



# Measurement of properties of the Higgs boson in bosonic decay channels using the ATLAS detector

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# Outline

## Introduction

- Production and decay modes
- Channels overview
  - Selection
  - Event categories
  - Backgrounds

## Properties (see also the talk of Florian Bernlochner)

- Mass
- Coupling strengths
- Production mechanisms

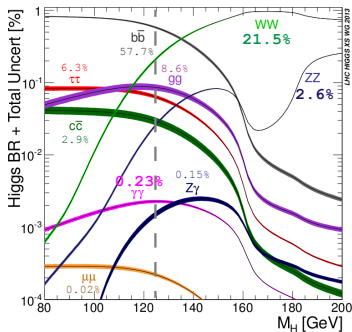
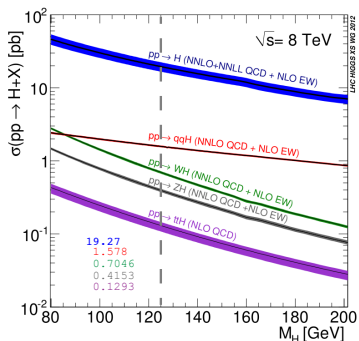
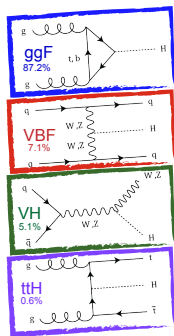
## Summary





## Production and decay

- $\Gamma_H \simeq 4 \text{ MeV} @ m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$
- $H \rightarrow WW$ : allow a broad range of masses to be “scanned”
- $H \rightarrow ZZ/\gamma\gamma$ : distinct signatures, but low statistics



Couplings determined by the mass:  $g_{Hff} = \frac{m_f}{v}$ ;  $g_{HVV} = \frac{2m_V^2}{v}$ ; ...

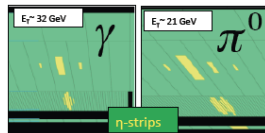


# $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ overview

$\mathcal{L} = 20.7(4.7) \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (2012 (2011)),  $\sqrt{s} = 8(7) \text{ TeV}$

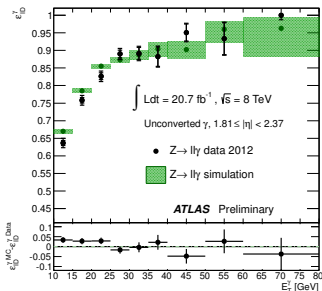
**Simple signature:** pair of high- $p_T$  isolated photons

**Mass:**  $m_{\gamma\gamma}^2 = 2p_{\gamma_1} p_{\gamma_2} (1 - \cos \theta) \simeq p_{\gamma_1} p_{\gamma_2} \theta^2$

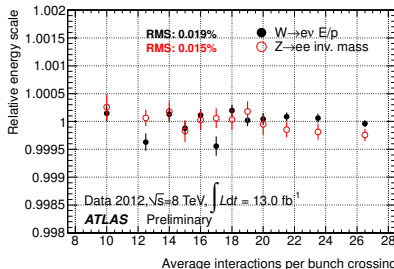


EM calo allows for discriminations  
of bkg such as  $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

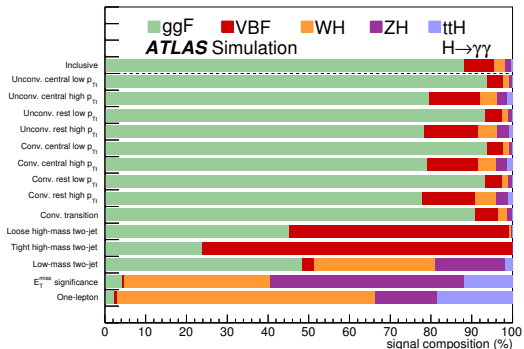
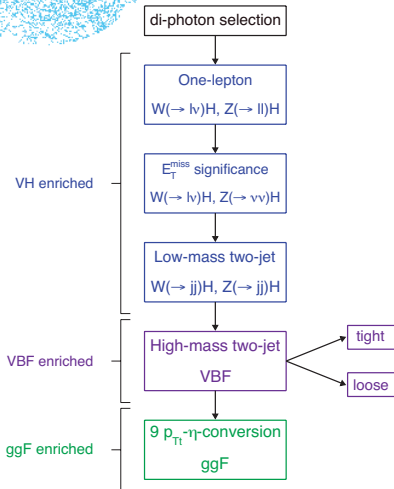
★ **Electron energy scale:**  
stability with pile-up and with time



★ **photon ID:** main syst. unc. on signal yield (2.4%)  
 $(\epsilon_{ID}(E_T, \eta) \sim 85\% - 95\%, \text{ for } E_T^{\gamma} > 30 \text{ GeV})$



# $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ sub-channels



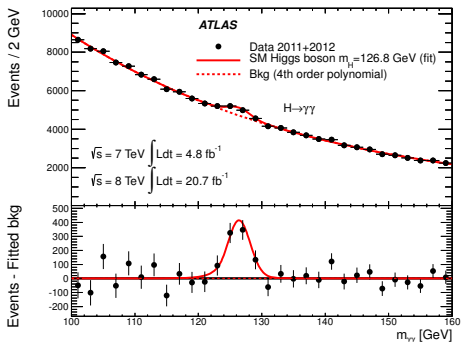
Event categorization: increase sensitivity to signal and to separate Higgs production mechanisms

di-photon thrust axis in the transverse plane:  $p_{Tl} = |(\vec{p}_T^{\gamma 1} + \vec{p}_T^{\gamma 2}) \times \hat{t}| \leftarrow \hat{t} = (\vec{p}_T^{\gamma 1} - \vec{p}_T^{\gamma 2}) / |\vec{p}_T^{\gamma 1} - \vec{p}_T^{\gamma 2}|$



# $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ background

- ❑ Irreducible background: QCD  $\gamma\gamma$  production ( $\sim 75\%$ )
- ❑ Reducible background:  $\gamma j$  and  $jj$  (jets misidentified as photons), and DY (mis-reconstruction of electrons) ( $\sim 25\%$ )
- ❑ Shape parameters and the normalization of the background determined by a fit to the data

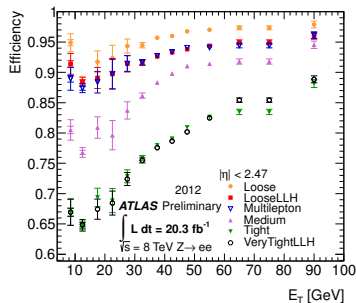
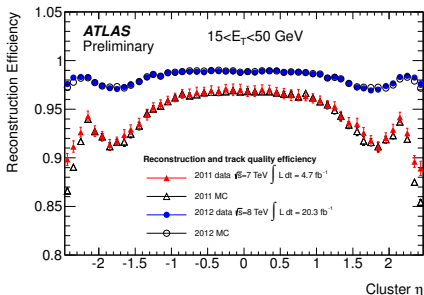
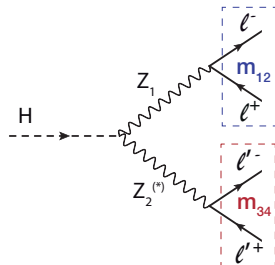


- ★  $m_{\gamma\gamma} = 126.8 \pm 0.2(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.7(\text{syst.})$  GeV
- ★ main syst. unc.: photon energy scale
- ★ significance of the observed peak is  $7.4\sigma$



# $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$ overview

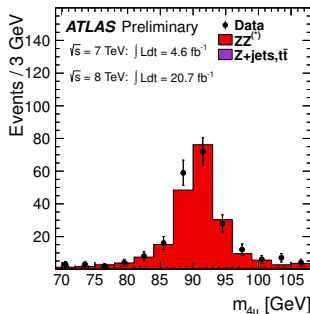
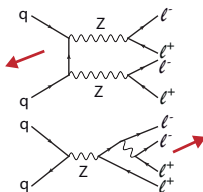
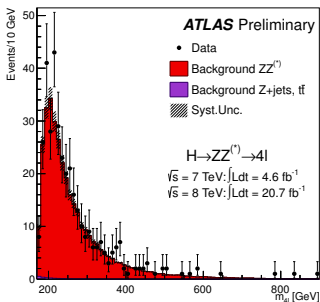
- Signature: 2 pairs of same-flavour, opposite-charged, isolated leptons
- Leptons assigned to **quadruplets** of the same flavour and opposite charge, with  $p_T > 20, 15, 10$  GeV for leading leptons
- Electron ID & reco: main syst. unc. on signal yield (2.4% - 9.4%)





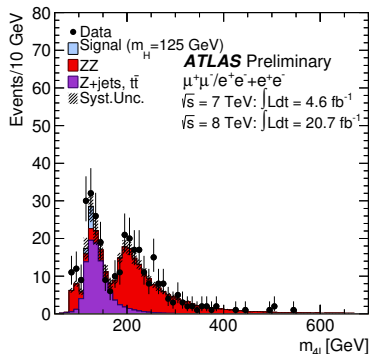
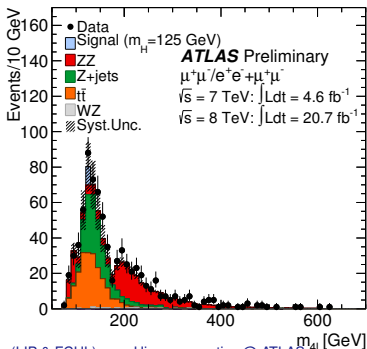
# $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$ backgrounds

- Irreducible:** continuum ZZ production is the largest background
  - Normalization and  $m_{4l}$  shape both taken from simulation
  - Single resonant Z peak and high mass resonance used to constrain ZZ contribution



# $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$ backgrounds

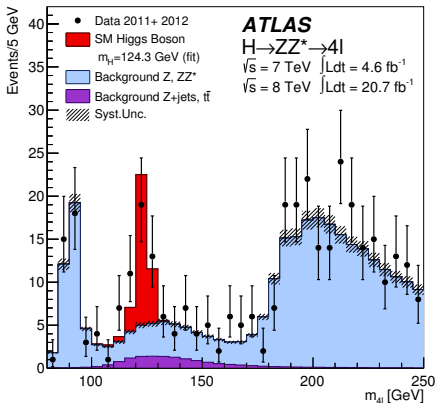
- Reducible:** mainly  $Z + \text{jets}$  and  $t\bar{t}$  processes (jets faking leptons)
  - composition depends on the flavour of the sub-leading lepton pair ( $ll + \mu\mu$ ,  $ll + ee$ )
- Approach:**
  - Normalization from data-driven methods: signal yields extrapolated from CRs using transfer factors obtained from simulation control samples
  - $m_{4l}$  shape derived from background simulation using relaxed lepton selection



# $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$ sub-channels

Each  $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$  candidate is assigned to one of the three categories:

- ★ **VBF-like:** 2 high- $p_T$  jets;  $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 3$ ;  $m_{jj} > 350$  GeV
- ★ **VH-like:** not VBF-like; additional isolated lepton with  $p_T > 8$  GeV
- ★ **ggF-like:** not VH- or VBF-like



- ★  $m_{4\ell} = 124.3^{+0.6}_{-0.5}(\text{stat.})^{+0.5}_{-0.3}(\text{syst.})$  GeV
- ★ main syst. unc.: lepton energy and momentum scale ( $\pm 0.2\%$  –  $\pm 0.4\%$ )
- ★ significance of the observed peak is  $6.6\sigma$



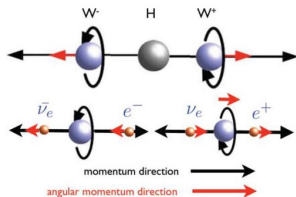
# $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$ overview

## Signature: 2 oppositely charged isolated leptons and $\cancel{E}_T$

- $e\mu$  pair: dominates sensitivity to the Higgs boson signal
- same flavour: larger backgrounds (DY)
- cannot reconstruct a narrow mass peak due to neutrinos:

$$m_T = \sqrt{(E_T^{\ell\ell} + \cancel{E}_T)^2 - |\vec{p}_T^{\ell\ell} + \vec{\cancel{E}}_T|^2}$$

$$\text{(with } E_T^{\ell\ell} = \sqrt{|\vec{p}_T^{\ell\ell}|^2 + m_{\ell\ell}^2}\text{)}$$



- Higgs spin 0:** collinear leptons (low  $m_{\ell\ell}$  and  $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}$ )  $\Rightarrow$  suppress WW background

- Production mechanism:** ggF (0 or 1 jet); VBF ( $\geq 2$  jets; low bkg and low theory uncertainty)

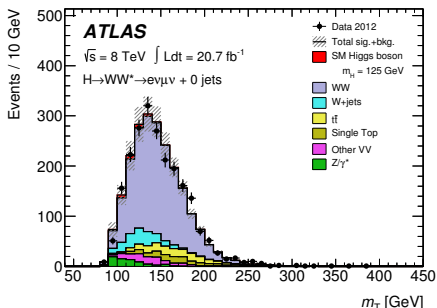
★ **VBF:**  $|\Delta y_{jj}| > 2.8$ ;  $m_{jj} > 500$  GeV

- Jet energy scale and resolution and b-tagging efficiency are the main sources of experimental systematic uncertainty



# $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ background

Background	Why fake signal?	criteria to reduce	normalized from
WW	large irreducible bkg	low $m_{\ell\ell}$	data
top ( $t\bar{t}$ and single top)	lose a b-jet	b-jet veto	data
W+jets	jet fakes $\ell$	tight iso & $\ell$ ID	data
Z+jets	fake/real $\cancel{E}_T$	$\cancel{E}_T$ + low $m_{\ell\ell}$	data
other diboson	lost/misidentified $\ell$	veto extra $\ell$	MC

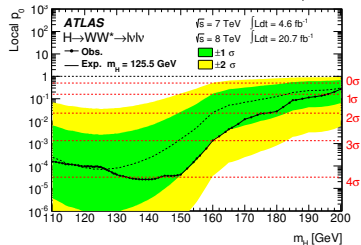
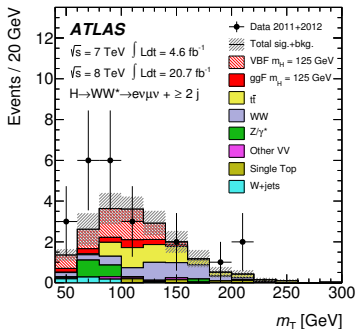
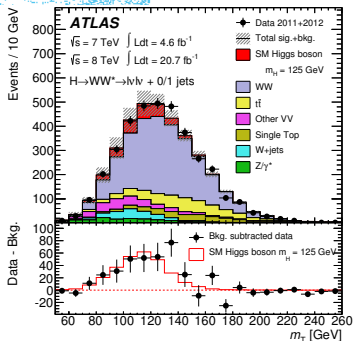


□ WW CR,  $N_{jet} \leq 1$  final states:

- ★  $|\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}|$  criteria is removed
- ★  $m_{\ell\ell}$  bounds are modified



# $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$ transverse mass

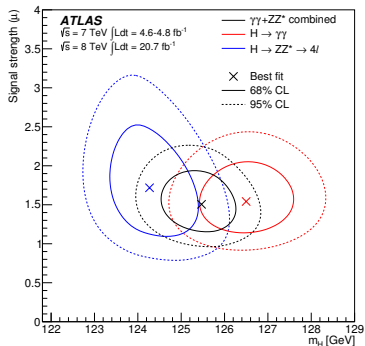


- excess of events observed in data
- VBF contributes 81% of the predicted signal in the  $N_{jet} \geq 2$  final states
- maximum deviation ( $4.1\sigma$ ) at  $m_H = 140 \text{ GeV}$



# Mass measurements and signal strengths

□ signal strength:  $\mu = \sigma_{\text{observed}} / \sigma_{\text{SM}}$

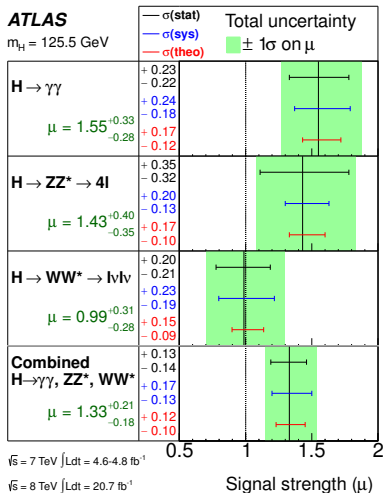


□  $\mu$  largest deviation ( $\sim 1.9\sigma$ ) observed in

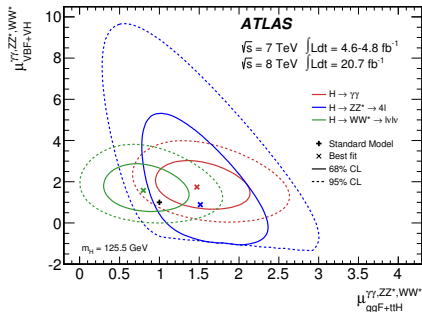
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

**ATLAS**

$m_{H^0} = 125.5 \text{ GeV}$



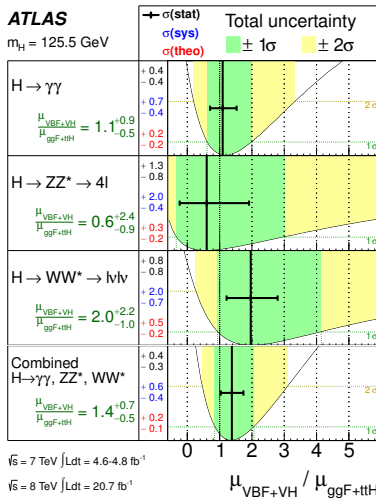
# Production mechanisms



- Exploit sensitivity offered by categories to fit separately vector-boson mediated and gluon mediated processes

## ATLAS

$m_H = 125.5 \text{ GeV}$





# Summary

- Data recorded by the ATLAS experiment in 2011/2012 allowed to test the fundamental properties of the discovered Higgs boson
- Significance of the observed mass peak is  $7.4\sigma$  in  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  and  $6.6\sigma$  in  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$  channel (discovery level in each of these channels)
- Mass of the Higgs boson measured to be  $m = 126.8 \pm 0.2(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.7(\text{syst.})$  in  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  and  $m = 124.3^{+0.6}_{-0.5}(\text{stat.})^{+0.5}_{-0.3}(\text{syst.})$  in  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$  (better than 9 per mil)
- **All measurements are consistent with expectations for the SM Higgs boson**

## Acknowledgements:



# References

## □ Papers:

- ★ Phys. Lett. B 716 (2012) 1-29
- ★ Phys. Lett. B 726 (2013) 88-119

## □ Conference notes:

- ★ ATLAS-CONF-2013-034 (Couplings Combination)
- ★ ATLAS-CONF-2013-030 (Higgs to  $WW(\ell\nu\ell\nu)$ )
- ★ ATLAS-CONF-2013-014 (Mass Combination)
- ★ ATLAS-CONF-2013-012 (Higgs to Diphoton)
- ★ ATLAS-CONF-2013-013 (Higgs to 4 leptons)



## Backup Slides



## Statistical method

- Construct a likelihood of Poisson probabilities, with expected numbers of events:

$$N^k = n_{\text{sig}}^k + n_{\text{bkg}}^k$$

- For the analysis  $k$ , signal scaling factors per each production  $i$  and decay  $f$ :

$$n_{\text{sig}}^k = \left( \sum_i \mu_i \times \sigma_{i,\text{SM}} \times A_{if}^k \times \varepsilon_{if}^k \right) \times \mu_f \times BR_{f,\text{SM}} \times \mathcal{L}^k$$

- cross section modifier:  $\mu_i = \sigma_i / \sigma_{i,\text{SM}}$

- branching ratio modifier:  $\mu_f = BR_f / BR_{f,\text{SM}}$

- Test hypothesized values of parameter of interest  $\mu$  with profiled likelihood ratio:

$$q_\mu = -2\Delta \ln \mathcal{L} = -2 \ln \frac{\mathcal{L}(\text{data} | \mu, \hat{\theta}_\mu)}{\mathcal{L}(\text{data} | \hat{\mu}, \hat{\theta})}$$

- maximized likelihood for a fixed  $\mu$

- $\mu$  and  $\theta$  that maximize likelihood

