



# $4\ell + \text{MET}$ analysis update

Abdualazem Fadol

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中国科学院高能物理研究所  
*Institute of High Energy Physics*  
*Chinese Academy of Sciences*



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UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

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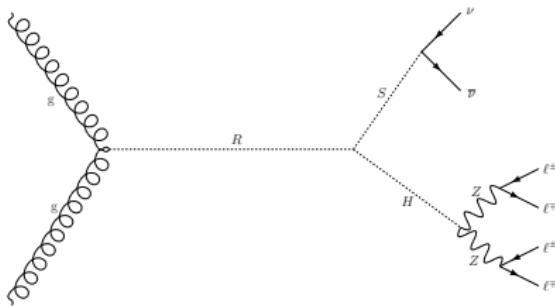
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# Introduction

## RSH-signal



- Explores the presence of a heavy scalar boson,  $R$ ;
- Produced in gluon-gluon fusion in association with Met;
- The resonance decays to lighter scalar  $H$  and  $S$  bosons;
- $H$  decays into four leptons through  $ZZ$  bosons; and
- $S$  decays to a pair of neutrinos.

# Introduction

## Objective & Motivation

$$gg \rightarrow R \rightarrow SH \rightarrow 4\ell + \text{Met} \Leftrightarrow \text{RSH-model}$$

The search looks at the region where the invariant mass of the four leptons greater than 200 GeV ( $m_{4\ell} > 200$  GeV), and missing transverse energy. In the phase space of RSH model, we consider the mass of  $R$  to be between  $(m_S + m_H) < m_R \leq 1500$  GeV.

### Advantages for this channel

- The missing transverse energy background is very small; and
- It can be controlled by varying the masses of  $R$ ,  $H$ , and  $S$ .

# Introduction

## RSH-model interpretation

- RSH-model can be embedded into **2HDM+S** or **2HDM+a**

Eur. Phys. J. C manuscript No.  
(will be inserted by the editor)

### The N2HDM under Theoretical and Experimental Scrutiny

Margarete Mühlleitner<sup>1\*</sup>, Marco O. P. Sampaio<sup>2†</sup>, Rui Santos<sup>3,4‡</sup>, Jonas Wittbrodt<sup>1,5§</sup>

#### Phenomenological signatures of additional scalar bosons at the LHC

Stefan von Buddenbrock<sup>1,1</sup>, Nabarn Chakrabarty<sup>2,2</sup>, Alan S. Cornell<sup>1,1</sup>, Deepak Kar<sup>3,3</sup>, Mukesh Kumar<sup>3,3</sup>, Tammooy Mandal<sup>1,1</sup>, Bruce Melhoff<sup>3,3</sup>, Biswarup Mukhopadhyaya<sup>2,2</sup>, Robert G. Reed<sup>1,1</sup> and Xifeng Ruan<sup>1,1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Wits 2050, South Africa.  
<sup>2</sup>Regional Centre for Accelerator-based Particle Physics, Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Chhatnag Road, Jhunsi, Allahabad - 211 019, India.  
<sup>3</sup>Department of Theoretical Physics, School of Physics and Mandelstam Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Wits 2050, South Africa.

<sup>†</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Uppsala University, Box 516, SE-751 20 Uppsala, Sweden.

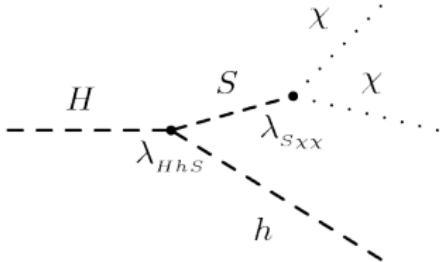
<sup>‡</sup>Institute for Theoretical Physics, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology,  
76128 Karlsruhe, Germany

<sup>§</sup>Departamento de Física, Universidade de Aveiro and CIDMA,  
Campus de Santiago, 3810-183 Aveiro, Portugal

<sup>§</sup>ISEL - Instituto Superior de Engenharia de Lisboa,  
Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa 1959-007 Lisboa, Portugal

<sup>4</sup>Centro de Física Teórica e Computacional, Faculdade de Ciências,  
Universidade de Lisboa, Campus Grande, Edifício C8 1749-016 Lisboa, Portugal

<sup>5</sup>Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Notkestraße 85, D-22607 Hamburg, Germany



**Figure:** Changing  $H \rightarrow R, h(125) \rightarrow H$ ; a theory study is going on.

# Signal and background

Signal samples have already been produced, [JIRA](#), as follows:

- The mass of  $S$  is fixed to 160 GeV;
- The masses of  $R$  are 390 GeV, 450 GeV, 800 GeV and 1500 GeV:
  - $m_R = 390$  GeV:  $m_H = 220$  GeV
  - $m_R = 450$  GeV:  $m_H = 220$  GeV and 250 GeV
  - $m_R = 800$  GeV:  $m_H = 220$  GeV, 300 GeV and 500 GeV
  - $m_R = 1500$  GeV:  $m_H = 220$  GeV, 250 GeV and 1000 GeV
- Requested HIGG2D1 derivation with cache: 21.2.55 and p-tag: p3782. It's done, you can see it [here](#); and
- The mini-tree production is done using [HZZAnalRun2Code](#).

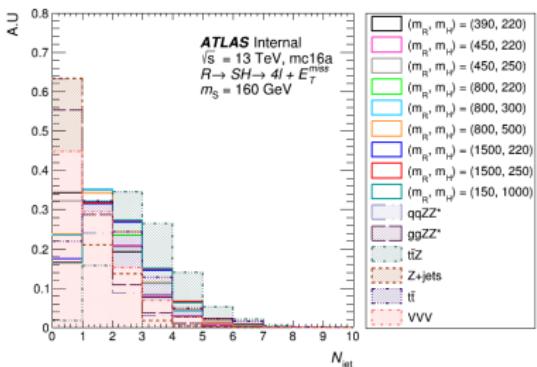
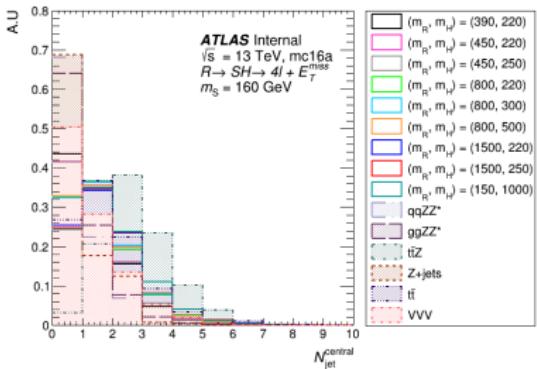
## Background samples

- $qqZZ^*$ ,  $ggZZ^*$ ,  $t\bar{t}Z$ ,  $Z + jets$ ,  $t\bar{t}$  and  $VVV$ .

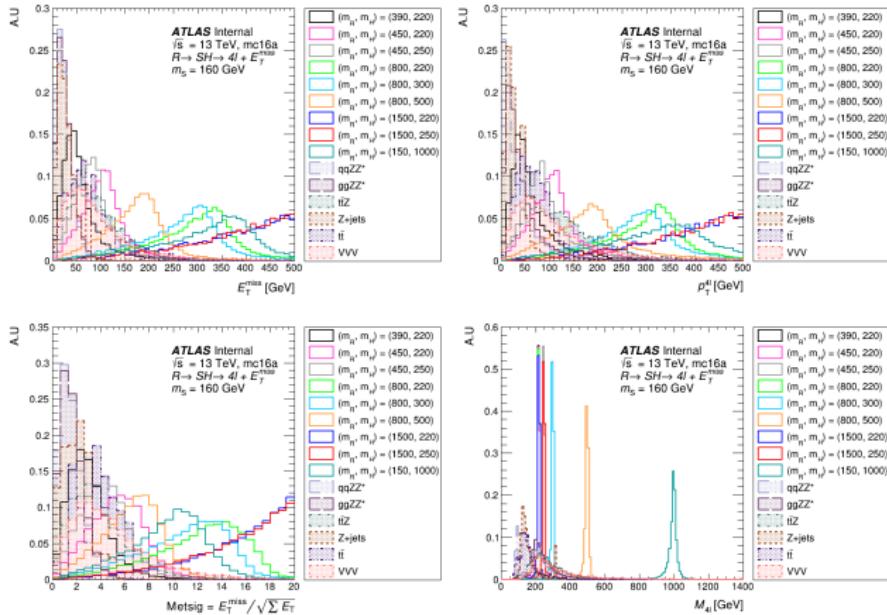
# Event categorisation

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- $4\mu, 4e, 2\mu2e, 2e2\mu$
- Objects selection
  - $E_T^e > 7 \text{ GeV}, |\eta^e| < 2.47$
  - $p_T^\mu > 5 \text{ GeV}, |\eta^\mu| < 2.7$
  - $p_T^{jet} > 30 \text{ GeV}, |\eta^{jet}| < 4.5$
- With nominal selection of  $HZZ$
- B-veto to reject  $t\bar{t}Z$  background
- Events categorisation:
  - $N_{jet}^{\text{Central}} = 0$
  - $N_{jet}^{\text{Central}} \geq 1$
- Cut  $p_T^{4\ell}$  and  $\text{Metsig} = E_T^{\text{miss}} / \sqrt{\sum E_T}$



# RSH-signal optimisation



2D scan of  $p_T^{4\ell}$  and Metsig, and select the cut that give maximum significance.

# RSH-signal optimisation

- Signal and background are mc16a, mc16d and mc16d combined;
- The significance is calculated using  $S/\sqrt{S+B}$  and  $S/\sqrt{B}$ ;
- $S$ , and  $B$  are the signal and background event, respectively;
- Background events are normalised to cross section for the  $m_{4\ell} > 200$  GeV;
- Scaling background events by 20.3% uncertainty. It's calculated as follow:

The background scaled by a number extracted as follows: For instance, for  $m_H = 220$ , and  $m_R = 390$ : events in  $m_{4\ell}(210 - 230)$  GeV over the full range of  $m_{4\ell}(> 200)$  GeV.











# Summary

Comparison between the jet/central jet and Metsig/ $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  shows the central jet & Metsig is the best RSH-signal optimisation (See on the additional slides).

- For = 0 central jet:  $(p_T^{4\ell}, \text{Metsig}, \text{Sig}) = (30 \text{ GeV}, 1.75, 2.184)$ ;
- For  $\geq 1$  central jet:  $(p_T^{4\ell}, \text{Metsig}, \text{Sig}) = (0 \text{ GeV}, 3.0, 3.030)$ ;
- These are preliminary categories for low Met; and
- Further categories such as low, medium and high Met may be considered.

## Work in progress

- Signal parametrisation
- MET re-weighting
- Background fit
- Simultaneous fit

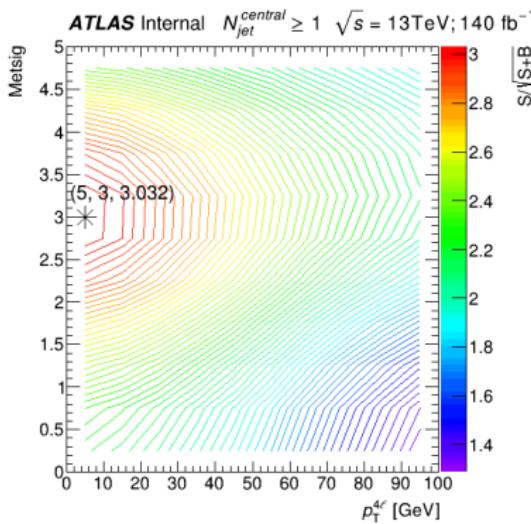
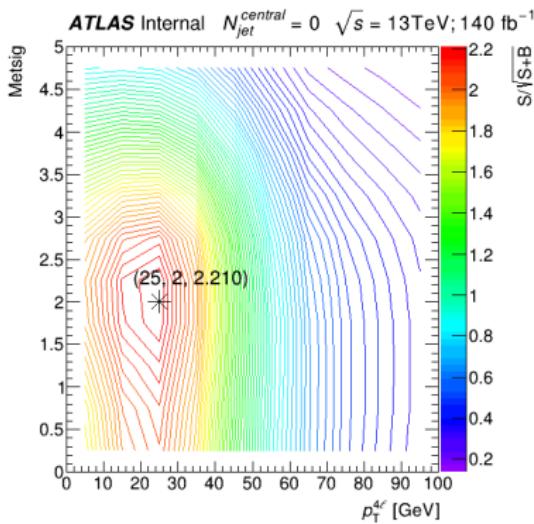


# Thank you!



# Additional slides

## 2D mapping of $p_T^{4\ell}$ and Metsig

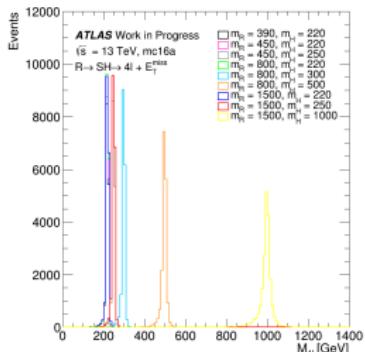
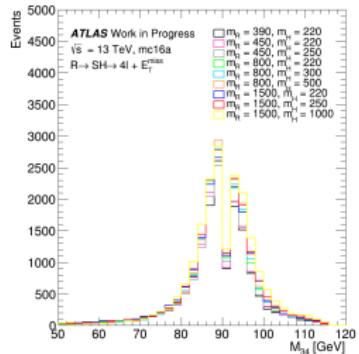
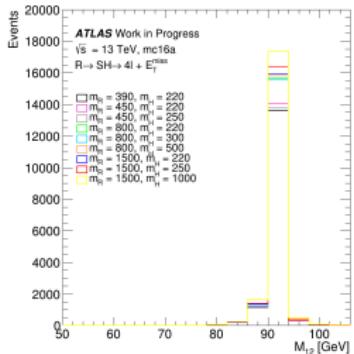


# Additional slides

Event Selection	
QUADRUPLET SELECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Require at least one quadruplet of leptons consisting of two pairs of same-flavour opposite-charge leptons fulfilling the following requirements:</li><li>- <math>p_T</math> thresholds for three leading leptons in the quadruplet: 20, 15 and 10 GeV</li><li>- At most 1 calo-tagged, stand-alone or silicon-associated muon per quadruplet</li><li>- Leading di-lepton mass requirement: <math>50 &lt; m_{12} &lt; 106</math> GeV</li><li>- Sub-leading di-lepton mass requirement: <math>m_{\text{threshold}} &lt; m_{34} &lt; 115</math> GeV</li><li>- <math>\Delta R(\ell, \ell') &gt; 0.10</math> for all lepton pairs in the quadruplet</li><li>- Remove quadruplet if alternative same-flavour opposite-charge di-lepton gives <math>m_{\ell\ell} &lt; 5</math> GeV</li><li>- Keep all quadruplets passing the above selection</li></ul>
ISOLATION NEEDS UPDATING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Contribution from the other leptons of the quadruplet is subtracted</li><li>- Muon track isolation (<math>\Delta R = 0.30</math>): <math>\Sigma p_T/p_T &lt; 0.15</math></li><li>- Muon calorimeter isolation (<math>\Delta R = 0.20</math>): <math>\Sigma E_T/p_T &lt; 0.30</math></li><li>- Electron track isolation (<math>\Delta R = 0.20</math>): <math>\Sigma E_T/E_T &lt; 0.15</math></li><li>- Electron calorimeter isolation (<math>\Delta R = 0.20</math>): <math>\Sigma E_T/E_T &lt; 0.20</math></li></ul>
IMPACT PARAMETER SIGNIFICANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Apply impact parameter significance cut to all leptons of the quadruplet</li><li>- For electrons: <math>d_0/\sigma_{d_0} &lt; 5</math></li><li>- For muons: <math>d_0/\sigma_{d_0} &lt; 3</math></li></ul>
BEST QUADRUPLET VERTEX SELECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- If more than one quadruplet has been selected, choose the quadruplet with highest Higgs decay ME according to channel: <math>4\mu</math>, <math>2e2\mu</math>, <math>2\mu2e</math> and <math>4e</math></li><li>- Require a common vertex for the leptons:</li><li>- <math>\chi^2/\text{ndof} &lt; 5</math> for <math>4\mu</math> and <math>&lt; 9</math> for others decay channels</li></ul>

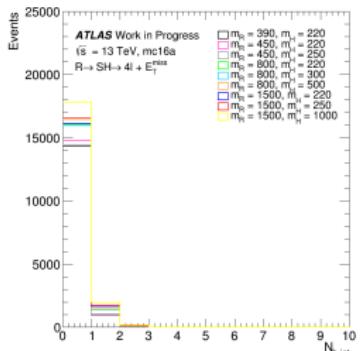
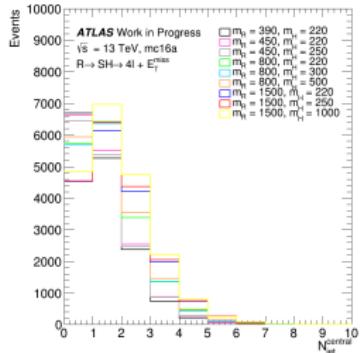
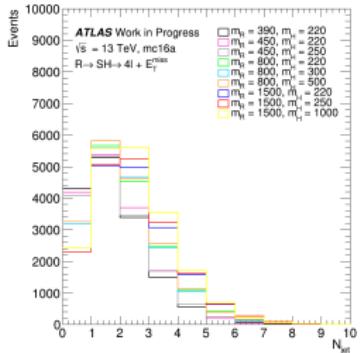
# Additional slides

## Kinematic distributions for the signal



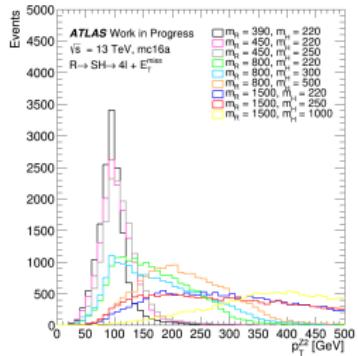
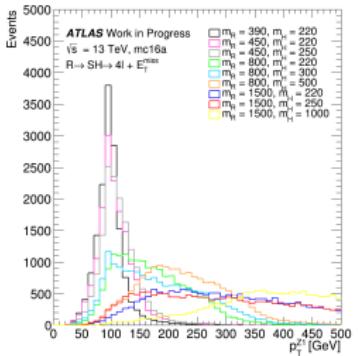
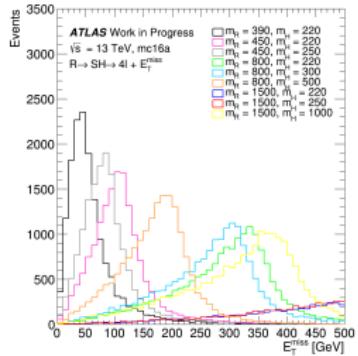
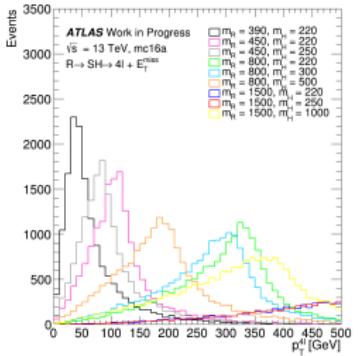
# Additional slides

## Kinematic distributions for the signal



# Additional slides

## Kinematic distributions for the signal



# Additional slides

Kinematic distributions for signal & background

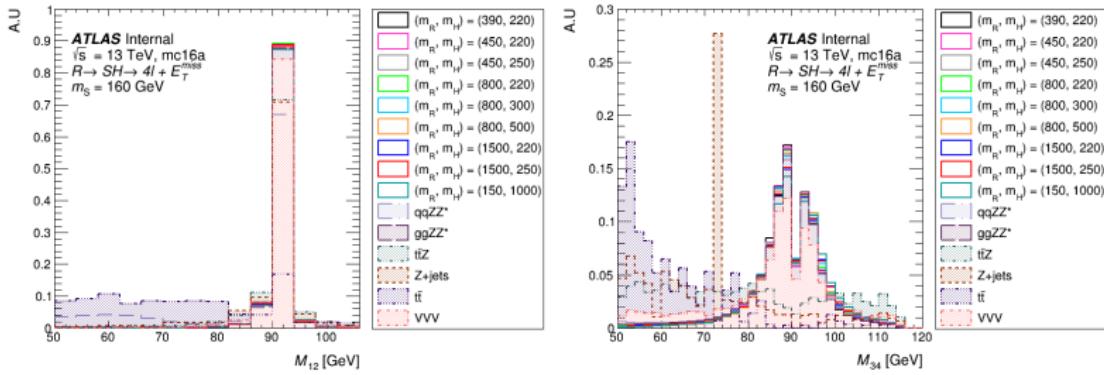


Figure: The invariant mass of the first (left) and the second (right) lepton pairs.

# Additional slides

## Kinematic distributions

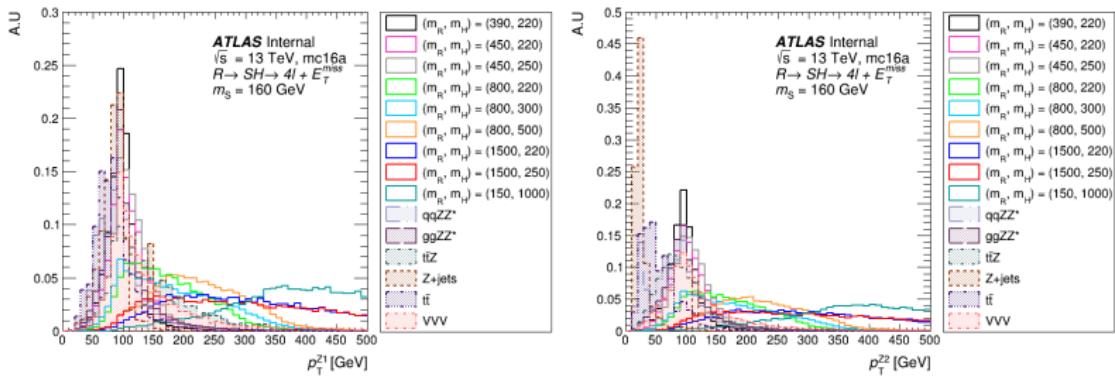


Figure: The invariant mass of the first (left) and the second (right) lepton pairs.

# Additional slides

## Kinematic distributions

