# Search for new physics through γγ channel in ATLAS

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## Higgs discovery

- γγ channel played a significant role in the discovery of 125 GeV Higgs boson in 2012 despite its low branching ratio.
- Excellent mass resolution  $\rightarrow$  further discovery • potential.
  - Will present 2 BSM searches using  $\gamma\gamma$ .





### Extensions from $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ search

#### High mass yy resonance

- Analogous to SM Higgs search but at higher invariant mass.
- Clean signal of two high p<sub>T</sub> photon candidates that manifests as local excess in the diphoton mass spectrum over smooth background.
- Predicted by extension of Higgs sector as well as extra dimensions.
- 2015+partial 2016 dataset (15.4 fb<sup>-1</sup>): <u>ATLAS-CONF-2016-059</u>

- h→γγ in association with missing transverse energy (E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>)
- Similar strategy to SM Higgs search but with requirement on E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>.
- Clean signal as a bump around 125 GeV over smooth background, on top of SM Higgs.
- Dark matter (DM): Massive vector mediator emitting a Higgs boson and decaying into a pair of DM candidates. Heavy scalar decays into a Higgs and a pair or DM candidates.
- 2015+partial 2016 dataset (13.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>): <u>ATLAS-CONF-2016-087</u>



### High mass $\gamma\gamma$ : Published results on 2015 data



broad excess around 750 GeV in both selections.

### High mass $\gamma\gamma$ : Published results on 2015 data



- Local significance of **3.8-3.9σ** around 750 GeV with best fit width of ~6% (45 GeV).
- Taking into account look elsewhere effect in the search region, global significance is 2.1σ.

### High mass $\gamma\gamma$ : Benchmark models and selections

- Benchmark models:
  - Scalar singlet (spin-0)
    - Extension from  $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$  analysis.
    - Background modelling using functional form.
    - Cut on  $p_T/m_{\gamma\gamma}$ .
  - Randall-Sundrum graviton model (spin-2)
    - High invariant mass range (limits up to 5 TeV).
    - Background modelling using MC template.
    - Looser kinematic cuts to maximise acceptance.

	Spin-0	Spin-2	
trigger	2 photons with p <sub>T</sub> > 35 (25) GeV passing loose photon identification criteria based on electromagnetic shower shapes.		
рт	p <sub>T</sub> <sup>γ1</sup> /m <sub>γγ</sub> >0.4, p <sub>T</sub> <sup>γ2</sup> /m <sub>γγ</sub> >0.3	2γ with p <sub>T</sub> > 55 GeV	
η	η <sub>γ</sub>   < 2.37 excluding 1.37<  η <sub>γ</sub>   < 1.52		
isolation	calorimeter and track isolation		
photon identification	tight identification criteria		

### High mass yy: Background modelling

- Background composed primarily of QCD γγ direct production (irreducible) and γj, jγ, jj (reducible, from jets misidentified as photons).
- Purity studies show  $\gamma\gamma$  fraction to be high:  $93^{+3}-8\%$  ( $94^{+3}-7\%$ ) for spin-0 (spin-2) selection.
- Background template built from above components with the measured purity.
- Spin-0:
  - Functional form approach: function fit to data with free parameters.

$$f_{k;d}(x; b, \{a_k\}) = (1 - x^d)^b x^{\sum_{j=0}^k a_j \log(x)^j}$$

 Uncertainties : Spurious signals from S+B fits to background template to estimate potential bias.

Spin-2:

- Template approach: Fit with background template.
- Uncertainties: from MC statistics, theoretical, background shape and composition uncertainty, etc



## High mass yy: Signal modelling

### Spin-0 analysis

- Scalar singlet model in MG5\_aMC@NLO (was using PowHeg heavy Higgs-like model for 2015 results).
- Convolution of the theoretical line shape with detector response.

- Spin-2 analysis
  - RS graviton model generated with Pythia.
  - Convolution of theoretical line-shape with detector response.
  - k/M<sub>Pl</sub> from 0.01 to 0.3 (narrow to ~13% m<sub>G\*</sub>).



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### High mass yy: New results

- 2015 data:
  - Reanalysed with improved photon reconstruction algorithms.
  - The local significance of the largest excess in spin-0 selection decreased from 3.9  $\sigma$  to 3.4  $\sigma$ .
  - The corresponding best-fit mass and width also changed.
    - m<sub>X</sub>: 750 GeV→730 GeV, Γ<sub>X</sub>/m<sub>X</sub> : 6%→8% (partly due to change in signal model).
  - 2016 data:
    - Impressive performance of the LHC with peak luminosity beyond design.
    - Only spin-0 analysis presented. Extended acceptance of the spin-2 selection is susceptible to pile-up.
    - ATLAS data-taking efficiency > 90%.
      12.2 fb<sup>-1</sup> of 2016 data analysed for ICHEP, giving 15.4 fb<sup>-1</sup> in total combining 2015+2016.



### High mass $\gamma\gamma$ : 2.2 TeV $\gamma\gamma$ event



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### High mass $\gamma\gamma$ : New results with 2015+2016 data

 No significant excess in 2016 data. Compatibility between 2015 and 2016 datasets for signal cross-section at 730 GeV large width is 2.7 σ.



### High mass $\gamma\gamma$ : New results with 2015+2016 data

- Combined dataset shows no significant excess in the 2D search region.
- Largest deviation is at 1600 GeV (narrow) with local significance of 2.4  $\sigma$  (<1 $\sigma$  global).
- In the 700–800 GeV mass range the largest local significance is 2.3 σ for a mass near 710 GeV and a relative width of 10%.



### High mass $\gamma\gamma$ : Upper limits on fiducial cross-section

· Limits on fiducial cross-sections in order to be more model-independent.





### $\gamma\gamma$ + $E_T^{miss}$ : Signal models

- Three theoretical models:
  - Simplified models (recommended by LHC Dark Matter Forum).
    - · Z'<sub>B</sub> model



 Z'-2HDM model (DM couples to pseudoscalar)



• Heavy scalar produced in ggF decays into a Higgs boson and two DM candidates. EFT approach.  $2m_h < m_H < 2m_{top}$ .



### $\gamma\gamma$ + $E_T^{miss}$ : Event selection and categorisation

- Event selection follows closely the standard  $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$  analysis.
- E<sub>T<sup>miss</sup></sub> is calculated wrt to the diphoton vertex including track-based soft term (less sensitive to pile-up).
- Pile-up degrades  $E_T^{miss}$  performance. Use  $E_T^{miss}$  significance:  $S_{E_T^{miss}} = E_T^{miss} / \sqrt{\sum E_T}$
- 4 categories defined:

Category	$S_{E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}} \left[ \sqrt{\mathrm{GeV}} \right]$	$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\gamma\gamma}$ [GeV]	]
High $S_{E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}}$ , high $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\gamma\gamma}$	>7	> 90	$\blacktriangleright$ Z' <sub>B</sub> and Z'-2HDM models
High $S_{E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}}$ , low $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\gamma\gamma}$	>7	$\leq 90$	
Intermediate $S_{E_{T}^{miss}}$	$>4$ and $\leq7$	> 25	r neavy scalar
Rest	-	> 15	

- In Z'<sub>B</sub> and Z'-2HDM models, the Higgs boson recoils against the DM pair, resulting in larger  $E_T^{miss}$  and large  $p_T$  of the diphoton candidate.  $\rightarrow$  use only high- $E_T^{miss}$ -significance-high- $p_T^{\gamma\gamma}$  category.
- In heavy scalar model,  $E_T^{miss}$  and  $p_T^{\gamma\gamma}$  can span a large range. All 4 categories are used.

### $\gamma\gamma + E_T^{miss}$ : $E_T^{miss}$ significance, signal and background modelling

 Data and MC comparison of E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup> significance shows good agreement within uncertainties.

- Double-sided Crystal Ball function is used to model the signal shape as well as background from SM Higgs in each category.
- Non-resonant background modelling is data-driven using functional form with similar spurious signals procedure.
  - Simple exponential for high- $E_T^{miss}$ -significance category.
  - Intermediate and rest categories use exponential of 2nd order polynomial.
- Fit performed in the range  $105 < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 160$  GeV.



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 $\gamma\gamma$ + $E_T^{miss}$ : Results

yy mass fit over 4 categories



 $\gamma\gamma + E_T^{miss}$ : Limits



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95% CL Limit on  $\sigma$ (pp→ H) × BR [fb]

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### Limits vs Z' and A<sup>0</sup> mass in Z'-2HDM model

### Summary

- New physics search in high mass  $\gamma\gamma$  and  $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + E_T^{miss}$  reported.
  - No significant excess observed in combined 2015+2016 dataset.
  - $3.9\sigma$  750GeV diphoton excess in 2015 data decreases to  $3.4\sigma$  after reanalysis.
  - Excess not seen in 2016 data. 2015 2016 compatibility at level of 2.7σ. Combined local significance is 2.3σ (<1σ global).</li>
- $h \rightarrow \gamma \gamma + E_T^{miss}$  results interpreted in the context of 3 theoretical models.
- 2016 data taking going well. Stay tuned for more!



## Back-up

### High mass $\gamma\gamma$ : Purity and signal shape



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### High mass yy: 1D p0





## High mass yy: 1D limits



### High mass $\gamma\gamma$ : 1D observed limits comparison



## High mass yy: 2D limits



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### High mass $\gamma\gamma$ : Systematics

Uncertainty	Spin-2 search	Spin-0 search	
Signal mass resolution	$+(30-60)_{0\%}$	$+(40-60)_{07}$	
(mass dependent)	$-(20-40)^{70}$	$-(30-45)^{70}$	
Signal photon identification	$\pm (2-3)\%$		
(mass dependent)			
Signal photon isolation	$\pm (2-1)\%$	$\pm (4-1)\%$	
(mass dependent)			
Signal production process	N/A	$\pm (3-6)\%$	
		depending on $\Gamma$	
Trigger efficiency	土(	0.6%	
Luminosity	$\pm 5$	5.0%	

Trigger	HLT_g35_loose_g25_loose		$ \eta_{\gamma}  < 2.7$
Photons	$ \eta_{\gamma}  < 2.37$ excluding 1.37< $ \eta_{\gamma}  < 1.52$		Medium ID, isolation
	Tight photon ID, calorimeter and track isolation	Muons	pT>10 GeV
	$p_T^{\gamma 1}$ >35 GeV, $p_T^{\gamma 1}$ >25GeV $p_T^{\gamma 1}/m_{\gamma \gamma}$ >0.4, $p_T^{\gamma 2}/m_{\gamma \gamma}$ >0.3		d₀ /σ <sub>d0</sub> <3,  z₀ sinθ<0.5mm
Electrons	$ \eta_{\gamma}  < 2.47$ excluding 1.37< $ \eta_{\gamma}  < 1.52$		$ \eta_{\gamma}  < 4.4$
	Medium LH ID, isolation	Jets	pT>25 GeV
	pT>10 GeV		JVT cuts
	$ d_0 /\sigma_{d0} < 5$ , $ z_0  \sin\theta < 0.5 mm$	ET miss	Recalculated wrt the diphoton vertex. Using track-based soft-terms.

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### γγ+MET: Signal and background MC

- Madgraph at LO using NNPDF3.0LO pdf.
- Z'<sub>B</sub> model: DM particle of mass 1 GeV, coupling constant and missing parameter following recommendations:  $g_{\chi}=1.0$ ,  $g_q=1/3$ ,  $g_{hZ'Z'}=m_{Z'}$ , sin  $\theta=0.3$ .
- Z'-2HDM model:  $m_{\chi}$ =100 GeV, tan  $\beta$ =1.0,  $g_{Z'}$ =0.8.
- Heavy scalar: 260<m<sub>H</sub><350 GeV,  $m_{\chi}$ =50, 60 GeV.

Process	Generators used	PDF set (ME, PS)	Tune
ggF, $h \to \gamma \gamma$	Powheg $[20]$ + Pythia 8	CT10 [21], CTEQ6L1 [22]	AZNLO [23]
VBF, $h \to \gamma \gamma$	Powheg + Pythia 8	CT10, CTEQ6L1	AZNLO
$Wh, h \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$	Pythia 8	NNPDF2.3LO	A14
$Zh, h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	Pythia 8	NNPDF2.3LO	A14
$t\bar{t}h, h \to \gamma\gamma$	Powheg + Pythia 8	NNPDF3.0LO, NNPDF2.3LO	A14
$b\overline{b}h, h \to \gamma\gamma$	Powheg + Pythia 8	NNPDF3.0LO, NNPDF2.3LO	A14
$\gamma\gamma$ + 3 jets	Sherpa [24]	CT10	-
$Z\gamma \rightarrow ll\gamma \ (l = \mu,  e,  \tau,  \text{or}  \nu) + \text{up to 3 jets}$	Sherpa	CT10	-
$W\gamma \rightarrow l\nu\gamma \ (l = \mu, e, \text{ or } \tau) + \text{up to 3 jets}$	Sherpa	CT10	-
$Z\gamma\gamma \rightarrow ll\gamma\gamma \ (l = \mu , e, \tau, \text{ or } \nu) + \text{up to } 2 \text{ jets}$	Sherpa	CT10	-
$W\gamma\gamma \rightarrow l\nu\gamma\gamma~(l=\mu~,e~{\rm or}~\tau)$ + up to 2 jets	Sherpa	CT10	-

### γγ+MET: Additional limit plots

### Limit on Z' and A<sup>0</sup> mass in Z'-2HDM model



### γγ+MET: Systematic uncertainties

Source	Maximum uncertainty (%)		
Experimental			
Luminosity	2.9		
Trigger efficiency	0.4		
Vertex selection	3.6 (Intermediate), 20 (High $S_{E_{\infty}^{\text{miss}}}$ )		
Photon identification efficiency	2.8		
Photon energy scale	1		
Photon energy resolution	2		
Photon isolation efficiency	4		
$S_{E_{T}^{miss}}$ reconstruction	1 (Rest), 20 (Intermediate and High $S_{E_{T}^{\text{miss}}}$ )		
Pile-up reweighting	1.0		
Theoretical			
QCD scale uncertainty of ggF $p_{\rm T}$ spectrum	10 - 20		
Modelling of ggH $E_{\rm T}^{\rm miss}$ spectrum	25		
PDF	9		
MPI	1 (Intermediate), 50 (High $S_{E_{\tau}^{\text{miss}}}$ )		
$BR(h \to \gamma \gamma)$	4.9		

### γγ+MET: Event yields

Category	Intermediate $S_{E_{\rm T}^{\rm miss}}$	High $S_{E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}},$ High $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\gamma\gamma}$	$\Big  \ \text{High} \ S_{E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}}, \ \text{Low} \ p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\gamma\gamma}$	Rest	
Data	1862	25	98	85551	
	Heavy scal	lar, $m_H = 275 \ GeV, \ m_{\chi} =$	$= 50 \ GeV$		
Yields Selection Eff(%)	$\begin{array}{c c} 54.9 \pm 1.2 \\ 12.32 \pm 0.26 \end{array}$	$ \begin{vmatrix} 5.41 \pm 0.39 \\ 1.21 \pm 0.09 \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{vmatrix} 6.93 \pm 0.41 \\ 1.55 \pm 0.09 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 102.1{\pm}1.6\\ 22.89{\pm}0.35\end{array}$	
	Heavy scal	lar, $m_H = 275 \ GeV, \ m_{\chi} =$	$= 60 \ GeV$		
Yields Selection Eff(%)	$57.8 \pm 1.3$ $9.52 \pm 0.21$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } & 7.65 \pm 0.45 \\ & 1.26 \pm 0.07 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 6.01 \pm 0.40 \\ 0.99 \pm 0.07 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
	$Z_B^\prime$ model, $m_{Z^\prime}=200~GeV,m_\chi=1~GeV$				
Yields Selection Eff(%)	$\begin{array}{c} 7.61 \pm 0.12 \\ 15.5 \pm 2.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 7.82 \pm 0.12 \\ 16.5 \pm 2.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 0.97 \pm 0.04 \\ 2.20 \pm 0.30 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8.32 \pm 0.12 \\ 17.5 \pm 3.0 \end{array}$	
$Z'\text{-}2\text{HDM}$ model, $m_{Z'}=1000~GeV,m_{A^0}=200~GeV,\text{and}~m_{\chi}=100~GeV$					
Yields Selection Eff(%)	$\begin{array}{c} 0.05 \pm 0.01 \\ 0.34 \pm 0.03 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10.61 \pm 0.11 \\ 63.98 \pm 0.46 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 0.002 \pm 0.001 \\ 0.10 \pm 0.10 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.020 \pm 0.001 \\ 0.10 \pm 0.02 \end{array}$	
Backgrounds					
SM Higgs boson Non-resonant	$\begin{array}{c} 13.21 \pm 0.13 \\ 1845 \pm 48 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.26 \pm 0.02 \\ 24.9 \pm 5.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 0.51 \pm 0.02 \\ 97 \pm 11 \end{array}$	$527 \pm 0.92 \\ 85210 \pm 330$	