

# Probing an MeV-scale Scalar Boson in Association with a TeV-scale Vector-like Quark in the $U(1)_{T_{3R}}$ BSM Extension from $gg$ and $q\bar{q}$ Fusion Processes at the Large Hadron Collider using Machine Learning

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# Motivating the $U(1)_{T3R}$ BSM Extension

## The Incompleteness of the Standard Model

- The Standard Model (SM) of particle physics is a successful theory to explain strong, weak, and electromagnetic interactions.
- Recently, there has been interest in beyond-the-Standard Model (BSM) physics involving new low-mass matter and mediator particles as:
  - Mediators of dark matter interactions.
  - Solutions to lepton mass hierarchy and the muon  $g - 2$  and  $B$ -meson anomalies.

## A $U(1)_{T3R}$ Extension of the Standard Model

- For our study, we probe a  $U(1)_{T3R}$  extension:
  - $U(1)_{T3R}$  is not connected to electric charge and only couples to right-handed SM Fermions.
  - The model in this formulation can address some of the aforementioned SM problems.



# An Introduction to the $U(1)_{T_{3R}}$ Model

## New Fields and Particles

- Three new matter fields, a scalar and a left and right-handed fermion pair.
- A set of new vector-like quarks  $(\chi_u, \chi_d, \chi_\mu, \chi_\nu)$  accessible at the LHC.
- A dark Higgs  $\phi'$  and a massive dark photon  $A'$ .
- Our study focuses on the scalar boson  $\phi'$  and the vector-like quark  $\chi_u$ .

## Contribution to the Lagrangian

The new vector-like quarks add the following interaction terms to the Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L} = \dots - m_{\chi_f} \bar{\chi}_f \chi_f - \lambda_{fL} H(\chi_f P_L f_L) - \lambda_{fR} \phi'(\chi_f P_R f_R) - \lambda_{WL} W(\chi_f P_L f_L) - \dots \quad (1)$$



# Experimental Considerations and Previous Studies

## Experimental Considerations

- The  $\phi'$  particles can be very light at  $\mathcal{O}(\text{MeV}) - \mathcal{O}(\text{GeV})$ :
  - Mass scales of this range have traditionally been difficult to probe at the LHC.
  - SM backgrounds dominate the phase space and are difficult to distinguish from signal.
- ATLAS and CMS Collaborations have excluded  $\chi_u$  (more generally,  $T$ ) with masses  $m(T) < 1.3 \text{ TeV}$ , for the assumption  $Br(T \rightarrow Ht) + Br(T \rightarrow Zt) + Br(T \rightarrow Wb) = 1$ .
- Since our model introduces an accompanying light scalar boson  $\phi'$ , these limits can change depending on the  $\chi_u$  branching fraction and  $\phi'$  mass.

## Previous Work

Previous phenomenology studies have looked at  $\mathcal{O}(\text{MeV}) \phi'$  and the  $\phi' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  decay channel.



# Our Novel Analysis Strategy

## Signal Production

- Sensitivity to  $\mathcal{O}(\text{MeV}) - \mathcal{O}(\text{GeV})$  scalars requires production mechanisms that create boosted topologies.
- For this study, we target  $\chi_u t$  and  $gg$  fusion topologies that lead to:
  - A boosted  $\phi' \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
  - $t \rightarrow bjj$
  - $\chi_u \rightarrow b\mu\nu$
- Hence, our final state contains:
  - A boosted top tagged system which decays hadronically.
  - 3 muons.
  - Large MET.
  - $b$ -tagged jets.

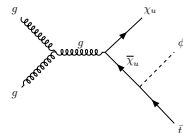


Figure 1: Representative Feynman Diagram for  $gg$  Fusion.

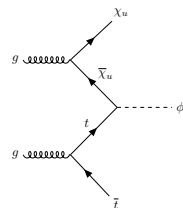


Figure 2: Representative Feynman Diagram for  $\chi_u t$  Fusion.



# Standard Model Backgrounds

## Background Determination

Several SM background processes were considered. We included two of the most dominant backgrounds determined by cross section in our analysis.

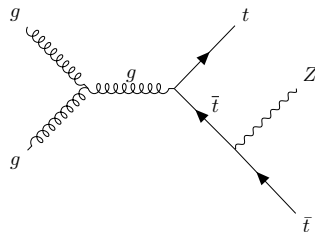


Figure 3: Representative Feynman Diagram for Background Production.

Process Information	Cross Section [pb]
$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}\mu^+\mu^-$ , ( $t \rightarrow W^+b$ , $W^+ \rightarrow jj$ ), ( $\bar{t} \rightarrow W^-b$ , $W^- \rightarrow \mu^-\nu$ )	0.002574
$pp \rightarrow b\bar{b}\mu\mu\nu$	0.0004692

Table 1: A summary of the dominant Standard Model backgrounds and their respective cross sections calculated using code with  $n = 1000000$  events.



# Simulating Signal and Background Events

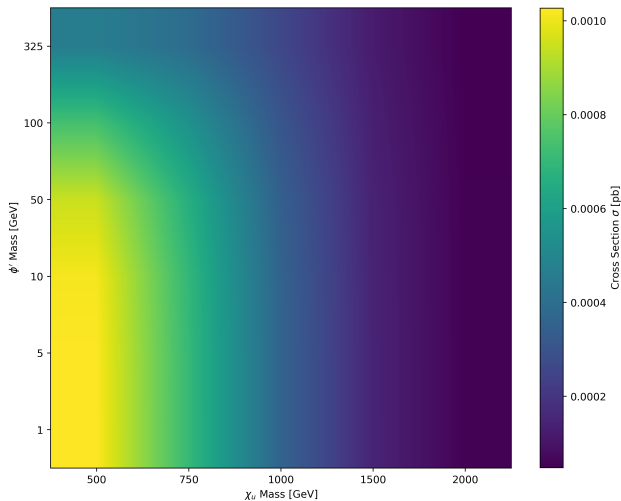


Figure 4: Cross Section vs.  $\phi'$  and  $\chi_u$  Masses.

## Signal and Background Simulation

Samples were produced using:

- MadGraph5 for event generation.
- Pythia8 for parton showering and hadronization.
- Delphes for smearing and detector effects.

To ensure sufficient signal statistics for our machine learning workflow, we simulate 1 million events.

The smoothed cross section as a function of  $\phi'$  and  $\chi_u$  masses is shown in Figure 4.

We note that the  $\chi_t t \phi'$  and  $\phi \mu^+ \mu^-$  couplings are assumed to be unity.



# Kinematics: Analysis using MadAnalysis Code

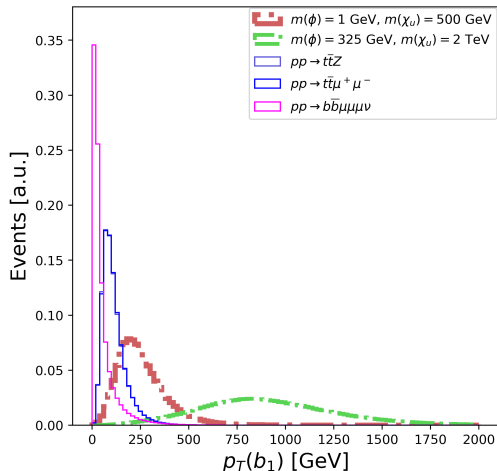


Figure 5:  $p_T(b_1)$  Kinematic Distribution

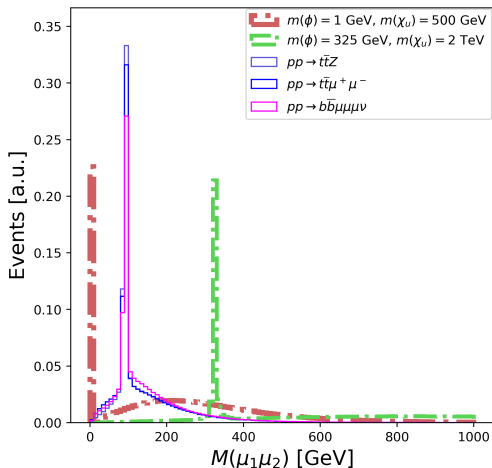


Figure 6:  $M(\mu_1\mu_2)$  Kinematic Distribution



# Kinematics: Analysis using MadAnalysis Code

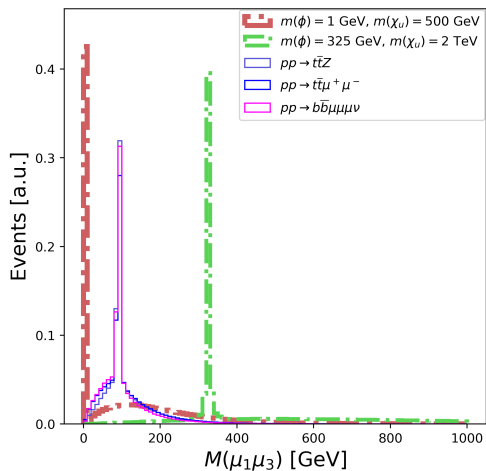


Figure 7:  $M(\mu_1\mu_3)$  Kinematic Distribution

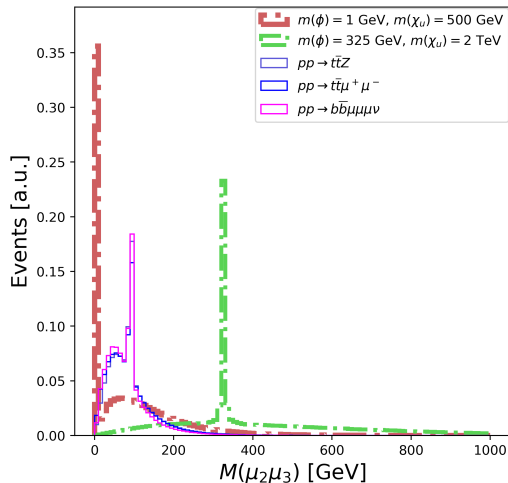


Figure 8:  $M(\mu_2\mu_3)$  Kinematic Distribution



# Machine Learning: Motivation and Workflow

## Motivation for Machine Learning (ML)

- ML offers sizable advantages over traditional event classification methods.
- In particular, machine learning algorithms consider all kinematic variables concurrently. This allows them to reverse the high-dimensional space of event kinematics and enact sophisticated selection criteria.
- This makes them ideal for hep-ph applications.

## Our Machine Learning Workflow

- The analysis of signal and background events is performed using ML algorithms.
- In particular, we consider various deep neural network (NN) architectures and a gradient boosted tree (BDT) classifier.



## Feature Generation

A MadAnalysis Expert Mode (C++) script is used to generate a CSV file from the event kinematics in MadGraph LHE files. This data was used to train several ML models.

We consider three NNs of varying depth and a BDT algorithm using a 90-10 train-test split. The training was performed on an Nvidia A100 GPU using PyTorch and XGBoost libraries for the NNs and BDT, respectively. The results are summarized in Table 2.

## Details of the ML Models

- BDT: A boosted decision tree with  $\eta = 0.3$ ,  $\gamma = 0$  and `max_depth = 64`.
- NN1: 3 fully connected (FC) layers of widths 32, 64, and 1.
- NN2: A NN with 4 FC layers of widths 64, 128, 128, and 1.
- NN3: A NN with 5 FC layers of widths 64, 128, 512, 128, and 1.

All neural networks used a learning rate of 0.01 with an SGD optimizer and were trained for 100 epochs with a batch size of 8192. All layers used a ReLU activation function except for the final layer in each network, which used a sigmoid activation.

Model	Train/Test Accuracy	Training Time
BDT	N.A./0.9998	6s
NN1	0.9982/0.9979	1h 58m
NN2	0.9989/0.9988	2h 12m
NN3	0.9992/0.9991	2h 32m

Table 2: Train/test results for the ML models.

## Remark

The BDT clearly provides significant training time improvements and greater explainability compared to all other models. In addition, all models performed similarly in terms of signal significance. Hence, we decided to use the BDT model for all proceeding analyses.



# Results: Signal Significance (SS) in Parameter Space

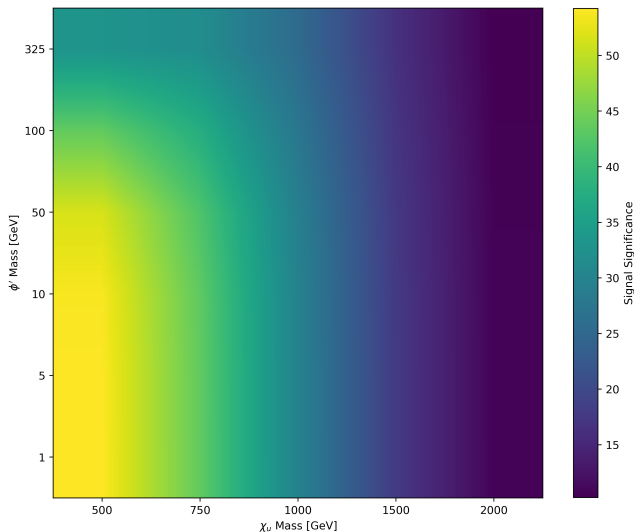


Figure 9: Signal significance vs.  $\phi'$  and  $\chi_u$  Masses.

## Signal Significance (SS)

We adopt the Poisson error metric for SS:

$$S = \frac{S \cdot \text{TPR}}{\sqrt{S \cdot \text{TPR} + B \cdot \text{FPR}}}$$

Where  $S$  and  $B$  are the signal and background yields, respectively and are calculated as:

$$N = \mathcal{L} \cdot \sigma$$

Where  $\mathcal{L}$  is luminosity and  $\sigma$  is the cross section. Figure 10 shows the full signal significance plot in parameter space.

## Our Contributions

- In this work, we examine the phenomenology of a  $\phi'$  boson and a  $\chi_u$  vector-like quark in the  $U(1)_{T_{3R}}$  BSM model.
- This model is well-motivated by modern problems in the SM, including the muon  $g - 2$  anomaly, thermal dark matter abundance, and the hierarchy problem.
- We present a feasibility study for production using  $gg$  and  $\chi_u t$  fusion and a decay mode that results in 3 muons, MET, and two  $b$ -tagged jets as final states.
- The study has been performed under the context of  $pp$  collisions at the LHC, at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV using a BDT algorithm to optimize the signal to background separation and maximize discovery potential/exclusion.
- We make novel contributions by probing the  $U(1)_{T_{3R}}$  model in the LHC high luminosity era, where  $\phi', \chi_u$  masses in the 1 – 325, 500 – 2000 GeV have a  $\geq 5\sigma$  discovery potential.

