

Analysis of $t\bar{t}H(b\bar{b})$ in single lepton channel with run II data

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HiggsTools closing meeting
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Introduction

ICHEP result for $t\bar{t}H(b\bar{b})$

b-tagging ICHEP and beyond

Conclusion

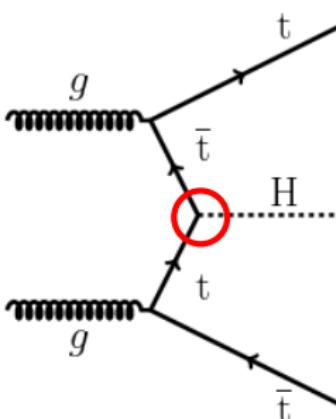
Higgs discovery big success for the Standard Model (SM)

Open question now:

- ▶ Is the found boson the SM-Higgs boson?
- ▶ How compatible are its features with the SM-Higgs boson?

Stepping stones toward an answer are measurements of:

- ▶ spin properties
- ▶ CP -properties
- ▶ coupling to fermions/bosons



$t\bar{t}H$ provides access to the **top Yukawa coupling γ_t**

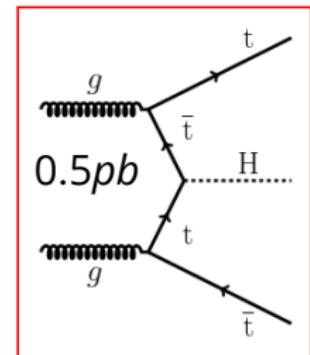
γ_t is sensitive to new physics → deviations of SM value might have dramatic consequences for vacuum stability of the universe

- ▶ Measurement of $t\bar{t}H$ -signal strength ($\mu_{t\bar{t}H}$) in LHC run I:

4.4 sigma combined significance,
cross-section above SM value but
consistent within large uncertainty.

- ▶ Why $t\bar{t}H$ in run II?

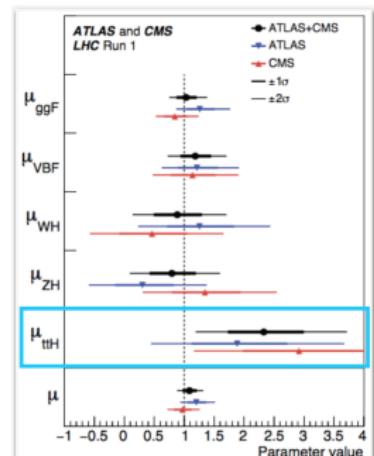
→ *large increase* of the $t\bar{t}H$ cross-section!
though backgrounds increase at a comparable rate in
the signal regions...



Cross section (fb)

@NLO	$t\bar{t}H$	$t\bar{t}W$	$t\bar{t}Z$	$t\bar{t}$ (NNLO)
8 TeV	133	232	206	2,53E+05
13 TeV	507	566	760	8,32E+05
13 TeV / 8TeV	3.8	2.4	3.7	3.3

→ $t\bar{t}H$ -production cross-section is < 1% of ggF
production x-section



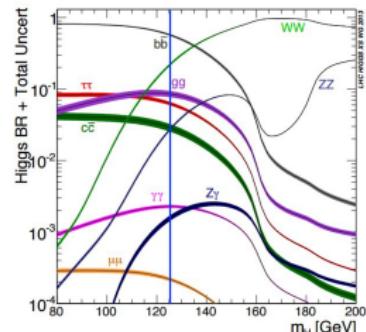
Higgs decay mode	Branching ratio [%]
$H \rightarrow bb$	58.1
$H \rightarrow WW$	21.5
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	6.3
$H \rightarrow ZZ$	2.6
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	0.23

Dedicated analysis for all channels but:

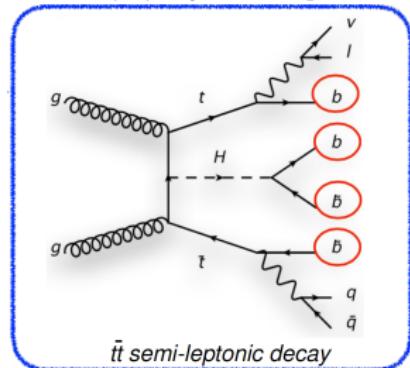
→ focus on $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay!

It has:

- ▶ largest branching ratio
- ▶ offers sensitivity to bottom Yukawa coupling



$t\bar{t}H(bb)$ Feynman diagram



Goal of this talk: summarize public material by Atlas in $t\bar{t}H(b\bar{b})$, a.k.a. ICHEP result.

Event selection:

Single Lepton

- ▶ one electron or muon
- ▶ at least 4 jets
- ▶ at least 2 b-tagged jets

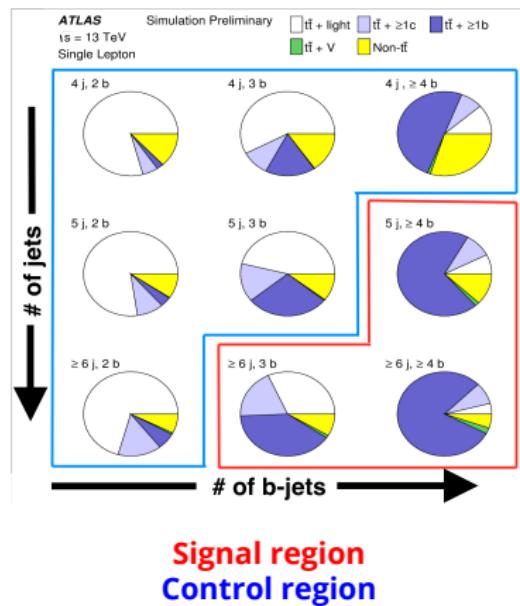
What is a jet in Atlas?

→ reconstructed objects from

- ▶ calorimeter hits
- ▶ anti- k_t algorithm with $r = 0.4$

After calibration jets are required to have:

- ▶ $p_T > 25\text{ GeV}$
- ▶ $\eta < 2.5$



→ Categorize according to nb. of jets and nb. of b-jets

- ▶ $t\bar{t}+ \geq 1b, t\bar{t}+ \geq 1c, t\bar{t}+\text{light}$ are main backgrounds
- ▶ target different background composition in fit to reduce uncertainties

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Single Lepton

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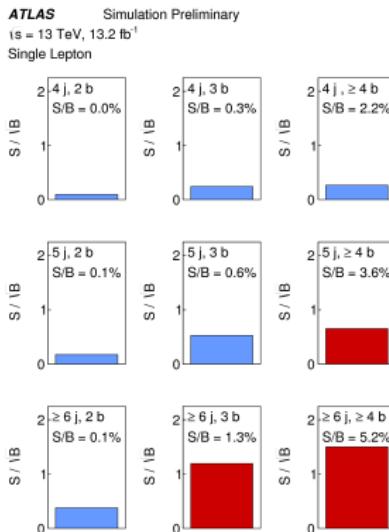
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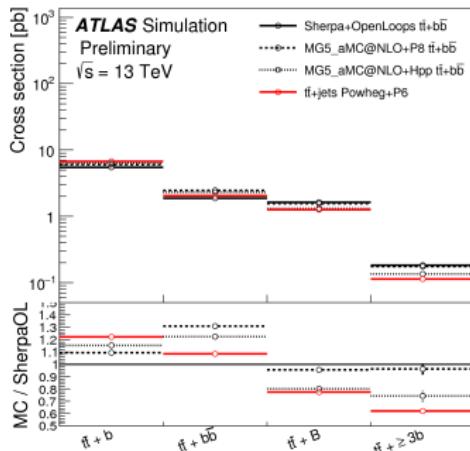


Signal region
Control region

→ Categorize according to nb. of jets and nb. of b-jets

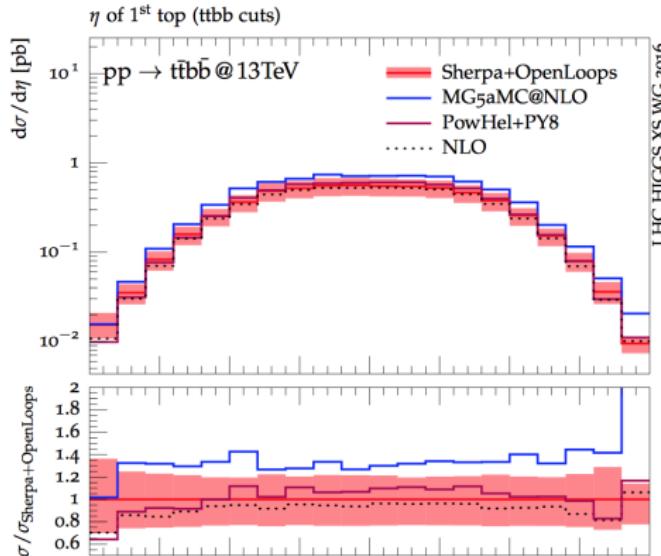
- ▶ $t\bar{t}+ \geq 1b$, $t\bar{t}+ \geq 1c$, $t\bar{t}+$ light are main backgrounds
- ▶ target different background composition in fit to reduce uncertainties

- ▶ Using MC prediction for $t\bar{t}$ +jets from Powheg+Pythia6 at NLO
- ▶ Correcting top and $t\bar{t}-p_T$ to NNLO calculation
- ▶ Reweight the $t\bar{t}+\geq 1b$ -category in PP6 to 4-flavor Sherpa+OpenLoops calculation
- ▶ Systematic uncertainties of different kinds considered, e.g. generator, parton shower, PDF, ...



Uncertainty source	$\Delta\mu$
$t\bar{t}+\geq 1b$ modelling	+0.53 -0.53
Jet flavour tagging	+0.26 -0.26
$t\bar{t}H$ modelling	+0.32 -0.20
Background model statistics	+0.25 -0.25
$t\bar{t}+\geq 1c$ modelling	+0.24 -0.23
Jet energy scale and resolution	+0.19 -0.19
$t\bar{t}+$ light modelling	+0.19 -0.18
Other background modelling	+0.18 -0.18
Jet-vertex association, pileup modelling	+0.12 -0.12
Luminosity	+0.12 -0.12
$t\bar{t}Z$ modelling	+0.06 -0.06
Light lepton (e, μ) ID, isolation, trigger	+0.05 -0.05
Total systematic uncertainty	+0.90 -0.75
$t\bar{t}+\geq 1b$ normalisation	+0.34 -0.34
$t\bar{t}+\geq 1c$ normalisation	+0.14 -0.14
Statistical uncertainty	+0.49 -0.49
Total uncertainty	+1.02 -0.89

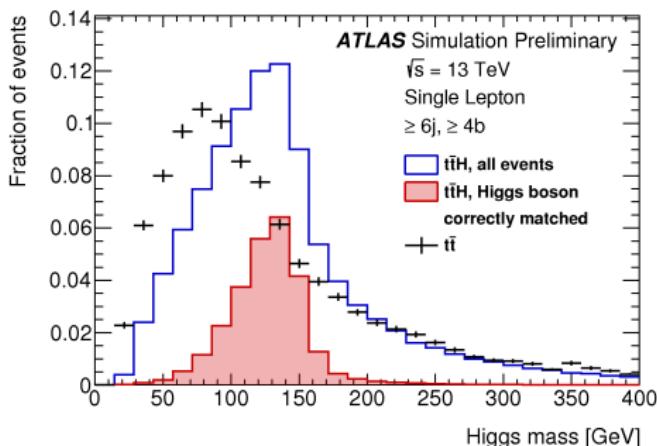
- ▶ study of different generators for prediction of the irreducible background $t\bar{t}bb$ in LHC yellow report 4
[arXiv:1610.07922v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/1610.07922v1)



- ongoing discussion how to treat $t\bar{t}bb$
- bottleneck for measurement of $t\bar{t}H$, theo. uncertainty **$\mathcal{O}(40\%)$ at NLO**
- Multiscale problem: What scale to use in simulation?

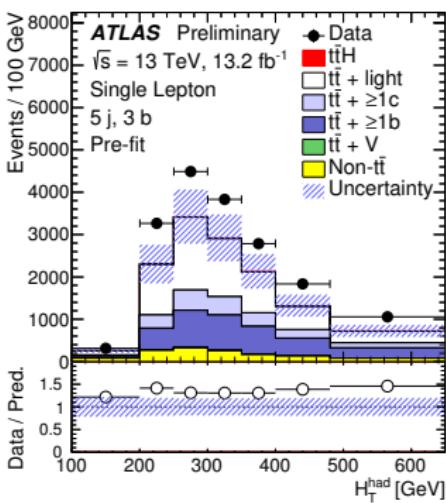
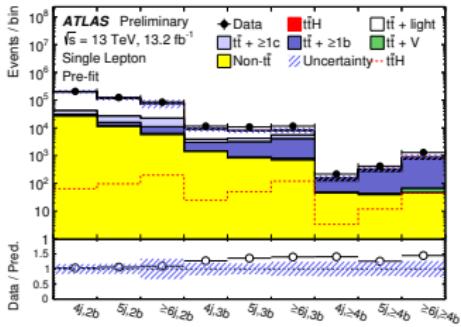
2-step BDT approach (boosted decision tree)

- ▶ ambiguities in the assignment of b-jets to Higgs or top
- ▶ target to overcome this ambiguity with a BDT
- ▶ "signal" in training step is the correct combination and background the rest

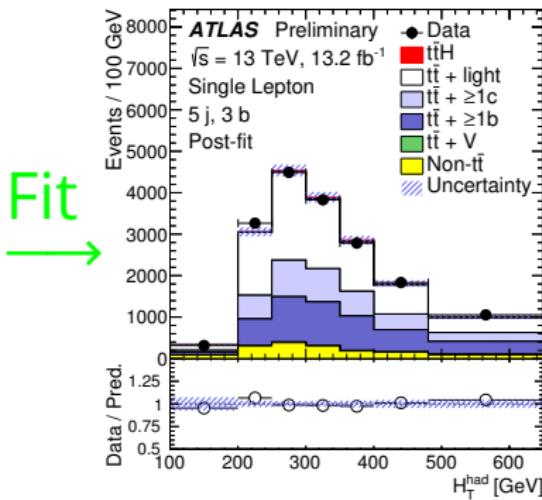


12% correctly assigned jets
8% without Higgs information

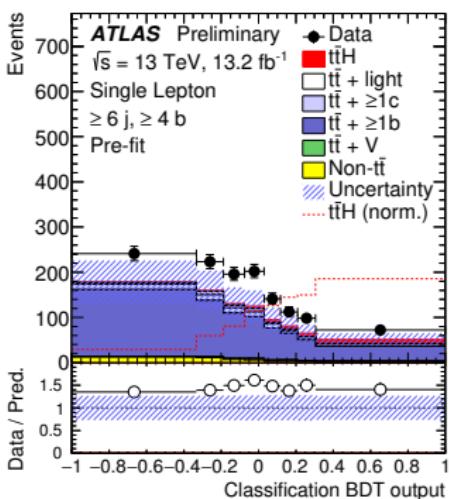
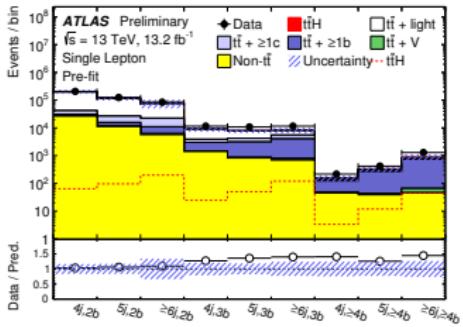
Fit model



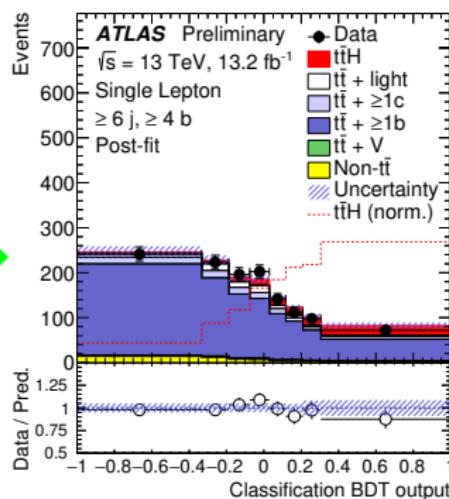
- ▶ fit in 14 regions
- ▶ $t\bar{t}+ \geq 1b$ and $t\bar{t}+ \geq 1c$
normalisation taken as free parameters from the fit
- ▶ variable in SR: BDT
- ▶ variable in CR: H_T (scalar sum of all jets)



Fit model



- fit in 14 regions
- $t\bar{t} + \geq 1b$ and $t\bar{t} + \geq 1c$
normalisation taken as free parameters from the fit
- variable in SR: BDT
- variable in CR: H_T (scalar sum of all jets)



Fit result in single lepton

$$\mu_{t\bar{t}H} = 1.6^{+1.1}_{-1.1} (\text{ stat.}^{+0.5}_{-0.5} \text{ sys.}^{+1.0}_{-0.9})$$

result is:

- ▶ compatible with SM expectation
 - ▶ systematically dominated
 - $t\bar{t} + \geq 1b$ and $t\bar{t} + \geq 1c$ normalisation and modeling are main systematics
 - adding just more data does not help
- more accurate and precise description of phase $t\bar{t}H(b\bar{b})$ -phase space is needed, especially for main backgrounds

points to improve on
theory:

- ▶ more accurate $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ -prediction, better $t\bar{t}$ +jets modeling
- ▶ clear(er) prescription how to use 4-flavor prediction in experiment
- ▶ in general: how to construct a better $t\bar{t}$ -model for that specific phase space

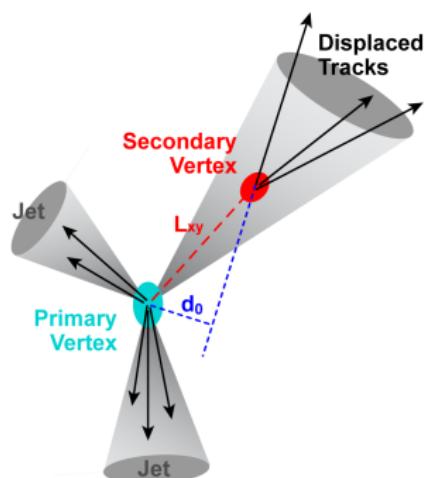
experiment:

- ▶ regions (more) enriched in $t\bar{t}+ \geq 1b$, $t\bar{t}+ \geq 1c$ and $t\bar{t}H$
→ more accurate measurement of normalisation factors
- ▶ better b -tagging performance

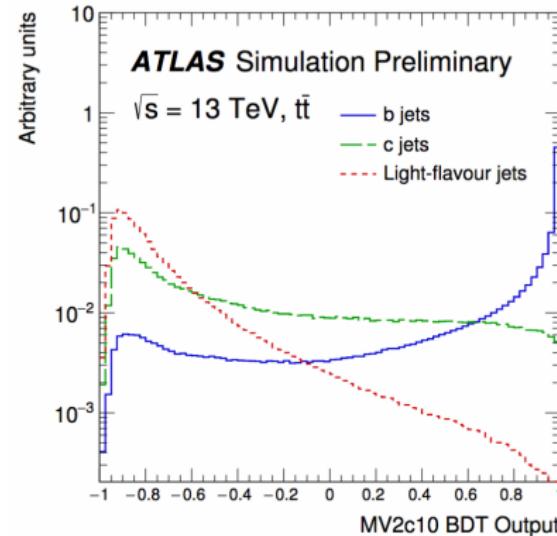
b-tagging: identification of jets originating from b-quarks

Mainly 3 different ideas:

1. Secondary vertices
2. Impact parameter of tracks
3. Decay chain of a B-hadron

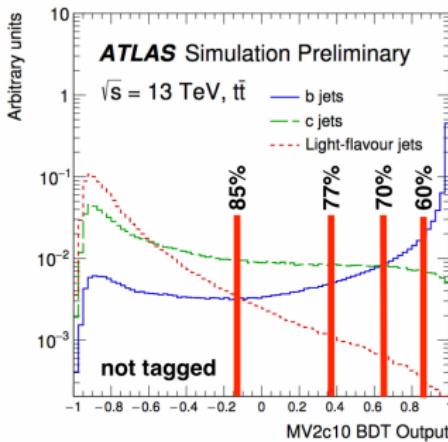
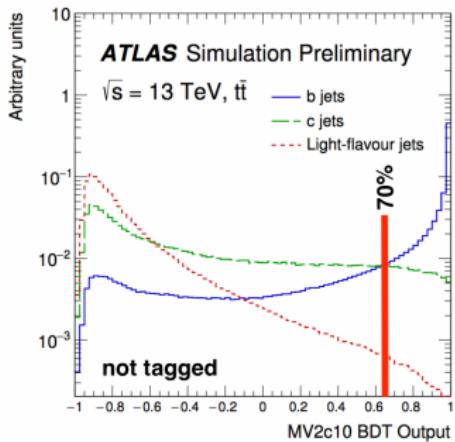


Main algorithm
(combination of these ideas):



→ Result is a powerful variable to separate b-jets from other jets

Traditional b-tagging vs continuous b-tagging



Traditional b-tagging:
uses 2 bins of the distribution

Continuous b-tagging:
attempt to use more bins and gain more information

- ▶ Need to convert fixed-cut calibration into (pseudo-)continuous calibration
- ▶ Underlying calibrations need to be present

result is compatible with SM expectation

$t\bar{t}H(b\bar{b})$ -ICHEP analysis is *systematics* dominated

→ The time for improvements of the analysis is now

Complicated analysis with many different objects

possible improvements in:

- ▶ MC prediction for $t\bar{t} + \geq 1b$ -backgrounds
- ▶ b-tagging
- ▶ analysis strategy which exploits improvements in b-tagging

Stay tuned for more news!

Hopefully really, really soon...

BACKUP

Simulation of $t\bar{t}$ +jets:

ME gen. PS/UE gen.	Powheg-Box Pythia 6.428	Powheg-Box Herwig++ 2.7.1	MG5_aMC Herwig++ 2.7.1	Powheg-Box Pythia 6.428	Powheg-Box Pythia 6.428
Ren. scale	$\sqrt{m_t^2 + p_{T,t}^2}$	$\sqrt{m_t^2 + p_{T,t}^2}$	$\sqrt{m_t^2 + \frac{1}{2}(p_{T,t}^2 + p_{\bar{T},t}^2)}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{m_t^2 + p_{T,t}^2}$	$2 \cdot \sqrt{m_t^2 + p_{T,t}^2}$
Fact. scale	$\sqrt{m_t^2 + p_{T,t}^2}$	$\sqrt{m_t^2 + p_{T,t}^2}$	$\sqrt{m_t^2 + \frac{1}{2}(p_{T,t}^2 + p_{\bar{T},t}^2)}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{m_t^2 + p_{T,t}^2}$	$2 \cdot \sqrt{m_t^2 + p_{T,t}^2}$
$hdamp$	m_t	m_t	—	$2 \cdot m_t$	m_t
ME PDF	CT10	CT10	CT10	CT10	CT10
PS/UE PDF	CTEQ6L1	CTEQ6L1	CTEQ6L1	CTEQ6L1	CTEQ6L1
Tune	P2012	UE-EE5	UE-EE5	P2012 radII	P2012 radLo

Simulation details for $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$:

ME gen. PS/UE gen.	MG5_aMC Herwig++ 2.7.1	MG5_aMC Pythia 8.210	SherpaOL Sherpa
Renorm. scale	μ_{CMMPS}	μ_{CMMPS}	μ_{CMMPS}
Fact. scale	$H_T/2$	$H_T/2$	$H_T/2$
Resumm. scale	$f_Q\sqrt{\hat{s}}$	$f_Q\sqrt{\hat{s}}$	$H_T/2$
ME PDF	NNPDF3.0 4F	NNPDF3.0 4F	CT10 4F
PS/UE PDF	CTEQ6L1	NNPDF2.3	
Tune	UE-EE-5	A14	Author's tune

Reco BDT details single lepton

Variable	$\geq 6j, \geq 4b$	$\geq 6j, = 3b$	$= 5j, \geq 4b$
Topological information from $t\bar{t}$:			
t_{lep} mass	✓	✓	✓
t_{had} mass	✓	✓	—
Incomplete t_{had} mass	—	—	✓
W_{had} mass	✓	✓	—
Mass of W_{had} and b from t_{lep}	✓	✓	—
Mass of q from W_{had} and b from t_{lep}	—	—	✓
Mass of W_{lep} and b from t_{had}	✓	✓	✓
$\Delta R(W_{\text{had}}, b \text{ from } t_{\text{had}})$	✓	✓	—
$\Delta R(q \text{ from } W_{\text{had}}, b \text{ from } t_{\text{had}})$	—	—	✓
$\Delta R(W_{\text{had}}, b \text{ from } t_{\text{lep}})$	✓	✓	—
$\Delta R(q \text{ from } W_{\text{had}}, b \text{ from } t_{\text{lep}})$	—	—	✓
$\Delta R(\text{lep}, b \text{ from } t_{\text{lep}})$	✓	✓	✓
$\Delta R(\text{lep}, b \text{ from } t_{\text{had}})$	✓	✓	✓
$\Delta R(b \text{ from } t_{\text{lep}}, b \text{ from } t_{\text{had}})$	✓	✓	✓
$\Delta R(q_1 \text{ from } W_{\text{had}}, q_2 \text{ from } W_{\text{had}})$	✓	✓	—
$\Delta R(b \text{ from } t_{\text{had}}, q_1 \text{ from } W_{\text{had}})$	✓	✓	—
$\Delta R(b \text{ from } t_{\text{had}}, q_2 \text{ from } W_{\text{had}})$	✓	✓	—
min. $\Delta R(b \text{ from } t_{\text{had}}, q \text{ from } W_{\text{had}})$	✓	✓	—
$\Delta R(\text{lep}, b \text{ from } t_{\text{lep}})$ - min. $\Delta R(b \text{ from } t_{\text{had}}, q \text{ from } W_{\text{had}})$	✓	✓	—
$\Delta R(\text{lep}, b \text{ from } t_{\text{lep}})$ - $\Delta R(b \text{ from } t_{\text{had}}, q \text{ from } W_{\text{had}})$	—	—	✓
Topological information from Higgs :			
Higgs mass	✓	✓	✓
Mass of Higgs and q_1 from W_{had}	✓	✓	✓
$\Delta R(b_1 \text{ from Higgs}, b_2 \text{ from Higgs})$	✓	✓	✓
$\Delta R(b_1 \text{ from Higgs}, \text{lep})$	✓	✓	✓
$\Delta R(b_1 \text{ from Higgs}, b \text{ from } t_{\text{lep}})$	—	✓	✓
$\Delta R(b_1 \text{ from Higgs}, b \text{ from } t_{\text{had}})$	—	✓	✓

Classification BDT details single lepton

Variable	Definition	Region		
		$\geq 4j, \geq 4b$	$\geq 4j, 3b$	$3j, 3b$
General kinematic variables				
$\Delta\eta_{bb}^{\text{avg}}$	Average $ \Delta\eta $ among pairs of b -jets	✓	—	—
$\Delta\eta_{bb}^{\text{max}}$	Maximum $\Delta\eta$ between any two b -jets	—	✓	✓
$\Delta\eta_{jj}^{\text{avg}}$	Average $\Delta\eta$ among jet pairs	—	✓	—
$\Delta R_{bb}^{\text{max } p_T}$	ΔR between the two b -tagged jets with the largest vector sum p_T	✓	✓	✓
$\Delta R_{bb}^{\text{Higgs}}$	ΔR between the two b -tagged jets with mass closest to the Higgs boson mass	✓	—	—
$\Delta R_{bb}^{\text{max m}}$	ΔR between the two b -jets with the largest invariant mass	✓	✓	✓
$m_{bb}^{\text{max } p_T}$	Mass of the two b -tagged jets with the largest vector sum p_T	—	—	✓
m_{bb}^{Higgs}	Mass of the two b -tagged jets closest to the Higgs boson mass	✓	✓	✓
m_{bb}^{min}	Minimum mass of two b -tagged jets	—	—	✓
$m_{bb}^{\text{min } \Delta R}$	Mass of the combination of the two b -tagged jets with the smallest ΔR	✓	✓	✓
$p_{T,b}^{\text{min}}$	Minimum b -tagged jet p_T	—	—	✓
H_T^{all}	Scalar p_T sum of all leptons and jets	—	✓	✓
$N_{bb}^{\text{Higgs } 30}$	Number of b -jet pairs with invariant mass within 30 GeV of the Higgs boson mass	✓	—	✓
$N_{jj}^{\text{Higgs } 30}$	Number of jet pairs with invariant mass within 30 GeV of the Higgs boson mass	—	✓	—
Aplanarity	$1.5\lambda_2$, where λ_2 is the second eigenvalue of the momentum tensor [42] built with all jets	✓	✓	✓
Centrality	Sum of the p_T divided by sum of the E for all jets and both leptons	✓	—	✓
$H2_{\text{jets}}$	Third Fox-Wolfram moment computed using all jets	—	✓	—
$H4_{\text{all}}$	Fifth Fox-Wolfram moment computed using all jets and leptons	—	—	✓
Variables from reconstruction BDT output				
BDT output		✓*	✓*	—
m_H	Higgs boson mass	✓(*)	✓(*)	—
$\Delta\eta_{H,l}^{\text{min}}$	Minimum $\Delta\eta$ between the Higgs boson and a lepton	✓*	✓	—
$\Delta\eta_{H,l}^{\text{max}}$	Maximum $\Delta\eta$ between the Higgs boson and a lepton	✓*	✓	—
$\Delta\eta_{H,b}^{\text{min}}$	Minimum $\Delta\eta$ between the Higgs boson and a b -jet	✓*	—	—