Search for the Rare Higgs Boson Decays with the CMS Detector

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Outline



- Motivation
- Lepton Detection
- Maximum Likelihood Fit
- Results
- Summary

Channels Analyzed

Z boson and a J/ ψ meson Channel

• H $\rightarrow Z J/\psi \rightarrow 4\mu (2\mu 2e)$

Quarkonium Channels

- $H(Z) \rightarrow Y(nS) Y(mS) \rightarrow 4\mu$
- $H(Z) \rightarrow J/\psi J/\psi \rightarrow 4\mu$
- $H(Z) \rightarrow Y(1S) Y(1S) \rightarrow 4\mu$

Feed-down Channels (Using inclusive decay of $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi$)

• H $\rightarrow Z \psi(2S) \rightarrow 4\mu (2\mu 2e)$

• H
$$\rightarrow \psi(2S) J/\psi \rightarrow 4\mu$$

• H $\rightarrow \psi(2S) \psi(2S) \rightarrow 4\mu$

Motivation: Indirect Search for New Physics (BSM)



Transitions $H \rightarrow Z J/\psi$ (QQ) discussed here have two types of diagrams in SM:

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Direct Diagram

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• Could be modify BF with new loops with new particles

 $Q = J/\psi$, Y(nS)

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- May enhance Yukawa couplings (light quarks!)
- Change interference (unlock destructive interference)
- BSM e.g. predicts up to 3 orders of magnitude BF change in related $H \rightarrow Q \gamma$



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Input for $H \rightarrow Z \gamma$ (CP even/odd), $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$, and ZX searches (X = dark boson or axion like particle)

[1] S. Alte et. al., JHEP 12 (2016) 037
[2] A.K. Likhoded et.al. Mod. Phys. Lett. A 33(20)



Motivation: Strategy



Can HL-LHC reach SM BF in regime 10⁻⁵ .. 10⁻⁶?

Scaling with luminosity (x20) - by itself not enough in many channels

Strategy :

- Understanding background :
 - Reconstruction/selection strategy evolves with measurement/knowledge of background Ο
- Combine different final states :
 - Include additional lepton final states muon, electron pair decays of Z and Q) Ο
 - 0
 - Include additional Q channels feed-down from higher mass states

Feedown Studies :

BF(H \rightarrow ZQ) are comparable; E.g. BF(ψ (2S) \rightarrow J/ ψ)~0.6;



Mostly : $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi \pi$



Including: Y(nS)Y(mS) + feedown (X 5.82 in BF ($H \rightarrow YY$))

CMS Detector: Lepton Detection





CMS Detector : Event Display and Trigger





Maximum Likelihood Fit: Z J/ ψ

Blinded

CMS

Reconstruction and selection optimized for signal upper limit

Perform extended Maximum Likelihood fit Likelihood input for upper limit calculation (CLs Method) Status: Analysis blind → expected upper limits

PDF modeling

- Higgs boson signal (from simulation):
 - PDFs with Gaussian 4l mass resolution, radiative loss tail
- Background (Associated Production + Combinatorics)
 - Obtained from sideband data:
 - \rightarrow Exponential + Uniform function

Feed-down Channels:

• Signals similar, kinematically shifted (for now)

Feed-down Signals scaled with all BF and acceptance x efficiency.



Maximum Likelihood Fit: Quarkonium Channels Blinded



133 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

CMS

Work in Progress

Similar Reconstruction and optimization strategy is applied for quarkonium channels :

⇒ Very clean (background)



Systematics



Exclusion limits @ 95% CL

• CLs, Modified frequentist approach [1,2] with Higgs Combiner Tool [3]

Dominant Systematic Uncertainties:

• Theory [4,5] :

Parton distribution function (PDF) choice and coupling constant choice (α_s) QCD Renormalization and factorization

• Efficiencies : Trigger, lepton reconstruction

Others :

- Luminosity
- Branching fractions (PDG)
- Maximum likelihood fit modeling
- Momentum scale and resolution

e.g. $H \rightarrow Z J/\psi \rightarrow 4l$ Channel Impact Plot



J. Thomas, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A 434 (1999) 435
Read, Alexander L., J. Phys. G 28 (2002) 2693
http://cms-analysis.github.io/HiggsAnalysis-CombinedLimit/
D. de Florian et al, CERN Report CERN-2017-002-M, 2017
NNPDF Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C 77 (2017) 663

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Expected Upper Limits



... are set with the background only hypothesis using generated events

Higgs Decay	Run 2 expected BF	SM BF	Published Limits
ZJ/ψ	2.6 × 10 ⁻³	2.3 × 10 ⁻⁶	1.8 [1]
Z ψ(2S)	7.2 × 10 ⁻³	1.5×10^{-6}	_
J/ψ J/ψ	4.6 × 10 ⁻⁴	1.5×10^{-10}	1.8 × 10 ⁻³ [2]
J/ψ ψ(2S)	1.2 × 10 ⁻³	Not Calculated	_
$\psi(2S) \psi(2S)$	3.5 × 10 ⁻³	Not Calculated	_
Y(nS) Y(mS)	3.5 × 10 ⁻⁴	Not Calculated	1.4 × 10 ⁻³ [2]
Y(1S) Y(1S)	1.7 × 10 ⁻³	2.0×10^{-9}	_

- \Rightarrow Unblinding of several channels signals?
- ⇒ Wide spread test of feasibility towards HL-LHC

 \Rightarrow Publication (my thesis) is in preparation

[1] Phys. Rev. Lett., 125 (2020) 221802 (ATLAS)



Summary



- Rare decays are a promising laboratory
 - \circ $\,$ For the search of new physics beyond SM $\,$
 - Probe new Higgs Yukawa couplings and loop contributions
- For the first time several channels are evaluated for feasibility
 - Different lepton decays
 - $\circ~$ Use also inclusive decay of $~\psi(2{\rm S})$ to ${\rm J}/\psi$
- Several channels are very clean
 - Only a few signal events would hint new physics
- The $H \rightarrow Z J/\psi$ decay is promising for the search at HL-LHC







THANK YOU



BACKUP SLIDES



Polarization Effect: Higgs to vector boson decay

CMS

• Acceptance depends on decay angular distribution



Ref. [1-3] predict longitudinal polarization will dominate

- [2] V. Kartvelishvili, A. Luchinsky, and A. Novoselov, Phys. Rev. D 79 (2009) 114015,
- [3] Seong Youl Choi, PHYSICAL REVIEW D 98, 115037 (2018)

 J/ψ H μ

 $P(\theta) \propto 1 + \lambda_{\theta} \cos^2 \theta$ Simulation with $\lambda_{\theta} = 0$

Transversely polarized ($\lambda_{\theta} = + 1$) BF upper limits increases

Longitudinally polarized ($\lambda_{\theta} = -1$) BF upper limits decreases



^[1] A. Likhoded and A. Luchinsky, Mod. Phys. Lett. A 33 (2018) 1850078