

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

SEARCH FOR LEPTOPHILIC HIGGS BOSON DECAYS TO LONG-LIVED SCALAR  
PARTICLES WITH REGIONS OF INTEREST (ROIS) AND MACHINE LEARNING IN CMS

By  
SUHO KIM

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Suho Kim defended this dissertation on Nov 18, 2022.

The members of the supervisory committee were:

Ted Kolberg  
Professor Directing Dissertation

Elizabeth Hammock  
University Representative

Todd Adams  
Committee Member

Kohsaku Tobioka  
Committee Member

Peter Hoefflich  
Committee Member

The Graduate School has verified and approved the above-named committee members, and certifies that the dissertation has been approved in accordance with university requirements.

To my parents, who always suspected I'd end up here

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Thanks to many people.

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# ABSTRACT

We present a search for long-lived particles (LLPs) produced in gluon fusion Higgs production mode (ggH), using a novel strategy of Regions of Interest (ROIs). Regions of Interest are collections of pair-wise track vertices fitted by the vertex fitter in CMSSW. The analysis focuses LLPs with lifetimes that result in decays in the tracker region, with concentration on the ggH production mode for the highest Higgs cross-section. Variables of the constructed ROIs become inputs for our Deep Neural Network (DNN) Machine Learning (ML) algorithms, as a main discriminator between the signal and the background. We focus on the Standard Model (SM)  $\tau$  lepton final state. This final state is particularly interesting, given  $\tau$  lepton final state exclusion limits are mostly omitted in precedent analyses, due to  $\tau$  leptons' non trivial reconstruction mechanisms in CMS. In order to trigger on the ggH production mode of the Higgs particle, decaying into its leptonic signature via exotic long-lived scalar particles, we exploit the B-parking trigger. B-parking trigger is newly installed High Level Trigger path in the CMS detector, targetting soft displaced muon. The trigger was installed in 2018, totalling in integrated Luminosity value of  $41\text{fb}^{-1}$ . No excess of events over the standard model expectation is observed. The results are interpreted in the context of exotic Higgs decays to a pair of long-lived scalars ( $S$ ). We set limits on the branching ratio of the Higgs to LLPs,  $\mathbf{B}(\text{H} \rightarrow SS \rightarrow \tau\tau\tau\tau)$ , as a function of the proper lifetime. The analysis has strongest discriminant power for the scalar particle's lifetime from 1mm to 10mm for 7 and 15 GeV, and from 10mm to 100mm for 40 and 55 GeV. The analysis' exclusion limit on the branching ratio for  $\tau$  lepton final state ( $\mathbf{B}(\text{H} \rightarrow SS \rightarrow \tau\tau\tau\tau)$ ) is one of the most stringent results from the LHC detectors. The 9% at 10mm for 7 GeV, 5% at 10mm for 15 GeV, 9% at 100mm for 40 GeV, and 20% at 1000mm for 55 GeV are respective values.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

The discovery of particles at the electroweak scale, such as the top quark at Fermilab's CDF and D0 [1, 2] and the Higgs boson at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) in CERN [3, 4], led to discovery of all constituents in the Standard Model (SM). The SM describes the nature of fundamental particles and their interactions with precision. In spite of its success, the SM suffers from the few obstacles: the evidence of neutrino masses and mixing [5], the observations of bullet clusters confirming the presence of dark matter (DM) [6, 7, 8, 9, 10], and baryon-antibaryon asymmetry [11] all remain unexplained in the framework of SM. In addition, the SM suffers from the naturalness problem. To solve such issues, one needs to look for physics Beyond the Standard Model (BSM).

To search for the BSM, the high energy physics (HEP) community has completed many researches both in theoretical and experimental sides. Theoretical high energy physics community approached the issue with 2 main approaches. The first approach tackles the issue of precision. Although the SM is very well constrained model, further precision of particles in the SM, especially those in the electroweak scale, gives new insight for the BSM physics. For instance, the CDF collaboration recently discovered a  $7\sigma$  deviation of the W boson mass from the SM prediction [12]. The W boson mass deviation has been interpreted for new physics using the framework of the Standard Model Effective Field Theory (SMEFT) [13]. In SMEFT, the SM operators from the SM Lagrangian are used to build 5,6,8-dimensional new terms for the Lagrangian. The SMEFT scalar, fermion, or vector extension gives hint for new insight for the BSM and its phenomenology [13]. The other approach aims to build an entirely new Lagrangian term, which can be appended to the current SM Lagrangian term. The BSM Lagrangian introduces new particle fields and should address unsolved issues in the current SM framework. The new particles' mass scale can range from those in the collider level upto the astrophysical level.

To find the new BSM particles, the experimental high energy physics community conducted many different researches based on both collider and astrophysical data. Experimental physicists invested strenuous effort on data from the collider physics, since lightest particles from popular theory, such as supersymmetry (SUSY), were within the collider's hard scattering energy level. Experimentalists searching for the BSM particles can also divide their main approaches into 2, the

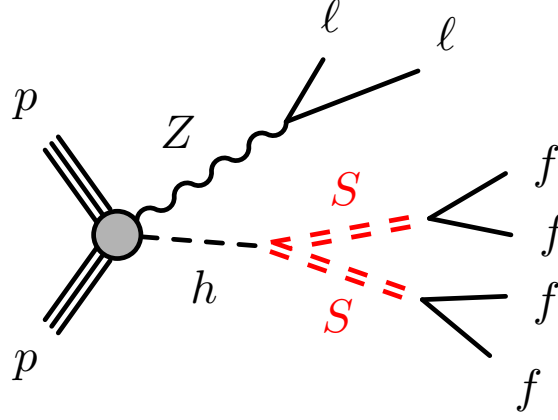
first with prompt decay of the BSM particle and the second with long-lived lifetime signature. CMS analysis targeting the BSM particles with prompt lifetime have been fully studied and resulted in no deviation from the SM prediction [14]. However, the second approach, which has not been fully investigated, is when particles decay with Long-Lived signature, in other words, Long-Lived particles (LLP). This signature is uniquely interesting and challenging for scientists. It requires different analysis strategy depending on the mass scale (MS) and lifetime ( $c\tau$ ) of the BSM particle. Thus, this frontier has been perceived as the blue ocean for HEP experimentalists, to the extent that a new detector solely targeting LLPs is planned to be built [15].

In this dissertation, we focus on the LLPs originating from the LHC, specifically the CMS, review precedent analyses, and propose a novel strategy. Searches for LLPs decaying into final states containing jets were investigated at the Tevatron ( $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$  TeV) by both CDF [16] and D0 [17] Collaborations, at the LHC by the ATLAS and LHCb Collaborations at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV [18, 19], by the ATLAS, CMS and LHCb Collaborations at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV [20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26]. More recently, by the CMS [27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32] and ATLAS Collaborations [33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44] at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV.

CMS Collaboration released a new result in 2021. In the new paper, the Higgs decaying into LLPs, is created in association with a Z vector boson [45]. This analysis' feynman diagram is displayed in figure 1.1. The new analysis shed light on LLPs with lighter masses thanks to the clean dilepton trigger from the associated Z vector boson. Although exclusion limit on branching ratio of the Higgs to the LLPs to b and d-quark were set below unitarity for analyses above, exclusion limit for  $\tau$  final state has been omitted or presented with values above 1.

However, the Leptophilic model for Twin Higgs and other Higgs models are also highly motivated [46]. Continuous neglect of  $\tau$  final state limit is not only a poor practice, but overlooks an important unexplored phase space. This analysis searches for LLPs, originating from the Higgs Portal model with the Higgs' Leptophilic nature. Since the coupling strength of the Higgs' to SM fermions are quantified by the Yukawa couplings, focus on Leptophilic Higgs translates into focuses on  $\tau$  final state decaying back from the LLPs via the Higgs Portal. The 55 GeV maximum scalar mass is set to investigate only on-shell neutral scalar particles from the Higgs. A minimum 7 GeV mass for scalar particles is required to create on-shell  $\tau$ -lepton pairs. Feynman diagram of the scalar particle production mechanism is depicted in Figure 1.2. Main challenge and reason for omission of a  $\tau$  lepton analysis is on the different decay modes of  $\tau$  leptons.  $\tau$  leptons decay hadronically and leptonically, with several different sub-decay modes. Its decay mode pie chart and CMS detection

Figure 1.1: Feynman diagram of ZH signal process studied in the most recent CMS analysis paper (2021)



category pie chart are displayed in figures of 1.3 and 1.4 respectively. Developing analysis strategies to optimize the search for each sub-decay modes is extremely complicated, a main reason for the omission or no good exclusion limit in precedent LHC results. To be inclusive of all  $\tau$  leptons' decay modes, a displaced vertex search can be more efficient than a displaced objects (jet, muon, electrons) search. We exploit the newly developed Regions of Interest mechanism in the tracker volume. Regions of Interest (ROI) form displaced vertex candidates, by fitting pair-wise tracks of Lost-tracks and PackedPFCandidates classes in MINIAOD data into a vertex. ROIs save all relevant track and fitted vertex qualities along with isolation information. These variables are used as input for Machine Learning (ML) algorithms, enabling a highly generic and data-scientific search method.

Figure 1.2: The analysis' signal process feynman diagram. The Higgs is created in gg production mode. The LLP scalar decays into  $\tau$  lepton.

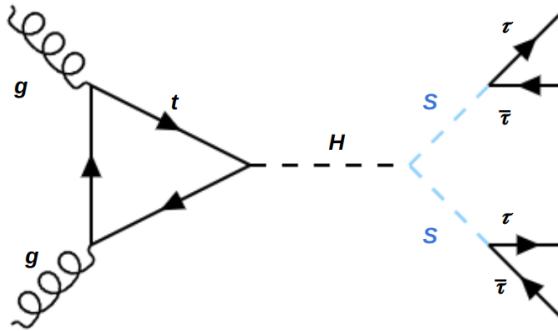


Figure 1.3:  $\tau$  lepton's decay mode pie chart

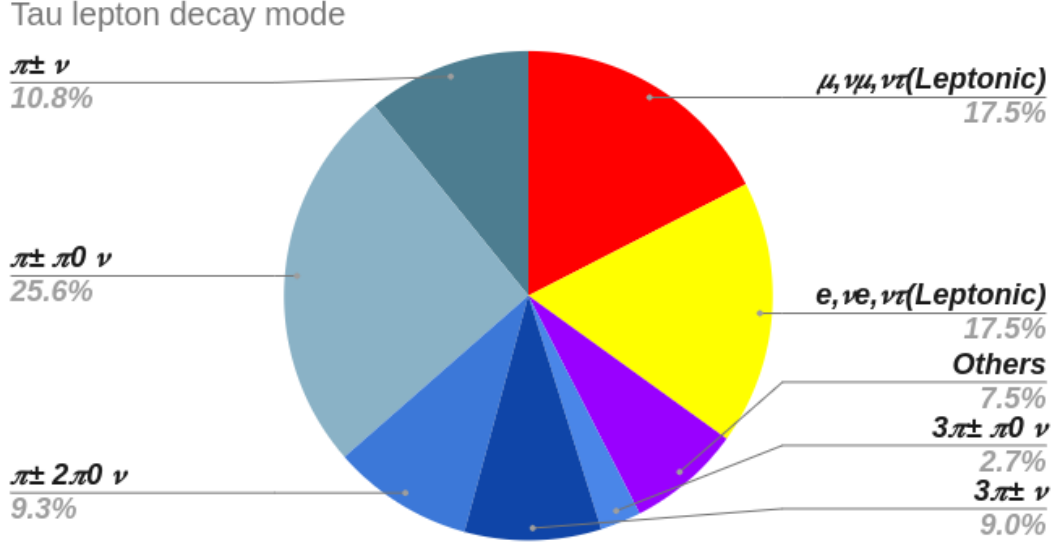


Figure 1.4:  $\tau$  lepton's detection mode pie chart. Prong means a charged track reconstructed in the tracker volume of the CMS. It corresponds to  $\pi^\pm$



Another challenge is that CMS searches are not optimal for detecting Higgs boson decays due to the soft  $p_T$  nature of its decays products. Higgs produced in association with Z vector boson analysis [45] overcame this barrier with help of dilepton trigger. Although ggH production mode gives the largest Higgs crosssection, it complicates the trigger strategy even further. This analysis exploits the  $\tau$  lepton's leptonic decay, in which the  $\tau$  lepton decays into a soft muon, using a trigger of B Parking High Level Trigger (HLT) Path implemented in CMS for the 2018 portion of Run 2.

The rest of the dissertation is organized as follows. In Section 2, we discuss the theoretical background of the BSM and LLPs in more details. In Section 3, the CMS detector is thoroughly discussed with emphasis on the tracks and the calorimeter, which are relevant detector parts for the analysis. We discuss how the analysis exploited the b-parking trigger in Section 4, with description of its original motive for the trigger’s installation. The physics objects and formation of Regions of Interest are described in Section 5. The machine learning algorithms are further explained in Section 6. The event selections are presented in Section 7. Section 8 describes the data driven background estimation method. Section 9 describes the background estimation method’s validation process and systematic uncertainties. Finally, Section 10 presents the results of the search. We conclude with Section 11.

# CHAPTER 2

## THE STANDARD MODEL AND ITS FUTURE

In Section 1, we introduced the few obstacles facing the SM: Existence of darkmatter, baryon-antibaryon asymmetry, and the evidence of neutrino masses and mixing. The SM Lagrangian, writted as in formula 2.1, does not have particles' fields which can explain those phenomena.

$$\mathcal{L}_{SM} = \mathcal{L}_{Higgs} + \mathcal{L}_{Gauge} + \mathcal{L}_{Kinetic} + \mathcal{L}_{Yukawa} \quad (2.1)$$

Since it can not be explained by any of the particles' fields in the SM, it requires addition of new particles' fields or new terms in the current SM Lagrangian expression. New terms in the SM Lagrangian entails in new vertices in the Feynman diagram, which open the door for a new understanding of the high energy physics. However, if those observations did not exist, the SM is all complete within its own framework only except for the naturalness problem.

The naturalness problem originates from the fact that the SM Higgs is a scalar particle. The formula 2.1 has three different kinds of fields: boson, fermion, and scalar. Quantum Field Theory (QFT), the humanity's mathematical framework used for the SM, explains matter as an excited state of fermion fields, derived from the canonical quantization of the SM Lagrangian's fermion fields. The fermions' fields have chiral symmetry as demonstrated in the kinetic term of the SM Lagrangian in formula 2.2 and 2.3.

$$\mathcal{L}_{L_{kin}} = \bar{L} * i\gamma^\mu D_\mu L + h.c. \quad (2.2)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{R_{kin}} = \bar{u} * i\gamma^\mu D_\mu u + \bar{d} * i\gamma^\mu D_\mu d + h.c. \quad (2.3)$$

, where dirac matrices are summed up over Lorentz indices for Lorentz invariance, lefthand fermion is a doublet for weak force interaction, and right-hand fermion is a singlet separated by the uptype fermion (neutrinos for leptons) and downtype fermion (electrically charged leptons for leptons). Since fermions with left-hand chirality behaves in a different manner from fermions with right-hand chirality, the covariant derivatives are also different for left-hand kinetic term and right-hand



kinetic terms, being defined in 2.4 and in 2.5.

$$D_\mu = i\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{2}g\tau * W_\mu - \frac{1}{2}g'YB_\mu \quad (2.4)$$

$$D_\mu = i\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{2}g'YB_\mu \quad (2.5)$$

, where  $\tau$  is isospin for SU(2) weak force, and  $g, W$  are couplings and fields for the weak theory.  $g'$  and  $B$  are respective variables for quantum electrodynamics (QED). In equations above, we can see the fermions with lefthand chirality are separated from the righthand chirality.

Likewise, the bosons' fields also satisfy special symmetries in the QFT framework. The boson satisfy the U(1), SU(2) or SU(3) gauge symmetry, and are expressed in gauge terms as in formula 2.6.

$$\mathcal{L}_{Gauge} = -\frac{1}{4}B_{\mu\nu} * B^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}W_{\mu\nu}^\tau * W_\tau^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}G_{\mu\nu}^\alpha * G_\alpha^{\mu\nu}. \quad (2.6)$$

,where  $B, W, G$  are QED, weak, quantum chromodynamics (QCD) fields,  $\tau, \alpha$  are SU(2), SU(3) group indices respectively.

These symmetries provide 1 major advantage in QFT, the renormalization. QFT understands the observed mass of particles in terms of its bare mass and correction as in 2.7.

$$m_f^2 = m_{f,0}^2 + \delta m_f^2. \quad (2.7)$$

The chiral and gauge symmetries make correction to be zero, and protect fermion and boson fields from the radiative correction in the renormalization process.

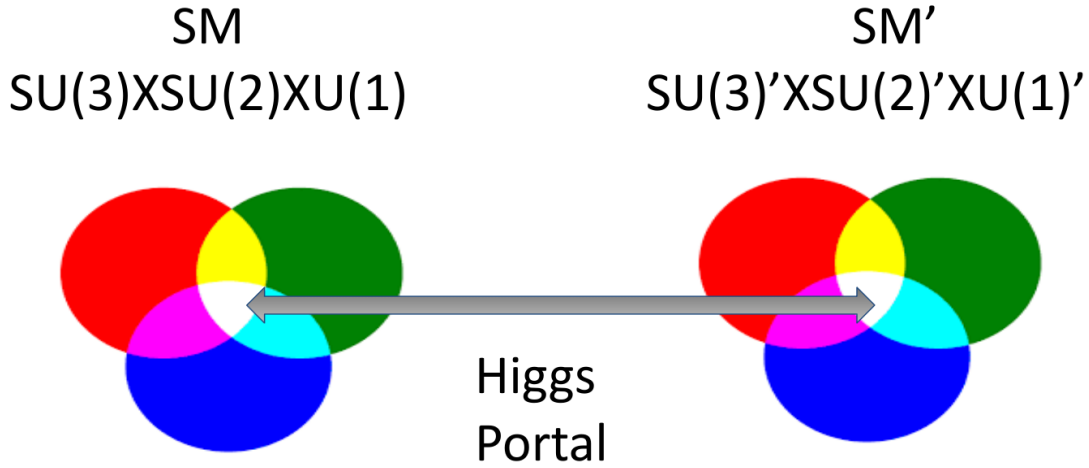
Unlike fermions or gauge bosons, the scalar field of the Higgs boson is not protected by any symmetry and is subject to large radiative corrections, especially from the top quark loop. Thus, for the SM to be valid up to the Planck or Grand Unification Theory (GUT) scales of  $10^{16}$  GeV, the necessary radiative corrections are enormous. One needs an exorbitant amount of fine-tuning to fit the Higgs mass at the observed value of 125 GeV. One of the most popular solutions to this problem is Supersymmetry (SUSY), which assigns chirality to the Higgs particle. SUSY solves the fine-tuning problem, neutrino masses, and provides a candidate for DM.

Unfortunately, the LHC has found no significant excess over the SM background in their search for SUSY[14]. Although the non-observation of supersymmetric partner particles does not invalidate SUSY, it makes less attractive among the particle physics community. Non-observation of superpartners, particularly the stop (scalar partner of the top quark) has pushed its mass beyond

1TeV. This generates "little hierarchy" problem, but an alternative solution of "neutral naturalness" remains.

In the framework of neutral naturalness, the top partners are not charged under the SM color group. Because of being colorless, their production crosssection is much smaller, and the present limits on the top partner particles are well below 1TeV. Examples of neutral naturalness models are the Twin Higgs [47], Folded SUSY [48], and the Quirky Little Higgs [49] models. Theoretical models provide the possibility of neutral Long-Lived Particles (LLPs), which may be produced in the proton-proton collisions of the LHC, and decay back to SM particles far from the interaction point (IP).[50] If the mirror QCD gluons form scalar glueballs, the SM Higgs boson can become a "Higgs Portal" between the SM and BSM mirror QCD scalar glueballs. In the Mirror SM and Twin SM models, only the SM Higgs boson can interact with both SM QCD and mirror QCD particles as in figure 2.1. BSM mirror QCD scalar glueballs can only decay back to SM particles via Higgs

Figure 2.1: A cartoon display of Higgs Portal process

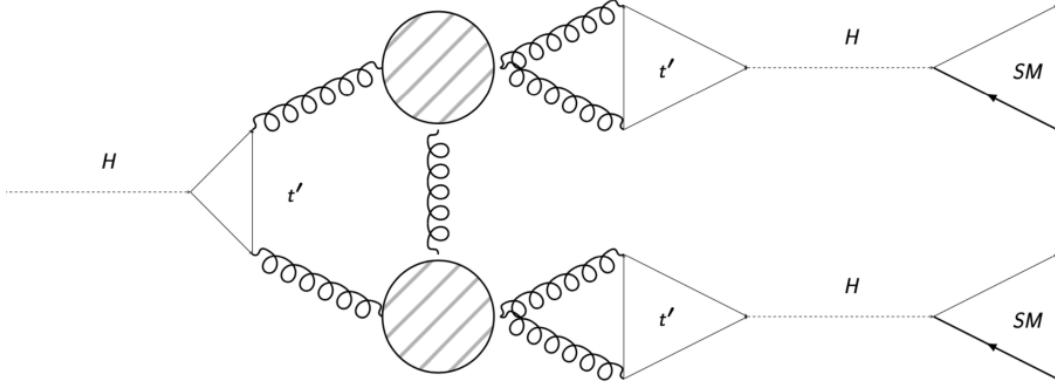


boson decay as well.

Because of its decay as an offshell Higgs boson, its crosssection is highly suppressed. Decay branching ratio to highest mass fermions will be highest following the Yukawa couplings. Decay ratio into b quarks or  $\tau$  leptons are highest depending on the mirror scalar's mass. However, if the Higgs has leptophilic behavior, decay ratio into  $\tau$  leptons are always the highest. The displaced decays of the scalars would lead to exotic signatures in the CMS, such as distant innermost tracker hit, displaced vertices, and displaced jets. Phenomenology of long-lived particles in LHC entailed

increase in interest of neutral naturalness framework among the particle physics community. [51, 52]. The long-lived scalar model is shown in the Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2: A diagram display of Higgs Portal process



# CHAPTER 3

## THE CMS DETECTOR

Since the discovery of the neutron in 30s, humanity's aspiration to understand the most fundamental constituents and laws of the physics have only accelerated. Discovery of pions, Kaons, and other hadrons from the cosmic rays in 40s, 50s led to understanding of substructure of those particles with Eightfold way of Gell-Mann. Deep inelastic scattering performed in 60s by the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) confirmed existence of "partons" or "quarks", substructure of those particles. Observance of J-psi and Upsilon mesons in SLAC and MIT put the third generation fermions in the collection of particles. Gargamelle bubble chamber in CERN succeeded in detection of muon neutrinos, postulated by Pauli in 30s from the beta decay experiment. CERN's UA1 and UA2 in 80s confirmed existence of first particles in the electroweak scale, namely the W and Z bosons. Fermilab's CDF and D0 in 90s confirmed existence of the top quark, the heaviest particle in the SM. All these discoveries of the most fundamental particles of the universe happened within a half-century. As much as we appreciate the predecessor physicists for the phenomenal analytic and statistical works, we need to appreciate the evolution of the experimental apparatus as well. Although simple design of bubble chamber or detection of cosmic rays is still a helpful insight for particle physics research, physicists wanted to create the cosmic and very early phase of the universe on our terra. Progress from the linear accelerator to TeV scale circular high energy accelerator was achieved by physicists, engineers, and others. Its pinnacle came with construction of the LHC, situated in CERN, the home of UA(1-5).

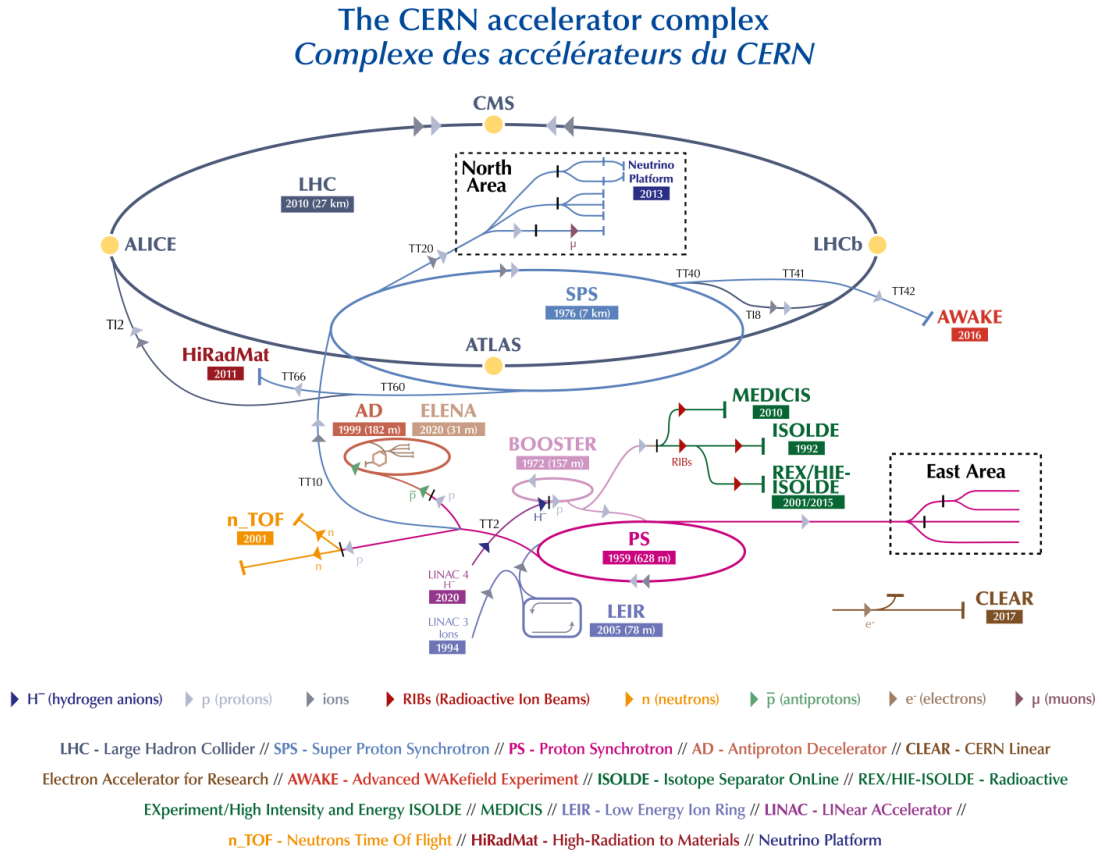
### 3.1 The LHC and the CMS

The LHC is the world's largest and highest energy particle collider. The LHC was built for a decade from 1998 to 2008. The construction was completed in collaboration with 100 countries and 10000 scientists around the globe, demonstrating the ethos of global cooperation of the physics community and its majestic scale. The LHC construction, which costed 5 billion us dollars for its construction, costs 5.5 billion dollars per year for its electric and computing power consumption [53]. The LHC is built in a tunnel 328 feet underground at CERN, on the Franco-Swiss border

near Annecy, France and Geneva, Switzerland. The LHC shoots bunches of protons and lead ions near the speed of light, enabled by the 27 km ring of superconducting magnets with a number of accelerating apparati. One can infer the LHC name's origin, given that it's 27km long, shoots hadrons of protons, and collide them each other at 0.9997 fraction of the speed of light.

CERN is an accelerator complex, which includes succession of machines with increasingly higher energies. Each machine accelerates a beam of particles to a threshold of desired energy, and injects

Figure 3.1: Picture of the CERN complex [54]



the beam into the next machine in the chain. The next machine brings the beam to an even higher energy and repeats the cycle until the entering the LHC. The LHC is the last element of this chain, in which the beams reach their highest energies. The LHC is cooled to 1.9K and maintained at ultrahigh vacuum status.

The goal of LHC was to discover the last remaining piece of the SM, the Higgs boson. The LHC already succeeded in its primary goal, with discovery of the Higgs boson by the CMS and

ATLAS in July 4th, 2012. However, the LHC’s goal does not stop there. As mentioned in 2, there still exists several unanswered questions in high energy physics. LHC wants to address them. It wants to discover the SUSY particles, dark matters, and other exotic particles to help us better understand the most fundamental nature of the universe.

In order to tackle these issues more efficiently, there are 4 main detectors in the LHC: Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS), A Toroidal LHC Apparatus (ATLAS), A Large Ion Collider Experiment (ALICE), and LHCb. CMS and ATLAS are general purpose colliders. They were used for the discovery of the Higgs Boson in 2012. They are used for an entire range of the high energy physics, investigating the SUSY particles to dark matter to precision QCD to Lepton Universality. ALICE is a lead-lead collider, targeting to study a phase of matter called the Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP). Study of QGP helps us better understand quarks and gluons behavior when they escape the confinement of the QCD. Similar research is done in Brookhaven National Laboratory’s Pioneering High Energy Nuclear Interaction eXperiment (BNL’s PHENIX). LHCb is a b-factory. It wants to test or challenge ”Lepton Universality”, claiming that interaction between leptons and a gauge boson measures the same for each lepton. Similar research is done in BaBar of SLAC and BelleII of KoEnerugi Kasokuki kenkyu kiko (KEK). The analysis of this dissertation entirely derives from data obtained in the CMS. Following subsections detail parts and functions of each part of the CMS.

The CMS consists of 5 main parts: the tracker, the electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL), the hadronic calorimeter, the superconducting magnet and the Muon chamber. We will review each part’s hardware information and its role in terms of the entire CMS. The order of review is identical as a particle’s trajectory from the beamspot as in 3.4, except that the tracker is placed at the end for its connection to my analysis’ trigger strategy.

### 3.1.1 Calorimetry

**ECAL of the CMS.** Electron and photon energies are measured in the ECAL with high precision. CMS has a compact scintillating crystal calorimeter with excellent performance for energy resolution. The ECAL consists of 75,000 lead-tungstate ( $\text{PbWO}_4$ ) crystals with coverage in pseudorapidity upto 3.0. As photons and electrons shower through the crystals, their radiation light is detected by silicon avalanche photodiodes (APDs) in the barrel and vacuum phototriodes (VPTs) in the endcap. ECAL distinguishes photons from electron based on the the energy dispersion on the  $\eta$ - $\phi$  map as photon’s energy is deposited into a wider area. ECAL can also distinguish  $\pi^0$ ,



Figure 3.2: Picture of the CMS viewed from the beam direction [55]



Figure 3.3: Cartoon of the CMS with its subpart annotated [56]

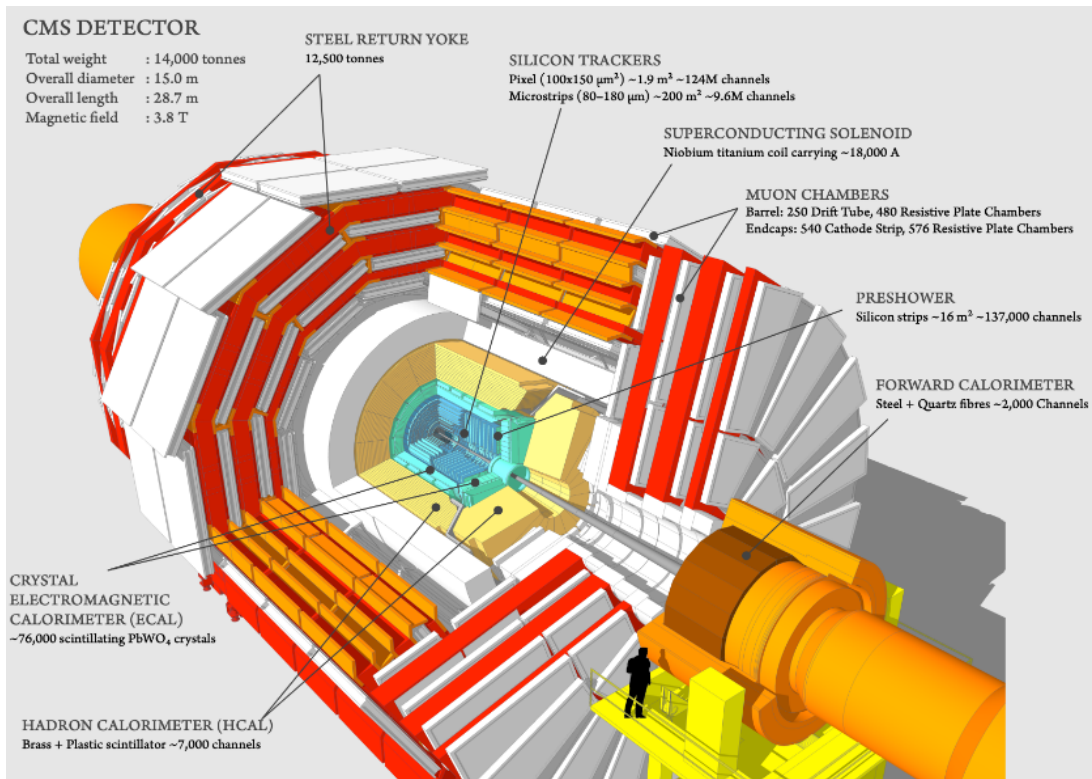


Figure 3.4: Cross-section of the CMS detector as a particle traverses through the apparatus [56]

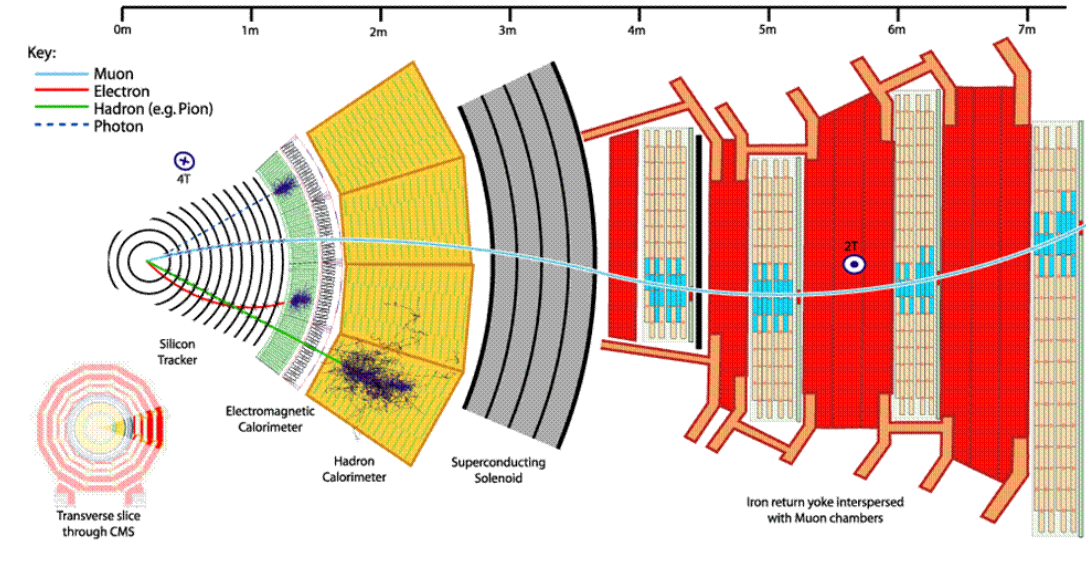
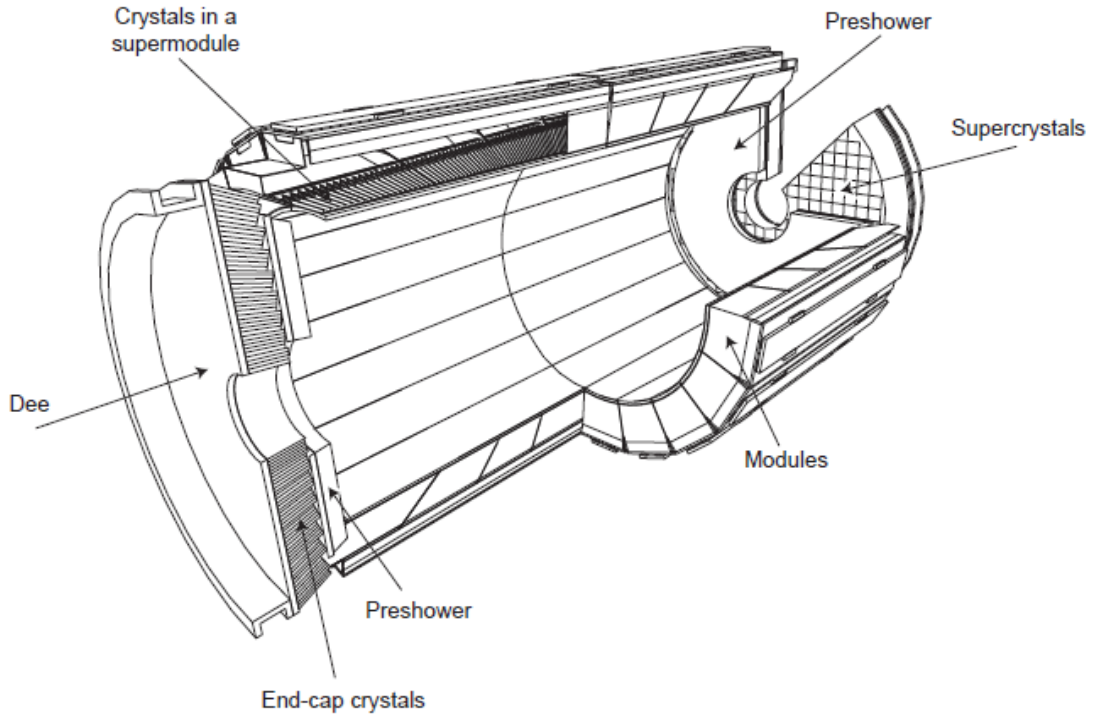


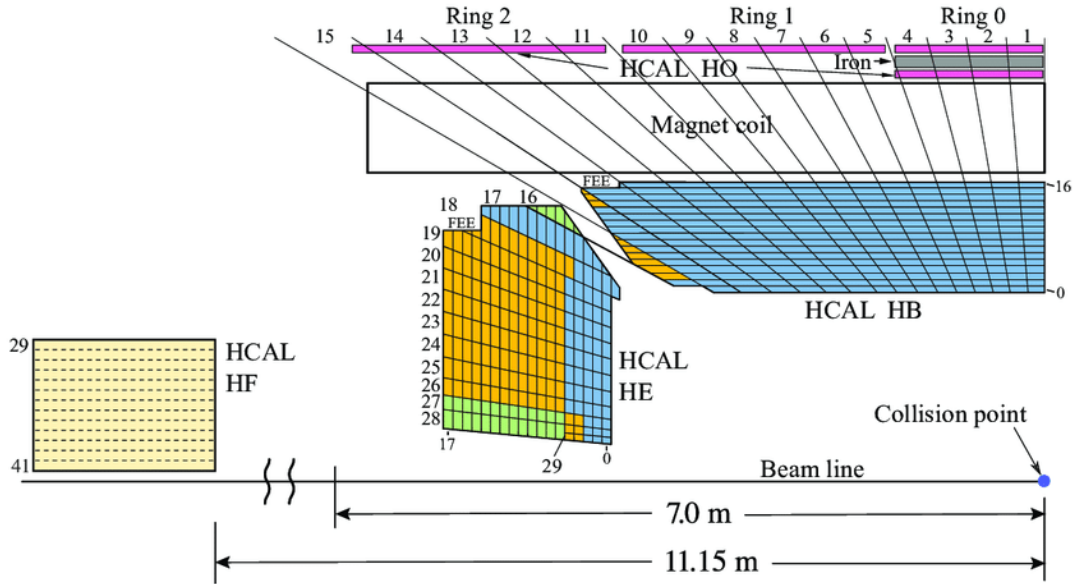
Figure 3.5: Schematic view of the ECAL. [57]



which decay into 2 photons, from photons originating from the hard scattering. ECAL's preshower system installed in the front of the endcap is used for  $\pi^0$  rejection and the detection of photons.



Figure 3.6: Cross-section of the HCAL in the CMS detector. It shows the Barrel, endcap, front, and outside portion. [58]



**HCAL of the CMS.** The ECAL is surrounded by brass/scintillator sampling Hadron Calorimeter (HCAL) with pseudorapidity upto 3.0. Strongly interacting SM particles, such as quarks, gluons, deposit their energy into the HCAL. These particles are in form on hadrons, due to color confinement of QCD, and hadrons' shower is more messy than electromagnetically interacting particles. We identify these strongly interacting particles, as a jet, which is a narrow cone of hadrons and other particles produced by the hadronization of a quark or gluon. HCAL plays an important role in the identification and measurement of neutrinos by measuring the energy and direction of jets. Since the initial momentum in the transverse plane, which is a plane perpendicular to the beam( $z$ ) direction, is 0, the final transverse momentum is also equal to 0. If the final transverse momentum is not equal to 0, or there is missing transverse energy (MET), it means there is an undetected particle leaving the collider in the opposite direction, signaling the identification of neutrinos. However, it could also be interpreted as a signature of a BSM particle based on other information. Thus, MET plays a crucial role for finding new BSM particles, like the supersymmetric partners of quarks and gluons. In addition, precise measurement of high energy jets is important for searches for high mass Standard Model and SMEFT study.

Since HCAL plays such a crucial role in detection of new physics, the structure of HCAL is also highly complex. The scintillation light, converted by wavelength-shifting (WLS) fibers inside the

scintillator tiles, is connected to photodetectors. This light is detected by hybrid photodiodes (HPDs) that can operate in high axial magnetic fields. While most of the HCAL's Barrel (HB) and endcap (HE) are positioned inside the CMS magnet, HCAL outside and front (HO, HF) are located outside the magnet to detect particles from high energy showers. The HB and HE are sampling calorimeters with 50 mm thick copper absorber plates interleaved with 4 mm thick scintillator sheets. The HCAL's Barrel (HB) is complemented by a "tail-catcher" to ensure that hadronic showers are sampled with nearly 11 hadronic interaction lengths to contain high energy jets. HF is installed at each end of the CMS detector which provide coverage up to a pseudorapidity of 5.0, with steel absorber plates used for the harsher radiation environment of the forward systems. The HF ensure full geometric coverage for the measurement of the transverse energy in the event. HCAL's comprehensive geometrical coverage and precise energy measurements are crucial for BSM searches in Vector-Boson Fusion (VBF) Higgs production mode, where high energetic jets decay back-to-back at high pseudorapidity.

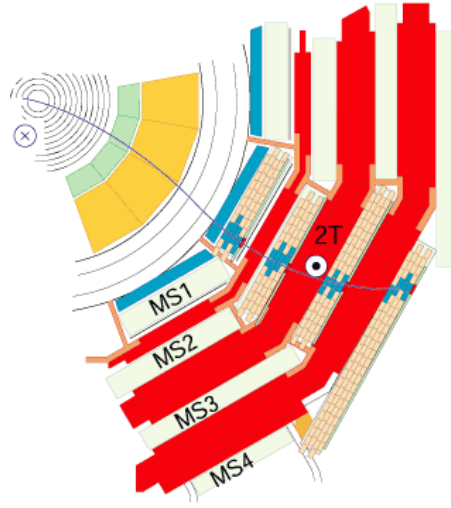
Muons and tau leptons deposit only a very small fraction of their energy in the calorimeters, and are identified with tracking and muon detector subsystems' information in reconstruction level.

### 3.1.2 The superconducting Magnet of the CMS

The superconducting magnet encompasses the inner tracker and the calorimetry, while outside of the superconducting magnet is the flux return system and muon detector. The superconducting magnet is 13m-long, 5.9 m inner diameter, 12 kilo-ton, 4 T, the core part of the CMS. The CMS magnet system consists of a superconducting coil, the magnet yoke (barrel and endcap), a vacuum tank and ancillaries such as cryogenics, power supplies and process controls.

Magnetic field provided by the superconducting magnet is essential for the momentum measurement of charged particles. Electrically charged particles' trajectories are bent inside the magnetic field due to the Lorentz force. The particles leave their trajectories in the tracker, and the trajectory is used to calculate momentum of each particle. The 4T magnetic field also enables detection of isolated electrons produced by the decays of b, W, Z particles. CMS ECAL uses these electrons to be calibrated to an accuracy of a fraction of a percent. The magnetic flux is returned via a 1.5 m thick saturated iron yoke interleaved in four stations of Muon Chamber.

Figure 3.7: Cross-section of the Muon Chamber in the CMS detector. It shows the 4 layers of the drift tube (DT) cross-section viewed from the z-axis. [55]



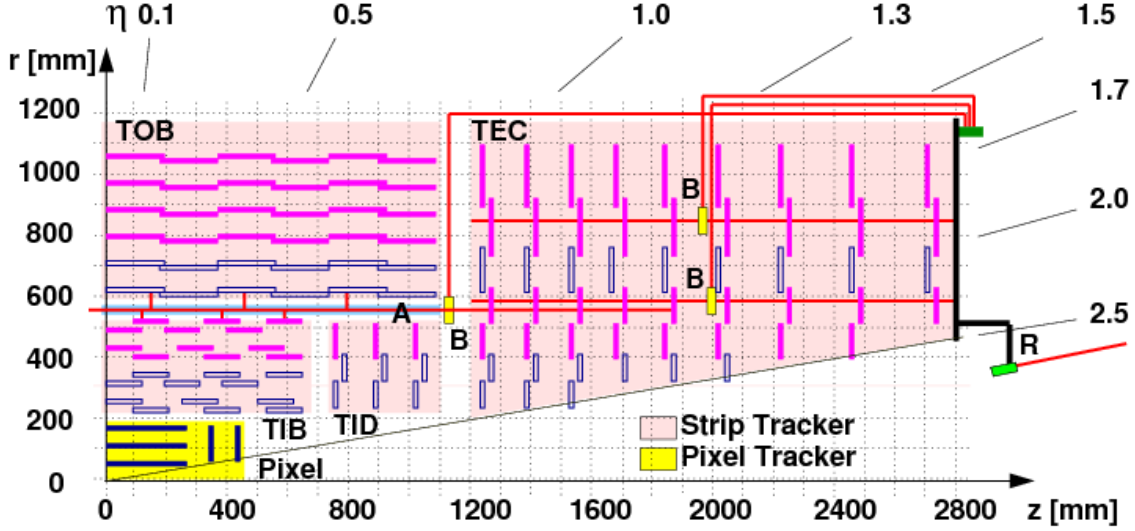
### 3.1.3 The Muon Chamber of the CMS

Muons, which is considered to be stable in the CMS perspective due to its lifetime, provide clean signatures unlike hadrons. Muon system's reconstruction efficiency is better than 98% over the full pseudorapidity range. Each muon station has several layers of aluminum drift tubes (DT) for the barrel region and cathode strip chambers (CSCs) for the endcap region. The DT and CSC detectors are used to obtain a precise measurement of the 4 vector of the muons. The DT and CSC are complemented by resistive plate chambers (RPCs), which are fast gaseous muon detectors that provide a muon trigger system. Large thickness of the absorber material (iron) ensures muons do not escape the detector, thereby increasing its identification efficiencies.

Muons detected and triggered by the Muon Chamber feeds into muon reconstruction algorithms. In reconstruction algorithms, position, direction vectors and an estimate of the muon transverse momentum are used as seeds for the track fits using the Kalman filter technique. The result is a collection of `reco::track` objects, reconstructed as "standalone muons". For each standalone muon track, a search for tracks matching it among those reconstructed in the inner tracking system ("inner tracks" or "silicon tracks") is performed. The best-matching tracker track and "standalone muon" pair, based on the Kalman filter technique, gives a collection of `reco::Track` objects referred to as "global muons". A complementary approach, by considering all tracker tracks to be potential muon candidates with compatible signatures in the calorimeters and in the muon system, provides a collection of `reco::Track` objects referred to as "tracker muons".

### 3.2 Tracker of the CMS more in detail

Figure 3.8: Cross-section of the trackers in the CMS detector. It shows the pixels in the inner tracker for more precise vertexing and the silicon strips on the outer trackers. Silicon strips are tilted with respect to previous layers of strips. [59]



The inner tracker is the first detector material sitting around the LHC beampipe. It consists of the pixel cells in the innermost part, and silicon strip sensors in the outer part of the tracker. The inner-most tracking material consists of 3 layers of silicon pixel detectors. During Run 2 of 2017-2018, additional pixel layer was added for even better performance. The square pixel detectors with high granularity are extremely radiation resistant and provide most accurate position information. The outer layers of the tracker consist of strip sensors, which are more financially affordable. They are of 5.8 m length, 2.6m diameter, 10 layers, and consists of 25,000 silicon strip sensors in cylindrical shape. The system provides analogue data from about 10 million channels. Each layer is oriented a slight off-angle with respect to the previous layer for 2D position measurement.

The CMS tracking system, with the magnetic field coming from the superconducting magnet, reconstruct muons, electrons and charged hadrons' tracks with high momentum resolution with efficiency better than 98% in pseudorapidity upto 2.5. They provide the required granularity and precision to deal with high track multiplicities. For muons, with information from the measurements of the muon chamber, the tracking system contributes to even better resolution.

The tracker is quintessential for many physics analyses. Its closest placement to the interaction point provides precise vertex reconstruction and measurement of the impact parameter (IP)

of tracks. The trackers' reconstruction for secondary vertices is critical for b-tagging, a method of detecting jets arising from b quark decays. It is a frequently used tool in many CMS groups. For instance, physicists studying Lepton Universality uses b-tagging, enabled by the tracker's good vertex reconstruction efficiency, to identify physics process involving B mesons to Kaons. In addition, physicists use b-tagging to identify top quarks, which is another good portal for BSM physics along with the Higgs boson and mostly decay into b-jets. The tracker's impact parameter values also play significant role in discovery of BSM physics targetting for LLPs. LLPs IP values are starkly different from SM particles' IP values.

### 3.3 Trigger of the CMS

Discovery of new physics requires not only high energy, but also large statistics. New physics, for sake of not being discovered so far, has a very small cross-section. Large statistics is necessary to confirm existence of the small cross-section signal over standard model backgrounds. In order to achieve the high statistics, the CMS beam crossing happens at a very high rate with bunches of protons shoot together. CMS beam crossings occur in the CMS detector at a rate of 40 million per second (40MHz) with spacing of 25ns, while 25-50 bunch crossings are usual in CMS. It totals at about 1 billion events occurring in the CMS detector per second.

Proton-proton interactions are very messy and produce many tracks given its QCD nature. However, most of the events are "not interesting" to be even considered as candidates of potentially interesting events. These events occur too quickly to be recorded and would take up vast amounts of disk space to store, which would be wast of electronic resources. In order to filter and save only "interesting" events in the extreme environment, CMS employs the Trigger and Data Acquisition System. It selects the most interesting hundred or so events for storage and further analysis with fast electronics and resolution. The CMS Data Acquisition System and Triggering are described below.

The first level of triggering, Level 1 (L1), is a hardware trigger. It uses hardware processors to rapidly select or reject events based on information from the ECAL and Muon Chamber. The Level 1 trigger reduces the event rate from 40MHz to 100kHz. An event passing the L1 trigger decision is transmitted to the Data Acquisition System where information from the 16M channels in the CMS subdetector systems is combined by the event builder into a single event. This event is then challenged by the next level of triggering.

The High Level Trigger (HLT) is a software-based trigger which performs a more sophisticated analysis of the event, including applying fast pattern recognition algorithms and event reconstruction. The main reduction factor for events passing the Level 1 triggering is obtained by using tracker information. The HLT decision reduces the event rate to about 100Hz for storage and later offline analysis. This corresponds to about 12 Petabytes of data to be recorded by CMS annually when it is running at design luminosity. The average processing time for the high level trigger is 40ms per event.

# CHAPTER 4

## TRIGGER STRATEGY

The analysis' signal process contains SM  $\tau$  leptons in its final state. In order to exploit the leptonic decay of  $\tau$  lepton, specifically with muon final state for clean signal, the B-Parking triggers are used. CMS implemented the B-Parking trigger since the year of 2018 of Run 2 for research on lepton universalities. For research of  $R(K^*, D^*)$ , muonic final state of B mesons are desired. B trigger requires a soft muon with modest displacement (measured using impact parameter) from the primary vertex, exploiting the b quark's long lifetime. B Parking trigger requires a muon with transverse momentum (pT) of 7-12 GeV with impact parameter (IP) 3-6. pp collisions in LHC produce extremely enormous amount of events, which could trigger the B parking trigger paths. Current CPU capacity of CMS is limited and not capable of reconstructing the entire event at such high trigger rate in HLT level. Thus, CMS scouts events, meaning it writes events that passed L1 trigger to a temporary dataset. Later, full HLT and RECO steps are implemented and served as a B-Parking dataset. The prescale factor for BPH triggers is 5-6.

### 4.1 Global Tags

Table 4.1: Data and MC Global tags used 2018

Data 2018	106X_dataRun2_v29
MC 2018	106X_upgrade2018_realistic_v11_L1v1

### 4.2 Trigger Paths

We utilize the B-Parking triggers collecting data for the year of 2018. The exact names of paths for B-Parking triggers are listed in Table 4.2. We observe that the trigger efficiency reaches a plateau after requiring a muon with pT value above that utilizes in the L1 seed.

Below is the trigger efficiency of various BPH trigger paths for different mass and lifetime points of the signal (HToSSTo4Tau) sample

Table 4.2: HLT trigger paths used in the analysis 2018.

Data sample	Trigger
ParkingBPH*-Run2018A	HLT_Mu9_IP6_part*
ParkingBPH*-Run2018B	HLT_Mu12_IP6_part*
ParkingBPH*-Run2018C	HLT_Mu12_IP6_part*
ParkingBPH*-Run2018D	HLT_Mu12_IP6_part*

Figure 4.1: asd

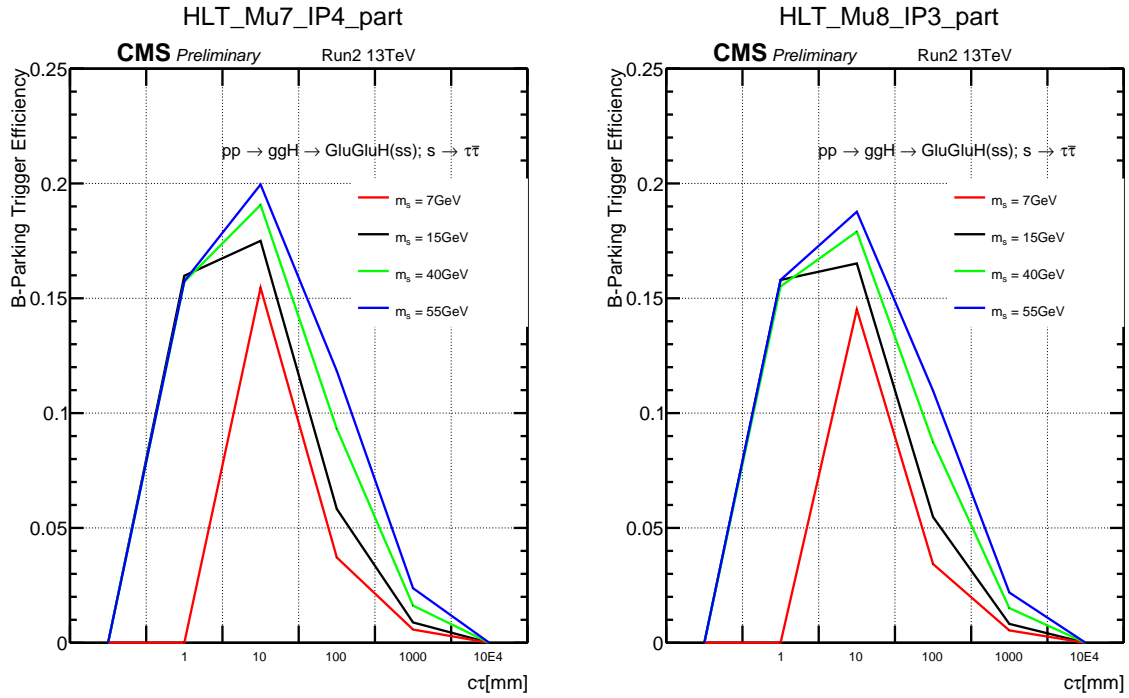
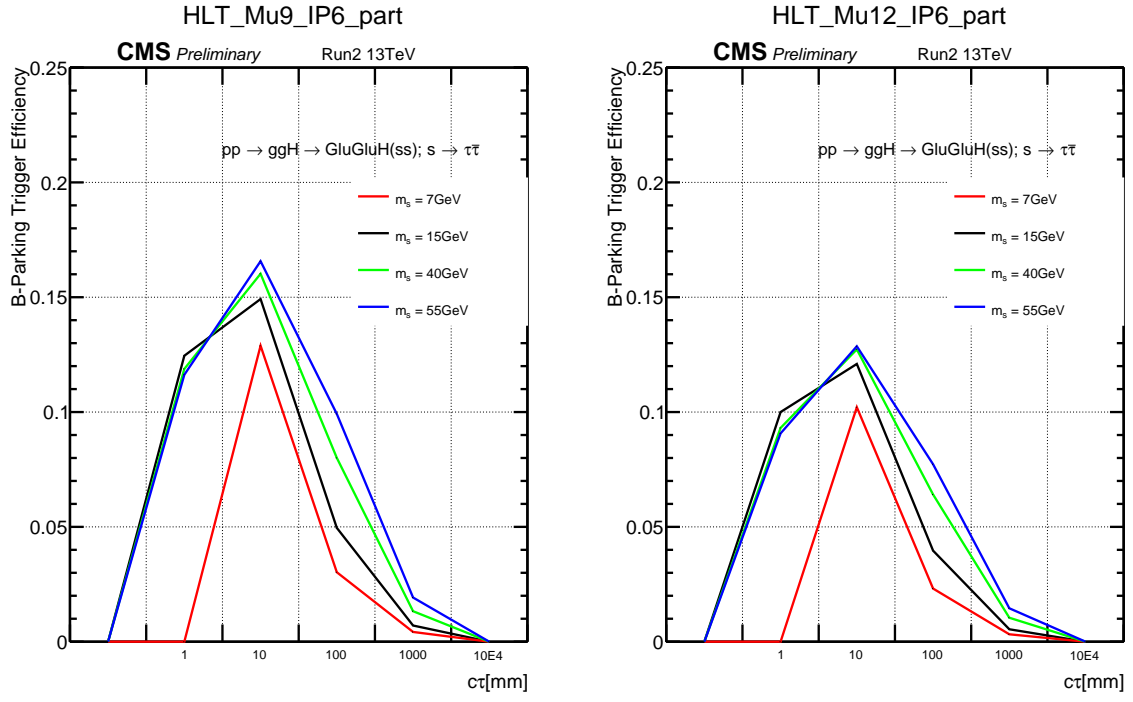




Figure 4.2: eeee



# CHAPTER 5

## PHYSICS OBJECT DEFINITIONS

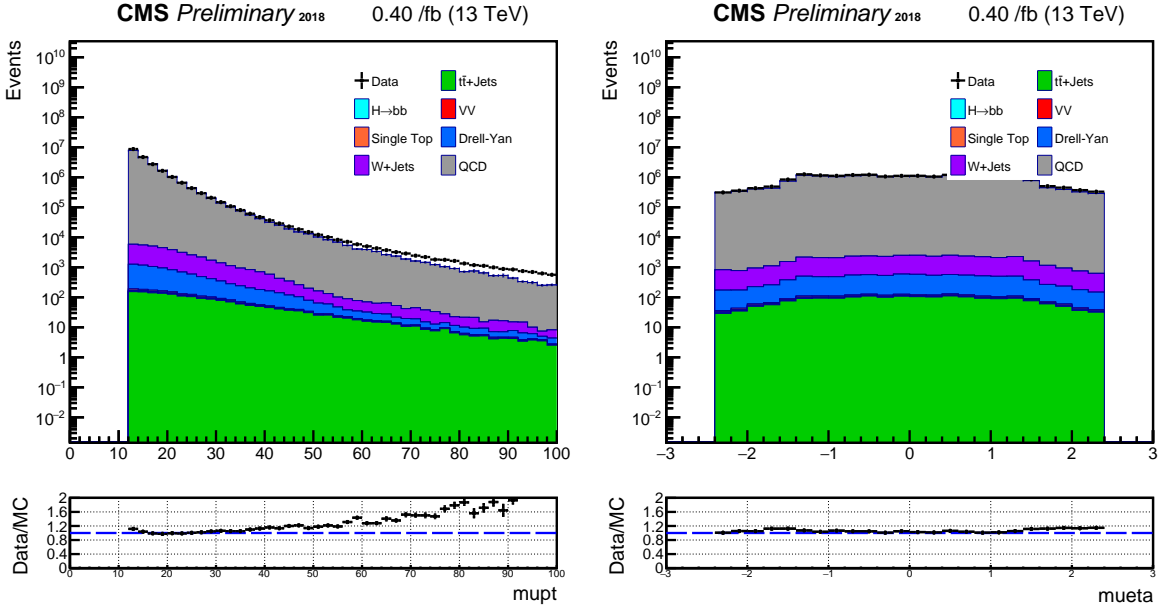
In this section, we provide the definitions of physics objects used in the analysis.

### 5.1 Muons

The analysis sources the SlimmedMuons collection from the MINIAOD MC datasets to produce `selectedPatMuons`. Muon objects are required to have

- $pt \geq 12$  GeV to reach BPH trigger plateau
- $|\eta| \leq 1.5$  for L1 seed  $|\eta|$  cut in BPH trigger
- Pass the Loose ID criterion (`isLooseMuon`) as described in the Muon POG [60].

Figure 5.1: Data/MC of muon objects



The motivations for isolation requirements on muons are discussed in Section 7.

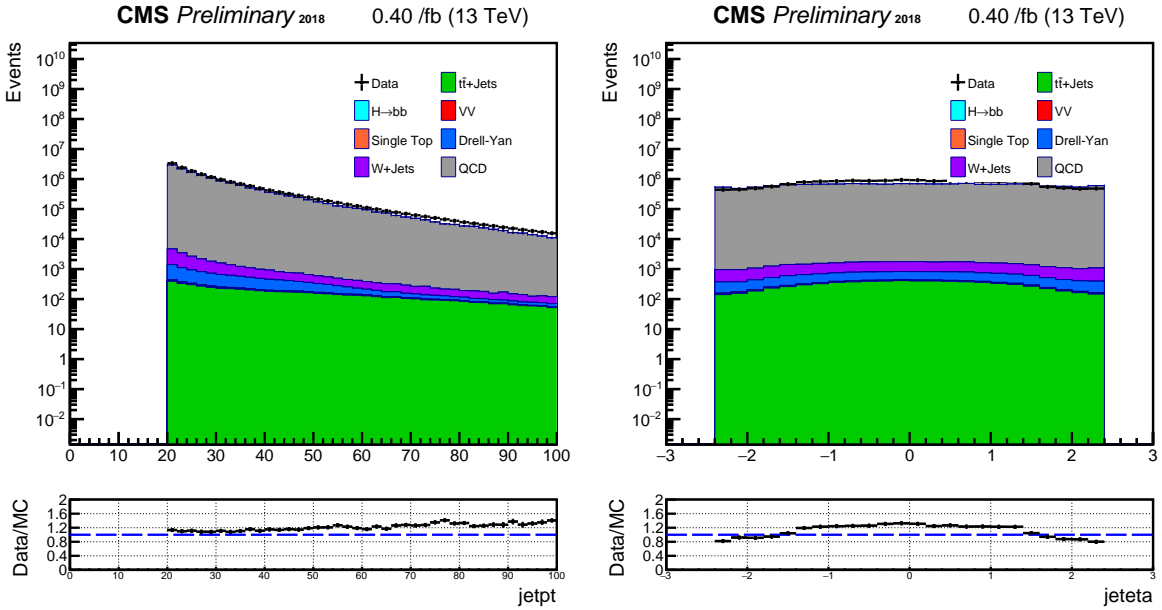
## 5.2 Jets

The analysis sources SlimmedJets collection from MINIAOD dataset to produce `selectedJets`. CMS reconstructs jets from calorimeter energy deposits using the anti- $k_T$  clustering algorithm with a distance parameter of  $R = 0.4$  [61]. Then, the calojets are inputted into the Particle-Flow (PF) algorithms to produce the PFJets collection. Variables in PFJets class are then slimmed to be saved into MINIAOD files. The analysis uses these SlimmedJets for the jets' b tagging scores as well. Jet objects require

- $pt \geq 20$  GeV
- $|\eta| \leq 2.4$
- $0 \leq \text{emEnergyFraction} \leq 0.9$
- $0 \leq \text{energyFractionHadronic} \leq 0.9$
- No selected electron or muon within  $\Delta R = 0.4$

The energy fraction cuts above are taken from the recommended Run2 Tight jet ID cuts for particle flow jets [62].

Figure 5.2: Data/MC of jet objects

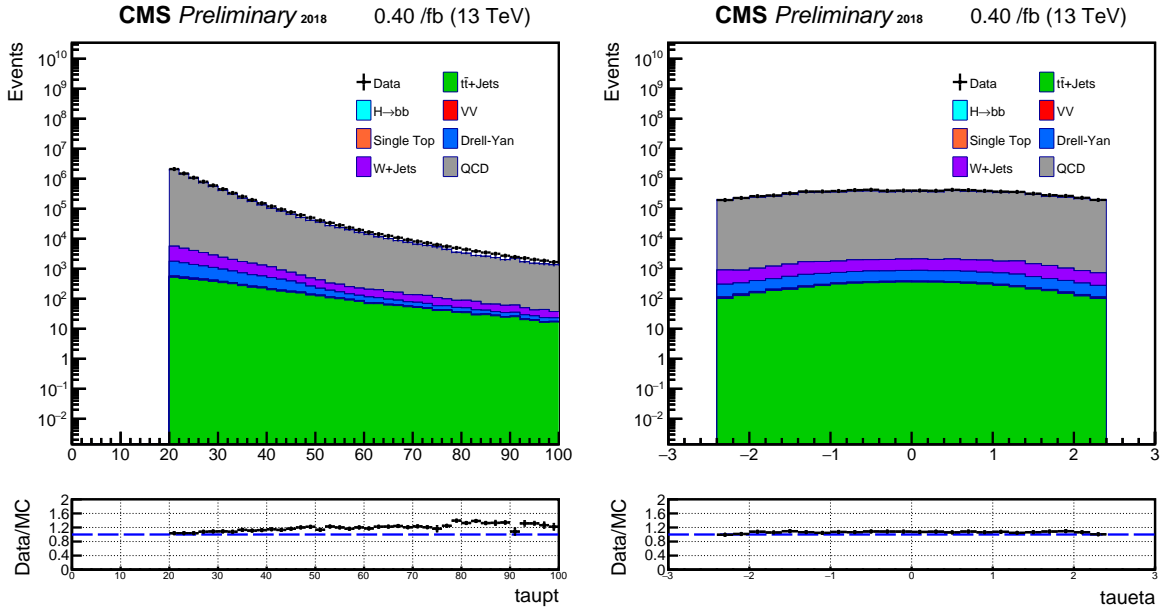


### 5.3 Taus

The analysis sources PAT::slimmedTaus from MINIAOD for MC and RECO::slimmedTaus for Data to produce **selectedTaus**.  $\tau$  leptons have a 64% branching ratio to hadrons. The Hadron-Plus-Strip (HPS) algorithm enables the reconstruction of a  $\tau$  lepton's hadronic decay. HPS uses PFJets as its starting point.  $\tau$ 's hadronic decay can be reconstructed with PFJets' charged hadrons in HCAL and 2  $\gamma$ s from  $\pi^0$  decays in ECAL. Tau objects require

- $p_t \geq 20$  GeV
- $|\eta| \leq 2.4$

Figure 5.3: Data/MC of tau objects



### 5.4 Region of Interest

The complete reconstruction procedure of Regions of Interest is detailed in the following subsections. An ROI requires

- Good quality track selection
- Vertex Fitted from pair-wise tracks by V0Fitter in CMSSW
- Cluster the fitted vertices to form a Region of Interest (ROI)
- Look for tracks around  $\Delta R = 0.3$  around ROI to save its isolation information

### 5.4.1 Tracks

The analysis sources packedPFCandidates and lostTracks from MINIAOD. Track parameters and covariance values will be propagated along the ROI production process and no value should be non-physical

- !isinf(tracks.parameter) and !isnan(tracks.parameter)
- !isinf(tracks.covariance) and !isnan(tracks.covariance)
- Number of valid hits  $> 3$
- $pt \geq 0.35$
- Track  $IPSig_{XY} \geq 2$ .
- Track  $IPSig_Z \geq -1$ .
- Track normalized  $\chi^2 \geq 10$ .

### 5.4.2 Vertex Fitter

The analysis sources offlineBeamspt from MINIAOD for beamspot reference. Vertex fitter is KalmanVertexFitter with vertex cuts as below.

- Vertex  $\chi^2 \geq 6.63$
- Transverse Decay distance significance  $\geq 15$ .
- $V0_{mass} \geq 13000 \text{ GeV}$
- $\cos(\theta_{XY})$  between x and p of V0 candidate  $\geq 0$
- $\cos(\theta_{XYZ})$  between x and p of V0 candidate  $\geq -2$

### 5.4.3 ROI formation

Fitted vertices are clustered to form a Region of Interest (ROI). These ROIs have cuts on their parameters as below.

- Radius of ROI  $\geq 1 \text{ cm}$
- Annulus  $\Delta R \leq 0.3$

Figure 5.4: Data/MC of ROI distribution

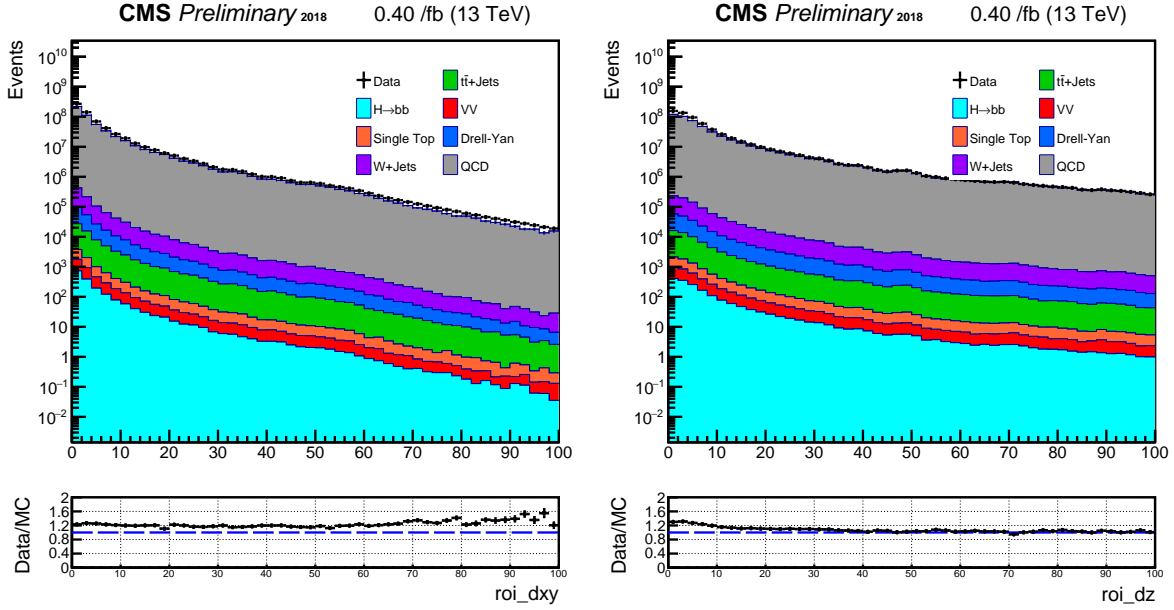
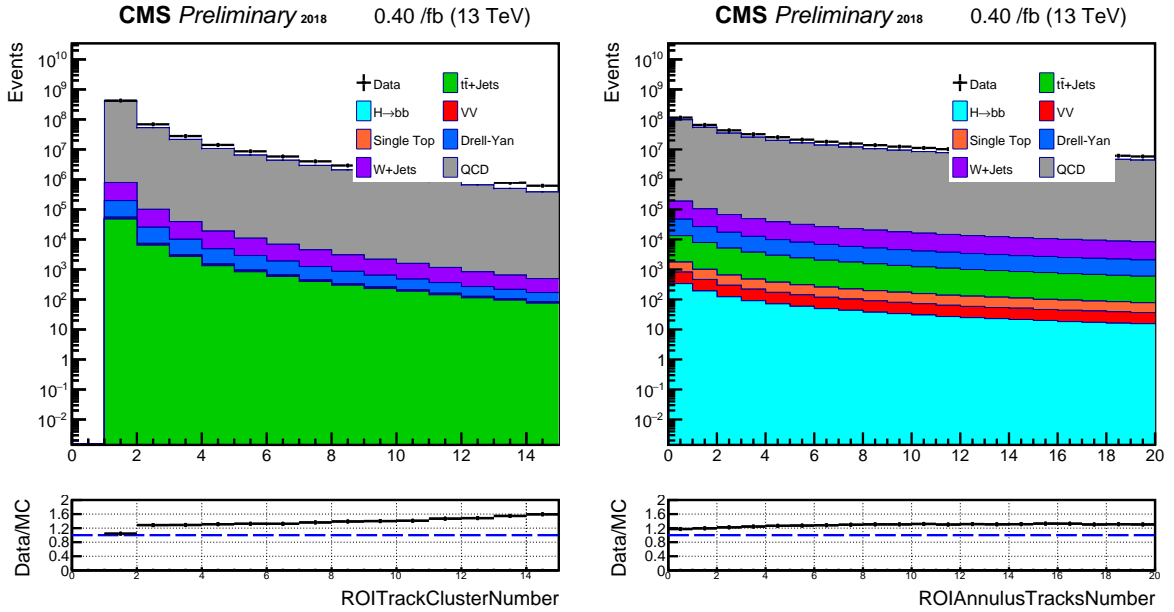


Figure 5.5: 2Data/MC of ROI distribution



## 5.5 Pileup Reweighting

Pileup (PU) weight values are calculated for each era of data-taking (A,B,C,D). The data's number of Pileup events is accessed for the specific HLT path with the following commands

```
brilcalc lumi --byls --normtag
/cvmfs/cms-bril.cern.ch/cms-lumi-pog/Normtags/normtag_PHYSICS.json
-i processedLumis.json --hltpath HLT_Mu9_IP6_part0_v* -o output.csv
```

Please note that we get luminosity for the specific BPH HLT path and save the output for  
pileupReCalc\_HLTpaths.py

```
pileupReCalc_HLTpaths.py -i output.csv
--inputLumiJSON pileup_latest.txt -o My_HLT_corrected_PileupJSON.txt
--runperiod Run2
```

where, pileup\_latest.txt is from

```
/afs/cern.ch/cms/CAF/CMSCOMM/COMM_DQM/certification/Collisions18/
13TeV/PileUp/pileup_latest.txt
```

Then, we substitute the usual pileup\_latest.txt to My\_HLT\_corrected\_PileupJSON.txt to obtain  
the PU distribution of data.

```
pileupCalc.py -i processedLumis.json
--inputLumiJSON My\_HLT\_corrected\_PileupJSON.txt
--calcMode true --minBiasXsec 69200 --maxPileupBin 120 --numPileupBins 120
MyDataPileupHistogram.root
```

Figure 5.6 shows the BPH1-Era A's HLT\_Mu9\_IP6 HLT path's Data PU distribution.

Figure 5.6: ww

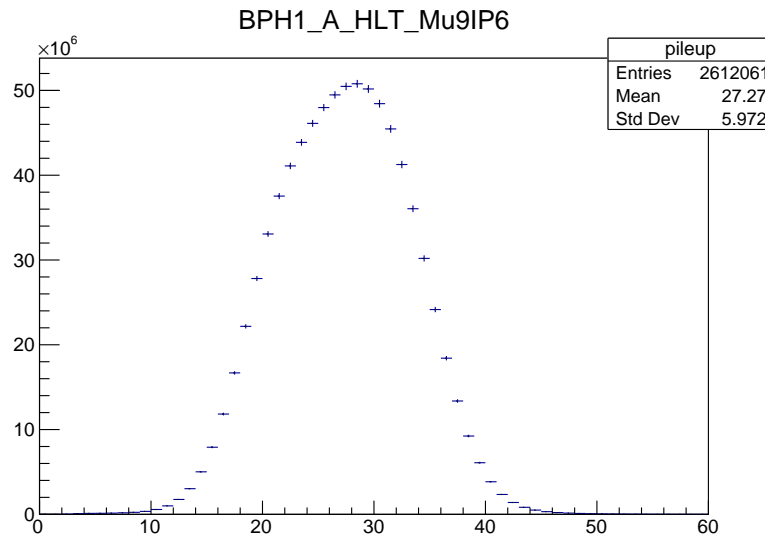


Figure 5.7 shows the BPH1-Era C's HLT\_Mu12\_IP6 HLT path's Data PU distribution.

Figure 5.7: dd

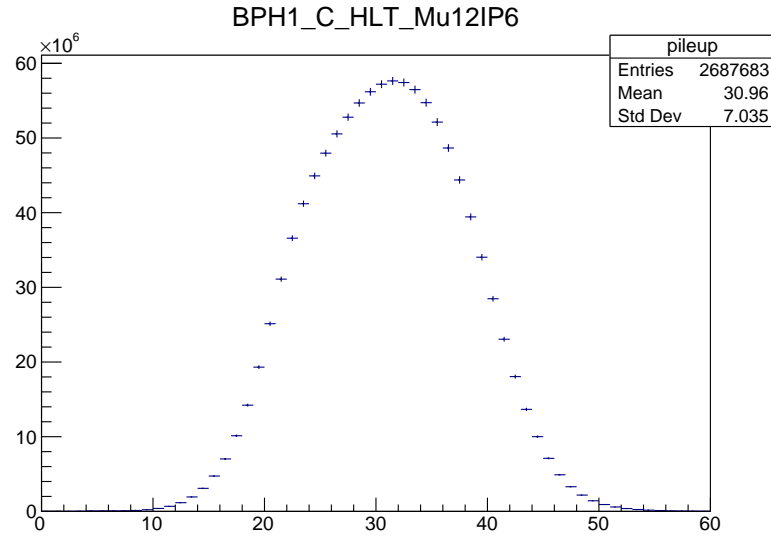


Figure 5.8: ed

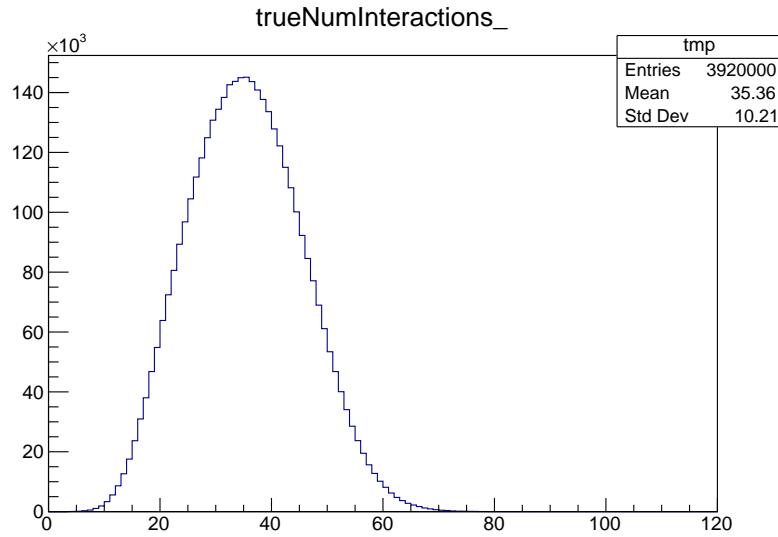


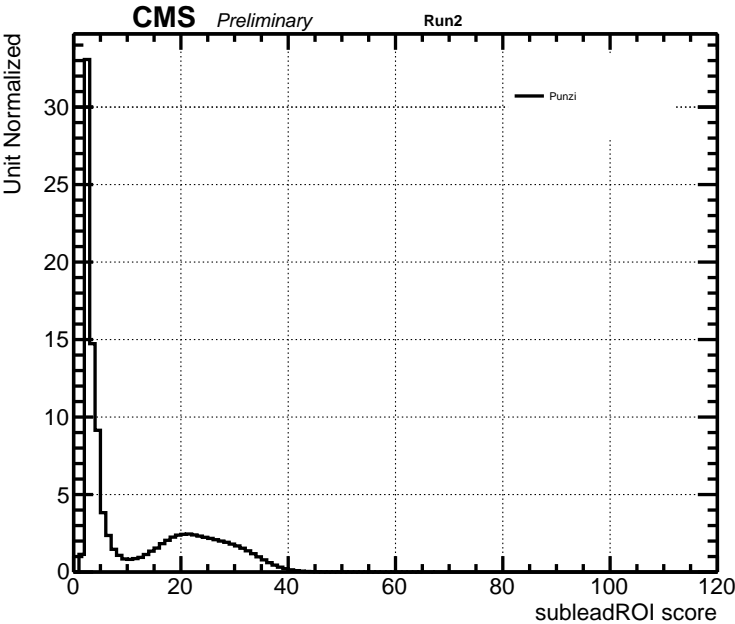
Figure 5.8 shows DYJetsToLL\_M-50\_TuneCP5\_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8 MC PU distribution.

With histograms above, one can create a PUWeight histogram distribution for an era's specific HLT path with commands below.

Figure 5.9 shows resultant such PUWeight from BPH1\_A\_HLT\_Mu9\_IP6 and DYJetsToLL\_M-50\_TuneCP5\_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8.



Figure 5.9: aaaa



# CHAPTER 6

## MACHINE LEARNING

ROIs are artificial regions created by the CMSSW mechanism, which are displaced vertex candidates. ROIs contain thorough information about fitted tracks, vertices, and isolation information, after following the formation procedure described in the previous section. The exhaustive variables saved in each ROI contain information, which directly and indirectly tells whether the ROI is from signal process or background process. Given the extensive amount of variables within ROIs, it's inappropriate to use ROIs' single or a few variables as our tagging variables, like in ZH analysis [45]. It is also inefficient to implement a cut-based approach due to having approximately 20-30 variables from ROI. Optimization process for all 20-30 variables would be extremely time-consuming, inefficient, and error-prone as well. Therefore, the analysis exploits machine learning (ML) for these multivariate analysis. Boosted decision trees will also face similar problem as cut-based analysis, although to a lesser extent. Deep Neural Network are the most adaptable ML algorithm for this analysis method, in which the analysis inputs extensive list of ROI variables into a neural network, and receives a final score to discriminate ROIs that arise in signal process versus background processes.

### 6.1 Machine Learning Software

The analysis uses Keras-Tensorflow via CMSSW. CMSSW includes Keras-Tensorflow, which enables simple and easy usage of keras-Tensorflow with simple cmsenv command in various CMS remote clusters. For CMSSW\_10\_6\_12 (to have access for BPH trigger path), Keras-Tensorflow version is 2.3.1. It runs with CPUs and GPUs. CMSSW includes image container for Keras-Tensorflow and researchers can submit remote batch jobs for its ML training. The analysis tested multiple variables (such as epoch numbers, batch sizes, phi sizes, f sizes) of our DNN layers thanks to submission of remote batch jobs with CMSSW's Keras-Tensorflow image container. Subsection 6.3 below details the numerical results from such tests. The analysis also tested different combinations of signal vs background datasets for maximum discriminant power. The list of mass scale and lifetime tested for signal points are listed in subsection 6.4. Different SM physics process (and their

compositions) tested for background process are also listed in subsection 6.4 The analysis used the tensorflow protocol buffer files, which were trained with parameters and physics process as in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Tensorflow information

Epoch	300
batch size	250
Phi sizes	((64,128,256),(32,64,128))
f sizes	(256,128,32)
Signal	ggHSSTo4Tau-MS15GeV-c $\tau$ 100mm
Background	QCD_Pt120-170_MuEnriched and TTJets

## 6.2 Machine Learning Input Variable

The extensive variables for input of our DNN are described and categorized in Tables 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4.

Table 6.2: ROI (trackCluster) variables by category

TrackCluster	Position	TrackClusters.vx() - primaryVertex.X()
	Position	TrackClusters.vy() - primaryVertex.Y()
	Position	TrackClusters.vz() - primaryVertex.Z()
	Covariance	TrackClusters.vertexCovariance()(0,0)
	Covariance	TrackClusters.vertexCovariance()(0,1)
	Covariance	TrackClusters.vertexCovariance()(0,2)
	Covariance	TrackClusters.vertexCovariance()(1,0)
	Covariance	TrackClusters.vertexCovariance()(1,1)
	Covariance	TrackClusters.vertexCovariance()(1,2)
	Track0,1	Track0,1.pt
	Track0,1	Track0,1.eta
	Track0,1	Track0,1.phi
	Track0,1	Track0,1.dxy
	Track0,1	Track0,1.dz
	Track0,1	Track0,1.normalizedChi2
	Track0,1	Track0,1.HighPurityInt

## 6.3 DNN Variable Test

For Ethan.

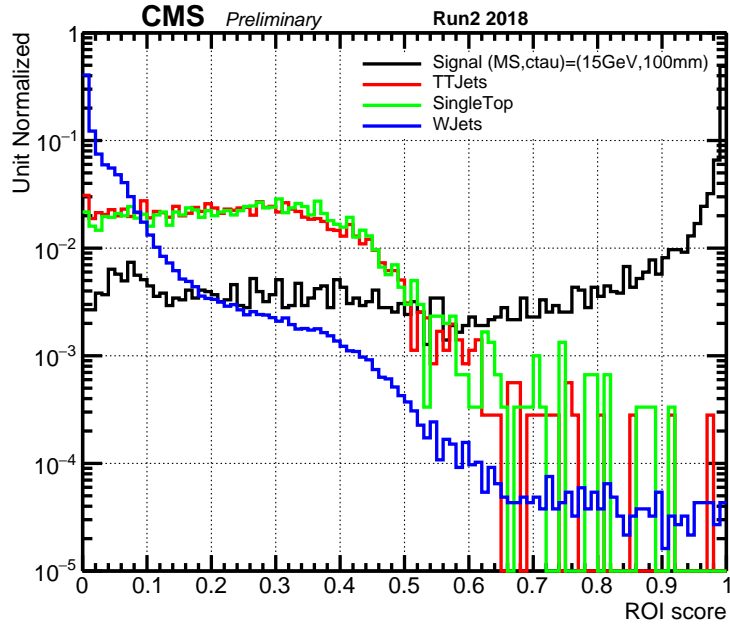
Table 6.3: ROI (Annulus) variables by category

Annulus	pfCandidate/LostTracks	pfCandidate/LostTracks.pt
	pfCandidate/LostTracks	pfCandidate/LostTracks.eta
	pfCandidate/LostTracks	pfCandidate/LostTracks.phi
	pfCandidate/LostTracks	pfCandidate/LostTracks.dxy
	pfCandidate/LostTracks	pfCandidate/LostTracks.dz
	pfCandidate/LostTracks	pfCandidate/LostTracks.normalizedChi2
	pfCandidate/LostTracks	pfCandidate/LostTracks.HighPurityInt
	pfCandidate/LostTracks	pfCandidate/LostTracks.DeltaR(trackMomentum)

Table 6.4: Event variables by category

ROI	Position	x
	Position	y
	Position	z

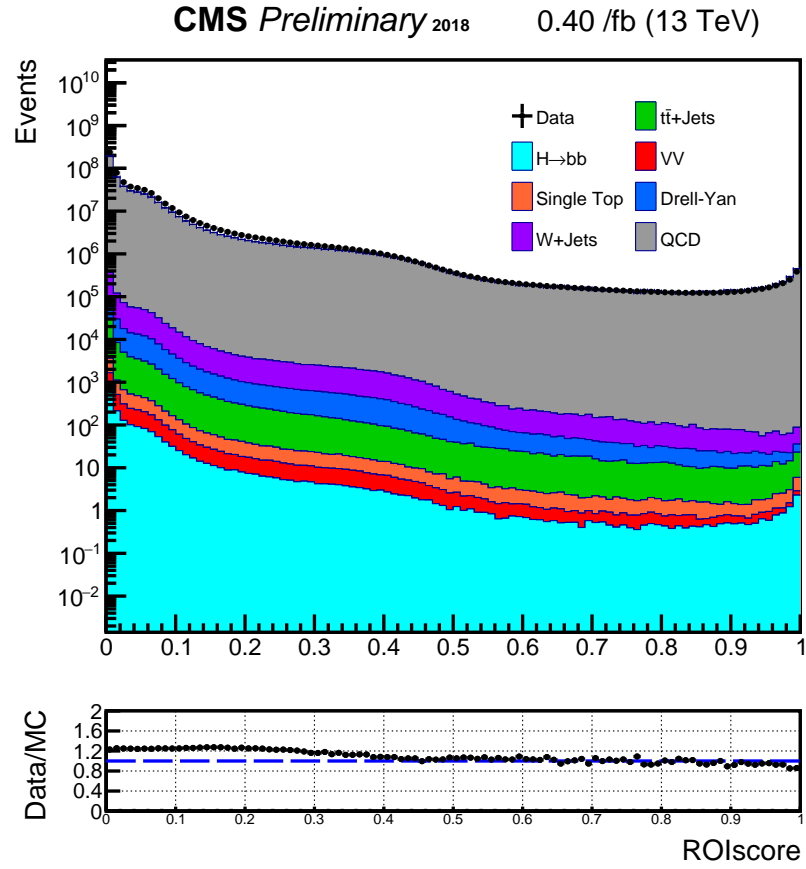
Figure 6.1: asdasdasd



## 6.4 Signal and Background MC Test

For Ethan.

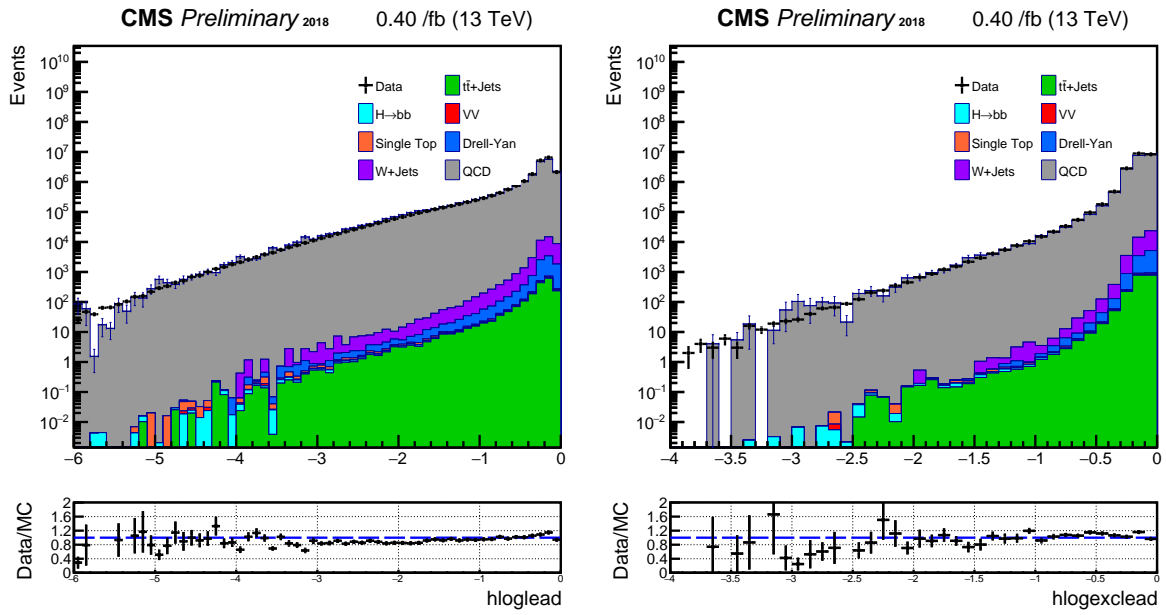
Figure 6.2: Data/MC agreement for ROI scores



## 6.5 SHAP values

For Ethan.

Figure 6.3: Data/MC agreement for loglead/sublead scores



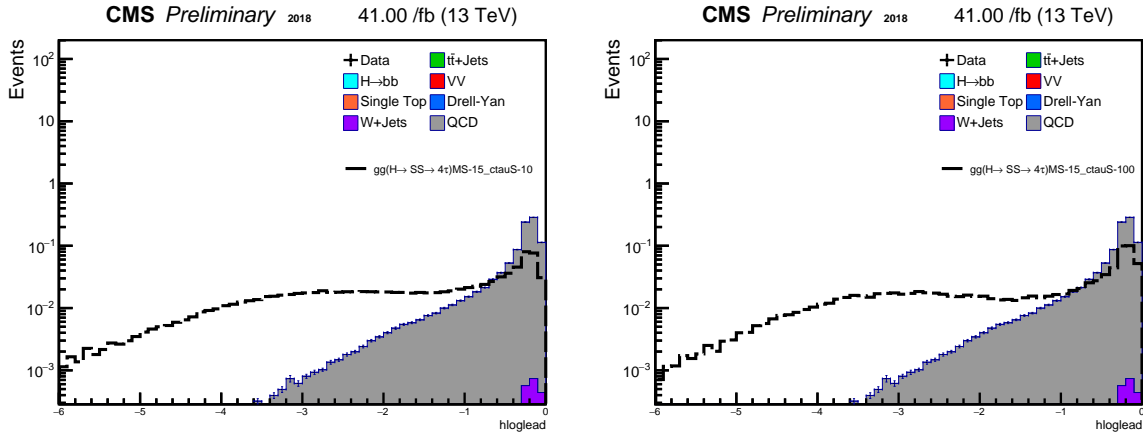
# CHAPTER 7

## EVENT SELECTION, SIGNAL AND CONTROL REGIONS

ROIs of all events inside the dataset listed in section ?? are scored with the tensorflow, process trained with information from section 6.2. Given that the signal process has 2 scalar decays as in Figure A.1, it's reasonable to require 2 high-scoring ROIs for our analysis. (However, the 2 selected ROIs are not simply the 2 highest-scoring ROIs of the event, due to non-negligible lifetime of  $\tau$  leptons (from signal process) in the detector. The cuts on the leading ROI, and the subleading ROI are optimized based on maximizing the punzi significance formula with value  $\sigma$  set to discovery value of 5.

$$\sigma(N_{\text{displaced-tag}}) = \frac{S(N_{\text{displaced-tag}})}{\sqrt{B(N_{\text{displaced-tag}}) + 2.5}}. \quad (7.1)$$

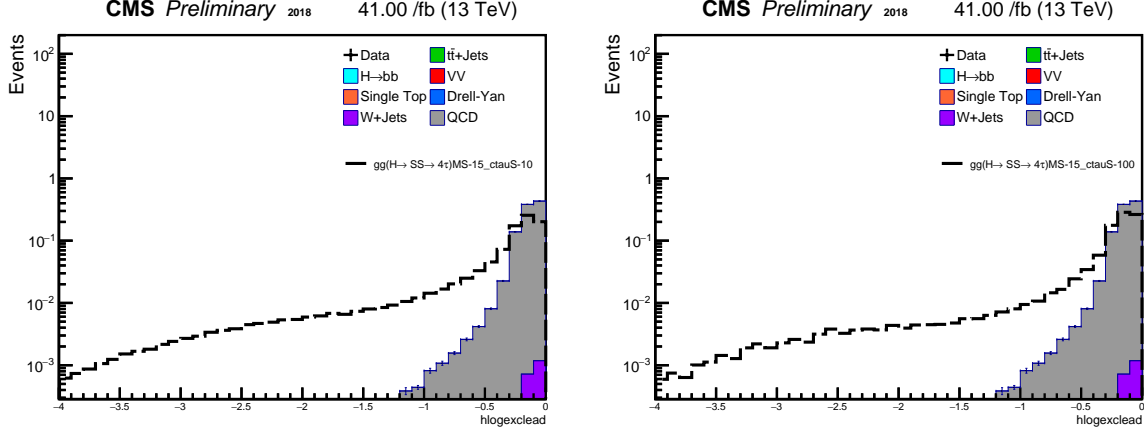
Figure 7.1: Signal versus Background for  $\log_{10}(1-\text{ROIscore})$ , where the ROI score is the highest ROI of the event. Left plot is for MS-15\_ctauS-10mm point, whereas the right plot is for MS-15\_cauS-100mm point



In addition, we have other cuts applied throughout the analysis. These variables are either

- Non-relevant to ROIs (muon, jet object)
- Construction of geometric variable after selecting 2 highest scoring ROIs.
- Missing input variable in ROI training

Figure 7.2: Signal versus Background for  $\log_{10}(1-\text{subROIscore})$ , where the ROI score is the second highest ROI (outside of  $d\Phi=0.4$  from leading ROI) of the event. Left plot is for MS-15\_ctauS-10mm point, whereas the right plot is for MS-15\_cauS-100mm point



These are not inputs of ML training, something that can't be learned by the ML, so not discriminated with scoring of the ROIs.

They include

- $\Delta\Phi(\text{leadROI}, \text{subleadROI})$
- Number of Annulus tracks associated with  $\text{ROI} < 8$
- 1 Isolated  $\mu$
- $\Delta R(\text{leadROI}, \text{Jet}) < 0.6$
- Leading  $\mu$ 's transverse impact parameter to PV  $> 0.1$

Each of the cuts for the items above is motivated and explained in following subsections.

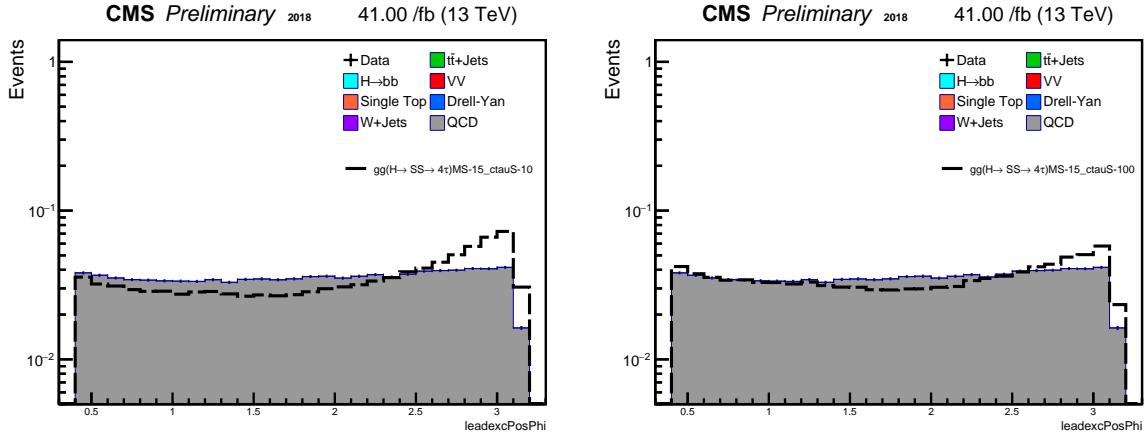
## 7.1 Delta Phi(lead ROI,sublead ROI)

This analysis looks for displaced vertices in the tracker region, coming from the decays of exotic LLPs from Higgs produced in gluon fusion mode, leaving the SM Higgs boson without boost. The largest mass of the exotic LLPs is 55 GeV, ranging down to 7 GeV. Thus, exotic LLPs decayed from the SM Higgs become boosted, with their momentum vectors pointing back-to-back in the SM Higgs rest frame. Exotic LLPs with lighter mass are more boosted than heavier LLPs, since less LLP mass means more leftover energy into kinetic energy. Given that ROIs corresponding



to an exotic LLP's decay should have the highest ROI score, one should expect that the leading ROI and subleading ROI in a single event would be back-to-back. Thus, in signal events,  $\Delta\Phi(\text{lead ROI, sublead ROI})$  tends to have high values, while the background processes tend to have a more uniform distribution. This analysis applies a cut above 2.2 to reduce background contribution. Optimization process for this variable is detailed in here (To be done in future?)

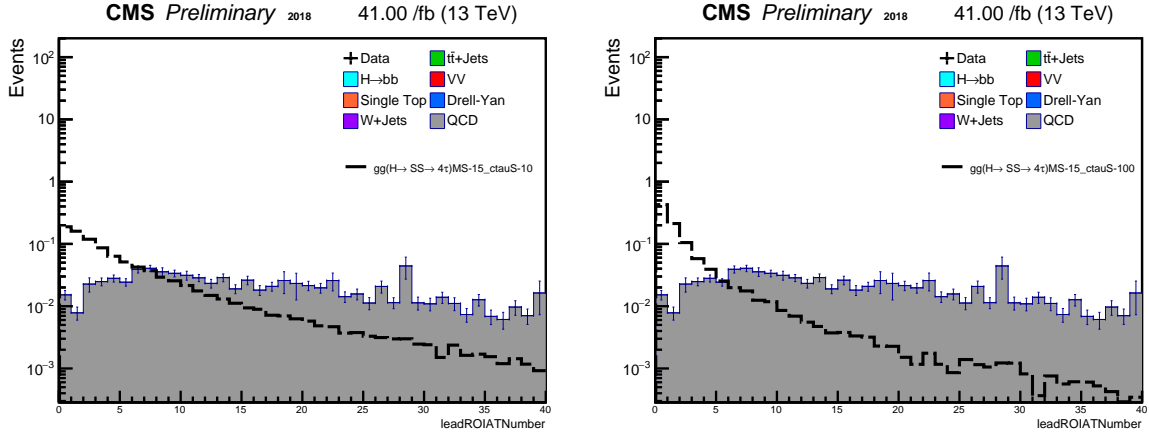
Figure 7.3: Signal versus Background for Delta Phi(leadROI, subleadROI). Left plot is for MS-15\_ctauS-10mm point, whereas the right plot is for MS-15\_cauS-100mm point



## 7.2 Number of Annulus Tracks Associated with ROI

The tensorflow used for this analysis is trained with  $p_T, \eta, \chi^2$ , and other information of the annulus tracks (tracks that are inside ROI radius, but not fitted to vertex). Meanwhile, an ROI's total number of annulus tracks is not a direct input for ML and tensorflow can only learn such information indirectly via annulus tracks'  $p_T$ . Although having selected ROIs with high scores ( $>0.999$ ), signal processes ROIs' number of annulus tracks show a quite different distribution from the background process. signal's high-scoring ROIs are mostly from the exotic LLP scalar's decay into  $\tau$  leptons. Since the signal's high-score ROIs' are very well isolated, the ROI's number of annulus tracks is very low. QCD background events, which are our dominant background, have a poor isolation quality. Since QCD's high-scoring ROI's are poorly isolated due to QCD nature, these ROIs' numbers of annulus tracks are higher than the signal. More precisely, QCD's high-scoring ROI's are usually from B-mesons, which have higher track multiplicity than  $\tau$  leptons.

Figure 7.4: Number of tracks in the annulus cone of the leading ROI. Left plot is for MS-15\_ctauS-10mm point, whereas the right plot is for MS-15\_cauS-100mm point



### 7.3 Isolation criteria for muons

Leptonic decay of B-meson generates muons, which trigger the B-parking trigger of the analysis. Muons of B-meson decay have very poor isolation quality, just like ROIs formed around the B-meson decay. In contrast, muons of  $\tau$  lepton decay have better isolation quality. In order to eliminate the dominant B-meson background from the QCD process, the analysis applies a PFISOLoose in selecting muon objects. The precise definition of PFISOLoose is defined as below.

- $(\Sigma pT(ch.hadfromPV) + \max(0, \Sigma ET(neut.had) \Sigma ET(phot) - 0.5 * \Sigma pT(ch.hadfromPU))) / P_T(\mu) < 0.25$

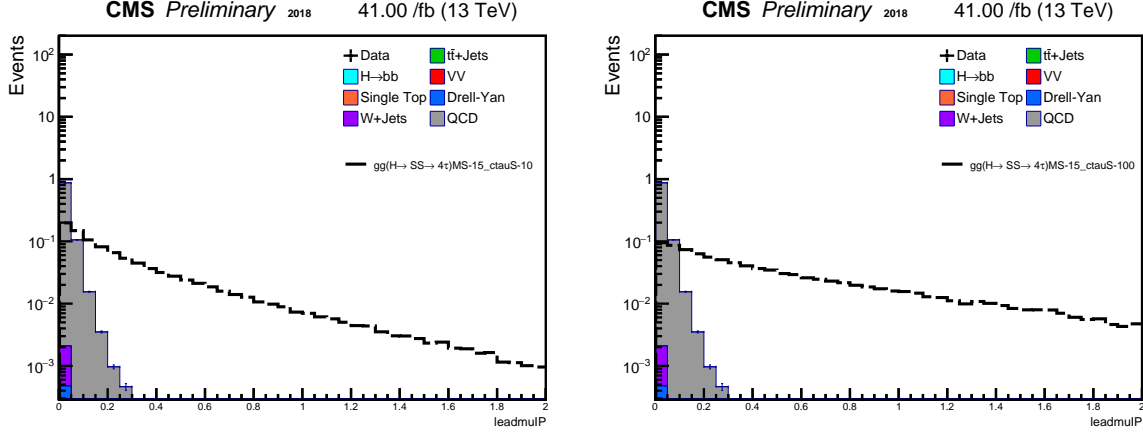
Some muons decayed from  $\tau$  lepton with 7 GeV mass fail isolation cut, due to its poorer isolation quality from the boost. However, it still benefits to apply the PFISOLoose cut on muons given it removes more background events than signal events. The table below demonstrates event yield drop before and after requiring PFISOLoose cut on muons, classified by its signal and background process.

### 7.4 Leading muon's transverse impact parameter to PV

With the B-Parking trigger, triggering muons have significant transverse displacement (impact parameter) in both background and signal processes. However, displacement in the signal process is greater than the that of the background process. The signal process has at minimum of  $c\tau = 1\text{mm}$ , which is longer than B-meson lifetime. Thus, triggering muon object's transverse impact

parameter to PV is larger in signal process than background process. The analysis implements a cut on this variable.

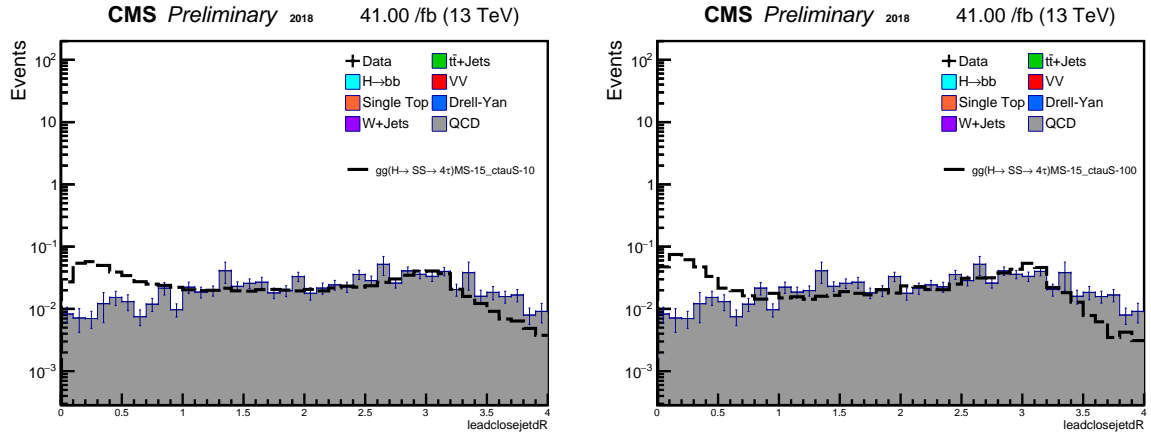
Figure 7.5: leading muon's transverse impact parameter value to the primary vertex. Left plot is for MS-15\_ctauS-10mm point, whereas the right plot is for MS-15\_cauS-100mm point



## 7.5 DeltaR(ROI, jet)

$\tau$  leptons of the signal process can also decay hadronically, while only one of the  $\tau$  leptons decay muonically to trigger B parking trigger. When  $\tau$  leptons decay hadronically, its decay shower can get clustered in the calorimeter, and reconstructed as a jet. Given the  $\tau$  lepton's on-shell mass is a fixed value,  $\tau$  lepton and its hadronic decay products (to-be clustered into a jet) have a specific kinematic phase space. Thus, the  $\Delta R(\text{ROI}, \text{jet})$  has a distribution with a peak at a certain value (around 0.3-0.6). Meanwhile, the QCD background has a different distribution shape. Given the hadronic nature of the process, jet multiplicity is high. Higher jet multiplicity makes the  $\Delta R(\text{ROI}, \text{jet})$  value to have a rather randomized value, resulting in a flat distribution.

Figure 7.6: Delta R(Jet, leadingROI). Left plot is for MS-15\_ctauS-10mm point, whereas the right plot is for MS-15\_cauS-100mm point



# CHAPTER 8

## BACKGROUND ESTIMATION

Section 7 listed seven different discriminant variables for the analysis. Leading ROI score, subleading ROI score, and leading muon's IP value have the most discriminatory power. The analysis uses data-driven background estimation method and an ABCD method is the most preferred thanks to its simplicity. However, leading ROI score and subleading ROI score are correlated in the QCD background process. ROIs from B-mesons score higher in our tensorflow. In QCD processes, the B-mesons are likely to be pair produced. Therefore, when the leading ROI score is high due to its b-like behavior, the sublead ROI score is also high because the anti-meson is produced on the other side of the detector. Thus, leading and sublead scores can't be our ABCD discriminant variable candidates due to their correlation.

The analysis selects leading ROI and leading muon's IP value as its ABCD discriminant variables. After implementing all other cuts (sublead ROI,  $\Delta\Phi(lead, sublead)$ , Number of Annulus tracks associated with ROI, 1 Isolated  $\mu$ ,  $\Delta R(leadROI, Jet)$ ), we tested the correlation factor between the leading ROI, and leading mu's IP values for each background process. The values are pretty minimal except for 2-3 processes where there were too few entries to derive a physical conclusion due to statistical limitations. Therefore, the analysis uses leading muIP and leading ROI score for its ABCD discriminant variables.

The results are listed below.

Figure 8.1: Cutflow histogram of MS15GeV-ct100mm point. Left plot is for region A, whereas the right plot is for region D

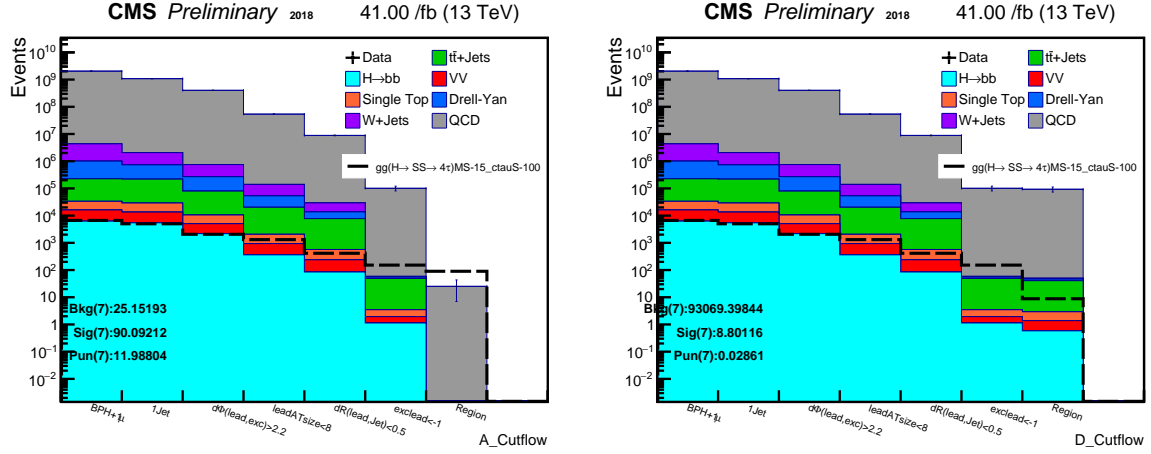
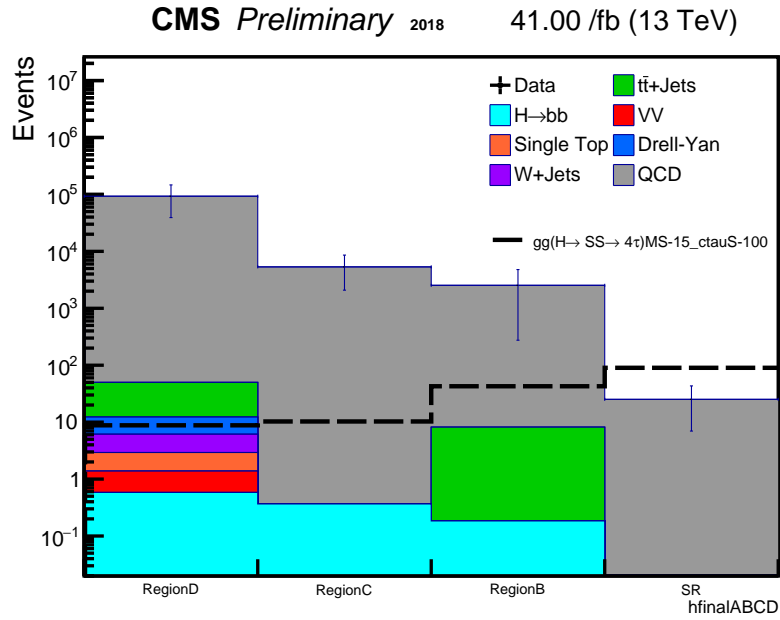


Figure 8.2: eee



# CHAPTER 9

## SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES

About systematic Uncertainty

# CHAPTER 10

## RESULTS

Results

Figure 10.1: Current Preliminary limit plots

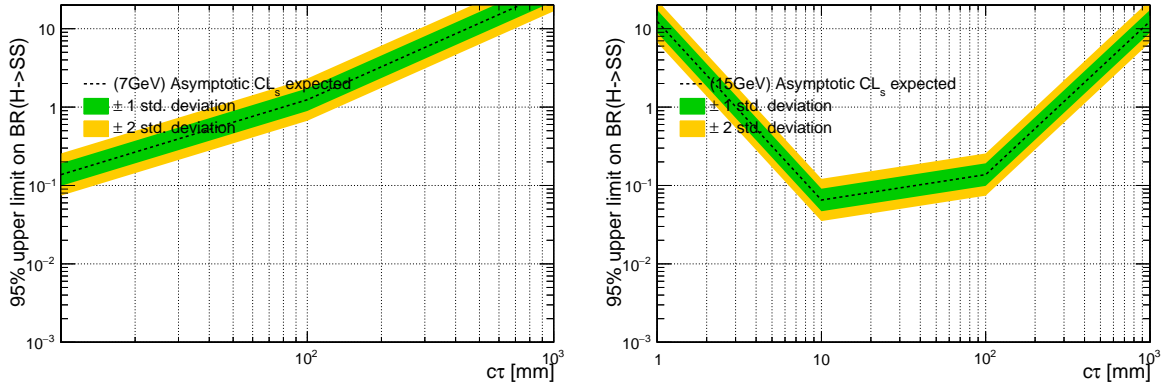
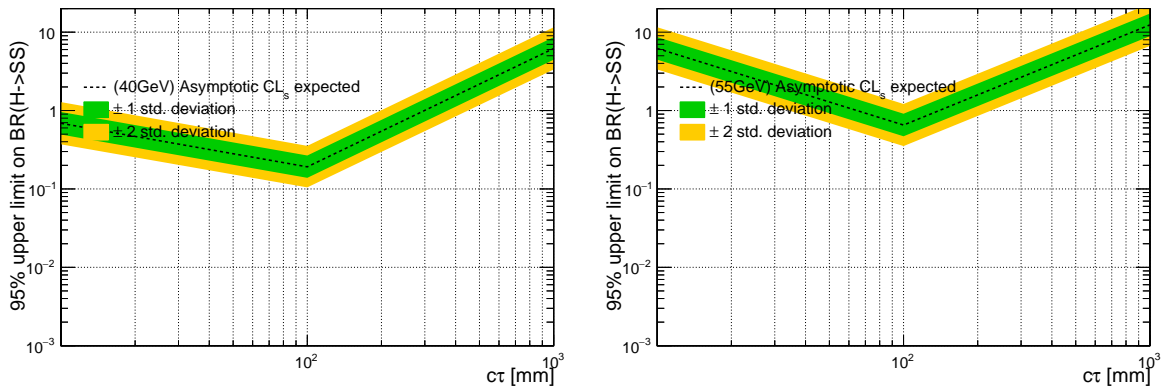


Figure 10.2: Current Preliminary limit plots





# **CHAPTER 11**

## **CONCLUSIONS**

This was an interesting analysis targeting tau lepton final state with tracker lifetime

# APPENDIX A

## DATA SAMPLES

This appendix is here merely to demonstrate how appendices may be included and formatted in your document. Look through the files `thesis.tex` and `appendix.tex` to see how these pieces work together.

The analysis uses B Parking datasets. Data was collected during the 2018 portion of Run 2 and corresponds to an integrated luminosity of  $50 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ .

Table A.1: Datasets used in the analysis

Data sample	Integrated Luminosity ( $\text{fb}^{-1}$ )
/ParkingBPH1/Run2018A-05May2019-v1/MINIAOD	0.866
/ParkingBPH2/Run2018A-05May2019-v1/MINIAOD	0.866
/ParkingBPH3/Run2018A-05May2019-v1/MINIAOD	0.866
/ParkingBPH4/Run2018A-05May2019-v1/MINIAOD	0.866
/ParkingBPH5/Run2018A-05May2019-v1/MINIAOD	0.866
/ParkingBPH6/Run2018A-05May2019-v1/MINIAOD	0.866
Total	5.20
/ParkingBPH1/Run2018B-05May2019-v2/MINIAOD	1.083
/ParkingBPH2/Run2018B-05May2019-v2/MINIAOD	1.083
/ParkingBPH3/Run2018B-05May2019-v2/MINIAOD	1.083
/ParkingBPH4/Run2018B-05May2019-v2/MINIAOD	1.083
/ParkingBPH5/Run2018B-05May2019-v2/MINIAOD	1.083
/ParkingBPH6/Run2018B-05May2019-v2/MINIAOD	1.083
Total	6.49
/ParkingBPH1/Run2018C-05May2019-v1/MINIAOD	1.079
/ParkingBPH2/Run2018C-05May2019-v1/MINIAOD	1.079
/ParkingBPH3/Run2018C-05May2019-v1/MINIAOD	1.079
/ParkingBPH4/Run2018C-05May2019-v1/MINIAOD	1.079
/ParkingBPH5/Run2018C-05May2019-v1/MINIAOD	1.079
Total	5.39
/ParkingBPH1/Run2018D-05May2019promptD-v1/MINIAOD	6.542
/ParkingBPH2/Run2018D-05May2019promptD-v1/MINIAOD	6.542
/ParkingBPH3/Run2018D-05May2019promptD-v1/MINIAOD	6.542
/ParkingBPH4/Run2018D-05May2019promptD-v1/MINIAOD	6.542
/ParkingBPH5/Run2018D-05May2019promptD-v1/MINIAOD	6.542
Total	32.7
ParkingBPH Total	50.78

## A.1 Monte Carlo Samples

### A.1.1 Signal Model and Simulation

The ggH production process (see Figure A.1) is generated at next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) and next-to-next-to-leading-log (NNLL) QCD and next-to-leading order (NLO) EW accuracies [63]. The Higgs boson mass is set to 125GeV for all signal samples. The cross sections, computed at NNLO+NNLL QCD and NLO EW accuracies and obtained from CERN Yellow Report 3, are 4.414 pb. The CMS detector response is modeled with GEANT4 [64].

Figure A.1: Leading Feynman diagrams for ggH production mode

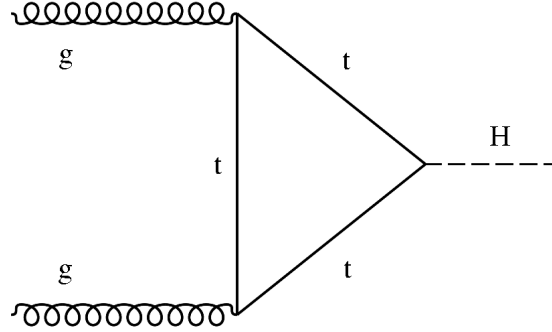


Table A.1.1 lists the signal Monte Carlo samples.

Sample
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-55_ctauS-1_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-55_ctauS-10_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-55_ctauS-100_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-55_ctauS-1000_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-40_ctauS-1_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-40_ctauS-10_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-40_ctauS-100_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-40_ctauS-1000_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-15_ctauS-1_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-15_ctauS-10_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-15_ctauS-100_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-15_ctauS-1000_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-7_ctauS-1_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-7_ctauS-10_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-7_ctauS-100_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_MS-7_ctauS-1000_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/CAMPAIGN/MINIAODSIM

### A.1.2 Background Monte Carlo

All samples were processed as recommended in the PPD Run2 Analysis Guideline [65]. Tables A.2-A.5 summarizes the background Monte Carlo used in this analysis.

Figure A.2: pt of the scalar products

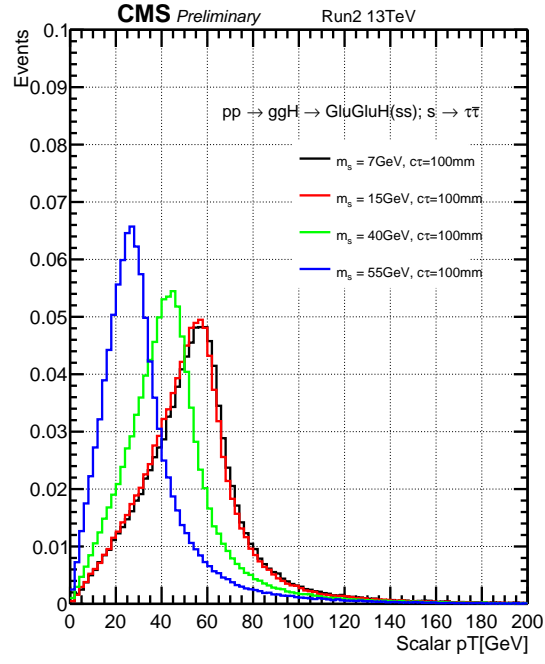
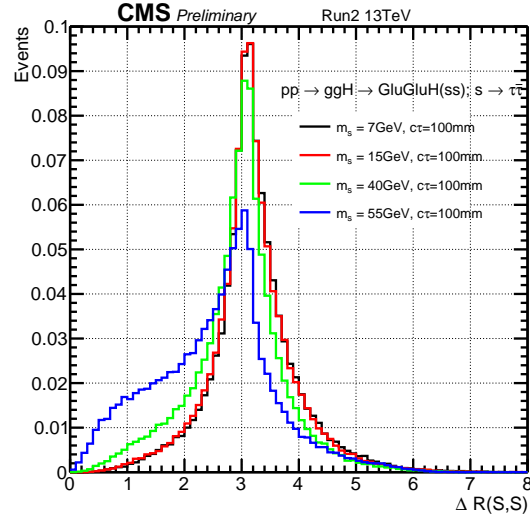


Figure A.3: DeltaR of the scalar products



a

Figure A.4: lifetime of the scalar products in the lab frame

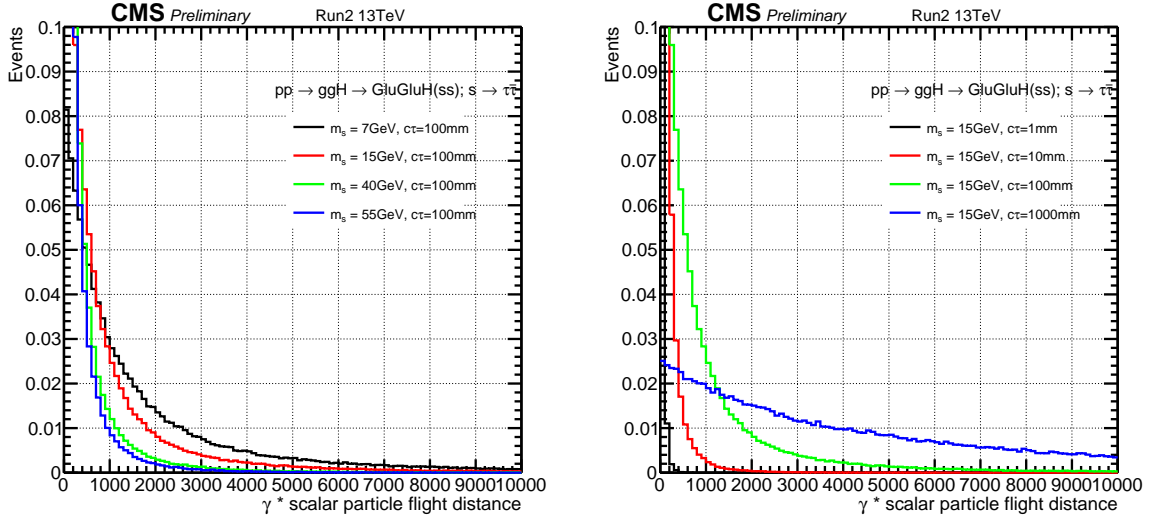


Table A.2: QCD MuEnriched Pt5 background Monte Carlo samples

Sample
/QCD_Pt-15to20_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v3/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-20to30_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v4/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-30to50_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v3/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-50to80_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v3/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-80to120_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*_ext1-v2/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-120to170_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*_ext1-v2/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-170to300_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v3/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-300to470_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*_ext3-v1/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-470to600_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*_ext1-v2/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-600to800_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-800to1000_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*_ext3-v2/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-1000toInf_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM

Table A.3: W,Z,H boson background Monte Carlo samples

Sample
/DYJetsToLL_M-50_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM
/WJetsToLNu_M-50_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/*-v2/MINIAODSIM
/WW_M-50_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/*-v2/MINIAODSIM
/WZ_M-50_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/*-v3/MINIAODSIM
/ZZ_M-50_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/*-v2/MINIAODSIM
/GluGluHToBB_M125_13TeV_amcatnloFXFX_pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM

Table A.4: Top background Monte Carlo samples

Sample
/TTJets_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM
/ST_s-channel_4f_hadronicDecays_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraph-pythia8/*_ext1-v1/MINIAODSIM
/ST_t-channel_top_5f_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM
/ST_t-channel_antitop_5f_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM
/ST_tW_antitop_5f_inclusiveDecays_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/*_ext1-v1/MINIAODSIM
/ST_tW_top_5f_inclusiveDecays_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/*_ext1-v1/MINIAODSIM

Table A.5: Monte Carlo sample summary

Sample
/QCD_Pt-15to20_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v3/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-20to30_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v4/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-30to50_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v3/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-50to80_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v3/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-80to120_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*_ext1-v2/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-120to170_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*_ext1-v2/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-170to300_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v3/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-300to470_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*_ext3-v1/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-470to600_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*_ext1-v2/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-600to800_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-800to1000_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*_ext3-v2/MINIAODSIM
/QCD_Pt-1000toInf_MuEnrichedPt5_TuneCP5_13TeV_pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM
/DYJetsToLL_M-50_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM
/WJetsToLNu_M-50_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/*-v2/MINIAODSIM
/WW_M-50_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/*-v2/MINIAODSIM
/WZ_M-50_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/*-v3/MINIAODSIM
/ZZ_M-50_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/*-v2/MINIAODSIM
/GluGluHToBB_M125_13TeV_amcatnloFXFX_pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM
/TTJets_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM
/ST_s-channel_4f_hadronicDecays_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraph-pythia8/*_ext1-v1/MINIAODSIM
/ST_t-channel_top_5f_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM
/ST_t-channel_antitop_5f_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM
/ST_tW_antitop_5f_inclusiveDecays_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/*_ext1-v1/MINIAODSIM
/ST_tW_top_5f_inclusiveDecays_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/*_ext1-v1/MINIAODSIM
/ggH_HToSSTo4Tau_MH-125_TuneCP5_13TeV-powheg-pythia8/*-v1/MINIAODSIM

## APPENDIX B

### OTHERS

# REFERENCES

- [1] S.Abachi et al. “Search for High Mass Top Quark Production in pp Collisions at  $s = 1.8$  TeV.” In: *Phys. Lett.* 74 (1995), p. 12. DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.74.2422](#). arXiv: [9411001 \[hep-ex\]](#).
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## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The author was born, and then the author was “educated,” at least to some degree. After finishing high school, the author completed a Bachelor of Science degree at Washington University in St.Louis. Following a decade in the work force in his discipline, the author went to FSU to pursue graduate work.