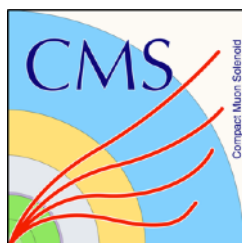


Differential cross sections at 3000 fb⁻¹

22 October 2018

Higgs @ HL/HE-LHC - Autumn WG2 Meeting

Mauro Donega¹, Javier M. G. Duarte², Andrew Gilbert³,
Thomas Klijnsma¹, Michael David Krohn⁴, Pasquale Musella¹,
David Sperka⁵, Vittorio Raoul Tavolaro¹, Caterina Vernieri⁶



1: ETH Zurich

2: Fermilab

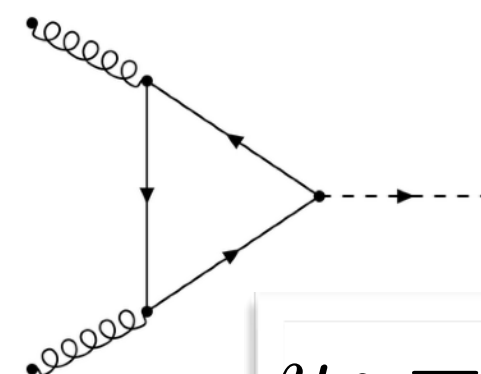
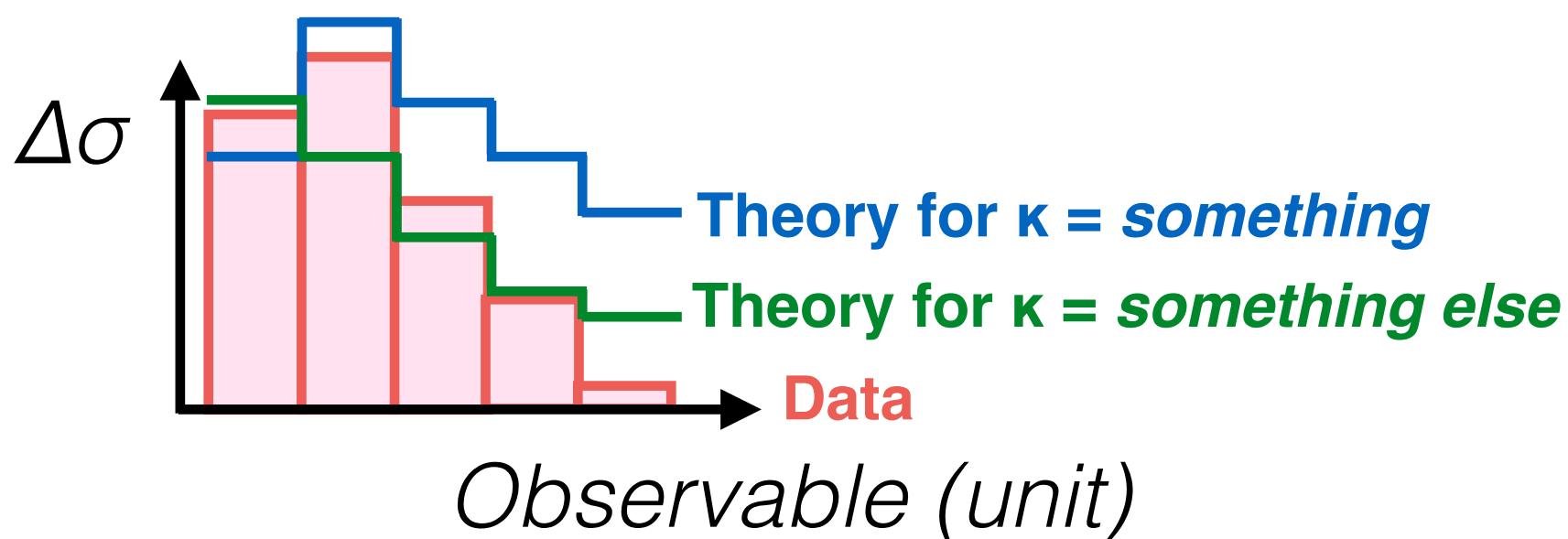
3: CERN

4: University of Colorado Boulder

5: University of Florida

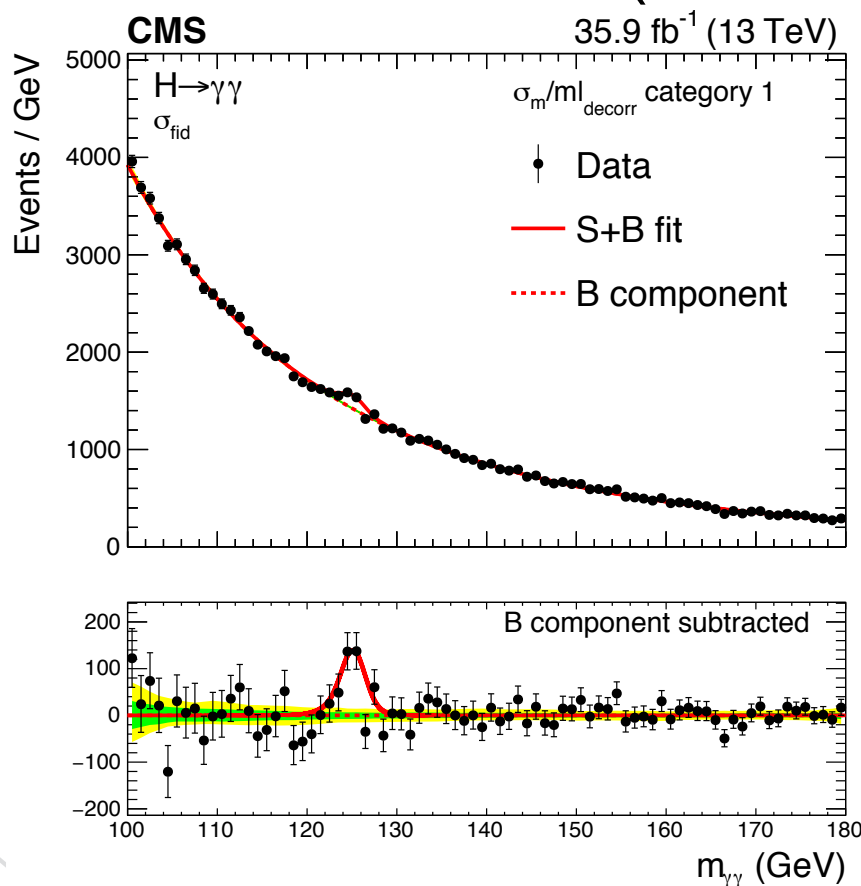
6: SLAC

- Measures not only the **inclusive cross section**, but also the **shape** of the distribution
 - The **shape** may be tested versus its Standard Model expectation
- Relatively small **coupling variations** lead to significant shape distortions



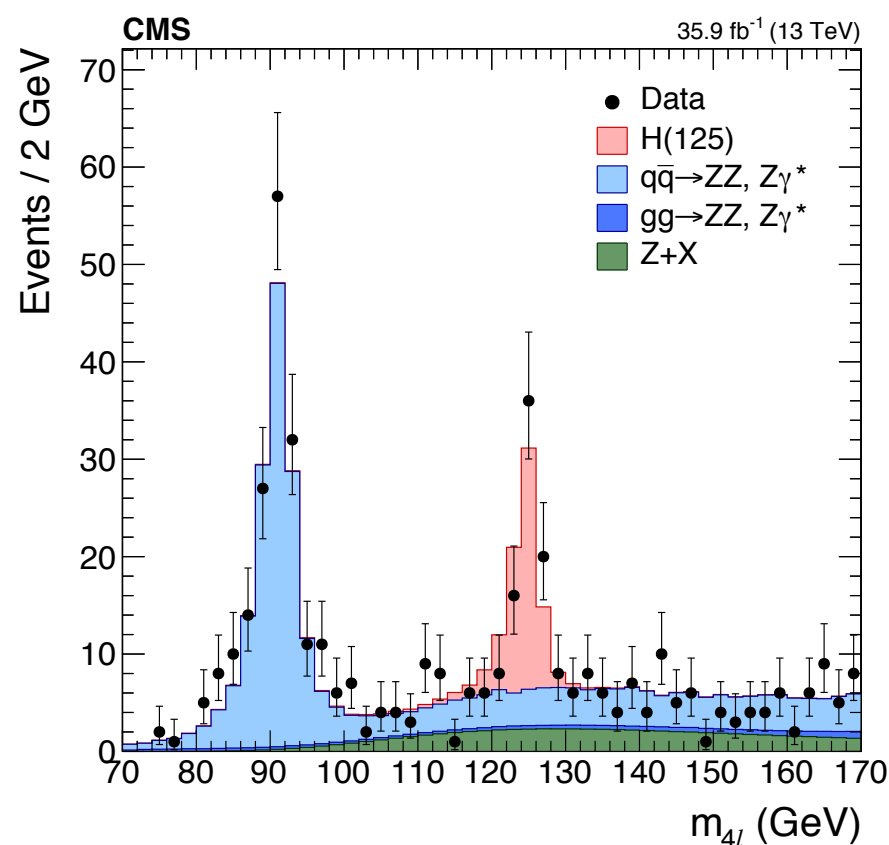
$$y_f = \kappa_f \cdot y_f^{SM}$$

- Differential combination at 13 TeV with 35.9 fb⁻¹: cadi HIG-17-028 (CWR ended)



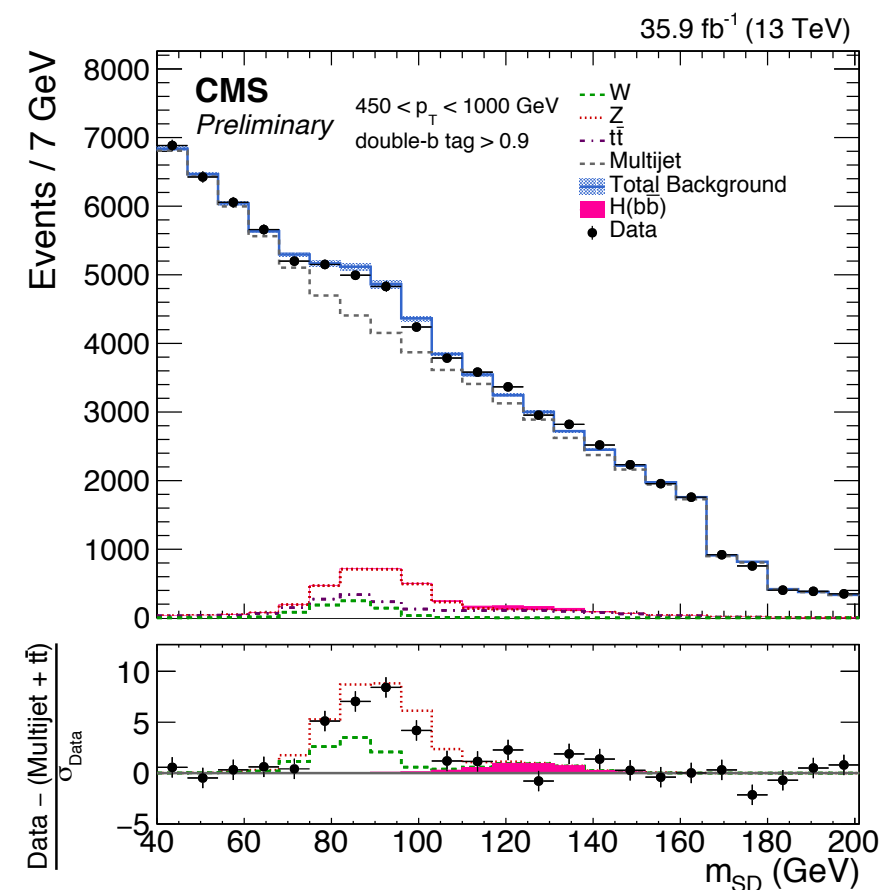
H → γγ

[CMS-PAS-HIG-17-025;
Submitted to JHEP]



H → ZZ

[JHEP 1711 (2017) 047]



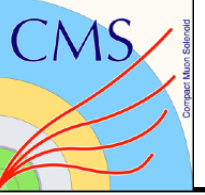
boosted H → bb

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 120 (2018), no. 7]

- Fit diphoton invariant mass
- Largest number signal events; diff. xs. measured for >25 observables

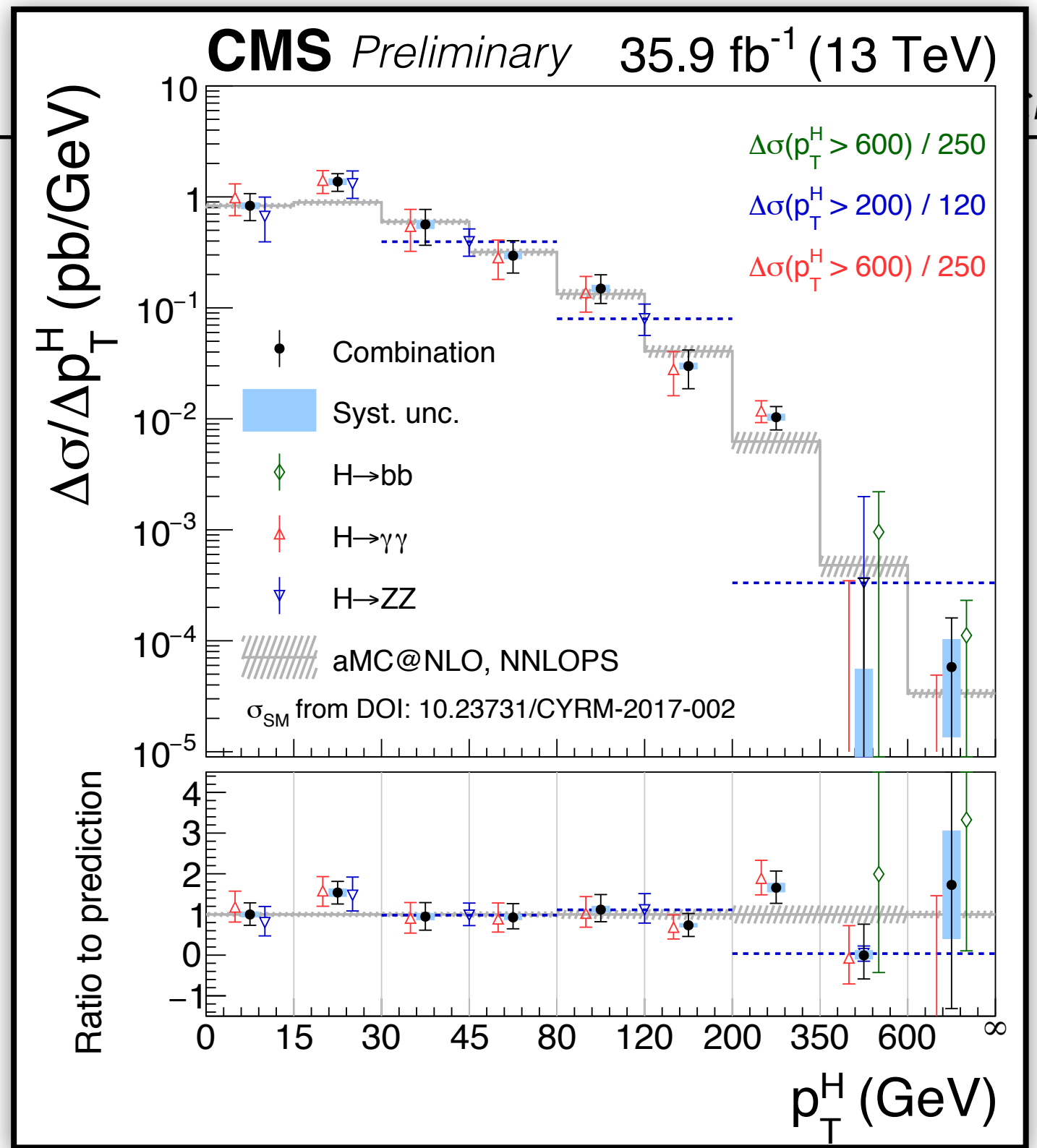
- Fit 4 lepton invariant mass
- Good s/b, close to H → γγ inclusively

- Search for boosted ggH → bb
- Only in pT comb. > 350 GeV**



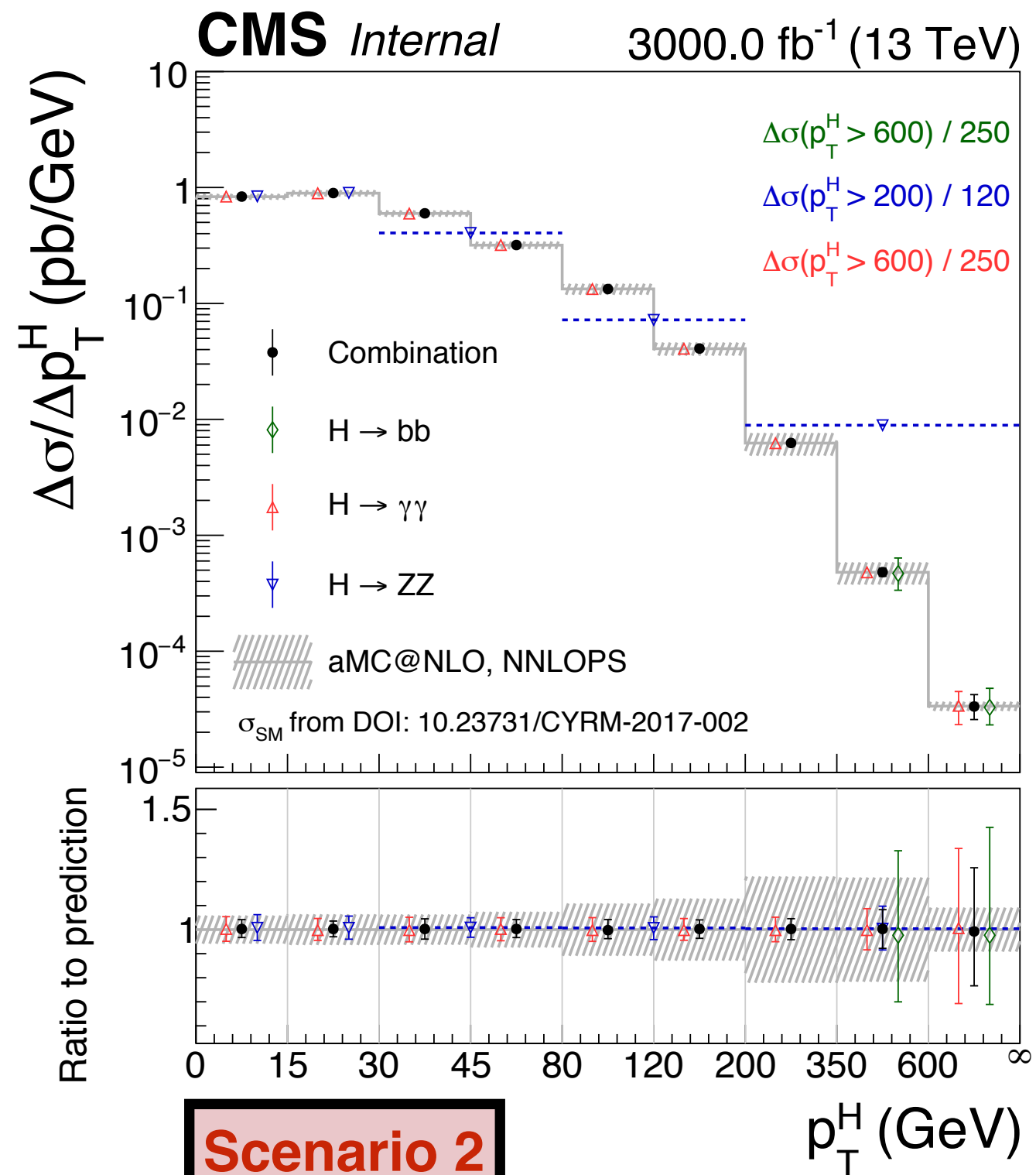
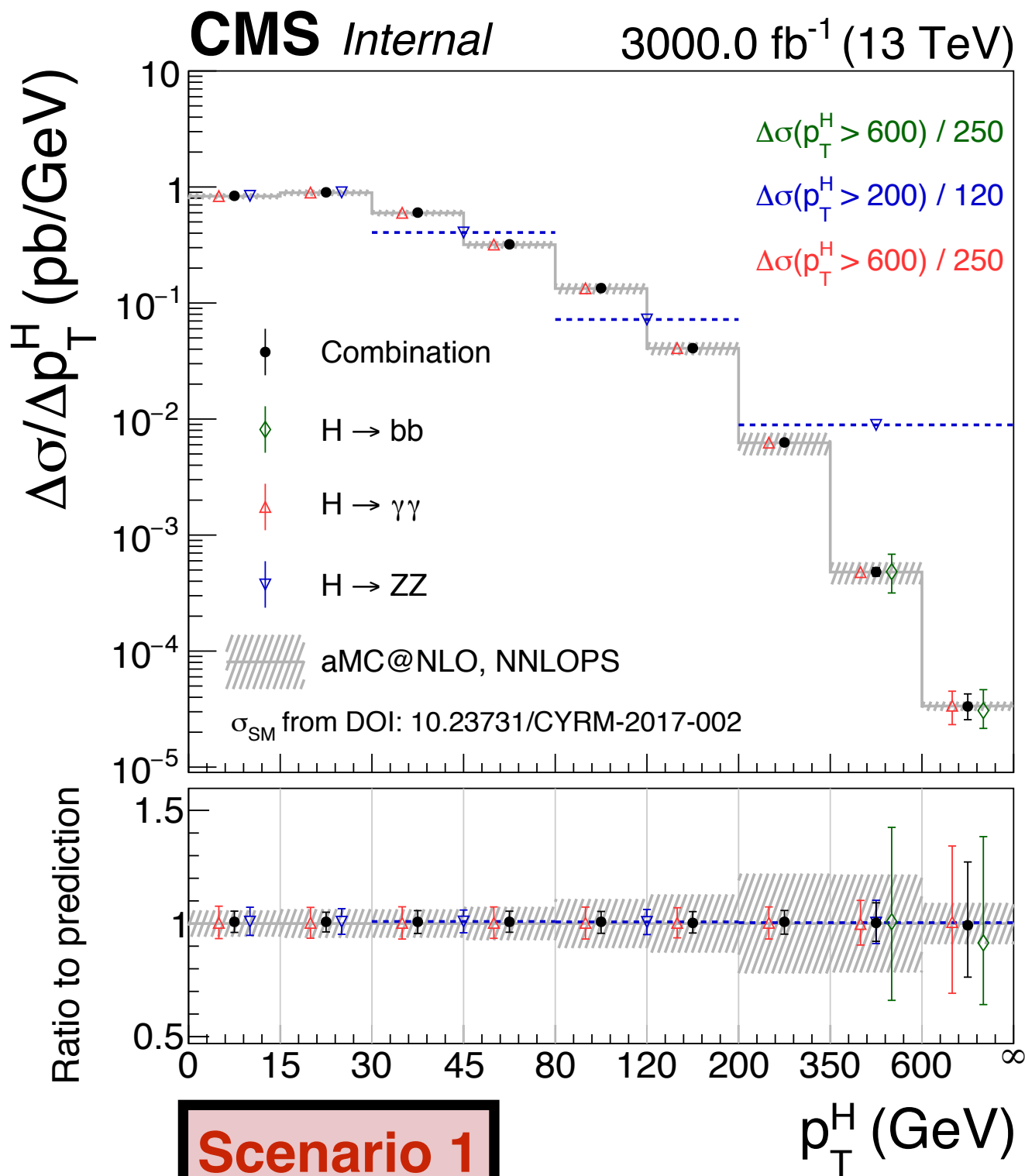
pT @ 35.9 fb⁻¹

- Combined uncertainty $\leq 30\%$ up to 200 GeV
- $\sim 300\%$ uncertainty in last bin; still usable for interpretation
- $\sim 15\%$ improvement of combination w.r.t.



Binning p_T^H (GeV)

H → γγ	0-15	15-30	30-45	45-80	80-120	120-200	200-350	350-600	>600
H → ZZ	0-15	15-30	30-80		80-200		>200		
H → bb	none						350-600	>600	



Spectra: numbers

Scenario 1

	0-15	15-30	30-45	45-80	80-120	120-200	200-350	350-600	>600
H → $\gamma\gamma$	7.16%	6.82%	7.13%	6.94%	7.05%	6.65%	7.09%	9.87%	32.55%
H → ZZ	6.21%	5.66%	5.02%		5.55%			9.56%	
H → bb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.22%	37.11%
Comb.	4.70%	4.36%	5.04%	4.66%	4.84%	4.73%	5.23%	8.53%	25.45%
Improv.	34.40%	36.10%	29.20%	32.90%	31.40%	28.90%	26.10%	13.60%	21.80%

Scenario 2

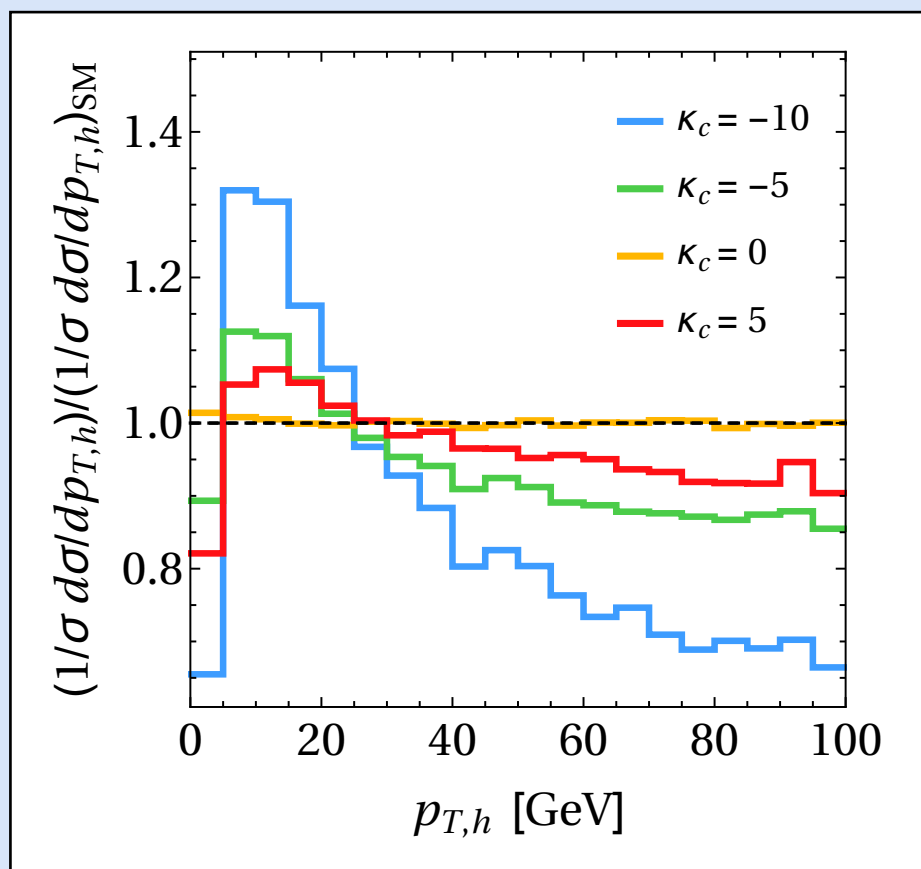
	0-15	15-30	30-45	45-80	80-120	120-200	200-350	350-600	>600
H → $\gamma\gamma$	5.12%	4.55%	5.10%	4.78%	4.94%	4.52%	5.10%	8.57%	32.24%
H → ZZ	5.36%	4.80%	4.06%		4.71%			9.10%	
H → bb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.41%	36.81%
Comb.	3.72%	3.26%	4.22%	3.75%	3.97%	3.83%	4.37%	8.04%	24.54%
Improv.	27.30%	28.30%	17.30%	21.60%	19.60%	15.20%	14.30%	6.10%	23.90%

Stat. only

	0-15	15-30	30-45	45-80	80-120	120-200	200-350	350-600	>600
H → $\gamma\gamma$	4.06%	3.24%	4.02%	3.55%	3.77%	3.33%	4.07%	7.99%	32.09%
H → ZZ	4.19%	3.91%	3.01%		3.88%			8.79%	
H → bb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.63%	30.59%
Comb.	2.92%	2.50%	3.67%	3.11%	3.36%	3.20%	3.79%	7.61%	22.25%
Improv.	28.00%	22.70%	8.70%	12.50%	10.80%	4.10%	6.70%	4.80%	30.70%

Variations of κ_b and κ_c :

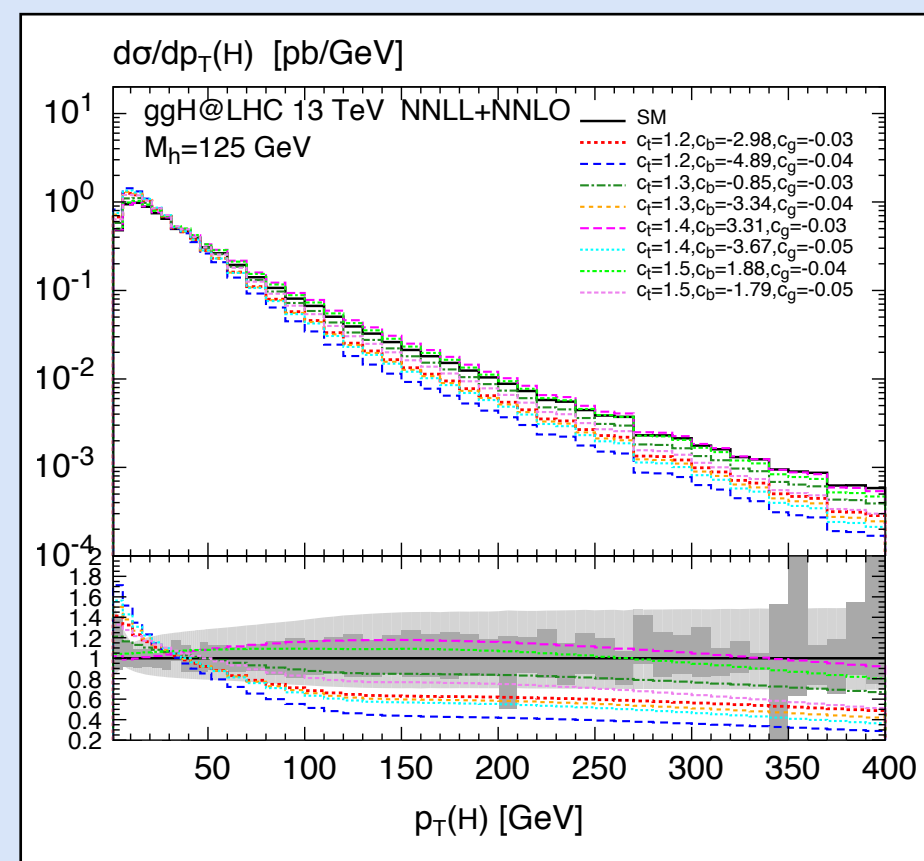
- p_T -spectrum including light quark effects (using recent developments in p_T -resummation techniques)
- no $ggHbb$, up to 120 GeV



Variations of κ_t and c_g :

- Adding dimension-6 operators to the Standard Model Lagrangian
- Operator \mathbf{c}_g yields direct Higgs-gluon coupling
- Tensor structure: Heavy top-mass lim.

$$\sigma \simeq |\kappa_t + 12c_g|^2 \cdot \sigma_{SM}$$



- What is the additional information obtained from using the **shape information**?

Branching fractions freely floating

- Shows the constraint purely from the theory, using only the ‘shape’ (overall normalization is profiled out)
 - Effectively profiles the overall normalization
 - Only the distortions of the differential spectra are used to constrain the Higgs couplings

- What is the best we can do, including **inclusive and shape information**?

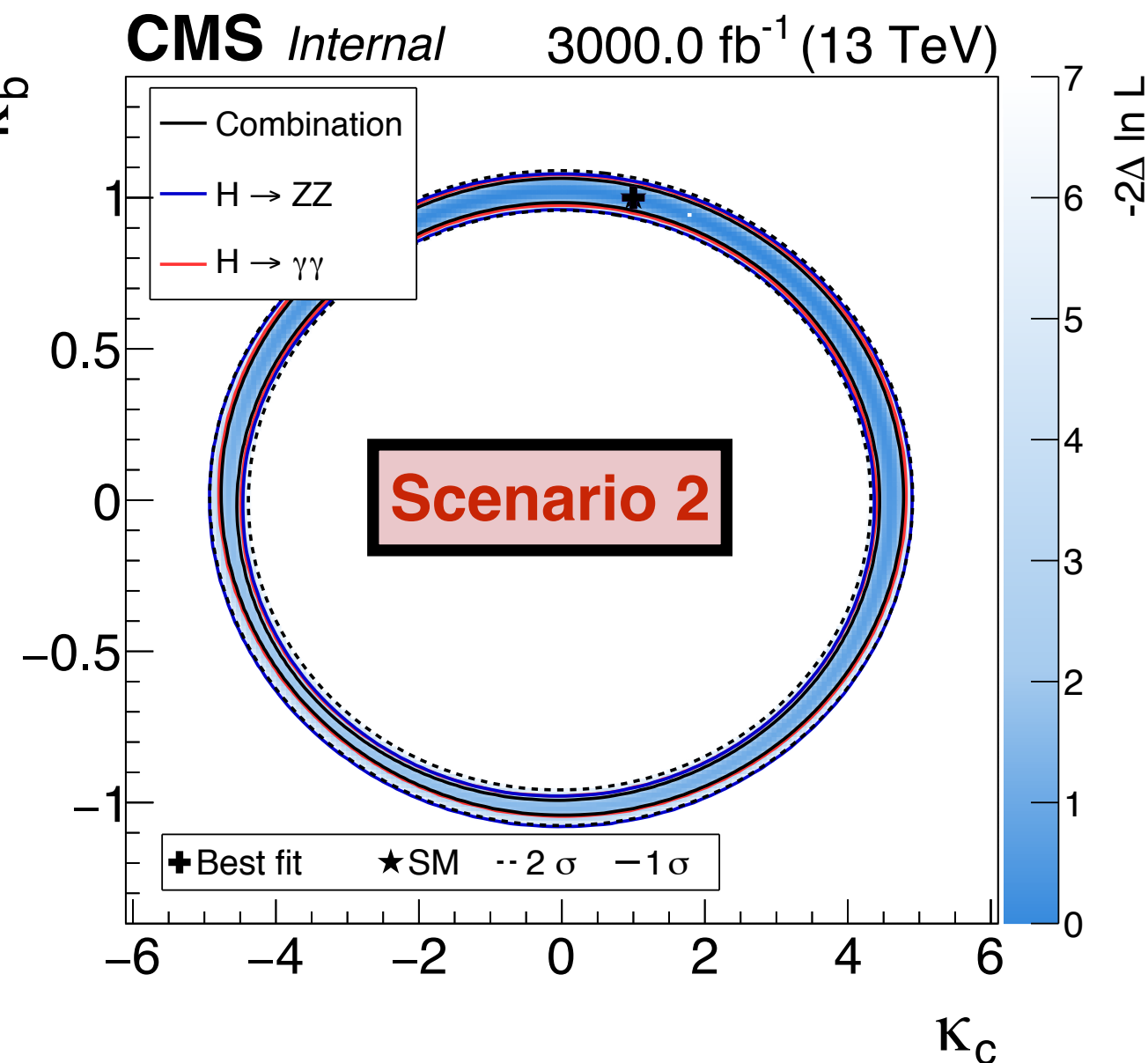
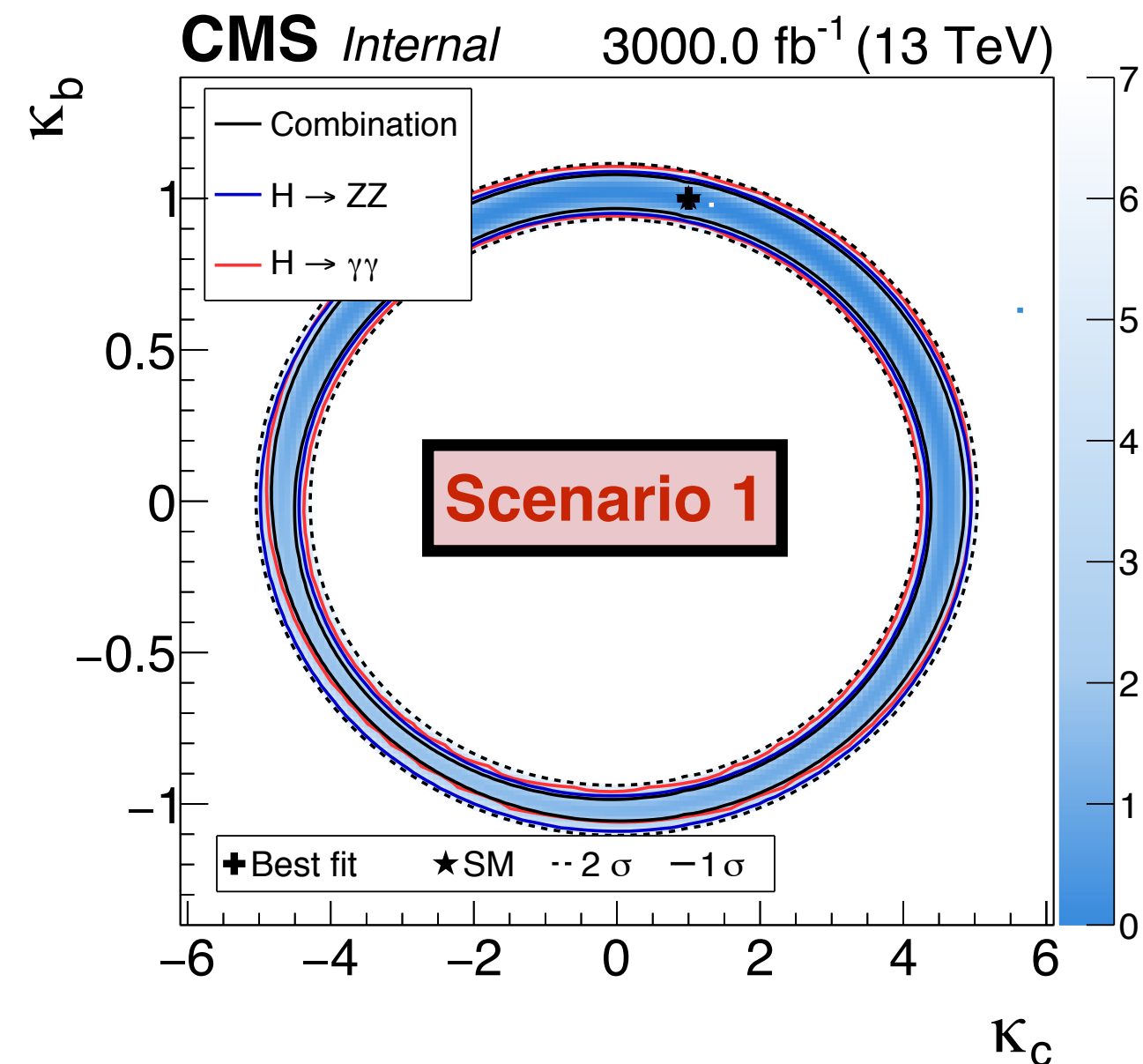
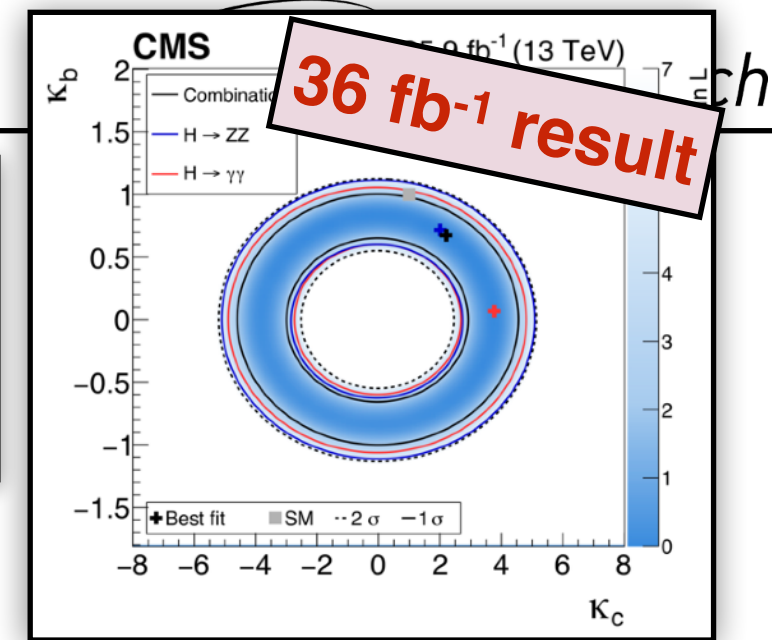
Coupling-dependent branching fractions

- Assumes full knowledge of how the Higgs decays; no BR_{BSM} , full understanding of resolved loop

Interpretation

Coupling-dependent branching fractions

- Assumes full knowledge of how the Higgs decays; no BR_{BSM} , full understanding of resolved loop

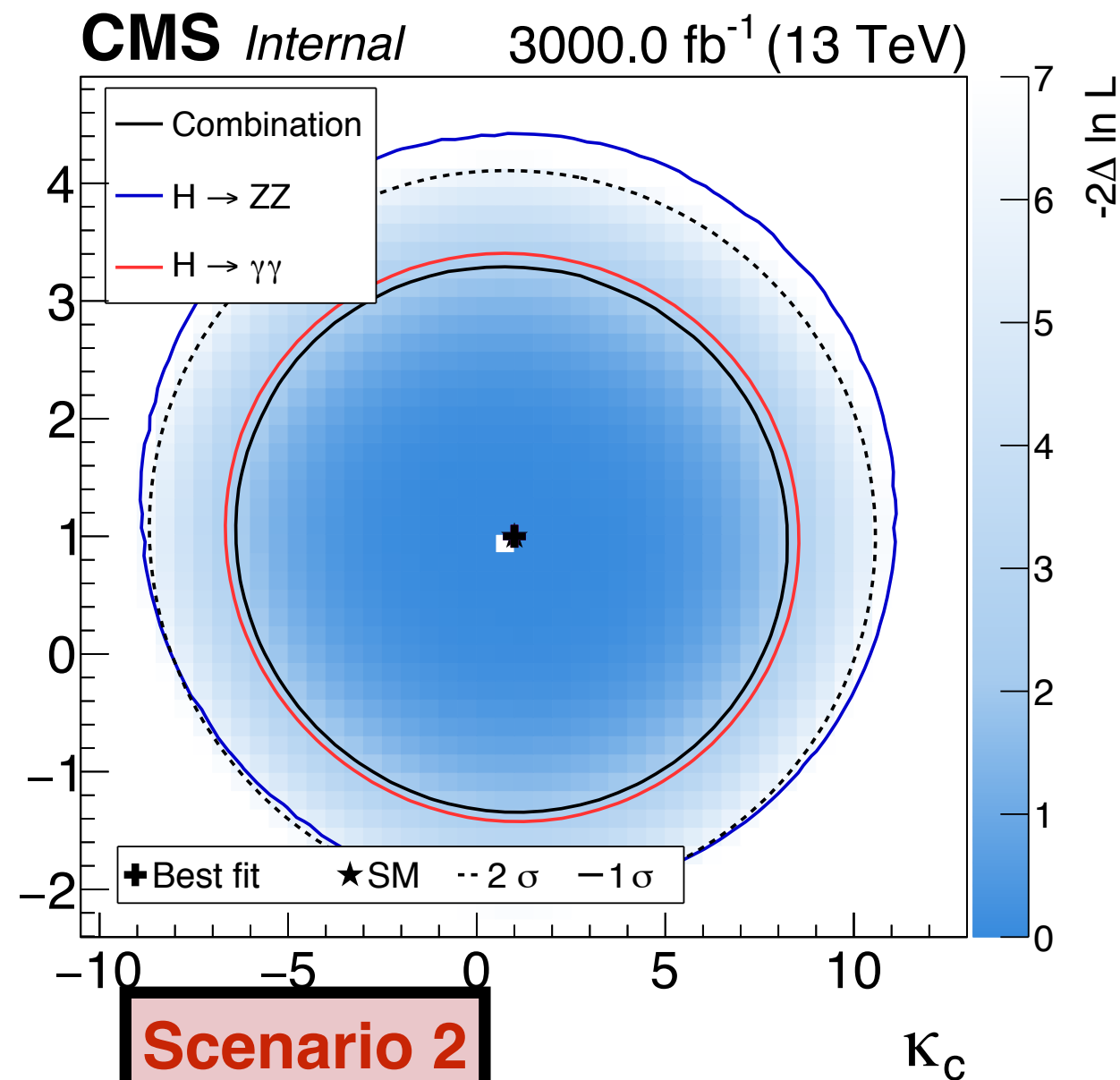
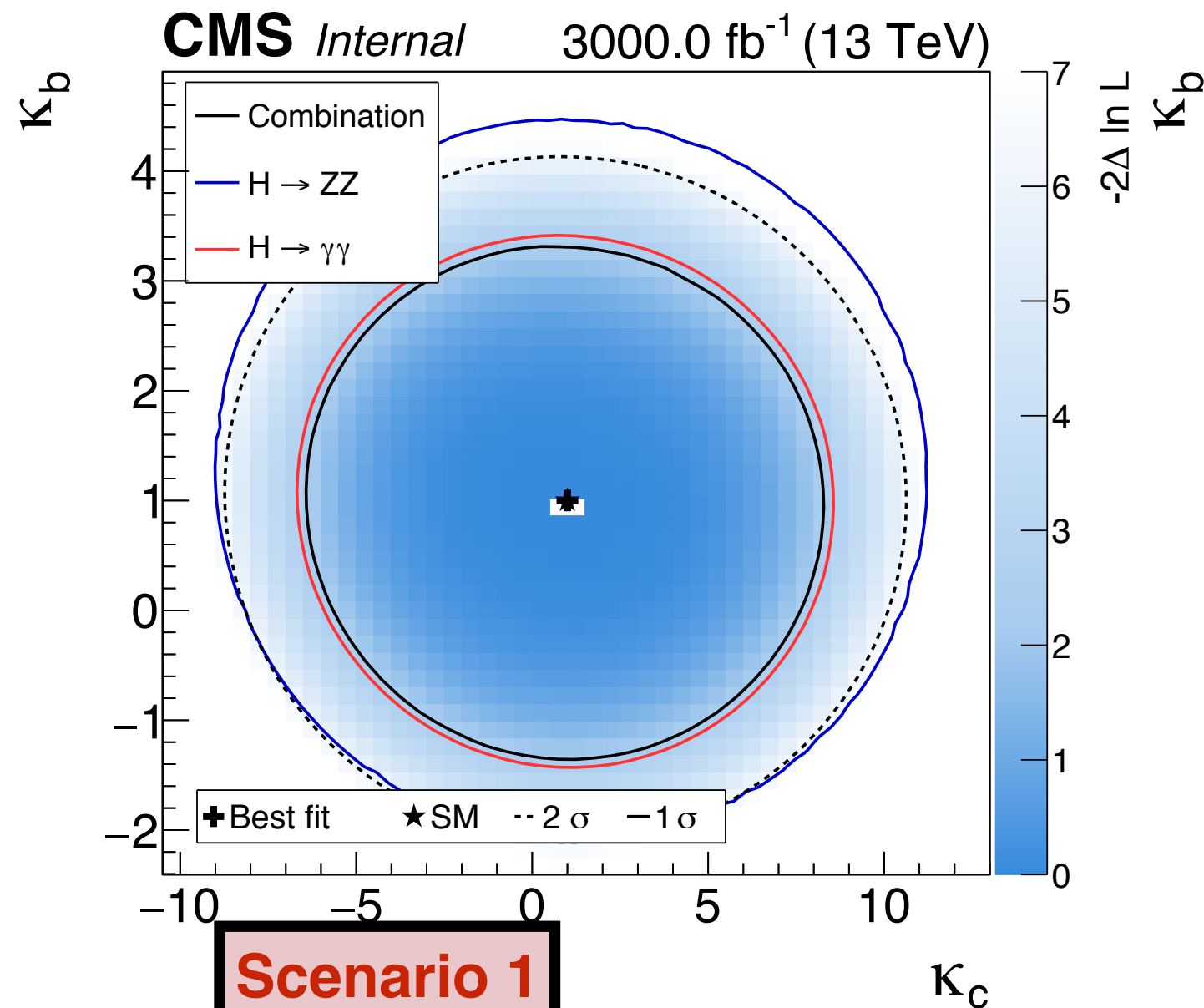
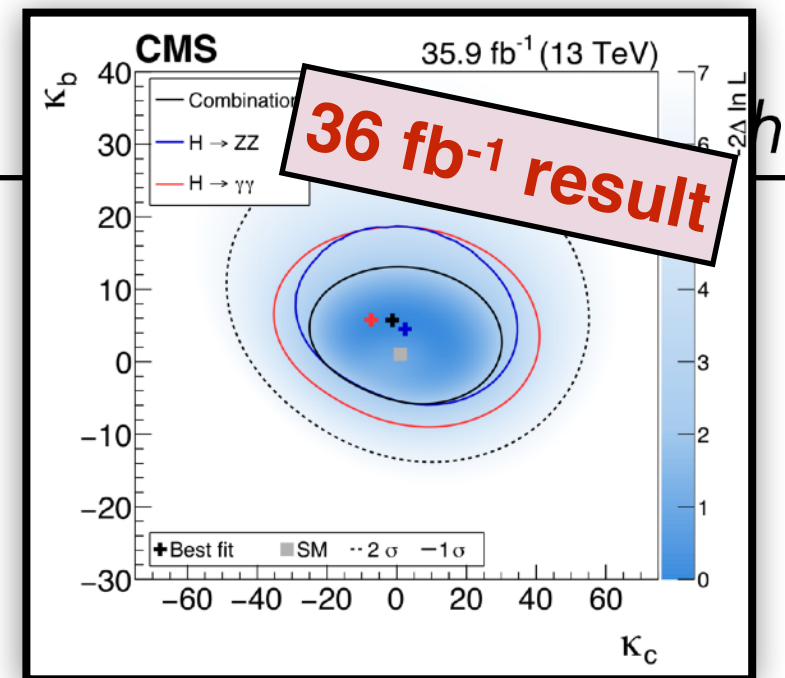


Interpretation

Branching fractions freely floating

- Shows the constraint using only the 'shape'

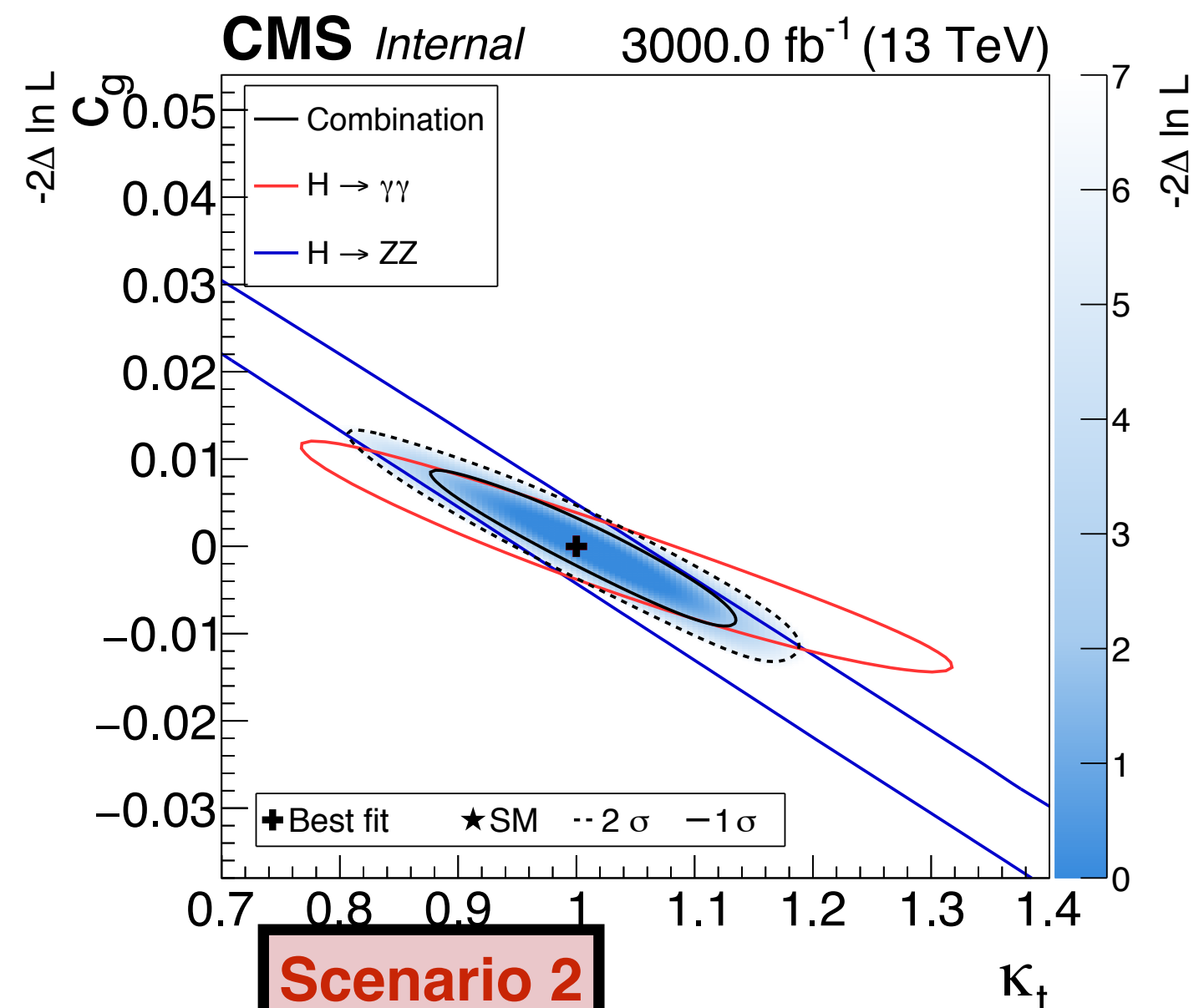
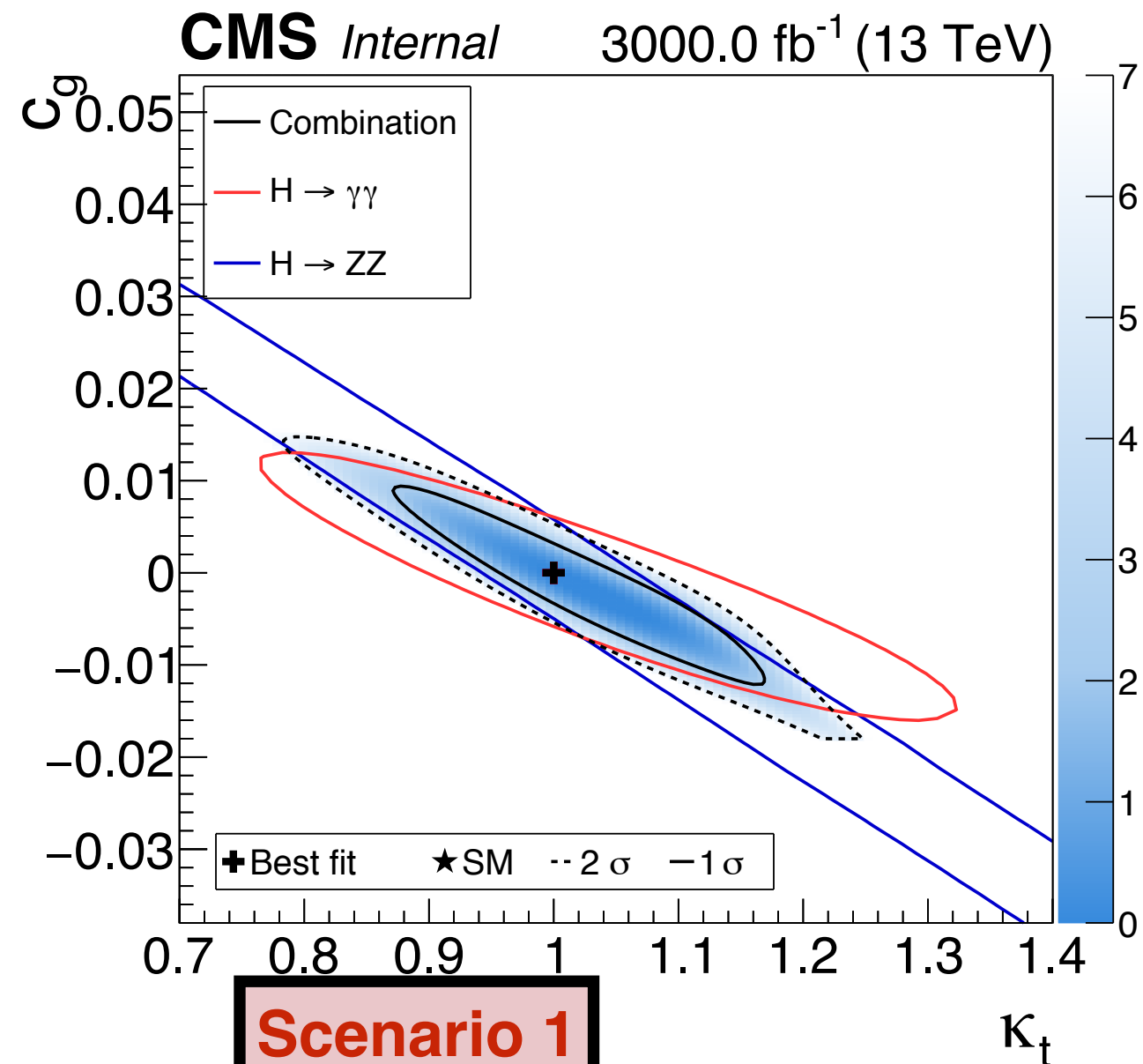
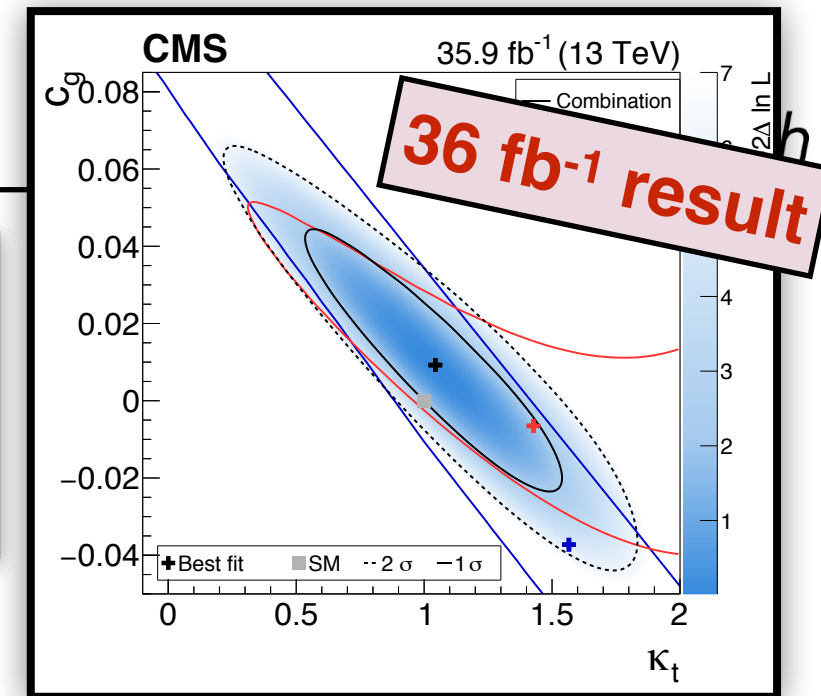
- Obtain about $\pm 6 \times \text{SM}$ from shape



Interpretation

Coupling-dependent branching fractions

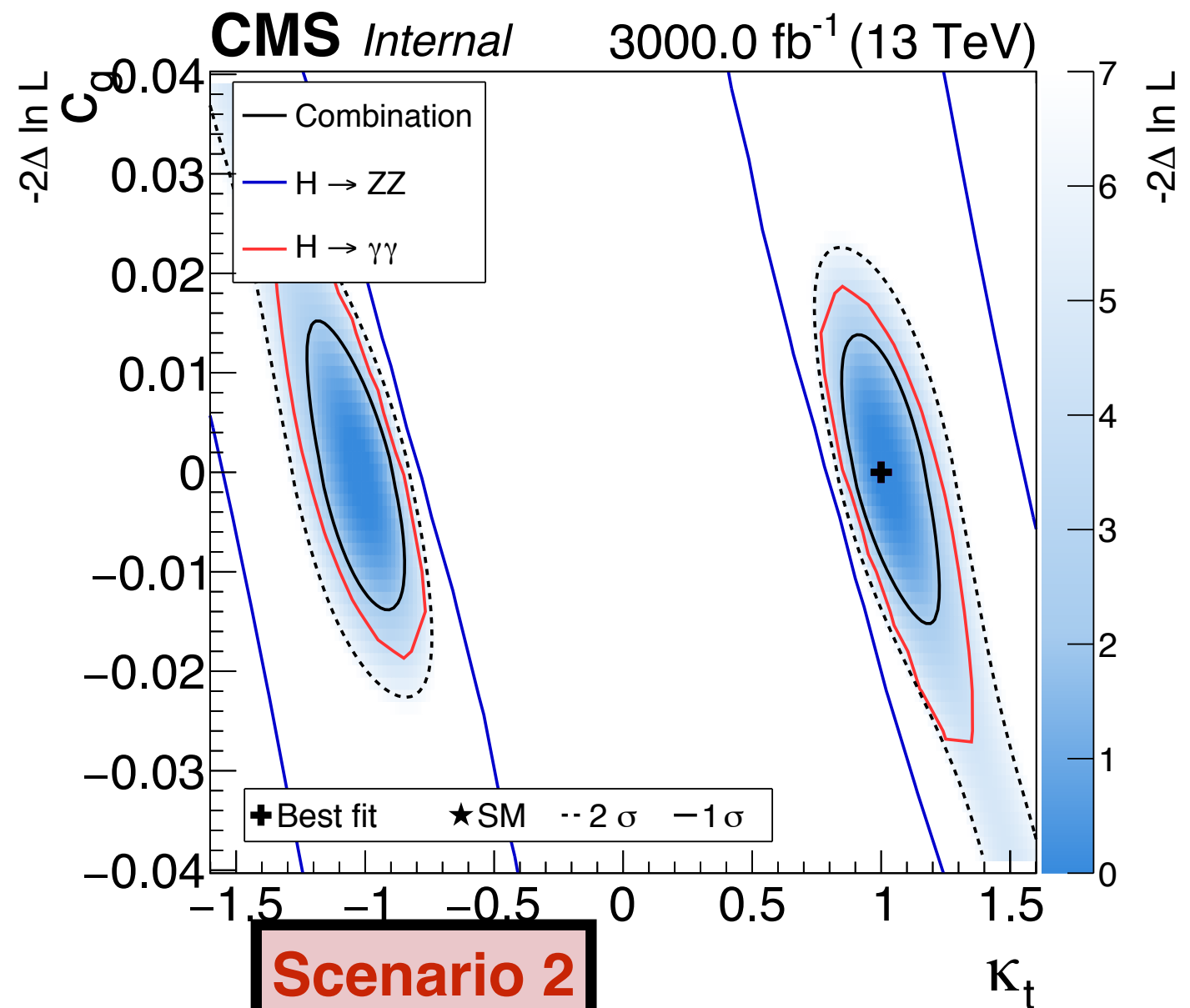
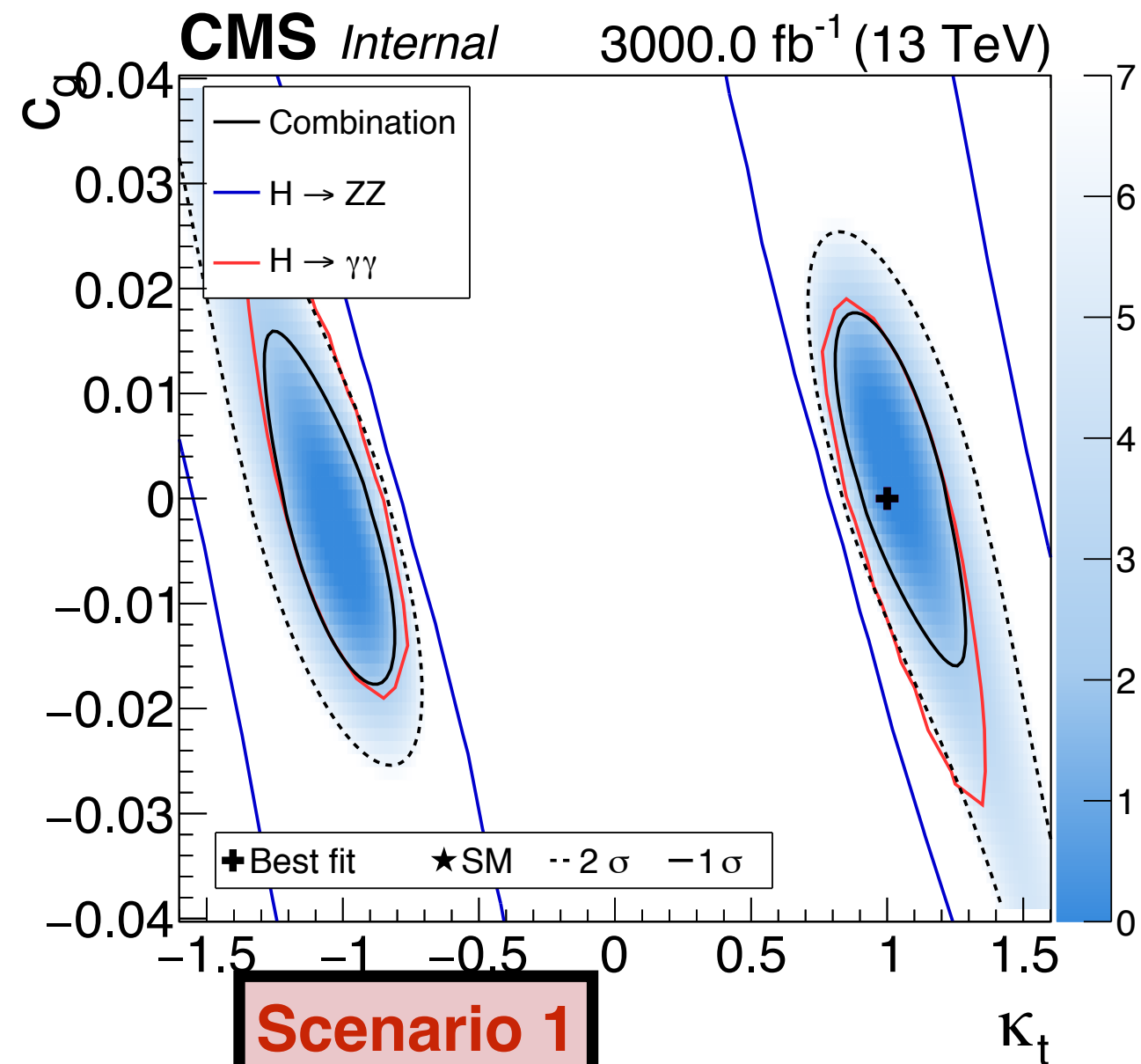
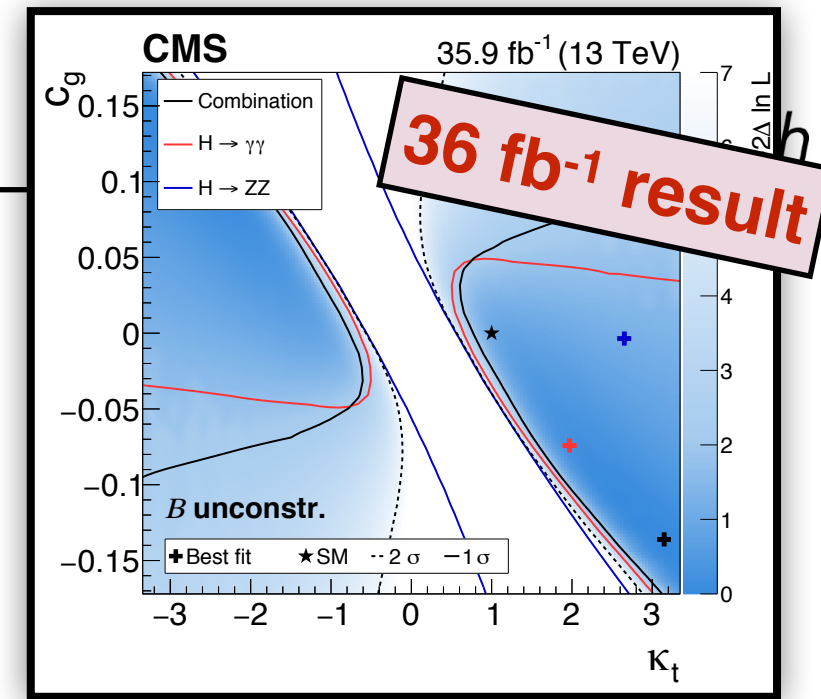
- Assumes full knowledge of how the Higgs decays; no BR_{BSM} , full understanding of resolved loop



Interpretation

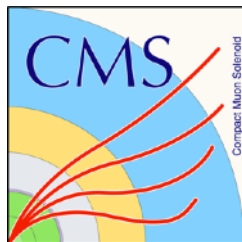
Branching fractions freely floating

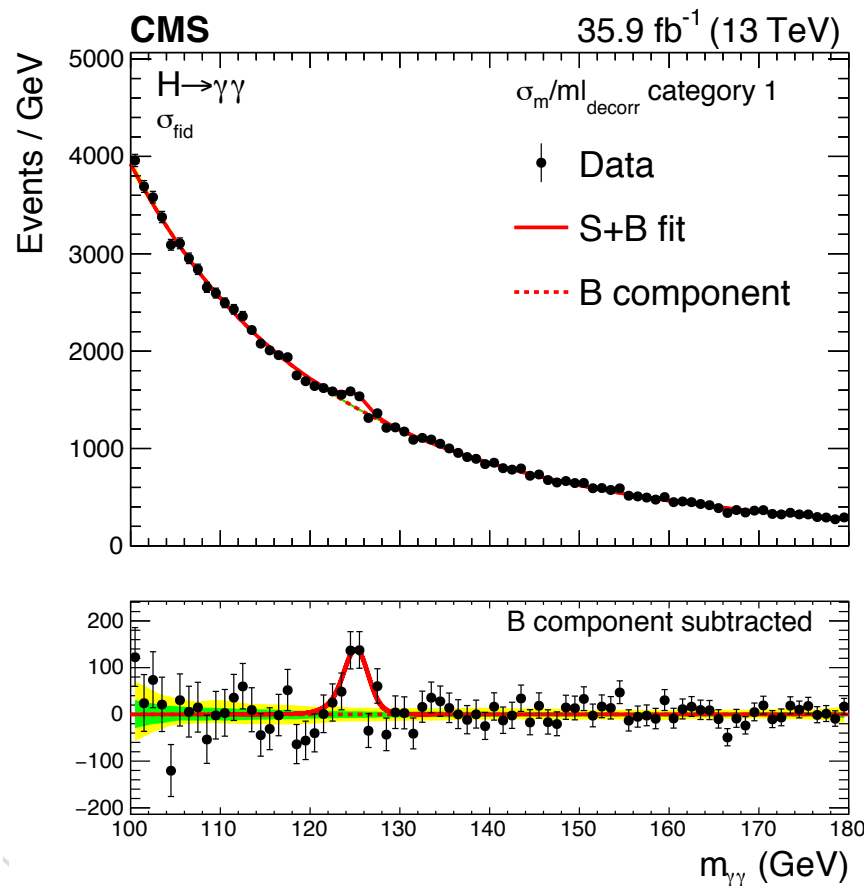
- Shows the constraint using only the 'shape'
- Strongly improved as stat uncertainties dominate the 36 fb⁻¹ result



- Presented projections of the p_T spectrum and interpretations in terms of Higgs boson couplings at 3000 fb^{-1}
- $\sim 5\%$ uncertainty expected up to $p_T < 350 \text{ GeV}$
- $\sim 25\%$ uncertainty for $p_T > 600 \text{ GeV}$
- $6 \times \text{SM}$ on κ_c using only shape

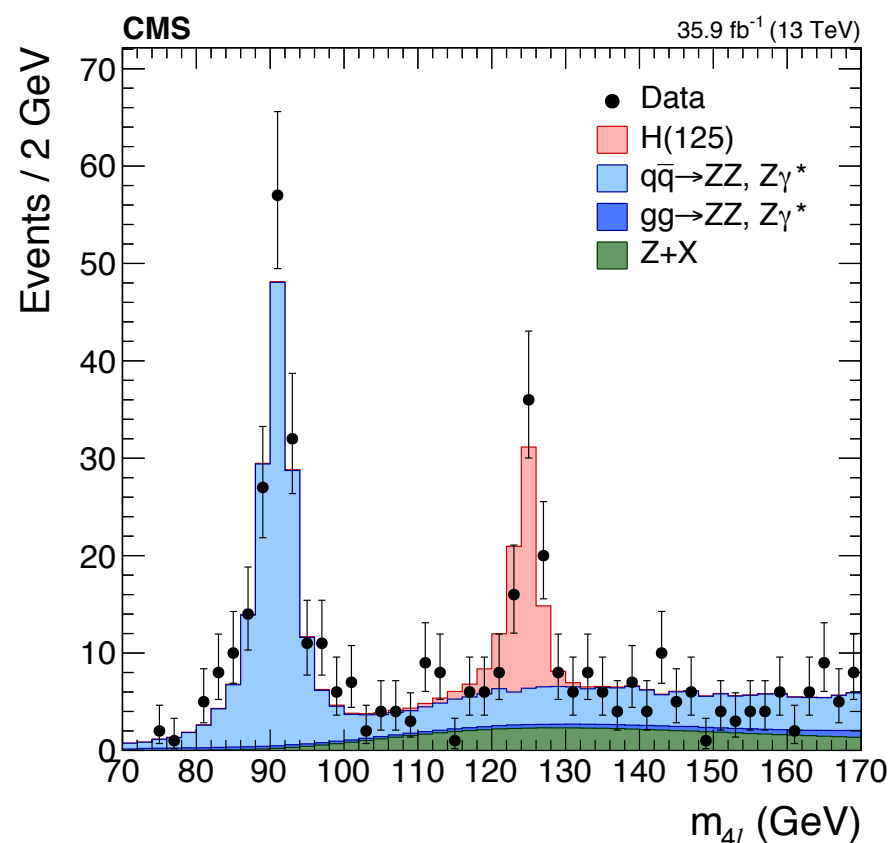
Back up





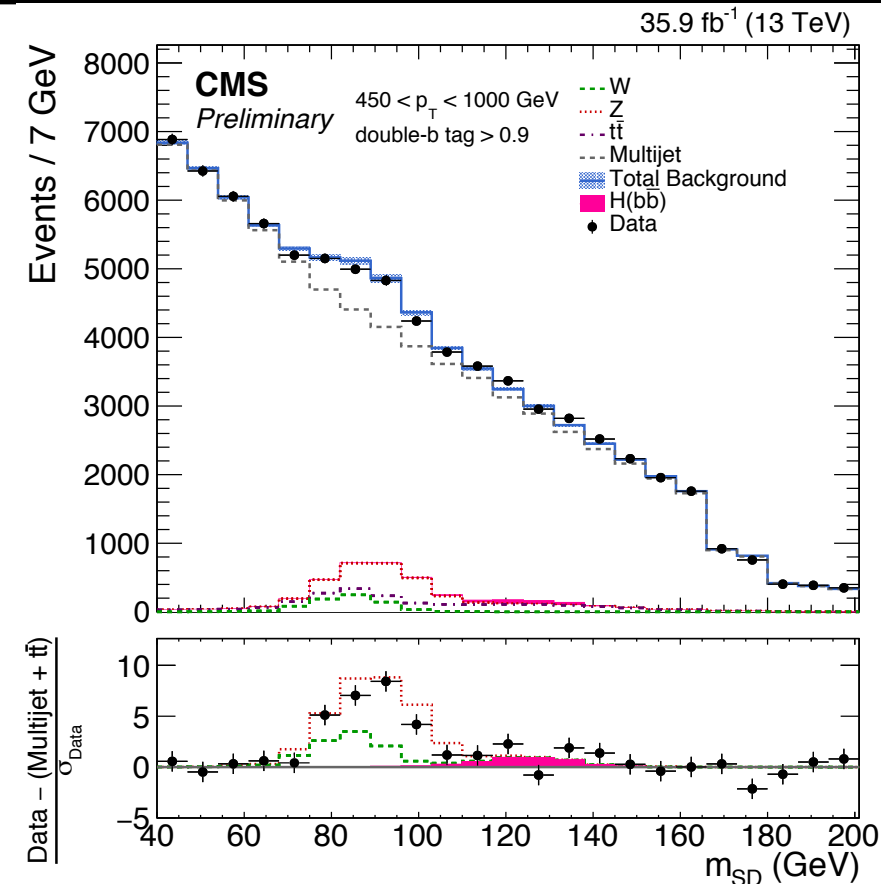
H → γγ

[CMS-PAS-HIG-17-025;
Submitted to JHEP]



H → ZZ

[JHEP 1711 (2017) 047]



boosted H → bb

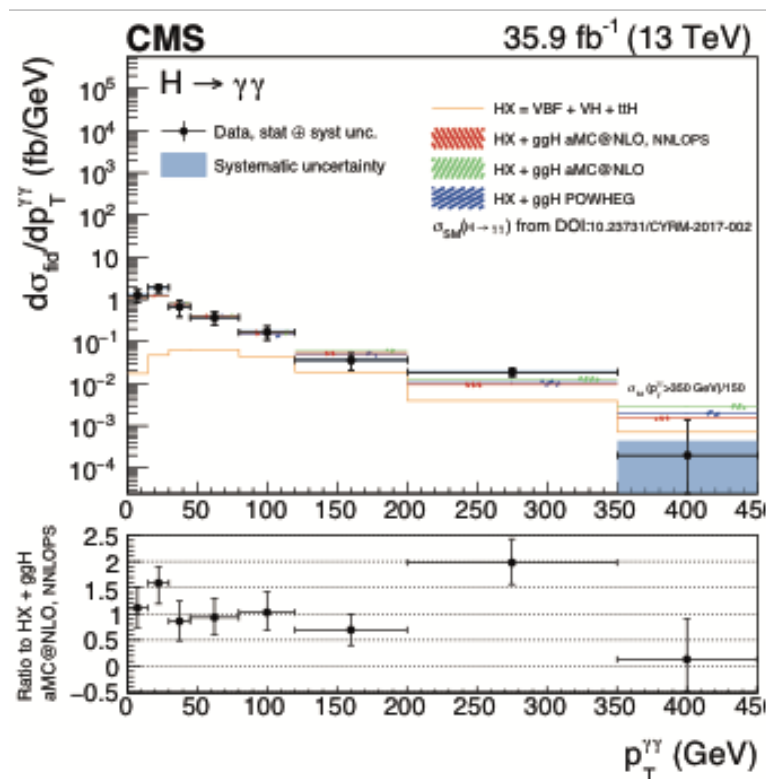
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 120 (2018), no. 7]

- Fit diphoton invariant mass
- Categories: Mass resolution
- Largest number signal events; diff. xs. measured for >25 observables

- Fit 4 lepton invariant mass
- Categories: ZZ decay channels
- Good s/b, close to H → γγ inclusively

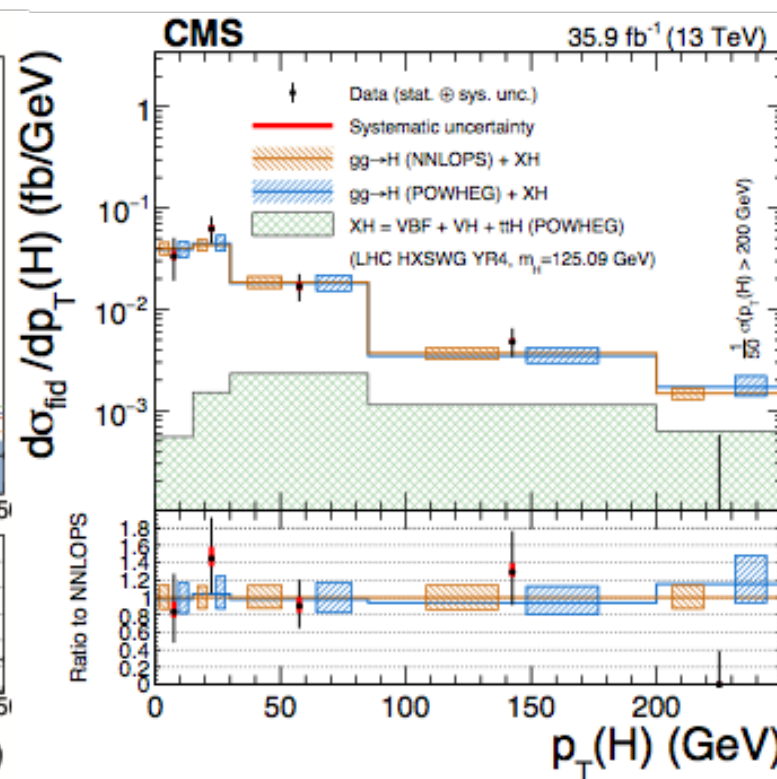
- Search for boosted ggH → bb
- Fit to fat jet mass spectrum
- Categories: passing/failing 2b tag
- Only in pT comb. > 350 GeV

- Differential combination at 13 TeV with 35.9 fb⁻¹: cadi HIG-17-028 (CWR ended)
- Combination concerns 3 decay channels:



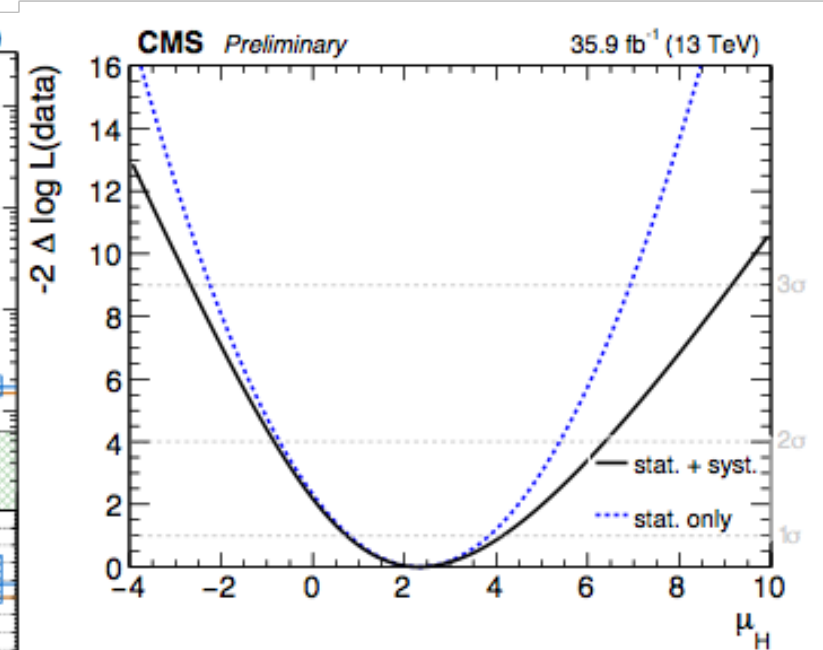
H → 2 photons
(Datacard from Vittorio Tavolaro)

[CMS-PAS-HIG-17-025]



H → 4 leptons
(Datacard from David Sperka)

[JHEP 1711 (2017) 047]

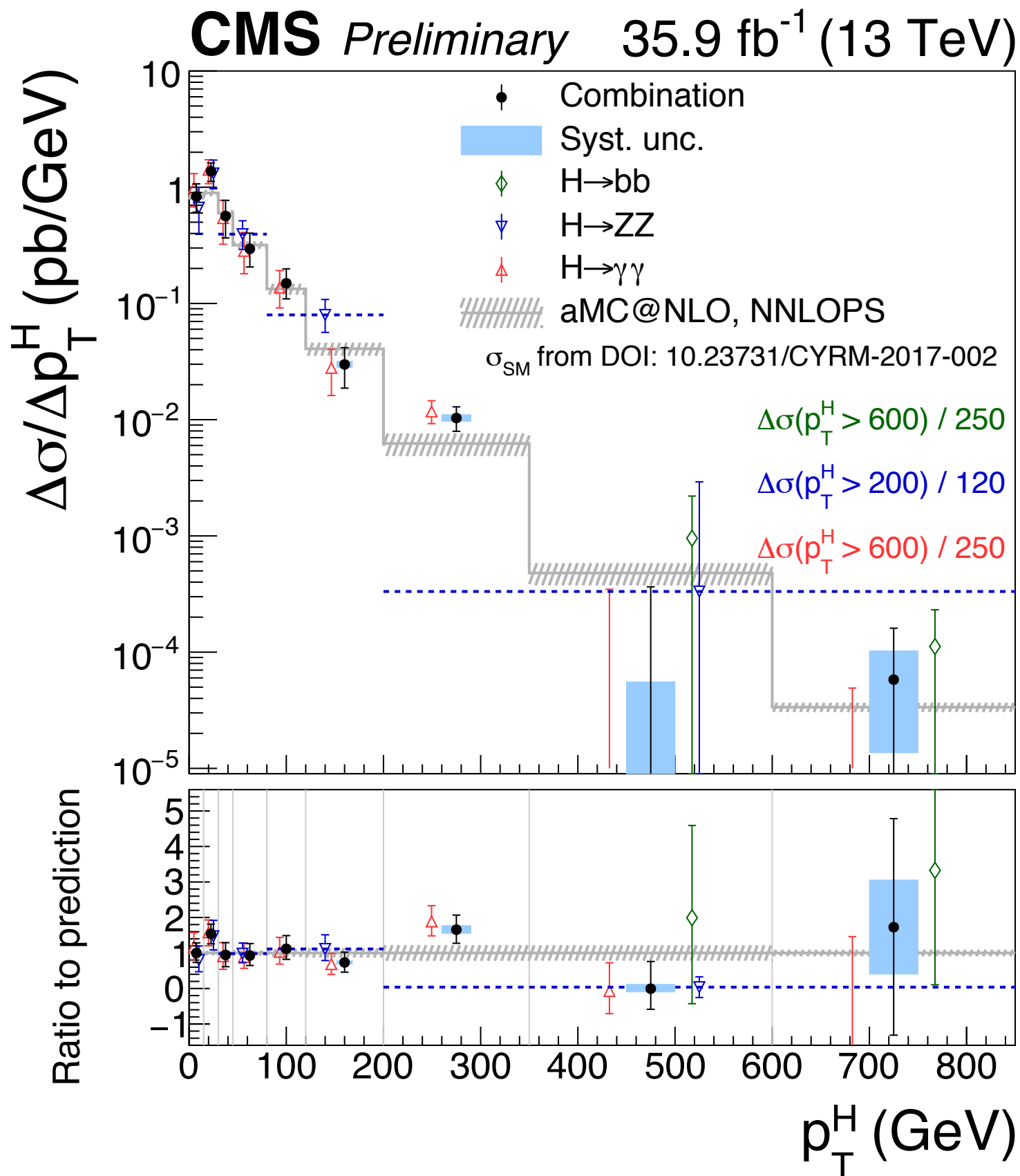


H → 2 bottom
(Datacard from Javier Duarte, Michael Krohn and Caterina Vernieri)

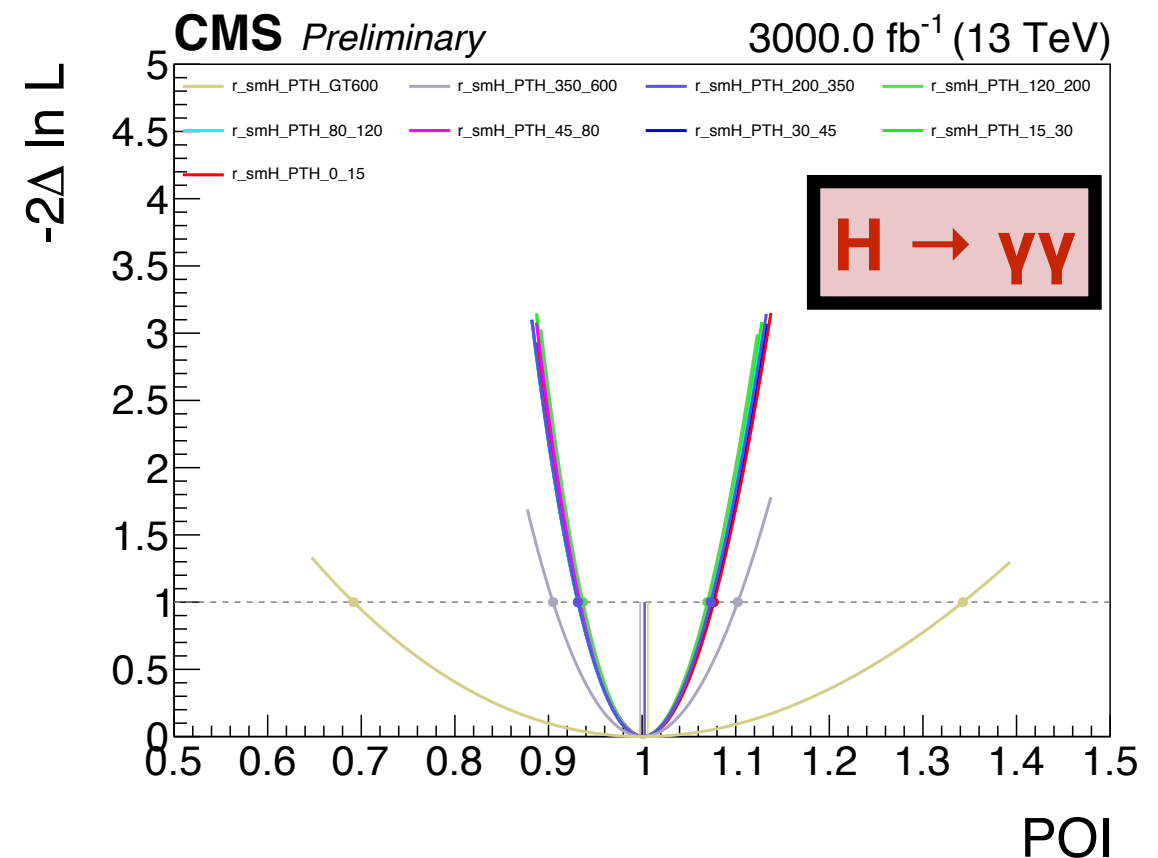
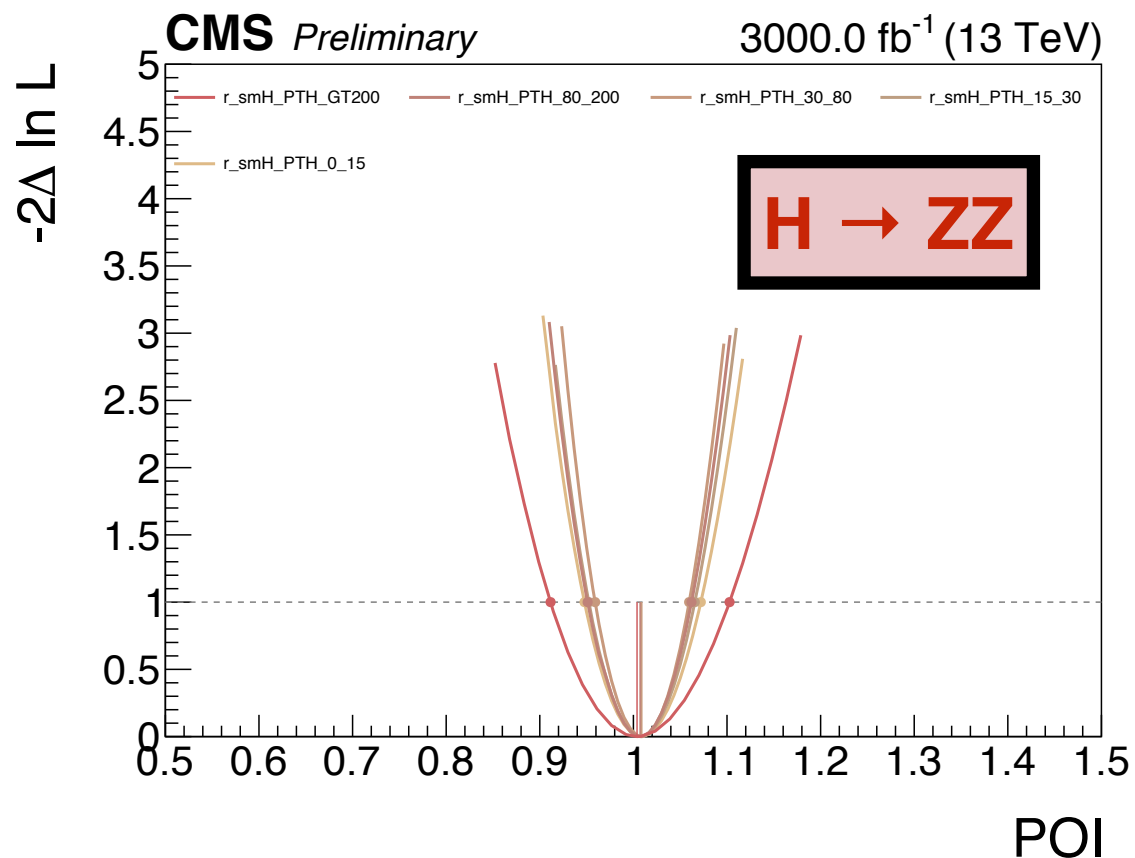
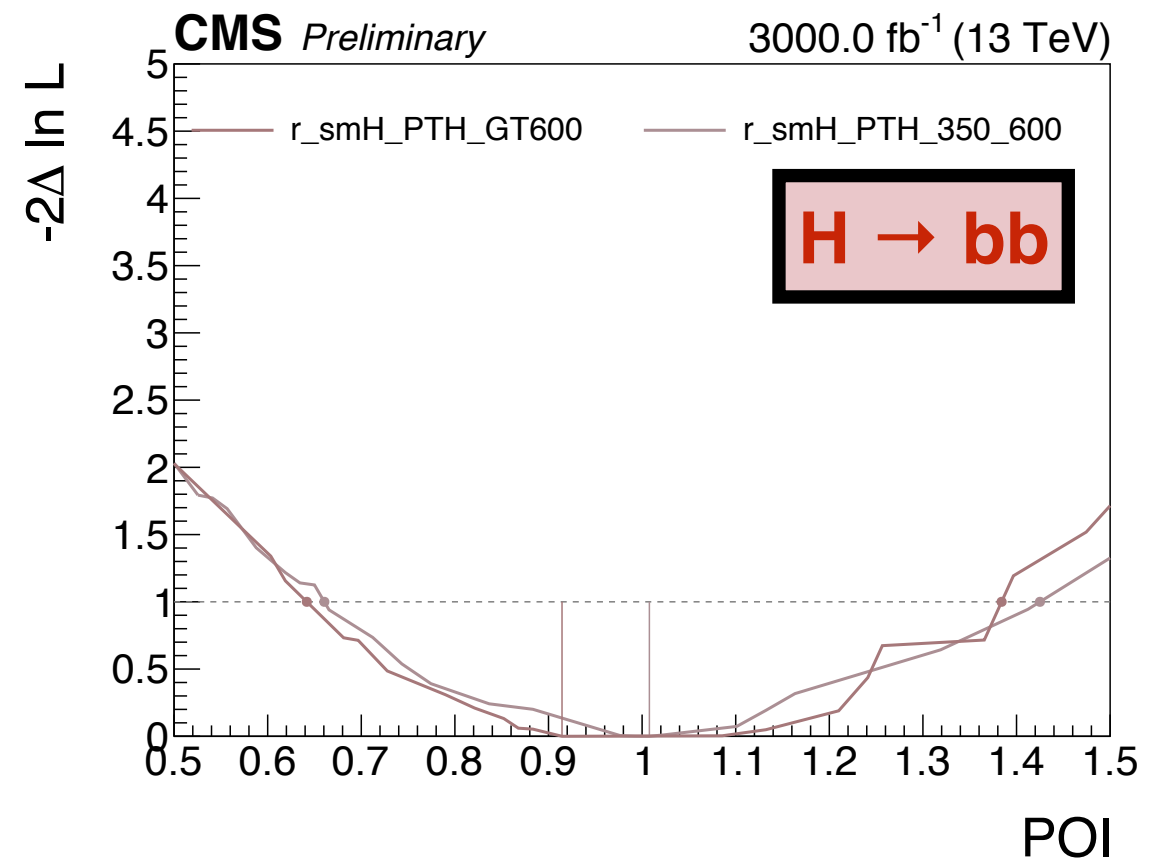
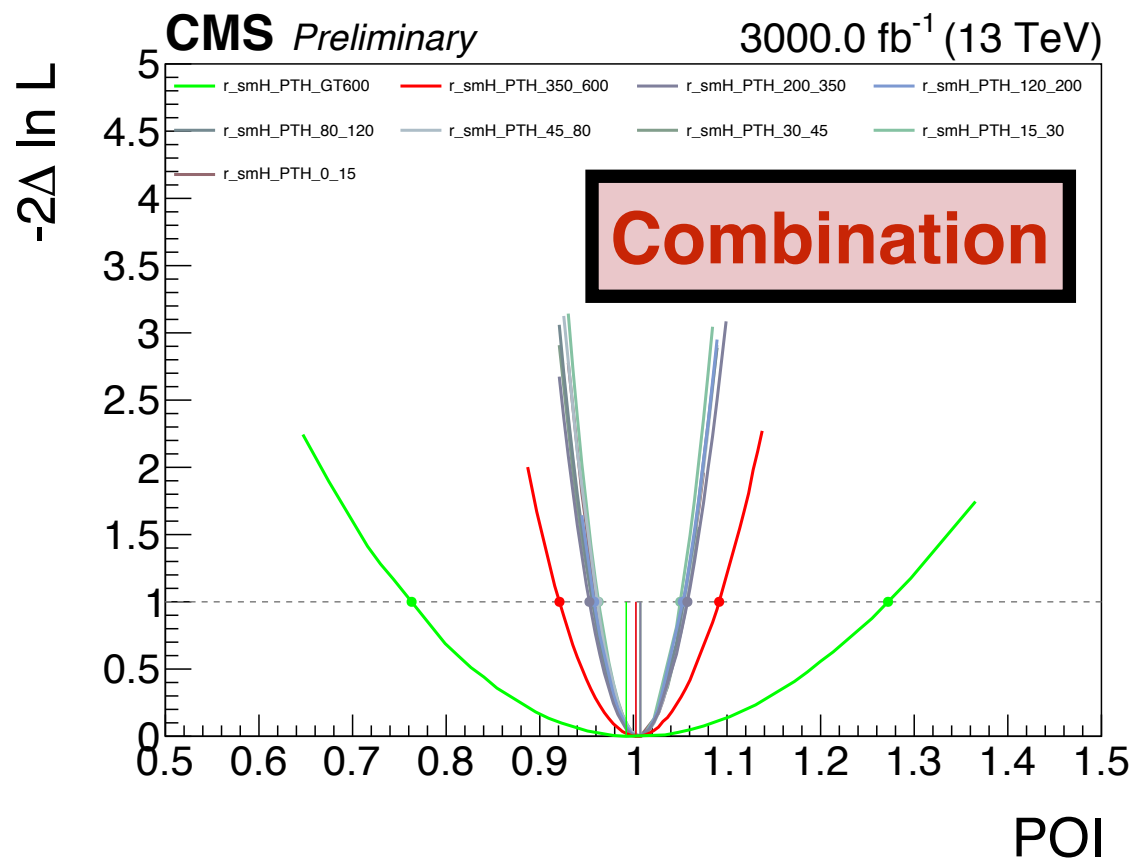
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 120 (2018), no. 7]

Only for (high) p_T^H

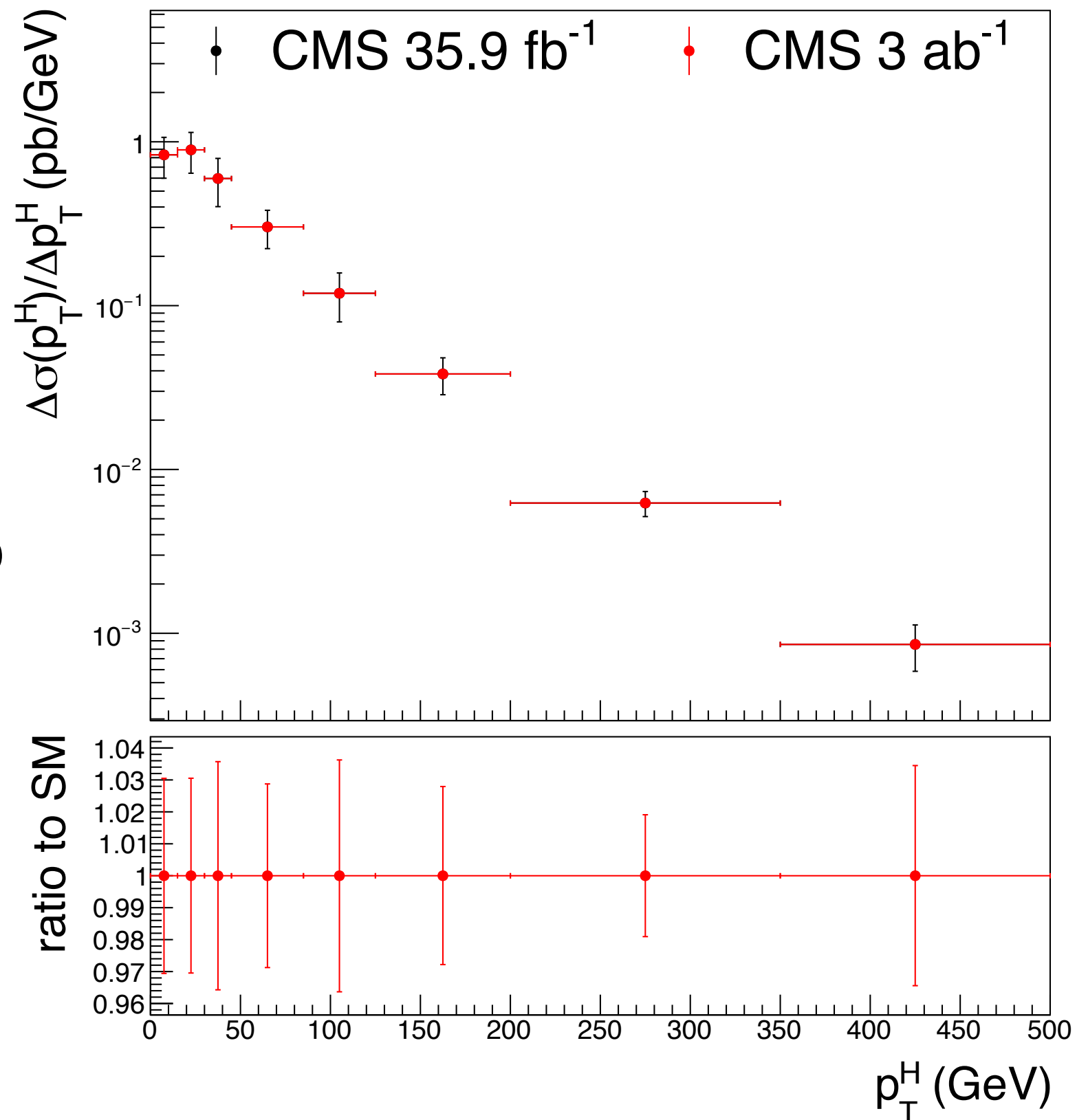
- p_T spectrum, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma / H \rightarrow ZZ / H \rightarrow bb$ / combination
- 2D-differential p_T / N_{jets} - **TODO**
- Interpretation:
 - κ_b vs. κ_c : BRs freely floating / BRs(**κ**)
 - κ_t vs. c_g : BRs freely floating / BRs(**κ**)
- Notable omissions:
 - 1D N_{jets} , $|y_H|$, $p_{T, \text{jet}}$
 - κ_t vs. κ_b : BRs freely floating / BRs(**κ**)

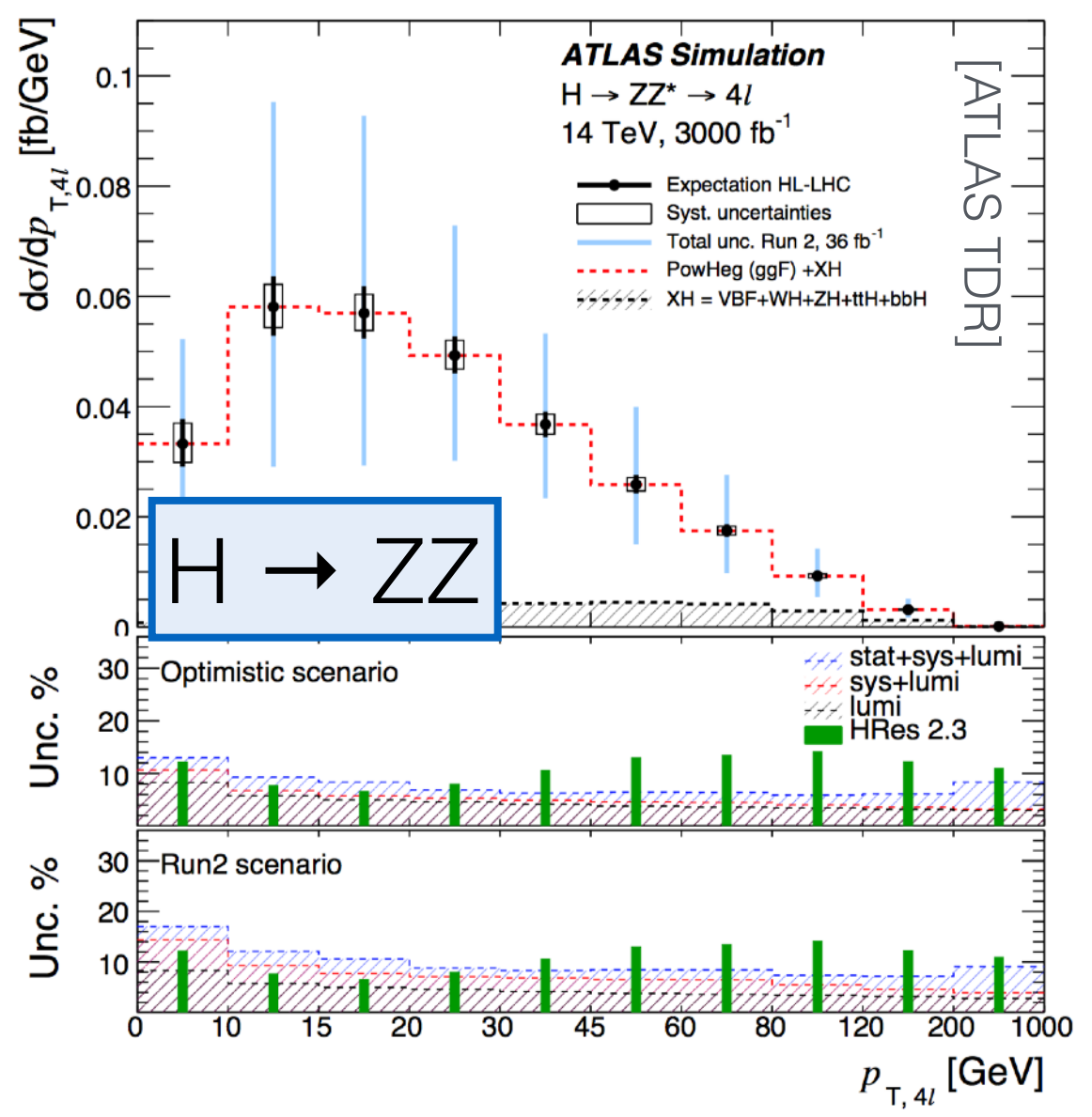
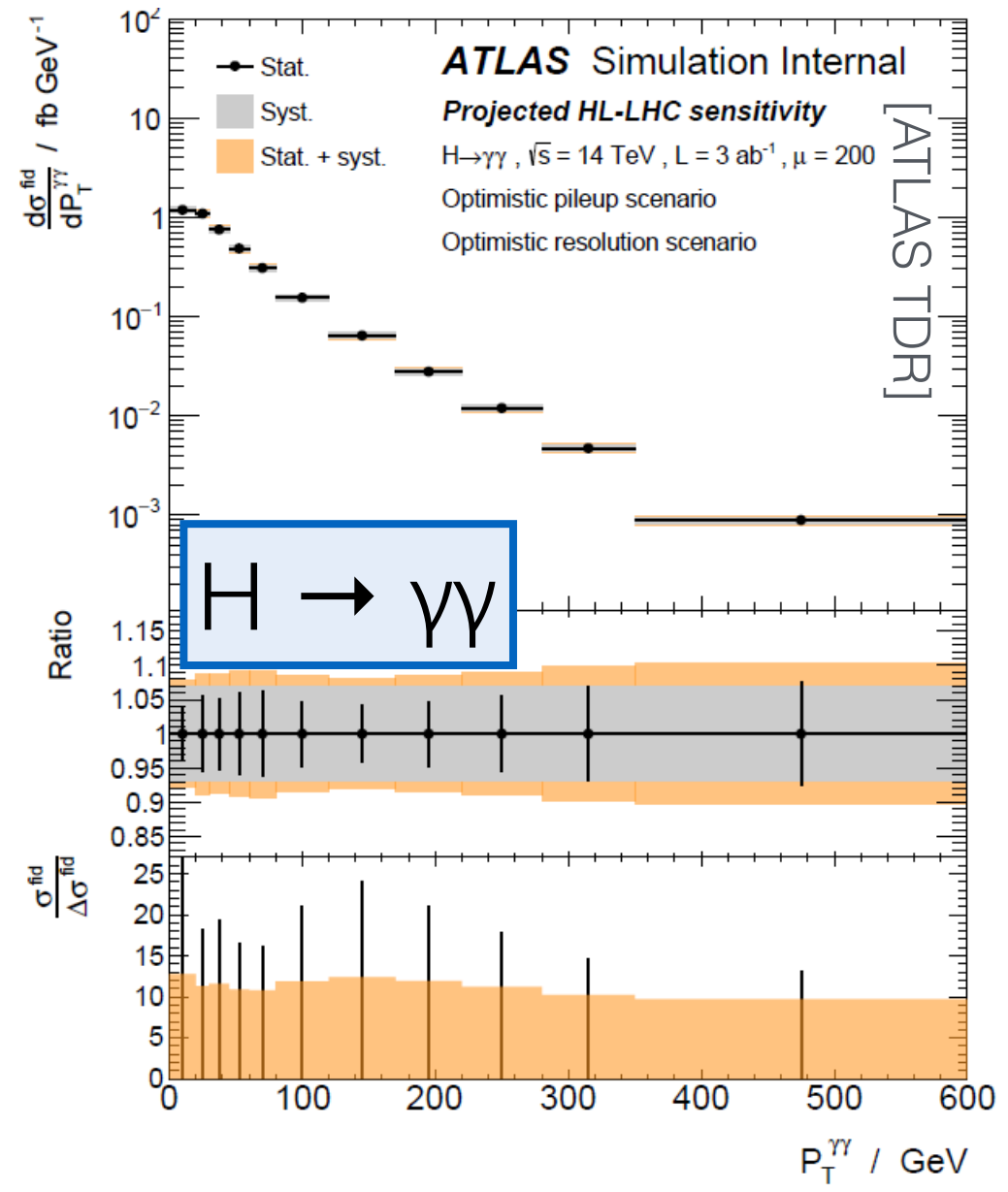


	0-15	15-30	30-45	45-80	80-120	120-200	200-350	350-600	>600
H → $\gamma\gamma$	38.00%	36.43%	37.58%	35.78%	37.65%	29.68%	42.45%	71.67%	699.73%
H → ZZ	36.19%	41.66%	27.68%		36.20%		29.14%		
H → bb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.97%	339.05%
Comb.	27.58%	27.79%	33.88%	30.91%	33.39%	28.25%	39.69%	67.31%	304.96%
Improv.	27.40%	23.70%	9.80%	13.60%	11.30%	4.80%	6.50%	6.10%	56.40%



- Very naive result presented at **HL meeting at Fermilab**
- Simply scaling observed uncertainties by $\sqrt{35.9/3000}$
- Moved central values to SM expectation
- Yields **$\sim 3\%$** uncertainties (a bit by construction of course), comparable to the ATLAS projections





- ~5% uncertainties for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, between 5-10% for $H \rightarrow ZZ$
- For $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, Improvement by a factor of ~8-9, really close to $\sqrt{3000/36} \simeq 9$ (scaling only stat., assuming same syst.)
- **<5%** uncertainty achievable with a combination