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Toward particle-level filtering of individual collision events at the Large Hadron Collider and beyond

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Abstract. Low-energy strong interactions are a major source of background at hadron colliders, and methods of subtracting the associated energy flow are well established in the field. Traditional approaches treat the contamination as diffuse, and estimate background energy levels either by averaging over large data sets or by restricting to given kinematic regions inside individual collision events. On the other hand, more recent techniques take into account the discrete nature of background, most notably by exploiting the presence of substructure inside hard jets, i.e. inside collections of particles originating from scattered hard quarks and gluons. However, none of the existing methods subtract background at the level of individual particles inside events. We illustrate the use of an algorithm that will allow particle-by-particle background discrimination at the Large Hadron Collider, and we envisage this as the basis for a novel event filtering procedure upstream of the official reconstruction chains. Our hope is that this new technique will improve physics analysis when used in combination with state-of-the-art algorithms in high-luminosity hadron collider environments.

1. Introduction

Strong interactions described by Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) play a major role at hadron collider experiments such as those at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN, where the highest-energy proton beams available worldwide are collided. The higher event multiplicities and background rates as compared to previous experiments have an impact on physics analysis, and place even stronger requirements on background subtraction than they did in the past.

In particular, the energy flow associated with soft, i.e. low-energy, QCD interactions is an important background at the LHC. Pileup, i.e. particles originating from proton-proton collisions that are not the one of interest but that nonetheless contribute to the same triggered event, is an issue to a number of LHC analyses, and its impact is going to become more and more relevant as the instantaneous luminosity of the accelerator is increased.

The high pileup rates that are foreseen at upgraded LHC scenarios can significantly affect searches for new heavy particles in final states containing missing transverse momentum, \cancel{p}_T ¹, as well as the analysis of channels containing hard jets, i.e. collections of particles originating from scattered hard quarks and gluons. In fact, jet energy correction has a direct impact on the quality of the reconstructed jet objects that are ultimately used for analysis (see e.g. [1, 2]).

In addition to pileup, when a hard parton scattering from a proton-proton collision takes place, additional particles are also produced by the Underlying Event, i.e. by interactions between the

¹ Missing transverse momentum, \cancel{p}_T , is the observed momentum imbalance inside an event measured on a plane perpendicular to the beam direction.



proton beam remnants and by multiple parton interactions. Moreover, particles can generate additional energy flow in the form of initial-state radiation prior to the hard scattering. All of these effects can have a notable impact on physics analysis and are carefully taken into account at the experiments during reconstruction and calibration.

2. The state of the art

Methods of subtracting soft QCD background associated with pileup and Underlying Event at hadron colliders are well established. Traditional techniques treat the contamination as diffuse, and estimate a background momentum contribution that is then subtracted from the total momentum of the hard jets of interest. Some of these methods rely on high-statistics samples, e.g. Minimum Bias, dijet, and Drell-Yan data (see e.g. [2]). Given the way these methods work, the estimated background energy contribution is typically averaged over many events, and event-to-event background fluctuations are therefore neglected.

Following the introduction of the notion of jet area [3], which provides a measure of the susceptibility of reconstructed jets to soft QCD energy flow, the focus has shifted toward event-by-event estimation of the background momentum density. With jet area-based methods, the quantity that is subtracted from the total momentum of the hard jets is proportional to an event-level estimate of the background momentum density as well as to the area of the jet of interest. This takes into account possible event-to-event variations of the soft QCD energy flow.

However, since the estimated momentum density is typically averaged over all pileup jets in the event, this approach still neglects background fluctuations inside individual events. Nonetheless, the amount of soft QCD contamination can be different in different jets, both due to the quantum nature of the underlying physics and because of statistical fluctuations. Subtracting background in a kinematics-dependent way can partially address this issue, although jet area-based methods were ultimately not developed to describe such effects.

A more recent approach exploits the presence of substructure inside jets. Jet grooming techniques are being used at the LHC to reject soft QCD contamination inside jets [4, 5, 6]. As opposed to treating the low-energy background as diffuse, these methods exploit the presence of substructure that is often associated with the hierarchical composition of the jets. Such methods have proven particularly useful, especially in combination with jet-vertex association techniques that map individual track jets to putative primary interaction vertices.

3. A candidate new approach

Despite the wealth of techniques available and the effectiveness they have so far demonstrated, none of the existing methods use information at the finest-grained level, i.e. at the level of individual particles inside events. We elaborate on the possibility to use our algorithm [7, 8] to implement a novel event filtering procedure to reject soft QCD background from individual LHC events particle by particle. We suggest that individual particles inside events can be mapped to a signal hard scattering as opposed to soft QCD background on a probabilistic basis, thereby taking into account the effect of fluctuations on the shapes of particle-level probability density functions (PDFs). This can be particularly useful with reference to neutral particles, which in general cannot be easily associated with the primary interaction vertex.

4. The algorithm

We recently presented a Markov Chain Monte Carlo algorithm that makes it possible to assign individual particles inside events a probability for them to originate from a hard parton scattering as opposed to soft QCD interactions. We showed results on Monte Carlo data sets comprising a total number of particles in the range $\sim 1300 \div 1600$, corresponding to $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV superimposed with Minimum Bias. Our algorithm makes it possible to estimate the effect of fluctuations on the shapes of signal and background PDFs at the particle level. We are here

discussing the possibility to use it to implement a particle-level filtering procedure for individual LHC events upstream of the official reconstruction chains.

The algorithm processes a given collection of particles that is assumed to be a mixture comprising particles originating from a signal hard scattering as well as of particles associated with soft QCD background. It samples iteratively from a bayesian posterior PDF that encodes information as to which particles are more likely to originate from either process, discriminating based on signal and background particle-level kinematics. In particular, with reference to individual particle pseudorapidity², η , the distribution of particles originating from a hard quark or gluon scattering is typically more biased toward zero, i.e. the corresponding particles are more “central” in the detector as compared to particles associated with soft QCD interactions.

The statistical model is a convex combination of particle-level PDFs corresponding to the hard scattering and to soft QCD background: $\alpha_0 f_0(\eta, p_T) + \alpha_1 f_1(\eta, p_T)$. The quantity α_0 (α_1) is the fraction of background (signal) particles, and f_0 (f_1) is the background (signal) PDF. In practice, in the study described in [7], most of the discrimination power comes from the η distributions. The PDFs f_j are estimated by regularizing η histograms based on spline interpolation of the bin contents. This provides the statistical model with the flexibility required to describe generic deviations of the PDF shapes from those of the the corresponding control sample templates due to fluctuations. The symbol φ_j will be used throughout to refer to such estimates of the PDFs f_j . The pseudocode is given below, $v^{(t)}$ referring to the value of variable v at iteration t .

- (i) **Initialization:** Set $\underline{\alpha}^{(0)} = \{\alpha_j^{(0)}\}_j$, $j = 0, 1$, and obtain estimates $\varphi_j^{(0)}$ of the subpopulation PDFs f_j by regularizing the corresponding distributions from a high-statistics control sample.
- (ii) **Iteration t :**
 - (a) Generate the “allocation variables” $z_{ij}^{(t)}$, for all particles $i = 1, \dots, N$, and $j = 0, 1$, based on the conditional probabilities $P(z_{ij}^{(t)} = 1 | \alpha_j^{(t-1)}, \varphi_j^{(0)}, x_i) = \alpha_j^{(t-1)} \varphi_j^{(0)}(x_i) / (\alpha_0^{(t-1)} \varphi_0^{(0)}(x_i) + \alpha_1^{(t-1)} \varphi_1^{(0)}(x_i))$. The quantity $z_{ij}^{(t)}$ equals 1 when observation i is mapped to distribution j at iteration t , and 0 otherwise.
 - (b) Map individual particles to signal or background based on z_{ij} , and set $\alpha_0^{(t)}$ ($\alpha_1^{(t)}$) to the fraction of particles mapped to background (signal) at iteration $t - 1$.

As described in [7], the algorithm was inspired by the Gibbs sampler [9], and its development was influenced by a number of statistical techniques including Expectation Maximization [10], Multiple Imputation [11], and Data Augmentation [12].

As anticipated, a remarkable feature of this method relates to the possibility of estimating the effect of fluctuations on the shapes of PDFs that correspond to particles originating from a signal hard parton scattering as opposed to low-energy QCD background. The shapes of the particle-level signal and background PDFs in a given data set can in fact differ notably from those of the corresponding templates obtained from high-statistics control samples, where the effect of fluctuations on the PDF shapes is normally averaged out. As expected, the deviation of the actual PDF shapes from the shapes of the corresponding control sample templates in general becomes more and more notable as the number of particles in the input data set is reduced.

The algorithm estimates the shapes of the PDFs corresponding to particles associated with a signal hard parton scattering as opposed to soft QCD background. This is done by iteratively mapping particles to signal or background using the data to refine initial conditions obtained from the control samples. The effect of fluctuations on the PDF shapes is encoded in the stationary distribution of the Markov Chain, the existence and uniqueness of which is discussed in [7, 8].

² Particle pseudorapidity, η , is a kinematic variable that is related to the particle polar angle, θ , in the laboratory frame, and which is given by $\eta = -\log(\tan(\theta/2))$.

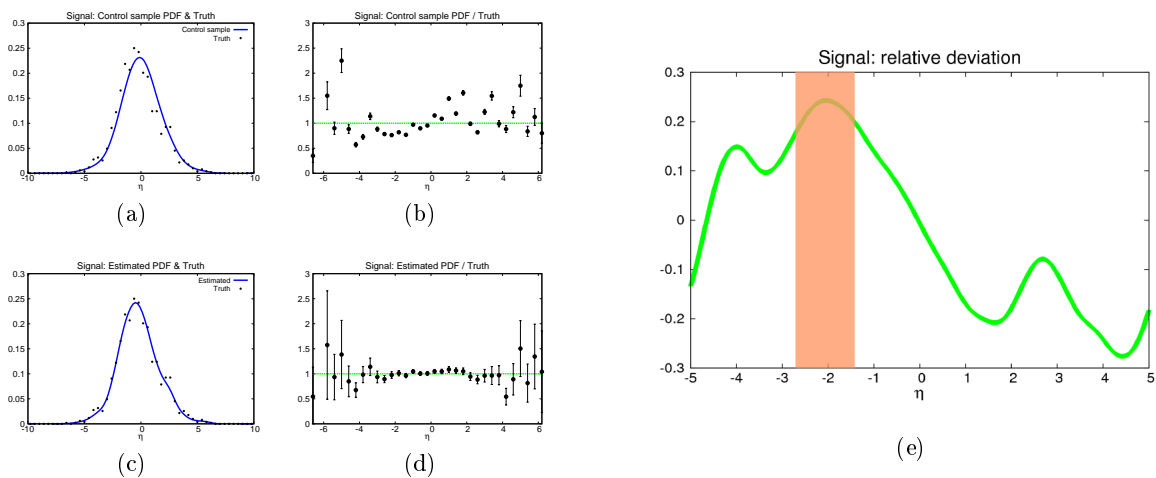


Figure 1: (a) Monte Carlo true signal particle η PDF (points), superimposed with the corresponding control sample template (curve) [7]. The plot highlights the effect of fluctuations on the true PDF shape, $\chi^2/ndof = 38.9$. (b) Ratio between control sample and true PDF corresponding to (a). (c) The same true distribution (points) superimposed with the PDF estimated by the algorithm (curve), $\chi^2/ndof = 0.98$. (d) Ratio between estimated and true PDF corresponding to (c). (e) Relative difference between estimated and control sample PDF. For the sake of illustration, the vertical band represents a hypothetical jet around $\eta = -2$.

Figure 1 (a) displays the true η distribution of particles from Monte Carlo $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ normalized to unit area (points), superimposed with the PDF template obtained from a high-statistics control sample (curve) [7]. The figure shows how the true distribution deviates from the control sample template due to the presence of fluctuations in the data. Figure 1 (c) shows the same true distribution (points) superimposed with the PDF estimated using the algorithm (curve). The agreement with the true distribution is remarkably improved, corresponding to $\chi^2/ndof = 0.98$ as opposed to $\chi^2/ndof = 38.9$ from figure 1 (a). The corresponding ratios are given in figures 1 (b) and (d).

Since the data set used in [7] comprises a number of particles that is in line with typical LHC event multiplicities, it makes sense to use those results to illustrate the anticipated performance of the algorithm on individual LHC events. Figure 1 (e) shows the difference between the signal η PDF estimated by the algorithm and the control sample template, normalized to the latter. The vertical band corresponds to a hypothetical jet around $\eta = -2$. Given that the relative difference between the actual PDF and the control sample template can be as high as 20% in that interval of η , if one were to map individual particles inside such a hypothetical jet to signal or background using the control sample PDF, i.e. neglecting the effect of fluctuations, the number of signal particles inside the jet would be underestimated by as much as 20%. For this reason, this technique can also be used to obtain precise estimates of the fraction of soft QCD particles inside individual jets, thereby taking into account the effect of fluctuations at the particle level.

Finally, with regard to execution time, the algorithm processed the Monte Carlo data sets used in [7] in ~ 20 s on a 2 GHz Intel Processor with 1 GB RAM without any optimization. We consider such performance reasonable for offline use.

5. Outlook

Our hope is that this new approach will complement existing techniques for subtraction of low-energy QCD background at hadron colliders. In fact, since it is based on a different principle and it works in a different way as compared to state-of-the-art techniques, we expect it to

further improve physics analysis in high-luminosity hadron collider environments when used in combination with existing methods. We anticipate that particle-level event filtering will provide a more significant contribution as pileup rates and average event multiplicities increase, e.g. to improve jet mass and \cancel{p}_T resolution, depending on the analysis. We also expect that the ability to reject soft QCD contamination particle-by-particle thereby taking into account the effect of fluctuations on the PDF shapes inside individual events will contribute to improve background subtraction inside fat jets from decays of possible new heavy particles.

6. Conclusions

We have discussed the potential of our algorithm [7] to implement a novel particle-by-particle filtering procedure for individual events at hadron collider experiments, which we envisage as a possible new data processing stage upstream of the existing reconstruction and calibration chains. One central aspect is the possibility to map individual particles to a hard scattering as opposed to low-energy QCD background, thereby taking into account the effect of particle-level fluctuations on the shapes of signal and background PDFs inside individual events.

We have shown that, if one is to map individual particles inside events to a hard parton scattering as opposed to soft QCD interactions, using PDFs obtained from independent high-statistics control samples does not take into account the effect of fluctuations, and can lead to a shift in the estimated number of signal particles as high as 20%. On the other hand, the particle-level PDFs estimated using our algorithm were found to be in remarkable agreement with the true distributions on the Monte Carlo data sets analyzed in [7]. This method can therefore also produce precise estimates of the fraction of soft QCD particles inside individual jets.

Our hope is that this approach will improve the resolution of jet observables in high-luminosity environments when used in combination with state-of-the-art techniques such as jet grooming algorithms, e.g. with reference to the mass of fat jets from boosted decays of possible new heavy particles. More generally, it is our opinion that particle-by-particle filtering of individual events based on high-precision particle-level PDFs has the potential to become a useful ingredient of physics analysis at future high-luminosity hadron collider experiments.

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