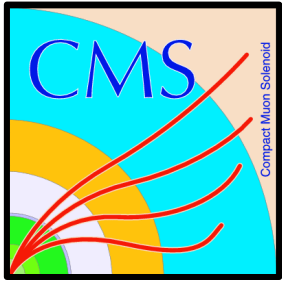
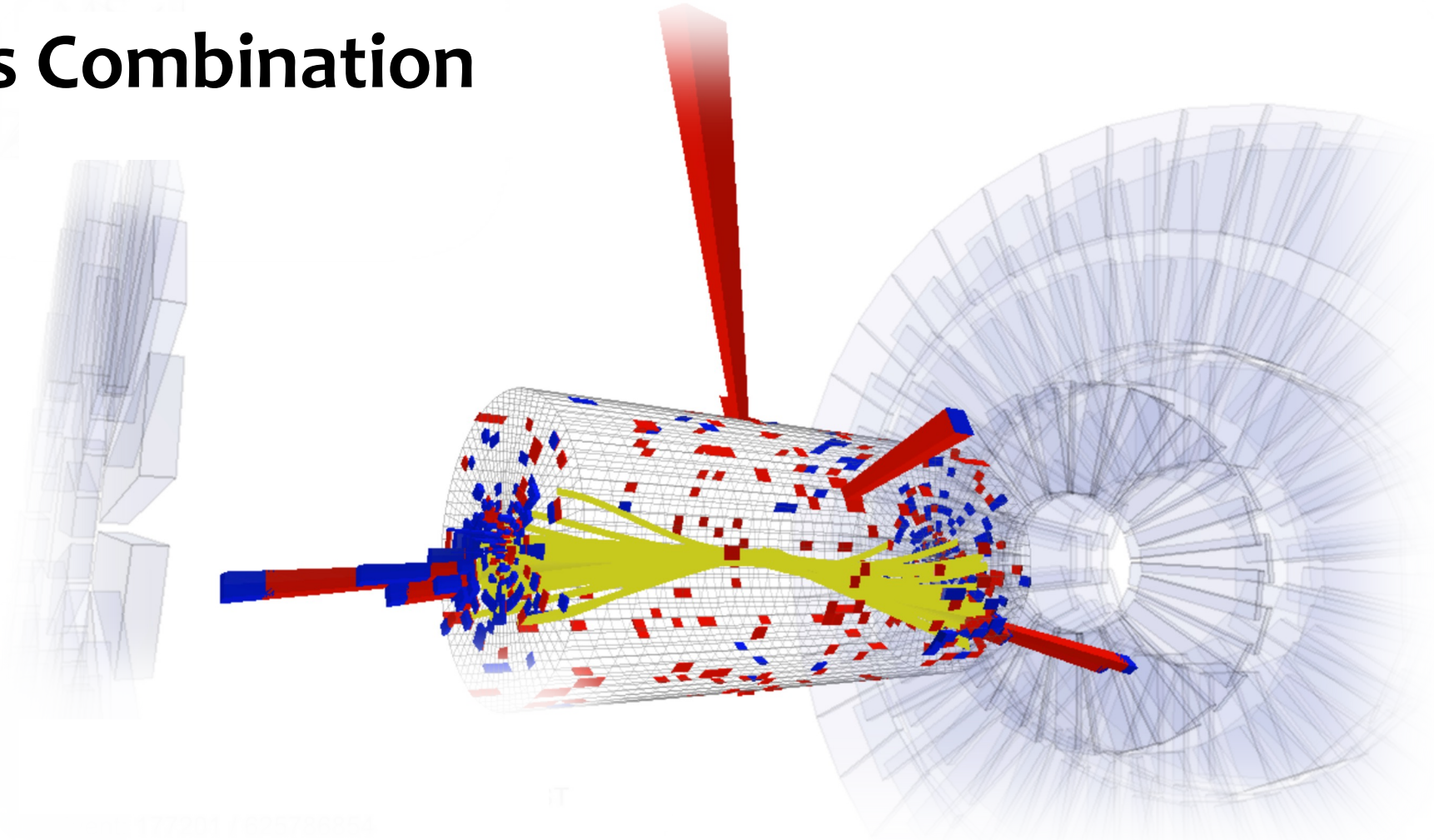


Imperial College
London



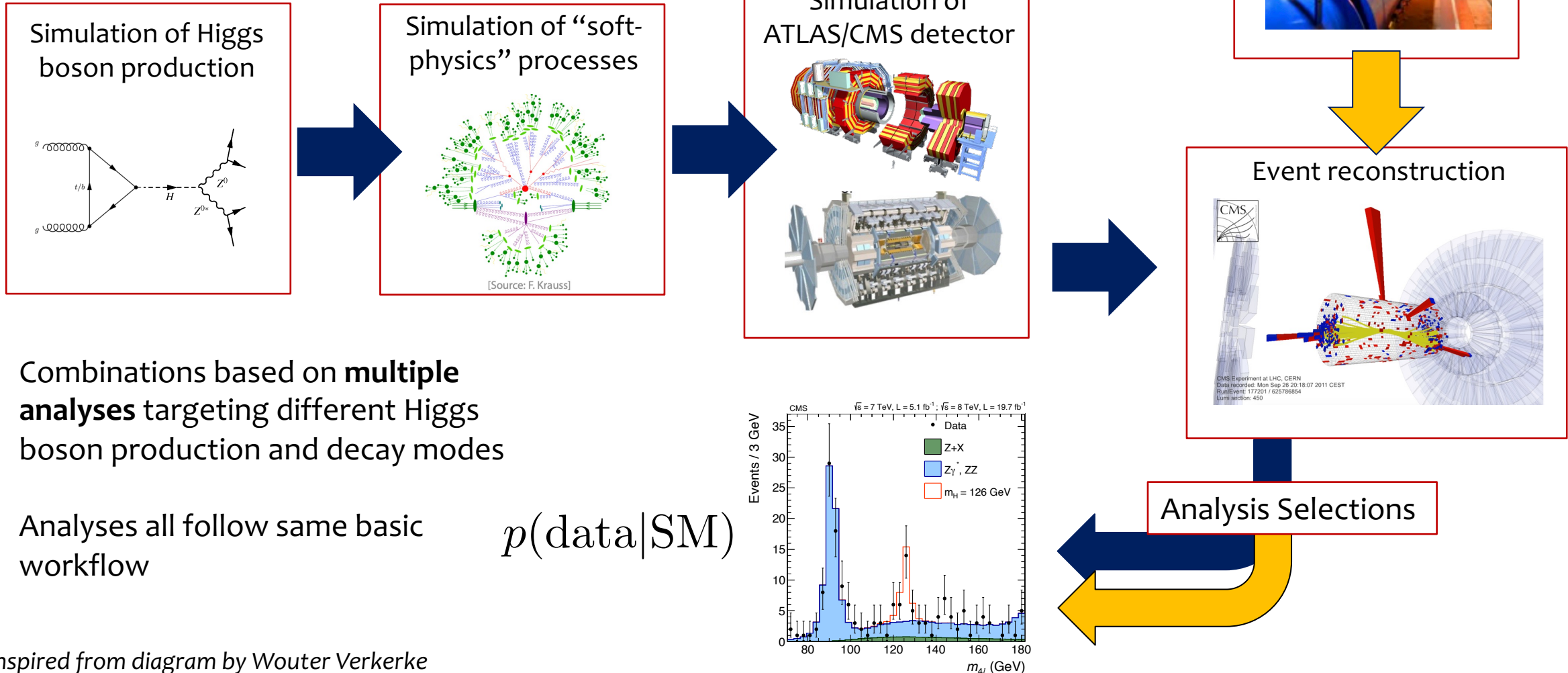
ATLAS+CMS Higgs Combination Experience

Nicholas Wardle



15 September 2024

Higgs measurements in one-slide



Combinations based on **multiple analyses** targeting different Higgs boson production and decay modes

Analyses all follow same basic workflow

$$p(\text{data}|\text{SM})$$

Inspired from diagram by Wouter Verkerke

ATLAS+CMS Higgs combinations

So far, the ATLAS and CMS collaborations have published **3 combinations of Higgs boson measurements** using the LHC Run-1 & Run-2 pp collision data sets.

Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 191803 (2015)

PRL 114, 191803 (2015) Selected for a Viewpoint in Physics PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 15 MAY 2015

Combined Measurement of the Higgs Boson Mass in pp Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV with the ATLAS and CMS Experiments

G. Aad *et al.**

(ATLAS Collaboration)[†]
(CMS Collaboration)[‡]

(Received 25 March 2015; published 14 May 2015)

A measurement of the Higgs boson mass is presented based on the combined data samples of the ATLAS and CMS experiments at the CERN LHC in the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ decay channels. The results are obtained from a simultaneous fit to the reconstructed invariant mass peaks in the two channels and for the two experiments. The measured masses from the individual channels and the two experiments are found to be consistent among themselves. The combined measured mass of the Higgs boson is $m_H = 125.09 \pm 0.21$ (stat) ± 0.11 (syst) GeV.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.114.191803

PACS numbers: 14.80.Bn, 13.85.Qk

JHEP08(2016)045



PUBLISHED FOR SISSA BY SPRINGER

RECEIVED: June 8, 2016

ACCEPTED: July 18, 2016

PUBLISHED: August 5, 2016

Measurements of the Higgs boson production and decay rates and constraints on its couplings from a combined ATLAS and CMS analysis of the LHC pp collision data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV



The ATLAS and CMS collaborations

E-mail: atlas_publications@cern.ch,
cms-publication-committee-chair@cern.ch

ABSTRACT: Combined ATLAS and CMS measurements of the Higgs boson production and decay rates, as well as constraints on its couplings to vector bosons and fermions, are presented. The combination is based on the analysis of five production processes, namely gluon fusion, vector boson fusion, and associated production with a W or a Z boson or a pair of top quarks, and of the six decay modes $H \rightarrow ZZ, WW, \gamma\gamma, \tau\tau, bb$, and $\mu\mu$. All results are reported assuming a value of 125.09 GeV for the Higgs boson mass, the result of the combined measurement by the ATLAS and CMS experiments. The analysis uses the CERN LHC proton-proton collision data recorded by the ATLAS and CMS experiments in 2011 and 2012, corresponding to integrated luminosities per experiment of approximately 5 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ and 20 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$. The Higgs boson production and decay rates measured by the two experiments are combined within the context of three generic parameterisations: two based on cross sections and branching fractions, and one on ratios of coupling modifiers. Several interpretations of the measurements with more model-dependent parameterisations are also given. The combined signal yield relative to the Standard Model prediction is measured to be 1.09 ± 0.11 . The combined measurements lead to observed significances for the vector boson fusion production process and for the $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ decay of 5.4 and 5.5 standard deviations, respectively. The data are consistent with the Standard Model predictions for all parameterisations considered.

KEYWORDS: Hadron-Hadron scattering (experiments), Higgs physics

ARXIV EPRINT: [1606.02266](https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.02266)

Phys. Rev. Lett. 132 (2024) 021803

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 132, 021803 (2024)

Editors' Suggestion

Featured in Physics

Evidence for the Higgs Boson Decay to a Z Boson and a Photon at the LHC

G. Aad *et al.**
(ATLAS and CMS Collaborations)

(Received 8 September 2023; accepted 27 November 2023; published 11 January 2024)

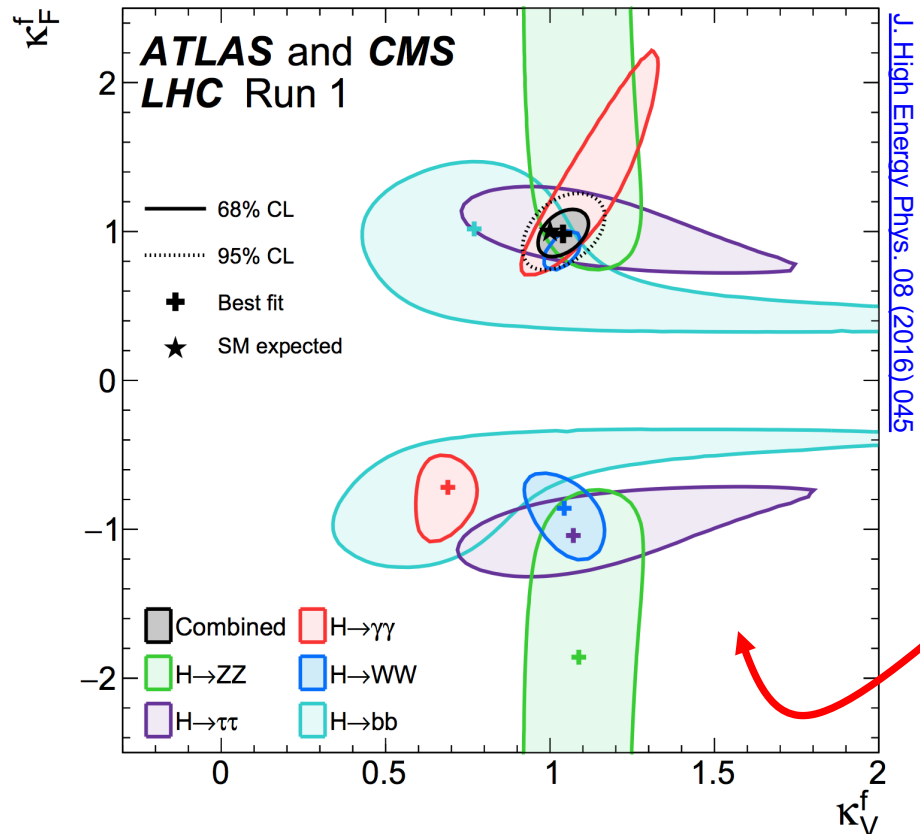
The first evidence for the Higgs boson decay to a Z boson and a photon is presented, with a statistical significance of 3.4 standard deviations. The result is derived from a combined analysis of the searches performed by the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations with proton-proton collision datasets collected at the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) from 2015 to 2018. These correspond to integrated luminosities of around 140 fb^{-1} for each experiment, at a center-of-mass energy of 13 TeV. The measured signal yield is 2.2 ± 0.7 times the standard model prediction, and agrees with the theoretical expectation within 1.9 standard deviations.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.132.021803

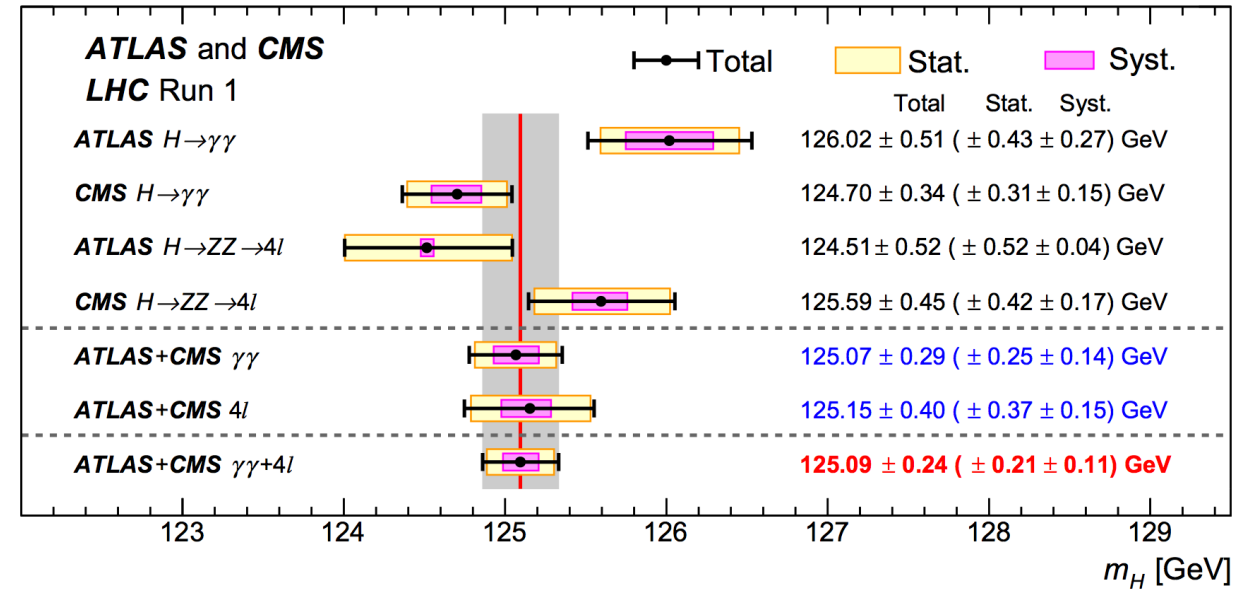
Additional combinations in Top-quark and B-physics measurements have also been performed but used different approaches to the one described here so I will not discuss them.

Higgs combinations in LHC Run-1

Remarkable precision on **Higgs boson mass measurement** achieved through ATLAS+CMS combination



[Phys. Rev. Lett. 114 \(2015\) 191803](#)



Characterization of the **Higgs boson properties** through its couplings to SM particles

Not only reduced uncertainties but also lifted degeneracies through combination of multiple channels

How these combinations were performed

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2011-11

In 2011 (before the Higgs discovery), ATLAS+CMS produced a detailed note laying out plans for future combinations;

CMS NOTE-2011/005

- Limit setting procedure (that was used pre-discovery) & Look-elsewhere effects for discovery
- Systematic uncertainties pdfs (lnN vs Gaussian etc)
- Correlation schemes
 - Cross-section/acceptance
 - Underlying event and Parton shower
 - Proton pdf uncertainties
- Naming conventions for nuisance parameters

PDF+ α_s uncertainties

nuisance	groups of physics processes
pdf_gg	$gg \rightarrow H, t\bar{t}, VQ\bar{Q}, t\bar{t}, tW, t\bar{b}$ (s-channel), $gg \rightarrow VV$
pdf_qqbar	VBF $H, VH, V, VV, \gamma\gamma$
pdf_qg	$t\bar{b}q$ (t-channel), γ +jets

QCD scale uncertainties

nuisance	groups of physics processes
QCDscale_ggH	total inclusive $gg \rightarrow H$
QCDscale_ggH1in	inclusive $gg/qg \rightarrow H + \geq 1$ jets
QCDscale_ggH2in	inclusive $gg/qg \rightarrow H + \geq 2$ jets
QCDscale_qqH	VBF H
QCDscale_VH	associate VH
QCDscale_ttH	$t\bar{t}H$
QCDscale_V	W and Z
QCDscale_VV	WW, WZ, and ZZ up to NLO
QCDscale_ggVV	$gg \rightarrow WW$ and $gg \rightarrow ZZ$
QCDscale_ZQQ	Z with heavy flavor $q\bar{q}$ -pair
QCDscale_WQQ	W with heavy flavor $q\bar{q}$ -pair
QCDscale_ttbar	$t\bar{t}$, single top productions are lumped here for simplicity

- Presentation of results and other technical details

Procedure for the LHC Higgs boson search combination in Summer 2011

The ATLAS Collaboration
The CMS Collaboration
The LHC Higgs Combination Group

August 18, 2011

Abstract

In this note, we report the results of the technical combination exercises conducted by the group during Winter-Spring 2011 and summarize the decisions taken in preparation for the statistical combination of the Standard Model Higgs boson searches at the LHC. The procedure to be used for the combination in Summer 2011 is explicitly detailed to avoid potential biases from decisions taken after the data have been collected.

How these combinations were performed

In 2011 (before the Higgs discovery), ATLAS+CMS produced a detailed note laying out plans for future combinations;

- Limit setting procedure (that was used pre-discovery) & Look-elsewhere effects for discovery
- Systematic uncertainties pdfs (lnN vs Gaussian etc)
- Correlation schemes
 - Cross-section/acceptance
 - Underlying event and Parton shower
 - Proton pdf uncertainties
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PDF+ α_s uncertainties	
nuisance	groups of physics processes
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QCD scale uncertainties	
nuisance	groups of physics processes
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QCDscale.ggVV	$gg \rightarrow WW$ and $gg \rightarrow ZZ$
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QCDscale.WQQ	W with heavy flavor $q\bar{q}$ -pair
QCDscale.ttbar	$t\bar{t}$, single top productions are lumped here for simplicity

- Presentation of results and other technical details

Procedure for the LHC Higgs boson search combination in Summer 2011

Served us as a good guide rather than an unbreakable rule book

The ATLAS C
The CMS
The LHC P

In this note, ... of the technical combination exercises conducted by the gro ... -Spring 2011 and summarize the decisions taken in preparation for ... at combination of the Standard Model Higgs boson searches at the LHC. ... procedure to be used for the combination in Summer 2011 is explicitly detailed to avoid potential biases from decisions taken after the data have been collected.

How these combinations were performed

ATLAS and CMS use independent frameworks (software) to perform their own Higgs boson measurements however, **both of them being based on ROOT** makes exchange of data & statistical models much more straightforward → Recently both ATLAS and CMS have started making **statistical models public!**

CMS framework

Introduction

These pages document the RooStats / RooFit - based software tool used for statistical analysis within the CMS experiment - COMBINE. Note that while this tool was originally developed in the Higgs Physics Analysis Group (PAG), its usage is now widespread within CMS.

COMBINE provides a command-line interface to many different statistical techniques, available inside RooFit/RooStats, that are used widely inside CMS.

The package exists on GitHub under <https://github.com/cms-analysis/HiggsAnalysis-CombinedLimit>

For more information about Git, GitHub and its usage in CMS, see <http://cms-sw.github.io/cmssw/faq.html>

The code can be checked out from GitHub and compiled on top of a CMSSW release that includes a recent RooFit/RooStats, or via standalone compilation without CMSSW dependencies. See the instructions for installation of COMBINE below.

Installation instructions

<http://cms-analysis.github.io/HiggsAnalysis-CombinedLimit/>

<http://histfitter.web.cern.ch/histfitter/>

HistFitter - software framework for statistical data analysis

Home

Software

Introduction

Installation

Tutorial

Documentation

Publications & Talks

Example results

News

- March 2015: The HistFitter publication is accepted by EPJC.
- March 2015: Tutorial at DESY

Introduction

A software framework for statistical data analysis, called **HistFitter**, is presented here.

HistFitter has been used extensively by the ATLAS Collaboration to analyze big datasets originating from proton-proton collisions at the Large Hadron Collider at CERN. Since 2012 HistFitter has been the standard statistical tool in searches for supersymmetric particles performed by ATLAS. HistFitter is a programmable and flexible framework to build, book-keep, fit, interpret and present results of data models of nearly arbitrary complexity. It extends existing statistics tools in four key areas:

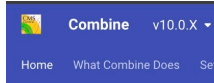
Programmable framework: HistFitter performs complete statistical analyses of pre-formatted input data samples, from a single user-defined configuration file, by putting together tools from several sources in a coherent and programmable framework.

Analysis strategy: HistFitter has built-in concepts of control, signal and validation regions, which are used to constrain, extrapolate and validate data model predictions across an analysis. The framework also introduces a

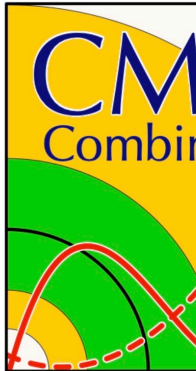
ATLAS framework

How these combinations were performed

ATLAS and CMS
however, b
straightfor

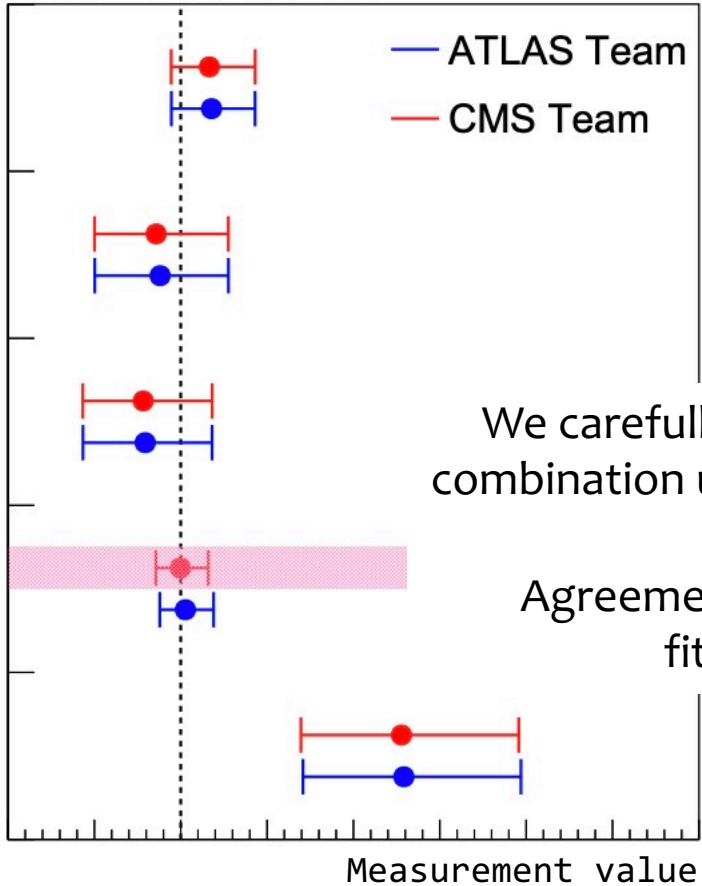


Introduction



Installation instruction

<http://cms-an>



We carefully checked the results on the combination using the **separate** frameworks

Agreement well within tolerance of fit/interval extraction

to perform their own Higgs boson measurements
ange of data & statistical models much more
orted making **statistical models public!**

<http://histfitter.web.cern.ch/histfitter/>

HistFitter A software framework for statistical data analysis

Home

on is accepted by EPJC.

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ATLAS framework

Building the likelihood function

$$L(\vec{\mu}, \vec{\nu}) = \prod_n p \left(\boxed{x_n}; \sum_{i,f} \mu_i \mu^f \boxed{S_{i,n}^f(\vec{\nu})} + \boxed{\sum_k B_k(\vec{\nu})} \right) \cdot \boxed{\prod_i p(y_i; \nu_i)}$$

Expectations under SM

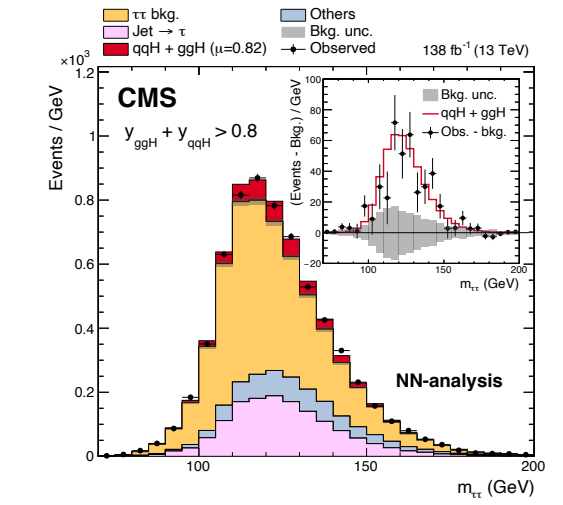
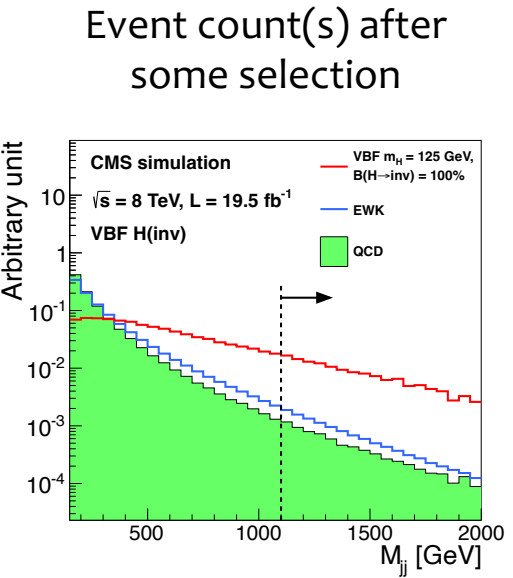
External
"constraints"

Building the likelihood function

$$L(\vec{\mu}, \vec{\nu}) = \prod_n p \left(\boxed{x_n}; \sum_{i,f} \mu_i \mu^f \boxed{S_{i,n}^f(\vec{\nu})} + \sum_k \boxed{B_k(\vec{\nu})} \right) \cdot \prod_i p(y_i; \nu_i)$$

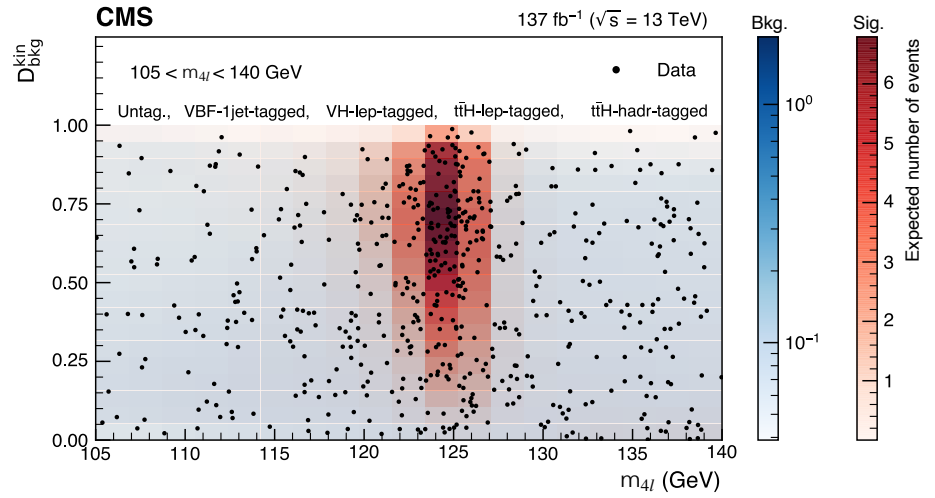
Expectations under SM
External “constraints”

The “data” in each channel can be ...



Number of events in a given bin of some distribution

Multidimensional observable used to separate signal and background



How these combinations were performed

We use the **Likelihood** to interpret the combined datasets from all channels / experiments ...

$$L_{LHC} = L_{ATLAS} \cdot L_{CMS}$$

How these combinations were performed

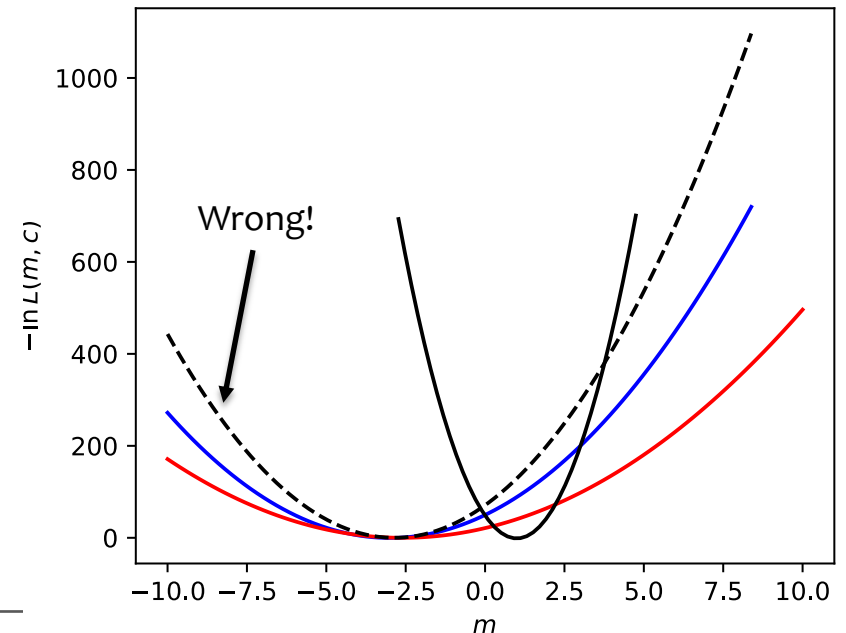
We use the **Likelihood** to interpret the combined datasets from all channels / experiments ...

$$L_{LHC} = L_{ATLAS} \cdot L_{CMS}$$

We **don't use** weighted averages (or any variant thereof) in Higgs studies at the LHC.

- Allows us full access to knowledge of correlations between uncertainties
- Profiling is performed **after** likelihoods are combined
→ proper consideration of the various constraints from ATLAS and CMS data

(Note, CMS+ATLAS top-quark mass combination has used BLUE approach)



Starting from the SM (same model)

To perform measurements and compared to the Standard Model, we **must start from the same definition of the Standard Model**

- *Inclusive* production cross-sections & decay rates, and uncertainties calculated by the LHC Higgs working group

Decay mode	Branching fraction [%]
$H \rightarrow bb$	57.5 ± 1.9
$H \rightarrow WW$	21.6 ± 0.9
$H \rightarrow gg$	8.56 ± 0.86
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	6.30 ± 0.36
$H \rightarrow cc$	2.90 ± 0.35
$H \rightarrow ZZ$	2.67 ± 0.11
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	0.228 ± 0.011
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$	0.155 ± 0.014
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$	0.022 ± 0.001





Production process	Cross section [pb]		Order of calculation
	$\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$	$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$	
ggF	15.0 ± 1.6	19.2 ± 2.0	NNLO(QCD)+NLO(EW)
VBF	1.22 ± 0.03	1.58 ± 0.04	NLO(QCD+EW)+~NNLO(QCD)
WH	0.577 ± 0.016	0.703 ± 0.018	NNLO(QCD)+NLO(EW)
ZH	0.334 ± 0.013	0.414 ± 0.016	NNLO(QCD)+NLO(EW)
$[ggZH]$	0.023 ± 0.007	0.032 ± 0.010	NLO(QCD)
bbH	0.156 ± 0.021	0.203 ± 0.028	5FS NNLO(QCD) + 4FS NLO(QCD)
ttH	0.086 ± 0.009	0.129 ± 0.014	NLO(QCD)
tH	0.012 ± 0.001	0.018 ± 0.001	NLO(QCD)
Total	17.4 ± 1.6	22.3 ± 2.0	

LHC-HWG YR3: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1307.1347>

Starting from the SM (same model)

To perform measurements and compared to the Standard Model, we **must start from the same definition of the Standard Model**

- *Inclusive* production cross-sections & decay rates, and uncertainties calculated by the LHC Higgs working group 
- *Acceptance* effects and observable distributions derived from simulated samples → not necessarily the same between ATLAS and CMS (preferences, time of analysis etc) 
- Need to introduce corrections to synchronize predictions for the signal (Higgs) production

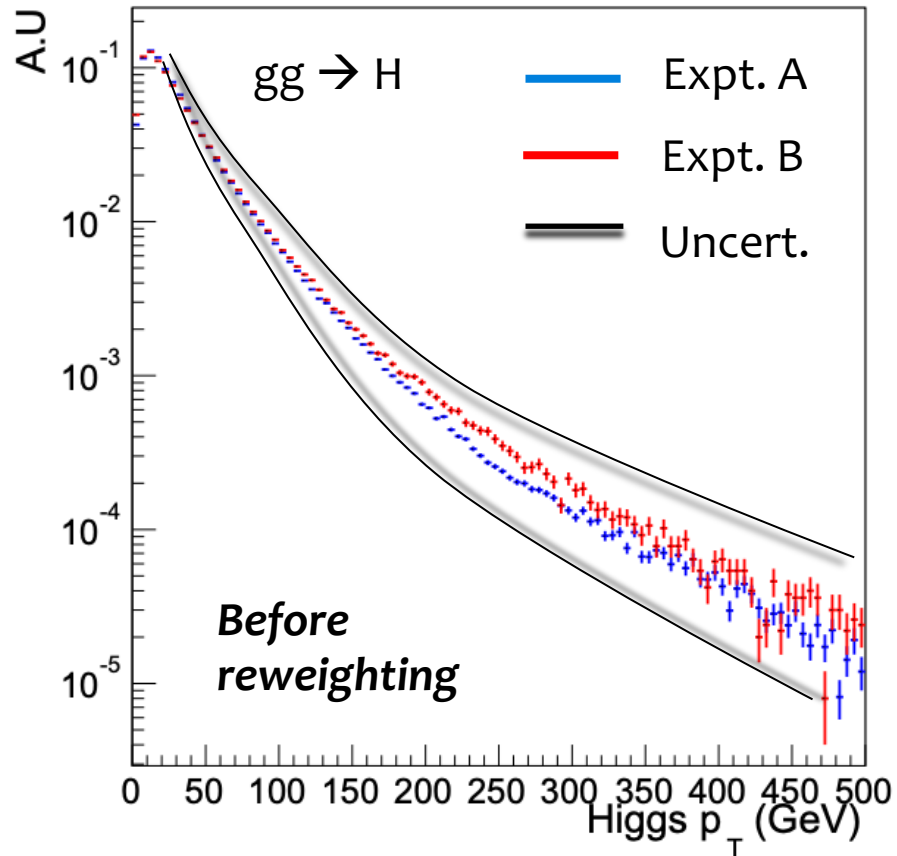
SM Higgs MC to calculate acceptance in each channel (V - p_T , n -jets etc)

Production process	Event generator	
	ATLAS	CMS
ggF *	POWHEG [30–34]	POWHEG
VBF	POWHEG	POWHEG
WH	PYTHIA8 [35]	PYTHIA6.4 [36]
ZH ($qq \rightarrow ZH$ or $qg \rightarrow ZH$)	PYTHIA8	PYTHIA6.4
$ggZH$ ($gg \rightarrow ZH$)	POWHEG	See text
ttH	POWHEL [44]	PYTHIA6.4
tHq ($qb \rightarrow tHq$)	MADGRAPH [46]	AMC@NLO [29]
tHW ($gb \rightarrow tHW$)	AMC@NLO	AMC@NLO
bbH	PYTHIA8	PYTHIA6, AMC@NLO

*Higgs p_T distribution for ggF production with HRes2.1 (NNLO+NNLL QCD)

Starting from the SM (same model)

Better to decide on definition of “SM” before producing individual results but it’s possible to account for differences after the fact



ATLAS and CMS use the “latest and greatest” calculation available but “latest” depends on **when** the publication is complete.

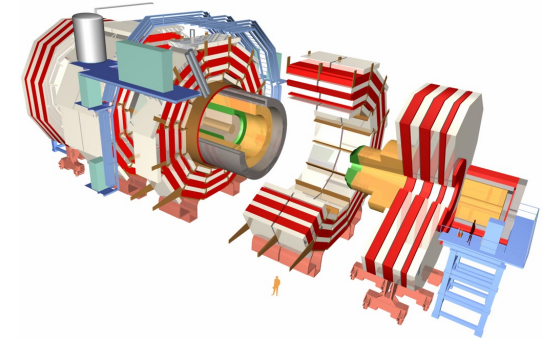
Typically differences between ATLAS and CMS signal predictions were \ll uncertainty on the prediction.

Reweight simulation to “best” prediction so that we start from the same inputs \rightarrow uncertainties can be **properly correlated**

We probably spent longer deciding which experiment was A or B than necessary 😊

Systematic uncertainties – (Couplings paper)

Combination consists of nearly 600 categories with a total of around **4200** nuisance parameters describing the composition of the different signal and backgrounds

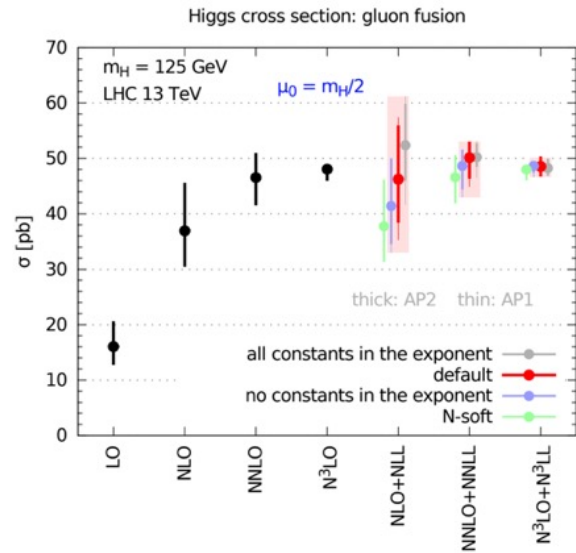


Experimental/Detector systematics:

- Object efficiencies, energy scales, luminosity
- Largely uncorrelated between ATLAS and CMS*

Signal theory uncertainties:

- Correlate inclusive x-section uncertainties, QCD scale, pdf, UEPS, Branching ratios, jet counting**
- De-correlate effects on object acceptance as these are often data-driven/estimation procedures generally differ

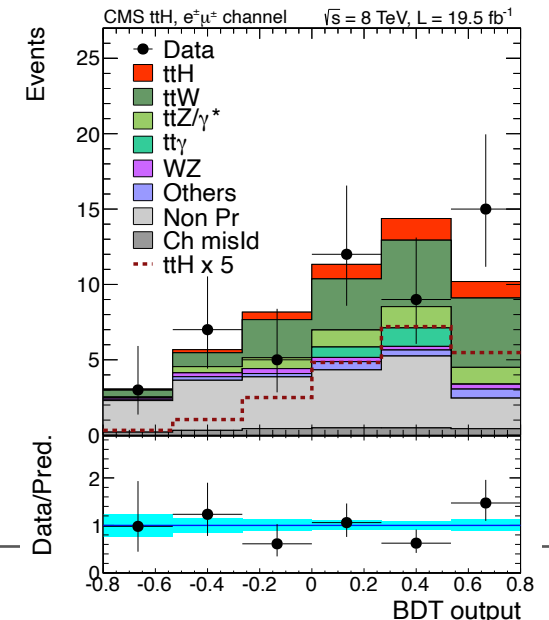


Background theory uncertainties:

- Often rather different phase-spaces considered for two experiments or data-driven estimates
- Mostly uncorrelated with few exceptions (gg/qqZZ continuum, ttW, ttZ X-sections)

*Partial correlation of common luminosity measurement

** Follow the recommendations of the LHC-HXSWG



Theoretical uncertainties

Correlating systematic uncertainties requires common strategy for modelling the effects of uncertainties

Nuisance parameter name	Systematic uncertainty
QCDscale_ggH	QCD scale, ggH
QCDscale_ggH1in	QCD scale, ggH+ \geq 1-jet (ST)
QCDscale_ggH2in	QCD scale, ggH+ \geq 2-jets (ST)
QCDscale_ggH2in_vbf	QCD scale, ggH+ \geq 2-jets, in VBF phase space (ST)
QCDscale_ggH2in_vh	QCD scale, ggH+ \geq 2-jets, in VH phase space (ST)
QCDscale_ggH3in	QCD scale, ggH+ \geq 3-jets (ST)
QCDscale_qqH	QCD scale, qqH
QCDscale_VH	QCD scale, WH and $qq \rightarrow ZH$
QCDscale_ggZH	QCD scale, $gg \rightarrow ZH$
QCDscale_ttH	QCD scale, ttH
QCDscale_WtH	QCD scale, tHW
QCDscale_tHjb	QCD scale, tHq
QCDscale_bbH	QCD scale, bbH
QCDscale_ttW	QCD scale, ttW
QCDscale_ttZ	QCD scale, ttZ
QCDscale_V	QCD scale, W/Z when from MC
QCDscale_VV	QCD scale, $(qq \rightarrow)VV$, mainly qqZZ in $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$
QCDscale_ggZZ	QCD scale, $gg \rightarrow ZZ$

Agreeing convention not only on how to model SM theoretical uncertainties involved long conversations between ATLAS & CMS analysts as well as experts from the theory community

Relevance of (groups) of systematic uncertainties

Simplest model (discovery model) is one overall scaling parameter $\mu := \mu_i = \mu_f$
 $\forall i, f \in \{ttH, qqH, H \rightarrow ZZ, \dots\}$

	Best-fit μ	Uncertainty				
		Total	Stat	Expt	Thbgd	Thsig
ATLAS and CMS (meas.)	1.09	+0.11 -0.10	+0.07 -0.07	+0.04 -0.04	+0.03 -0.03	+0.07 -0.06
ATLAS and CMS (exp.)	—	+0.11 -0.10	+0.07 -0.07	+0.04 -0.04	+0.03 -0.03	+0.06 -0.06
ATLAS (meas.)	1.20	+0.15 -0.14	+0.10 -0.10	+0.06 -0.06	+0.04 -0.04	+0.08 -0.07
CMS (meas.)	0.98	+0.14 -0.13	+0.10 -0.09	+0.06 -0.05	+0.04 -0.04	+0.08 -0.07

Theory uncert dominated by ggF incl. x-section

Combination timelines

All discussions happen(ed) in the **LHC Higgs Combination Group (LHC-HCG)**

“Open” forum with conveners from both ATLAS and CMS → answer to co-ordination from both experiments

Charge

The working group has been charged to produce a combined Higgs result from LHC (ATLAS and CMS) Higgs analyses. The mandate of the group is as follows

- The implementation of Higgs boson theory aspects based on LHC Higgs XS WG recommendations will be discussed within the group. If needed, the group will request additional information from the LHC Higgs XS WG.
- Monte Carlo generators and systematic variations are to be compared and unified where profitable and consistent with the overall MC and systematic uncertainty strategy in the individual experiments. This could result in sharing MC samples between ATLAS and CMS.
- Technical aspects regarding the construction and usage of likelihood functions are to be discussed and solutions implemented as homogeneously as possible, including common naming conventions and tools. This includes efforts to construct simplified likelihood functions.

05 Feb LHC-HCG Working Meeting (protected)

January 2015

23 Jan LHC-HCG Working Meeting (protected)

15 Jan LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

December 2014

11 Dec LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

04 Dec LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

November 2014

26 Nov LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

13 Nov LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

October 2014

29 Oct LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

16 Oct LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

September 2014

24 Sep LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

17 Sep LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

03 Sep LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

August 2014

27 Aug LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

20 Aug LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

13 Aug LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

23 Apr LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

09 Apr LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

02 Apr LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

March 2014

12 Mar LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

February 2014

26 Feb LHC-HCG meeting (protected)

e.g > 1 year of discussions for m_H combination

Example timeline:

m_H

Feb 2014 – Mar 2015



- 05 Feb LHC-HCG Working Meeting (protected)
- January 2015
- 23 Jan LHC-HCG Working Meeting (protected)
- 15 Jan LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- December 2014
- 11 Dec LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 04 Dec LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- November 2014
- 26 Nov LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 13 Nov LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- October 2014
- 29 Oct LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 16 Oct LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- September 2014
- 24 Sep LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 17 Sep LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 03 Sep LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- August 2014
- 27 Aug LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 20 Aug LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 13 Aug LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 06 Aug LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- July 2014
- 30 Jul LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 16 Jul LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- June 2014
- 11 Jun LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- May 2014
- 28 May LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 14 May LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 07 May LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- April 2014
- 23 Apr LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 09 Apr LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- 02 Apr LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- March 2014
- 12 Mar LHC-HCG meeting (protected)
- February 2014
- 26 Feb LHC-HCG meeting (protected)



First full combination (toy data)

Parameterization for m_H nominal fits

First discussions on $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ nuisances and exchange of $H\gamma\gamma$ workspaces (toy datasets)

Theory uncertainties discussions

Discussions on nuisance parameters, + combination of $H \rightarrow 4l$ toys

Technical Discussions, first tests of exchanging $H \rightarrow 4l$ inputs

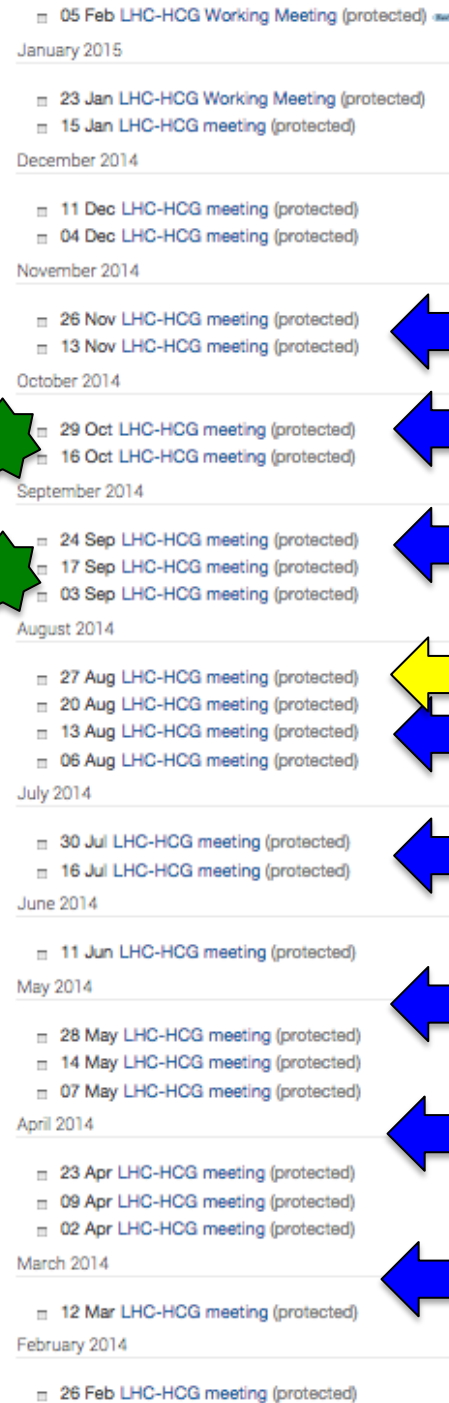
Example timeline:

m_H

CMS $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
paper

ATLAS
combined mass
paper

Feb 2014 – Mar 2015



Detailed comparisons of scans from CMS and ATLAS (10^{-6} precision on LH scans)

Full set of tests implemented

Compatibility tests proposed

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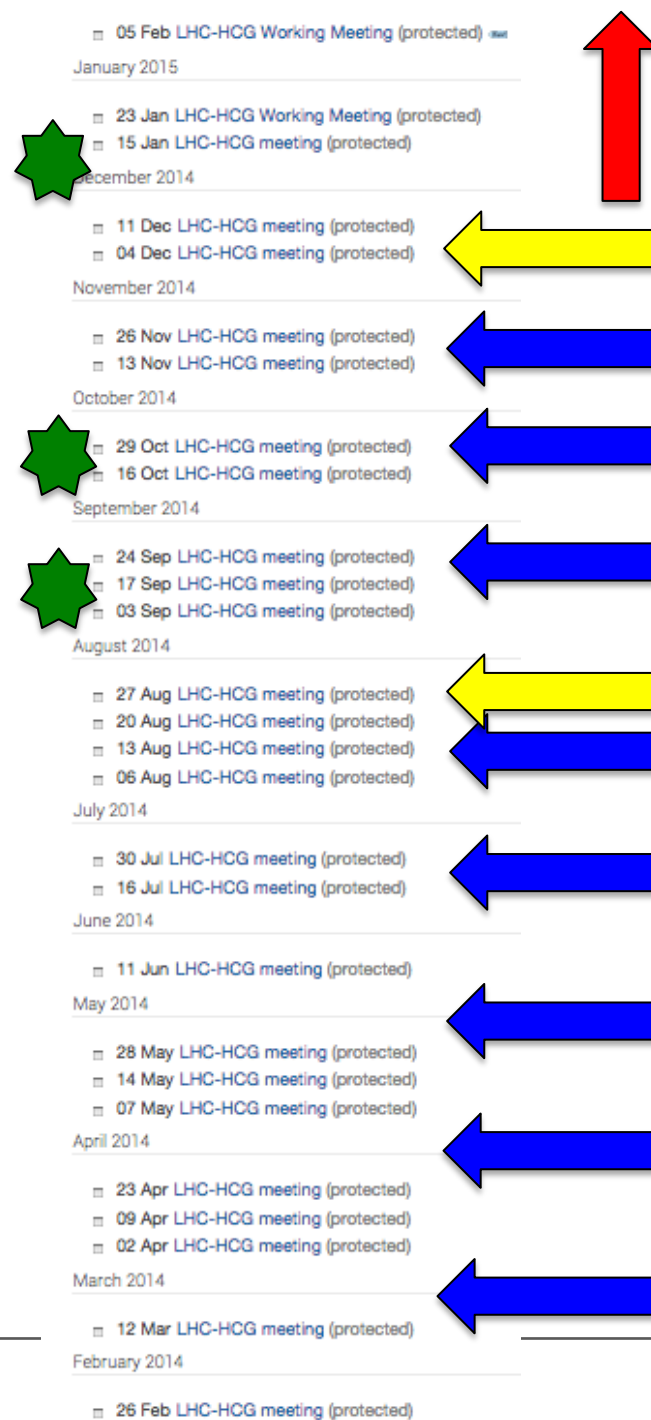
m_H

CMS combined properties paper

CMS $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ paper

ATLAS combined mass paper

Feb 2014 – Mar 2015



LHC Combined mass paper submitted 26th March 2015

Unblind Full Combination!

Detailed comparisons of scans from CMS and ATLAS (10^{-6} precision on LH scans)

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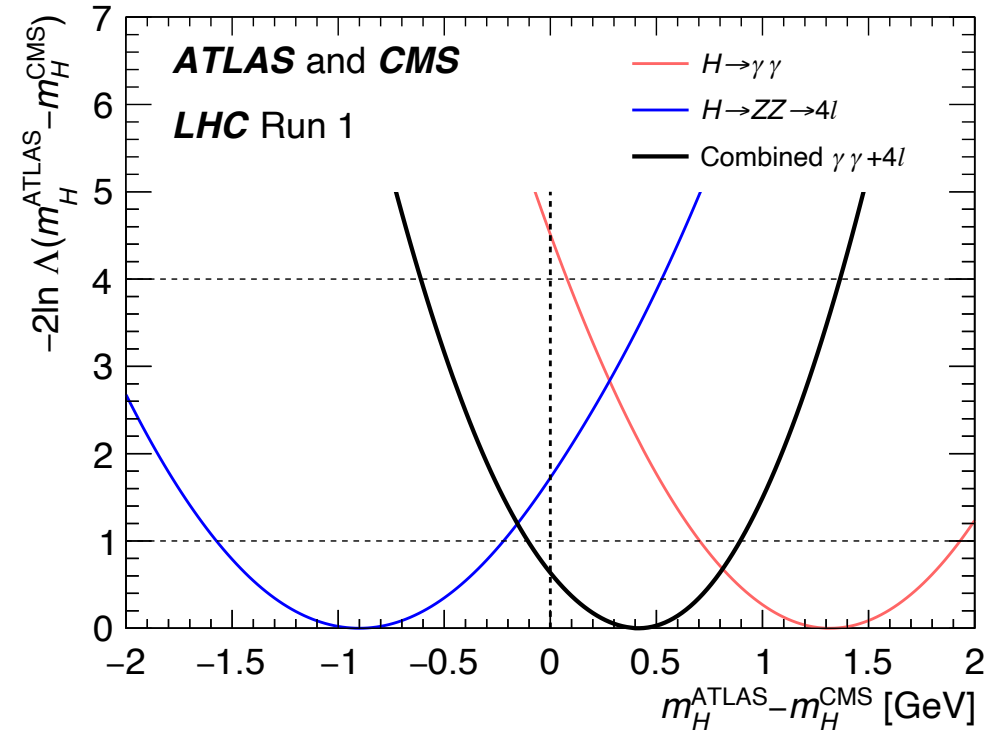
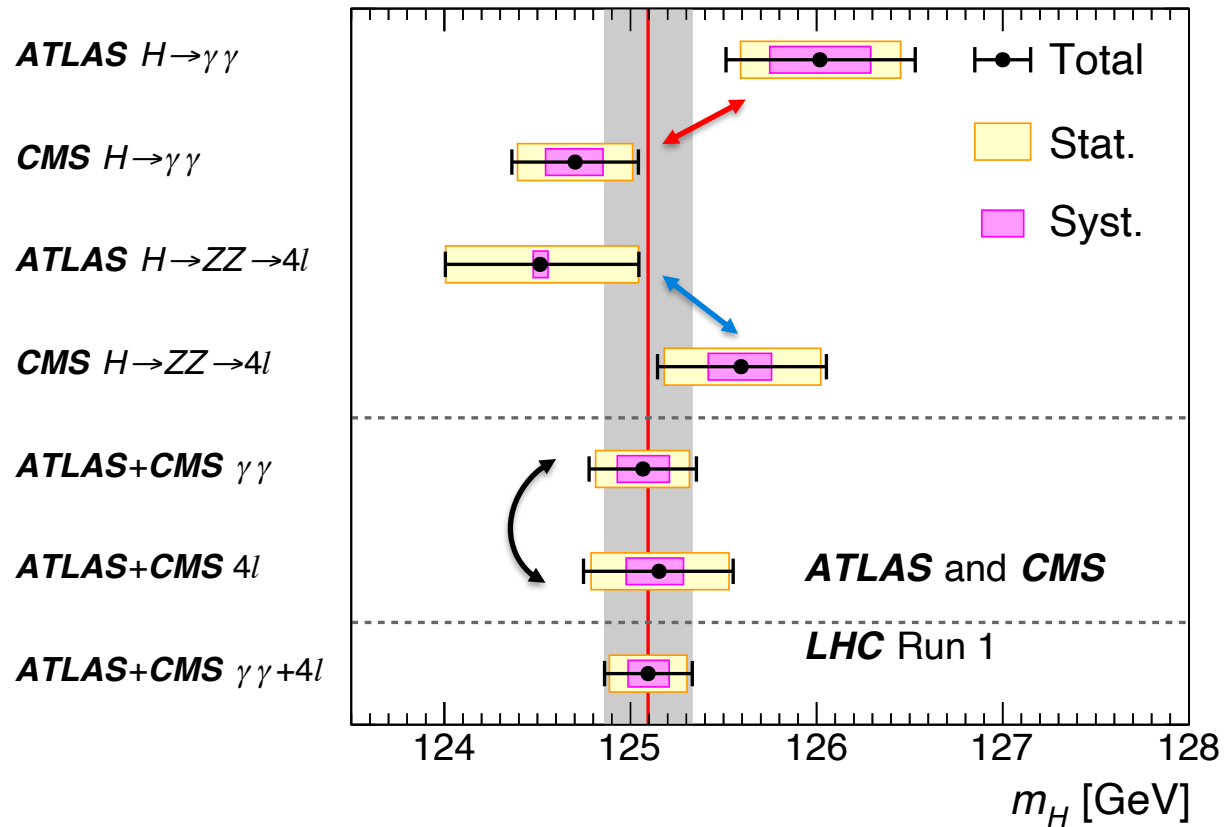
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Technical Discussions, first tests of exchanging $H \rightarrow 4l$ inputs

Compatibility checks

Introduced new parameterizations ($\Delta\mu$ or Δm) to investigate compatibility between the measurements ...



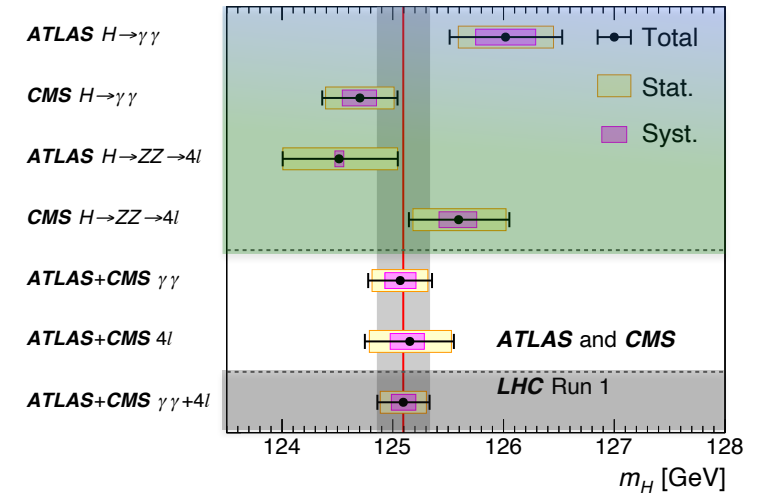
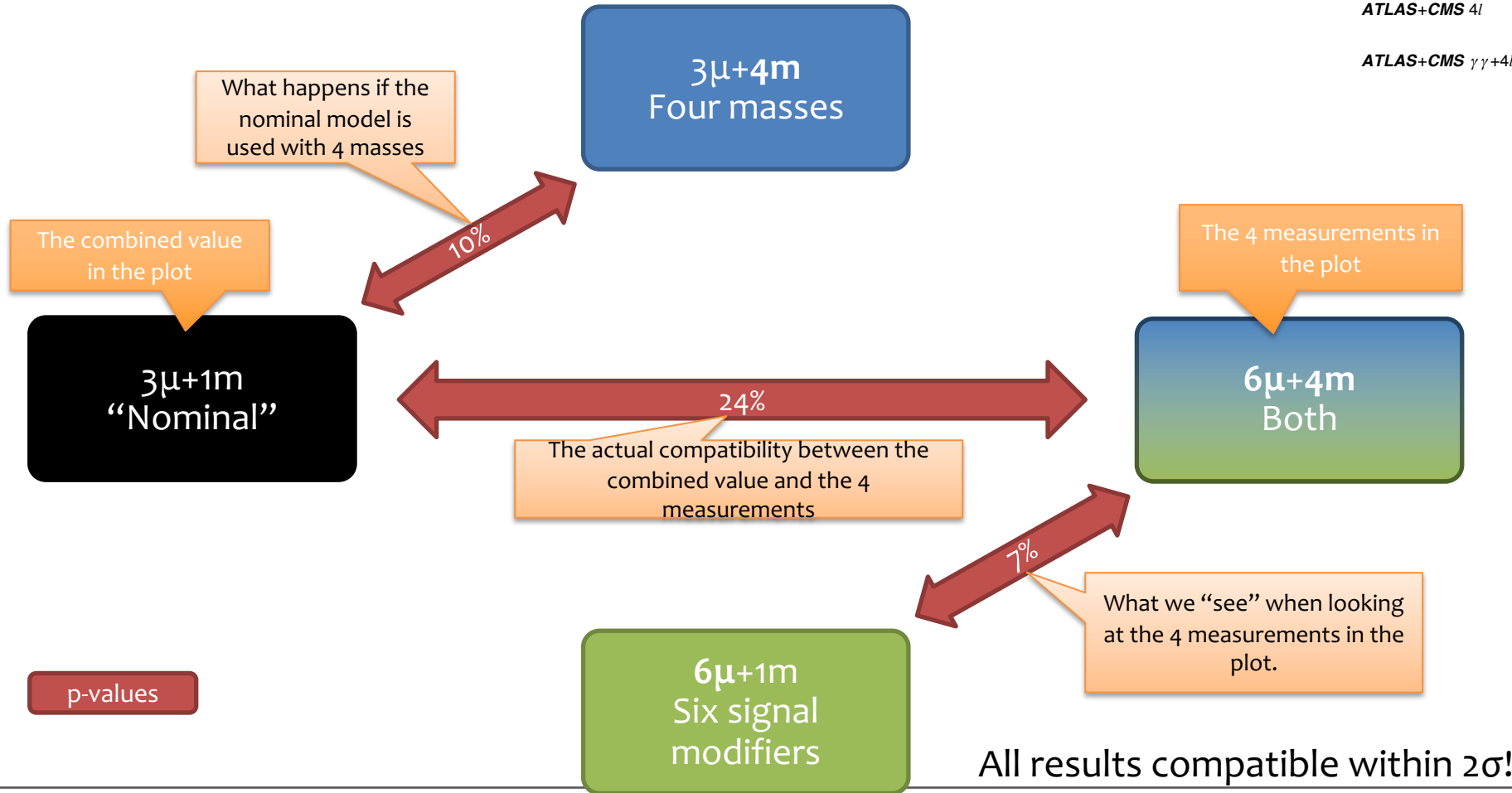
Calculate measure of compatibility using log-likelihood

$$\sqrt{-2 \log \Lambda(\Delta m = 0)}$$

→ accounts for correlations between ATLAS & CMS

Compatibility checks

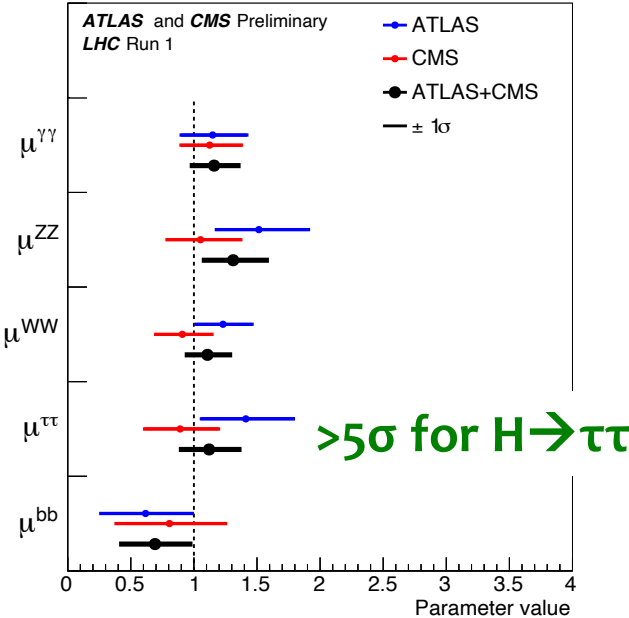
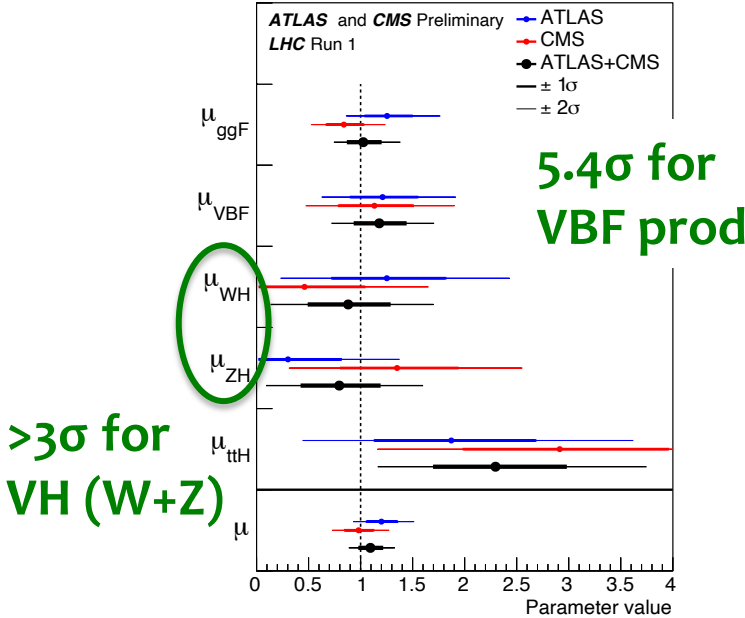
More ways to check compatibility of the result ...



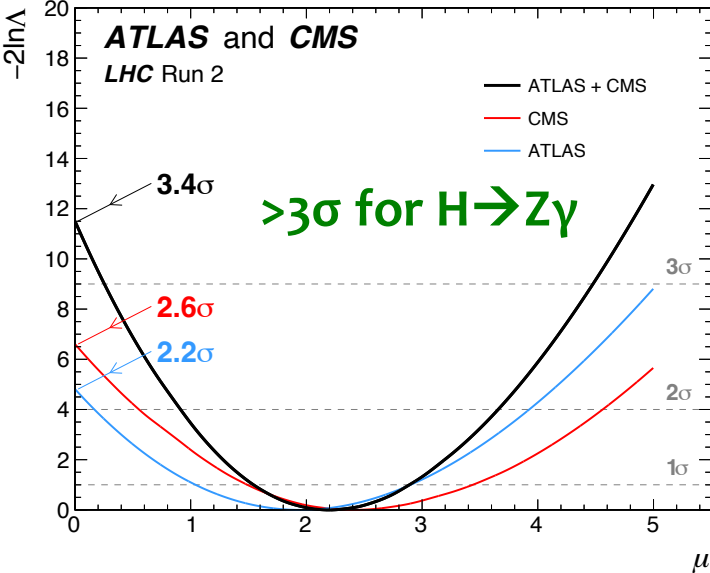
Benefits of combinations

The combined measurements of the Higgs boson mass and its production/decay rates were published after the discovery and after each individual experiment completed their combinations

An improvement of $\sqrt{2}$ is the best one can expect (no correlations) on any individual measurement, however it is also possible that combination can lead to **new statements** about the physics



Get the most out of the data!



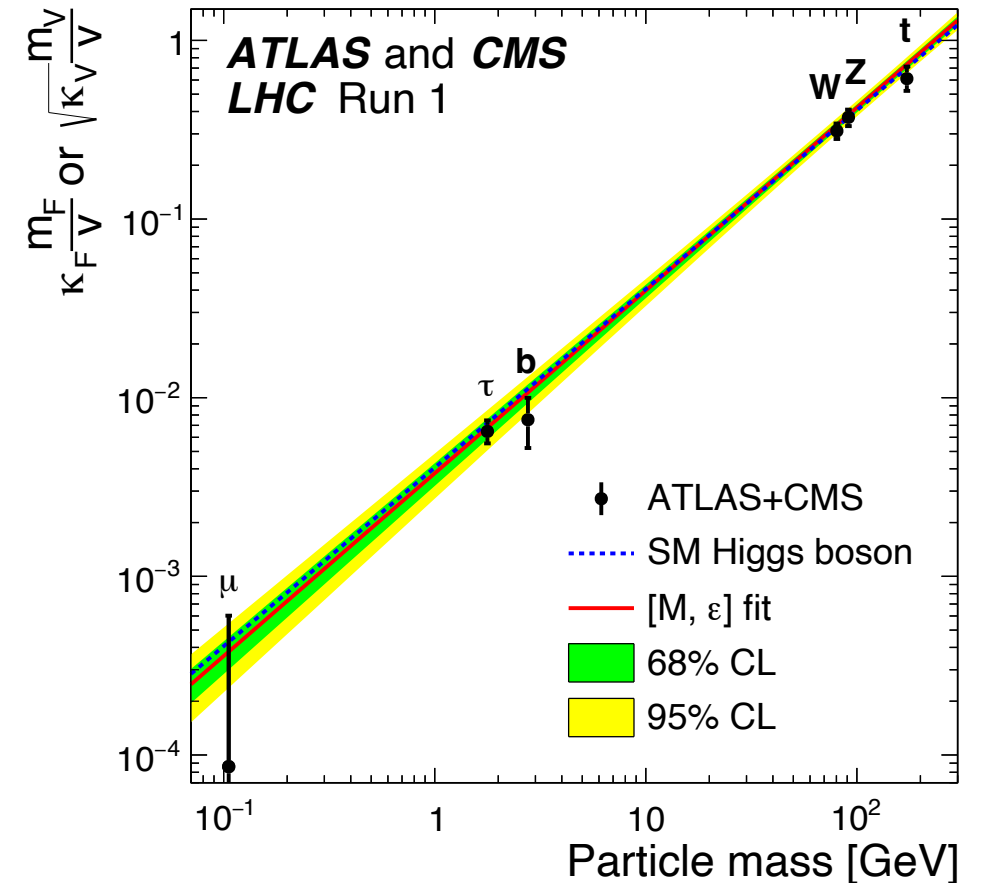
Summary

ATLAS + CMS performed successful Higgs Combinations in Run-1/2

- Higgs boson mass, couplings and recent $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$
- Combinations performed at the likelihood level \rightarrow requires exchange of full statistical model and data sets
- Separate frameworks require common exchange format

Sociological and scientific benefits

- Some work needed to setup structures to allow combinations to take place (LHC-HWG, LHC-HCG)
- Followed a blind procedure towards final combined set of results
- Open attitude towards cross-checking each other's work and the final results \rightarrow common goal of the best science in the end
- Combinations provide scientific results beyond $\sqrt{2}$ improvement in measurements



Summary

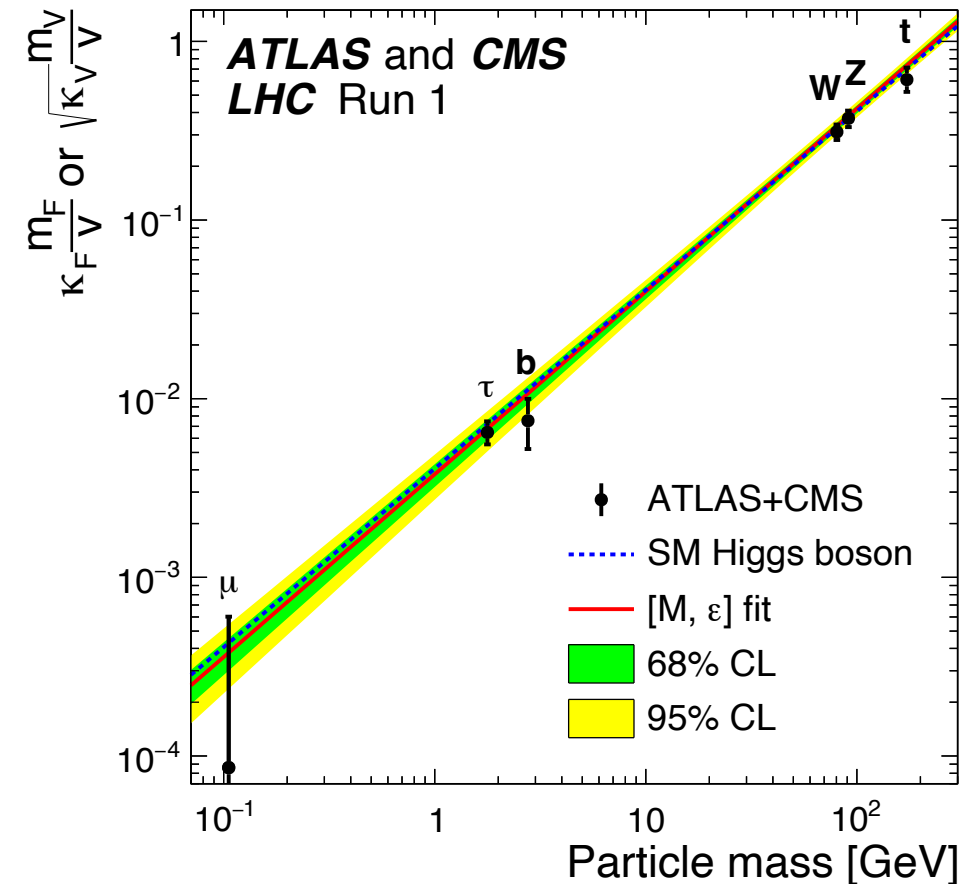
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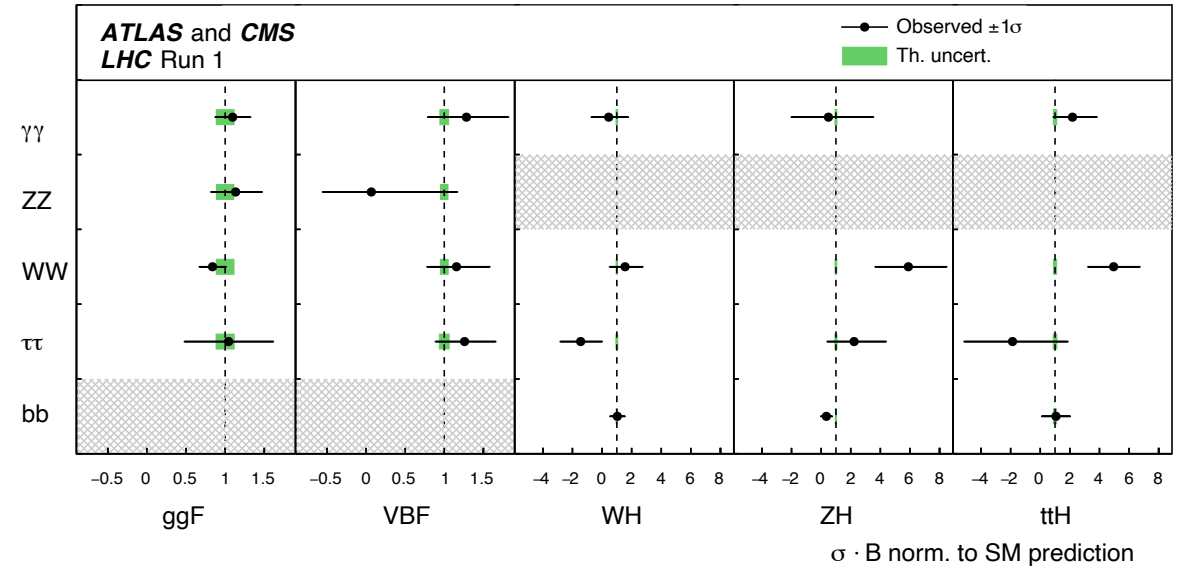
Thanks!



Backup



Inputs to the Higgs combination



Inputs for the production/decay and couplings combination


	Untagged	VBF	VH	ttH(+tH)
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	✓	✓	✓	✓
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$	✓	✓	✓	✓
$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 2l2\nu$	✓	✓	✓	✓
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	✓	✓	✓	✓
$H \rightarrow bb$	✗	✗	✓	✓
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$	✓	✓	✗	✗

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **132**, 261902 (2024)

Editors' Suggestion

Featured in Physics

Combination of Measurements of the Top Quark Mass from Data Collected by the ATLAS and CMS Experiments at $\sqrt{s}=7$ and 8 TeV

A. Hayrapetyan *et al.**(CMS Collaboration)[†](ATLAS Collaboration)[‡] (Received 13 February 2024; accepted 1 April 2024; published 27 June 2024; corrected 12 August 2024)

A combination of fifteen top quark mass measurements performed by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at the LHC is presented. The datasets used correspond to an integrated luminosity of up to 5 and 20 fb⁻¹ of proton-proton collisions at center-of-mass energies of 7 and 8 TeV, respectively. The combination includes measurements in top quark pair events that exploit both the semileptonic and hadronic decays of the top quark, and a measurement using events enriched in single top quark production via the electroweak *t* channel. The combination accounts for the correlations between measurements and achieves an improvement in the total uncertainty of 31% relative to the most precise input measurement. The result is $m_t = 172.52 \pm 0.14(\text{stat}) \pm 0.30(\text{syst})$ GeV, with a total uncertainty of 0.33 GeV.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.132.261902](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.132.261902)

CMS Physics Analysis Summary

Contact: cms-pag-conveners-bphysics@cern.ch

2020/08/05

Combination of the ATLAS, CMS and LHCb results on the $B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays

The ATLAS, CMS and LHCb Collaborations

Abstract

A combination of results on the rare $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays from the ATLAS, CMS, and LHCb experiments using data collected at the Large Hadron Collider between 2011 and 2016, is presented. The $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ branching fraction is obtained to be $(2.69^{+0.37}_{-0.35}) \times 10^{-9}$ and the effective lifetime of the $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decay is measured to be $\tau_{B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-} = 1.91^{+0.37}_{-0.35}$ ps. An upper limit on the $B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ branching fraction is evaluated to be $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 1.6 (1.9) \times 10^{-10}$ at 90% (95%) confidence level. An upper limit on the ratio of the $B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ and $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ branching fractions is obtained to be 0.052 (0.060) at 90% (95%) confidence level.

(Obvious?) Warning about combining likelihoods

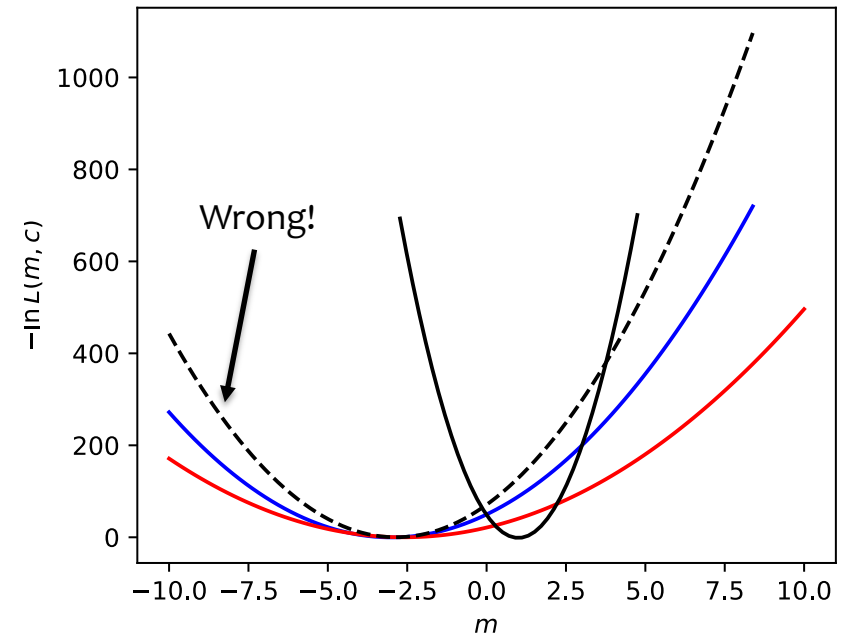
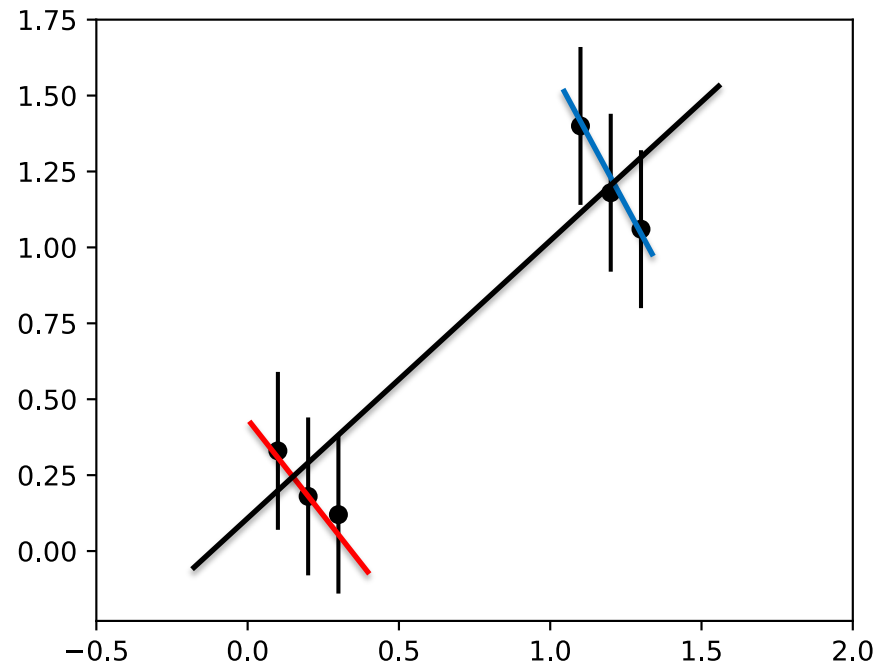
Cannot sum **profiled log-likelihoods!**

$$-\ln L_{\text{comb}}(\mu, \hat{\nu}(\mu)) \neq -\ln L_1(\mu, \hat{\nu}(\mu)) - \ln L_2(\mu, \hat{\nu}(\mu))$$

Imagine fitting a straight line to the points

$$y = mx + c$$

The profiled likelihoods as a function of the slope **do not sum to give the correct combined profiled likelihood!**



Relevance of (groups) of systematic uncertainties

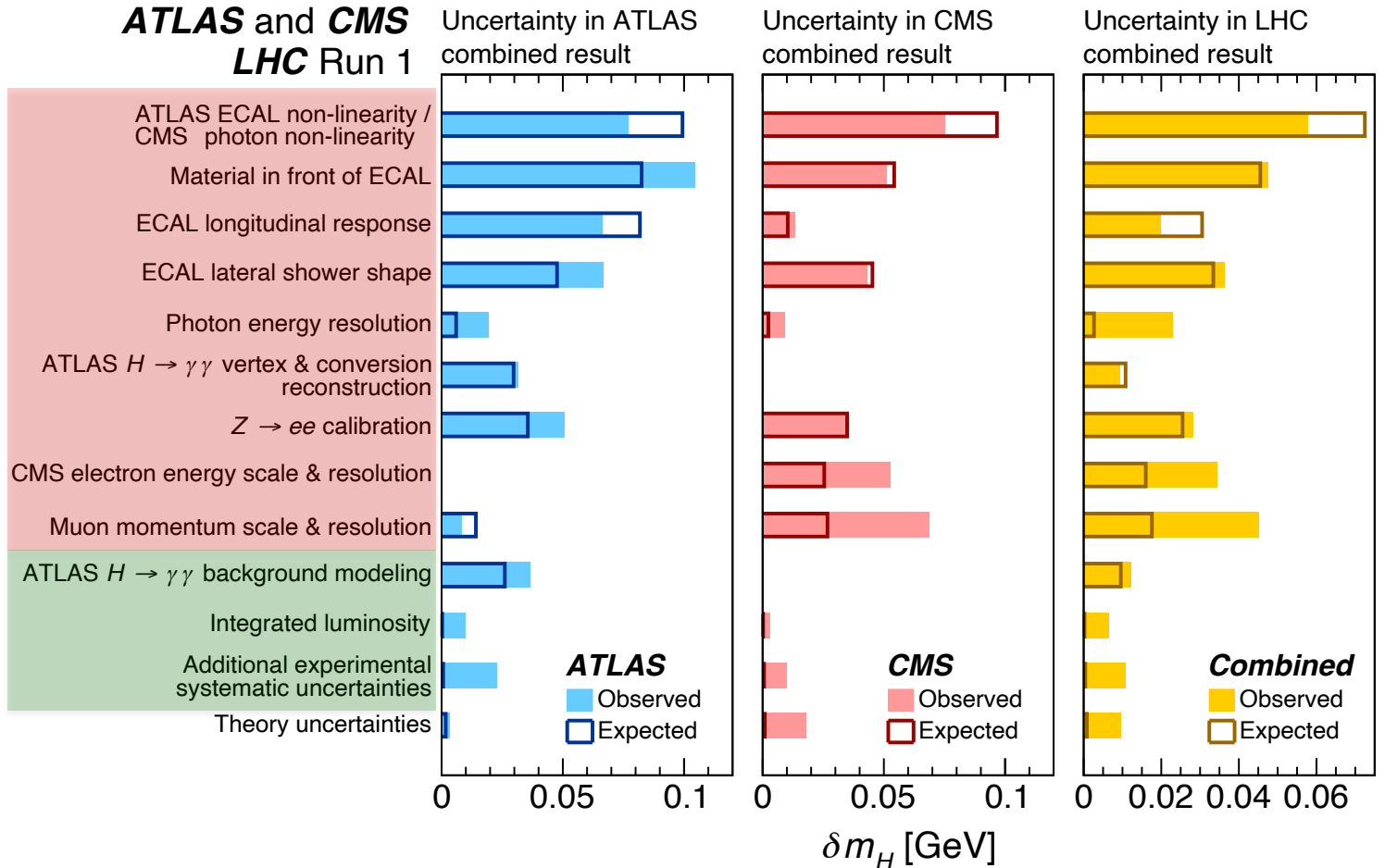
m_H

Carefully studied the relevance (impact) of various groups of systematic uncertainties.

Correlations between dominant sources should be studied in greater detail → for m_H , most experimental uncertainties kept uncorrelated, correlated (theory) parameters are sub-dominant in this case

Energy/momentum scale and resolution of μ , e and γ dominate systematic uncertainty for combined mass measurement

Other experimental uncertainties (eff, JES, luminosity...)



Nuisance parameters

We model the effects of systematic uncertainties through the introduction of nuisance parameters into our model

$$p(X; \theta) \rightarrow p(X; \mu, \nu)$$

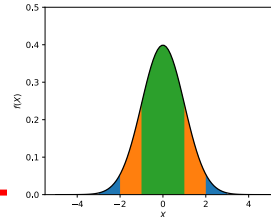
μ **Parameters of interest:** cross-section, Top mass, ...

ν **Nuisance parameters:** Jet energy scale, Luminosity, ...

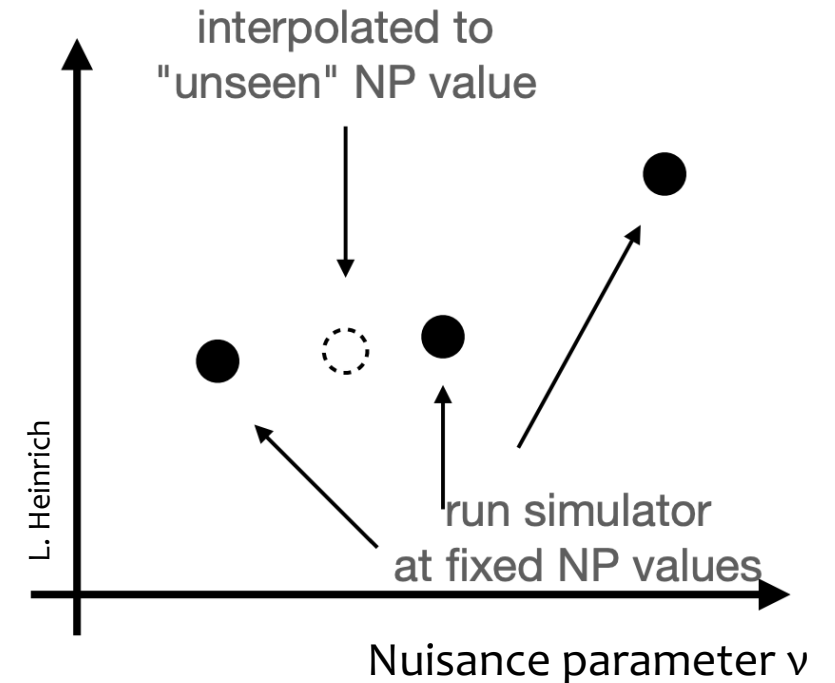
We need to choose a parameterization for the effects of each of our nuisance parameters

e.g counting experiment – 30% lumi uncertainty

$$e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \rightarrow e^{-\lambda(r, \nu)} \frac{\lambda(r, \nu)^k}{k!} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\nu^2}$$



$$\lambda(r, \nu) = r\sigma L_0(1.3)^\nu A\epsilon$$



Public Statistical Models

News › News › Topic: Experiments

Voir en [français](#)

CMS releases Higgs boson discovery data to the public

The collaboration has also made publicly available the software that it developed to search for the unique particle

16 APRIL, 2024 | By CMS collaboration

CMS event display of a candidate Higgs boson decaying into two photons, one of the two decay channels that were key to the discovery of the particle. (Image: CERN)

<https://home.cern/news/news/experiments/cms-releases-higgs-boson-discovery-data-public>

https://www.symmetrymagazine.org/article/atlas-releases-full-orchestra-of-analysis-instruments?language_content_entity=und

symmetry topics follow +

ATLAS releases 'full orchestra' of analysis instruments

01/14/21 | By Stephanie Melchor

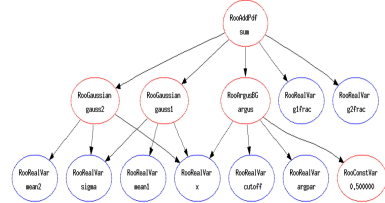
The ATLAS collaboration has begun to publish likelihood functions, information that will allow researchers to better understand and use their experiment's data in future analyses.

Courtesy of CERN

Roofit/RooStats

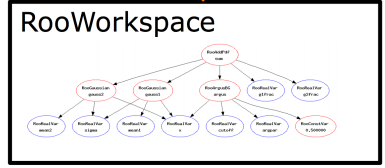
ROOT based statistical modeling tool is the workhorse for many analyses at the LHC

Make persistent for collaborating



```

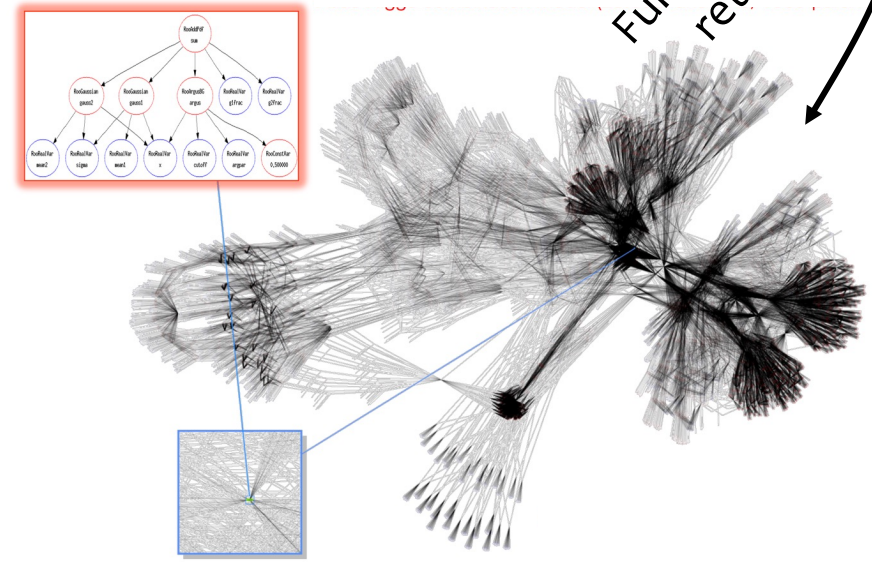
RooWorkspace w("w") ;
w.import(sum) ;
w.writeToFile("model.root") ;
    
```



Wouter Verkerke, NIKHEF

Mathematical concept	Roofit class
variable x	RooRealVar
function $f(x)$	RooAbsReal
PDF $f(x)$	RooAbsPdf
space point \vec{x}	RooArgSet
integral $\int_{x_{min}}^{x_{max}} f(x)dx$	RooRealIntegral
list of space points	RooAbsData

Full model easily retrievable



<https://root.cern.ch/roofit>