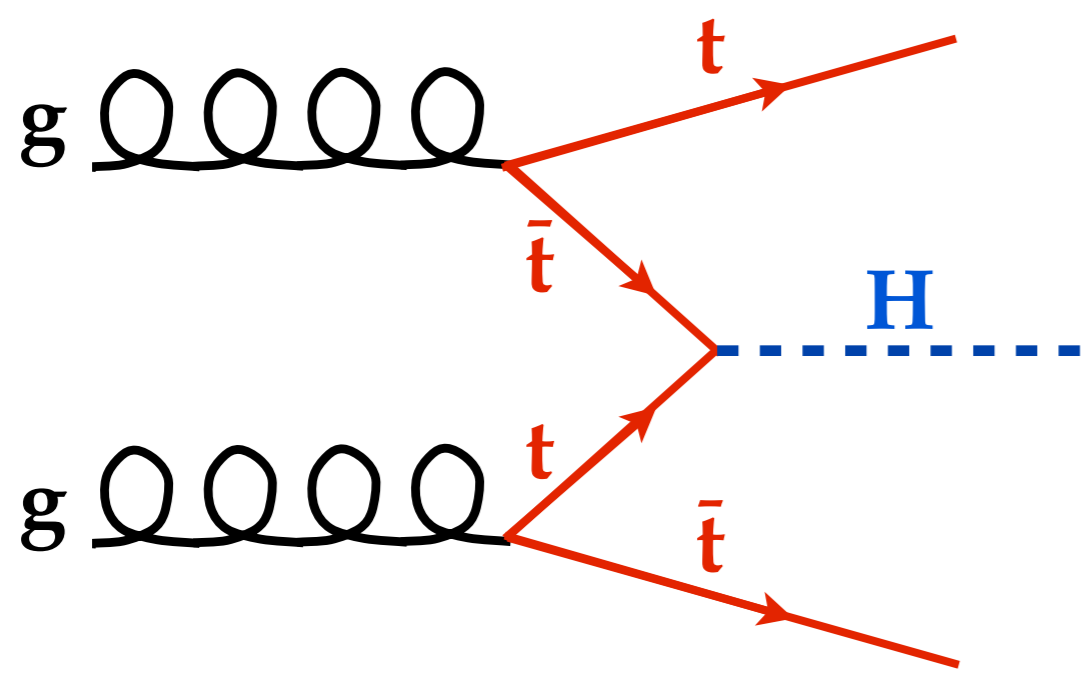
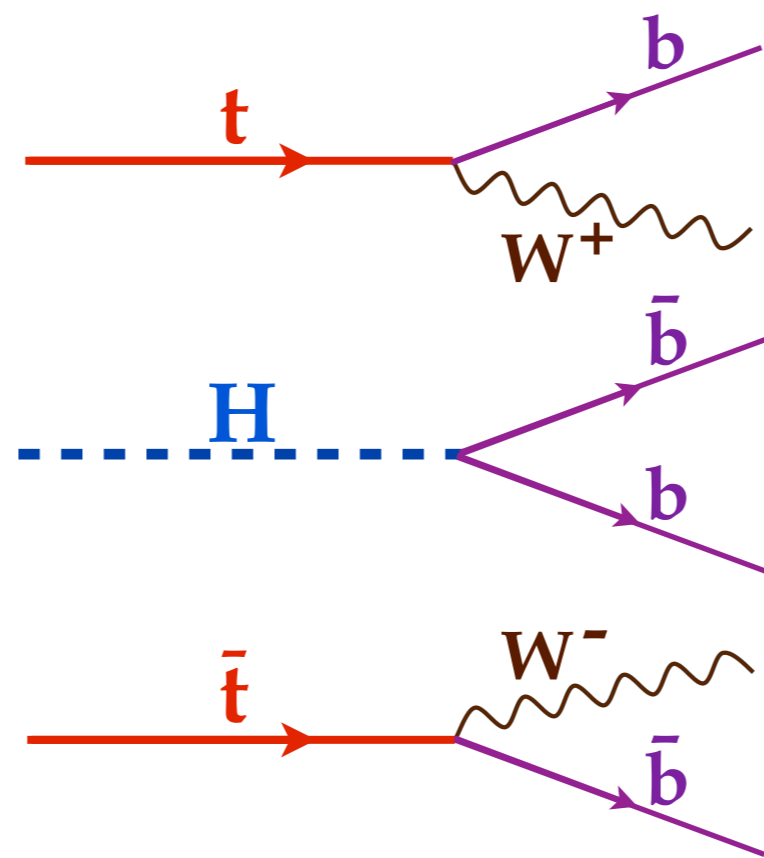


# Search for Higgs in association with top quark pairs at CMS

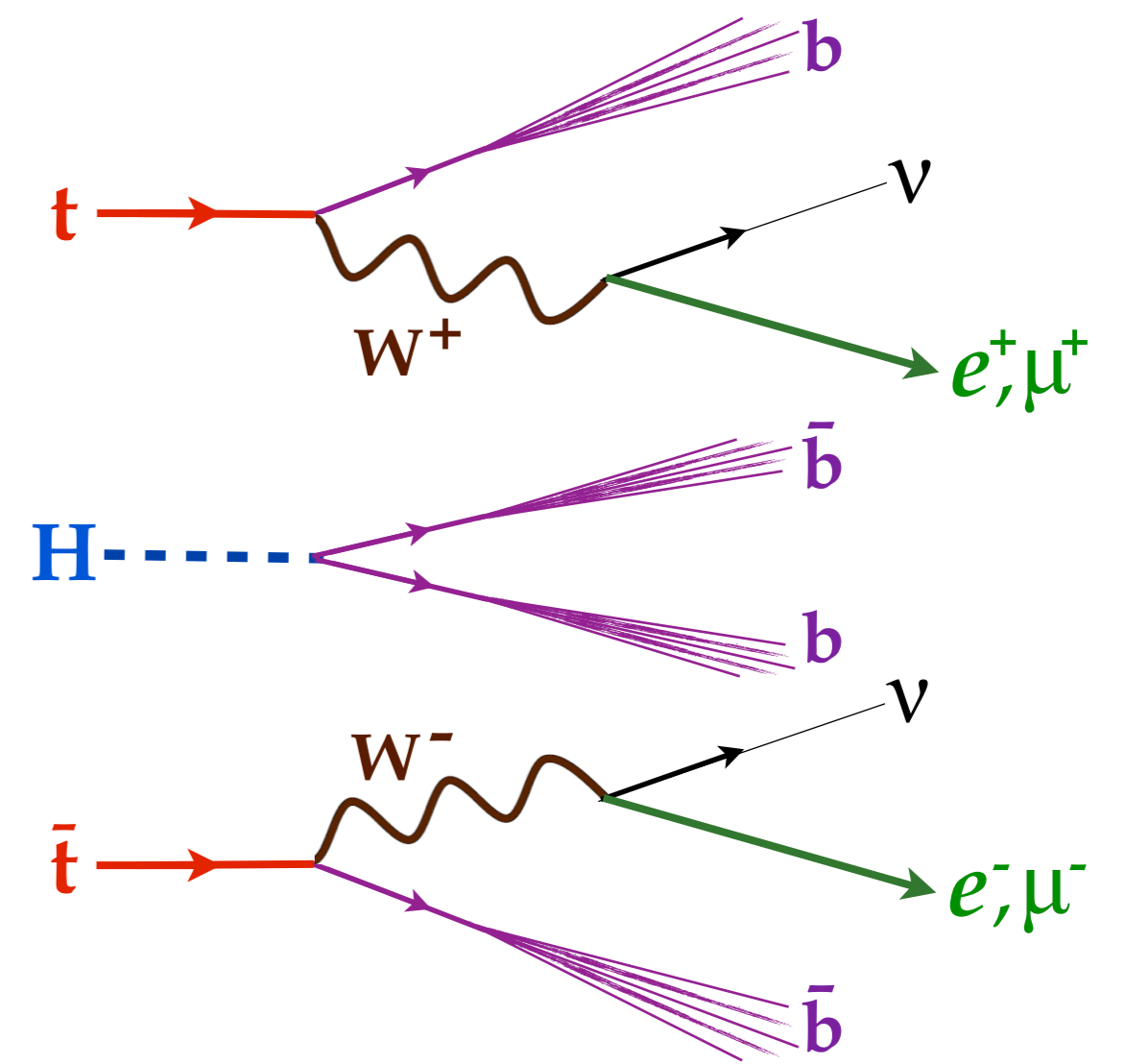
Andrew Brinkerhoff, Kevin Lannon, Wuming Luo, Jason Slaunwhite, Anna Woodard  
 Sarah Boutle, Joseph Goodell, Chris Neu, John Wood  
 Richard Hughes, Darren Puigh, Geoff Smith, Brian Winer



At the LHC, the Higgs can be produced in association with top pairs. This process allows us to directly probe the coupling of the Higgs to top quarks.



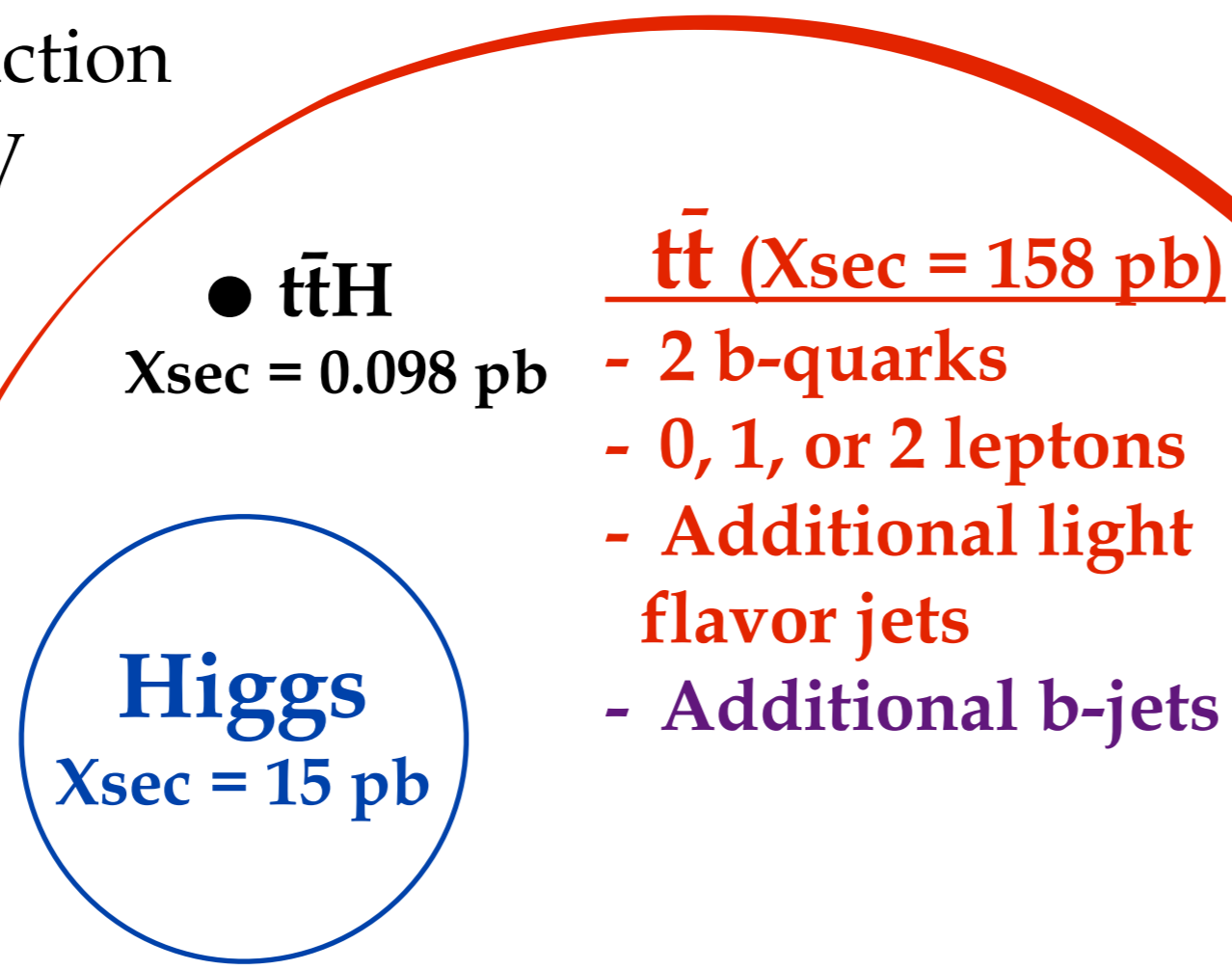
The dominant decay mode allows us to make a significant contribution to the inclusive  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  cross section measurement



Final state with 4 b-jets plus 2 leptons or 1 lepton + jets

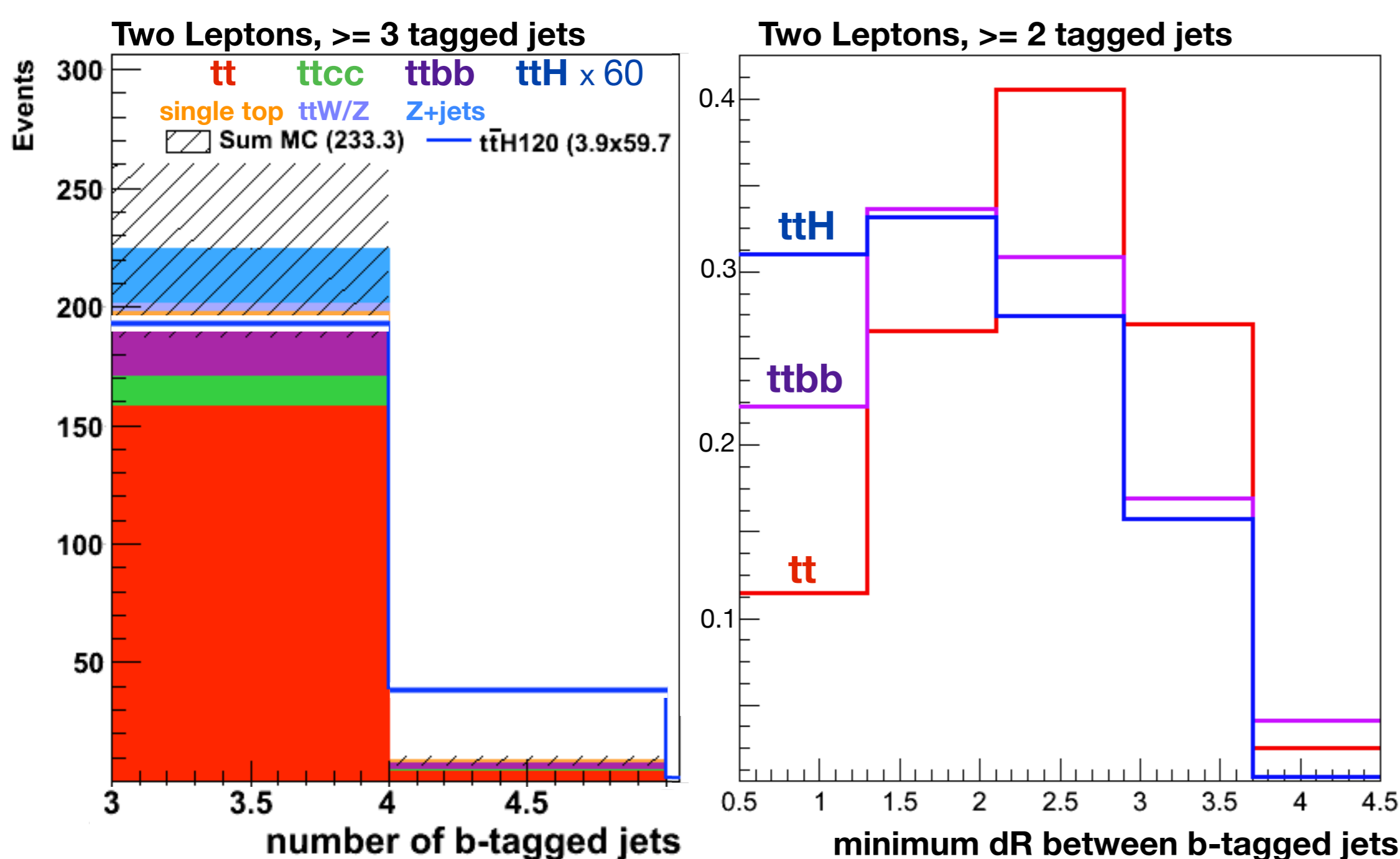
## Challenge: small signal, large backgrounds

The Standard Model prediction for  $t\bar{t}H$  production at 8 TeV ( $m_H = 125$  GeV) is 98 fb - 150 times smaller than the inclusive Higgs cross-section, and 1600 times smaller than the dominant background,  $t\bar{t}$ .



## Discriminating variables: $t\bar{t}H$ vs. $t\bar{t}$ vs. $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$

The final state of  $t\bar{t}H$  can be distinguished from  $t\bar{t}$  by the number of b-jets. However, since the identification of b-jets is only 70% efficient, we see all 4 b-tags less than 25% of the time. Additionally, rare  $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$  events (with 4 real b-jets) form an irreducible background. Thus we introduce kinematic variable to separate signal from background.

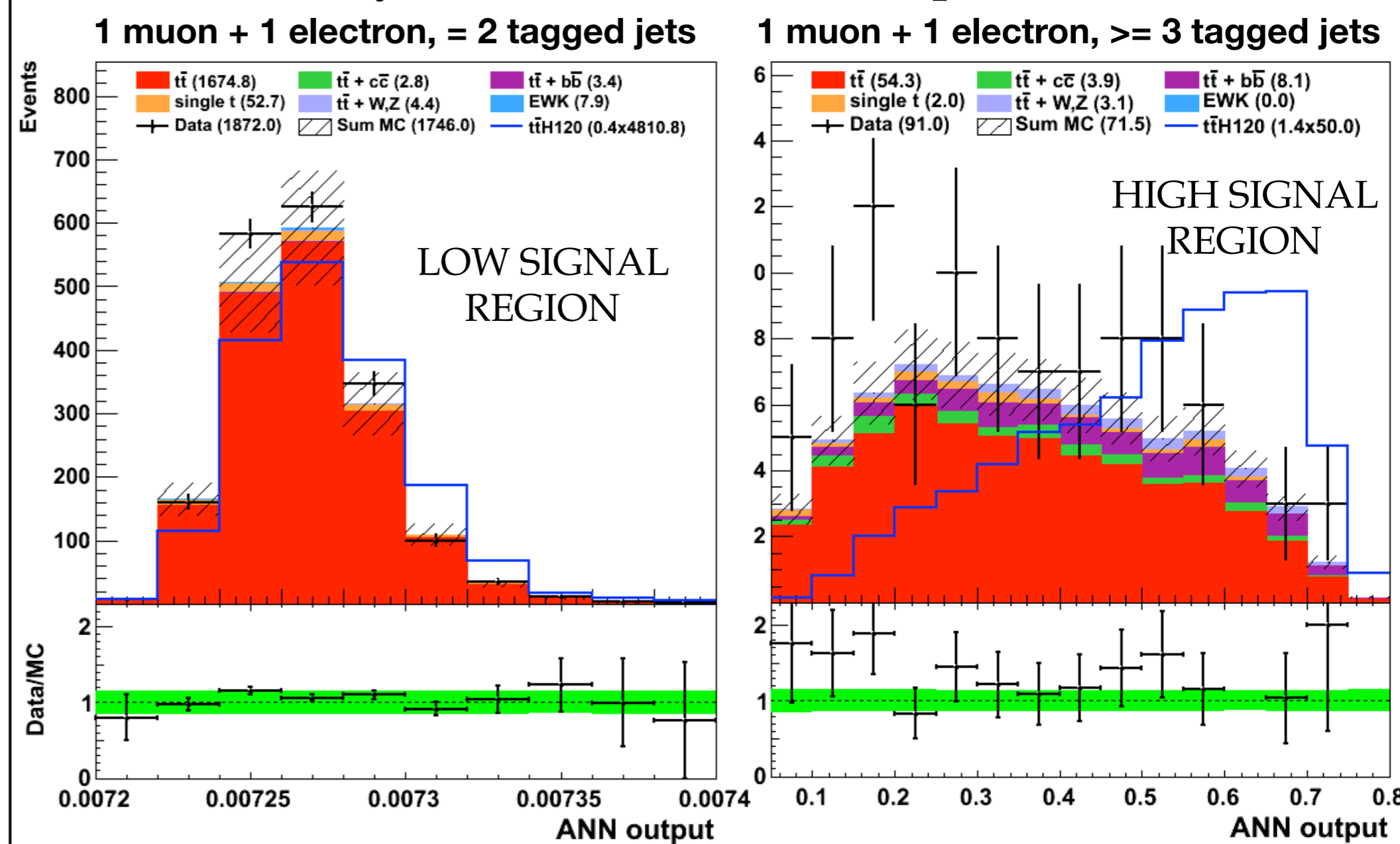


### Kinematic discriminants for dilepton channel

1. Scalar sum of the  $p_T$  for all leptons, jets, and MET
2. Average b-tagging factor (CSV) for b-tagged jets
3. Highest jet  $p_T$
4. Minimum  $dR$  between b-tagged jets
5. Minimum  $dR$  between the leading lepton and any jet

## Working smarter: Artificial Neural Networks

Since no single kinematic variable discriminates sufficiently between signal and background, we train a neural network to recognize signal-like events by looking at multiple variables simultaneously. We then use data in low-signal regions to confirm that Monte-Carlo simulation accurately models neural net output.



## Setting a limit: current status and 2012 outlook

Combining the dilepton and lepton+jets analyses with 5  $\text{fb}^{-1}$  of data at 7 TeV, we set an observed limit of  $3.8^{+2.6}_{-0.5}$  times the standard model prediction for  $t\bar{t}H$  production ( $m_H = 125$  GeV). With an additional 20-25  $\text{fb}^{-1}$  at 8 TeV, we expect to set a limit below 2 times SM, and hope to improve further with better di-bjet mass reconstruction and added channels sensitive to  $H \rightarrow W^+W^-$ .

