

A BACKGROUND ESTIMATOR FOR JET STUDIES IN P+P AND A+A COLLISIONS

Alba Soto-Ontoso

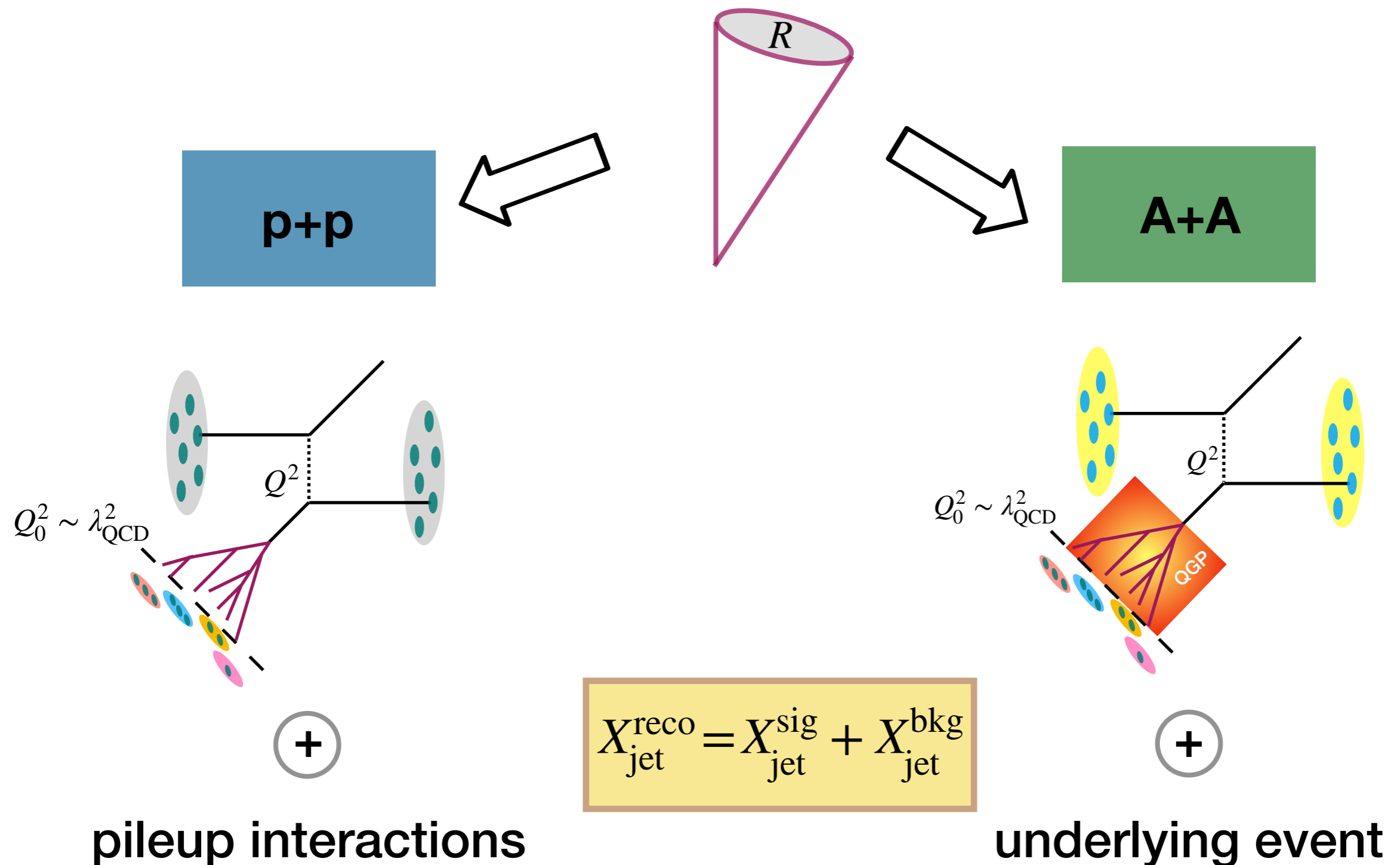
[Yacine Mehtar-Tani, ASO, Marta Verweij arXiv:1904.12815]

BOOST 2019

MIT, 23rd July, 2019

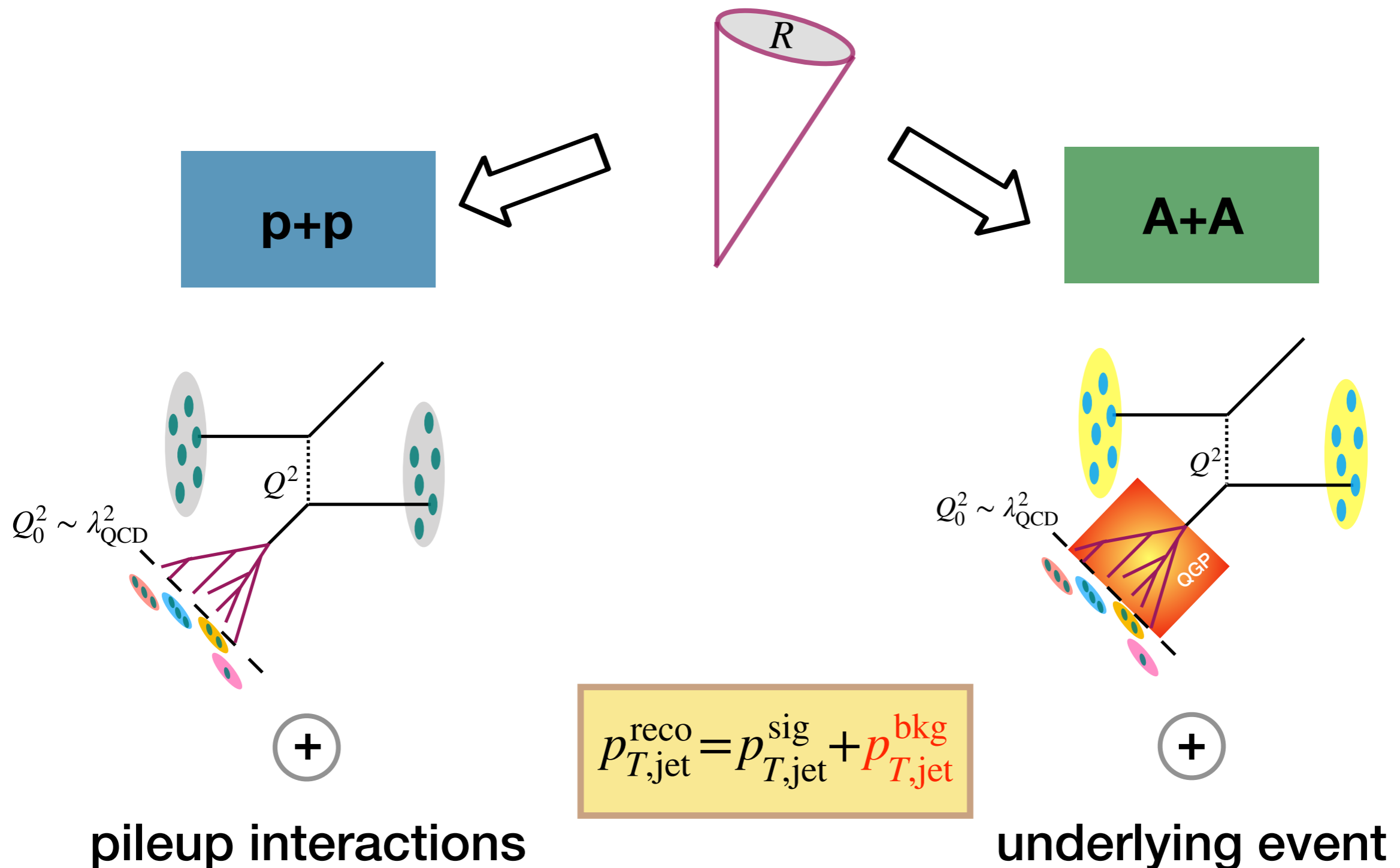
Jet reconstruction analyses [See talks by A.Bennecke and C. Wanotayaroj]

Cluster all particles in the event with k_T / anti- k_T / Cambridge-Aachen



Jet reconstruction analyses

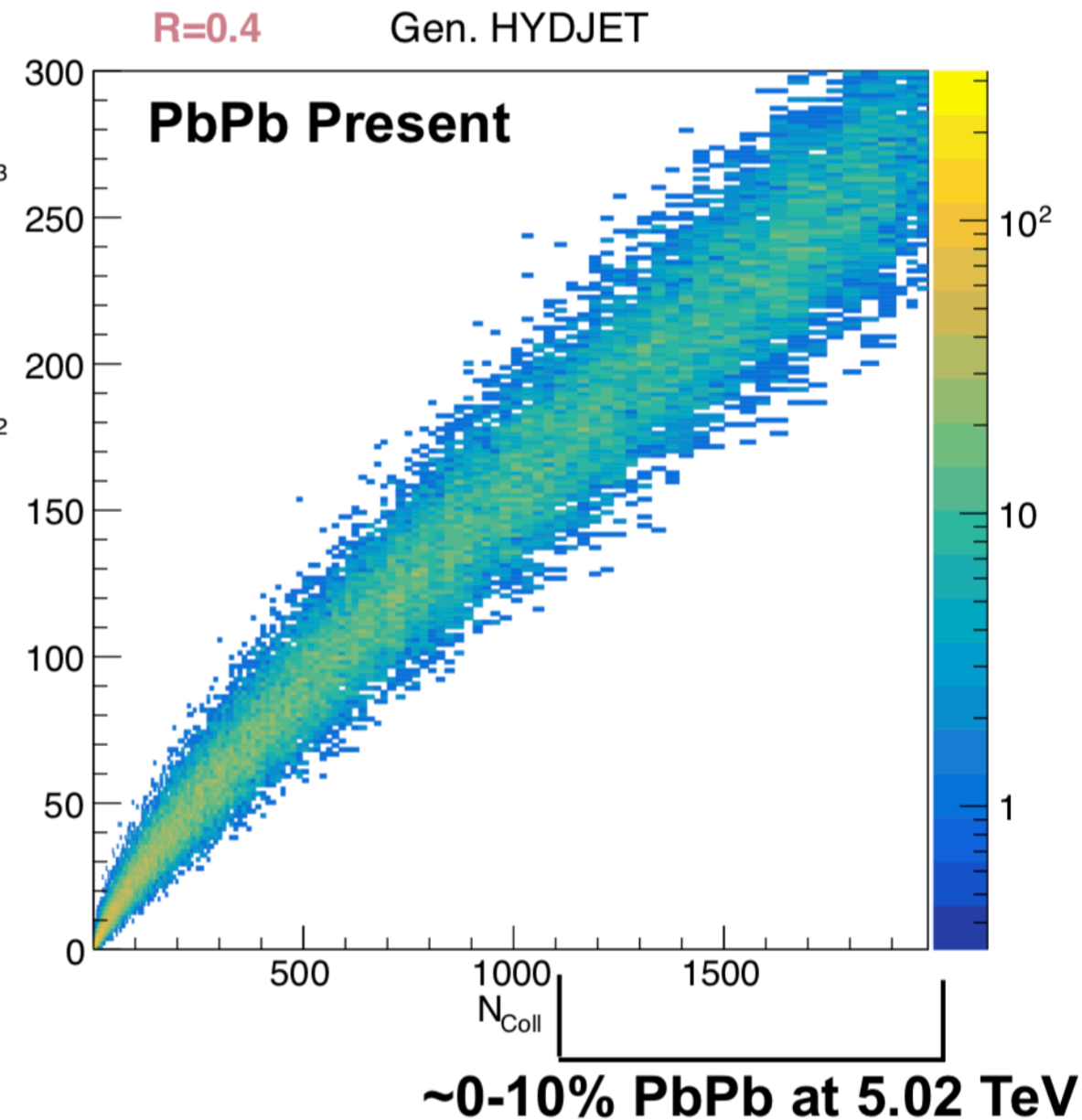
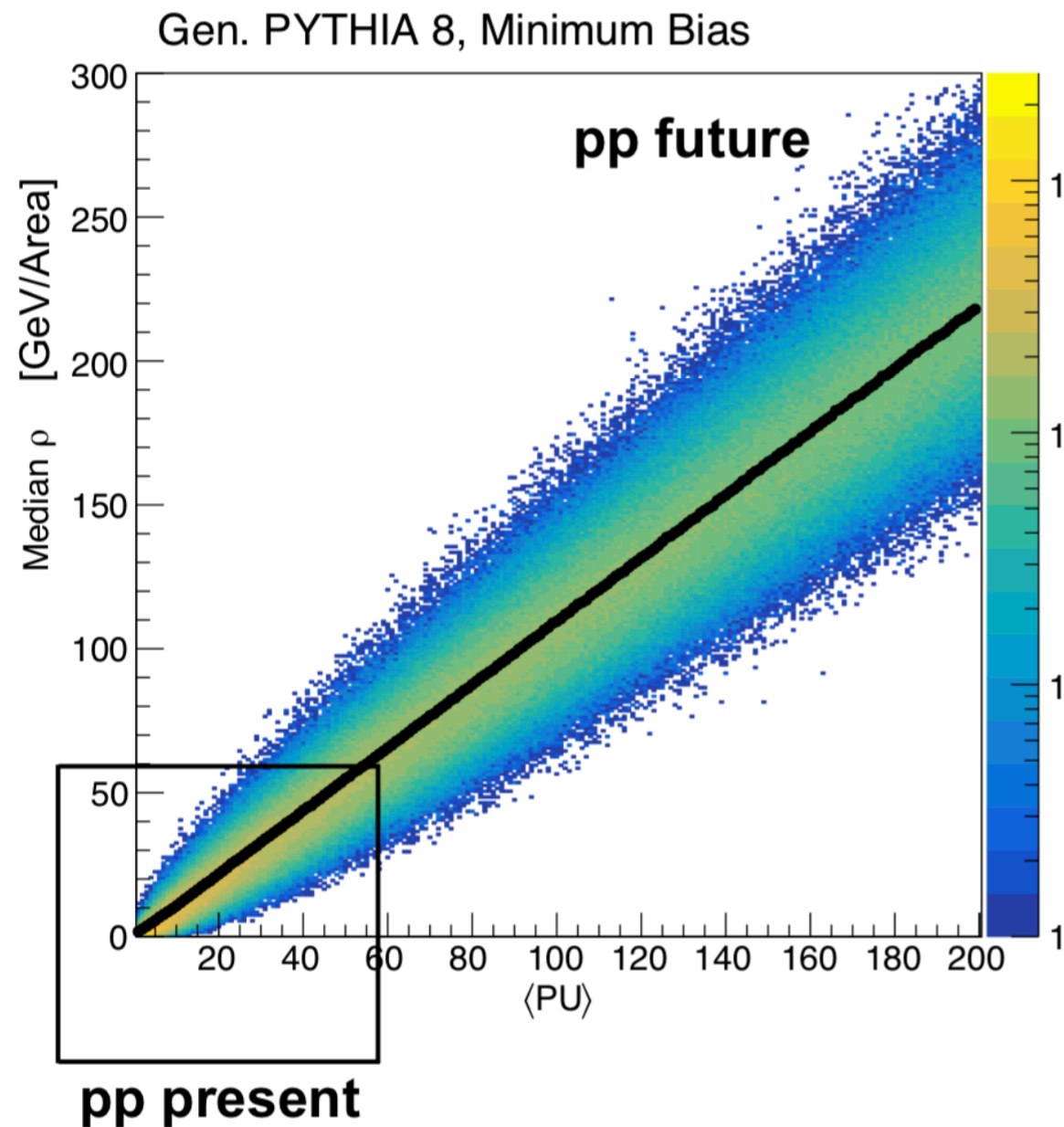
Cluster all particles in the event with k_T / anti- k_T / Cambridge-Aachen



HL-LHC and HIC background contamination

Background momentum density per unit area

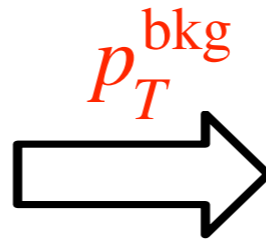
$$\rho = \frac{p_T^{\text{bkg}}}{A}$$



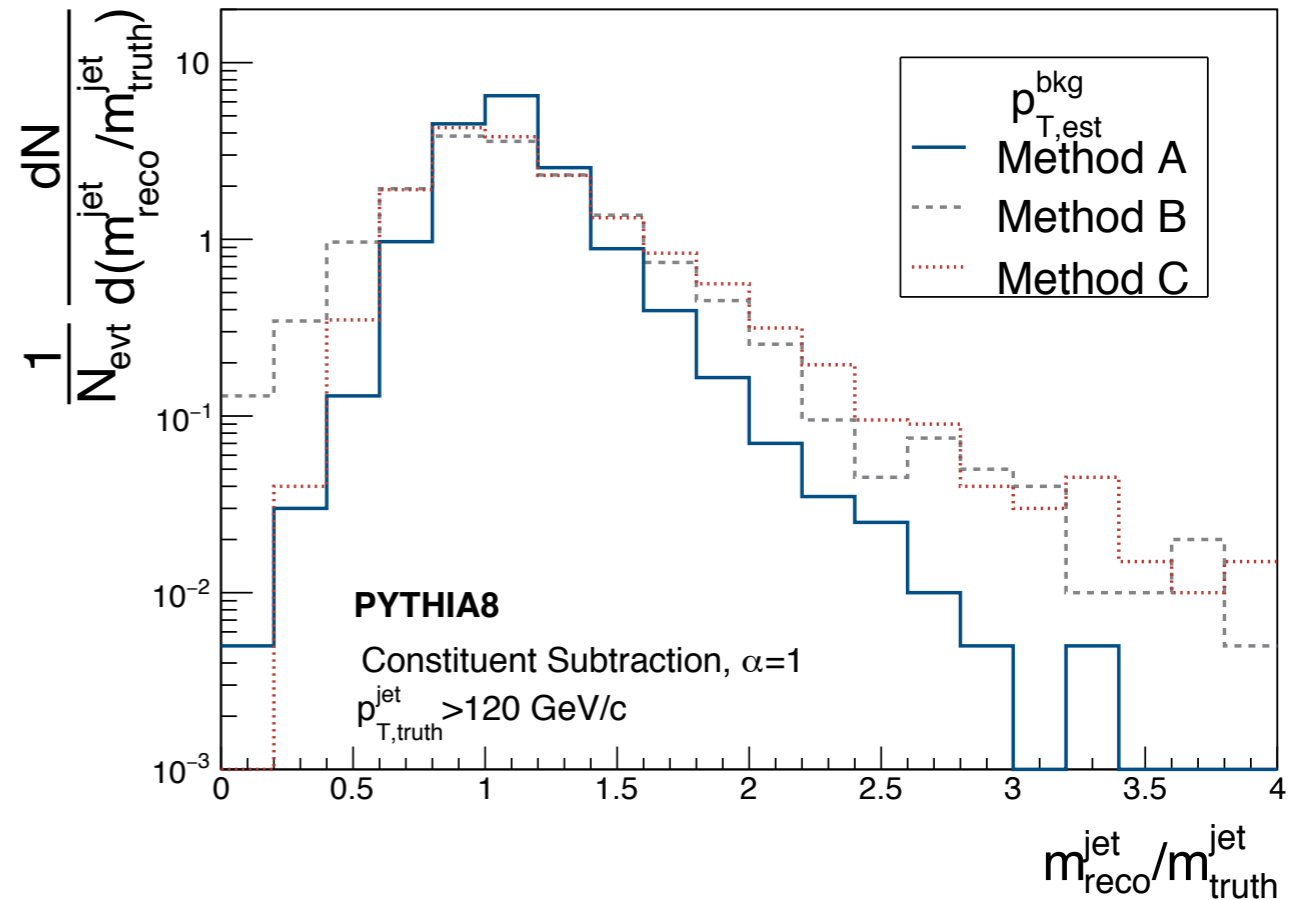
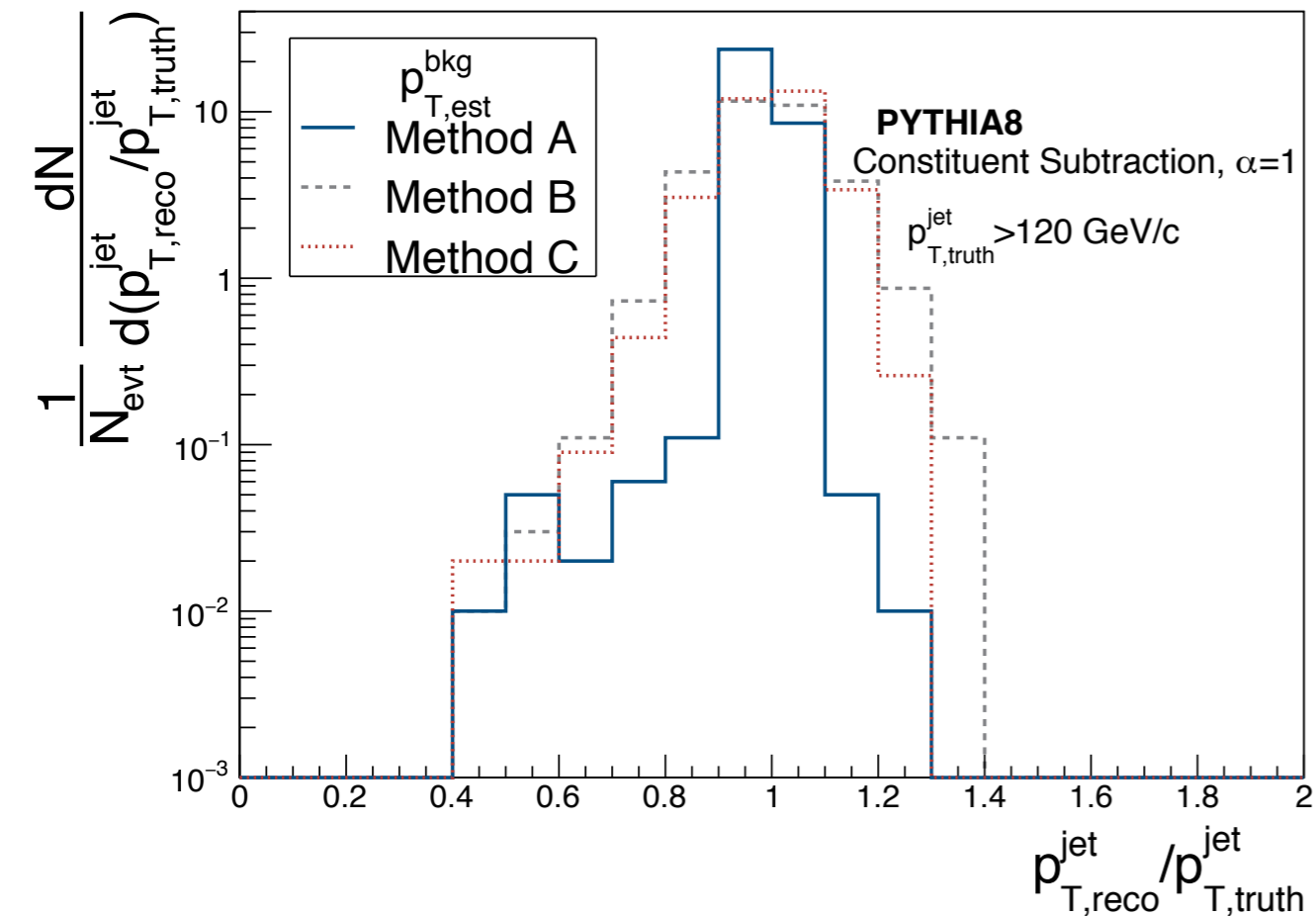
[C. McGinn Talk at "The Definition of Jets in Large Background"]

Background subtraction: two-step process

Background estimation



Subtraction method



Method A: Truth

Method B: Area median

Method C: SoftKiller

Simulation setup [\[https://github.com/JetQuenchingTools/JetToyHI\]](https://github.com/JetQuenchingTools/JetToyHI)

Background

- Randomly distributed in (η, ϕ)
- Thermal distribution with

$$\text{This talk } \begin{cases} |\eta| < 3, \\ \langle N_{\text{part}} \rangle = 7000, 12000 \\ \mu \equiv \langle p_{\text{T}} \rangle = 1.2, 0.7 \text{ GeV}/c \end{cases}$$

Signal

- Pythia8 dijet event

This talk: $\langle \hat{p}_{\text{T}} \rangle = 100 \text{ GeV}$

- JEWEL w/ and w/o energy loss (no recoil)

This talk: $\langle \hat{p}_{\text{T}} \rangle = 150 \text{ GeV}$
 $\sqrt{s} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$

PYTHIA8 + Thermal background == p+p collision @ HL-LHC

JEWEL w/ E-loss + Thermal background == Pb+Pb collision @LHC

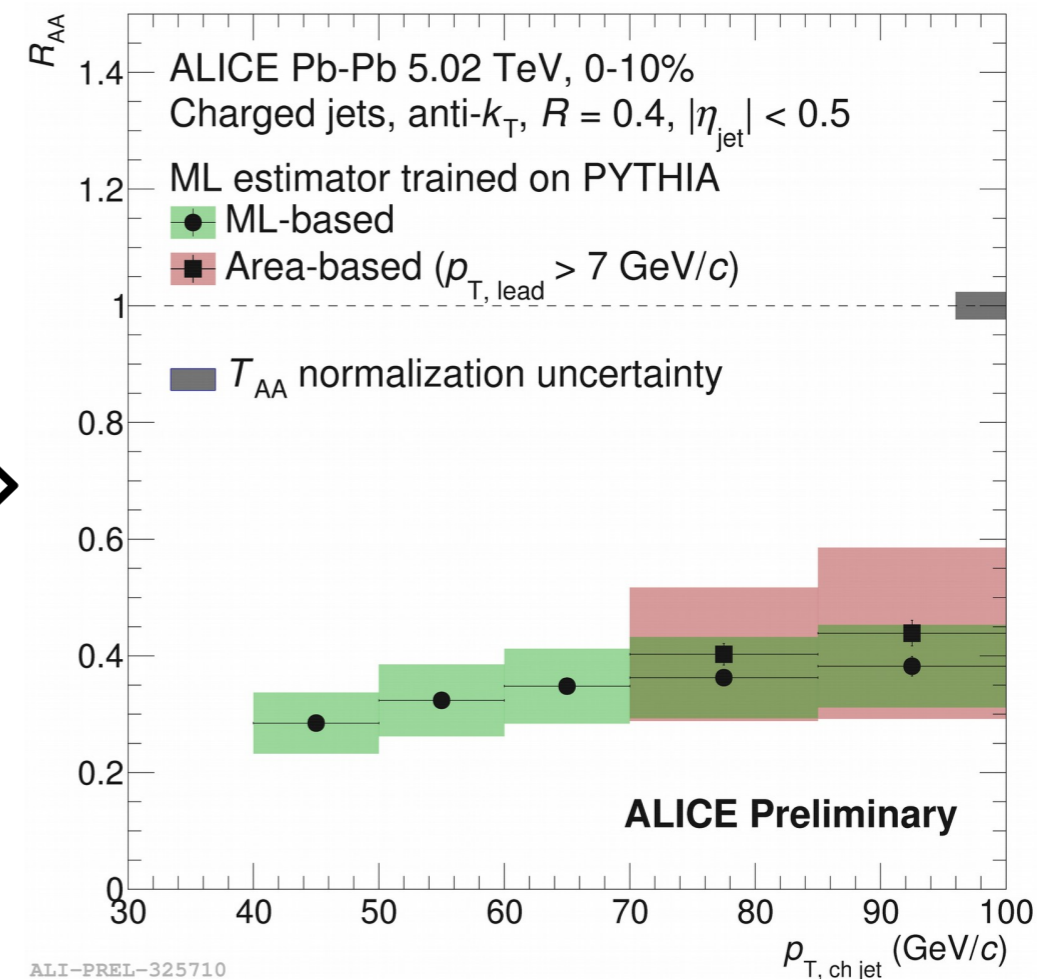
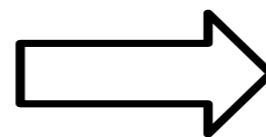
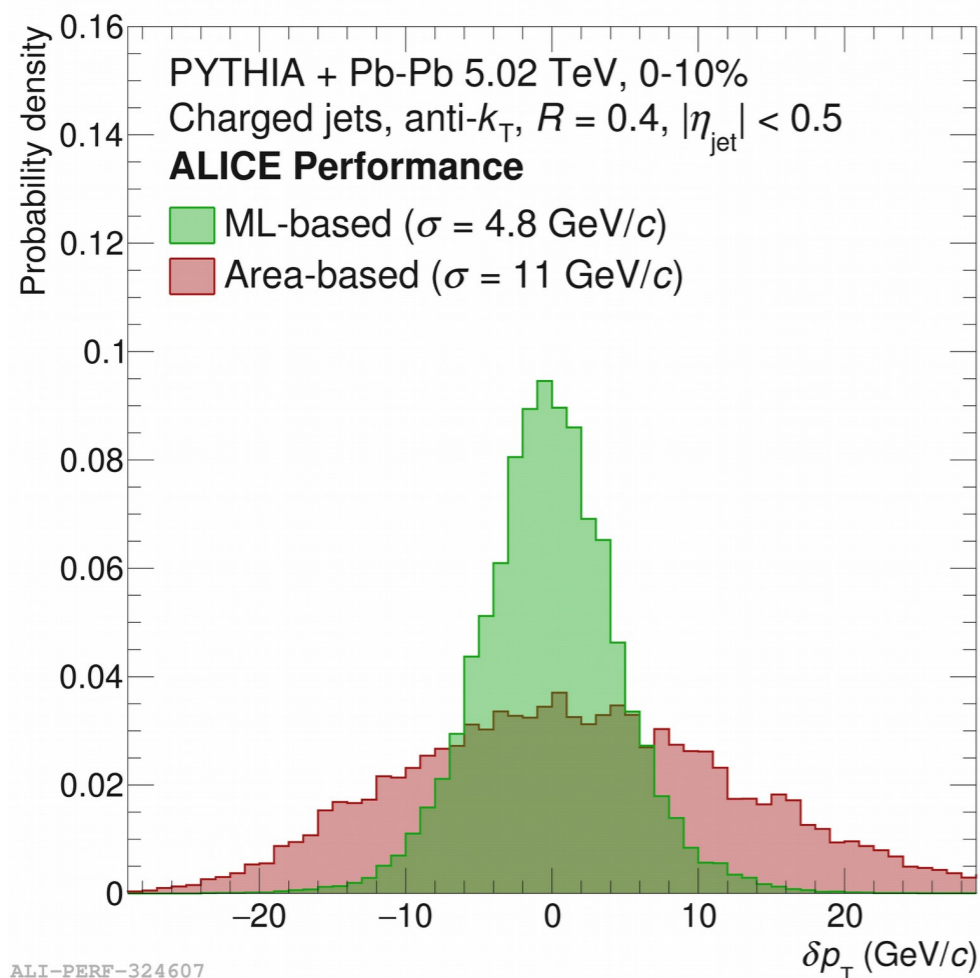
A decade of progress

- **Area-median:** an unbiased method [M. Cacciari, G.Salam Phys. Lett. B659 (2008) 119–126]

$$p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} = p_{T,\text{raw}}^{\text{jet}} - \text{med}(\rho) A_{\text{raw}}^{\text{jet}} + \text{unfolding}$$

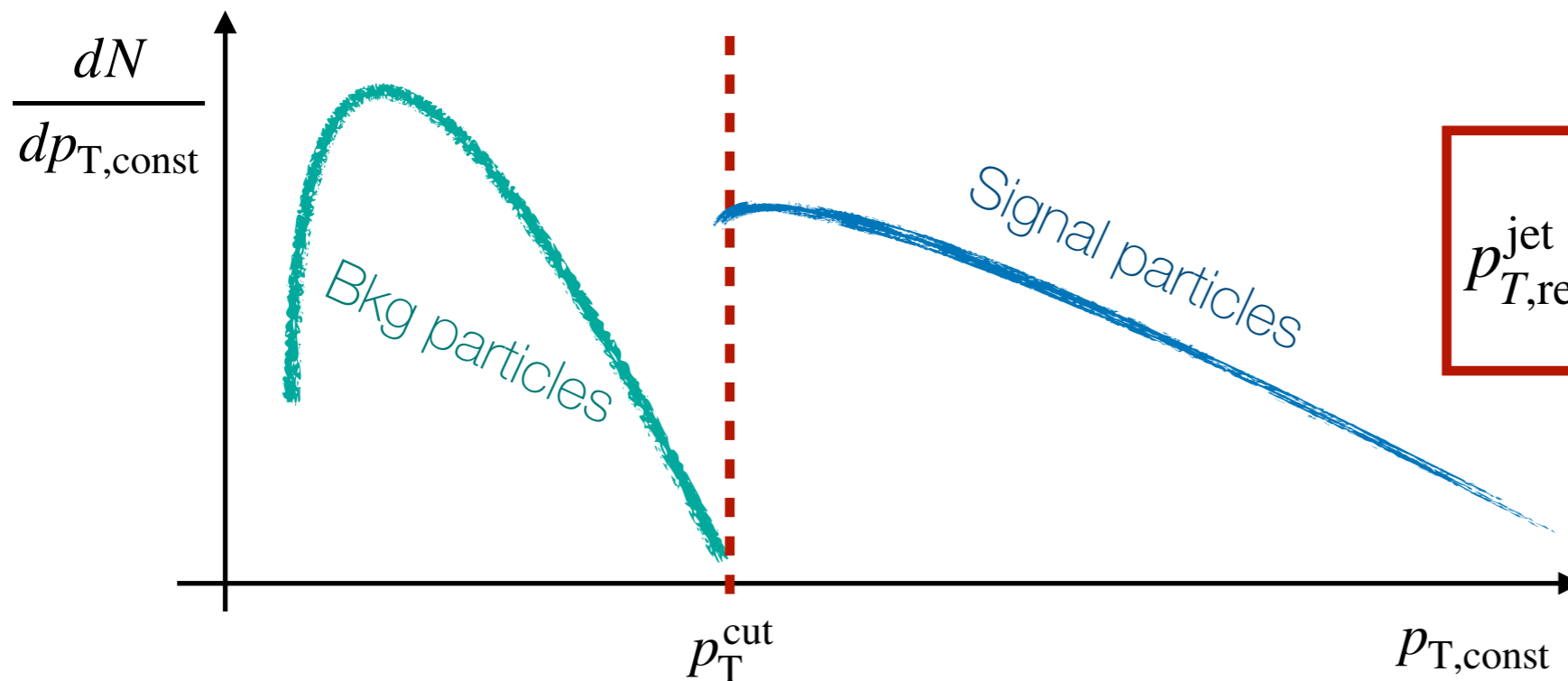
- **Supervised learning approach** [R. Haake, C.Loizides, PRC 99, 064904 (2019)]

$$p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} = p_{T,\text{raw}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,\text{ML}}^{\text{bkg}}$$



SoftKiller: introducing a soft p_T -cut

[M. Cacciari, G. Salam and G. Soyez Eur.Phys.J. C75 (2015) no.2, 59]



$$p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} = p_{T,\text{raw}}^{\text{jet}} - \sum_i^{p_{T,i} < p_T^{\text{cut}}} p_{T,i}$$

If there is no signal below the p_T -cut, exact handle on background fluctuations

$$\langle p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,\text{truth}}^{\text{jet}} \rangle = 0$$

$$\sigma(p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,\text{truth}}^{\text{jet}}) = 0$$

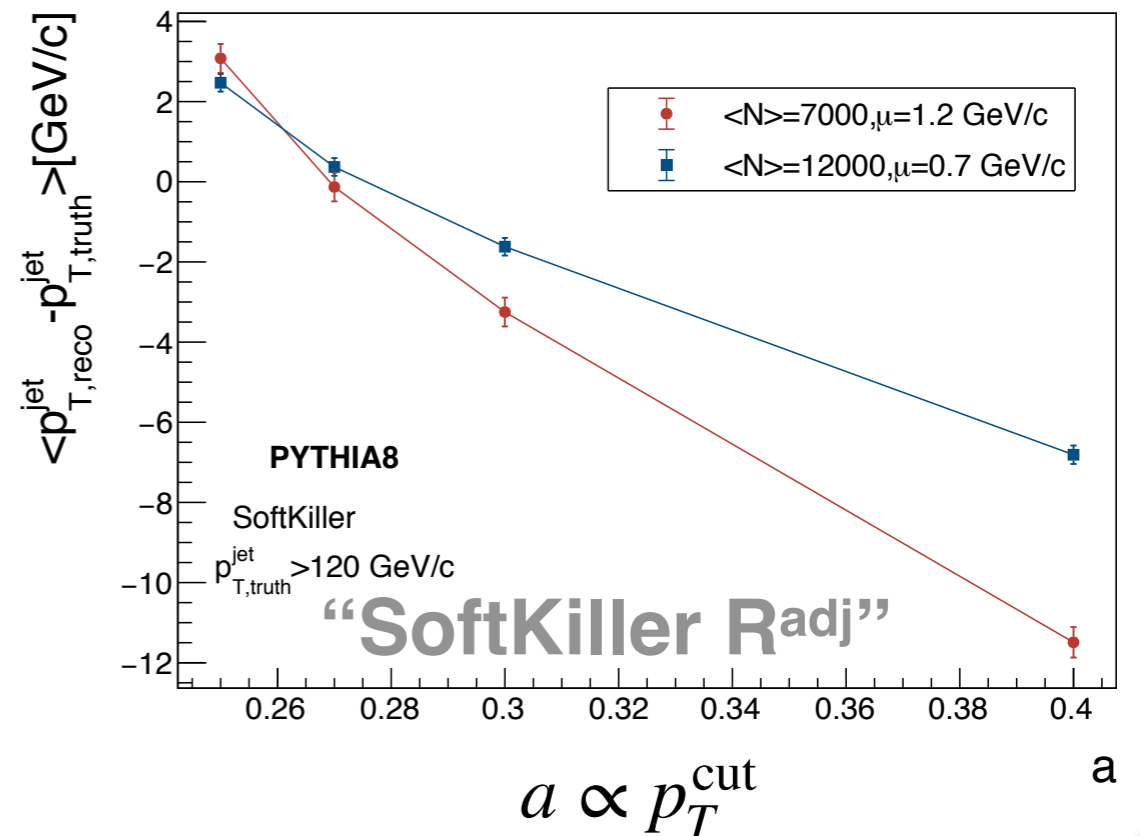
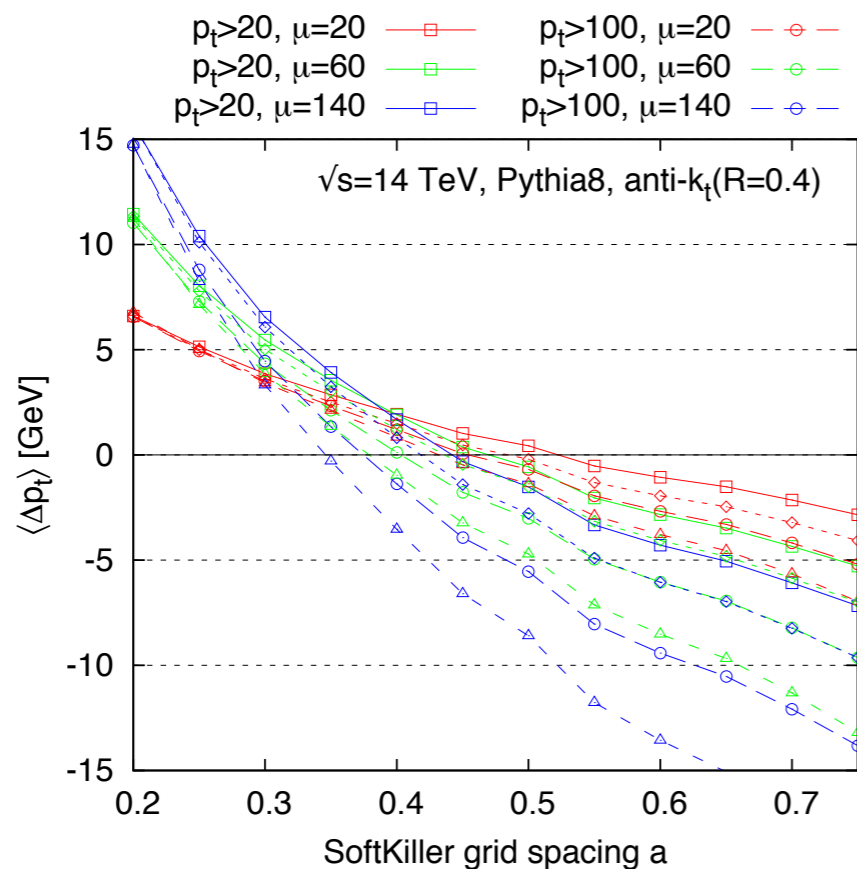
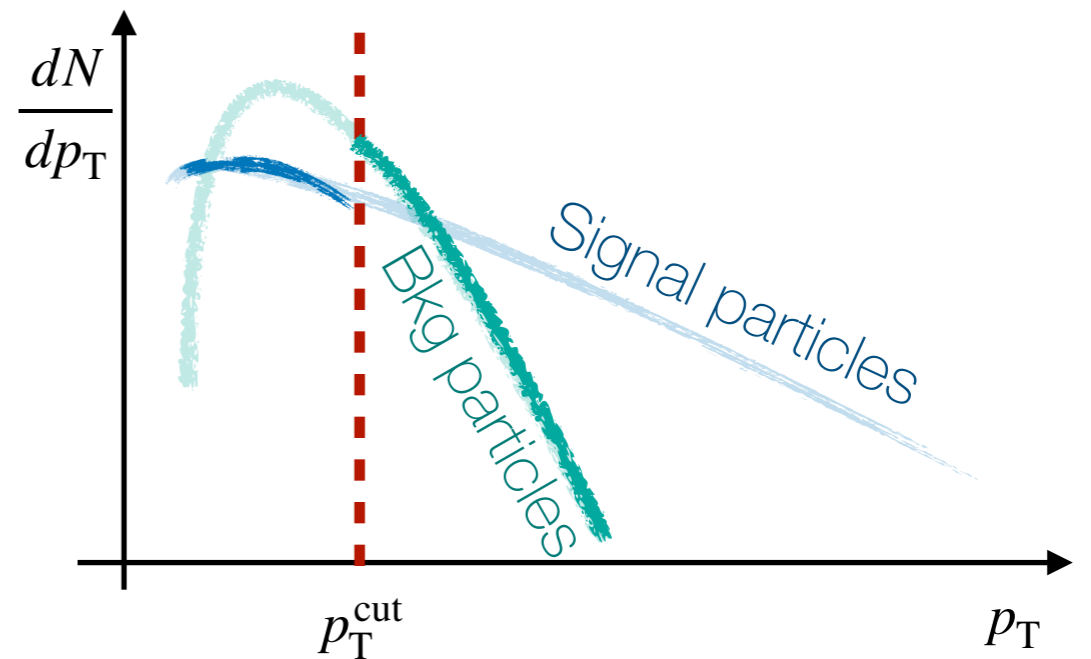
SoftKiller: introducing a soft p_T -cut

[M. Cacciari, G. Salam and G. Soyez Eur.Phys.J. C75 (2015) no.2, 59]

- Choose p_T -cut such that $p_{T,<}^{\text{sig}}$ and $p_{T,>}^{\text{bkg}}$ balance each other

$$\langle p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,\text{truth}}^{\text{jet}} \rangle \sim 0$$

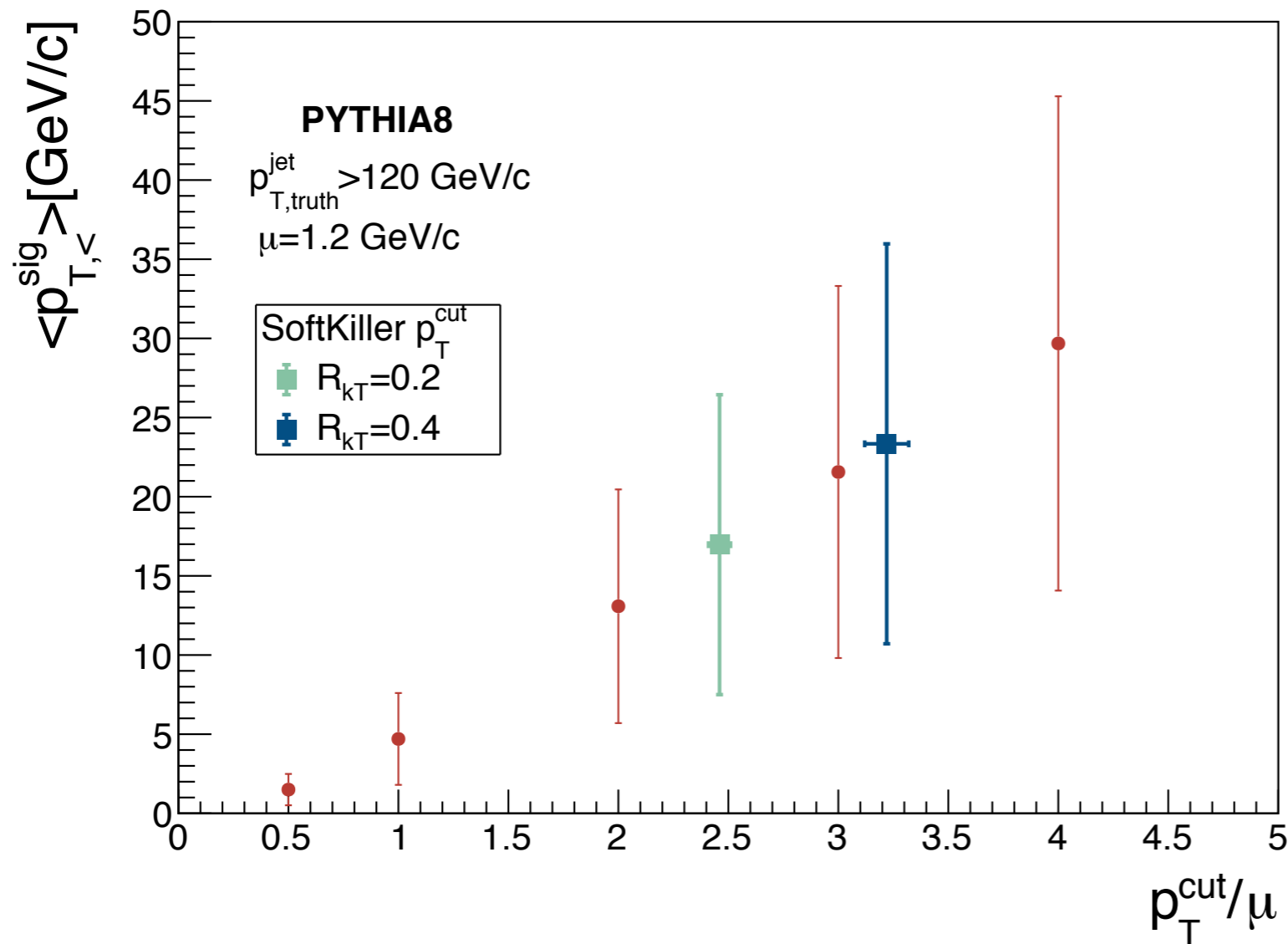
- But...this actually requires a large degree of fine tuning



Impact of signal contamination

Any background estimator that relies on a soft pT-cut is sensitive to QCD radiation below this threshold

[Mehtar-Tani, ASO, Verweij arXiv:1904.12815]

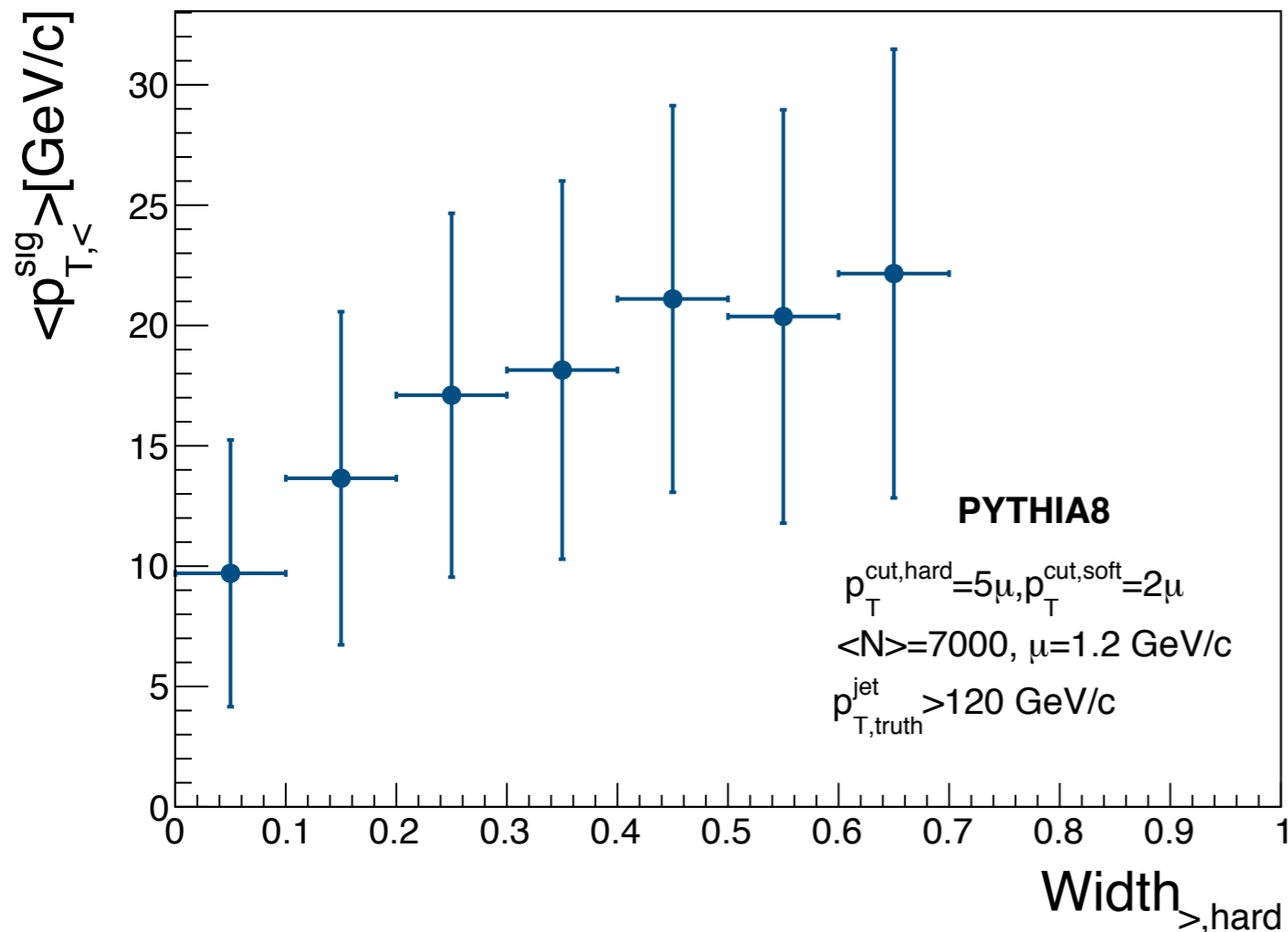
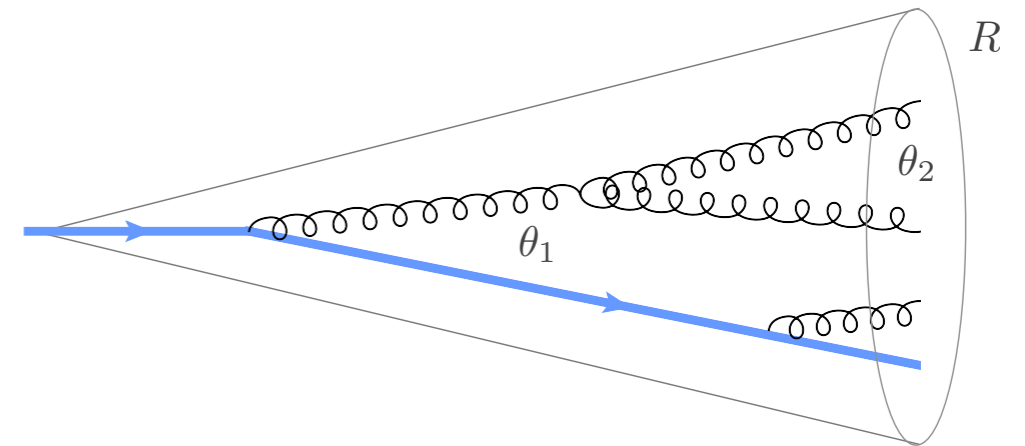
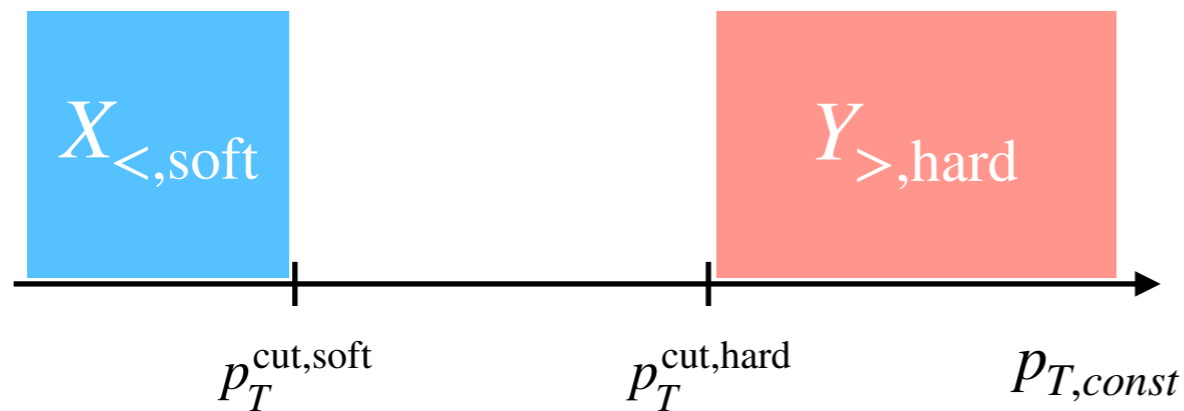


$$p_{T,<}^{\text{sig}} = \sum_{i \in \text{sig}}^{p_{T,i} < p_T^{\text{cut}}} p_{T,i}$$

$$\langle p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,\text{truth}}^{\text{jet}} \rangle \propto - \langle p_{T,<}^{\text{sig}} \rangle + \dots$$

$$\sigma(p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,\text{truth}}^{\text{jet}}) \propto \sigma(p_{T,<}^{\text{sig}})$$

Hard-soft correlations within a QCD jet



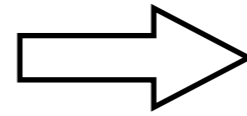
$\langle p_{T,<}^{sig} \rangle$ and $\sigma(p_{T,<}^{sig})$ can be mitigated by knowing/measuring jet properties in the hard sector i.e. a bkg free environment

The ρ -correction approach

[Mehtar-Tani, ASO, Verweij arXiv:1904.12815]

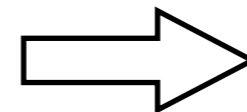
1

Cluster all particles (sig+bkg) in the event with k_T algorithm, $R=0.4$



Remove the 2 hardest patches from the sample

For each patch, $\rho_{>} = \frac{1}{A} \sum_i^{p_{T,i} > p_T^{\text{cut,soft}}} p_{T,i}$



med($\rho_{>}$)

2

Re-cluster the whole event (sig+bkg) in the event with anti- k_T algorithm, $R=0.4$

For each jet,

$$p_{T,<} = \sum_i^{p_{T,i} < p_T^{\text{cut,soft}}} p_{T,i}$$

3

For a given $p_T^{\text{cut,soft}}$ measure $\langle p_{T,<}^{\text{sig}} \rangle$ in low pileup proton-proton collisions

The ρ -correction approach

[Mehtar-Tani, ASO, Verweij arXiv:1904.12815]

$$p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} = p_{T,\text{raw}}^{\text{jet}} - \text{med}(\rho_{>}) A_{\text{raw}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,<} + \langle p_{T,<}^{\text{sig}} \rangle$$

- Neglecting $\langle p_{T,<}^{\text{sig}} \rangle$ -term, $\begin{cases} p_T^{\text{cut,soft}} = 0 : \text{Area-median} \\ p_T^{\text{cut,soft}} = p_T^{\text{cut,SK}} : \text{SoftKiller } R_{KT} \end{cases}$
- Role of $\langle p_{T,<}^{\text{sig}} \rangle$: correct for the signal contamination below $p_T^{\text{cut,soft}}$
 - If measured inclusively, ρ -correction
 - If measured as a function of $\text{width}_{>,\text{hard}}$, ρ -correction HS_{corr}

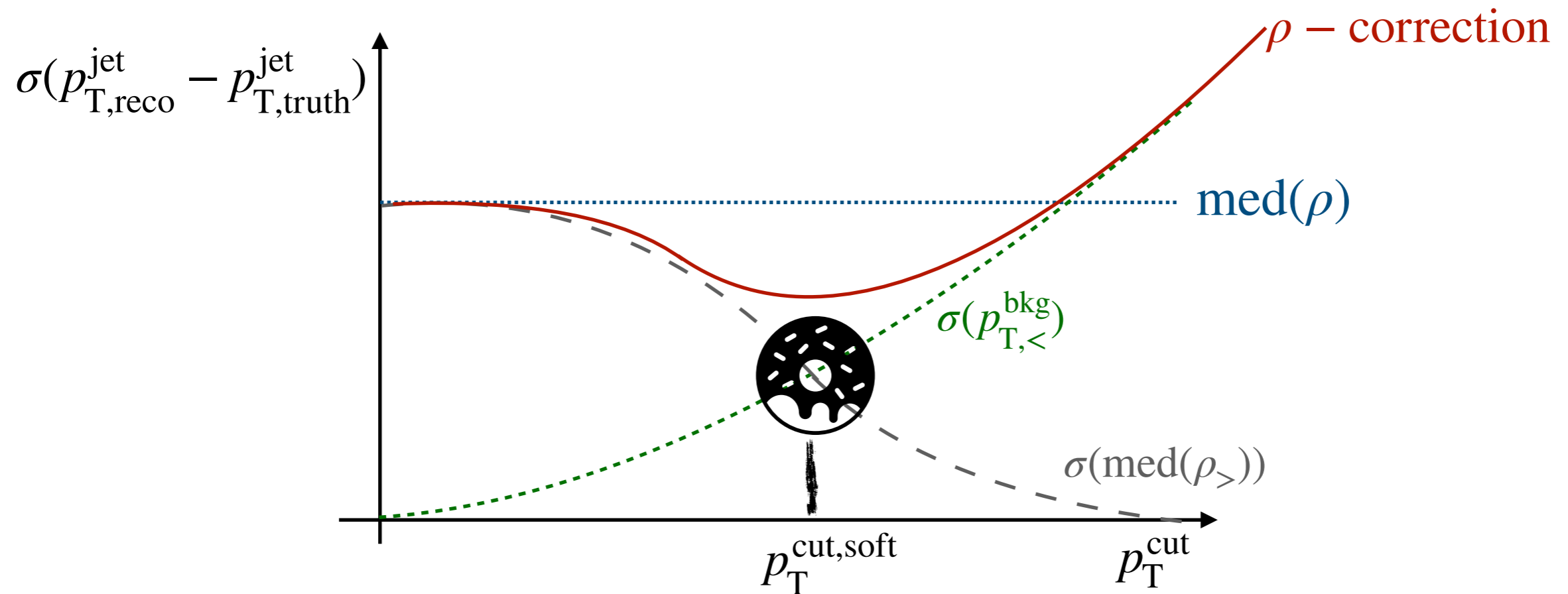
Value of $p_T^{\text{cut,hard}}$? Large enough to be in the background-free region

$$p_T^{\text{cut,hard}} = 5\mu \quad (\mu : \text{average momentum of bkg constituents})$$

The ρ -correction approach

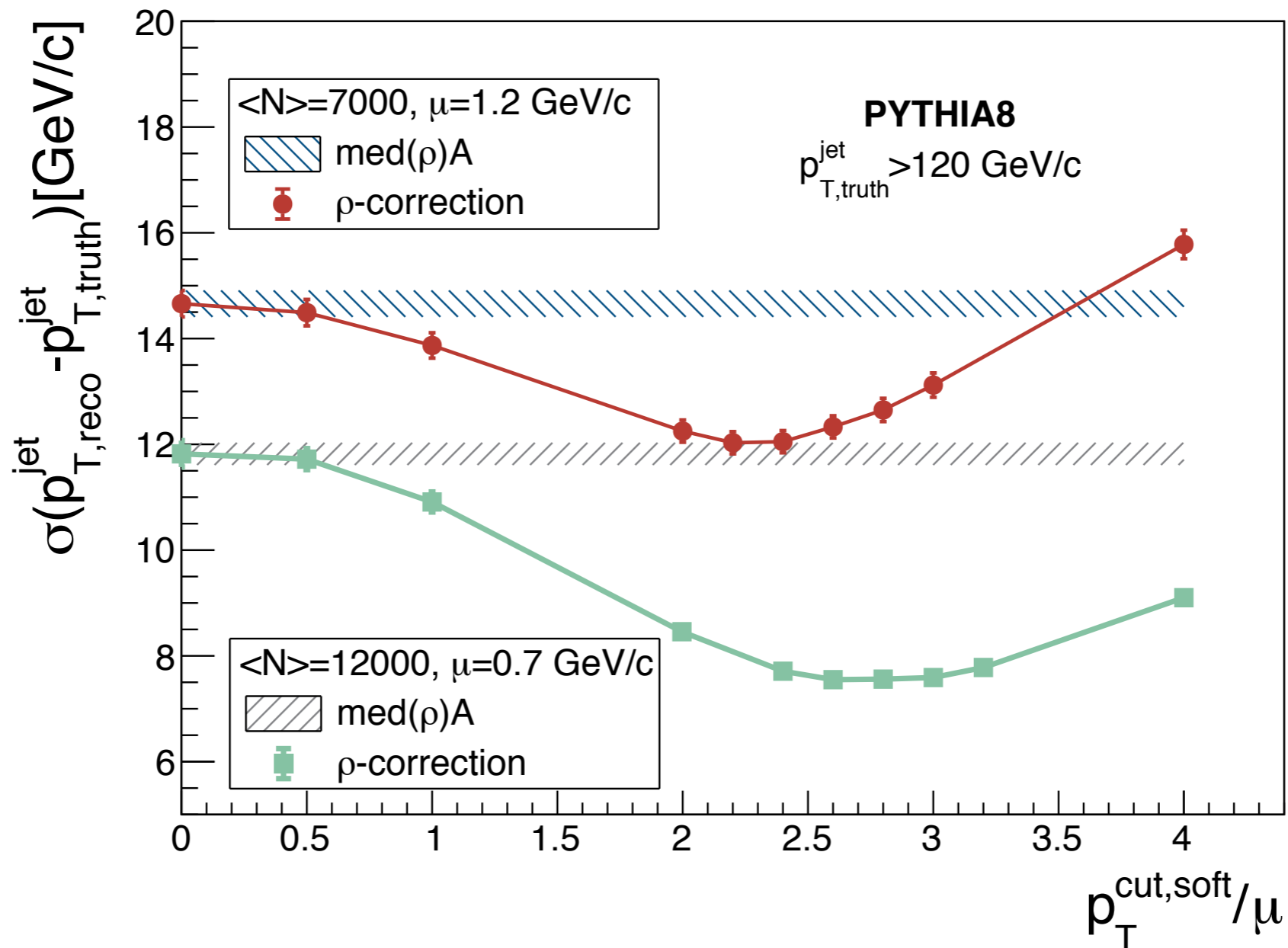
[Mehtar-Tani, ASO, Verweij arXiv:1904.12815]

- Prescription to choose $p_T^{\text{cut,soft}}$: minimize $\sigma(p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,\text{truth}}^{\text{jet}})$



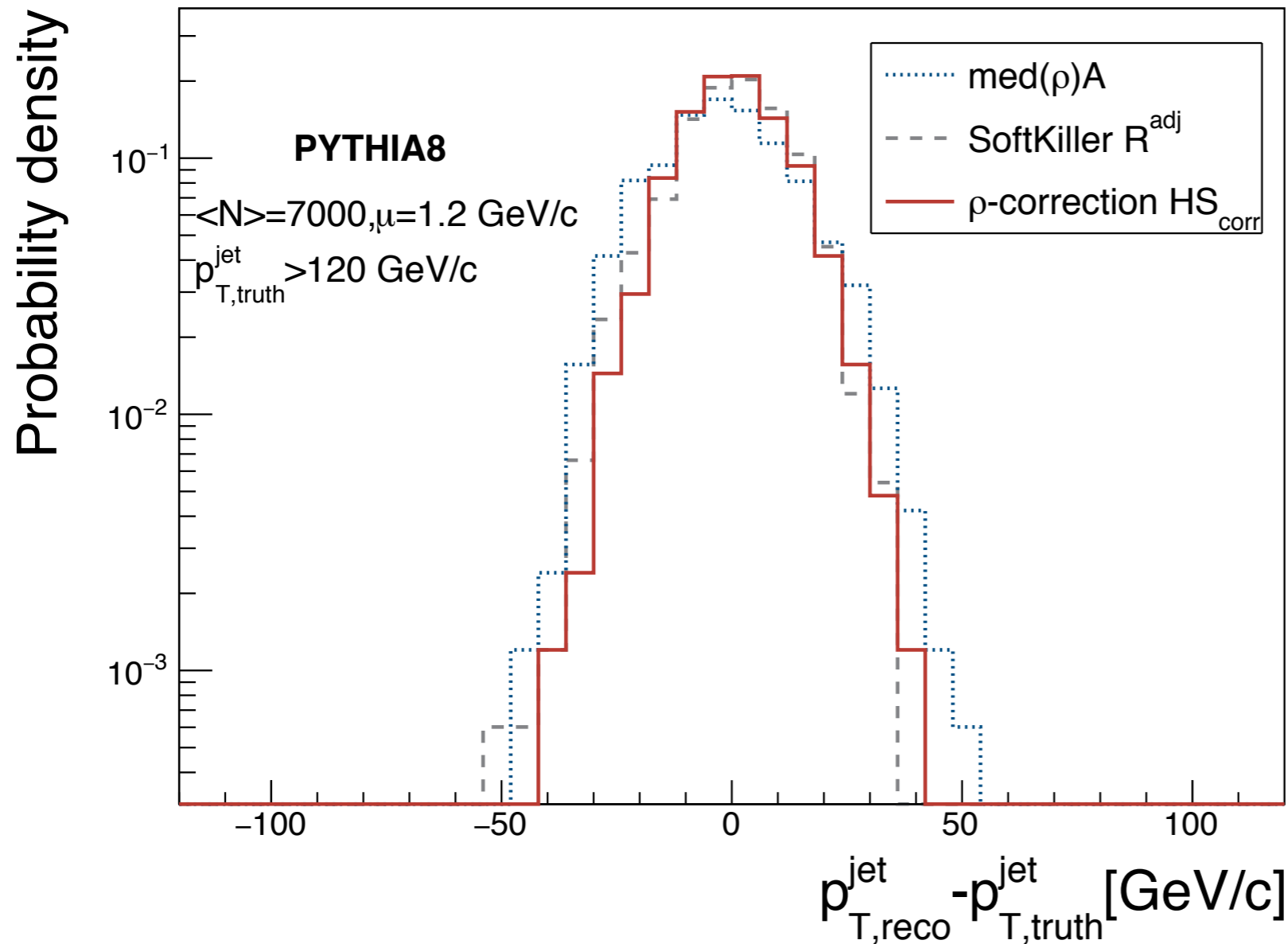
$$p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} = p_{T,\text{raw}}^{\text{jet}} - \text{med}(\rho_{>})A_{\text{raw}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,<} + \langle p_{T,<}^{\text{sig}} \rangle$$

PYTHIA8 + Thermal background



Plateau-like region around the optimal $p_T^{\text{cut, soft}}$.
No need to fine-tune

PYTHIA8 + Thermal background



ρ -correction HS_{corr}

- 23% improvement w.r.t area-median
- 6% improvement w.r.t SoftKiller R^{adj}

[GeV/c]	Mean	Standard deviation
med(ρ)A	-1.51 ± 0.36	14.66 ± 0.25
SoftKiller R^{adj}	0.29 ± 0.29	12.10 ± 0.21
ρ -correction	0.37 ± 0.31	12.03 ± 0.21
ρ -correction HS_{corr}	0.49 ± 0.28	11.39 ± 0.21

JEWEL w/ E-loss + Thermal background

Hard to know $p_{T,\text{truth}}^{\text{jet}}$ due to energy loss + cannot switch off the background

⇒ $p_T^{\text{cut,soft}}$ minimizes $\sigma(p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,\text{truth}}^{\text{jet}})$ in JEWEL w/o E-loss

⇒ Apply $\langle p_{T,<}^{\text{sig}} \rangle$ as measured in low pileup p+p

[GeV/c]	Mean	Standard deviation	Δ_{truth}
med(ρ)A	-0.61 ± 0.17	14.73 ± 0.12	10.1
SoftKiller R^{adj}	2.90 ± 0.12	10.91 ± 0.09	7.55
ρ -correction	2.96 ± 0.12	10.92 ± 0.09	7.6
ρ -correction HS _{corr}	2.04 ± 0.12	10.34 ± 0.08	6.9

$[-\Delta_{\text{truth}}, \Delta_{\text{truth}}]$: interval in $p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,\text{truth}}^{\text{jet}}$ centered around 0 and containing 1/2 jets

Better resolution but not straightforward to control the bias due to in-medium modifications

Wrap-up

- Background subtraction essential for jet studies both in HL-LHC and heavy ions
 - ρ -correction is a new method based on:
 - Choice of $p_T^{\text{cut,soft}}$ to minimize $\sigma(p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,\text{truth}}^{\text{jet}})$
 - $\langle p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,\text{truth}}^{\text{jet}} \rangle$ under control via an experimentally accessible quantity $\langle p_{T,<}^{\text{sig}} \rangle$
 - Introduce QCD hard-soft correlations as a tool to improve $\sigma(p_{T,\text{reco}}^{\text{jet}} - p_{T,\text{truth}}^{\text{jet}})$
 - To be combined with a subtraction method
- [Y.Mehtar-Tani, ASO, M. Verweij in preparation]

Keep tuned and find more on: <https://github.com/aontososo/JetToyHI>

Soon in FastJet/contrib