

AANL participation in HEP projects

Armen Tumasyan

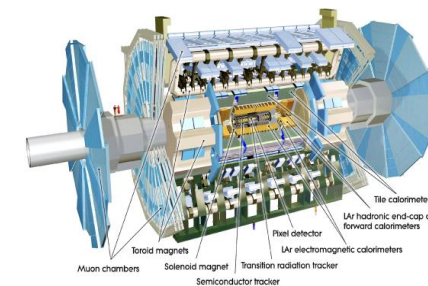
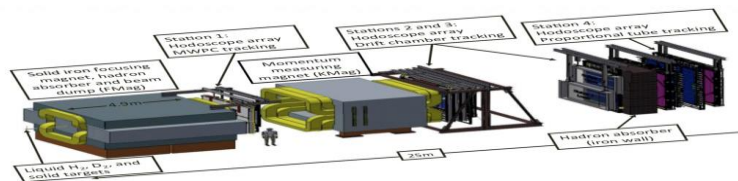
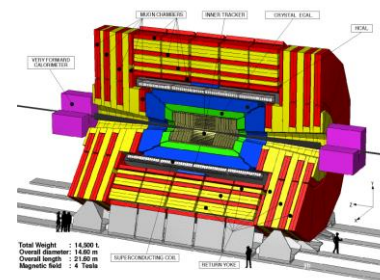
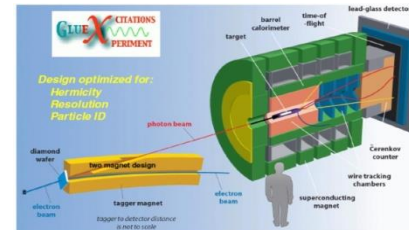
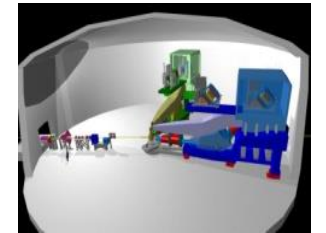
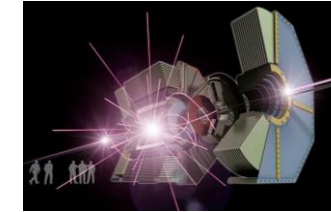
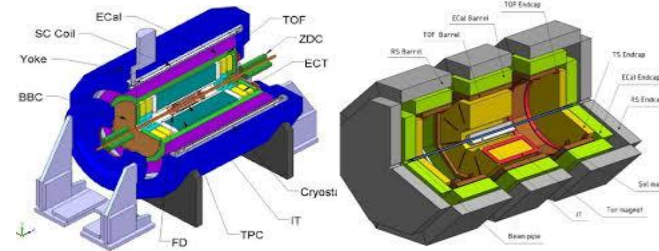
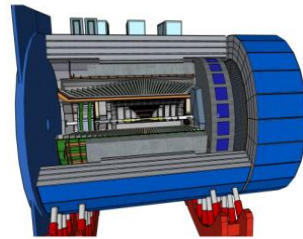
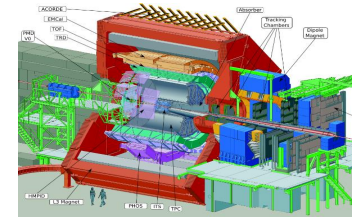
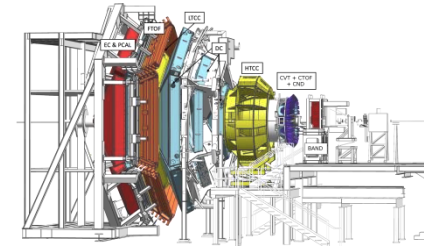
AANL-JINR workshop

A.I. Alikhanyan National Science Laboratory, Yerevan, Armenia

April 25-26, 2024

OVERVIEW

- CERN (Alice, ATLAS, CMS, Compass)
- JLab (Hall A, B, C, D)
- JINR (MPD, SPD)
- BNL (EIC)
- DESY (HERMES)
- KEK (Belle2)
- FermiLab (SpinQuest)



Belle2

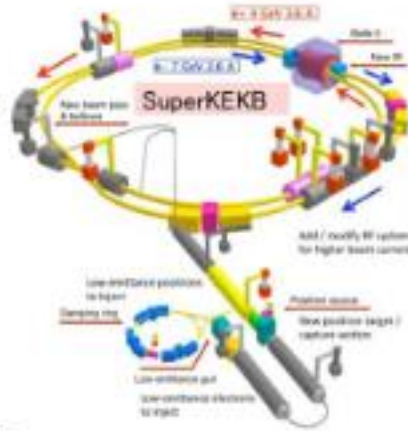
in total: 424 fb^{-1} aimed to reach $30\text{-}50 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ in 10-15 years

Main activities:

- Service tasks
- ARICH detector group activities
- MC generator group activities
- Data analysis

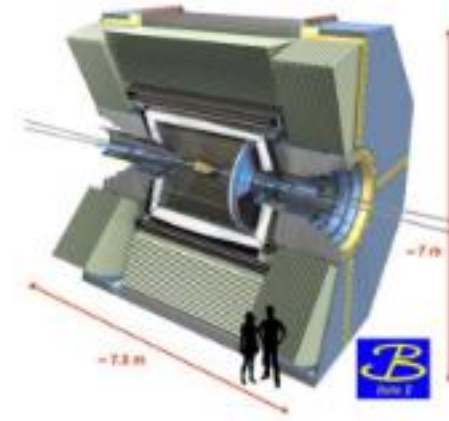
SuperKEKB:

- e^+e^- collider with energies 4 GeV and 7 GeV operating around $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance.
- Achieved world-record peak luminosity of $4.7 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$



Belle II:

- Nearly 4π detector
- Tracking, PID, and photon reconstruction capabilities
- Similar performance for **electrons** and **muons**



Belle II started to collect data in 2019, published already more than 45 papers in leading world journals devoted to searches of CP violation in B-mesons, tau-mesons physics, search of dark sector particles etc.

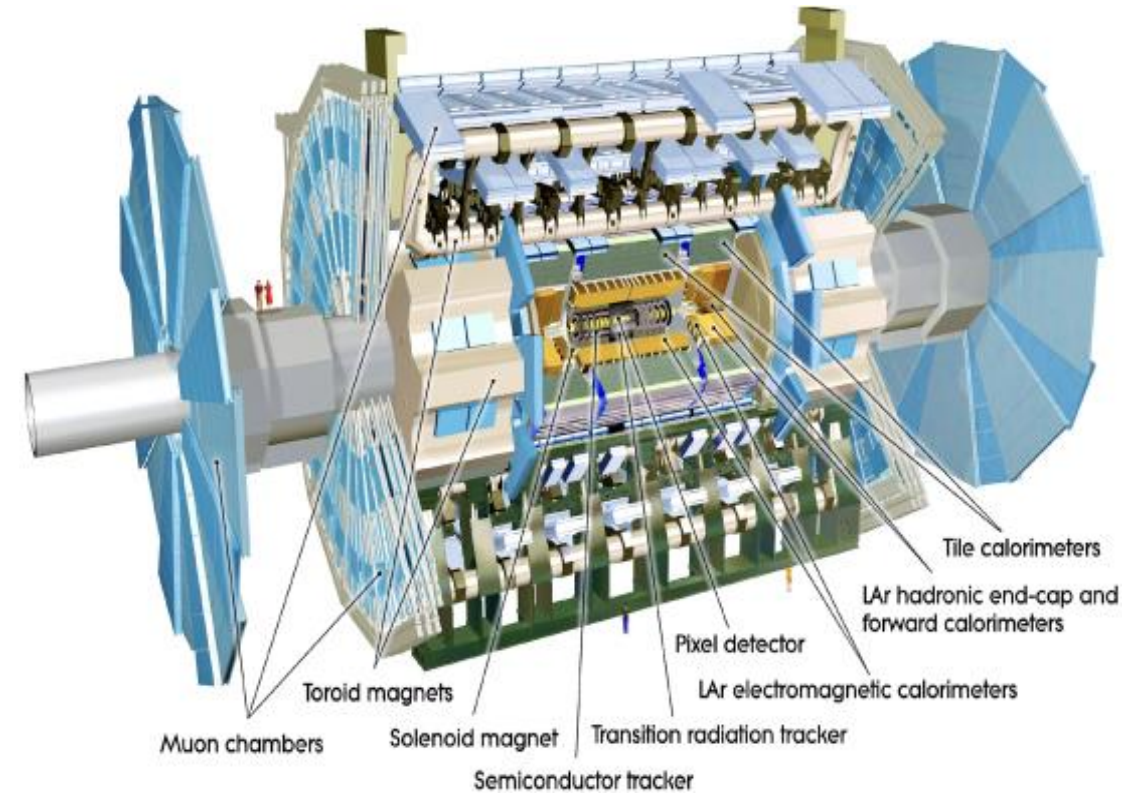
ATLAS

Expertise:

- ❑ Physics analysis;
- ❑ Computing, Software development;
- ❑ Detector Control System (DCS);
- ❑ Computing Infrastructure Support;
- ❑ Design, Construction and Installation;
- ❑ Electronics design, assembly, installation, maintenance.

Main activities:

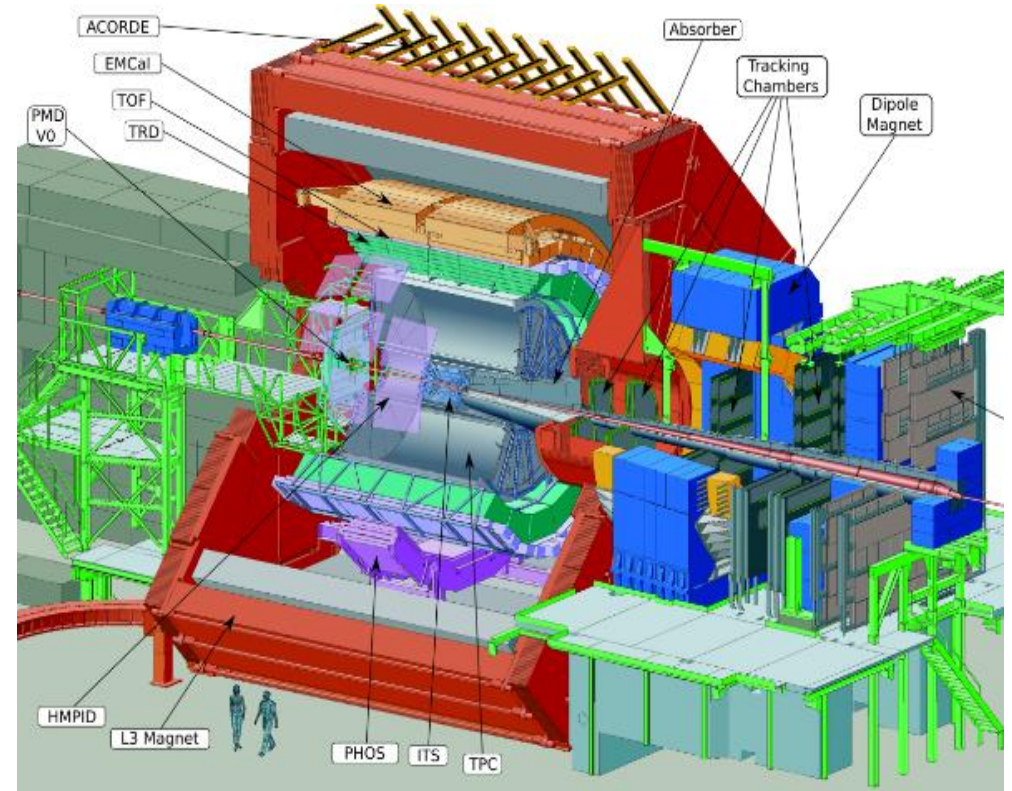
- ❑ Development of Tile Calorimeter (TileCal) Data Preparation, Data Quality (DQ) and Performance Tools;
- ❑ Simulation and analysis of physics data for validation of the TileCal for Phase-II upgrade;
- ❑ Calibration of TileCal modules using particle beams at the CERN SPS accelerator;
- ❑ Maintenance, development and testing of the TileCal front-end electronics;
- ❑ Controls (WinCC OA) Applications and Frameworks; Automation of software build; quality assurance automatic tests; WinCC OA CERN release generation;



- ❑ Trigger Data Acquisition System - Detector Operations, Computing infrastructure support at Point 1;
- ❑ Participation to all mechanical consolidation works during maintenance periods and detector shutdown periods in the workshop and assembly areas.

ALICE

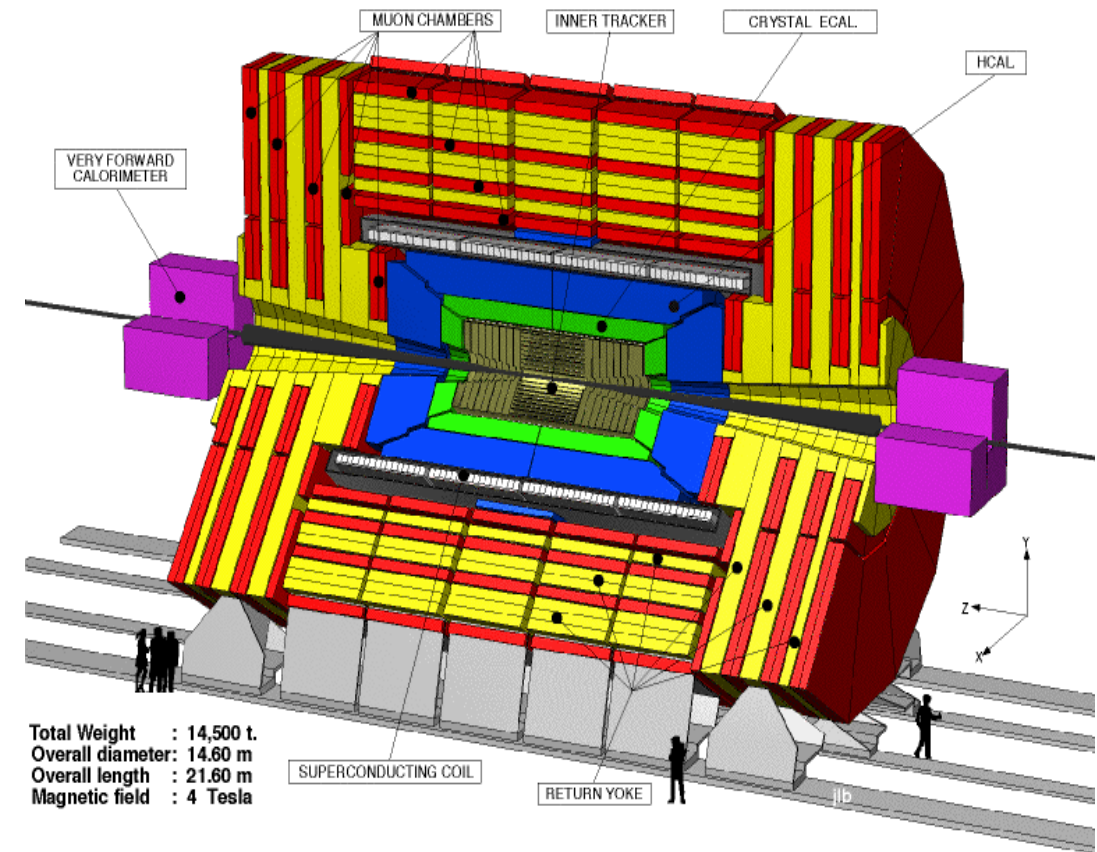
- ❑ Design, R&D study, construction and installation of the elements for ALICE setup;
- ❑ Developments and upgrades for the computing environment of ALICE;
- ❑ Design, simulation studies, R&D, construction and installation of Geometry Monitoring System;
- ❑ (GMS) for ALICE Dimuon Forward Spectrometer;
- ❑ MC simulations and data analysis;
- ❑ Development of the software and generators for simulation of different quarkonium states production in dimuon decay mode in pp, p-A and A-A collisions;
- ❑ Investigation of hadrons momentum distributions in pp, p-A and A-A collisions.



- ❑ MC simulations / Data analysis,
- ❑ CMS Database upgrade
- ❑ Detector performance / control system / calibration
- ❑ Data quality / Certification
- ❑ Phase 2 upgrade (HGCal prototype tests, EndCup timing detector)
- ❑ Reconstruction algorithms
- ❑ Triggers (L1-HLT)

Physics analysis

- ❑ Search for Higgs boson in VBF process
- ❑ Search for Di-Higgs production
- ❑ Search for Dark Matter
- ❑ SUSY: search for long lived charged and neutral leptons
- ❑ Di-Muon analysis / Multijet analysis,



In close collaboration with JINR within RDMS

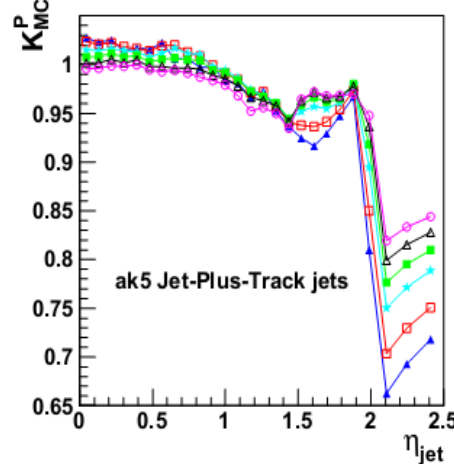
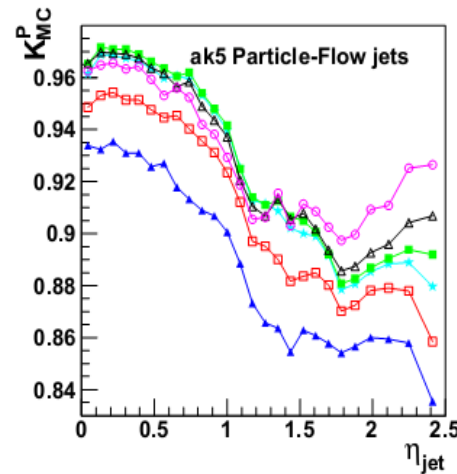
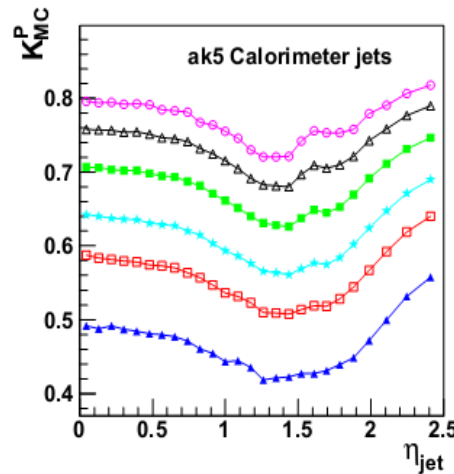
CMS HCal and related topics

HCal

- ❑ Online control
- ❑ Online /offline DQM and certification
- ❑ Conditions loading and calibration
- ❑ DQM system update

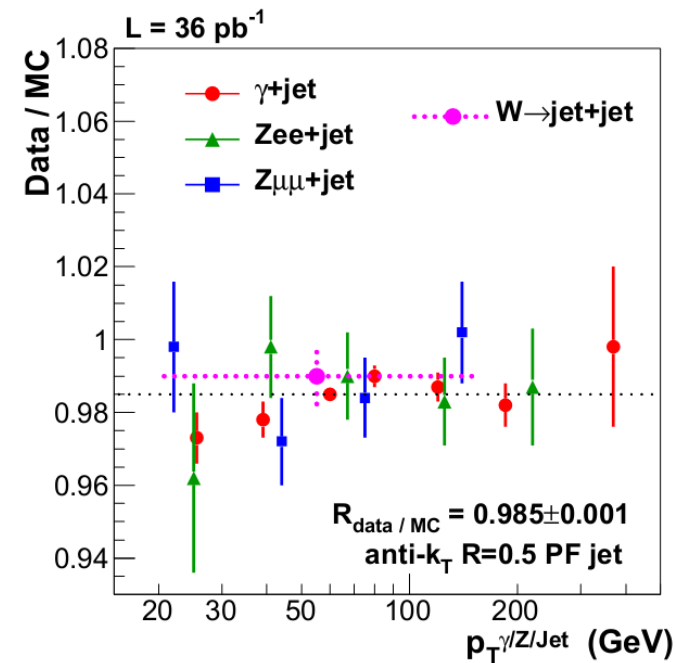
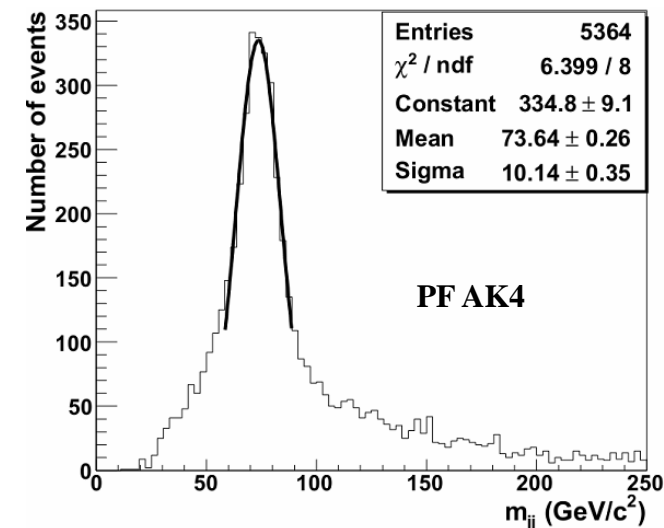
Jet energy scale calibration

- ❑ Novel approach with resonant decay process ($W \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ decay in $t\bar{t}$ process)
- ❑ Jet reconstruction algorithms test
- ❑ Implementation of ML methods for jet pairing (W-reconstruction)
- ❑ Different types of calibration (p/E)

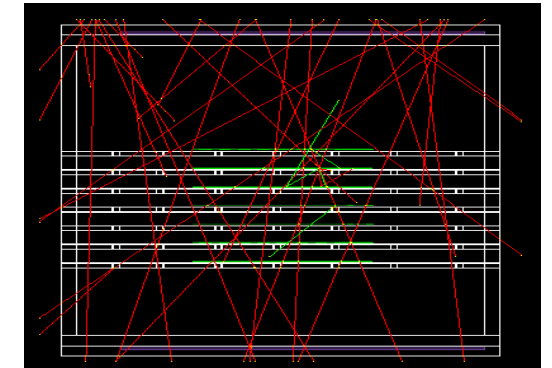
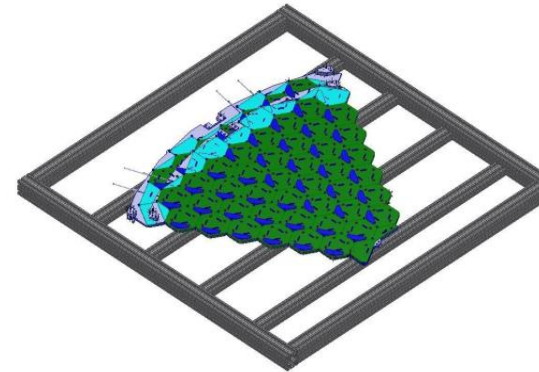
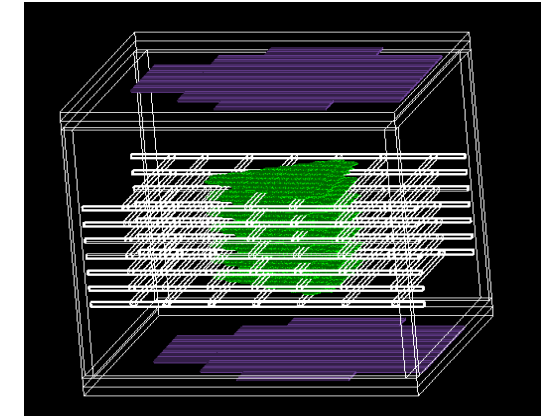
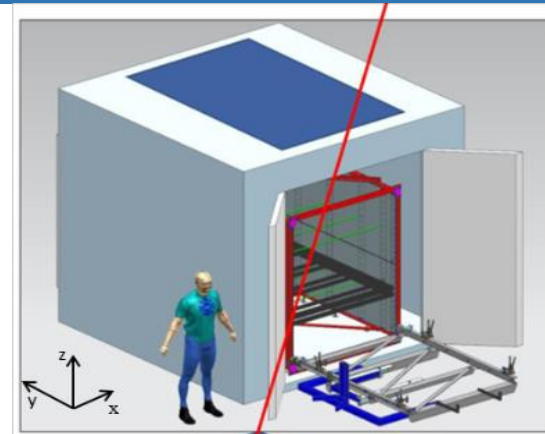
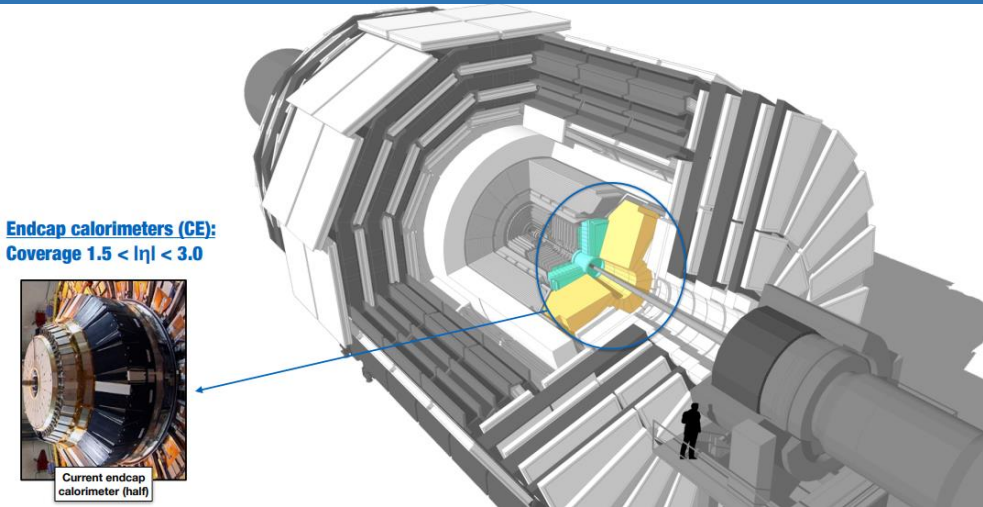


P_T^{jet} (GeV) for
Calorimeter // PF, JPT jets

- ▲ 10 // 20
- 20 // 30
- ★ 30 // 50
- 50 // 70
- △ 80 // 100
- 120 // 150

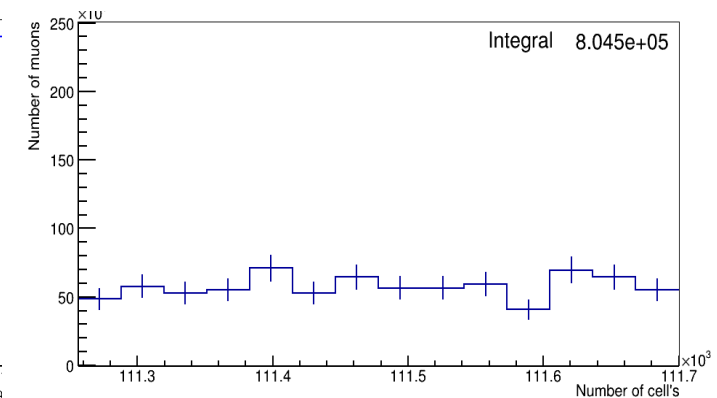
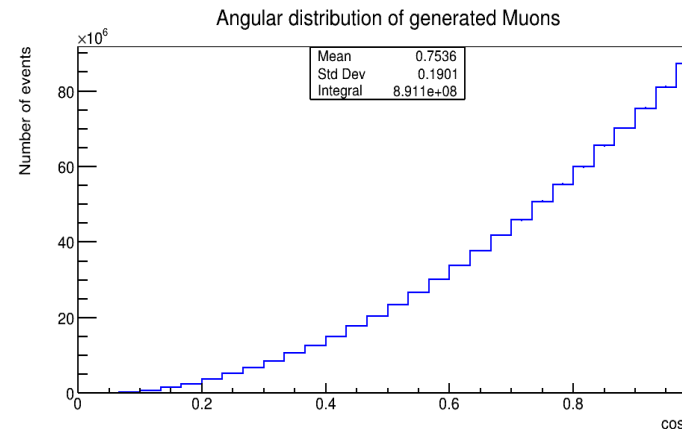


CMS Phase2 Upgrade: HGCal

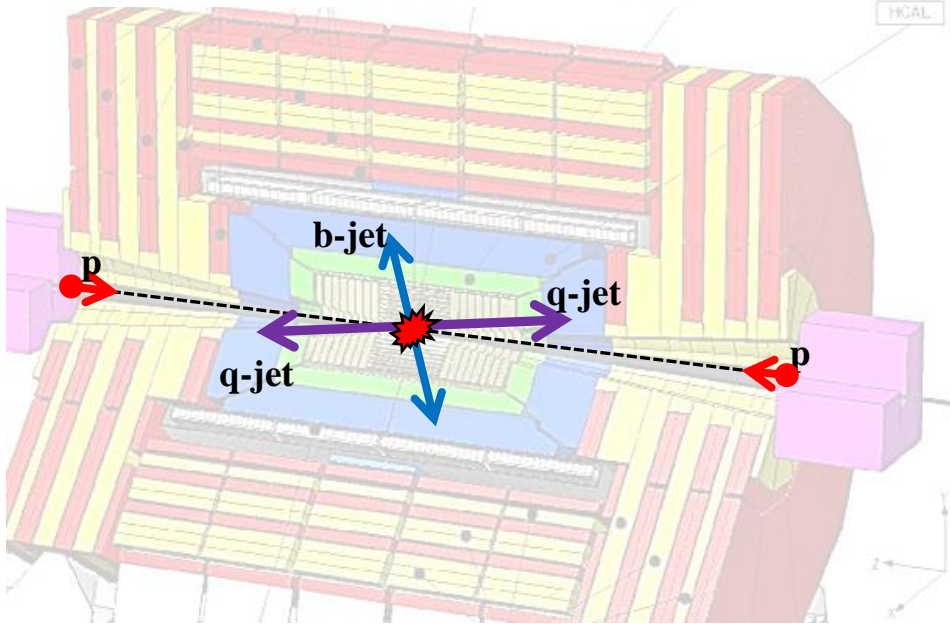
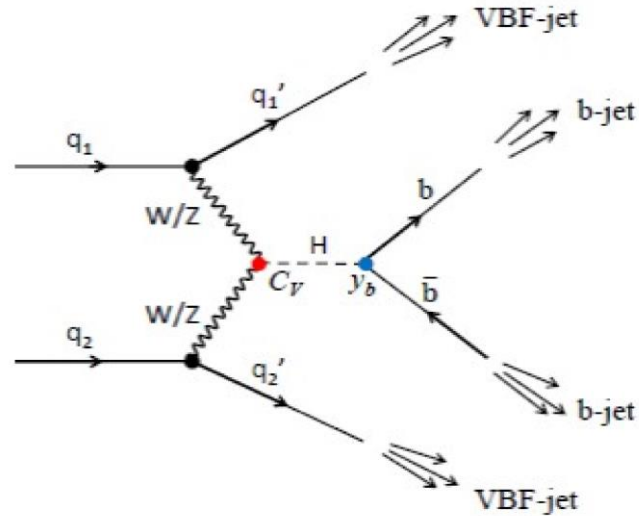


Steps and current status

- Geant4 Simulation of facility and HGCal cassettes
- Cosmic muons simulation with Reyna function
- Trigger geometry optimization
- Estimation of intensity in each cell
- Integration to CMSSW: simulation (**done**)
- Integration to CMSSW: reconstruction
- Data analysis



VBF Hbb, Hcc



CMS 2016 and 2018 data of pp-collisions at 13 TeV corresponding to $\sim 91 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Two main analysis classes based on two main features of VBF_Hbb process:

- ❑ **SingleB** relies on **tight** VBF topology and **loose** b-tagging (≥ 1 b-tagged jets)
- ❑ **DoubleB** relies on **loose** VBF topology and **tight** b-tagging (≥ 2 b-tagged jets)

Dominant QCD background

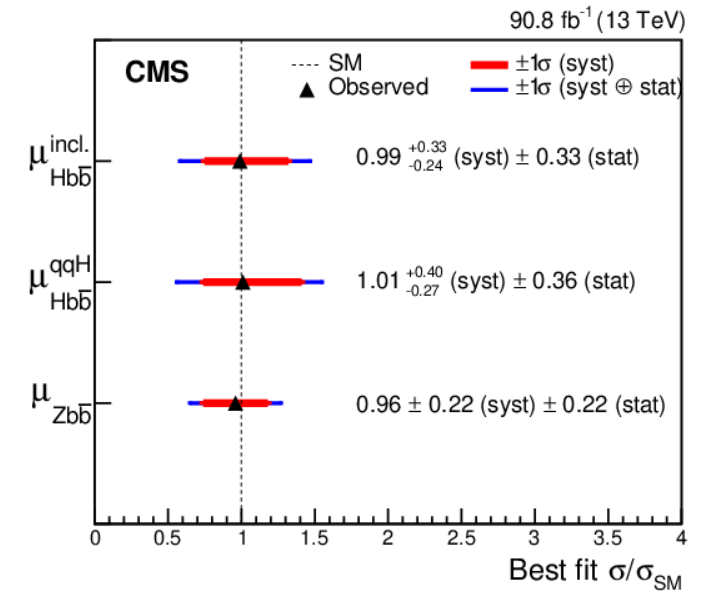
ML signal-background discrimination

Results  **JHEP 01 (2024) 173**

- ❑ **Inclusive $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (VBF+ggF):**
Significance (obs./exp.) = 2.6 / 2.9
- ❑ **Pure VBF**
Significance (obs./exp.) = 2.4 / 2.7

Ongoing

- ❑ VBF Hbb with Run3
- ❑ VBF Hcc with Run2
- ❑ VBF Hcc with Run3

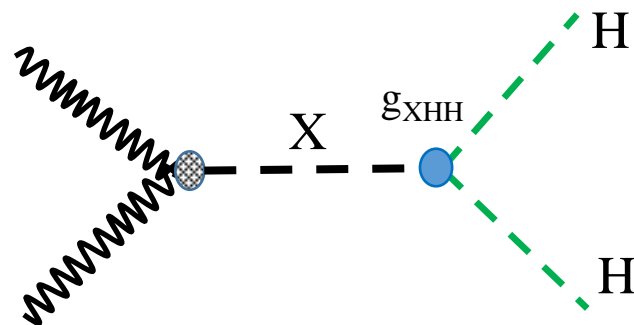


Di-Higgs production

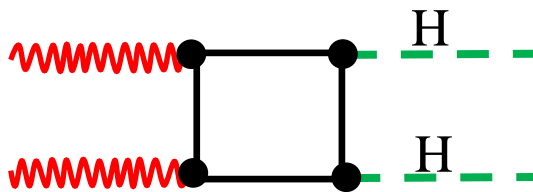
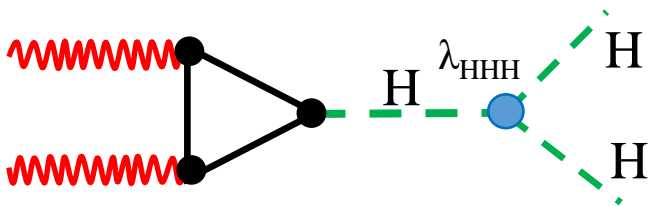
- One of the important tasks of LHC physics for coming years (especially at HL)
- Allows to probe the BSM hypothesis and SM trilinear coupling

Resonant

- Two-Higgs-doublet model (2HDM) with heavy scalar resonant
- Randall-Sundrum Graviton



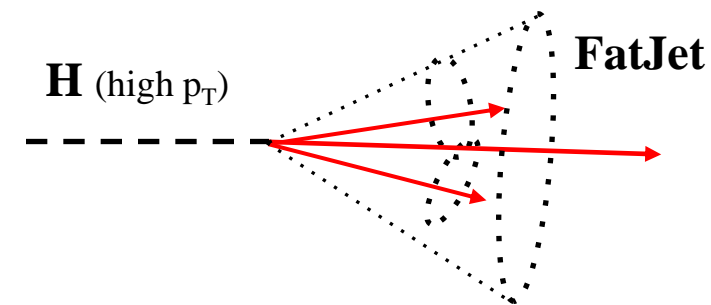
Non-Resonant (main production mode is ggF: ~ 90%)



Golden channel for di-Higgs search considered to be $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b} \gamma\gamma$

$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b} \tau^- \tau^+$ is also attractive for this search

Perspectives of $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b} b\bar{b}$ channel, despite the highest BR ($58\% \times 58\% = 33.6\%$), seemed to be not very good, because of large background and reconstruction difficulties, but special event topology, where one of the H-bosons is highly boosted, is very promising providing almost the same sensitivity as golden channel.



- QCD and TTbar dominated backgrounds
- Boosted, Resolved, Semi-Boosted analysis categories
- Dedicated triggers
- Novel ParticleNET algorithm for **b** and **bb** tagging
- Novel ParticleNET algorithm for **FatJet** mass regression
- ML Signal-background discrimination

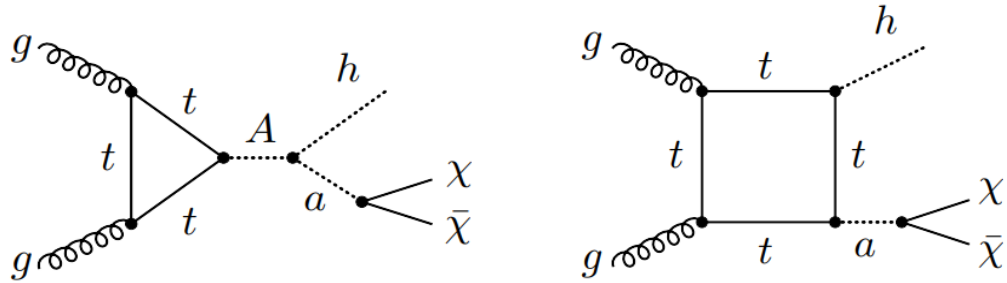
[CMS AN-2023/96](#)

[CMS AN-2023/151](#)

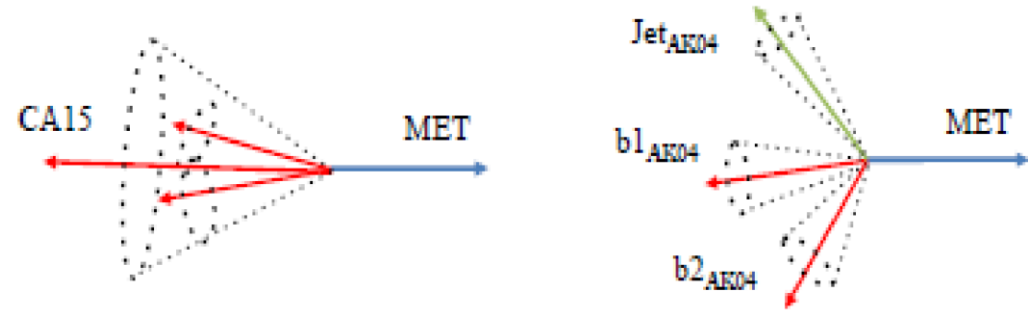
BSM analysis: Dark Matter search

Search for Dark Matter produced in association with the SM Higgs boson predicted by the “2HDM+a” model

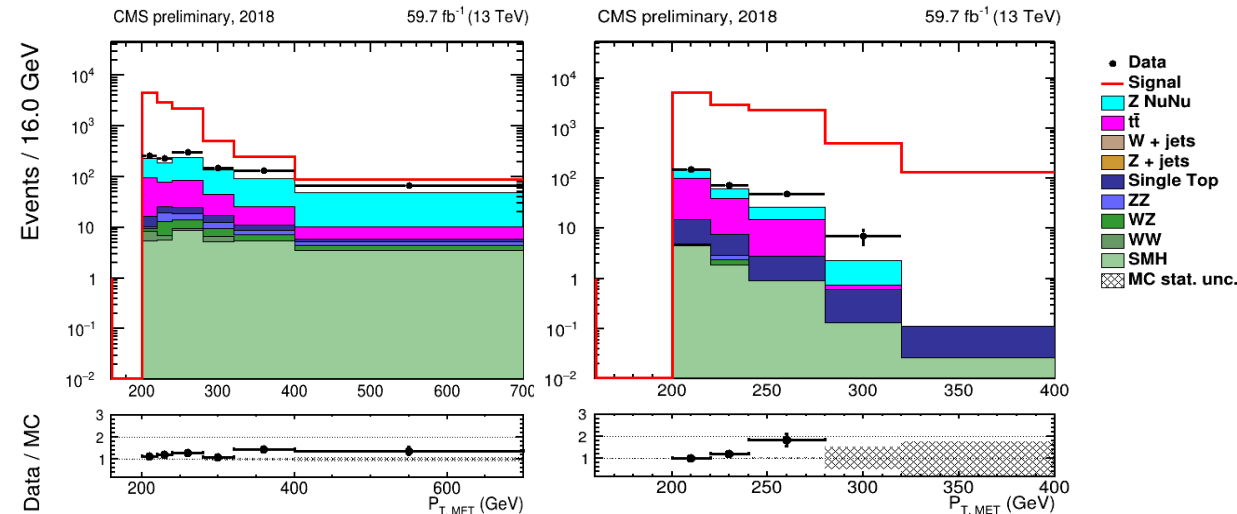
Main contribution comes from



Two analysis categories: boosted and resolved



Selection	Boosted	Resolved
HLT	HLT_PFMETNoMu120_PFMHTNoMu120_IDTight_PFHT60	
Lepton veto	Yes	Yes
Photon veto	Yes	Yes
MET > 200 GeV	Yes	Yes
Additional jets veto	Yes	Yes
$\Delta\phi$ (MET, any jet) > 0.4	Yes	Yes
CA15-jet with $p_T > 200$ GeV, $ \eta < 2.4$	Yes	No
CA15-jet with Double-DeepCSV > 0.9	Yes	No
$100 \text{ GeV} < M_{\text{CA15}} < 150 \text{ GeV}$	Yes	No
Two AK04-jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV, $ \eta < 2.4$	No	Yes
AK04-jets (b1, b2) with DeepCSV > 0.75	No	Yes
$100 \text{ GeV} < M_{b1,b2} < 150 \text{ GeV}$	No	Yes
Signal selection efficiency	1.36 %	1.44 %



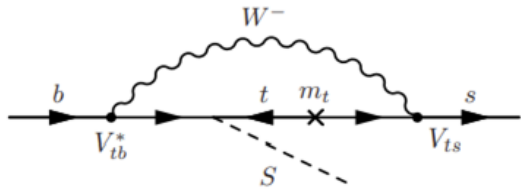
BSM analysis: Search for long lived particles

The search for **long-lived particles (LLPs)** in the muon system.

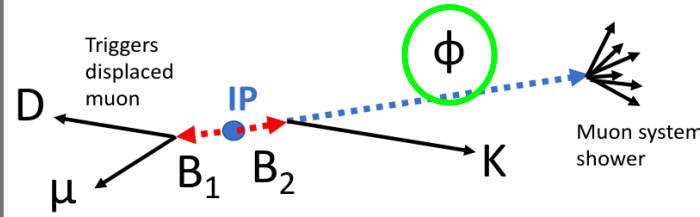
The **signal model** is based on the “**Higgs portal**”.

$$\mathcal{L}_{SH} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \hat{S} \partial^\mu \hat{S} - \frac{\mu_S^2}{2} \hat{S}^2}_{\mathcal{L}_{DS}} - \underbrace{\left(A_{HS} \hat{S} + \lambda_{HS} \hat{S}^2 \right) \hat{H}^\dagger \hat{H}}_{\text{Higgs portal}}$$

● controls the $\hat{H} - \hat{S}$ mixing ● controls $Br(H \rightarrow SS)$

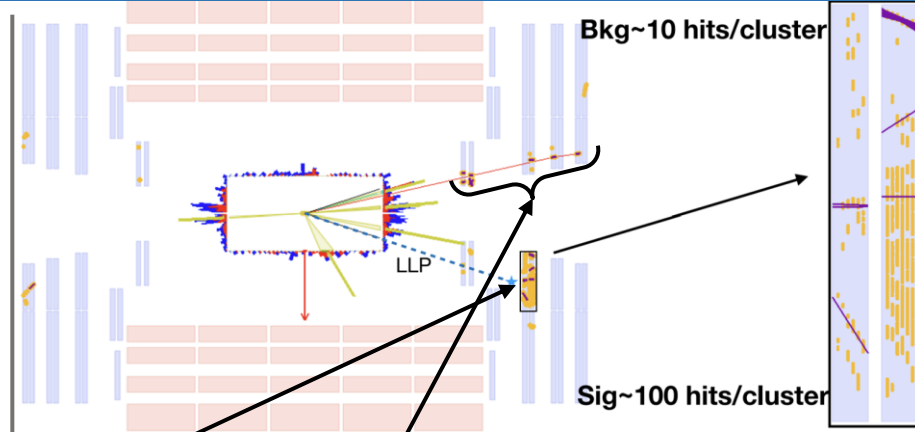
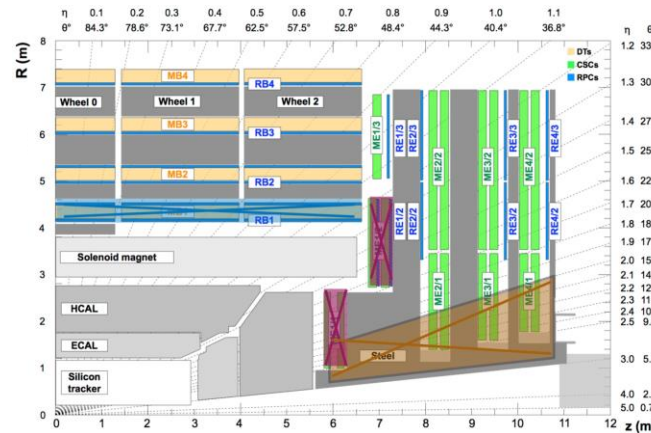


The LLPs are produced from the decays of B mesons.

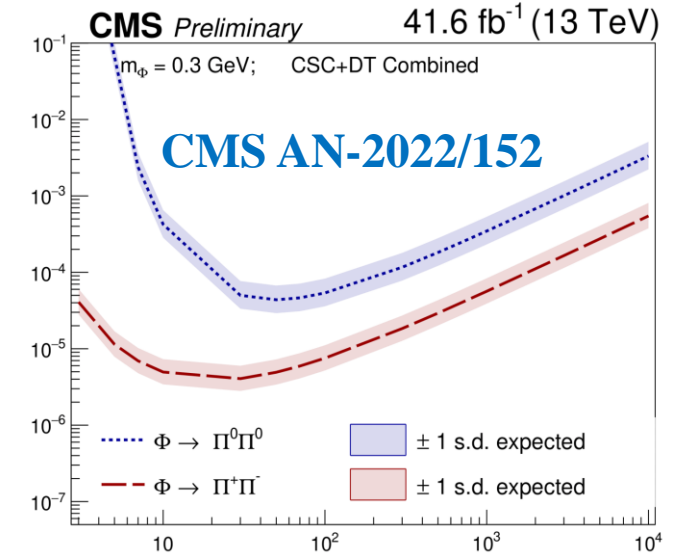


The background data is the **B-Parking** dataset, which contains data with B meson decays and has $\sim 10^9$ events.

The data categories: LLPs had decayed in CSC or in DT chambers.



LLP decays produce high hit multiplicity clusters, while **muons** only create a few hits.



Estimated limits for the combined category and for two different LLP decay channels.

The LLPs decays into a pair of pions which create electromagnetic showers in the muon system

The goal is to enable the searches for LLPs beyond the tracker region.

Thank you