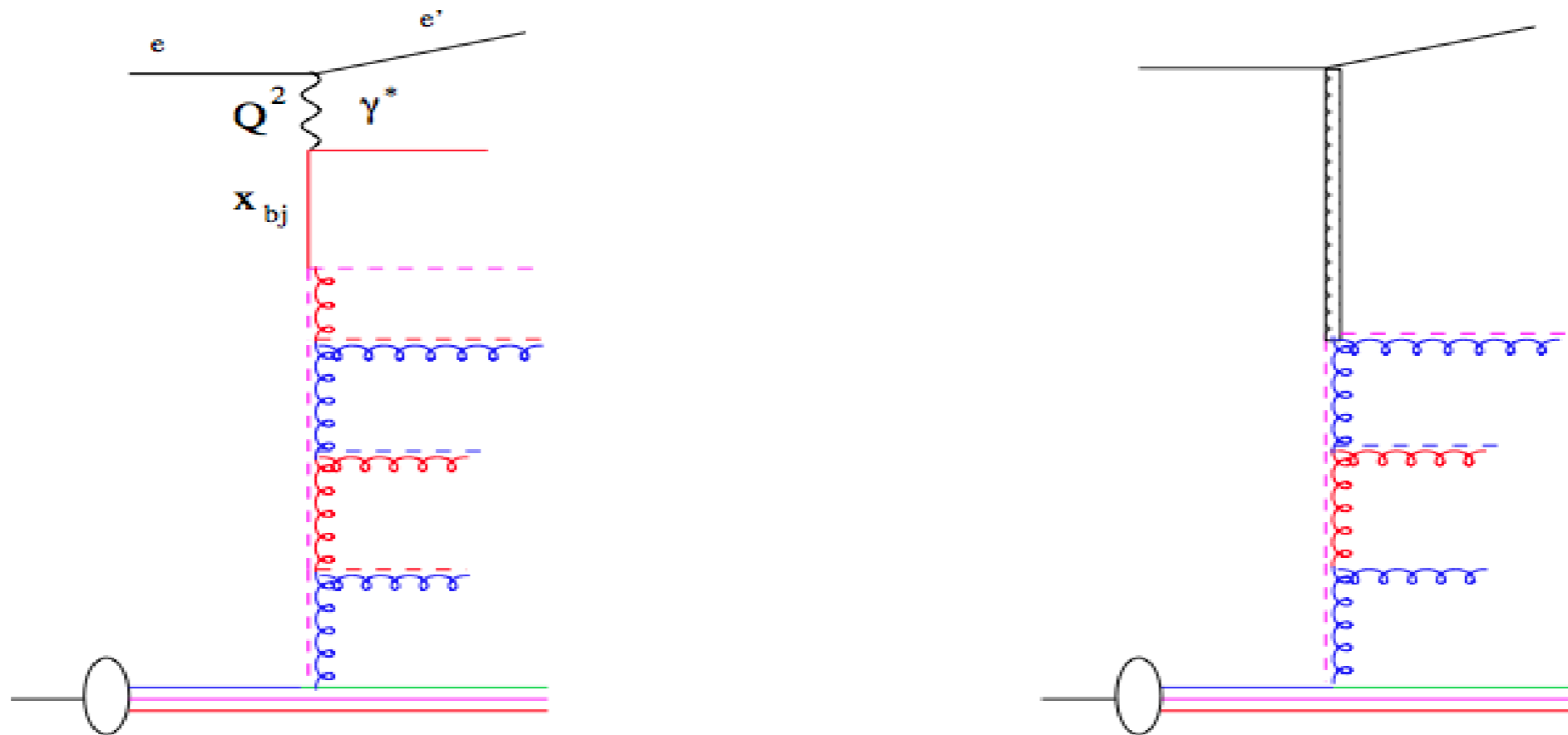


Higgs as a gluon trigger

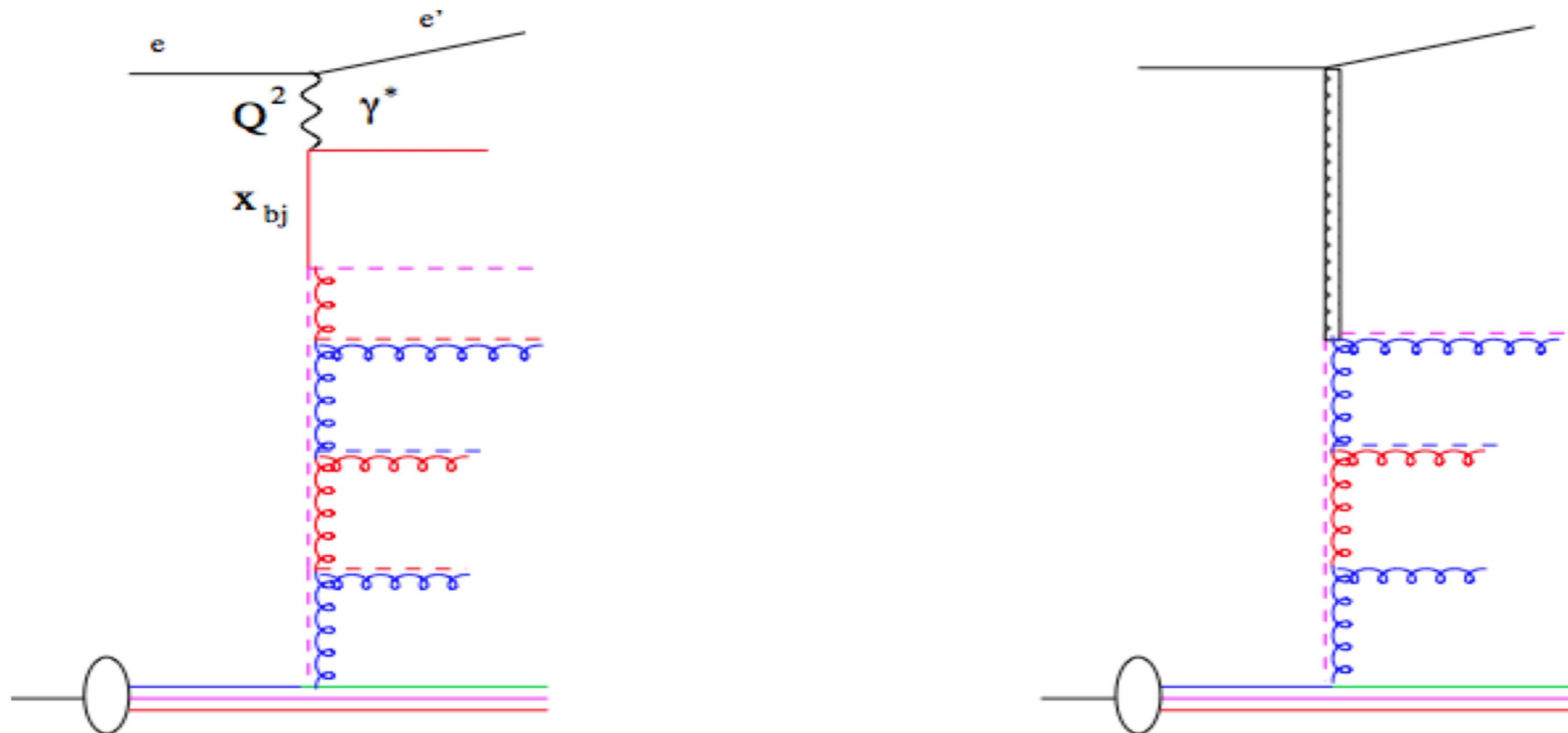
P. Cipriano, S. Dooling, A. Grebenyuk, P. Gunnellini,
F. Hautmann, H. Jung, P. Katsas

- Imagine ...
- What is so special on Higgs
- Difference to Drell-Yan at $m_{DY} = 125$ GeV
- Is it too crazy ?

Imagine, we could probe gluons directly



Imagine, we could probe gluons directly

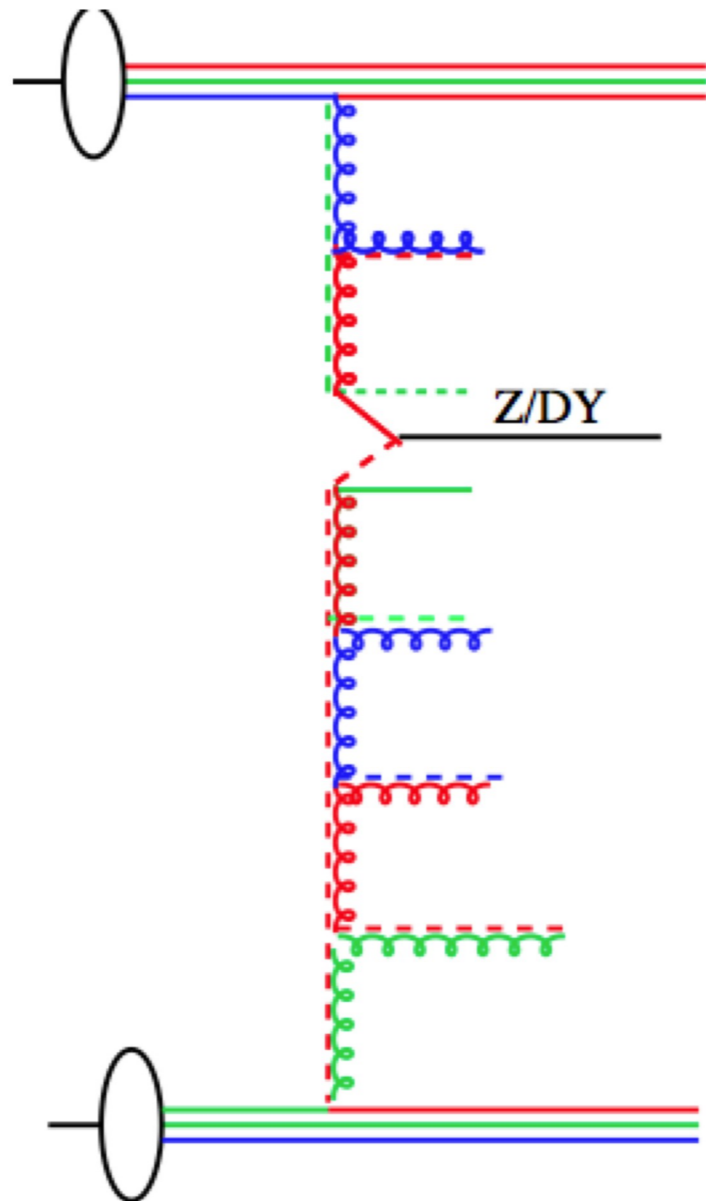


- all standard electro-weak currents couple to quarks:
 - γ, Z_0, W
 - structure function of quarks are well measured in DIS scattering, as well as in DY production
 - structure function of gluons, as well as properties of gluons are measured only indirectly via quark

Imagine ...

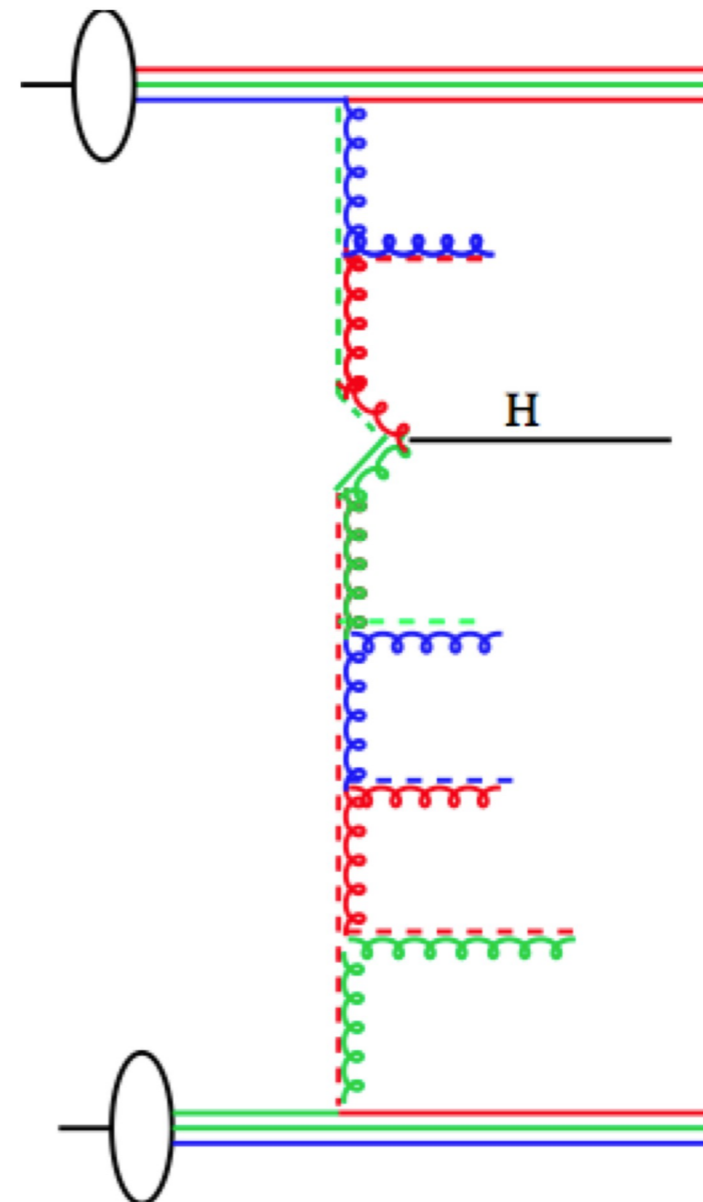
- all standard electro-weak currents couple to quarks:

γ, Z_0, W



- Higgs is special:

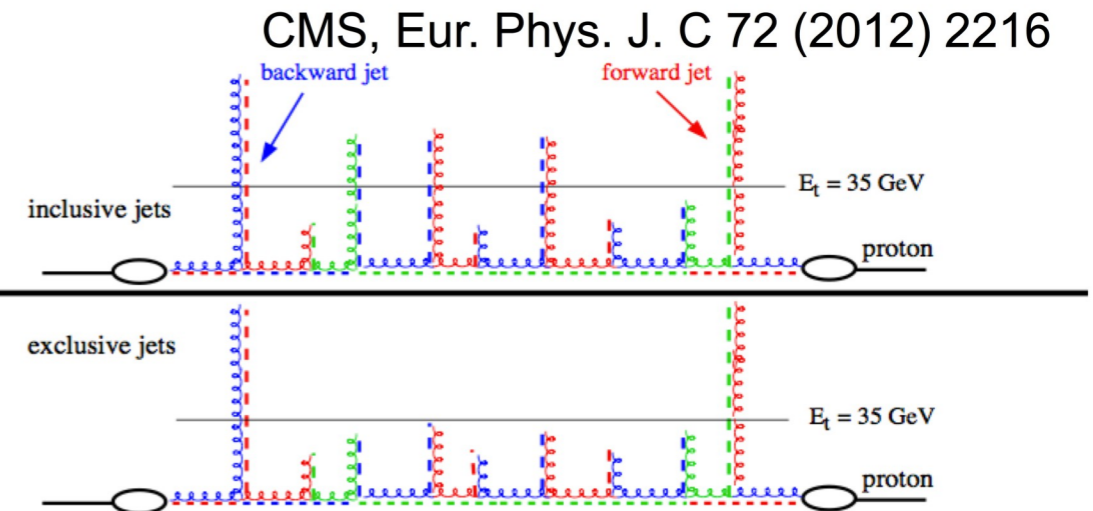
- in heavy top limit, couples directly to gluons



Challenge in QCD – example

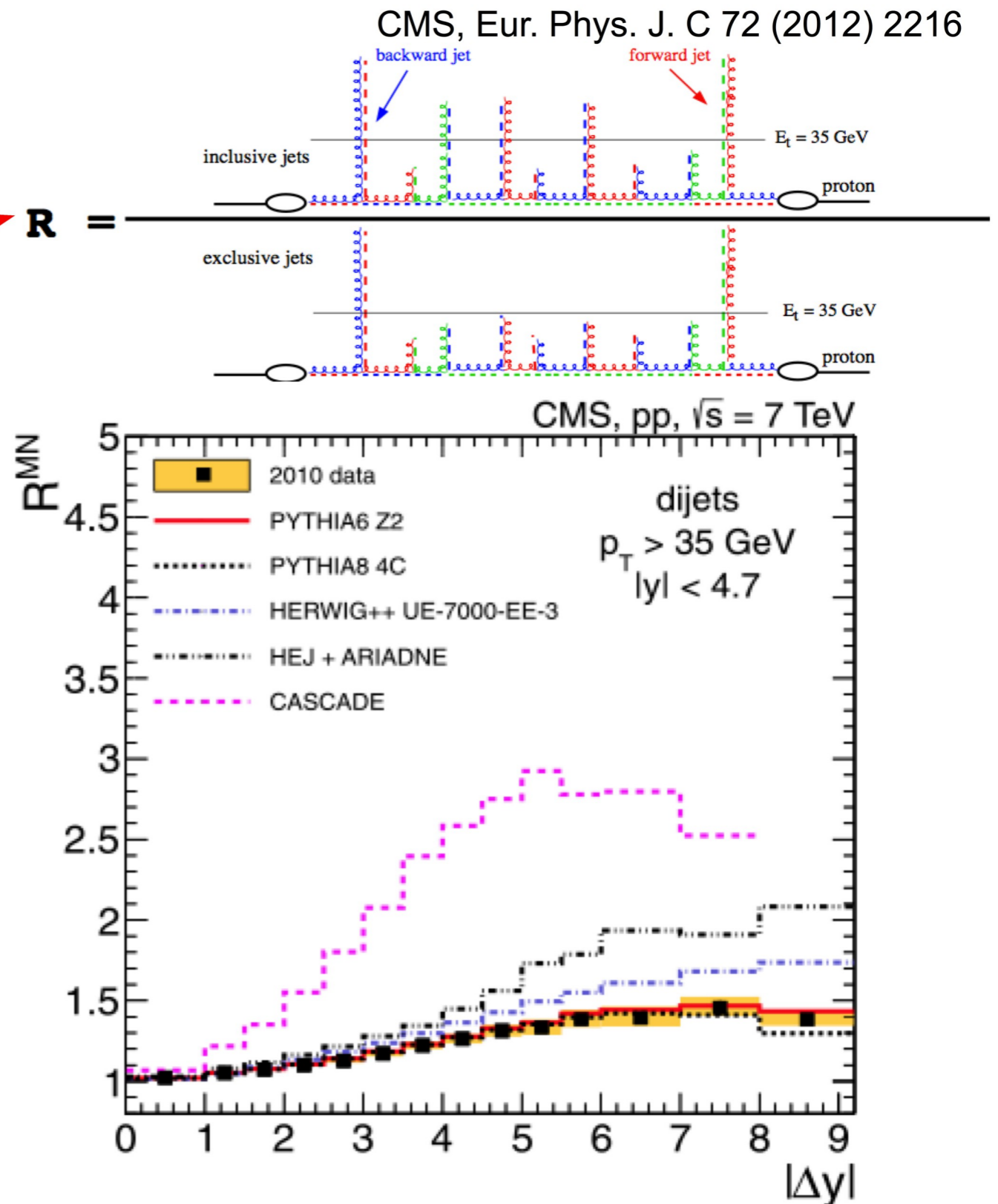
- select (anti-kt) di-jets with
 $p_{t\ min} = 35\ \text{GeV}, |y| < 4.7$
- plot ratio of exclusive/inclusive xsection (many systematic cancel) as function of rapidity separation Δy between jets
- for large Δy expect rising xsection due to increased phase space (BFKL effects)
 - this is NOT a search channel, these effect MUST be there if QCD is correct !

R =



Challenge in QCD – example

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- **BUT**

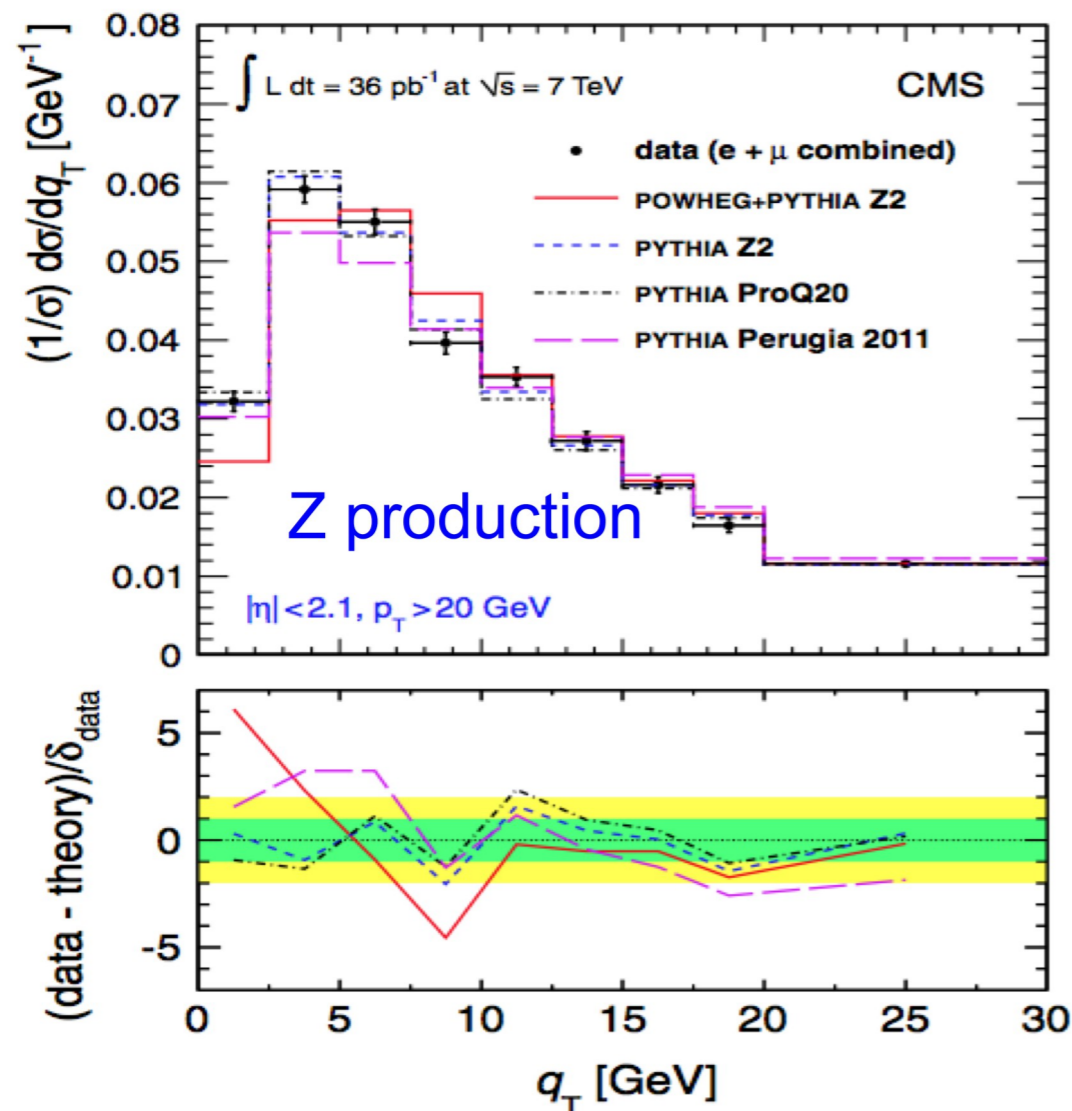


QCD options at high luminosity LHC

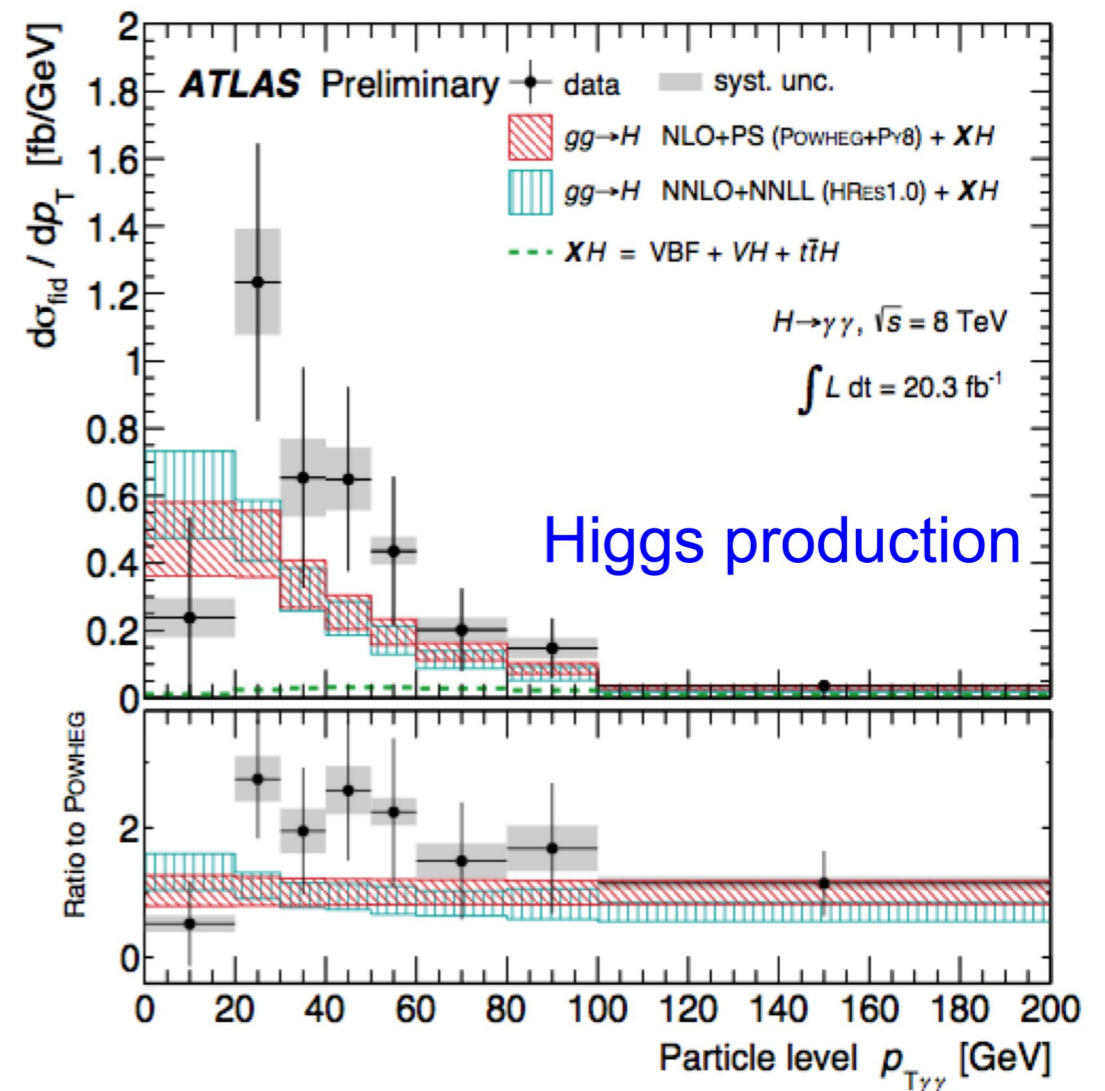
Until last year, perspectives for QCD studies at HL LHC were rather bad.....

- BUT now, with Higgs, we have new and exciting options, which opens up a completely new world for QCD studies
- gluon fusion processes with color singlet final state at large masses

CMS Coll., PRD 85, 032002 (2012)



Differential cross sections of the higgs boson measured in the diphoton decay channel using 8 TeV pp collisions. ATLAS-CONF-2013-072,

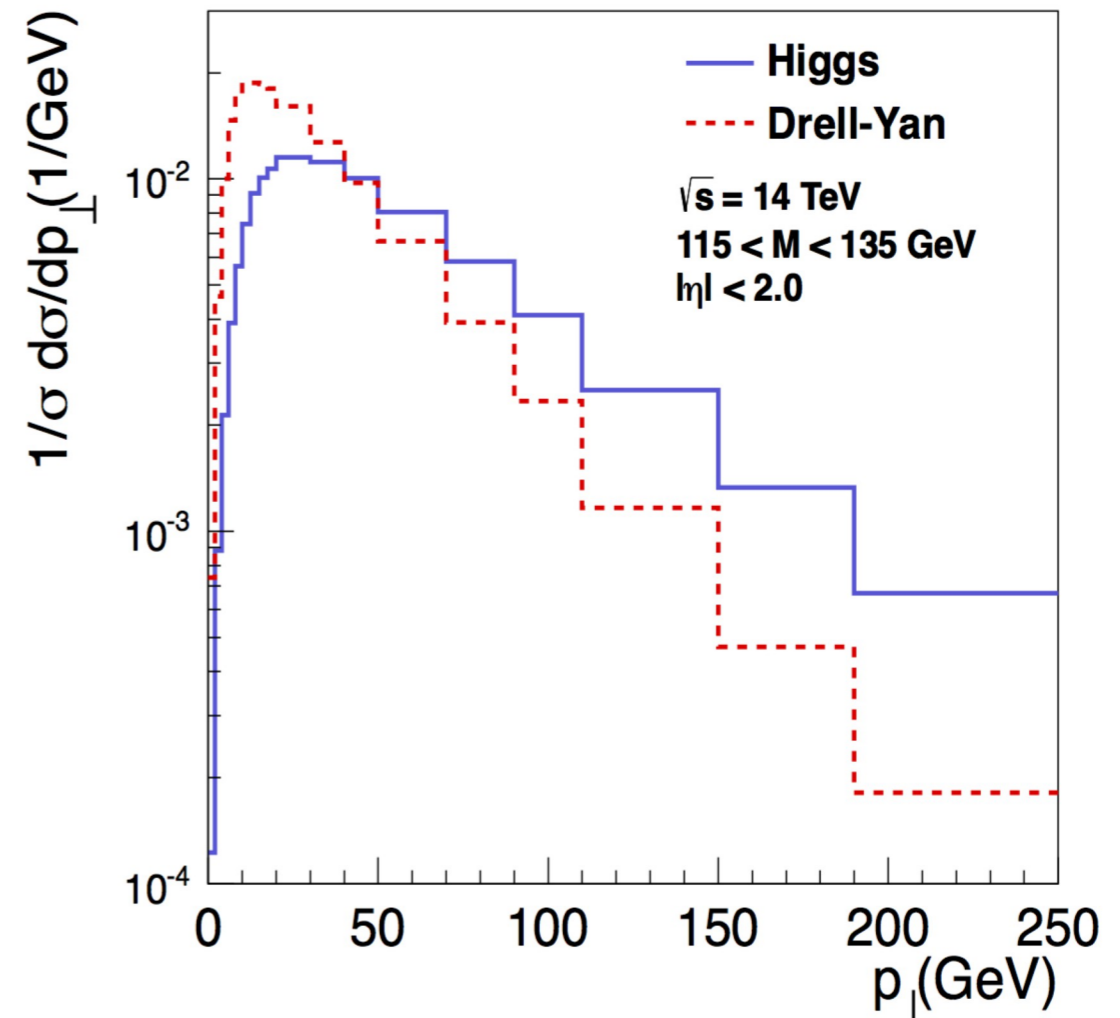
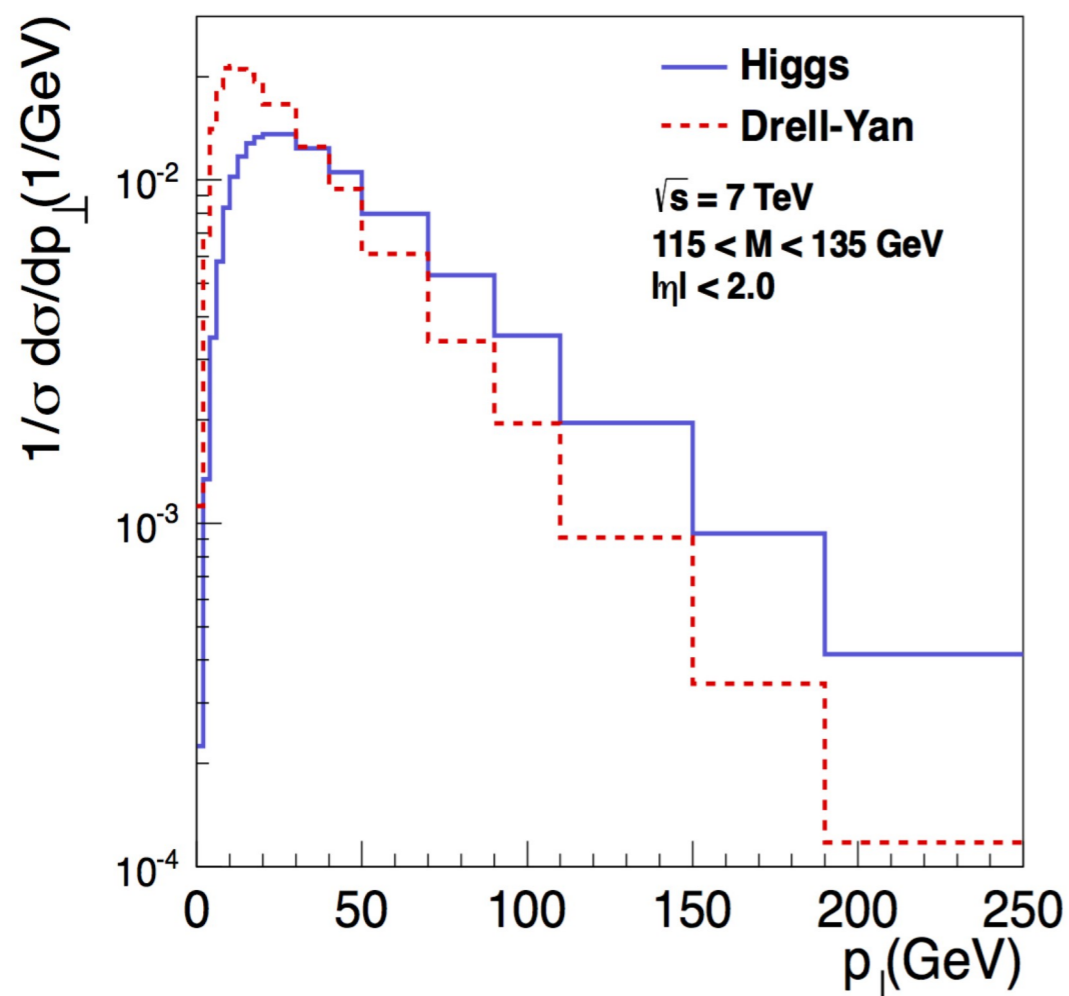


Higgs as a gluon trigger

- Start new QCD program with Higgs as gluon trigger

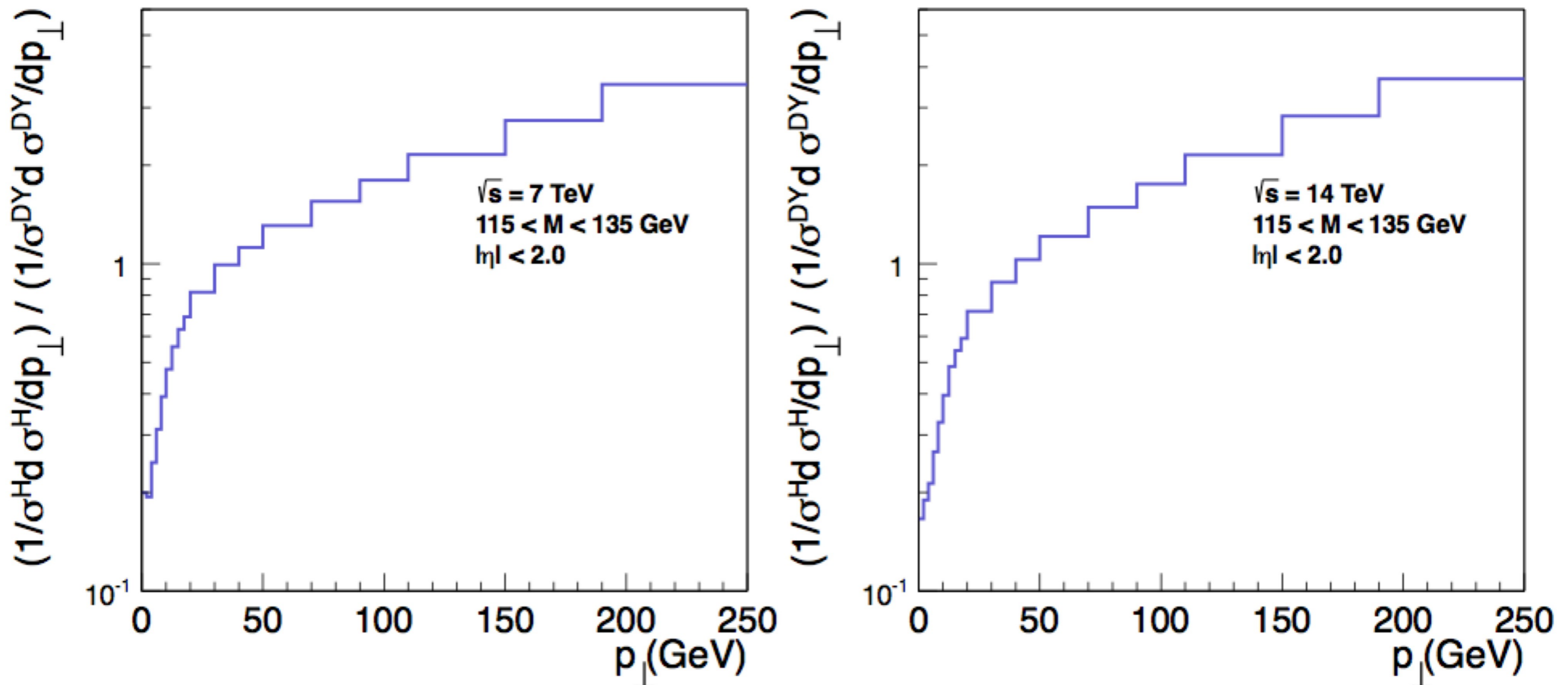
P. Cipriano, S. Dooling, A. Grebenyuk, P. Gunnellini, F. Hautmann, H. Jung, P. Katsas
(arXiv:1308.1655 and Phys. Rev. D 88, 097501 (2013))

- comparison with DY production at same mass range
- p_T spectrum of DY and Higgs:
difference in soft gluon resummation



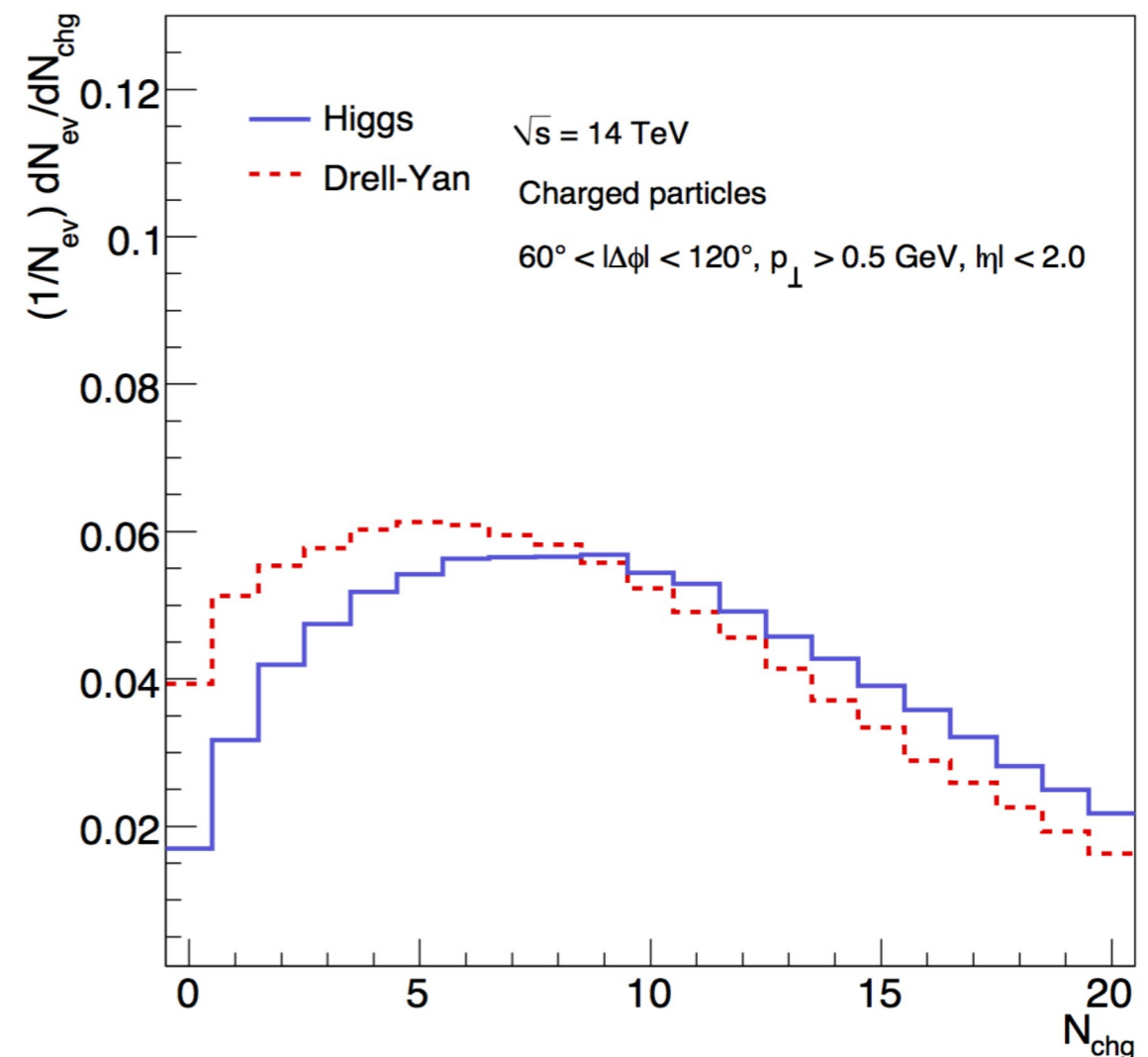
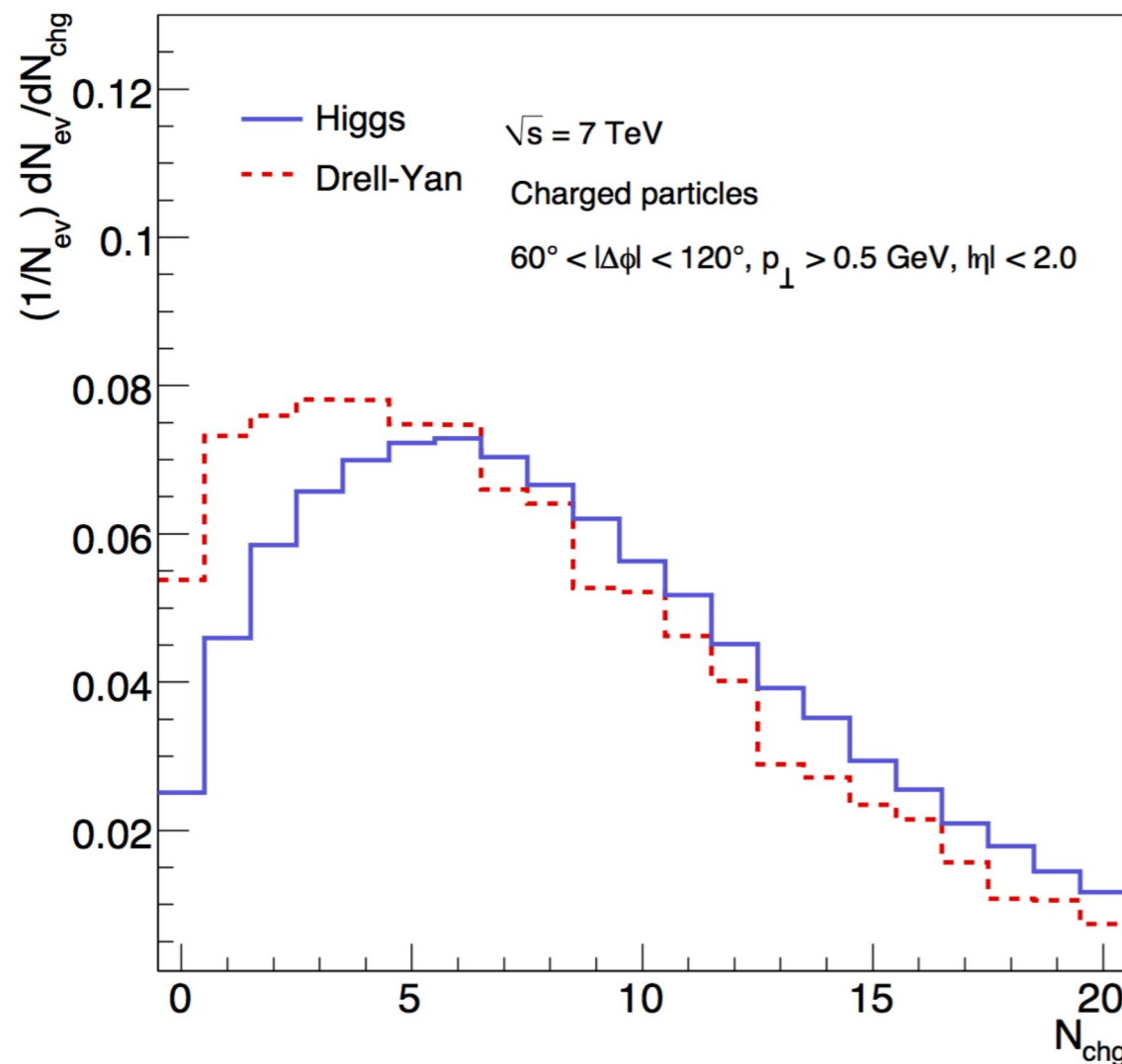
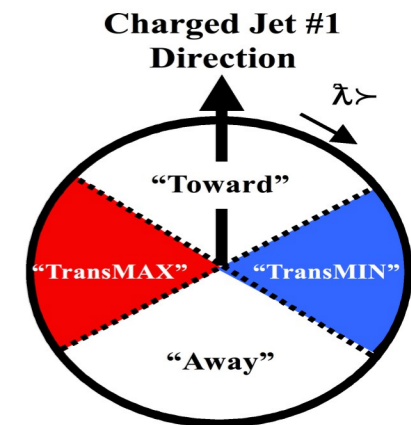
Higgs as a gluon trigger

- Start new QCD program with Higgs as gluon trigger
(P. Cipriano et al Phys. Rev. D 88, 097501 (2013))
 - plot ratio of Higgs/DY xsections at $m=125$ GeV at fixed rapidity
→ pdf shape dependence drops out
 - observe directly difference in soft gluon resummation



Higgs as a gluon trigger – UE studies

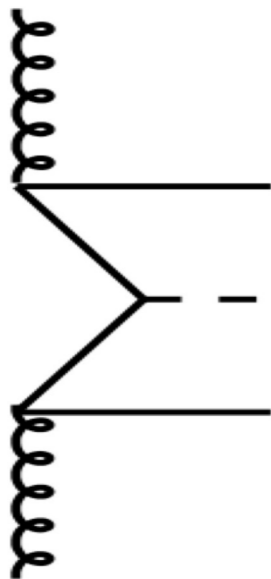
- Start new QCD program with Higgs as gluon trigger
(P. Cipriano et al Phys. Rev. D 88, 097501 (2013))
 - comparison with DY production at the same mass range
 - underlying events in DY and Higgs:
difference in quark vrs gluon induced process



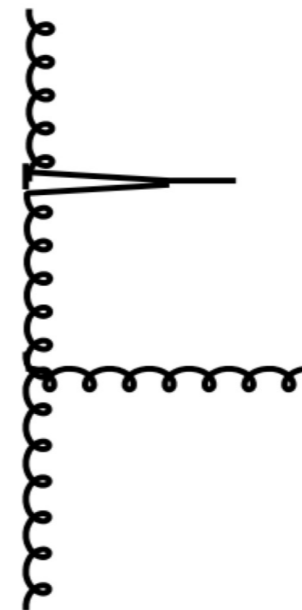
Higgs as a gluon trigger

- Start new QCD program with Higgs as gluon trigger
(P. Cipriano et al Phys. Rev. D 88, 097501 (2013))
 - comparison with DY production at the same mass range
 - jet + DY / Higgs: in rest-frame see effect of quark vrs gluon propagator → angular distribution

Drell Yan



Higgs

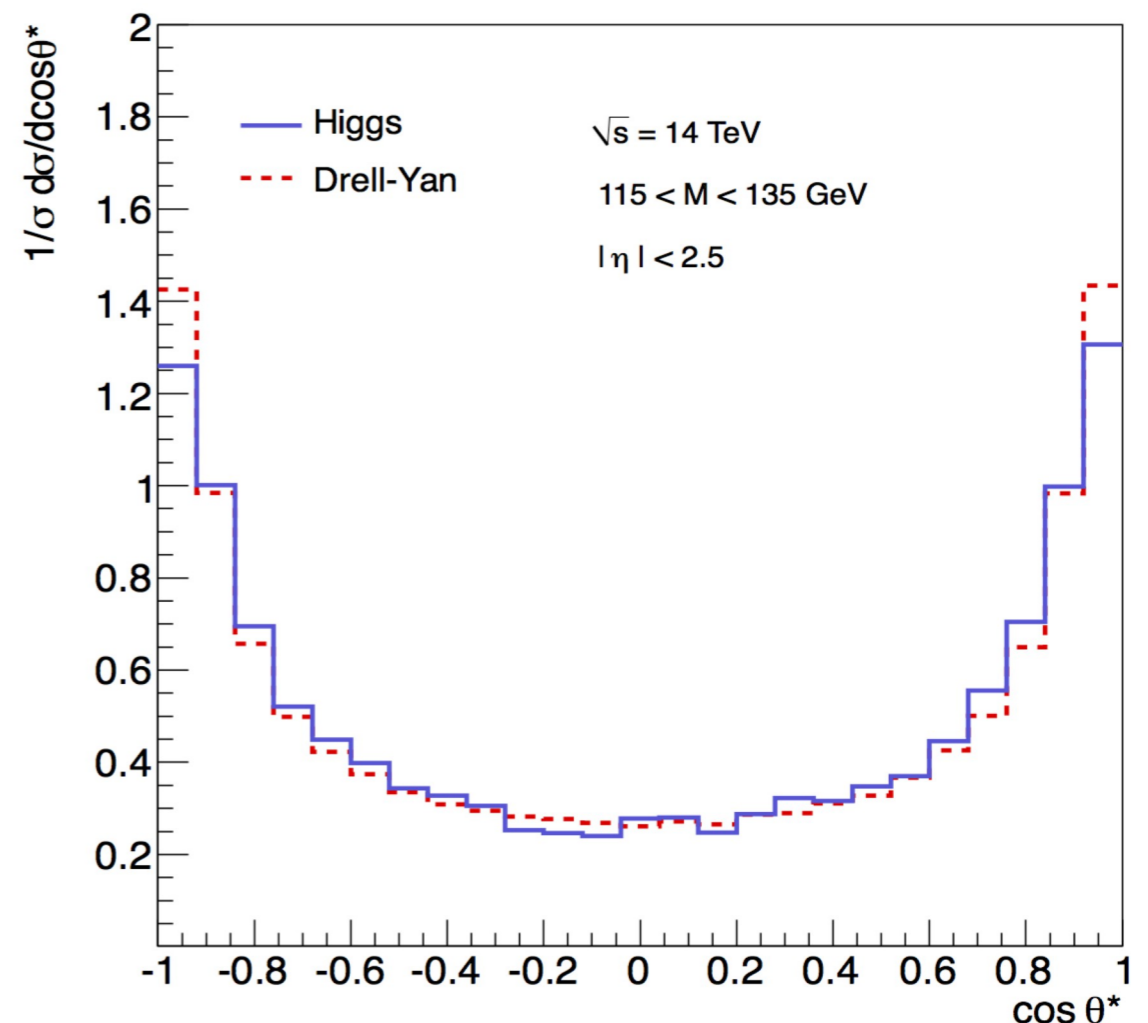
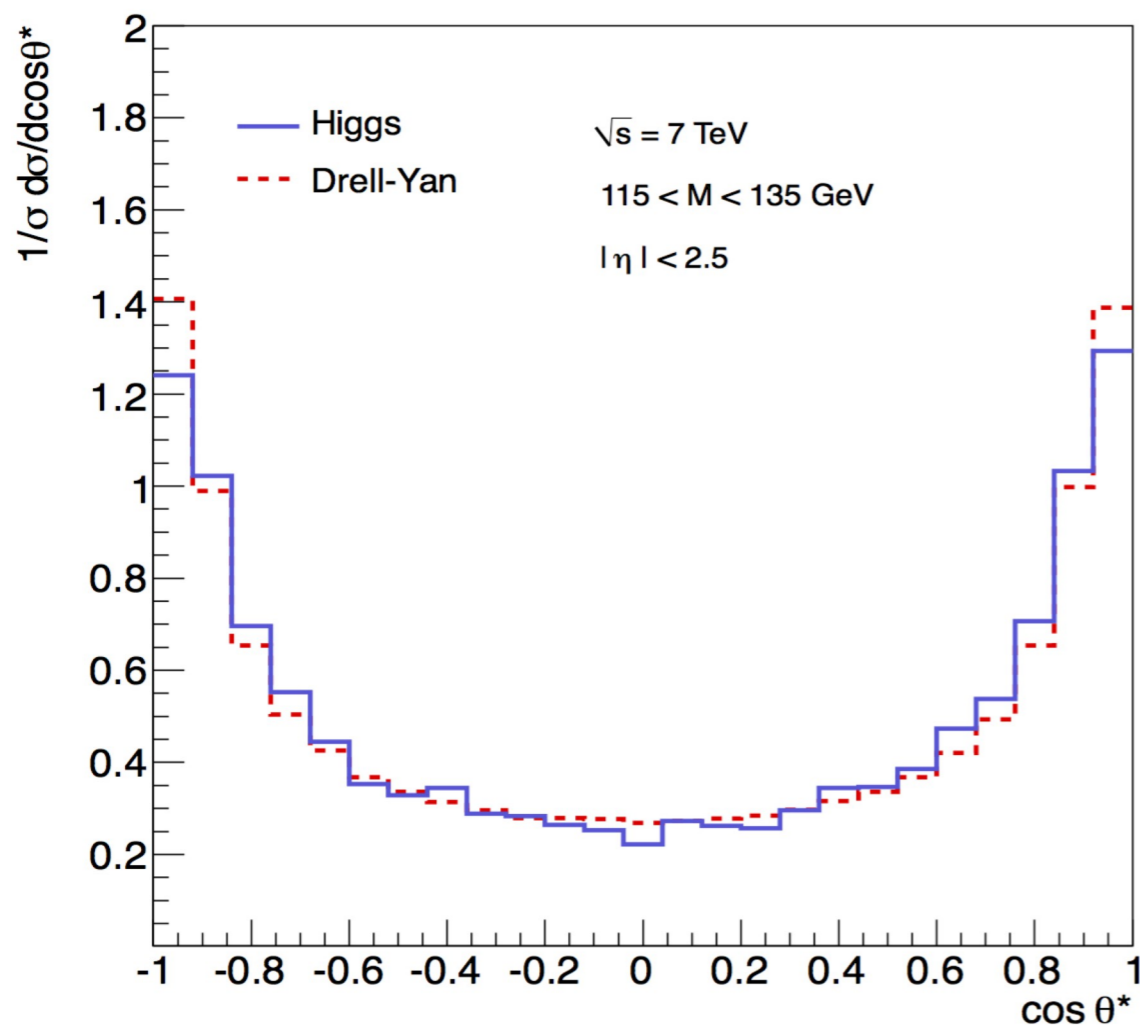


Higgs as a gluon trigger

- Start new QCD program with Higgs as gluon trigger

(P. Cipriano et al Phys. Rev. D 88, 097501 (2013))

- comparison with DY production at the same mass range
- jet + DY / Higgs: in rest-frame sensitivity to spin-zero coupling to gluons - vanishing effect of quark vrs gluon propagator



What is new ?

- **NEW:** comparison of DY with Higgs
- DY and Higgs allows direct comparison of quark vrs gluon induced process
 - with DY we can go to the same mass as with Higgs
 - comparing DY and Higgs at fixed y : pdf dependence cancels
 - advantage is: color singlet final state
 - high energy factorization applicable (!!!!)
 - no issue with color flow from initial to final state as in $t\bar{t}$, $b\bar{b}$ or jet processes
- pile-up is no issue: by comparing DY and Higgs, pile-up drops out (too large extend):

$$\frac{dn}{dp_t}(H - DY) = \frac{dn}{dp_t}_H + \frac{dn}{dp_t}_{pileup} - \left(\frac{dn}{dp_t}_{DY} + \frac{dn}{dp_t}_{pileup} \right)$$

- ditto for UE contribution: isolate directly initial state effects
- can even measure jet at low transverse momenta
(how low depends on resolution...)

PU issues (I)

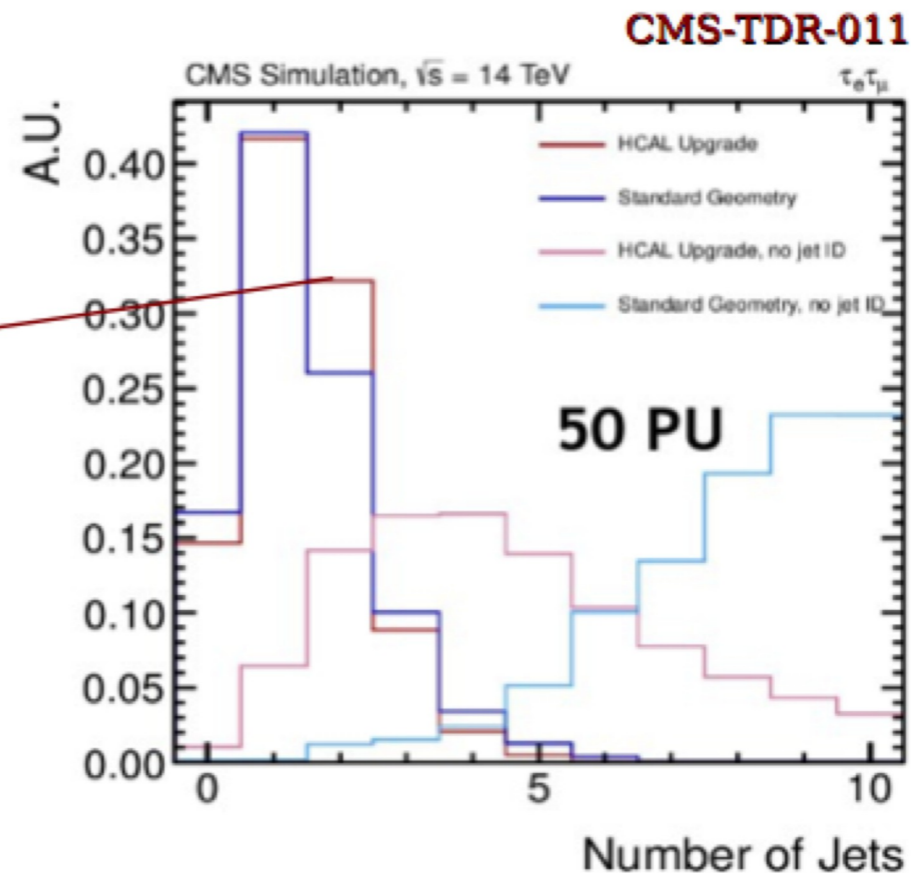
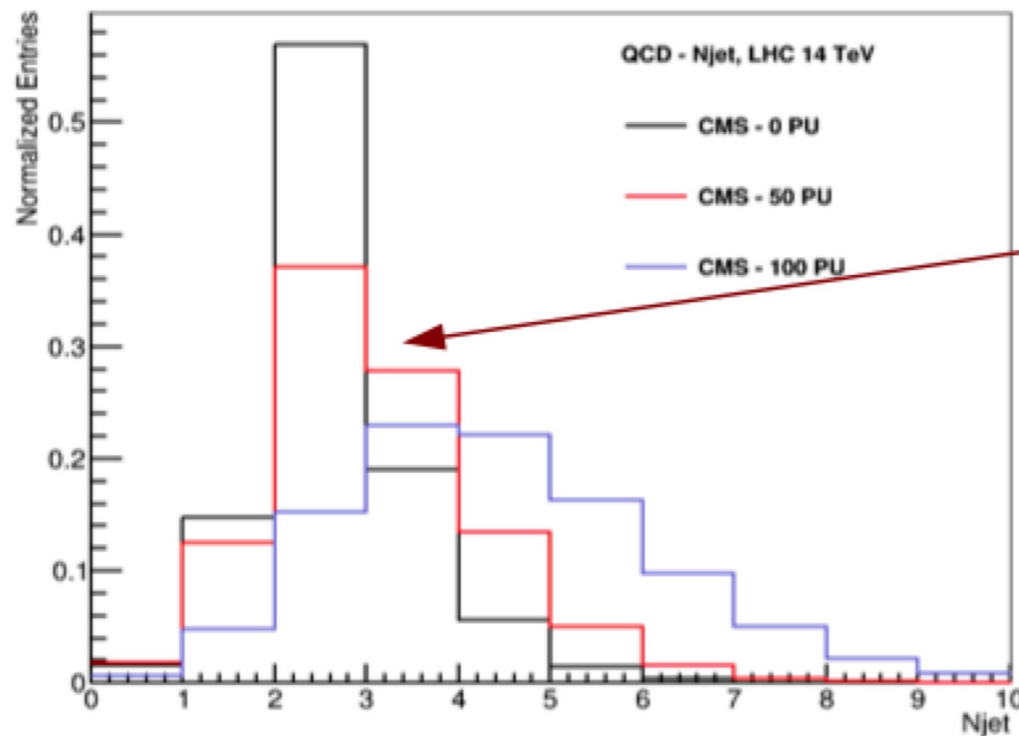
Jets

S. Padhi, Snowmass WS, 2013:

<https://indico.bnl.gov/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=571>

QCD MC events

antikt 0.5
 $p_t > 25 \text{ GeV}$
 $|\eta| < 4.7$



Jet multiplicities increases with increase in PU conditions

- Jet smearing alone cannot produce “new Jets”

Area subtraction method is even more important for high PU environment

- Additional jets are produced by PU → drop out when taking difference DY-Higgs

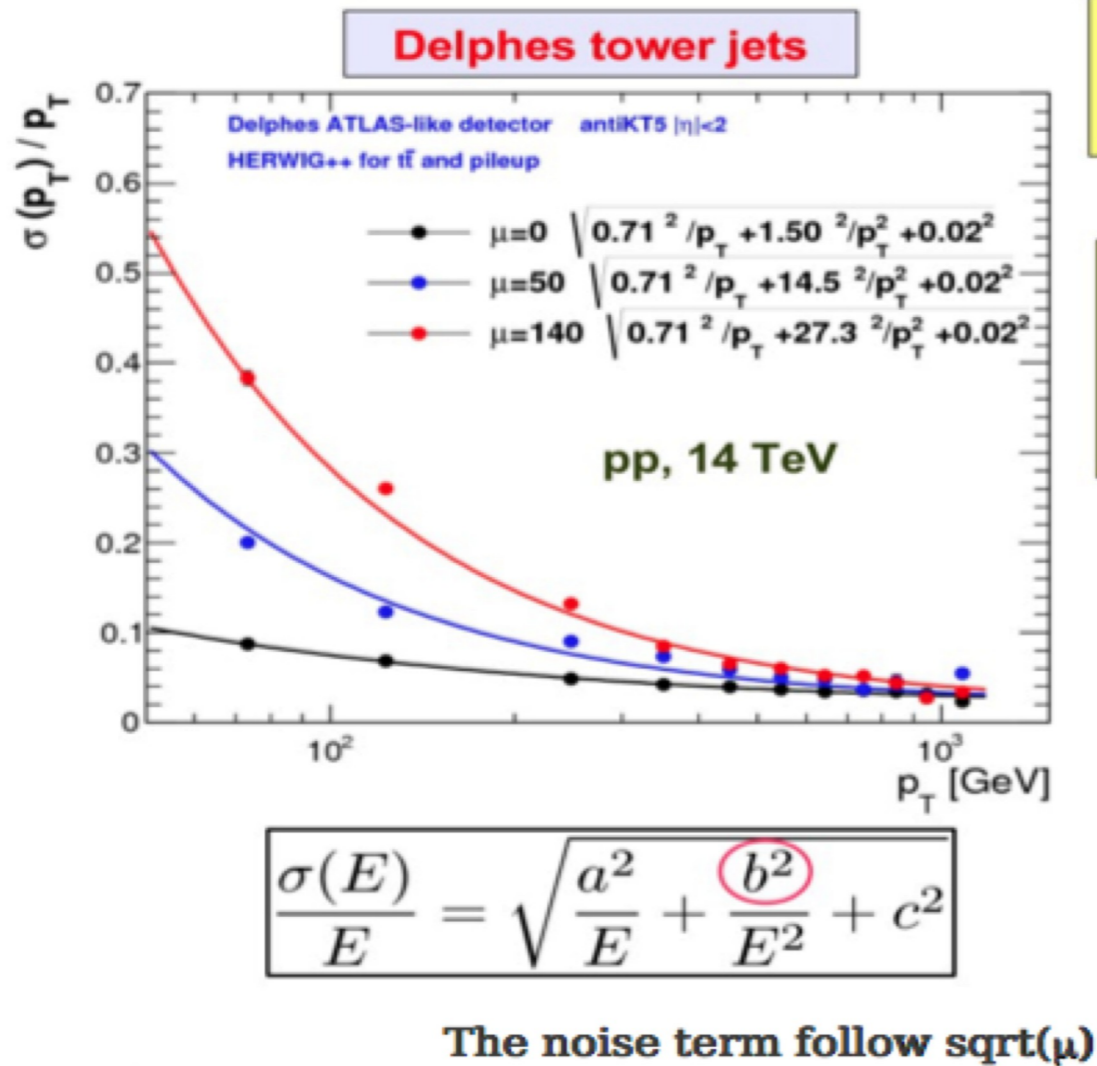
Pileup issues (II)

S. Padhi, Snowmass WS, 2013:

<https://indico.bnl.gov/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=571>

Hadronic Jets

Delphes fast simulation. Jet resolution vs $\langle\mu\rangle$

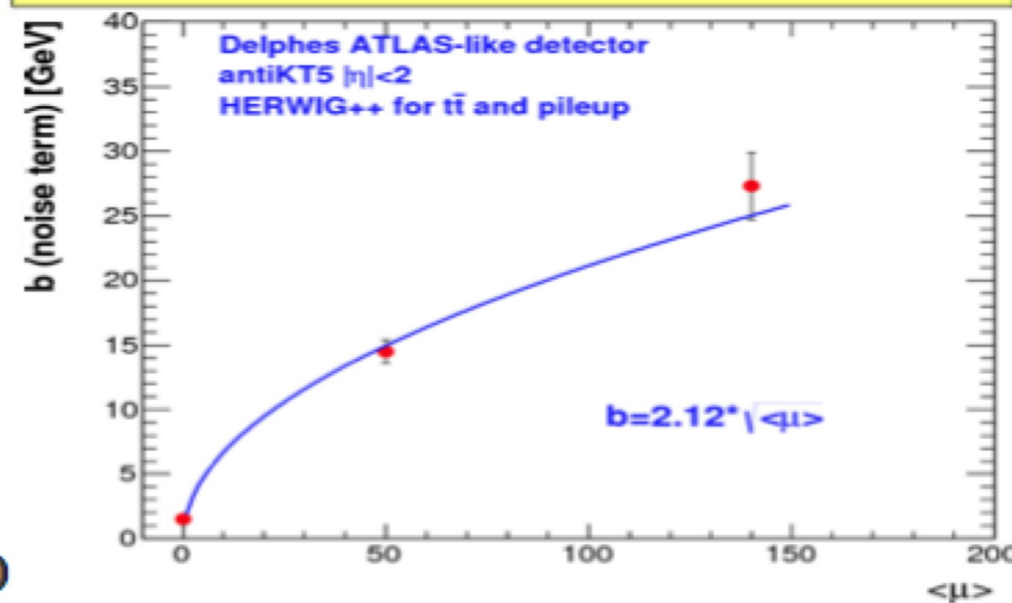


Delphes result agrees with the assumption that pileup mainly changes the noise term ("b")

Noise term ("b") for high-pileup scenario:

Delphes: $b \sim 27$ GeV for $\langle\mu\rangle \sim 140$ for 14 TeV

**ATLAS full simulation (extrapolation):
 $b \sim 14$ GeV for $\langle\mu\rangle \sim 150$ for 7 TeV**



- PU adds noise term \rightarrow makes resolution worse, but can be treated to some extent by area subtraction

A word on x-sections

- need a clean channel:
 - $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is difficult since fit to signal and background needed in each bin
 - but $h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ is clean but has small x-section: ca 20 evts in 20 fb^{-1}
 - use also other channels: $h \rightarrow WW$
- really high luminosity is needed, but then one can measure to low p_t
- can one use instead χ_c and J/ψ or χ_b and Υ ?
 - in principle yes,
 - but difficulties in description of production mechanism
 - mass is low, evolution is less important
 - not really in weak coupling limit

Challenge in QCD – another example

- Higgs + jet production
 - as function of Δy jet multiplicity must increase
 - similar to dijet case
- Measure at fixed $m = 125 \text{ GeV}$:

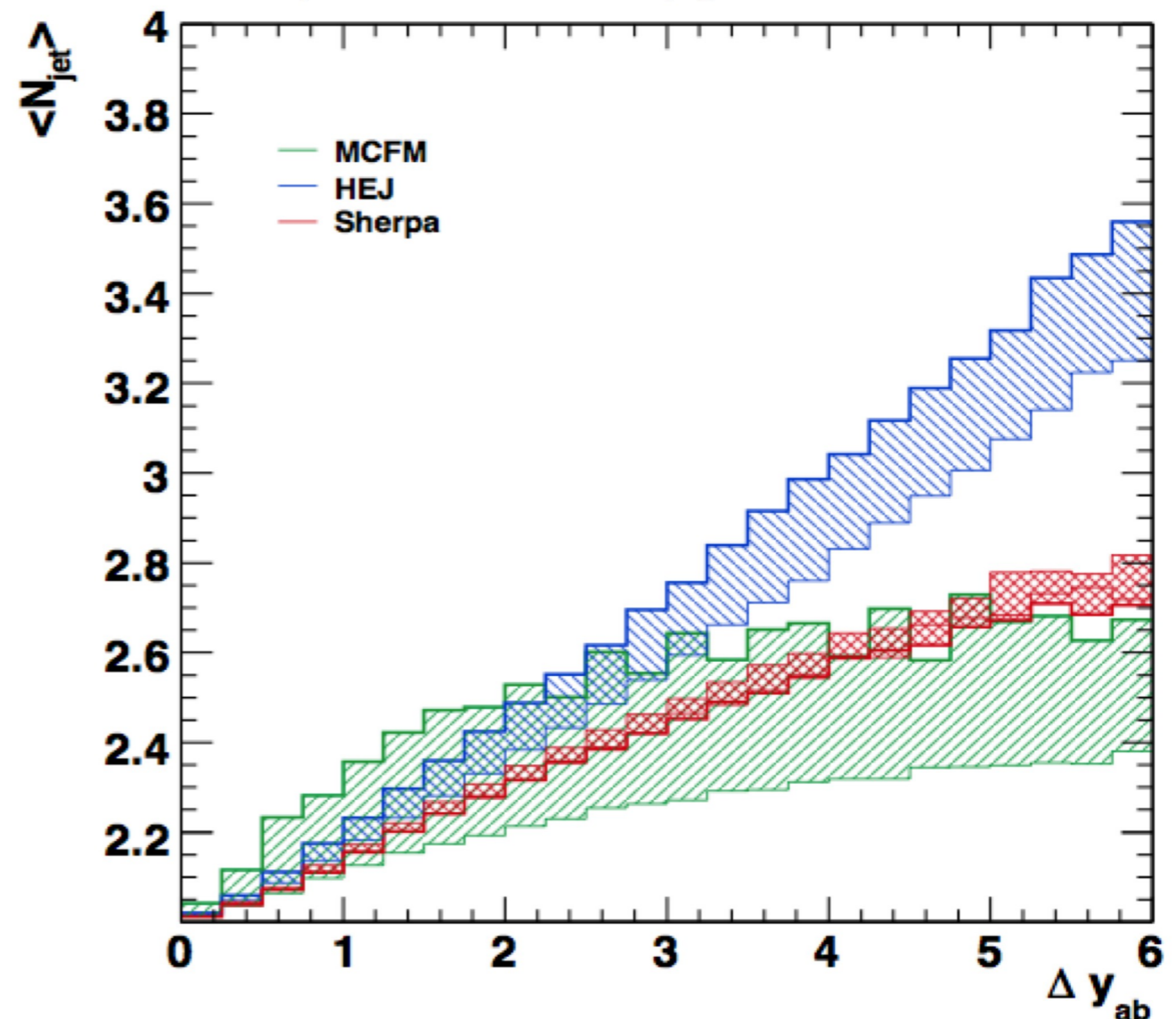
$$\frac{dn}{d\Delta y}_{Higgs} \quad \text{---} \quad \frac{dn}{d\Delta y}_{DY}$$

- pileup and UE effects cancel
- isolate gluon contribution

High Energy Description of Processes with Multiple Hard Jets
 Jeppe R. Andersen. Jennifer M. Smillie.
 Nucl.Phys.Proc.Suppl. 205-206 (2010) 205-210, 1007.4449

$$pp \rightarrow h + 2 \text{ jets } (+ n \text{ jets})$$

$$\sqrt{s} = 10 \text{ TeV}, p_T > 40 \text{ GeV}$$



Conclusion

- Higgs measurement offers new perspectives for challenging QCD measurements
- Higgs is the only electroweak current which couples to gluons
- advantage since color singlet state has no complications from final state effects
- Higgs – DY comparison at $m = 125 \text{ GeV}$ removes most of background:
 - pdf shape dependence drops at fixed y
 - UE and pileup background cancels largely in difference or ratios
- Higgs allows interesting and challenging QCD measurements at high luminosity