

# Experimental Pile-up effects on Jets

**P.A. Delsart**

LAPP Annecy

Mini-workshop 'Journée Jets'  
Paris, 2008

# Outline

## **Reminder on Pile-up**

### **How pile-up affect jets ?**

- Calorimeter signal
- Jets objects

### **How to reduce pile-up effects ?**

- Calorimeter level
- Other methods

# Reminder on Pile-up at Atlas

## **2 main facts :**

Up to **23** minbias interaction per bunch crossing

Slow LAr response :  $\sim 500$  ns (25ns between bunch Xing)  
(but bipolar & null integral shape can help)

## **Plus other difficulties :**

High underlying event activity

Complex bunch structure of the beam

# Pile-up effects evaluation

Match the **same objects in same events** w/wo pile-up

objects = cells, clusters, jets

match = DeltaR (+ depth position for clusters)

Compare physics quantities :

compute ratios  $Q(\text{PU}) / Q(\text{noPU})$

2 Luminosity condition:

low  $10^{33} \text{ cm}^2\text{s}^{-1}$

low  $2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^2\text{s}^{-1}$

Use Dijets samples at low (JF17) & high (J5) Pt

Simulation : 12.0.6, reco : 13.0.40

# Reminder : topological clusters

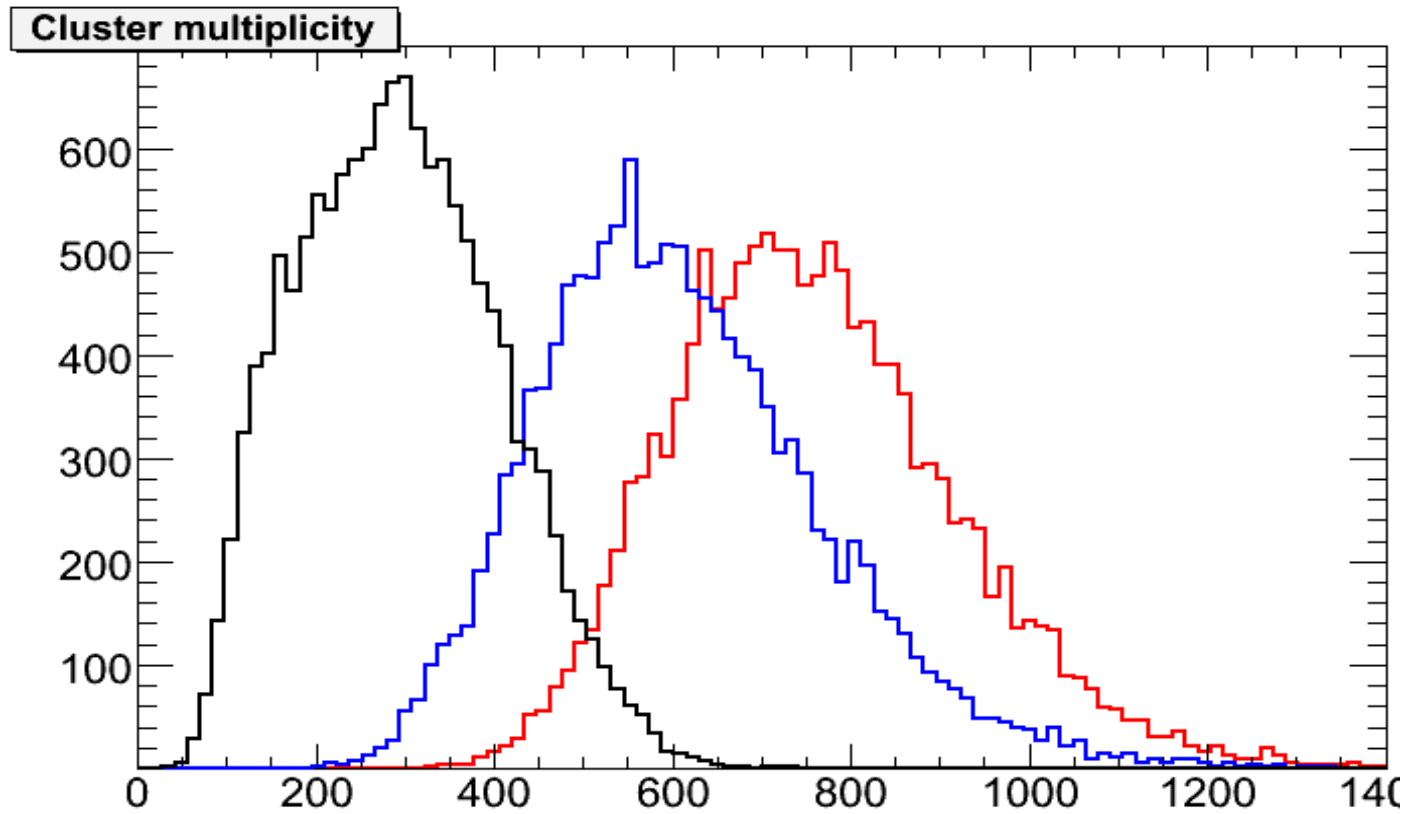
## 3D topological clustering

start with cells  $|E| > 4\sigma$   
expand neighbour cells  $|E| > 2\sigma$   
include border cells  $|E| > 0\sigma$   
(4/2/0 scheme)

- Take advantage of the fine granularity of the calo
- Intrinsic noise suppression

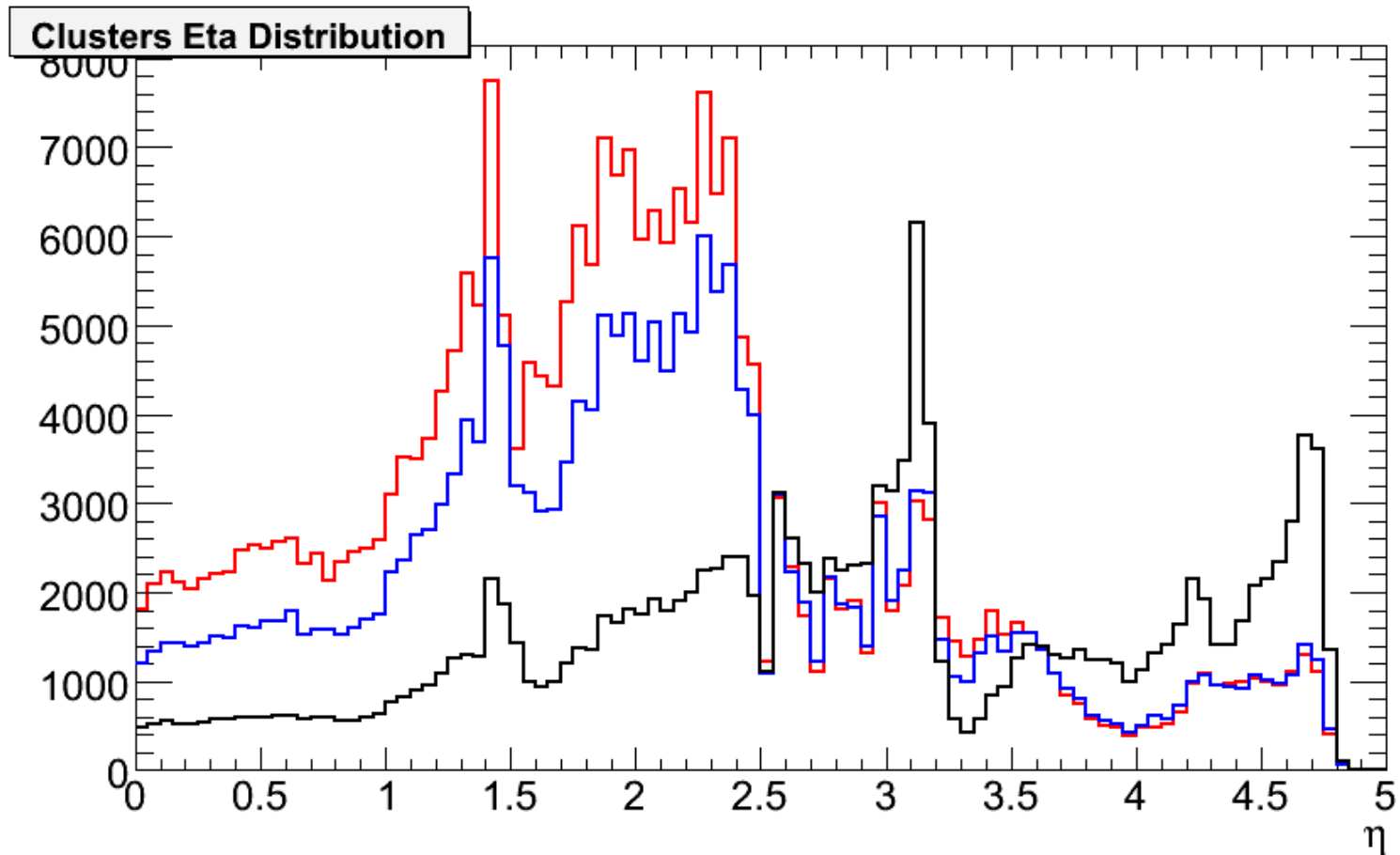
Then find jets on calibrated clusters

# Cluster multiplicity



black : 0 pile-up  
blue : low pile-up  
red : medium pile-up

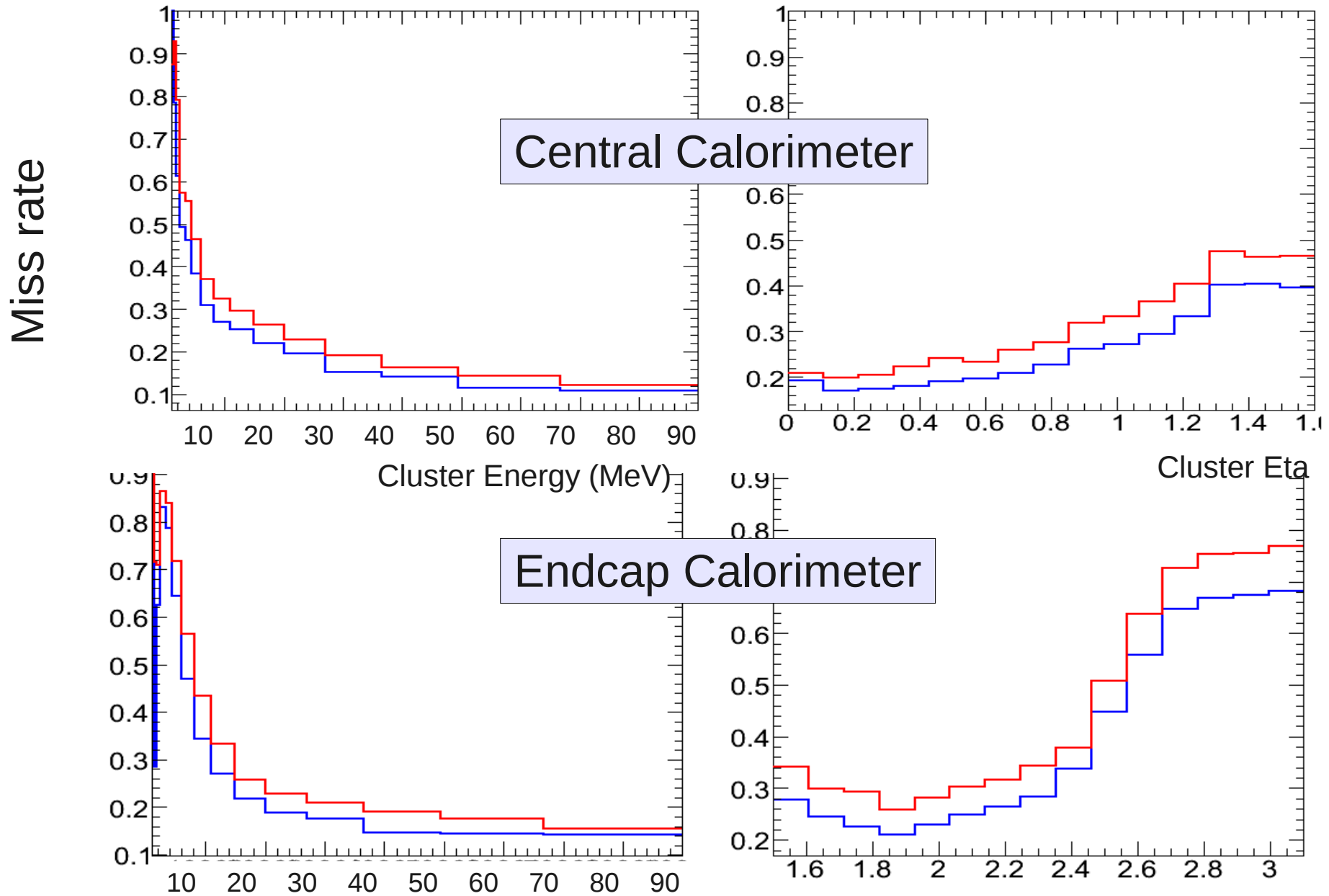
# Cluster Eta distribution



black : 0 pile-up  
blue : low pile-up  
red : medium pile-up

# Missed signal rates

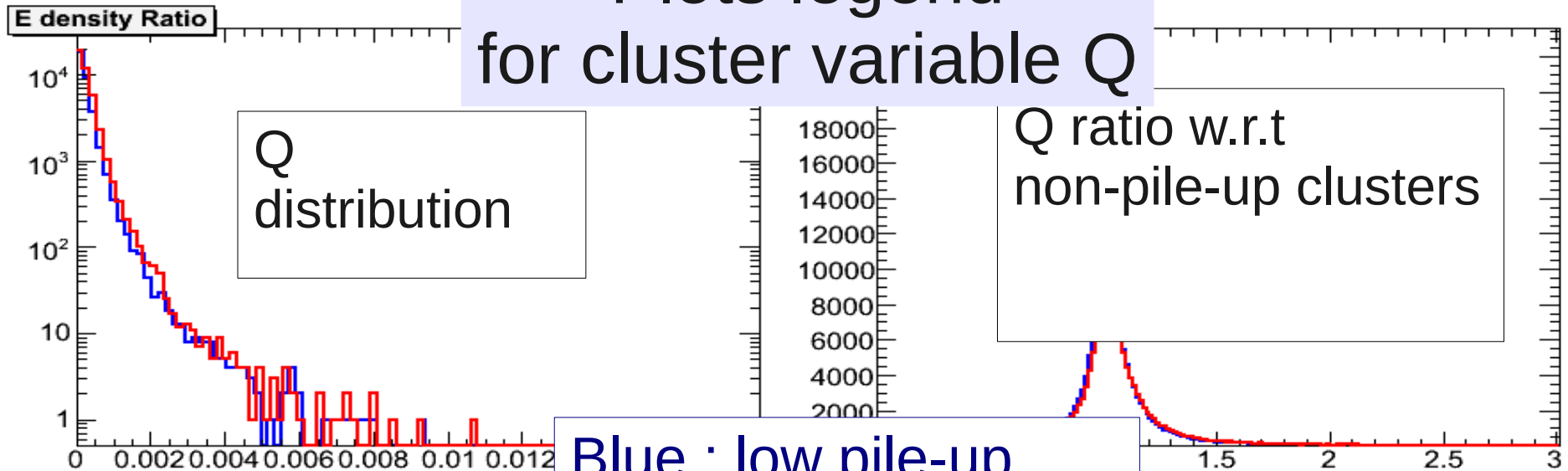
Rate of 'no match for nonPU cluster within  $\Delta R < 0.1$ '



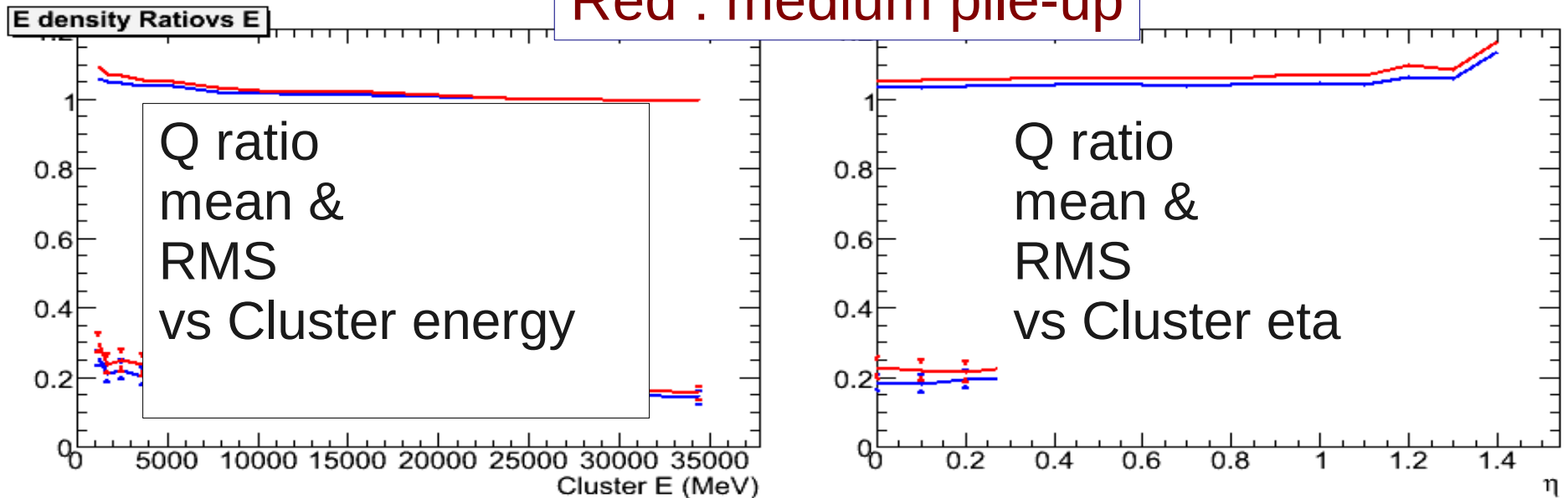


# Comparing Clusters

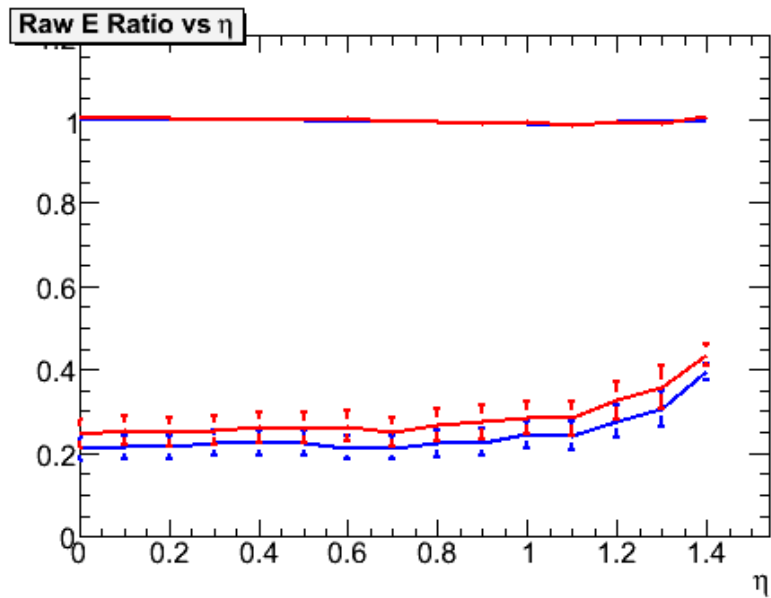
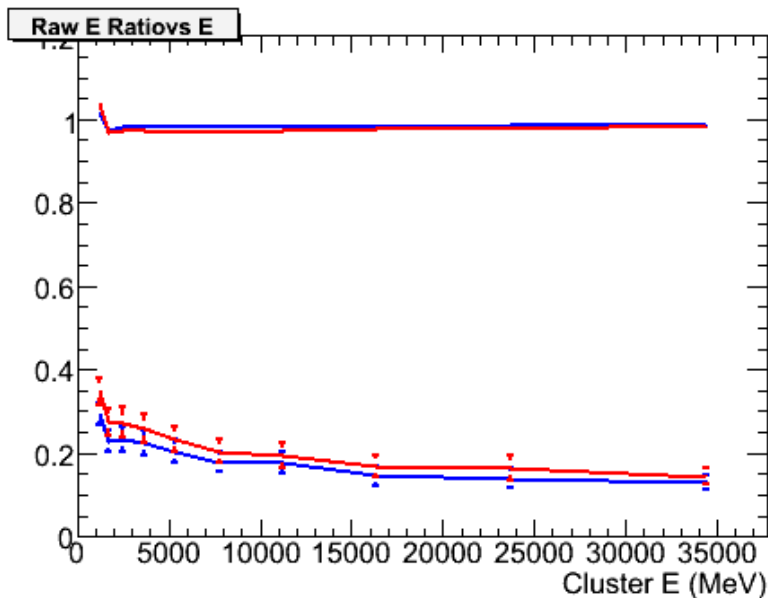
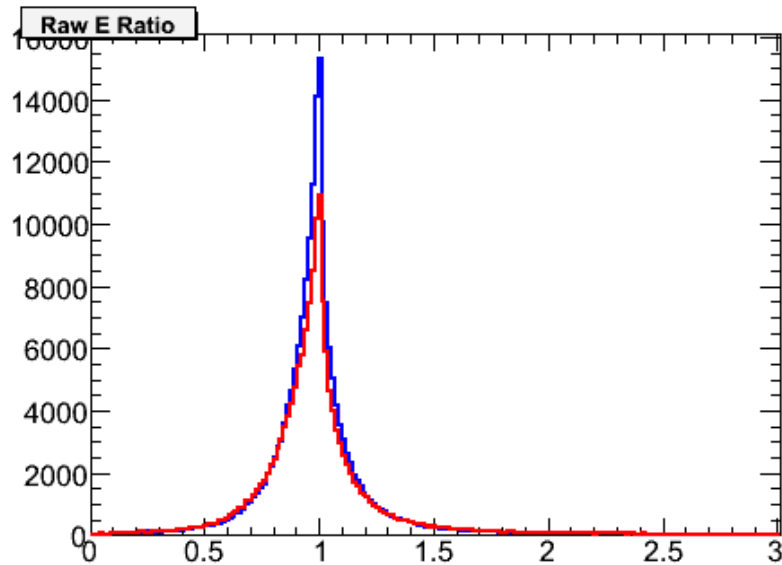
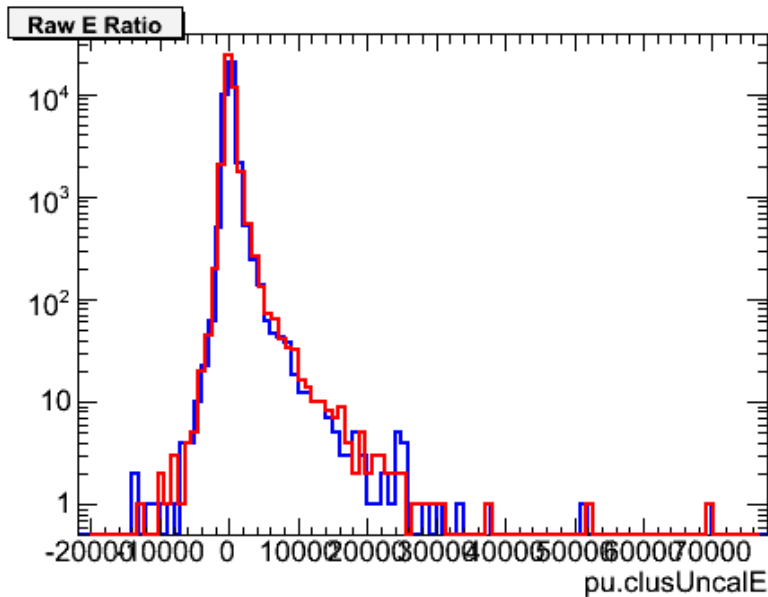
Plots legend  
for cluster variable Q



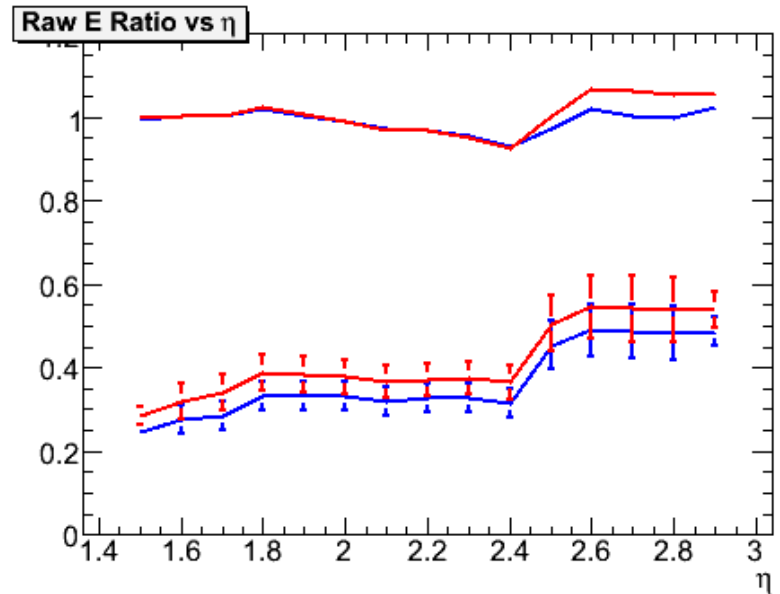
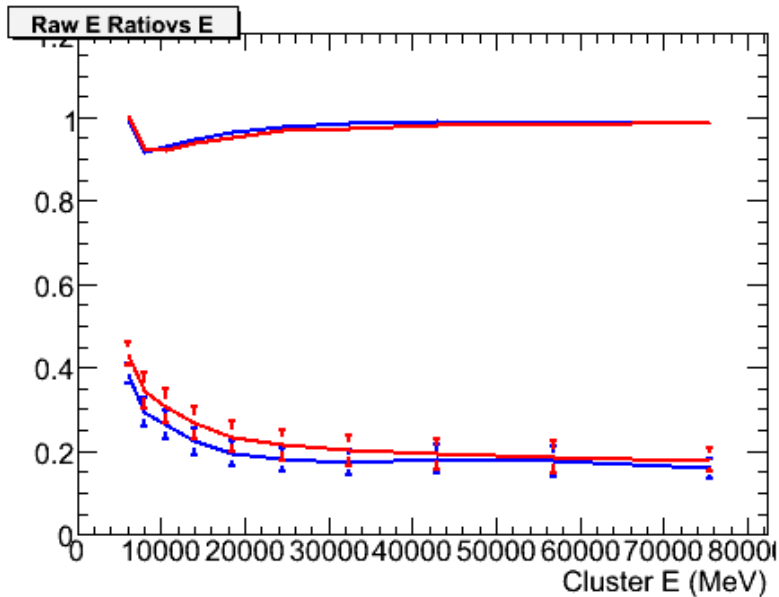
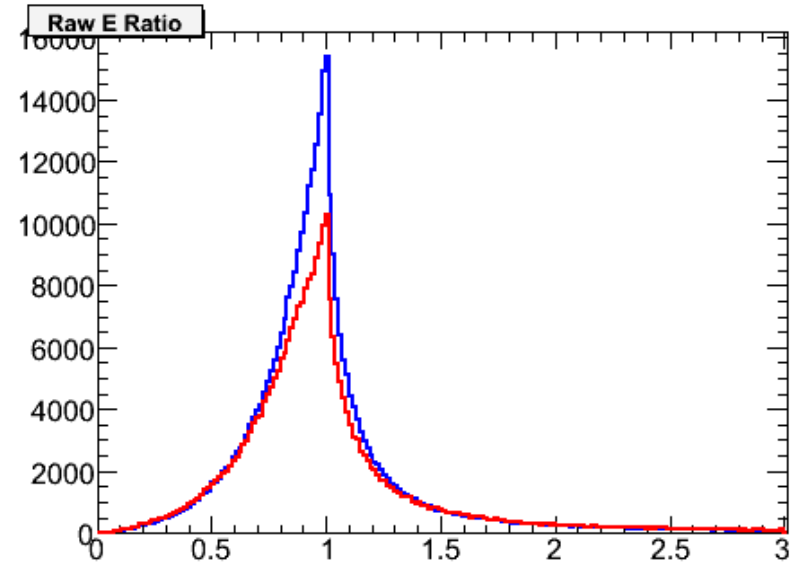
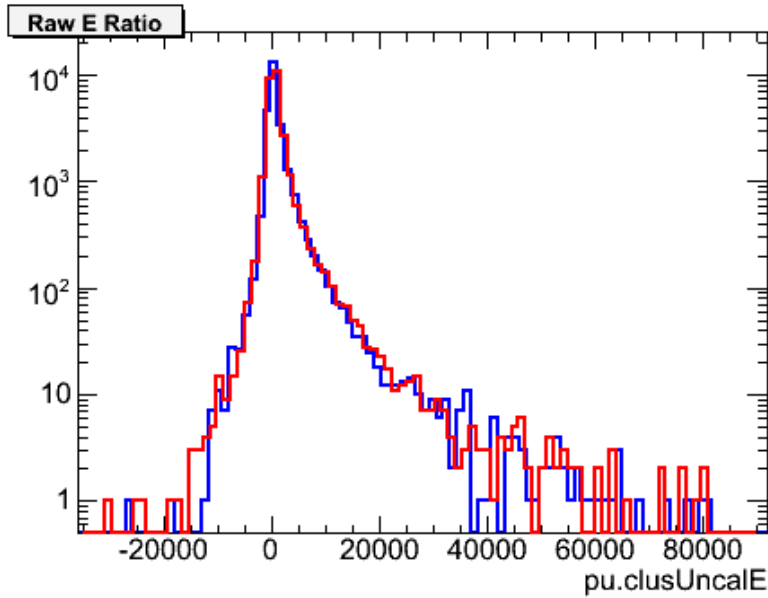
Blue : low pile-up  
Red : medium pile-up



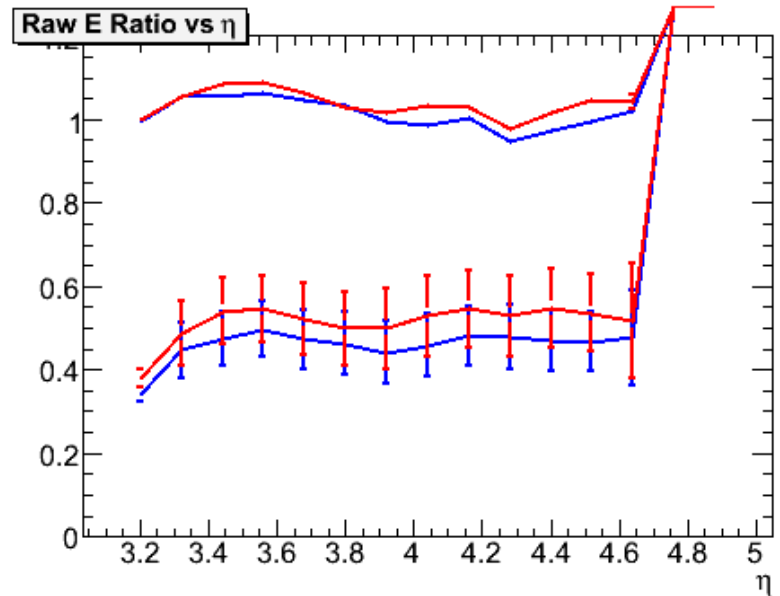
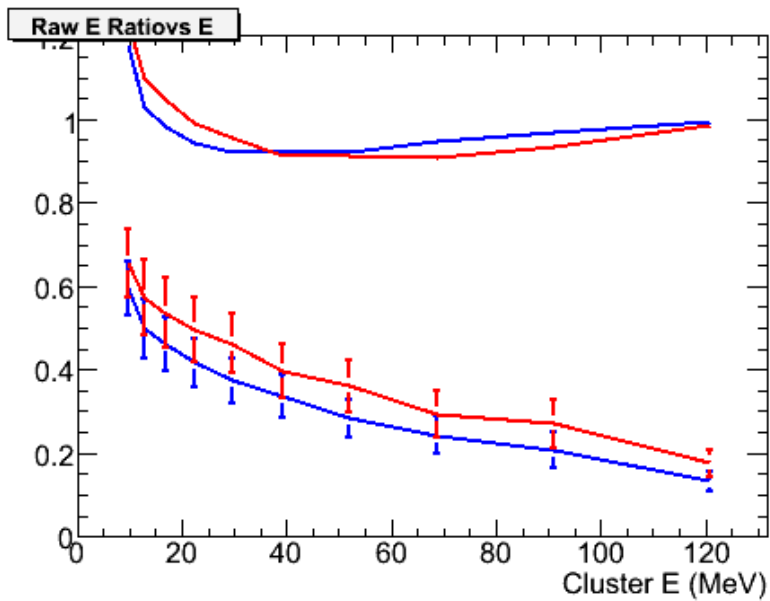
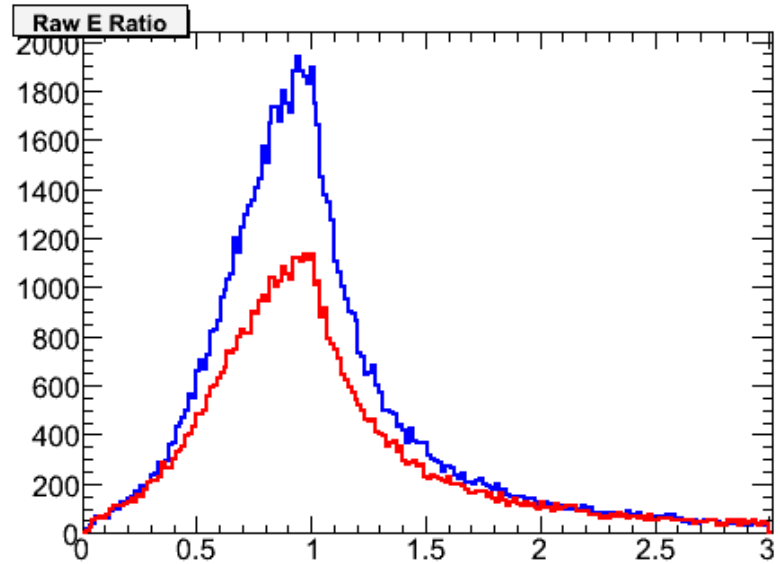
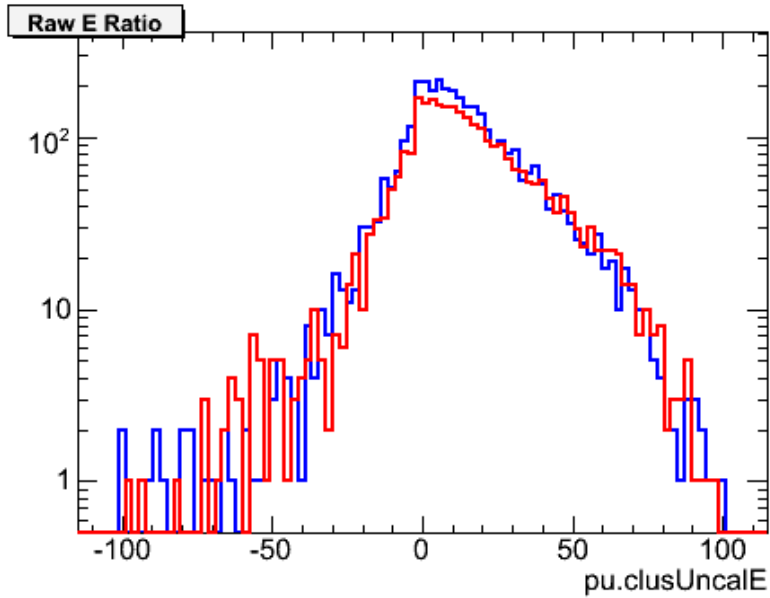
# Energy in central region



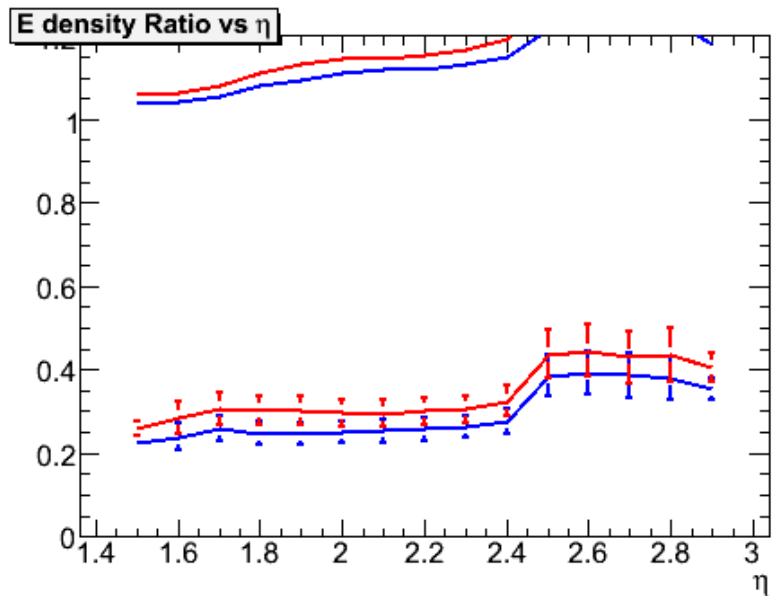
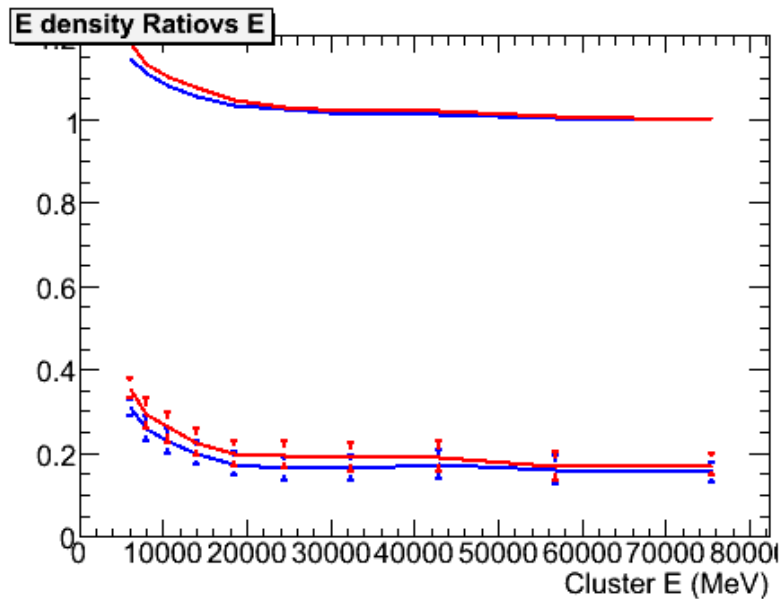
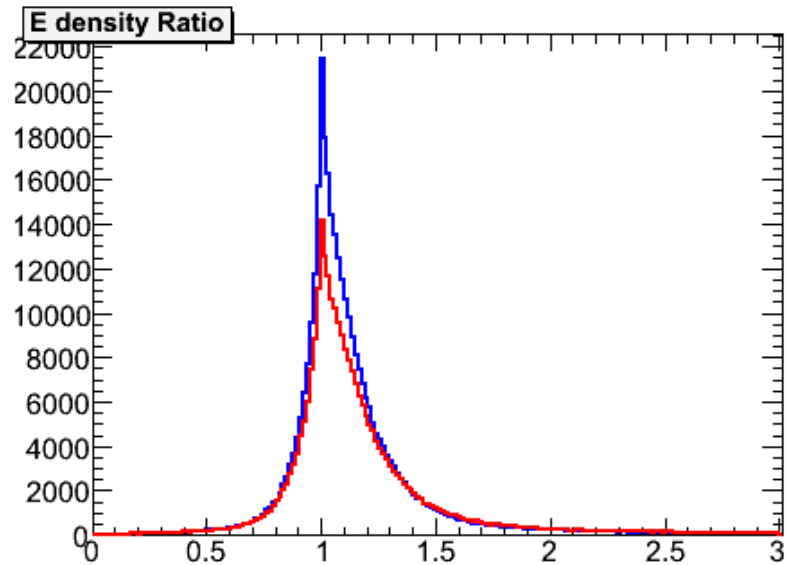
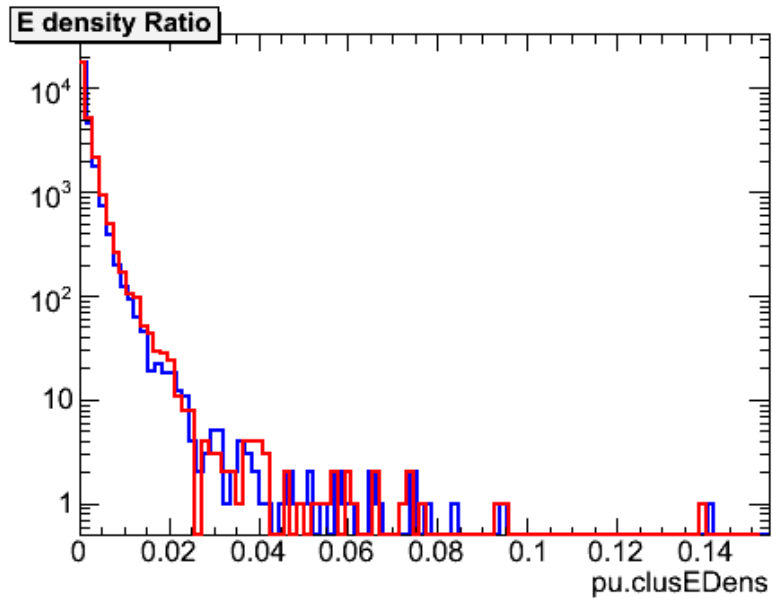
# Energy in endcap region



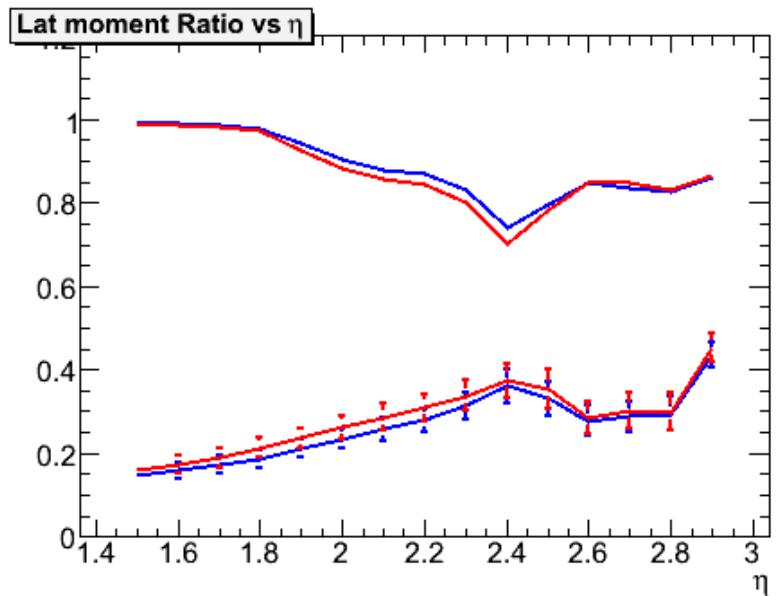
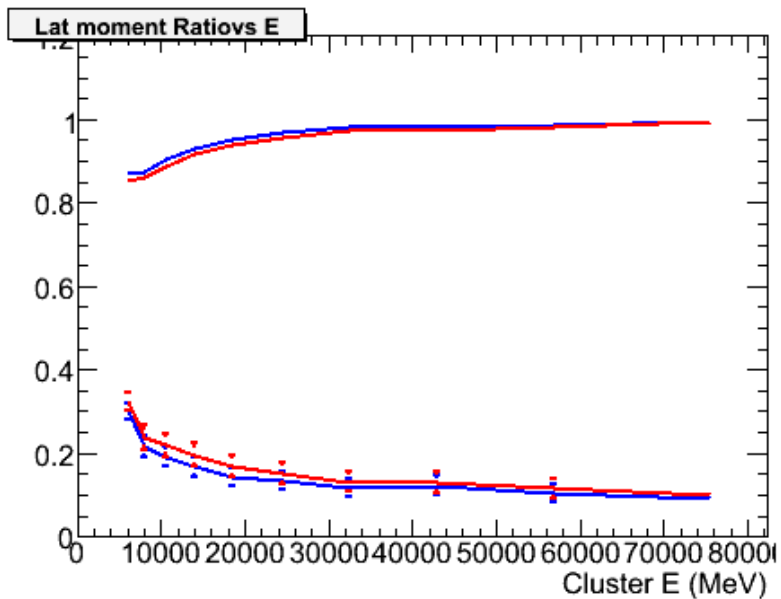
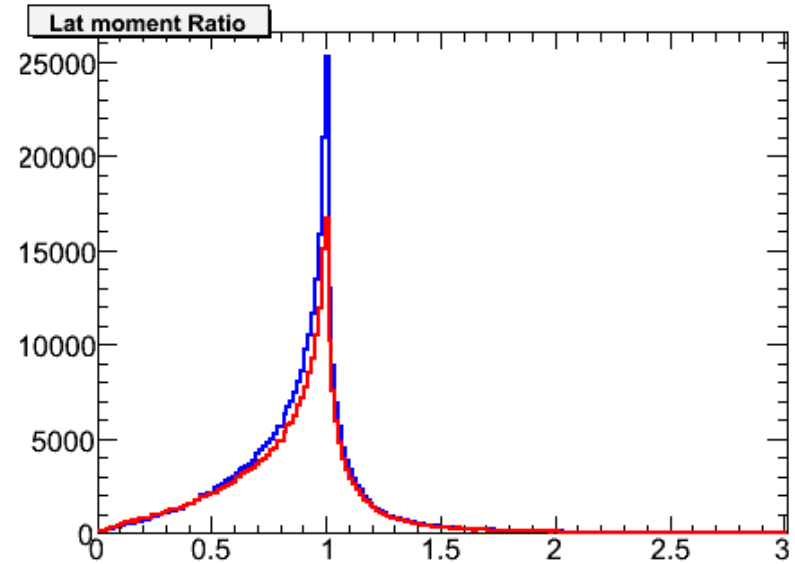
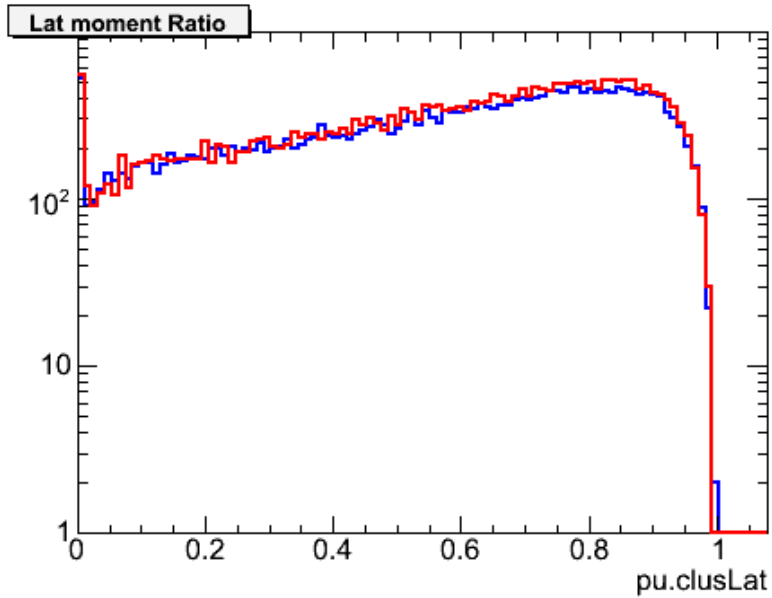
# Energy in fcal region



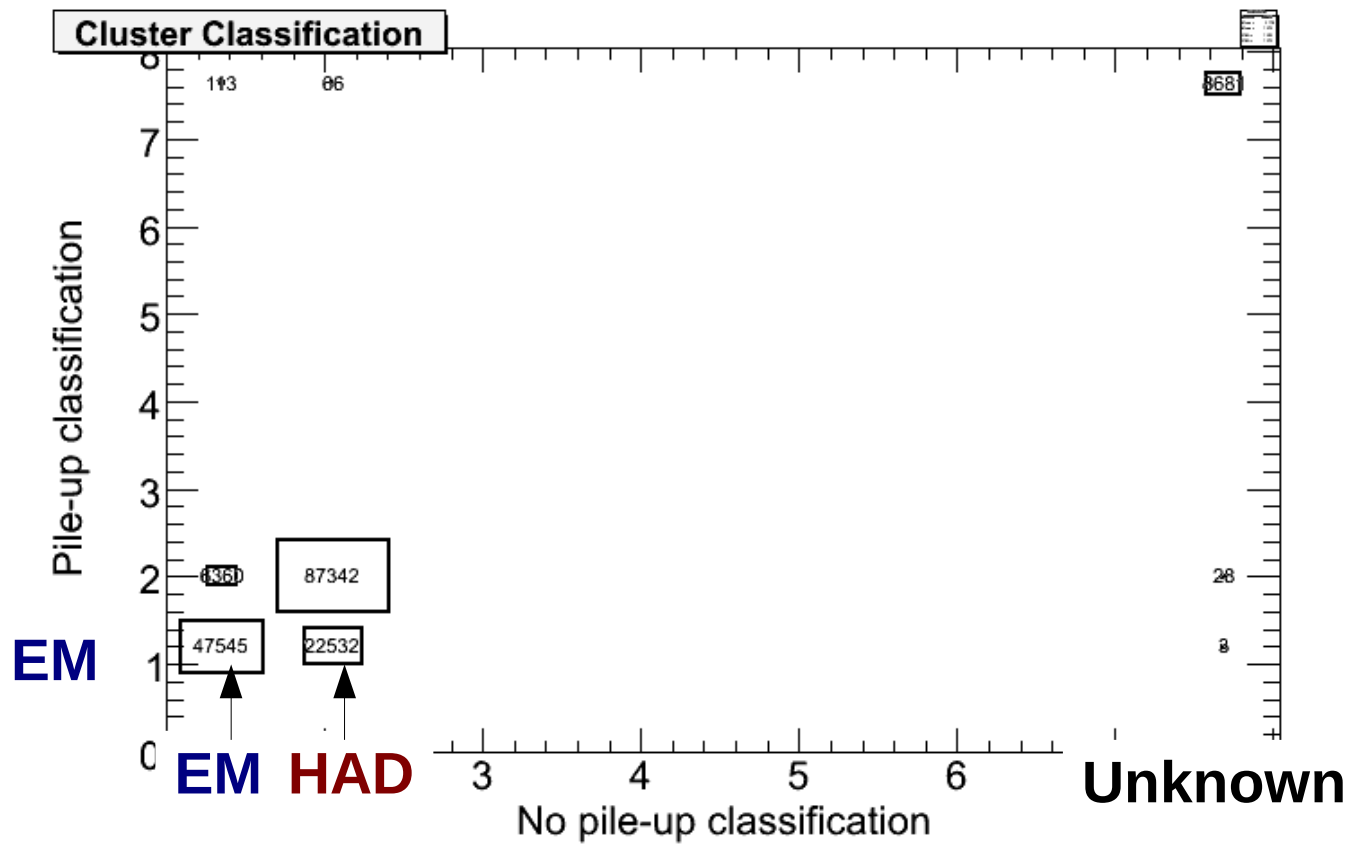
# Energy Density in endcap region



# Lateral Moment in endcap region



# Impact on cluster calibration



classification  
distribution

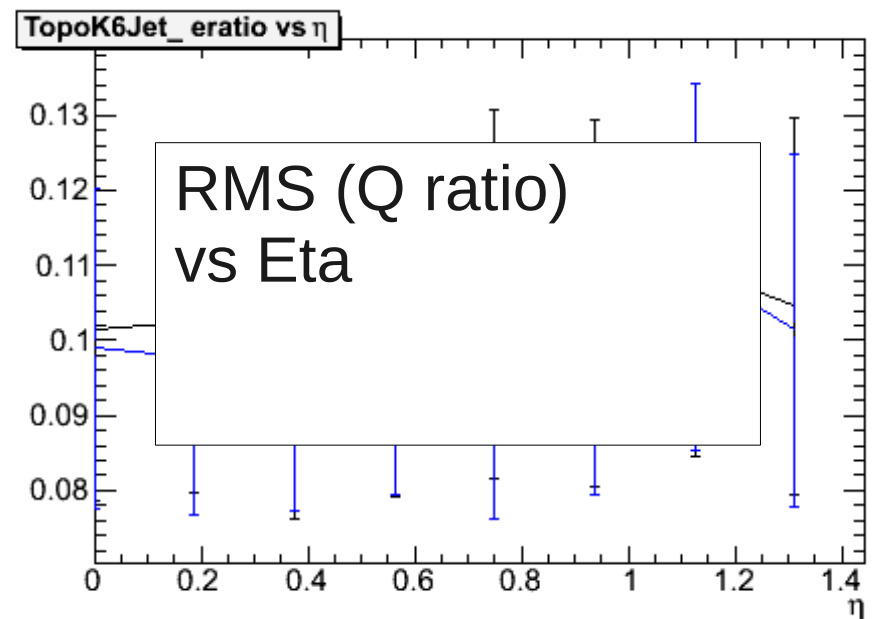
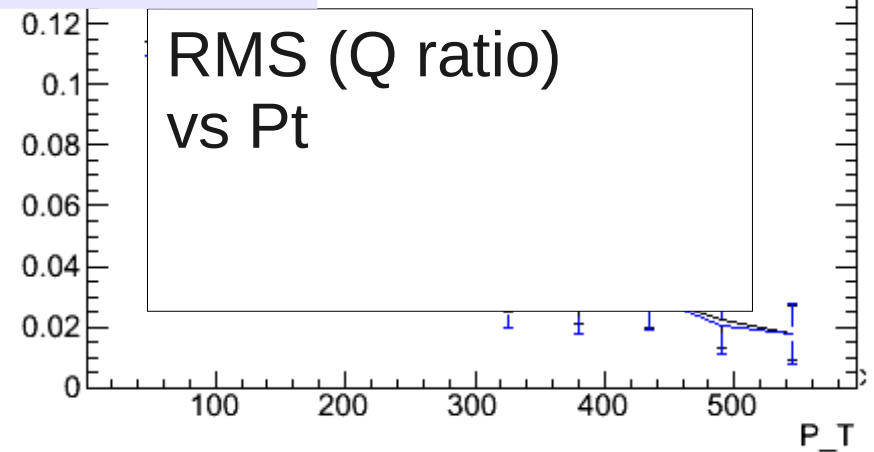
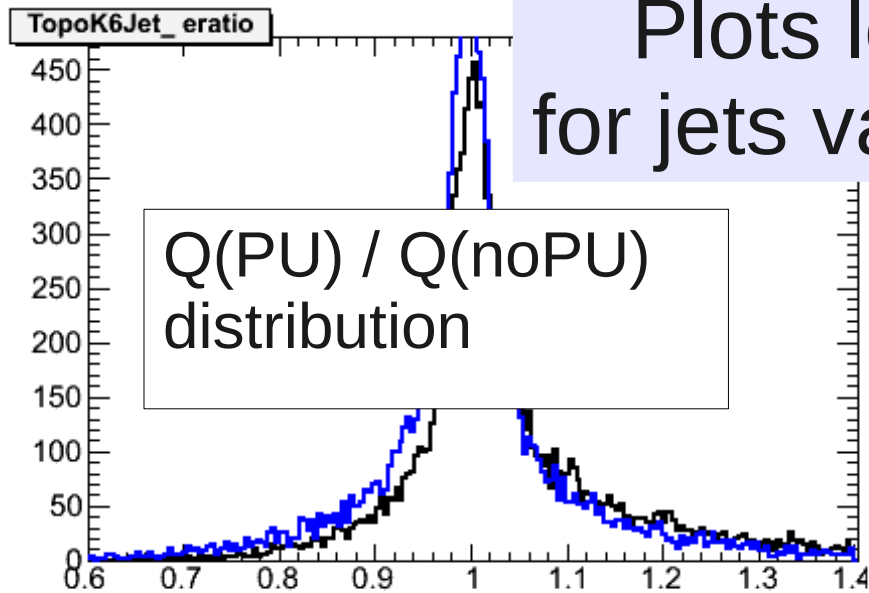
Mis-identification rate  
with low pile-up

Default  
Clustering

No Pile-up classification	<b>EM</b>	15%
	<b>HAD</b>	17%

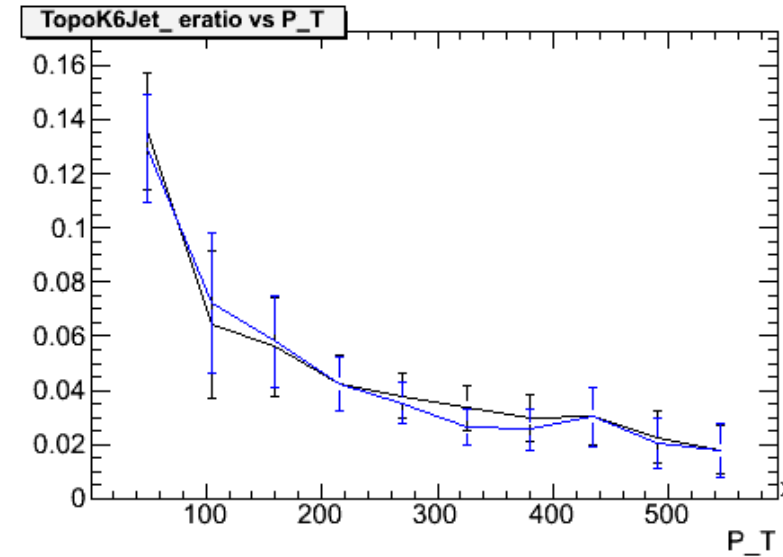
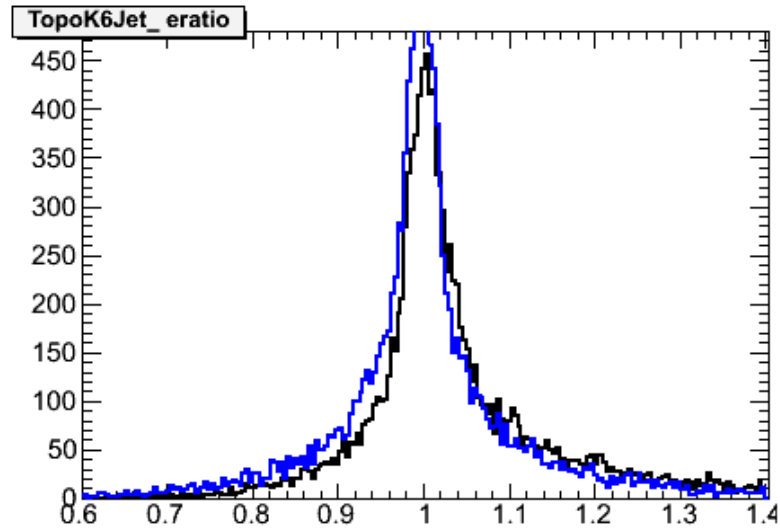
# Impact on jets

Plots legend  
for jets variable Q



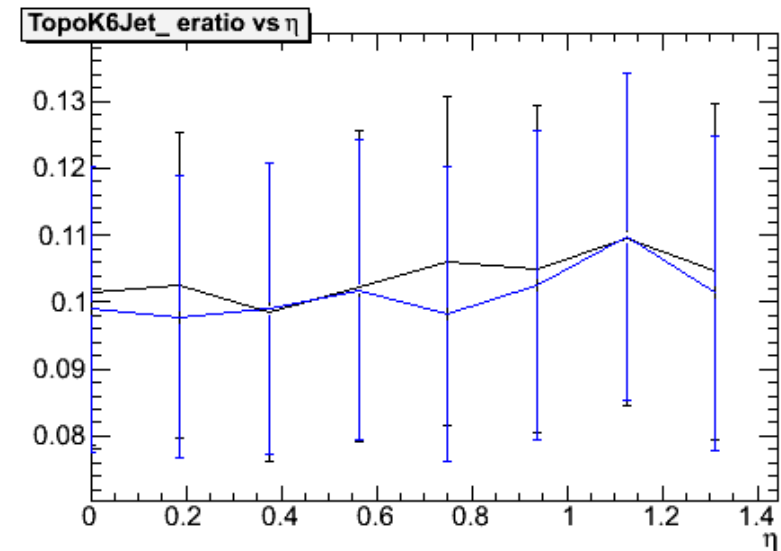


# Impact on Energy – jet size

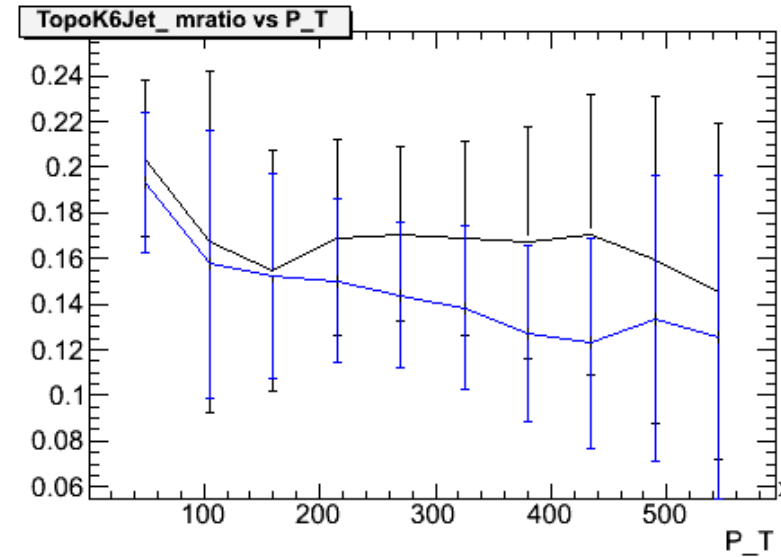
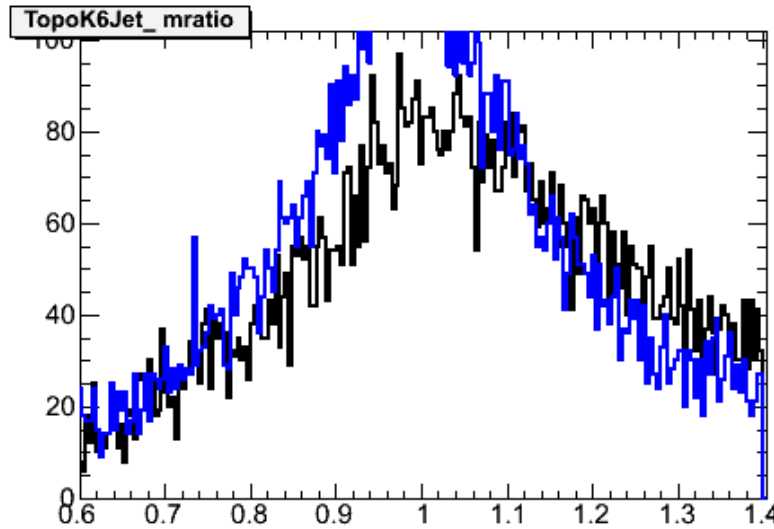


Low luminosity  
Central Calorimeter

- Topo Kt jet 0.3
- Topo Kt jet 0.6

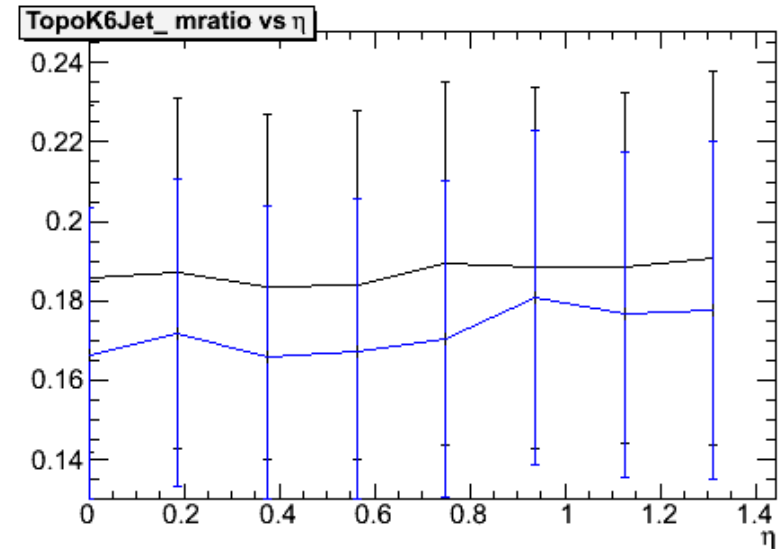


# Impact on Mass – jet size

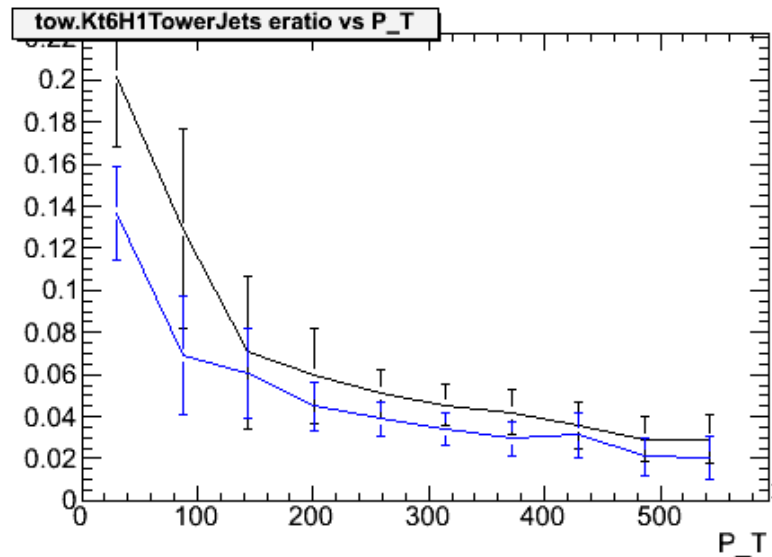
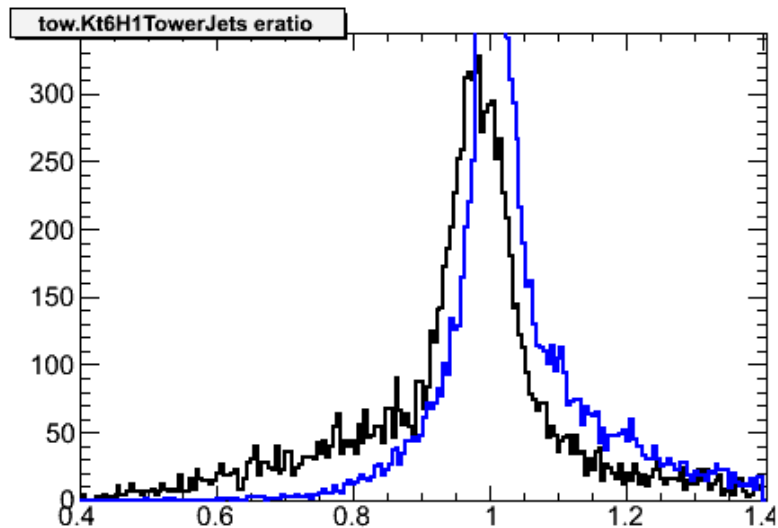


Low luminosity  
Central Calorimeter

- Topo Kt jet 0.3
- Topo Kt jet 0.6

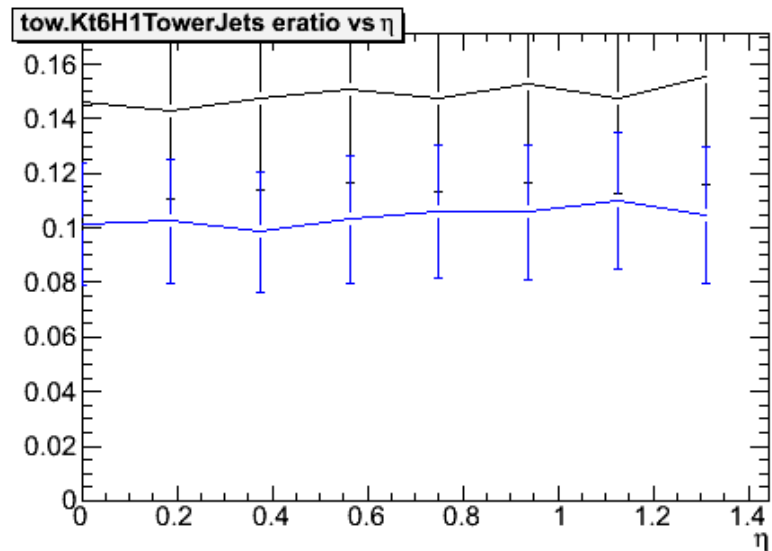


# Impact on Energy – jet input

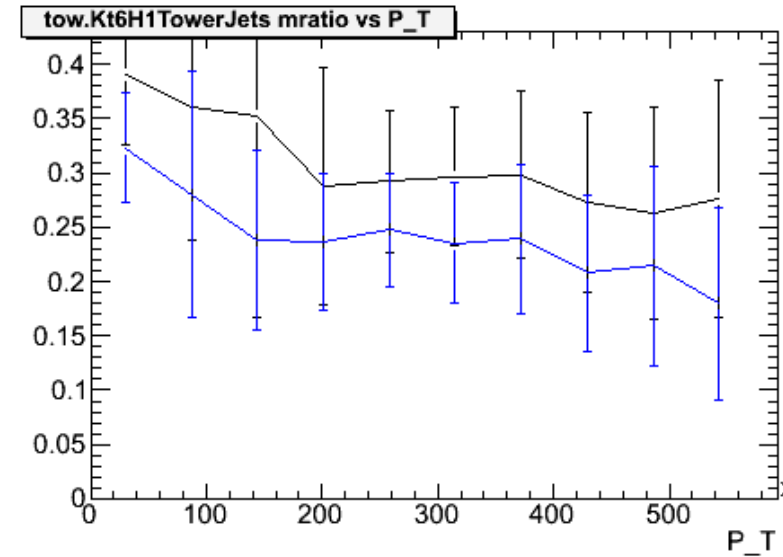
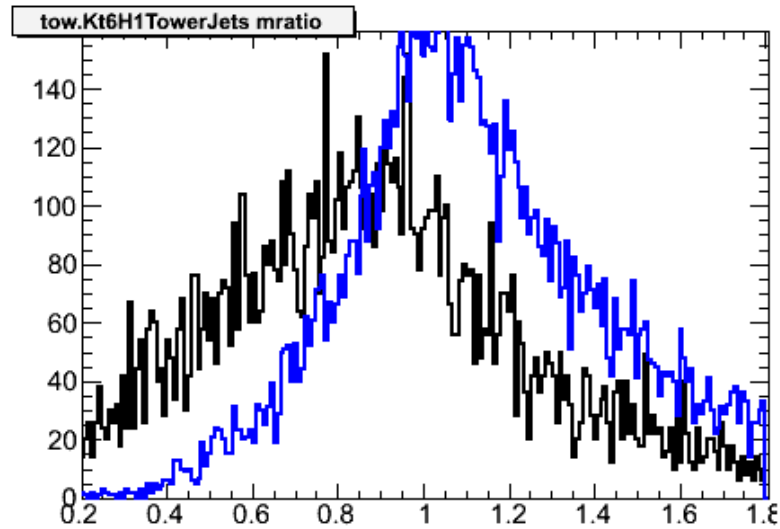


Low luminosity  
Central Calorimeter

- Topo Kt jet 0.6
- Tower Kt jet 0.6

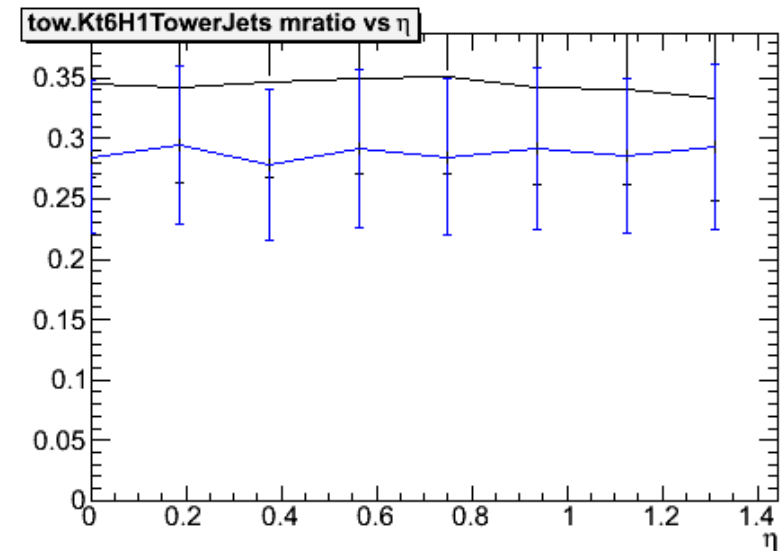


# Impact on Mass – jet input



Low luminosity  
Central Calorimeter

- Topo Kt jet 0.6
- Tower Kt jet 0.6



## Impact on clusters

Energy fluctuation  $\sim 20\%$ , more at low Pt  
Other variables also affected  
strong impact on classification

## Impact on jets

Energy fluctuation 12% to 4%, strong dependance on Pt, Eta  
Mass fluctuation  $> 15\%$  !  
Tower jets clearly more affected than cluster jets

# What solutions ?

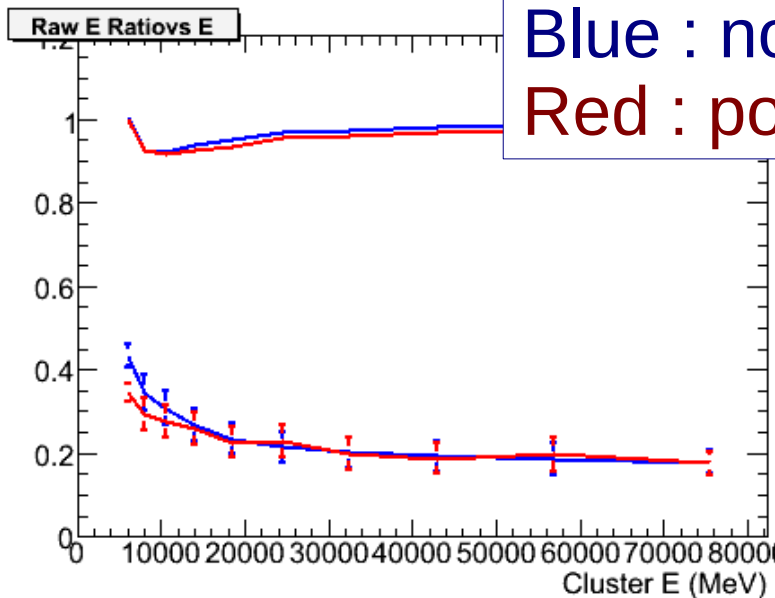
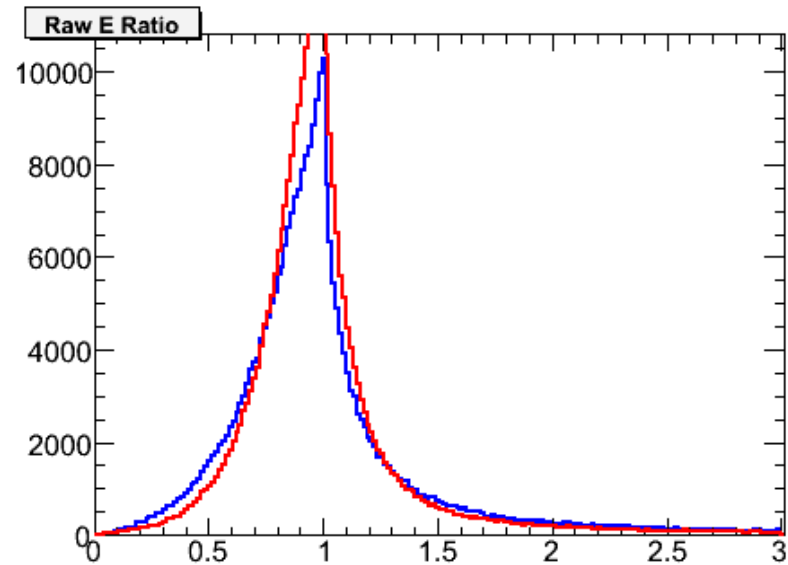
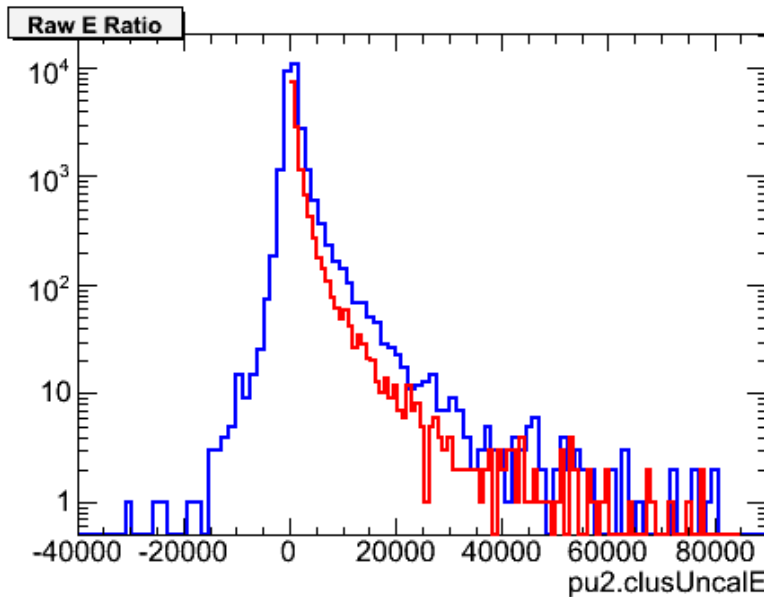
Calorimeter level improvement :

- **Calorimeter time**  
only in-time cells -> marginal improvement at low lumi
- **Tune the 'sigmas' ?**  
s depends on eta, luminosity
- **Assymmetric cuts**  
cancel biais using bipolar shape
- **Only positive cells + biais subtraction**  
Negative energy == noise  
less fluctuation ? (c.f. next slide)

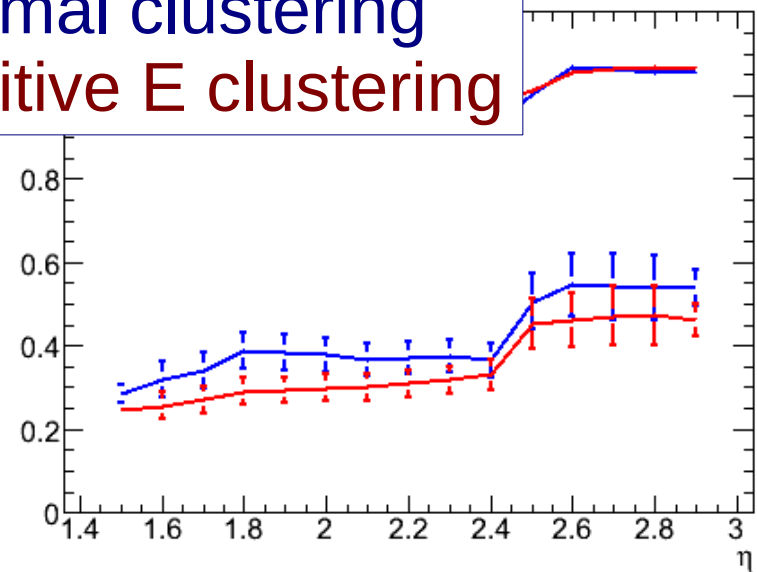
Offset subtraction

needed anyway (we use clusters with  $E > 0$ )  
Important to measure MinB with early data

# Energy in endcap region



Blue : normal clustering  
Red : positive E clustering



# Jet Level improvement

## Choice of Jet algorithm

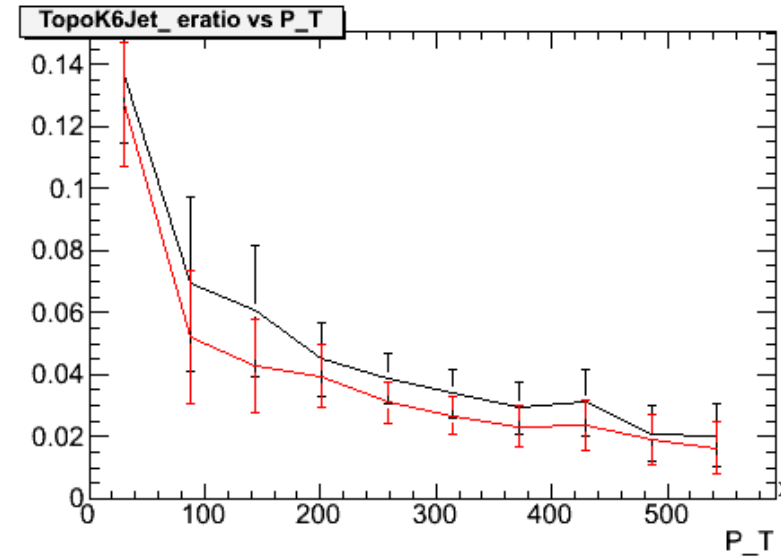
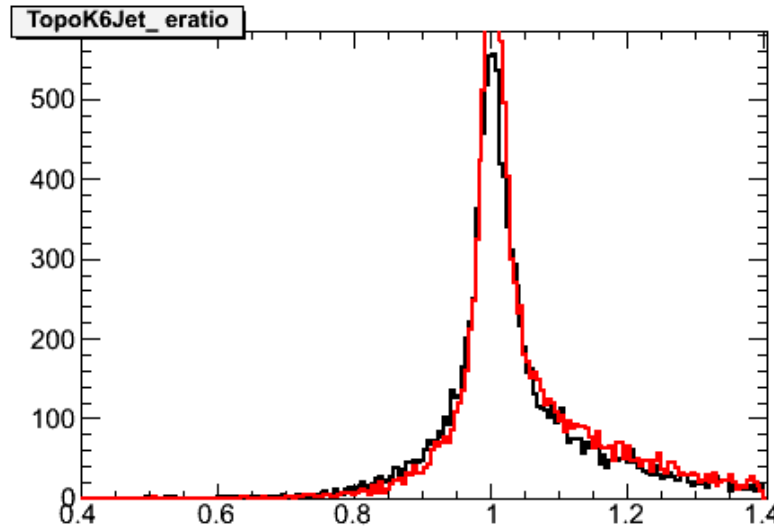
- prefer small size
- AntiKt performs better (c.f. next)

## Jet Area

## Jet Tracks

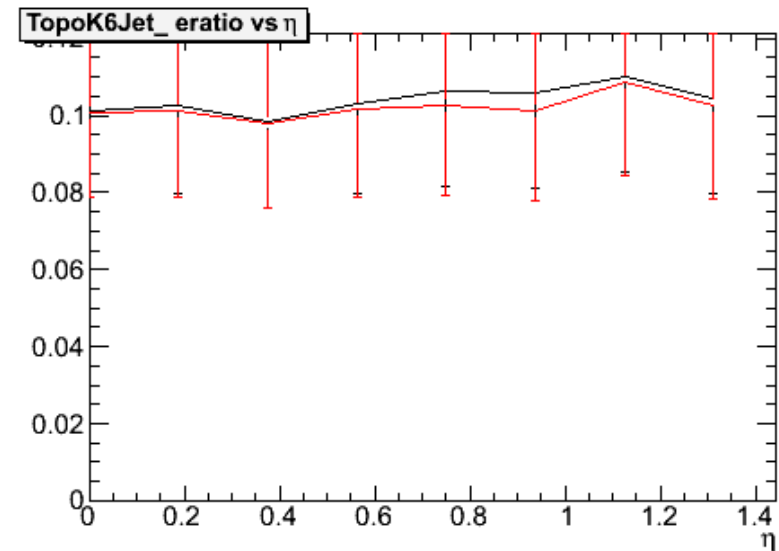


# Impact on Energy – AntiKt

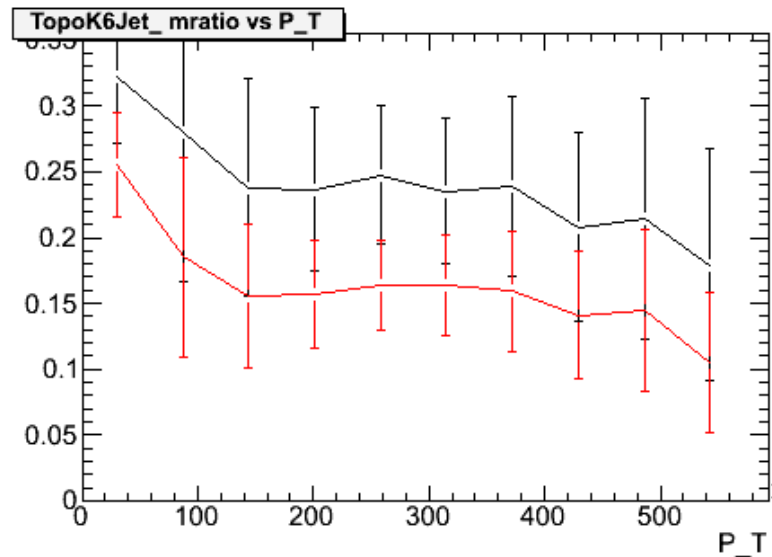
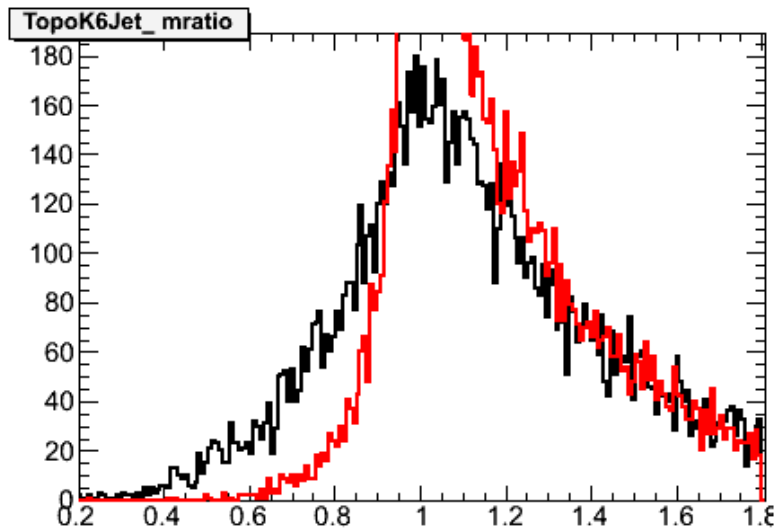


Low luminosity  
Central Calorimeter

- Topo AntiKt jet 0.6
- Topo Kt jet 0.6

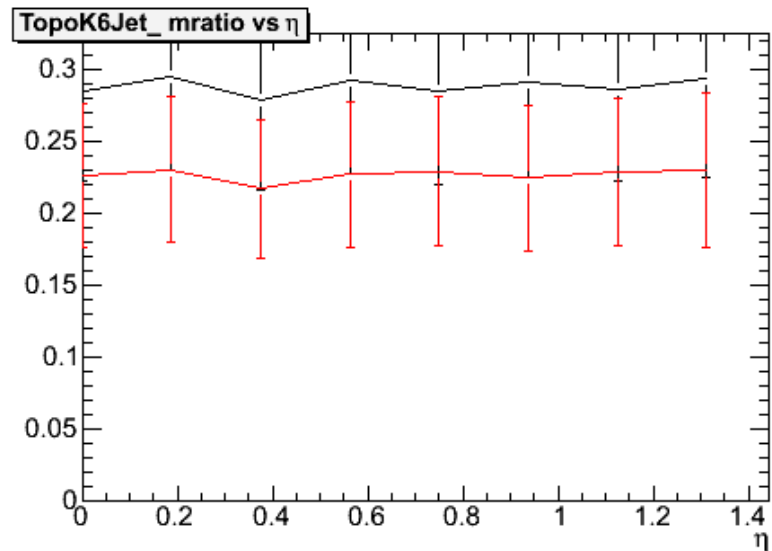


# Impact on Mass – AntiKt



Low luminosity  
Central Calorimeter

- Topo AntiKt jet 0.6
- Topo Kt jet 0.6



# Jet Area

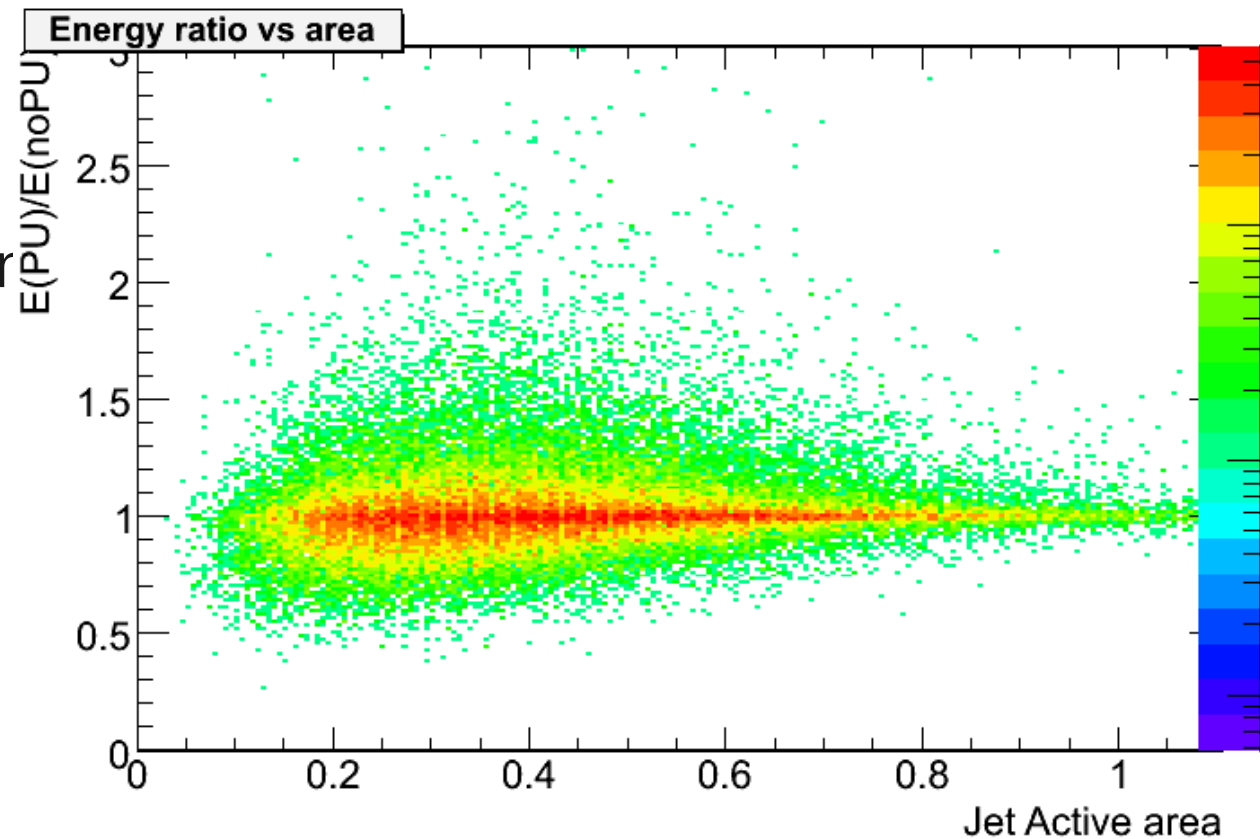
Several ways of computing areas :

- FastJet Active area
- Convex Hull Area
- 2<sup>nd</sup> angular moments

First look :  
no direct correlation between  
fluctuations & areas

Lots more to do...

Ratio **Pt/Area** interesting  
discriminant for pile-up jets

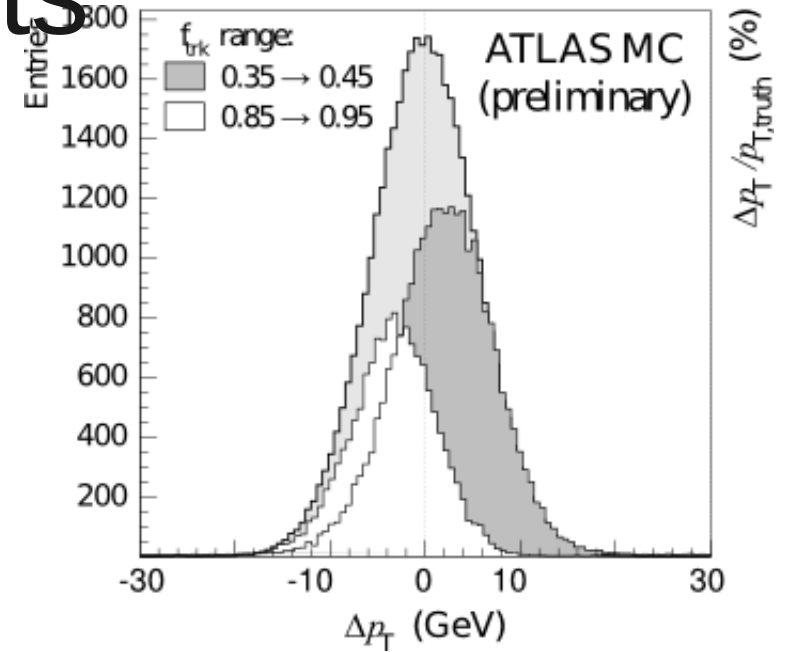


# Track Jets

## Atlas allows jet finding on tracks

Match tracks jets with calo jets

$$f_{trk} = \frac{Pt_{track}}{Pt_{calo}}$$

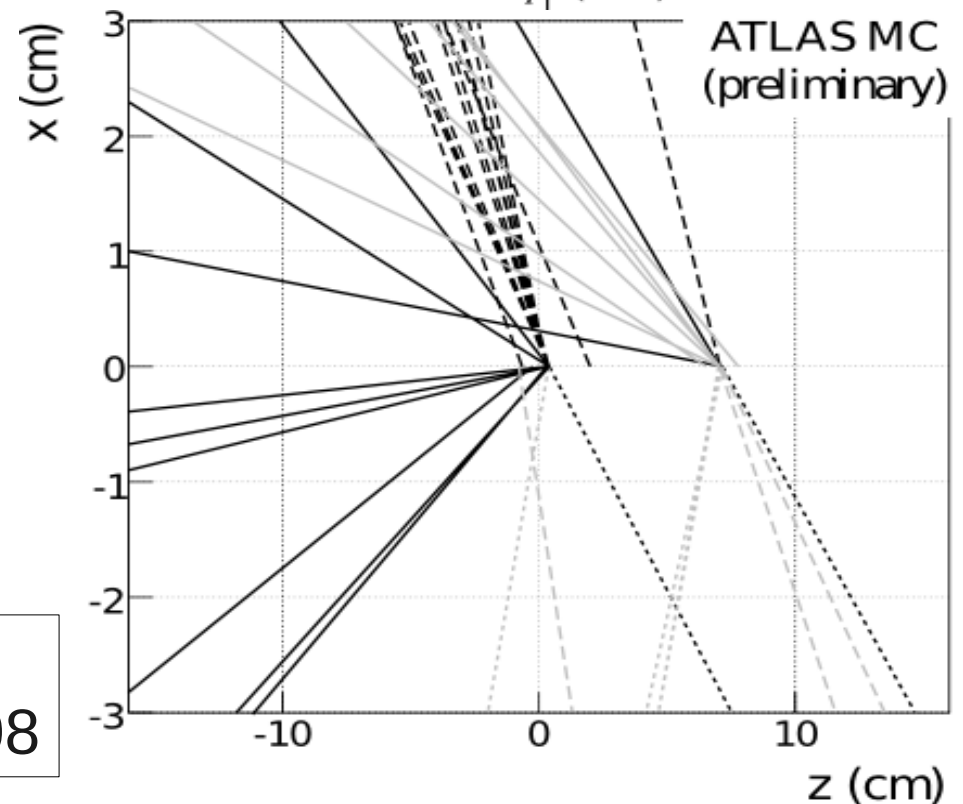


Correct energy scale according to  $f$

### Use tracks vertices :

- Adds a 3<sup>rd</sup> dimension to jet finding
- Use vertex assignment to reject PU jets

Work from A. Schwartzman et. al.  
See note ATL-COM-PHYS-2008-008



# Conclusions

**Pile-up has an important effects** on calorimeter objects

Even at low luminosity :

Energy fluctuation  $\sim 4\%$  to  $\sim 15\%$  for jets

More on clusters (impact also missing  $E_t$ )

**Several level of corrections can be applied**

Calorimeter : clustering

Jet : algorithm, area, track jets

Work on this topics is starting...

First step with early data : measure MinBias !