

Search for Dark Matter + $H(bb\bar{b})$
 How to get rid of the multijet background
 using the object-based E_T^{miss} significance

Philipp Gadow | Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München
 DPG Frühjahrstagung Aachen - 28.03.2019



benchmark signal model: Z'-2HDM



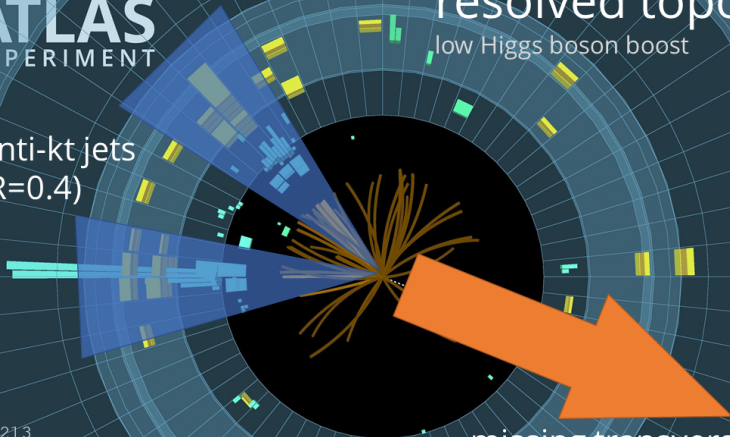
Run: 284213
Event: 1927020336
2015-10-31 04:17:36 CEST

missing transverse
momentum

resolved topology

low Higgs boson boost

two anti-kt jets
($R=0.4$)



missing transverse
momentum

Run: 284213
Event: 1927020336
2015-10-31 04:17:36 CEST



anti-kt jet
($R=1.0$)

merged topology

high Higgs boson boost

track jets
($R=0.2$)
for b-tagging

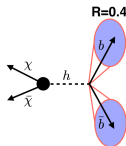
missing transverse
momentum

Run: 284213
Event: 1927020336
2015-10-31 04:17:36 CEST

Signature and event selection

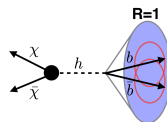
Signature: missing transverse momentum E_T^{miss} with $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ reconstructed as

- ▶ (resolved) two small- R b -jets ($R = 0.4$)



$$150 \text{ GeV} < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 500 \text{ GeV}$$

- ▶ (merged) one large- R jet ($R = 1.0$) with 2 associated b -tagged track jets



$$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 500 \text{ GeV}$$

Base event selection:

- ▶ E_T^{miss} trigger (70 GeV to 110 GeV)
- ▶ lepton veto, τ veto, additional b -jet veto
- ▶ anti-QCD: $\min \Delta\varphi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, jets) > 20^\circ$, $\Delta\varphi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, p_T^{\text{miss}}) < 90^\circ$
- ▶ additional cuts on jet p_T and event topology

Signal and background

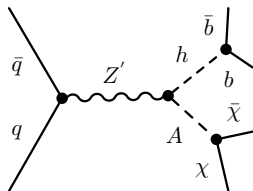
Benchmark signal

$Z' + 2\text{HDM}$ model (Type II)

Fixed parameters:

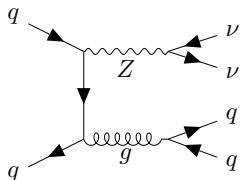
$$m_{\chi} = 100 \text{ GeV}, \tan \beta = 1.0, g_{Z'} = 0.8,$$

$$m_H = m_{H^\pm} = 300 \text{ GeV}, \text{BR}(A \rightarrow \chi\bar{\chi}) = 100\%$$

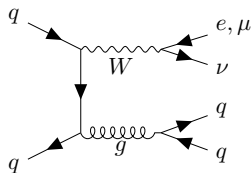


Dominant background processes

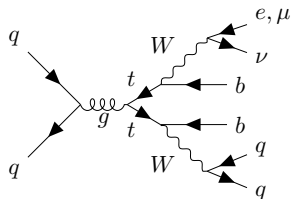
$Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu} + \text{jets}$



$W + \text{jets}$

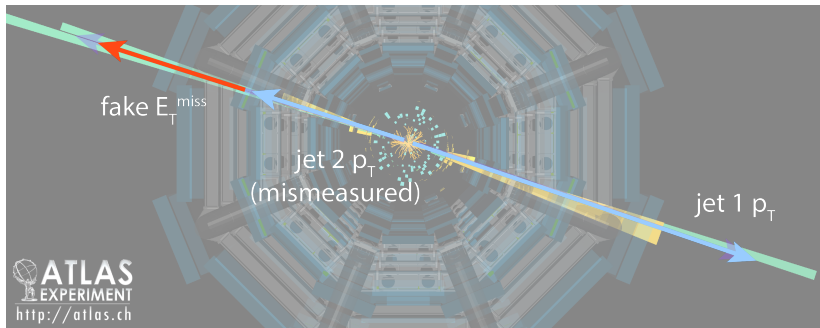


$t\bar{t}$



Other background processes: **single top quark**, **diboson**, **VHbb**

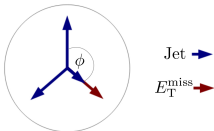
Multijet background



- ▶ Mismeasured jet p_T can create **fake E_T^{miss}** in **multijet processes**, allowing them to enter event selection
- ▶ Multijet background difficult to simulate, often requires data-driven methods for estimation (templates, jet smearing)

Established anti-QCD cuts

$\min \Delta\phi(\text{jets}, E_T^{\text{miss}})$ cut



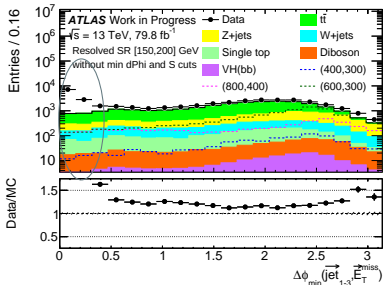
fake E_T^{miss} being often parallel to jet p_T allows to define strong cut

Event-based E_T^{miss} significance

$$\frac{E_T^{\text{miss}}}{\sqrt{\sum E_T^{\text{miss}}}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{E_T^{\text{miss}}}{\sqrt{H_T^{\text{miss}}}}$$

with $\vec{H}_T^{\text{miss}} := \sum_{e,\mu,\gamma,\tau,\text{jets}} \vec{p}_T$

- ▶ denominator serves as event-based approximation to E_T^{miss} resolution
- ▶ high value indicates observed E_T^{miss} cannot be explained from momentum resolution effects alone





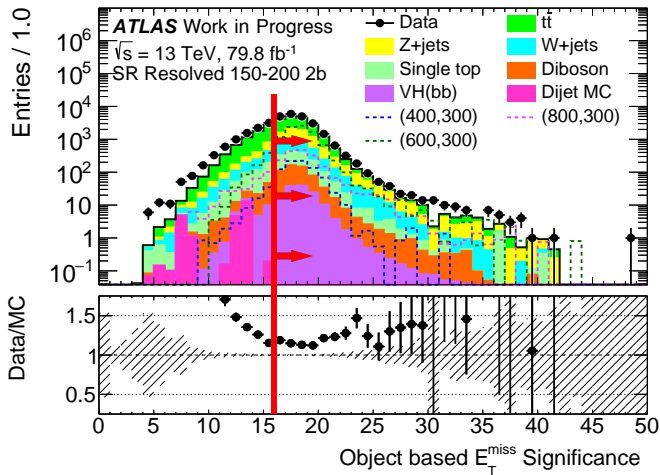
Objective: Improve **multijet suppression** provided by cuts such as $\min \Delta\varphi(\text{jets}, E_T^{\text{miss}})$ in event selection by introducing an additional cut on E_T^{miss} significance.

Object-based E_T^{miss} significance is a variable that

- ▶ takes into account the full event composition of **all objects entering the E_T^{miss} reconstruction** and their respective **resolution** and the **correlations** among them
- ▶ distinguishes between processes with real and fake E_T^{miss}

Rather new development in ATLAS: [↗ ATLAS-CONF-2018-038](#)

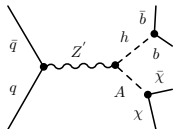
Introducing an object-based E_T^{miss} significance requirement



New object-based E_T^{miss} significance $\mathcal{S} > 16$ requirement in resolved topology event selection to suppress multijet background.

E_T^{miss} significance performance in Mono- $H(b\bar{b})$

Signal: Z' -2HDM model

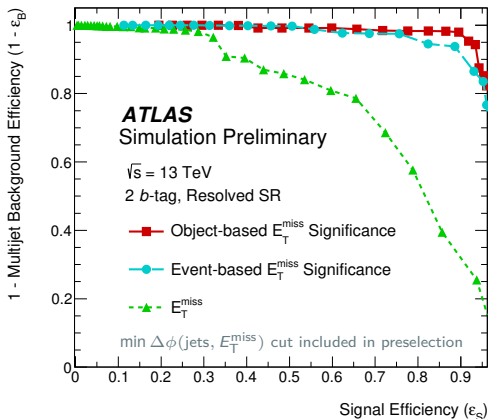


($m_{Z'} = 400 \text{ GeV}$, $m_A = 300 \text{ GeV}$)

Background: dijet MC

$\mathcal{S} > 16$ working point:

- ▶ Signal efficiency $\geq 90\%$
- ▶ Dijet rejection $> 95\%$



- ▶ With cut: only 51 multijet events, background can be neglected
- ▶ 95% reduction w.r.t. PRL 119 181804



anti-kt jet
($R=1.0$)

merged topology

high Higgs boson boost

track jets
($R=0.2$)
for b-tagging

missing transverse
momentum

Run: 284213
Event: 1927020336
2015-10-31 04:17:36 CEST



anti-kt jet
($R=1.0$)

merged topology
very high Higgs boson boost

track jets
($R=0.2$)
for b-tagging

missing transverse
momentum

Run: 284213
Event: 1927020336
2015-10-31 04:17:36 CEST



anti-kt jet
($R=1.0$)

merged topology

very high Higgs boson boost

track jets

~~($R=0.2$)~~

variable radius
for b-tagging

missing transverse
momentum

Run: 284213

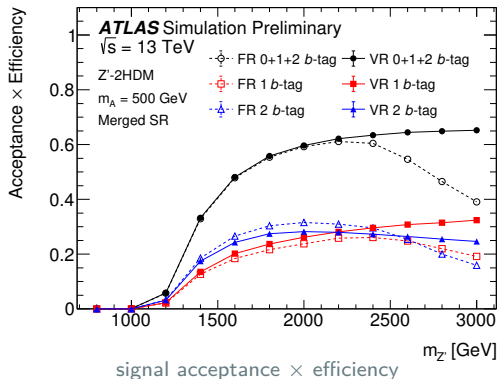
Event: 1927020336

2015-10-31 04:17:36 CEST



b -tagging for merged topology: objects supplied by jet algorithm using tracks as input with p_T -dependent radius parameter

$$R \rightarrow R_{\text{eff}} = \frac{30 \text{ GeV}}{p_T} \quad (0.02 \leq R_{\text{eff}} \leq 0.4)$$

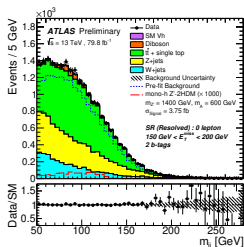


Use of variable-radius track jets improves acceptance \times efficiency in the highly boosted regime for the benchmark $Z' + 2\text{HDM}$ model

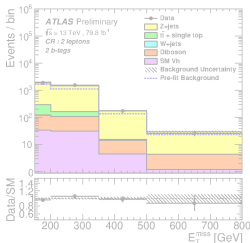
Statistical analysis

"Fit the model to data": profile likelihood fit

$$\mathcal{L}(\mu, \theta) = \prod_{\text{SR bins: } i} \text{Pois}(n_i | \mu S_i(\theta) + B_i(\theta)) \prod_{\text{CR bins: } j} \text{Pois}(n_j | B_j(\theta)) \prod_{\text{Nuisance parameters: } k} \text{Gaus}(0 | x = \theta_k, \sigma = \dots)$$

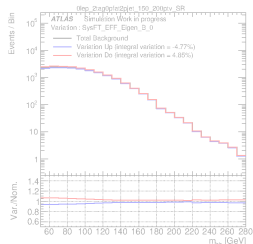


0 lepton signal region



1 lepton control region

2 lepton control region



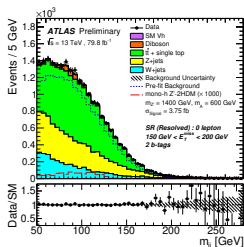
systematic uncertainties

- ▶ Major backgrounds unconstrained, minor backgrounds constrained by theory.
- ▶ Control regions improve (dominant) background estimation in signal region.

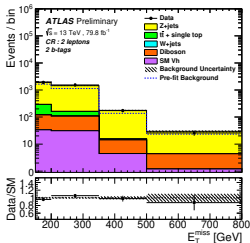
Statistical analysis

"Fit the model to data": profile likelihood fit

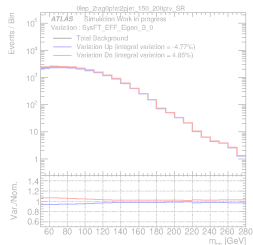
$$\mathcal{L}(\mu, \theta) = \prod_{\text{SR bins: } i} \text{Pois}(n_i | \mu S_i(\theta) + B_i(\theta)) \prod_{\text{CR bins: } j} \text{Pois}(n_j | B_j(\theta)) \prod_{\text{Nuisance parameters: } k} \text{Gaus}(0 | x = \theta_k, \sigma = \dots)$$



0 lepton signal region



1 lepton control region
2 lepton control region



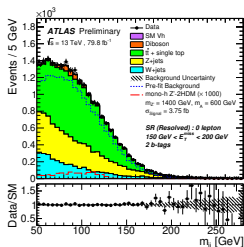
systematic uncertainties

- ▶ Major backgrounds unconstrained, minor backgrounds constrained by theory.
- ▶ Control regions improve (dominant) background estimation in signal region.

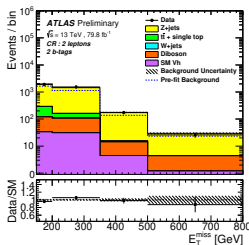
Statistical analysis

"Fit the model to data": profile likelihood fit

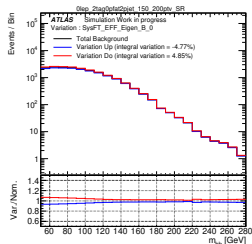
$$\mathcal{L}(\mu, \theta) = \prod_{\text{SR bins: } i} \text{Pois}(n_i | \mu S_i(\theta) + B_i(\theta)) \prod_{\text{CR bins: } j} \text{Pois}(n_j | B_j(\theta)) \prod_{\text{Nuisance parameters: } k} \text{Gaus}(0 | x = \theta_k, \sigma = \dots)$$



0 lepton signal region



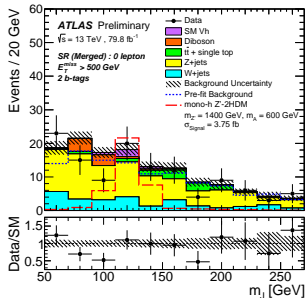
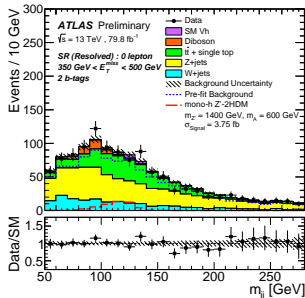
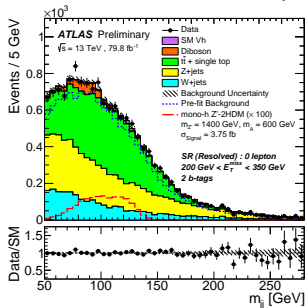
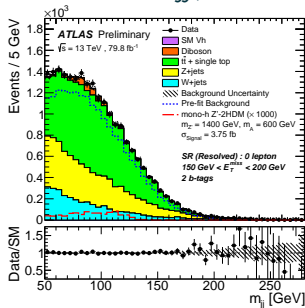
1 lepton control region
2 lepton control region



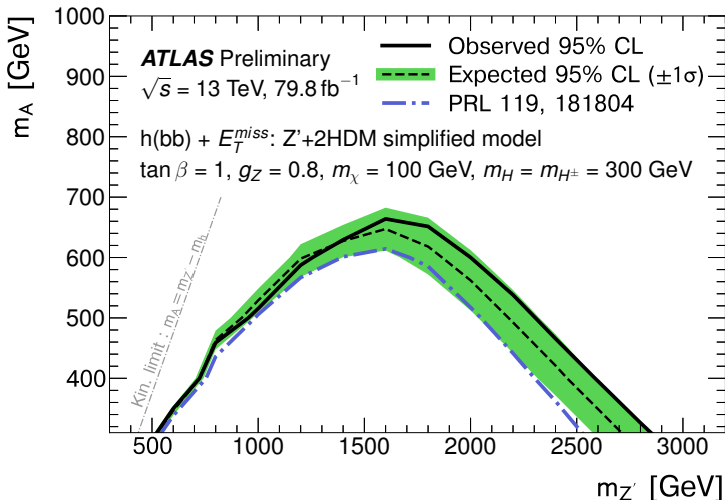
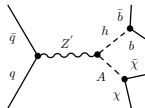
systematic uncertainties

- ▶ Major backgrounds unconstrained, minor backgrounds constrained by theory.
- ▶ Control regions improve (dominant) background estimation in signal region.

Signal region m_{jj}/m_J distributions after fit to data ($\mu = 0$)



Exclusion limits for $Z'+2\text{HDM}$ model



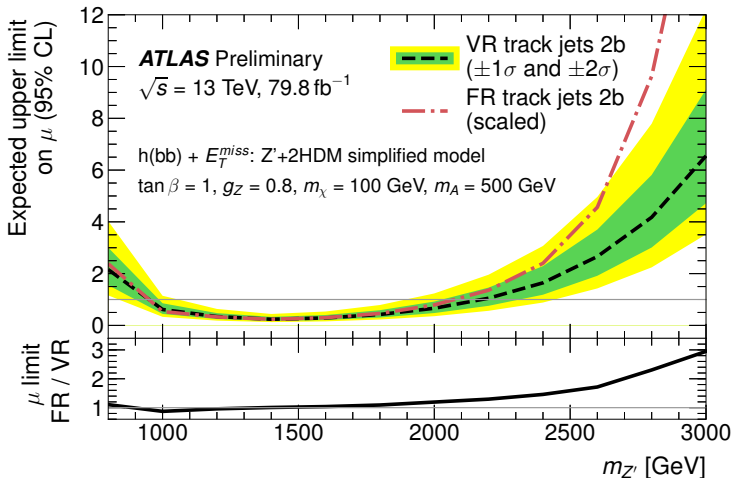
Model parameters excluded at 95%CLs: $m_{Z'} \leq 2850 \text{ GeV}$ and $m_A \leq 650 \text{ GeV}$.

But is this due to the increased dataset or due to the use of VR track jets?

Expected μ limit comparison using VR/FR track jets



VR track jets

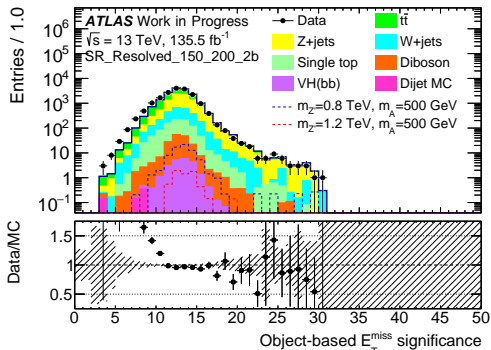


Expected limit on signal strength μ for $m_A = 500 \text{ GeV}$ slice
 comparison shows: improvement due to new analysis techniques!

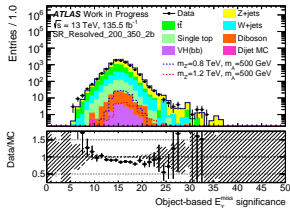
ATLAS-CONF-2018-039

Outlook: E_T^{miss} significance in full Run-2 dataset

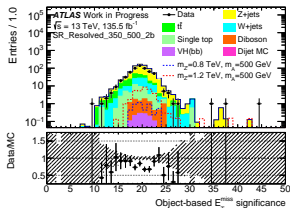
blinded in Higgs mass window (not included: $70 \text{ GeV} < m_{jj} < 140 \text{ GeV}$)



$(150 \text{ GeV} < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 200 \text{ GeV})$



$(200 \text{ GeV} < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 350 \text{ GeV})$



$(350 \text{ GeV} < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 500 \text{ GeV})$

Full Run-2 analysis: re-optimize cut value of object-based E_T^{miss} significance requirement because of updated object calibrations.

Summary

ATLAS-CONF-2018-039

- ▶ Search for Dark Matter with Higgs boson ($\rightarrow b\bar{b}$)
- ▶ Improved sensitivity due to



Amount of data: 79.8/fb



VR track jets

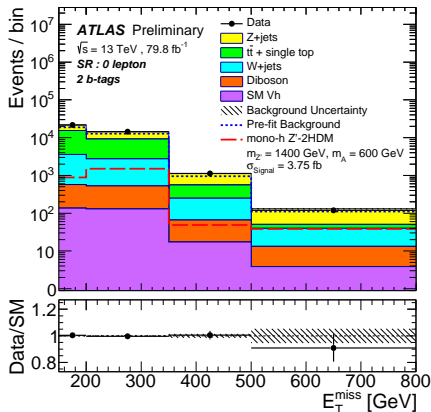


E_T^{miss} significance

- ▶ First time use of **VR trackjets** in ATLAS: helps to **maintain double b -tagging efficiency** also in highly boosted topologies
- ▶ The **object-based E_T^{miss} significance** allows to **suppress the multijet background** to the extent that it **does not need to be accounted for in the background model** of the statistical interpretation.

Backup

Background estimation



Simulated background estimates:

- ▶ $Z + \text{jets}$: SHERPA 2.2.1
- ▶ $W + \text{jets}$: SHERPA 2.2.1
- ▶ $t\bar{t}$: POWHEG v2 + PYTHIA 8
- ▶ single t : POWHEG v2 + PYTHIA 8
- ▶ $WW/WZ/ZZ$: SHERPA 2.2.1
- ▶ $VHbb$: POWHEG v2 (MINLO) + PYTHIA 8

Data-driven background estimate:

- ▶ Multijet: negligible (ABCD-method)

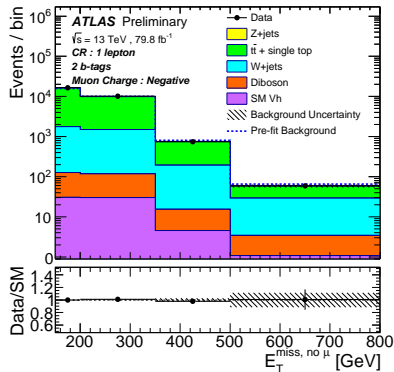
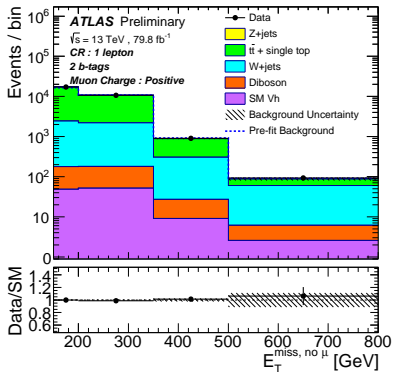
Reduce uncertainties on background estimation by using control regions:

- ▶ 0 lepton signal region + 1 lepton / 2 lepton control regions

Event selection

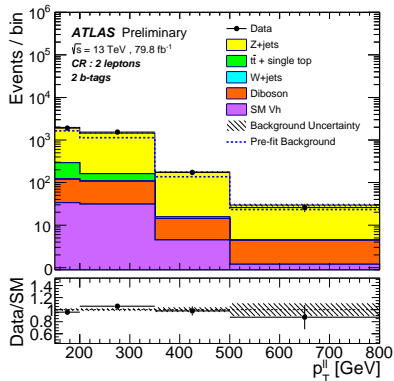
Resolved	Merged	Cut motivation
trigger		
lepton veto (SR) or selection (CRs)		
(modified) $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 150 \text{ GeV}$		trigger efficiency
$\min \Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, \text{jets}) > 20^\circ$		anti-QCD
$\Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, \rho_T^{\text{miss}}) < 90^\circ$		anti-QCD
$S > 16$ (SR only)	—	anti-QCD
$E_T^{\text{miss}} < 500 \text{ GeV}$	$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 500 \text{ GeV}$	signal topology
$N(\text{central small-}R \text{ jets}) \geq 2$	$N(\text{central large-}R \text{ jets}) \geq 1$	signal topology
$p_T^{\text{jet}_1} > 45 \text{ GeV} \parallel p_T^{\text{jet}_2} > 45 \text{ GeV}$	—	signal topology
$\sum_{i=1}^{2(3)} p_T^{\text{jet}_i} > 120 \text{ GeV} (150 \text{ GeV})$	—	signal topology
$\Delta\phi(\text{jet}_1, \text{jet}_2) < 140^\circ$	—	anti-QCD
$\Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, h) > 120^\circ$	—	anti-QCD
τ -veto		$Z(\tau\tau)$ +jets reduction
additional b -jet veto		$t\bar{t}$ reduction
H_T ratio		$t\bar{t}$ reduction
$\Delta R(\text{jet}_1, \text{jet}_2) < 1.8$	—	anti-QCD
—	$\frac{\Delta R(\text{VR}_1, \text{VR}_2)}{R_{\text{min}}} > 1$	VR track jet calibration
b -tag requirement on small- R jets	VR track-jets	

1 lepton control region



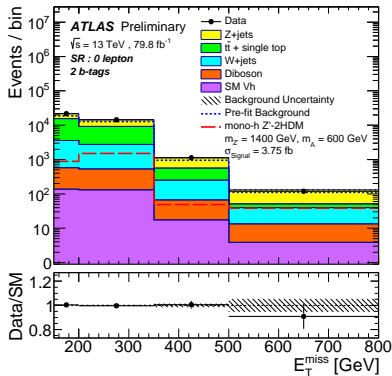
- ▶ Fit variables: E_T^{miss} distribution in 4 bins and muon charge in 2 bins
- ▶ Muon charge asymmetry allows to disentangle W +jets and $t\bar{t}$ contributions

2 lepton control region



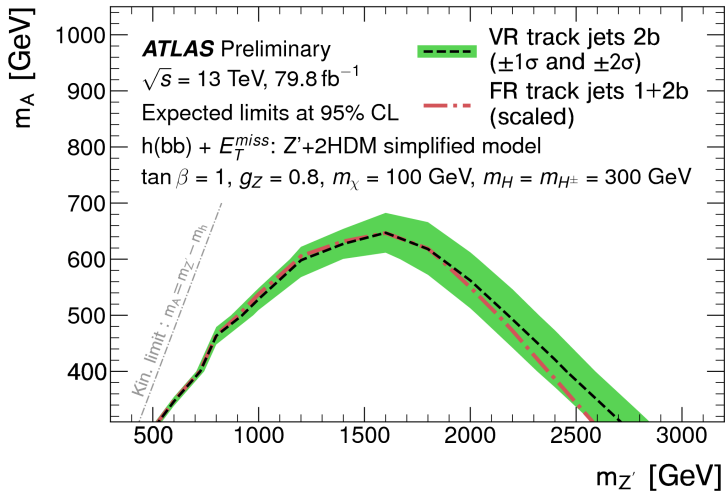
► Fit variable: E_T^{miss} distribution in 4 bins

E_T^{miss} distribution in signal region

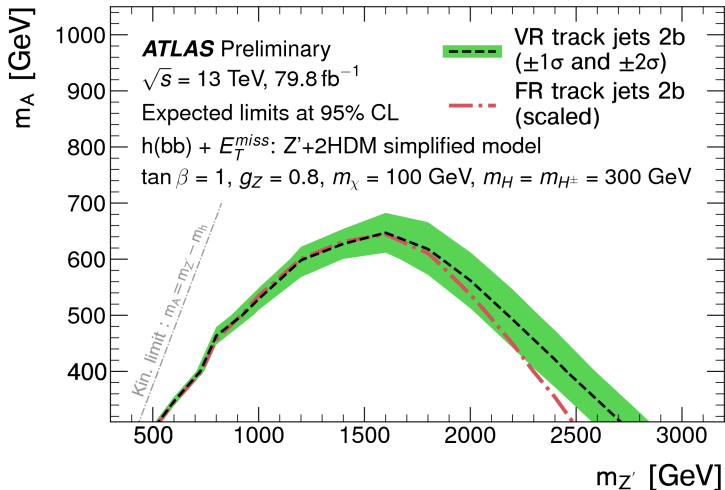


- ▶ Fit variables: $m_{b\bar{b}}$ distribution in 46/46/23/11 bins, E_T^{miss} distribution in 4 bins
- ▶ Shown here: integral of $m_{b\bar{b}}$ distributions in each E_T^{miss} bin

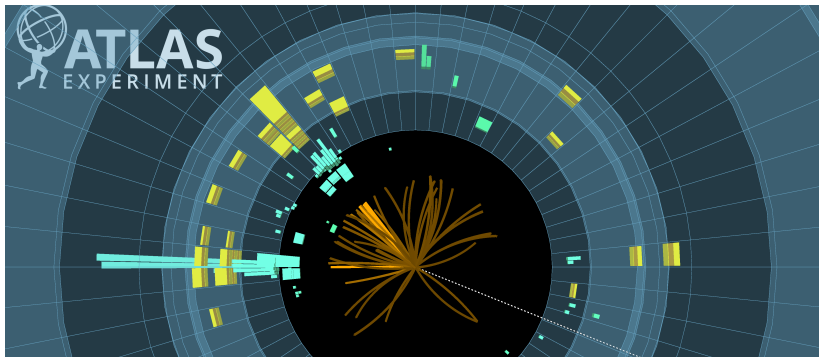
Exclusion limit comparison for $Z'+2\text{HDM}$ model (1)



Exclusion limit comparison for $Z'+2\text{HDM}$ model (2)



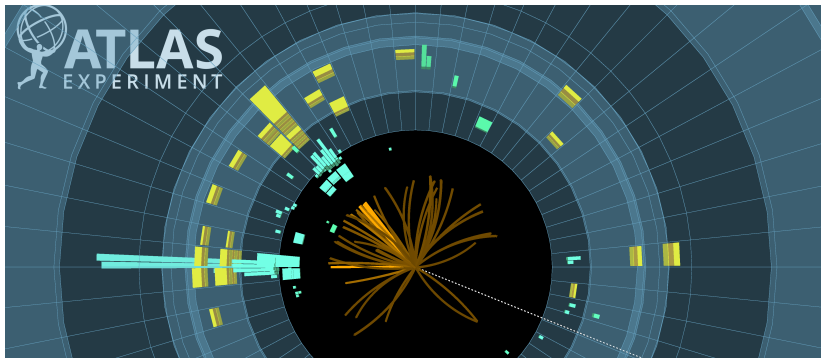
Missing transverse momentum E_T^{miss}



$$\vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}} = - \left(\sum_{e,\mu,\gamma,\tau,\text{jets}} \vec{p}_T + \sum_{\text{soft term}} \vec{p}_T \right)$$

Probe for weakly interacting, stable particles in final state, such as:
neutrinos, BSM physics (SUSY, dark matter, ...) particles

Missing transverse momentum E_T^{miss}



$$\vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}} = - \left(\sum_{e,\mu,\gamma,\tau,\text{jets}} \vec{p}_T + \sum_{\text{soft term}} \vec{p}_T \right)$$

Probe for weakly interacting, stable particles in final state, such as:
neutrinos, BSM physics (SUSY, dark matter, ...) particles

Object-based E_T^{miss} significance (I)

Define as **likelihood ratio** \mathcal{S}^2 to test hypothesis that the observed E_T^{miss} is due to momentum p_T^{inv} associated to invisible particles:

$$\mathcal{S}^2 = 2 \ln \left(\frac{\max_{p_T^{\text{inv}} \neq 0} \mathcal{L}(E_T^{\text{miss}} | p_T^{\text{inv}})}{\max_{p_T^{\text{inv}} = 0} \mathcal{L}(E_T^{\text{miss}} | p_T^{\text{inv}})} \right)$$

Corresponds to χ^2 variable assuming Gaussian resolutions with $\mathcal{L}(E_T^{\text{miss}} | p_T^{\text{inv}}) \propto \exp[-1/2 (E_T^{\text{miss}} - p_T^{\text{inv}})^T (\sum_i V_i)^{-1} (E_T^{\text{miss}} - p_T^{\text{inv}})]$:

$$\mathcal{S}^2 = 2 \ln \left(\frac{\mathcal{L}(E_T^{\text{miss}} | E_T^{\text{miss}})}{\mathcal{L}(E_T^{\text{miss}} | 0)} \right) = (\vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}})^T \left(\sum_i V_i \right)^{-1} (\vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}})$$

with covariance matrix V_i for each object in E_T^{miss} calculation.

Object-based E_T^{miss} significance (I)

Define as **likelihood ratio** \mathcal{S}^2 to test hypothesis that the observed E_T^{miss} is due to momentum p_T^{inv} associated to invisible particles:

$$\mathcal{S}^2 = 2 \ln \left(\frac{\max_{p_T^{\text{inv}} \neq 0} \mathcal{L}(E_T^{\text{miss}} | p_T^{\text{inv}})}{\max_{p_T^{\text{inv}} = 0} \mathcal{L}(E_T^{\text{miss}} | p_T^{\text{inv}})} \right)$$

Corresponds to χ^2 **variable** assuming Gaussian resolutions with $\mathcal{L}(E_T^{\text{miss}} | p_T^{\text{inv}}) \propto \exp[-1/2 (E_T^{\text{miss}} - p_T^{\text{inv}})^T (\sum_i V_i)^{-1} (E_T^{\text{miss}} - p_T^{\text{inv}})]$:

$$\mathcal{S}^2 = 2 \ln \left(\frac{\mathcal{L}(E_T^{\text{miss}} | E_T^{\text{miss}})}{\mathcal{L}(E_T^{\text{miss}} | 0)} \right) = (\vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}})^T \left(\sum_i V_i \right)^{-1} (\vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}})$$

with covariance matrix V_i for each object in E_T^{miss} calculation.

Object-based E_T^{miss} significance (II)

In coordinate system with parallel (L) and perpendicular (T) axis defined with respect to $\vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}} = (E_T^{\text{miss}}, 0)$:

$$S^2 = \frac{(E_T^{\text{miss}})^2}{\sigma_L^2(1 - \rho_{LT}^2)}$$

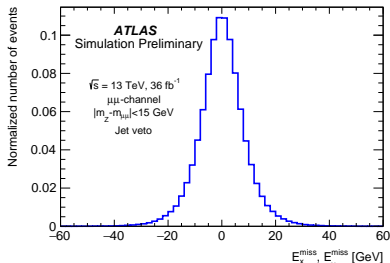
- ▶ correlation factor $\rho_{LT} = \frac{\sigma_{LT}^2}{\sqrt{\sigma_L^2 \sigma_T^2}}$
- ▶ total longitudinal variance $\sigma_L^2 = (\sigma_L^{\text{hard}})^2 + (\sigma_L^{\text{soft}})^2$

hard term resolution:

for $i \in e, \mu, \tau, \gamma, \text{jets}$ in L-T basis

$$V_i = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_L & \rho_{LT}\sigma_L\sigma_T \\ \rho_{LT}\sigma_L\sigma_T & \sigma_T \end{pmatrix}$$

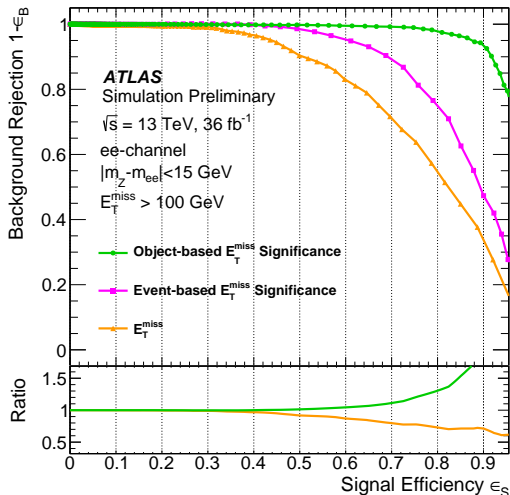
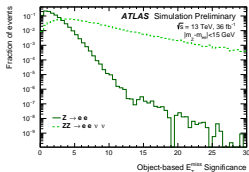
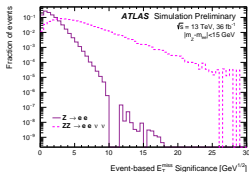
soft term resolution: 10 GeV
(RMS of E_T^{miss} components)



Object-based E_T^{miss} significance performance

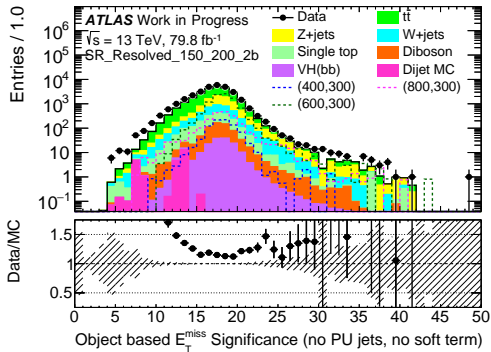
Signal: $ZZ \rightarrow e\bar{e}\nu\bar{\nu}$

Background: $Z \rightarrow e\bar{e}$

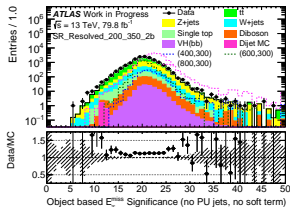


Strong fake E_T^{miss} rejection while maintaining high signal efficiency

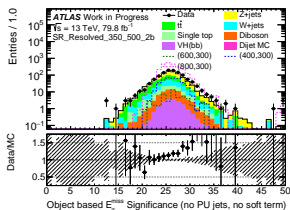
Object-based E_T^{miss} significance distributions



$(150 \text{ GeV} < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 200 \text{ GeV})$



$(200 \text{ GeV} < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 350 \text{ GeV})$



$(350 \text{ GeV} < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 500 \text{ GeV})$

Study of different object-based E_T^{miss} significance cut values

Objective: find cut value with no significance degradation

Study expected significance

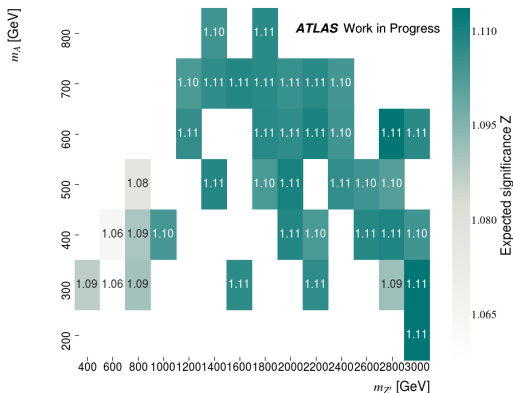
$$Z = \sqrt{2 \left((s+b) \ln \left(1 + \frac{s}{b} \right) - s \right)}$$

and compare ratio

$$\frac{Z(\text{cut applied})}{Z(\text{no cut})}$$

to find optimal cut.

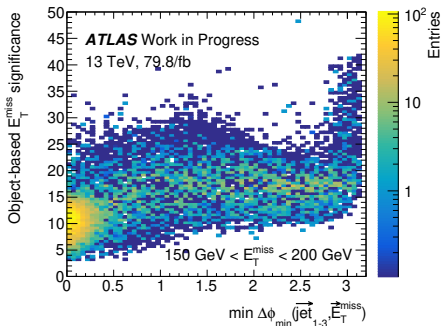
Exp. significance ratio MonoH Nominal SR Resolved 2b metsig16



Choice of cut: object-based E_T^{miss} significance $\mathcal{S} > 16$

Multijet estimate

Estimate residual multijet event yield after object-based E_T^{miss} significance and other anti-QCD cuts with ABCD method:



- ▶ Define regions A,B,C by cut values on $\min \Delta\phi(j_{1,2,3}, E_T^{\text{miss}})$ and \mathcal{S}
- ▶ Multijet yield prediction for signal region (SR):

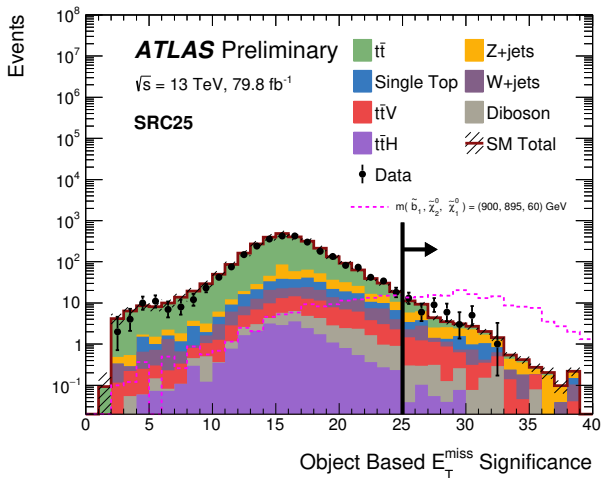
$$N_{SR} = \frac{N_B \cdot N_C}{N_A}$$

Predicted numbers of multijet background events in each region:

Region	$150 \text{ GeV} < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 200 \text{ GeV}$	$200 \text{ GeV} < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 350 \text{ GeV}$	$350 \text{ GeV} < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 500 \text{ GeV}$
Multijet yield	38 ± 17	14 ± 22	0.1 ± 81

⇒ negligible since smaller than data statistical uncertainty

E_T^{miss} significance in sbottom multi- b jet search



Object-based E_T^{miss} requirement $\mathcal{S} > 25$ in signal region event selection to reject Standard Model background,