

Kinematic Fit for heavy Higgs decays

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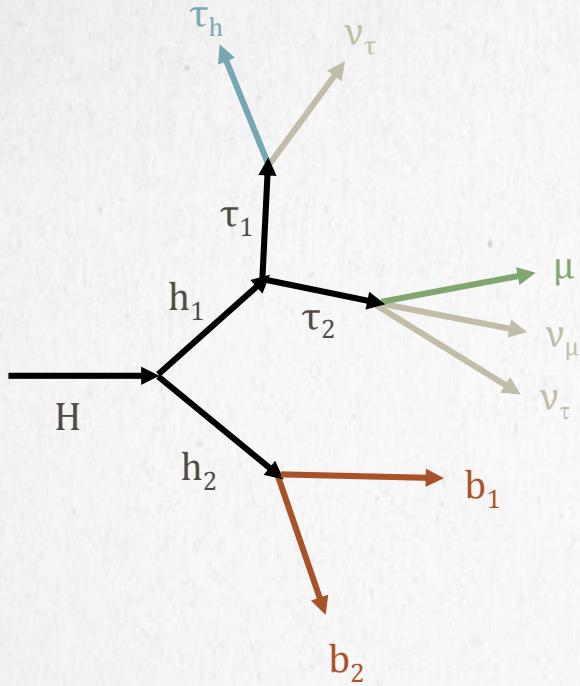
Universität Hamburg

TauTau Analysis Workshop
16.11.2015

Overview

- Introduction
- Kinematic fits in general
- HHKinFit
- Performance of HHKinFit
- First Look 13 TeV Data

Heavy Higgs searches



MSSM:

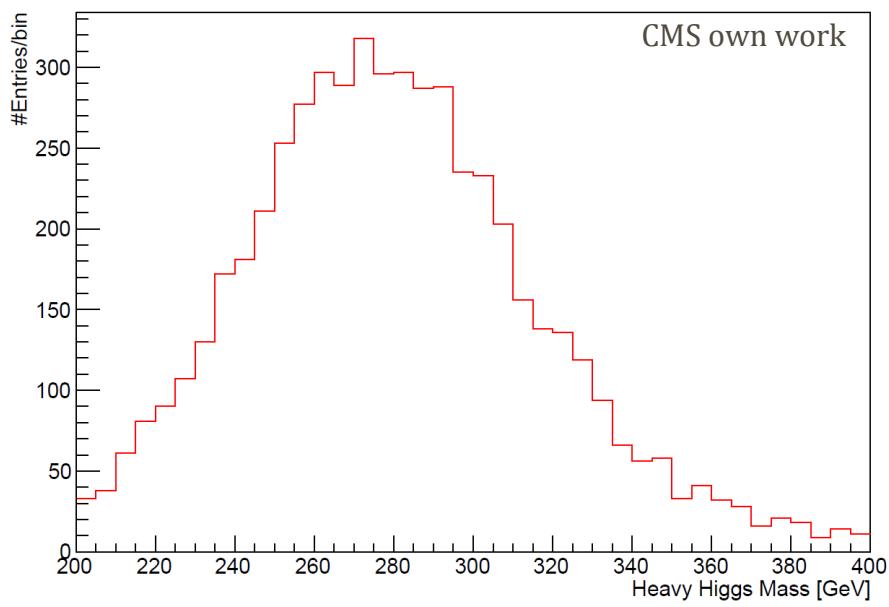
- $m_{h1} = m_{h2} = 125 \text{ GeV}$

NMSSM:

- Additional scalar singlet \Rightarrow
 $m_{h1} \neq m_{h2}$

In the following: MSSM

Motivation for kinematic fit



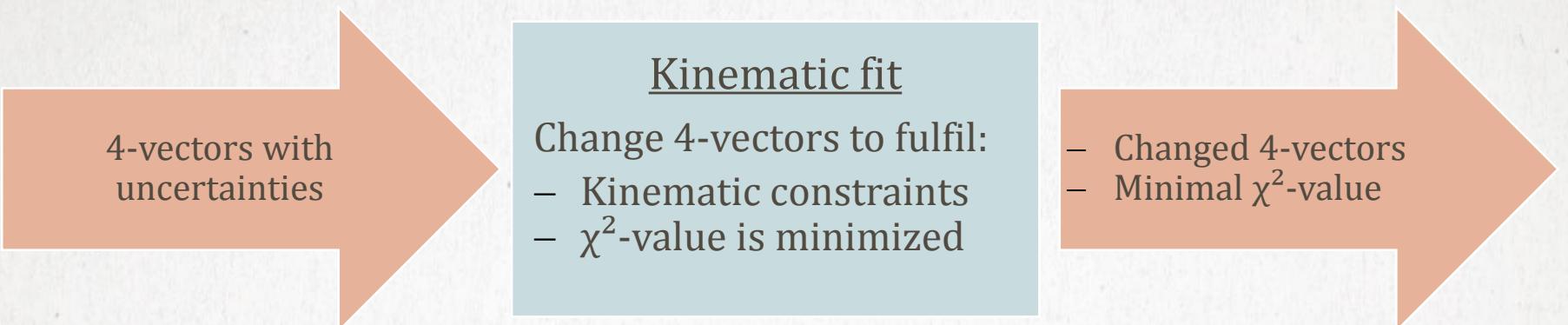
Analysis Challenges:

- Big, irreducible ttbar background
- Heavy Higgs mass reconstruction very difficult

Kinematic constraints on event topology:

- Invariant mass of tau and b-jet pair known
- Taus have high lorentz boost \Rightarrow tau decay products in tau direction
- Heavy Higgs p_T equal to p_T of recoil

Kinematic fits in general



4-vectors with
uncertainties

Kinematic fit

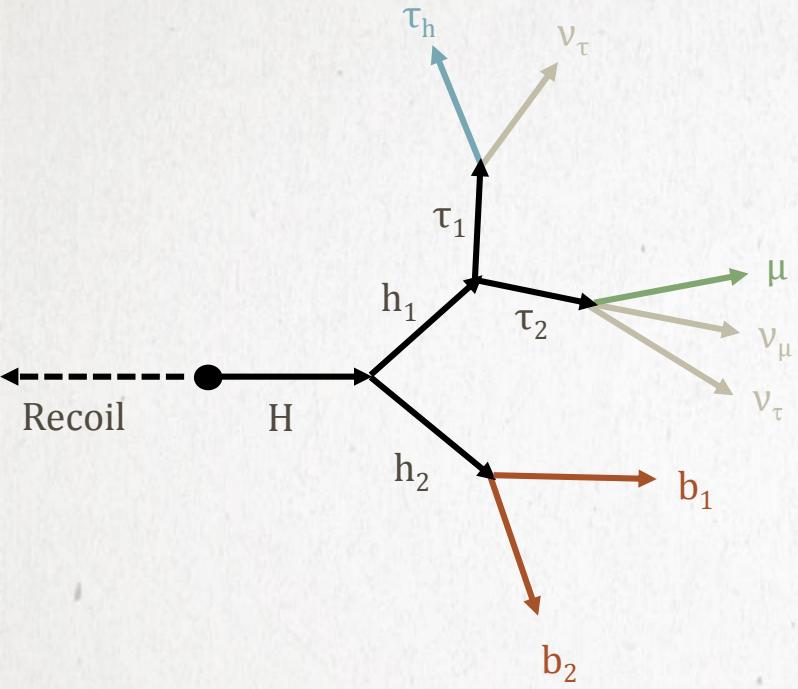
Change 4-vectors to fulfil:

- Kinematic constraints
- χ^2 -value is minimized

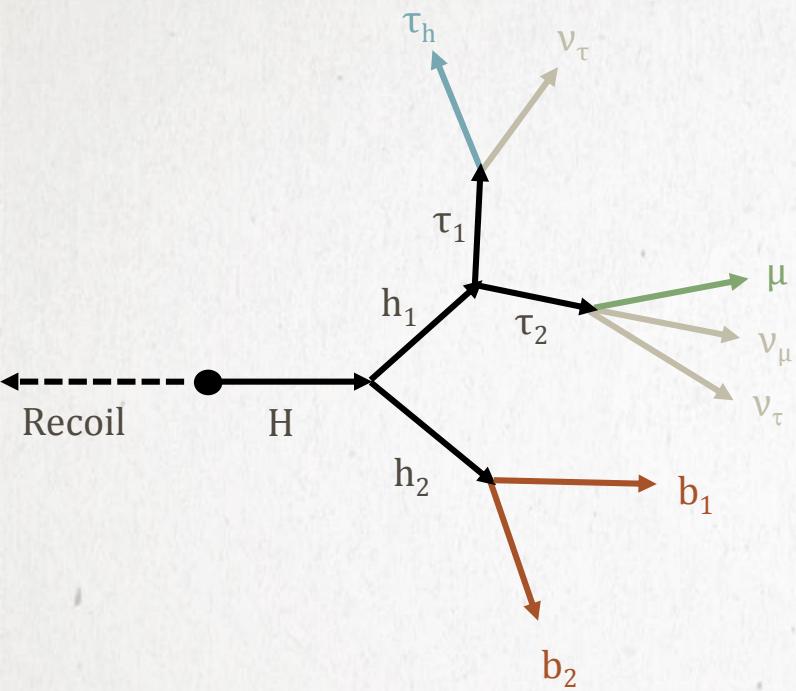
- Changed 4-vectors
– Minimal χ^2 -value

- Changed 4-vectors can be used to determine dependent quantities with increased precision
- χ^2 -value can be used to separate background and signal events

HHKinFit



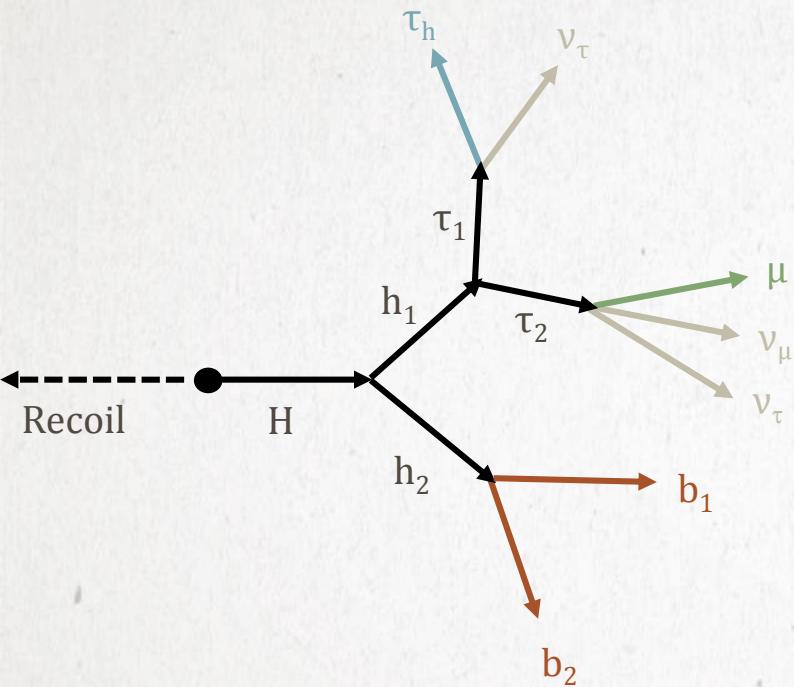
HHKinFit



Constraints on event topology:

- Invariant mass(τ_1, τ_2) = m_h
- Invariant mass(b_1, b_2) = m_h
- $\vec{P}_{T,H} = -\vec{P}_{T,\text{Recoil}}$

HHKinFit



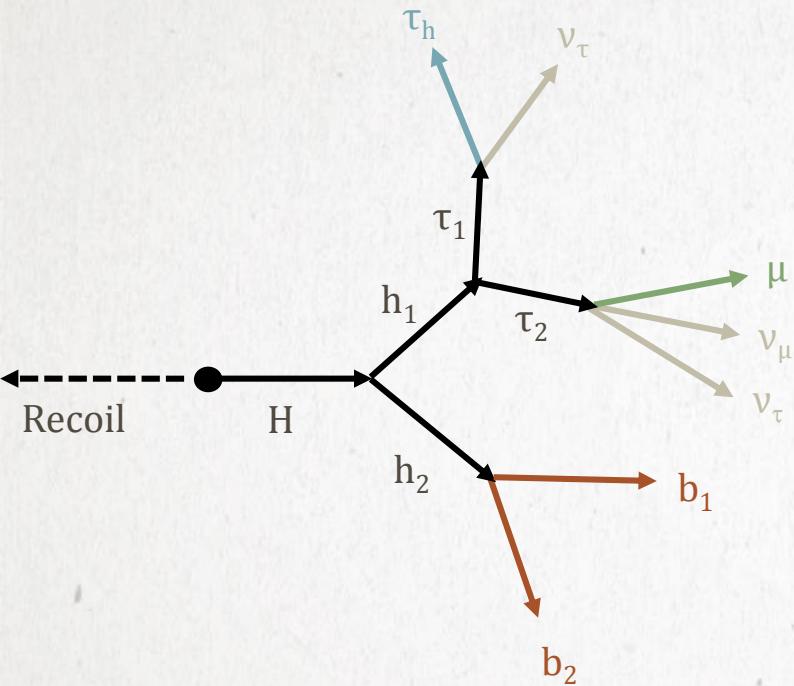
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Assume collinearity:

- τ direction equal to τ decay products direction (Lorentz boost)
- Uncertainty on b-jet direction negligible

HHKinFit



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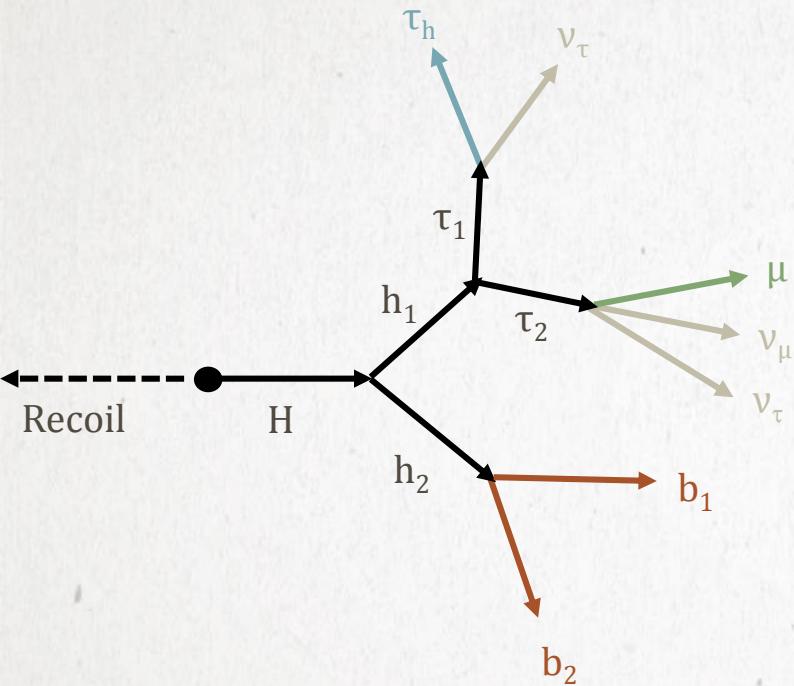
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Fitting procedure:

- Vary E_{b1} - E_{b2} follows (Inv. mass = m_h)
- Vary E_{τ_1} - E_{τ_2} follows (Inv. mass = m_h)
⇒ Two degrees of freedom

HHKinFit



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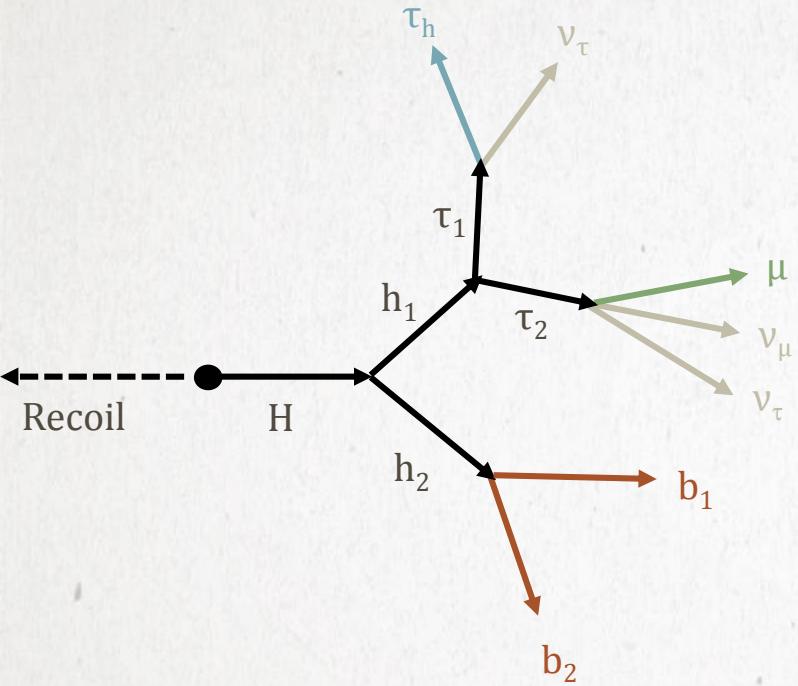
Fitting procedure:

- Vary E_{b1} - E_{b2} follows (Inv. mass = m_h)
- Vary E_{τ_1} - E_{τ_2} follows (Inv. mass = m_h)
 ⇒ Two degrees of freedom
- Minimize χ^2 -function

χ^2 -function

– b-Jet contribution:

$$\chi_b^2 = \left(\frac{E_b^{\text{fit}} - E_b^{\text{reco}}}{\sigma E(b)} \right)^2$$



χ^2 -function

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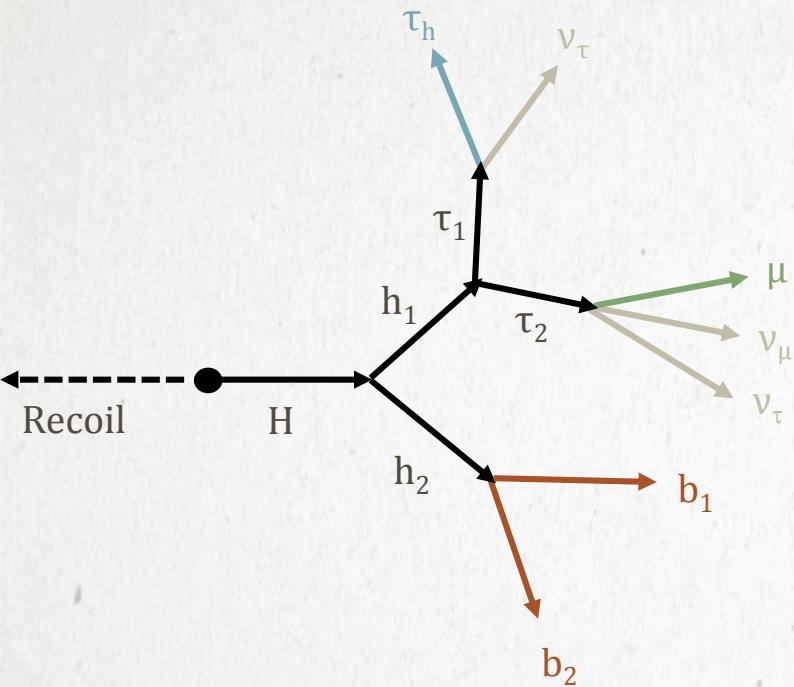
- Balance contribution:

$$\vec{P}_{T,H} = -\vec{P}_{T,\text{Recoil}}$$

$$-\vec{P}_{T,\text{Recoil}} = \vec{P}_{\text{MET}} + \vec{P}_{T,b1} + \vec{P}_{T,b2} + \vec{P}_{T,\tau_h} + \vec{P}_{T,e}$$

$$\text{COV}_{T,\text{Recoil}} = \text{COV}_{\text{MET}} + \text{COV}_{T,b1} + \text{COV}_{T,b2} + \text{COV}_{T,\tau_h} + \text{COV}_{T,e}$$

$$\chi_{\text{Balance}}^2 = \left(\vec{P}_{H,T}^{\text{fit}} + \vec{P}_{T,\text{Recoil}} \right)^T \text{COV}_{T,\text{Recoil}}^{-1} \left(\vec{P}_{H,T}^{\text{fit}} + \vec{P}_{T,\text{Recoil}} \right)$$



χ^2 -function

– b-Jet contribution:

$$\chi_b^2 = \left(\frac{E_b^{\text{fit}} - E_b^{\text{reco}}}{\sigma E(b)} \right)^2$$

– Balance contribution:

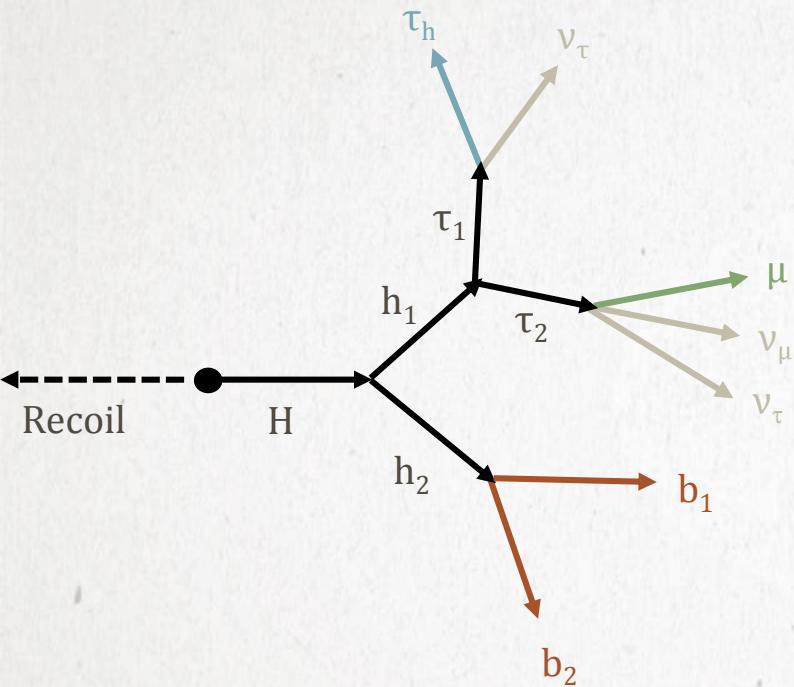
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$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^2 \chi_{b_i}^2 + \chi_{\text{Balance}}^2$$

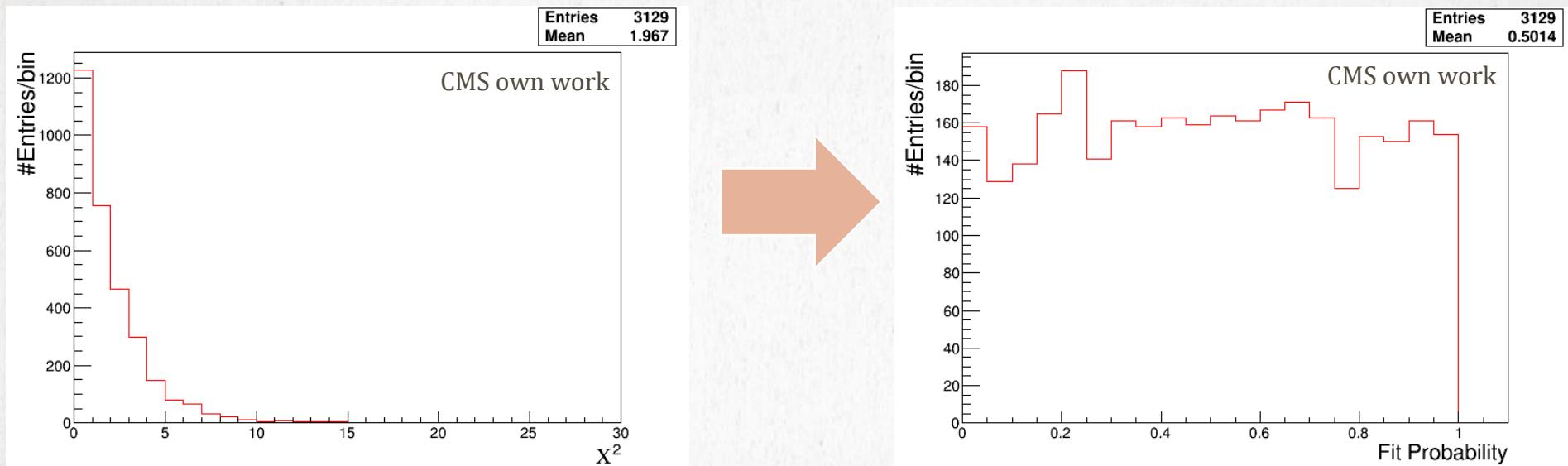


Minimization

- No analytical function \Rightarrow No Minuit
- Minimization by combination of line search and Newton's method
 - Start with linesearch in arbitrary direction
 - Try to find a solution with Newton's Method
 - No solution: Start new linesearch in direction of steepest decline
 - repeat until solution was found or until χ^2 and fit parameter-variation becomes smaller than chosen precision
- Very fast (≈ 10 ms per event)

Performance

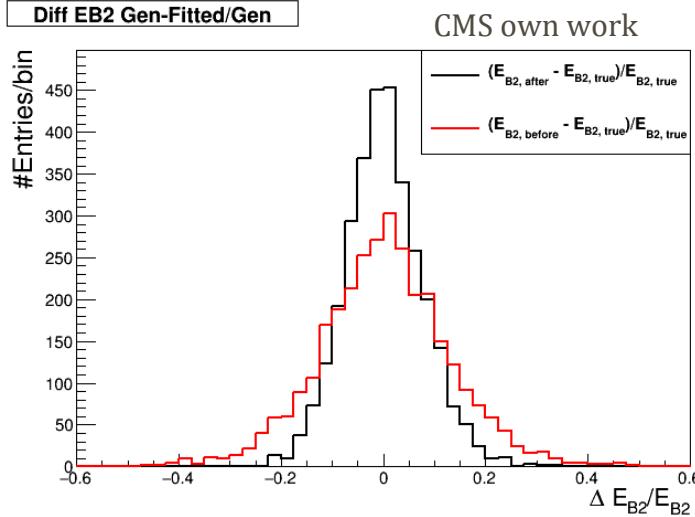
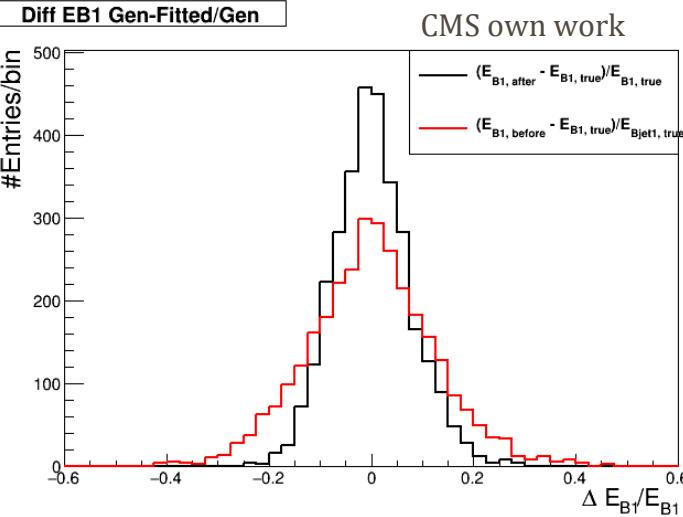
- Test on toy Monte Carlo:
 $H \rightarrow hh \rightarrow bb\tau\tau \rightarrow bbe\mu$
 - b-Jet energy smeared by a Gaussian
 - Recoil momentum smeared by a Gaussian



- χ^2 -function can be translated as fit probability
- Fit probability flat $\Rightarrow \chi^2$ -function defined correctly for Gaussian uncertainties

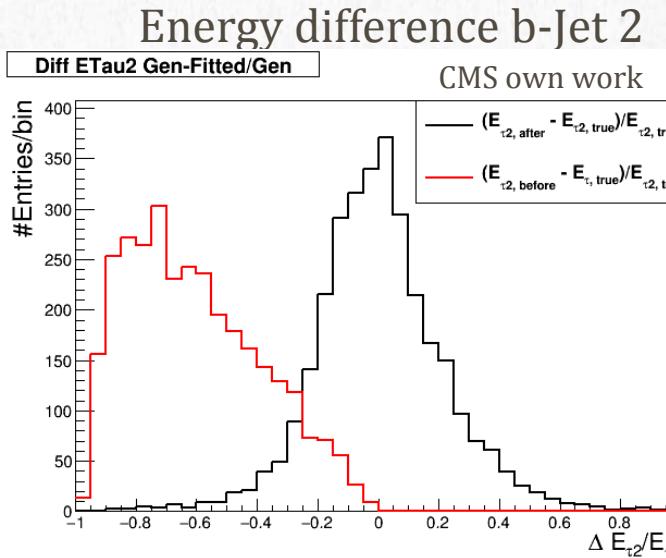
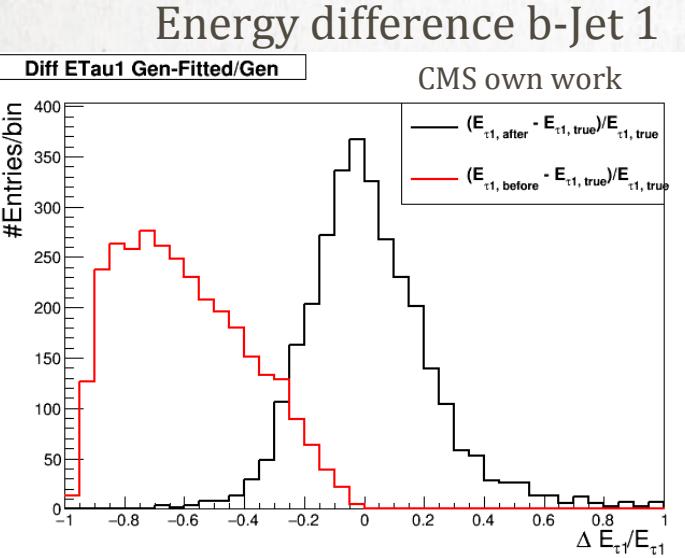
$$P(\chi_{obs}^2) = \int_{\chi_{obs}^2}^{\infty} PDF(\chi^2, ndf) d\chi^2$$

Performance



$$\frac{E_B \text{ before} - E_B \text{ true}}{E_B \text{ true}}$$

$$\frac{E_B \text{ after} - E_B \text{ true}}{E_B \text{ true}}$$



$$\frac{E_\tau \text{ before} - E_\tau \text{ true}}{E_\tau \text{ true}}$$

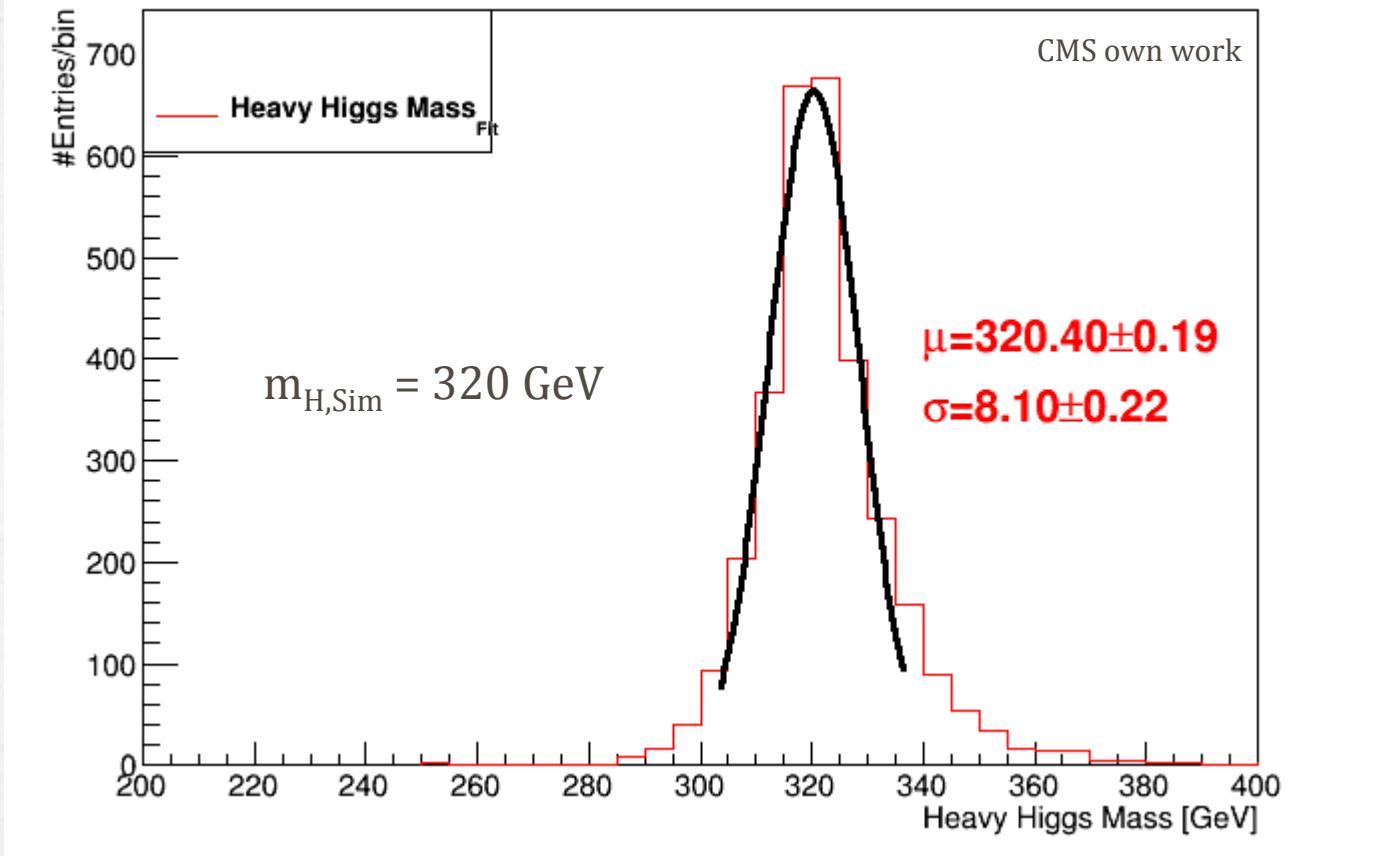
$$\frac{E_\tau \text{ after} - E_\tau \text{ true}}{E_\tau \text{ true}}$$

Energy difference τ 1

Energy difference τ 2

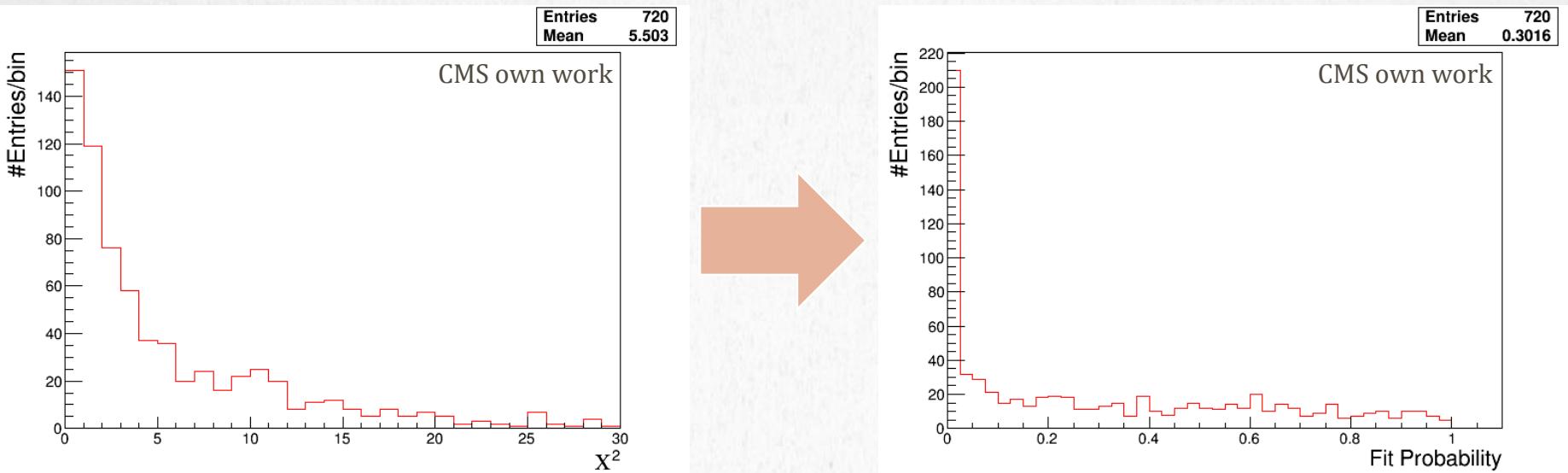
Heavy Higgs mass

Four Body Mass



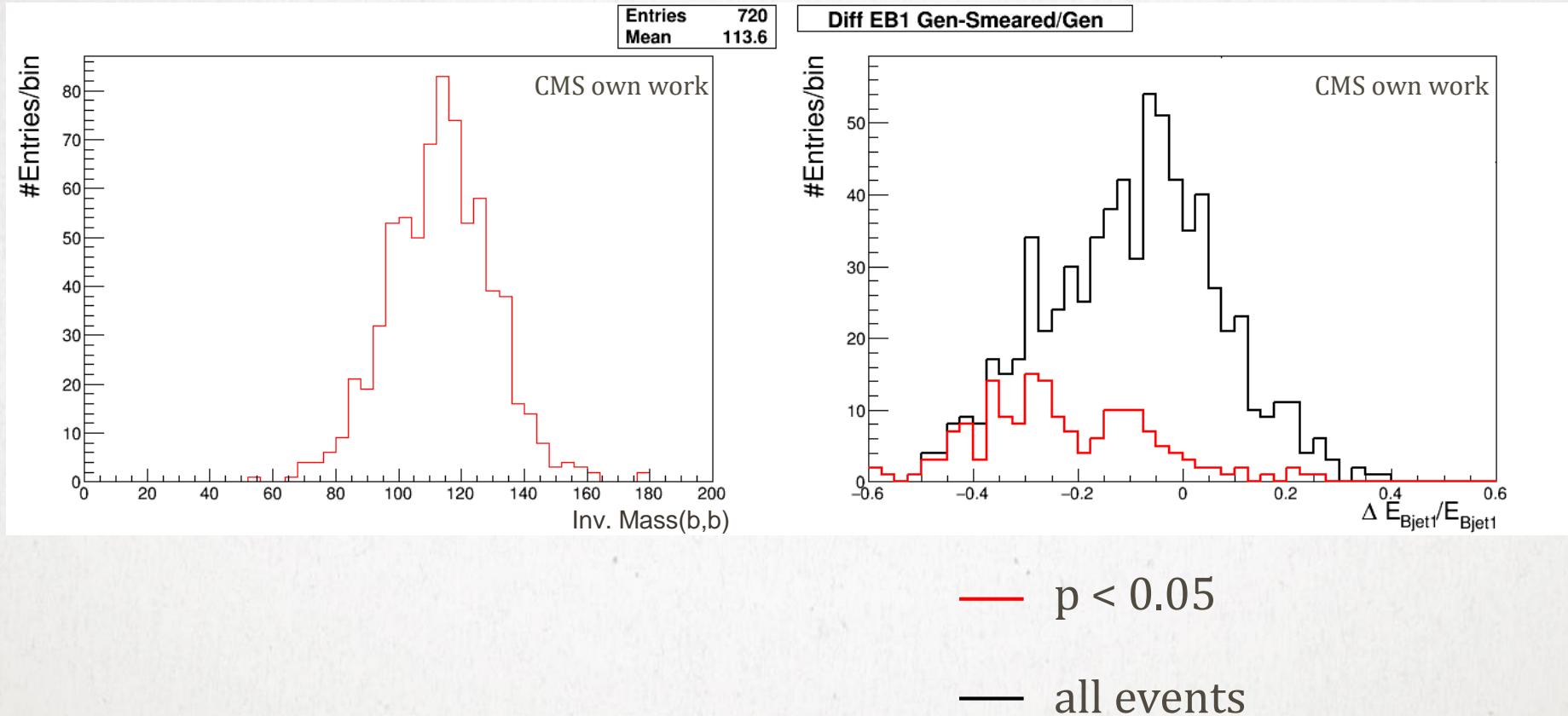
Performance

- Test on Monte Carlo including CMS detector-simulation:
 $H \rightarrow hh \rightarrow bb\tau\tau \rightarrow bbl\tau_h$
- Both jets within $\Delta R < 0.1$ of a generator jet

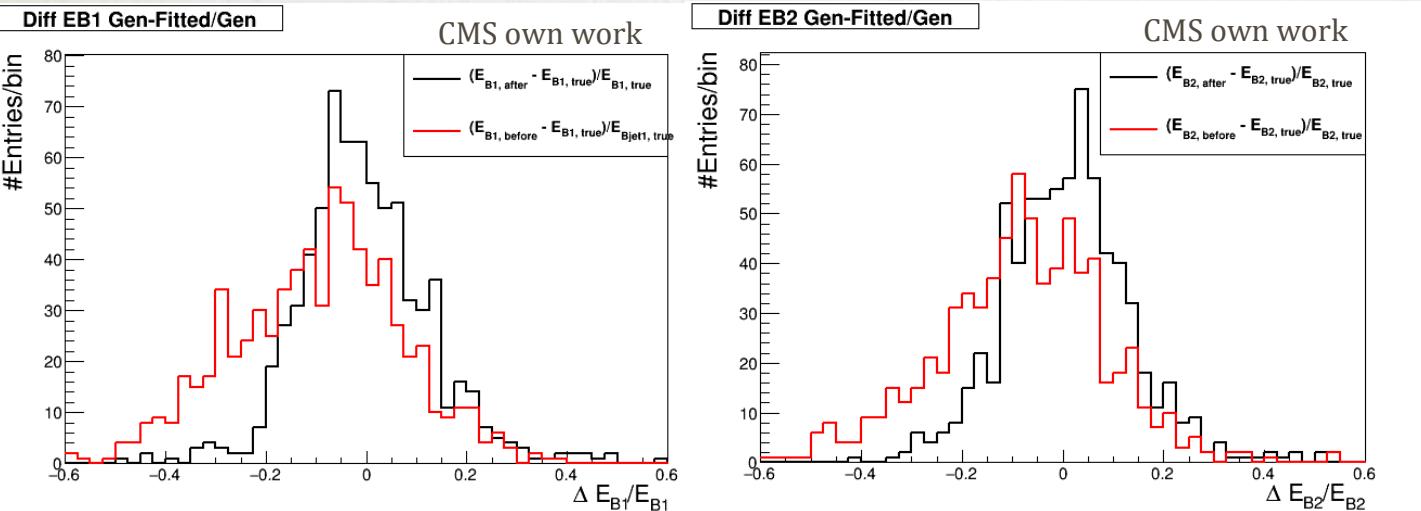


- Fit probability flat for $p > 0.1$
- Peak at $p < 0.05$ due to systematic mismeasurement of b-jet energies (neutrinos)

Peak at low p-values



Performance

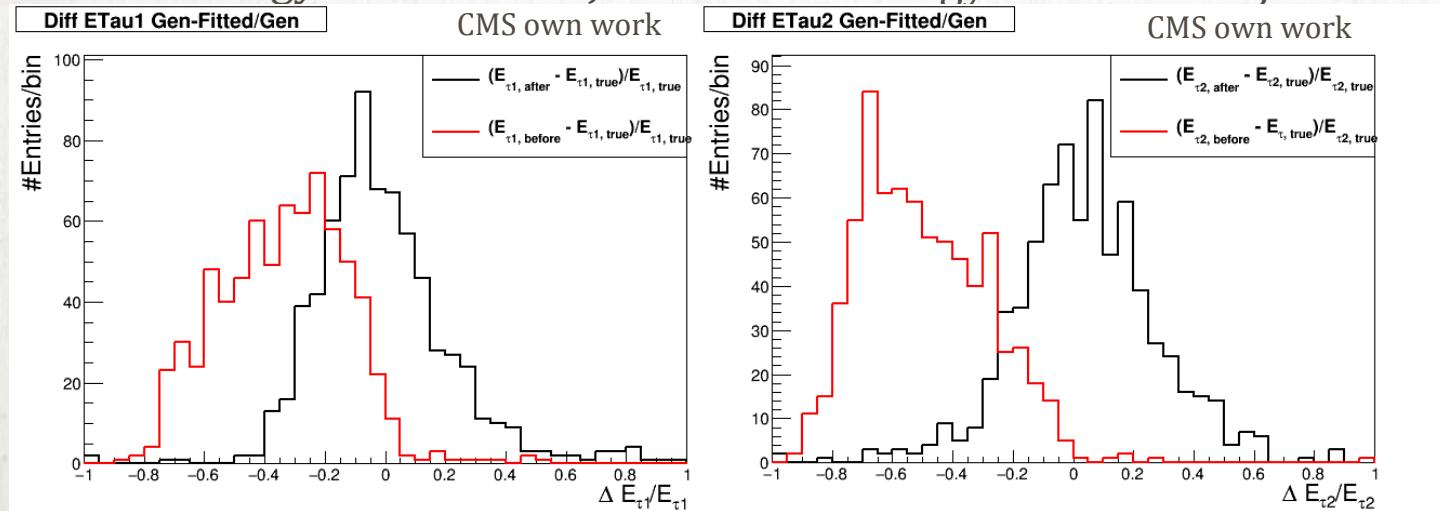


$$\frac{E_B \text{ before} - E_B \text{ true}}{E_B \text{ true}}$$

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Energy difference b-Jet 1

Energy difference b-Jet 2



$$\frac{E_\tau \text{ before} - E_\tau \text{ true}}{E_\tau \text{ true}}$$

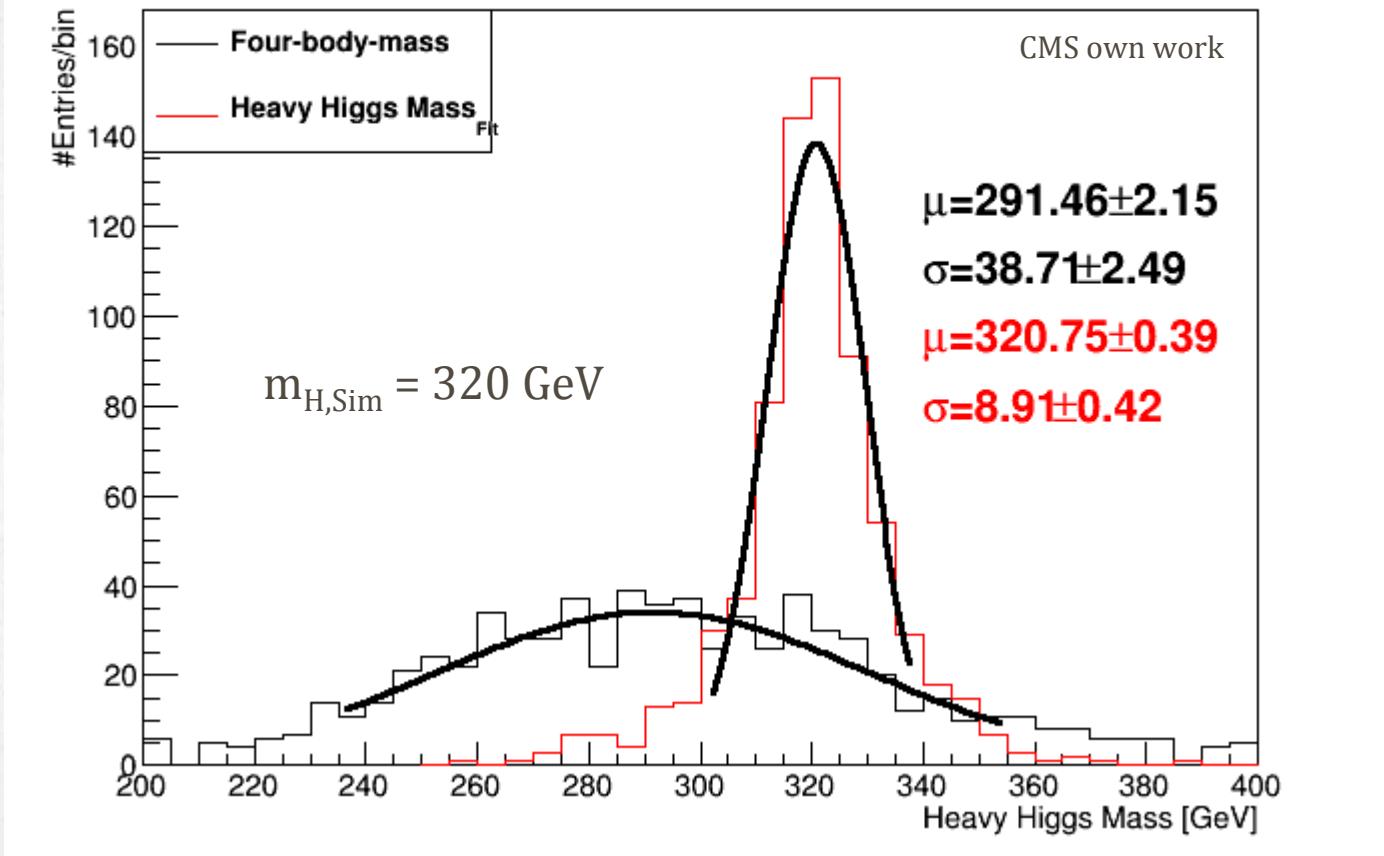
$$\frac{E_\tau \text{ after} - E_\tau \text{ true}}{E_\tau \text{ true}}$$

Energy difference τ 1

Energy difference τ 2

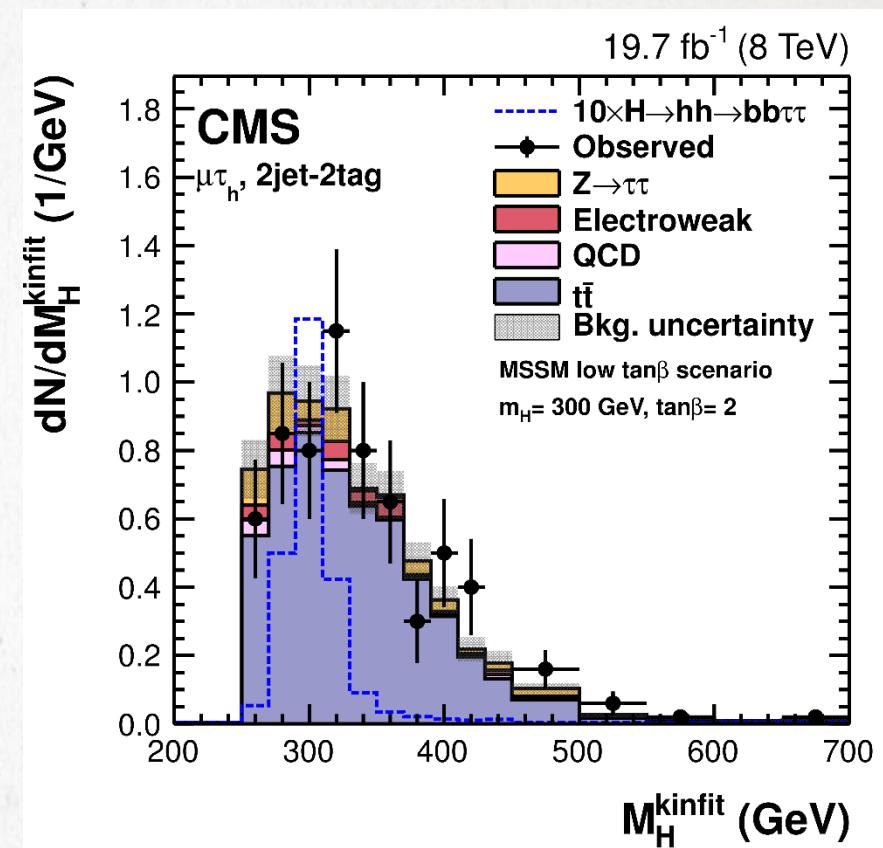
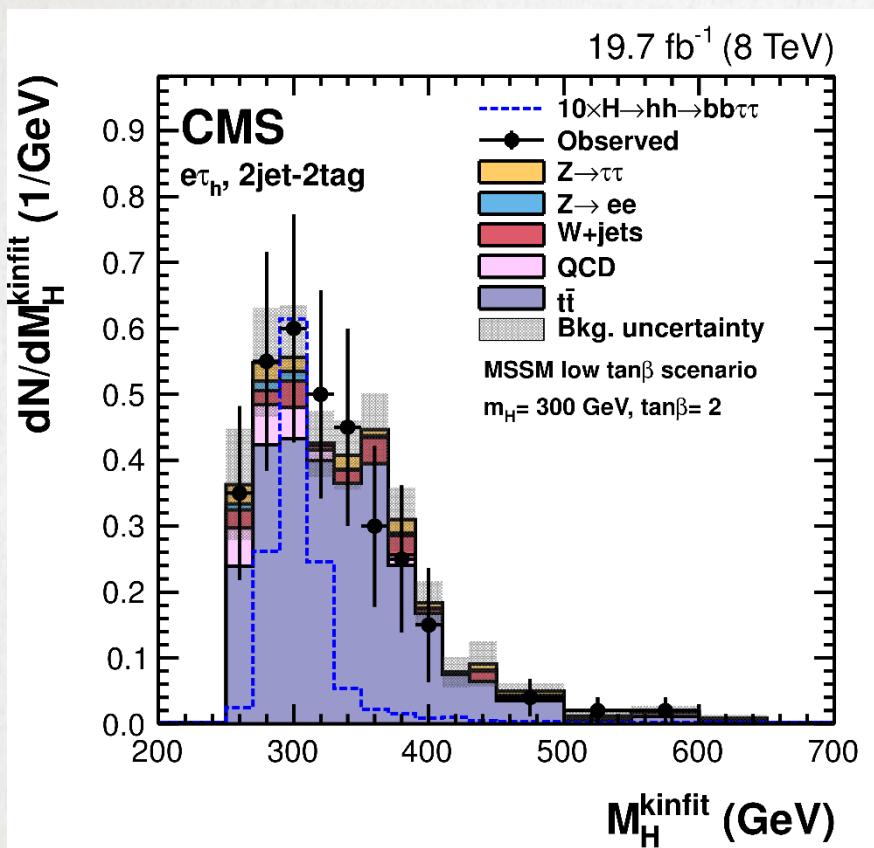
Heavy Higgs mass

Four Body Mass



8 TeV Analysis

HIG-14-034



First Look 13 TeV

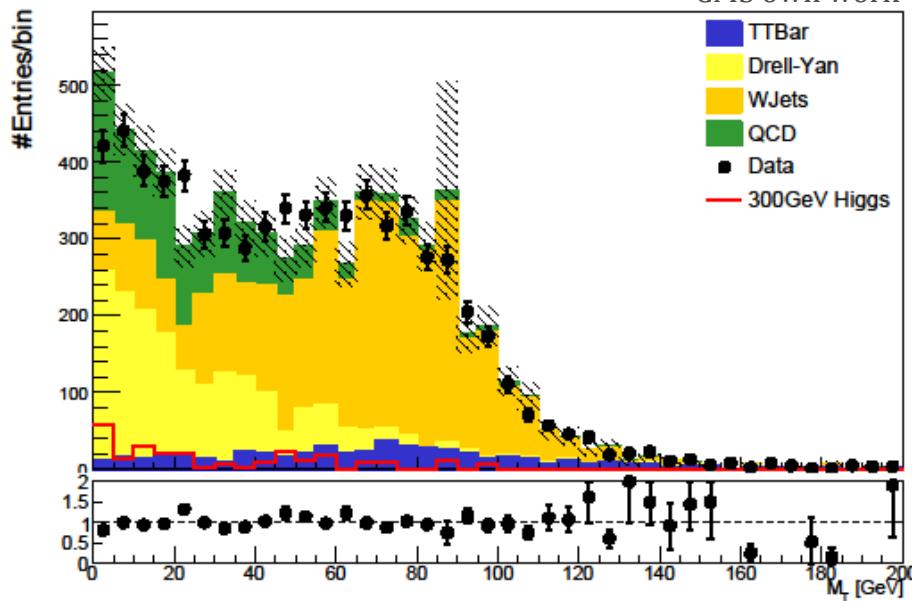
- 1.56 fb^{-1} of 13 TeV data
- 25 ns bunch-crossings
- Data Trigger:
 HLT_IsoMu18
- MC Trigger:
 HLT_IsoMu17_eta2p1 && Pt matched Trig.Obj. $> 18 \text{ GeV}$
- Background estimation methods taken from 8 TeV analysis
 - TTbar and DY: taken from MC
 - W-Jets: scale from data, shape from MC
 - QCD: ABCD Method from same sign/anti-isolated regions
- PU reweighting implemented
- No Embedding for DY background
- No id/iso and trigger efficiency mc vs data correction applied
- Signal MC scaled to arbitrary signal strength

Preselection:

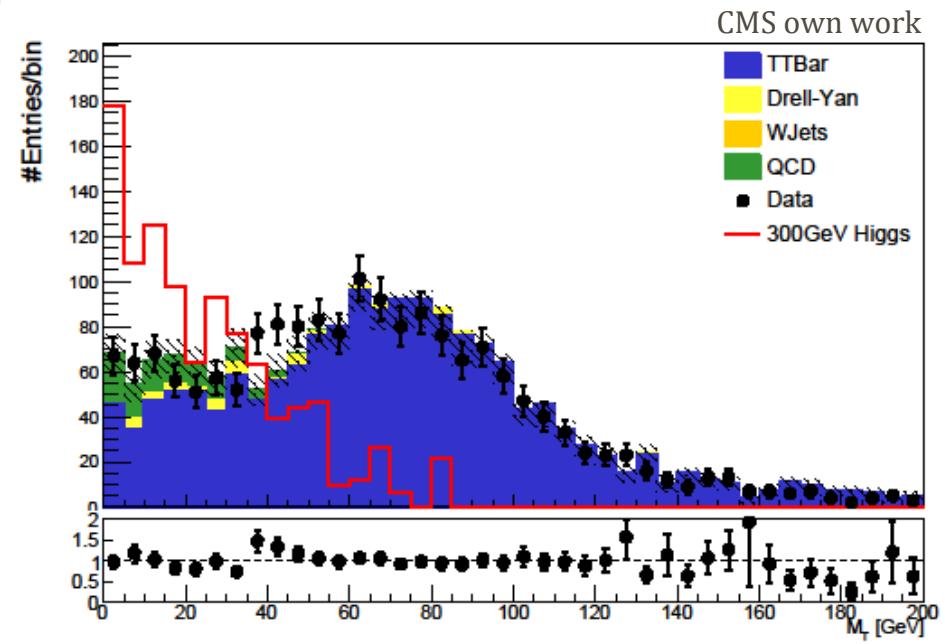
- Isolated $\mu\tau$ -pair with opposite sign
- At least two jets

First Look 13 TeV

No B-Jets



≥ 2 B-Jets

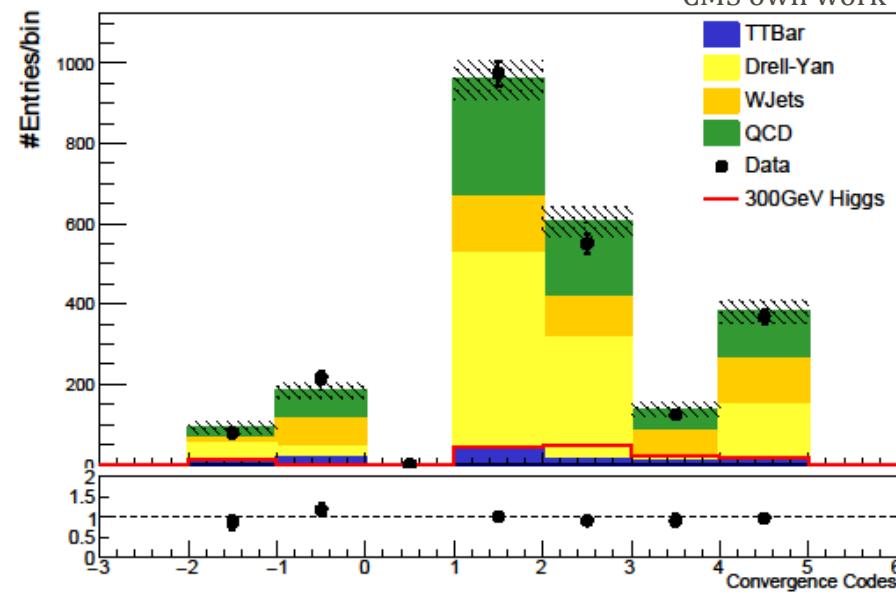


- Background estimation describes data
- Apply cut at $M_T < 30$ GeV

First Look 13 TeV

No B-Jets

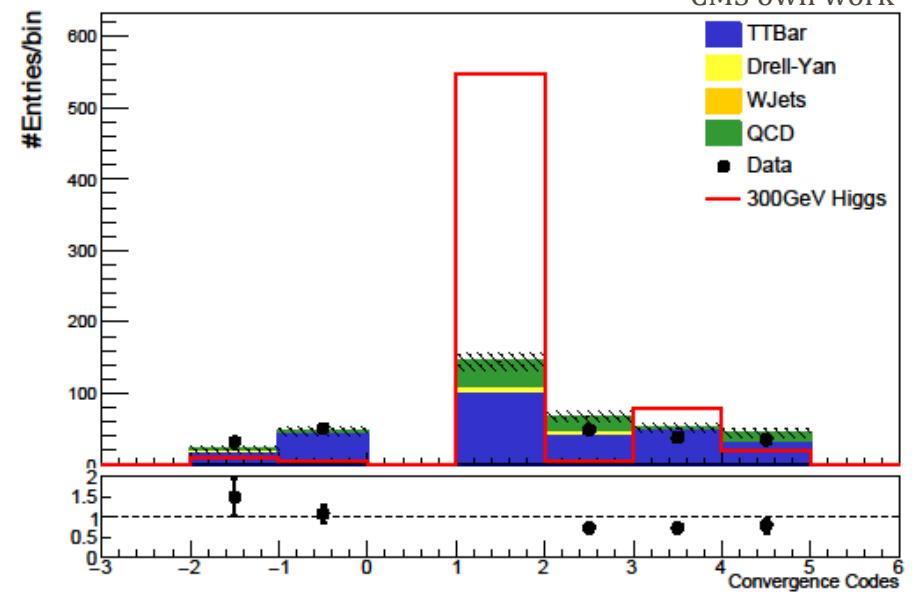
CMS own work



≥ 2 B-Jets

blinded

CMS own work



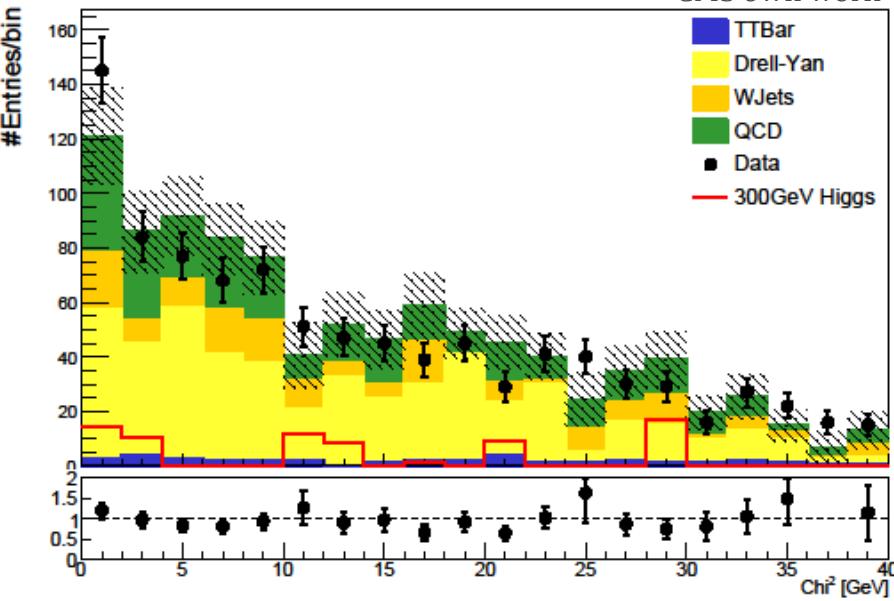
- Convergence Codes:

- <0 : No possible solutions within 5σ of σ_{Jet} or with $E_\tau < E_{\tau,\text{vis}}$
- $=0$: Fit did not converge
- $=1$: Fit converged
- >1 : Fit converged at 5σ -limit of Jet or at $E_\tau = E_{\tau,\text{vis}}$
- Apply cut at convergence > 0

First Look 13 TeV

No B-Jets

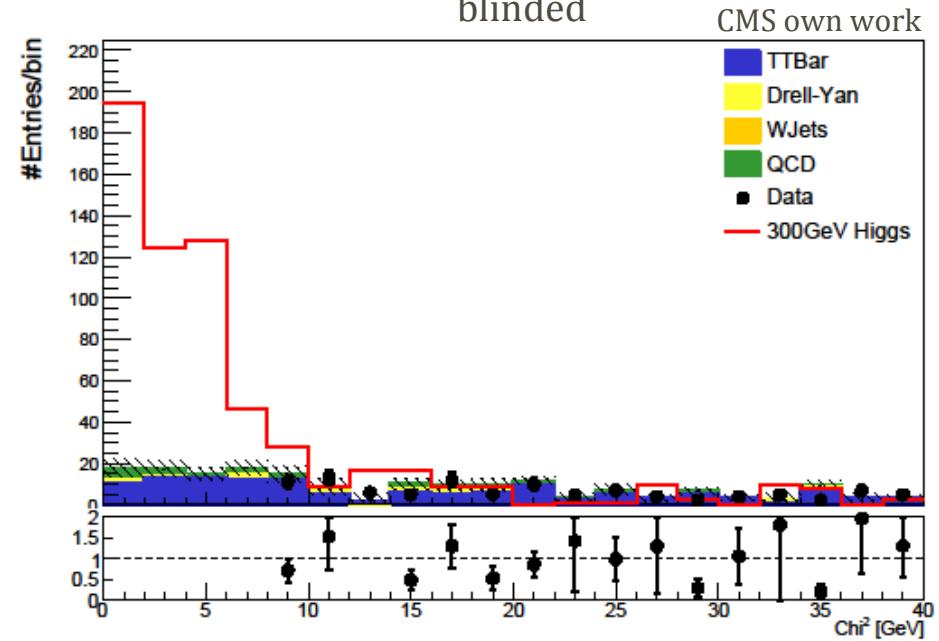
CMS own work



≥ 2 B-Jets

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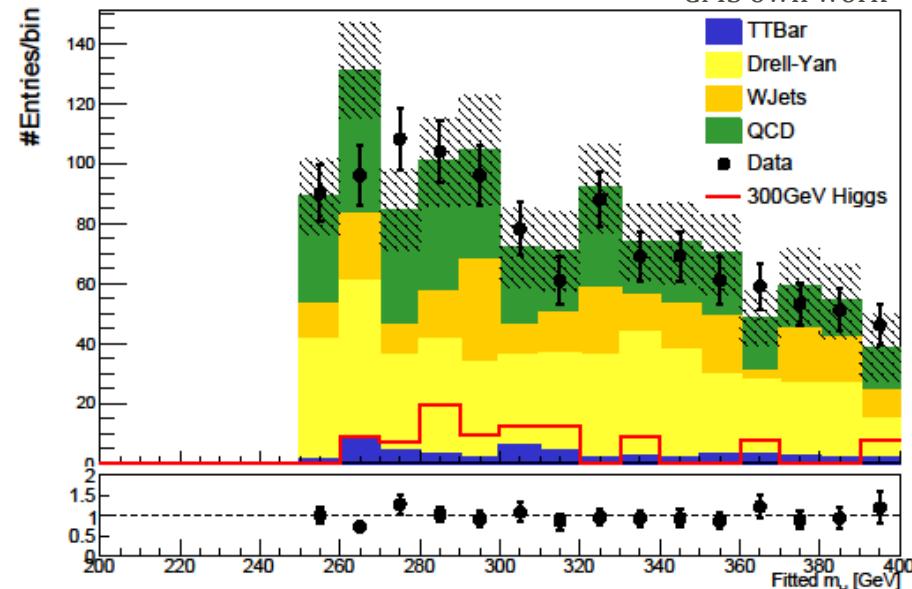


- Background estimation describes data
- Chi² distribution might be interesting for background separation

First Look 13 TeV

No B-Jets

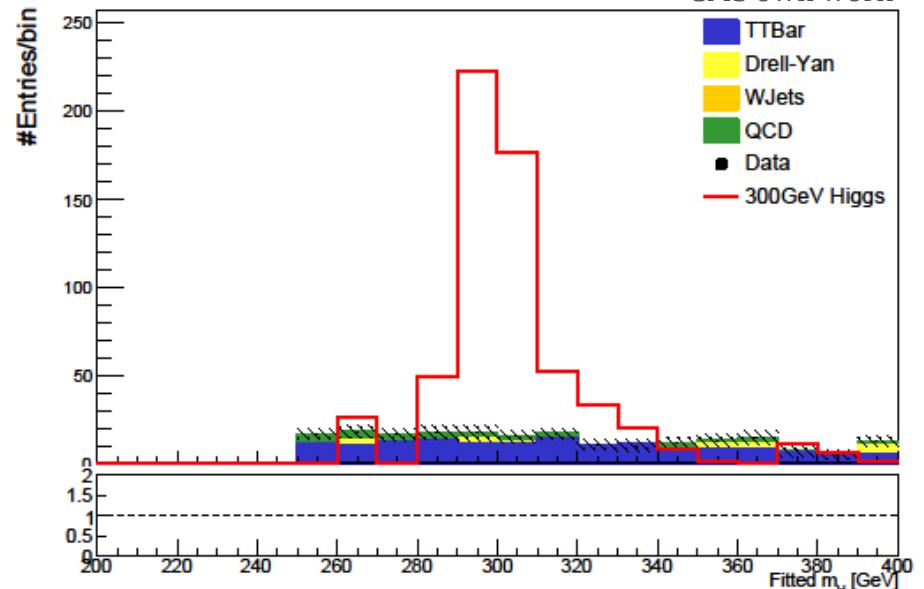
CMS own work



≥ 2 B-Jets

blinded

CMS own work



- Fitted heavy Higgs mass distribution flat for background events
- Signal peaks at correct mass

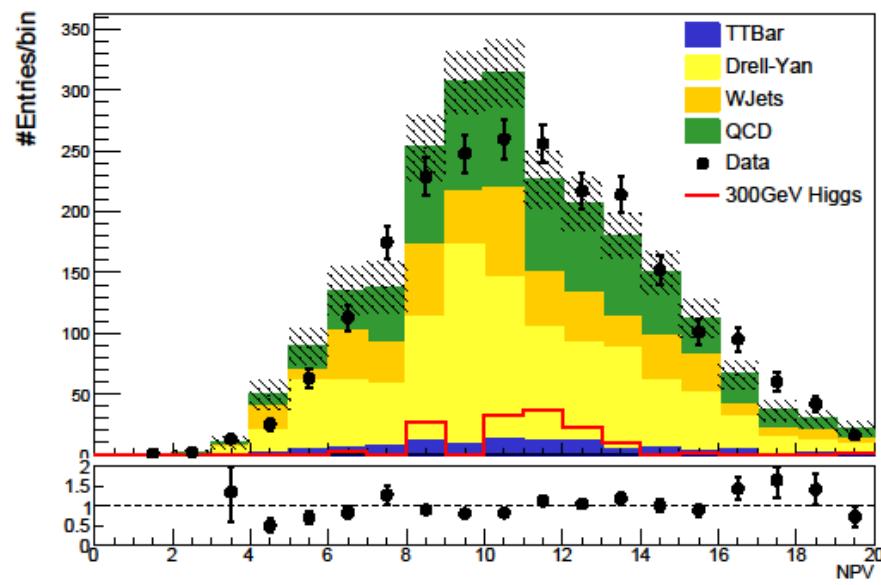
Conclusion

- The kinematic fit reconstructs the heavy Higgs Mass very precisely
- Fit was used for 8TeV heavy Higgs analysis within CMS (Hig-14-034)
- χ^2 -distribution could be used for separation of signal from background
 - Compare/Combine with inv.Mass cuts
 - Test kinematic fit outputs as MVA inputs
- Fitting code partly rewritten for 13 TeV analysis
 - Modular approach allows for easy modification
- Work on 13 TeV analysis in progress

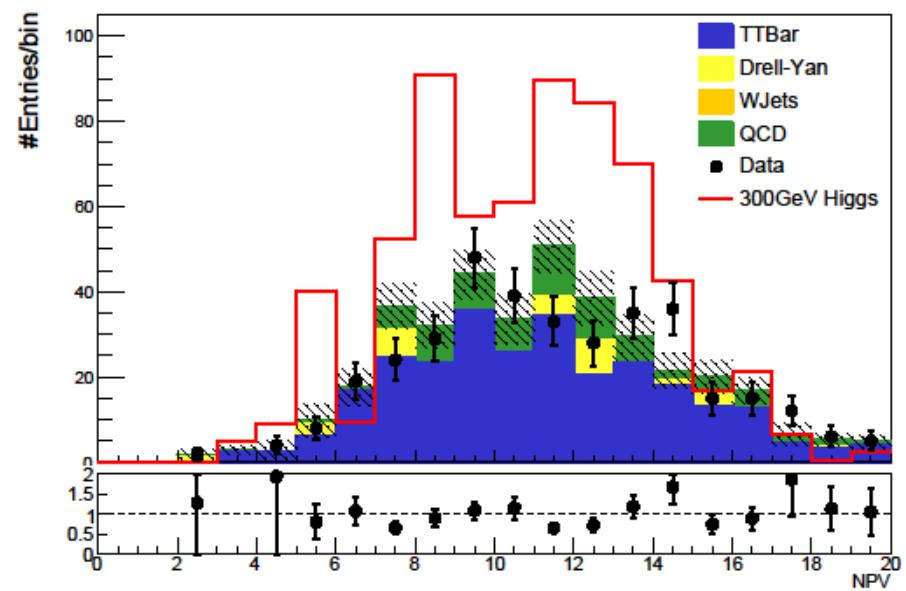
Backup

First Look 13 TeV

No B-Jets



≥ 2 B-Jets



- PU reweighting seems to have worked