

Update on NLO+PS study of $b\bar{b}H$ background to HH production

Javier Mazzitelli

In collaboration with S. Manzoni, E. Mazzeo, M. Wiesemann and M. Zaro

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



HH subgroup meeting, March 20th 2023

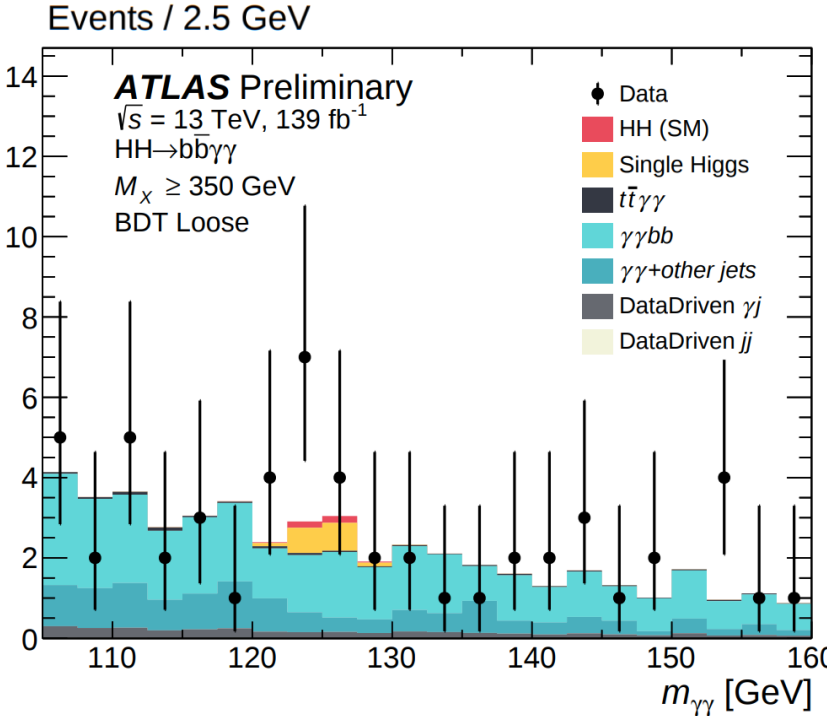
Introduction

- Lots of recent progress on the theoretical predictions for HH production ...
- ... but we need a good description of the backgrounds as well!

Due to the smallness of the HH signal, having the backgrounds under control becomes especially relevant



Uncertainties in the background estimation can lead to large reductions of the significance



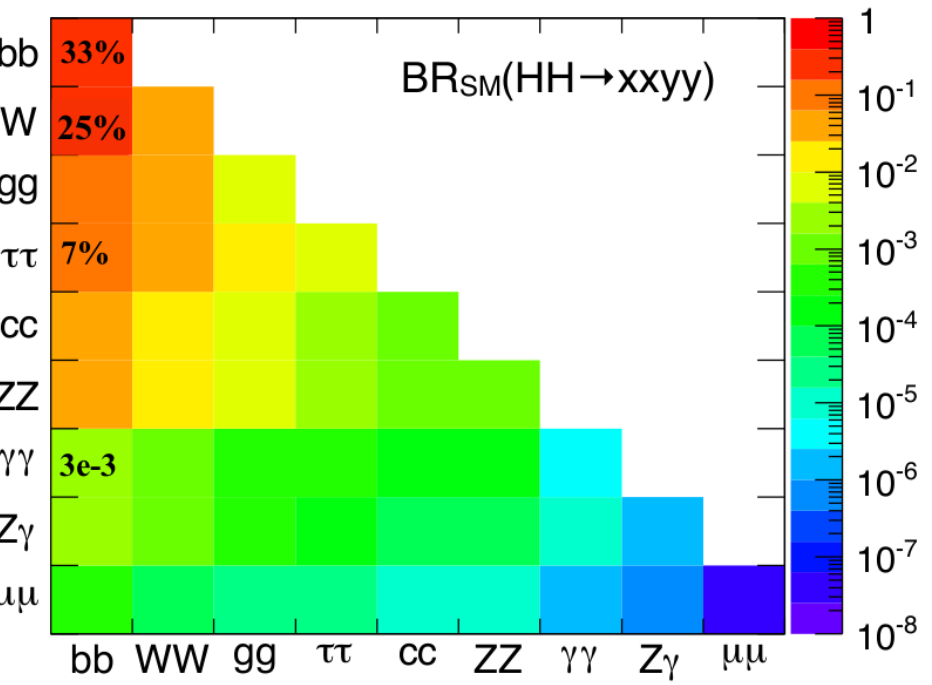
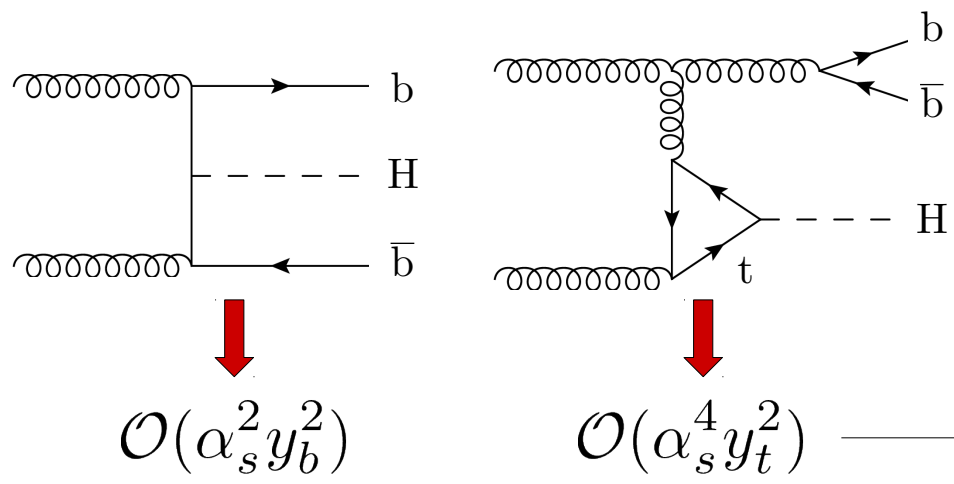
- In addition, we are typically interested in corners of the background PS



Fully differential higher-order corrections are crucial

The $b\bar{b}H$ background

- Typically interested in this column to have a decent number of signal events
- Single Higgs production in association with a bottom pair is an irreducible background to all $H(\rightarrow b\bar{b})H(\rightarrow xx)$ searches
- Working in the 4FS (massive b 's) we have two different types of contributions:



(Also VBF and VH type of contributions exist, but they are suppressed)

Strong coupling suppression but top-Yukawa enhancement

- Top-Yukawa contribution currently simulated using ggF NNLOPS → { Within 5FS
- A 'conservative' 100% uncertainty is assigned to this background { Only LO accurate in 2 jets configuration

The $b\bar{b}H$ background

- This is not a small contribution when compared to the signal!

$b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ search [from ATLAS-CONF-2021-016]

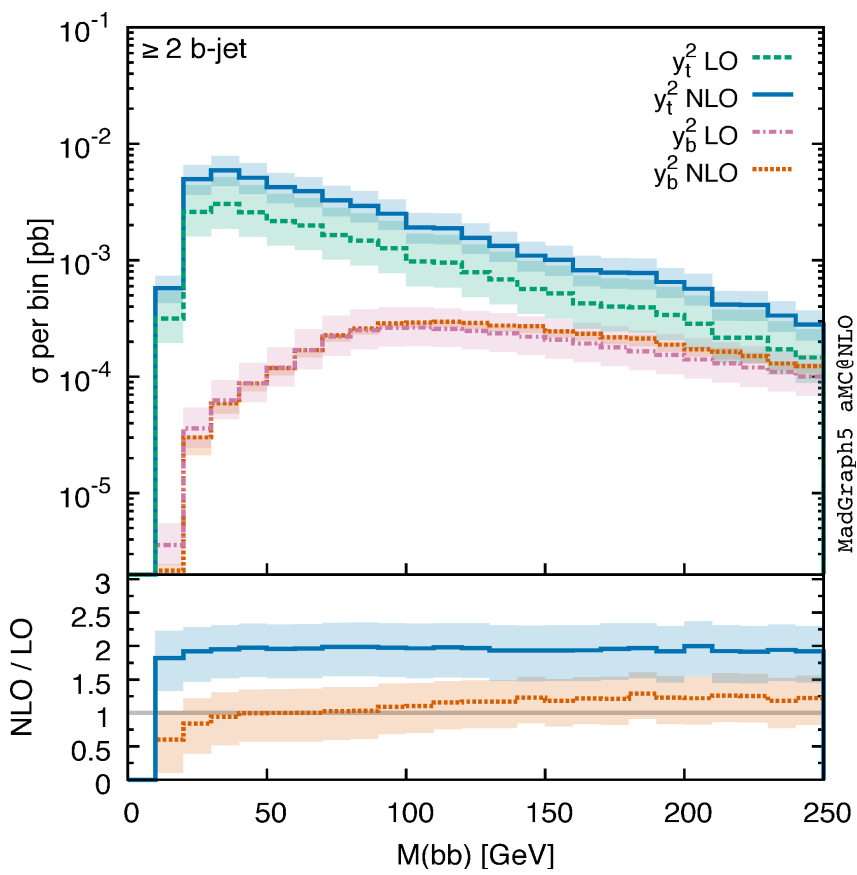
[Note: only MC uncertainties are quoted]

	High mass BDT tight	High mass BDT loose	Low mass BDT tight	Low mass BDT loose
Continuum background	4.9 ± 1.1	9.5 ± 1.5	3.7 ± 1.0	24.9 ± 2.5
Single Higgs boson background	0.670 ± 0.032	1.57 ± 0.04	0.220 ± 0.016	1.39 ± 0.04
ggF	0.261 ± 0.028	0.44 ± 0.04	0.063 ± 0.014	0.274 ± 0.030
$t\bar{t}H$	0.1929 ± 0.0045	0.491 ± 0.007	0.1074 ± 0.0033	0.742 ± 0.009
ZH	0.142 ± 0.005	0.486 ± 0.010	0.04019 ± 0.0027	0.269 ± 0.007
Rest	0.074 ± 0.012	0.155 ± 0.020	0.008 ± 0.006	0.109 ± 0.016
SM HH signal	0.8753 ± 0.0032	0.3680 ± 0.0020	$(49.4 \pm 0.7) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$(78.7 \pm 0.9) \cdot 10^{-3}$
ggF	0.8626 ± 0.0032	0.3518 ± 0.0020	$(46.1 \pm 0.7) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$(71.8 \pm 0.9) \cdot 10^{-3}$
VBF	0.01266 ± 0.00016	0.01618 ± 0.00018	$(3.22 \pm 0.08) \cdot 10^{-3}$	$(6.923 \pm 0.011) \cdot 10^{-3}$
Alternative $HH(\kappa_\lambda = 10)$ signal	6.36 ± 0.05	3.691 ± 0.038	4.65 ± 0.04	8.64 ± 0.06
Data	2	17	5	14

- A better description will be necessary for future experimental measurements
- This motivates the use of NLO predictions for the $b\bar{b}H$ background

$\overline{b}bH$ at NLO

- NLO corrections to $\overline{b}bH$ have been computed within MadGraph5_aMC@NLO
[Deuschmann, Maltoni, Wieseemann, Zaro, 1808.01660]
- Both bottom and top Yukawa contributions, and their interference, have been included
- Top Yukawa contributions computed in the heavy top limit (HTL)



- Top Yukawa contribution dominant, while y_t - y_b interference subleading
- Large K-factors ($\sim 2-3$), with strong dependence on the fiducial cuts
- Still sizeable scale uncertainties, especially for the y_t contribution
- From a LO comparison, the HTL seems to be a reliable approximation

No specific analysis targeting the HH signal region
No study on the matching to parton showers } \rightarrow Topic of this talk

Setup

- We follow the approach of 1808.01660 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b\bar{b}H \text{ at NLO in QCD} \\ \text{Massive bottoms (4FS)} \\ \text{HTL for } y_t \text{ contributions} \end{array} \right.$
- We set $m_b=4.92\text{GeV}$, $m_t=172.5\text{GeV}$, $m_H=125\text{GeV}$, use NNPDF31_nlo_as_0118_nf_4
- Central scale (renorm/fact/shower): $H_T/4 = 1/4 \sum m_T(i)$
- We consider Higgs decays to two photons
- For simplicity, we generate the y_b^2 and y_t^2 distributions (interference subleading)
- We consider the following set of cuts, inspired in $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ analysis:

Fiducial cuts

Anti-kT jets with $R=0.4$, $p_T(j) > 25\text{GeV}$, $|\eta(j)| < 2.5$

b-tagged if at least one B hadron among constituents

Exactly 2 b jets and 2 photons required

The b-jets must satisfy: $80\text{GeV} < m(b_1, b_2) < 140\text{GeV}$

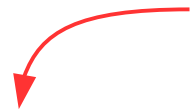
The photons must satisfy: $105\text{GeV} < m(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) < 160\text{GeV}$, $|\eta(\gamma_i)| < 2.37$

$p_T(\gamma_1)/m(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) > 0.35$, $p_T(\gamma_2)/m(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) > 0.25$

We consider $m_{2b2\gamma}^* = m_{2b2\gamma} - m(b_1, b_2) - m(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) + 2 m_H$ and the three possibilities: $m_{2b2\gamma}^* < 350\text{GeV}$, $m_{2b2\gamma}^* < 500\text{GeV}$ and no- $m_{2b2\gamma}^*$ cut

Total cross sections

Simulation similar to what is currently used by ATLAS



Cut	Contr.	Run	LO	NLO	$\delta\mu_{R,F}$	δQ_{sh}	NNLOPS (y_t^2 LO 5FS)	HH signal
No cut	y_b^2	PY8	561	849	+18%	+0%	—	82.1
		HW7	561	851	-20%	+0%		
	y_t^2	PY8	655	1565	+61%	+0%		
		HW7	655	1578	-35%	+0%		
	sum	PY8	1217	2414	+46%	+0%		
		HW7	1216	2429	-29%	+0%		
Fid. cuts	y_b^2	PY8	3.15	4.22	+15%	+10%	34.6	24.0
		HW7	2.59	4.08	-15%	-4%		
	y_t^2	PY8	8.24	18.1	+58%	+8%		
		HW7	6.83	16.6	-34%	-12%		
	sum	PY8	11.4	22.3	+50%	+10%		
		HW7	9.42	20.7	-30%	-5%		
Fid. cuts + $m_{2b2\gamma}^* < 500$ GeV	y_b^2	PY8	3.11	4.15	+15%	+11%	26.2	16.6
		HW7	2.56	4.02	-15%	-4%		
	y_t^2	PY8	5.33	12.3	+60%	+8%		
		HW7	4.31	11.3	-34%	-13%		
	sum	PY8	8.44	16.5	+49%	+12%		
		HW7	6.86	15.3	-29%	-8%		
Fid. cuts + $m_{2b2\gamma}^* < 350$ GeV	y_b^2	PY8	2.71	3.65	+15%	+9%	15.5	3.00
		HW7	2.22	3.54	-16%	-4%		
	y_t^2	PY8	2.32	5.78	+61%	+8%		
		HW7	1.88	5.43	-34%	-15%		
	sum	PY8	5.03	9.43	+44%	+13%		
		HW7	4.10	8.97	-27%	-9%		

- Di-Higgs signal and $b\bar{b}H$ background are of similar size
- Relative y_t/y_b contributions change with cuts, top-Yukawa piece always dominant
- Still sizeable scale uncertainties, especially for the y_t piece
- Differences in fiducial cross sections between PY8 and HW7 are smaller than scale uncertainties
- Top-Yukawa contribution in the 4FS is about 2 times smaller than prediction obtained with ggF NNLOPS

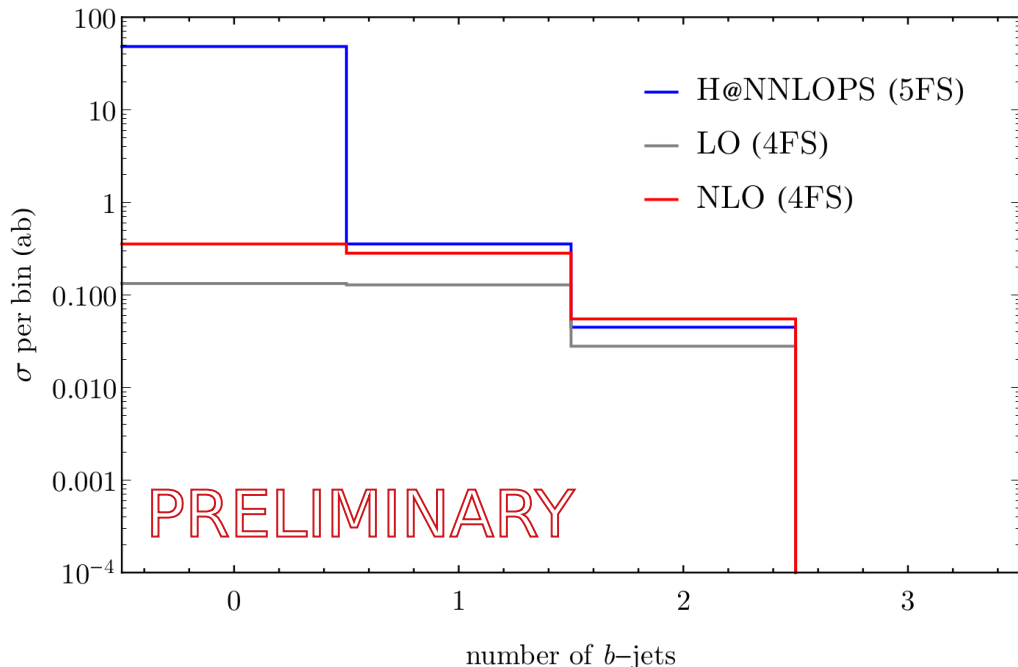
[all cross section numbers in ab]

PRELIMINARY

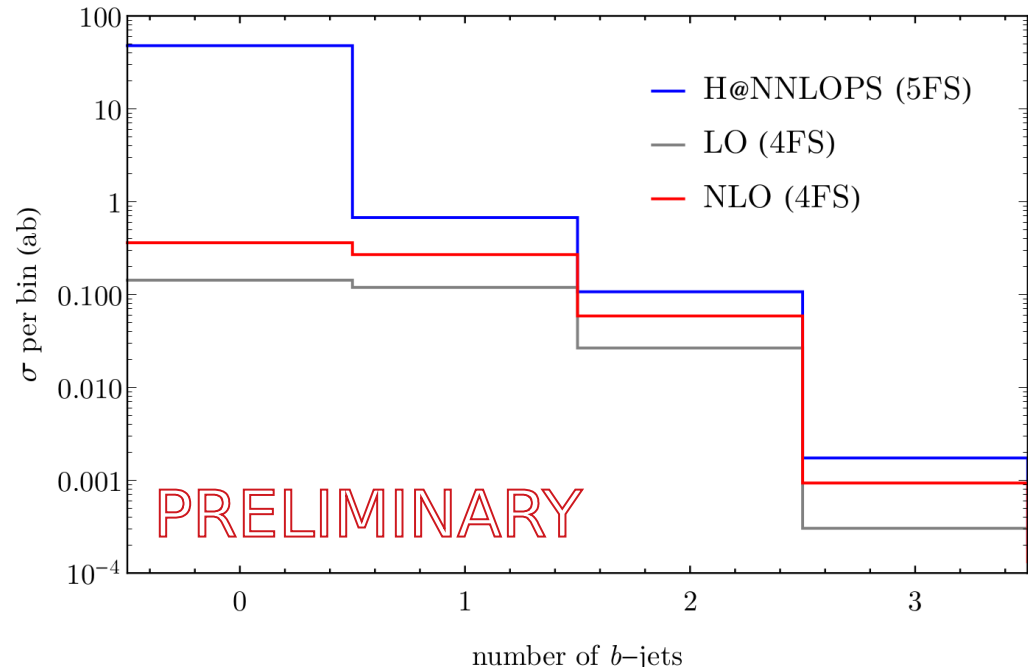
Impact of the shower

- Fiducial region in ggF NNLOPS is dominated by secondary bottom emissions

$pp \rightarrow bbH, y_t^2$ contribution, LHC 13TeV, LHE

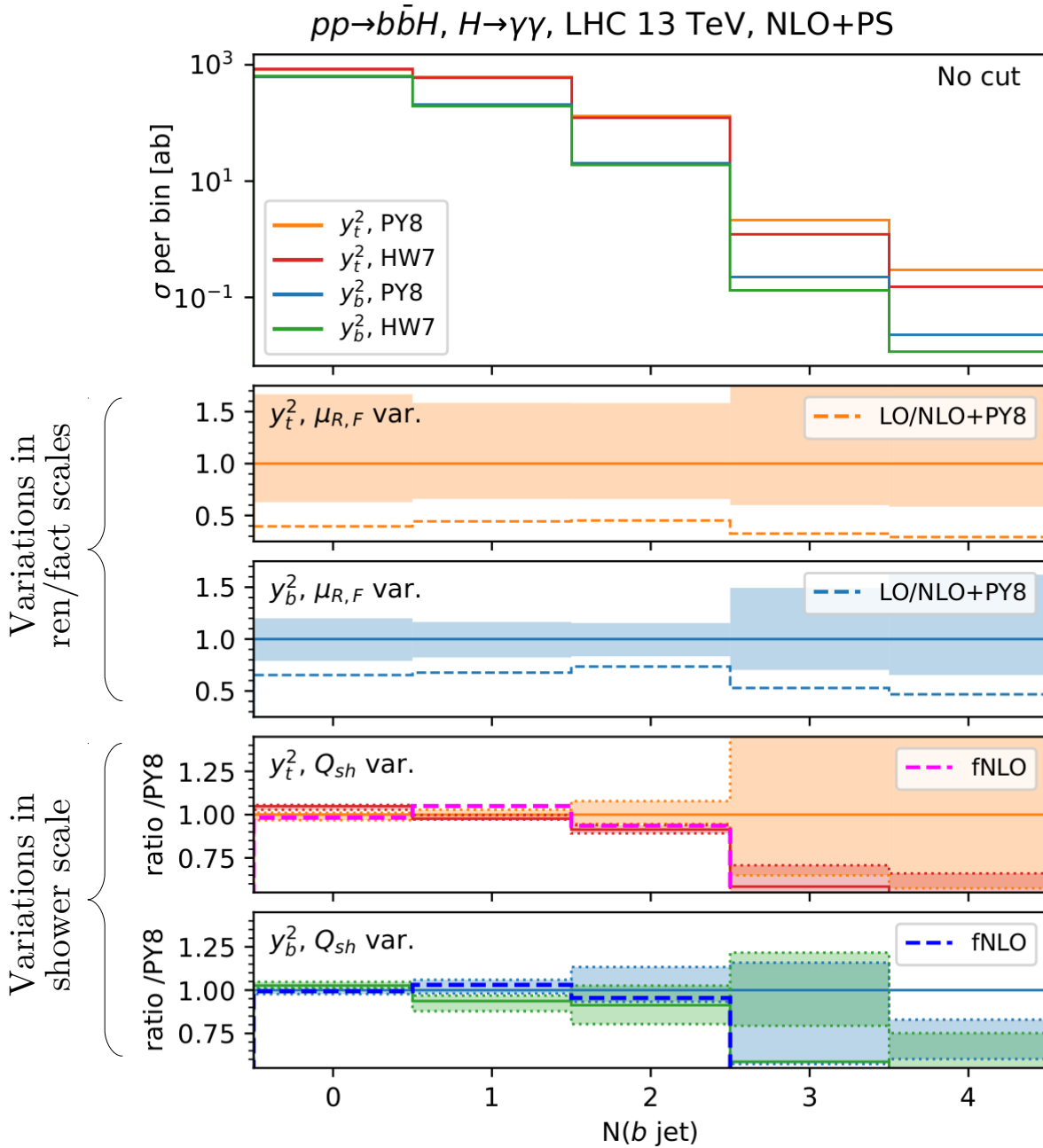


$pp \rightarrow bbH, y_t^2$ contribution, LHC 13TeV, PY8



- Large migration from $N(b \text{ jets})=0$ to higher multiplicities due to the shower
- Effect entirely due to $g \rightarrow bb$ splitting
- Presumably, the results based on ggF NNLOPS will have a very large shower uncertainty
- Further studies underway

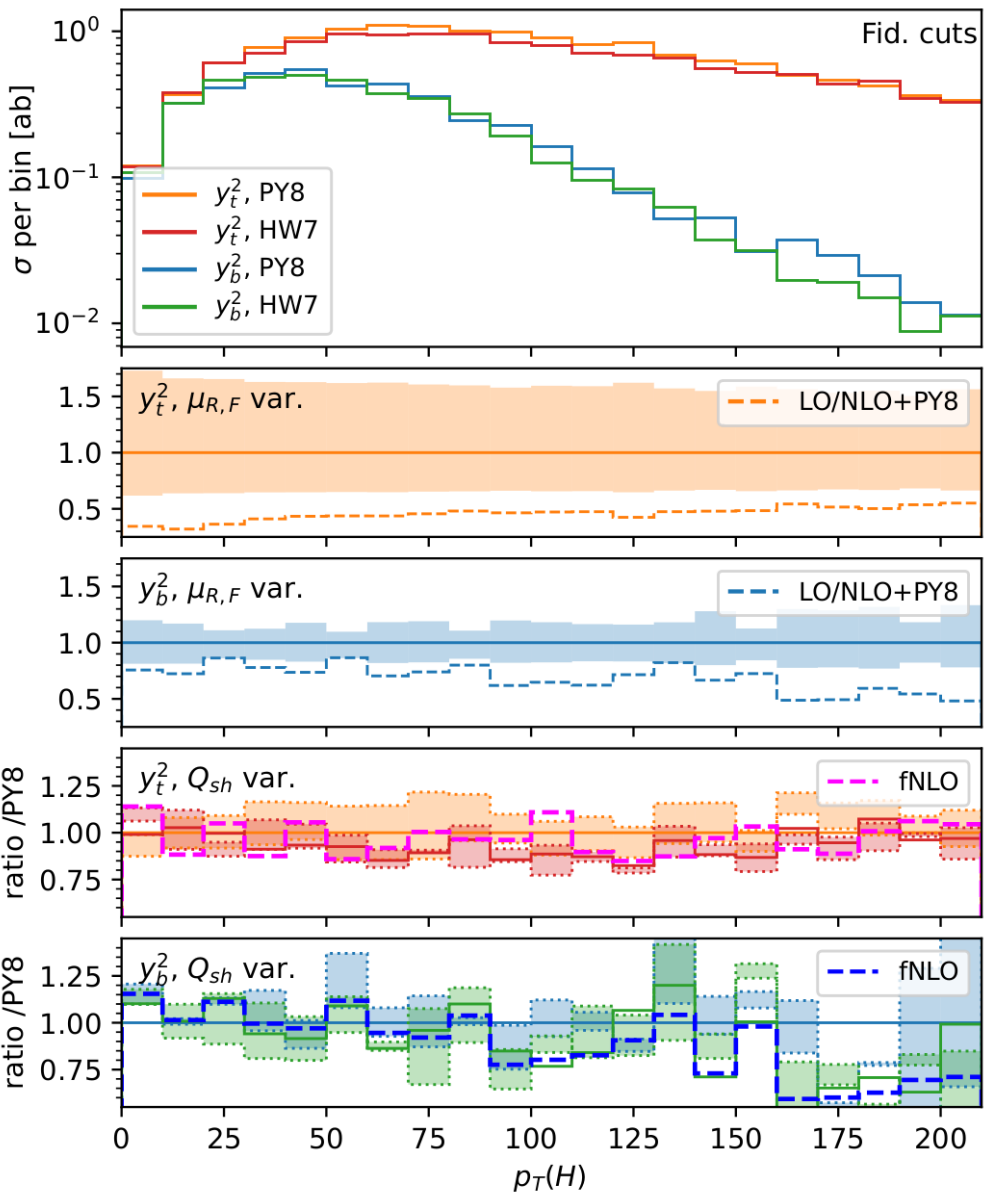
Differential distributions



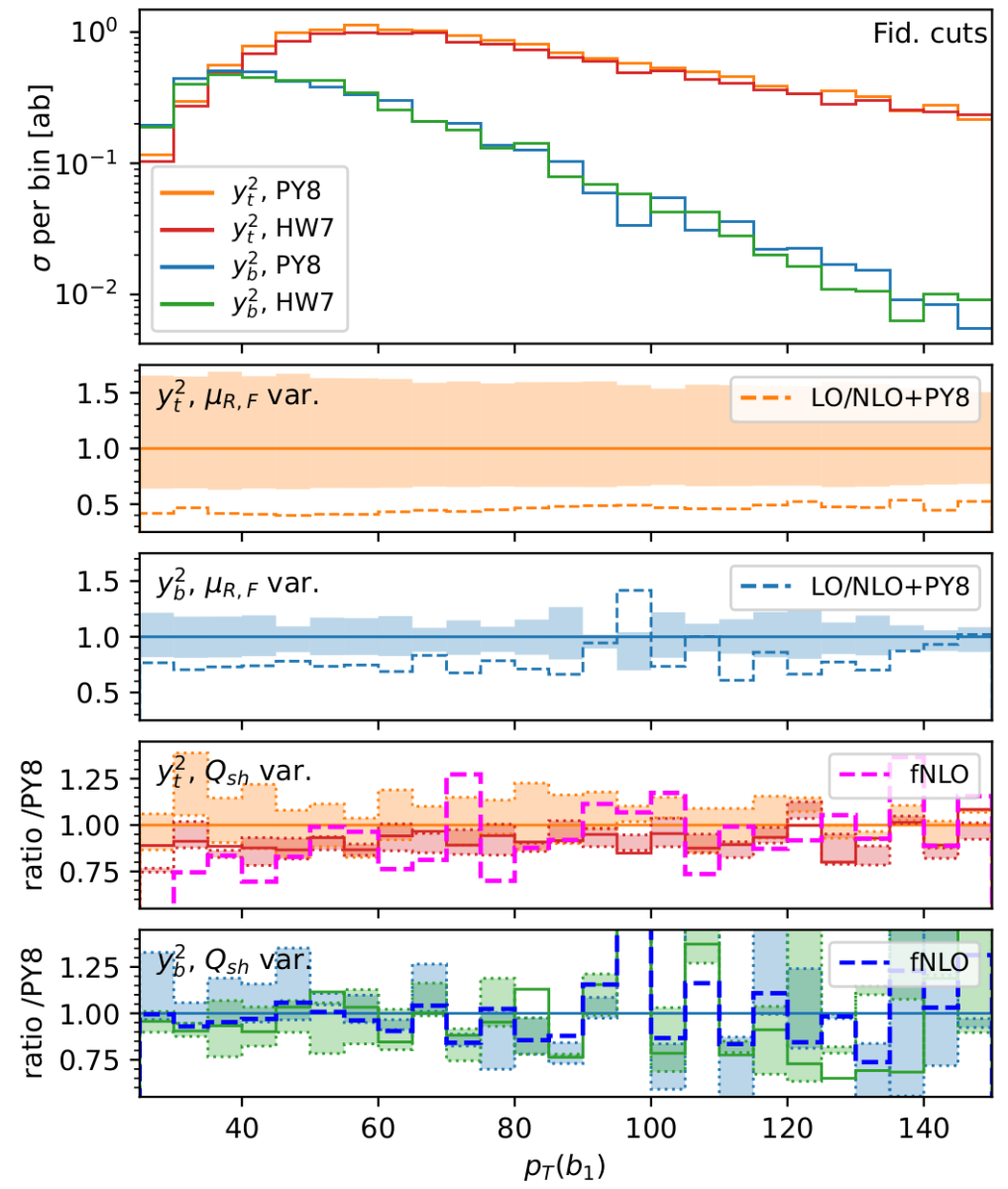
- Similarly large for $N(b \text{ jet})=0$, while y_t is dominant for larger multiplicities
- Top Yukawa contribution presents larger NLO corrections and uncertainties
- Difference between PY8 and HW7 increases with $N(b \text{ jet})$, HW7 closer to FO
- Shower uncertainties are subleading for $N(b \text{ jet})=2$

Differential distributions

$pp \rightarrow b\bar{b}H, H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, LHC 13 TeV, NLO+PS

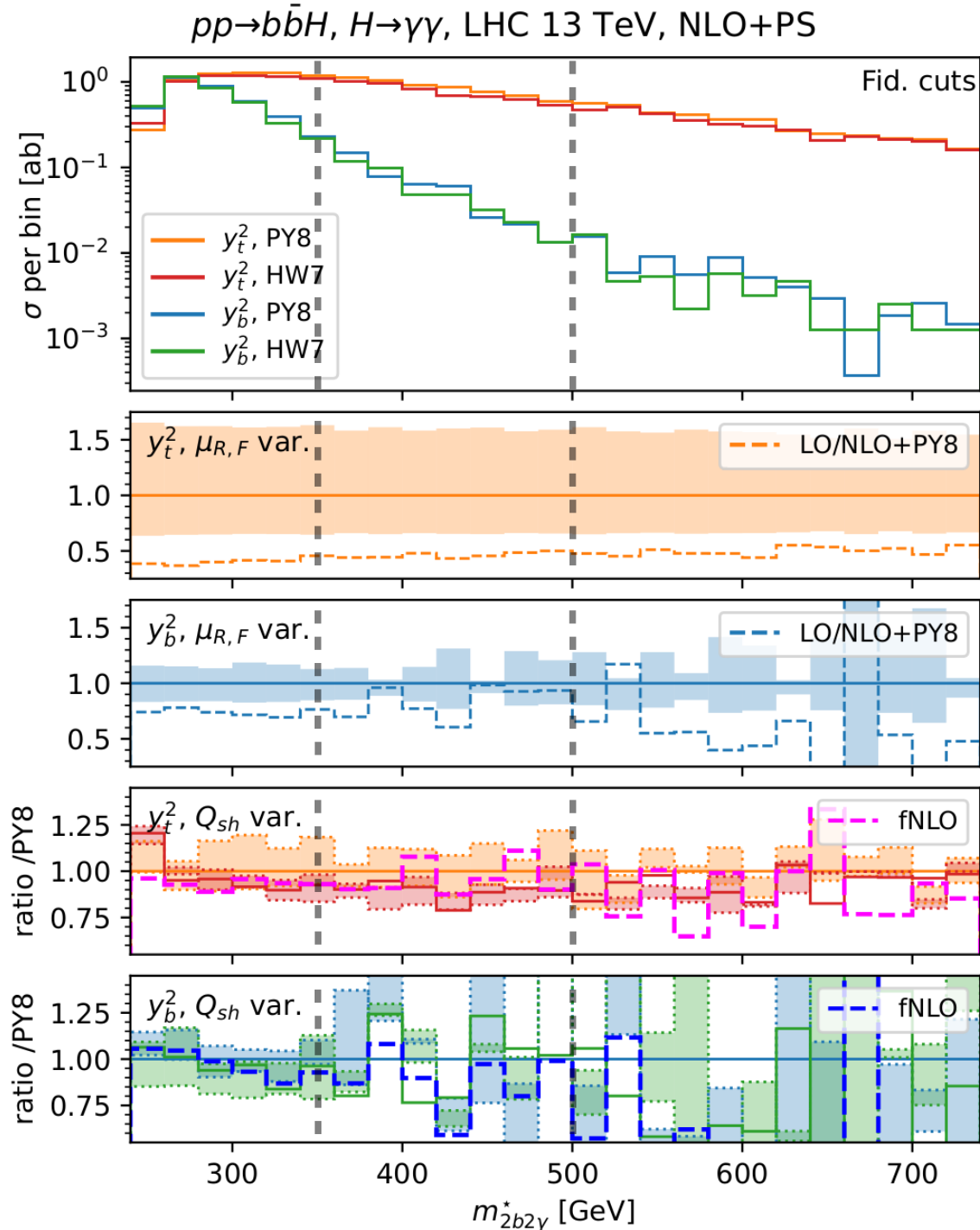


$pp \rightarrow b\bar{b}H, H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, LHC 13 TeV, NLO+PS



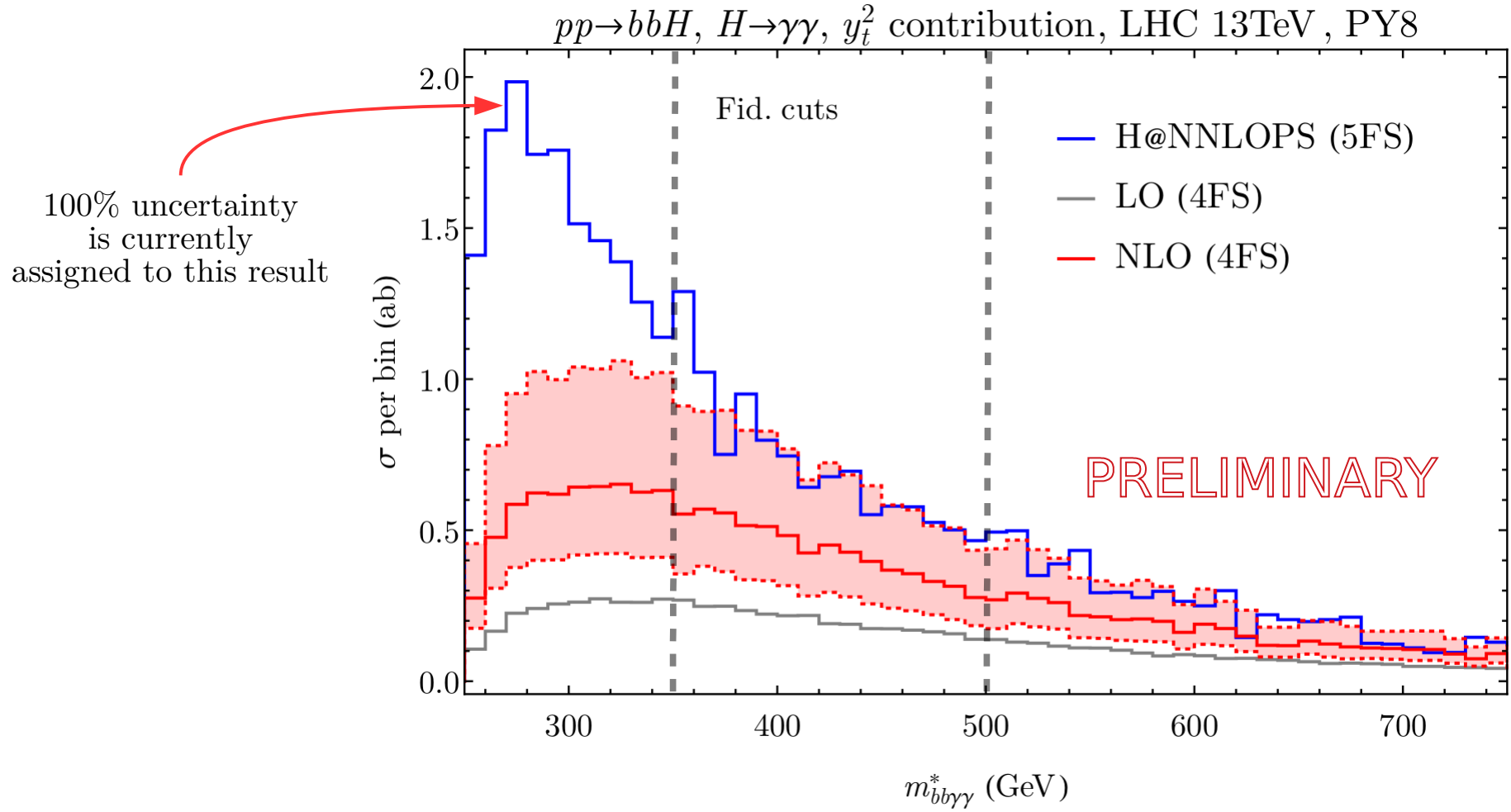
- Top Yukawa contribution prefers harder H/b jet, due to contributions with hard gluon recoiling against H
- Nice agreement in the shapes obtained with PY8 and HW7

Differential distributions



- Top and bottom Yukawa contributions prefer different values of $m_{2b2\gamma}^*$
- The y_t piece prefers larger invariant masses, associated with configuration with hard gluon recoiling against H
- Shape difference explains different relative y_t/y_b contributions when invariant mass cut is applied

Differential distributions



- Result from ggF NNLOPS is close to upper uncertainty band of NLO 4FS result
- Larger differences in low invariant mass region
- Both the size and the uncertainties of this background are largely reduced in our NLO 4FS calculation

E.g.: fiducial cuts + $m_{2b2\gamma}^* < 350\text{GeV}$
Upper limit of y_t background
is reduced by a factor of 3

Summary and Outlook

- A good theoretical description of the backgrounds to HH is crucial to extract the signal
- $b\bar{b}H$ production is an irreducible background to searches with at least one $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
- Current simulation of y_t contribution (ggF 5FS) only LO, $O(100\%)$ uncertainty
- An NLO study, including both y_t and y_b contributions, is underway
- Presented results for $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ final state, in fiducial region typically used in HH searches
- $b\bar{b}H$ of same order of magnitude as HH signal
- Still sizeable uncertainties, especially for y_t piece (about +60%-35%)
- Results in the 4FS are smaller than the ones obtained in current simulations using ggF NNLOPS, the latter largely influenced by $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ splittings in the shower
- Further studies underway, stay tuned!

Thanks!