

Data based method for background subtraction:

$$Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$$

Halina Bilokon, Vitaliano Chiarella,
Simonetta Gentile, Giovanni Nicoletti

Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Università di Roma
La Sapienza, INFN

- Motivation.
- Example of application: $bb Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
- Method proposed
- Software & Generators
 - Simulation, Reconstruction, Analysis.
- Sample
- Conclusion and future development

MonteCarlo

Isajet

Ariadne

Sherpa

Cojest

➤ **Les Houches Guidebook hep-ph/040345**

Jetset

Herwig

Pythia



Frascati, 27-28 Febbraio 2006

P. Nason

Shower MonteCarlo

Conclusions

SMC are **amazing** models for hard interactions

Include most useful background and signals for LHC

Reliable in leading order for

- Hard interaction
- Jet structure

Less reliable (but **very realistic**) for

- Hadron formation
- Underlying event
- Multiple interactions

Motivation

✦ It is then extremely important to rely on alternative method to MonteCarlo, as much we can

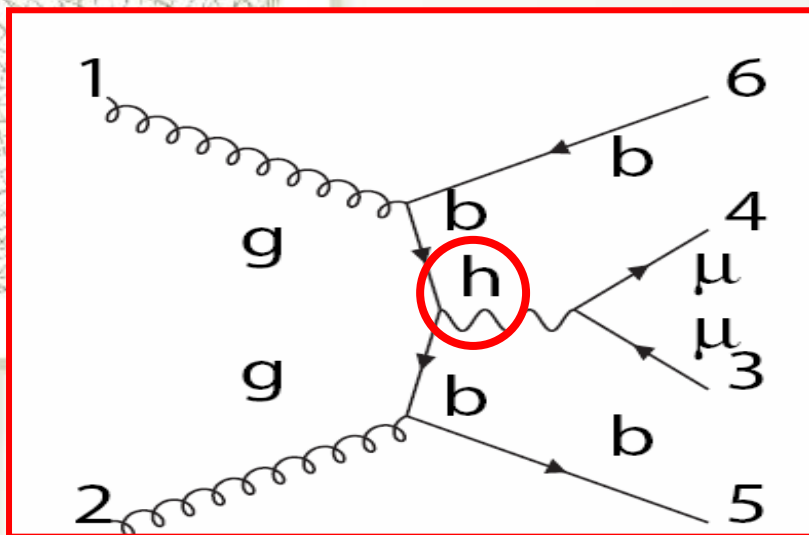
✦ We propose a method based on a different data sample of experimental data

✦ Only hypothesis: lepton universality.

✦ Example of application: $bb Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

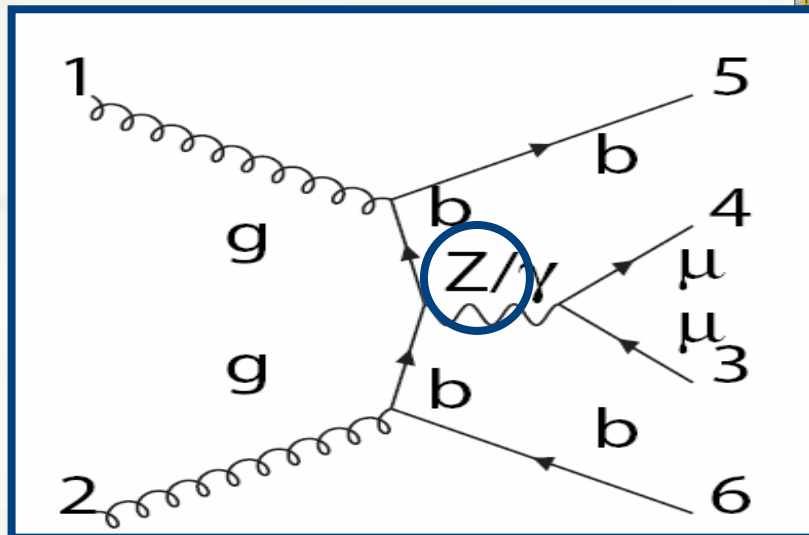
(most copious background of $bb h_0/A \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ studies (14/12/2005)
S.G. presentation, ATLAS-PHYS-2003-015, June 2003.)

Signal & background



$\sigma \sim 0.2 - 0.01 \text{ pb}$
(even lower)

✦ $h_0 \text{ } bb \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ bb$

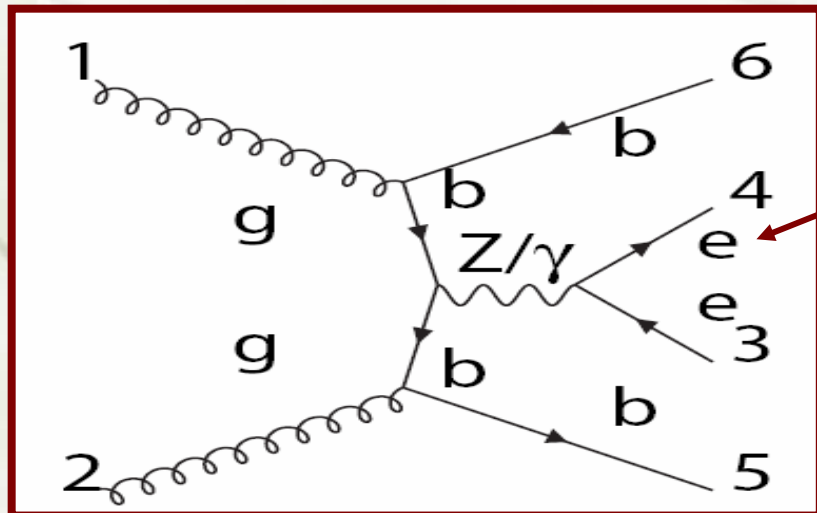
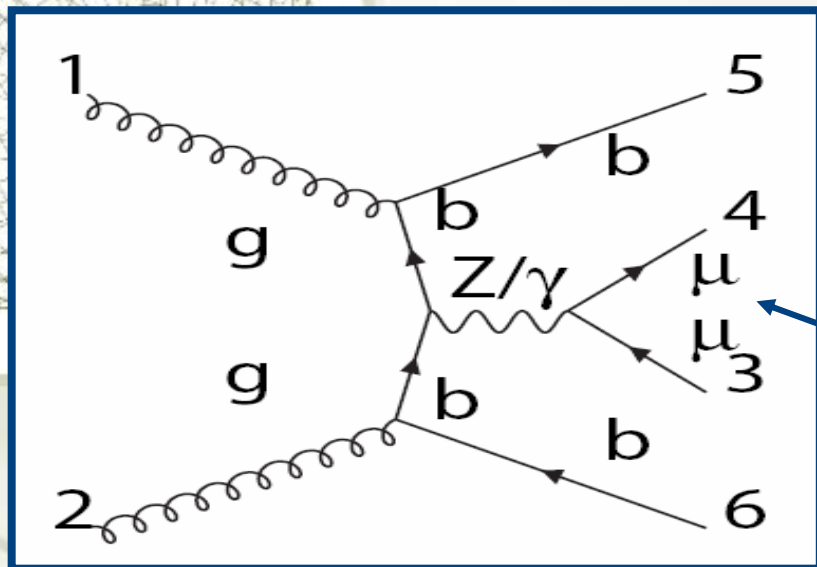


$\sigma \sim 22.8 \text{ pb}$

✦ $Zbb \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ bb$

(Pythia 6.226)AcerMC (v.2.3) interfaced
with Pythia 6.2 (hep/ph0405247).

Background Subtraction Method



Precise Knowledge of background is crucial

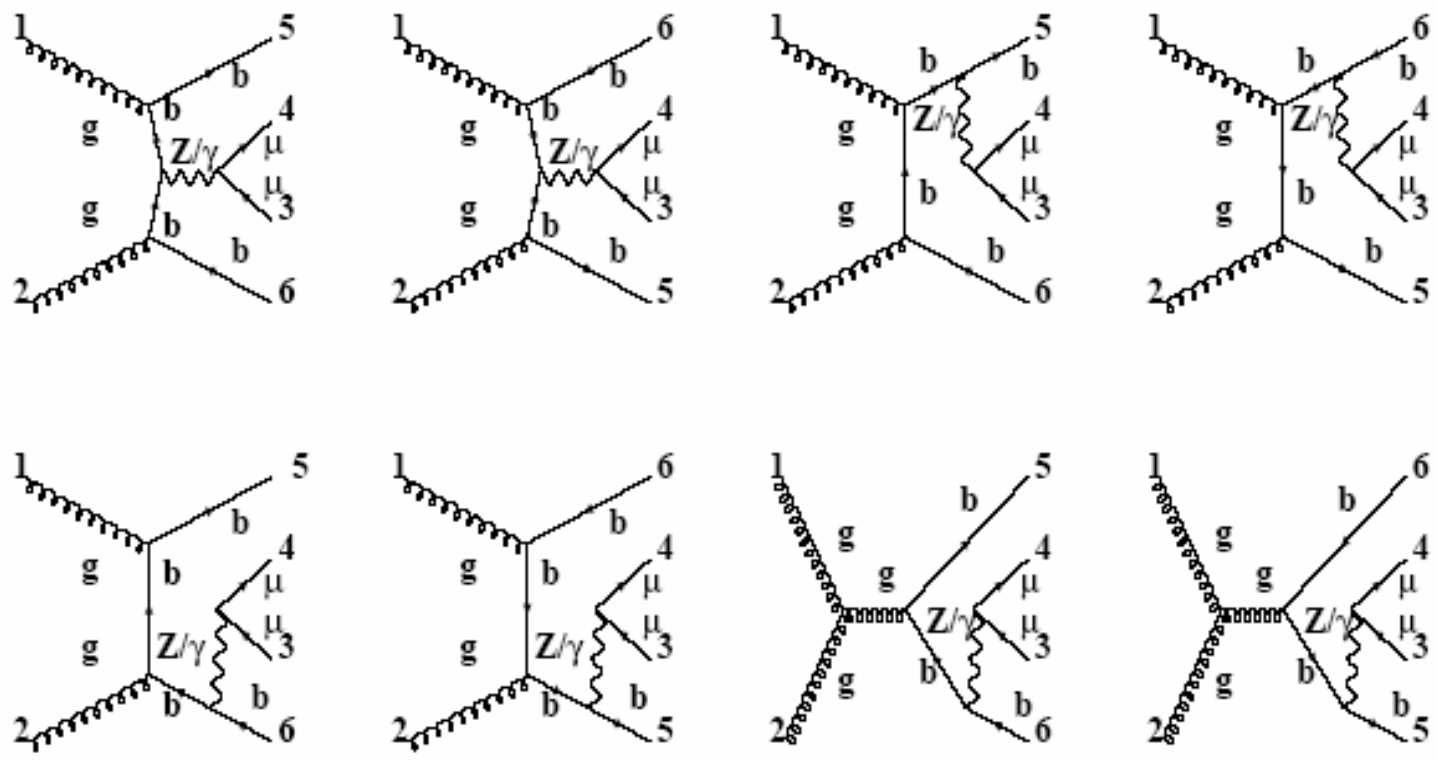
- Experimental method proposed based on $Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ and $Z \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
- Relying on experimental data

- Br($h_0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$) negligible**

$$\propto \left(\frac{m_\mu}{m_e} \right)^2$$

- Different Inner Bremsstrahlung**

Z production



$$gg \rightarrow h\bar{b}b \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- b\bar{b}$$

Software Release & Sample

- ★ Generation Athena 9.0.4 - Pythia (v.6.226) - Acer (v. 2.3)
- ★ Simulation, Digitalization, Reconstruction Athena 10.0.1
- ★ Analysis based on CBNT (root –ntuples).
- **Final study in scenario** $\int Ldt = 30 fb^{-1}$
~ **600000 events**
- **In this presentation** $L_{int} \sim 20 fb^{-1}$
~ **400000 events**

Study performed

➤ Different Inner Bremsstrahlung

$$Zbb \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ bb (\gamma) \quad N_\gamma \sim 0.086 \quad N_{ev} = 464522$$

$$Zbb \rightarrow e^- e^+ bb (\gamma) \quad N_\gamma \sim 0.157 \quad N_{ev} = 442828$$

➤ Different Detector Response

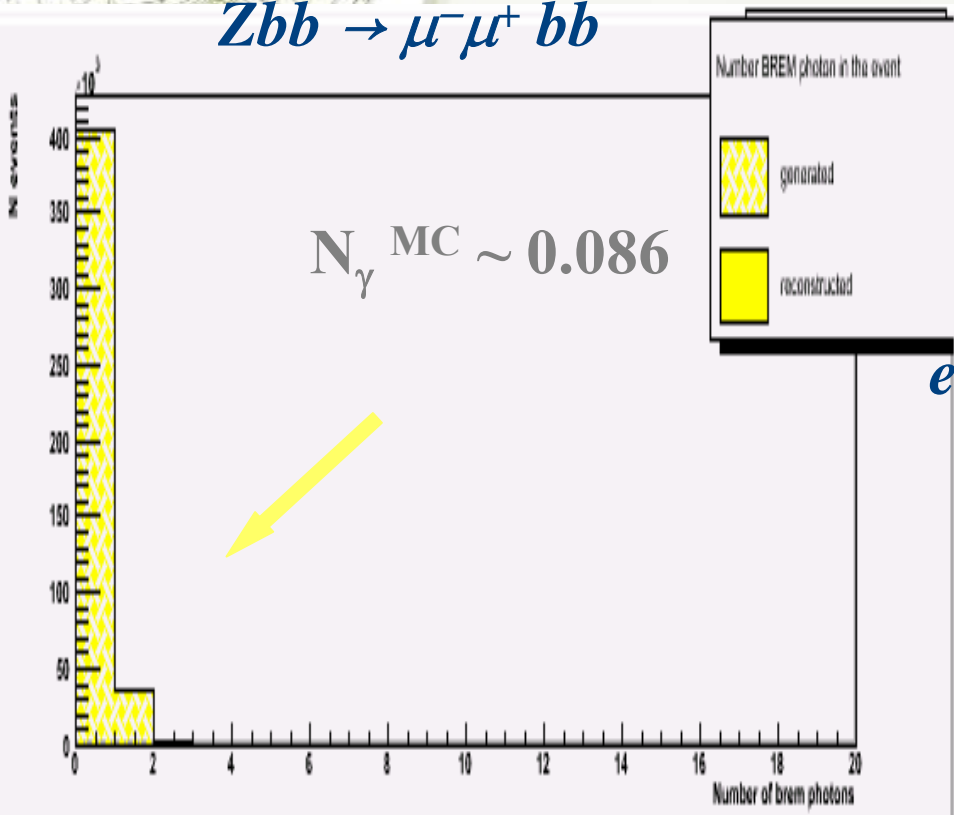
➤ The most significative variable of

$bb h_0/A \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ analysis has be chosen M_{inv} as test .

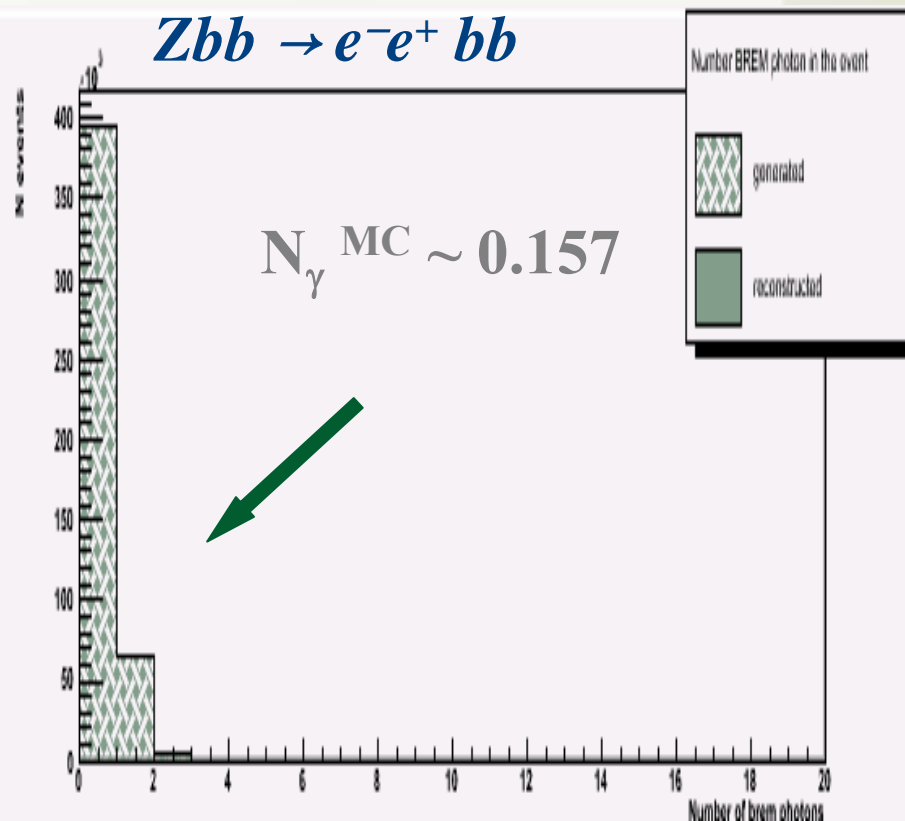
- NB. The combination of a same flavor lepton originating from b and one of Z are included inevitably in the plots

Bremsstrahlung Photons

$Zbb \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ bb$



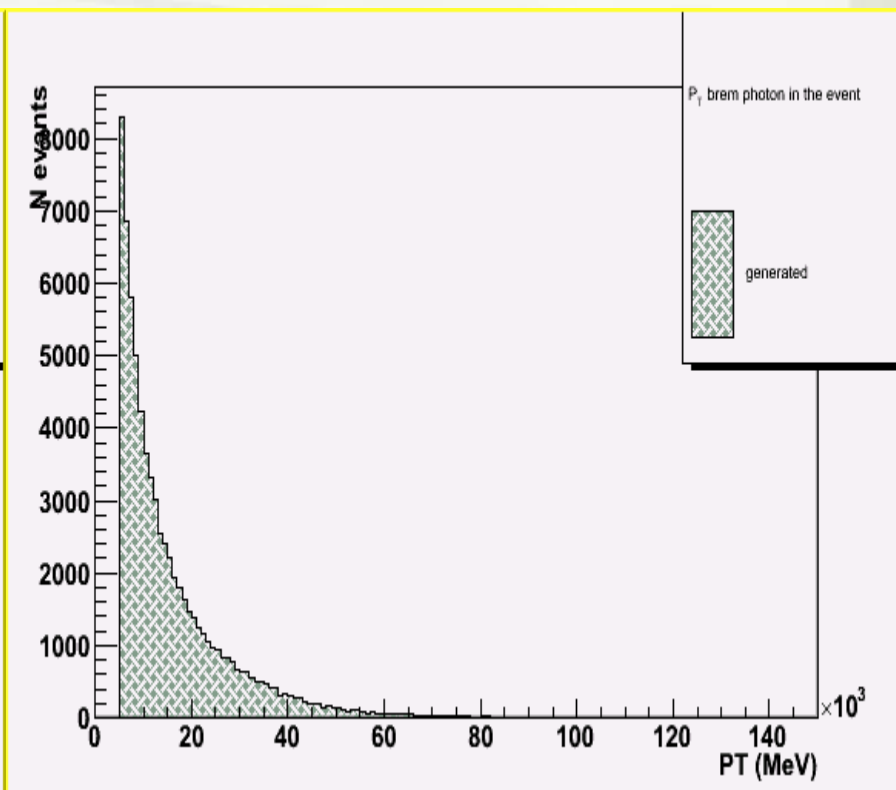
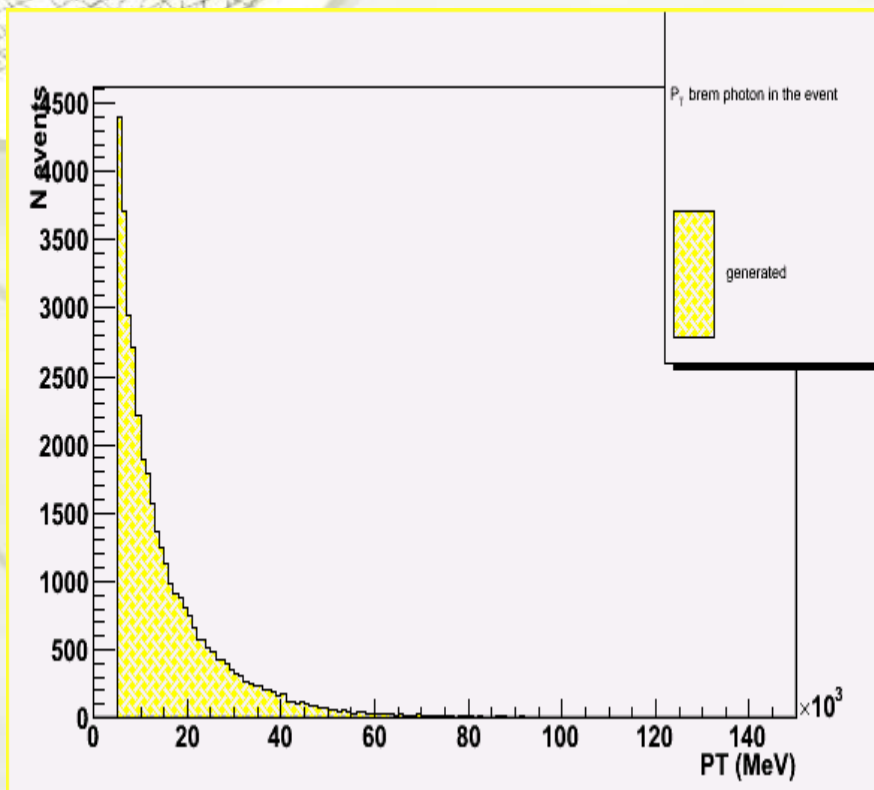
$Zbb \rightarrow e^- e^+ bb$



Bremsstrahlung Photons

$$Zbb \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ bb$$

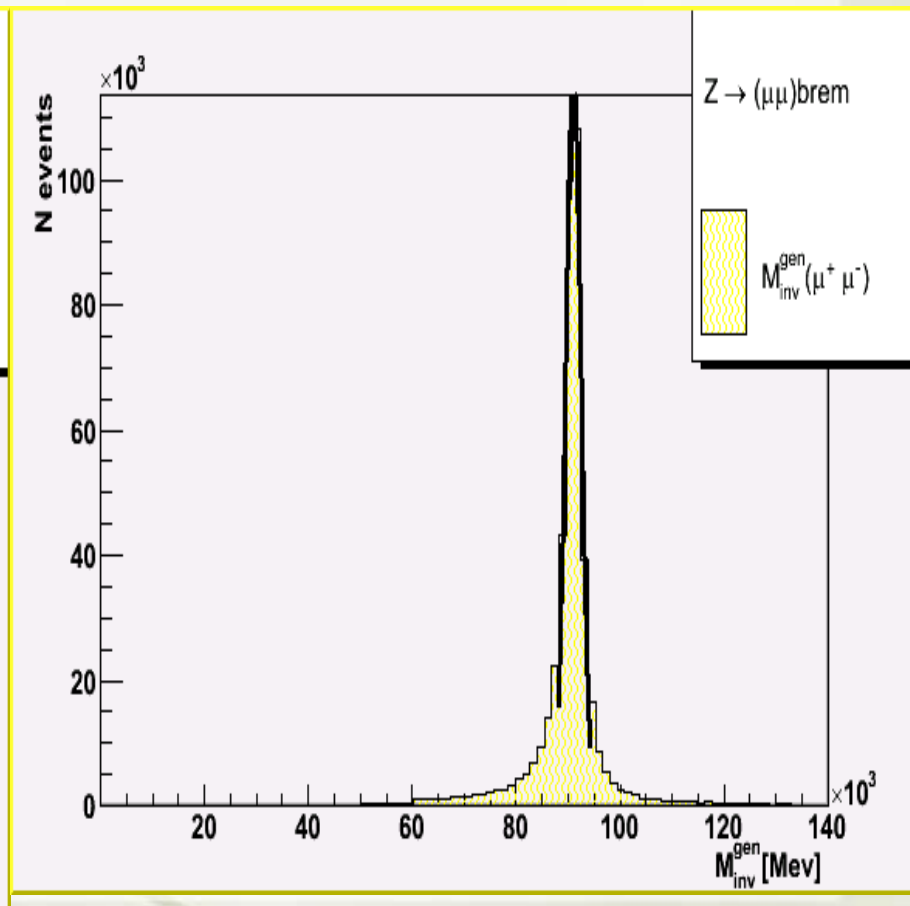
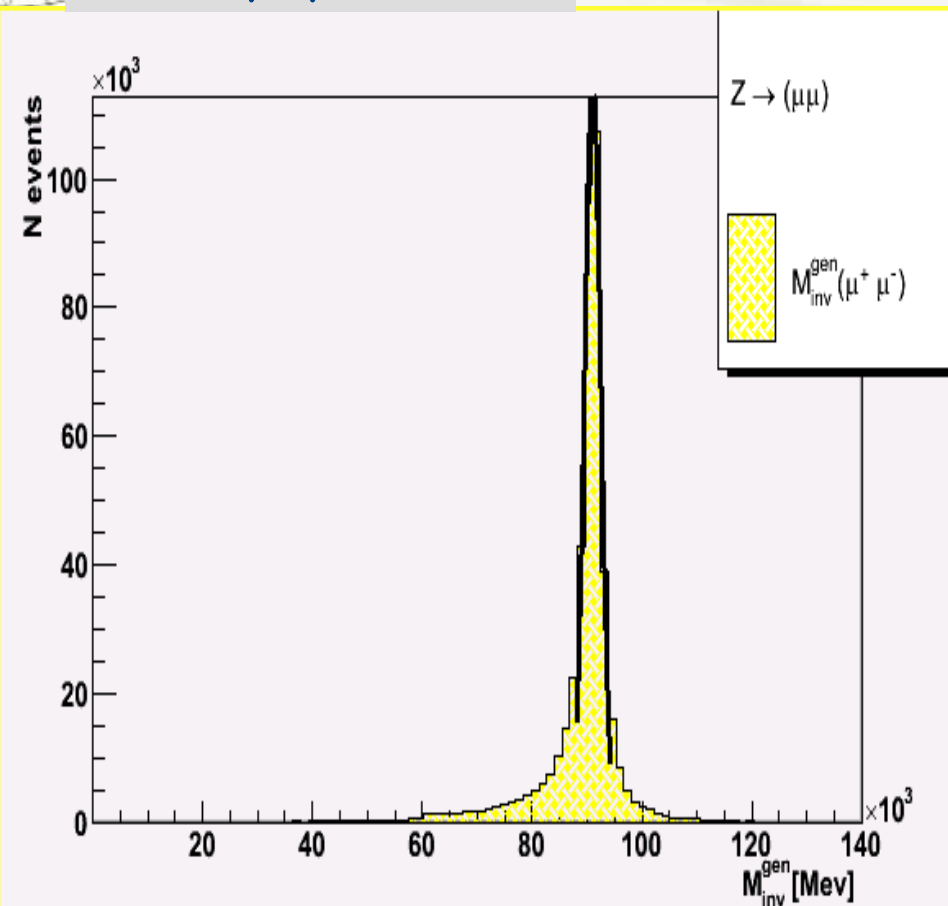
$$Zbb \rightarrow e^- e^+ bb$$



Generator level: $Zbb \rightarrow \mu\mu^+bb$

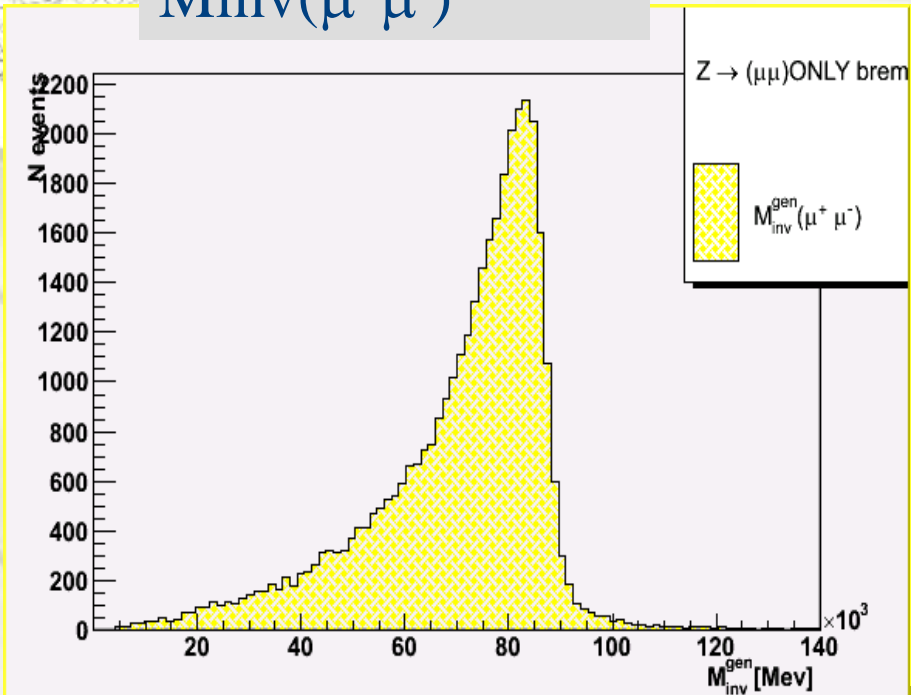
Minv($\mu^+\mu^-$)

Minv($\mu^+\mu^-$) γ

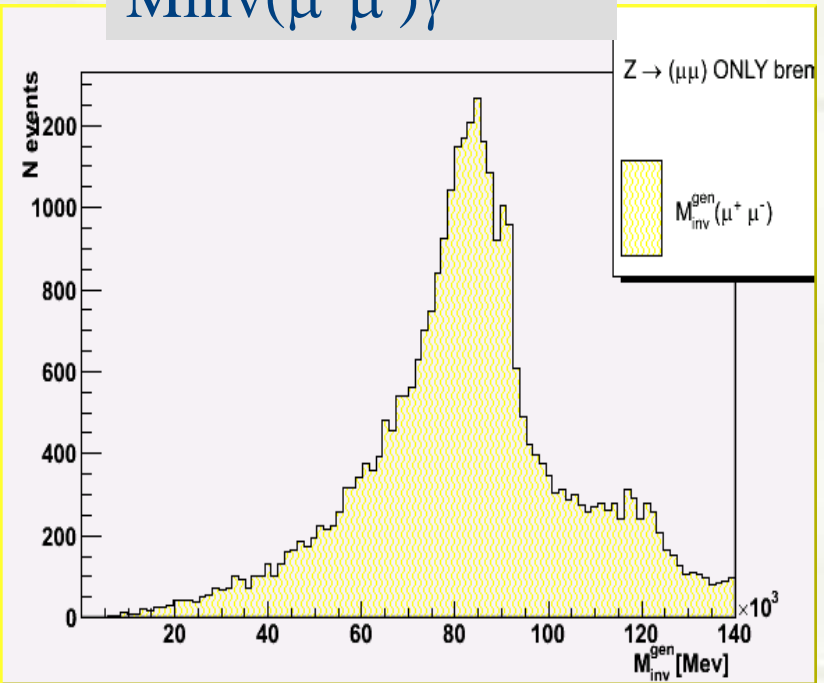


Generator level: $Zbb \rightarrow \mu\mu^+ bb$

$\text{Minv}(\mu^+\mu^-)$

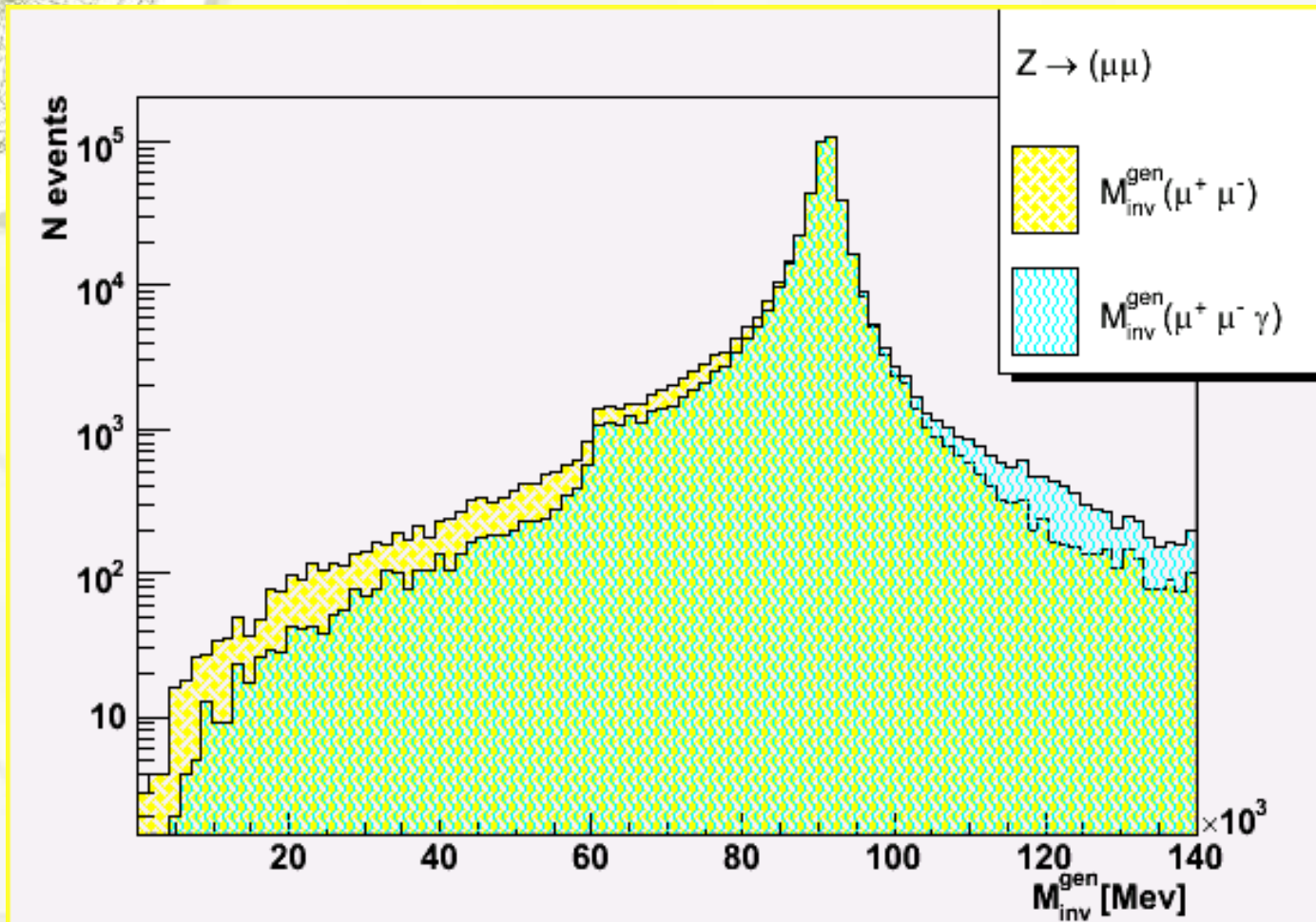


$\text{Minv}(\mu^+\mu^-)\gamma$



Only events with a γ of Bremsstrahlung

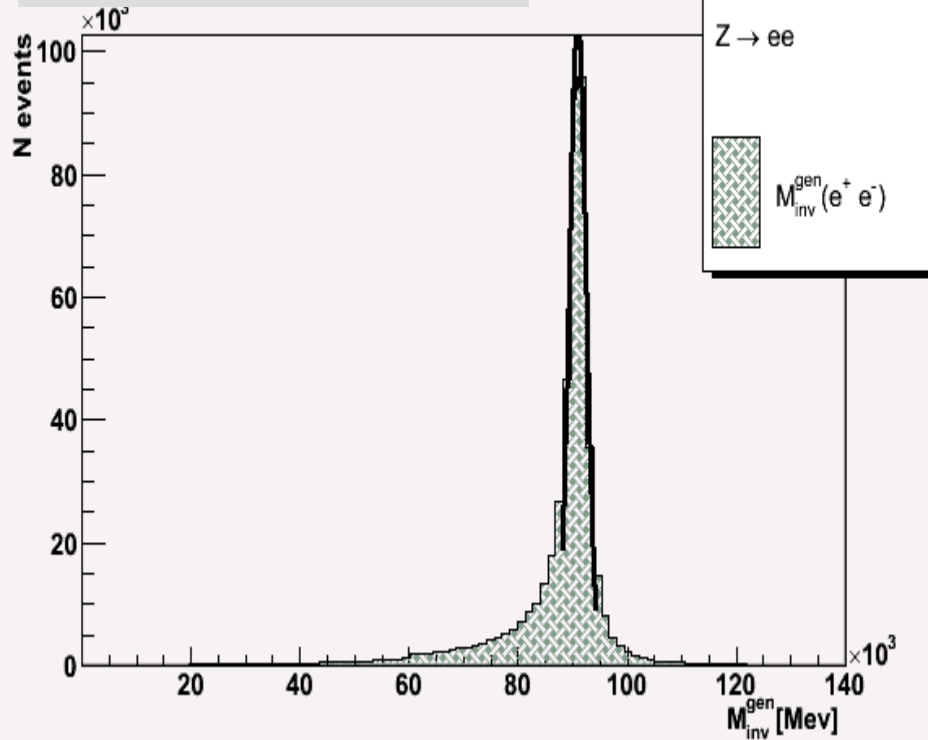
Generator level: $Zbb \rightarrow \mu\mu^+ bb$



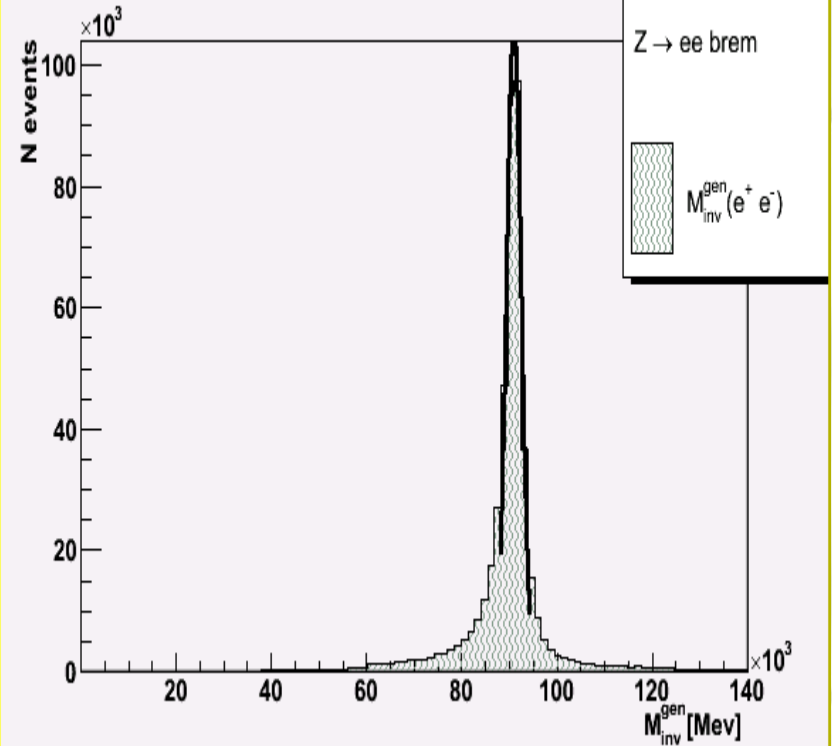
Halina Bilokon, Vitaliano Chiarella, Simonetta Gentile, Giovanni Nicoletti
Higgs Meeting 18 April 2006, CERN.

Generator level: $Zbb \rightarrow e^-e^+bb$

Minv(e^+e^-)



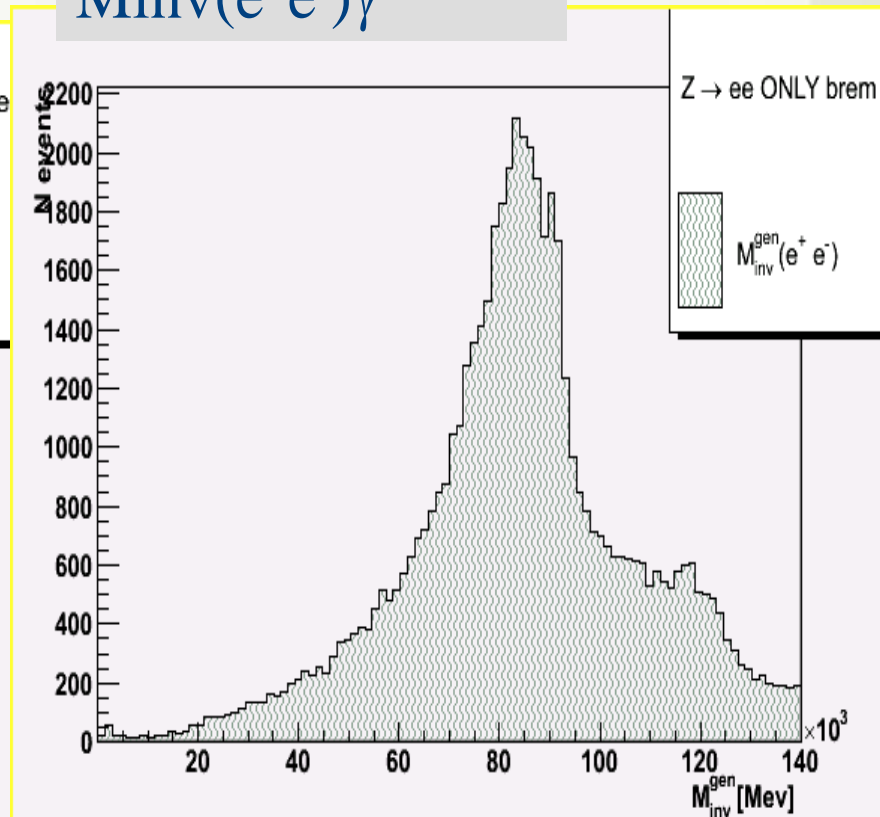
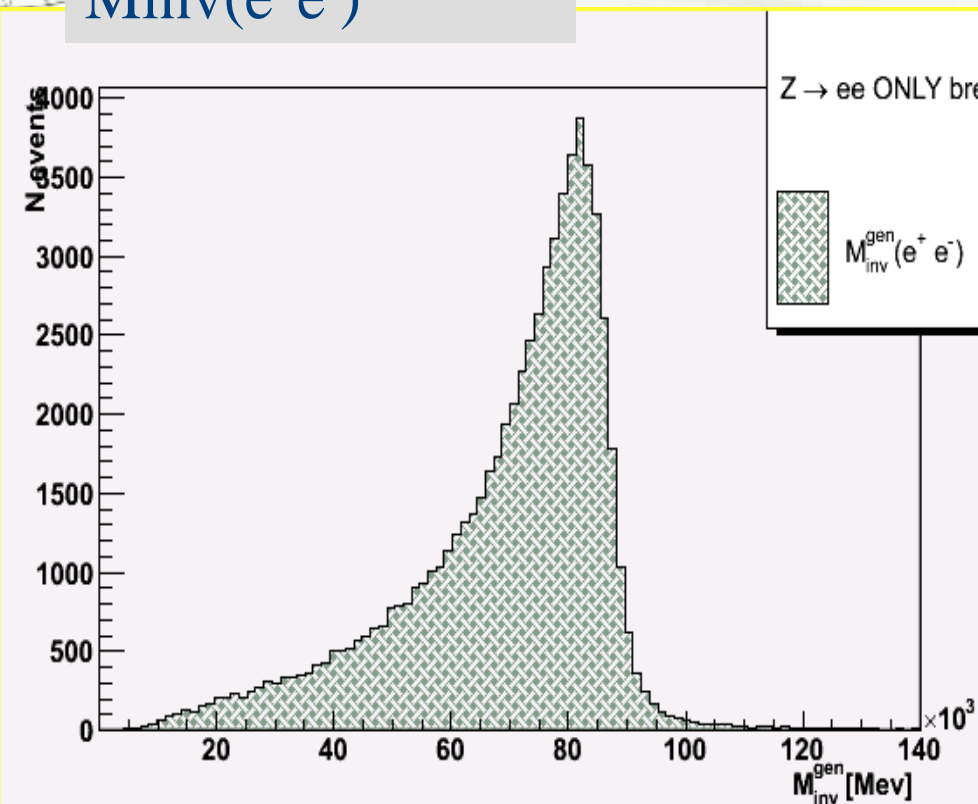
Minv($e^+e^- \gamma$)



Generator level: $Zbb \rightarrow e^-e^+ bb$

Minv(e^+e^-)

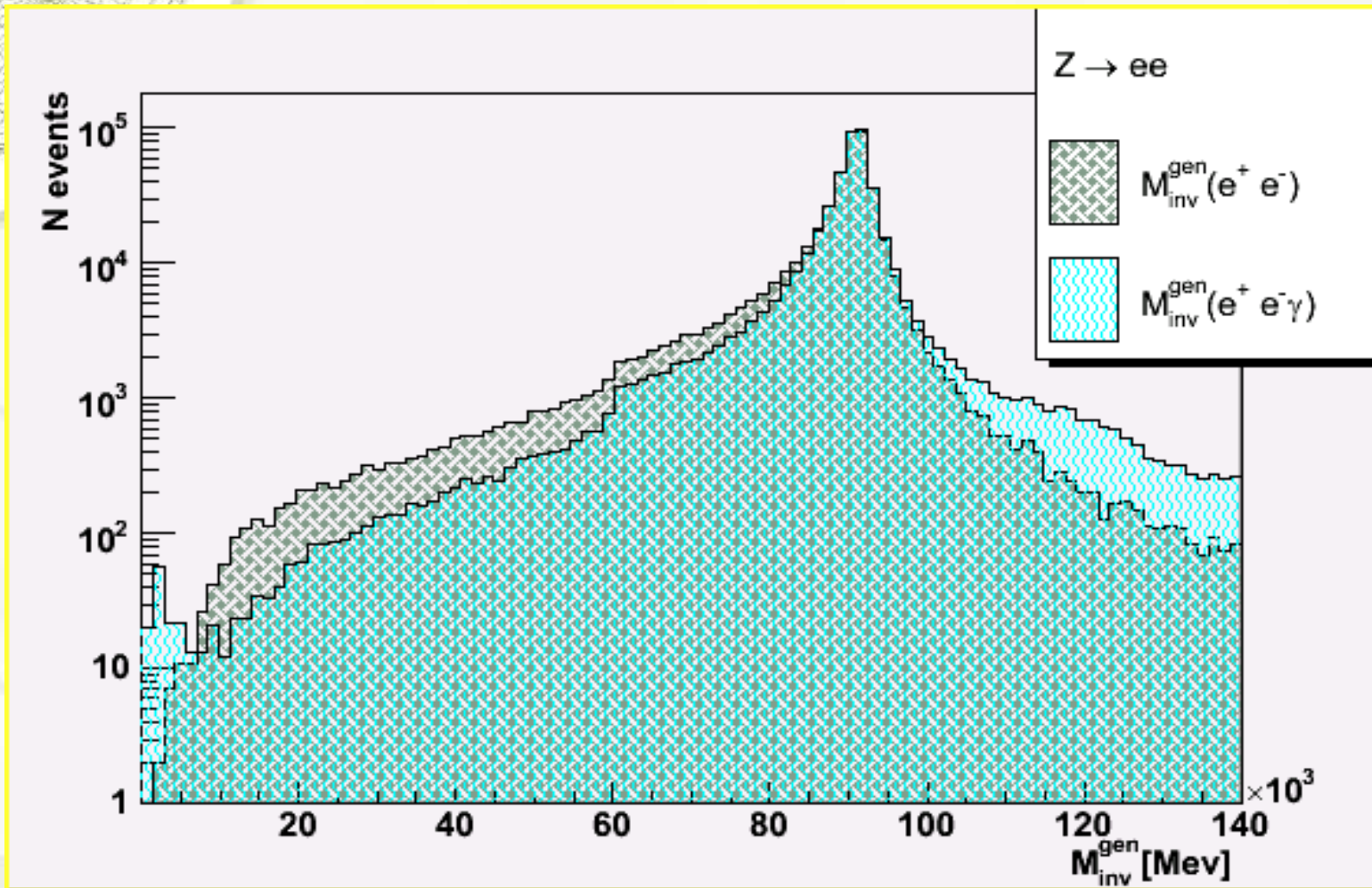
Minv(e^+e^-) γ



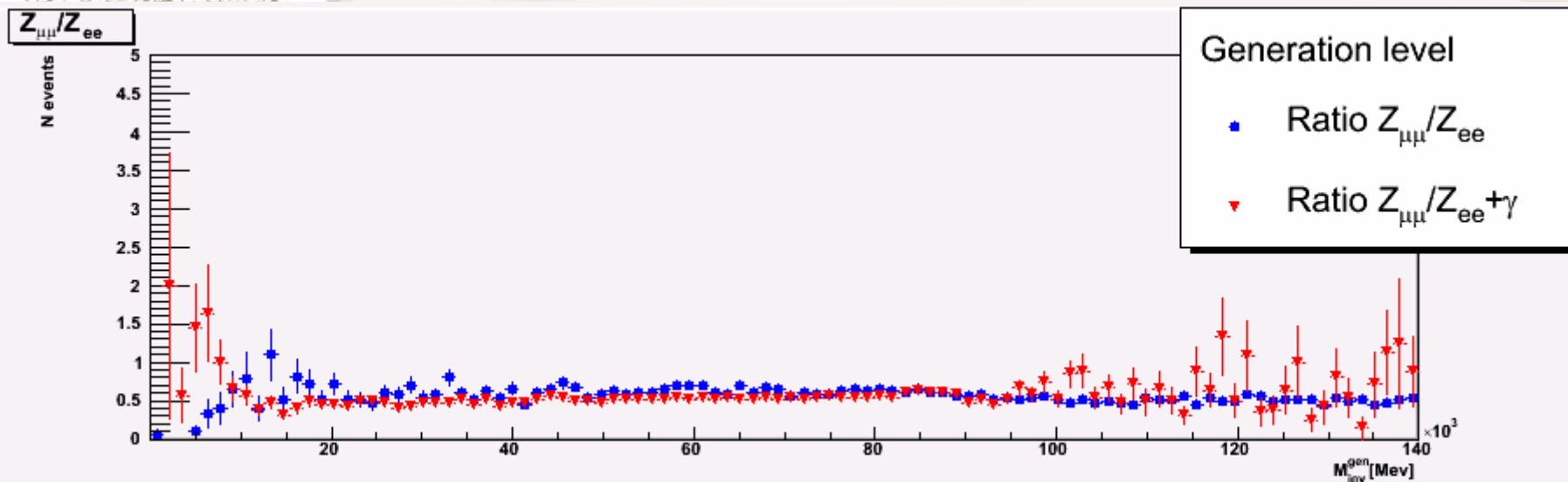
Only events with a γ of Bremsstrahlung

Halina Bilokon, Vitaliano Chiarella, Simonetta Gentile, Giovanni Nicoletti
 Higgs Meeting 18 April 2006, CERN.

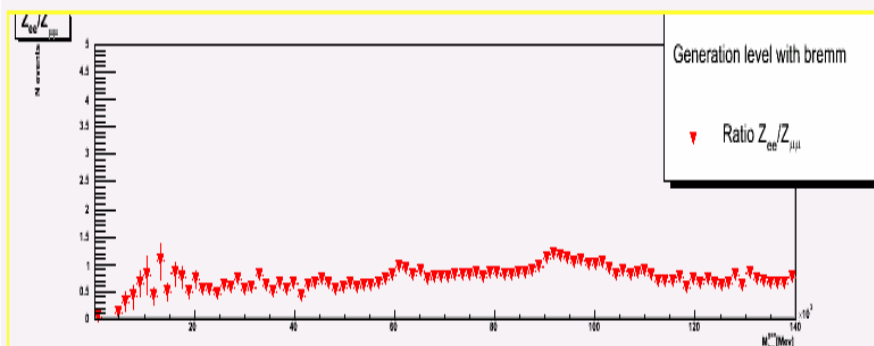
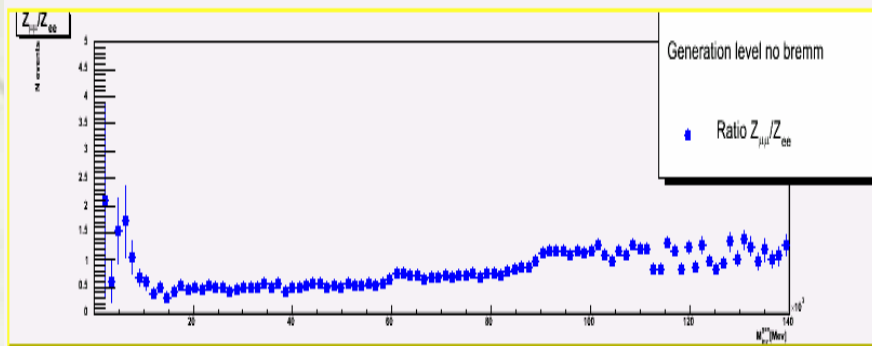
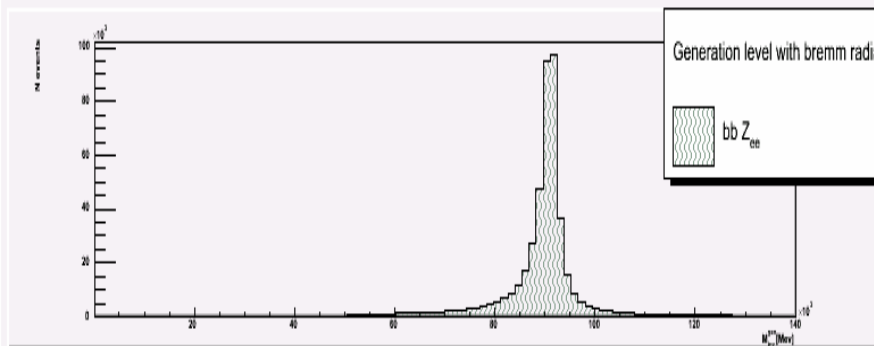
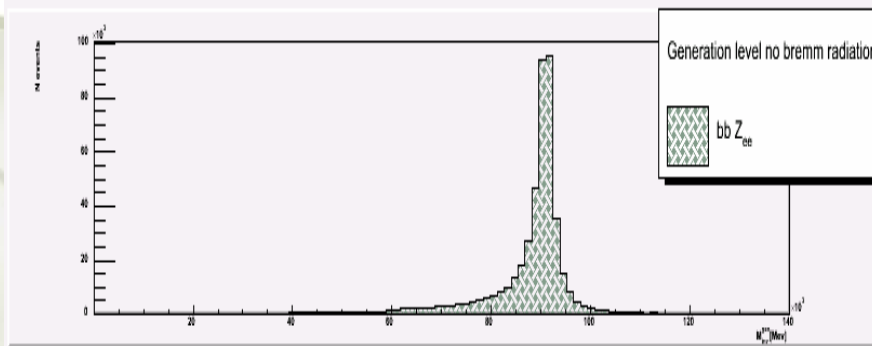
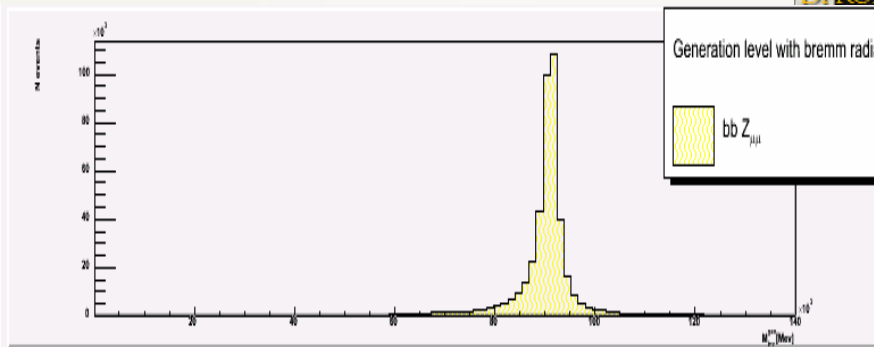
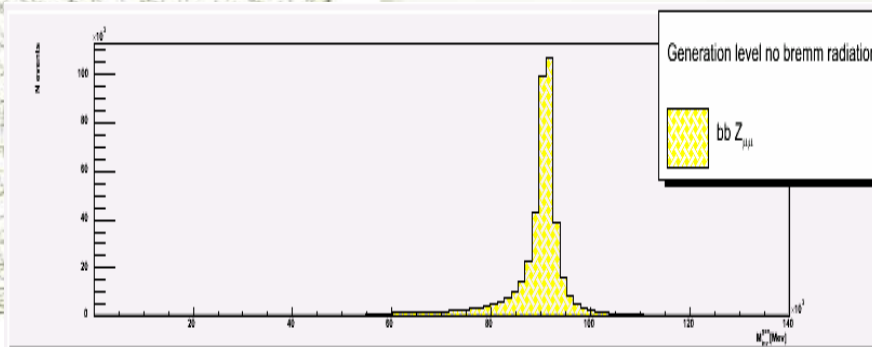
Generator level: $Zbb \rightarrow e^-e^+ bb$



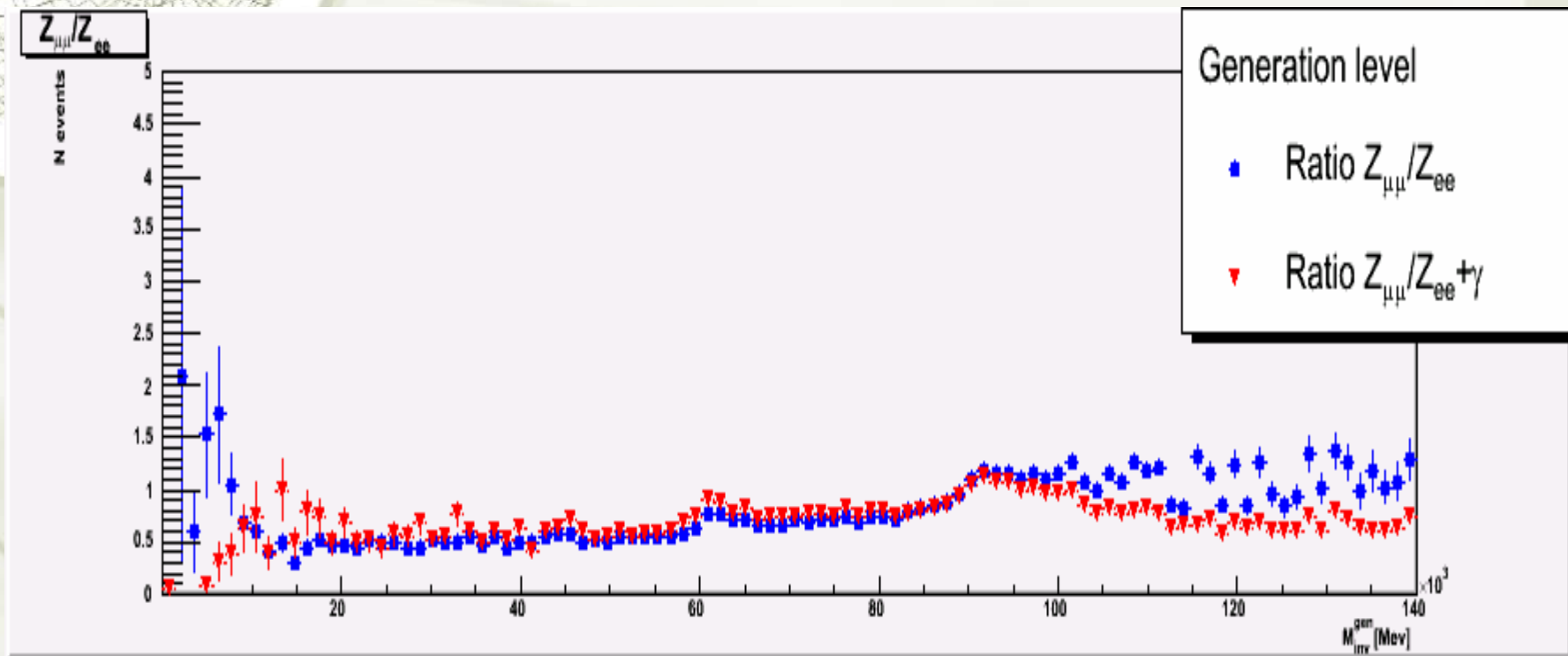
Generator level

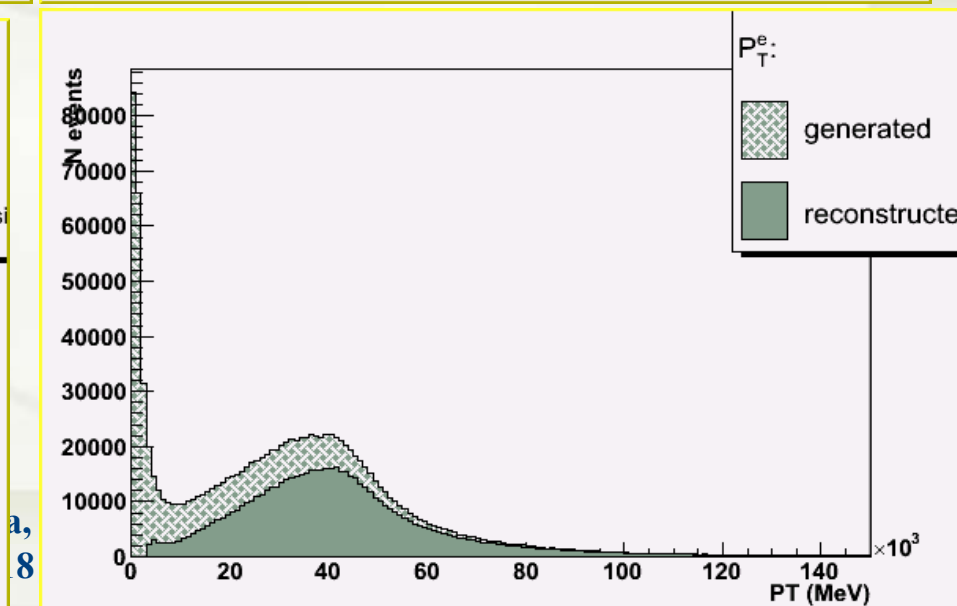
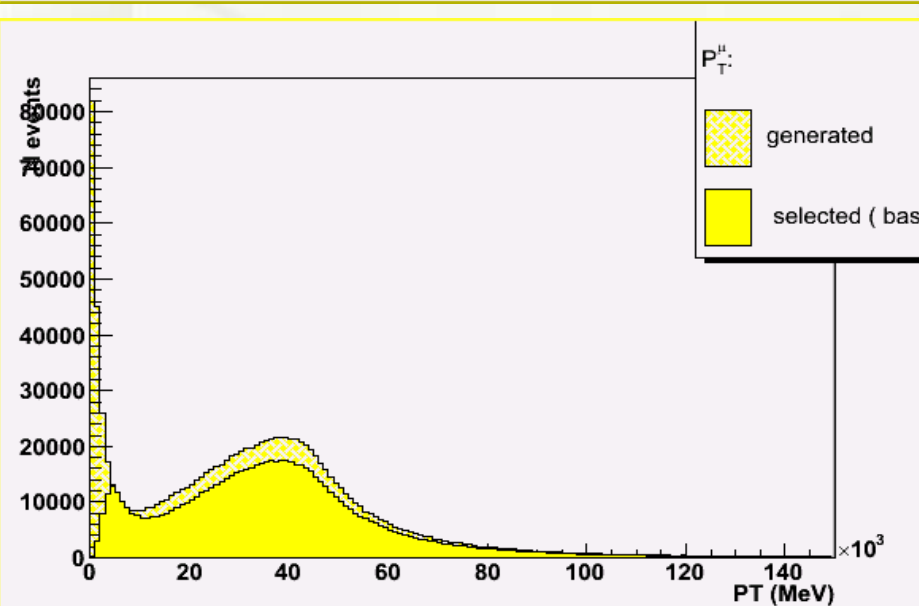
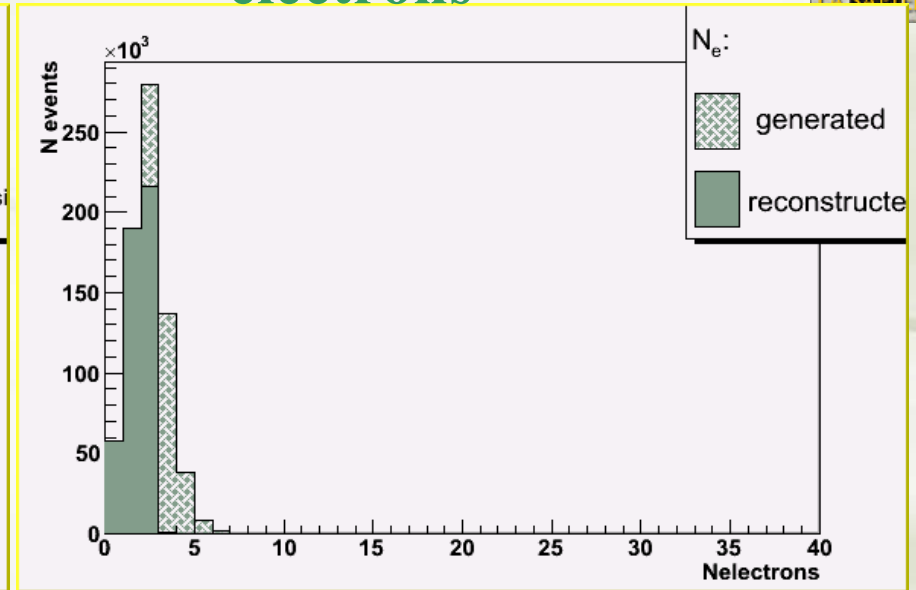
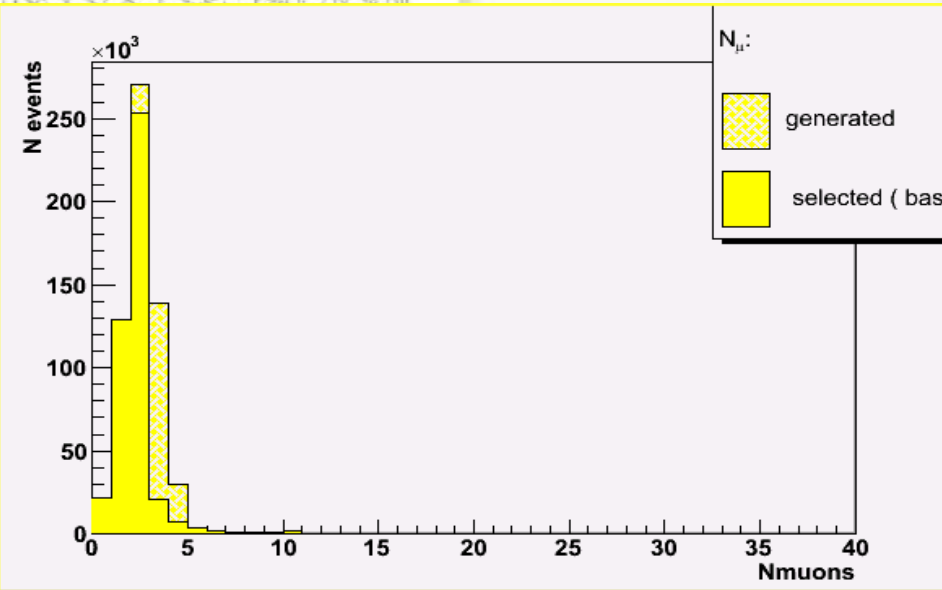


Bremsstrahlung events



Generator level



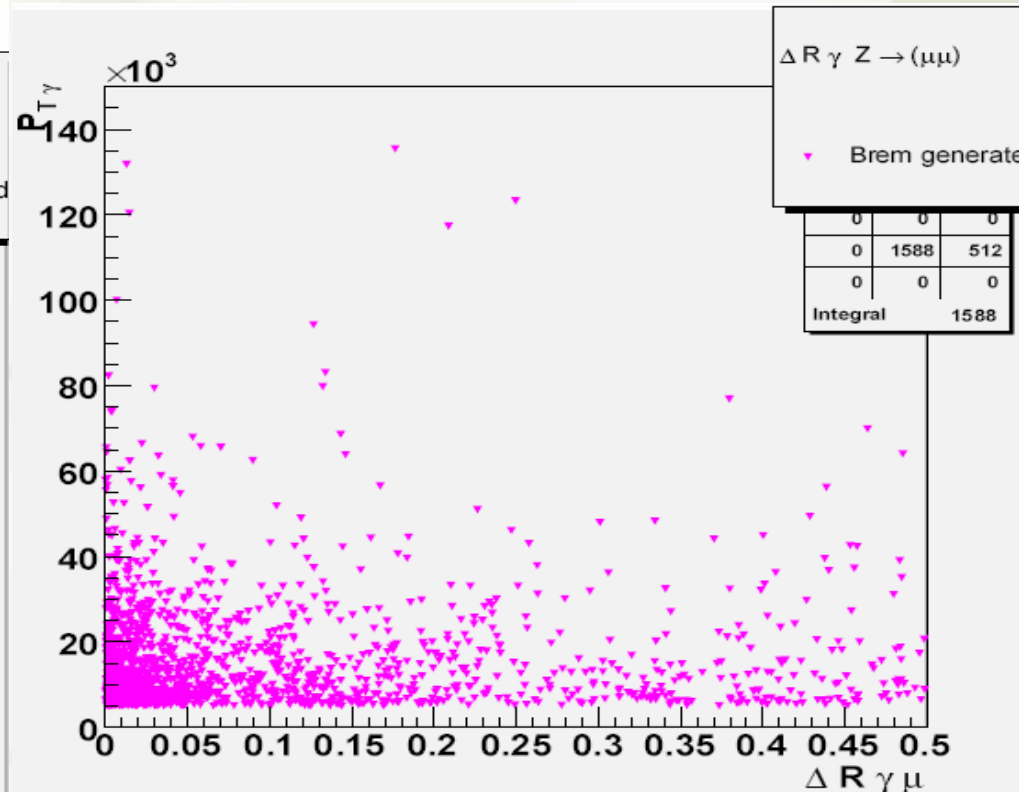
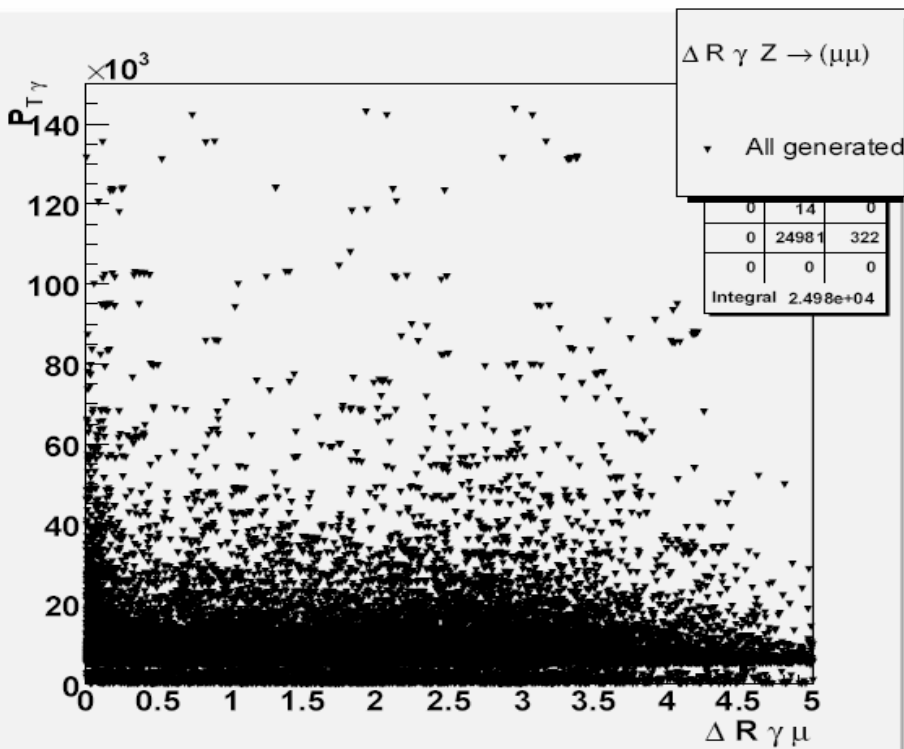


Photons: $Zbb \rightarrow \mu\mu^+ bb$

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

All photons

Bremsstrahlung photons



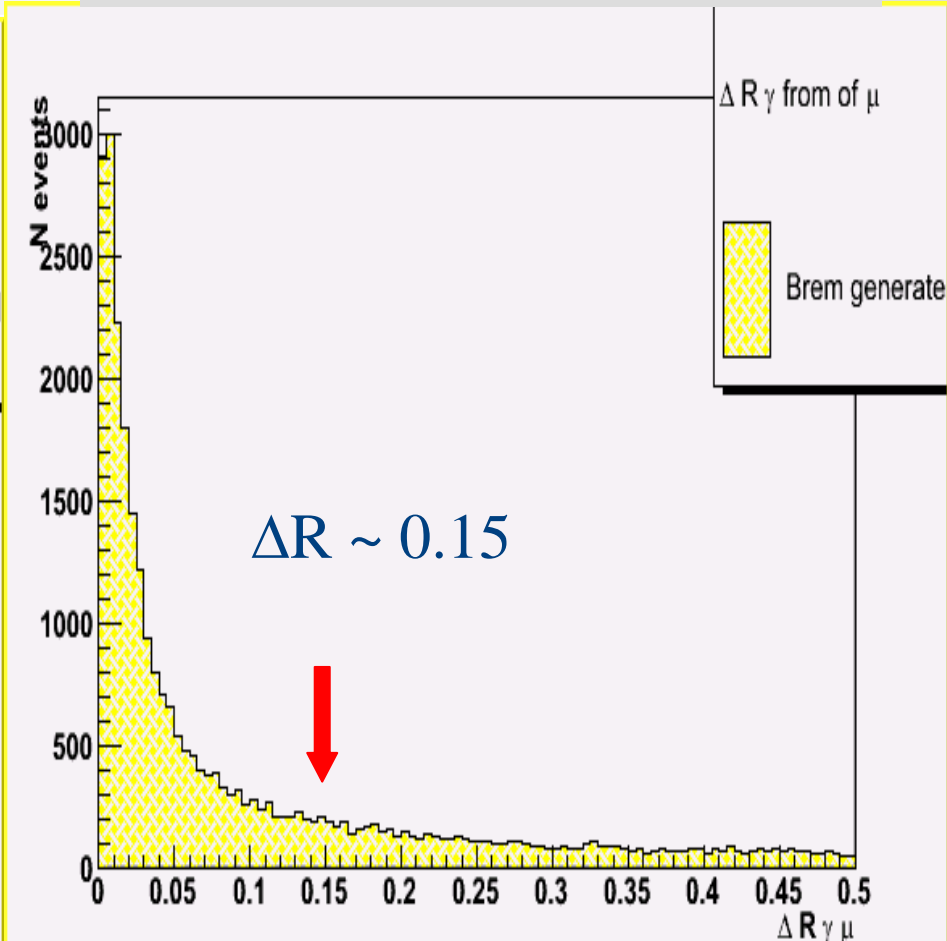
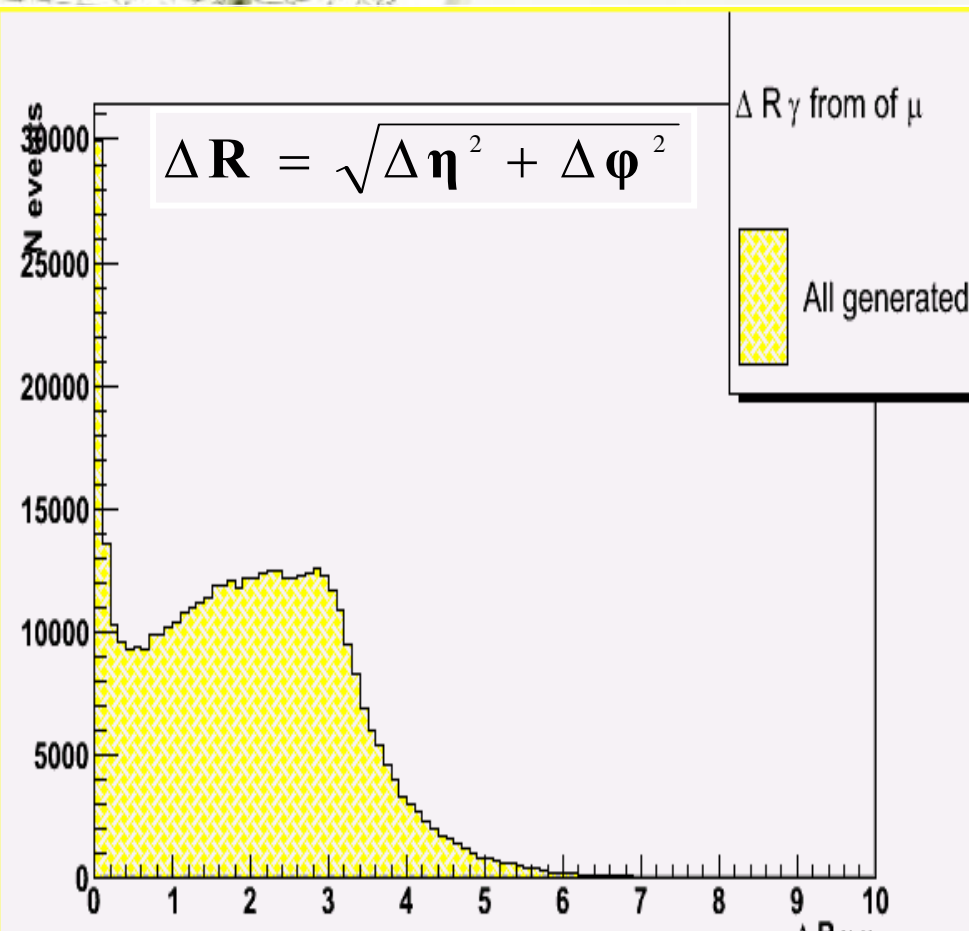
P_T vs. Distance between γ and μ

watch the different scale!
Subsample (~25000 ev)

Photons: $Zbb \rightarrow \mu\mu^+ bb$

All photons

Bremsstrahlung photons



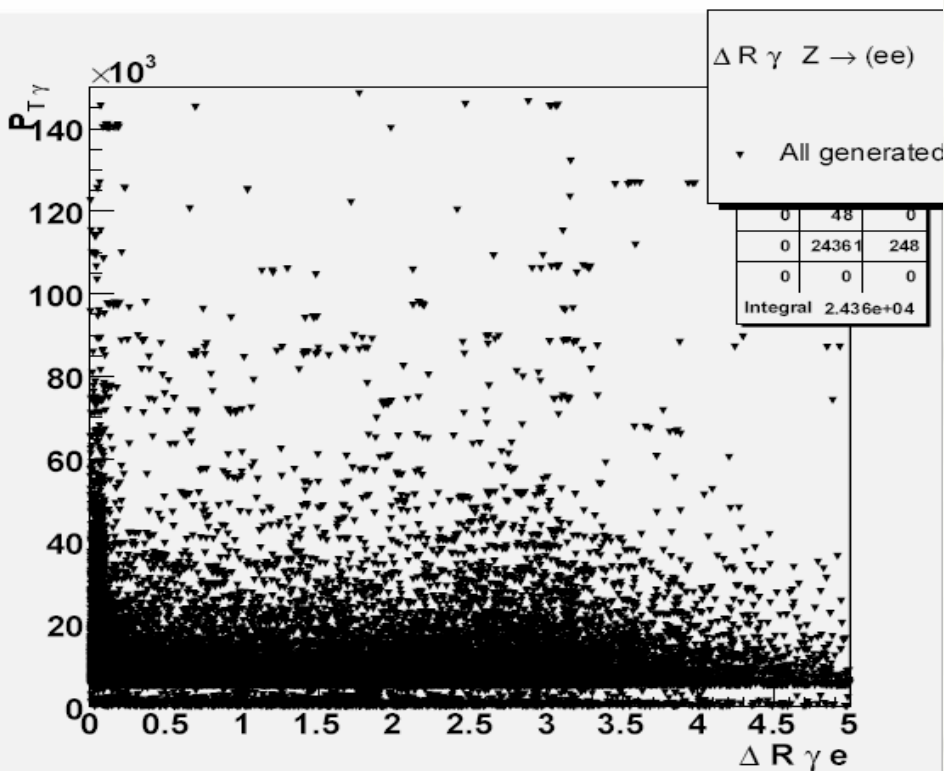
Distance between γ and μ

watch the different scale!

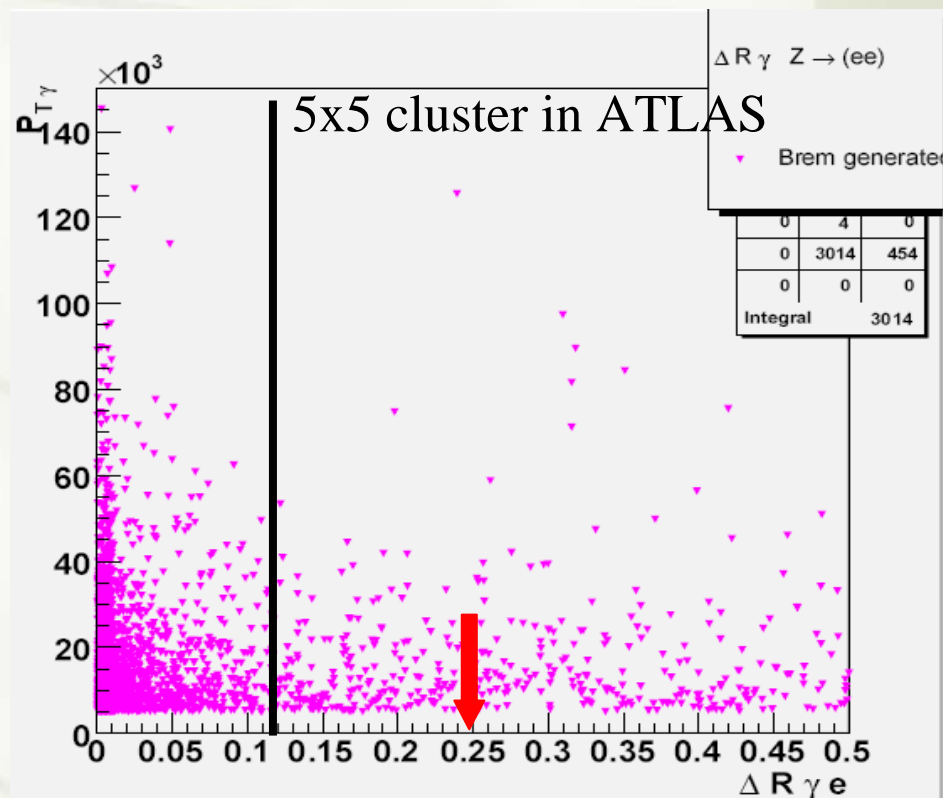
$$\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta \eta^2 + \Delta \phi^2}$$

Photons: $Zbb \rightarrow e^-e^+ bb$

All photons



Bremsstrahlung photons



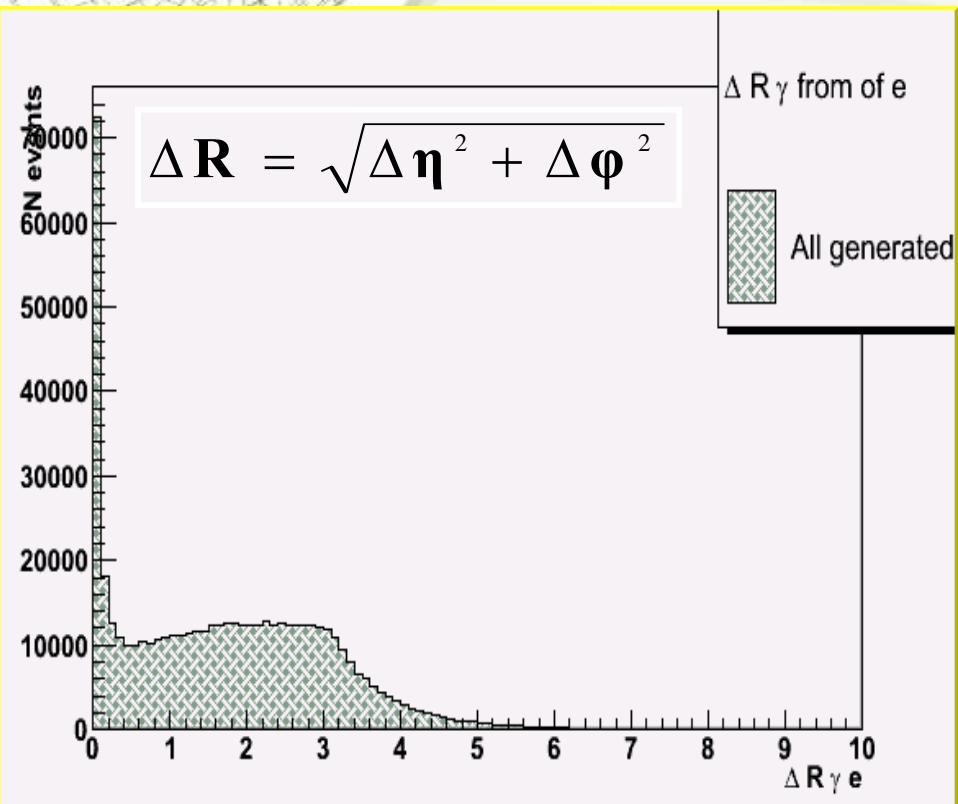
P_T vs. Distance between γ and e

watch the different scale!

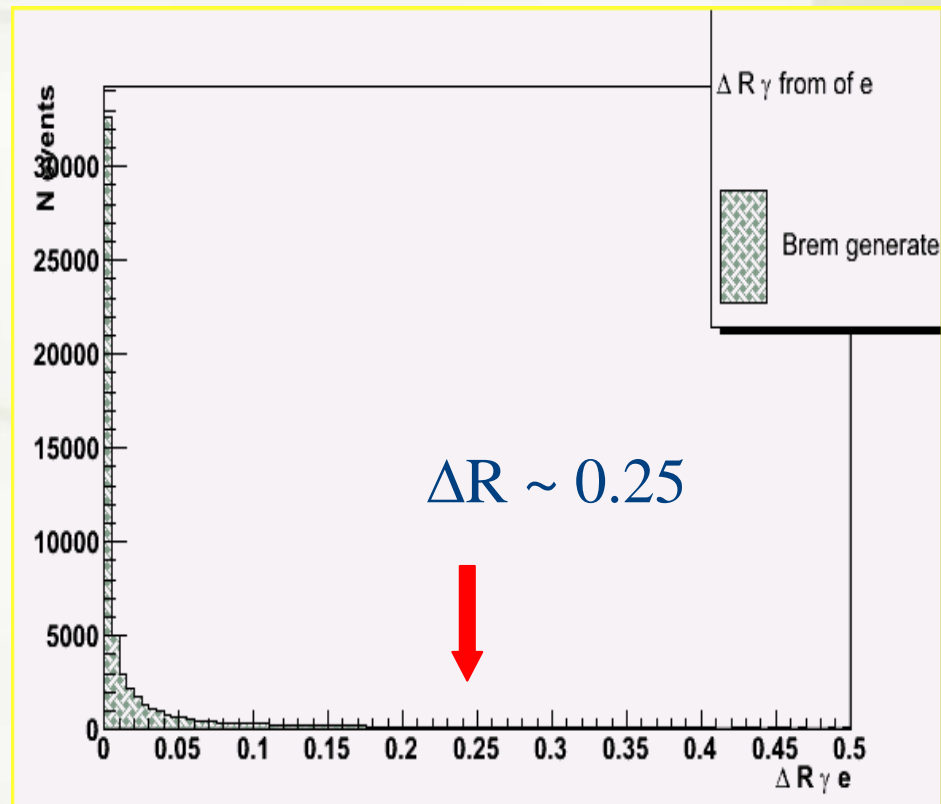
Subsample (~25000 ev)

Photons: $Zbb \rightarrow e^-e^+bb$

All photons



Bremsstrahlung photons



Distance between γ and e

watch the different scale!

If the photon is emitted close to electron,
only one cluster is reconstructed and the combined
4-momentum is measured. For $\sqrt{\Delta\eta^2 + \Delta\phi^2} < \Delta R$
the γ is effectively absorbed in the same cluster of the
electron.

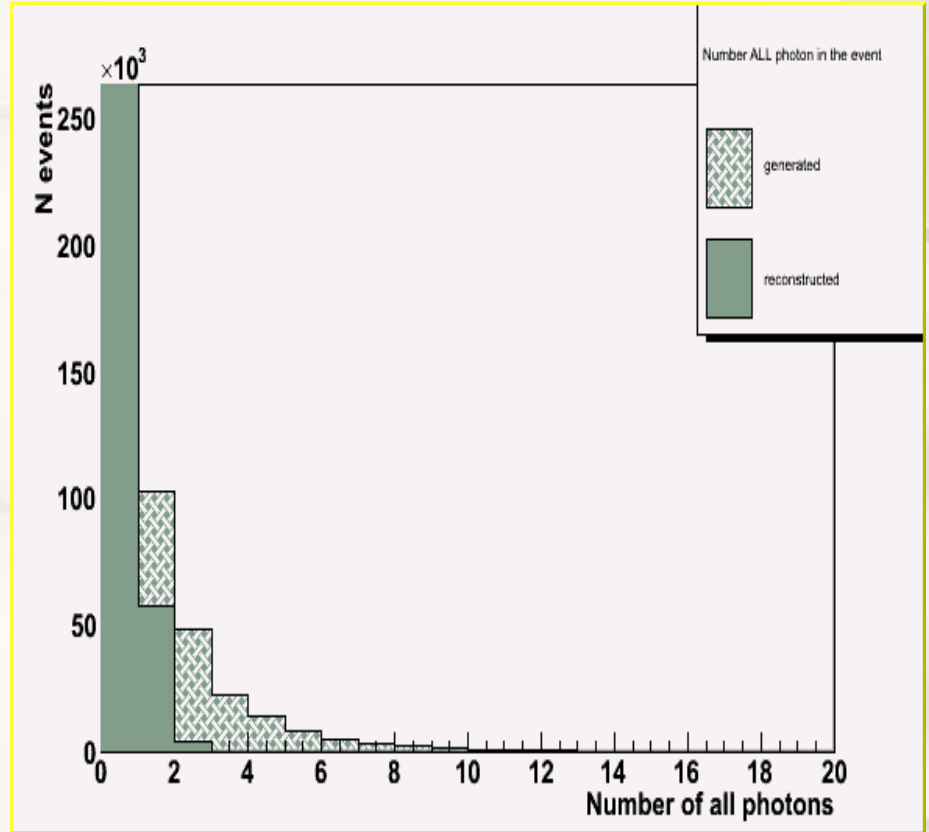
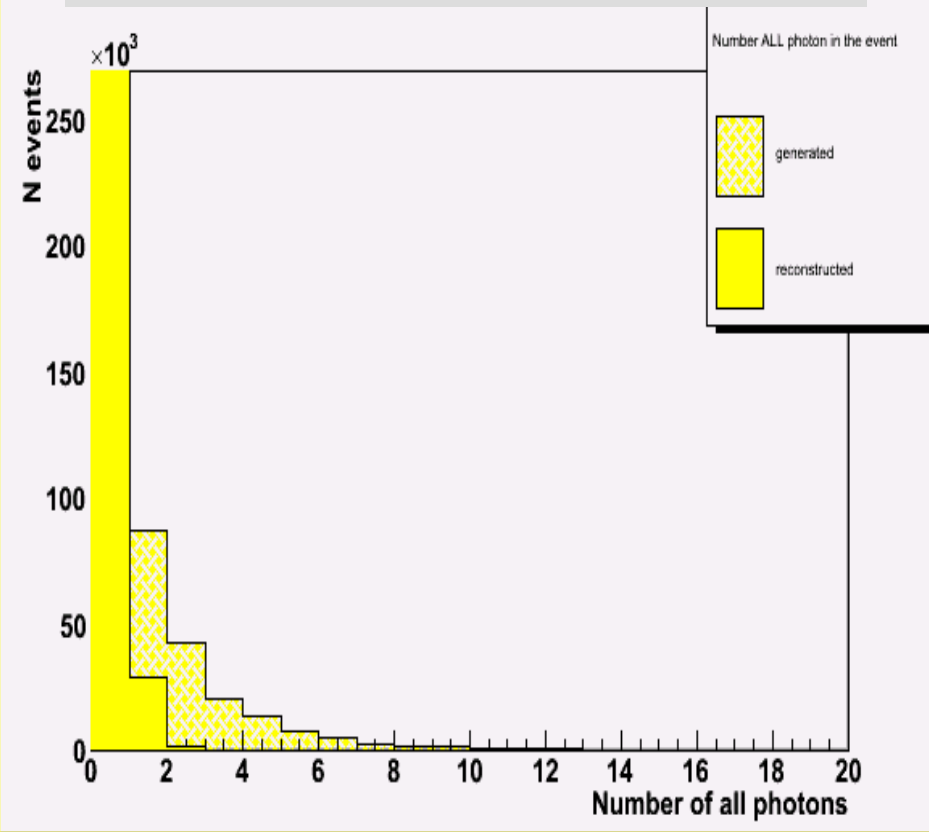
- ★ $\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta\eta^2 + \Delta\phi^2} = 0.125$ corresponds to a 5x5 cluster in ATLAS. The **energy** of electron is measured in **e.m. calorimeter**, θ and ϕ are measured in **tracker**.
- ★ Photons, inside cone ΔR , are taken in account summing their 4-momentum to the 4-momentum of the nearest lepton.
- ★ Photons reconstructed are **e.m. clusters without track associated** ($\Delta\eta = 0.025, \Delta\phi = 0.05$) and $P_T > 5\text{GeV}$, $|\eta| > 2.5$.

All Photons: $Zbb \rightarrow \mu\mu^+ bb$



$Zbb \rightarrow \mu\mu^+ bb$

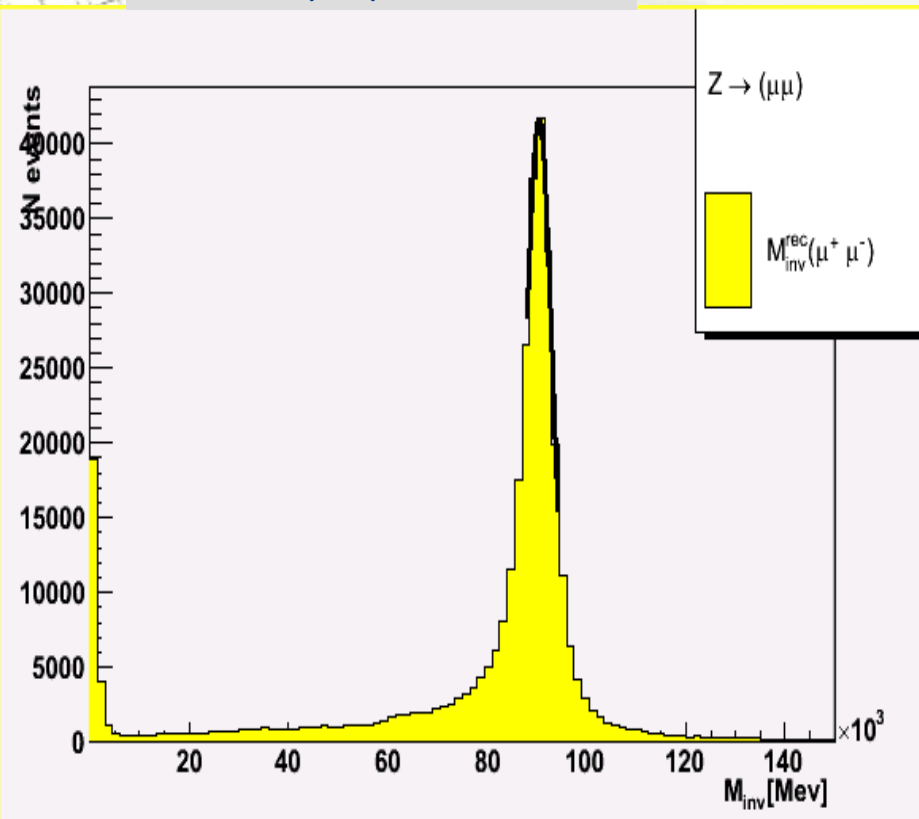
$Zbb \rightarrow e^-e^+ bb$



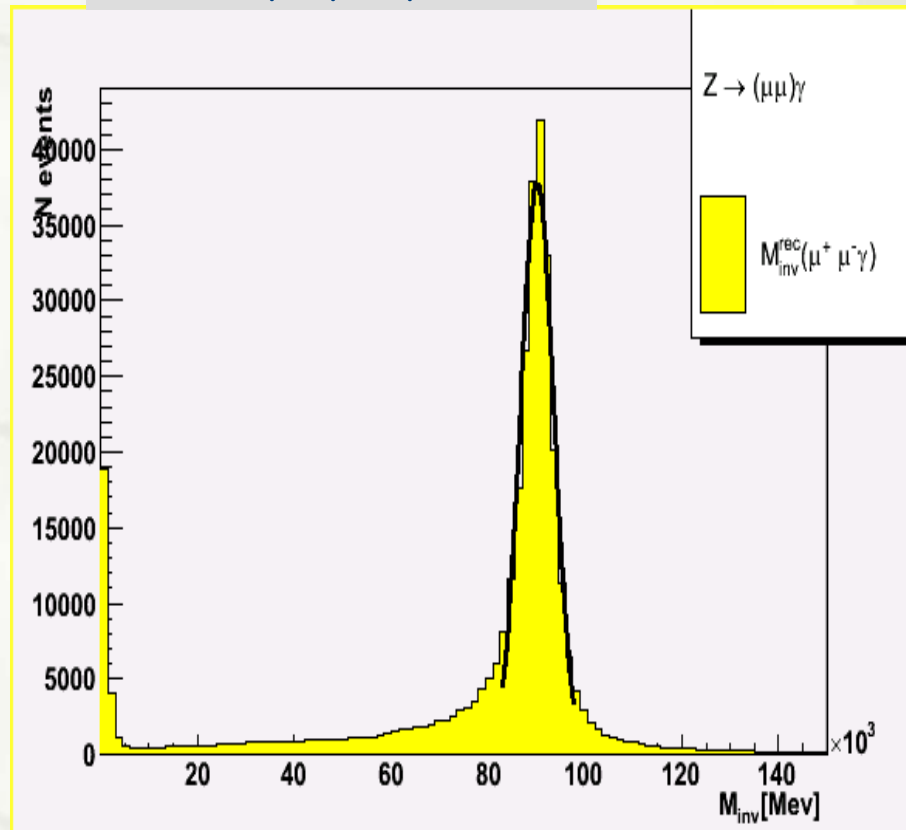
$P_T^\gamma > 5 \text{ GeV } |\eta| > 2.7$ reconstructed γ

- ✦ **Muons:** combined reconstruction (inner detector + spectrometer), $P_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| > 2.5$.
 - ✦ **Electrons:** energy measured in calorimeter, (θ, ϕ) measured from tracker, $P_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| > 2.5$.
 - ✦ **Photons:** e.m. cluster **without track associated** :
 $\Delta\eta = 0.025$, $\Delta\phi = 0.05$, $P_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| > 2.5$.
 - ✦ **Brem photons:** > 2 leptons reconstructed + γ reconstructed in a cone around lepton direction $< \Delta R$.
Electrons sample **only one cluster is reconstructed**.
Muon sample: μ track near photon cluster, misidentification.
- The number events reconstructed with γ **brem identified** is at percent level.

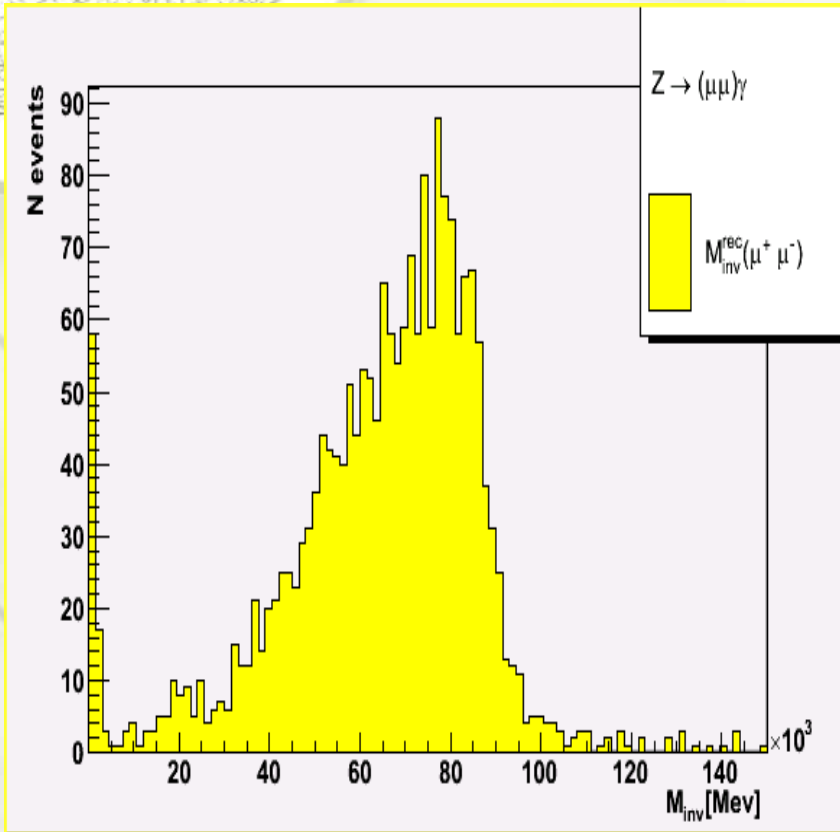
Minv($\mu^+\mu^-$)



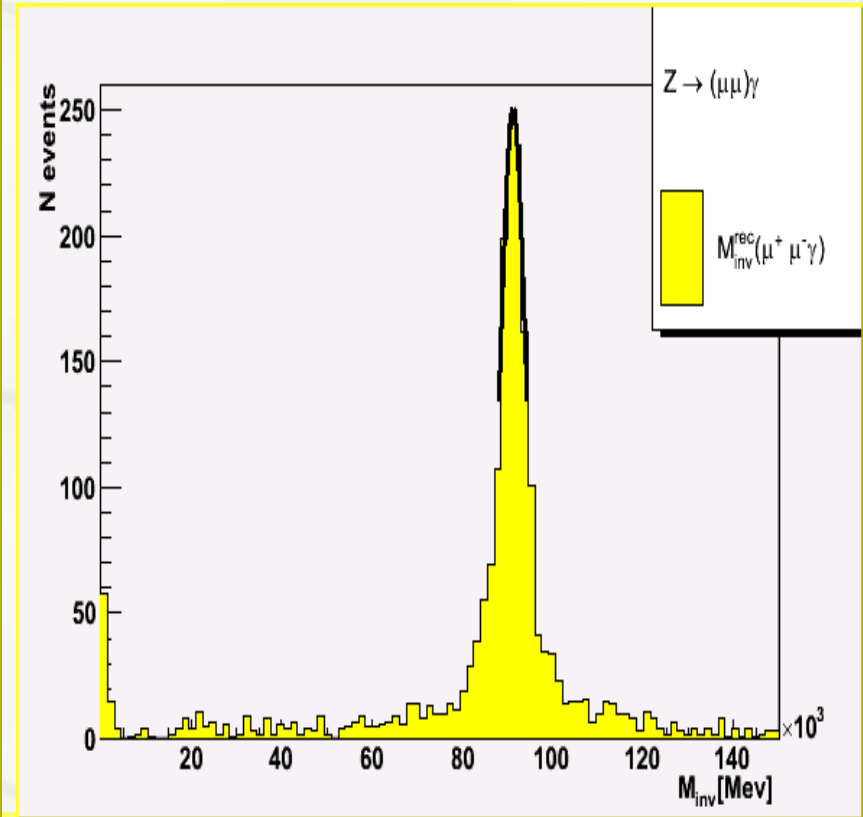
Minv($\mu^+\mu^-$) γ



$M_{inv}(\mu^+\mu^-)$



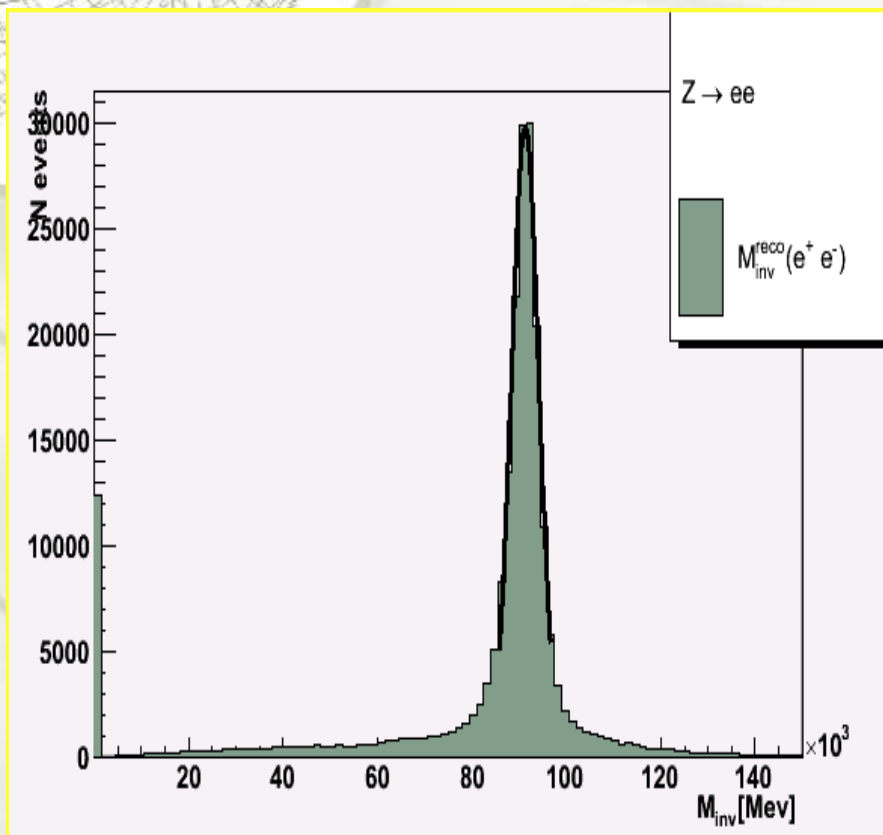
$M_{inv}(\mu^+\mu^-\gamma)$



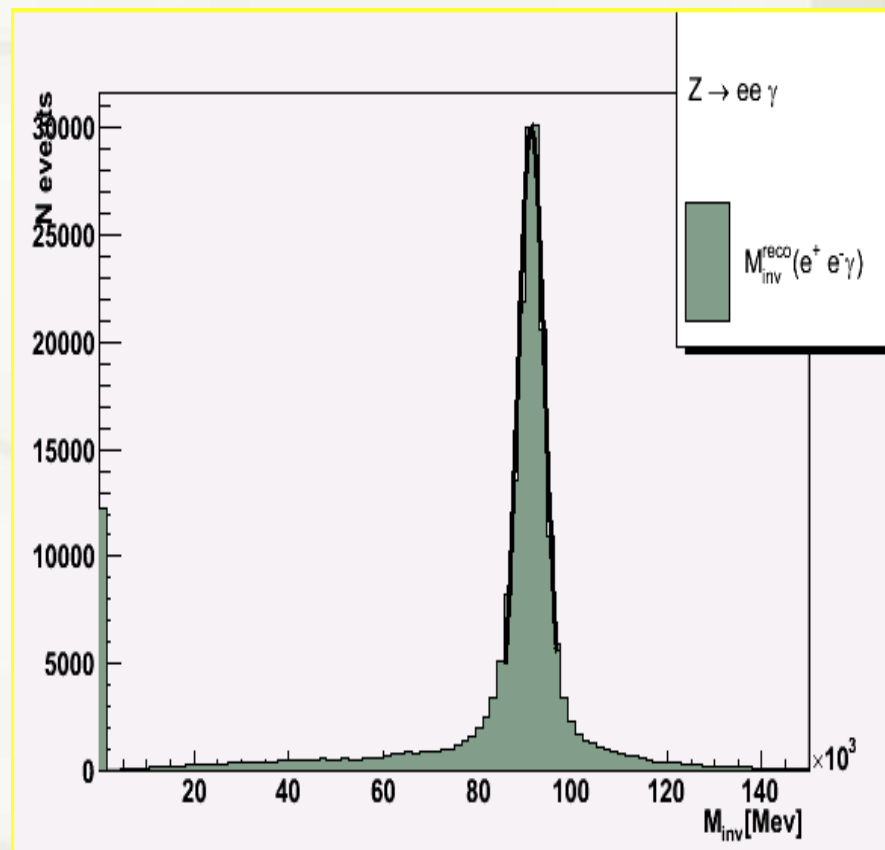
Only events with a γ of Bremsstrahlung

Reconstruction: $Zbb \rightarrow e^-e^+ bb$

Minv(e^+e^-)

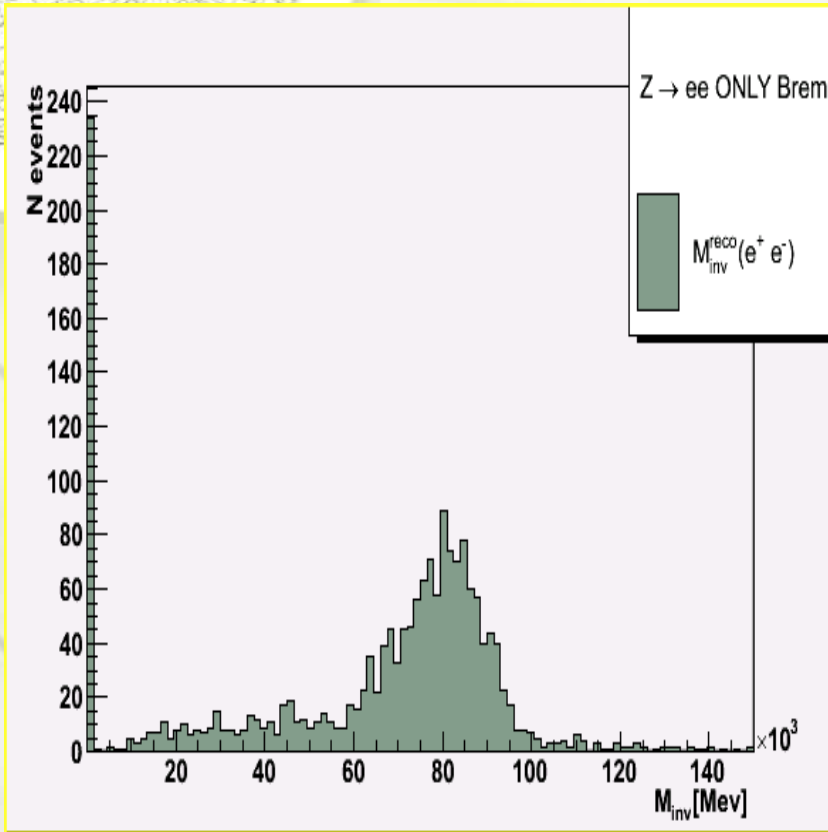


Minv($e^+e^-\gamma$)

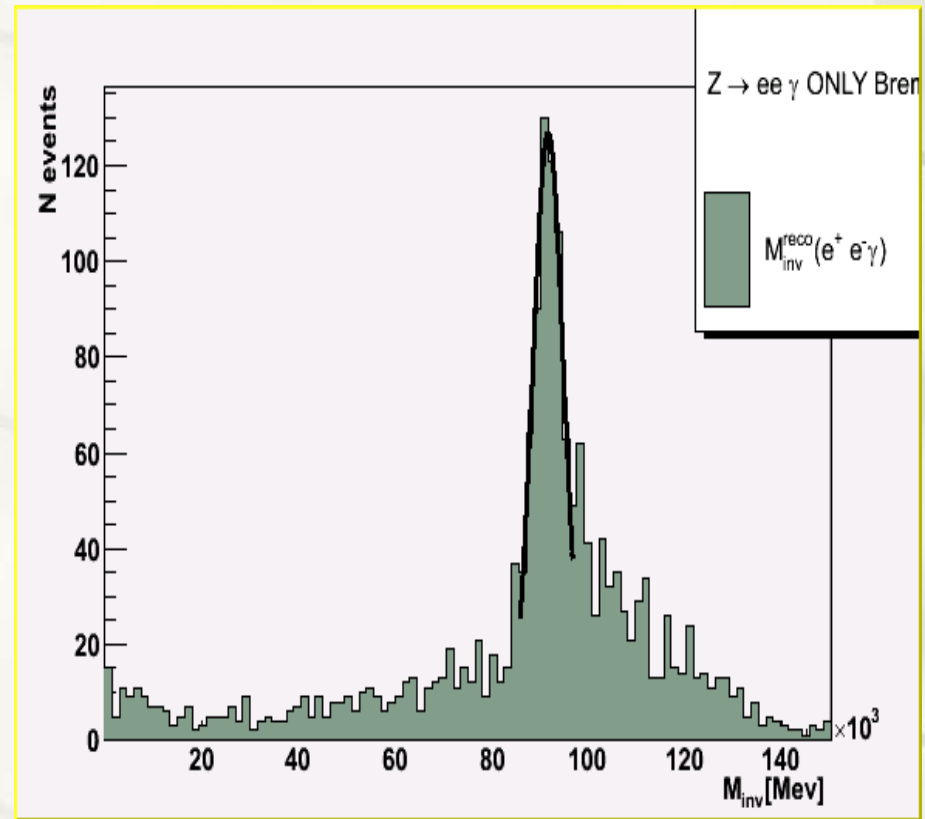


Reconstruction: $Zbb \rightarrow e^-e^+ bb$

Minv(e^+e^-)

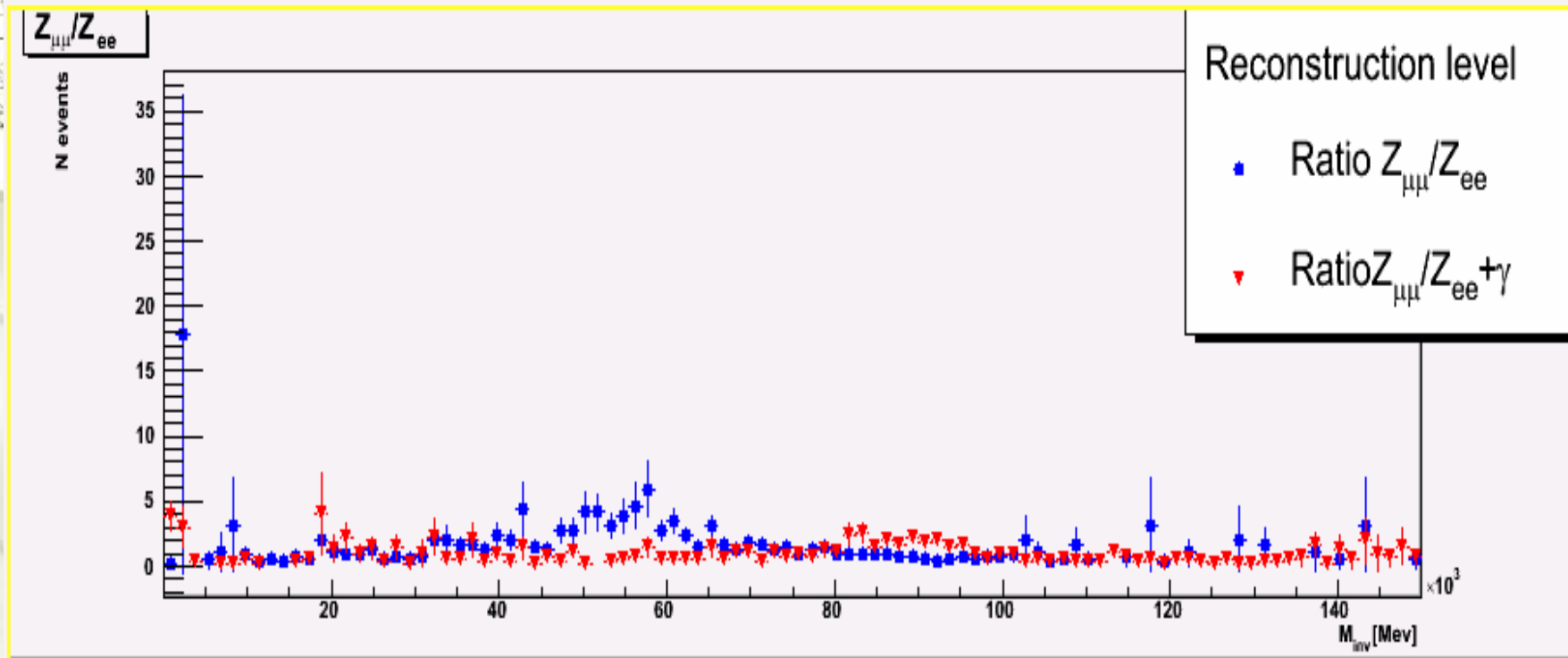


Minv($e^+e^- \gamma$)

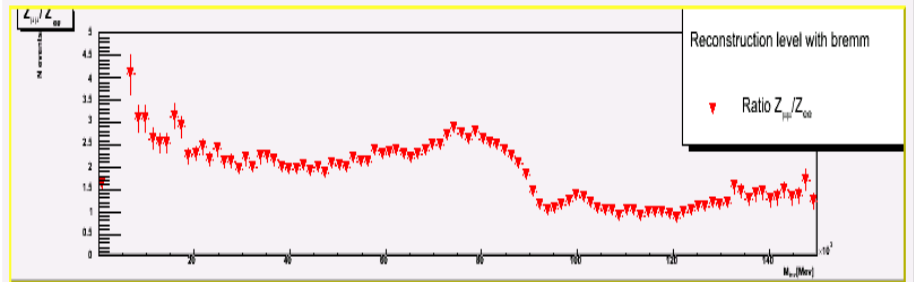
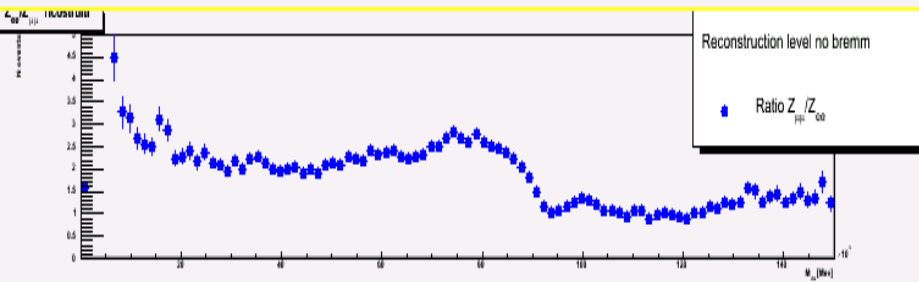
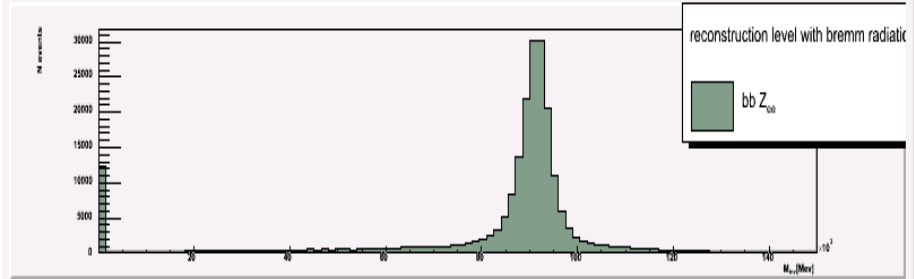
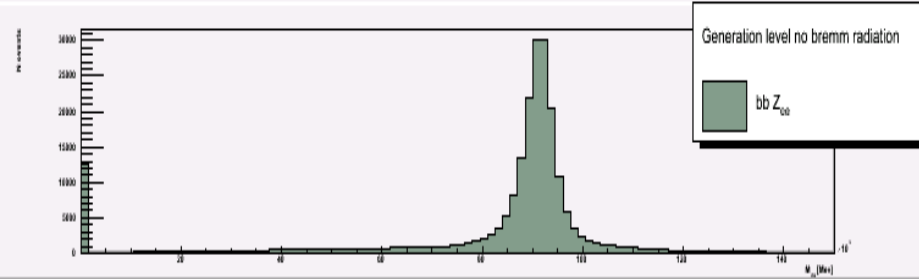
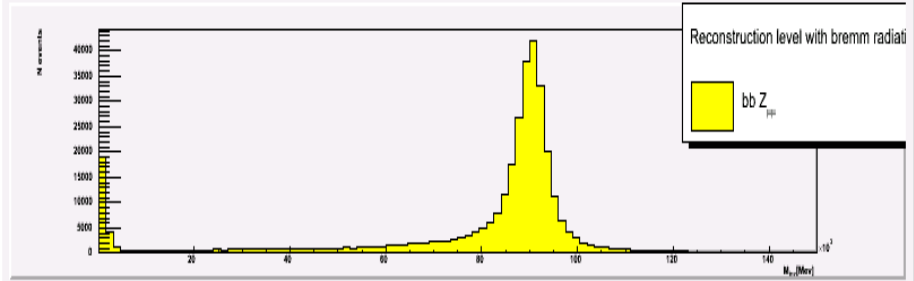
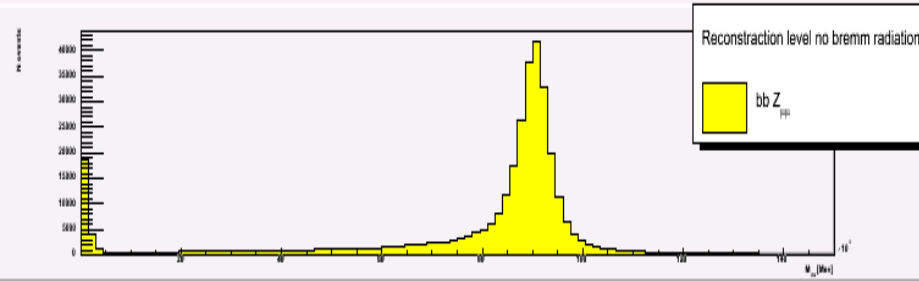


Only events with a γ of Bremsstrahlung

Reconstruction

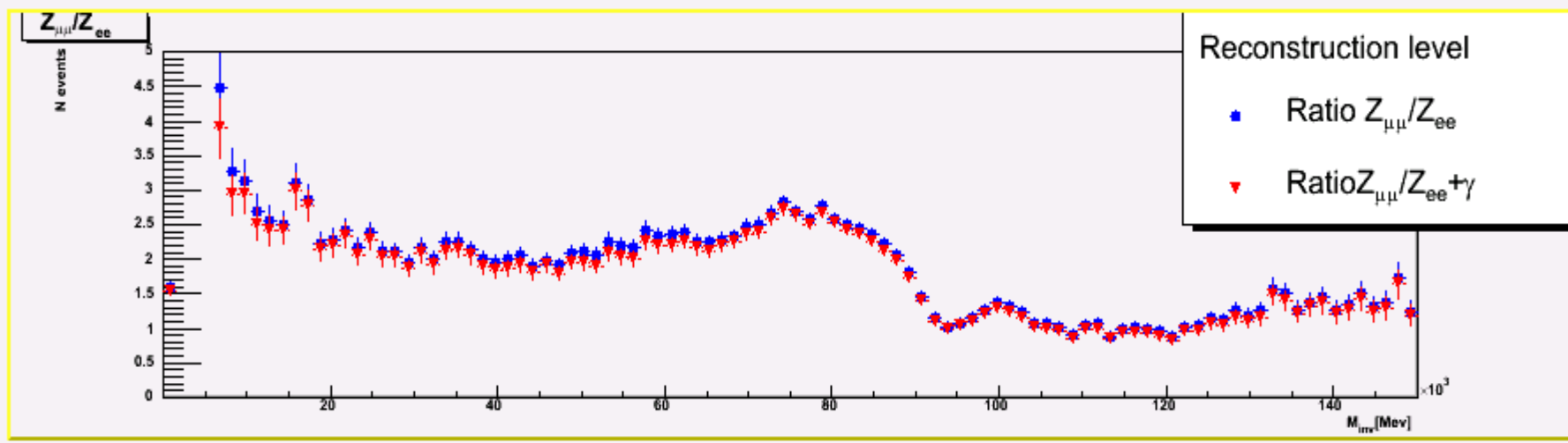
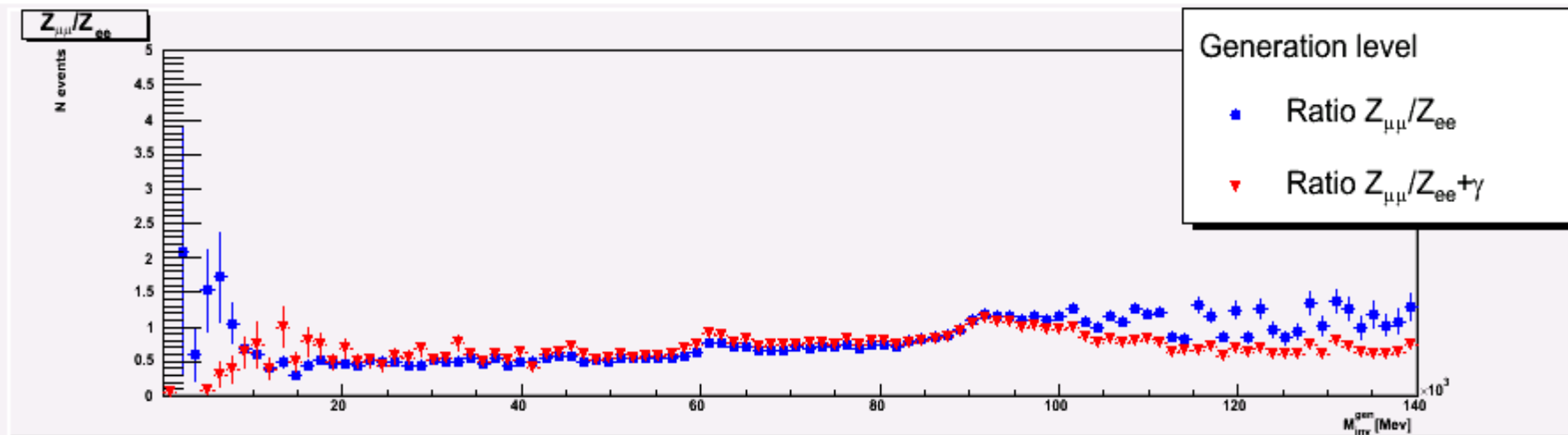


Only events with a γ of Bremsstrahlung

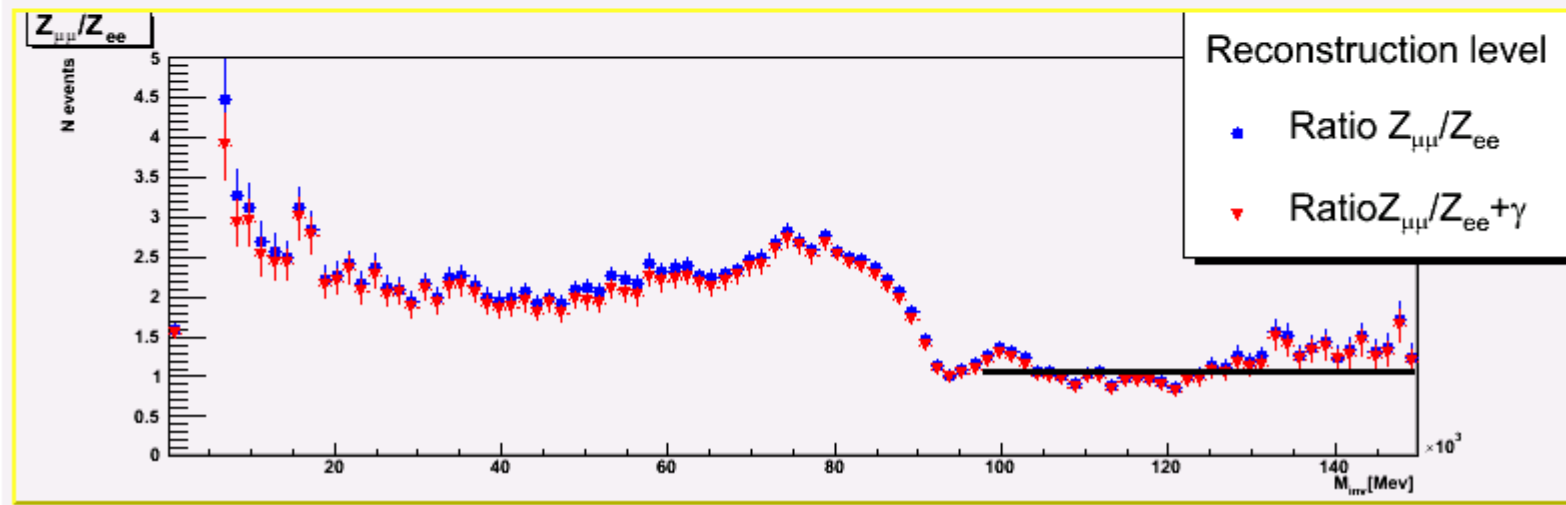
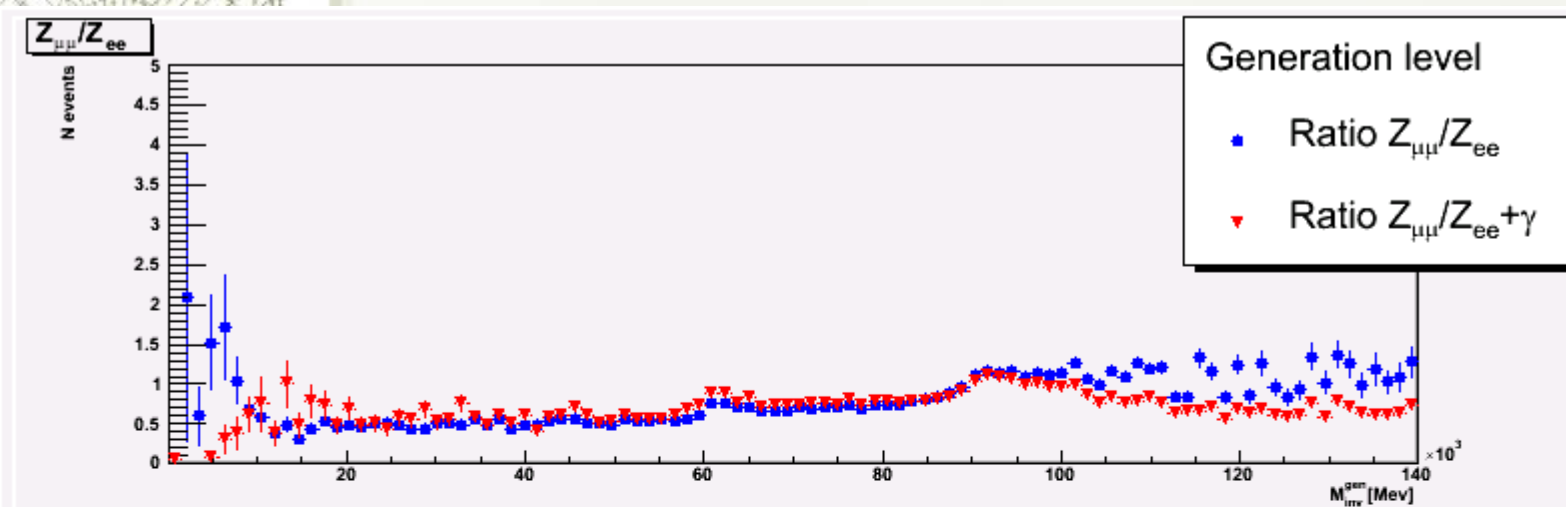


The number γ bremsstrahlung reconstructed separately
 in muons events is higher than electron events, where are mostly absorbed
 in the electron cluster

Generation-reconstruction



Generation-reconstruction



Halina Bilokon, Vitaliano Chiarella, Simonetta Gentile, Giovanni Nicoletti
Higgs Meeting 18 April 2006, CERN.

Conclusions

- ✦ A study for an experimental method of background subtraction is developed based on fully simulated samples, $L_{\text{int}} \sim 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ of:

$bb \text{ Z} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ and

$bb \text{ Z} \rightarrow e^+ e^-$

comparing:

- the **Bremsstrahlung of the two samples.**
- the **ATLAS detector response.**

- ✦ The study is preliminary and needs careful tuning on data collected.
- ✦ **ΔR is an extremely important parameter, that should be carefully tuned.**

Conclusions

- ✦ In the region M_{inv} 98 -135 GeV the ratio is reasonably stable and the effect of Bremsstrahlung is negligible with respect to detector response
- ✦ The same method can be applied to $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and in general to all decays where the electron decay is negligible in the signal.
- ✦ The method relies on lepton universality and needs a good knowledge of detector response for different leptons
- ✦ The method doesn't need an implementation on MC of higher order corrections

Acknowledgements: Borut Kersevan, Dirk Zerwas, Donatella Cavalli

Riserve



★ *Riserve*

★ Matching track narrow

$$\Delta\eta = 0.025 \quad \Delta\phi = 0.05$$

★ Isolation broad

$$\Delta\eta = 0.05 \quad \Delta\phi = 0.10$$

$$\Delta R = 0.07 \quad \text{size of cluster } 5 \times 5 \quad \Delta\eta = 0.025 \quad \Delta\phi = 0.05$$

Implementations

- COJETS Odorico (1984)
- ISAJET Page+Protopopescu (1986)
- FIELDAJET Field (1986)
- JETSET Sjöstrand (1986)
- PYTHIA Bengtsson+Sjöstrand (1987), Sjöstrand (1994)
- ARIADNE Lönnblad (1991)
- HERWIG Marchesini+Webber (1988),
Marchesini+Webber+Abbiendi+Knowles+Seymour+Stanco (1992)
- SHERPA Gleisberg+Hoche+Krauss+Schallicke+Schumann+Winter
(2004)

See Les Houches Guidebook hep-ph/0403045 for a complete list.

- Collider Physics, K. Ellis, J. Stirling and B. Webber
- MONTE CARLO SIMULATION OF HARD HADRONIC PROCESSES. By B.R. Webber, Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci.36:253-286, 1986
- PYTHIA homepage: <http://www.thep.lu.se/~torbjorn/Pythia.html>
The PYTHIA manual ([pythia6301.pdf](#)): clear and instructive introduction. Tutorial, etc.
- HERWIG page: <http://hepwww.rl.ac.uk/theory/seymour/herwig/>
- LES HOUCHES GUIDEBOOK TO MONTE CARLO GENERATORS FOR HADRON COLLIDER PHYSICS, hep-ph/0403045