

Search for low mass Higgs in CMS

Anirban Bala, Monoranjan Guchait, Soumya Mukherjee
DHEP, TIFR
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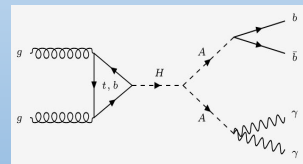


Motivation behind our analysis

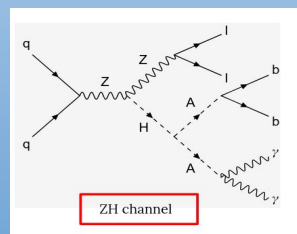
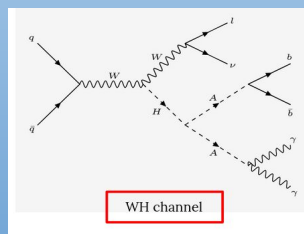
- Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (NMSSM) \Rightarrow an extension of MSSM with an additional Higgs singlet
- Two Higgs doublet (H_u, H_d) + A Higgs singlet (S)
- Total 7 Higgs \Rightarrow CP even H_1, H_2, H_3 ; CP odd A_1, A_2 , & charged Higgs H^\pm
- Among the CP even Higgs, either H_1 or H_2 can be SM like. If H_2 is SM like, H_1 can be lighter than H_2
- The lightest CP odd A_1 can be also lighter than H_2 in a certain region of parameter space
- So, the mass of H_1 and A_1 (non-SM like) can be lighter than H_2 (SM like). These are basically the "light" Higgs. Both H_1 and A_1 are dominantly singlet like.
- As said earlier, non-SM like Higgs (A_1) can be singlet dominated.
- It has very suppressed coupling with SM particles (fermions & gauge bosons).
- So, along with dominant bb decay mode, $A_1 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ branching ratio (BR) can be also very large (10-80 %) for a certain parameter space. [M.Guchait, Jacky Kumar 1608.05693]
- Our analysis channel: $H \rightarrow AA \rightarrow b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ ($20 \text{ GeV} < M_A < 60 \text{ GeV}$).

Run-II analysis with VH (V=W/Z) channel

- Targeting **ggH channel** \Rightarrow quite challenging in Run-II
- Currently used diphoton trigger: [HLT_Diphoton30_18_R9IdL_AND_HE_AND_IsoCaloid_NoPixelVeto_Mass55](#)
- Not very useful for our study
- New HLT paths proposed: [HLT_Diphoton\[18_12, 20_14\]_eta1p5 with no invariant mass cut](#)



For Run-II \Rightarrow VH (V=W/Z) channel using leptonic trigger



Analysis strategy

WH channel

$W \rightarrow e\nu$, EGamma (UL 2018)
 $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$, Single Muon (UL 2018)

Dominant bkg \Rightarrow

Sample	X-sec (pb)
TTGJets	4.078
DYJetsToLL	5343
TTTo2L2Nu	88.29
TTToSemiLeptonic	365.34

Event Selection \Rightarrow

- HLT-Ele32 trigger
- HLT-IsoMu24 trigger
- Only 1 e or μ
- At least 2 b-jets passing Deeplet Med WP
- At least 2 γ
- $\Delta R(l, \gamma) > 0.4$

* Events are vetoed with additional leptons with loose-id to make analysis orthogonal with ZH

ZH channel

$Z \rightarrow ee$, EGamma (UL 2018)
 $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$, Double Muon (UL 2018)

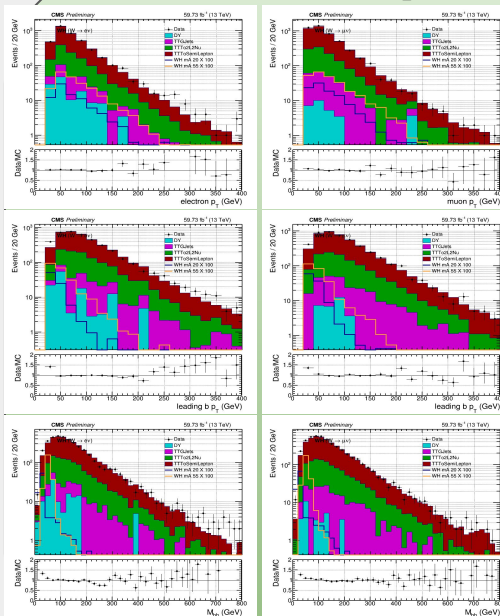
Dominant bkg \Rightarrow

Sample	X-sec (pb)
TTGJets	4.078
DYJetsToLL	5343
TTTo2L2Nu	88.29
TTToSemiLeptonic	365.34

Event Selection \Rightarrow

- HLT-Ele23_Ele12 trigger
- HLT-Mu17_Mu8 trigger
- At least 2 e or μ
- At least 2 b-jets passing Deeplet Med WP
- At least 2 γ
- $\Delta R(l, \gamma) > 0.4$

Data-MC comparison

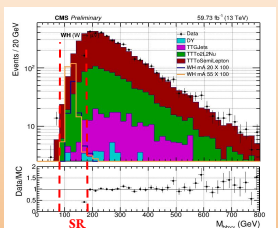
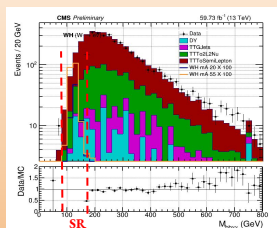


- Factors considered:
- JEC
 - JER
 - Trigger SF
 - b-tagging SF
 - Photon ID
 - PU ID
 - Lepton ID

- Bkg normalized by: Cross section x Lumi (2018)
- Signal normalized by: Cross section (WH) x $\text{Br}(W \rightarrow e\nu) \text{Br}(W \rightarrow \mu\nu)$ x Lumi (2018)

WH channel

Choice of signal region (SR) & control region (CR)



- Preferred choice of signal region (SR), $80 < m_{bb\gamma} < 170 \text{ GeV}$ reduces significant amount of background without losing signal contribution.
- Choice is based on significance and purity study.
- Primary selection of CR (orthogonal to SR): $m_{bb\gamma} < 80 \text{ GeV}$ or $m_{bb\gamma} > 170 \text{ GeV}$.

Current status & future plans

- WH & ZH channel are being studied, overall good Data-MC agreement found.
- SR has been chosen based on $80 < m_{bb\gamma} < 170 \text{ GeV}$.
- Primary CR has been chosen which is orthogonal to SR.
- Now we are concentrating on the bkg estimation.
- We are also planning to perform the analysis in MVA method.
- We are merging 2016 & 2017 with 2018, full Run-II analysis is ongoing.