



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**



# Uncovering New Massive Particles through Boosted Object Tagging at the LHC

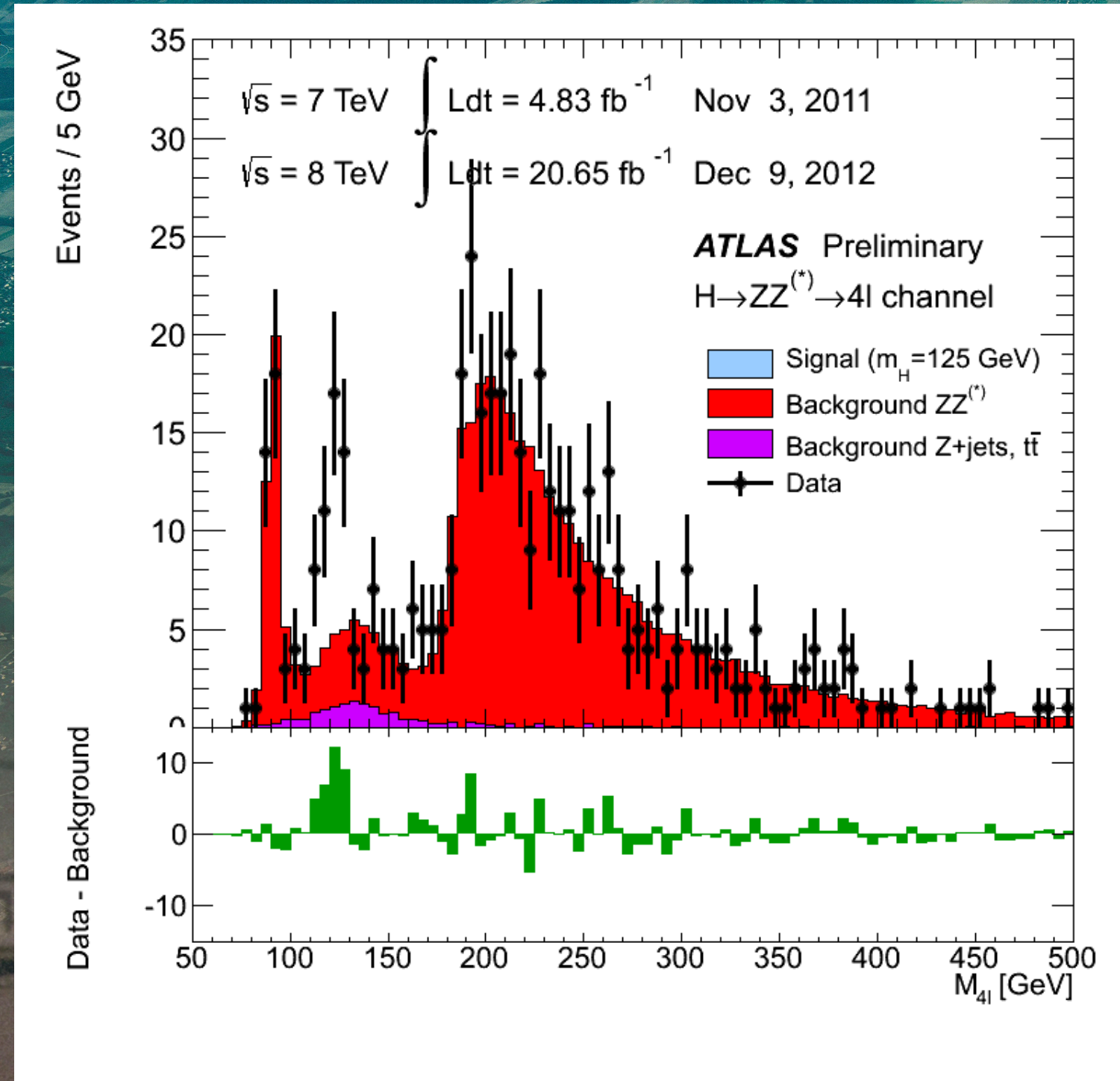
*Application of the Boosted Event Shape Tagger  
In Searches for Vector Like Quarks and Top-Coupling Heavy Resonances*

**UC DAVIS**

**Johan Sebastian Bonilla Castro**  
(They/Them)

University of Chicago, Rising Stars Symposium  
09/23/2021

# Large Hadron Collider at CERN



13 TeV proton collider  
27 km

Run 1 uncovered  
Higgs-like scalar  
@125 GeV

Run 2 analyses  
underway

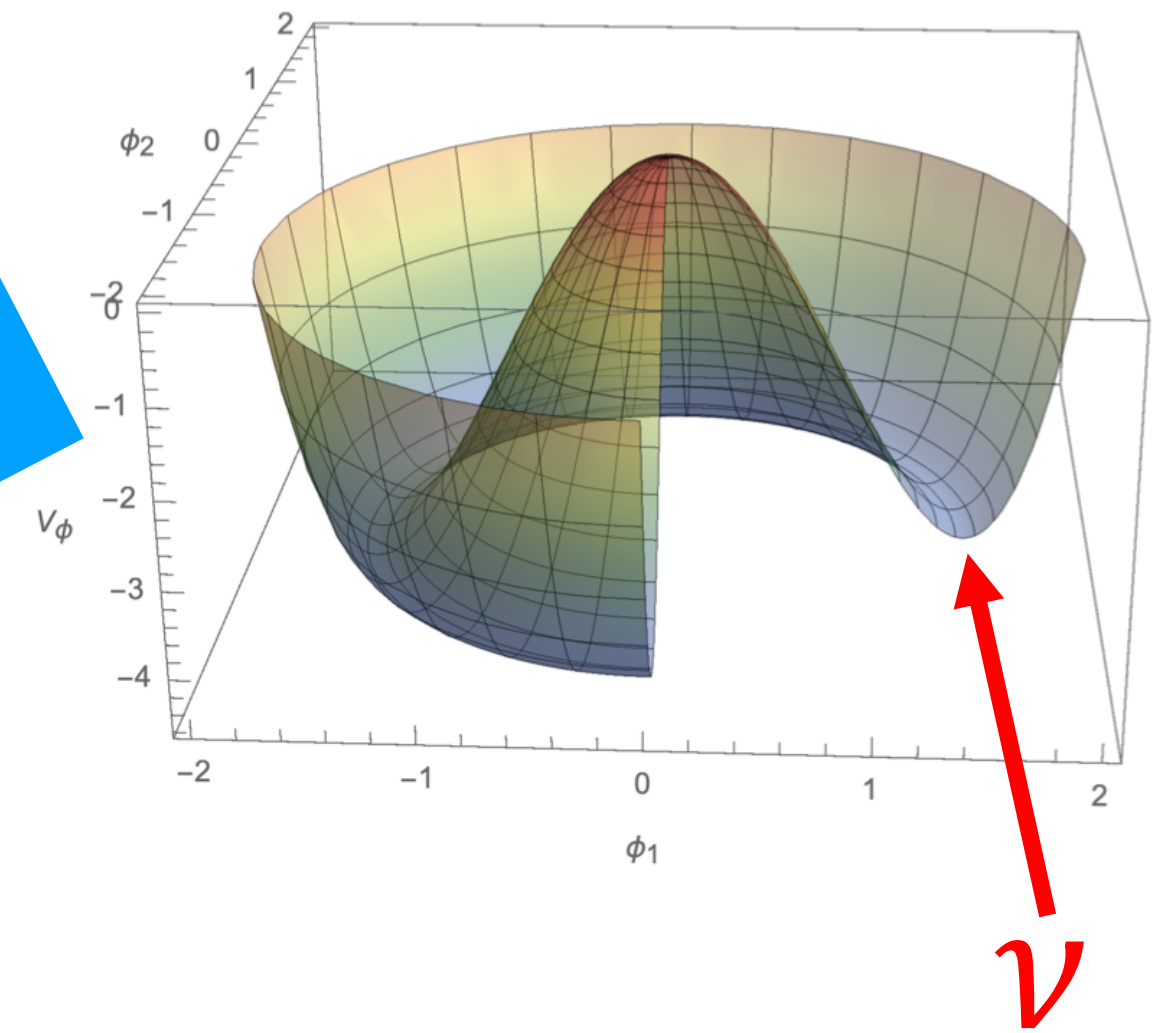
Run 3 starts  
Spring 2022

# (Un-)Naturalness of the Standard Model

## Motivation for BSM Physics

$$V(\Phi_{\text{Higgs}}) = -\frac{1}{2}\mu^2|\Phi_H|^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda|\Phi_H|^4$$

$$\langle\Phi\rangle = v$$



$$m_{h,phys}^2 =$$

**But, what if this 125 GeV scalar is non-fundamental?**

$$\sum_{\text{Fermions}} k_f m_f^2 + \sum_{\text{Bosons}} k_b m_b^2$$

Can be measured from Weak Interactions

$$\boxed{\text{Tune}} - \boxed{\sim O(\Lambda_{UV}^2)} + \boxed{\sim O(\Lambda_{UV}^2)}$$

$$\boxed{\sim \text{GeV}^2}$$

For ANY choice of  $\Lambda_{UV}$ !

# Fixing the Higgs Loop Divergence With New Heavy Massive Top Partners

Loop contributions from SM particles  $\propto y_{SM} \sim m_{SM}^2$

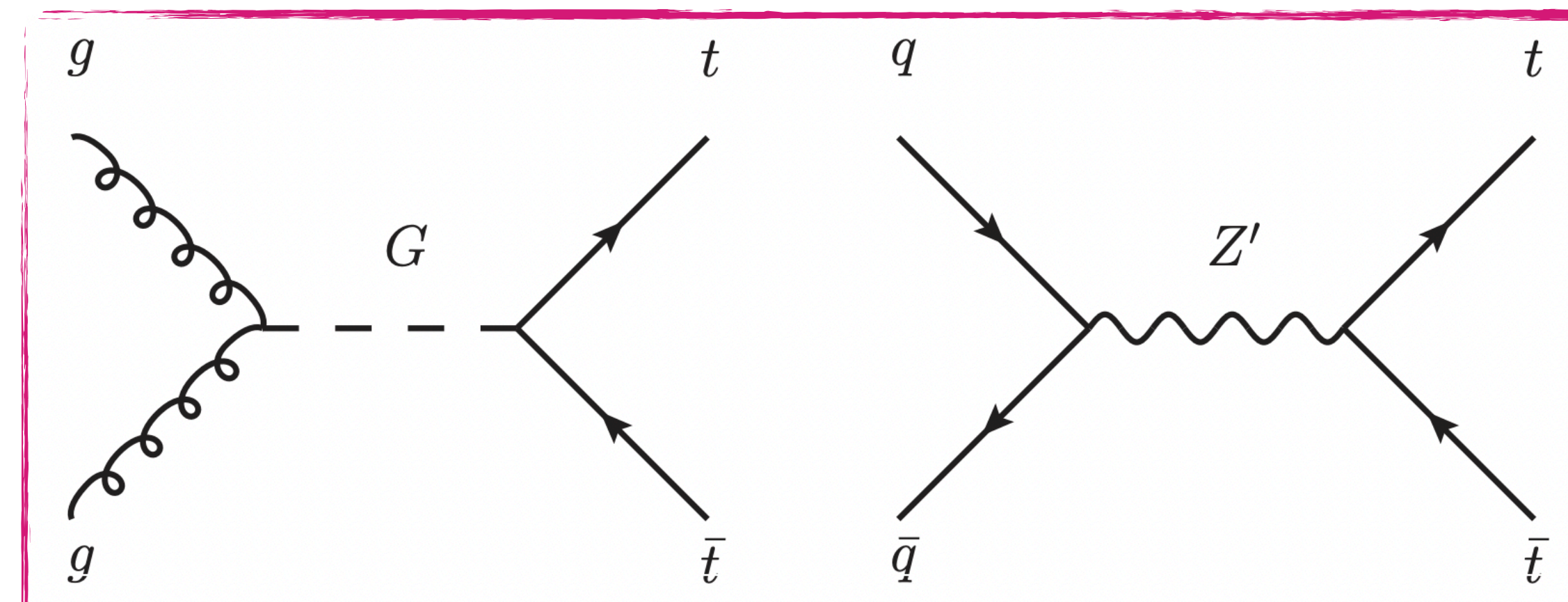
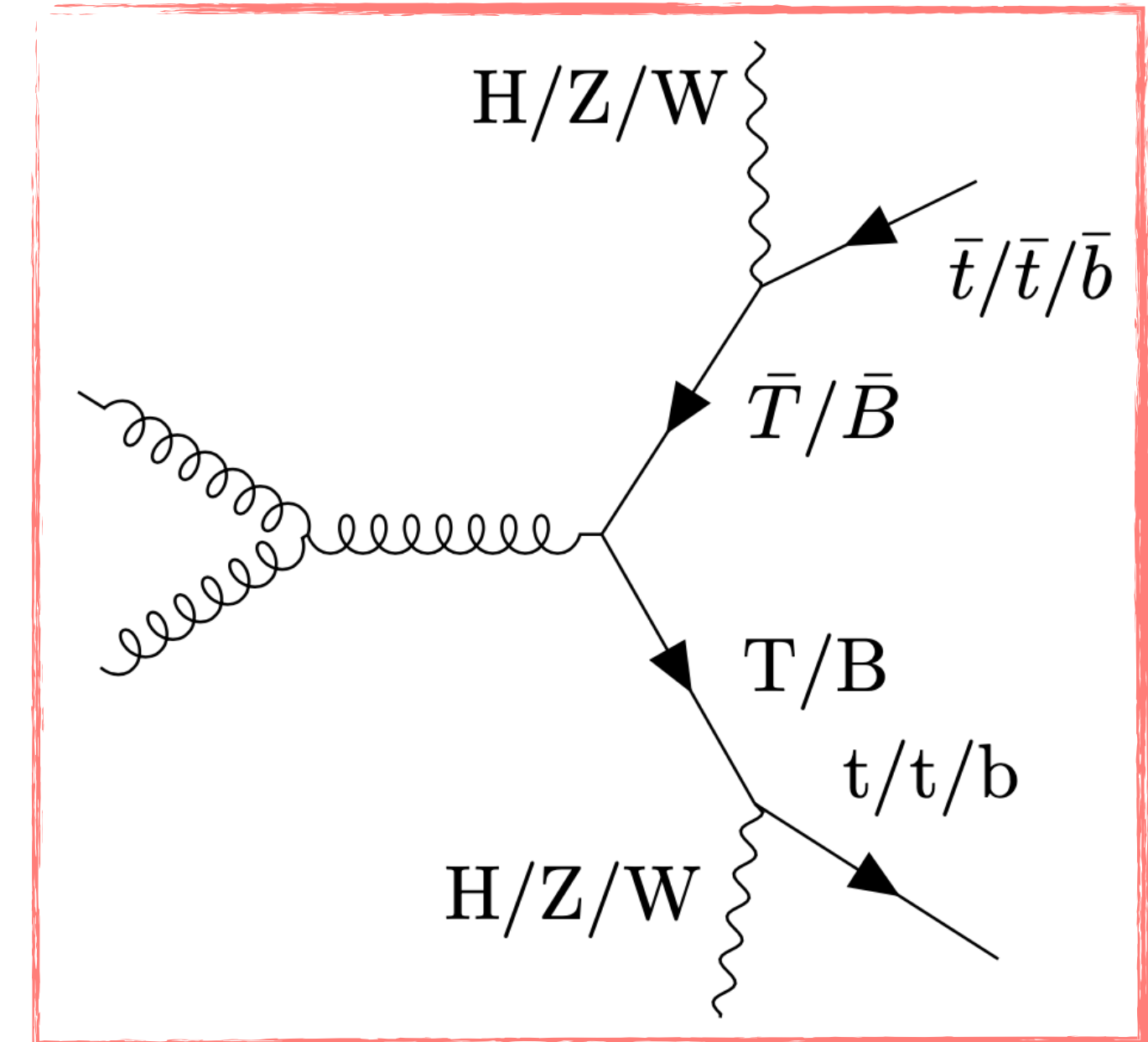
- The top quark -> largest term
- Idea: mitigate top contribution with top partner

Question: is the 125 GeV scalar fundamental?

- Pseudo-Nambu-Goldstone boson -> Composite Higgs Models
- Extra-Dimensions, RSS Models

Motivates searches for new massive particles

- VLQs consequence of composite Higgs
- SM extensions -> new EW-like bosons
- Massive particles ~TeV scale



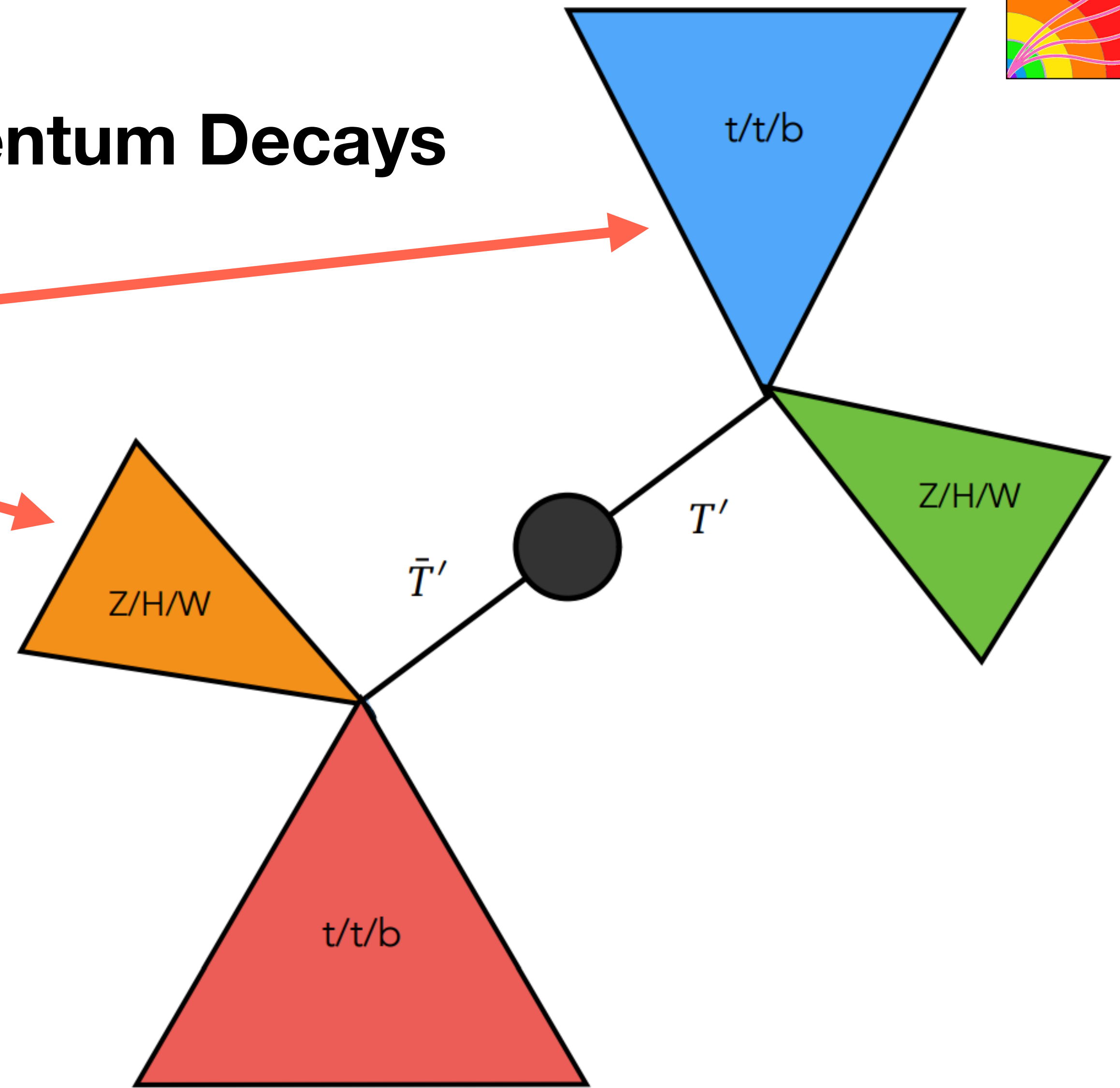
# Boosted Final States

Heavy New Physics -> High Momentum Decays

'Fat Jets' contain boosted daughters

Final state topology ideal for **Multi-Classifer Tagger**

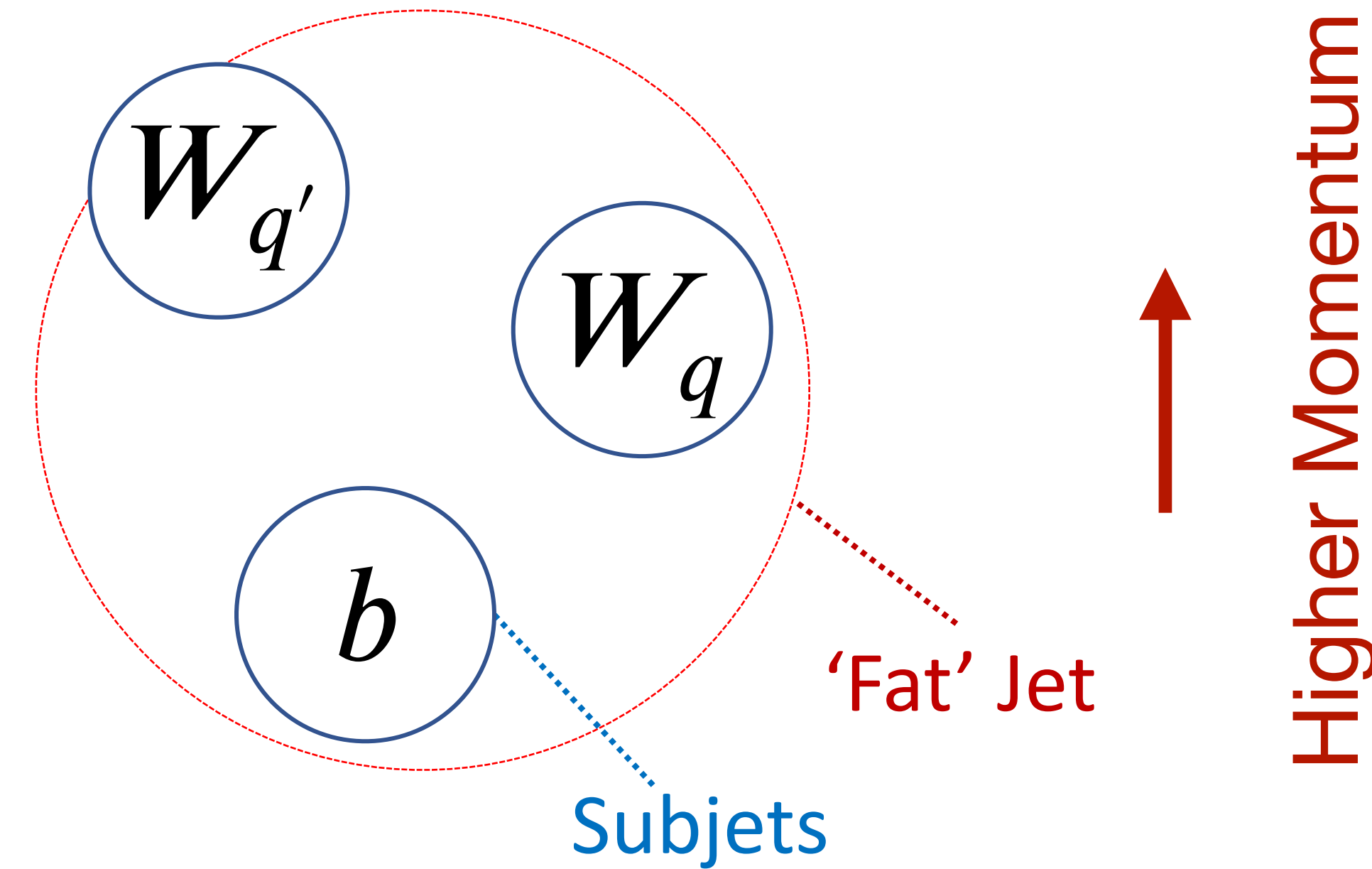
- Types of daughter particles:  
W, Z, H, b, t
- Pair-produced VLQs -> 4 high pT jets, many combinations of daughters



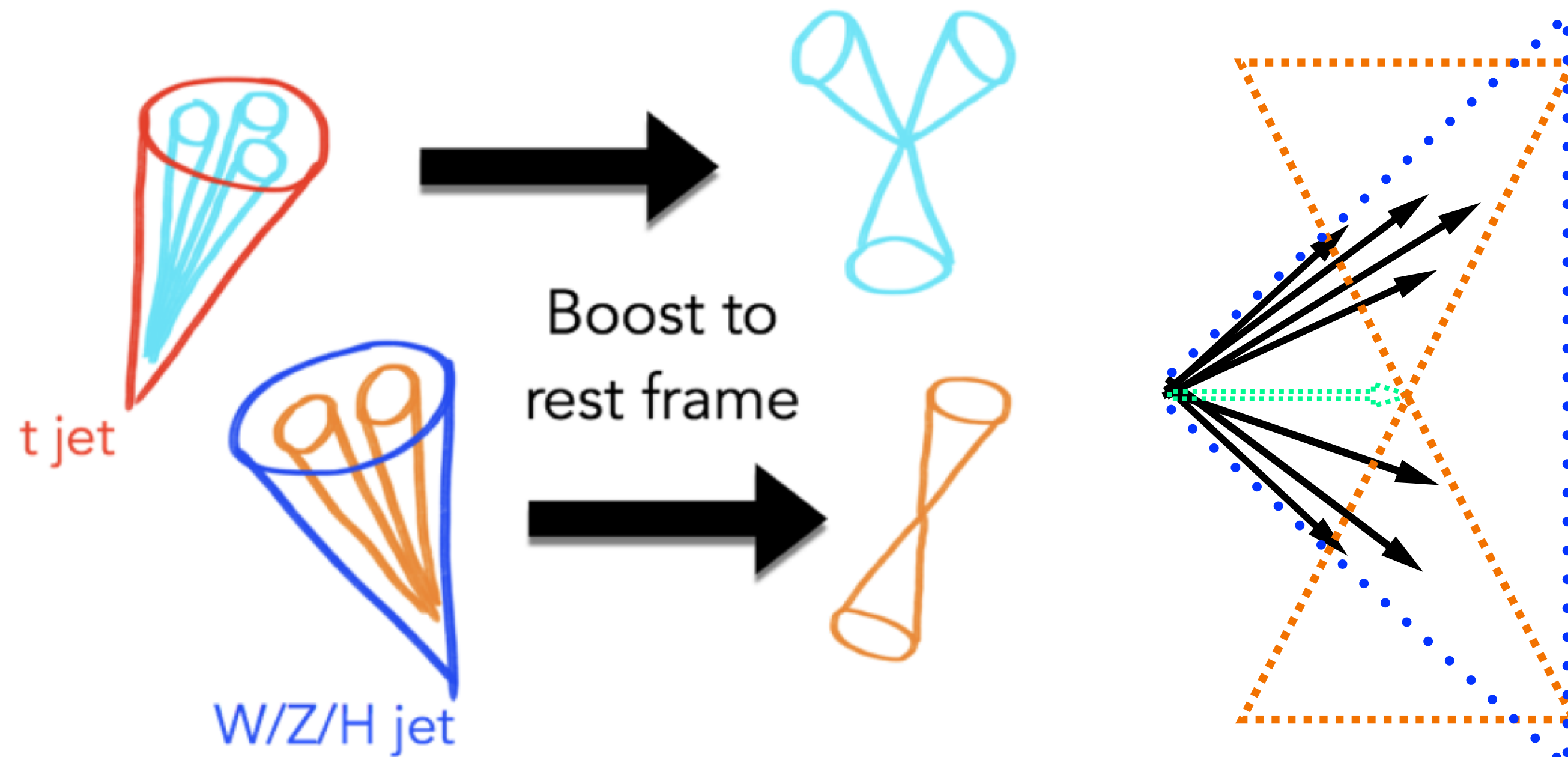
# Jet Substructure for Object Tagging

## Evolving Our Methods

- **Traditional observables**
  - N-Subjettiness (jet-moments)
  - Jet mass
  - Secondary Vertex info (b-tagging)
- **Challenging at very high momentum**
  - Opening angle:  $\sim \frac{2 * mass}{momentum}$
  - Massive resonances or parent particles -> highly boosted decays
- **Need to disambiguate close-by objects, make use of new optimizers (ML)**



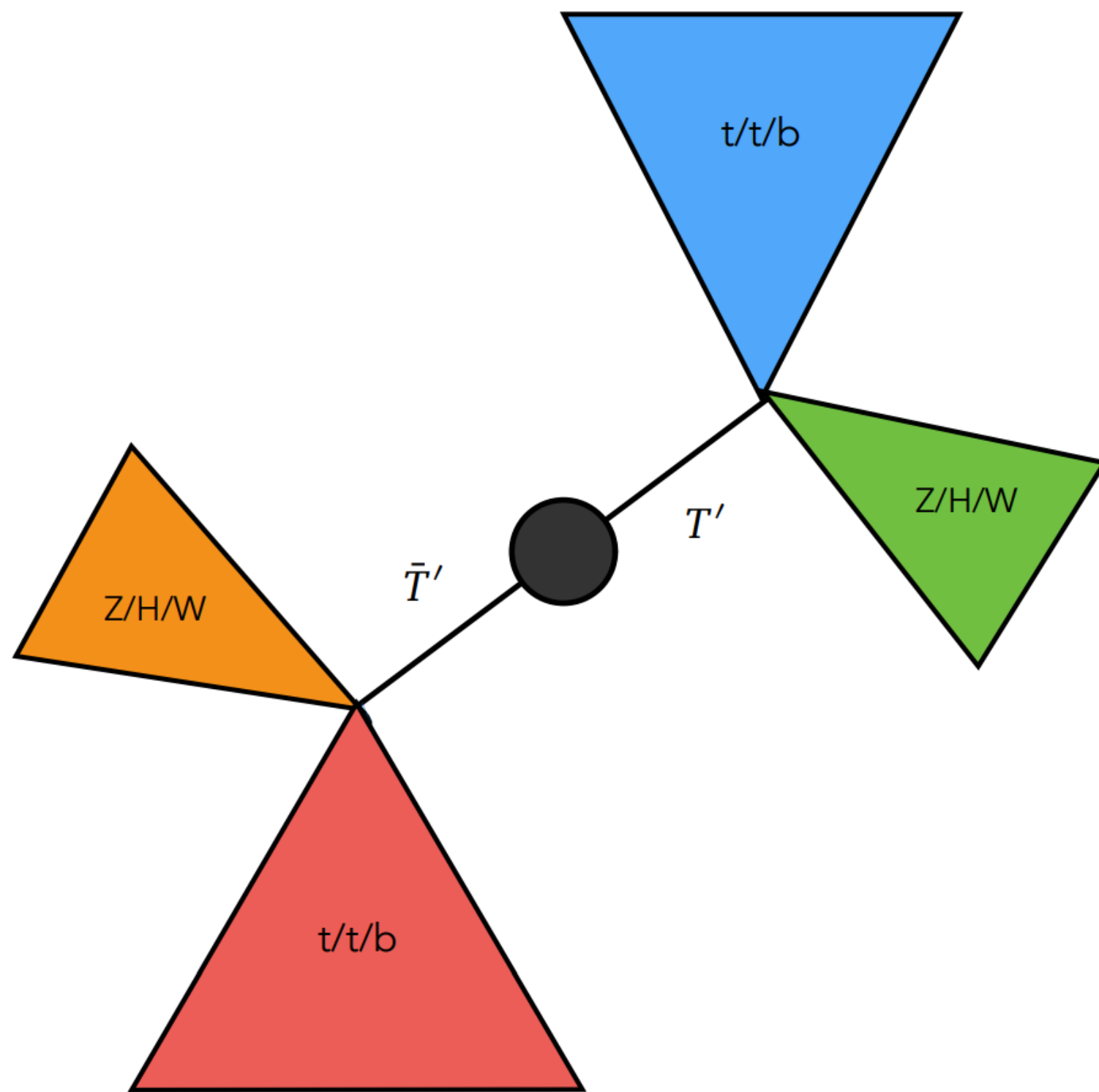
# Boosted Event Shape Tagger



Key Idea: Boost jet constituents into hypothetical rest frames

- Lab frame: jet constituents merged into fat-jet cone of  $R=0.8$
- Boost into correct frame: jet constituents become isotropic
- Calculate Boosted Event Shape (BES) vars in each hypothetical frame:
  - Fox-Wolfram moments
  - Sphericity tensor
  - Re-clustered jet -> invariant masses
  - Traditional jet substructure
  - And more!

# Search for Vector-Like Quarks using the Boosted Event Shape Tagger in the All-Hadronic Channel



## All-Hadronic Channel

- At-least 4 AK8 Jets
- $p_T > 400$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.4$
- $m_{SD} > 10$  GeV

## Background Estimation

- QCD: Data-driven control region
- V+Jets, dibosons, ttbar, ttV, 4t shapes from simulation

## Analysis Strategy

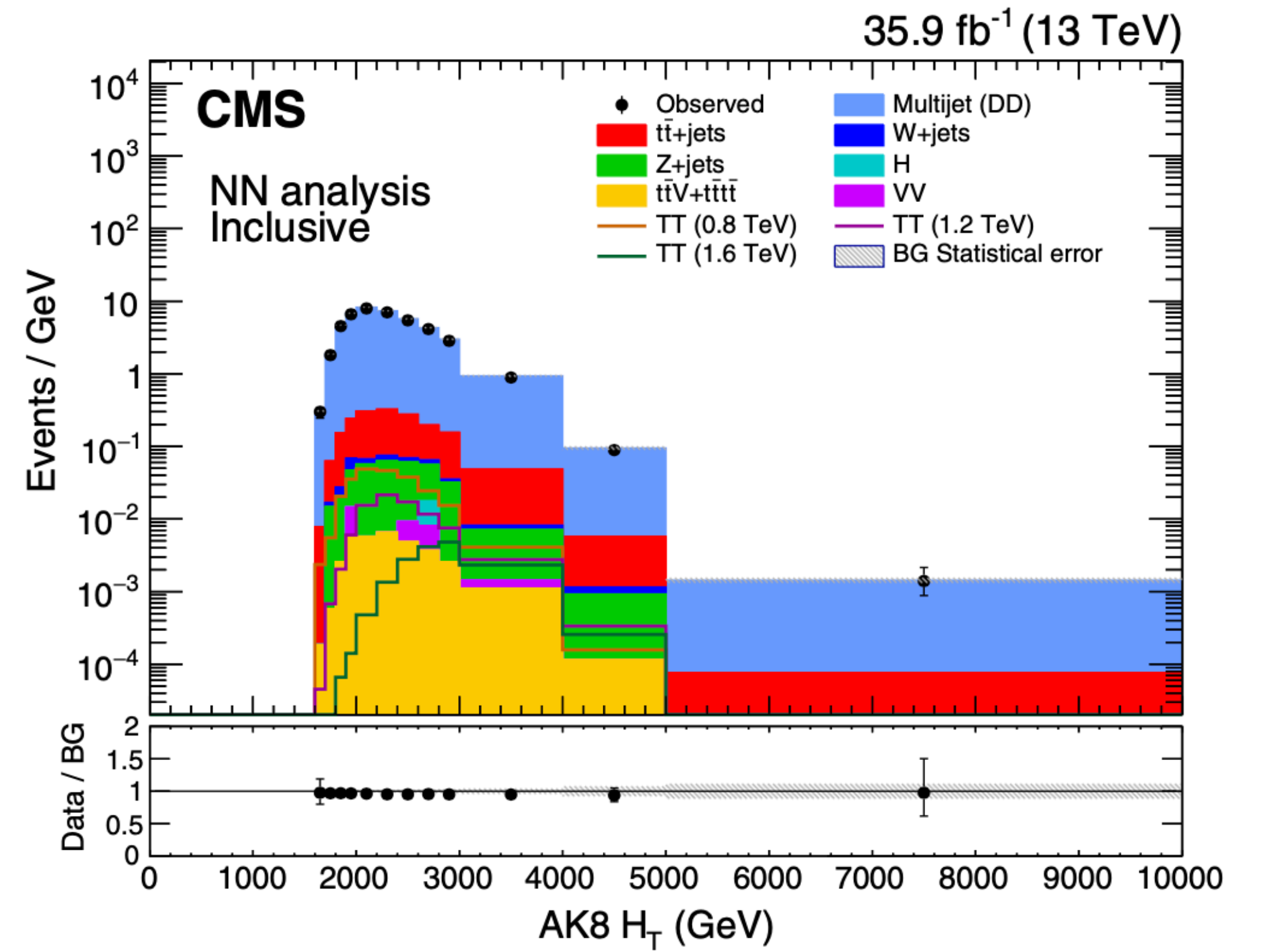
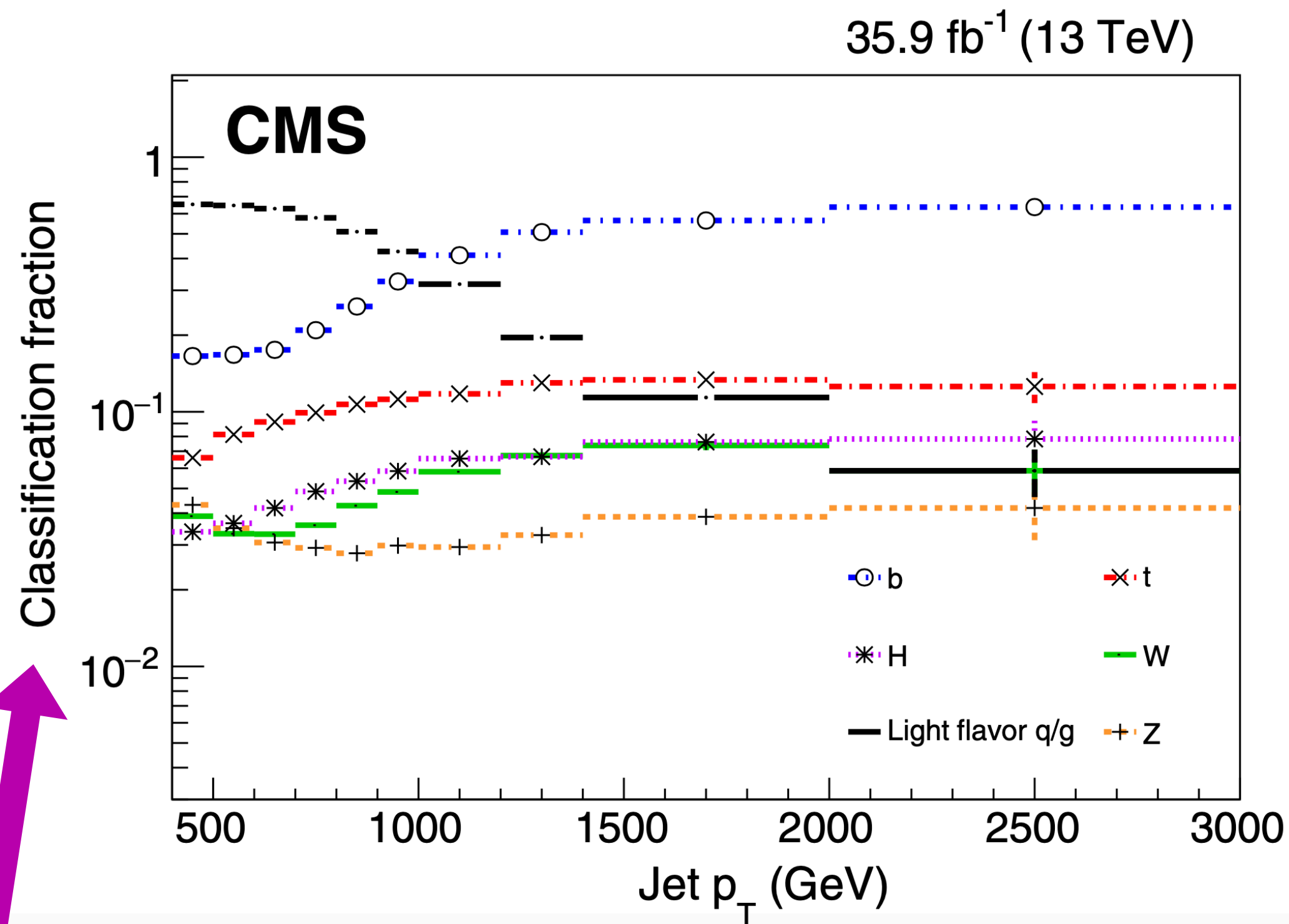
- Tag 4 jets w/ BEST
- Classify event into SR
- Search for excess events at high  $H_T = \sum |p_T|$



# Background Estimation

## Tagging Rates in Data-MC for QCD

Subdominant BGs well-modeled, shapes from simulation



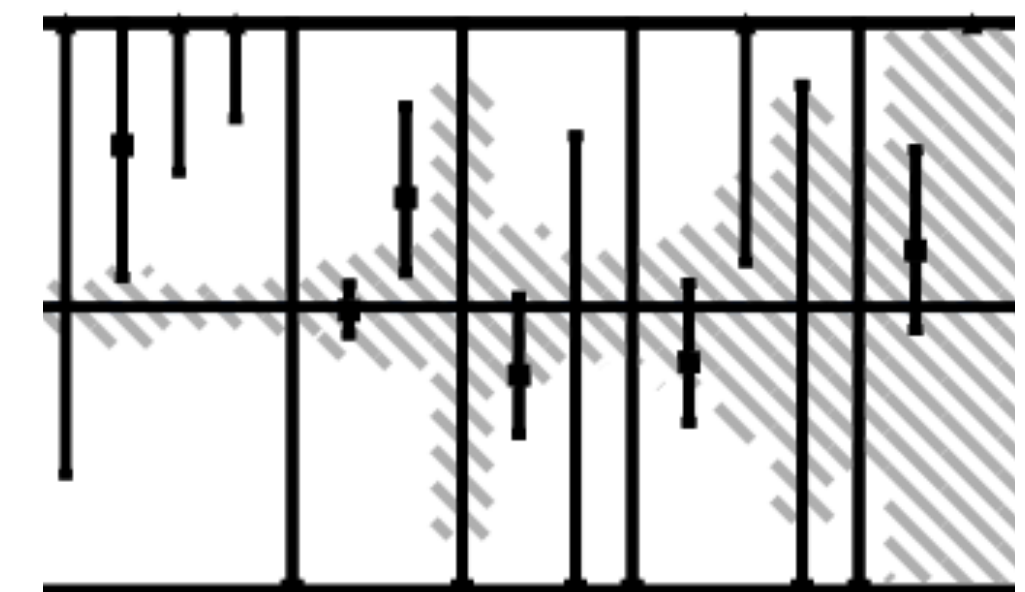
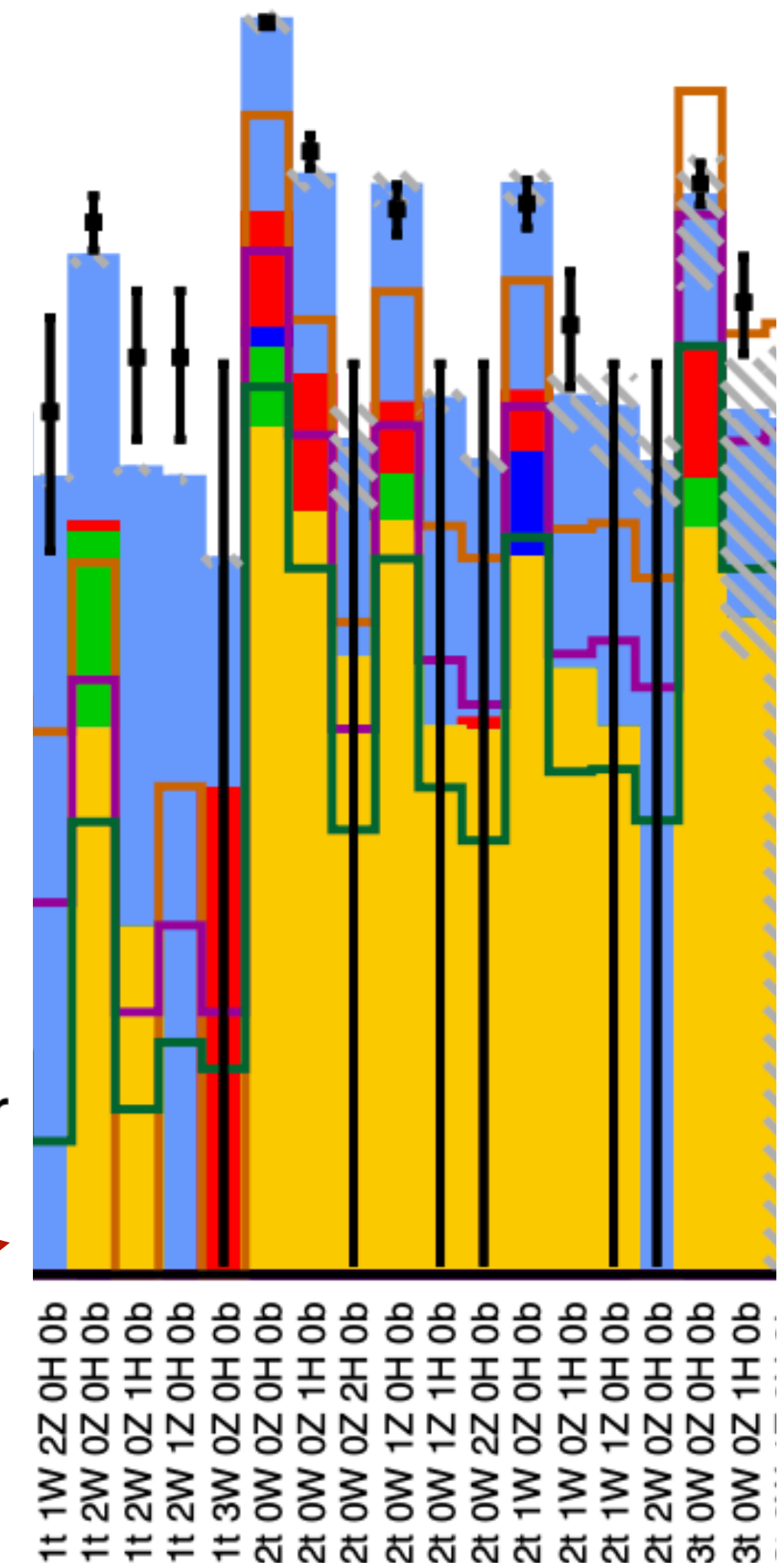
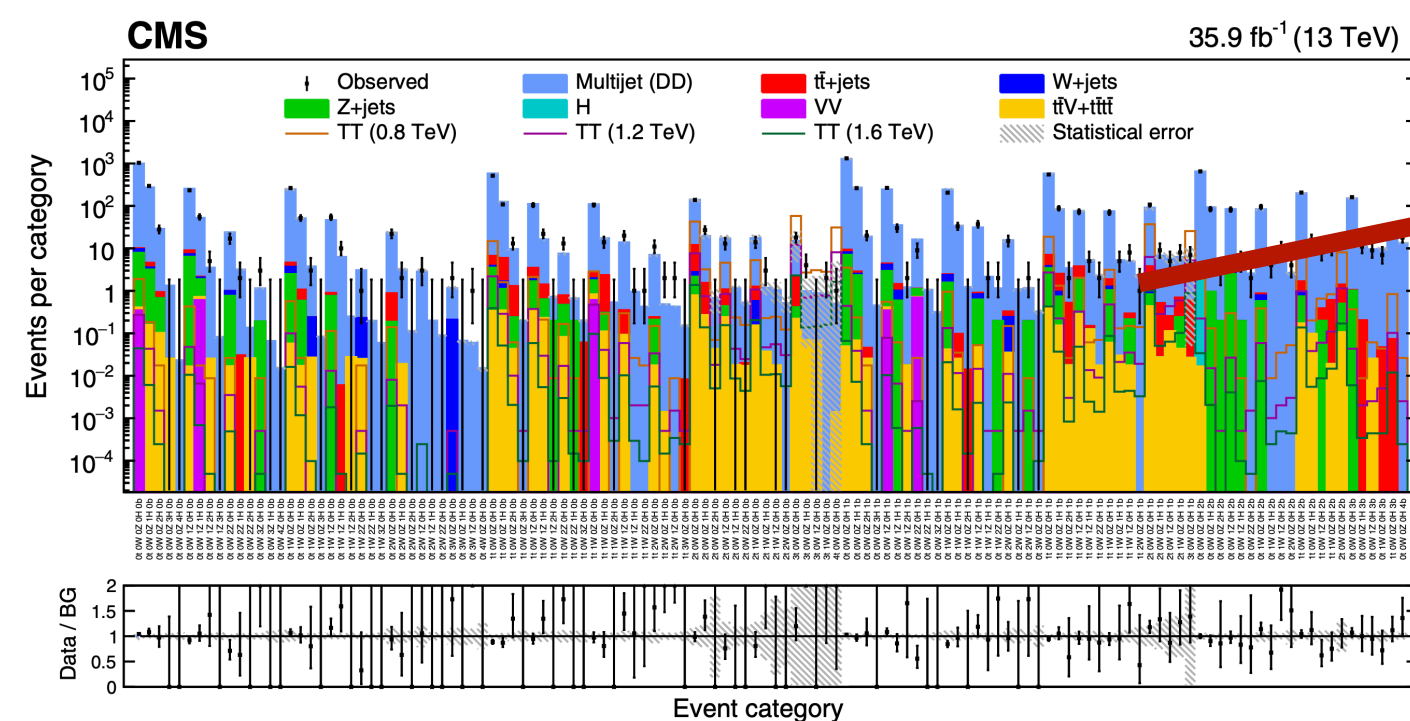
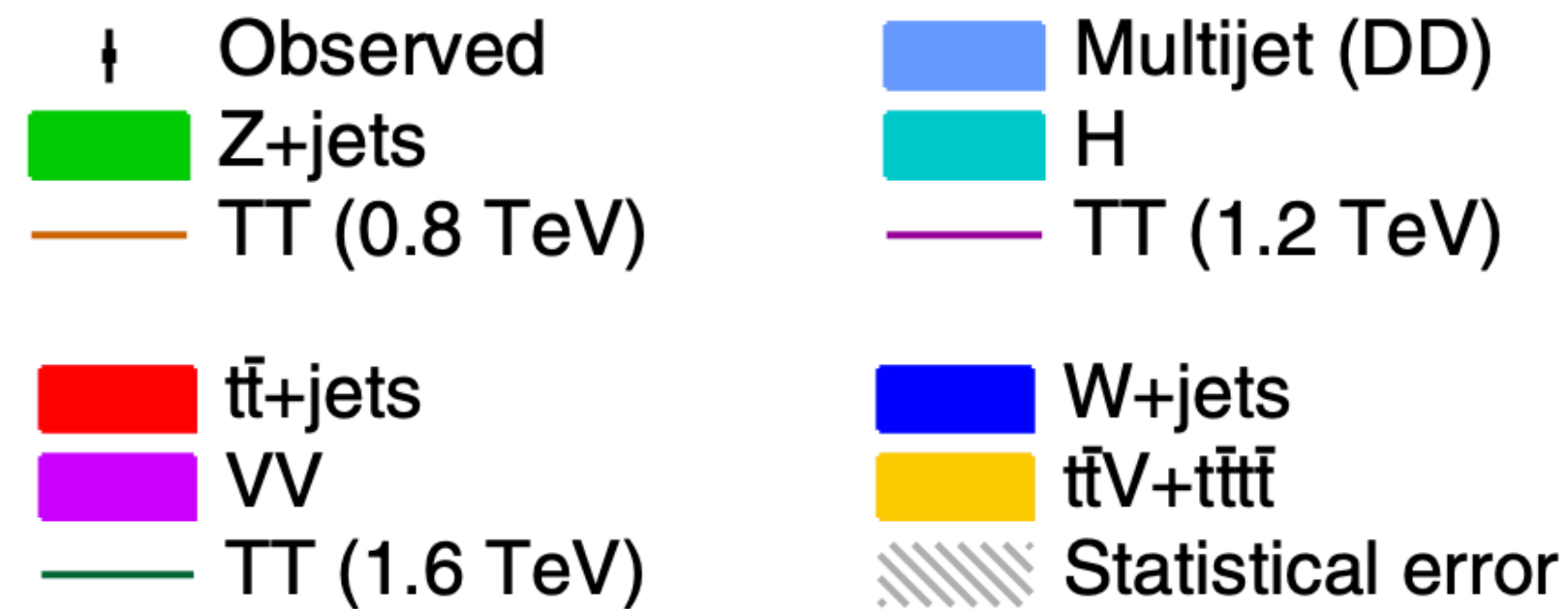
$\epsilon_X(p_T) = \frac{N_X}{N_{tot}}$  Measure tagging rate in QCD-rich region to obtain weights for Signal Region

# Signal Region Categorization

Tag -> Sort -> Count

- Select  $\geq 4$  jets and tag
- 6 classes each
- 126 possible combinations

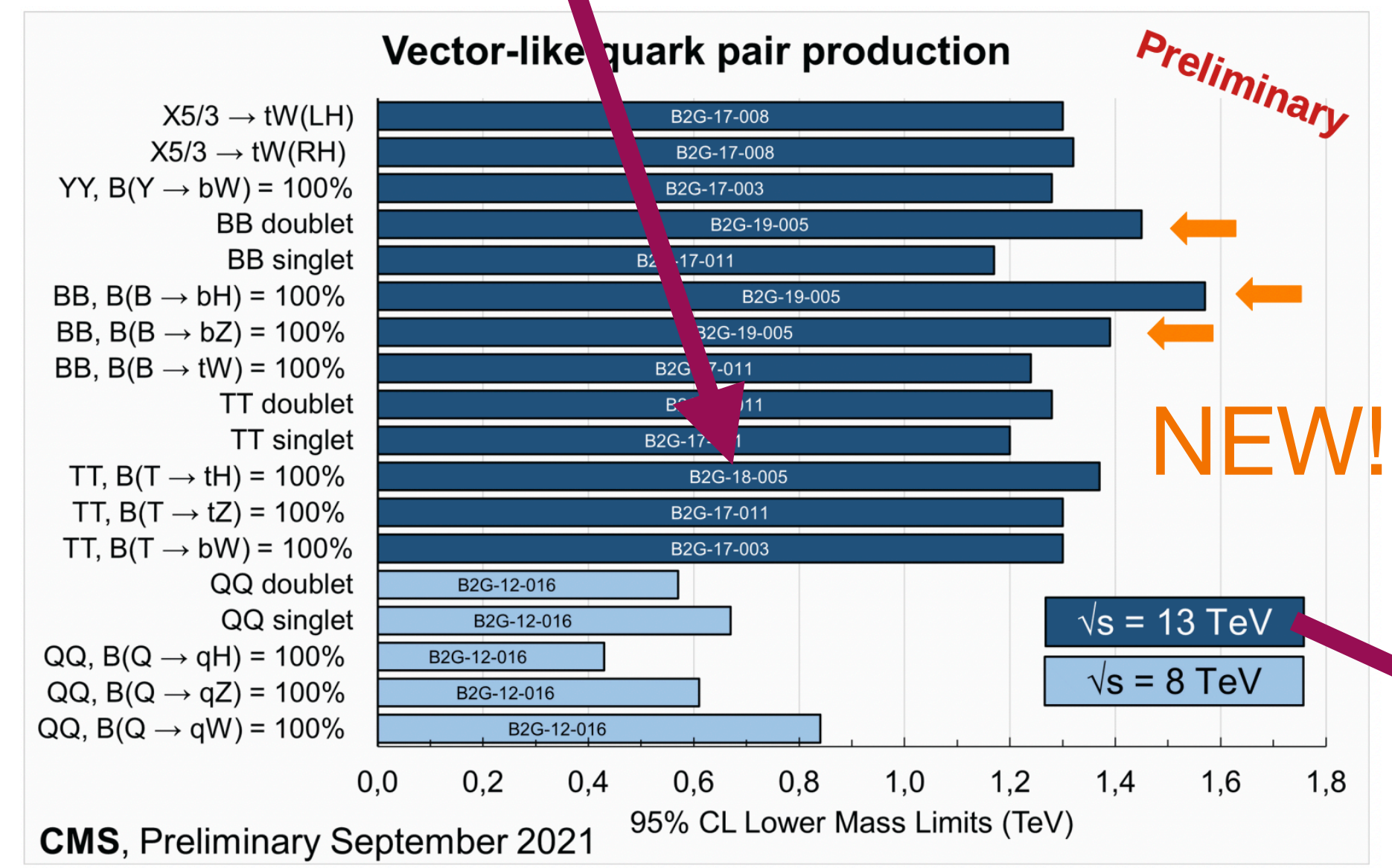
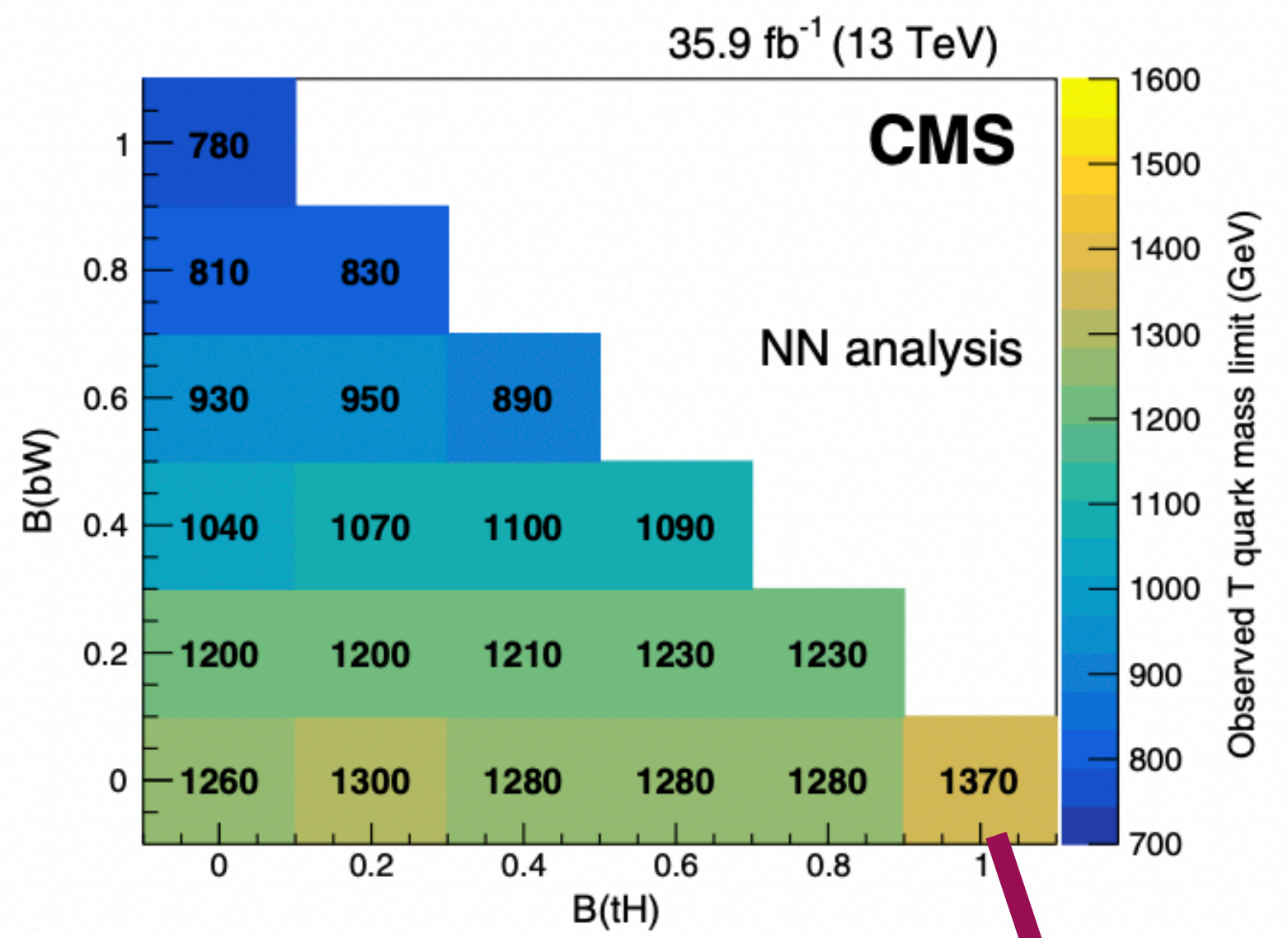
Orthogonal SRs provide powerful combined result



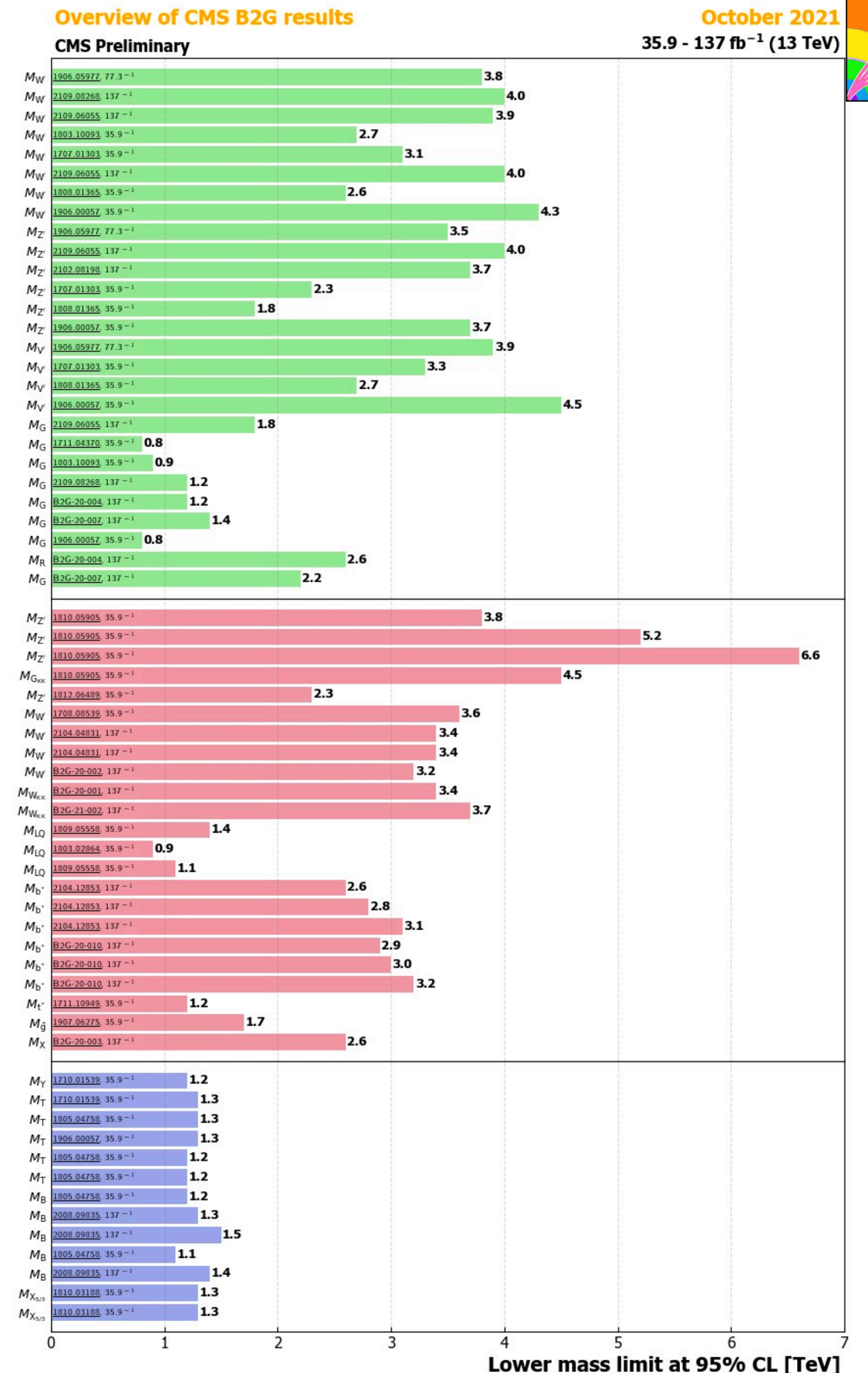
[1]: [PhysRevD 100, 072001](https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.02001)

# Public Results of B2G Physics Group

October 2021  
35.9 - 137 fb<sup>-1</sup> (13 TeV)

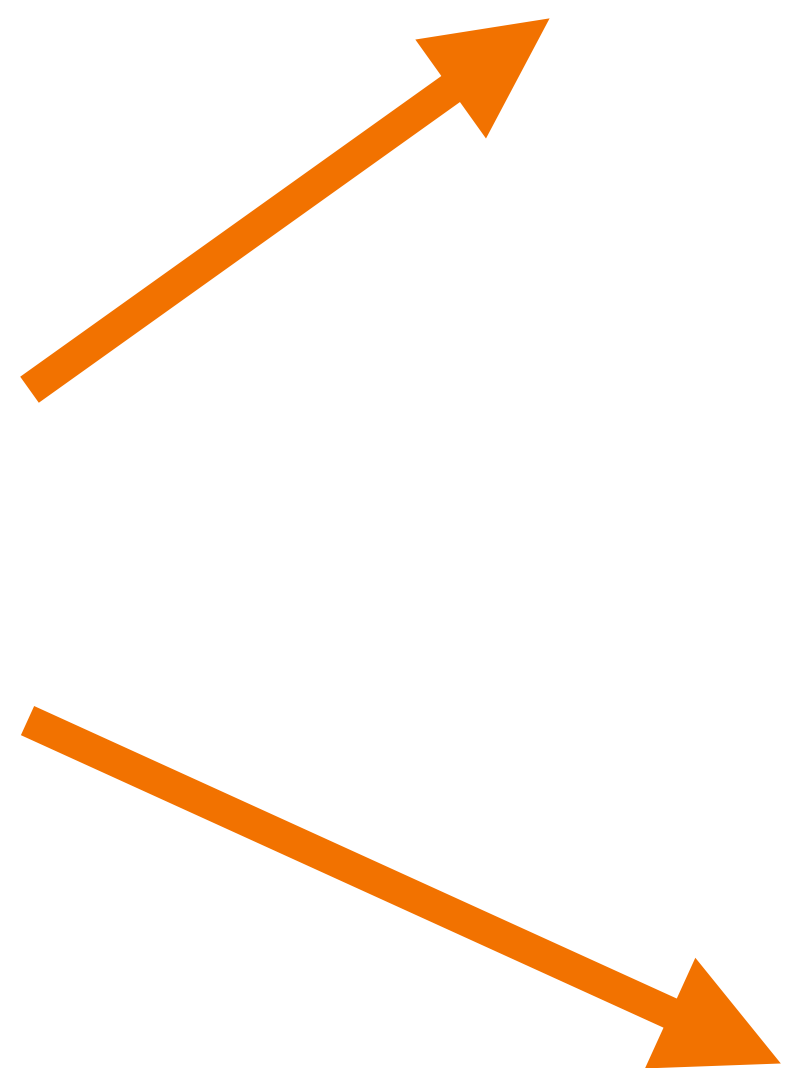
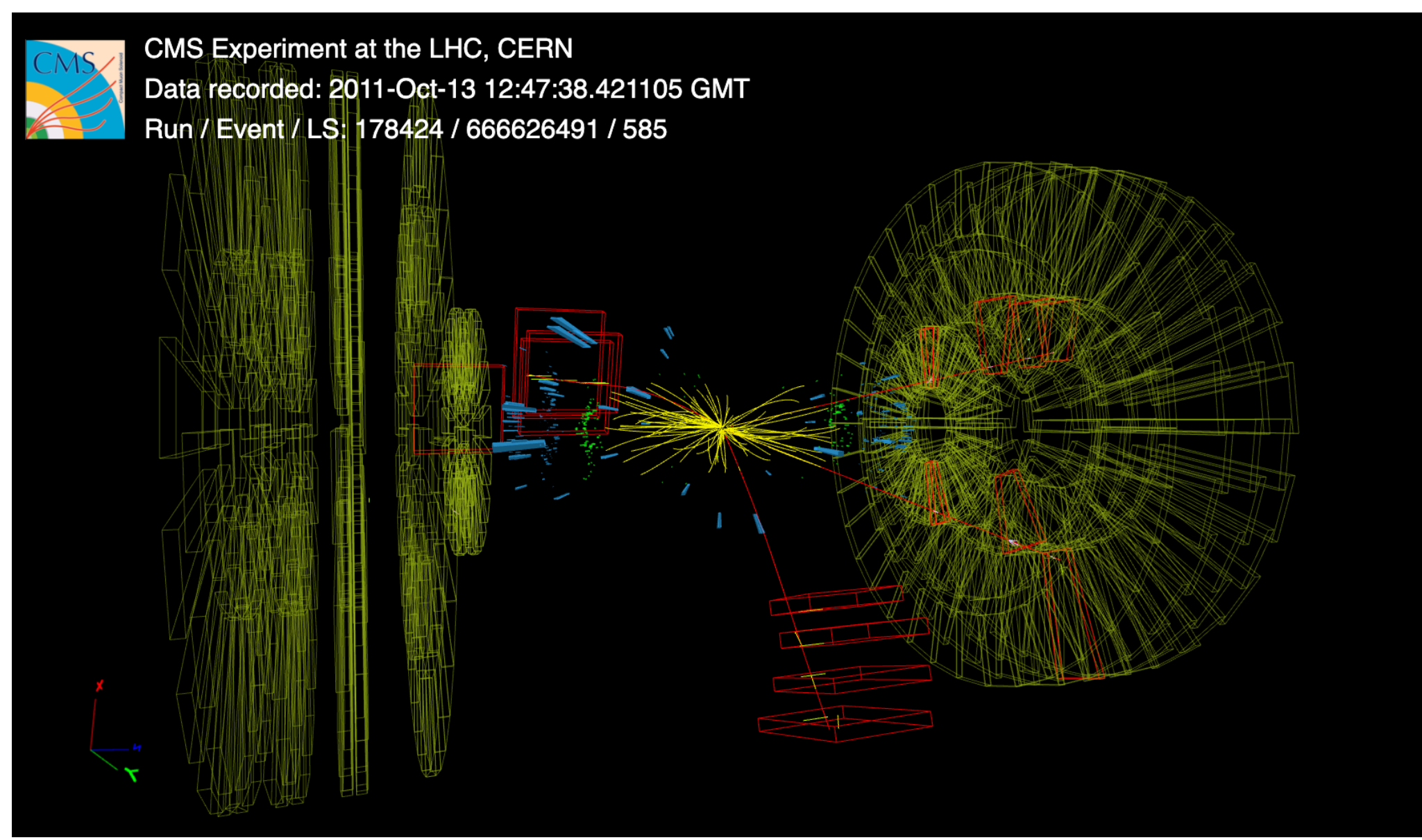


- Dibosons**
  - W→WZ (qqq̄q̄, HVT model B)
  - W→WZ (vvq̄q̄, HVT model B)
  - W→WZ (lvq̄q̄, HVT model B)
  - W→WZ (llq̄q̄, HVT model B)
  - W→WH (qq̄b̄b̄, HVT model B)
  - W→WH (lvb̄b̄, HVT model B)
  - W→WH (qq̄ττ, HVT model B)
  - W' (all final states, HVT model B)
  - Z'→WW (qqq̄q̄, HVT model B)
  - Z'→WW (lvq̄q̄, HVT model B)
  - Z'→ZH (ll, vv)b̄b̄, HVT model B)
  - Z'→ZH (qq̄b̄b̄, HVT model B)
  - Z'→ZH (qq̄ττ, HVT model B)
  - Z' (all final states, HVT model B)
  - V→WV (qqq̄q̄, HVT model B)
  - V→VH (qq̄b̄b̄, HVT model B)
  - V→VH (qq̄ττ, HVT model B)
  - V (all final states, HVT model B)
  - Bulk G→WW (lvq̄q̄)
  - Bulk G→ZZ (llvv)
  - Bulk G→ZZ (llq̄q̄)
  - Bulk G→HH (b̄b̄b̄b̄)
  - Bulk G→HH (lvq̄q̄b̄b̄, lvlvb̄b̄)
  - Bulk G (all final states)
  - Radion R→HH (b̄b̄b̄b̄, Λ = 3TeV)
  - Radion R→HH (lvq̄q̄b̄b̄, lvlvb̄b̄, Λ = 3TeV)
- Resonances**
  - Z'→t̄t̄ (Γ/M<sub>Z'</sub>=1%)
  - Z'→t̄t̄ (Γ/M<sub>Z'</sub>=10%)
  - Z'→t̄t̄ (Γ/M<sub>Z'</sub>=30%)
  - G<sub>KK</sub>→t̄t̄ (Kaluza-Klein)
  - Z'→t̄t̄→(tZt, tHt)
  - W→tb (1l, RH)
  - W→tb (0l, RH)
  - W→tb (0l, LH)
  - W→Tb/Bt (M<sub>VLQ</sub> = 2/3M<sub>W</sub>)
  - W<sub>KK</sub>→RW→WWW (1l, M<sub>R</sub> = 1TeV)
  - W<sub>KK</sub>→RW→WWW (0l + 1l, M<sub>R</sub> = 1.1TeV)
  - LQ[LQ]→t̄t̄t̄t̄
  - LQ[LQ]→t̄t̄t̄t̄
  - LQ[LQ]→b̄b̄v̄v̄
  - b<sup>+</sup> b<sup>-</sup> →t̄WtW (0l, LH)
  - b<sup>+</sup> b<sup>-</sup> →t̄WtW (0l, RH)
  - b<sup>+</sup> b<sup>-</sup> →t̄WtW (0l, LH+RH)
  - b<sup>+</sup> b<sup>-</sup> →t̄WtW (0l + 1l, LH)
  - b<sup>+</sup> b<sup>-</sup> →t̄WtW (0l + 1l, RH)
  - b<sup>+</sup> b<sup>-</sup> →t̄WtW (0l + 1l, LH+RH)
  - t<sup>+</sup> t<sup>-</sup> →tgtg
  - g̃→γγg (M<sub>g̃</sub> = 0.2TeV)
  - X→aa (bbbb, M<sub>a</sub> = 0.1TeV, M<sub>X</sub>N/f = 8)
- Very Heavy Fermions**
  - YY→bWbW
  - TT→bWbW
  - TT→tZtZ
  - TT→tHtH
  - TT (Singlet)
  - TT (Doublet)
  - BB→tWtW
  - BB→bZbZ
  - BB→bHbH
  - BB (Singlet)
  - BB (Doublet)
  - X<sub>S/3</sub>X<sub>S/3</sub>→tWtW (RH)
  - X<sub>S/3</sub>X<sub>S/3</sub>→tWtW (LH)

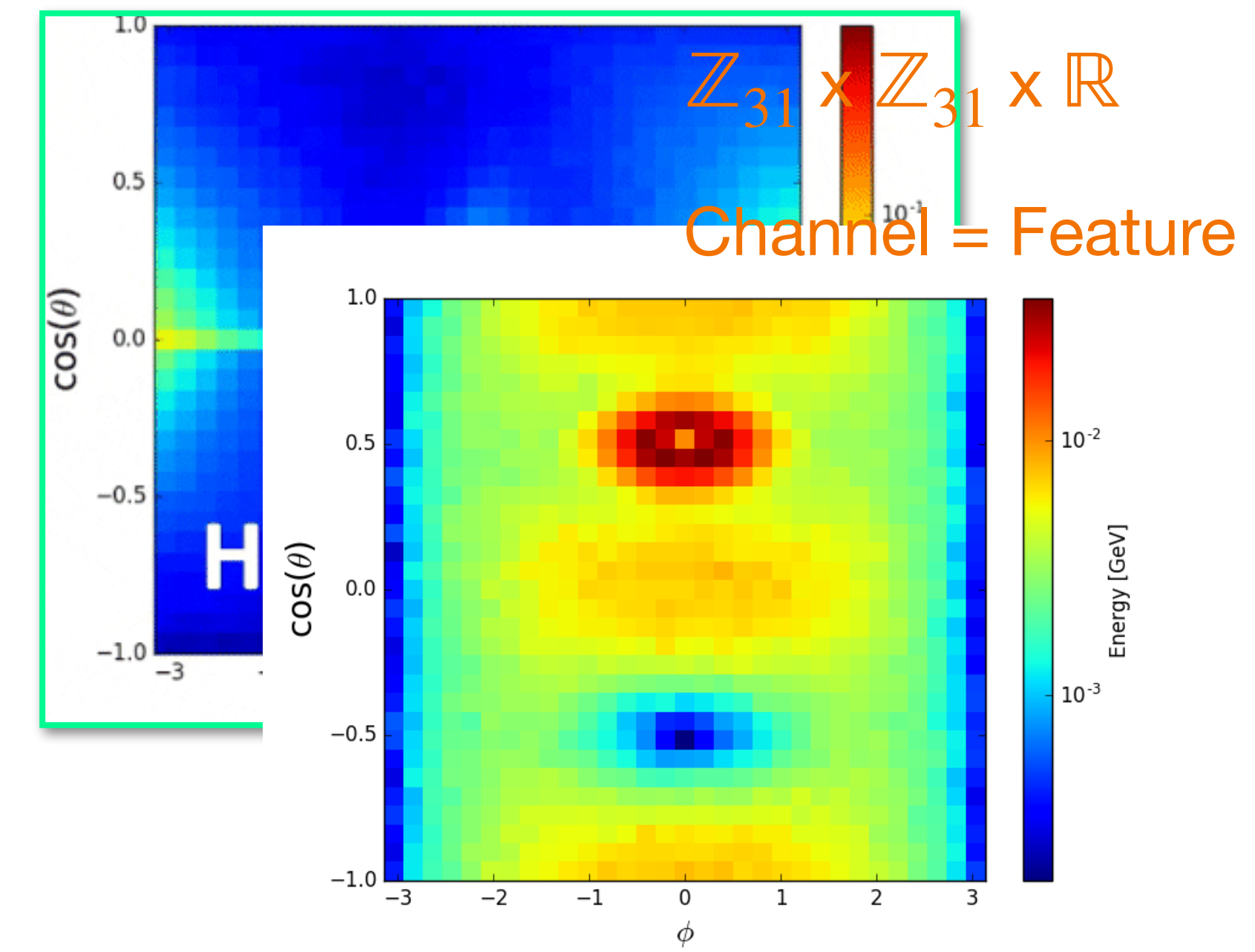


# Data Representation

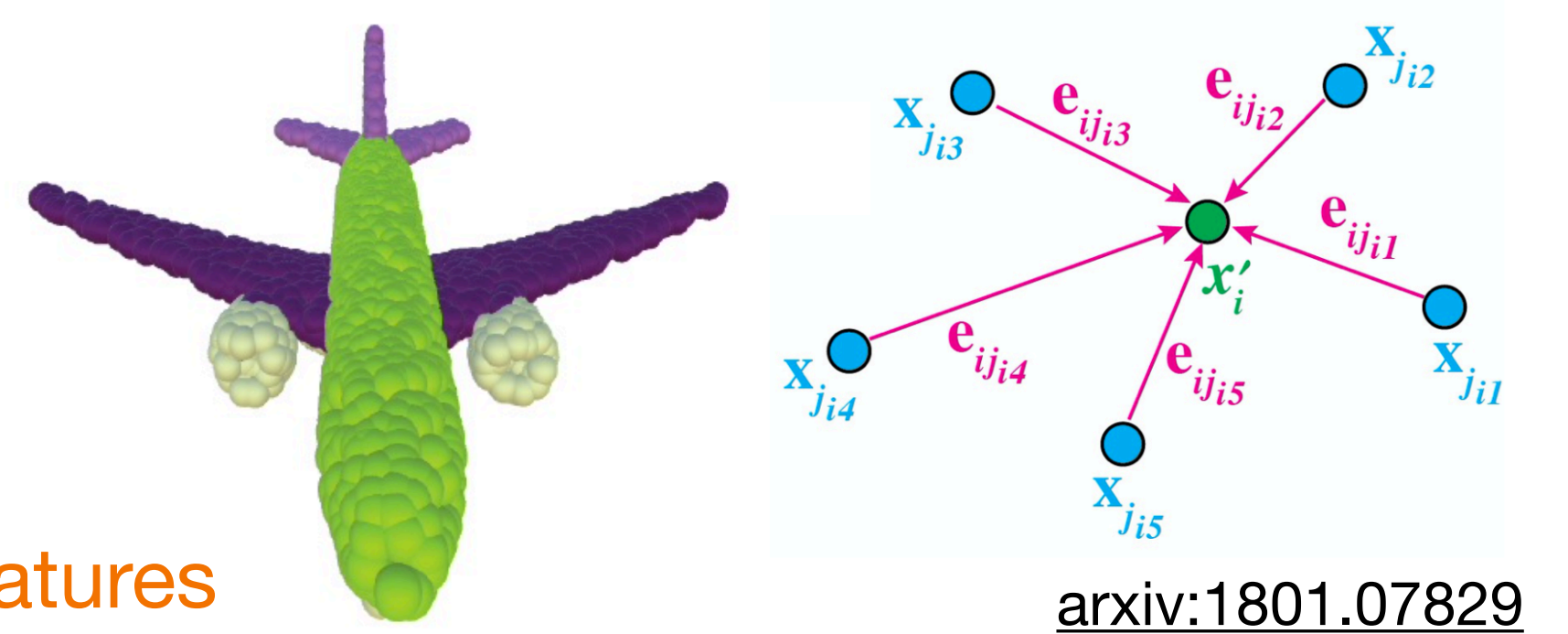
## Extending BEST with Computer Vision



### Jet Images



### Point Cloud



$\mathbb{R}^N$  for N features

arxiv:1801.07829

# Improvements to BEST in Full Run 2 Analyses

**BES (DNN) powerful,**

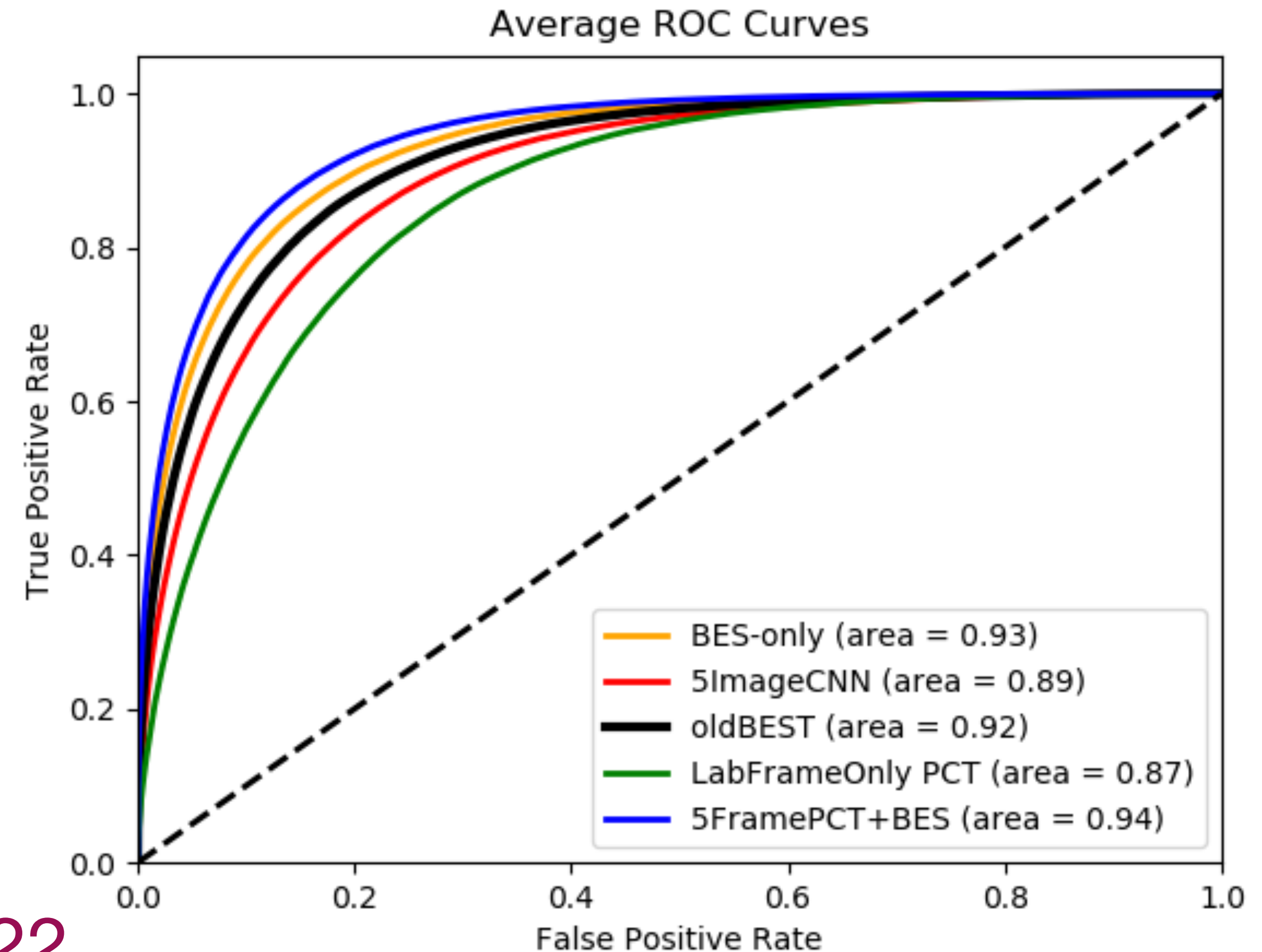
- physics-driven high-level variables saturating learning with CNNs

**Data representation crucial,**  
generalization is key!

**Full Run 2 BEST:** Multi-boost graph network with BESvars vector input

**Publications expected late '21, early '22**

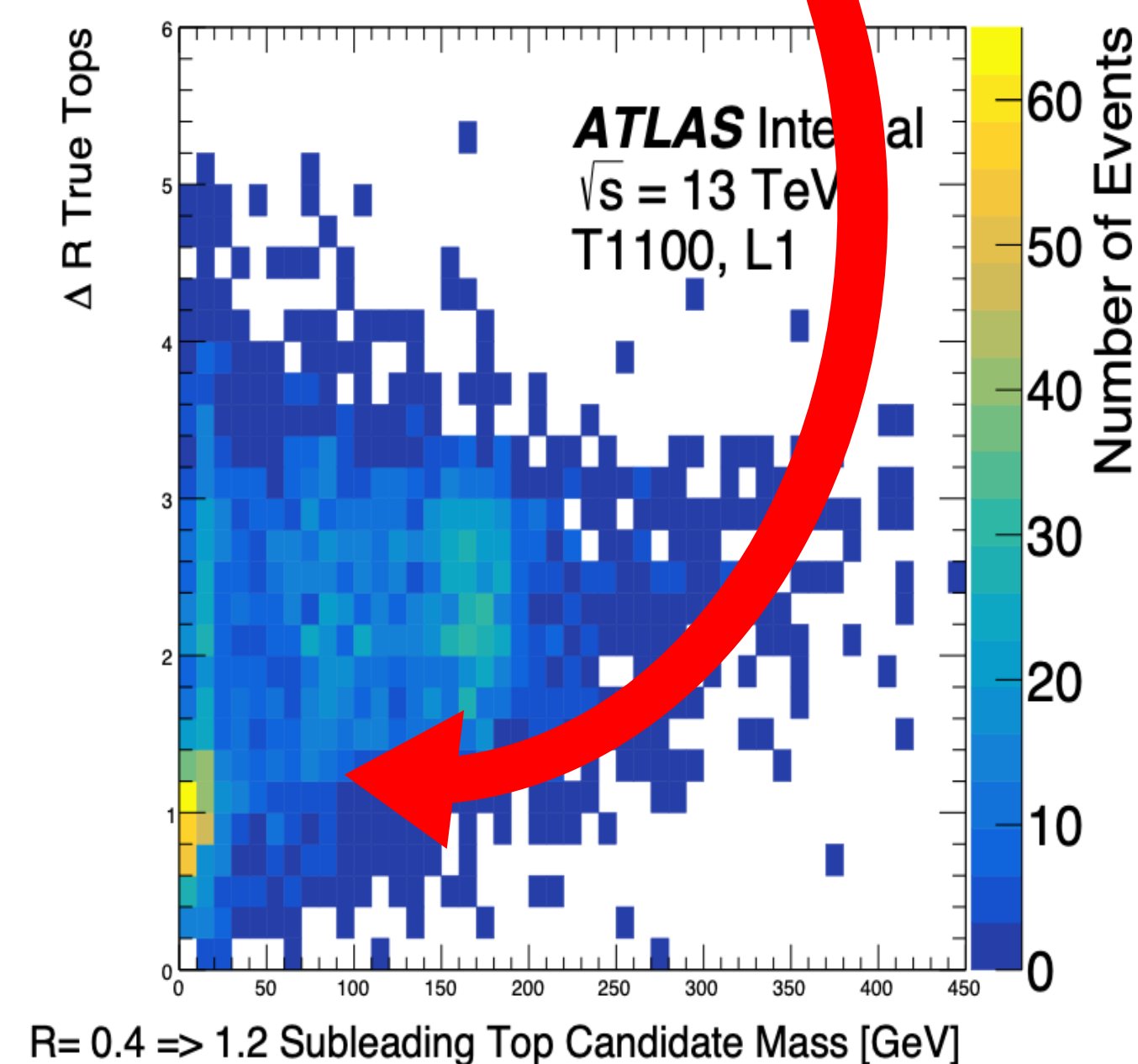
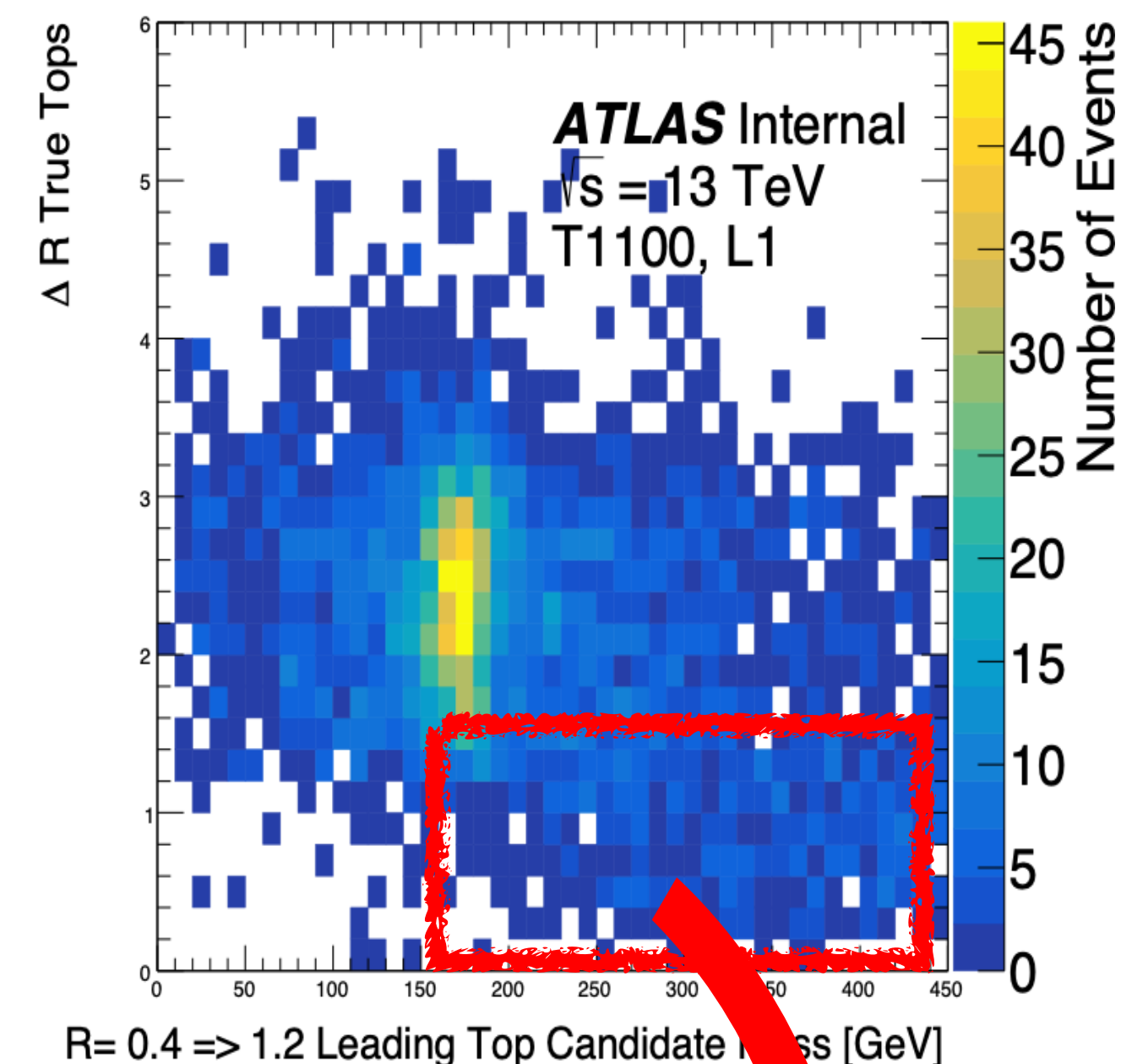
- Combination analyses in formation
- Possibly first LHC results for VLQs @ NLO



# Future Tagger Ideas

## Plans and Aspirations

- Overlapping Objects
  - Motivation from SUSY top-partner search (PhD work)
  - **Tops recoil against neutralinos, blind spot**
  - Similar effects in other BSM searches (e.g. VLQs)
- Learn the boost!
  - Current BEST boosts optimized by hand
  - For Run 3, in-situ boosts or boost spectrum
- W/Z discrimination
  - Difficult to differentiate quark flavors in ATLAS/CMS
  - ParticleFlow helps, but far from enough
- Ensembling vs piece-wise taggers



# Applications of BEST in CMS

1

## Direct optimization for analyses

- All-Hadronic Pair-Produced VLQ Search  
6-class tagger, winner-take-all
- Heavy Resonances  $\rightarrow$   $t\bar{t}$   $\rightarrow$  all-hadronic top-tagger, 1-D score cut
- Combination analyses of  $T\bar{T}/B\bar{B}$  and  $t\bar{t}$  resonances

## CMS-wide uses

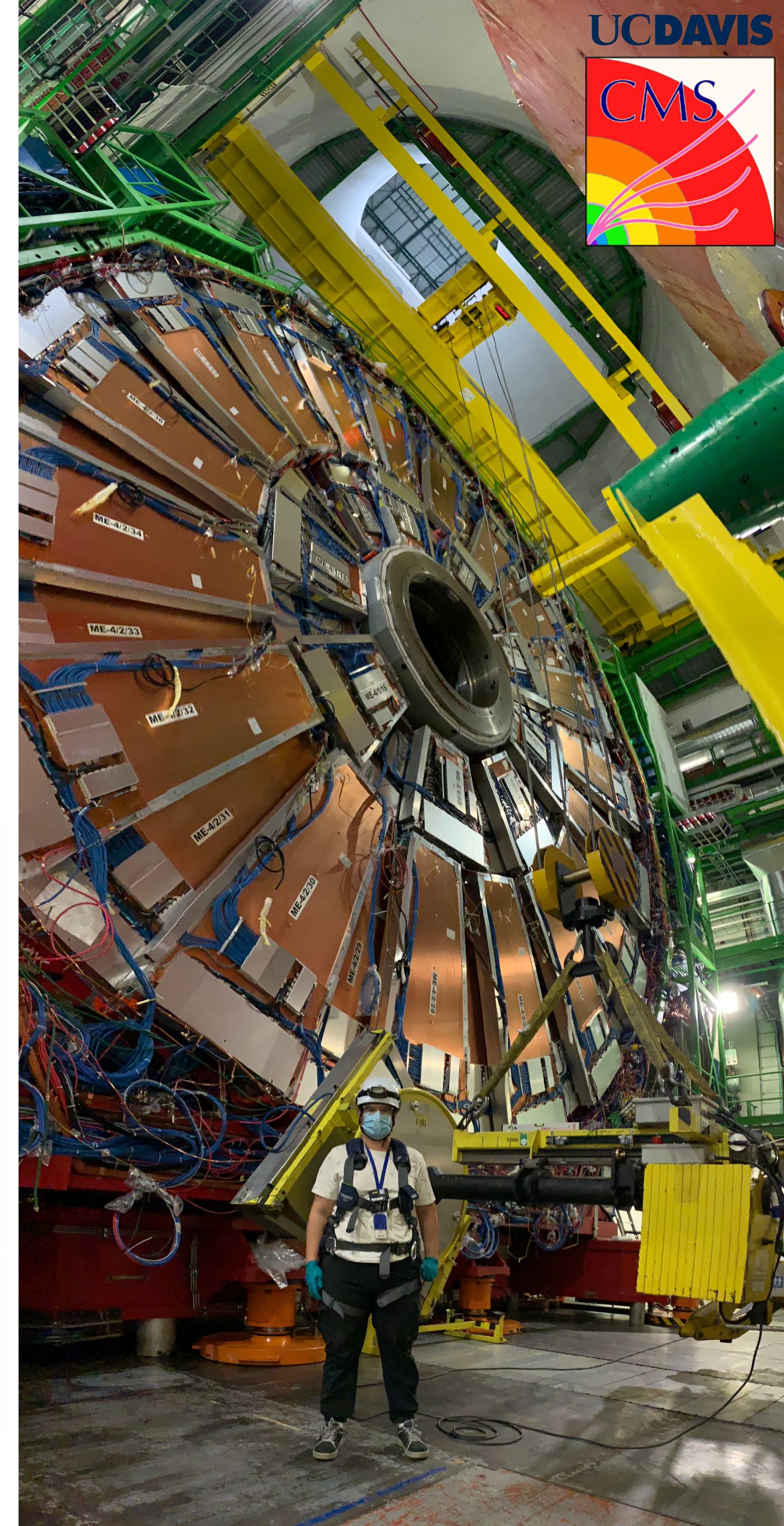
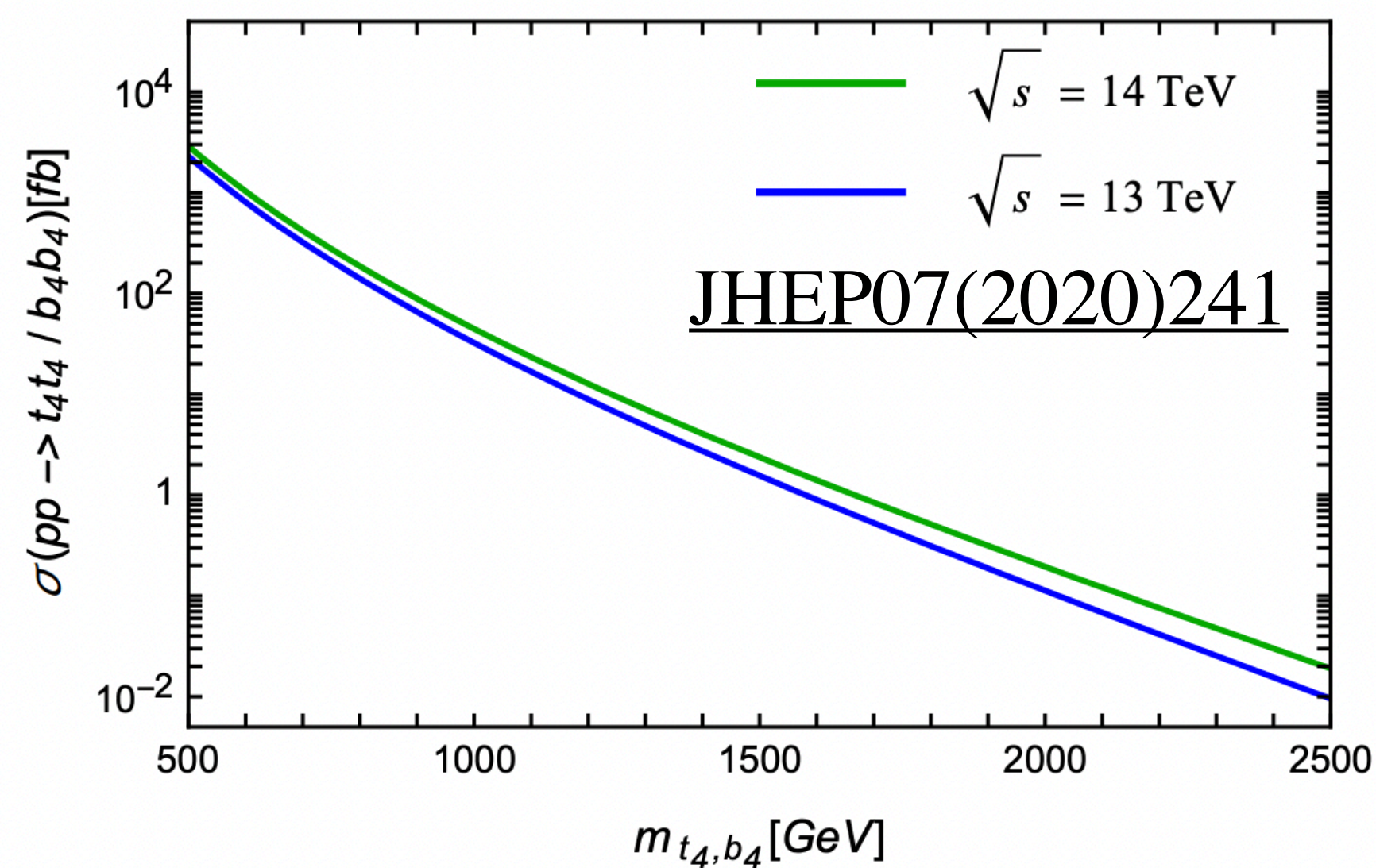
- Developing common framework for fast-analysis
- User development of taggers for specific uses

## New interpretations for Run 3

- Wide-width models
- Contact interaction interpretations
- Actively looking for new methods and models

# Looking Towards HL-LHC

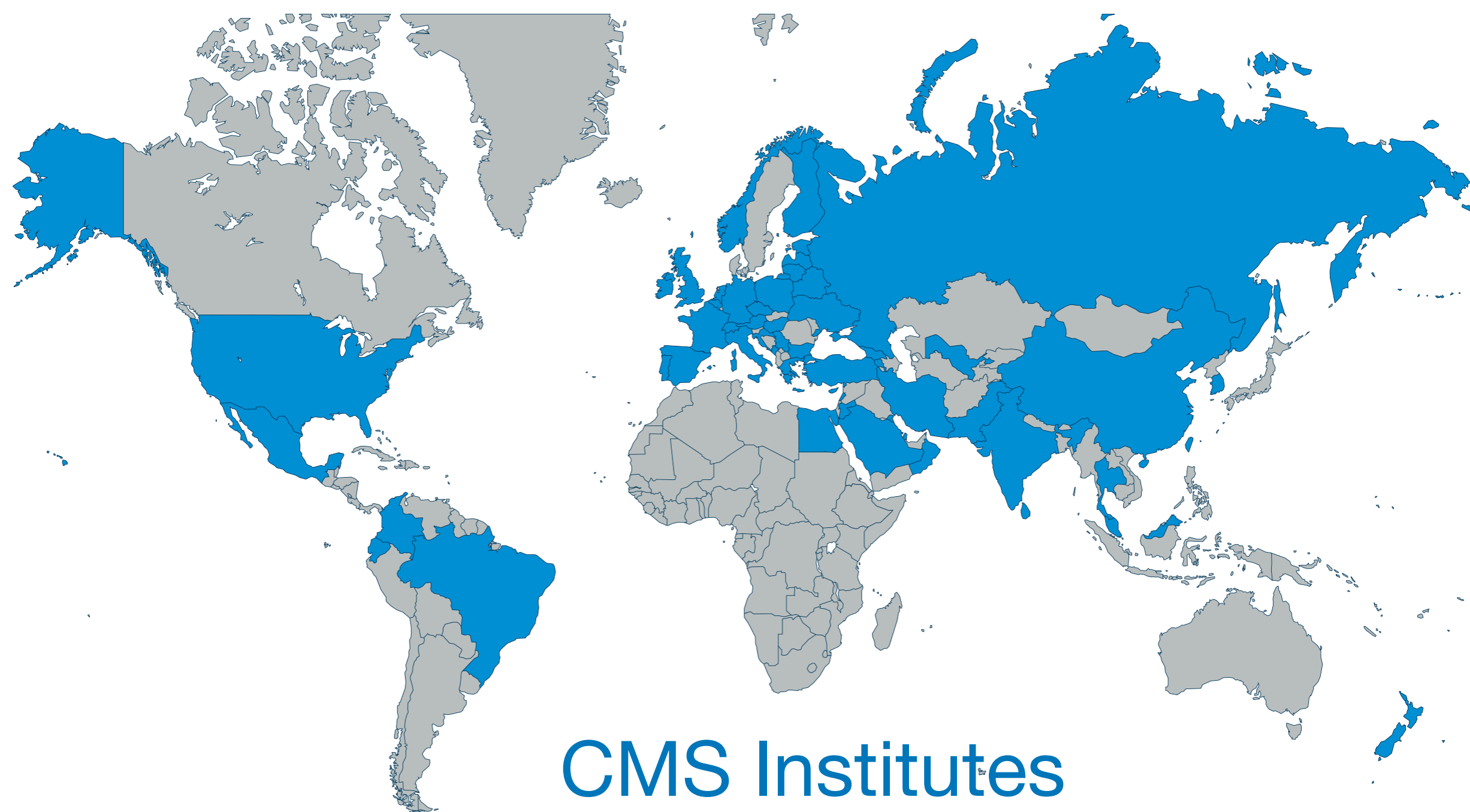
- HL-LHC will bring 10x data
  - Busy environment!
  - 30->200 interactions per bunch crossing
  - Higher energy -> Higher boosts
  
- Higher center of mass energy enhances production cross-section
  
- Investing in better detectors and tools too!





# Costa Rica as new CERN Collaborator

## Reducing the Entrance Barrier to HEP for Latin Americans



# Conclusion and Outlook

[CMS Stories]

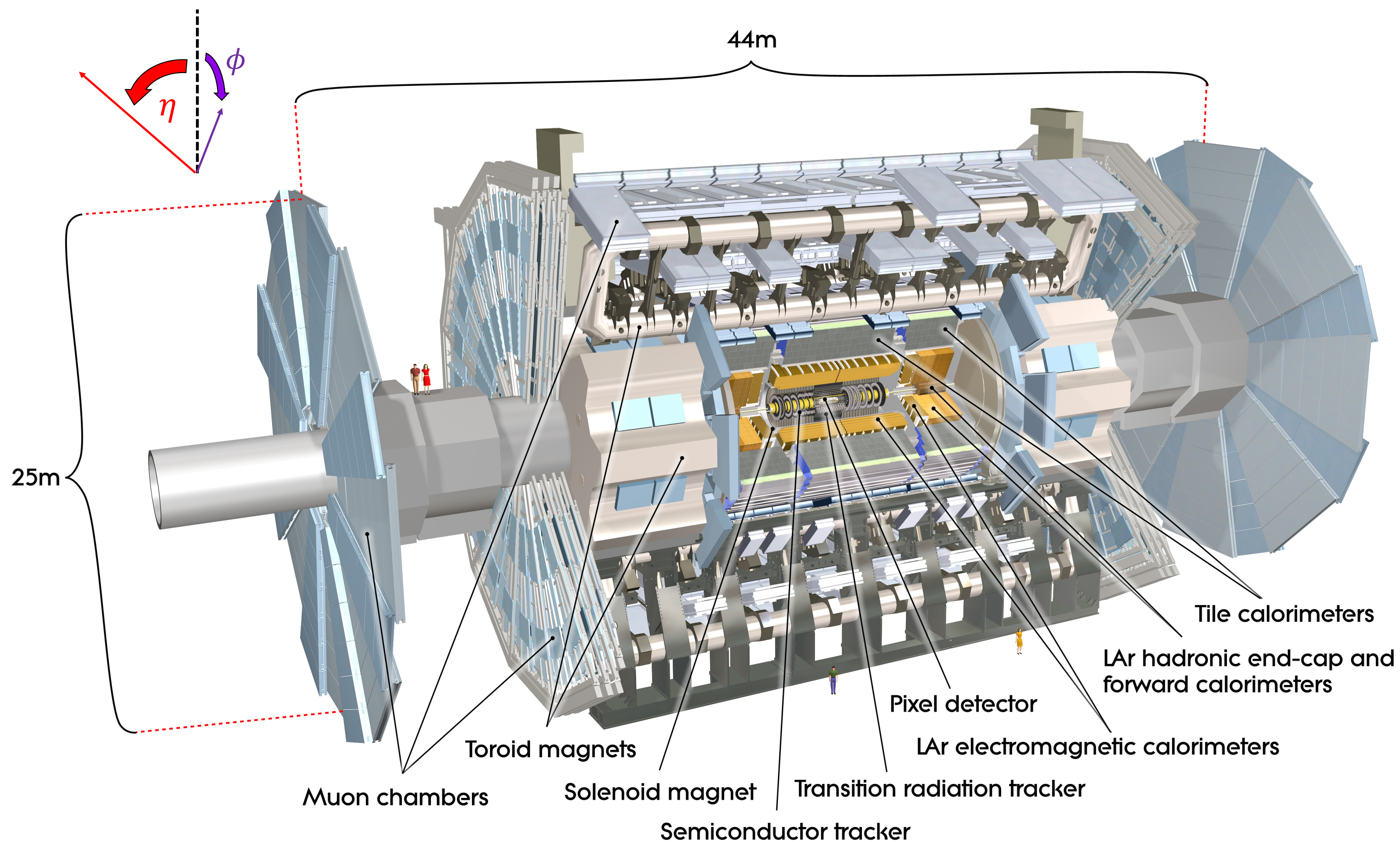
"I learn because I want to know,  
I succeed because I have ganas."

- BSM Physics is out there!
  - Non-SM 125 GeV scalar can be exciting!
  - Tops well-motivated portal to BSM
  - Top partners can solve hierarchy problem
- Future Ideas:
  - Can we *learn* the boost?
  - Discrete- $\rightarrow$ Continuous frames?
  - Piece-wise categorization (QCD-tagger then W/Z/H/top/b)
- Run 3 to start in Spring 2022
  - 13.6 TeV (TBC)
  - Expected  $\sim 200 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
  - Build collaboration tools for HL-LHC!

Grand Opening of Fluidic Data  
Spring 2022 (with start of Run 3)

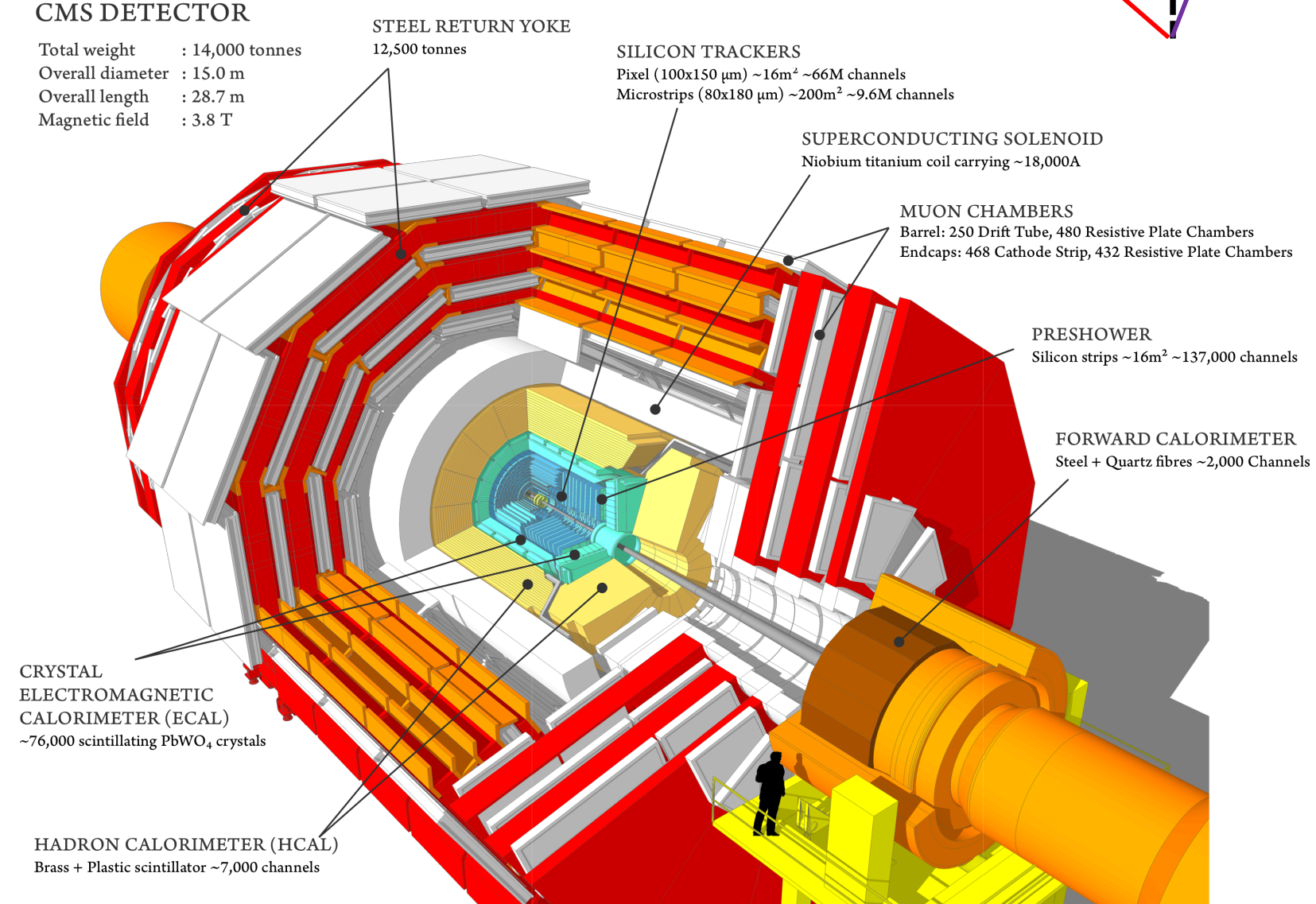
# Backup

# The ATLAS and CMS Detectors

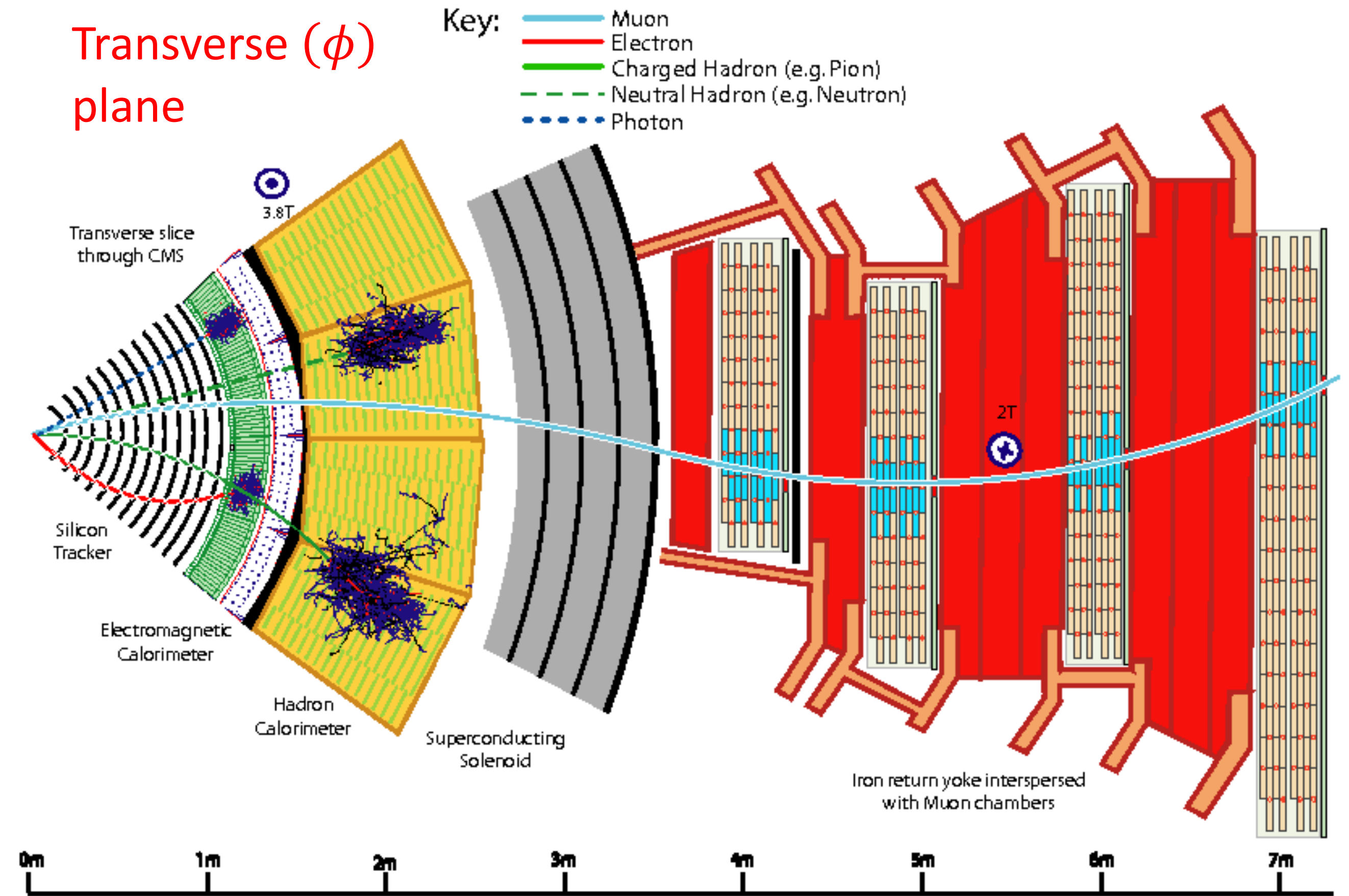
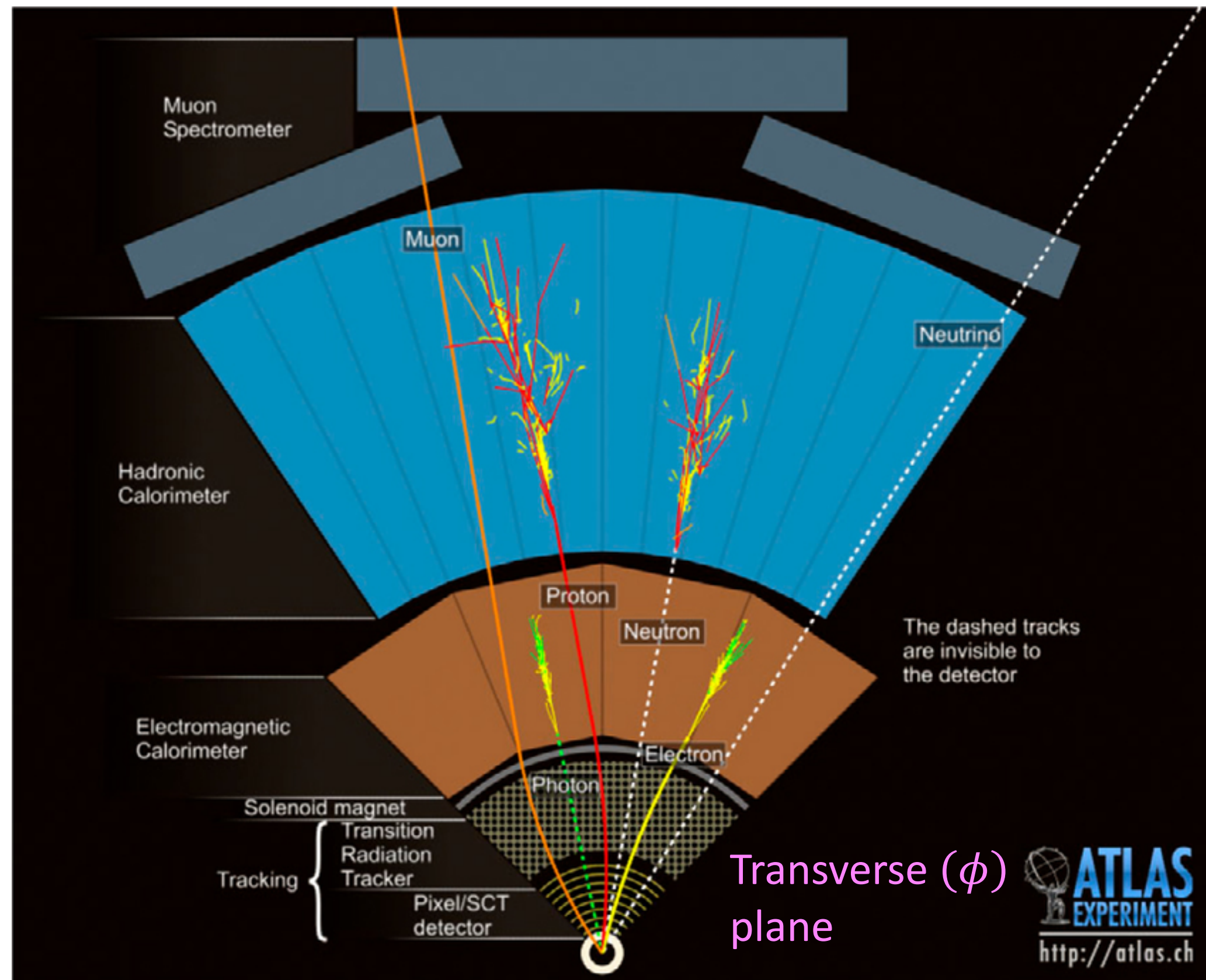


## CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes  
Overall diameter : 15.0 m  
Overall length : 28.7 m  
Magnetic field : 3.8 T



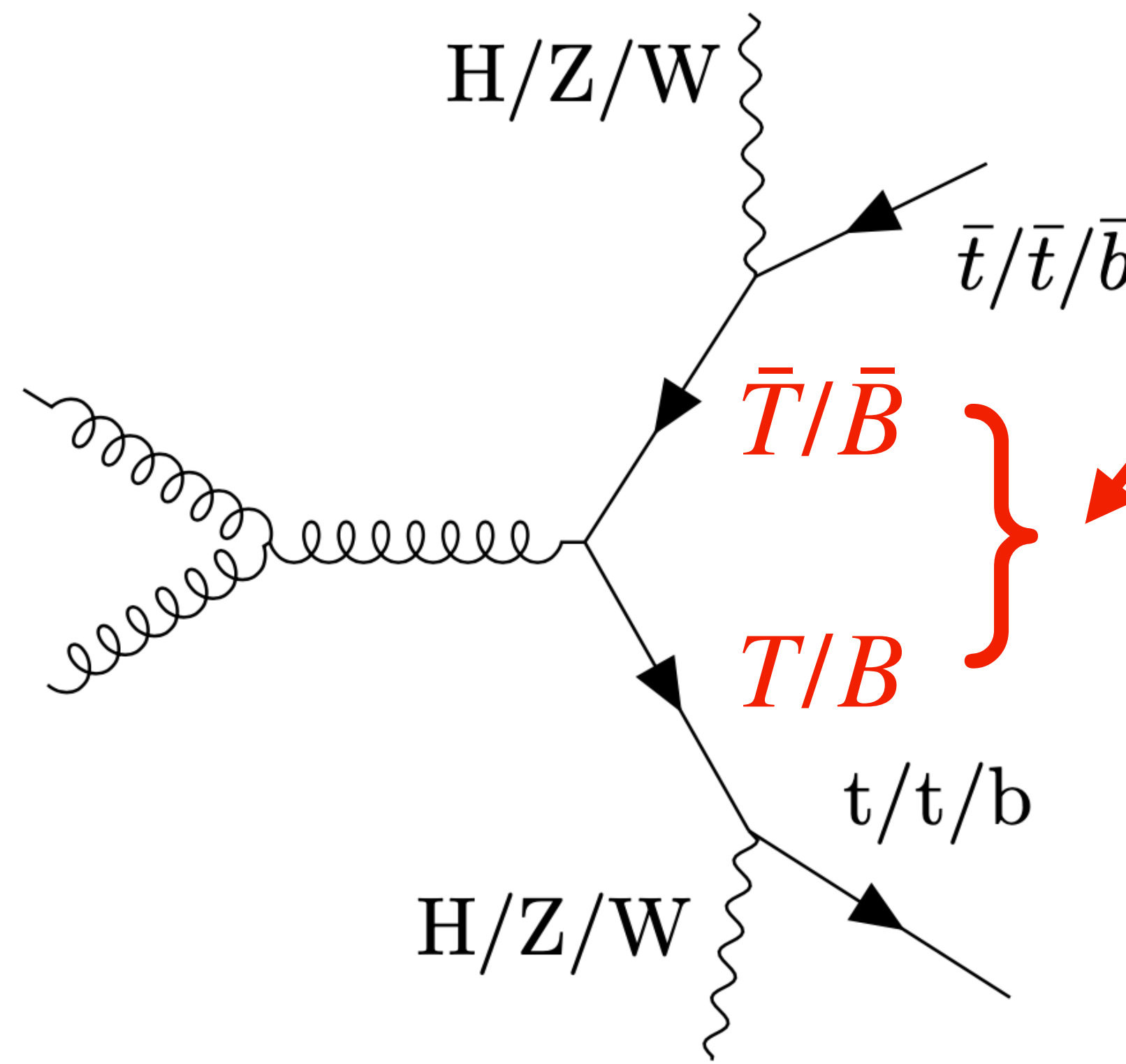
# Detecting Particles in ATLAS and CMS



# Search for Vector-Like Quarks using the Boosted Event Shape Tagger in the All-Hadronic Channel

## Motivations from Higgs

- Why so light at 125 GeV?
- Fundamental or composite particle?
- Precise measurements of Higgs decays rule out new chiral fermions



## Vector-Like Quarks (VLQ)

- Models with Higgs as pseudo-Nambu-Goldstone
- Flavor Partial Compositeness
- Mass NOT acquired through coupling to Higgs doublet

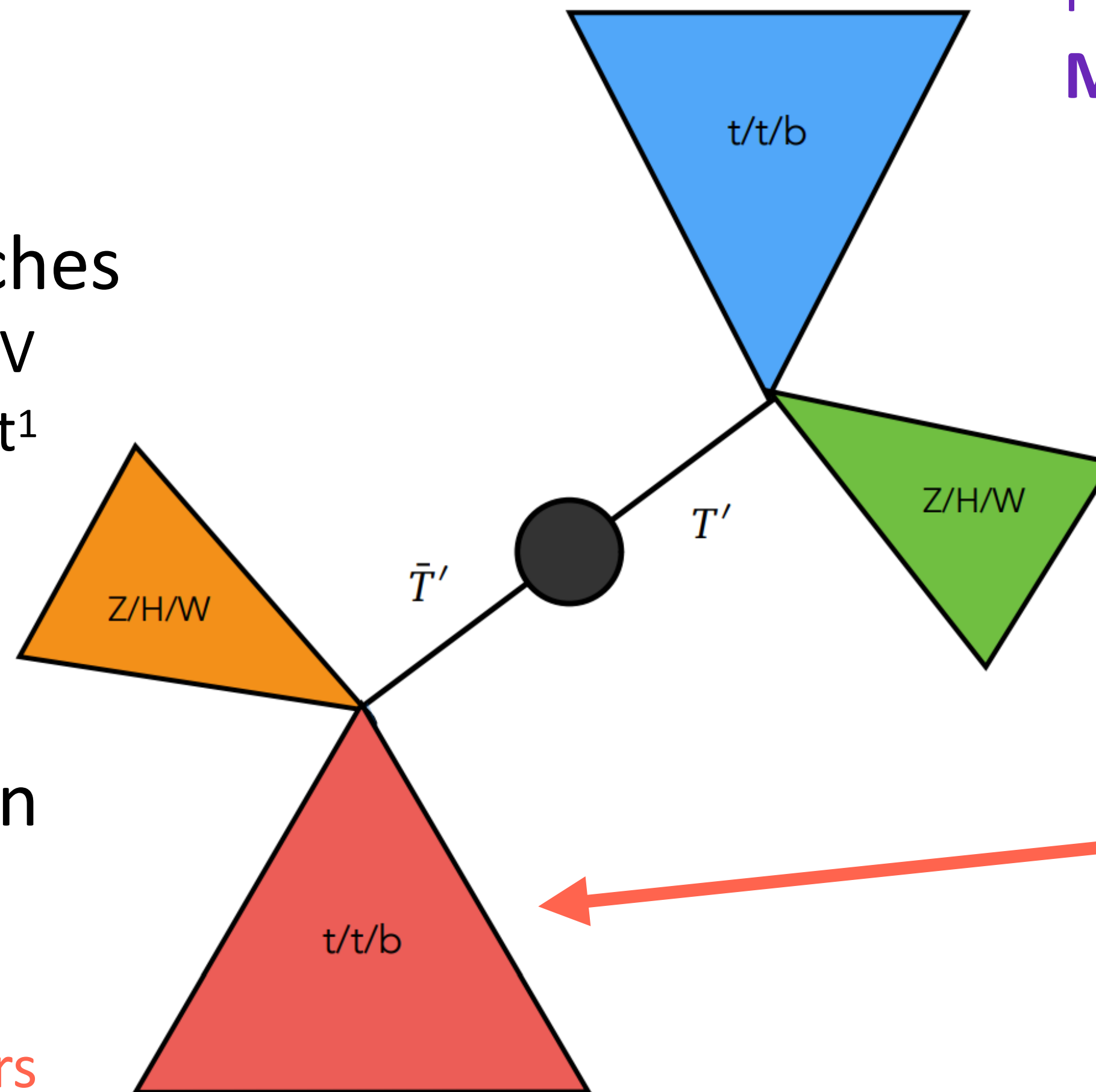
# Analysis Motivation and Signal Topology

## Improving on past VLQ searches

- Exclusions  $m_{T/B} \sim 700 - 1200$  GeV
- 3.8x more data than 2016 result<sup>1</sup>  
( $36 \rightarrow 137 fb^{-1}$ )
- Refined Tagger

## Decay to SM fermion + boson

- High branching fraction of all final state decays
- Heavy VLQ  $\rightarrow$  Boosted Daughters



Final state topology ideal for  
**Multi-Classifer Tagger**

- Types of daughter particles:  
W, Z, H, b, t
- At least 4 high  $p_T$  jets, many combinations of daughters

'Fat Jets' contain  
boosted daughters

# Background Estimation and Tagging Rates in Data-MC

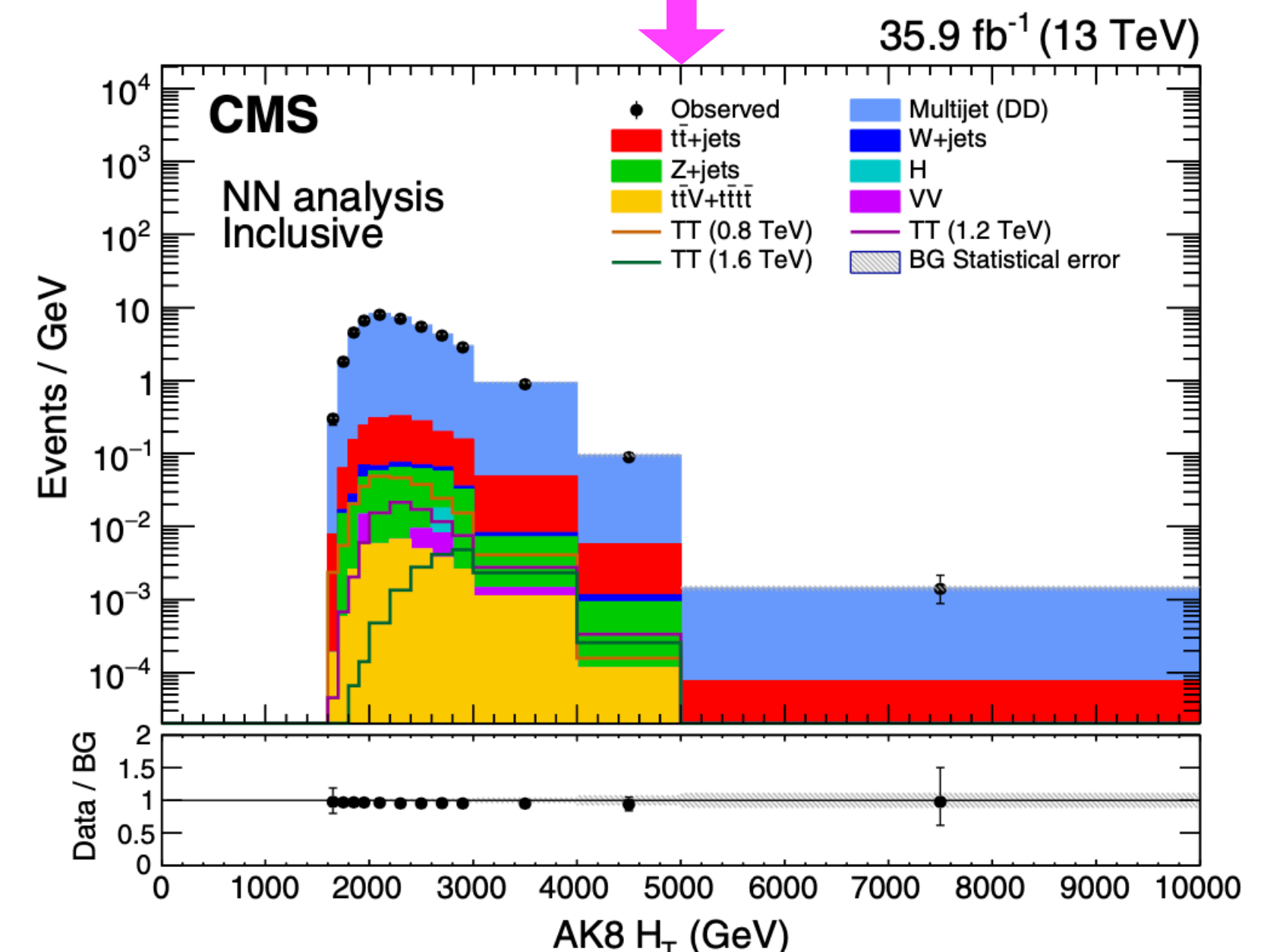
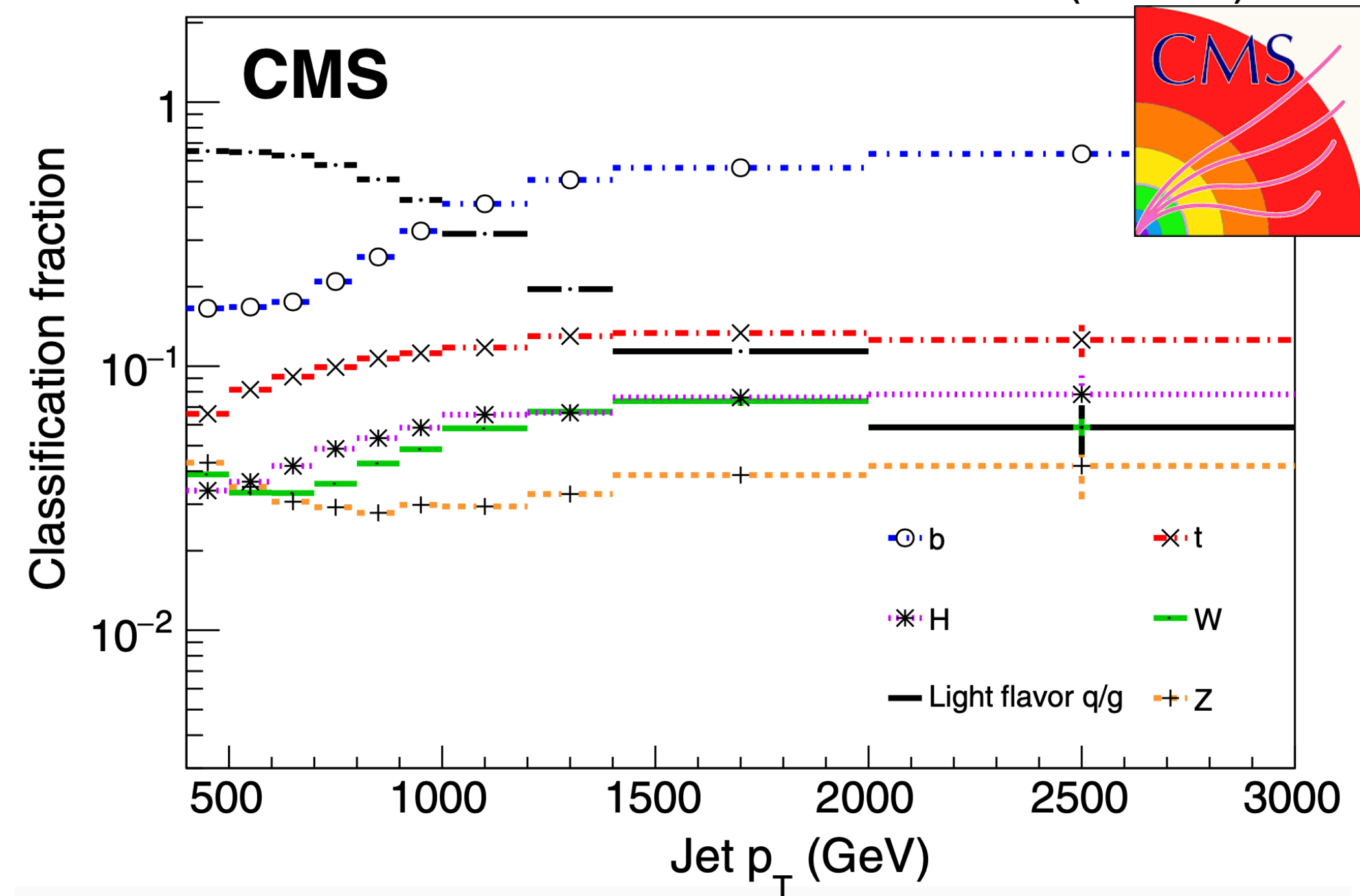
Estimation Strategy for QCD using BEST

- Measure mistag rate w/ data in multi-jet enriched CR,  $\epsilon_X(p_T) = \frac{N_X}{N_{tot}}$
- Obtain shape and normalization from VR/SR-inclusive (preselection, 4-jet) region

$r$  is total number of expected BG events in each SR/VR

$$r = \sum_{\text{events}} \sum_{\text{permutations}} \prod_{i=1}^4 \epsilon_X(p_{T,i})$$

- For each SR/VR, there is a separate  $r$
- Event weight is calculated by multiplying the leading four jets' tagging rate obtained from the multi-jet-enriched CR, but a sum over all possible permutations of the tags is needed, since relative  $p_T$  order of tags is unknown
- Sum over events can be interpreted through an  $H_t$  distribution



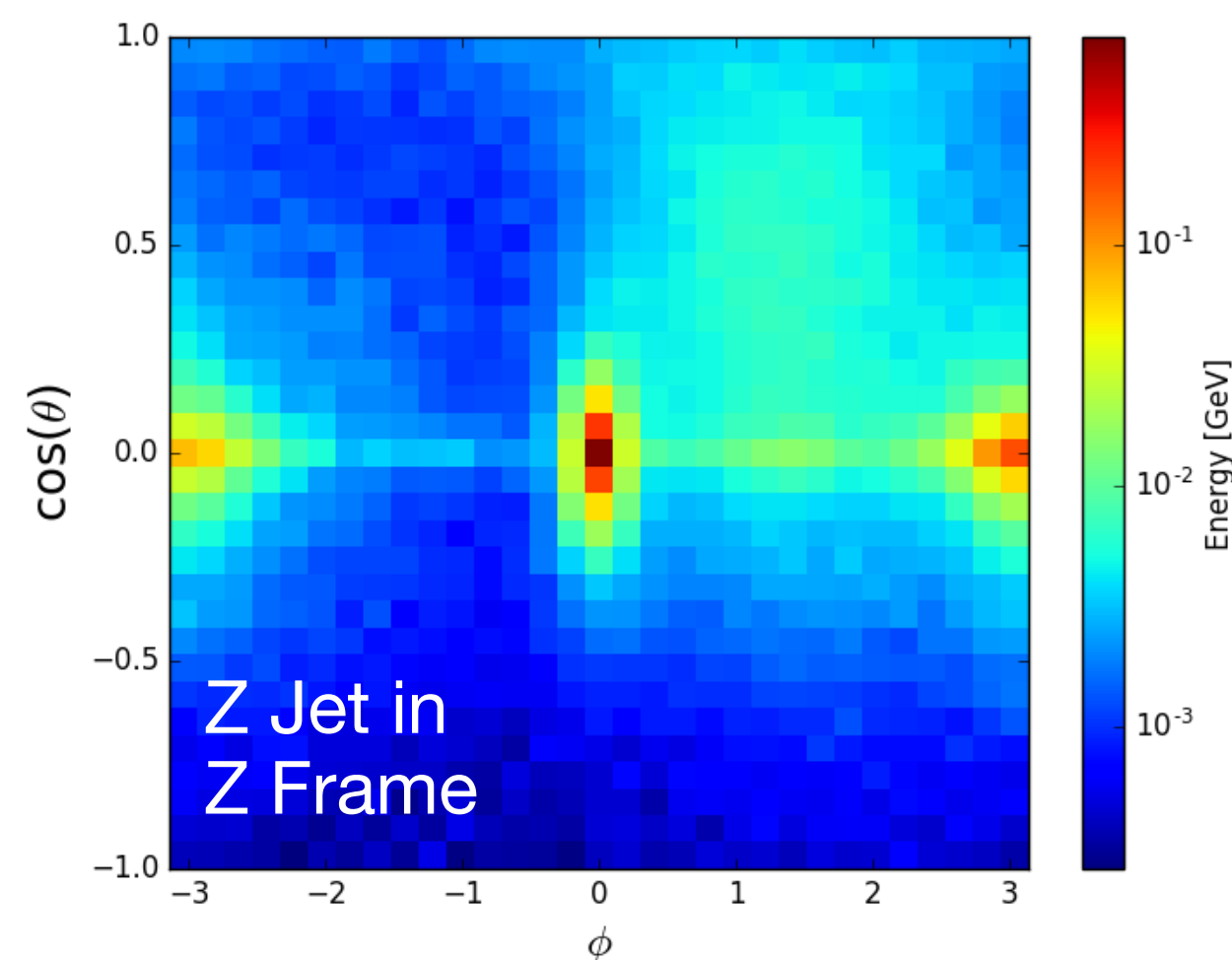
[1]: PhysRevD 100, 072001



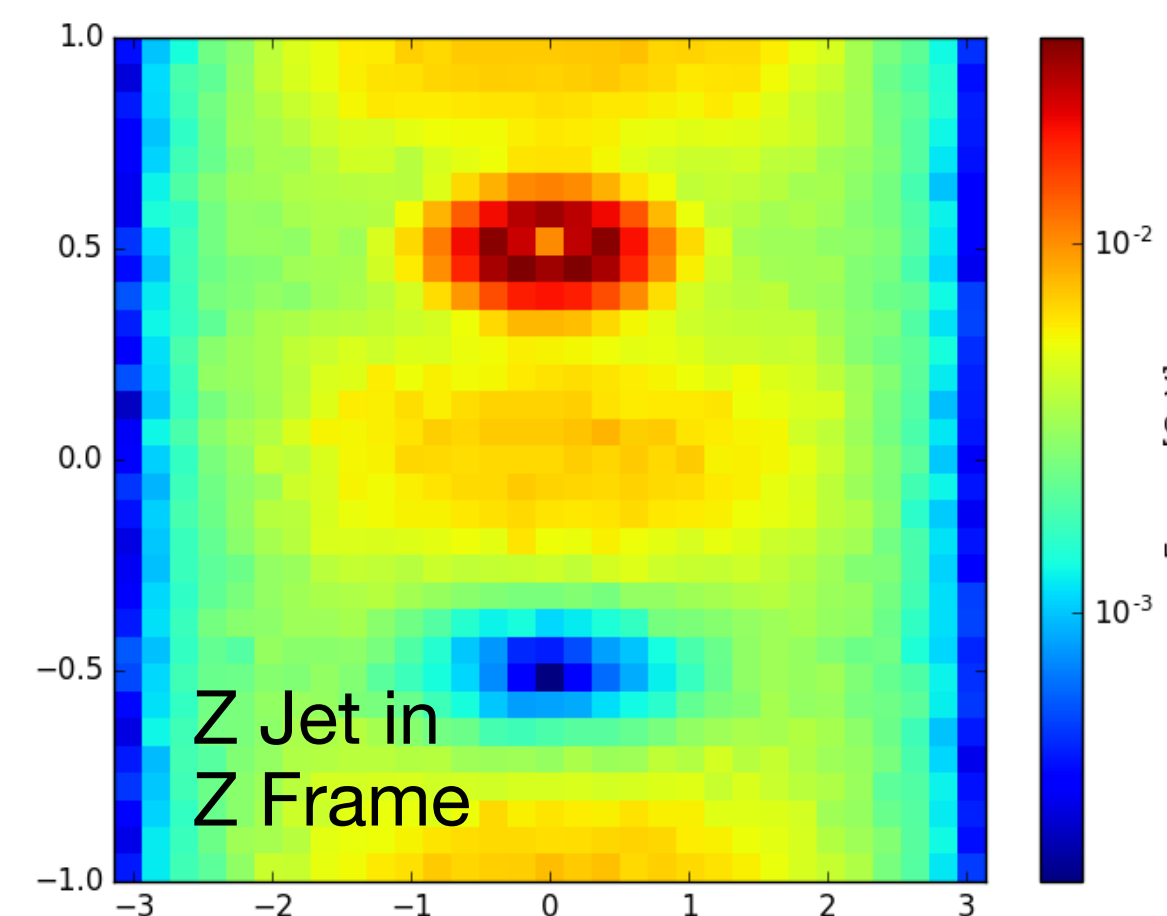
# Projecting Jet Images

Representing 3D -> 2D

Cylindrical Projection



Cassini Projection



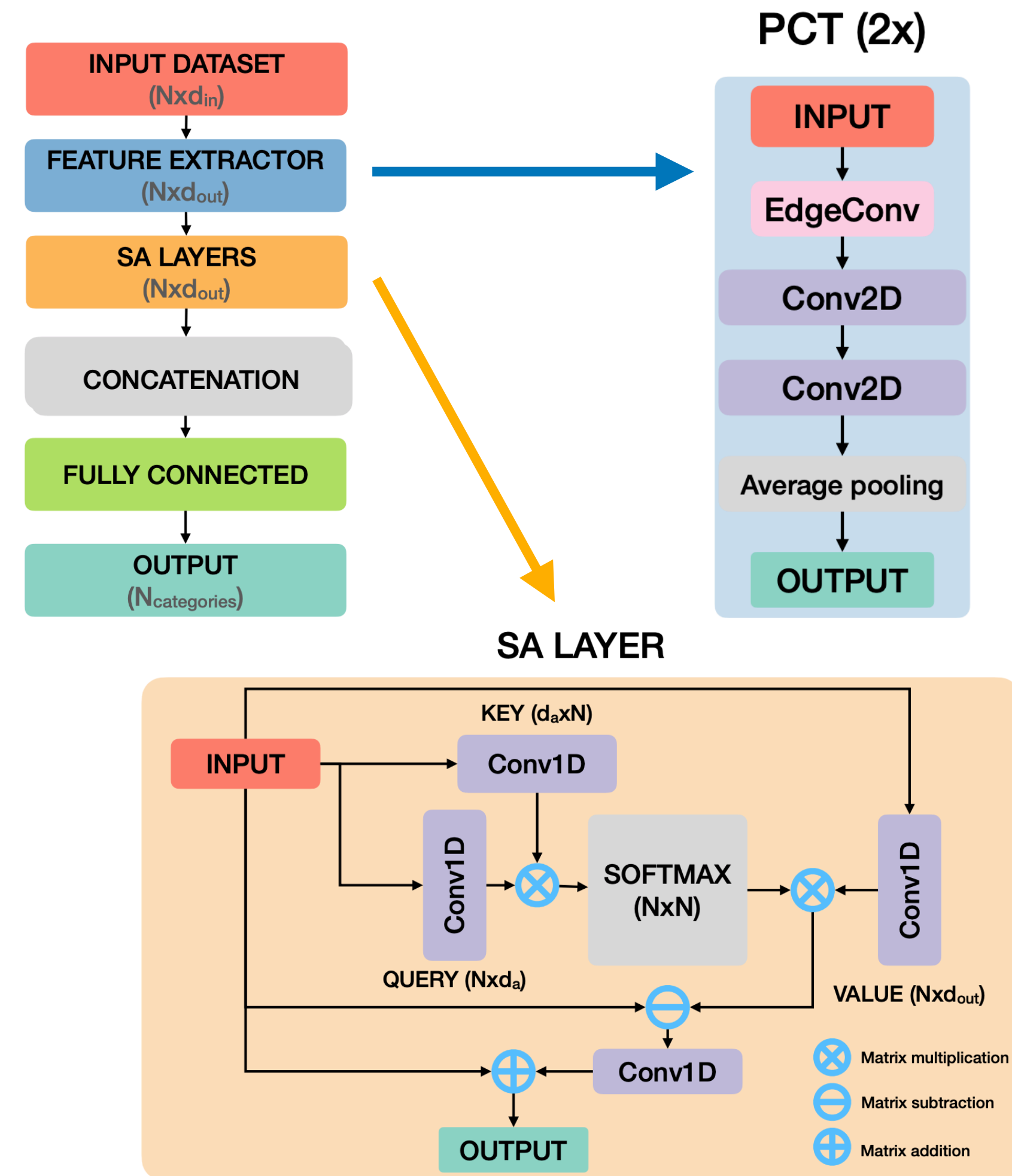
Projecting forces a choice of granularity and transformation

Note: 31x31 ~1k pixels for relatively small (~30) occupancy

# More Flexible Data Representation

## Application of Point Cloud Transformers<sup>2</sup>

- Point clouds are graph networks relating edges between input features of vectorized data
- Transformer -> attention mechanism
- PCT outperforms Image (CNN) network
  - k-nearest-neighbors:  $\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi$  with respect to jet
  - Further optimizations could be done
- WIP: Integrating BES vars into multi-frame PCT
  - Generalize ‘order’ of constituents for clustering
  - Take advantage of ‘order’ of frame boosts, i.e.  $m_b < m_W < m_Z < m_H < m_t$



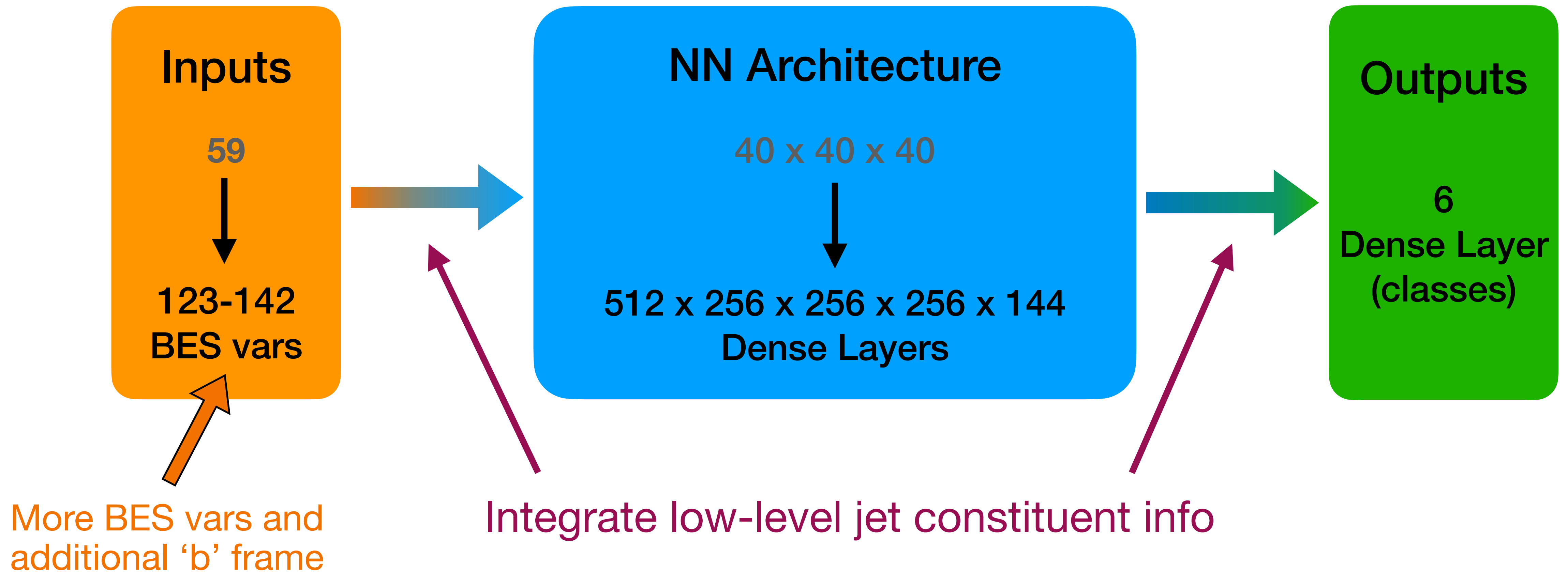
[2]: [arxiv:2102.05073](https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.05073)

# BESTagger (DNN)

## Improvements

### Extracting information beyond BES

- Other physically-motivated vars?
- Can networks learn more w/ jet constituents
- How to best represent data?



# BESTagger

## Considerations and Improvements

For 2016 result, 59 BES variables and simple DNN chosen

- Vars: Aplanarity, asymmetry, isotropy, FW, jet charge/eta/ $m_{SD}/\tau_{N=1,2,3}$ , sphericity, subjet CSV/ $m_{i,j}$ , thrust
- DNN arch: 40x40x40x6 on 500k events

### Outstanding Questions:

- Any other physics-motivated BES variables?
- Can architecture improve performance?
- Are we 'missing' information?

'New' BEST, 142 BES variables and deeper NN

- New Frame: aim for B-hadrons @ 6 GeV
- Adding Vars: nSecondaryVertices, relative coordinates w.r.t. jet centroid, re-clustered jet multiplicity, leading four subjet energies
- DNN Arch: 512x256x256x256x144x6 on 2.2M events

### Extracting information beyond BES:

- Integrate low-level jet candidate information, but how to most efficiently represent data?
- CNN (image) vs RNN (sequence) vs PointCloud (graph)

# BEST+CNN and Imaging Procedure

Key Idea: Study substructure in boosted frames

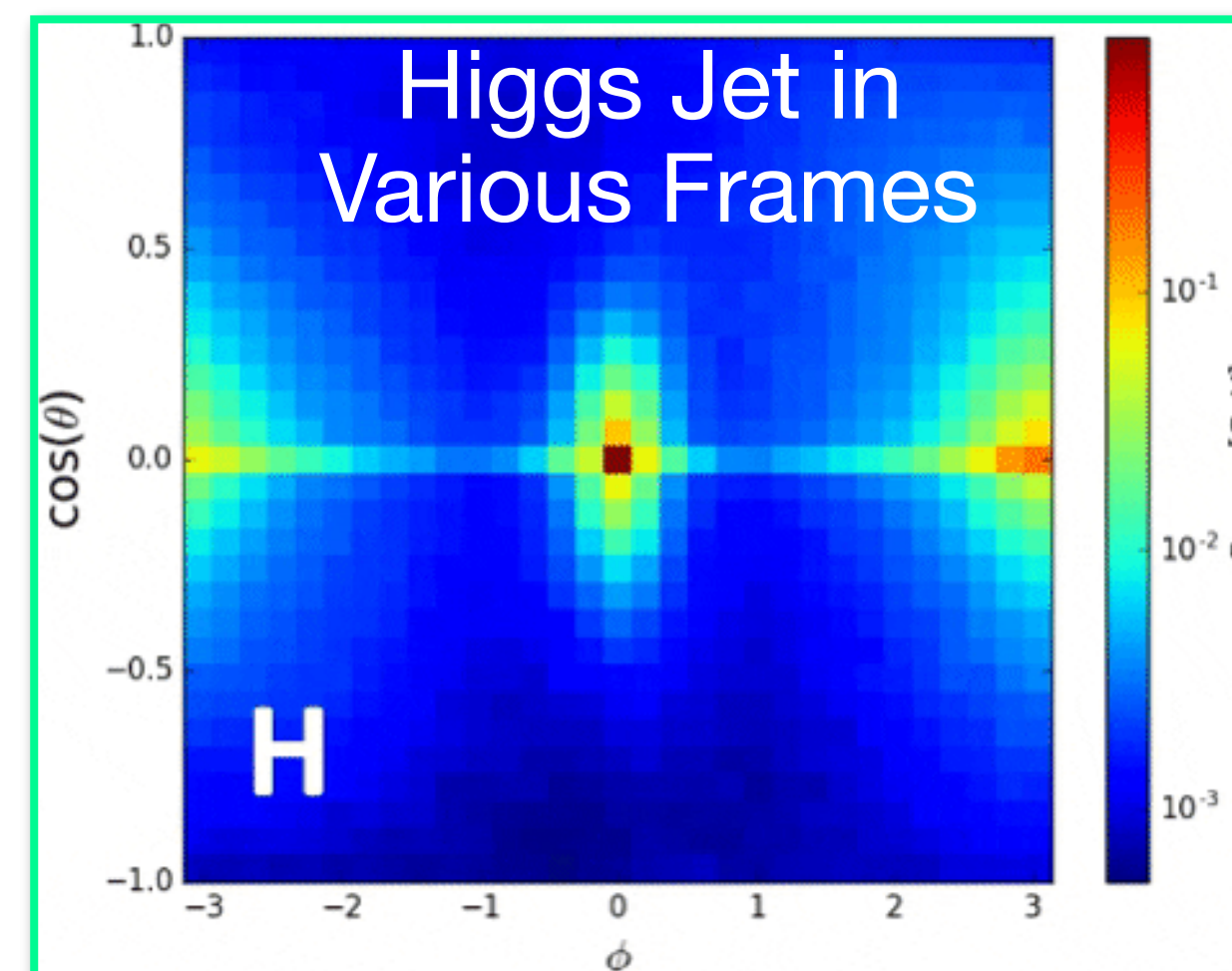
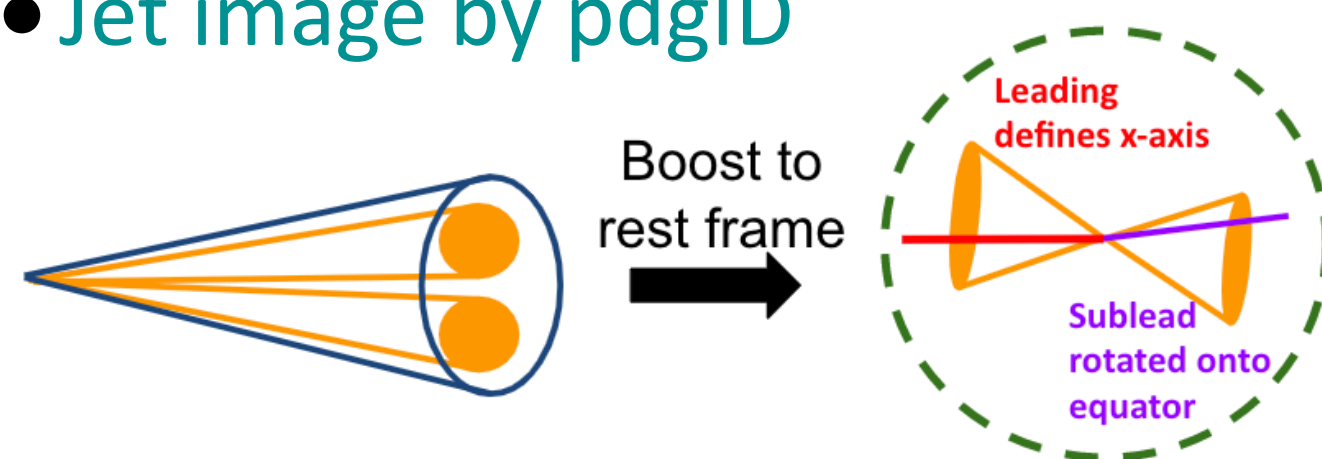
- Neural network based AK8 jet tagger
- Six Classifications: H, W, Z, t, b, light-jet

Input features in various frames (b, H, W, Z, t, lab)

- Boosted Event Shape variables:  
Fox-Wolfram moments, sphericity tensor, thrust
- Jet Substructure (reclustered jets in boosted frames):  
 $m_{ij}, \cos(\theta_{ij}), m_{eff,1-4}, p_{L,1-4}/p_{T,1-4}$

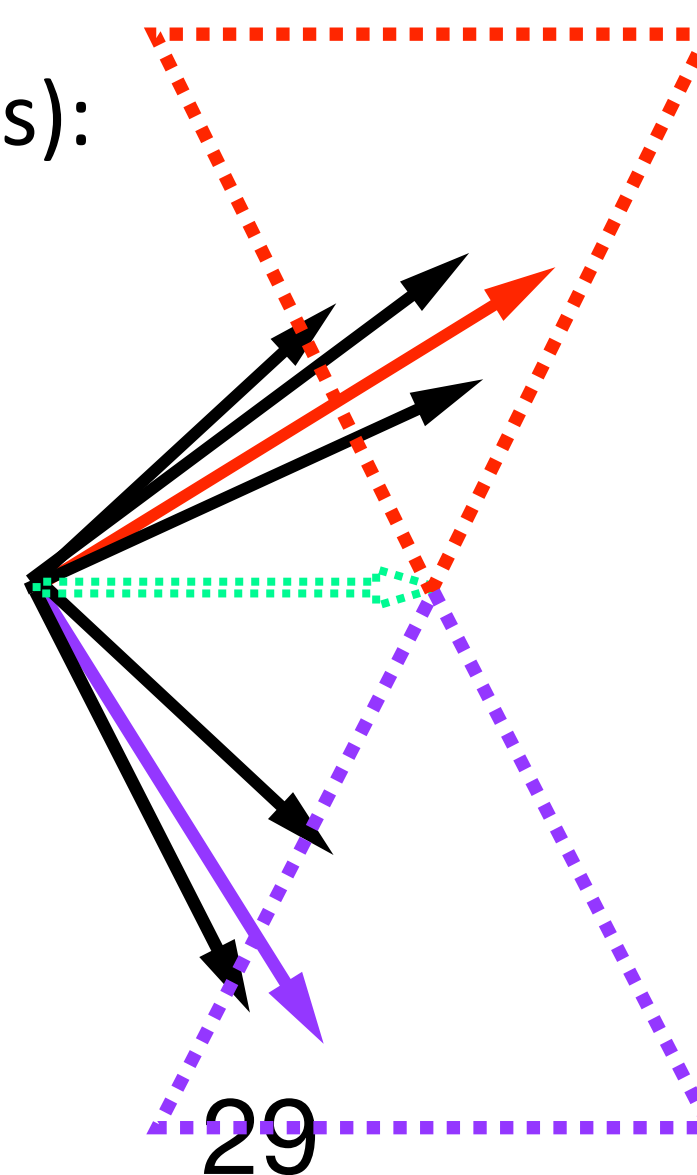
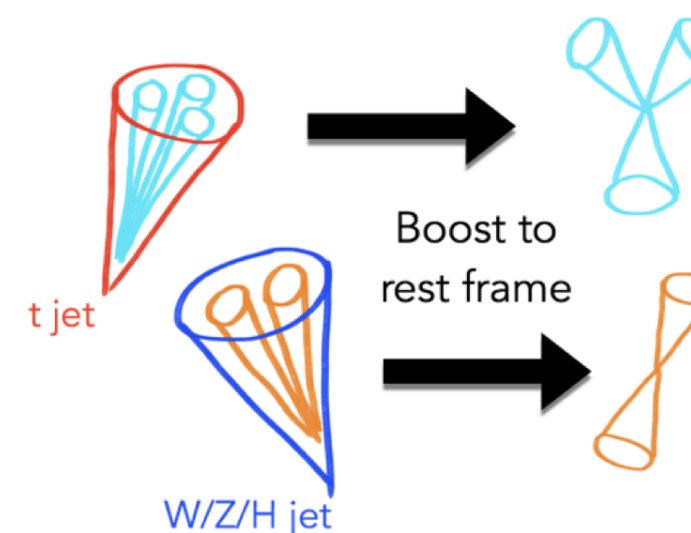
- deepCSV-bdisc (NEW!)

- Jet image by pdgID



## Jet Images

Four frames: H, Z, W, t



- First, boost in frame of choice
- Recluster PFcands into AK5 jets
- Define x-axis with leading-E PFcand ( $\hat{x}$  becomes into-the-page in image)
- Define y-axis by rotating sublead PFcand onto  $\theta = 90$  (equator)
- Cylindrical projection of 'sphere'-space onto 'flat' ( $\phi, \cos \theta$ )-space
- Perform Reflections s.t. highest-E quadrant is in upper right
- Pixel Value: Energy of PF candidate, normalized by leading pixel (range: 0-1)