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Centro Nazionale di Ricerca in HPC,
Big Data and Quantum Computing

Vector Boson Scattering with Machine Learning in Boosted Topologies at CMS

[Luca Della Penna](#), [Tommaso Tedeschi](#), [David Butraigo Ceballos](#)



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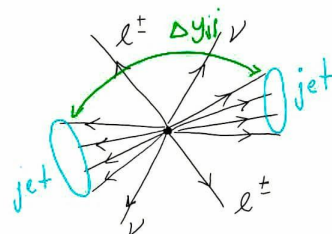
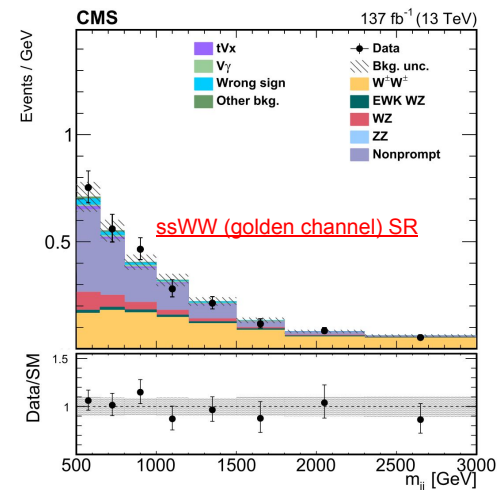
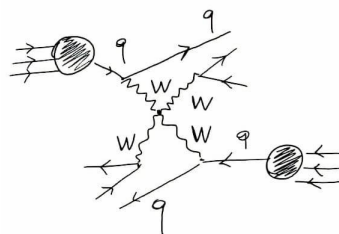
ICSC and Spoke2 - Where Are We Now?
Catania, 10-12 Dicembre 2024

Vector Boson Scattering

- scattering of W/Z gauge bosons, purely EW process of order $O(\alpha^6)$
 - Why?
 - Triple and quartic gauge couplings
 - Higgs and gauge bosons couplings (test of electroweak symmetry breaking)
 - Cancel the divergence of the cross-section at high energy
 - How?
 - Large rapidity gap between the two forward-backward jets in the detector
 - Large reconstructed dijet mass

Three types of final states:

- fully leptonic (electron and/or muons in the final states, clean but low statistics)
- semi-leptonic (one V in leptons and one V in quarks, balance)
- fully-hadronic (both V decay into a quark pair, high statistics and high background)



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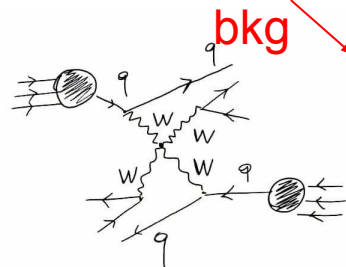
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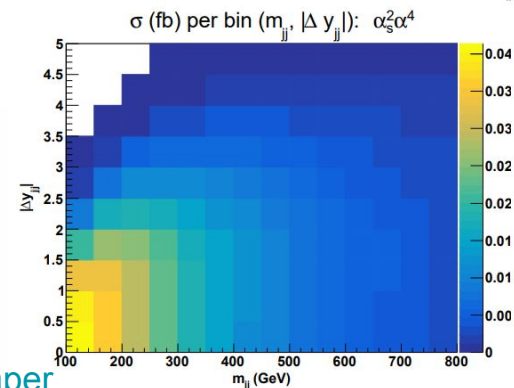
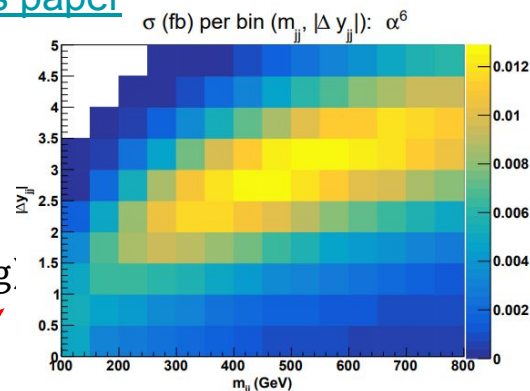
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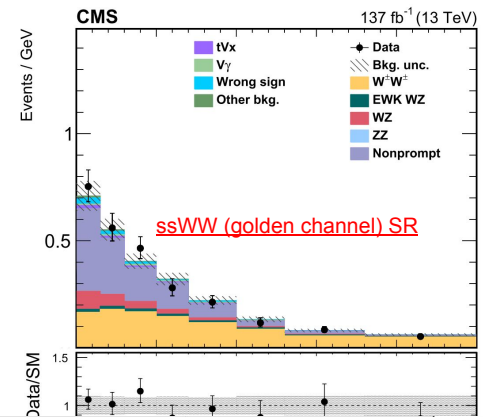
from [this paper](#)

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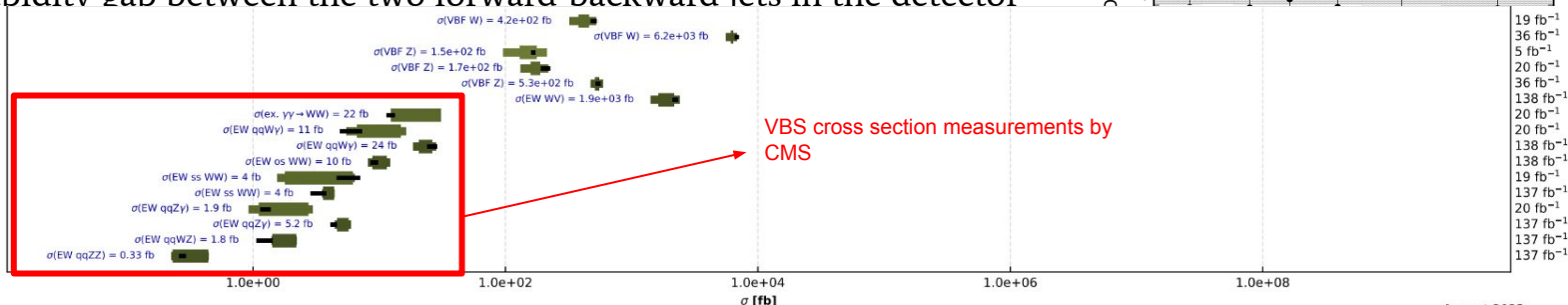


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VBF and VBS	Energy	Reference	Value
VBF W	8 TeV	JHEP 11 (2016) 147	
VBF W	13 TeV	EPJC 80 (2020) 43	
VBF Z	7 TeV	JHEP 10 (2013) 101	
VBF Z	8 TeV	EPJC 75 (2015) 66	
VBF Z	13 TeV	EPJC 78 (2018) 589	
EW WV	13 TeV	PLB 834 (2022) 137438	
ex. yy → WW	8 TeV	JHEP 08 (2016) 119	
EW qqWγ	8 TeV	JHEP 06 (2017) 106	
EW qqWγ	13 TeV	PRD 108 032017	
EW os WW	13 TeV	PLB 841 (2023) 137495	
EW ss WW	8 TeV	PRL 114 051801 (2015)	
EW ss WW	13 TeV	PLB 809 (2020) 135710	
EW qqZγ	8 TeV	PLB 770 (2017) 380	
EW qqZγ	13 TeV	PRD 104 072001 (2021)	
EW qqWZ	13 TeV	PLB 809 (2020) 135710	
EW qqZZ	13 TeV	PLB 812 (2020) 135992	

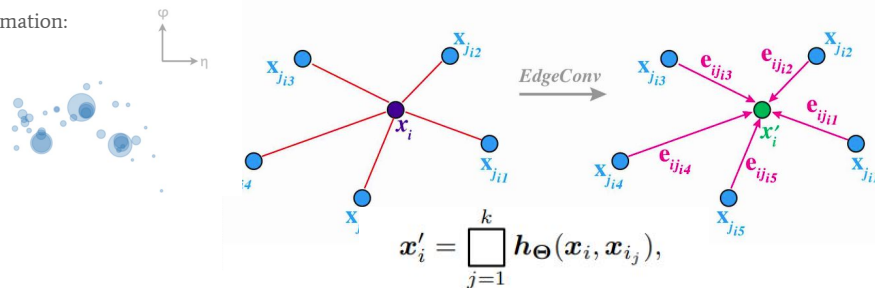


Measured cross sections and exclusion limits at 95% C.L. See here for all cross section summary plots
Inner colored bars statistical uncertainty, outer narrow bars statistical+systematic uncertainty
Light to Dark colored bars: 2.76, 5.02, 7, 8, 13, 13.6 TeV, Black bars: theory prediction

What we have: ParticleNet

- **ParticleNet** is a **DGNN** machine learning techniques used in CMS to extract informations from particles features.
- **Inputs**: unordered set of particles in space (point cloud) with their informations (rapidity and azimuth angle, momentum, charge...) and it is based on the EdgeConv operation to find correlation among the points on a graph.
- **Outputs**: classification score to tag $X \rightarrow qq$, $X \rightarrow bb$, $X \rightarrow cc$ jets against QCD jets.

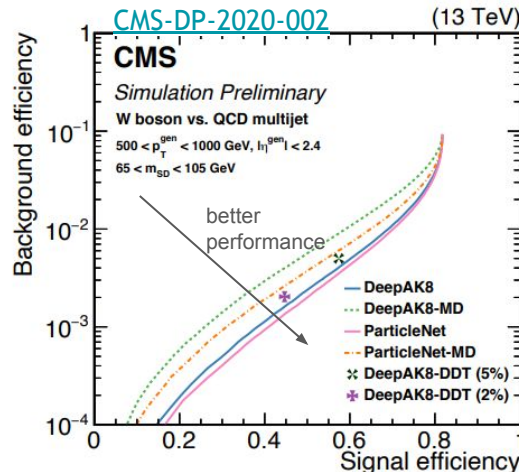
Primary information:
2D (η, ϕ)



ParticleNet outputs are available in the “standard” set of variables in CMS (**NanoAOD format**)

FatJet_particleNet_XbbVsQCD	Float_t
FatJet_particleNet_XccVsQCD	Float_t
FatJet_particleNet_XggVsQCD	Float_t
FatJet_particleNet_XqqVsQCD	Float_t

ParticleNet variables for R=0.8 jets





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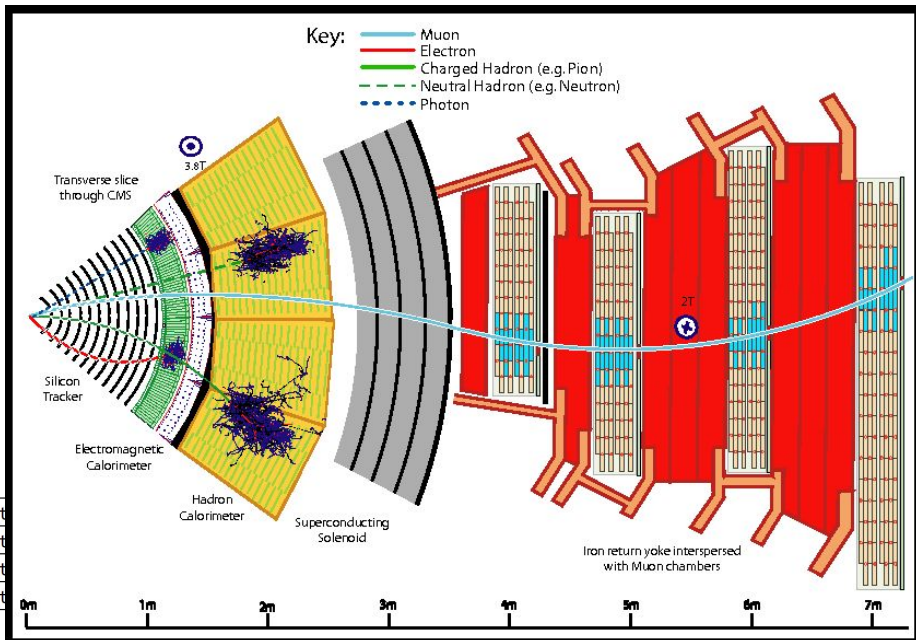
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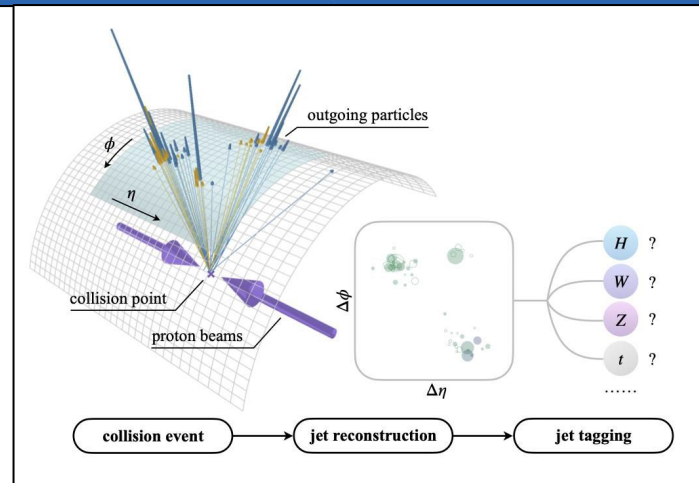
ParticleNet variables for R=0.8 jets

At the CMS experiment:
Particle informations = ParticleFlow
(putting together informations from the different subdetectors)



Part A new tool: ParT

- CMS is going to introduce new ML variables for jets using ParT
- -It shows better performance, particularly in background rejection
- -Inputs are again particle features but now introducing “interaction” (C) among them (N, C, C')
- -Trained on the JETCLASS dataset that contains 10 “types” of jets (100M jet event in total)



Particle
variab

ParticleNe

FatJe

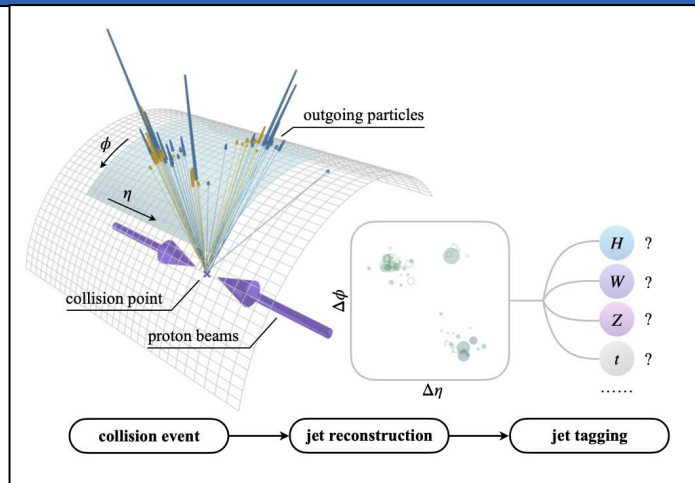
FatJe

FatJe



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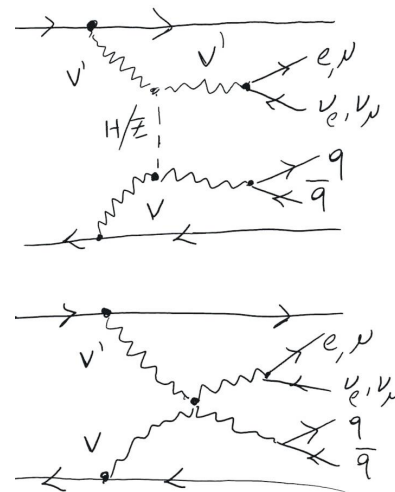


background rejection

	All classes		$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	$H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$	$H \rightarrow gg$	$H \rightarrow 4q$	$H \rightarrow lvqq'$	$t \rightarrow bqq'$	$t \rightarrow bl\nu$	$W \rightarrow qq'$	$Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$
	Accuracy	AUC	Rej _{50%}	Rej _{50%}	Rej _{50%}	Rej _{50%}	Rej _{99%}	Rej _{50%}	Rej _{99.5%}	Rej _{50%}	Rej _{50%}
PFN	0.772	0.9714	2924	841	75	198	265	797	721	189	159
P-CNN	0.809	0.9789	4890	1276	88	474	947	2907	2304	241	204
ParticleNet	0.844	0.9849	7634	2475	104	954	3339	10526	11173	347	283
ParT	0.861	0.9877	10638	4149	123	1864	5479	32787	15873	543	402

What we want to do?

- Polarized cross-section in VBS processes in semi-leptonic and fully-hadronic final state...using ML techniques
- We need to extract informations from boosted W/Z jets, retrieving properties of the subjects to reconstruct the polarization of the initial bosons.
- Polarization accessible through the angular distribution of the final state particles. Different variables have been proposed for this task that take the momentum unbalance of the final state in the case of transverse and longitudinal polarization (p_{Θ}, z_j, z_g and others)
- Mass-decorrelated tagger using ParticleNet are already available in CMS



$$\mathcal{M}_{\pm} \propto \frac{1 \mp \cos \theta_*}{2},$$

$$\mathcal{M}_0 \propto -\frac{\sin \theta_*}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

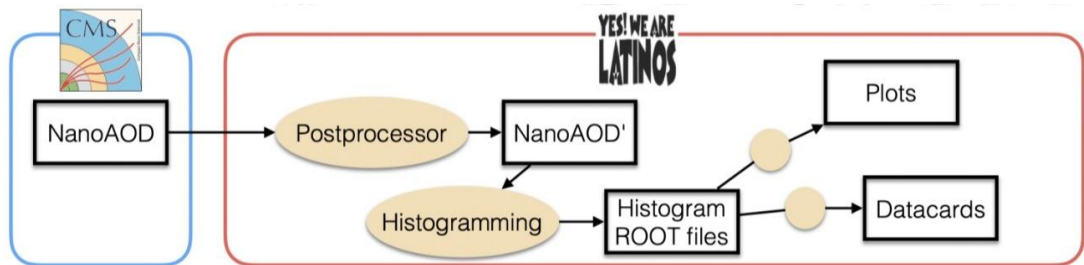
Process	$\sigma \mathcal{B}$ (fb)	Theoretical prediction (fb)
$W_L^{\pm} W_L^{\pm}$	$0.24^{+0.40}_{-0.37}$	0.28 ± 0.03
$W_X^{\pm} W_T^{\pm}$	$3.25^{+0.50}_{-0.48}$	3.32 ± 0.37
$W_L^{\pm} W_X^{\pm}$	$1.40^{+0.60}_{-0.57}$	1.71 ± 0.19
$W_T^{\pm} W_T^{\pm}$	$2.03^{+0.51}_{-0.50}$	1.89 ± 0.21

polarized cross section for ssWW in fully leptonic final state measured by CMS ([this paper](#))

How?

mkShapesRDF (Latino) + ParticleNet/ParT variables

- [mkShapesRDF](#) is a software for post-processing and shape analysis in CMS
 - Post-Processing: selection and filtering variables to produce a modified “standard” format (NanoAOD’)
 - We included new modules on the framework to filtering FatJets (jets with $R=0.8$) + corrections on the jet variables (mass, transverse momentum ...) due to detector effects
- All these can be used on the [CMS INFN Analysis Facility](#) (see [Tommaso’s talk](#) of yesterday)



Person Power (INFN and University of Perugia):

- David Butraigo Ceballos (1st year PhD student)
- Luca Della Penna (2nd year PhD student)
- Tommaso Tedeschi (Post-Doc)



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Thanks for your attention!