Probing extended Higgs and Dark Sectors with *b*-jets at the LHC

CEA Saclay Irfu/DPhP (France)

Matthias Saimpert (CERN)

Yukawa-like interactions in the Standard Model

Experimental signature at the LHC

b-jet identification in ATLAS

Application to Higgs and Dark Sectors

What is next?

Yukawa-like interactions in the Standard Model

Yukawa potential (1935)

$$V_{\text{Yukawa}}(r) = -g^2 \frac{e^{-\alpha m r}}{r},$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}}(\phi, \psi) = -g\bar{\psi}\phi\psi\,, \quad \psi \ \text{Dirac field}$$

Hideki Yukawa (1907-1981)

- Historically, Yukawa potential to describe short-range nucleon interactions within nucleus

Yukawa potential (1935)

$$V_{\text{Yukawa}}(r) = -g^2 \frac{e^{-\alpha m r}}{r},$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}}(\phi, \psi) = -g\bar{\psi}\phi\psi\,, \quad \psi \;\; \text{Dirac field}$$

Hideki Yukawa (1907-1981)

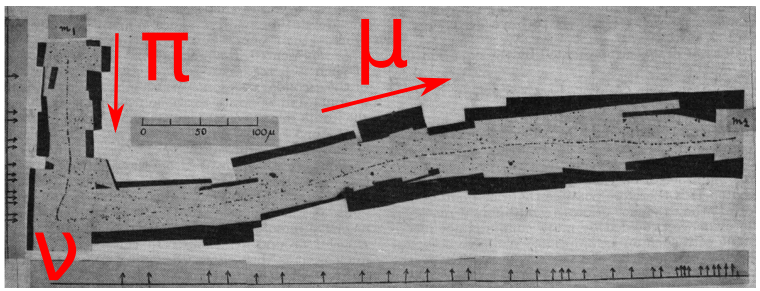
- Historically, Yukawa potential to describe short-range nucleon interactions within nucleus
- Postulate existence **scalar** meson field with $m_\phi \sim 200 \cdot m_e$, observed 12 years later!

Yukawa potential (1935)

$$V_{\text{Yukawa}}(r) = -g^2 \frac{e^{-\alpha m r}}{r},$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}}(\phi, \psi) = -g\bar{\psi}\phi\psi\,, \quad \psi \text{ Dirac field}$$

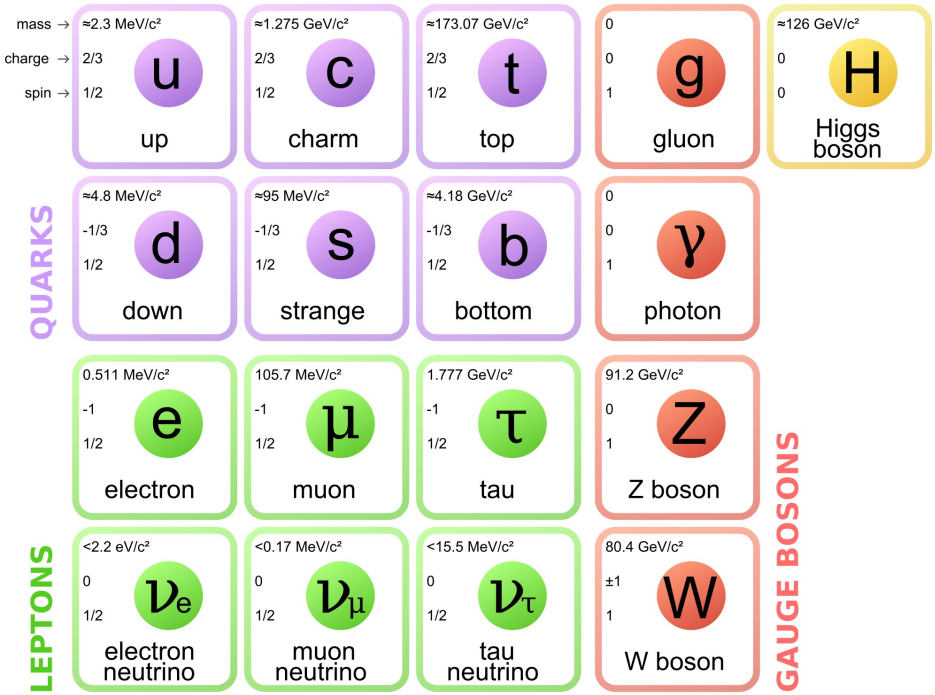
π meson discovery (1947)

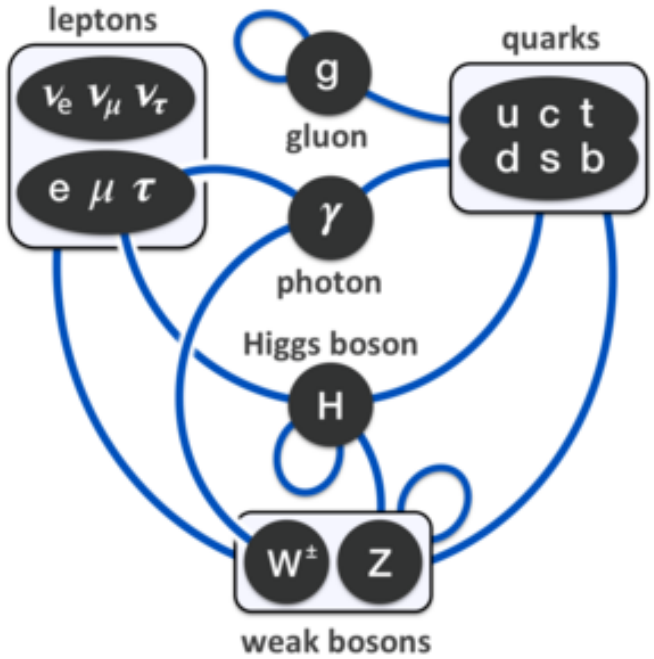


Hideki Yukawa (1907-1981)

- Historically, Yukawa potential to describe short-range nucleon interactions within nucleus
- Postulate existence **scalar** meson field with $m_\phi \sim 200 \cdot m_e$, observed 12 years later!

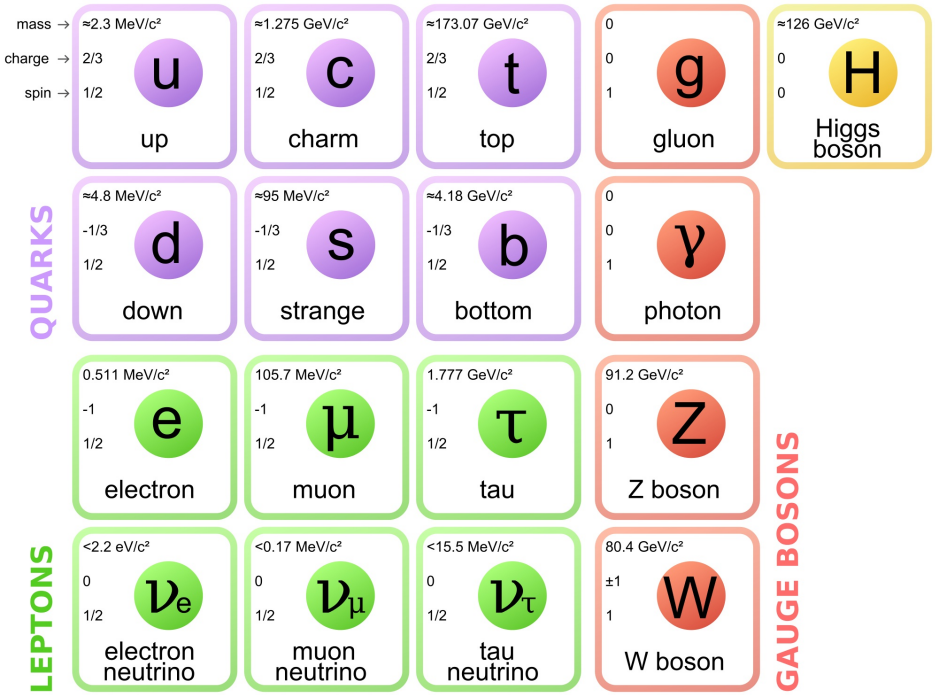
In the Standard Model (SM)

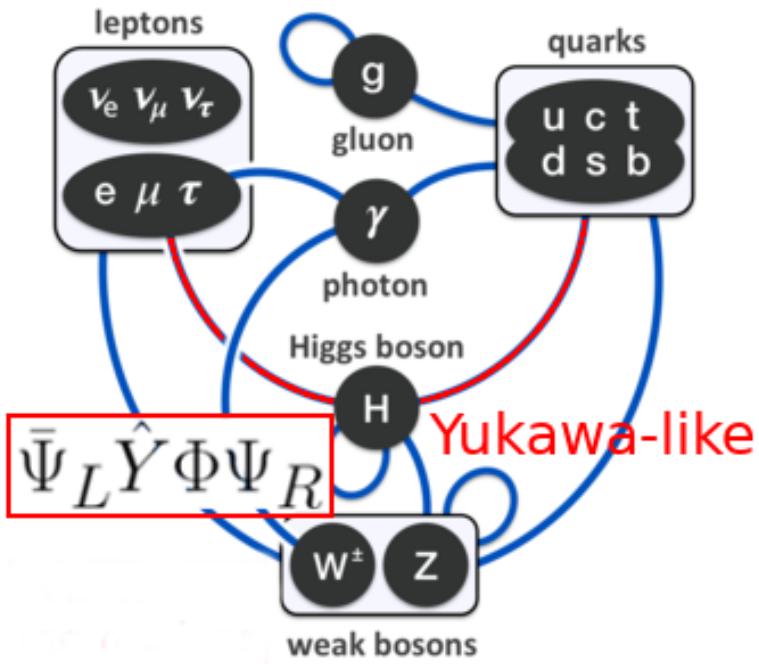




- SM: simplest/most successful formalism describing fundamental interactions between elementary particles

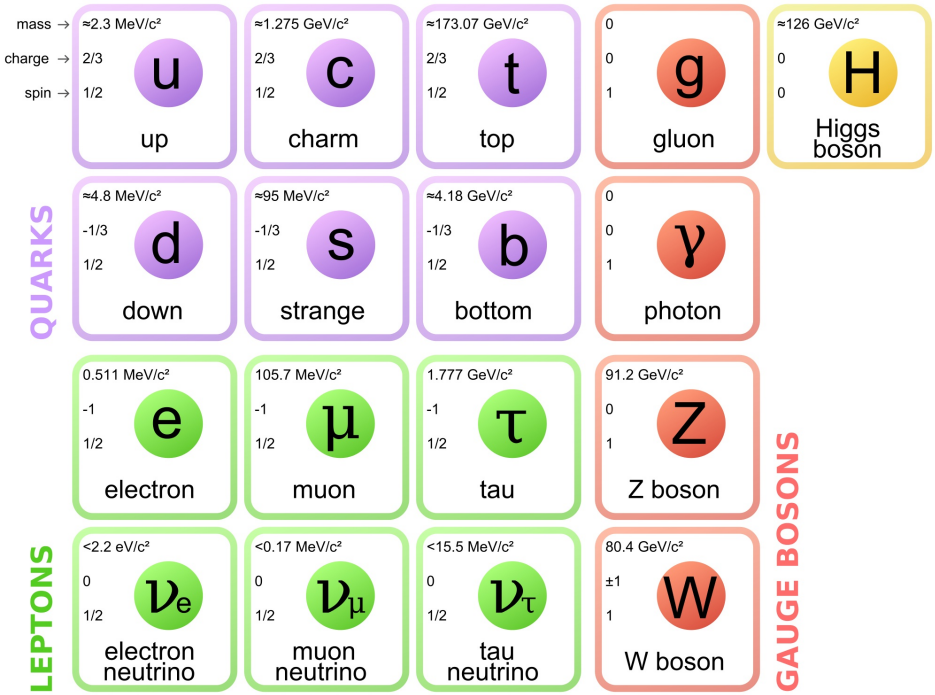
In the Standard Model (SM)

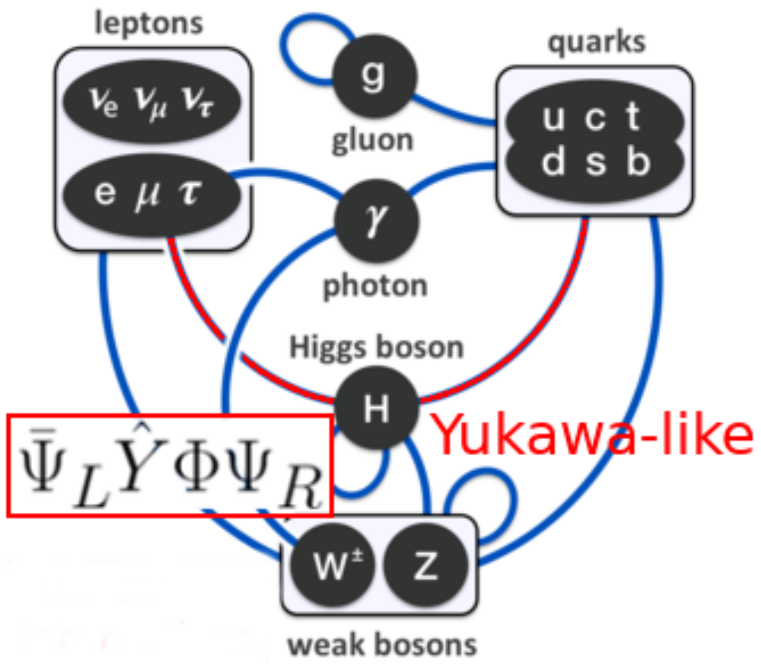




- SM: simplest/most successful formalism describing fundamental interactions between elementary particles
- Yukawa-like: **Higgs-Fermions interactions** $\rightarrow$ fermion mass terms

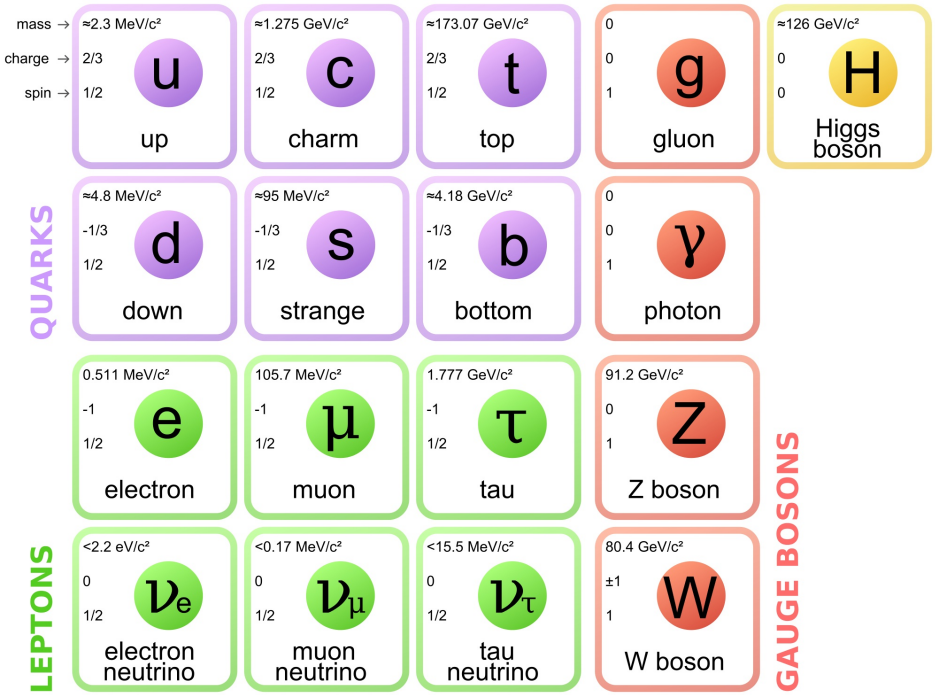
In the Standard Model (SM)

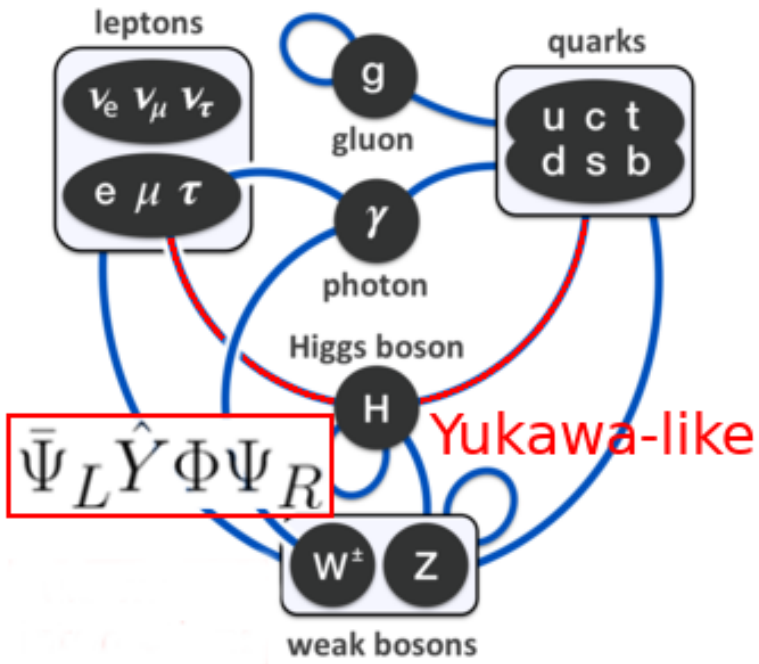




- SM: simplest/most successful formalism describing fundamental interactions between elementary particles
- Yukawa-like: **Higgs-Fermions interactions** $\rightarrow$ fermion mass terms
  - decorrelated from Higgs-W/Z interactions

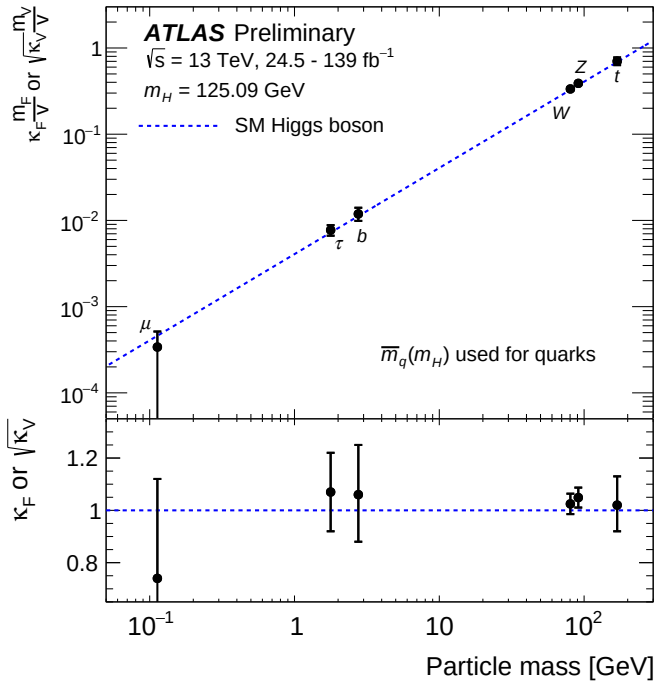
In the Standard Model (SM)

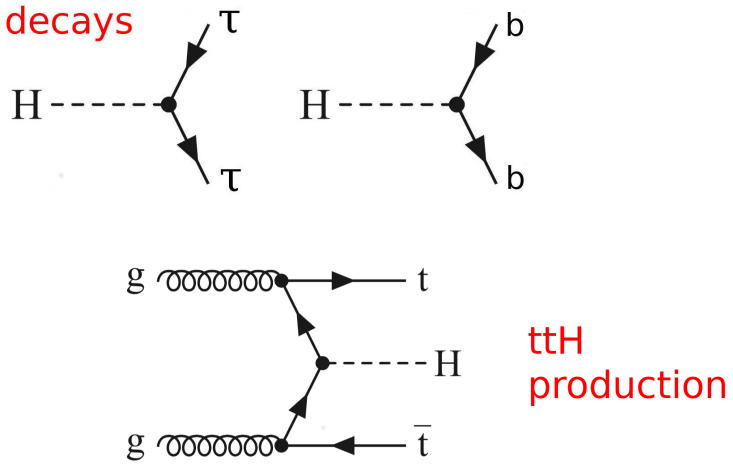




- SM: simplest/most successful formalism describing fundamental interactions between elementary particles
- Yukawa-like: **Higgs-Fermions interactions** $\rightarrow$ fermion mass terms
  - decorrelated from Higgs-W/Z interactions
  - added "by hand" in SM lagrangian

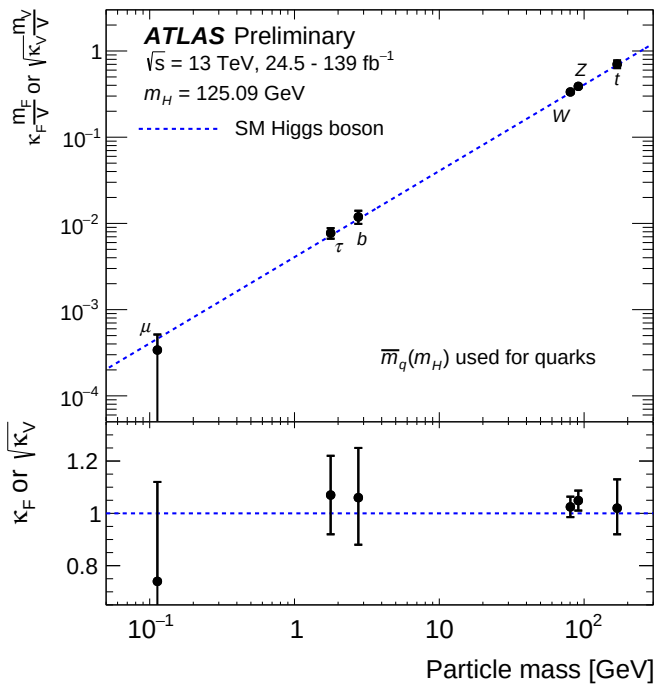
Recently observed at the LHC!

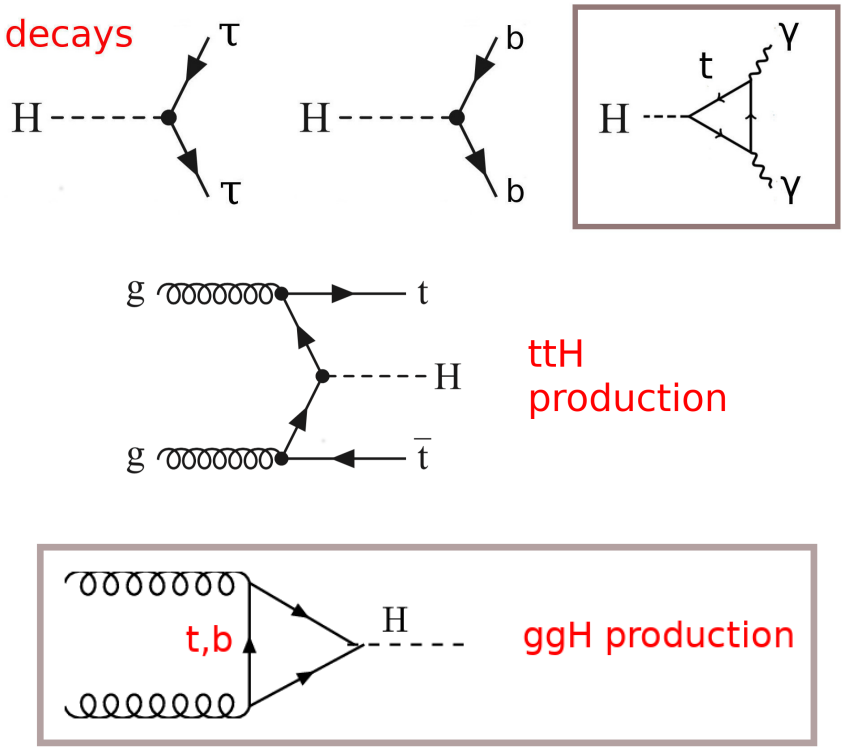




- Observation of $H \to \tau\tau$ decays (2016) JHEP 08 (2016) 045
- Observation of $H \to bb$ decays and ttH production (2018)
  Phys. Lett. B 786 (2018) 59 Phys. Lett. B 784 (2018) 173

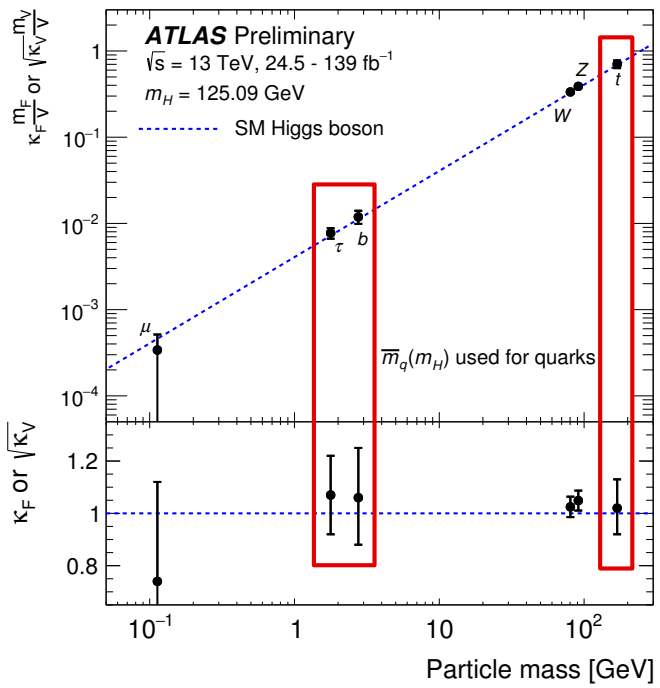
Recently observed at the LHC!

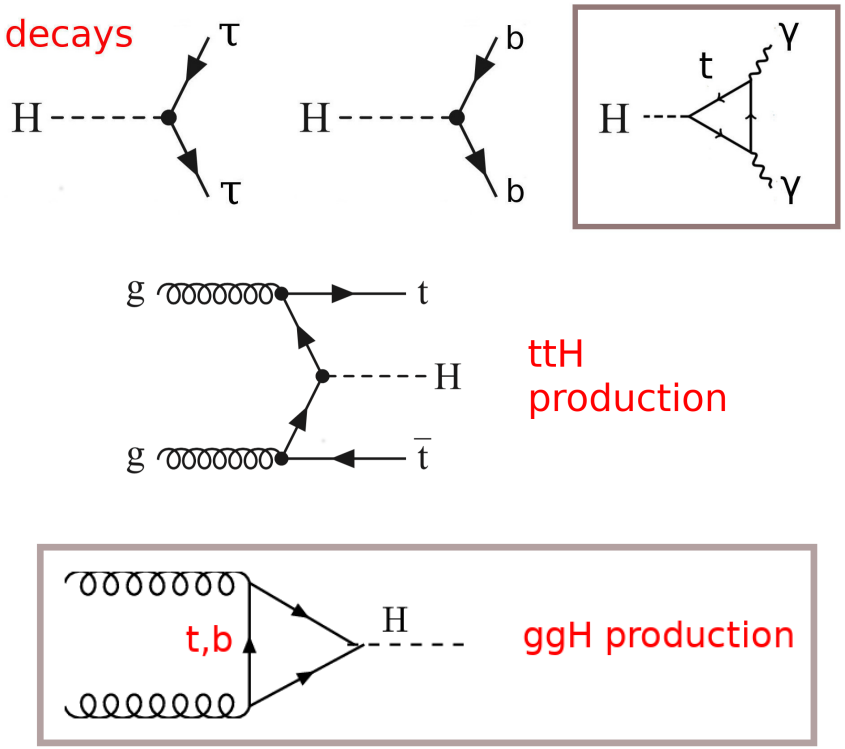




- Observation of $H \to \tau\tau$ decays (2016) JHEP 08 (2016) 045
- Observation of $H \to bb$ decays and ttH production (2018)
  Phys. Lett. B 786 (2018) 59 Phys. Lett. B 784 (2018) 173
  - t, b-H couplings probed via ggH prod. and $H \to \gamma\gamma$ decays since 2012

Recently observed at the LHC!

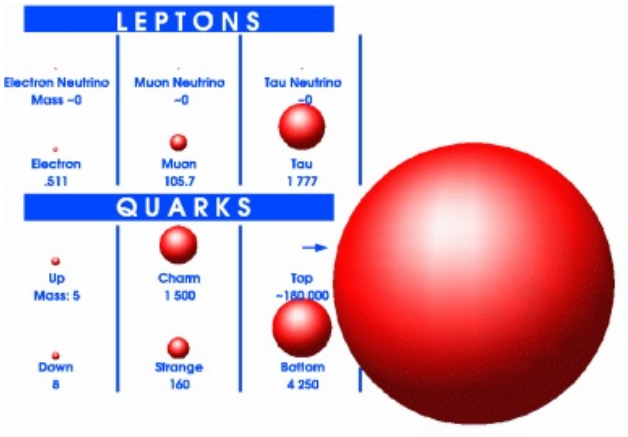




- Observation of $H \to \tau\tau$ decays (2016) JHEP 08 (2016) 045
- Observation of $H \to bb$ decays and ttH production (2018)
  Phys. Lett. B 786 (2018) 59 Phys. Lett. B 784 (2018) 173
  - t, b-H couplings probed via ggH prod. and $H \to \gamma\gamma$ decays since 2012
- Consistent with SM Yukawa-like couplings **but limited precision**

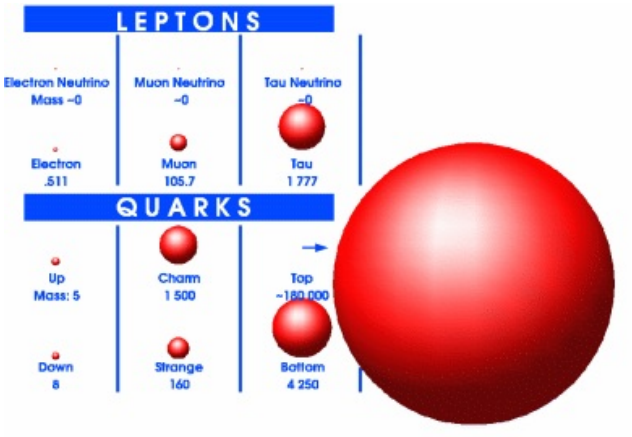
Not the end of the story

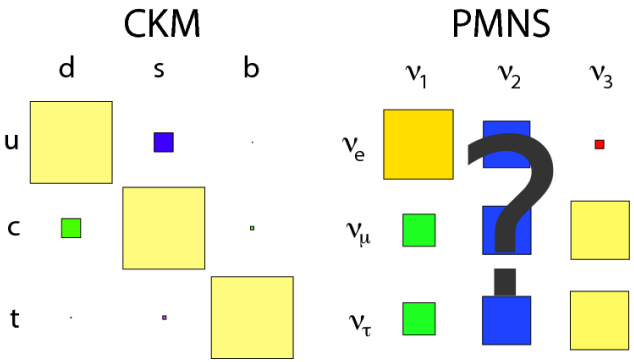
- SM Yukawa-like interactions are **special**
  - no underlying symmetry
  - no quantized charge
  - coupling over 6 orders of magnitude



Not the end of the story

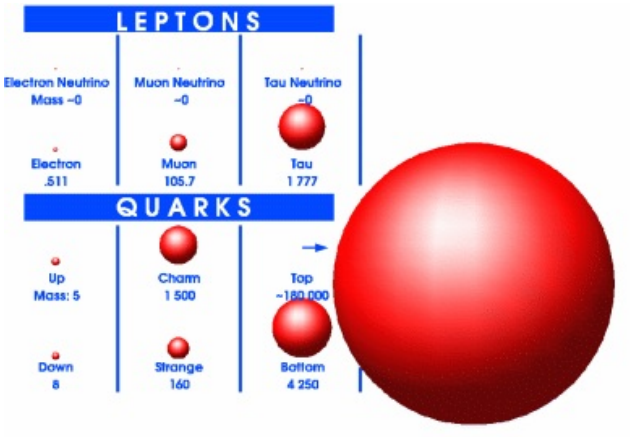
- SM Yukawa-like interactions are **special**
  - no underlying symmetry
  - no quantized charge
  - coupling over 6 orders of magnitude
- They have **dramatic consequences**
  - flavour structure of charged currents
  - nuclear physics ($m_n > m_p$)
  - connected to strong CP problem?
    arXiv:1605.03860 (2016)



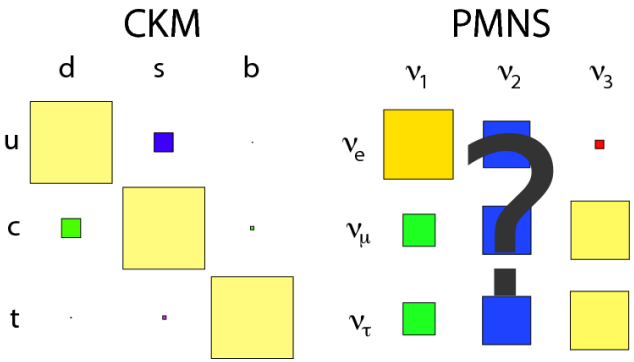


Not the end of the story

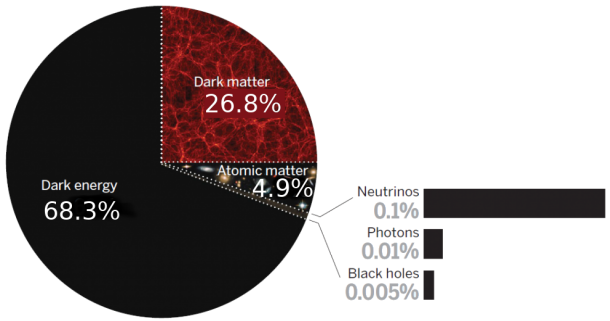
- SM Yukawa-like interactions are **special**
  - no underlying symmetry
  - no quantized charge
  - coupling over 6 orders of magnitude



- They have **dramatic consequences**
  - flavour structure of charged currents
  - nuclear physics ($m_n > m_p$)
  - connected to strong CP problem?
    arXiv:1605.03860 (2016)

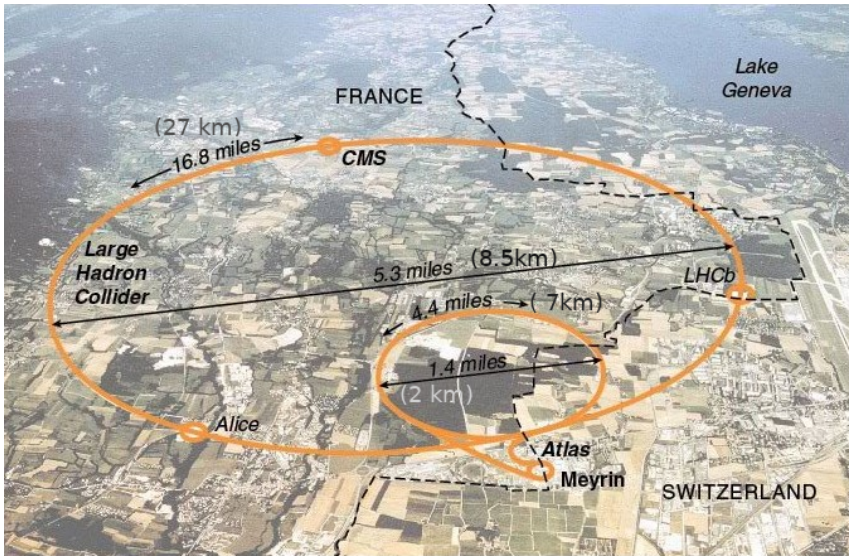


- True nature of SM Yukawa-like interactions?
  - fundamental or effective
  - *CP* invariant or *CP* violating
  - one or more mediator boson
  - portal to dark sector?



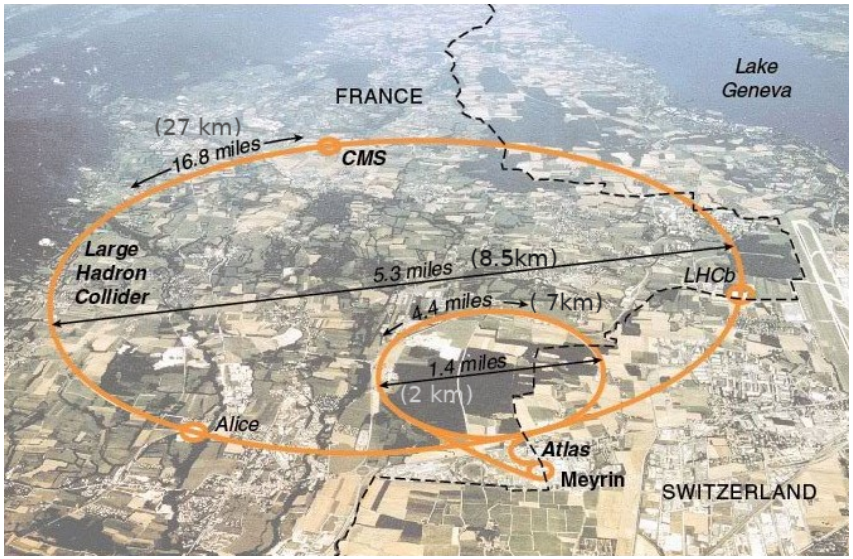
Experimental signature at the LHC

The Large Hadron Collider at CERN

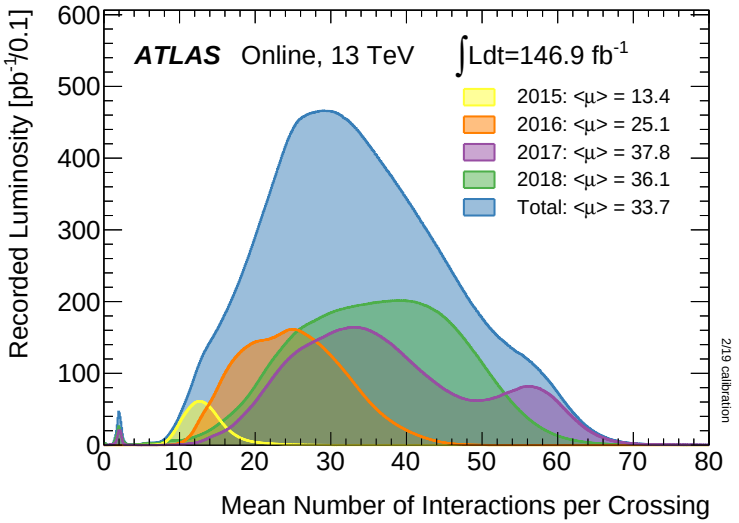


- Proton-proton (pp) collisions at four interaction points
  - 2010-2012: $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8$ TeV
  - 2015-2018: $\mathbf{\sqrt{s} = 13\ TeV}$

The Large Hadron Collider at CERN

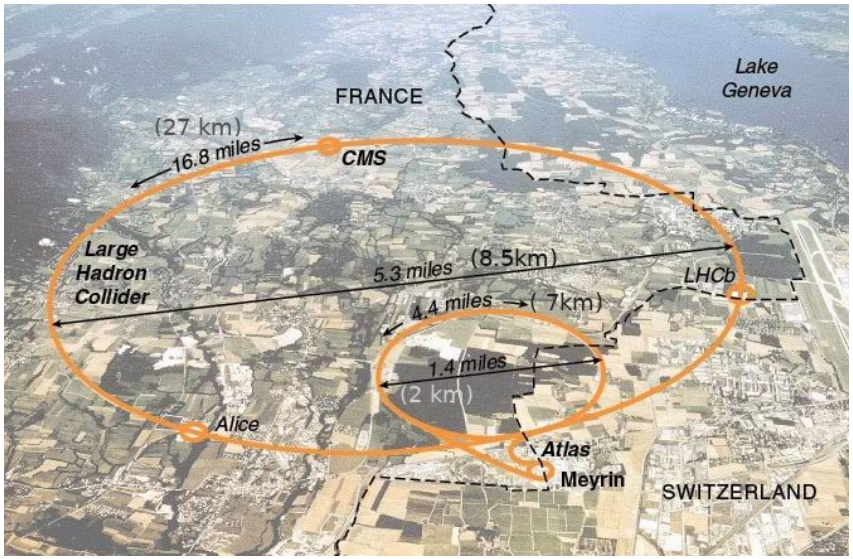


JINST 3 (2008) S08001 ATLAS Luminosity Public

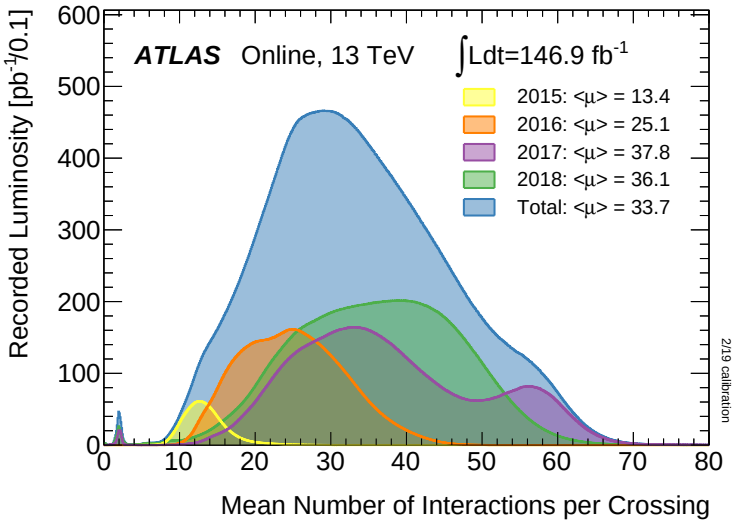


- Proton-proton (pp) collisions at four interaction points
  - 2010-2012: $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8$ TeV
  - 2015-2018: $\sqrt{\mathbf{s}} = \mathbf{13\ TeV}$
- Very high instantaneous luminosity at ATLAS/CMS
  - up to $\sim$ **70 proton-proton interactions per bunch-crossing** (pileup)

The Large Hadron Collider at CERN

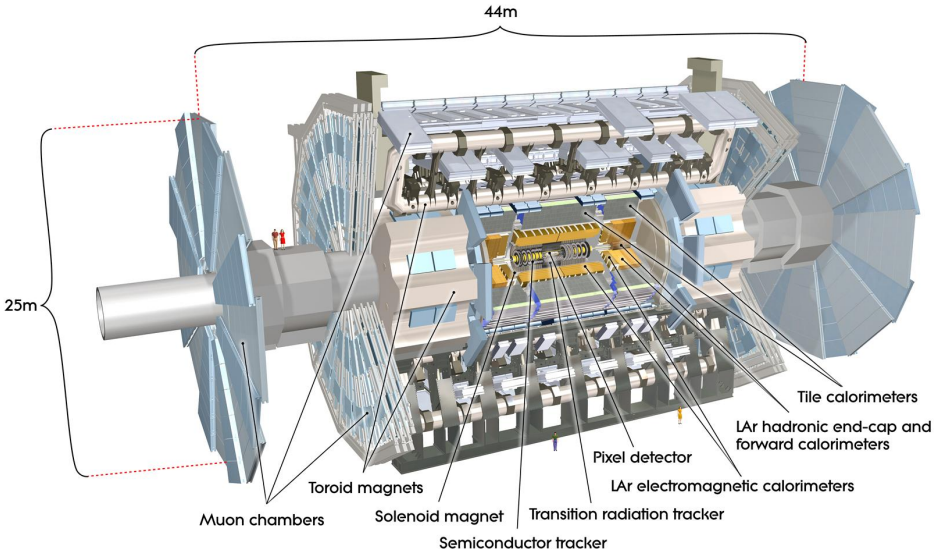


JINST 3 (2008) S08001 ATLAS Luminosity Public

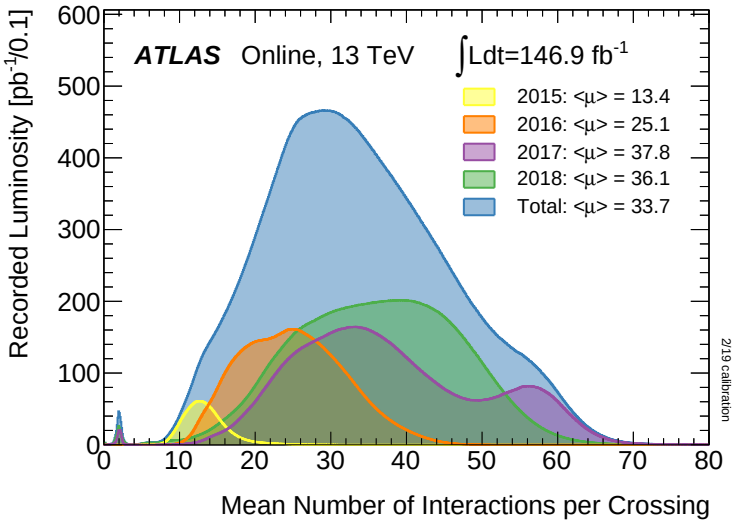


- Proton-proton (pp) collisions at four interaction points
  - 2010-2012: $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8$ TeV
  - 2015-2018: $\sqrt{\mathbf{s}} = \mathbf{13\ TeV}$
- Very high instantaneous luminosity at ATLAS/CMS
  - up to $\sim$ **70 proton-proton interactions per bunch-crossing** (pileup)
- Long shutdown in 2019-2020
  - preparing for large luminosity increase

The ATLAS detector at LHC

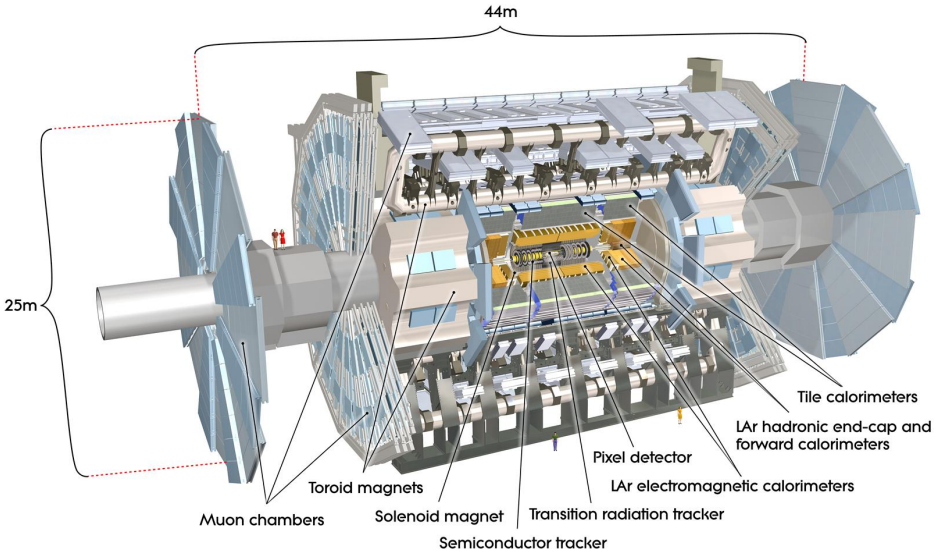


JINST 3 (2008) S08003 ATLAS Luminosity Public

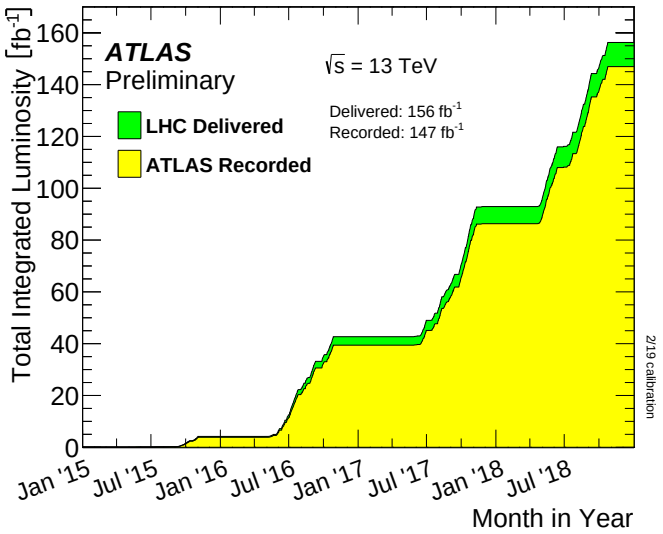


- Multi-purpose, **high efficiency/acceptance detector**
  - performance comparable to CMS

The ATLAS detector at LHC

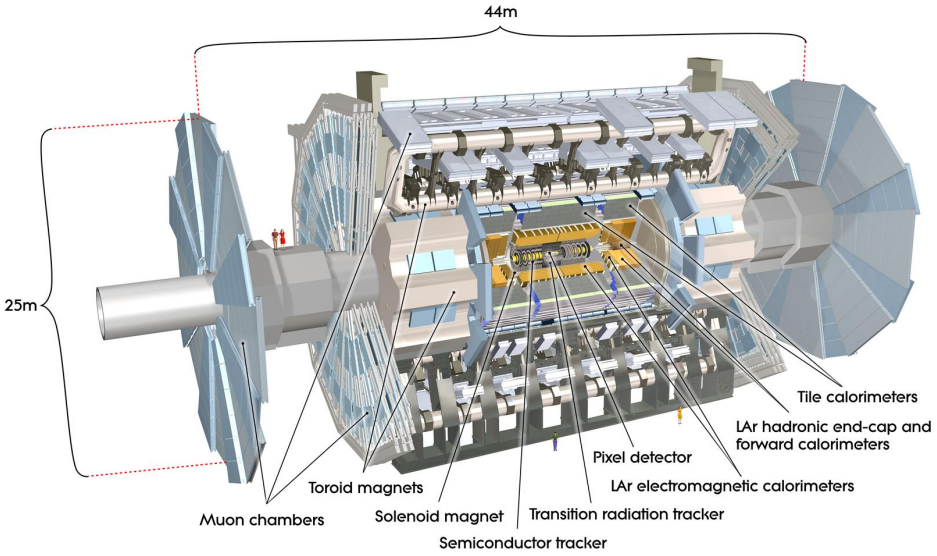


JINST 3 (2008) S08003 ATLAS Luminosity Public

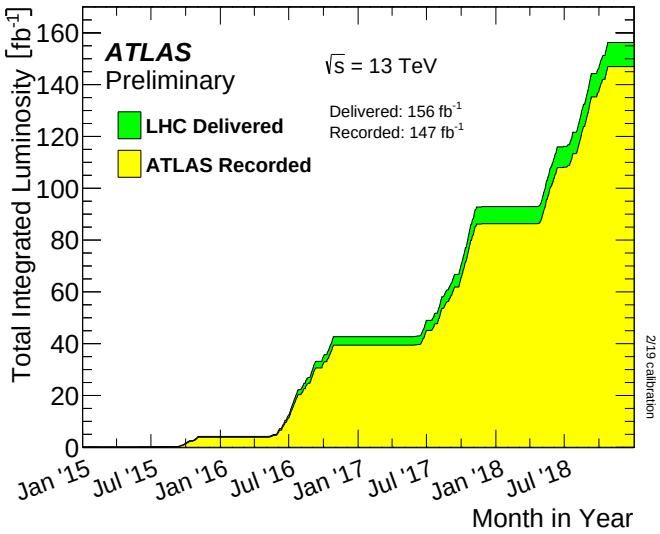


- Multi-purpose, **high efficiency/acceptance detector**
  - performance comparable to CMS
- Very large dataset of *pp* collisions at 13 TeV, $\sim$ **140 fb^{-1}**
  - 7.7M Higgs, 275M top quarks, 2800M Z bosons, ...
  - **most results presented today still from partial dataset**

The ATLAS detector at LHC



JINST 3 (2008) S08003 ATLAS Luminosity Public



- Multi-purpose, **high efficiency/acceptance detector**
  - performance comparable to CMS
- Very large dataset of *pp* collisions at 13 TeV, $\sim$ **140 fb^{-1}**
  - 7.7M Higgs, 275M top quarks, 2800M Z bosons, ...
  - **most results presented today still from partial dataset**
- Focus on ATLAS results in the following
  - similar physics output from CMS

Signature of Yukawa-like interactions

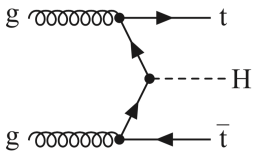
- SM Yukawa couplings scale with mass $\boxed{y_f = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot m_f}{246.22\ \mathrm{GeV}}}$

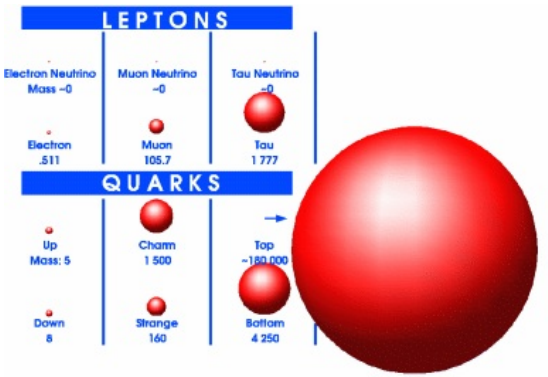
Signature of Yukawa-like interactions

- SM Yukawa couplings scale with mass

$$y_f = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot m_f}{246.22\ \mathrm{GeV}}$$

- Heaviest SM fermion: **top quark**
  - $y_f \sim 1$, ttH production
  - **BR(t $\rightarrow$ bW) $\sim$ 100%**



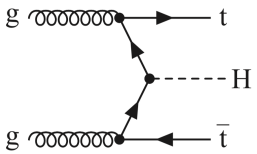


Signature of Yukawa-like interactions

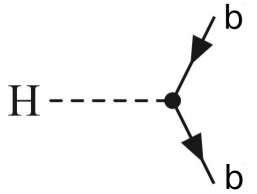
- SM Yukawa couplings scale with mass

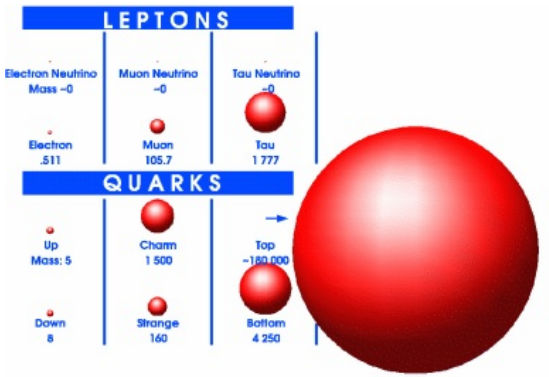
$$y_f = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot m_f}{246.22\ \mathrm{GeV}}$$

- Heaviest SM fermion: **top quark**
  - $y_f \sim 1$, *ttH* production
  - **BR(t $\rightarrow$ bW) $\sim$ 100%**



- Next-heaviest SM fermion: **b quark**
  - $y_f \sim 0.02$, H $\rightarrow$ bb decay
  - **hadronization (b-jet)**



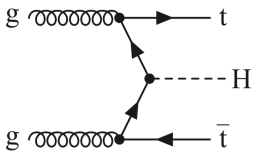


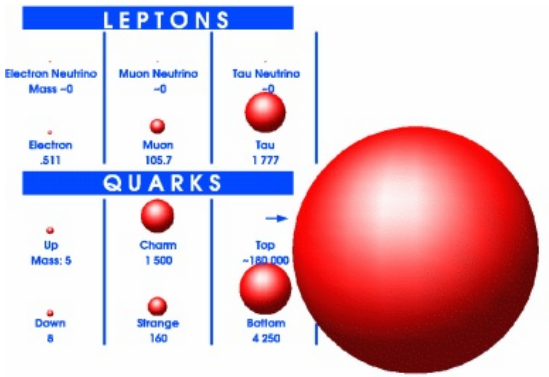
Signature of Yukawa-like interactions

- SM Yukawa couplings scale with mass

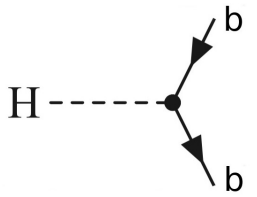
$$y_f = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot m_f}{246.22\ \mathrm{GeV}}$$

- Heaviest SM fermion: **top quark**
  - $y_f \sim 1$, *ttH* production
  - **BR(t $\rightarrow$ bW) $\sim$ 100%**





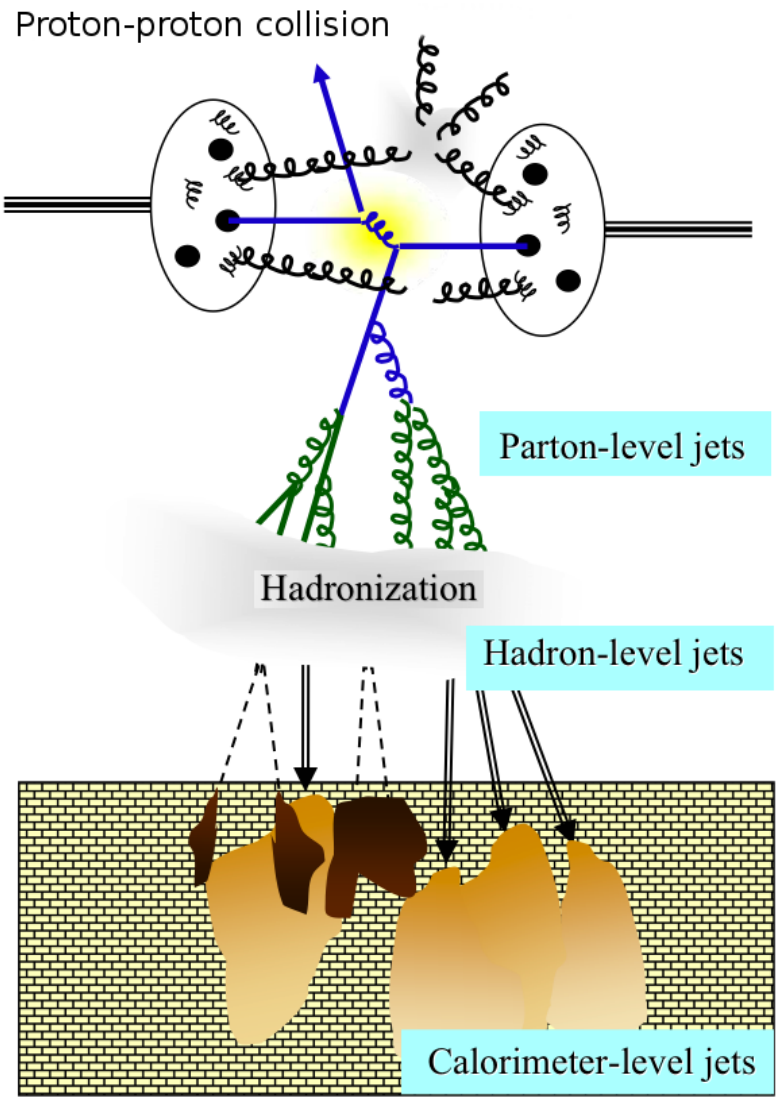
- Next-heaviest SM fermion: **b quark**
  - $y_f \sim 0.02$, H $\rightarrow$ bb decay
  - **hadronization (b-jet)**



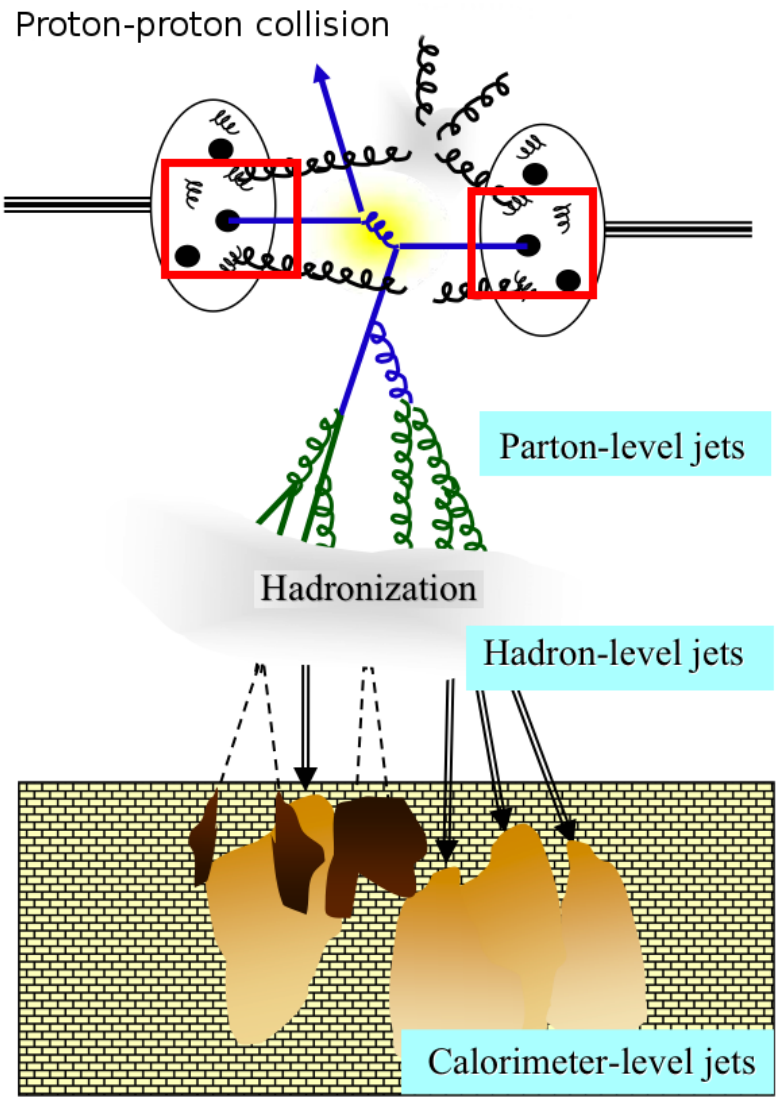
Identification of **jets originating from b quark (b-jet)** is key to study Yukawa-like interactions at the LHC

b-jet identification in ATLAS

What is a hadronic jet?

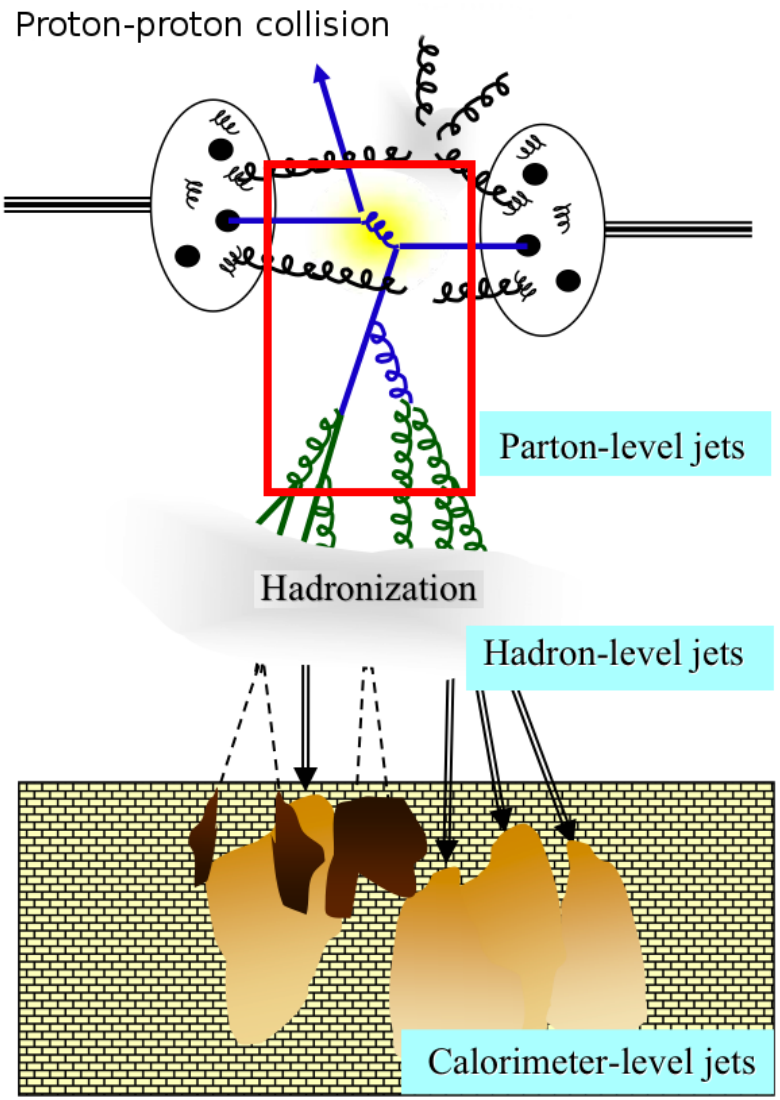


What is a hadronic jet?



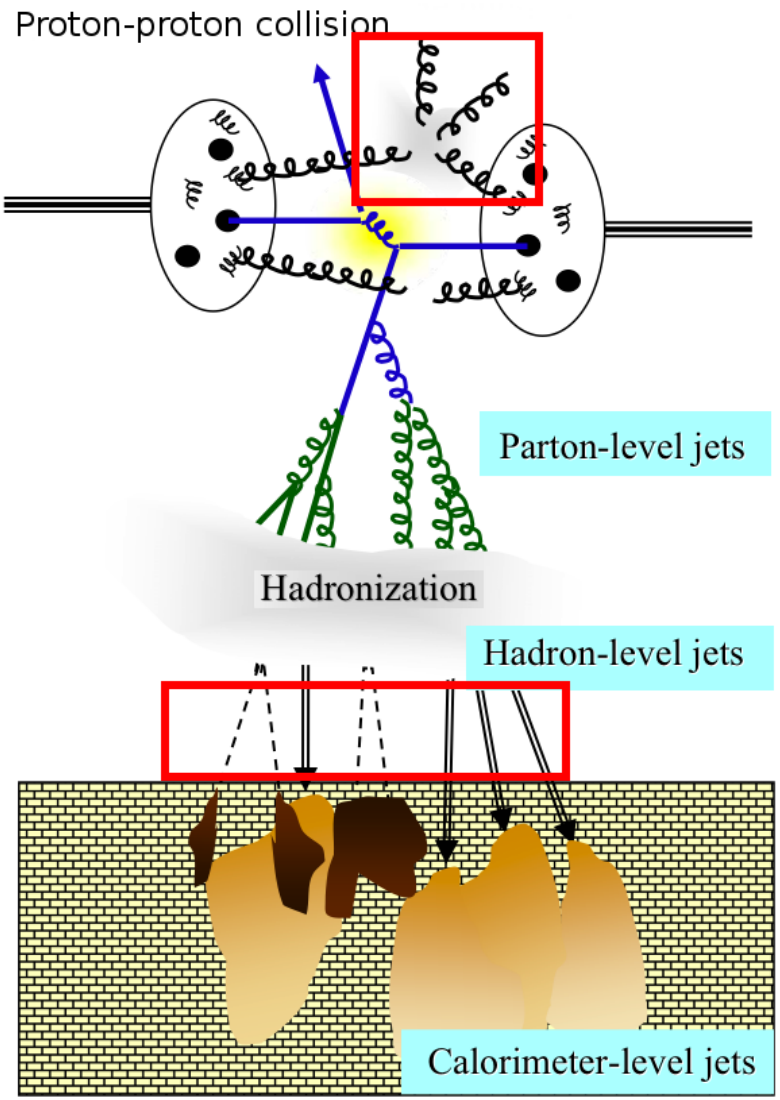
- High energy proton-proton collision
  $\rightarrow$ parton-parton scattering

What is a hadronic jet?



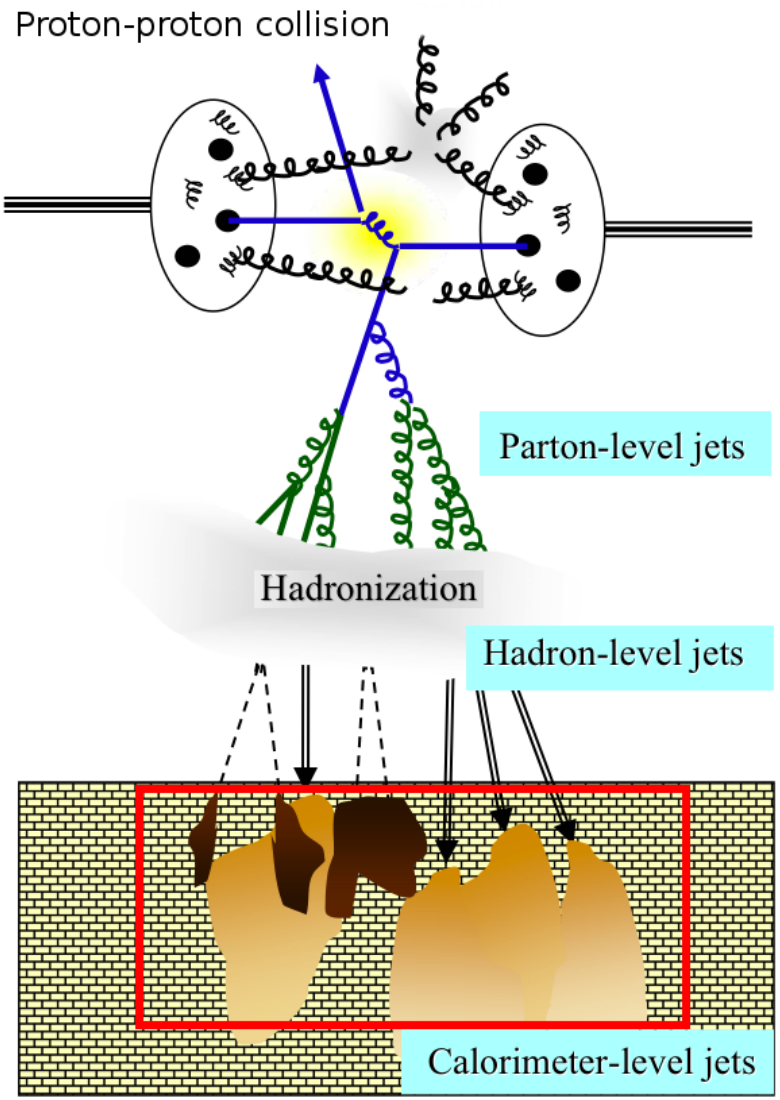
- High energy proton-proton collision $\rightarrow$ parton-parton scattering
- Partons ejected at high angles: collimated parton shower
  - in simulation: "parton-level" jets

What is a hadronic jet?



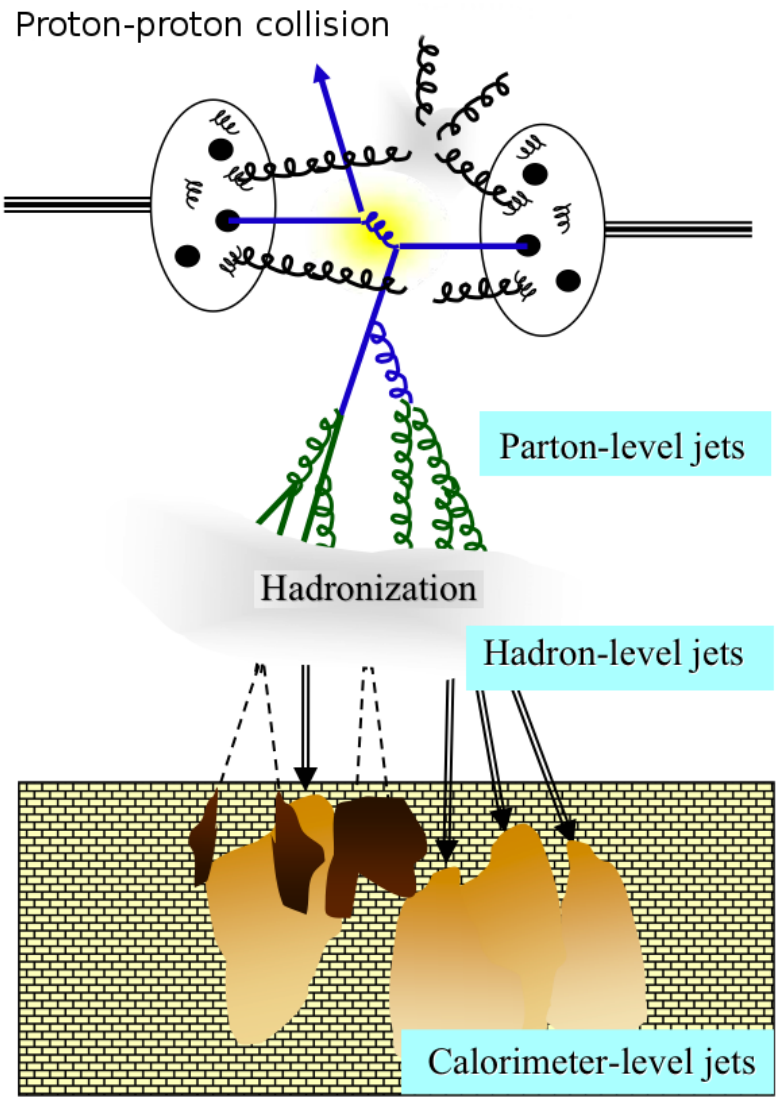
- High energy proton-proton collision $\rightarrow$ parton-parton scattering
- Partons ejected at high angles: collimated parton shower
  - in simulation: "parton-level" jets
- Hadronization due to confinement, other non-perturbative effects
  - in simulation: "hadron-level" jets

What is a hadronic jet?



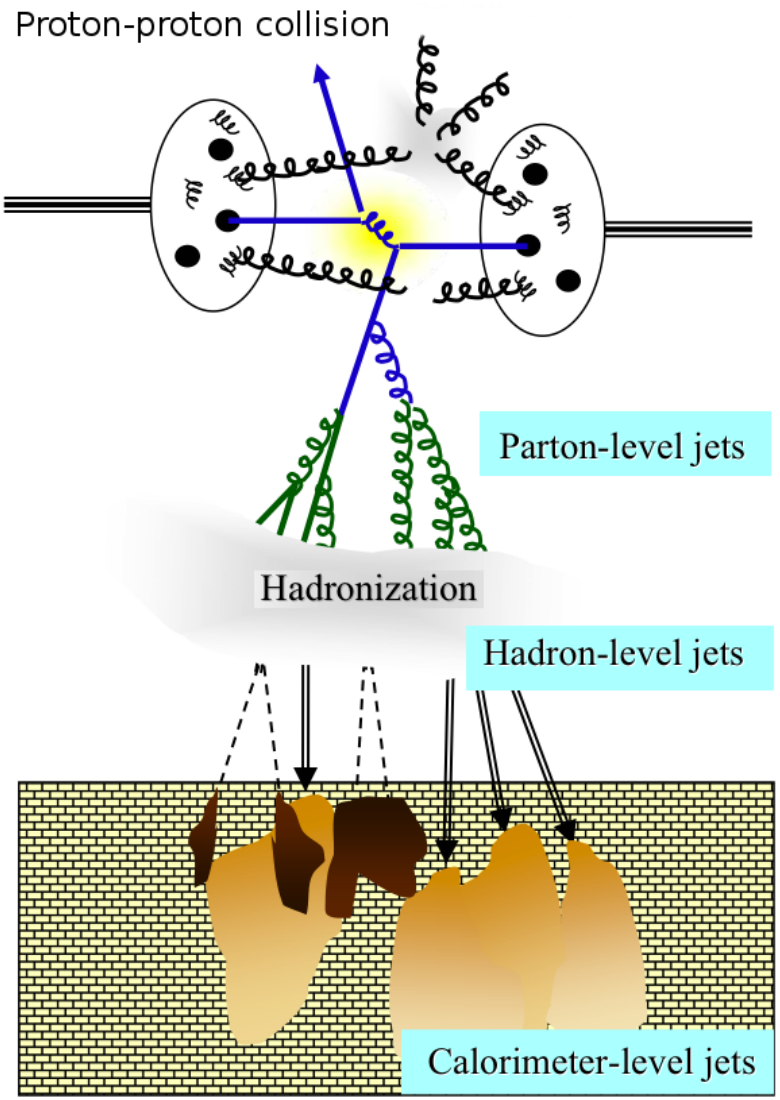
- High energy proton-proton collision $\rightarrow$ parton-parton scattering
- Partons ejected at high angles: collimated parton shower
  - in simulation: "parton-level" jets
- Hadronization due to confinement, other non-perturbative effects
  - in simulation: "hadron-level" jets
- Clusters of **calorimeter energy deposits** or **inner detector tracks**
  - in simulation and in data: "calorimeter" or "track" jets

What is a hadronic b-jet?



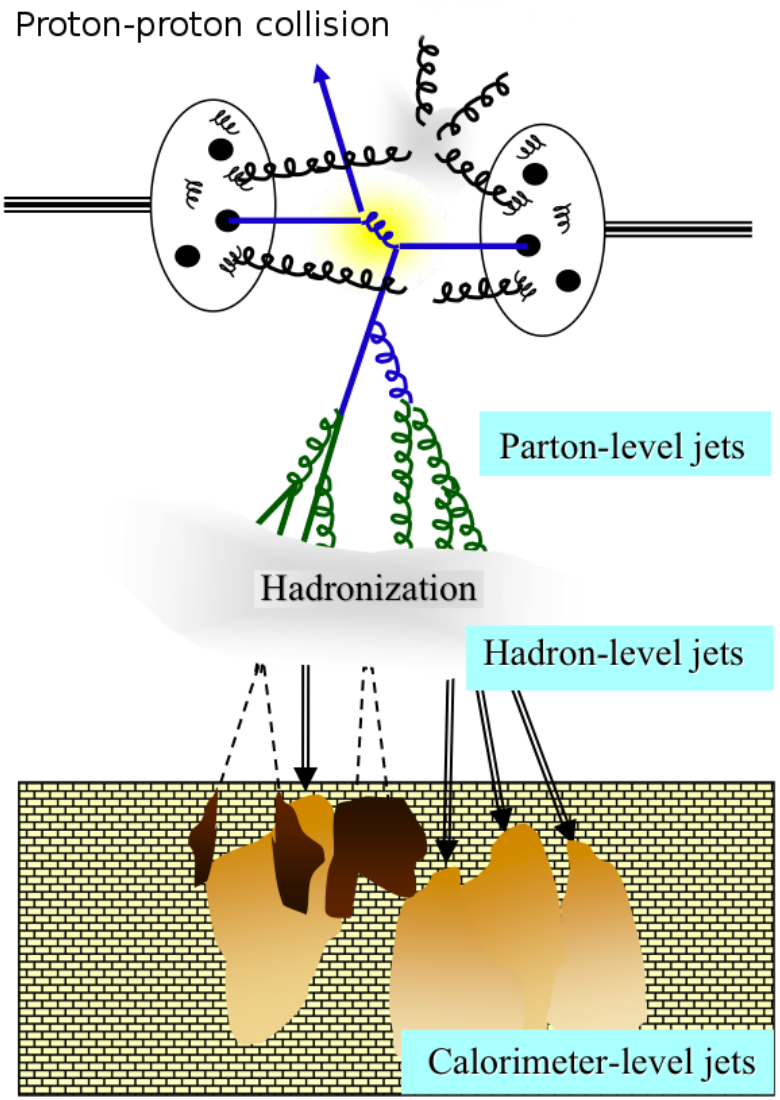
- High energy proton-proton collision $\rightarrow$ parton-parton scattering
- Partons ejected at high angles: collimated parton shower
  - parton jets incl. $\geq$ 1 b-quark
- Hadronization due to confinement, other non-perturbative effects
  - hadron jets incl. $\geq$ 1 b-hadron
- Clusters of **calorimeter energy deposits** or **inner detector tracks**
  - *b*-tagged calorimeter/track jets

What is a hadronic b-jet?



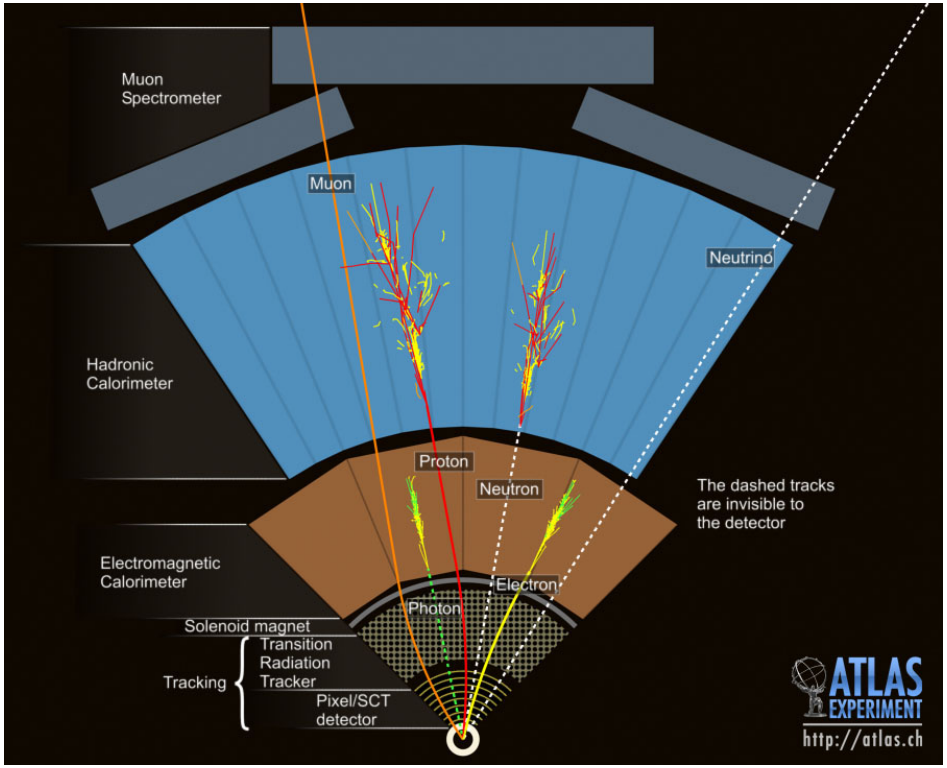
- High energy proton-proton collision $\rightarrow$ parton-parton scattering
- Partons ejected at high angles: collimated parton shower
  - parton jets incl. $\geq$ 1 b-quark
- Hadronization due to confinement, other non-perturbative effects
  - hadron jets incl. $\geq$ 1 b-hadron
- Clusters of **calorimeter energy deposits** or **inner detector tracks**
  - *b*-tagged calorimeter/track jets

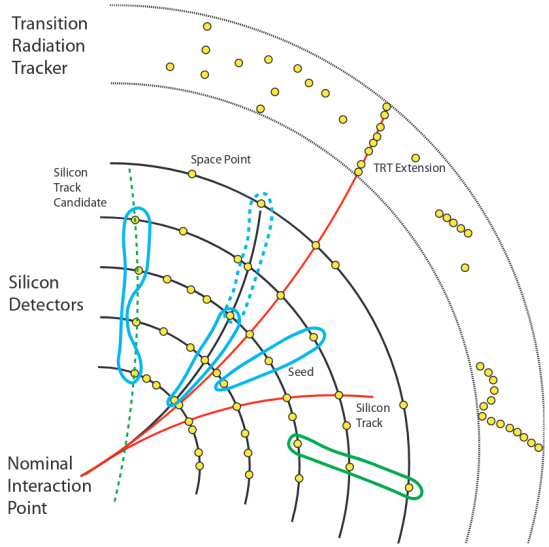
What is a hadronic c-jet?

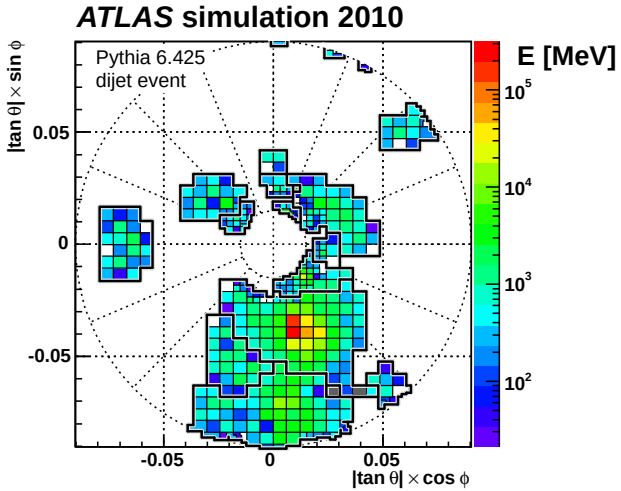


- High energy proton-proton collision $\rightarrow$ parton-parton scattering
- Partons ejected at high angles: collimated parton shower
  - parton jets incl. $\geq$ 1 c-quark
- Hadronization due to confinement, other non-perturbative effects
  - hadron jets incl. $\geq$ 1 c-hadron
- Clusters of **calorimeter energy deposits** or **inner detector tracks**
  - typical fake *b*-tagged jets

Jet and track reconstruction in ATLAS







- tracker reconstructs **trajectories** of charged particles ($\sim$ 600 per event!)
- calorimeters collects **energy deposits** of e/γ and hadrons $\rightarrow$ collimated jets

b-jet identification in ATLAS

- b-hadrons have: HFLAV website
  - **significant lifetime** (V_{cb} small)
    $c\tau \sim 450\ \mu$m
  - **large mass**
    $m \sim 5$ GeV
  - **high jet momentum fraction** (frag.)
    $f_b \sim 80\%$

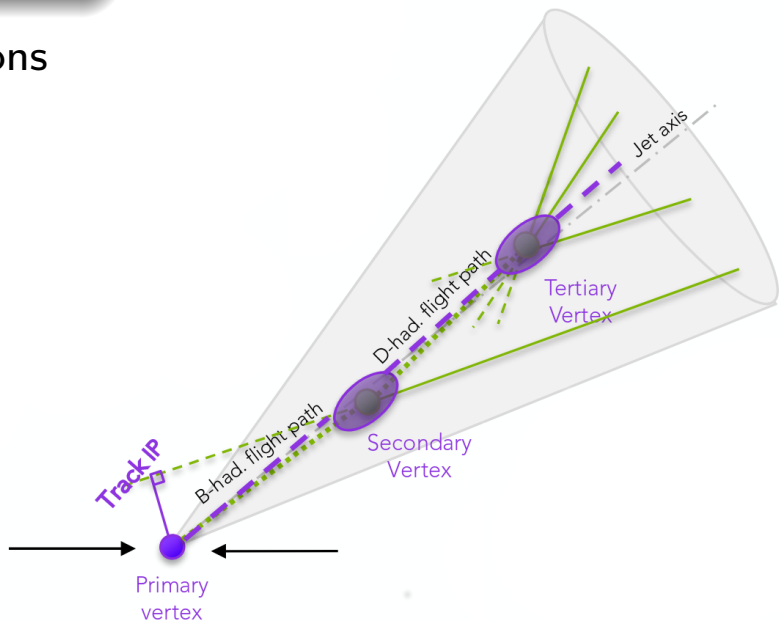
c-hadrons properties between b- and light hadrons

b-jet identification in ATLAS

- b-hadrons have: HFLAV website
  - **significant lifetime** (V_{cb} small)
    $c\tau \sim 450\ \mu$m
  - **large mass**
    $m \sim 5$ GeV
  - **high jet momentum fraction** (frag.)
    $f_b \sim 80\%$

c-hadrons properties between *b*- and light hadrons

- experimentally, b-jets have:
  - secondary vertices
    (B $\rightarrow$ D $\rightarrow$ light)
  - displaced tracks
  - more and higher energy tracks



b-jet identification in ATLAS

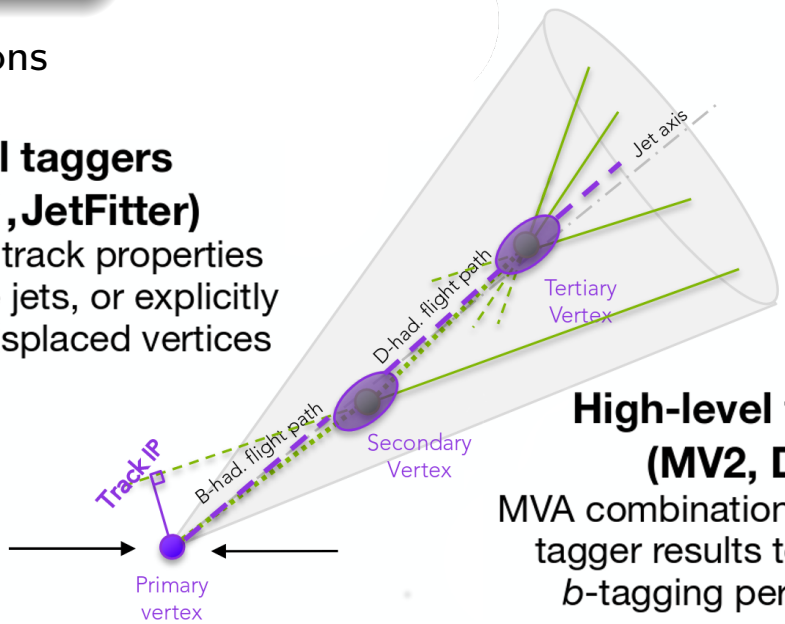
- b-hadrons have: HFLAV website
  - **significant lifetime** (V_{cb} small)
    $c\tau \sim 450\ \mu$m
  - **large mass**
    $m \sim 5$ GeV
  - **high jet momentum fraction** (frag.)
    $f_b \sim 80\%$

- experimentally, b-jets have:
  - secondary vertices
    (B $\rightarrow$ D $\rightarrow$ light)
  - displaced tracks
  - more and higher energy tracks

c-hadrons properties between *b*- and light hadrons

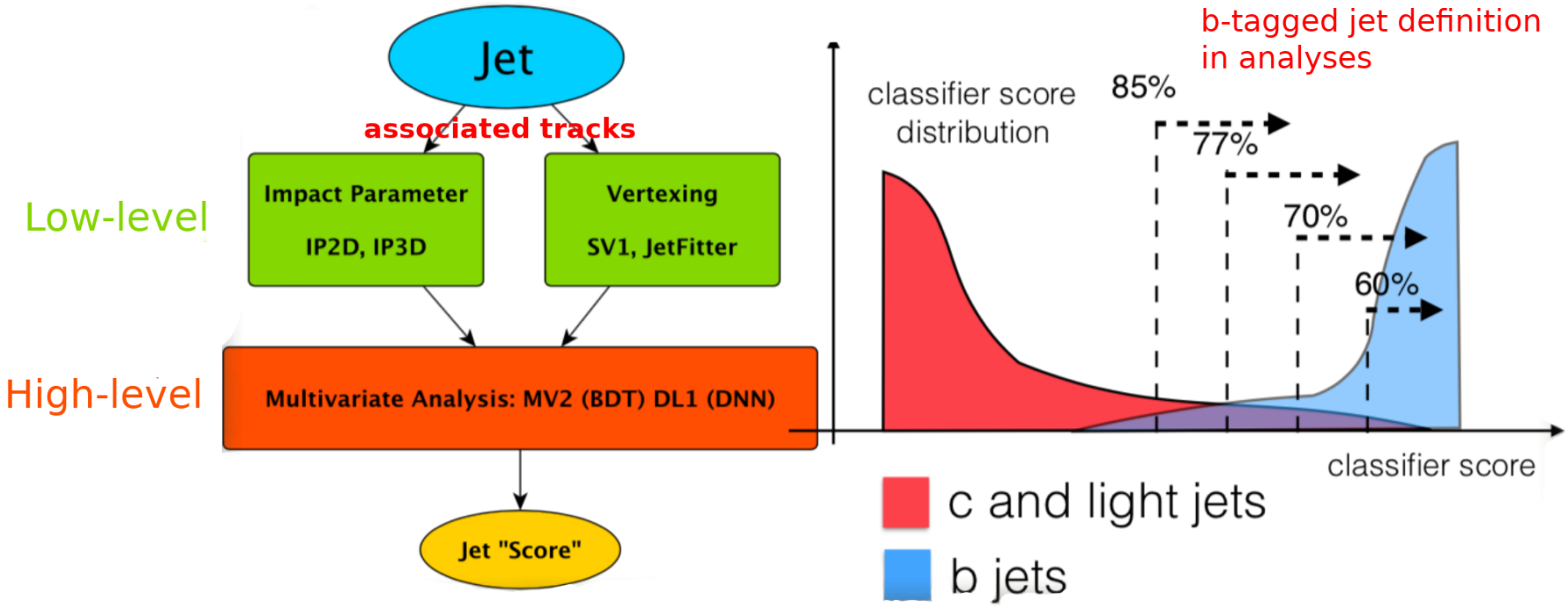
- in ATLAS, *b*-tagging in two-step approach

Low-level taggers
(IP3D,IP2D,SV1,JetFitter)
Using individual track properties associated to the jets, or explicitly reconstructing displaced vertices



High-level taggers
(MV2, DL1)
MVA combinations of low-level tagger results to maximise *b*-tagging performance

b-jet identification in ATLAS



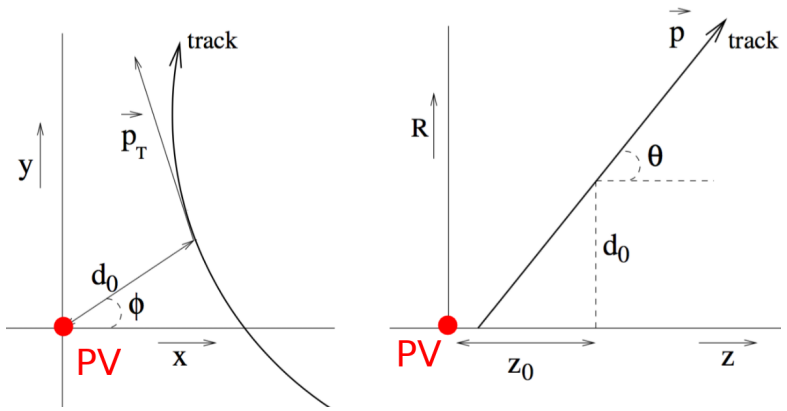
- Experimentally, *b*-tagged jets are jets with score $> X$

Algorithms based on displaced IP

- ATLAS Impact Parameter (IP)-based algorithms: IP2D/IP3D

- jet flavour probability from tracks
  $\mathbf{IP_{r\phi}} = |d_0|$ and $\mathbf{IP_z} = |z_0 \sin\theta|$
  - log-likelihood ratios (b, c, light)

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-013

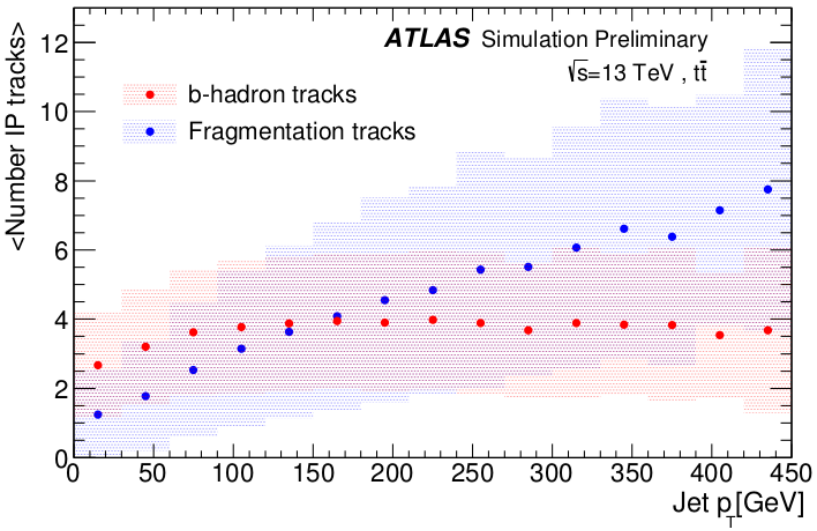


Algorithms based on displaced IP

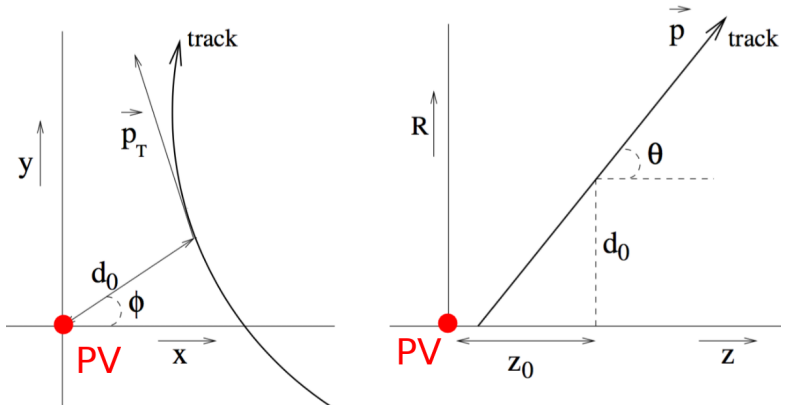
- ATLAS Impact Parameter (IP)-based algorithms: IP2D/IP3D

- jet flavour probability from tracks
  $\mathbf{IP_{r\phi}} = |d_0|$ and $\mathbf{IP_z} = |z_0 \sin\theta|$
  - log-likelihood ratios (b, c, light)

- **Strengths:** very inclusive, simple implementation



ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-013



- **Weaknesses:**
  - sensitive to IP resolution and non-Gaussian tails
  - lower performance at high $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet}}$ (higher track multiplicity)

Algorithms based on displaced vertices

- Inclusive secondary vertex algorithm: SV1
- Decay chain multi-vertex reconstruction: JetFitter

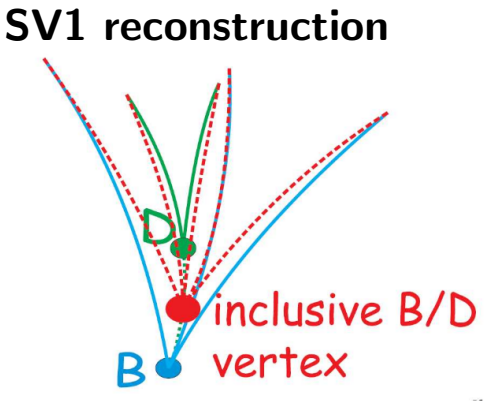
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-011 ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-025

Algorithms based on displaced vertices

- Inclusive secondary vertex algorithm: SV1
- Decay chain multi-vertex reconstruction: JetFitter

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-011 ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-025

- SV1: fit unique vertex from 2-track vertices
  - **0 or 1 secondary vertex with $\geq$ 2 tracks**



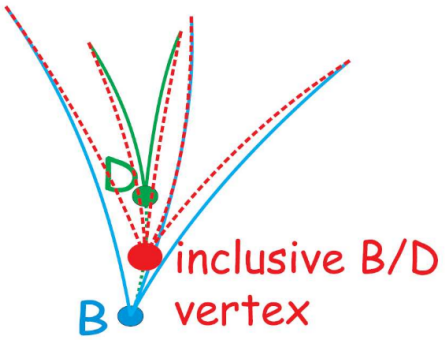
Algorithms based on displaced vertices

- Inclusive secondary vertex algorithm: SV1
- Decay chain multi-vertex reconstruction: JetFitter

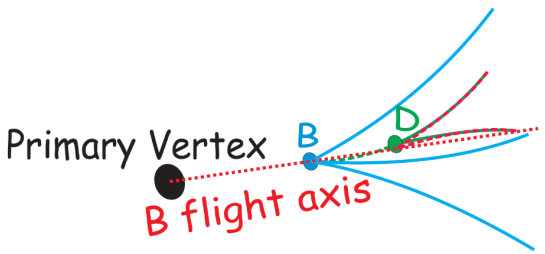
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-011 ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-025

- SV1: fit unique vertex from 2-track vertices
  - **0 or 1 secondary vertex with $\geq$ 2 tracks**
- JetFitter:
  fit multiple vertices along jet axis
  - **multiple vertices along axis with $\geq$ 1 track**

SV1 reconstruction



JetFitter reconstruction



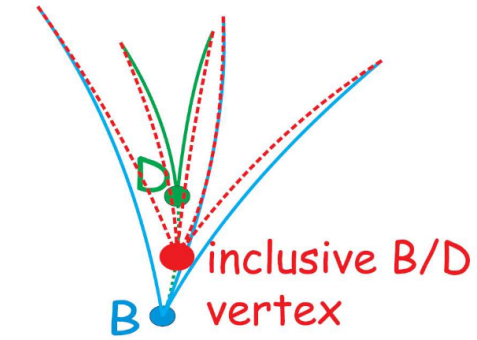
Algorithms based on displaced vertices

- Inclusive secondary vertex algorithm: SV1
- Decay chain multi-vertex reconstruction: JetFitter

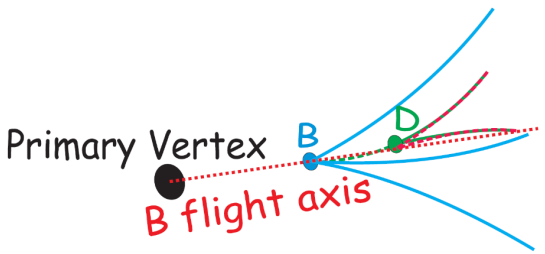
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-011 ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-025

- SV1: fit unique vertex from 2-track vertices
  - **0 or 1 secondary vertex with $\geq$ 2 tracks**
- JetFitter:
  fit multiple vertices along jet axis
  - **multiple vertices along axis with $\geq$ 1 track**
- Less inclusive but complementary w.r.t IP-based algorithms

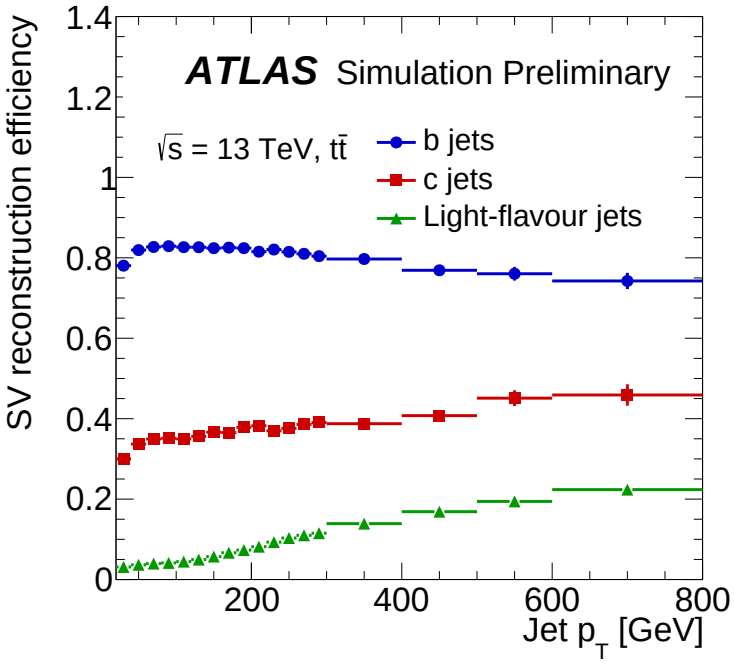
SV1 reconstruction



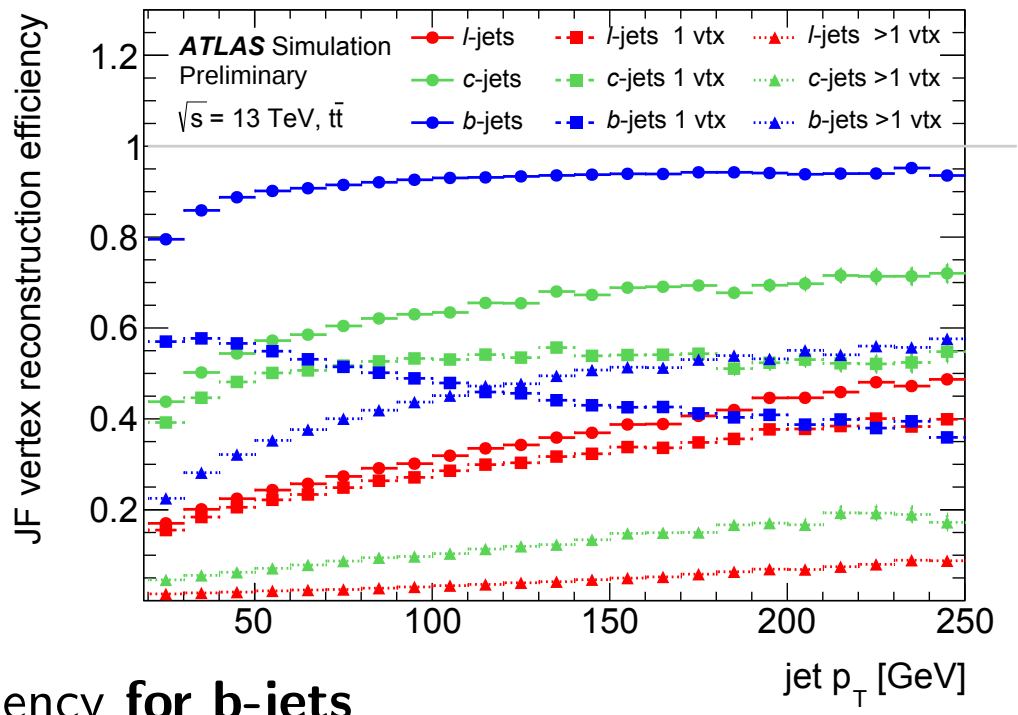
JetFitter reconstruction



SV1



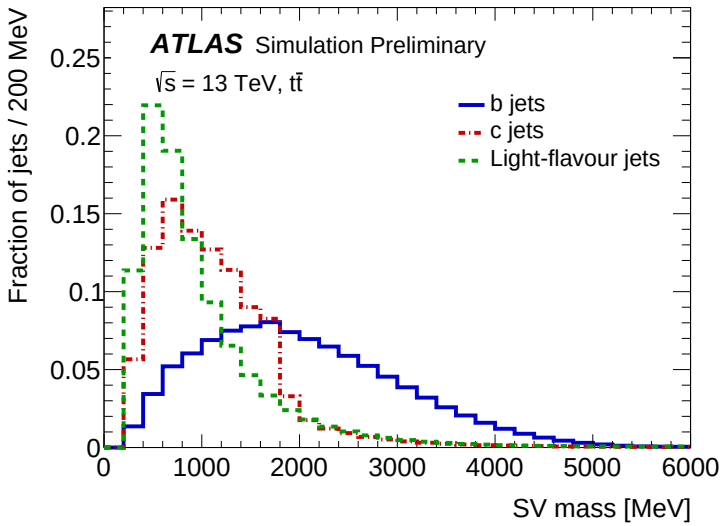
JetFitter

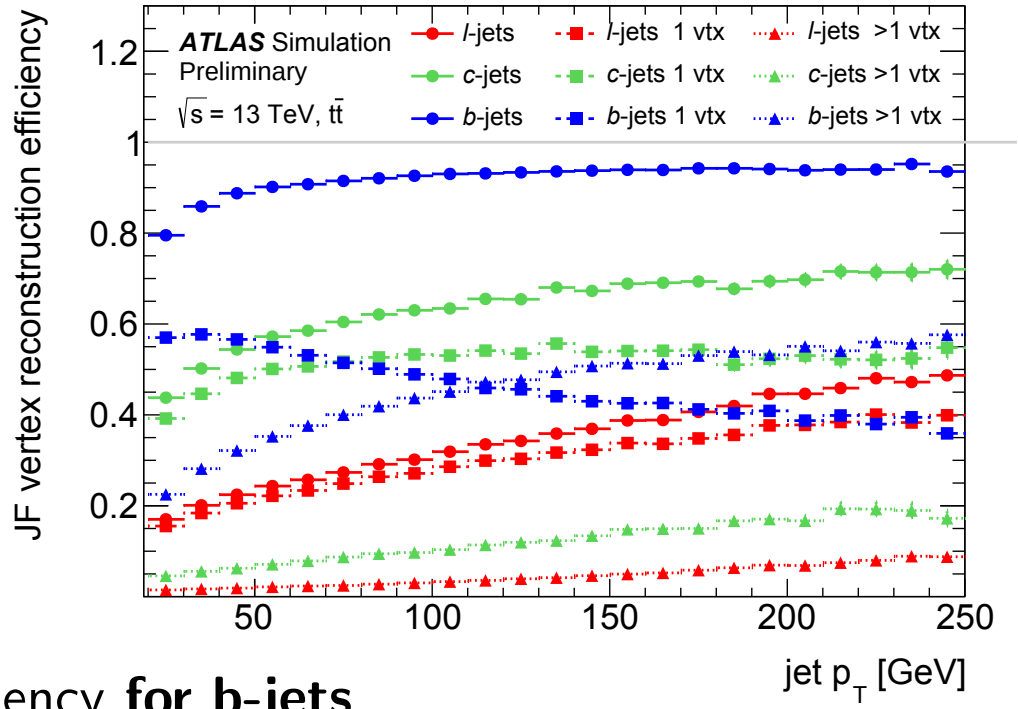


- Highest reconstruction efficiency **for b-jets**
  - at high p_T, more JetFitter with > 1 vertex
- Efficiency non-zero **for light jets**
  - fake vertices: random crossings, fake tracks
  - real vertices: material interactions, *s*-hadron decays

JetFitter

SV1





- Highest reconstruction efficiency **for b-jets**
  - at high p_T, more JetFitter with > 1 vertex
- Efficiency non-zero **for light jets**
  - fake vertices: random crossings, fake tracks
  - real vertices: material interactions, *s*-hadron decays
- **Properties** of SV1 and JetFitter vertices provide discriminations
  - ex: invariant mass of tracks fitted to vertex

High-level b-tagging algorithm

- machine learning algorithms with $\sim$ 25 input discriminating variables

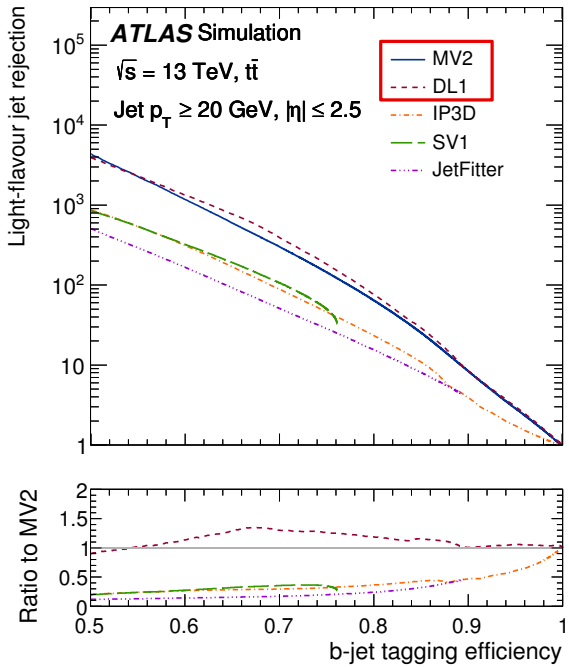
arXiv:1907.05120 (2019)

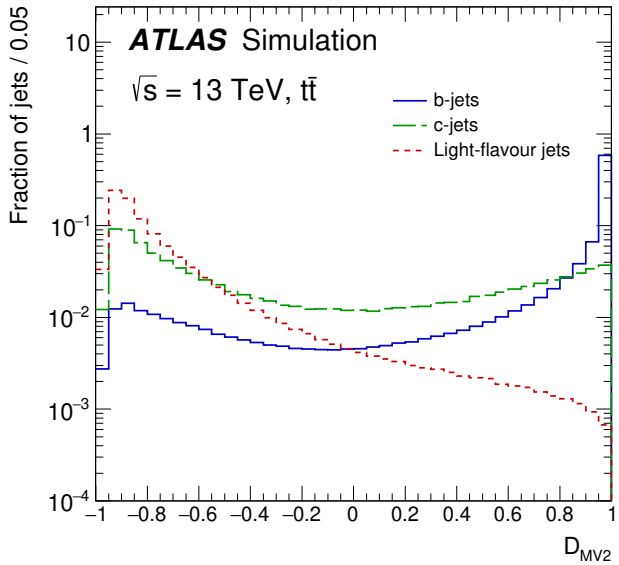
High-level *b*-tagging algorithm

- machine learning algorithms with $\sim$ 25 input discriminating variables

arXiv:1907.05120 (2019)

- Algorithm trained to **identify b-jets**
  - use of simulated events





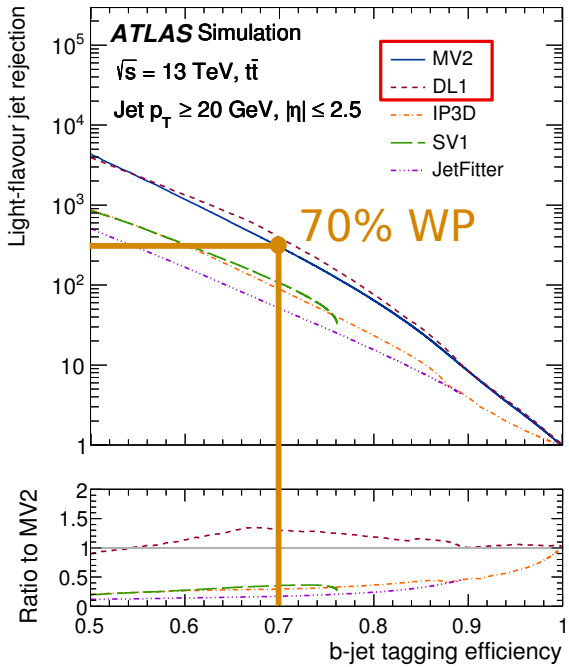
- Output score telling how likely the jet to be a *b*-jet
  - **outperform** low-level taggers
  - **maximize** acceptance

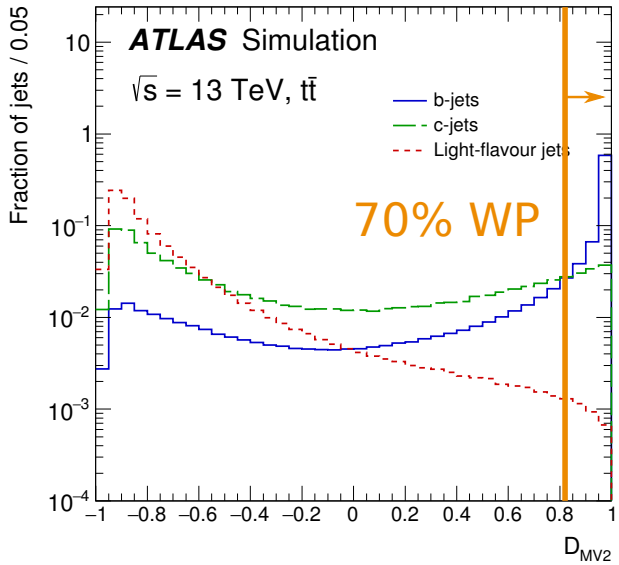
High-level *b*-tagging algorithm

- machine learning algorithms with $\sim$ 25 input discriminating variables

arXiv:1907.05120 (2019)

- Algorithm trained to **identify b-jets**
  - use of simulated events





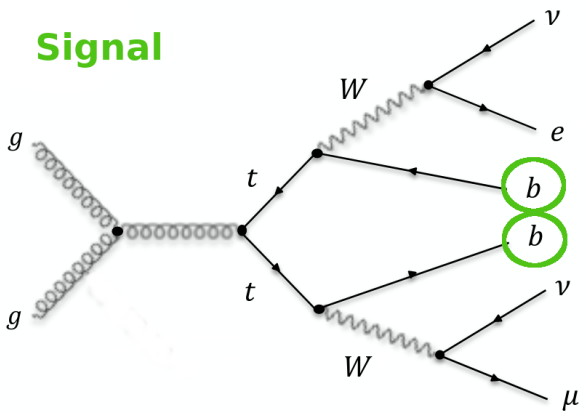
- Output score telling how likely the jet to be a *b*-jet
  - **outperform** low-level taggers
  - **maximize** acceptance
- Working Points for physics analyses

Efficiency measurement in data

- Imperfect detector response and physics modeling in simulation
  - precision measurement **in collision data** required
  - select pure sample of b-jets from $t\bar{t}$ events: $\boxed{e\mu \ + \ \text{exactly 2 jets}}$

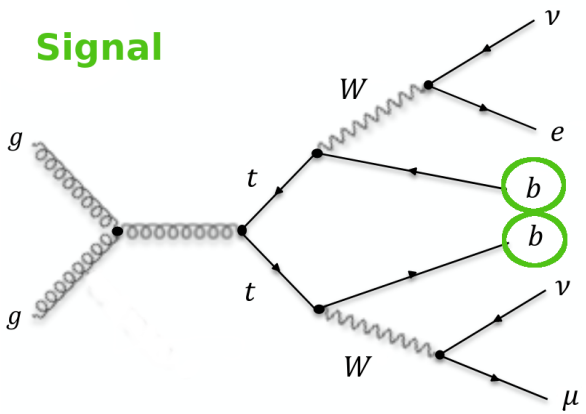
Efficiency measurement in data

- Imperfect detector response and physics modeling in simulation
  - precision measurement **in collision data** required
  - select pure sample of b-jets from $t\bar{t}$ events: $\boxed{e\mu \ + \ \text{exactly 2 jets}}$



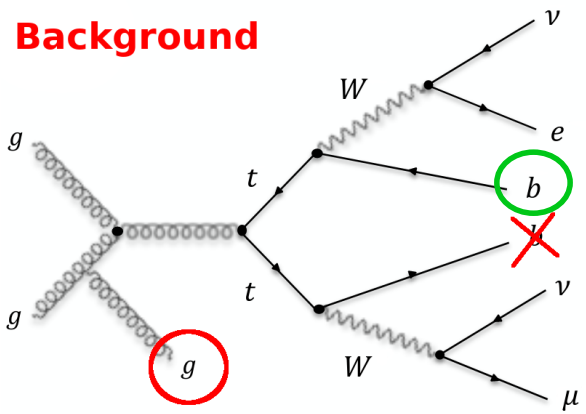
Efficiency measurement in data

- Imperfect detector response and physics modeling in simulation
  - precision measurement **in collision data** required
  - select pure sample of b-jets from $t\bar{t}$ events: $\boxed{e\mu \ + \ \text{exactly 2 jets}}$
  - main background from mis-reconstructed $t\bar{t}$: **extra jets + lost b-jet**



Efficiency measurement in data

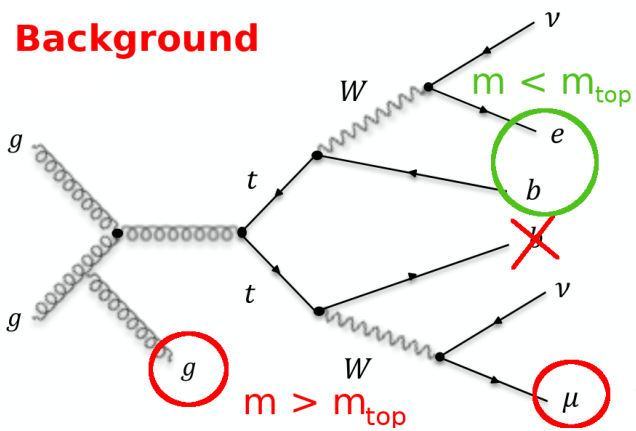
- Imperfect detector response and physics modeling in simulation
  - precision measurement **in collision data** required
  - select pure sample of b-jets from $t\bar{t}$ events: $\boxed{e\mu \ + \ \text{exactly 2 jets}}$
  - main background from mis-reconstructed $t\bar{t}$: **extra jets + lost b-jet**

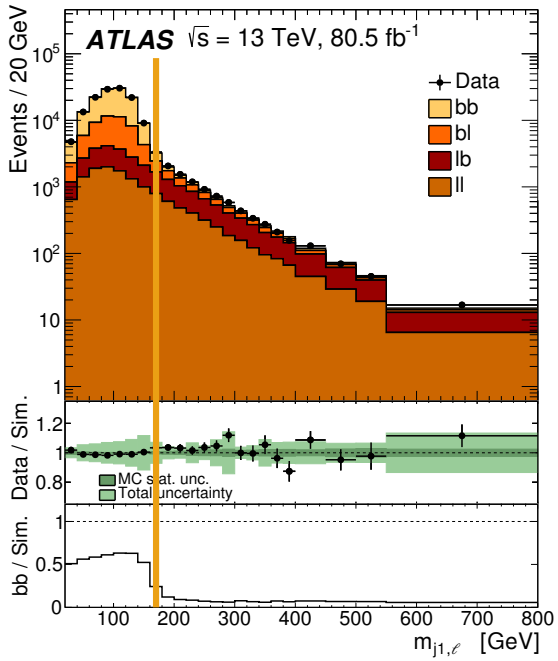


Efficiency measurement in data

- Imperfect detector response and physics modeling in simulation
  - precision measurement **in collision data** required
  - select pure sample of b-jets from $t\bar{t}$ events: $\boxed{e\mu \ + \ \text{exactly 2 jets}}$
  - main background from mis-reconstructed $t\bar{t}$: **extra jets + lost b-jet**

- **Improvement:** lepton-jet invariant mass for signal/control regions
  - **strong constraints on background level**



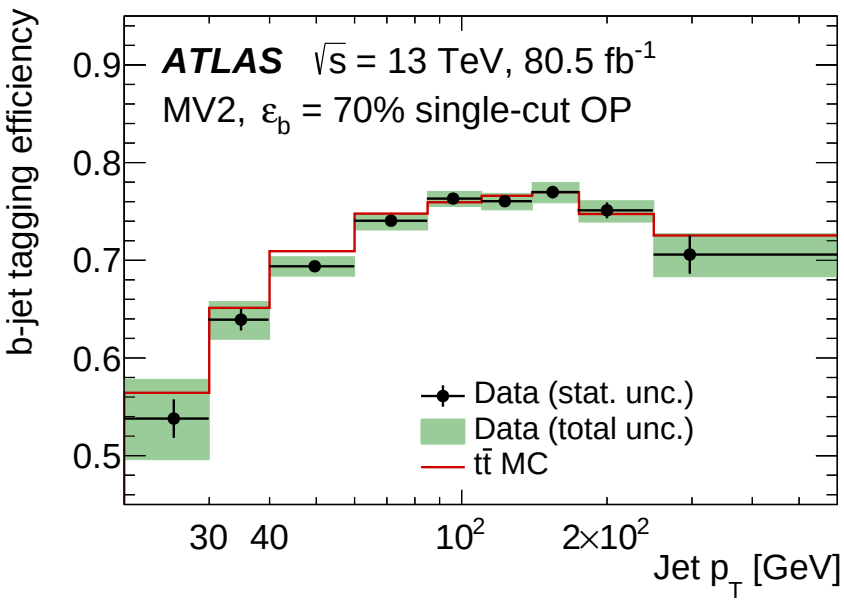


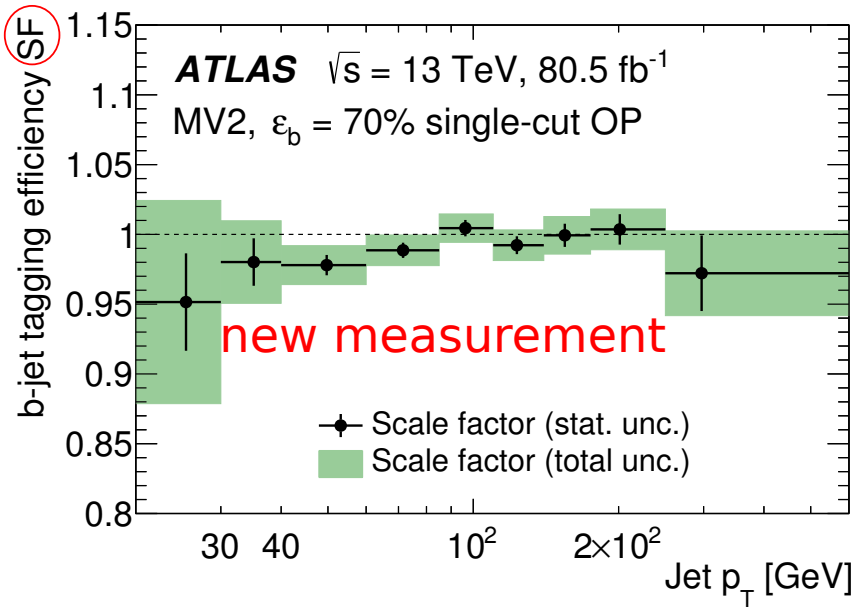
Efficiency measurement in data

- Global fit of signal and background-enriched regions
  - **%-level constraints on b-jet composition before tagging**
  - less dependence on modeling of $t\bar{t}$ + jets events

Efficiency measurement in data

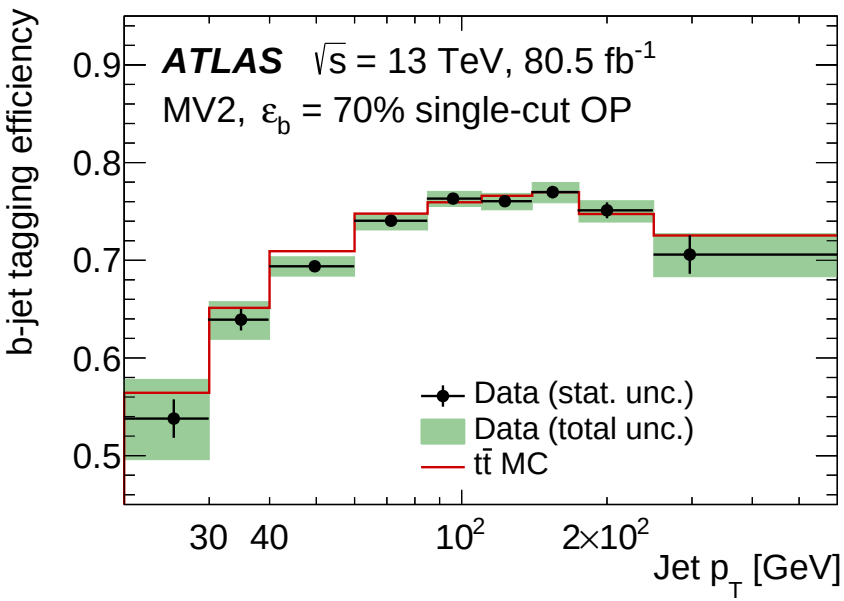
- Global fit of signal and background-enriched regions
  - **%-level constraints on b-jet composition before tagging**
  - less dependence on modeling of $t\bar{t}$ + jets events

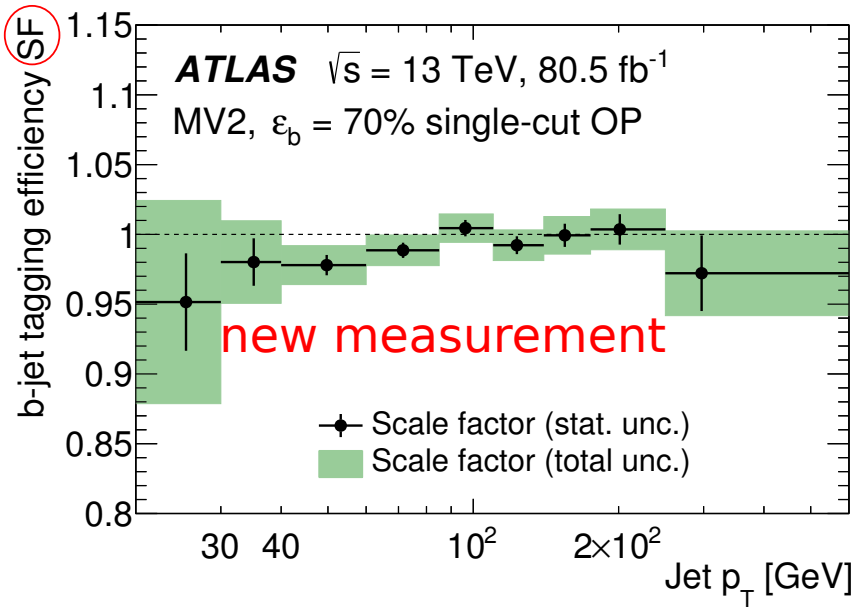




Efficiency measurement in data

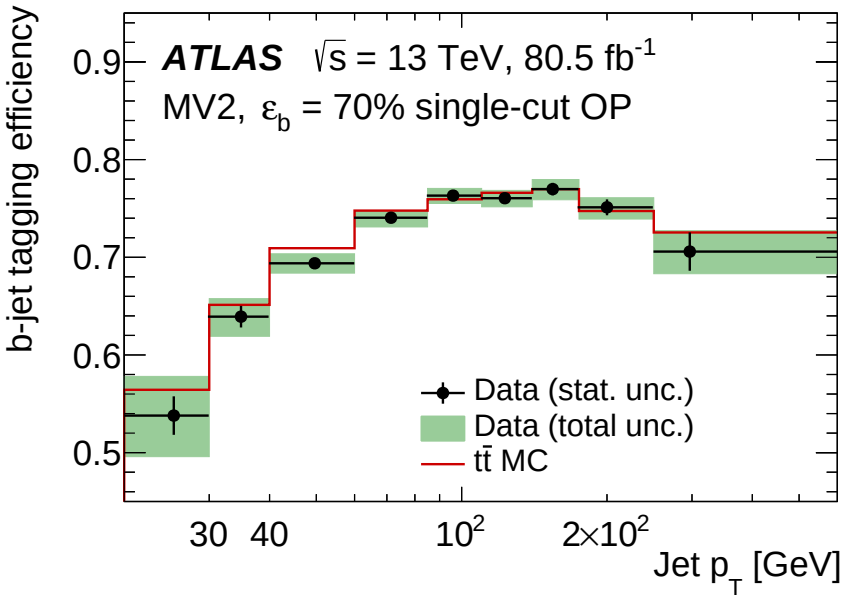
- Global fit of signal and background-enriched regions
  - **%-level constraints on b-jet composition before tagging**
  - less dependence on modeling of $t\bar{t}$ + jets events
- precision improved by a factor of 2
  - latest ATLAS *b*-tagging paper: arXiv:1907.05120 (2019)

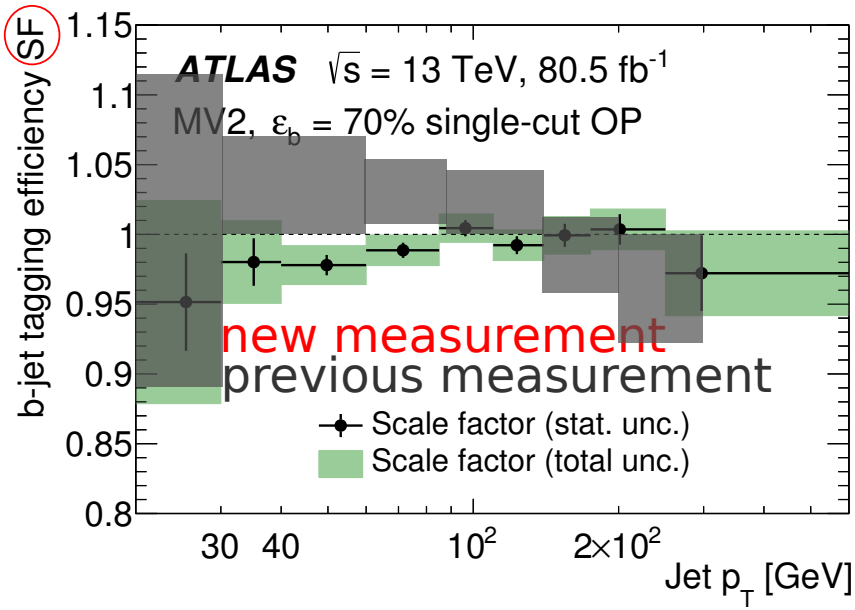




Efficiency measurement in data

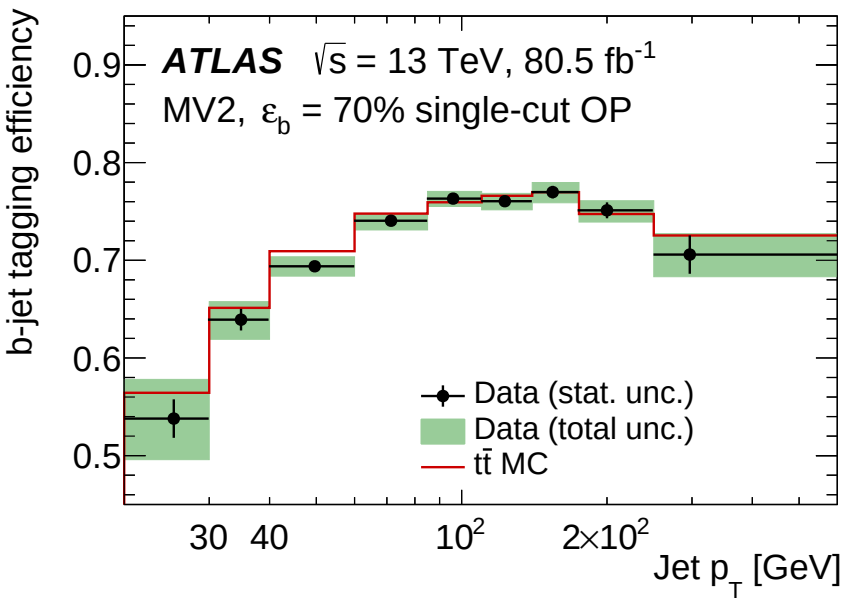
- Global fit of signal and background-enriched regions
  - **%-level constraints on b-jet composition before tagging**
  - less dependence on modeling of $t\bar{t}$ + jets events
- precision improved by a factor of 2
  - latest ATLAS *b*-tagging paper: arXiv:1907.05120 (2019)

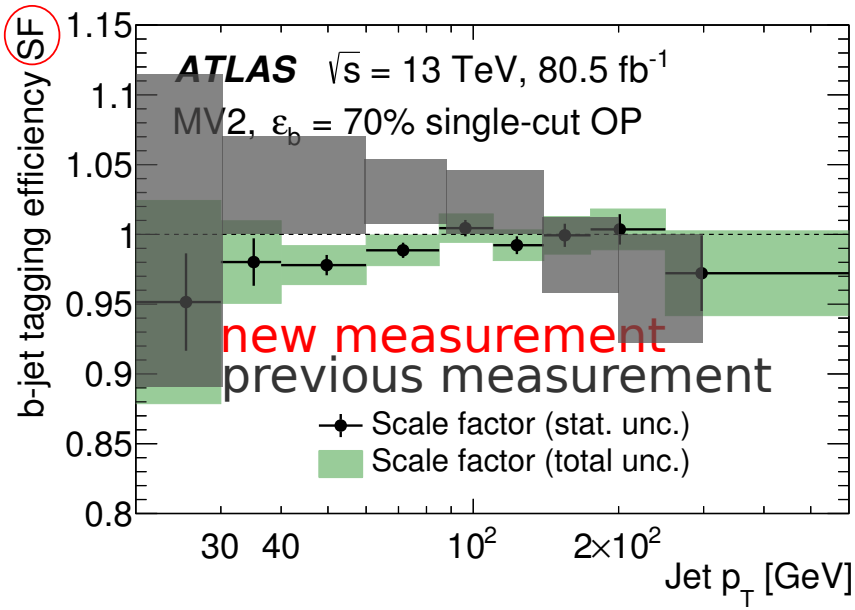




Efficiency measurement in data

- Global fit of signal and background-enriched regions
  - **%-level constraints on b-jet composition before tagging**
  - less dependence on modeling of $t\bar{t}$ + jets events
- precision improved by a factor of 2
  - latest ATLAS *b*-tagging paper: arXiv:1907.05120 (2019)
  - mistag rate / other measurements described elsewhere: ATLAS public

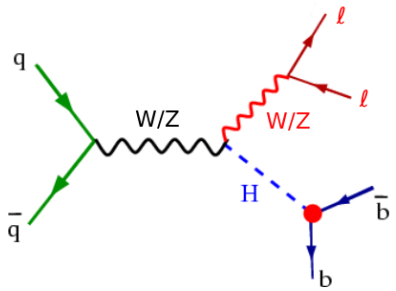


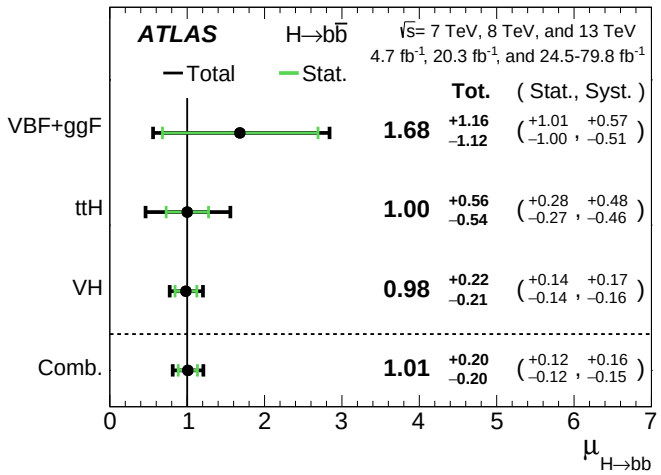


Application to Higgs and Dark Sectors

$H \to bb$ measurement (b-H)

Phys. Lett. B 786 (2018) 59



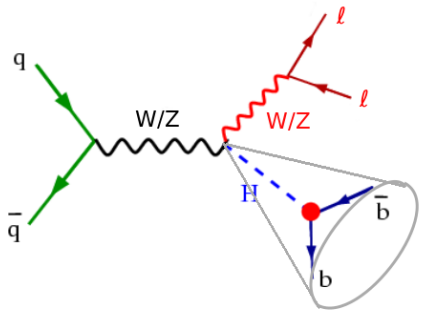


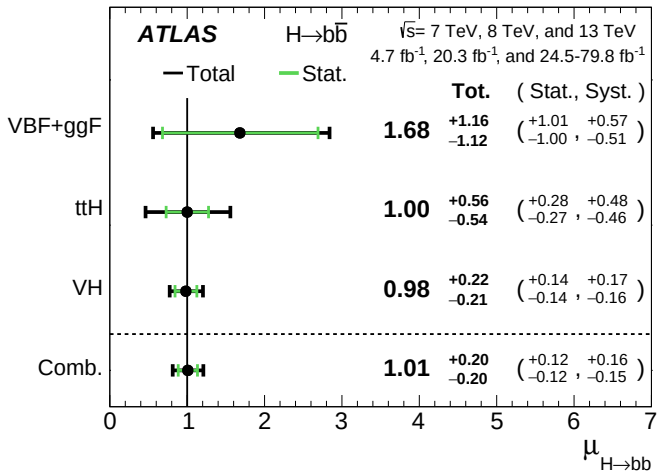
- **Dominant Higgs decays** ($\sim 60\%$) but large background from multi-jet events
  - most sensitive channel: VH with leptons
- b-tagging crucial to reject **V + jets events**
  - dominant experimental systematic uncertainty

Source of uncertainty		σ_μ
Total		0.259
Statistical		0.161
Systematic		0.203
Experimental uncertainties		
Jets		0.035
$E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$		0.014
Leptons		0.009
b-tagging	b-jets	0.061
	c-jets	0.042
	light-flavour jets	0.009
	extrapolation	0.008
Pile-up		0.007
Luminosity		0.023
Theoretical and modelling uncertainties		
Signal		0.094
Floating normalisations		0.035
Z + jets		0.055
W + jets		0.060
$t\bar{t}$		0.050
Single top quark		0.028
Diboson		0.054
Multi-jet		0.005
MC statistical		0.070

$H \to bb$ measurement (b-H)

Phys. Lett. B 786 (2018) 59



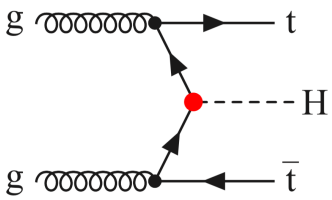


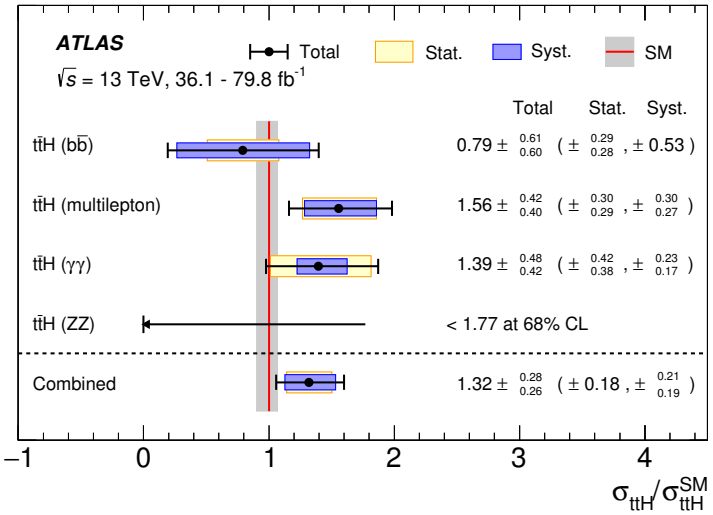
Source of uncertainty		σ_μ
Total		0.259
Statistical		0.161
Systematic		0.203
Experimental uncertainties		
Jets		0.035
$E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$		0.014
Leptons		0.009
b-tagging	b-jets	0.061
	c-jets	0.042
	light-flavour jets	0.009
	extrapolation	0.008
Pile-up		0.007
Luminosity		0.023
Theoretical and modelling uncertainties		
Signal		0.094
Floating normalisations		0.035
Z + jets		0.055
W + jets		0.060
$t\bar{t}$		0.050
Single top quark		0.028
Diboson		0.054
Multi-jet		0.005
MC statistical		0.070

- **Dominant Higgs decays** ($\sim$ 60%) but large background from multi-jet events
  - most sensitive channel: VH with leptons
- b-tagging crucial to reject **V + jets events**
  - dominant experimental systematic uncertainty
- **Extra challenge:** boosted $H \to bb$ tagging (high $\mathrm{p_T^H}$)

ttH measurement (top-H)

Phys. Lett. B 784 (2018) 173





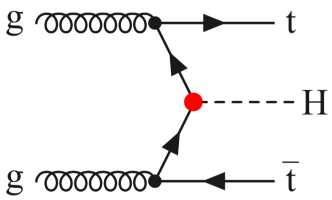
- $H \to bb$ channel largest cross section but **large background from $t\bar{t} + g(\to b\bar{b})$ events**
  - $H \to \gamma\gamma$ leading channel in ATLAS so far
- On-going work to improve $t\bar{t} + g(\to b\bar{b})$ modeling

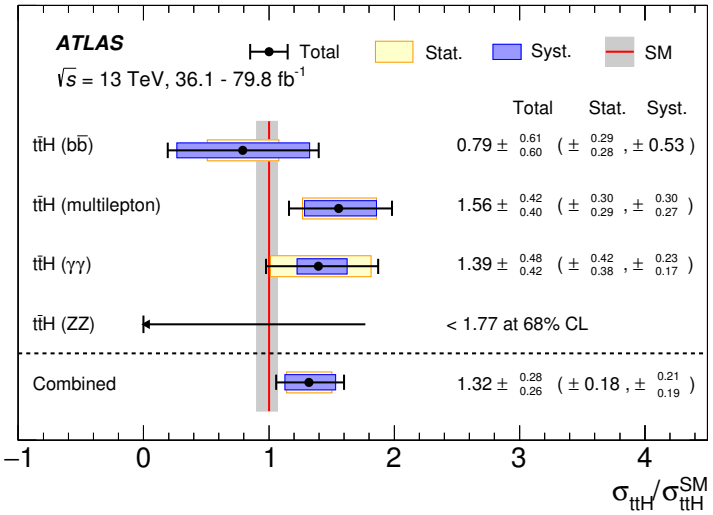
$ttH(\to bb)$ uncertainties

Uncertainty source	$\Delta\mu$	
$t\bar{t} + \geq 1b$ modeling	$+0.46$	-0.46
Background-model stat. unc.	$+0.29$	-0.31
b-tagging efficiency and mis-tag rates	$+0.16$	-0.16
Jet energy scale and resolution	$+0.14$	-0.14
$t\bar{t}H$ modeling	$+0.22$	-0.05
$t\bar{t} + \geq 1c$ modeling	$+0.09$	-0.11
JVT, pileup modeling	$+0.03$	-0.05
Other background modeling	$+0.08$	-0.08
$t\bar{t}$ + light modeling	$+0.06$	-0.03
Luminosity	$+0.03$	-0.02
Light lepton (e, μ) id., isolation, trigger	$+0.03$	-0.04
Total systematic uncertainty	$+0.57$	-0.54
$t\bar{t} + \geq 1b$ normalization	$+0.09$	-0.10
$t\bar{t} + \geq 1c$ normalization	$+0.02$	-0.03
Intrinsic statistical uncertainty	$+0.21$	-0.20
Total statistical uncertainty	$+0.29$	-0.29
Total uncertainty	$+0.64$	-0.61

ttH measurement (top-H)

Phys. Lett. B 784 (2018) 173





- $H \to bb$ channel largest cross section but **large background from $t\bar{t} + g(\to b\bar{b})$ events**
  - $H \to \gamma\gamma$ leading channel in ATLAS so far
- On-going work to improve $t\bar{t} + g(\to b\bar{b})$ modeling
- **Challenge: b-tagging at high multiplicity**
  - going beyond simple cut on b-tagging score

$ttH(\to bb)$ uncertainties

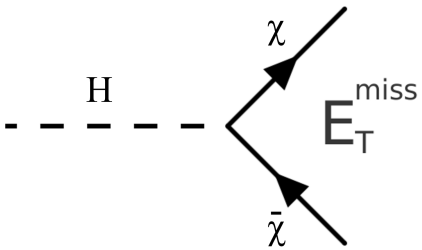
Uncertainty source	$\Delta\mu$	
$t\bar{t} + \geq 1b$ modeling	$+0.46$	-0.46
Background-model stat. unc.	$+0.29$	-0.31
b-tagging efficiency and mis-tag rates	$+0.16$	-0.16
Jet energy scale and resolution	$+0.14$	-0.14
$t\bar{t}H$ modeling	$+0.22$	-0.05
$t\bar{t} + \geq 1c$ modeling	$+0.09$	-0.11
JVT, pileup modeling	$+0.03$	-0.05
Other background modeling	$+0.08$	-0.08
$t\bar{t}$ + light modeling	$+0.06$	-0.03
Luminosity	$+0.03$	-0.02
Light lepton (e, μ) id., isolation, trigger	$+0.03$	-0.04
Total systematic uncertainty	$+0.57$	-0.54
$t\bar{t} + \geq 1b$ normalization	$+0.09$	-0.10
$t\bar{t} + \geq 1c$ normalization	$+0.02$	-0.03
Intrinsic statistical uncertainty	$+0.21$	-0.20
Total statistical uncertainty	$+0.29$	-0.29
Total uncertainty	$+0.64$	-0.61

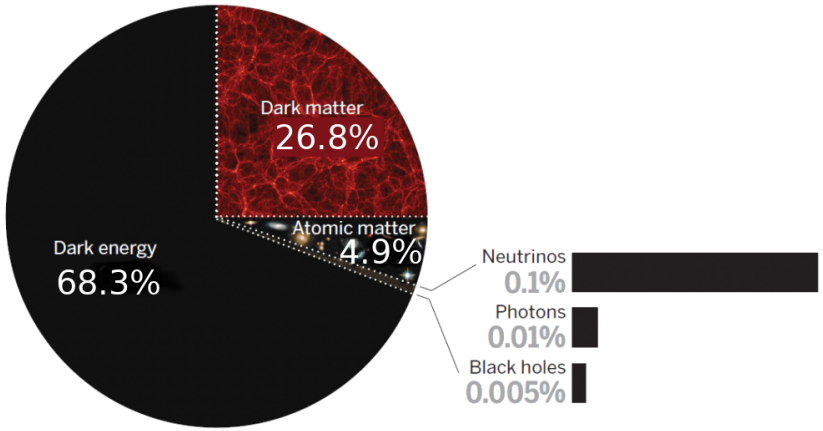
$ttH(\rightarrow$ inv.) search

CMS-PAS-HIG-18-008 (2018)

Phys. Lett. B 793 (2019) 520

Phys. Rev. Lett. 122 (2019) 231801





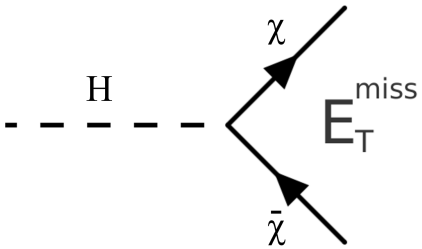
- Many observational evidence for **Dark Matter (DM)**
  - Weakly-Interacting (e.g. only Yukawa-like) Massive Particles (WIMP)?
- $H \rightarrow$ invisible decays in SM **extremely rare** ($\sim 0.1\%$)
  - any deviation is hint for the dark sector

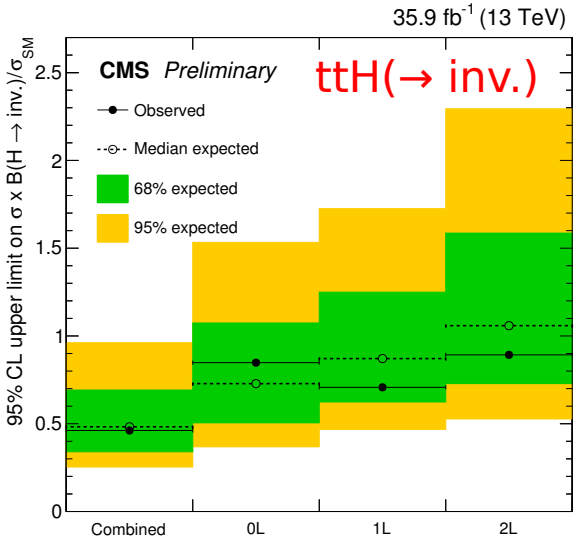
$ttH(\rightarrow$ inv.) search

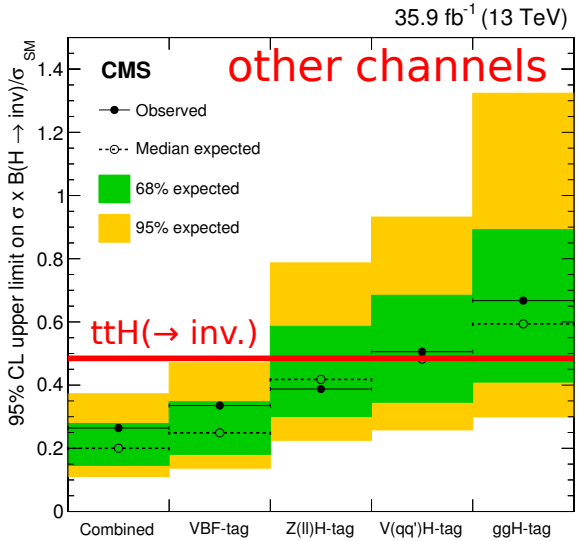
CMS-PAS-HIG-18-008 (2018)

Phys. Lett. B 793 (2019) 520

Phys. Rev. Lett. 122 (2019) 231801

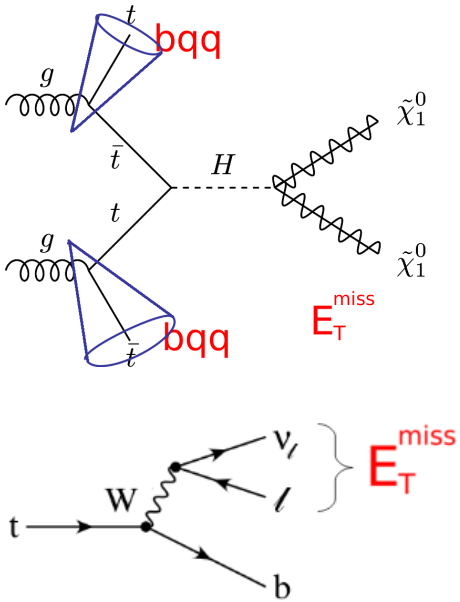




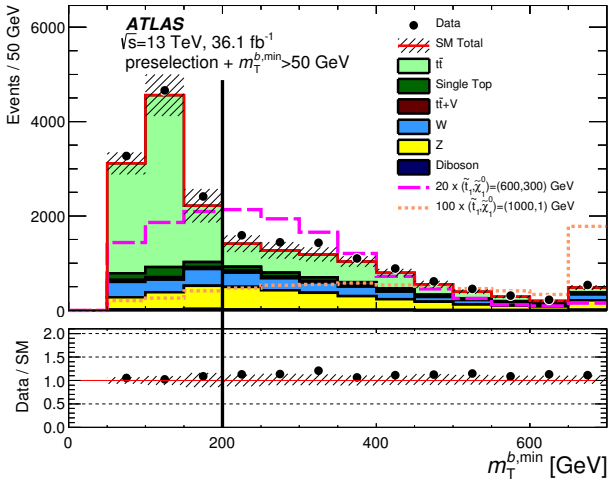


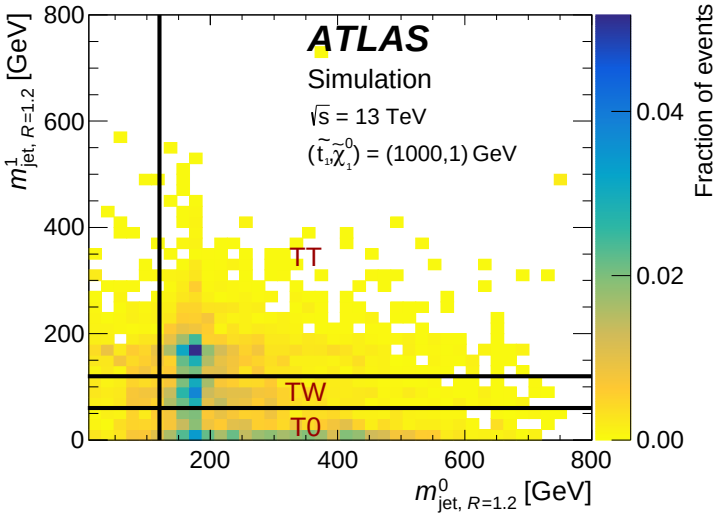
- Many observational evidence for **Dark Matter (DM)**
  - Weakly-Interacting (e.g. only Yukawa-like) Massive Particles (WIMP)?
- $H \rightarrow$ invisible decays in SM **extremely rare** ($\sim 0.1\%$)
  - any deviation is hint for the dark sector
- On-going effort to probe lowest possible branching ratio
  - missing transverse energy signatures (E_T^{miss})
  - **ttH(→inv.) production mode contributes:** $t\bar{t} + E_T^{miss}$

Main backgrounds (0-lepton channel)



JHEP 12 (2017) 085



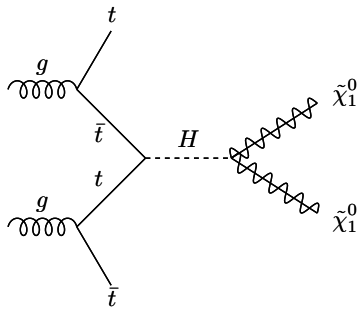


- ex: **search for ttH(→ inv.) in 0-lepton channel**
  - $e/\mu/\tau$ veto, $\geq$ 4 jets, $\geq$ 2 *b*-jets, large E_T^{miss}
- Main background: $Z(\rightarrow \nu\nu)$ + jets, $t\bar{t}$ with missing lepton
  - rejected requiring **b-jets,** high large-R jet mass, $\mathbf{m_T(E_T^{miss}, b) > m_{top}}$

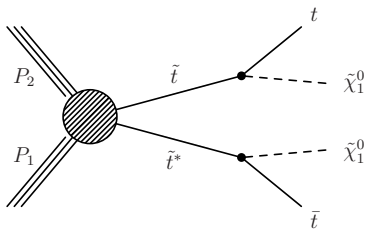
Constraints on Supersymmetry

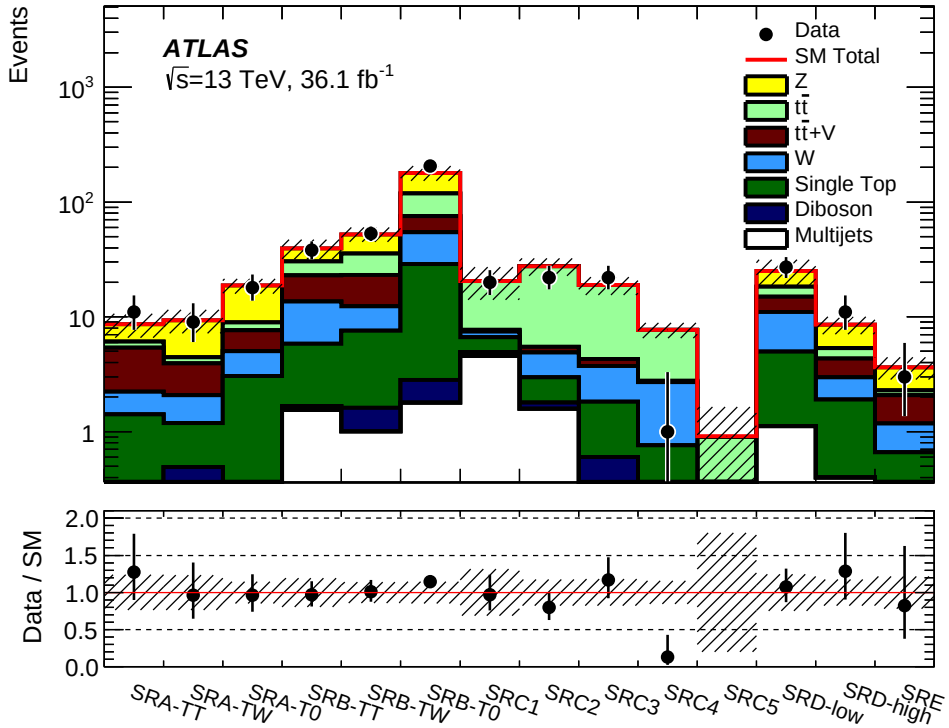
JHEP 12 (2017) 085

$ttH(\rightarrow \text{inv.})$



direct stop pair



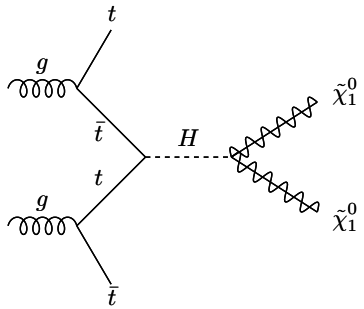


- No significant data excess over SM predictions so far $\rightarrow$ limits

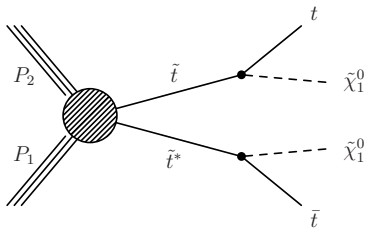
Constraints on Supersymmetry

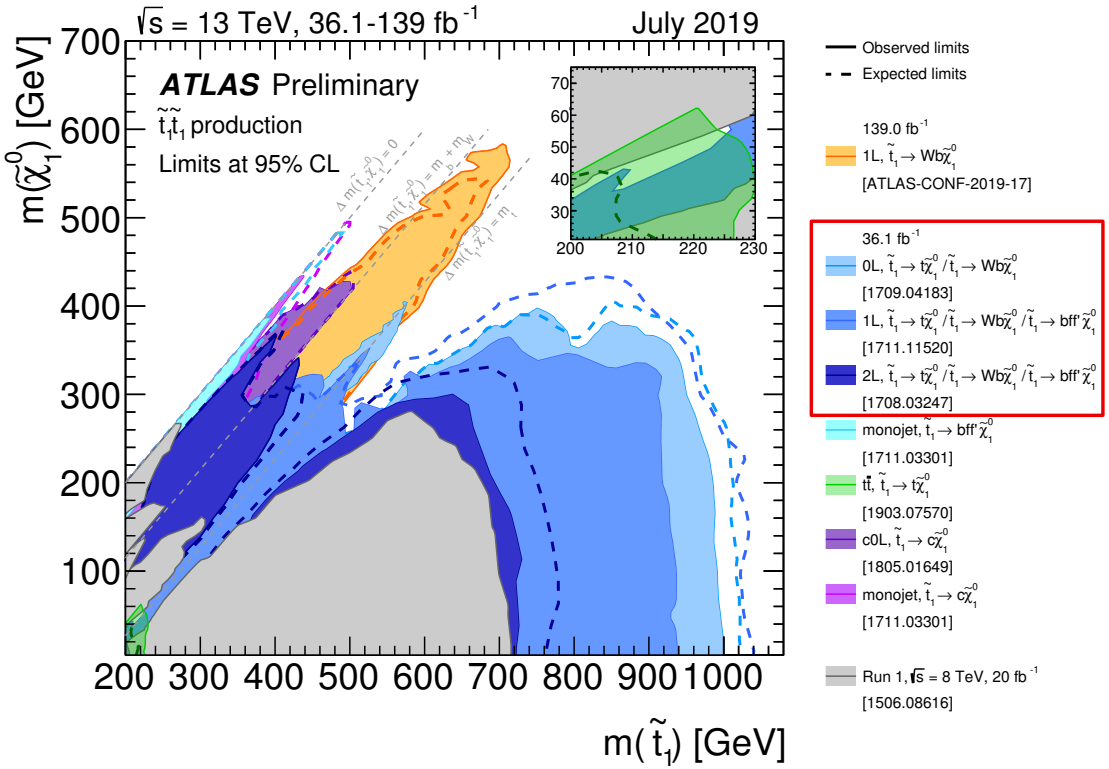
JHEP 12 (2017) 085

$ttH(\rightarrow \text{inv.})$



direct stop pair

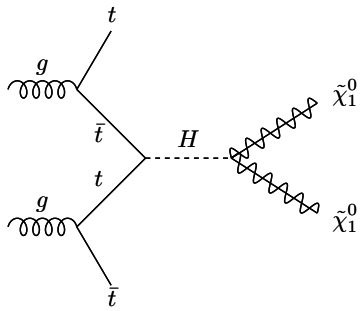




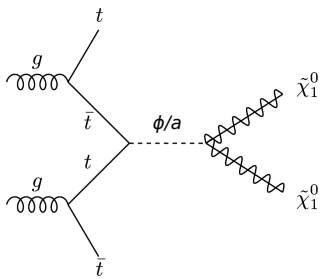
- No significant data excess over SM predictions so far $\rightarrow$ limits
- Typically interpreted in supersymmetric $(m_{\tilde{t}_1}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0})$ plane

Constraints on Dark Matter

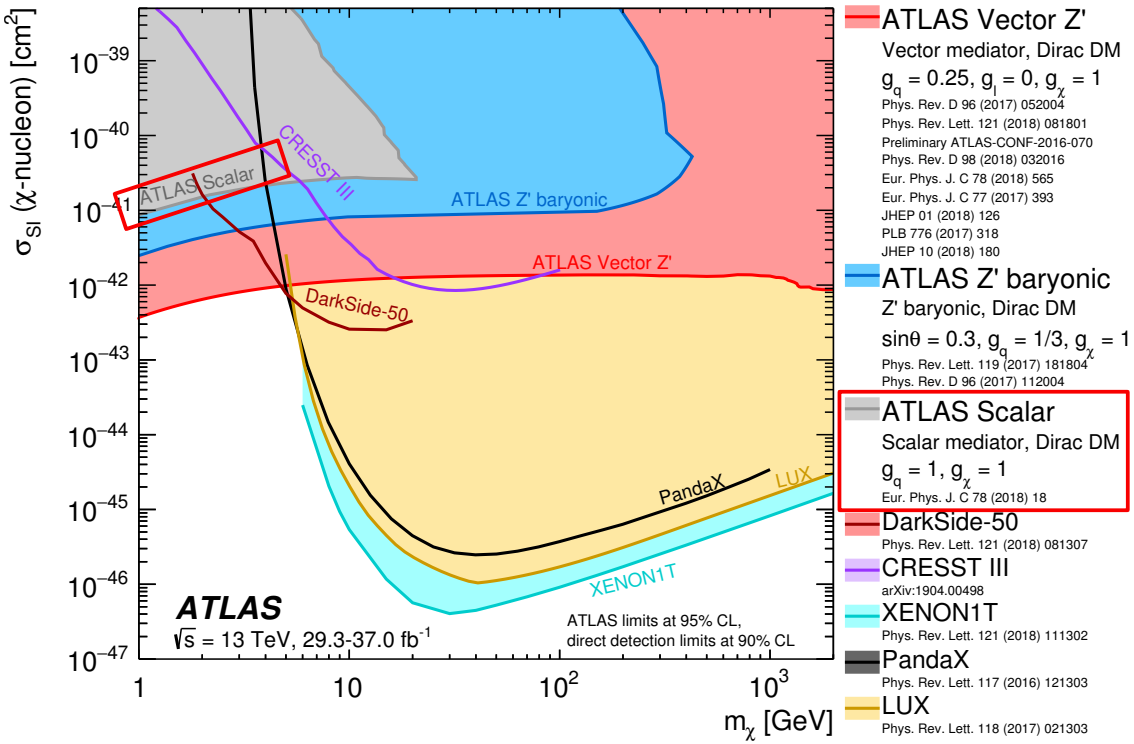
$ttH(\rightarrow \text{inv.})$



simplified DM



JHEP 05 (2019) 142

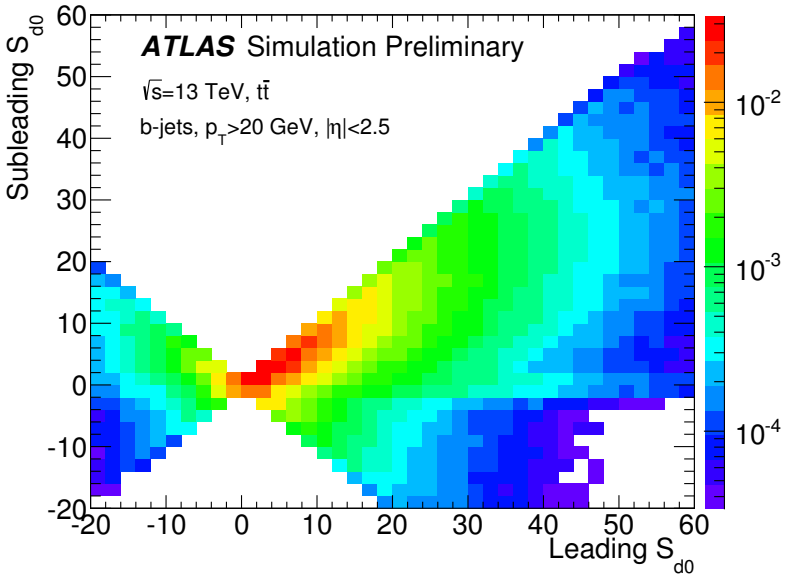


- No significant data excess over SM predictions so far $\rightarrow$ limits
- Also DM interpretation with simplified model
  - $H(\rightarrow \text{inv.}) \sim$ scalar mediator with $m = m_H$
  - more complex interpretation (2 Higgs-doublet model) also

What is next?

Recent improvements in b-tagging

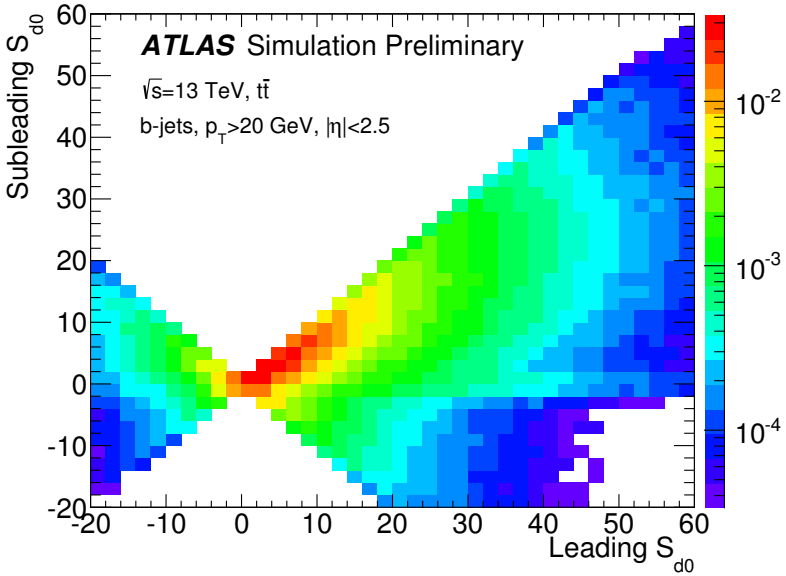
track IP correlation in b-jets
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-003



- Current algorithms
  assume track IP uncorrelated
- New algorithm **learns correlations** via
  recurrent neural network

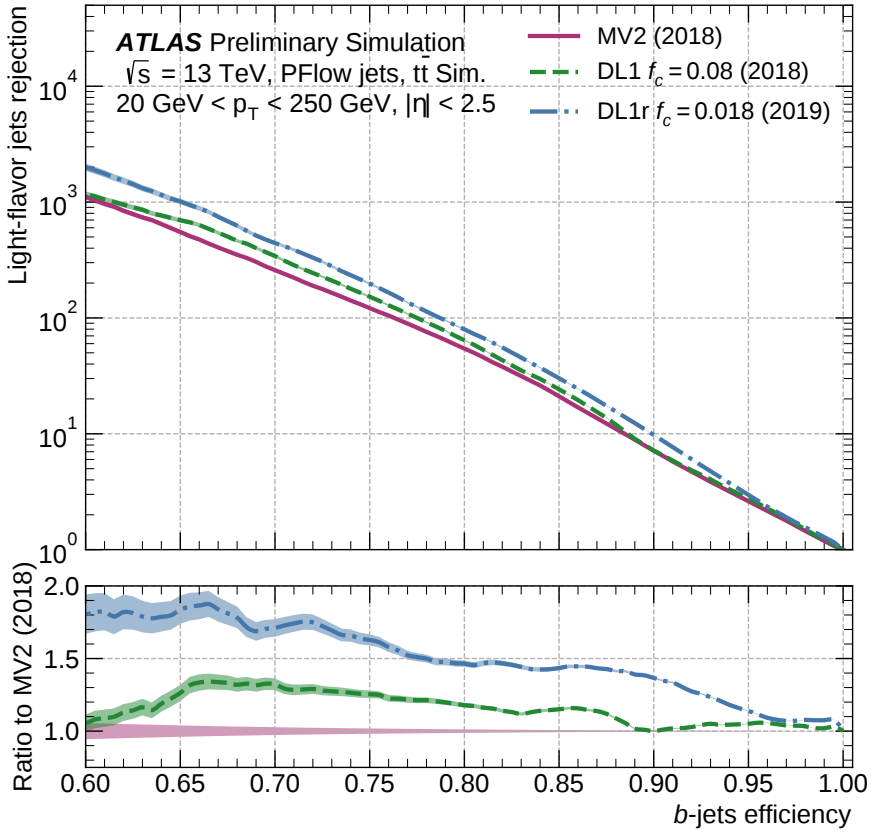
Recent improvements in b-tagging

track IP correlation in b-jets
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-003



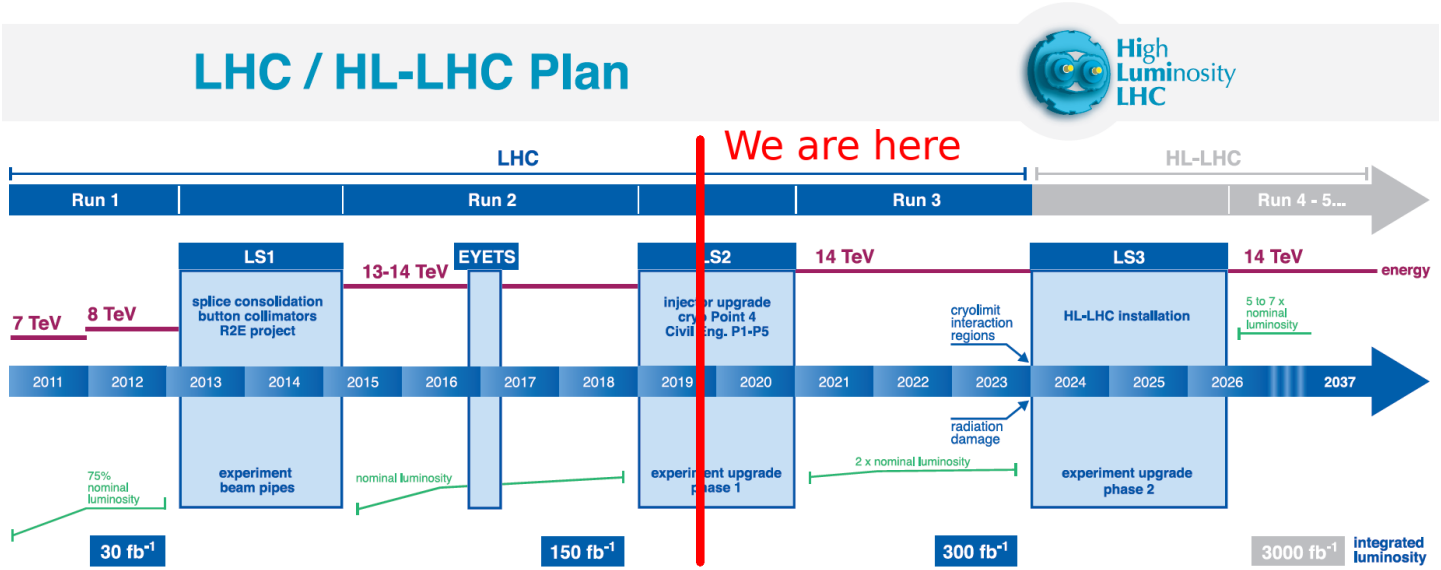
- Current algorithms assume track IP uncorrelated
- New algorithm **learns correlations** via recurrent neural network
- Improves high-level performance (DL1r vs DL1)

Performance of latest high-level taggers
FTAG-2019-005



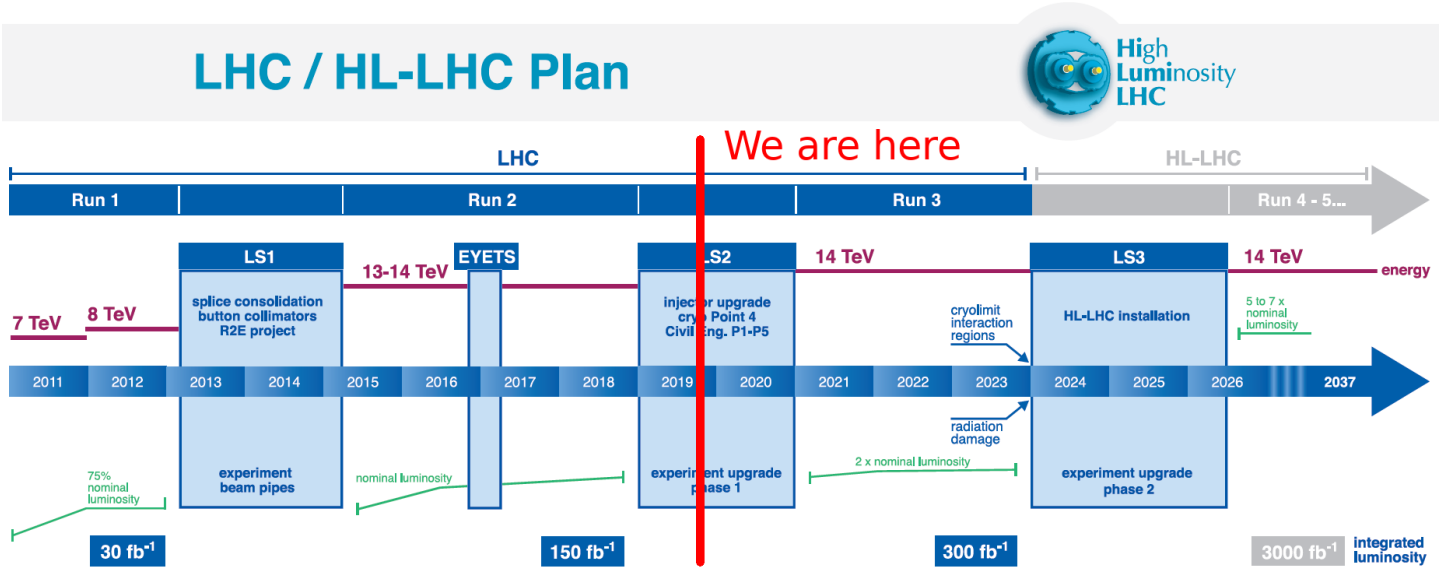
- Measurement of performance in data on-going

The high luminosity LHC (HL-LHC)

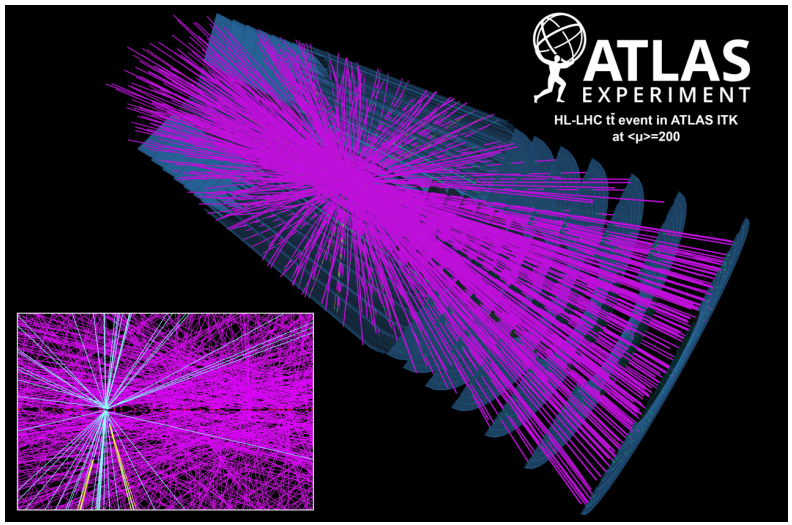


- large luminosity increase planned
  - $\times 20$ current dataset
- major upgrades required
- **tracking and b-tagging in very busy environment** ($\mu = 200$!)

The high luminosity LHC (HL-LHC)

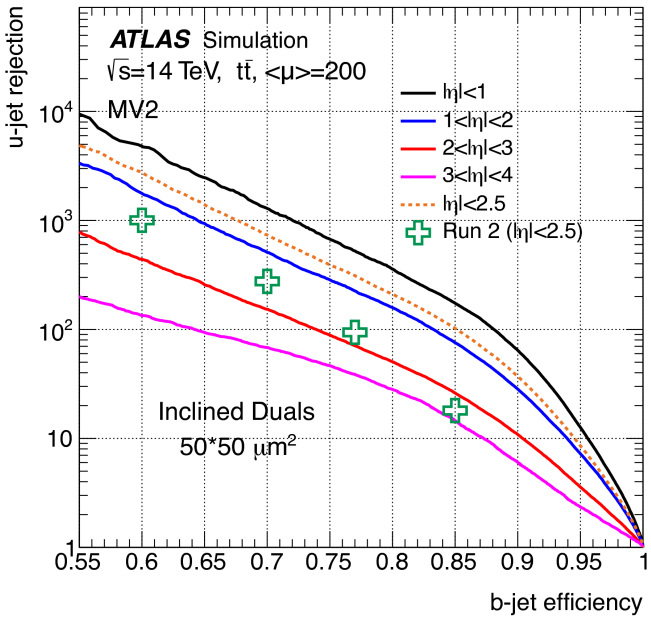


- large luminosity increase planned
  - $\times 20$ current dataset
- major upgrades required
- **tracking and b-tagging in very busy environment** ($\mu = 200$!)

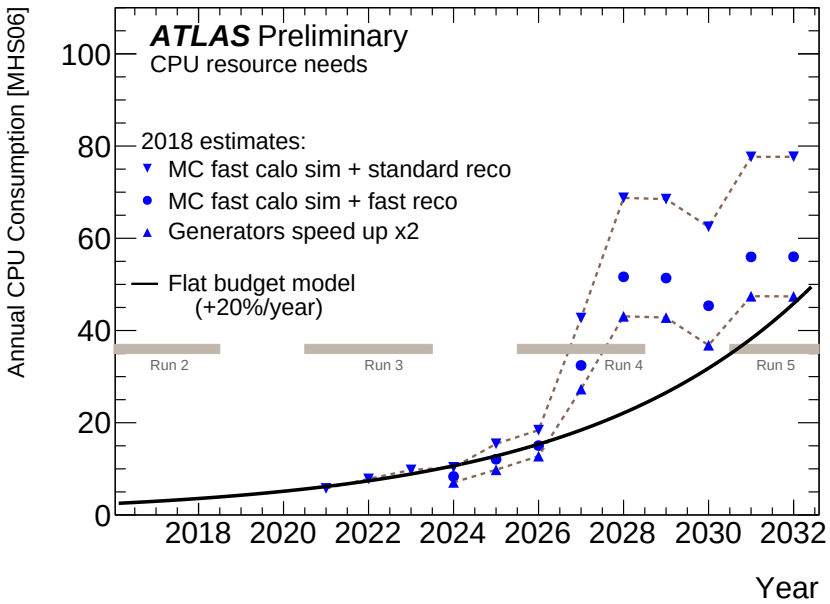


HL: performance and ressources

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2019-005



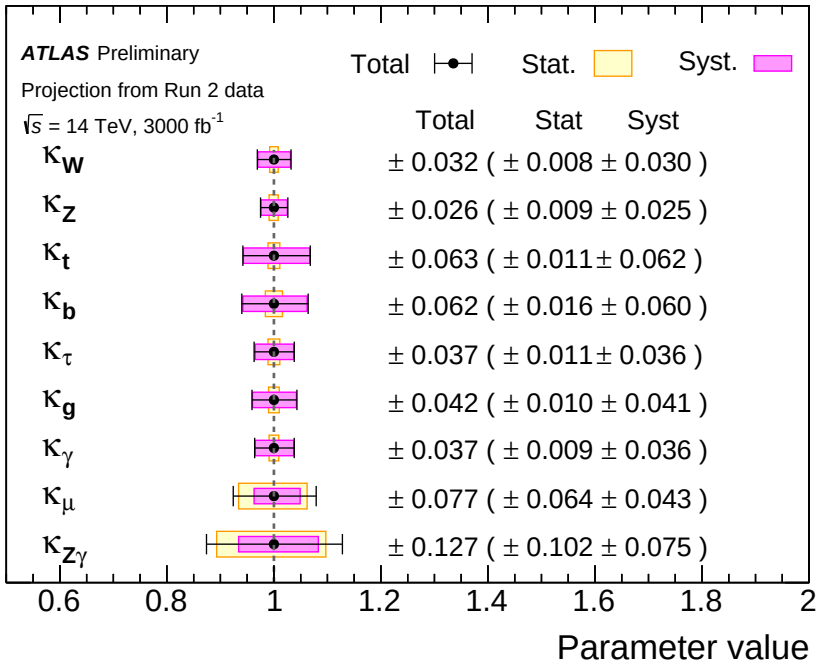
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2019-041



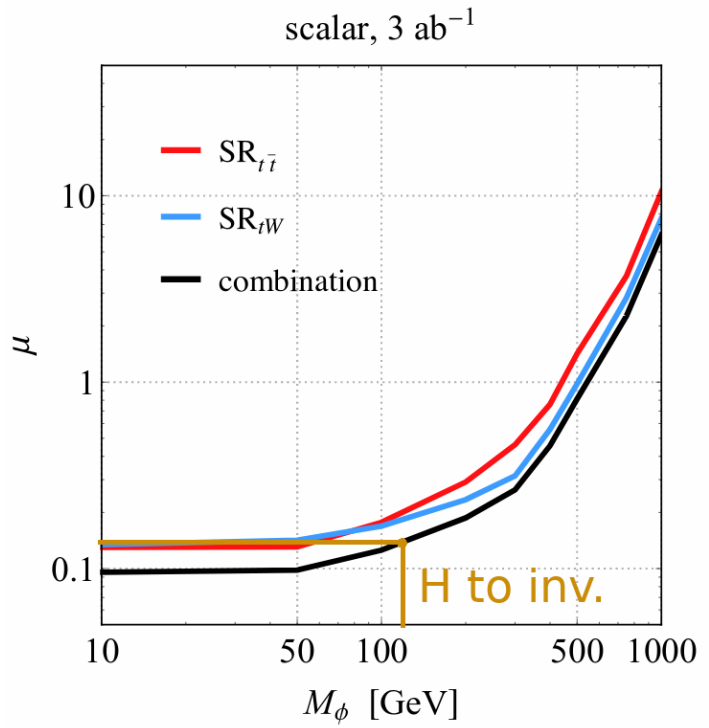
- ATLAS Inner Tracker (ITk) upgrade should **improve and extend** ($|\eta| < 2.4 \rightarrow 4$) *b*-tagging performance
- **But huge rise in CPU needs**
  - improvements in offline event reconstruction required
  - tracking typically biggest consumer → choices will have to be made

HL-LHC sensitivity

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-054



JHEP 02 (2019) 029



- **observation of y_μ** expected
- $\sigma(y_{t,b}) \sim 5\%$, dominated by systematics
- limits on $H(\rightarrow \text{inv.})$ BR: $< 0.05 - 0.1$ (VBF channel),
  $ttH + tWH$ (2-lepton channel only) < 0.2!

Conclusion

- **Yukawa-like interactions** in the Standard Model are puzzling
  - "ad hoc" in lagrangian, no quantized charge, wide range of coupling

Conclusion

- **Yukawa-like interactions** in the Standard Model are puzzling
  - "ad hoc" in lagrangian, no quantized charge, wide range of coupling
- To study them at the LHC, **one needs to identify b-jets**
  - some leading measurements already dominated by systematic uncertainties
  - $t\bar{t} + \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$, one of the leading channel to search for dark sector

Conclusion

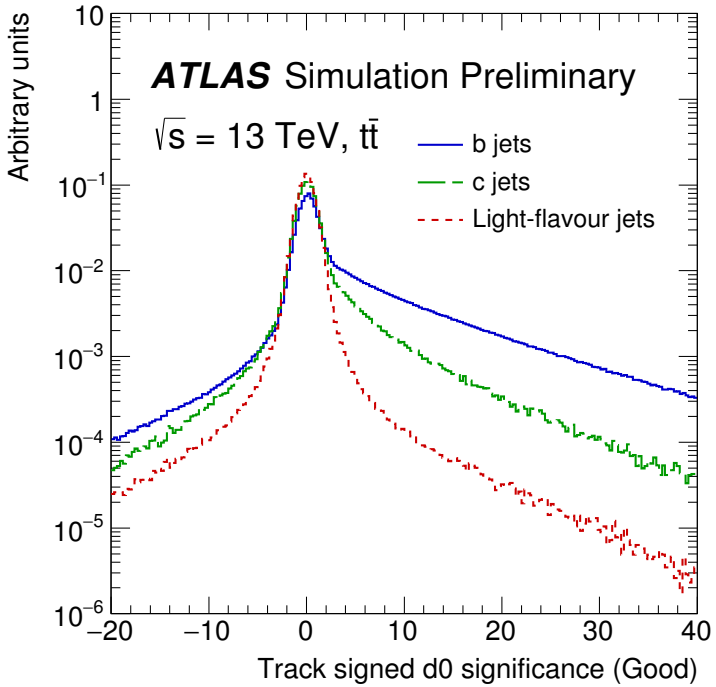
- **Yukawa-like interactions** in the Standard Model are puzzling
  - "ad hoc" in lagrangian, no quantized charge, wide range of coupling
- To study them at the LHC, **one needs to identify b-jets**
  - some leading measurements already dominated by systematic uncertainties
  - $t\bar{t} + \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$, one of the leading channel to search for dark sector
- **Continuous improvement** of *b*-tagging performance
  - advanced machine learning, improved efficiency measurements
  - will benefit to results with full dataset and beyond

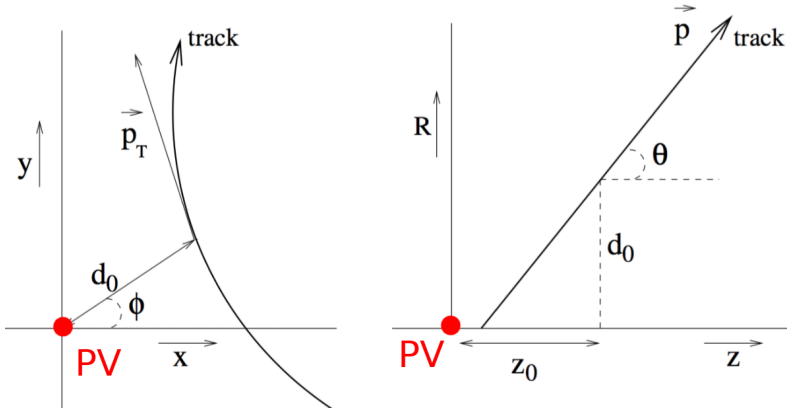
Conclusion

- **Yukawa-like interactions** in the Standard Model are puzzling
  - "ad hoc" in lagrangian, no quantized charge, wide range of coupling
- To study them at the LHC, **one needs to identify b-jets**
  - some leading measurements already dominated by systematic uncertainties
  - $t\bar{t} + \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$, one of the leading channel to search for dark sector
- **Continuous improvement** of *b*-tagging performance
  - advanced machine learning, improved efficiency measurements
  - will benefit to results with full dataset and beyond
- The HL-LHC opens up **new possibilities,** brings **new challenges**
  - extended tracking in extremely busy environment
  - probing of Yukawa-like couplings with unprecedented precision

Additional material

Algorithms based on displaced IP

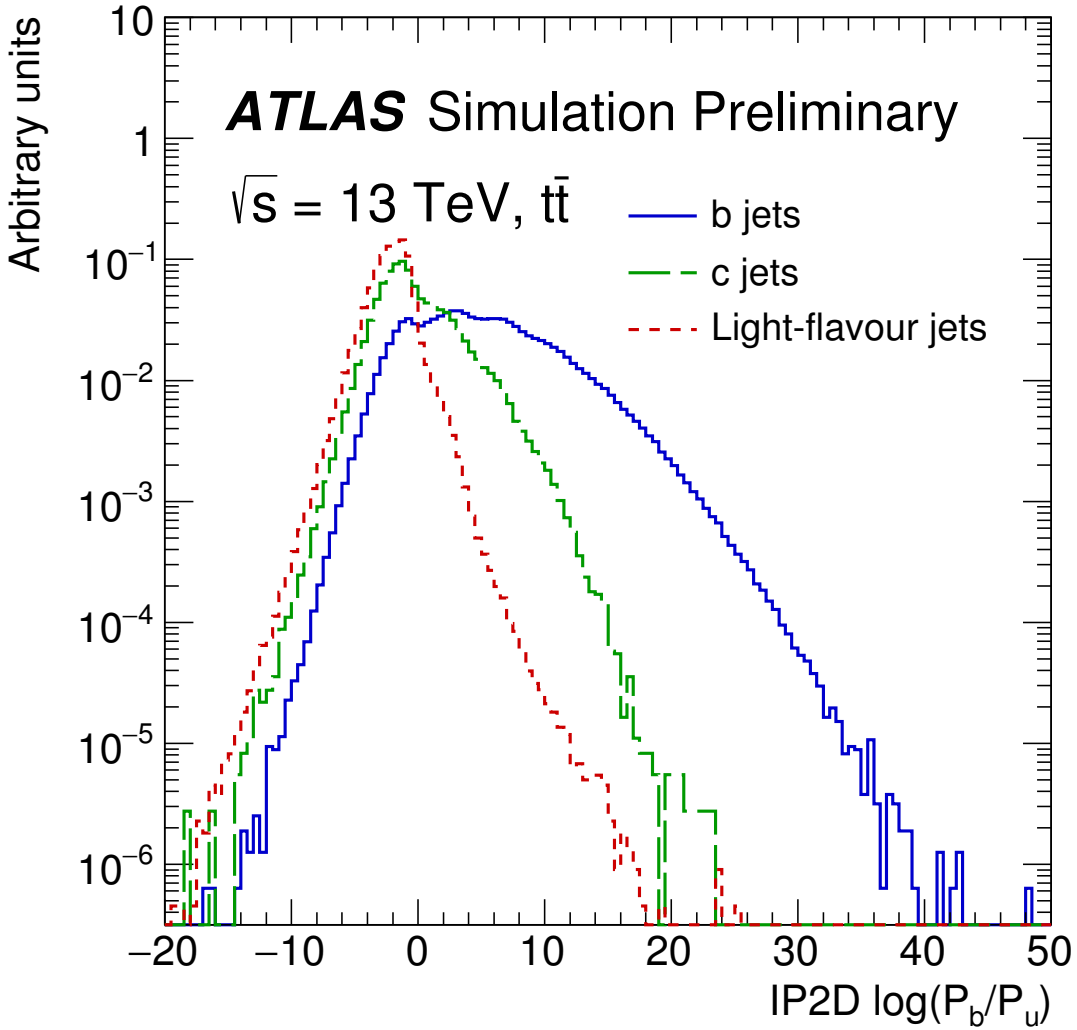




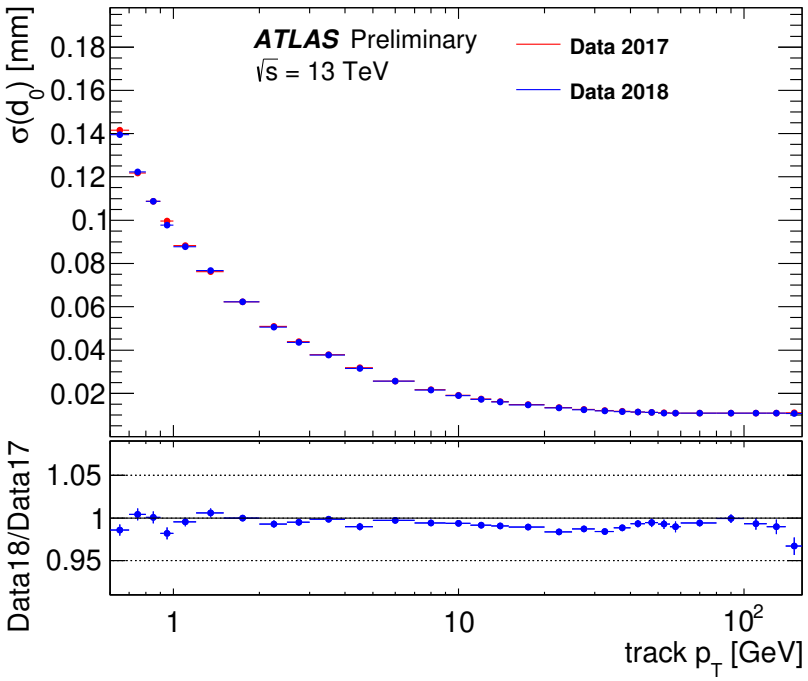
- **per-jet log-likelihood ratios** for "b vs l", "b vs c", "c vs l"

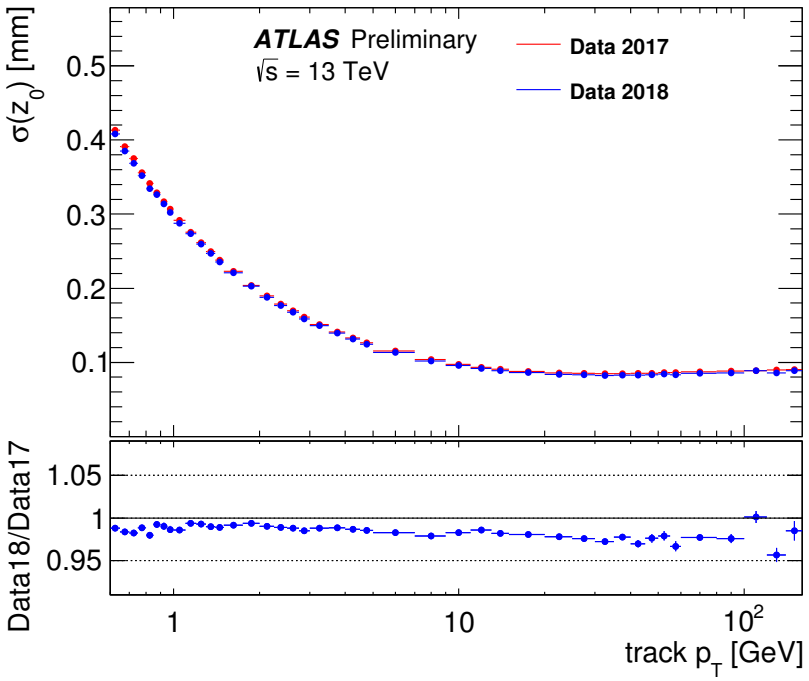
$$D_{IP} = \sum_{i=1}^{N^{trk}} \log(p_b/p_l)$$

IP2D "b vs light" discriminant



IP resolution measurements

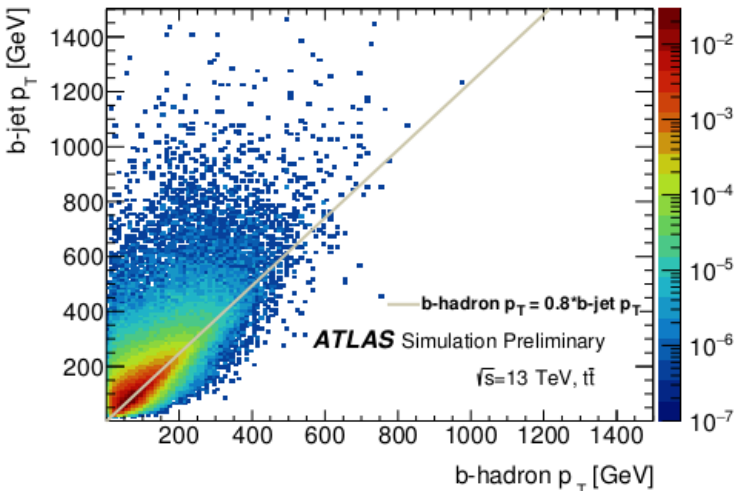




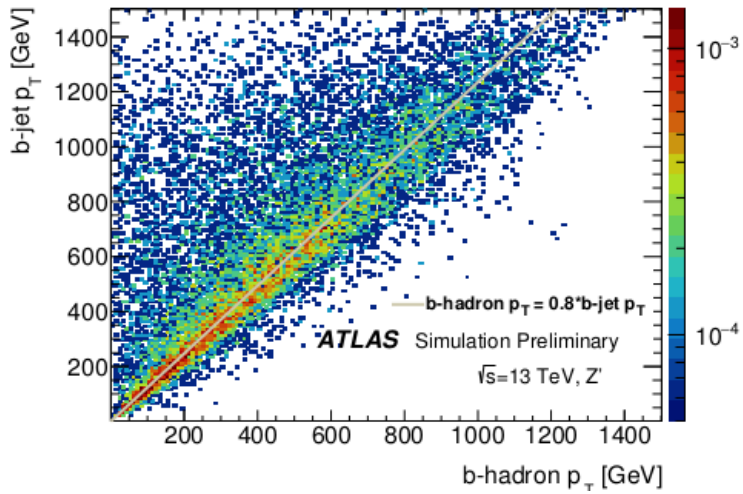
Hybrid training sample

- b-hadron p_T spectrum in $t\bar{t}$ intrinsically limited by $m_t \sim 175$ GeV
- for $p_T^{jet} > m_t$, jet clusters nearby hadronic activity, uncorrelated to the b-hadron (e.g. final state radiation) $\rightarrow$ $t\bar{t}$-based training may not be optimal
- Use of an hybrid sample: $t\bar{t}$ (b-hadron $p_T < 250$ GeV) and Z' (> 250 GeV)

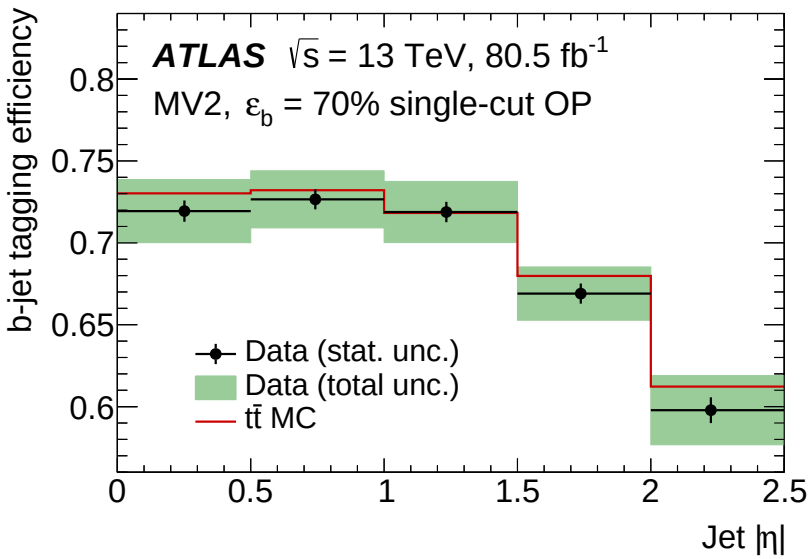
$t\bar{t}$ simulated sample

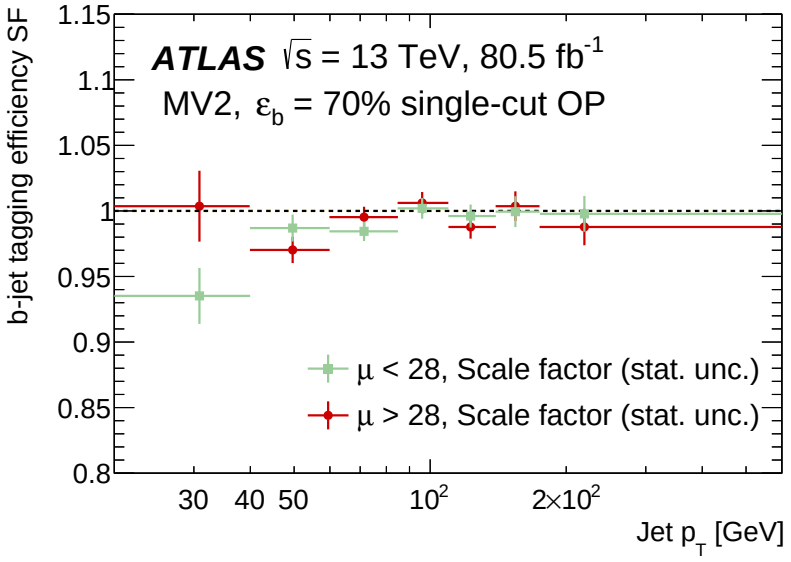


Z′ simulated sample

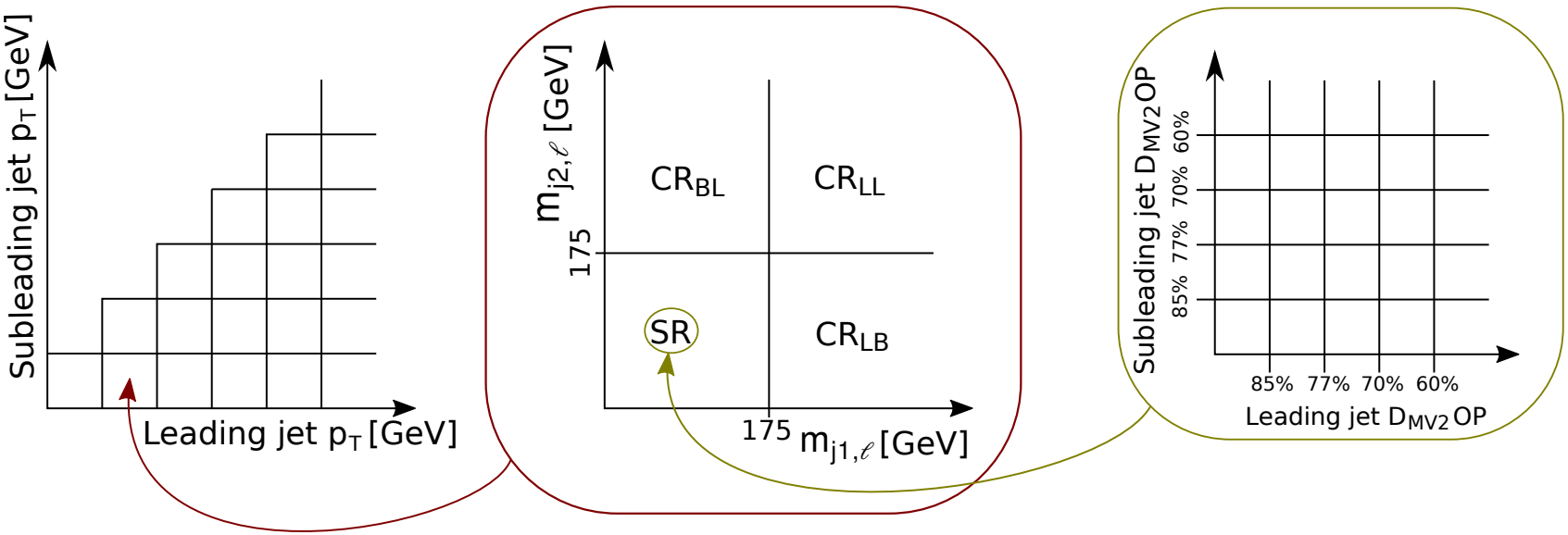


Performance vs η and μ





Efficiency measurement in data

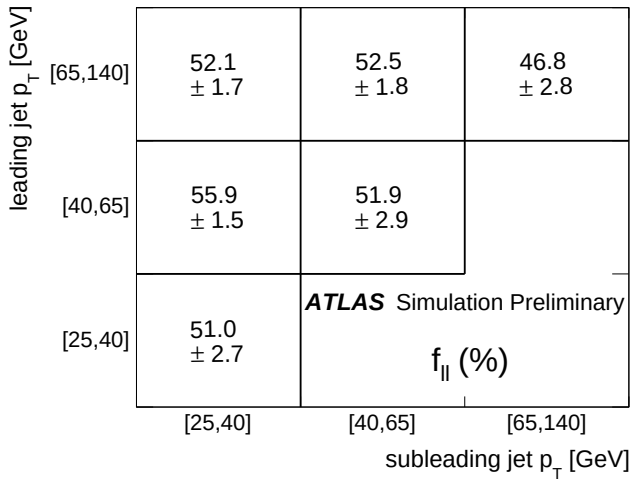


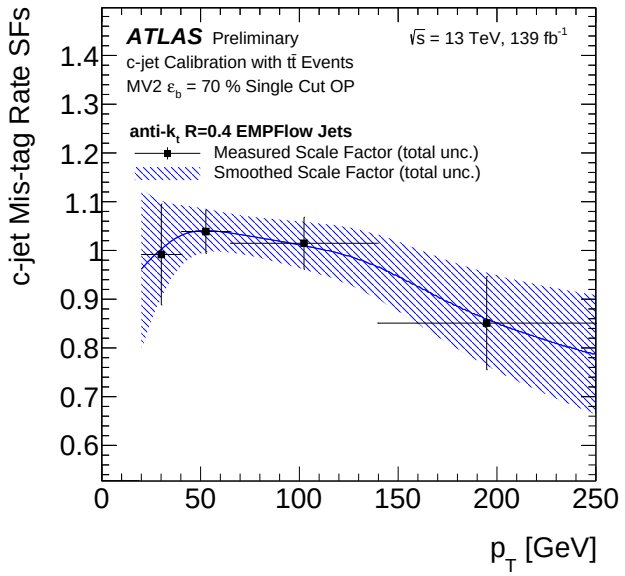
Mistag rate measurement in data (1/2)

- use of $t\bar{t}$ semi-leptonic decays, i.e. one W$\rightarrow l\nu$ and one W$\rightarrow cs$
- selection: 1 lepton, 4 jets (incl. 2 b-jets), kinematic fit to reduce background
- 2 jets attributed to W decay used in final fit
- uncertainty 5-20 %, dominated by $t\bar{t}$ modeling

ATLAS-CONF-2018-001

FTAG-2019-004

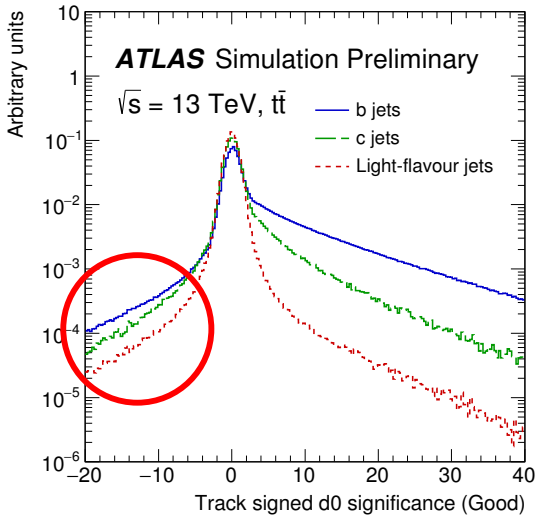


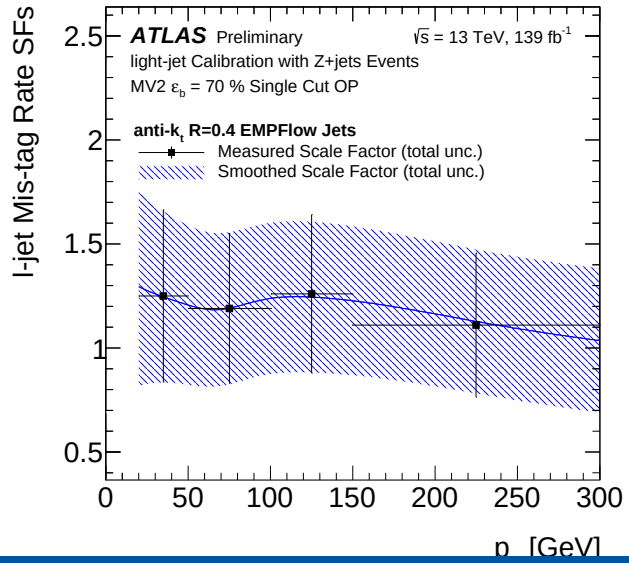


Mistag rate measurement in data (2/2)

- sample of true light-jet **before and after** *b*-tagging required
- not achievable by regular di-jet selection: $\sim$ 2% (5%) b-(c-)jet bef tag ... x10 after.
- use of a "flipped" tagger to calibrate **fakes from track resolution effects**
- tag jets with negative attributes
  $\rightarrow$ **similar mistag rate for light** (resolution function symmetric)
  $\rightarrow$ **much lower rate for b and c**

  $\rightarrow$ **obtention of a purer sample after tag**

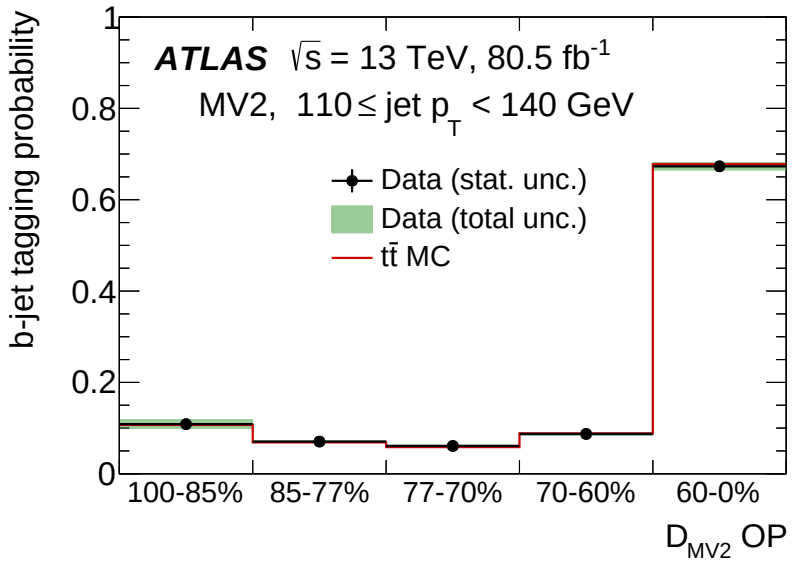


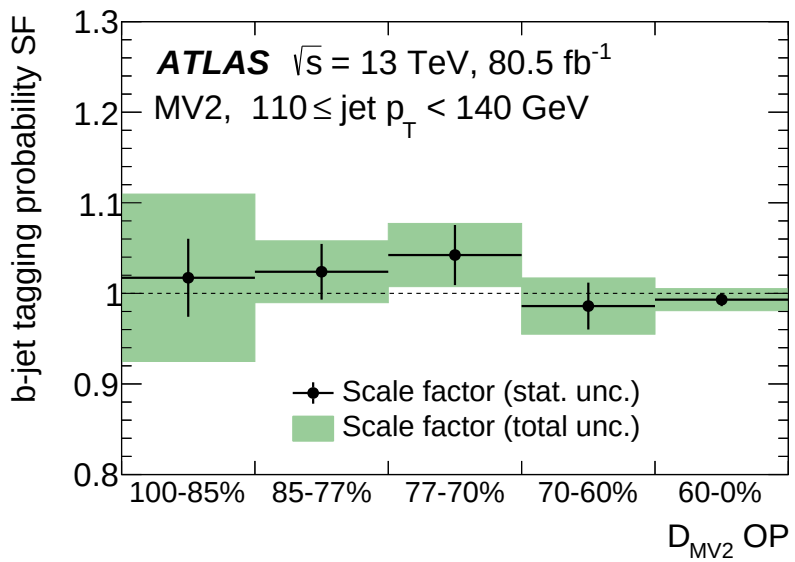


ATLAS-CONF-2018-006

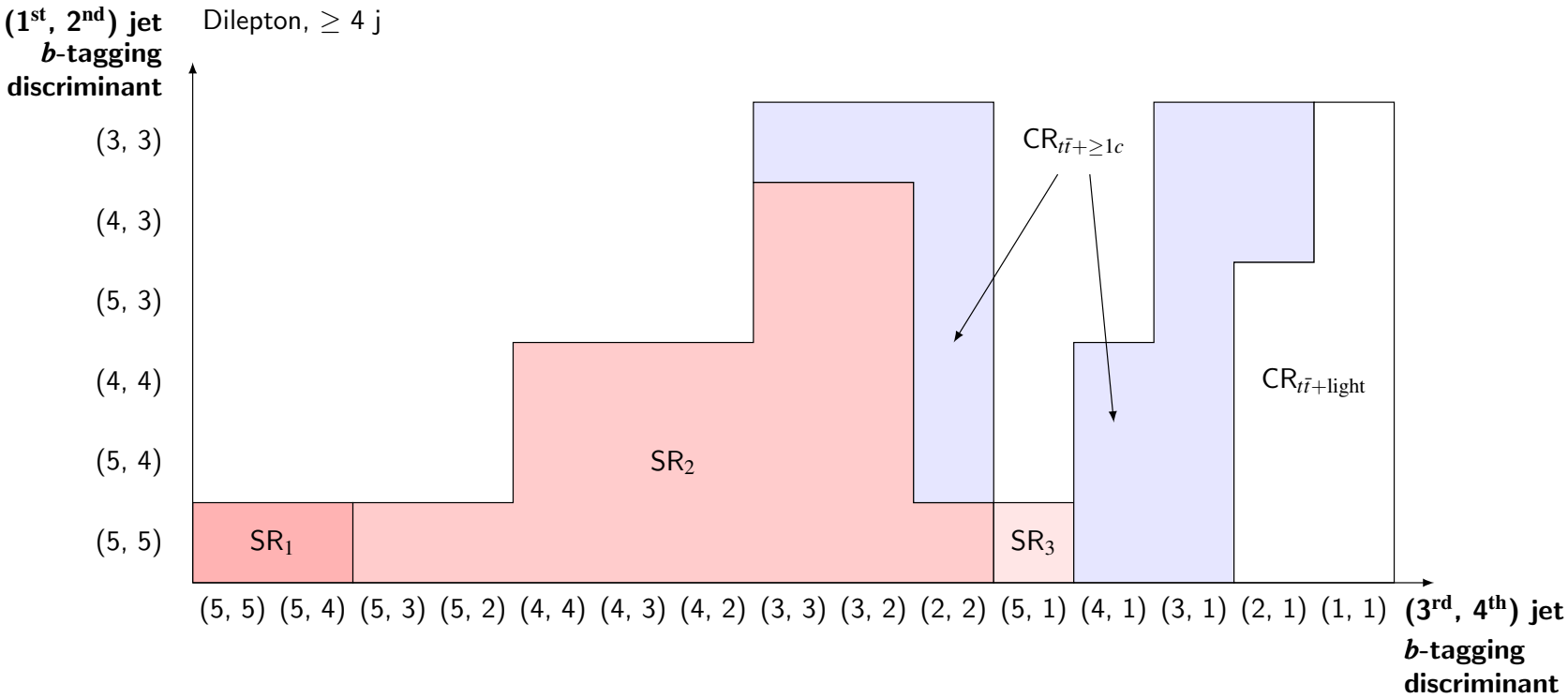
FTAG-2019-004

Pseudo-continuous *b*-tagging



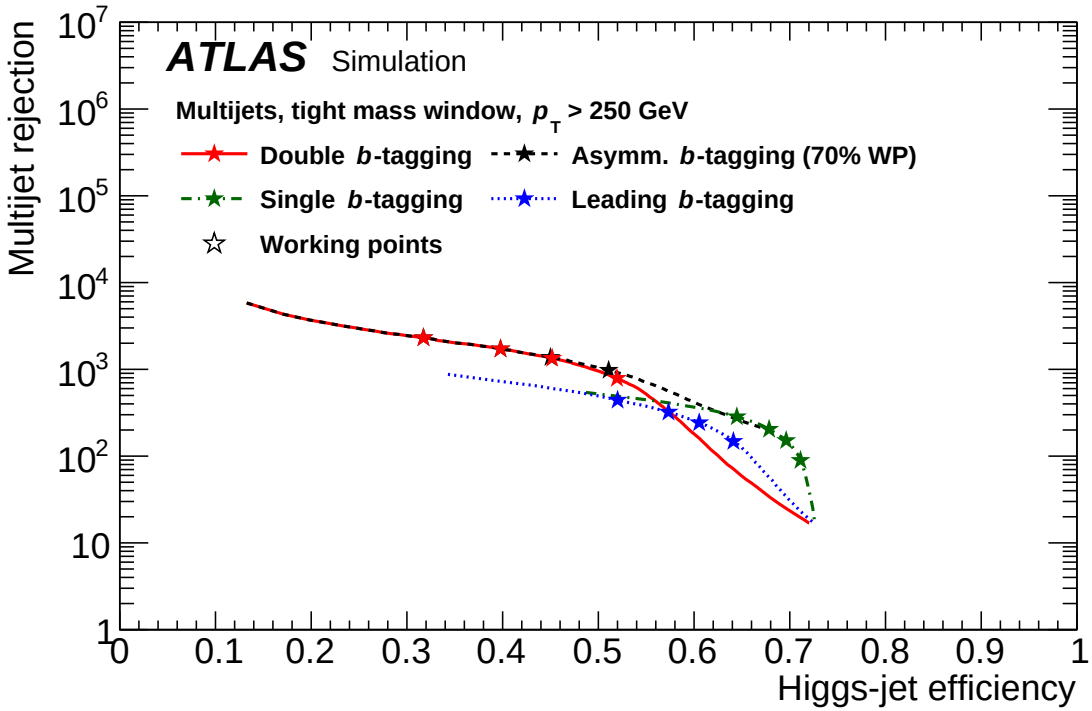


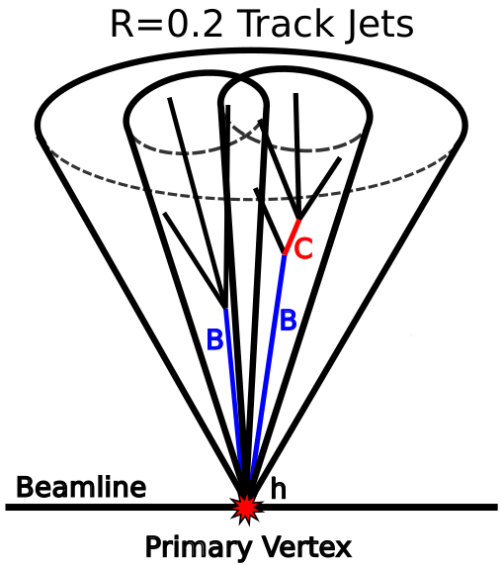
$ttH(\rightarrow bb)$ categorization



$X \to bb$ tagging

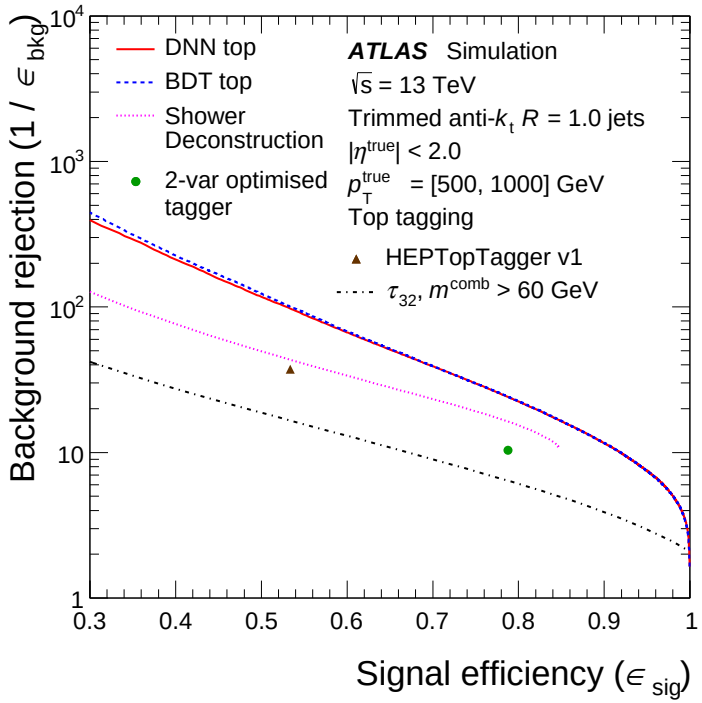
Eur. Phys. J. C 79 (2019) 836

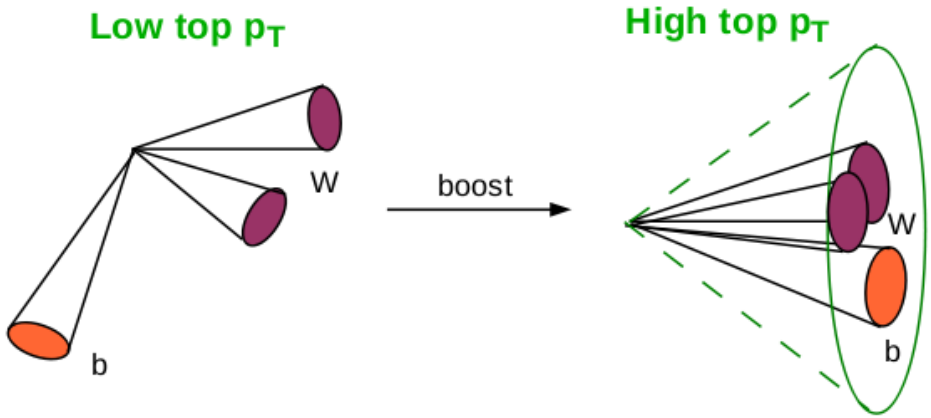




Top tagging

Eur. Phys. J. C 79 (2019) 375





Tracking at HL-LHC