

Accelerating the search for mass bumps using the Data-Directed Paradigm

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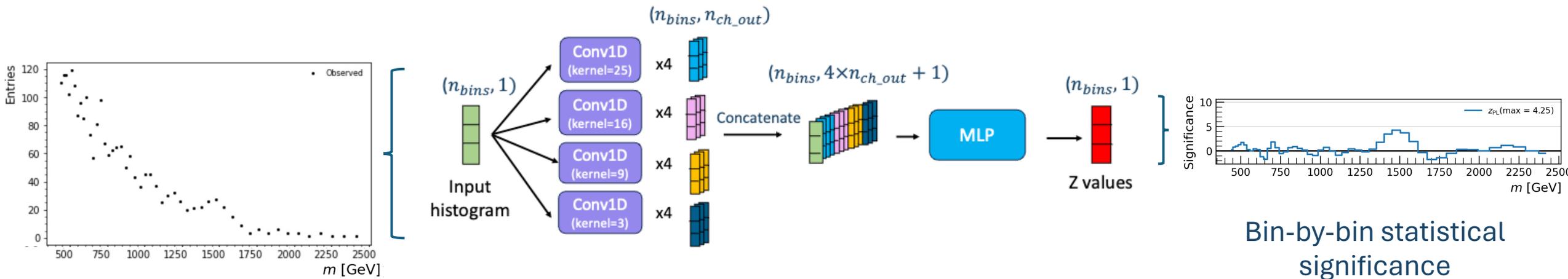
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What ?

- We want to maximize our chances to **find new physics** in collider data
- Train a neural network to **identify mass bumps in real data** without the need of simulation or analytical fit to estimate the background



Invariant mass histogram

Bin-by-bin statistical significance

Why ?

- Exploit the **discovery potential of the data**
 - Impossible to check all final states with a traditional analysis
 - Many possible resonances in unexplored final states → bumps

Existing searches for two-body resonances^[1]

	e	μ	τ	q/g	b	t	γ	Z/W	H	BSM \rightarrow SM ₁ \times SM ₁				BSM \rightarrow SM ₁ \times SM ₂			BSM \rightarrow complex			
										q/g	γ/π^0 's	b	...	tZ/H	bH	...	$\tau q q'$	$e q q'$	$\mu q q'$...
e	[37,38]	[39,40]	[39]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	[41]	[42]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	[43,44]	\emptyset	
μ		[37,38]	[39]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	[41]	[42]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	[43,44]	
τ			[45,46]	\emptyset	[47]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	[48,49]	\emptyset	
q/g				[29,30,50,51]	[52]	\emptyset	[53,54]	[55]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	
b					[29,52,56]	[57]	[54]	[58]	[59]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	[60]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	
t						[61]	\emptyset	[62]	[63]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	[64]	[60]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	
γ							[65,66]	[67-69]	[68,70]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	
Z/W								[71]	[71]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	
H									[72,73]	[74]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	
BSM \rightarrow SM ₁ \times SM ₁	q/g									\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	
	γ/π^0 's										[75]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	
	b											[76,77]	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	
	\vdots													\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	
\vdots																				

[1] J. H. Kim et al., version 1, 10.48550/ARXIV.1907.06659 (2019), <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.06659>

Promising result

- **Finding the Higgs bump**
 - Predicted significance matches the ATLAS significance within error [2]

