Results from the Higgs Searches at the LHC

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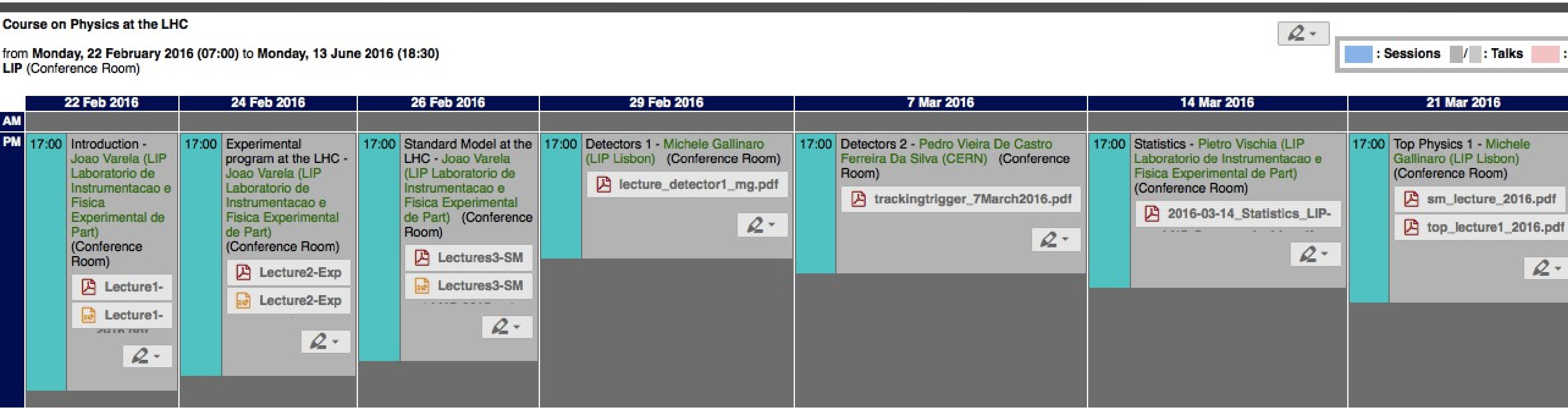
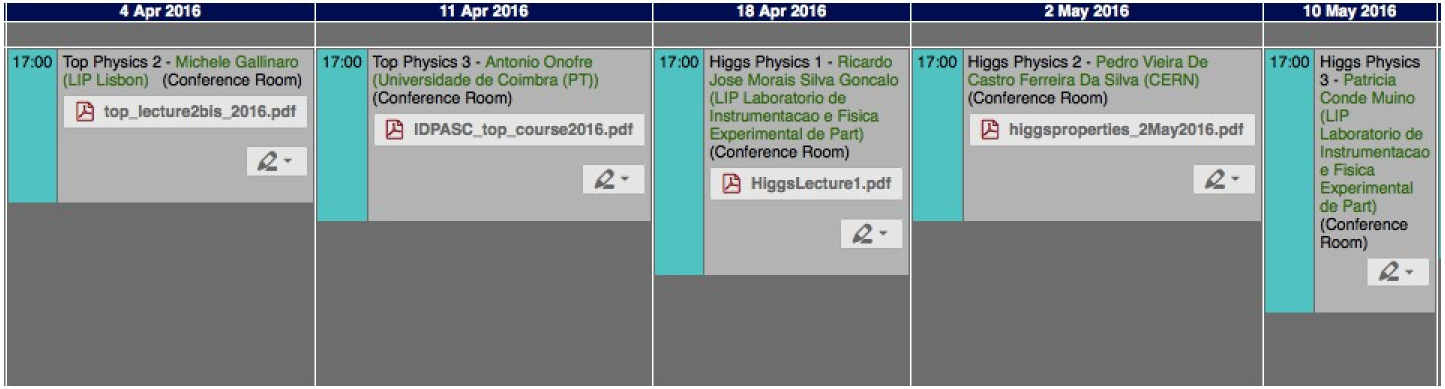
Up to now



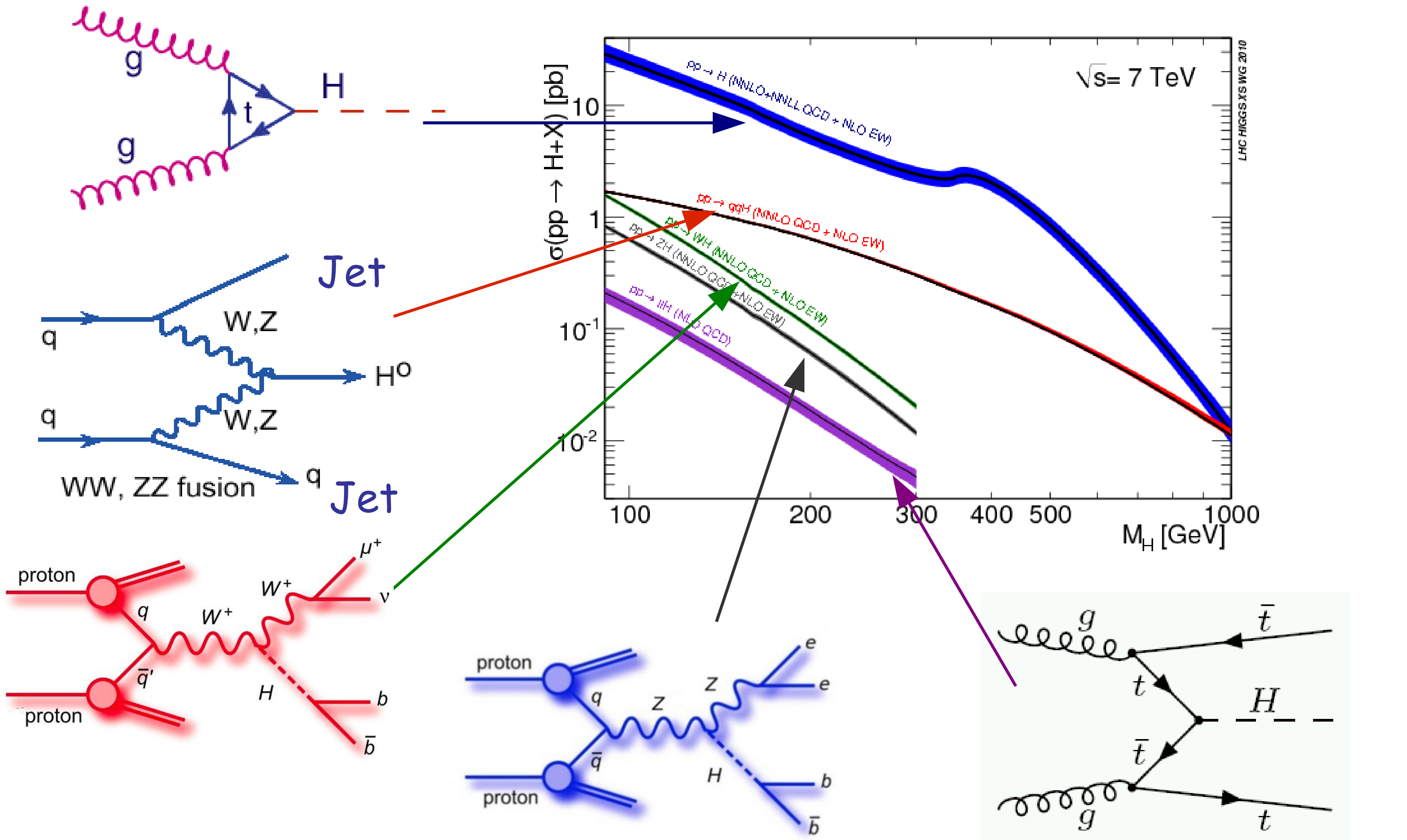
- LHC, detectors, statistics, top physics and first lectures of Higgs
- Now: how we go from the detector to an specific analysis, step by step



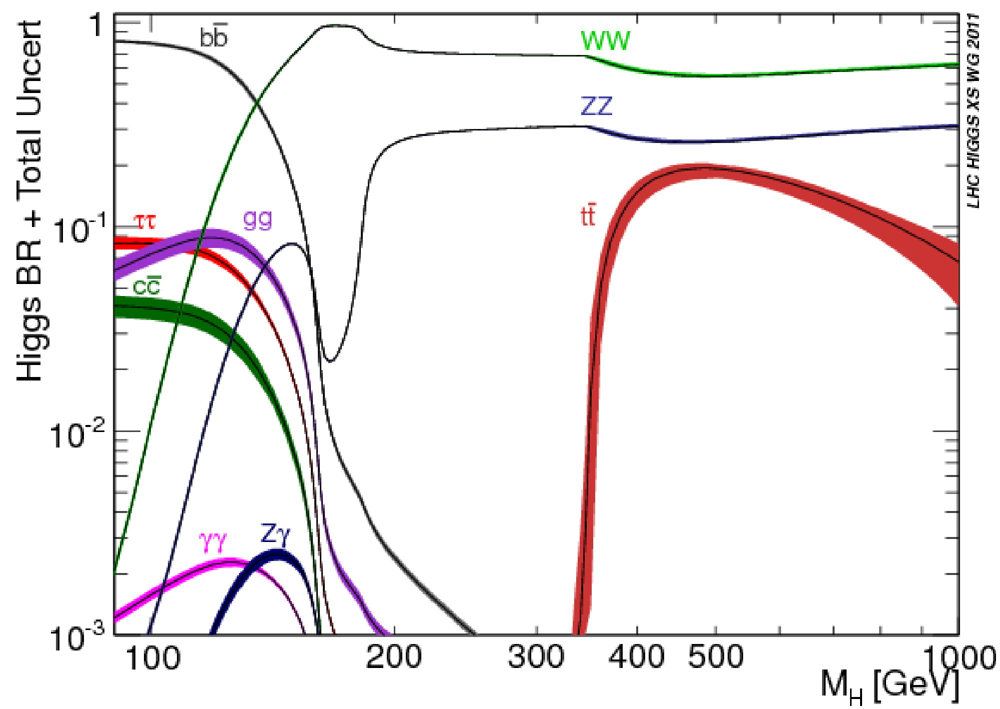
Overview

- Reminder
  - Production and decay modes at the LHC
  - The LHC, the ATLAS and CMS detectors
- Challenges and difficulties of the Higgs boson study at the LHC
- Photon reconstruction and the searches in the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel
- Electrons, muons and the $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell\,\ell'\ell'$
- The $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ channel
  - Jets, missing transverse energy
  - Background measurement
  - Fits
  - Vector boson fusion

Higgs production



Higgs decays

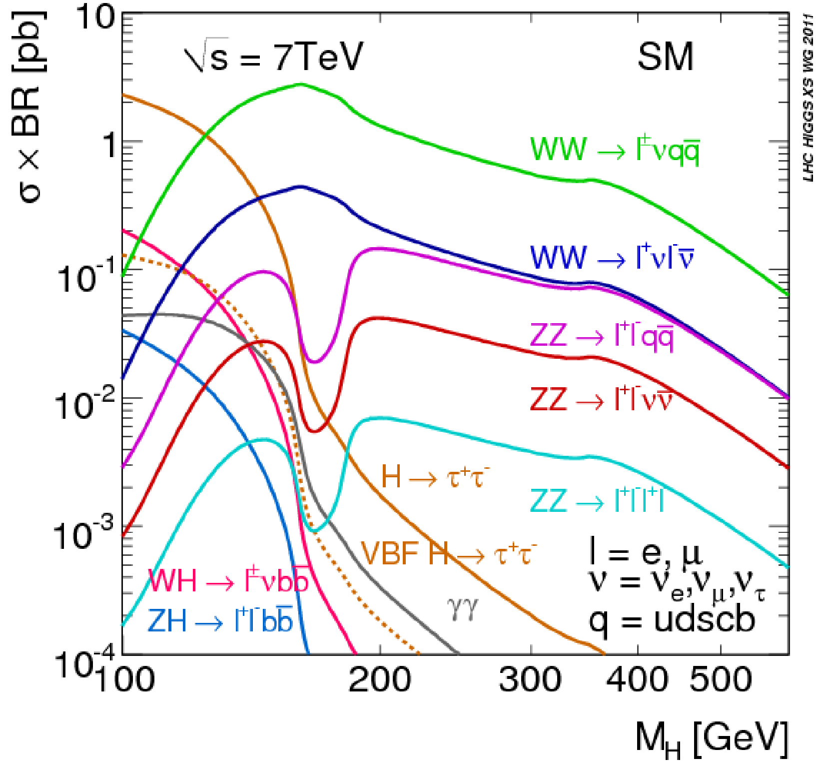


- 5 different decay modes
  - High mass: ZZ, WW
  - Low mass: bb, γγ, WW, ZZ, ττ
- Low mass very challenging
  - Large backgrounds

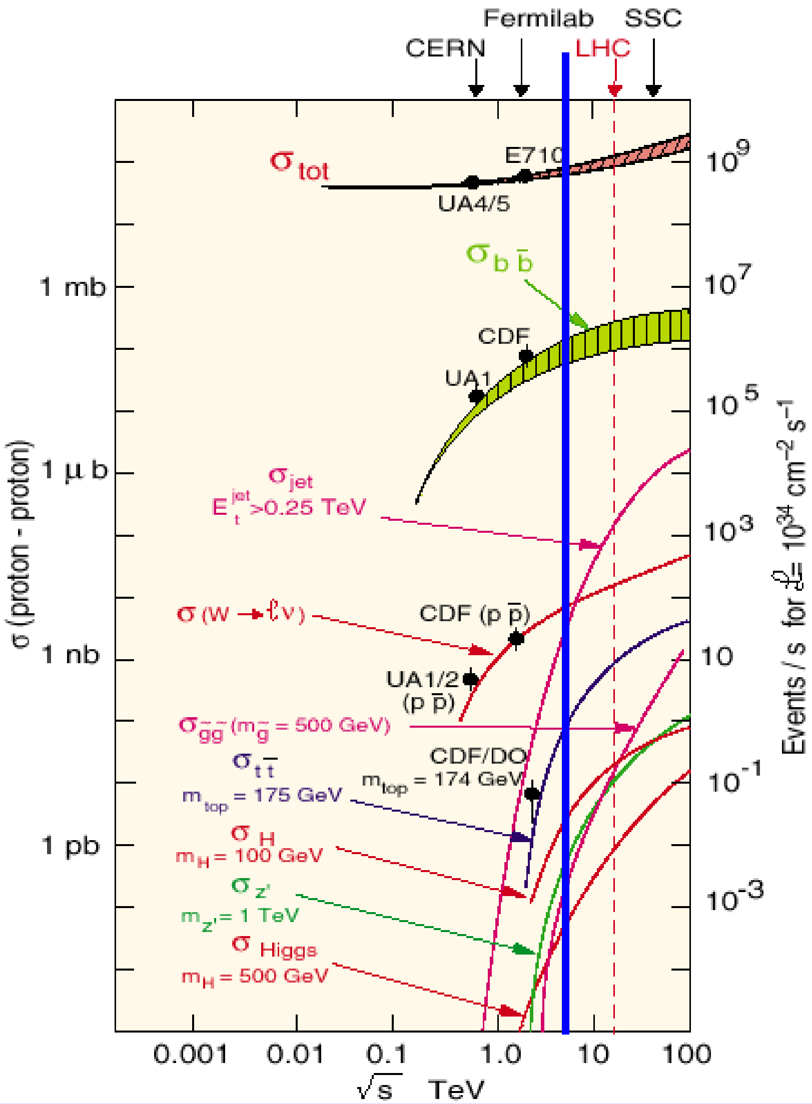
Best mass resolution: H→γγ, H→ZZ→llll

Analysis channel

- It normally implies a production mode plus a decay mode, characterized by some experimental signatures



Cross sections at the LHC



Total production cross section at LHC:

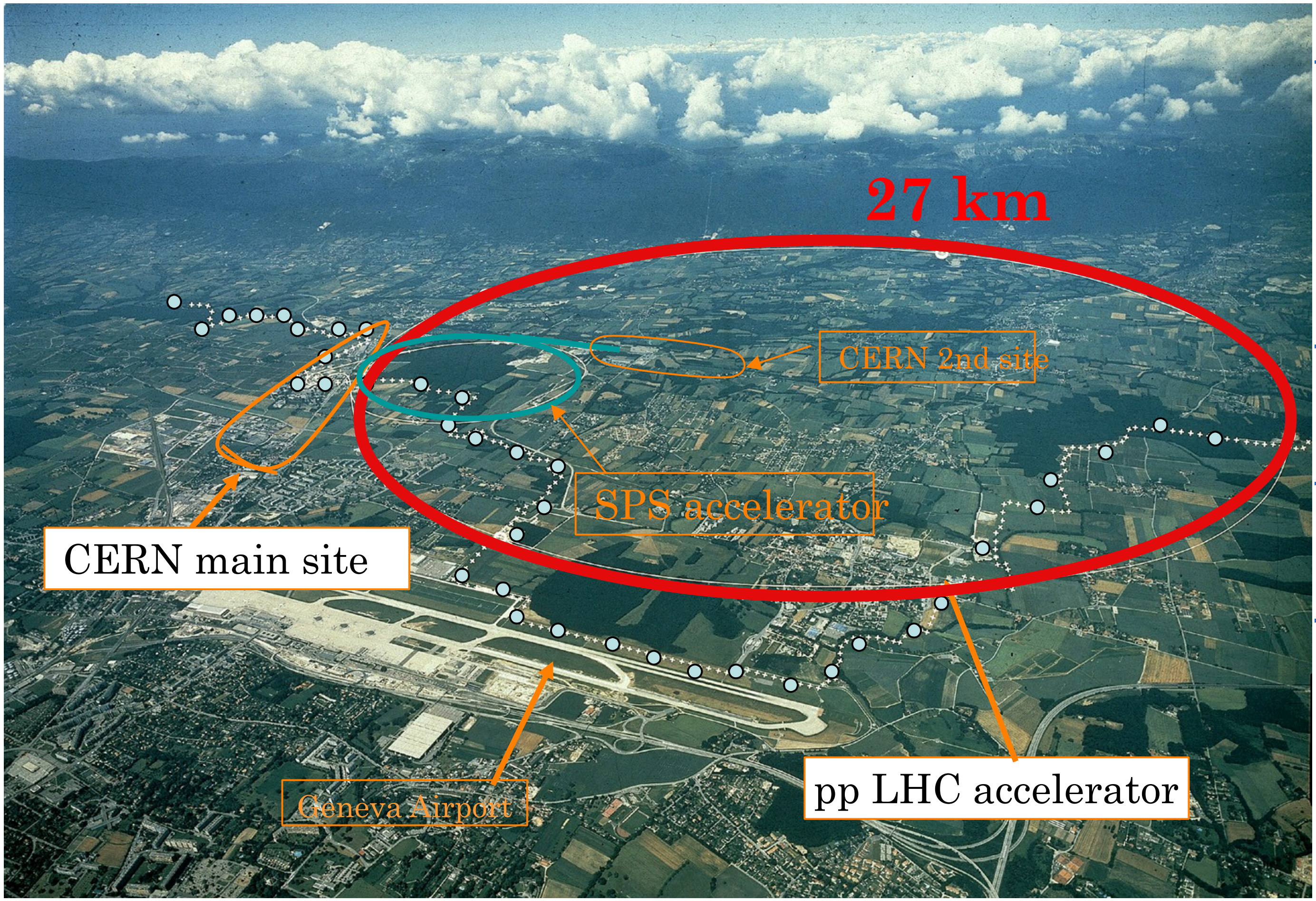
~ 10^3 x σ(bb)

- ~10^7 x σ(W→μν)
- ~10^8 x σ(tt)
- ~5×10^{10} x σ(H) (m_H ~ 100 GeV)

σ(di-jet) for jets with E_T > 7 GeV is ~ 50% of σ(tot)

- Most interactions produce jets
  - Either quarks or gluons
- Need to identify clear signatures that distinguish the processes of interest from this background

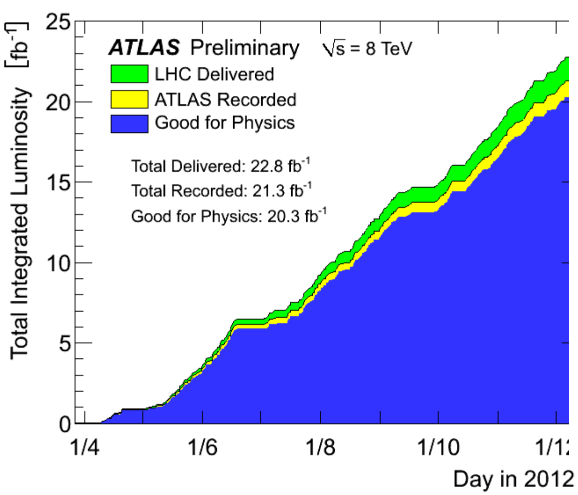
The Large Hadron Collider

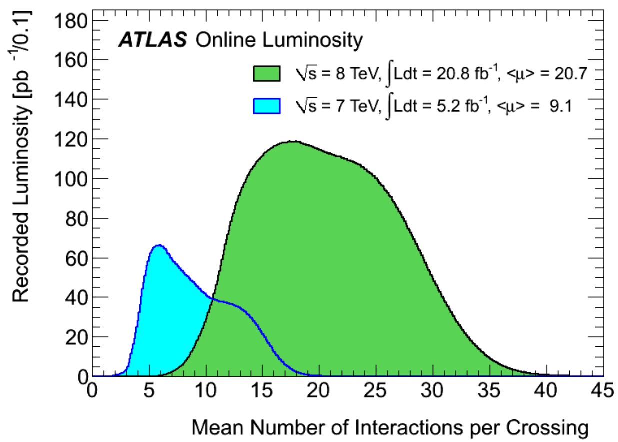


- pp collisions at
  7 TeV in 2010/11
  8 TeV in 2012
  13 TeV in 2015/16
- 40 MHz p bunch crossing rate
- Up to ~40 collisions per bunch crossing!
- Four experiments: *ATLAS, CMS, LHCb, ALICE*

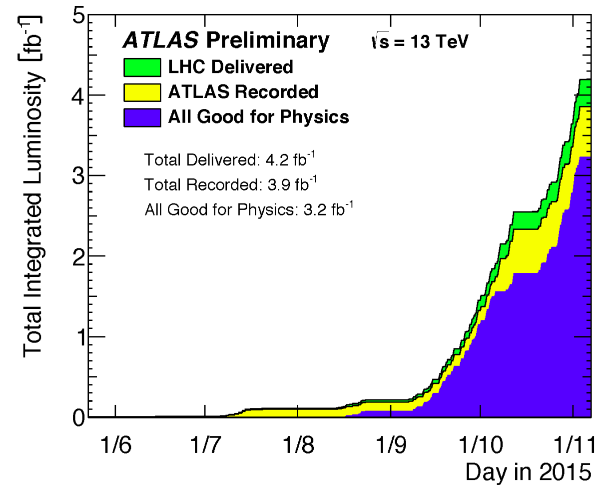
LHC delivered data

2012, 8 TeV





2015, 13 TeV

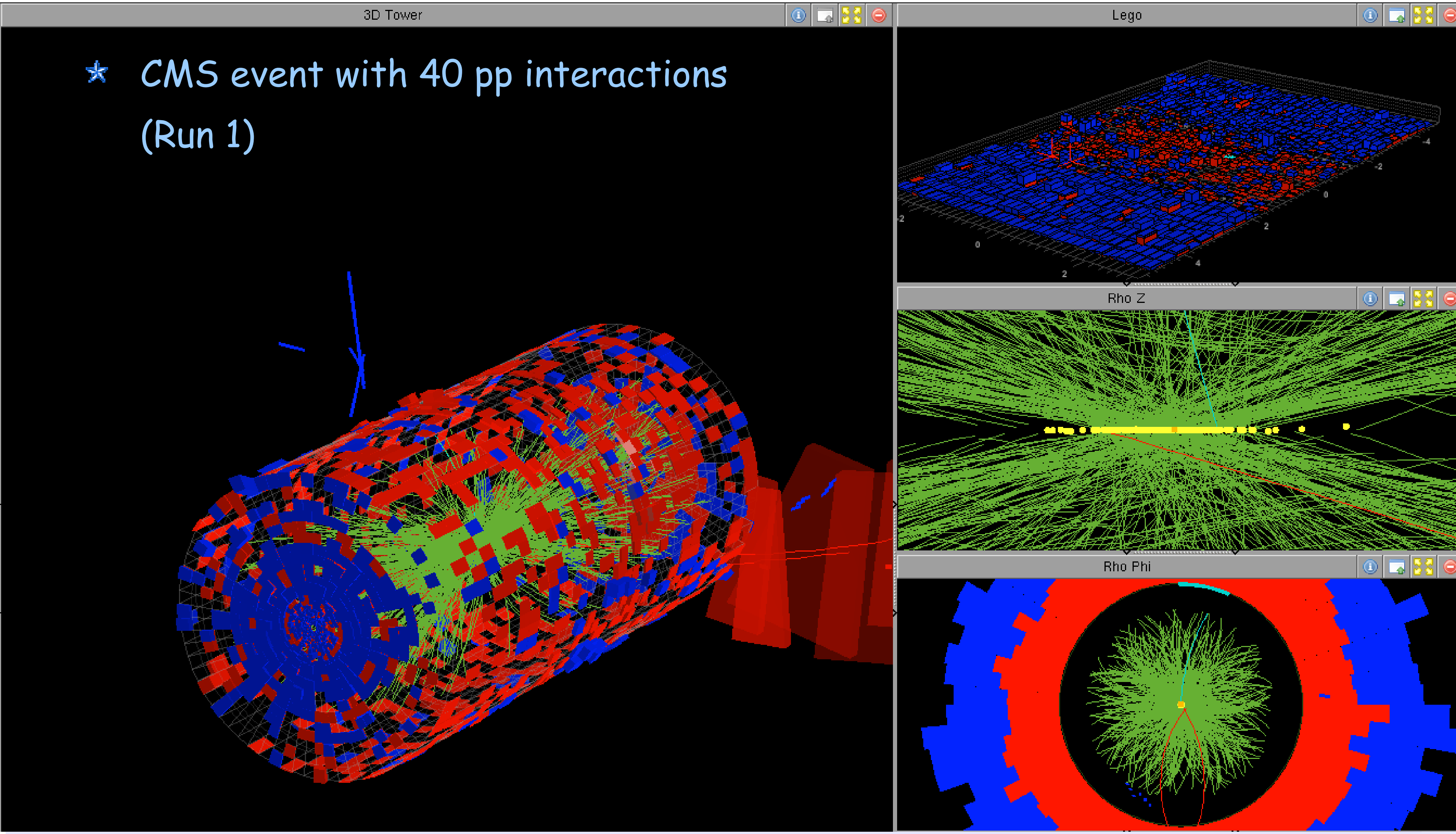


ATLAS p-p run: April-December 2012										
Inner Tracker			Calorimeters		Muon Spectrometer				Magnets	
Pixel	SCT	TRT	LAr	Tile	MDT	RPC	CSC	TGC	Solenoid	Toroid
99.9	99.4	99.8	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.8	100.	99.6	99.8	99.5
All good for physics: 95.8%										
Luminosity weighted relative detector uptime and good quality data delivery during 2012 stable beams in pp collisions at √s=8 TeV between April 4th and December 6th (in %) – corresponding to 21.6 fb^{-1} of recorded data.										

- 3.2 fb^{-1} 13 TeV pp collisions
- 20.8 fb^{-1} 8 TeV pp collisions
- 5.2 fb^{-1} 7 TeV pp collisions
- Run 1: ~90% of the delivered luminosity was good for physics!
  - Lower in 2015

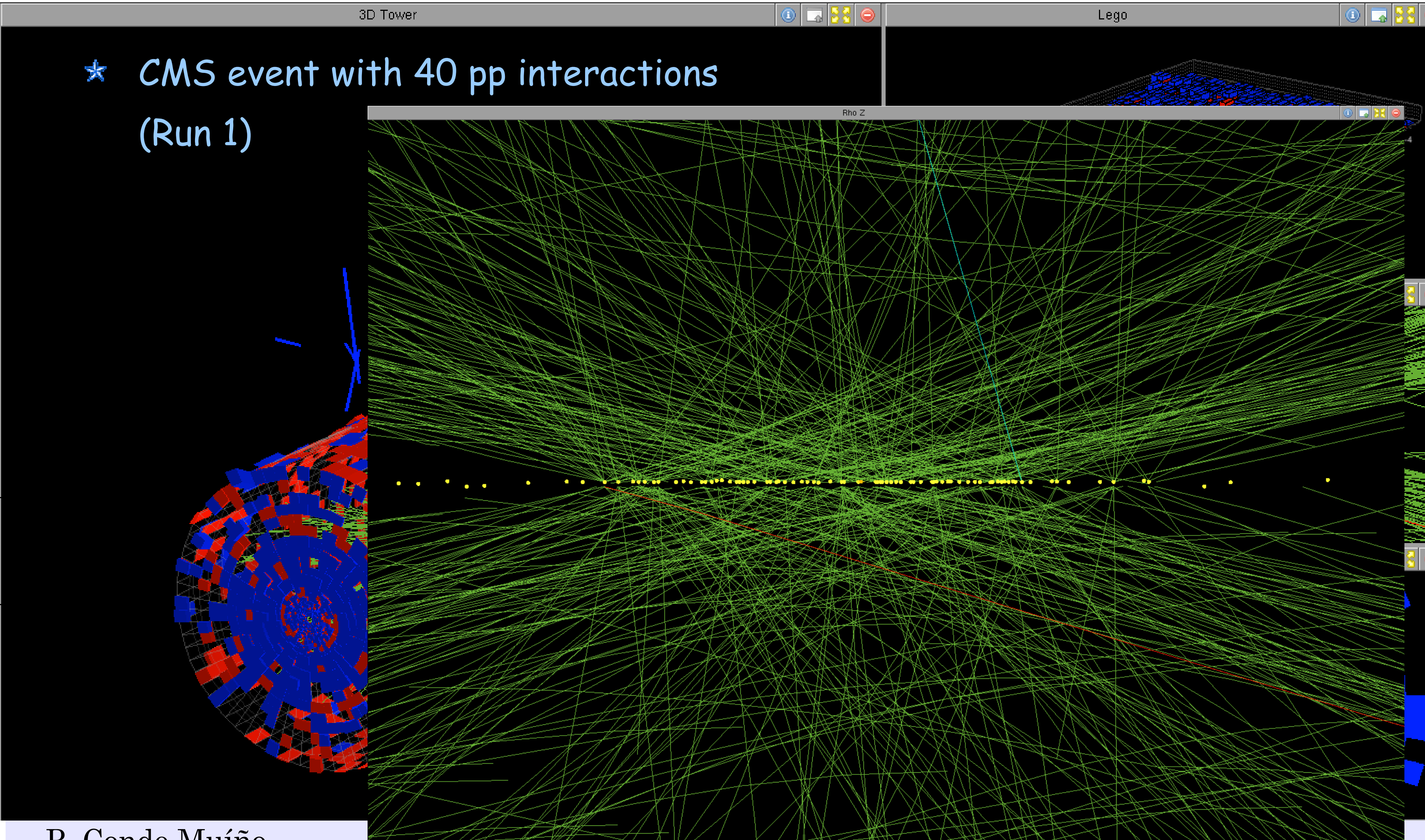
Pile-up

- CMS event with 40 pp interactions (Run 1)

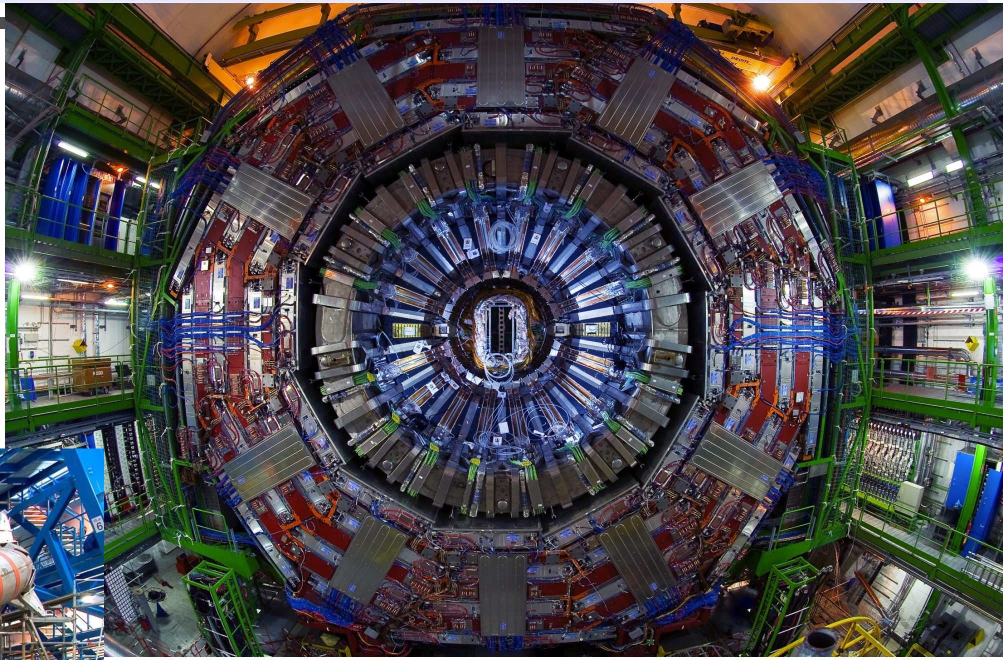


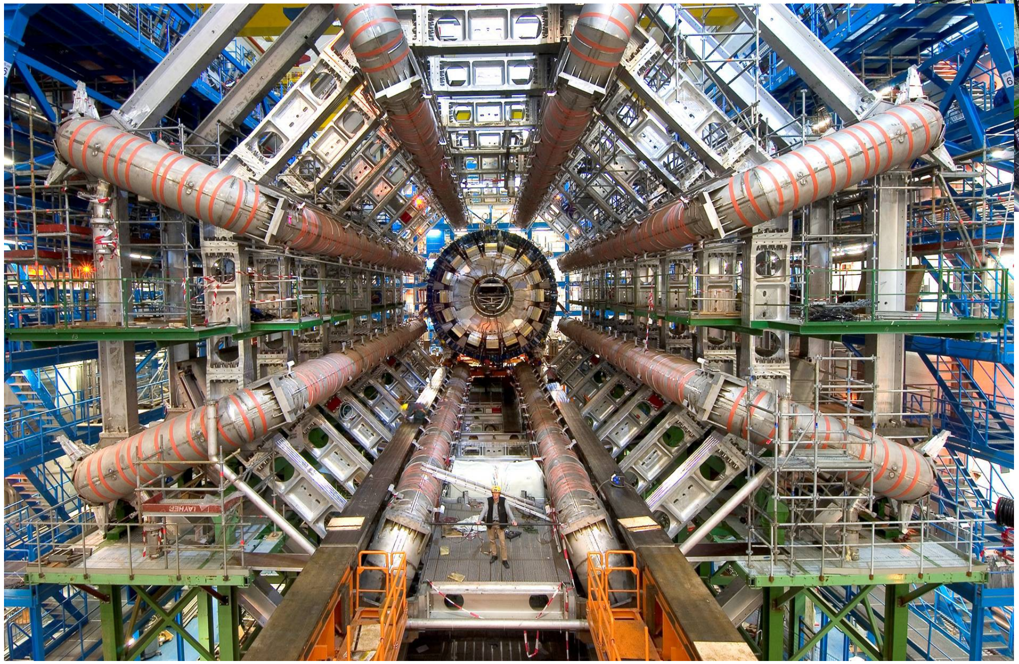
Pile-up

* CMS event with 40 pp interactions (Run 1)



The ATLAS and CMS detectors

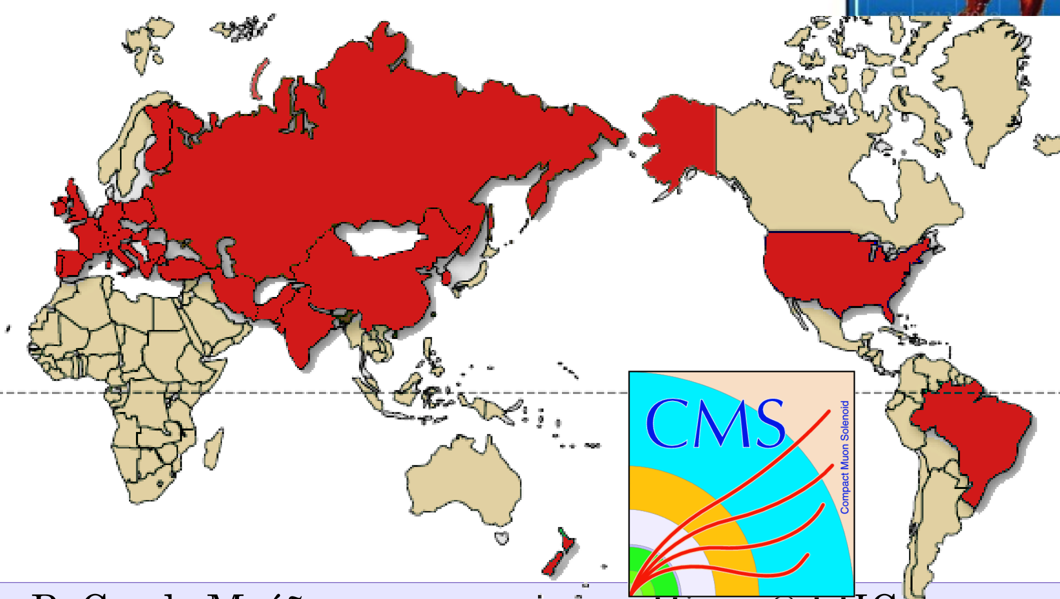




More than 20 years of continuous work...

ATLAS and CMS Collaborations

- Each of them composed of
  - >4000 members
  - >3000 physicists
  - ~180 institutions
  - ~40 countries



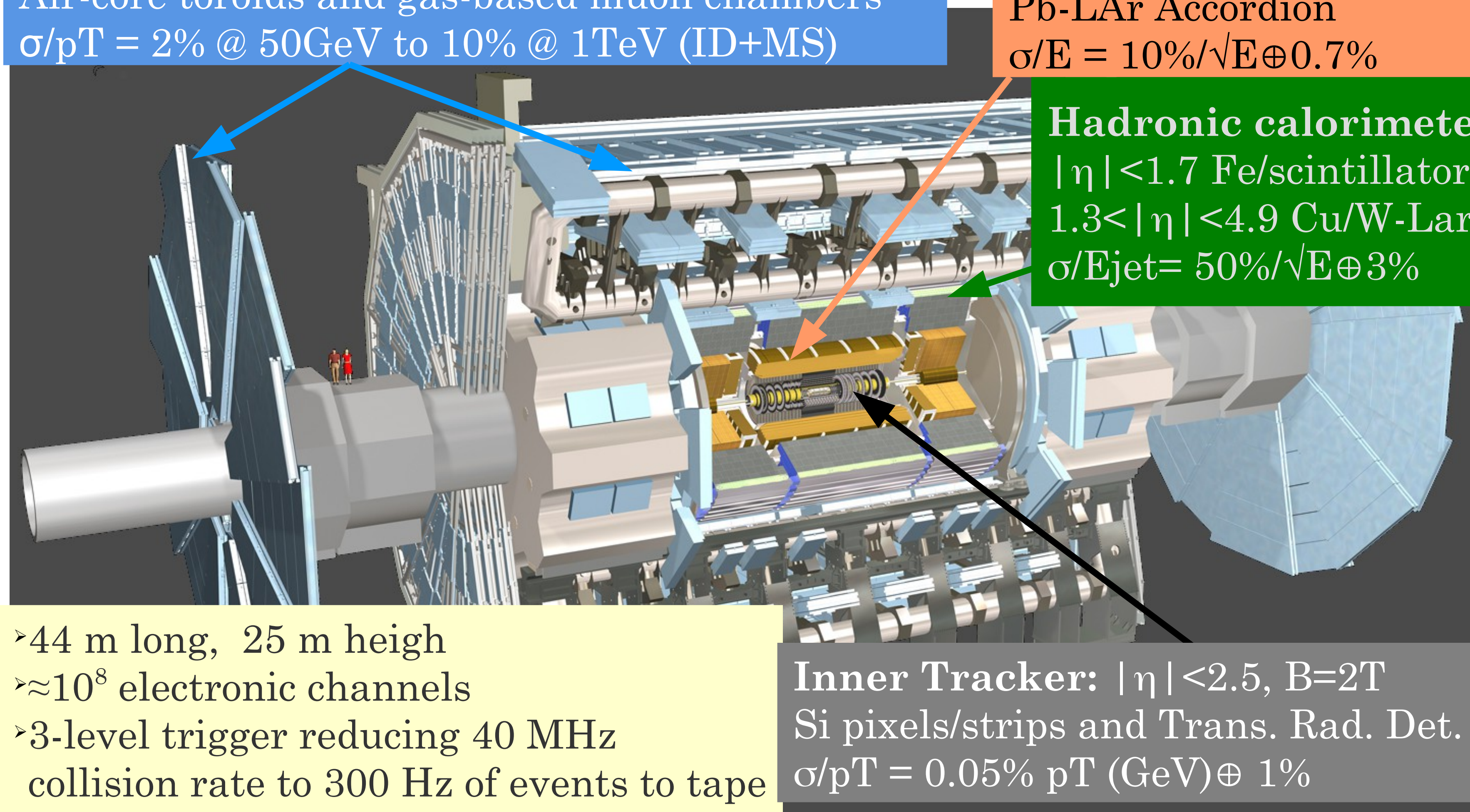
- Examples of a truly global collaboration!

The ATLAS detector

Muon Spectrometer: |η|<2.7
Air-core toroids and gas-based muon chambers
σ/pT = 2% @ 50GeV to 10% @ 1TeV (ID+MS)

EM calorimeter: |η|<3.2
Pb-LAr Accordion
σ/E = 10%/√E⊕0.7%

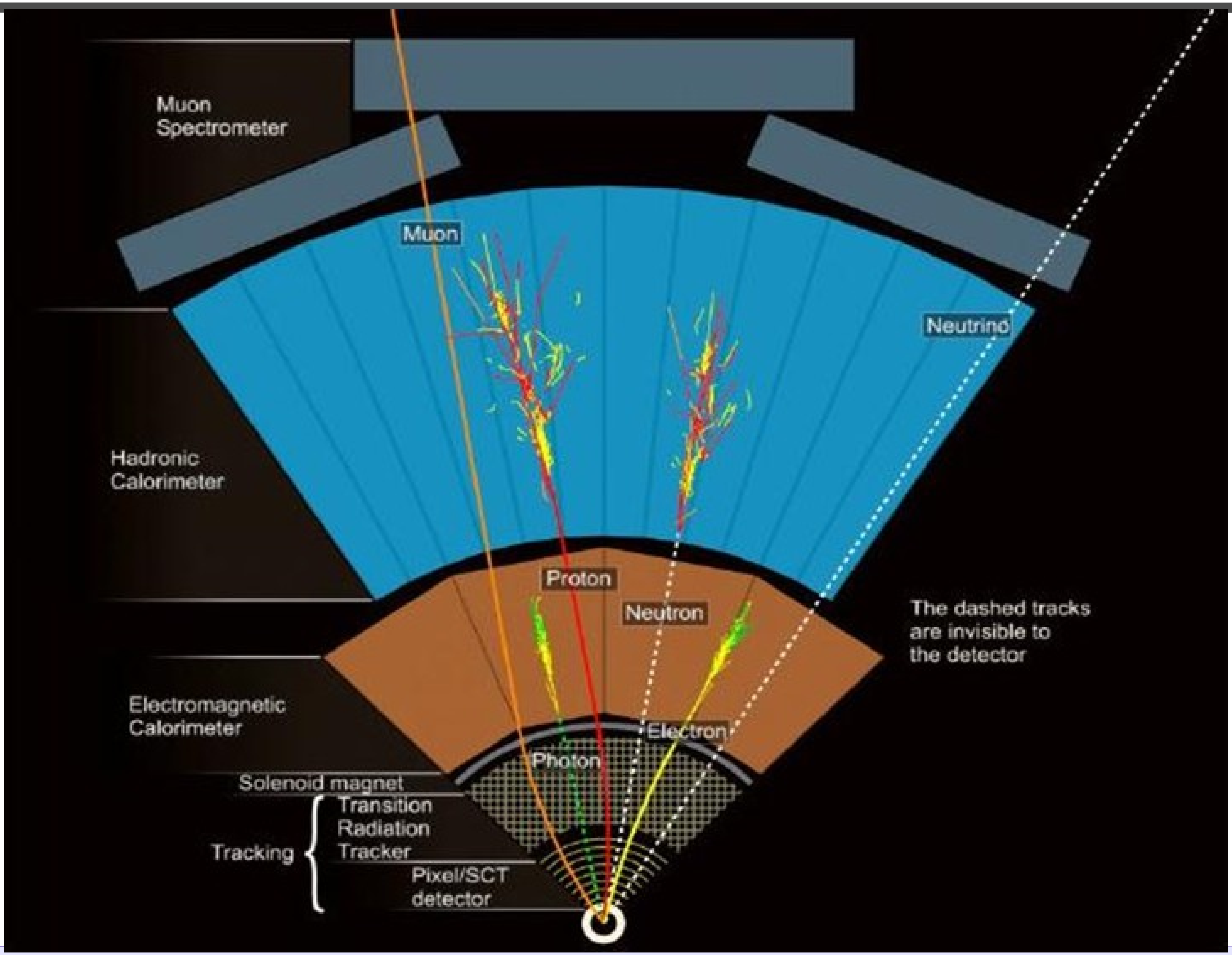
Hadronic calorimeter:
|η|<1.7 Fe/scintillator
1.3<|η|<4.9 Cu/W-Lar
σ/Ejet= 50%/√E⊕3%



- 44 m long, 25 m heigh
- ≈10^8 electronic channels
- 3-level trigger reducing 40 MHz collision rate to 300 Hz of events to tape

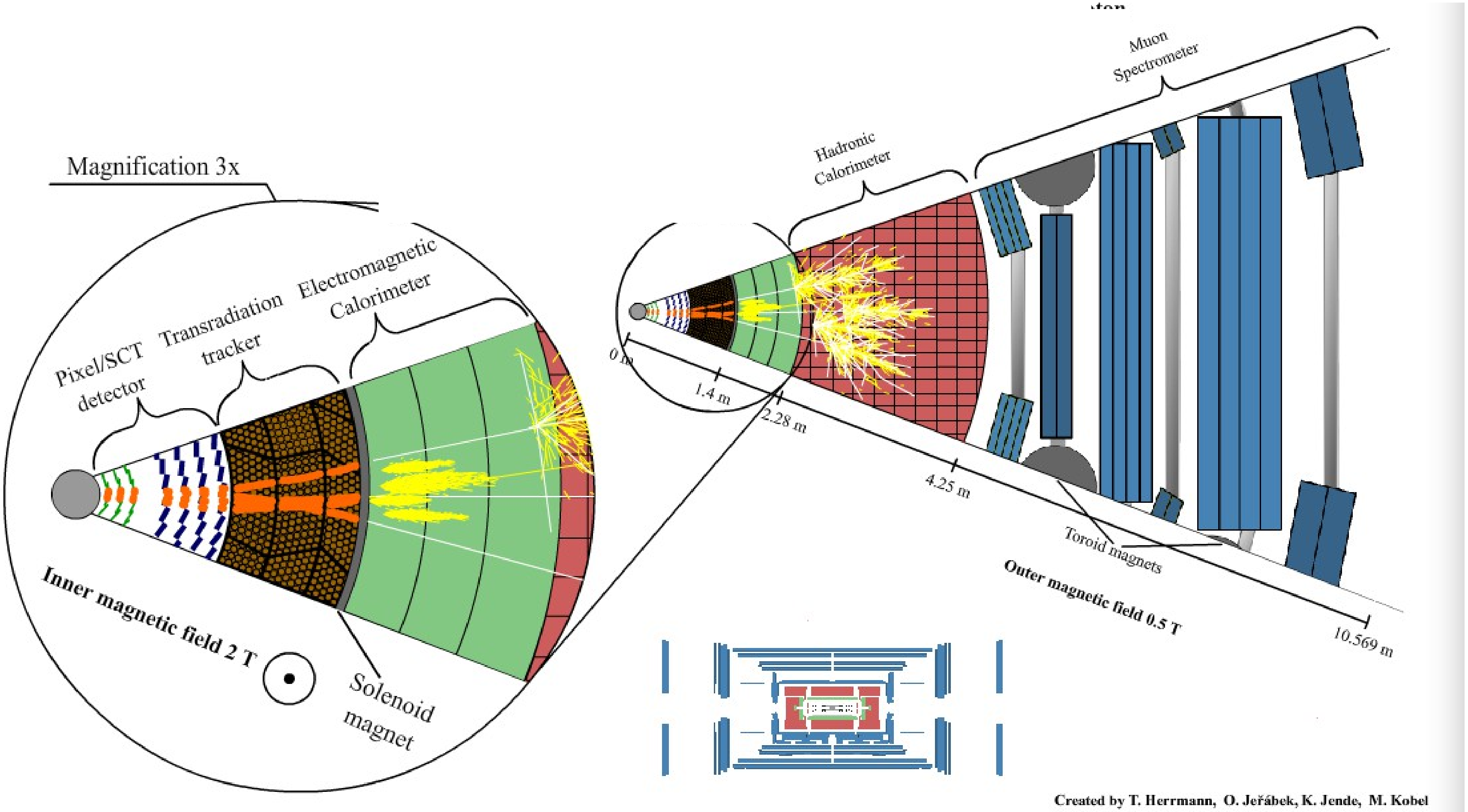
Inner Tracker: |η|<2.5, B=2T
Si pixels/strips and Trans. Rad. Det.
σ/pT = 0.05% pT (GeV)⊕ 1%

Particle identification

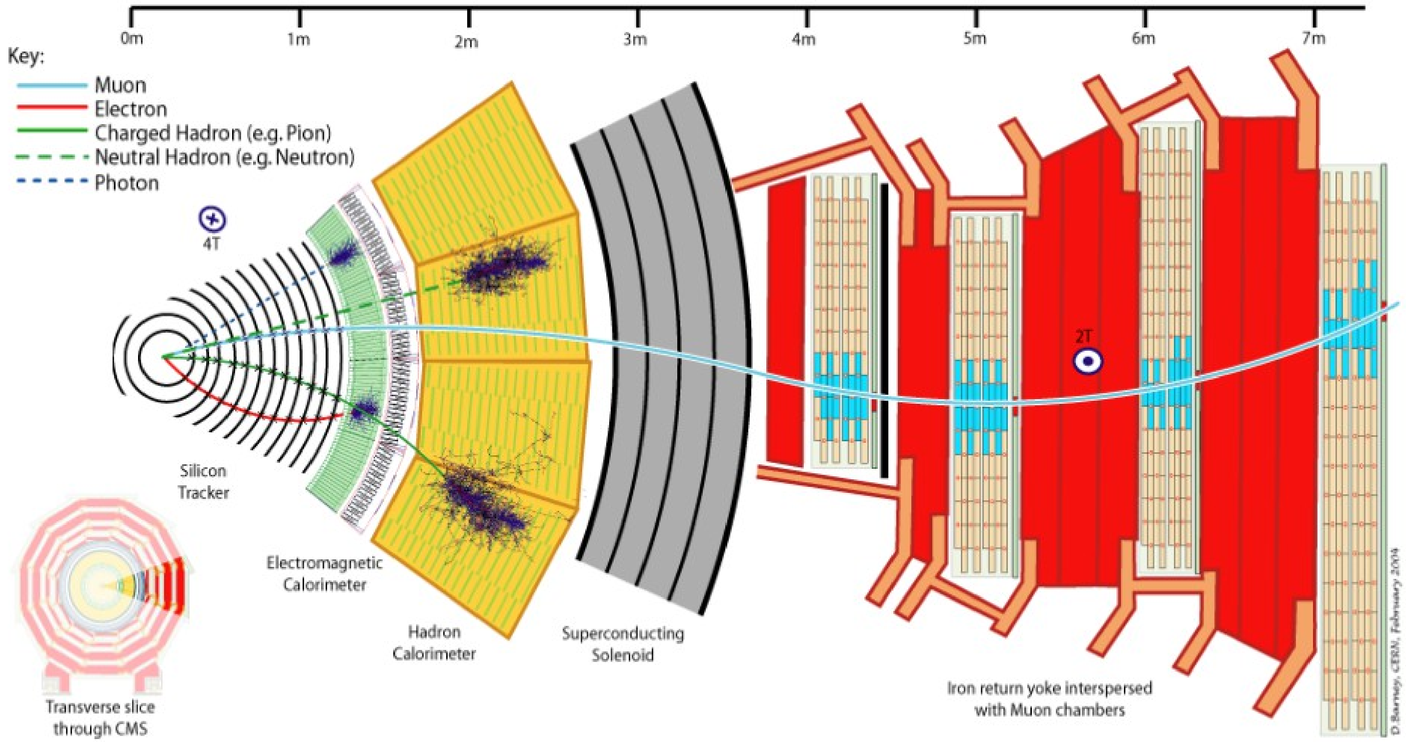


Jets

- Quarks/gluons hadronize producing a colimated spray of particles: jets



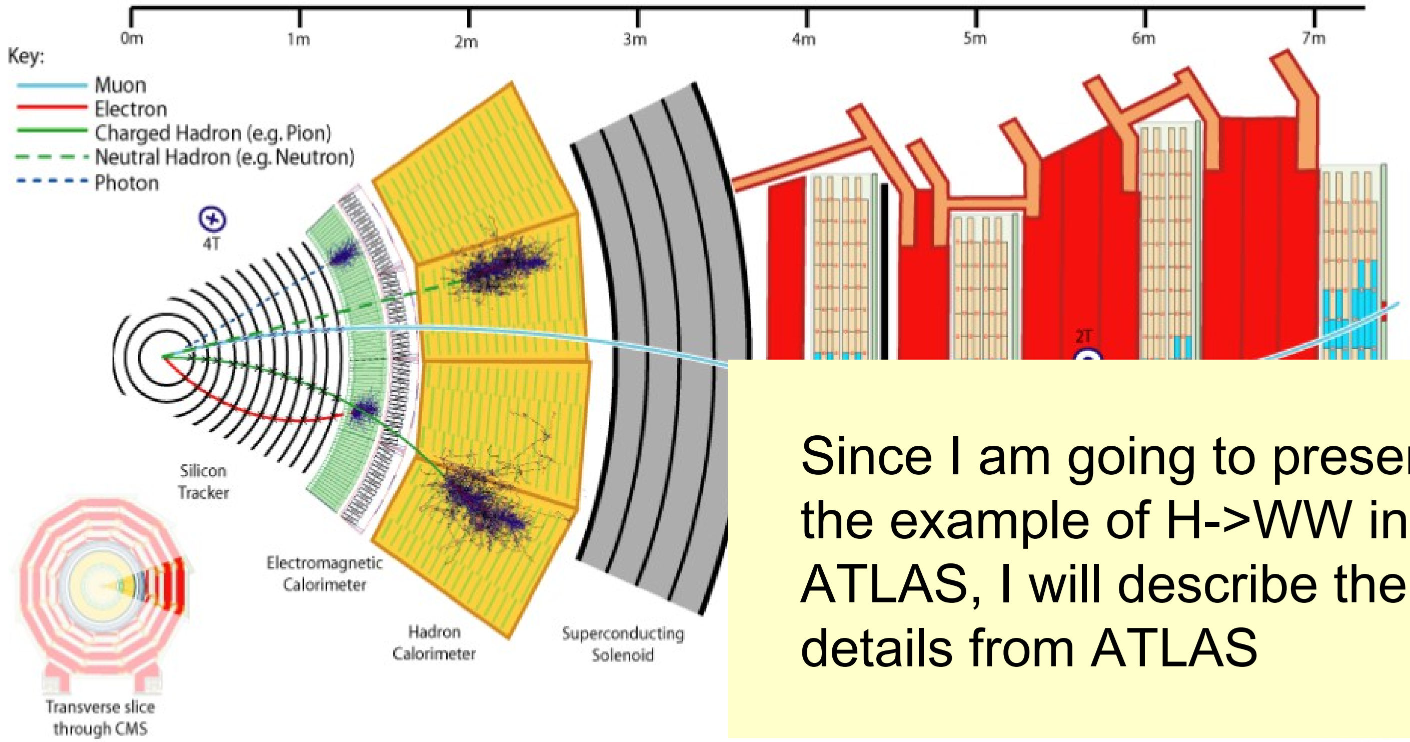
Particle identification @CMS



Global Event Description—Particle flow algorithm

- Combines and links signals from different sub-detectors
- Provides optimal event description for a list of particles (e, μ, γ, hadrons, missing transverse energy)

Particle identification @CMS



Since I am going to present the example of H->WW in ATLAS, I will describe the details from ATLAS

Global Event Description—Particle flow algorithm

- Combines and links signals from different sub-detectors
- Provides optimal event description for a list of particles (e, μ, γ, hadrons, missing transverse energy)

From the detector to physics

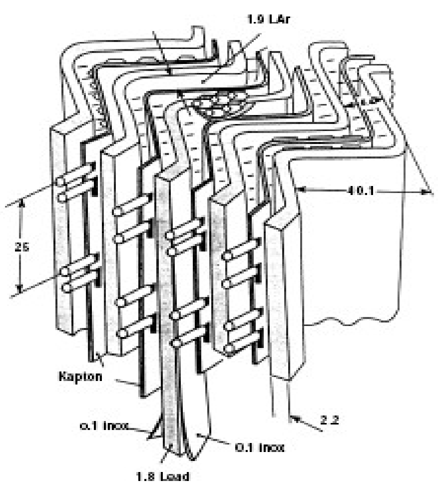
- The detector gives us a list of bites that contain the electronic record of the bunch crossing

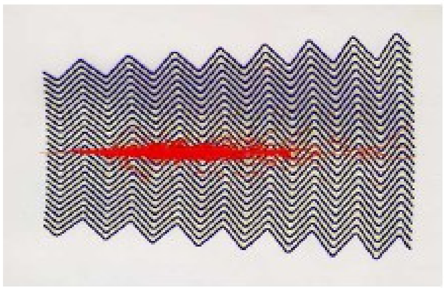

```
0x01e84c10:   0x01e8 0x8848 0x01e8 0x83d8 0x6c73 0x6f72 0x7400 0x0000
0x01e84c20:   0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x4d08 0x01e8 0x5b7c
0x01e84c30:   0x01e8 0x87e8 0x01e8 0x8458 0x7061 0x636b 0x6167 0x6500
0x01e84c40:   0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
0x01e84c50:   0x01e8 0x8788 0x01e8 0x8498 0x7072 0x6f63 0x0000 0x0000
0x01e84c60:   0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
0x01e84c70:   0x01e8 0x8824 0x01e8 0x84d8 0x7265 0x6765 0x7870 0x0000
0x01e84c80:   0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
0x01e84c90:   0x01e8 0x8838 0x01e8 0x8518 0x7265 0x6773 0x7562 0x0000
0x01e84ca0:   0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
0x01e84cb0:   0x01e8 0x8818 0x01e8 0x8558 0x7265 0x6e61 0x6d65 0x0000
0x01e84cc0:   0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
0x01e84cd0:   0x01e8 0x8798 0x01e8 0x8598 0x7265 0x7475 0x726e 0x0000
0x01e84ce0:   0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
0x01e84cf0:   0x01e8 0x87ec 0x01e8 0x85d8 0x7363 0x616e 0x0000 0x0000
0x01e84d00:   0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
0x01e84d10:   0x01e8 0x87e8 0x01e8 0x8618 0x7365 0x7400 0x0000 0x0000
0x01e84d20:   0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
0x01e84d30:   0x01e8 0x87a8 0x01e8 0x8658 0x7370 0x6c69 0x7400 0x0000
0x01e84d40:   0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
0x01e84d50:   0x01e8 0x8854 0x01e8 0x8698 0x7374 0x7269 0x6e67 0x0000
0x01e84d60:   0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
0x01e84d70:   0x01e8 0x875c 0x01e8 0x86d8 0x7375 0x6273 0x7400 0x0000
0x01e84d80:   0x0000 0x0019 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x01e8 0x5b7c
0x01e84d90:   0x01e8 0x87c0 0x01e8 0x8718 0x7377 0x6974 0x6368 0x0000
```

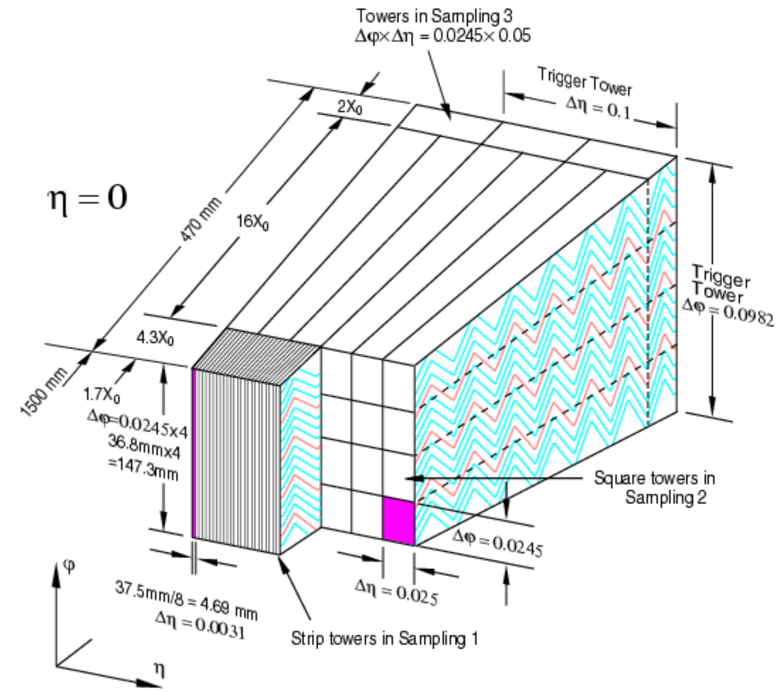

- How to get useful information from there?
- How to identify particles and measure its properties?
- How can we “see” a Higgs boson with this?

How to reconstruct e/γ:ATLAS example

- LAr read out system: from the detector to the deposited energy
- Clustering algorithms
- Calibrations
- Photon/e identification algorithms

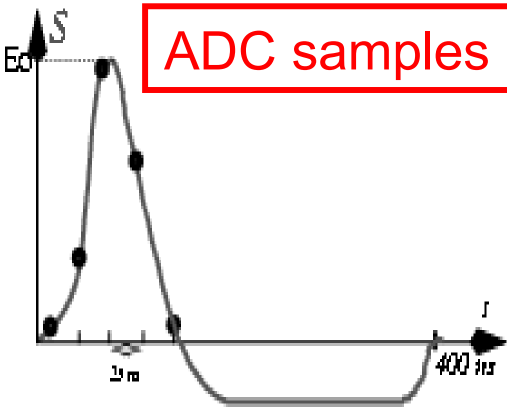






Reconstructing energy (calorimeter)

(ATLAS:ROD)



ADC samples

Optimal Filtering

$$E = F\sum_{i=1}^{5} a_i\left(ADC_i - P\right),$$

$$E.\tau = F\sum_{i=1}^{5} b_i\left(ADC_i - P\right),$$

- *Electronic calibration:*
- a, b= OF coefficients
- F = ADC→MeV
- P = pedestal

Raw Cell

Cell calibration:
Intercalib., HV, …

Calib. Cell

Cluster corrections:
Leakage, out of cluster, dead material, ...

Clustering algorithm

Cluster

other subdetectors + ident. algorithms

e/γ, μ, τ, …

Analysis corrections
Overlap removal, final calibrations, data/MC corrections

Quality selection

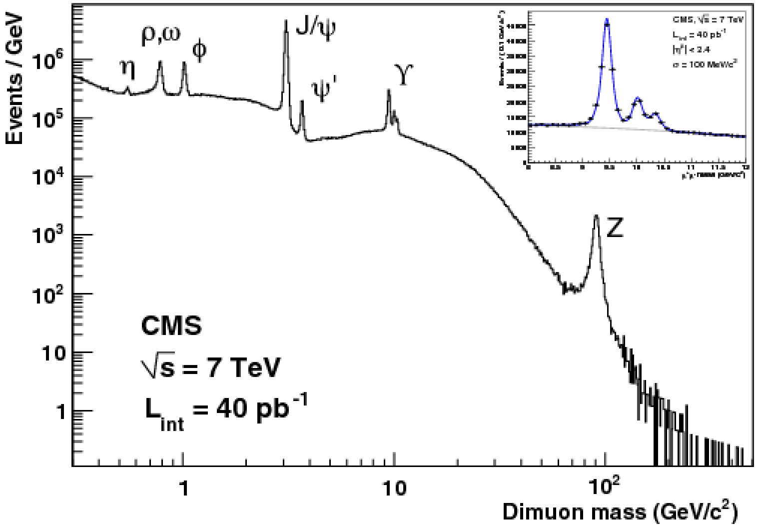
e/γ, μ, jets, ...

Particle reconstruction

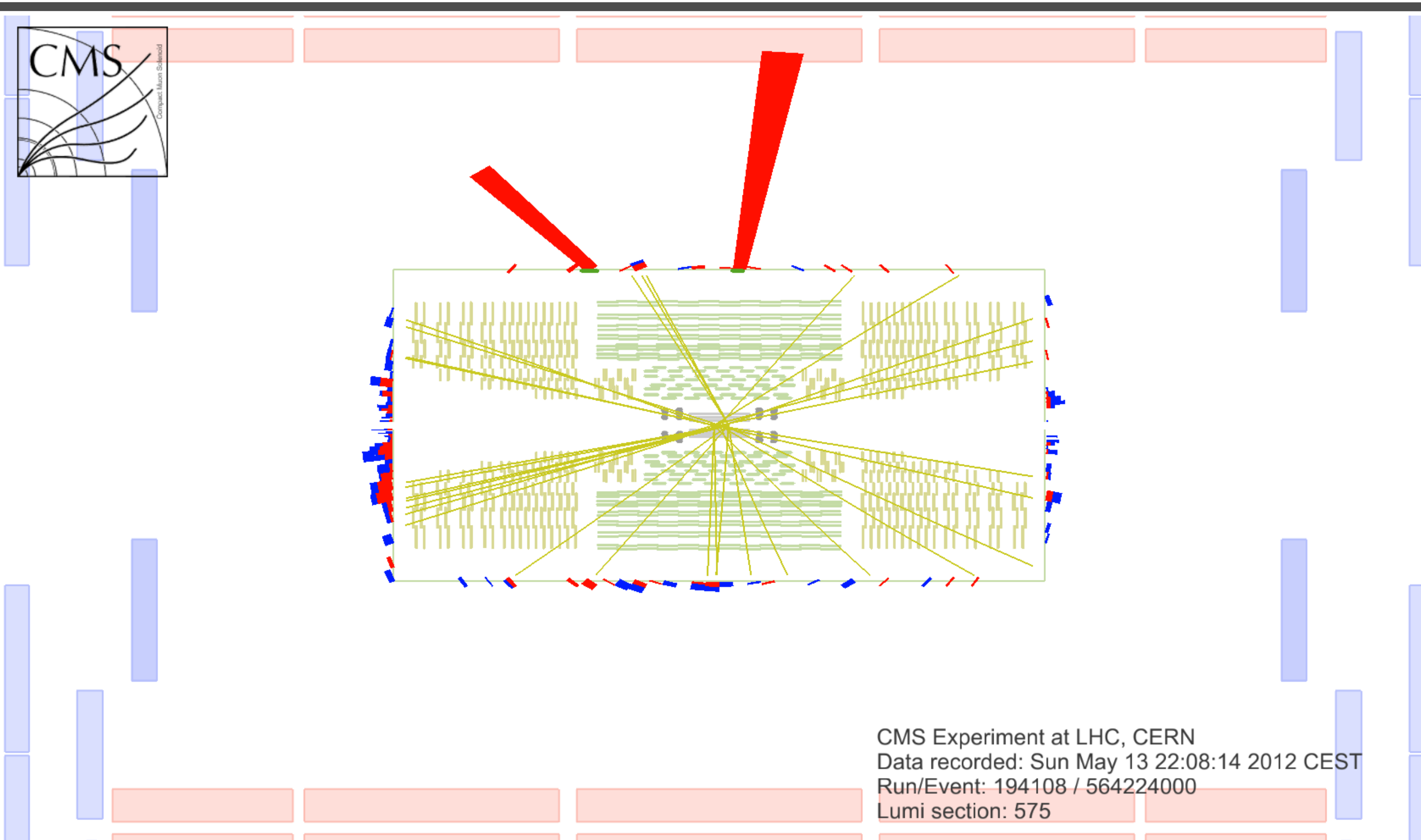
- From the properties of the particles produced in its decay we can infer the properties of the Higgs boson

$$E^2 = (mc^2)^2 + (pc)^2$$

- 20 years of particle physics in one single plot

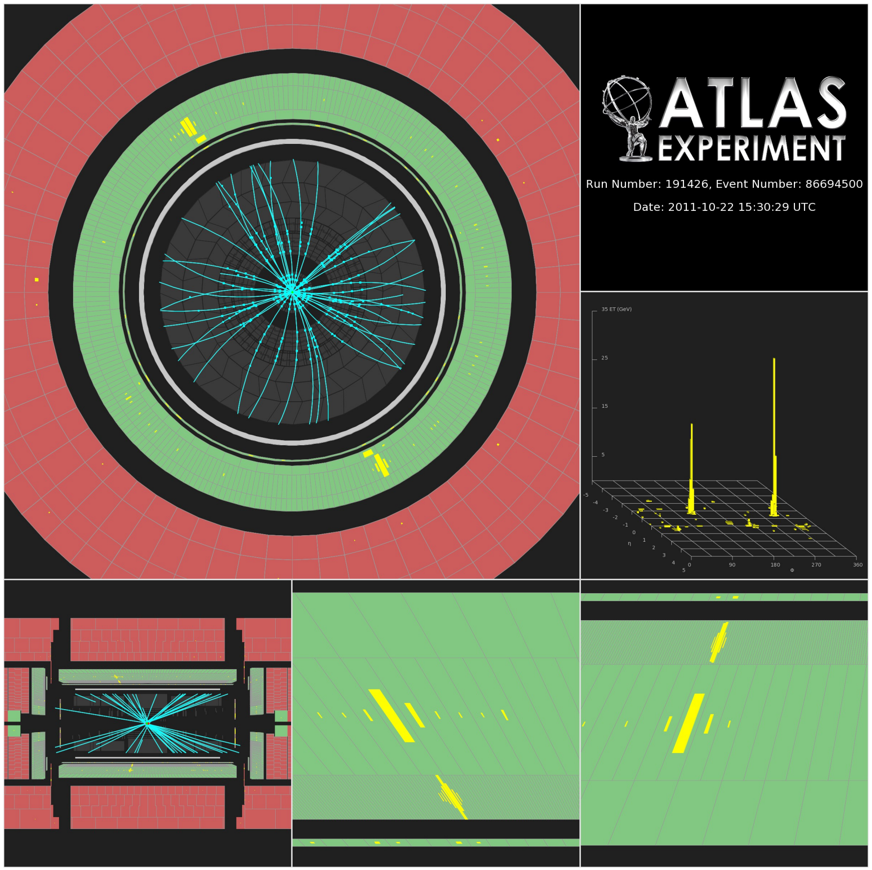


Run 1 analysis: H→γγ



H→γγ analysis

arXiv:1207.7214



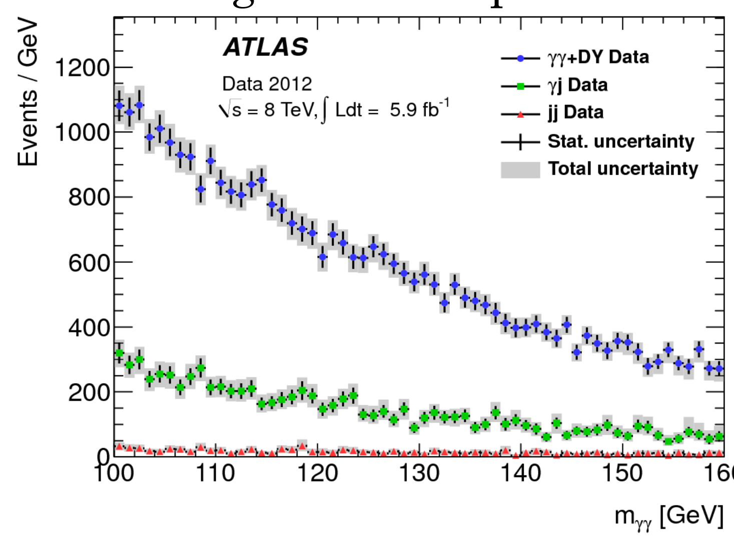
H→γγ candidate event

- Two isolated photons
- Search for a narrow peak on a large continuum

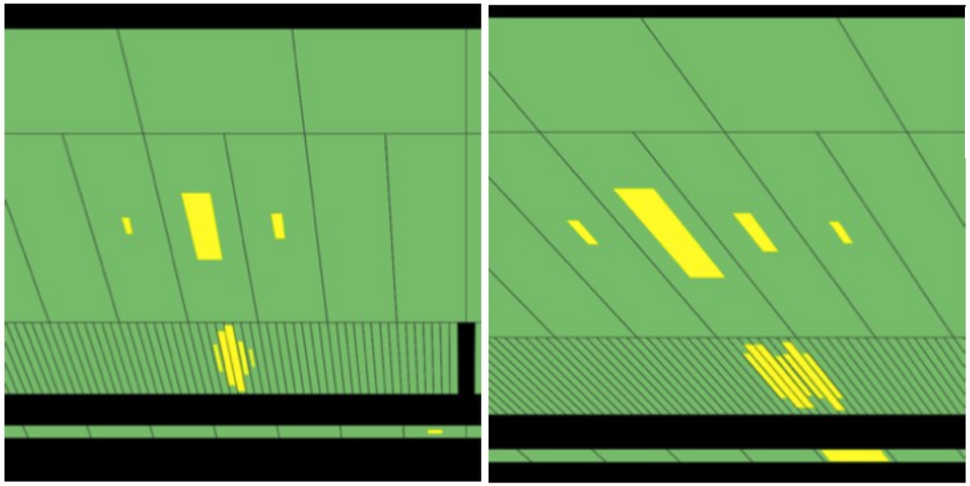
Main background:

- Continuum γγ production
- γ+jet, jet+jet

Background composition

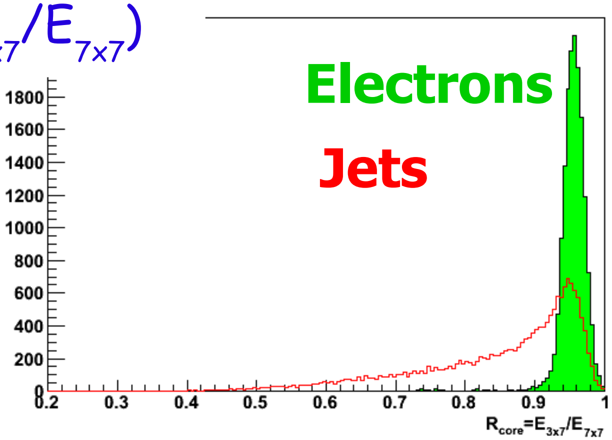


γ identification

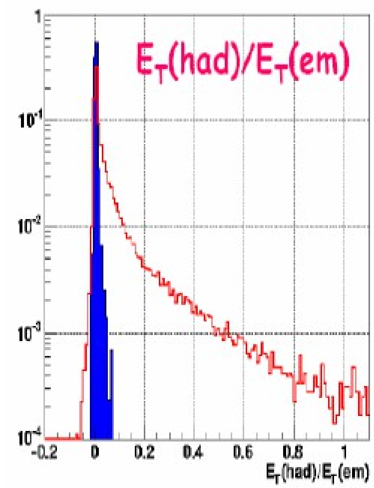


Photon π^0

Shower containment in sampling 2 (E_{3x7}/E_{7x7})



Hadronic leakage

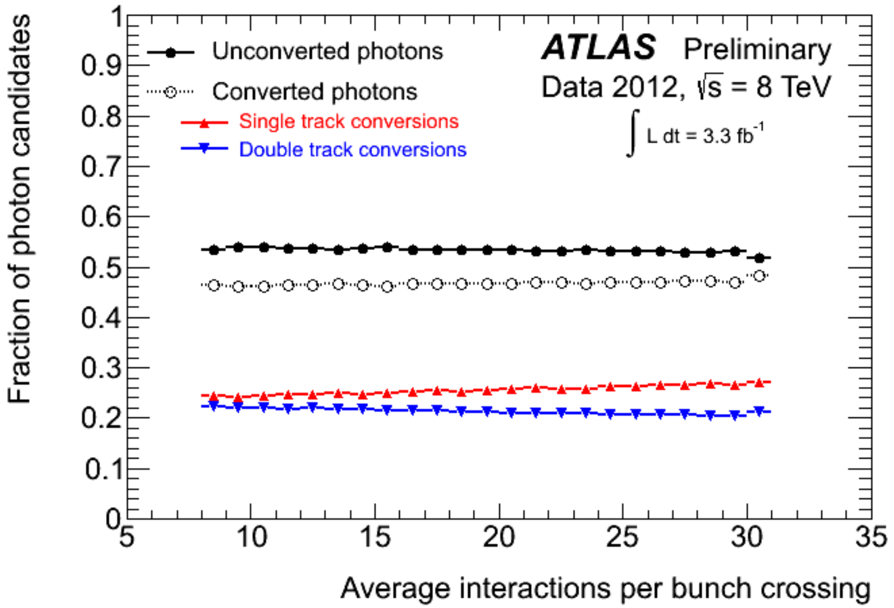


Definitions

- Identification performed by applying cuts over discriminating variables (shower shapes) from the calorimeter layers.
- There is a 'loose' and 'tight' selection of cuts.
- Cuts are binned in η, and by converted/unconverted photons.

γ identification

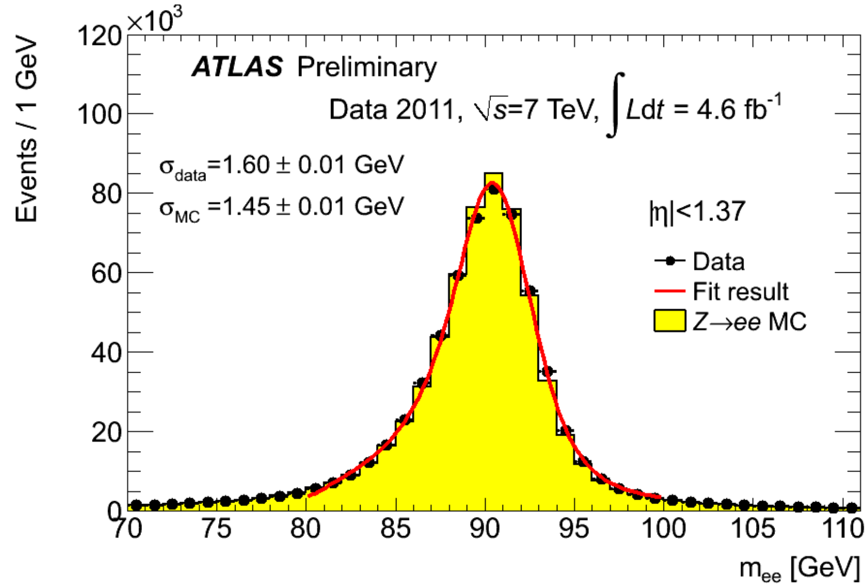
- Normal photons → unconverted
- Converted photons: γ →e+e-
  - After interaction with material in front of the calorimeter
  - Can have one or two tracks.
- Pileup can lead to misreconstructing unconverted photons as converted γ
  - 3% migration of 2-track to 1-track conversions.
  - Fraction of converted vs unconverted photon candidates stable to 1% between extreme pileup values.



γ energy measurement

- Calorimeter E response studied with Z, J/ψ and W decays
  - γ/e showers very similar
  - Study e showers using Z decays
- Data versus MC differences observed
  - Width: due to resolution of the energy calibration
  - Mean peak position: energy scale
- Derive corrections for the MC as a function of electron/photon η, p_T
  - Reduce systematic uncertainties!

Performance in 2013:

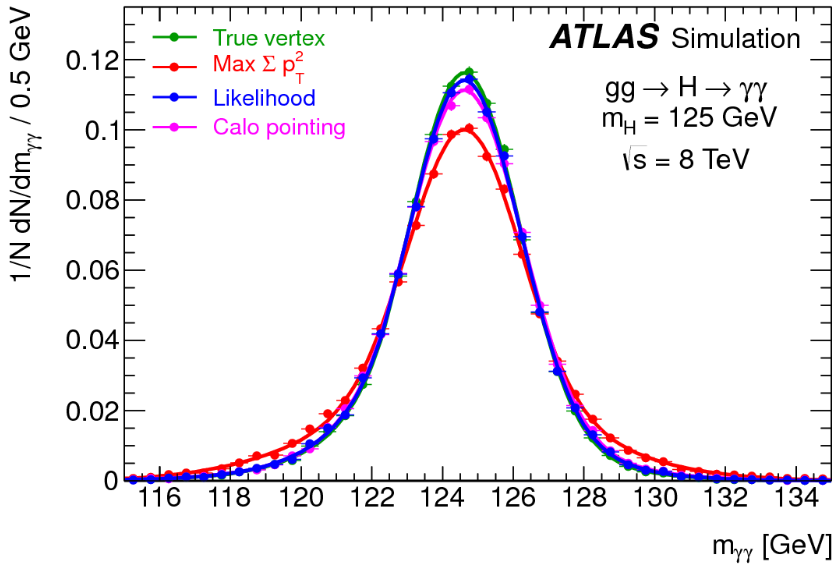


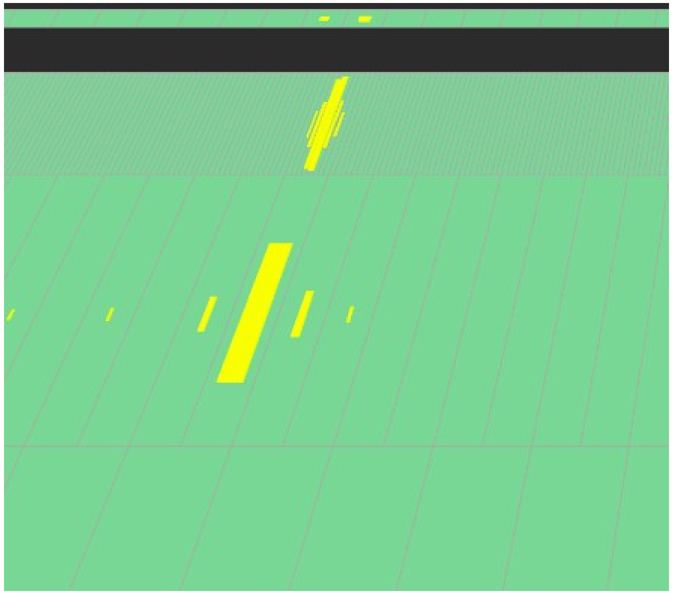
- Energy scale at m_Z known to ~ 0.5%
- Excellent mass resolution
  - 1.6-3.1 GeV
- Linearity better than 1%

γ association to primary vertex

- Use calorimeter segmentation to associate γ to primary vertex

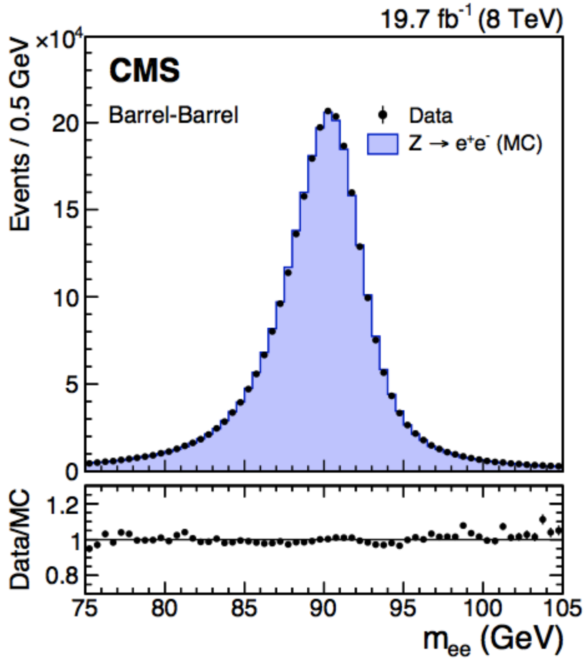
$\sigma_z \sim 15$ mm

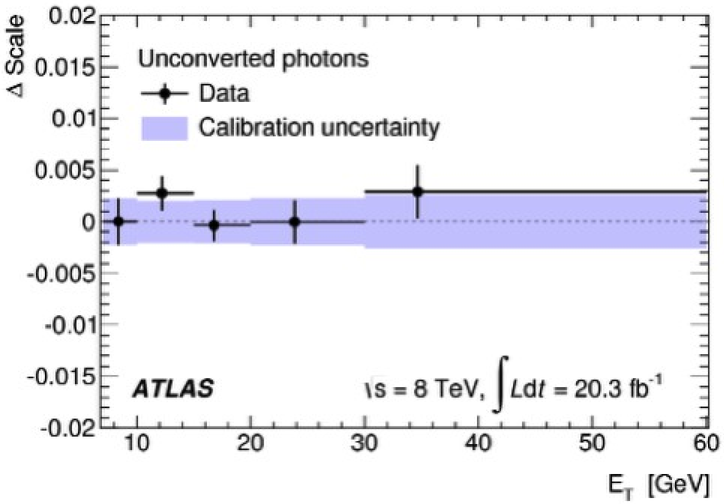




Improved γ identification & calibration

- Both, ATLAS and CMS, improved their photon energy measurement and identification procedures
- Validated the energy scale and systematics with data

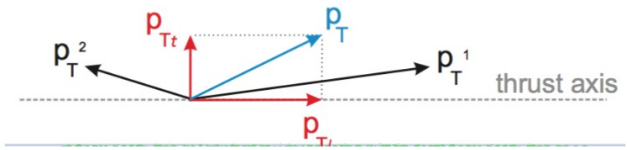


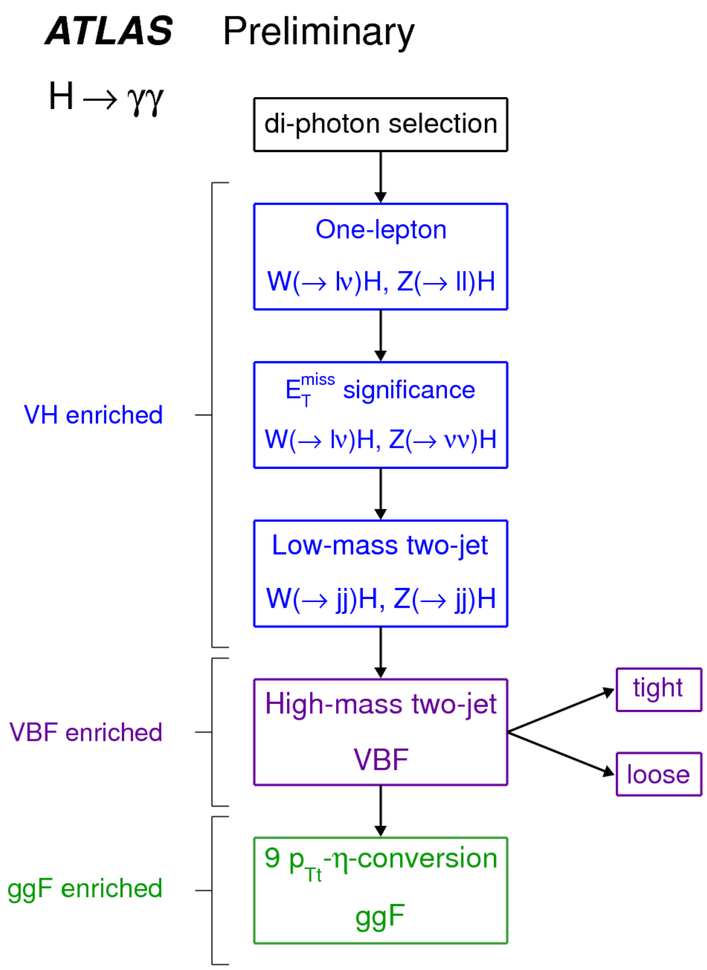


H→γγ analysis categories

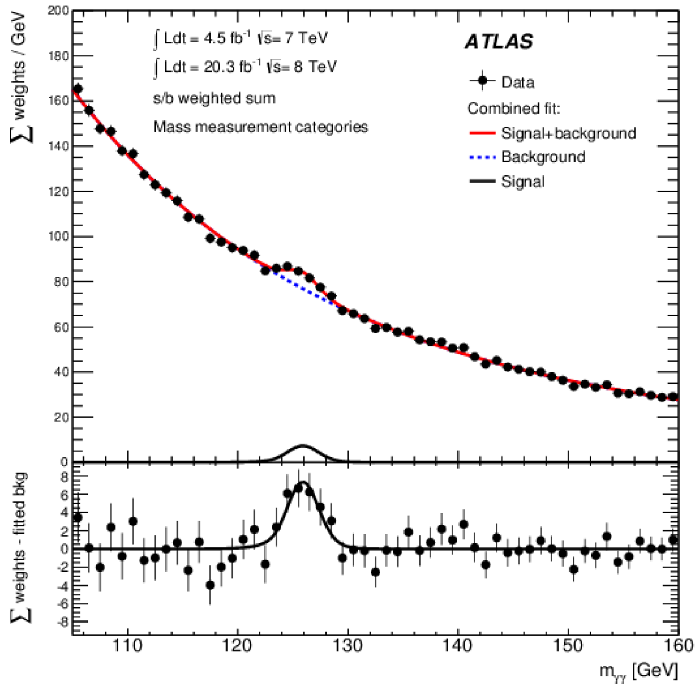
Different analysis categories based

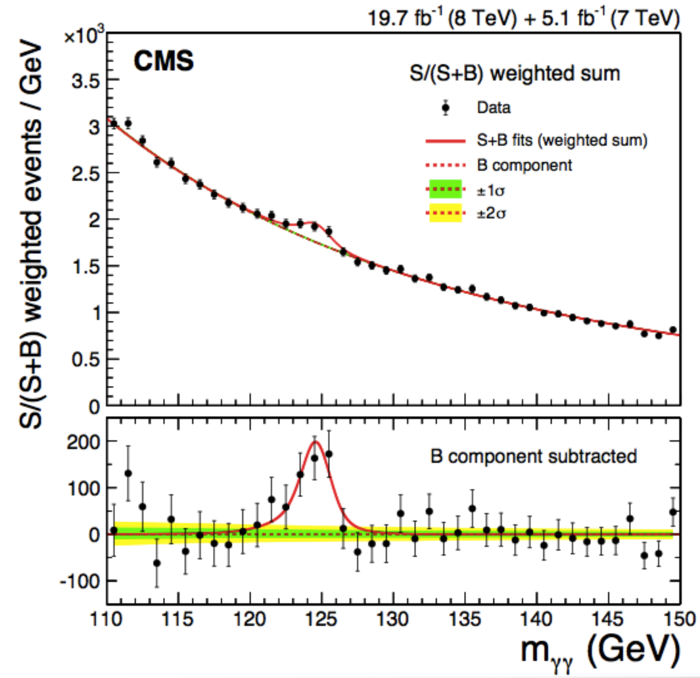
- Converted/unconverted photons
- Photon location in the detector
- Di-photon transverse momentum with respect to thrust
- Production mechanism
    - VBF: use BDT
    - VH enriched
    - ggF enriched





Run 1: H→γγ results





- Best fit results:

ATLAS

m_H = 125.98 ± 0.42 (stat) ± 0.28 (syst) GeV

$\mu = \sigma/\sigma_{SM} = 1.29 \pm 0.30$

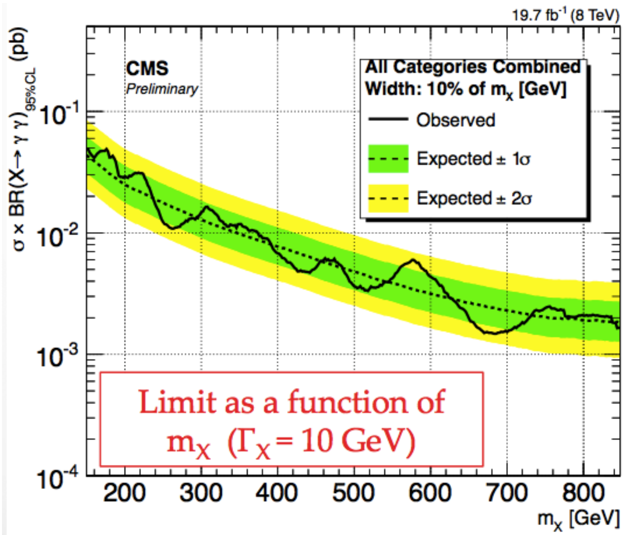
CMS

m_H = 124.7 ± 0.31 (stat) ± 0.15 (syst) GeV

$\mu = \sigma/\sigma_{SM} = 1.14^{+0.26}_{-0.23}$

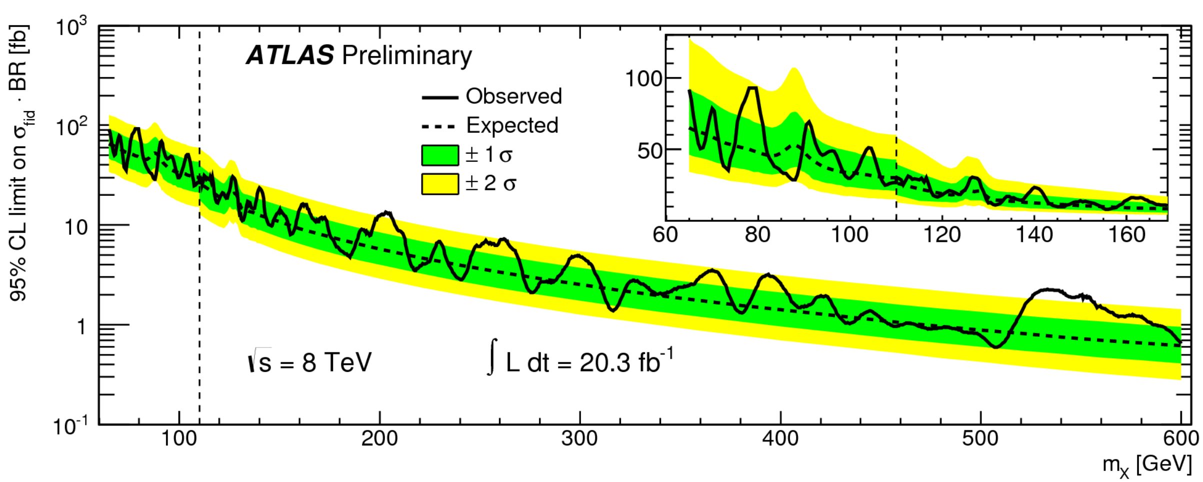
- Background fluctuation probability ~ 10^{-8}

Run 1: γγ resonances high mass searches

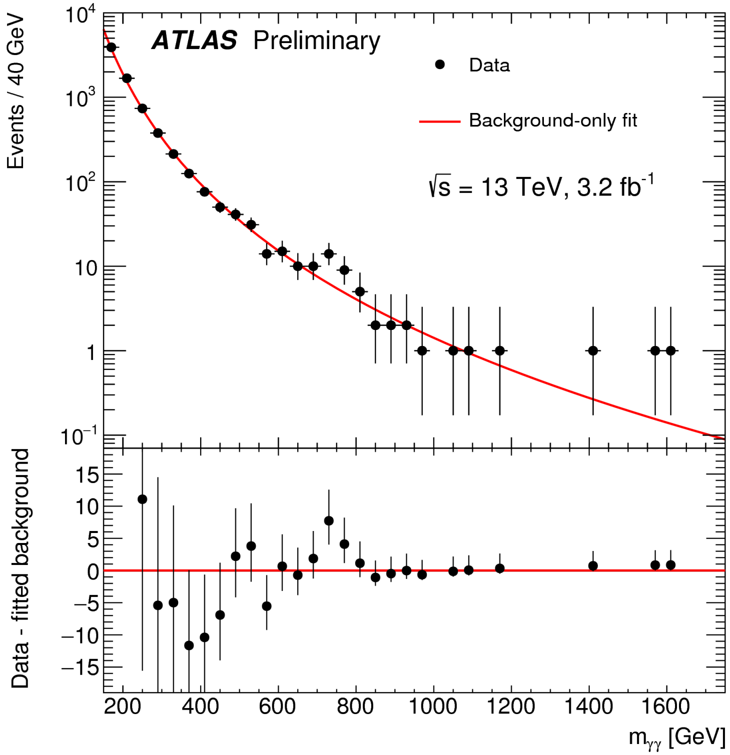


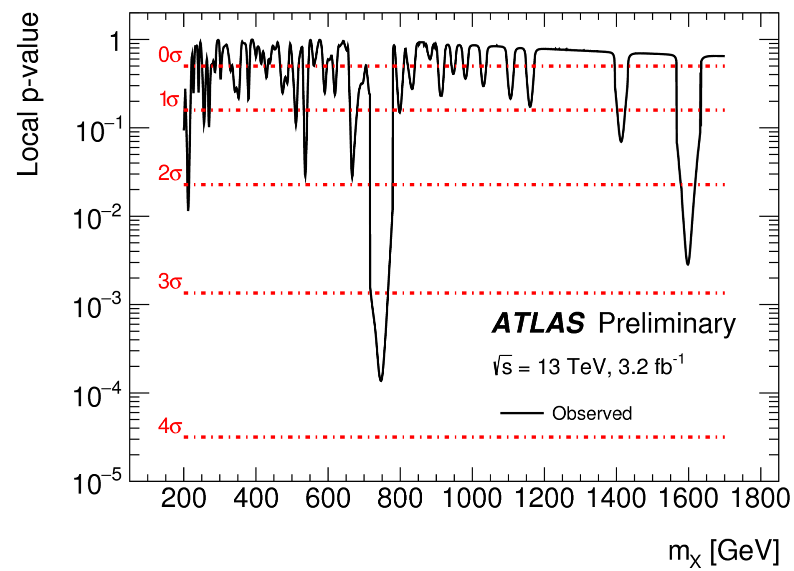
- No additional new resonances found
- Limits imposed as a function of the mass of the new particle

  Assuming narrow resonances

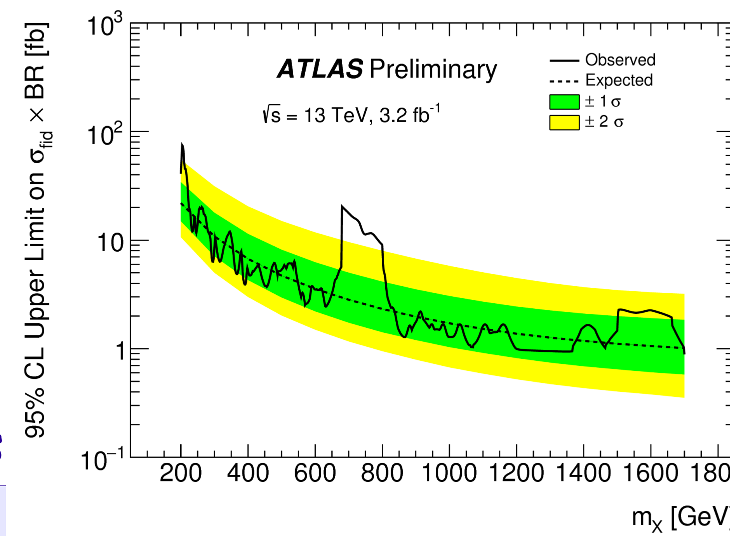


Run 2: γγ resonances searches



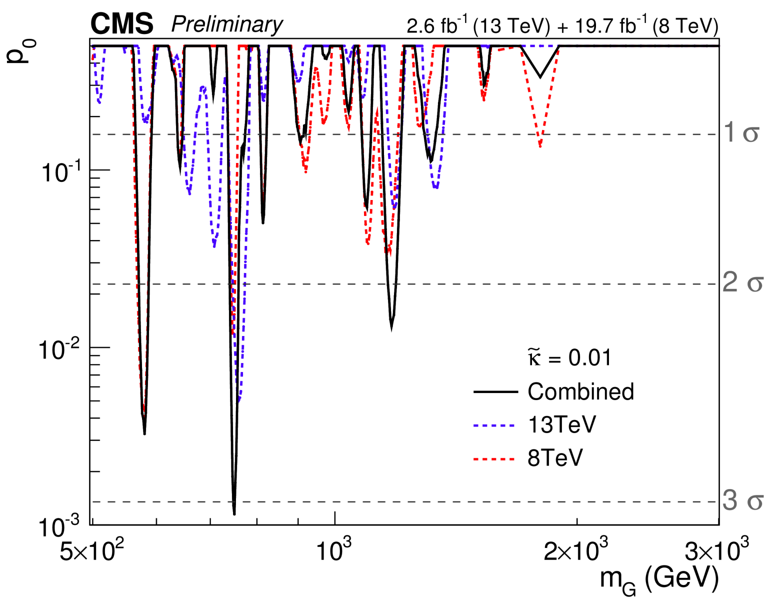


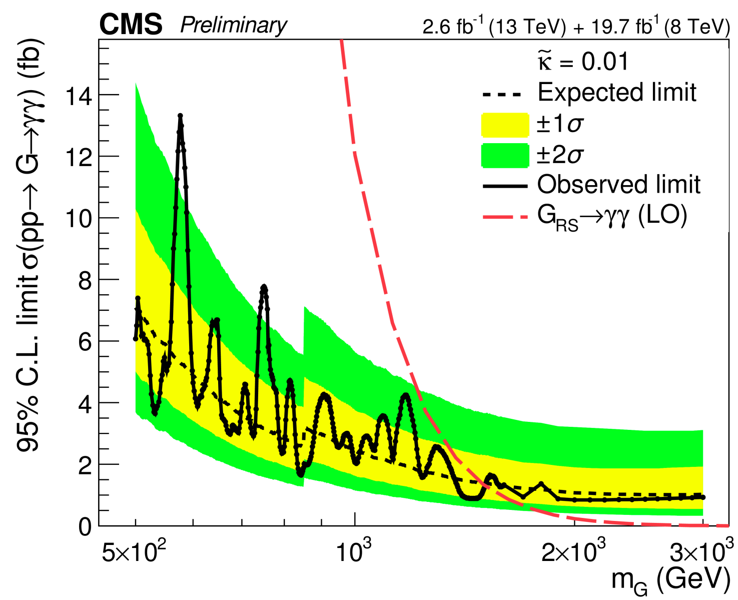
- Small excess of events seen at ~750 GeV
  - 3.2 fb^{-1} of 13 TeV pp collisions used
  - Global significance ~2σ
  - Larger significance for spin=2 hypothesis



Run 2: γγ resonances searches @ CMS

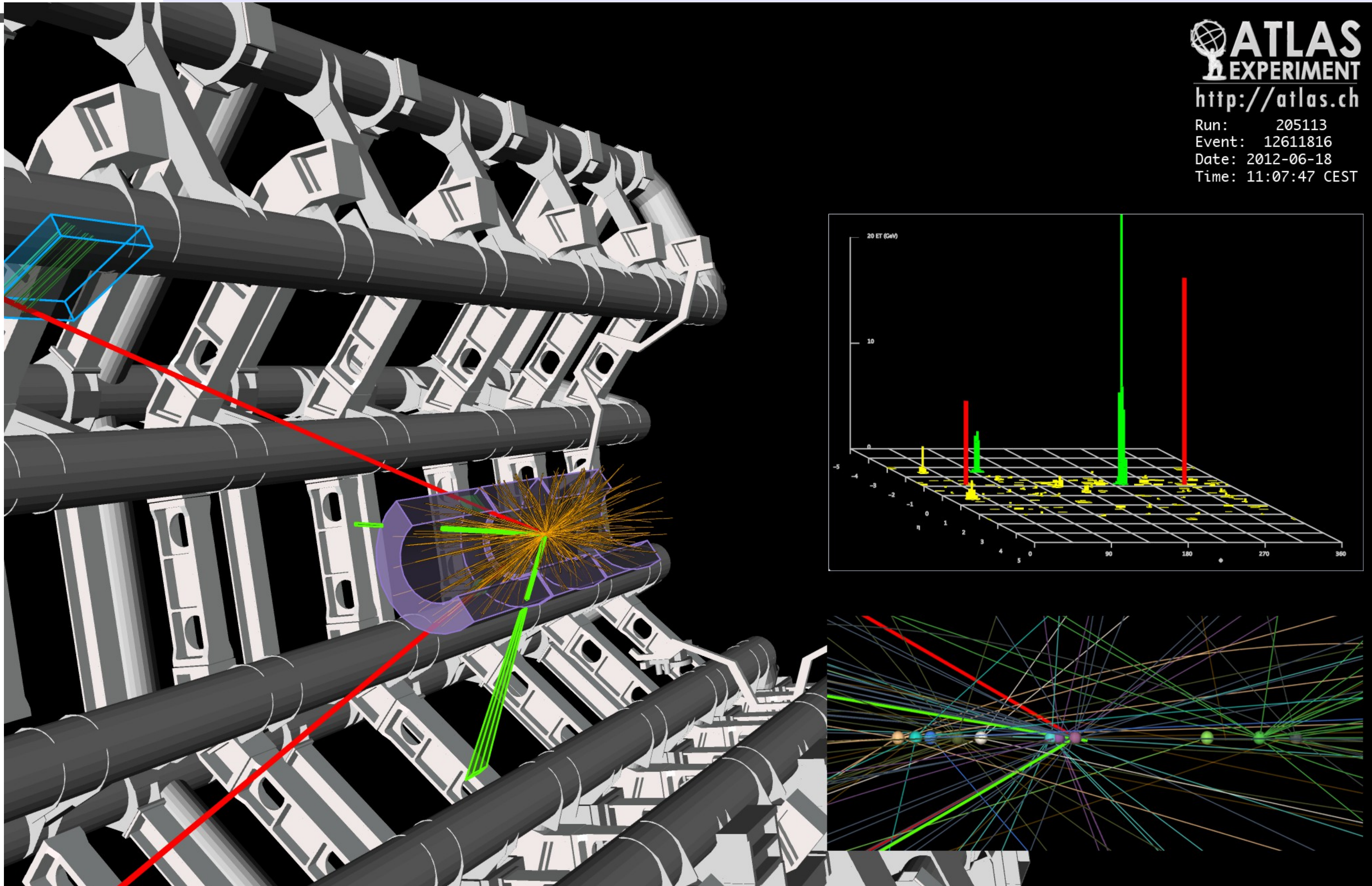
- CMS: combines 8 TeV and 13 TeV pp collisions





- Small excess of events seen at ~760 GeV in the search for a spin 2 resonance
  - Local significance ~3σ
  - Global significance ~1.7σ
- Need more data to confirm/reject it!!

H→ZZ→4ℓ analysis



$H \to ZZ \to 4\ell$ analysis

Selection:

- 4 isolated leptons with high p_T
- Z mass constraint on one l pair

Main backgrounds:

- Continuum $ZZ^* \to 4\ell$ production
- Z+jets, tt

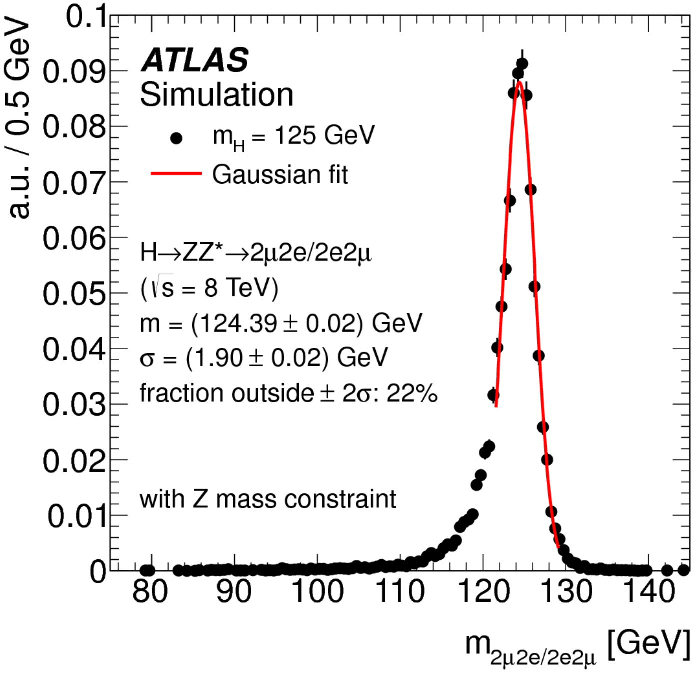
Excellent mass resolution

- 1.6-2.4 GeV (4μ, 4e)

Very good e/μ reconstruction efficiency

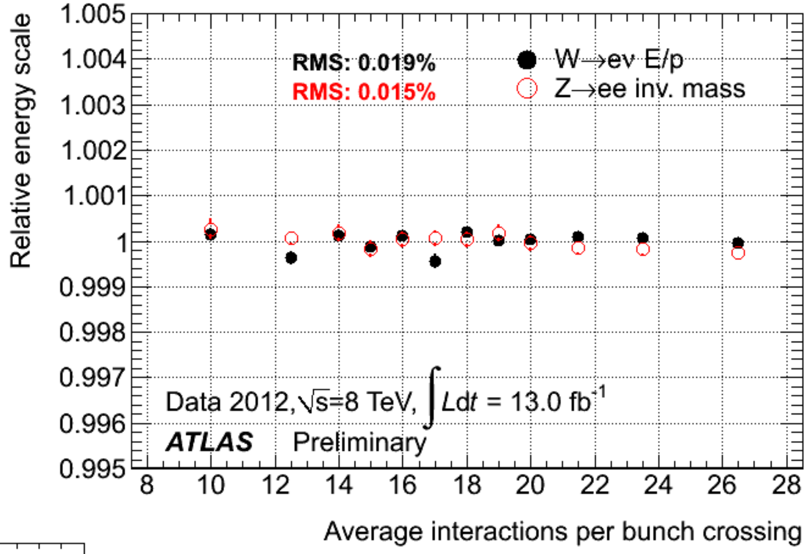
- ~97% for muons with p_T>6 GeV
- ~98% (95%) for e reconstruction (identification)

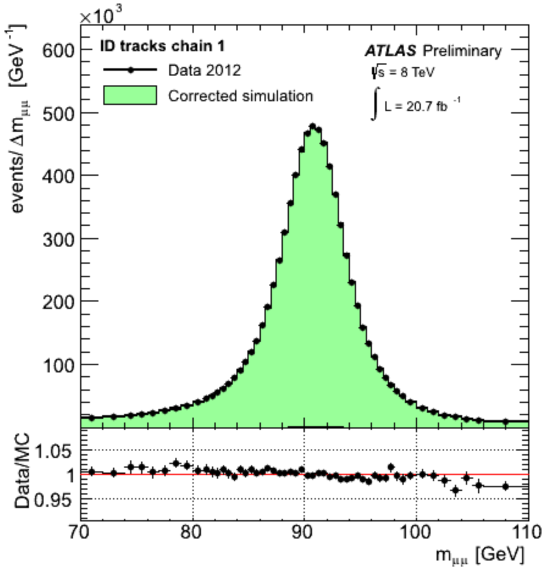
Discriminating variable: $m_{4\ell}$

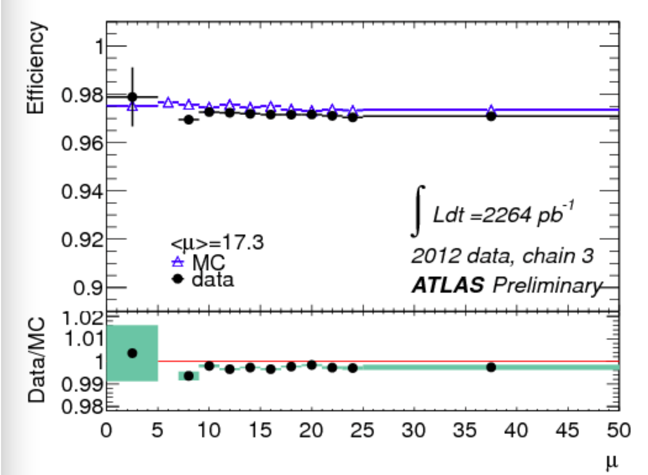


e and μ reconstruction

- Electrons: combine shower shape information from calorimeter with tracking information (including transition-radiation in TRT)
- Muons: combined tracks in inner detector and muon chambers
- MC simulation corrected to reproduce the detector resolution, energy scale and efficiency precisely

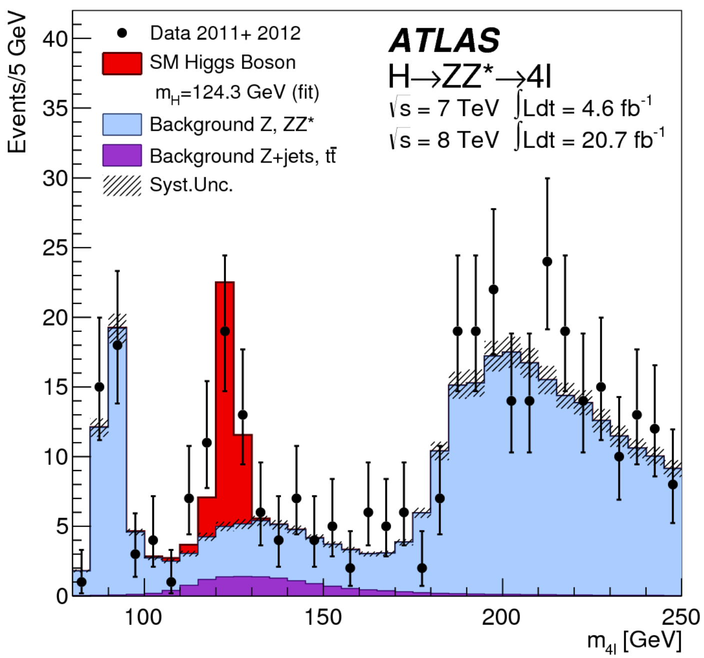


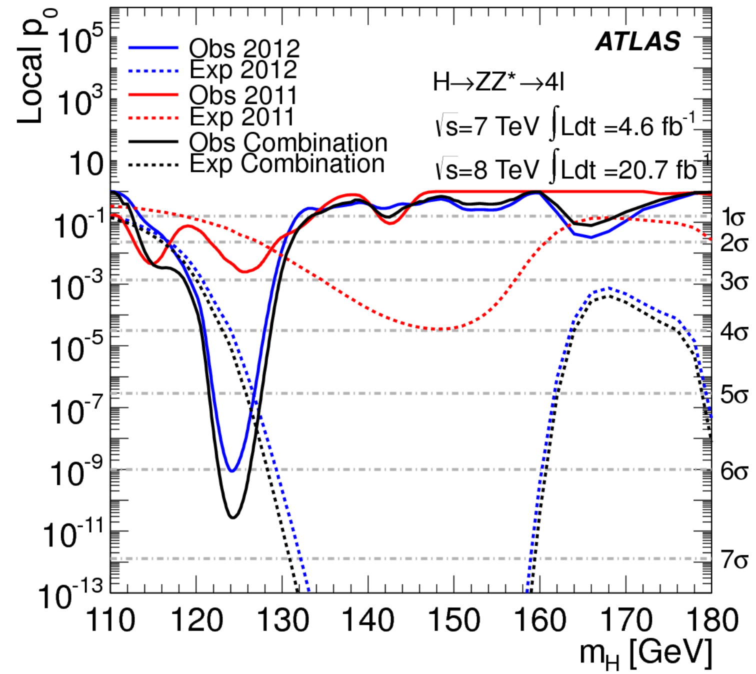




H→ZZ→4ℓ results

- 4ℓ mass spectrum (7+8 TeV)



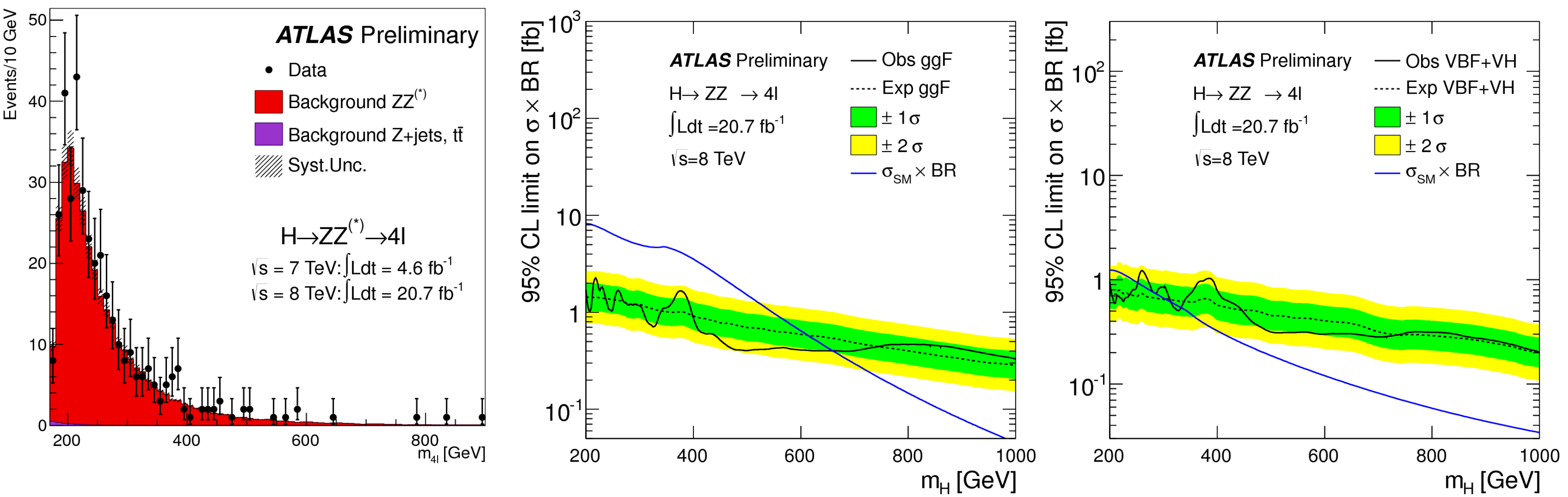


- Best fit mass: $m_H = 124.3^{+0.6}_{-0.5}\,(\text{stat})\,^{+0.5}_{-0.3}\,(\text{sys})$ GeV
- Minimum combined p_0 value for m_H= 124.3 GeV

  Expected p_0: 5.7×10^{-6} (4.4 σ)

  Observed p_0: 2.7×10^{-11} (6.6 σ)

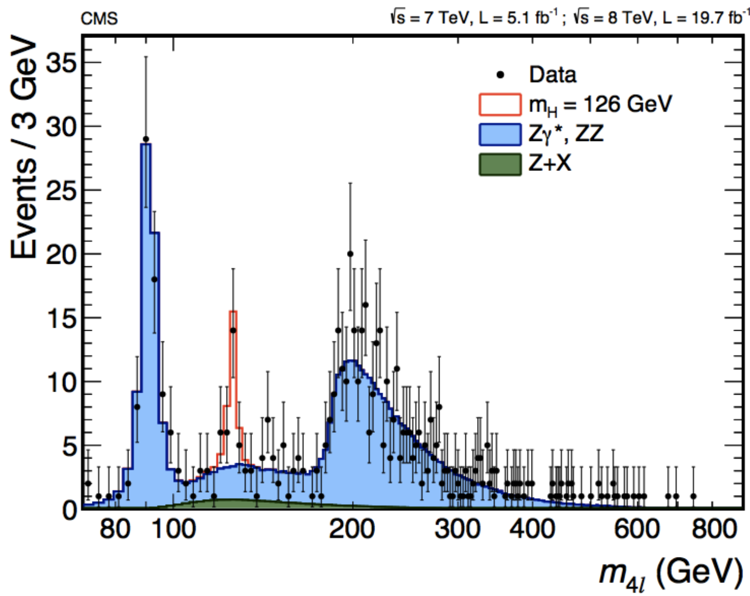
H→ZZ→4ℓ results larger masses



Search for other SM Higgs-like resonance in a large mass regime

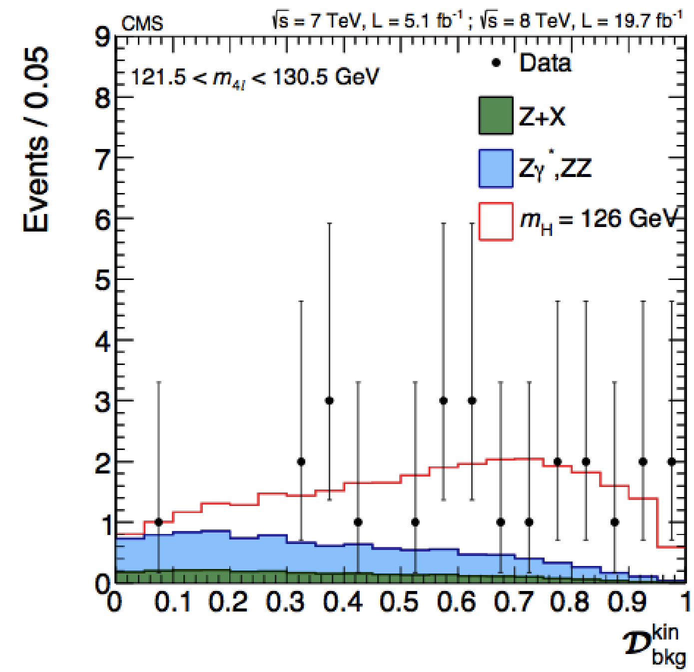
- Assume SM width
- Test independently VBF and ggF to allow constraint new resonances that might have different production rates

CMS H→ZZ→4ℓ results

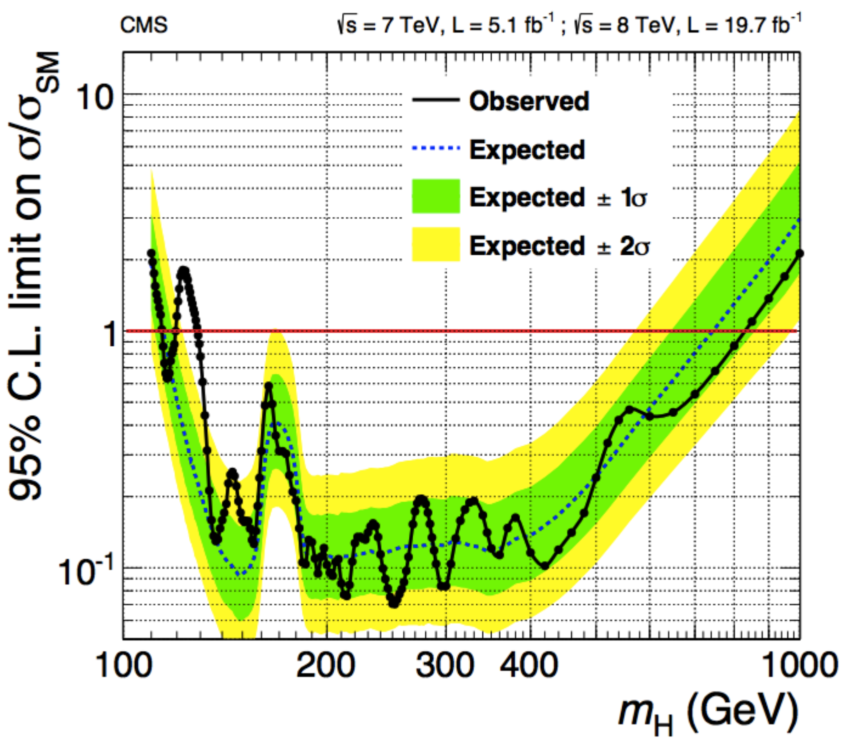


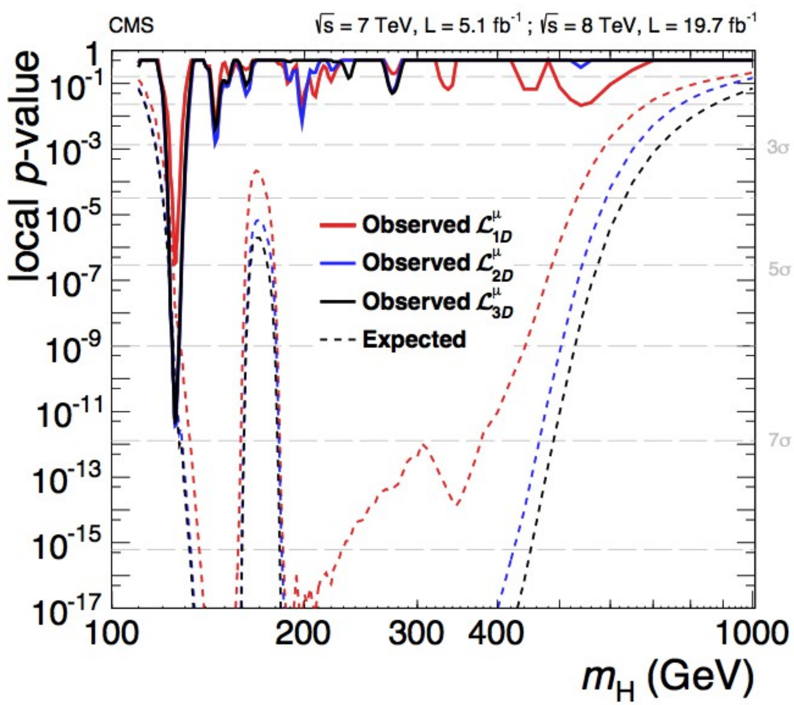
- Kinematic discriminant to further separate signal and background

$$K_D(\theta^*, \Phi_1, \theta_1, \theta_2, \Phi, m_{Z_1}, m_{Z_2}) = \mathcal{P}_{sig}/(\mathcal{P}_{sig} + \mathcal{P}_{bkg})$$



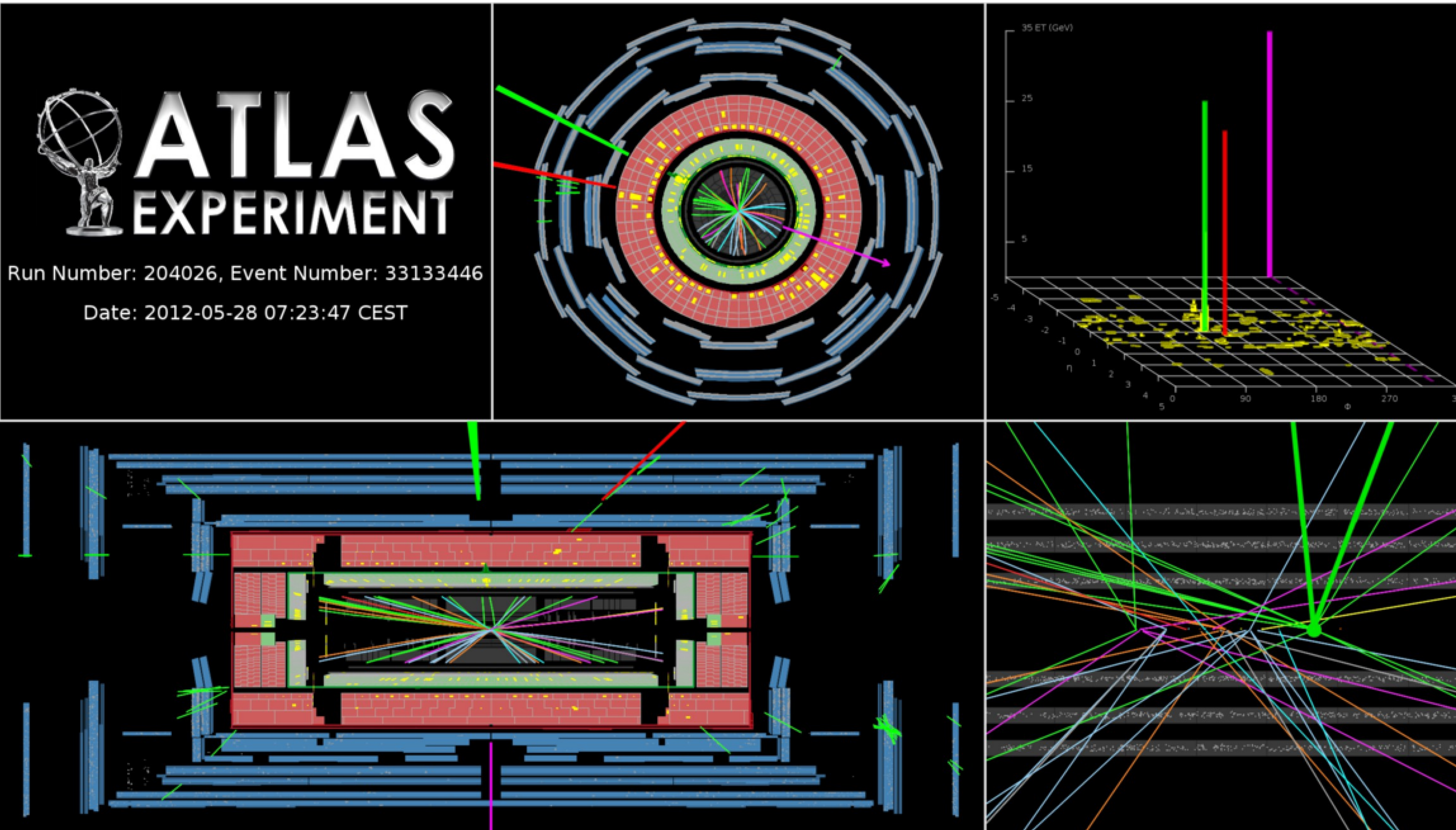
CMS $H \to ZZ \to 4\ell$ results





- Clear signal observed, compatible with SM expectations
- Best mass fit: $m_H = 125.6 \pm 0.4\,(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.2\,(\text{syst.})\,\text{GeV}$
- Signal strength: $\mu = \sigma/\sigma_{SM} = 0.93^{+0.26}_{-0.23}\,(\text{stat.})^{+0.13}_{-0.09}\,(\text{syst.})$

$H \to WW \to l\nu l\nu$

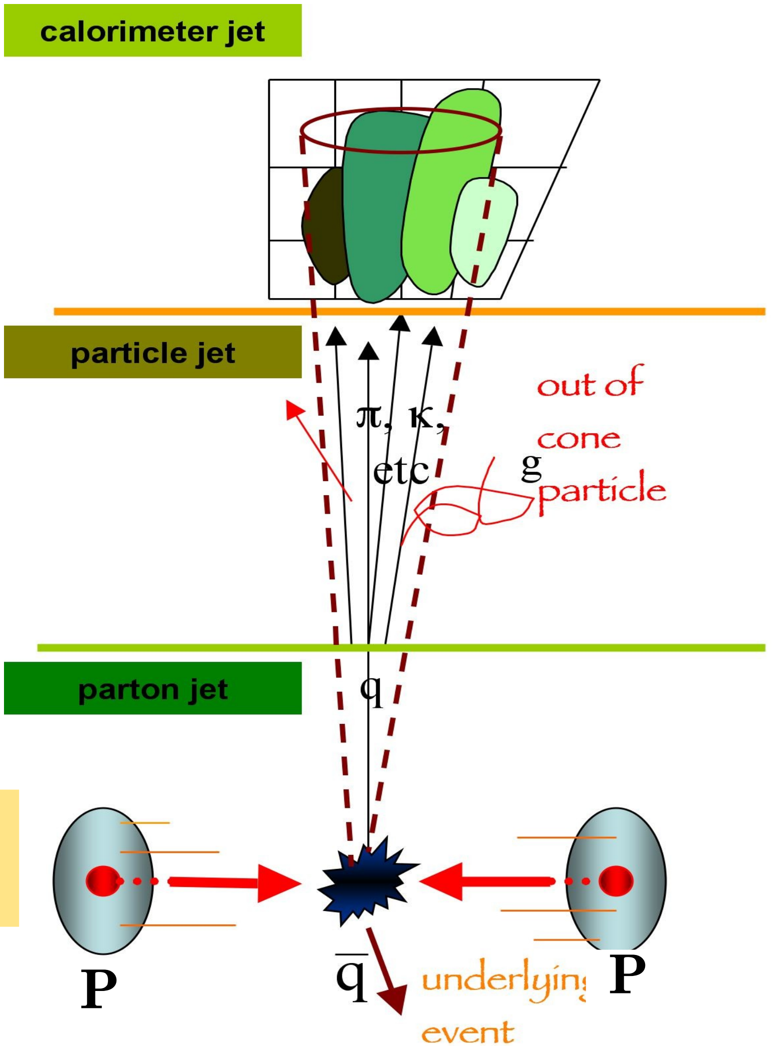


Jets reconstruction and calibration

- Complex underlying physics
  - spectator interactions
  - initial and final state gluons
  - energy from different pp interactions
  - different types of jets: light quarks, gluons, b/c/↔

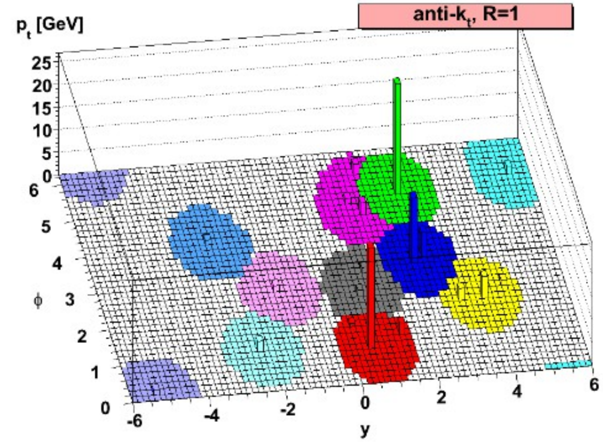
- Complex detector properties:
  - non-linear energy response
  - non-instrumented regions, dead material
  - invisible energy

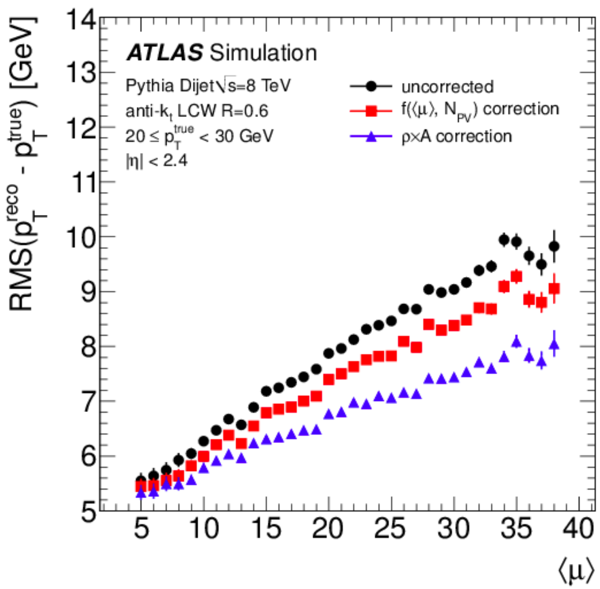
- Algorithm effects:
  - Out of cone radiation, infrared safeness

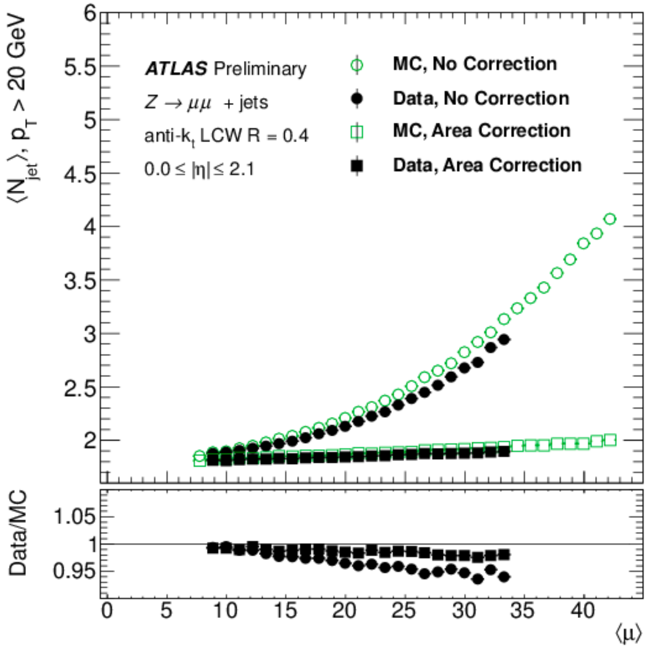


Jet Reconstruction

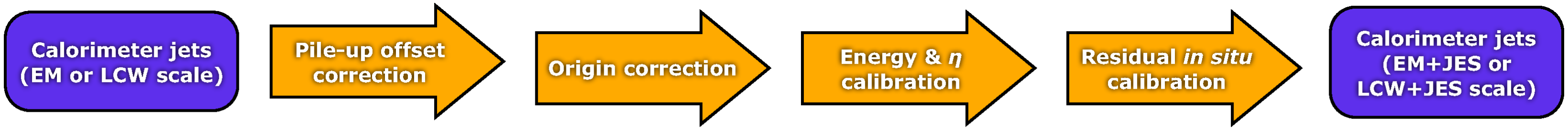
- Use Anti-kT with R = 0.4
  - Constituents: 3D clusters in calorimeter
- Calibrate to hadronic scale
- Sensitive to pile-up
  - Apply pile-up corrections







Jet energy scale uncertainty



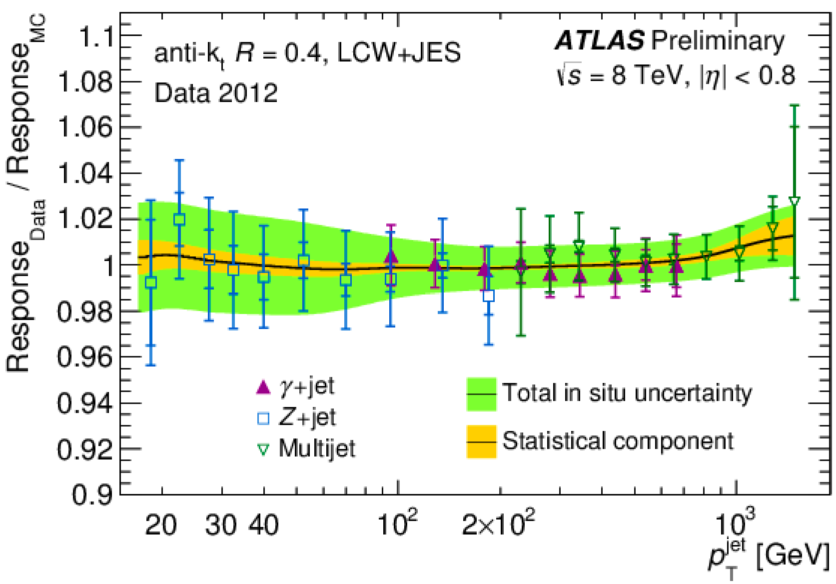
Corrects for the energy offset introduced by pile-up. Depends on μ and N_{PV}. Derived from MC.

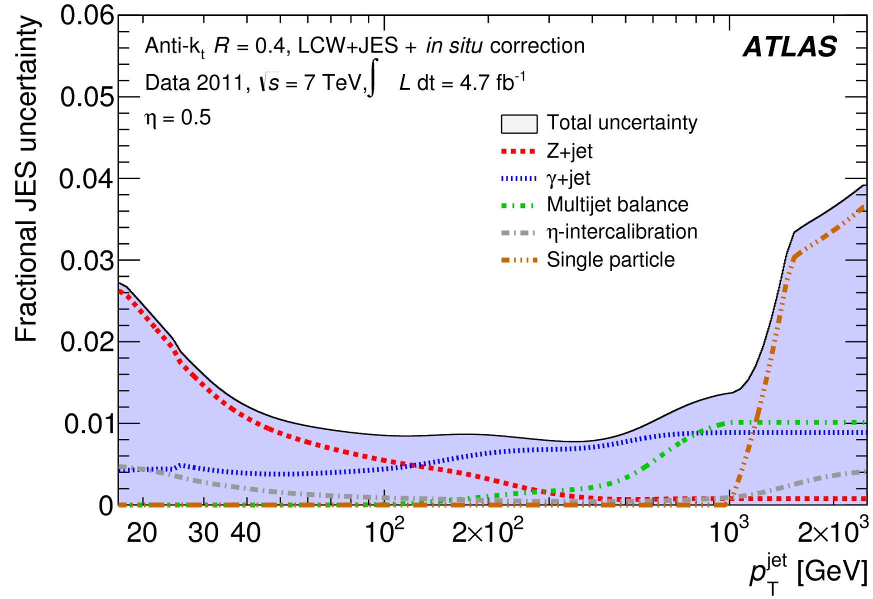
Changes the jet direction to point to the primary vertex. Does not affect the energy.

Calibrates the jet energy and pseudorapidity to the particle jet scale. Derived from MC.

Residual calibration derived using *in situ* measurements. Derived in data and MC. Applied only to data.

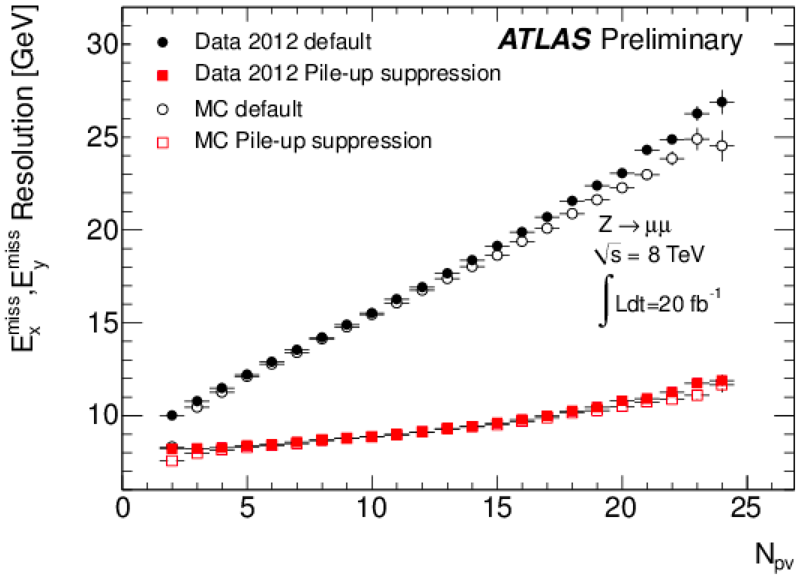
- JES uncertainty dominated by in-situ uncertainties

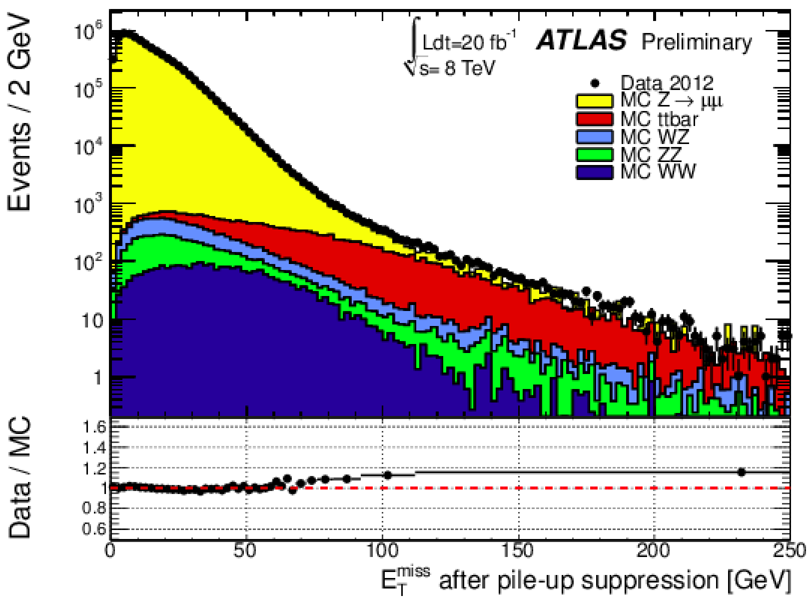




Missing E_T performance

- Calculated as the sum of the energy of all the identified objects (e, γ, μ, τ, jets) and energy not associated to objects





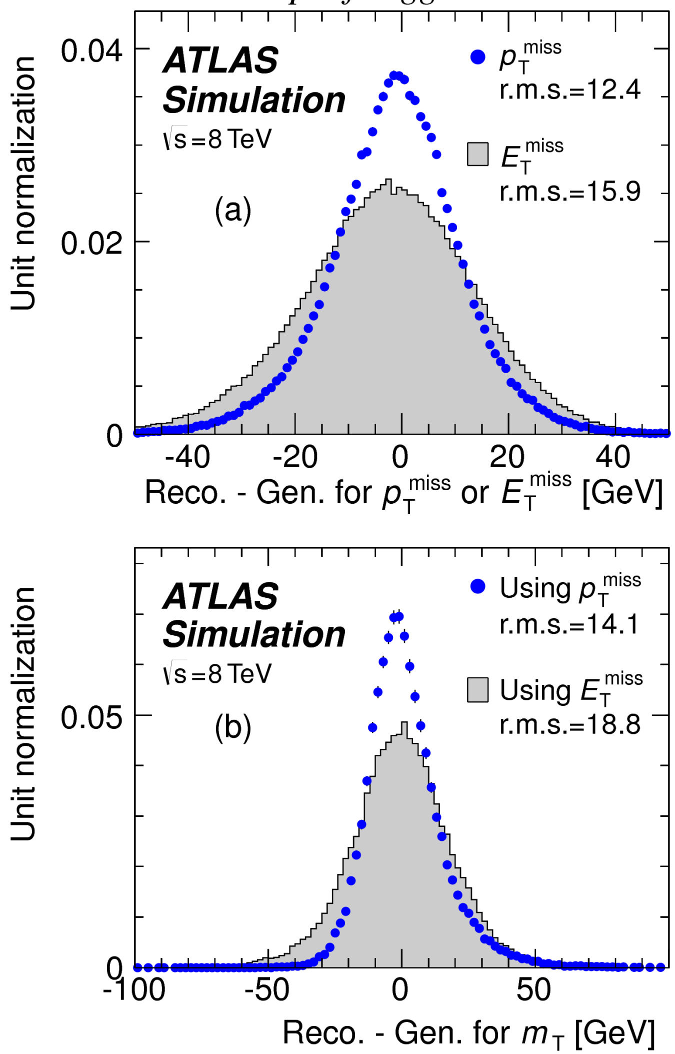
- ETmiss resolution worsens significantly with increasing pile-up
    - Correct it using tracking information
- Good data-MC agreement

E_T^{miss} on the H→WW→lνlν search

$$E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}} = -\left(\sum_{\mathrm{selected}} \boldsymbol{p}_{\mathrm{T}} + \sum_{\mathrm{soft}} \boldsymbol{p}_{\mathrm{T}} \right),$$

- Calorimeter based E_T^{miss}
  - Large rapidity coverage, sensitive to neutral particles
  - Soft term: calibrated calorimeter clusters
- p_T^{miss}:
  - Soft term calculated using tracking
  - Improves resolution by ~20%
- $p_T^{miss,track}$: $$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss,track}} = -\sum p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{tracks}}$$
  - Used in the same flavour channel
  - Aligns $p_T^{miss,track}$ to the jets in DY events

MC sample for ggF $H \to WW^*$



H→WW→lνlν

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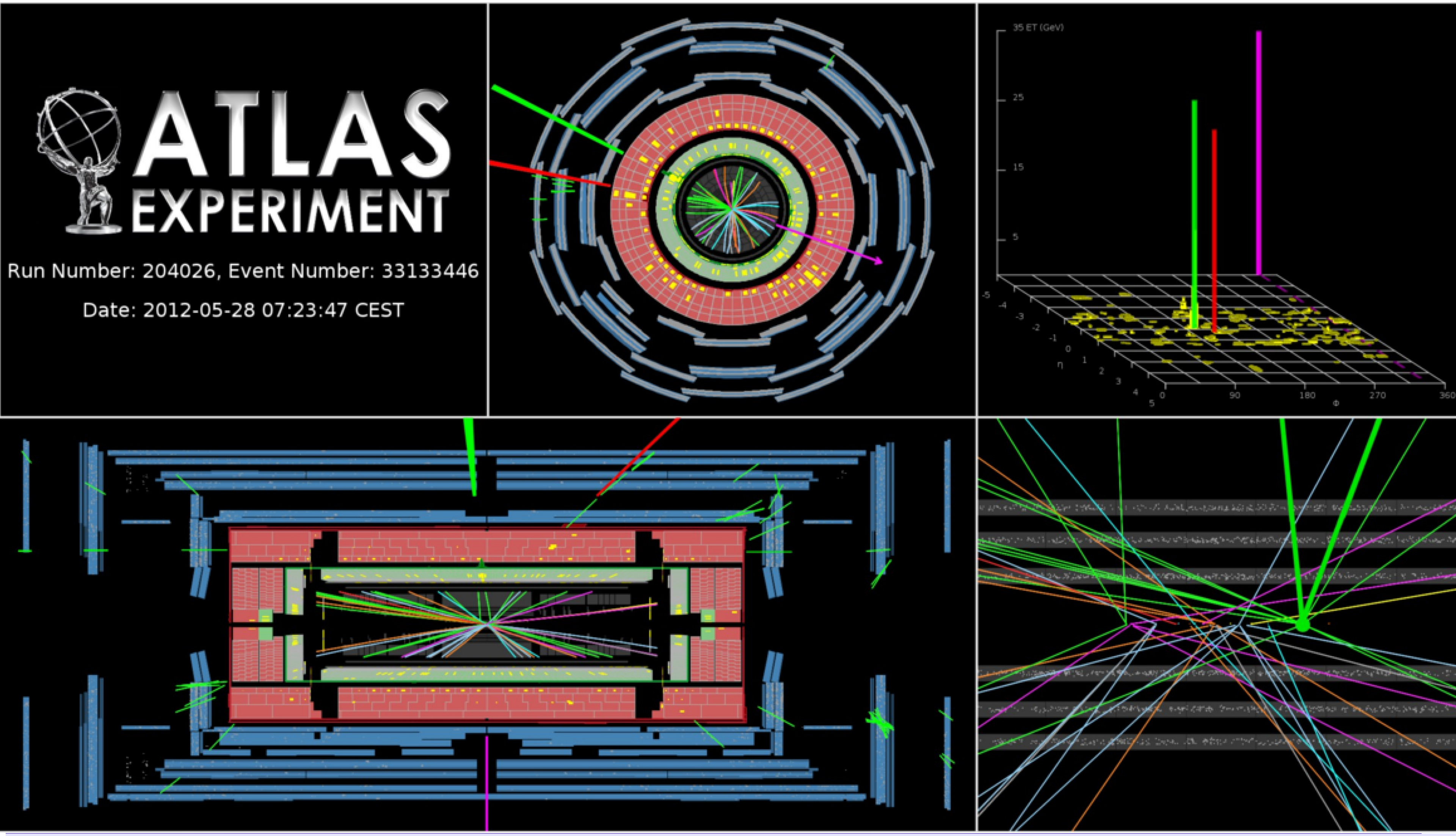
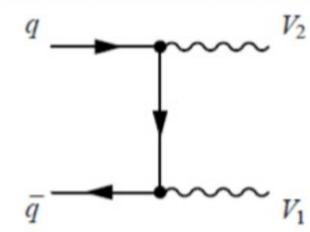
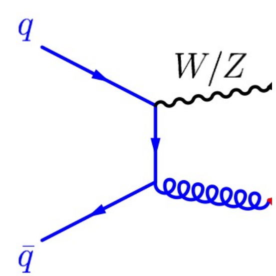


Main backgrounds

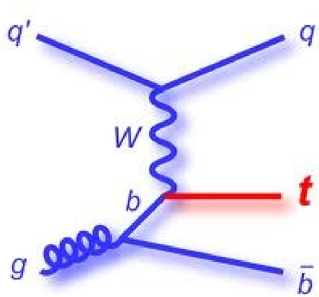
- Di-boson production
  WW, WZ, ZZ

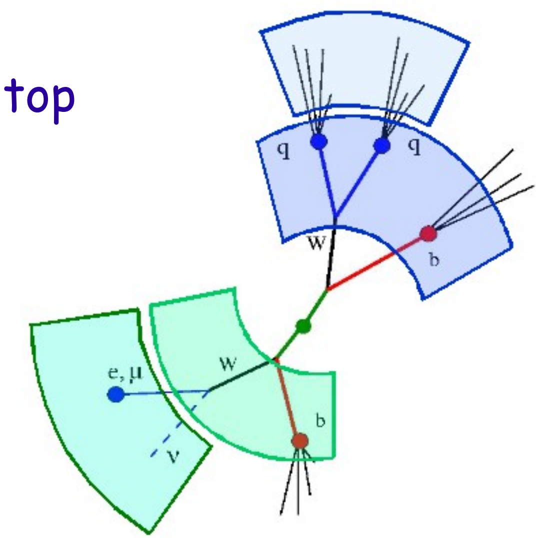


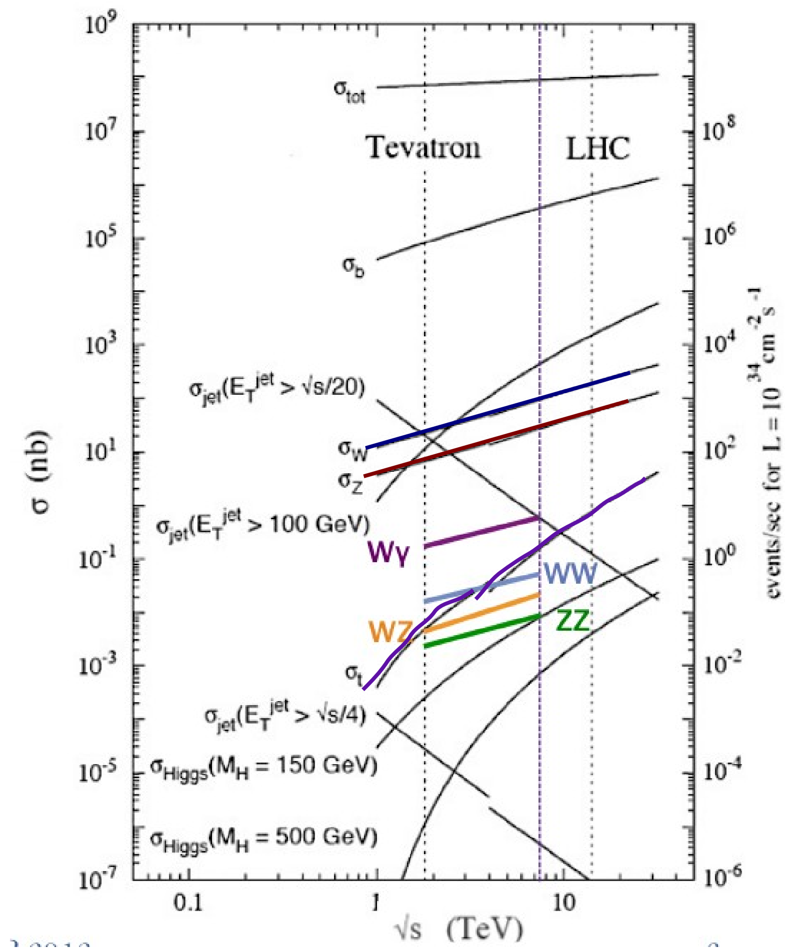
- Others: W+jets, Wγ, Drell-Yan



- Top production:
  t-tbar
  Single top

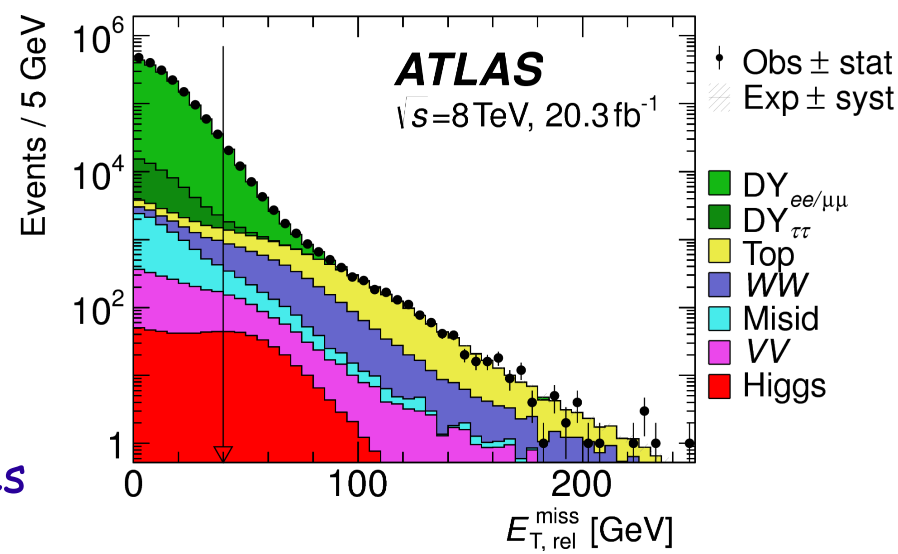




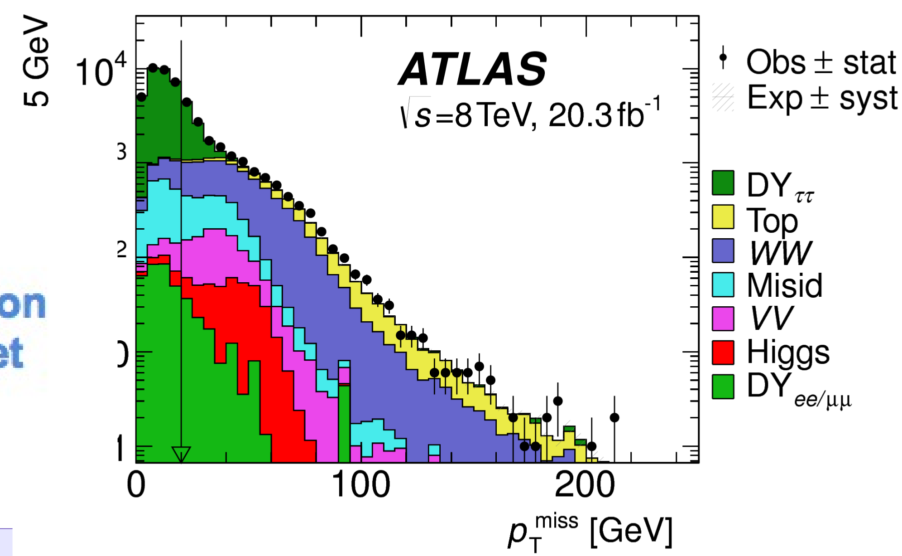


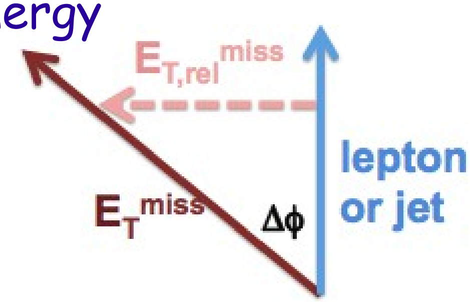
Event selection

- Exploit the properties of the Higgs events to separate the signal from the backgrounds
- Different channels affected by different backgrounds
  - Small selection differences in opposite/same flavour final states



- Reject Z/Drell-Yan background
  - Require large missing transverse energy

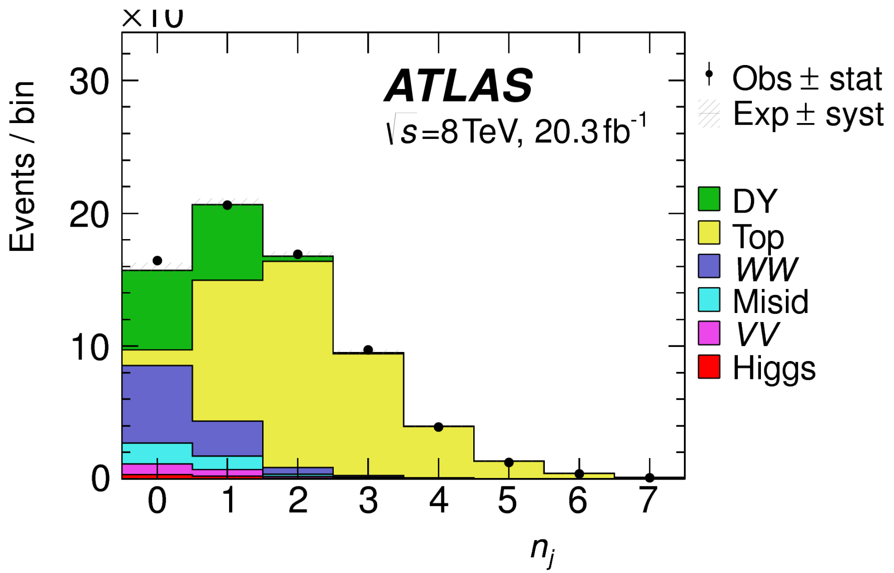




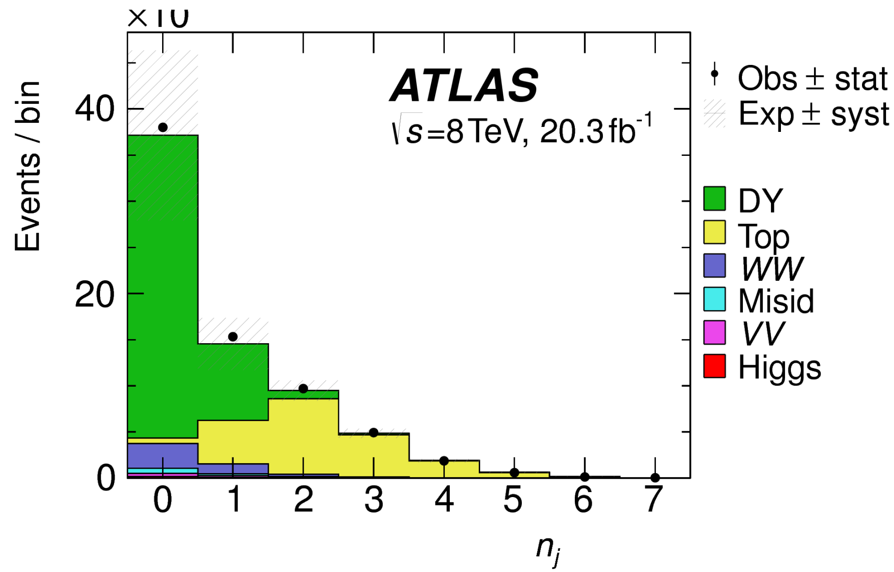
Use calorimeter and tracking systems

Analysis categories

- Different flavour final state

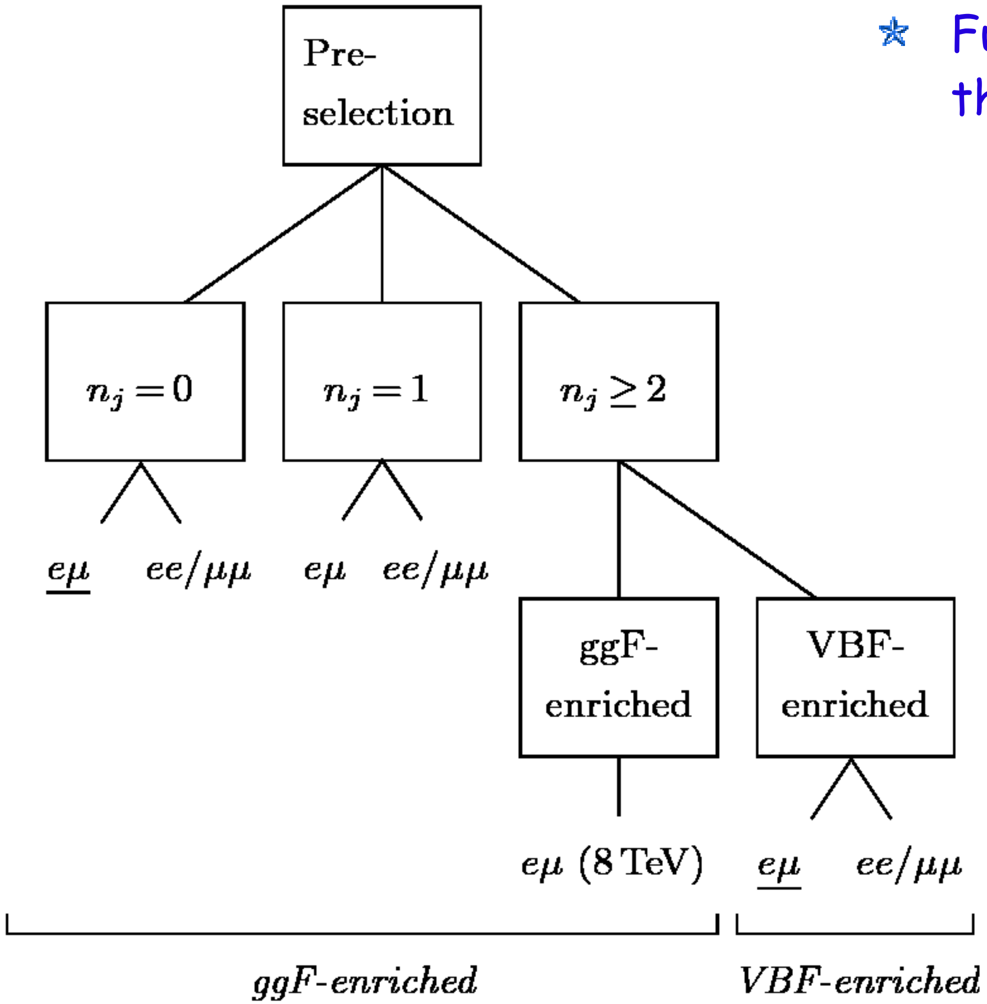


- Same flavour final state



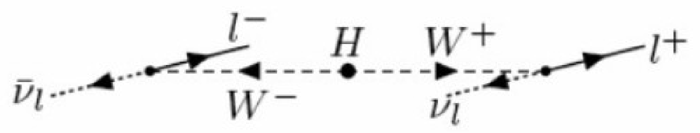
- Consider separately different categories: 0, 1, 2 jets
  - Sensitive to different production mechanisms
    - Gluon gluon fusion dominates the 0-jet category
    - VBF dominate the 2-jet category
  - Affected by different backgrounds

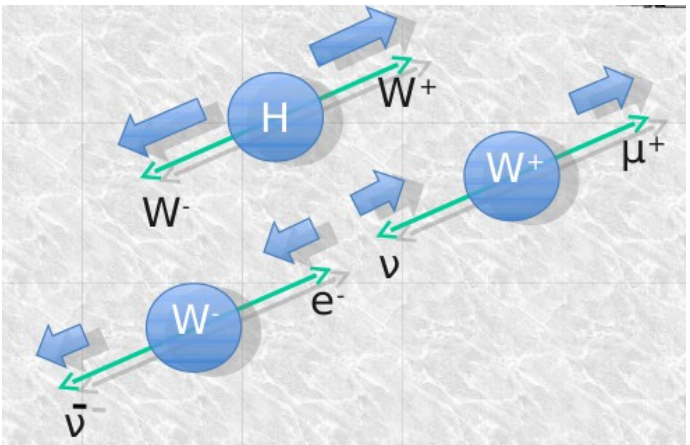
Analysis categories

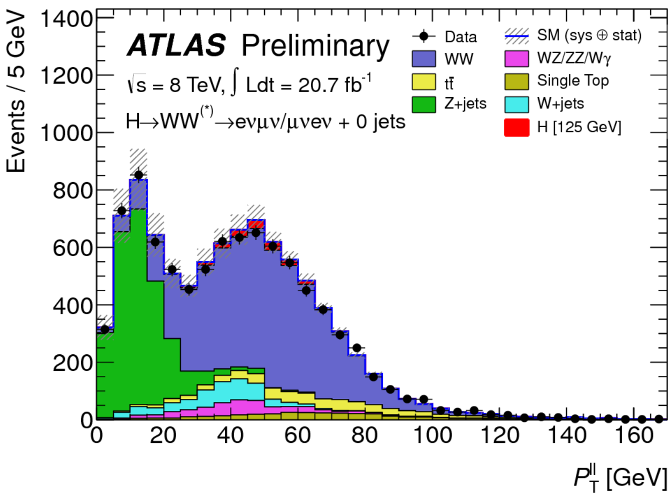


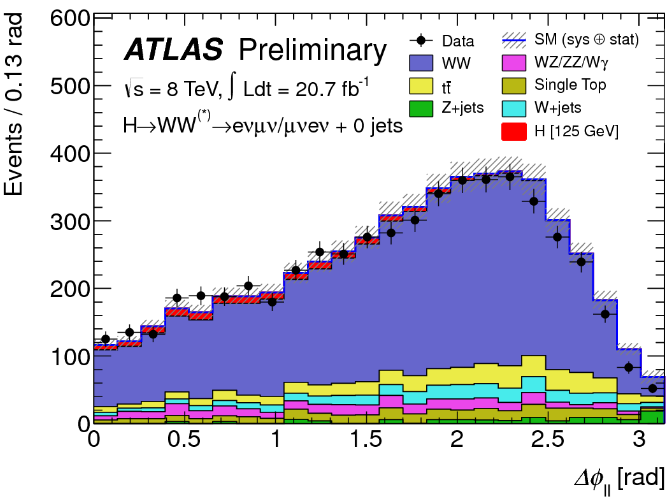
- Further selection will depend on the analysis category

Further selection

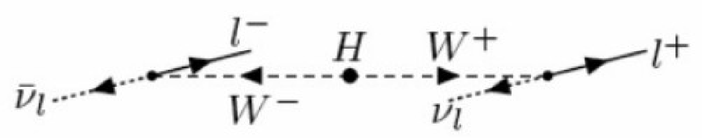


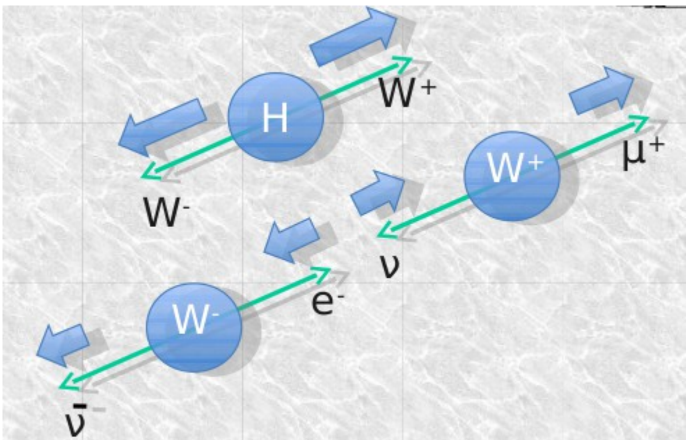


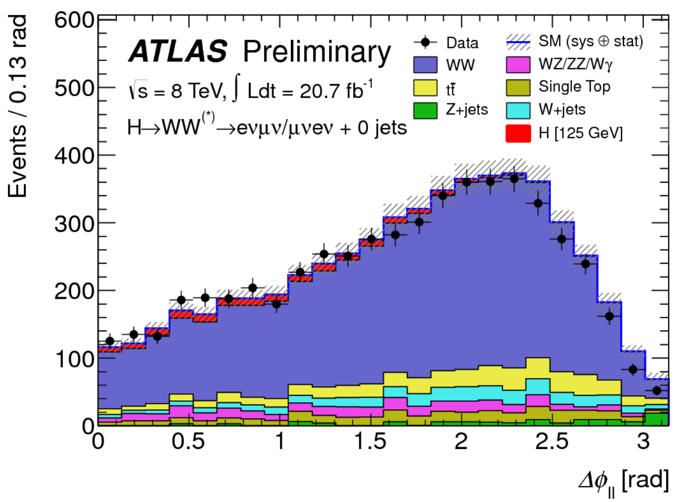


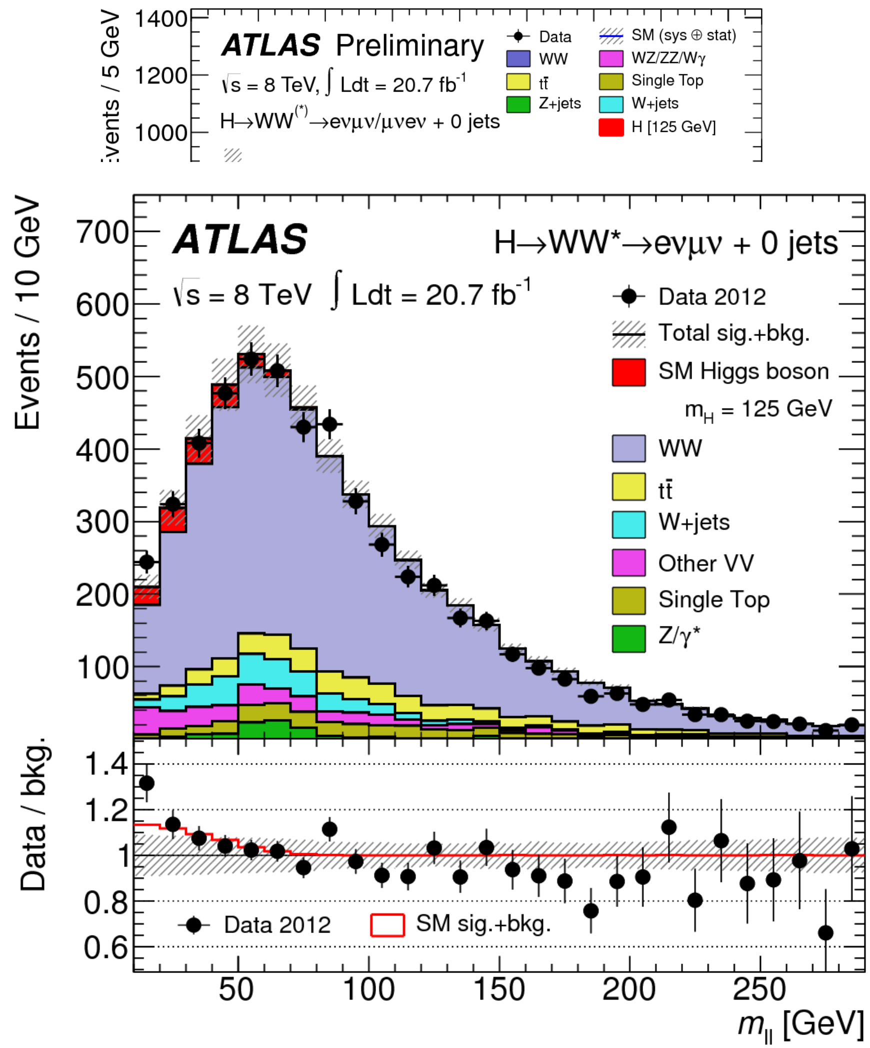


Further selection



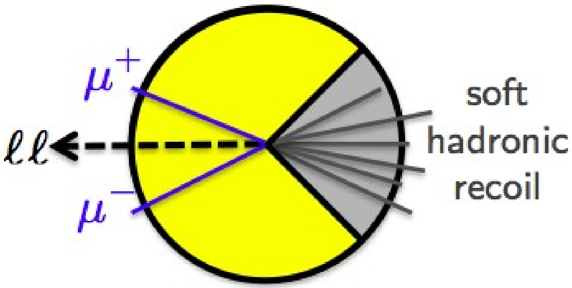




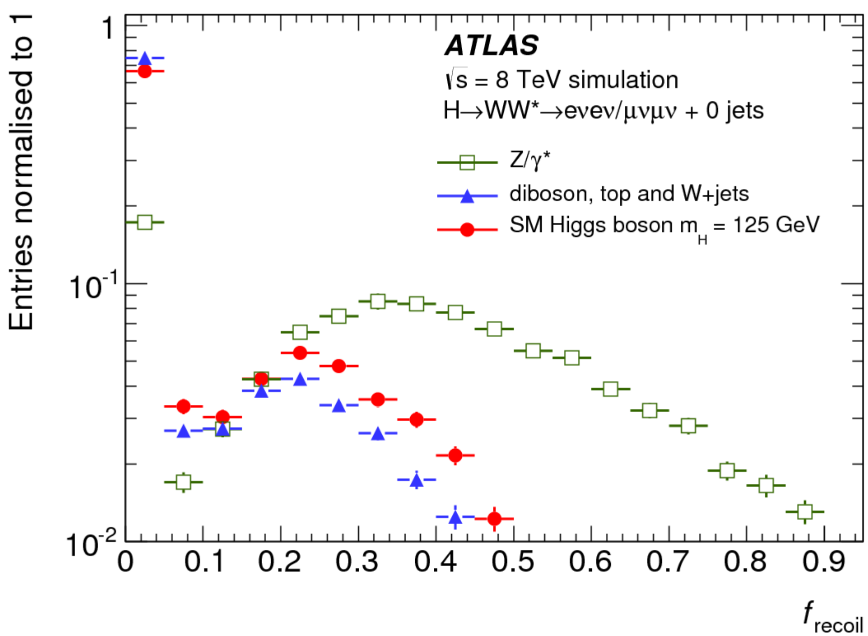


Further selection (II)

- Same flavour final state:
  - Drell-Yan background still large
    - Affected by pile-up
    - Hard to model it with MC
  - Use recoil energy for further rejection



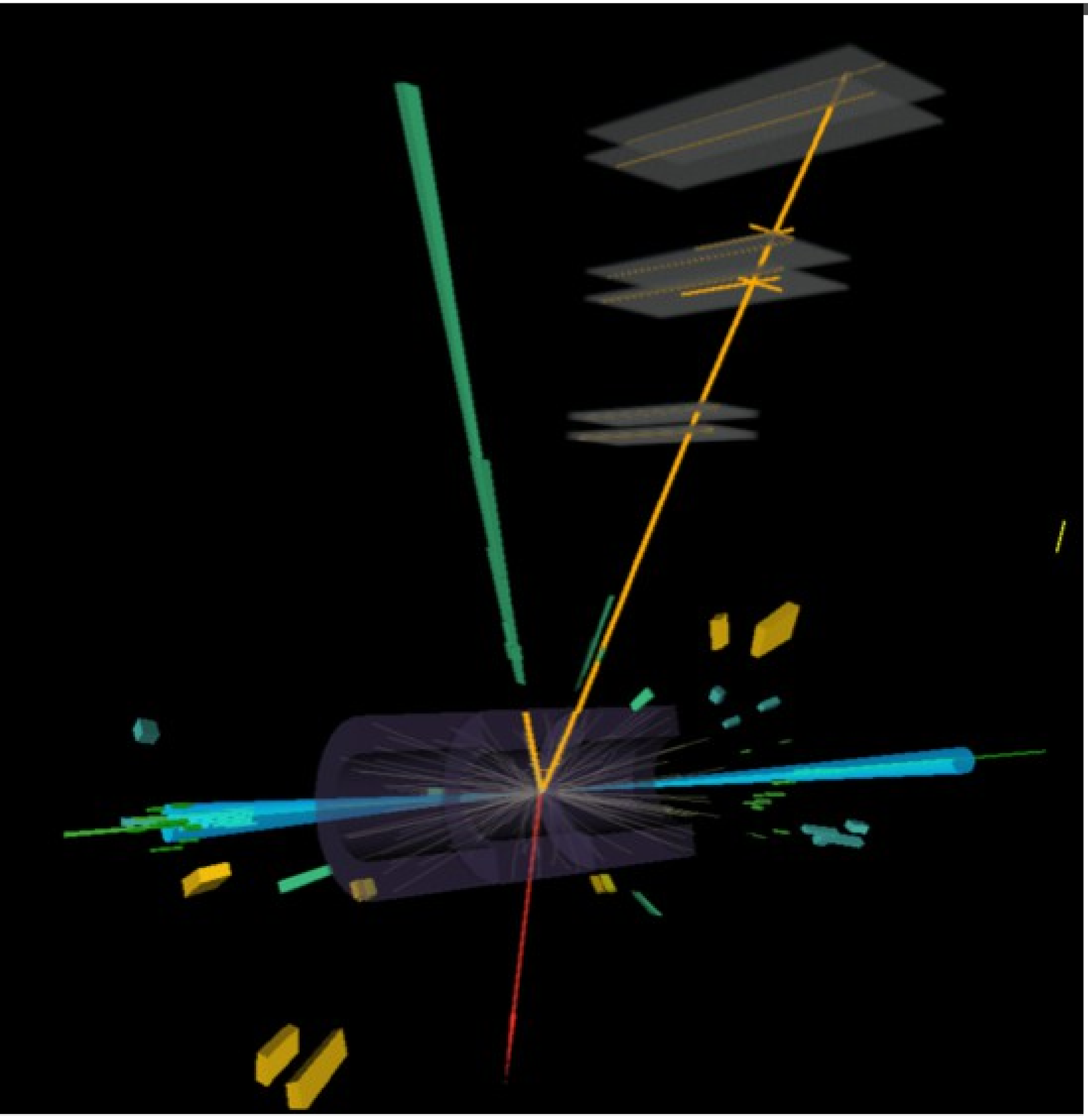
$$f_{\mathrm{recoil}} = \frac{\left|\sum |\mathrm{JVF}| \times \vec{p_T}\right|}{p_T^{\ell\ell}}$$



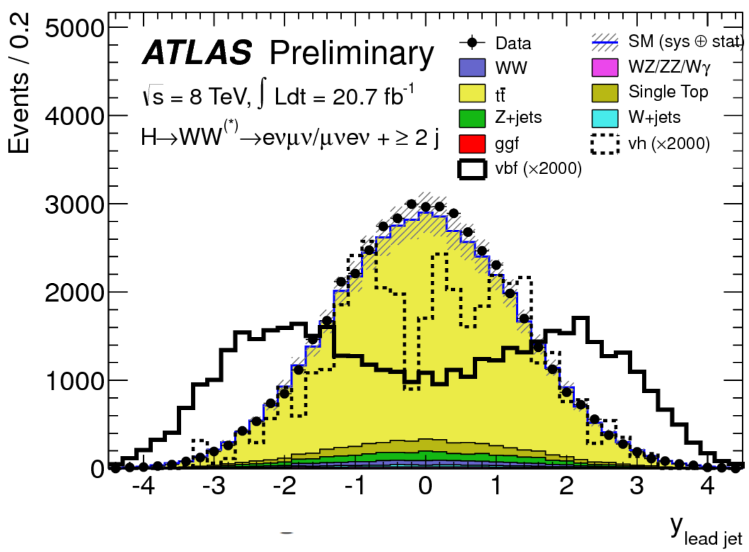
- Require

$f_{\mathrm{recoil}} < 0.05/0.2$ for 0/1-jet.

2-jet analysis



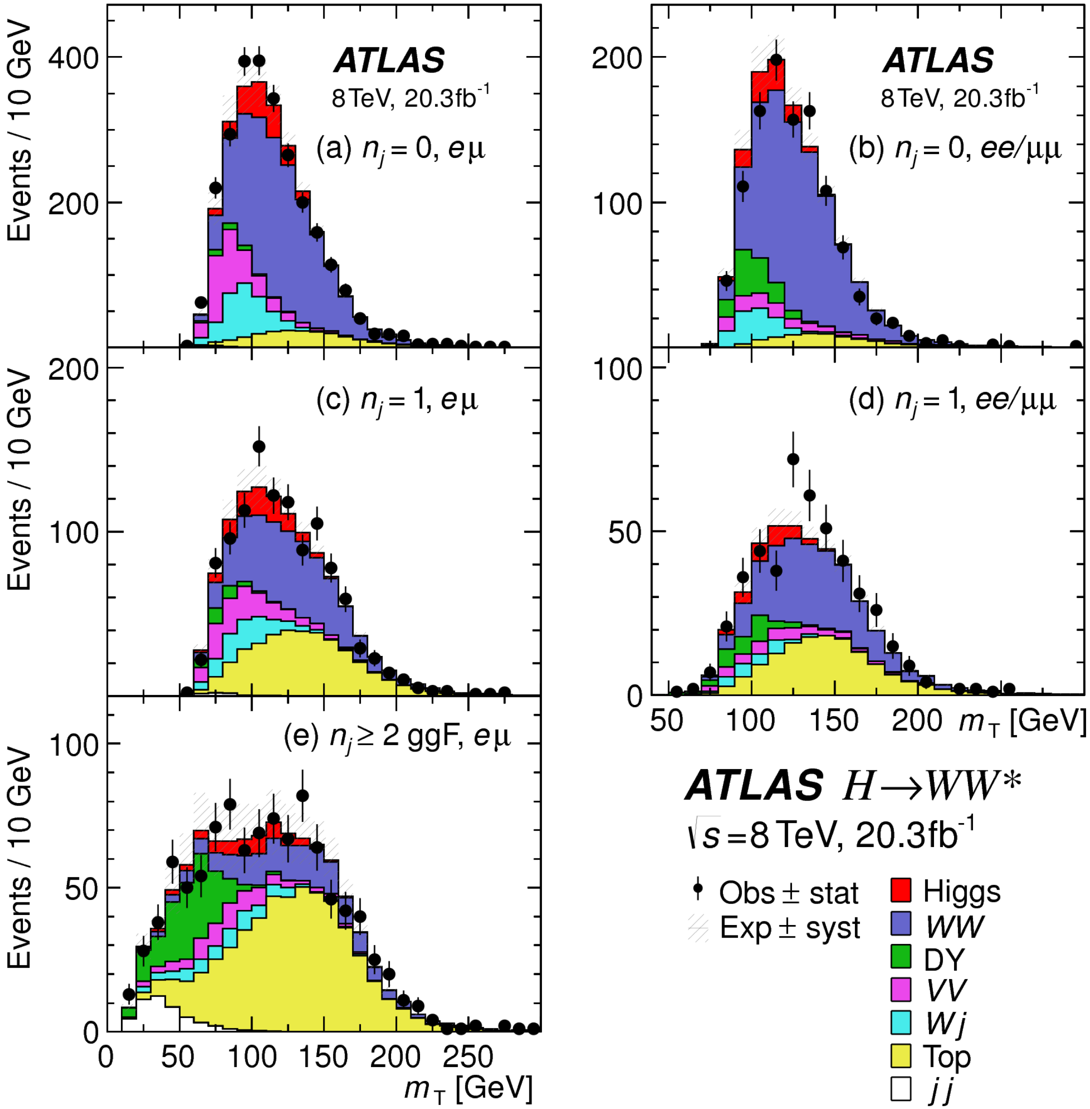
- Dominated by VBF
- Large rapidity gap between jets



$$|\Delta y_{jj}| > 2.8$$

$$m_{jj} > 500\ \text{GeV}$$

Transverse mass



- Define the transverse mass:

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

- Equivalent to the mass, but considering only transverse components
- Sensitive to the Higgs mass in the high edge

Background estimation

- Since it is not possible to reconstruct a narrow peak, backgrounds have to be measured carefully!

$$B_{\mathrm{SR}}^{\mathrm{est}} = B_{\mathrm{SR}} \cdot \underbrace{N_{\mathrm{CR}}/B_{\mathrm{CR}}}_{\text{Normalization } \beta} = N_{\mathrm{CR}} \cdot \underbrace{B_{\mathrm{SR}}/B_{\mathrm{CR}}}_{\text{Extrapolation } \alpha}$$

Category	WW			Top			Misid.			VV			Drell-Yan $ee/\mu\mu$			Drell-Yan $\tau\tau$		
	N	E	V	N	E	V	N	E	V	N	E	V	N	E	V	N	E	V
$n_j = 0$																		
$e\mu$	●	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
$ee/\mu\mu$	●	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○
$n_j = 1$																		
$e\mu$	●	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
$ee/\mu\mu$	●	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○
$n_j \geq 2$ ggF																		
$e\mu$	○	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
$n_j \geq 2$ VBF																		
$e\mu$	○	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
$ee/\mu\mu$	○	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○

- Define control regions for each background
  - Pure in that background
  - Kinematically as similar as possible to signal region
- Use CR to normalize the different backgrounds
  - Global fit
- Extrapolate to the signal region

W+jets and QCD background

W+jets:

- Control sample: one loosely identified lepton
- Transfer factor to signal region evaluated with a QCD dominated jets data sample
  - Probability of a jet faking a lepton
- ~25% to ~40% uncertainty depending on the analysis category
  - Dominated by jet flavour composition in QCD versus W+jet events

QCD

- Control sample with two anti-identified leptons
- Transfer factor estimated with data

Same charge control region

Category	W+jets yield N_{Wj}		Multijets yield N_{jj}	
	OC	SC	OC	SC
$n_j = 0$	278 ± 71	174 ± 54	9.2 ± 4.2	5.5 ± 2.5
$n_j = 1$	88 ± 22	62 ± 18	6.1 ± 2.7	3.0 ± 1.3
$n_j \geq 2$ ggF	50 ± 22	-	49 ± 22	-
$n_j \geq 2$ VBF	3.7 ± 1.2	-	2.1 ± 0.8	-

Diboson backgrounds

Dibosons (Wγ, ZZ, WZ)

- Different flavour

  Use normalization control region

$$\beta_{0j} = 0.92 \pm 0.07\,(\text{stat.})$$

$$\beta_{1j} = 0.96 \pm 0.12\,(\text{stat.})$$

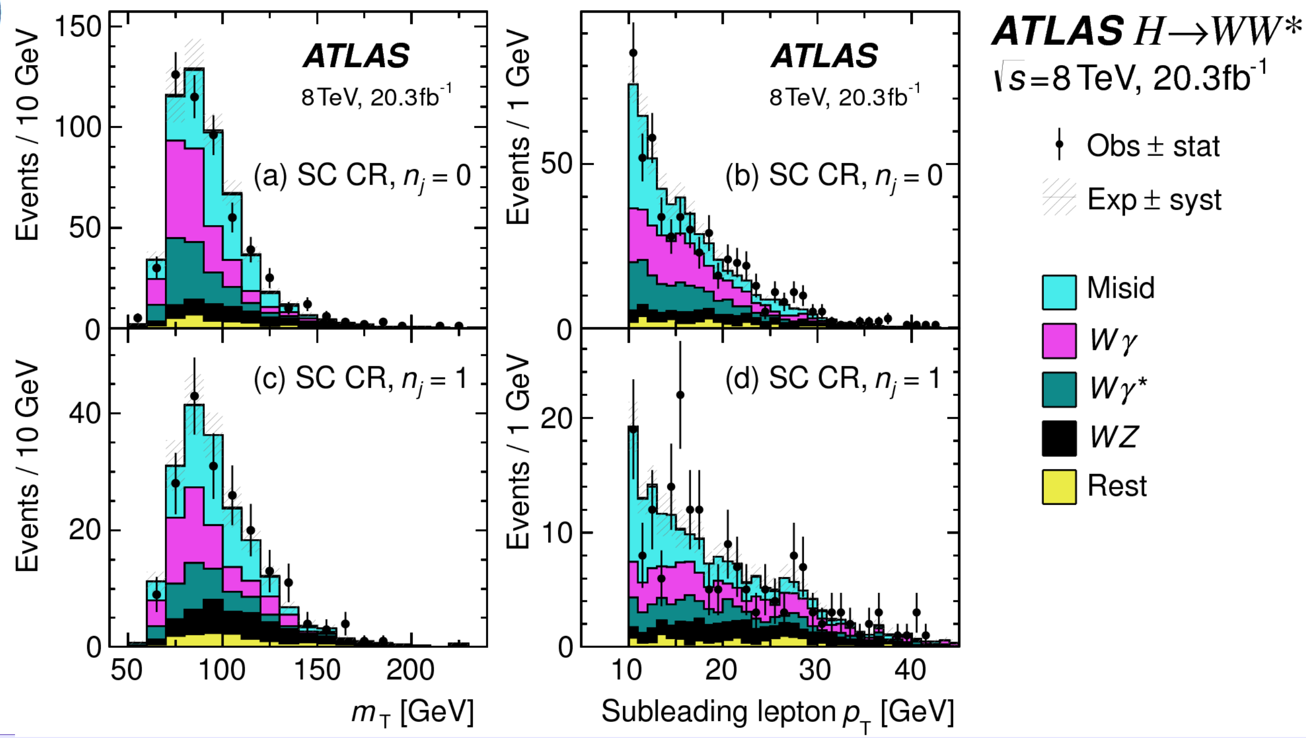
- Same flavour: use MC for normalization

  Validated with the same sign region

Diboson background composition and modelling from MC

Uncertainty dominated by jet scale (jet bin classification)

Same sign control region



Top quark background estimation

Top:

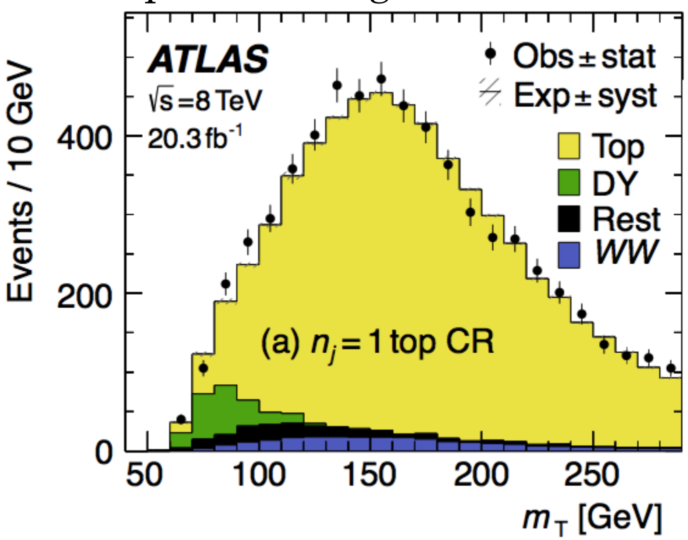
- Includes t-tbar and single top (Wt, qt)
- Control sample: remove jet multiplicity or b-tagging conditions depending on the channel

Details for the 0-jet channel:

- Remove jet multiplicity cut

$$B^{\text{est}}_{\text{top},0j} = N_{\text{CR}} \cdot \underbrace{B_{\text{SR}}/B_{\text{CR}}}_{\alpha^{0j}_{\text{MC}}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\alpha^{1b}_{\text{data}}/\alpha^{1b}_{\text{MC}}\right)^2}_{\gamma_{1b}}$$

Top control region



$$\beta^{0j}_{\text{top}} = 1.08 \pm 0.02\,(\text{stat.})$$

$$\left(\alpha^{1b}_{\text{data}}/\alpha^{1b}_{\text{MC}}\right)^2 = 1.006$$

- Small overlap (<3%) of the SR and CR in 0-jet category
- Purity in top quark events: 74%
- Correct data/MC differences (correction factor from b-tagged events)
  - Jet energy scale and resolution effects
  - Two jets in t-tbar events

WW background estimation

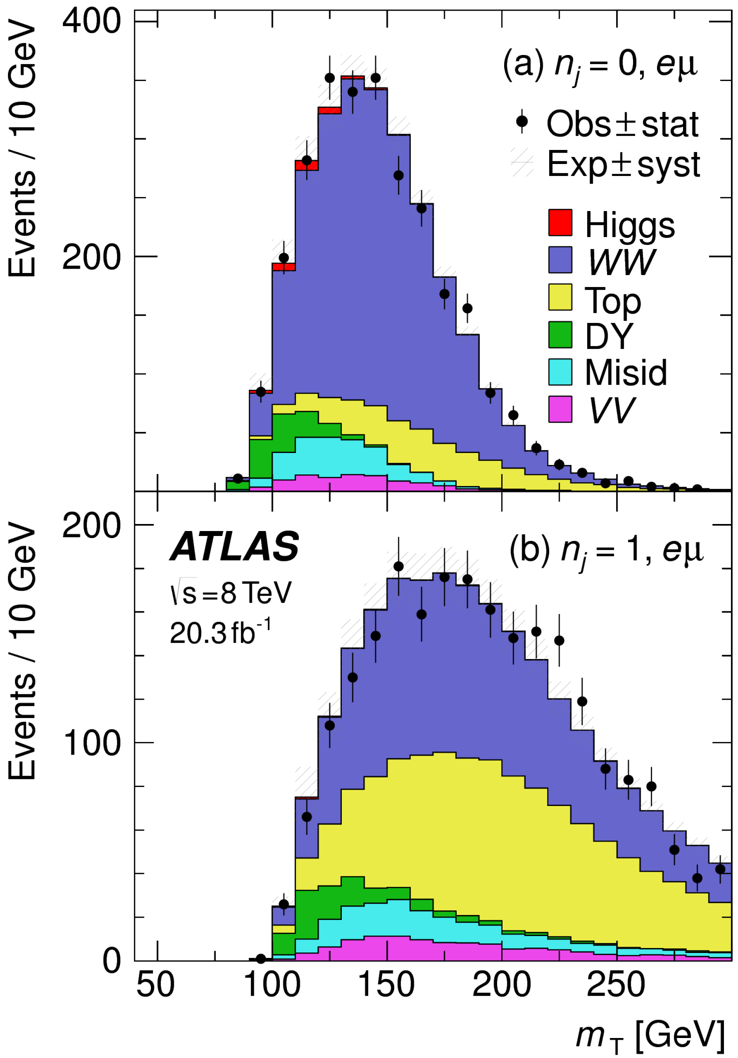
WW:

- Invert $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}$ cut, require $55<m_{\ell\ell}<110$ GeV
- Uncertainty dominated by extrapolation to SR

  Due to theoretical uncertainties (limited accuracy of the MC predictions: PDF, QCD factorization and renormalization scales, ...)

$$\beta^{0j}_{WW} = 1.22 \pm 0.03\,(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.10\,(\text{syst.})$$

$$\beta^{1j}_{WW} = 1.05 \pm 0.05\,(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.24\,(\text{syst.})$$



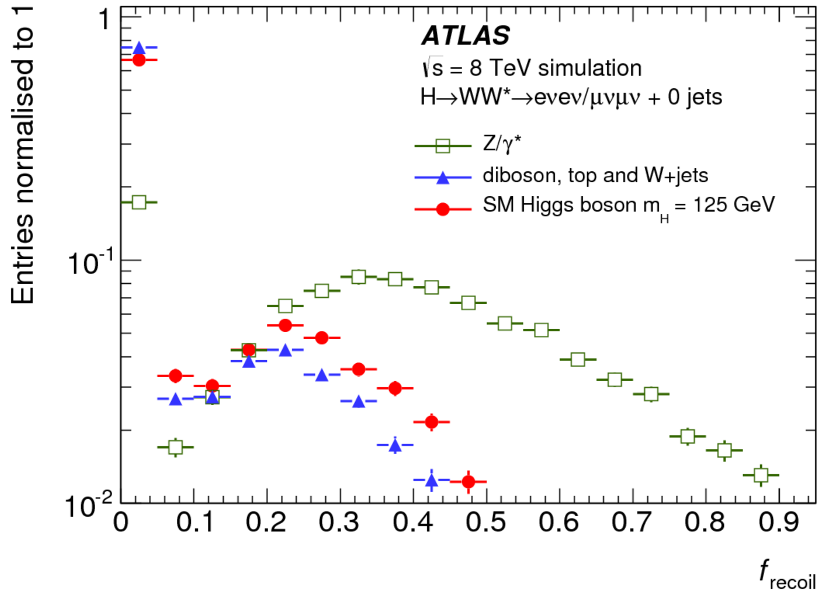
Z/γ* background

- Count events before/after f_{recoil} cut

$$N^{data}_{pass} = N^{Z/\gamma^*}_{pass} + N^{non\text{-}Z/\gamma^*}_{pass}$$

$$N^{data} = \frac{N^{Z/\gamma^*}_{pass}}{\epsilon^{Z/\gamma^*}} + \frac{N^{non\text{-}Z/\gamma^*}_{pass}}{\epsilon^{non\text{-}Z/\gamma^*}}$$

- Solve for N^{Z/γ^*}_{pass}



- Where:

  $\varepsilon^{non\text{-}Z/\gamma*}$ - fraction of eμ + μe data events passing the cut (pure in non-Z /γ*)

  $\varepsilon^{Z/\gamma*}$ - fraction of ee + μμ events passing the cut in the Z peak (dominated by Z/γ*)

- Systematics:

  Compute differences between true and measured efficiencies

  ~50% for 0-jet and ~45% for 1-jet analysis

Leading systematic uncertainties

(a) Uncertainties on N_{sig} (in %)

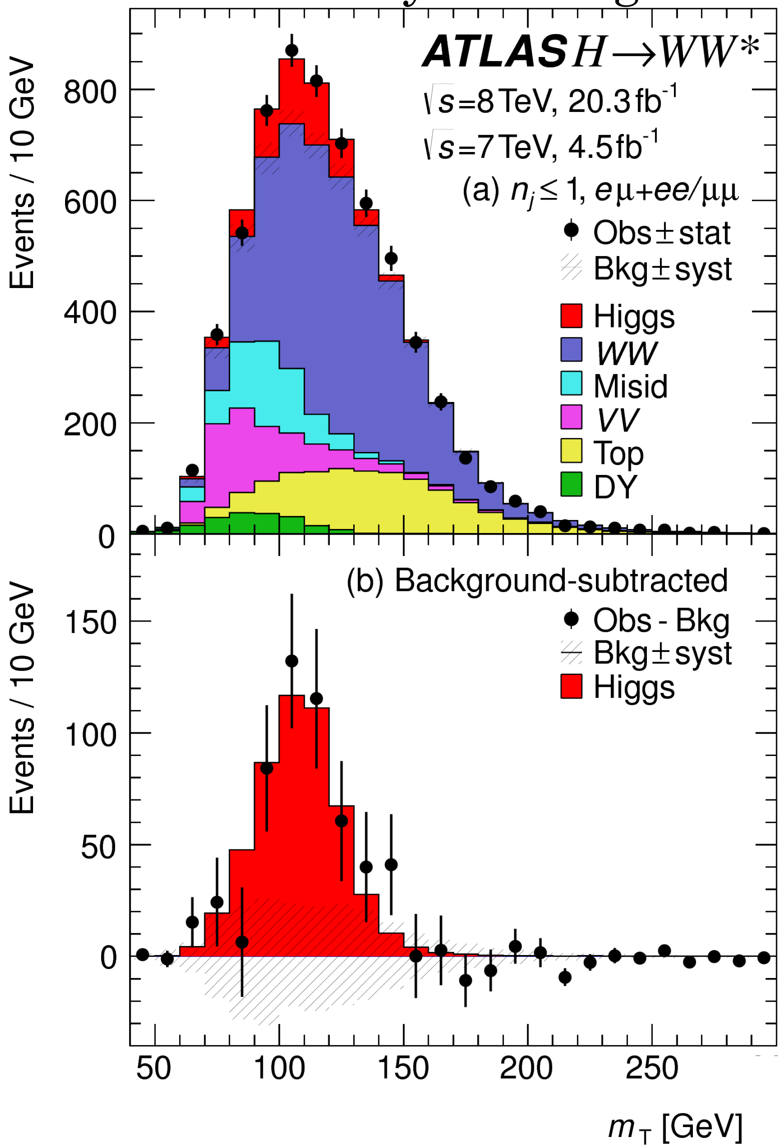
	$n_j = 0$	$n_j = 1$	$n_j \geq 2$ ggF	$n_j \geq 2$ VBF
ggF H, jet veto for $n_j = 0$, ϵ_0	8.1	14	12	-
ggF H, jet veto for $n_j = 1$, ϵ_1	-	12	15	-
ggF H, $n_j \geq 2$ cross section	-	-	-	6.9
ggF H, $n_j \geq 3$ cross section	-	-	-	3.1
ggF H, total cross section	10	9.1	7.9	2.0
ggF H acceptance model	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0
VBF H, total cross section	-	0.4	0.8	2.9
VBF H acceptance model	-	0.3	0.6	5.5
$H \to WW^*$ branch. fraction	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Integrated luminosity	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Jet energy scale & reso.	5.1	2.3	7.1	5.4
$p_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ scale & resolution	0.6	1.4	0.1	1.2
f_{recoil} efficiency	2.5	2.1	-	-
Trigger efficiency	0.8	0.7	-	0.4
Electron id., iso., reco. eff.	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.0
Muon id., isolation, reco. eff.	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.9
Pile-up model	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.7

(b) Uncertainties on N_{bkg} (in %)

WW theoretical model	1.4	1.6	0.7	3.0
Top theoretical model	-	1.2	1.7	3.0
VV theoretical model	-	0.4	1.1	0.5
$Z/\gamma^* \to \tau\tau$ estimate	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.6
$Z/\gamma^* \to ee$, $\mu\mu$ est. in VBF	-	-	-	4.8
Wj estimate	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.3
jj estimate	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.9
Integrated luminosity	-	-	0.1	0.4
Jet energy scale & reso.	0.4	0.7	0.9	2.7
$p_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ scale & resolution	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.6
b-tagging efficiency	-	0.2	0.4	2.0
Light- and c-jet mistag	-	0.2	0.4	2.0
f_{recoil} efficiency	0.5	0.5	-	-
Trigger efficiency	0.3	0.3	0.1	-
Electron id., iso., reco. eff.	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Muon id., isolation, reco. eff.	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pile-up model	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.8

Signal extraction

All analysis categories



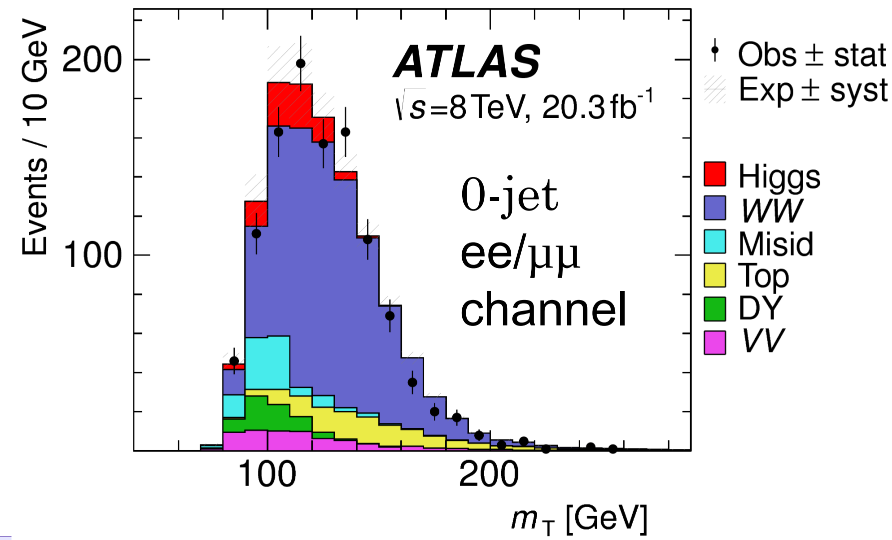
- Fit the transverse mass

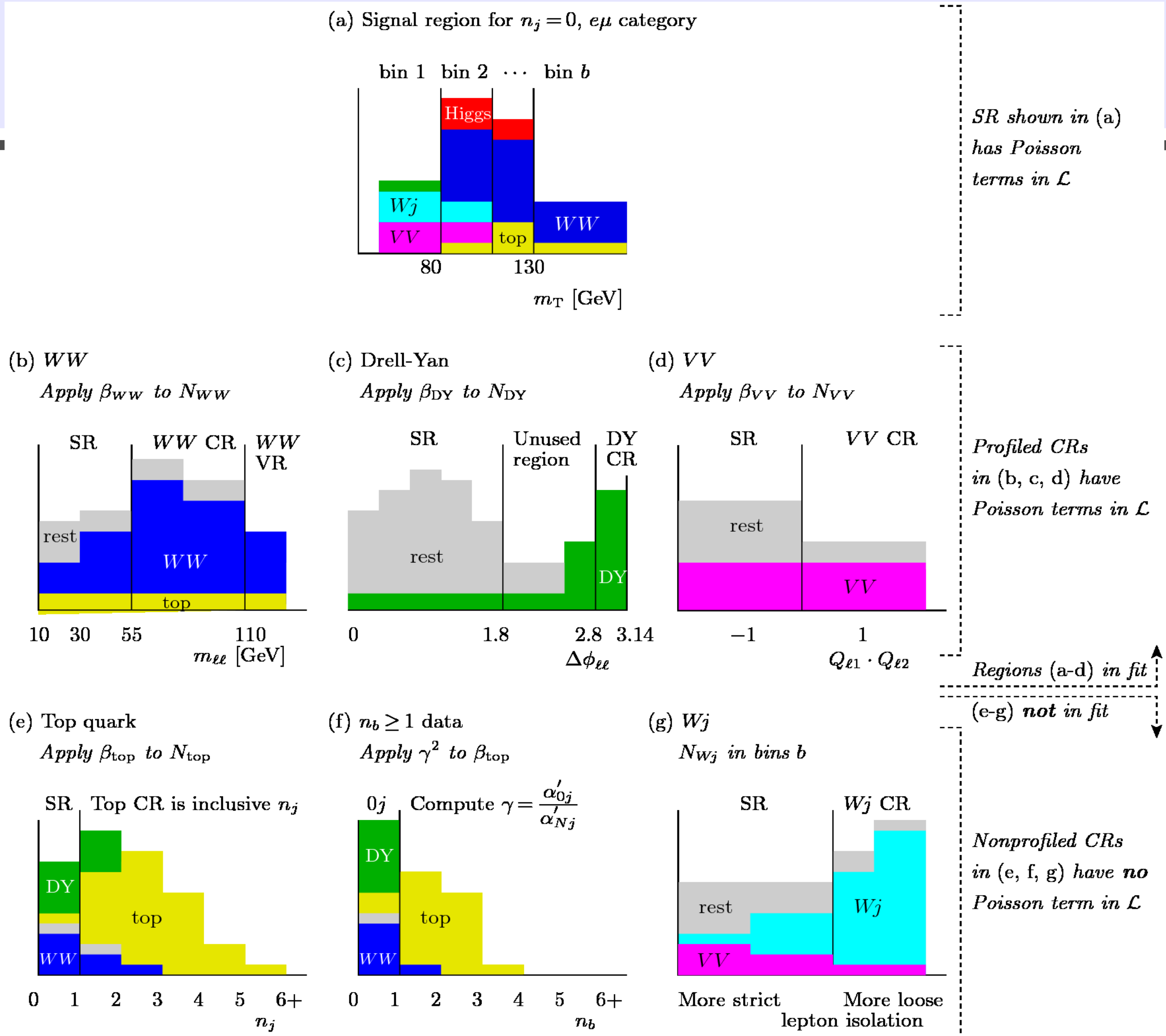
$$m_T = \sqrt{(E_T^{\ell\ell} + |\vec{p}_T^{miss}|)^2 - (\vec{p}_T^{\ell\ell} + \vec{p}_T^{miss})^2}$$

- Separate different analysis categories

  0-, 1-, 2-jets

- Split signal region at m_{ll} = 30 GeV




(a) Signal region for $n_j = 0$, $e\mu$ category
bin 1 bin 2 ··· bin b
Higgs
Wj
VV
top
WW
80
130
m_T [GeV]
SR shown in (a) has Poisson terms in $\mathcal{L}$
(b) WW
Apply β_{WW} to N_{WW}
SR
WW CR
WW VR
rest
WW
top
10 30 55 110
$m_{\ell\ell}$ [GeV]
(c) Drell-Yan
Apply β_{DY} to N_{DY}
SR
Unused region
DY CR
rest
DY
0 1.8 2.8 3.14
$\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}$
(d) VV
Apply β_{VV} to N_{VV}
SR
VV CR
rest
VV
−1 1
$Q_{\ell 1} \cdot Q_{\ell 2}$
Profiled CRs in (b, c, d) have Poisson terms in $\mathcal{L}$
Regions (a-d) in fit
(e-g) **not** in fit
(e) Top quark
Apply β_{top} to N_{top}
SR
Top CR is inclusive n_j
DY
top
WW
0 1 2 3 4 5 6+
n_j
(f) $n_b \geq 1$ data
Apply γ^2 to β_{top}
0j
Compute $\gamma = \frac{\alpha'_{0j}}{\alpha'_{Nj}}$
DY
top
WW
0 1 2 3 4 5 6+
n_b
(g) Wj
N_{Wj} in bins b
SR
Wj CR
rest
Wj
VV
More strict
More loose
lepton isolation
Nonprofiled CRs in (e, f, g) have **no** Poisson term in $\mathcal{L}$

Signal extraction

$$\mathcal{L}=\underbrace{\prod_{i,b}^{\substack{\text{Table}\\ \text{XXIa}}} f\left(N_{ib}\,\middle|\,\mu\cdot S_{ib}\cdot\prod_{r}^{\substack{\text{Syst. in}\\ \text{Sec. V}}}\nu_{br}(\theta_r)+\sum_{k}^{\substack{\text{Table}\\ \text{I}}}\beta_k\cdot B_{kib}\cdot\prod_{s}^{\substack{\text{Syst. in}\\ \text{Sec. VII C}}}\nu_{bs}(\theta_s)\right)}_{\text{Poisson for SR with signal strength }\mu\text{; predictions }S,\,B}\cdot\underbrace{\prod_{l}^{\substack{\text{Table}\\ \text{XXIb}\bullet}} f\left(N_l\,\middle|\,\sum_{k}^{\substack{\text{Table}\\ \text{I}}}\beta_k\cdot B_{kl}\right)}_{\text{Poisson for profiled CRs}}\cdot\underbrace{\prod_{t}^{\substack{\text{Syst. in}\\ \{r,\,s\}}} g(\vartheta_t|\theta_t)}_{\text{Gauss. for syst.}}\cdot\underbrace{\prod_{k}^{\substack{\text{Table}\\ \text{I}}} f(\xi_k\,|\,\zeta_k\cdot\theta_k)}_{\text{Poiss. for MC stats}}$$

- Global fit for all signal and background regions
- μ = signal strength
- Signal region: Poisson term

$$f(N\,|\,\lambda)=e^{-\lambda}\lambda^N/N!$$

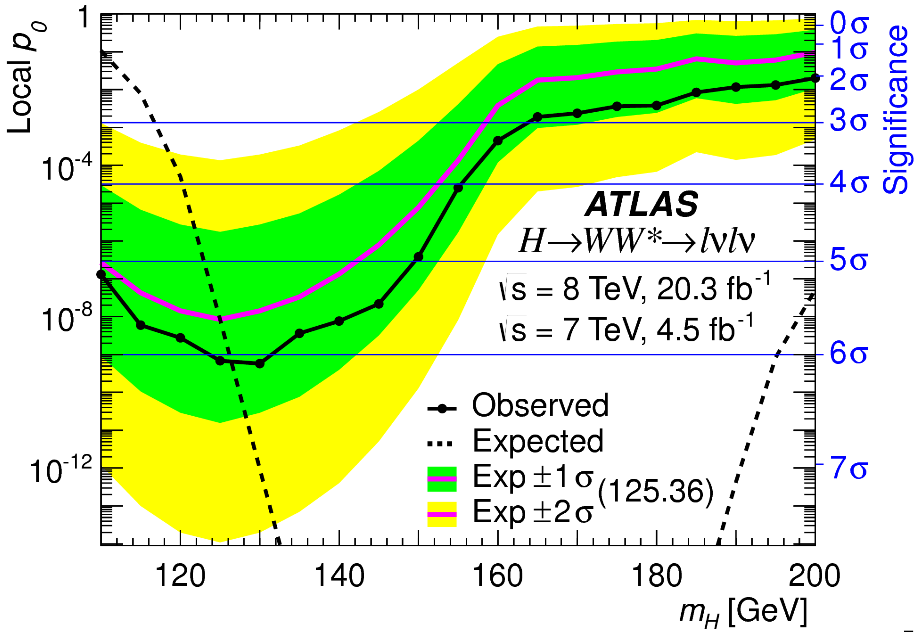
$$\lambda=\mu\cdot S+\Sigma_k\,B_k$$

- Poisson terms for background regions (normalization)
- Constraints of the systematic uncertainties

(a) Signal region categories

SR category i				Fit var.
n_j, flavor	$\otimes\, m_{\ell\ell}$	$\otimes\, p_T^{\ell 2}$	$\otimes\, \ell_2$	
$n_j=0$				
$e\mu$	$\otimes\,[10,30,55]$	$\otimes\,[10,15,20,\infty]$	$\otimes\,[e,\mu]$	m_T
$ee/\mu\mu$	$\otimes\,[12,55]$	$\otimes\,[10,\infty]$		m_T
$n_j=1$				
$e\mu$	$\otimes\,[10,30,55]$	$\otimes\,[10,15,20,\infty]$	$\otimes\,[e,\mu]$	m_T
$ee/\mu\mu$	$\otimes\,[12,55]$	$\otimes\,[10,\infty]$		m_T
$n_j\geq 2$ ggF				
$e\mu$	$\otimes\,[10,55]$	$\otimes\,[10,\infty]$		m_T
$n_j\geq 2$ VBF				
$e\mu$	$\otimes\,[10,50]$	$\otimes\,[10,\infty]$		O_{BDT}
$ee/\mu\mu$	$\otimes\,[12,50]$	$\otimes\,[10,\infty]$		O_{BDT}

H→WW results

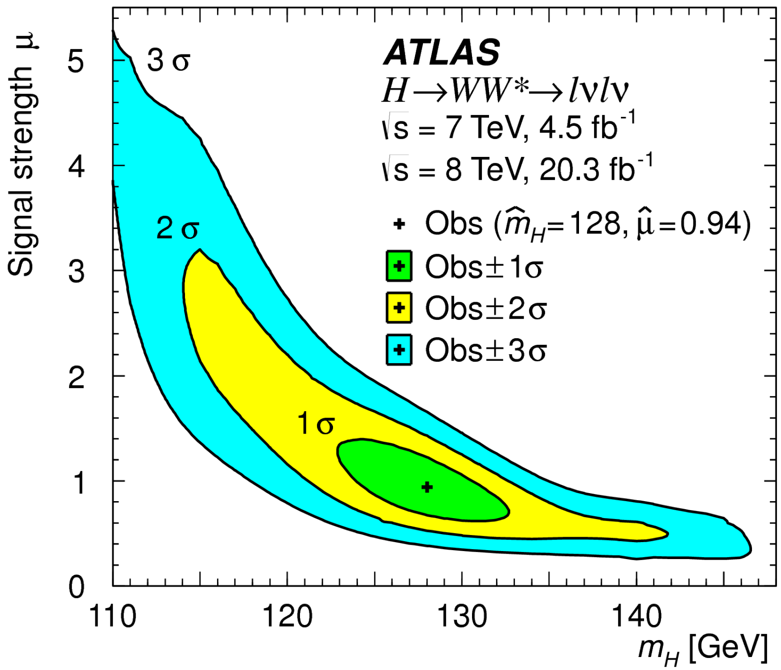


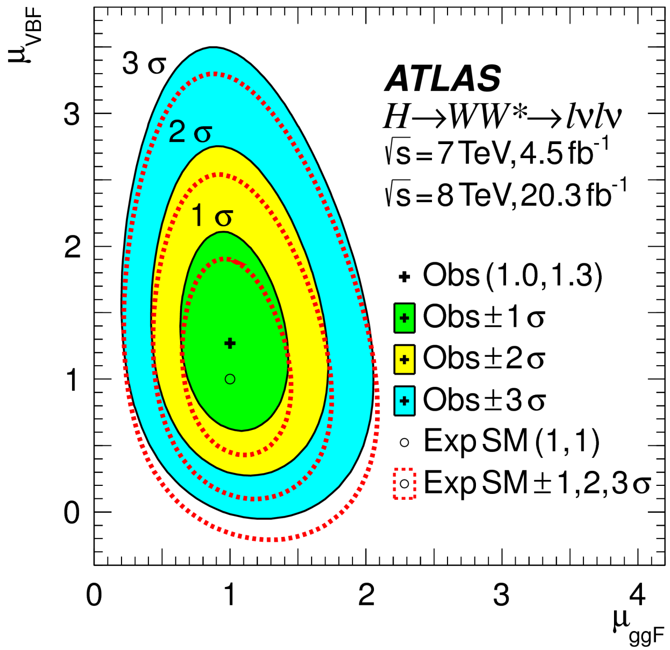
- p_0 = probability that the observed excess of events is due to a background fluctuation
- Minimum p_0 at 130 GeV (6.1σ)
- Same p_0 at 125.36 GeV

  Expected 5.8σ
- Signal strength at 125.36 GeV:

$$\mu = 1.09 \;{}^{+0.16}_{-0.15}\,(\text{stat.})\;{}^{+0.17}_{-0.14}\,(\text{syst.})$$

Signal strength





- Signal strength compatible with SM expectations

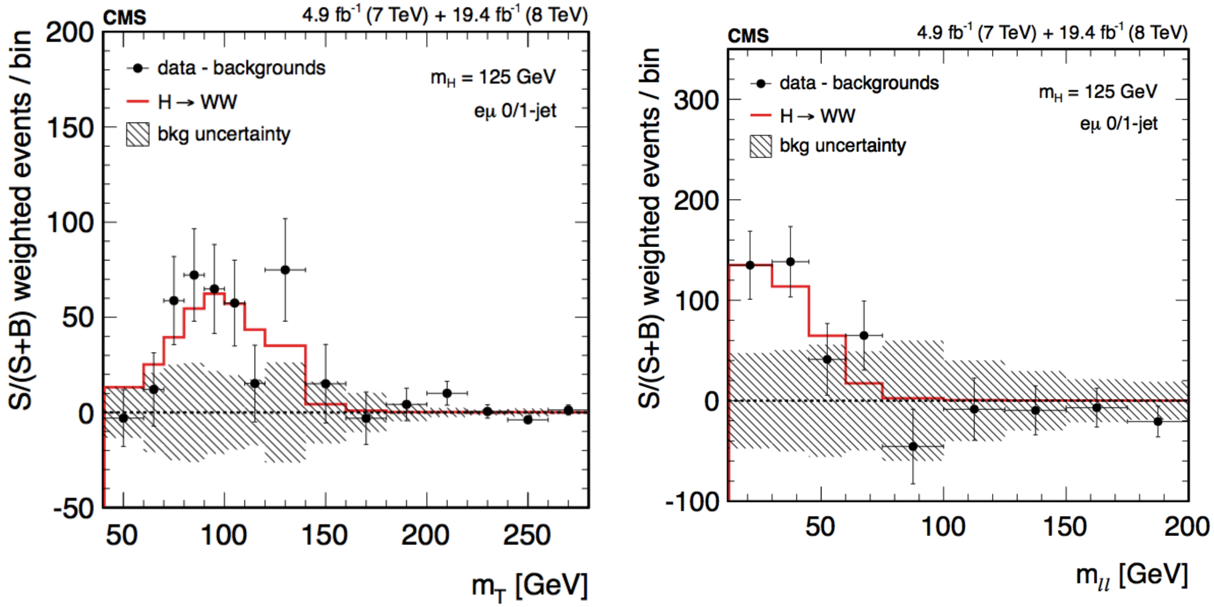
$$\mu_{\rm ggF} = 1.02 \pm 0.19 \;{}^{+0.22}_{-0.18} = 1.02\;{}^{+0.29}_{-0.26}$$

$$\mu_{\rm VBF} = 1.27\;{}^{+0.44}_{-0.40}\;{}^{+0.30}_{-0.21} = 1.27\;{}^{+0.53}_{-0.45}.$$

(stat.) (syst.)

CMS H→WW results

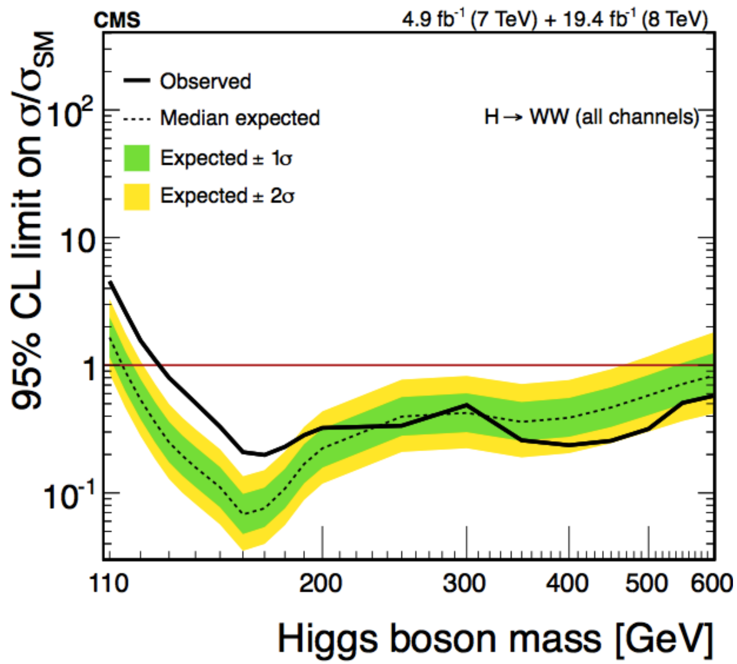
- m_T and m_{ll} after the final selection:

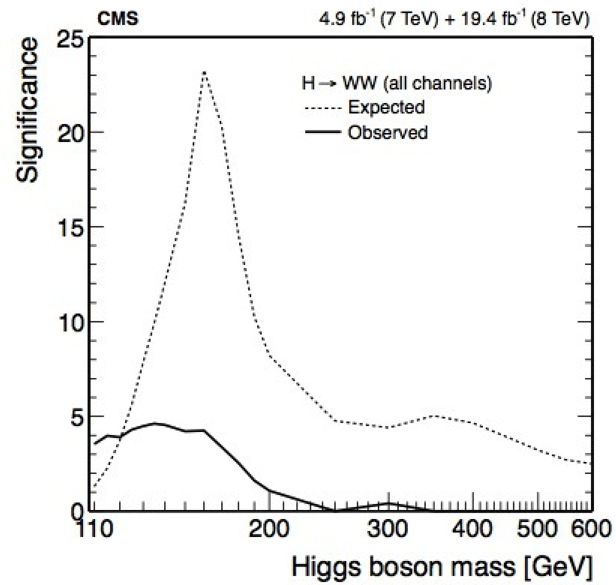


- In addition, they consider also a 3-lepton category (VH associated production)

CMS H→WW results

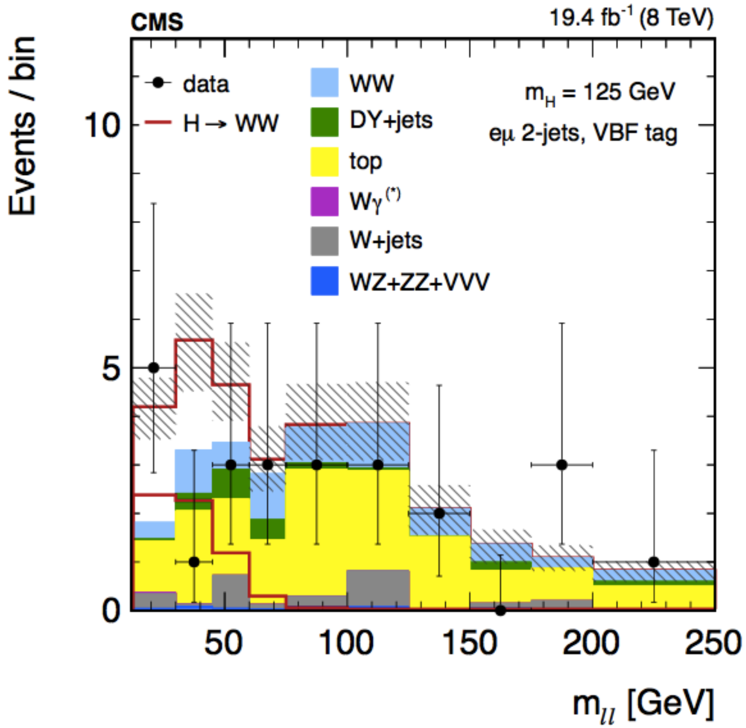
- Combined results

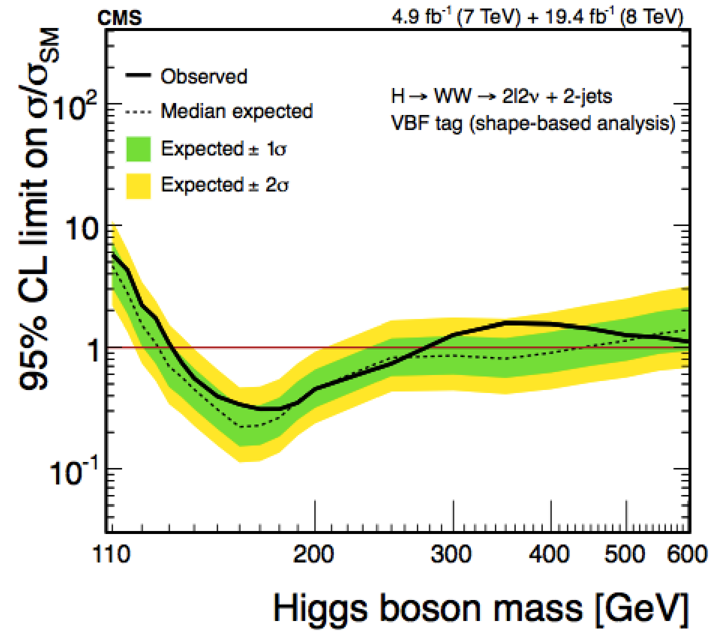




0/1-jet analysis $m_H = 125$ GeV	95% CL limits on σ/σ_{SM} expected / observed	Significance expected / observed	σ/σ_{SM} observed
(m_T, $m_{\ell\ell}$) template fit (default)	0.4 / 1.2	5.2 / 4.0 sd	0.76 ± 0.21
(m_R, $\Delta\phi_R$) parametric fit	0.5 / 1.4	5.0 / 4.0 sd	0.88 ± 0.25
Counting analysis	0.7 / 1.4	2.7 / 2.0 sd	0.72 ± 0.37

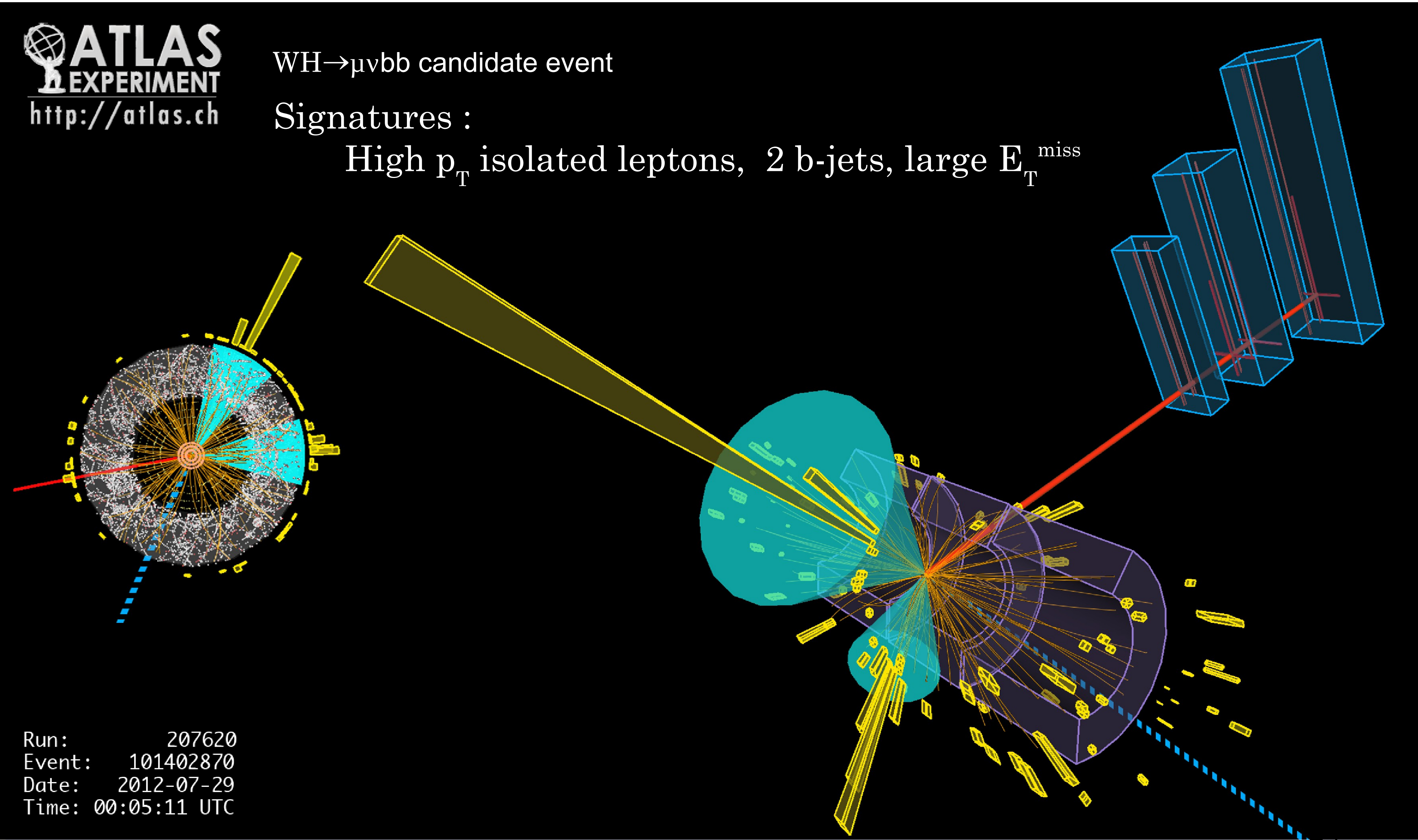
CMS H→WW VBF results



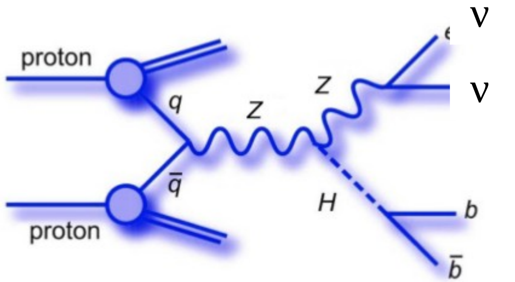


VBF analysis $m_H = 125\,\text{GeV}$	95% CL limits on σ/σ_{SM} expected / observed	Significance expected / observed	σ/σ_{SM} observed
Shape-based (default)	1.1 / 1.7	2.1 / 1.3 sd	$0.62^{+0.58}_{-0.47}$
Counting analysis	1.1 / 0.9	2.0 / —	$-0.35^{+0.43}_{-0.45}$

WH→μνbb candidate event

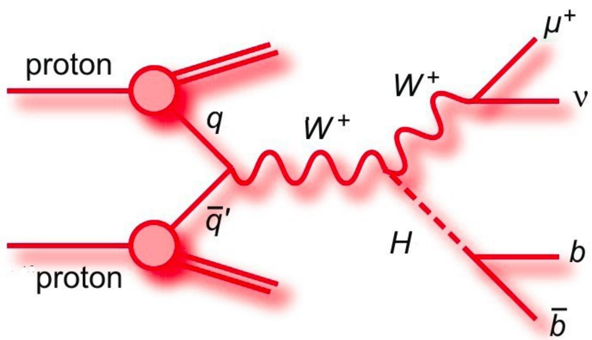


VH searches: 3 channels



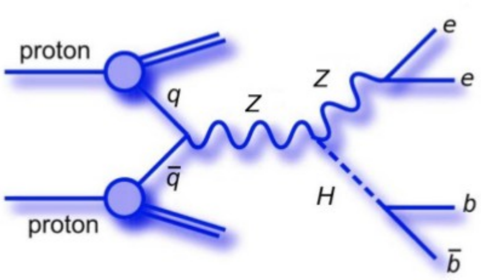
0-lepton:

- Large MET



1-lepton:

- 1 good lepton
- MET, m_T^W consistent with W boson decay



2-leptons:

- 2 good leptons
- No MET
- Di-lepton mass compatible with m_Z

Plus 2 good b-tagged jets

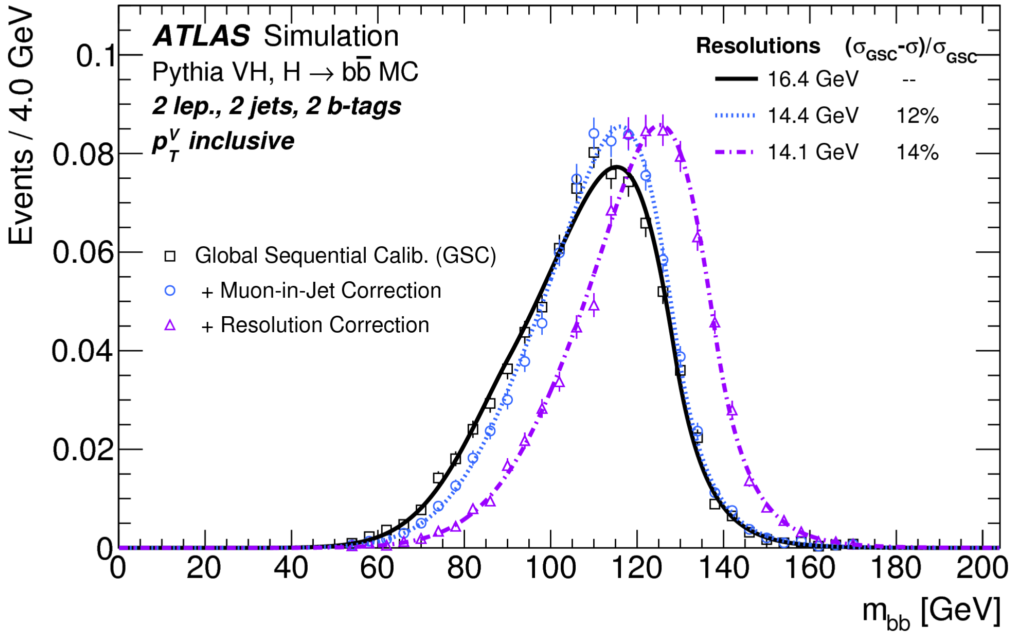
- anti-kT with R=0.4
- P_T^{j1}>45 GeV
  p_T^{j2}>20 GeV
- p_T^V dependent ΔR cut

Dominant backgrounds:

- Top
- V+heavy flavour jets

Signal mass resolution

- Improved mass resolution applying dedicated jet corrections
  - Correction for muons in b-decays
  - Correction for resolution effects (specific to Higgs decays)
  - Resolution extracted from a Bukin function fit



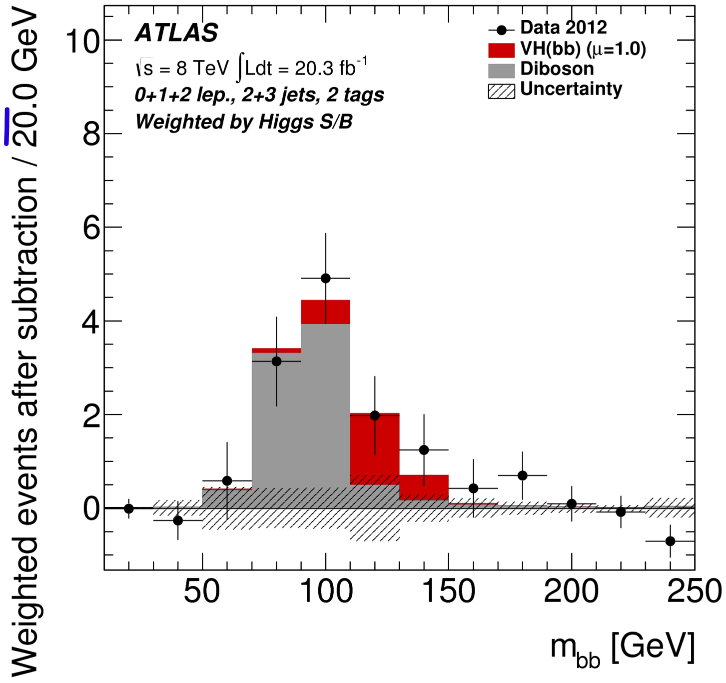
Fit validation: SM di-boson fit

- Fit strategy tested searching for the SM di-boson signal:

  WZ+ZZ with Z→bb

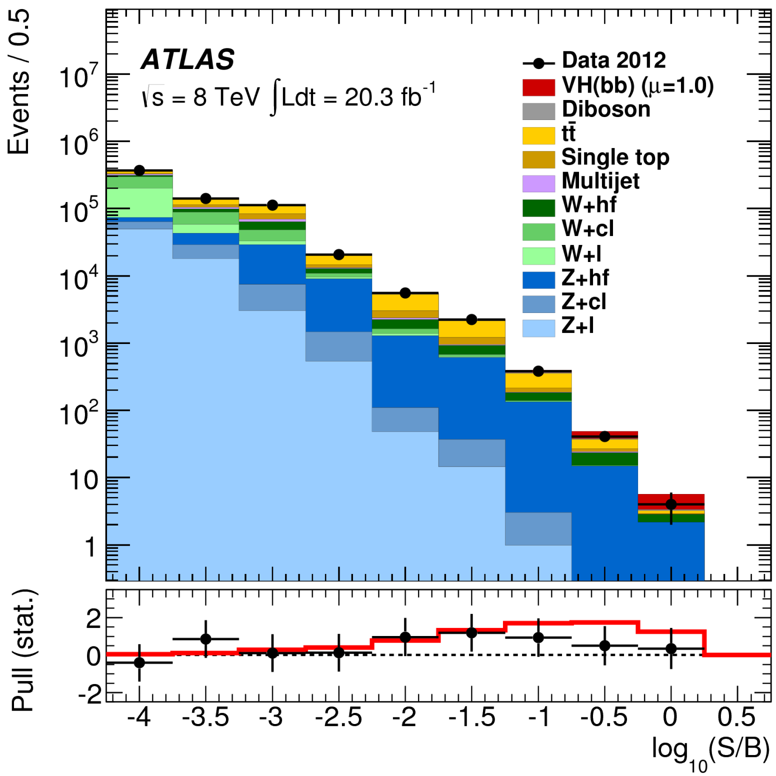
- Signal strength for the di-boson signal

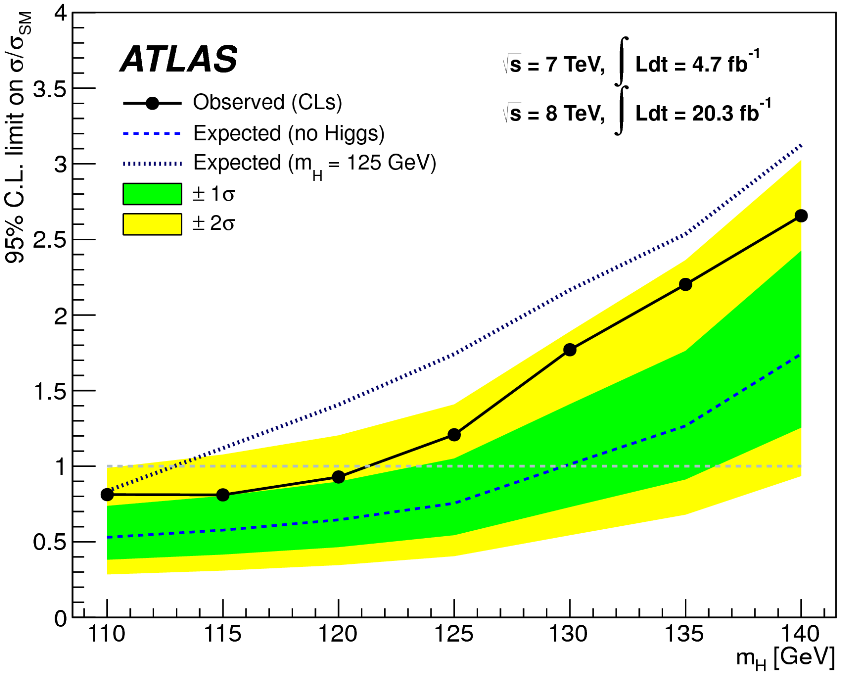
$$\mu_{VZ} = 0.74 \pm 0.09(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.14(\text{syst.})$$



VH (H→bb) results

- Signal region divided in p_T^V and number of jets bins
- Combined m_{bb} fit to all signal and backgrounds regions

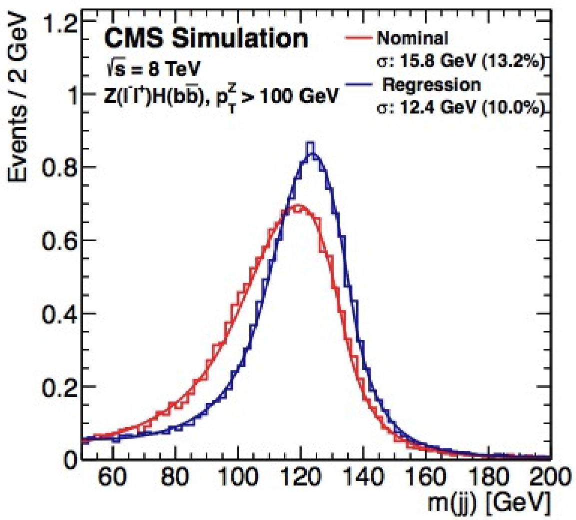




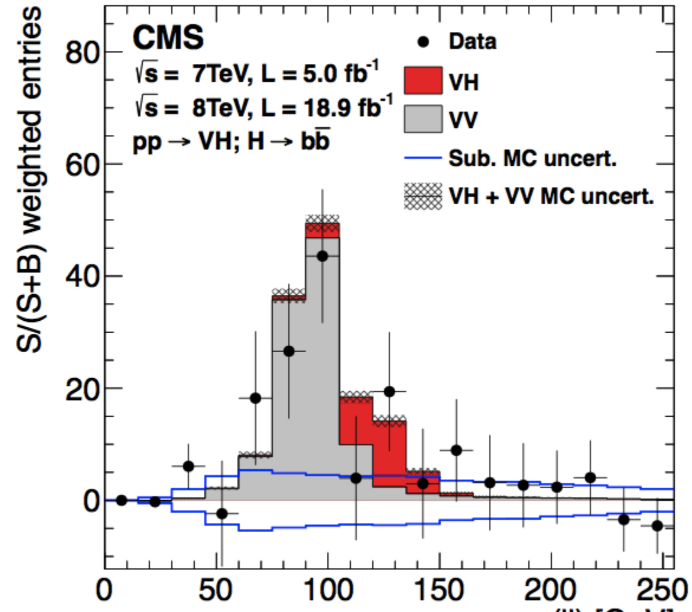
$$\mu = 0.52 \pm 0.32(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.24(\text{syst.})$$

CMS VH→bb

- BDT to
  - Improve mass resolution
  - Optimize signal to background separation

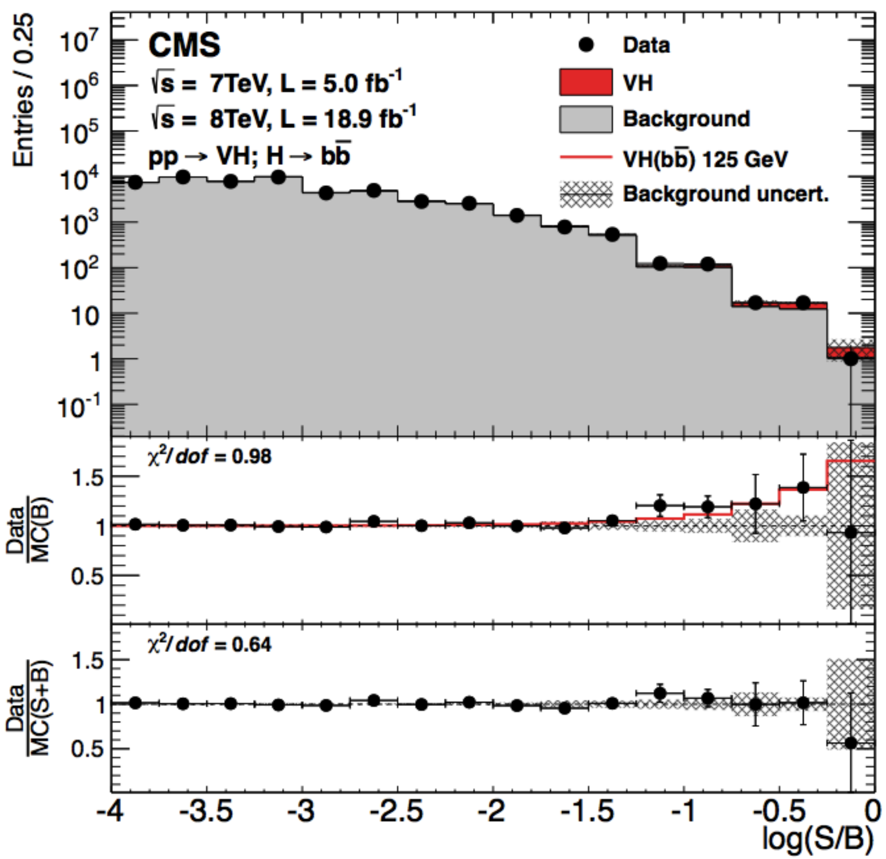


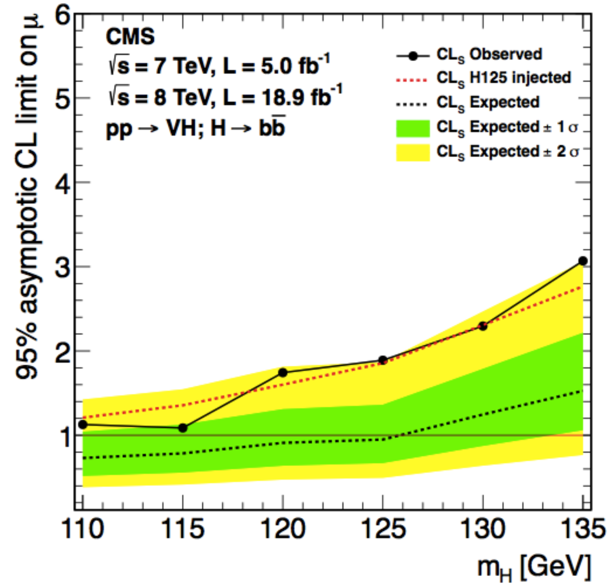
- VZ, with Z→bb, analysis:



	BDT VZ(bb)
Exp. Sig	6.3 σ
Obs. Sig	7.5 σ
μ	$1.19^{+0.27}_{-0.23}$

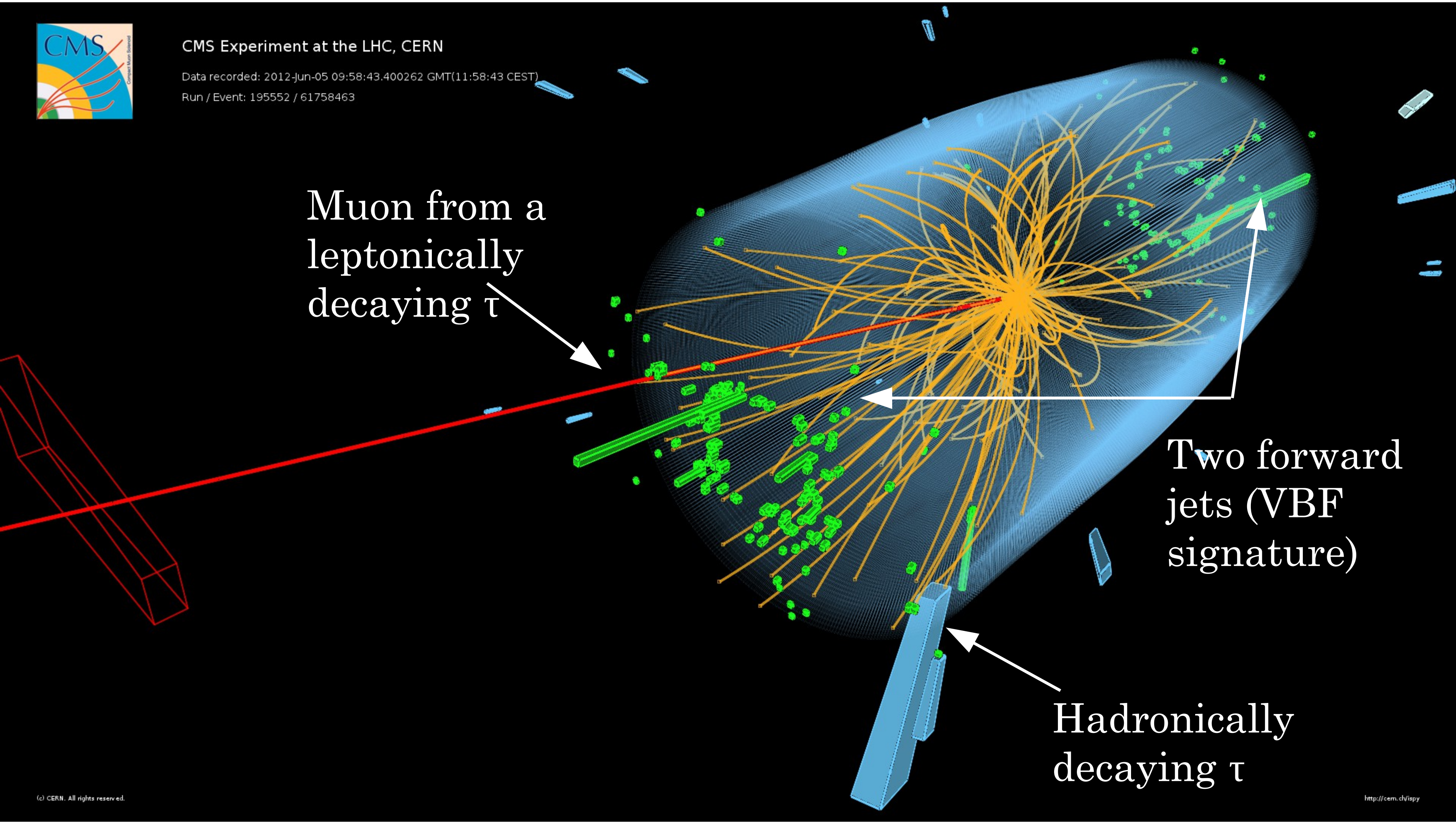
CMS VH→bb results





- Excess of event observed at around 125 GeV
  - 2.1σ significance (local)
  - Compatible with a 125 GeV SM Higgs expectation

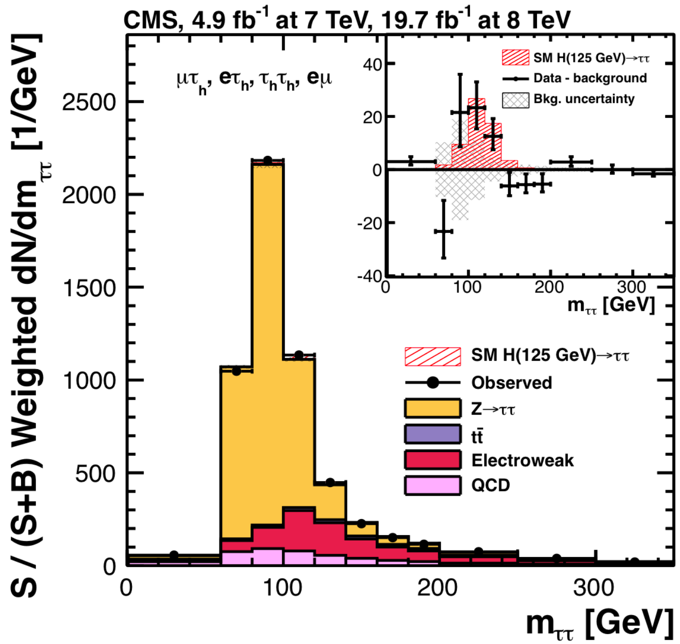
H→ττ


CMS
CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN
Data recorded: 2012-Jun-05 09:58:43.400262 GMT(11:58:43 CEST)
Run / Event: 195552 / 61758463
Muon from a leptonically decaying τ
Two forward jets (VBF signature)
Hadronically decaying τ
(c) CERN. All rights reserved.
http://cern.ch/ispy

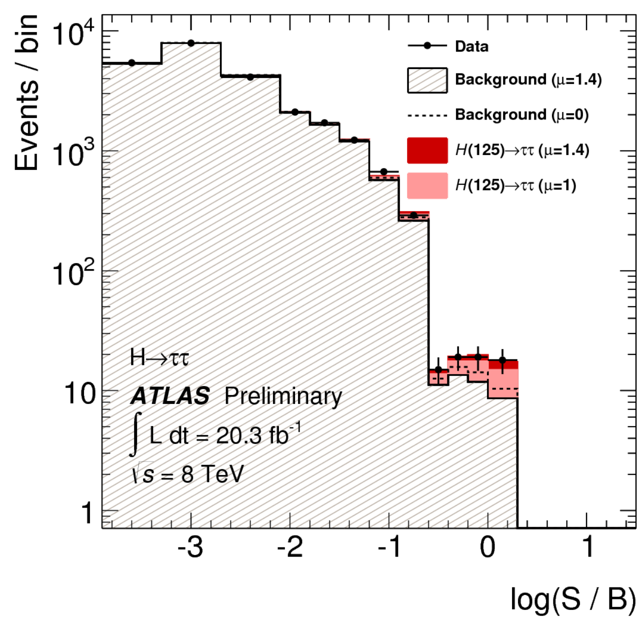
H→ττ results

- Using MVA to better disentangle signal from background

CMS ττ mass



Combined BDT score for all the search channels

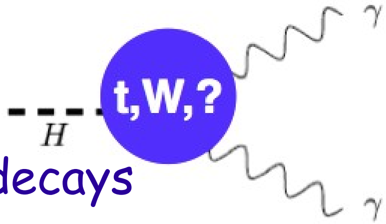


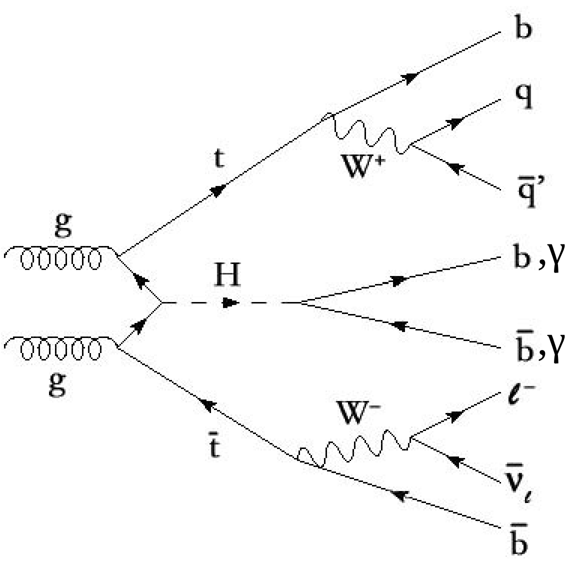
- Evidence for the Higgs decaying to ττ pairs in both experiments
- Signal strength: $\mu = \sigma/\sigma_{SM} = 1.4^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$ at ATLAS and 0.78±0.27 in CMS

arXiv:1408.1682

Associated production ttH

- Very challenging channel
- Important to measure top to Higgs coupling directly
  - Indirect constraints from ggH production and Hγγ decays
  - Allows probing for New Physics contributions in the ggH and γγH vertices





ATLAS-CONF-2014-043
arXiv:1408.1682

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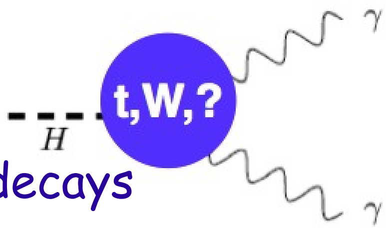
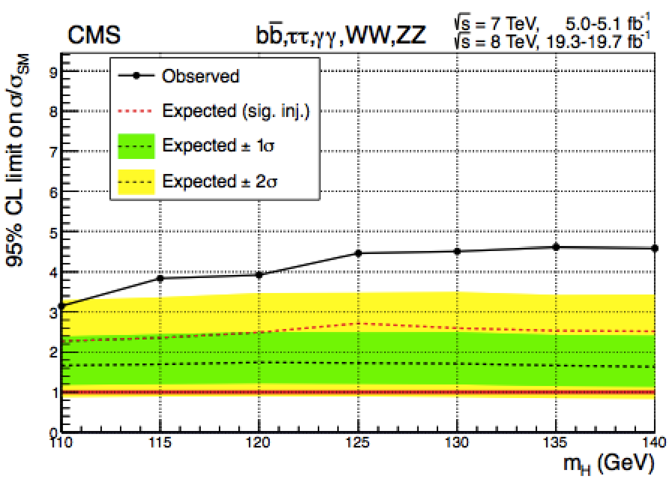
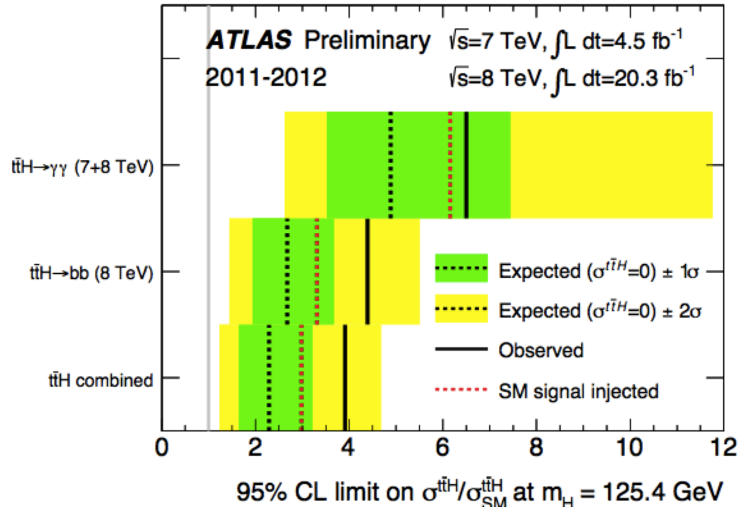
  - Allows probing for New Physics contributions in the ggH and γγH vertices







- CMS observes an excess of events corresponding to $\mu = 2.8 \pm 1$
- ATLAS best fit signal strength: $\mu = 1.6 \pm 0.6(\text{stat.})\ ^{+1.1}_{-1.0}\ (\text{syst.})$

Summary and conclusions

- Both, ATLAS and CMS, collaborations observed a new boson in July 2012
  - Original observation based on 3 channels with partial statistics
  - Since then, statistics increased, and the analysis were refined
  - Signal observed in individual decay channels
  - Evidence of fermionic decays
    - $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$, $H \rightarrow bb$
- Work continues now to understand the properties of this Higgs boson
  - Measure all its properties accurately (production and decay rates, spin, C and P, …)
  - Search for new physics in the Higgs sector

Backup

Pacman method - systematic uncertainties and advantages

- Assign systematic uncertainties on ϵ by computing difference between measured efficiencies and true efficiencies:
  - different flavour $\rightarrow$ same flavour extrapolation for $\epsilon^{\text{non-}Z/\gamma^*}$
  - Z peak $\rightarrow$ signal region extrapolation for ϵ^{Z/γ^*}
  - Largest systematic 27% on Z/γ^* efficiency.
- Final uncertainity on Z/γ^* estimate obtained by propagating:
  - Systematic uncertainties on the efficiencies.
  - Statistical uncertainty on the data.
  - $\sim$ 60% uncertainty for 0-jet and $\sim$ 80% uncertainty for 1-jet.
- Advantages of this method:
  - Uses directly the final signal region.
  - Estimate is insensitive to the presence of signal.
  - Does not rely on MC modelling.
  - Final uncertainty on the estimate dominated by data statistics.