



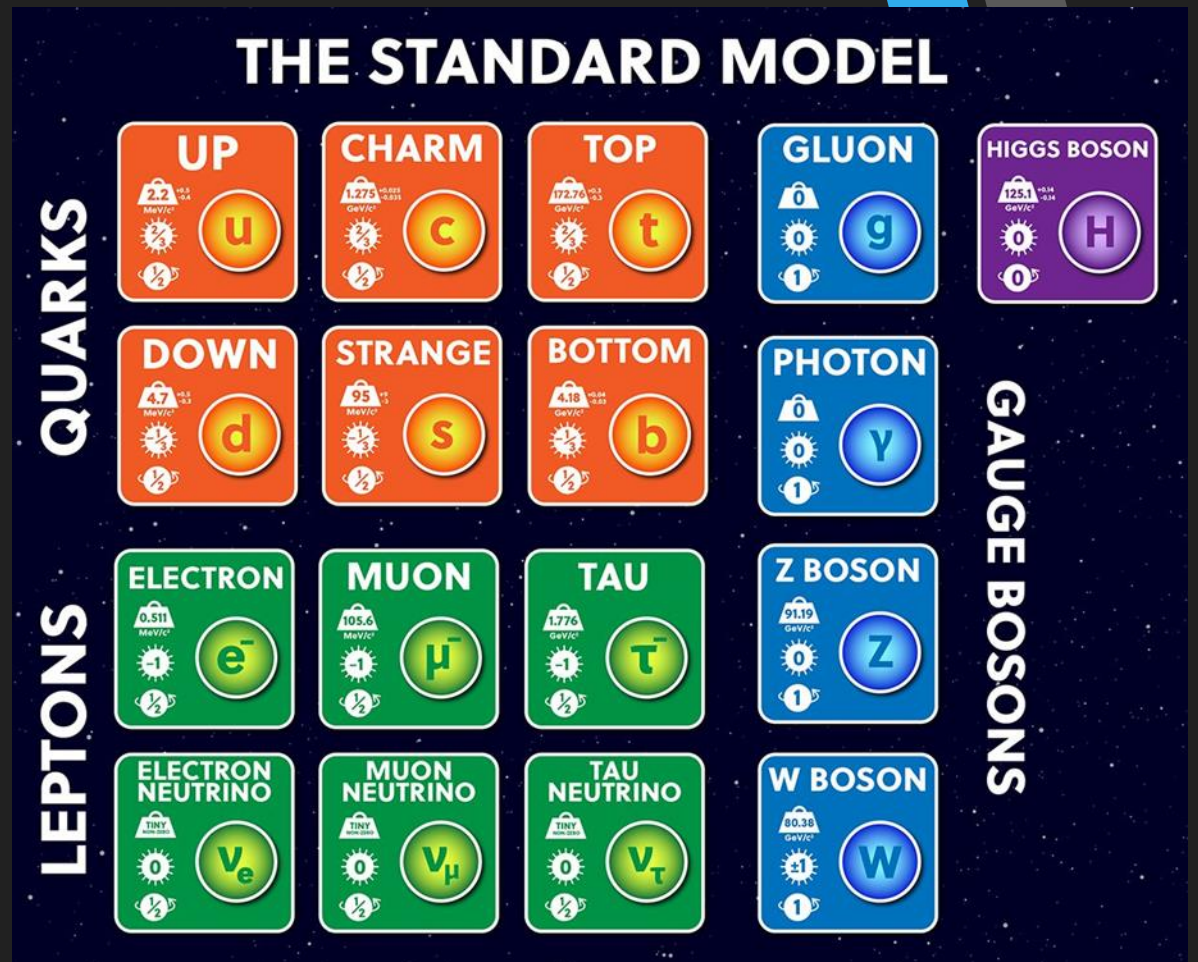
# The Search for Charming Top

Andy Isaacs – Undergraduate at University of Oklahoma



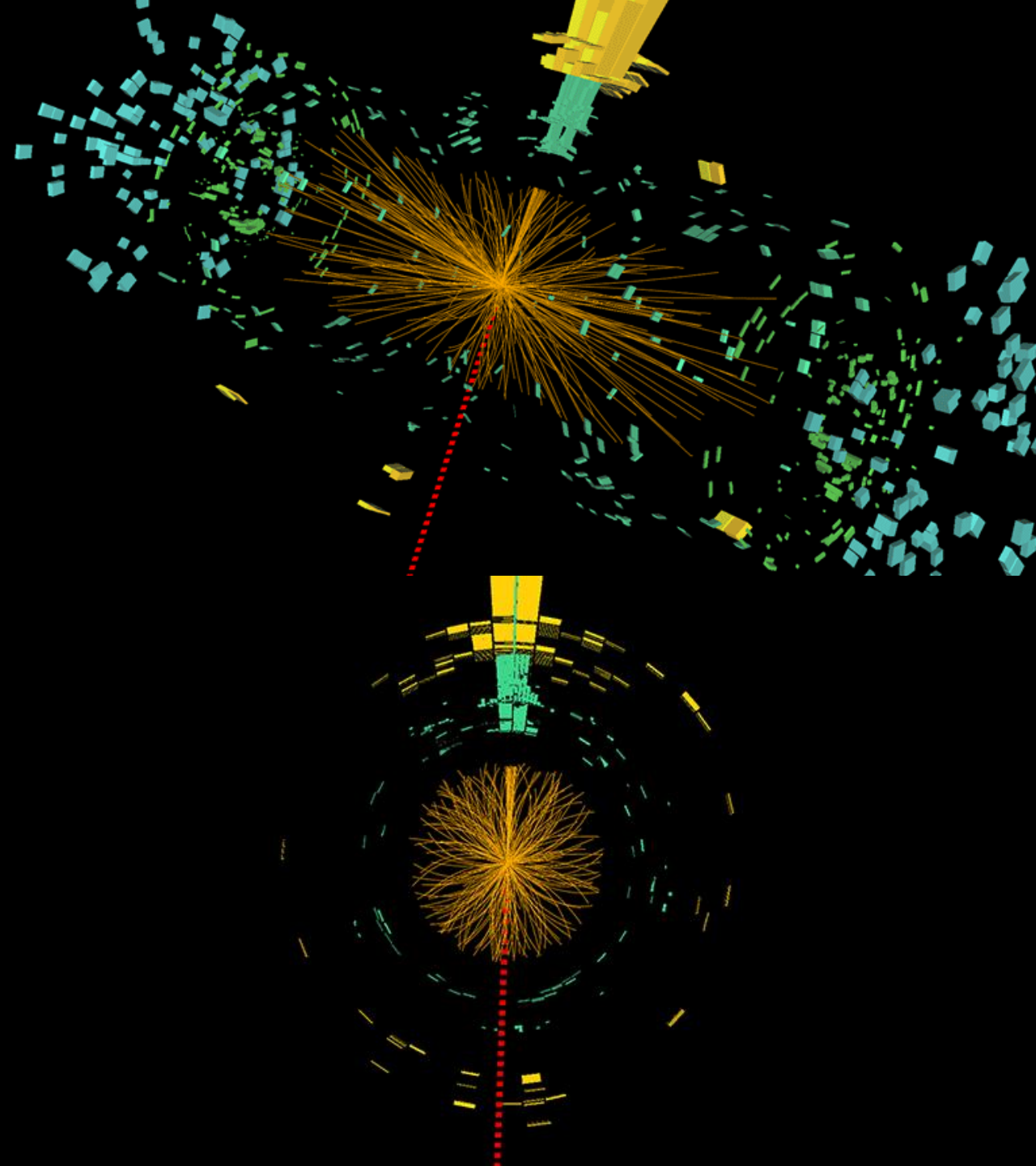
# Standard Model

- Separates known particles into categories
- Quarks and Leptons carry matter
- Gauge Bosons carry force
- Interaction between matter particles is an exchange of force carrying boson
- SM provides cross-section - probability that a certain process can occur
- Tested by colliding hadrons to observe resulting matter & force particles



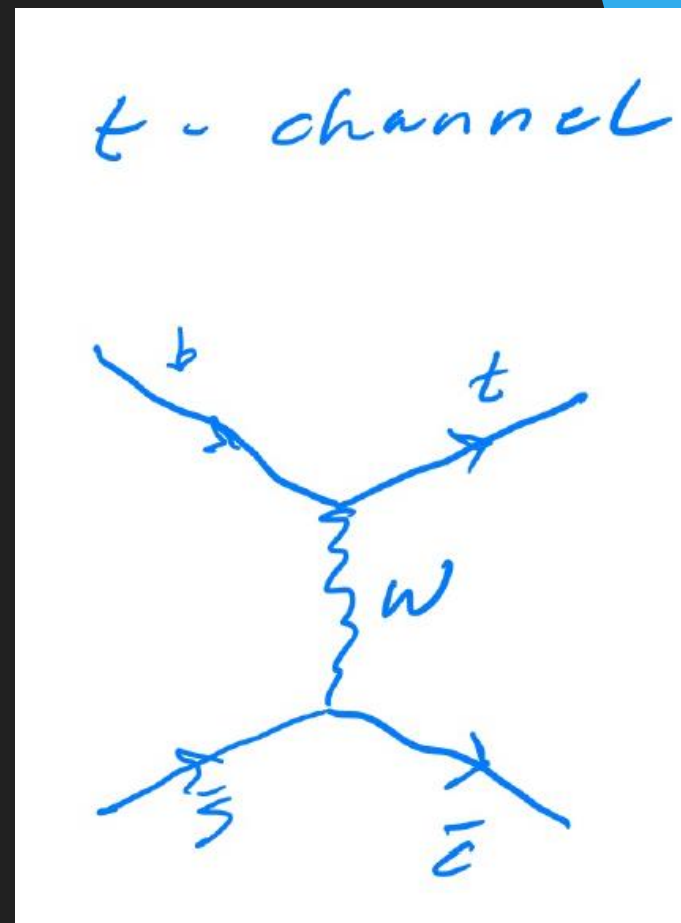
# LHC & ATLAS Detector

- Protons collide at 13.6 TeV inside ATLAS detector
- Resulting showers of quarks, leptons, & bosons are recorded
- Additional information including mass, transverse momentum, eta, phi, missing transverse energy, etc.
- Tools to relate physical world with theoretical models
- SM predicts cross section that certain channels will occur based on particles involved



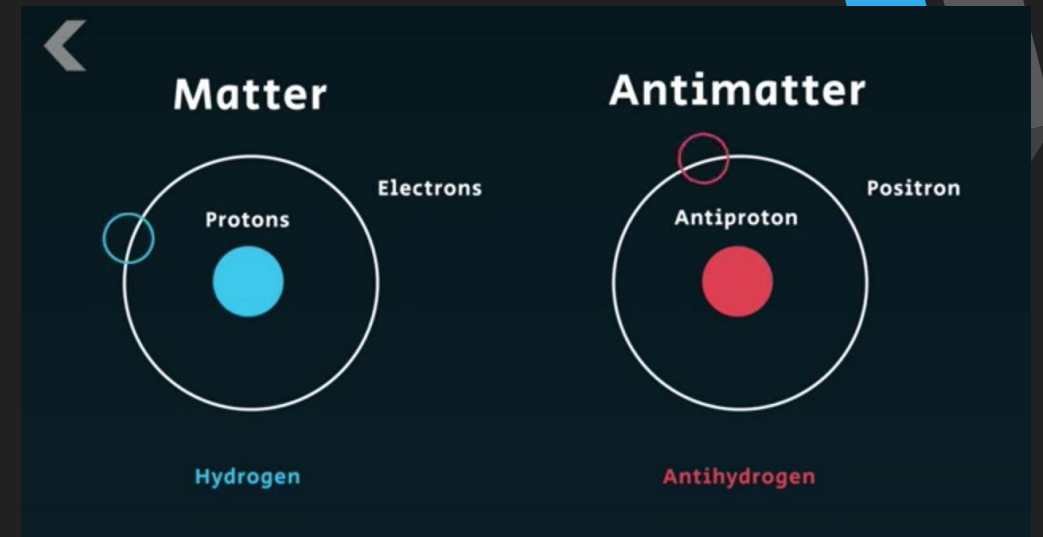
# Charming Top

- Collisions resulting in the emission of a top quark and a charm quark (with exchange of W boson) have not been observed
- Observation is accepted at a significance of 5 sigma - statistical analysis quantity that relates signal to background ( $S/\sqrt{B}$ )
- Massive data from ATLAS needs to separate charming top from everything else that could resemble it
- How likely is it that background fluctuated to look like signal?
- If  $< 0.00003\%$ , charming top has been observed



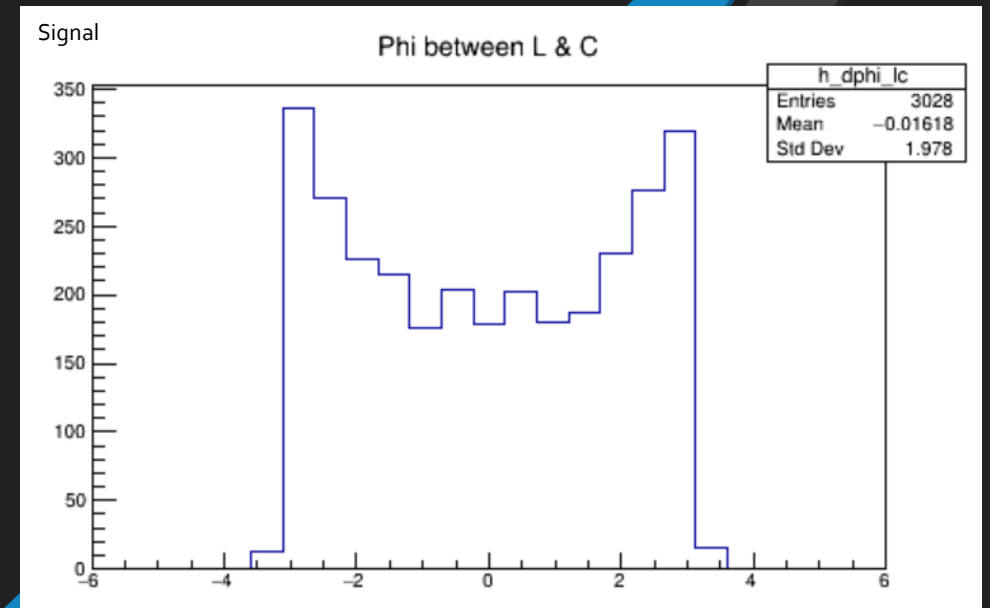
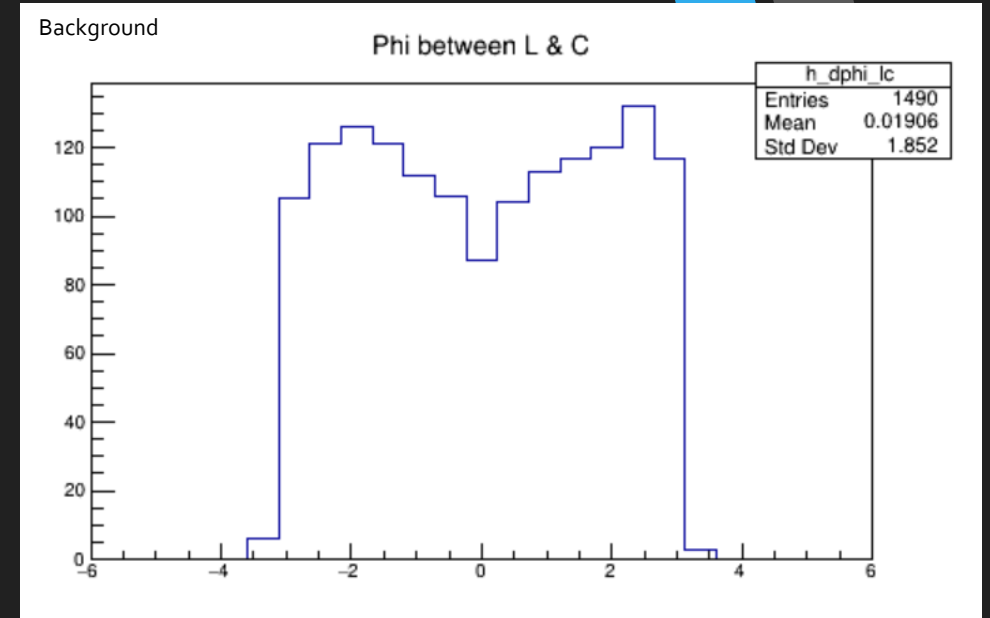
# Why Is This Important?

- Standard Model is a model – observations that disagree with predictions could point to new physics
- Why is Higgs Boson so light when interactions should make it heavy? Why does matter/antimatter asymmetry appear to exist?
- If experimental cross section points to new physics, this might help us understand previously unanswered questions



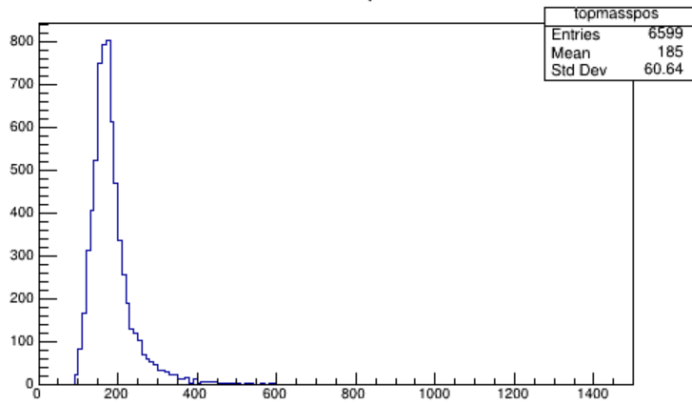
# Data Analysis

- Monte Carlo generated data
- Histograms – type of plot that shows probability that variable exists at certain value
- Important to understand why peaks exist at certain points (mass of top)
- Amount of signal vs. background determines significance
- Must figure out how to isolate regions where signal dominates (cuts, shapes)

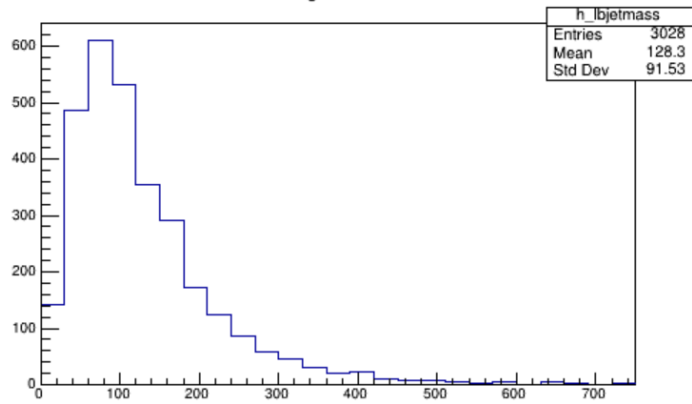


Signal

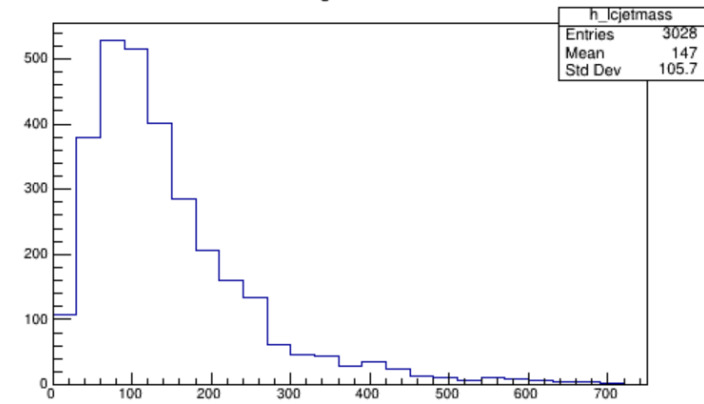
Positive Inv Top Mass



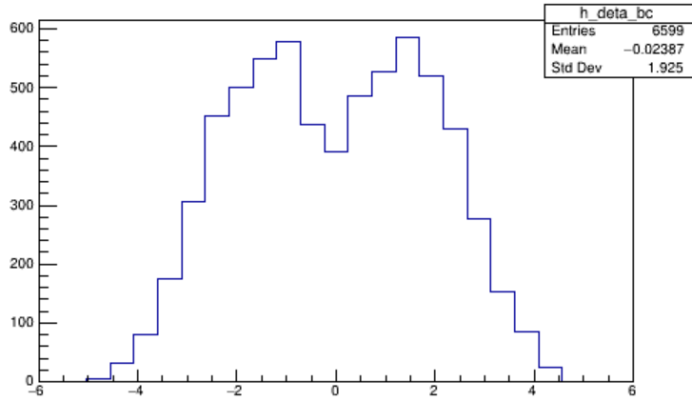
B & Light Jet Mass



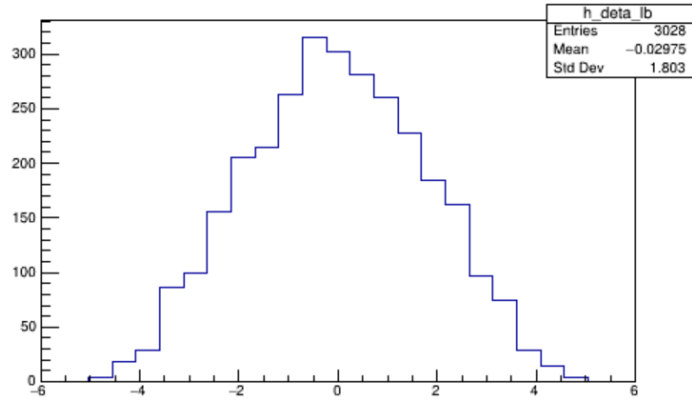
C & Light Jet Mass



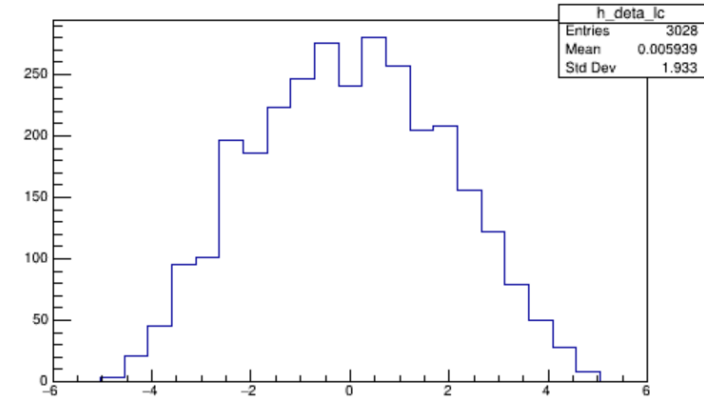
Eta between B & C



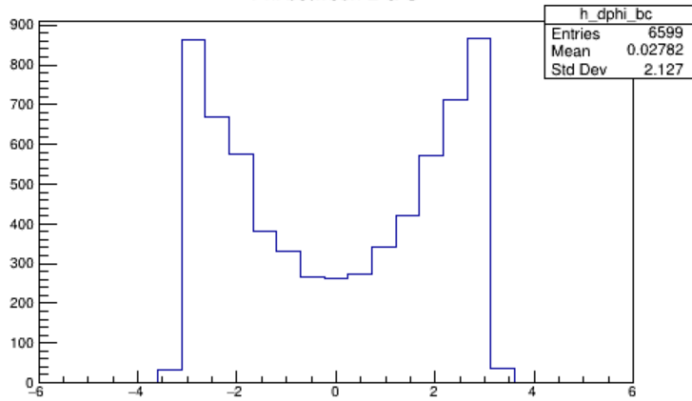
Eta between L & B



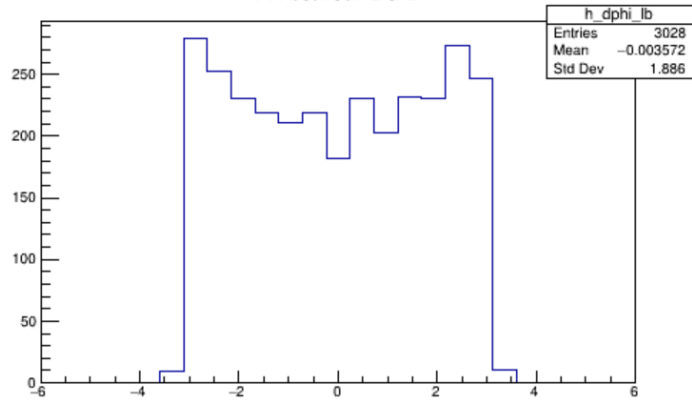
Eta between L & C



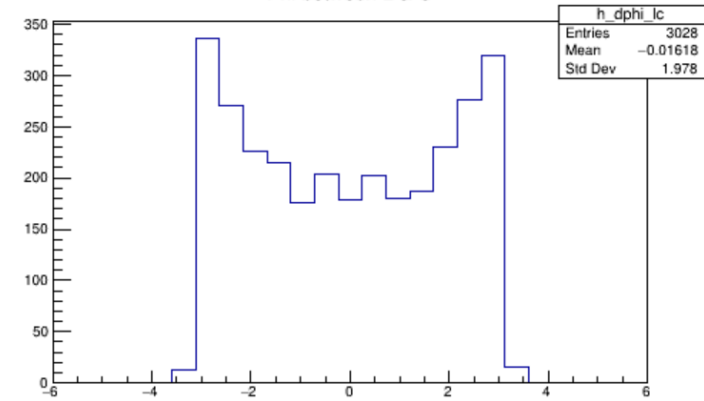
Phi between B & C



Phi between L & B

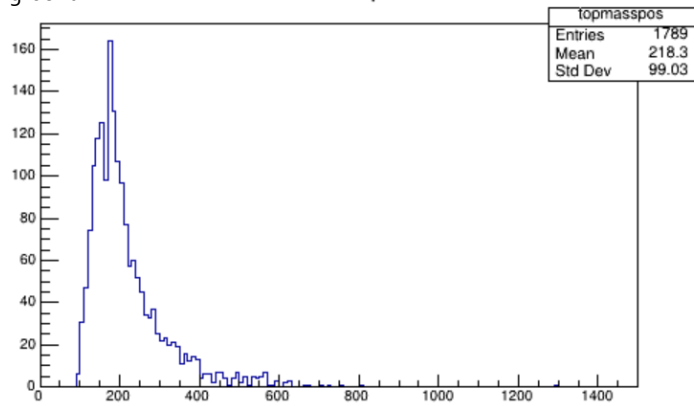


Phi between L & C

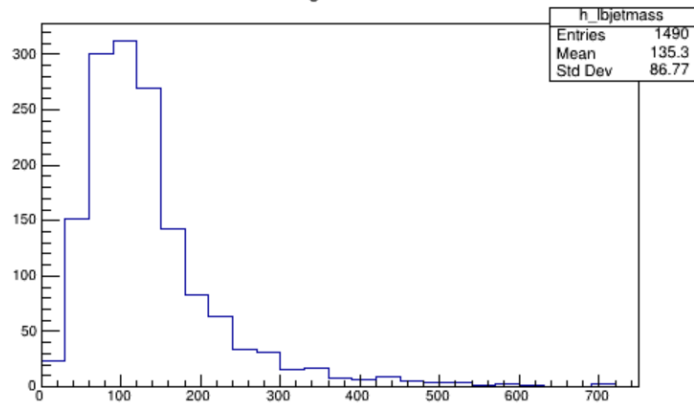


Background

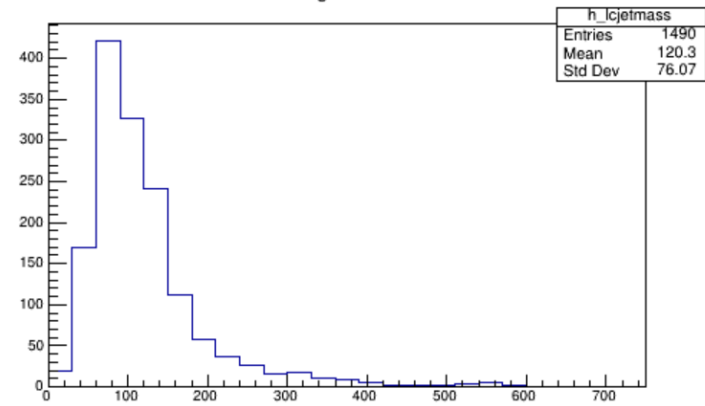
Positive Inv Top Mass



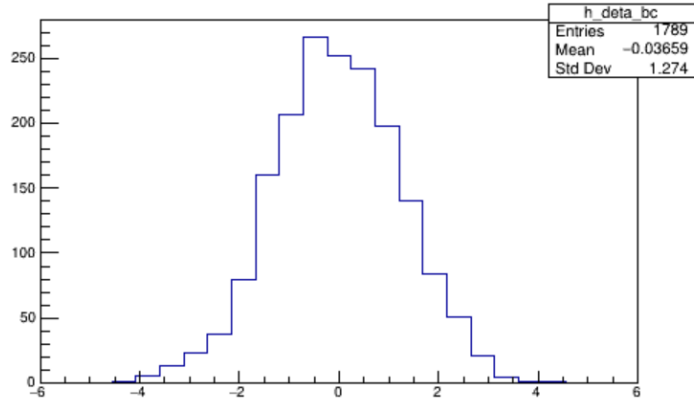
B & Light Jet Mass



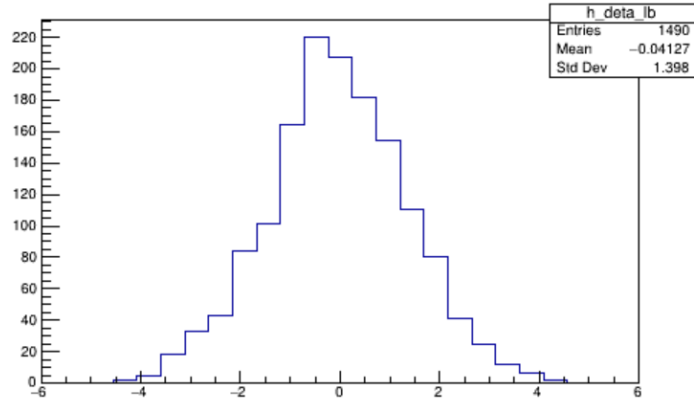
C & Light Jet Mass



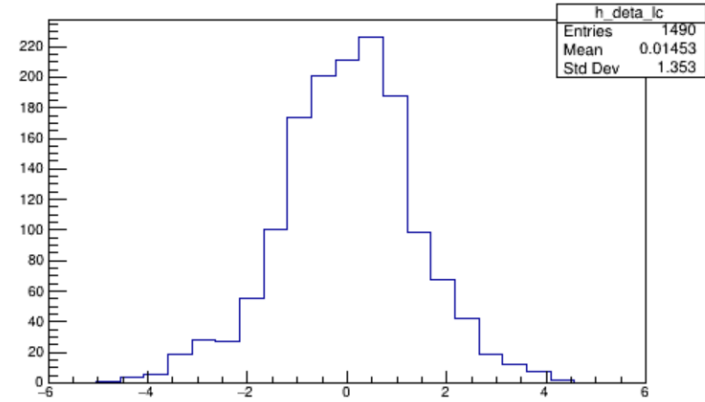
Eta between B & C



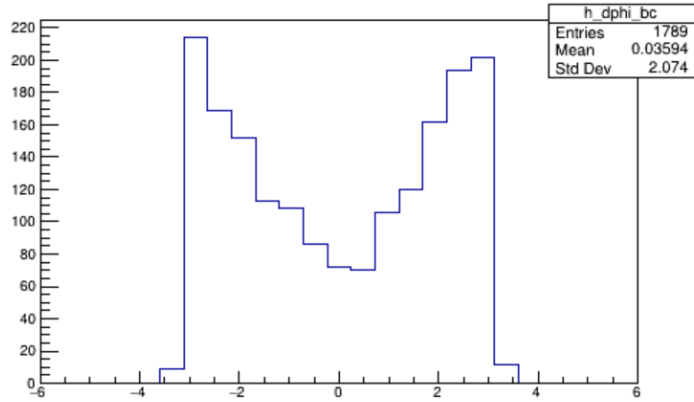
Eta between L & B



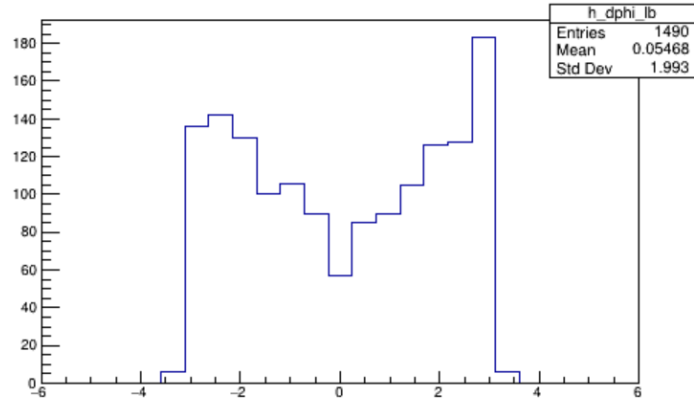
Eta between L & C



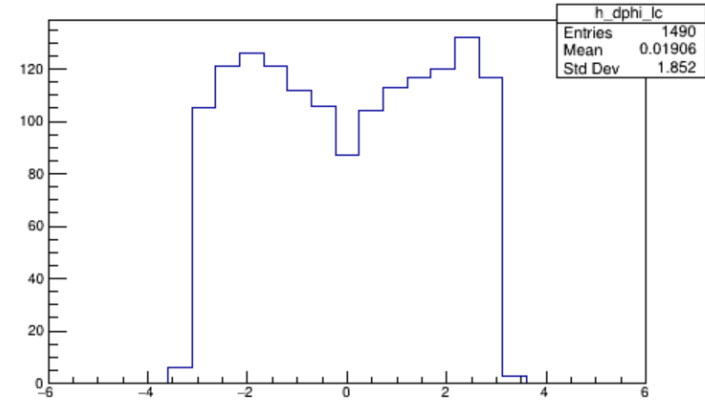
Phi between B & C



Phi between L & B



Phi between L & C

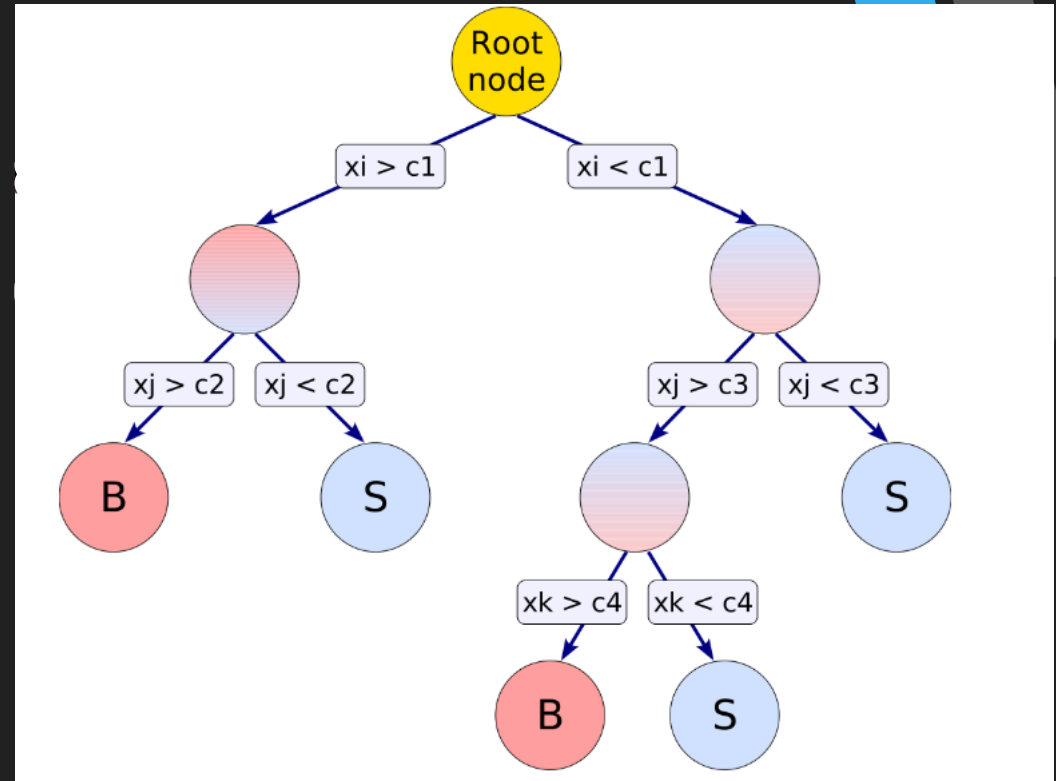




Variable	Definition
$m(\ell\nu b)$	top-quark mass reconstructed from the charged lepton, neutrino, and $b$ -tagged jet
$m(jb)$	invariant mass of the $b$ -tagged and untagged jet
$m_{\text{T}}(\ell E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}})$	transverse mass of the reconstructed $W$ boson
$ \eta(j) $	modulus of the pseudorapidity of the untagged jet
$m(\ell b)$	invariant mass of the charged lepton ( $\ell$ ) and the $b$ -tagged jet
$\eta(\ell\nu)$	rapidity of the reconstructed $W$ boson
$\Delta R(\ell\nu b, j)$	$\Delta R$ of the reconstructed top quark and the untagged jet
$\cos \theta^*(\ell, j)$	cosine of the angle $\theta^*$ between the charged lepton and the untagged jet in the rest frame of the reconstructed top quark
$\Delta p_{\text{T}}(\ell\nu b, j)$	$\Delta p_{\text{T}}$ of the reconstructed top quark and the untagged jet
$\Delta R(\ell, j)$	$\Delta R$ of the charged lepton and the untagged jet

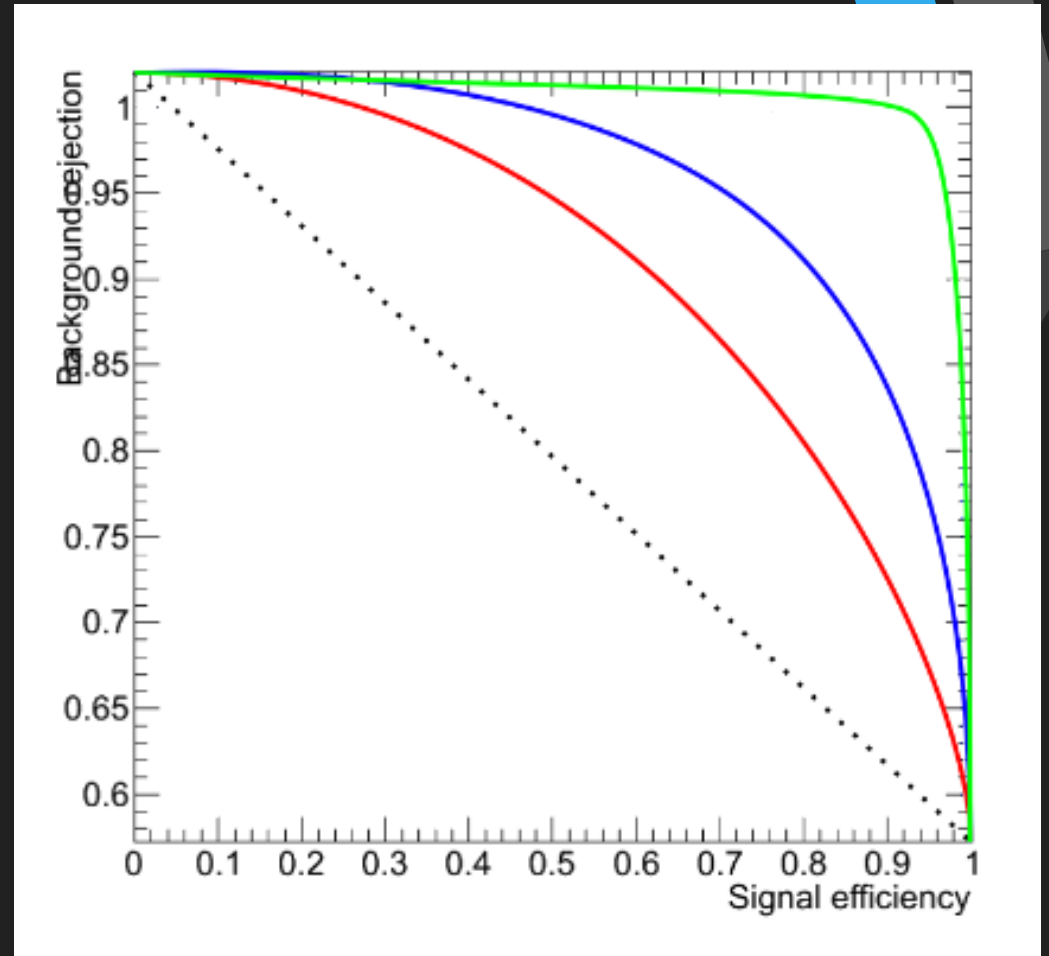
# BDT

- Boosted Decision Tree – method of multivariate analysis
- Consecutive set of questions/nodes with only two possible answers
- Final answer given after max number of nodes
- Running sets of ten variables through BDT and looking for ROC and feature importance
- Help determine which variables best for separating signal and background



# ROC Curves

- Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve illustrates performance of classifier
- In code, AUC value assigned to variable from 0.5 – 1.0
- AUC score provided for set of 10 variables as a whole and for each individual variable
- AUC range from 0.7 – 0.8 acceptable (more realistic)
- Paired with a “feature importance” score – this is relative to the set of ten
- Allows us to determine which variables best for signal separation



# Results

- Out of 303 variables, ran thirty trials of ten variables each, with grouping loosely based on variable type (mass, phi, transverse momenta)
- Best run of 10 variables with AUC score of ~ 0.71
- For cross-section measurement of charming top before BDT, calculation for significance ~ 2
- After BDT, calculation for significance ~ 6
- Next step is to run with BDT again, but include systematics, which will most likely reduce significance

mass_lbc	5.12022781372070
mass_lbcvN	3.47165250778198
mass_lbcvX	3.27979612350463
pt_lvP	2.88116383552551
deltaR_lc	2.16968655586242
deltapt_lb	1.35062956809997
deltapt_bvP	1.32800805568695
e_l	1.32090557861328
mass_bvX	0.96435546875000
Total AUC	0.70704109943044

# Conclusion

- When calculating cross section for very rare event channel, separating signal from background is key
- Tools to do this include histograms, BDTs, and ROC/Feature Importance values
- This summer, I have learned histogram generation, statistical analysis techniques, and machine learning methods
- How to work with an HEP research group

```
| Welcome to ROOT 6.18/00                               https://root.cern |  
|                                                       (c) 1995-2019, The ROOT Team |  
| Built for linuxx8664gcc on Jun 25 2019, 09:22:23    |  
| From tags/v6-18-00@v6-18-00                        |  
| Try '.help', '.demo', '.license', '.credits', '.quit'/'.' |
```

# Acknowledgments

- Dr. Abbott – Research Advisor
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- REU Colleagues

# Images

- [https://indico.scc.kit.edu/event/48/contributions/3410/attachments/1690/2312/BDT\\_KSETA\\_Freudenstadt.pdf](https://indico.scc.kit.edu/event/48/contributions/3410/attachments/1690/2312/BDT_KSETA_Freudenstadt.pdf)
- <https://www.universetoday.com/140769/the-large-hadron-collider-has-been-shut-down-and-will-stay-down-for-two-years-while-they-perform-major-upgrades/>
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