# Searches for vector-like quarks in the tH and tW decay channels with CMS

Daniel Gonzalez, Johannes Haller, Roman Kogler, Thomas Peiffer, Alexander Schmidt, Svenja Schumann

University of Hamburg

28.11.2017



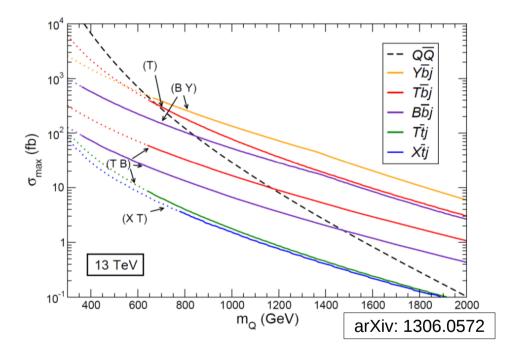


GEFÖRDERT VOM

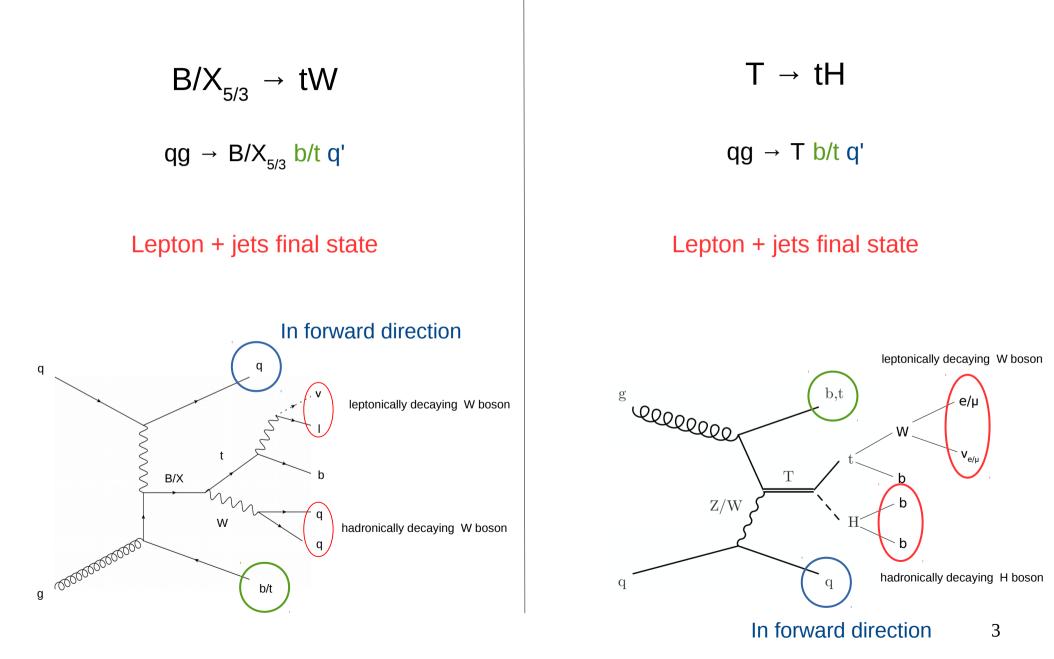
Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung

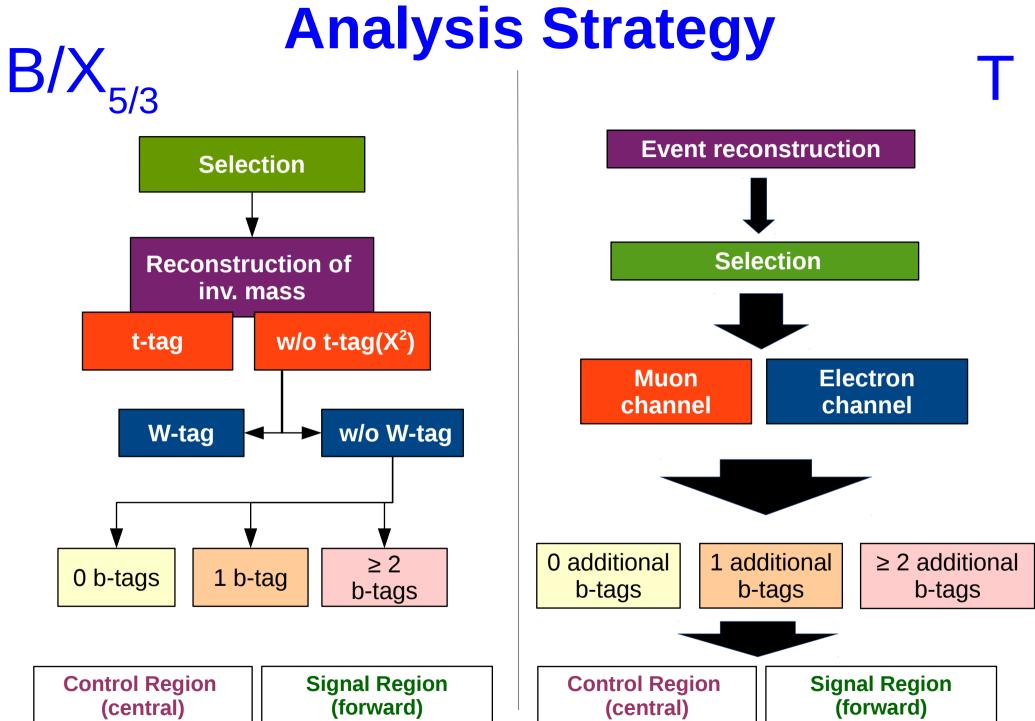
### Introduction

- Motivated by the discovery of the Higgs boson
  - Which mechanism stabilizes the Higgs mass?
    - Composite Higgs model
    - · Models with extra dimensions
    - Little Higgs model
    - All these models predict heavy vectorlike quarks
- Vector-like quarks (VLQ):
  - Spin ½ particles
  - Left- and right-handed components transform in the same way under the standard model symmetry group
  - Various particles: T (+2/3), B (-1/3), X (+5/3), Y (-4/3)
  - Production: single or pair production
  - Single production can become dominant at high VLQ masses



### Introduction



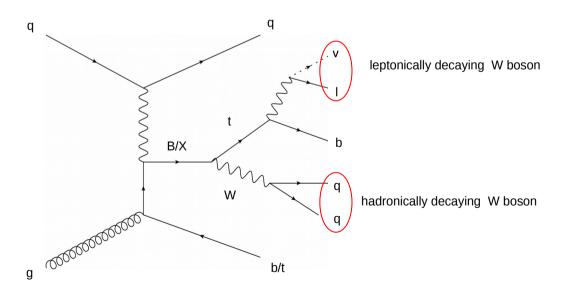


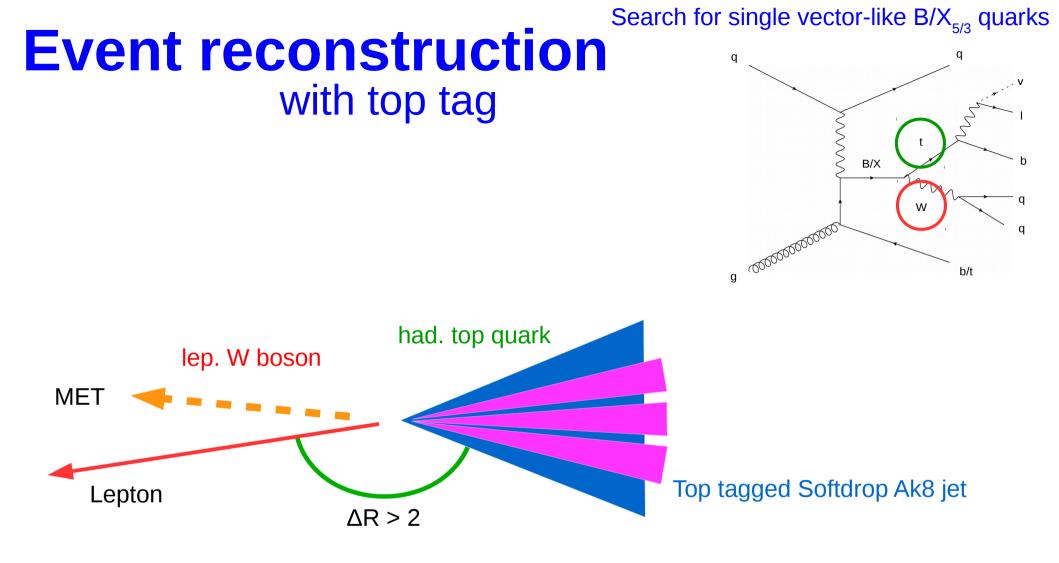
## Search for single vector-like B/X<sub>5/3</sub> quarks

Search for single vector-like  $B/X_{5/3}$  quarks

#### **Selection**

- 1 Muon (Electron) with  $p_{\tau} > 55$  (120) GeV
- 2 AK4-Jets with  $p_{\tau} > 50 \text{ GeV}$
- 1 AK8-Jet with  $p_{\tau} > 175 \text{ GeV}$
- MET > 50 (60) GeV
- MET + lepton: H<sub>T,Lep</sub> > 240 (290) GeV

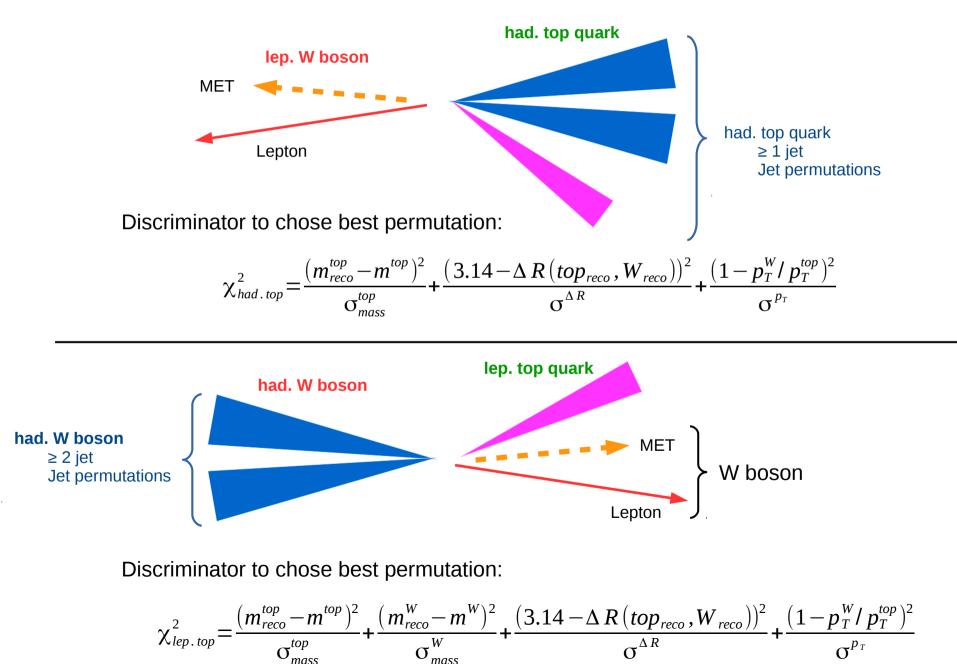


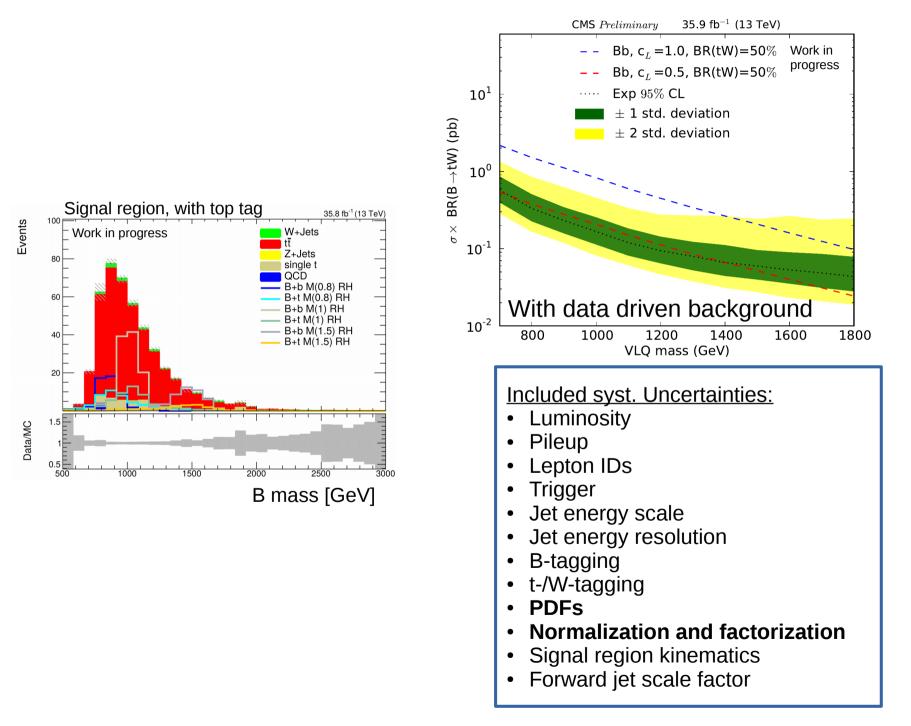


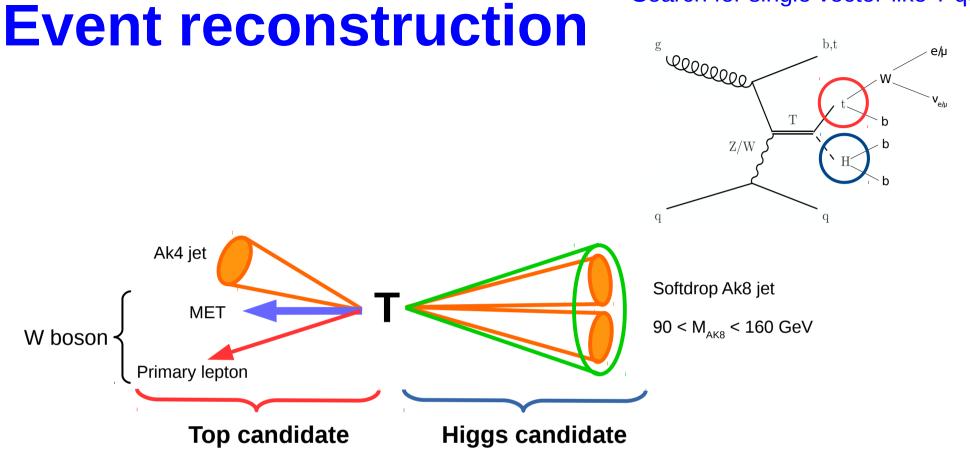
Search for single vector-like B/X<sub>5/3</sub> quarks

8

#### Event reconstruction without top tag



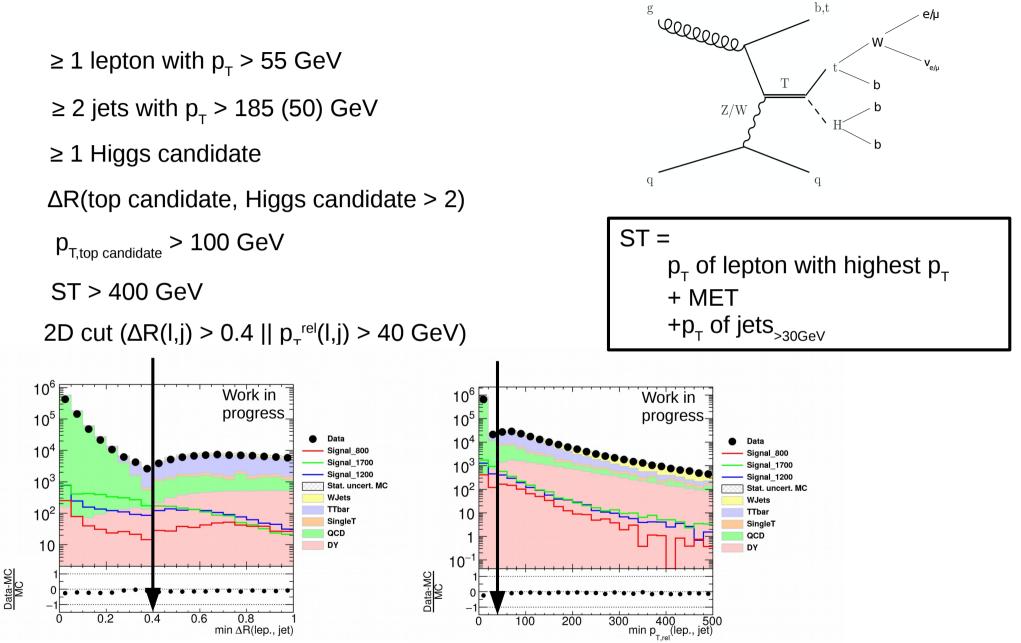


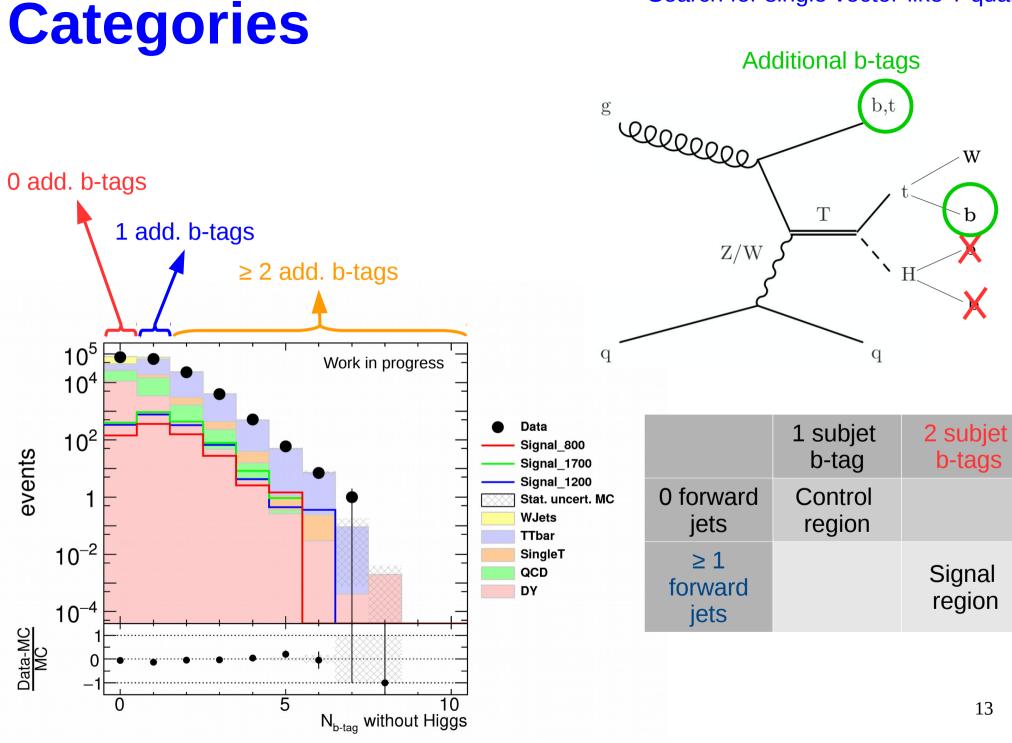


#### Take the combination with the smallest $\chi^2$

$$\chi^2 = \left(\frac{\Delta M_{\rm H}}{\sigma_{M_{\rm H}}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta M_{\rm t}}{\sigma_{M_{\rm t}}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta (dR({\rm H},t))}{\sigma_{dR({\rm H},t)}}\right)^2$$

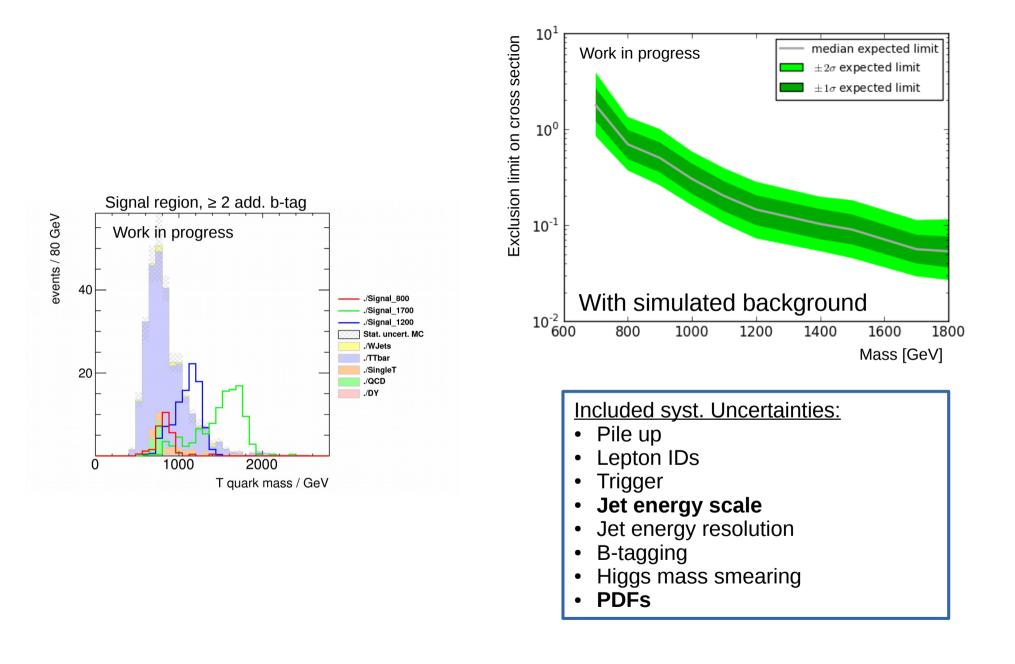
### **Selection**





W

b



### Summary

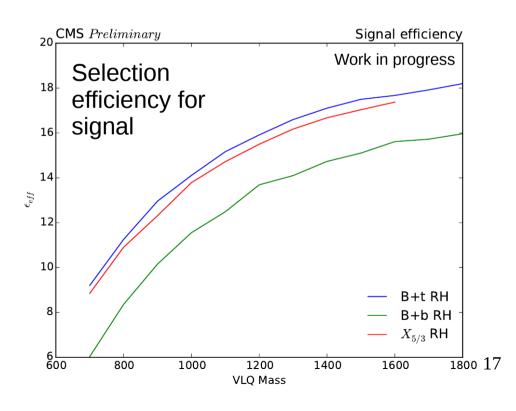
- Searches for single vector-like T and  $B/X_{5/3}$  quarks with full 2016 dataset
- Event reconstruction with substructure techniques
- Data driven background estimate
- Forward jet discriminates well between signal and background

#### Back up

Search for single vector-like B/X<sub>5/3</sub> quarks

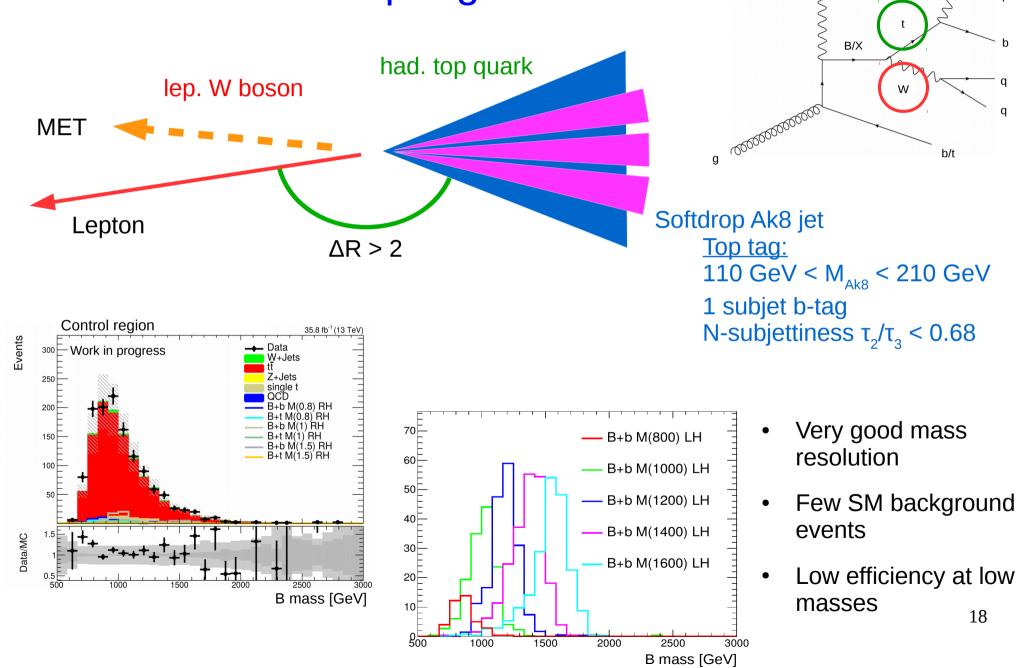
### **Selection**

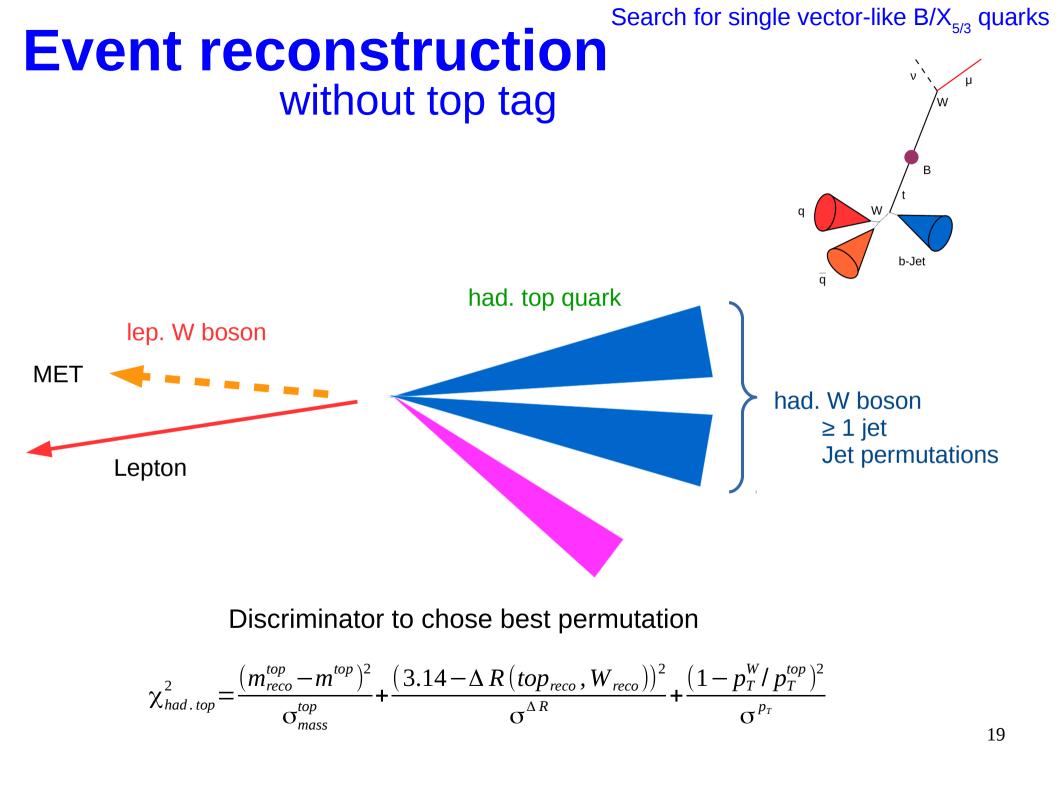
- 1 Muon (Electron) with  $p_{\tau} > 55$  (120) GeV
- 2 AK4-Jets with  $p_{\tau} > 50 \text{ GeV}$
- 1 AK8-Jet with  $p_{\tau} > 175 \text{ GeV}$
- MET > 50 (60) GeV
- MET + lepton: H<sub>T.Lep</sub> > 240 (290) GeV

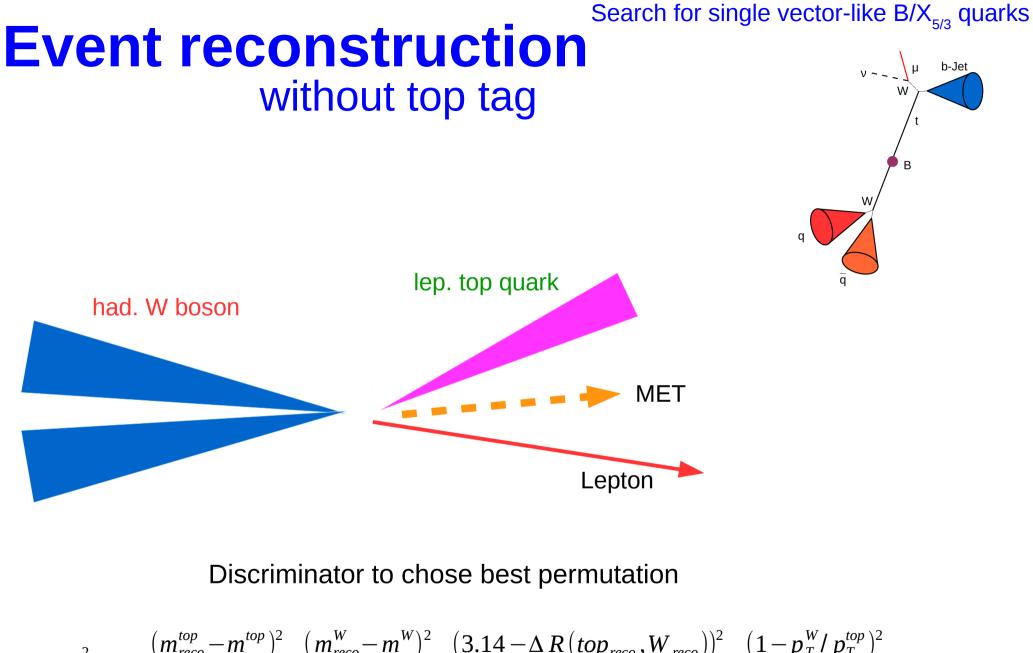


Search for single vector-like B/X<sub>5/3</sub> quarks

#### Event reconstruction with top tag

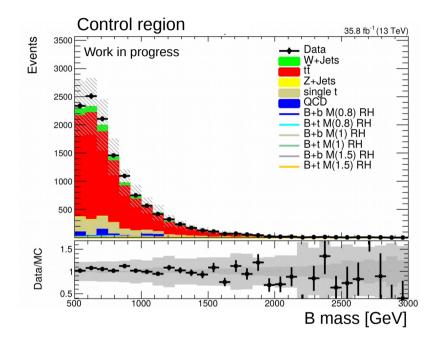




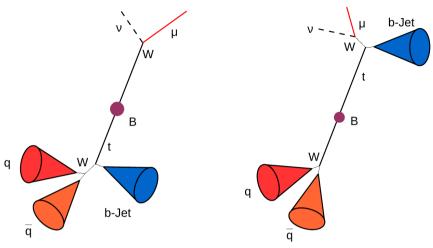


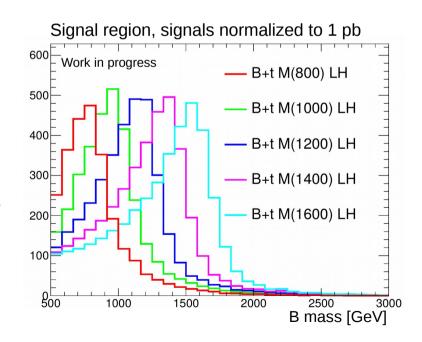
$$\chi^{2}_{lep.top} = \frac{(m^{top}_{reco} - m^{top})^{2}}{\sigma^{top}_{mass}} + \frac{(m^{W}_{reco} - m^{W})^{2}}{\sigma^{W}_{mass}} + \frac{(3.14 - \Delta R (top_{reco}, W_{reco}))^{2}}{\sigma^{\Delta R}} + \frac{(1 - p^{W}_{T} / p^{top}_{T})^{2}}{\sigma^{p_{T}}}$$
Selection by  $Prob.(\chi^{2}, n_{dof})$ 

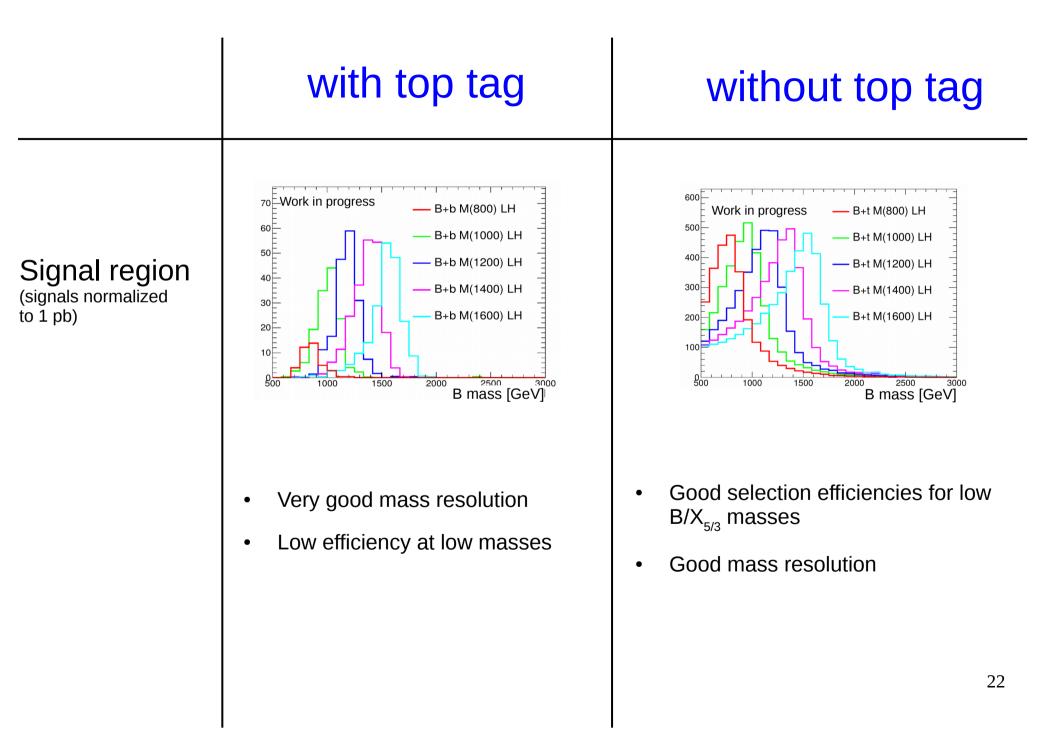
#### Search for single vector-like B/X<sub>5/3</sub> quarks **Event reconstruction** without top tag



- Good selection efficiencies for low B/X<sub>5/3</sub> masses
- High number of background events
- Good mass resolution

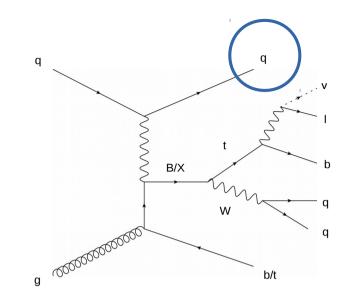


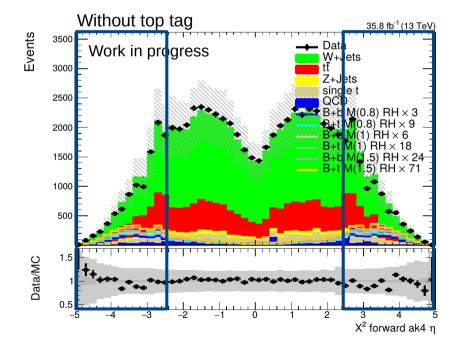


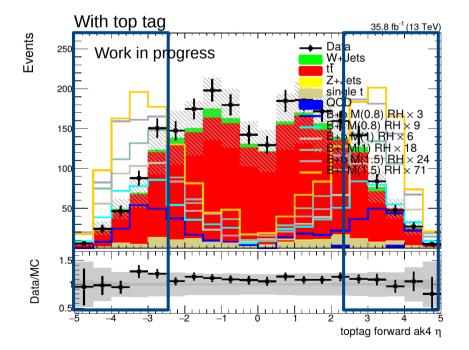


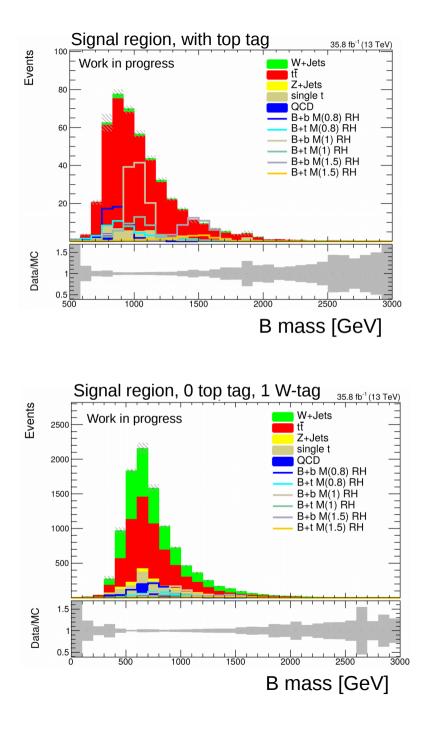
## Signal and Sideband region

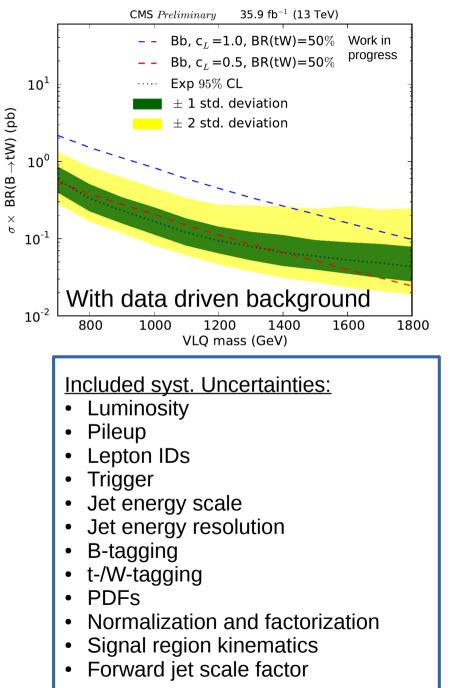
0 forward jets	$\geq$ 1 forward jets
Sideband region	Signal region

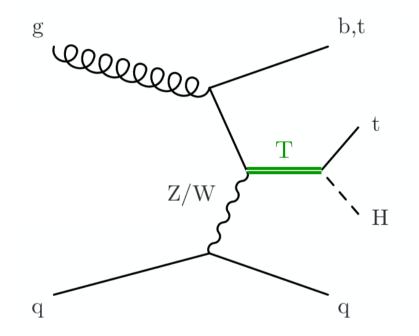




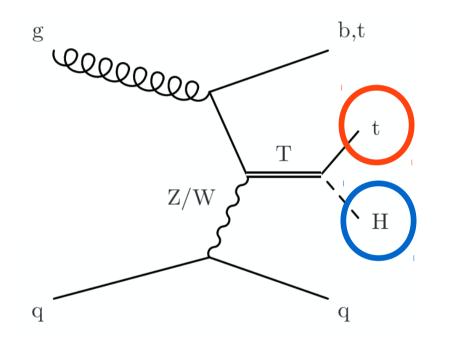








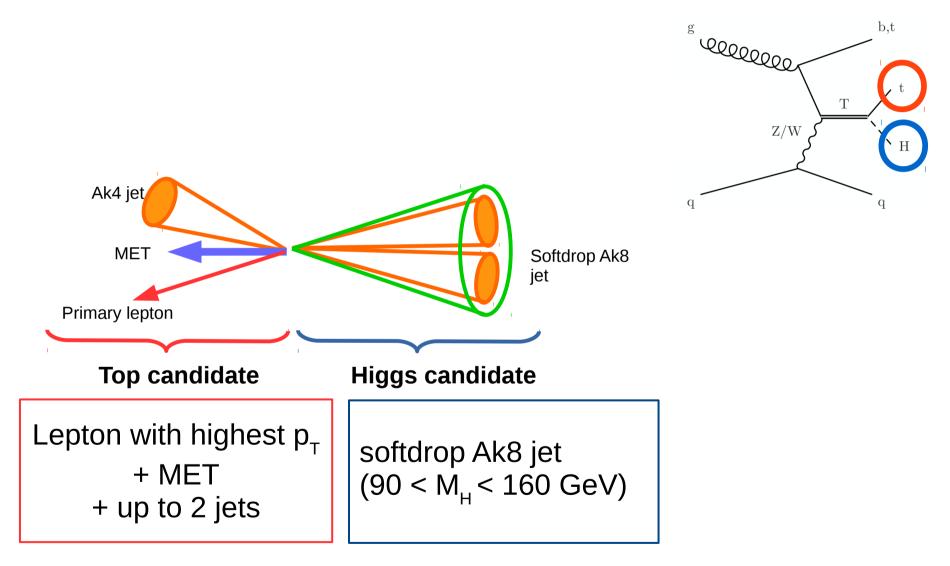
<u>Goal:</u> Reconstruction of the **T quark** mass

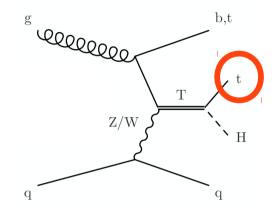


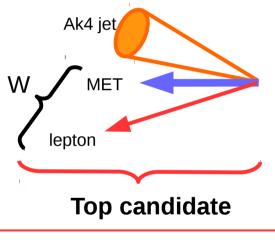
High T mass → boosted top and boosted Higgs

First:

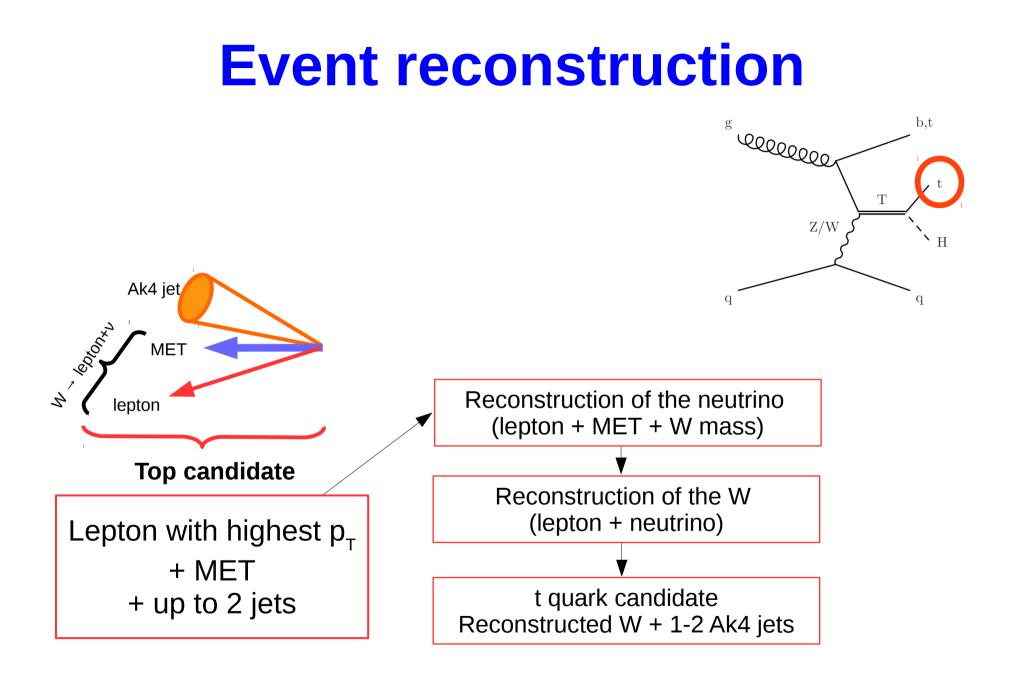
- Reconstruction of the t quark
- Reconstruction of the Higgs





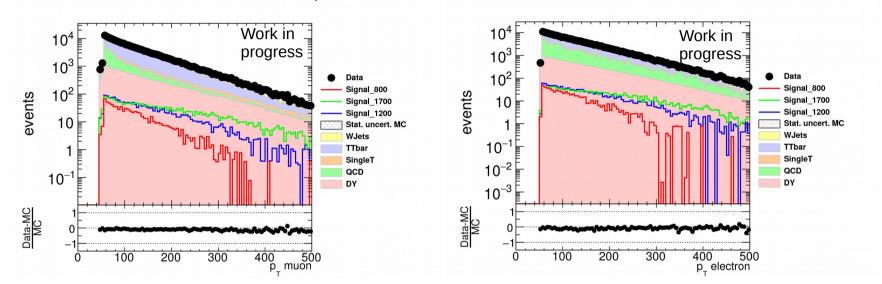


Lepton with highest  $p_{T}$ + MET + up to 2 jets

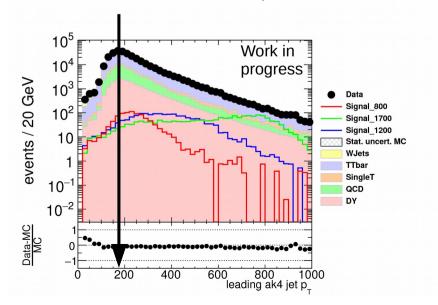


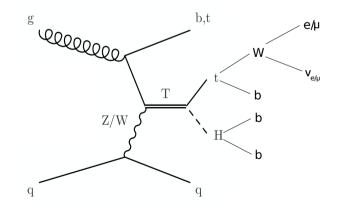
### **Baseline Selection**

 $\geq$  1 lepton with p<sub>T</sub> > 55 GeV



 $\geq$  2 jets with p<sub>T</sub> > 185 (50) GeV



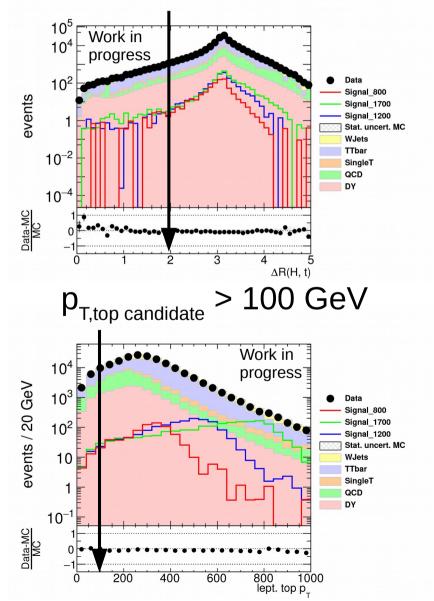


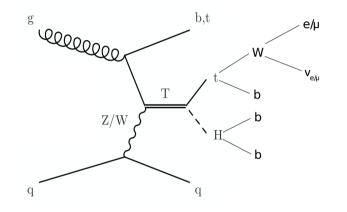
30

### **Baseline Selection**

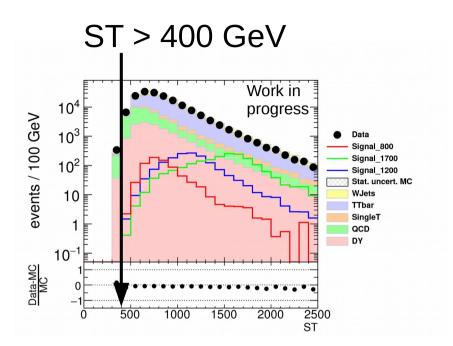
 $\geq$  1 Higgs candidate

 $\Delta R$ (top candidate, Higgs candidate > 2)



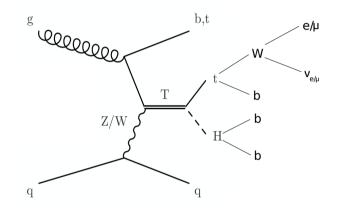


### **Baseline Selection**

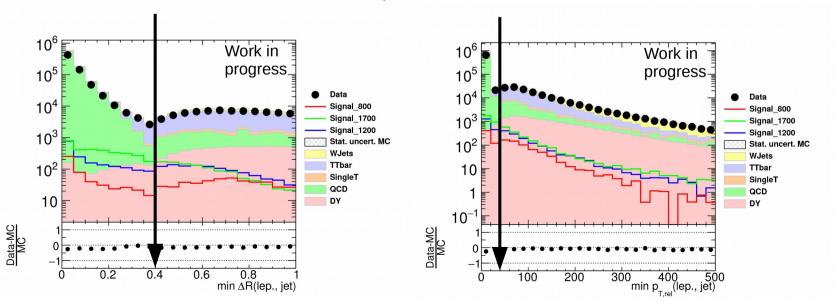


Search for single vector-like T quarks

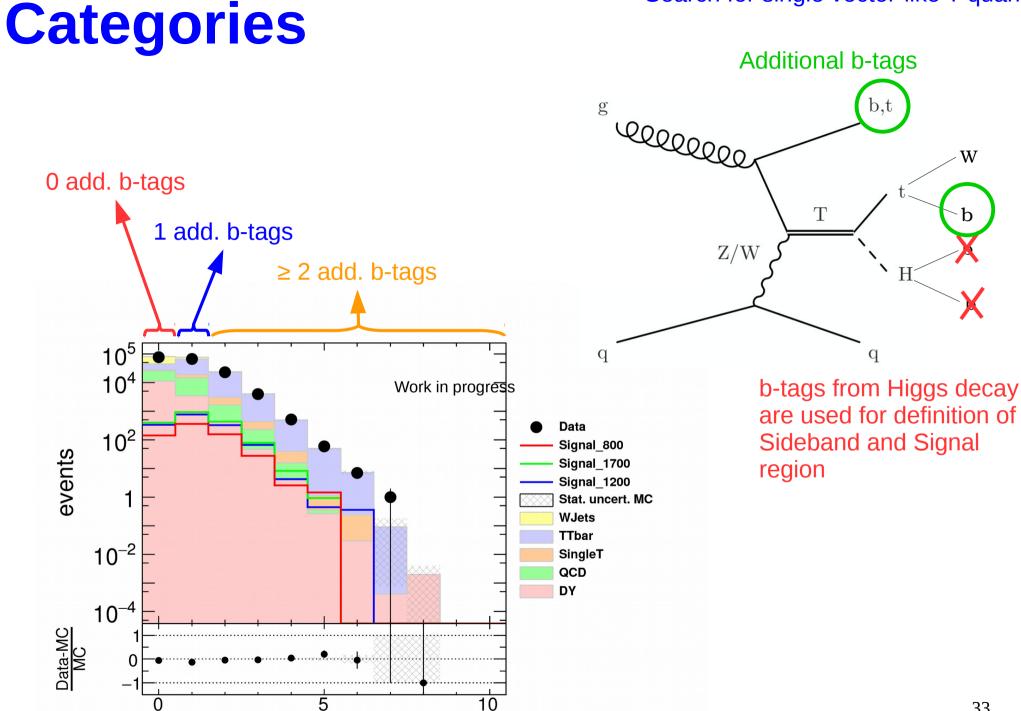




2D cut ( $\Delta R(I,j) > 0.4 || p_T^{rel}(I,j) > 40 \text{ GeV}$ )



32



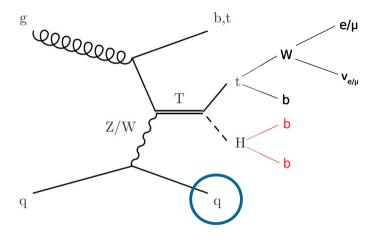
N<sub>b-tag</sub> without Higgs

W

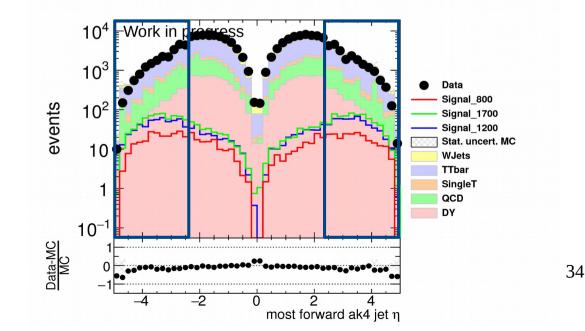
b

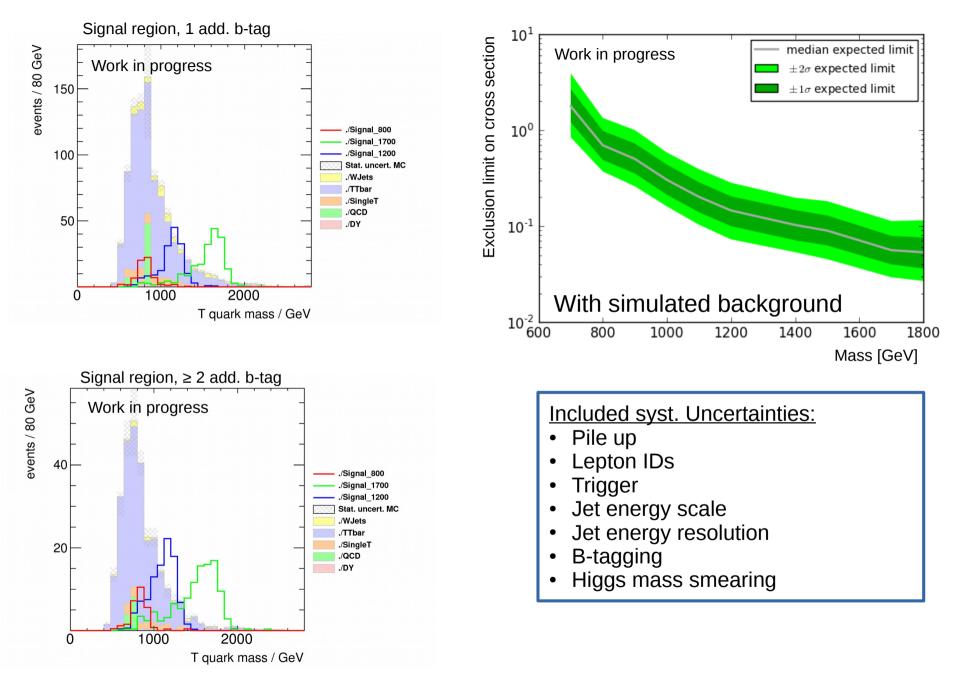
Η

## Signal and Sideband region



	1 subjet b-tag	2 subjet b-tags
0 forward jets	Sideband region	
$\geq$ 1 forward jets		Signal region





## Softdrop

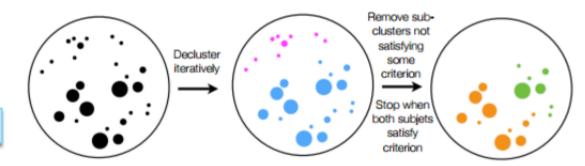
#### Softdrop

- Recursively declustering
- Remove subjets which do not fullfill algorithm condition

$$\frac{\min\{p_{T,i}, p_{T,j}\}}{p_{T,i} + p_{T,j}} > z_{cut} \left(\frac{R_{ij}}{R}\right)^{\beta}$$

 Removes soft and wideangle radiation

arXiv:1402.2657v2



## **N-subjettiness**

- Shape variable
- Measures how consistent a jet is with a hypothesis of having N subjets

 $\tau_{N} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{consistuents}} p_{T,i} \min\{\Delta R_{1,i}, \Delta R_{2,i}, ..., \Delta R_{N,i}\}}{\sum_{i}^{n_{consistuents}} p_{T,i} R}$ 

- $\Box$   $\tau_N$  is the  $p_T$  weighted sum of the angular seperation between each jet consistuent and the closest subjet axis
- Small *τ<sub>N</sub>* represent jets with N or fewer jets → consistuents are closely aligned with the subjet axis
- More effective discriminator → ratio of jet shapes
  - Topjet is expected to have 3 subjets  $\rightarrow \tau_3/\tau_2$

