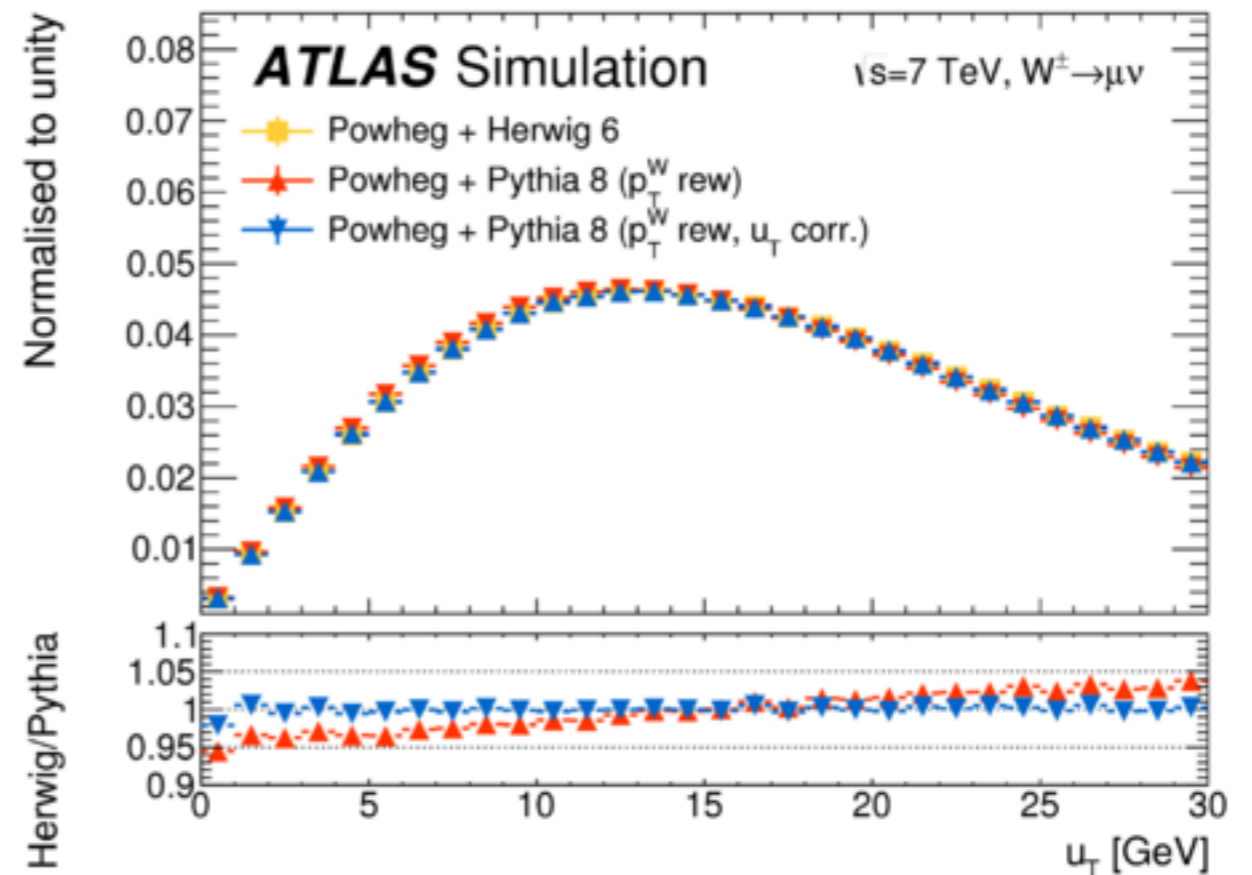
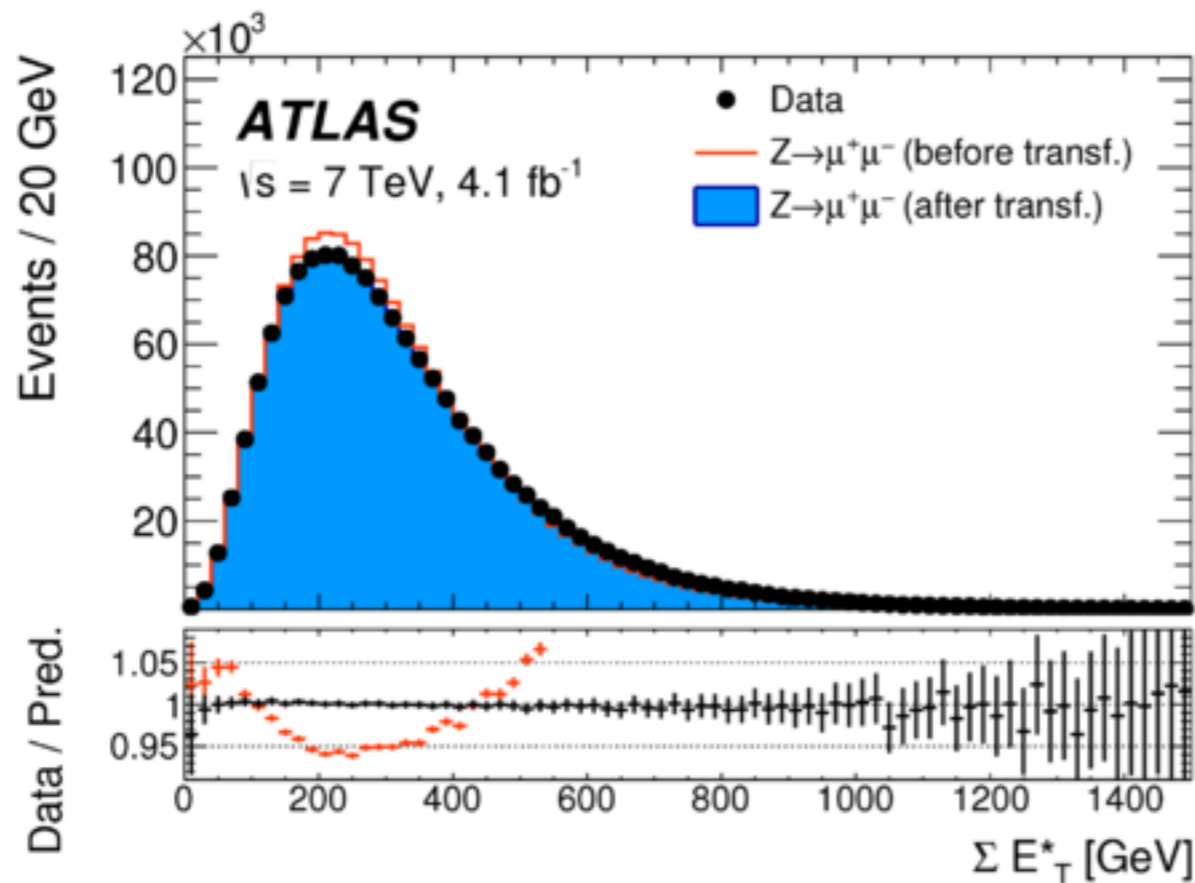
For DY production the Toward region (subtracting leptons) is also a probe of the UE

“Transverse region” is UE enhanced

had. recoil

WHY SHOULD YOU CARE?

- Underlying Event activity will enter your lepton isolation cones
 - ▶ Scale-factors will correct this, introducing a dependency on the UE model used in the generator
- In our W -mass measurement, the recoil response is calibrated to data using Z event
 - ▶ Assuming the Underlying Event contribution is the same in the two samples (tested with Pythia8 vs Herwig6), giving a residual 5 MeV uncertainty on the W mass



ATLAS MEASUREMENTS IN DY

- ATLAS has performed two measurements of observables sensitive to the Underlying Event in Drell-Yan at 7 TeV
- [STDM-2014-07] Measurement of distributions sensitive to the underlying event in inclusive Z-boson production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ with the ATLAS detector
- [STDM-2011-42] Measurement of event-shape observables in $Z \rightarrow l+l-$ events in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

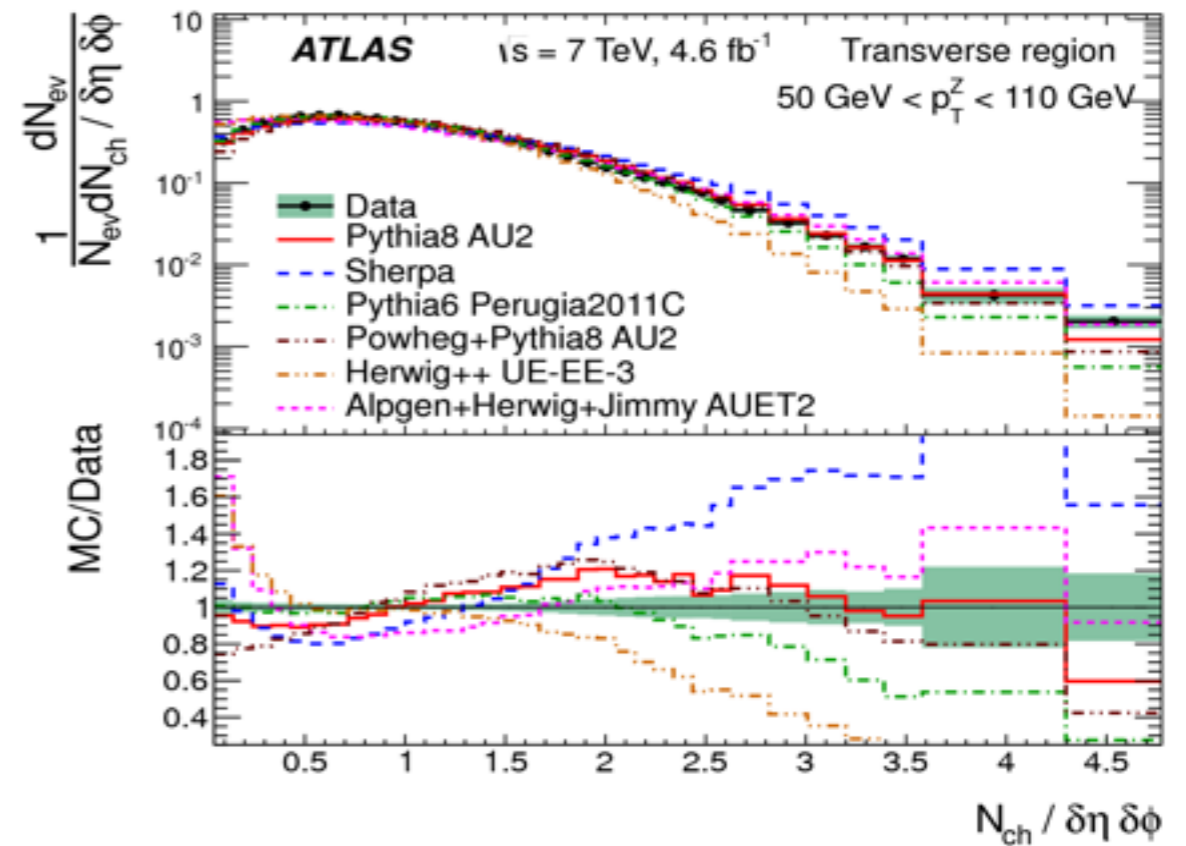
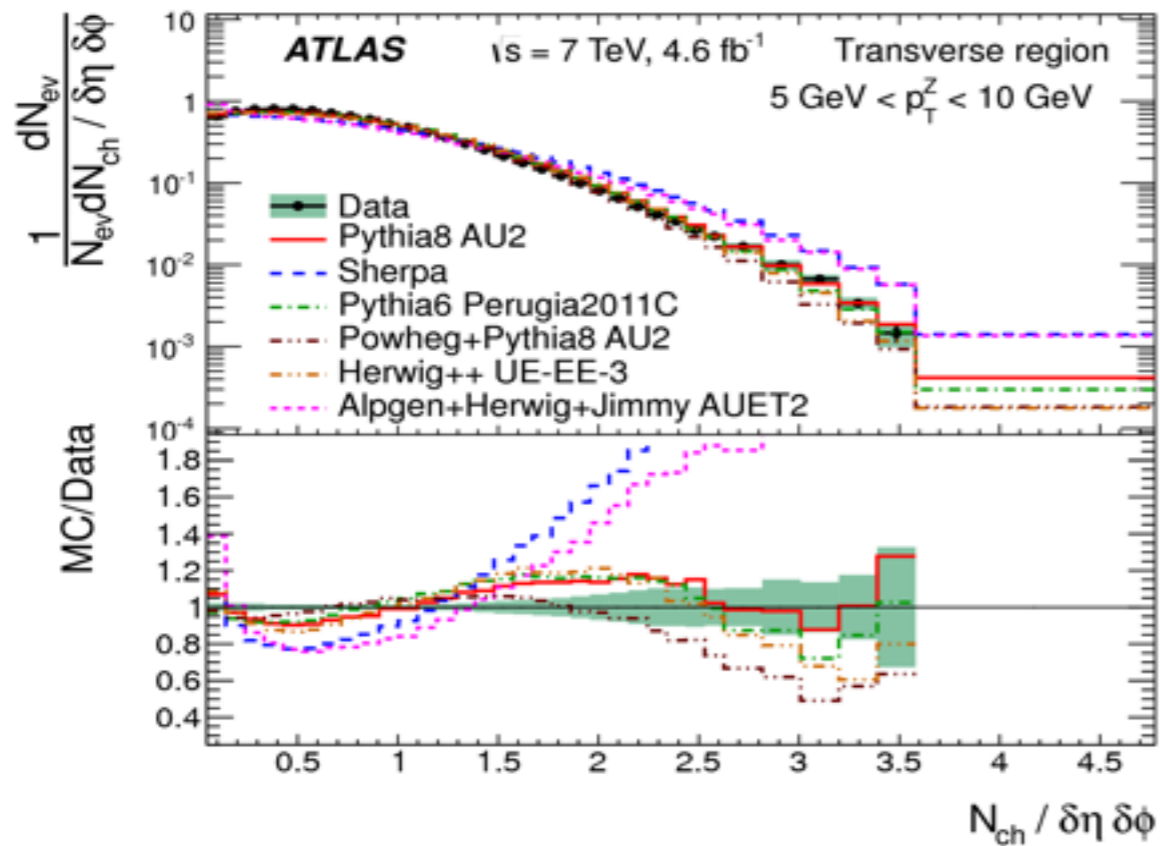
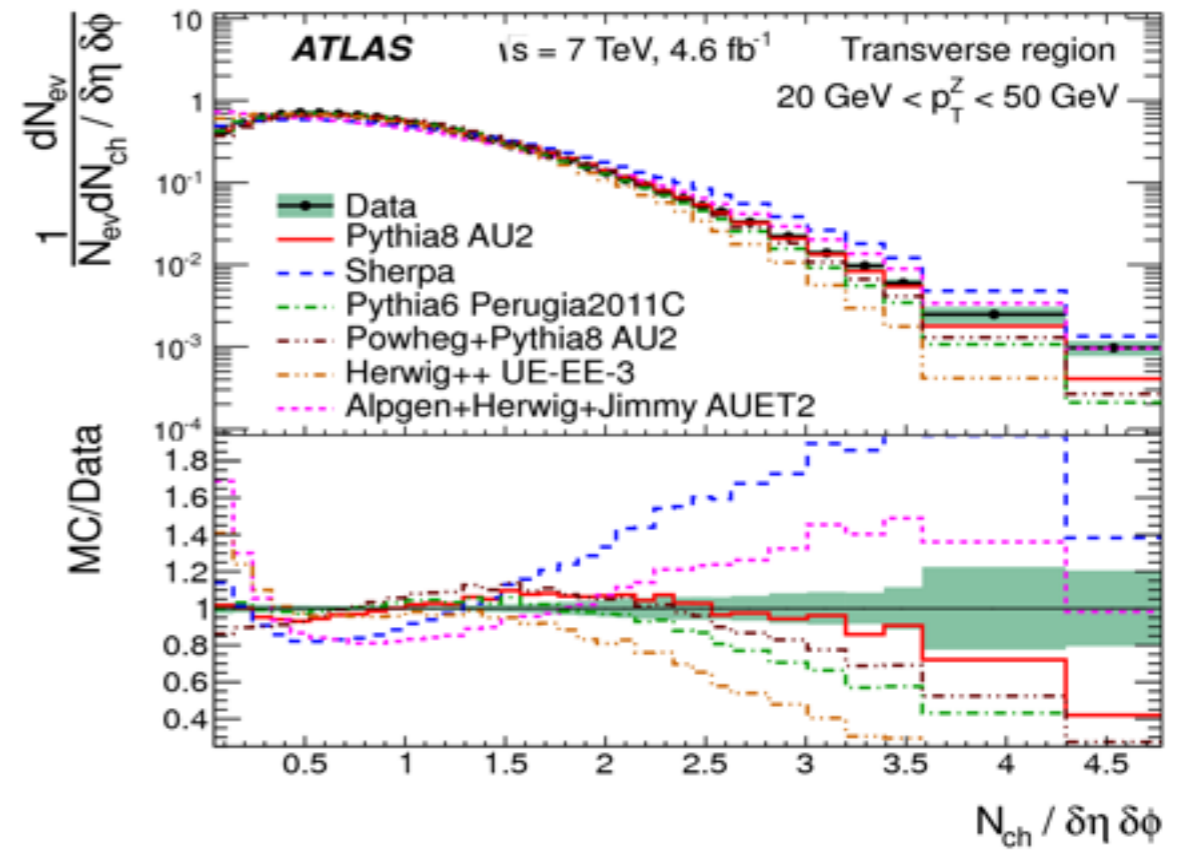
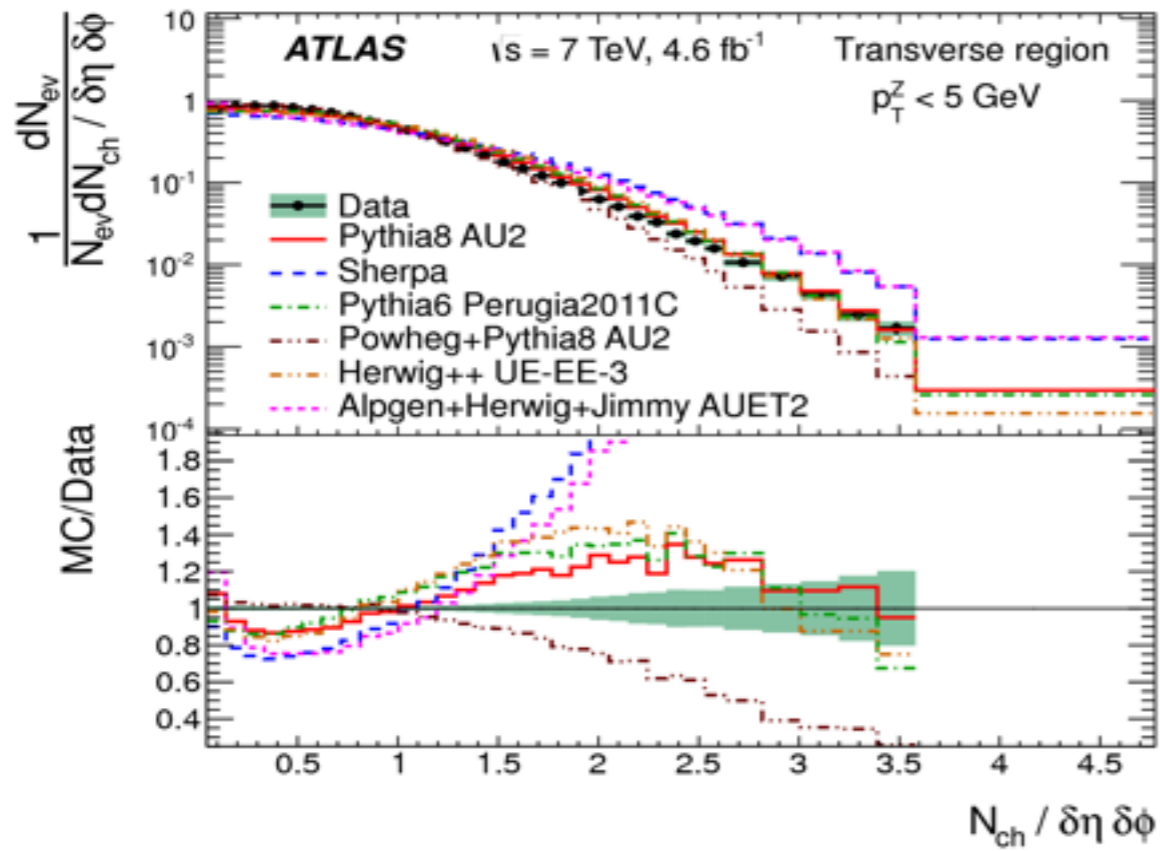
UNDERLYING EVENT IN DY

- Standard measurement of Underlying Event in Drell-Yan
- Z-candidates are built from leptons of $p_T > 20$ GeV and $\eta < 2.4$
- The measured observables are built from the number and transverse momenta of stable charged particles GeV in the event with $p_T > 500$

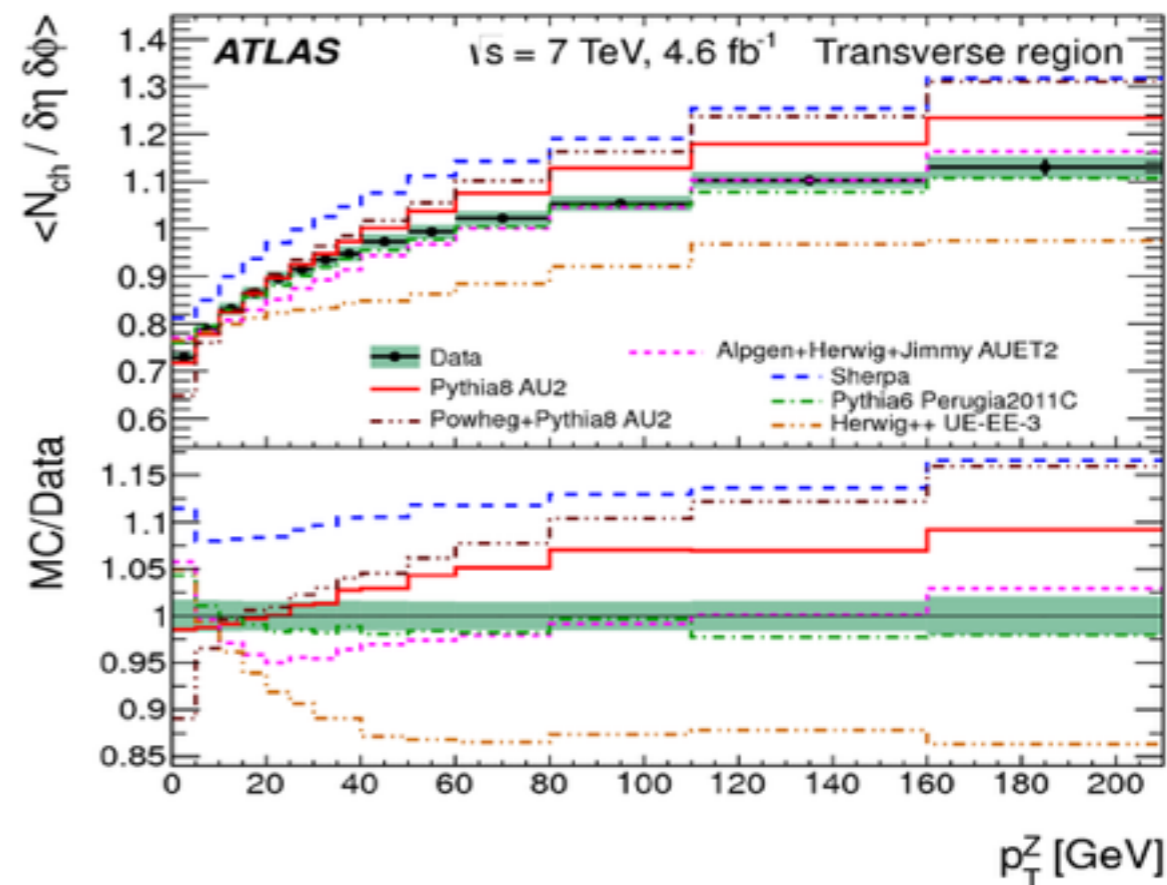
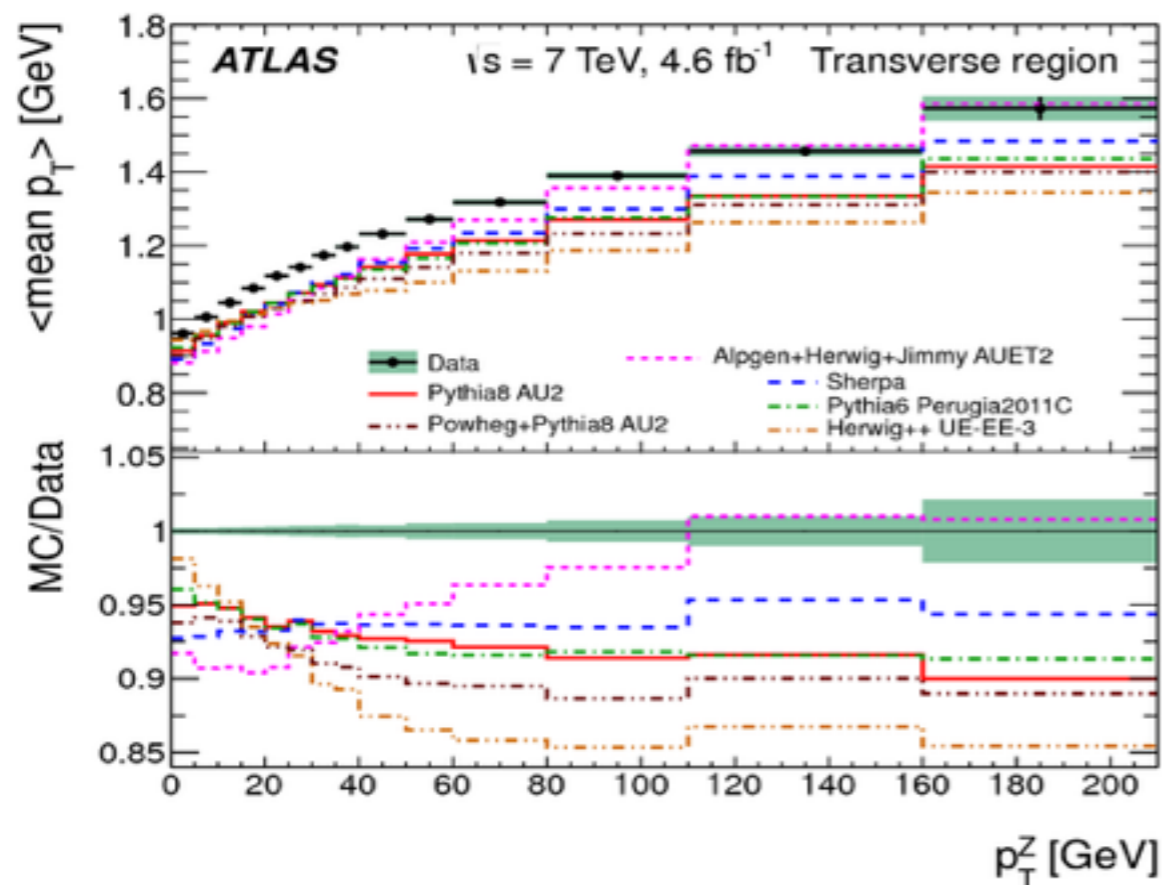
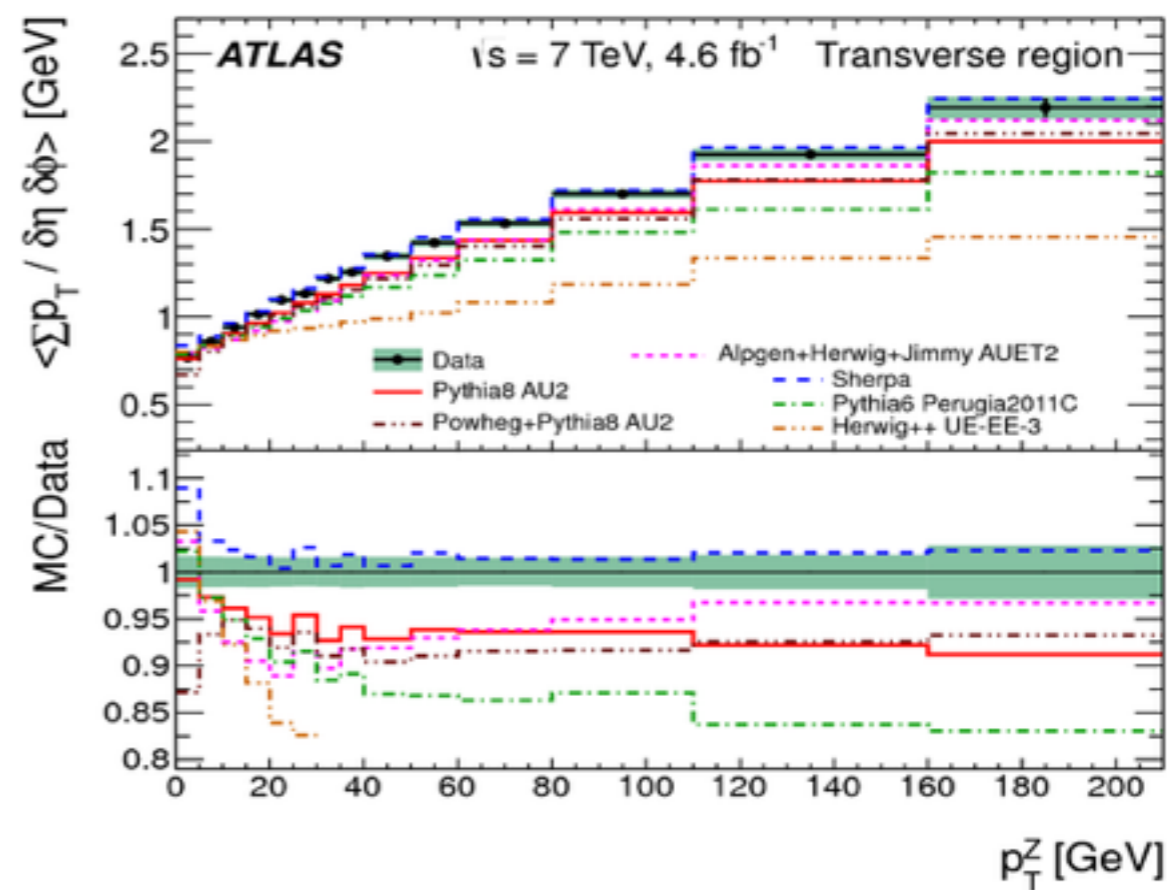
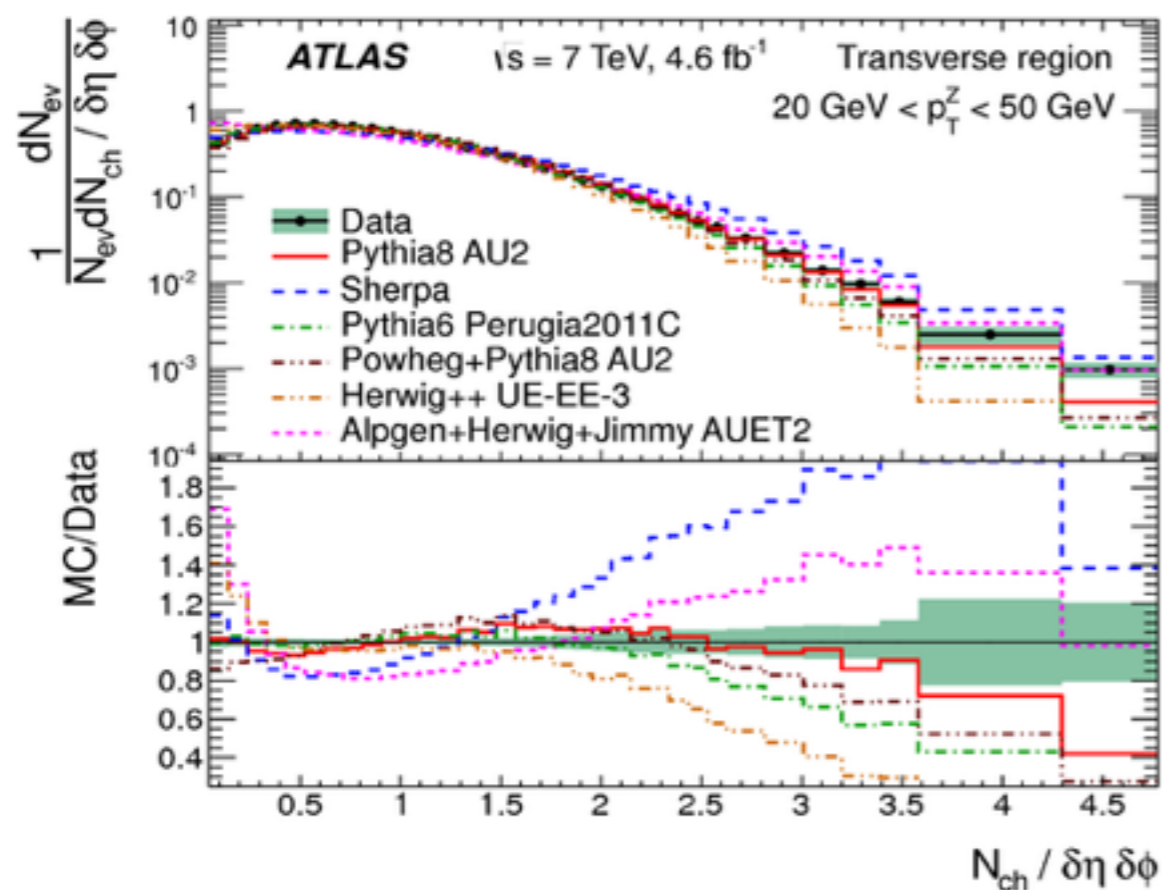
- Observables are presented both inclusively and showing their mean value as a function of Z p_T
- The mean charged particle transverse momentum is constructed on an event-by-event basis and averaged over all events

Observable	Definition
p_T^Z	Transverse momentum of the Z-boson
$N_{ch}/\delta\eta\delta\phi$	Number of stable charged particles per unit $\eta-\phi$
$\Sigma p_T/\delta\eta\delta\phi$	Scalar p_T sum of stable charged particles per unit $\eta-\phi$
Mean p_T	Average p_T of stable charged particles

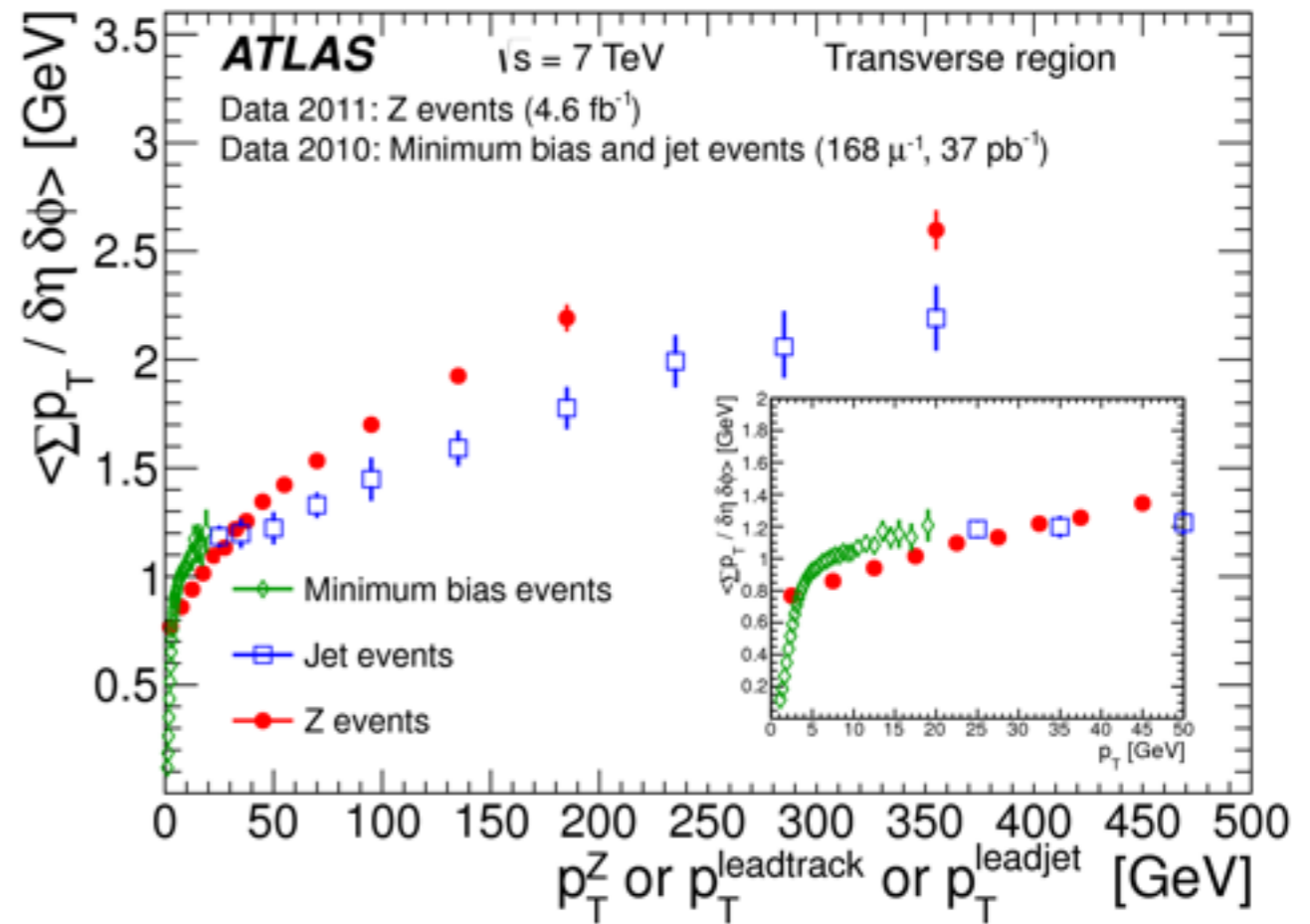
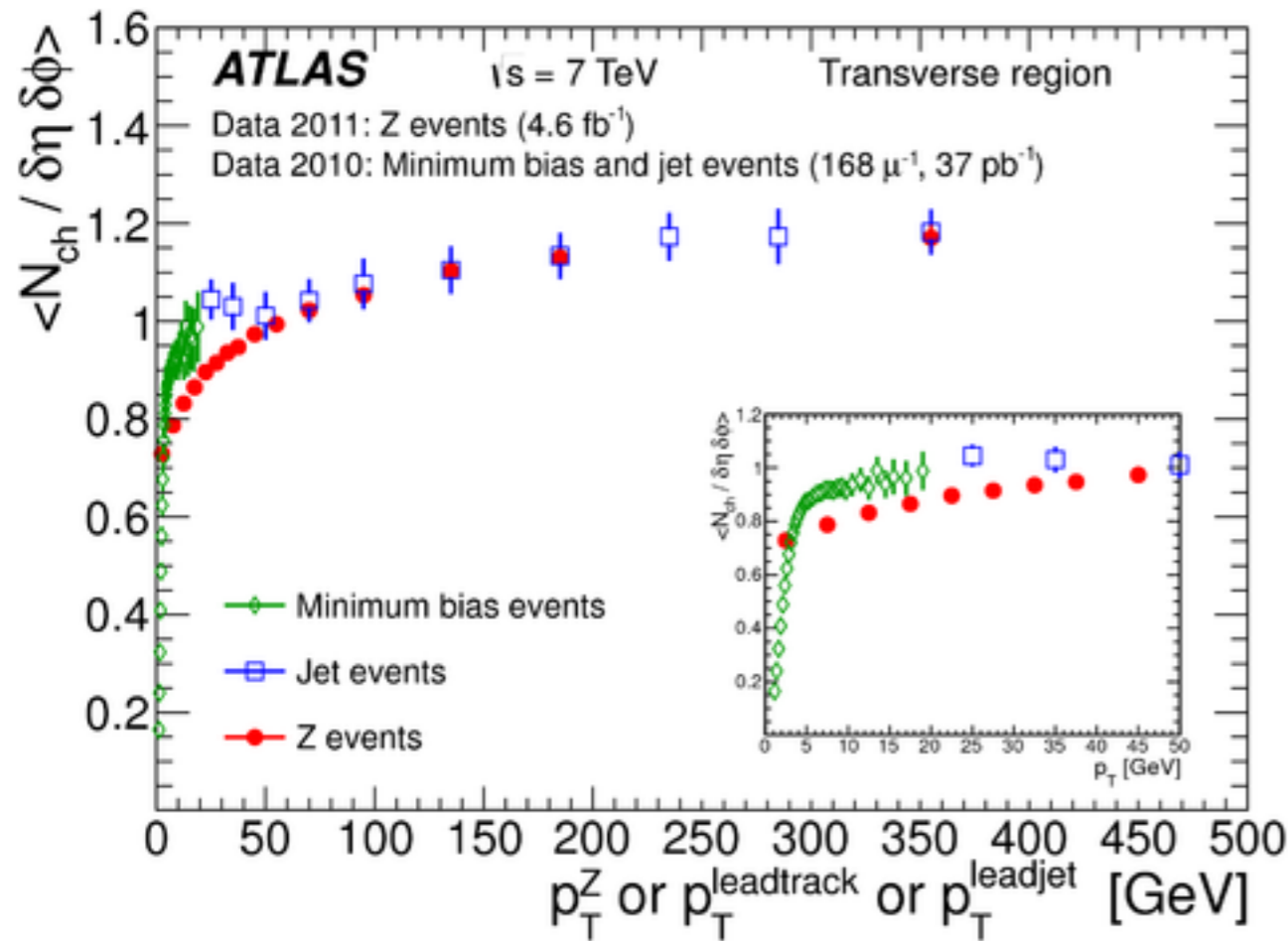
UE IN DY



UE IN DY



TESTING UNIVERSALITY

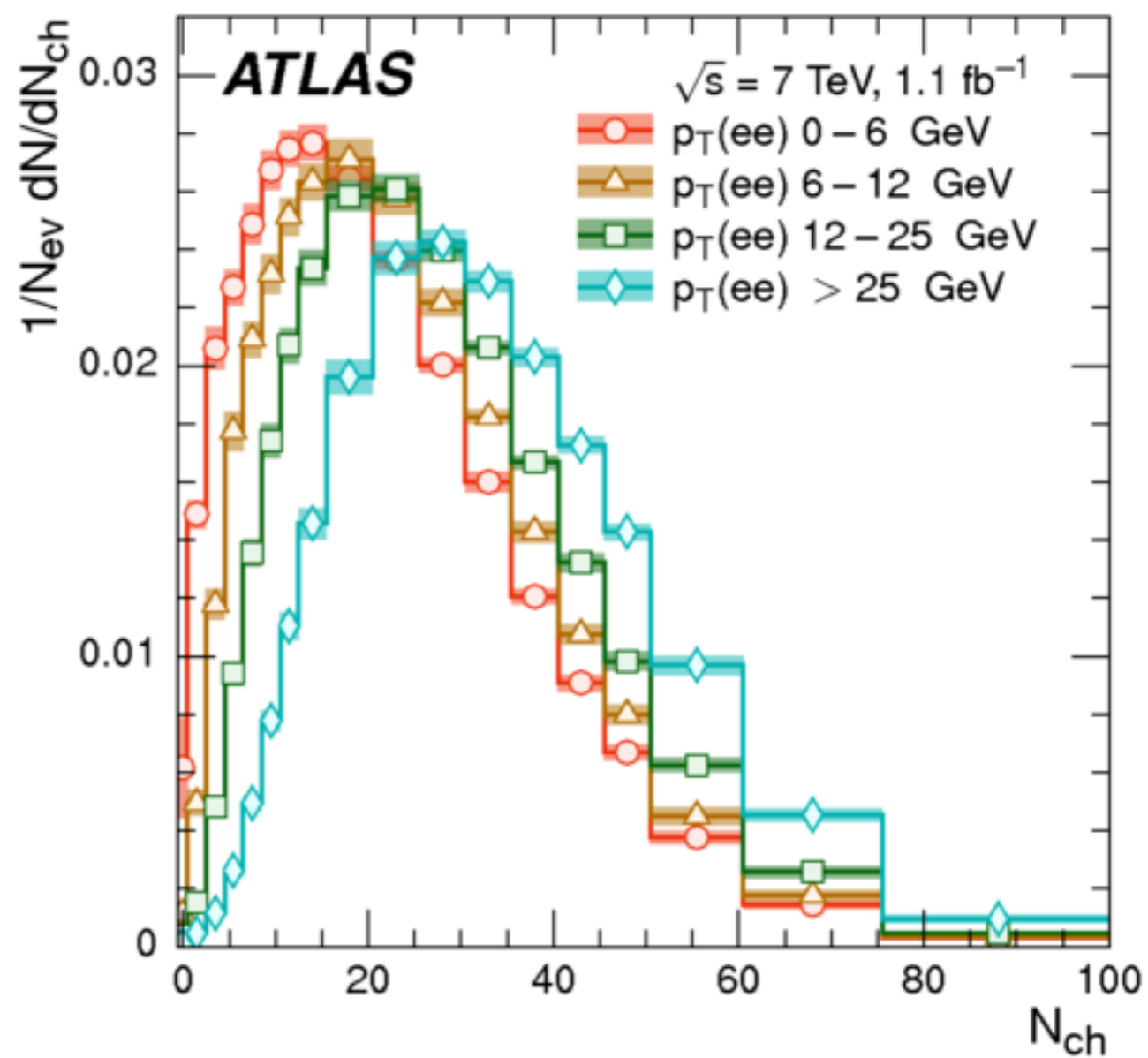
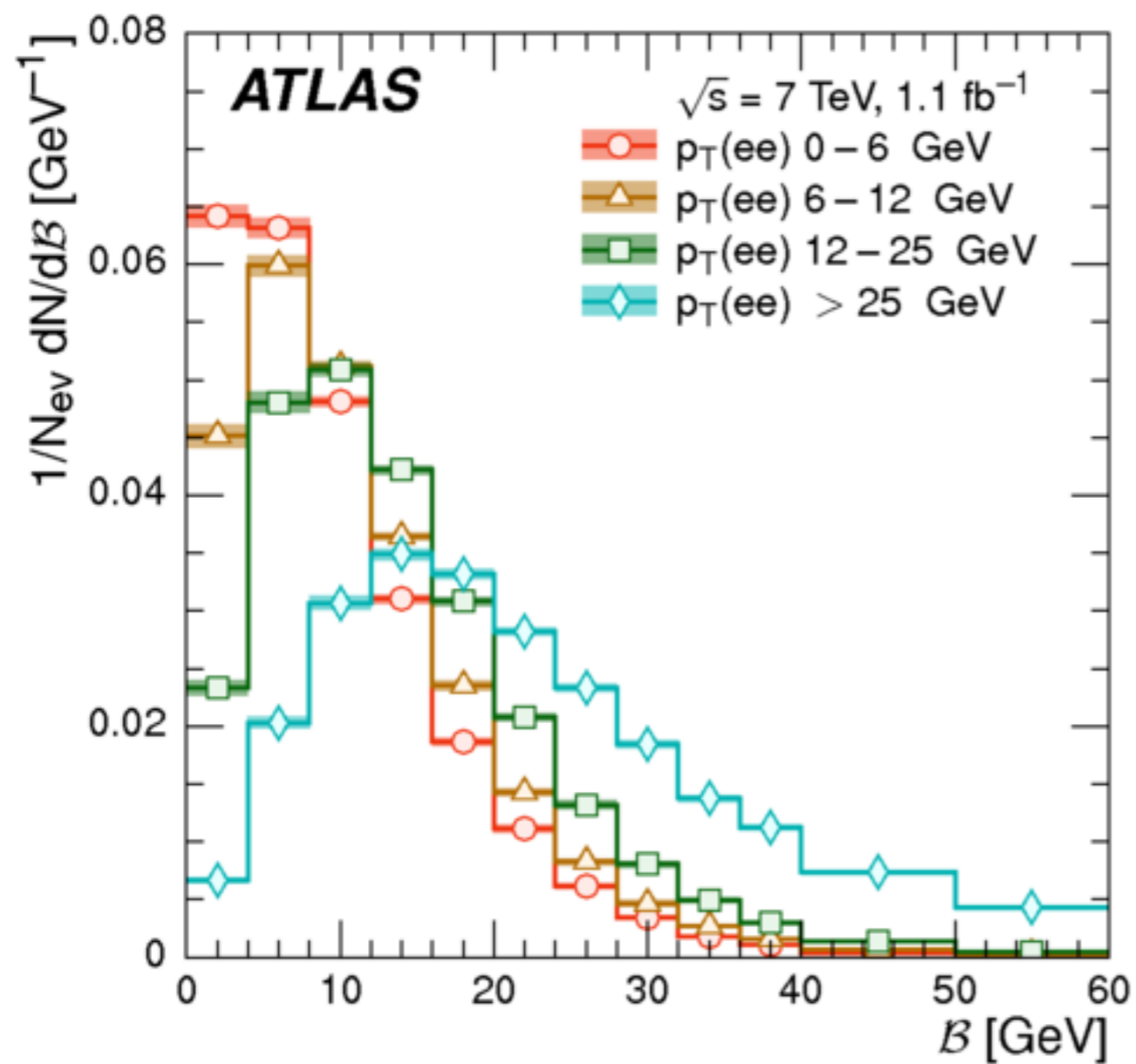


- Similar distribution of N_{ch} between jets and DY for Z $p_T > 50$ GeV
- Residual differences in the P_T densities
- The activity in events with a Z-boson is systematically higher than that in events with jets

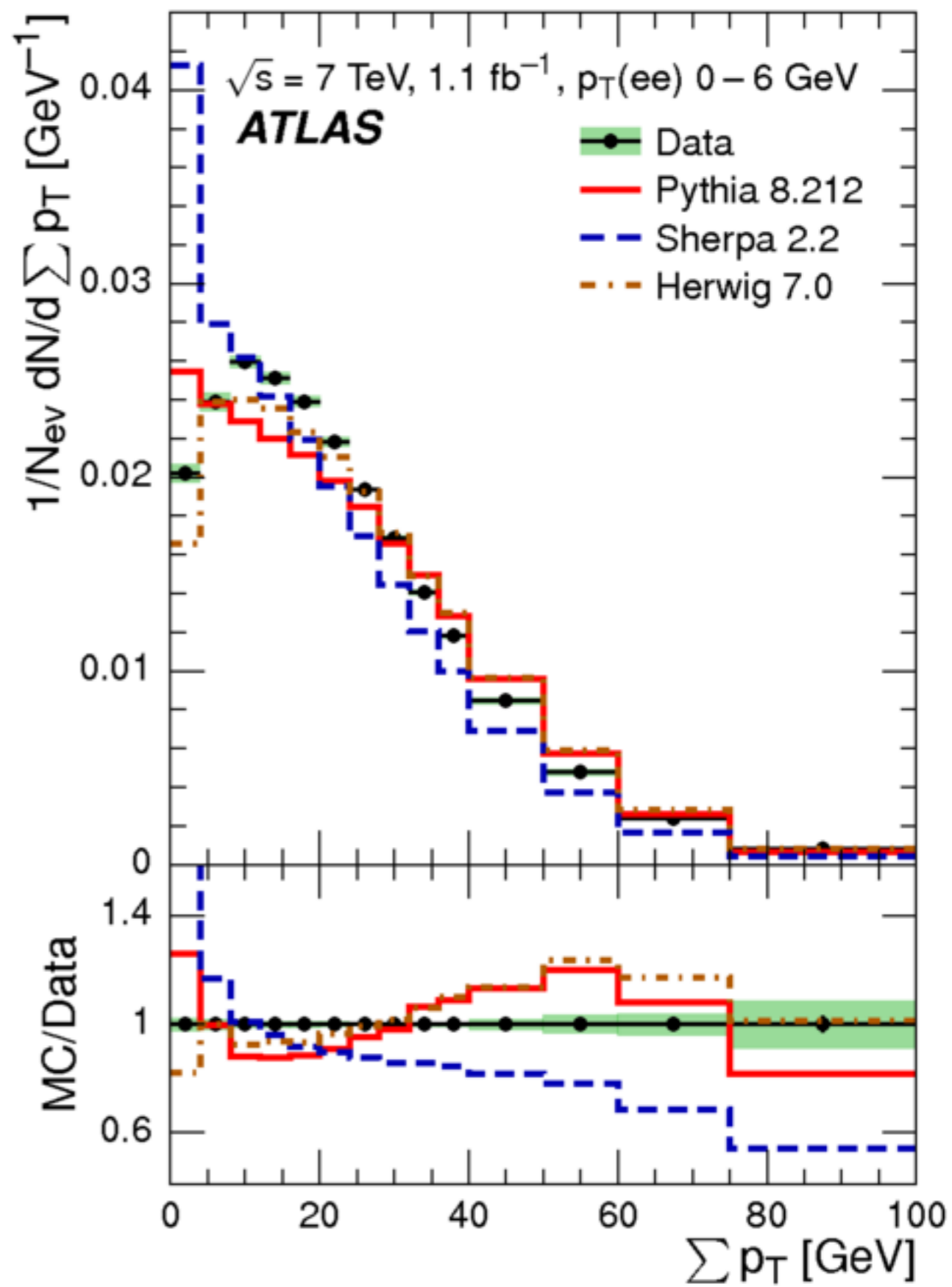
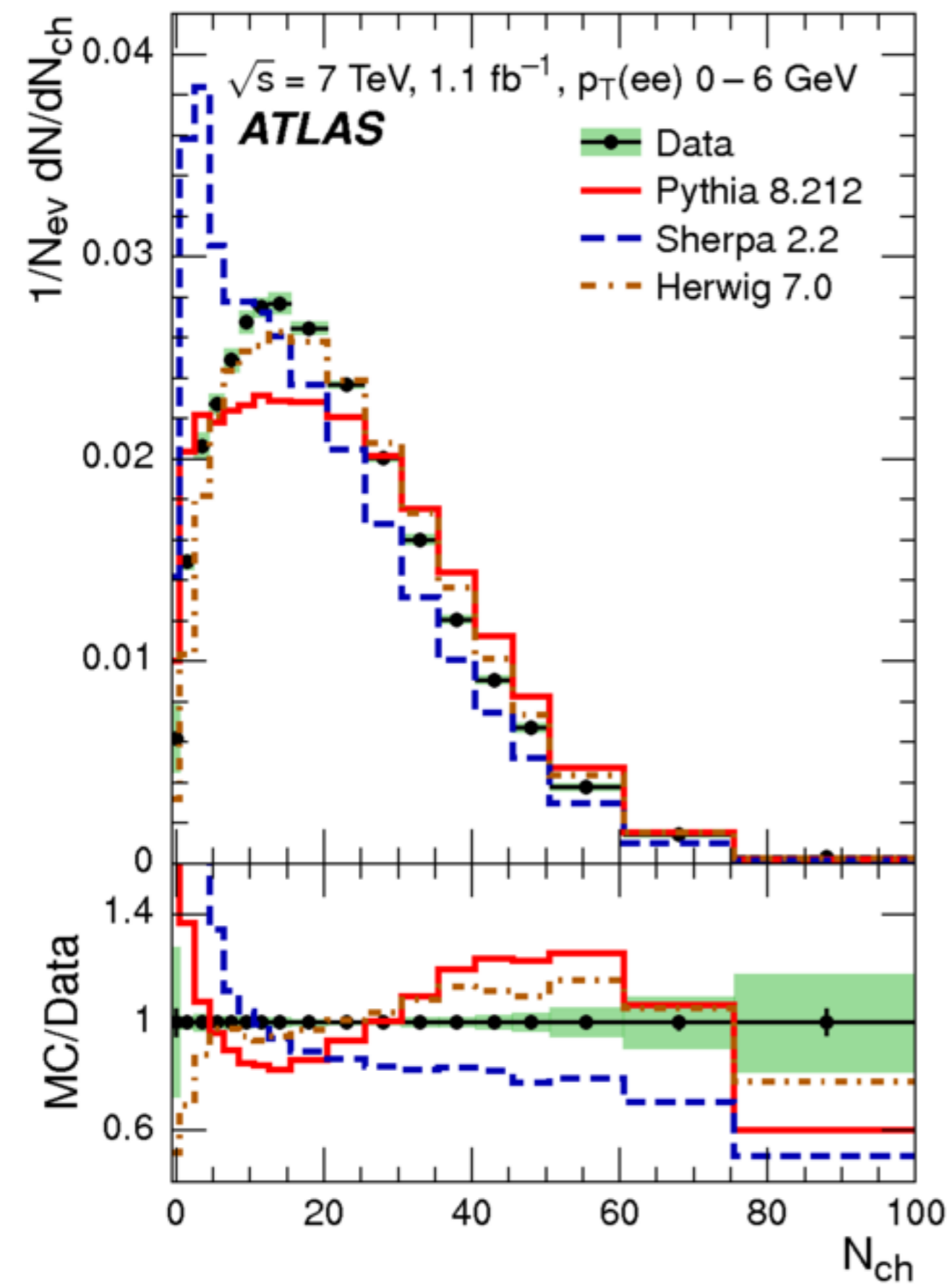
EVENT SHAPES IN DY

- Measurement of event shape observables using charged particles in Drell-Yan events
- Performed in four Z p_T bins: $[0,6],[6,12],[12,25],[25,\text{inf}]$
 - ▶ at low p_T enhanced contribution from UE, at higher p_T significant effects from jets
- Using charged particles with $p_T > 500$ MeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$ after removing the boson decay products
- The charged multiplicity, scalar sum of transverse momenta, beam thrust, transverse thrust, sphericity, F-parameter are measured

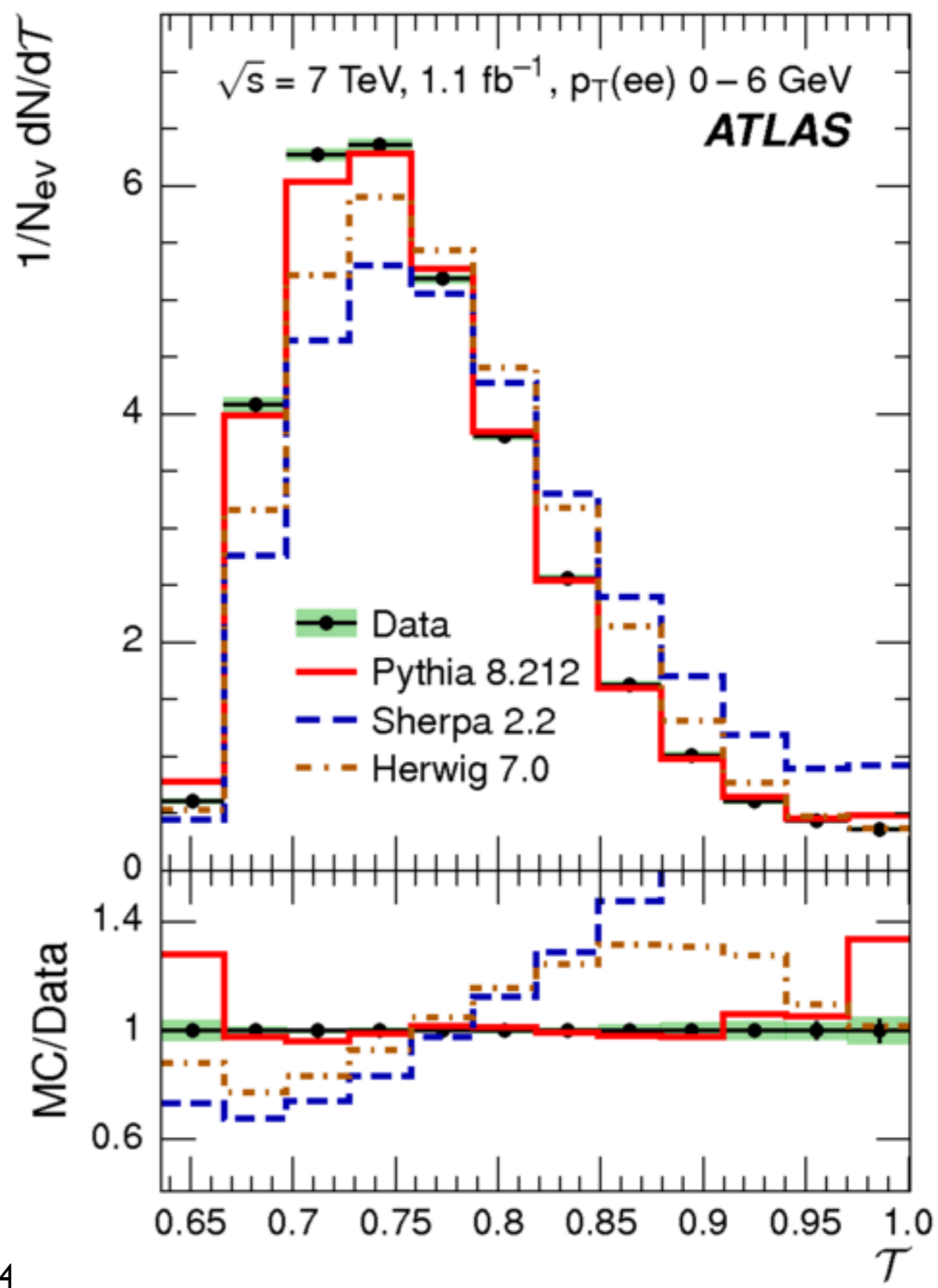
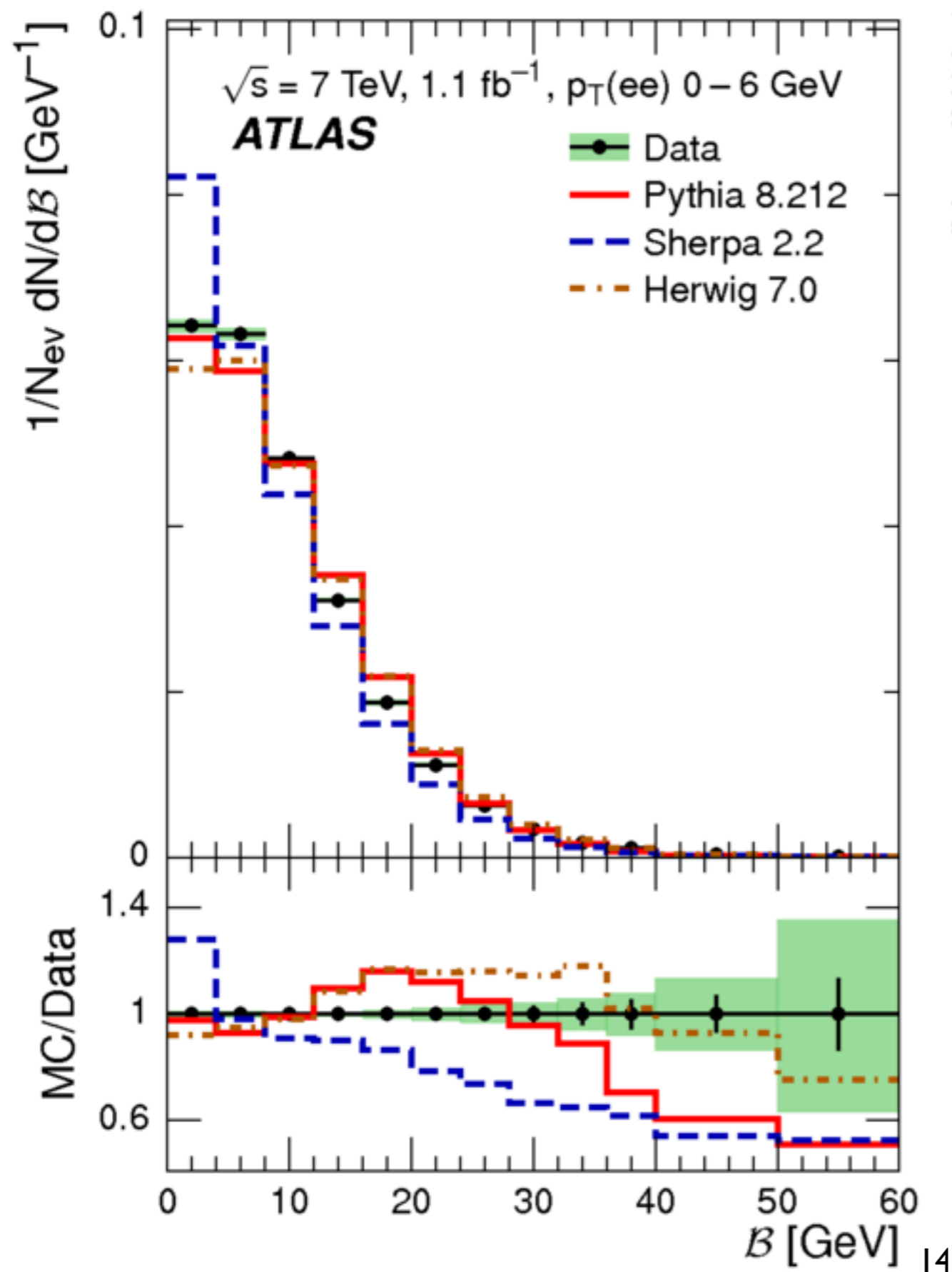
EVENT SHAPES



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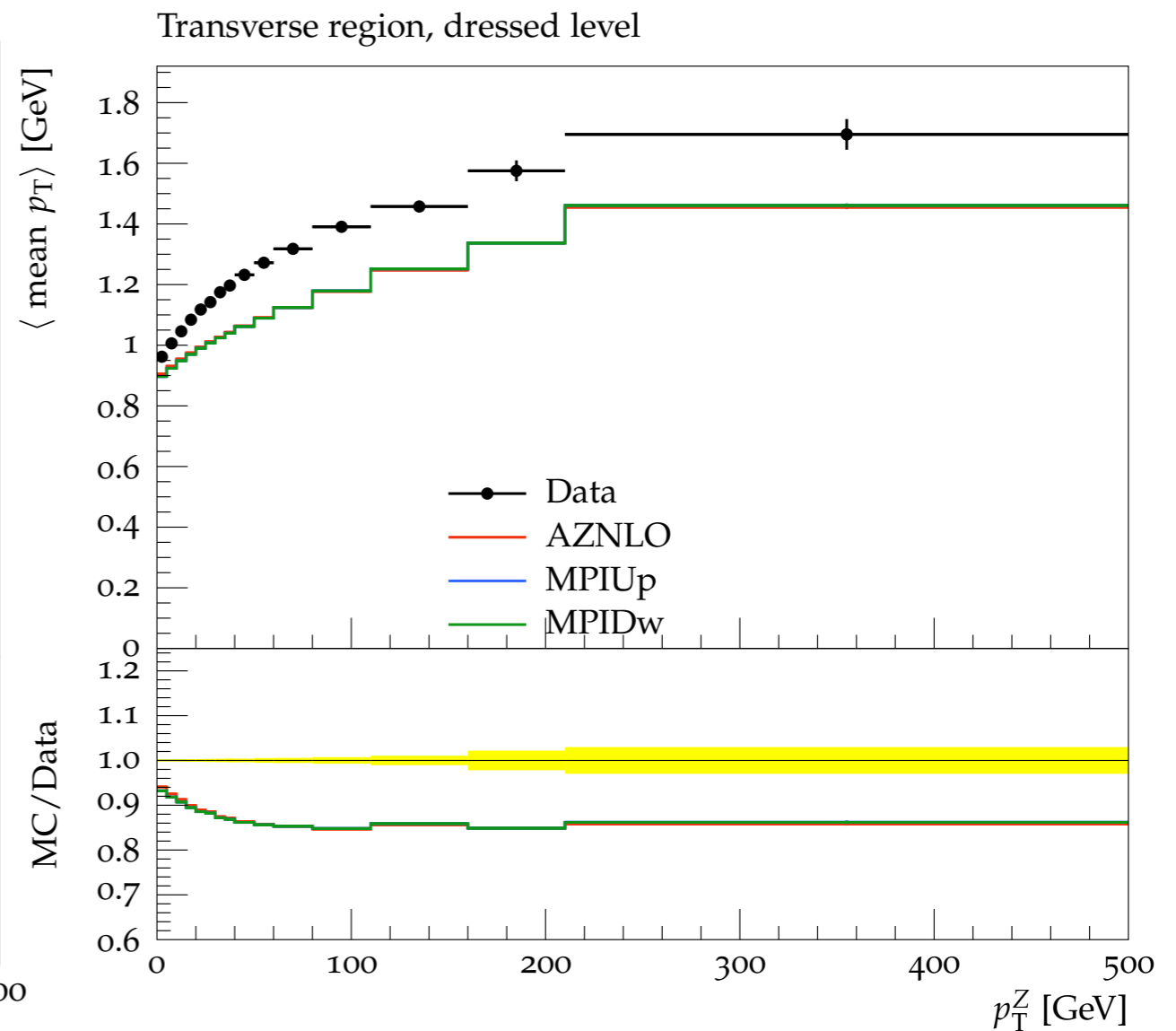
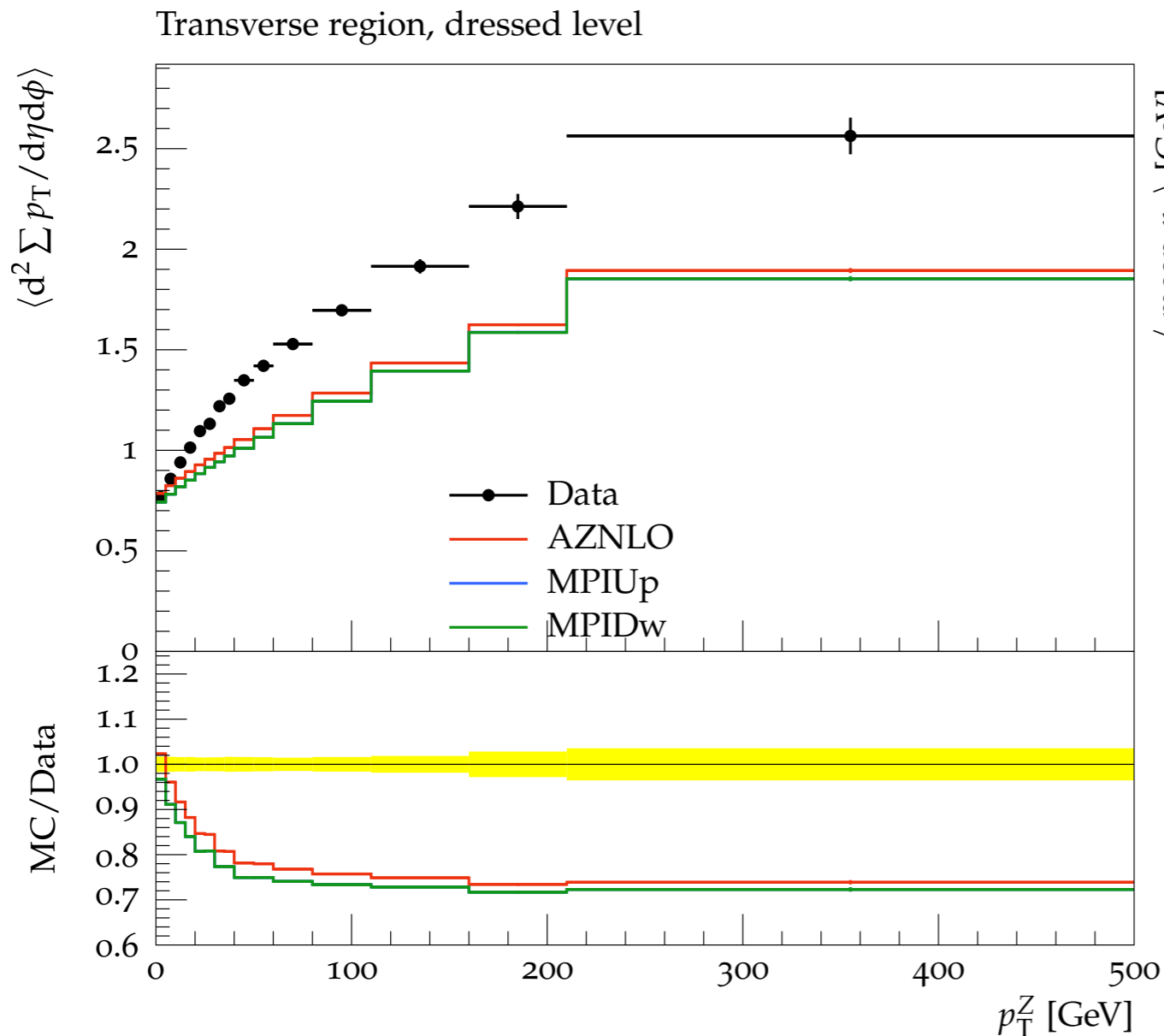


EVENT SHAPES

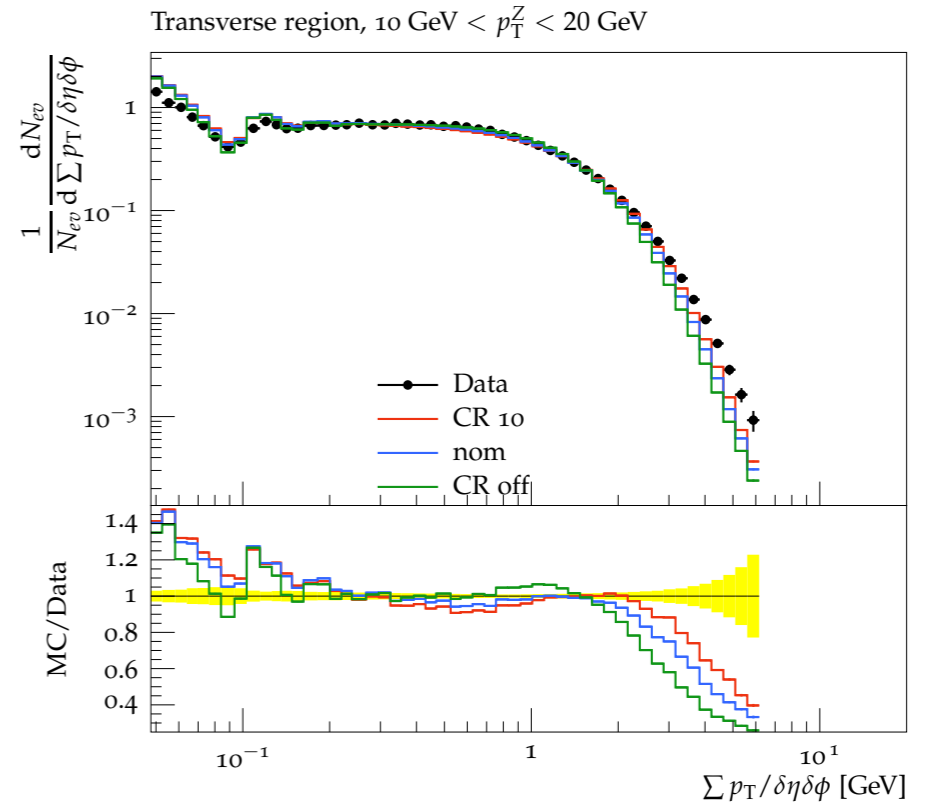
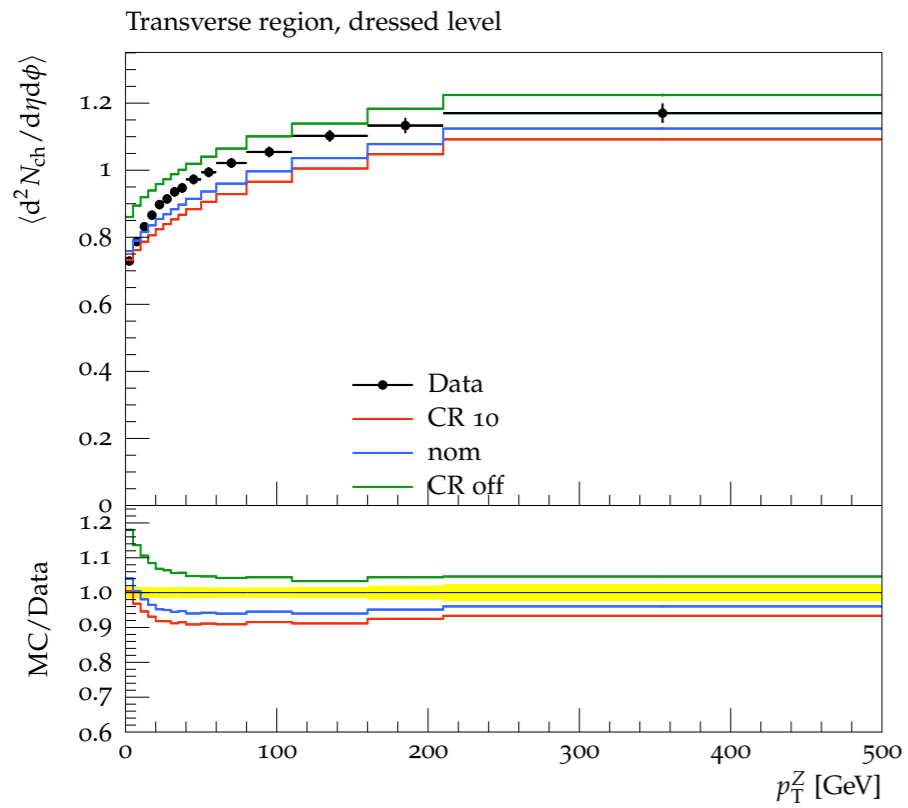
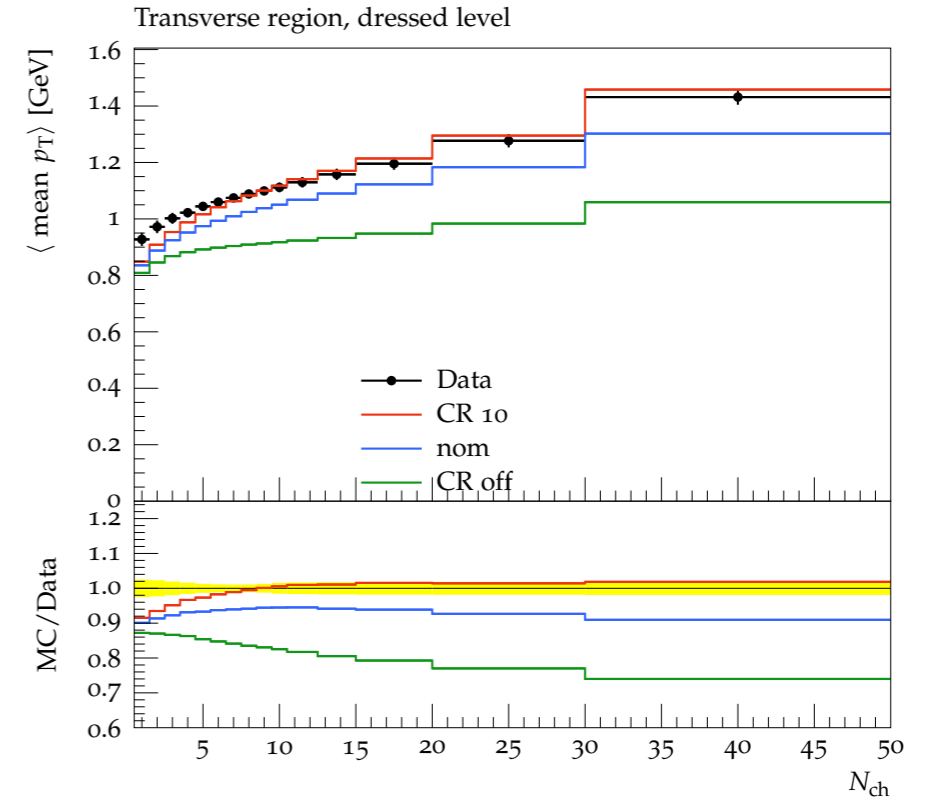
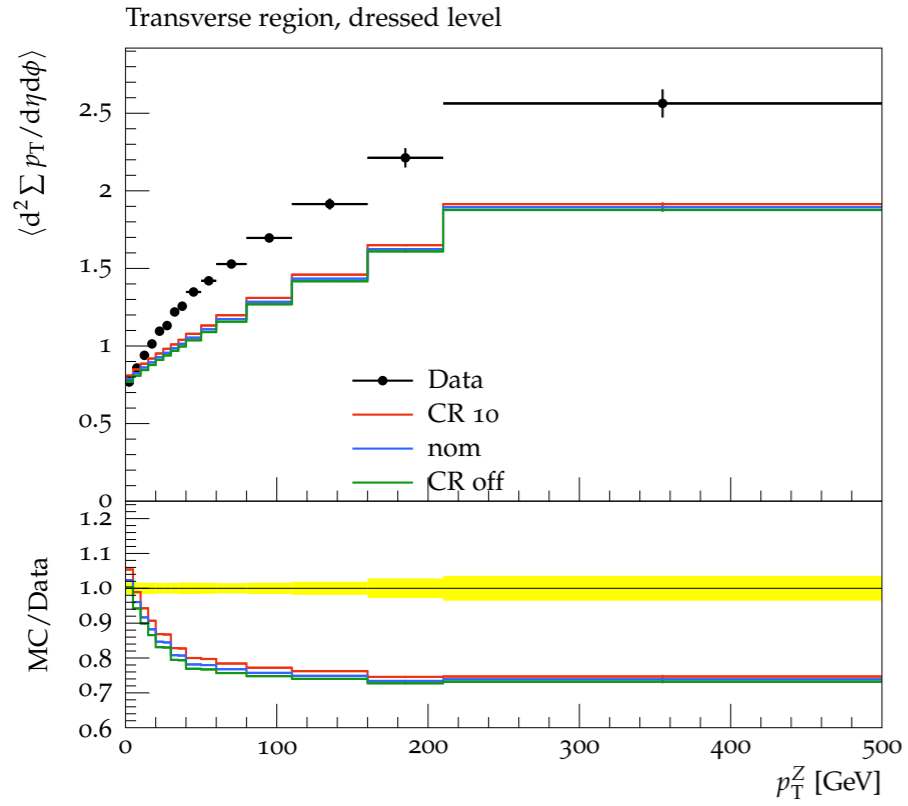


UE AND PP8-AZNLO

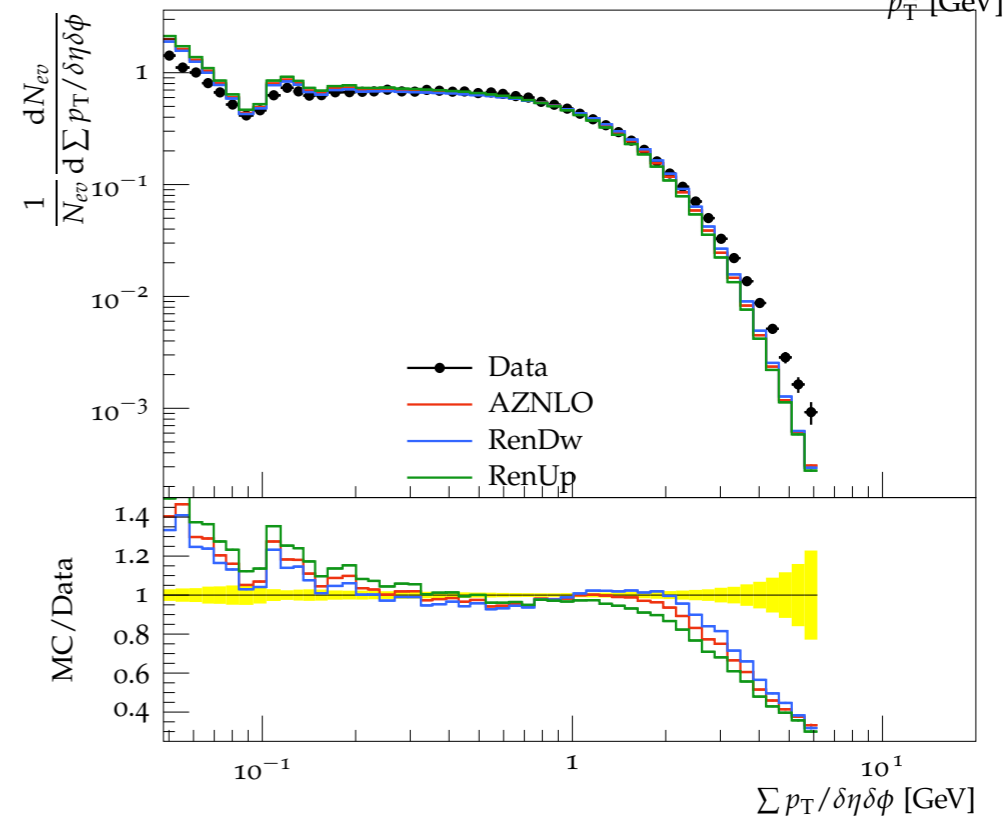
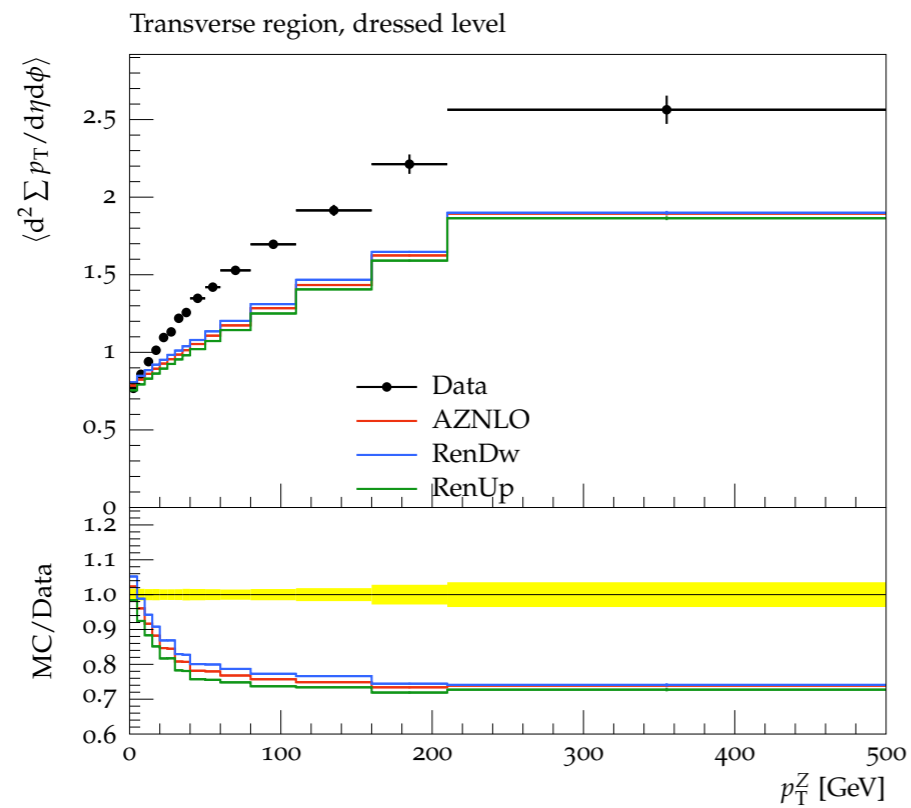
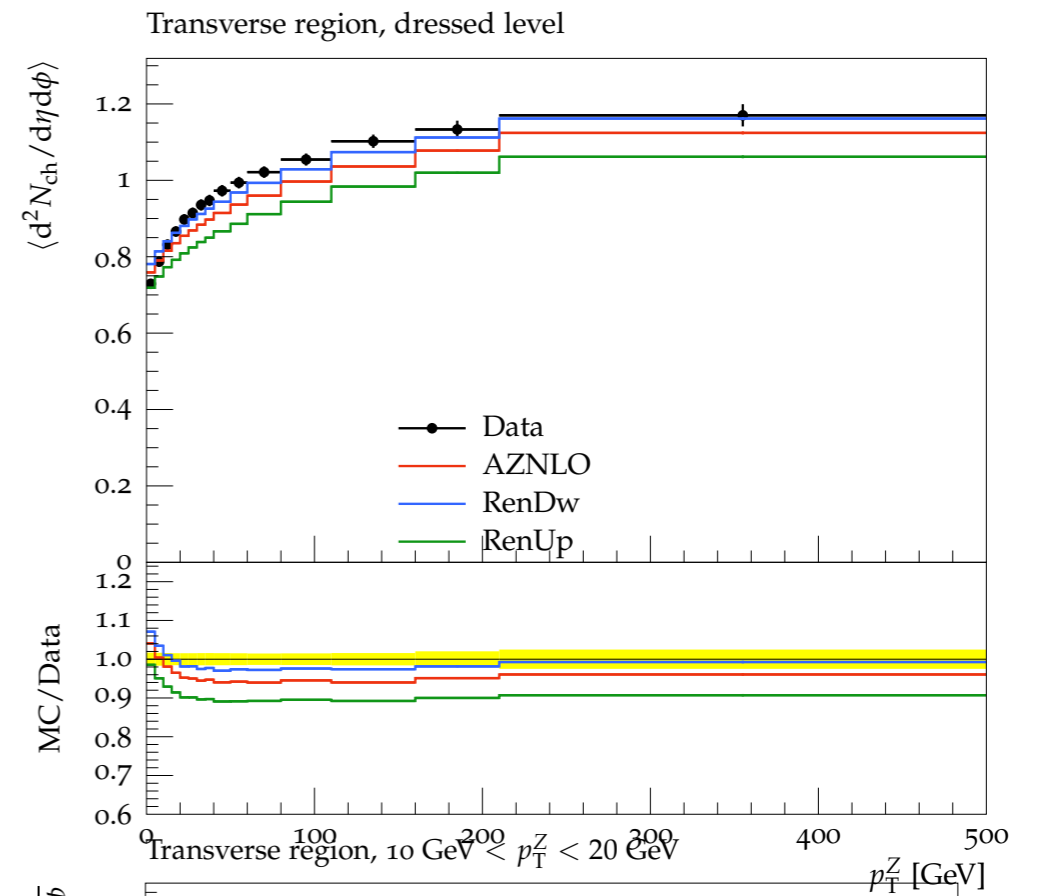
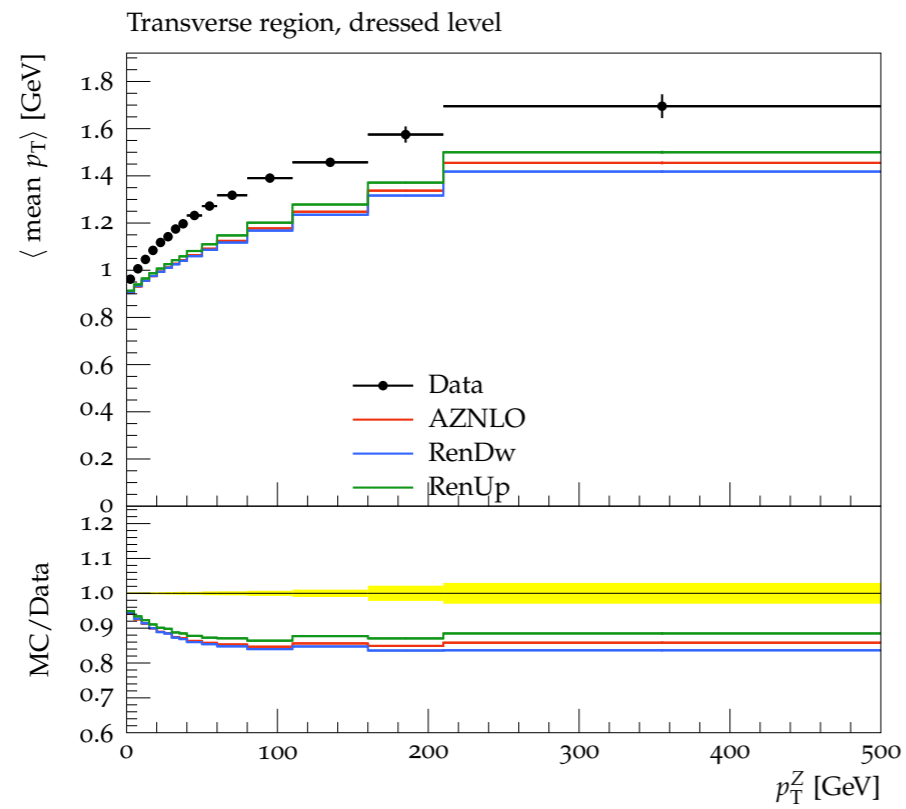
- The nominal PowhegPythia8-AZNLO W MC was not tuned to these measurements (not available at the time)
- How good do we describe UE? Ans how do our uncertainties cover data/model differences?



UE AND PP8-AZNLO

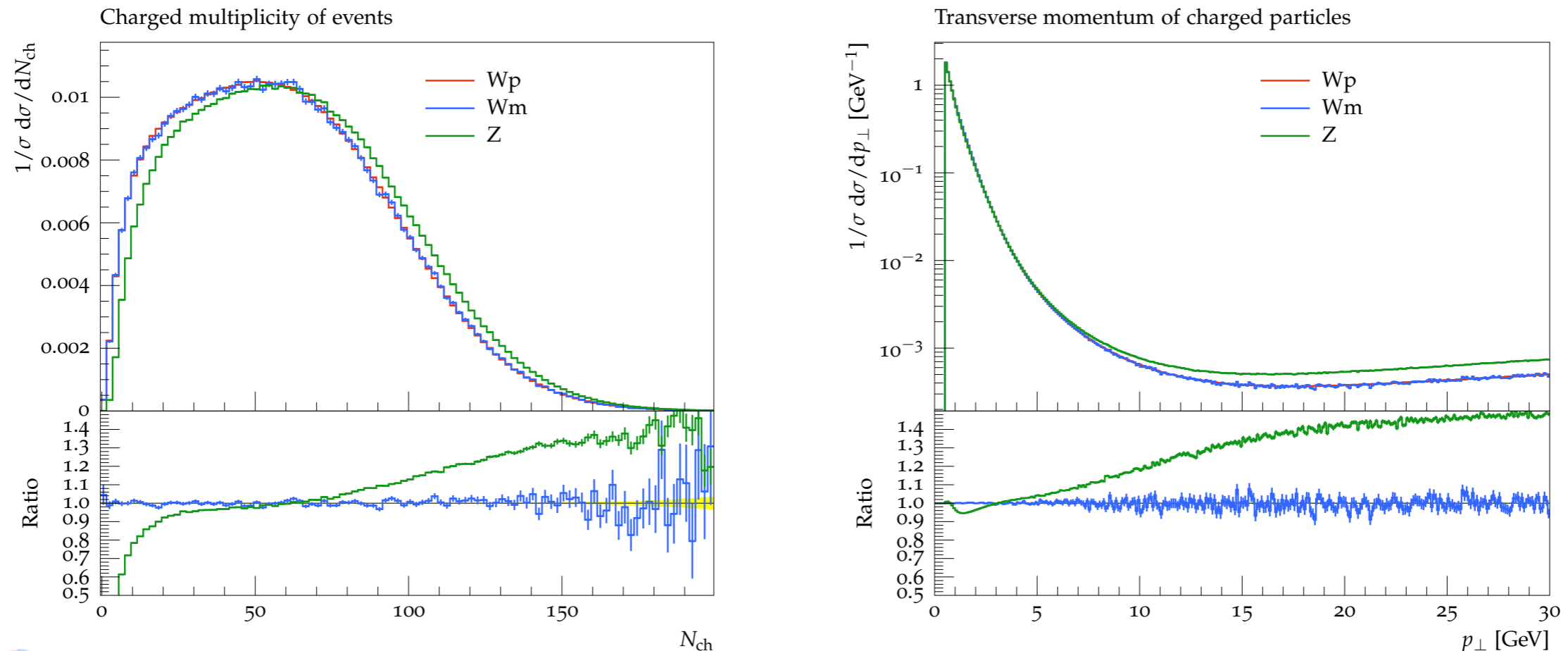


UE AND PP8-AZNLO



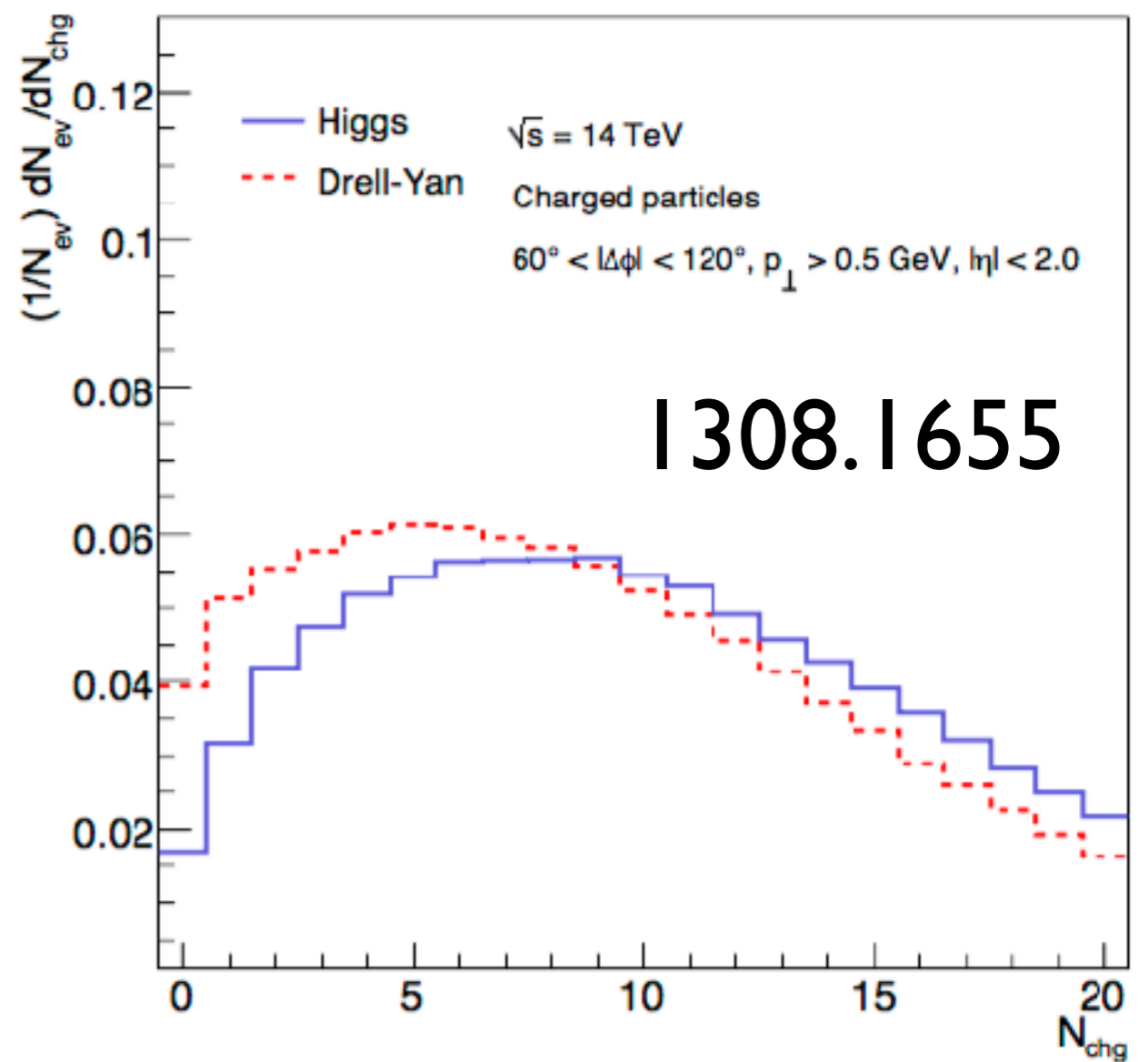
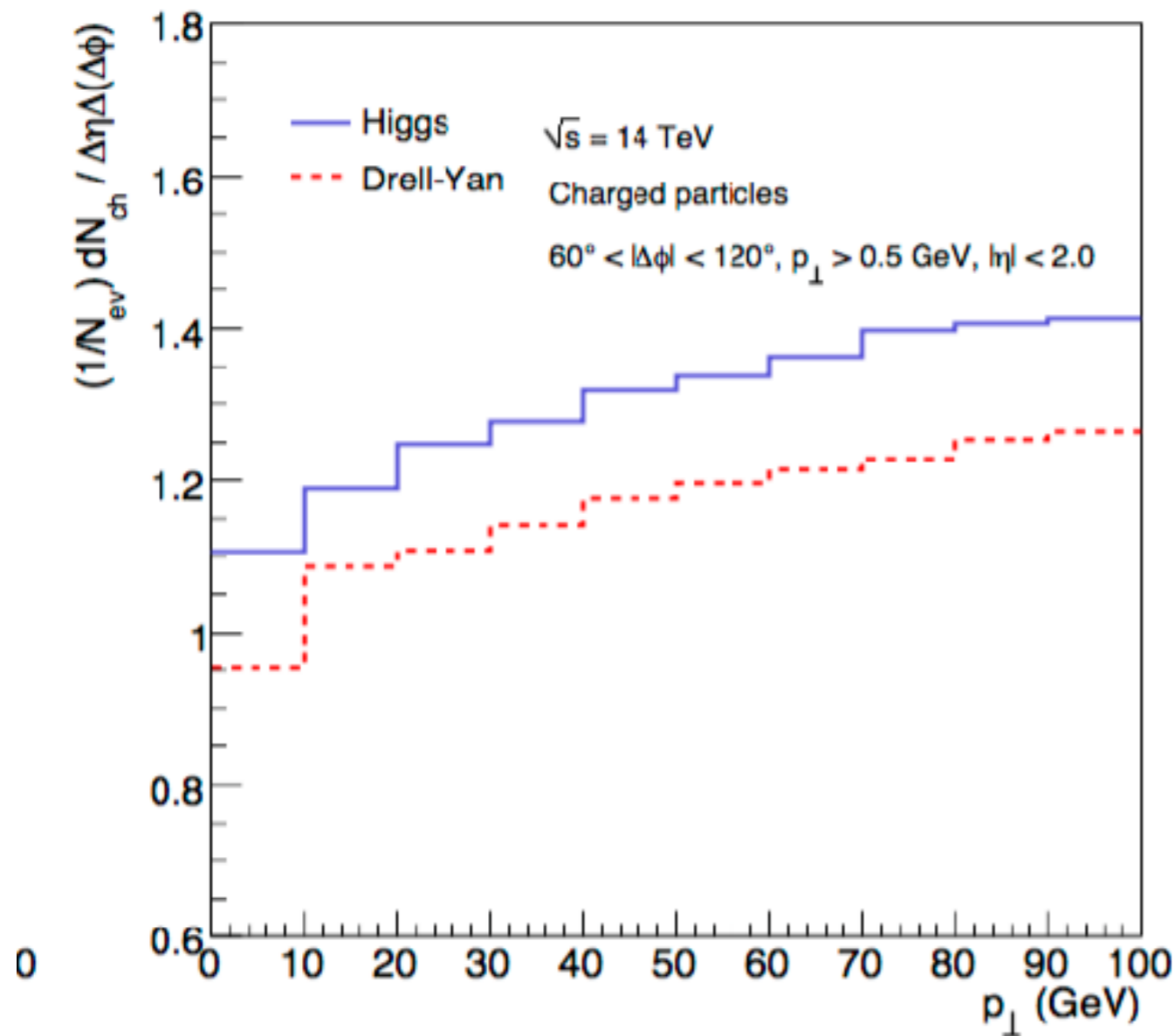
Z TO W EXTRAPOLATION

- While the existing measurements already challenge the models, plenty of possibilities with new measurements to guide theory



- Looking at the multiplicity and momenta of charged particles in W and Z events in Powheg+Pythia8 one would expect differences in the underlying event distributions
- Can we measure them to test whether they are well predicted?

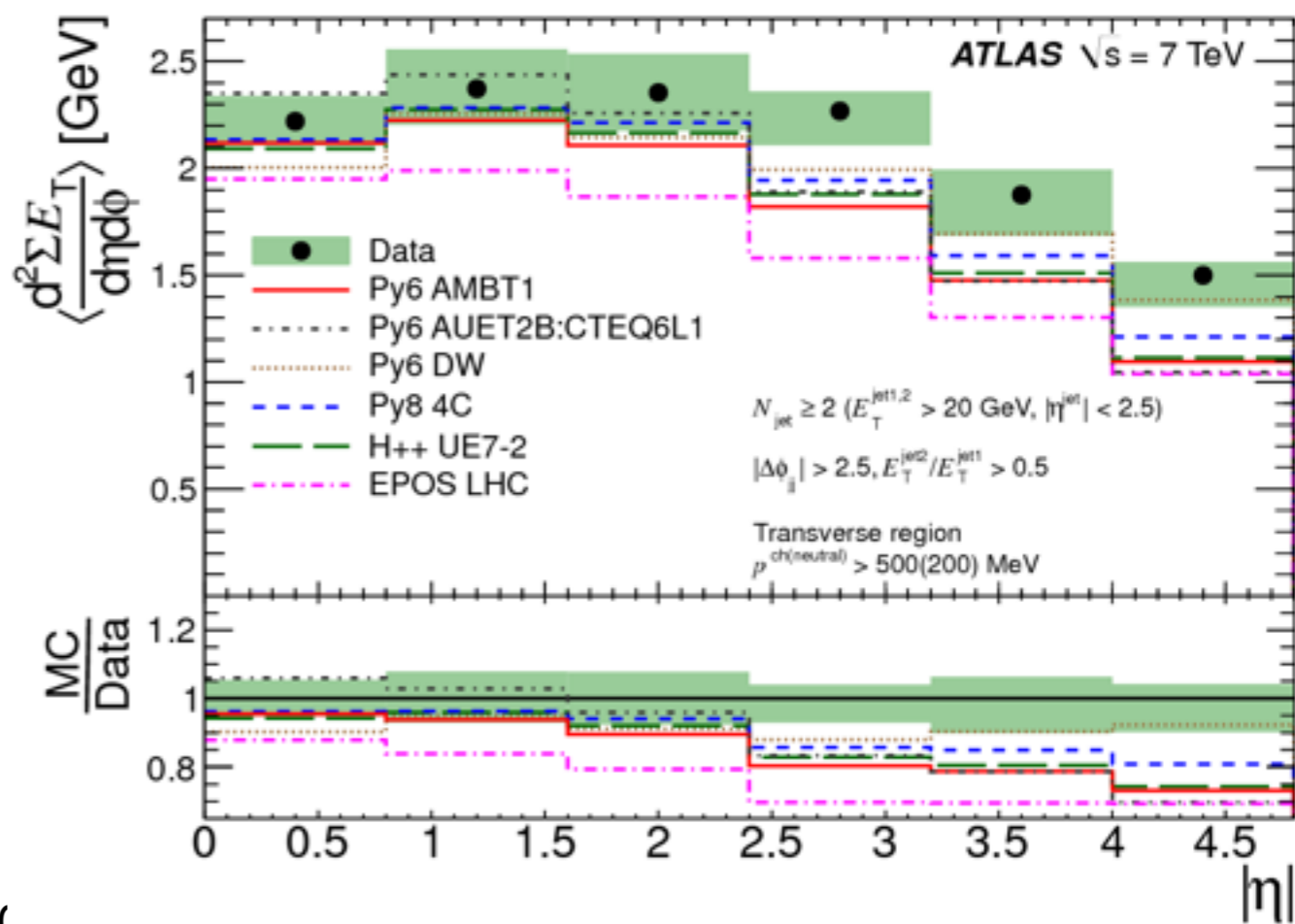
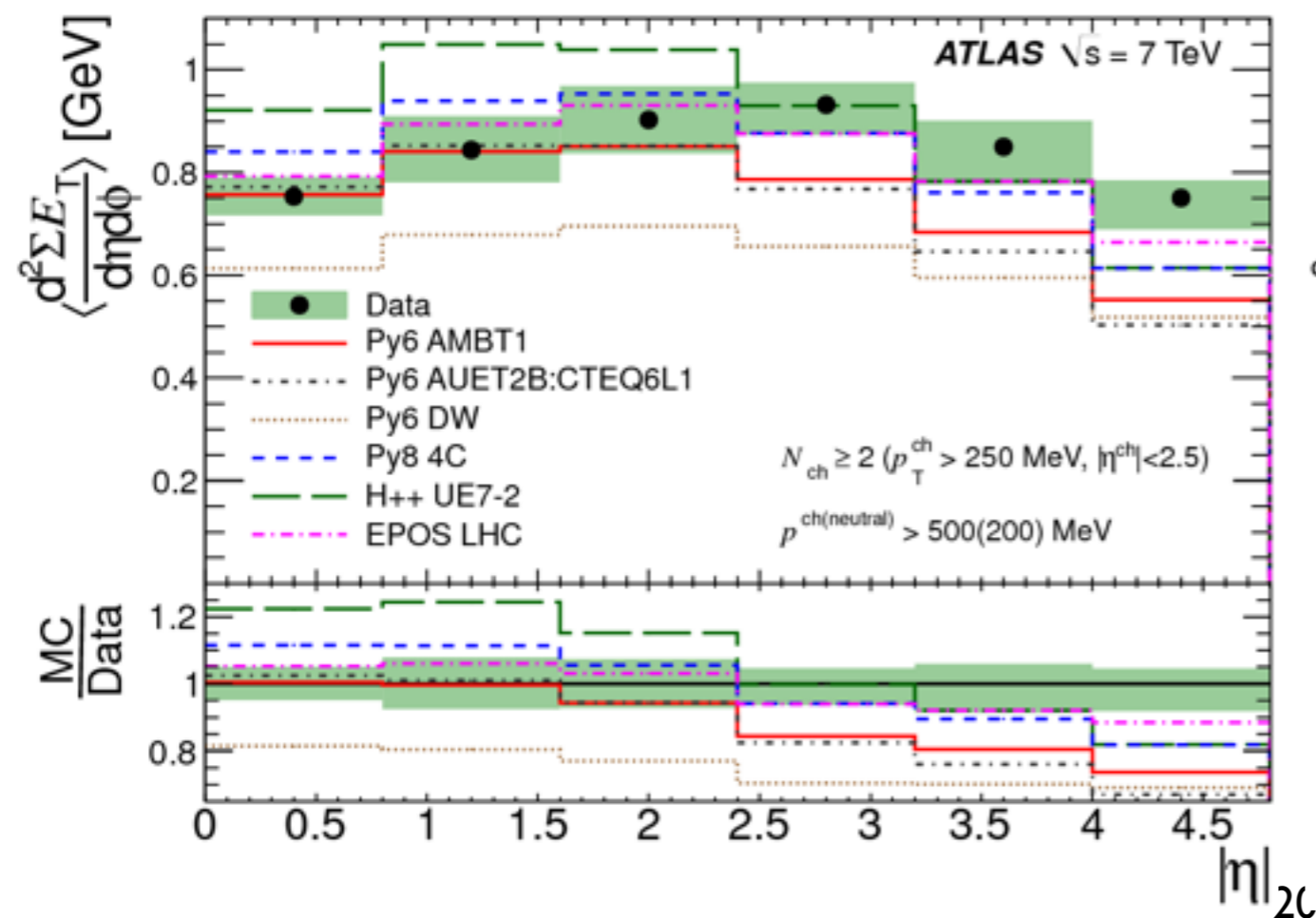
EXTRAPOLATING DY AND HIGGS



- Besides the W and Z differences, we can expect a very different UE in Higgs production due to the different initial state (gg/qq)
- Extremely interesting possibility to access to a pure gluon sample

FORWARD ENERGY FLOW

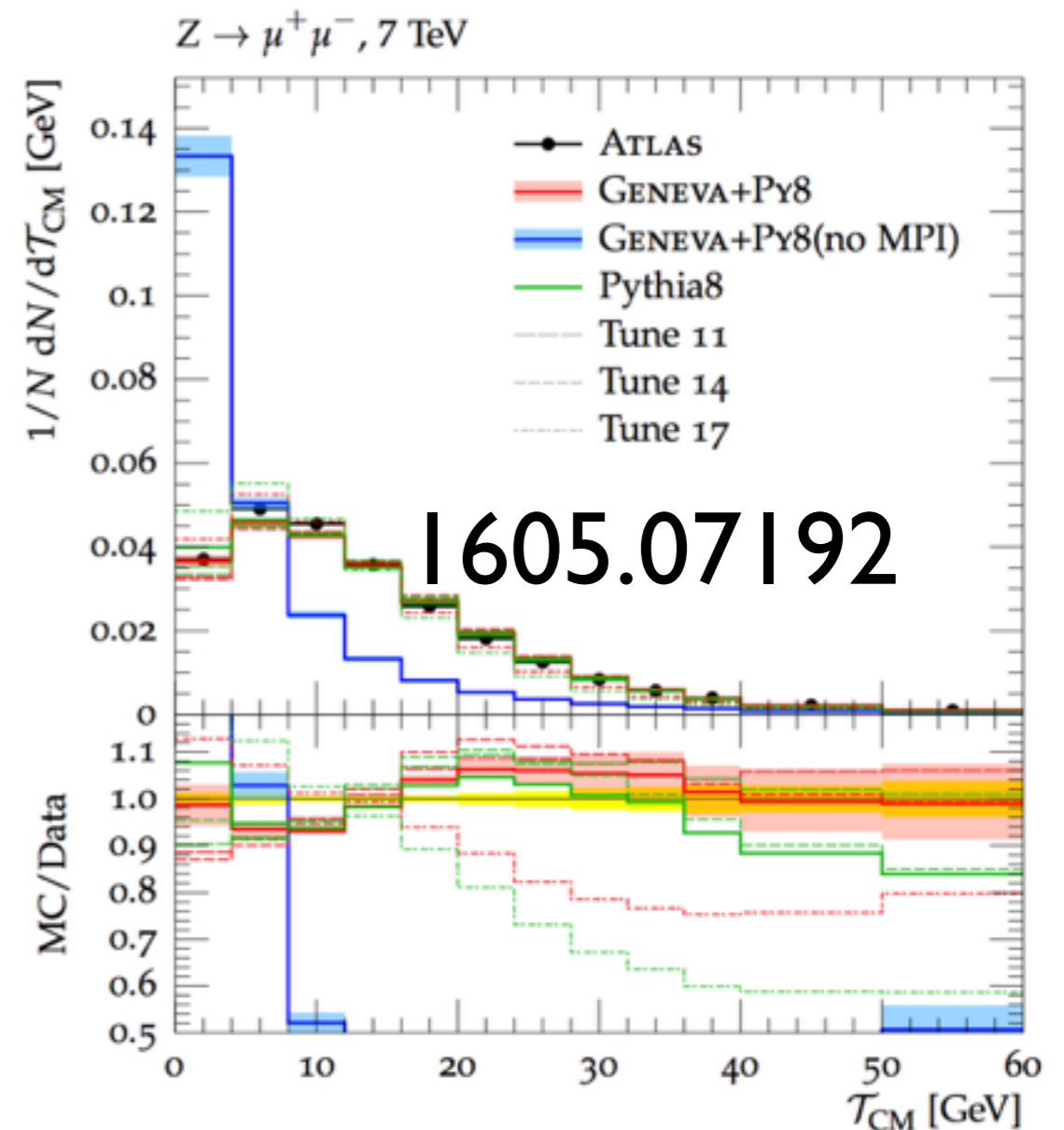
- At 7 TeV we measured the energy flow in the forward region with calorimeter clusters, in a minimum bias and a dijet selection
- Significant differences between the various generators/tunes
 - ▶ EPOS the only able to describe it in minbias
 - ▶ How much of an impact for the hadronic recoil and W mass?
- Repeat this measurement with a W/Z selection at low-mu?



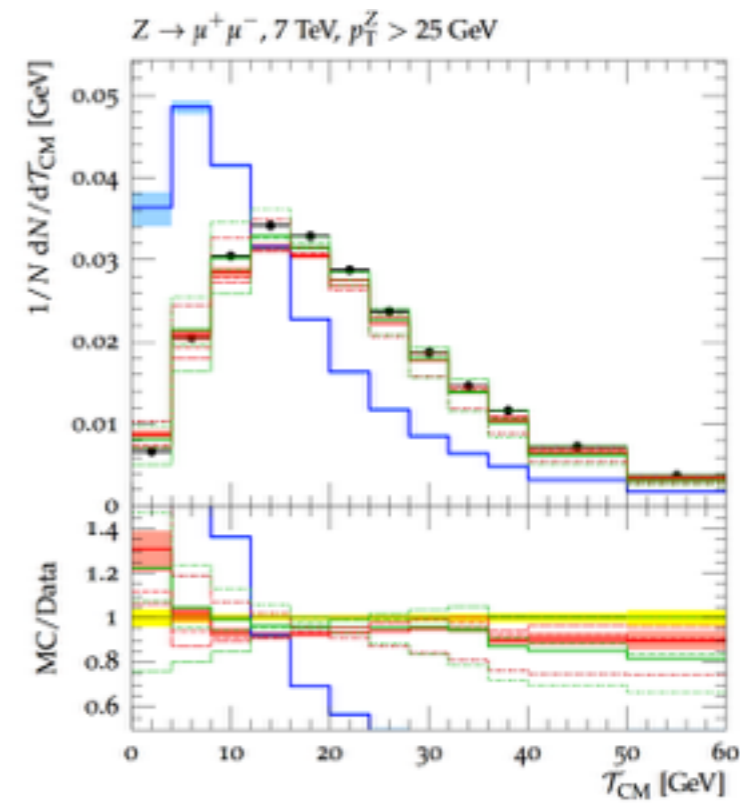
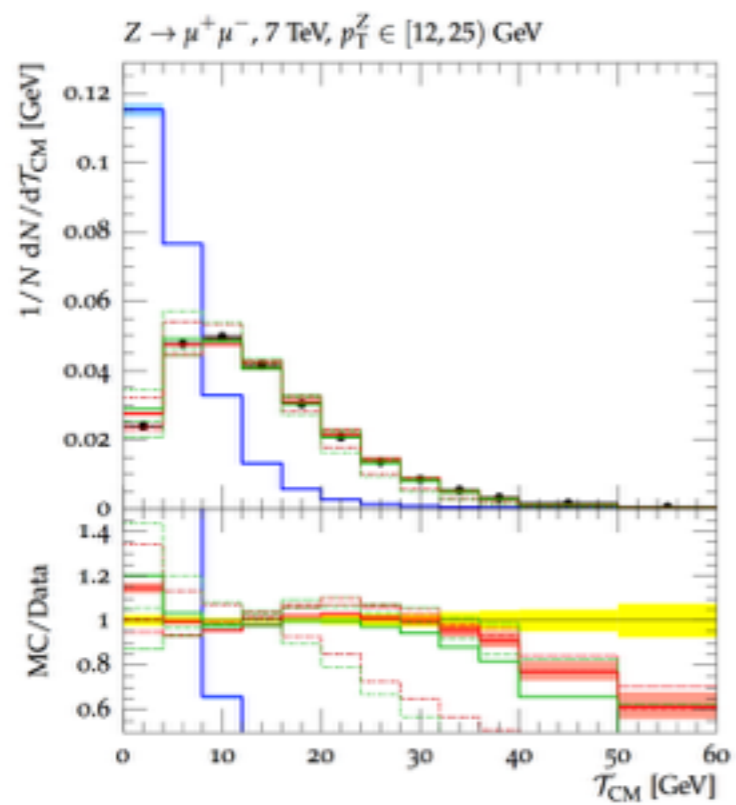
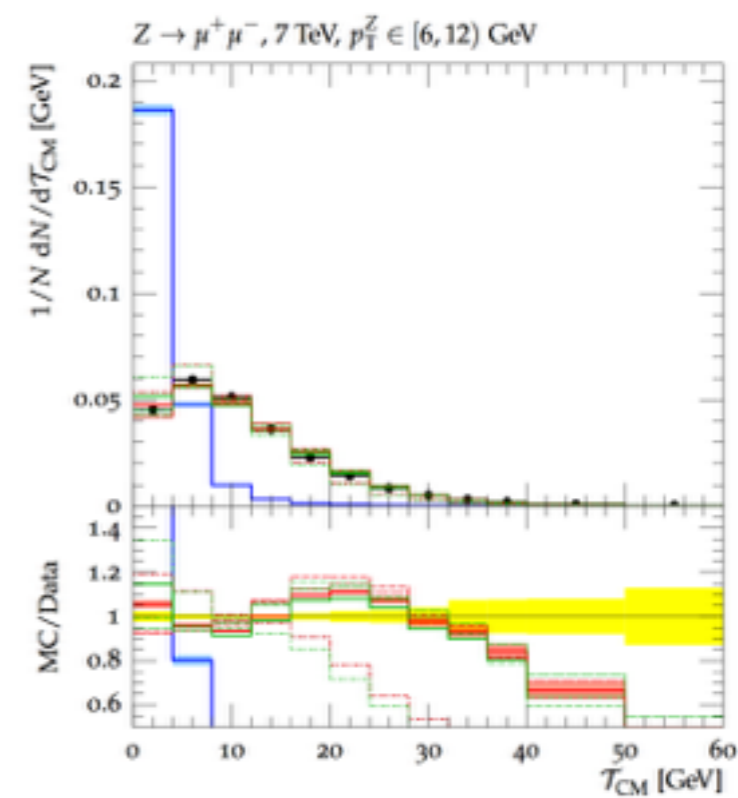
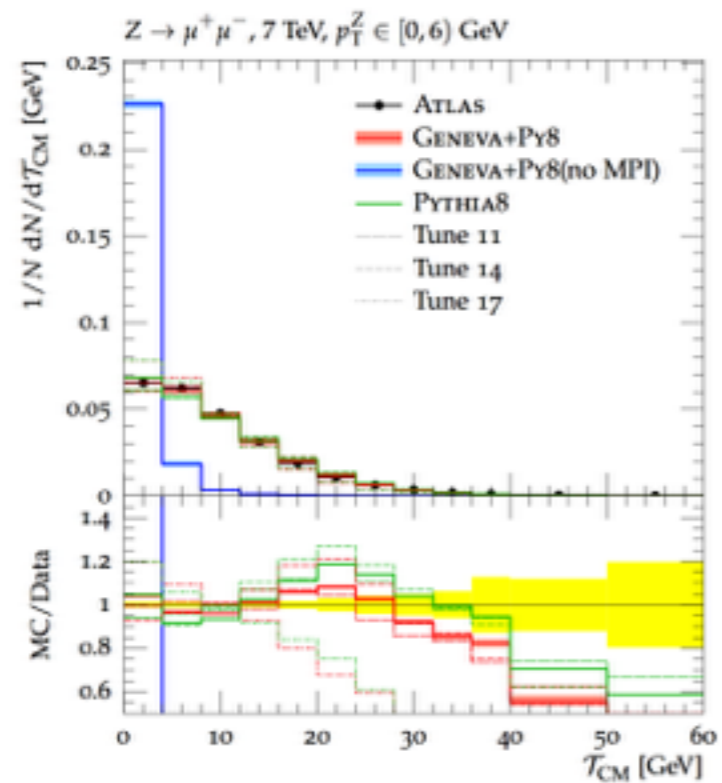
GENEVA AND BEAM THRUST

- Observables used in tuning are sensitive to the description of both perturbative and non-perturbative physics effects
 - ▶ The interplay between them is very hard to disentangle
- Interesting to look at observables for which the perturbative part is precisely known

- logarithmic resummation at low T_0 , NLO₁ accuracy at large T_0 and including effects from MPI and hadronization with Pythia8
- Tests the resummed prediction where we know it should work
- And can help isolate the true MPI component and get a better understanding of the models



BACKUP



W -boson charge Kinematic distribution	W^+		W^-		Combined	
	p_T^ℓ	m_T	p_T^ℓ	m_T	p_T^ℓ	m_T
δm_W [MeV]						
$\langle \mu \rangle$ scale factor		0.9				
$\Sigma \bar{E}_T$ correction	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0
Residual corrections (statistics)	0.9	12.2	1.1	10.2	1.0	11.2
Residual corrections (interpolation)	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.7
Residual corrections (interpolation)	1.4	3.1	1.4	3.1	1.4	3.1
Residual corrections ($Z \rightarrow W$ extrapolation)	0.2	5.8	0.2	4.3	0.2	5.1
Total	2.6	14.2	2.7	11.8	2.6	13.0

D BEA

