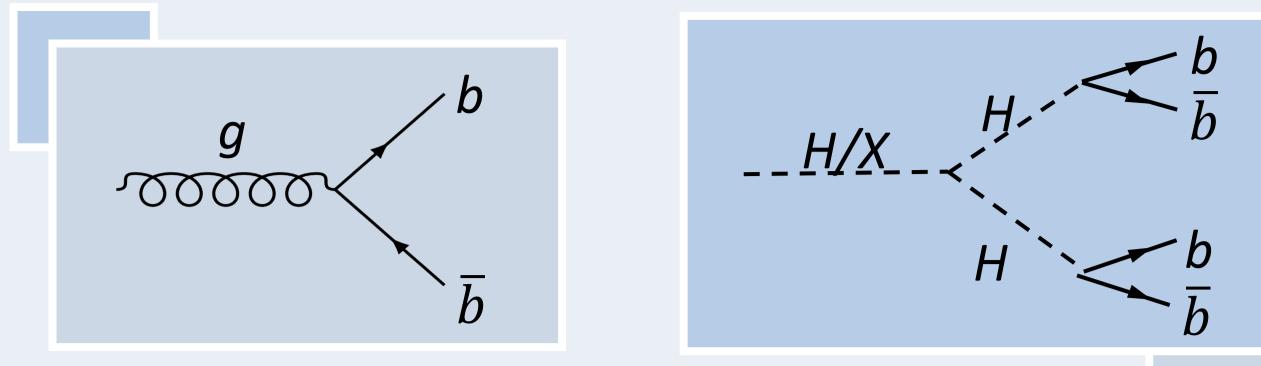
Rejecting $g ightarrow b\overline{b}$ in the ATLAS *b*-jet High Level Trigger

<u>Aims</u>:

- Reject *bb*-jets from $g \rightarrow b\overline{b}$ splitting
- Increase sensitivity for analyses that use the multi-b-jet trigger chains, e.g. HH \rightarrow 4b



<u>DL1d</u>

• Deep neural network

<u>b-jet Trigger</u>

- Reduce rate from \sim 5 kHz in L1 to 30 Hz in main physics stream
- Rejecting $g \to b\overline{b}$ in *b*-tagging reduce the backgrounds, allowing for more signal acceptance at the same rate

$\underline{HH} \rightarrow \underline{4b}$

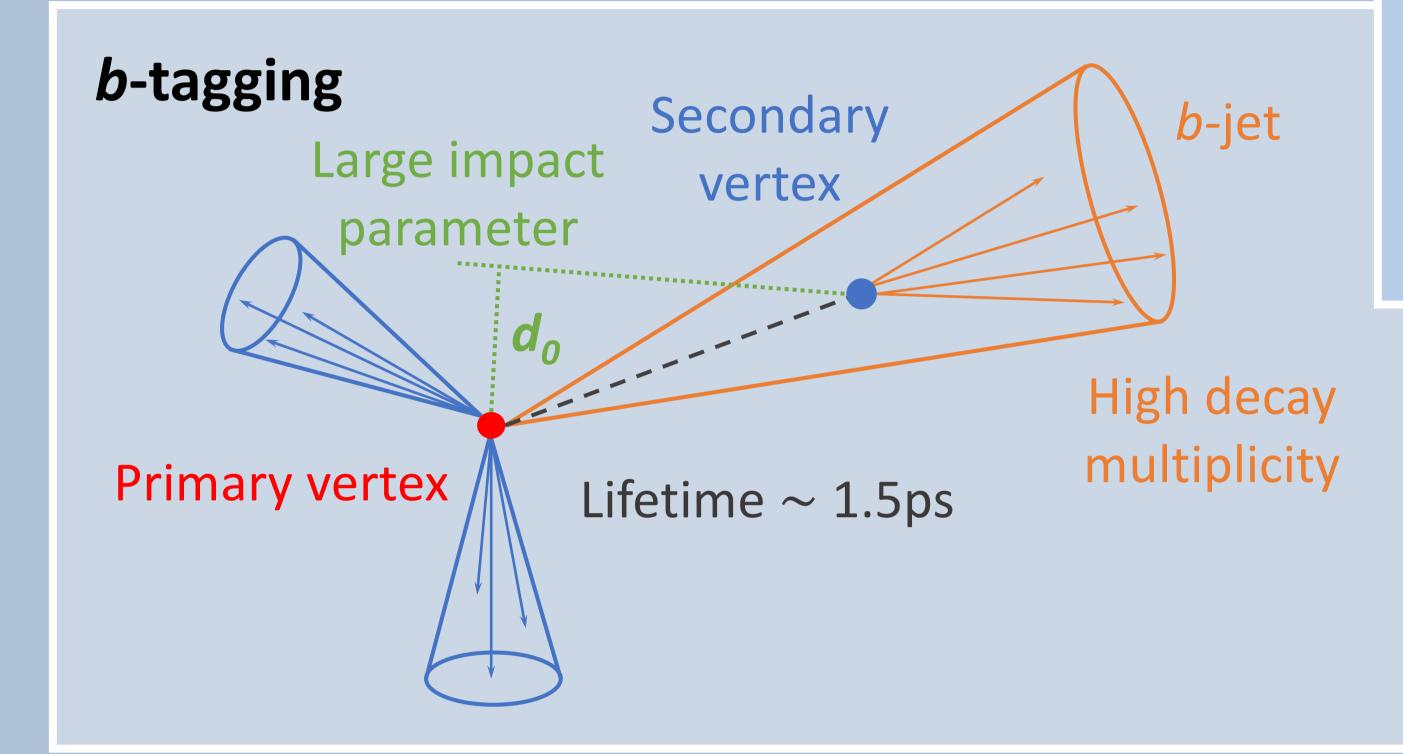
- Highest branching ratio, however...
- Large background from QCD multijet events, including small angle $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ splitting

<u>DL1dbb</u>

bb-jet

• Further separates single *b*-jets and *bb*-jets tagged by DL1d

- Identifies *b*-jet, *c*-jet and light-jet
- Labels single *b*-jets and *bb*-jets inclusively as '*b*-jets'
- **Problem**: *bb*-jets are identified as single *b*-jets



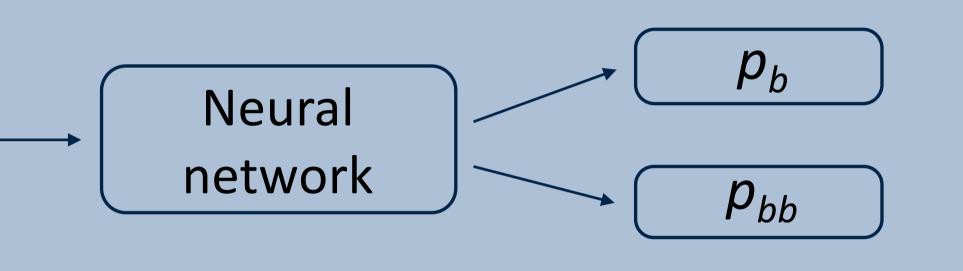


Compared to *b***-jets**:

- Contains 2 *b*-hadrons instead of 1
- Lower fraction of energy carried by tracks from *b*-hadron decay
- Larger jet width

Inputs

- Secondary vertex & impact parameter
 - properties
- Jet kinematics
- Track variables

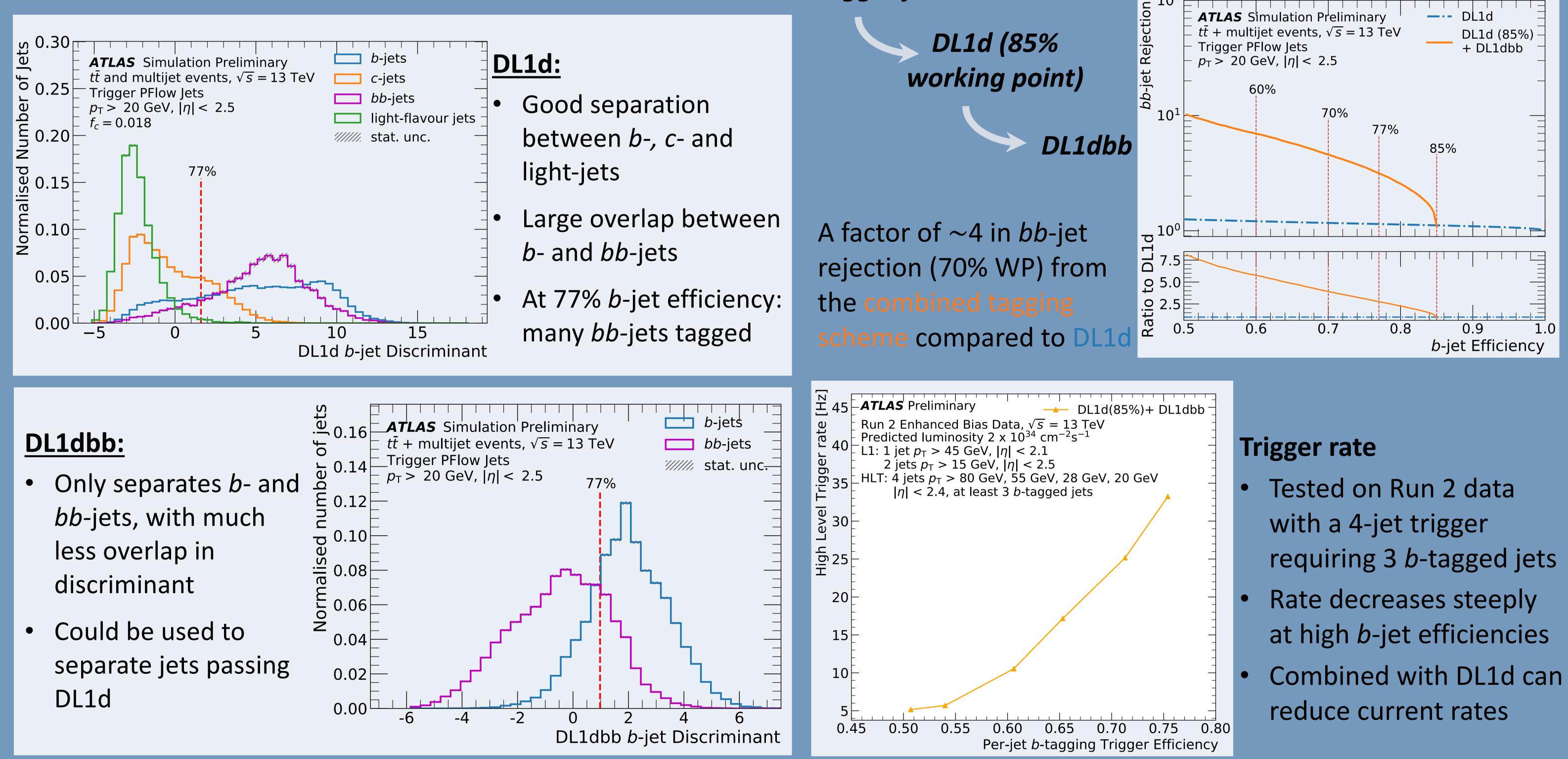


Outputs

bb-jet Rejection in DL1d and DL1dbb:

Combined tagging scheme:

b-jet discriminant – log-likelihood ratio of jet probability outputs **Trigger jets**



Conclusions:

Combining DL1d at 85% working point and DL1dbb effectively rejects bb-jets and could reduce trigger rates.
 Allows lower minimum E_τ thresholds in the HLT for higher luminosity in Run 3 while maintaining low readout rates.



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