Study of Higgs pair production with $H \to b\bar{b}$ and $H \to WW \to qq\ell\nu$ for an upgraded CMS detector at the High Luminosity LHC

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Abstract

A study of the Higgs boson pair production where one Higgs boson decays into $b\bar{b}$ quarks and one into WW bosons in the semi-leptonic final state with a $t\bar{t}$ background is presented. The study uses simulated pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV in an upgraded CMS detector at the High Luminosity LHC assuming an integrated luminosity $L = 3000$ fb^{-1}. Kinematic variables are examined for a multivariate analysis with a Boosted Decision Tree.

1 Samples

The signal and background processes are simulated with Monte Carlo samples. These only contain bbWW $\to$ bb$qq\ell\nu$ at generator level, where taus coming from a W-boson are excluded. Both generation and parton shower and hadronization are done in PYTHIA6. The samples were finally reconstructed with Delphes for the CMS Phase II technical proposal.

2 Event preselection & clean-up

We select from the samples events with at least two b-jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$, at least four jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$, exactly one lepton with $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$ and missing transverse energy $\not{E}_T > 20$ GeV.

Further clean-up cuts, 60 GeV $< M_{\mathrm{bb}} <$ 160 GeV and $\Delta R_{\mathrm{bb}} < 3$ GeV, remove a significant amount of background with out affecting the signal too much.

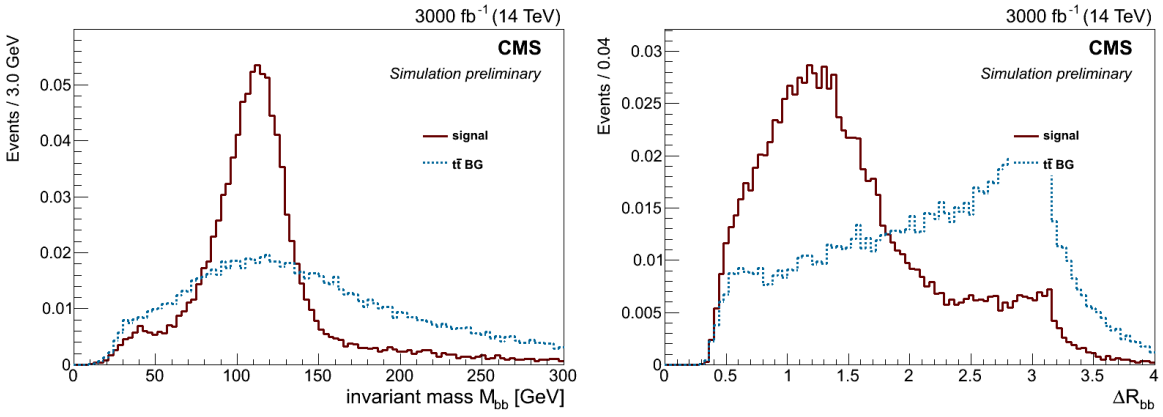

Figure 1: Multiplicities of $p_T > 20$ GeV jets and $p_T > 30$ GeV.

3 Multivariate analysis

The TMVA's boosted decision tree (BDT) is used for the multivariate analysis. The following are input variables for the BDT: p_T^{bb} of the two b-tagged jets, p_T^{jj} of the two leading "light" jets, p_T^{ℓ} of

the leading lepton, $\not\!\!E_T$, p_T^{bb}, $p_T^{\mathrm{b_2}\ell}$, $p_T^{j_1\ell}$, $\Delta R_{j_1\ell}$, $\Delta R_{j_2\ell}$, $\Delta R_{\mathrm{b_1}\ell}$, $\Delta R_{\mathrm{b_2}\ell}$, ΔR_{bb}, ΔR_{jj}, $\Delta R_{jj,l}$, $\Delta R_{jj,\mathrm{b_1}}$, $\Delta\phi_{j_1\ell,\mathrm{bb}}$, M_{bb}, M_{jjl}, $M_{jj,\mathrm{b_1}}$, $M_{jj,\mathrm{b}}$, $M_{\mathrm{b_2}\ell\nu}$. $M_{\mathrm{b_2l}}$ and $M_T^{\ell\nu}$. Here j_1 denotes the light jet closest to the lepton, and j_2 the second closest, while $\mathrm{b_1}$ denotes the b-tagged jet farthest to the lepton and $\mathrm{b_2}$ the second farthest. In case of more than two b-jets, the b-jet pair closest in ΔR_{bb} is used for M_{bb} and other b-tagged jets are then regarded as light jets. To exploit the top mass, two invariant masses reconstruct a leptonic and hadronic top as follows: the two leading jets and closest b-jet second closest to the lepton (i.e. b_1 in case of only two b-tagged jets) form $M_{jj,\mathrm{b_1}}$ and the lepton, reconstructed neutrino and b-jet closest to the lepton make $M_{\mathrm{b_2}\ell\nu}$. The neutrino here is reconstructed assuming its transverse momentum p_T^ν is given by the missing transverse energy and its longitudinal component p_z^ν is (the real part of) the solution of $M_{\mathrm{W}}^2 = (p_\ell + p_\nu)^2$. The transverse mass $M_T^{\ell\nu}$ is defined as

$$M_T^{\ell\nu} = \sqrt{2p_T^\ell \not\!\!E_T (1 - \cos\Delta\phi_{\ell,\not\!\!E_T})}. \quad (1)$$

All variables are shown Figs. 4-10.

The final BDT output and background rejection versus signal efficiency of the test sample is shown in Fig. 11. A cut is made at 0.44, yielding a significance of $P = 0.37$, 27 signal events and 5153 background events at an integrated lumininosity $L = 3000$ fb^{-1}.

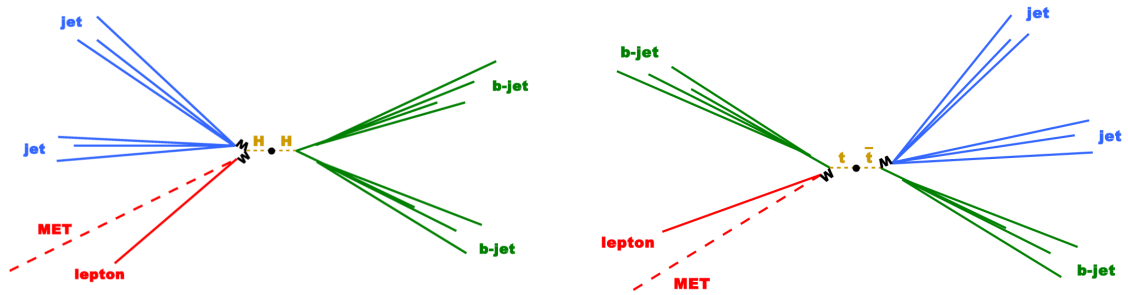

Figure 2: Sketch of a boosted Higgs boson pair and a boosted $\mathrm{t\bar{t}}$ pair.

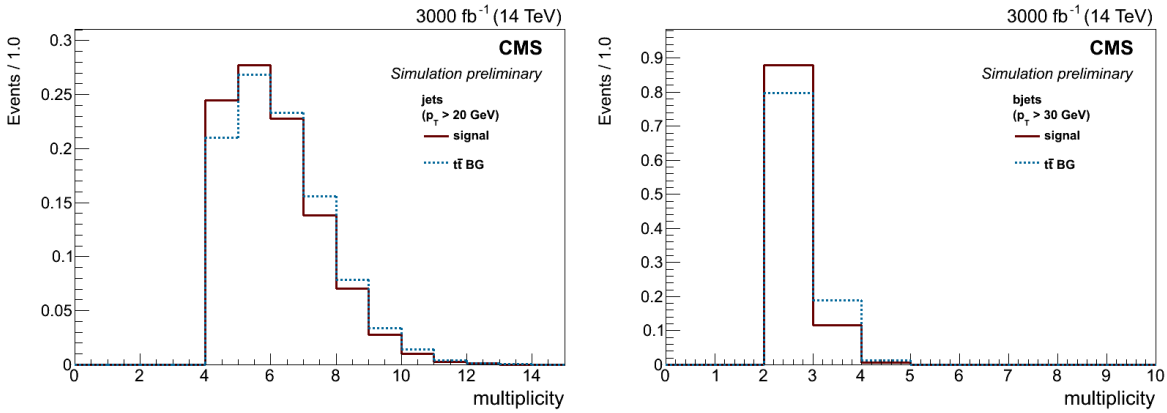

Figure 3: Multiplicities of $p_T > 20$ GeV jets and $p_T > 30$ GeV.

References

[1] C. Delaere *et al.*, *Study of HH production with $H \to bb$, $H \to WW \to \ell\nu\ell\nu$ for an upgraded CMS detector at the HL-LHC*, CMS draft analysis note 2014/141.

[2] D. de Florian & J. Mazzitelli, *Higgs Boson Pair Production at Next-to-Next-to-Leading Order in QCD*. Phys. Rev. Lett. **111** (Nov, 2013) 201801, doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.111.201801, arXiv:1309.6594.

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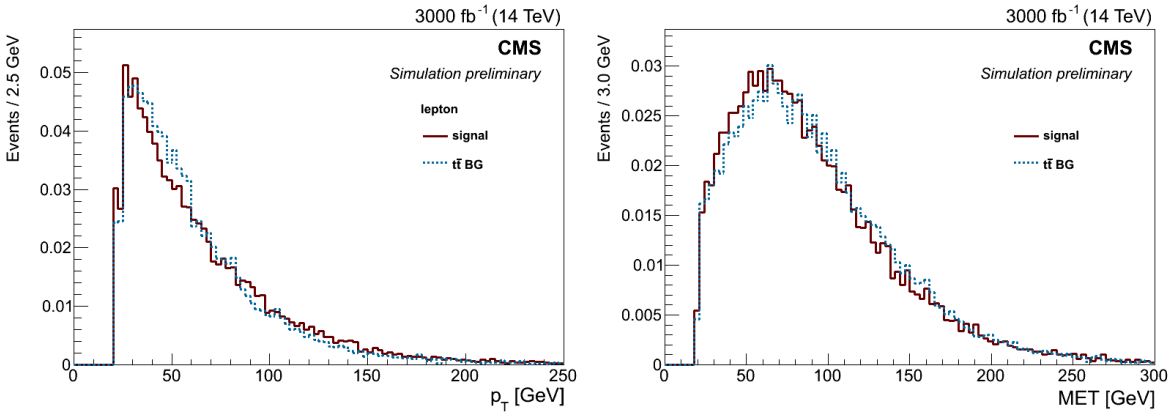

Figure 4: Variables distribution of HH (red) and $t\bar{t}$ (blue) for the neural network: transverse momentum p_T of the lepton and missing transverse energy $\not{E}_T$.

[5] *Higgs cross sections for European Strategy studies in 2012*, `https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LHCPhysics/HiggsEuropeanStrategy2012#SM_Higgs_decay_branching_ratio_M`.

[6] T. Aaltonen *et al.* (CDF Collaboration), *Measurement of* $\mathcal{B}(t \to Wb)/\mathcal{B}(t \to Wq)$ *in Top-Quark-Pair Decays Using Dilepton Events and the Full CDF Run II Data Set*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **112**, 221801 (June, 2014), `doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.112.221801`, `arXiv:1404.3392`.

[7] J. Beringer *et al.* (Particle Data Group), PR **D86**, 010001 (2012) and 2013 partial update for the 2014 edition (`http://pdg.lbl.gov/2013/listings/rpp2013-list-w-boson.pdf`).

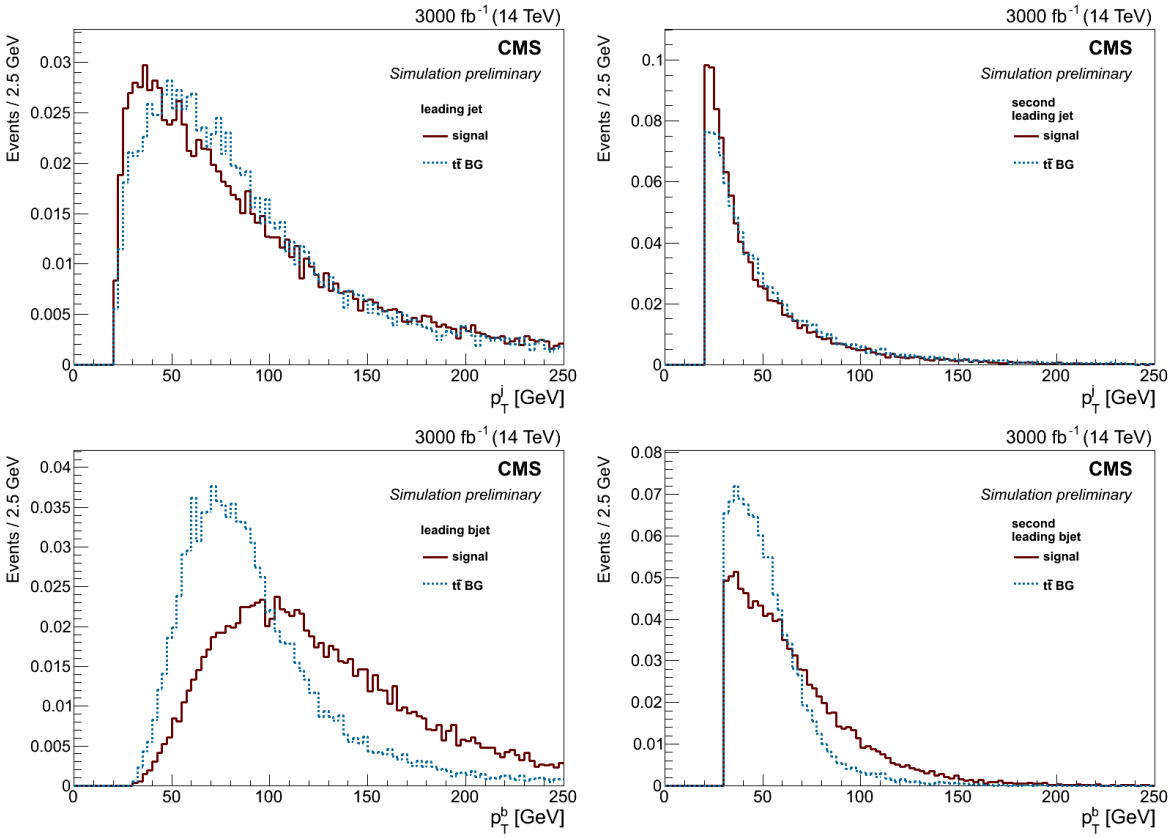

Figure 5: Variables distribution of HH (red) and $t\bar{t}$ (blue) for the neural network: transverse momentum p_T for the two leading jets and two leading b-jets.

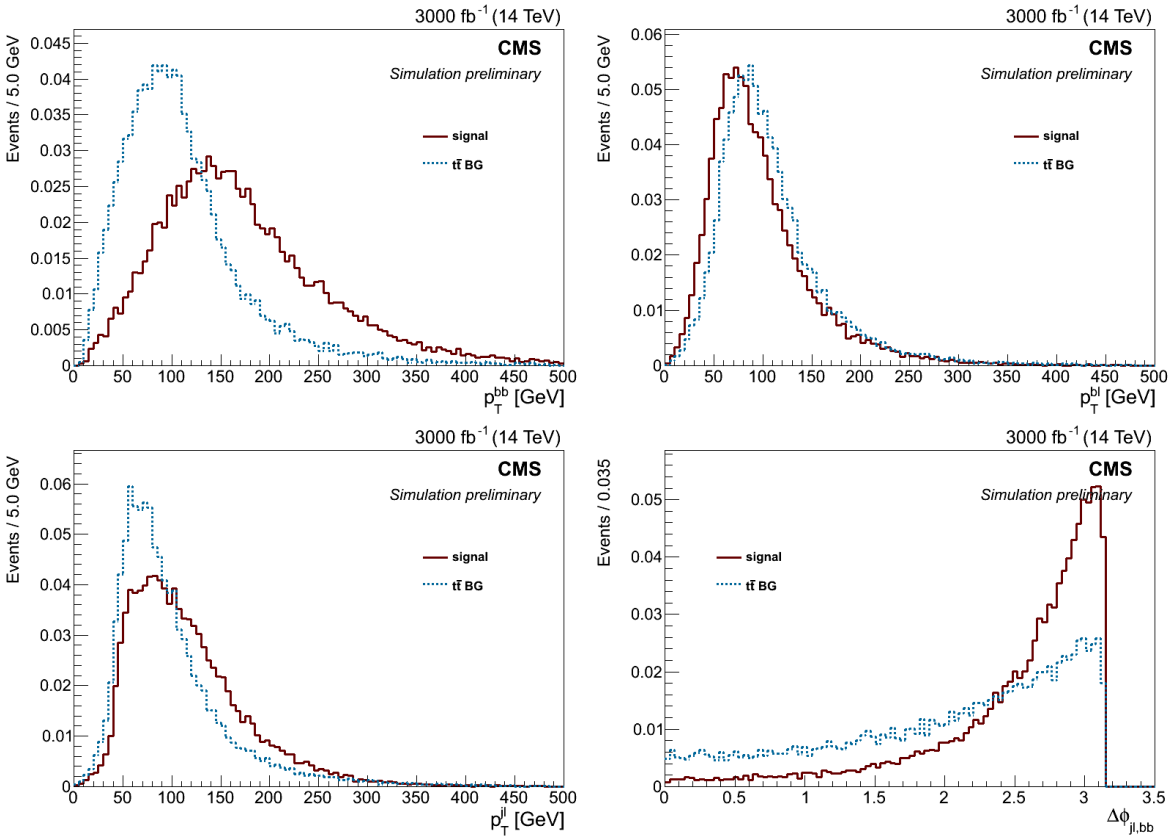

Figure 6: Variables distribution of HH (red) and $t\bar{t}$ (blue) for the neural network: p_T^{bb}, p_T^{jj}, $p_T^{j_1\ell}$ and $\Delta\phi_{j_1\ell,\mathrm{bb}}$.

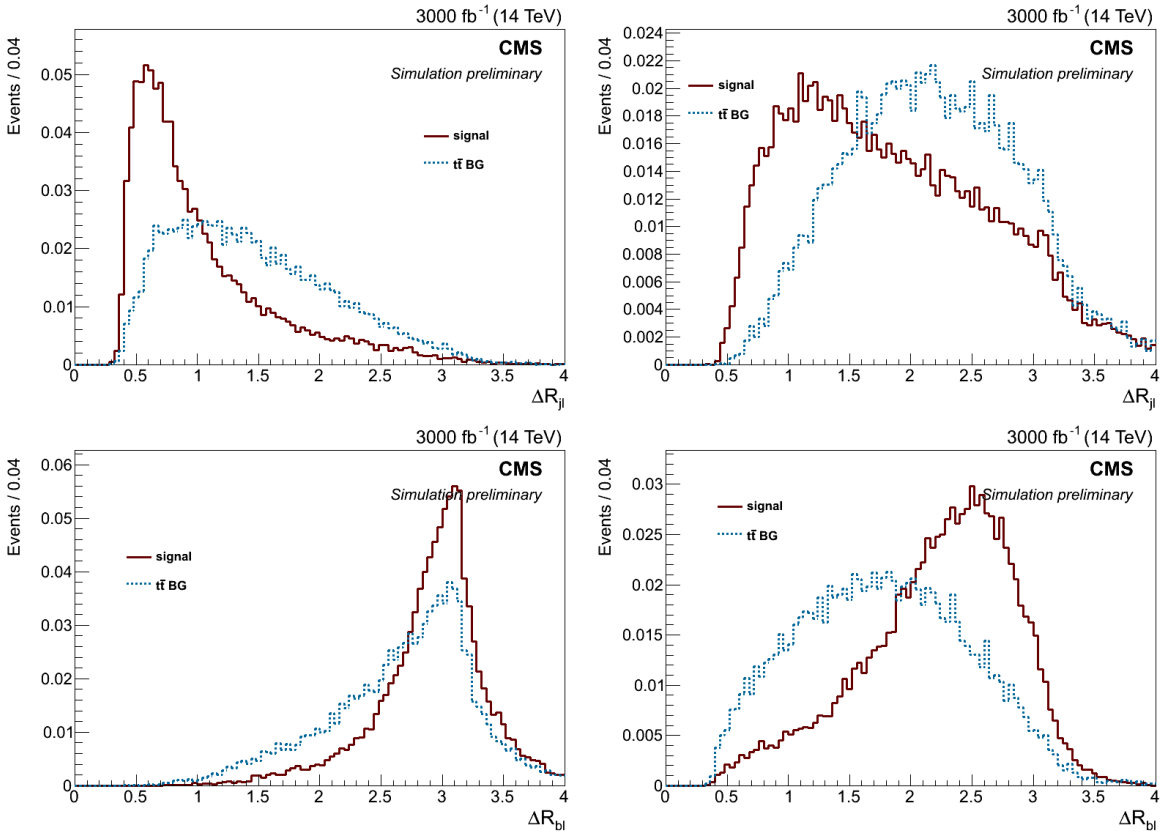

Figure 7: Variables distribution of HH (red) and $t\bar{t}$ (blue) for the neural network: $\Delta R_{j_1\ell}$, $\Delta R_{j_2\ell}$, $\Delta R_{b_1\ell}$ and $\Delta R_{b_2\ell}$.

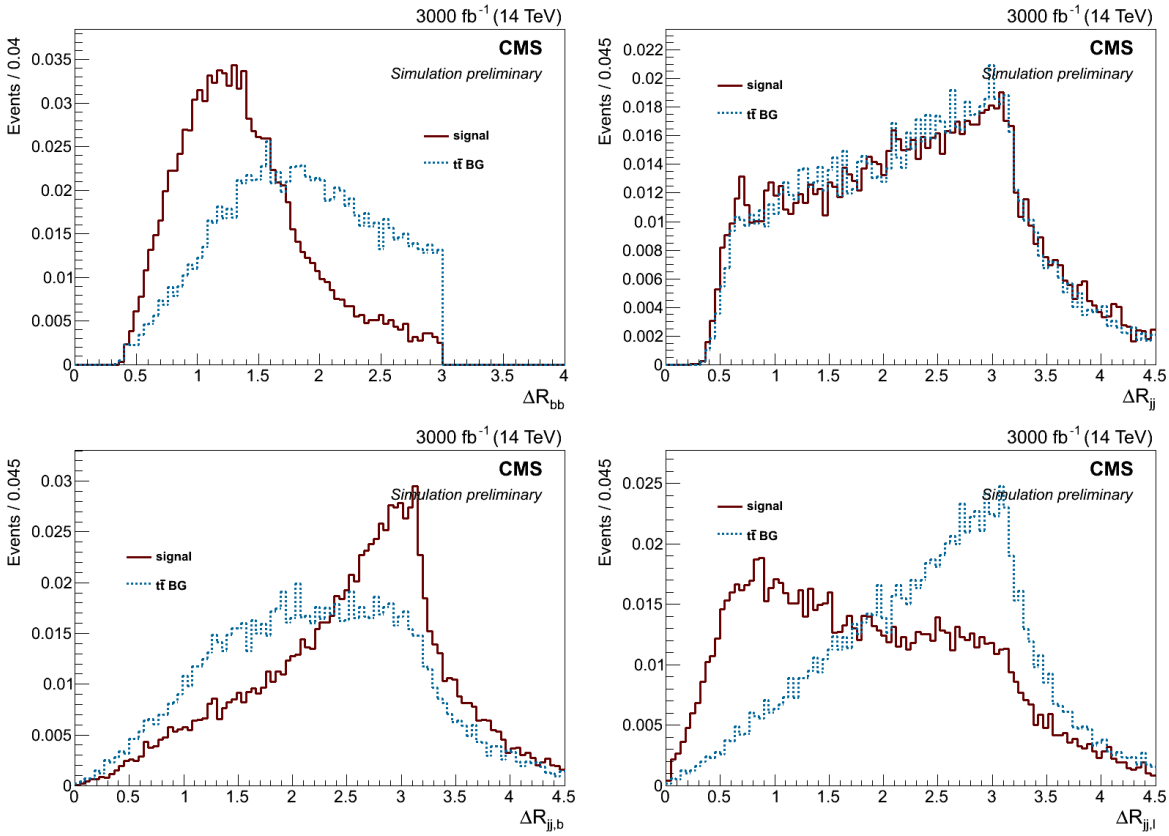

Figure 8: Variables distribution of HH (red) and $t\bar{t}$ (blue) for the neural network: ΔR_{bb}, ΔR_{jj}, $\Delta R_{jj,b_1}$ and $\Delta R_{jj,\ell}$.

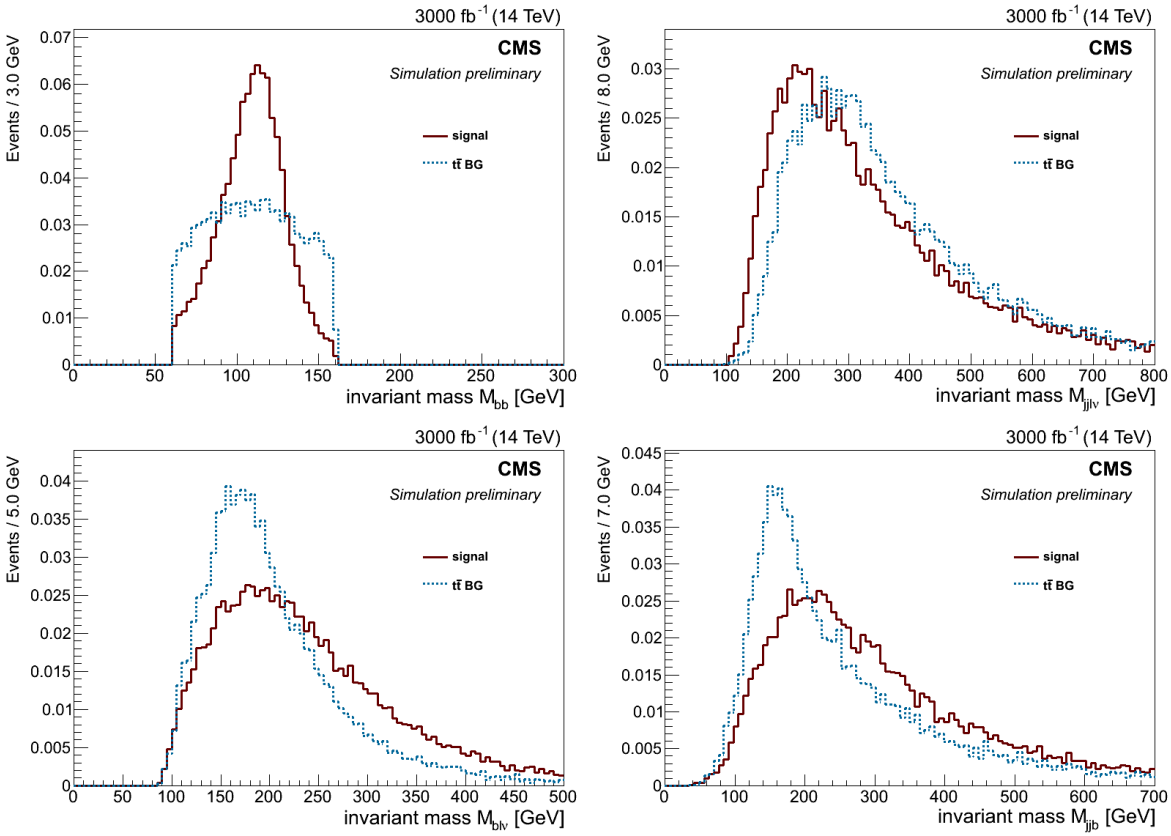

Figure 9: Variables distribution of HH (red) and $\mathrm{t\bar{t}}$ (blue) for the neural network: Higgs mass reconstructions M_{bb} and $M_{jj\ell\nu}$ and top mass reconstructions $M_{jj\mathrm{b}_1}$ and $M_{\mathrm{b}_2\ell\nu}$.

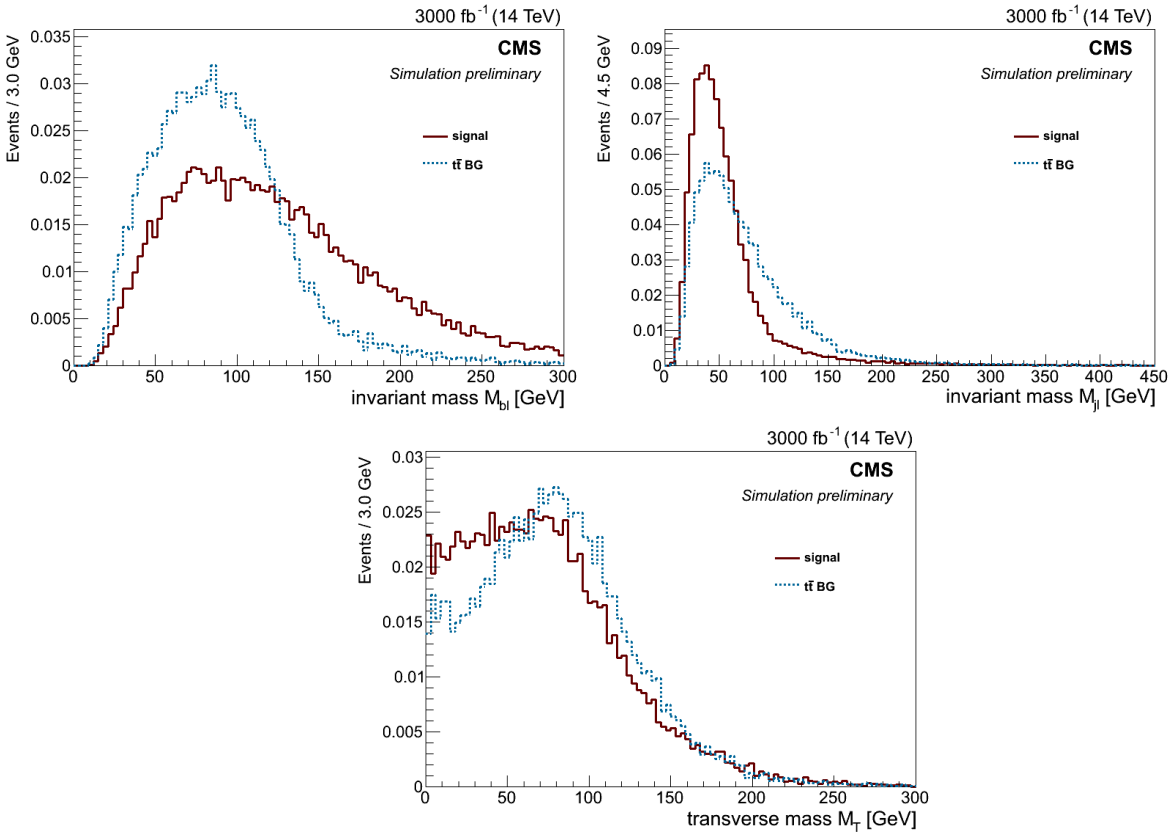

Figure 10: Variables distribution of HH (red) and $t\bar{t}$ (blue) for the neural network: $M_{b_2 l}$ and $M_T^{\ell\nu}$ (see Eq. (1)).

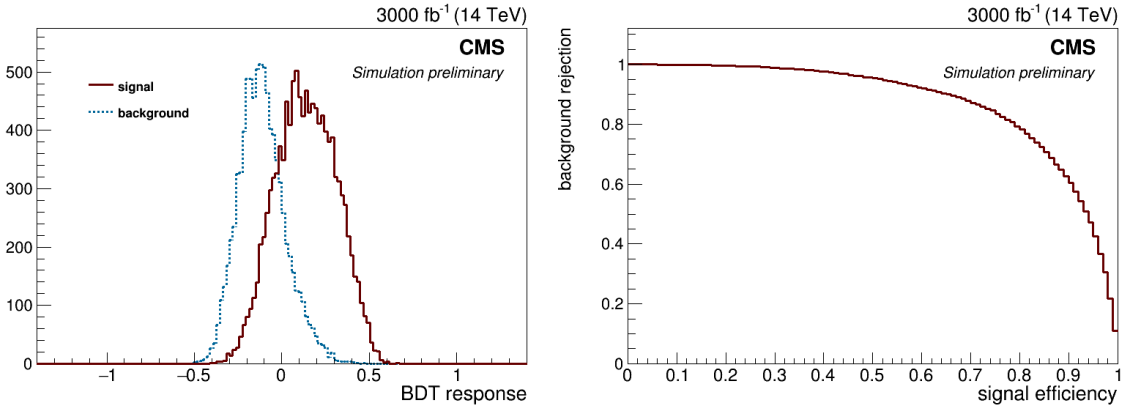

Figure 11: Final BDT output and background rejection versus signal efficiency.