



ATLAS Note

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1

2 **A Deep Learning Approach to Differential**
3 **Measurements of Higgs - Top Interactions in**
4 **Multilepton Final States**

5

The ATLAS Collaboration

6 Several theories Beyond the Standard Model modify the momentum spectrum of the Higgs
7 Boson, without significantly altering the overall rate of Higgs produced from top quark pairs.
8 A differential measurement of the Higgs transverse momentum provides a way to search for
9 these effects at the LHC. Because of the challenges inherent to reconstructing the Higgs in
10 multilepton final states, a deep learning approach is used to predict the momentum spectrum
11 of the Higgs for events where the Higgs Boson is produced from top quark pairs and decays
12 to final states that include multiple leptons. The regressed Higgs p_T is fit to data for events
13 with two or three leptons in the final state, and estimates of the sensitivity to variations in the
14 Higgs p_T spectrum are given.

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89 Part I**90 Introduction****91 1 Introduction**

92 Particle physics is an attempt to describe the fundamental building blocks of the universe and
93 their interactions. The Standard Model (SM) - our best current theory of fundamental particle
94 physics - does a remarkable job of that. All known fundamental particles and (almost) all of the
95 forces underlying their interactions can be explained by the SM, and the predictions from this
96 theory agree with experiment to an incredibly precise degree. This is especially true since the
97 Higgs Boson, the last piece of the SM predicted decades before, was finally discovered at the
98 Large Hadron Collider (LHC) in 2012.

99 Despite the success of the SM, there remains significant work to be done. For one, the
100 SM is incomplete: it fails to provide a description of gravity, to give an explanation for the
101 observation of Dark Matter, or to provide a mechanism for neutrinos to gain mass. Further, a
102 Higgs Boson with a mass of around 125 GeV, as observed at the LHC, gives rise to what is
103 known a hierarchy problem - such a low mass Higgs requires a seemingly unnatural level of “fine
104 tuning” that is unexplained by the SM.

105 A promising avenue for addressing these problems is to study the properties of the Higgs
106 Boson and the way it interacts with other particles, in part simply because these interactions

107 have not been measured before. Its interactions with the Top Quark are a particularly promising
108 place to look. Because the Higgs Field is responsible for allowing particle to acquire mass, the
109 strength of a particle's interaction with the Higgs Boson is proportional to its mass. As the most
110 massive of the fundamental particles, the Top Quark has the strongest coupling to the Higgs
111 Boson, meaning any new physics in the Higgs sector is likely to present itself most prominently
112 in its interaction with the Top Quark.

113 These interactions can be measured by directly by studying the production of a Higgs
114 Boson in association with a pair of Top Quarks ($t\bar{t}H$). While studies have been done measuring
115 the overall rate of $t\bar{t}H$ production, there are several theories of physics Beyond the Standard
116 Model (BSM) that would affect the kinematics of $t\bar{t}H$ production without altering its overall
117 rate. This dissertation attempts to make a differential measurement of the kinematics of the
118 Higgs Boson in $t\bar{t}H$ events in order to search for these BSM effects.

119 An Effective Field Theory model can be used to model the low energy effects of high
120 energy physics.

121 The proton-proton collision data collected by the ATLAS detector at the LHC from 2015-
122 2018 provides the opportunity to make this measurement for the first time. The unprecedented
123 energy achieved by the LHC during this period greatly increase the rate at which $t\bar{t}H$ events are
124 produced, and the large amount of data collected provides the necessary statistics for a differential
125 measurement to be performed.

126 A study of $t\bar{t}H$ events with multiple leptons in the final state is performed, using 139 fb^{-1}

127 of data from proton-proton collisions at an energy $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV collected by the ATLAS detector
128 from 2015-2018. Events are separated into channels based on the number of light leptons in the
129 final state - either two same-sign leptons, or three leptons. A deep neural network is used to
130 reconstruct the momentum of the Higgs Boson in each event. This momentum spectrum is fit to
131 data for each analysis channel, the result of which is used to place limits on BSM effects.

132 This dissertation begins with a brief explanation of the SM, its limitations, and the theor-
133 etical motivation behind this work. This is followed by a description of the LHC and the ATLAS
134 detector. The analysis strategy is then described, and the results are presented. Finally, the results
135 of the study are summarized in the conclusion.

136 **Part II**

137 **Theoretical Motivation**

138 **2 The Standard Model and the Higgs Boson**

139 The Standard Model of particle physics (SM) is a Quantum Field Theory (QFT) describing the
140 known fundamental particles and their interactions. It accounts for three of the four known
141 fundamental force - electromagnetism, the weak nuclear force, and the strong nuclear force, but
142 not gravity. Further, the SM describes a mechanism for combining the weak and electromagnetic
143 forces into a singular interaction, known as the electroweak force. It is a non-Abelian gauge

¹⁴⁴ theory, invariant under the Lie Group $SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$, where C refers to color

¹⁴⁵ charge, L, the helicity of the particle, and Y, the hypercharge.

¹⁴⁶ **2.1 The Forces and Particles of the Standard Model**

¹⁴⁷ The SM particles, summarized in figure 2.1, can be classified into two general categories based

¹⁴⁸ on their spin: fermions, and bosons.

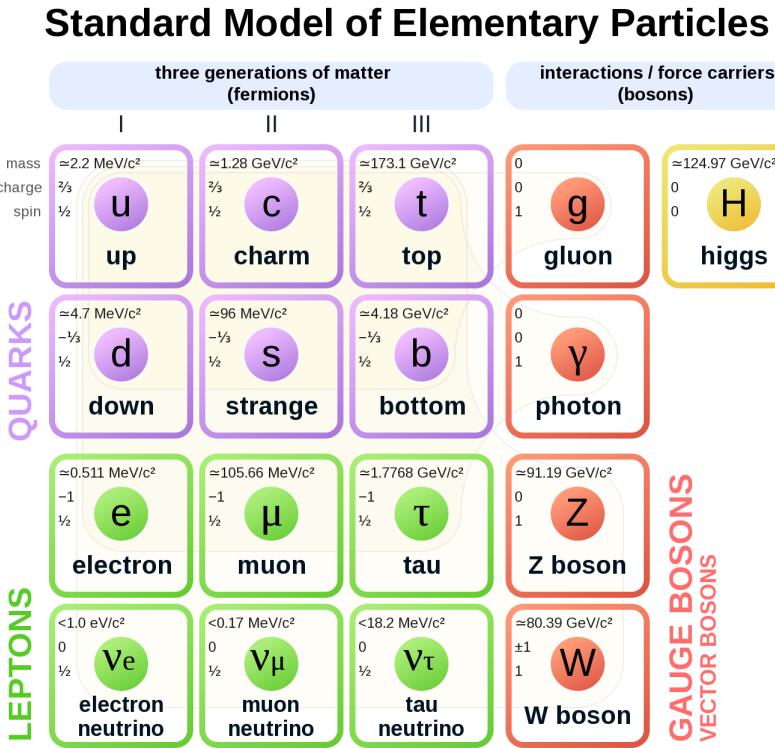


Figure 2.1: A summary of the particles of the Standard Model, including their mass, charge and spin, with the fermions listed on the left, and the bosons on the right. []

¹⁴⁹ Fermions are particles with $\frac{1}{2}$ -integer spin, which according to the spin-statistics theorem,

¹⁵⁰ causes them to comply with the Pauli-exclusion principle []. They can be separated into two

151 groups, leptons and quarks, each of which consist of three generations of particles with increasing
 152 mass.

153 Leptons are fermions interact via the electroweak force, but not the strong force. The three
 154 generation of leptons consist of the electron and electron neutrino, the muon and muon neutrino,
 155 the tau and tau neutrino. The quarks, which do interact via the strong force - which is to say they
 156 have color charge - in addition to the electroweak force. The three generations include the up
 157 and down quarks, the strange and charm quarks, and the top and bottom quarks. Each of these
 158 generations form left-handed doublets invariant under SU(2) transformations. For the leptons
 159 these doublets are:

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^- \\ \nu_e \end{pmatrix}_L, \begin{pmatrix} \mu^- \\ \nu_\mu \end{pmatrix}_L, \begin{pmatrix} \tau^- \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix}_L \quad (2.1)$$

160 And for the quarks:

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L, \begin{pmatrix} s \\ c \end{pmatrix}_L, \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b \end{pmatrix}_L \quad (2.2)$$

161 For both leptons and quarks, the heavier generations can decay into the lighter generation
 162 of particles, while the first generation does not decay. Hence, ordinary matter generally consists
 163 of this first generation of fermions - electrons, up quarks, and down quarks. Each of these
 164 fermions has a corresponding anti-particle, which has an equal mass as its partner but opposite

165 charge. The fermions acquire their mass via the Higgs Mechanism, except for the neutrinos,

166 whose mass has been experimentally confirmed but is not accounted for in the SM.

167 Bosons, by contrast, have integer spin, and are therefore unconstrained by the Pauli-

168 exclusion principle. The SM includes two kinds of bosons: Gauge bosons, which are spin-1

169 particles that mediate the interactions between the fermions, and a single scalar, i.e. spin-0,

170 particle - the Higgs Boson. Of the gauge bosons, the W^+ , W^- and Z bosons - which are the

171 mass eigenstates of the electroweak bosons - mediate the weak interaction, while the photon

172 mediates the electric force, and the gluon mediates the strong force.

173 2.2 The Higgs Mechanism

174 A key feature of the SM is the gauge invariance of its Lagrangian. However, any terms added to

175 the Lagrangian giving mass to the the gauge bosons would violate the underlying symmetry of

176 the theory. This presents a clear problem with the theory: The experimental observation that the

177 W and Z bosons have mass seems to contradict the basic structure of the SM.

178 Rather than abandoning gauge invariance, an alternative way for particles to acquire mass

179 beyond adding a simple mass term to the Lagrangian was theorized by Higgs, Englert and Brout

180 in 1964 []. This procedure for introducing masses for the gauge bosons while preserving local

181 gauge invariance, known as the Higgs mechanism, was incorporated into the electroweak theory

182 by Weinberg in 1967 [].

¹⁸³ **2.2.1 The Higgs Field**

¹⁸⁴ The Higgs mechanism introduces a complex scalar $SU(2)$ doublet, Φ , with the form:

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix}_L \quad (2.3)$$

¹⁸⁵ This field introduces a scalar potential to the Lagrangian of the form:

$$V(\Phi) = \mu^2 |\Phi^\dagger \Phi| + \lambda (|\Phi^\dagger \Phi|)^2 \quad (2.4)$$

¹⁸⁶ Where μ and λ are free parameters of the new field. This represents the most general
¹⁸⁷ potential allowed while preserving $SU(2)_L$ invariance and renormalizability. In the case that
¹⁸⁸ $\mu^2 < 0$, this potential takes the form shown in figure 2.2.

¹⁸⁹ The significant feature of this potential is that its minimum does not occur for a value of
¹⁹⁰ $\Phi = 0$. Instead, it is minimized when $|\Phi^\dagger \Phi| = -\mu^2/\lambda$. This means that in its ground state, the
¹⁹¹ Higgs field takes on a non-zero value - referred to as a vacuum expectation value (VEV). So while
¹⁹² the Higgs potential is globally symmetric, about the minimum this symmetry is broken. Since

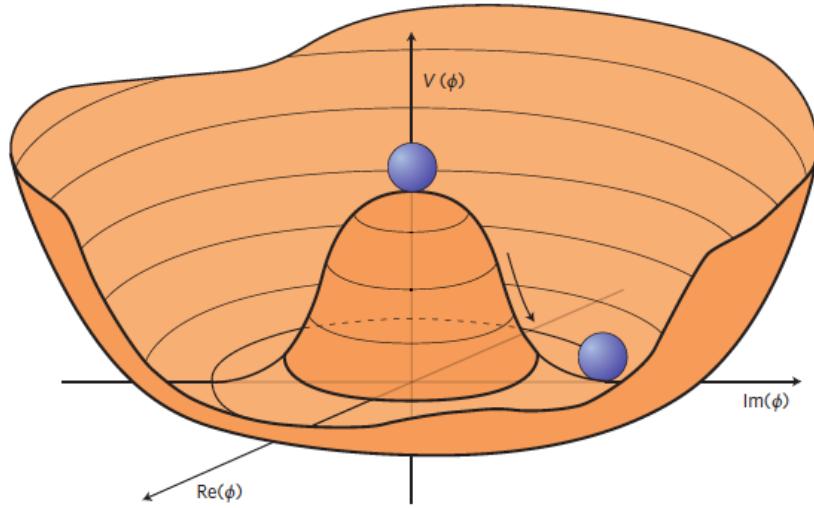


Figure 2.2: The value of the Higgs potential, $V(\Phi)$ as a function of Φ , for the case that $\mu^2 < 0$ [].

¹⁹³ the minimum is determined only by $\Phi^\dagger \Phi$, there is some ambiguity in the particular definition of
¹⁹⁴ the VEV, but it is generally represented as

$$\langle \Phi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.5)$$

¹⁹⁵ The full value of Φ can be written as

$$\langle \Phi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v + H/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.6)$$

¹⁹⁶ with v being the value of the VEV, and H being the real value of the scalar field.

197 **2.2.2 Electroweak Symmetry Breaking**

198 The Electroweak (EWK) interaction is described in the SM by a $SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$ gauge theory.
 199 This theory predicts three $SU(2)_L$ gauge boson, $W_\mu^1, W_\mu^2, W_\mu^3$, and a single $U(1)_Y$ gauge boson,
 200 B_μ . The couplings of these bosons to the Higgs field show up in the kinetic terms of the scalar
 201 field Φ in the Lagrangian:

$$(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger (D^\mu \Phi) = |(\partial_\mu - \frac{ig}{2} W_\mu^a \sigma^a - \frac{ig'}{2} B_\mu Y) \phi|^2 \quad (2.7)$$

202 Here D_μ represents the covariant derivative required to preserve gauge invariance, g and
 203 g' represent coupling constant of the gauge bosons, σ^a denotes the Pauli matrices of $SU(2)$,
 204 and Y represents the hypercharge of $U(1)$. The terms in this interaction which contribute to the
 205 masses of the gauge bosons can be written as:

$$\frac{1}{2}(0, v)(\frac{g}{2} W_\mu^a \sigma^a - \frac{g'}{2} B_\mu)^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.8)$$

206 Expanding these terms into the mass eigenstates of the electroweak interaction yields four
 207 physical gauge bosons, two charged and two neutral, which are linear combinations of the fields

²⁰⁸ $W_\mu^1, W_\mu^2, W_\mu^3$, and B_μ :

$$\begin{aligned} W_\mu^\pm &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(W_\mu^1 \pm iW_\mu^2) \\ Z^\mu &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(g^2 + g'^2)}}(-g'B_\mu + gW_\mu^3) \\ A^\mu &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(g^2 + g'^2)}}(gB_\mu + g'W_\mu^3) \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

²⁰⁹ And the masses of these fields are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} M_W^2 &= \frac{1}{4}g^2v^2 \\ M_Z^2 &= \frac{1}{4}(g^2 + g'^2)v^2 \\ M_A^2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

²¹⁰ This produces exactly the particles we observe - three massive gauge bosons and a single
²¹¹ massless photon. The massless photon represents the portion of the gauge symmetry, a single
²¹² $U(1)$ of the electromagnetic force, that remains unbroken by the VEV.

²¹³ Interactions with the Higgs field also lead to the generation of the fermion masses, which
²¹⁴ in the Lagrangian take the form:

$$-\lambda_\psi(\bar{\psi}_L\phi\psi_R + \bar{\psi}_R\phi^\dagger\psi_L) \tag{2.11}$$

215 After symmetry breaking has occurred and ϕ has taken on the value of the VEV as written
216 in equation 2.5, the mass terms for the fermions become $\lambda_\psi v$. Written this way, the fermion
217 masses are proportional to their Yukawa coupling to the VEV, λ_ψ .

218 Based on the equation 2.6, an additional mass term, $\mu^2 H^2$ arises from the potential $V(\Phi)$.
219 This term can be understood as an excitation of the Higgs field, a scalar boson with mass $M_H = \mu$.
220 This is the Higgs boson, which comes about as a natural prediction of electroweak symmetry
221 breaking.

222 The fermion's Yukawa coupling to the VEV take the same form as the fermion's coupling
223 to the Higgs boson - λ_ψ . Therefore, the strength of a fermion's interaction with the Higgs is
224 directly proportional to its mass. We now have a model that predicts a Higgs boson with mass
225 $M_H = \mu$, which interacts with the fermions with coupling strength λ_ψ . Because μ and λ_ψ are
226 free parameters of the theory, the mass of the Higgs boson and its interactions with the fermions
227 must be measured experimentally.

228 2.3 Limitations of the Standard Model

229 While the SM has great predictive power, there are still several experimental observations that the
230 SM fails to explain. For example, the SM predicts neutrinos to be massless, despite experimental
231 observation to the contrary.

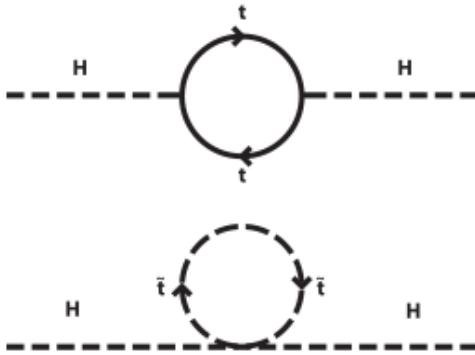


Figure 2.3: Above diagram is the leading order correction to the Higgs mass via a top quark loop, and below is the stop squark loop, coming from a supersymmetric extension of the SM, that provides a potential cancellation of the top diagram [6].

²³² **3 Effective Field Theory in $t\bar{t}H$ Production**

²³³ Higher dimension operators are a common way to paramaterize the effects of physics at very
²³⁴ high energies into

²³⁵ **3.1 Extensions to the Higgs Sector**

²³⁶ **3.2 Six Dimensional Operators**

²³⁷ While the SM has been tested to great precision, particularly at the LHC, it is generally accepted
²³⁸ that it is only valid up to a certain energy scale. It is assumed that above a certain energy, at the
²³⁹ scale where something like a Grand Unified Theory (GUT) or quantum gravity become relevant,
²⁴⁰ the SM will not be applicable.

241 Part III

242 The LHC and the ATLAS Detector

243 4 The LHC

244 The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is a particle accelerator consisting of a 27 km ring, designed
245 to collide protons at high energy. Located outside of Geneva, Switzerland and buried about 100
246 m underground, it consists of a ring of superconducting magnets which are used to accelerate
247 opposing beams of protons - or lead ions - which collide at the center of one of the various
248 detectors located around the LHC ring which record the result of these collisions. These
249 detectors include two general purpose detectors, ATLAS and CMS, which are designed to make
250 precision measurements of a broad range of physics phenomenon, and two more specialized
251 experiments, LHCb and ALICE, which are optimized to study b-quarks and heavy-ion physics,
252 respectively.

253 The LHC first began running in 2009 at a proton-proton center of mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 8$
254 TeV. It operated at this energy from 2009 to 2012, known as Run 1, and data collected during
255 this period was used in discovering the Higgs Boson. The LHC began running again in 2015,
256 and collected data at an increased energy of $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV until 2018, a period referred to as Run
257 2.

258 The LHC consists of a chain of accelerators, which accelerate the protons to higher and

higher energies until they are injected into the main ring. This process is summarized in figure 4.1. Protons extracted from a tank of ionized hydrogen are fed into a linear accelerator, LINAC2, where they reach an energy of 50 MeV. From there, they enter a series of three separate circular accelerators, before being injected into the main accelerator ring at an energy of 450 GeV. Within the main ring protons are separated into two separate beams moving in opposite directions, and their energy is increased to their full collision energy. Radiofrequency cavities are used to accelerate these particles and sort them into bunches. From 2015-2018, these bunches consisted of around 100 billion protons each with an energy of 6.5 TeV per proton, which collided at a rate of 40 MHz, or every 25 ns.

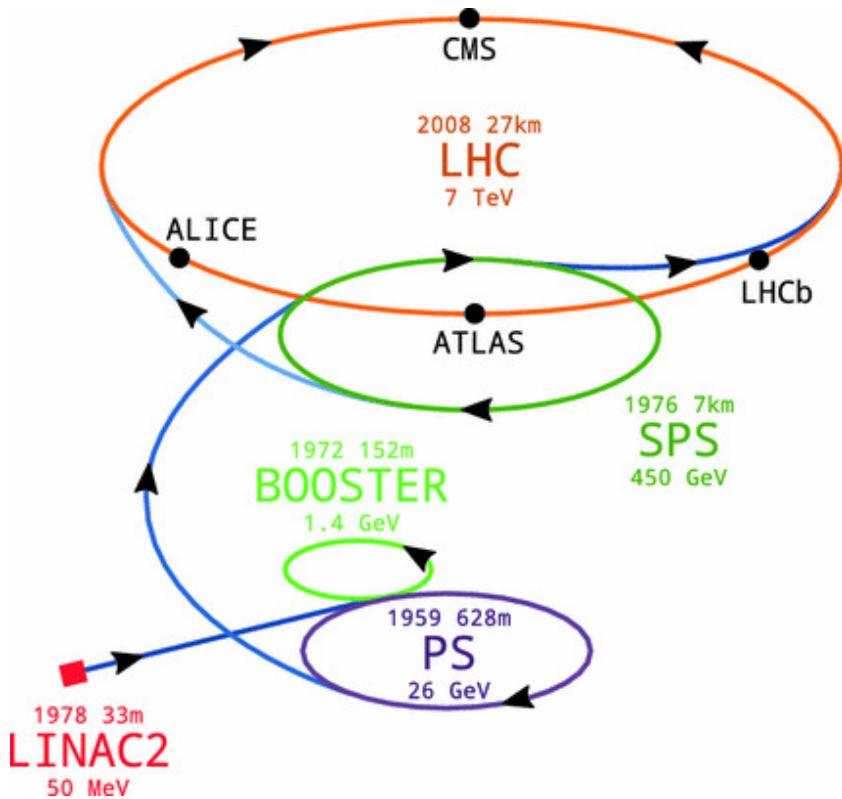


Figure 4.1: A summary of the accelerator chain used to feed protons into the LHC [].

268 Because these proton bunches consist of a large number of particles, each bunch crossing
 269 consists of not just one, but several direct proton-proton collisions. The number of interactions
 270 that occur per bunch crossing, μ , is known as pileup. During Run 2, the average pileup for bunch
 271 crossings was around $\langle \mu \rangle = 35$, with values typically ranging between 10 and 70.

272 The amount of data collected by the LHC is measured in terms of luminosity, which is the
 273 ratio of the number of events detected per unit time, $\frac{dN}{dt}$, and the interaction cross-section, σ .

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{dN}{dt} \quad (4.1)$$

274 The design luminosity of the LHC is $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, however the LHC has achieved a
 275 luminosity of over $2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. The total luminosity is then this instantaneous luminosity
 276 integrated over time.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \int \mathcal{L} dt \quad (4.2)$$

277 The integrated luminosity collected by the ATLAS detector as of the end of 2018 is around
 278 140 fb^{-1} , exceeding the expected integrated luminosity of 100 fb^{-1} .

²⁷⁹ 5 The ATLAS Detector

²⁸⁰ ATLAS (a not terribly natural acronym for “A Toroidal LHC Apparatus”) is a general purpose
²⁸¹ detector designed to maximize the detection efficiency of all physics objects, including leptons,
²⁸² jets, and photons. This means it is capable of measuring all SM particles, with the exception of
²⁸³ neutrinos, the presence of which can be inferred based on missing transverse momentum. The
²⁸⁴ detector measures 44 m long, and 25 m tall.

²⁸⁵ The ATLAS detector consists of multiple layers, each of which serves a different purpose
²⁸⁶ in reconstructing collisions. At the very center of the detector is the interaction point where the
²⁸⁷ proton beams of the LHC collide.

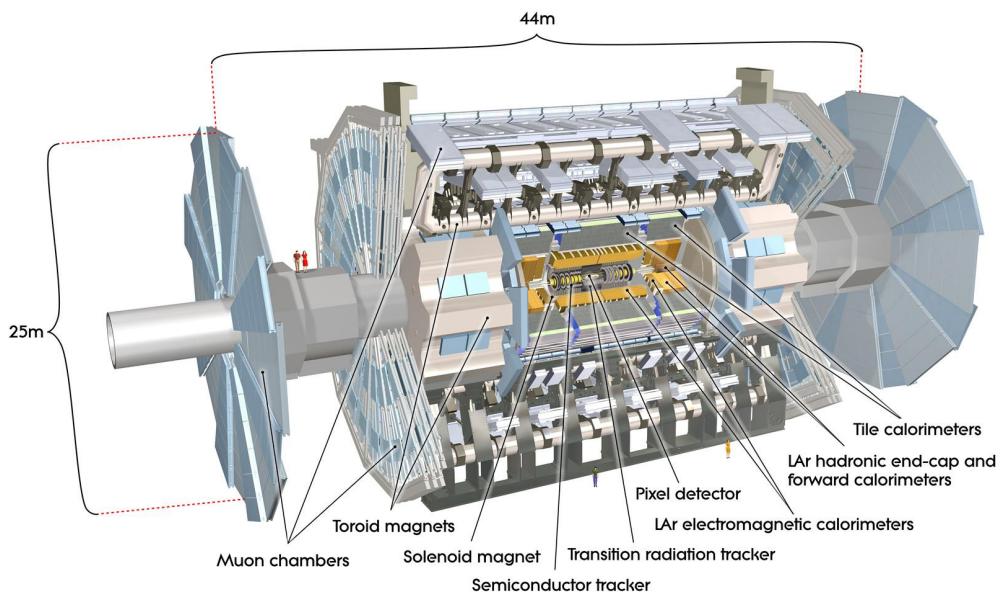


Figure 5.1: Cutaway view of the ATLAS detector, with labels of its major components [].

288 **5.1 Inner Detector**

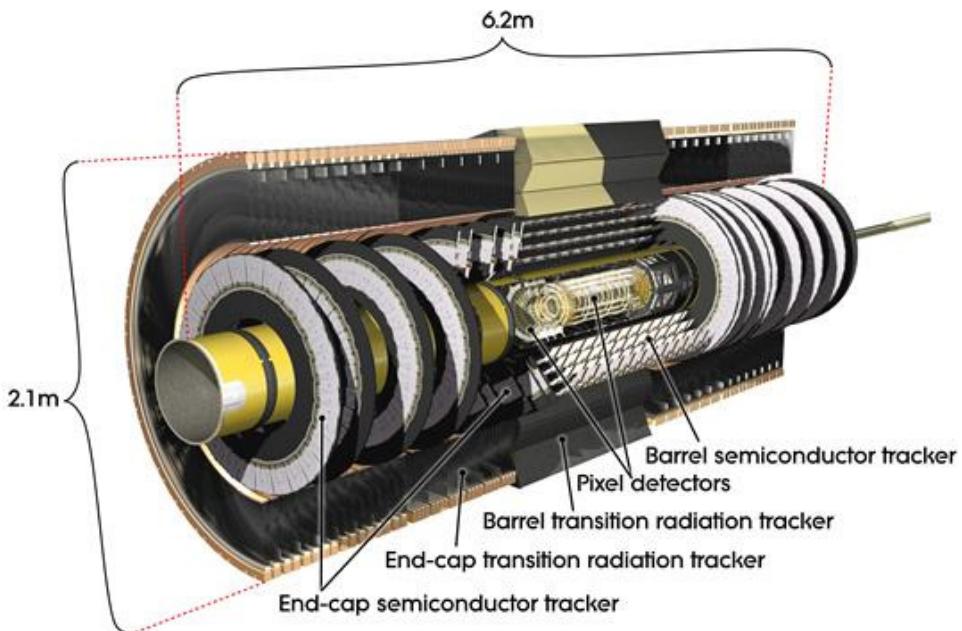


Figure 5.2: Cutaway view of the Inner Detector [].

289 Just surrounding the interaction point is the Inner Detector, designed to track the path
290 of charged particles moving through the detector. An inner solenoid surrounding the Innder
291 Detector is used to produces a magnetic field of 2 T. This large magnetic field causes the path
292 of charged particles moving through the Inner Detector to bend. Because this magnetic field is
293 uniform and well known, it can be used in conjunction with the curvature of a particles path to
294 measure its charge and momentum.

295 The Inner Detector consists of three components - the Pixel Detector, the Semi-Conductor
296 Tracker (SCT), and the Transition Radiation Tracker (TRT). The Pixel Detector is the innermost
297 of these, beginning just 33.25 mm away from the beam line. It consists of three silicon layers

298 along the barrel, as well as three endcap layers, covering a range of $|\eta| < 2.5$.

299 The Semiconductor Tracker (SCT) is similar to the Pixel detector, but uses long strips
 300 rather than small pixel to cover a larger spatial area.

301 **5.2 Calorimeters**

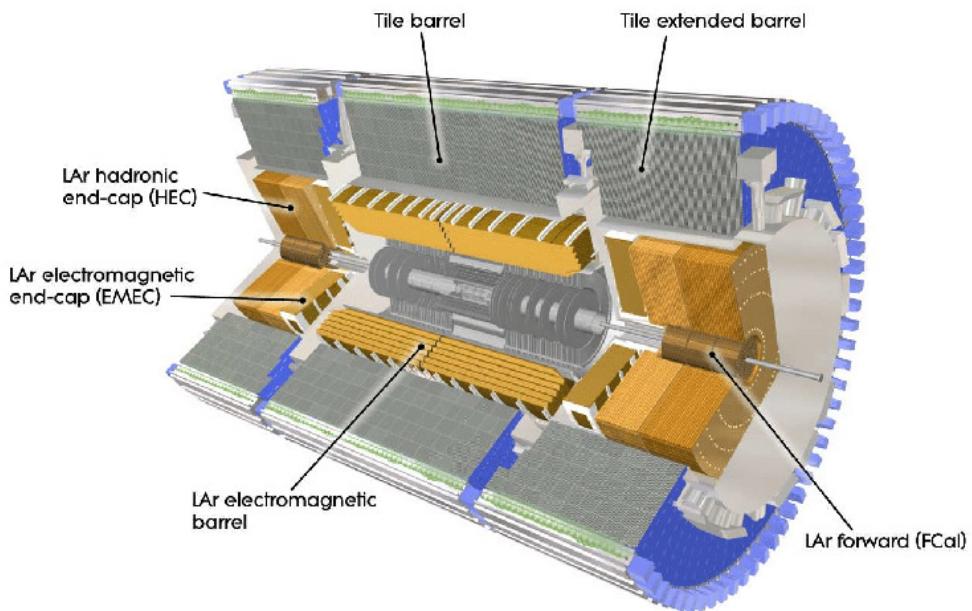


Figure 5.3: Cutaway view of the calorimeter system of the ATLAS detector [].

302 Situated outside the Inner Detector are two concentric calorimeters. The inner calorimeter
 303 uses liquid argon (LAr) to measure energy of particles that interact electromagnetically, which
 304 includes photons and any charged particle. The LAr calorimeter is made of heavy metals,
 305 primarily lead and copper, which causes electromagnetically interacting particles to shower,
 306 depositing their energy in the detector. The showering of the high energy particles that pass

307 through calorimeter cause the liquid argon to ionize, and the ionized electrons are detected by
308 electronic readouts. The LAr calorimeter consists of around 180,000 readout channels.

309 The outer calorimeter measures the energy from particles that pass through the EM calor-
310 imeter, and measures the energy of particles that interact via the strong force. This is primarily
311 hadrons. It is composed of steel plates to cause hadronic showering and scintillating tiles as the
312 active material. The signals from the hadronic calorimeter are read out by photomultiplier tubes
313 (PMTs).

314 **5.3 Muon Spectrometer**

315 Because muons are heavier than electrons and photons, and do not interact via the strong force,
316 they generally pass through the detector without being stopped by the calorimeters. The outermost
317 components of the detector are designed specifically to measure the energy and momentum of
318 muons produced in the LHC. The muon spectrometer consists of tracking and triggering system.
319 It extends from the outside of the calorimeter system, about a 4.25 m radius from the beam line,
320 to a radius of 11 m. This large detector system is necessary to accurately measure the momentum
321 of muons, which is essential not only for measurements involving the muons themselves, but also
322 to accurately estimate the missing energy in each event.

323 Two large toroidal magnets within the muon system generate a large magnetic field which
324 covers an area 26 m long with a radius of 10 m. Because the area covered by this magnet system
325 is so large, a uniform magnetic field like the one produced in the Inner Detector is impractical.

326 Instead, the magnetic field that exists in the muon spectrometer ranges between 2 T and 8 T, and
327 is much less uniform. The path of the muons passing through the spectrometer is bent by this
328 field, allowing their charge to be determined.

329 1200 tracking chambers are placed in the muon system in order to precisely measure the
330 tracks of muons with high spatial resolution.

331 **5.4 Trigger System**

332 Because of the high collision rate and large amount of data collected by the various subdetectors,
333 ATLAS produces far more data than can actually be stored. Each event produces around 25 Mb
334 of raw data, which multiplied by the bunch crossing rate of 40 MHz, comes out to around a
335 petabyte of data every second. The information from every event cannot practically be stored,
336 therefore a sophisticated trigger system is employed in real time to determine whether events are
337 sufficiently interesting to be worth storing.

338 The trigger system in ATLAS involves multiple levels, each of which select out which
339 events move on to the next level of scrutiny. The level-1 trigger uses hardware information from
340 the calorimeters and muon spectrometer to select events that contain candidates for particles
341 commonly used in analysis, such as energetic leptons and jets. The level-1 trigger reduces the
342 rate of events from 40 MHz to around 100 kHz.

343 Events that pass the level-1 trigger move to the High-Level Trigger (HLT). The HLT takes
344 place outside of the detector in software, and looks for properties such as a large amount of
345 missing transverse energy, well defined leptons, and multiple high energy jets. Events that pass
346 the HLT are stored and used for analysis. Because the specifics of the HLT are determined by
347 software rather than hardware, the thresholds can be changed throughout the run of the detector
348 in response to run conditions such as changes to pileup and luminosity. After the HLT is applied,
349 the event rate is reduced to around 1000 per second, which are recorded for analysis.

350 **Part IV**

351 **Search for Dimension-Six Operators**

352 **6 Data and Monte Carlo Samples**

353 For both data and Monte Carlo (MC) simulations, samples were prepared in the xAOD format,
354 which was used to produce a xAOD based on the HIGG8D1 derivation framework. This framework
355 was designed for the main $t\bar{t}H$ multi-lepton analysis. Because this analysis targets events with
356 multiple light leptons, as well as tau hadrons, this framework skims the dataset of any events that
357 do not meet at least one of the following requirements:

- 358 • at least two light leptons within a range $|\eta| < 2.6$, with leading lepton $p_T > 15$ GeV and
359 subleading lepton $p_T > 5$ GeV

- 360 • at least one light lepton with $p_T > 15$ GeV within a range $|\eta| < 2.6$, and at least two hadronic
361 taus with $p_T > 15$ GeV.

362 Samples were then generated from these HIGG8D1 derivations using a modified version of
363 AnalysisBase version 21.2.127.

364 **6.1 Data Samples**

365 The study uses proton-proton collision data collected by the ATLAS detector from 2015 through
366 2018, which represents an integrated luminosity of 139 fb^{-1} and an energy of $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$. All
367 data used in this analysis was included in one the following Good Run Lists:

- 368 • data15_13TeV.periodAllYear_DetStatus-v79-repro20-02_DQDefects-00-02-02
369 _PHYS_StandardGRL_All_Good_25ns.xml
- 370 • data16_13TeV.periodAllYear_DetStatus-v88-pro20-21_DQDefects-00-02-04
371 _PHYS_StandardGRL_All_Good_25ns.xml
- 372 • data17_13TeV.periodAllYear_DetStatus-v97-pro21-13_Unknown_PHYS_StandardGRL
373 _All_Good_25ns_Triggerno17e33prim.xml
- 374 • data18_13TeV.periodAllYear_DetStatus-v102-pro22-04_Unknown_PHYS_StandardGRL
375 _All_Good_25ns_Triggerno17e33prim.xml

³⁷⁶ **6.2 Monte Carlo Samples**

³⁷⁷ Several Monte Carlo (MC) generators were used to simulate both signal and background pro-
³⁷⁸ cesses. For all of these, the effects of the ATLAS detector are simulated in Geant4. The specific
³⁷⁹ event generator used for each of these MC samples is listed in table 1.

Table 1: The configurations used for event generation of signal and background processes, including the event generator, matrix element (ME) order, parton shower algorithm, and parton distribution function (PDF).

Process	Event generator	ME order	Parton Shower	PDF
ttH	MG5_AMC (MG5_AMC)	NLO (NLO)	PYTHIA 8 (HERWIG++)	NNPDF 3.0 NLO [Ball:2014uwa] (CT10 [ct10])
t̄W	MG5_AMC (SHERPA 2.1.1)	NLO (LO multileg)	PYTHIA 8 (SHERPA)	NNPDF 3.0 NLO (NNPDF 3.0 NLO)
t̄t(Z/γ* → ll)	MG5_AMC	NLO	PYTHIA 8	NNPDF 3.0 NLO
VV	SHERPA 2.2.2	MEPS NLO	SHERPA	CT10
t̄t	POWHEG-BOX v2 [powhegtt]	NLO	PYTHIA 8	NNPDF 3.0 NLO
t̄tγ	MG5_AMC	LO	PYTHIA 8	NNPDF 2.3 LO
tZ	MG5_AMC	LO	PYTHIA 6	CTEQ6L1
tHqb	MG5_AMC	LO	PYTHIA 8	CT10
tHW	MG5_AMC (SHERPA 2.1.1)	NLO (LO multileg)	HERWIG++ (SHERPA)	CT10 (NNPDF 3.0 NLO)
tWZ	MG5_AMC	NLO	PYTHIA 8	NNPDF 2.3 LO
t̄t̄t, t̄t̄t̄t	MG5_AMC	LO	PYTHIA 8	NNPDF 2.3 LO
t̄tW+W-	MG5_AMC	LO	PYTHIA 8	NNPDF 2.3 LO
s-, t-channel, Wt single top	POWHEG-BOX v1 [powhegstp]	NLO	PYTHIA 6	CT10
qqVV, VVV				
Z → l+l-	SHERPA 2.2.1	MEPS NLO	SHERPA	NNPDF 3.0 NLO

³⁸⁰ **7 Object Reconstruction**

³⁸¹ All analysis channels considered in this note share a common object selection for leptons and
³⁸² jets, as well as a shared trigger selection.

383 **7.1 Trigger Requirements**

384 Events are required to be selected by dilepton triggers, as summarized in table 2.

Dilepton triggers (2015)	
$\mu\mu$ (asymm.)	HLT_mu18_mu8noL1
ee (symm.)	HLT_2e12_lhloose_L12EM10VH
$e\mu, \mu e$ (\sim symm.)	HLT_e17_lhloose_mu14
Dilepton triggers (2016)	
$\mu\mu$ (asymm.)	HLT_mu22_mu8noL1
ee (symm.)	HLT_2e17_lhvloose_nod0
$e\mu, \mu e$ (\sim symm.)	HLT_e17_lhloose_nod0_mu14
Dilepton triggers (2017)	
$\mu\mu$ (asymm.)	HLT_mu22_mu8noL1
ee (symm.)	HLT_2e24_lhvloose_nod0
$e\mu, \mu e$ (\sim symm.)	HLT_e17_lhloose_nod0_mu14
Dilepton triggers (2018)	
$\mu\mu$ (asymm.)	HLT_mu22_mu8noL1
ee (symm.)	HLT_2e24_lhvloose_nod0
$e\mu, \mu e$ (\sim symm.)	HLT_e17_lhloose_nod0_mu14

Table 2: List of lowest p_T -threshold, un-prescaled dilepton triggers used for 2015-2018 data taking.

385 **7.2 Light Leptons**

386 Electron candidates are reconstructed from energy clusters in the electromagnetic calorimeter that
387 are associated with charged particle tracks reconstructed in the inner detector [**ATLAS-CONF-2016-024**].
388 Electron candidates are required to have $p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta_{\text{cluster}}| < 2.47$. Candidates in the
389 transition region between different electromagnetic calorimeter components, $1.37 < |\eta_{\text{cluster}}| <$
390 1.52, are rejected. A multivariate likelihood discriminant combining shower shape and track

391 information is used to distinguish prompt electrons from nonprompt leptons, such as those
392 originating from hadronic showers.

393 To further reduce the non-prompt contribution, the track of each electron is required to
394 originate from the primary vertex; requirements are imposed on the transverse impact parameter
395 significance ($|d_0|/\sigma_{d_0}$) and the longitudinal impact parameter ($|\Delta z_0 \sin \theta_\ell|$).

396 Muon candidates are reconstructed by combining inner detector tracks with track segments
397 or full tracks in the muon spectrometer [**PERF-2014-05**]. Muon candidates are required to have
398 $p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. All leptons are required to be isolated, and pass a non-prompt BDT
399 selection described in detail in [**ttH_paper**].

400 7.3 Jets

401 Jets are reconstructed from calibrated topological clusters built from energy deposits in the
402 calorimeters [**ATL-PHYS-PUB-2015-015**], using the anti- k_t algorithm with a radius parameter
403 $R = 0.4$. Jets with energy contributions likely arising from noise or detector effects are removed
404 from consideration [**ATLAS-CONF-2015-029**], and only jets satisfying $p_T > 25$ GeV and
405 $|\eta| < 2.5$ are used in this analysis. For jets with $p_T < 60$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$, a jet-track
406 association algorithm is used to confirm that the jet originates from the selected primary vertex,
407 in order to reject jets arising from pileup collisions [**PERF-2014-03**].

⁴⁰⁸ **7.4 Missing Transverse Energy**

⁴⁰⁹ Because all $t\bar{t}H - ML$ channels considered include multiple neutrinos, missing transverse
⁴¹⁰ energy (E_T^{miss}) is present in each event. The missing transverse momentum vector is defined as
⁴¹¹ the inverse of the sum of the transverse momenta of all reconstructed physics objects as well
⁴¹² as remaining unclustered energy, the latter of which is estimated from low- p_T tracks associated
⁴¹³ with the primary vertex but not assigned to a hard object [ATL-PHYS-PUB-2015-027].

⁴¹⁴ **8 Higgs Momentum Reconstruction**

⁴¹⁵ Reconstructing the momentum of the Higgs boson is a particular challenge for channels with
⁴¹⁶ leptons in the final state: Because all channels include at least two neutrinos in the final state, the
⁴¹⁷ Higgs can never be fully reconstructed. However, the momentum spectrum can be well predicted
⁴¹⁸ by a neural network when provided with the four-vectors of the Higgs Boson decay products, as
⁴¹⁹ shown in section 8.1. With this in mind, several layers of MVAs are used to reconstruction the
⁴²⁰ Higgs momentum.

⁴²¹ The first layer is a model designed to select which jets are most likely to be the b-jets
⁴²² that came from the top decay, detailed in section 8.2. As described in section 8.3, the kinematics
⁴²³ of these jets are fed into the second layer, which is designed to identify the decay products of
⁴²⁴ the Higgs Boson itself. The kinematics of these particles are then fed into yet another neural-

425 network, which predicts the momentum of the Higgs (8.4). MVAs are also used in the analysis
426 to determine the decay of the Higgs boson in the 3l channel (8.5).

427 Models are trained on Monte Carlo simulations of $t\bar{t}H$ events generated using MG5_AMC.
428 Specifically, events DSIDs 346343-5, 345873-5, and 345672-4 are used for training.

429 For all of these models, the Keras neural network framework, with Tensorflow as the
430 backend, is used, and the number of hidden layers and nodes are determined using grid search
431 optimization. Each neural network uses the LeakyReLU activation function, a learning rate
432 of 0.01, and the Adam optimization algorithm, as alternatives are found to either decrease or
433 have no impact on performance. Batch normalization is applied after each layer. For the
434 classification algorithms (b-jet matching, Higgs reconstruction, and 3l decay identification)
435 binary-cross entropy is used as the loss function, while the p_T reconstruction algorithm uses
436 MSE.

437 The specific inputs features used for each model are arrived at through a process of trial
438 and error - features considered potentially useful are tried, and those that are found to increase
439 performance are included. While each model includes a relatively large number of features,
440 some using upwards of 30, this inclusive approach is found to maximize the performance of each
441 model while decreasing the variance compared to a reduced number of inputs. Each input feature
442 is validated by comparing MC simulations to 80 fb^{-1} of data, as shown in the sections below.

⁴⁴³ **8.1 Decay Candidate Reconstruction**

⁴⁴⁴ Machine Learning algorithms are trained to identify the decay products of the Higgs Boson
⁴⁴⁵ using MC simulations of $t\bar{t}H$ events. These include light leptons and jets. Reconstructed
⁴⁴⁶ physics objects are matched to truth level particles, in order to identify the parents of these
⁴⁴⁷ reconstructed objects. The kinematics of the decay product candidates as well as event level
⁴⁴⁸ variables are used as inputs.

⁴⁴⁹ Leptons considered as possible Higgs and top decay candidates are required to pass the
⁴⁵⁰ selection described in section 7.2. For jets, however, it is found that a large fraction that originate
⁴⁵¹ from either the top decay or the Higgs decay fall outside the selection described in section 7.3.
⁴⁵² Specifically, jets from the Higgs decay tend to be soft, with 32% having $p_T < 25$ GeV. Therefore
⁴⁵³ jets with $p_T < 15$ GeV are considered as possible candidates in the models described below. By
⁴⁵⁴ contrast, less than 5% of the jets originating from the Higgs fall below this p_T . The jets are found
⁴⁵⁵ to be well modeled even down to this low p_T threshold, as shown in section 10.1. The impact of
⁴⁵⁶ using different p_T selection for the jet candidates is considered in detail in section A.5. As they
⁴⁵⁷ are expected to originate from the primary vertex, jets are also required to pass a JVT cut.

⁴⁵⁸ **8.2 b-jet Identification**

⁴⁵⁹ Including the kinematics of the b-jets that originate from the top decay is found to improve the
⁴⁶⁰ identification of the Higgs decay products, and improve the accuracy with which the Higgs
⁴⁶¹ momentum can be reconstructed. Because these b-jets are reconstructed by the detector with

⁴⁶² high efficiency (just over 90% of the time), and can be identified relatively consistently, the first
⁴⁶³ step in reconstructing the Higgs is selecting the b-jets from the top decay.

⁴⁶⁴ Exactly two b-jets are expected in the final state of $t\bar{t}H - ML$ events. However, in both
⁴⁶⁵ the 3l and 2lSS channels, only one or more b-tagged jets are required (where the 70% DL1r b-tag
⁴⁶⁶ working point is used). Therefore, for events which have exactly one, or more than two, b-tagged
⁴⁶⁷ jets, deciding which combination of jets correspond to the top decay is non-trivial. Further,
⁴⁶⁸ events with 1 b-tagged jet represent just over half of all $t\bar{t}H - ML$ events. Of those, both b-jets
⁴⁶⁹ are reconstructed by the detector 75% of the time. Therefore, rather than adjusting the selection
⁴⁷⁰ to require exactly 2 b-tagged jets, and losing more than half of the signal events, a neural network
⁴⁷¹ is used to predict which pair of jets is most likely to correspond to truth b-jets.

⁴⁷² Once the network is trained, all possible pairings of jets are fed into the model, and the pair
⁴⁷³ of jets with the highest output score are taken to be b-jets in successive steps of the analysis.

⁴⁷⁴ 8.2.1 2lSS Channel

⁴⁷⁵ For the 2lSS channel, the input features shown in table 3 are used for training. Here j_0 and j_1 are
⁴⁷⁶ the two jet candidates, while l_0 and l_1 are the two leptons in the event, both ordered by p_T . jet
⁴⁷⁷ DL1r is an integer corresponding to the calibrated b-tagging working points reached by each jet,
⁴⁷⁸ where 5 represents the tightest working point and 1 represents the loosest. The variables nJets
⁴⁷⁹ DL1r 60% and nJets DL1r 85% represent the number of jets in the event passing the 60% and
⁴⁸⁰ 85% b-tag working points, respectively.

jet p_T 0	jet p_T 1	Lepton p_T 0
Lepton p_T 1	jet η 0	jet η 1
$\Delta R(j_0)(j_1)$	$M(j_0 j_1)$	$\Delta R(l_0)(j_0)$
$\Delta R(l_0)(j_1)$	$\Delta R(l_1)(j_0)$	$\Delta R(l_1)(j_1)$
$M(l_0 j_0)$	$M(l_0 j_1)$	$M(l_1 j_0)$
$M(l_1 j_1)$	jet DL1r 0	jet DL1r 1
nJets OR DL1r 85	nJets OR DL1r 60	$\Delta R(j_0 l_0)(j_1 l_1)$
$\Delta R(j_0 l_1)(j_1 l_0)$	$p_T(j_0 j_1 l_0 l_1 E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$M(j_0 j_1 l_0 l_1 E_T^{\text{miss}})$
$\Delta\phi(j_0)(E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$\Delta\phi(j_1)(E_T^{\text{miss}})$	HT jets
nJets	E_T^{miss}	

Table 3: Input features used in the b-jet identification algorithm for the 2lSS channel

481 As there are far more incorrect combinations than correct ones, by a factor of more than
 482 20:1, the training set is resampled to reduce the fraction of incorrect combinations. A random
 483 sample of 5 million incorrect entries are used for training, along with close 1 million correct
 484 entries. 10% of the dataset is set aside for testing, leaving around 5 million datapoints for
 485 training.

486 The difference between the distributions for a few of these features for the correct (i.e.
 487 both jets are truth b-jets), and incorrect combinations are shown in figure 8.1. The correct and
 488 incorrect contributions are scaled to the same integral, so as to better demonstrate the differences
 489 in the distributions.

490 The modeling of these inputs is validated against data, with figure 8.2 showing good
 491 general agreement between data and MC. Plots for the complete list of features can found in
 492 section A.

493 Based on the results of grid search evaluation, the optimal architecture is found to include

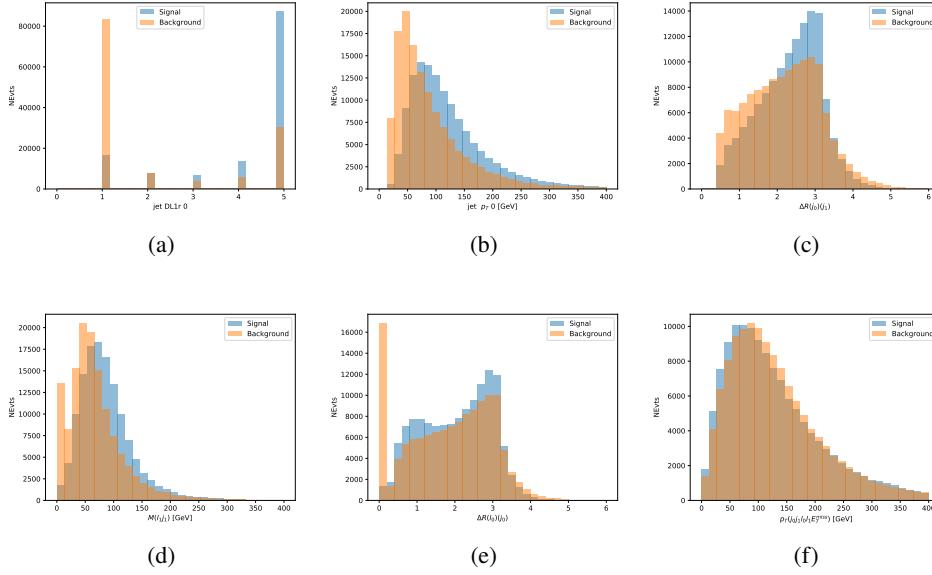


Figure 8.1: Input features for top2ISS training. The signal in blue represents events where both jet candidates are truth b-jets from top decays, and the orange is all other combinations. Each are scaled to the same number of events. (a) shows the DL1r working point of leading jet, (b) shows the p_T of the leading jet, (c) shows the ΔR of the two jets, (d) the invariant mass of lepton 1 and jet 1, (e) the ΔR of lepton 0 and jet 0, and (f) the p_T of both jets, both leptons, and the E_T^{miss} .

494 5 hidden layers with 40 nodes each. No regularizer or dropout is added to the network, as
 495 overfitting is found to not be an issue. The output score distribution as well as the ROC curve for
 496 the trained model are shown in figure 8.2.1. The model is found to identify the correct pairing
 497 of jets for 73% of 2ISS signal events on test data.

498 For point of comparison, a naïve approach to identify b-jets is used as well: The two jets
 499 which pass the highest DL1r b-tag working point are assumed to be the b-jets from the top decay.
 500 In the case that multiple jets meet the same b-tag working point, the jet with higher p_T is used.
 501 This method identifies the correct jet pair 65% of the time.

502 The accuracy of the model for different values of n-bjets, compared to this naive approach,

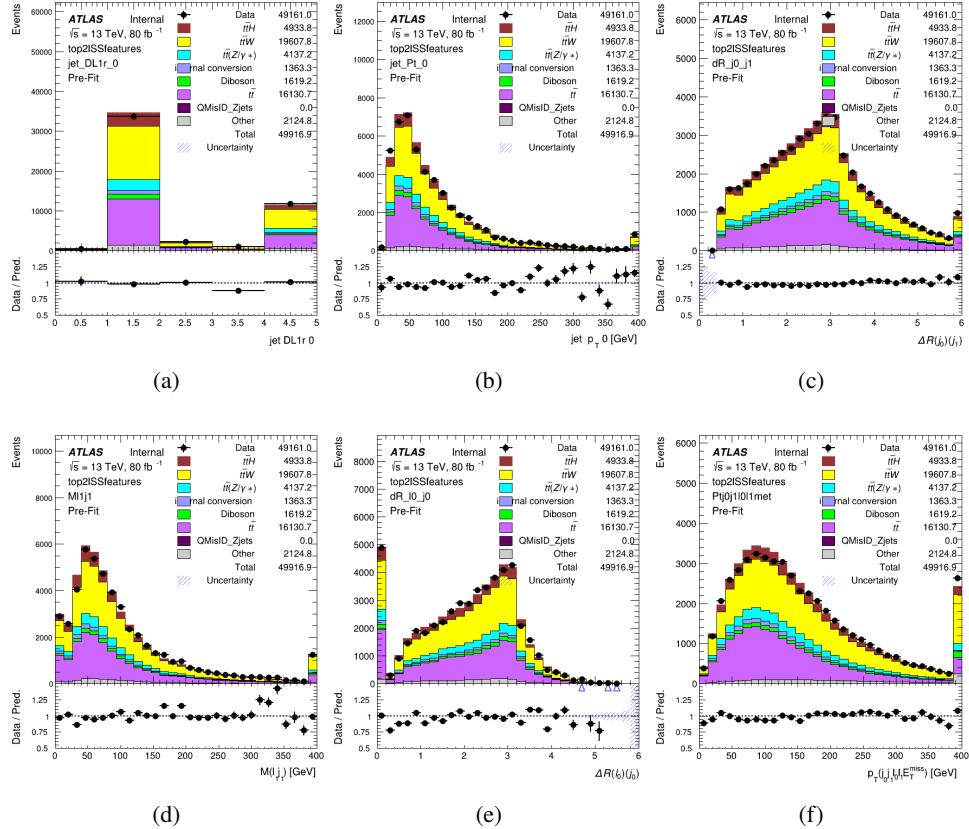


Figure 8.2: Data/MC comparisons of input features for top2ISS training for 80 fb^{-1} of data. (a) shows the DL1r working point of leading jet, (b) shows the p_T of the leading jet, (c) shows the ΔR of the two jets, (d) the invariant mass of lepton 1 and jet 1, (e) the ΔR of lepton 0 and jet 0, and (f) the p_T of both jets, both leptons, and the E_T^{miss} .

is shown in table 4.

b-jet Selection	Neural Network	Naive
1 b-jet	58.6%	42.1%
2 b-jets	88.4%	87.1%
≥ 3 b-jets	61.7%	53.3%
Overall	73.9% %	67.2%

Table 4: Accuracy of the NN in identifying b-jets from tops in 2ISS events for, compared to the accuracy of taking the two highest b-tagged jets.

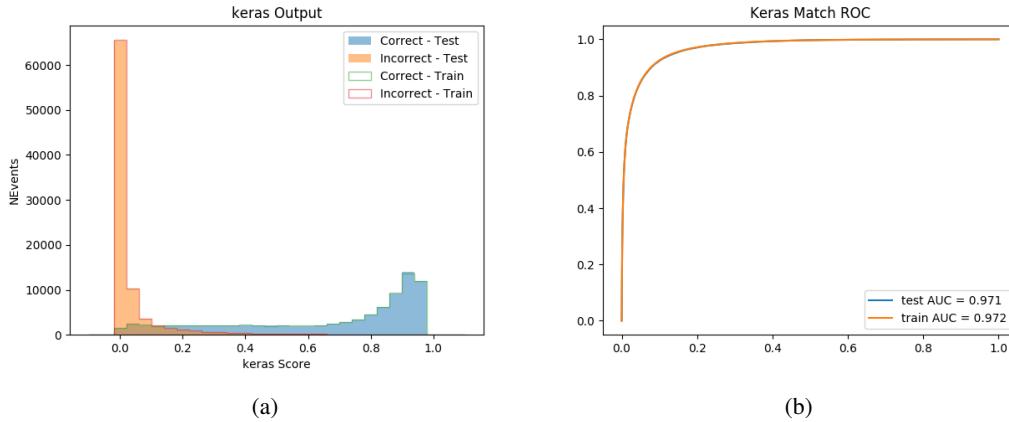


Figure 8.3: Results of the b-jet identification algorithm for the 2lSS channel, showing (a) the output score of the NN for correct and incorrect combinations of jets. (b) the ROC curve of the output, showing background rejection as a function of signal efficiency

504 8.2.2 3l Channel

505 The input features used in the 3l channel are listed in table 5, with the same naming convention
506 as the 2lSS channel.

jet p_T 0	jet p_T 1	jet η 0
jet η 1	Lepton p_T 0	Lepton p_T 1
Lepton p_T 2	$\Delta R(j_0)(j_1)$	$M(j_0 j_1)$
$\Delta R(l_0)(j_0)$	$\Delta R(l_1)(j_0)$	$\Delta R(l_2)(j_0)$
$\Delta R(l_0)(j_1)$	$\Delta R(l_1)(j_1)$	$\Delta R(l_2)(j_1)$
$M(l_0 j_0)$	$M(l_1 j_0)$	$M(l_2 j_0)$
$M(l_0 j_1)$	$M(l_1 j_1)$	$M(l_2 j_1)$
$\Delta R(j_0 l_0)(j_1 l_1)$	$\Delta R(j_0 l_0)(j_1 l_2)$	$\Delta R(j_0 l_1)(j_1 l_0)$
$\Delta R(j_0 l_2)(j_1 l_0)$	jet DL1r 0	jet DL1r 1
$p_T(j_0 j_1 l_0 l_1 l_2 E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$M(t j_0 j_1 l_0 l_1 l_2 E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$\Delta\phi(j_0)(E_T^{\text{miss}})$
$\Delta\phi(j_1)(E_T^{\text{miss}})$	HT Lepton	HT jets
nJets	E_T^{miss}	nJets OR DL1r 85
nJets OR DL1r 60		

Table 5: Input features for the b-jet identification algorithm in the 3l channel.

507 A few of these features are shown in figure 8.4, comparing the distributions for correct and

508 incorrect combinations of jets.

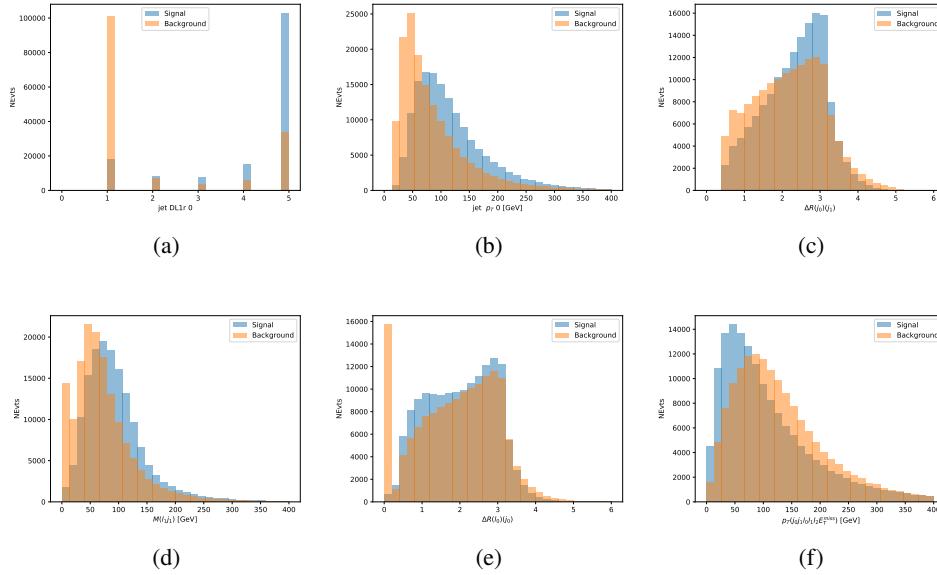


Figure 8.4: Input features for top3l training. The signal in blue represents events where both jet candidates are truth b-jets from top decays, and the orange is all other combinations. Scaled to the same number of events.

509 The modeling of these inputs is validated against data, with figure 8.5 showing good
 510 general agreement between data and MC. Plots for the complete list of features can found in
 511 section A.

512 Again, the dataset is downsized to reduce the ratio of correct and incorrect combination
 513 from 20:1, to 5:1. Around 7 million events are used for training, with 10% set aside for testing.
 514 Based on the results of grid search evaluation, the optimal architecture is found to include 5
 515 hidden layers with 60 nodes each. The output score distribution as well as the ROC curve for the
 516 trained model are shown in figure 8.2.2.

517 This procedure is found to identify the correct pairing of jets for nearly 80% of 3l signal

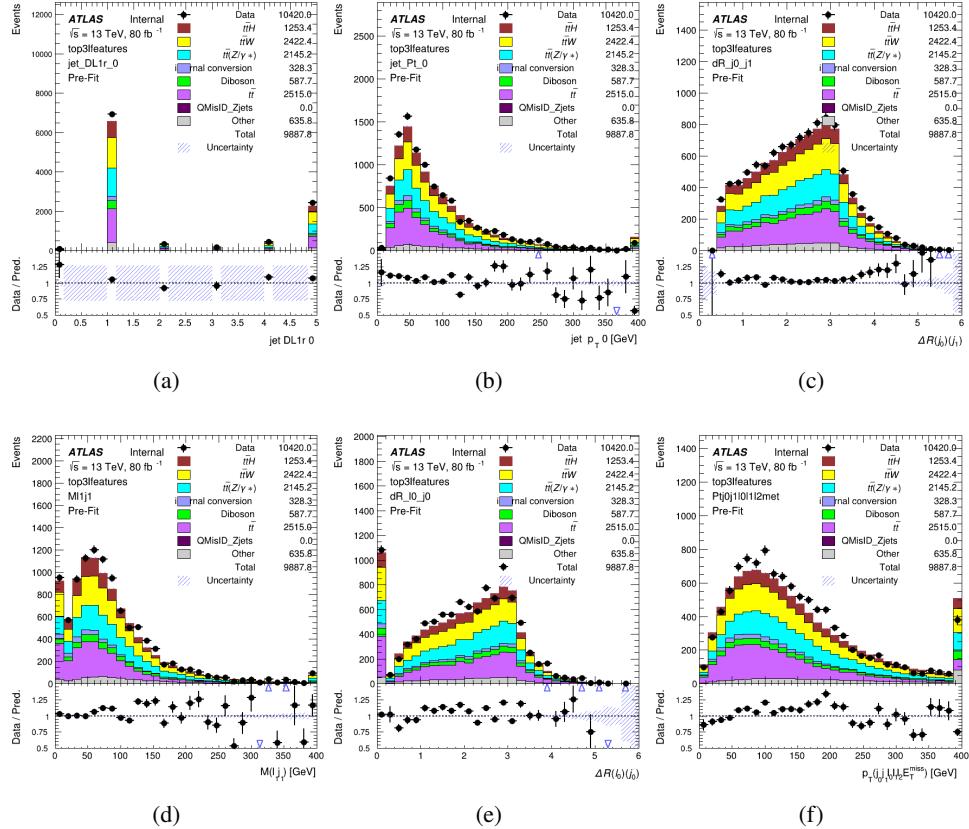


Figure 8.5: Data/MC comparisons of input features for top3l training for 80 fb^{-1} of data.

518 events. The accuracy of the model is summarized in table 6.

Table 6: Accuracy of the NN in identifying b-jets from tops, compared to the naive method of taking the highest b-tagged jets.

	NN	Naive
1 b-jet	69.0%	48.9%
2 b-jets	89.6%	88.3%
≥ 3 b-jets	55.7%	52.3%
Overall	79.8%	70.2%

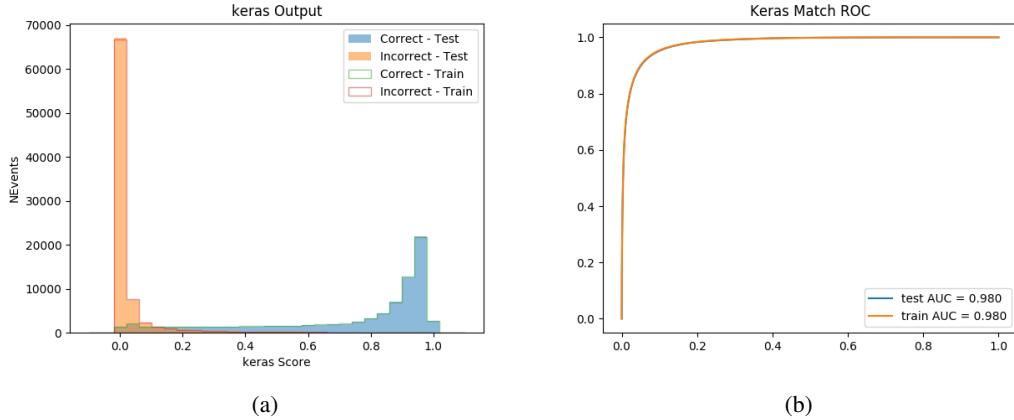


Figure 8.6: Results of the b-jet identification algorithm for the 3l channel, showing (a) the output score of the NN for correct and incorrect combinations of jets. (b) the ROC curve of the output, showing background rejection as a function of signal efficiency

519 8.3 Higgs Reconstruction

520 Techniques similar to the b-jet identification algorithms are employed to select the decay products
 521 of the Higgs: kinematics of all possible combinations of reconstructed objects are fed into a neural
 522 network to determine which of those is most mostly to be the decay products of the Higgs.

523 Again separate models are used for the 2lSS and 3l channels, while the 3l channel has now
 524 been split into two: $t\bar{t}H$ events with three leptons in the final state include both instances where
 525 the Higgs decays into a lepton (and a neutrino) and a pair of jets, and instances where the Higgs
 526 decays to two leptons.

527 3l events are therefore categorized as either semi-leptonic (3lS) or fully-leptonic (3lF). In
 528 the semi-leptonic case the reconstructed decay products consist of two jets and a single leptons.
 529 For the fully-leptonic case, the decay products include 2 of the three leptons associated with the

530 event. For training the models, events are separated into these two categories using truth level
531 information. A separate MVA, described in section 8.5, is used to make this distinction at reco
532 level and determine which model to use.

533 For all channels, the models described in section 8.2 are used to identify b-jet candidates,
534 whose kinematics are used to identify the Higgs decay products. These jets are not considered
535 as possible candidates for the Higgs decay, justified by the fact that these models are found to
536 misidentify jets from the Higgs decay as jets from the top decay less than 1% of the time.

537 **8.3.1 2lSS Channel**

538 For the 2lSS channel, the Higgs decay products include one light lepton and two jets. The neural
539 network is trained on the kinematics of different combinations of leptons and jets, as well as the
540 b-jets identified in section 8.2, with the specific input features listed in table 7.

Lepton p_T H	Lepton p_T T	jet p_T 0
jet p_T 1	top p_T 0	top p_T 1
top η 0	top η 1	jet η 0
jet η 1	jet Phi 0	jet Phi 1
Lepton η H	Lepton η T	$\Delta R(j_0)(j_1)$
$\Delta R(l_H)(j_0)$	$\Delta R(l_H)(j_1)$	$M(j_0 j_1)$
$M(l_H j_0)$	$M(l_H j_1)$	$\Delta R(l_H)(b_0)$
$\Delta R(l_H)(b_1)$	$\Delta R(l_T)(b_0)$	$\Delta R(l_T)(b_1)$
$\Delta R(j_0 j_1)(l_H)$	$\Delta R(j_0 j_1)(l_T)$	$\Delta R(j_0 j_1)(b_0)$
$\Delta R(j_0 j_1)(b_1)$	$\Delta R(j_0)(b_0)$	$\Delta R(j_0)(b_1)$
$\Delta R(j_1)(b_0)$	$\Delta R(j_1)(b_1)$	$M(j_0 j_1 l_H)$
$p_T(j_0 j_1 l_H l_T b_0 b_1 E_T^{\text{miss}})$	topScore	E_T^{miss}
nJets	HT jets	

Table 7: Input features used to identify the Higgs decay products in 2lSS events

541 Here j_0 and j_1 , and l_H are the jet and lepton decay candidates, respectively. The other
 542 lepton in the event is labeled l_T , as it is assumed to have come from the decay of one of the top
 543 quarks. b_0 and b_1 are the two b-jets identified by the b-jet identification algorithm. The b-jet
 544 Reco Score is the output of the b-jet reconstruction algorithm.

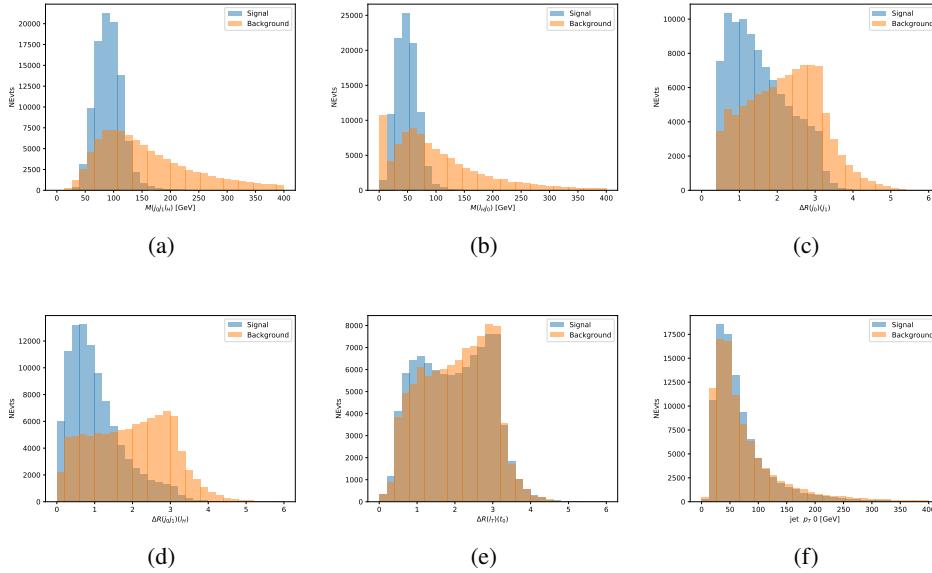


Figure 8.7: Input features for higgs2lSS training. The signal in blue represents events where both jet candidates are truth b-jets from top decays, and the orange is all other combinations. Scaled to the same number of events.

545 The modeling of these inputs is validated against data, with figure 8.2 showing good
 546 general agreement between data and MC. Plots for the complete list of features can found in
 547 section A.

548 A neural network consisting of 7 hidden layers with 60 nodes each is trained on around 2
 549 million events, with an additional 200,000 reserved for testing the model. In order to compensate
 550 for large number of incorrect combinations, these have been downsampled such that the correct

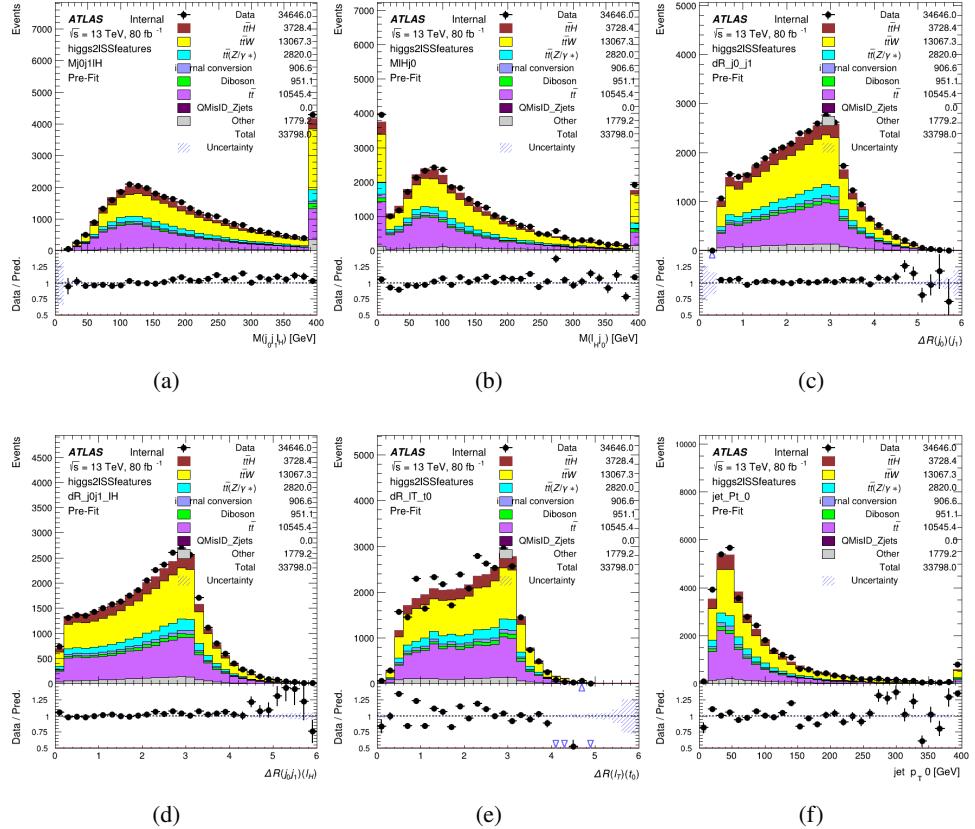


Figure 8.8: Data/MC comparisons of input features for higgs2lSS training for 80 fb^{-1} of data.

551 combinations represent over 10% of the training set. The output of the NN is summarized in

552 figure 8.3.1.

553 The neural network identifies the correct combination 55% of the time. It identifies the

554 correct lepton 85% of the time, and selects the correct lepton and at least one of the correct jets

555 81% of the time.

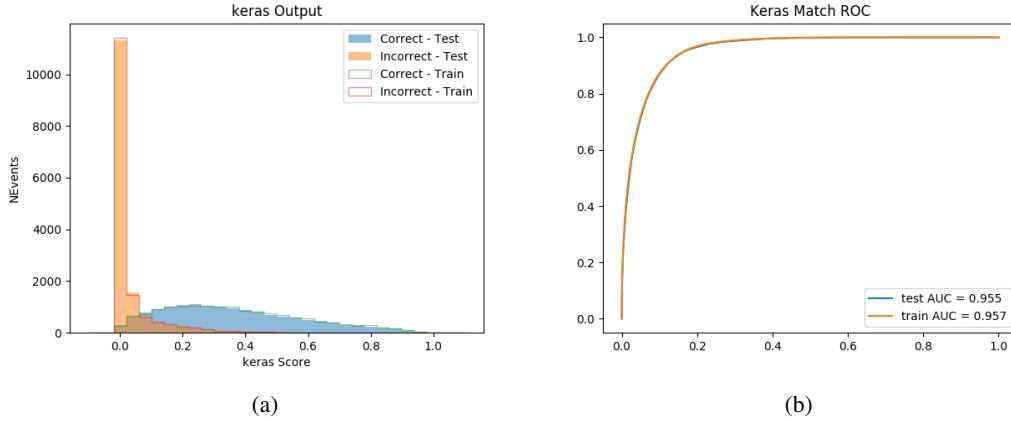


Figure 8.9: Result of the Higgs reconstruction algorithm in the 2lSS channel, showing (a) the output score of the NN for correct and incorrect combinations of jets scaled to an equal number of events, and (b) the ROC curve of the output, showing background rejection as a function of signal efficiency

556 **8.3.2 3l Semi-leptonic Channel**

557 For 3l $t\bar{t}H$ where the Higgs decay semi-leptonically, the decay products include one of the three
 558 leptons and two jets. In this case, the other two leptons originated from the decay of the tops,
 559 meaning the opposite-sign (OS) lepton cannot have come the Higgs. This leave only the two
 560 same-sign (SS) leptons as possible Higgs decay products.

Lepton $p_T H$	Lepton $p_T T_0$	Lepton $p_T T_1$
jet $p_T 0$	jet $p_T 1$	top $p_T 0$
top $p_T 1$	jet $\eta 0$	jet $\eta 1$
jet $\phi 0$	jet $\phi 1$	$\Delta R(j_0)(j_1)$
$M(j_0 j_1)$	$\Delta R(l_H)(j_0)$	$\Delta R(l_H)(j_1)$
$\Delta R(j_0 j_1)(l_H)$	$\Delta R(j_0 j_1)(l_{T_1})$	$\Delta R(l_{T_0})(l_{T_1})$
$\Delta R(l_H)(l_{T_1})$	$M(j_0 j_1 l_{T_0})$	$M(j_0 j_1 l_{T_1})$
$M(j_0 j_1 l_H)$	$\Delta R(j_0 j_1 l_H)(l_{T_0})$	$\Delta R(j_0 j_1 l_H)(l_{T_1})$
$\Delta\phi(j_0 j_1 l_H)(E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$p_T(j_0 j_1 l_H l_{T_0} l_{T_1} b_0 b_1 E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$M(j_0 j_1 b_0)$
$M(j_0 j_1 b_1)$	$\Delta R(l_{T_0})(b_0)$	$\Delta R(l_{T_0})(b_1)$
$\Delta R(l_{T_1})(b_0)$	$\Delta R(l_{T_1})(b_1)$	$\Delta R(j_0)(b_0)$
$\Delta R(j_0)(b_1)$	$\Delta R(j_1)(b_0)$	$\Delta R(j_1)(b_1)$
topScore	MET	HT jets
nJets		

Table 8: Input features used to identify the Higgs decay products in 3lS events

561 Here j_0 and j_1 , and l_H are the jet and lepton decay candidates, respectively. The other
 562 two leptons in the event are labeled as l_{T0} and l_{T1} . b_0 and b_1 are the two b-jets identified by
 563 the b-jet identification algorithm. The b-jet Reco Score is the output of the Higgs reconstruction
 564 algorithm.

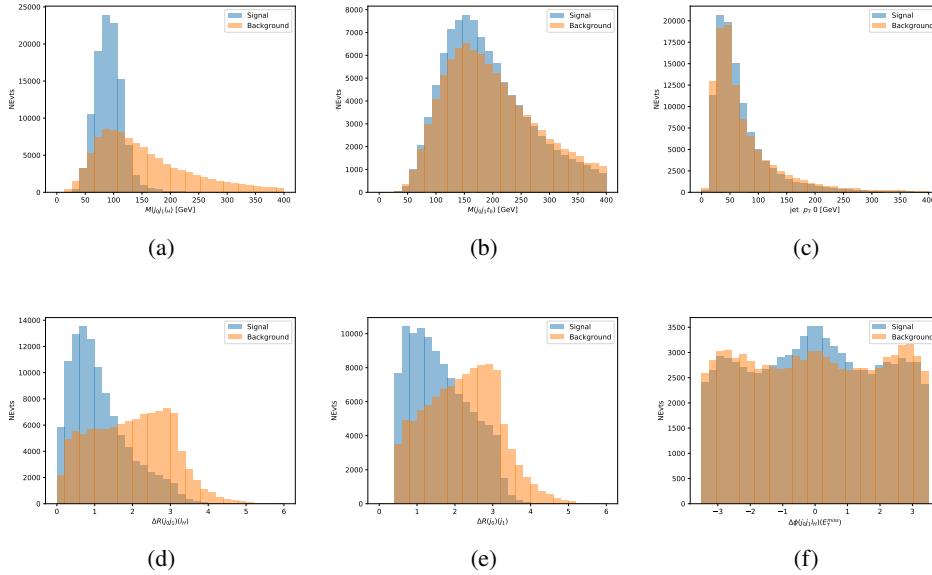


Figure 8.10: Input features for higgs3IS training. The signal in blue represents events where both jet candidates are truth b-jets from top decays, and the orange is all other combinations. Scaled to the same number of events.

565 The modeling of these inputs is validated against data, with figure 8.11 showing good
 566 general agreement between data and MC. Plots for the complete list of features can found in
 567 appendix A.1.

568 A neural network of 7 hidden layers with 70 nodes each is trained on 1.8 million events.
 569 Once again, incorrect combinations are downsampled, such that the correct combinations are
 570 around 10% of the training set. 10% of the dataset is reserved for testing. The output of the NN

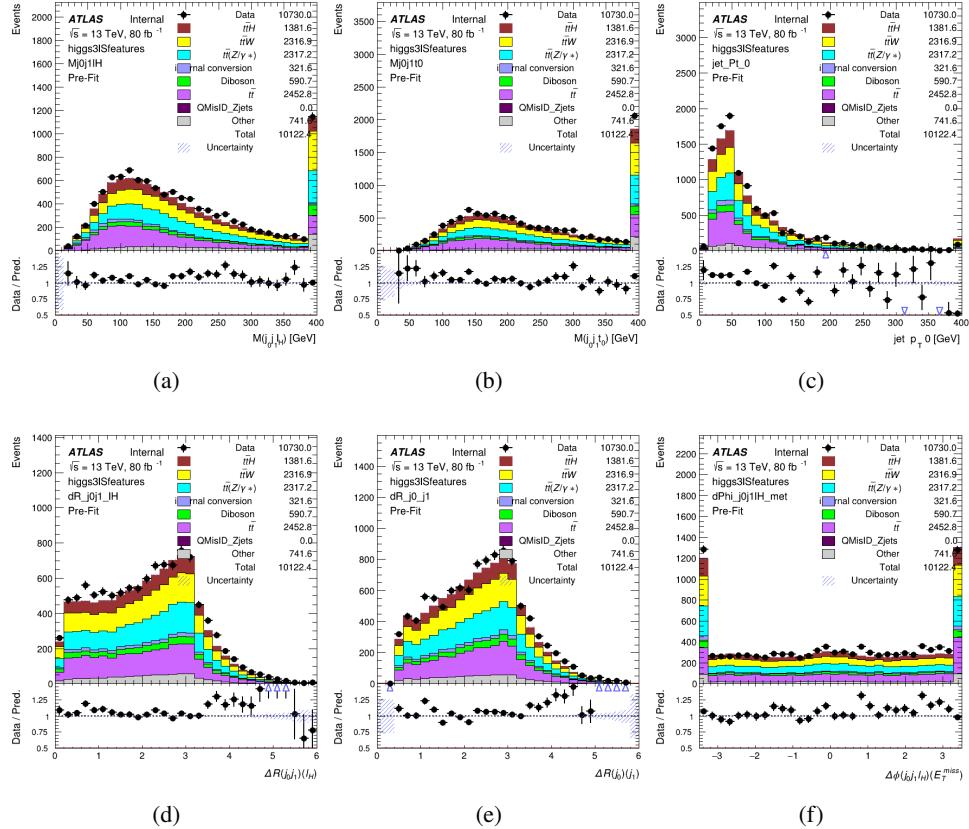


Figure 8.11: Data/MC comparisons of input features for higgs3IS training for 80 fb^{-1} of data.

571 is summarized in figure 8.3.2.

572 The neural network identifies the correct combination 64% of the time. It identifies the
 573 correct lepton 85% of the time, and selects the correct lepton and at least one of the correct jets
 574 83% of the time.

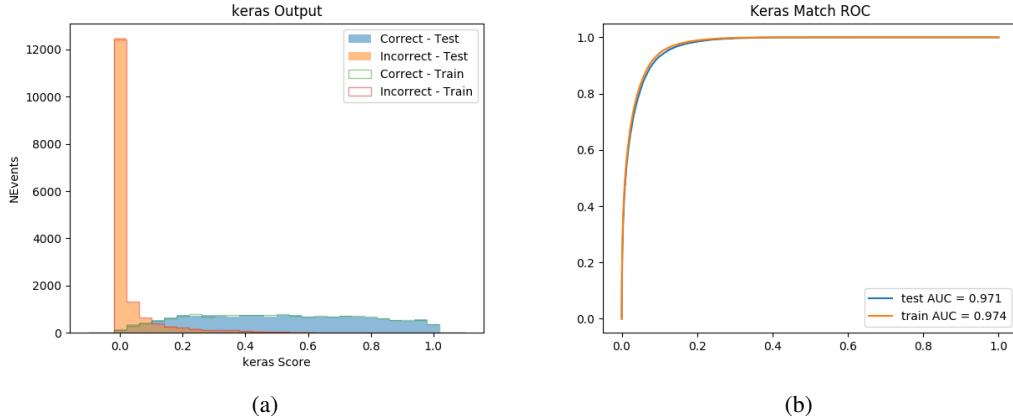


Figure 8.12: Results of the Higgs reconstruction algorithm in the 3lS channel, showing (a) the output score of the NN for correct and incorrect combinations of jets, scaled to an equal number of entries.,. (b) the ROC curve of the output, showing background rejection as a function of signal efficiency

575 8.3.3 3l Fully-leptonic Channel

576 In the fully-leptonic 3l case, the goal is identify which two of the three leptons originated from
 577 the Higgs decay. Since one of these two must be the OS lepton, this problem is reduced to
 578 determining which of the two SS leptons originated from the Higgs. The kinematics of both
 579 possibilities are used for training, one where the SS lepton from the Higgs is correctly labeled,
 580 and one where it is not.

Lepton $p_T H_1$	Lepton $p_T H_0$	Lepton $p_T T$
top $p_T 0$	top $p_T 1$	$\Delta\phi(l_{H_1})(E_T^{\text{miss}})$
$\Delta\phi(l_T)(E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$M(l_{H_0}l_{H_1})$	$M(l_{H_1}l_T)$
$M(l_{H_0}l_T)$	$\Delta R(l_{H_0})(l_{H_1})$	$\Delta R(l_{H_1})(l_T)$
$\Delta R(l_{H_0})(l_T)$	$\Delta R(l_{H_0}l_{H_1})(l_T)$	$\Delta R(l_{H_0}l_T)(l_{H_1})$
$\Delta R(l_{H_0}l_{H_1})(b_0)$	$\Delta R(l_{H_0}l_{H_1})(b_1)$	$\Delta R(l_{H_0}b_0)$
$M(l_{H_0}b_0)$	$\Delta R(l_{H_0}b_1)$	$M(l_{H_0}b_1)$
$\Delta R(l_{H_1}b_0)$	$M(l_{H_1}b_0)$	$\Delta R(l_{H_1}b_1)$
$M(l_{H_1}b_1)$	E_T^{miss}	topScore

Table 9: Input features used to identify the Higgs decay products in 3IF events

581 Here l_{H0} and l_{H1} are the Higgs decay candidates. The other lepton in the event is labeled
 582 l_T . b_0 and b_1 are the two b-jets identified by the b-jet identification algorithm. The b-jet Reco
 583 Score is the output of the Higgs reconstruction algorithm.

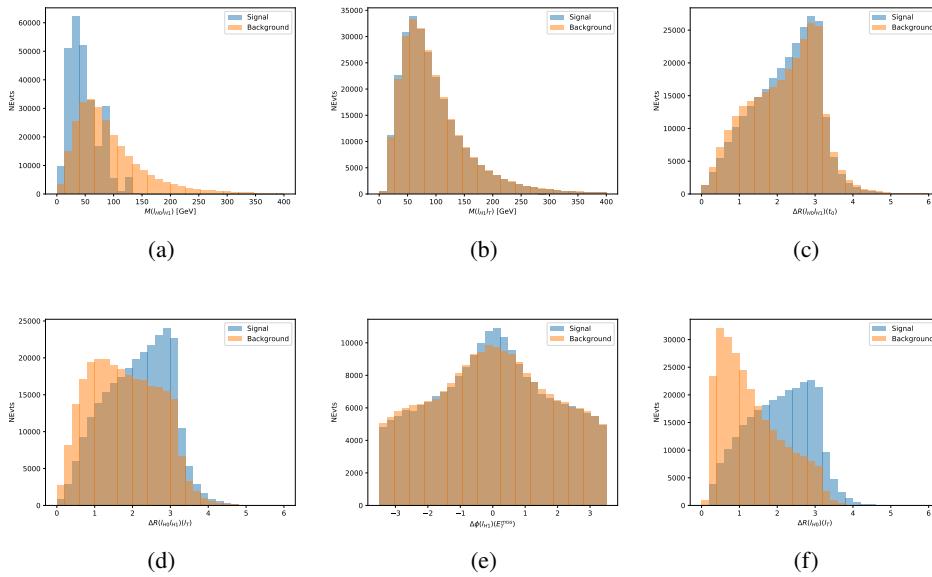


Figure 8.13: Input features for higgs3IF training. The signal in blue represents events where both jet candidates are truth b-jets from top decays, and the orange is all other combinations. Scaled to the same number of events.

584 The modeling of these inputs is validated against data, with figure 8.14 showing good
 585 general agreement between data and MC. Plots for the complete list of features can found in
 586 section A.

587 A neural network consisting of 5 nodes and 60 hidden units is trained on 800,000 events,
 588 with 10% of the dataset reserved for testing. The output of the model is summarized in figure
 589 8.3.3.

590 The correct lepton is identified by the model for 80% of events in the testing data set.

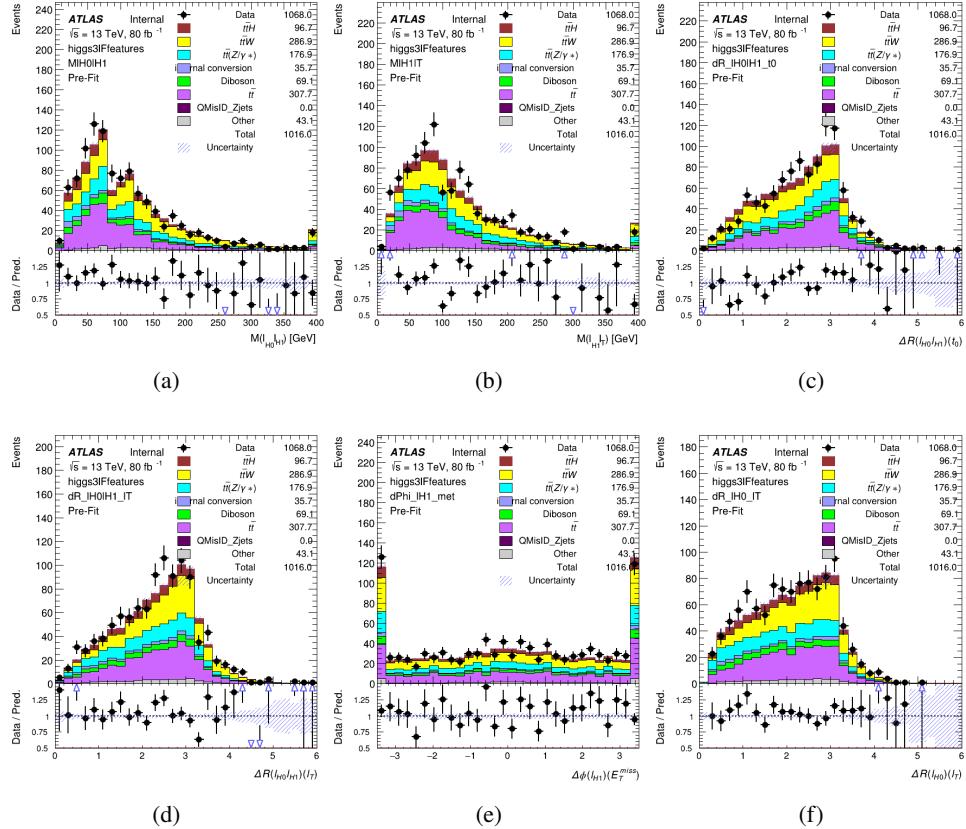


Figure 8.14: Data/MC comparisons of input features for higgs3lF training for 80 fb^{-1} of data.

8.4 p_T Prediction

592 Once the most probable decay products have been identified, their kinematics are used as inputs
593 to a regression model which attempts to predict the momentum of the Higgs Boson. Once again,
594 a DNN is used. Input variables representing the b-jets and leptons not from the Higgs decay
595 are included as well, as these are found to improve performance. The truth p_T of the Higgs,
596 as predicted by MC, are used as labels. Separate models are built for each channel - 2lSS, 3l
597 Semi-leptonic and 3l Fully-leptonic.

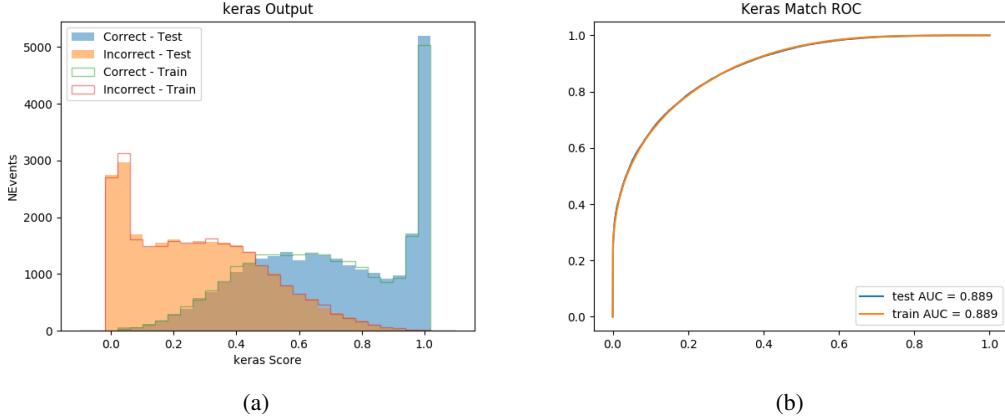


Figure 8.15: (a) the output score of the NN for correct and incorrect combinations of jets. (a) the ROC curve of the output, showing background rejection as a function of signal efficiency

598 As a two-bin fit is targeted for the final result, some metrics evaluating the performance
 599 of the models aim to show how well it distinguished between "high p_T " and "low p_T " events. A
 600 cutoff point of 150 GeV is used to define these two categories.

601 Because the analysis uses a two bin fit of the Higgs p_T , the momentum reconstruction
 602 could be treated as a binary classification problem, rather than a regression problem. This
 603 approach is explored in detail in section A.4, and is found not to provide any significant increase
 604 in sensitivity. The regression approach is used because it provides more flexibility for future
 605 analyses, as it is independent of the cutoff between high and low p_T , as well as the number of
 606 bins. Further, a regression allows the output of the neural network to be more clearly understood,
 607 as it can be directly compared to a physics observable.

608 8.4.1 2ISS Channel

609 The input variables listed in table 10 are used to predict the Higgs p_T in the 2ISS channel. Here
610 j_0 and j_1 are the two jets identified as Higgs decay products. The lepton identified as originating
611 from the Higgs is labeled l_H , while the other lepton is labeled l_T , as it is assumed to have come
612 from the decay of one of the top quarks. b_0 and b_1 are the two b-jets identified by the b-jet
613 identification algorithm. The Higgs Reco Score and b-jet Reco Score are the outputs of the Higgs
614 reconstruction algorithm, and the b-jet identification algorithm, respectively.

HT	$M(j_0 j_1)$	$M(j_0 j_1 l_H)$
$M(l_H j_0)$	$M(l_H j_1)$	$p_T(b_0 b_1)$
$p_T(j_0 j_1 l_H)$	$\Delta\phi(j_0 j_1 l_H)(E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$\Delta R(j_0)(j_1)$
$\Delta R(j_0 j_1)(l_H)$	$\Delta R(j_0 j_1 l_H)(l_T)$	$\Delta R(j_0 j_1 l_H)(b_0)$
$\Delta R(j_0 j_1 l_H)(b_1)$	$\Delta R(l_H)(j_0)$	$\Delta R(l_H)(b_0)$
$\Delta R(l_H)(b_1)$	$\Delta R(l_T)(b_0)$	$\Delta R(l_T)(b_1)$
$\Delta R(b_0)(b_1)$	Higgs Reco Score	jet η 0
jet η 1	jet Phi 0	jet Phi 1
jet p_T 0	jet p_T 1	Lepton η H
Lepton ϕ H	Lepton p_T H	Lepton p_T T
E_T^{miss}	nJets	b-jet Reco Score
b-jet p_T 0	b-jet p_T 1	

Table 10: Input features for reconstructing the Higgs p_T spectrum for 2lSS events

615 The optimal neural network architecture for this channel is found to consist of 7 hidden
 616 layers with 60 nodes each. The inputdata set includes 1.2 million events, 10% of which is used
 617 for testing, the other 90% for training. Training is found to converge after around 150 epochs.

618 To evaluate the performance of the model, the predicted p_T spectrum is compared to the
 619 truth Higgs p_T in figure 8.16. In order to visualize the model performance more clearly, in (a)
 620 of that figure, the color of each point is determined by Kernal Density Estimation (KDE). The
 621 color shown represents the logarithm of the output from KDE, to counteract the large number of
 622 low p_T events. For that same reason, each column of the histogram shown in (b) of figure 8.16
 623 is normalized to unity. This plot therefore demonstrates what the model predicts for each slice
 624 of truth p_T .

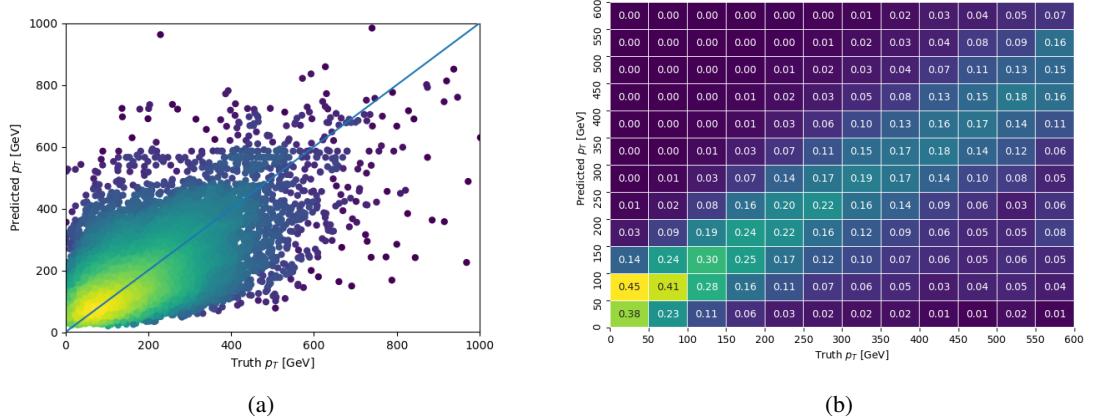


Figure 8.16: The regressed Higgs momentum spectrum as a function of the truth p_T for 2ISS $t\bar{t}H$ events in (a) a scatterplot, where the color of each point represents the log of the point density, based on Gaussian Kernel Density Estimation, and (b) a histogram where each column has been normalized to one.

625 We are also interested in how well the model distinguishes between events with $p_T < 150$
 626 GeV and > 150 GeV. Figure 8.17 demonstrates the NN output for high and low p_T events based

627 on this cutoff.

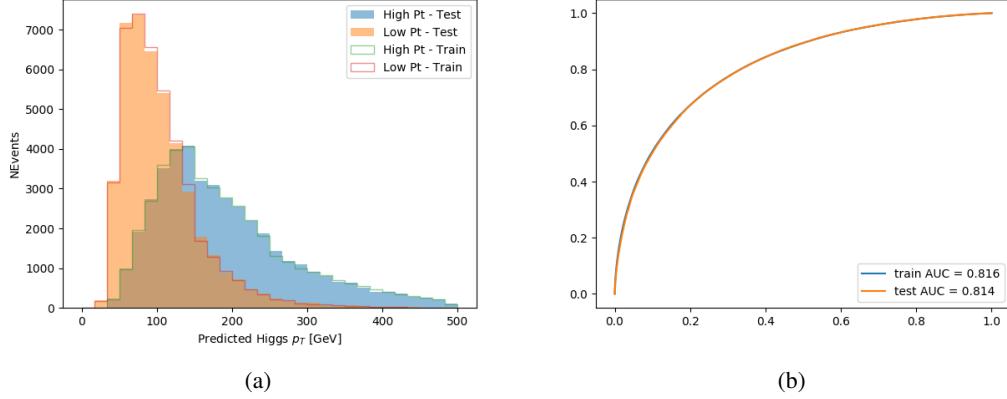


Figure 8.17: (a) shows the reconstructed Higgs p_T for 2lSS events with truth $p_T > 150$ GeV and < 150 GeV, while (b) shows the ROC curve for those two sets of events.

628 8.4.2 3l Semi-leptonic Channel

629 The following input features are used to predict the Higgs p_T for events in the 3lS channel:

HT jets	MET	$M(j_0 j_1)$
$M(j_0 j_1 l_H)$	$M(j_0 j_1 l_{T0})$	$M(j_0 j_1 l_{T1})$
$M(j_0 j_1 b_0)$	$M(j_0 j_1 b_1)$	$M(b_0 l_{T0})$
$M(b_0 l_{T1})$	$M(b_1 l_{T0})$	$M(b_1 l_{T1})$
$\Delta\phi(j_0 j_1 l_H)(E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$\Delta R(j_0)(j_1)$	$\Delta R(j_0 j_1)(l_H)$
$\Delta R(j_0 j_1)(l_{T1})$	$\Delta R(j_0 j_1)(b_0)$	$\Delta R(j_0 j_1)(b_1)$
$\Delta R(j_0 j_1 l_H)(l_{T0})$	$\Delta R(j_0 j_1 l_H)(l_{T1})$	$\Delta R(j_0 j_1 l_H)(b_0)$
$\Delta R(j_0 j_1 l_H)(b_1)$	$\Delta R(l_H)(j_0)$	$\Delta R(l_H)(j_1)$
$\Delta R(l_H)(l_{T1})$	$\Delta R(l_{T0})(l_{T1})$	$\Delta R(l_{T0})(b_0)$
$\Delta R(l_{T0})(b_1)$	$\Delta R(l_{T1})(b_0)$	$\Delta R(l_{T1})(b_1)$
higgsScore	jet η 0	jet η 1
jet ϕ 0	jet ϕ 1	jet p_T 0
jet p_T 1	Lepton η H	Lepton ϕ H
Lepton p_T H	Lepton p_T T0	Lepton p_T T1
nJets	topScore	b-jet p_T 0
b-jet p_T 1		

Table 11: Input features for reconstructing the Higgs p_T spectrum for 3lS events

630 Again, j_0 and j_1 are the two jets identified as Higgs decay products, ordered by p_T . The
 631 lepton identified as originating from the Higgs is labeled l_H , while the other two leptons are
 632 labeled l_{T0} and l_{T1} . b_0 and b_1 are the two b-jets identified by the b-jet identification algorithm.
 633 The Higgs Reco Score and b-jet Reco Score are the outputs of the Higgs reconstruction algorithm,
 634 and the b-jet identification algorithm, respectively.

635 The optimal neural network architecture for this channel is found to consist of 7 hidden
 636 layers with 80 nodes each. The inputdata set includes one million events, 10% of which is used
 637 for testing, the other 90% for training. Training is found to converge after around 150 epochs.

638 To evaluate the performance of the model, the predicted p_T spectrum is compared to the
 639 truth Higgs p_T in figure 8.18. Once again, (a) of 8.18 shows a scatterplots of predicted vs truth
 640 p_T , where the color of each point corresponds to the log of the relative KDE at that point. Each
 641 column of the the histogram in (b) is normalized to unity, to better demonstrate the output of the
 642 NN for each slice of truth p_T .

643 Figure 8.19 shows (a) the output of the NN for events with truth p_T less than and greater
 644 than 150 GeV and (b) the ROC curve demonstrating how well the NN distinguishes high and low
 645 p_T events.

646 **8.4.3 3l Fully-leptonic Channel**

647 The features listed in 12 are used to construct a model for predictin the Higgs p_T for 3lF events.

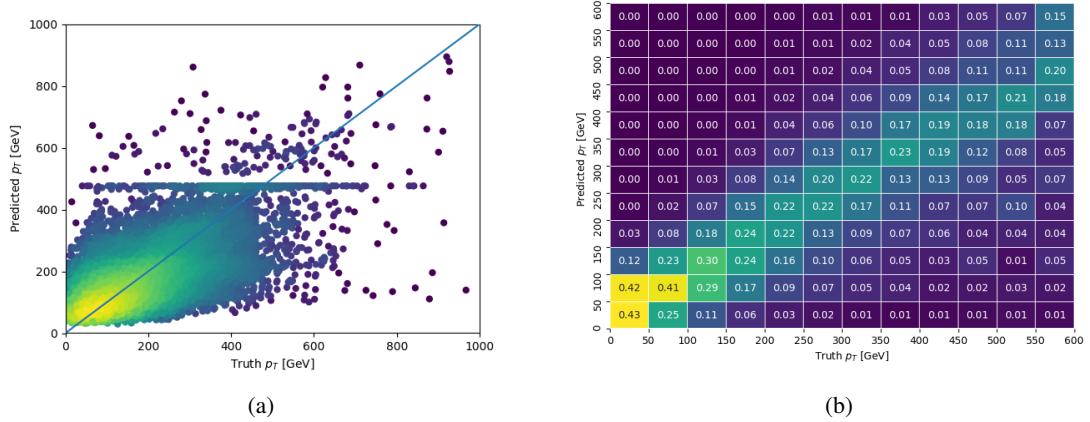


Figure 8.18: The regressed Higgs momentum spectrum as a function of the truth p_T for 3lS $t\bar{t}H$ events in (a) a scatterplot, where the color of each point represents the log of the point density, based on Gaussian Kernel Density Estimation, and (b) a histogram where each column has been normalized to one.

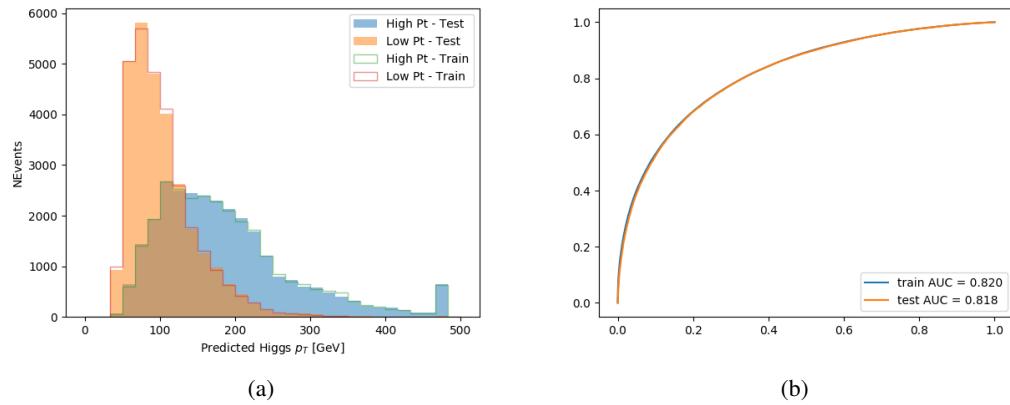


Figure 8.19: (a) shows the reconstructed Higgs p_T for 3lS events with truth $p_T > 150$ GeV and < 150 GeV, while (b) shows the ROC curve for those two sets of events.

HT	$M(l_{H0}l_{H1})$	$M(l_{H0}l_T)$
$M(l_{H0}b_0)$	$M(l_{H0}b_1)$	$M(l_{H1}l_T)$
$M(l_{H1}b_0)$	$M(l_{H1}b_1)$	$\Delta R(l_{H0})(l_{H1})$
$\Delta R(l_{H0})(l_T)$	$\Delta R(l_{H0}l_{H1})(l_T)$	$\Delta R(l_{H0}l_T)(l_{H1})$
$\Delta R(l_{H1})(l_T)$	$\Delta R(l_{H0}b_0)$	$\Delta R(l_{H0}b_1)$
$\Delta R(l_{H1}b_1)$	$\Delta R(l_{H1}b_0)$	higgsScore
Lepton η H_0	Lepton η H_1	Lepton η T
Lepton p_T H_0	Lepton p_T H_1	Lepton p_T T
E_T^{miss}	topScore	b-jet p_T 0
b-jet p_T 1		

Table 12: Input features for reconstructing the Higgs p_T spectrum for 3lF events

648 l_{H0} and l_{H1} represent the two leptons identified by the Higgs reconstruction model as
 649 originating from the Higgs, while l_T is the other lepton in the event. The Higgs Reco Score and
 650 b-jet Reco Score are the outputs of the Higgs reconstruction algorithm, and b-jet identification
 651 algorithm, respectively.

652 The optimal neural network architecture for this channel is found to consist of 5 hidden
 653 layers with 40 nodes each. The input data set includes 400,000 events, 10% of which is used for
 654 testing, the other 90% for training. Training is found to converge after around 150 epochs.

655 The predicted transverse momentum, as a function of the truth p_T , is shown in figure ??.

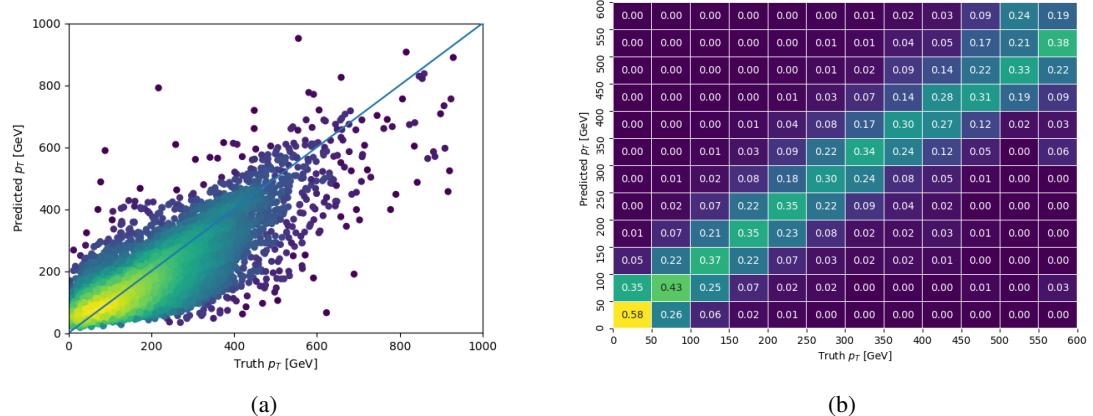


Figure 8.20: The regressed Higgs momentum spectrum as a function of the truth p_T for 3lF $t\bar{t}H$ events in (a) a scatterplot, where the color of each point represents the log of the point density, based on Gaussian Kernel Density Estimation, and (b) a histogram where each column has been normalized to one.

656 When split into high and low p_T , based on a cutoff of 150 GeV, the

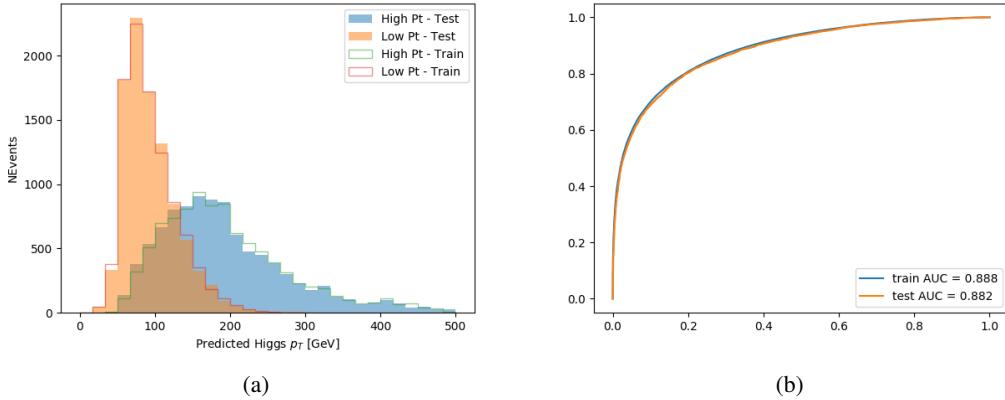


Figure 8.21: (a) shows the reconstructed Higgs p_T for 3lF events with truth $p_T > 150$ GeV and < 150 GeV, while (b) shows the ROC curve for those two sets of events.

657 8.5 3l Decay Mode

658 In the 3l channel, there are two possible ways for the Higgs to decay, both involving intermediate
 659 W boson pairs: Either both W bosons decay leptonically, in which case the reconstructed decay
 660 consists of two leptons (referred as the fully-leptonic 3l channel), or one W decays leptonically
 661 and the other hadronically, giving two jets and one lepton in the final state (referred to as the
 662 semi-leptonic 3l channel). In order to accurately reconstruct the Higgs, it is necessary to identify
 663 which of these decays took place for each 3l event.

664 The kinematics of each event, along with the output scores of the Higgs and top recon-
 665 struction algorithms, are used to distinguish these two possible decay modes. The particular
 666 inputs used are listed in table 13.

HT jets	$M(l_0 t_0)$	$M(l_0 t_1)$
$M(l_1 t_0)$	$M(l_1 t_1)$	$M(l_0 l_1)$
$M(l_0 l_2)$	$M(l_1 l_2)$	$\Delta R(l_0 t_0)$
$\Delta R(l_0 t_1)$	$\Delta R(l_1 t_0)$	$\Delta R(l_1 t_1)$
$\Delta R(l l_0 1)$	$\Delta R(l l_0 2)$	$\Delta R(l l_1 2)$
Lepton η 0	Lepton η 1	Lepton η 2
Lepton ϕ 0	Lepton ϕ 1	Lepton ϕ 2
Lepton p_T 0	Lepton p_T 1	Lepton p_T 2
E_T^{miss}	nJets	nJets OR DL1r 60
nJets OR DL1r 85	score3lF	score3lS
topScore	total charge	

Table 13: Input features

667 Here l_0 is the opposite charge lepton, l_1 and l_2 are the two SS leptons order by ΔR
 668 from lepton 0. score3lF and score3lS are the outputs of the 3lS and 3lF Higgs reconstruction
 669 algorithms, while topScore is the output of the b-jet identification algorithm.

670 A neural network with 5 hidden layers, each with 50 nodes, is trained to distinguish these
 671 two decay modes. The output of the model is summarized in figure 8.22.

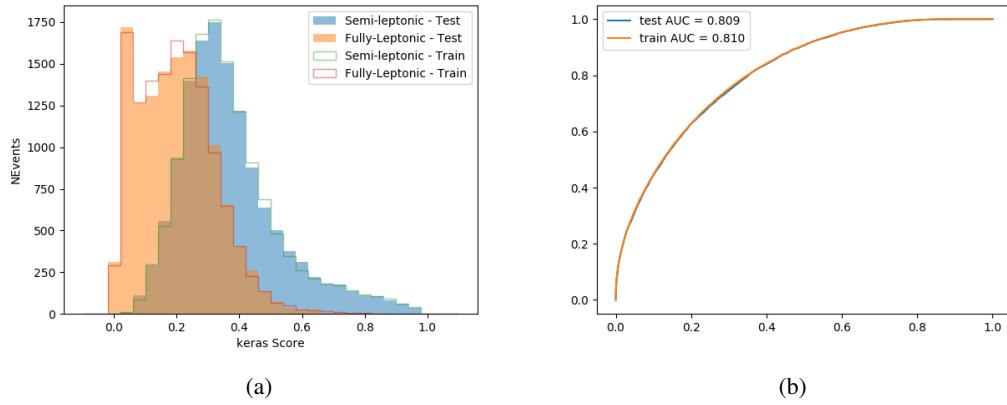


Figure 8.22: (a) shows the output of the decay separation NN for Semi-leptonic (blue) and Fully-leptonic (orange) 3l events, scaled to equal area. (b) shows the ROC curve for those two sets of events.

672 A cutoff of 0.23 is determined to be optimal for separating 3lS and 3lF in the fit.

673 9 Signal Region Definitions

674 Events are divided into two channels based on the number of leptons in the final state: one with
 675 two same-sign leptons, the other with three leptons. The 3l channel includes events where both
 676 leptons originated from the Higgs boson as well as events where only one of the leptons

677 9.1 Pre-MVA Event Selection

678 A preselection is applied to define orthogonal analysis channels based on the number of leptons
679 in each event. For the 2lSS channel, the following preselection is used:

- 680 • Two very tight, same-charge, light leptons with $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$
681 • ≥ 4 reconstructed jets, ≥ 1 b-tagged jets
682 • No reconstructed tau candidates

683 The event yield after the 2lSS preselection has been applied, for MC and data at 80 fb^{-1} ,
684 is shown in table 14.

	Yields
t̄H high p _T	36.1985±0.232328
t̄H low p _T	63.5823±0.306621
t̄W	440.643±2.32394
t̄Z/γ	91.8457±0.795153
t̄lllowmass	8.47109±0.286459
rareTop	24.2099±0.400665
VV	38.7927±0.553096
tZ	$3 \times 10^{-5} \pm 5.47723\text{e-}06$
QMisID t̄t	39.9016±2.36674
QMisID Zjets	5.49122±0.672858
t̄ internal conversion	12.7465±1.40123
t̄ + γ internal conversion	12.0909±0.582268
t̄ Conv.	13.5563±1.42933
t̄ + γ Conv.	5.34925±0.38367
t̄ HF e	59.924±2.89591
t̄ + γ HF e	0.507599±0.146466
t̄ HF μ	224.577±5.62168
t̄ + γ HF μ	1.60209±0.23001
Z + jets internal conv	$3 \times 10^{-5} \pm 5.47723\text{e-}06$
Z + jets conv	0.625183±0.21975
Z + jets HF e	0.144391±0.129176
Z + jets HF μ	0.817901±0.265425
low mass Z + jets internal Conv	$3 \times 10^{-5} \pm 5.47723\text{e-}06$
low mass Z + jets Conv	$3 \times 10^{-5} \pm 5.47723\text{e-}06$
low mass Z + jets HF e	$3 \times 10^{-5} \pm 5.47723\text{e-}06$
low mass Z + jets HF μ	0.0329153±0.180284
Single top Conv	2.27035±0.528009
Single top HF e	2.33071±0.504729
Single top HF μ	11.1184±1.06908
Three top	2.22608±0.0278204
Four top	13.0946±0.160528
t̄WW	10.985±0.301473
tW	$3 \times 10^{-5} \pm 5.47723\text{e-}06$
WtZ	9.07258±0.443348
VVV	0.301921±0.0400106
VH	0.597504±1.54935
Total	1133.11 ±7.6969
Data	1108

Table 14: Event yield in the 2lSS preselection region.

figure 10.1. Good general agreement is found.

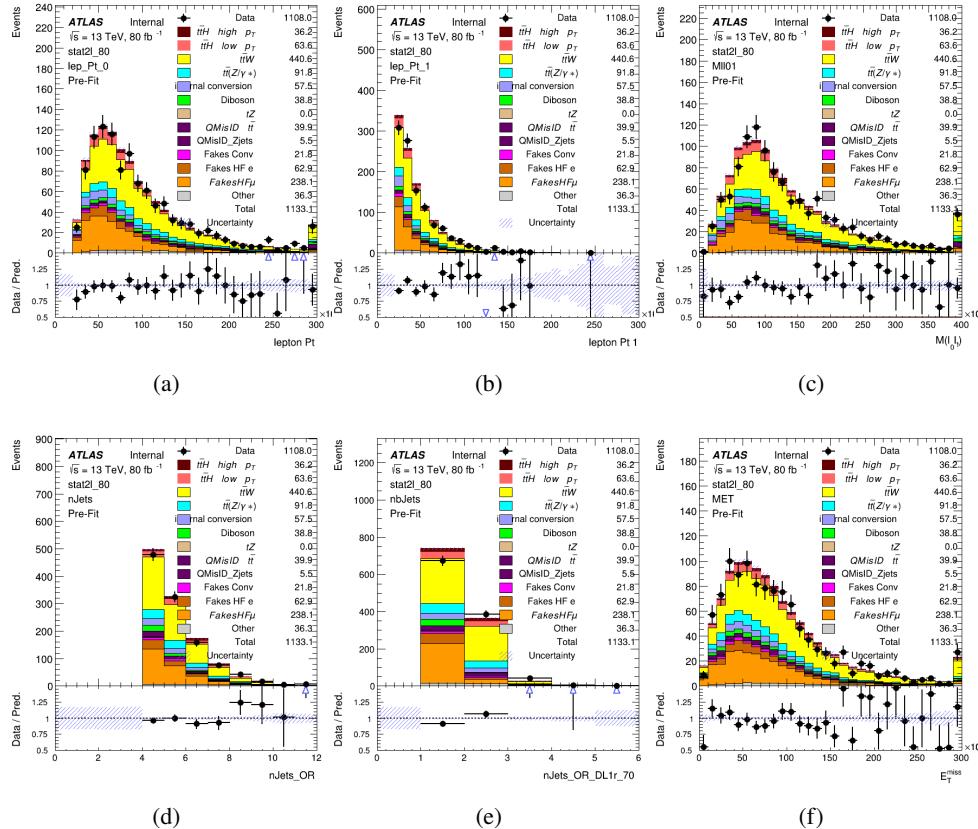


Figure 9.1: Data/MC comparisons of the 2lSS pre-selection region. (a) and (b) show the p_T of leptons 0 and 1, (c) shows the invariant mass of lepton 0 and 1, (d) shows the jet multiplicity, (e) the b-tagged jet multiplicity, and (f) the missing transverse energy.

For the 3l channel, the following selection is applied:

- Three light leptons with total charge ± 1
- Same charge leptons are required to be very tight, with $p_T > 20$ GeV
- Opposite charge lepton must be loose, with $p_T > 10$ GeV

- 690 • ≥ 2 reconstructed jets, ≥ 1 b-tagged jets
- 691 • No reconstructed tau candidates
- 692 • $|M(l^+l^-) - 91.2 \text{ GeV}| > 10 \text{ GeV}$ for all opposite-charge, same-flavor lepton pairs
- 693 The event yield after the 3l preselection has been applied, for MC and data at 80 fb^{-1} , is
- 694 shown in table ??.

	Yields
t̄H high p _T	18.4079±0.132371
t̄H low p _T	29.9186±0.159913
t̄W	134.227±1.25241
t̄Z/γ	88.4709±0.731424
t̄lllowmass	2.77739±0.157055
rareTop	15.053±0.316626
VV	34.5439±0.538349
tZ	$2 \times 10^{-5} \pm 4.47214\text{e-}06$
QMisID t̄t	1.80196±0.590087
QMisID Zjets	0.0172934±0.0246565
t̄t internal conversion	4.3391±0.431404
t̄t + γ internal conversion	5.83078±0.421083
t̄t Conv.	4.70822±0.447879
t̄t + γ Conv.	2.64419±0.271515
t̄t HF e	27.4423±1.05772
t̄t + γ HF e	0.277306±0.107704
t̄t HF μ	89.2182±1.92122
t̄t + γ HF μ	0.944158±0.161388
Z + jets internal conv	$2 \times 10^{-5} \pm 4.47214\text{e-}06$
Z + jets conv	0.0972995±0.196714
Z + jets HF e	0.247803±0.152274
Z + jets HF μ	2.40947±0.955497
low mass Z + jets internal Conv	$2 \times 10^{-5} \pm 4.47214\text{e-}06$
low mass Z + jets Conv	$2 \times 10^{-5} \pm 4.47214\text{e-}06$
low mass Z + jets HF e	0.072878±0.32592
low mass Z + jets HF μ	0.465283±0.344155
Single top Conv	0.578543±0.609054
Single top HF e	1.50191±0.435458
Single top HF μ	4.61742±0.857247
Three top	0.963184±0.0182132
Four top	5.58472±0.104506
t̄WW	5.45845±0.211182
tW	$2 \times 10^{-5} \pm 4.47214\text{e-}06$
WtZ	8.71175±0.417989
VVV	0.807196±0.0685362
VH	$2 \times 10^{-5} \pm 4.47214\text{e-}06$
Total	492.138±3.22217
Data	535

Table 15: Yields of the analysis

695 Comparisons of kinematic distributions for data and MC in this region are shown in figure

696 10.2.

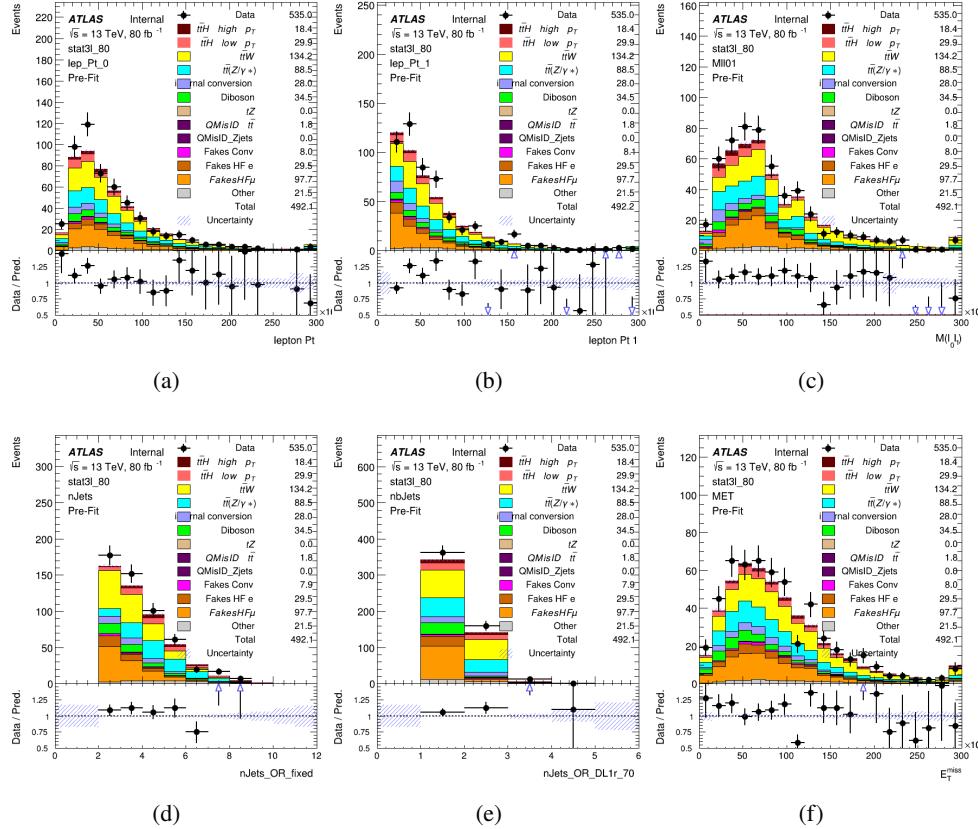


Figure 9.2: Data/MC comparisons of the 3l pre-selection region. (a) and (b) show the p_T of leptons 0 and 1, (c) shows the invariant mass of lepton 0 and 1, (d) shows the jet multiplicity, (e) the b-tagged jet multiplicity, and (f) the missing transverse energy.

697 9.2 Event MVA

698 Separate multi-variate analysis techniques (MVAs) are used in order to distinguish signal events
 699 from background for each analysis channel - 2lSS, 3l semi-leptonic (3lS), and 3l fully leptonic
 700 (3lF). In particular, Boosted Decision Tree (BDT) algorithms are produced with XGBoost

701 [xgboost] are trained using the kinematics of signal and background events derived from Monte
702 Carlo simulations. Events are weighted in the BDT training by the weight of each Monte Carlo
703 event.

704 Because the background composition differs for events with a high reconstructed Higgs p_T
705 compared to events with low reconstructed Higgs p_T , separate MVAs are produced for high and
706 low p_T regions. This is found to provide better significance than attempting to build an inclusive
707 model, as demonstrated in appendix A.2. A cutoff of 150 GeV is used. This gives a total of 6
708 background rejection MVAs - explicitly, 2lSS high p_T , 2lSS low p_T , 3lS high p_T , 3lS low p_T ,
709 3lF high p_T , and 3lF low p_T .

710 The following features are used in both the high and low p_T 2lSS BDTs:

HT	$M(\text{lep}, E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$M(l_0 l_1)$
binHiggs p_T 2ISS	$\Delta R(l_0)(l_1)$	diLepton type
higgsRecoScore	jet η 0	jet η 1
jet ϕ 0	jet ϕ 1	jet p_T 0
jet p_T 1	Lepton η 0	Lepton η 1
Lepton ϕ 0	Lepton ϕ 1	Lepton p_T 0
Lepton p_T 1	E_T^{miss}	$\min \Delta R(l_0)(\text{jet})$
$\min \Delta R(l_1)(\text{jet})$	$\min \Delta R(\text{Lepton})(\text{bjet})$	mjjMax frwdJet
nJets	nJets OR DL1r 60	nJets OR DL1r 70
nJets OR DL1r 85	topRecoScore	

Table 16: Input features used to distinguish signal and background events in the 2ISS channel.

⁷¹¹ While for each of the 31 BDTs, the features listed below are used for training:

$M(\text{lep}, E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$M(l_0 l_1)$	$M(l_0 l_1 l_2)$
$M(l_0 l_2)$	$M(l_1 l_2)$	$\text{binHiggs } p_T \text{ 3lF}$
$\text{binHiggs } p_T \text{ 3lS}$	$\Delta R(l_0)(l_1)$	$\Delta R(l_0)(l_2)$
$\Delta R(l_1)(l_2)$	decayScore	higgsRecoScore3lF
higgsRecoScore3lS	$\text{jet } \eta \text{ 0}$	$\text{jet } \eta \text{ 1}$
$\text{jet } \phi \text{ 0}$	$\text{jet } \phi \text{ 1}$	$\text{jet } p_T \text{ 0}$
$\text{jet } p_T \text{ 1}$	$\text{Lepton } \eta \text{ 0}$	$\text{Lepton } \eta \text{ 1}$
$\text{Lepton } \eta \text{ 2}$	$\text{Lepton } \phi \text{ 0}$	$\text{Lepton } \phi \text{ 1}$
$\text{Lepton } \phi \text{ 2}$	$\text{Lepton } p_T \text{ 0}$	$\text{Lepton } p_T \text{ 1}$
$\text{Lepton } p_T \text{ 2}$	E_T^{miss}	$\min \Delta R(l_0)(\text{jet})$
$\min \Delta R(l_1)(\text{jet})$	$\min \Delta R(l_2)(\text{jet})$	$\min \Delta R(\text{Lepton})(\text{bjet})$
$mjj\text{Max frwdJet}$	$n\text{Jets}$	$n\text{Jets OR DL1r 60}$
$n\text{Jets OR DL1r 70}$	$n\text{Jets OR DL1r 85}$	topScore

Table 17: Input features used to distinguish signal and background events in the 3l channel.

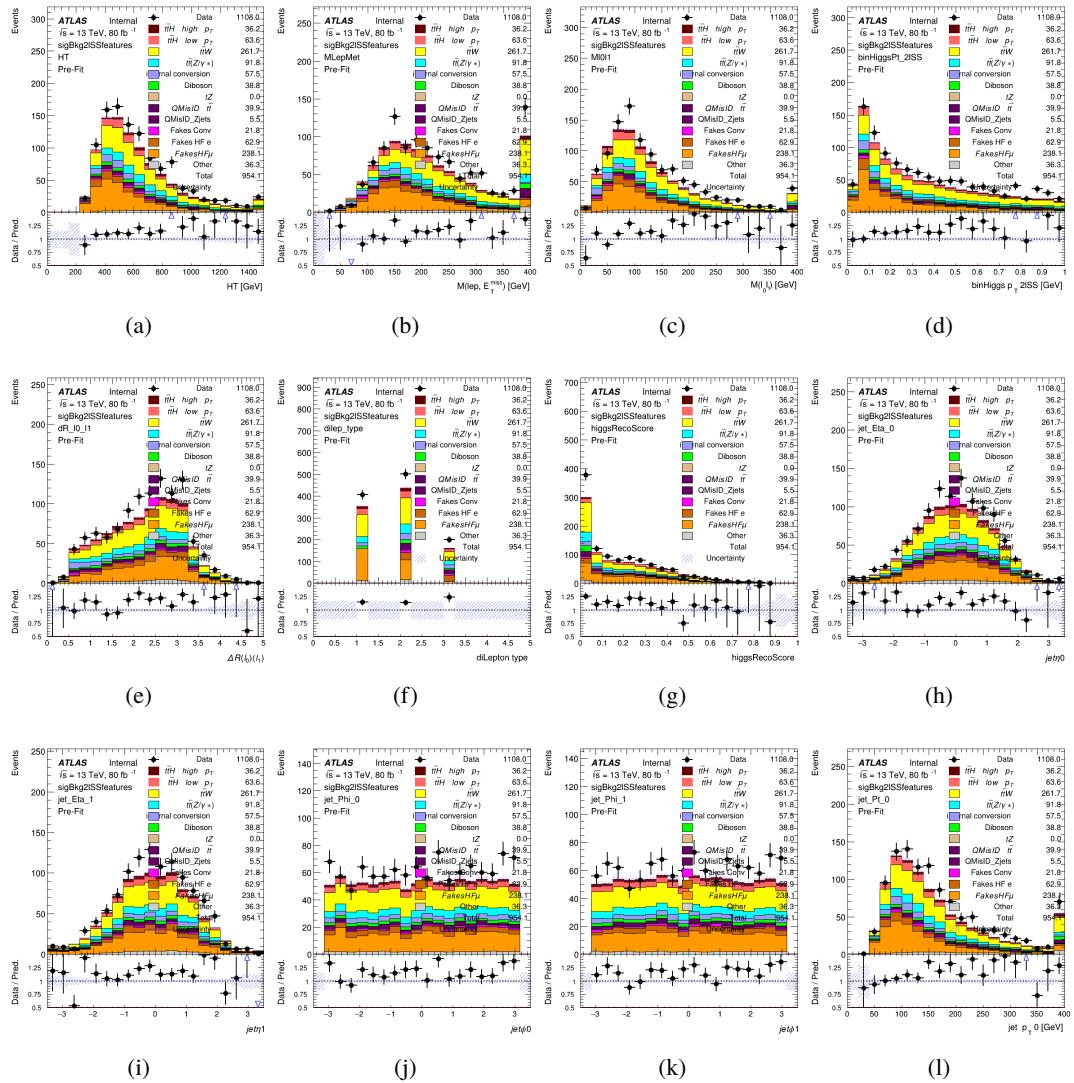


Figure 9.3:

712 The BDTs are produced with a maximum tree depth of 6, using AUC as the target loss
713 function.

Output distributions of each MVA comparing MC prediction to data at 80 fb^{-1} are shown in figures 9.7-9.2.

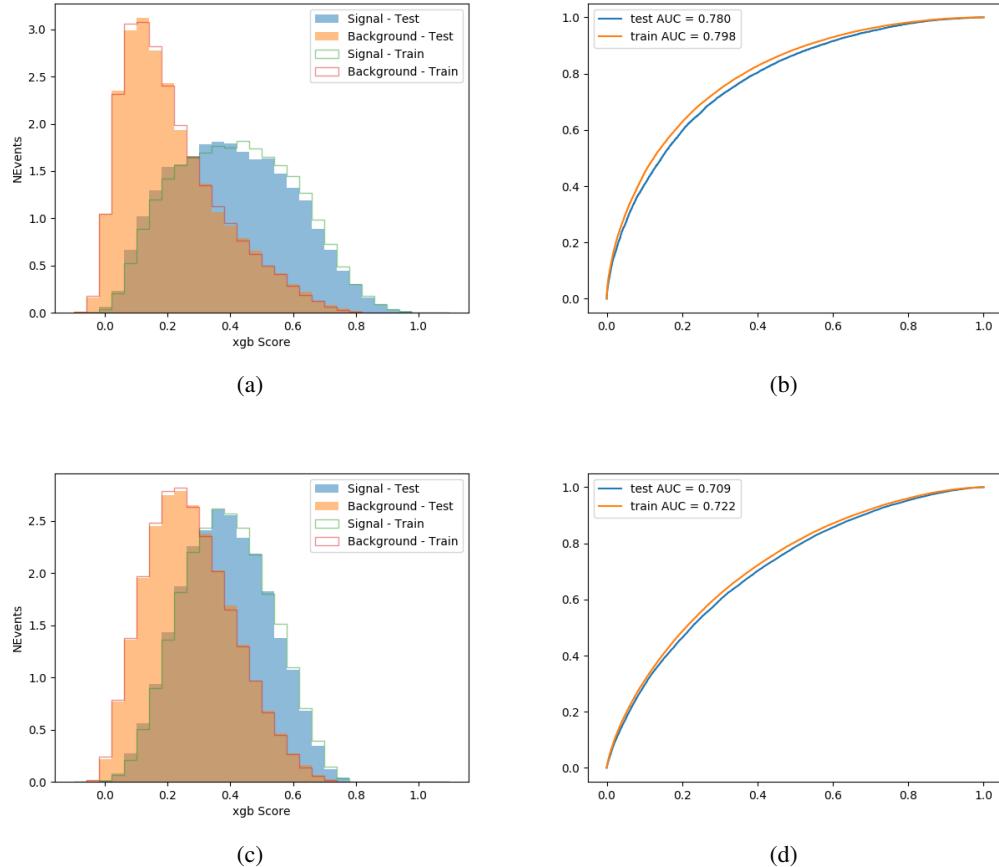


Figure 9.4:

716 9.3 Signal Region Definitions

717 Once pre-selection has been applied, channels are further refined based on the MVAs described
 718 above. The output of the model described in section 8.5 is used to separate the three channel into
 719 two - Semi-leptonic and Fully-leptonic - based on the predicted decay mode of the Higgs boson.
 720 This leaves three orthogonal signal regions - 2lSS, 3lS, and 3lF.

721 For each event, depending on the number of leptons as well as whether the p_T of the Higgs

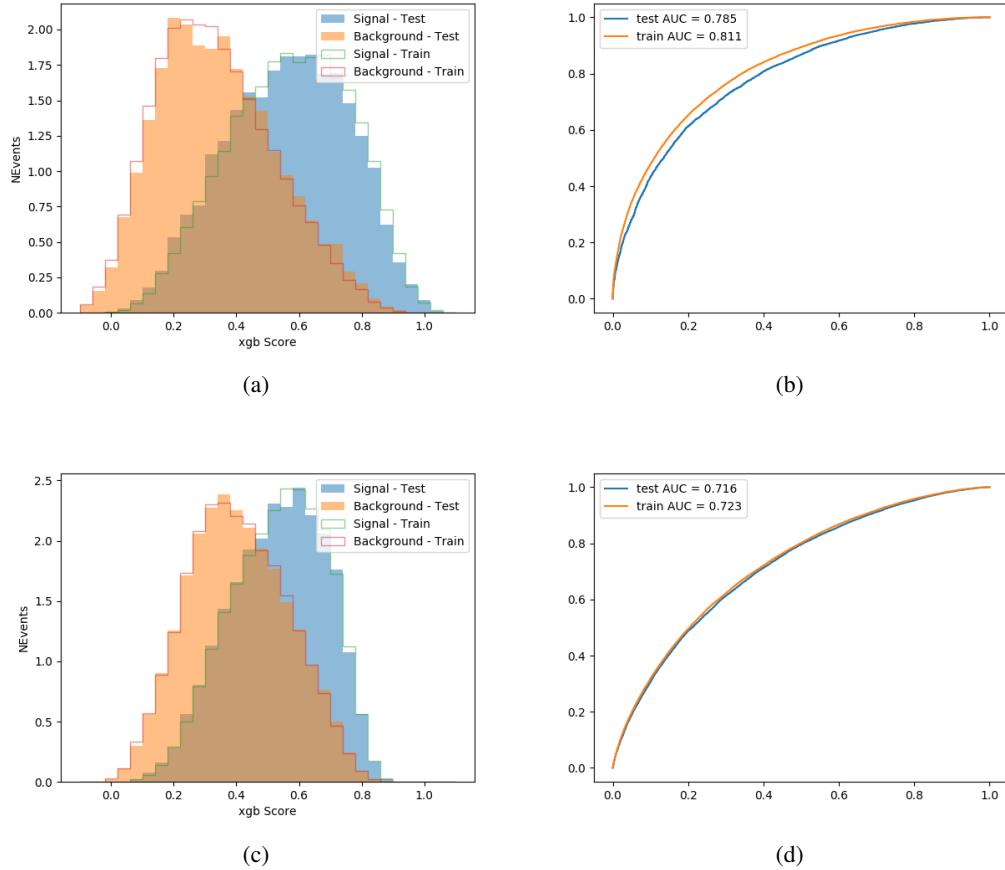


Figure 9.5:

is predicted to be high (> 150 GeV) or low (< 150 GeV), a cut on the appropriate background rejection MVA is applied. The particular cut values, listed in table 18, are determined by maximizing S/\sqrt{B} in each region.

The event preselection and MVA selection define the three signal regions. These signal region definitions are summarized in table ??.

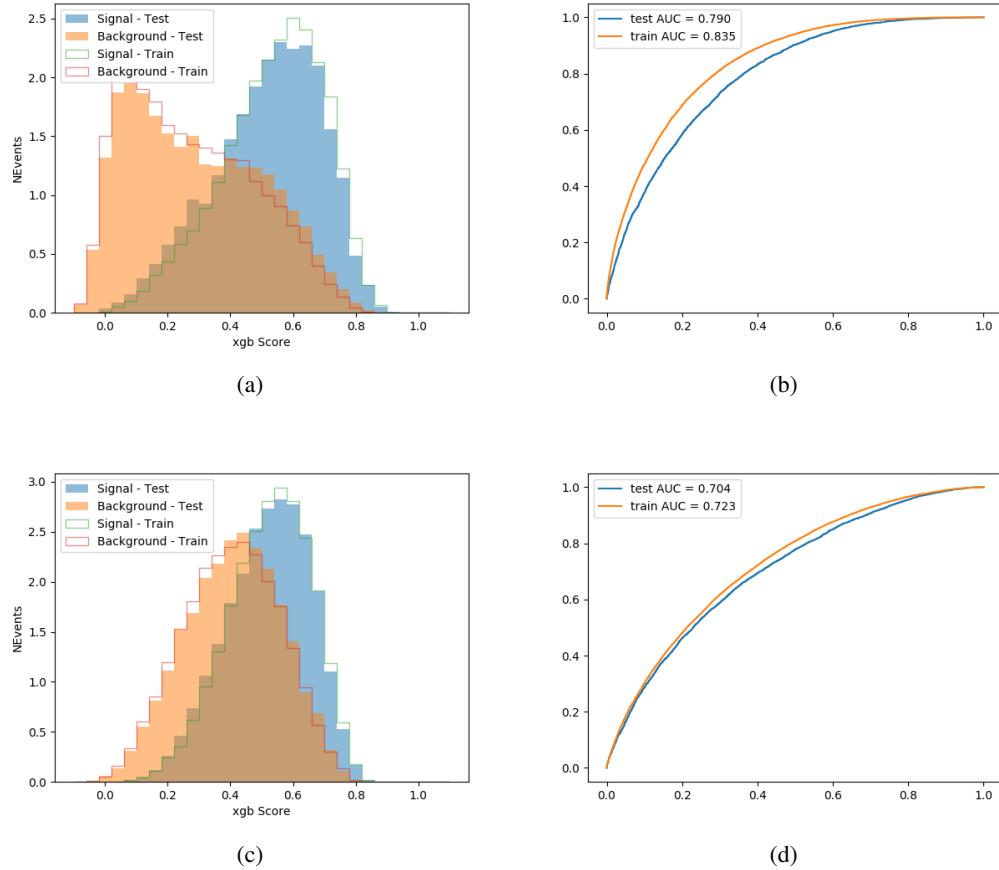
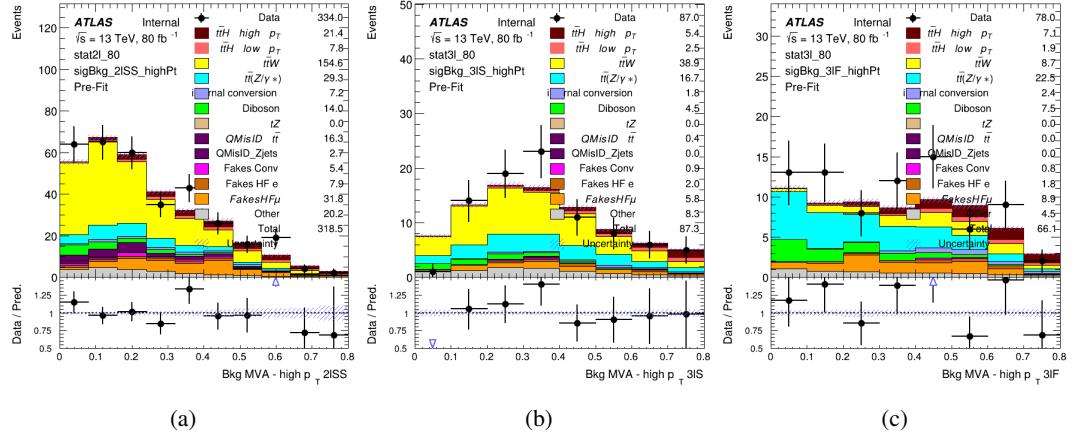
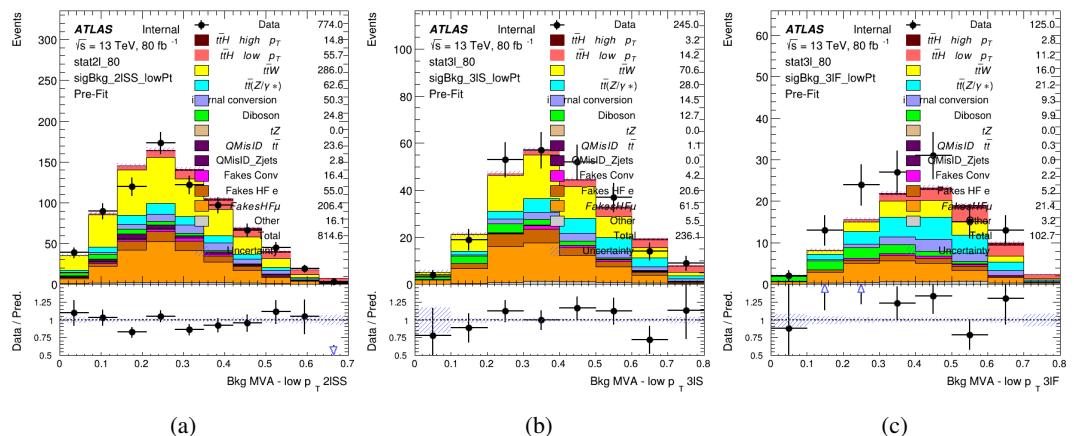


Figure 9.6:

Channel	BDT Score
2lSS high p_T	0.36
2lSS low p_T	0.34
3lS high p_T	0.51
3lS low p_T	0.43
3lF high p_T	0.33
3lF low p_T	0.41

Table 18: Cutoff values on background rejection MVA score applied to signal regions.

Figure 9.7: Output score of the high p_T BDTs in the (a) 2ISS, (b) 3IS, and (c) 3IF channelsFigure 9.8: Output score of the low p_T BDTs in the (a) 2ISS, (b) 3IS, and (c) 3IF channels

Region	Selection
2ISS	Two same charge tight leptons with $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ $N_{\text{jets}} \geq 4, N_{\text{b-jets}} \geq 1$ b-tagged jets Zero τ_{had} $H_{p_T}^{\text{pred}} > 150 \text{ GeV}$ and BDT score > 0.36 or $H_{p_T}^{\text{pred}} < 150 \text{ GeV}$ and BDT score > 0.34
3IS	Three light leptons with total charge ± 1 Two tight SS leptons, $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ One loose OS lepton, $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$ $N_{\text{jets}} \geq 2, N_{\text{b-jets}} \geq 1$ b-tagged jets Zero τ_{had} $ M(l^+l^-) - 91.2 \text{ GeV} > 10 \text{ GeV}$ for all OSSF lepton pairs Decay NN Score < 0.23 $H_{p_T}^{\text{pred}} > 150 \text{ GeV}$ and BDT score > 0.51 or $H_{p_T}^{\text{pred}} > 150 \text{ GeV}$ and BDT score > 0.43
3IF	Three light leptons with total charge ± 1 Two tight SS leptons, $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ One loose OS lepton, $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$ $N_{\text{jets}} \geq 2, N_{\text{b-jets}} \geq 1$ b-tagged jets Zero τ_{had} $ M(l^+l^-) - 91.2 \text{ GeV} > 10 \text{ GeV}$ for all OSSF lepton pairs Decay NN Score > 0.23 $H_{p_T}^{\text{pred}} > 150 \text{ GeV}$ and BDT score > 0.33 or $H_{p_T}^{\text{pred}} > 150 \text{ GeV}$ and BDT score > 0.41

Table 19: Selection applied to define the three signal regions used in the fit.

727 10 Background Rejection MVA

728 Events are divided into two channels based on the number of leptons in the final state: one with
 729 two same-sign leptons, the other with three leptons. The 3l channel includes events where both
 730 leptons originated from the Higgs boson as well as events where only one of the leptons

731 10.1 Pre-MVA Event Selection

732 A preselection is applied to define orthogonal analysis channels based on the number of leptons
 733 in each event. For the 2lSS channel, the following preselection is used:

- 734 • Two very tight, same-charge, light leptons with $p_T > 20$ GeV

- 735 • ≥ 4 reconstructed jets, ≥ 1 b-tagged jets

- 736 • No reconstructed tau candidates

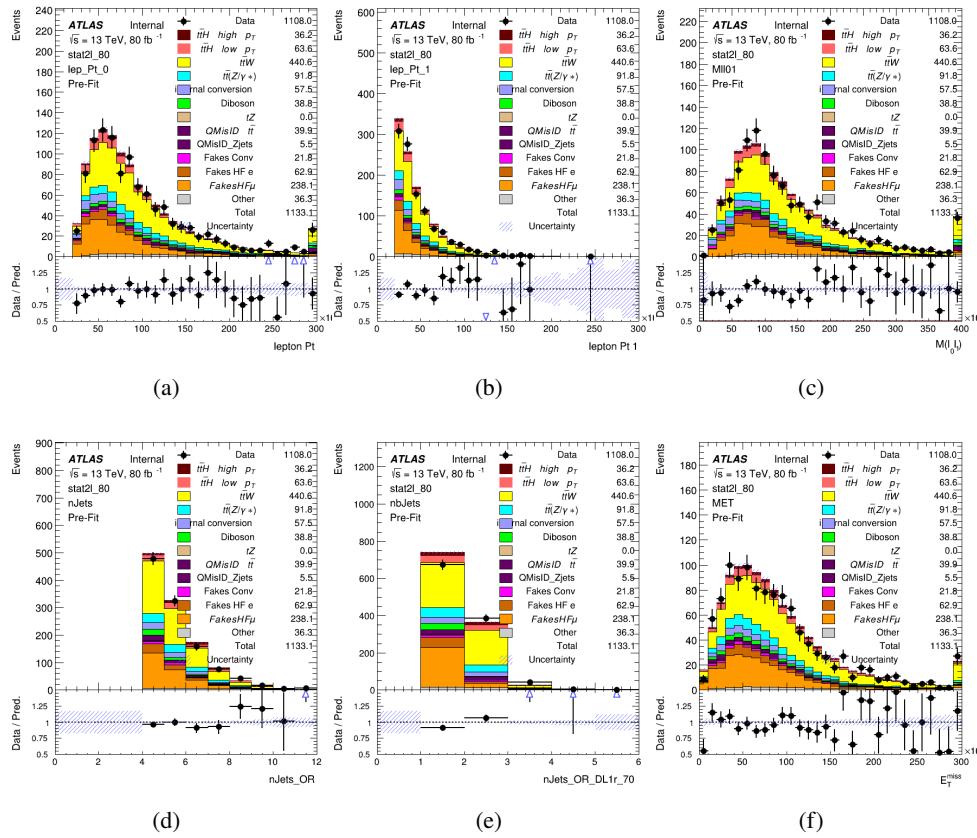


Figure 10.1:

737 For the 3l channel, the following selection is applied:

- 738 • Three light leptons with total charge ± 1
- 739 • Same charge leptons are required to be very tight, with $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$
- 740 • Opposite charge lepton must be loose, with $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$
- 741 • $>= 2$ reconstructed jets, $>= 1$ b-tagged jets
- 742 • No reconstructed tau candidates
- 743 • $|M(l^+l^-) - 91.2 \text{ GeV}| > 10 \text{ GeV}$ for all opposite-charge, same-flavor lepton pairs

744 10.2 Event MVA

745 Separate multi-variate analysis techniques (MVAs) are used in order to distinguish signal events
746 from background for each analysis channel - 2lSS, 3l semi-leptonic (3lS), and 3l fully leptonic
747 (3lF). In particular, Boosted Decision Tree (BDT) algorithms are produced with XGBoost
748 [**xgboost**] are trained using the kinematics of signal and background events derived from Monte
749 Carlo simulations. Events are weighted in the BDT training by the weight of each Monte Carlo
750 event.

751 Because the background composition differs for events with a high reconstructed Higgs p_T
752 compared to events with low reconstructed Higgs p_T , separate MVAs are produced for high and

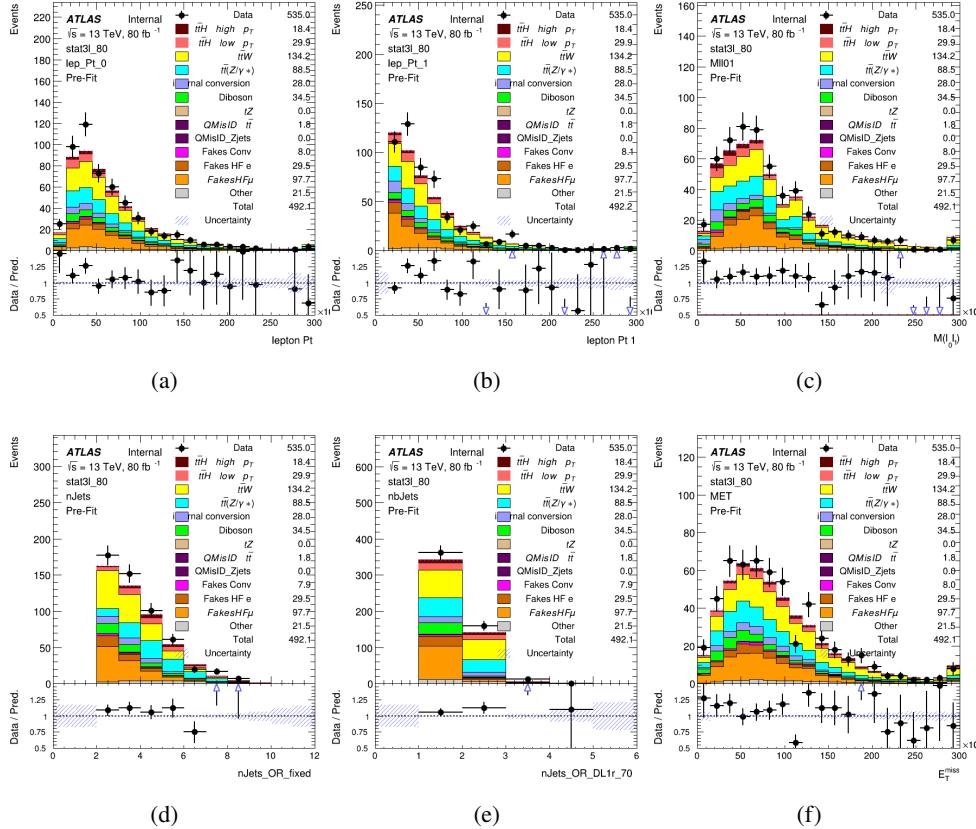


Figure 10.2:

753 low p_T regions. This is found to provide better significance than attempting to build an inclusive
 754 model, as demonstrated in appendix A.2. A cutoff of 150 GeV is used. This gives a total of 6
 755 background rejection MVAs - explicitly, 2lSS high p_T , 2lSS low p_T , 3lS high p_T , 3lS low p_T ,
 756 3lF high p_T , and 3lF low p_T .

757 The following features are used in both the high and low p_T 2lSS BDTs:

HT	$M(\text{lep}, E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$M(l_0 l_1)$
binHiggs p_T 2lSS	$\Delta R(l_0)(l_1)$	diLepton type
higgsRecoScore	jet η 0	jet η 1
jet ϕ 0	jet ϕ 1	jet p_T 0
jet p_T 1	Lepton η 0	Lepton η 1
Lepton ϕ 0	Lepton ϕ 1	Lepton p_T 0
Lepton p_T 1	E_T^{miss}	$\min \Delta R(l_0)(\text{jet})$
$\min \Delta R(l_1)(\text{jet})$	$\min \Delta R(\text{Lepton})(\text{bjet})$	mjjMax frwdJet
nJets	nJets OR DL1r 60	nJets OR DL1r 70
nJets OR DL1r 85	topRecoScore	

Table 20: Input features used to distinguish signal and background events in the 2lSS channel.

758

While for each of the 31 BDTs, the features listed below are used for training:

$M(\text{lep}, E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$M(l_0 l_1)$	$M(l_0 l_1 l_2)$
$M(l_0 l_2)$	$M(l_1 l_2)$	$\text{binHiggs } p_T \text{ 3lF}$
$\text{binHiggs } p_T \text{ 3lS}$	$\Delta R(l_0)(l_1)$	$\Delta R(l_0)(l_2)$
$\Delta R(l_1)(l_2)$	decayScore	higgsRecoScore3lF
higgsRecoScore3lS	$\text{jet } \eta \text{ 0}$	$\text{jet } \eta \text{ 1}$
$\text{jet } \phi \text{ 0}$	$\text{jet } \phi \text{ 1}$	$\text{jet } p_T \text{ 0}$
$\text{jet } p_T \text{ 1}$	$\text{Lepton } \eta \text{ 0}$	$\text{Lepton } \eta \text{ 1}$
$\text{Lepton } \eta \text{ 2}$	$\text{Lepton } \phi \text{ 0}$	$\text{Lepton } \phi \text{ 1}$
$\text{Lepton } \phi \text{ 2}$	$\text{Lepton } p_T \text{ 0}$	$\text{Lepton } p_T \text{ 1}$
$\text{Lepton } p_T \text{ 2}$	E_T^{miss}	$\min \Delta R(l_0)(\text{jet})$
$\min \Delta R(l_1)(\text{jet})$	$\min \Delta R(l_2)(\text{jet})$	$\min \Delta R(\text{Lepton})(\text{bjet})$
$mjj\text{Max frwdJet}$	$n\text{Jets}$	$n\text{Jets OR DL1r 60}$
$n\text{Jets OR DL1r 70}$	$n\text{Jets OR DL1r 85}$	topScore

Table 21: Input features used to distinguish signal and background events in the 3l channel.

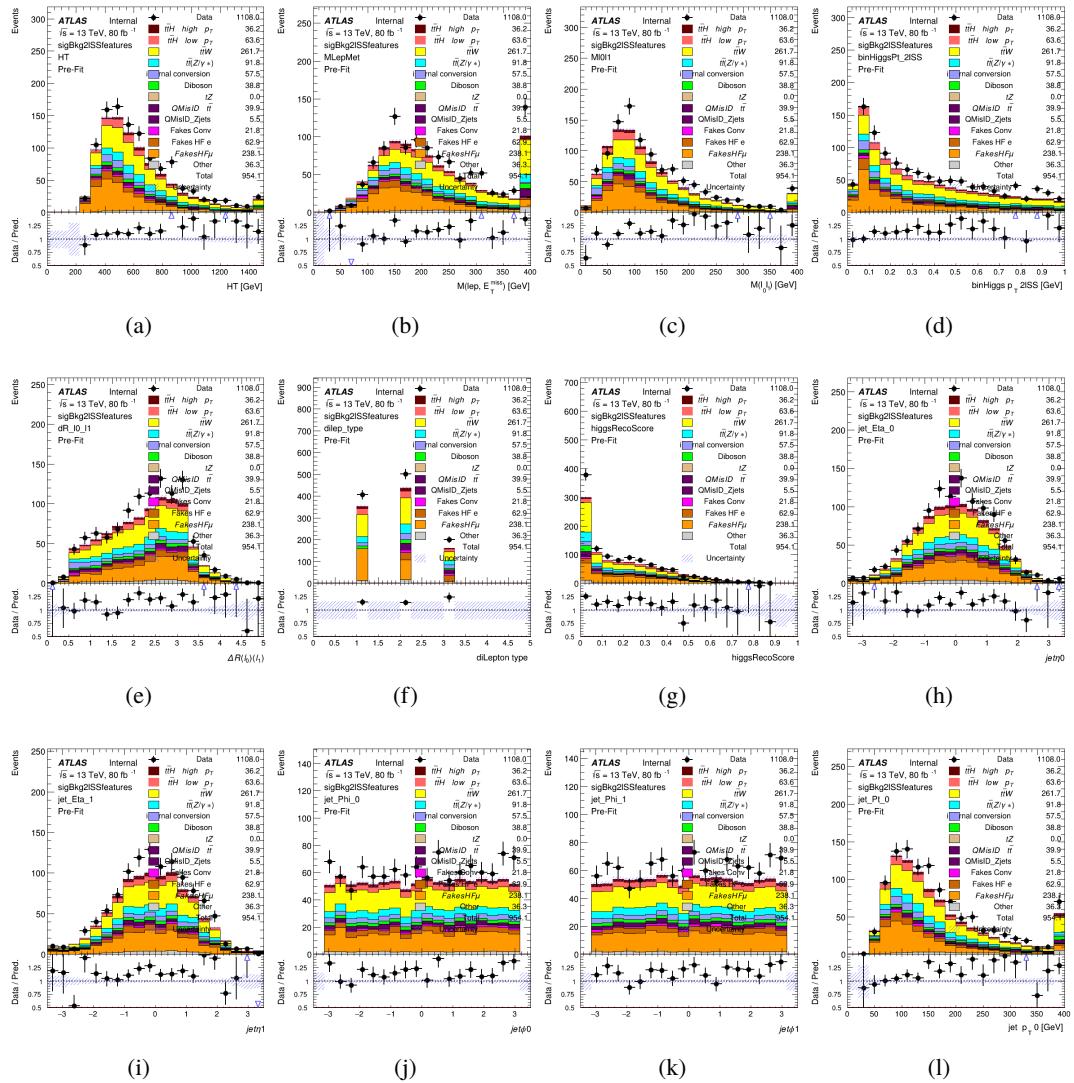


Figure 10.3:

759 The BDTs are produced with a maximum tree depth of 6, using AUC as the target loss
 760 function.

761 Output distributions of each MVA comparing MC prediction to data at 80 fb^{-1} are shown
 762 in figure 10.2.

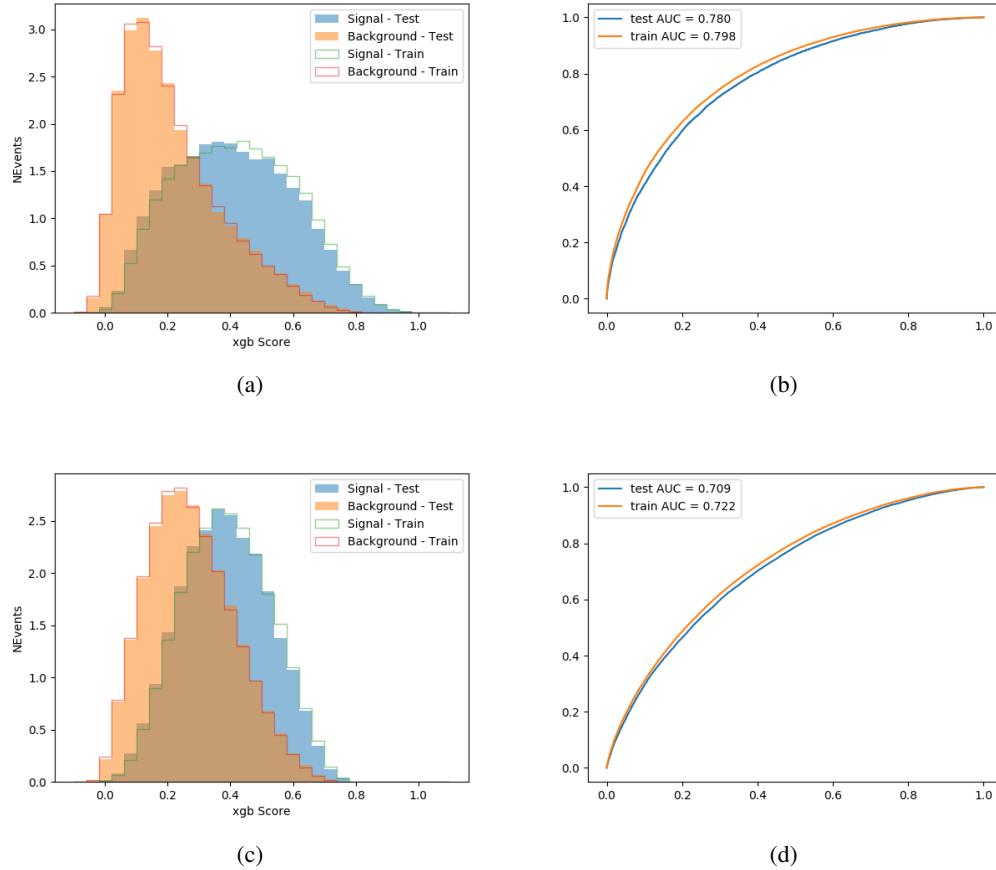


Figure 10.4:

763 **10.3 Signal Region Definitions**

764 Once pre-selection has been applied, channels are further refined based on the MVAs described
 765 above. The output of the model described in section 8.5 is used to separate the three channel
 766 into two - Semi-leptonic and Fully-leptonic - based on the predicted decay mode of the Higgs
 767 boson.

768 For each event, depending on the channel as well as the predicted p_T of the Higgs derived

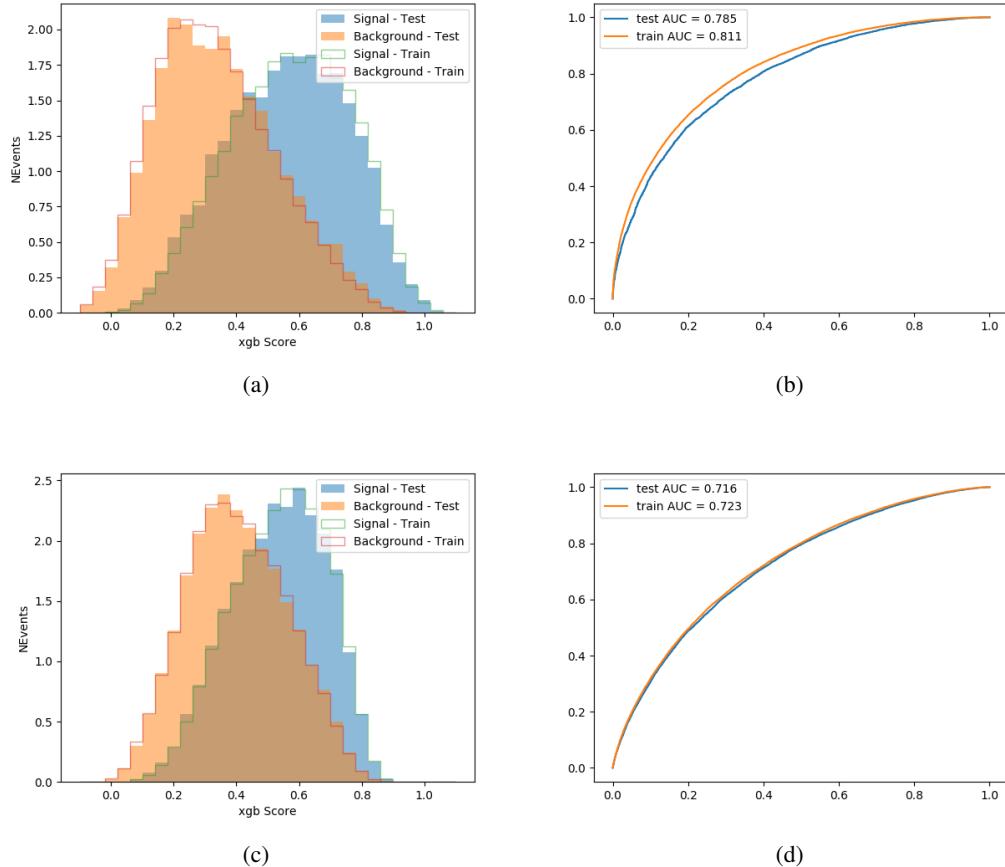


Figure 10.5:

from the algorithm described in section 8.4, a cut on the appropriate background rejection algorithm is applied. The specific selection used, and the event yield in each channel after this selection has been applied, is summarized below.

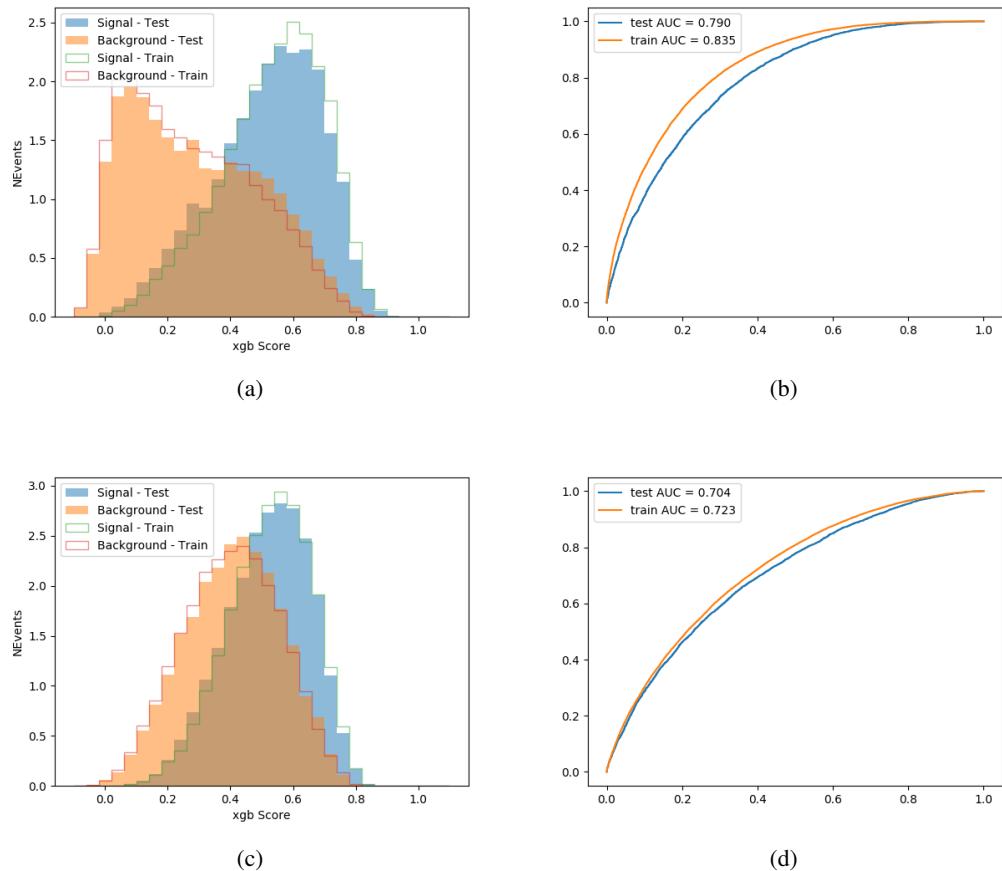


Figure 10.6:

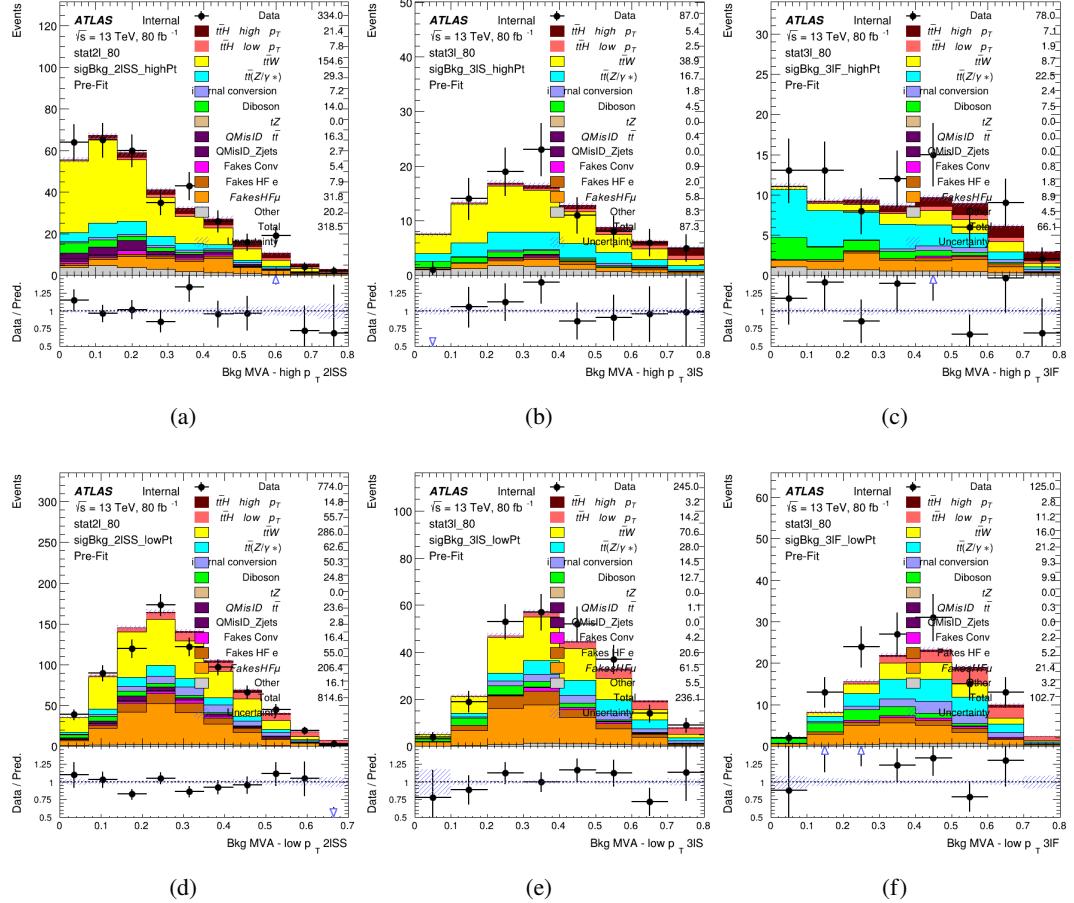


Figure 10.7: scores

772 **10.3.1 2ISS**773 **10.3.2 3l – Semi – leptonic**774 **10.3.3 3l – Fully – leptonic**

775 **11 Systematic Uncertainties**

776 The systematic uncertainties that are considered are summarized in table 22. These are imple-
 777 mented in the fit either as a normalization factors or as a shape variation or both in the signal
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⁷⁷⁸ and background estimations. The numerical impact of each of these uncertainties is outlined in
⁷⁷⁹ section 12.

Table 22: Sources of systematic uncertainty considered in the analysis. Some of the systematic uncertainties are split into several components, as indicated by the number in the rightmost column.

Systematic uncertainty	Components
Luminosity	1
Pileup reweighting	1
Physics Objects	
Electron	6
Muon	15
Jet energy scale and resolution	28
Jet vertex fraction	1
Jet flavor tagging	131
E_T^{miss}	3
Total (Experimental)	186
Background Modeling	
Cross section	24
Renormalization and factorization scales	10
Parton shower and hadronization model	2
Shower tune	4
Total (Signal and background modeling)	40
Background Modeling	
Cross section	24
Renormalization and factorization scales	10
Parton shower and hadronization model	2
Shower tune	4
Total (Signal and background modeling)	40
Total (Overall)	226

⁷⁸⁰ The uncertainty in the combined 2015+2016 integrated luminosity is derived from a
⁷⁸¹ calibration of the luminosity scale using x-y beam-separation scans performed in August 2015
⁷⁸² and May 2016 [lumi].

⁷⁸³ The experimental uncertainties are related to the reconstruction and identification of light
⁷⁸⁴ leptons and b-tagging of jets, and to the reconstruction of E_T^{miss} . The sources which contribute

785 to the uncertainty in the jet energy scale [**jes**] are decomposed into uncorrelated components and

786 treated as independent sources in the analysis.

787 The uncertainties in the b-tagging efficiencies measured in dedicated calibration analyses

788 [**btag_cal**] are also decomposed into uncorrelated components. The large number of components

789 for b-tagging is due to the calibration of the distribution of the BDT discriminant.

790 The systematic uncertainties associated with the signal and background processes are

791 accounted for by varying the cross-section of each process within its uncertainty.

792 **12 Results**

793 Unblinded results are shown for the 80 fb^{-1} data set, as well as MC only projections of results

794 using the full Run-2, 140 fb^{-1} dataset.

795 **12.1 Results - 80 fb^{-1}**

796 A maximum likelihood fit is performed simultaneously over the reconstructed Higgs p_T spectrum

797 in the three signal regions, 2lSS, 3lS, and 3lF, shown in figure 12.1. The $t\bar{t}H$ MC is split into

798 high and low p_T , based on whether the truth p_T of the Higgs is above or below 150 GeV. The

799 parameters $\mu_{t\bar{t}H\text{high}p_T}$ and $\mu_{t\bar{t}H\text{low}p_T}$, where $\mu = \sigma_{\text{observed}}/\sigma_{\text{SM}}$, are extracted from the fit.

800 As the data collected from 2015-2017 has been unblinded for $t\bar{t}H$ – ML channels, rep-
 801 resenting 80 fb^{-1} , those events are unblinded.

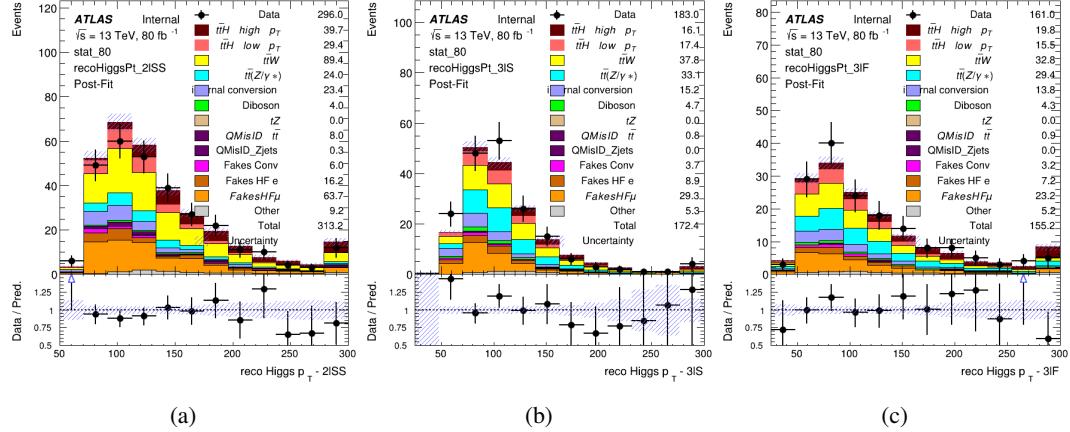


Figure 12.1:

802 A post-fit summary of the fitted regions is shown in figure 12.2.

803 The μ values for high and low p_T Higgs are shown in 23.

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{t\bar{t}H\text{high}p_T} &= 1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0} (\text{stat})^{+0.0}_{-0.0} (\text{sys}) \\ \mu_{t\bar{t}H\text{low}p_T} &= 1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0} (\text{stat})^{+0.0}_{-0.0} (\text{sys})\end{aligned}$$

Table 23: Caption

804 **Need to add something about systematics here**

805 The background composition of each of the fit regions is shown in figure 12.3.

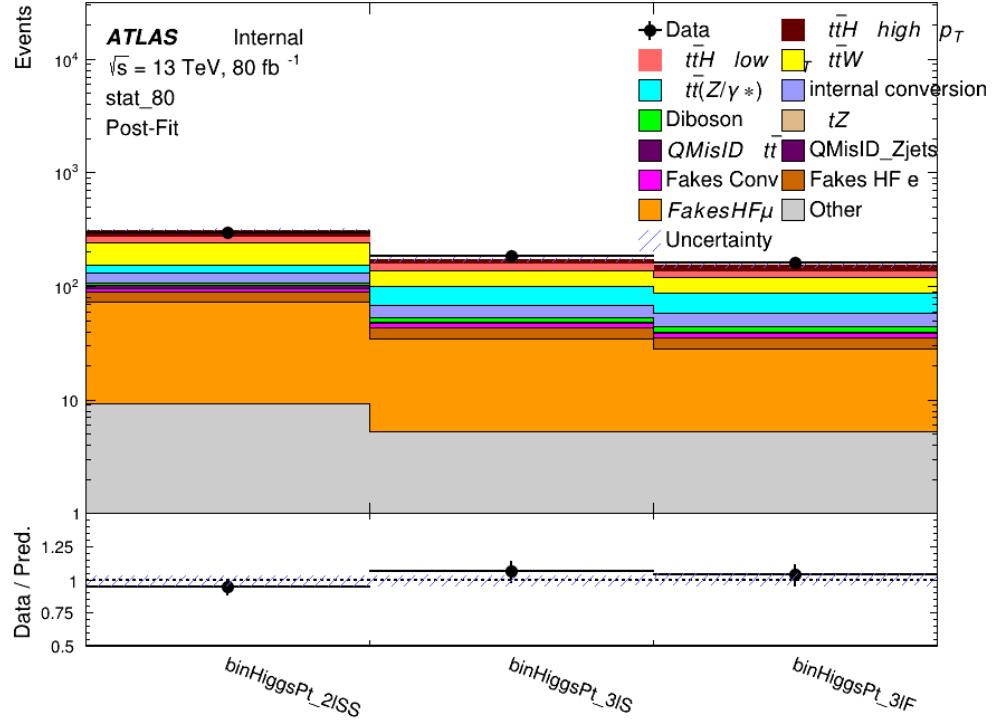


Figure 12.2: Post-fit summary of fit.

ATLAS Internal
 $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$
stat_80

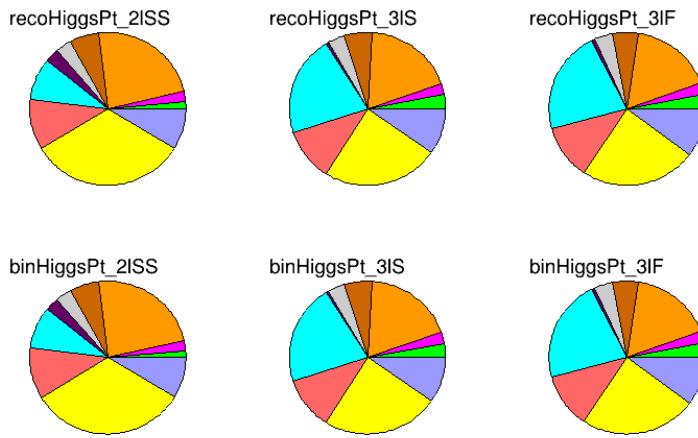


Figure 12.3: Background composition of the fit regions.

806 12.2 Projected Results - 140 fb^{-1}

807 As data collected in 2018 has not yet been unblinded for $t\bar{t}H - \text{ML}$ at the time of this note, data
 808 from that year remains blinded. Instead, an Asimov fit is performed - with the MC prediction
 809 being used both as the SM prediction as well as the data in the fit - in order to give expected
 810 results.

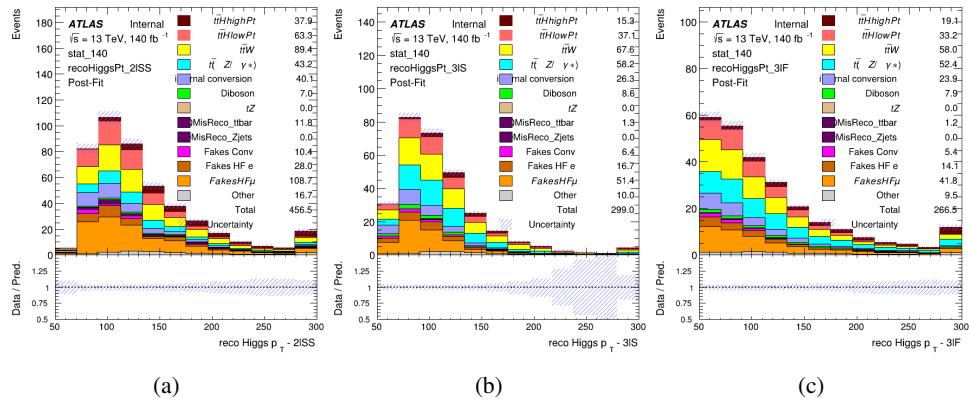


Figure 12.4:

811 The μ values for high and low p_T Higgs are shown in 24.

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{t\bar{t}H_{highpT}} &= 1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0} (\text{stat})^{+0.0}_{-0.0} (\text{sys}) \\ \mu_{t\bar{t}H_{lowpT}} &= 1.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0} (\text{stat})^{+0.0}_{-0.0} (\text{sys})\end{aligned}$$

Table 24: Caption

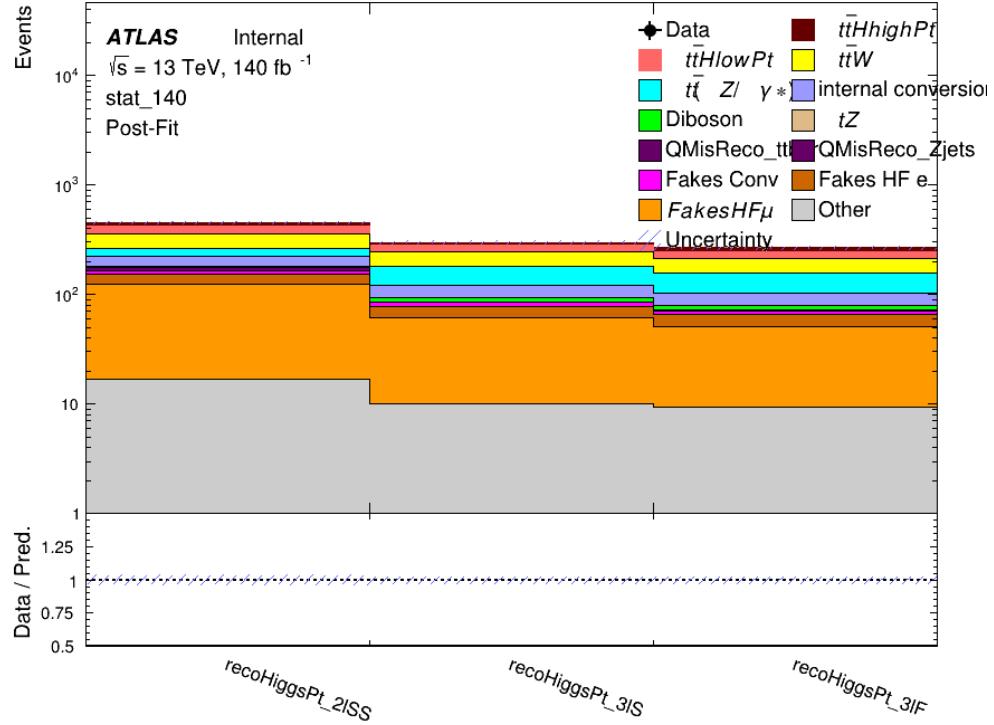


Figure 12.5: Post-fit summary of fit.

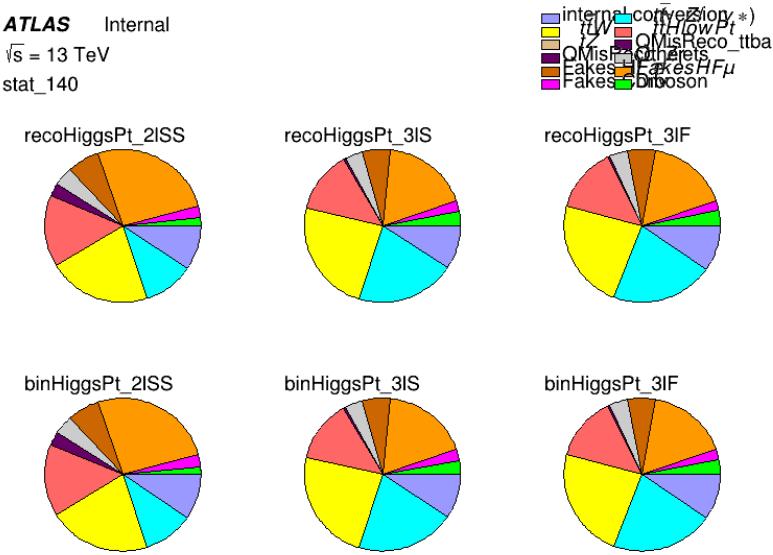


Figure 12.6: Background composition of the fit regions.

812 Part V**813 Conclusion**

814 As search for the effects of dimension-six operators on $t\bar{t}H$ production is performed. An effective
815 field theory approached is used to parametrize the effects of high energy physics on the Higgs
816 momentum spectrum. The momentum spectrum is reconstructed using various MVA techniques,
817 and the limits on dimension-six operators are limited to X.

⁸¹⁸ **List of contributions**

819

820 **Appendices**

821 **A Machine Learning Models**

822 The following section provides details of the various MVAs as well as a few studies performed
823 in support of this analysis, exploring alternate decisions and strategies.

824 **A.1 Higgs Reconstruction Models**

825 **A.1.1 b-jet Identification Features - 2lSS**

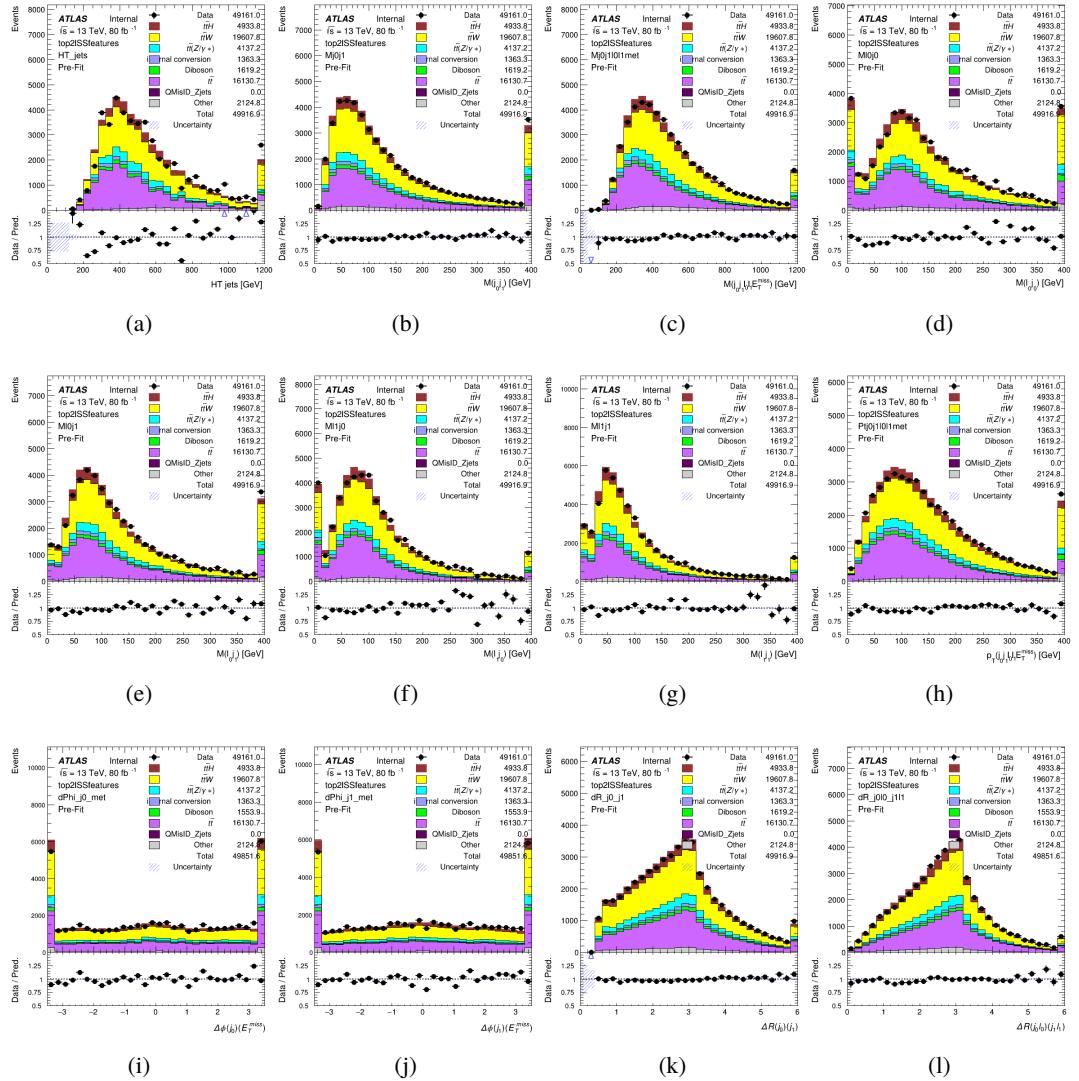


Figure A.1: Input features for top2lSS

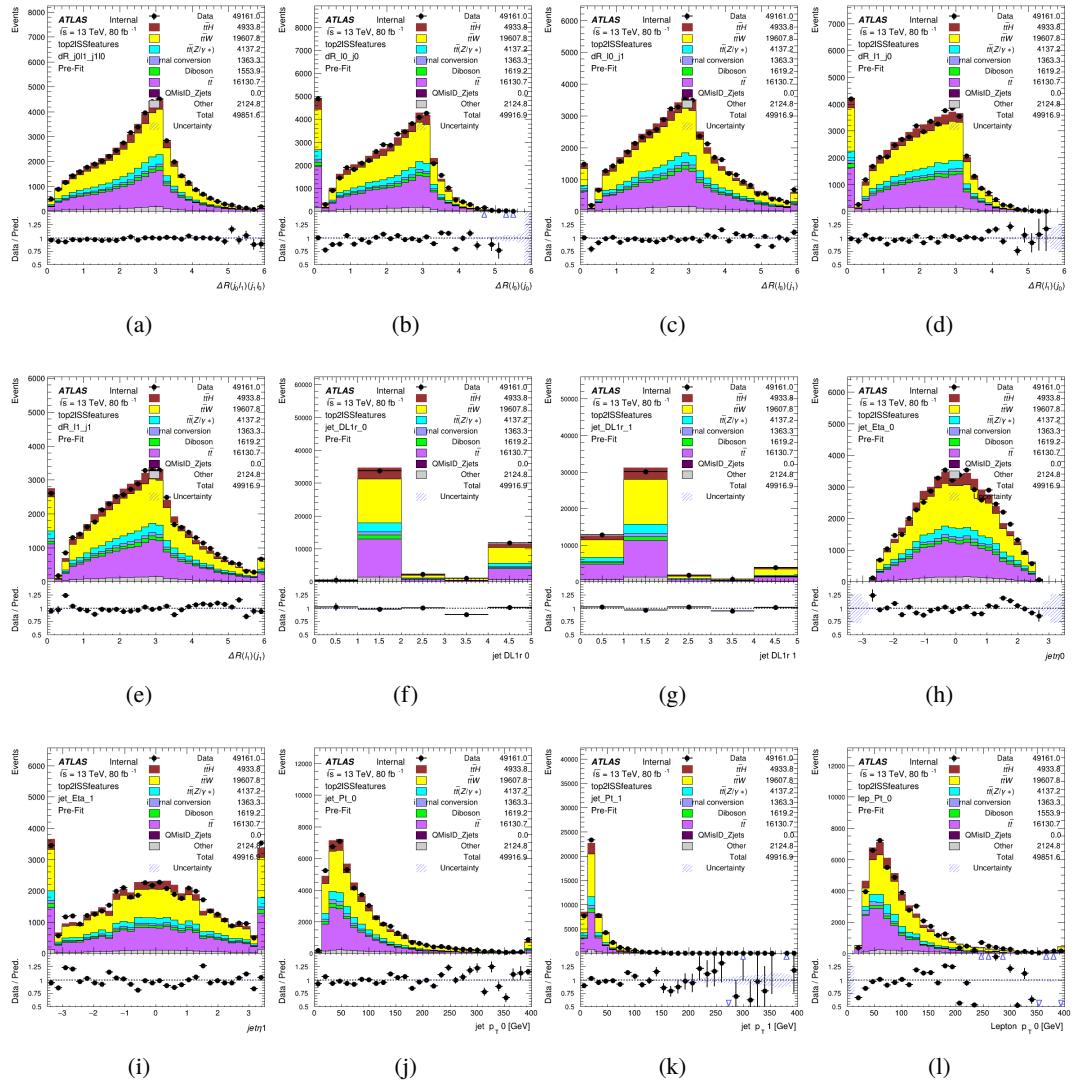


Figure A.2: Input features for top2lSS

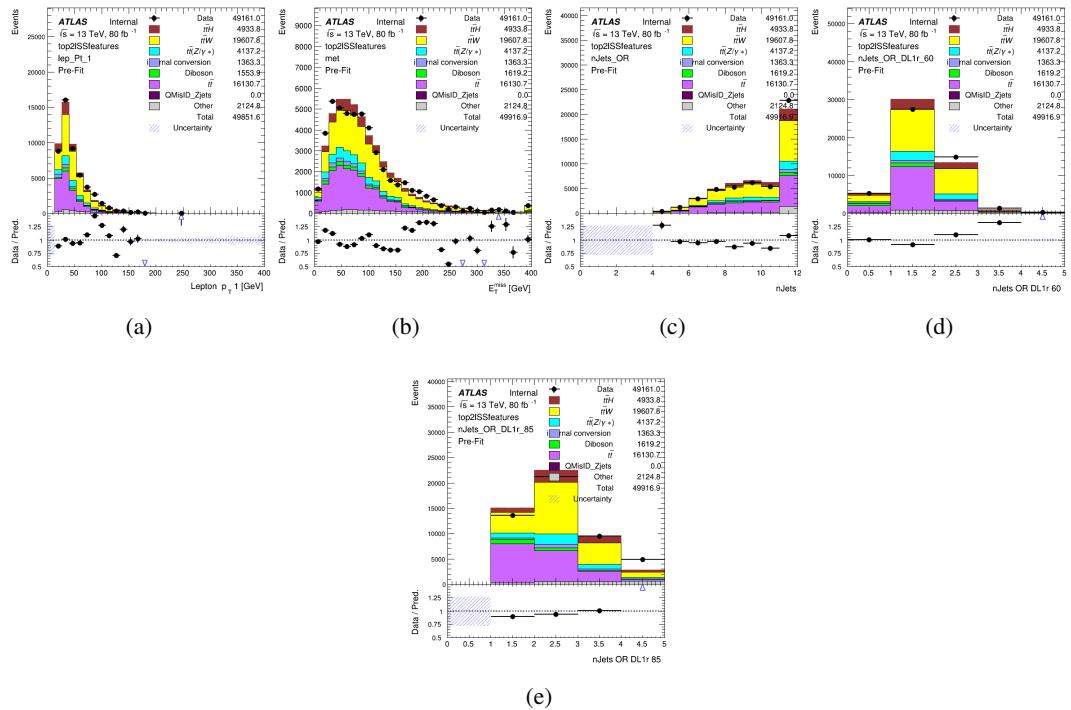


Figure A.3: Input features for top2lSS

826 **A.1.2 b-jet Identification Features - 3l**

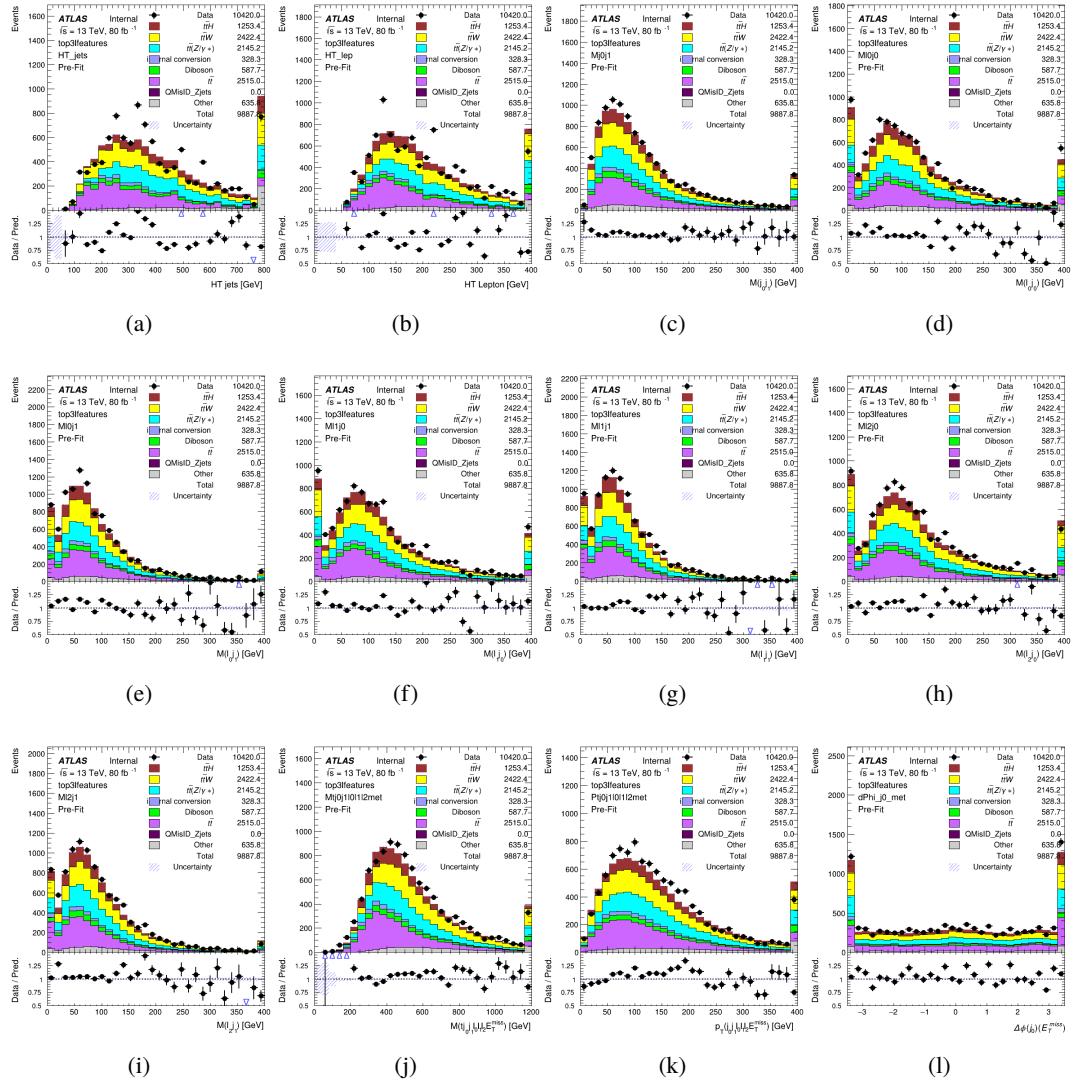


Figure A.4: Input features for top31

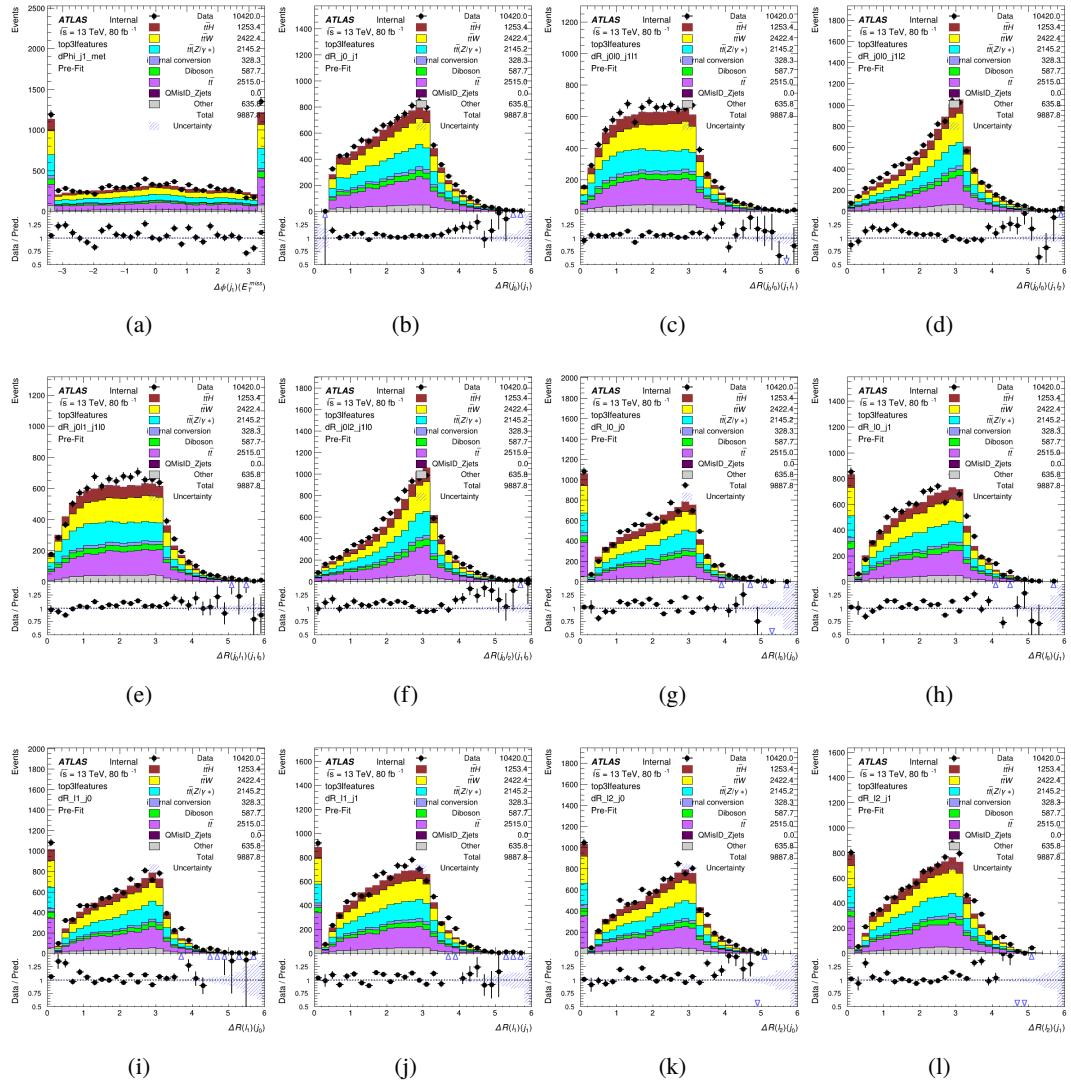


Figure A.5: Input features for top31

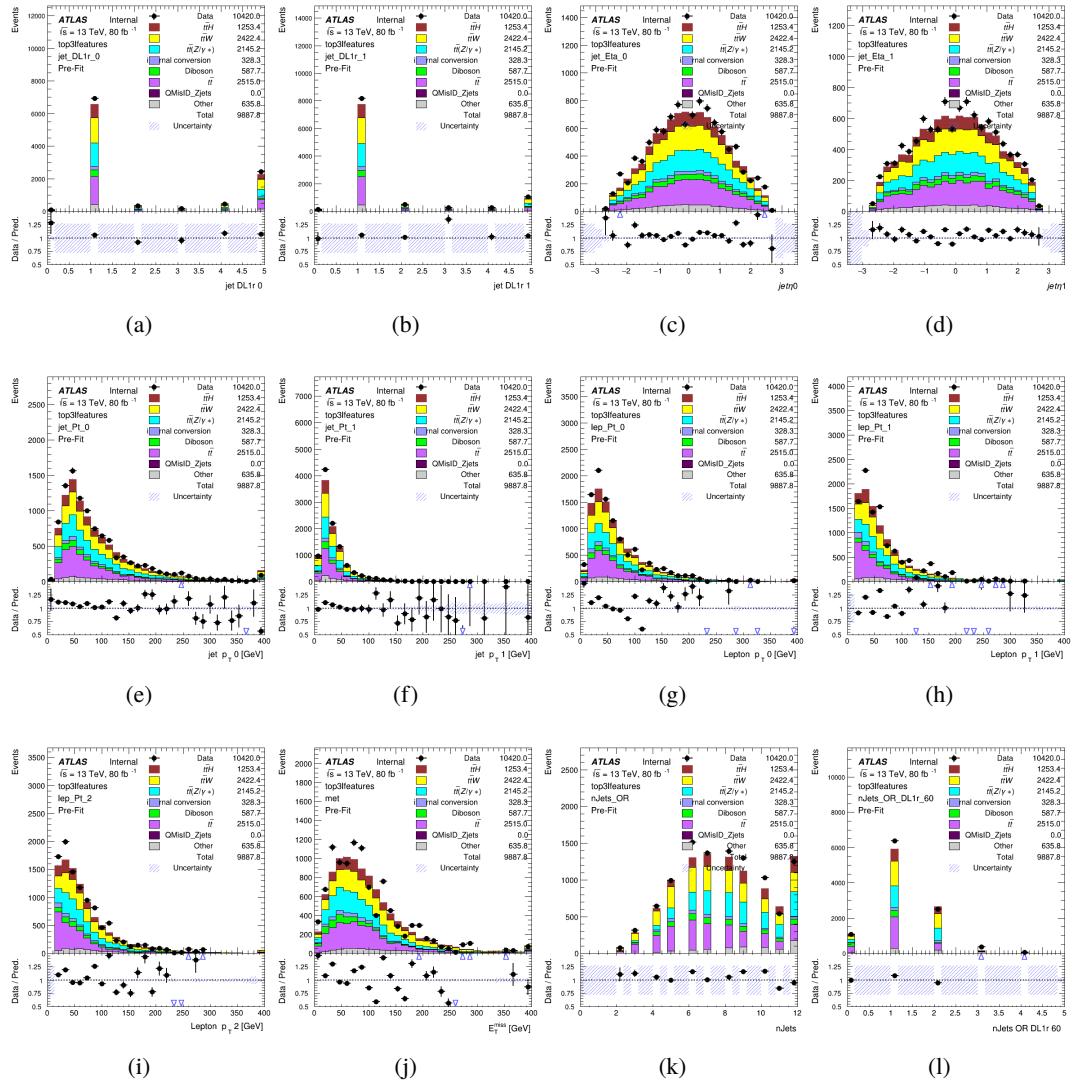
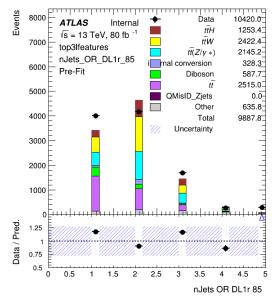


Figure A.6: Input features for top31



(a)

Figure A.7: Input features for top31

827 **A.1.3 Higgs Reconstruction Features - 2lSS**

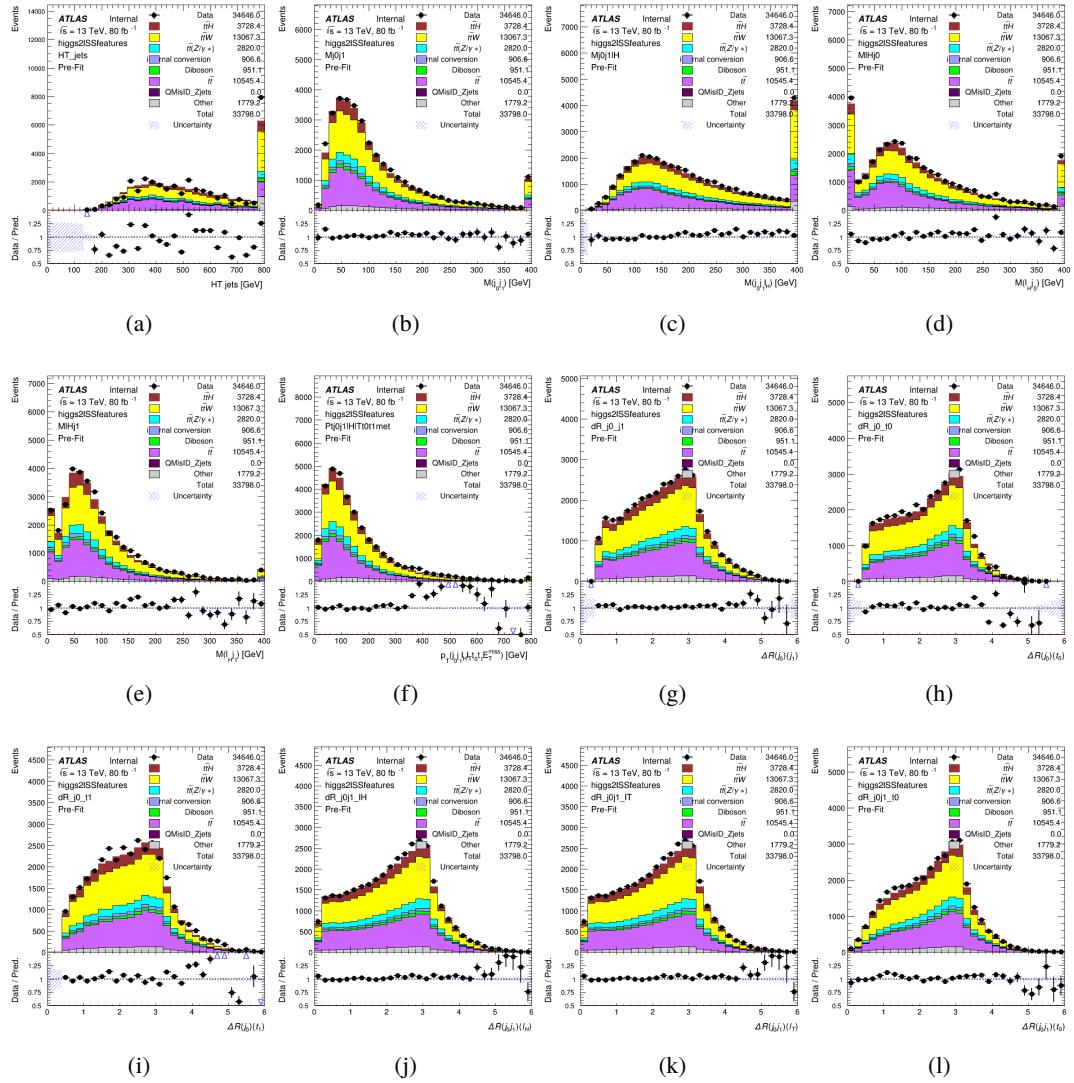


Figure A.8: Input features for higgs2lSS

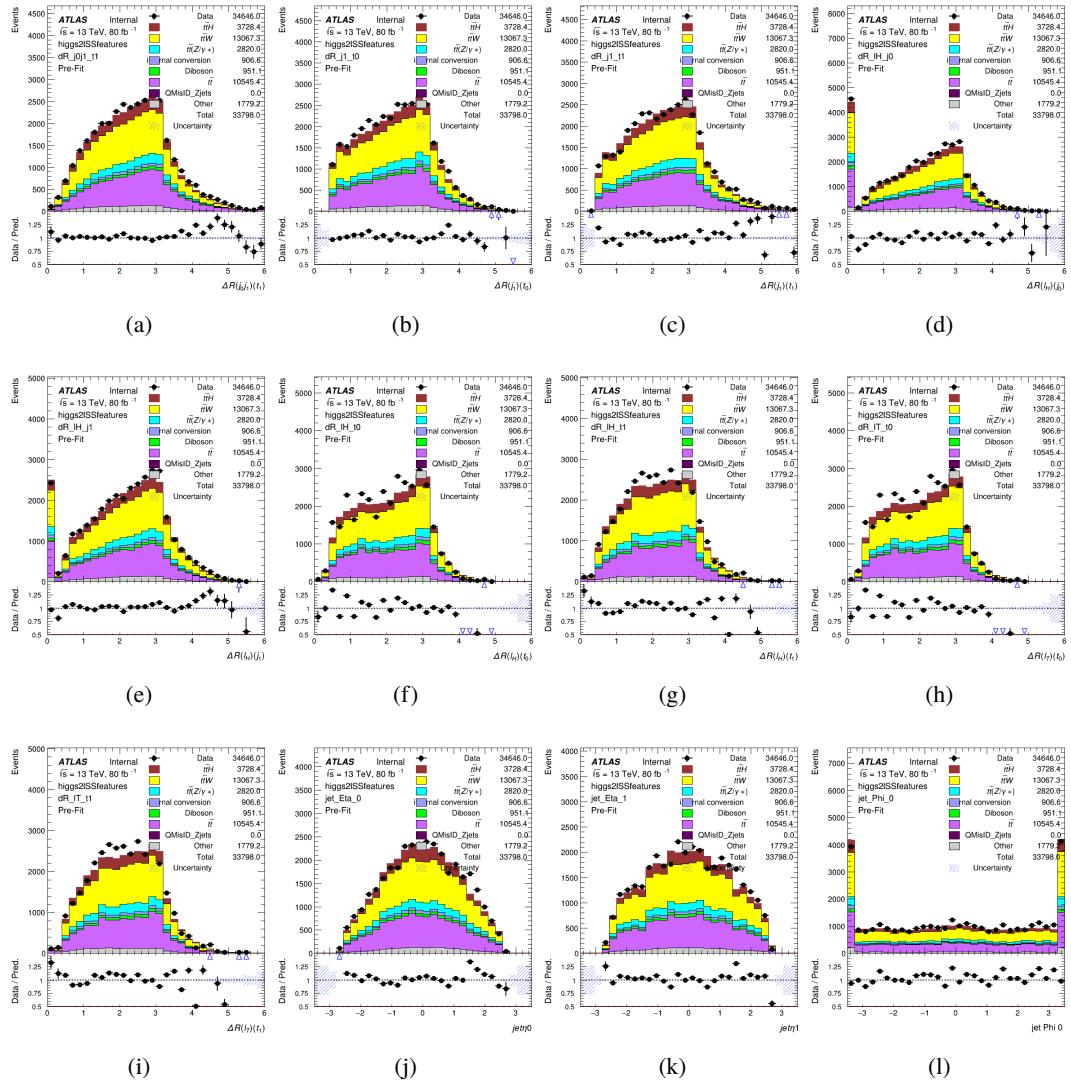


Figure A.9: Input features for higgs2lSS

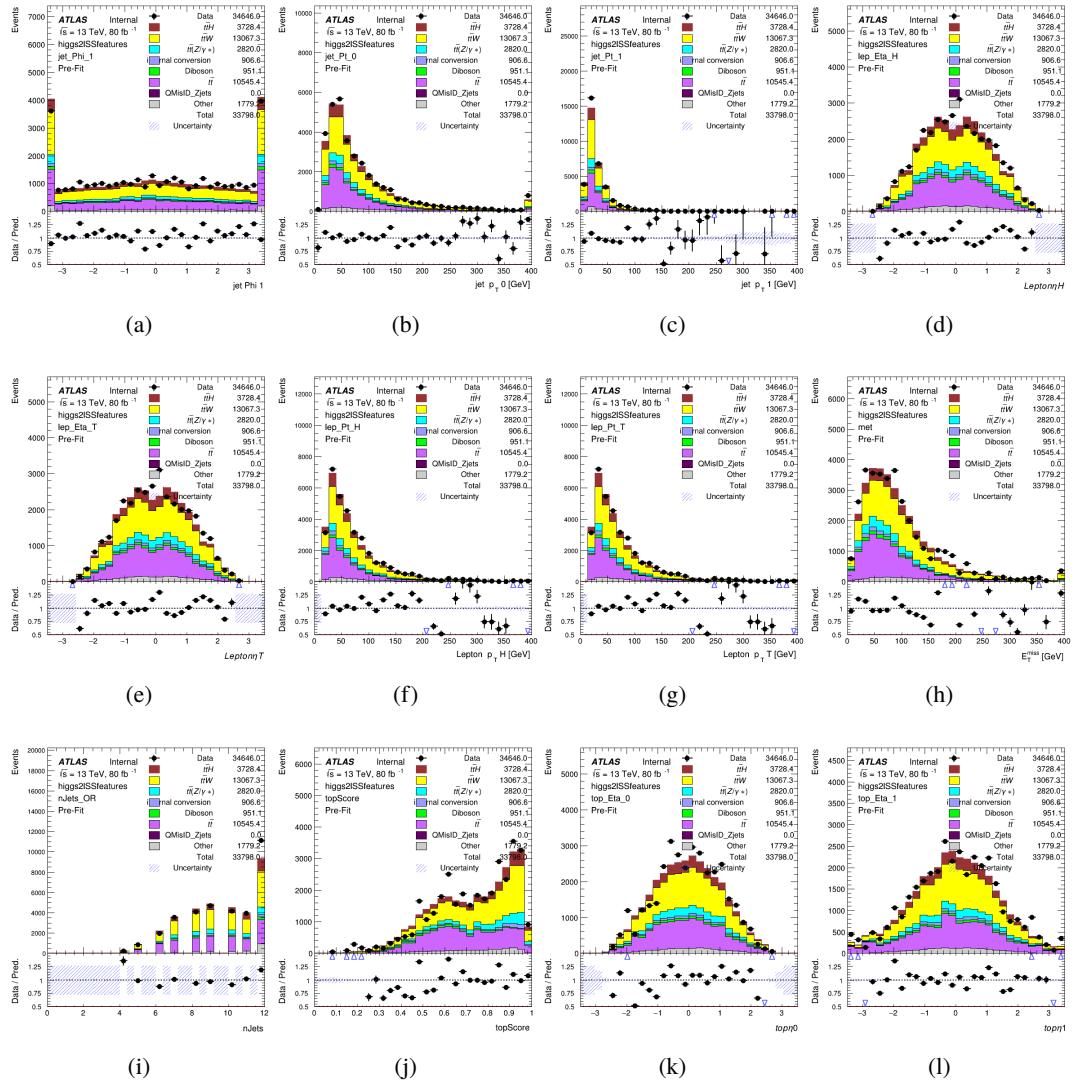


Figure A.10: Input features for higgs2ISS

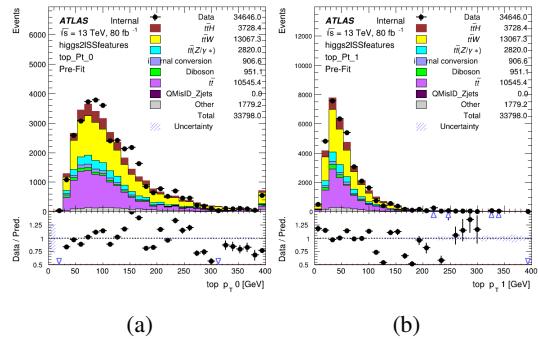


Figure A.11: Input features for higgs2ISS

828 **A.1.4 Higgs Reconstruction Features - 3lS**

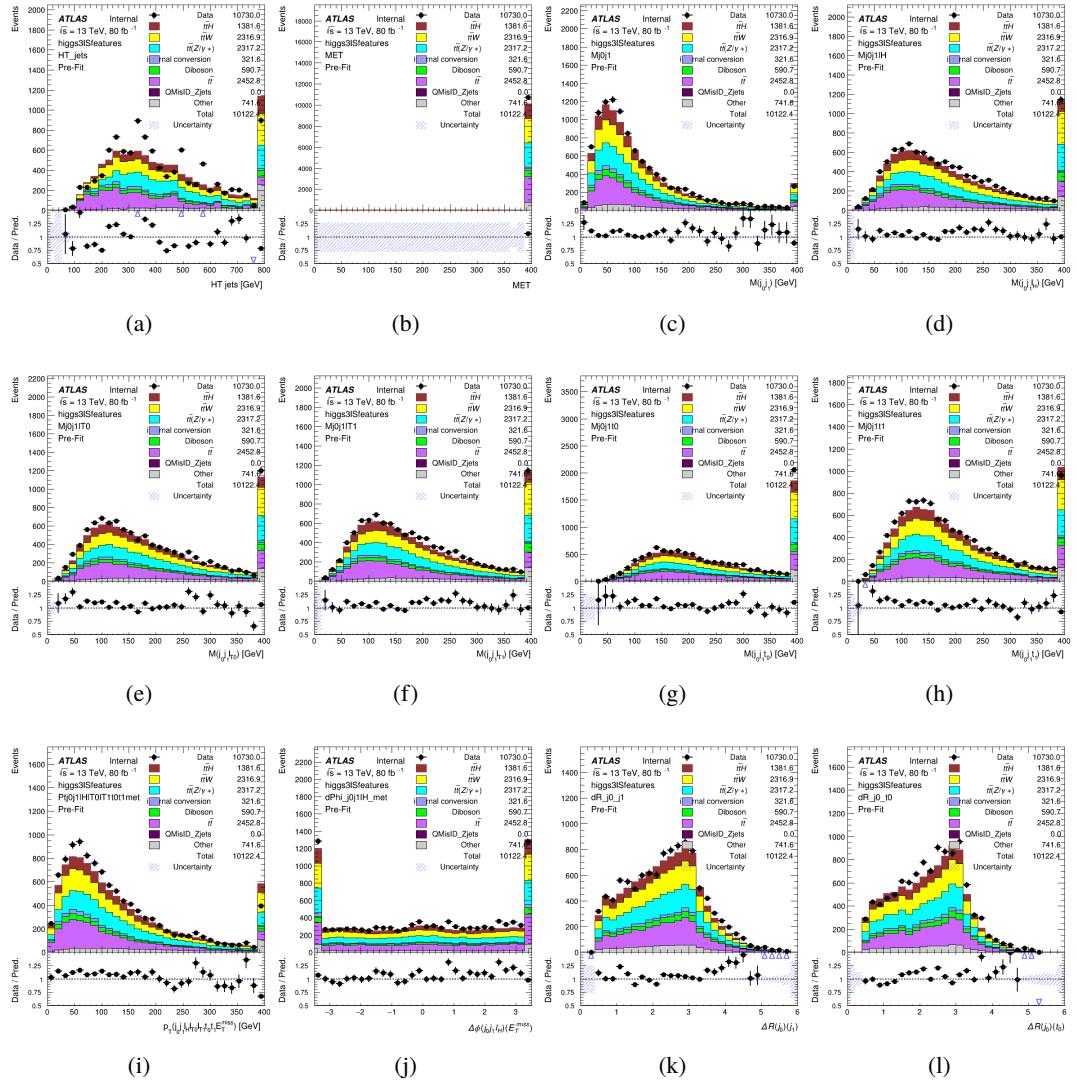


Figure A.12: Input features for higgs3IS

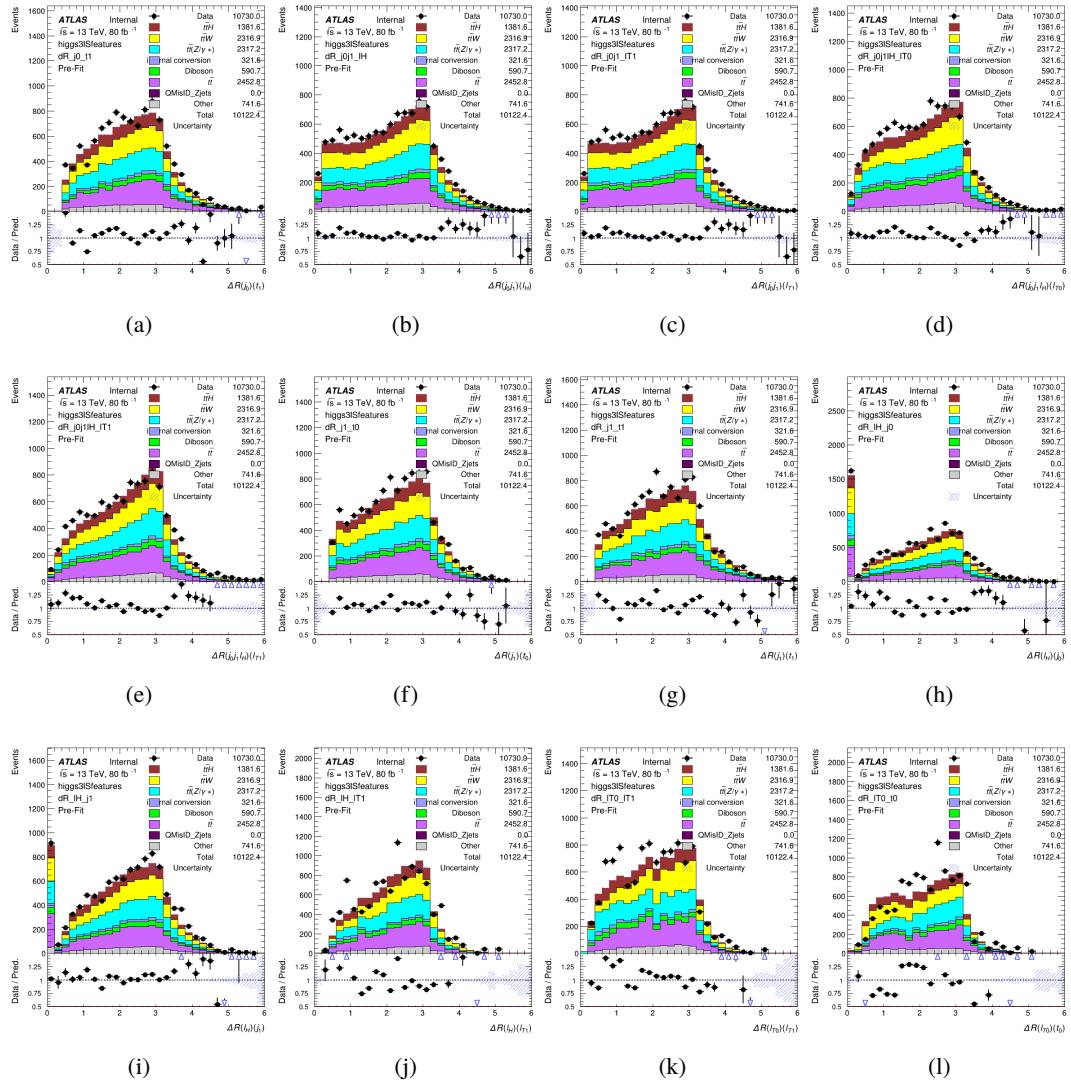


Figure A.13: Input features for higgs3lS

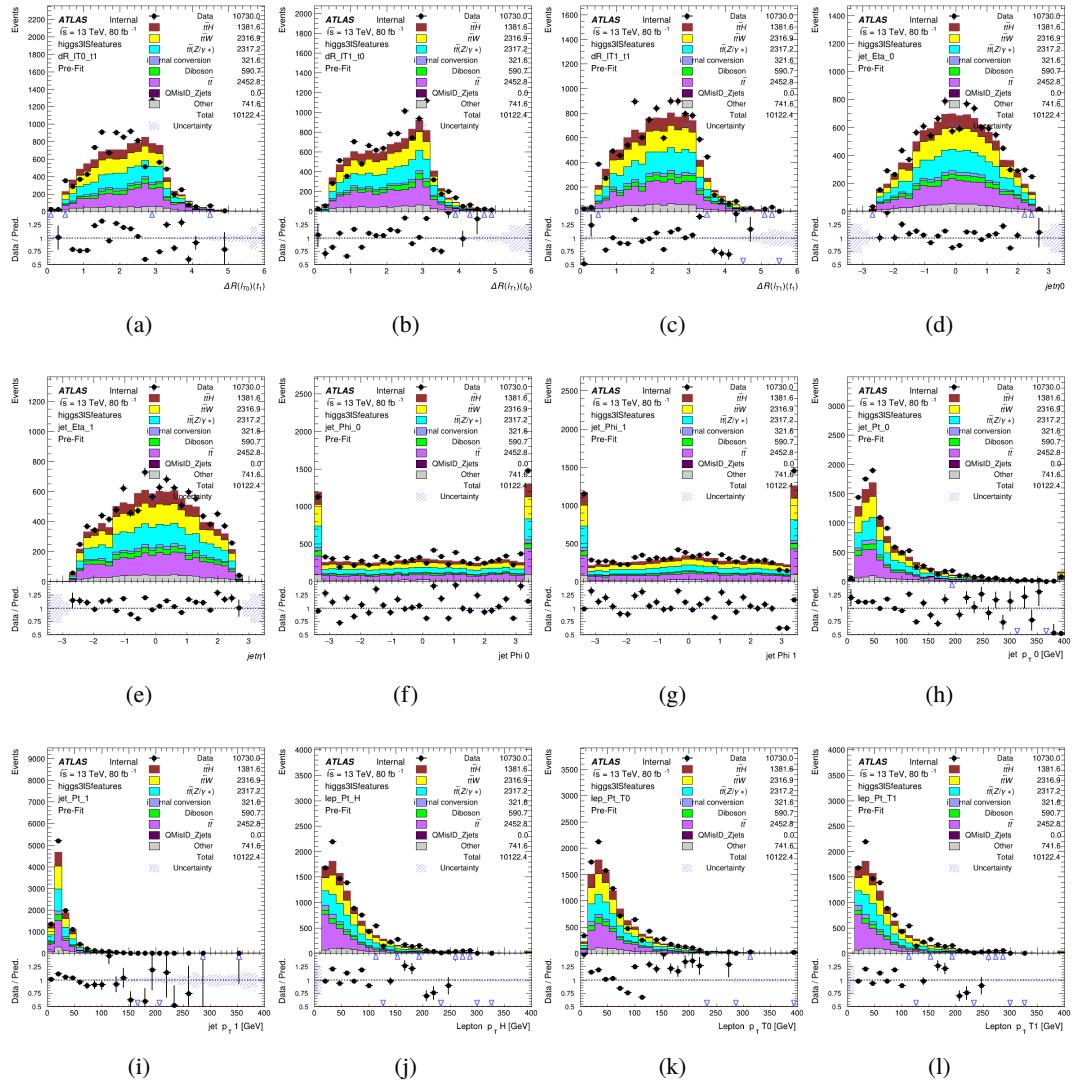


Figure A.14: Input features for higgs3lS

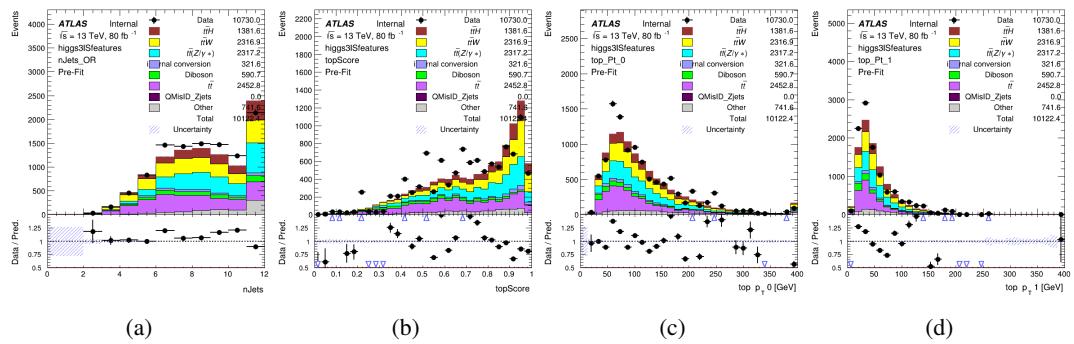


Figure A.15: Input features for higgs3lS

829 **A.1.5 Higgs Reconstruction Features - 3lF**

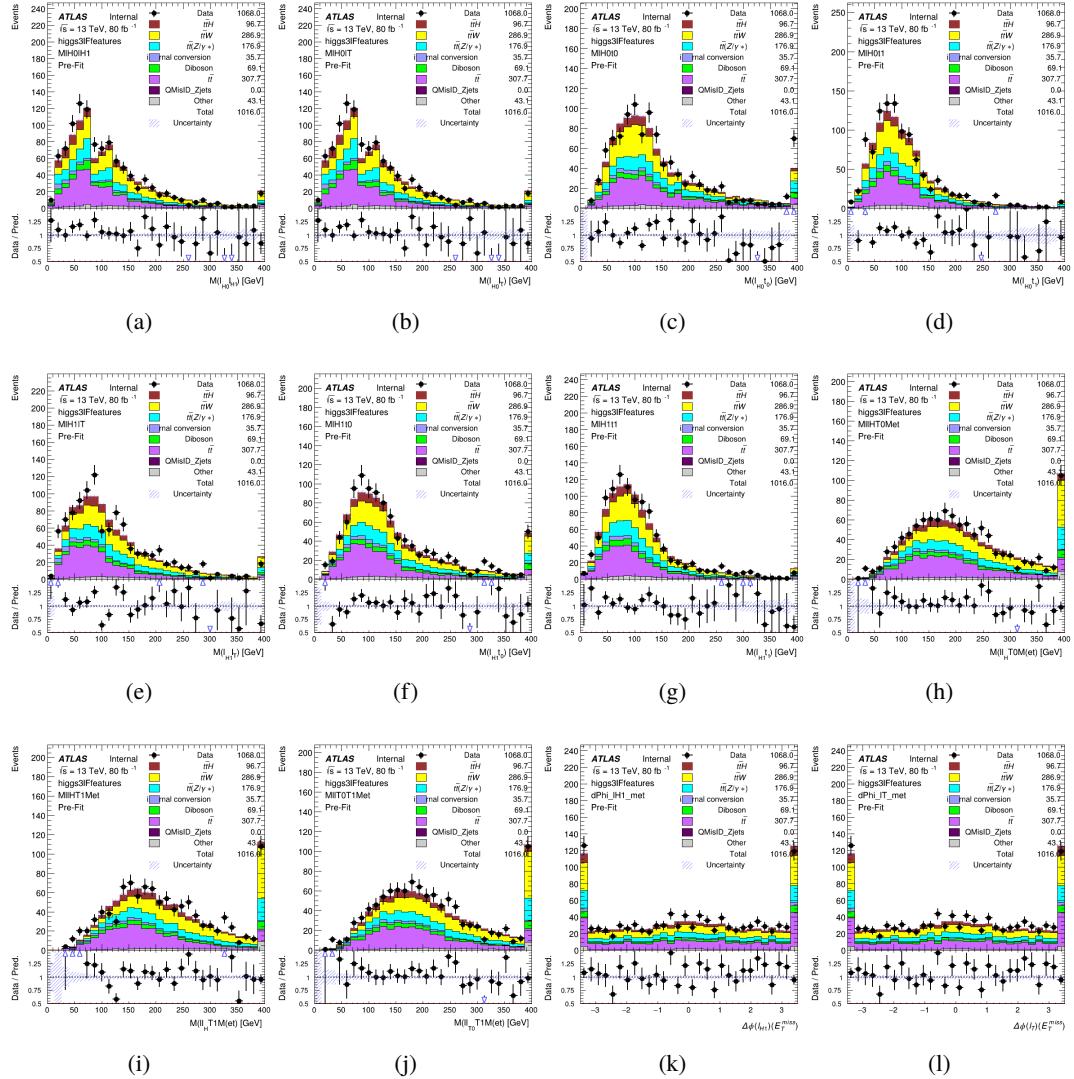


Figure A.16: Input features for higgs3IF

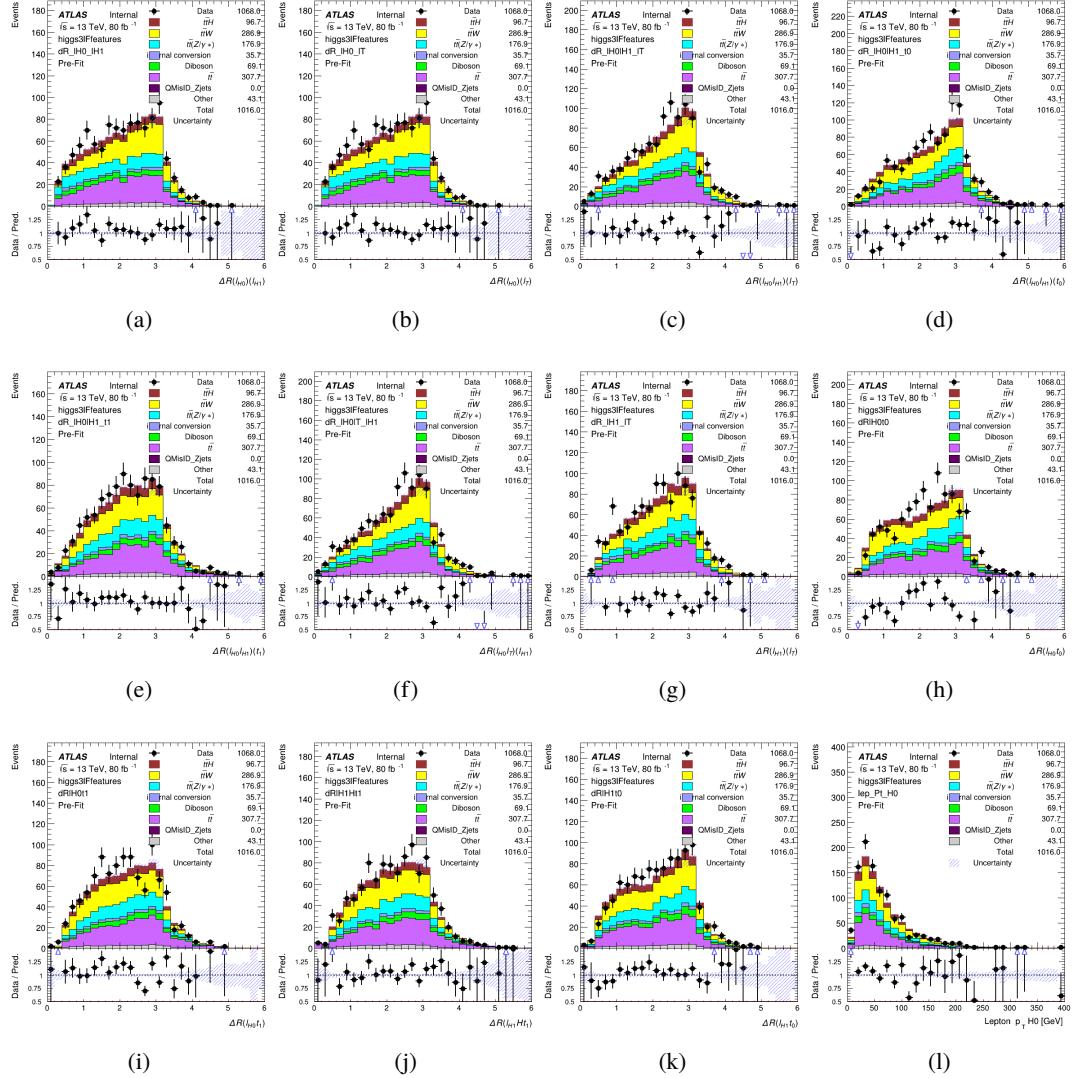


Figure A.17: Input features for higgs3lF

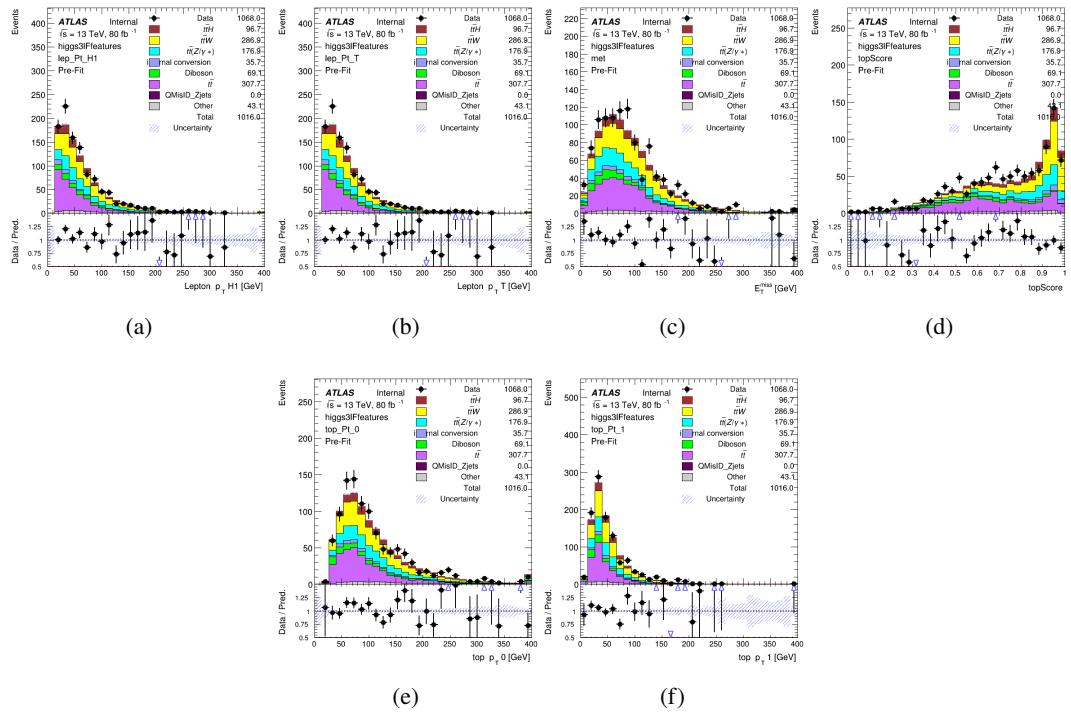


Figure A.18: Input features for higgs3IF

830 **A.2 Background Rejection MVAs**

831 **A.2.1 Background Rejection MVA Features - 2lSS**

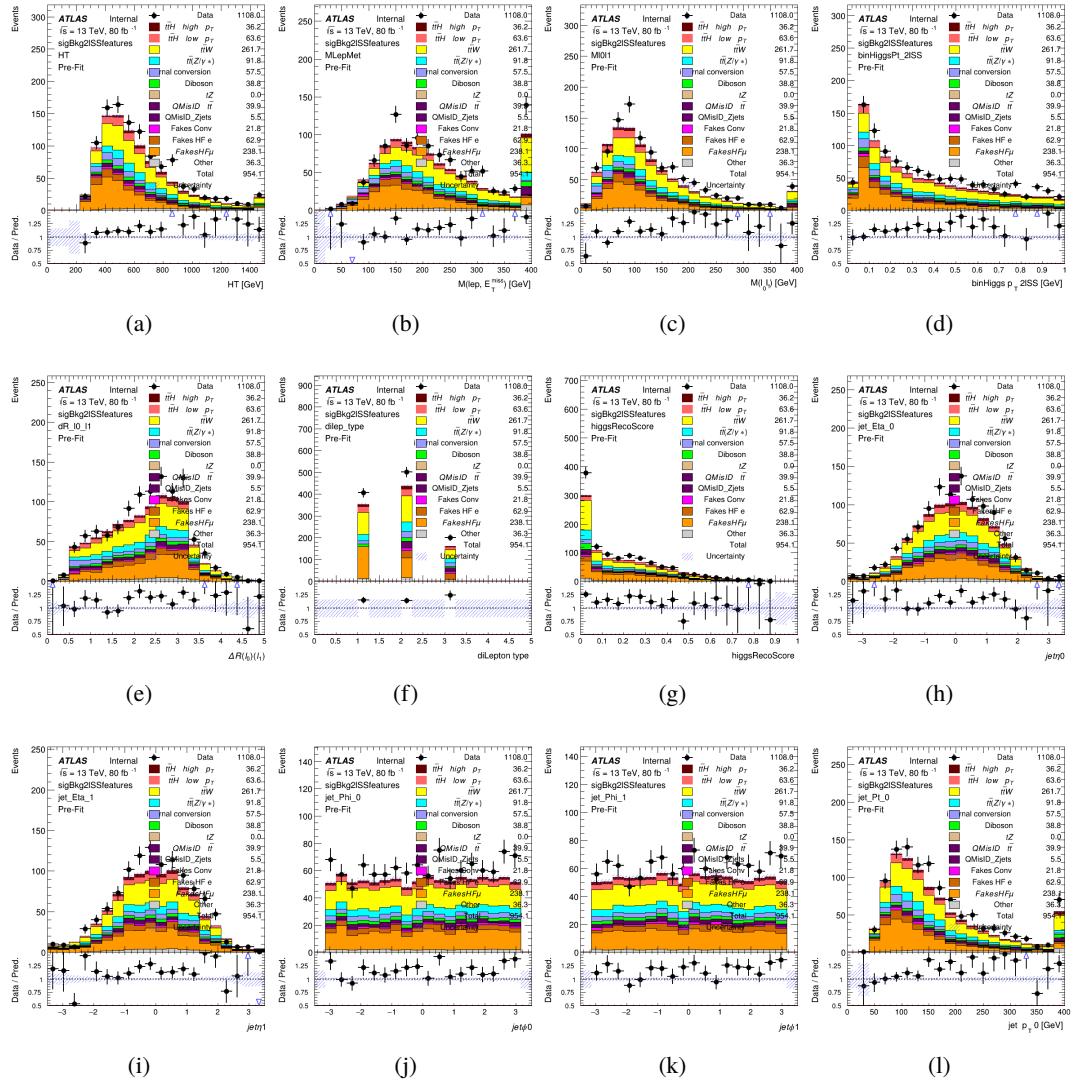
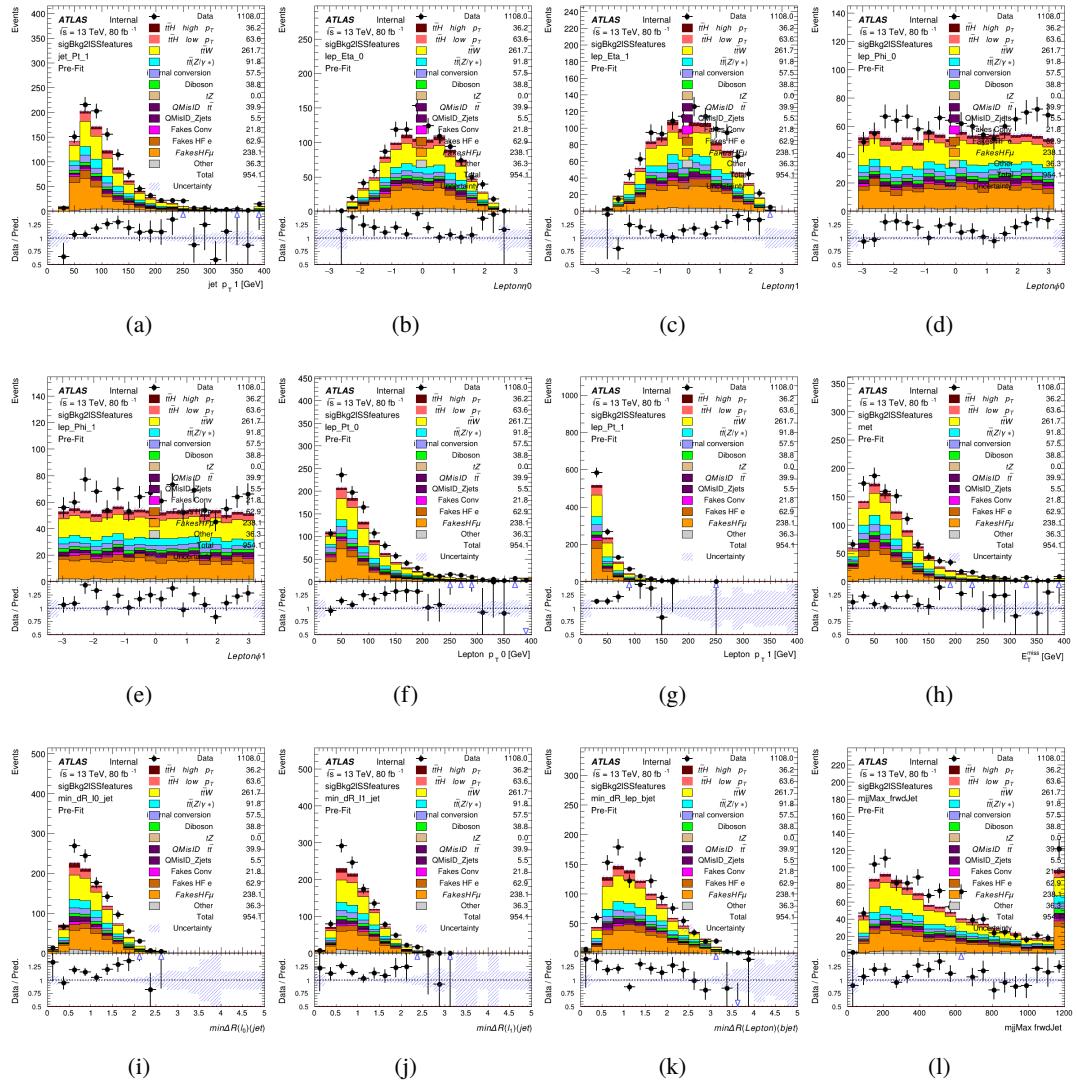


Figure A.19: Input features for sigBkg2lSS

Figure A.20: Input features for `sigBkg2lSS`

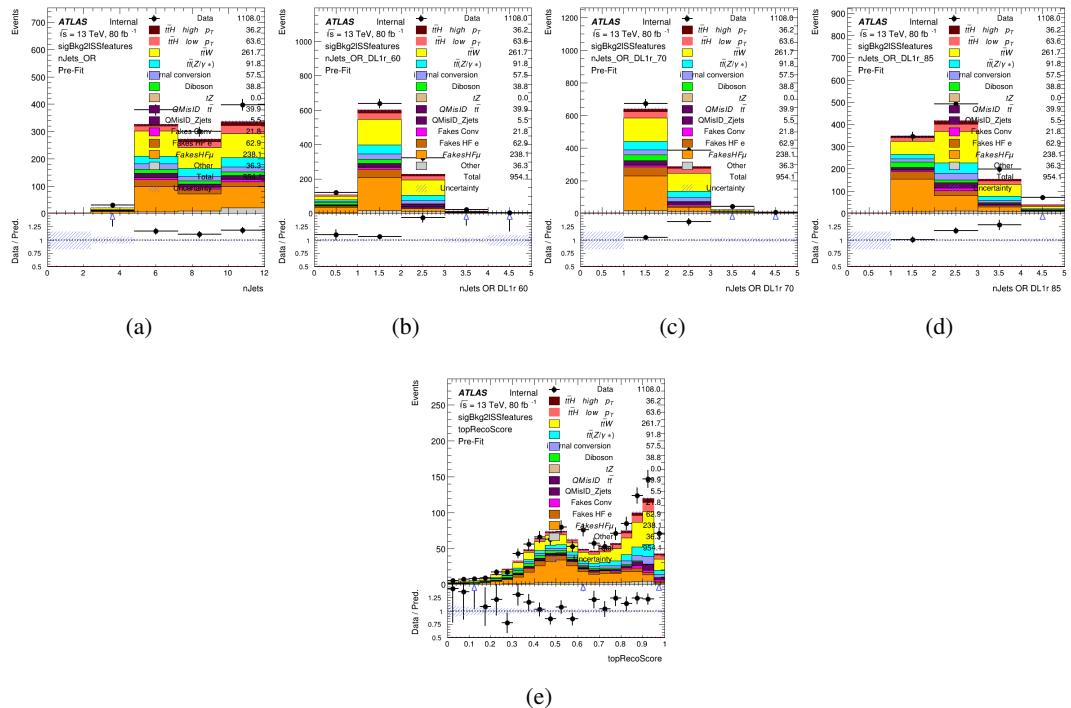


Figure A.21: Input features for sigBkg2ISS

832 **A.2.2 Background Rejection MVA Features - 3l**

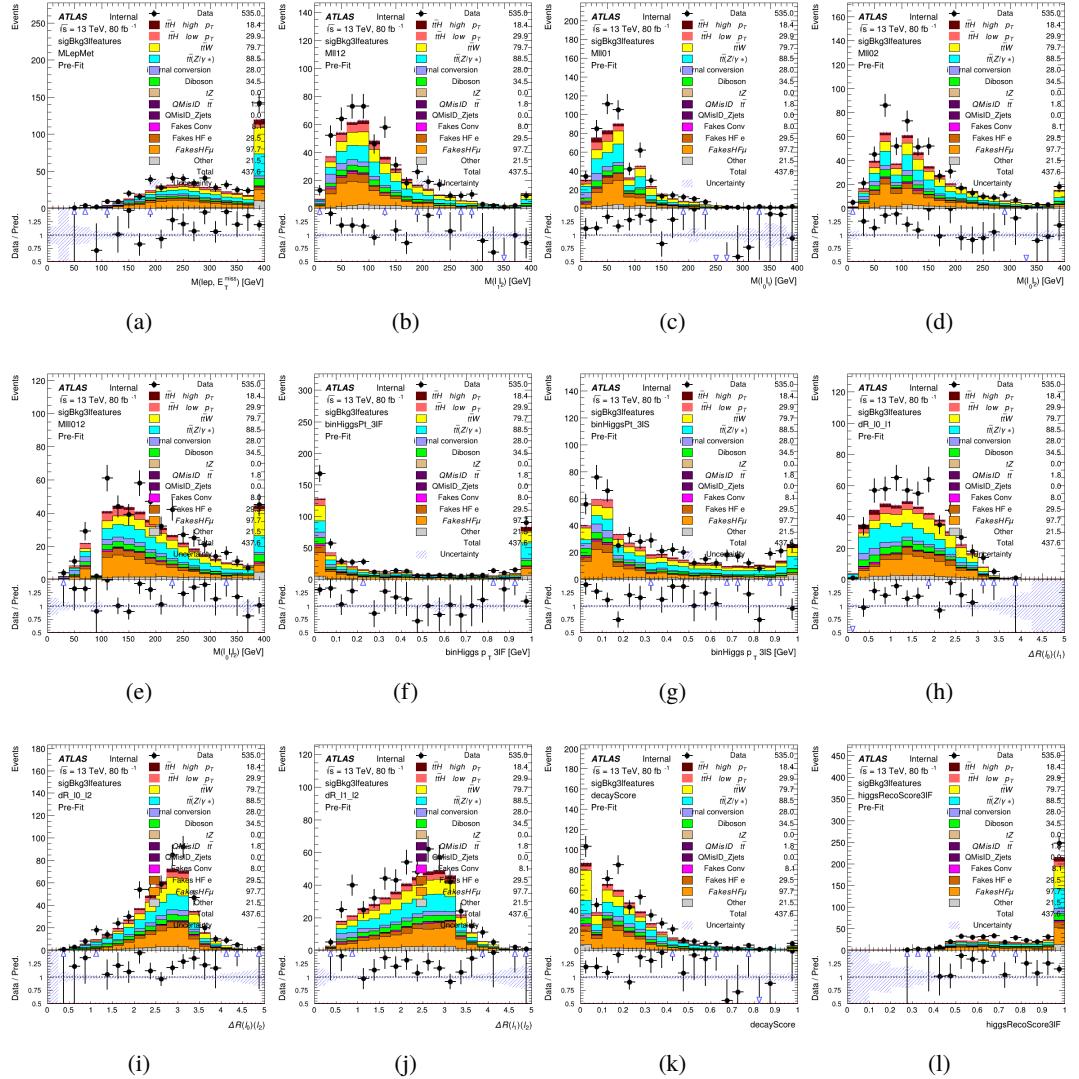


Figure A.22: Input features for sigBkg3l

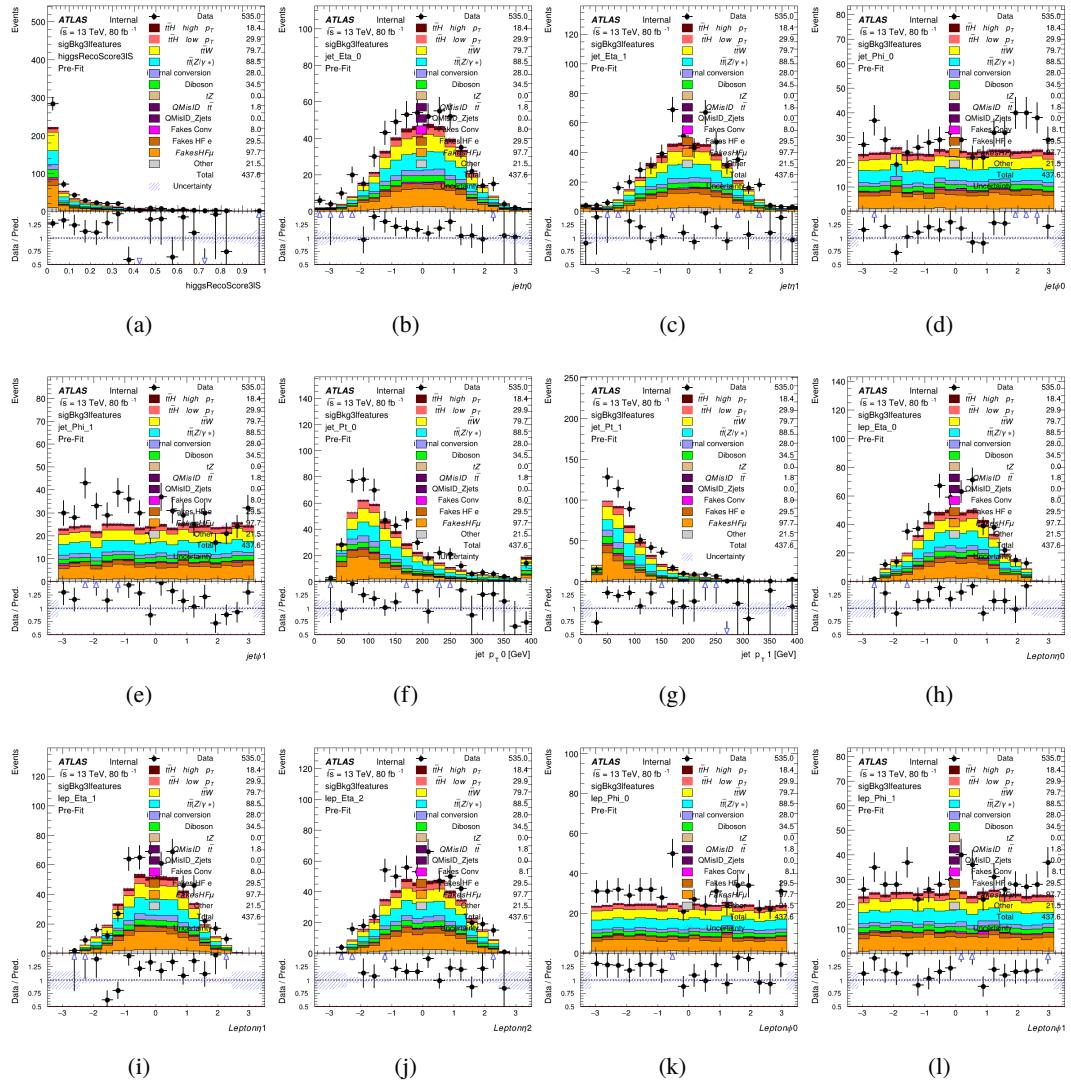
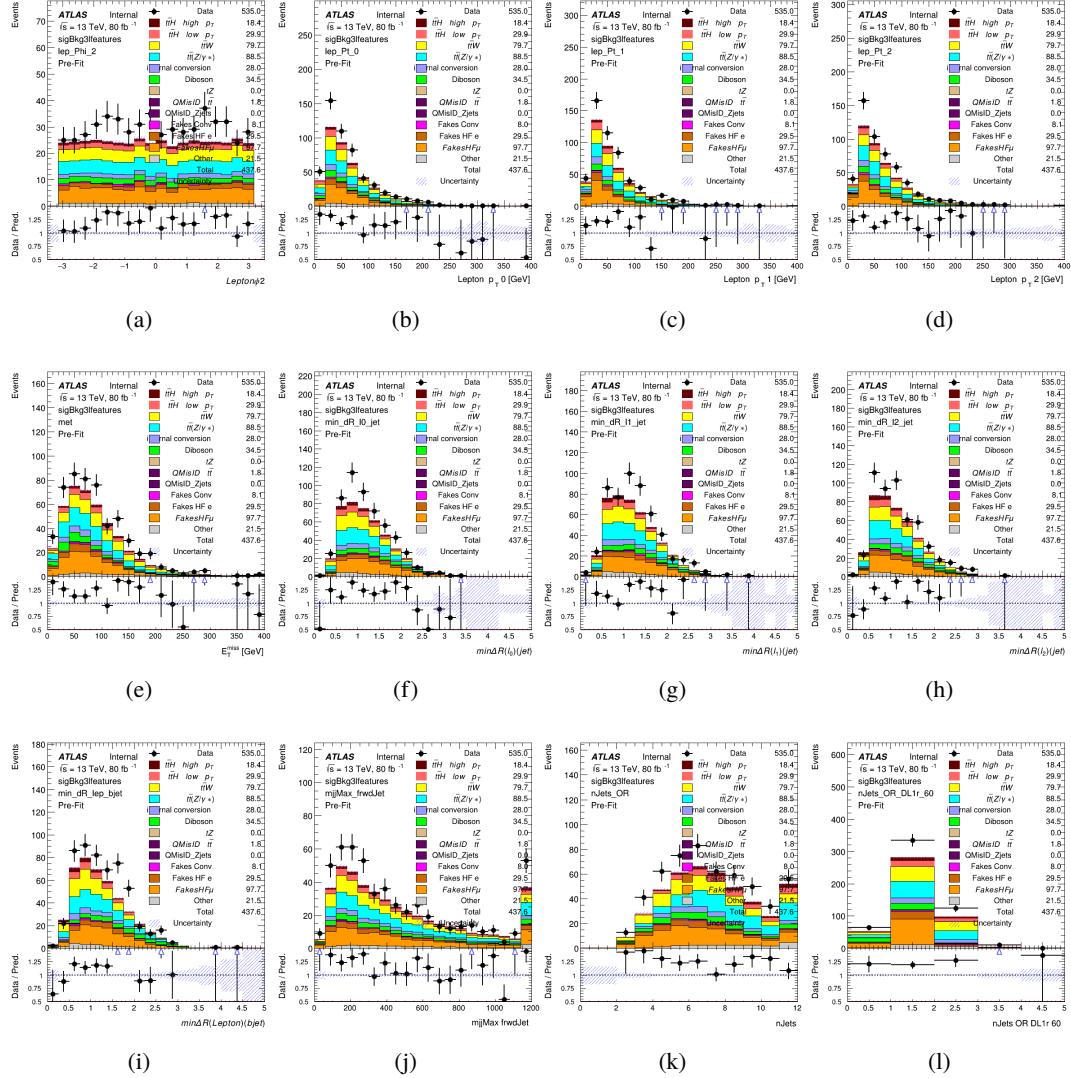
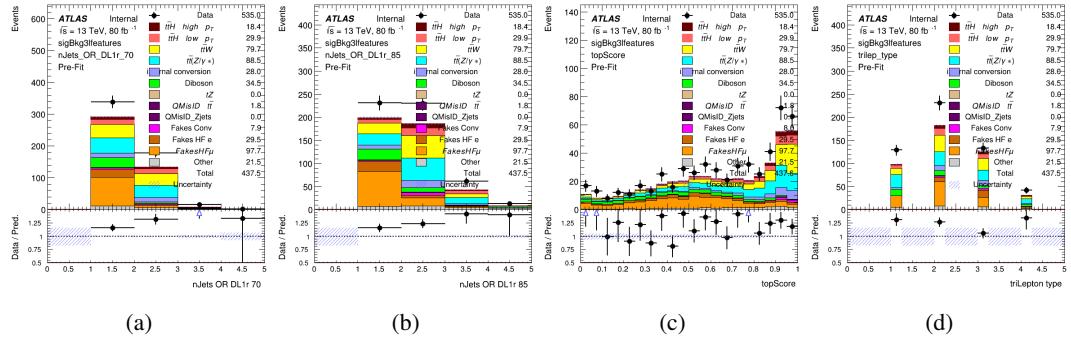


Figure A.23: Input features for sigBkg3l

Figure A.24: Input features for `sigBkg3l`

Figure A.25: Input features for `sigBkg3l`

833 **A.3 Alternate b-jet Identification Algorithm**

834 The nominal analysis reconstructs the b-jets by considering different combinations of jets, and
 835 asking a neural network to determine whether each combination consists of b-jets from top quark
 836 decays. An alternate approach would be to give the neural network about all of the jets in an event
 837 at once, and train it to select which two are most likely to be the b-jets from top decay. It was
 838 hypothesized that this could perform better than considering each combination independently, as
 839 the neural network could consider the event as a whole. While this is not found to be the case,
 840 these studies are documented here as a point of interest and comparison.

841 For these studies, the kinematics of the 10 highest p_T jets in each event are used for
 842 training. This includes the vast majority of truth b-jets. Specifically the p_T , η , ϕ , E , and DL1r
 843 score of each jet are used. For events with fewer than 10 jets, these values are substituted with 0.
 844 The p_T , η , ϕ , and E of the leptons and E_T^{miss} are included as well. Categorical cross entropy is
 845 used as the loss function.

Table 25: Accuracy of the NN in identifying b-jets from tops in 2lSS events for the alternate categorical method compared to the nominal method.

Channel	Categorical	Nominal
2lSS	70.6%	73.9%
3l	76.1%	79.8%

846 **A.4 Binary Classification of the Higgs p_T**

847 A two bin fit of the Higgs momentum is used because statistics are insufficient for any finer
 848 resolution. This means separating high and low p_T events is sufficient for this analysis. As

such, rather than attempting the reconstruct the full Higgs p_T spectrum, a binary classification approach is explored.

A model is built to determine whether $t\bar{t}H$ events include a high p_T (>150 GeV) or low p_T (<150 GeV) Higgs Boson. While this is now a classification model, it uses the same input features described in section 8.4. Binary crossentropy is used as the loss function.

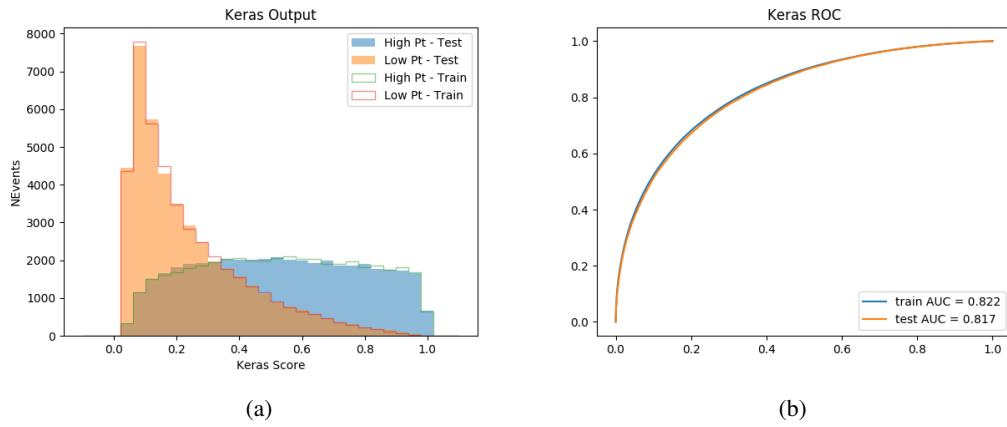


Figure A.26:

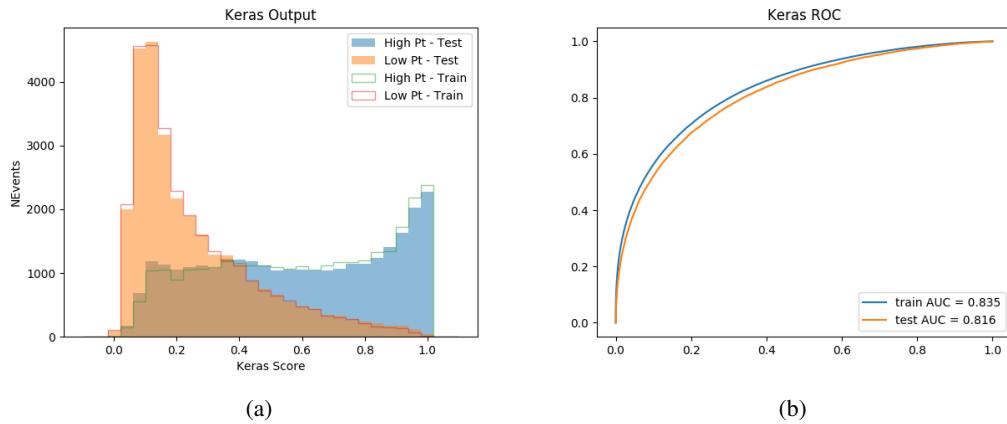


Figure A.27:

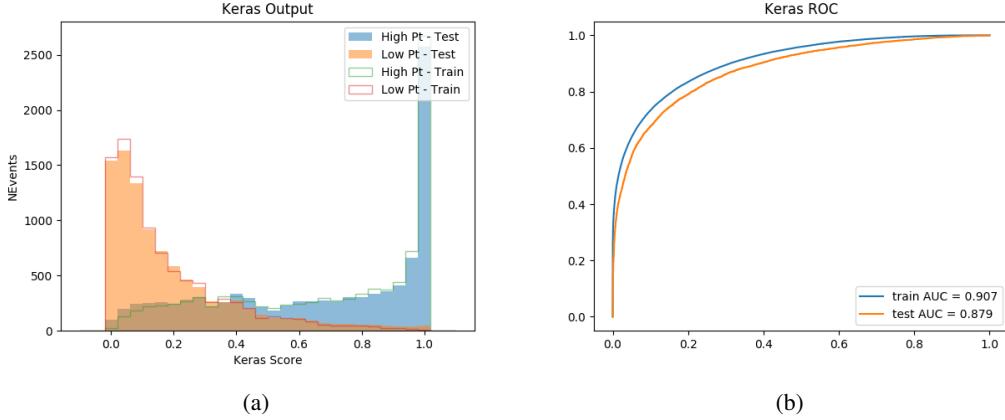


Figure A.28:

854 A.5 Impact of Alternative Jet Selection

855 A relatively low p_T threshold of 15 GeV is used to determine jet candidates, as the jets originating
 856 from the Higgs decay are found to fall between 15 and 25 GeV a large fraction of the time. The
 857 impact of different jet p_T cuts on our ability to reconstruct the Higgs p_T is explored here. The
 858 performance of the Higgs p_T prediction models is evaluated for jet p_T cuts of 10, 15, 20, and 25
 859 GeV.

860 **B**

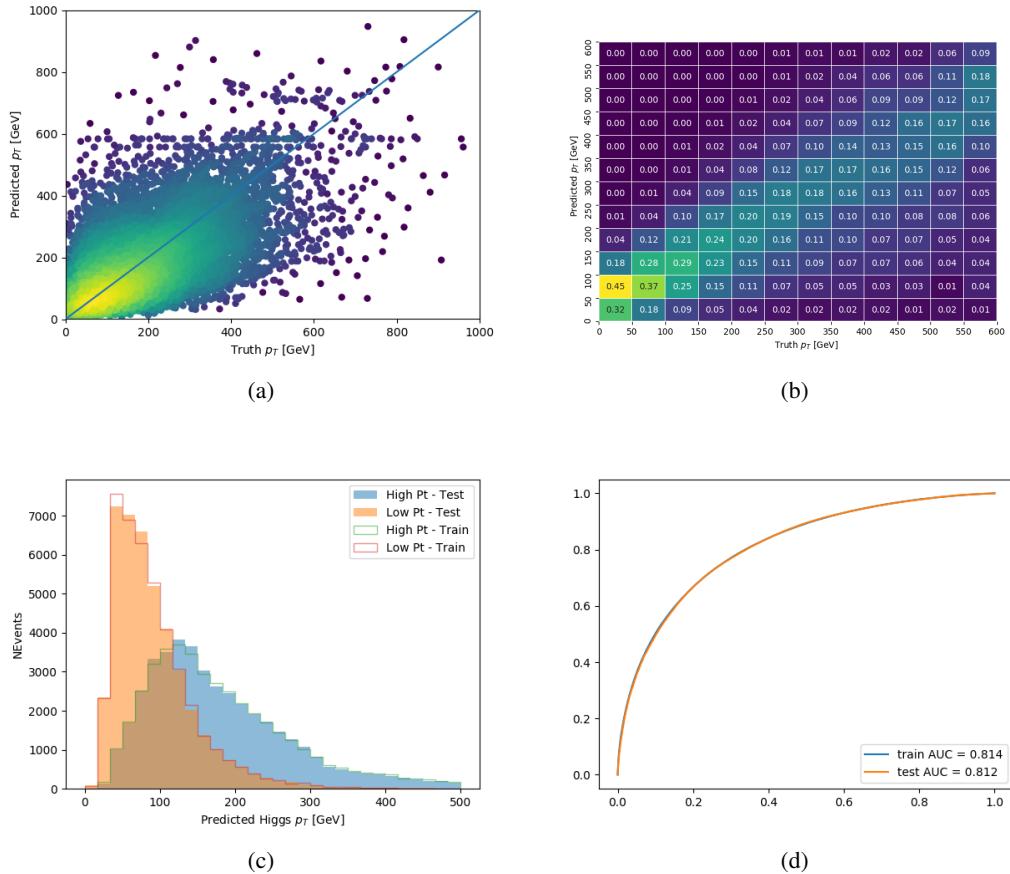


Figure A.29: