

Predictions of QCD (background) rates from MC fits to existing data

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- Introduction and motivation.
- Data and MCs considered.
- JetWeb facility.
- Results of current best tunings. Comparison with current data.
- Predictions for a linear collider.
- Summary and outlook.

Introduction

Why study QCD? It is a fundamental part of the Standard Model.

- Accurate measurement of quantities; α_s , F_2^p , F_2^γ , ...

- Tests of QCD production.

Why study QCD? It is a background.

- Colliding beams are QCD objects.
- New physics often sits on a large QCD production background.

Have a lot of data on QCD from HERA, LEP and Tevatron. What have we learnt from the current data? How will this help us for future experiments?

Methodology - what has been done?

Have general-purpose MC generators; HERWIG, PYTHIA,...

They have many free parameters and give varying descriptions of different data.

Want to tune to as much data as possible and find the best parameters.

E.g. structure functions, underlying event,...

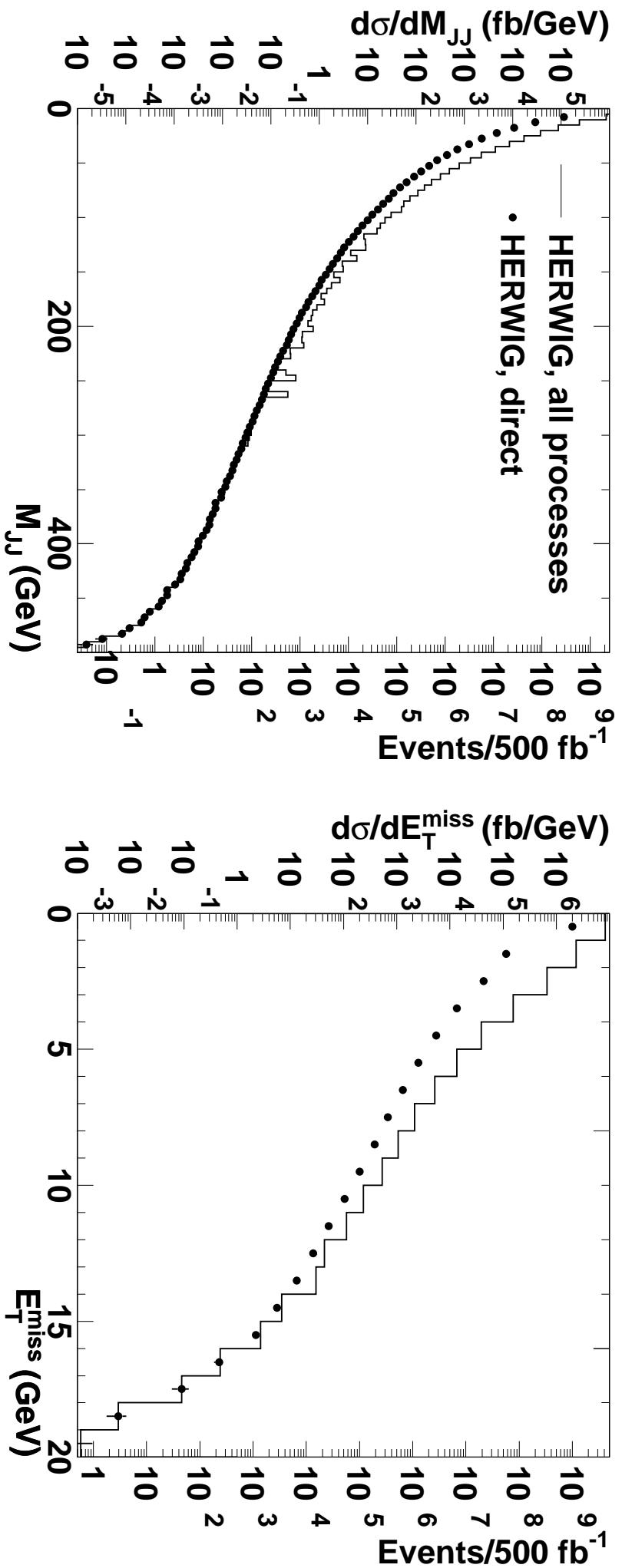
Consistency of current data sets; within an experiment, within a collider, all colliders?

Using these parameter (with an estimation of the uncertainty) can predict rates for other colliders.

How well can QCD be measured? How precisely is the QCD background known?

How much QCD production is there at a linear collider?

Default $\gamma\gamma$ prediction from HERWIG (with beamstrahlung).



Reconstruct jets with k_T algorithm for particles passing into calorimeter (no detector simulation).

No DIS component; electrons go down the beampipe.

Significant production; at $M_{JJ} \sim 200$ GeV, $\mathcal{O}(1000)$ events.

Quantify for different variables with estimation of uncertainty.

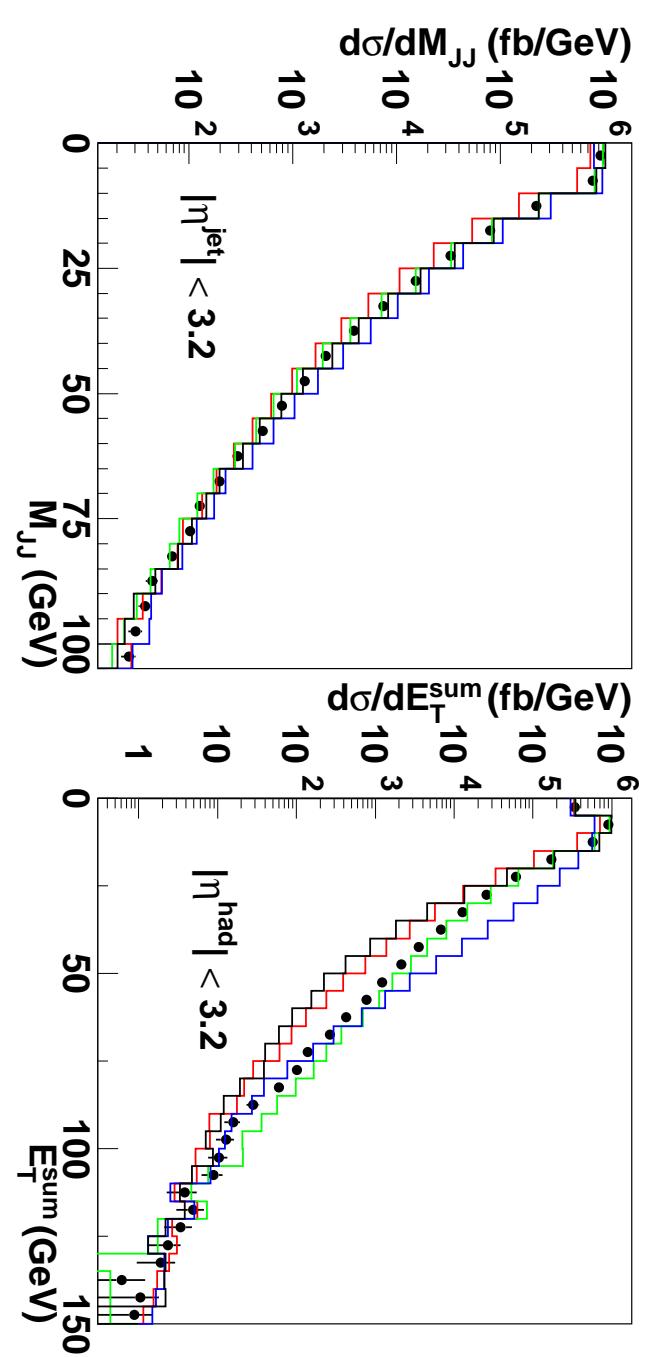
Spread in the predictions for a linear collider?

HERWIG, $p_T^{\min} = 2 \text{ GeV}$

Default HERWIG prediction used with changes in underlying event and photon PDF.

All “reasonable” parameter settings.

Large spread in predictions, even at high energies.



How accurately do we know QCD production?
Not very well!

Data used for tuning

HERA jet photoproduction (γp) data (16 papers):

- large range in scale; $4 < E_T^{\text{jet}} < 80 \text{ GeV}$
- inclusive, dijet and multijet events.

LEP $\gamma\gamma$ jet data (2 papers):

- different centre-of-mass energies: $130 < E_{\text{CM}} < 172 \text{ GeV}$

Tevatron jet data (4 papers):

- highest transverse energies
- strong dependency on underlying event

Monte Carlos used for tuning

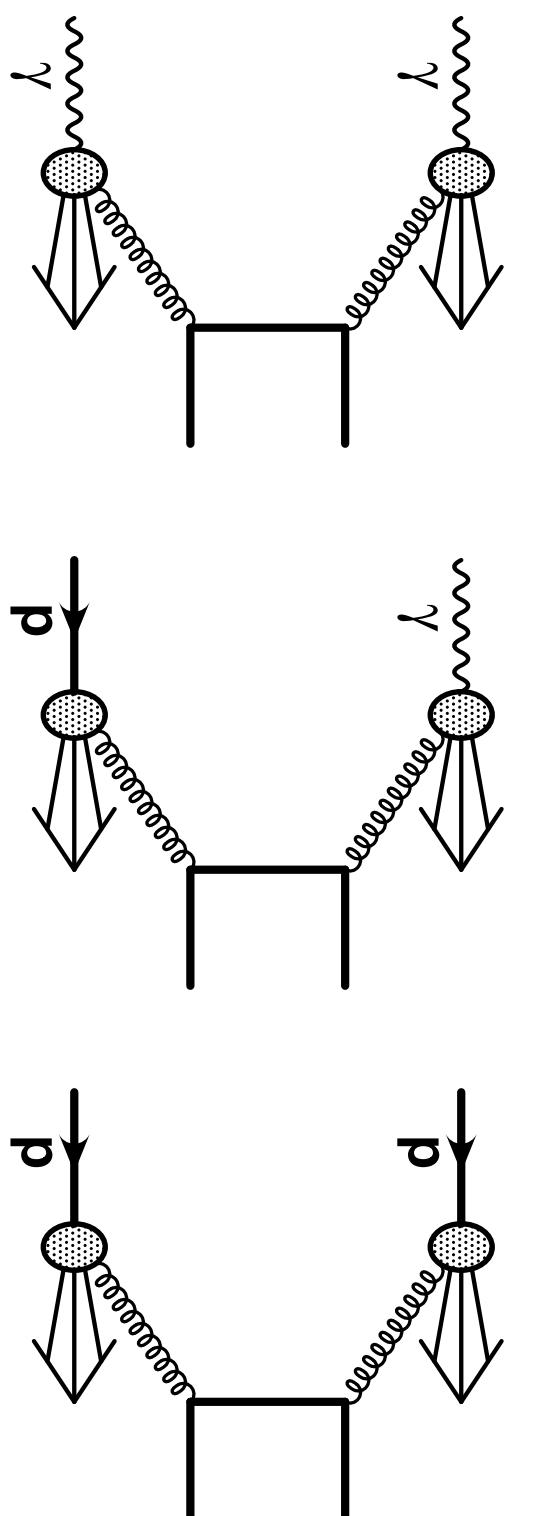
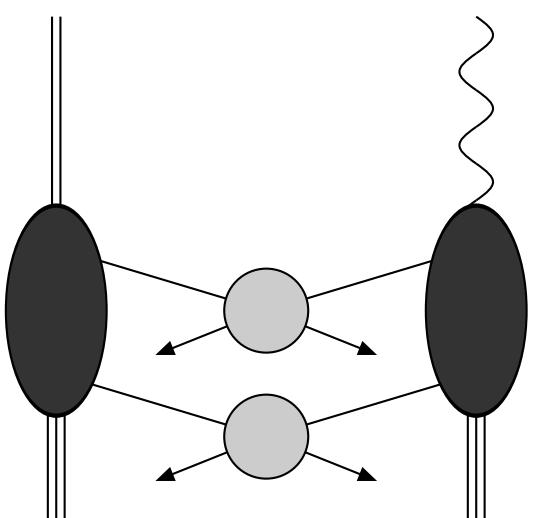
Currently have tuned HERWIG and PYTHIA:

- Minimum transverse momentum of hard scatters.
- Underlying event model.
- Proton and photon PDFs.
- Intrinsic transverse momenta in photon and proton.
- ...

Using HERWIG v6.1 → v6.4, PYTHIA v6.206, (CIRCE version 7)

Relevance of previous data

- Obvious how LEP results relate to a linear collider...
 - Photon structure also being probed at HERA (higher scales).
 - Remnant-remnant interactions exist at all colliders.
 - HERA and LEP can turn them “on” or “off”.



Based on HZTool for comparing published data and MC.

Can answer:

- How well do my PYTHIA/HERWIG parameters agree with current data?
- What is the best known set of parameters describing current data?

Data can be simply added (fortran,...) - help needed; Tevatron, heavy quarks.

A test version currently runs on the grid - will be available soon.

More search and analysis functionality should be added to the pages.
User feedback welcome.

Develop OO (probably C++) replacement for HZTOOL for future use (e.g. PYTHIA7 & HERWIG++)

*J. M. Butterworth, S. Butterworth, "JetWeb: A WWW Interface and Database for Monte Carlo Tuning and Validation" hep-ph/0210404 <http://jetweb.hep.ucl.ac.uk/>

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simulations

- [HERWIG](#)
- [PYTHIA](#)

JetWeb

Automated Data Comparisons for High Energy Physics



experiments

- [HERA\(H1,ZEUS\)](#)
- [LEP \(OPAL\)](#)
- Tevatron ([CDF](#), [D0](#))

[Search the DataBase](#)

[Maintenance](#)

best fits, all data

[Searches Prepared Earlier...](#)

- [HERWIG](#)
- [PYTHIA](#)

- HERWIG fragmentation parameters ([CLMAX,PSPLT](#))
- Multiparton interactions/[underlying event](#)
- Intrinsic KT photon/proton

summaries, all fits

- PYTHIA parton showers [PARP67](#)
- Parton Distribution Functions in Photon

- [HERWIG](#)
- [PYTHIA](#)

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Search the JetWeb DataBase

Welcome



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Common parameters

Generator
herwig pythia

v6.400 v6.206 v6.100

Minimum transverse
momentum of hard
scatters (GeV)

Underlying event
model (integer 0-5) [More info](#)

Photon
PDF

GRVLO
SaSD
SaSD2
WHIT2

Proton PDF

GRVLO
CTEQ5L
CTEQ6L

Intrinsic transverse
momentum in
photon (GeV)

Intrinsic transverse
momentum in
proton (GeV)

[Change Pythia Parameters](#) [Change Herwig Parameters](#)

Java hztool fitter, J. Butterworth, S. Butterworth

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Results sorted by Fit (All ET)

Last updated 05-Oct-2002 at 12:24:15

HERWIG v6.100 run 30/09/2002 PDFs: Photon [GRVLO](#) Proton [CTEQ5L](#) PTMIN 3.0GeV UE JIMMY Photon kt:0.0 Proton kt:0.0 Scale 1.55: Model ID 97 : [Plots etc](#)

Combined:

Chi2/Dof: High ET: **1.47** Low ET: **2.41** Jet Shape: **16.63** Charm: **8.13** All ET: **2.1**

HERA

Lumi 6.0(+) pb⁻¹ Chi2/Dof: High ET: 1.47 Low ET: 2.12 Jet Shape: 7.9 Charm: 8.13 All ET: 1.84

LEP

Lumi 400.0(+) pb⁻¹ Chi2/Dof: High ET: ? Low ET: 3.52 Jet Shape: 3.73 Charm: ? All ET: 3.52

Tevatron

Lumi 0.00003(+) pb⁻¹ Chi2/Dof: High ET: ? Low ET: ? Jet Shape: 27.87 Charm: ? All ET: 2.57

HERWIG v6.100 run 30/09/2002 PDFs: Photon [WHIT2](#) Proton [CTEQ5L](#) PTMIN 3.0GeV UE JIMMY Photon kt:0.0 Proton kt:0.0 Scale 1.65: Model ID 241 : [Plots etc](#)

Combined:

Chi2/Dof: High ET: **1.9** Low ET: **2.46** Jet Shape: **14.33** Charm: **3.05** All ET: **2.23**

HERA

Lumi -0.0(+) pb⁻¹ Chi2/Dof: High ET: 1.9 Low ET: 2.22 Jet Shape: 1.15 Charm: 3.05 All ET: 2.08

LEP

Lumi 300.0 pb⁻¹ Chi2/Dof: High ET: ? Low ET: 3.38 Jet Shape: 9.16 Charm: ? All ET: 3.38

Tevatron

Lumi 0.00003(+) pb⁻¹ Chi2/Dof: High ET: ? Low ET: ? Jet Shape: 27.87 Charm: ? All ET: 1.97

HERWIG v6.100 run 30/09/2002 PDFs: Photon [SaS2D](#) Proton [CTEQ5L](#) PTMIN 3.0GeV UE JIMMY Photon kt:0.0 Proton kt:0.0 Scale 1.55: Model ID 76 : [Plots etc](#)

Combined:

Chi2/Dof: High ET: **1.92** Low ET: **2.64** Jet Shape: **19.29** Charm: **13.54** All ET: **2.39**

HERA

Lumi 6.0(+) pb⁻¹ Chi2/Dof: High ET: 1.92 Low ET: 2.39 Jet Shape: 12.02 Charm: 13.54 All ET: 2.19

LEP

Lumi 200.0 pb⁻¹ Chi2/Dof: High ET: ? Low ET: 3.57 Jet Shape: 11.84 Charm: ? All ET: 3.57

Tevatron

Lumi 0.00003(+) pb⁻¹ Chi2/Dof: High ET: ? Low ET: ? Jet Shape: 27.87 Charm: ? All ET: 2.57

Done.



JetWeb Fit No:269

HERWIG v6.100 run

Date of last fit: 08/11/2002

Examine the fitted papers

[HERA fit](#)

[LEP fit](#)

[Tevatron fit](#)

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Parton distribution functions: Photon [GRVLO](#) Proton

[CTEQ5L](#)

PTMIN (Minimum transverse momentum for hard scatters)

[3GeV](#)

Underlying Event Model [JIMMY](#)

Intrinsic KT in the photon is: 0.0

Intrinsic KT in the proton is: 0.0

Parton shower cutoff is: 2.5

Photon radius: 1.0

Proton radius: 3.0

PHad: 300

Fragmentation parameters CLMAX, PSPLT(1),(2): 3.35, 1.1

PRSOF: 0

QCDLAM: 0.18

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d(sigma)/d(et) high x_gamma, eta_1 (1 to 2.4), eta_2 (1 to 2.4)

Chi2 Contribution: (chi2 / DoF): 14.153 / 10

Data (black) was scaled by 1.0

The model (red) was scaled by 1.55

This data is relevant for : All jets: High ET Jets

Pull for each point:

{0.011}{0.041}{0.043}{1.66}{3.249}{2.435}{1.412}{0.202}{1.755}{3.345}

d(sigma)/d(x_gamma), ET (14 GeV to 17 GeV)

Chi2 Contribution: (chi2 / DoF): 11.498 / 8

Data (black) was scaled by 1.0

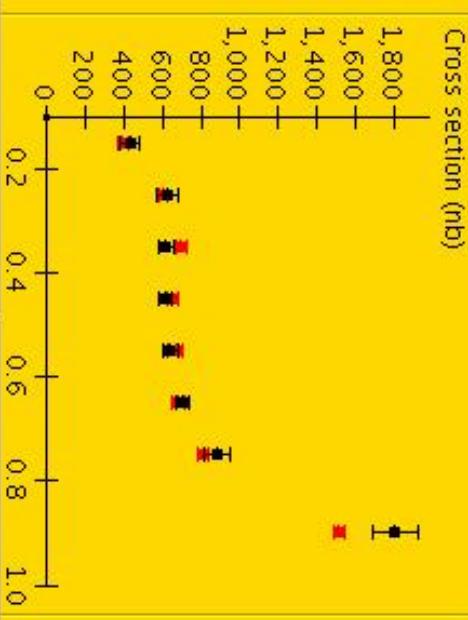
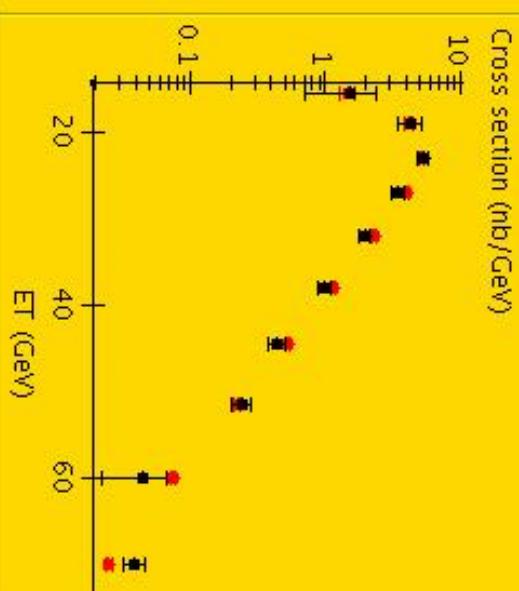
The model (red) was scaled by 1.55

This data is relevant for : All jets: High ET Jets

Pull for each point:

{0.498}{0.146}{3.085}{0.729}{0.217}{0.224}{0.828}{5.773}

d(sigma)/d(x_gamma), ET (14 GeV to ...



HERWIG “fit 1”

Recent high E_T measurements control the normalisation.

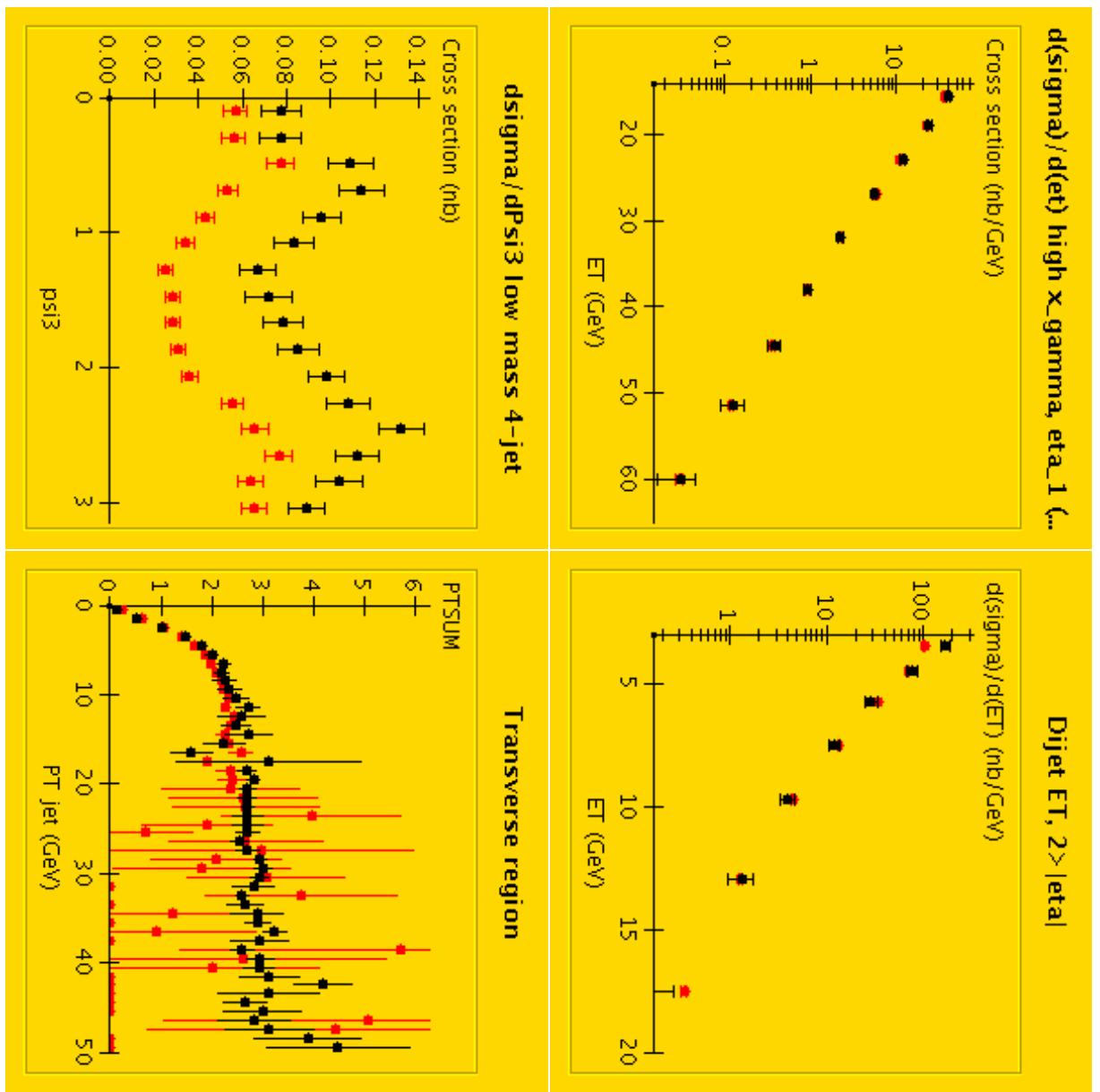
Underlying event tuned using CDF minimum bias data.

JIMMY, $p_T^{\min} = 3$ GeV, SaS2D Normalisation factor: 1.6

Reasonable description of jet cross section data.

Poor description of multijet data.

$\chi^2/\text{dof} = 1.56, 2.17$ (high, all E_T)



HERWIG “fit 2”

Include some soft underlying event (10%)

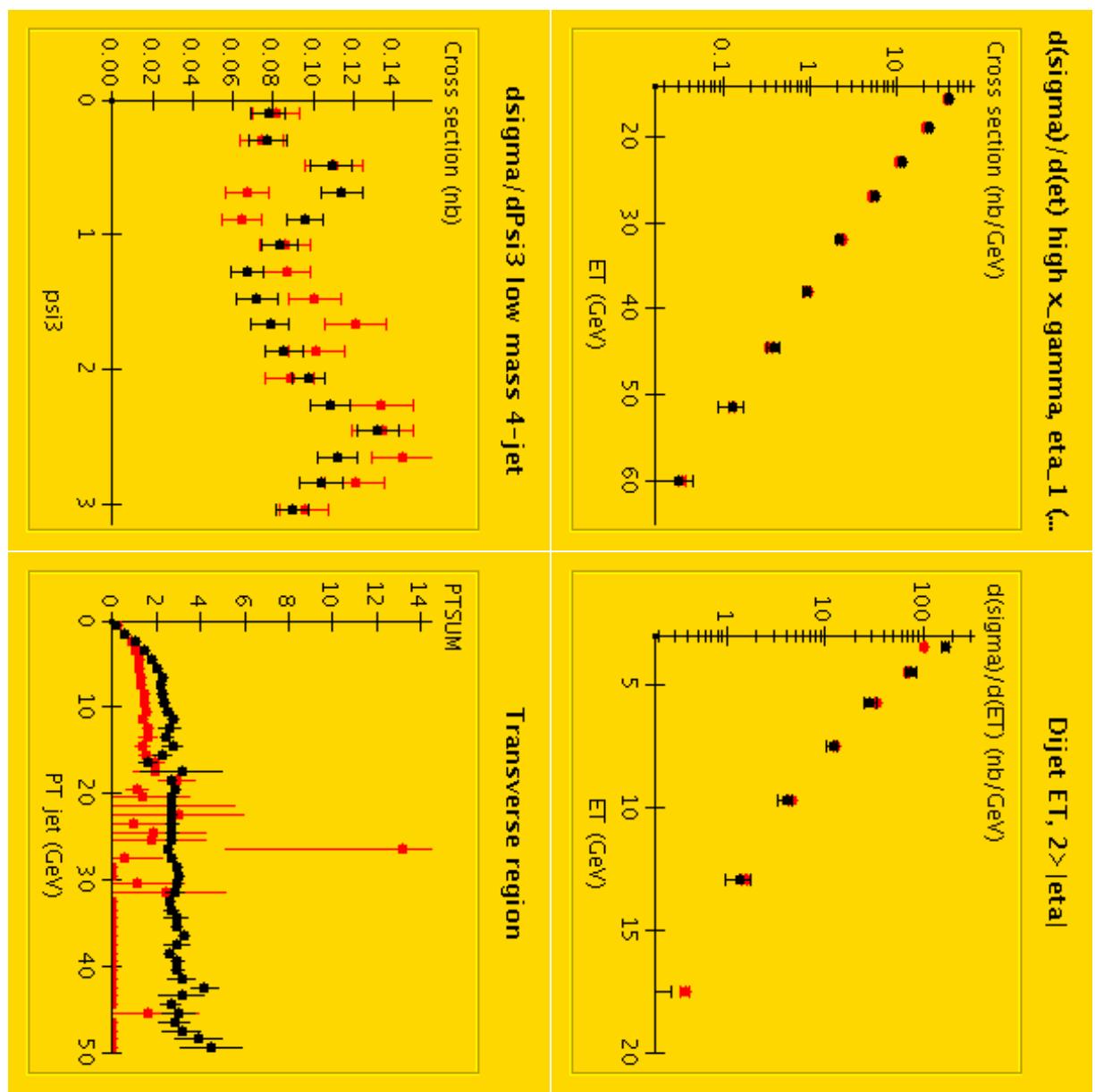
JIMMY, $p_T^{\min} = 3$ GeV, Sas2D

Normalisation factor: 1.6

Describes jet production reasonably well. N.B. 4 jet data.

Description of CDF minimum bias data is poor.

$\chi^2/\text{dof} = 1.60, 2.15$ (high, all E_T)



HERWIG “fit 3”

Use soft underlying event (30%) with no MPI

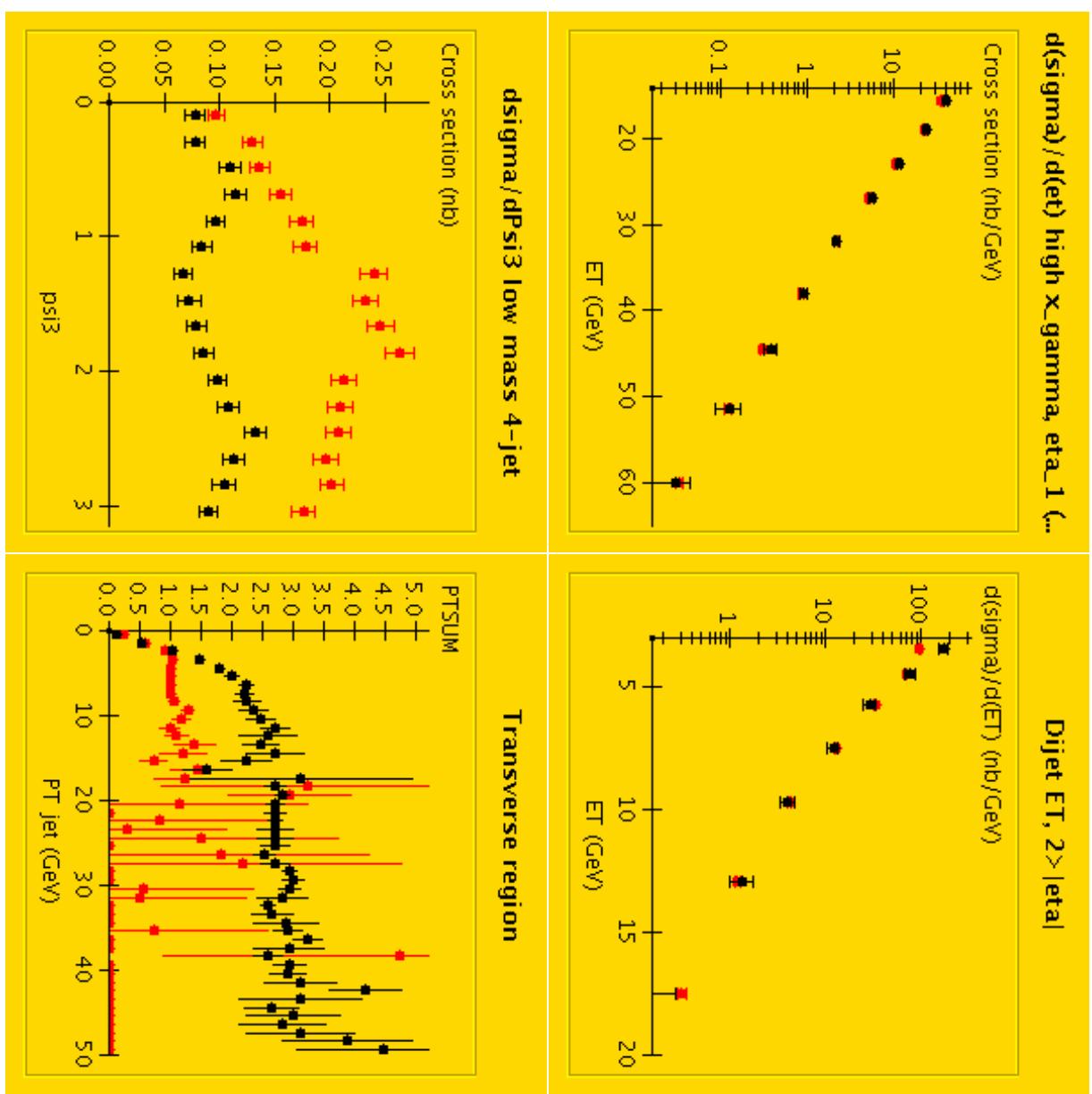
$p_T^{\min} = 3 \text{ GeV}$, Sas2D

Normalisation factor: 1.55

Describes jet production reasonably well.

Description of CDF minimum bias and 4 jet data is poor.

$\chi^2/\text{dof} = 1.46, 2.13$ (high, all ET)



PYTHIA example fits

PYTHIA not as well tuned...

NO MPI, SaS2D

Normalisation factor: 1.35

Reasonable description of both low and high E_T

$$\chi^2 = 2.00, 2.35 \text{ (high, all } E_T)$$

(Impact parameter dependent)

MPI, SaS2D

Normalisation factor: 1.3

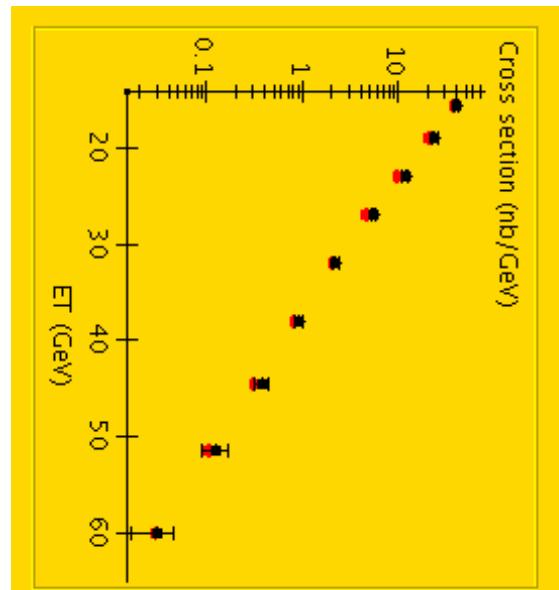
Similar description of E_T dijets

MI does not improve forward region for inclusive jets

$$\chi^2 = 2.38, 2.85 \text{ (high, all } E_T)$$

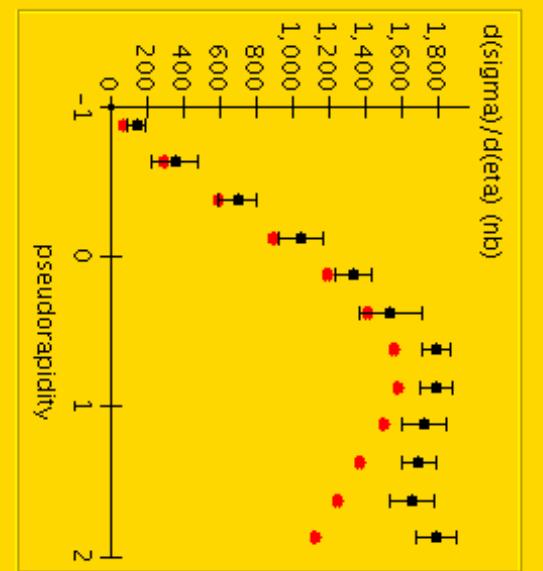
d(sigma)/d(et) high x_gamma, eta_1 (<...

Cross section (nb/GeV)



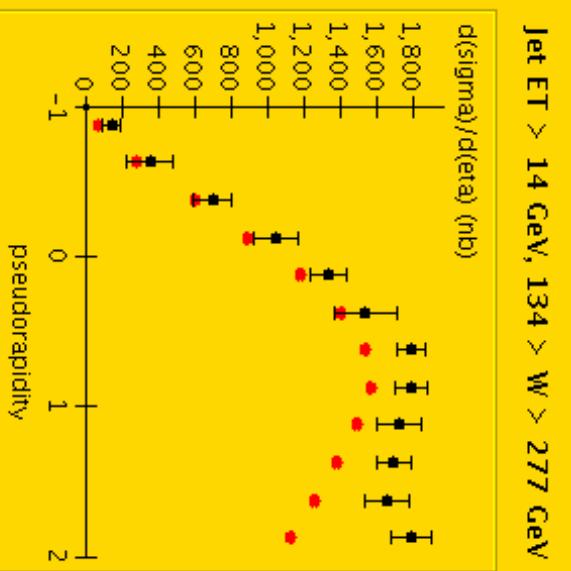
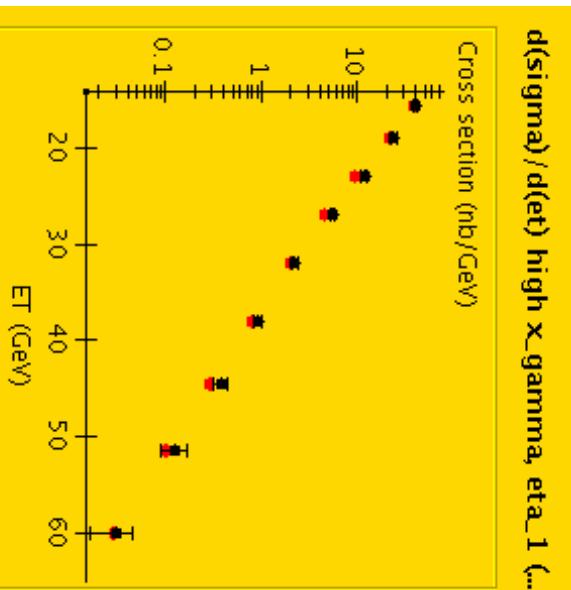
Jet ET > 14 GeV, 134 > W > 277 GeV

d(sigma)/d(eta) (nb)

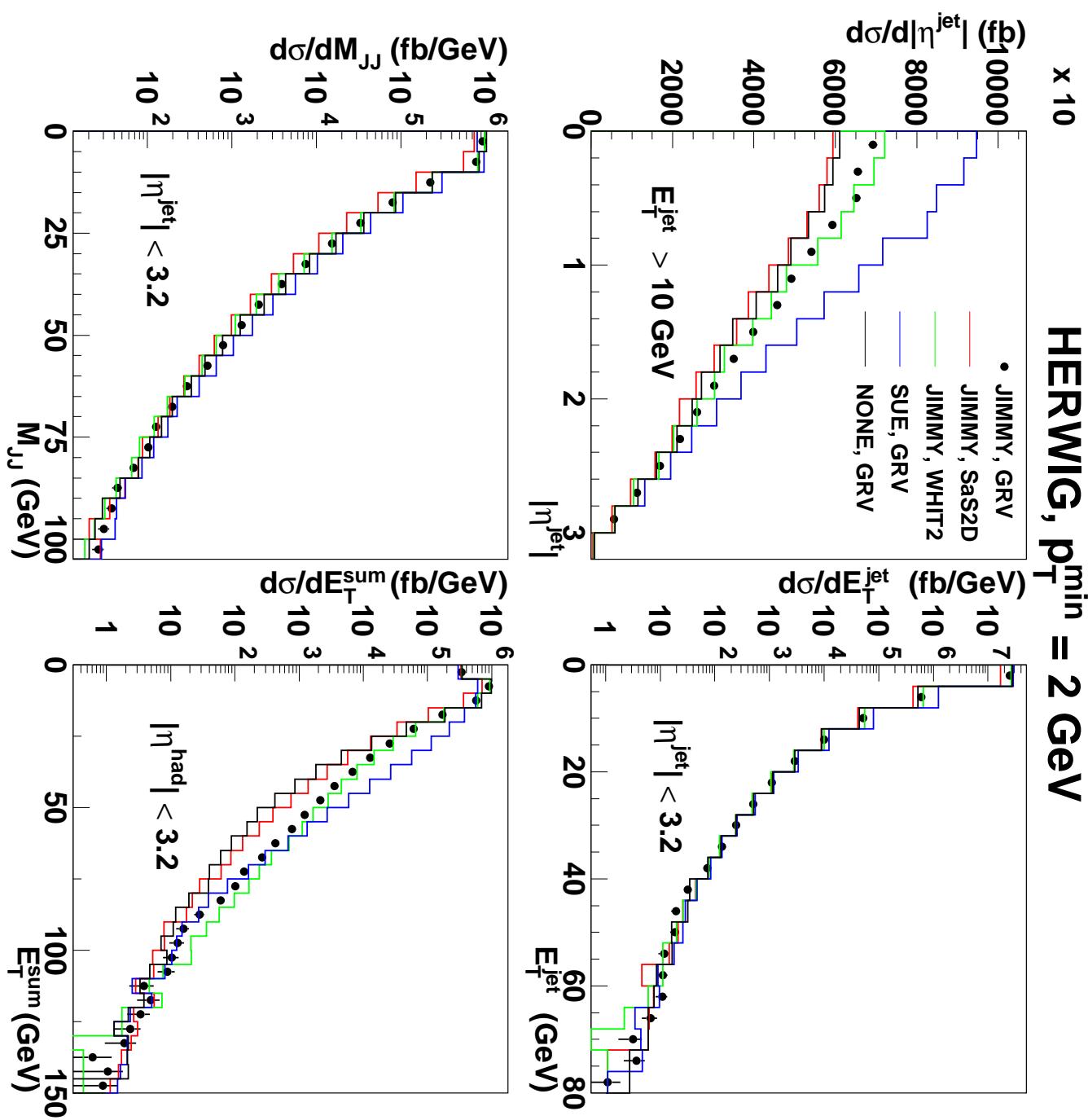


Jet ET > 14 GeV, 134 > W > 277 GeV

d(sigma)/d(et) (nb)

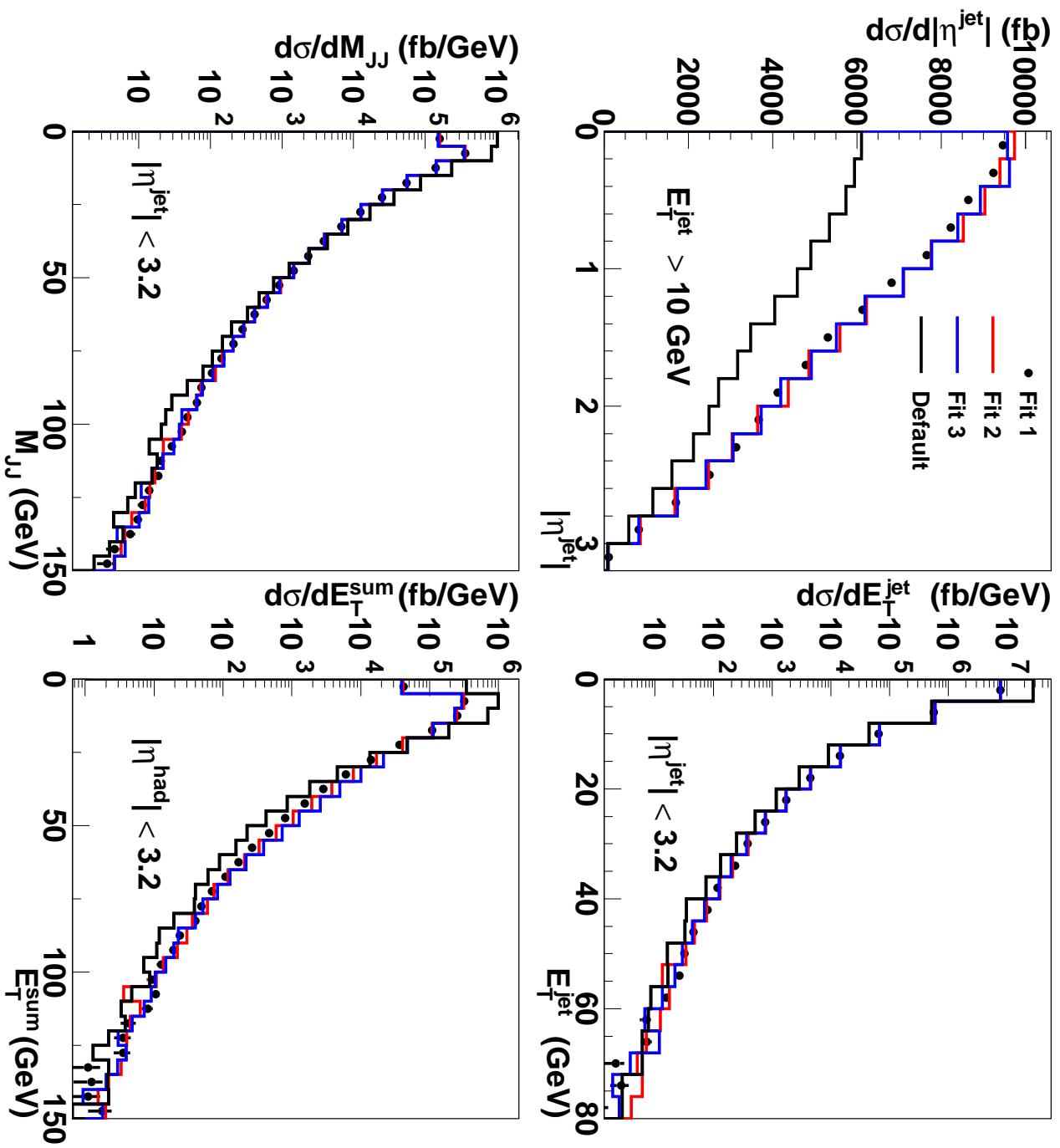


OLD predictions for the linear collider



NEW predictions for the linear collider

HERWIG



Fitting procedure to current data giving good results for future experiments.

QCD predictions known to much better accuracy.

Three different fits give similar results for all variables.

Very different from default predictions.

Increased rate at high E_T and high mass.

Future work

Improve fits for PYTHIA and obtain predictions for the linear collider.

Still more parameters to consider in HERWIG and PYTHIA.

Have found measurements which we can concentrate on.

Need to look at the heavy quark production rate - need more heavy quark data to tune to.

Still a large wealth of data to exploit.

Other interesting and relevant quantities?

Can provide estimation for other colliders; comparison e.g. LHC/FLC.

Summary

Presented MC tunes to current data which describe a wide kinematic range and different processes.

These fits yield expectations for a linear collider which have better predictive power than default MC predictions.

There is sizeable QCD production up to high energies and masses.

The predictions can be used to evaluate the physics potential for

Tests of QCD.

Many other (new) physics where QCD is a background.

What MC are you using to estimate the background to your Higgs signal?