

# QCD VBF+MET samples for Run2

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2015-04-20



During Run I a set of QCD samples with VBF like jets and real MET was generated, which allowed:

- Understand real MET in QCD
- Indirectly “determine the importance” of fake MET events (which we were not modelling)

For Run II making such samples once again to be useful, but:

- Is it possible (cross section increase significantly)?
- What are the costs (CPU time and storage)?
- Is it possible to have samples what include fake MET?
- What cuts to apply? And what is the physics toll?

As a reminder here are the generator cuts used to generate the run I QCD samples.

## MC Filter: Vectorial sum of neutrino $E_T$

- $\sum E_{\perp}(\vec{\nu}) > 40 \text{ GeV}$

## MC Filter: Dijet Filter

- Select jets with:
  - $p_{\perp} > 20 \text{ GeV}$
  - $|\eta| < 5.0$
- From selected jets at least one pair with:
  - $m_{jj} > 700 \text{ GeV}$
  - $\Delta\eta > 3.2$

Steps where filters can (easily...) be inserted:

- Monte Carlo Generation
- Level 1 Trigger
- High Level Trigger
- Offline

Goals for this samples:

- Avoid: Generator MET cut, (also pick fake MET events).
- Samples should be of similar size to the inclusive QCD samples.
- $\Delta\phi(jet - jet)$  cuts should be avoided if possible (Run I analysis uses  $\Delta\phi(jet - jet)$  cut for data-driven QCD estimation).

## Cross Section for some QCD $p_{\perp}$ hats

$p_{\perp}$ hat [GeV]	Cross Section [pb]		
	8 TeV	13 TeV	Change
30-50	66285328	161500000.	+243.6%
50-80	8148778.0	22110000.	+271.3%
80-120	1033680.0	3000114.3	+290.2%
120-170	156293.3	493200.	+315.6%
170-300	34138.15	120300.	+352.4%
300-470	1759.549	7475.	+424.8%
470-600	113.8791	587.1	+515.5%
600-800	26.99	167.	+618.7%

As expected cross section for the this QCD  $p_{\perp}$  hats increase significantly from 8 to 13 TeV.

pT Hat	X-Section (pb)	10 $fb^{-1}$	30 $fb^{-1}$
30-50	$1.62 \times 10^8$	$1.62 \times 10^{12}$	$4.85 \times 10^{12}$
50-80	$2.21 \times 10^7$	$2.21 \times 10^{11}$	$6.63 \times 10^{11}$
80-120	$3.00 \times 10^6$	$3.00 \times 10^{10}$	$9.00 \times 10^{10}$
120-170	$4.93 \times 10^5$	$4.93 \times 10^9$	$1.48 \times 10^{10}$
170-300	$1.20 \times 10^5$	$1.20 \times 10^9$	$3.61 \times 10^9$
300-470	$7.48 \times 10^3$	$7.48 \times 10^7$	$2.24 \times 10^8$
470-600	587.1	$5.87 \times 10^6$	$1.76 \times 10^7$
600-800	167	$1.67 \times 10^6$	$5.01 \times 10^6$

**Table :** Quantity of event for each of the studied QCD  $p_{\perp}$  hats for 10 and 30  $fb^{-1}$  of integrated luminosity.

Knowing that the current QCD samples sizes (470-600: 2.9M and 600-800: 2.8M) we can conclude:

- For 10  $fb^{-1}$  we need to simulate up to bin 470-600
- For 30  $fb^{-1}$  we need to simulate up to bin 600-800

# Unfiltered production: Hardware

A single job for the whole simulation chain for 100 events was submitted to CERN lxbatch.

- GEN, SIM, DIGI, L1, DIGI2RAW, HLT:GRun
- RAW2DIGI, L1Reco, RECO

## Hardware characteristics

$p_{\perp}$ hat		System Characteristics		
Min	Max	CPU Model	Core	RAM (kB)
30	50	Intel Core i7 9xx	16	24023052
50	80	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2650 v2 @ 2.60GHz	32	62533844
80	120	AMD Opteron(TM) Processor 6276	32	62533828
120	170	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2650 v2 @ 2.60GHz	8	62533828
170	300	AMD Opteron(TM) Processor 6276	32	62533828
300	470	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2650 v2 @ 2.60GHz	16	31225964
470	600	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2650 v2 @ 2.60GHz	32	62533844
600	800	Intel Core i7 9xx	16	24023052

To note that at lxplus (which I will assume is representative of the grid resources) machines can be very different in terms of CPU and number of cores. Differences were observed in CPU time between machines executing exactly the same code of +50% (sometimes as high as +100%)



# Unfiltered production: Step 1

Here are the statistics for the step 1 computing

## Step 1 statistics

$p_{\perp}$ hat	CPU Times				Ev. Size (MB)	Total Time (s)
	Total	Total Event	Avg Event	Non-Event		
30-50	7520.65	7394.73	73.9473	125.92	1.28	$1.19 \times 10^{14}$
50-80	7462.92	7369.9	107.695	93.02	1.32	$2.38 \times 10^{13}$
80-120	12902	12739.3	127.393	162.7	1.44	$3.82 \times 10^{12}$
120-170	8302.49	8216.92	82.1692	85.57	1.52	$4.05 \times 10^{11}$
170-300	14636.6	14475.7	144.757	160.9	1.65	$1.74 \times 10^{11}$
300-470	11611.5	11523.6	115.236	87.9	1.77	$8.61 \times 10^9$
470-600	13511.4	13413.7	134.137	97.7	1.89	$7.88 \times 10^8$
600-800	15851.5	15726.5	157.265	125	1.92	$2.63 \times 10^8$
Average	11474.9	11357.5	117.8	117.3	1.6	

Some conclusions

- It would be impossible to process every single event, it would take several millennia on a single CPU. We need some kind of gen filter.
- On average events take between 1 and 3 minutes to go over the whole step.
- Event size is under 2 MB (this is normal) and increases with  $p_{\perp}$  hat.

NOTE: I am including PU at average 30 interactions.





## Unfiltered production: Step 2

Here are the statistics for the step 2 computing

### Step 2 statistics

	CPU Times				
$p_{\perp}$ hat	Total	Total Event	Avg Event	Non-Event	Ev. Size (MB)
30-50	1074.55	1023.63	10.2363	50.92	0.30
50-80	1163.04	1108.85	11.0885	54.19	0.32
80-120	2395.97	2308.39	23.0839	87.58	0.34
120-170	1276.21	1232.36	12.3236	43.85	0.35
170-300	2632.94	2548.5	25.485	84.44	0.37
300-470	1832.55	1776.45	17.7645	56.1	0.39
470-600	2130.65	2055.35	20.5535	75.3	0.40
600-800	2726.66	2658.05	26.5805	68.61	0.41
Average	2269.0	1838.9	18.4	65.1	0.36

Some conclusions

- This step will not be a problem since it is after the selection
- Event size is under 0.5 MB (this is normal) and increases with  $p_{\perp}$  hat.



GenJets only ( $p_{\perp} > 50$ ,  $|\eta| < 4.75$ ,  $\Delta\eta > 3.5$ ,  $\Delta\phi < 1.5$ ,  $m_{jj} > 1000$ )

## Step 1 statistics: 100k events

$p_{\perp}$ hat	CPU Times				S1 5k CPU (h)	S1 5k CPU (d)
	Passed	Filter Eff Event	Total Filter	Ev Total S1 CPU (s)		
30-50	2	2.00E-05	3.23E+07	2.39E+09	132.69	5.53
50-80	32	0.00032	7.08E+07	7.62E+09	423.31	17.64
80-120	311	0.00311	9.33E+07	1.19E+10	660.35	27.51
120-170	856	0.00855991	4.22E+07	3.47E+09	192.72	8.03
170-300	1937	0.01937	2.33E+07	3.37E+09	187.40	7.81
300-470	3597	0.03597	2.69E+06	3.10E+08	17.21	0.72
470-600	4676	0.0467599	2.75E+05	3.68E+07	2.05	0.09
600-800	4806	0.04806	8.03E+04	1.26E+07	0.70	0.03

NOTE: 10x the statistics of last week!

We could make this samples with 5k CPU in about 2 months, can be done privately with some work, but can be done easily by central production!

# Other working points

Filter	CPU Times			Note
	Ev Total S1 CPU (s)	S1 5k CPU (h)	S1 5k CPU (d)	
Pt20_Eta5p0_DEta3p2_Mjj700	4.03E+12	223652.83	9318.87	Same as Run I without Generator MET
Pt50_Eta4p75_DEta3p5_Dphi1p5_Mjj1000	3.01E+10	1673.71	69.74	Current working point
Pt40_Eta4p75_DEta3p5_Mjj600	1.00E+12	55531.17	2313.80	Same as new HLT path
Pt40_Eta4p75_DEta3p5_Dphi1p5_Mjj600	1.90E+11	10539.90	439.16	Same as new HLT path + $\Delta\phi$
Pt40_Eta4p75_DEta3p5_Dphi1p5_Mjj1000	6.87E+10	3816.26	159.01	Lower 10 GeV Dijet $p_{\perp}$
Pt50_Eta4p75_DEta3p5_Dphi2p0_Mjj1000	4.10E+10	2280.27	95.01	+0.5 $\Delta\phi$ cut
Pt50_Eta4p75_DEta3p5_Dphi2p5_Mjj1000	6.24E+10	3467.57	144.48	+1.0 $\Delta\phi$ cut
Pt50_Eta4p75_DEta3p5_Mjj1000	2.34E+11	13025.79	542.74	No $\Delta\phi$ cut

## Summary:

- Study is proceeding fast and should be finished next coming days
- Found a working point with is feasible with no MET cut at generator level with the caveat that it has a delta phi cut.
- A document including all the information is being written and will be sent around soon.

## Next steps:

- Find optimal working point
- Study Offline cut efficiency