

# *Low-mass Higgs searches at CMS via diphoton*



*Jie Xiao IP2I–Lyon*

*On behalf of the CMS collaboration*

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# Outline



Motivation and previous searches

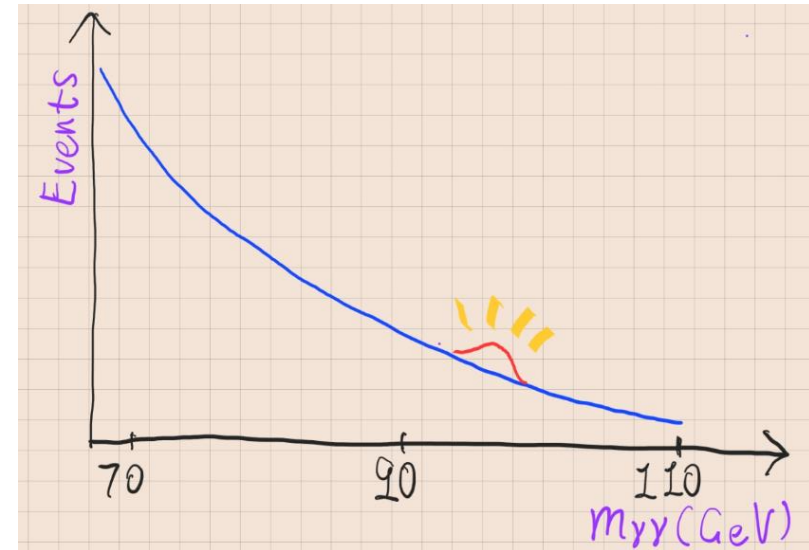
Analysis strategy for full Run2

Signal and background modeling

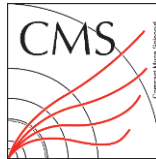
Full Run2 Results

Summary

Results are based on  
[CMS-PAS-HIG-20-002](#)



# Motivation and previous searches



Many BSM models (e.g. 2HDM, Composite Higgs) predict additional Higgs bosons

❖ Some of which could have masses < 125 GeV

Final LEP SM Higgs boson search results

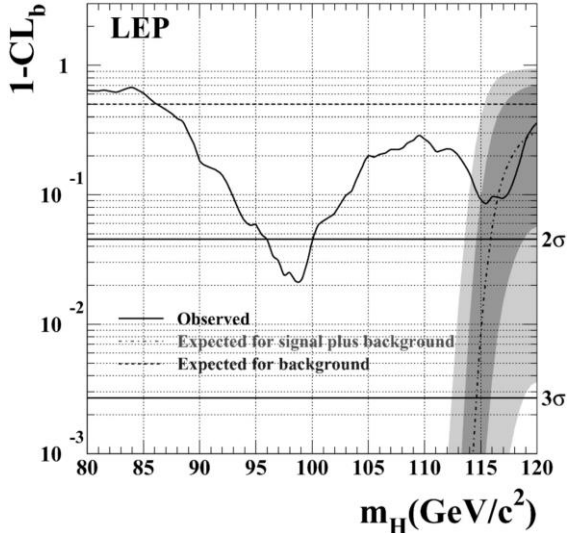
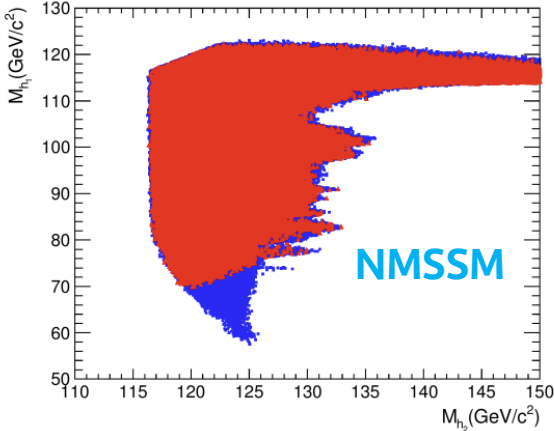
❖  $2.3\sigma$  local excess at  $m_H = 98$  GeV

Discovery of extra Higgs boson(s) would be an unequivocal sign of new physics

LHC is currently the most powerful discovery machine

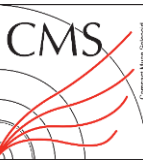


J. Fan, J. Tao, S. Gascon-Shotkin et. al  
[2014 Chinese Phys. C 38 073101](#)



[Phys.Lett.B565: 61-75, 2003](#)

# Low-mass $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ search before full Run2

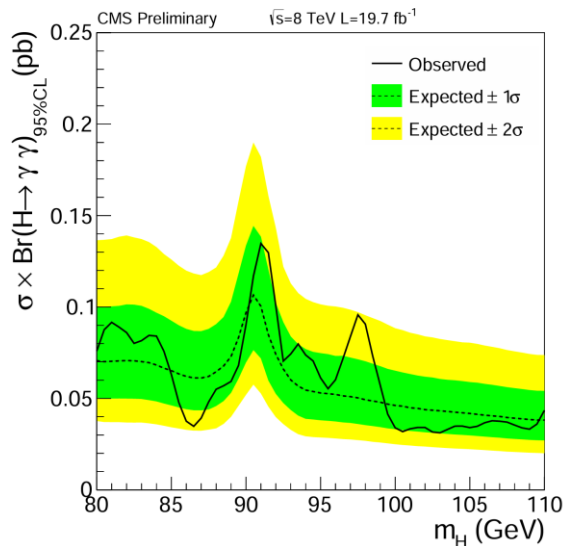


$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  channel provides a clean final-state topology

❖ High precision of Higgs boson reconstructed mass: 1-2%

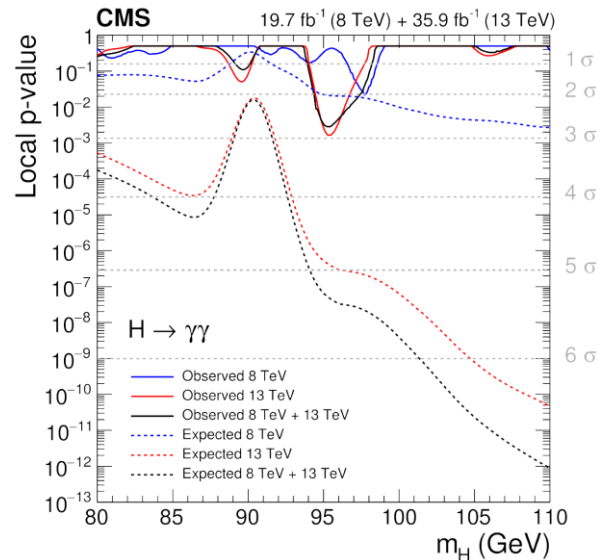
[CMS-PAS-HIG-14-037](#)

2012 data:  $\sim 2\sigma$  local significance at 97.5 GeV



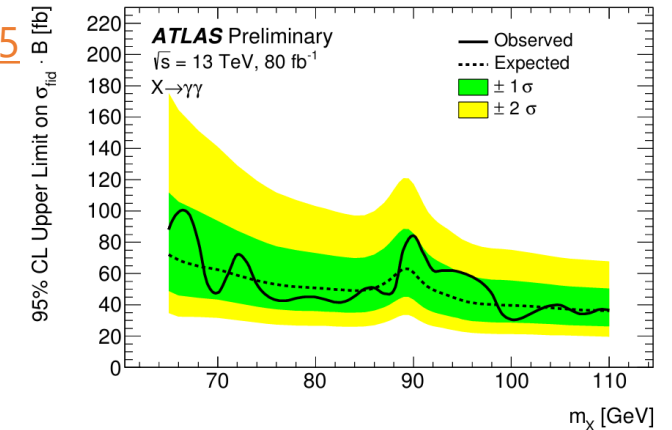
[PLB 793 \(2019\) 320](#)

2016+2012 data:  $2.8\sigma$  local ( $1.3\sigma$  global) significance at 95.3 GeV



[ATLAS-CONF-2018-025](#)

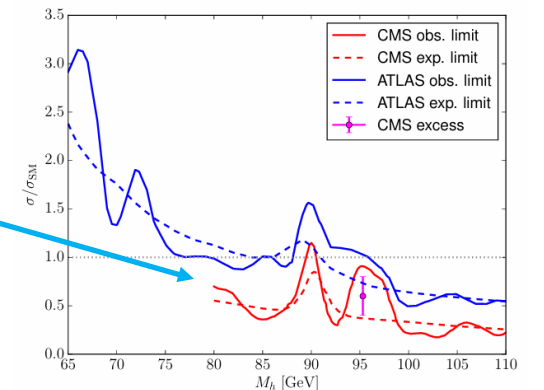
2016+2017 data:  
Not exclude the CMS observed excess



[PoS CHARGED2018\(2019\)016](#)

[DOI:10.22323/1.339.0016](#)

CMS has a better sensitivity than ATLAS





# Low-mass $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ full Run2 analysis

## Full Run2 data

- ❖ Corresponding luminosity  $132.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

## Main production modes included

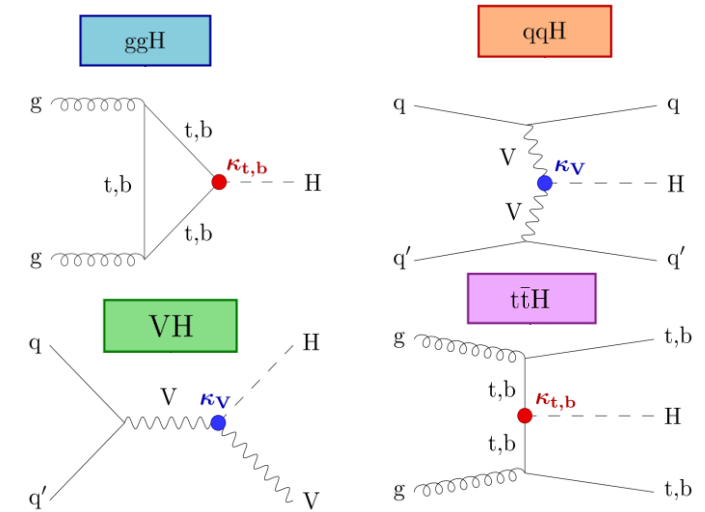
- ❖  $ggH$ , VBF, VH, and  $ttH$
- ❖ Coupling ratios between different production modes are the same as the SM

## Extract signal events by fitting to the diphoton invariant mass

- ❖ Signal search region: 70-110 GeV
- ❖ Background fitting range: 65-120 GeV

## Background components

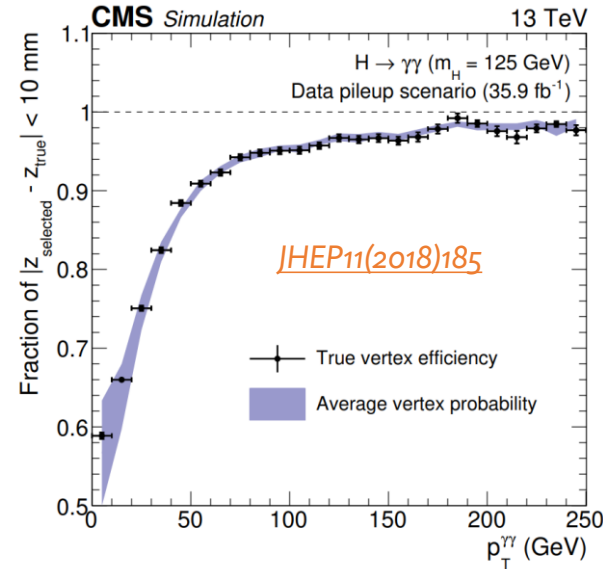
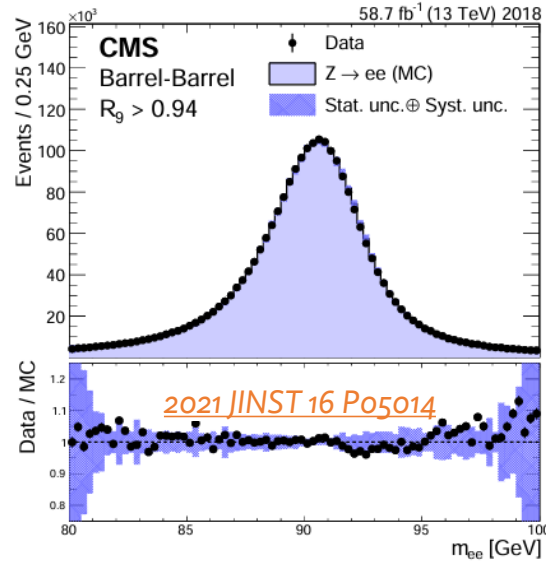
- ❖ Irreducible direct QCD  $\gamma\gamma$  production
- ❖ Reducible  $\gamma$ +jet process and jet+jet processes
- ❖ Reducible Drell-Yan  $Z \rightarrow ee$  events



# Analysis strategy of the full Run2 analysis

Share and inherit many elements from the SM  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  Run2 analyses

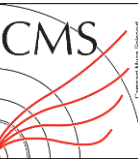
❖ Photon reconstruction and correction. Vertex ID, Signal and background modeling techniques, ...



Dedicated updates and optimizations for low-mass  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  full Run2

- ❖ New triggers and pre-selections for 2017 & 2018
- ❖ Updated photon ID and di-photon candidate classifier for the low-mass case in 2017 & 2018
- ❖ Dedicated classifiers for tagging VBF events in 2017 & 2018
- ❖ DY suppression strategy (next page)

# Analysis strategy for full Run2



CMS-PAS-HIG-20-002

## DY suppression strategy

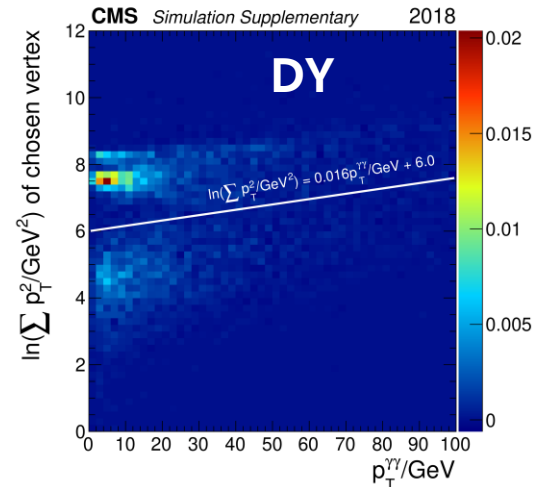
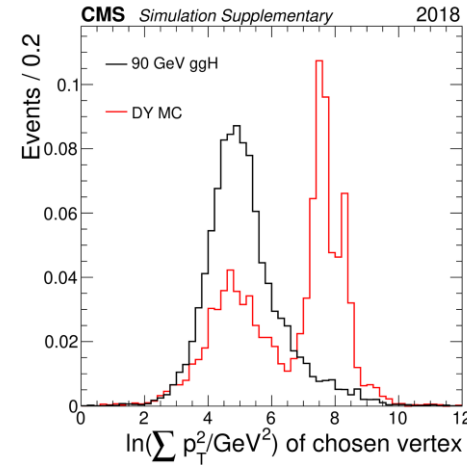
- ❖ Electron-veto without pixel detector hits
  - Used in previous 2016+2012 paper: [PLB 793 \(2019\) 320](#)
- ❖ Two additional selections
  - **No matched electron**
  - **Linear cut:** maximum value of  $\ln(\sum p_T^2)$  as function of  $p_T^{\gamma\gamma}$

## Event categorization

- ❖ 2016
  - 3 untagged event classes
- ❖ 2017 & 2018
  - 3 untagged event classes
  - 1 VBF tagged event class

On top of pixel seed e-veto, the two additional cuts can:

- ❖ reject ~60%-70% of the relic DY events
- ❖ keep ~92% 90GeV signal efficiency in 2016-2018



# Signal modeling



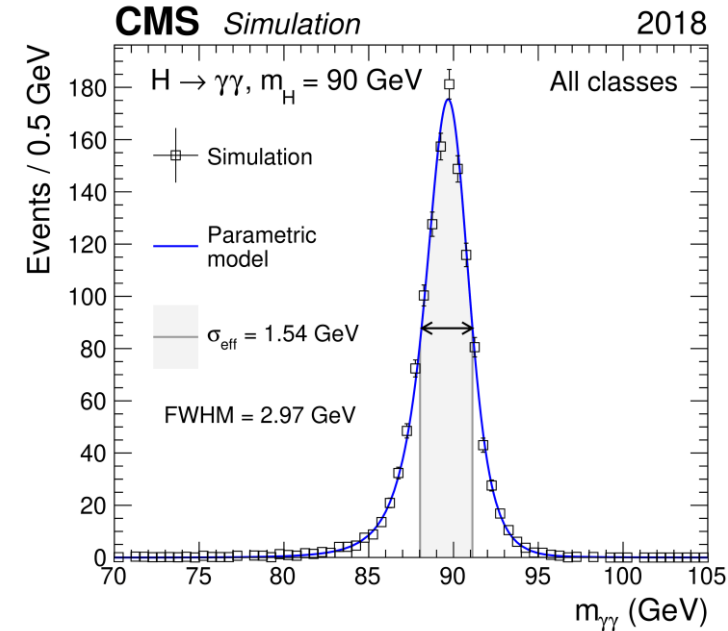
## Signal modeling

- ❖ Use a parametric model (sum of Gaussian functions)
- ❖ Fit to the shape of the signal in each event class

## All production modes together

- ❖ From 70 GeV to 110 GeV with a 5 GeV granularity
- ❖ Different production modes weighted by SM-like Higgs boson cross sections evaluated at  $70 < m_H < 110$  GeV

[CMS-PAS-HIG-20-002](#)



Fully parametrized signal shape in simulated signal events with  $m_H = 90$  GeV for 2018



# Background modeling



## Continuum background

- ❖ Estimated with the envelope method (discrete profiling method)
  - Built from the diphoton mass spectrum (65-120 GeV) of data
  - Fit with four analytic function families (Power law, Exponential, Laurent, Bernstein)

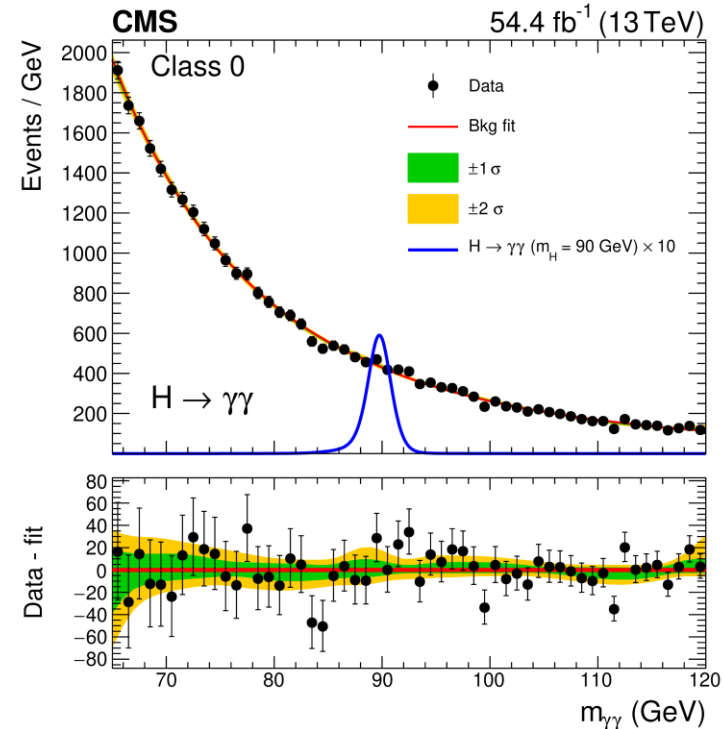
## Relic Drell-Yan $Z \rightarrow ee$ contribution

- ❖ Estimated by fitting with a double-sided Crystal Ball (DCB) function + an exponential
  - $(1.0 - \text{frac}) * \text{DCB}(x) + \text{frac} * \exp(p1 * x)$

## Total background model

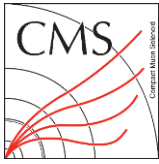
- ❖ Sum of the two components
  - Continuous functions for the continuum background
  - DCB+exponential (normalization floating) function for  $Z \rightarrow ee$  contribution

CMS-PAS-HIG-20-002



Background model fits using best-fit parametrization to the 2018 data in event class 0 (stat. uncertainty only)

# Full Run2 results: inclusive significance



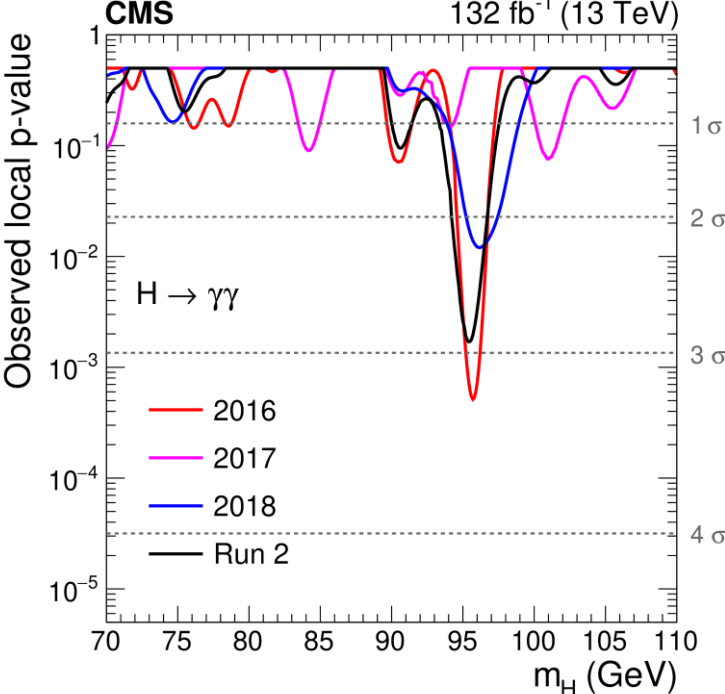
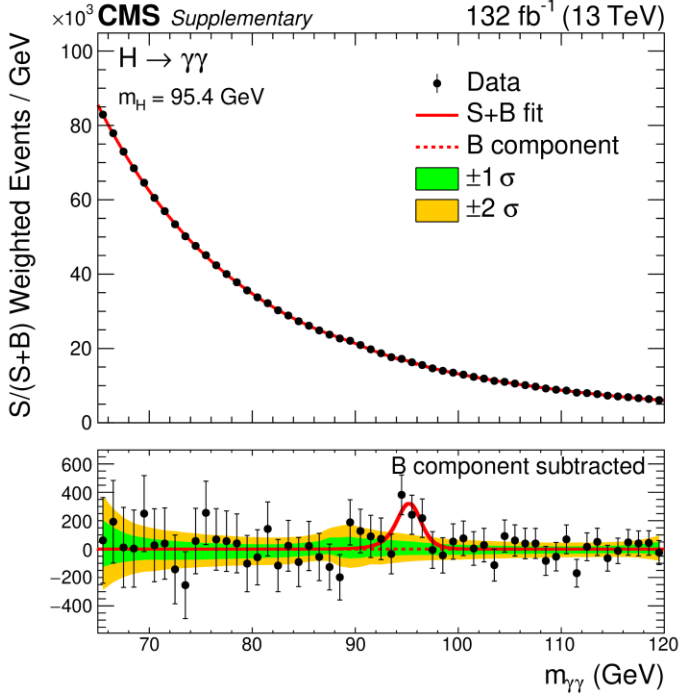
CMS-PAS-HIG-20-002

## The $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ distribution with Signal+Background model fit

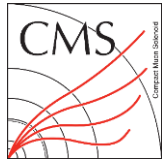
- ❖ The mass hypothesis here is  $m_H = 95.4$  GeV
- ❖ Each event is weighted by the ratio  $S/(S+B)$  for its event class

## Observed local p-values for 2016, 2017, 2018, and the combination

- ❖ Modest excess with  $\sim 2.9\sigma$  local ( $1.3\sigma$  global) significance at  $m_{\gamma\gamma} = 95.4$  GeV



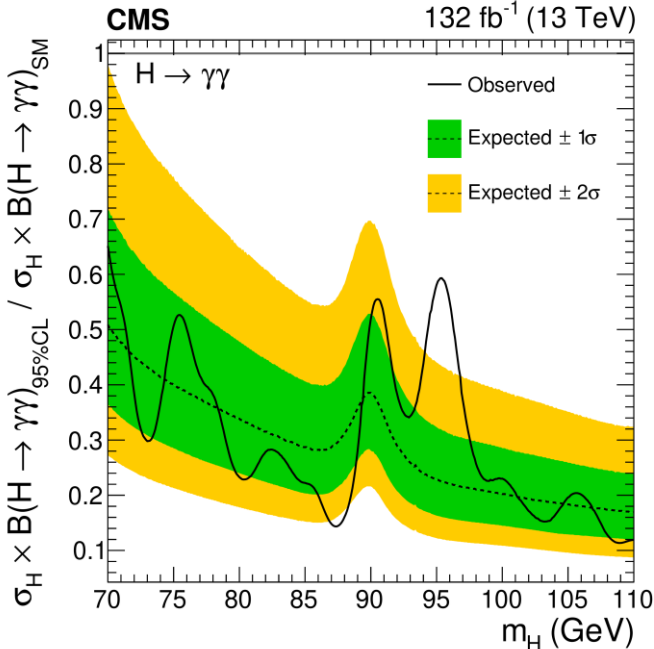
# Full Run2 results: inclusive limits



CMS-PAS-HIG-20-002

## 95% CL upper limits on $\sigma \times BR$

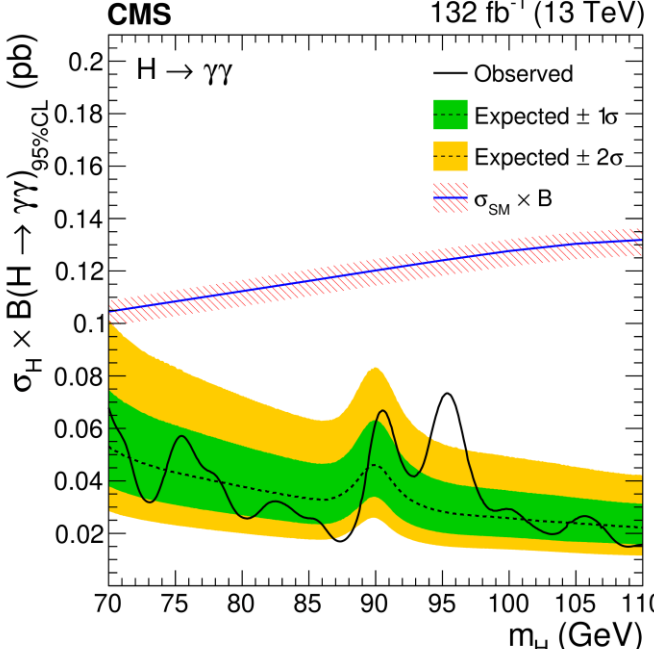
- ❖ Relative to SM-like expectation (production processes assumed in SM proportions)



Observed upper limits  
❖ 0.11 ~ 0.65 x SM-like

## Absolute 95% CL upper limits on $\sigma \times BR$

- ❖ Between 15-73 fb



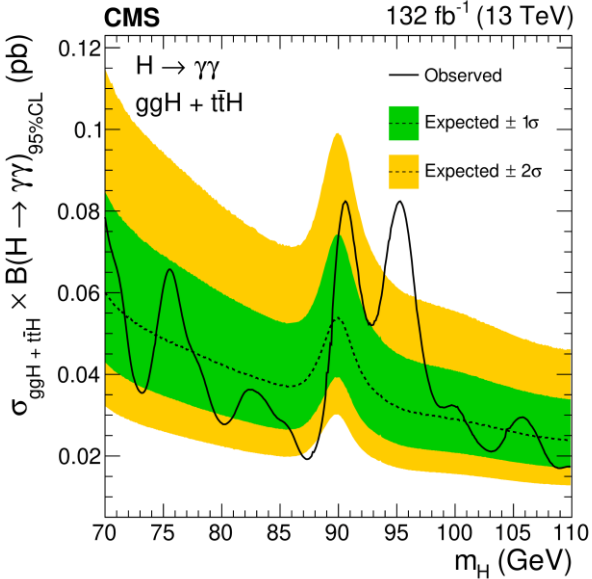
Observed upper limits  
❖ 15~ 73 fb

# Full Run2 results: limits by production mode

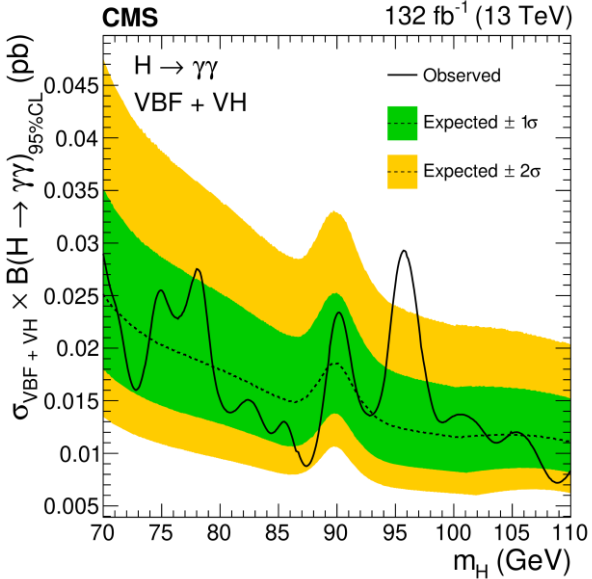


Observed and expected 95% CL limits on  $\sigma \times BR$  by production process (integrated over all event classes)

CMS-PAS-HIG-20-002



100% production via gluon-induced processes (**ggH**, **ttH** in SM proportions)  
17-83 fb observed



100% production via vector boson coupling (**VBF**, **VH** in SM proportions) 7-29 fb observed

# Full Run2 results: Channel compatibility

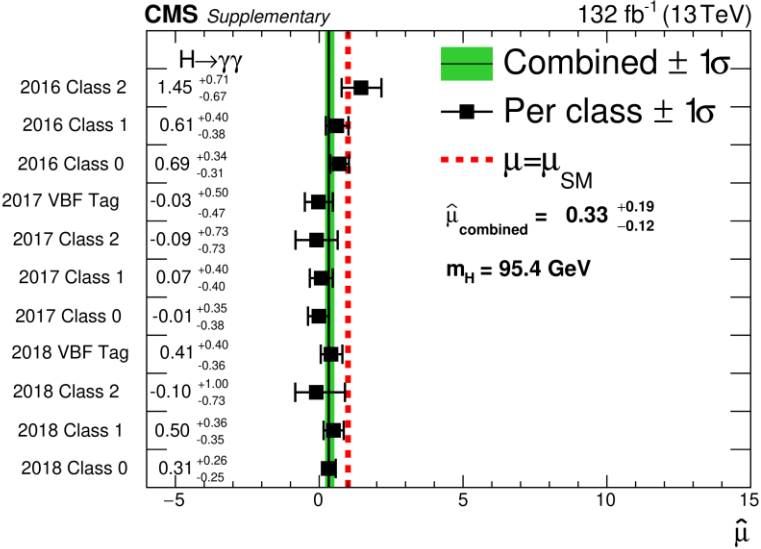


CMS-PAS-HIG-20-002

## Signal strength $\mu$

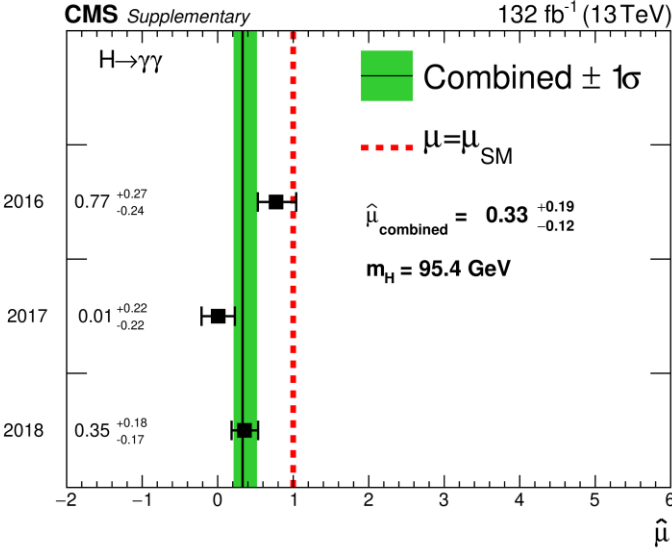
- ❖  $m_H$  fixed to max. significance value of 2016+2017+2018 (95.4 GeV)

Channel compatibility 11 event classes



$\chi^2$  probability of the values for the eleven event classes being compatible with the overall best-fit signal strength is 68%

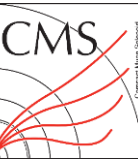
Channel compatibility per year



$\chi^2$  probability of the values for the three years being compatible with the overall best-fit signal strength is 6%



# Summary



Results of search for a standard model-like Higgs boson in the mass range between 70 and 110 GeV in the diphoton final state at 13 TeV with full Run 2 data has been presented

❖ [CMS-PAS-HIG-20-002](#): Accepted for publication in Phys. Lett. B

No hint for the existence of new Higgs boson so far

❖ The maximum local significance corresponds to  $2.9\sigma$  at 95.4 GeV for all production mechanisms and event classes combined ( $1.3\sigma$  global significance)

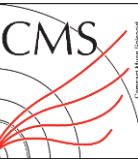
Signal strengths at 95.4 GeV are compatible among 2016, 2017, 2018 and for all the event classes

First diphoton resonance search in this mass range with full Run2 data

Looking forward to more LHC Run3 data to conclude on the nature of this excess

# Backup

# Systematic uncertainties



## Uncertainties evaluated at the per-event level

- ❖ Total integrated luminosity
- ❖ 2016 and 2017 pre-firing
- ❖ Underlying event and parton shower
- ❖ 2018 HEM issue
- ❖ 2017 and 2018, VBF additional jet radiation issue
- ❖ Linear cut SF

## Uncertainties evaluated at the per-photon level

- ❖ Shape of the photon identification BDT distribution
- ❖ Photon energy scale and resolution
- ❖ Trigger efficiencies SF
- ❖ Preselection SF
- ❖ Electron veto SF and NMatchedEle=0 SF
- ❖ Minimum photon identification BDT
- ❖ Non-uniformity of light collection (FNUF)
- ❖ Photon energy scale non-linearity
- ❖ Vertex selection uncertainty

## Dedicated systematics for VBF class

- ❖ Jet energy correction and resolution
- ❖ PUJID
- ❖ Tight Jet ID

## Theoretical uncertainties

- ❖ PDF uncertainty
- ❖ QCD scale and strong coupling strength ( $\alpha_s$ ) uncertainty
- ❖ Cross-section uncertainties (for normalized limit and p-value)

## Major systematic uncertainties

- ❖ Per-photon energy resolution < 20%
- ❖ Renormalization and factorization scales < 14%
- ❖ UE modeling < 27%
- ❖ Parton shower < 16%
- ❖ JES corrections (VBF class) < 16%

# Comparison with ATLAS full Run2

