

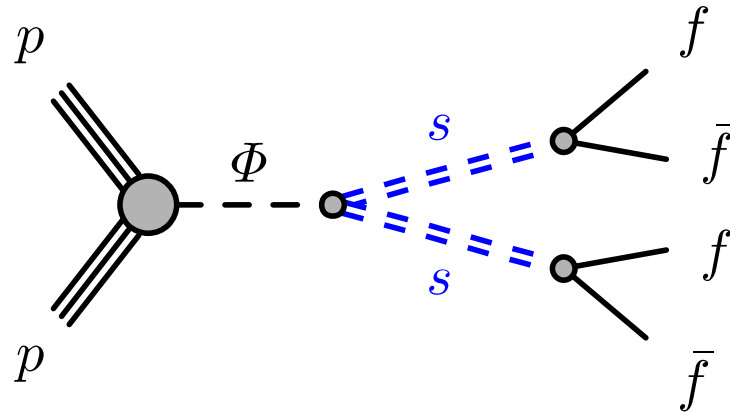
Improving ABCD Analysis in the Single Vertex LLP Search



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ATLAS Long Lived Particle (LLP) Search

- Idea: Higgs decays into “new” undetectable particle which escapes HCal
- “New” particle decays into SM particles which are detected by the MS



**Boson (Higgs) to
long-lived scalars**

- Easy - Just look for a decay without a track in the ID, ECal, or Hcal

ATLAS LLP Analysis strategy

Two possible strategies:

1. Two-vertex analysis

- Looking for **two displaced vertices** in the MS

Pro: Negligible background

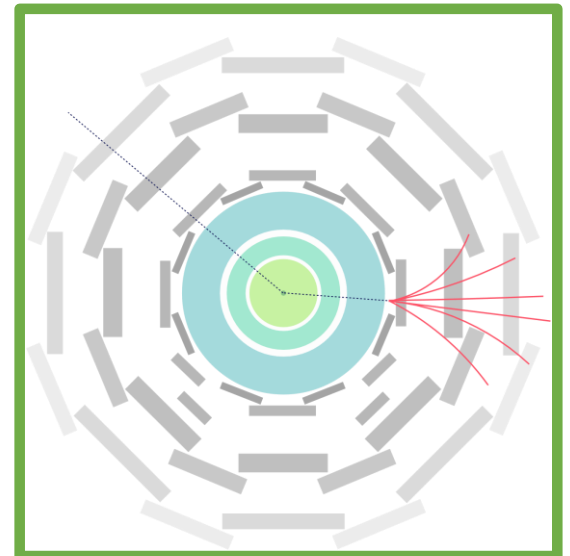
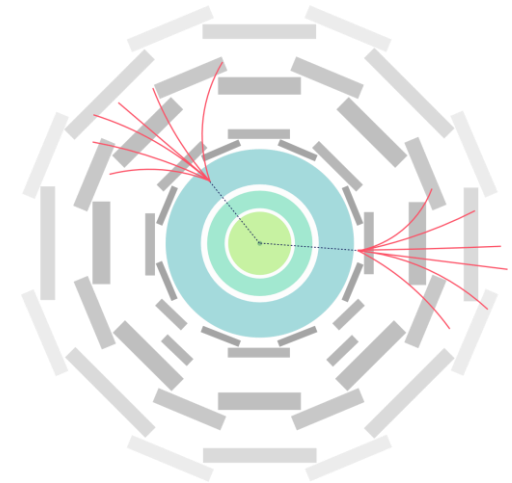
Con: Little sensitivity to longer lifetimes

2. One-vertex analysis

- Looking for **one displaced vertices** in the MS

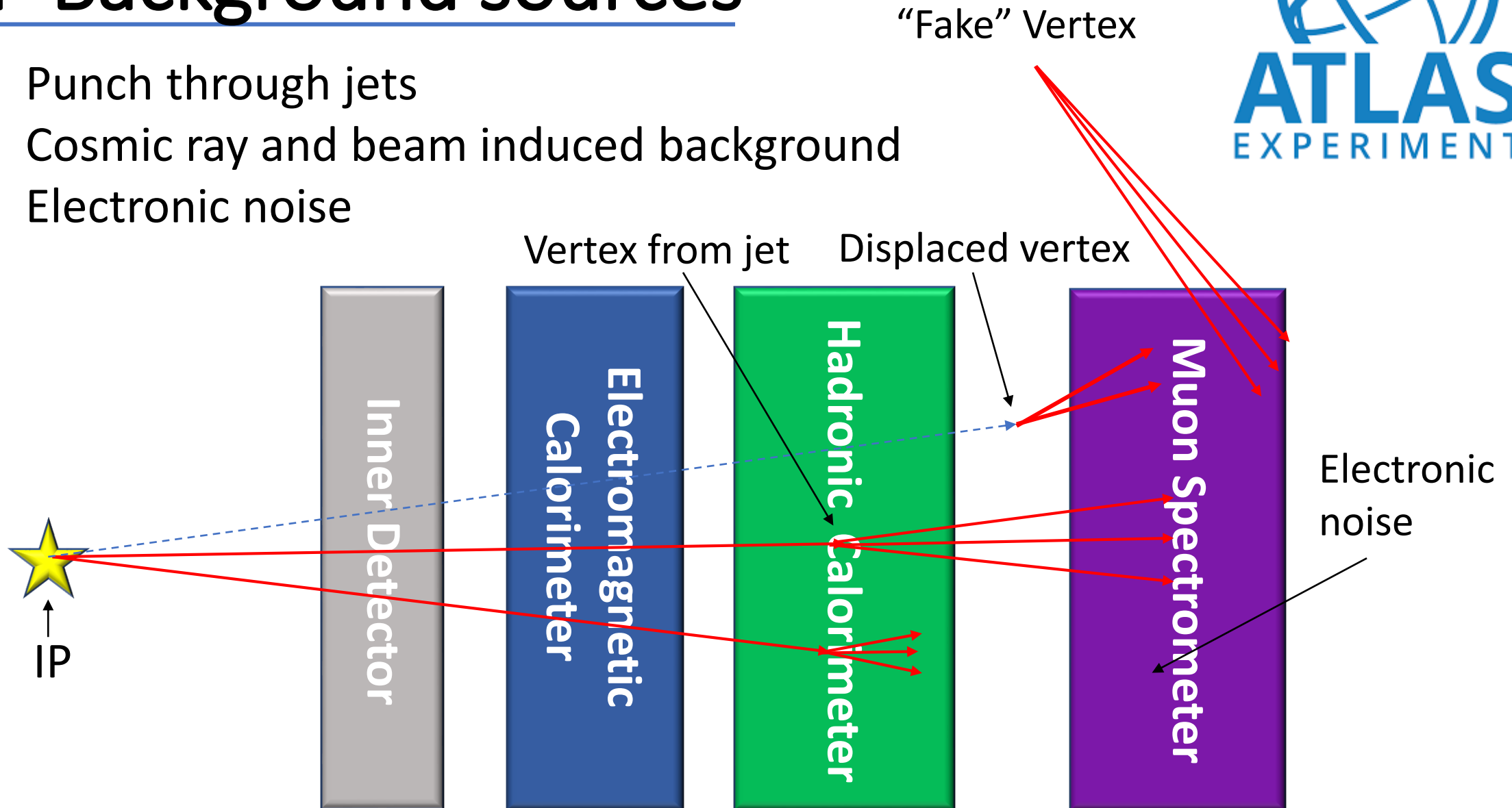
Pro: Better sensitivity to longer lifetimes

Con: Much higher background → need a strategy to estimate it!



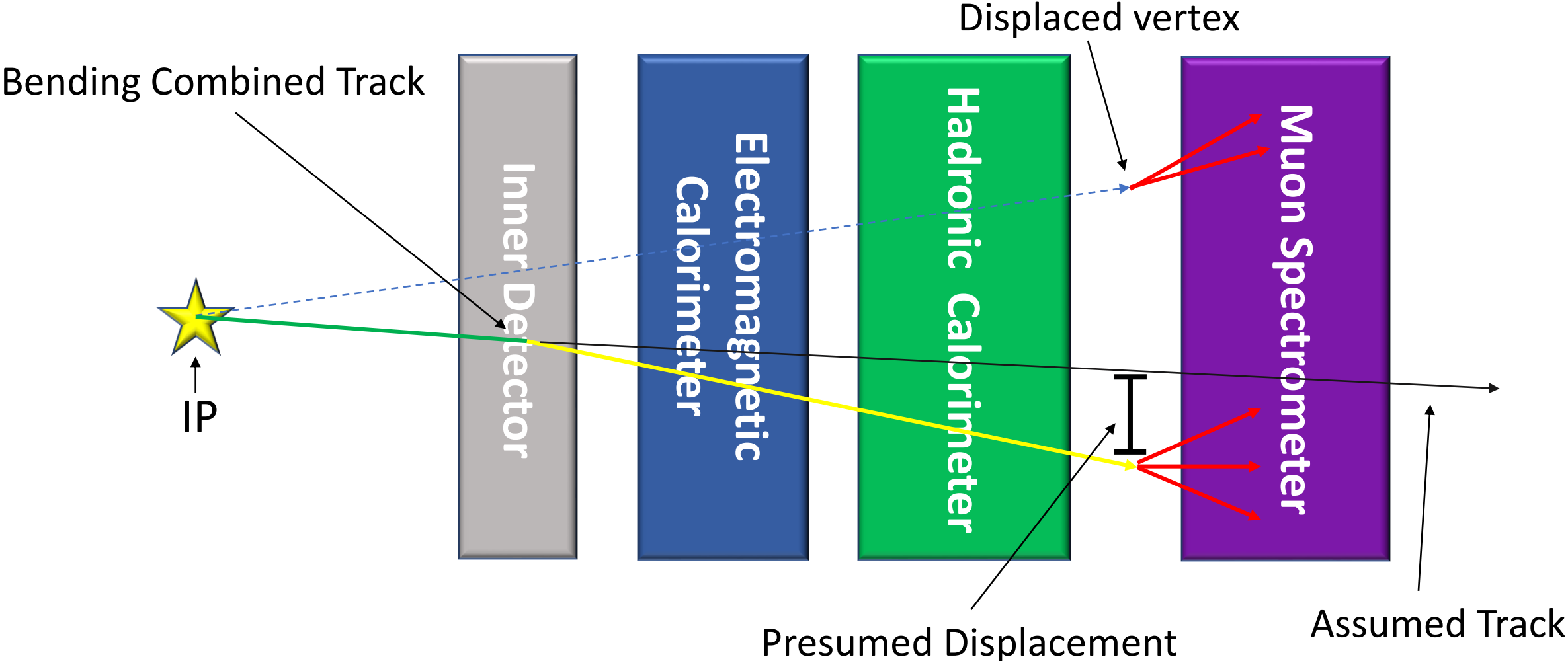
LLP Background sources

- Punch through jets
- Cosmic ray and beam induced background
- Electronic noise



Possible new source – Discovered in my work

- Limitations in only considering inner detector tracks



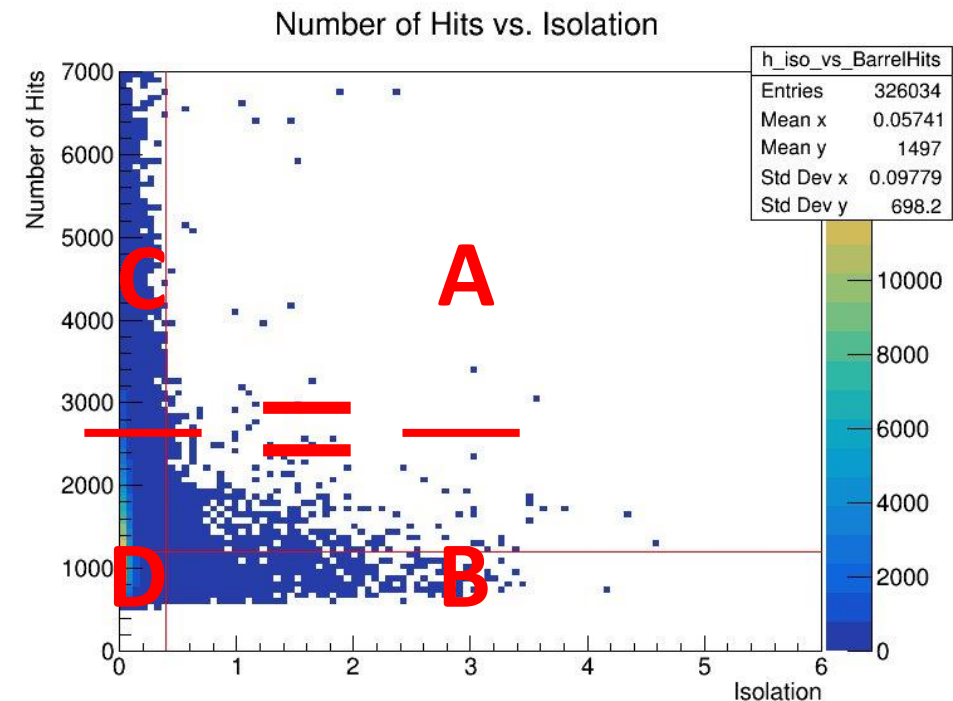
Questions my group seeks to answer

1. What are the sources of LLP background in MS for single vertex search?
2. How can we control for them?

Method: ABCD Analysis

Principle: Given a plot of two uncorrelated variables divided into quadrants:

$$\frac{Events_{regionA}}{Events_{regionB}} = \frac{Events_{regionC}}{Events_{regionD}}$$



Use this to our advantage: Axis choice of the ABCD plane

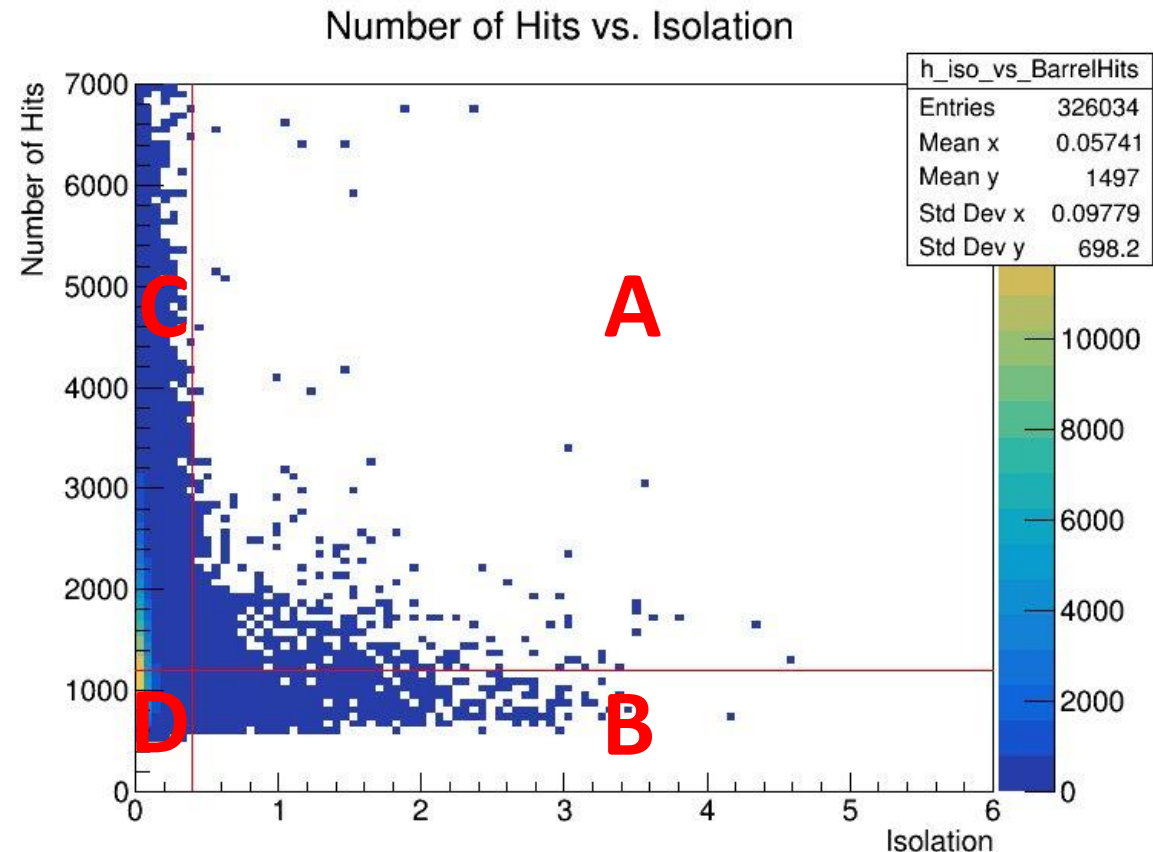
Choose: Uncorrelated variables which separate signal from background

Y – axis: Number of hits

- LLP's are predicted to decay into fermions – signature is high number of hits

X – axis: Isolation

- LLP's do not have an inner detector track or jet which points in their direction



But why don't we just say that events with high isolation and hit numbers are signal?

The single vertex search is incredibly prone to background, and we cannot get rid of it

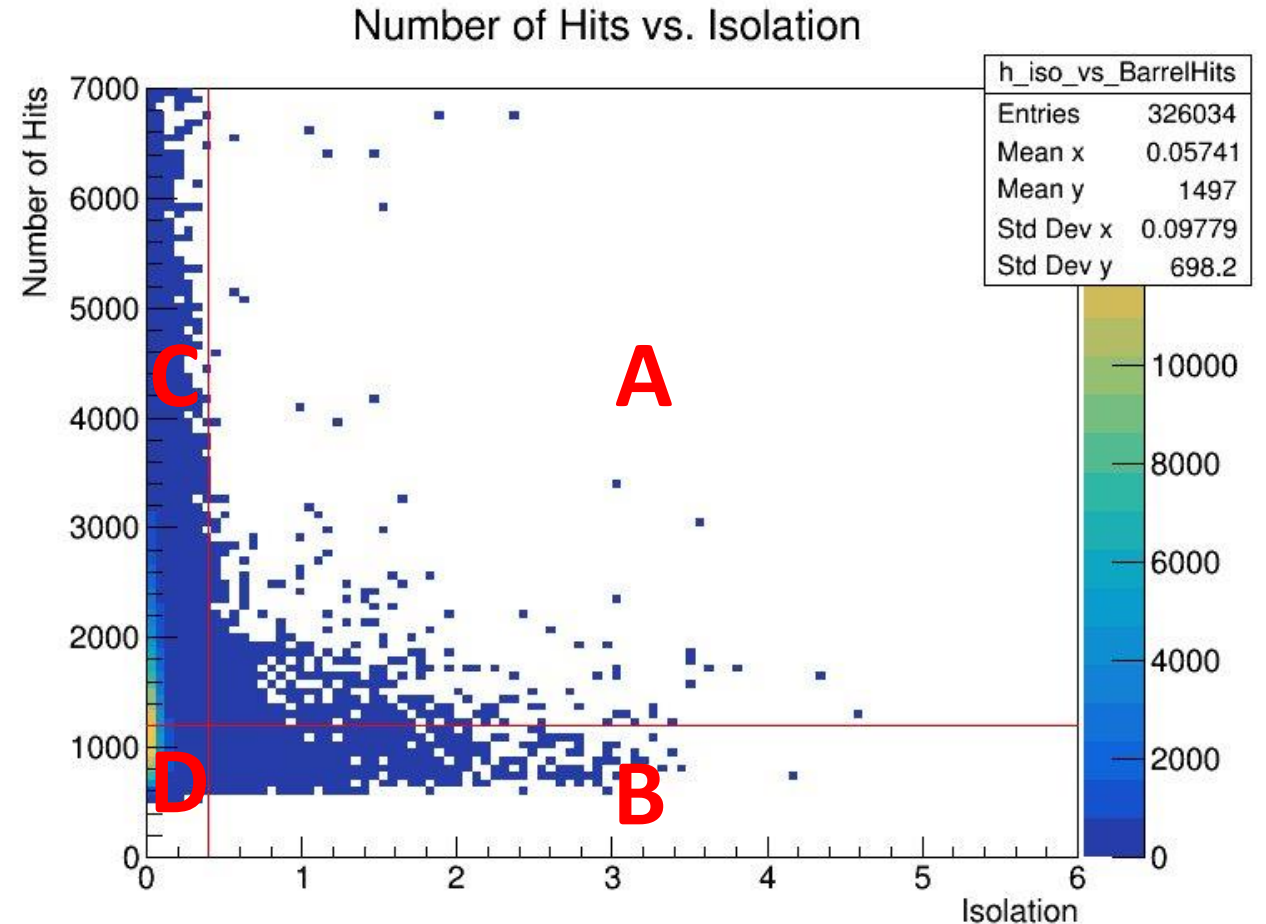
But we can determine its rate!

Use ABCD to estimate background in signal region

1. If ABCD plane working properly:
Can predict rate of background MS
vertices in certain region (A) using:

$$\frac{CB}{D} = A$$

2. If this equality holds, any excess in
region A is signal



My Role: Look for background populating specific region

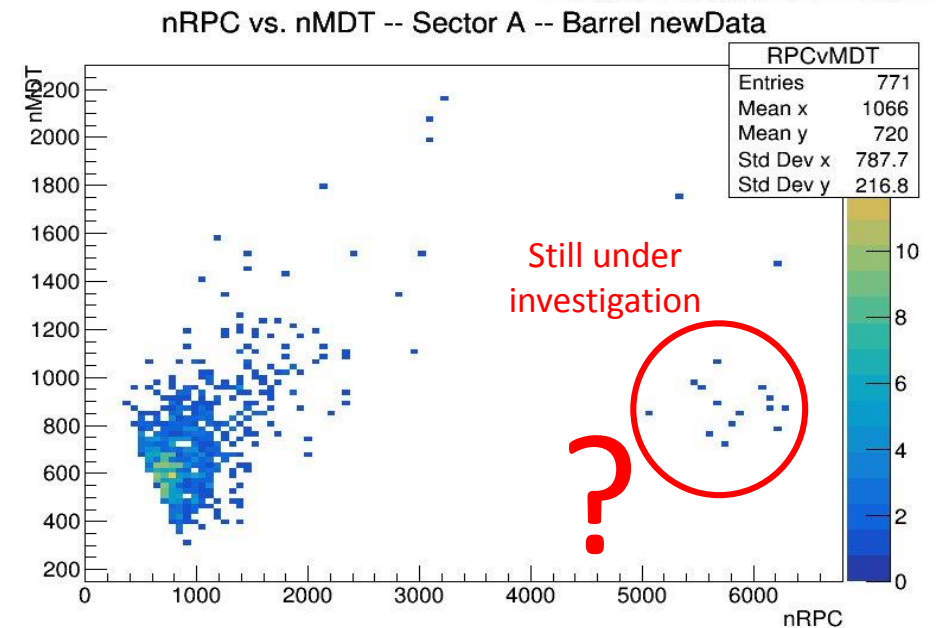
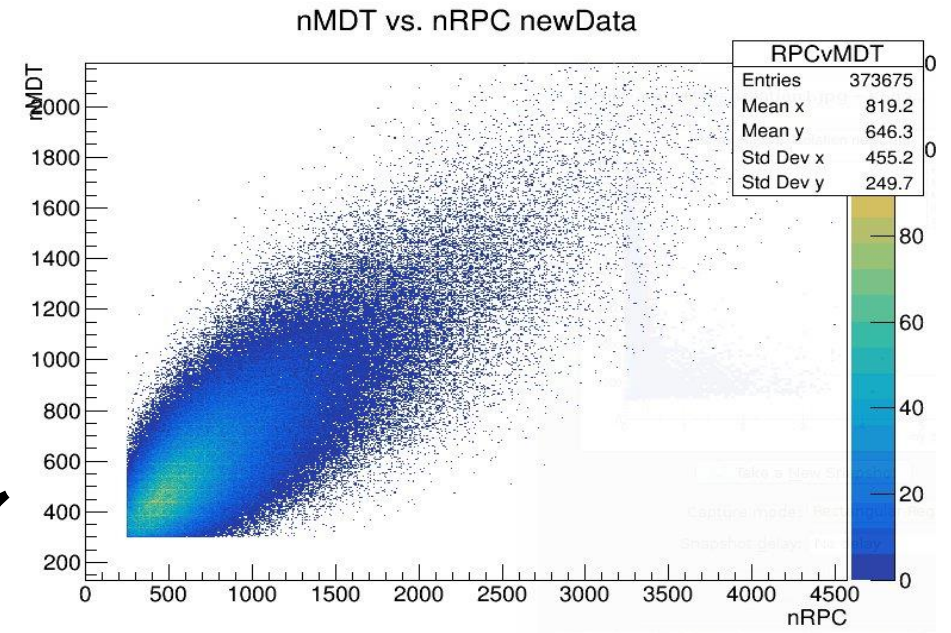
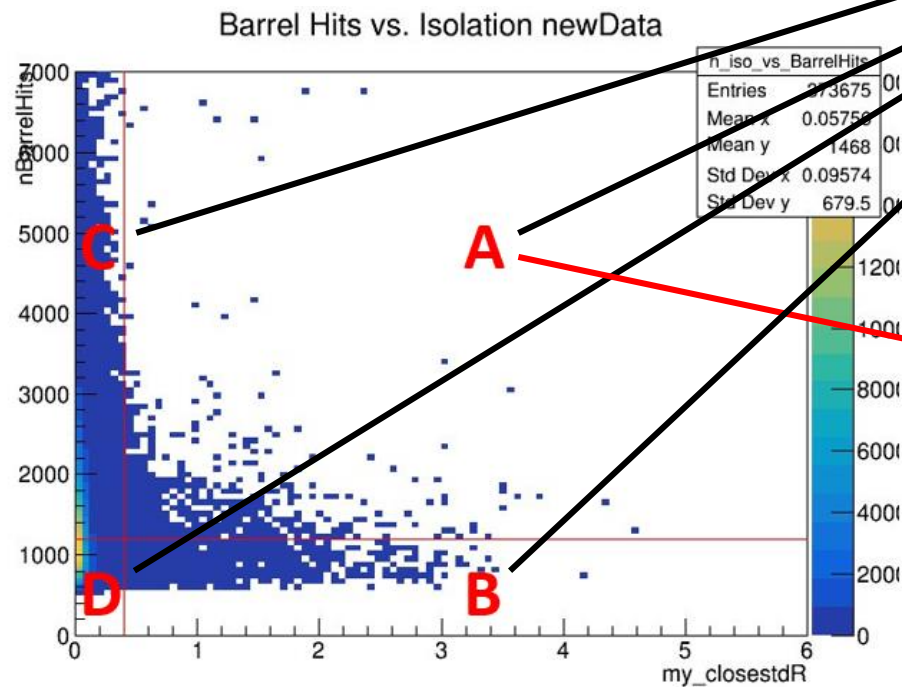
- When searching for Higgs to scalar models, this method did not work for these variables (before unblinding):

$$A \neq \frac{CB}{D}$$

- ABCD analysis requires no specific background populates a specific region
 - My role – search for background populating a specific region

Execution of my role

- I Created skimmed version of Ntuple to perform analysis
- Wrote code which pulls MS vertices from A, B, C, D
- Compared behavior of key MS variables in different regions of ABCD plane –
 - looked for anomalies that could explain the failure of the ABCD plane



Execution: Look for new places to cut background

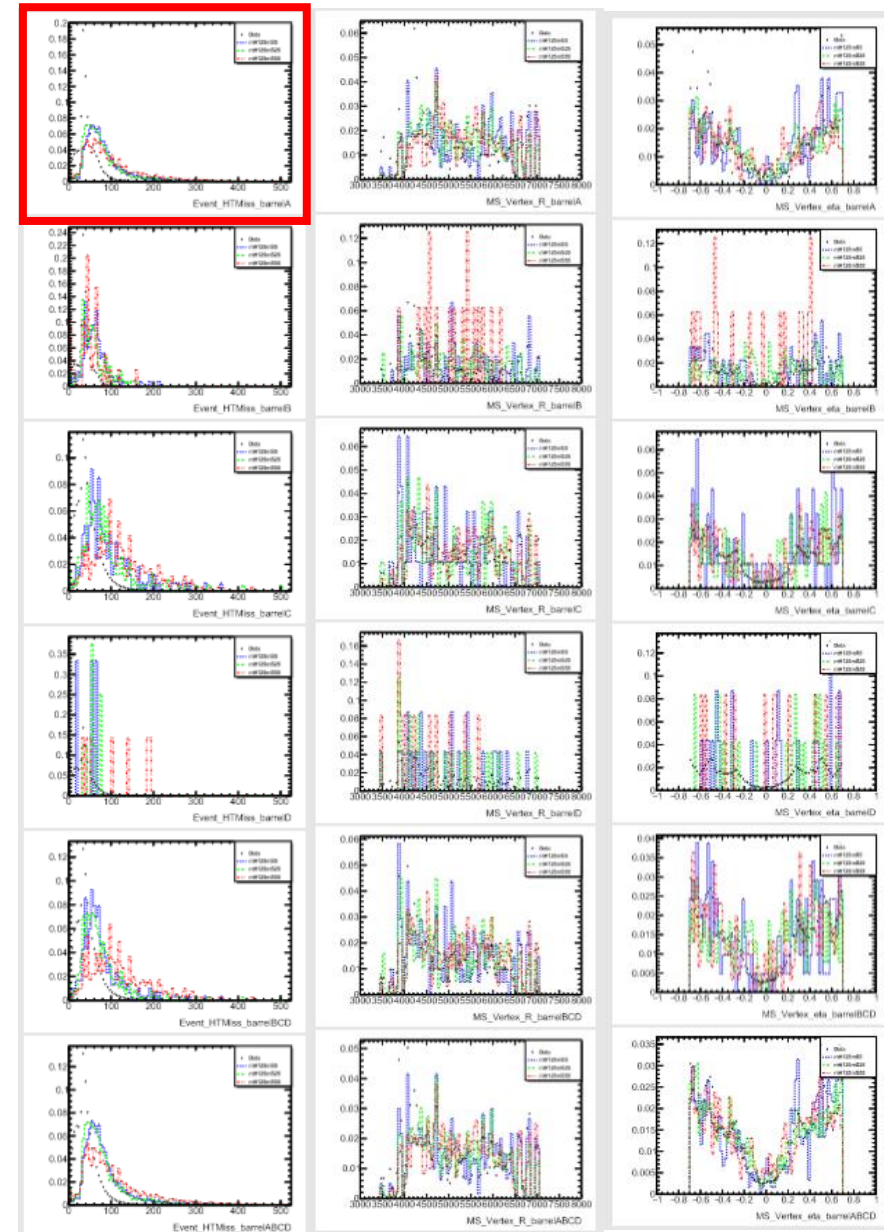
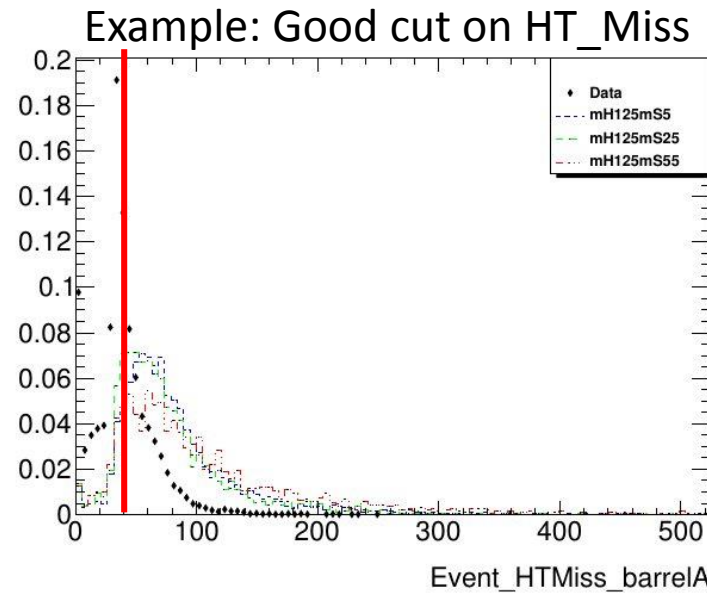
Step 1: Plotted variables alongside Monte Carlos

Step 2: Compared data in each region

- If data distribution differs between regions, can explain why the ABCD does not work

Alternative: Look for areas with lots of data and small predicted signal

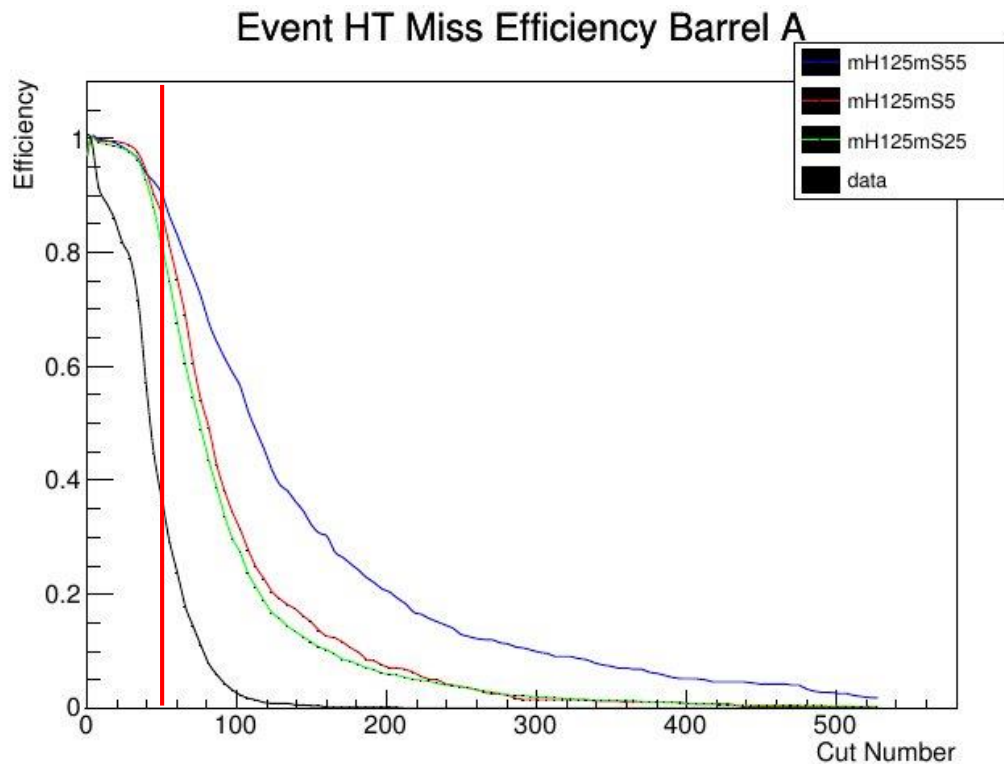
- good background cuts; may or may not improve ABCD
- Candidates for new ABCD axis



Execution: Ensuring efficiency of the cut

Example: Good cut I made

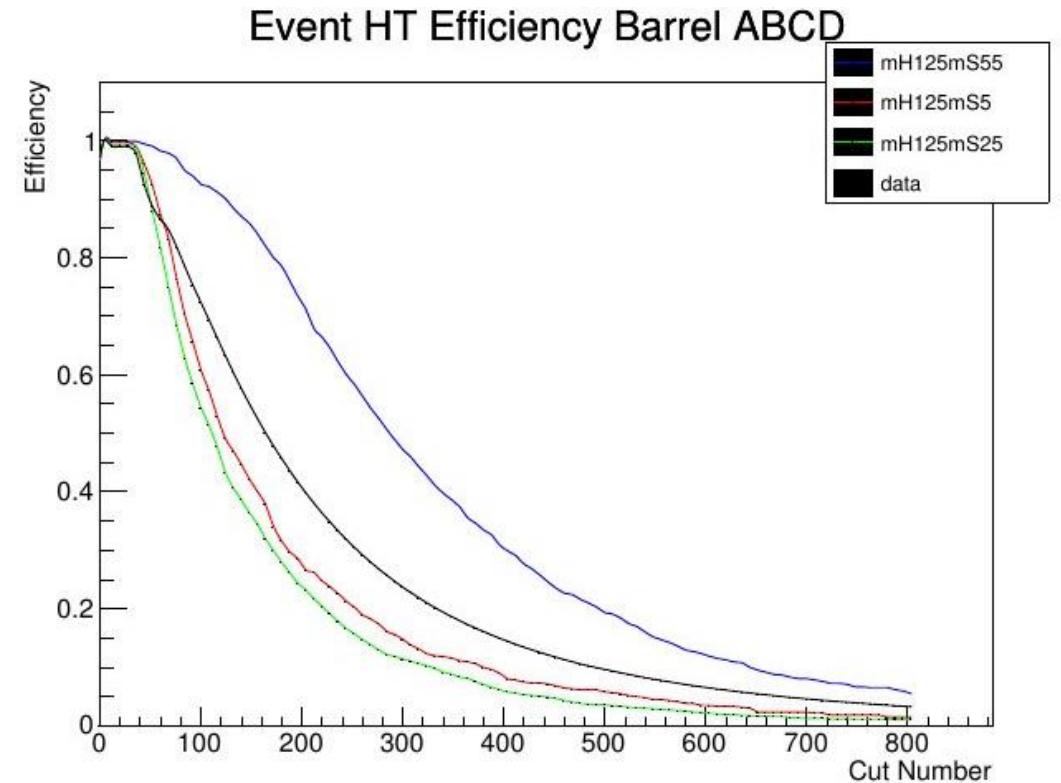
Efficiency of signal remains high while data efficiency drops means the cut is almost purely background



HT_Miss = Missing transverse momentum of event

Example: Bad cut I did not make

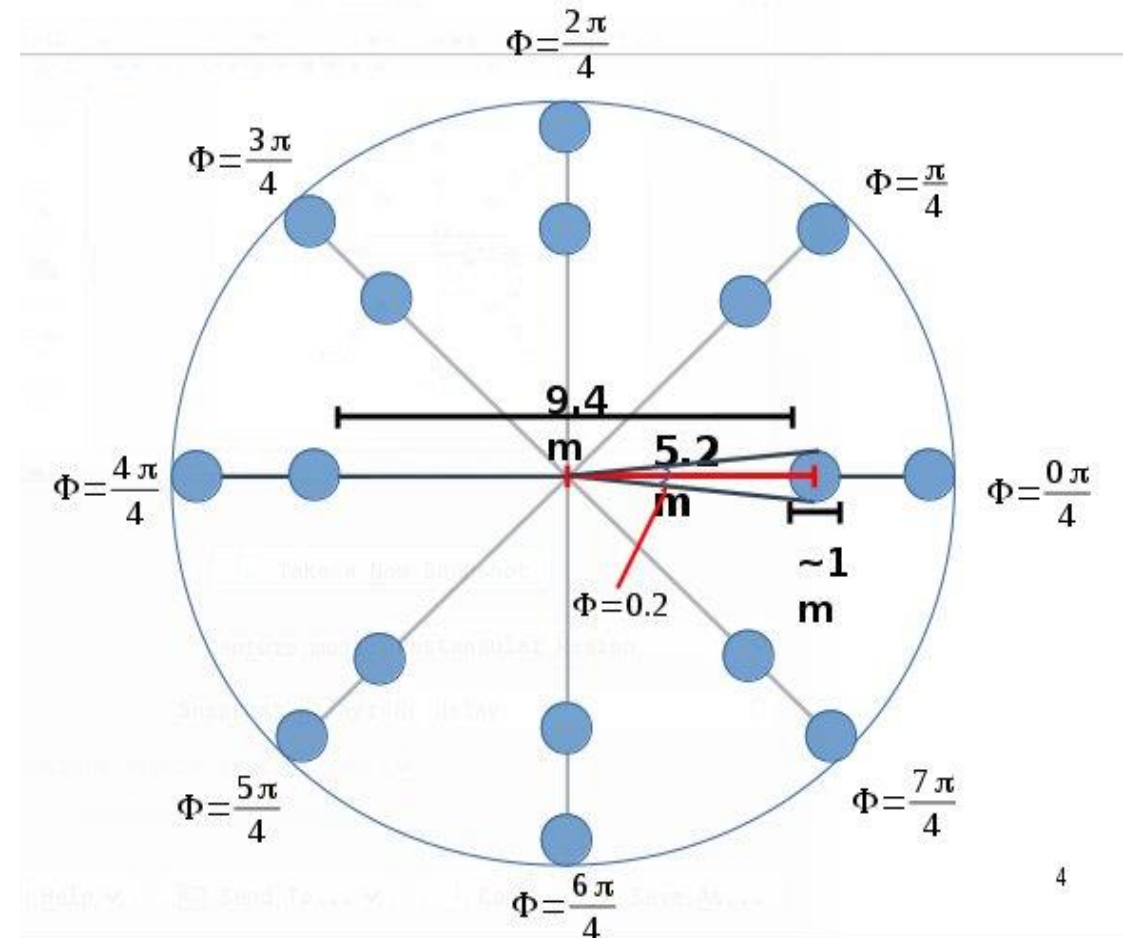
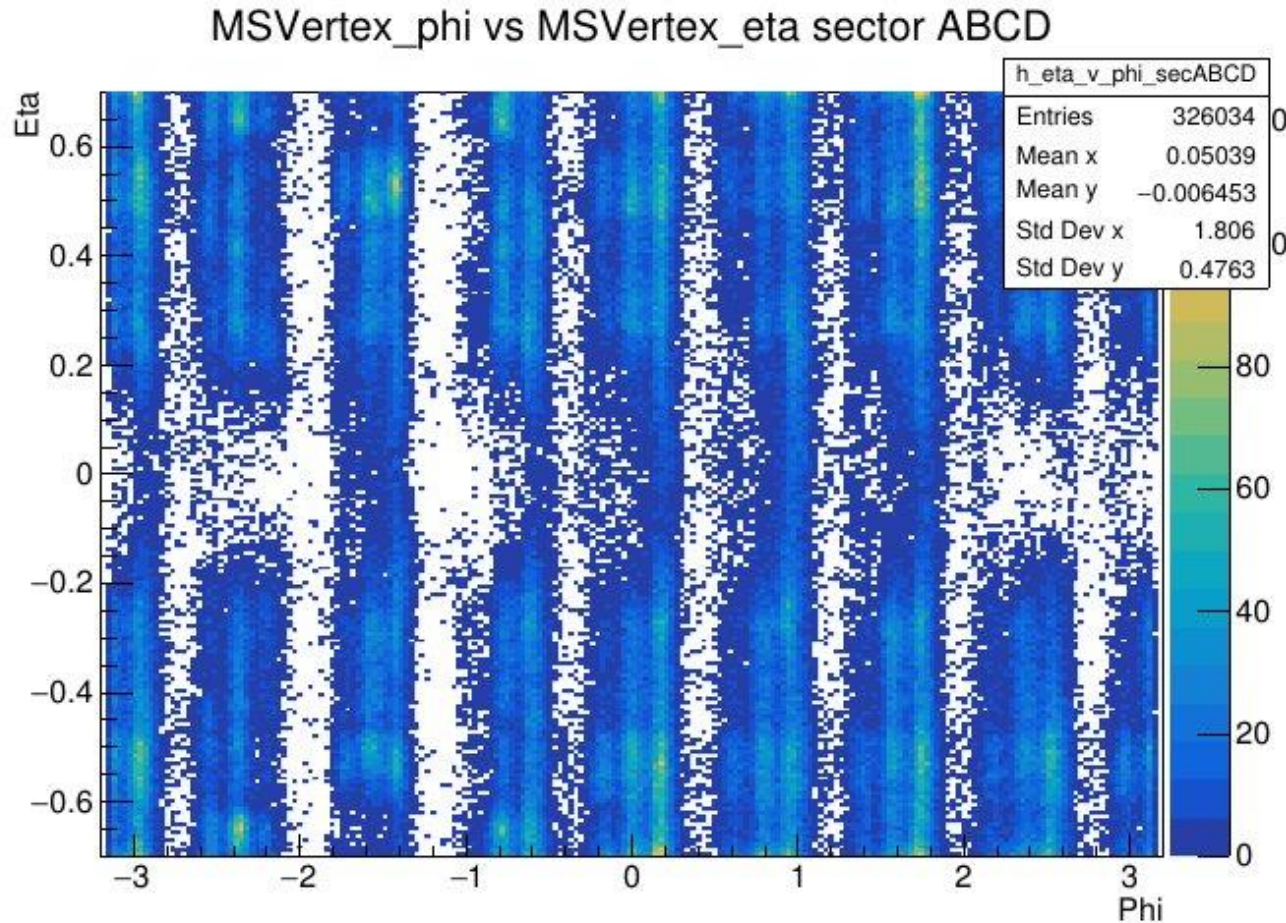
Signal efficiency and data efficiency do not diverge



HT = Total transverse momentum of event

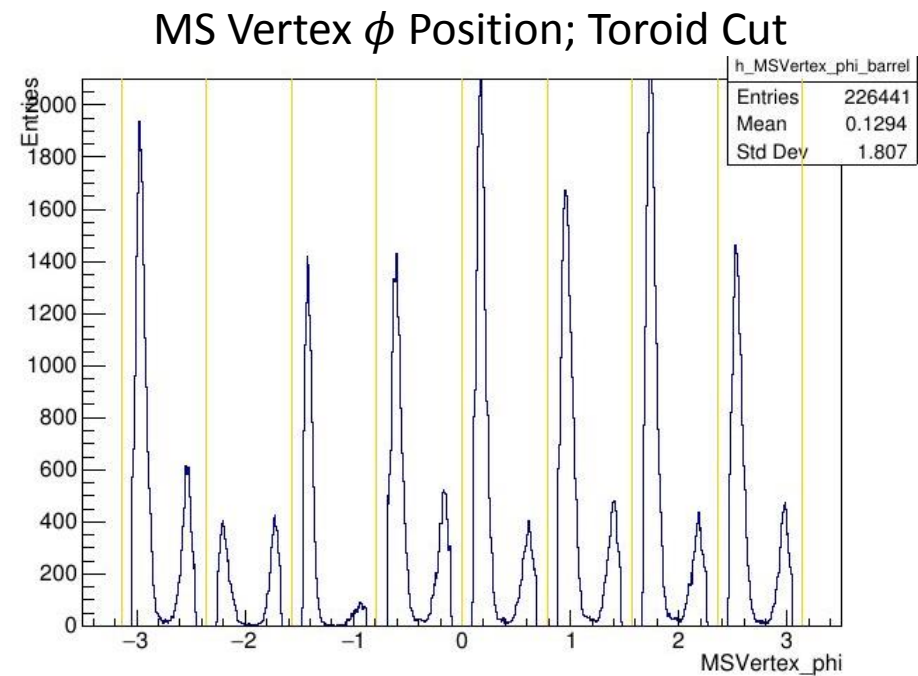
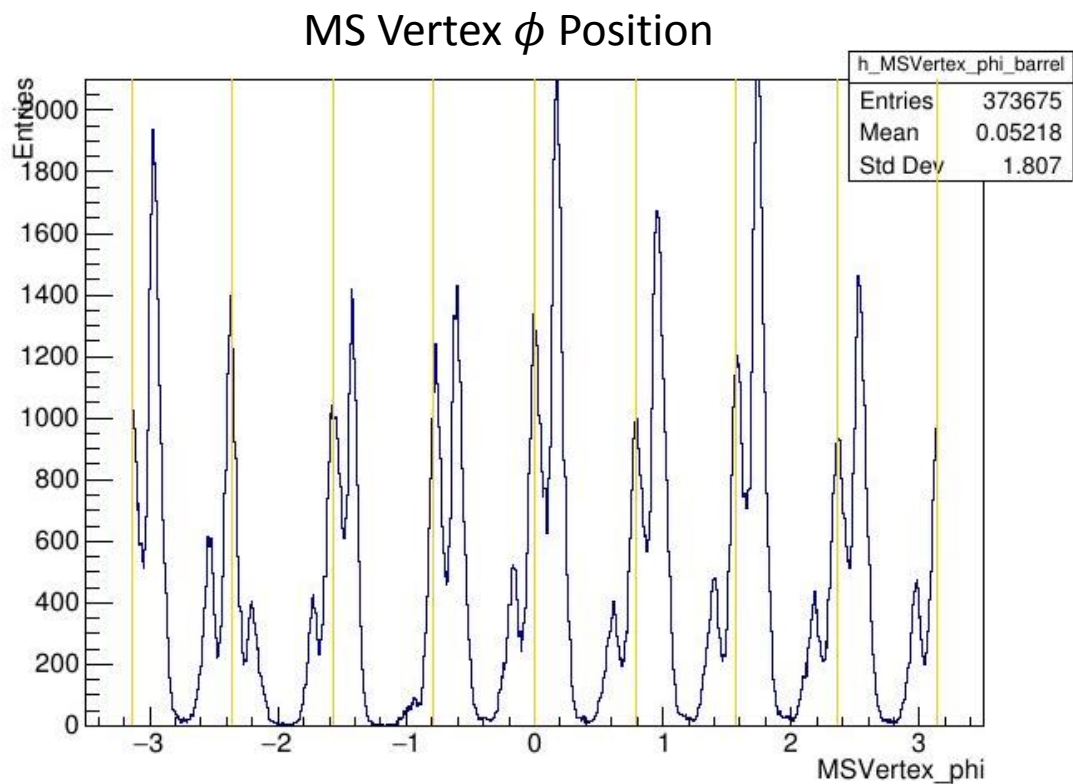
Material Veto: Toroids

- Attempted cut: areas of high activity due to dense toroids
- Not efficient, but still a possible cut due to high amounts of muon showering/deflecting

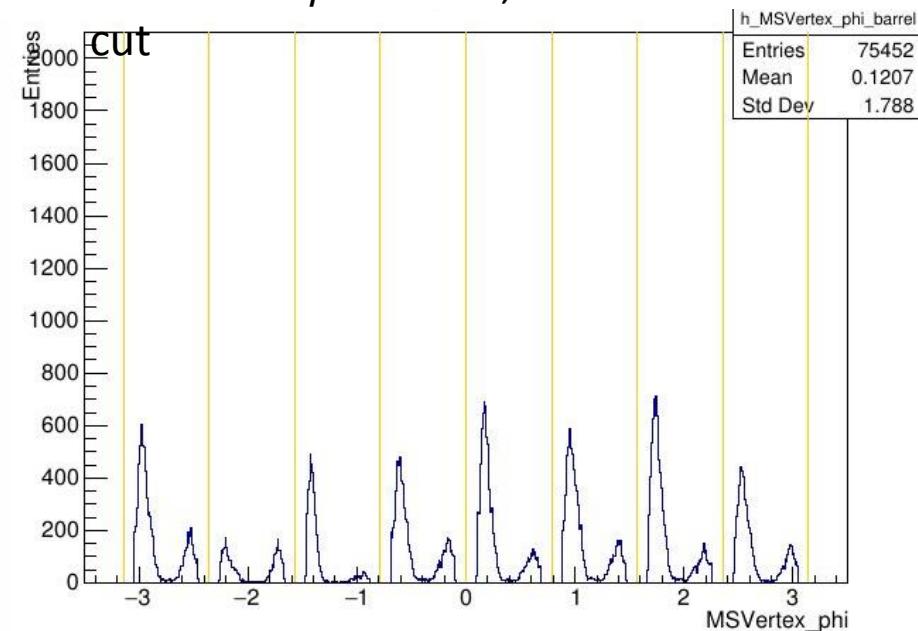


Material Veto: Toroids

Results from cut:



- MS Vertex ϕ Position; Toroid and HT Miss



Results from new cuts (only those preserving efficiency):

Calculation to test ABCD:

Standard error between A and $\frac{BC}{D}$:

$$A = \frac{BC}{D}$$

$$\Delta = \left| A - \frac{BC}{D} \right|$$

$$\Delta_E = \sqrt{\sqrt{(A)^2} + \sqrt{(B)^2}}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\Delta}{\Delta_E}$$

Before new cuts:

Standard error between A and $\frac{BC}{D}$:

$$A = 1001$$

$$\frac{BC}{D} = 2023$$

$$\Delta = 1022$$

$$\Delta_E = 54.9$$

$$\sigma = 18.6$$

After new cuts:

Standard error between A and $\frac{BC}{D}$:

$$A = 298$$

$$\frac{BC}{D} = 580$$

$$\Delta = 282$$

$$\Delta_E = 29.6$$

$$\sigma = 9.5$$

Results from all cuts:

Before new cuts:

Standard error between A and $\frac{BC}{D}$:

$$A = 1001$$

$$\frac{BC}{D} = 2023$$

$$\Delta = 1022$$

$$\Delta_E = 54.9$$

$$\sigma = 18.6$$

After new HT Miss and Toroid cuts:

Standard error between A and $\frac{BC}{D}$:

$$A = 186$$

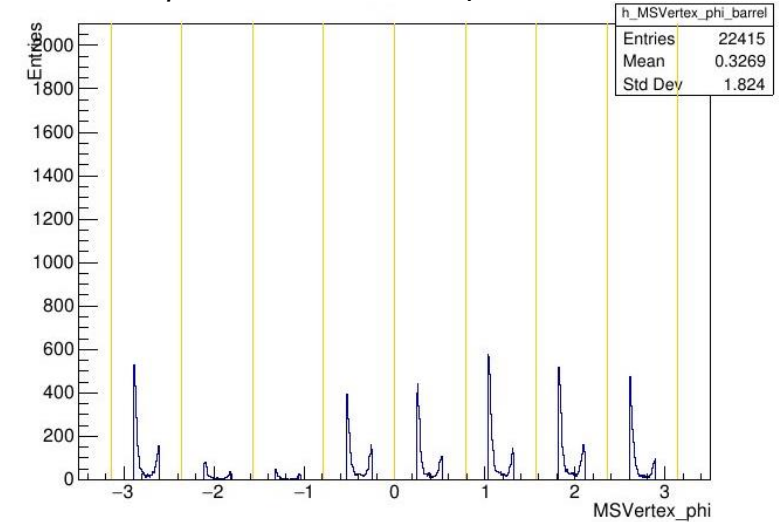
$$\frac{BC}{D} = 345$$

$$\Delta = 159$$

$$\Delta_E = 29.6$$

$$\sigma = 6.9$$

MS Vertex ϕ Position; Toroid + peak and HT Miss cut



Extending cut to all material around toroid:

$$A = 33$$

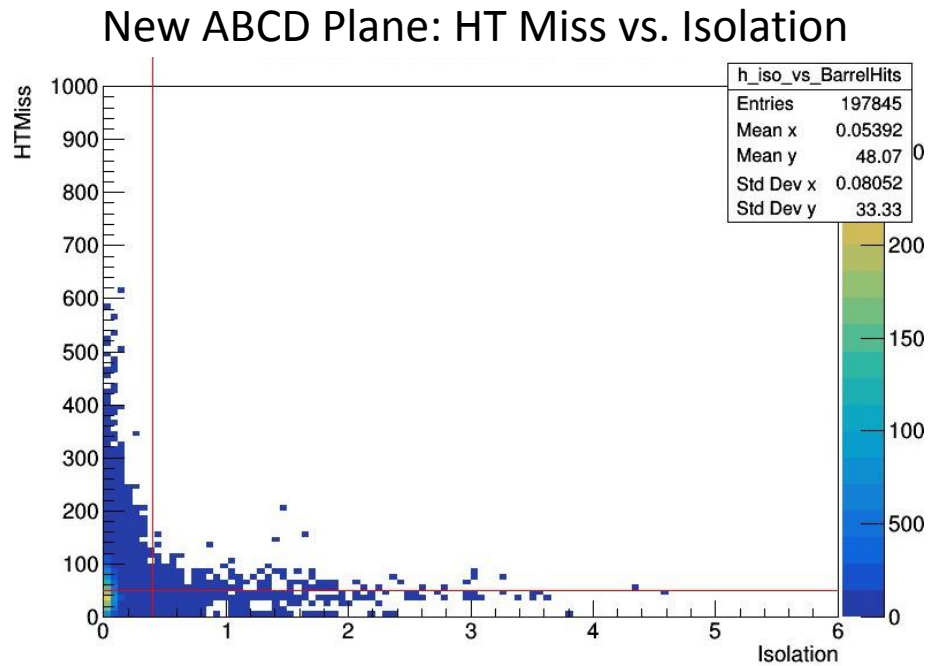
$$\frac{BC}{D} = 33.37$$

$$\Delta = 0.37$$

$$\Delta_E = 8.12$$

$\sigma = 0.045$ – horrible efficiency

Replacing number of hits with HT Miss:



Performance of Hits v.
Isolation:

Standard error between A
and $\frac{BC}{D}$:

$$A = 1001$$

$$\frac{BC}{D} = 2023$$

$$\Delta = 1022$$

$$\Delta_E = 54.9$$

$$\sigma = 18.6$$

Performance of HT Miss v.
Isolation:

Standard error between A and
 $\frac{BC}{D}$:

$$A = 259$$

$$\frac{BC}{D} = 379$$

$$\Delta = 120$$

$$\Delta_E = 25.25$$

$$\sigma = 4.8$$

Event display: New Source of background


New Source: Combined Tracks

- I found region A event display showed bending combined tracks
 - Combination of MS and ID tracks
 - Current analysis does not control for this
 - Found in all events I observed
- Depending on the rate these occur, could be main source of background
 - Unfortunately, this information is not in our containers – will require a few months wait

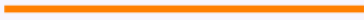
Key

Combined Track: 

- A combined Track is a combination of an ID and MS track
- In our analysis, we only consider the ID portion combined track for isolation
- Note: our analysis does not control for a combined track which bends significantly after collision

Extrapolated Muon Track: 

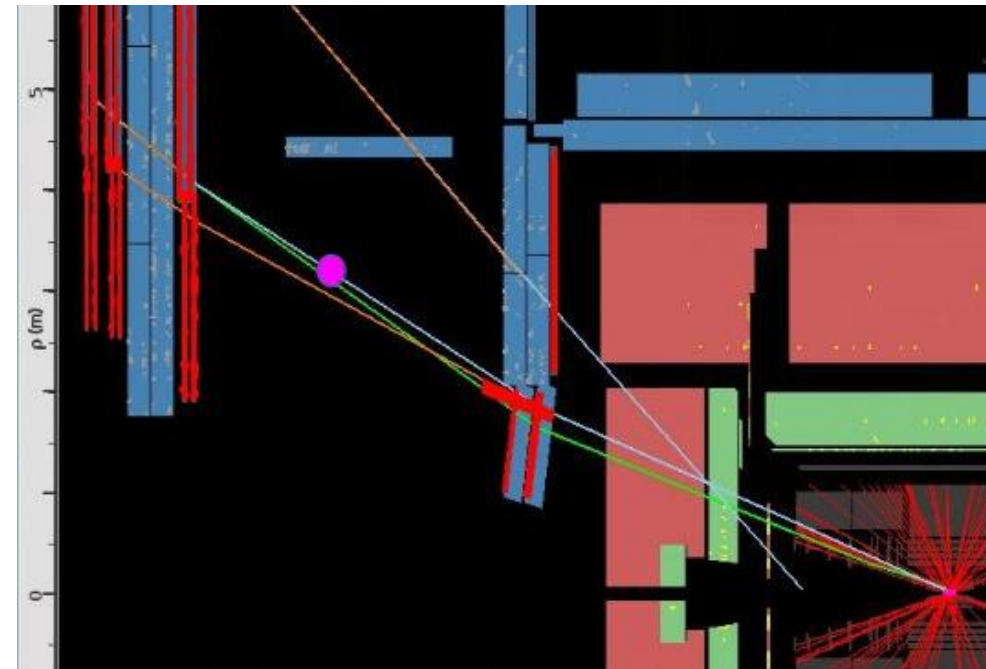
- Not considered for isolation in analysis

Muon Spectrometer Track: 

- Tracks reconstructed by muon spectrometer
- Show activity that can result in a reconstructed vertex

Reconstructed Vertex: 

- Shows general location of the reconstructed, "isolated" vertex



Future

- May run tests on data associated with combined tracks, once available
 - Gives me an opportunity to stay connected in future

Lessons

- Using computer as main tool in a working environment
- Creative problem solving
- Communicating across language barriers

Thank You:



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CERN

