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Searches With Jet Substructure

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on behalf of the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations

LHCP 2018 Bologna, June 7, 2018





Overview

Methodology

- Diboson resonances
- tb and tt resonances

This talk: new resonances W', Z'

[Aurelio Juste]

- Dark matter (MET+X) [Adish Vartak]
- Vector-like quarks
- SUSY [Brian Petersen,Yu Higuchi]

Emphasis on new results, not complete selection

Disclaimer: focus on simple interpretations in benchmark models, more complete interpretations possible and available



Complexity



qq/gg Resonances



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qq/gg Resonances















Boost!







Boost!





Jet Substructure

Identification of $W/Z/H/t \rightarrow Hadrons$

Collimation depends on p_T





- **R** = **I**.0 (ATLAS)
- R = 0.8 (CMS)







W/Z/H Boson-Tagging I

Separation of QCD branching and 2-prong structure

I) Jetmass $M_{\text{jet}} = \left(\sum_{i} p_{i}\right)^{T}$

Subject to many systematic sources (rad, had, UE, PU...)

 $\delta M_{\rm UE/PU} \propto p_T R^4$

corrections through dedicated algorithms

- PF+PUPPI (cal, PU, CMS)
- Track-assisted jet mass (cal, ATLAS)
- Soft-drop (UE/had, CMS)
- Trimming (PU/UE/had, ATLAS)

10-15% misidentification at70-80% signal efficiency







jet

W/Z/H Boson-Tagging 2

2) Substructure



Exploit characteristic radiation pattern

- N-subjettiness ratios τ_2/τ_1 (CMS)
- Energy correlation ratios D₂ (ATLAS)
- Subjet b-tagging for $H \rightarrow bb$ (ATLAS/CMS)

I-5% misidentification at 50-60% signal efficiency



Top Quark Tagging





Top Quark Tagging - Calibration



[D. Soper, M. Spannowsky, PRD 87 054012 (2013)] [ATL-CONF-2014-003]

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Identifying Boosted H→bb

Subjet b tagging (ATLAS)

Leading track jets with R=0.2 inside a large jet with R=1.0

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

 10^{6}

10⁵

10⁴

 10^{3}

10²

10

0.1

0.2

0.3

Multi-jet rejection

[ATL-CONF-2016-039]

0.8

Higgs-jet efficiency

0.9

 $p_{-} > 1000 \text{ GeV}$, No $m_{i_{-1}}^{calo}$ selection

Asymm. b-tag (70% wp)

eading subjet b-tag

0.7

Double b-tag

Single b-tag

0.6

0.5



BDT based on track, SV, substructure inputs



Discrimination against boosted $t \rightarrow bW$ with double b-tag

0.4

Improvement at high p_T , discrimination against $g \rightarrow bb$

[talk by J. Dolen]







Boosted H→bb Candidate











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Background Estimates

Multi-jet background

A curse

- many orders of magnitude larger than any signal
- modelling very difficult, large uncertainties

and a blessing

- jet mass: opportunity for dedicated control and validation regions
- precise predictions from data possible with in-situ validations

Numerous methods

► ABCD extrapolations, R_{p/f}, decorrelated taggers, transfer factors...







Diboson Resonances





Diboson-tagged dijet event, M_{JJ} = 5.0 TeV

M(JJ) = 5.0 TeVRun: 307601 Event: 2054422947 2016-09-01 16:52:46 CEST / EXPERIMENT



VV Resonances (JJ)



Signal categories

6 for VV: (WW,WZ,ZZ) x (HP,LP) 4 for qV: (W,Z) x (HP,LP)







NEW 80 fb⁻¹ VV Resonances (JJ)

Improved jet substructure resolution with tracking information (TCCs): 50% improvement at high pT

Optimal S/B with p_T dependent mass and D_2 selections



[talk by J. Love]



Extension to 4- and 5-prongs: [CMS, arXiv:1806.01058]



VW Resonances (LJ)

Simultaneous fit to jet mass and resonance mass spectra:







W

VH Resonances

Analysis in 6 categories:

(vvbb, ℓ vbb, $\ell\ell$ bb) x (resolved H, merged H)

Very different background compositions in each category, relies on modelling of SM backgrounds



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[ATLAS, JHEP 03, 174 (2018)]



Diboson Summary







$\mathbf{HH} \rightarrow \mathbf{4b}$

Resonant (BSM) and non-resonant (SM and BSM)

- combination of resolved and fully-merged
- 3 orthogonal signal categories, based on N(b-jets)



Non-resonant production larger than 13 x SM excluded @ 95% CL

[see also CMS, PLB 781, 244 (2018), CMS-PAS-HIG-17-009]



[ATLAS, arXiv:1804.06174]



Boosted analysis extends mass range







$HH \rightarrow 4b$

So far uncovered: semi-resolved

- resolved + merged final state
- orthogonal to fully-merged analysis [CMS, PLB 781, 244 (2018)]



P H H H jet H

[CMS-PAS-B2G-17-019]

- improves limits on resonant production up to 55%
 - for radion with m = 0.75 1.6 TeV
 - above I.6 2 TeV: sensitivity from fully merged analysis
- non-resonant production: better by factors of 2-3 for some benchmarks





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tb and tt Resonances





$W' \rightarrow tb (JJ)$

Shower deconstruction used for the first time in an analysis Multi-jet backgrounds: sidebands





[ATLAS, PLB 781, 327 (2018)]

Observed 95% CL limit

Expected 95% CL limit

Expected 95% CL limit $\pm 1 \sigma$

Expected 95% CL limit ±2 or

NLO W' cross-section (ZTOP)

4000

0 4500 500 m(W'_B) [GeV]



tight t tag, 2b tags

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5000

Many improvements since last result

- improved PU mitigation, b-tagging
- BDT for W+jet suppression

NFV

CRs to constrain backgrounds





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GIS (narrow resonances)

Dijet bump hunts with jet tagging

Improvements on methods and reconstruction essential to achieve ultimate sensitivity

Phase transition in searches: target large widths, contact interactions, cascade decays

Exciting times ahead!







Additional Material















W tagger: signal efficiency measurement of D₂ cut



[ATLAS-CONF-2018-016]









Validating the background model

[ATLAS-CONF-2018-016]











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$HH \rightarrow 4b$

Background estimation through R_{p/f}

NEV





[CMS-PAS-B2G-17-019]

