

arXiv review

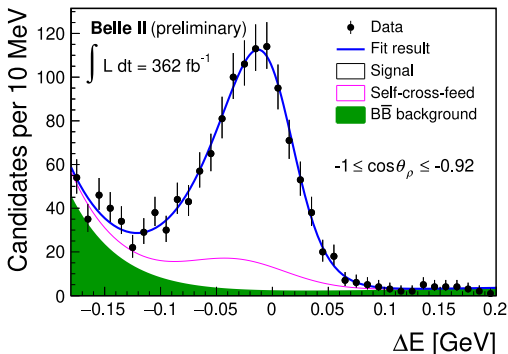
ETP Weekly Meeting

Moritz Molch | April 29, 2024

Belle II measurement of the branching fraction of $B^- \rightarrow D^0 \rho^+$

- Belle II analyses rely on reconstructing both B mesons in $\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$ decays using one as signal and the other as tag meson
- Significant difference in tagging efficiency of $B^- \rightarrow D^0 \rho(770)^-$ decays between data and simulation
- Reconstruction:
 - Reconstruction of D^0 by combining K^- and π^+ in D^0 mass window
 - Reconstruction of ρ^- by combining π^0 and π^- in ρ^- mass window
 - Combination of D^0 and ρ^- to B^- via a kinematic fit
- Observables:
 - $\Delta E = E_B^* - E_{\text{beam}}^*$ in e^+e^- center-of-mass frame
 - $\cos \theta_\rho$ with θ_ρ being the angle between $\vec{p}(\pi^-)$ and $\vec{p}(B^-)$ in the ρ^- rest frame

arXiv:2404.12660v1 [hep-ex]



Belle II measurement of the branching fraction of $B^- \rightarrow D^0 \rho^-$



■ Backgrounds:

- $B\bar{B}$: B decays other than the signal decay
- Self-cross-feed: misreconstruction by taking a final-state particle from other B meson

■ Disentanglement of non-resonant $B^- \rightarrow D^0 \pi^- \pi^0$ and $B^- \rightarrow D^0 \rho^- (\rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0)$: Template fit on background-subtracted $\cos \theta_\rho$ distribution

■ Result:

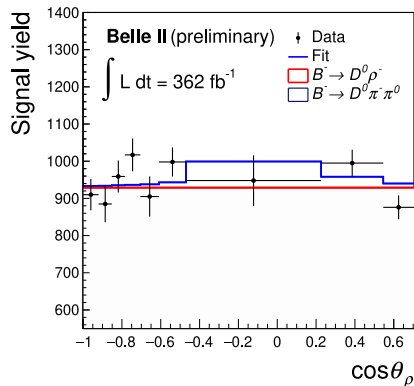
$$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^0 \rho^-) = (0.939 \pm 0.021(\text{stat}) \pm 0.050(\text{syst})) \%$$

■ Current world average:

$$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^0 \rho^-) = (1.34 \pm 0.18) \%$$

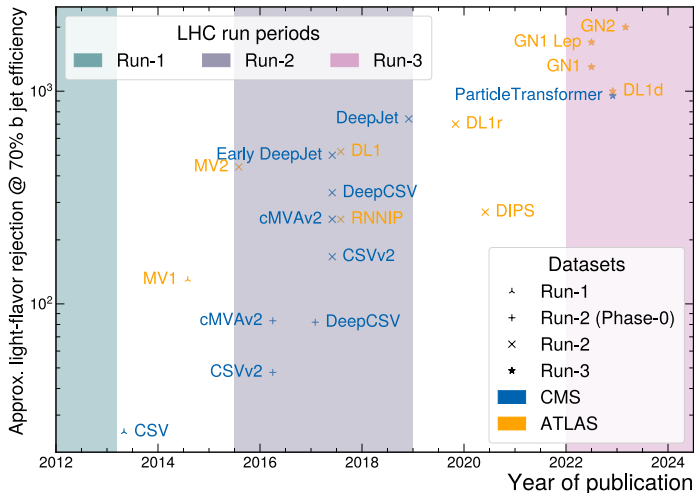
■ Relative precision of world average improved by factor of 2

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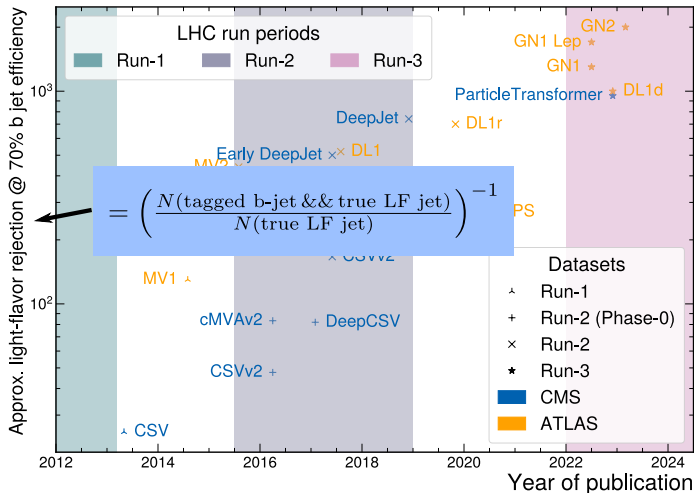


- Comprehensive review of history of machine learning approaches to flavour tagging of jets at ATLAS and CMS
- Developments for both, single- and multi-pronged jet tagging, are described:
 - Single-pronged jet tagging: Does a jet originate from a b, c, light flavour quark or a gluon?
 - Multi-pronged jet tagging: Does a (large-radius) jet originate from a resonance, a W/Z/H boson, a top quark, ...?
- Approaches are divided into three generations:
 - Run-1 and early Run-2: boosted decision trees and shallow neural networks
 - During Run-2: deep neural networks, convolutional neural networks, recurrent neural networks
 - After Run-2 and Run-3: deep sets, graph neural networks, transformers
- Outlook: Trend of using lower-level input features is likely to continue
 - Requires even more advanced architectures, poses significant challenges to computing and storage infrastructure
 - Is the neural network learning patterns in the simulation, which are not present in data?

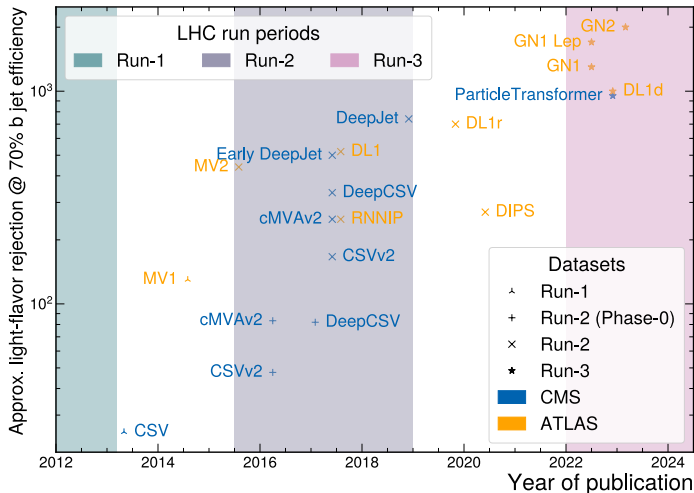
Review of Machine Learning for heavy flavour jet tagging



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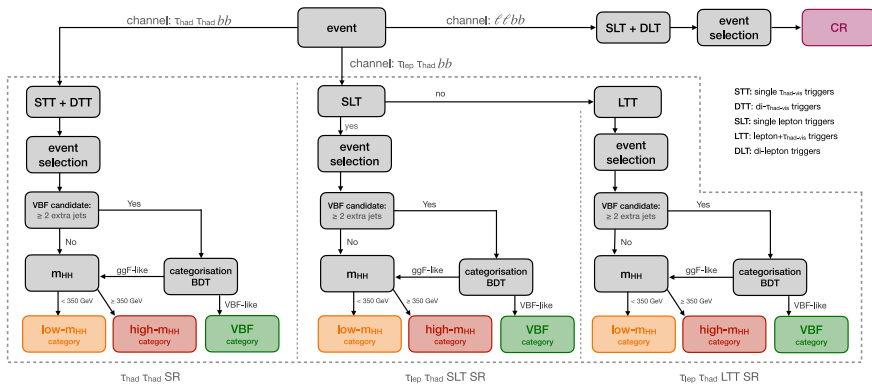


Review of Machine Learning for heavy flavour jet tagging



ATLAS search for non-resonant $H(bb)H(\tau\tau)$ production

- Update on [arXiv:2209.10910v2 \[hep-ex\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.10910v2)
- Targets gluon-gluon fusion (ggF) as well as vector boson fusion (VBF) production channels



ATLAS search for non-resonant $H(bb)H(\tau\tau)$ production

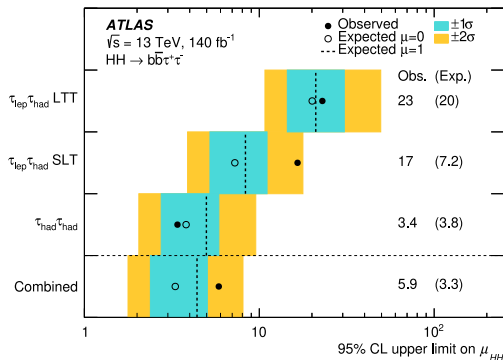
- Boosted decision trees used for categorization as well as for signal-background separation
- Observed (expected) limit on the Higgs pair production signal strength modifier:

$$\mu_{HH} = \frac{\sigma_{HH}}{\sigma_{HH}^{SM}} < 5.9(3.3) \quad \text{CMS : } 3.3(5.2)$$

at 95 % confidence level (CL)

- Excess in SLT region: 2.7σ with respect to background-only 2.3σ with respect to SM hypothesis
- Dominant uncertainty source: size of the recorded dataset

arXiv:2404.12660v1 [hep-ex]



Backup

Feynman diagrams for SM Higgs pair production

arXiv:2404.12660v1 [hep-ex]

