



**Universität  
Zürich<sup>UZH</sup>**



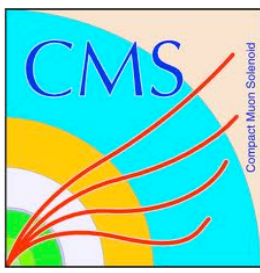
# **Update on search $W' \rightarrow WH$ with lepton + boosted jet final state**

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Exotica Lepton+Jets Meeting  
11th June 2014

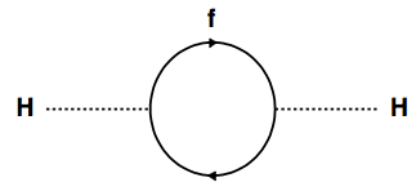
# Introduction



- Last report on April 16th
  - <https://indico.cern.ch/event/313936/>
- Today's report focuses on main background  $t\bar{t}$  ( $\sim 85\%$ )
  - Understand of the topology
  - Estimate potential separation power
  - Propose new selections

## ● The Higgs mass hierarchy problem

- The Higgs mass gains quantum corrections from fermion loops



$$M_H^2 (125 \text{ GeV}) = M_0^2 + \delta M_H^2$$

$$\delta M_H^2 = -2 \frac{|\lambda_f|^2}{16\pi^2} \Lambda^2 + \dots$$

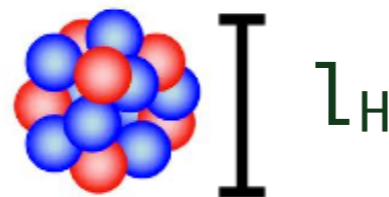
**fine tuning:**  $\Lambda \sim \text{gravitational scale} \sim M_{\text{Planck}} \sim 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$

- If new physics at the TeV scale exists the cut-off scale  $\Lambda$  is set by the scale of the new dynamics ...  $\Lambda \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$



## The composite Higgs model

Higgs as a composite state of a new strong interaction



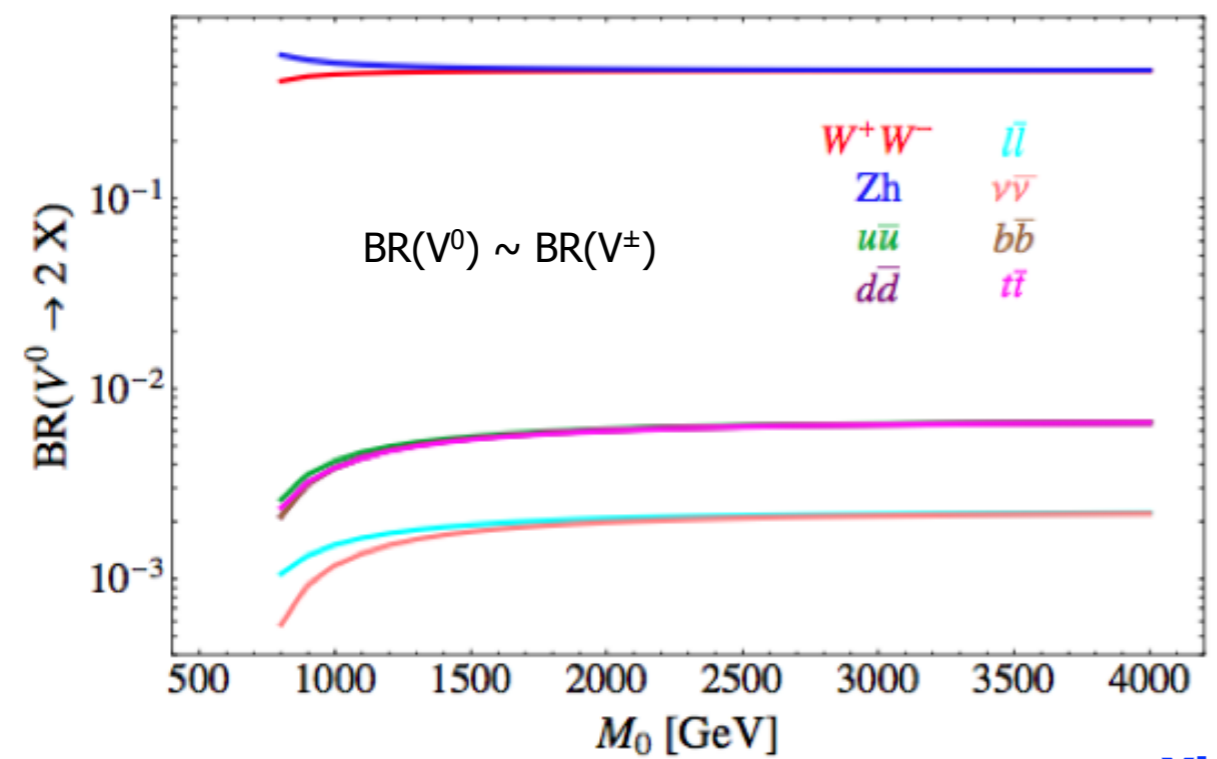
The hierarchy problem is solved:

- corrections to  $m_H$  screened at  $1/\Lambda_H$

# Data & Bounds

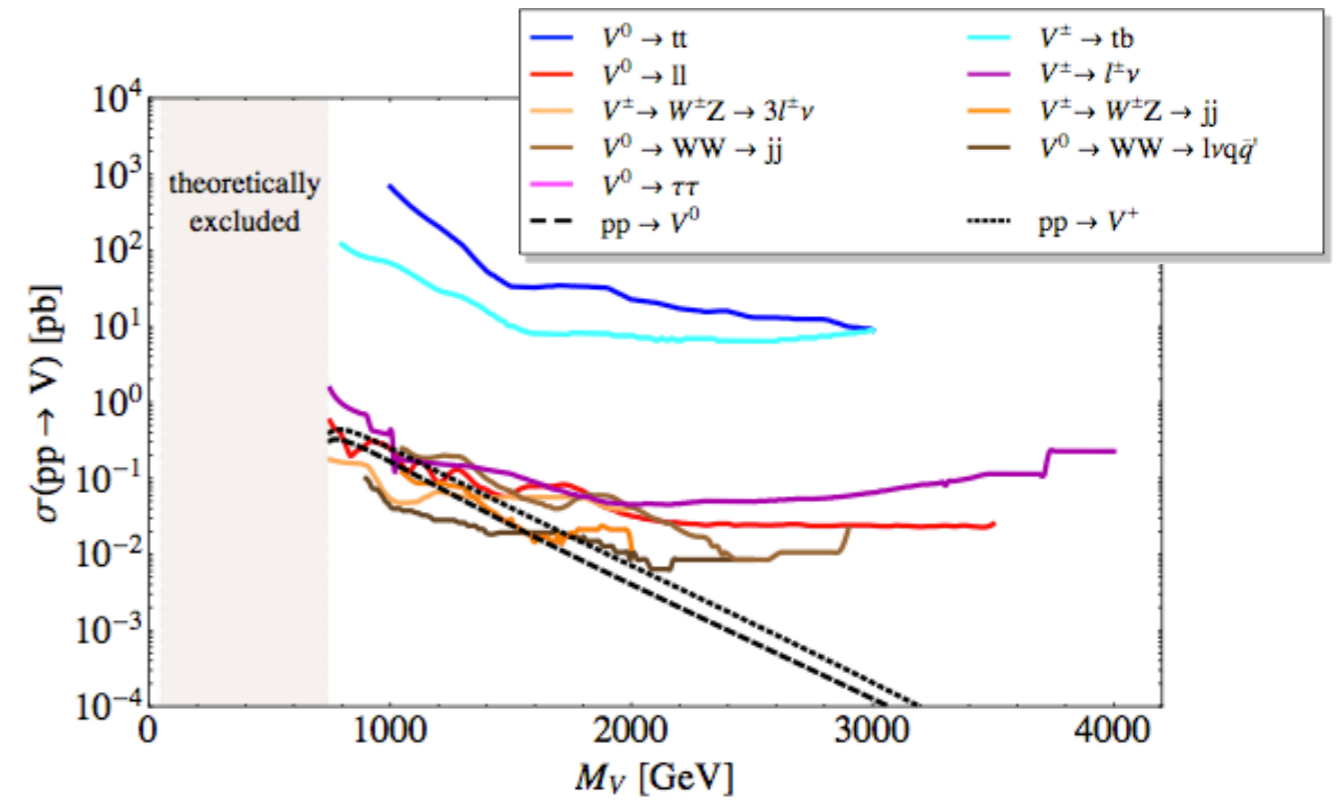
- The composite Higgs boson couples to the SM particles and to new heavier gauge bosons, such as  $Z'$  and  $W'$ , with masses in the TeV region
  - in this scenario the neutral ( $V^0$ ) and the charged ( $V^\pm$ ) heavy resonances decay primarily to SM vector bosons ( $W, Z, \text{Higgs}$ )

**Branching Ratios for the two body decays of the neutral vector  $V^0$  ( $Z'$ )**

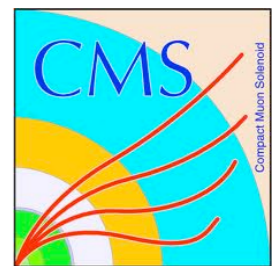


[arXiv:1402.4431](https://arxiv.org/abs/1402.4431)

**Bounds on the production cross sections**

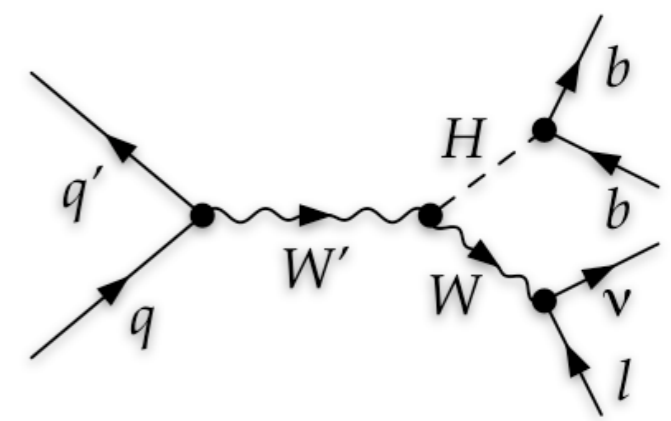


# W' signal: $W' \rightarrow WH \rightarrow bbl\nu$



## Signature:

- high  $p_T$  isolated lepton --> High Pt muon ID, HEEP electron ID
- large missing transverse energy
- merged Higgs jets --> Cambridge-Aachen jet with  $R=0.8$  and CHS



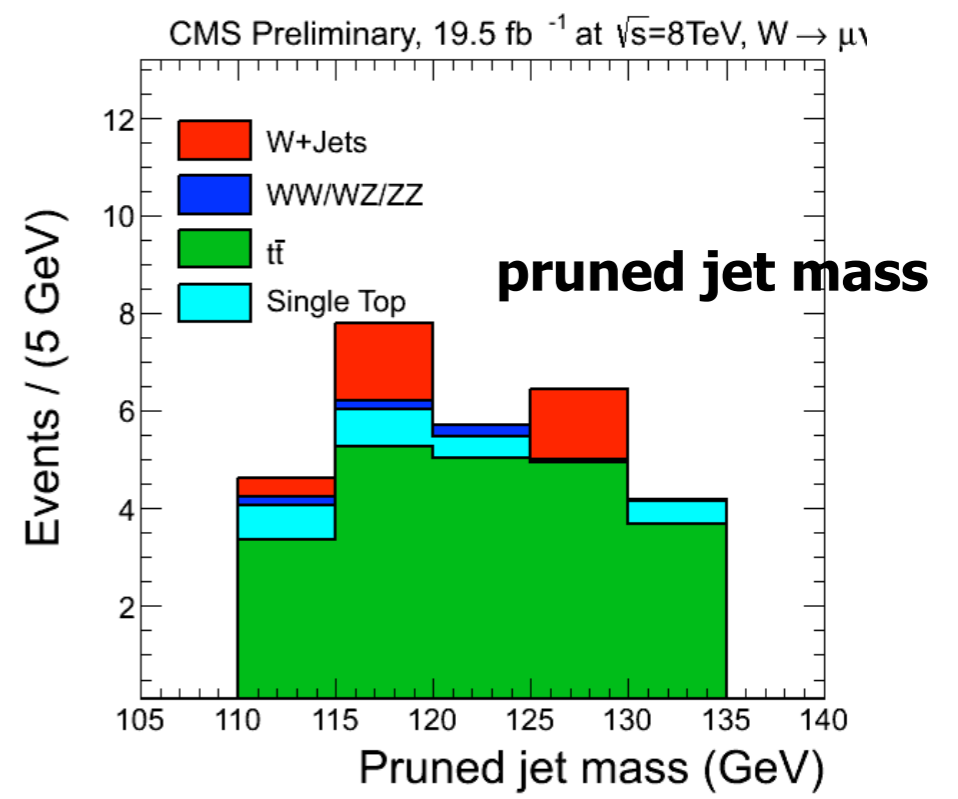
## Selections:

- Higgs-jet  $p_T > 200$  GeV
- leptonic W  $p_T > 200$  GeV
- **2 b-tagged subjets @ CSVL**
- **veto b-tagged additional jets**
- $\Delta R(\text{jet}^{\text{CA8}}, \mu) > \pi/2$
- $\Delta\Phi(\text{MET}, \text{jet}^{\text{CA8}}) > 2$
- $\Delta\Phi(\text{jet}^{\text{CA8}}, W) > 2$
- **110 < pruned jet mass < 135 GeV**

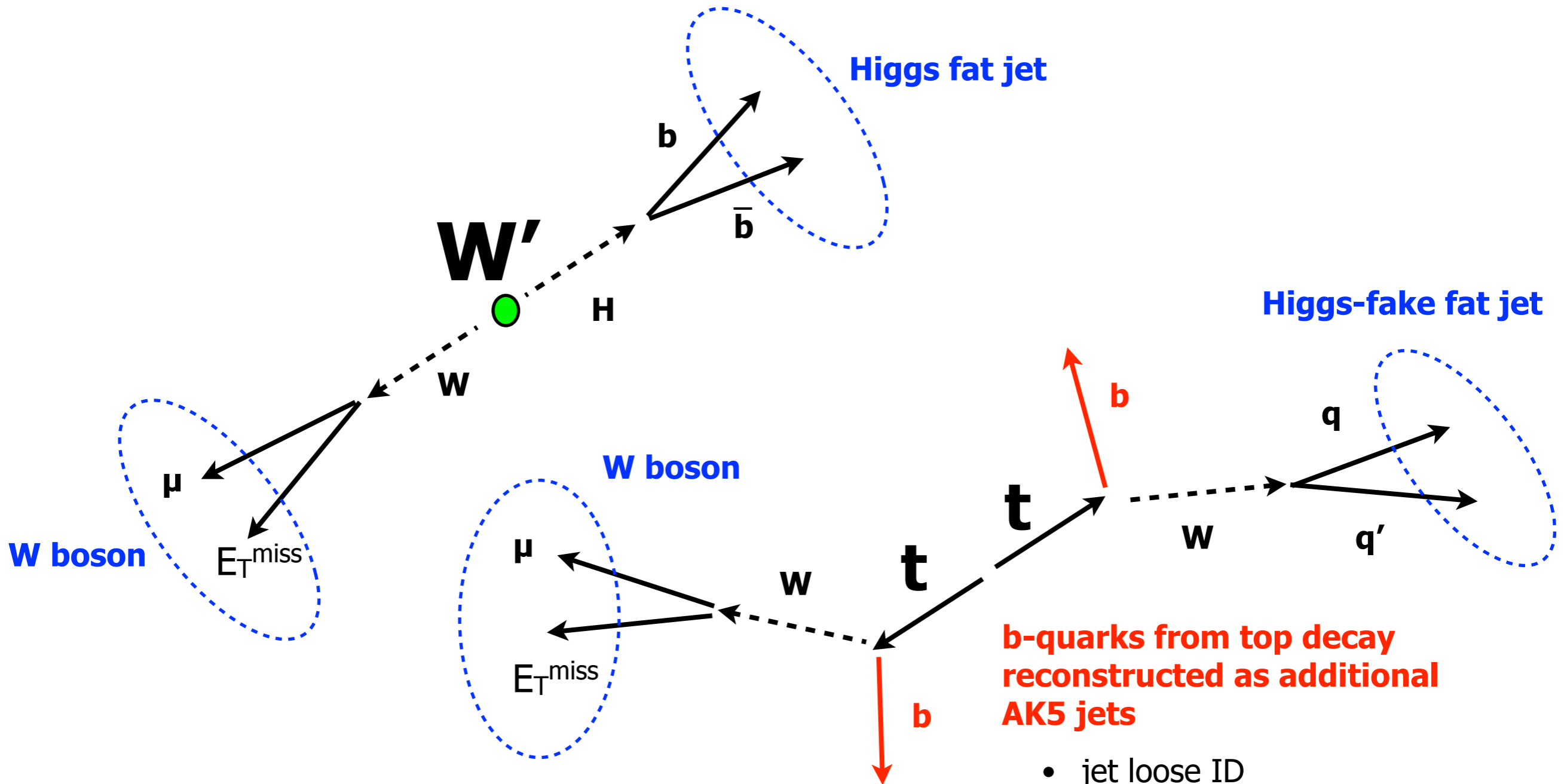
back-to-back topology



## ttbar main background



# ttbar vs W'



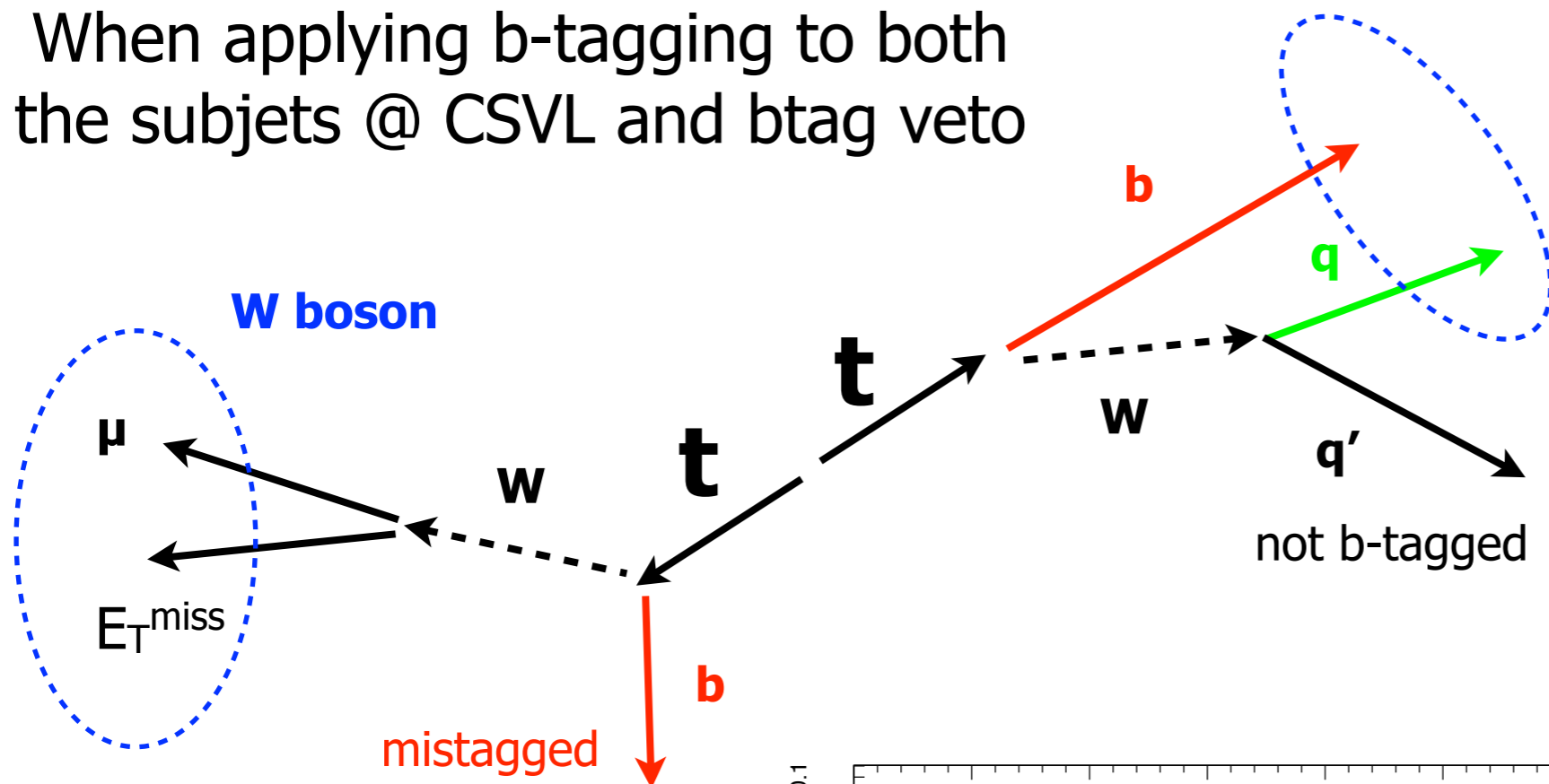
**b-quarks from top decay  
reconstructed as additional  
AK5 jets**

- jet loose ID
- $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 2.4$
- $\Delta R(\mu, \text{ak5}) > 0.3$
- $\Delta R(\text{ca8}, \text{ak5}) > 0.8$

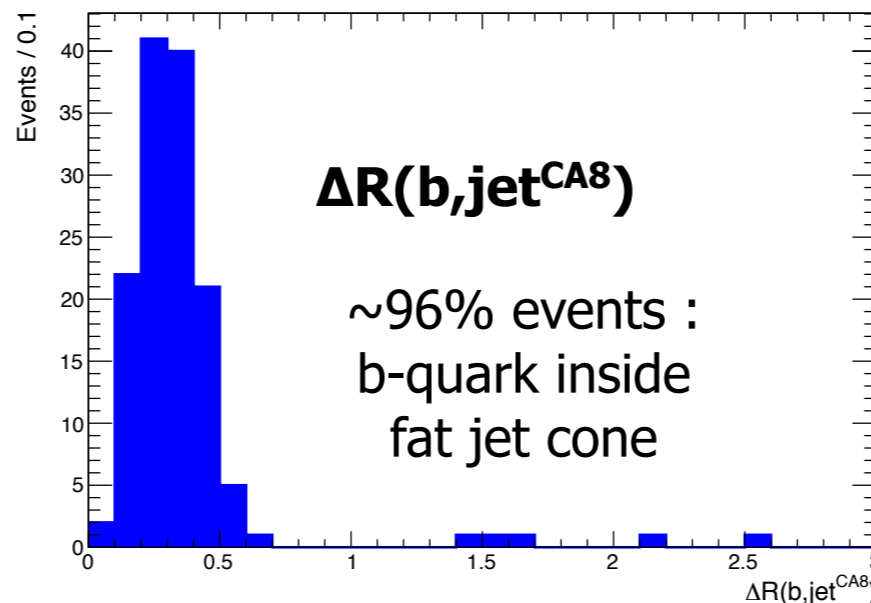
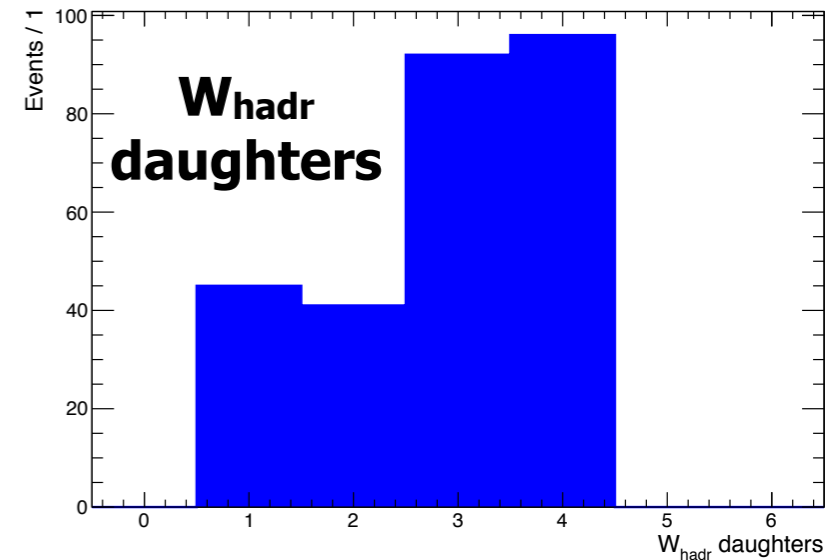
# ttbar vs W'

When applying b-tagging to both the subjects @ CSVL and btag veto

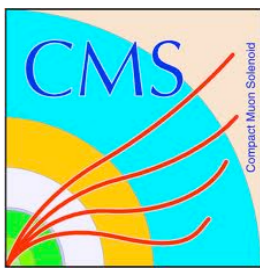
## Higgs-fake fat jet



~70% events  
**q = c-quark**  
 higher mistagging probability



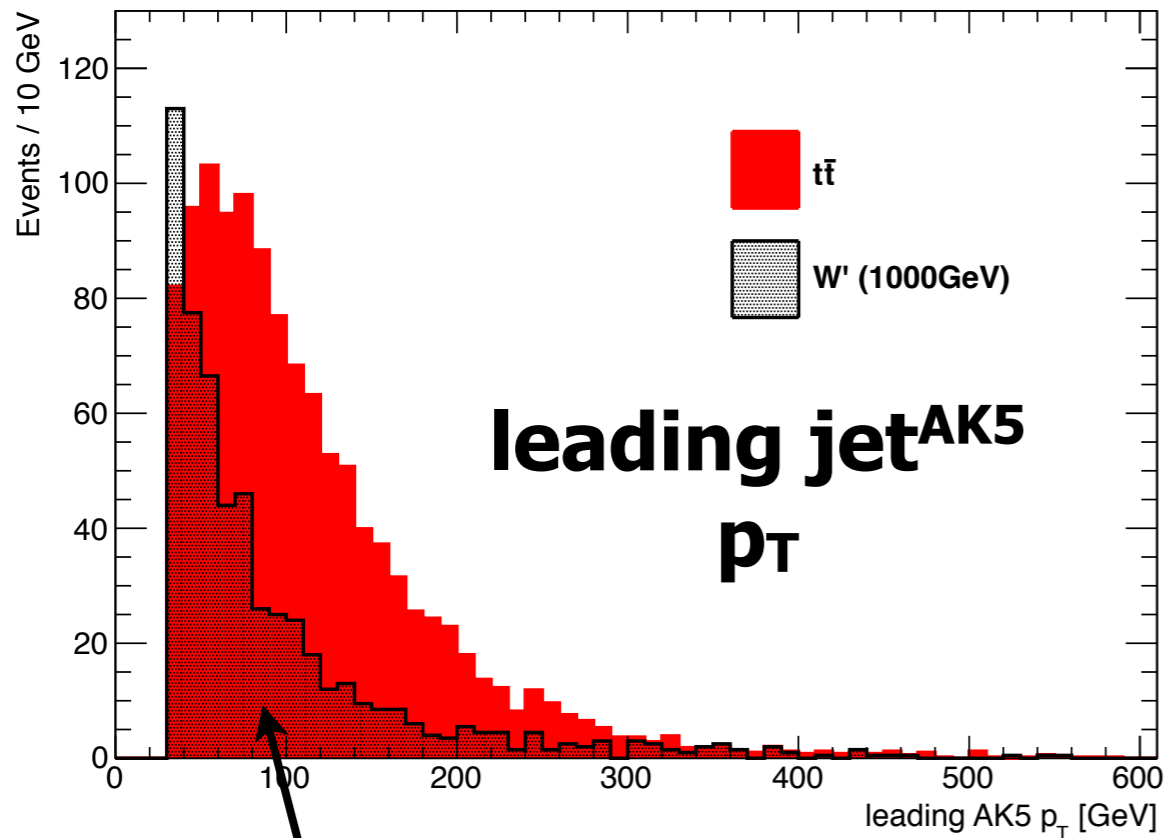
# BDT analysis



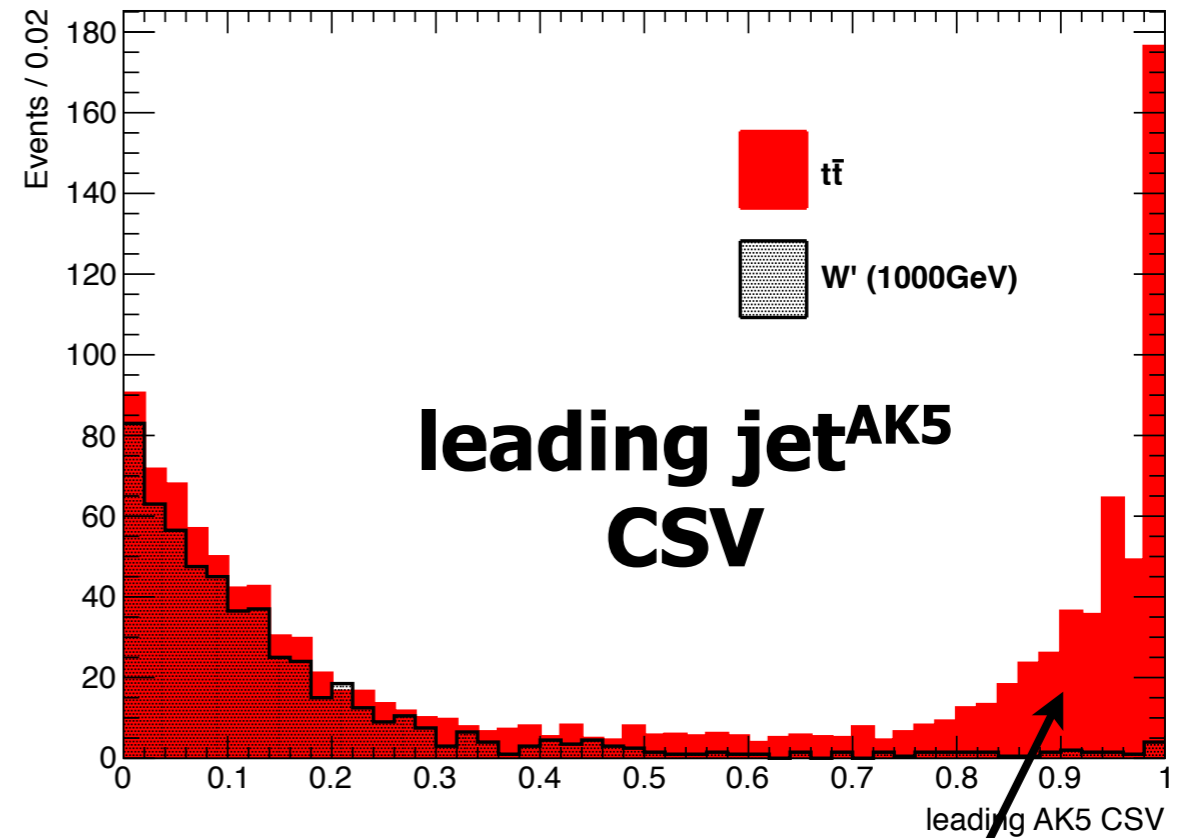
- In order to take into account many variables and the correlations between them 2000 **Boosted Decision Trees** are trained with all the selections excluding
  - b-tag veto
  - subjects b-tagging
- In order to gain more statistics a pruned jet mass region between **110-150 GeV** is considered where the  $t\bar{t}$  background is larger compared to the  $W$ +jets
- **Only events with at least one additional AK5 jet** are used for the training



# BDT input variables



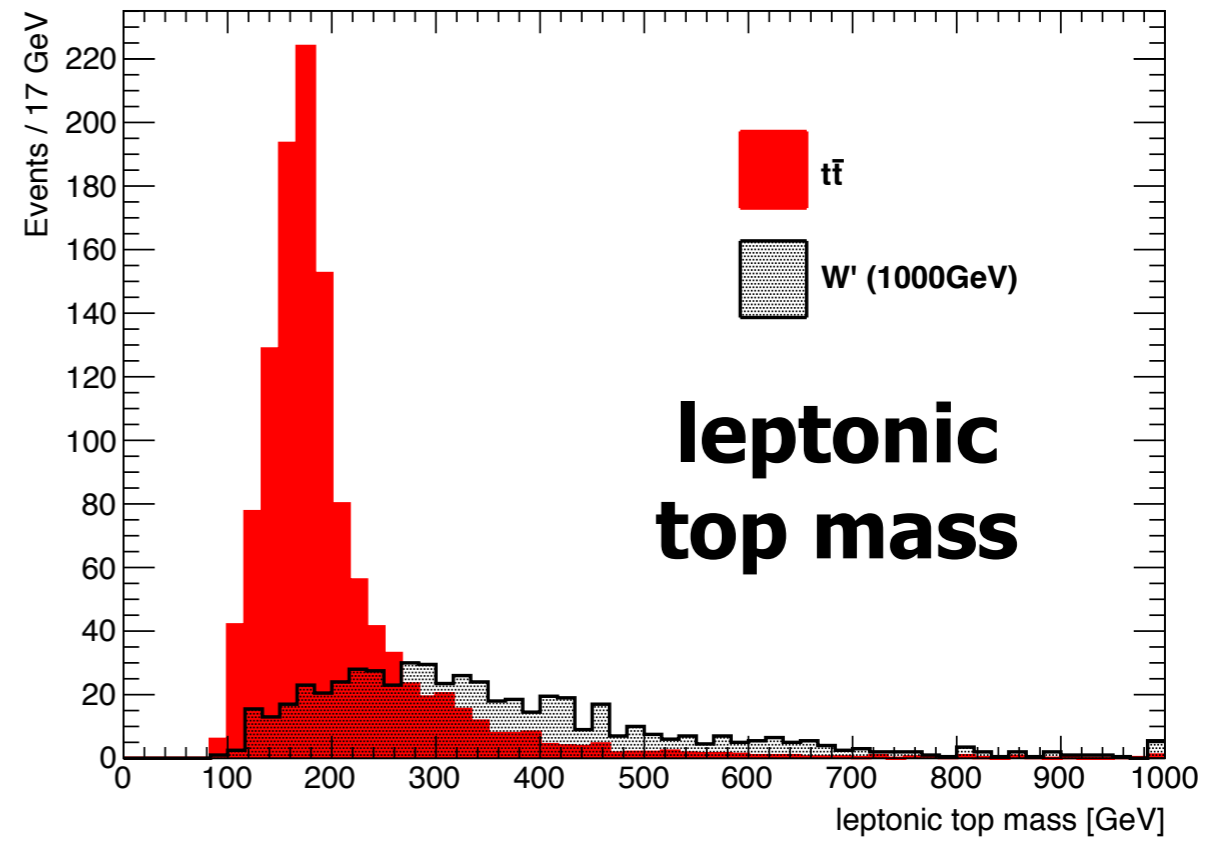
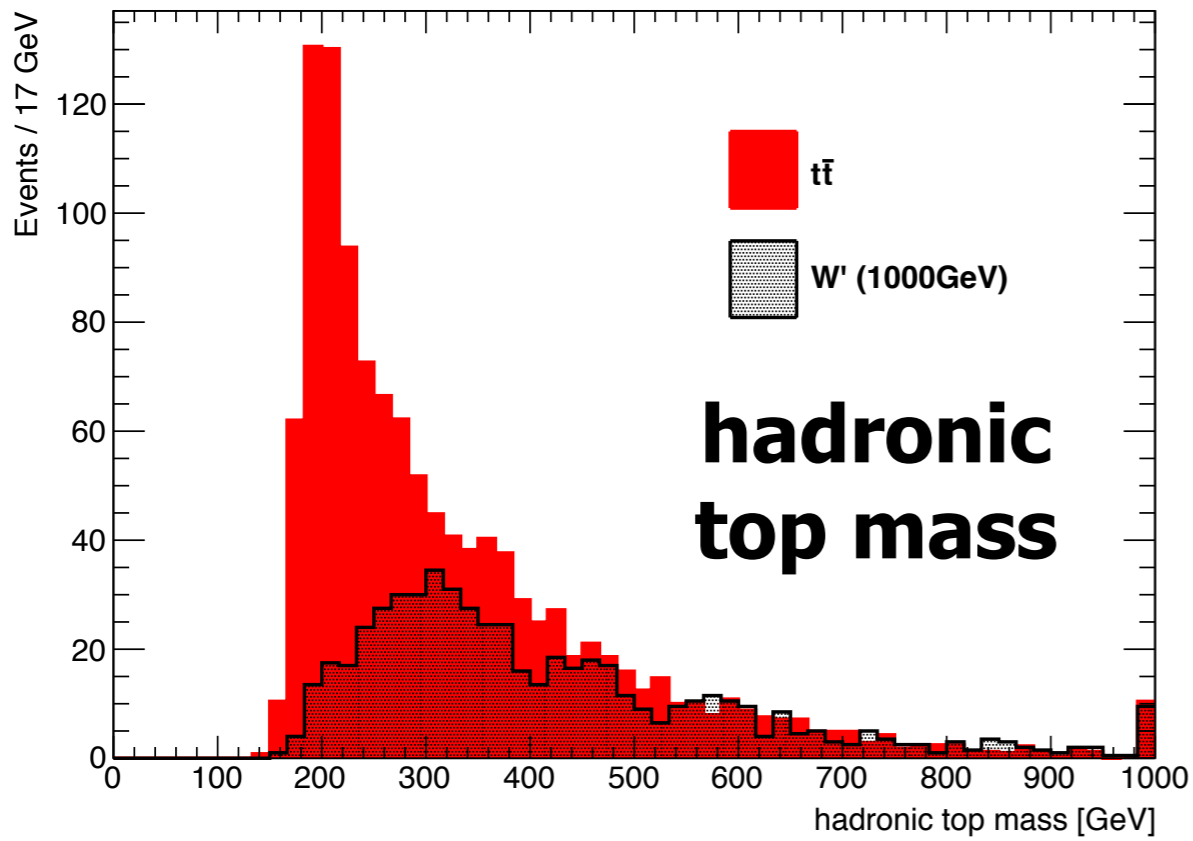
**Signal:** low  $p_T$  spectrum



**ttbar:** b-tagged AK5 jets

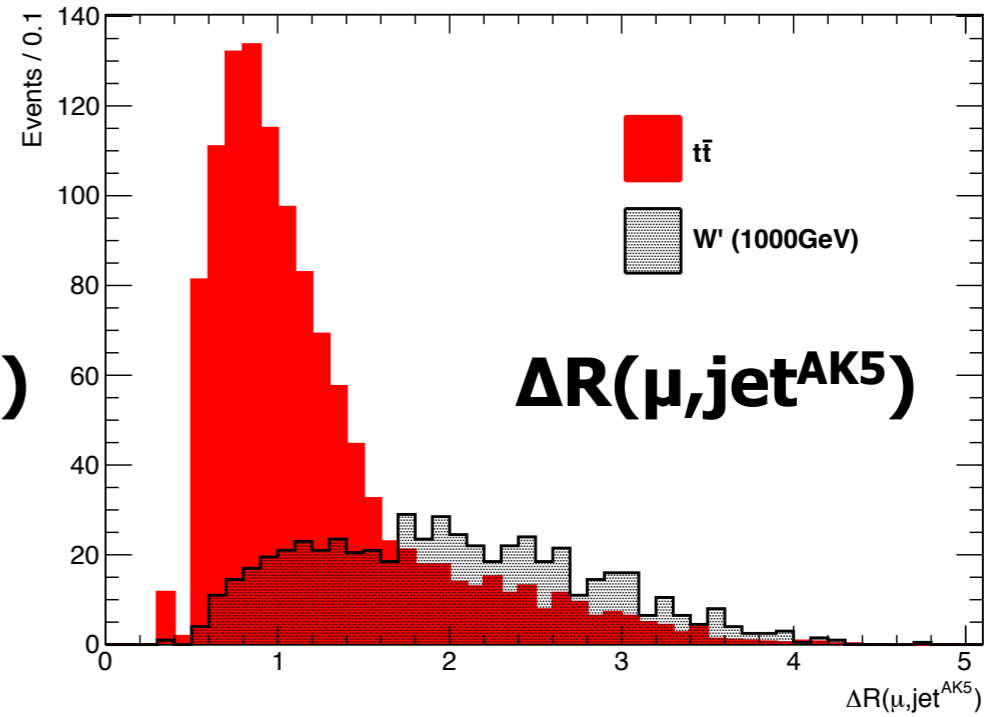
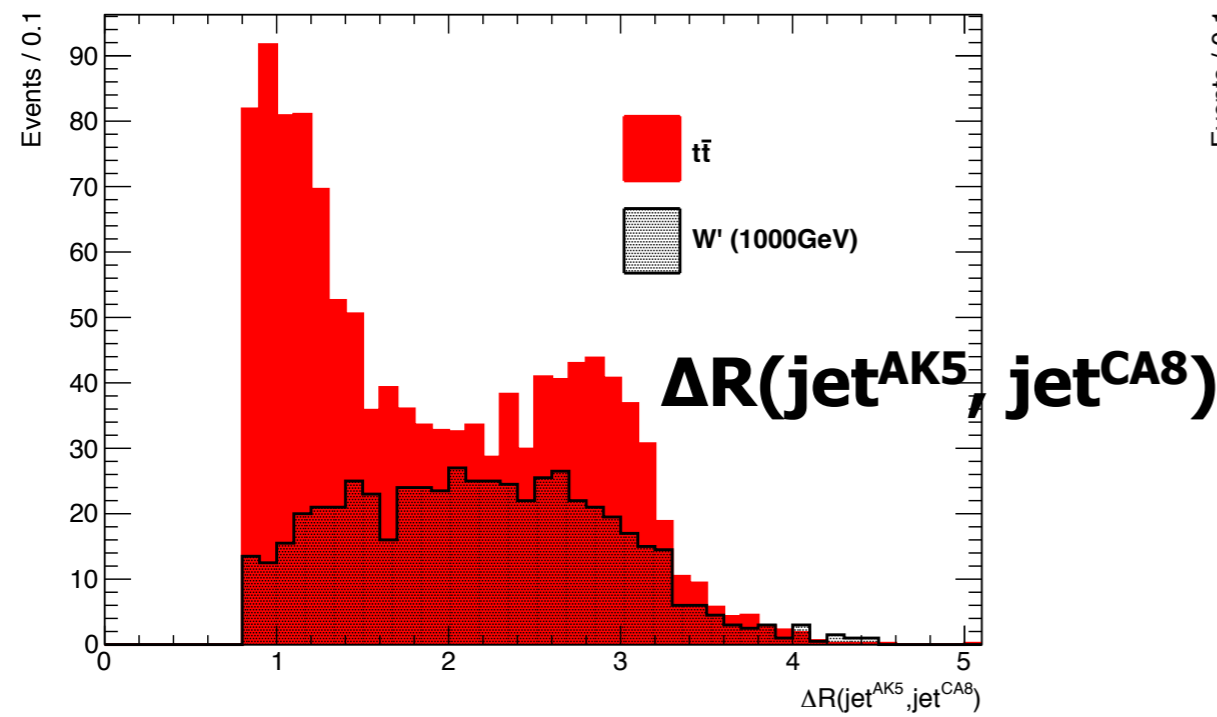
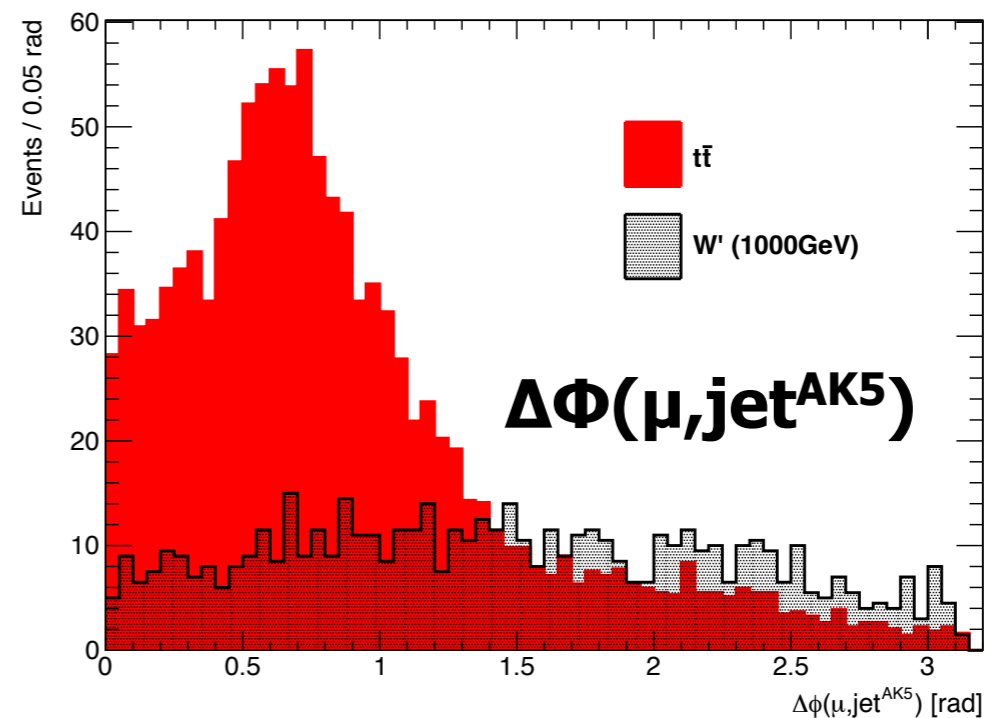
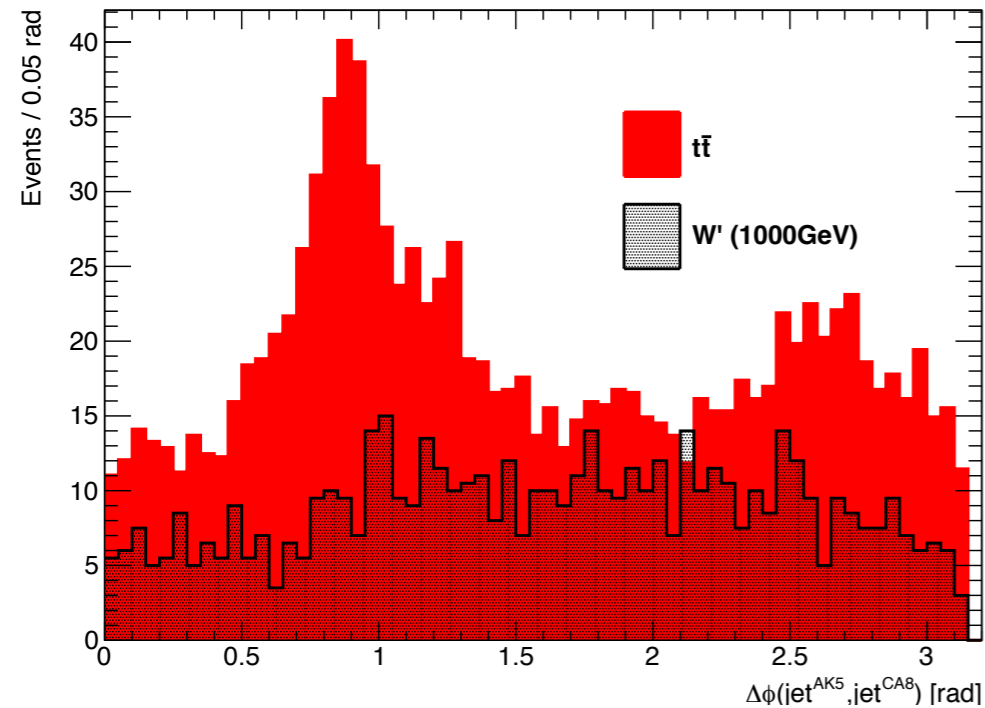
# BDT input variables

Found the best resolution on the top mass when computing it respect to the closest AK5 jet



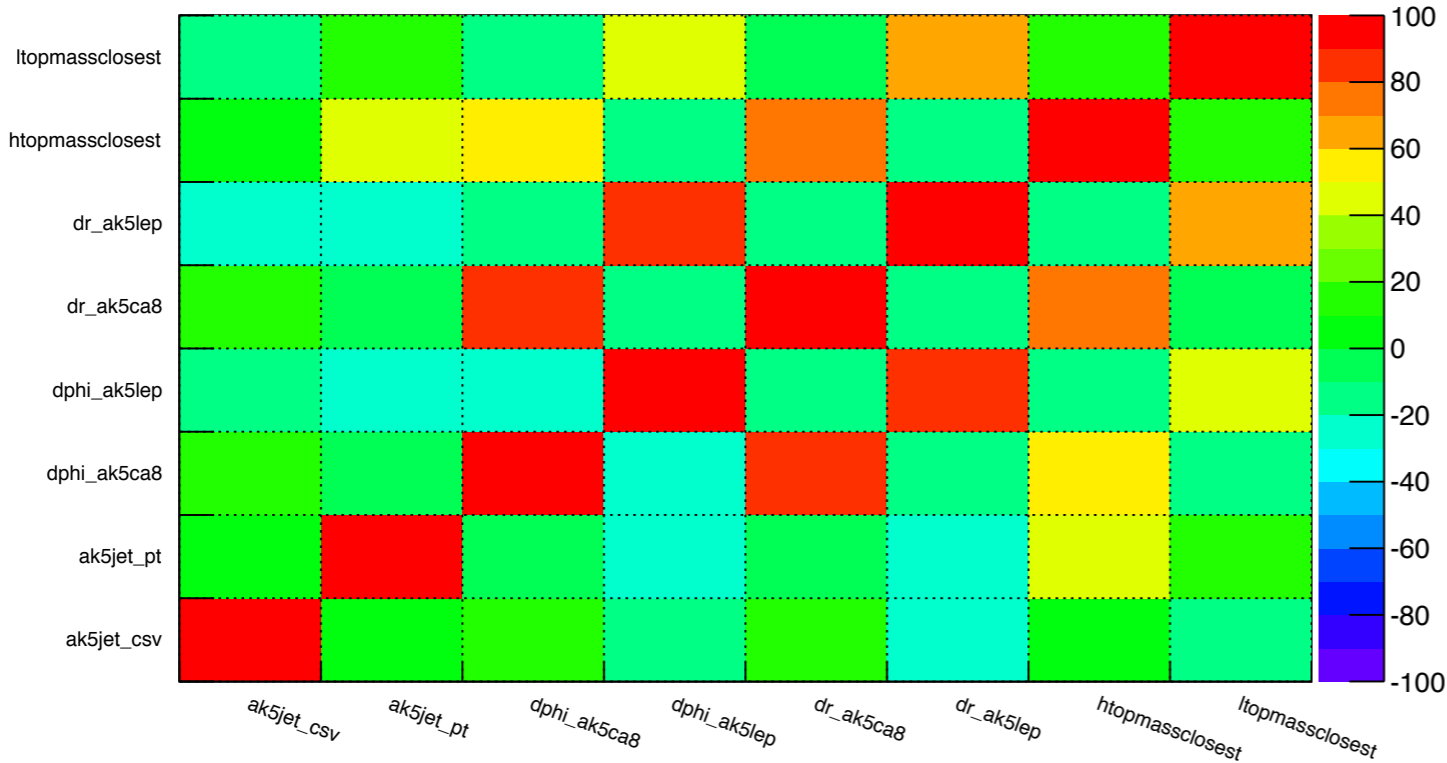
# Input variables

$\Delta\Phi(\text{jet}^{\text{AK5}}, \text{jet}^{\text{CA8}})$

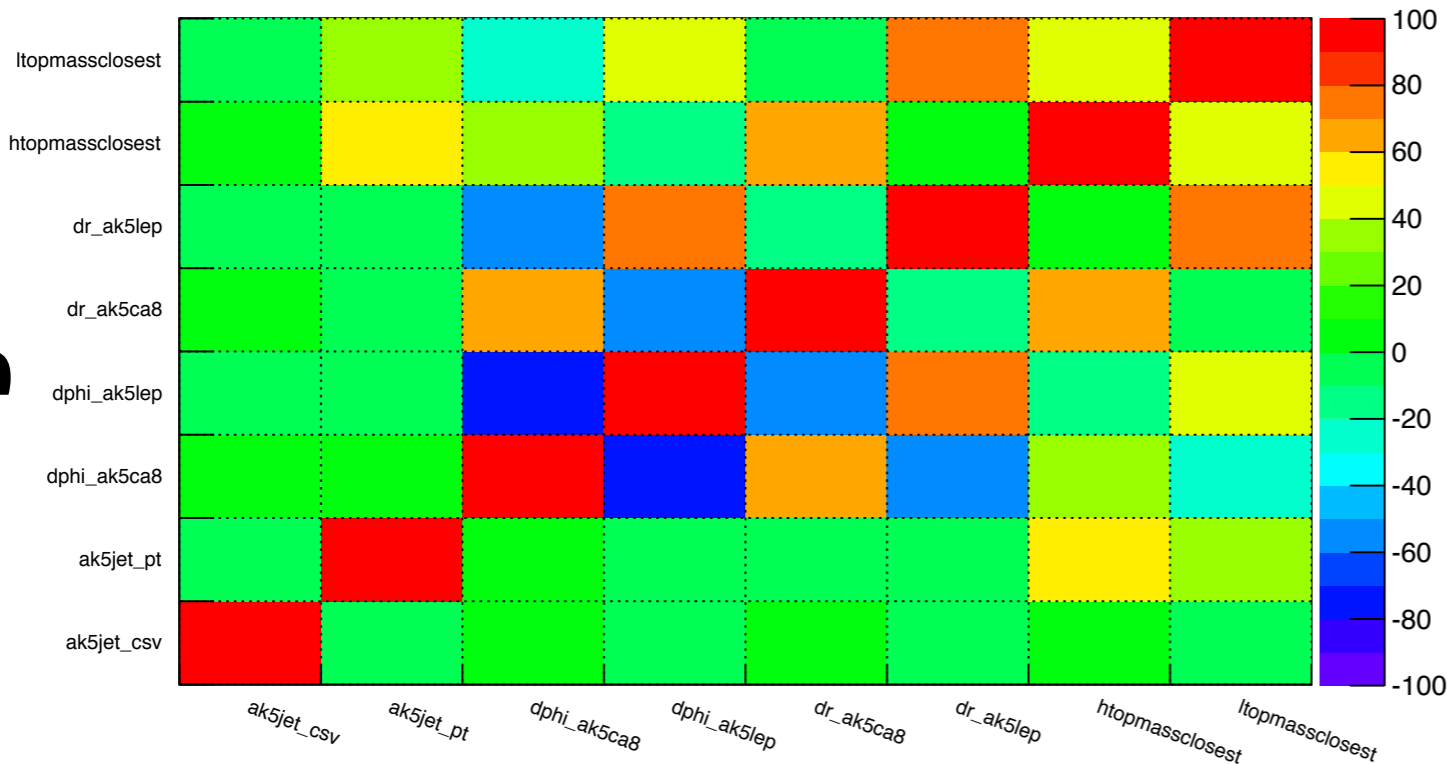


# Correlation Matrix

**ttbar**



**signal**



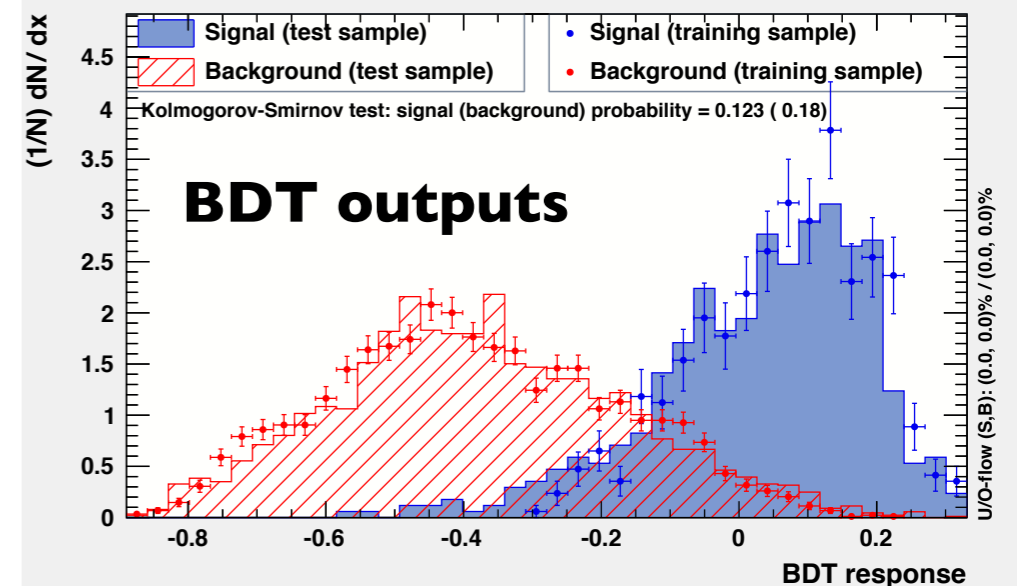
## Strongest correlations:

- leptonic top mass vs  $\Delta R(\mu, \text{jet}^{\text{AK5}})$
- leptonic top mass vs  $\Delta\Phi(\mu, \text{jet}^{\text{AK5}})$
- hadronic top mass vs  $\Delta R(\text{jet}^{\text{CA8}}, \text{jet}^{\text{AK5}})$
- hadronic top mass vs  $\Delta\Phi(\text{jet}^{\text{CA8}}, \text{jet}^{\text{AK5}})$
- hadronic top mass vs  $\text{jet}^{\text{AK5}} p_T$

## Ranking:

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. $p_T \text{ jet}^{\text{AK5}}$ | 5. $\Delta R(\mu, \text{jet}^{\text{AK5}})$                       |
| 2. CSV $\text{jet}^{\text{AK5}}$  | 6. $\Delta R(\text{jet}^{\text{CA8}}, \text{jet}^{\text{AK5}})$   |
| 3. leptonic top mass              | 7. $\Delta\Phi(\text{jet}^{\text{CA8}}, \text{jet}^{\text{AK5}})$ |
| 4. hadronic top mass              | 8. $\Delta\Phi(\mu, \text{jet}^{\text{AK5}})$                     |

TMVA overtraining check for classifier: BDT

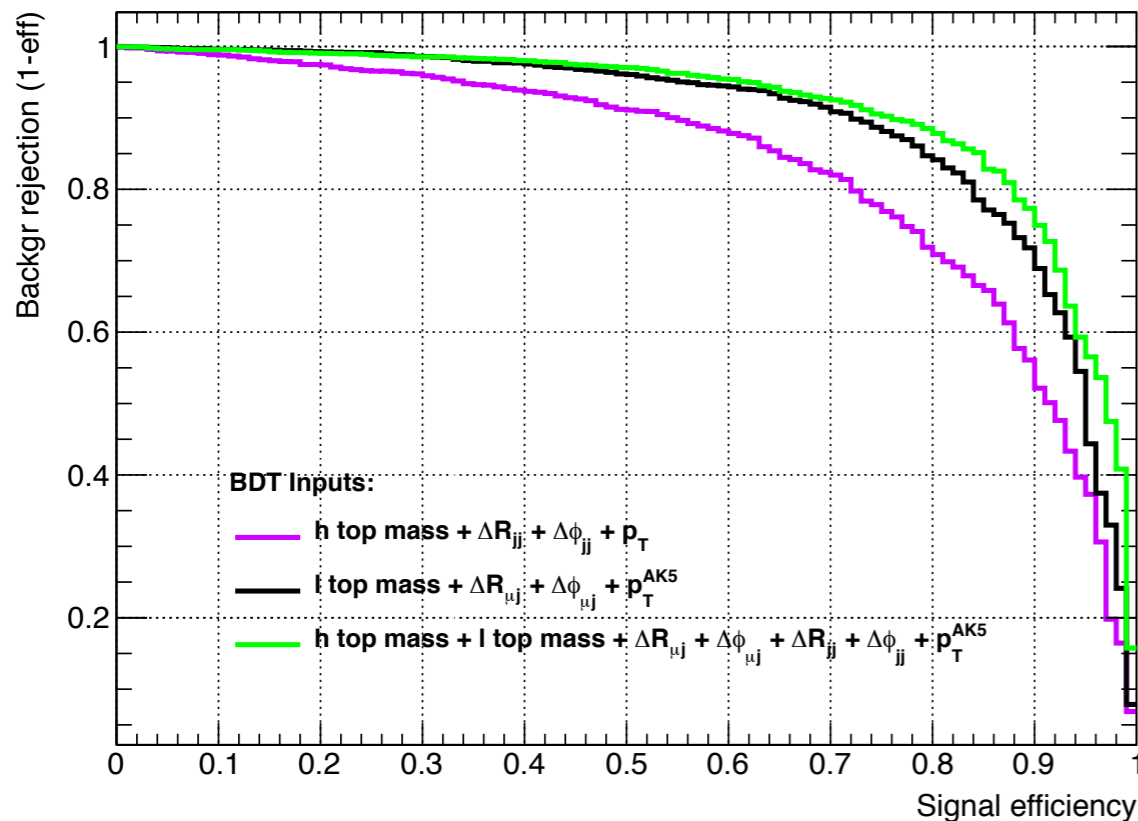


# ROC curves

## Comparison between different sets of BDT input variables

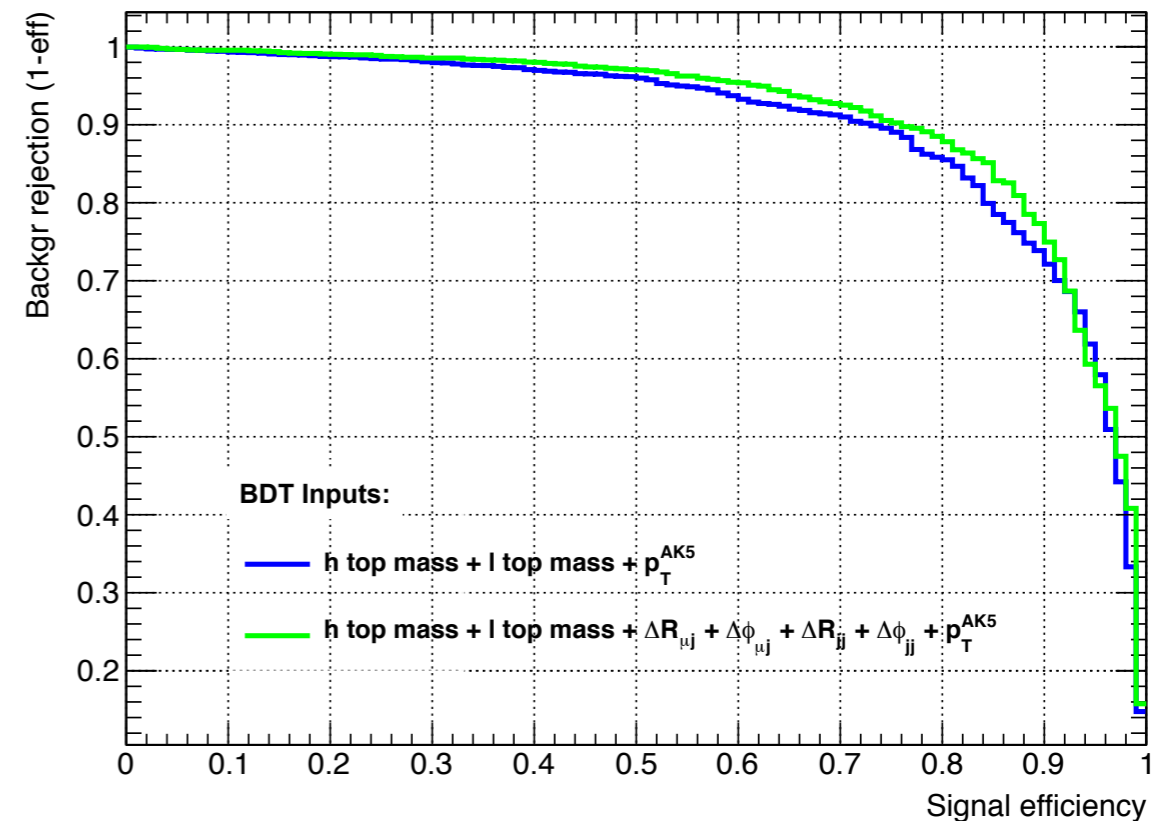
A better performance is achieved when:

- combining hadronic and leptonic top mass together with the related kinematical variables (  $\Delta R(\text{jet}^{\text{AK5}}, \text{jet}^{\text{CA8}})$ ,  $\Delta R(\mu, \text{jet}^{\text{AK5}})$  ... )
- adding the kinematical variables in addition to the jet  $p_T$



ttbar rejection at signal efficiency = 0.8

- **0.709**
  - **0.841**
  - **0.878**
- ~ 4%-24% improvement



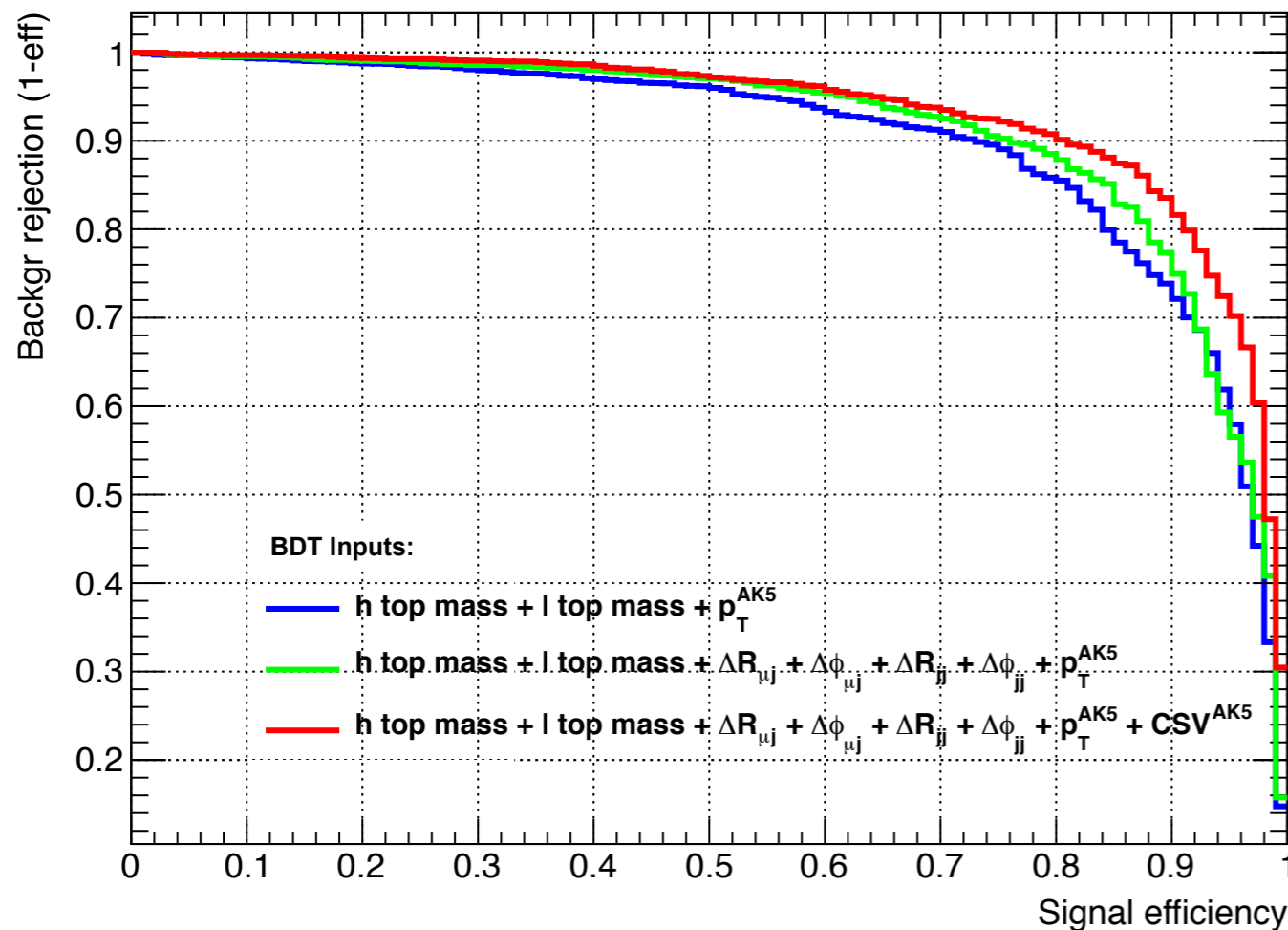
ttbar rejection at signal efficiency = 0.8

- **0.855**
  - **0.878**
- ~3% improvement

## Comparison between different sets of BDT input variables

A better performance is achieved when:

- combining hadronic and leptonic top mass together with the related kinematical variables (  $\Delta R(\text{jet}^{\text{AK5}}, \text{jet}^{\text{CA8}})$ ,  $\Delta R(\mu, \text{jet}^{\text{AK5}})$  ... )
- adding the kinematical variables in addition to the jet  $p_T$
- adding the AK5 jet CSV in addition to the jet  $p_T$  and kinematical variables



$t\bar{t}$  rejection at signal efficiency = 0.8

- **0.901**
- **0.878**
- **0.855**

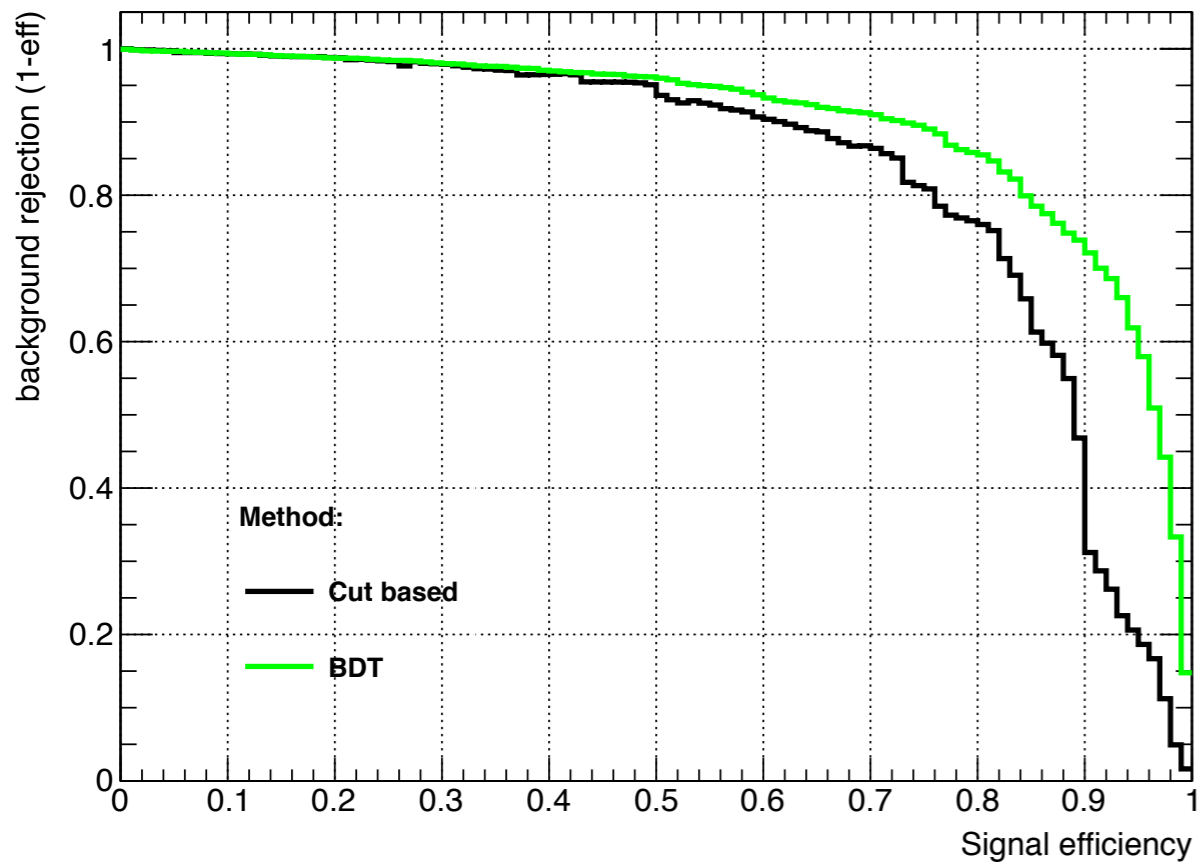
**~5% improvement**

- studied the possibility to exclude the jet CSV as input variable (see next slides)

# Cuts vs BDT

## Comparison between cuts and BDT for same set of input variables

hadronic top mass +  
leptonic top mass + jet<sup>AK5</sup> p<sub>T</sub>

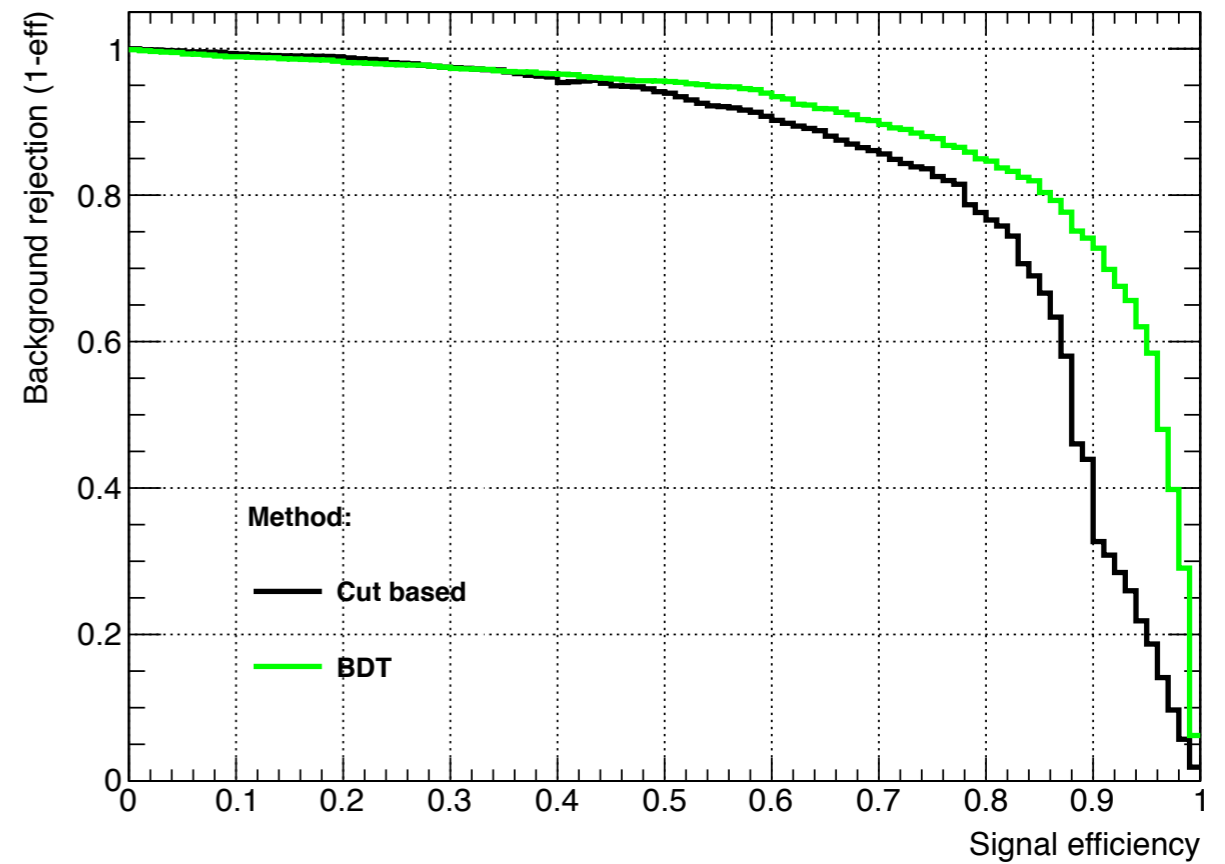


ttbar rejection at signal efficiency = 0.8

- **0.855**  
- **0.760**

~13% improvement

leptonic top mass +  
hadronic top mass/jet<sup>AK5</sup> p<sub>T</sub>



ttbar rejection at signal efficiency = 0.8

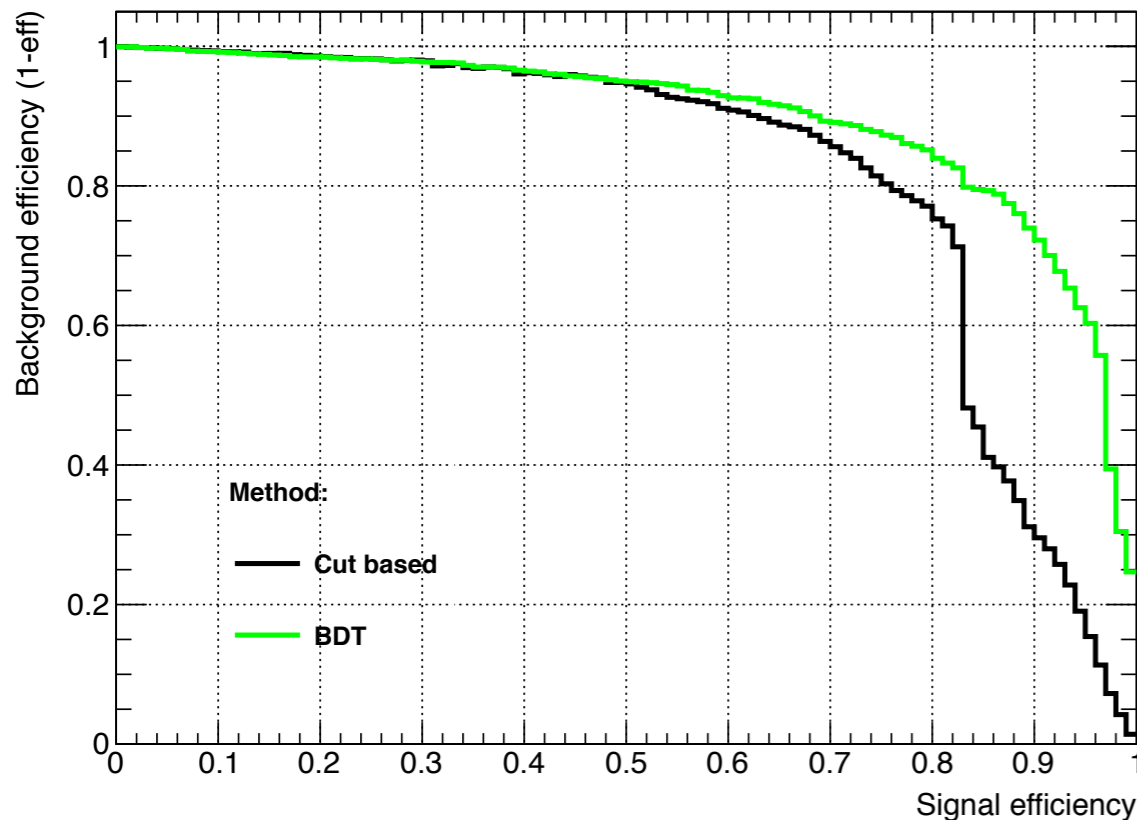
- **0.846**  
- **0.766**

# Cuts vs BDT

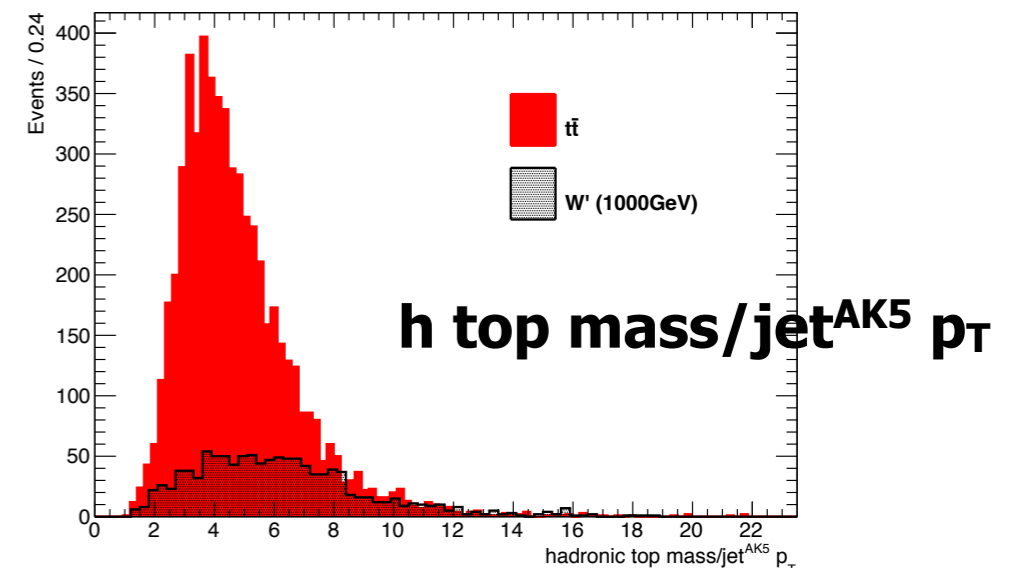
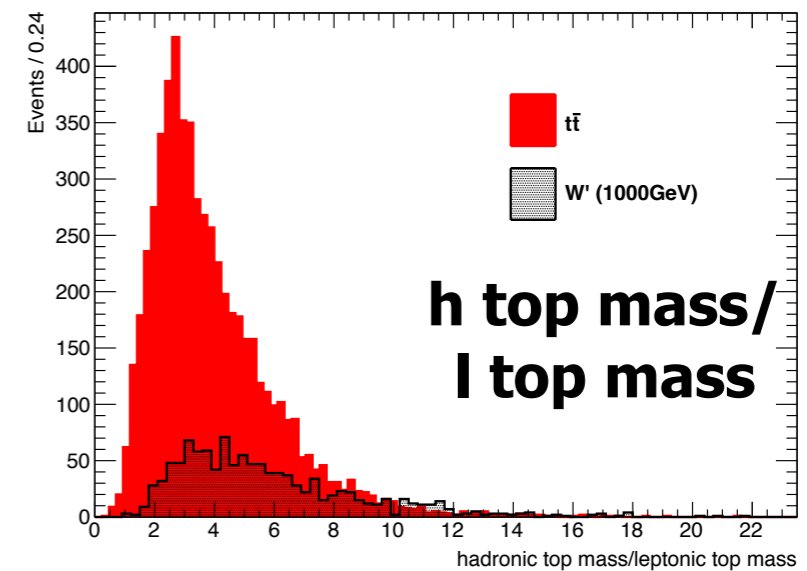
## Comparison between cuts and BDT for same set of input variables

hadronic top mass + leptonic top mass  
 + h top mass/l top mass  
 + jet<sup>AK5</sup> p<sub>T</sub>

ttbar rejection at  
 signal efficiency = 0.8



- **0.840**  
 - **0.753**



The variable shapes for background and signal is not a powerful discriminant, hence:

- BDT takes into account correlations between the variables
- better performance of BDT



# Cuts efficiencies

veto	$W'$ (1TeV)	$TTbar$	$\epsilon_S/(1+\sqrt{B})$
<b>btag veto</b>	0.199 (896)	5.74e-5 (31.93)	0.0299
<b>veto additional AK5 jets</b>	0.140 (630)	1.47e-5 (8.19)	0.0363
<b># AK5 jets &gt; 1</b>	0.194 (871)	5.71e-5 (31.72)	0.0293
<b># AK5 jets &gt; 1 + 150 &lt; leptonic top mass &lt; 200 GeV</b>	0.187 (839)	3.79e-5 (21.08)	0.0334
<b>btag veto + 150 &lt; (leptonic top mass    hadronic top mass) &lt; 200 GeV</b>	0.189 (850)	3.83e-5 (21.29)	0.0337
<b>btag veto + 150 &lt; leptonic top mass &lt; 200 GeV</b>	0.191 (860)	4.38e-5 (24.36)	0.0322
<b>btag veto + 150 &lt; hadronic top mass &lt; 200 GeV</b>	0.197 (885)	5.04e-5 (28.04)	0.0313
<b>btag veto + 150 &lt; leptonic top mass &lt; 220 GeV</b>	0.187 (842)	4.05e-5 (22.51)	0.0326
<b>btag veto + 150 &lt; hadronic top mass &lt; 300 GeV</b>	0.182 (818)	3.20e-5 (17.81)	0.0349
<b>btag veto + (150 &lt; leptonic top mass &lt; 220 GeV    (150 &lt; hadronic top mass &lt; 300 GeV)</b>	0.174 (781)	2.69e-5 (12.89)	0.0379
<b>(150 &lt; leptonic top mass &lt; 220 GeV    (150 &lt; hadronic top mass &lt; 300 GeV)</b>	0.181 (811)	3.57e-5 (19.85)	0.0332

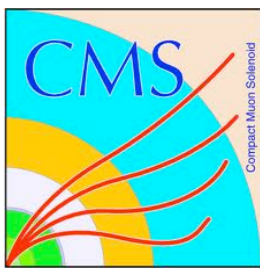
# BDT efficiencies

veto	$W'$ (1TeV)	$\tau\tau$ bar	$\epsilon_S/(1+\sqrt{B})$
<b>BDT &lt; 0</b>	0.183 (822)	1.80e-5 (10.03)	0.0439
<b>BDT &lt; -0.1</b>	0.201 (903)	2.69e-5 (14.94)	0.0413
<b>BDT &lt; -0.2</b>	0.208 (936)	4.42e-5 (24.56)	0.0349

## btag veto + kinematics-only BDT

veto	$W'$ (1TeV)	$\tau\tau$ bar	$\epsilon_S/(1+\sqrt{B})$
<b>btag veto</b>	0.199 (896)	5.74e-5 (31.93)	0.0299
<b>BDT &lt; 0</b>	0.183 (820)	1.62e-5 (9.01)	0.0457
<b>BDT &lt; -0.1</b>	0.197 (883)	3.57e-5 (19.85)	0.0361
<b>BDT &lt; -0.2</b>	0.199 (895)	5.45e-5 (30.29)	0.0306

# Conclusions



- The  $t\bar{t}b$  background topology has been fully understood
  - b-quark from top decay inside the Higgs-fake jet cone
- Different options have been implemented and studied to reject it
- The BDT gives the best sensitivity in terms of signal efficiency and background rejection
  - in addition to the a simple b-tag veto, **cuts on top masses** can improve the significance or xsec-limit of  **$\sim 26\%$**
  - in addition to the a simple b-tag veto, **cut on kinematic-only BDT** can improve the significance or xsec-limit of  **$\sim 53\%$**
- **Next steps:** test and validate BDT performance with data and with background of varying composition defining control regions that have different kinematics that favor backgrounds
  - varying pruned jet mass window and subjets b-tag requirements (0/1/2 CSVL)

## ● **Benchmark models**

- Use current narrow-width  $W'$  samples for the following benchmark models
  - Composite Higgs  $W'$
  - Little Higgs  $W'$
  - SSM  $W'$
  - Model B with simplified phenomenological Lagrangian  $W'$

## ● **W+jets background**

- Check impact of new selection presented today
- Method A: Derive scale factor in sideband and use MC shape in signal region (good closure confirmed)
- Method B: Alpha ratio method with enlarged sideband 40-110 GeV (need to check if sufficient statistics)

## ● **Higgs tagging**

- Use CSVL subjet b-tagging if subjet  $dR > 0.3$  otherwise CSV b-tagging on fatjet (because subjet b-tagging for subjet  $dR < 0.3$  not supported)
- Derive uncertainty for using N-subjettiness  $\tau_{21}$  for  $H \rightarrow bb$  in addition to systematics used for  $\tau_{21}$  on  $W \rightarrow qq$

## ● **Complete AN-14-121**

**Backup**

veto	$W'$ (1TeV)	$\tau\tau$ bar	$\epsilon_S/(1+\sqrt{B})$
<b>veto additional AK5 jets pt &gt; 50</b>	0.165 (741)	3.20e-5 (17.81)	0.0316
<b>veto additional AK5 jets pt &gt; 100</b>	0.193 (865)	8.61e-5 (47.89)	0.0244
<b># AK5 jets &gt; 1 pt &gt; 50</b>	0.205 (921)	9.57e-5 (53.21)	0.0247
<b># AK5 jets &gt; 1 pt &gt; 100</b>	0.211 (950)	13.14e-5 (73.07)	0.0221
<b># AK5 jets &gt; 1 pt &gt; 50 + 150 &lt; leptonic top mass &lt; 220 GeV</b>	0.199 (896)	6.51e-5 (36.23)	0.0284
<b># AK5 jets &gt; 1 pt &gt; 50 + 150 &lt; hadronic top mass &lt; 300 GeV</b>	0.199 (892)	8.69e-5 (48.30)	0.0250
<b># AK5 jets &gt; 1 pt &gt; 100 + 150 &lt; leptonic top mass &lt; 220 GeV</b>	0.210 (944)	11.30e-5 (62.83)	0.0235
<b># AK5 jets &gt; 1 pt &gt; 100 + 150 &lt; hadronic top mass &lt; 300 GeV</b>	0.211 (946)	13.07e-5 (72.66)	0.0222
<b># AK5 jets &gt; 1 pt &gt; 50 + (150 &lt; leptonic top mass &lt; 220 GeV    (150 &lt; hadronic top mass &lt; 300 GeV)</b>	0.193(867)	5.85e-5 (32.54)	0.0288
<b># AK5 jets &gt; 1 pt &gt; 100 + (150 &lt; leptonic top mass &lt; 220 GeV    (150 &lt; hadronic top mass &lt; 300 GeV)</b>	0.209 (940)	11.23e-5 (62.42)	0.0235