

# Calculation of the Supersymmetric top quark mass at CLIC

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## Abstract

In this project I calculate the mass of the Supersymmetric top quark in CLIC experiment at  $\sqrt{s} = 3$  TeV in  $e^- e^+$  collisions. I assume the following decay for the top squark  $\tilde{q} \rightarrow q \chi_0$ , and I focus on the fully hadronic channel of decay i.e  $\tilde{q} \rightarrow q \chi_0 \rightarrow W b \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ . The mass was found to be  $m_{\tilde{t}} = 861 \pm 19$  GeV using the Boosted Decision Trees Multivariate Analysis and  $m_{\tilde{t}} = 812 \pm 20$  GeV using the Gradient Boosted Decision Trees Multivariate Analysis.

## Declaration

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Put your acknowledgements here. Thanking your supervisor for his/her help is standard practice, but you don't have to do this. . .

This template is a modification of the one for the MSc in High Performance Computing, which is apparently descended from a template developed by Prof Charles Duncan for MSc students in Meteorology. His acknowledgement follows:

*This template has been produced with help from many former students who have shown different ways of doing things. Please make suggestions for further improvements.*

Some parts of this template were lifted unashamedly from the Edinburgh MPhys project report guide, with little or no modification. I have no idea who wrote the first version of that. . .

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

On July 2012 the discovery of the Higgs boson was announced at CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC). This marked the beginning of a new era for experimental High Energy Physics motivating the design of new experiments for further and deeper exploration of the Higgs boson itself but also, a huge marathon addressing the questions/problems that arose with it.

One of these proposed experiments is Compact Linear Collider (CLIC), a high-luminosity linear  $e^- e^+$  collider. It is designed for a staging scenario of three main centre of mass energies at  $\sqrt{s} = 380$  GeV,  $\sqrt{s} = 1.5$  TeV and  $\sqrt{s} = 3$  TeV targeting optimal physics output based on the current landscape. The main difference of CLIC with LHC is that in the latter, protons collide which are non fundamental particles as they consist of quarks and gluons bound altogether. One of the disadvantages of LHC is the inability to know beforehand the initial state of the colliding particles as quarks exist in a "sea of gluons" making it impossible to know their momenta. This sets some restrictions with respect to the precision that it can probe various observables.

On the other hand, CLIC is designed to investigate the interactions of elementary particles, an important advantage since initial states of the colliding particles is known. In advance, LHC suffers from energy loss due to Synchrotron radiation since protons are accelerated in a 27 km circular accelerator whereas CLIC, being linear does not.

The main targets of CLIC are dependent of the energy stage. In the first it will focus on precision standard model physics such as Higgs and Top quark measurements and in the two subsequent, among others, there will be searches for new physics [1]. One of the theories that aspires to give solutions to many of the problems of Standard Model is Supersymmetry (SUSY). In

this theory every particle has a Supersymmetric partner that differs in the spin by  $1/2$ , thus relating bosons with fermions and fermions with bosons.

In the Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model, the top squarks  $\tilde{t}$  decay almost all the times into a top quark  $t$  and a dark matter candidate, the neutralino  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ . In this project I will use Multivariate Analysis to discriminate the best it can be achieved between signal and background with the goal to measure the top squark mass at  $\sqrt{s} = 3$  TeV in the CLIC accelerator environment.

# Chapter 2

## CLIC

### 2.1 Outline of the experiment

CLIC is a proposed  $e^- e^+$  linear collider optimised to perform in three centre of mass stages at  $\sqrt{s} = 380$  GeV,  $\sqrt{s} = 1.5$  TeV and  $\sqrt{s} = 3$  TeV. The purpose of the different energy stages is to fully exploit its scientific potential including precision measurements and searches for physics Beyond the Standard Model.

Specifically, at  $\sqrt{s} = 380$  GeV and with an integrated luminosity of  $\mathcal{L}_{int} = 500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , precision measurements can be made in the Higgs and the top quark sector. At this energy stage the Higgsstrahlung process ( $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH$ ) alongside the  $WW$  fusion ( $e^+e^- \rightarrow H\nu_e\tilde{\nu}_e$ ) are the dominant and can shed light to properties of the Higgs boson in a model independent way [1]. In CLIC there is also a dedicated program for top quark physics, as it is one of the most important particles in SM because it couples strongest to the Higgs field due to its mass but also it has an important role in many of the BSM scenarios. Furthermore at the next two stages leading role will play the proposed scenarios for physics BSM with most importantly Supersymmetry at  $\sqrt{s} = 3$  TeV and with  $\mathcal{L}_{int} = 2000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . This is because CLIC has the potential for direct particle detection up to the kinematic limit of  $\sqrt{s}/2$  for pair production but also through indirect detection of observables that are sensitive to BSM scenarios through precision measurements and comparison with the SM expectations, taking advantage of the full energy potential.

Given the linear nature of CLIC, there are no energy losses induced by Synchrotron radiation which appears in circular colliders, but due Beamsstrahlung radiation. As the colliding bunches get closer to the vertex, the strong electromagnetic fields (up to 10 Tesla) created by the opposing beam, cause

deflection of the particles trajectories resulting to emit Synchrotron radiation. The effect is energy-dependent with huge impact at higher energies [2] as it can be seen in the following image [3].

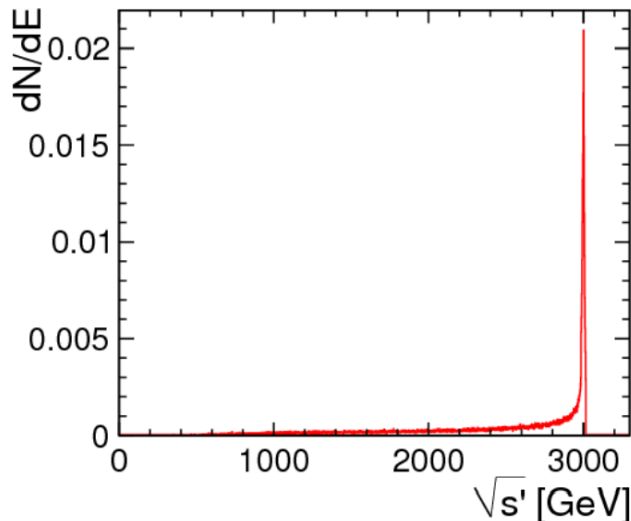


Figure 2.1: The luminosity spectrum for CLIC operating at  $\sqrt{s} = 3$  TeV, where  $\sqrt{s'}$  is the effective centre-of-mass energy after beamstrahlung and initial state radiation.

CLIC is designed to operate for seven, five and six years respectively in each energy stage while the upgrading periods will last two years. The total run will last for 22 years with the following table summarising the luminosities achieved in each stage:

$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	$\mathcal{L}$
380	500 fb <sup>-1</sup>
1.5	1.5 ab <sup>-1</sup>
3	3 ab <sup>-1</sup>

Furthermore, the experiment has two detector concepts CLIC SiD and CLIC ILD in order to serve the required jet energy resolution. The latter has been developed for the International Linear Collider but it has been adapted according to the needs of CLIC. Both detectors have strong central solenoid magnets creating an axial magnetic field of 5T for CLIC SiD and 4T for CLIC ILD [3].

# Chapter 3

## Supersymmetry

### 3.1 Motivation

The model that describes elementary particle physics is the Standard Model. It involves matter fields (fermions) and vector gauge bosons (force carriers) that they stem from the fact that the SM Lagrangian is subject to  $SU(3) \otimes SU(2) \otimes U(1)$  symmetries. An important part of this theory is the existence of the Higgs field which appeared during the unification of the electromagnetic and the weak force. It is known for the fact that it "gives" mass to the elementary particles (besides photons and gluons which they are protected by the  $U(1), SU(3)$  symmetries respectively) via Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking .

It is true that even with the great success that the SM has been probed does not consist a flawless theory. Many parts of it are still to be answered or contain significant controversies. One example is the Hierarchy problem. In the electroweak sector of the SM there is a parameter that has the dimensions of energy, the vacuum expectation value of the Higgs field which phenomenologically is

$$v \approx 246 \text{ GeV} \tag{3.1}$$

The importance of this parameter is that it sets the masses of the the theory and as well as the Higgs boson itself as it is

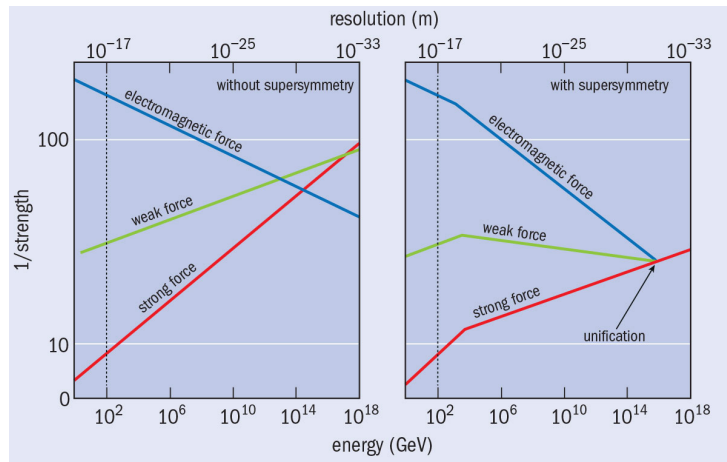
$$M_H = v \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2}} \tag{3.2}$$

where  $\lambda$  is the constant of the Higgs self interaction. The problem arises when we try compute higher order corrections to the mass of the Higgs field. The self energy of the higgs boson has a term of the form

$$\int^{\Lambda} d^4k \quad f(k, \text{external momenta}) \quad (3.3)$$

where  $\Lambda$  represents the scale of the new physics such as the effects of quantum gravity. In dimensional regularisation, when  $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$  the renormalisability of the theory assures that there is no inconsistency, but if we take into account a scale, for example, for the quantum gravity then  $\Lambda \rightarrow M_P \approx 1.2 \times 10^{19} \text{ GeV}$  which is the Plank mass, then the additive quantum corrections for the Higgs mass become too big dragging the value of the Higgs mass up. Because the VEV of the Higgs boson has a fixed phenomenologically value, one way to circumvent this problem is by relating bosons with fermions since in the latter, the algebraic terms for their self energies come with a minus sign giving the desired calcelations without any "fine tuning" from our side. This results into the SUSY theory stabilising the Hierarchy  $M_H \ll M_P$  with the constraint that the SUSY particles should be visible at a scale not too much greater than 1-10 TeV [4].

One other feature that makes SUSY attractive is the fact that it includes the convergence of the couplings, something that it is known as Grand Unification. From the point of view of SM, something like that is unable to achieve since two of the couplings decrease with energy (weak and strong coupling) whereas one (electromagnetic) increases. In the MSSM, by the inclusion of the sparticles such unification is actually achievable as it can be seen in the following figure:





## 3.2 SUSY Phenomenology

Inside SUSY every boson is related to a fermionic supersymmetric partner and every fermion has a bosonic one. The fermion superpartners are called sfermions and differ in the spin value by 1/2 whereas the boson particles which are the force carriers are related to a spin 1/2 particles, the gauginos. In the following table I show the correspondance between SM and SUSY gauge particles.

Standard Model		SUSY	
Photon	$\gamma$	Photino	$\tilde{\gamma}$
Gluon	$g$	Gluino	$\tilde{g}$
Z Boson	$Z$	Zino	$\tilde{Z}$
W Boson	$W^{\pm,0}$	Wino	$\tilde{W}^{\pm,0}$
B Boson	$B$	Bino	$\tilde{B}$

The framework of this project is the Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model which besides the SM particles includes the sleptons  $\tilde{\ell}^{\pm}$ , the sneutrinos  $\tilde{\nu}_l$ , the squarks  $\tilde{q}$ , the gluinos  $\tilde{g}$ , two pair of charginos  $\tilde{\chi}_i^{\pm}$  where  $i = 1, 2$ , four neutralinos  $\tilde{\chi}_i^0$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, 4$  and five Higgs bosons  $h^0, H^0, A^0, H^{\pm}$ .

Both particles and sparticles belong to the same super-multiplet having the same mass and the same quantum numbers as their SM partners but with different spin. Because no such degenerate fermion-boson pair exists in nature, then it is deduced that SUSY must be a broken symmetry. In order to constitute a solid solution to the Hierarchy problem, then the difference in the masses of the particles and their supersymmetric partners must be of the order of  $\mathcal{O}(1TeV)$  [5].

In Standard Model, for the Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking one Higgs doublet is needed with 4 degrees of freedom. For the SUSY model on the other hand two such doublets are required with a total of eight degrees of freedom where three of them are absorbed to give mass to the SM particles such as  $W^{\pm}$  and  $Z$ , and the remaining five give rise to five physical Higgs bosons  $\tilde{h}, \tilde{H}^{\pm}, \tilde{A}, \tilde{H}^0$ . Those in turn, mix further to become the neutralinos and the charginos :  $\tilde{\chi}_i^0, \tilde{\chi}_i^{\pm}$ .

It is known that within the SM the fermions carry chirality denoted by L or R whether they are left or right respectively, according to the way they transform under the symmetry group  $SU(2) \otimes U(1)$ . Thus given the SUSY relation of fermions-bosons that means that the sfermions (bosonic superpartners), come into doublets of the form  $(f_i, \tilde{f}_i)$ , where  $i=L,R$ . The sfermions mix fur-

ther to make the eigenstates of the mass matrix. This mixing is expected to be strong for third generation sfermions since the Yukawa couplings can be large, more precisely in our case the stop quark mixing effects can be large because of the large mass of the top quark.

The following matrix is the mixing matrix expressed in the  $(\tilde{f}_L, \tilde{f}_R)$  basis:

$$\mathcal{M}_f^2 = \begin{pmatrix} M_{\tilde{f}_L}^2 & \alpha_f m_f \\ \alpha_f m_f & M_{\tilde{f}_R}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

where the  $M_{\tilde{f}_L}^2$  are terms that depend on the mass of the quark, the charge and the third component of the weak isospin. The off diagonal elements  $\alpha_f$  are dependent on the soft SUSY breaking trilinear scalar coupling parameters.

In this project I will focus on the top squarks where the mixing  $\tilde{t}_R - \tilde{t}_L$  is important due to the large top quark mass. By computing the eigenvalues of the previous matrix and for the right flavour we obtain:

$$m_{\tilde{t}_{1,2}}^2 = \frac{1}{2}(M_{\tilde{t}_L}^2 + M_{\tilde{t}_R}^2 \mp \sqrt{(M_{\tilde{t}_L}^2 - M_{\tilde{t}_R}^2)^2 + 4m_t^2 \alpha_t^2}) \quad (3.5)$$

It is obvious that the  $m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2$  will have the lowest mass, something that makes it the lightest squark.

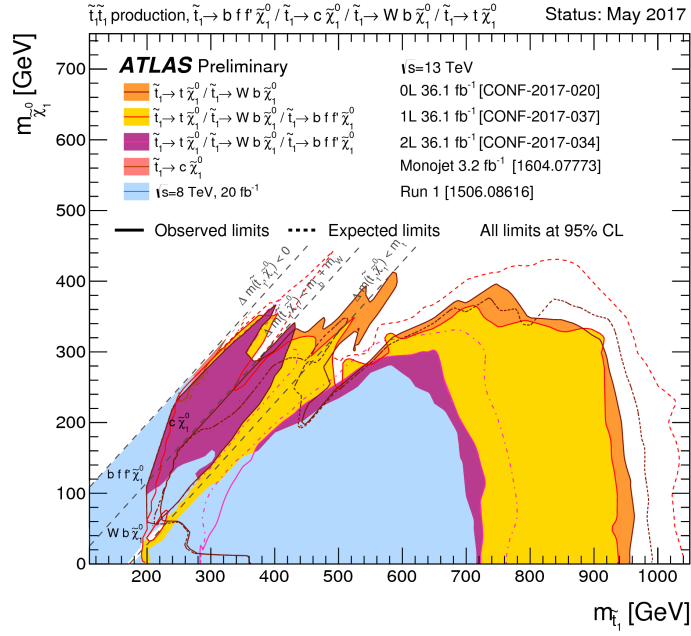
### 3.3 Results from LHC for SUSY

The search for indications for Supersymmetry is not new as LHC has been optimized and focused among other to the direct or indirect detection of sparticles. The majority of the cases that have been studied, consider as main decay channel of the sparticles the following:

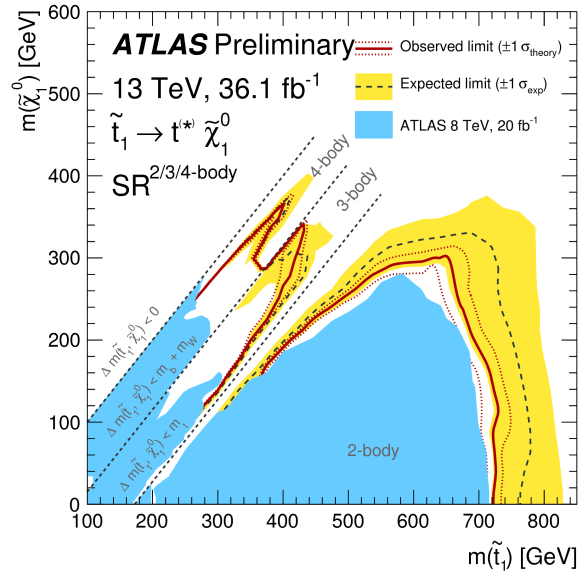
$$BR(\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\chi_i^{0,\pm}) = 100\% \quad (3.6)$$

So far thought no indication of SUSY has been found in LHC but through each analysis the exclusion limits for the SUSY observables become bigger and bigger as it can be seen in the following figures that summarises the

latest of them for the stop quark mass at  $\sqrt{s} = 8,13$  GeV in proton proton collisions [6]:



Whereas in the following figure there are the exclusion limits in ATLAS for p-p collisions at 13 TeV for the channel investigated in this project



# Chapter 4

## Methods

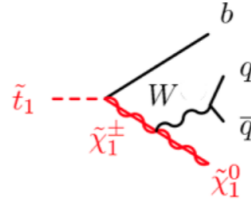
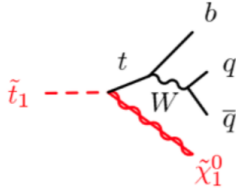
### 4.1 Introduction

In this chapter I will describe the exact conditions and methods that were followed in this project for the calculation of the stop quark mass at CLIC Conceptual experiment.

I will investigate the production of a pair of stop quarks at  $\sqrt{s} = 3$  TeV and assumig an integrated luminosity of  $\mathcal{L}_{int} = 2000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . The channel of interest is the following:

$$e^+e^+ \rightarrow \tilde{t}\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow W^+W^-b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \quad (4.1)$$

and for this model the mass of the top squark is  $m_{\tilde{t}} = 844$  GeV whereas the mass of the neutralino is  $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ . This is not the only possible decay of a top squark but it is the dominant one. In what follows I show the top three branching ratios of the top squark decay and two of the corresponding Feynmann diagrams:



1.  $\text{BR}(\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 52.4 \%$
2.  $\text{BR}(\tilde{t} \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) = 34.1 \%$
3.  $\text{BR}(\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_2^0) = 13.2 \%$

As also the branching ratios for the decay of the W boson to either in a hadronic final state or in a leptonic one are:

- $\text{BR}(W \rightarrow q\bar{q}) = 67.8 \%$
- $\text{BR}(W \rightarrow l\nu_l) = 32.2 \%$

In the following I summarise the possible decays of the stops indicating the branching pair fraction for each one:

- $e^-e^+ \rightarrow \tilde{t}\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0\chi_1^\pm b \rightarrow W^+W^-b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \quad (35.8\%)$
- $e^-e^+ \rightarrow \tilde{t}\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow W^+W^-b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \quad (27.4\%)$
- $e^-e^+ \rightarrow \tilde{t}\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0\chi_2^0 \rightarrow W^+W^-b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 h \quad (13.7\%)$
- $e^-e^+ \rightarrow \tilde{t}\tilde{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}\chi_1^+\chi_1^- \rightarrow W^+W^-b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \quad (11.6\%)$
- $e^-e^+ \rightarrow \tilde{t}\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_2^0\chi_1^\pm b \rightarrow W^+W^-b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 h \quad (9\%)$

## 4.2 Calculation of SUSY particle masses

There are various ways that have been developed for the calculation of the squark masses at electron-positron linear colliders. In this chapter I present one that will not be used in my analysis but sketch the potencial and thus the importance of the aforementioned colliders regarding these kind of calculations.

The main topologies that are considered are those that the gluino is heavier than the squarks and thus the dominant decaying channel is:

$$e^-e^+ \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\chi_1^0\chi_1^0 \quad (4.2)$$

It needs to be mentioned that a powerfull advantage of the CLIC experiment is the possibility of achieving polarisation up to 80% helping to reduce the WW background and the ability to create right or left squarks depending on the needs of the physical analysis.

### 4.2.1 Modified Invariant Mass

This technique has been developed initially for LHC experiment where the p-p collision energy is not known. The calculation was achieved by creating the variable  $M_C$  which is related to the standard invariant mass but it's invariance comes from contra linear boosts of equal magnitude. The squark mass is given by:

$$m_{\tilde{q}} = \frac{1}{2}(M_C^{max} + \sqrt{(M_C^{max})^2 + 4m_\chi^2}) \quad (4.3)$$

where

$$M_C^2 = 2(E_{q,1}E_{q,2} + \vec{p}_{q,1}\vec{p}_{q,2}) \quad (4.4)$$

and

$$M_C^{max} = \frac{m_{\tilde{q}}^2 - m_\chi^2}{m_{\tilde{q}}} \quad (4.5)$$

The power off this kind of calculation comes from the fact that no knowledge for the exact center of mass energy is needed (In comparison with the first method described in [7]), something that is not purely known since the

effects of initial state radiation and the Beamstrahlung can distort it significantly resulting to even bigger uncertainties. Note that this method assumes that the mass of the neutralino is known and that the quark is massless.

## 4.3 Minimisation of $\chi^2$ Method

In this chapter I describe the procedure that I followed until the calculation of the top squark mass. This involved the vertex finding, the jet clustering, the flavourtagging and the calculation of the  $\chi^2$  for each top squark mass.

### 4.3.1 Vertex Finding

For the needs of this project I used the package of LCFIplus which is an improved software of the already existing one LCFIVertex. The important difference between the two is that LCFIplus employs the vertex finding before the jet clustering (in comparison to LCFIVertex which follows the exact opposite procedure) with the goal to protect the secondary vertices from breaking up and grouped into different jets [8]. This is an important step towards better performance since the Bottom jets can be identified from their sufficiently large distance between the primary vertex and their decay vertex. Additionally, the importance of this step to be performed before jet clustering, is that hadrons that contain bottom or charm quarks have sizeable lifetimes and they can be measured inside the detector.

That said, the vertex finding was the first step towards obtaining the final data for analysis.

### 4.3.2 Jet Clustering

Jets are an indispensable part of high energy physics. They come from the manifestation of strong nuclear as free quarks or gluons hadronize. They are visual structures that are measured in the detectors and they serve the need of approaching the initial parton that they originated. Throughout the years various algorithms have been developed for the clustering of such objects differing in the way that they approach such procedure. Two of the most famous are the sequential recombination algorithms and cone algorithms. In this project I use a sequential recombination algorithm, the  $k_t$  algorithm which is a longitudinally invariant algorithm firstly designed for hadron colliders.

The  $k_t$  involves a measure of distance  $d_{ij}$  for all the pair of particles  $i, j$ :

$$d_{ij} = d_{ji} = \min(p_{Ti}^2, p_{Tj}^2) \frac{\Delta R_{ij}^2}{R^2} \quad (4.6)$$

where  $p_{Ti}$  is the transverse momentum of  $i^{th}$  particle with respect to beam direction and  $\Delta R_{ij}^2 = (y_i - y_j)^2 + (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2$  with  $y$  being the rapidity,  $\phi$  being the azimuth angle and  $R$  the jet radius fixed in this project as  $R = 0.7$ .

The basic idea behind this algorithm is that it calculates the  $d_{ij}$  with the smallest value and then it "merges" the  $i, j$  into a single object with momentum  $p_i + p_j$ . This procedure is repeated until the quantity  $d_{ij}$  is above some threshold and all the particles that are left are the event's jet [9].

### 4.3.3 Flavour Tagging

Flavour Tagging is the procedure in which a pseudoprobability is assigned to each jet regarding the parton that the jet originates from. In this project, there are six jets in the final products four of them originating from  $b$  quarks.

The flavour tagging algorithm that was used belonged in the LCFIplus package [8]. It makes use of the TMVA package which in turn uses multivariate classifiers. A set of input variables are defined for each jet and they are passed to the Gradient Boosted Decision Trees (a certain type of classifiers) which they are trained and then applied to the jets of the physical process. Those input variables are constituents of the jets such as tracks and secondary vertices.

### 4.3.4 Classification Method: *Boosted Decision Trees*

For the calculation of the top squark mass I made use of the TMVA package which provides a multivariate analysis platform in order (for this project) to make separation between the signal and the background. Two of them were employed, used and compared: the *Boosted Decision Trees* (BDT) and the *Gradient Boosted Decision Trees* (GBDT).

In this chapter I describe the Boosted Decision Trees method of classification and cite the results of this investigation.



## Background on BDT's

Before I explain what BDT's are, it would be beneficial to sketch what Decision Trees are.

Suppose we start with signal and background events described by a set of variables such as (in HEP) transverse momenta, missing energy, etc. Then TMVA sorts all events by each variable and we choose the one that gives the best separation between signal and background. This is how the first node is made called root. Then, in the two branches that are made we repeat this procedure applying the best cut on each node until the splitting stops based on some criterion. That is how the terminal node is reached which is called leaf [10].

One *issue* that arises for Decision Trees is their instability in statistical fluctuations. If two of the input variables have similar separation power then a fluctuation of the input sample may cause the selection of one of the two variables disregarding the other, something that would not happen if the fluctuation was not present. This results in a totally different tree structure.

A way to circumvent this problem is to employ many different trees whose depth is small. They are called weak learners. The classification of the event comes from the majority vote of these weak learners (boosting). It is important to be noted that each tree is trained with the same sample of input variables. That way not only we reach better results in the possible presence of statistical fluctuations but we also avoid the overtraining of the trees.

## Separation of Signal and Background

In the physical case that I examine what will later be denoted as SUSY signal: corresponding to the top squarks, SUSY and SM background: corresponding to any physical process that immitates the one under consideration.

To this end, using the TMVA package in root and training 200 trees with the preselection cuts:

- $E_{visible} < 2 \text{ TeV}$
- $E_{top1,2} < 1.2 \text{ TeV}$

where  $E_{visible}$  is the total energy of the jets and  $E_{top,i}$  is the energy of the  $i^{th}$  top quark. 99% of the signal events passed the cut whereas for the background 70%.

In what follows I enumerate the input variables in the TMVA that they were used for training and testing the classifiers. It is important to notice that the sample with which the BDT's was trained and tested were different.

1. The invariant masses of the top quarks
2. The invariant masses of the W bosons
3. The missing transverse momentum  $p_T$
4. The  $\Delta\phi$  angle between the  $t\bar{t}$  quarks
5. The  $\Delta R$  between the W candidates and the b jets
6. The  $\cos\theta_{top}$ . We expect the top quarks created by purely SM processes to be more boosted than the ones that involved SUSY processes.

7. Thrust:

$$T = \max_{\hat{n}} \frac{\sum_i |\vec{p}_i \cdot \hat{n}|}{\sum_i |\vec{p}_i|} \quad (4.7)$$

where  $\hat{n}$  is the unitary vector that maximises the ratio of the sums. The sums run over all the particles that emerge from the collision.

8. The three highest b tags
9. The three highest c tags
10.  $\theta_{miss}$ , which is defined to be the polar angle of the missing momentum
11. Oblatness
12. Sphericity (defined in [11])
13. Aplanarity (defined in [11])
14. The number of particles
15.  $y_{3,4}, y_{4,5}, y_{5,6}, y_{6,7}, y_{7,8}$ : The jet transition values defined from the following formula:

$$y_{i,j} = \min(E_i^2, E_j^2) \frac{1 - (\cos\theta_i - \cos\theta_j)}{s} \quad (4.8)$$

where i,j jets are chosen such that y gets the minimum value.

The TMVA trains the classifiers with respect to the input variables and then with the weight files that it has created, it applies them to a different sample (test phase). Essentially what TMVA achieves is reducing the multi dimensional phase space of variables into one variable, known as BDT cut.

According to the following graph, the value of the BDT cut that was chosen is  $cut_{BDT} = -0.036$  due to the fact that it has the maximum statistical significance  $\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}} = 5.68$ , where S is the number of signal events and B is the number of background events.

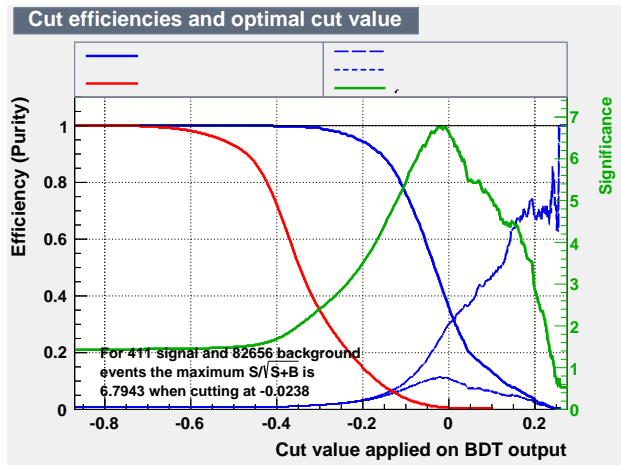


Figure 4.1: The green line represents the statistical significance  $\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}}$  where as it can be seen it reaches the greatest value at -0.0238. The cut is also known as decision boundary and defines the critical region.

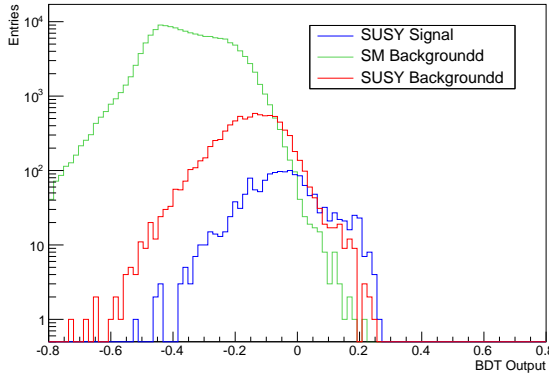


Figure 4.2: The BDT output for the signal and the two backgrounds. The y axis has a log scale.

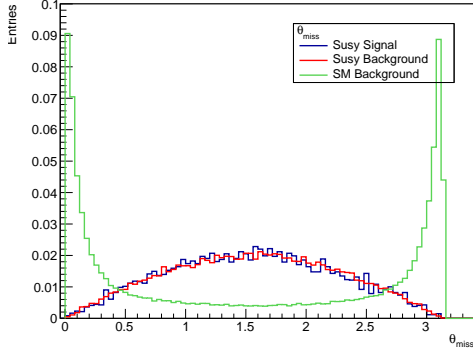


Figure 4.3: Polar angle of the missing momentum of the jets

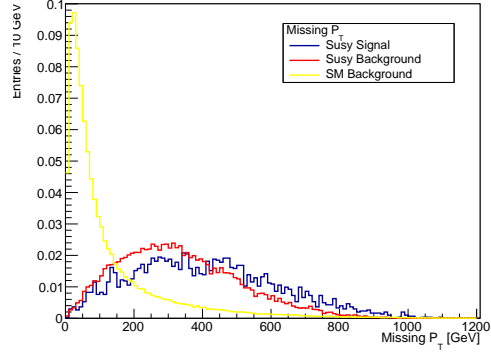


Figure 4.4: Missing transverse momentum

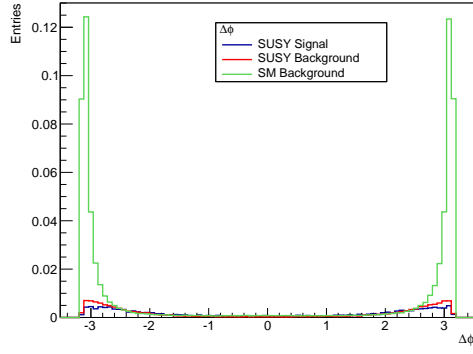


Figure 4.5: The angle between the reconstructed tops

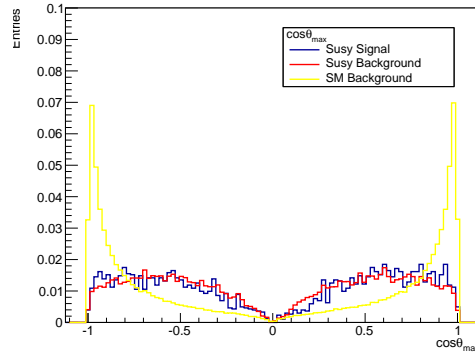


Figure 4.6:  $\cos\theta_{top}$

After the training phase, the TMVA yields which variables where the most important in the classification procedure where (ordered from the most significant):

1.  $\theta_{miss}$
2. missing  $p_T$
3.  $\Delta\phi$
4.  $\cos\theta_{top}$

The above histograms show the aforementioned variables as they were given for training and testing.

## Energy Spectrum of the Reconstructed Top quark

In the histogram below the energy spectrum of the top quark can be seen for the signal events. This variable was not given to the TMVA for training and testing. It is clear that the maximum value of the energy is 1200 Tev something that explains why this was also set as a preselection cut.

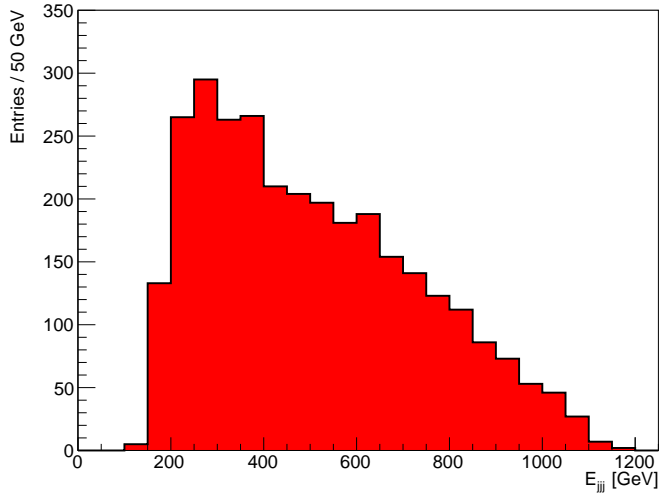


Figure 4.7: The energy of the top quark. For higher energies there are less entries per bin, something that is connected with the effect of Beamsstrahlung radiation that is manifested mainly in higher energies.

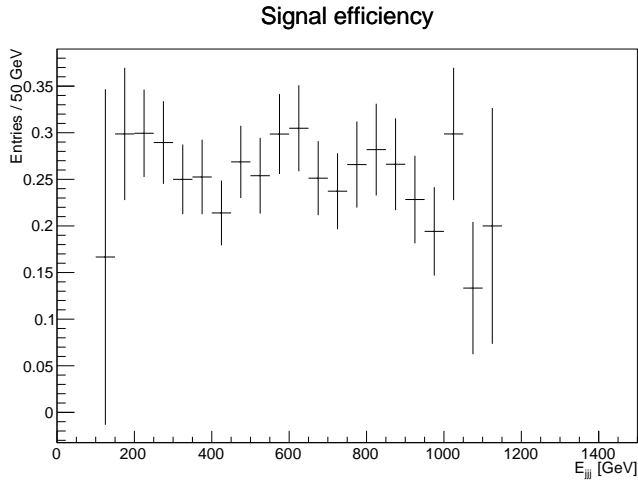


Figure 4.8:

In the above histogram it can be seen the signal efficiency (with errors) as

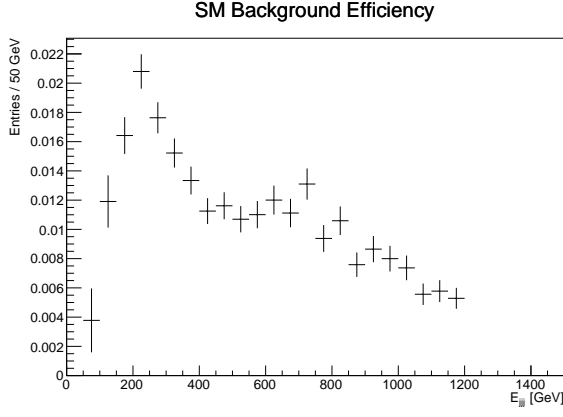


Figure 4.9: The Standard Model Background Efficiency

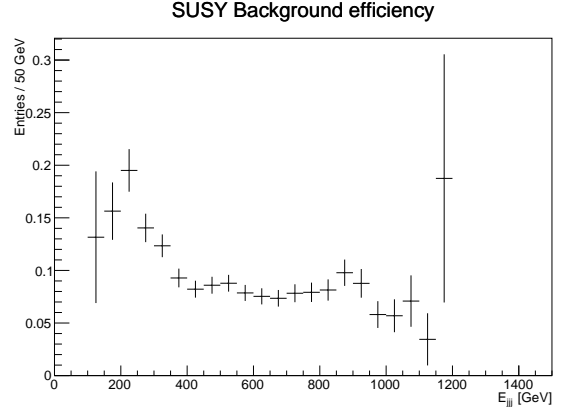


Figure 4.10: The SUSY Background Efficiency

with respect to the energy of the three jets  $E_{jjj}$ . It is defined to be the ratio of the number of events that passed the  $cut_{BDT}$  over the total number of the signal events.

For completeness, the above diagrams depict the SM background efficiency and the SUSY background efficiency.

## Effectiveness of BDT's

In the following graphs we can see the number of events of the signal and the two backgrounds with respect of the  $E_{jjj}$  before and after the  $cut_{BDT}$ . As it can be seen, the Standard Model Background as well as the SUSY Background have reduced significantly.

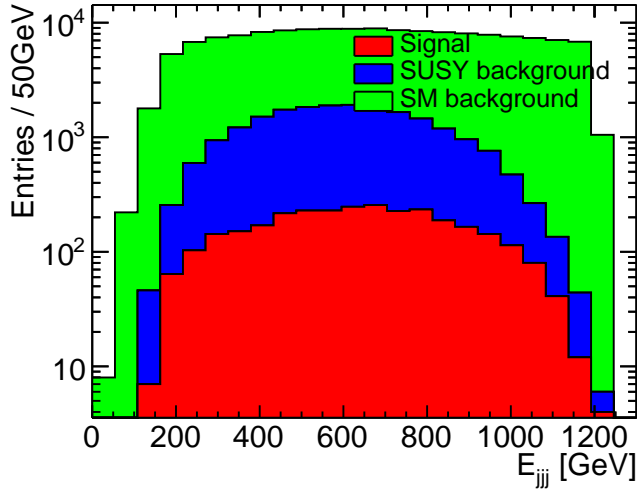


Figure 4.11: Signal, SM background and SUSY background before the TMVA application. It is a stacked histogram with log y axis.

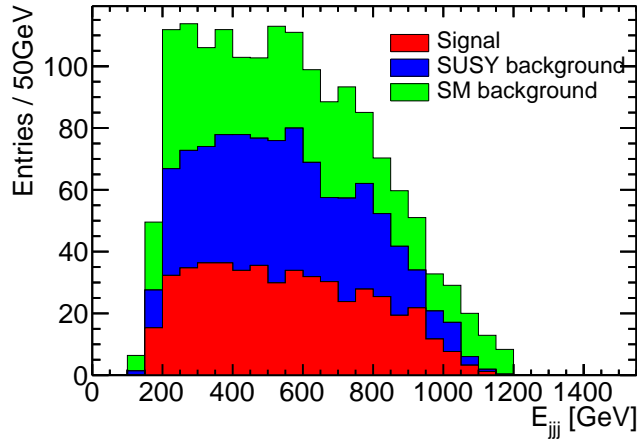


Figure 4.12: Signal, SM background and SUSY background after the TMVA application, again stacked.

BDT	Before TMVA ( $N_{events}$ )	After TMVA ( $N_{events}$ )	%
Signal	3005	493	16
SUSY background	17628	558	3.1
SM background	113494	528	0.4

The following table summarises the number of events that passed the pre-selection cuts, before and after the TMVA cut.

### Mass Calculation Results

For the calculation of the top squark mass I made use of the minimisation of the  $\chi^2$  method. In this method we calculate the  $\chi^2$  value for different masses of the top squark, and the minimum of the fitted polynomial yields the mass.

Concretely, the formula for the calculation of the  $\chi^2$  is:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{(n_{data,i} - n_{template,i})^2}{\sigma_{data,i}^2 + \sigma_{template,i}^2} \quad (4.9)$$

where  $n_{data}$  are the number of events in the energy spectrum of the three jets after the TMVA (figure 4.12) and  $n_{template}$  are the number of events for each different template, while the sum runs over all the bins of the histogram. A  $\chi^2$  was calculated for each different template, summarised in the table below.

$M_{template}$	$\sigma$ (fb)
$M_{nom} - 200$ GeV	2.8
$M_{nom} - 100$ GeV	2.2
$M_{nom} - 50$ GeV	1.9
$M_{nom}$	1.65
$M_{nom} + 50$ GeV	1.4
$M_{nom} + 100$ GeV	1.2
$M_{nom} + 200$ GeV	0.8

The mass was found to be  $m_{\tilde{t}} = 839$  GeV.



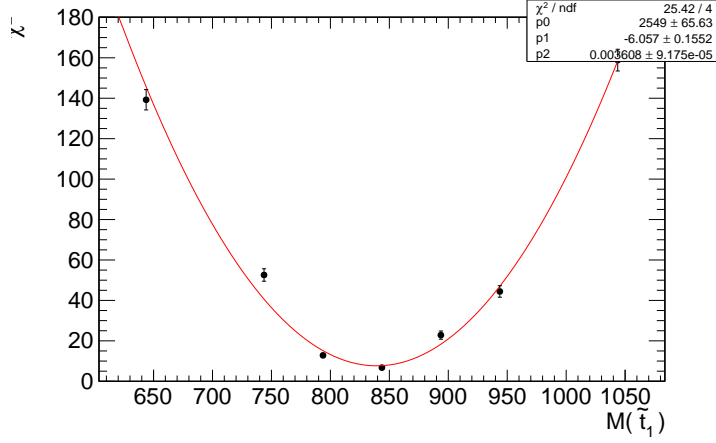


Figure 4.13: The  $\chi^2$  versus the different top squark mass templates. The minimum is at 860 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>.

In order to calculate the statistical uncertainty off the mass we employed a *toy Monte Carlo Method*.

In this method, I smeared each bin of the energy spectrum of the three jets (Figure 4.12), with a Gaussian of deviation  $\sqrt{n_{data,i}}$  and mean zero. Then the mass calculation was repeated. This procedure was done 5000 times. The deviation of the Gaussian was chosen to have that value since  $\sqrt{n_{data,i}}$  is the error of each bin content  $i$ . The result was an uncertainty of the mass 14 GeV.

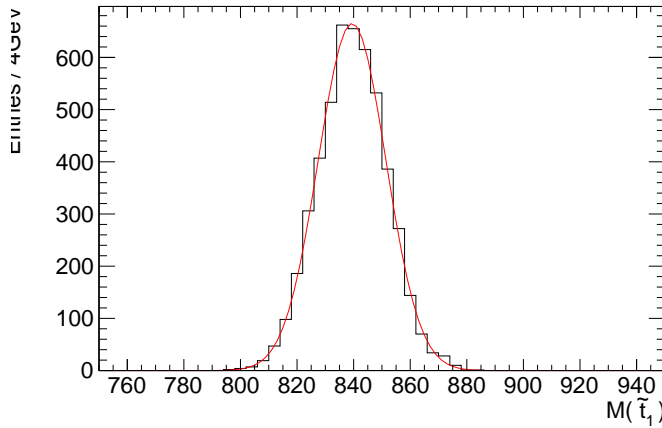


Figure 4.14: Toy Monte carlo method that yielded an uncertainty of 11 GeV.

### 4.3.5 Results - Summary of the BDT method

Using the Boosted Decision Trees and with the method of minimisation of the  $\chi^2$  for different templates, I found the mass of the supersymmetric top quark to be

$$m_{\tilde{t}} = 839 \pm 11 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \quad (4.10)$$

Although the nominal mass is  $M_{nom} = 845 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ , my calculation is one sigma inside this range, taking into account the aforementioned uncertainty at CLIC for integrated luminosity  $\mathcal{L}_{int} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ .

### 4.3.6 Classification Method: *Gradient Boosted Decision Trees*

In this chapter I will describe the mass calculation for the top squark using the Gradient Boosted Decision Trees (GBDT) as a method of classification for discrimination between signal and background. Furthermore, comparison will be made between BDT's and GBDT's.

#### Background on GBDT's

Gradient Boosting is a different method for classification. The goal, as in the BDT's, is to create a prediction model. The main difference from the classification method described in chapter 4.3.4 is that the prediction model is built in an iterative way allowing its own optimisation by the calculation of errors using a different loss function than the one used for the BDT's.

Again like all the boosting methods, it combines a set of weak learners (for BDT it was the number of trees). In the first phase -training phase- a rough approximation for the prediction model is made. Subsequently, the error of the model and the actual expected values is calculated (residual) and it is added in the previous model making it a slightly better. This procedure is repeated various times until a good description is reached.

The name gradient comes from the observation that the residuals that each time are added are just the negative gradient of a squared error loss function [10]. The mathematical formulation of both BDT's and GBDT's lies beyond the scope of this project but can be seen in [12], [10].

#### Training and testing phase

In this part of the procedure I "fed" the TMVA with the exact same variables as I did for the BDT's and imposed the exact same preselection cuts. The purpose of this is to make a comparison of the two methods in the end. For this method 1000 trees were employed.

The preselection cuts were:

- $E_{visible} < 2 \text{ TeV}$
- $E_{top1,2} < 1.2 \text{ TeV}$

The list of the input variables can be seen in chapter 4.3.4 (p.16).

Based again, to the graph that has the efficiency vs the  $cut_{GBDT}$ , the chosen value for the cut was the one that maximised the statistical significance  $\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}}$ , where  $S$  is the signal and  $B$  is the background:  $cut_{GBDT} = -0.0606$ . It needs to be noted that the statistical significance achieved through this method is almost one point higher than that of the BDT method of classification.

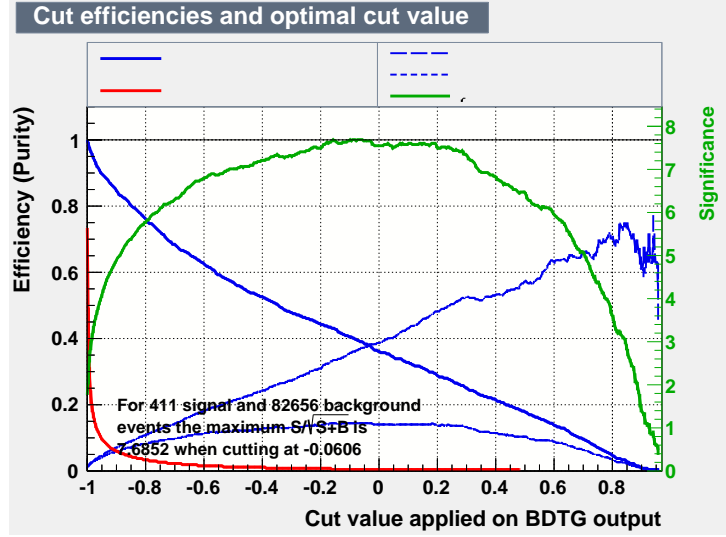


Figure 4.15: The green line represents the statistical significance  $\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}}$  where as it can be seen it reaches the greatest value at -0.0606. The cut is also known as descision boundary and defines the critical region.

The variables that TMVA found most important are exactly the same with those of the BDT method, namely:

1.  $\theta_{miss}$  : the polar angle of the missing momentum of the jets.
2.  $p_T$  : the missing transverse momentum.
3.  $\Delta\phi$  : the angle between the reconstructed tops.
4.  $\cos\theta_{top}$ .

In the following stacked histogram can be seen the post GBDT reduction of background and in the table above, the number of events that passed (for both signal and background) are denoted.

GBDT	Before TMVA ( $N_{events}$ )	After TMVA ( $N_{events}$ )	%
Signal	3005	455	15
SUSY background	17628	330	1.8
SM background	113494	198	0.1

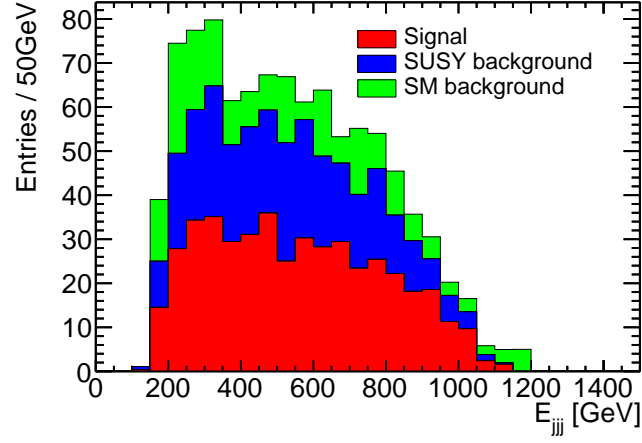


Figure 4.16: Energy of the three jets after the  $cut_{GBDT}$ .

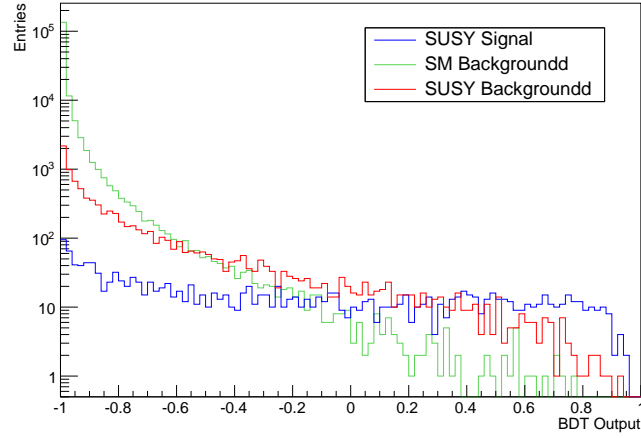


Figure 4.17: The GBDT output for the signal (blue), SUSY background (red) and SM background (green).

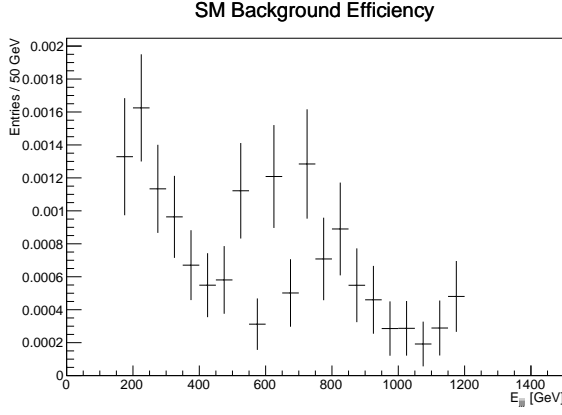


Figure 4.18: The Standard Model Background Efficiency for the GBDT method.

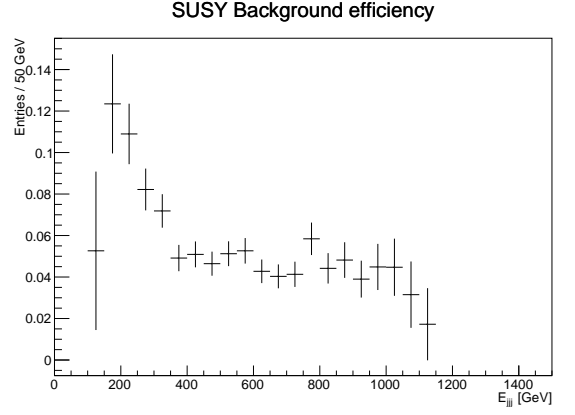


Figure 4.19: The SUSY Background Efficiency for the GBDT method.

The above histograms show the efficiency for both backgrounds whereas the one below, for the signal.

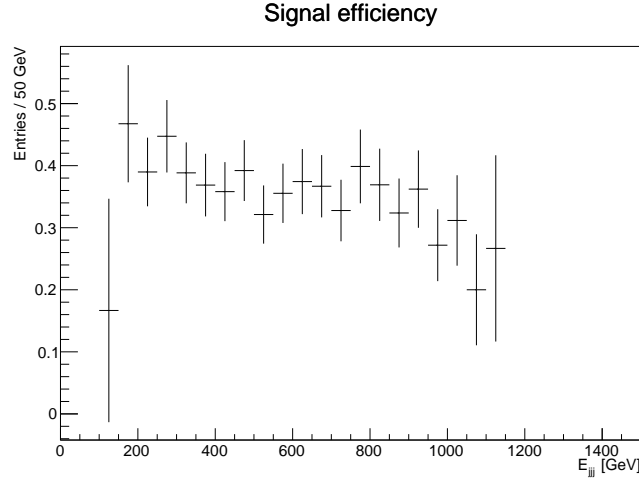


Figure 4.20: The signal efficiency for the GBDT method.

Using again the method of minimisation of the  $\chi^2$  for different templates (table in p.22) of the top squark mass (formula 4.9), I calculated the mass to be:

$$m_{\tilde{t}} = 811 \text{ GeV} \quad (4.11)$$

again using a toy Monte Carlo method I smeared each bin of the energy spectrum of the three jets with a Gaussian of deviation  $\sqrt{n_{data}}$  and mean zero, and I repeated the mass calculation. This procedure was done 5000 times. The resulting uncertainty was 19 GeV.

Both calculations can be seen in the following graphs where in the first the minimisation of the  $\chi^2$  can be seen and in the second the calculation of the uncertainty.

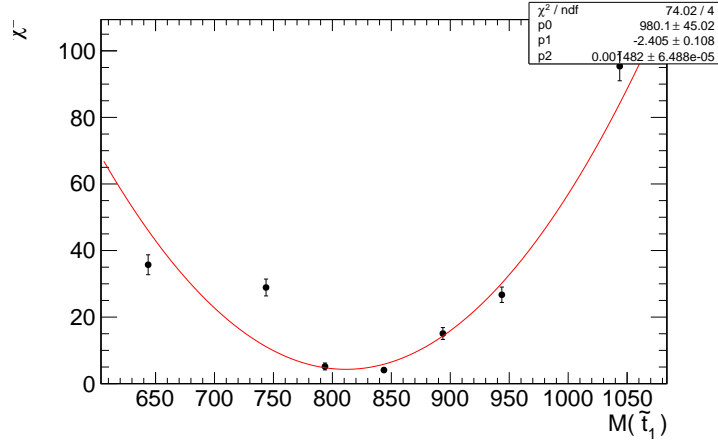


Figure 4.21: The  $\chi^2$  versus the different mass templates. The minimum is at 811 GeV/ $c^2$ .

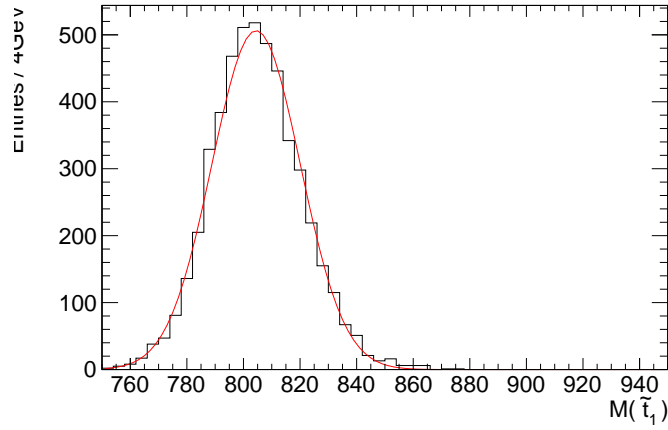


Figure 4.22: The resulting uncertainty from the toy Monte Carlo method is 15 GeV.

### 4.3.7 Results - Summary of the GBDT method

Using the Gradient Boosted Descision Trees and with the method of minimisation of the  $\chi^2$  for different mass templates, I found the mass of the supersymmetric top quark to be:

$$m_{\tilde{t}} = 811 \pm 15 \text{ GeV} \quad (4.12)$$

The nominal mass is  $M_{nom} = 845 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ , my calculation is two sigma inside this range taking into account the uncertainty calculated through the toy MC method at CLIC for an integrated luminosity  $\mathcal{L}_{int}=3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ .

## 4.4 Comparison of BDT - GBDT methods/Results

In this section I am going to compaire the performance as well as the results of the two methods followed in this project.

For the BDT method I set the number of weak learners (trees) to be 1000 and the maximum depth of the tree to be 3. Same considarations took place also for the the GBDT method.

The following table summarises the basic characteristics of the two methods:

Method	Stat. Efficiency	$m_{\tilde{t}}$	$N_{signal}$
BDT	6.79	$839 \pm 11 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	493
GBD	7.68	$811 \pm 15 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	455

As it can be seen the GBDT method achieves higher statistical significance in comparison with the BDT method but higher uncertainty with a difference of 4 GeV. This can be attributed to the fact that the proposed cuts from the TMVA are mainly addressed for particle discoveries rather than for measuring an observable. That means that for the optimal precision of the TMVA one has to "play" with the value of the cut -primarily around the proposed value - in order to extract the lowest uncertainty possible for the mass calculation. Furthermore as it can be seen in the above graph, the number of events after the TMVA cut, in the case of GBDT are 40 less. Even though that they sound few, as a fraction they constitute 8% of the  $N_{signal}$ , number not at all negligible especially when we deal with a few hundreds of events. Additionally another interesting thing is the importance of these 40 more events in the case of BDT. This is cleat because in the BDT the number of



events of SM background ( $N_{events}=528$ ) in total are far more than those in the GBDT method ( $N_{events}=198$ ), and at first sight it would be expected that the GBDT has better potencial than the BDT. The mass and uncertainty measurements proved to be the other way round.

Similar contradiccion produces the careful examination of the signal efficiency plots(4.8 for BDT and 4.20 for GBDT). Both of them (taking into account the errors) tend to have an almost constant trend but the one of GBDT is higher.

Although, apart from the "cut tunning" issue, the fact that the BDT's performance is superior is no new to the experimental world. From 2005, similar studies were made for the MiniBoone experiment and it was found that BDT's (on Adaboost mode) outperform other methods [13].

## 4.5 Some results

Here are some results.

## 4.6 Discussion of your results

This section should give a picture of what you have taken out of your project and how you can put it into context.

This section should summarise the results obtained, detail conclusions reached, suggest future work, and changes that you would make if you repeated the project.

# Chapter 5

## Conclusions

This is the place to put your conclusions about your work. You can split it into different sections if appropriate. You may want to include a section of future work which could be carried out to continue your research.

The conclusion section should be at least one page long, preferably 2 pages, but not much longer.

# Appendix A

## Stuff that's too detailed

Appendices should contain all the material which is considered too detailed to be included in the main body of the text, but which is important enough to be included in the thesis.

Perhaps this is a good place to mention `BIBTEX`.

You can do references in the simple way explained in the introduction, or you can use `BIBTEX`.

### A.1 `BIBTEX`

It is convenient to use `BIBTEX` to compile your bibliography. First you need to create a `.bib` file e.g. you may call it `ref.bib` Then you can put all your references into the file with entries such as

```
@Book{ob:bornwolf,  
  author = "Born, M and Wolf, E",  
  title  = "Principles of Optics",  
  publisher = "Cambridge University Press",  
  year = 1999,  
  edition = {7th},  
}
```

```
@Article{jr:ashkin,  
  Author = {A. Ashkin and J.M. Dziedzic and J.E. Bjorkholm and S. Chu},  
  Title = "Observation of a single beam gradient force optical tap for  
  dielectric particles",
```

```
Journal = "Optics Letters",
Volume = 11,
Pages = "288-290",
Year = 1986}
```

```
@INPROCEEDINGS{seger,
  author = {J. Seger and H.J. Brockman},
  title = {What is bet-hedging?},
  editors={P.H. Harvey and L. Partridge},
  booktitle = {Oxford Surveys in Evolutionary Biology},
  year={1987},
  page={18},
  publisher={Oxford University Press},
  place={Oxford}}
```

for a book, an article in a journal or an article in a proceedings volume respectively.

Inside your  $\text{\LaTeX}$  file you should include

```
\bibliographystyle{unsrt}
and
\bibliography{ref}
```

The first command determines the reference style, here plain and unsorted. With this referencing style a numerical referencing system (which is now the most common in physics literature) is used and the numbering of references will be the order in which they appear in the document. Alternatively, you could use a customised ‘style file’ but there is no real need. The second command just inputs your .bib file Note that only the references cited in the text will appear in the bibliography so you can have spare references in your .bib file.

You use the name you have given to an entry (e.g. for the book example above the name is ob:bornwolf) to cite the relevant article by using the cite command in your  $\text{\LaTeX}$  file e.g. [?]

## A.2 Producing your documents using pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$

To use pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$  your figures need to be in pdf format. You can convert almost any image file to pdf using `convert`. e.g. `convert myfigure.png myfigure.pdf`.

The first time you should type:

```
pdflatex ProjectReport
bibtex ProjectReport
pdflatex ProjectReport
pdflatex ProjectReport
```

This first time you run `pdflatex` it will produce a `ProjectReport.aux`. The `BIBTEX` command reads in the bibliography file and makes the files `ProjectReport.bbl` and `ProjectReport.blg` files. These files are read in the next `pdflatex` command, but you'll still have "undefined cross-reference" errors which are sorted out by the last `pdflatex` command.

Subsequently, you should only need to do one (or two) `pdflatex`s, or `pdfbibtex` followed by `pdflatex` twice if you change any references.

You may also use plain `latex` instead of `pdflatex`. This requires you to use postscript graphics instead of pdf.

## Appendix B

### Stuff that won't be read by anyone

Some people include in their thesis a lot of detail, particularly lots of tables containing raw results, figures of intermediate results, or computer code which no-one will ever read. You should be careful that anything like this you include should contain some element of uniqueness which justifies its inclusion.

# Bibliography

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