

# Returning CP-Observables to The Frames They Belong

Jona Ackerschott<sup>1</sup>, Rahool Kumar Barman<sup>2</sup>, Dorival Gonçalves<sup>2</sup>,  
Theo Heimel<sup>1</sup>, and Tilman Plehn<sup>1</sup>

**1** Institut für Theoretische Physik, Universität Heidelberg, Germany

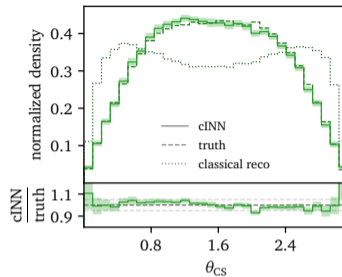
**2** Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, USA

# SUMMARY

- ▶ idea: apply ML unfolding to CP-violation detection in  $pp \rightarrow ht\bar{t}$

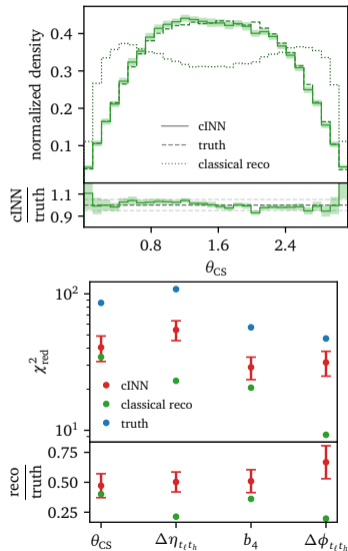
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- ▶ idea: apply ML unfolding to CP-violation detection in  $pp \rightarrow ht\bar{t}$ 
  - ▶ allow for reconstruction of CP-sensitive observables



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  - ▶ allow for reconstruction of CP-sensitive observables
  - ▶ improve sensitivity



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- ▶ potential CP-violation source:  
Higgs-top Yukawa coupling

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{m_t}{v} \kappa_t \bar{t} (\cos(\alpha) + i\gamma_5 \sin(\alpha)) t h$$

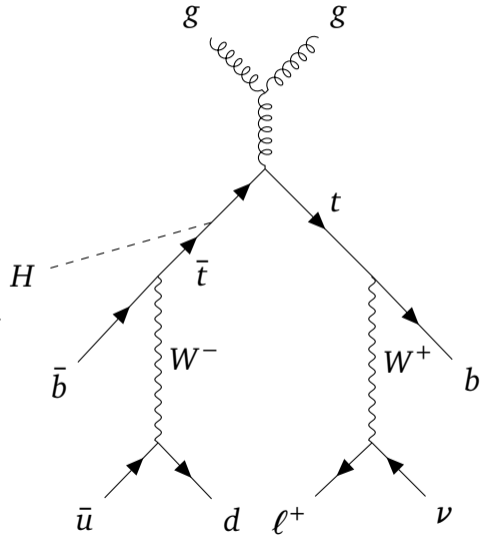


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- ▶ potential CP-violation source:  
Higgs-top Yukawa coupling

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{m_t}{v} \kappa_t \bar{t} (\cos(\alpha) + i\gamma_5 \sin(\alpha)) t h$$

- ▶ most direct probe:  $t\bar{t}h$  production



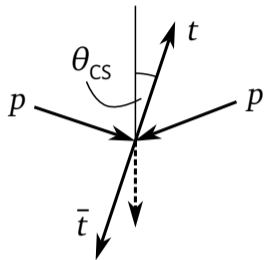
# CP-SENSITIVE OBSERVABLES

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- ▶ Look at four CP-sensitive observables

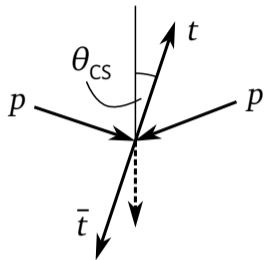
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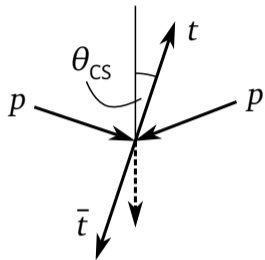
- ▶ Look at four CP-sensitive observables



$$b_4 = \frac{P_{z,t_\ell} P_{z,t_h}}{|\vec{p}_t| |\vec{p}_{\bar{t}}|}$$

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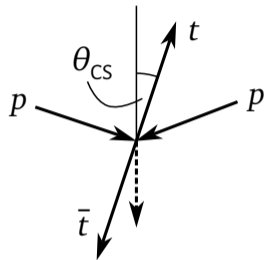


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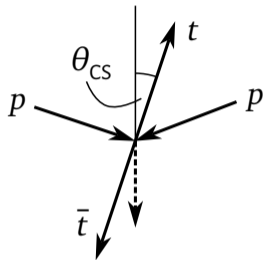
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$$\Delta\eta_{t_\ell t_h}$$

$$\Delta\phi_{t_\ell t_h}$$

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- ▶ Look at four CP-sensitive observables
- ▶ Identified as most sensitive by Barman et al (arXiv:2110.07635v2)



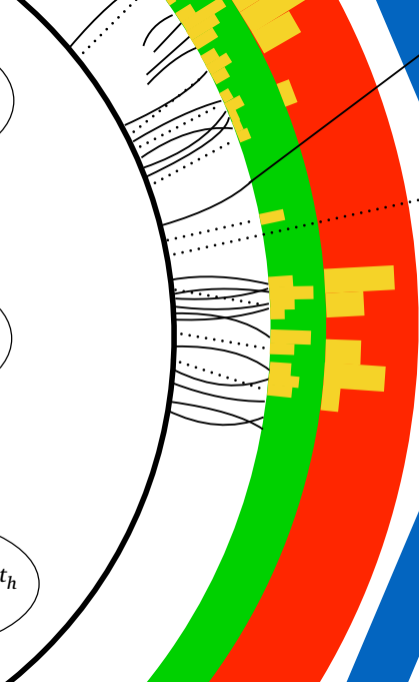
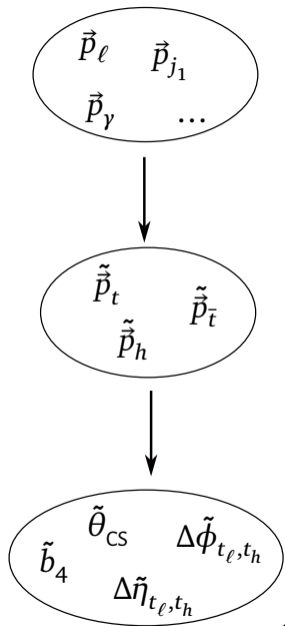
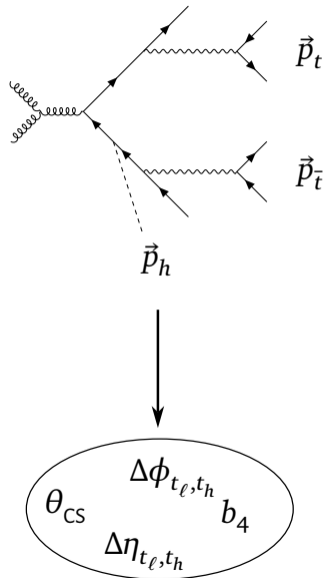
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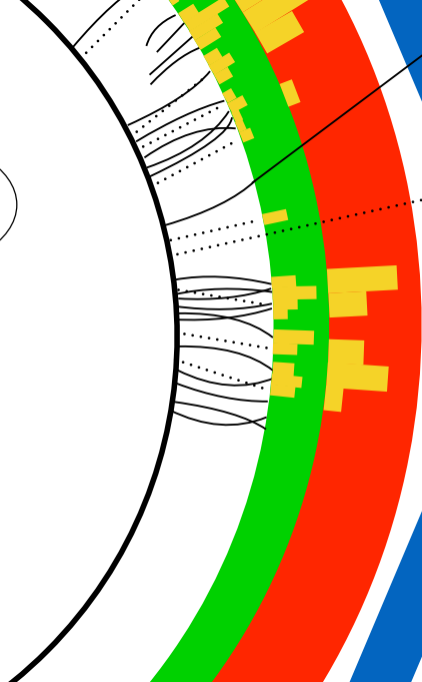
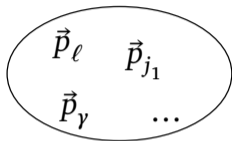
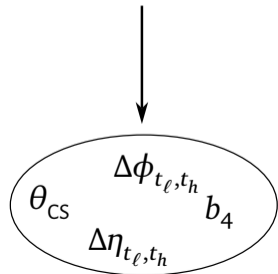
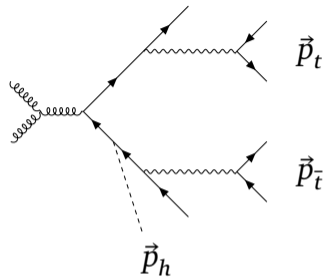
$$\Delta\phi_{t_\ell t_h}$$



# CLASSICAL RECONSTRUCTION



# ML UNFOLDING



# UNFOLDING METHOD

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- ▶ train normalizing flow on simulated data

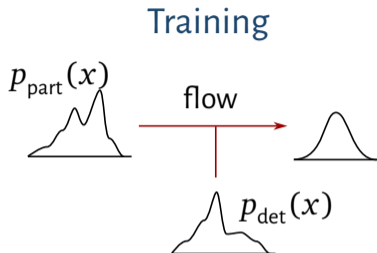
# UNFOLDING METHOD

- ▶ train normalizing flow on simulated data
- ▶ normalize parton distribution

$$x = (p_h, p_b, p_\ell, \dots) \sim p_{\text{part}}(x)$$

conditioned on reco-level  
distribution

$$y = (p_{\gamma_1}, p_{\gamma_2}, p_{b_1}, \dots) \sim p_{\text{det}}(y)$$



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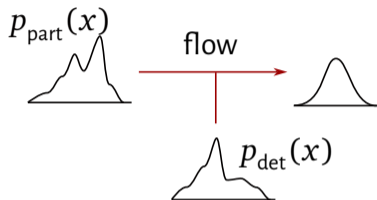
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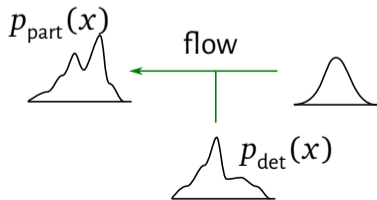
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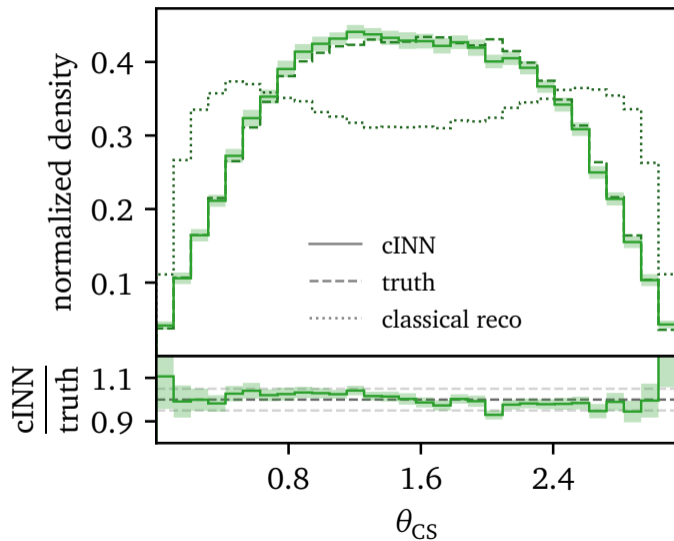
Training



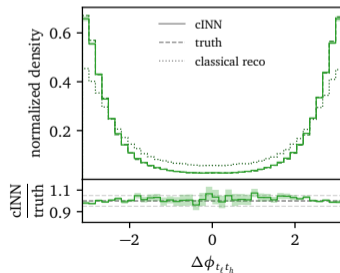
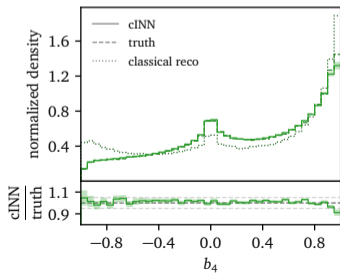
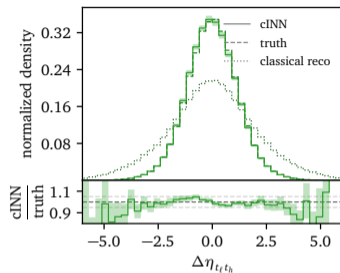
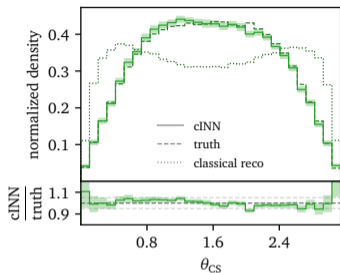
Inference



# OBSERVABLE RECONSTRUCTION

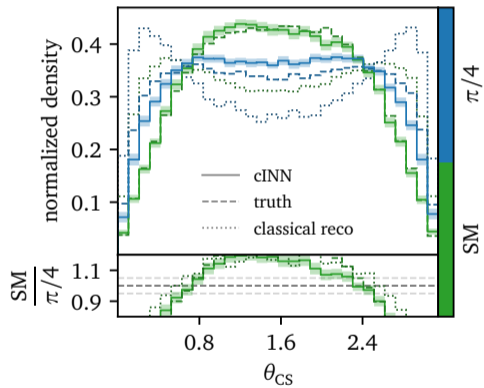


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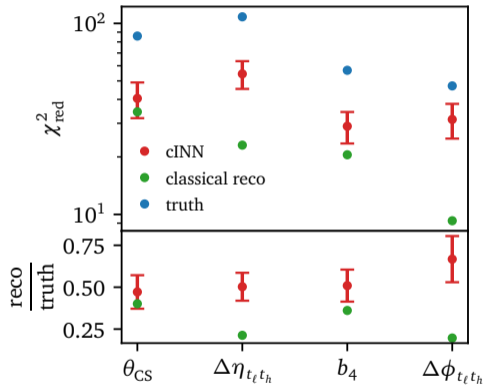
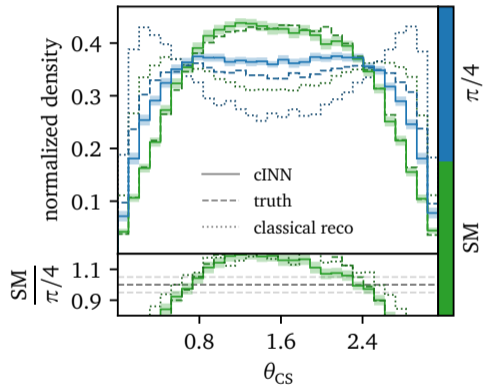




# SENSITIVITY



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- ▶ many massive intermediate particles

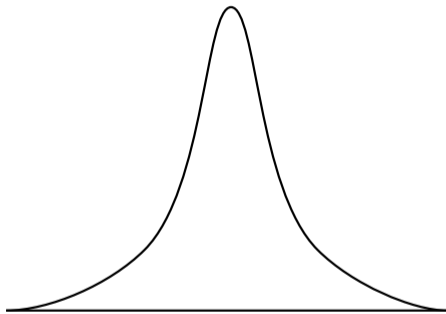
$$m_t, m_{\bar{t}}, m_{W^+}, m_{W^-}, m_H$$

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$$m_t, m_{\bar{t}}, m_{W^+}, m_{W^-}, m_H$$

- ▶ narrow mass distributions are hard to reconstruct

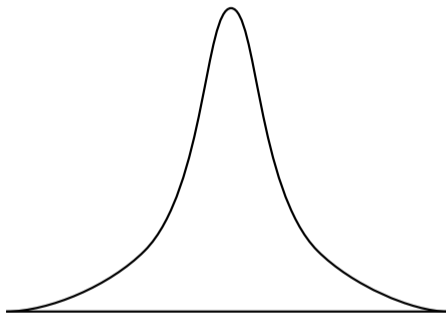


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- ▶ many massive intermediate particles

$$m_t, m_{\bar{t}}, m_{W^+}, m_{W^-}, m_H$$

- ▶ narrow mass distributions are hard to reconstruct
- use phase space parameterization that includes intermediate masses



## PROBLEM 2: AZIMUTHAL ANGLES

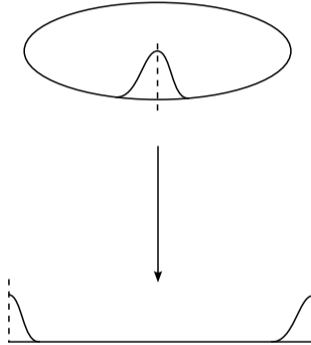
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- ▶ appropriate parameterizations will contain azimuthal angles



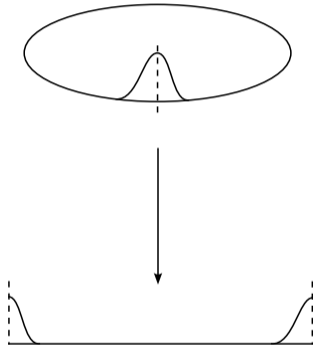
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- ▶ azimuthal angle distributions will get cut at boundary



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- ▶ appropriate parameterizations will contain azimuthal angles
- ▶ azimuthal angle distributions will get cut at boundary
- adapt flow architecture with periodic coupling blocks



# OUTLOOK

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- ▶ improve sensitivity further by reducing SM bias

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- ▶ proper treatment of experimental limitations