

Searching for HH-3lepton @ ATLAS

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Outline

- Introduction
- Light Lepton channel ($3\ell 0\tau_h$)
 - Selection
 - Fake Factor Method
 - Higgsness
 - BDT Study & Sensitivity
- Summary

$0 \tau_h$ channels	$2\ell SS$
	$2\ell OS$
	3ℓ
	4ℓ
τ_h channels	$1\ell 1\tau_h$
	$1\ell 2\tau_h$
	$1\ell 3\tau_h$
	$2\ell 1\tau_h$
	$2\ell 2\tau_h$
	$3\ell 1\tau_h$
$\gamma\gamma + ML(\tau_h)$	$\gamma\gamma + 2\ell(e, \mu, \tau)$
	$\gamma\gamma + 1\ell(e, \mu, \tau)$
$HH \rightarrow bbZZ \rightarrow bb + 4\ell$	
$X \rightarrow SH \rightarrow ML$	

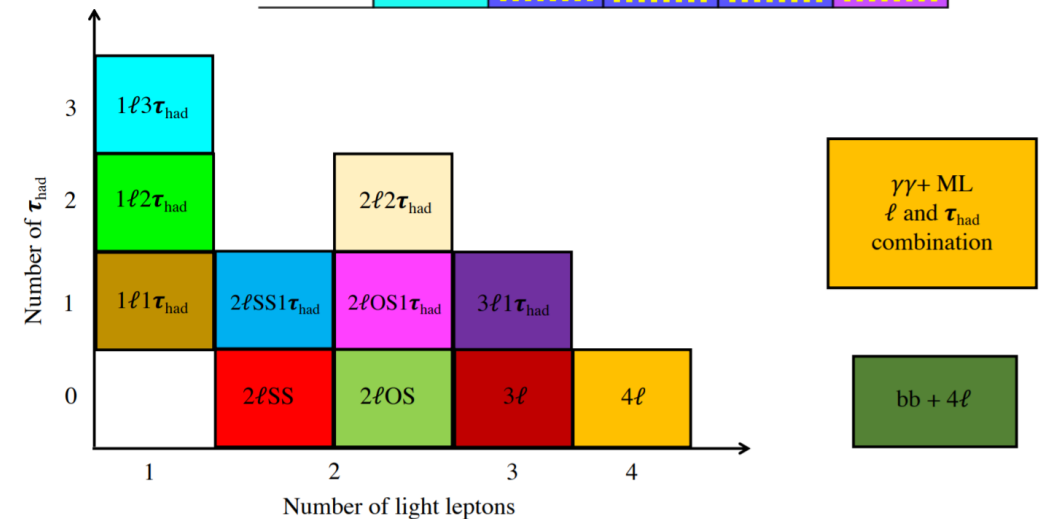
Red means mainly contributed channel

Introduction

- Search for Higgs pair production in the multilepton final state, focusing on non-resonant HH production and $X \rightarrow SH$ final states.
- Several HH decay modes with small BRs. Many of these not covered by dedicated analyses.
- Hard to fully reconstruct HH system
- $\sim 5\%$ of total branching ratio
- [TWiki page](#)

Katharine Leney & Marcus Morgenstern

	bb	WW	$\tau\tau$	ZZ	$\gamma\gamma$
bb	33%				
WW	25%	4.6%			
$\tau\tau$	7.4%	2.5%	0.39%		
ZZ	3.1%	1.2%	0.34%	0.076%	
$\gamma\gamma$	0.26%	0.10%	0.029%	0.013%	0.0005%



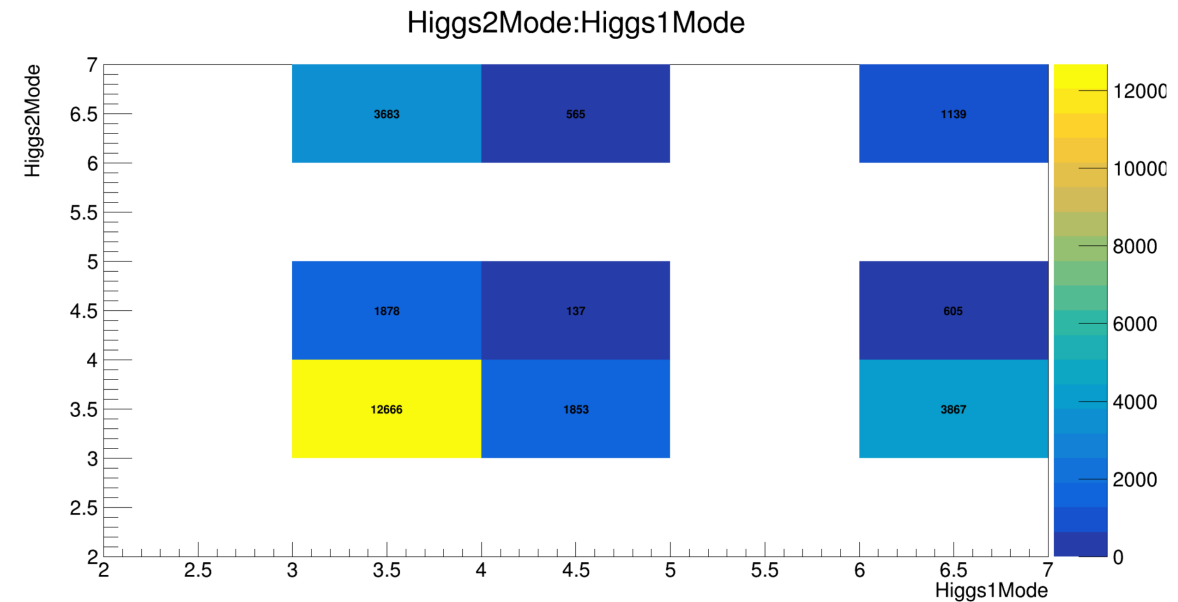
$HH \rightarrow 3\ell + \text{jets}$

Light Lepton channels ($3\ell 0\tau_h$)

Final State: $3\ell 0\tau_h$

- non-resonant HH production (SM)
- $HH \rightarrow WW^*WW^* \rightarrow 3\ell + \text{jets}$ is the dominant signal process.
- Total cross section: 0.4180 fb @ 13 TeV
- Lepton label:
 - ℓ_1 : the opposite sign lepton
 - ℓ_2 : the lepton closer to ℓ_1 (the smaller ΔR)
 - ℓ_3 : the remaining lepton
- [Previous](#) $HH \rightarrow 4W$ [paper](#) (36 fb^{-1})

- 3 = WW
- 4 = ZZ
- 6 = $\tau\tau$



$$\frac{\sigma(HH \rightarrow 4W \rightarrow 3\ell)}{\sigma(HH \rightarrow (WW, ZZ, \tau\tau) \rightarrow 3\ell)} = 54.6\%$$

Selection

- Three lepton with total charge of ± 1
 - One **opposite sign** lepton(ℓ_1): $p_T > 10$ GeV, **loose** quality
 - Two **same sign** leptons(ℓ_2, ℓ_3): $p_T > 15$ GeV, **tight** quality
- Hadronic tau Veto, Z Mass Veto and Low Mass Veto
 - **Low Mass Veto**: invariant mass of any SFOS pair should be larger than 12 GeV
 - **Z Mass Veto**: invariant mass of any SFOS pair should exclude Z Mass region by at least 10 GeV
- b-jets veto and jet multiplicity
 - $N_{jets} == 1$: Control region to calculate **fake lepton background** in Signal Region
 - $N_{jets} \geq 2$: Signal Region for $3\ell 0\tau_h + jj$
- Select variables with good separation power to train boosted decision tree(BDT)
 - A novel variable called “Higgsness” is introduced.

Sample Consideration

- Main backgrounds are dominated by **diboson** and **fake lepton** backgrounds.
 - **Prompt backgrounds:** $VV, t\bar{t}H, t\bar{t}Z, t\bar{t}W, tZ, VVV, VH$
 - **Fake lepton backgrounds:** $V\gamma, \text{Jet Fakes } (t\bar{t}, Z + \text{jets})$
 - Jet Fake backgrounds are estimated by ***Fake Factor Method***.
- Data are included from year 15 to year 18 with luminosity of 139 fb^{-1} @ 13 TeV.

Fake Factor Method

- A data-driven technique that can be used to estimate both **the normalization and shape of the fakes**
- Define fake factor regions dominated by fakes
- Numerator: events with *tight leptons*
- Denominator: define an *anti-tight* selection by **inverting** the identification and isolation of the lepton
 - Very little signal contamination
 - Enhanced in the fakes
- Apply the fake factors to a control region identical to the signal region, except one of the lepton is *anti-tight*

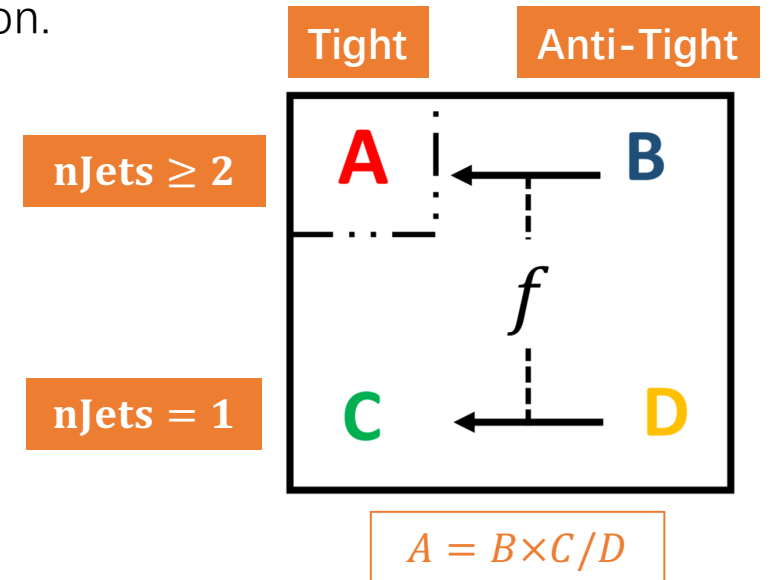
Fake Factor Method (Cont.)

- Prompt Backgrounds: $t\bar{t}H, t\bar{t}Z, t\bar{t}W, tZ, VV, VVV, VH$
- Jet Fakes MC: $t\bar{t}, Z+\text{jets}$
- **Anti-Tight Event:** SS pair with one *tight* lepton and one *anti-tight* lepton.
- **Tight Event:** SS pair with two *tight* leptons.
- **Region D** (CR for calculating FF): Anti-Tight Event, $N_{jet} = 1$
- **Region C** (CR for calculating FF): Tight Event, $N_{jet} = 1$
- **Region B** (CR for calculating Fakes in SR): Anti-Tight Event, $N_{jet} > 1$
- **Region A** (Fakes in SR): Tight Event, $N_{jet} > 1$

$$f_{\ell}(i) = \frac{N_{\ell}^C(i)}{N_{\ell}^D(i)} \longrightarrow N_{fake}^{A(SR)}(i) = f_{\ell}(i) \times N_{\ell}^B(i)$$

$\ell = e, \mu$ and i refers to p_T bin

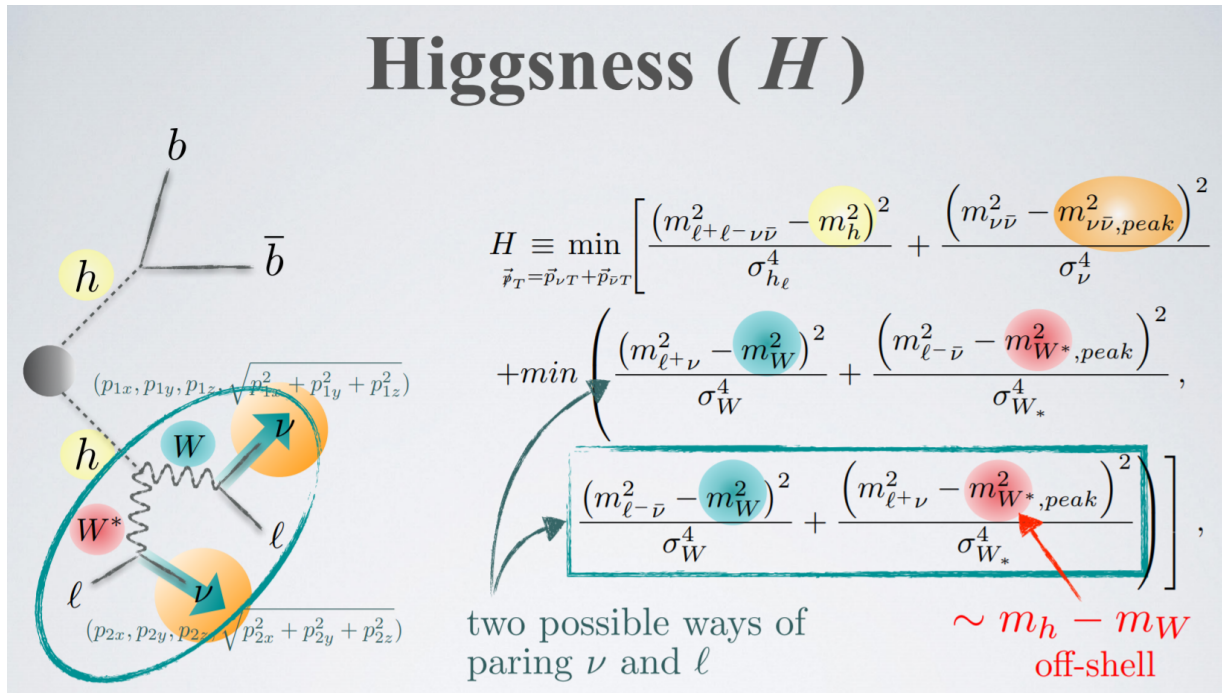
p_T -parameterized Data-Driven Fakes



Higgsness

- A novel kinematic variable to estimate if the sample is signal-like.
- The basic idea is to find an optimal combination of the four momentum of ν_0 , ν_1 and ν_2 to fit the signal features best.

Higgsness (H)



The diagram on the left shows a Higgs boson (h) decaying into two b quarks (b and \bar{b}). Below it, a loop diagram illustrates the Higgs boson (h) decaying into two neutrinos (ν) via a W boson loop. The loop consists of a W boson and a W^* boson, with a lepton (ℓ) and a neutrino (ν) in the loop. The momenta of the neutrinos are given as $(p_{1x}, p_{1y}, p_{1z}, \sqrt{p_{1x}^2 + p_{1y}^2 + p_{1z}^2})$ and $(p_{2x}, p_{2y}, p_{2z}, \sqrt{p_{2x}^2 + p_{2y}^2 + p_{2z}^2})$.

$$H \equiv \min_{\vec{p}_T = \vec{p}_{\nu T} + \vec{p}_{\bar{\nu} T}} \left[\frac{(m_{\ell+\bar{\nu}}^2 - m_h^2)^2}{\sigma_{h\ell}^4} + \frac{(m_{\nu\bar{\nu}}^2 - m_{\nu\bar{\nu},peak}^2)^2}{\sigma_{\nu}^4} \right]$$

$$+ \min \left(\frac{(m_{\ell+\nu}^2 - m_W^2)^2}{\sigma_W^4} + \frac{(m_{\ell-\bar{\nu}}^2 - m_{W^*,peak}^2)^2}{\sigma_{W^*}^4}, \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{(m_{\ell-\bar{\nu}}^2 - m_W^2)^2}{\sigma_W^4} + \frac{(m_{\ell+\nu}^2 - m_{W^*,peak}^2)^2}{\sigma_{W^*}^4} \right],$$

two possible ways of pairing ν and ℓ

$\sim m_h - m_W$
off-shell

[PRL Paper](#)

First try in 3ℓ channel

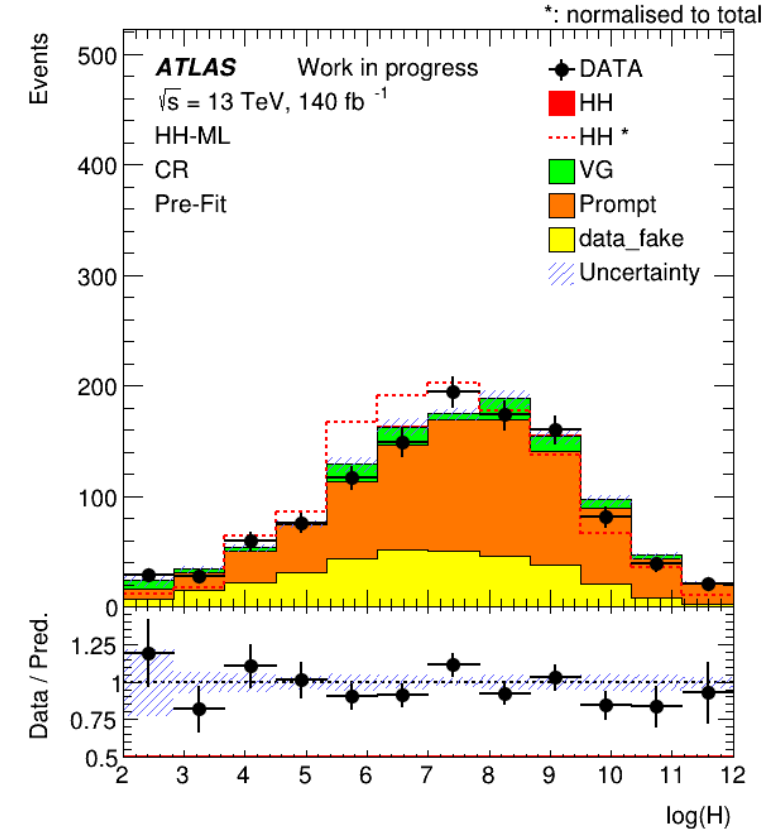
- Signal Process: $HH \rightarrow WW^*WW^* \rightarrow \ell_1\nu_1 + \ell_2\nu_2 + \ell_3\nu_3 + jj$
- 9 constraints: $m_{\text{total}}, m_{H(\ell\nu\ell\nu)}, m_{H(\ell\nu jj)}, m_{\nu\nu\nu}, m_W, m_{W^*}, p_Z^{\ell_3}$ and missing transverse momentum conservation
- $2 \times 2 = 4$ combinations of diHiggs:
 - $H_1 \rightarrow \ell_1\nu_1 + \ell_2\nu_2, H_2 \rightarrow \ell_3\nu_3 + jj$ (either can decay from on-shell or off-shell W)

$$\bullet \text{ Higgsness} = \min \left[\frac{(m_{\ell\nu\ell\nu jj} - m_{\text{total}})^2}{\sigma_{\text{total}}^2} + \frac{(m_{\nu\nu\nu} - m_{\nu\nu\nu, \text{peak}})^2}{\sigma_{\nu\nu\nu}^2} + \frac{(P_Z^{\ell_3} - 0)^2}{\sigma_{p_Z}^2} + H_{123} \right]$$

$$\bullet H_{123} = \frac{(m_{\ell\nu\ell\nu} - m_{H\ell\nu\ell\nu})^2}{\sigma_{H\ell\nu\ell\nu}^2} + \frac{(m_{\ell\nu jj} - m_{H\ell\nu jj})^2}{\sigma_{H\ell\nu jj}^2} + W_{12} + W_{3jj}$$

$$\bullet W_{12} = \min \left[\frac{(m_{\ell^- \nu} - m_{W, \text{peak}})^2}{\sigma_W^2} + \frac{(m_{\ell^+ \nu} - m_{W^*, \text{peak}})^2}{\sigma_{W^*}^2}, \frac{(m_{\ell^+ \nu} - m_{W, \text{peak}})^2}{\sigma_W^2} + \frac{(m_{\ell^- \nu} - m_{W^*, \text{peak}})^2}{\sigma_{W^*}^2} \right]$$

$$\bullet W_{3jj} = \min \left[\frac{(m_{\ell\nu} - m_{W, \text{peak}})^2}{\sigma_W^2} + \frac{(m_{jj} - m_{W^*, \text{peak}})^2}{\sigma_{W^*}^2}, \frac{(m_{jj} - m_{W, \text{peak}})^2}{\sigma_W^2} + \frac{(m_{\ell\nu} - m_{W^*, \text{peak}})^2}{\sigma_{W^*}^2} \right]$$

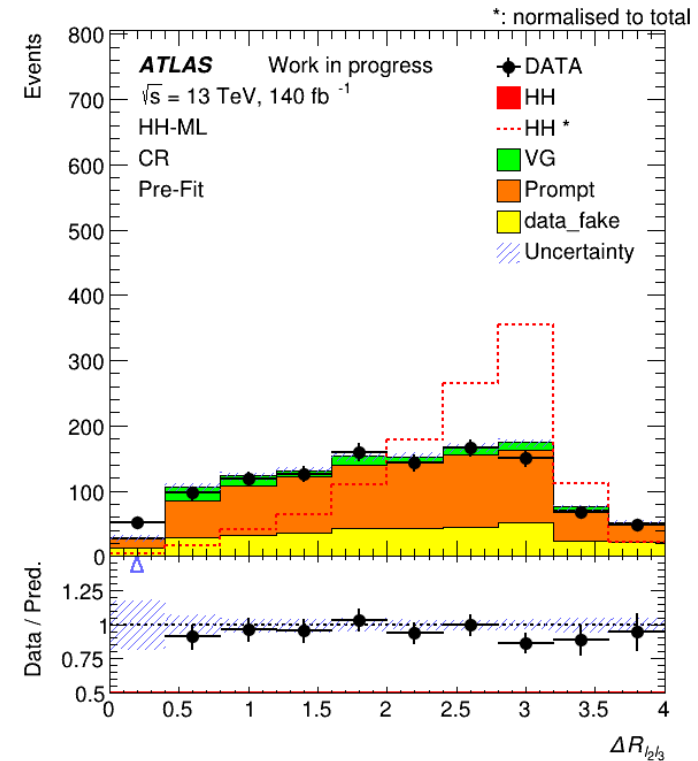
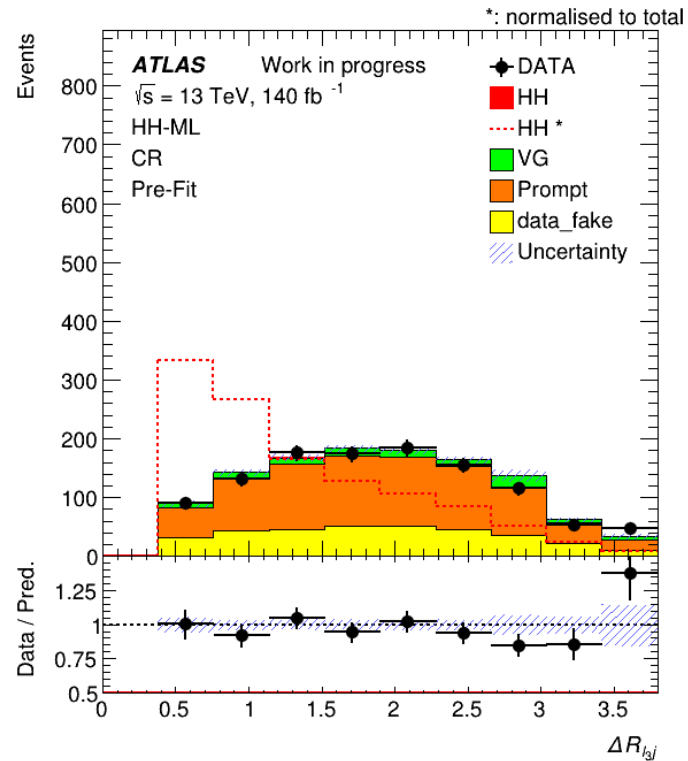


- Shapes are sensitive to kinematic constraints.
- Continuing optimization.

BDT Study

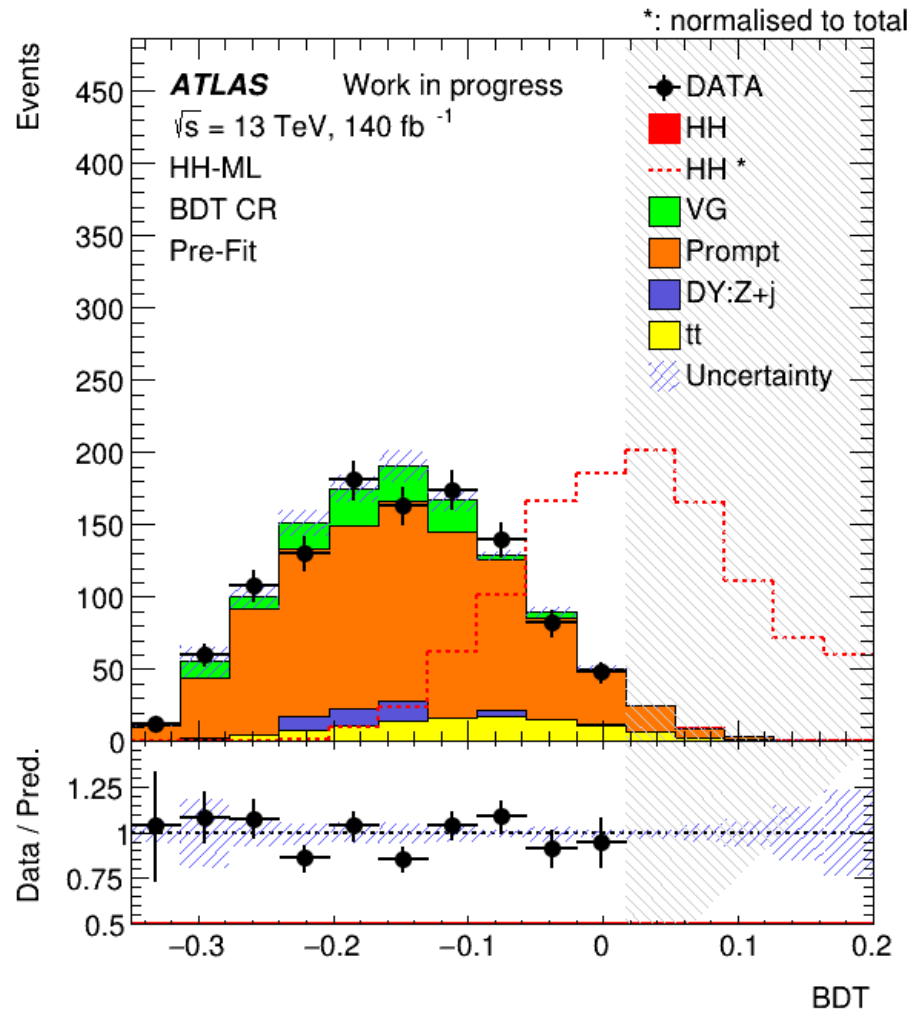
- First try of BDT with semi-Data-Driven Fakes in multilepton group
 - Directly train signal with full backgrounds.
 - Shape from MC, normalized by fake factor from orthogonal data
 - Fully Data-Driven fakes under study
- Preliminary expected limit **with statistics uncertainty only**:
 - Preliminary results with relatively low statistics for background and signal samples
 - VV and fakes from $t\bar{t}$, $Z + jets$ are major backgrounds
 - BDT optimization ongoing

Discriminating variables



- Data/MC agreement reasonable.

Single BDT Result



$CR: BDT < 0.01$
 $SR: BDT > 0.01$
 Blind region: $BDT > 0.01$

Single BDT without <i>Higgsness</i>	Significance	0.096
	Limits	28.09
Single BDT with <i>Higgsness</i>	Significance	0.102
	Limits	27.54

- Expected Limits and Significance with stats only.

Summary

- Non-resonant Higgs pair to 3-lepton channel has been studied with full Run 2 data.
- Fake factor method has been applied to the estimation of fake lepton backgrounds.
- BDT is introduced in multilepton group for the first time and shows ~50% improvement in sensitivity (**statistics only**).
- Higgsness variable has shown some improvements as well. More study and optimization are needed.

Thanks!