



THE HENRYK NIEWODNICZAŃSKI
INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS
POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Optimisation of the multivariate discriminant in the search for the New Physics

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Zuzanna Żak

Supervisor: dr hab. Anna Kaczmarska

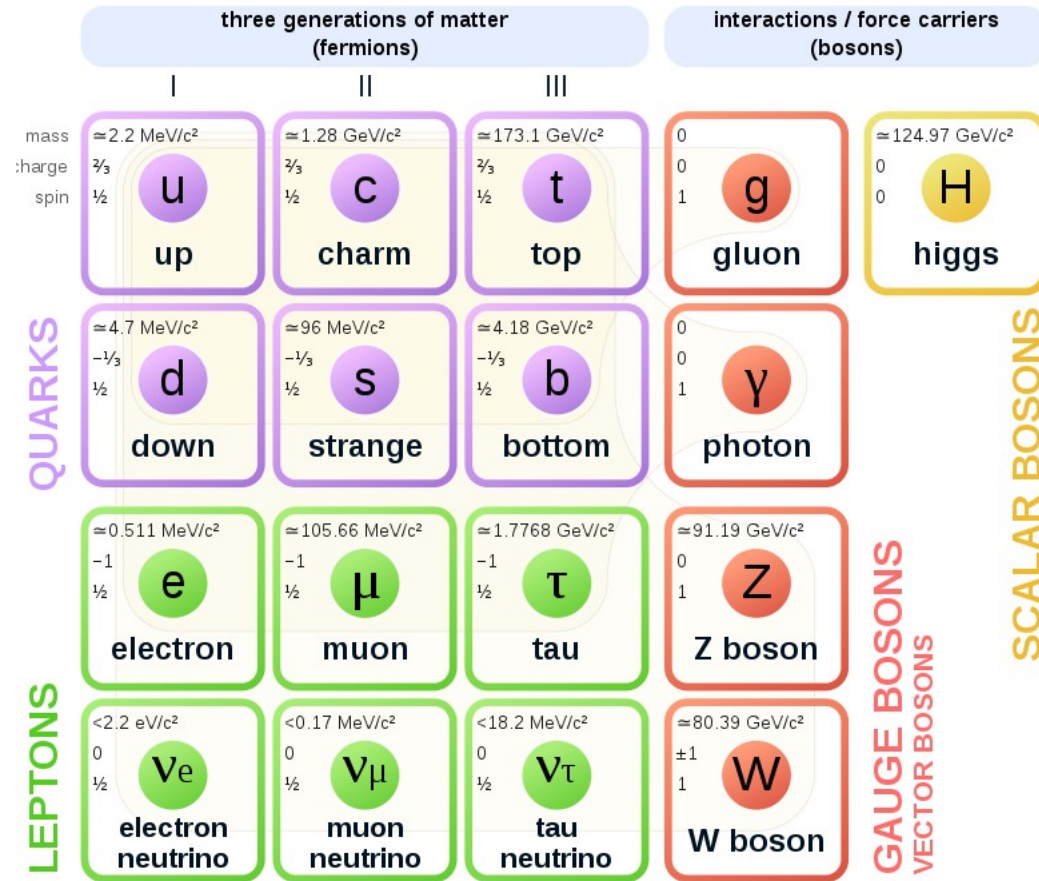


Plan of the presentation

- What is the New Physics
- Charged Higgs boson
- Data analysis in the ATLAS experiment



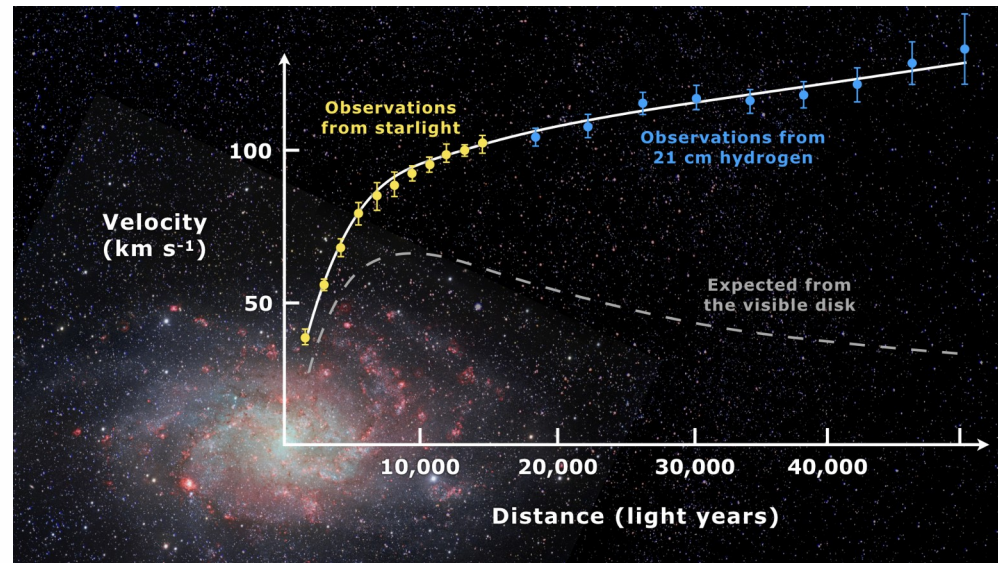
The Standard Model





What the Standard Model can't explain

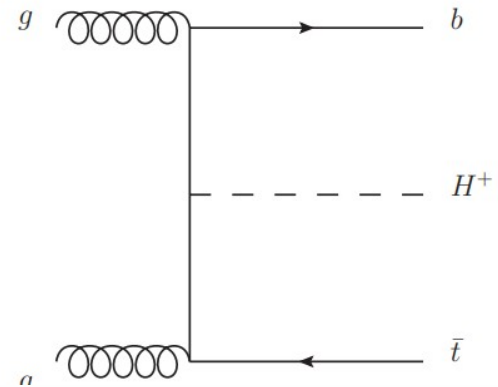
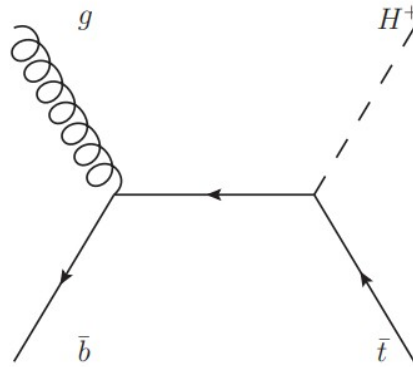
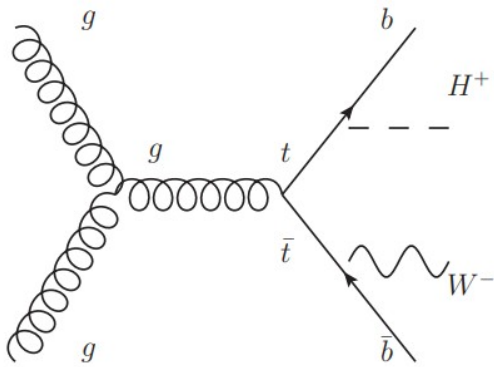
- Gravity
- Dark matter, dark energy
- Matter-antimatter asymmetry
- Neutrino's mass
- ... and more



Rotation curve of the galaxy Messier 33



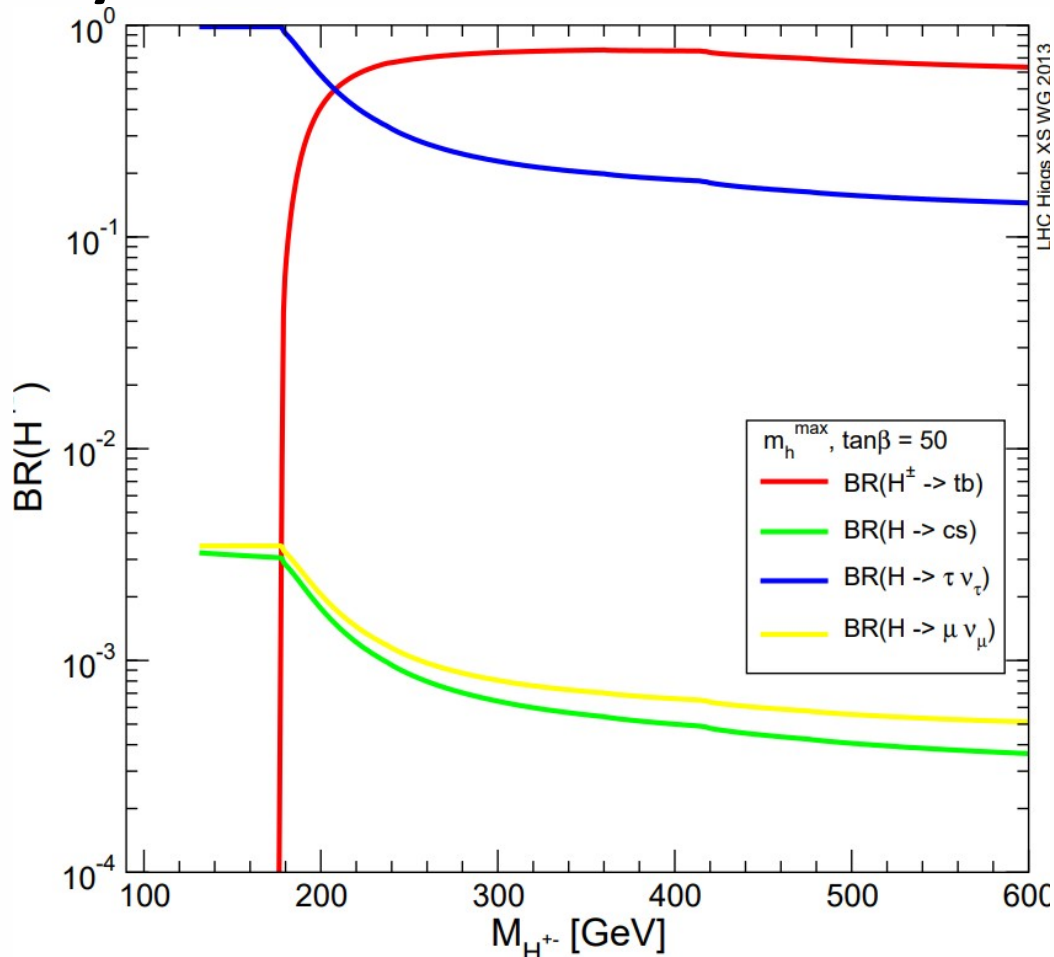
Beyond the Standard Model?



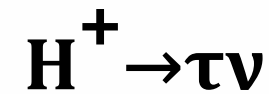
H^+ production modes in the Minimal Supersymmetric Extension of the Standard Model



Beyond the Standard Model?



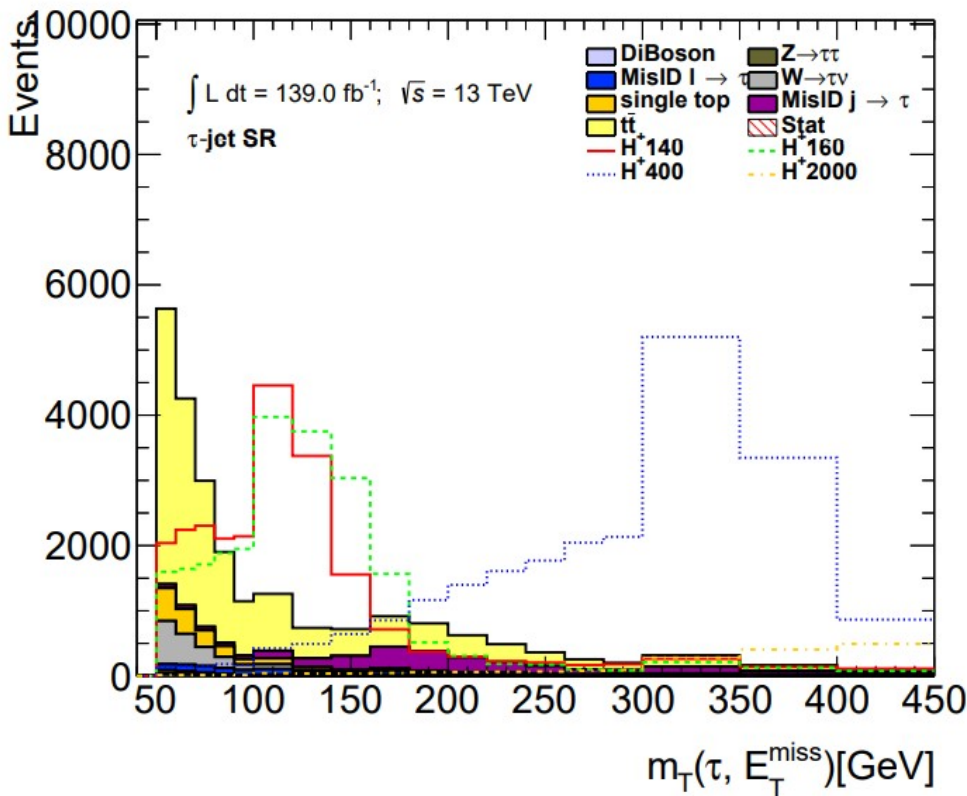
The analysis searches for the decay:



Branching ratios of the different charged Higgs decays.



Cuts on the variables

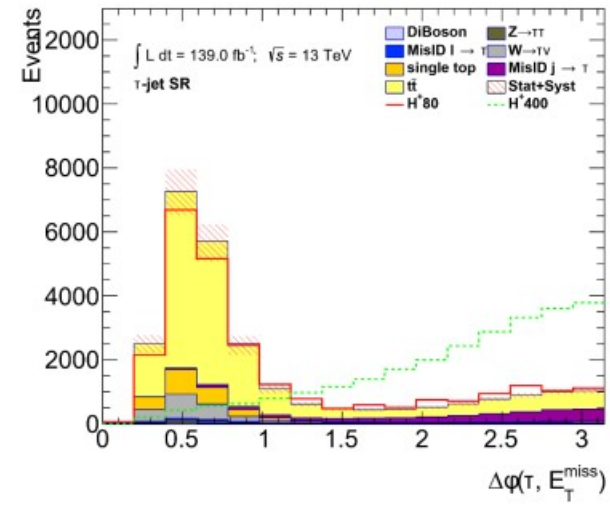
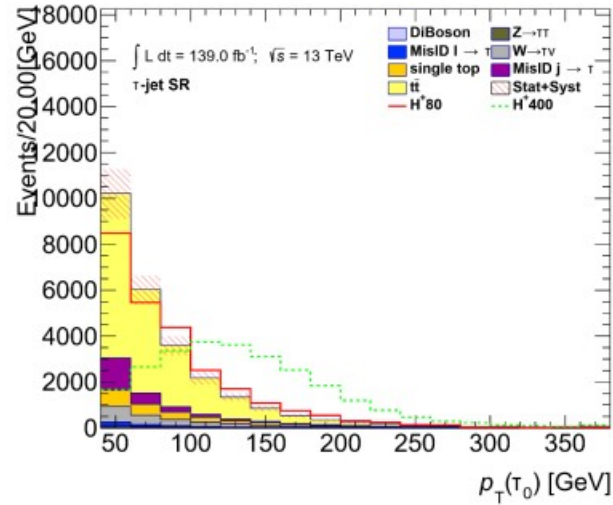
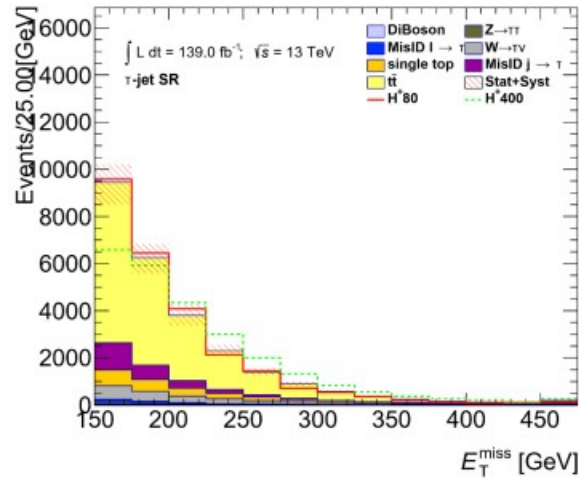


Multivariate Discriminant

Many variables are used to train a machine learning algorithm so they can be combined into a multivariate discriminant, which allows for the optimised separation of the signal and background.

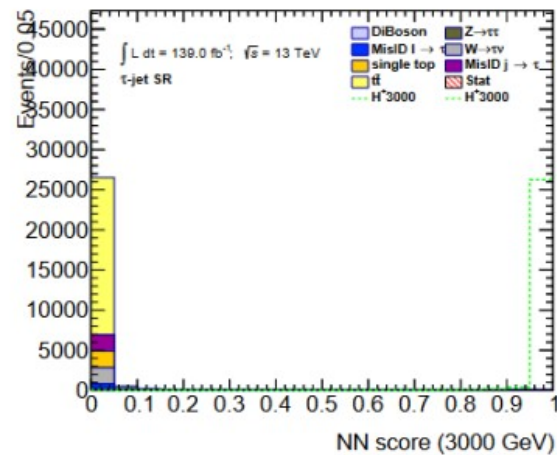
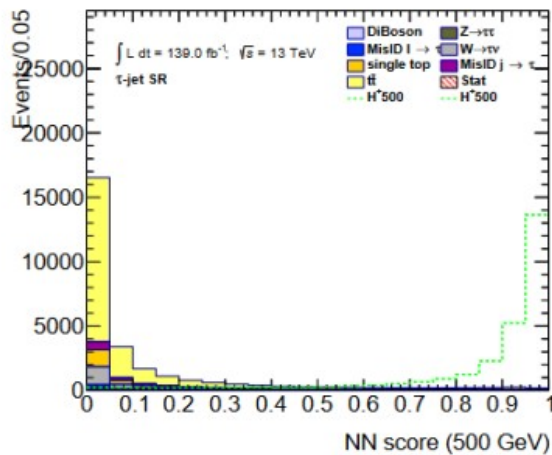
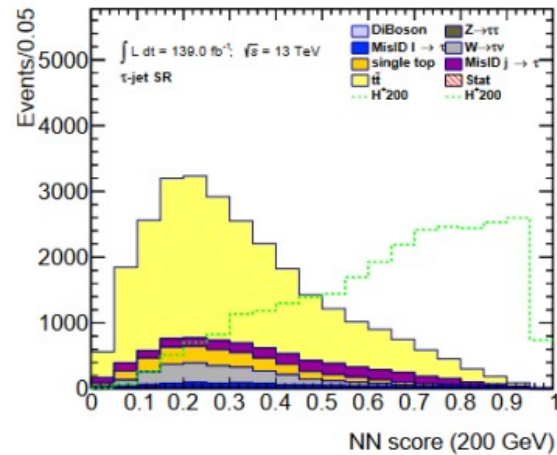
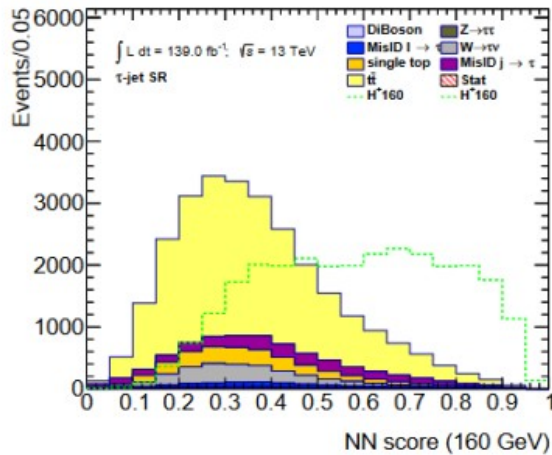


Signal vs background separation for the 3 strongest variables used for PNN training

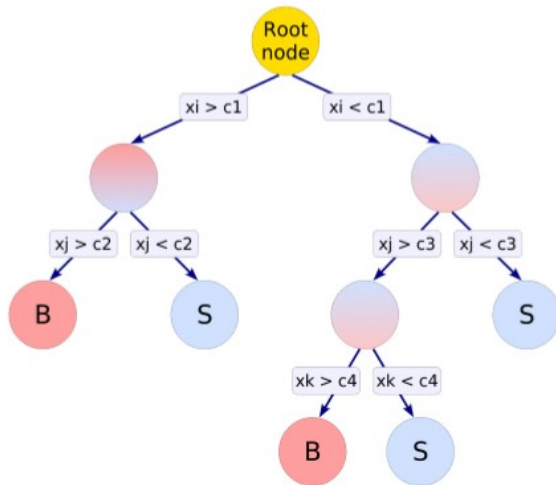




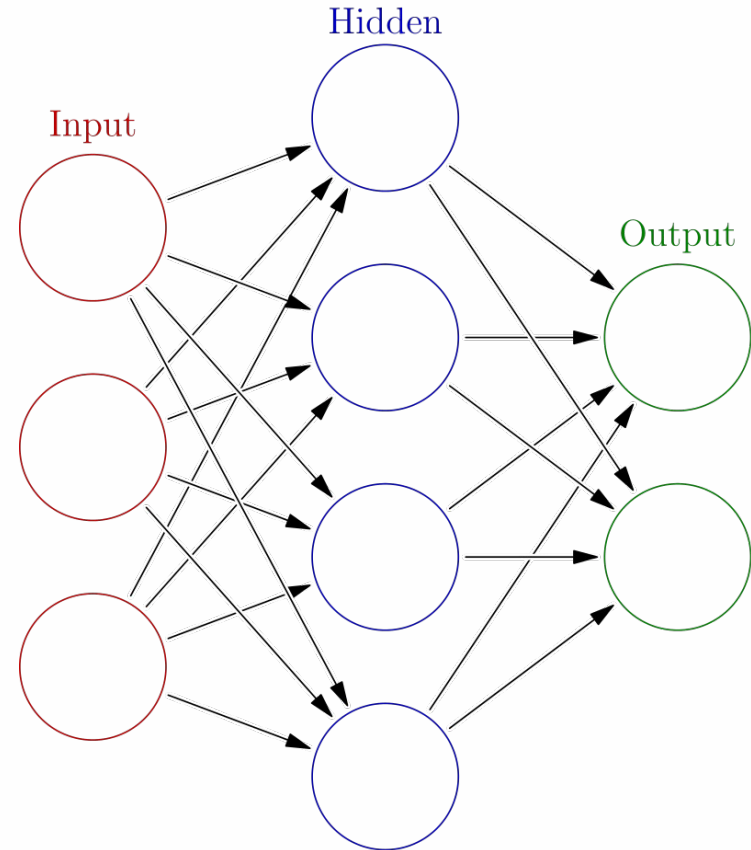
pNN score distribution in the signal region for 4 different values of H^+ mass



Multivariate discriminant - machine learning methods used



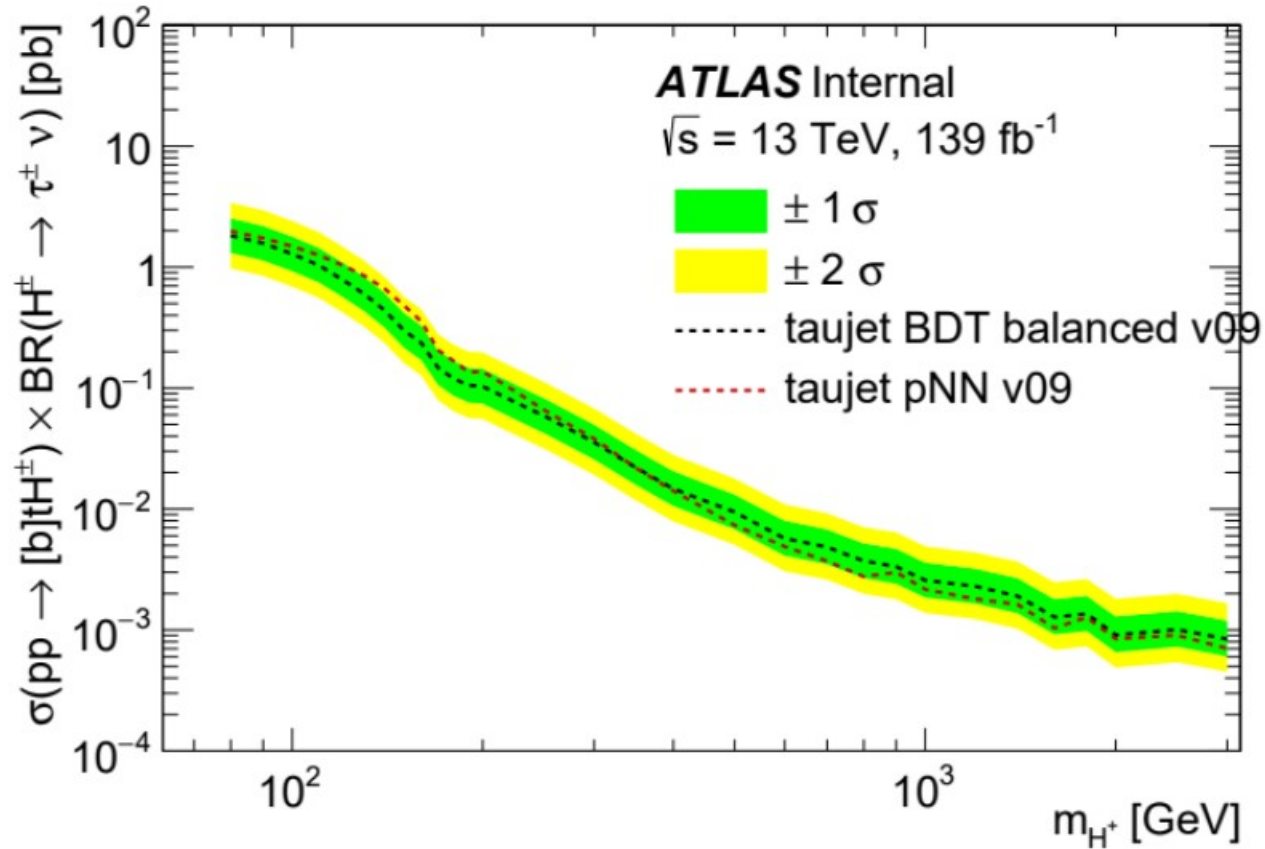
Boosted Decision Trees



Neural Networks



Comparison of expected limits on $\sigma(pp \rightarrow [b]tH^+) \times BR(H^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu)$ as a function of H^+ mass for the results obtained with BDTs and pNNs.



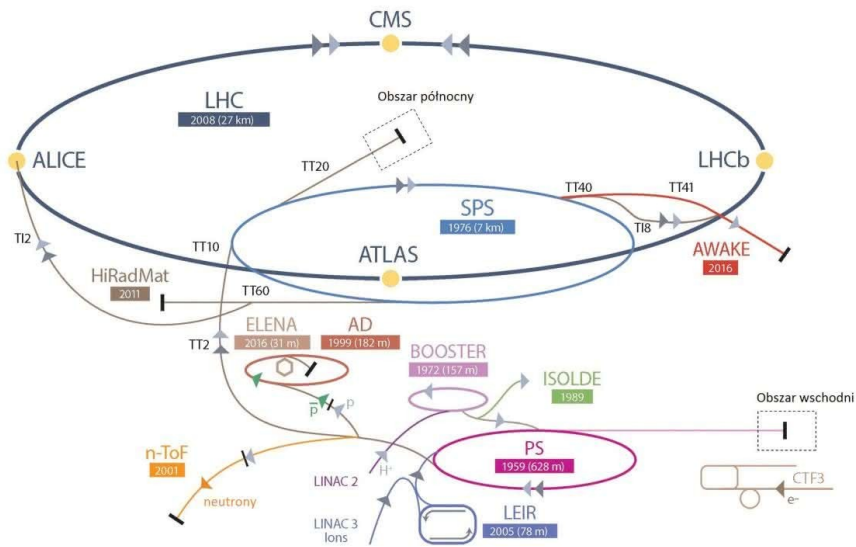


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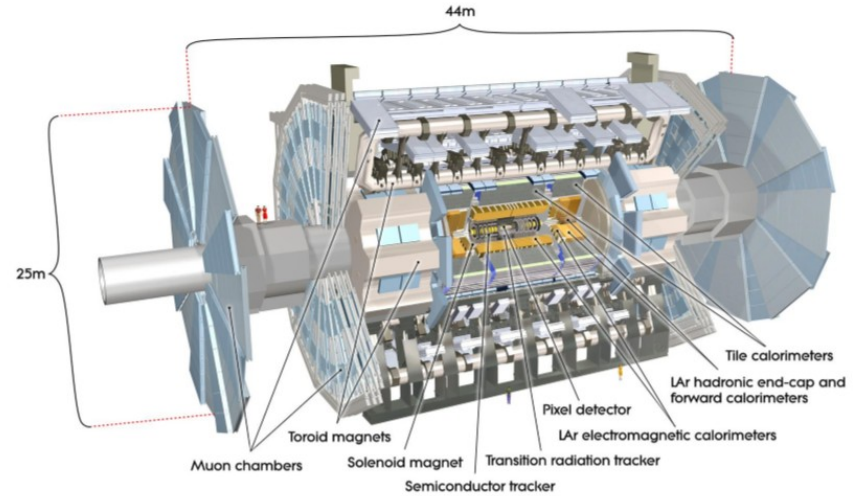
**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**



Data collection



▶ p (protony) ▶ jony ▶ neutrony ▶ \bar{p} (antyprotony) ▶ elektrony ↔ protony/antyprotony





Trigger system

Up to 1.7 billion proton-proton collisions per second

Hardware trigger: 100,000 events per second

Software trigger: 1000 events per second



Kinematic variables used as an input to pNNs

| PNN input variable | $\tau_{\text{had-vis+jets}}$ | $\tau_{\text{had-vis+lepton}}$ |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| E_T^{miss} | ✓ | ✓ |
| P_T^τ | ✓ | ✓ |
| $P_T^{b\text{-jet}}$ | ✓ | ✓ |
| P_T^ℓ | | ✓ |
| $\Delta\phi_{\tau_{\text{had-vis}}, \text{miss}}$ | ✓ | ✓ |
| $\Delta\phi_{b\text{-jet}, \text{miss}}$ | ✓ | ✓ |
| $\Delta\phi_{\ell, \text{miss}}$ | | ✓ |
| $\Delta R_{\tau_{\text{had-vis}}, \ell}$ | | ✓ |
| $\Delta R_{b\text{-jet}, \ell}$ | | ✓ |
| $\Delta R_{b\text{-jet}, \tau_{\text{had-vis}}}$ | ✓ | |
| $\Delta\phi_{\tau_{\text{had-vis}}, \text{miss}} / \Delta\phi_{\text{jet}, \text{miss}}$ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Υ | ✓ | ✓ |