

The Higgs Boson Profile at CMS



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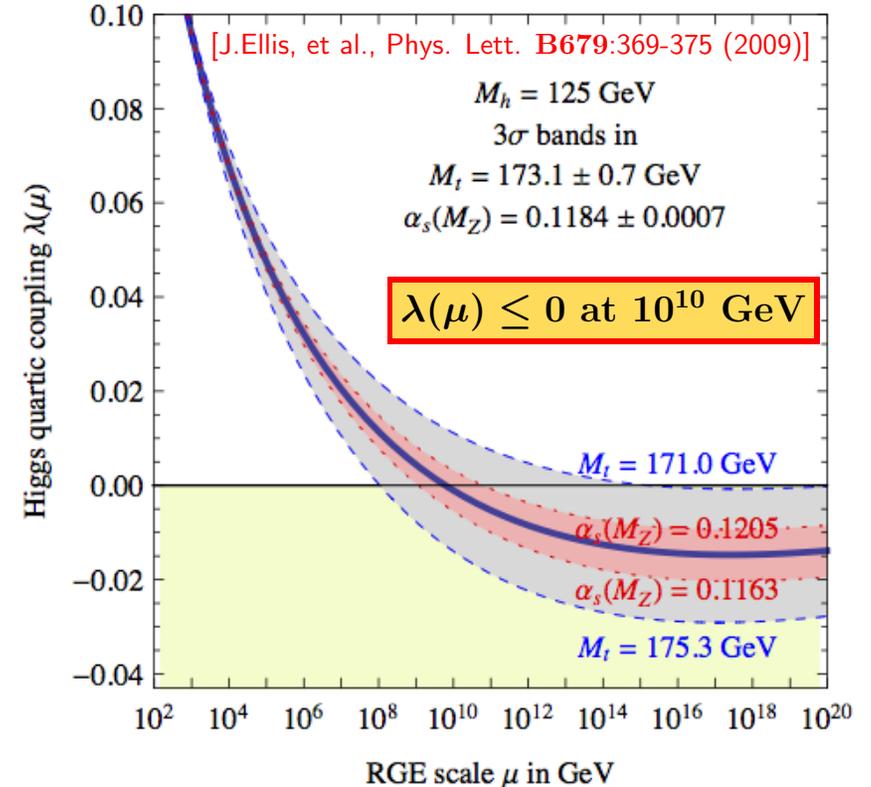
With the discovery of a Higgs boson the SM is now complete!

- ☞ Major questions of PP justified by experimental observations remain unresolved
 - ☛ DM points to new type particle
 - ☛ BAU requires \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{L} processes
 - ☛ Neutrino mass suggests sterile or Majorana neutrino

- ☞ Indirect searches through precision measurements (rare processes)
 - ☛ many BSM models predict

$$\Delta g_{\text{HXX}}/g_{\text{HXX}} \leq 1 - 10\%$$
 - ☛ Is Higgs potential $\lambda(\mu)$ as expected? (check consistency)

The SM begins to unravel when probed much beyond the range of current accelerators
(unstable vacuum at the Plank scale!)



Everything proves that NP must exist, but... **At What Energy Scales?**

LHC restarted in 2015 with a collision energy of $\simeq 13$ TeV and 25 ns bunch spacing

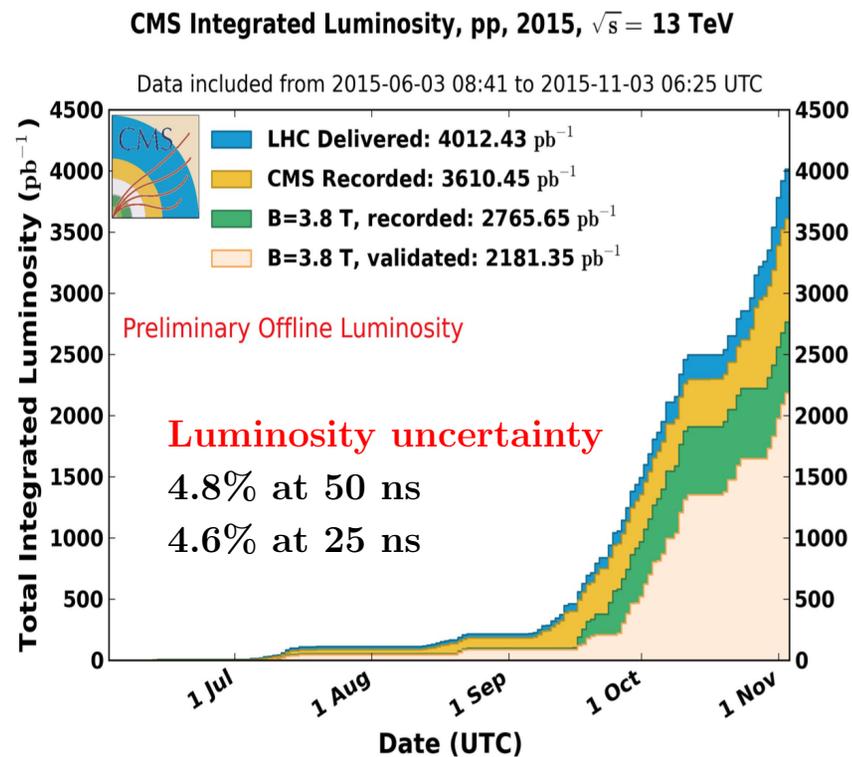
☞ CMS detector for Run-2: improvements during LS1

- ☞ DAQ and L1: computers, trigger
- ☞ tracker/pixel: cold operation
- ☞ HCAL: new photosensors
- ☞ muon: 4th station
- ☞ new luminosity telescopes
- ☞ new beam pipe

☞ Available Run-1 dataset

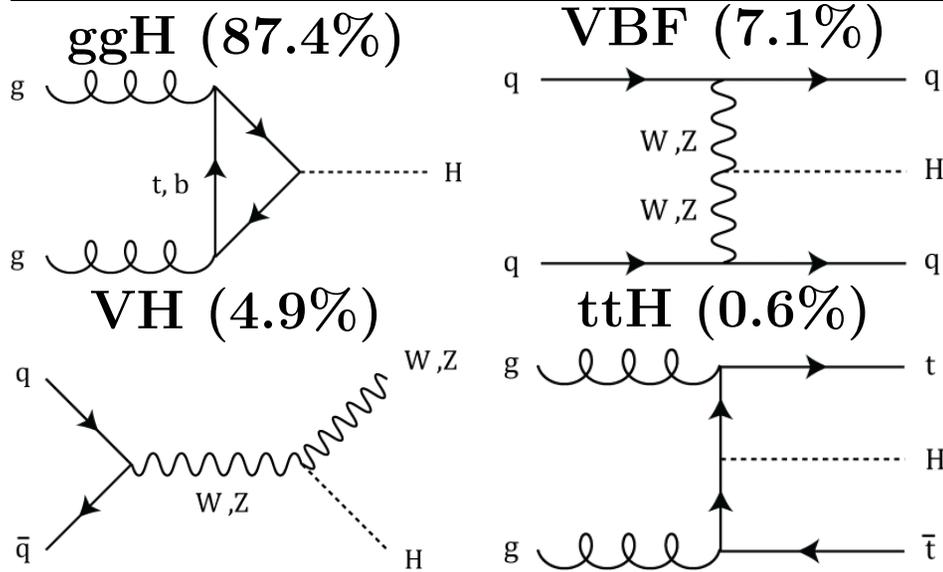
- ☞ 7 TeV: $\leq 5.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- ☞ 8 TeV: $\leq 19.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

LHC can ultimately deliver about 100 fb^{-1} of data for next 3 years



☞ Run-2 13 TeV dataset

- ☞ 2.2 fb^{-1} – good for all
- ☞ 2.6 fb^{-1} – good for many ($|\eta| \leq 3$ for jets and MET)
- ☞ 2.7 fb^{-1} – good for muons

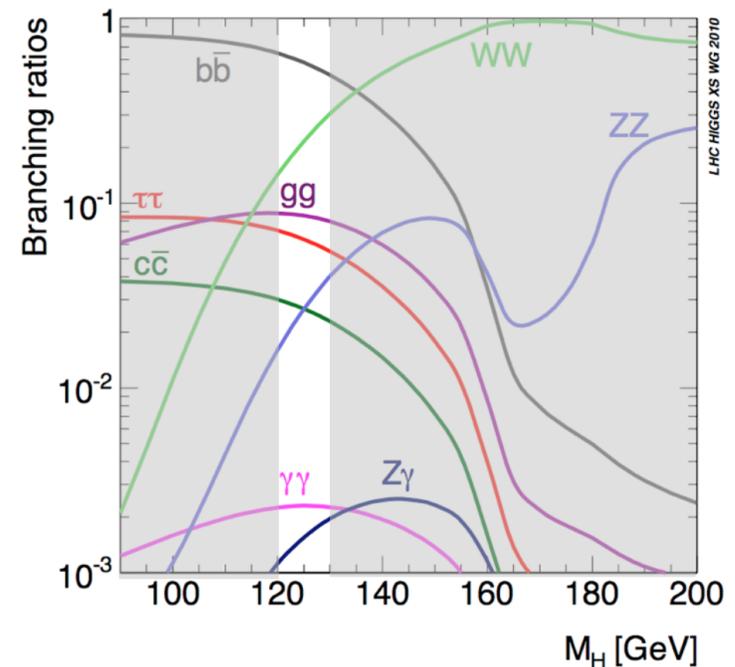


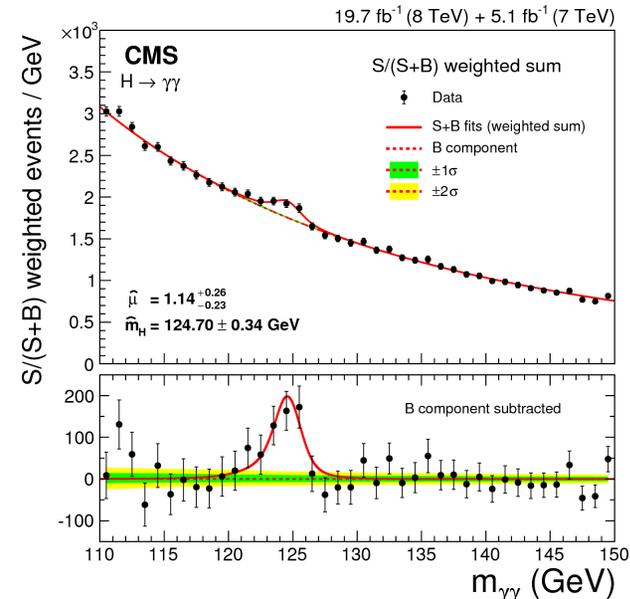
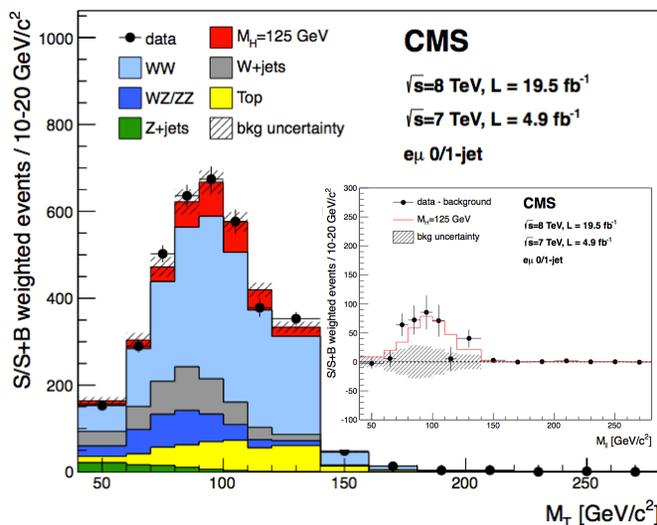
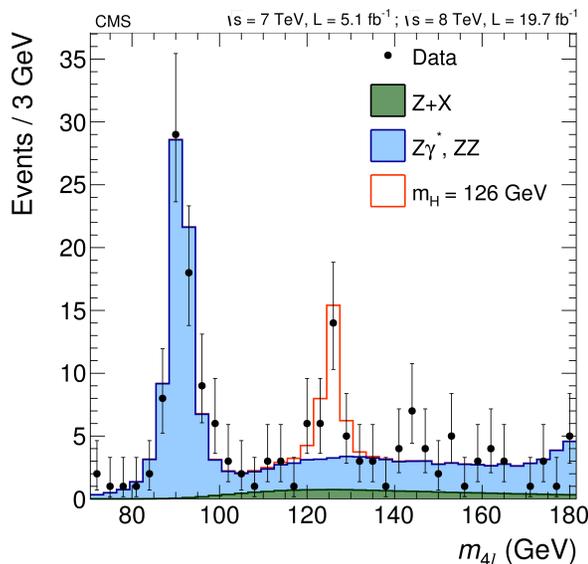
Typical theory uncertainty

| Production | Theory unc. | Precision |
|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| ggH | 7% | N ³ LO+N ³ LL |
| VBF | 5% | NLO |
| VH | 5% | NNLO |
| ttH | 15% | NLO |

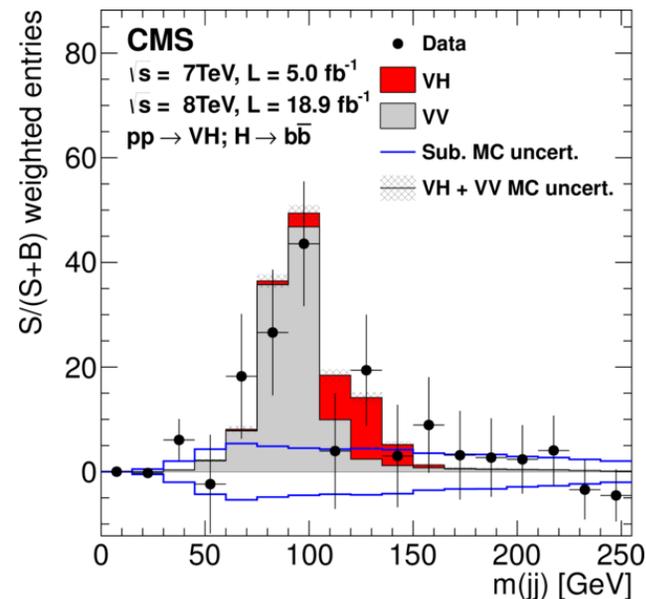
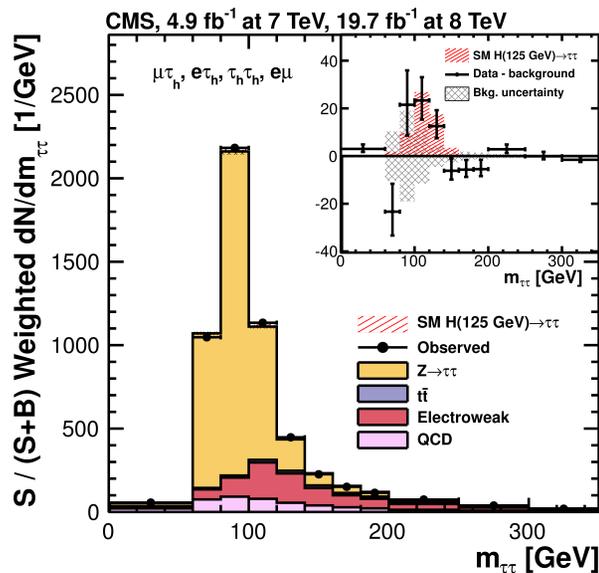
Decay fractions at 125 GeV

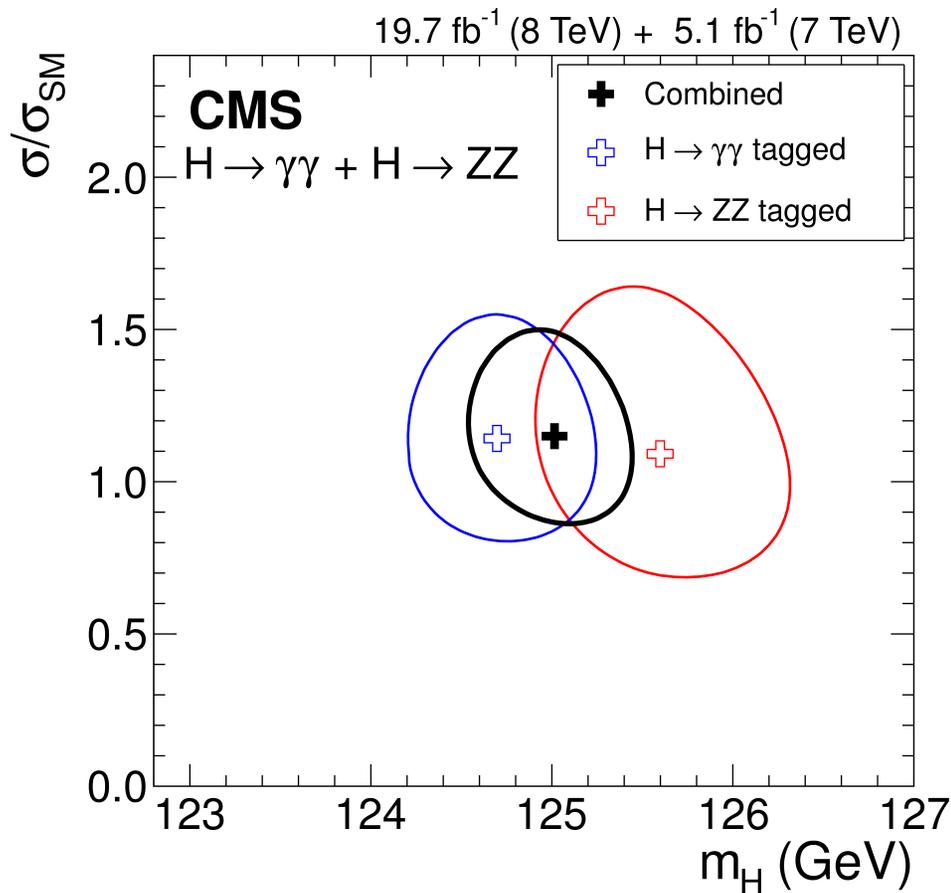
| Decay | BR | σ_M/M |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ | 0.2% | 1-2% |
| $H \rightarrow ZZ^*(4l)$ | $1.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | 1-2% |
| $H \rightarrow WW^*$ | 21% | 20% |
| $H \rightarrow bb$ | 60% | 10% |
| $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ | 6.4% | 10% |





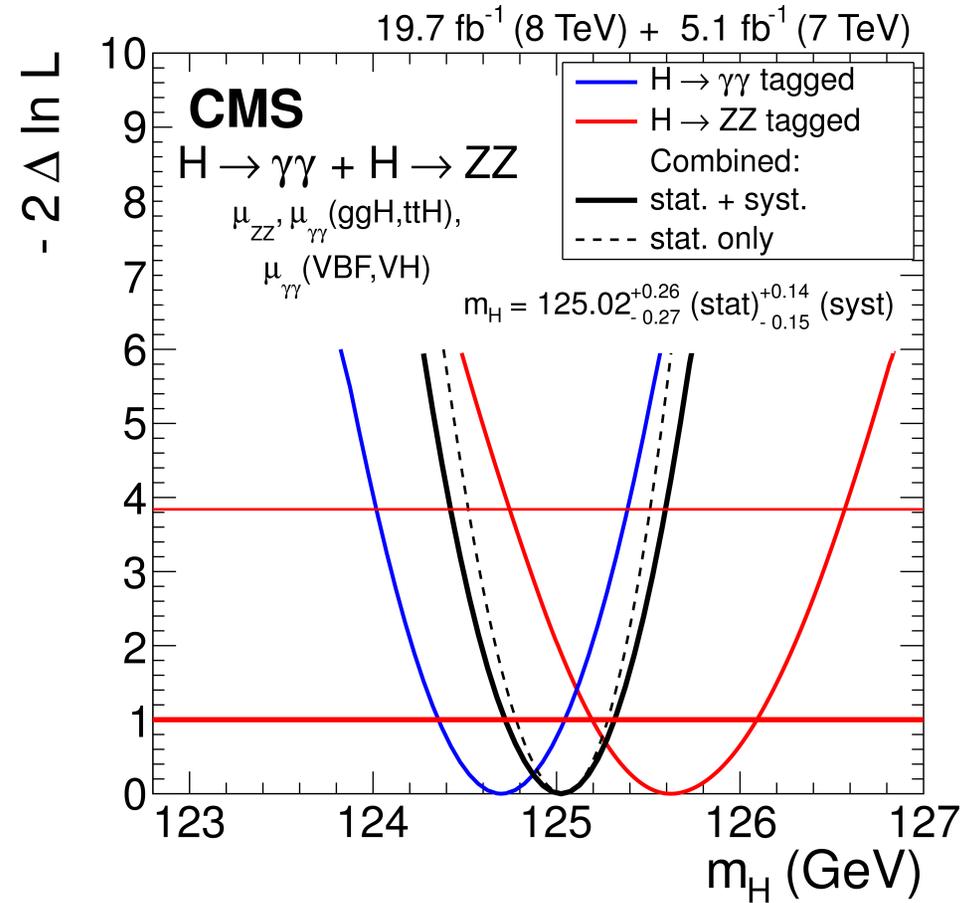
Solid signal in 3 bosonic decay channels and fermionic final states starting to build up excess





[HIG-14-009]

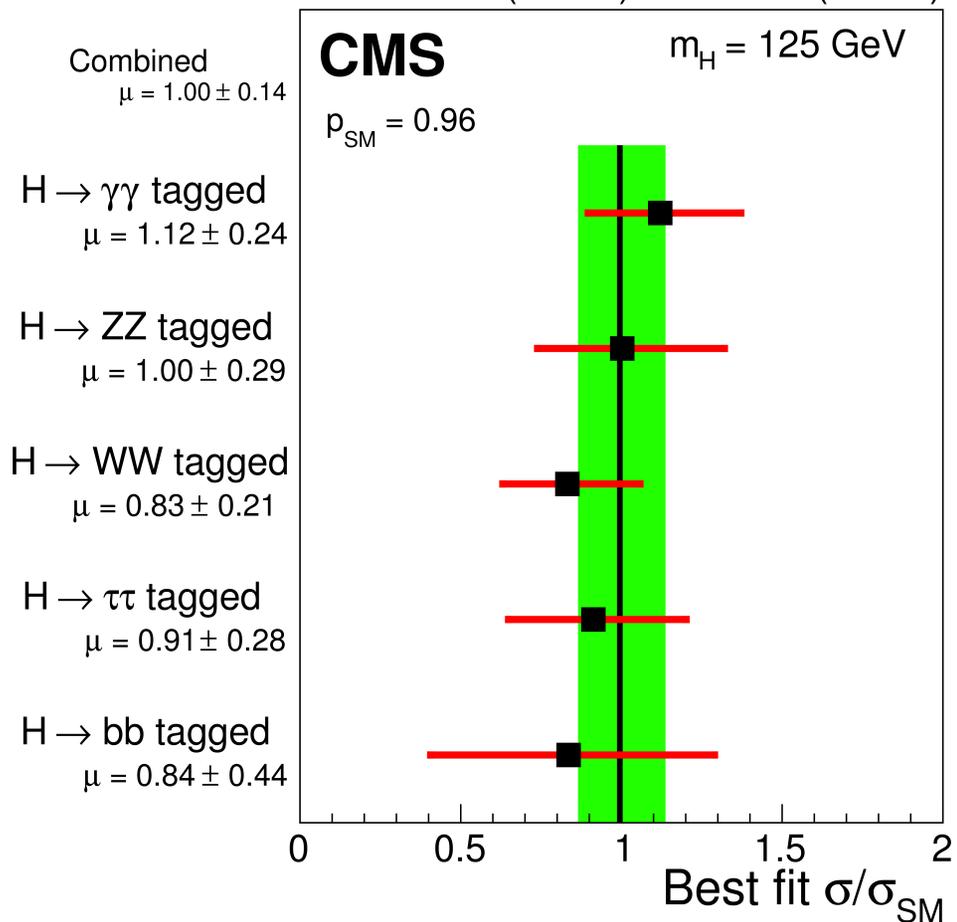
☞ Likelihood scan for m_X and μ :
relative yields are defined by the SM



☞ To reduce model dependence:
allow for free cross sections in five
channels and fit for the common mass

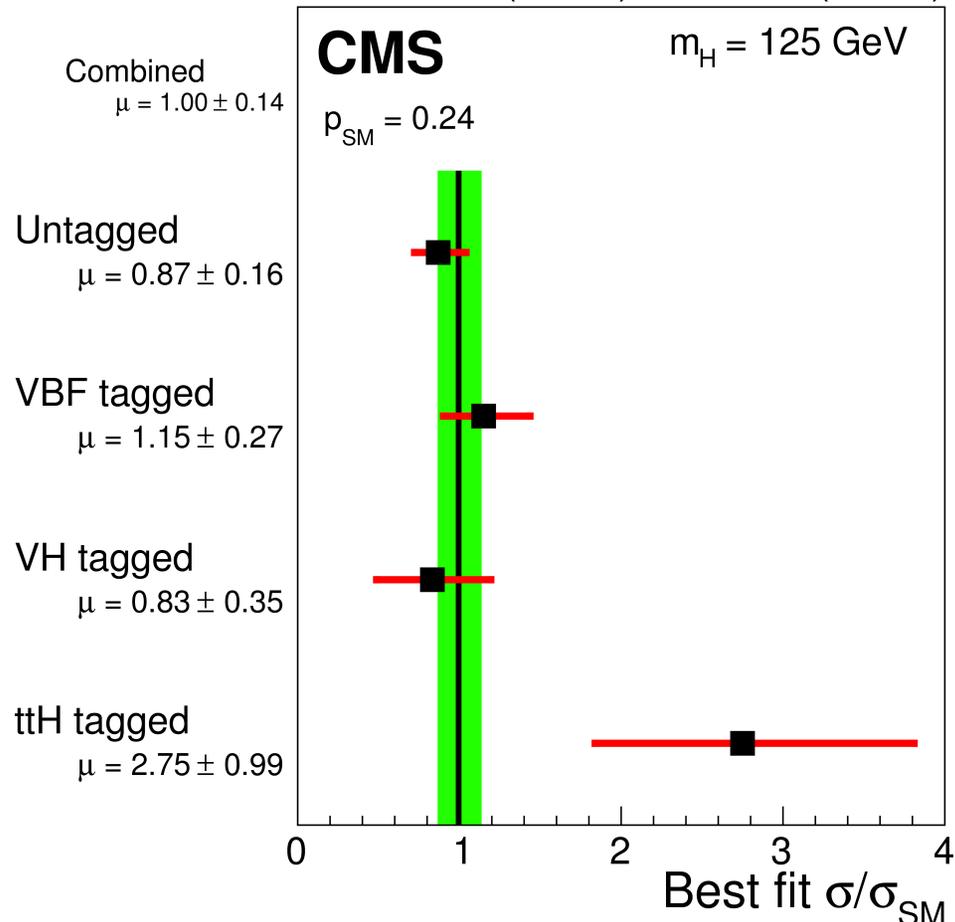
$$m_X = 125.02 \pm 0.27(\text{stat}) \pm 0.15(\text{syst}) \text{ GeV}$$

19.7 fb⁻¹ (8 TeV) + 5.1 fb⁻¹ (7 TeV)



Event yields in different production and decay tags are self-consistent

19.7 fb⁻¹ (8 TeV) + 5.1 fb⁻¹ (7 TeV)



Overall best-fit signal strength in the combination:

$$\sigma/\sigma_{SM} = 1.00 \pm 0.09(\text{stat}) \pm 0.08(\text{theo}) \pm 0.07(\text{syst})$$

The return of the Higgs boson

☞ $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$:

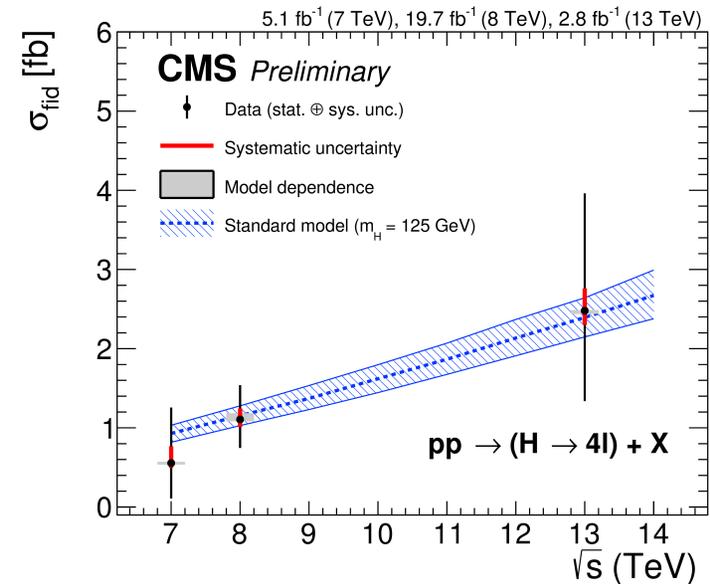
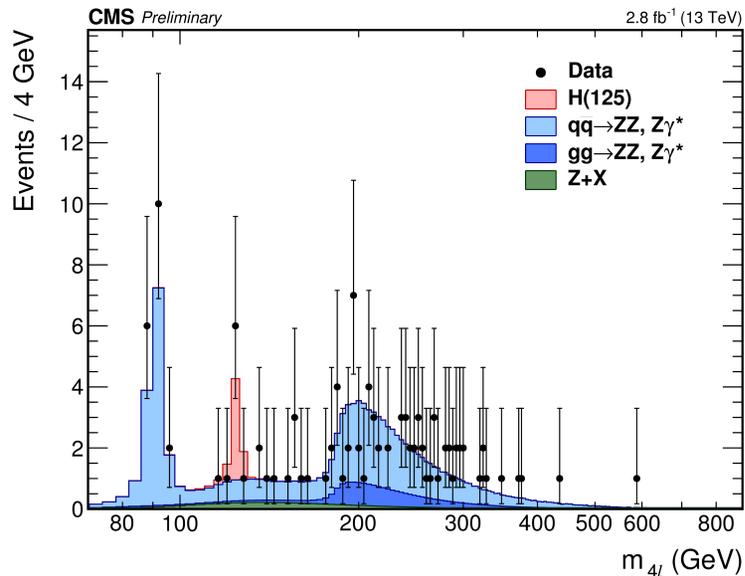
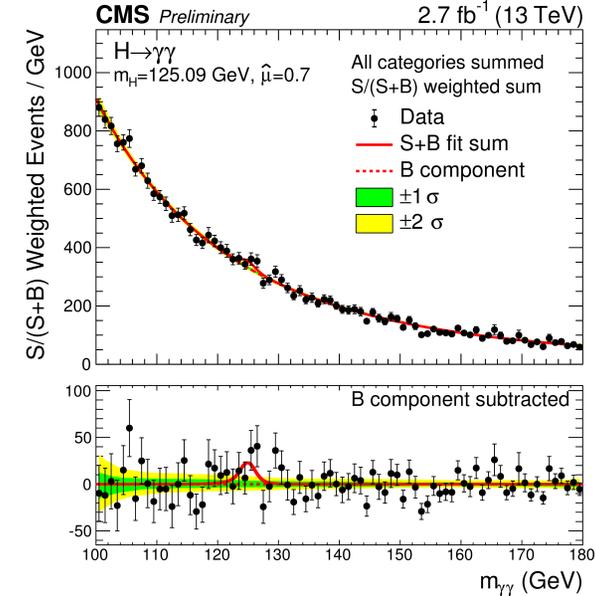
☞ signal strength $\mu = 0.69^{+0.42}_{-0.47}$

☞ observed (expected) significance $1.7(2.7)\sigma$

☞ $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$:

☞ observed (expected) significance $2.5(3.4)\sigma$

☞ fiducial cross section $\sigma = 2.48^{+1.48}_{-1.14}$



Results for mixed $m_H = 125$ GeV are consistent with the Run-1 analyses

Tensor structure of the Higgs sector (J^{CP} numbers) can be best probed by angular analysis

- ☞ Allow assessing the individual terms in a generic parameterization of the Lagrangian
- ☞ Mixing between CP-even and CP-odd state can in particular being studied
- ☞ The decay amplitude for a spin-0 boson

$$A = v^{-1} \epsilon_1^{*\mu} \epsilon_2^{*\nu} (a_1 g_{\mu\nu} M_X^2 + a_2 q_{1\mu} q_{2\nu} + a_3 \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} q_1^\alpha q_2^\beta)$$

☞ SM-Higgs \rightarrow ZZ, WW:

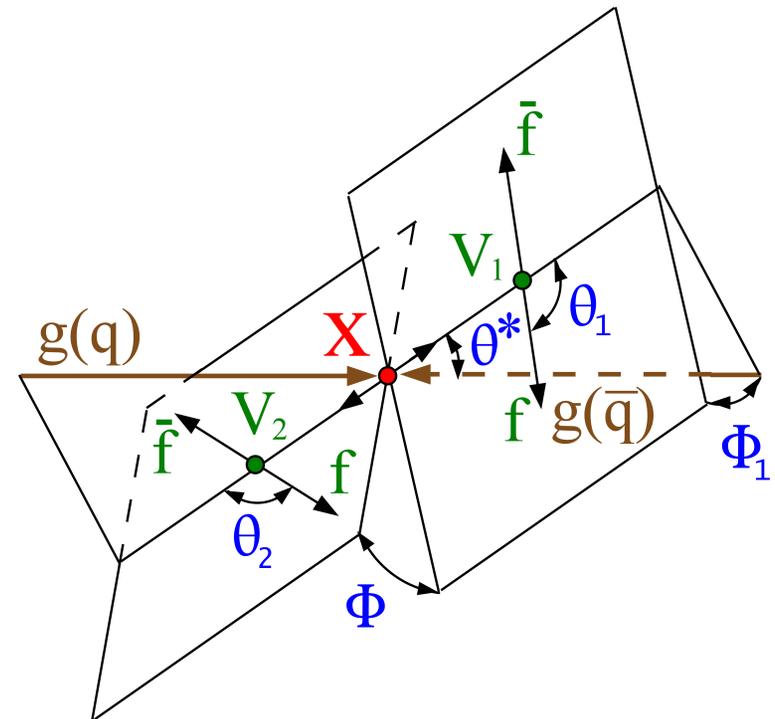
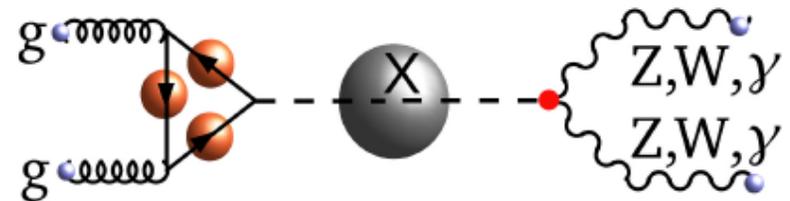
$$\rightarrow a_1 \neq 0, a_2 \sim O(10^{-2}), a_3 \sim O(10^{-11})$$

☞ SM-Higgs \rightarrow $\gamma\gamma$:

$$\rightarrow a_1 = -a_2/2 \neq 0$$

☞ BSM pseudo-scalar Higgs

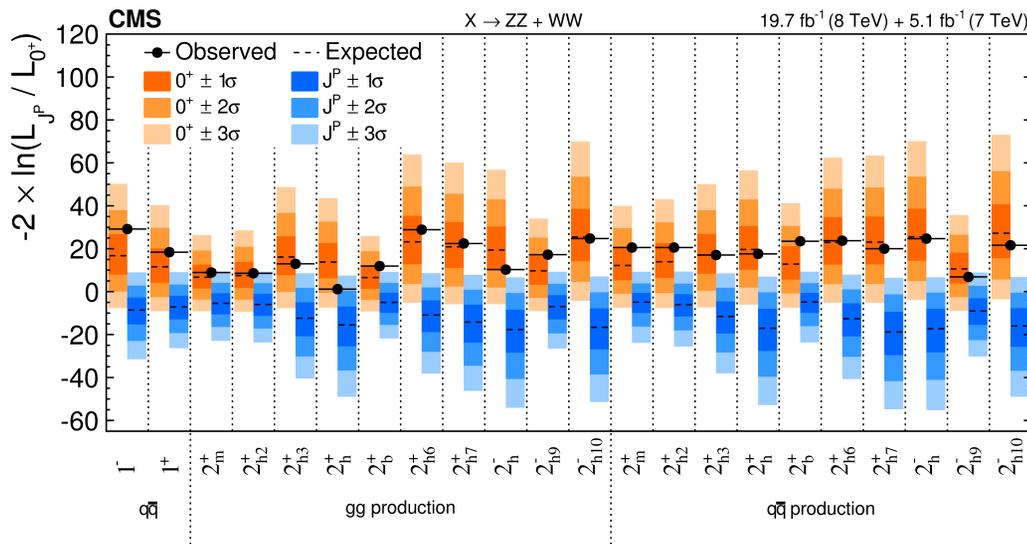
$$\rightarrow a_3 \neq 0$$



Spin and CP-parity hypotheses are discriminated by angular analysis

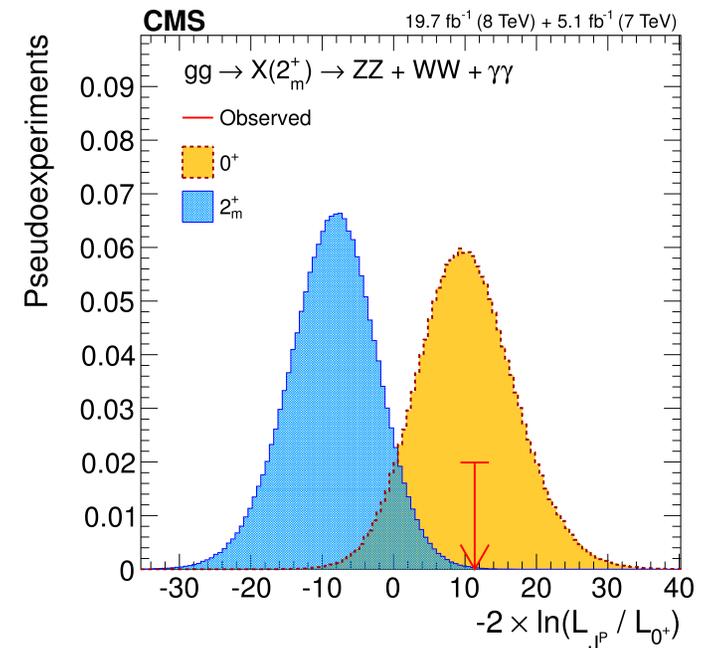
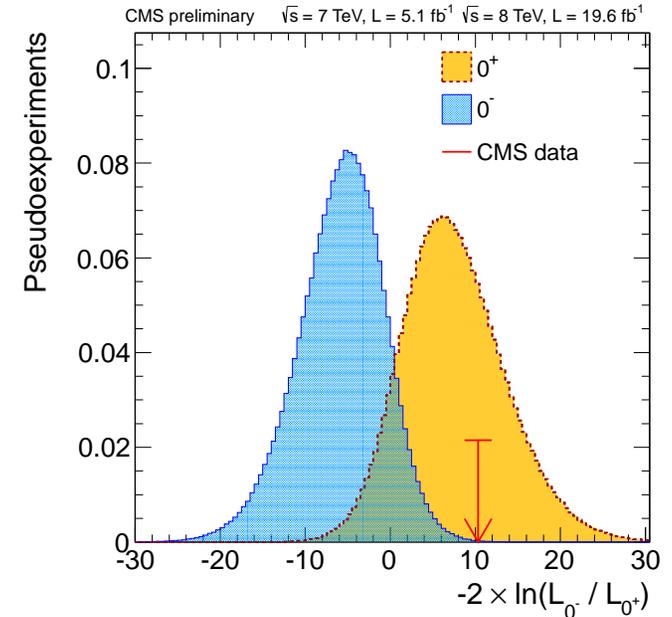
☞ Spin-0 and 2 are only allowed by $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (Landau-Yang theorem)

The data disfavours the 0^- (2_m^+) hypothesis with 99.98% (99%) CL



The observation is well compatible with SM Higgs expectations (0^+)

[HIG-14-018]



Extracting Higgs couplings requires assumptions at LHC

$$\sigma \mathcal{B}(ii \rightarrow H \rightarrow ff) \sim \frac{\Gamma_{ii} \Gamma_{ff}}{\Gamma_H} = \sigma_{SM} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{SM} \frac{k_i^2 \cdot k_f^2}{k_H^2}$$

☞ Total width $\Gamma_H \propto k_H^2$ is not measurable (zero width approximation!)

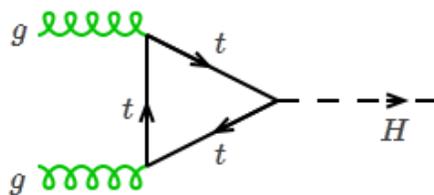
☞ assumed $k_H = \sum k_i BR_i$, for i in SM

☞ Estimate Higgs boson couplings into “Vectorial” and “Fermionic” sets:

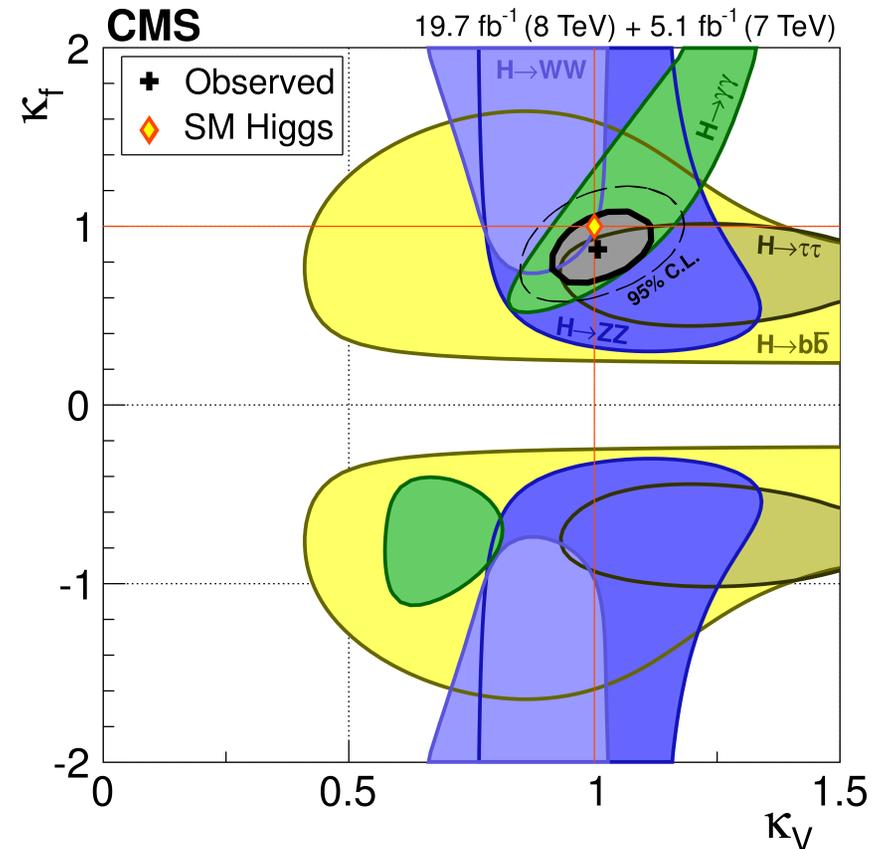
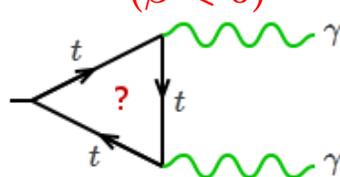
☞ $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is the only channel that is sensitive to k_V or k_F relative sign

→ possible to sort out degeneracy

$$\Gamma_{gg} \sim k_F^2$$

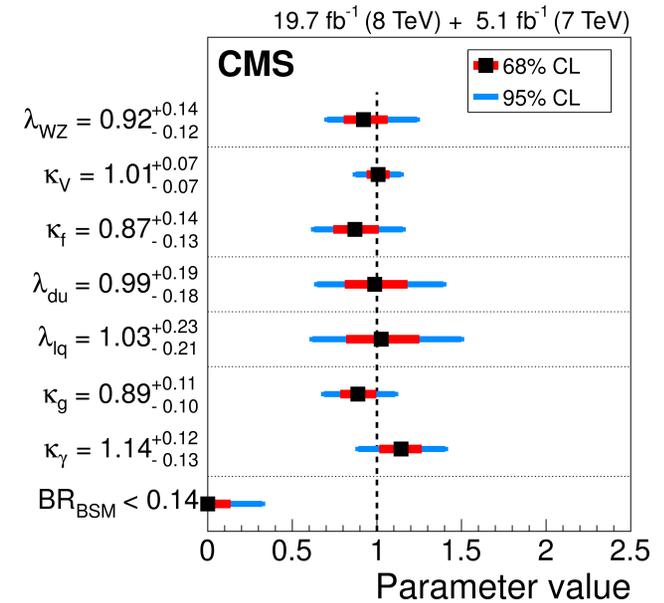
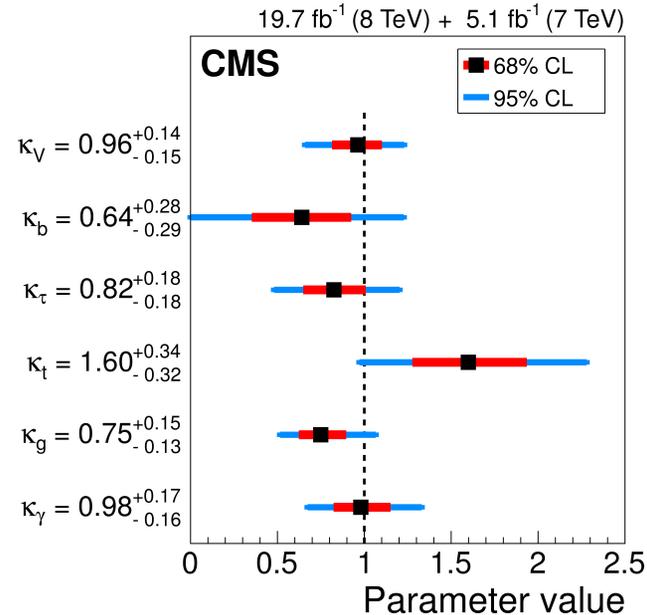
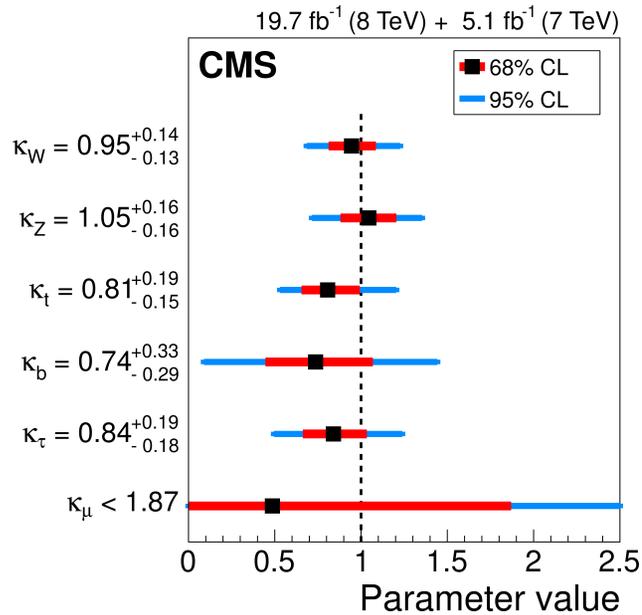


$$\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma} \sim |\alpha k_V + \beta k_F|^2 \quad (\beta < 0)$$



In agreement with the SM within uncertainties

Compatibility with the SM Higgs Boson Couplings



The generic five-parameter model not effective loop couplings (the SM structure is assumed for loop-induced couplings)

Effective loop couplings assuming $\Gamma_{BSM} = 0$

New particles can modify the loop-mediated couplings and contribute to the total width

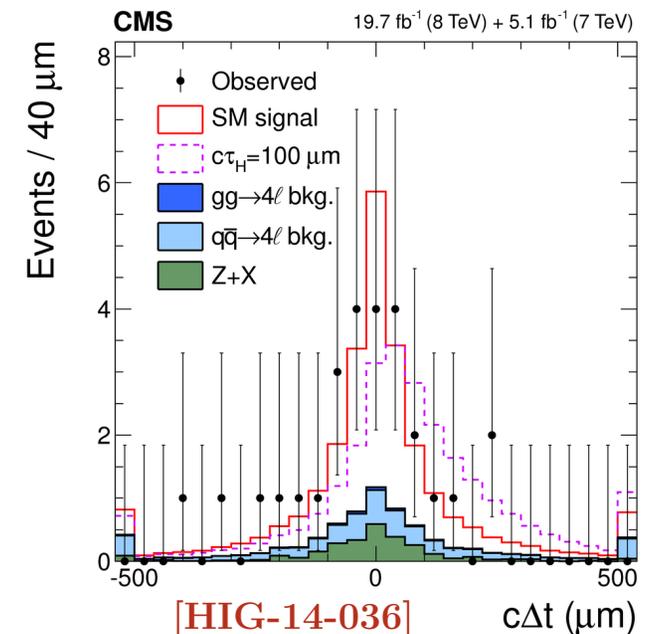
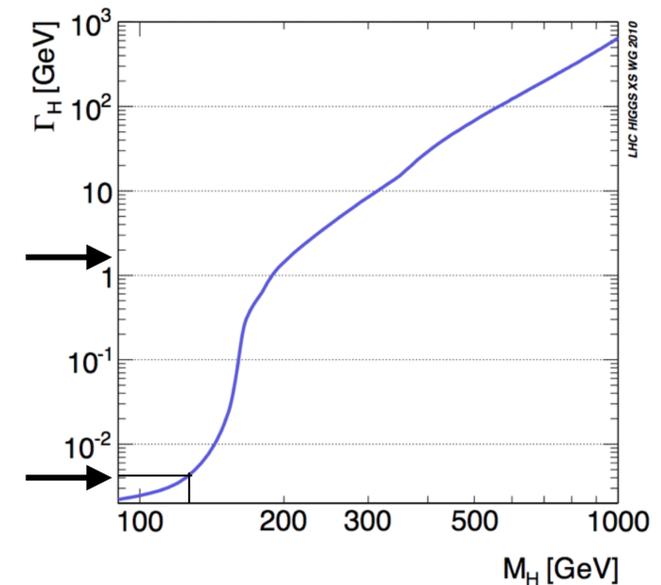
$$\Gamma_{tot} = \sum \Gamma_{i(SM)} + \Gamma_{BSM}$$

No significant deviations from the SM Higgs boson are found so far

In the SM $\Gamma_H \sim 4.1\text{MeV}$ for $m_H = 125\text{GeV}$

- ☞ Direct measurement exploits m_{4l} and $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ spectra
 - ▮ limited by experimental resolution (1-2%)
 - ▮ $\Gamma_H \leq 1.7\text{ GeV}$ at 95% CL (exp. 2.3 GeV)
- ☞ A lower bound on the Higgs width can be derived from its lifetime
 - ▮ measure displacement vertex between H production and decay in $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$
 - ▮ $\Gamma_H \geq 3.5 \times 10^{-3}\text{ eV}$ at 95% CL

Model independent measurement of Γ_H is systematically limited at LHC

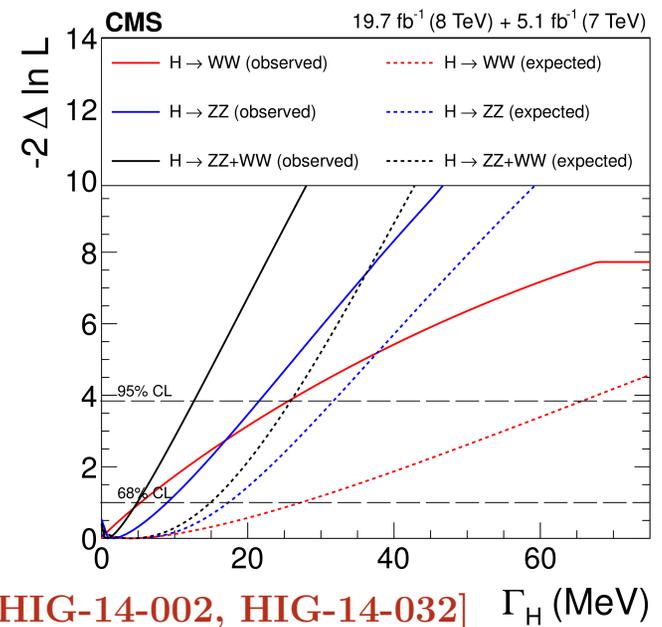
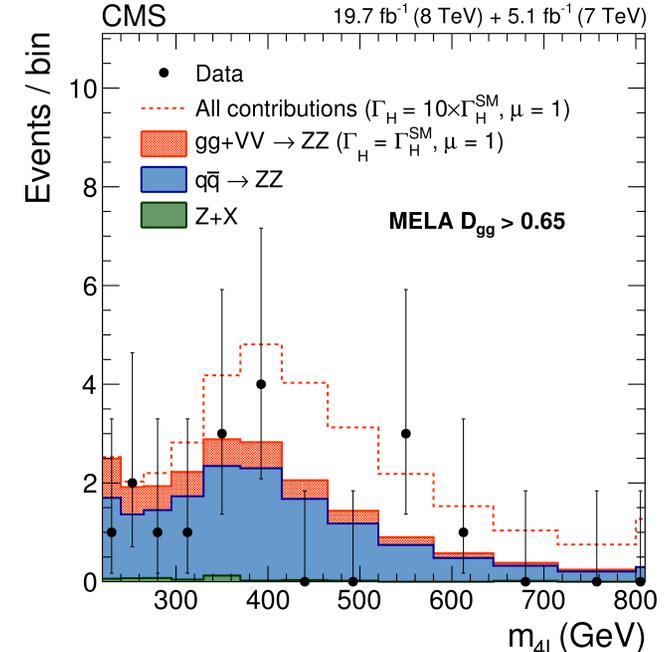


Indirect limit on Γ_H can be derived with number of assumptions through off-shell Higgs boson production

Deploy off-shell production in gluon fusion and VBF processes with the Higgs boson decaying into ZZ and WW states

- ➡ $\sigma_{\text{off-shell}} \sim g_g^2 g_V^2$ does not depend on total width Γ_H as $\sigma_{\text{on-shell}}$ does
- ➡ main continuum $gg(qq) \rightarrow ZZ/WW$ production at high mass
- ➡ assume the on-shell and off-shell couplings are the same
- ➡ **$\Gamma_H \leq 13 \text{ MeV}$** at 95% CL (exp. 26 MeV)

Statistically limited measurement (systematic uncertainty can be pinned down to 2 MeV)

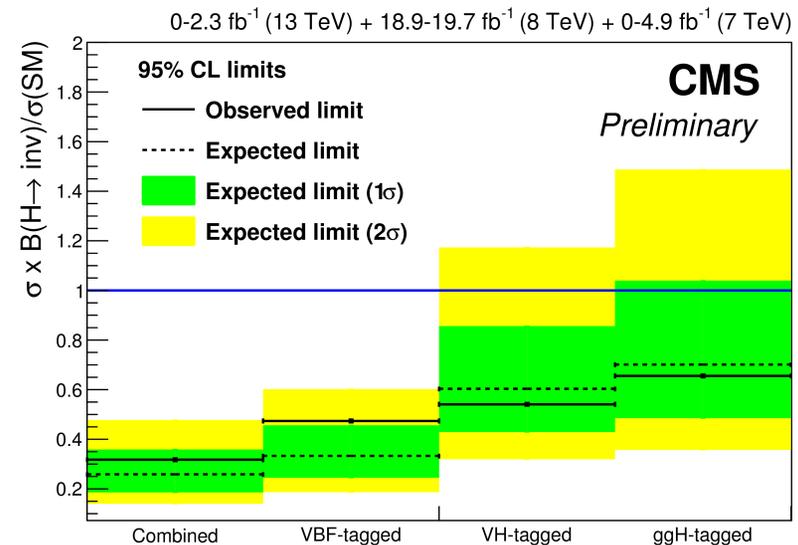
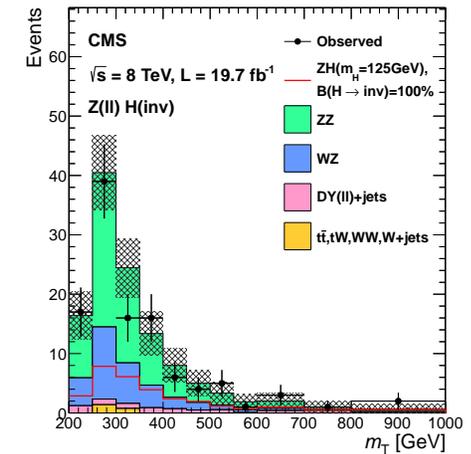
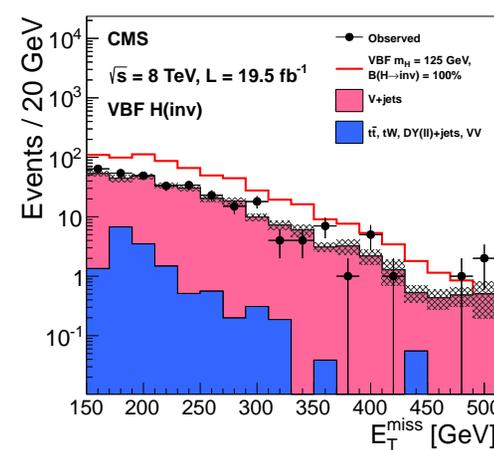


A non-zero partial decay width to invisible particles could provide evidence for NP

➡ Direct 95% CL on BR_{inv} using VBF, VH and GF tagged events

| Channel | obs. | exp. |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 7+8 TeV | | |
| VBF | 0.57 | 0.40 |
| VH | 0.60 | 0.69 |
| GF | 0.67 | 0.71 |
| 13 TeV | | |
| VBF | 0.69 | 0.62 |
| VH | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Comb. | 0.32 | 0.26 |

➡ Precision could be pinned down to 5% level to BR_{inv} at HL-LHC



Consistent with global coupling fit:
 $BR_{inv} < 0.52$ at 95% CL

Double Higgs production among the main objectives of LHC, but this process is very challenging

☞ Low rate makes high demands on detectors and integrated luminosity

▮ tiny cross section

▮ $\sigma(\text{HH}) = 10.0 \pm 1.4 \text{ fb}$ at 8 TeV

▮ very challenging at HL-LHC too

→ $\sigma(\text{HH}) = 40 \pm 3 \text{ fb}$ at 14 TeV

☞ Self coupling diagrams interferes destructively with double Higgs processes

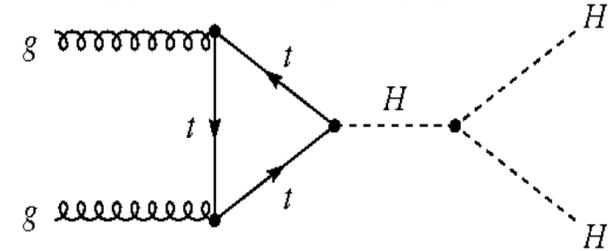
▮ look for a deficiency in a small signal

☞ The most sensitive decay is $\text{HH} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma b\bar{b}$

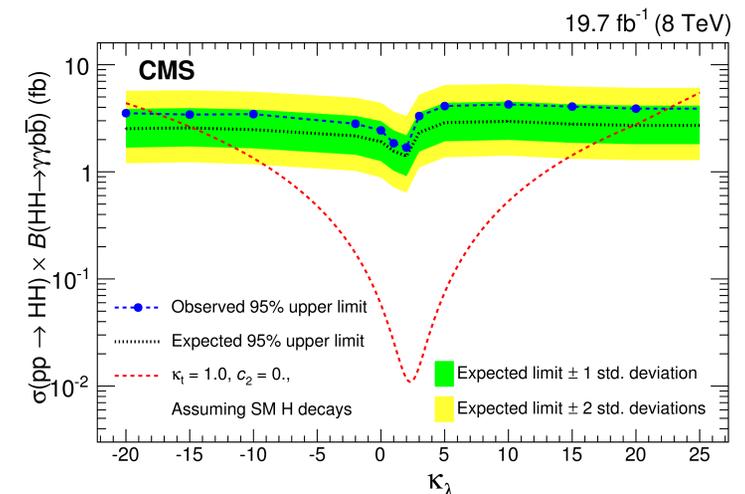
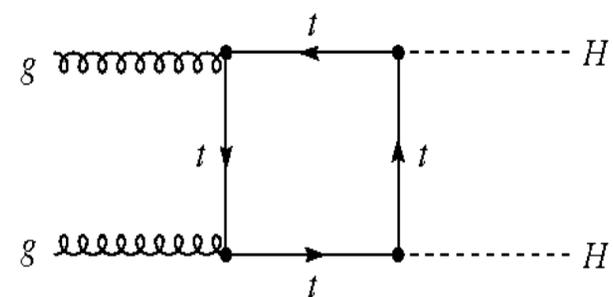
Start exclusion of the Higgs boson anomalous trilinear coupling λ :

$$-17 \leq k_\lambda < 22.5$$

Higgs self coupling process



SM Double Higgs production



[HIG-13-032]

Discovery of the Higgs boson at 125 GeV

consistency with SM predictions

Higgs boson as a test of SM

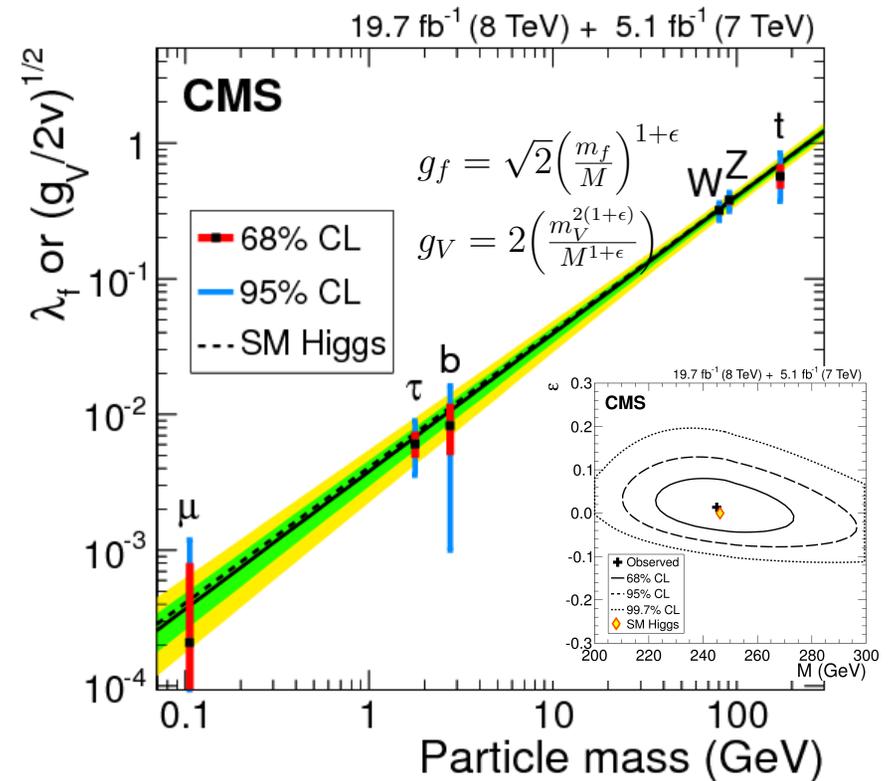
Run-2

- observe VBF and VH productions
- observe $\tau^+\tau^-$ and bb decay modes
- constrain invisible width (VBF/VH)
- constrain width form on/off-shell
- observe $t\bar{t}H$ production
- observe rare decays $\mu^+\mu^-$ and $Z\gamma$
- measure couplings better than 5%
- observe pair production

HL-LHC

Higgs boson as a probe for NP

- flavour-violating decays
- Higgs boson as a DM portal
- CP mixing in the Higgs sector
- other partners in the scalar sector

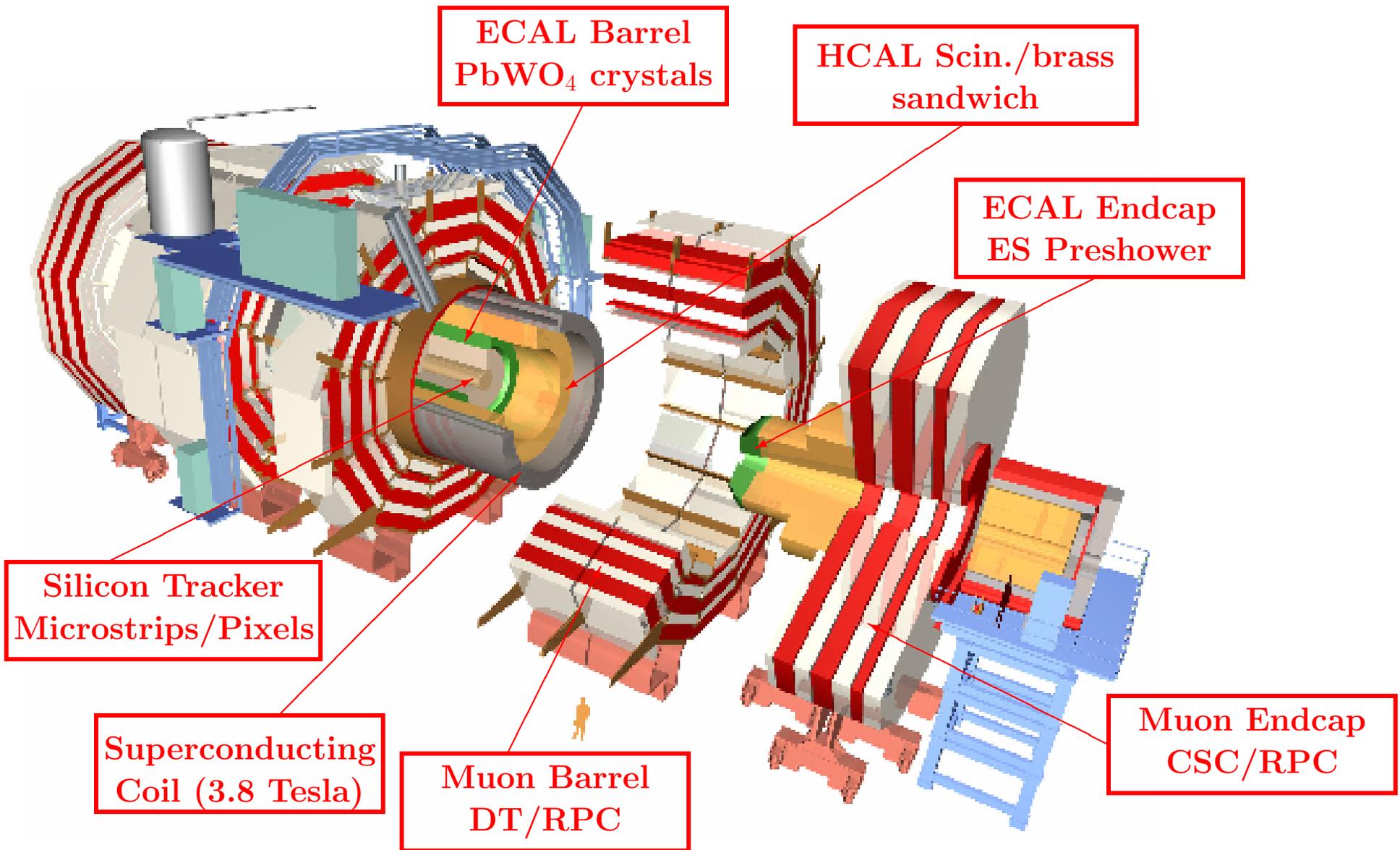


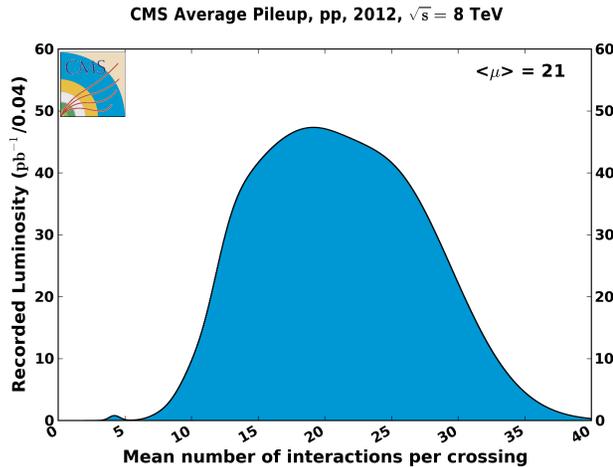
Any deviation from a straight line points to New Physics

The discovery of a Higgs boson completed the SM,
but major questions remain

- ☞ Vigorous update of the main Higgs results with the full RUN1 statistics $20(8 \text{ TeV}) + 5(7 \text{ TeV}) \text{ fb}^{-1}$ is available at CMS
- ☞ A new challenging program has just started at LHC 13 TeV RUN2
- ☞ The boson that we found looks rather “standard” scalar at first sight
 - fermionic final states starting to build up excess
 - data disfavor the pseudo-scalar 0^- and spin-2 hypotheses
 - couplings are in agreement within uncertainties with the SM predictions
 - on and off-shell Higgs boson production bound the Higgs “width” under specific model-dependent assumptions
 - search for invisible Higgs decays, key indicator for NP, is straightforward
- ☞ LHC is a main source of information and will continue to drive our initial observations in the coming years
 - vast Higgs physics program ahead that will profit from a HL-LHC phase

Backup





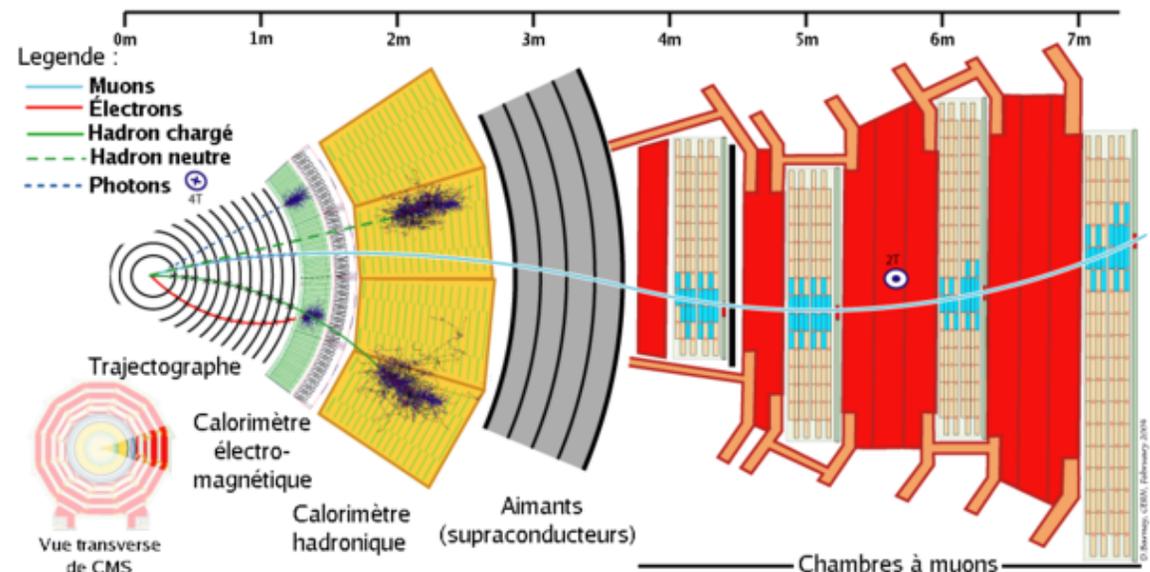
Excellent performance of the CMS experiment in 2012

- 90% of recorded data for physics (all subdetectors on)
- peak luminosity $7 \times 10^{33} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ at 8 TeV CM energy
- mean pile-up (PU) 21 events

Particle Flow algorithm:

- provides a global event description in form of list of particles
- improvements in jet, τ and E_T^{miss} measurement

Remarkably improves reconstruction performance at high PU



Effect of New Physics on couplings:

$$\Delta g_{\text{HXX}}/g_{\text{HXX}} \leq 5\% \times \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{\Lambda}\right)^2$$

- SUSY model modifies tree level couplings and predicts largest effect for b and τ

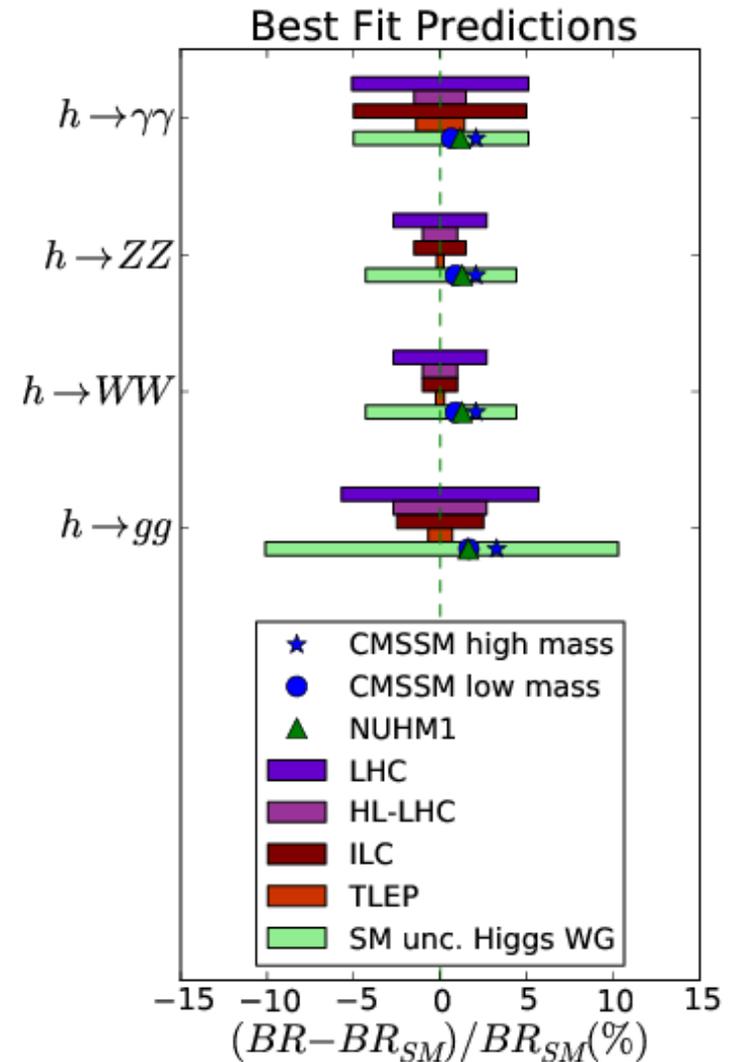
$$\frac{k_{b,\tau}}{k_{b,\tau}^{\text{SM}}} \simeq 1 + 40\% \left(\frac{200 \text{ GeV}}{m_A}\right)^2$$

- Loop induced couplings are modified due to a scalar top-partner contribution as

$$\frac{k_g}{k_g^{\text{SM}}} \simeq 1 + 1.4\% \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{m_T}\right)^2, \quad \frac{k_\gamma}{k_\gamma^{\text{SM}}} \simeq 1 - 0.4\% \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{m_T}\right)^2$$

- Compositeness models reduce couplings according to compositeness scale ($\xi^{\text{SM}} = 0$)

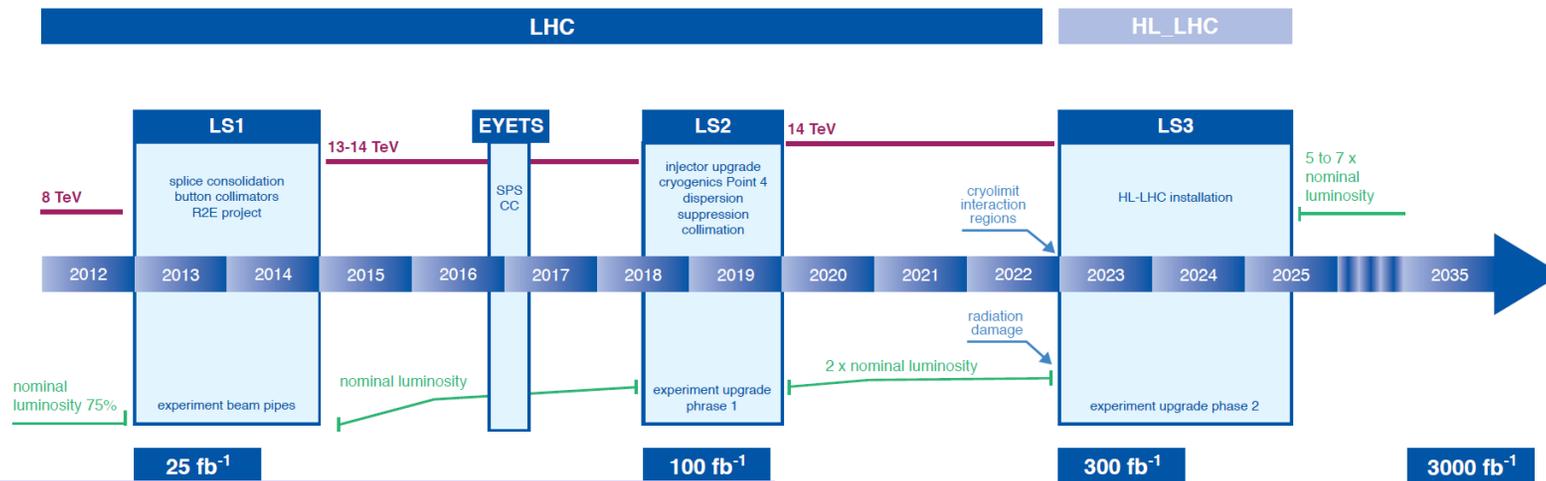
$$\frac{k_V}{k_V^{\text{SM}}} = \sqrt{1 - \xi}, \quad \frac{k_f}{k_f^{\text{SM}}} = \frac{1 - (1 + n)\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi}}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2$$



$\Delta k/k \simeq 0.1-1\%$ precision is needed for discovery!

The exploitation of the full potential of the LHC is the highest priority of the Energy Frontier in both Europe and US

New LHC / HL-LHC Plan



- ☞ LHC approved running to deliver 300 fb⁻¹ by 2022
- ☞ Post LS3 operation (Phase II) at $L = 5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ 3000 fb⁻¹ over 10 years
- ☞ Major upgrades required on the LHC (replace more than 1.2 km):

- ☞ Experiments will undergo a series of detector and trigger upgrades
 - ☛ to cope with radiation damage and high pileup (140 PU events)
 - ☛ to maintain or enhance the current physics performance