

# Cornering charming Higgs decays

---

Joseph Walker, Frank Krauss

Machine Learning for Jets Physics 2020  
New York University  
17th January 2020



# Contents

- Why look at  $H \rightarrow cc$
- Processes considered
- Data collection
- Observables, Images and Particle Flows
- Training case study
- FIFO Rivet  $\leftrightarrow$  Python
- Network Voting
- Results and outlook

## Why $H \rightarrow cc$

---

Can we pin down the yukawa coupling for light fermions?

$$\kappa_c = \frac{y}{y_{SM}}$$

Current upper bound from CMS [1]

$$\frac{\sigma(VH)Br(H \rightarrow c\bar{c})}{\sigma_{SM}(VH)Br_{SM}(H \rightarrow c\bar{c})} = \kappa_c^2 < 70(37_{-10}^{+16})$$

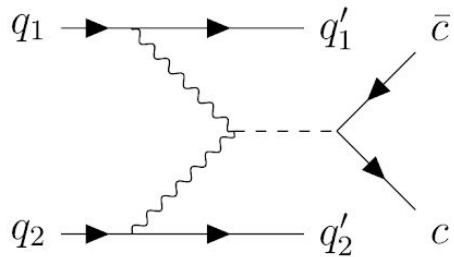
Charming higgs decays dominated by huge backgrounds

[1] M. Tanabashi et al. (Particle Data Group), Phys. Rev. D 98, 030001 (2018) and 2019 update 6th December, 2019

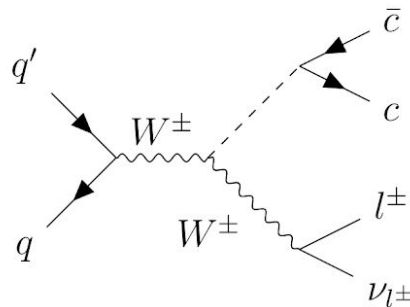
# Signals

We consider three signal processes

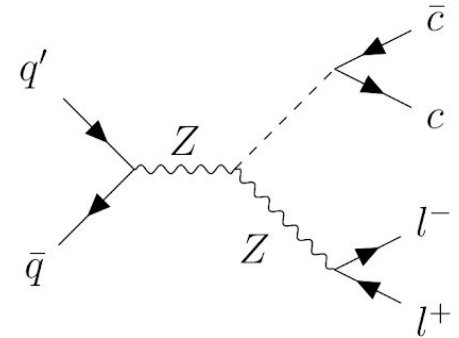
Vector Boson Fusion



W Higgs-Strahlung



Z Higgs-Strahlung



This gives us 3 channels;

0 Isolated Leptons

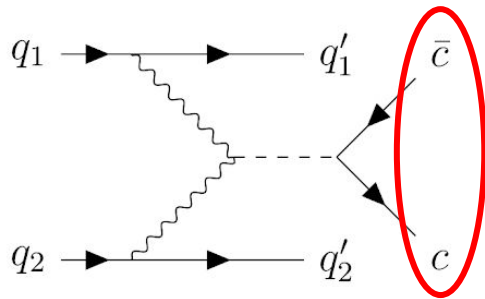
1 Isolated Leptons

2 Isolated Leptons

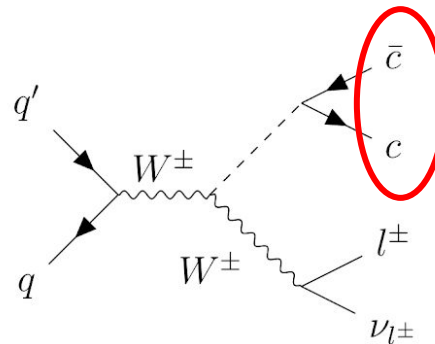
# Signals

We consider three signal processes

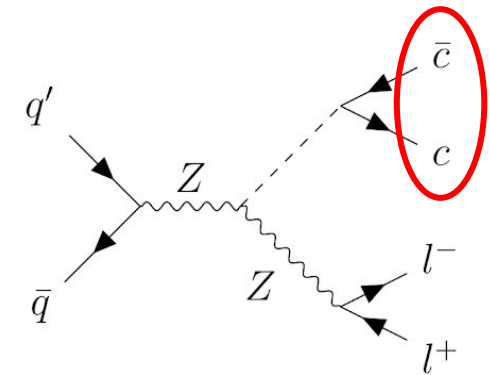
Vector Boson Fusion



W Higgs-Strahlung



Z Higgs-Strahlung



This gives us 3 channels;

0 Isolated Leptons

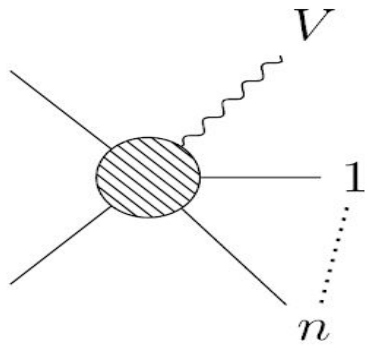
1 Isolated Leptons

2 Isolated Leptons

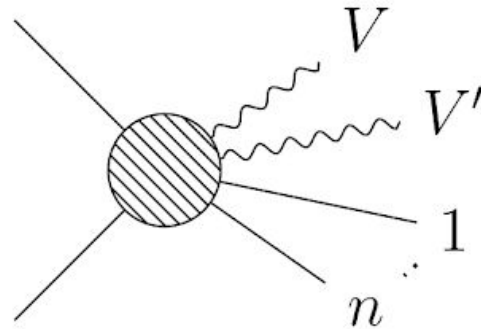
Using fat jets as a gateway to background elimination

# Backgrounds

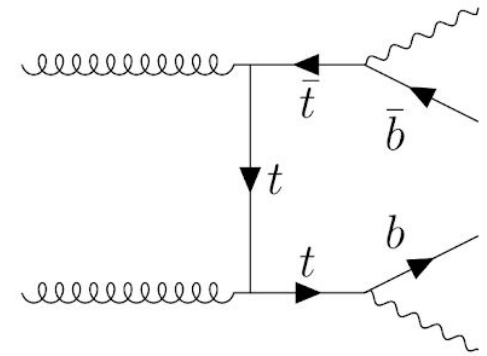
Single Vector Boson production + jets



Diboson production + jets



$$t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}W^+W^-$$



In total 19 background runcards are used;

- Higgs couplings turned off
- MEPS(2)
- Decay of one vector boson is enforced in the hard matrix element

# Data

Data is generated using Sherpa 2.7.7 at MEPS(2) for a selection of Backgrounds. Analysis performed by Rivet 2.7.0 and Fastjets 3.3.2

Many Runcards are used to boost the efficiency of backgrounds being generated.

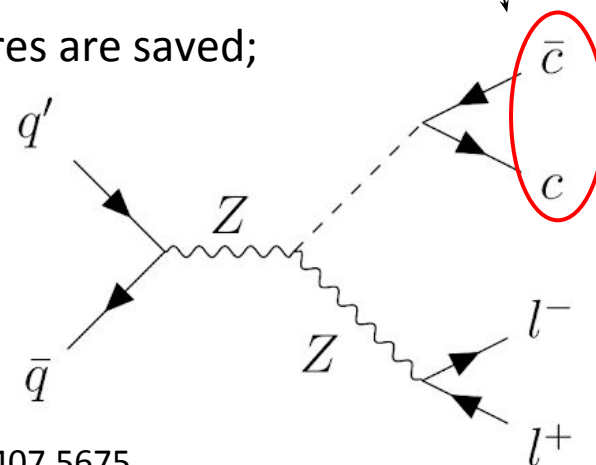


We find fatjets with  $R=1$  with the Anti-Kt algorithm with  $p_T > 250$  GeV

We apply a set of simple cuts to identify candidate fatjets

All surviving events are analysed and three data structures are saved;

1. Observables [2]
2. Jet Images [3]
3. Particle Flows [4]



[2] arXiv:1712.03634 & arXiv:1106.3076 [3] arXiv:1612.01551 & arXiv:1407.5675

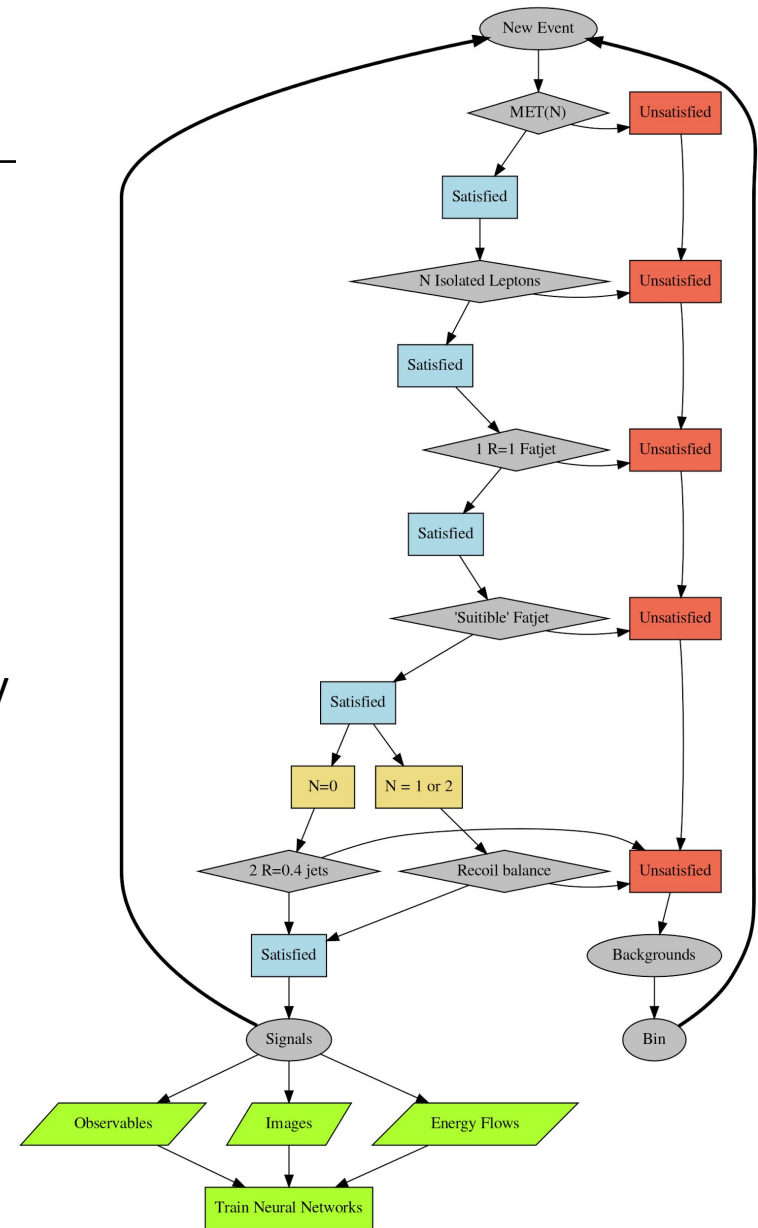
[4] arXiv:1810.05165v2

# Cutflows

We have 3 cut flows / 3 channels.

0. Eta and pT cuts on event
1. A Missing Transverse Energy condition  
0:  $< 10$  GeV  
1:  $> 80$  GeV  
2:  $< 10$  GeV
2. Demand N isolated leptons
3. Demand at least 1 R = 1.0 fatjet, pT > 250 GeV
4. Pick fatjet with suitable properties
  - C tagged
  - $|\text{JetMass} - 125 \text{ GeV}| < 30 \text{ GeV}$
5. Demand 2 R = 0.4 jets **OR**  
Demand Isolated leptons and candidate jet back-to-back.

Cuts based on [arXiv:1912.01662](https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.01662)

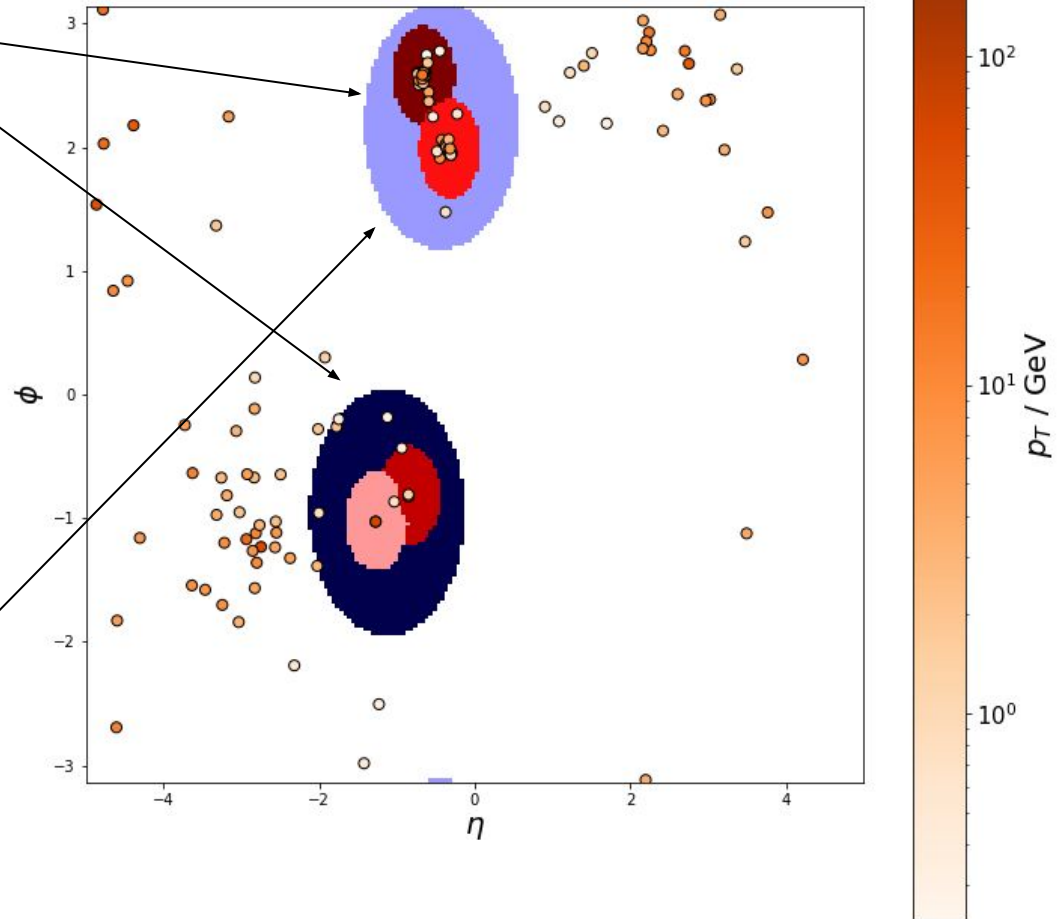




# Example accepted event

Two fat jets observed

Cuts Identify best candidate



[5] pyjets

# Chosen Processes

We collect data from any process with an expectation of surviving events for  $\int \mathcal{L} dt = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

0 Isolated Leptons

1. VBF (11%)
2. WZ[qq] (0.90%)
3. WW[qq] (0.14%)
4. t[bw]t[bw] (0.017%)
5. WZ[l] (0.012%)
6. W[qq] (0.0034%)
7. Z[l] (0.0002%)
8. Z[qq] (0.0001%)

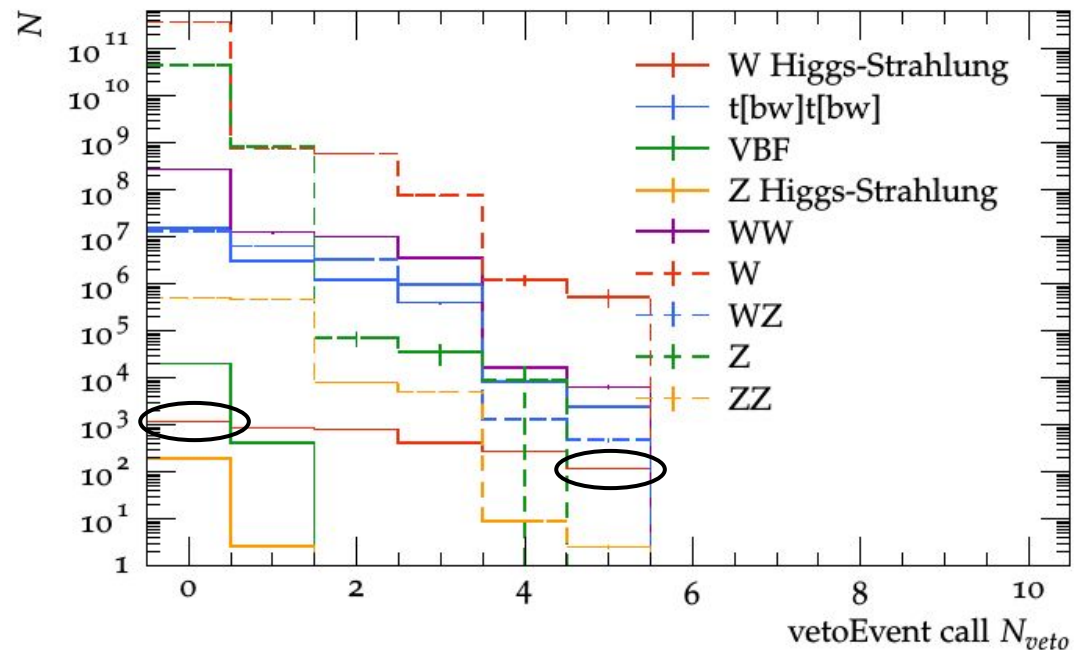
1 Isolated Leptons

1. W Higgs-Strahlung (10%)
2. t[bw]t[bw] (0.016%)
3. WW[lv] (0.0098%)
4. W[lv]Z (0.0057%)
5. W[lv] (0.0006%)

2 Isolated Leptons

1. Z Higgs-Strahlung (17%)
2. WZ[l] (0.16%)
3. Z[l] (0.0020%)
4. Z[qq] (0.0020%)

These runcards are boosted to generate balanced classes



# Chosen Processes - Cross sections

We collect data from any process with an expectation of surviving events for  $\int \mathcal{L} dt = 3000 fb^{-1}$

0 Isolated Leptons

1. VBF 0.19(4) pb
2. WZ[qq] 20(1) pb
3. WW[qq] 0.12(2) nb
4. t[bw]t[bw] 5.4(7) pb
5. WZ[l] 1.8(1) pb
6. W[qq] 90(5) nb
7. Z[l] 3.3(1) nb
8. Z[qq] 27(2) nb

1 Isolated Leptons

1. W Higgs-Strahlung  
0.008(2) pb
2. t[bw]t[bw] 5.4(7) pb
3. WW[lv] 31(4) pb
4. W[lv]Z 2.9(3) pb
5. W[lv] 29(2) nb

2 Isolated Leptons

1. Z Higgs-Strahlung  
0.00123(4) pb
2. WZ[l] 1.8(1) pb
3. Z[l] 3.3(1) nb
4. Z[qq] 27(2) nb

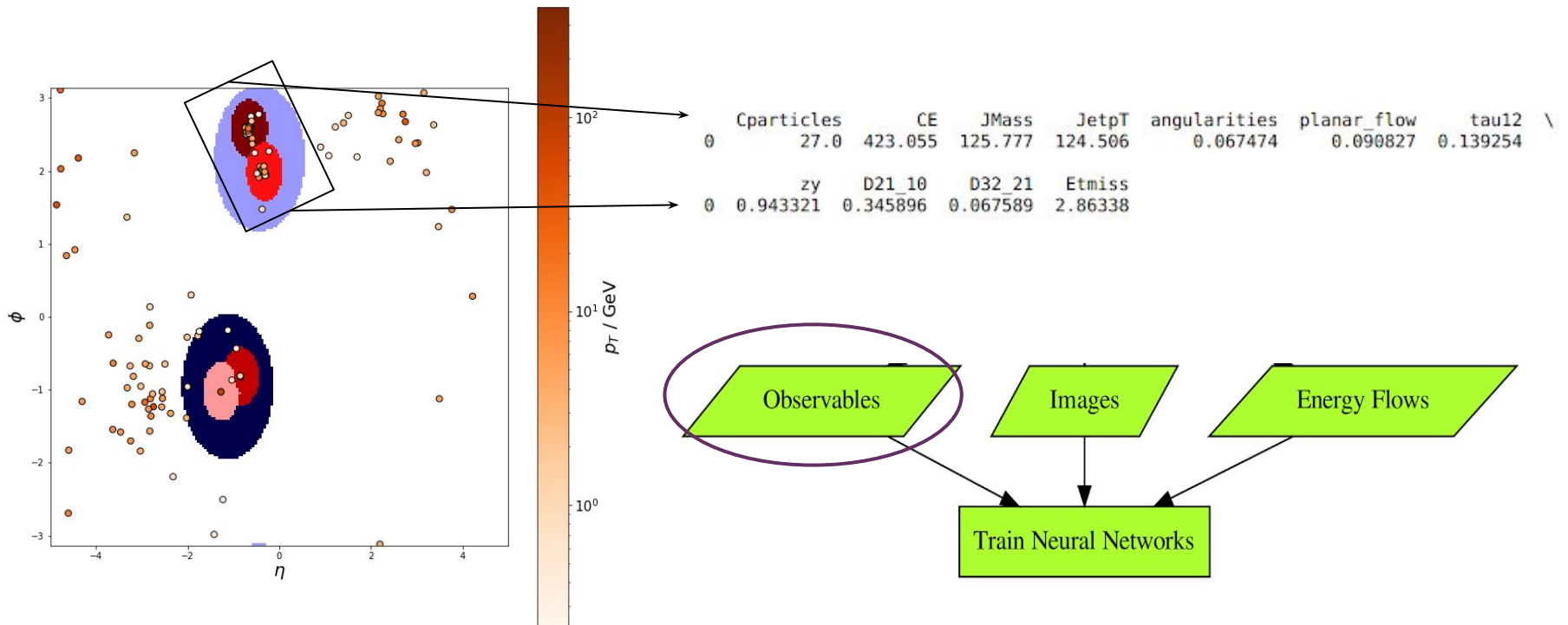
$$\frac{S}{B} \simeq 10^{-6}$$

$$\frac{S}{B} \simeq 10^{-7}$$

$$\frac{S}{B} \simeq 10^{-7}$$

LO Cross sections!

# Example accepted event

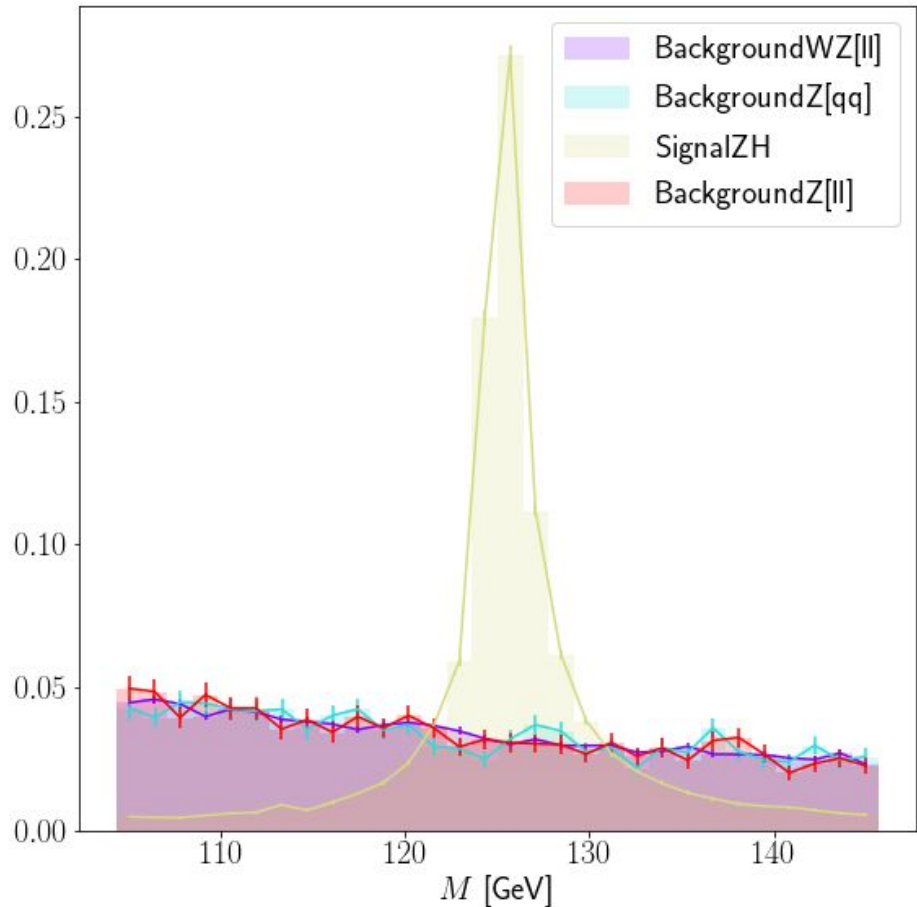


# Example accepted event

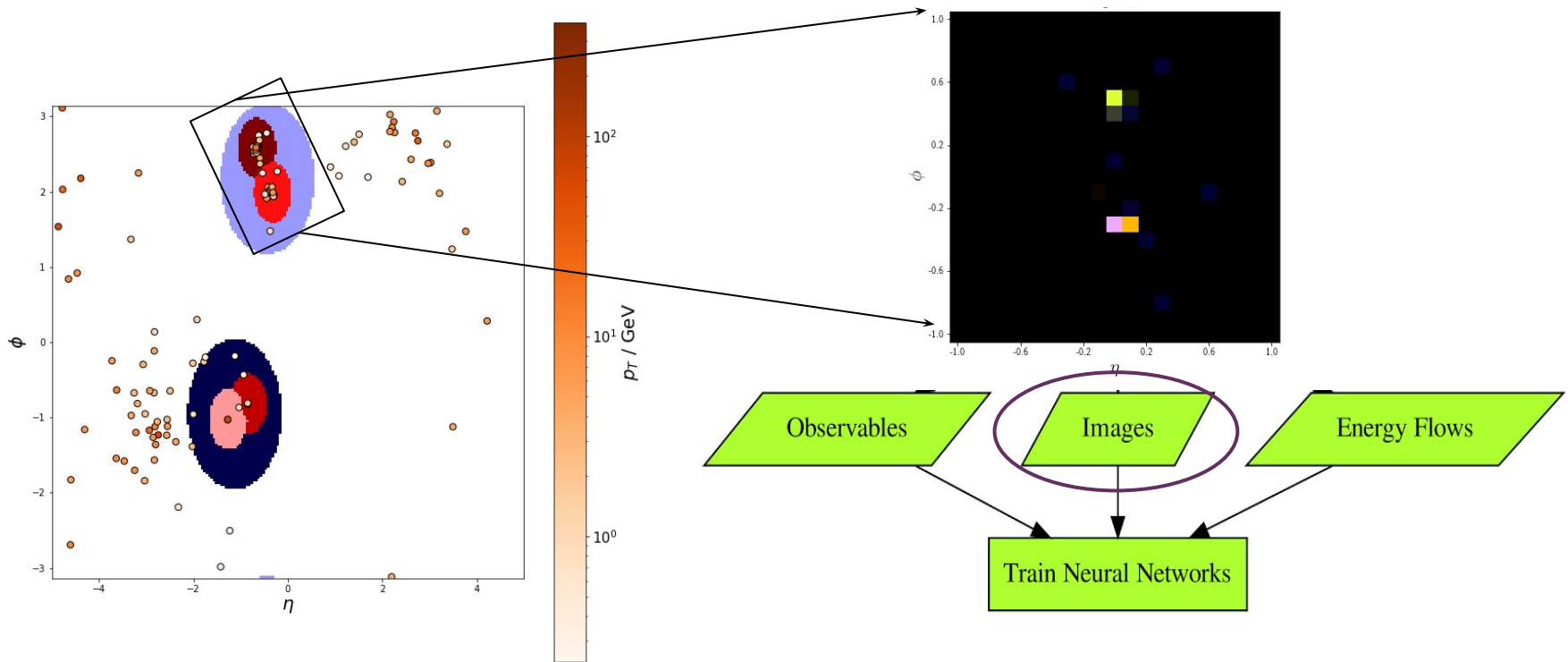
## 11 Chosen observables

1. Number of charged particles
2. Energy in Charged Particles
3. Jet mass
4. Momentum perpendicular to jet axis
5. Angularities ( $a = -2$ )
6. Planar Flow
7. Ratio of 1 and 2 subjettiness
8. Subjet energy balance
9.  $D(2 \rightarrow 1) / PT$
10.  $D(3 \rightarrow 2) / D(2 \rightarrow 1)$
11. Missing Transverse momentum

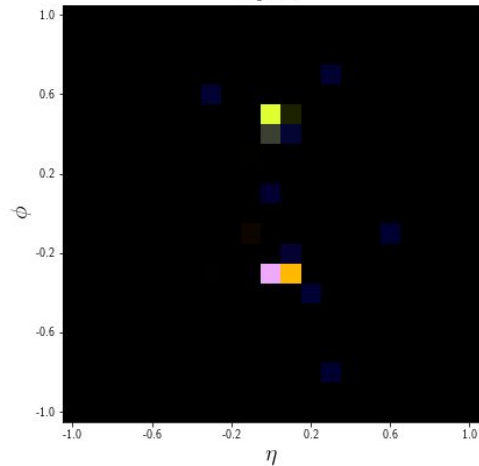
Selected based on individual classifying power.



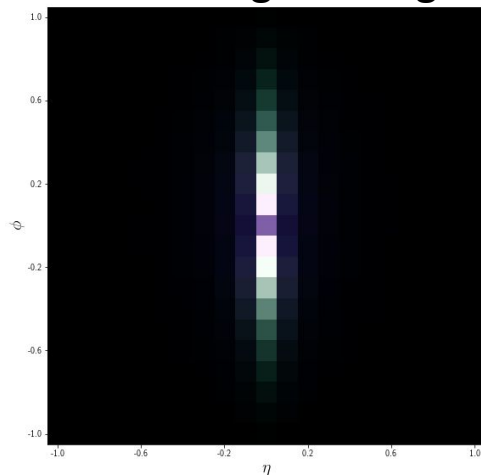
# Example accepted event



# Example accepted event



A mean 'signal image'



Create RGB images

red  $\sim$  Energy

green  $\sim$  Perpendicular momentum to jet momentum

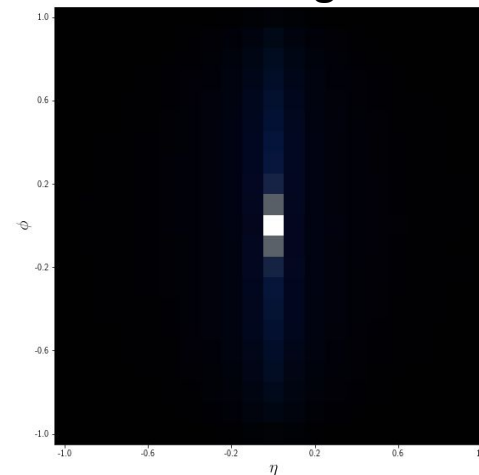
blue  $\sim$  Charge particle multiplicity

Jet axis lined up with (0,0) pixel

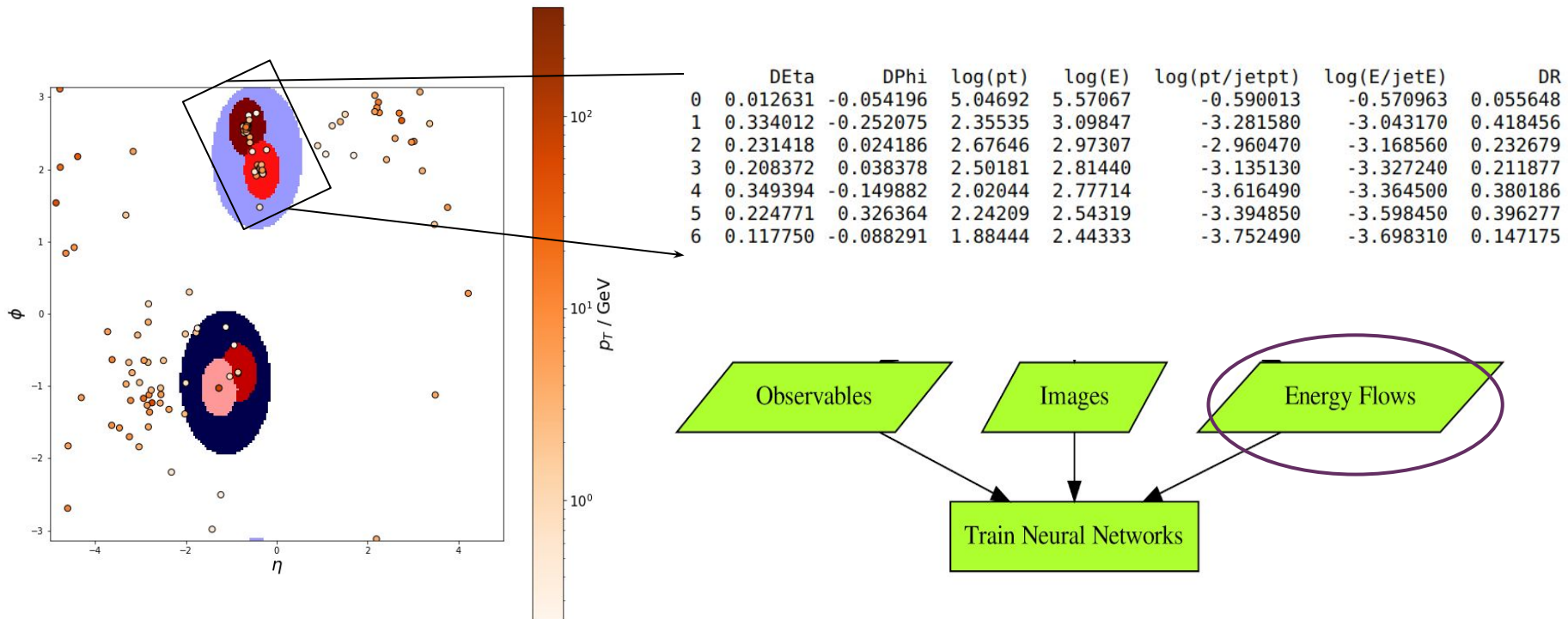
Sum up variables in each bin then rescale

$\sim$ 15k Trainable Parameters

A mean 'background image'



# Example accepted event





# Example accepted event

---

Particles in jet ordered in decreasing energy

Form a sequence of 10 particles to be fed into a particle flow network.

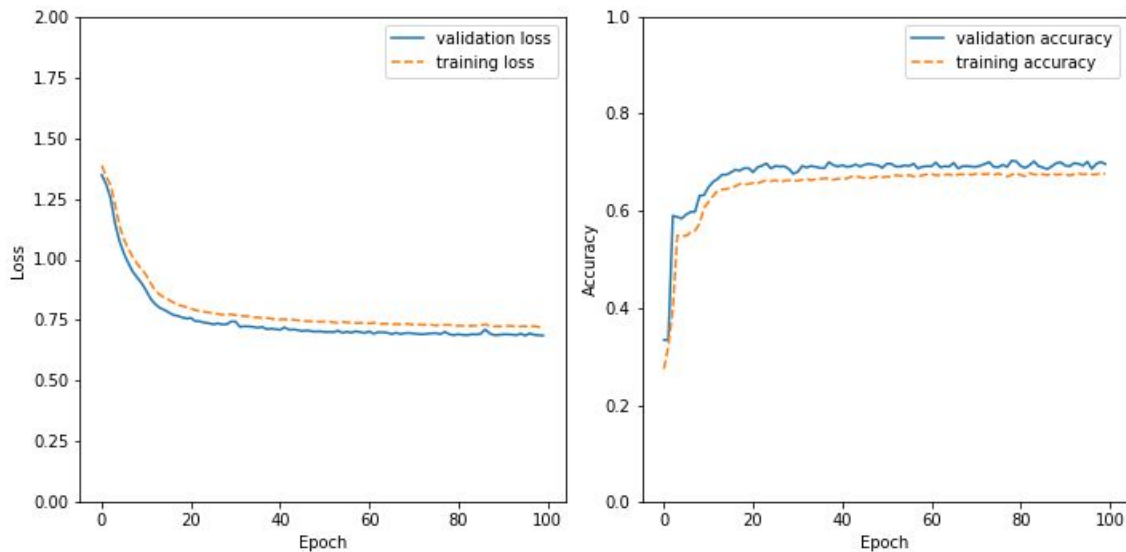
1.	$\Delta\eta$							
2.	$\Delta\phi$							
3.	$\log(p_T)$							
4.	$\log(E)$							
5.	$\log(p_T/p_{Tjet})$							
6.	$\log(E/E_{jet})$							
7.	$\Delta R$							
8.	PID							
		DEta	DPhi	log(pt)	log(E)	log(pt/jetpt)	log(E/jetE)	DR
	0	0.012631	-0.054196	5.04692	5.57067	-0.590013	-0.570963	0.055648
	1	0.334012	-0.252075	2.35535	3.09847	-3.281580	-3.043170	0.418456
	2	0.231418	0.024186	2.67646	2.97307	-2.960470	-3.168560	0.232679
	3	0.208372	0.038378	2.50181	2.81440	-3.135130	-3.327240	0.211877
	4	0.349394	-0.149882	2.02044	2.77714	-3.616490	-3.364500	0.380186
	5	0.224771	0.326364	2.24209	2.54319	-3.394850	-3.598450	0.396277
	6	0.117750	-0.088291	1.88444	2.44333	-3.752490	-3.698310	0.147175

~1.6k Trainable Parameters

# The pipeline

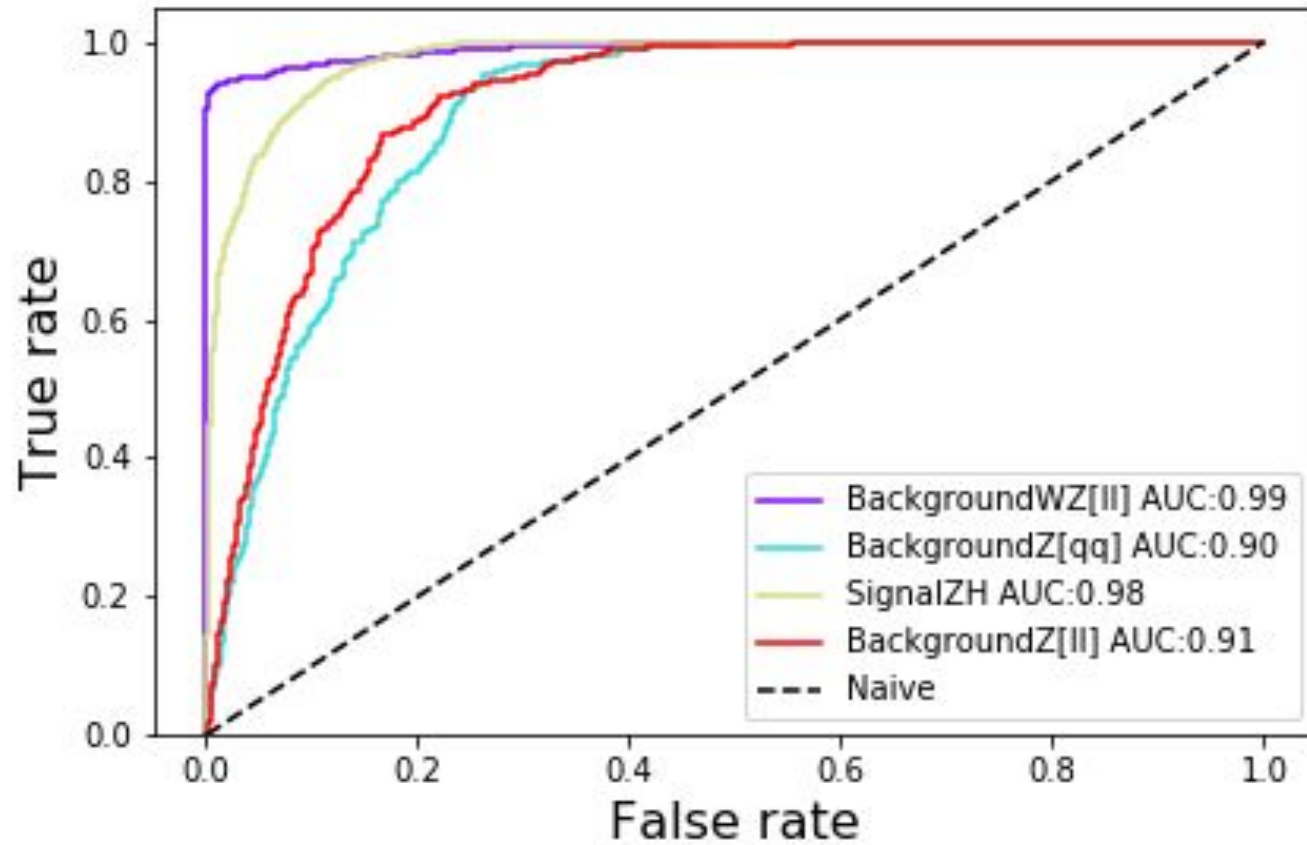
---

1. Determine appropriate backgrounds for each channel
2. Boost events to give balanced classes ~10k samples
3. Normalise and rescale data
4. Learn in tensorflow



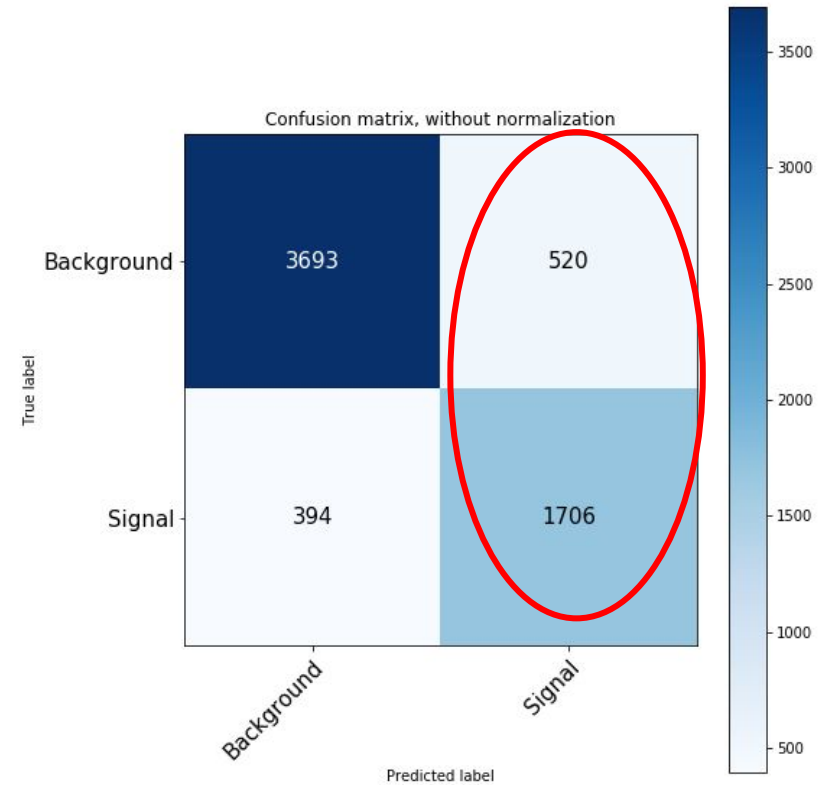
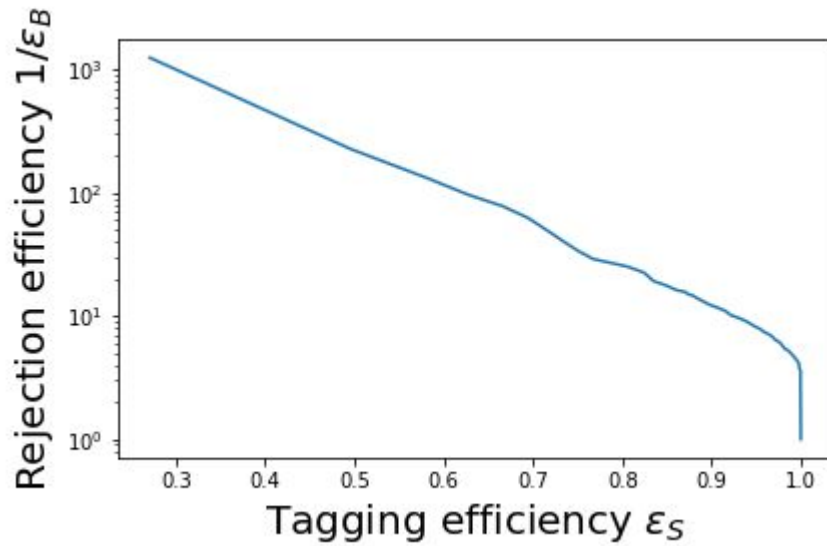
# Time to learn - 2 Lepton Channel

Observables

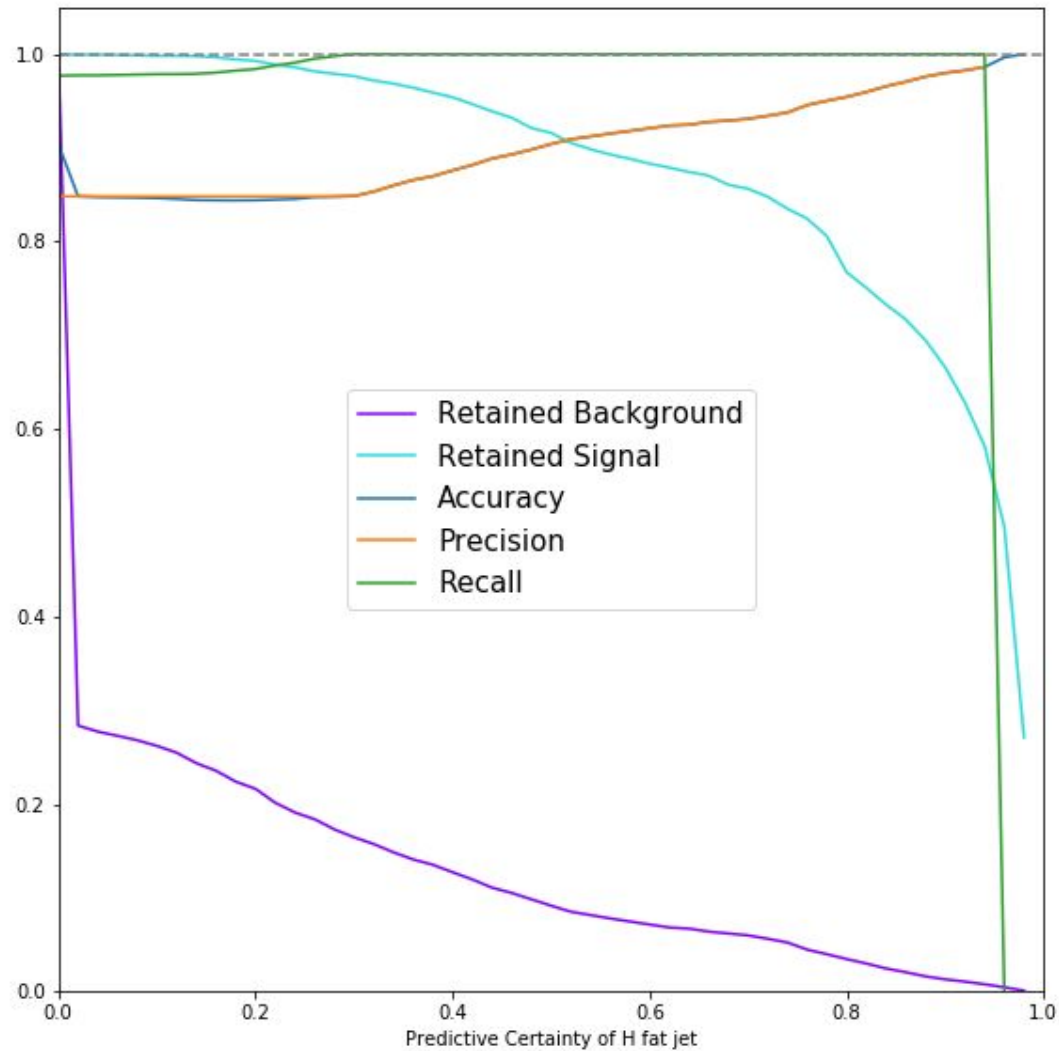


# Time to learn - 2 Lepton Channel

## Observables

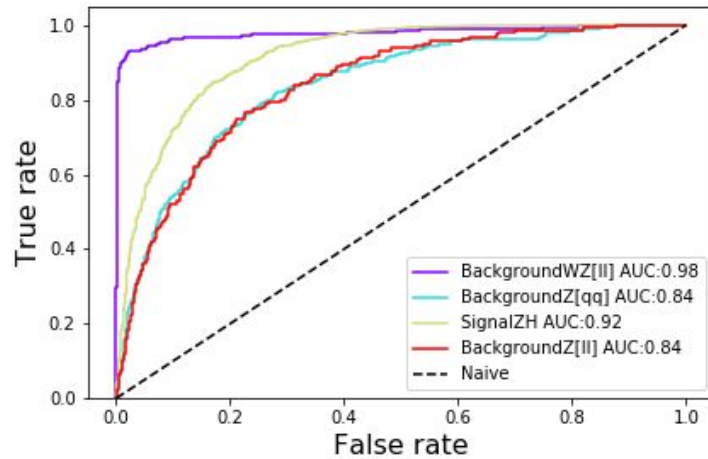


# Time to learn - 2 Lepton Channel

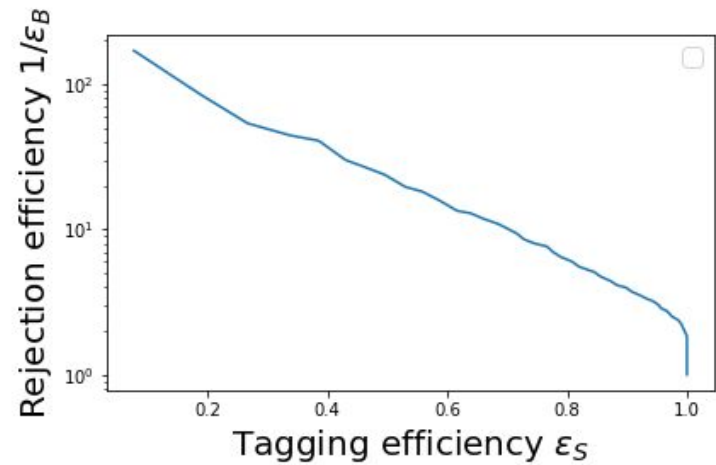
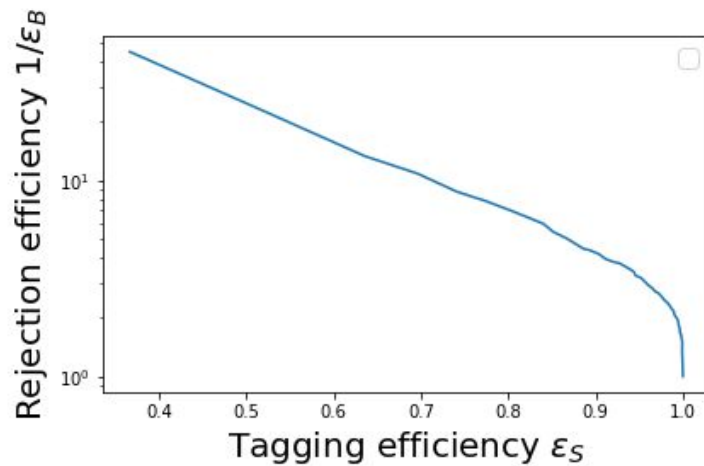
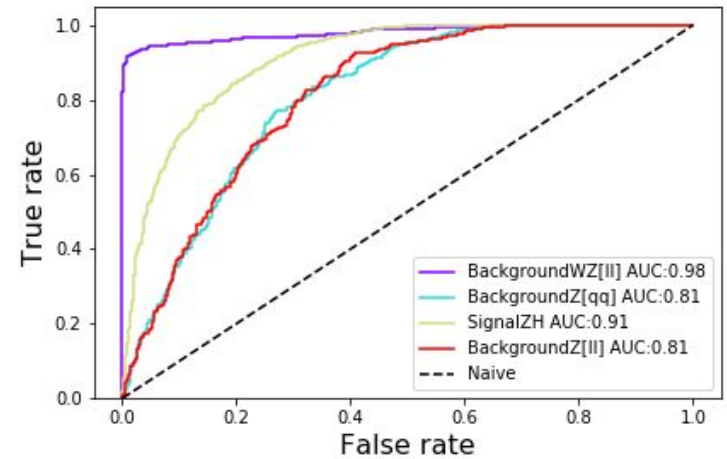


# Time to learn - 2 Lepton Channel

Images



Flow



# FIFO

Sherpa -> Rivet Analysis

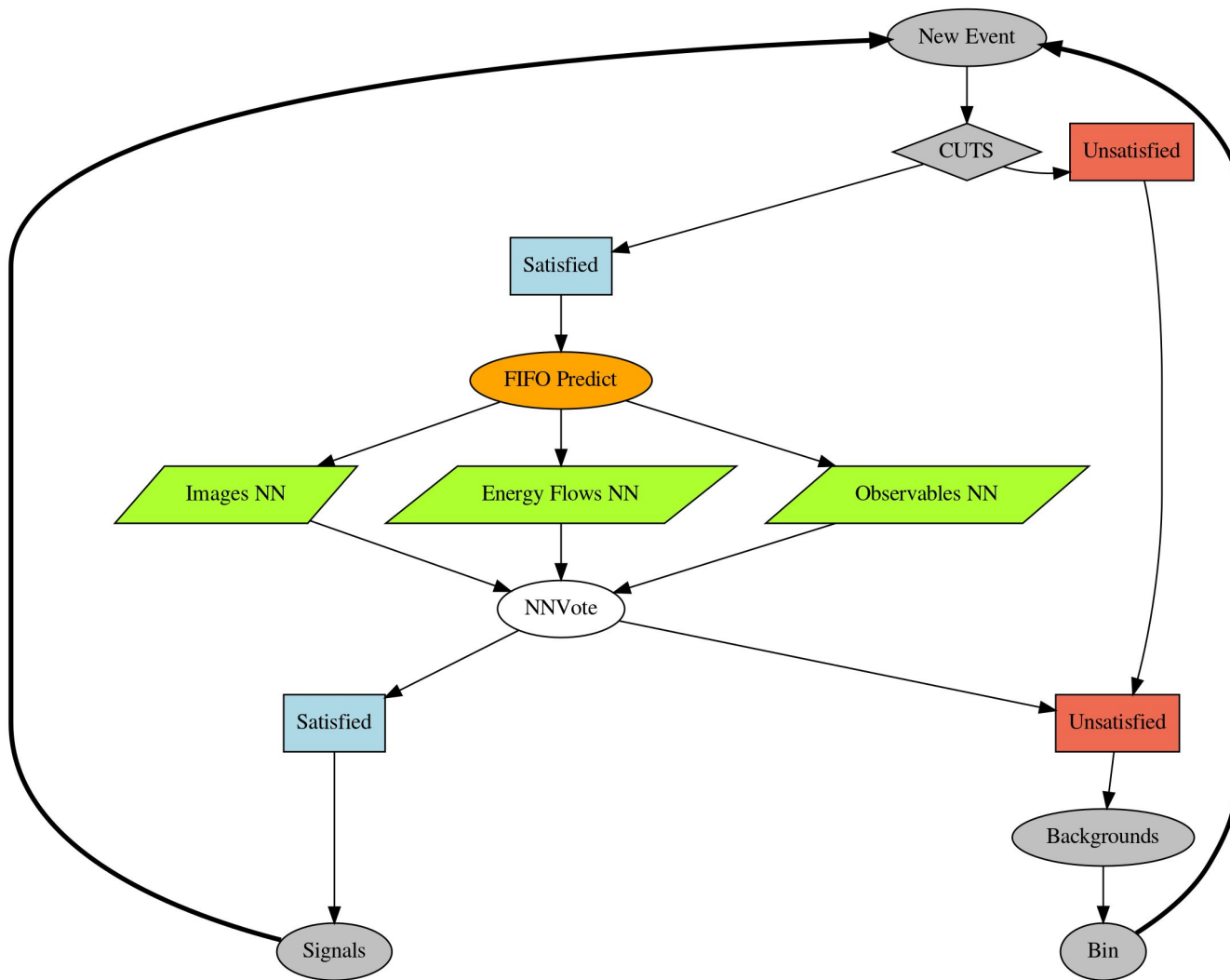
<-->

Python

```
reduce max for 2_2__j__j_W-[Q_Q]__j to 0.715086 ( eps = 0.001 )
Read in channels from directory : Results/Comix/MC_2_3__j__j_W-[Q_Q]__j
Process_Group::CalculateTotalXSec(): Calculate xs for '2_3__j__j_W-[Q_Q]__j' (Comix)
2_3__j__j_W-[Q_Q]__j : 4244.64 pb +- ( 10.0767 pb = 0.237399 % ) exp. eff: 0.58381
%
  reduce max for 2_3__j__j_W-[Q_Q]__j to 0.593677 ( eps = 0.001 )
-----
-- SHERPA generates events with the following structure --
-----
Perturbative      : Signal_Processes
Perturbative      : Hard_Decays
Perturbative      : Jet_Evolution:CSS
Perturbative      : Lepton_FS_QED_Corrections:Photons
Perturbative      : Multiple_Interactions:None
Perturbative      : Minimum_Bias:Off
Hadronization     : Beam_Remnants
Hadronization     : Hadronization:Ahadic
Hadronization     : Hadron_Decays
Unknown           :
Analysis          : Rivet
-----
Rivet.Analysis.Handler: WARN Analysis 'FatJets0Lep' is unvalidated: be careful, it may be broken!
Rivet.Analysis.Handler: WARN Analysis 'FatJets1Lep' is unvalidated: be careful, it may be broken!
Rivet.Analysis.Handler: WARN Analysis 'FatJets2Lep' is unvalidated: be careful, it may be broken!
#-----
#                               FastJet release 3.3.1
#                               M. Cacciari, G.P. Salam and G. Soyez
#                               A software package for jet finding and analysis at colliders
#                               http://fastjet.fr
#
# Please cite EPJC72(2012)1896 [arXiv:1111.6097] if you use this package
# for scientific work and optionally PLB641(2006)57 [hep-ph/0512210].
#
# FastJet is provided without warranty under the terms of the GNU GPLv2.
# It uses T. Chan's closest pair algorithm, S. Fortune's Voronoi code
# and 3rd party plugin jet algorithms. See COPYING file for details.
#-----
Event 200 ( 1s elapsed / 5s left ) -> ETA: Sun Jan 05 15:26
XS = 107484 pb +- ( 10097 pb = 9.39 % )
Ims [0.97180384, 1]
Flow [0.9024279, 1]
Obs [0.81896096, 1]
Ims [0.96480846, 1]
Flow [0.91917694, 1]
Obs [0.99326575, 1]
Ims [0.9584786, 1]
Flow [0.89479154, 1]
Obs [0.9947601, 1]
Ims [0.9261591, 1]
Flow [0.8904244, 1]
Obs [0.9974905, 1]
Ims [0.9860474, 1]
Flow [0.8871511, 1]
Obs [0.7706096, 1]
Ims [0.9582879, 1]
Flow [0.9047799, 1]
Obs [0.9870056, 1]
Ims [0.88494724, 1]
Flow [0.49075803, 0]
Obs [0.99569356, 1]
Ims [0.939048, 1]
Flow [0.8998179, 1]
Obs [0.99020326, 1]
Ims [0.94132274, 1]
Flow [0.91626483, 1]
Obs [0.9833592, 1]
Ims [0.949657, 1]
Flow [0.9092387, 1]
Obs [0.99601537, 1]
Ims [0.9835242, 1]
Flow [0.9188933, 1]
Obs [0.42806774, 0]
Ims [0.20386374, 0]
Flow [0.8513089, 1]
Obs [0.9964684, 1]
Ims [0.97812784, 1]
Flow [0.9187265, 1]
Obs [0.9929892, 1]
Ims [0.9795156, 1]
Flow [0.90042114, 1]
```



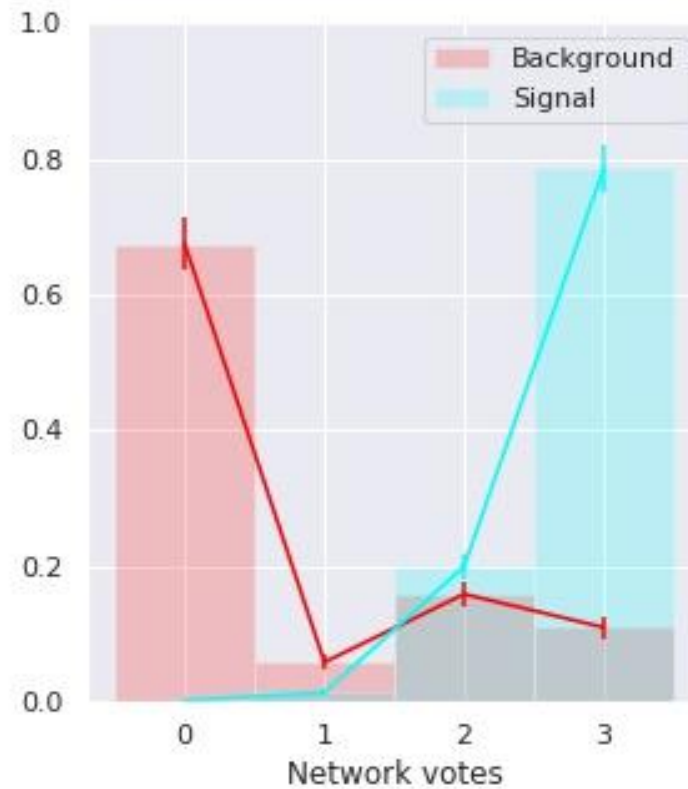
# FIFO





# Voting

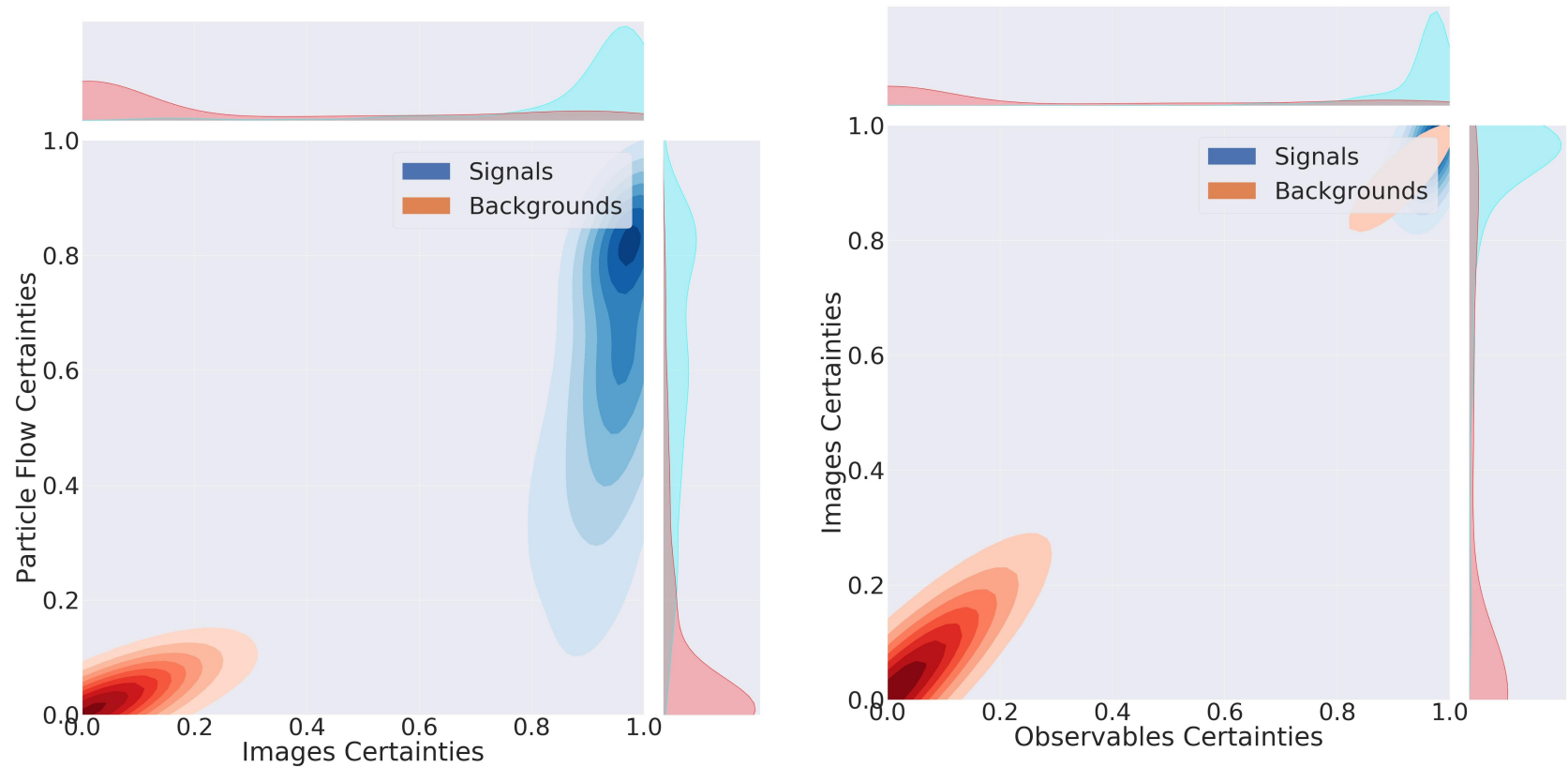
Each network returns a probability for each class.



We have a naive voting system, but can we do better?

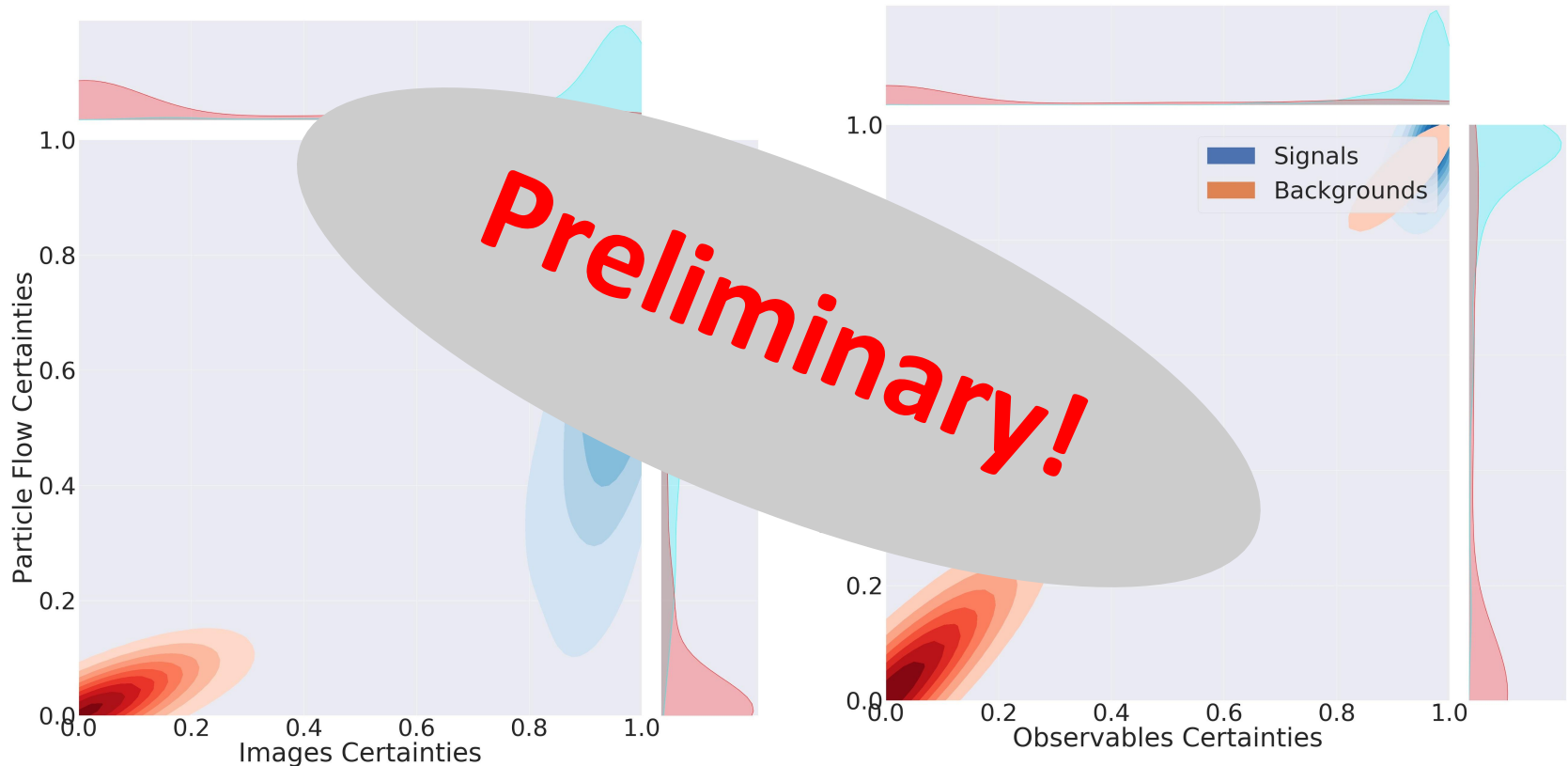
# Voting

The networks are providing complementary information! More classifying power!



# Voting

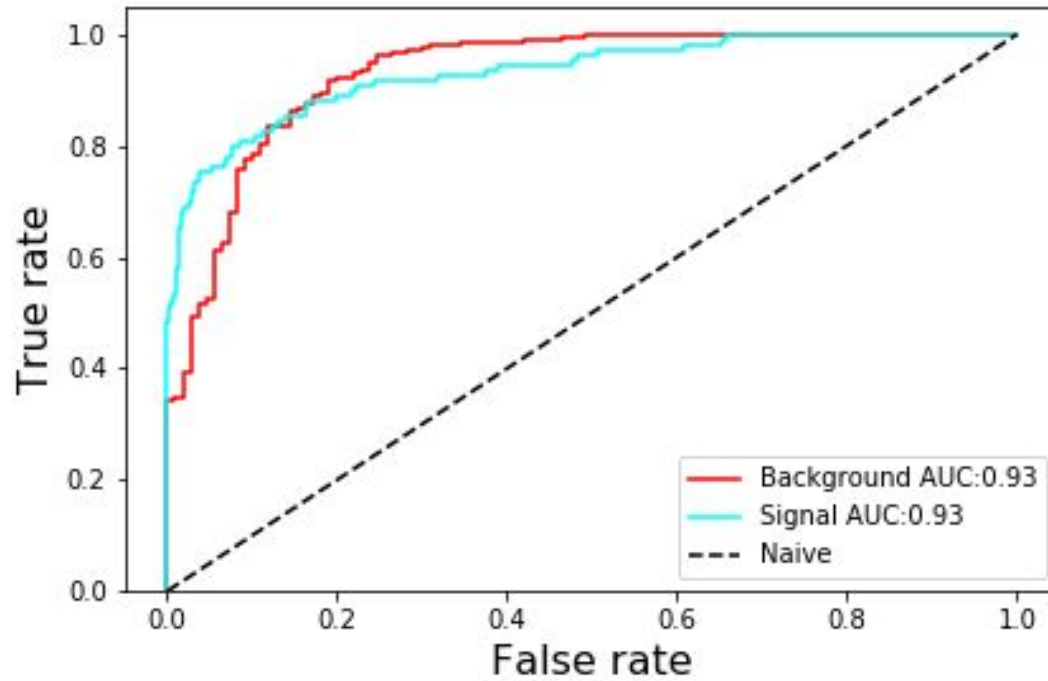
The networks are providing complementary information! More classifying power!



Only a few 1K data points (for now!)

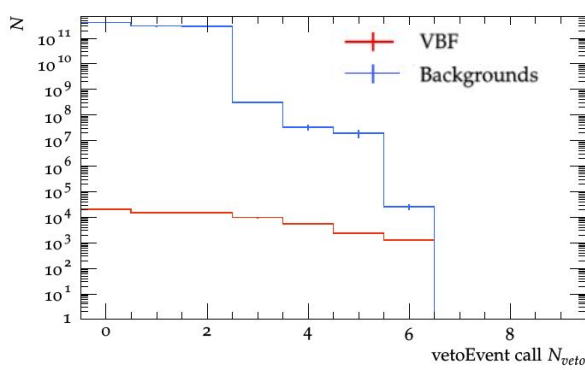
# Time to learn

Learn how to vote!

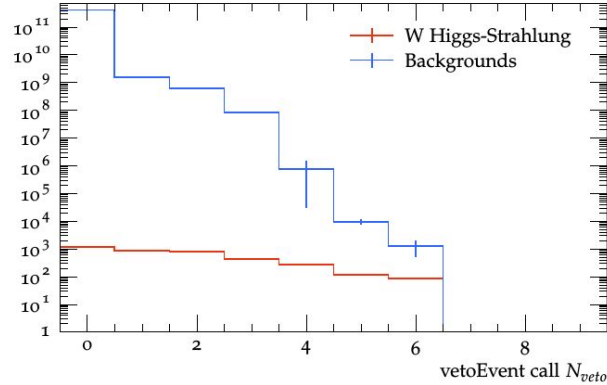


# Results and Conclusions

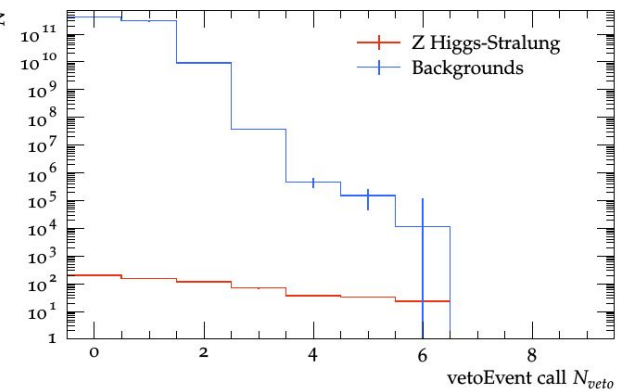
Combined networks give superior killing power than individual networks!



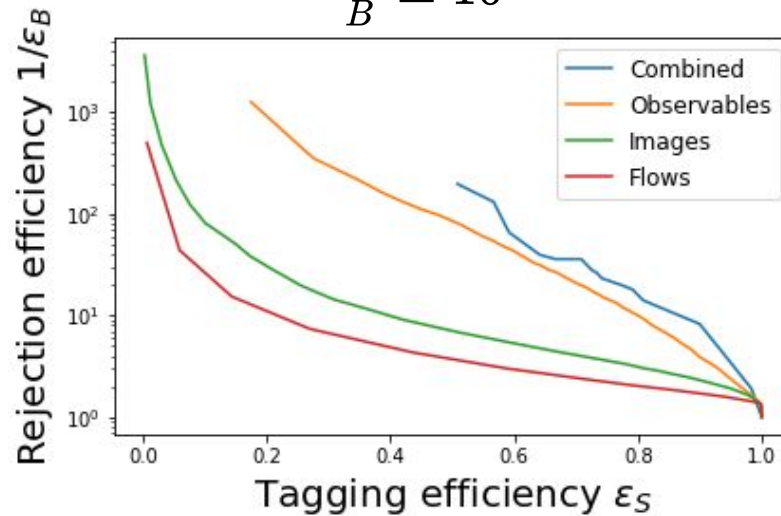
$$\frac{S}{B} \simeq 10^{-2}$$



$$\frac{S}{B} \simeq 10^{-2}$$



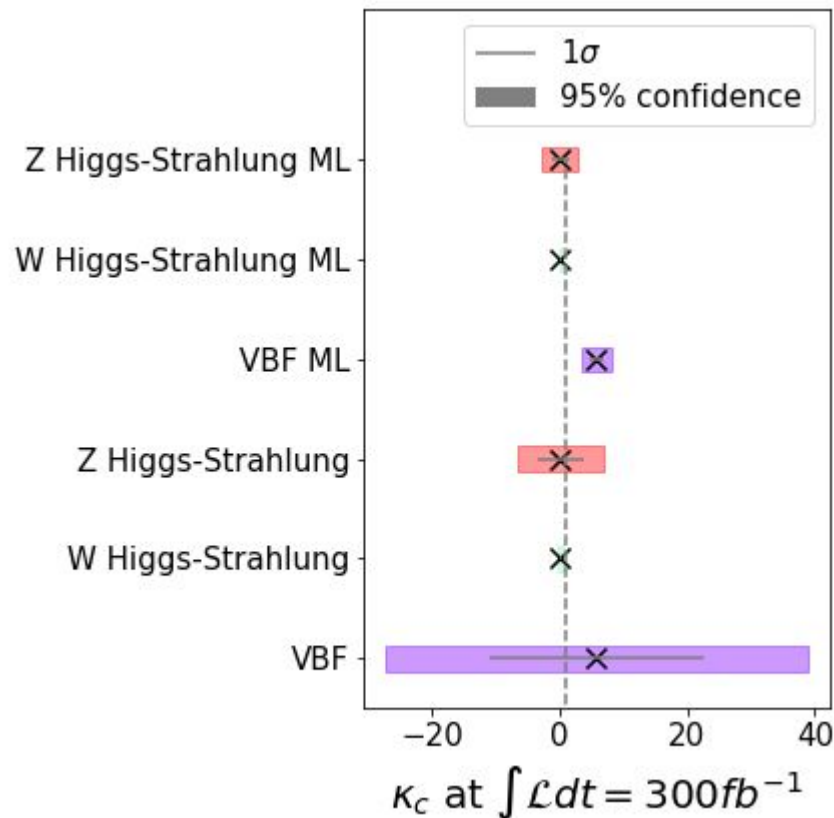
$$\frac{S}{B} \simeq 10^{-3}$$



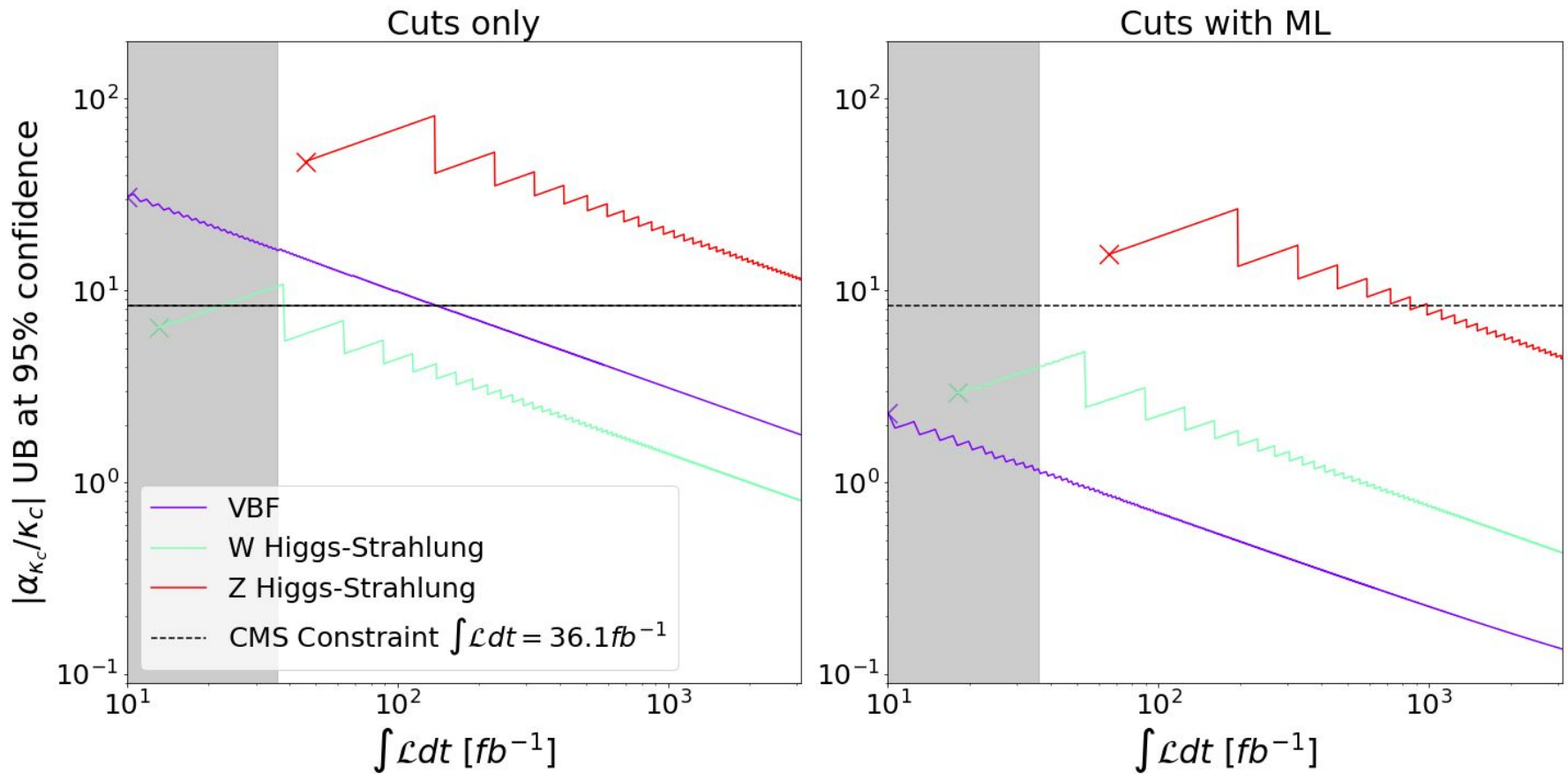
# Results and Conclusions

$$\frac{\sigma(VH)Br(H \rightarrow c\bar{c})}{\sigma_{SM}(VH)Br_{SM}(H \rightarrow c\bar{c})} = \kappa_c^2$$

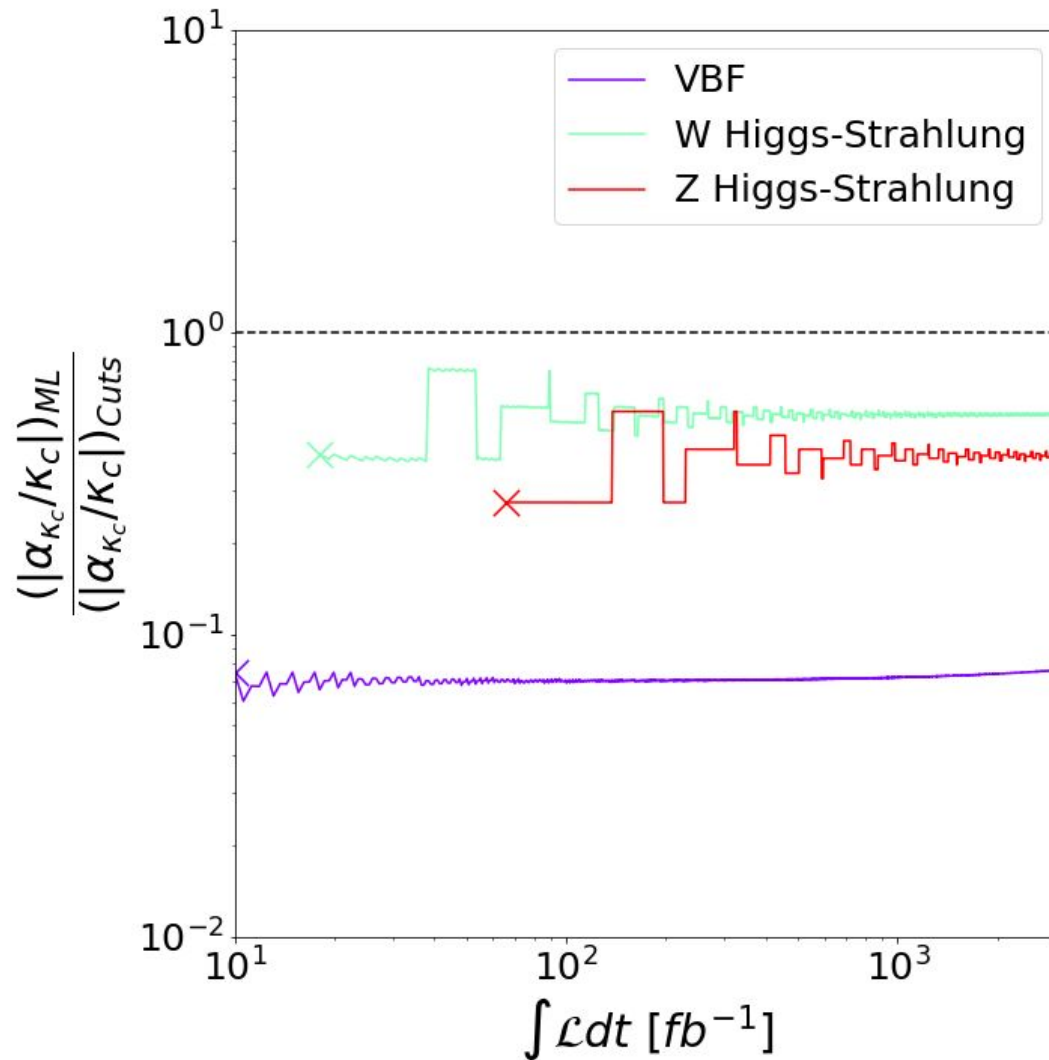
$$Br_{SM}(H \rightarrow c\bar{c}) = 2.89 \times 10^{-2} \begin{matrix} +5.5\% \\ -2.0\% \end{matrix}$$



# Results and Conclusions



# Results and Conclusions





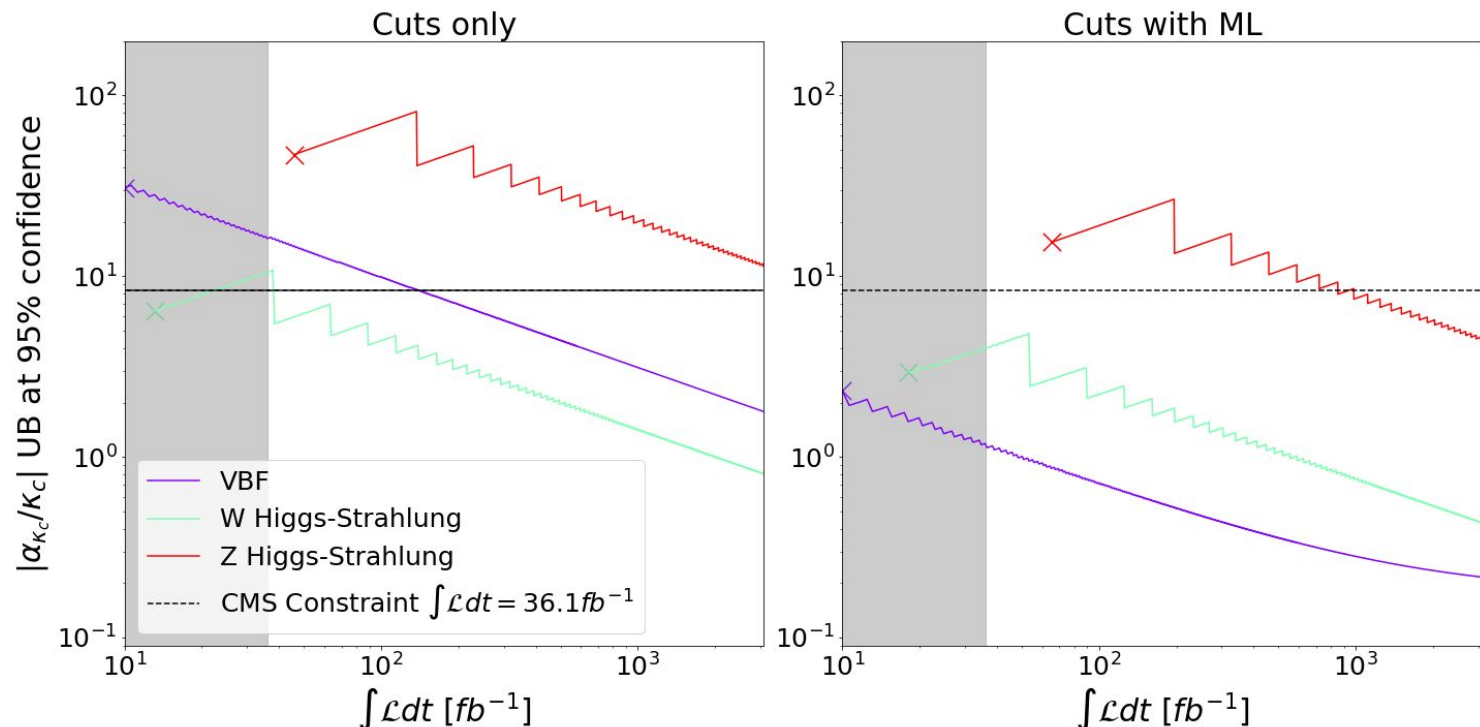
# Results and Conclusions

## Key points

1. A proof of concept
2. Promising results
3. Pipeline ready to go!

## Considerations

1. This was only a LO study
2. Possibility to consider more backgrounds
3. Detector simulation
4. More data!



# Backups

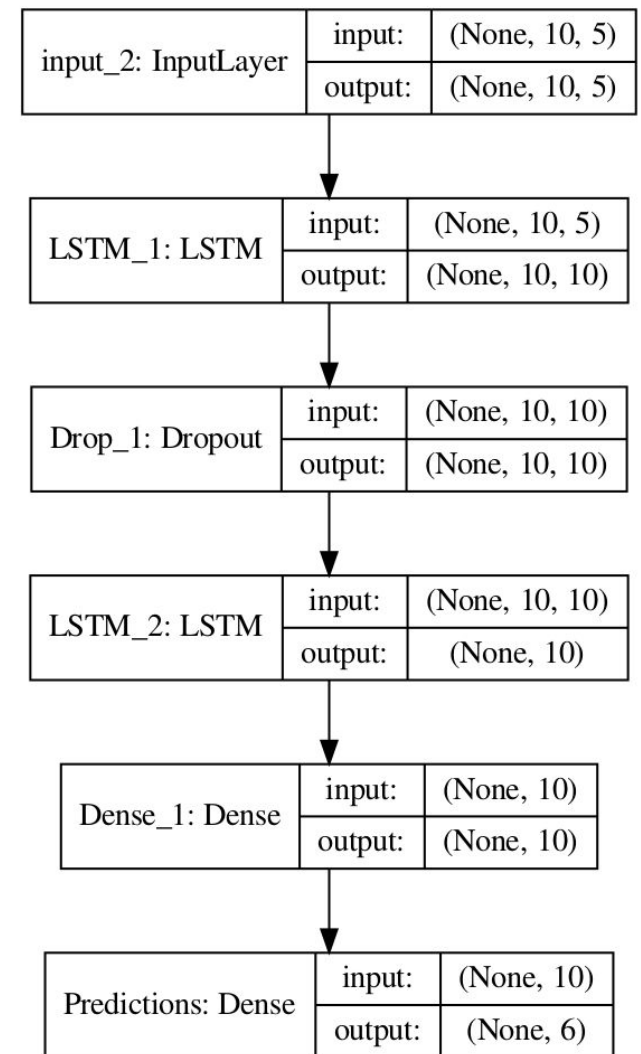
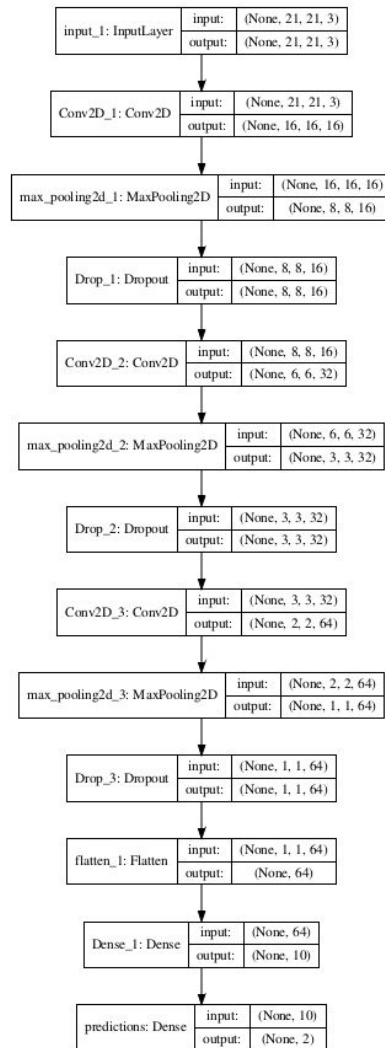
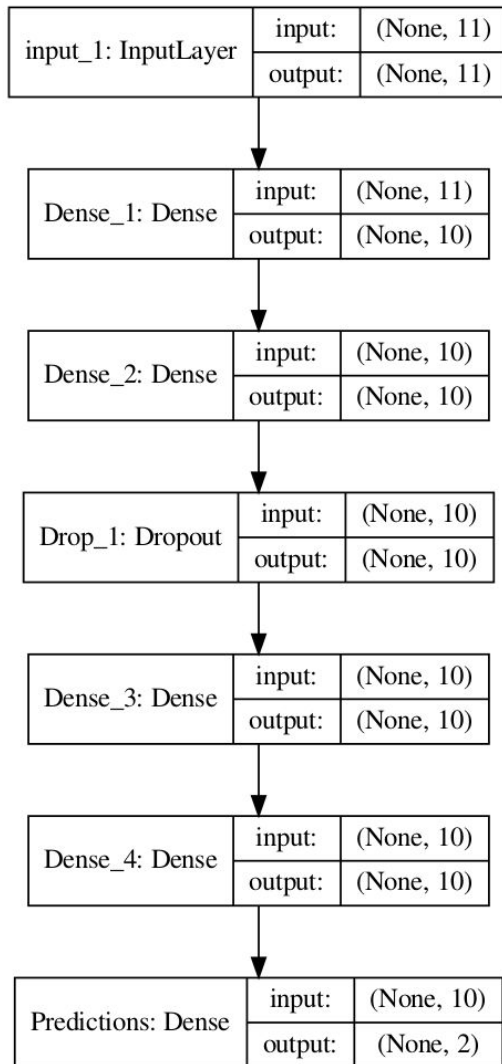
---

# BACKUP SLIDES

---

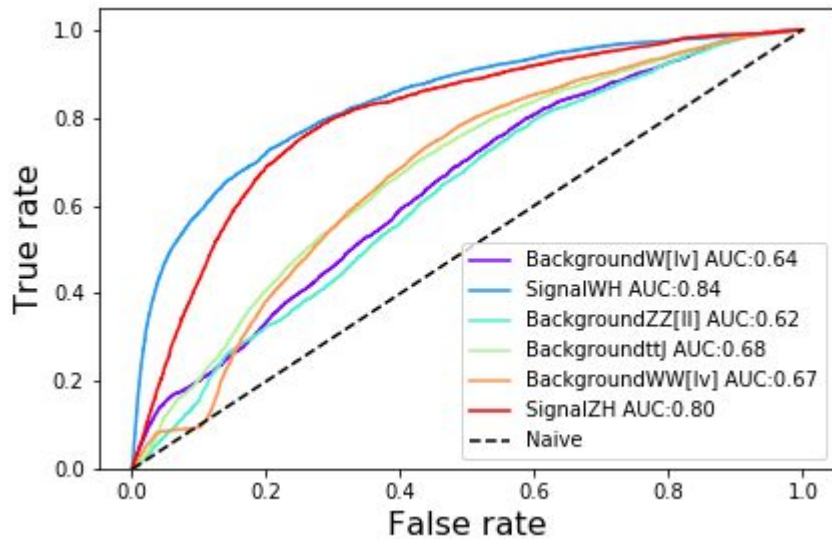
1. Network Architectures
2. Chosen Observables
3. Distributions

# Architectures

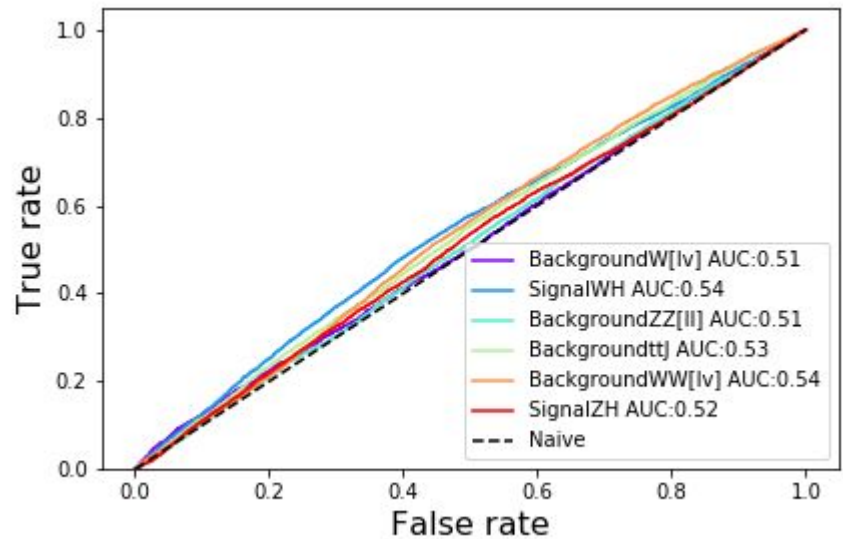


# Chosen Observables

A good observable: Jet Mass

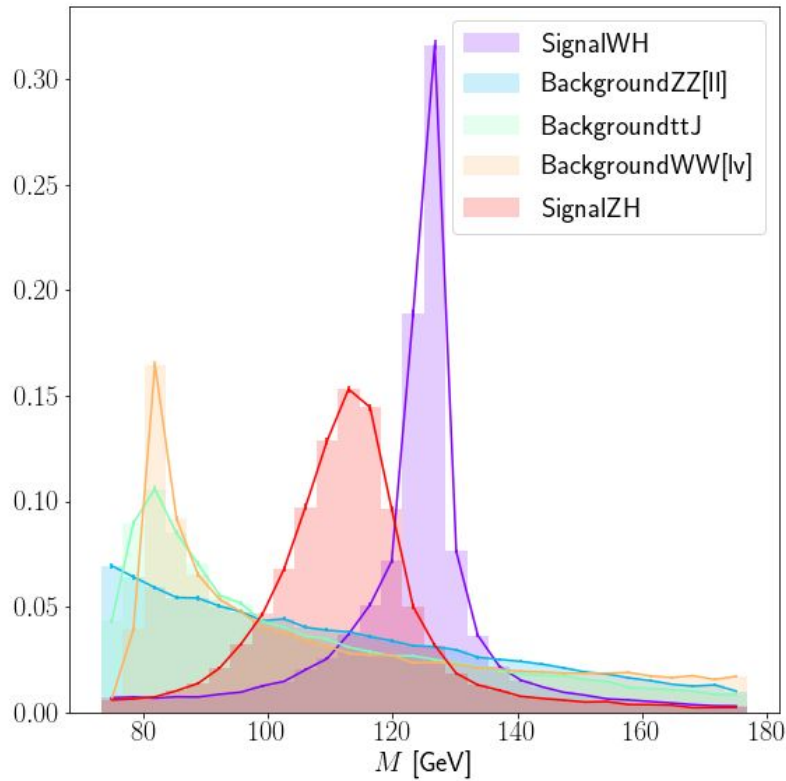


A bad observable: Jet Rapidity

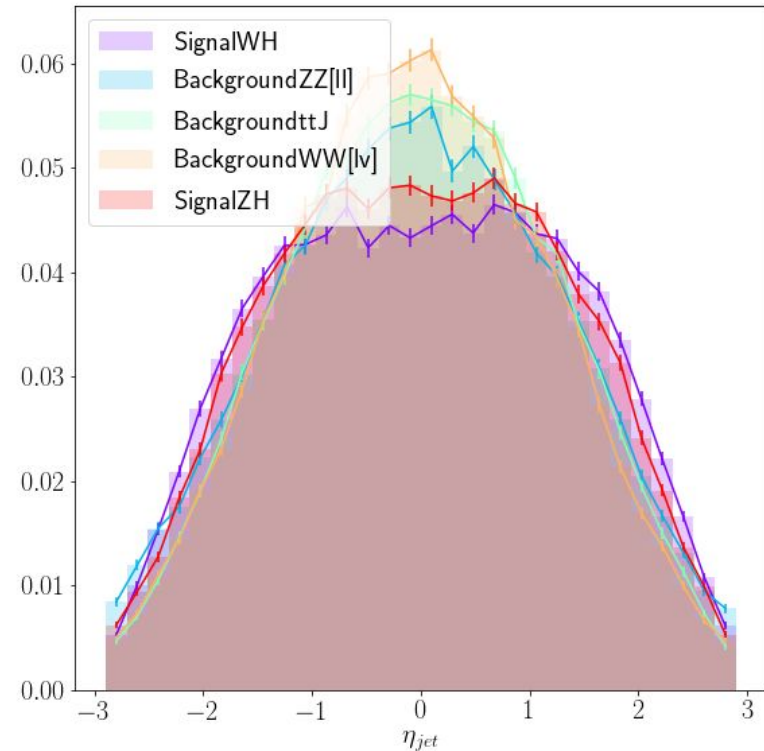


# Chosen Observables

A good observable: Jet Mass

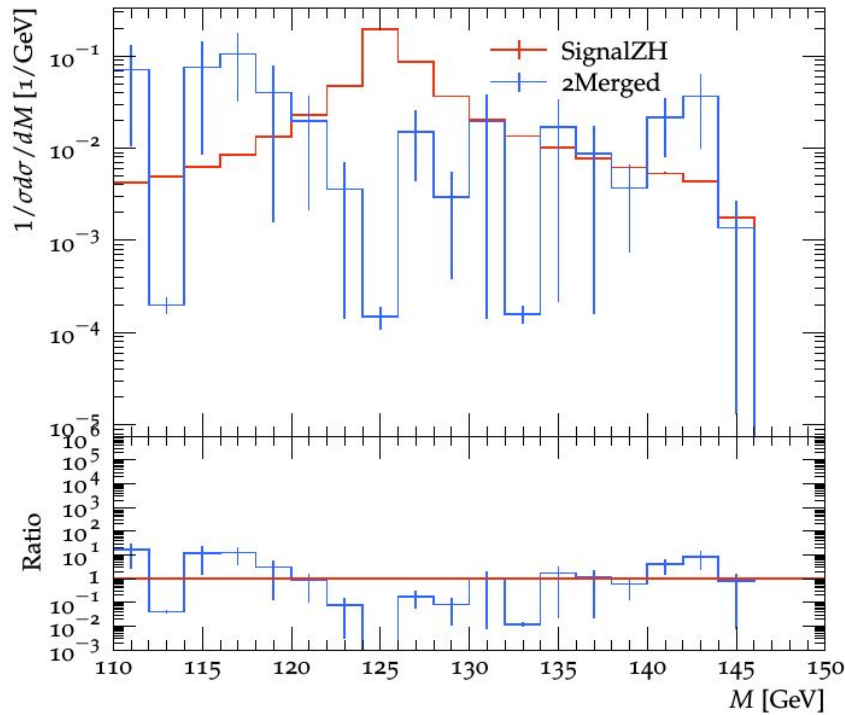


A bad observable: Jet Rapidity



# Distributions

Sanity checks - 2 Isolated lepton channel  
Candidate fatjet distributions



Leptons invariant mass

