# VBF $H \rightarrow \frac{b\overline{b}}{c\overline{c}}$ from sensitivity study to full analysis using ATLAS

#### DPF PHENO 2024

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#### Motivation: Why study the charm quark?

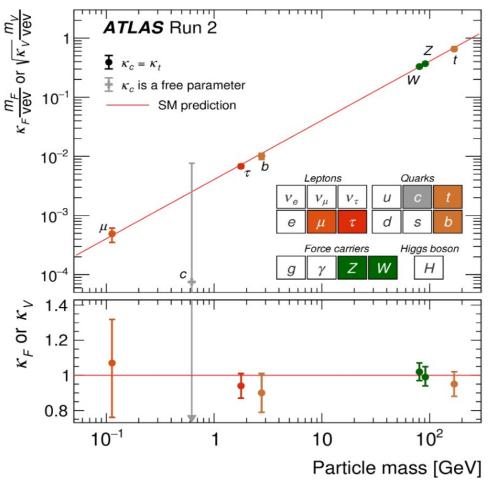
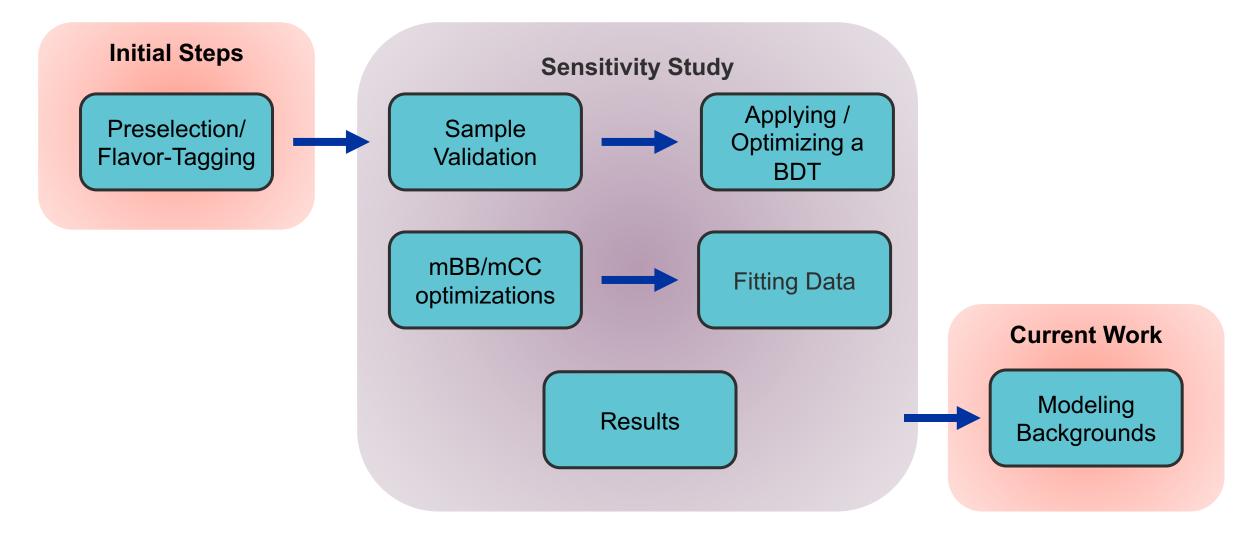


Figure: Higgs Boson coupling strength and uncertainties

- The charm quark is difficult to measure in the Standard Model due to a variety factors
  - Charm quark production has a "small" cross-section
  - Large amounts of background
  - Charm quark jets look remarkably similar to b-jets
  - Relatively low mass

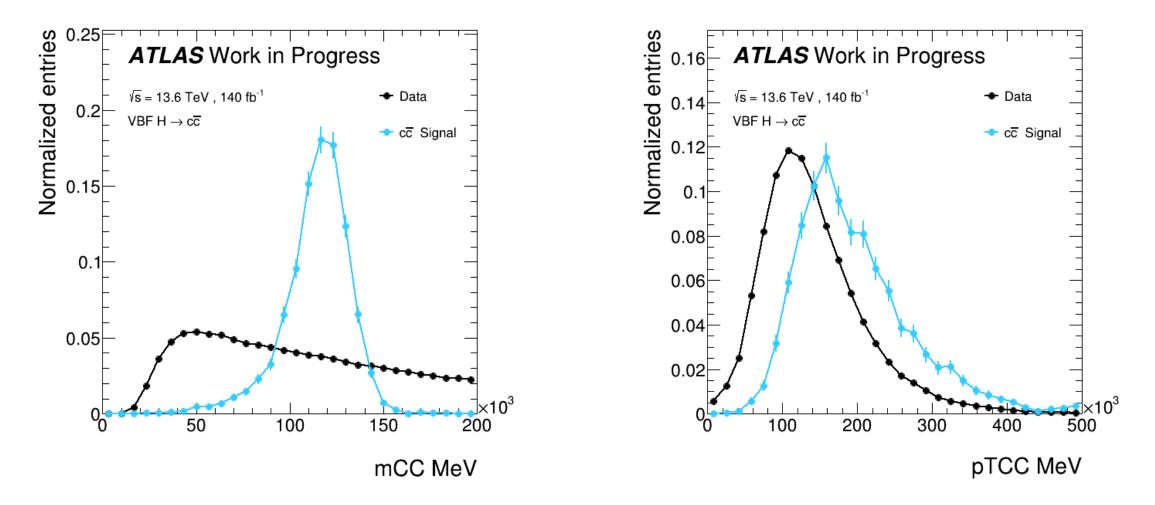
#### Introduction: Steps of the sensitivity study



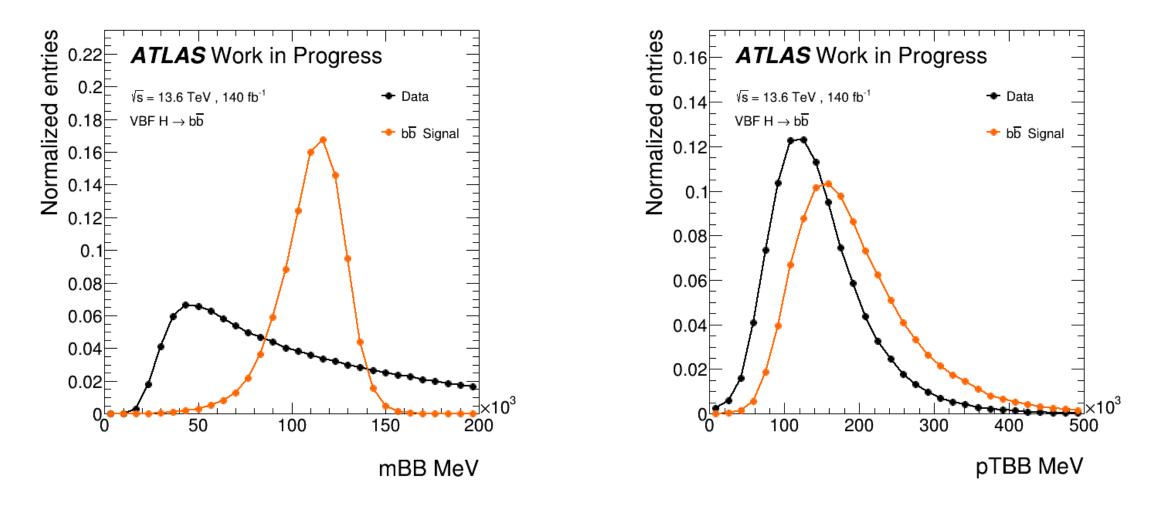
#### **Introduction: Event Selection and Initial Steps**

- Background was supplied by early 2022 data and signal samples for VBF H(bb/cc) were generated using Monte Carlo Generation.
- Preselection
  - VBF jet 1: pT > 75 GeV & |η|< 3.2
  - VBF jet 2: pT > 55 GeV & |η|< 4.5
  - mJJ > 1000 GeV &  $|\Delta \eta|$  > 4.0 &  $\Delta \phi$  < 2
  - H-Jets: pT > 20 GeV & |η|< 2.5
    - Choose VBF-jets that maximize the mJJ variable
    - Choose H-Jets to maximize the pTH
- Flavor Tagging
  - If both VBF jets pass b-tagging, events are categorized as BB
  - If both VBF jets fail b-tagging but pass c-tagging, events are categorized as CC.

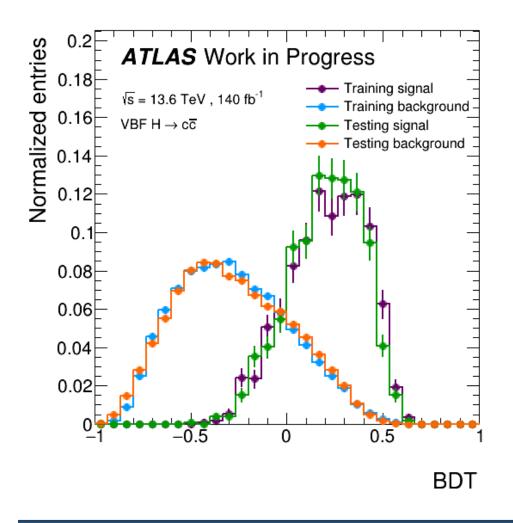
#### Sample Validation plots for H(cc)



#### Sample Validation plots for H(bb)

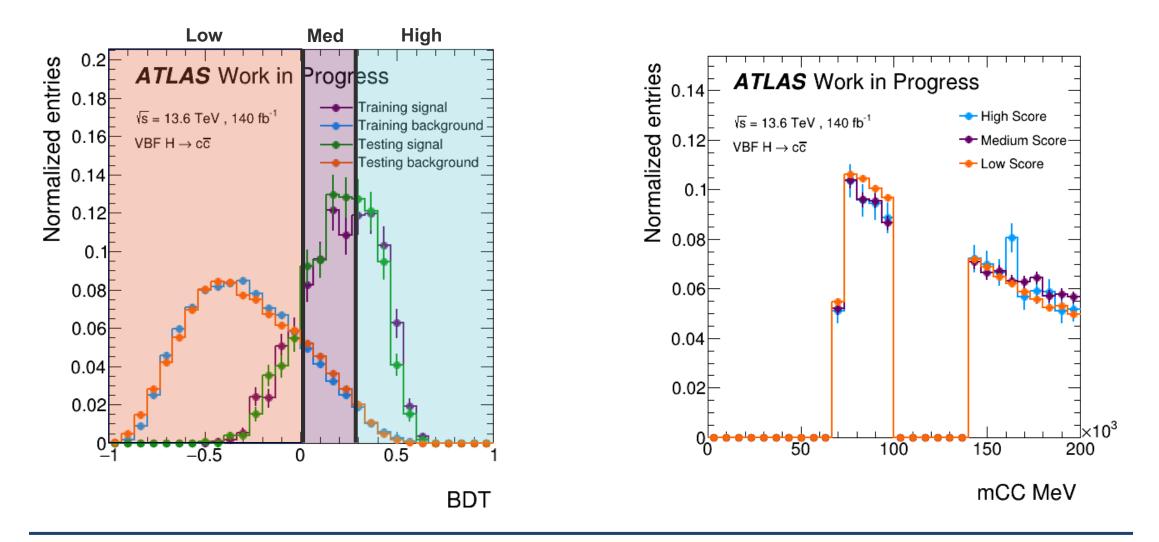


### Applying and optimizing a BDT



- To gain significance in the measurement, a simple machine learning algorithm a Boosted Decision Tree (BDT) is applied to the dataset
- Optimizing the BDTs variable-list
  - This was done iteratively by checking previously used variable-lists
- Optimizing the BDTs Hyper-parameters
  - Number of Trees
  - Maximum Depth of Trees
  - Minimum Node size

#### **mCC Optimizations**



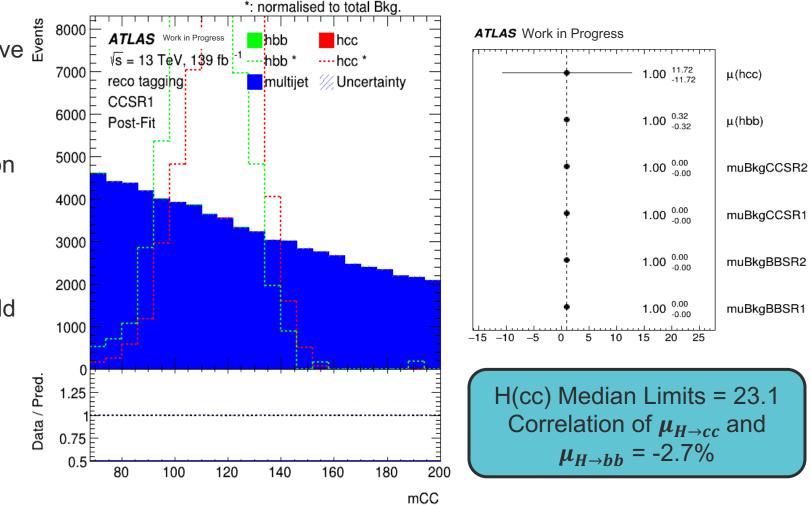
### **Fitting Data**

Statistical Likelihood fits have three major components:

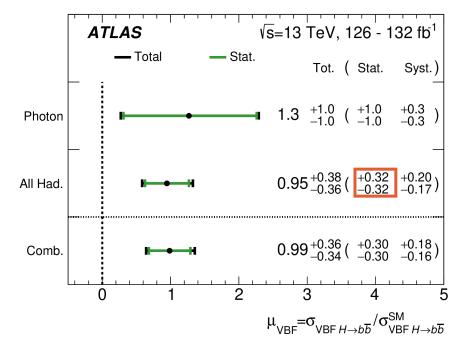
- Signal strengths and background normalization
- Systematic uncertainties
- Monte Carlo statistical uncertainties

The quantity the fits will yield is a parameter called  $\mu$ :

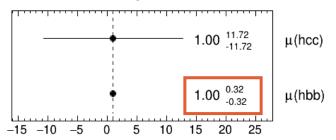
$$\mu_{\text{Higgs}} = \frac{\sigma_{VBF H \to cc}}{\sigma_{VBF H \to cc}^{SM}}$$



#### **Results and Further Studies**



#### ATLAS Work in Progress



- The results for H(bb) had the same level of uncertainty has the full analysis completed in RUN 2.
- A number of optimizations were applied to the dataset to improve the sensitivity of both processes.

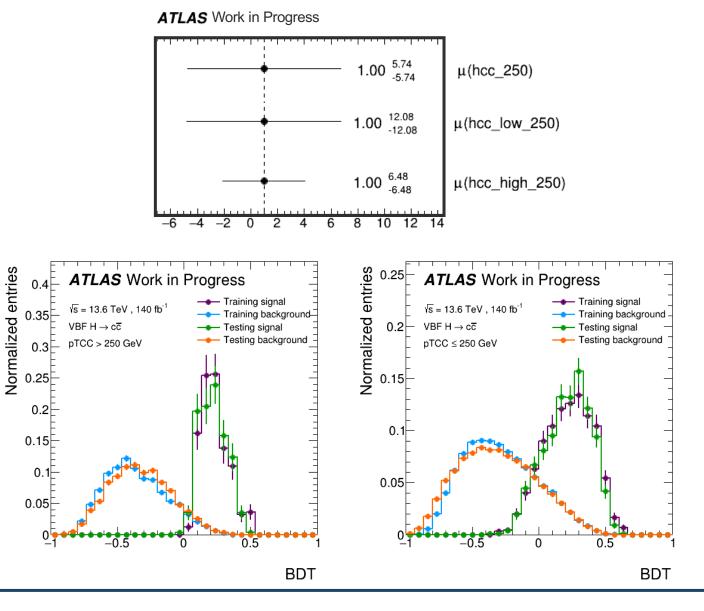
#### **Best Results for bb/cc**

VBF H(bb)	$\mu \pm uncer$ .
Initial Result	$1 \pm 0.32$
2018 Result	$1 \pm 0.64$
L1 topoinc Trigger	$1 \pm 0.28$
topoinc pTBB split at 100 GeV	$1 \pm 0.32$
topoinc pTBB split at 150 GeV	$1 \pm 0.30$
topoinc pTBB split at 200 GeV	$1 \pm 0.28$
topoinc pTBB split at 250 GeV	$1 \pm 0.24$
topoinc pTBB split at 300 GeV	1 ± 0.23
L1 topo Trigger	$1 \pm 0.26$
topo pTBB split at 100 GeV	$1 \pm 0.28$
topo pTBB split at 150 GeV	$1 \pm 0.27$
topo pTBB split at 200 GeV	$1 \pm 0.26$
topo pTBB split at 250 GeV	1 ± 0.23
topo pTBB split at 300 GeV	$1\pm0.18$

VBF H(cc)	$\mu \pm uncer$ .	Median Limits
Initial Result	1 ± 11.72	23.10
2018 Result	1 ± 15.11	30.10
pTCC split at 150 GeV	1 ± 6.86	14.02
pTCC split at 200 GeV	1 ± 7.43	14.69
pTCC split at 250 GeV	$1\pm5.74$	11.34

#### Conclusions

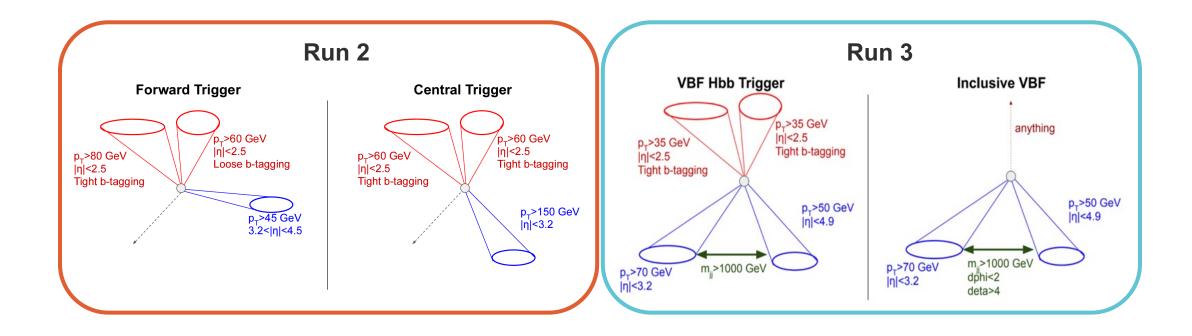
- In RUN 3, much sensitivity can be gained when looking at VBF Higgs to cc.
- This study motivated the Higgs working group to approve a VBF Higgs bb/cc analysis using a partial Run 2 and Run 3 dataset.
- (hopefully) The unblinding for this analysis will be this year.



#### **Questions?**

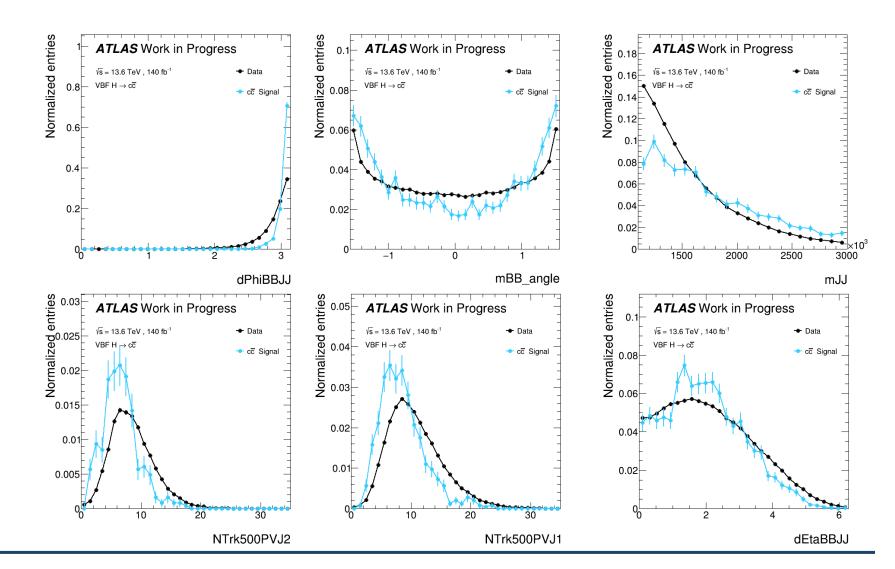
#### Backup

## **VBF Trigger**



#### **BDT Variables for VBF H(cc)**

- mJJ
- pT\_balance
- nJets20pt
- asymJJ
- mBB\_angle
- dEtaBBJJ
- dPhiBBJJ
- mindRJ1\_Ex
- mindRJ2\_Ex
- NTrk500PVJ1
- NTrk500PVJ2
- pTJJ
- cweightB1
- cweightB2



#### mBB Optimizations

