

Simulations of minimum bias and the underlying event, MC tuning and predictions for the LHC

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Outline

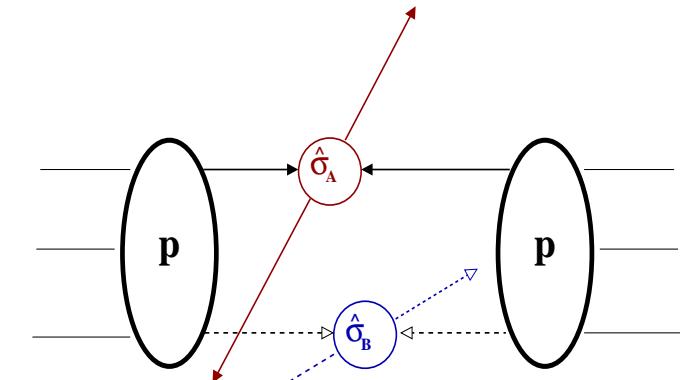
- Multi-parton scattering
- Tuning of PYTHIA
- Tuning using Jetweb
- LHC predictions
- Energy extrapolation and comparison with PHOJET
- Application to central jet veto in Higgs searches
- Summary+future work



How to describe low-pt behaviour ?

$\sigma_{2 \rightarrow 2} > \sigma_{pp}$ at $p_T \sim 5\text{ GeV}$

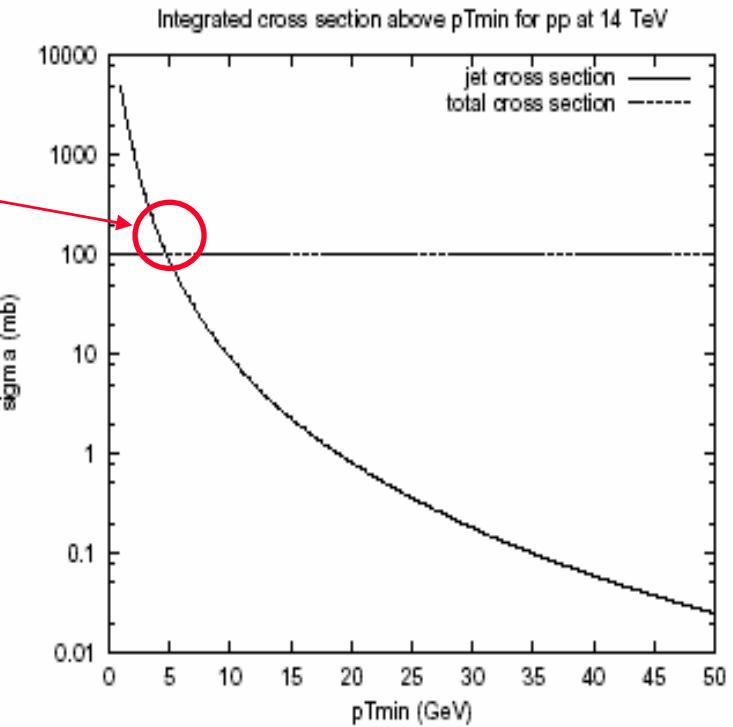
Different approaches but all many to multi-parton scattering



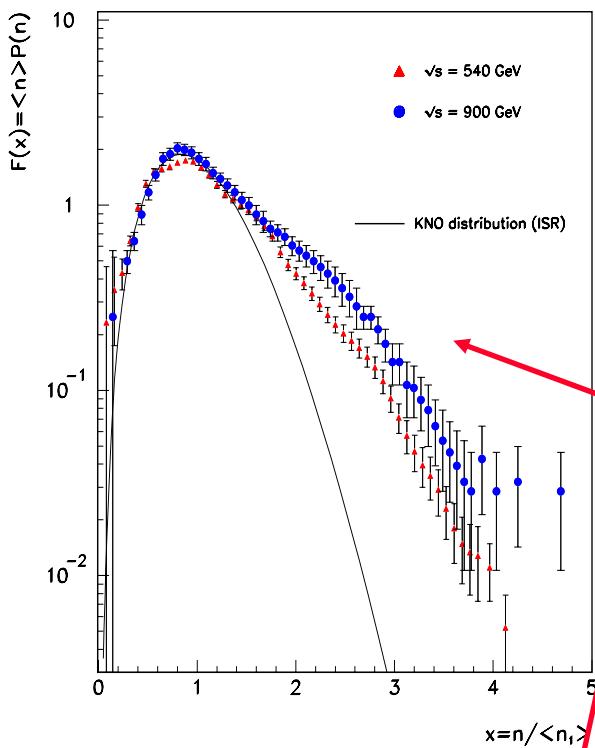
$$\bar{n} = \frac{\sigma_{hard}}{\sigma_{pp}}$$

$$\sigma_{hard} = \int_{p_{T\text{-min}}}^{s/4} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_t^2} dp_t^2$$

(simple scenario
with sharp cut-off)



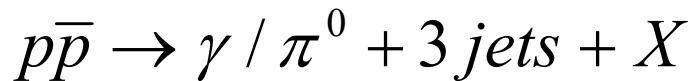
Evidence for multi-parton interactions



UA5 KNO distributions

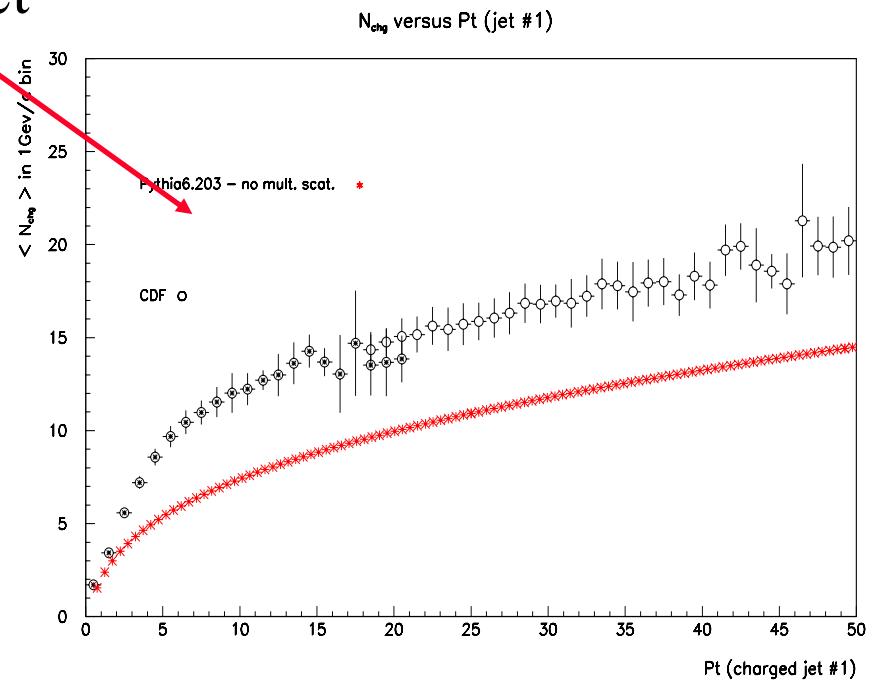
D0 multijet analysis
HERA photoproduction

Direct



CDF

indirect



CDF underlying event



PYTHIA model

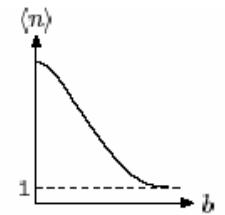
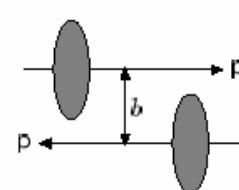
Multiple interactions solve total xsect problem

Need to tame the PT divergence over QCD cross-section

Parameters of the model:

- p_T -min \longrightarrow Abrupt vs smooth cut-off \longrightarrow Number of interactions
- Impact parameter \longrightarrow Matter distribution \longrightarrow Number of interactions and fluctuations

- energy dependence $\longrightarrow p_{t0} = 1.9 \text{ GeV} \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{0.16}$



Parameters not looked at: string drawing, effect of ISR (CDF)

Minimum bias data:

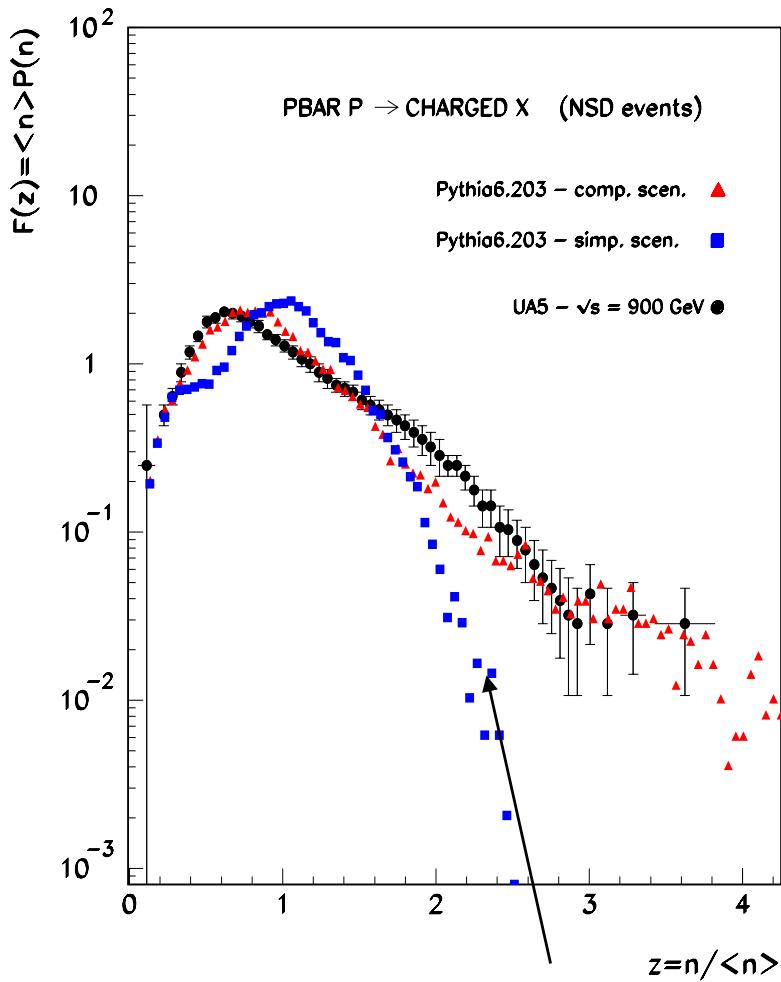
Multiplicity information:
 $\langle n_{ch} \rangle$, $dN/d\eta$, KNO, FB, etc.

Set π^0 , K^0_s and Λ^0 stable

Experiment	References	Colliding beams
CERN – ISR	Phys. Rev. D 30 528 (1984)	pp at $\sqrt{s} = 30.4, 44.5, 52.6$ and 62.2 GeV
UA5 – SPS	Phys. Rep. 154(5,6) 247 (1987) Z. Phys. C 37, 191 (1988) Z. Phys. C 43, 357 (1989)	$p\bar{p}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 200, 546$ and 900GeV
CDF - Tevatron	Phys. Rev. D 41 2330 (1990)	$p\bar{p}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8\text{TeV}$
E735 - Tevatron	Phys. Lett. B 435 453 (1998)	

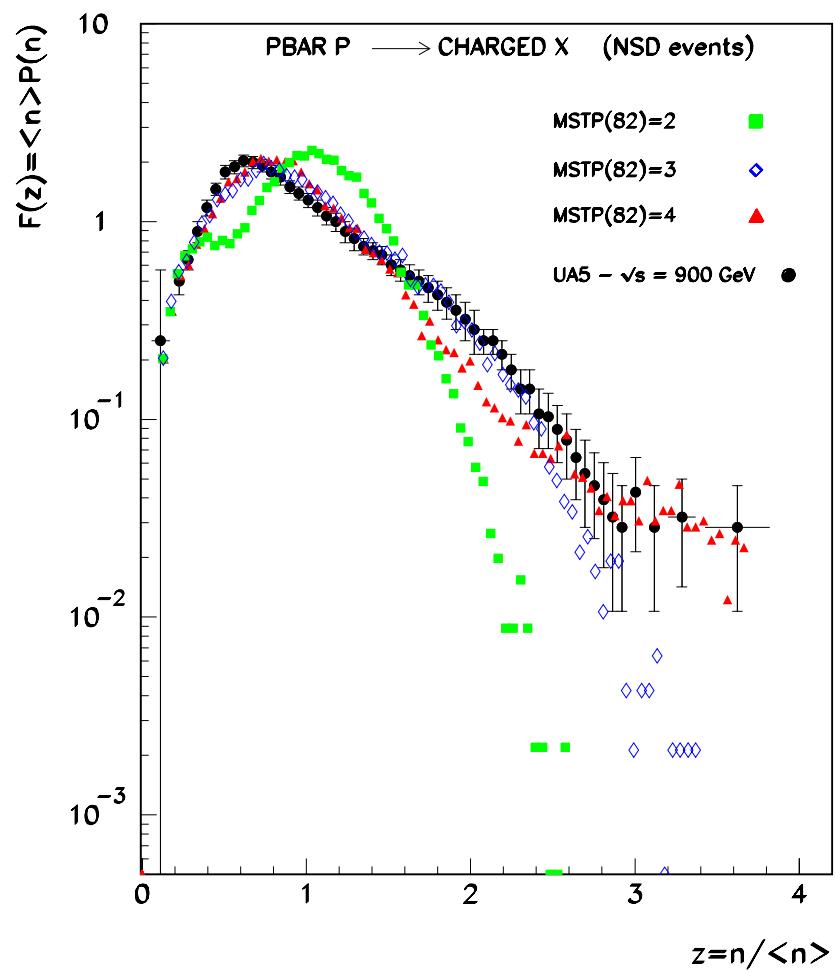


Use ‘complex’ scenario
with smooth cut-off

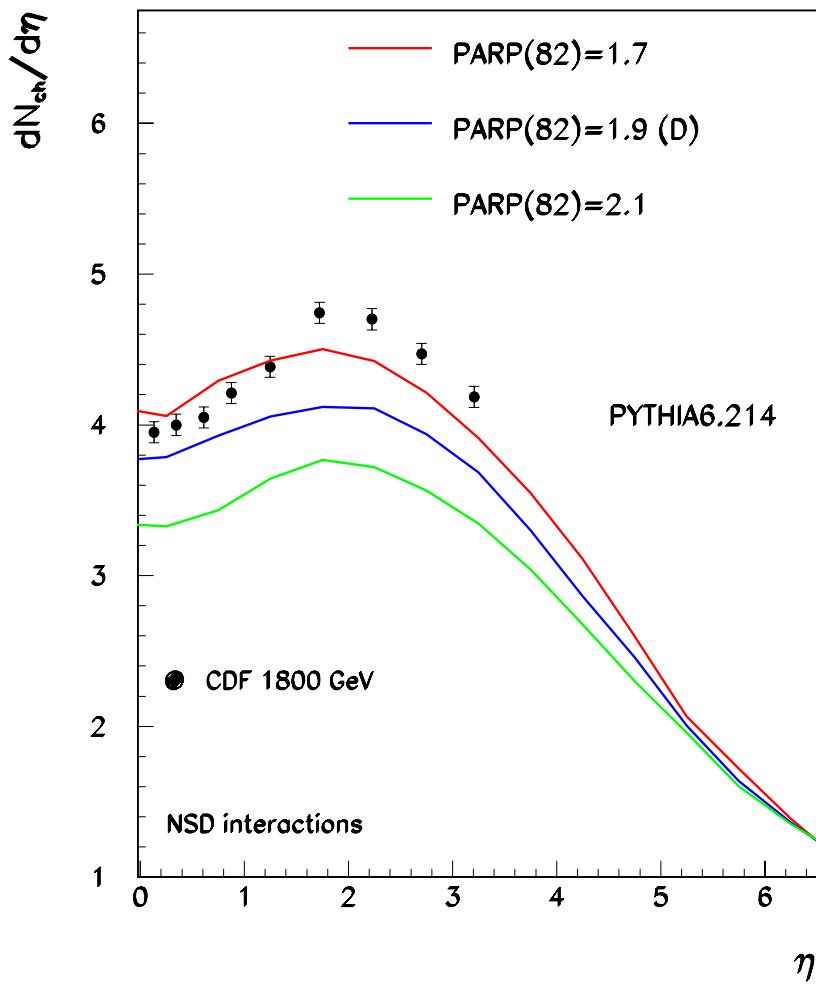
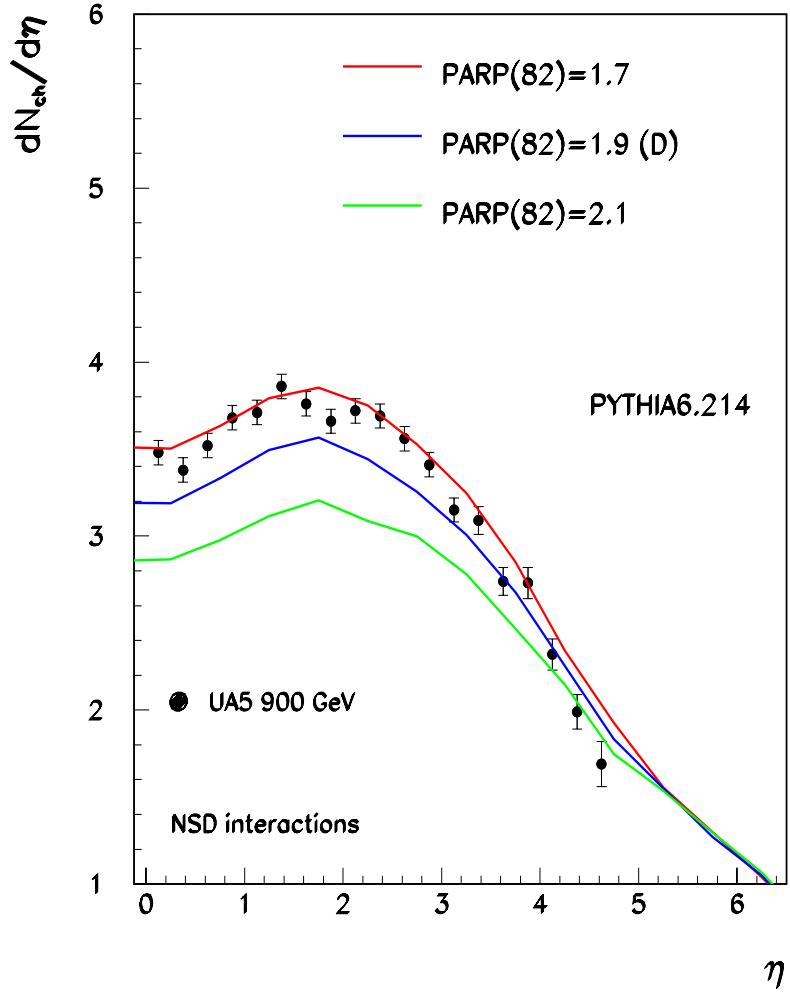


Abrupt cut-off generates
too few interactions

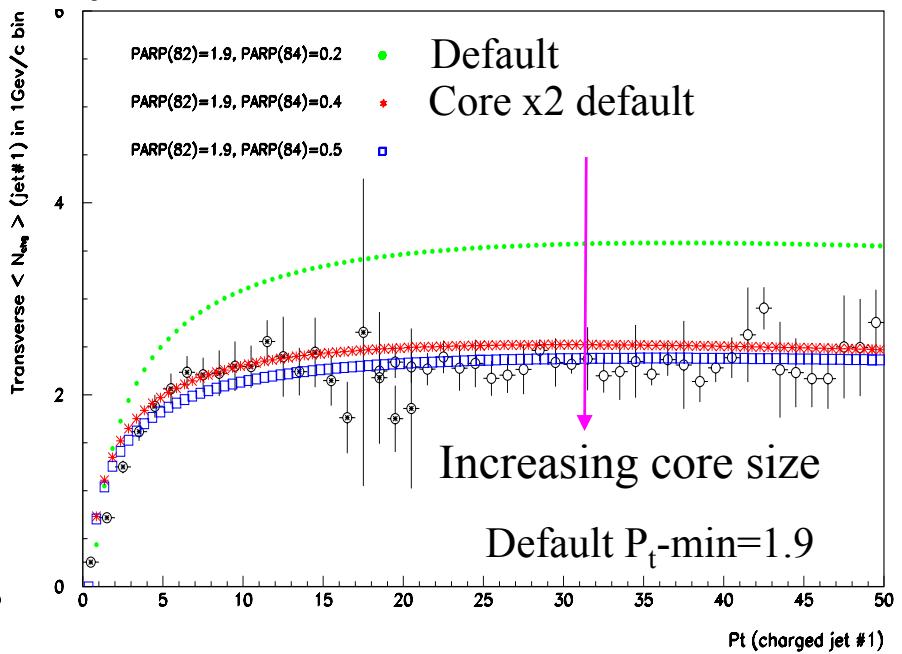
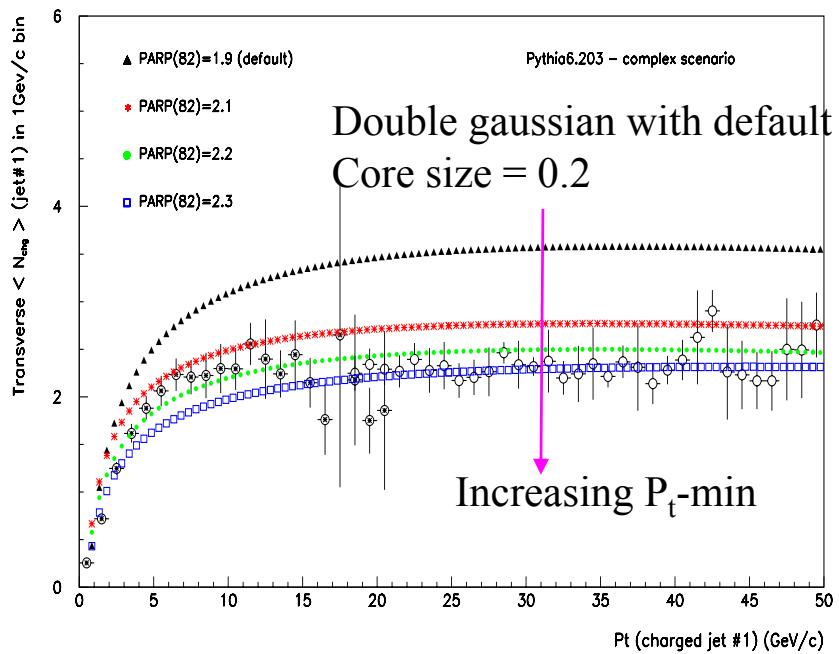
Use ‘double-gaussian’
Matter distribution



Pt-min is ~ 1.9 GeV default value



Transverse $\langle N_{ch} \rangle$ vs jet p_T

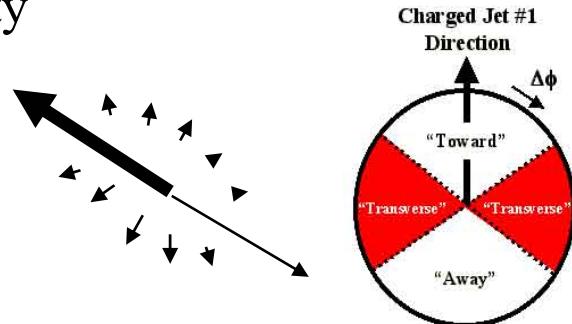


The underlying event requires less activity => higher p_T
Lose ‘unification’ of min-bias and underlying event

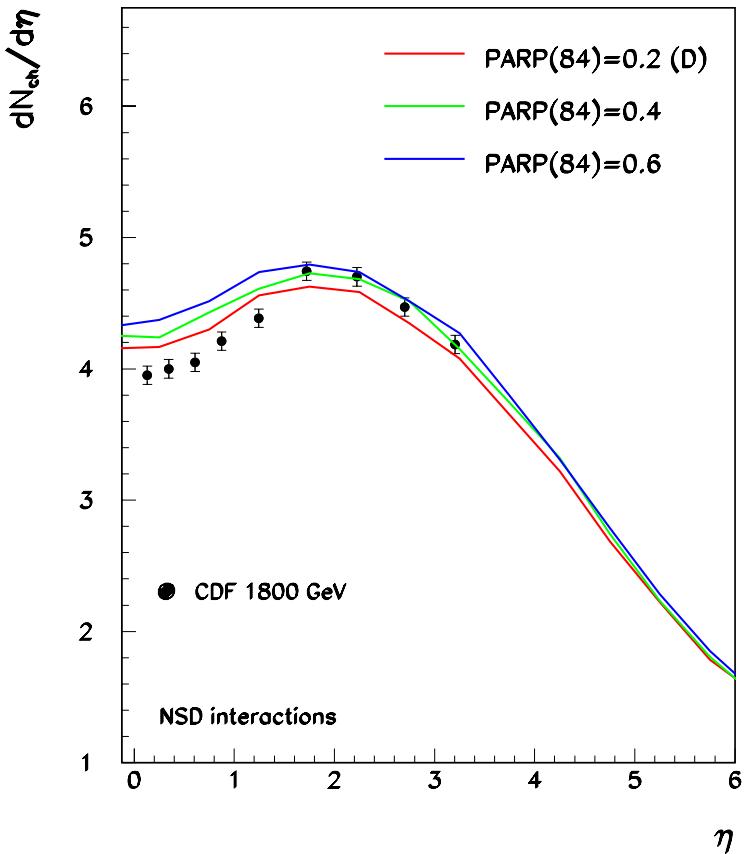
CDF Run 1 underlying event analysis

Phys. Rev. D, **65** 092002 (2002)

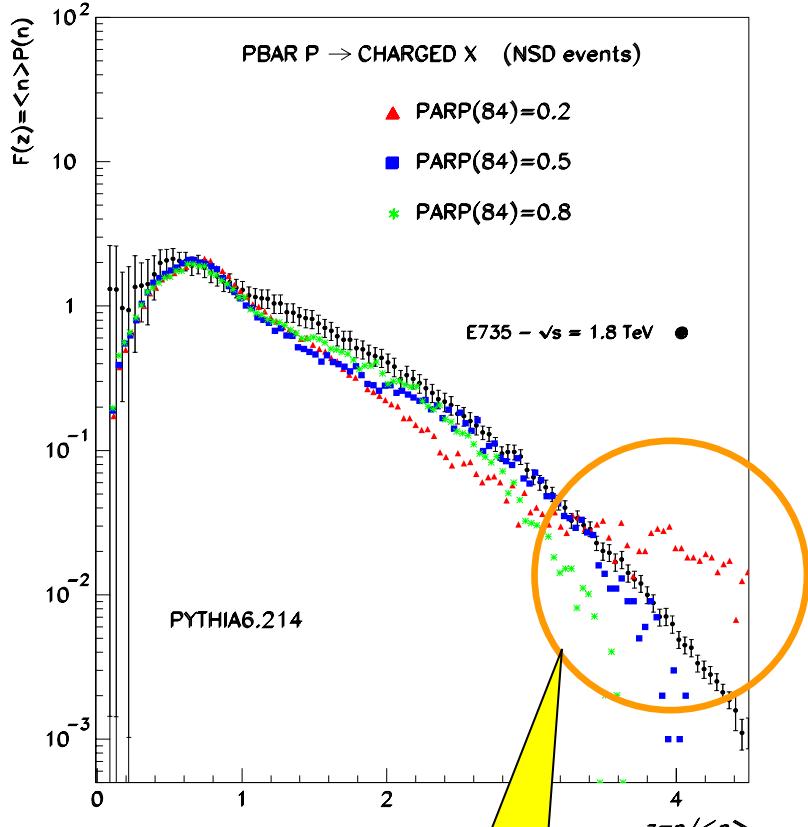
Alternatively increase the core size
This reduces the core density-reducing activity



The rapidity distributions are insensitive to the matter distribution



Agreement with KNO improves
As it reduces the large fluctuations
in multiplicity



Effect on
high
multiplicity
events.



PYTHIA Tuning (AM Tune)

Minimum bias	Underlying event	"D" = PYTHIA's default
MSUB(94)=1 (D=0) MSUB(95)=1 (D=1)	MSUB(95)=1 (D=1)	
MSTP(51)=7 (D=7)	MSTP(51)=7 (D=7)	CTEQ 5L
MSTP(81) = 1 (D=1)	MSTP(81) = 1 (D=1)	Multiple interactions
MSTP(82) = 4 (D=1)	MSTP(82) = 4 (D=1)	
PARP(82) = 1.8 (D=1.9)	PARP(82) = 1.8 (D=1.9)	PT0
PARP(84) = 0.5 (D=0.2)	PARP(84) = 0.5 (D=0.2)	
PARP(90)=0.16 (D=0.16)	PARP(90)=0.16 (D=0.16)	PT0 energy dependence
π^0 , K^0_s and Λ^0 stable (D=decay's on!)	MC distributions corrected.	Exclude 8% of chd. tracks

Required to compare to data

Non-diff. + d.diff.

Double Gaussian

Core size

Primary vertex

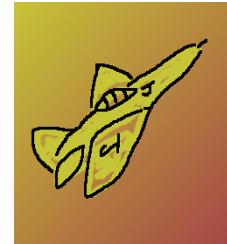


Jetweb

Jetweb is a database tool for tuning MCs

J Butterworth and S Butterworth:

Comput. Phys. Commun. 153 (2003) 164-178

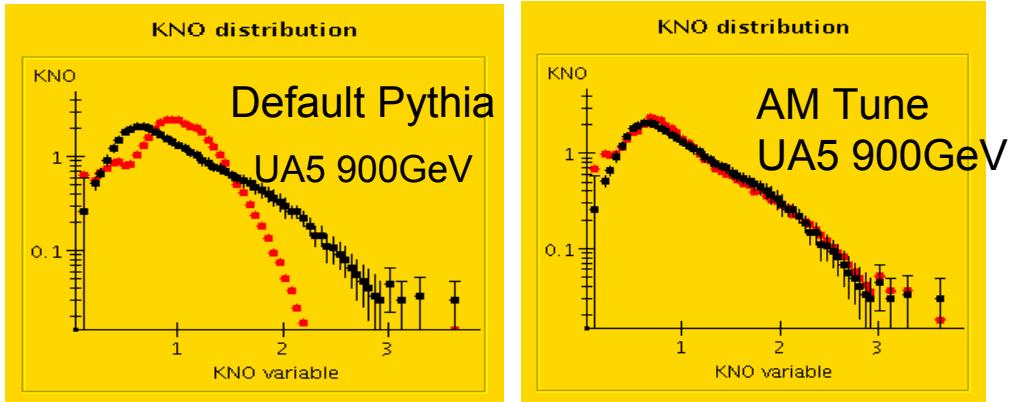


<http://jetweb.hep.ucl.ac.uk>

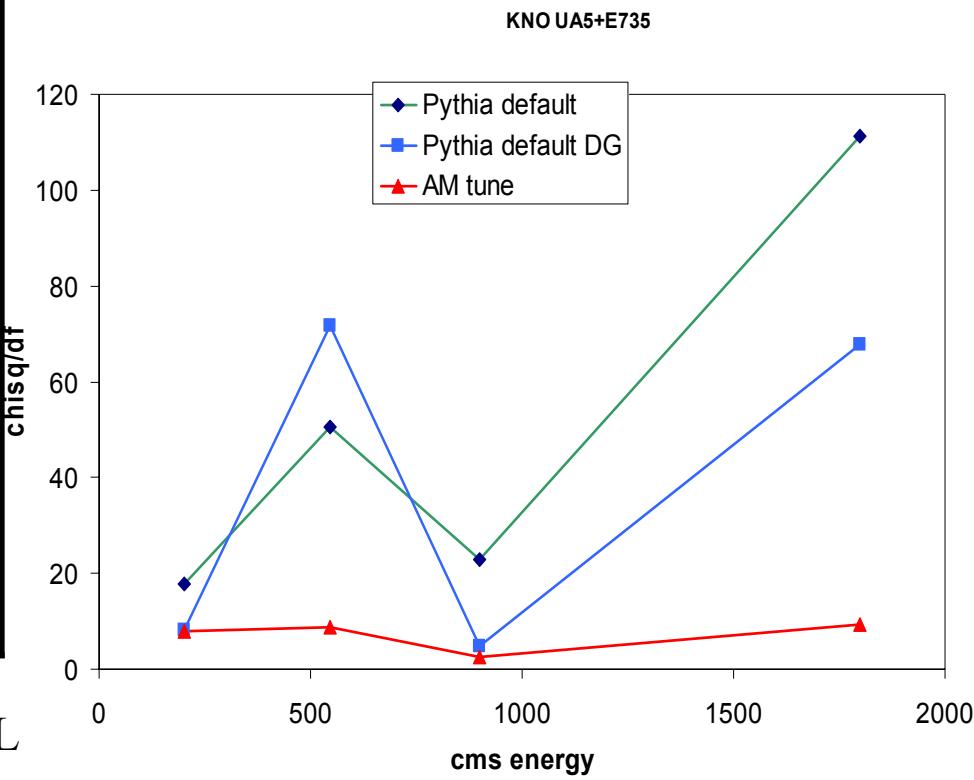
- Collection of plots from OPAL, H1, ZEUS, CDF, D0, UA5 publications, stored as distributions
- Generates events using (currently PYTHIA or HERWIG) and uses HBOOK to generate histograms to compare to data
 - χ^2/DF calculated for distributions
- Fits are stored for future reference and comparison to different



Jetweb comparison



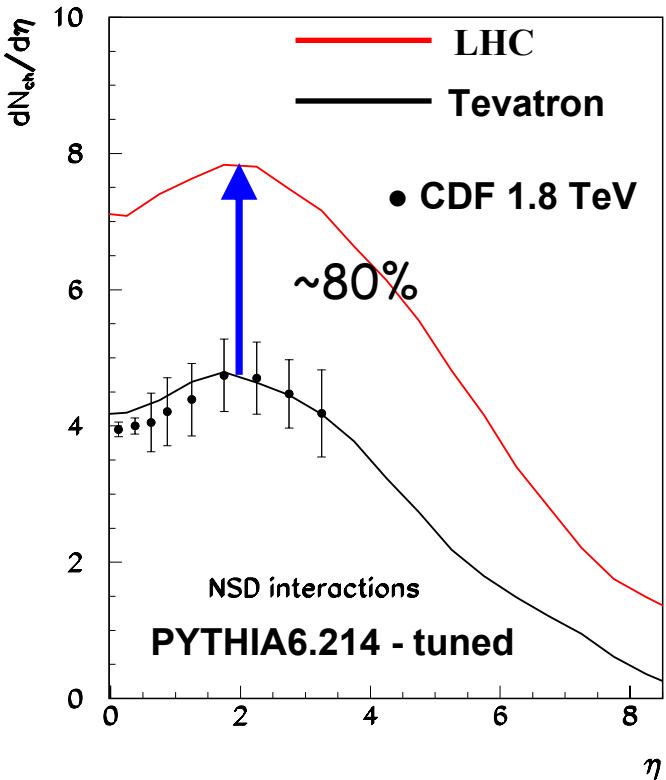
	dN/deta fit χ^2/DF		
Energy	Default	Def. DG	AM tune
200 (UA5)	16.9	18.5	6.8
900 (UA5)	11.3	16.3	1.3
	KNO fit χ^2/DF		
200 (UA5)	17.7	8.0	8.0
546 (UA5)	50.5	71.6	8.7
900 (UA5)	22.9	7.7	2.5
1800 (E735)	27.2	26.2	6.0



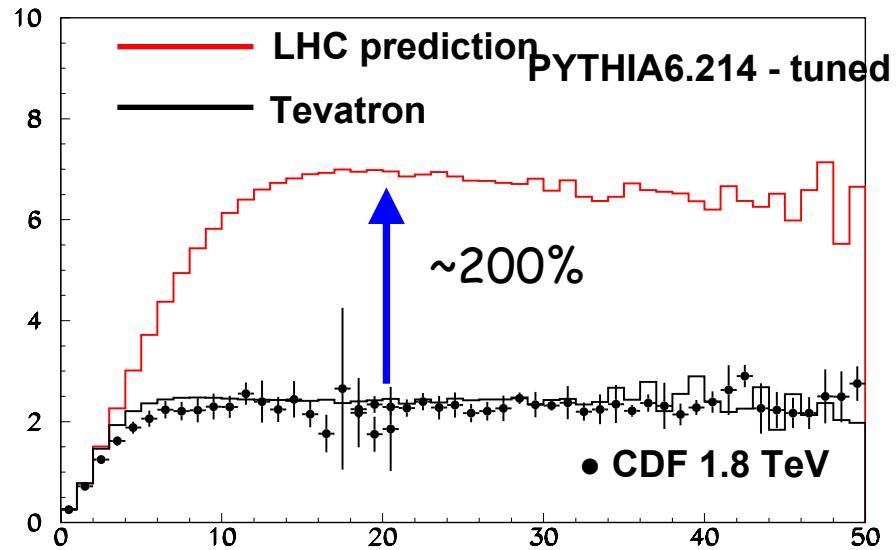
Jetweb fits generated by B. Waugh, UCL



LHC predictions



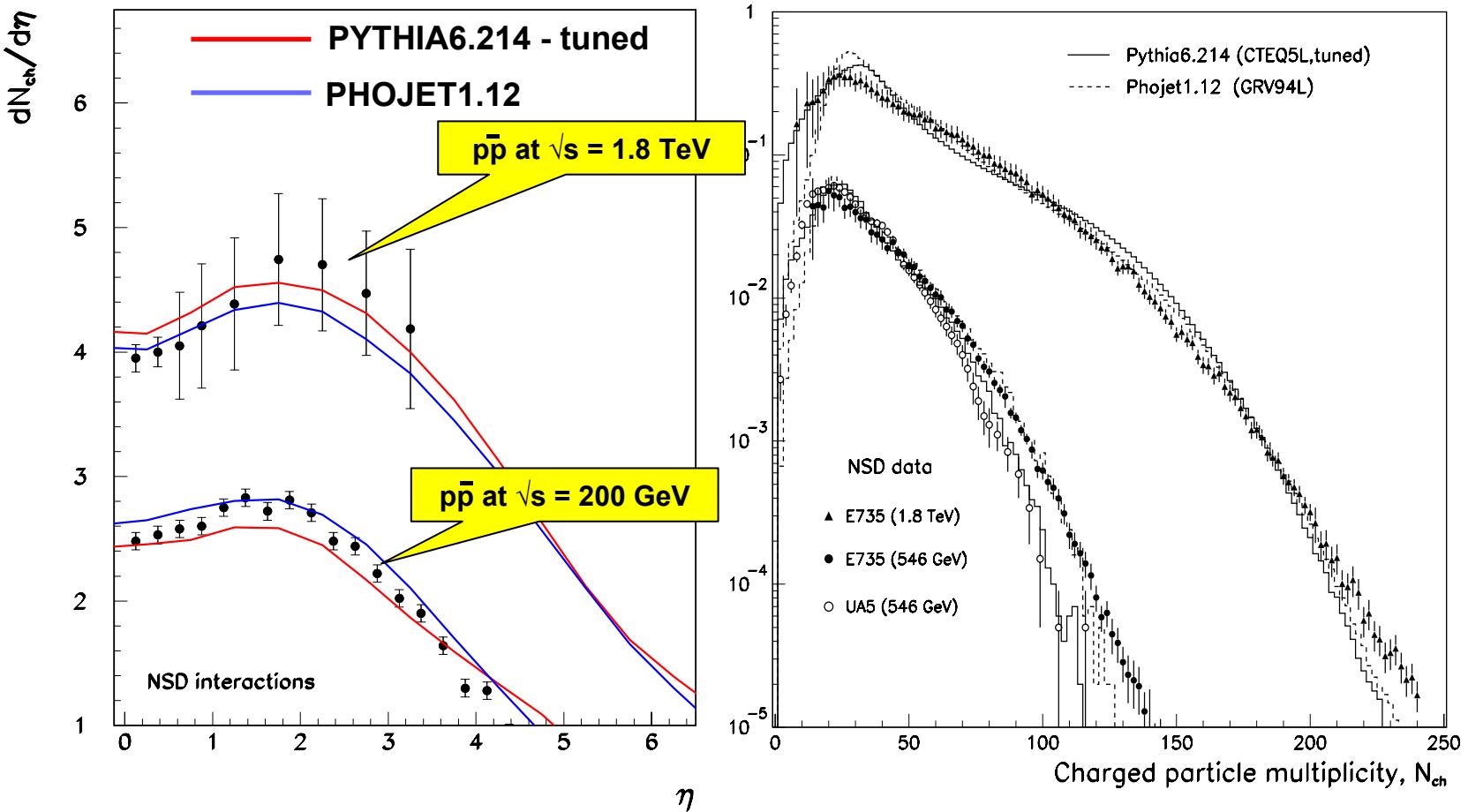
$$\frac{\left(\frac{UE(LHC)}{MB(LHC)}\right)_{\rho_{particle}}}{\left(\frac{UE(CDF)}{MB(CDF)}\right)_{\rho_{particle}}} = \frac{4.4}{2.6} = 1.7$$



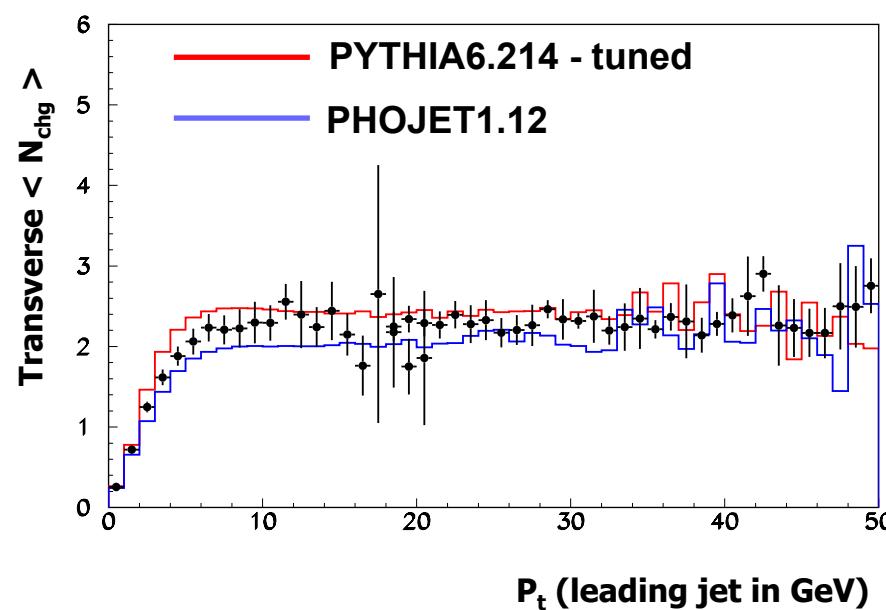
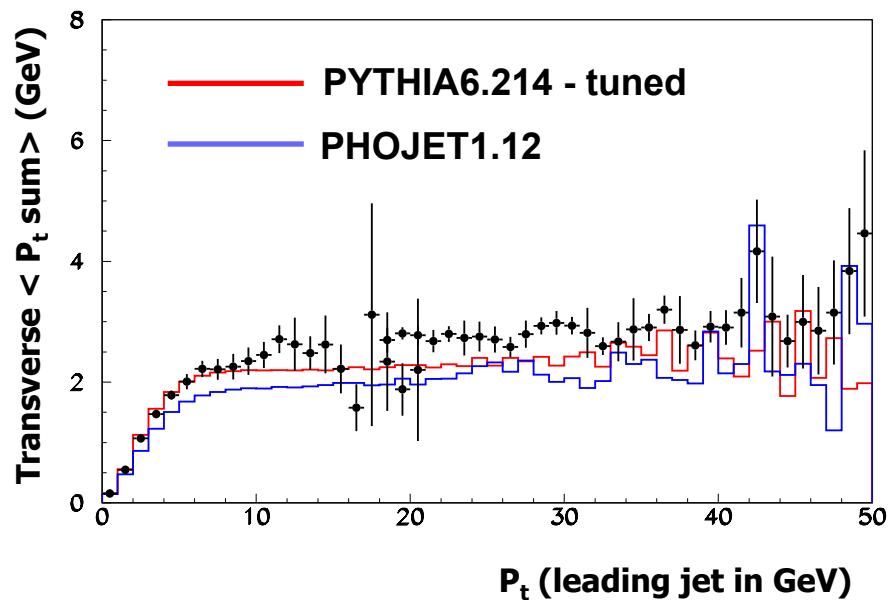
	$dN/d\eta$ ($\eta=0$)	N_{ch} jet- $p_t=20\text{GeV}$
1.8TeV (pp)	4.1	2.3
14TeV (pp)	7.0	7.0
increase	$\sim \times 1.8$	$\sim \times 3$



PYTHIA vs PHOJET: Minimum bias

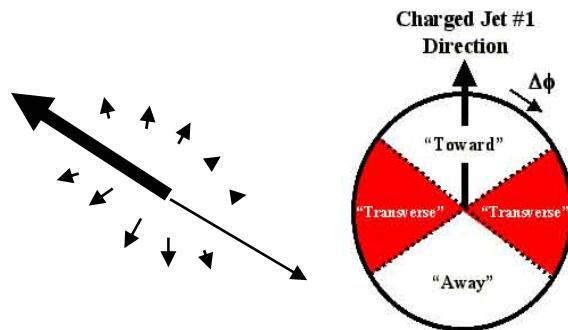


PYTHIA vs PHOJET: Underlying event

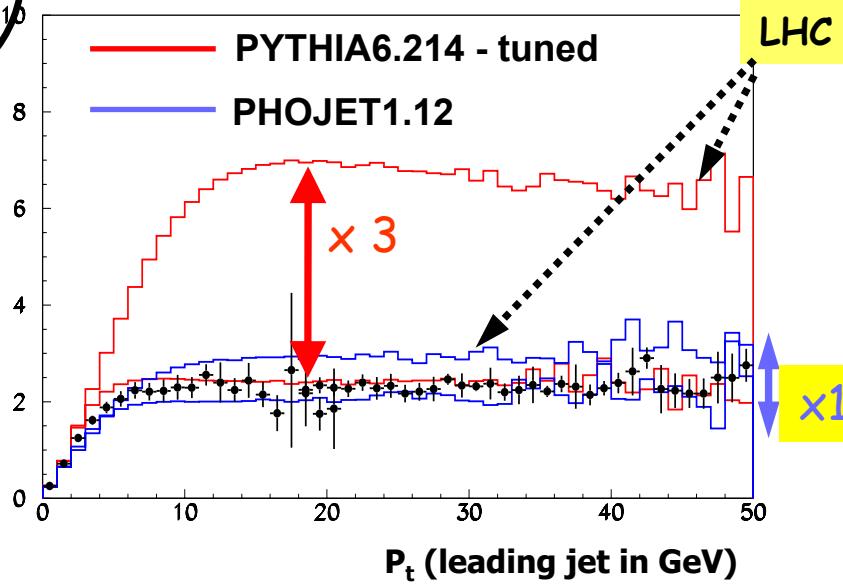
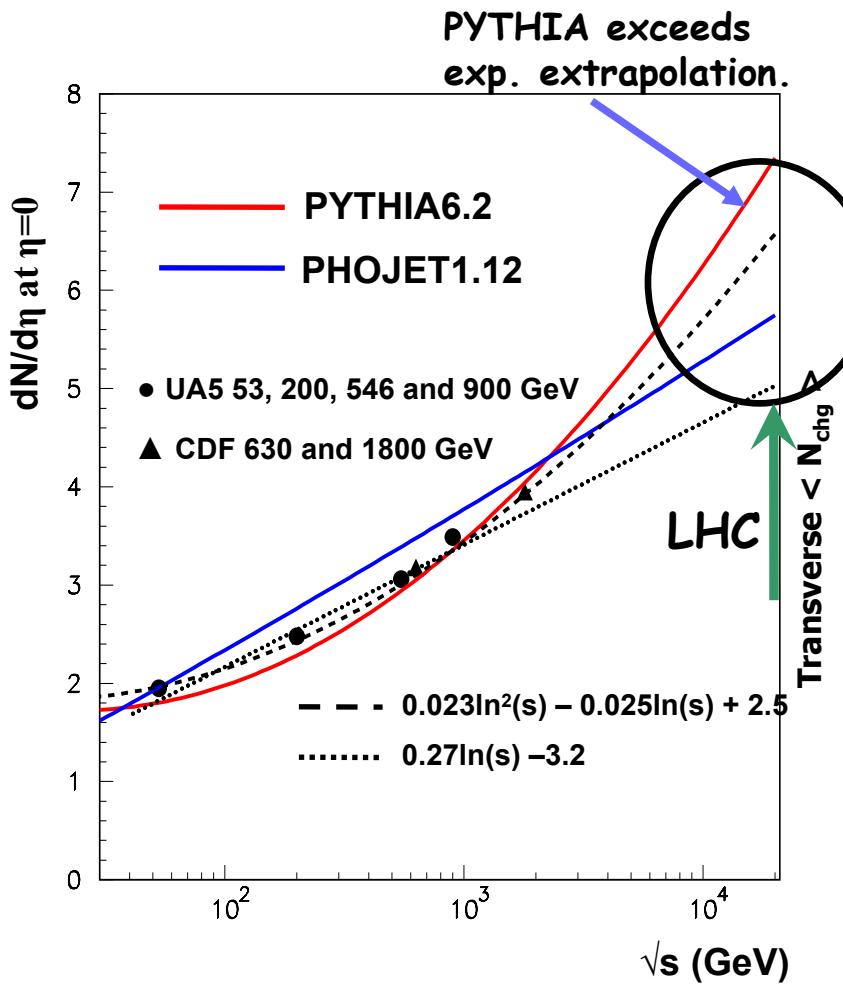


CDF Run 1 underlying event analysis

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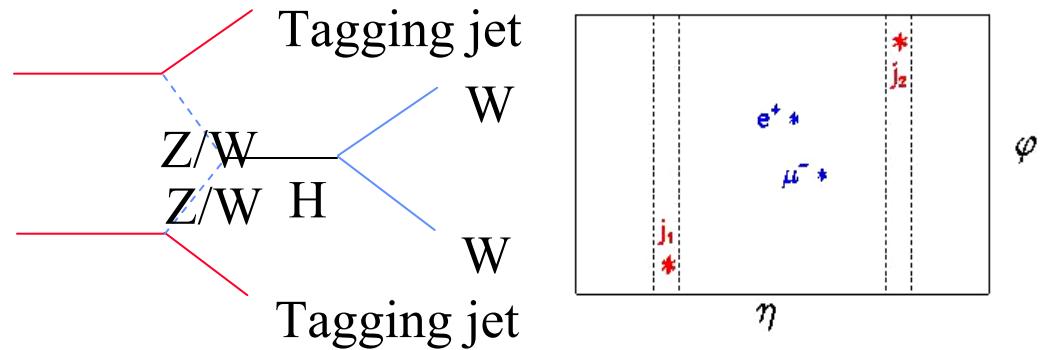
Extrapolation to the LHC-Comparison with PHOJET



VBF Signal ($H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow llvv$)

Prospects for the search for a standard model Higgs boson
in ATLAS using VBF, S.Asai et al, SN-ATLAS-2003-024 -> EPJ

- forward tagging jets
- correlated leptons
- **low hadronic activity in central region**
- central Higgs production



Tag jet cuts

- Candidates are two highest P_T jets in opposite hemispheres; $|\Delta\eta| > 3.8$
- $P_T^1 > 40\text{GeV}$; $P_T^2 > 20\text{GeV}$
- $M_{jj} > 550\text{GeV}$

Important discovery channel
For Higgs in mass range
120-200GeV

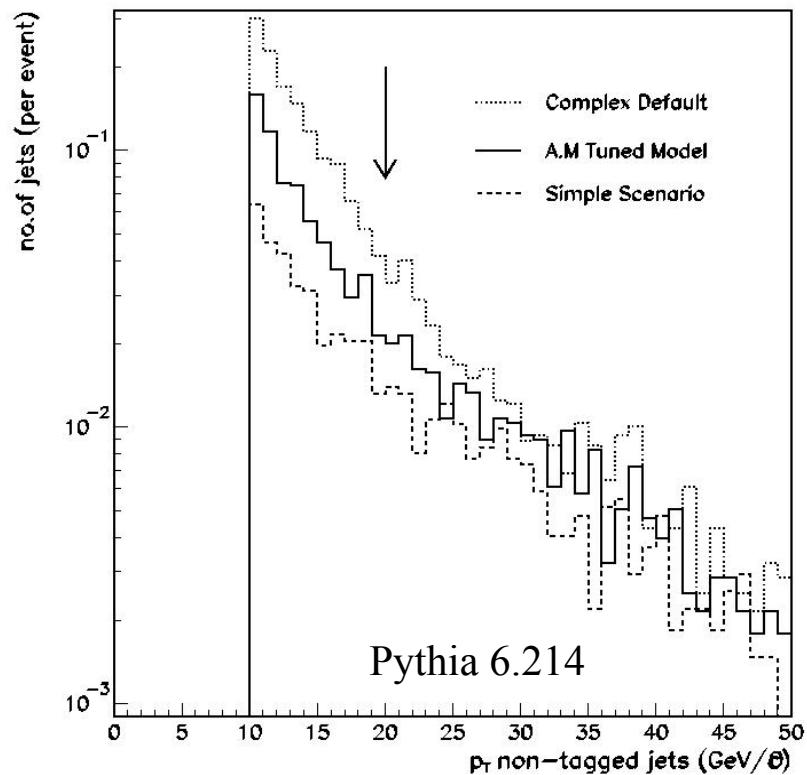


Central-jet veto:

Cut non-tag jets in

$|n| < 3.2$

$P_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$



e- μ channel only
 $M_H = 160 \text{ GeV}$

Model	CJV efficiency	Significance
Default pythia	82%	8.1
Default DG	71%	7.5
AM tuning	76%	7.6
Paper	86%	8.2

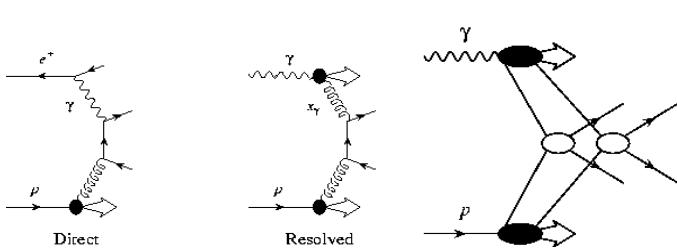


Jetweb comparison

Preliminary

ZEUS precision di-jet
Photoproduction data

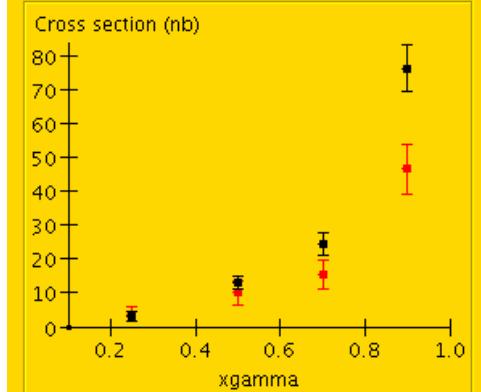
	$d\sigma/dx\gamma$	χ^2/DF
Jet ET-range	Default	AM tune
35-90	1.4	3.1
25-35	6.8	2.0
17-25	0.9	1.0
14-17	4.0	7.5



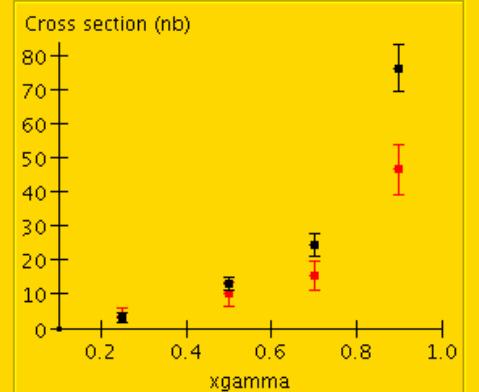
Default Pythia

Tuned Pythia

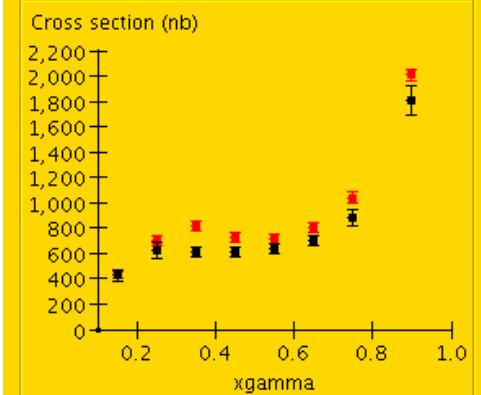
$d(\sigma)/d(x_{\gamma})$, ET (35 GeV to ...)



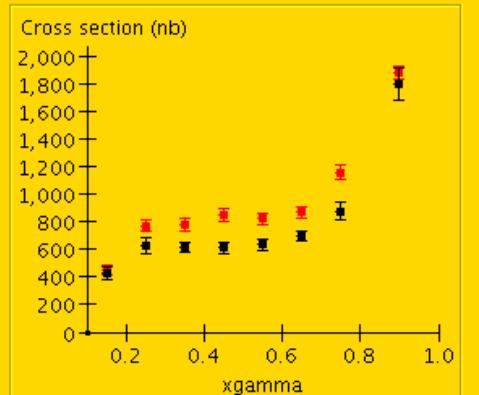
$d(\sigma)/d(x_{\gamma})$, ET (35 GeV to ...)



$d(\sigma)/d(x_{\gamma})$, ET (14 GeV to ...)



$d(\sigma)/d(x_{\gamma})$, ET (14 GeV to ...)



Increasing sensitivity
Underlying event



Summary and conclusions

- PYTHIA(+PHOJET) can be ‘tuned’ to give a good description of minimum bias and underlying event data from 200GeV-1800GeV main parameters are: p_T -min and the proton matter distribution
- PYTHIA overestimates particle multiplicities predicted by extrapolations of data, and predictions from PHOJET at LHC energies
- Underlying event activity at the LHC greater than at Tevatron by $\sim \times 3$ using tuned PYTHIA
- Compare to tunings using initial state radiation (suggested by R Field (CDF))
- Use Jetweb to compare to wider range of data: HERA, other Tevatron data

