

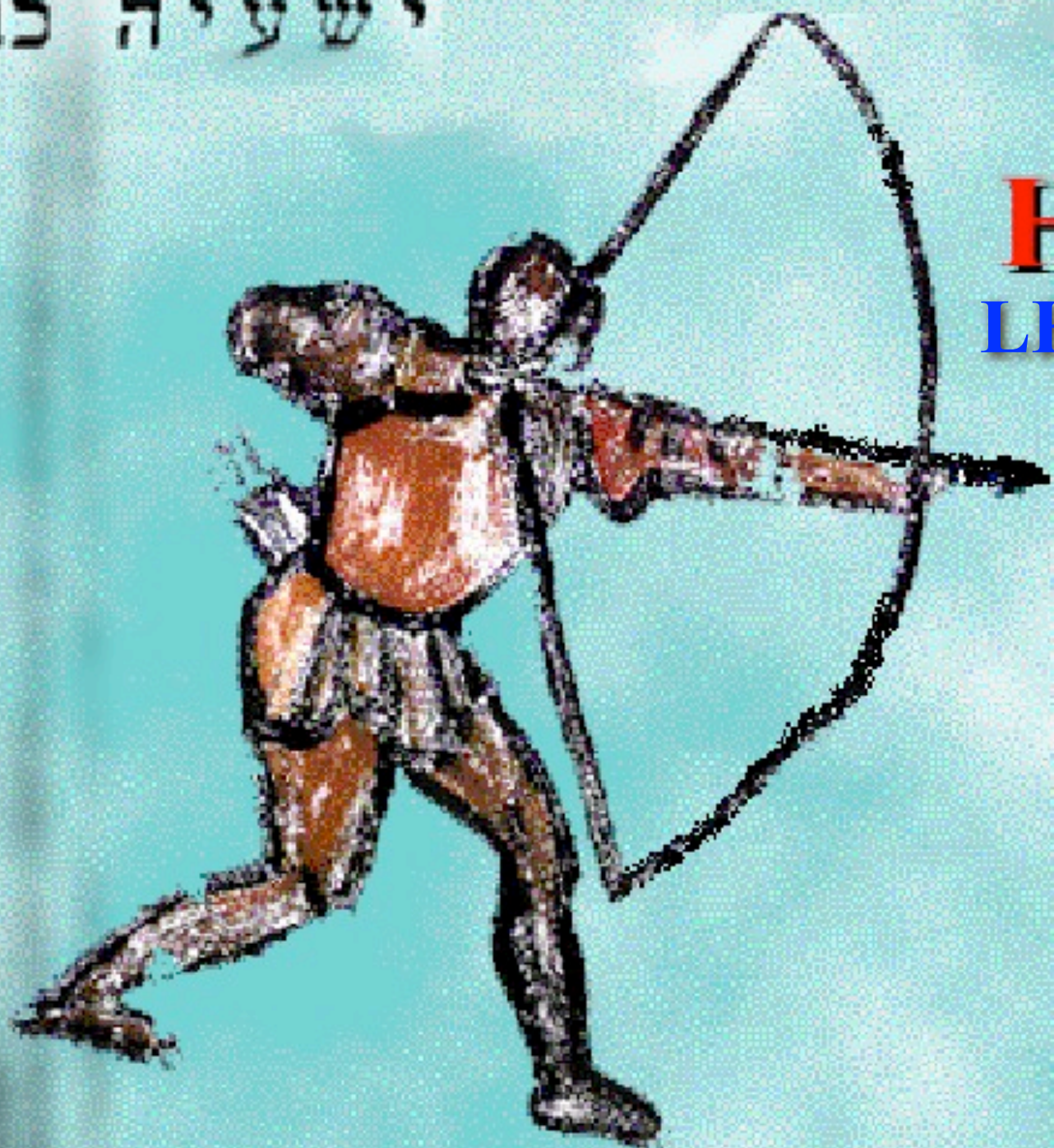
"וְעִילָם נָשָׂא אֶשְׁפָּה..."

יִשְׁעִיָּה כב

Eilam Gross

Hunting the Higgs

LHC2TSP CERN March 2011



Thanks to many people
To name a few:
M. Kado, O. Silbert

"And Eilam bare the quiver..."

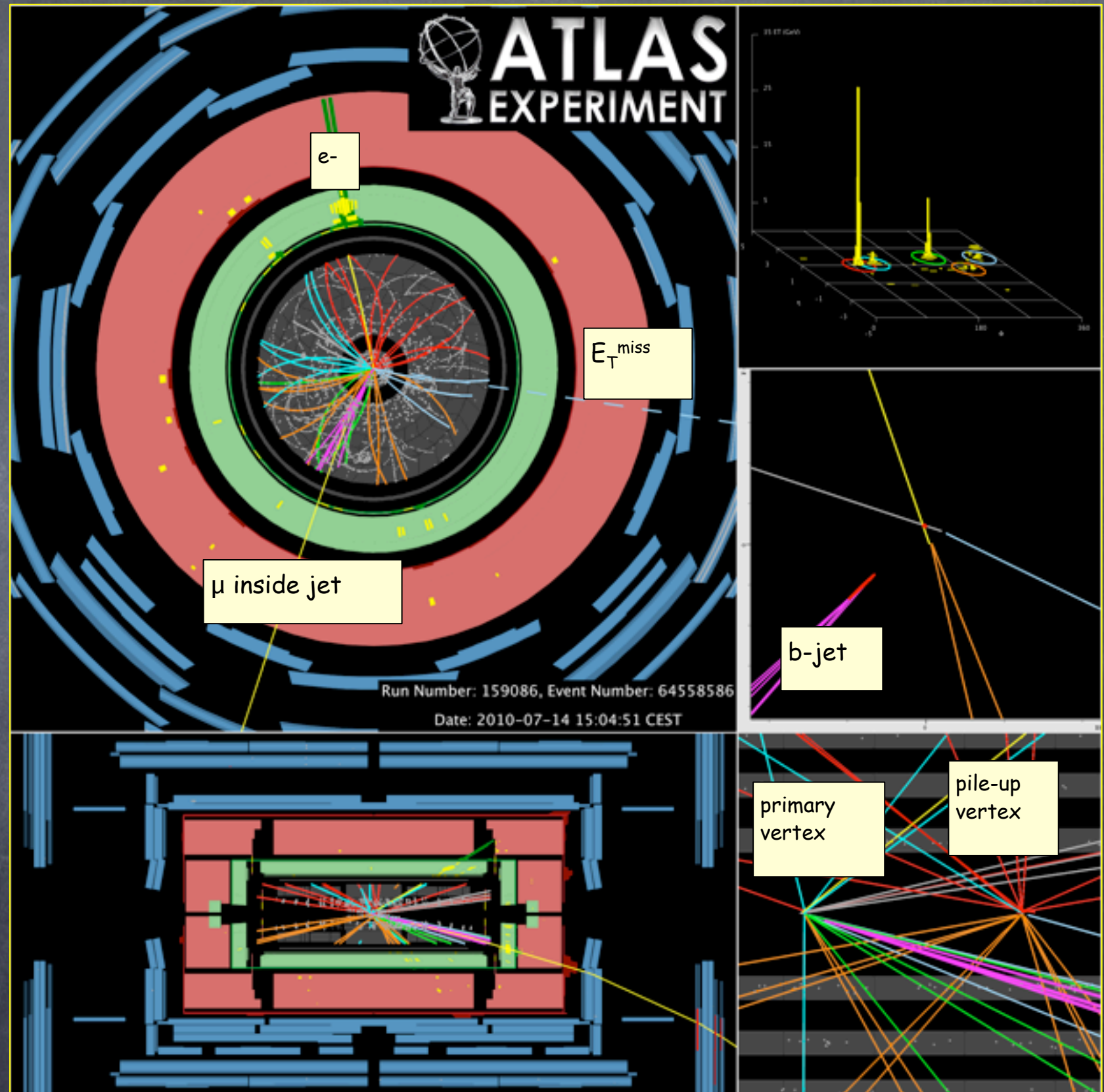
Jesaia 22



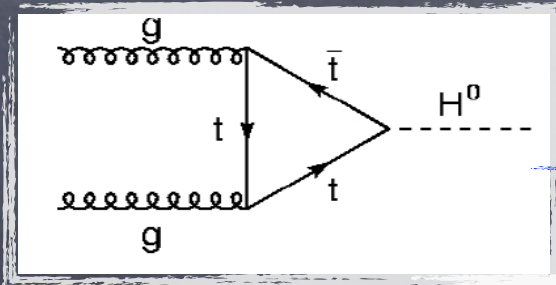
Physics Analysis Objects

- Higgs searches require detailed understanding of all of the Physics objects:

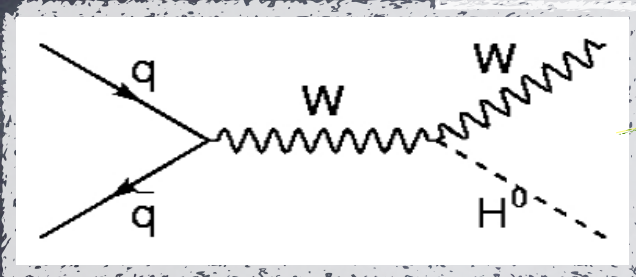
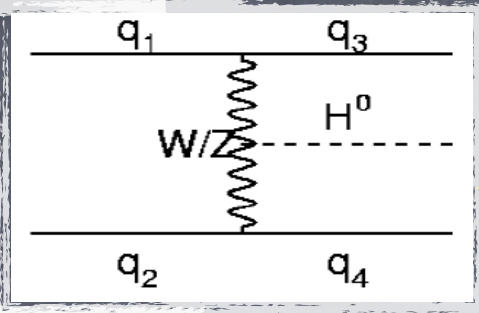
- electrons,
- muons,
- light-quarks (jets),
- heavy flavours (charm, bottom-jets),
- missing energy (E_T^{miss})



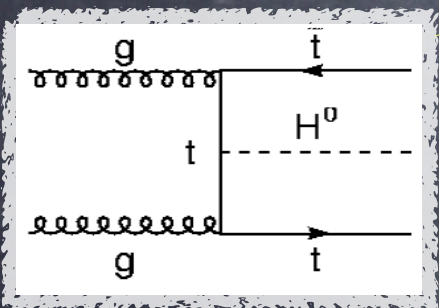
Higgs Production



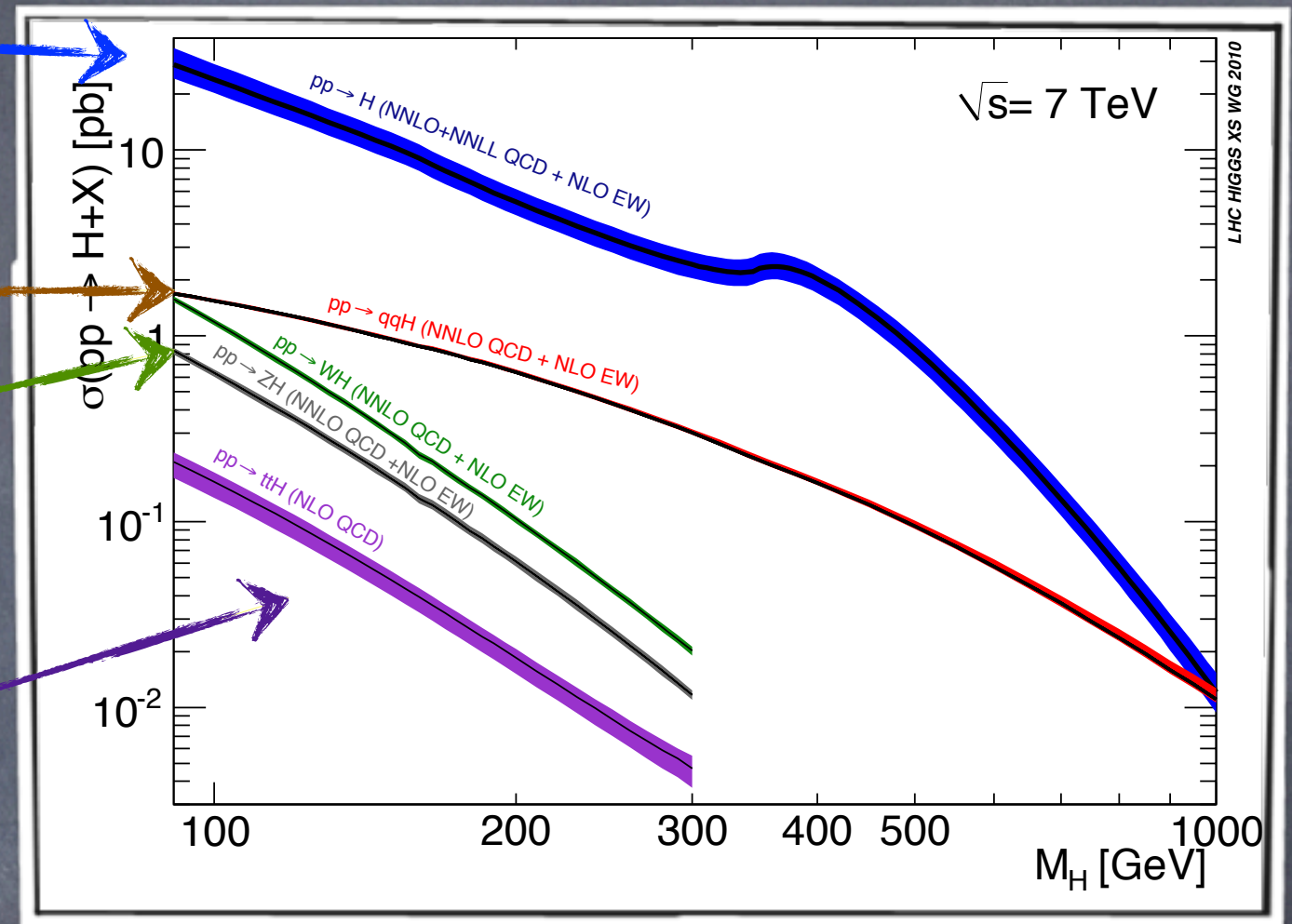
is x10
then



is even
smaller, yet distinct



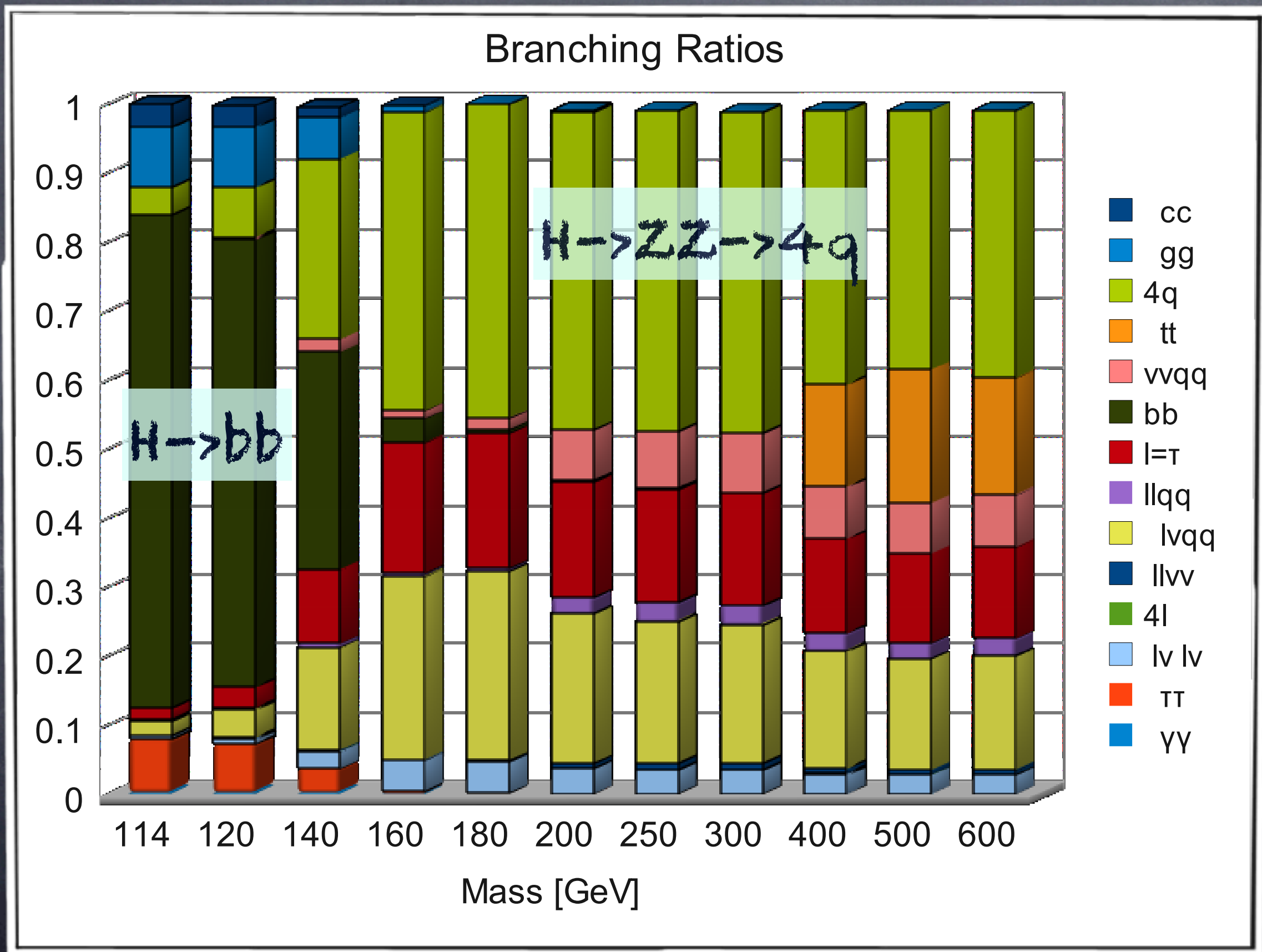
is the smallest and also difficult



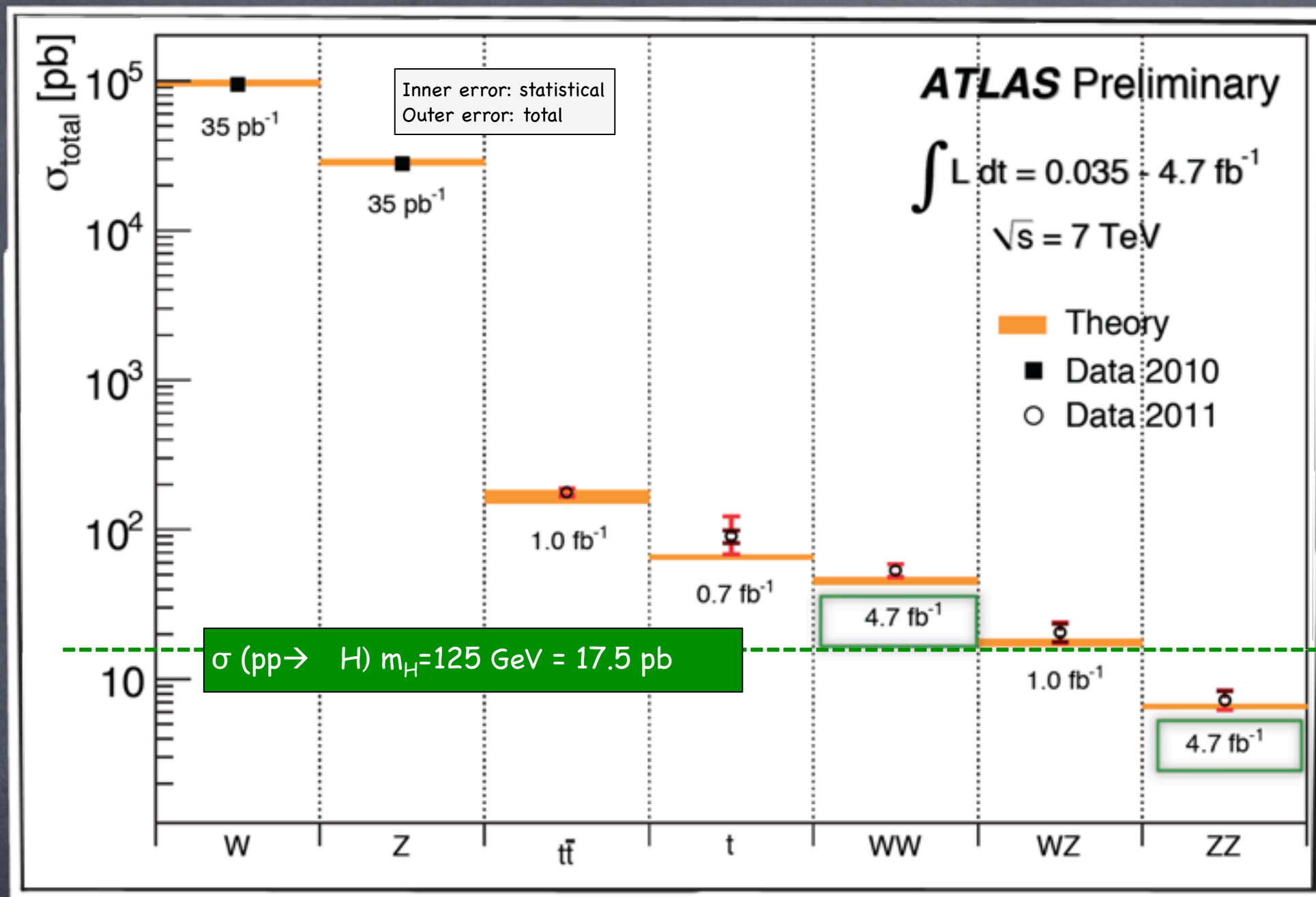
Typical size of uncertainties (values depend on M_H):

	ggF	VBF	WH/ZH	$t\bar{t}H$
QCD scale:	+12% -8%	$\pm 1\%$	$\pm 1\%$	+3% -9%
PDF + α_s :	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 4\%$	$\pm 4\%$	$\pm 8\%$
Mass line shape:	$(150\%) \times \left(\frac{M_H}{\text{TeV}}\right)^3$			

All Ingredients

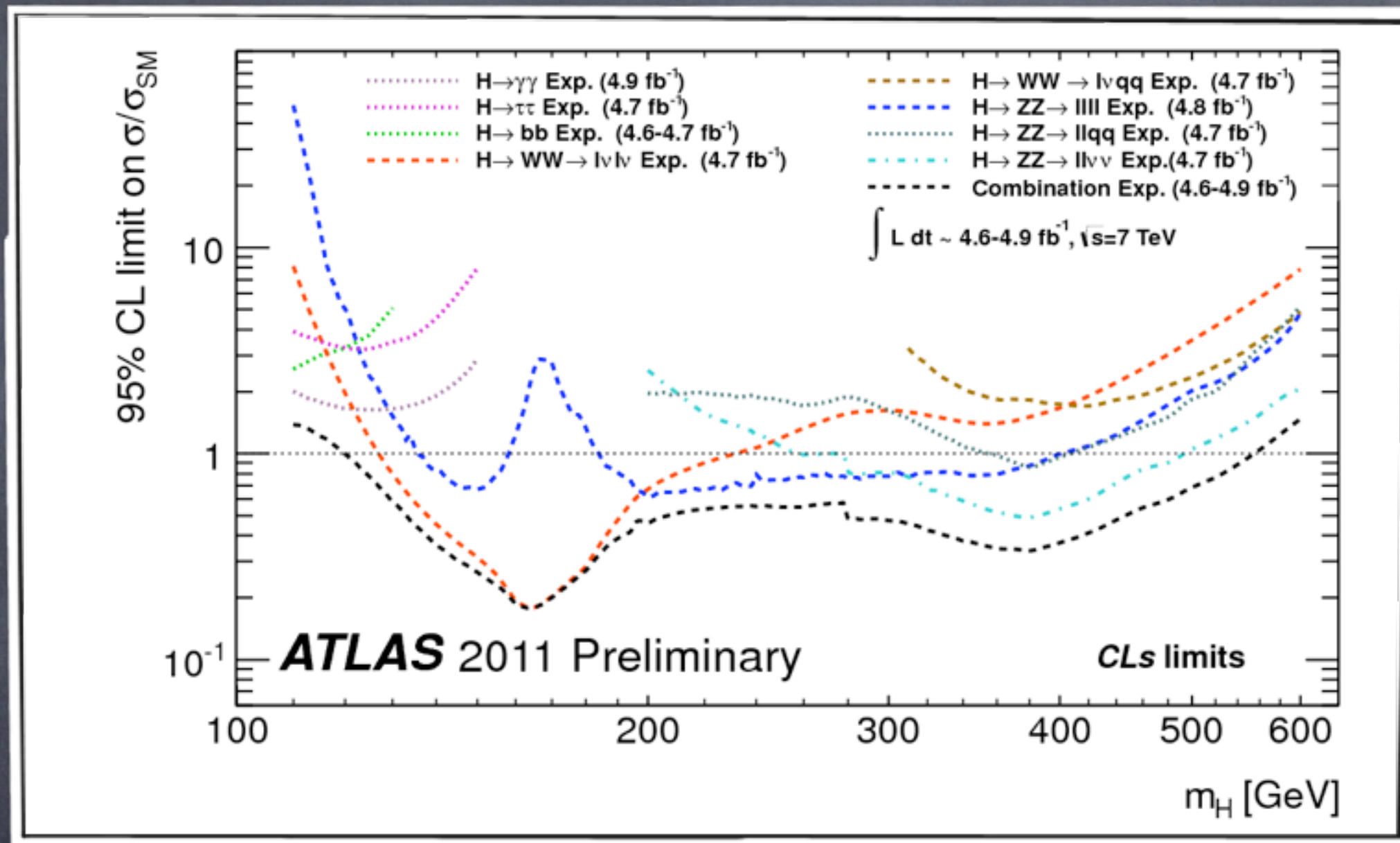


Electroweak measurements are Higgs backgrounds



- Good agreement with theory, W, Z, $t\bar{t}$ become a challenge for theory
- Systematics dominate
- Higgs cross section same order of magnitude as Di-Boson production (WW, WZ, ZZ)

Combined Limit



- Low mass is completely dominated by $\gamma\gamma$, then $b\bar{b}$, $\tau\tau$ and a bit of WW
- High mass completely dominated by $ll\nu\nu$

Channels Weight

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{SM}}$$

Asymptotically Cowan et. al. , EPJC 71 (2011) 1-19.

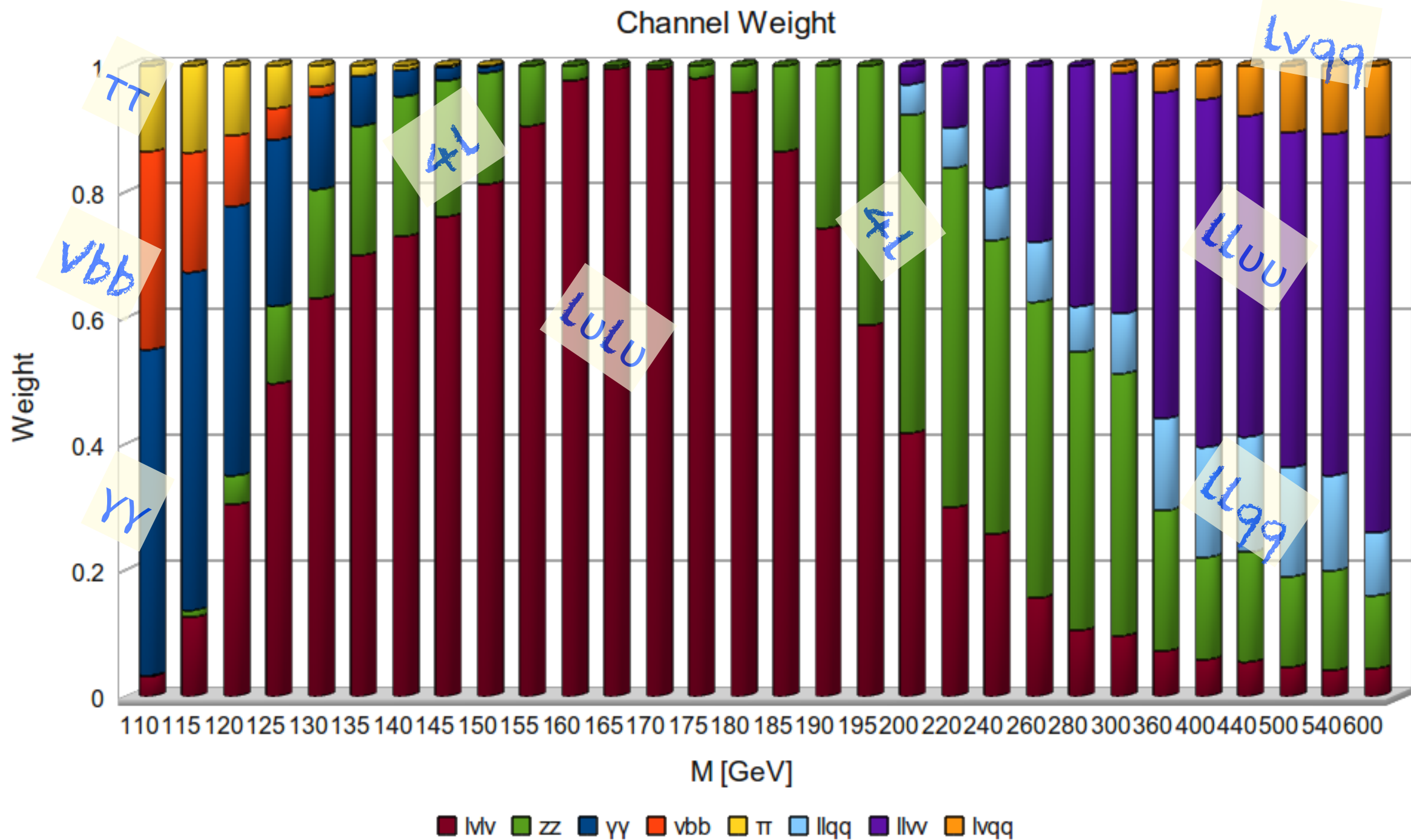
$$\mu_{up,exp,i}(\mathcal{L}_i) \rightarrow \mu_{up,exp,i}(\mathcal{L}_0) = \mu_{up,exp,i}(\mathcal{L}_i) \sqrt{\frac{\mathcal{L}_i}{\mathcal{L}_0}}$$

Luminosity normalized:

$$w_i = \left(\frac{\mu_{up,exp,C}}{\mu_{up,exp,i}} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{\mu_{up,exp,i}}}{\sqrt{\sum \left(\frac{1}{\mu_{up,exp,i}} \right)^2}} \right)^2 \rightarrow \frac{\left(s_i / \sqrt{s_i + b_i} \right)^2}{\sum_i \left(s_i / \sqrt{s_i + b_i} \right)^2}$$

If we normalize individual channels
to the same luminosity,
the weight, w_i is independent of the
luminosity

Channels Weight



A nano statistical interlude I

Understanding The Yellow and Green Bands

Exclusion: Profile Likelihood “vs” CLs

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{SM}(m_H)}$$

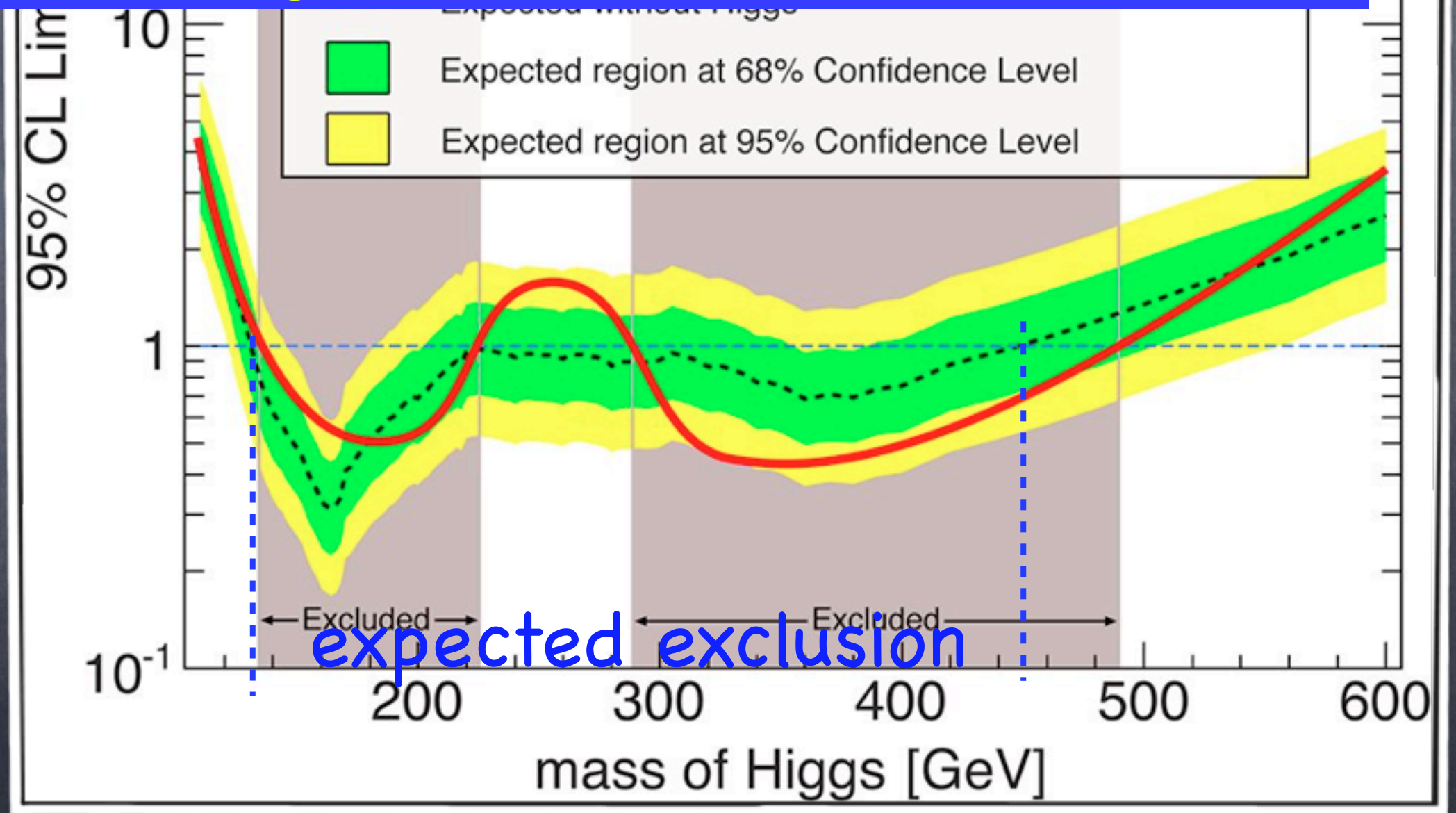
- >CLs measures the compatibility of the data with the signal hypothesis.
- >If $CLs < 5\%$ the signal hypothesis is excluded at the 95% CL

- > μ_{up} is the signal strength for which $CLs = 5\%$
- > If $\mu_{up} < 1 \Rightarrow \sigma(m_H)/\sigma_{SM} < 1 \Rightarrow \sigma(m_H) < \sigma_{SM}$
 $\Rightarrow m_H$ is excluded at the 95% Confidence Level

Understanding The Yellow and Green Bands

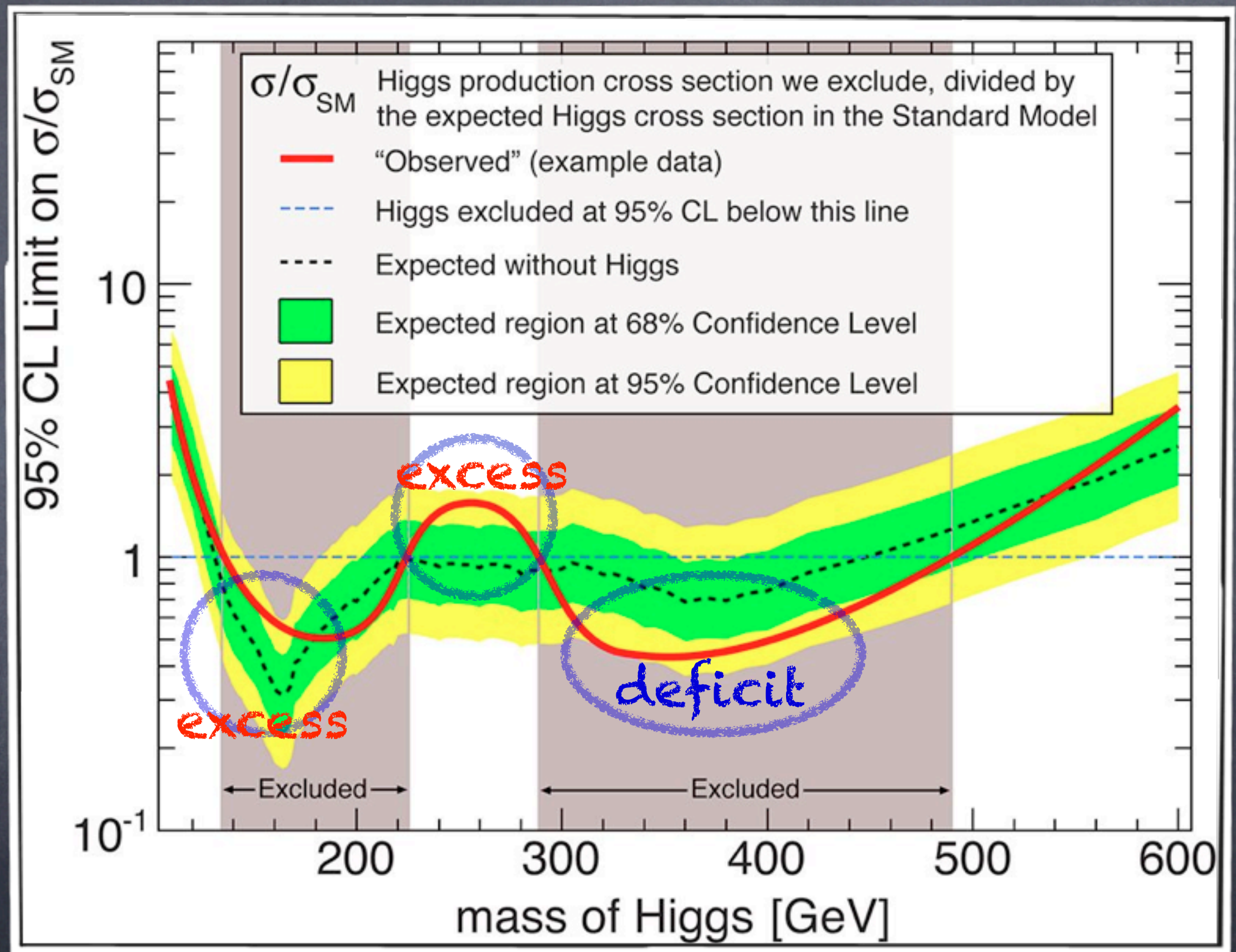
If the expected number of signal events is tiny then $s(m_H)+b \sim b$,
this signal cannot be excluded

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{SM}}$$



Understanding The Yellow and Green Bands

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{SM}}$$



Probing low mass & the LEP Edge

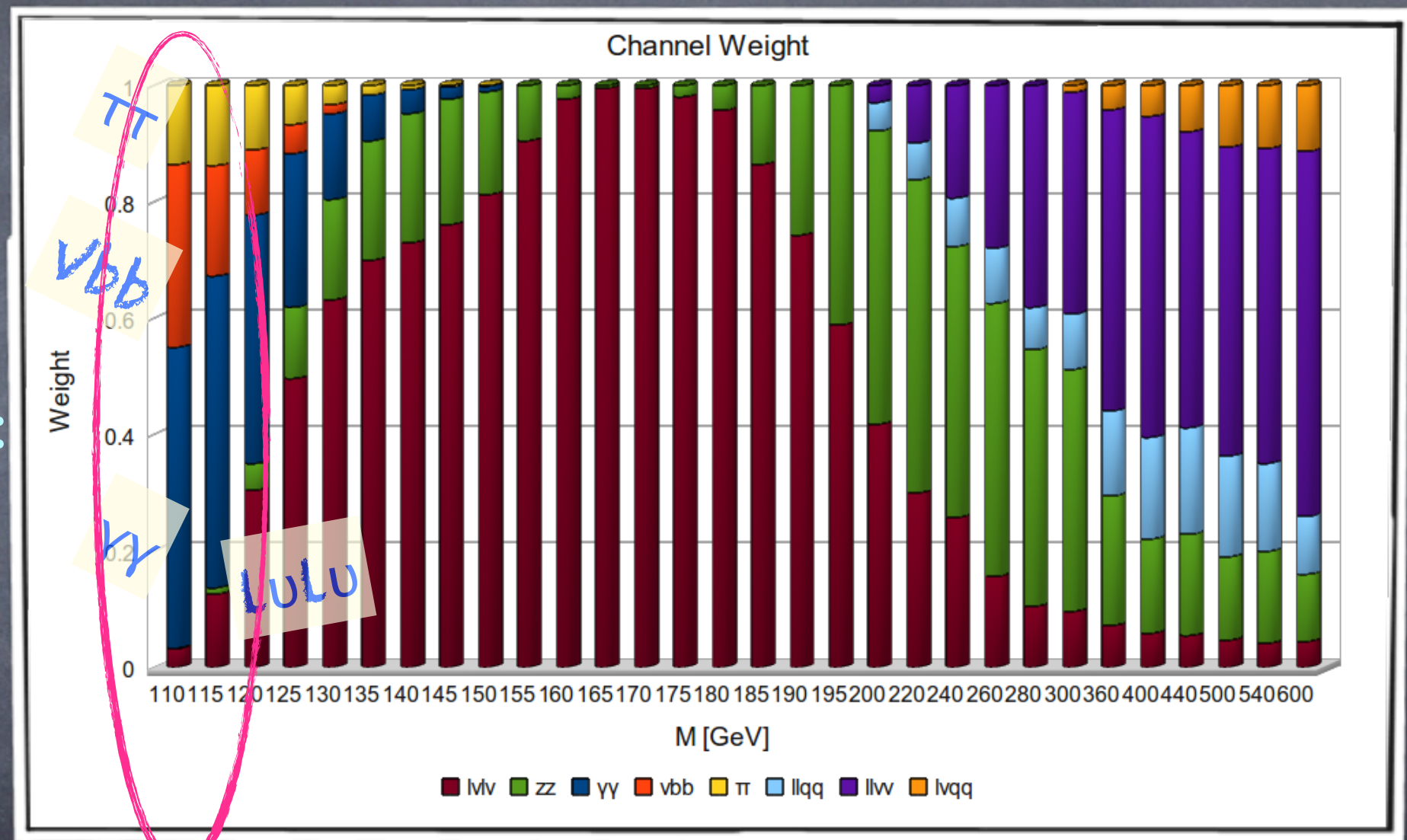
- Probing 114–140 GeV

- Probing channels:

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

$VH \rightarrow Vbb$,

$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$



$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Probing LEP 114 GeV

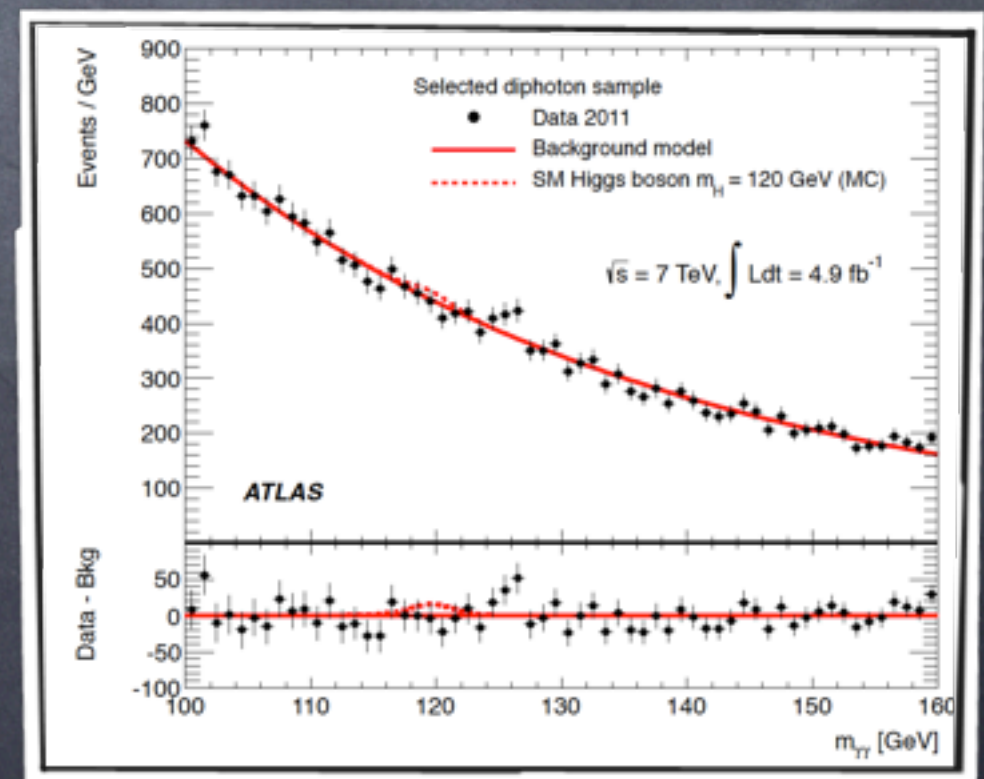
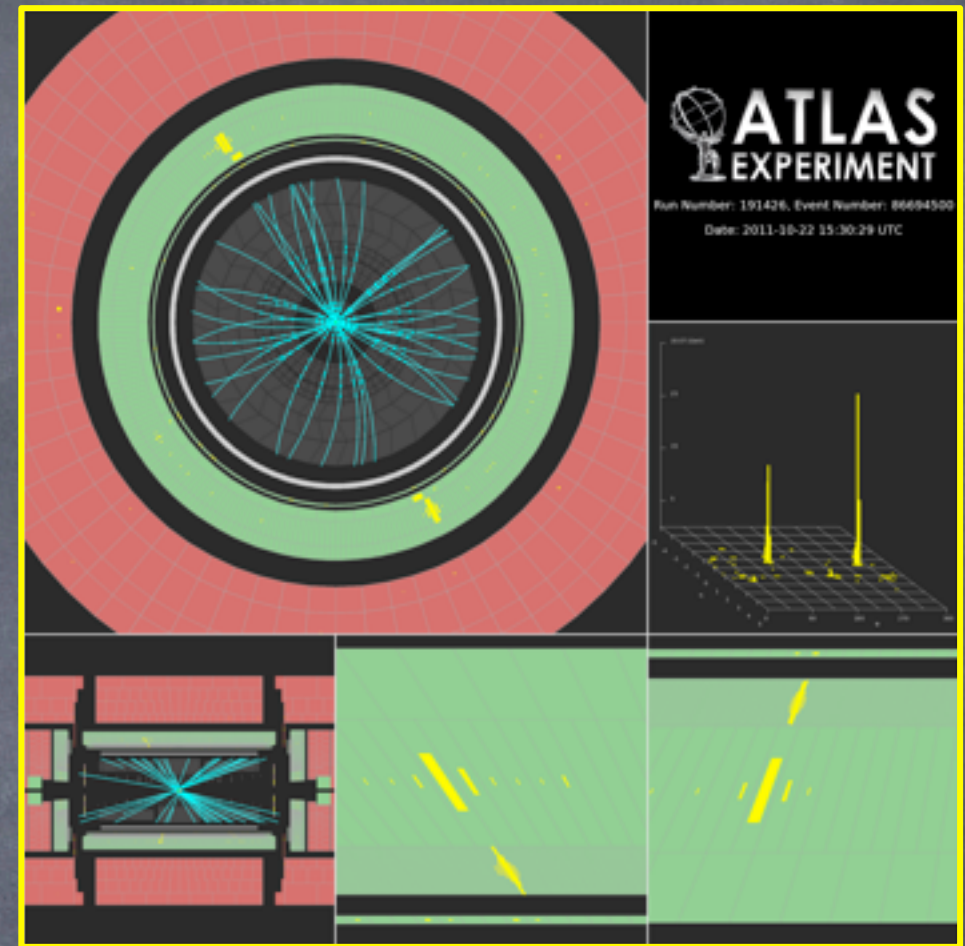
Clean signature: 2 energetic isolated photons \rightarrow narrow mass peak

$E^T(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) > 40, 25 \text{ GeV}$

A narrow peak is searched for over a large, smooth background.

Data are split into 9 **categories** based on **direction of photons** (detector region), **conversion mode** (which affect $\gamma\gamma$ mass resolution, which is excellent) and **$p^T_{\gamma\gamma}$ perpendicular to $\gamma\gamma$ thrust axis**

A fit is performed to the background side band under the BG only hypothesis (an exponential in EACH category) (only data is considered)



H → γγ Resolution

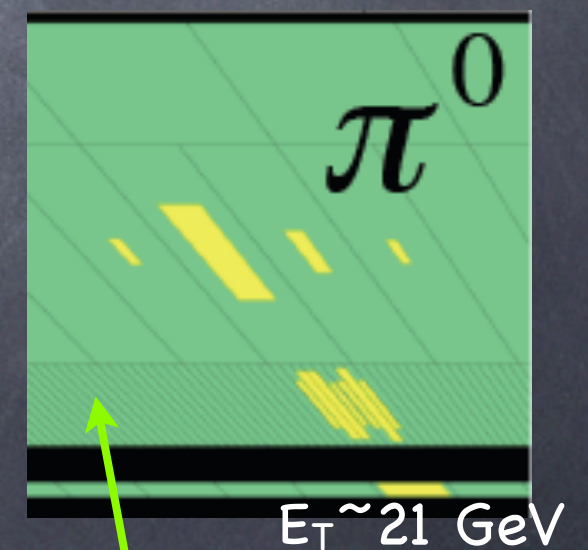
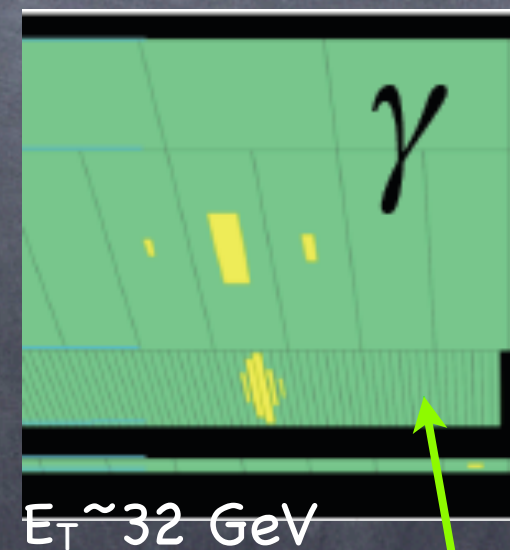
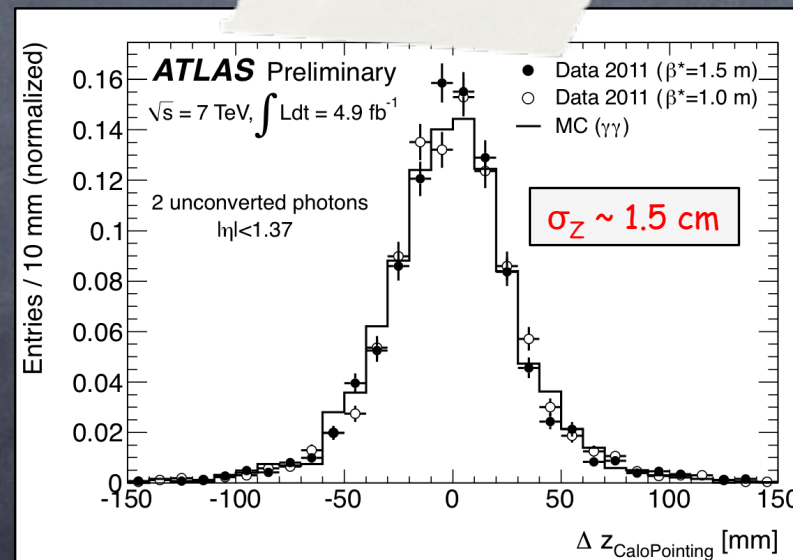
$$m_{\gamma_1\gamma_2}^2 = 2E_{\gamma_1}E_{\gamma_2}(1 - \cos\angle(\gamma_1, \gamma_2))$$

Needs a powerful γ/jet separation to suppress γj and jj background

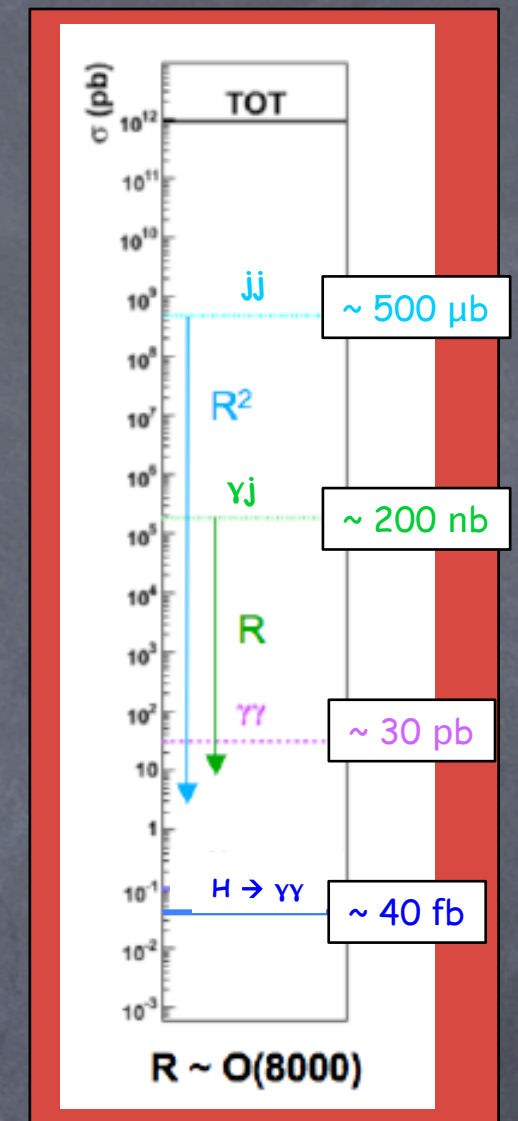
with jet → π⁰ faking single γ

Due to ATLAS longitudinal and lateral EM calorimeter segmentation ATLAS has a pointing EM calorimeter geometry, enabling good γγ angular separation and better Z-vertex determination

This is crucial for high pile up and identifying fake photons from pions



η strips

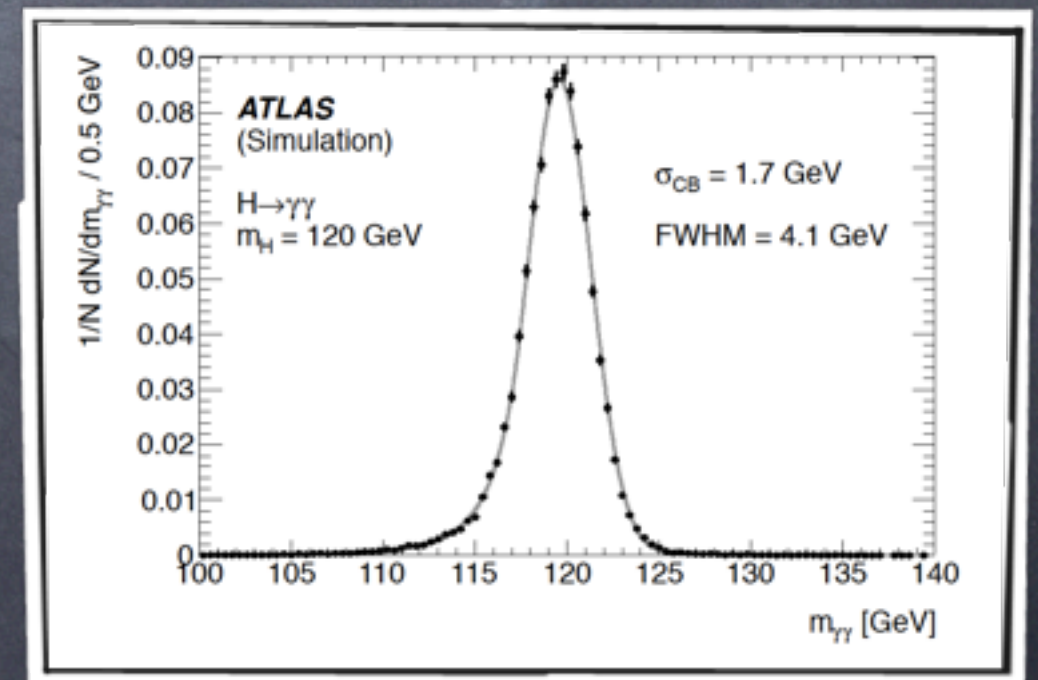


H $\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$ Resolution

$$m_{\gamma_1\gamma_2}^2 = 2E_{\gamma_1}E_{\gamma_2} (1 - \cos\angle(\gamma_1, \gamma_2))$$

Present understanding of
calorimeter E response
(from tag&probe Z $\rightarrow ee$,
J/ ψ $\rightarrow ee$, W $\rightarrow ev$ data and MC):
Energy scale at m_Z known to $\sim 0.5\%$

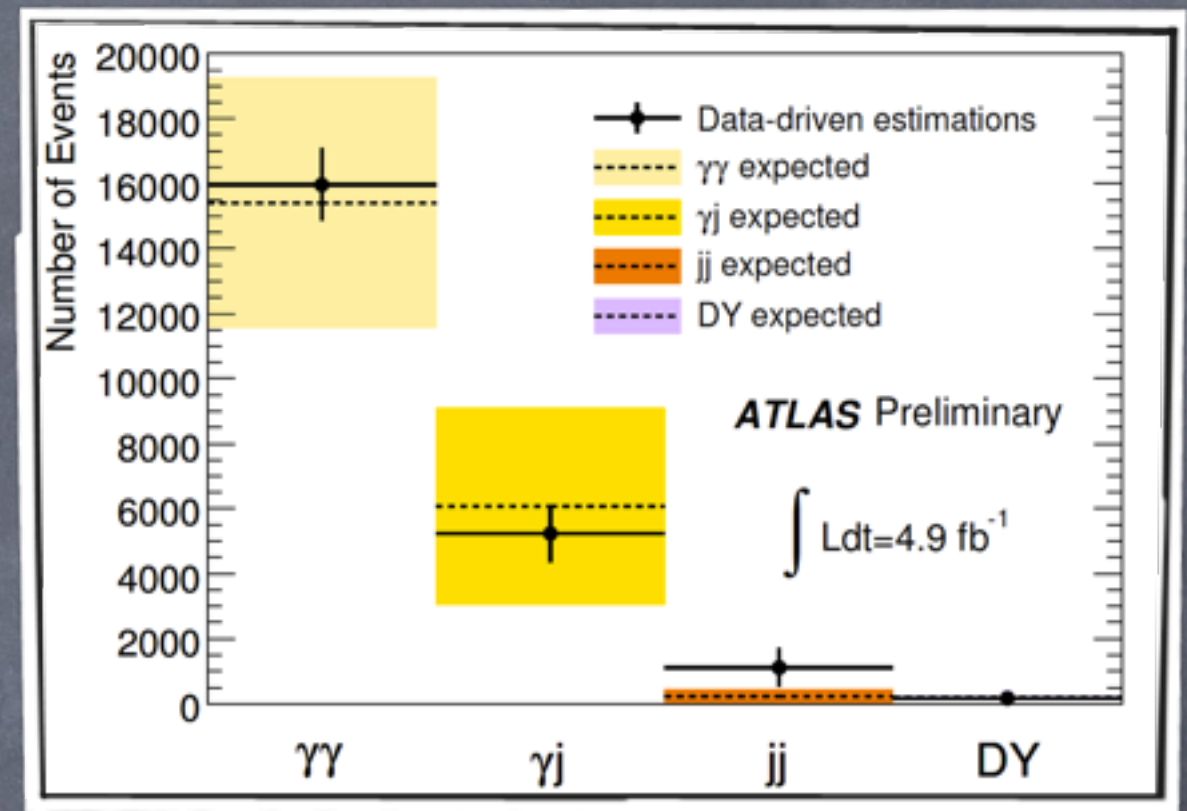
$m_H = 120 \text{ GeV}$	$\sigma (m_{\gamma\gamma})$ GeV	Event fraction in $\pm 1.4 \sigma (m_{\gamma\gamma})$
All	1.7	80 %
Best category (unconverted central)	1.4	84%
Worst category (~10%) ($\geq 1 \gamma$ converted, $\geq 1 \gamma$ near barrel/end-cap transition)	2.3	70%



H $\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$ Background

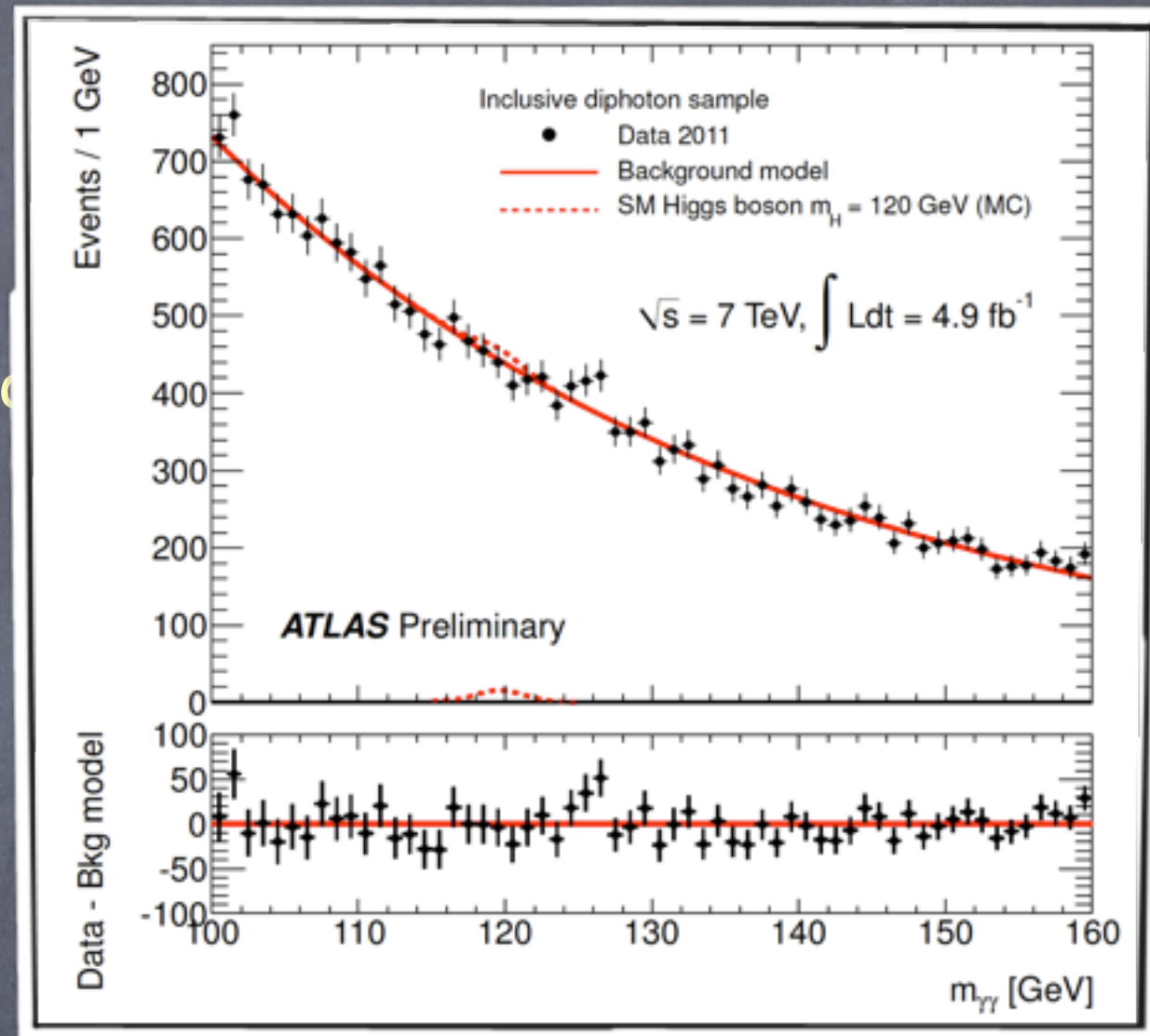
	Number of events	Fraction
$\gamma\gamma$	16000 \pm 1120	71 \pm 5 %
γj	5230 \pm 890	23 \pm 4 %
jj	1130 \pm 600	5 \pm 3 %
DY/Z	165 \pm 8	0.7 \pm 0.1 %

- Search in the mass range $100 < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 160$ GeV
- Observed 22489 events of which 71% are $\gamma\gamma$ (determined from data control samples)



$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Results

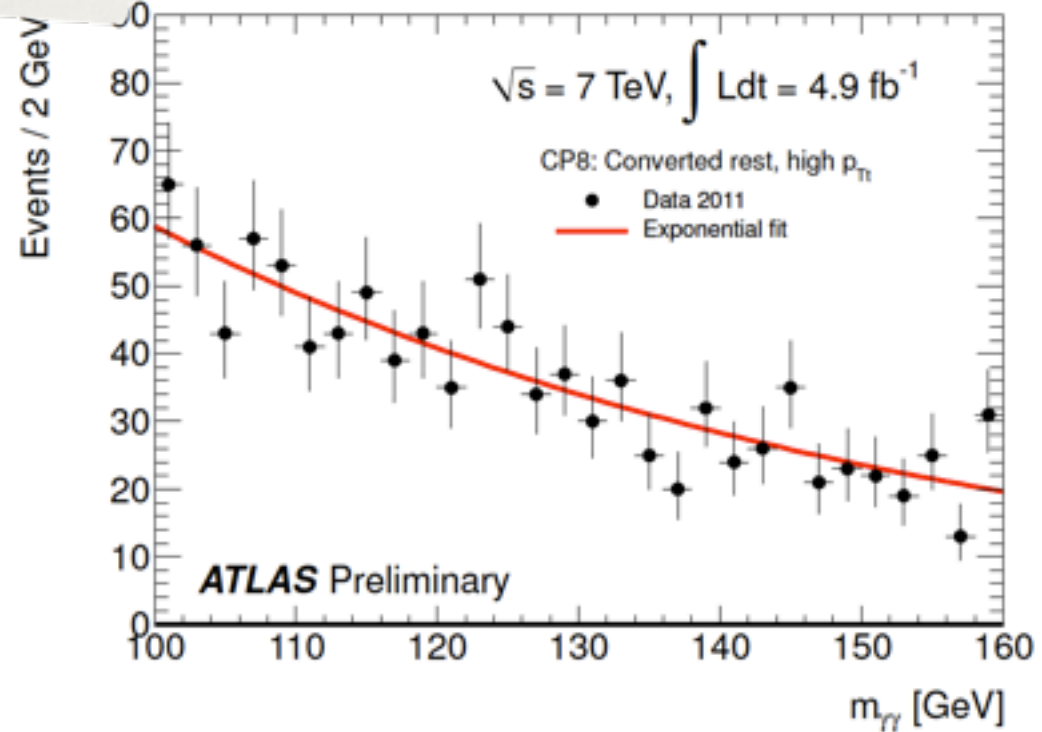
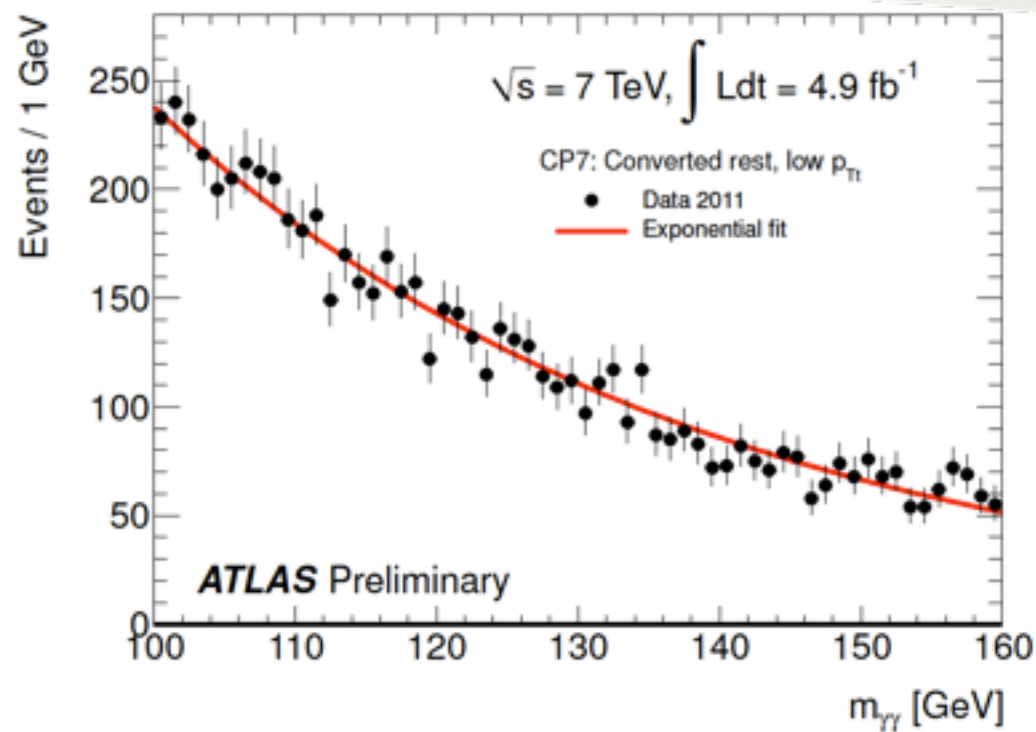
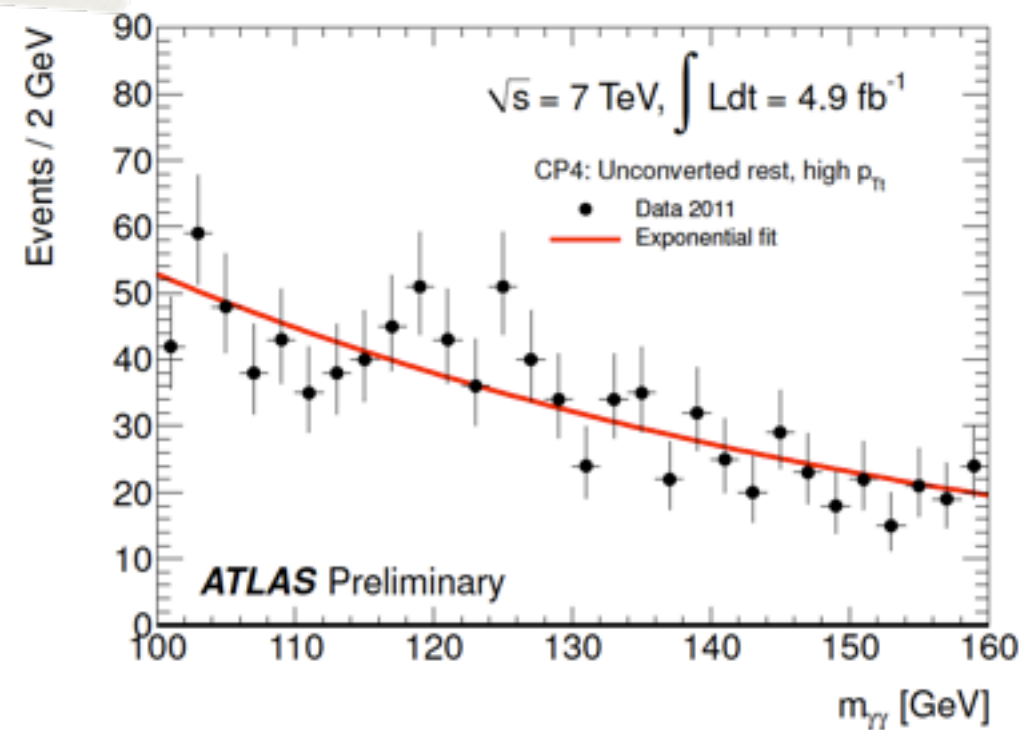
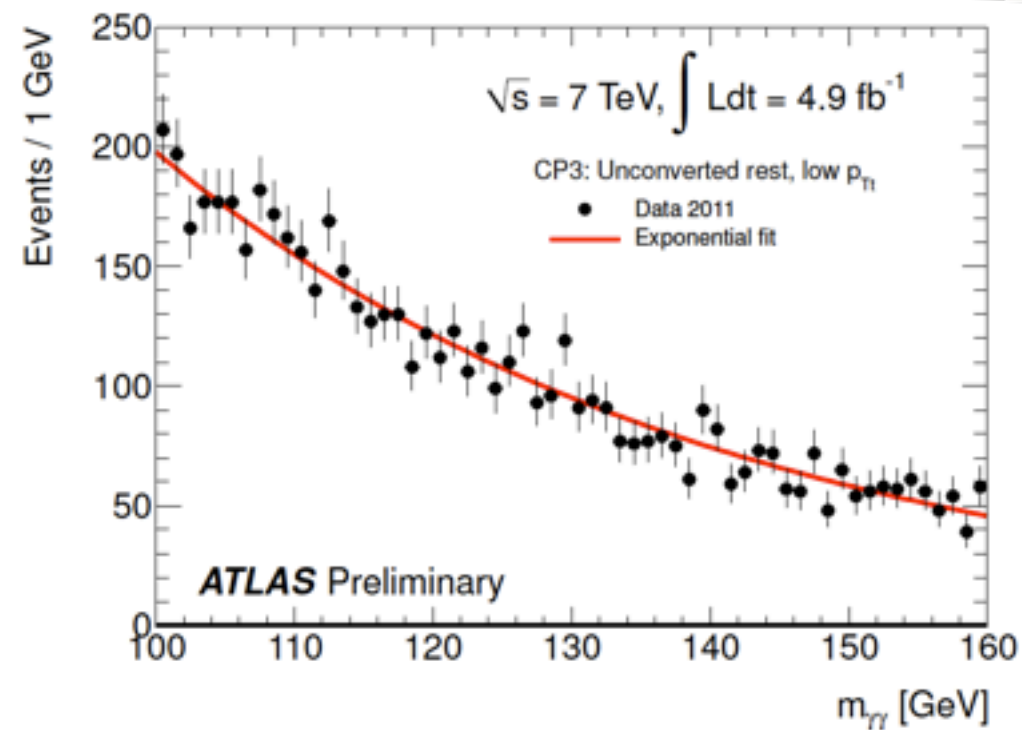
- ~22500 events observed in a mass window $100 < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 160$ GeV
- $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ was fit (per category) with exponential function for background plus a sum of Crystal Ball and Gaussian (for tails) for signal.
- Background was fitted from data
- ~70 signal events are expected in 4.9 fb^{-1} for $m_H=125$ GeV
- Out of ~22500 observed events, ~3000 expected in $m_H=125$ GeV mass window \rightarrow $S/B \sim 2\%$ in signal mass window



Main systematic uncertainties

Expected signal yield	: ~ 20%
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ mass resolution	: ~ 14%
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ p_T modeling	: ~ 8%
Background modeling	: ± 0.1 -5.6 events

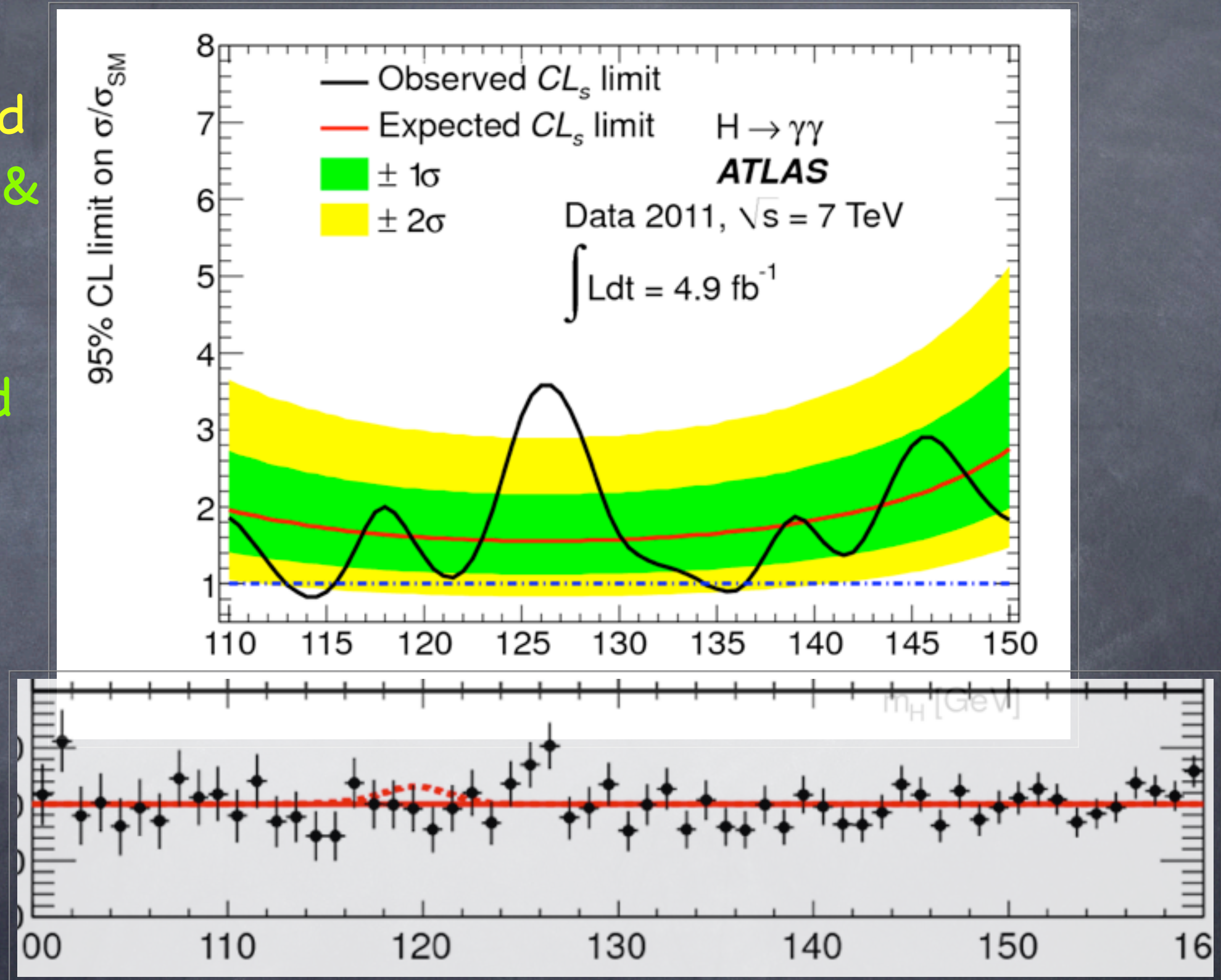
H \rightarrow $\gamma\gamma$ Results



$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ATLAS Results

A SM Higgs Boson is excluded
@ 113–115 GeV &
134.5–136
GeV due to a
large downward
fluctuation

Unable to
exclude a
Higgs Boson
all over, in
particular
around
122–130 GeV



A nano statistical interlude II

Understanding p_0 and the
LEE (Look Elsewhere Effect)

Discovery: p_0

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{SM}(m_H)}$$

$$q_0 = -2 \log \frac{\max_{\{b\}} L(b)}{\max_{\{\mu, b\}} L(\mu s(m_H) + b)}$$

-> p_0 measures the compatibility of the data with the NO-HIGGS hypothesis.

-> If $p_0 = 0.025$ the NO-HIGGS hypothesis is rejected at the 2σ level

$$p_0 = \text{Prob}(q_0 > q_0^{obs} | H_0)$$

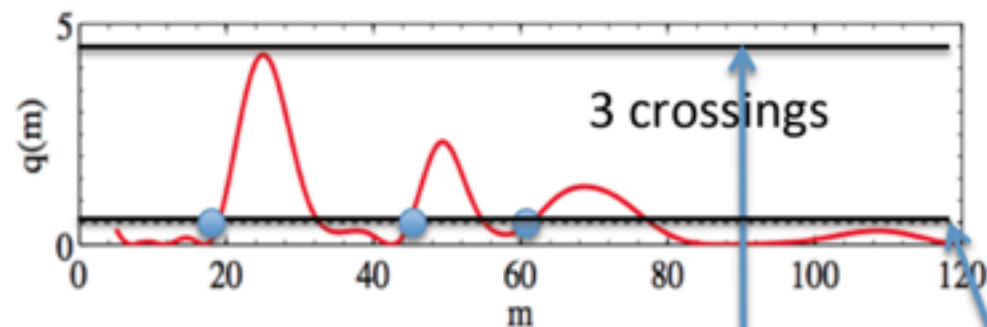
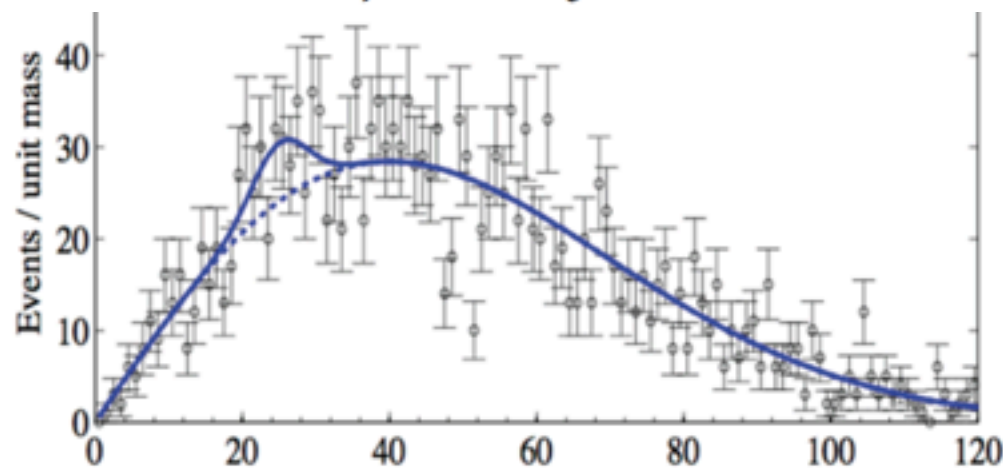
Discovery: Look Elsewhere Effect

- What is the probability to see such an excess (or more) ANYWHERE in the search mass range

☀ arXiv 1005.1892

$$p_{\text{global}} = p_{\text{min}} + N_0 e^{-Z_{\text{max}}^2/2}$$

E. Gross and O. Vitells, "Trial factors for the look elsewhere effect in high energy physics", *The European Physical Journal C - Particles and Fields* **70** (2010) 525–530.



• Example:

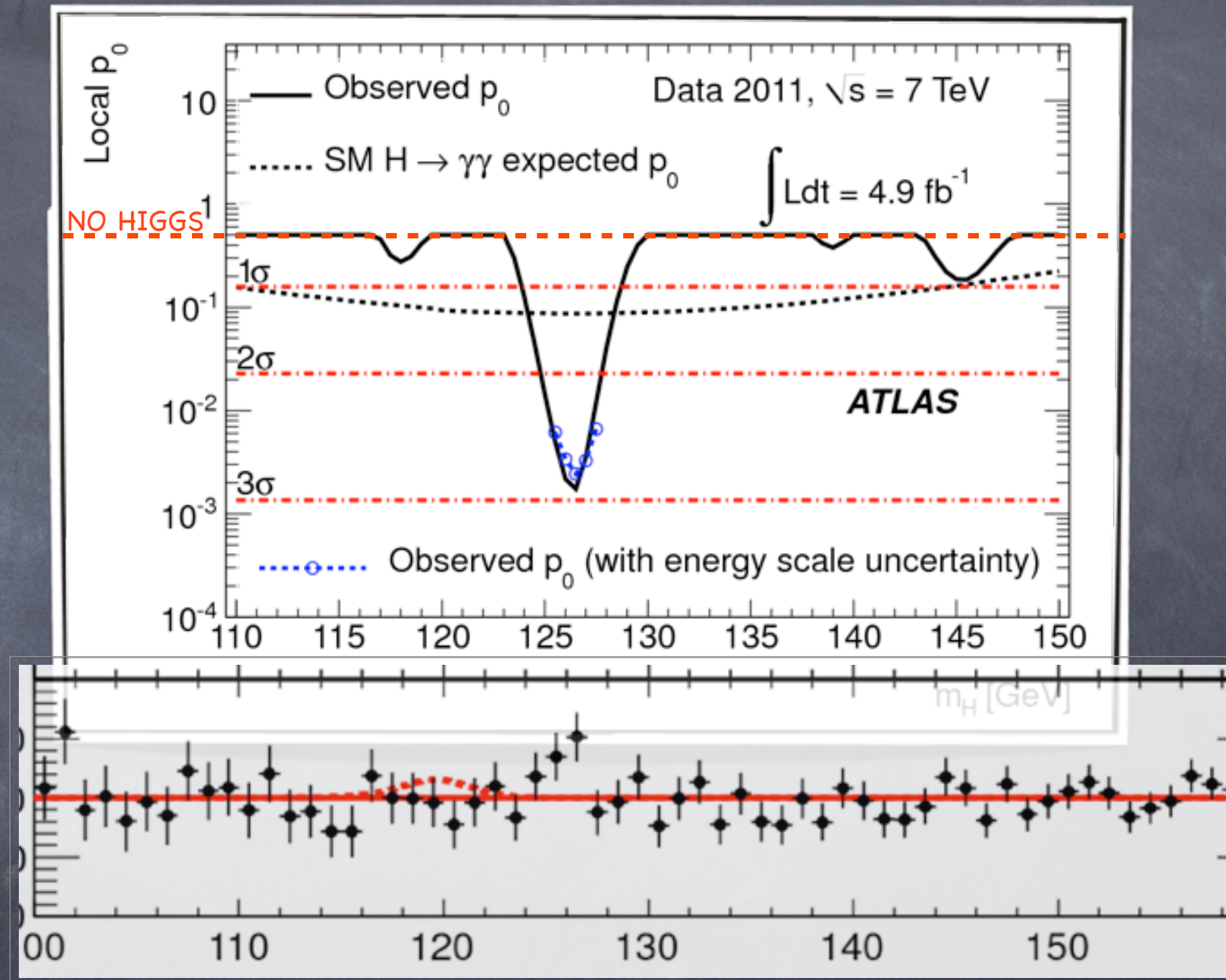
- $q_{\text{test}} = 4.5$ (2.1σ)
- 3 crossings at 0.5σ
- significance reduced to about 0.3σ
- trials factor about 22

Local σ	Crossings	σ ref.	Trials factor	Global σ
3.5	3	1.0	47	2.3
5.0	3	2.0	290	3.8
7.0	3	2.0	400	6.1

$$p_0^{\text{global}} \cong p_0^{\text{local}} + \langle N(q_{\text{ref}}) \rangle e^{-(q_{\text{test}} - q_{\text{ref}})/2}$$

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ATLAS p_0 results

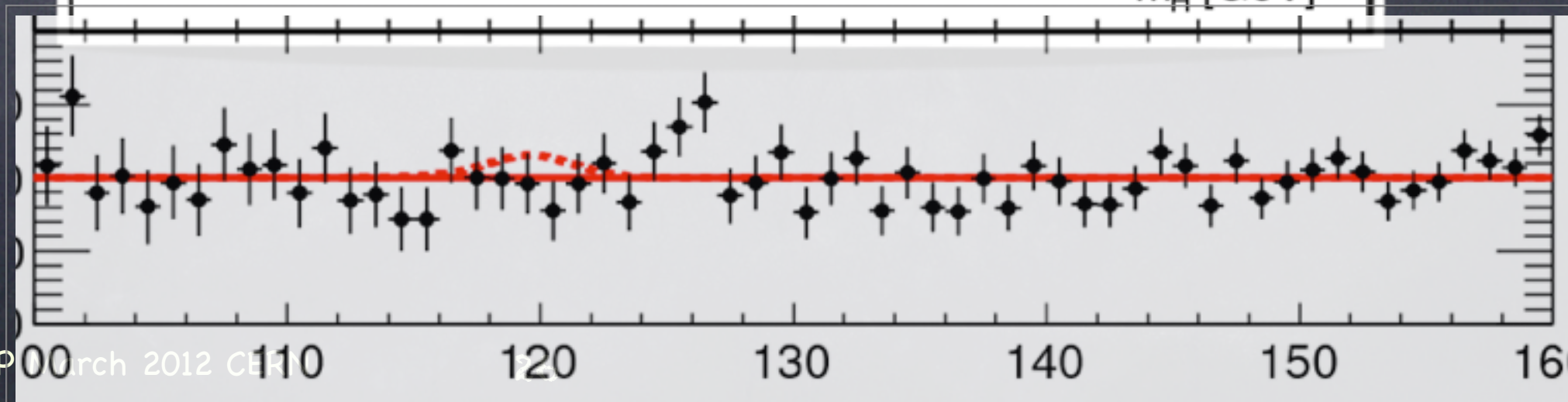
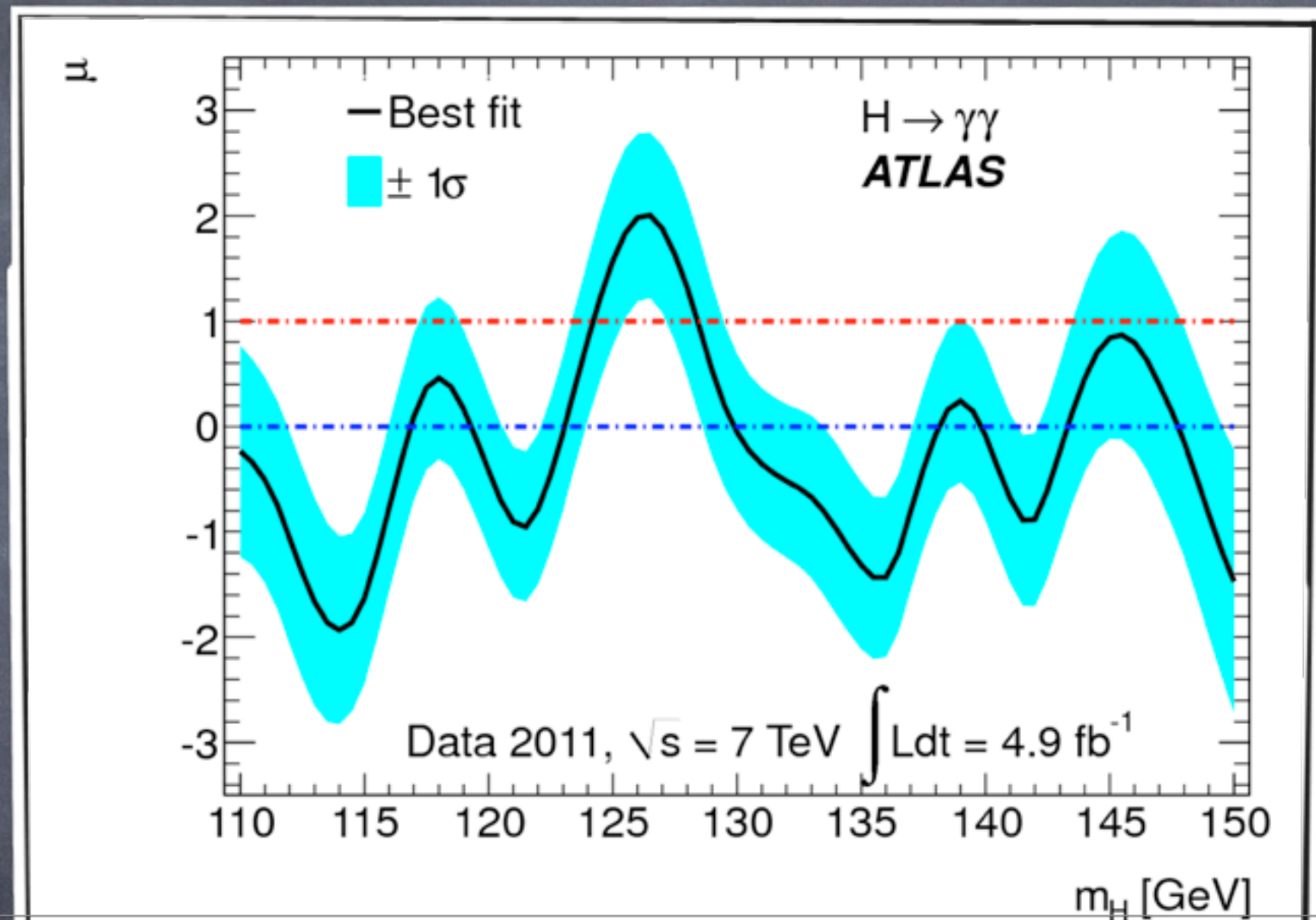
- ATLAS observes an excess of events with a maximum deviation from the background only expectation at 126.5 GeV.
- The significance of this excess is 2.8σ
- The significance to observe such an excess anywhere in the search mass range is reduced to 1.5σ



$\mu = \sigma / \sigma_{SM}$ Signal Strength Fit

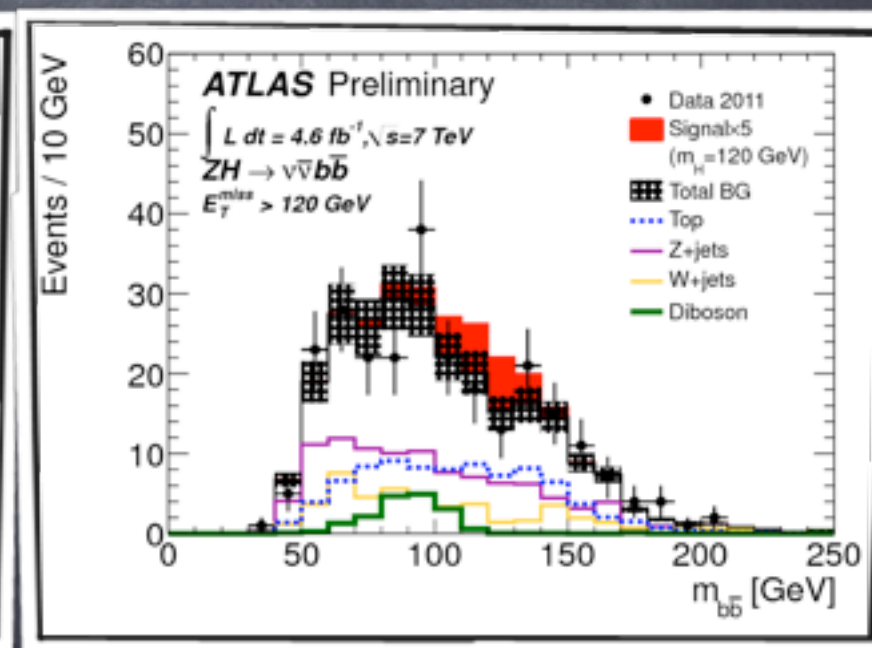
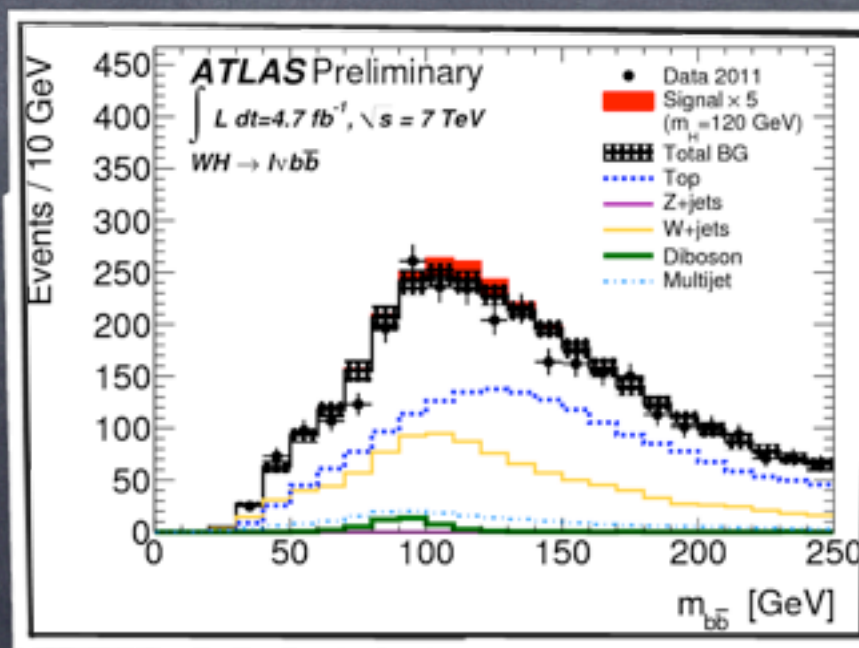
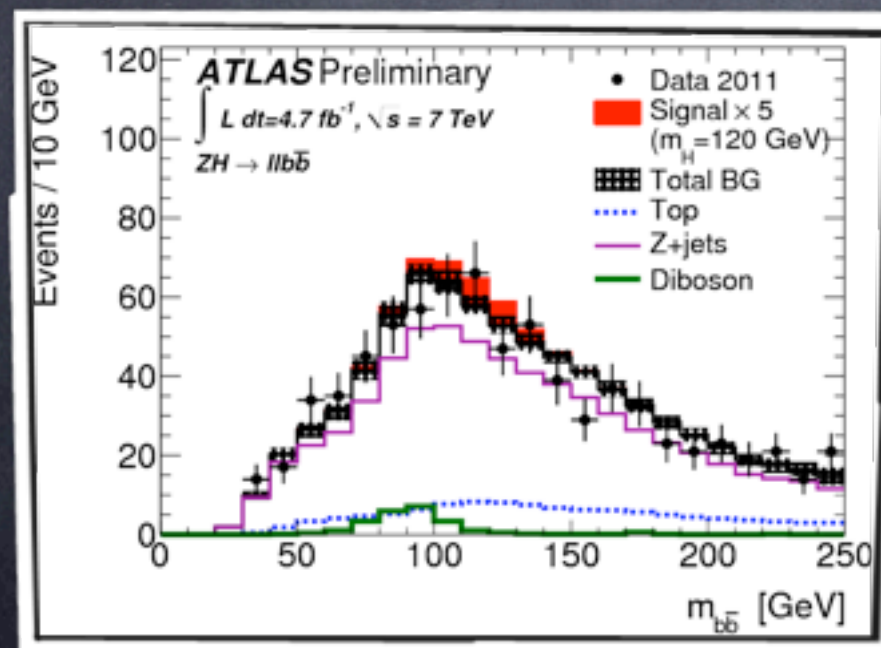
$\hat{\mu} = \left\{ \mu \mid L(\mu s(m_H) + b) = \max L(\mu, b) \right\}$

- For a SM Higgs
ATLAS sees
an excess
of $\sim 1.5\sigma$

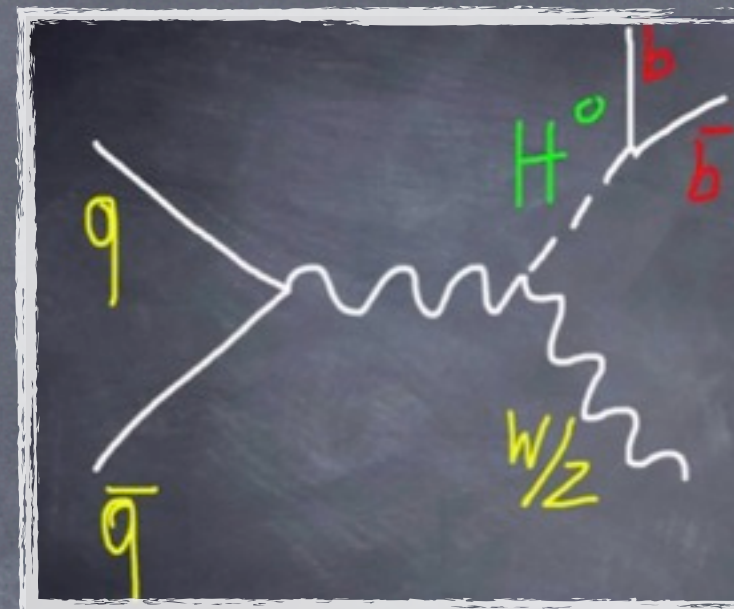
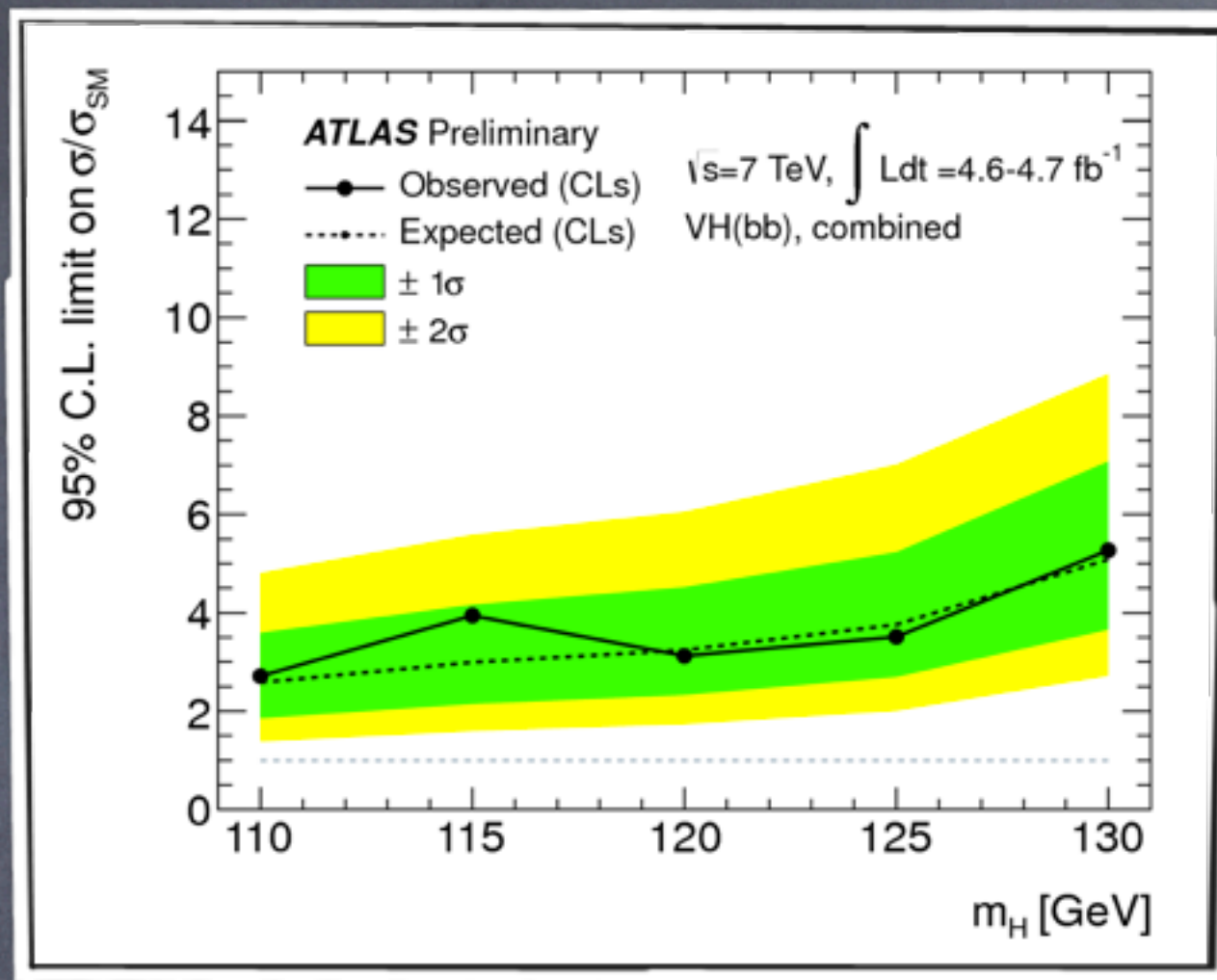


Probing Deeper: $W/ZH \rightarrow W/Zbb$

- $H \rightarrow bb$ is the dominant decay of a low mass Higgs.
It also extremely important to measure Higgs couplings.
- Multi-jet background kills its inclusive production (though there are hopes with boosted Higgs and jets substructure)
- W/ZH is feasible for low Higgs mass channels: $lubb, llbb$ and $vvbb$
- Signature : lepton, MET and b-tag (exactly two b-tag jets with $E_{Tb} > 45, 25$ GeV)
- Analysis is performed in p_{TW} (lvH), p_{TZ} (llH) and E_T^{miss} (vvH), total of 4+4+3 bins
- m_{bb} as a discriminator, dominant Backgrounds:
 $Z+jets$ for $ZH \rightarrow llbb$ $W+jets$ and tt for $WH \rightarrow lvbb$ $Z+jets$ and tt for $ZH \rightarrow vvbb$



Probing Deeper: $W/ZH \rightarrow W/Zbb$



Mass	ZH- $\rightarrow llbb$		WH- $\rightarrow lvbb$		ZH- $\rightarrow vvbb$		Combined	
	obs	exp	obs	exp	obs	exp	obs	exp
125	10.4	8.2	8.0	7.5	5.9	5.6	3.5	3.8

H → $\tau\tau$

- 3 channels in 12 bins
(0 jets, 1 jet, 2 jets VBF & VH)

$H \rightarrow \tau_l \tau_l + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ in 0 jets (e μ), 1 jet, 2 jets (VH, VBF)

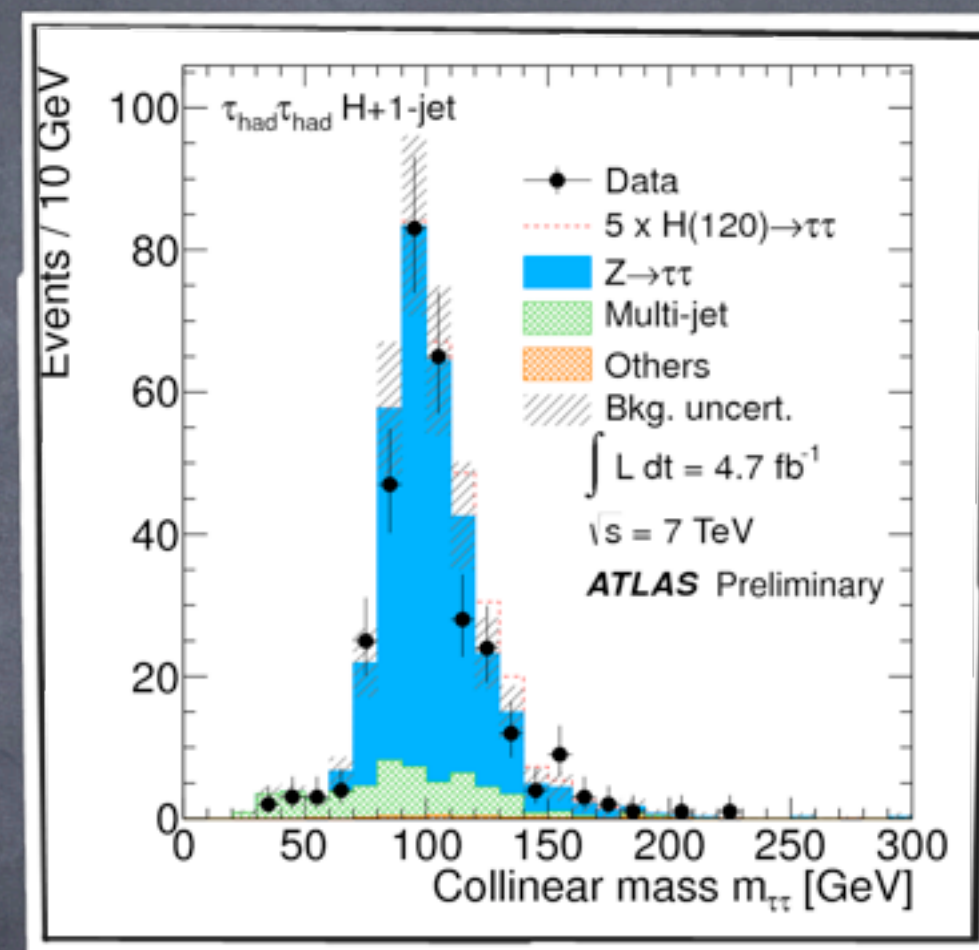
$H \rightarrow \tau_l \tau_h + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ in
(l=e, μ) \otimes (0 jets (2 E_T^{miss} bins), 1-jet) \oplus VBF

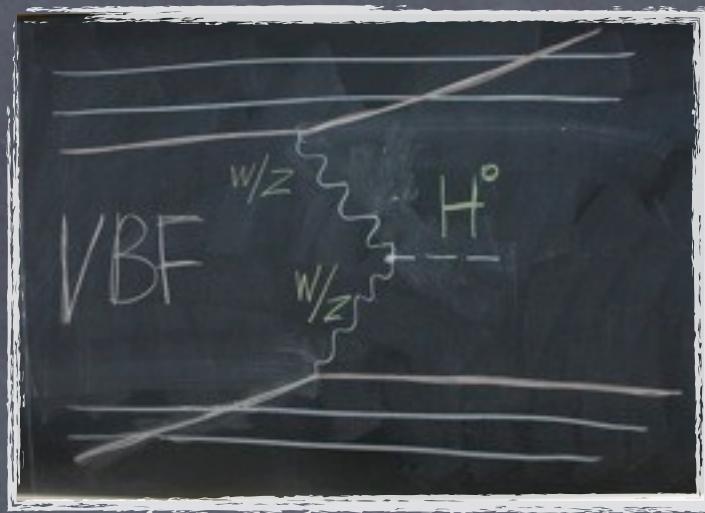
$H \rightarrow \tau_h \tau_h + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ with ≥ 1 jet

- Discriminator $m_{\tau\tau}$
(m_{eff} , colinear or MissingMassCalculator)
Elagin et. al. NIM A654(2011)481

- Main background from $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$, shape via embedding
($Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ replacing μ with a τ)

- Fake leptons and τ jets from data with an uncertainty of up to 40%



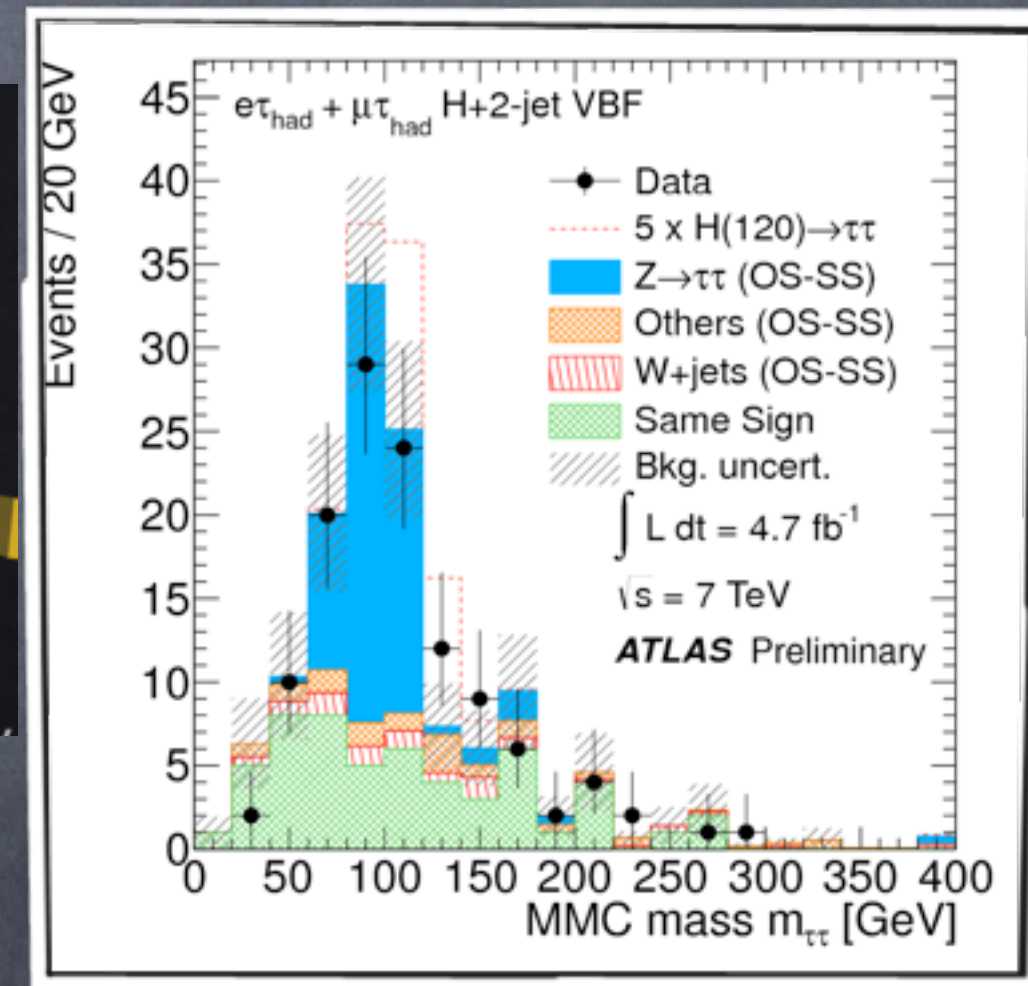


H → $\tau\tau$

- **VBF**
clean and sensitive
- 2 tagged back to back forward jets and two tagged taus

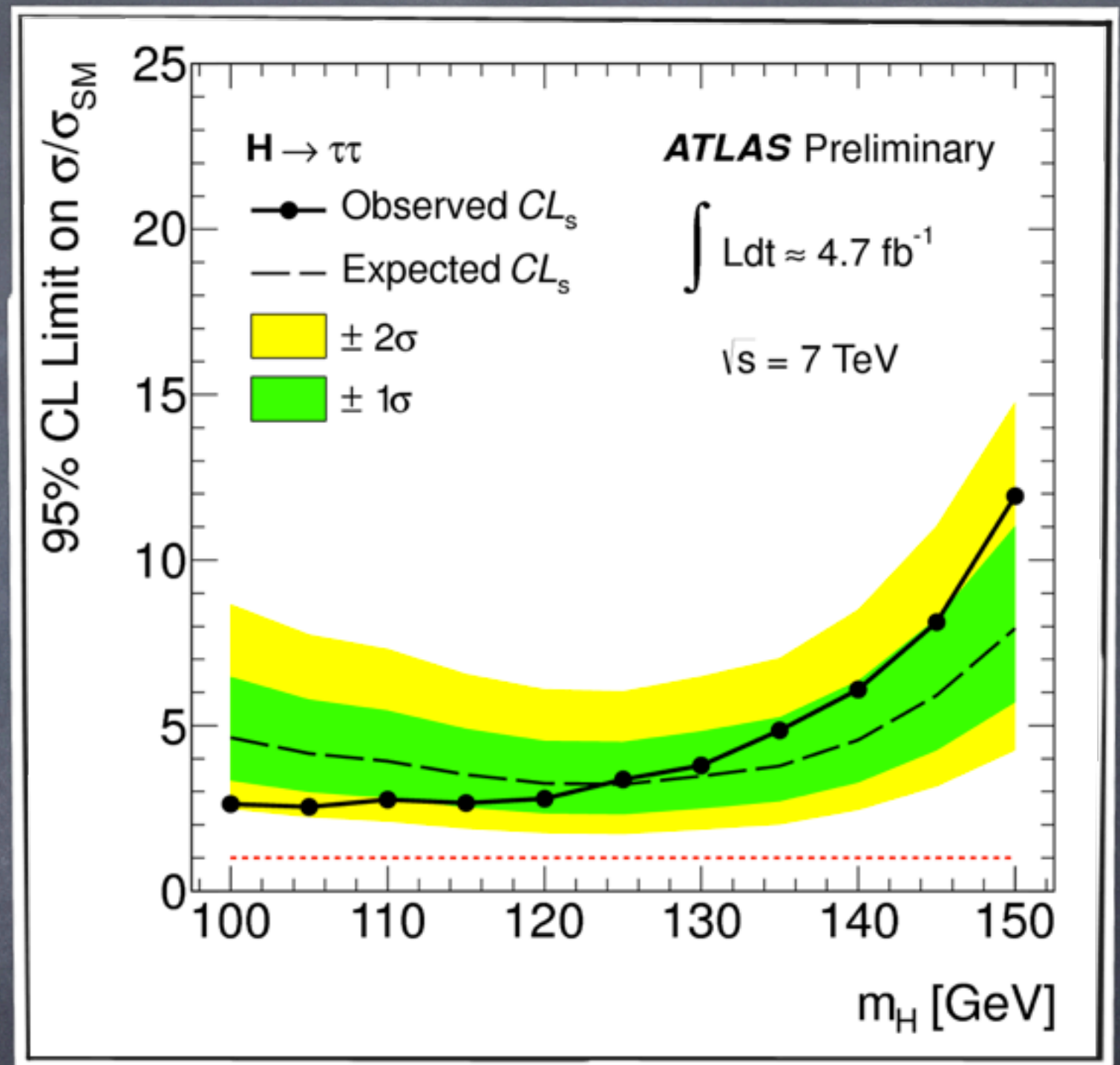


Illustration



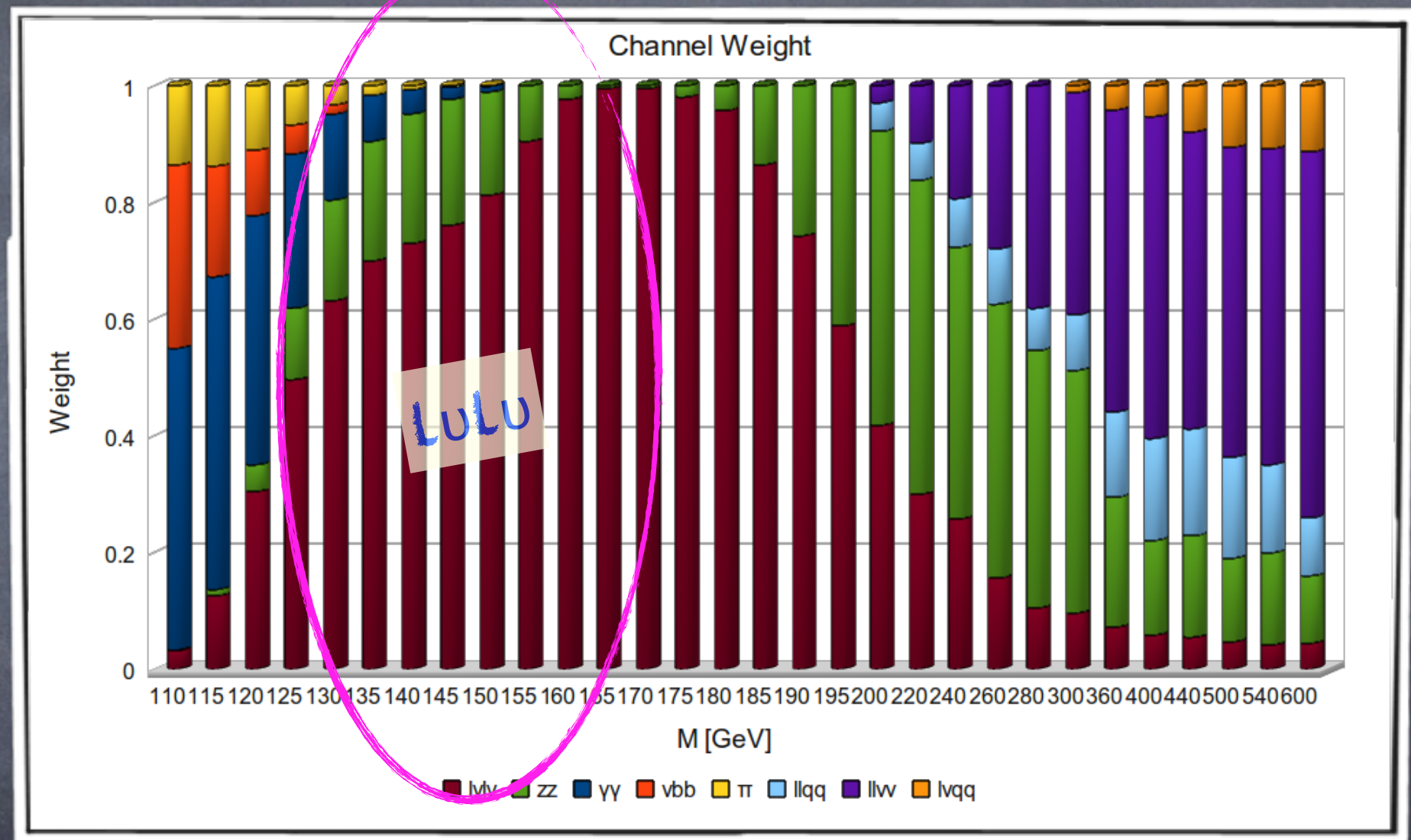
H \rightarrow $\tau\tau$

- Expected limit between $\sigma < (3.2 - 7.9) \times \sigma_{SM}$
- Most sensitive categories
H+1j in $\tau_{had}\tau_{had}$,
and
2-jet VBF in $\tau_l\tau_l$ and $\tau_l\tau_{had}$
- Observed limit
 $\sigma < (2.5 - 11.9) \times \sigma_{SM}$



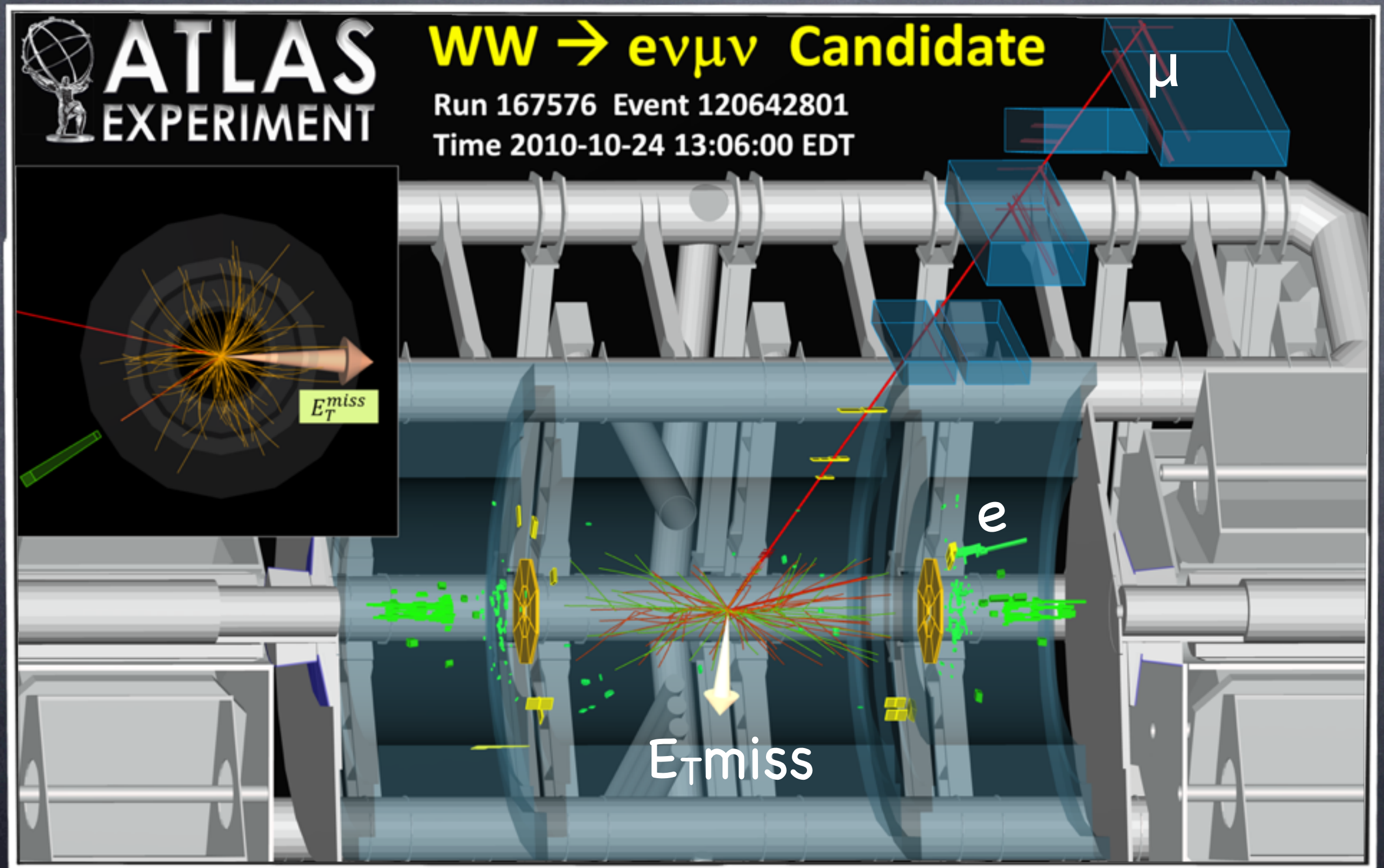
"TEVATRON++" mass region

- "TEVATRON++" mass region
140–200 GeV
- Probing channel:
 $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\bar{l}l\nu$



$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$: $WW \rightarrow e\mu$ "Irreducible" BG

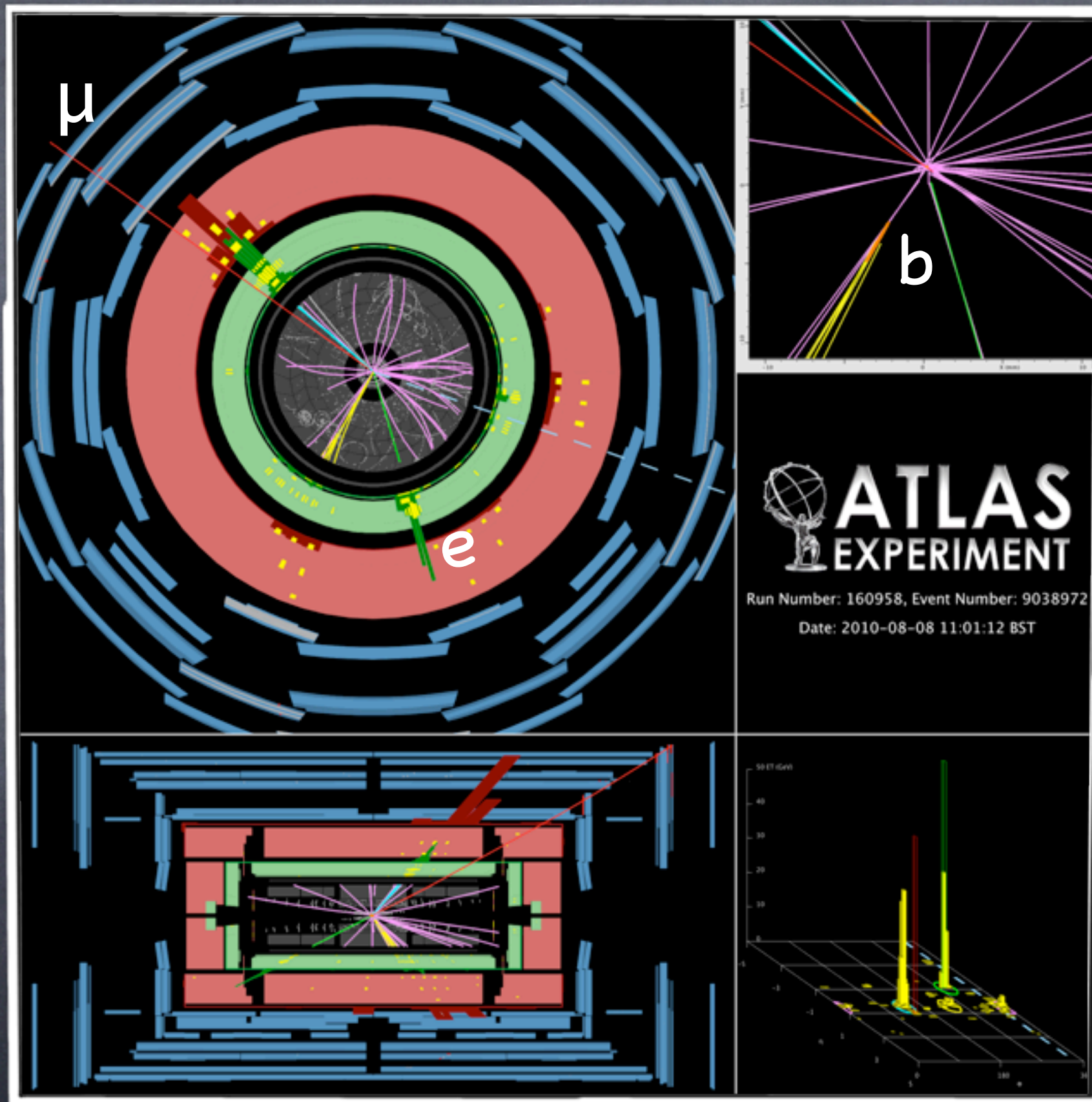
- WW can be reduced by exploiting the Higgs spin, require small $\Delta\Phi_{ll}$



$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$: $t\bar{t} \rightarrow e\mu$ background

Event display of a top pair e-mu dilepton candidate with two b-tagged jets.

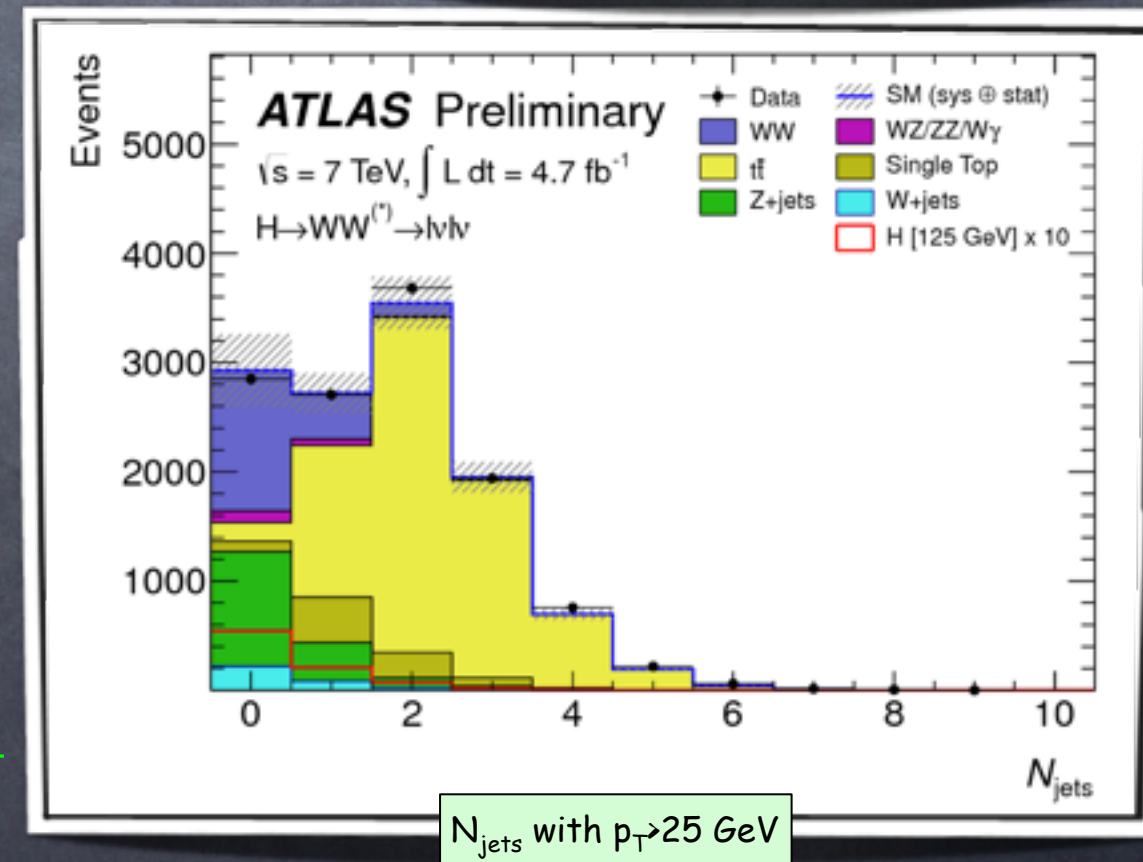
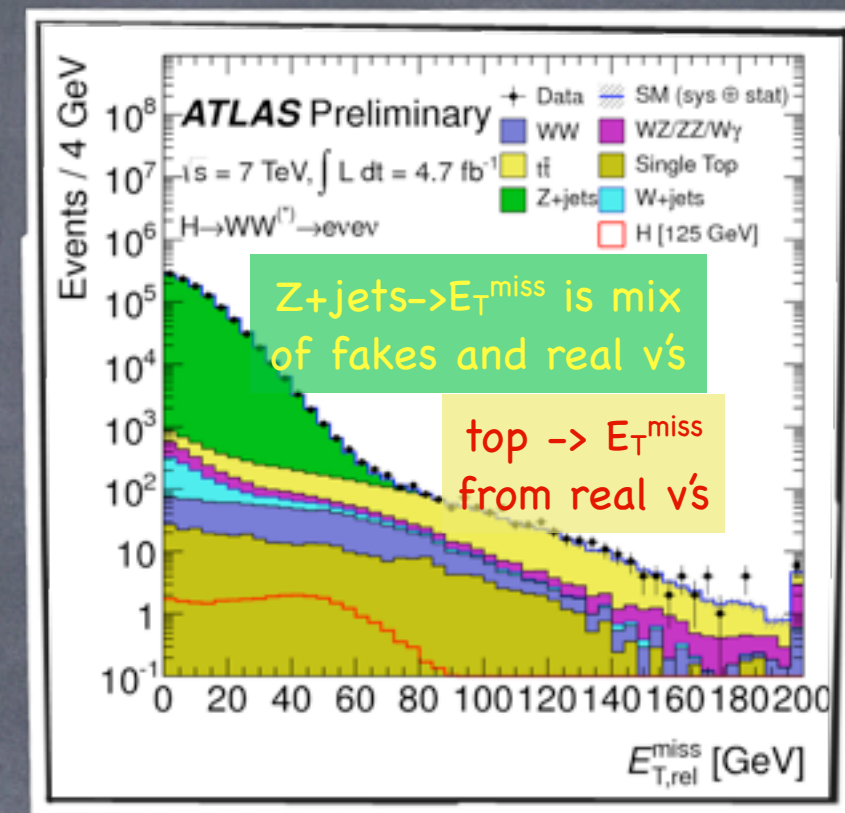
The electron is shown by the green track pointing to a calorimeter cluster, the muon by the long red track intersecting the muon chambers, and the missing ET direction by the dotted line on the XY view. The secondary vertices of the two b-tagged jets are indicated by the orange ellipses on the zoomed vertex region view.



Reject
by b-
tag
veto

H → WW → lνlν

- The channel is challenging
2 neutrinos- no mass reconstruction → m_T
- Signature: 2 high p_T opposite sign isolated leptons
with large E_T^{miss} → Understanding of E_T^{miss} is crucial
- Main background from WW, top,
Z+jets, W+jets → Use of control regions to
estimate fakes
- A control region is defined rich in the measured
BG (e.g. WW or top), contaminations are being
subtracted and then the BG is extrapolated to the
signal region (mostly using MC)
Example: b-tag is inverted to estimate Top BG
- large E_T^{miss} , m_{ll} incompatible with m_Z (DY),
→ b jet veto (tt),
→ Topological cuts against irreducible WW ($\Delta\Phi_{ll}$)
- Jet bins: +0j, +1, +2jet (VBF)
- Discriminating variable $m_T = \sqrt{(E_T^{ll} + E_T^{\text{miss}})^2 + (p_T^{ll} + p_T^{\text{miss}})^2}$



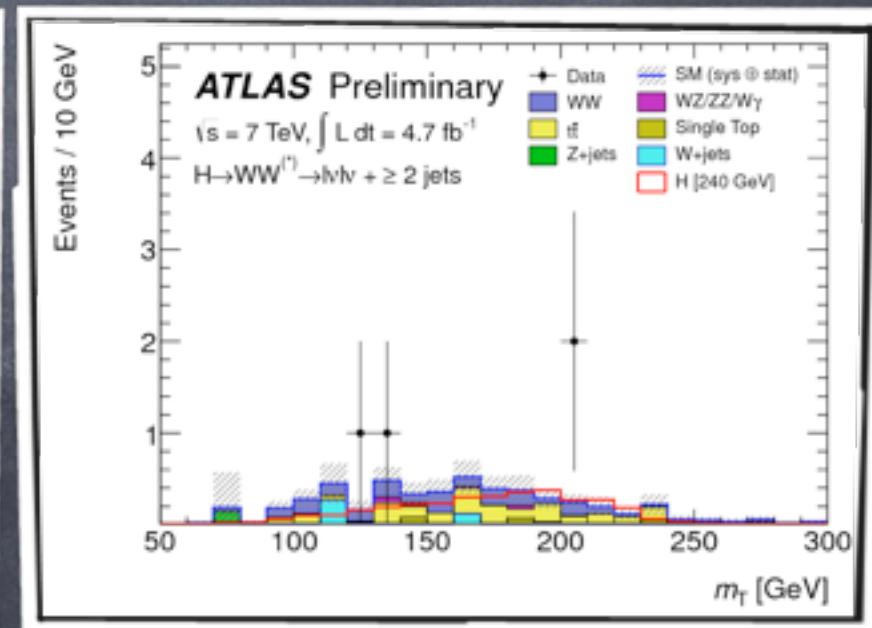
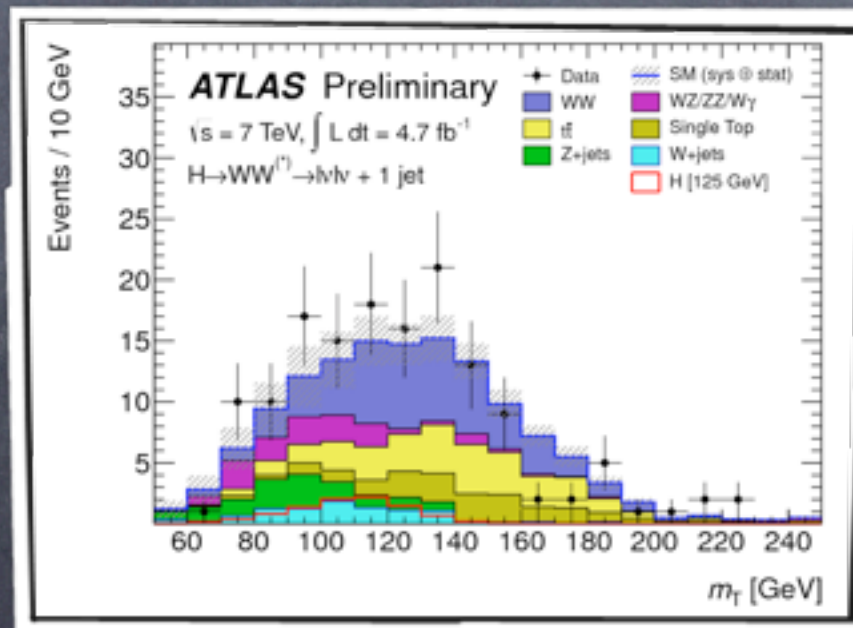
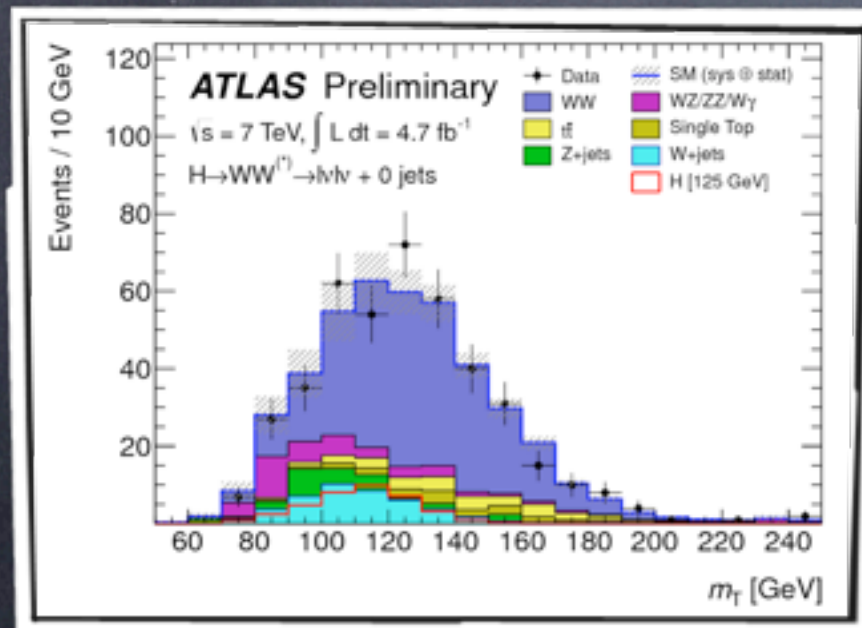
H → WW → lνlν Results

After all cuts

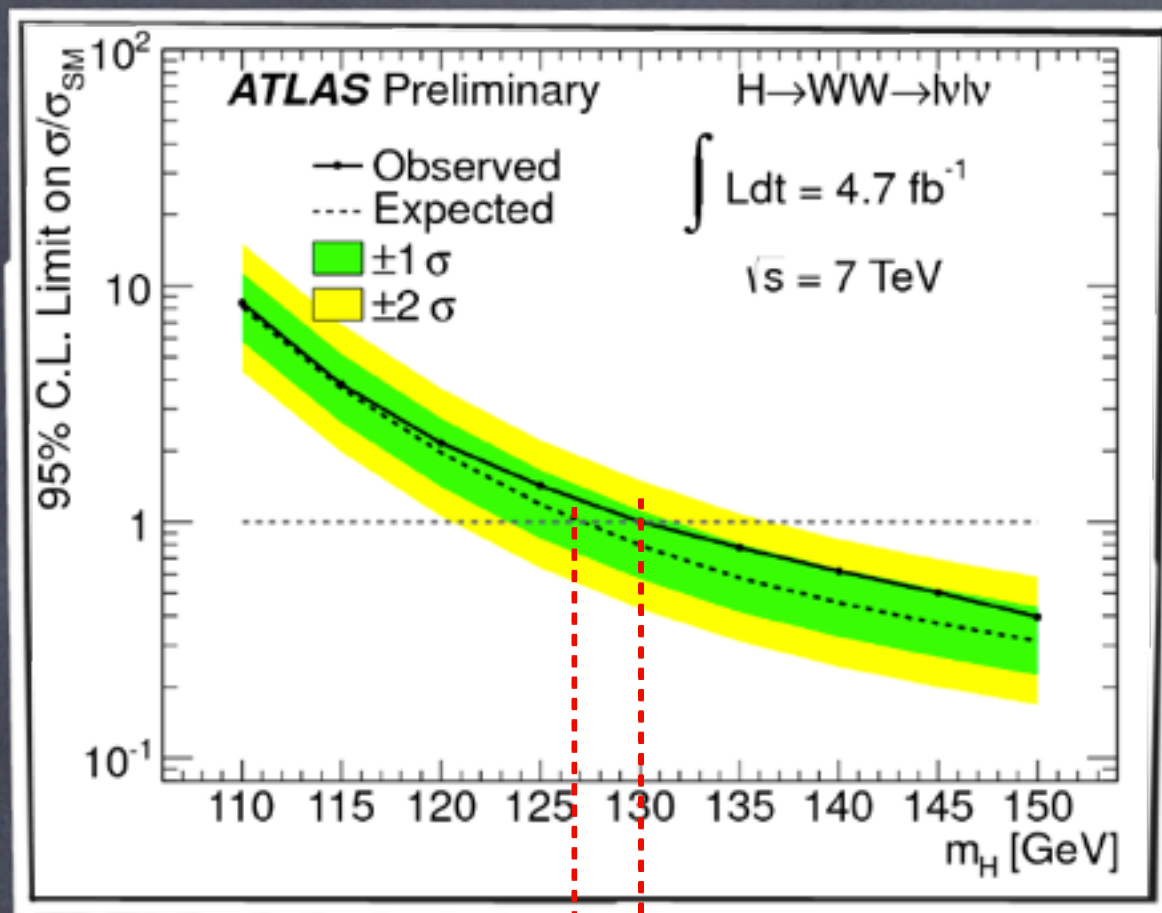
$$0.75m_H < m_T < m_H$$

		Signal	WW	WZ/ZZ/W γ	$t\bar{t}$	$tW/tb/tqb$	Z/ γ^* + jets	W + jets	Total Bkg.	Obs.
0-jet	$m_H = 125$ GeV	25 ± 7	110 ± 12	12 ± 3	7 ± 2	5 ± 2	13 ± 8	27 ± 16	173 ± 22	174
	$m_H = 240$ GeV	60 ± 17	432 ± 49	24 ± 3	68 ± 15	39 ± 9	8 ± 2	36 ± 24	607 ± 63	629
1-jet	$m_H = 125$ GeV	6 ± 2	18 ± 3	6 ± 3	7 ± 2	4 ± 2	6 ± 1	5 ± 3	45 ± 7	56
	$m_H = 240$ GeV	23 ± 9	99 ± 22	8 ± 1	73 ± 27	35 ± 19	6 ± 2	7 ± 7	229 ± 55	232
≥ 2-jet	$m_H = 125$ GeV	0.4 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.2	negl.	0.2 ± 0.1	negl.	0.0 ± 0.1	negl.	0.5 ± 0.2	0
	$m_H = 240$ GeV	2.5 ± 0.6	1.1 ± 0.7	0.1 ± 0.1	2.6 ± 1.3	0.3 ± 0.3	negl.	0.1 ± 0.1	4.2 ± 1.7	2

Discriminating Variable $m_T = \sqrt{(E_T^{ll} + E_T^{miss})^2 + (p_T^{ll} + p_T^{miss})^2}$

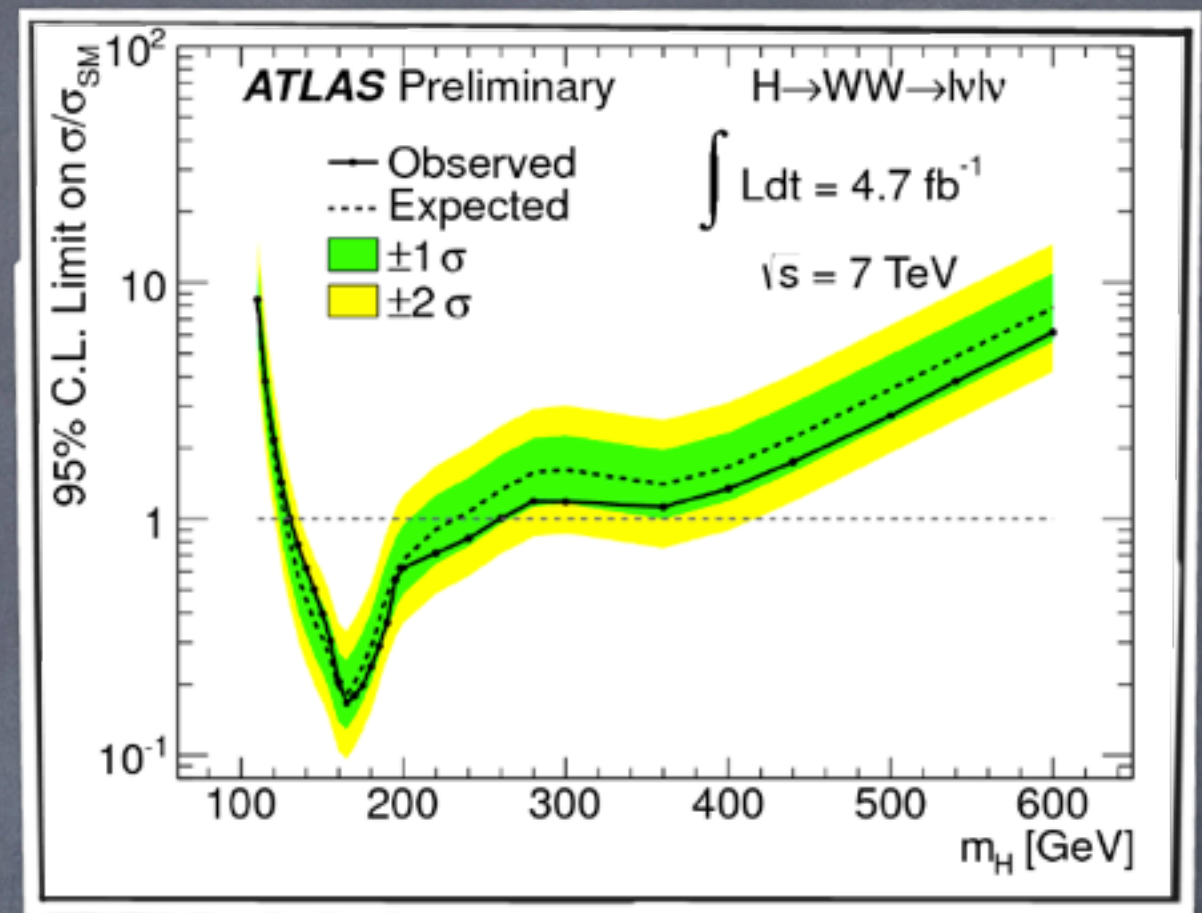


$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$ (2.1 fb⁻¹ ATLAS)



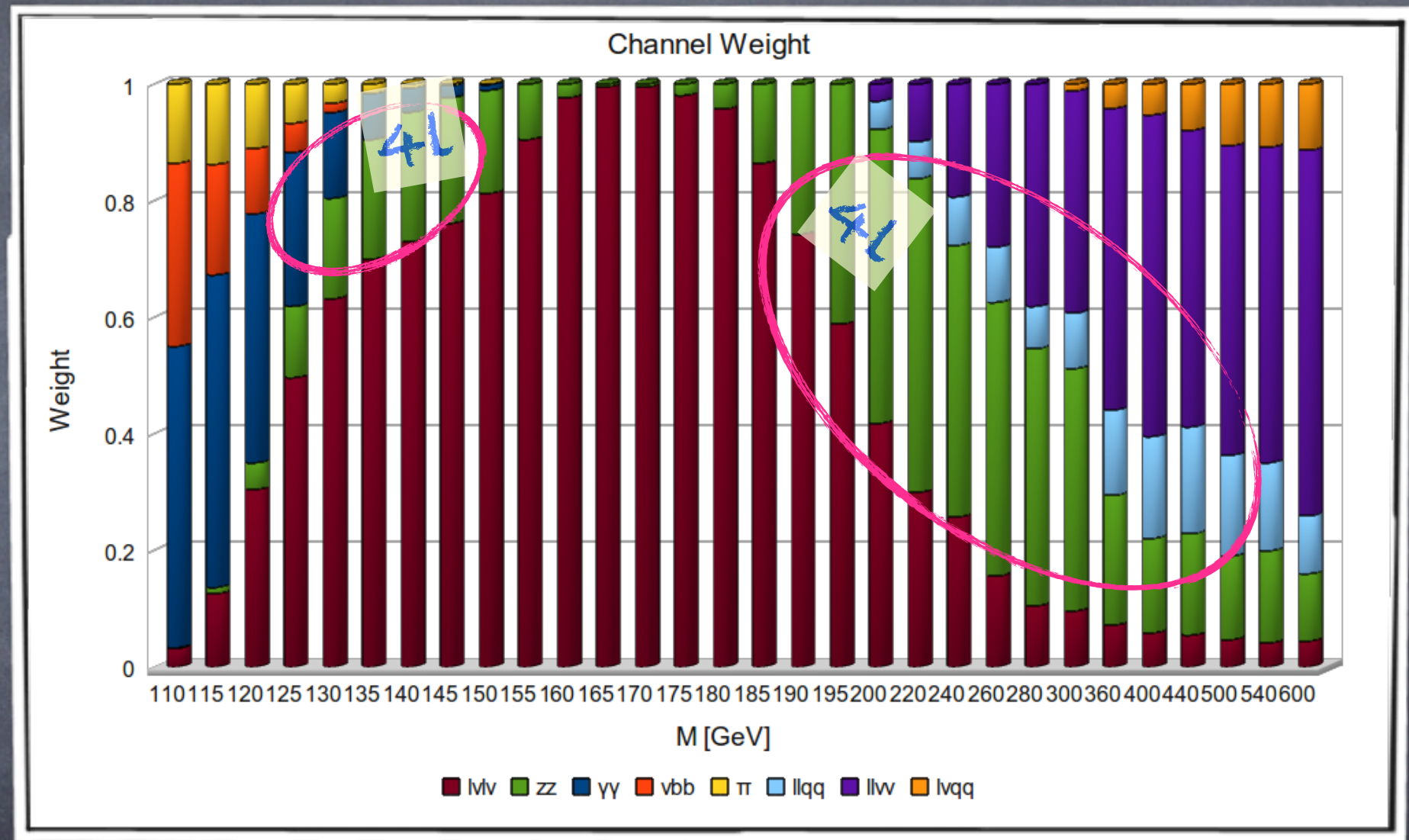
127 130

- ATLAS excludes (4.7 fb⁻¹) $130 < m_H < 260 \text{ GeV}$
 (exp 127–234 GeV)



The Golden Channel - $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

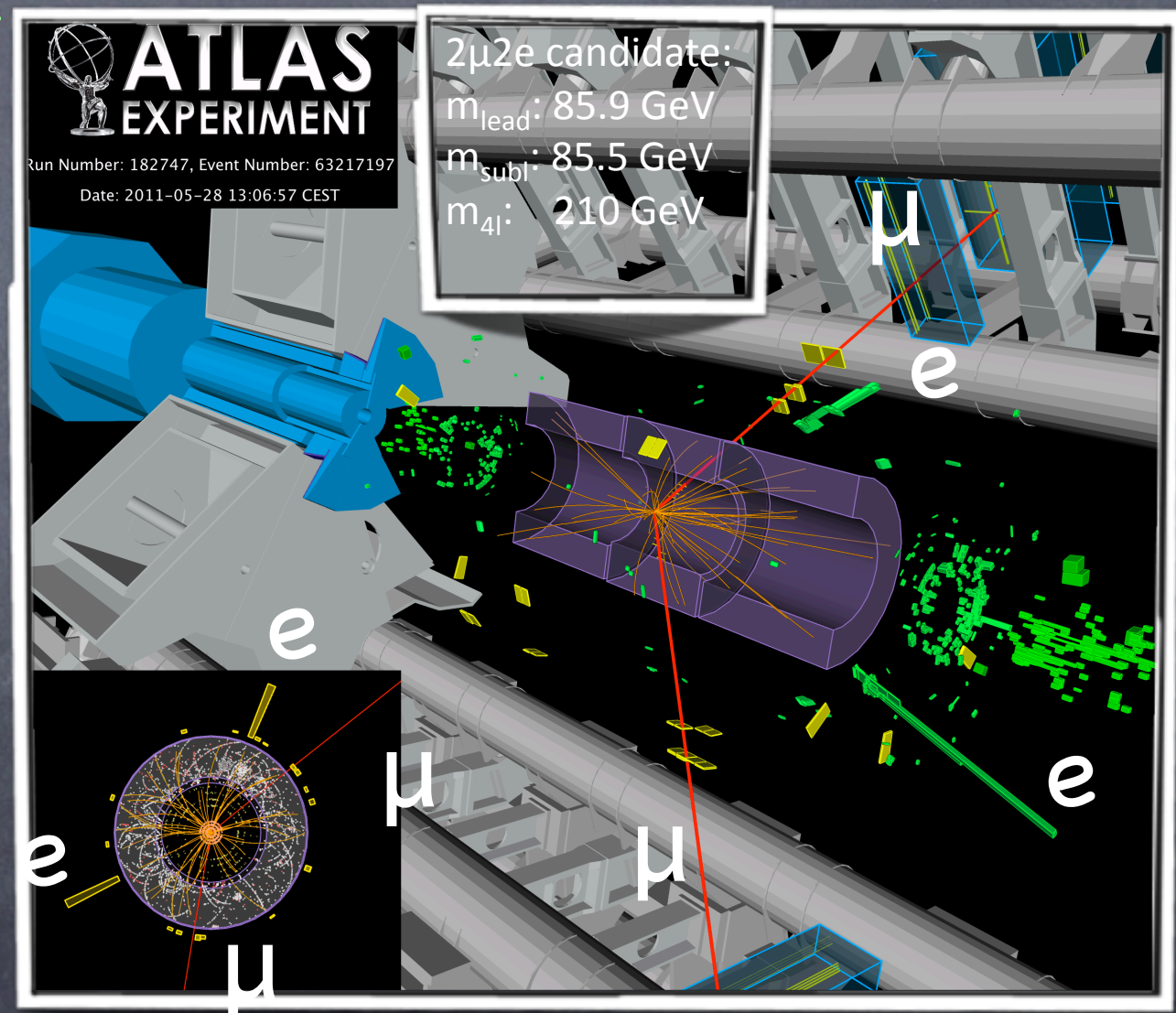
- Around 140 and above 200 GeV
- Probing channel:
 $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$



The Golden Channel: $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

- CLEAN but very low rate ($\sigma \sim 2\text{--}5\text{fb}$), yet probably most trustable
- All information is available, one can fully reconstruct the kinematics and the masses (m_{2l} , m_{4l})
- Signature: Two pairs of same flavor high p_T opposite charged isolated leptons, one or both compatible with $Z \rightarrow$ narrow peak

- Main backgrounds:
 - ZZ^* (irreducible)
 - for $m_H < 2m_Z$, Zbb , $Z+\text{jets}$, $t\bar{t}$
- Suppress backgrounds with isolation and impact parameters cuts on two softest leptons

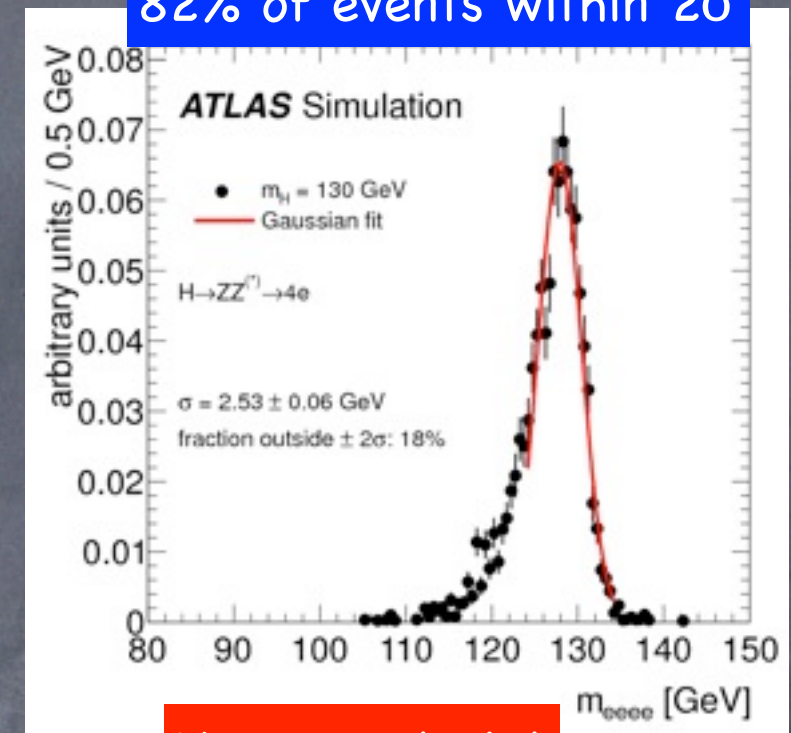


$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ experimental aspects

- Highly sensitive to lepton reconstruction and identification efficiency down to low momenta
- High electron efficiency (90–98%) from $J/\Psi \rightarrow ee$, $W \rightarrow e\nu$, $Z \rightarrow ee$ data
- Muon reconstruction efficiency >95%
- Z +jets (Z + bb) & $t\bar{t}$ BG estimated from data
- Reducible BG: $t\bar{t}$, Zbb removed by isolation and small impact parameter (for $m_{4l} < 2m_Z$) requirements

$H \rightarrow 4e$ $\sigma = 2.5$ GeV

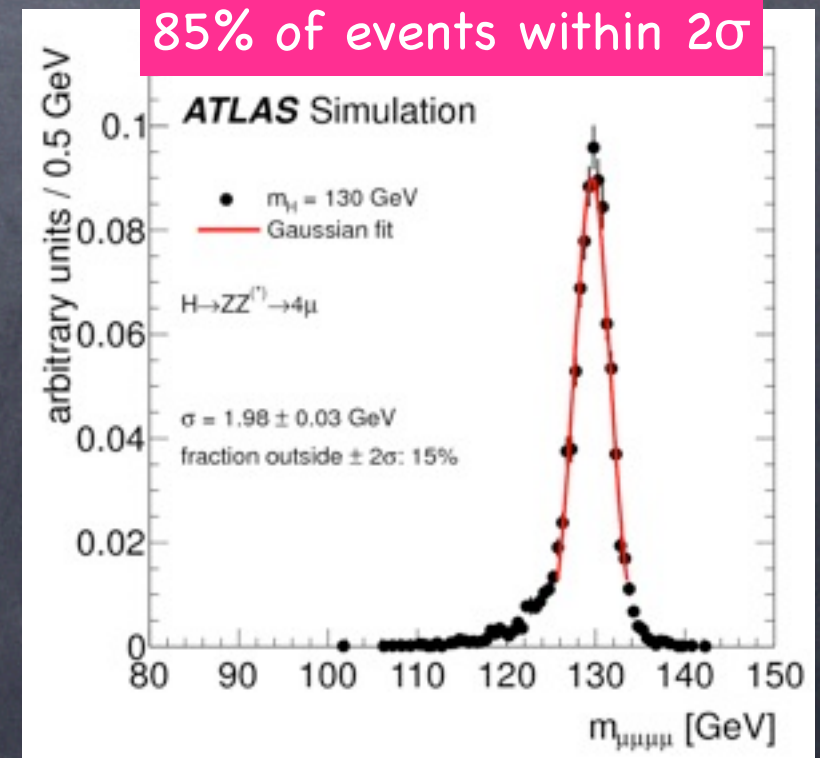
82% of events within 2σ



No Z constraint

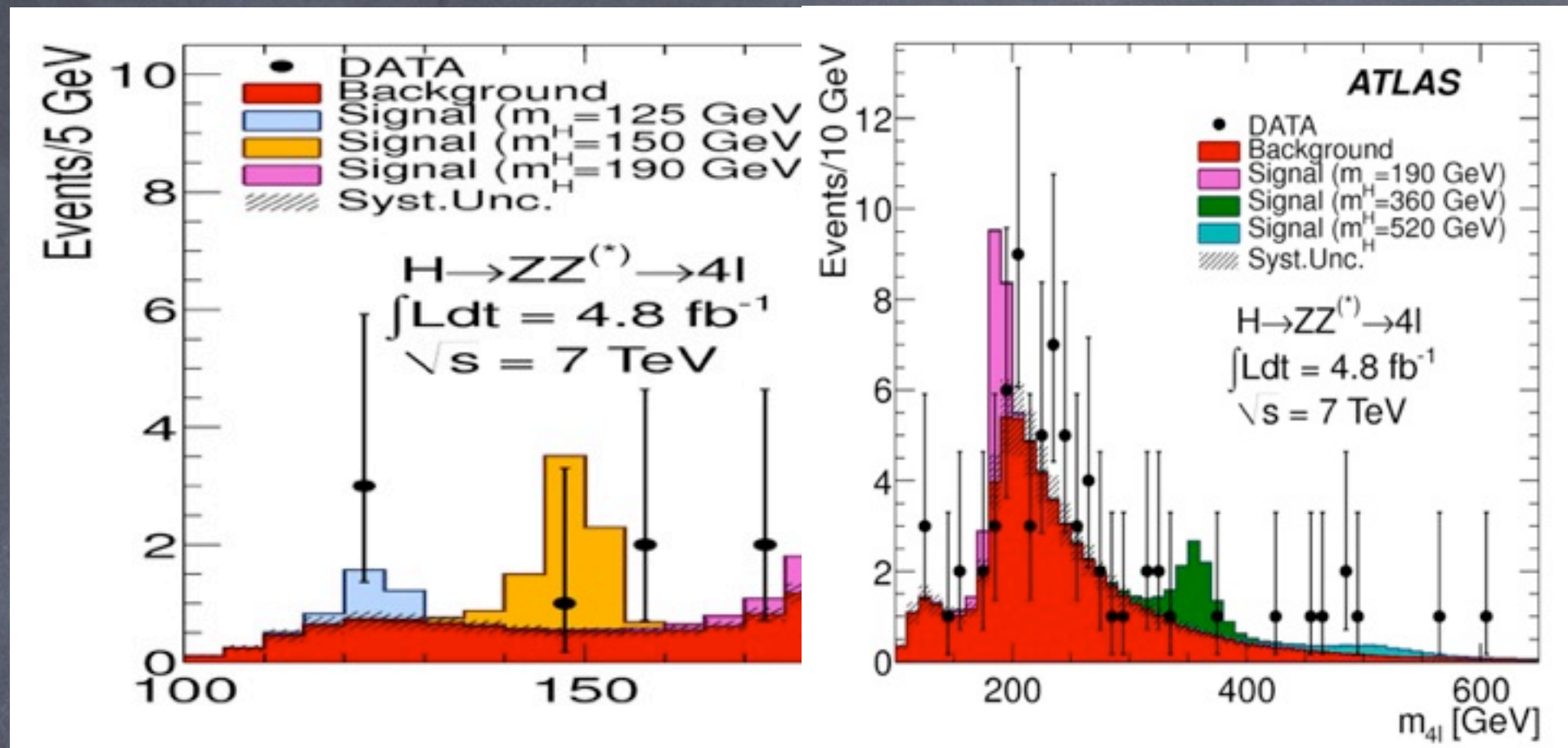
$H \rightarrow 4\mu$ $\sigma = 2$ GeV

85% of events within 2σ



H→ZZ→4l Results I

Low mass
range (<180):
Observed: 8
events,
3 4μ+
3 2e2μ+2 4e
Expected
9.3±1.5



Full mass
range:
Observed:
71 events,
24 4μ+
30 2e2μ+
17 4e
Expected
62±9

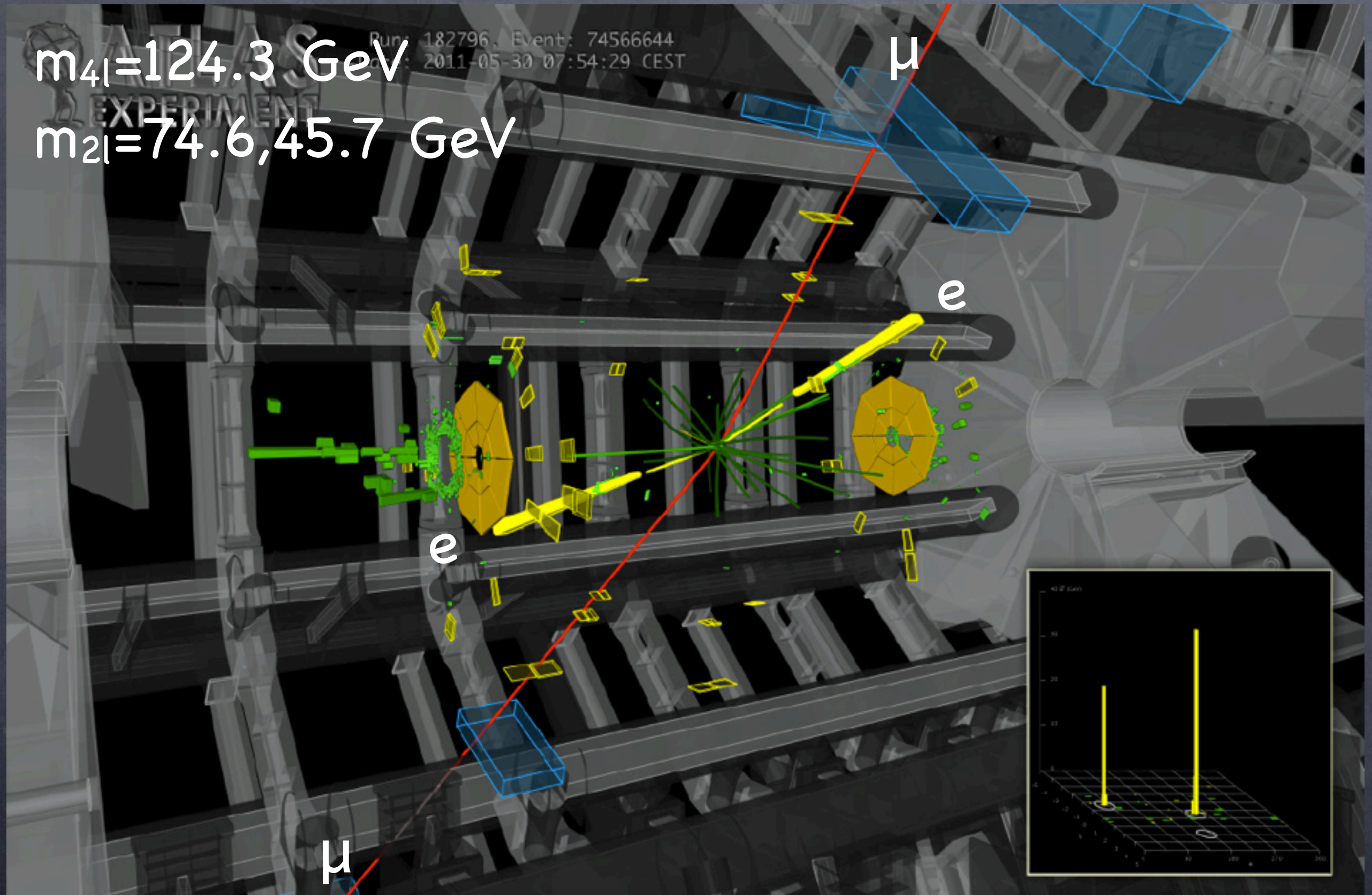
- In the interesting low mass region ATLAS observe 3 events, two 2e2μ (m=123.6,124.3 GeV) and one 4μ (m=124.6)
- In the region around 125 GeV (+-2σ) expect 1.5 BG evens from ZZ* (4μ,4e and 2e2μ) and Z+jets (4e)
- Expected m_H=125 GeV signal is 1.5 events with S/B~2(4μ),1(2e2μ) and 0.3(4e)

Main Systematic Uncertainties	
Higgs cross section	<2%
Zbb,Z+jets BG	40-45%
ZZ* BG	14%
E-efficiency	2-8%

The Golden Channel: $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

$m_{4l} = 124.3 \text{ GeV}$

$m_{2l} = 74.6, 45.7 \text{ GeV}$

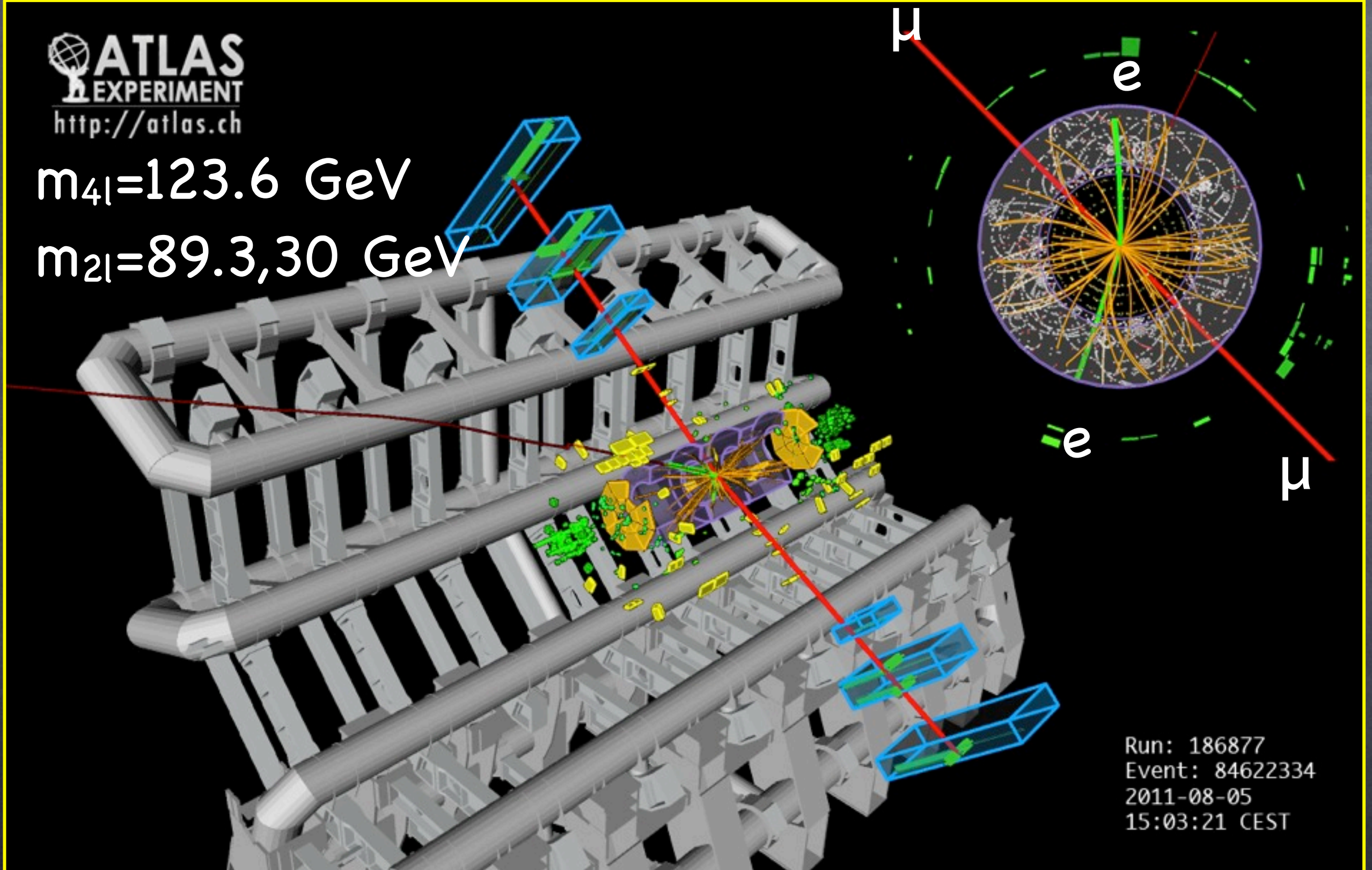


The Golden Channel: $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

ATLAS
EXPERIMENT
<http://atlas.ch>

$m_{4l} = 123.6 \text{ GeV}$

$m_{2l} = 89.3, 30 \text{ GeV}$



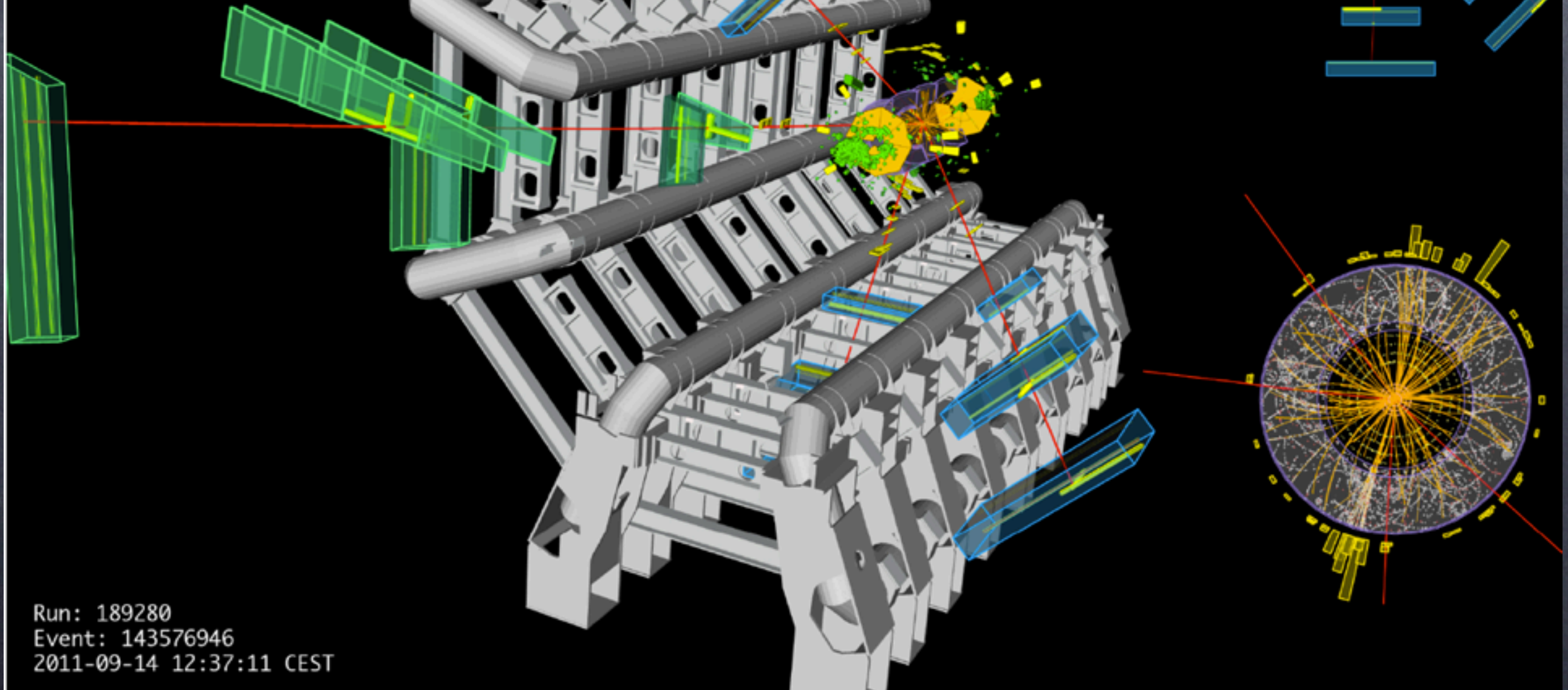
The Golden Channel: $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\mu$

ATLAS
EXPERIMENT

<http://atlas.ch>

$m_{4\mu} = 124.6 \text{ GeV}$

$m_{2\mu} = 89.7, 24.6 \text{ GeV}$

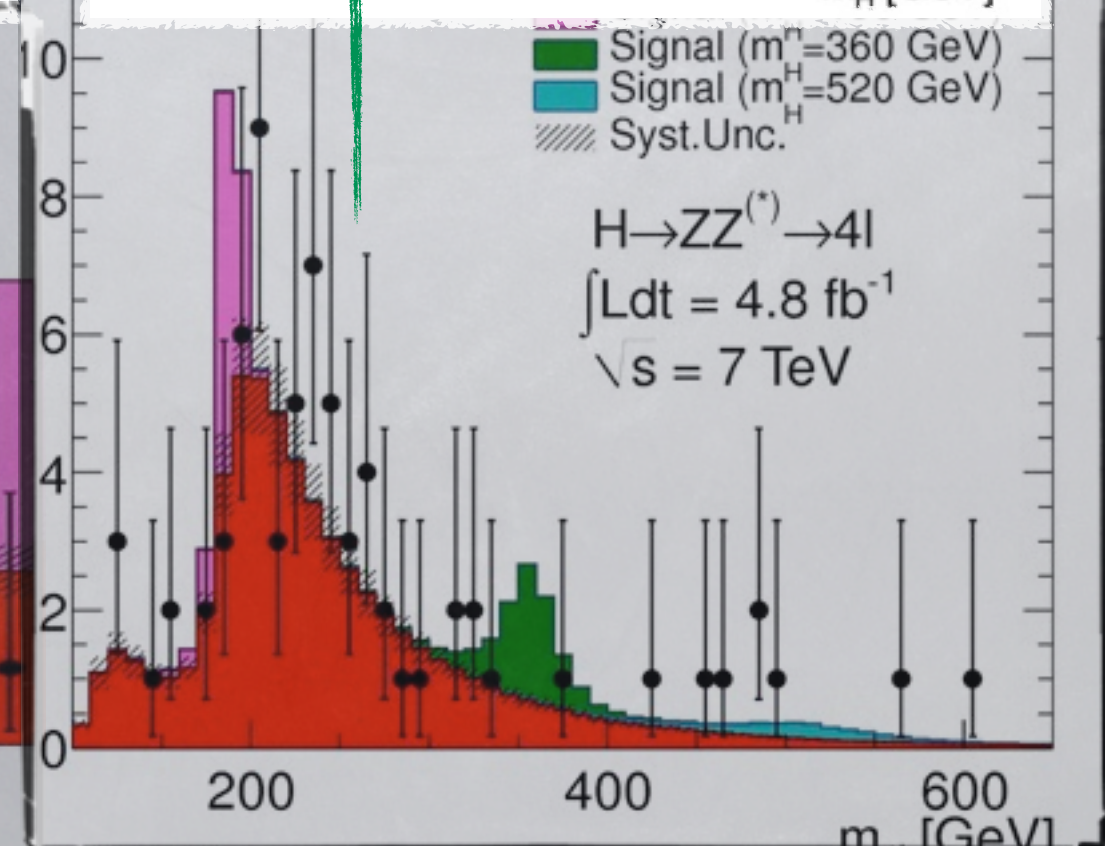
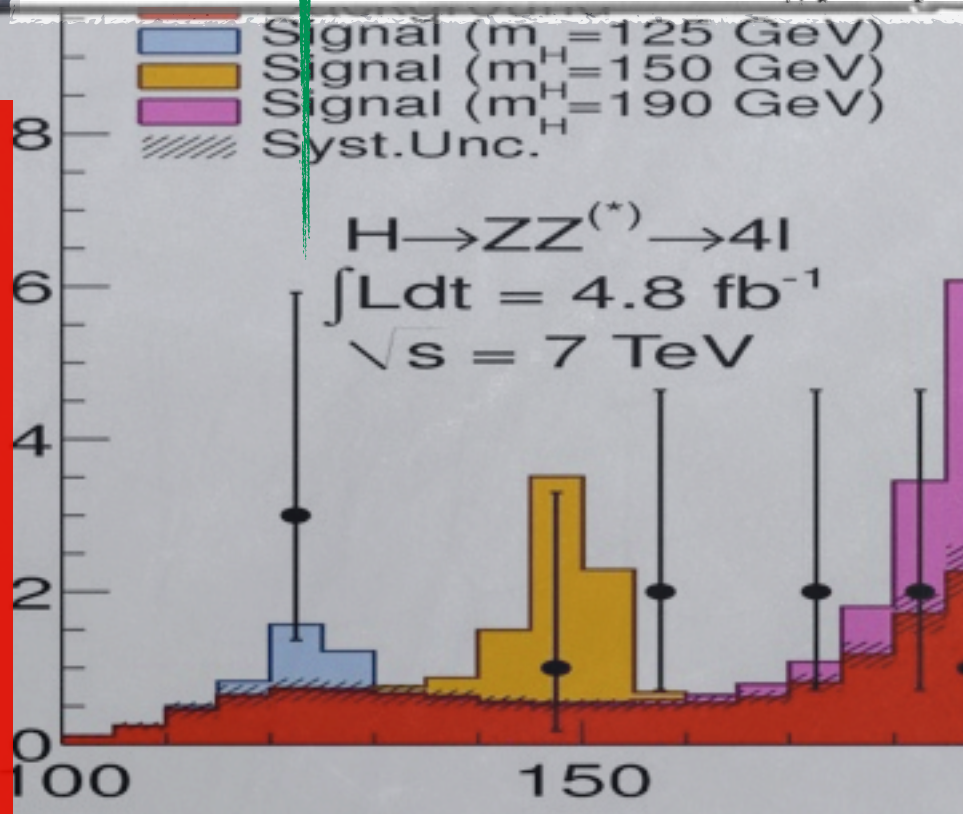
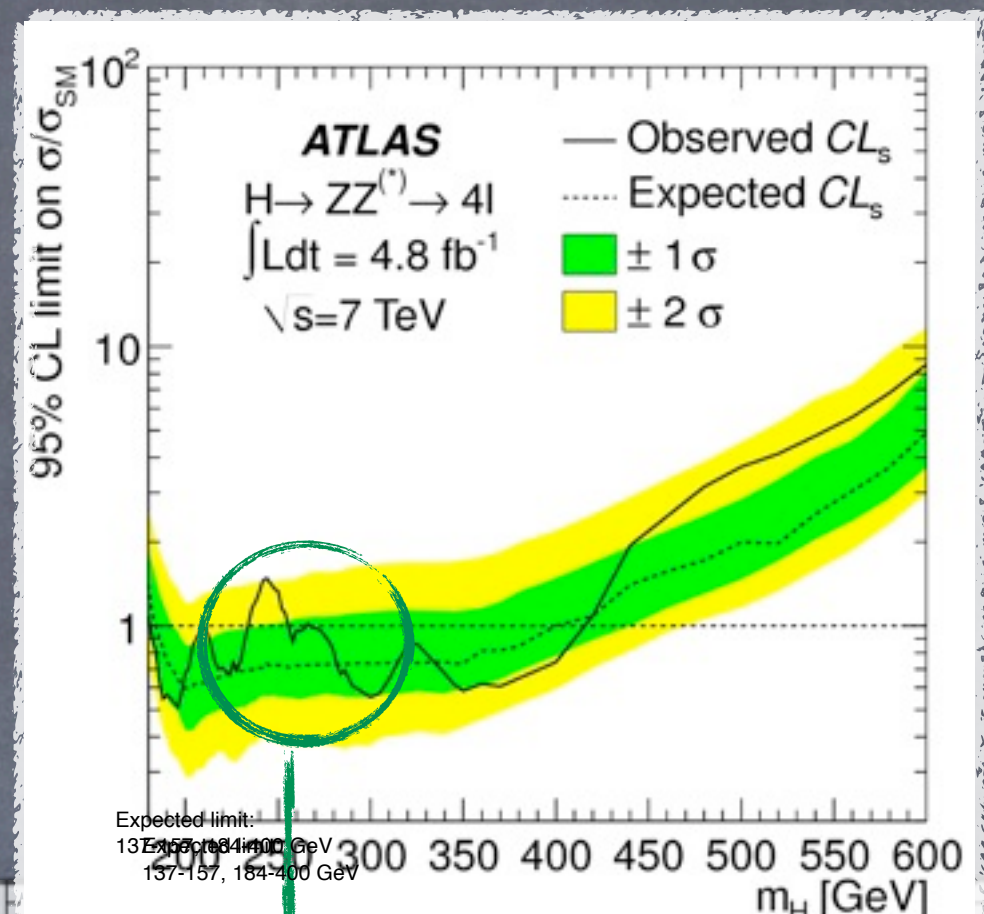
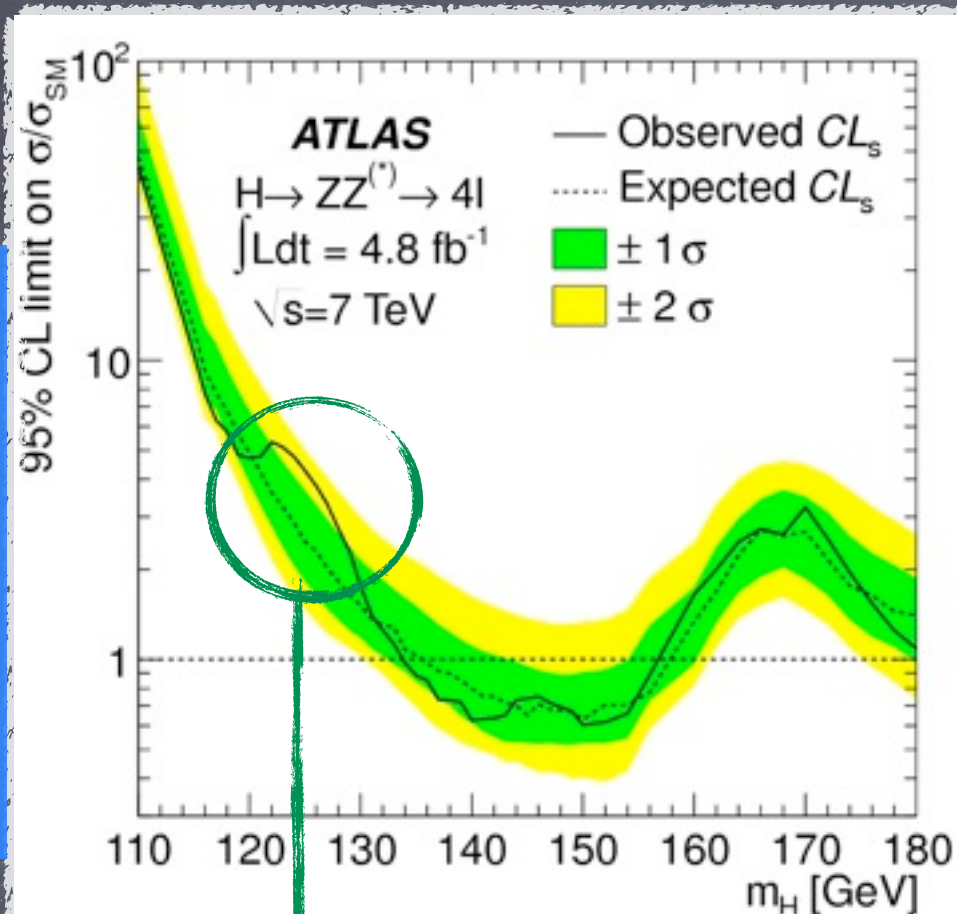


Run: 189280
Event: 143576946
2011-09-14 12:37:11 CEST

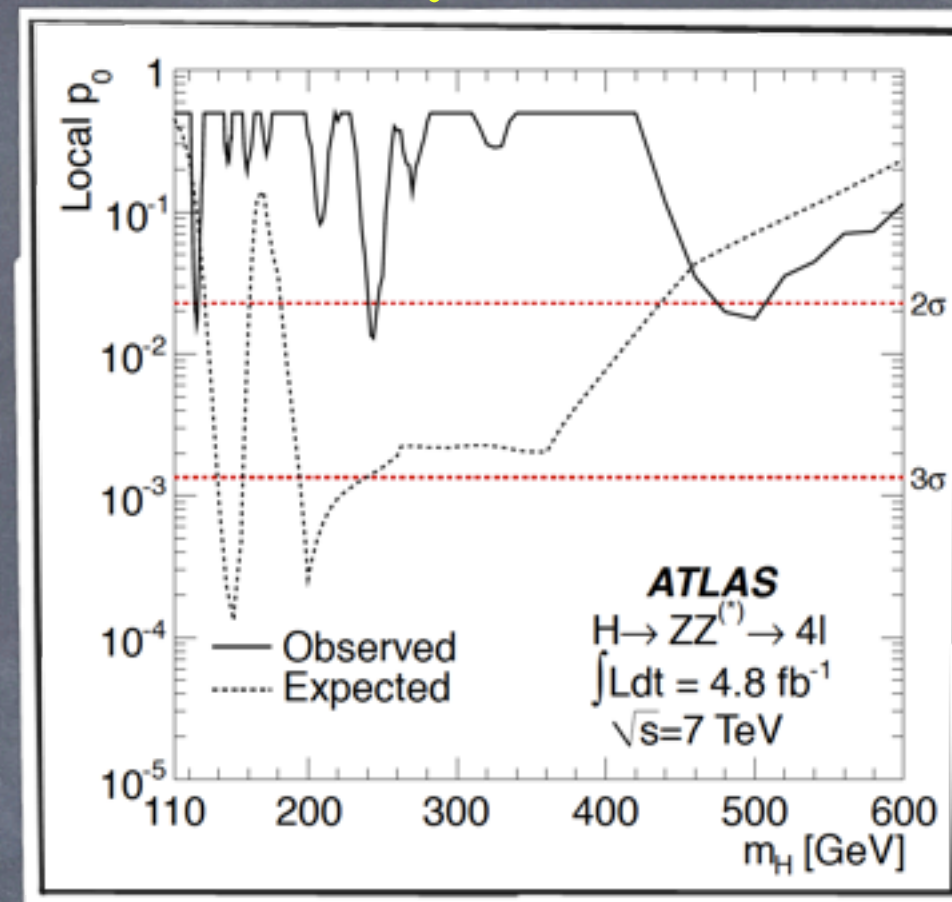
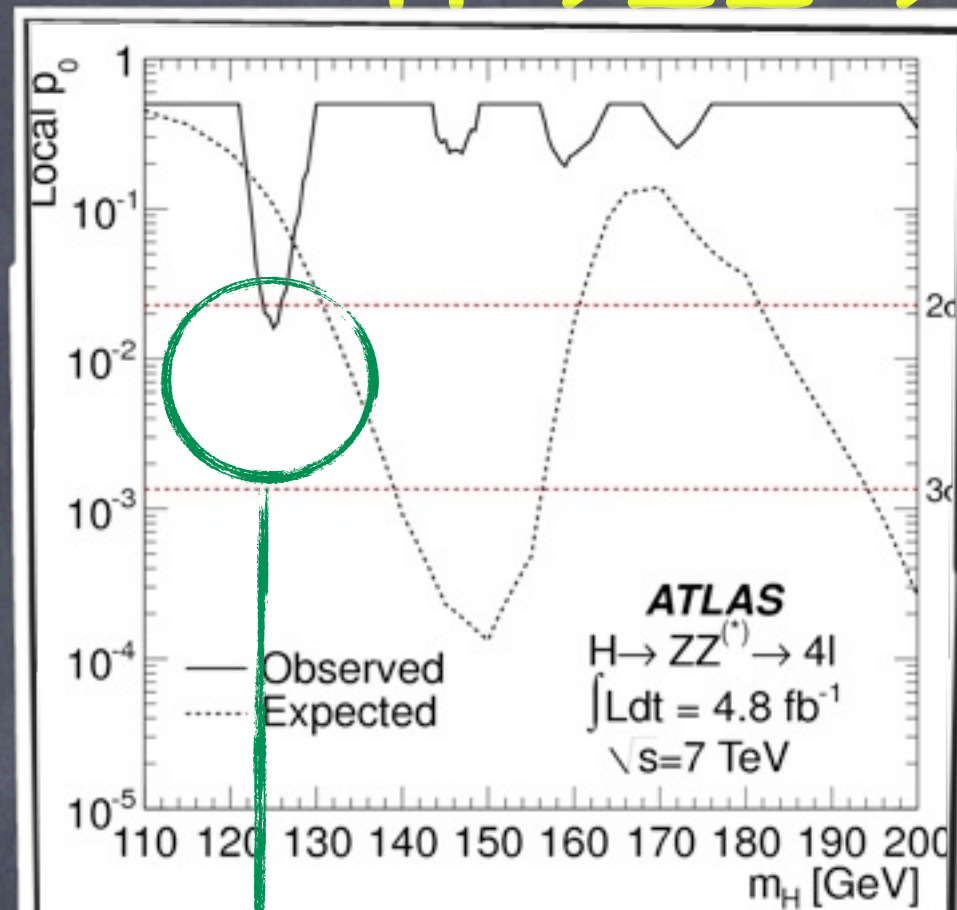
H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l Limits

Expected
Exclusion
 $m_H =$
137-157
184-400
GeV

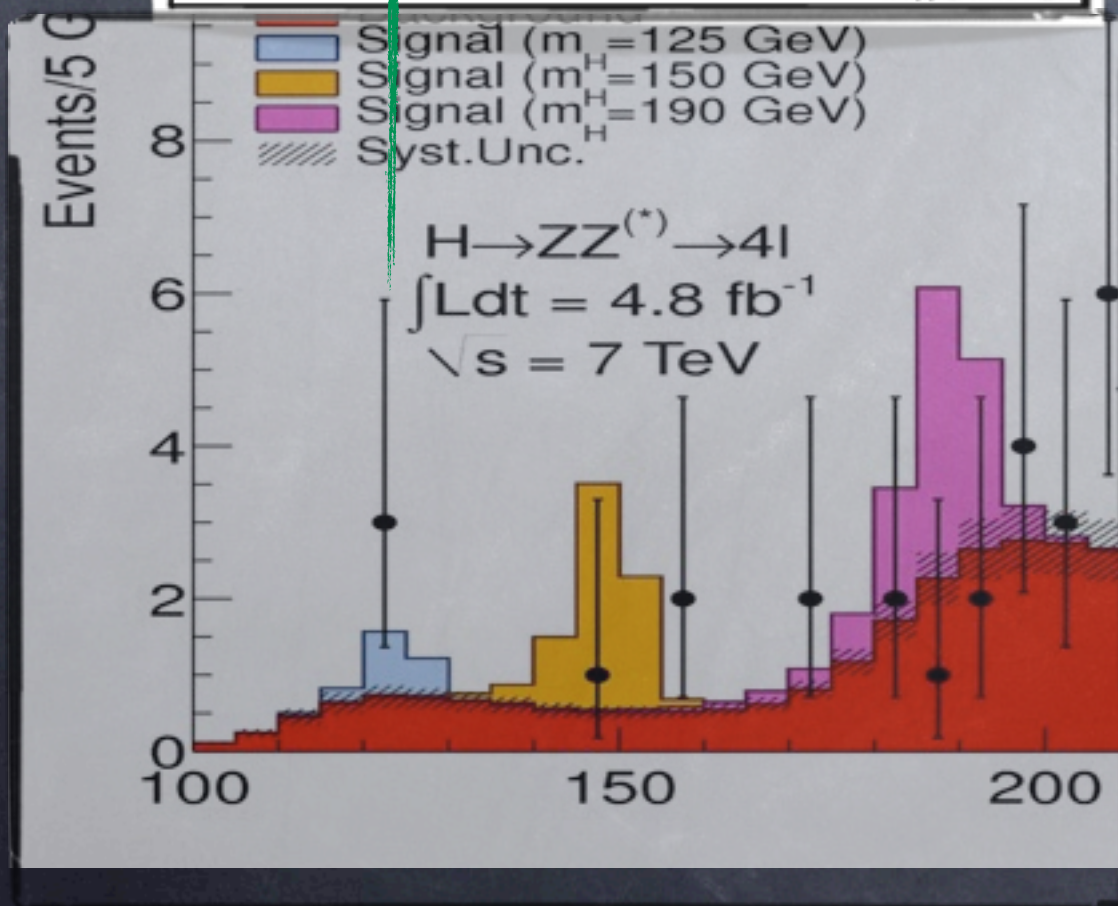
Observed
Exclusion
 $m_H =$
134-156
182-233,
256-265
268-415
GeV



H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l ATLAS p₀



$m_{4\ell}$	125 GeV	244 GeV	500 GeV
Exp. w. signal	1.3 σ	3.0 σ	1.5 σ
Observed	2.1 σ	2.2 σ	2.1 σ



Look Elsewhere Effect is estimated over the full mass range to be O(50%)

Heavy Higgses

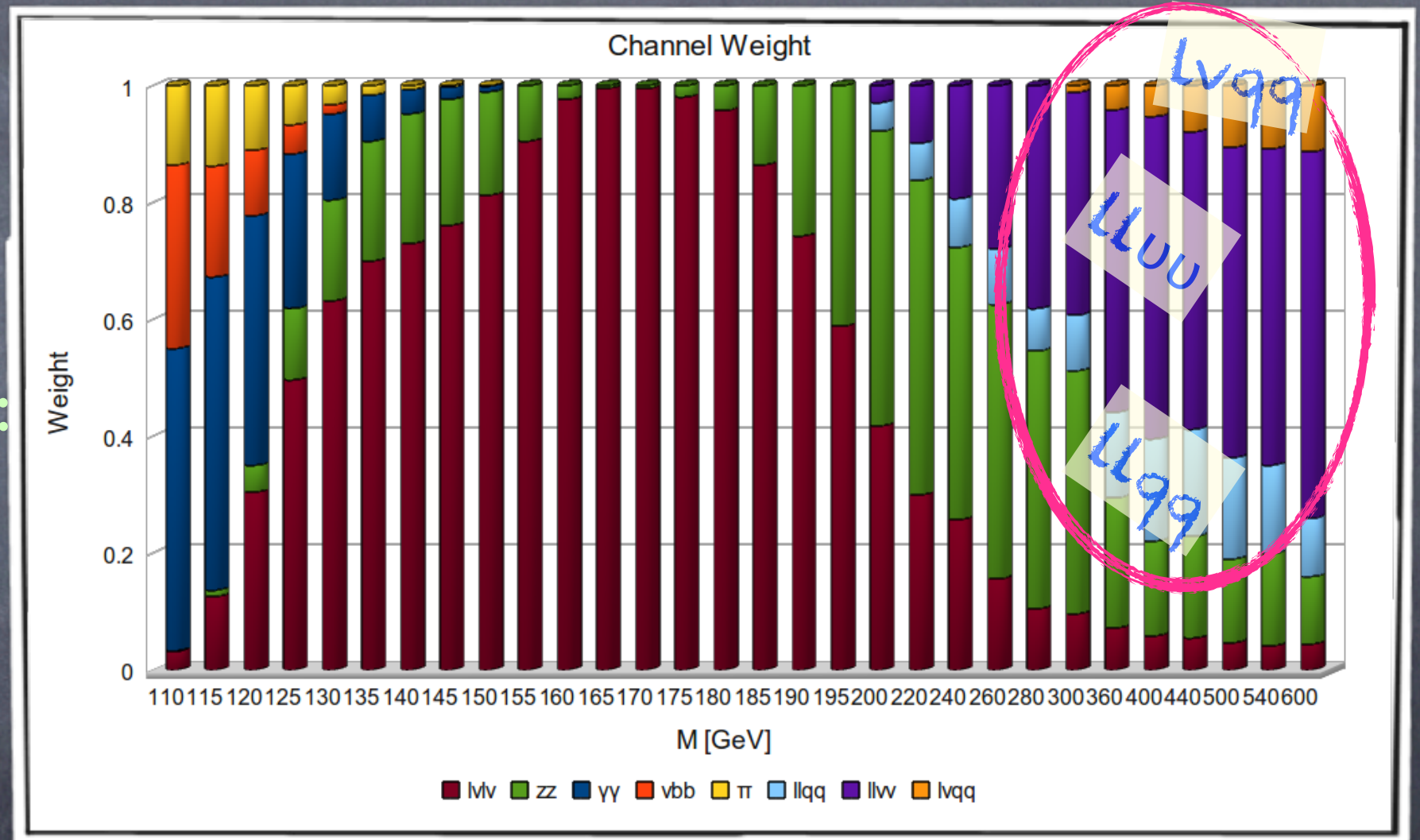
• $m_H > 300$

• Probing channels:

$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow llvv$

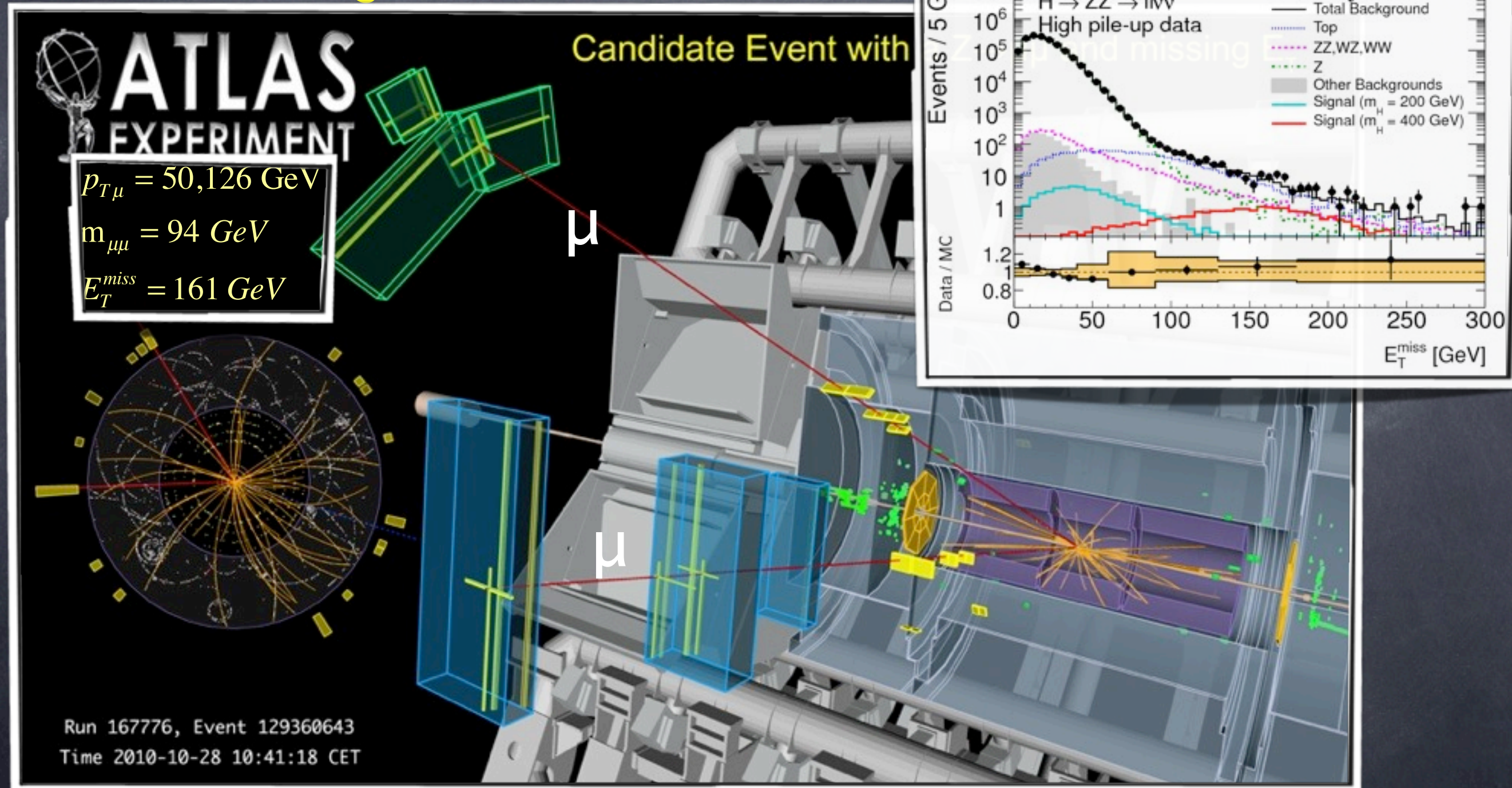
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow llqq$

$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow lvqq$



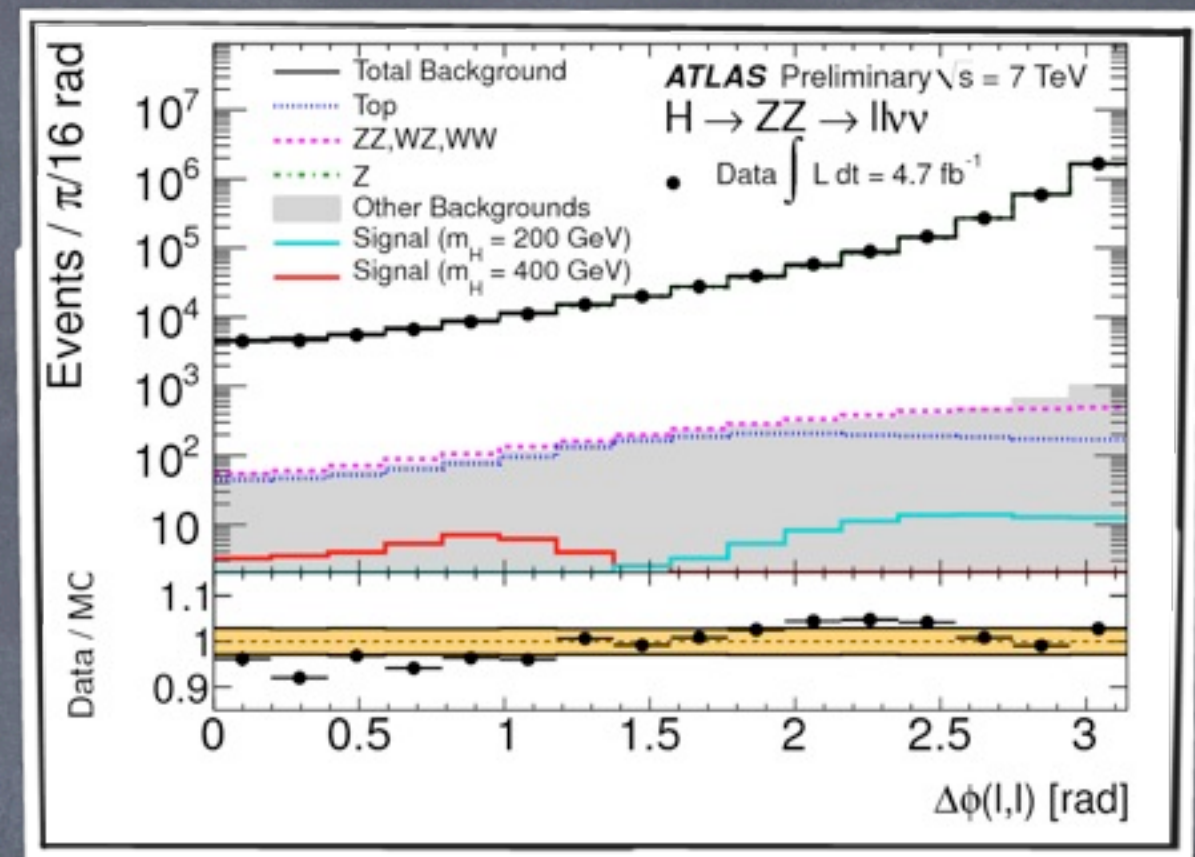
Heavier Higgs: $H \rightarrow ll\nu\nu$

- Signature: two high p_T opposite charged isolated leptons (with $m_{ll} \sim m_Z$) with high MET (both Z's are boosted for high m_H), understanding of MET tails is crucial



Heavier Higgs: $H \rightarrow llvv$

- Main BG: irreducible di-Boson ZZ, WZ
- Reducible, measured or verified with data control samples:
QCD, W/Z +jets (suppressed by MET) and top (rejected by anti b-tag)
- Discriminating variables: $\Delta\Phi_{ll}, MET$



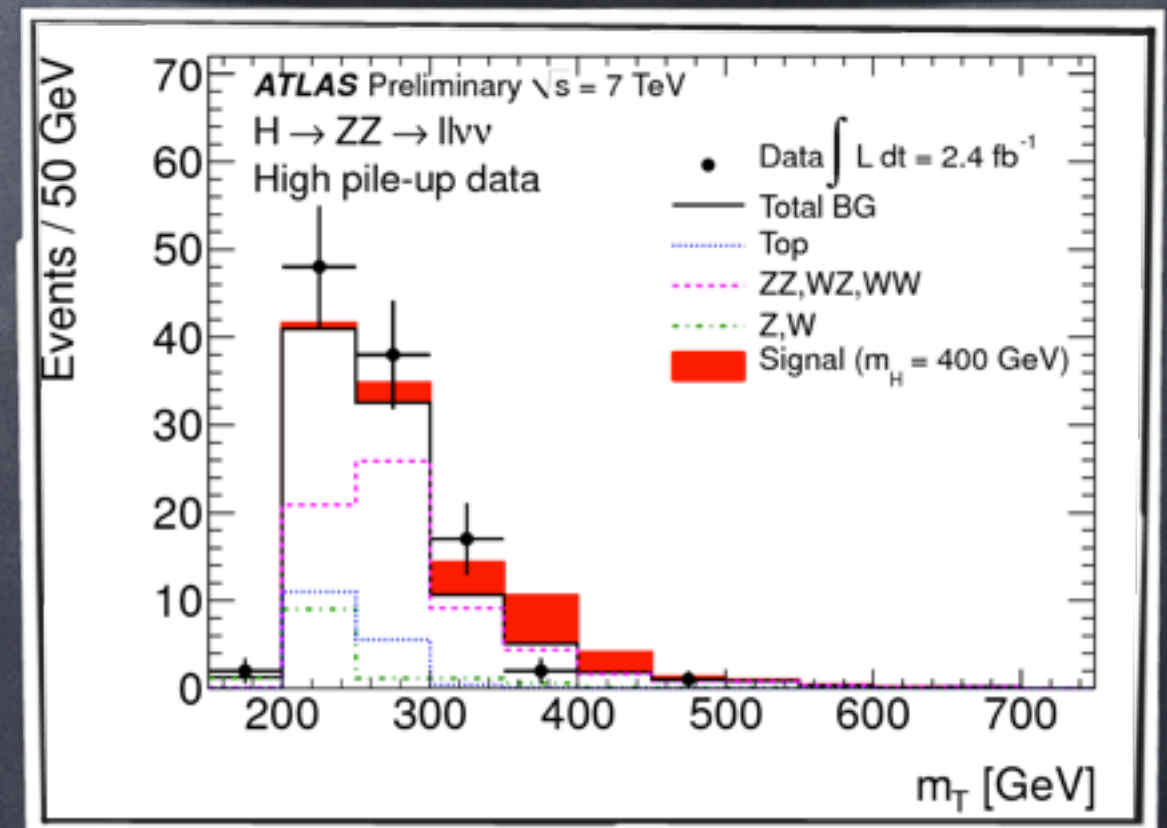
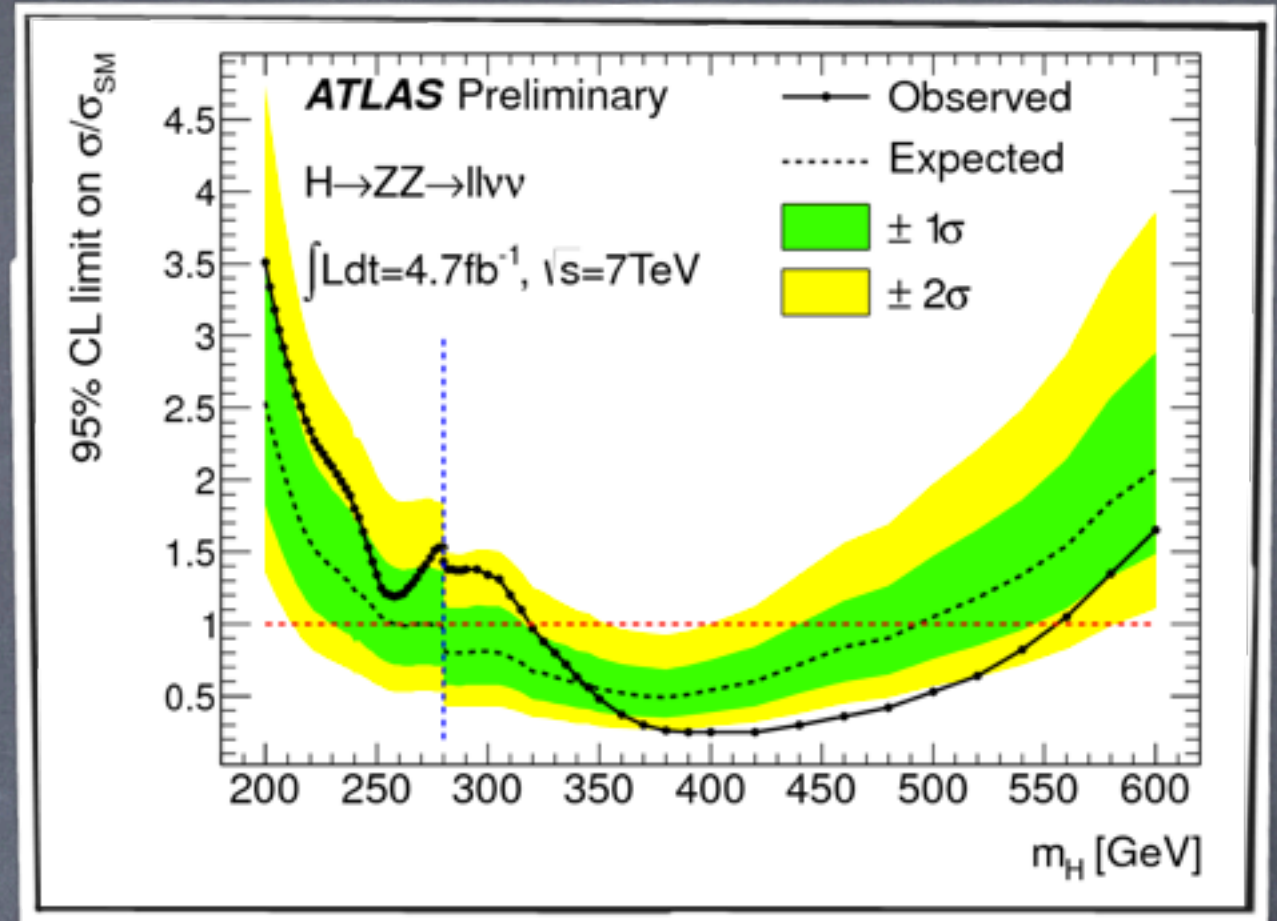
Heavier Higgs: $H \rightarrow ll\nu\nu$

- Transverse mass
(two mass bins [≤ 280 GeV])

$$m_T^2 \equiv \left(\sqrt{\vec{p}_{TZ}^2 + m_Z^2} + \sqrt{|\vec{p}_T^{miss}|^2 + m_Z^2} \right)^2 - (\vec{p}_{TZ} + \vec{p}_T^{miss})^2$$

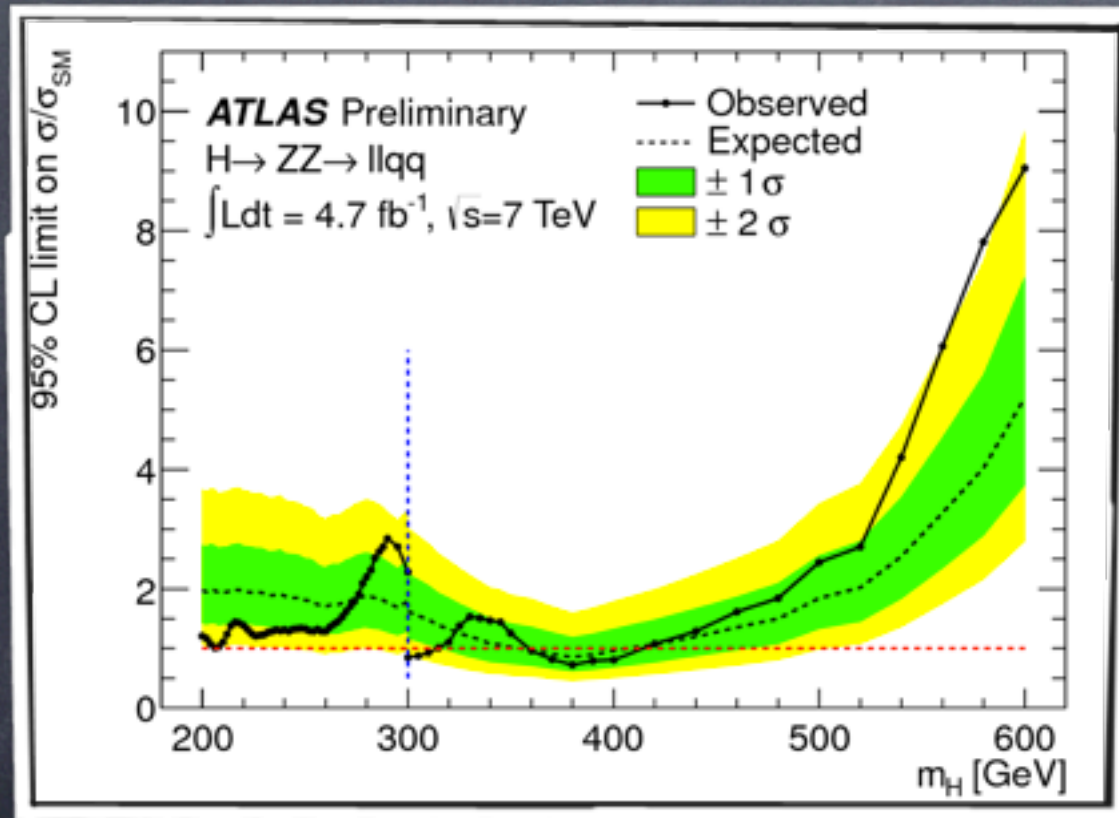
Obs: excl $350 < m_H < 450$

Exp: excl $260 < m_H < 490$

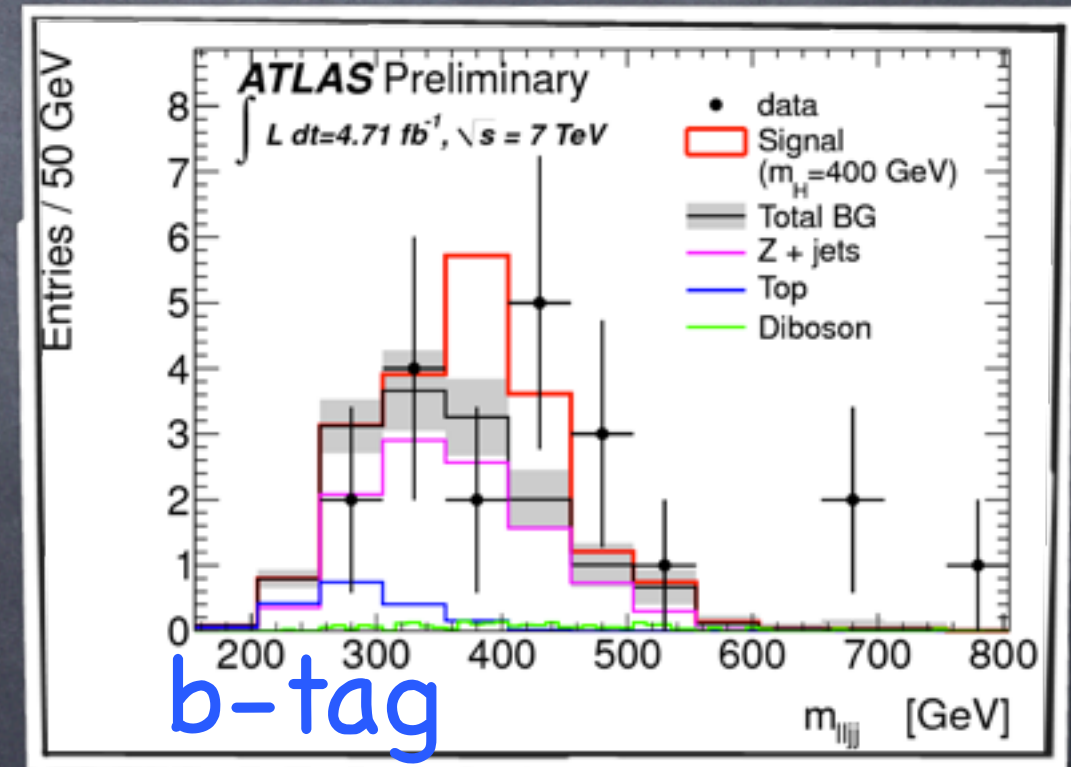
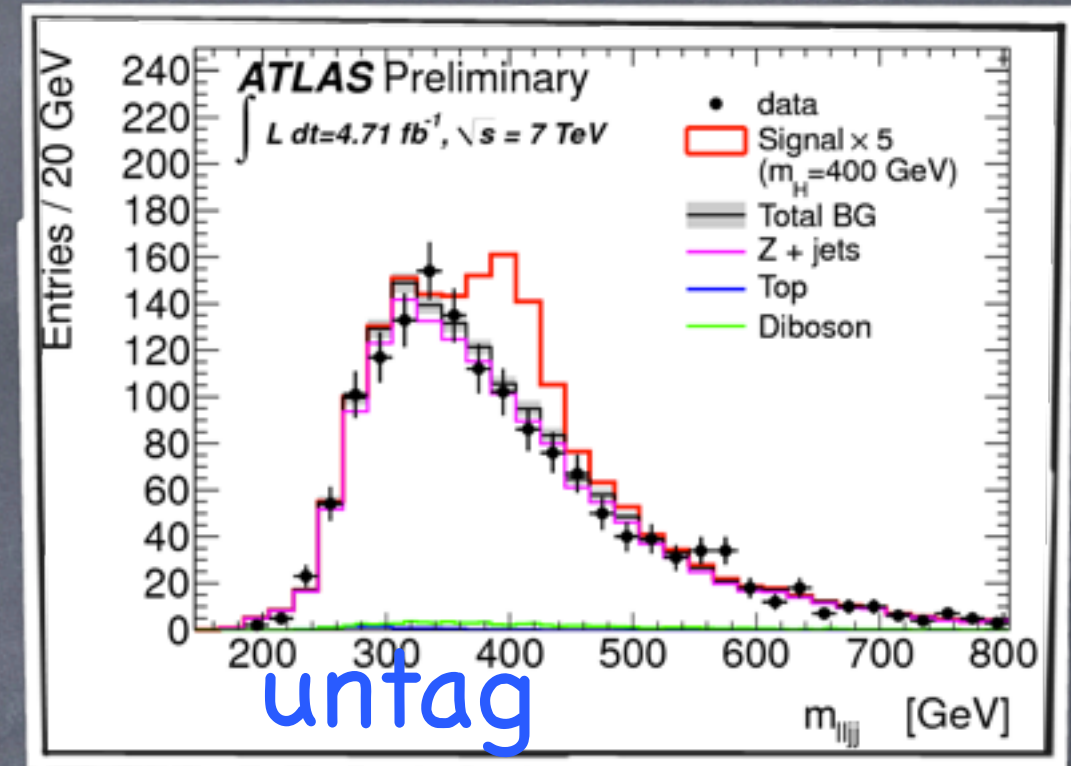


Heavier Higgs: $H \rightarrow llqq, llbb$

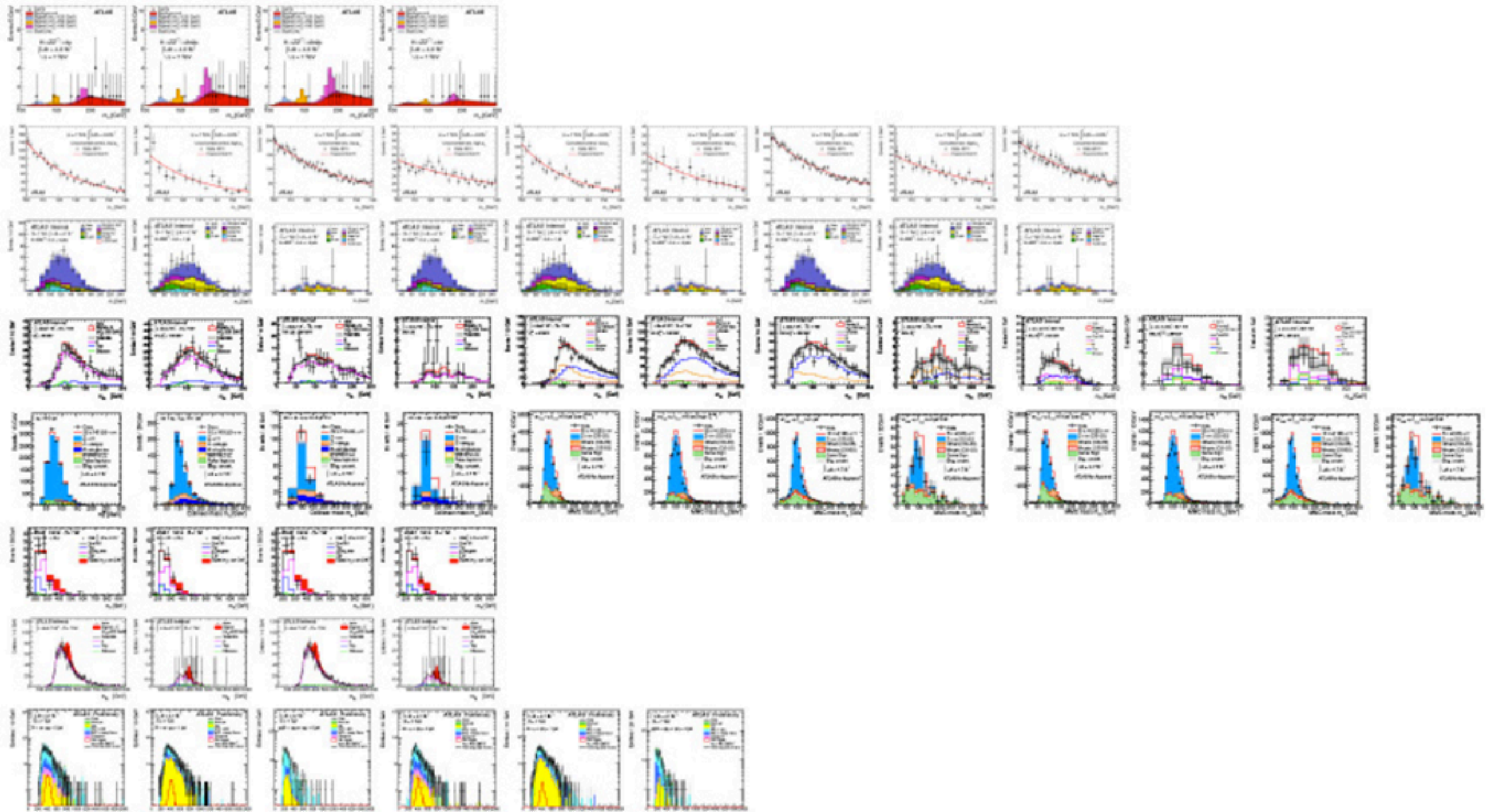
- Highest rate, yet high Z+jets BG
- Clear signature:
Exactly one pair of oppositely charged same flavor leptons and a pair of jets.
both pairs compatible with a Z boson. Low MET
- Discriminating variable m_{lljj}



Obs: excl $300 < m_H < 310$,
 $360 < m_H < 400$
 Exp: excl $360 < m_H < 400$



All for one – Combine forces

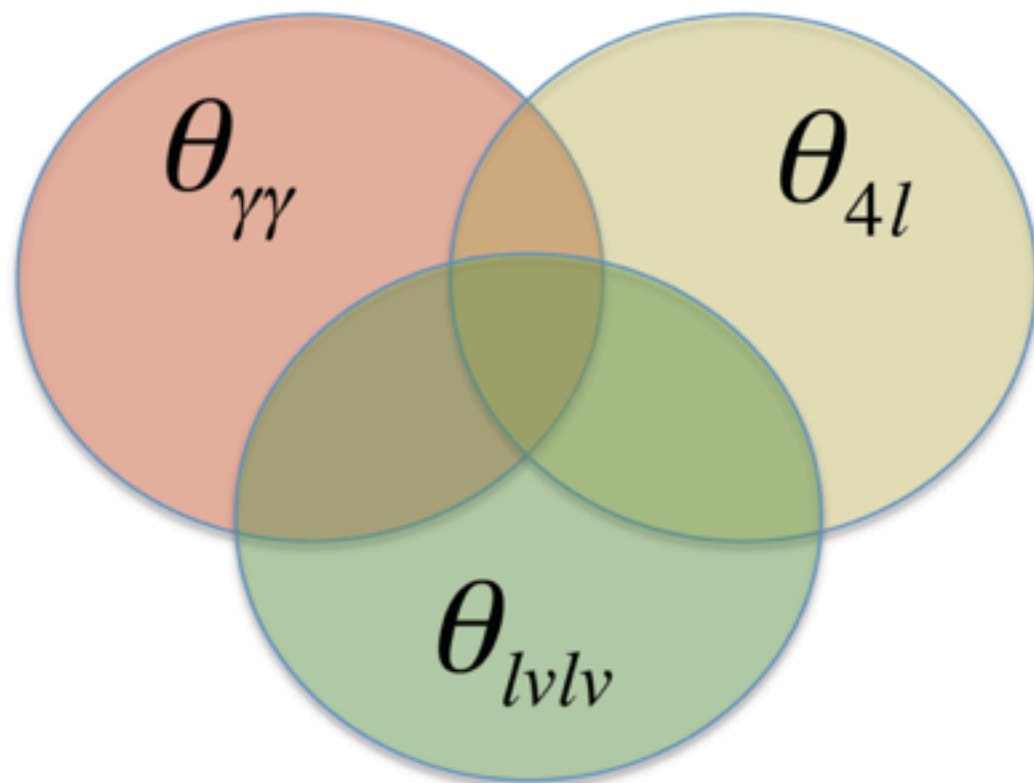


Disclaimer

- Correlated uncertainties (Jet energy scales, Luminosity etc... taken into account)
- When data driven methods are used, systematics are not correlated
- Theory uncertainties are carefully taken into account across channels using the recommendation of the LHC cross section group

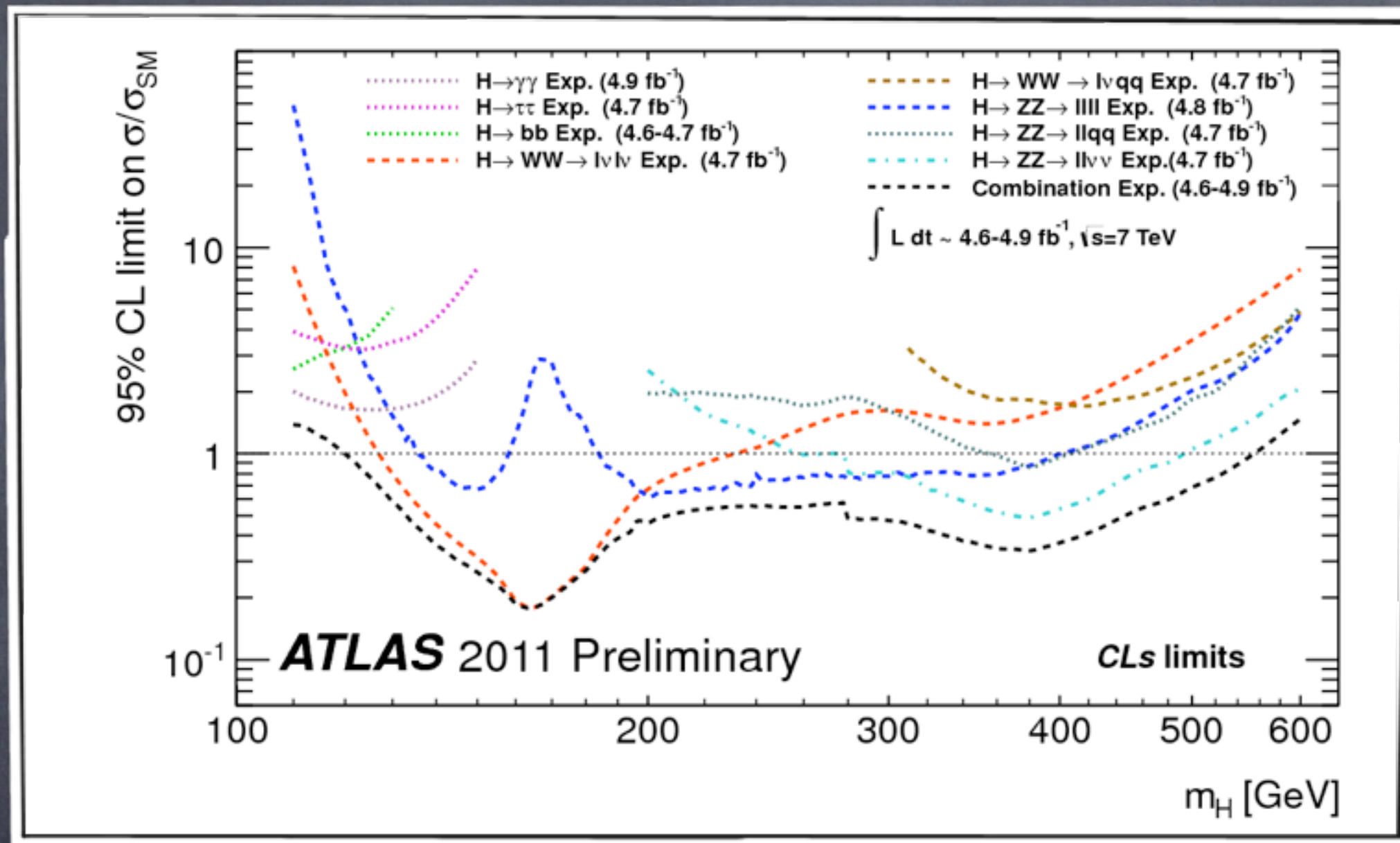
Combination : Use Correlations with Caution

$$L_{Combined}(\mu, \theta) = L_{\gamma\gamma}(\mu, \theta_{\gamma\gamma}) \times L_{4l}(\mu, \theta_{4l}) \times \\ L_{lvlv}(\mu, \theta_{lvlv}) \times L_{\tau\tau}(\mu, \theta_{\tau\tau})$$



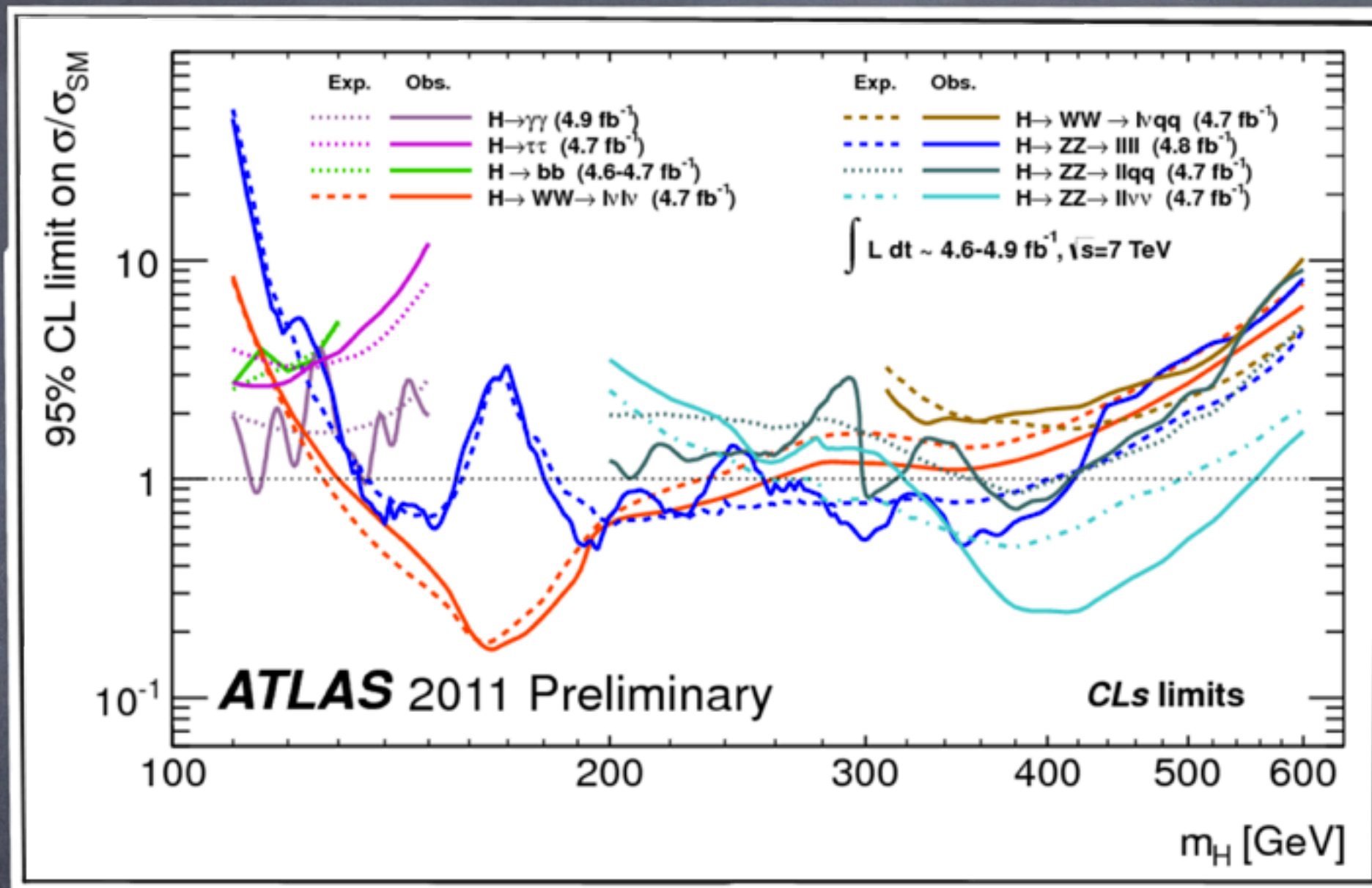
Need to very carefully check
the interplay between
correlated systematics...

Combined Limit



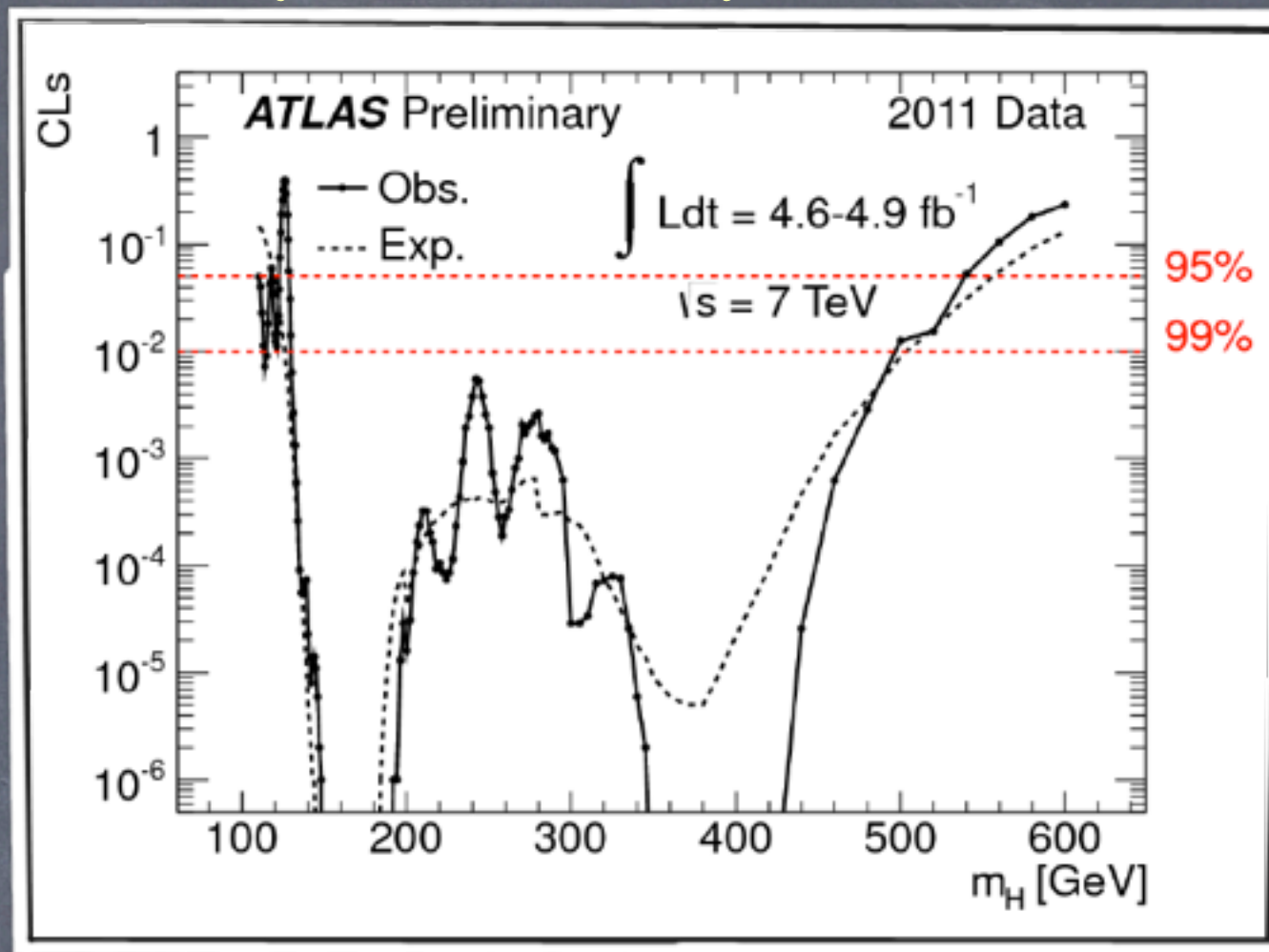
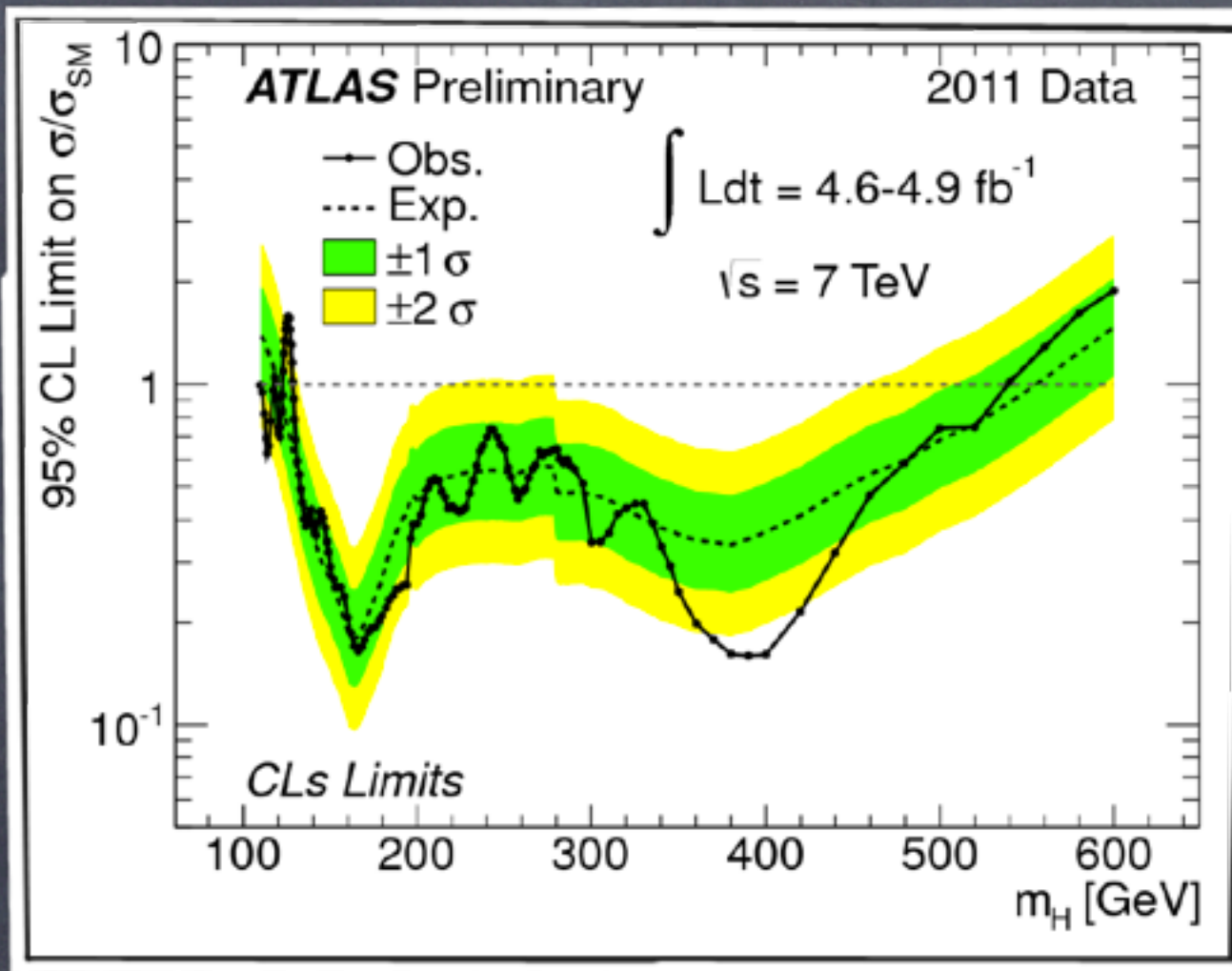
- Low mass is completely dominated by $\gamma\gamma$, then $\tau\tau$, $b\bar{b}$ and $W\bar{W}$
- High mass completely dominated by $ll\nu\nu$

Combined Limit



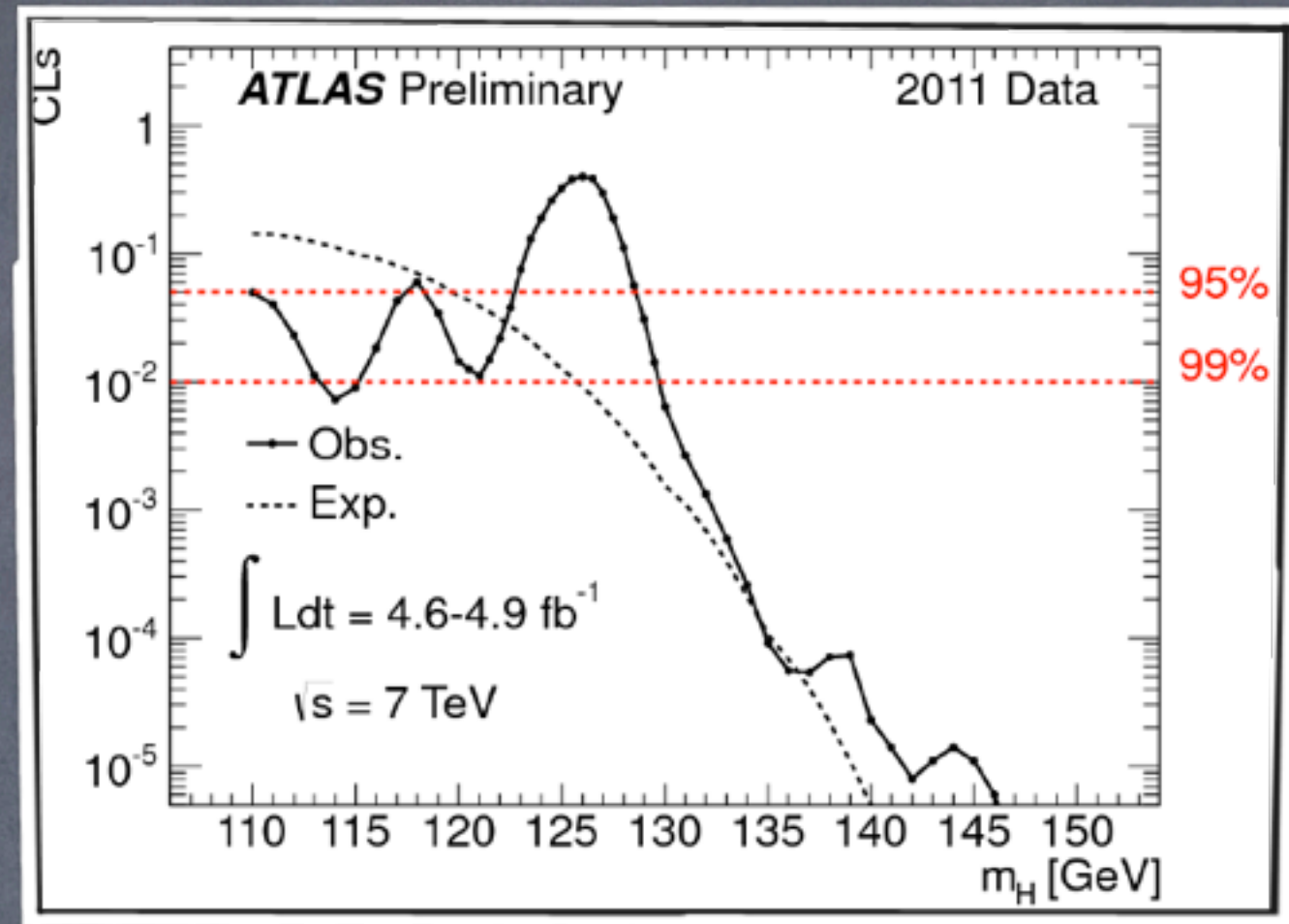
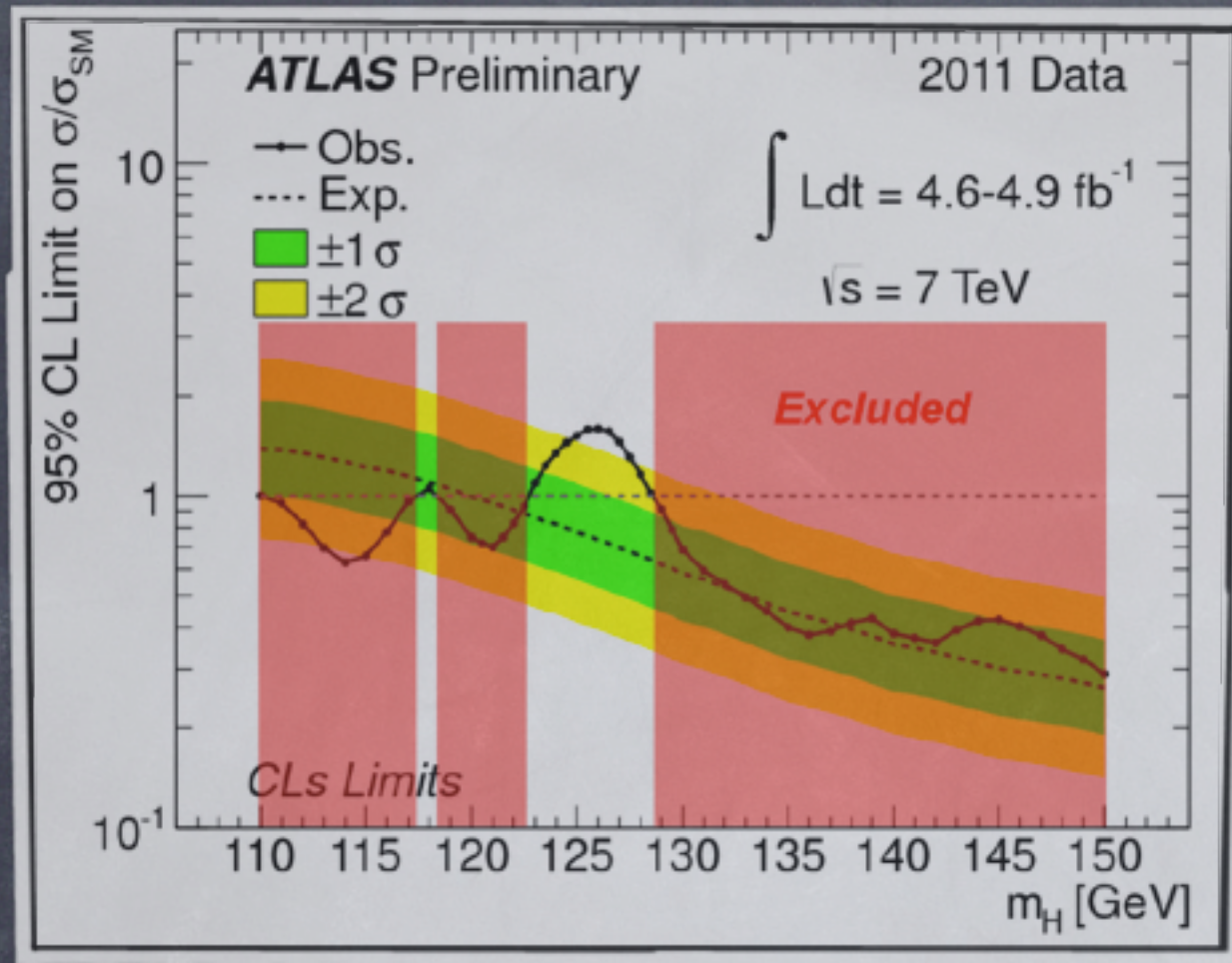
- Low mass is completely dominated by $\gamma\gamma$, then $b\bar{b}$, $\tau\tau$ and WW
- High mass completely dominated by $ll\nu\nu$

Combined Limit (ATLAS)



- ATLAS expected @ 95% Confidence Level $120 < m_H < 555 \text{ GeV}$
- ATLAS excluded 95% Confidence Level
 - $110 < m_H < 117.5$
 - $118.5 < m_H < 122.5$
 - $129 < m_H < 539 \text{ GeV}$
- ATLAS excluded 99% Confidence Level $130 < m_H < 486$

Combined Limit

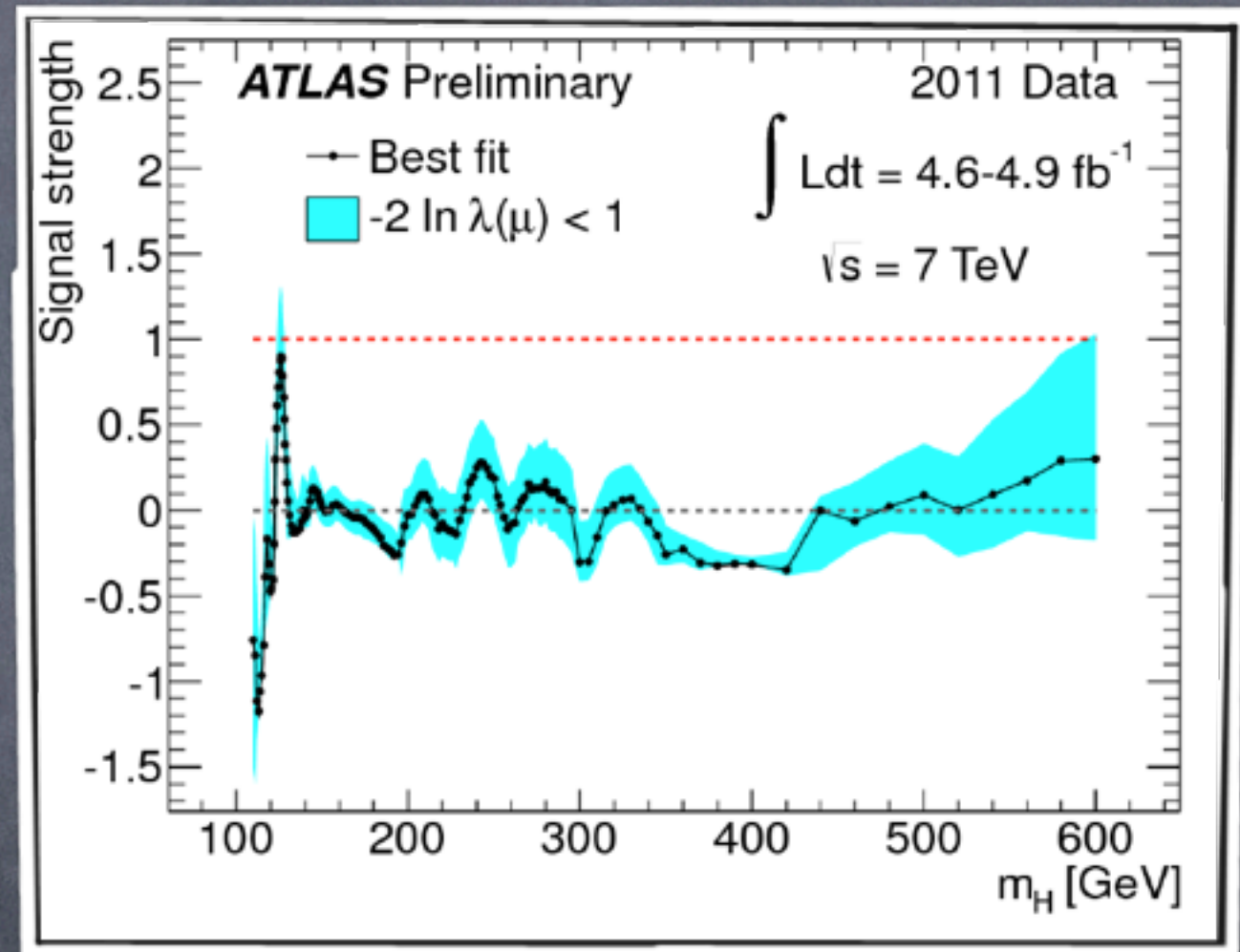
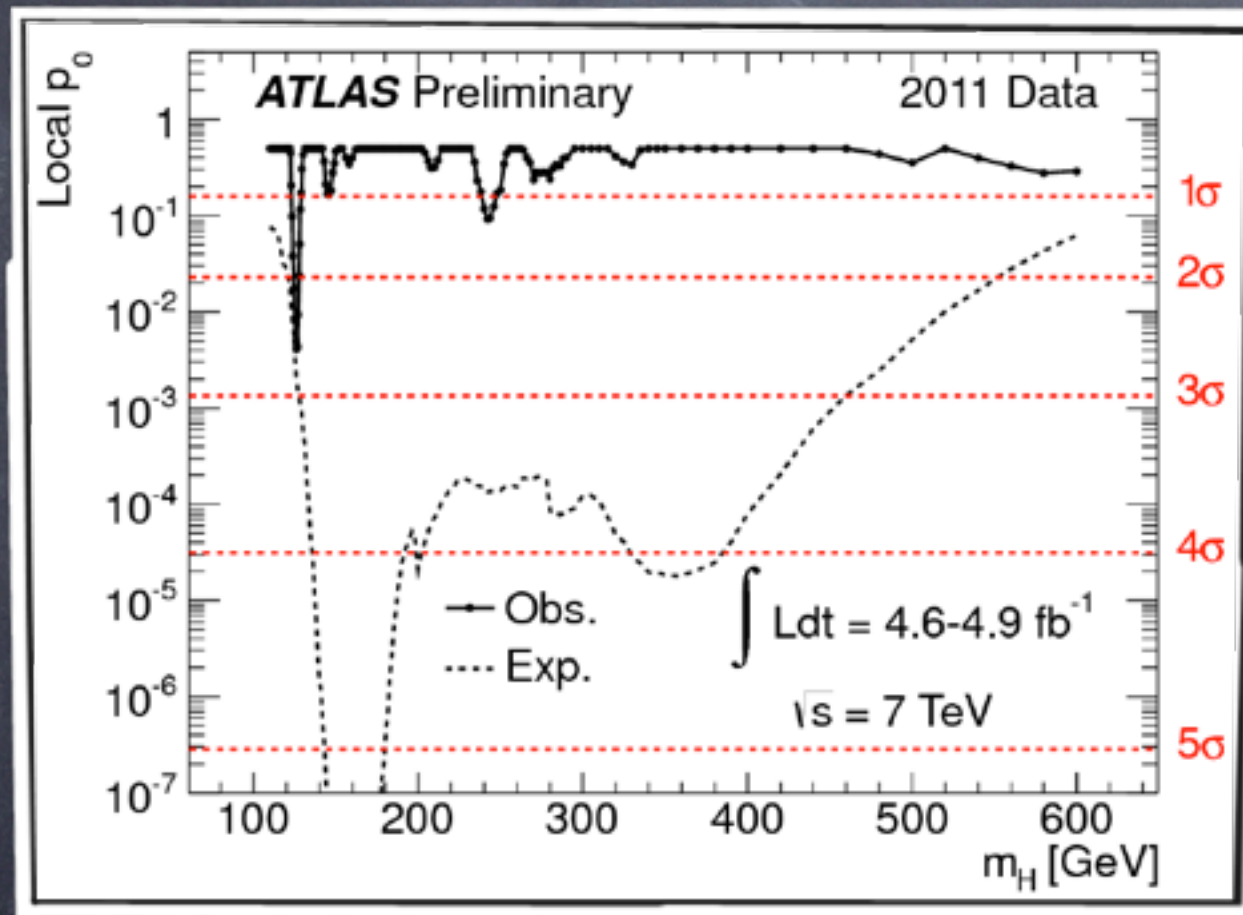


- ATLAS expected @ 95% Confidence Level $120 < m_H < 555 \text{ GeV}$
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ATLAS combined p_0 and $\hat{\mu}$

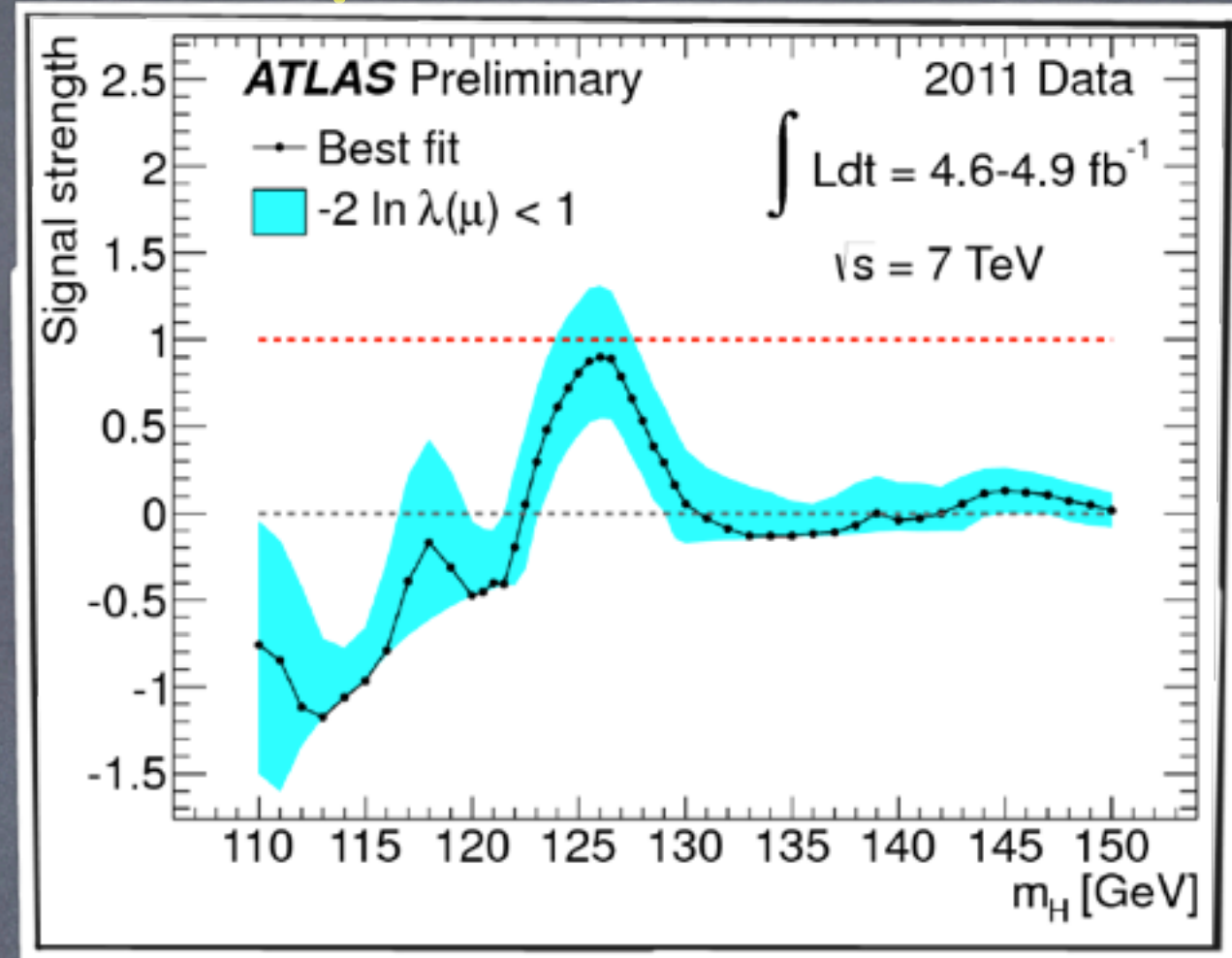
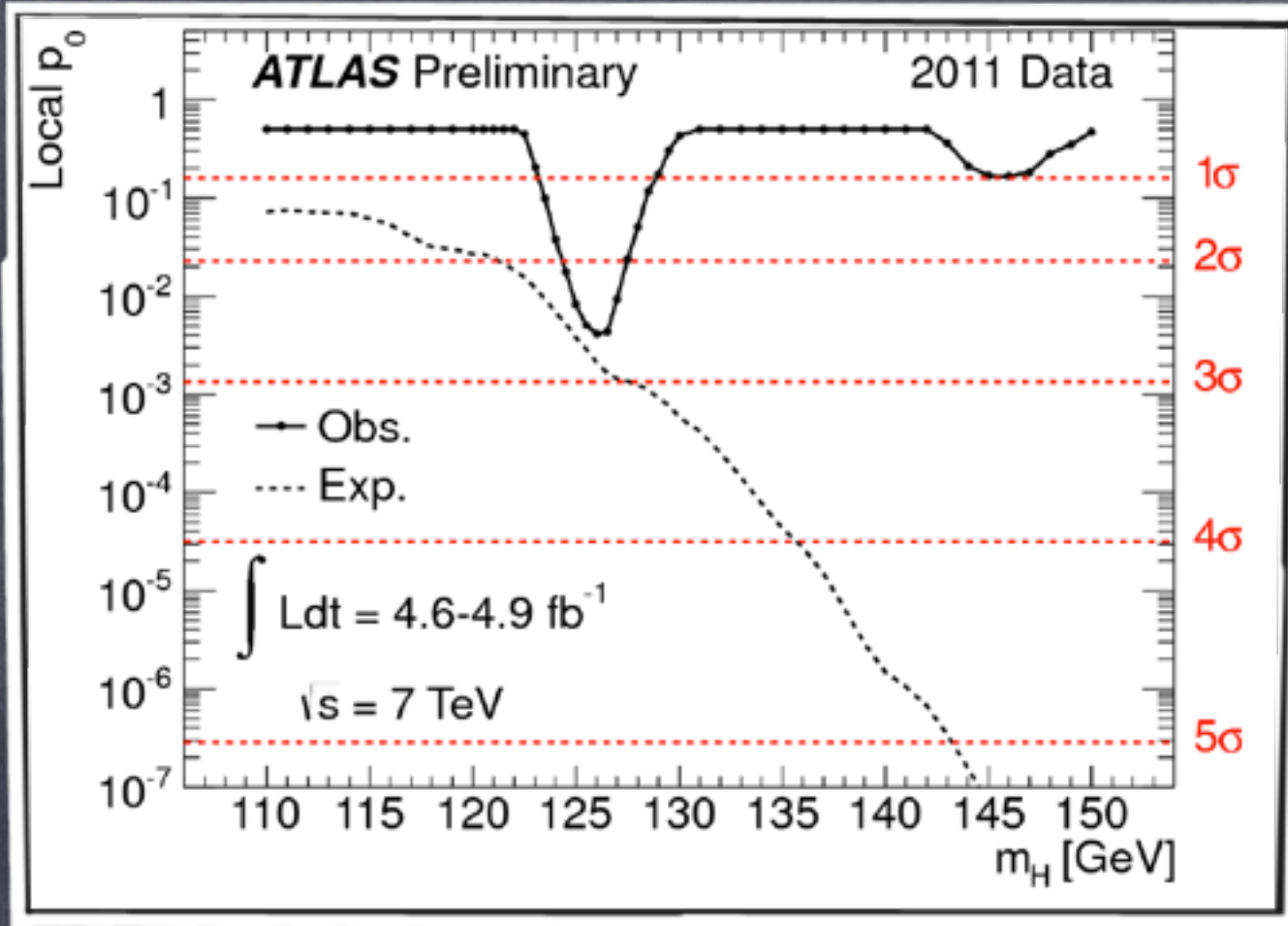
$$\mu = \sigma / \sigma_{SM}$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \left\{ \mu \mid L(\mu s(m_H) + b) = \max L(\mu, b) \right\}$$



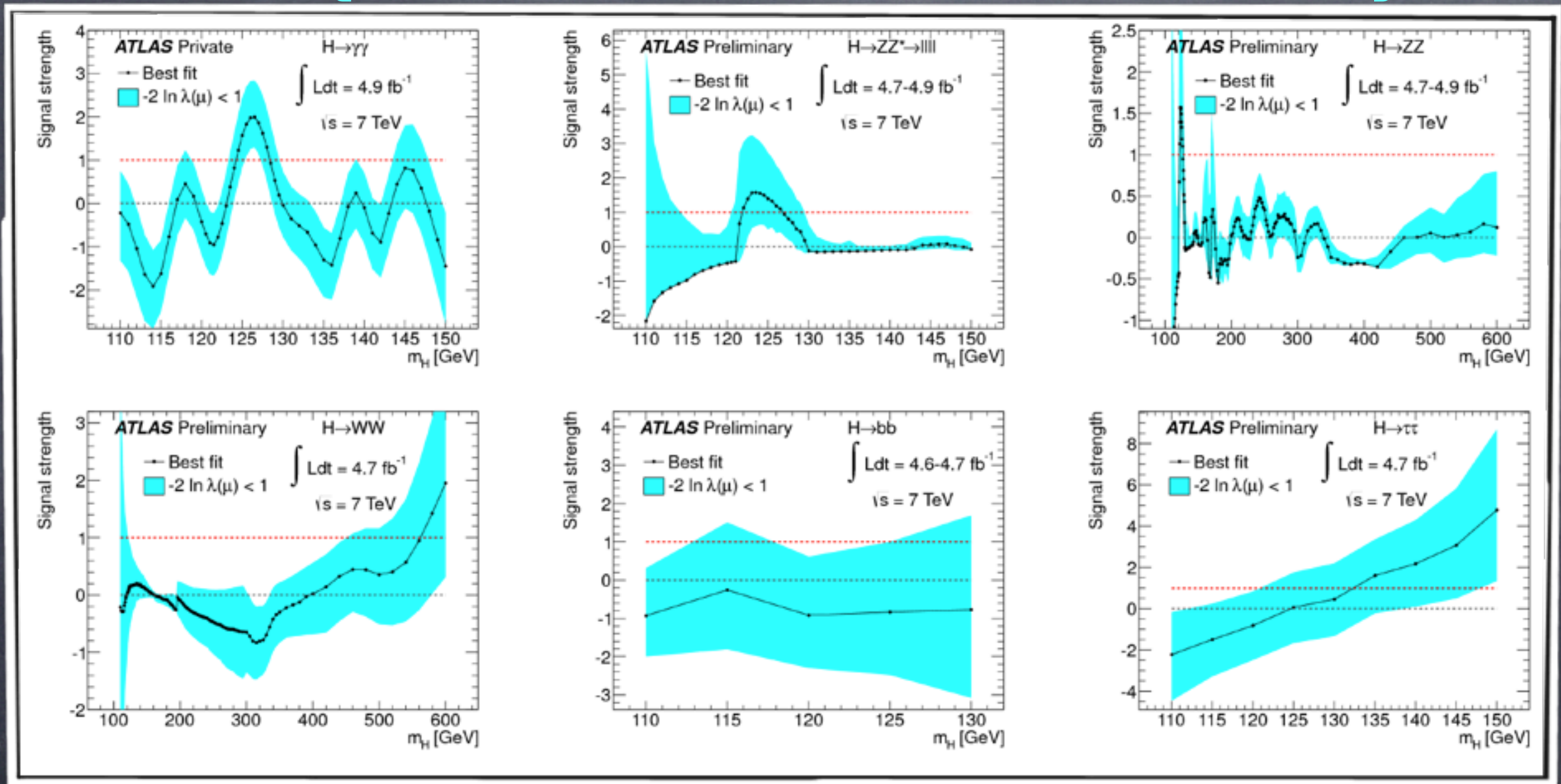
- There is an excess at the low mass that could be compatible with a SM light Higgs

ATLAS combined p_0 and $\hat{\mu}$



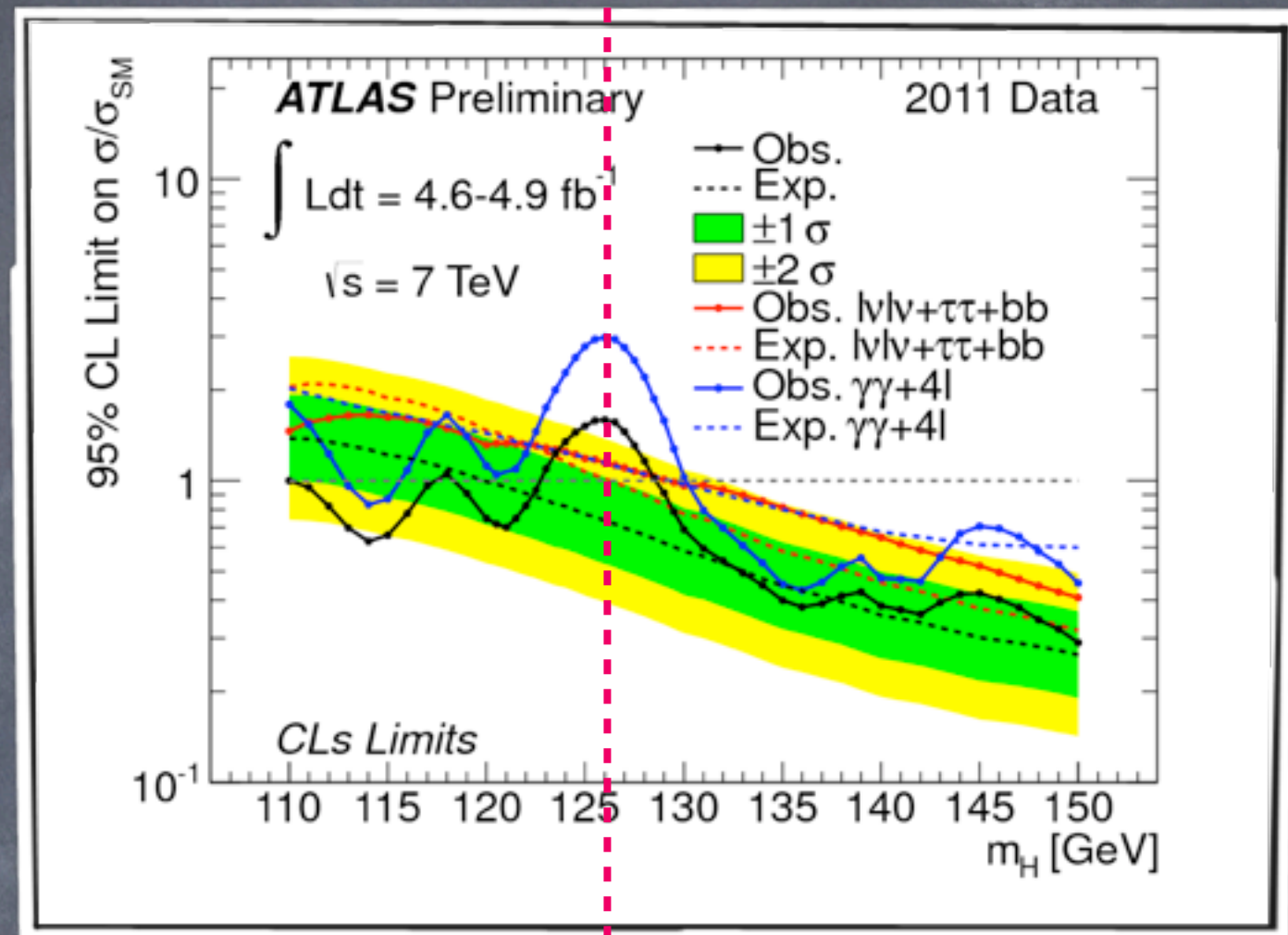
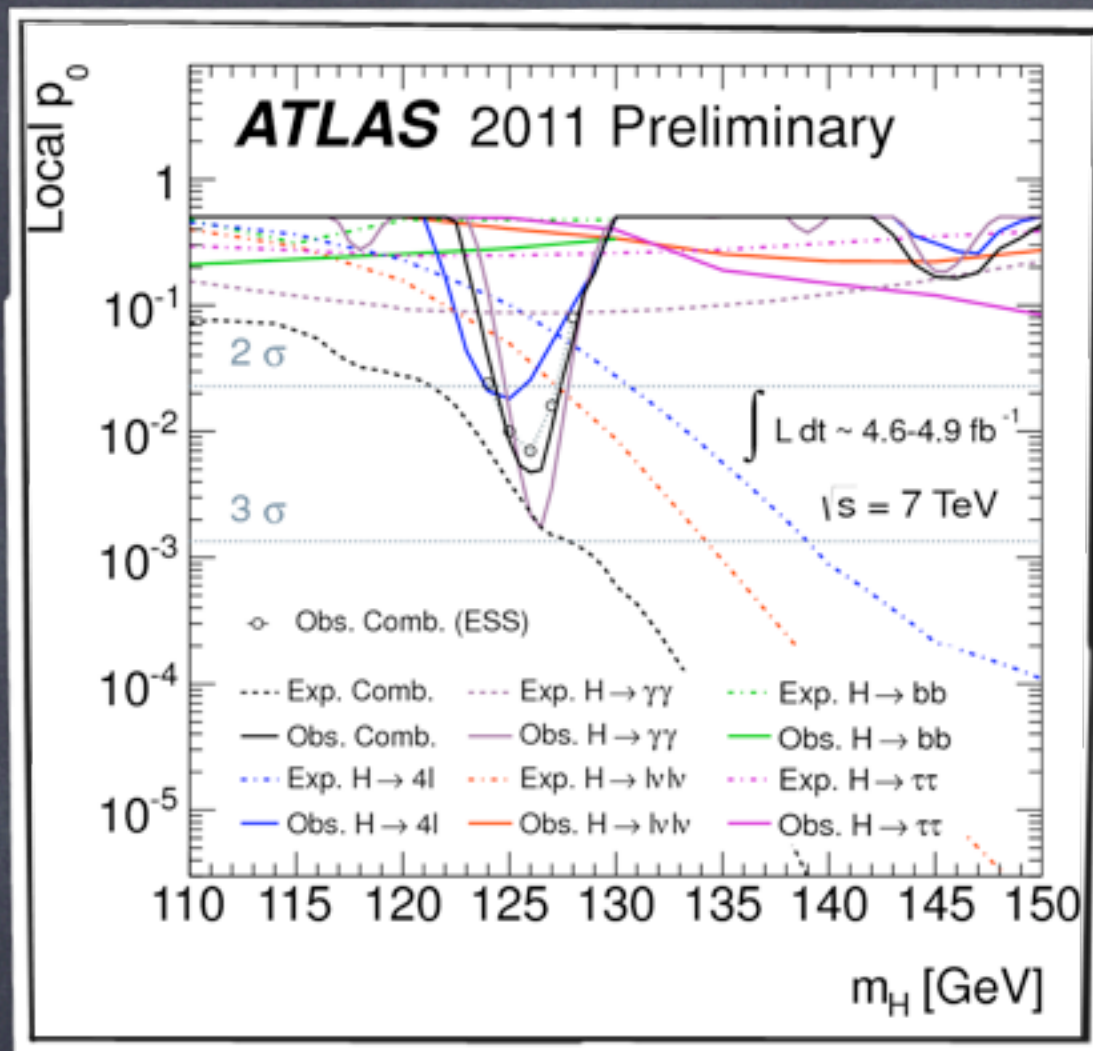
- There is an observed fluctuation at the level of 2.5σ (expected 2.9σ) at $m_H=126$ GeV with a best fit signal strength of $\hat{\mu} = 0.9^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$
- Global p_0 : 10% with LEE over 110–146 GeV
30% with LEE over 110–600 GeV

Combined ATLAS signal strength

$$\hat{\mu} = \left\{ \mu \mid L(\mu s(m_H) + b) = \max L(\mu, b) \right\}$$


The observed excess is driven by $\gamma\gamma$ at 126 GeV, it is larger than 1σ ($\gamma\gamma$) from the SM value ($\hat{\mu}_{SM} = 1$) and within 1σ when combined $\hat{\mu} = 0.9^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$

Composition of Excess



- Excess is mainly composed of the high resolution channels,
 $\gamma\gamma$ (obs 2.8σ exp 1.4σ) and $4l$ (obs 2.1σ , exp 1.4σ)
- Excess is not seen in the low resolution channels
 $WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$ (obs 0.2σ , exp 1.6σ), bb and $\tau\tau$.
- Combined local significance of 2.5σ (taking Energy Scale Systematics into account)

- The low resolution channels do not exclude 126 GeV Higgs

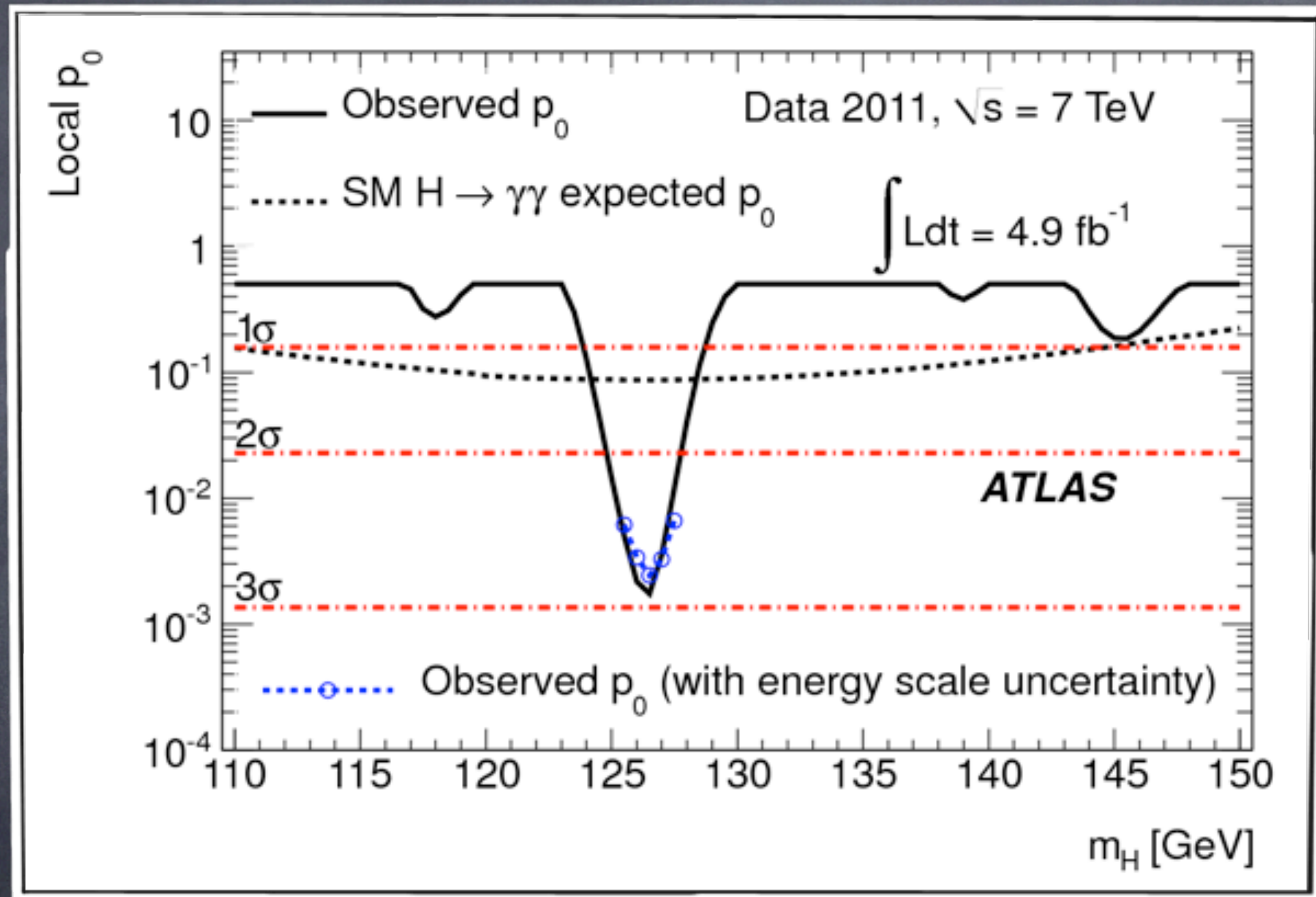
Conclusions ATLAS

- ATLAS has done great in 2011 thanks also to a fantastic LHC machine
- ATLAS has reduced the living space for the light Higgs to about $122.5 < m_H < 129$ GeV, approaching the moment of truth
- An excess is seen around 126 GeV at the level of 2.5σ
- Need more data to conclude!

Forbidden Fruits



$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ATLAS vs CMS p_0 results



Local p_0

Observed p_0

Data 2011, $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

SM $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ expected p_0

$\int L dt = 4.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

p-value

10

11

100⁻¹

100⁻²

100⁻³

100⁻⁴

110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150

m_H (GeV)

m_H [GeV]

1 σ

2 σ

3 σ

ATLAS

CMS preliminary

Observed p_0 (with energy scale uncertainty)

1 σ

2 σ

3 σ

1xSM Higgs Median Expected

Local P-value (combined)

Local P-value (no di-jet)

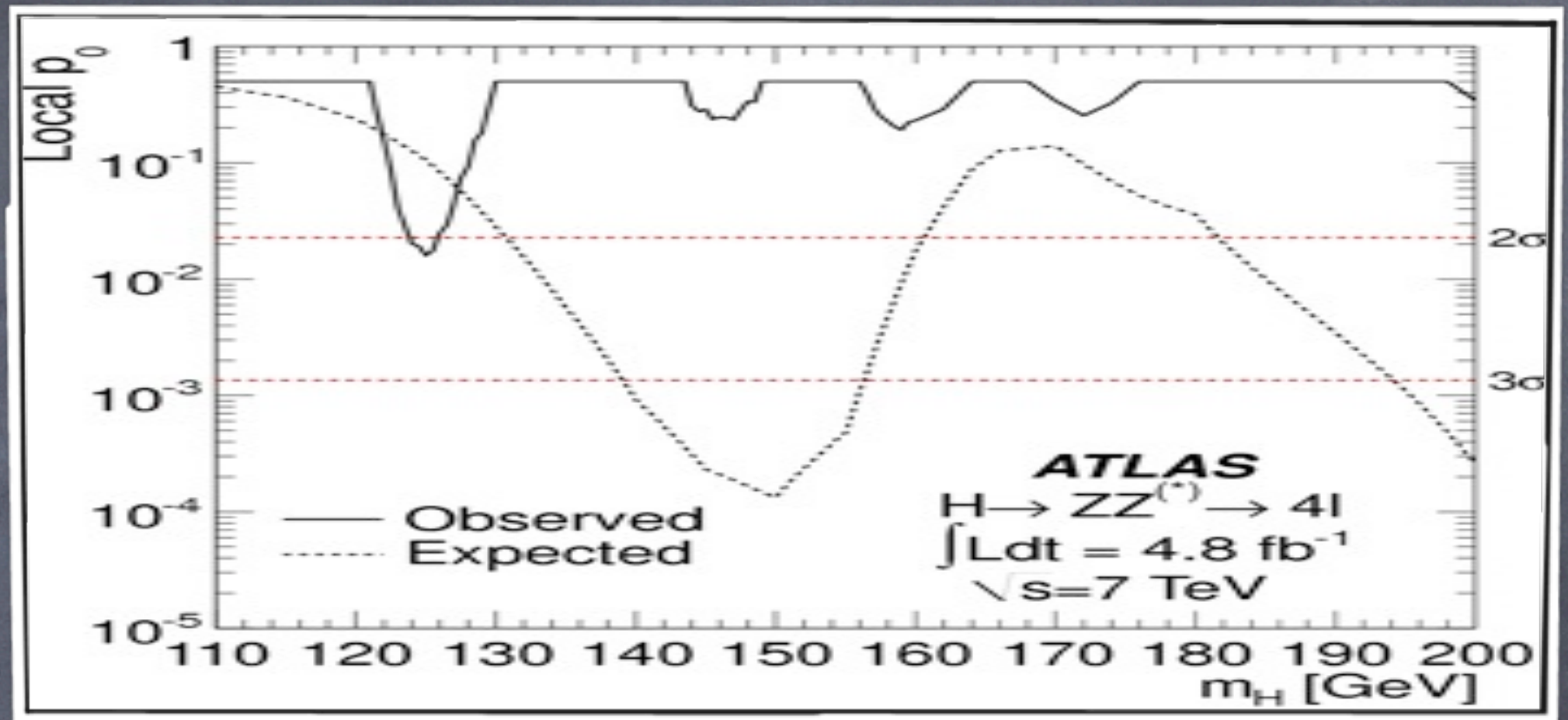
Local P-value (di-jet only)

Observed p-value (Ensemble)

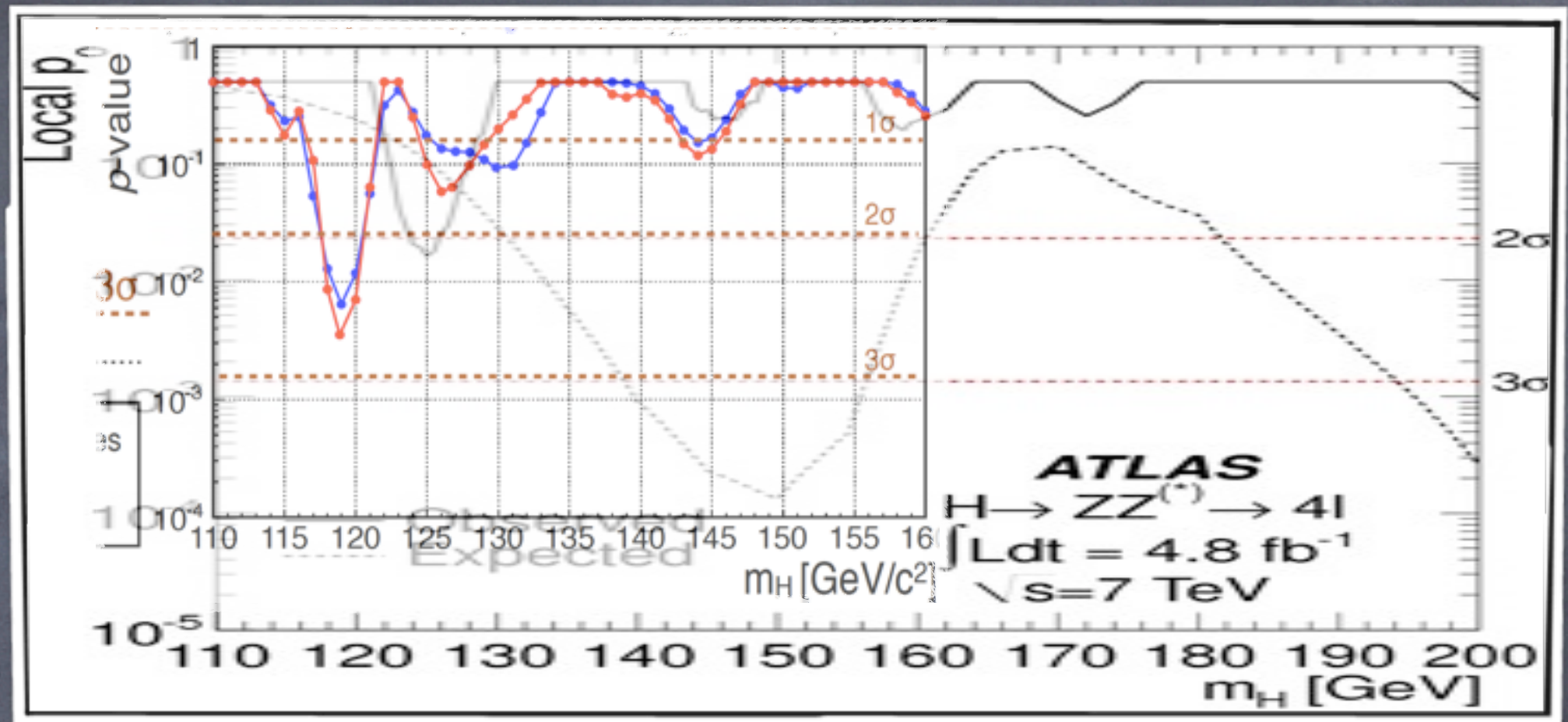
$\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$

$\int L dt = 4.76 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

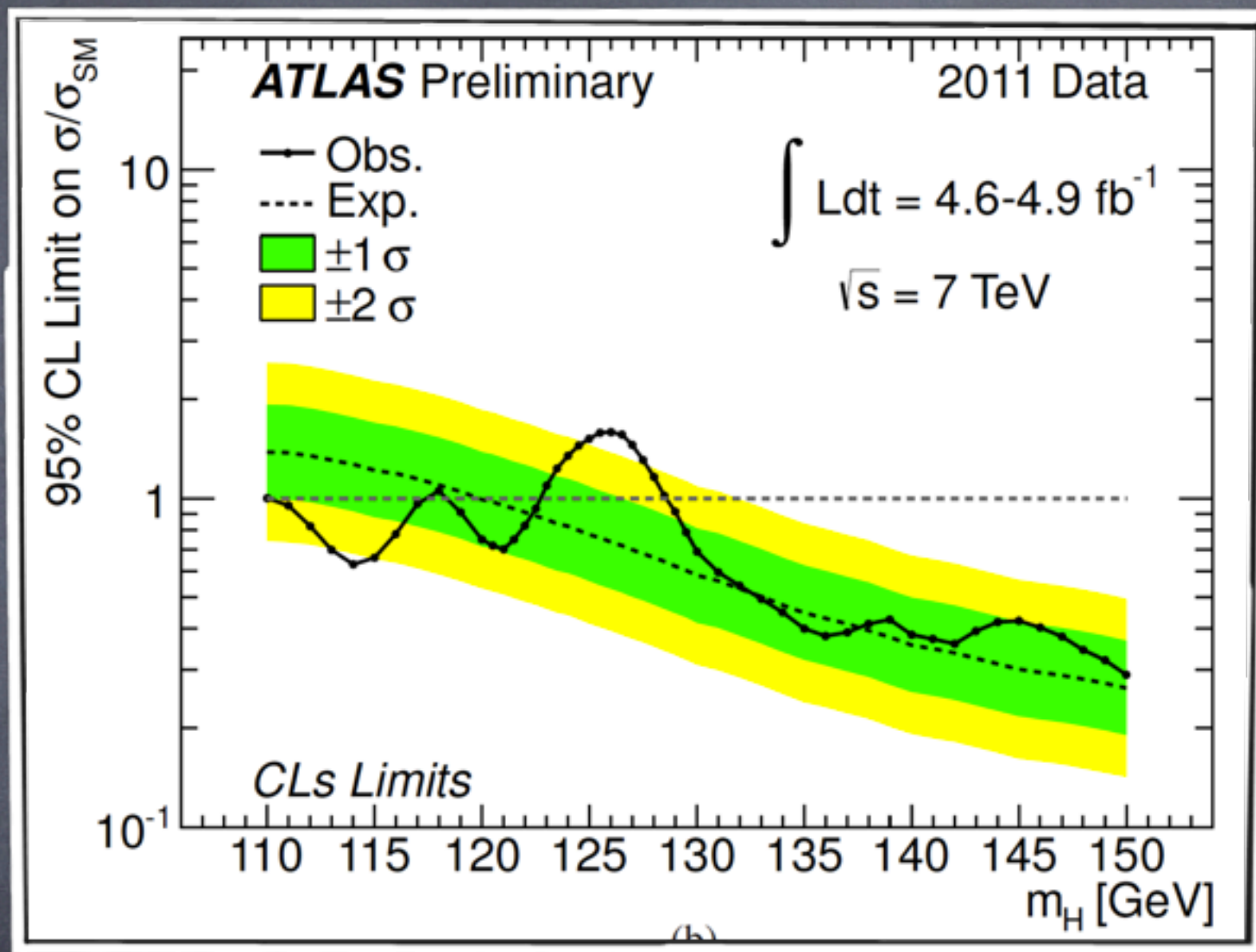
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ p0 ATLAS vs CMS



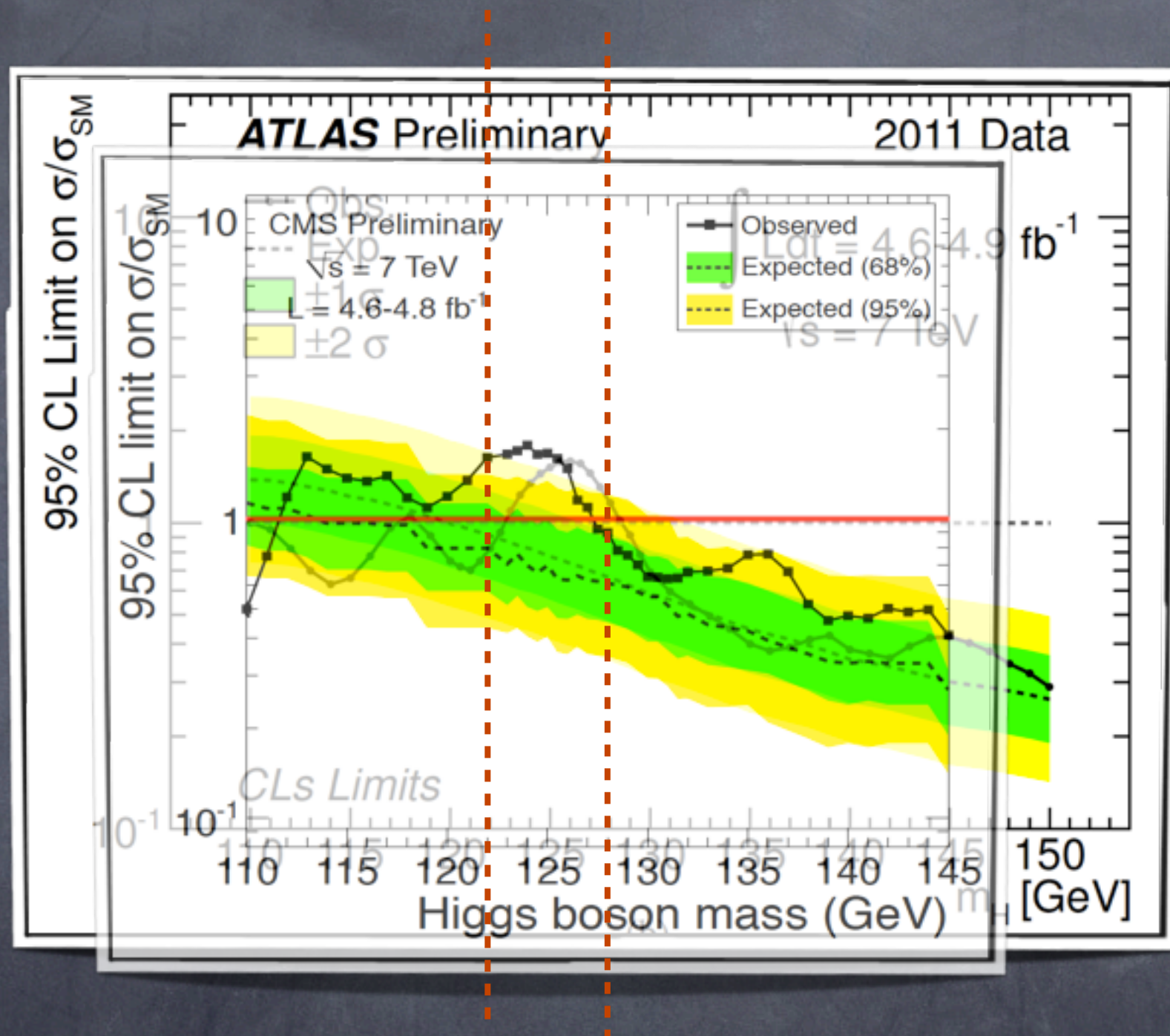
H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l p0 ATLAS vs CMS



Combined Limit CMS vs ATLAS



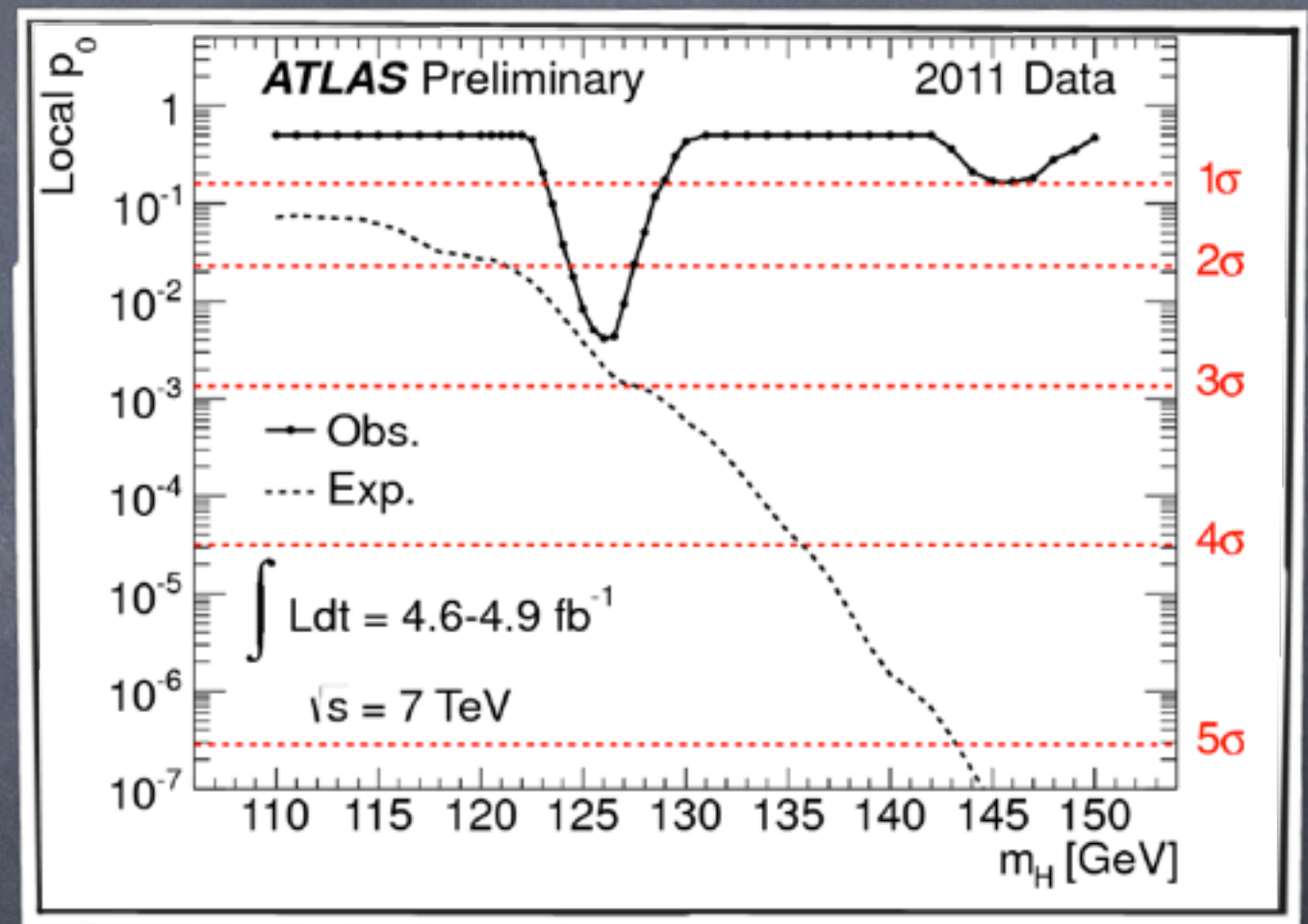
Combined Limit CMS vs ATLAS



- Not much living space for the Higgs to be, around 122–128 GeV

ATLAS vs CMS combined p_0

- ATLAS: local excess of 2.5σ at $m_H=126$ GeV



ATLAS vs CMS combined p_0

- ATLAS: local excess of 2.5σ at $m_H=126$ GeV

- CMS: local excess of 2.9σ at $m_H=125$ GeV

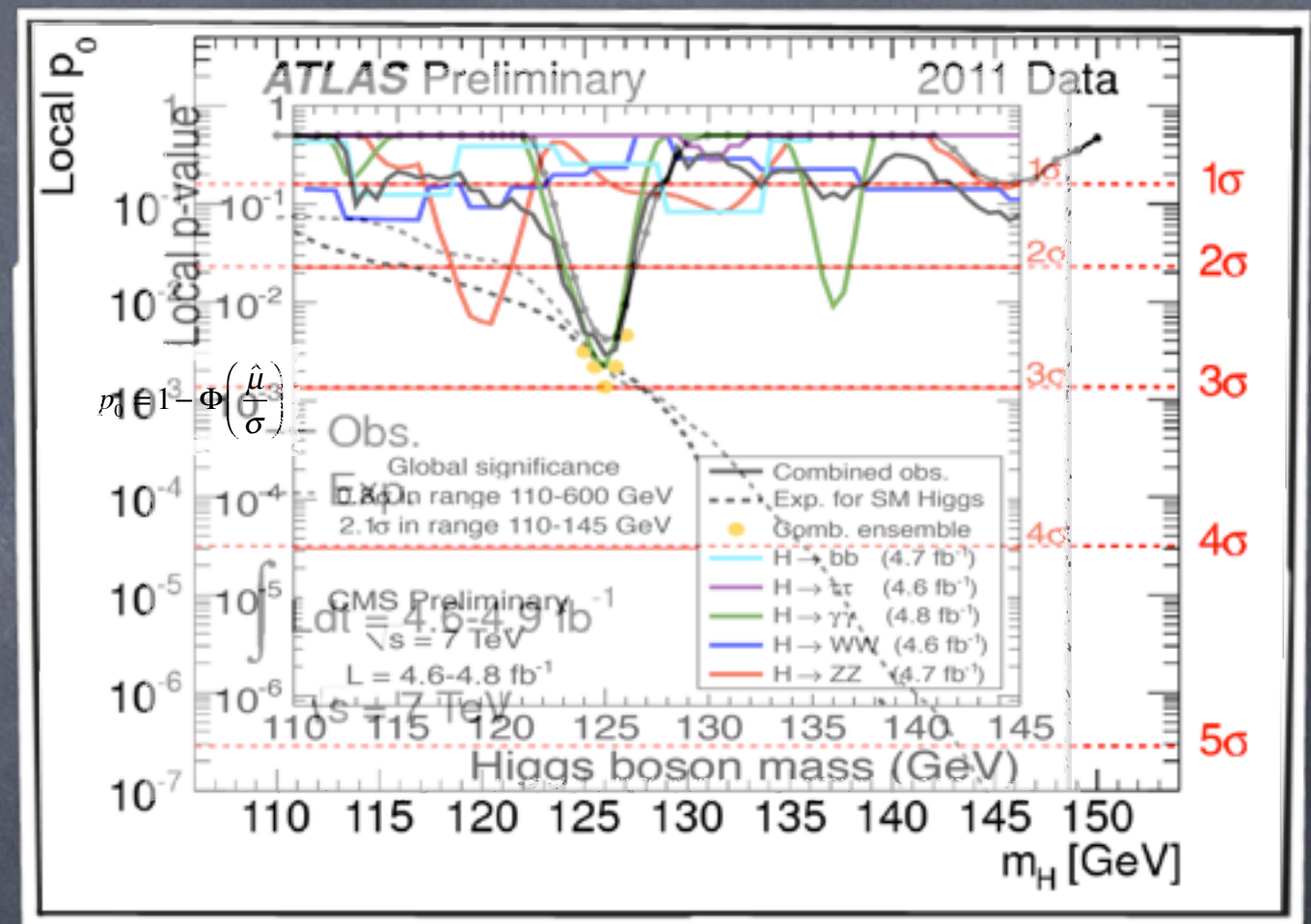
Cowan et. al. , *EPJC* 71 (2011) 1-19.

$$\mu_{up} = \hat{\mu} + \sigma \Phi^{-1} \left(1 - \alpha \Phi \left(\frac{\hat{\mu}}{\sigma} \right) \right)$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{\hat{\mu}_1 \sigma_1^{-2} + \hat{\mu}_2 \sigma_2^{-2}}{\sigma_1^{-2} + \sigma_2^{-2}}$$

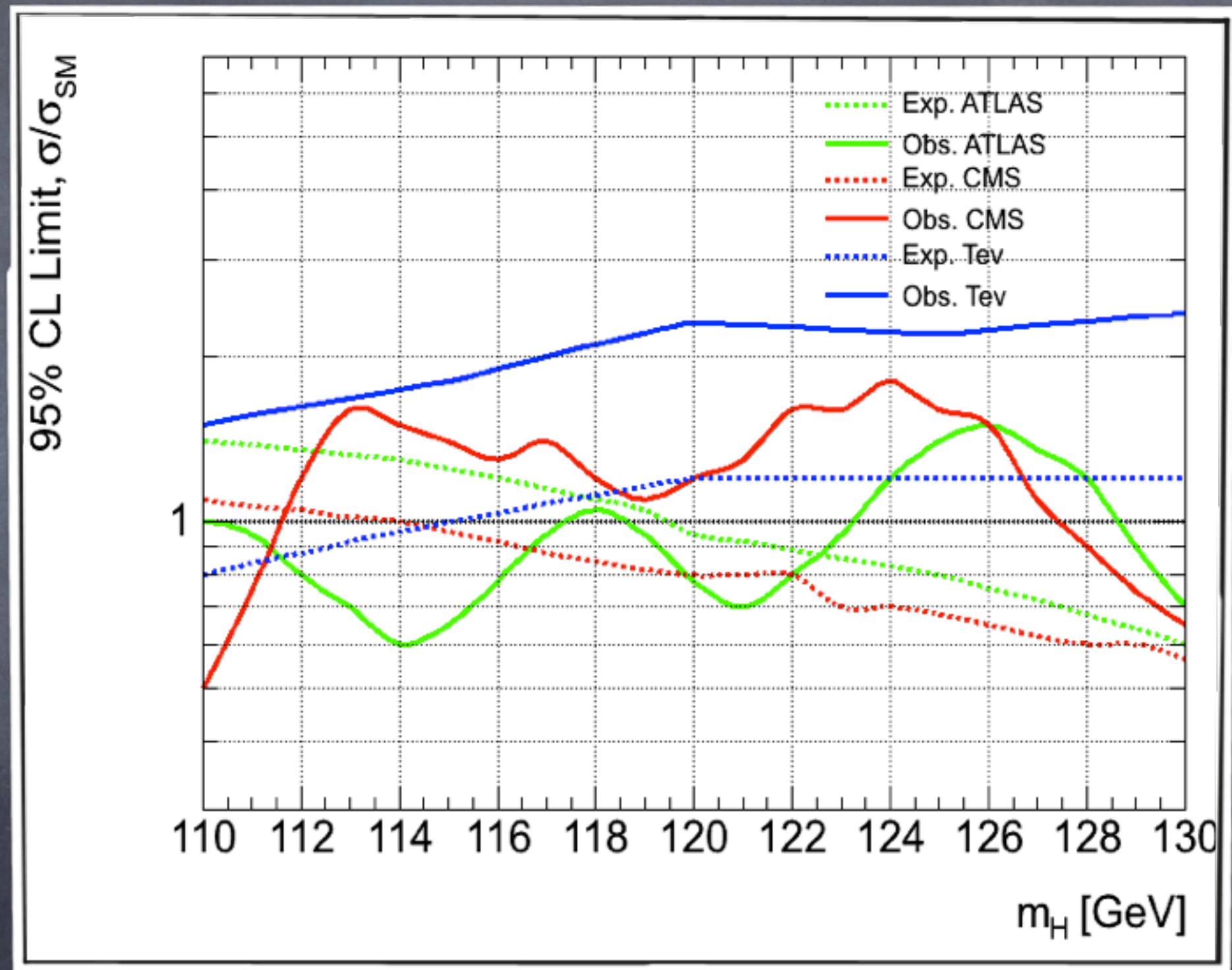
$$\sigma^{-2} = \sigma_1^{-2} + \sigma_2^{-2}$$

$$p_0 = 1 - \Phi \left(\frac{\hat{\mu}}{\sigma} \right)$$



ATLAS+CMS+TEVATRON

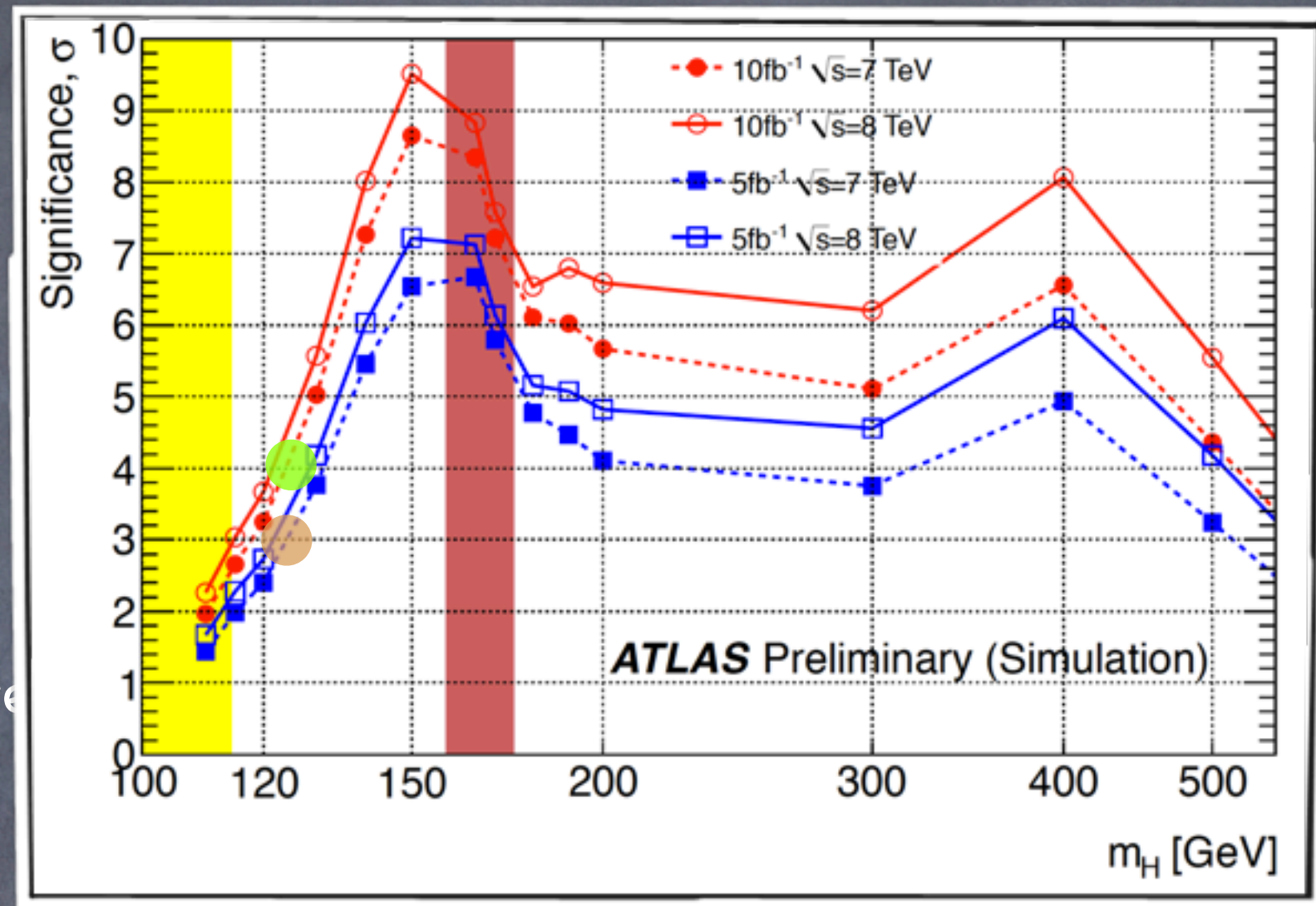
- ATLAS and CMS compensate each other except ~ 125 GeV
- TEVATRON pulls the combination a bit up
- The observed TEVATRON is too high to affect the combination, yet the expected is low, will reduce the 1σ band size and increase the exclusion significance



from B Murray

Projection into the Future (125 GeV)

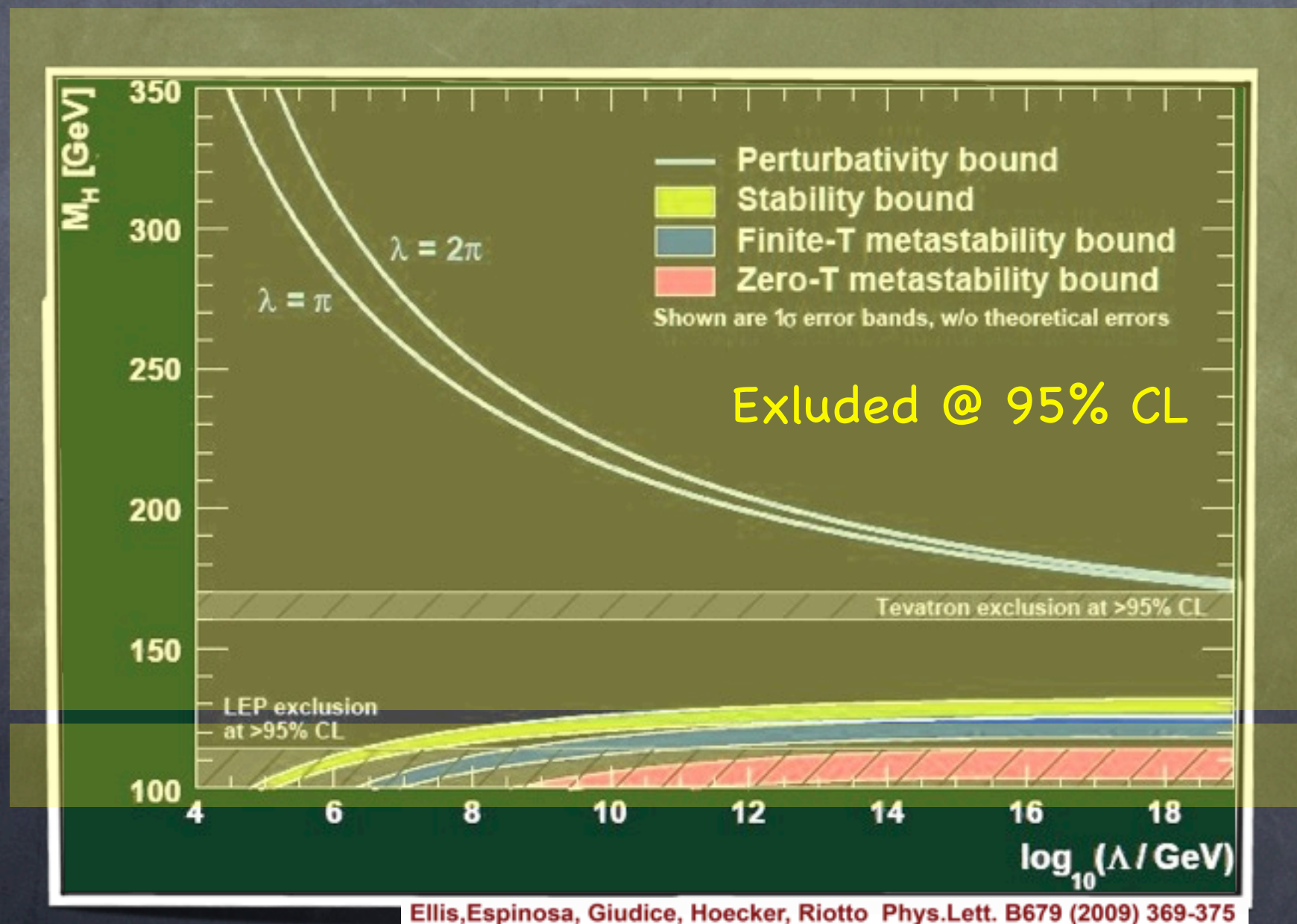
- ATLAS expected sensitivity with 5fb⁻¹ @ 7TeV is 3σ (2.9σ with 4.6–4.9fb⁻¹)
- 2xATLAS~ATLAS+CMS sensitivity with 5fb⁻¹ @ 7TeV is 4σ
- Gain in sensitivity from 7→8 TeV is 10% in significance ~ 20% in luminosity
- →Needs about 12 fb⁻¹ @ 8TeV for 5σ discovery p/exp
- Since observed~expectation, we will certainly have a discovery sensitivity with >11 fb⁻¹ @8 TeV per experiment



- Taking into account the 5fb⁻¹ @ 7 TeV, we find that only 7–8fb⁻¹ p/exp are needed to have a 5σ discovery sensitivity

Nightmare Scenario I: SM Higgs, period.

- Not much living space is left for the Higgs boson
- Looks like if there is a SM Higgs, it is either not Standard (i.e. not alone) or our vacuum is metastable

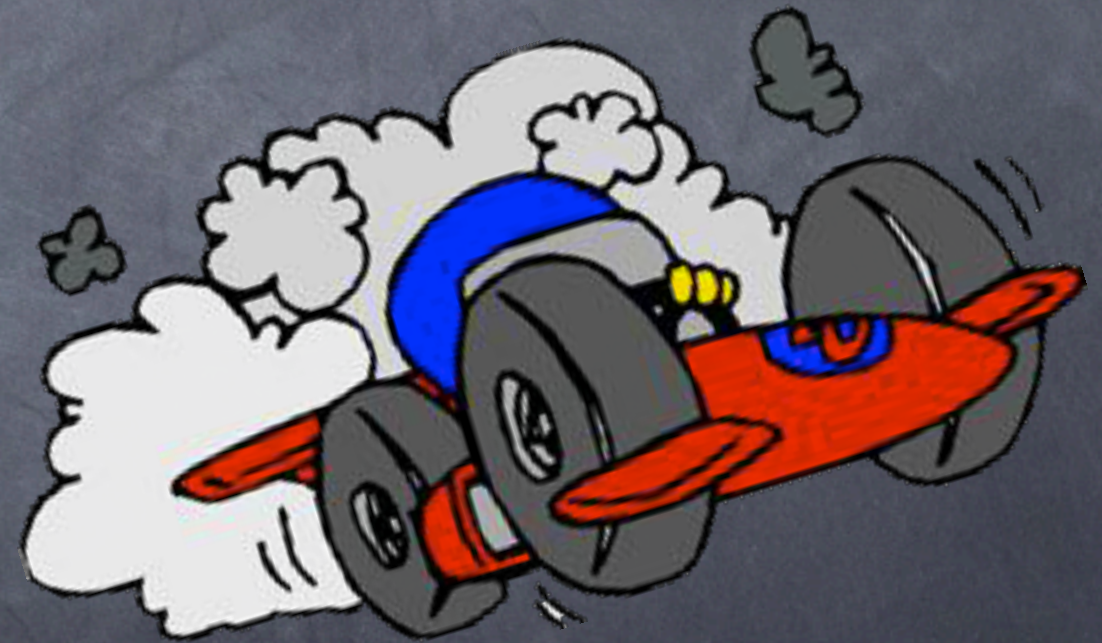


Ellis, Espinosa, Giudice, Hoecker, Riotto Phys. Lett. B 679 (2009) 369-375


M. Lindner, Z. Phys. C 31, 295 (1986); M. Lindner, M. Sher and H. W. Zaglauer, Phys. Lett. B 228, 139 (1989);

Nightmare Scenario II: No Higgs

- Not much living space is left for the Higgs boson
- If there is no engine, how does the SM car drives so smooth and fast?



Conclusion (still to be rephrased)

- 2011–2012 are the Higgs & LHC Miraculous Years
- The SM Higgs (if there) is probably light $m_H \sim 122\text{--}127\text{ GeV}$
- I think from any point of view (SM, Exotic, SUSY, Higgs)
this is the prime time for any High Energy Physicist 
- 2012 run as of April
Over 12 fb⁻¹/experiment of delivered luminosity is needed for:
5 σ discovery of a 125 GeV Higgs Boson (ATLAS or CMS alone)
@E_{CM}=8 TeV OR 7–8 fb⁻¹/experiment taking the 7 TeV results into account
- 10% sensitivity gain is E_{CM} goes up to 8 TeV which is equivalent to 20% gain in luminosity

Backup

Muon Spectrometer ($|\eta| < 2.7$) : air-core toroids with gas-based muon chambers
Muon trigger and measurement with momentum resolution $< 10\%$ up to $E_\mu \sim 1$ TeV

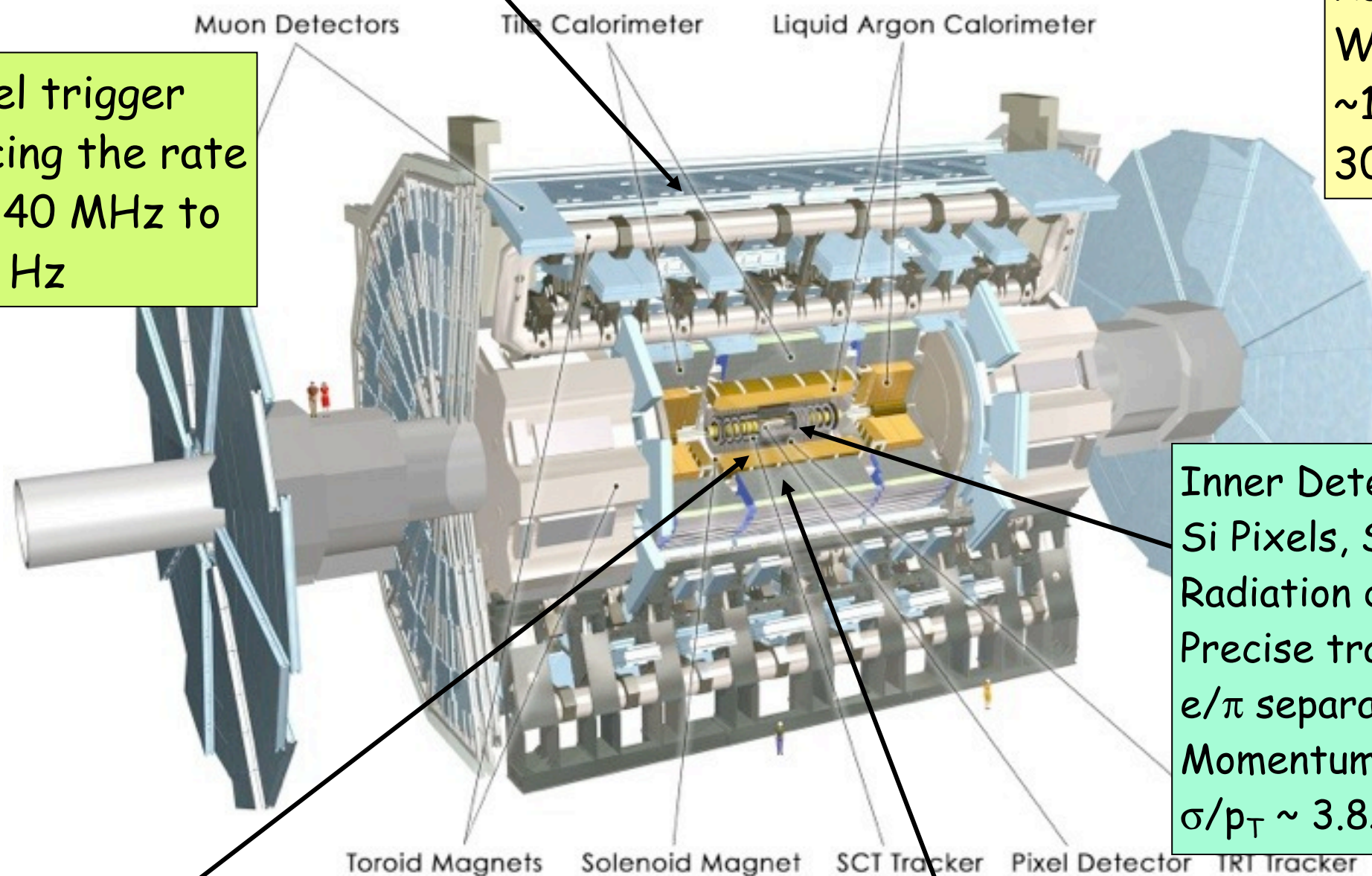
Length : ~ 46 m
Radius : ~ 12 m
Weight : ~ 7000 tons
 $\sim 10^8$ electronic channels
3000 km of cables

3-level trigger
reducing the rate
from 40 MHz to
 ~ 200 Hz

Inner Detector ($|\eta| < 2.5$, $B=2$ T):
Si Pixels, Si strips, Transition
Radiation detector (straws)
Precise tracking and vertexing,
 e/π separation
Momentum resolution:
 $\sigma/p_T \sim 3.8 \times 10^{-4} p_T (\text{GeV}) \oplus 0.015$

EM calorimeter: Pb-LAr Accordion
 e/γ trigger, identification and measurement
E-resolution: $\sigma/E \sim 10\%/\sqrt{E}$

HAD calorimetry ($|\eta| < 5$): segmentation, hermeticity
Fe/scintillator Tiles (central), Cu/W-LAr (fwd)
Trigger and measurement of jets and missing E_T
E-resolution: $\sigma/E \sim 50\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 0.03$



2011 Physics Proton Trigger Menu (end of run L = $3.3 \cdot 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)

	Offline Selection	Trigger Selection		L1 Rate (kHz) at 3e33	EF Rate (Hz) at 3e33
		L1	EF		
Single leptons	Single muon > 20GeV	11 GeV	18 GeV	8	100
	Single electron > 25GeV	16 GeV	22 GeV	9	55
Two leptons	2 muons > 17, 12GeV	11GeV	15,10GeV	8	4
	2 electrons, each > 15GeV	2x10GeV	2x12GeV	2	3.3
	2 taus > 45, 30GeV	15,11GeV	29,20GeV	7.5	15
Two photons	2 photons, each > 25GeV	2x12GeV	20GeV	3.5	5
Single jet plus MET	Jet pT > 130 GeV & MET > 140 GeV	50 GeV & 35 GeV	75GeV & 55GeV	0.8	18
MET	MET > 170 GeV	50 GeV	70GeV	0.6	5
Multi-jets	5 jets, each pT > 55 GeV	5x10GeV	5x30GeV	0.2	9
TOTAL				<75	~400 (mean)

