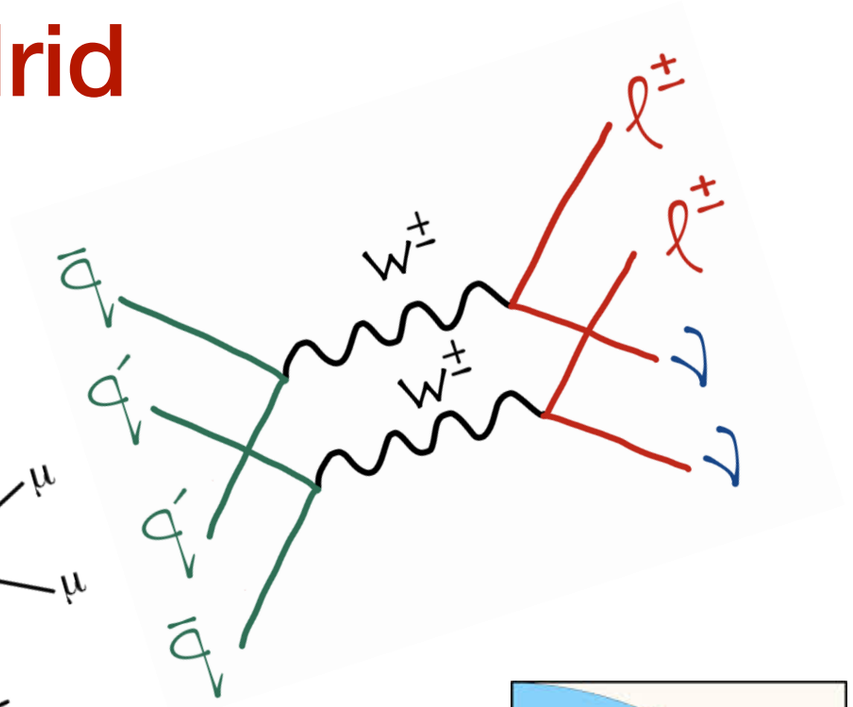
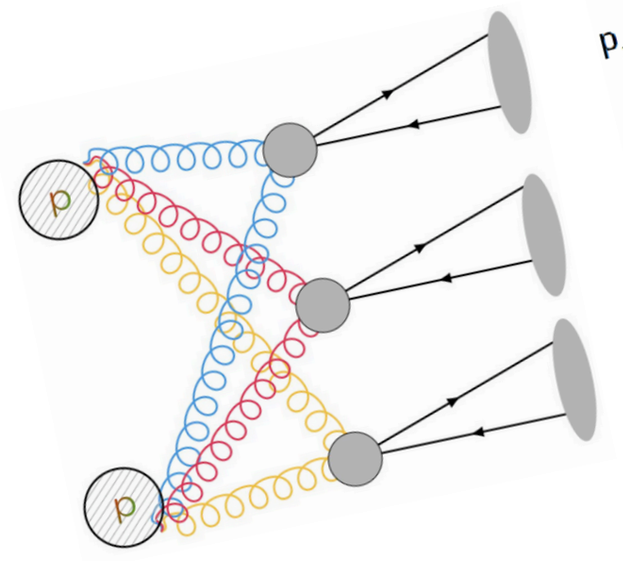
Latest CMS results on double parton scattering

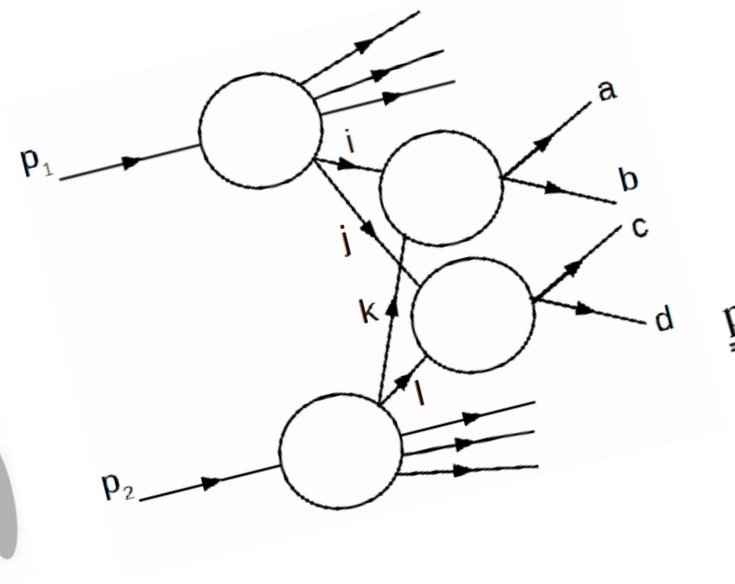
MPI@LHC 2022, IFT Madrid

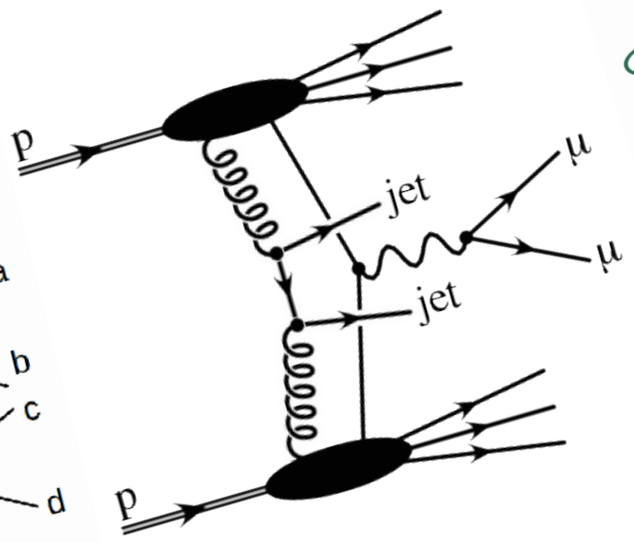
Ankita Mehta

(on behalf of the CMS Collaboration)









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Double parton scattering (DPS)

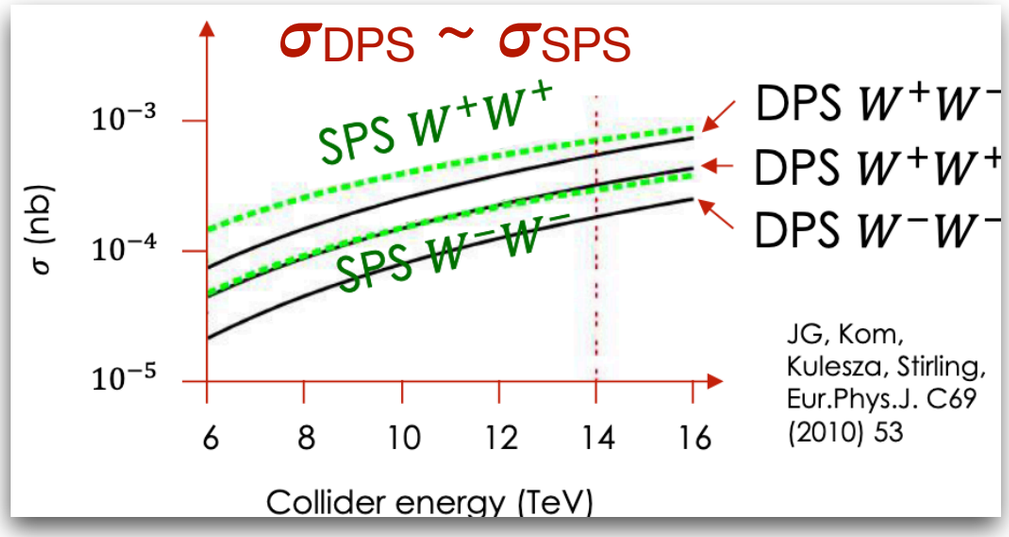
- Two distinct hard scatters in a single pp collision double parton scattering
- Cross section for a “nPS” process is suppressed as compared to SPS

$$\frac{\sigma_{n\mathrm{PS}}}{\sigma_{\mathrm{SPS}}} \sim \left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{Q_h^2}\right)^{n-1}$$

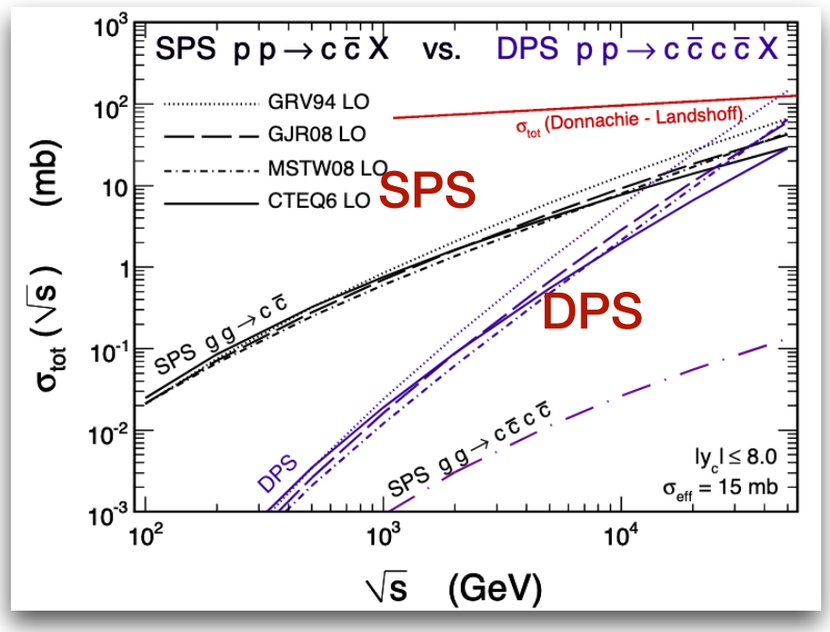
→ hadronic scale ~1GeV

→ hard interaction scale

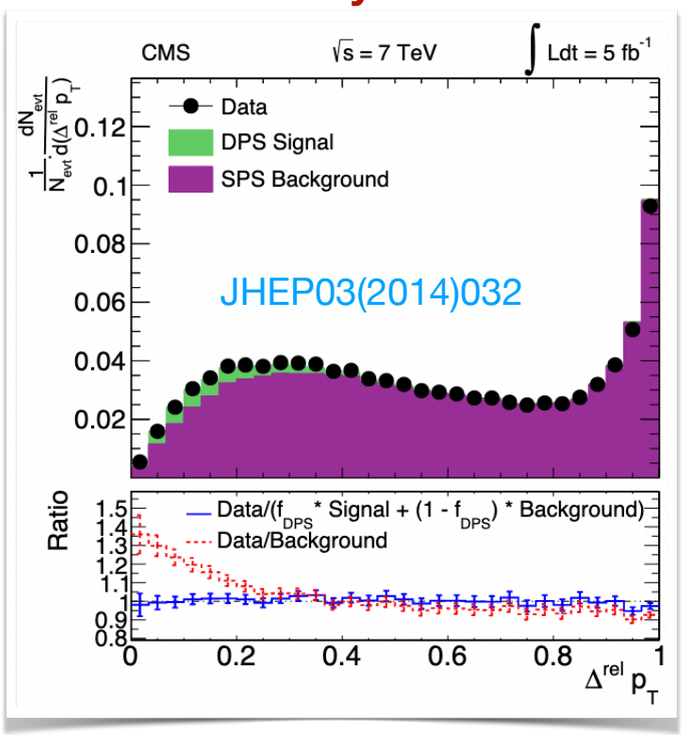
In certain phase space regions contributions from DPS cannot be neglected



Phys. Rev. D79, 094034



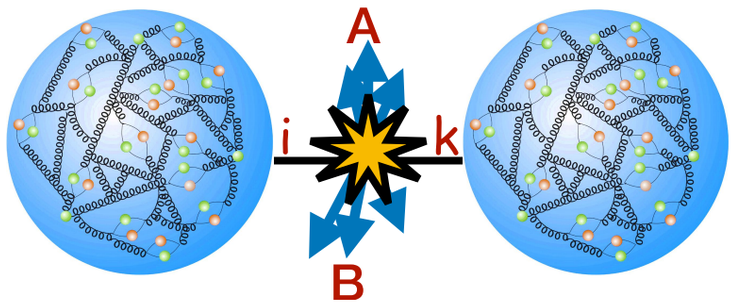
Populates phase space in a different way from SPS



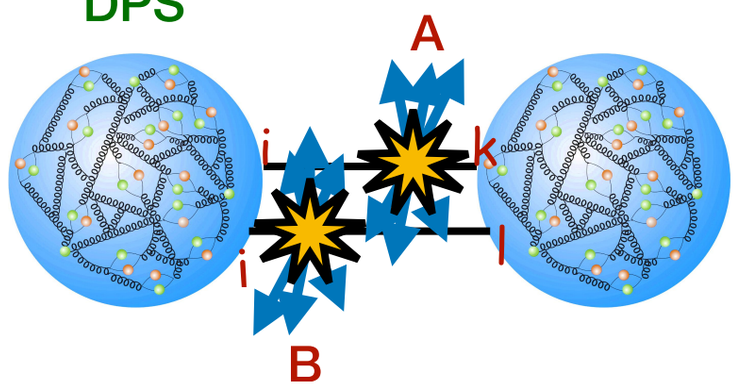
- Probes the internal structure of a proton
- Background for rare SM and new physics processes
- Provides input for the tuning of MC simulations

Cross section formula for DPS

SPS



DPS



PDFs — partonic cross section

$$\sigma_{AB}^{\mathrm{SPS}} = \sum_{i,k} \int D^i(x_1;Q^2) D^k(x_1',Q^2) \times \hat{\sigma}_{AB}^{ik}(x_1,x_1',Q^2)\, dx_1 d'x_1$$

double PDFs — partonic cross sections

$$\sigma_{AB}^{\mathrm{DPS}} = \frac{m}{2} \sum_{i,j,k,l} \int \Gamma^{ij}(x_1,x_2;b_1,b_2;Q_A^2,Q_B^2) \times \hat{\sigma}_A^{ij}(x_1,x_1',Q_A^2)\hat{\sigma}_B^{ij}(x_2,x_2',Q_B^2) \times$$
$$\Gamma^{kl}(x_1',x_2';b_1-b,b_2-b;Q_A^2,Q_B^2)\, dx_1 dx_2 dx_1' dx_2' d^2b_1 d^2b_2 d^2b$$

assuming longitudinal and transverse factorization of dPDFs

simplified expression for

σ_{DPS} ⇢ pocket formula

$$\sigma_{AB}^{\mathrm{DPS}} = \frac{m}{2}\frac{\sigma_A \sigma_B}{\sigma_{\mathrm{eff}}} \quad \sigma_{\mathrm{eff}} = \left[\int d^2b\, t(b)\right]^{-1}$$

σ_A, σ_B : SPS cross sections for two interactions

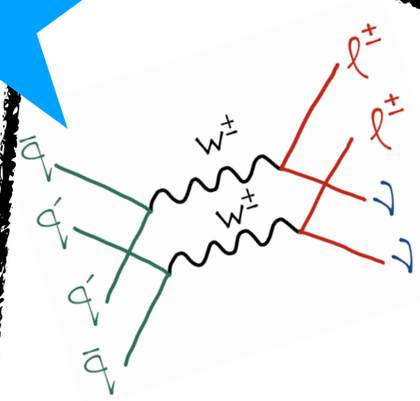
m : 1 if A = B else 2

σ_{eff} : effective cross section for DPS

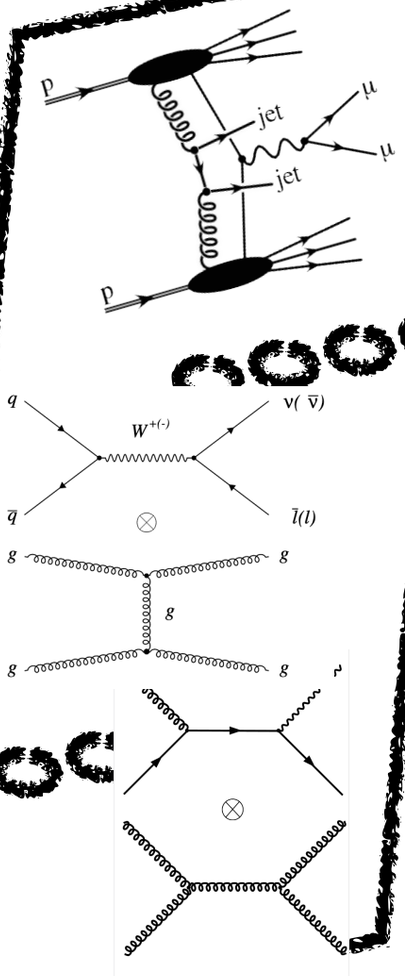
DPS @CMS

today!!

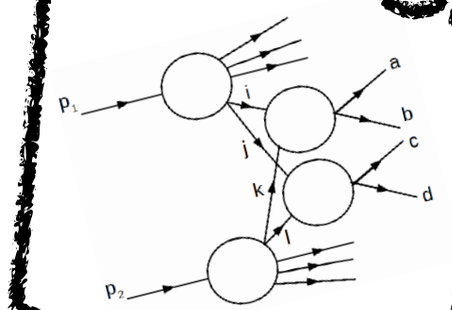
W±W±



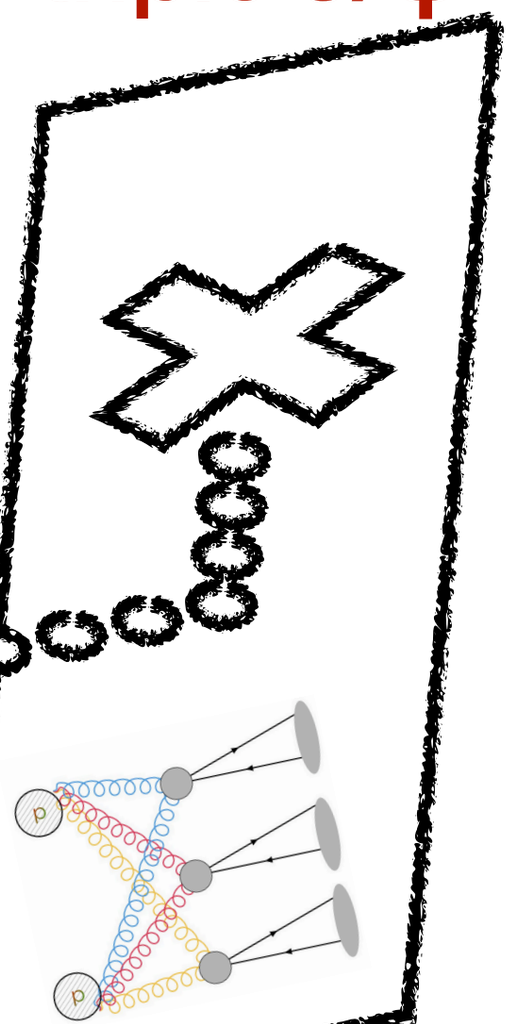
W/Z/γ+njets



Jets



triple J/ψ

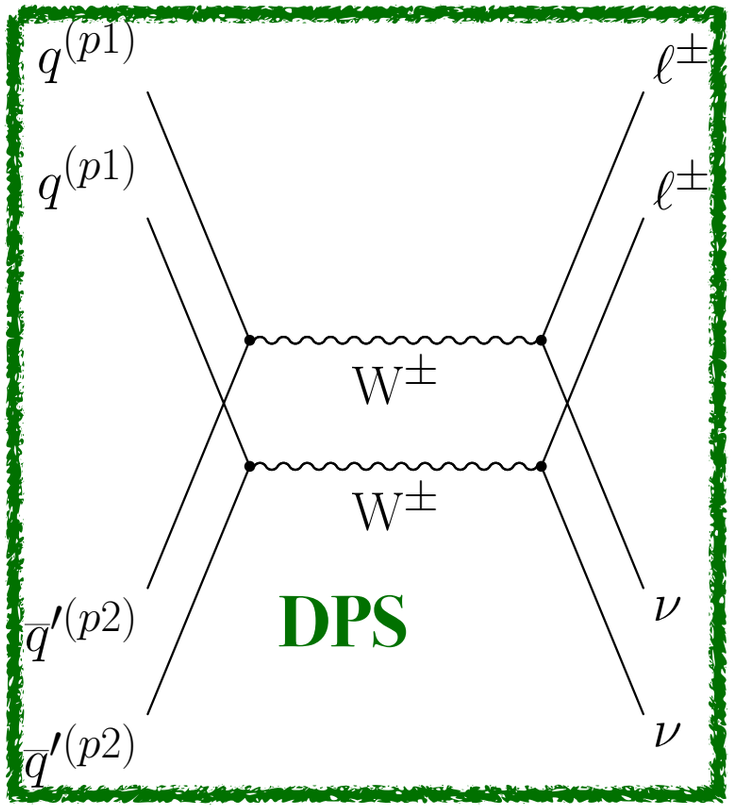


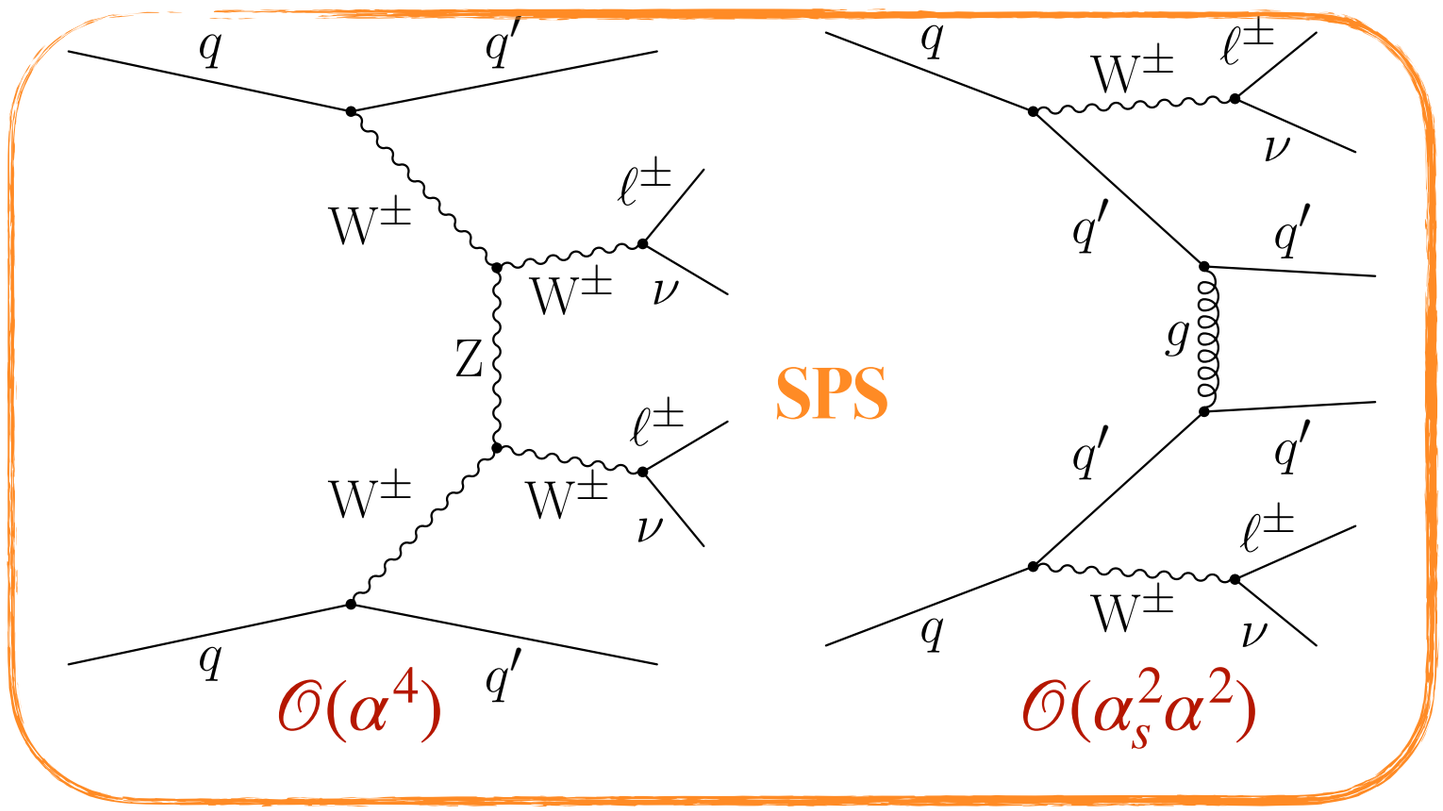
decreasing Q^2

arXiv:2206.02681

DPS with W±W±

- Golden channel for DPS production since SPS $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$ production suppressed at matrix element level due to presence of (two) extra jets
- Pythia8 predicts cross section for WW ⇢ 2l2v = 0.18 pb ± 40% (tune) @13TeV





- Sensitive to inter-parton correlations (theoretically very “famed”)
- Insensitive to pileup effects & clean final state with fully leptonic W decays

Analysis strategy

- Analysis performed using pp collisions data at 13TeV⇢ 138 fb^{-1}
- Signal: $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$ ⇢ eμ or μμ final states with moderate p_T^{miss} ⇢ modelled using Pythia8 & dShower with model uncertainties from Herwig

- Background contributions from prompt & nonprompt lepton productions
  - Prompt contributions ⇢ from MC simulations at NLO order in pQCD
  - Nonprompt contributions⇢ estimated using data

- BDT-based signal & background discrimination

- Signal cross section extracted using binned ML fit to the shape of the BDT classifier

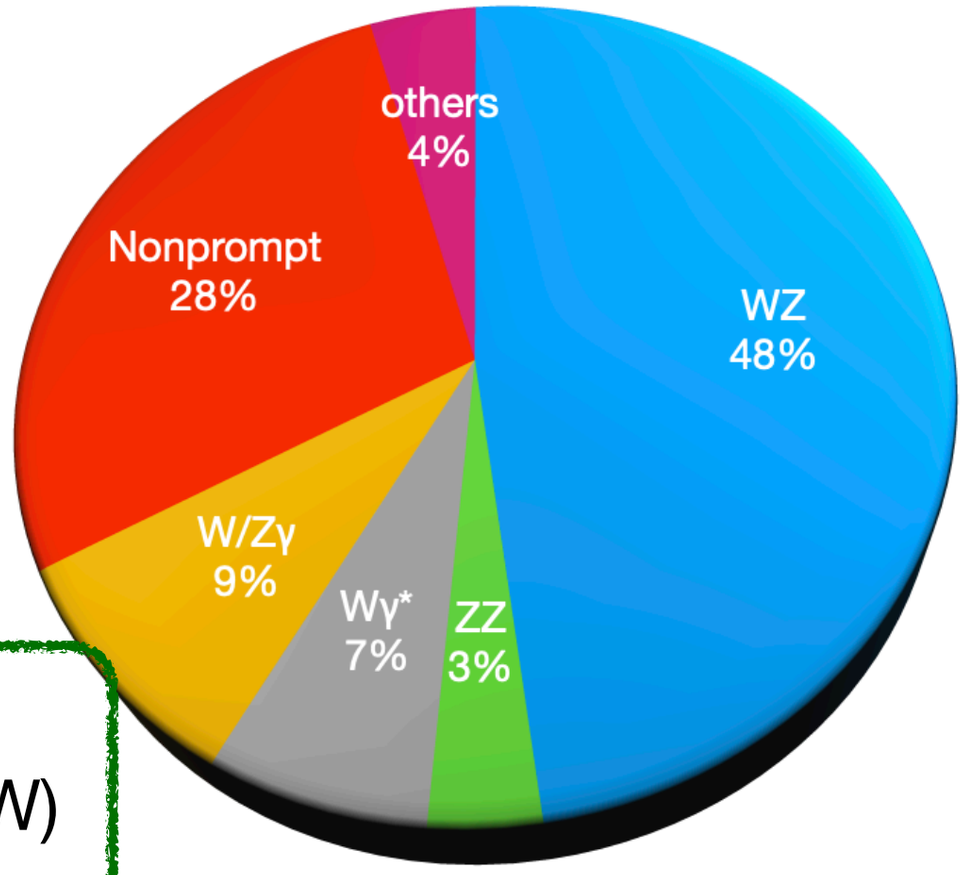
event selection
two leptons $e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$ or $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$
$p_T^{\ell_1} > 25$ GeV, $p_T^{\ell_2} > 20$ GeV
$\lvert\eta_e\rvert < 2.5$, $\lvert\eta_\mu\rvert < 2.4$
$p_T^{miss} > 15$ GeV
$m_{\ell\ell} > 12$ GeV
$N_{jets} < 2$
$N_{b\text{-}jets} == 0$
veto on additional leptons
veto on hadronic τ leptons
$p_T^{\ell\ell} > 20$ GeV for $e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$ channel

Backgrounds

- Dominant contribution from WZ⇢3lν; one lepton from Z is lost
  - Kinematically very similar to the signal process

- Nonprompt lepton contributions (W+jets, QCD multijets, and semi-leptonic ttbar)

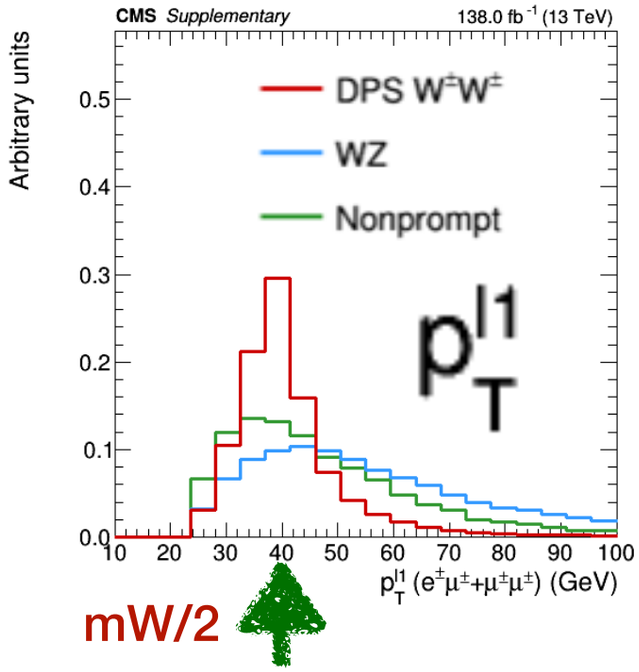
- Prompt lepton contributions also from:
  - Wγ*, ZZ, SPS $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$, VVV, ttbarV
  - Photon conversions (W/Zγ) **Only in eμ channel**
  - Lepton charge misidentification (ttbar, DY, WW) (data-driven estimation)
- Negligible background contribution from pileup



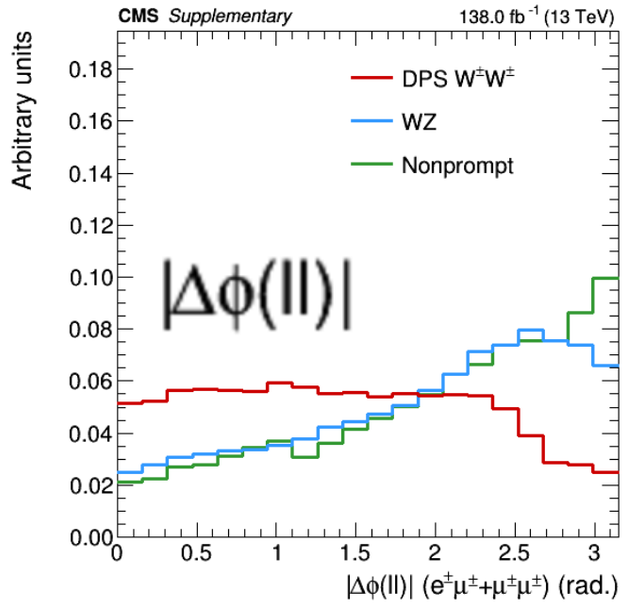
- Two separate BDT classifiers for WZ & nonprompt

BDT classifiers

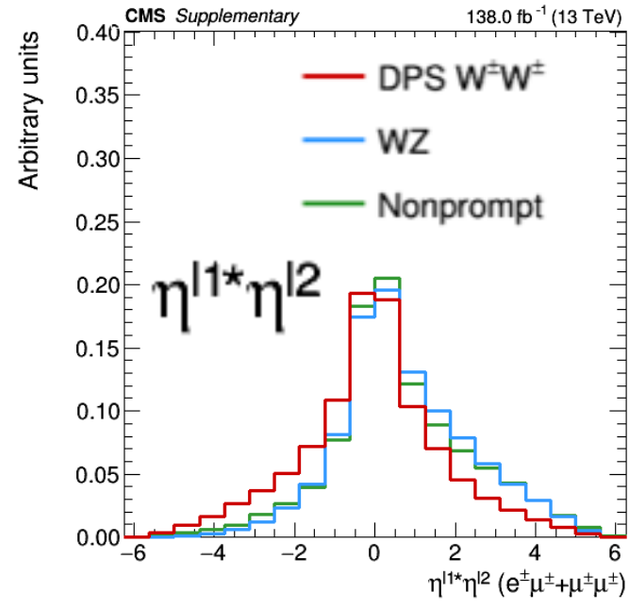
- Training variables ⇢ kinematic differences between (uncorrelated) signal & (correlated) backgrounds



mW/2



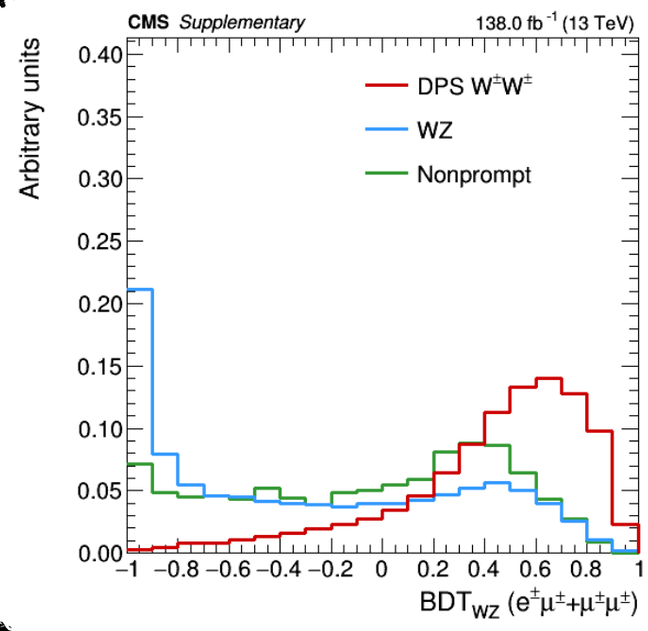
relatively flat signal

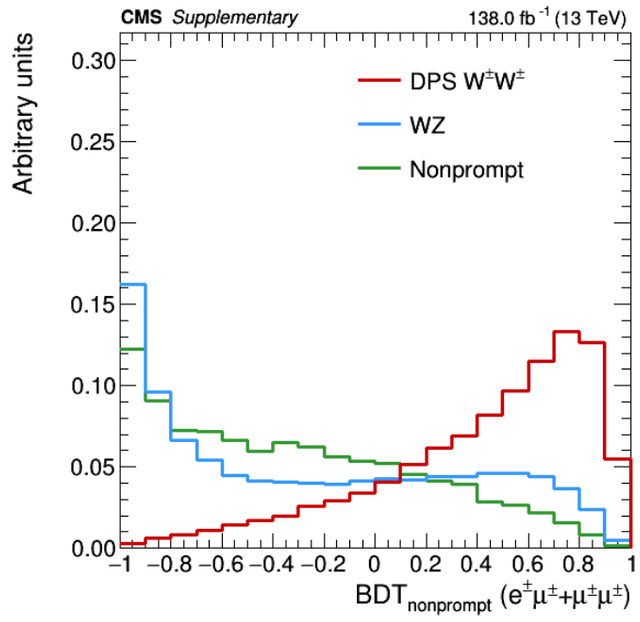


sensitive to correlations

training variables

$\mathrm{pT}_{l_{1,2}}$	$\mathrm{m_T}(\mathrm{l}_1, p_\mathrm{T}^\mathrm{miss})$
$p_\mathrm{T}^\mathrm{miss}$	$\mathrm{m_T}(\mathrm{l}_1, \mathrm{l}_2)$
$\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{T2}}^{\mathrm{ll}}$	$\Delta\phi(l_1, l_2)$
$\eta_1 \times \eta_2$	$\Delta\phi(l_2, p_\mathrm{T}^\mathrm{miss})$
$\lvert\eta_1 + \eta_2\rvert$	$\Delta\phi(l_1 l_2, l_2)$





Statistical analysis

Two BDTs ⇢ 1D distribution

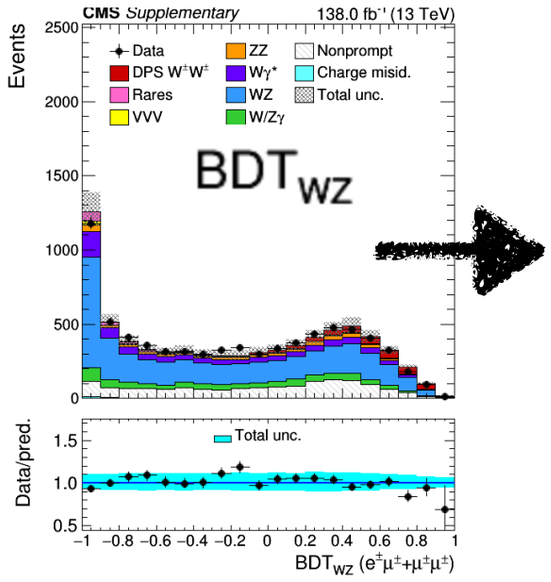
- Simultaneous fit to the shape of final BDT classifier in:

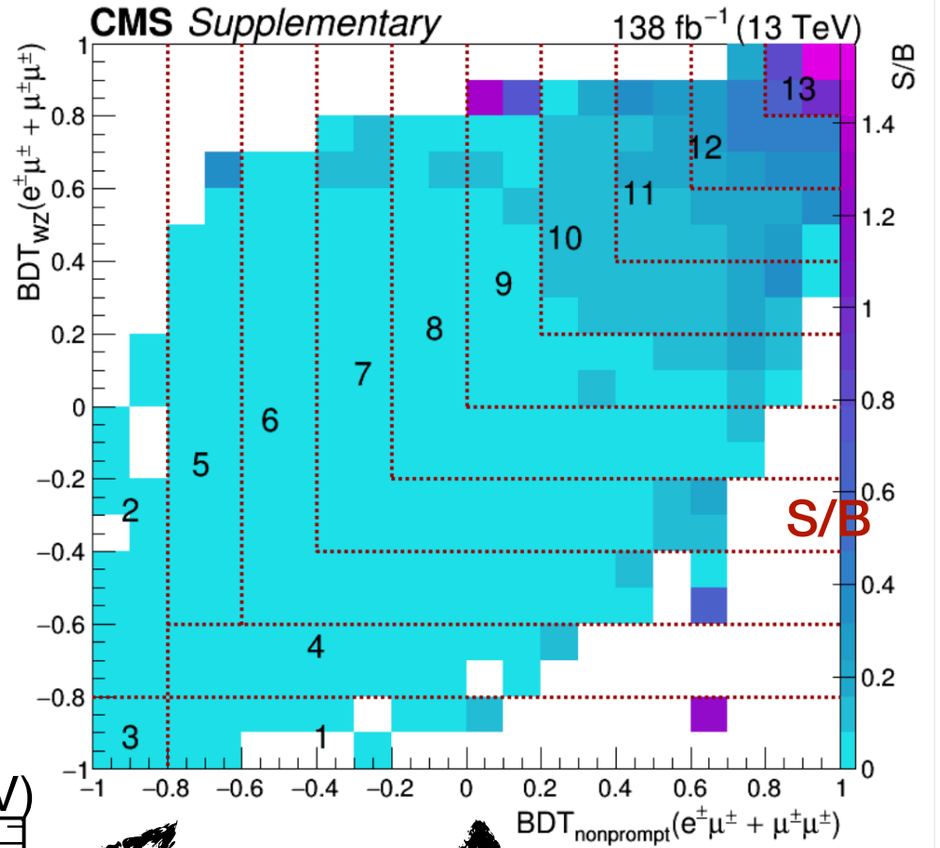
  $e^+\mu^+$, $e^-\mu^-$, $\mu^+\mu^+$, $\mu^-\mu^-$

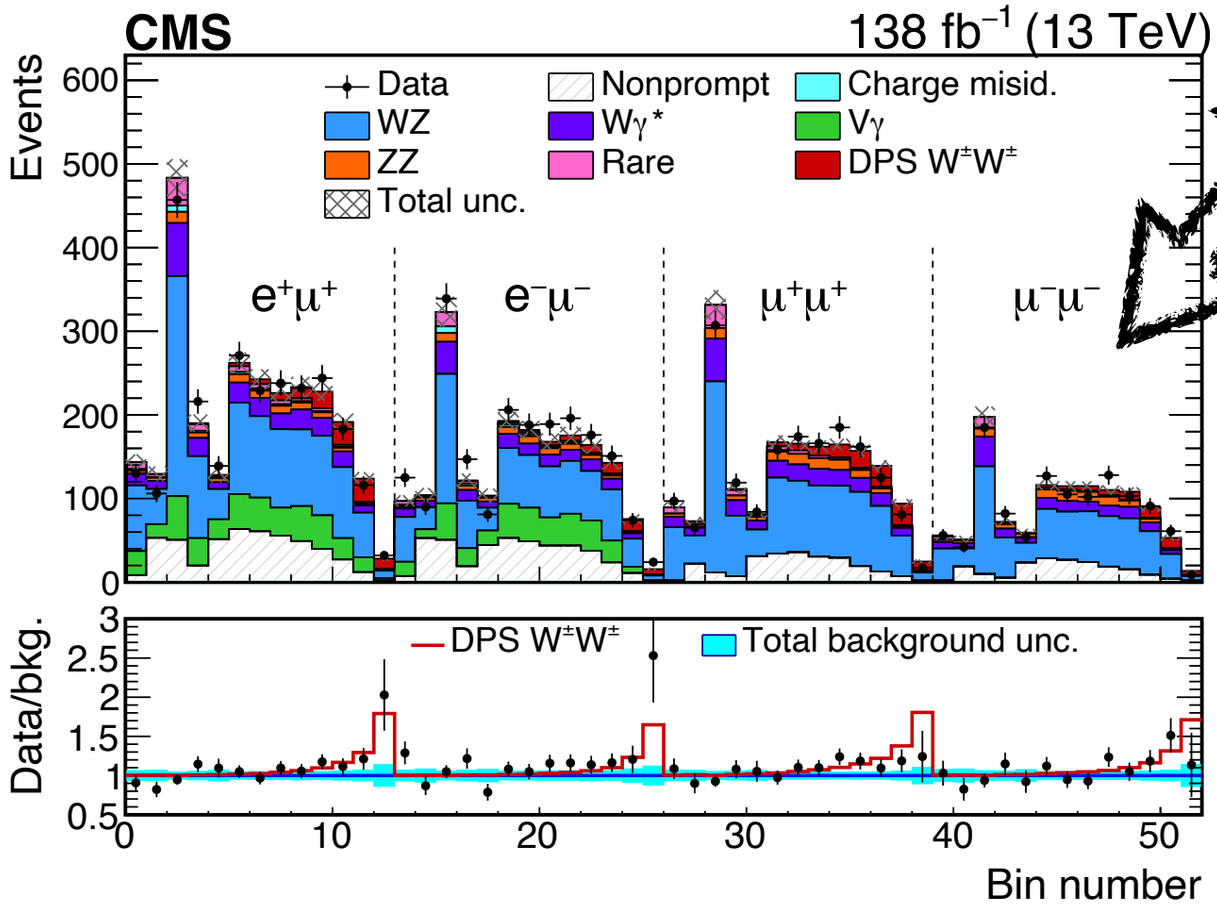
  - WZ & ZZ normalizations freely-floating

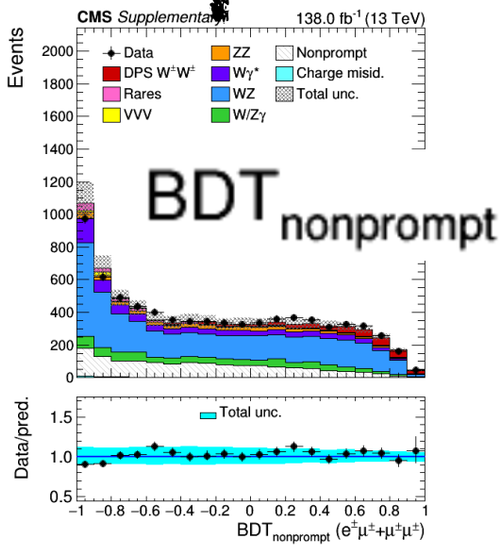
signal visible in highest BDT bins

eμ & μμ compatible within 1.7 s.d.









Results-i

Accepted for publications by PRL

First observation of $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$ via DPS with 6.2 s.d. (observed)

Inclusive cross section

$$80.7 \pm 11.2\,(\text{stat})^{+9.5}_{-8.6}\,(\text{syst}) \pm 12.1\,(\text{model})\,\text{fb}$$

Fiducial cross section

$$6.28 \pm 0.81\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.69\,(\text{syst}) \pm 0.37\,(\text{model})\,\text{fb}$$

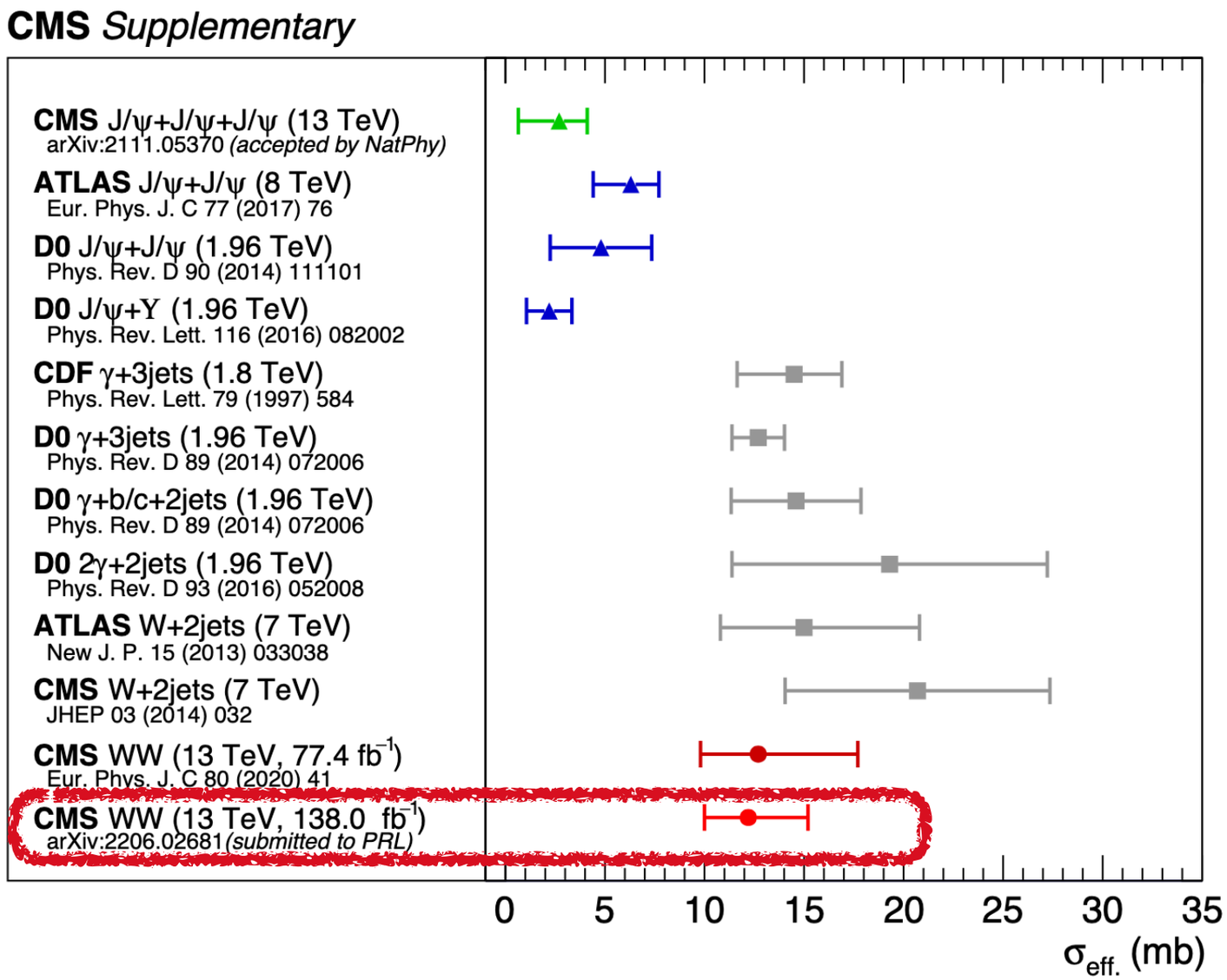
model uncertainty accounts for differences observed in acceptance for Pythia & Herwig

Fiducial region
exactly two dressed leptons $e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$ or $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$
$p_T^{\ell_1} > 25$ GeV, $p_T^{\ell_2} > 20$ GeV
$\lvert\eta_e\rvert < 2.5$ (also vetoing the ECAL transition region), $\lvert\eta_\mu\rvert < 2.4$,
$m_{\ell\ell} > 12$ GeV
$p_T^{\ell\ell} > 20$ GeV for $e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$ channel

Using pocket formula

$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} = 12.2^{+2.9}_{-2.2}\,\text{mb}$$

Summary



- Consistent with previous measurement from the same channel & other measurements involving W bosons from ATLAS & CMS
  - Improved precision
  - Tensions with most gluon induced processes

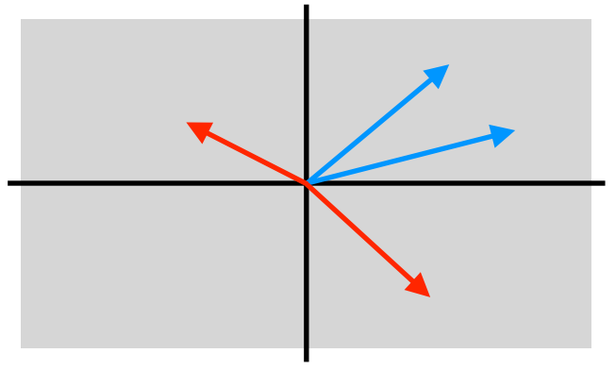
backup

DPS simulation models

- LO samples from pythia/herwig/sherpa⇢ based on “Eikonal” model for multiple interactions (SPS ⇢ nPS, where N per event follows a Poisson distribution)
- Latest dPDF-based simulations (dShower) for $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$ production
  - Includes transverse parton correlations & parton splitting effects

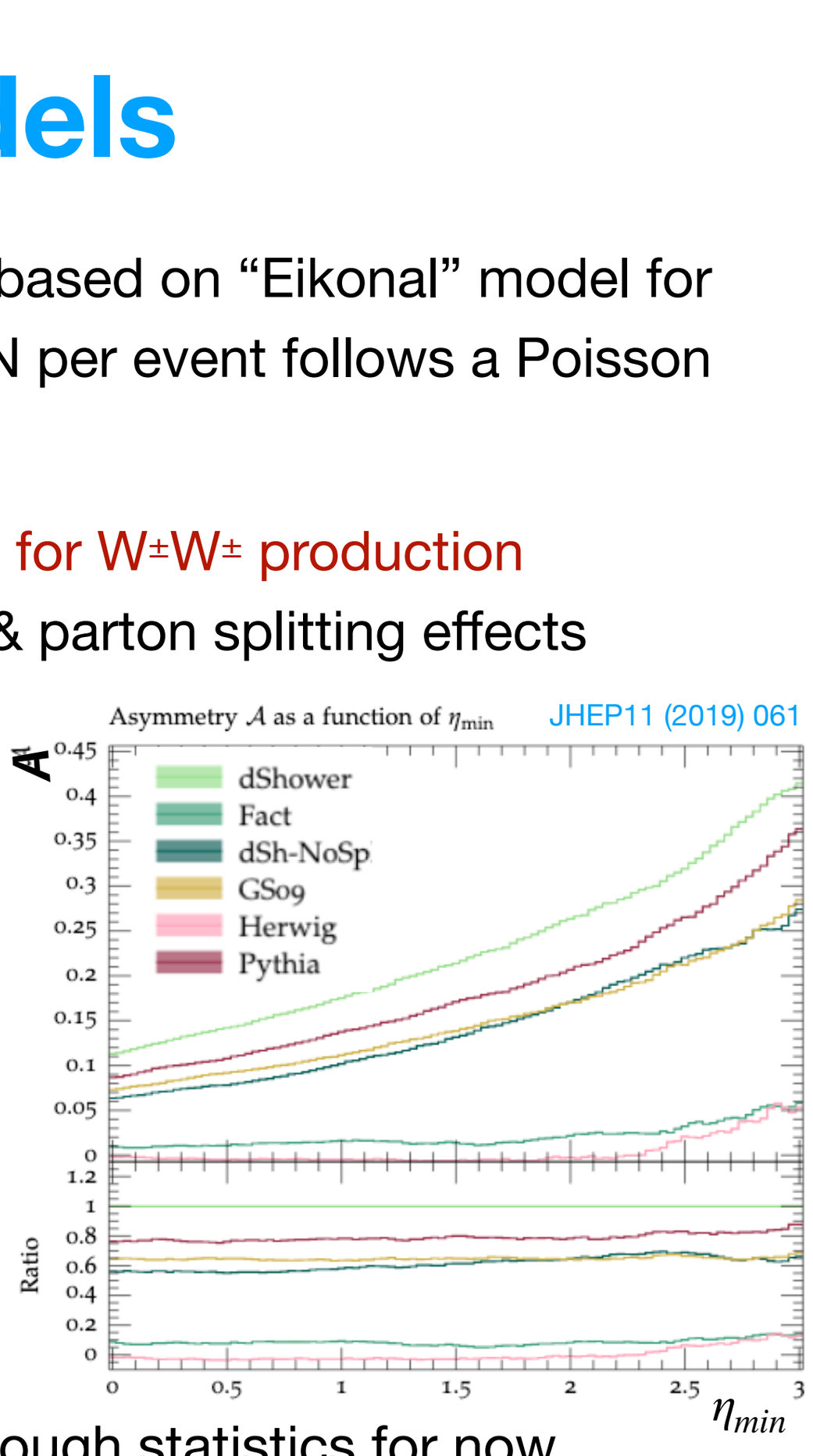
A based on events in same & opposite detector hemispheres

$$A = \frac{\sigma(\eta_{l_1} \times \eta_{l_2} < 0) - \sigma(\eta_{l_1} \times \eta_{l_2} > 0)}{\sigma(\eta_{l_1} \times \eta_{l_2} < 0) + \sigma(\eta_{l_1} \times \eta_{l_2} > 0)}$$



A = 0 ⇢ uncorrelated

A > 0 ⇢ correlated



asymmetry tested in current dataset, not enough statistics for now