

# Underlying Event Study

## PHYS 594

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THE UNIVERSITY OF  
TENNESSEE  
SYSTEM

# Outline

- Background and Physics Introduction
- Data Collection and Processing
- Overall Results
- Analysis of Results

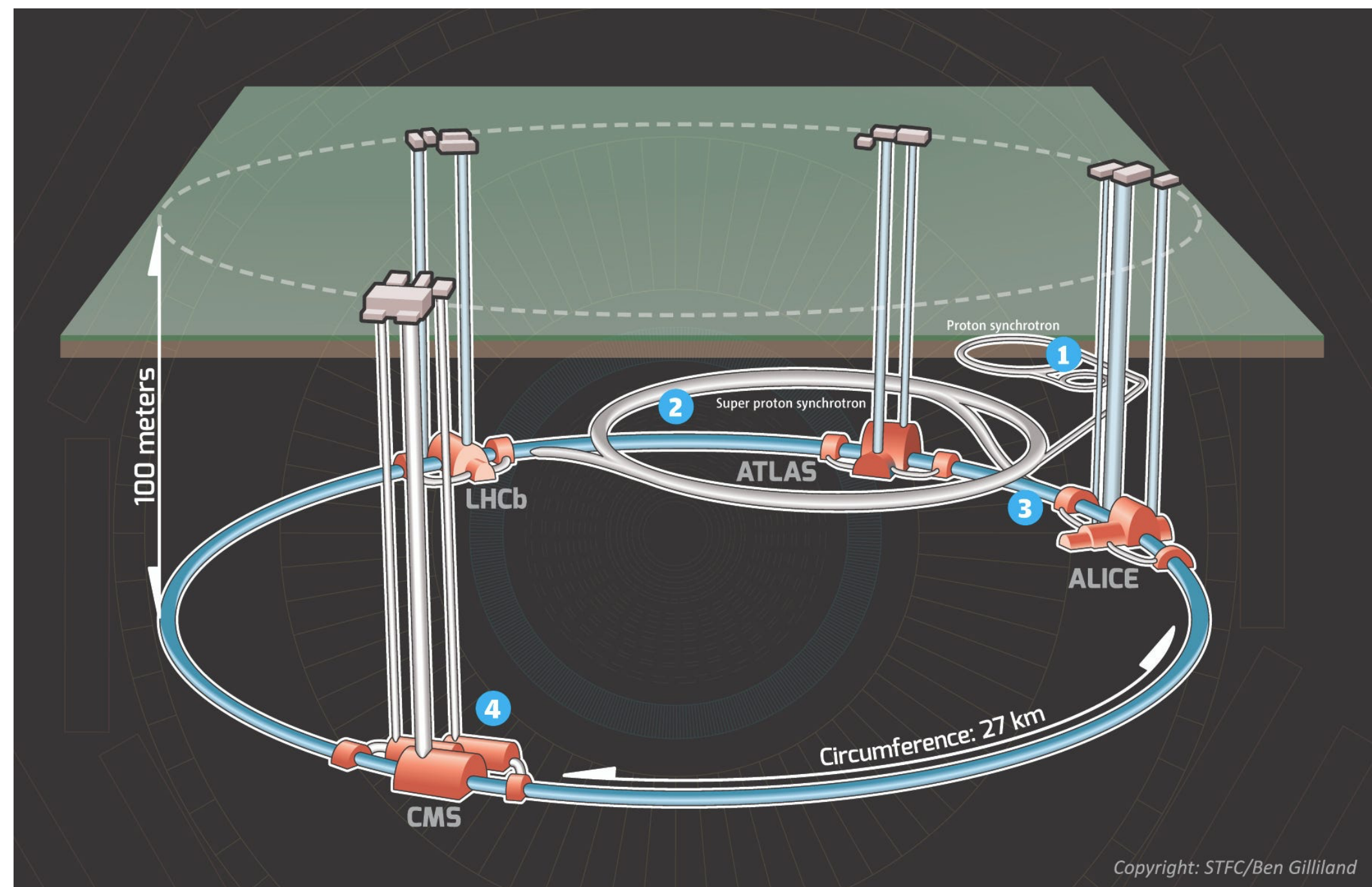
# Background Information

# Underlying Events in Particle Physics

At the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) proton-proton beams are collided at center-of-mass energy  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV.

# Underlying Events in Particle Physics

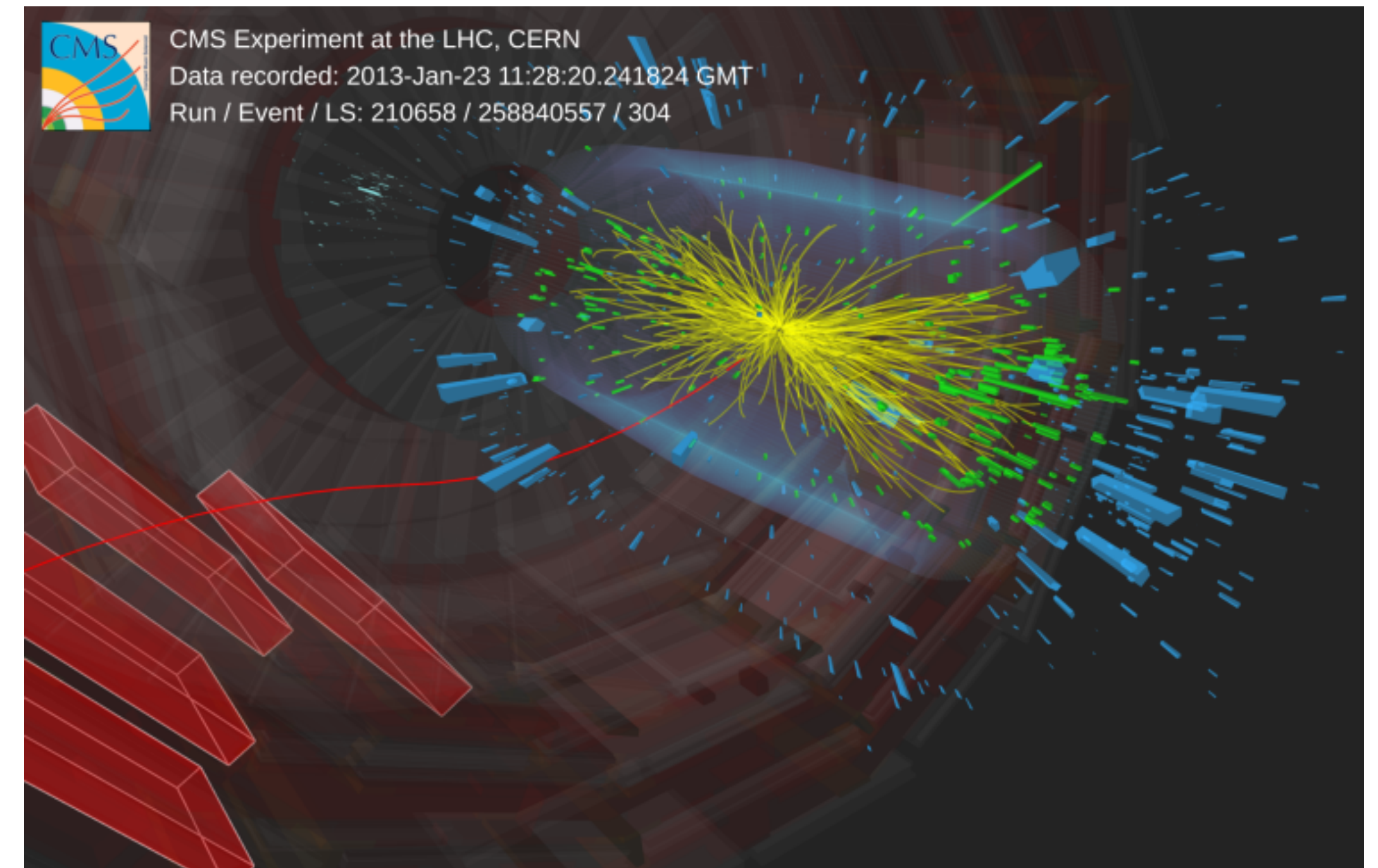
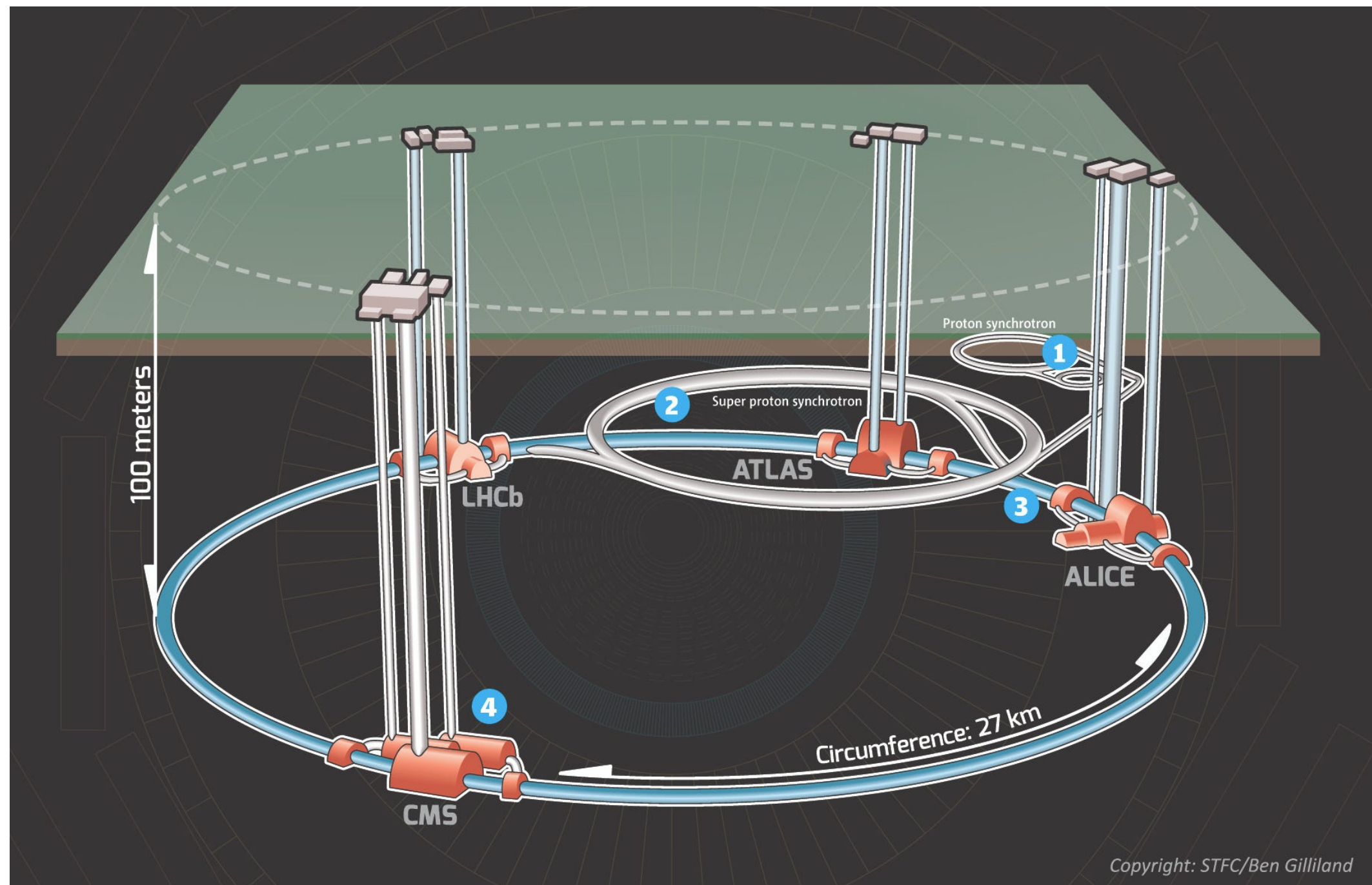
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# Underlying Events in Particle Physics

At the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) proton-proton beams are collided at center-of-mass energy  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV.

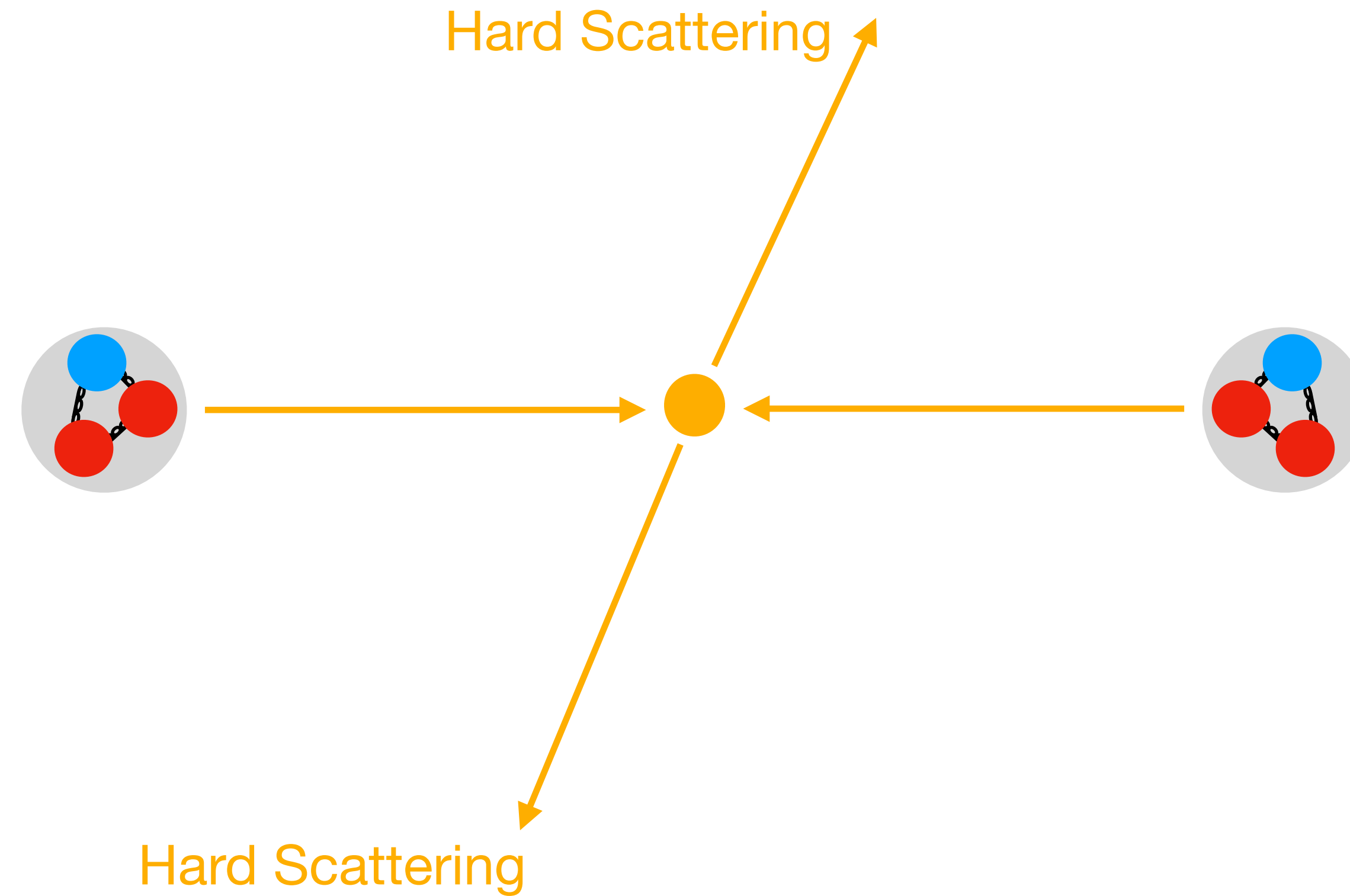


# Underlying Events in Particle Physics



*Idealized collision*

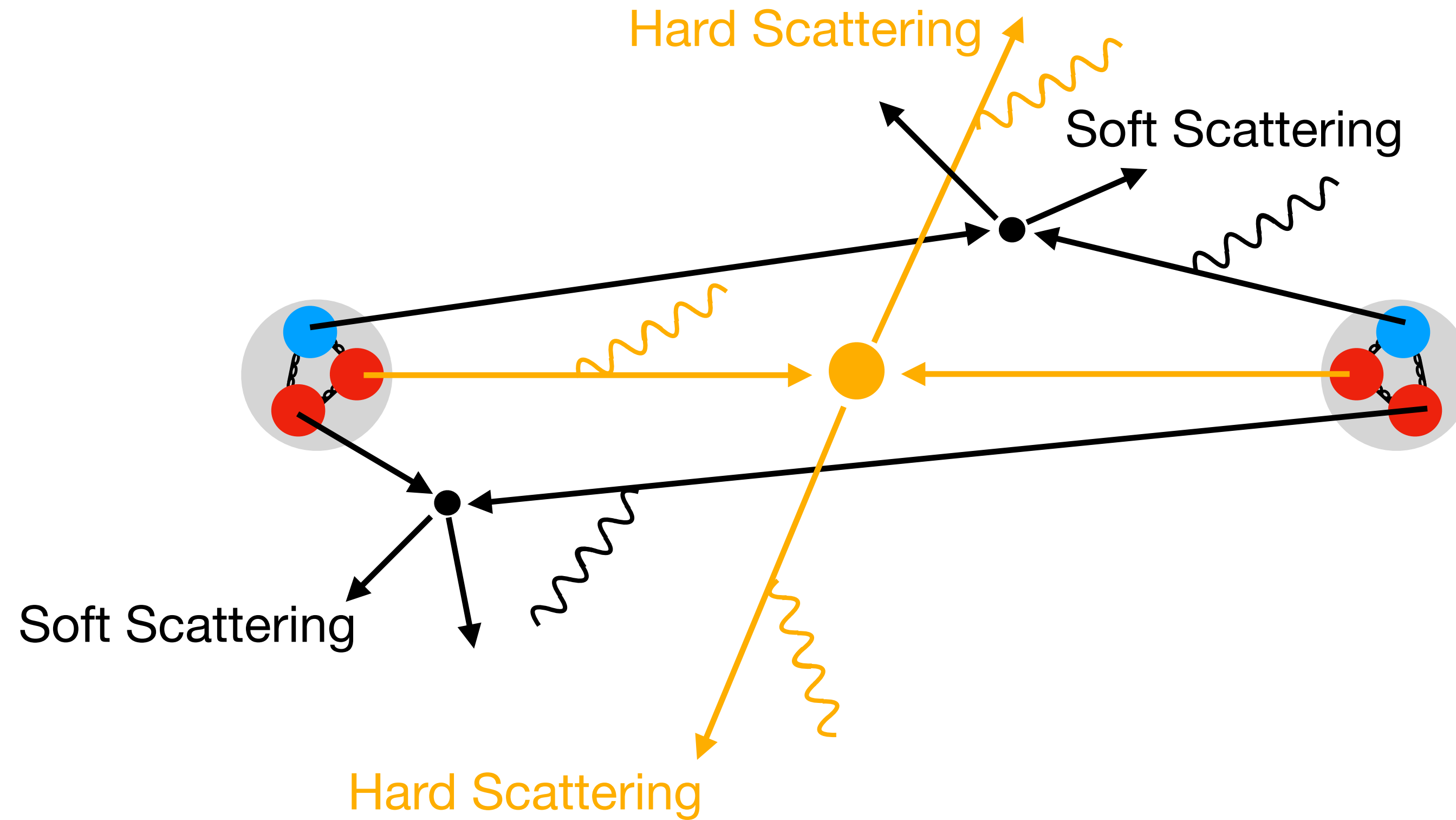
# Underlying Events in Particle Physics



***Idealized collision***

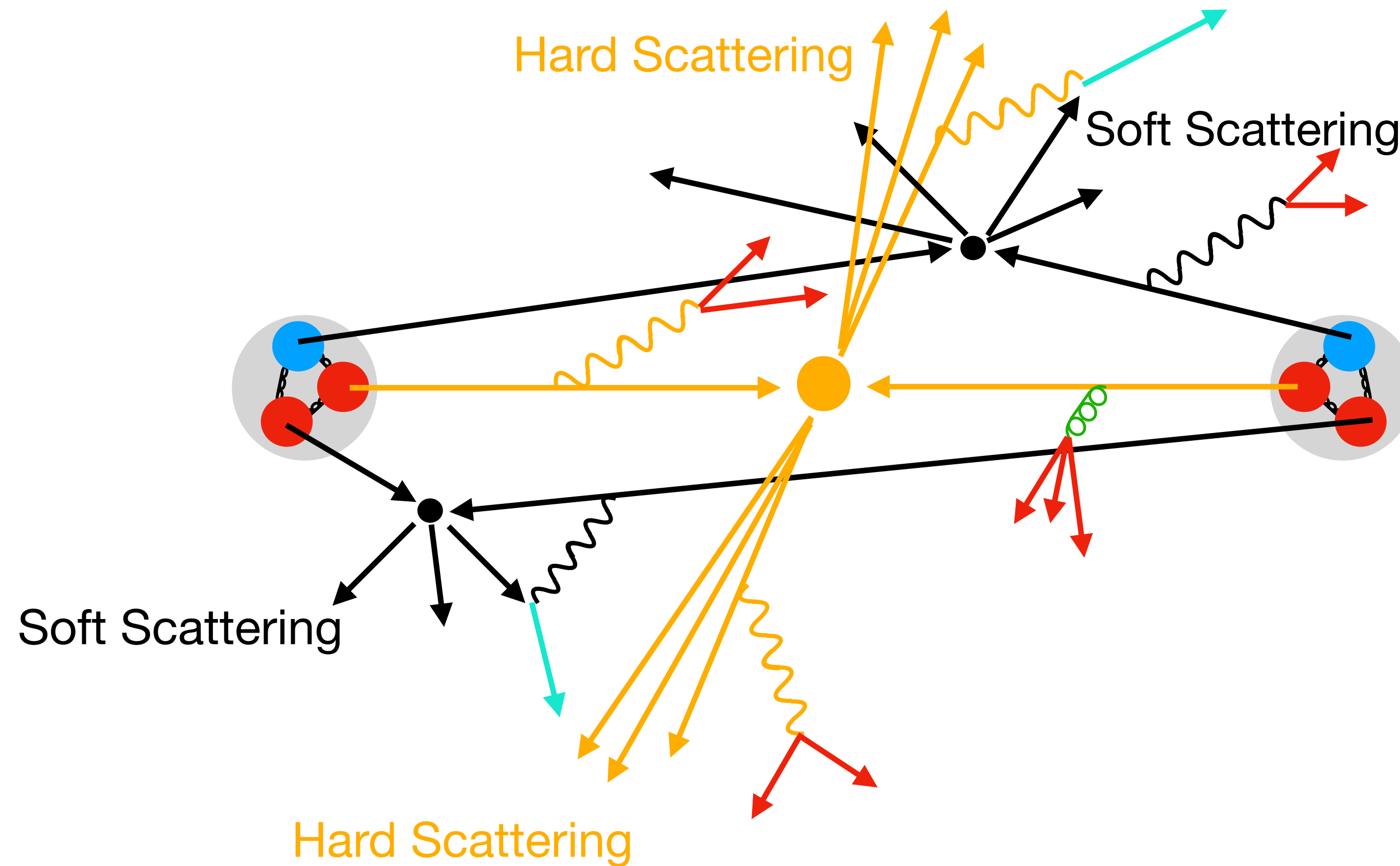


# Underlying Events in Particle Physics



***More Realistic collision***

# Underlying Events in Particle Physics

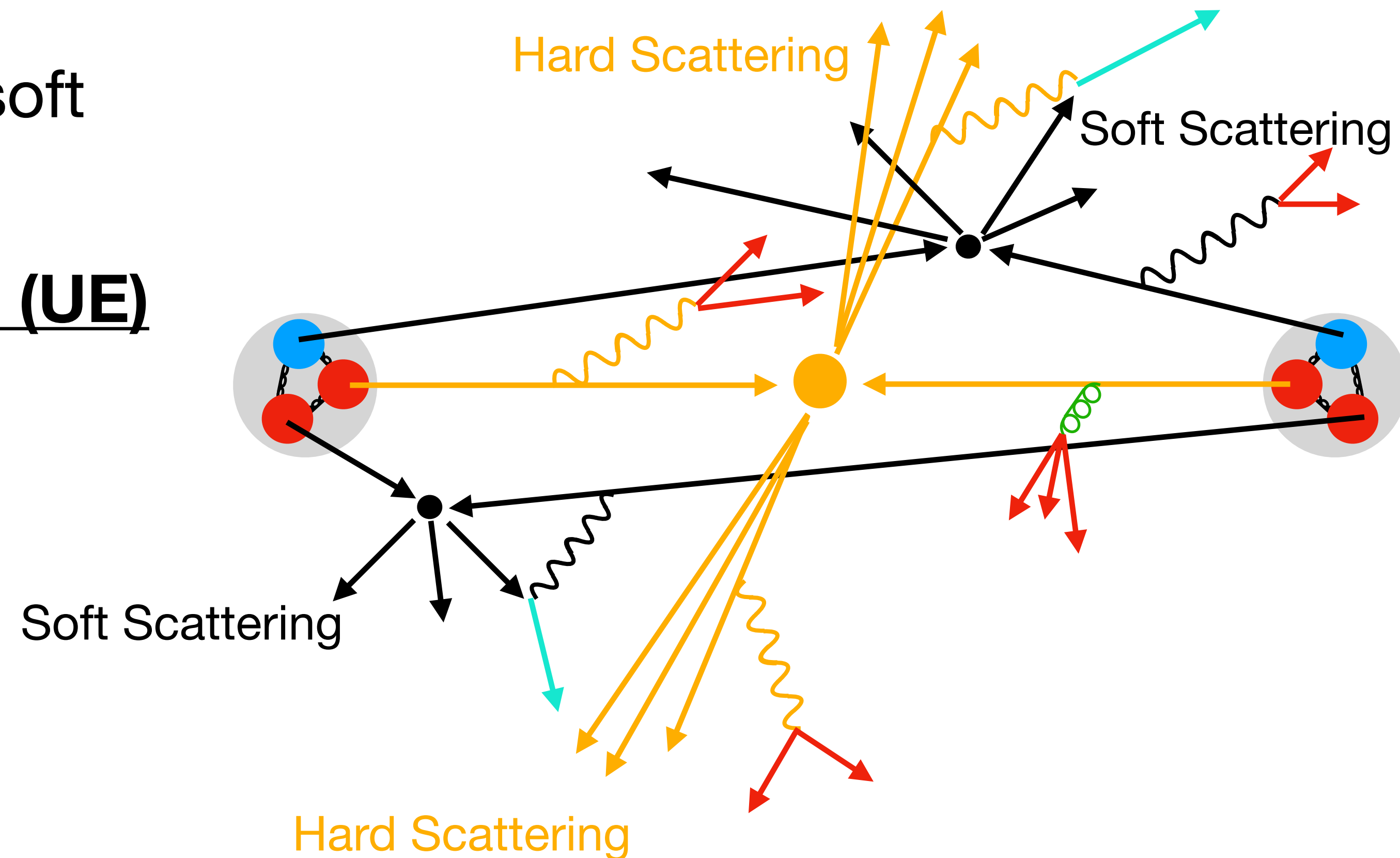


*Even More Realistic collision*

# Underlying Events in Particle Physics

Overall we want to characterize these soft scattering events

- Also known as **Underlying Events (UE)**



*Even More Realistic collision*

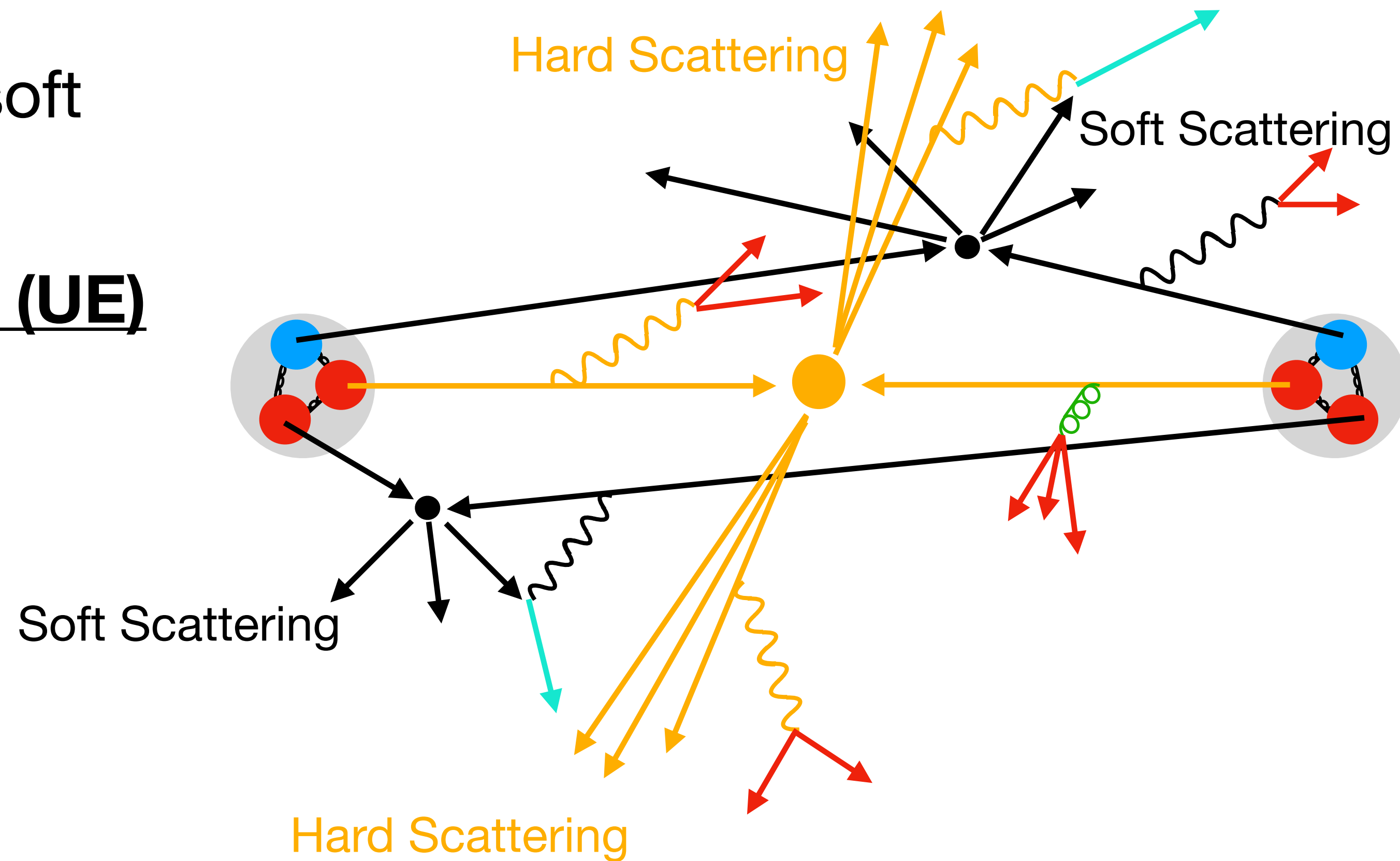
# Underlying Events in Particle Physics

Overall we want to characterize these soft scattering events

- Also known as **Underlying Events (UE)**

Often times these events are heavy suppressed

- Particle multiplicity
- Low momentum



***Even More Realistic collision***



# Underlying Events in Particle Physics

In this study,

- We want to constrain properties of the z-boson using UE.
- Is it possible to use ML techniques to help us?
- Can we use the obvious hard scatter events to tell us information about the UE?

***Even More Realistic collision***

# Underlying Events in Particle Physics

In this study,

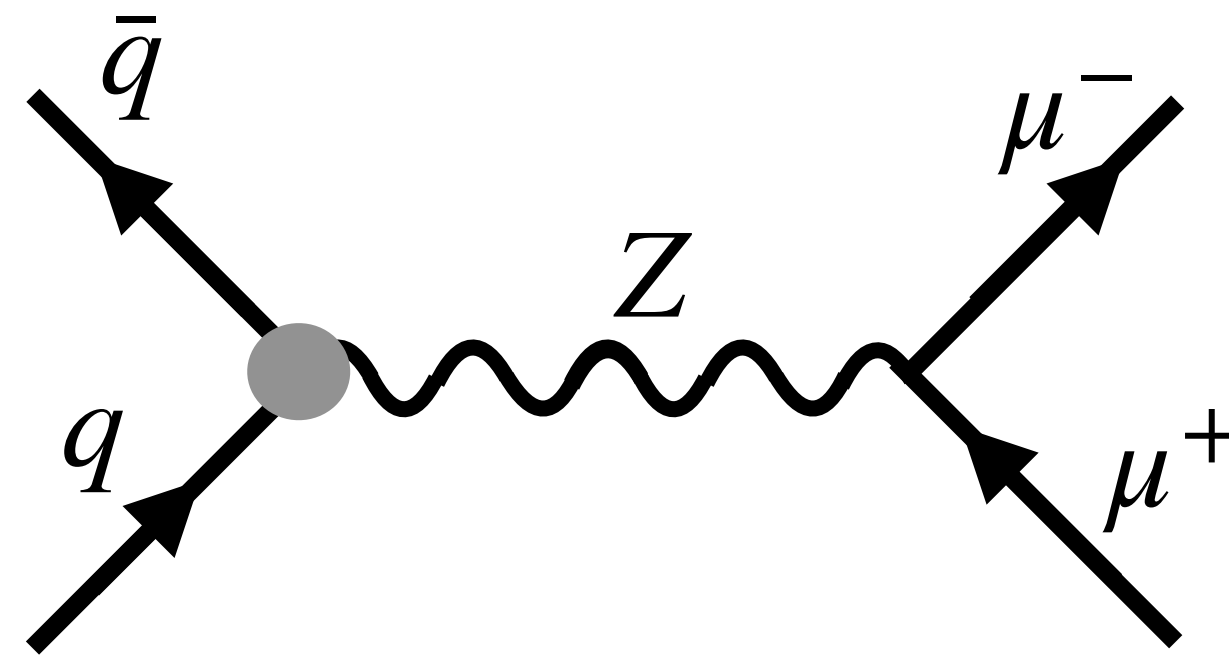
- We want to constrain properties of the z-boson using UE.
  - Is it possible to use ML techniques to help us?
  - Can we use the obvious hard scatter events to tell us information about the UE?

**Can we use ML to predict properties of the hard scatter using the UE?**

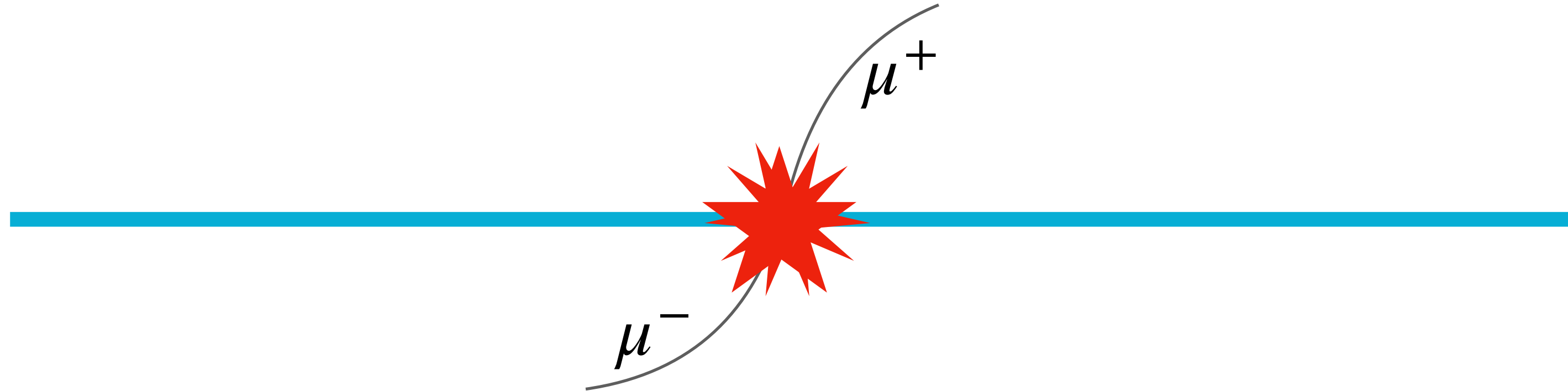
**If yes then we can use this to constrain various aspects of interesting physics.  
(Z-mass, W-mass...etc)**

***Even More Realistic collision***

# Underlying Events in Particle Physics



No Jets!



$Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  *Feynman Diagram*

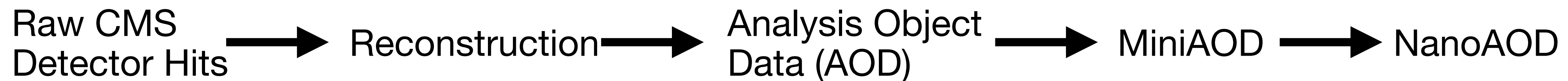
# Data Collection and Processing



# Data Collection and Processing

Periodically, CERN will release data open to the public on data collected during beam collisions.

- As of April 4th, 2024 (with the help of Dr. Lee), I was able to get data from 2016 via the CERN Open Data Portal.
- NanoAOD ROOT file



***CMS and Data***

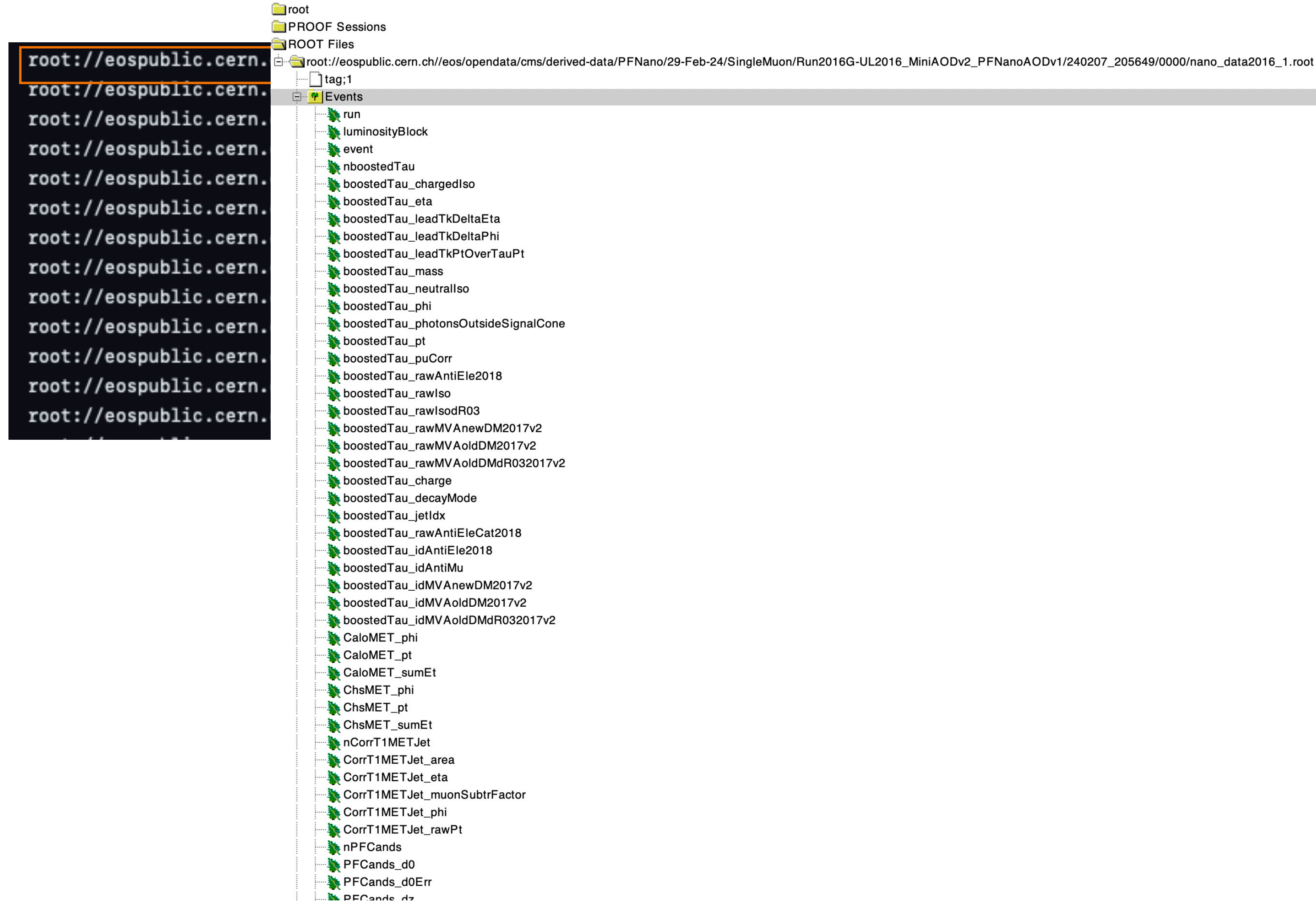
# Data Collection and Processing

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```

*CMS and Data*



# Data Collection and Processing





















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```

# ***CMS and Data***



# Data Collection and Processing

[illegible]

-  nPFCands
-  PFCands\_d0
-  PFCands\_d0Err
-  PFCands\_dz
-  PFCands\_dzErr
-  PFCands\_eta
-  PFCands\_mass
-  PFCands\_phi
-  PFCands\_pt
-  PFCands\_puppiWeight
-  PFCands\_puppiWeightNoLep
-  PFCands\_trkChi2
-  PFCands\_vtxChi2
-  PFCands\_charge
-  PFCands\_lostInnerHits
-  PFCands\_pdgId
-  PFCands\_pvAssocQuality
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nanoAODv1/240207_205649/0000/nano_data2016_109.root
nanoAODv1/240207_205649/0000/nano_data2016_11.root
```

We only care about the Particle Flow Candidates (PFCands).

# CMS and Data



# Data Collection and Processing

Using Uproot, a data reader and writer we can,

- Read in all relevant data about the PFCands
- Filter that data on some cuts (pT, pseudorapidity)
- Select events that have exactly 2 Muons
- Store relevant properties of both the Muons and the Non Muon particles
- Do some data manipulation with TLorentz Vectors output 4-vectors.
- These 4-vectors will be the input into our Neural Network.

***Uproot and Neural Network***

# Overall Results and Analysis

# Final Model and Results

The model that performed best at predicting the dimuon  $P_z$  was a Sequential, 4-layer DNN with Linear Regression and RELU activation.

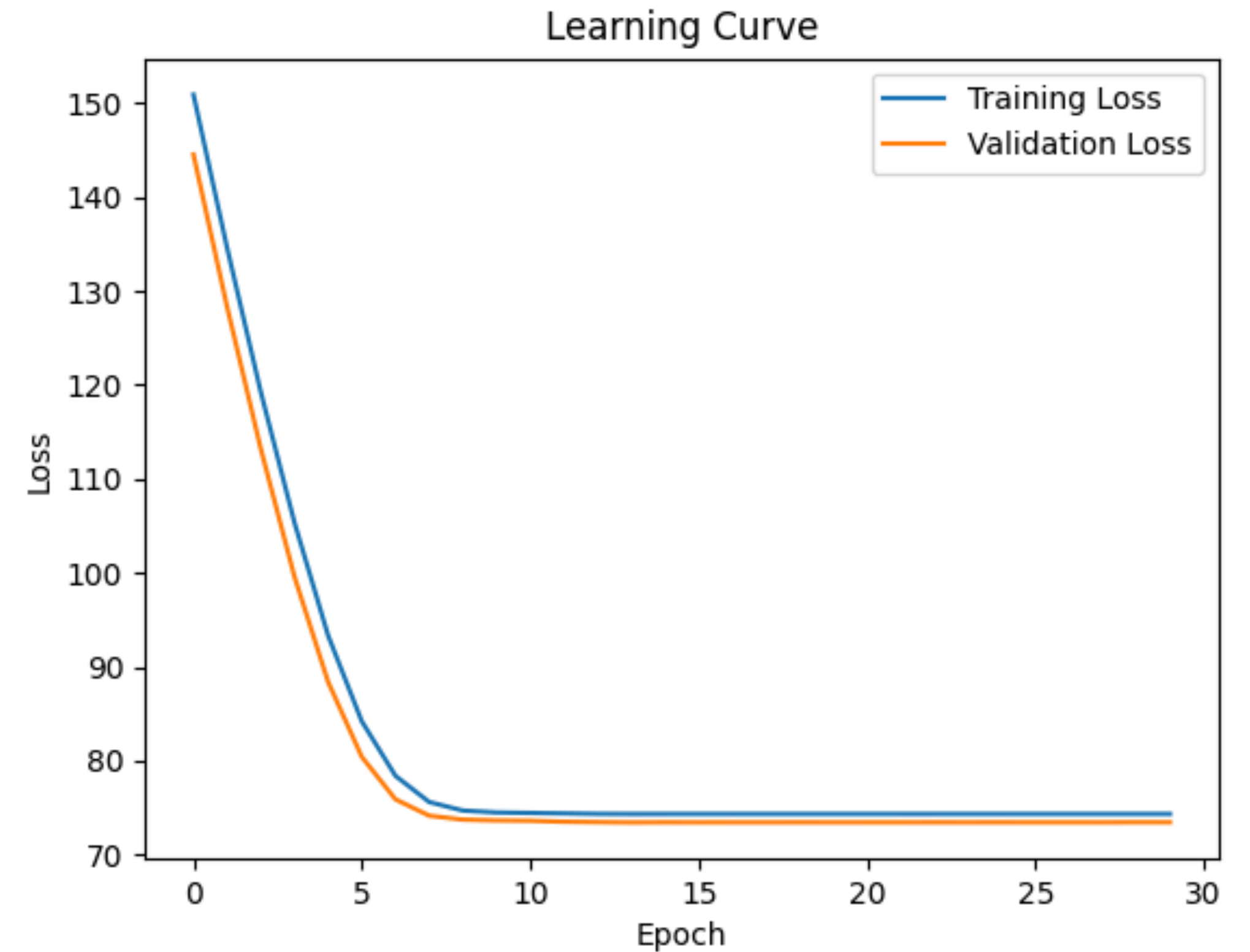
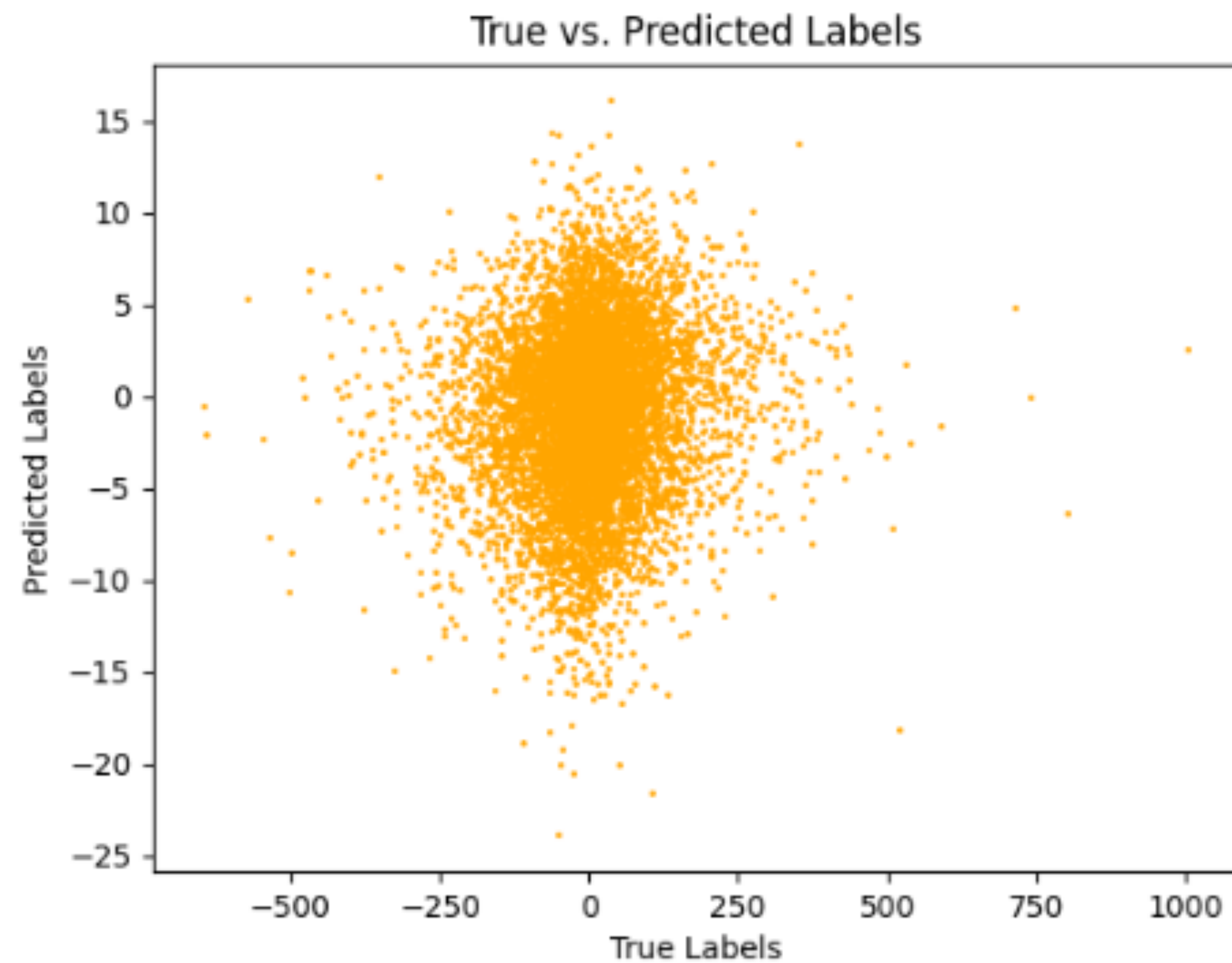
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model = tf.keras.Sequential([
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    tf.keras.layers.Dense(100, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(1)
])
```

Labels: Muon  $P_z$  calculated with  
TLorentz Vectors

Features: Non Muon  $P_z$   
calculated using TLorentz Vectors

***Final Model***

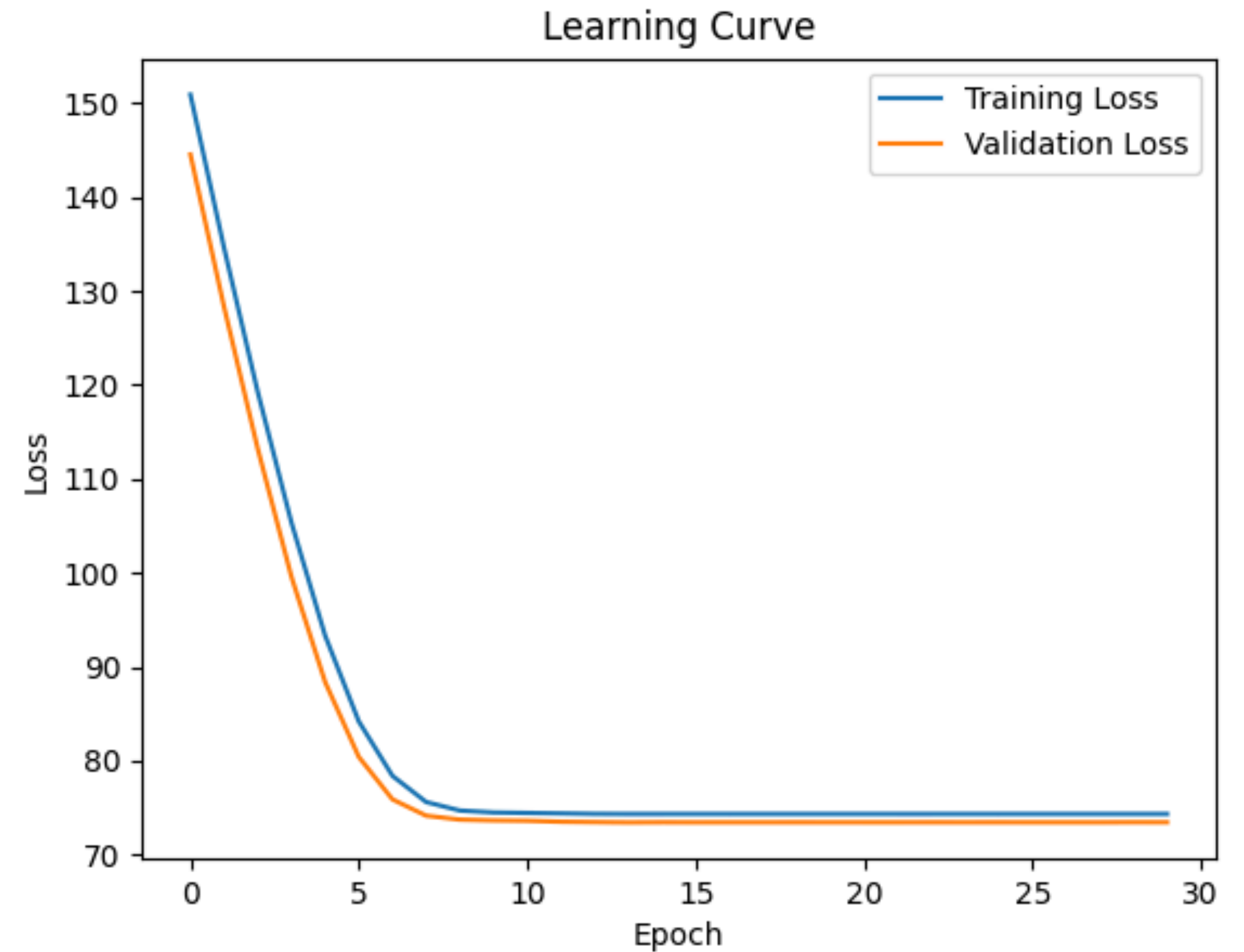
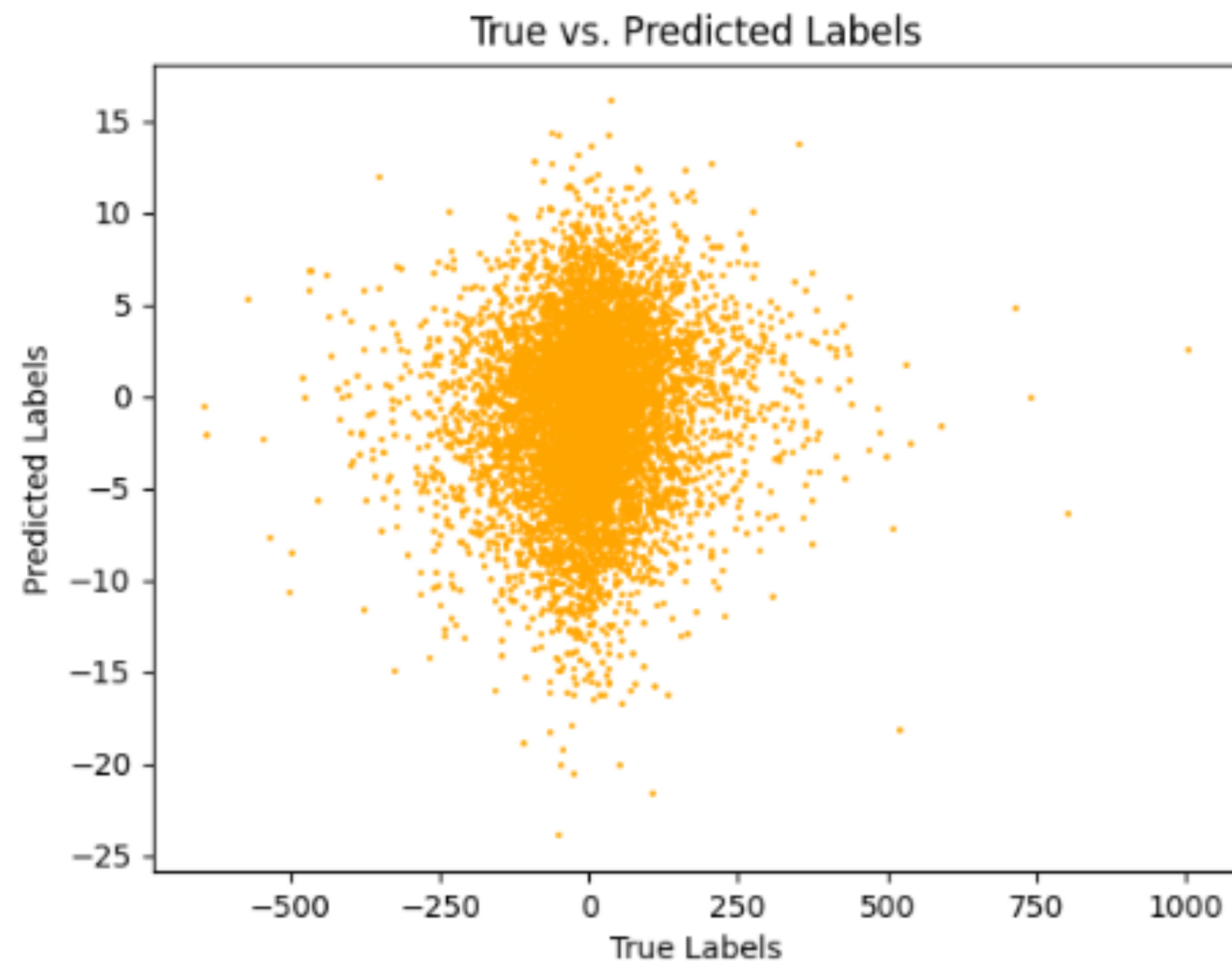
# Final Results and Discussion



***Final Results***



# Final Results and Discussion

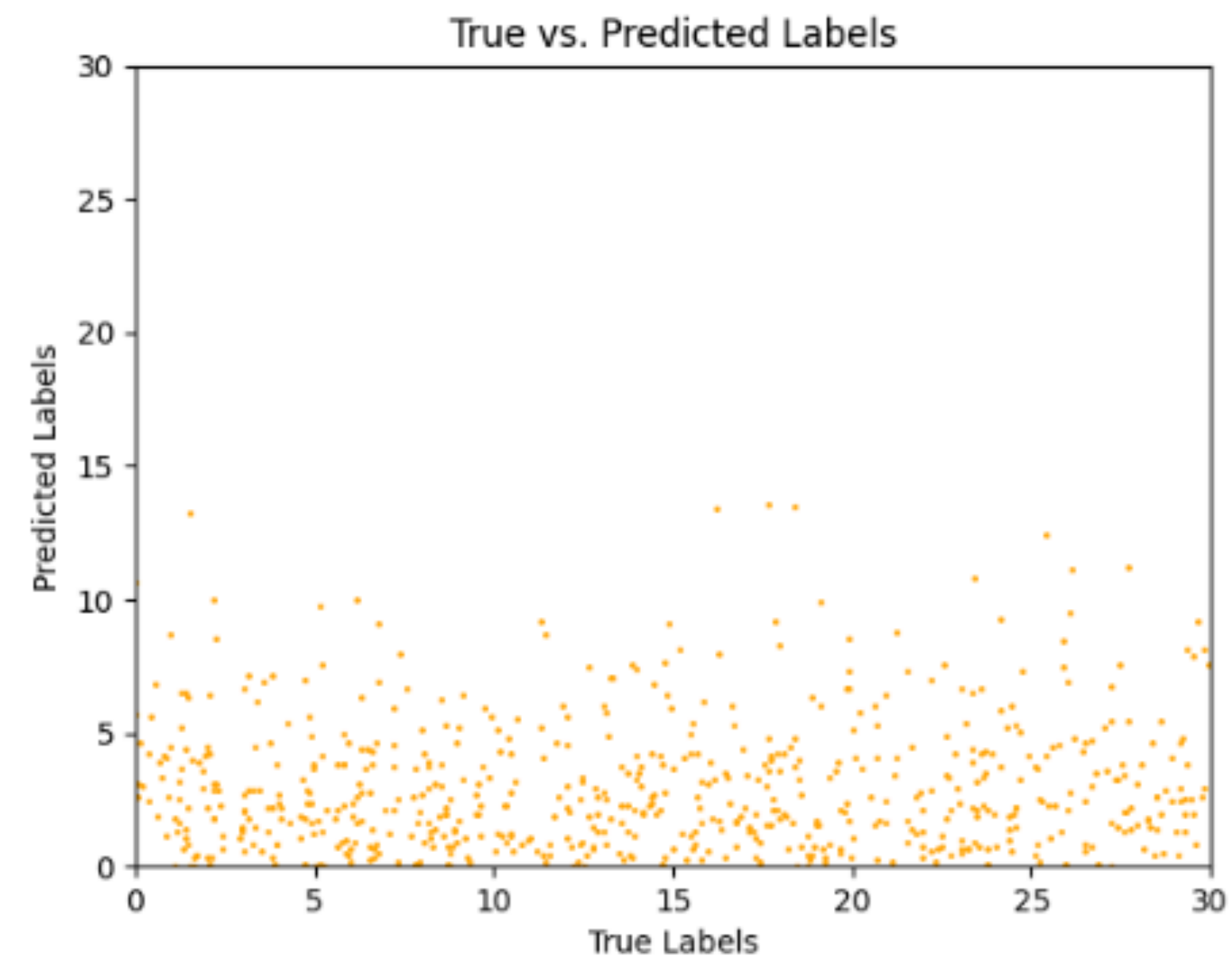
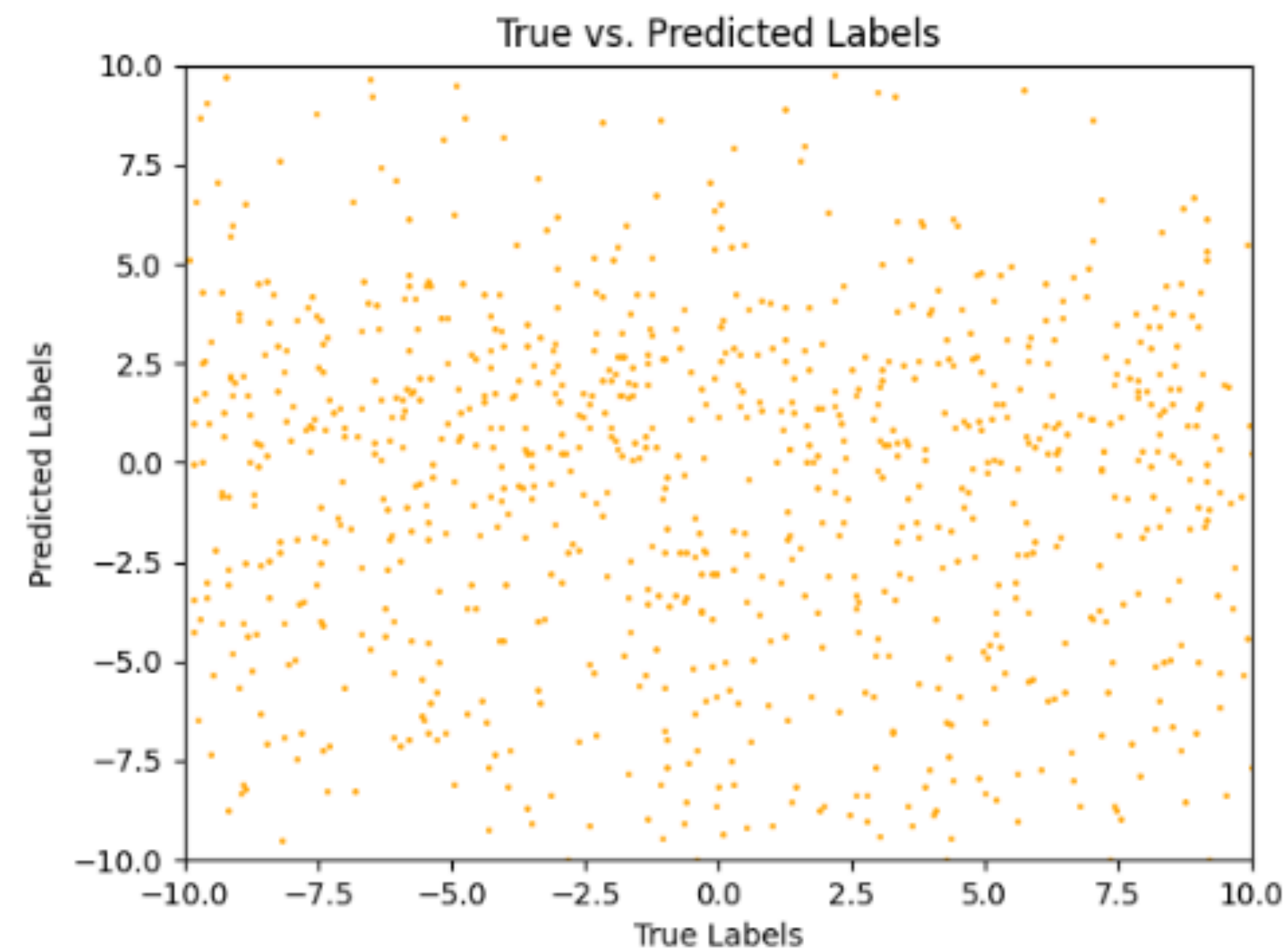


Perhaps there is a underlying linear relationship?

***Final Results***

# Final Results and Discussion

Unfortunately no, or at least not seen initially



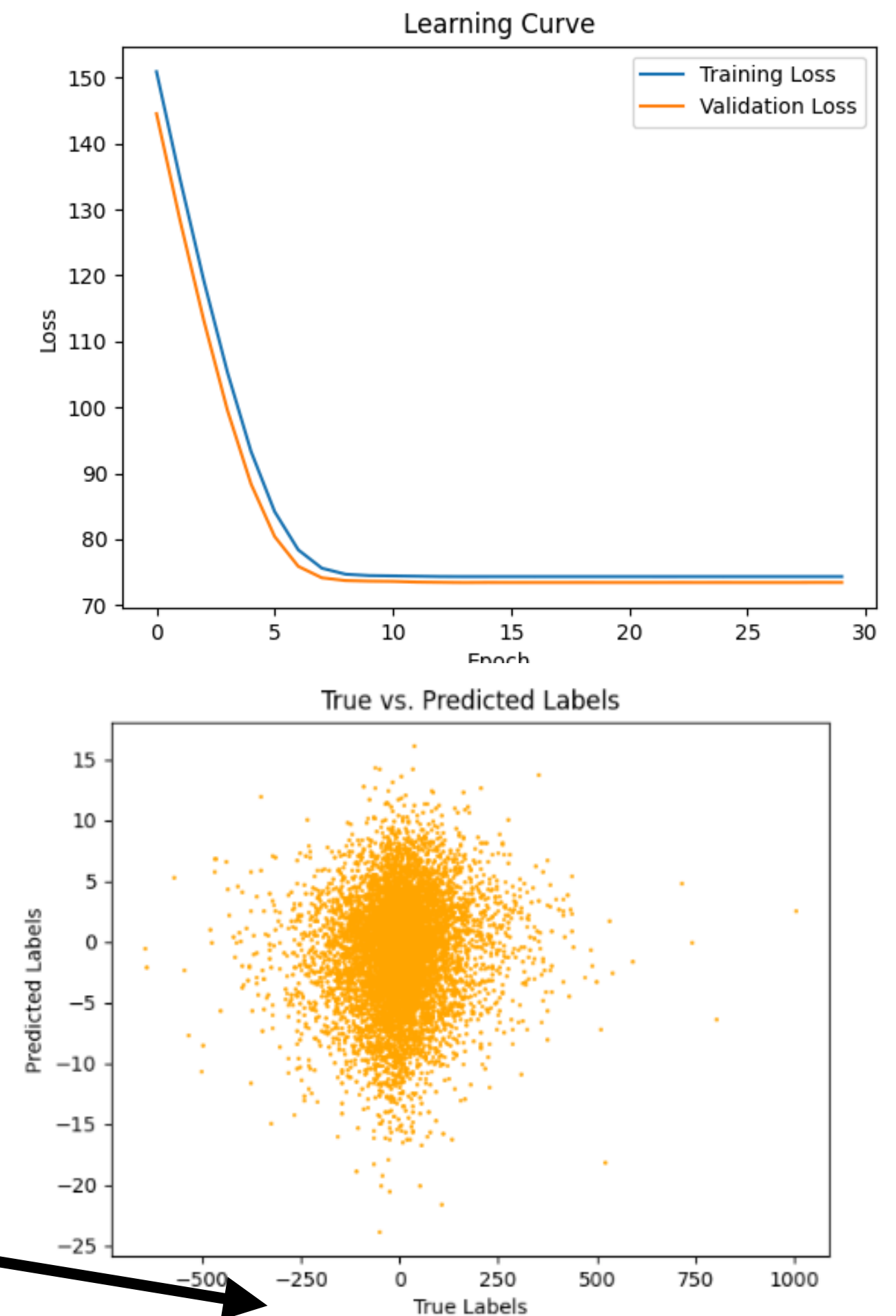
***Final Results***

# Final Results and Discussion

Based on these losses it seems the model is learning to some extent

- Can not seem to extrapolate past the given data and predict the dimuon  $P_z$

Could be the True Labels (Muon  $P_z$ ).

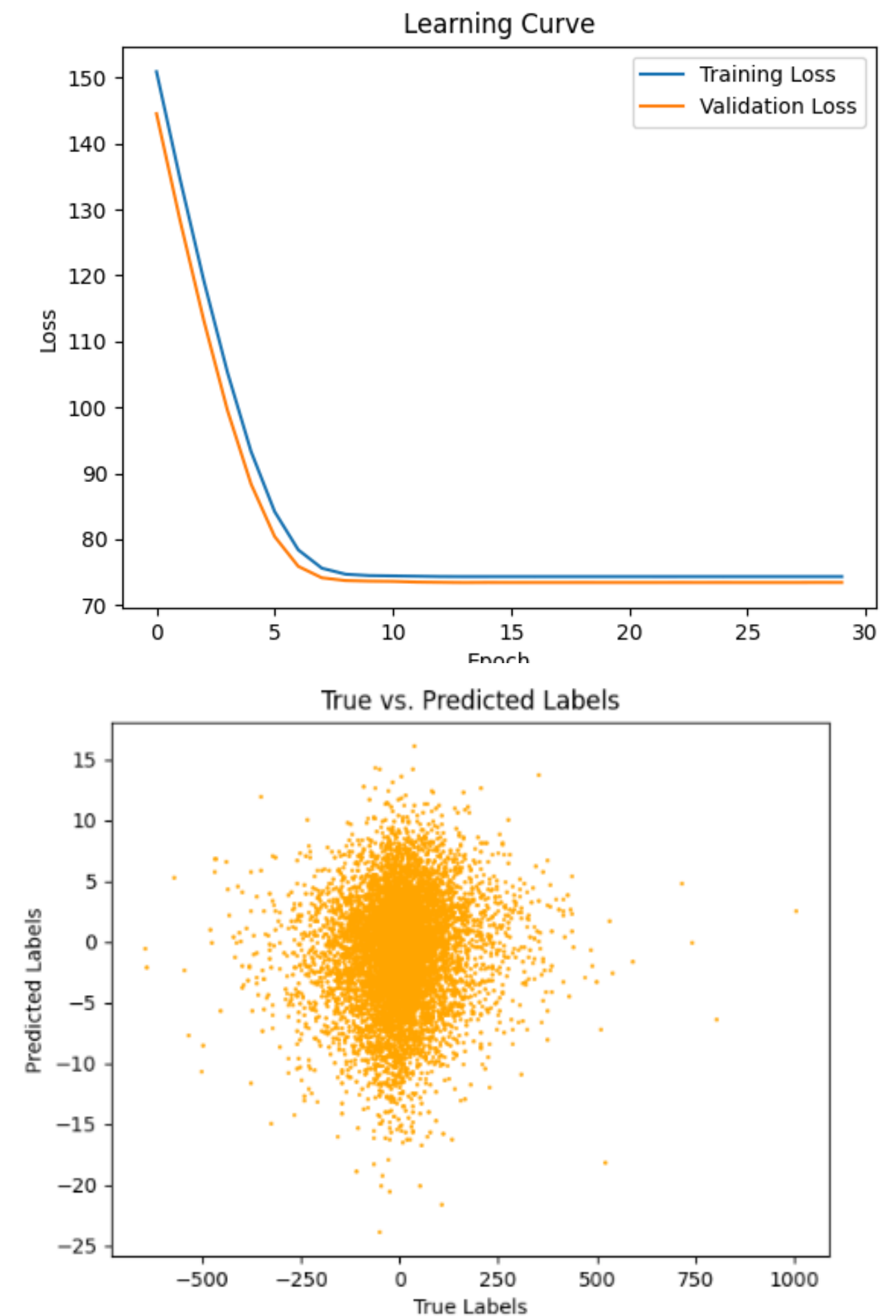


***Final Results***

# Final Results and Discussion

I hope to continue this project more in the future with Dr. Lee if he is interested in continuing.

If so I plan to add vertex information on the dimuons to help limit the variability

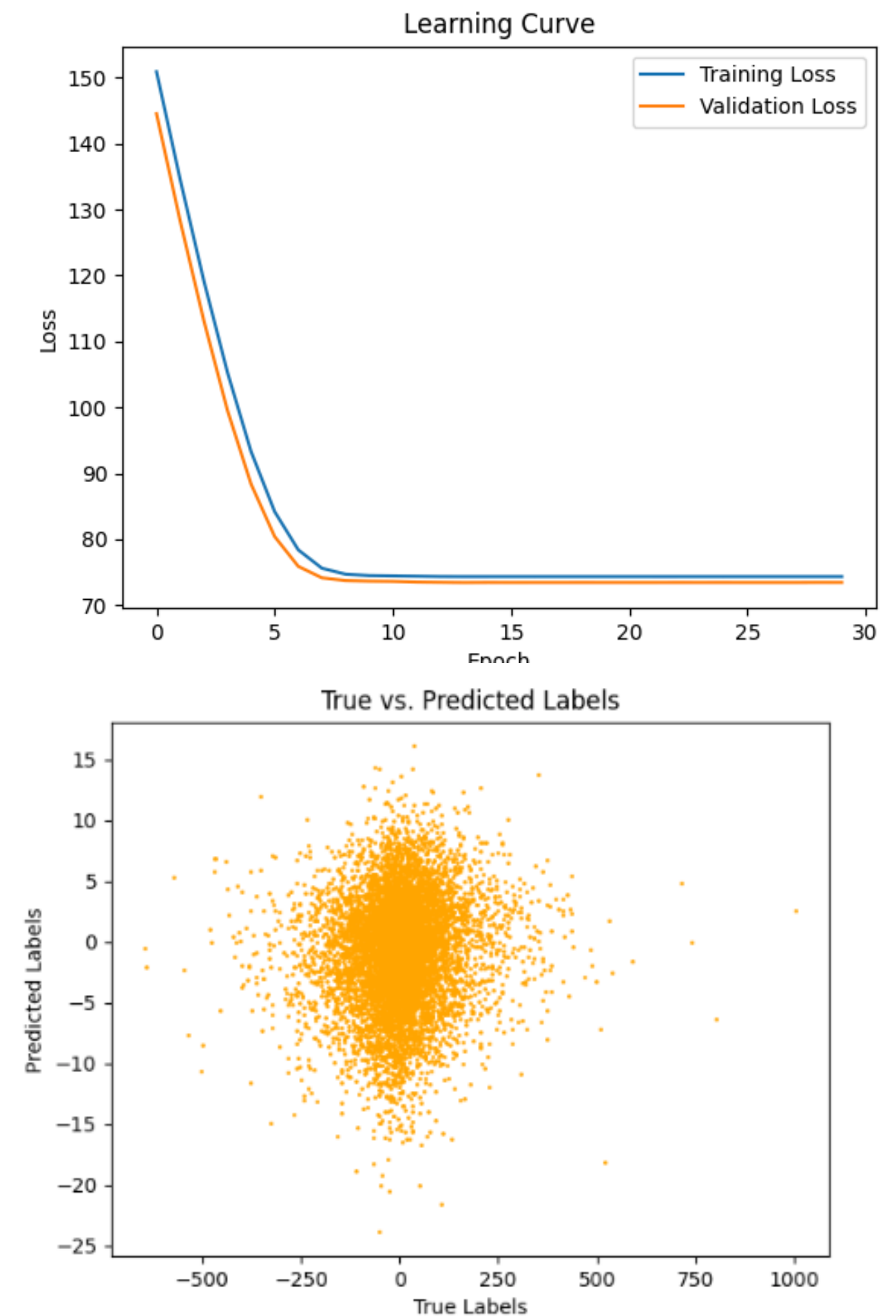


## *Final Results*

# Final Results and Discussion

Thanks again for the semester!

Fantastic class and I will see everyone around the Department!



***Final Results***