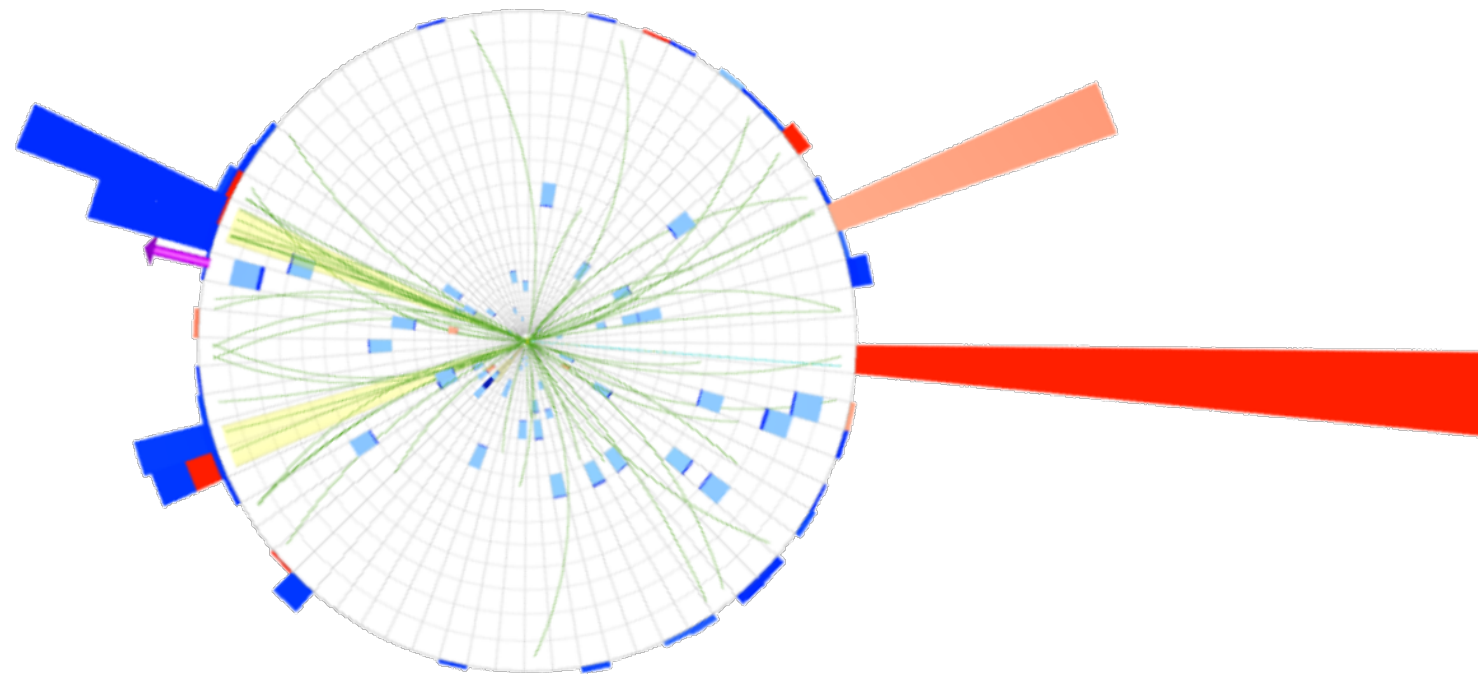


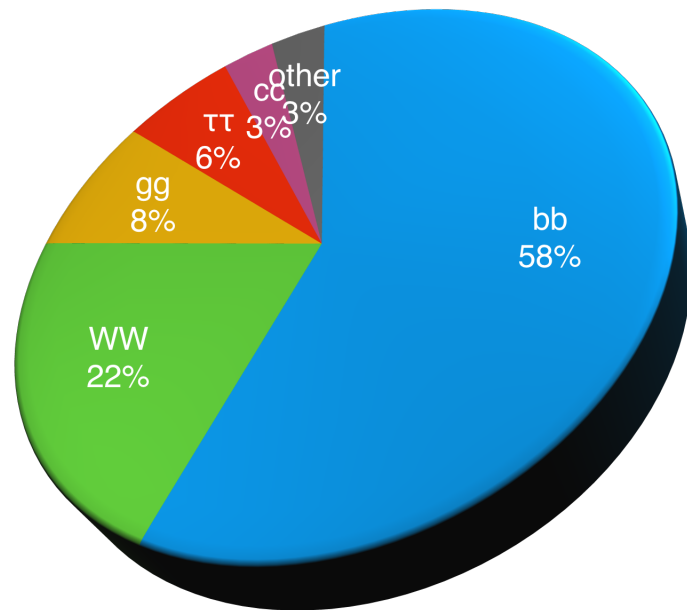


Observation of Hbb at CMS

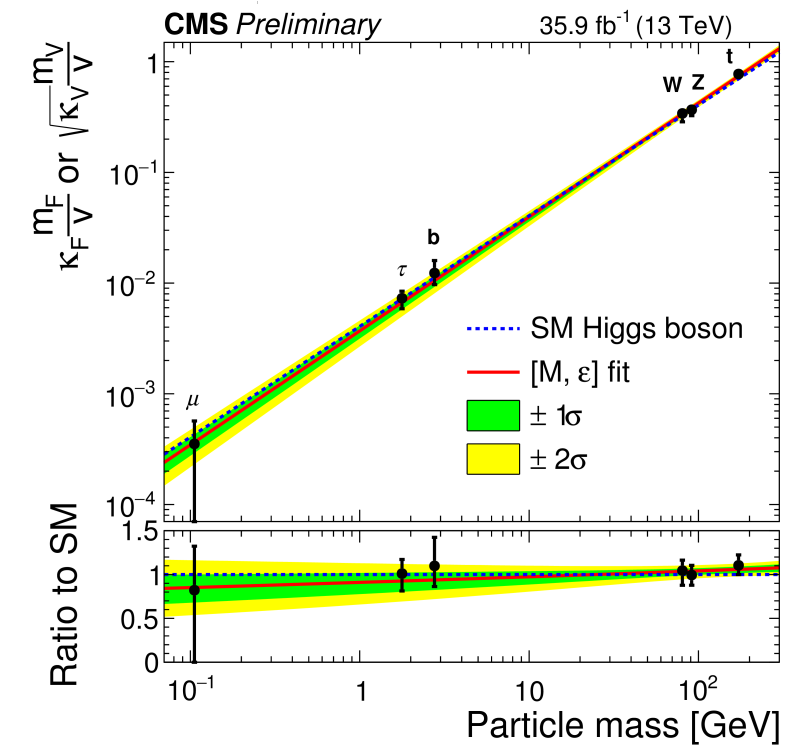
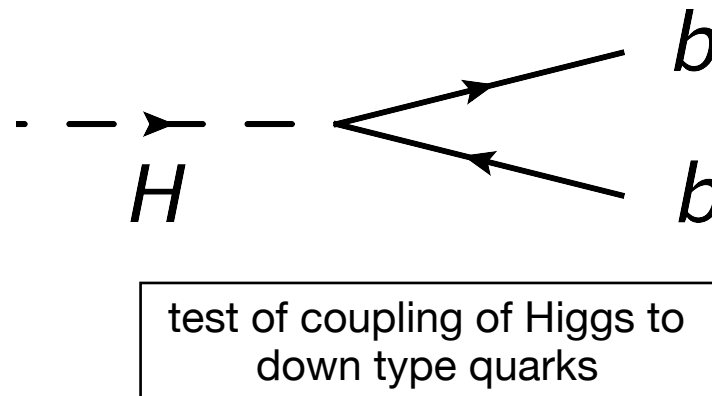
Pirmin Berger (ETH Zürich), on behalf of the CMS Collaboration



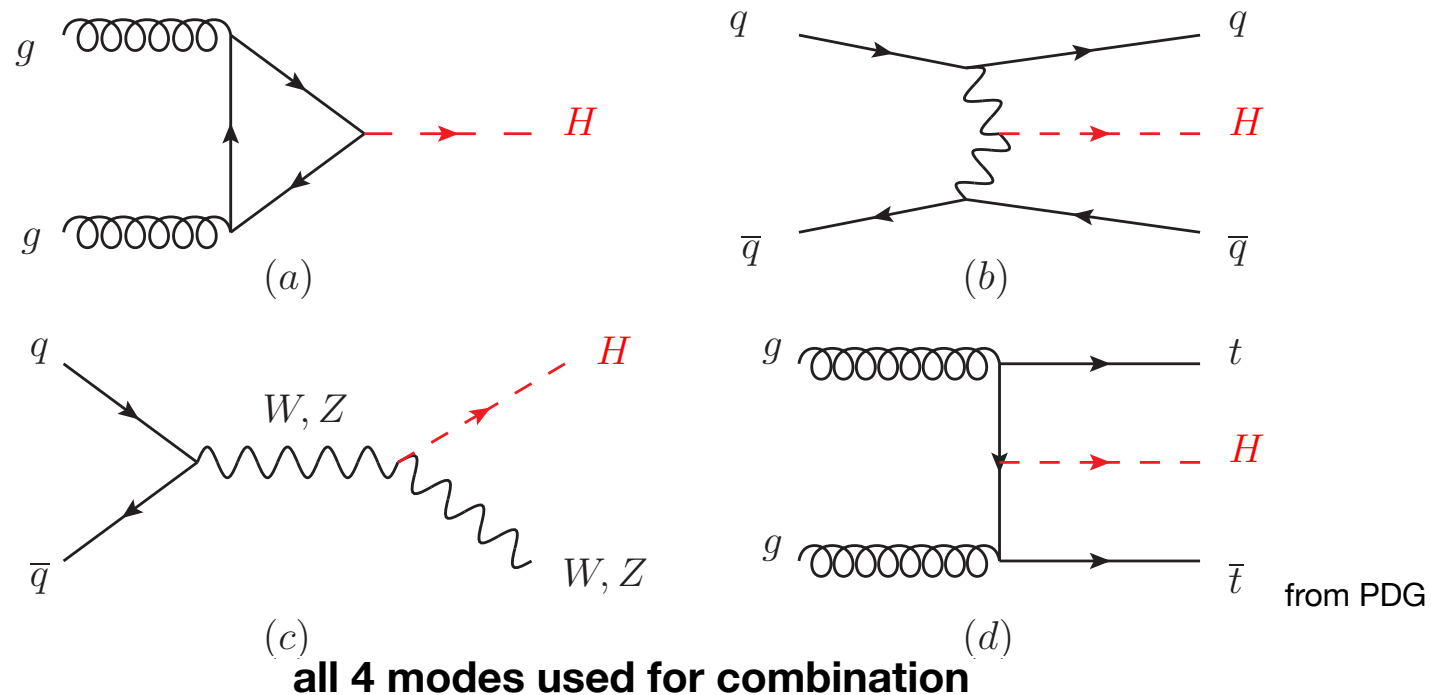
Higgs Boson decay to $b\bar{b}$ quark pair



decay branching ratio

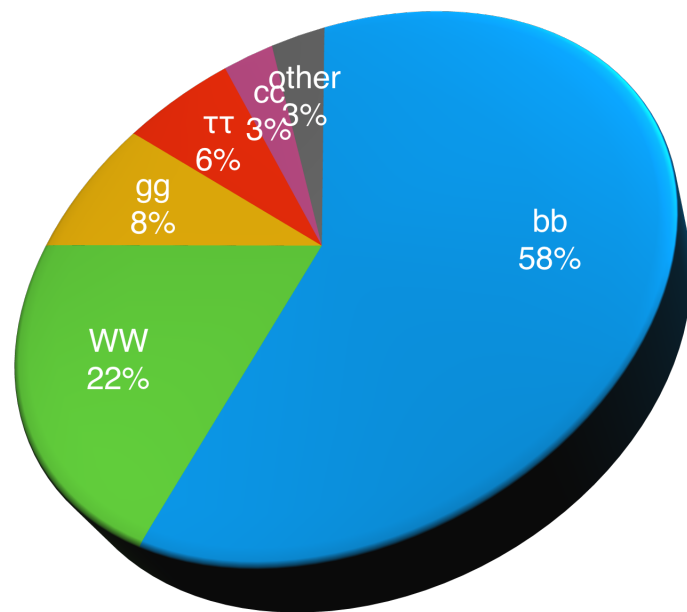


Major Higgs production modes at LHC

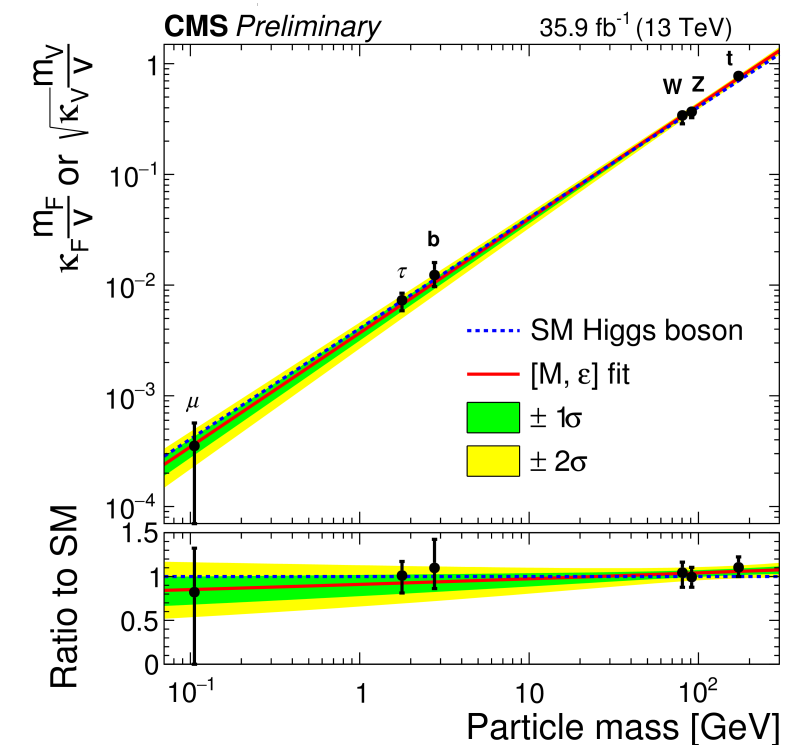
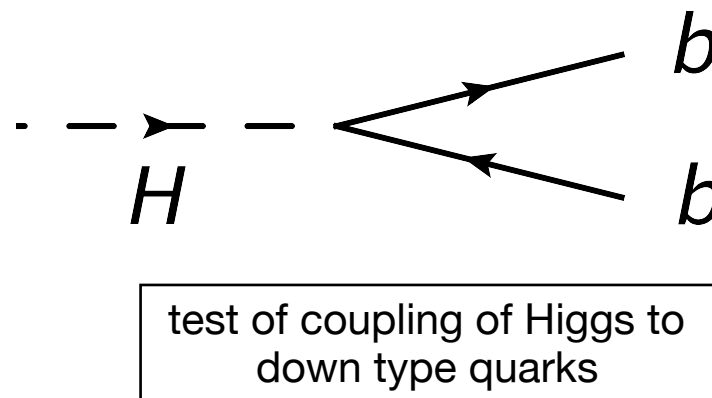


from PDG

Higgs Boson decay to $b\bar{b}$ quark pair

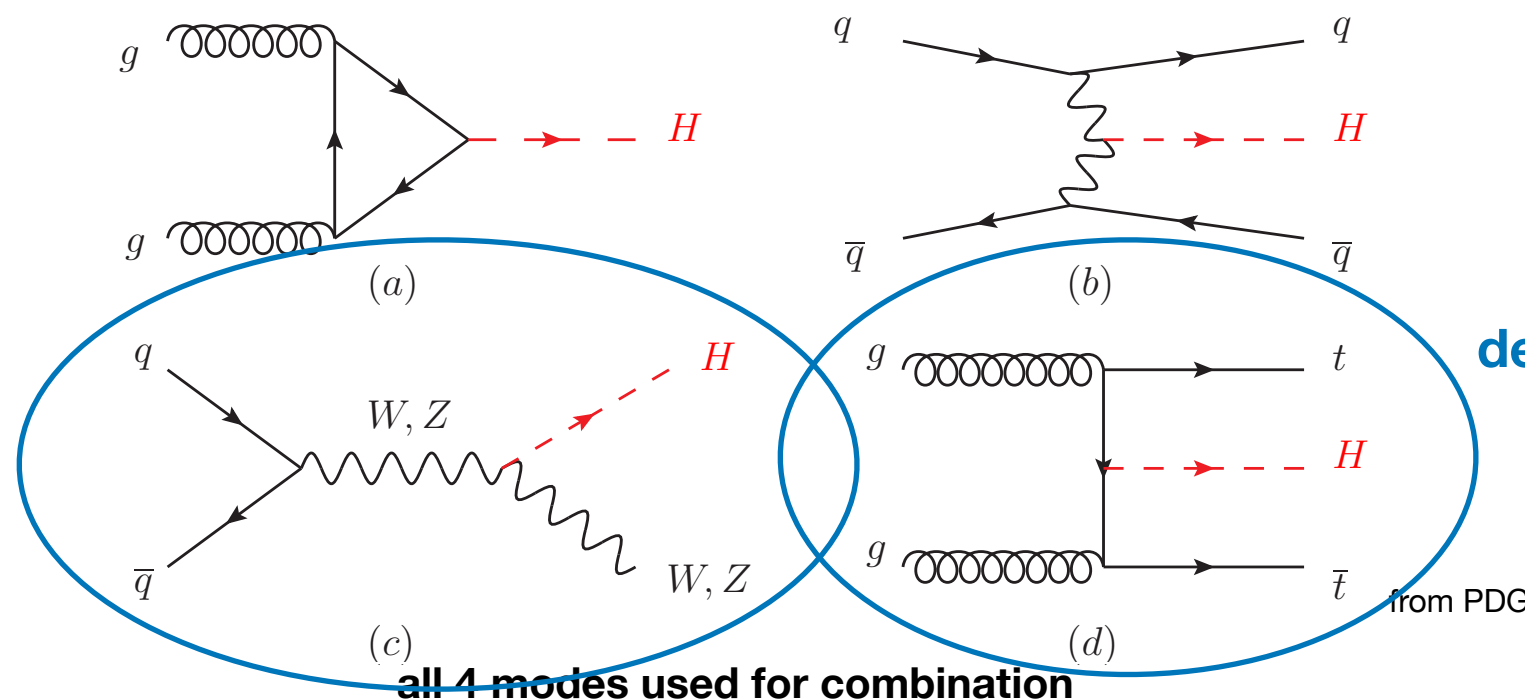


decay branching ratio



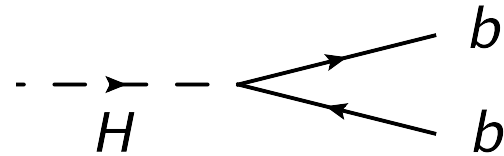
Major Higgs production modes at LHC

this talk
will focus
on new
VHbb
results

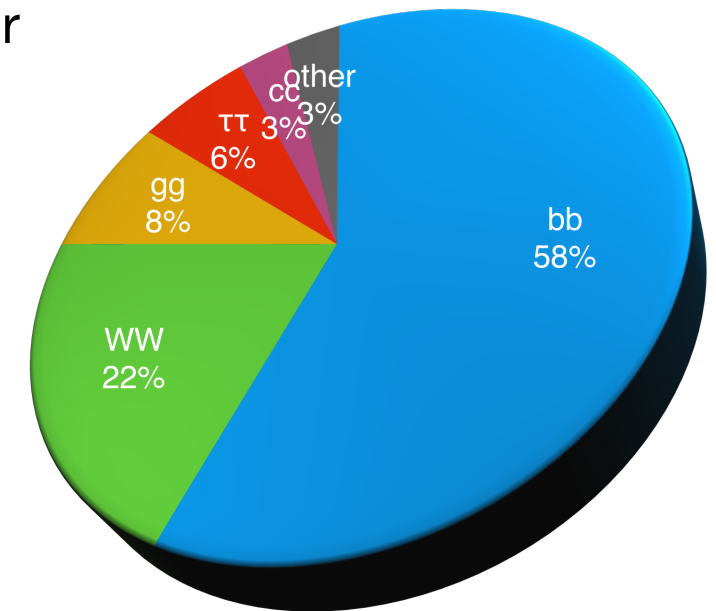


from PDG

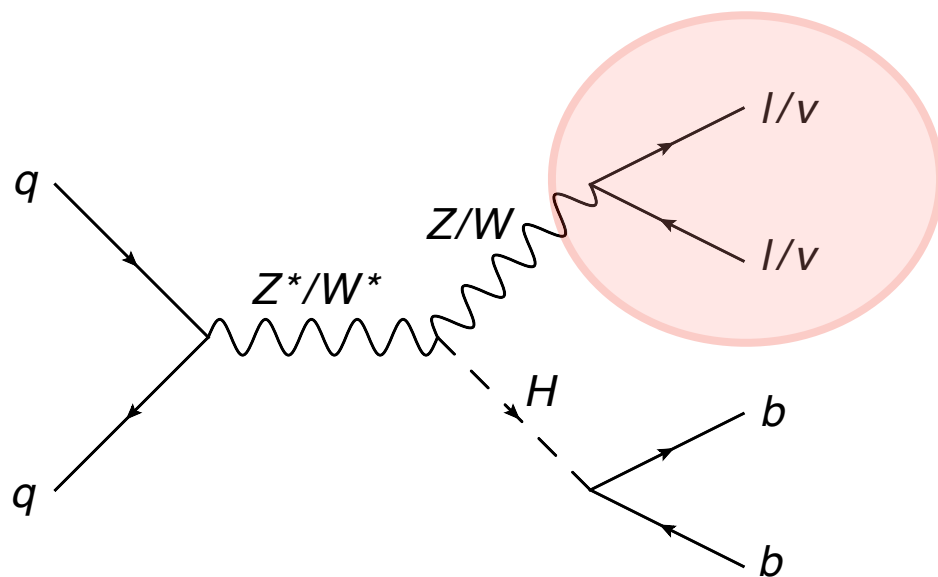
- Higgs boson has largest **branching ratio** for decay to $b\bar{b}$ quark pair



- challenges:
 - large **background** consisting of QCD multi jet events with two b-jets
- VH production and $t\bar{t}H$ production mode most significant to study $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay



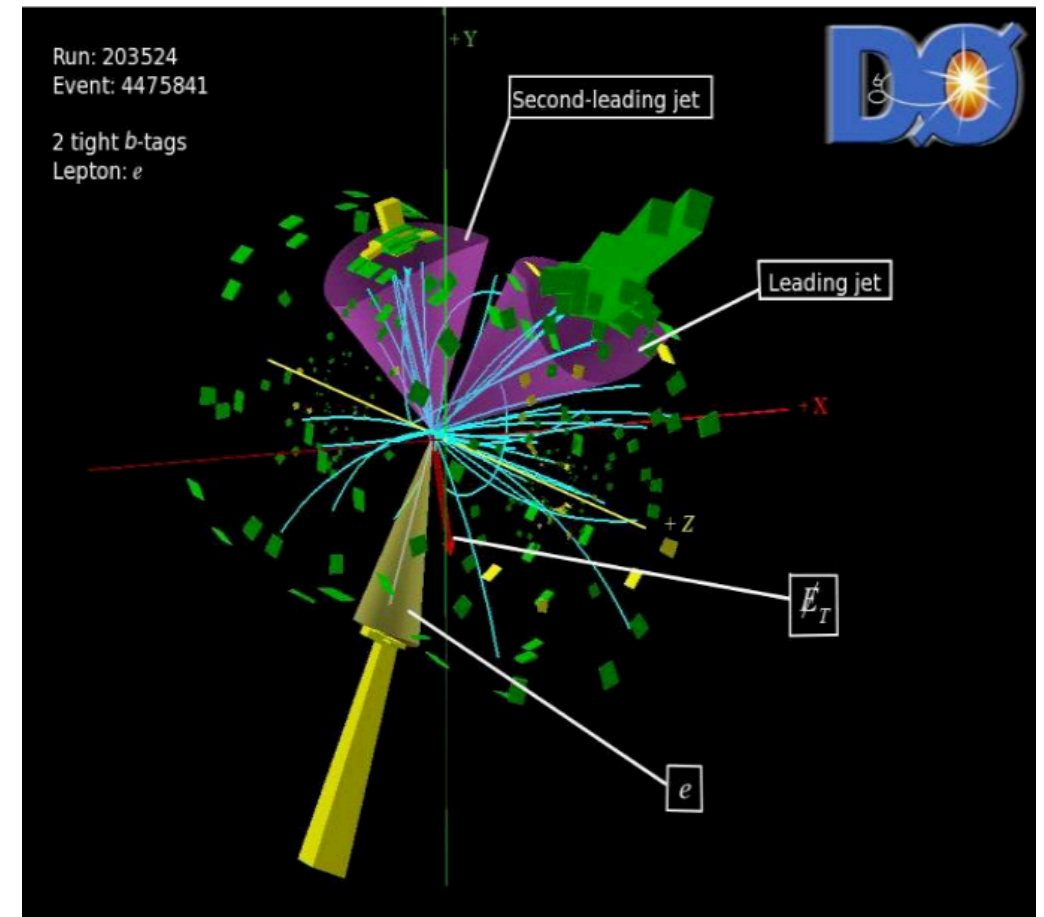
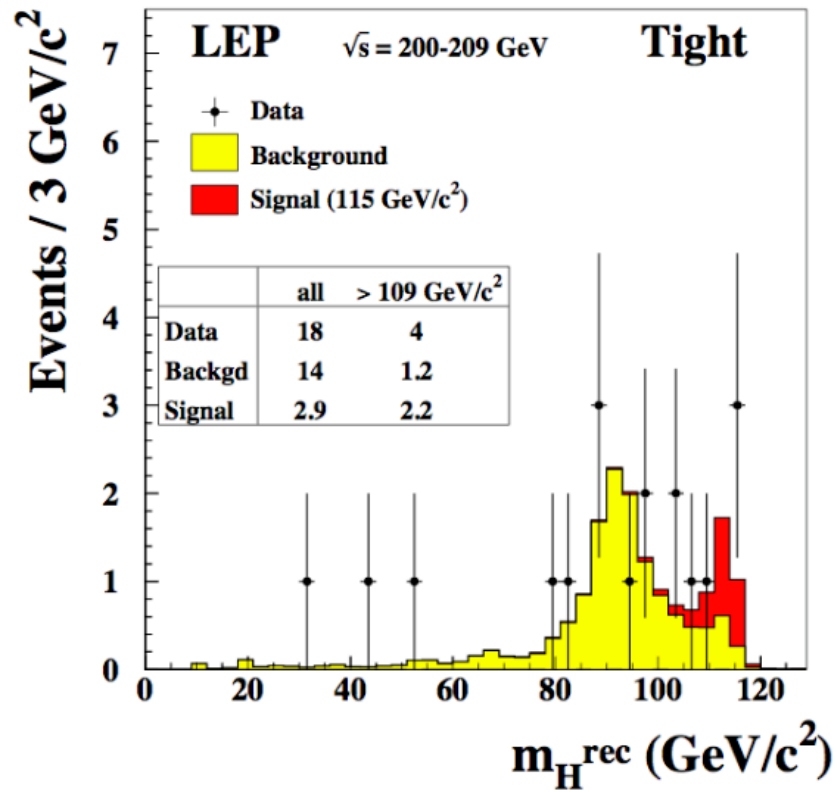
Associated production with a Vector Boson (VH)



- reduces the background (from QCD) since it requires additional leptons with invariant mass of vector boson or missing energy
- can trigger leptons/ $E_{T,miss}$
- 3 channels
 - 0 leptons
 - 1 lepton
 - 2 leptons

History of VHbb searches

started already at LEP

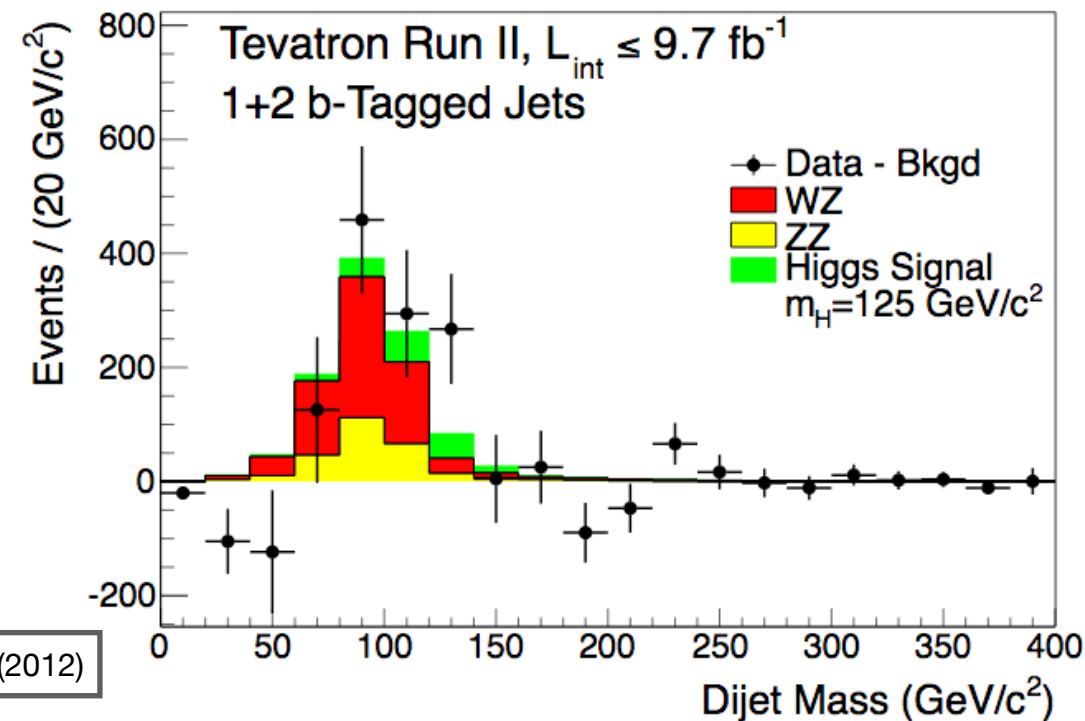


CDF+D0 combined

VHbb most sensitive channel
in Tevatron Higgs search

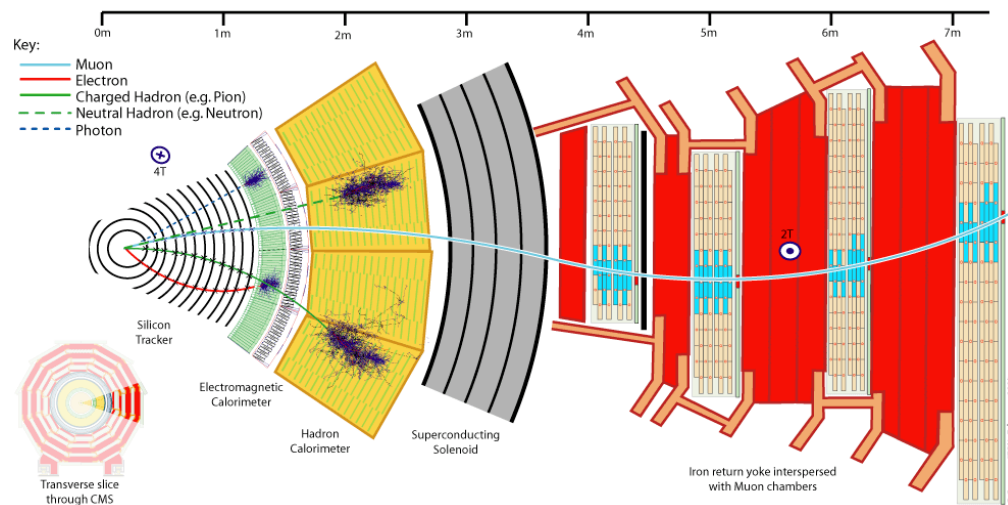
2012:
observed significance: 2.8
for $m_H = 125\text{ GeV}$

PRL109 071804 (2012)

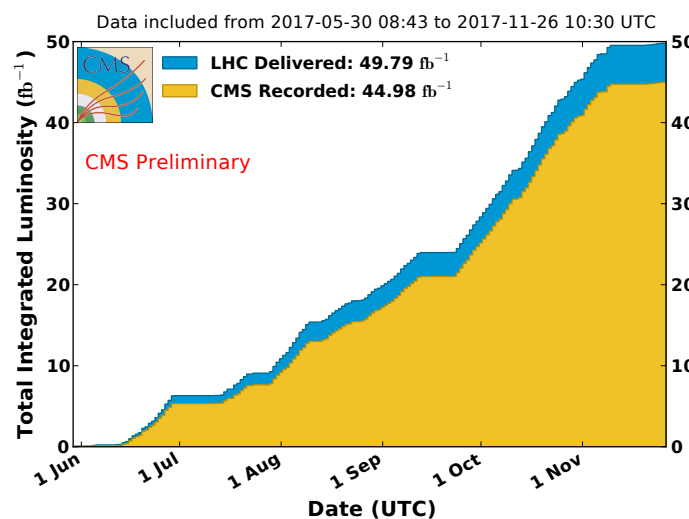


LHC era

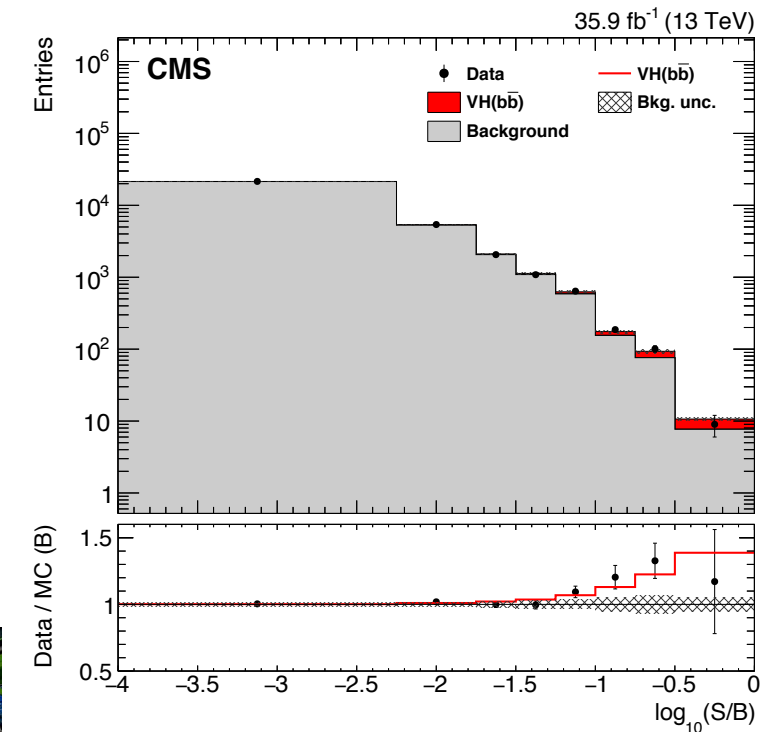
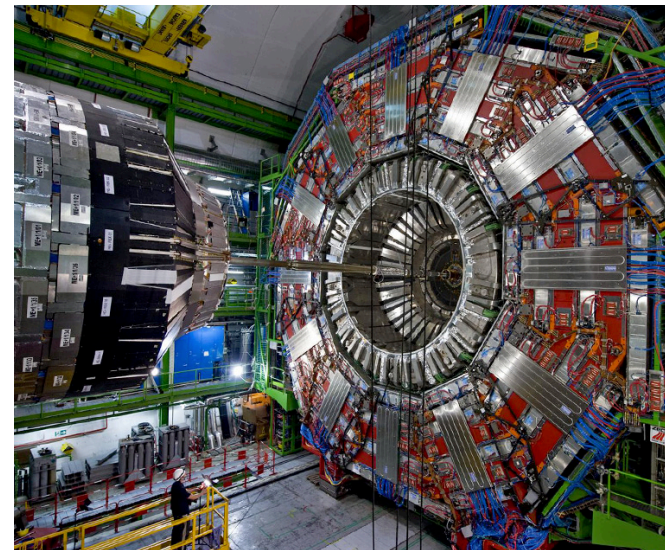
- VHbb analysis is done at ATLAS and CMS
- started with 7 & 8 TeV in Run 1
 - ATLAS: observed (expected) significance: 1.4 (2.6)
 - CMS: observed (expected) significance: 2.1 (2.1)
- evidence for VHbb at the LHC established by ATLAS and CMS in 2017:
 - using $\sim 36 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ of 2016 dataset at 13 TeV
 - combined with Run 1



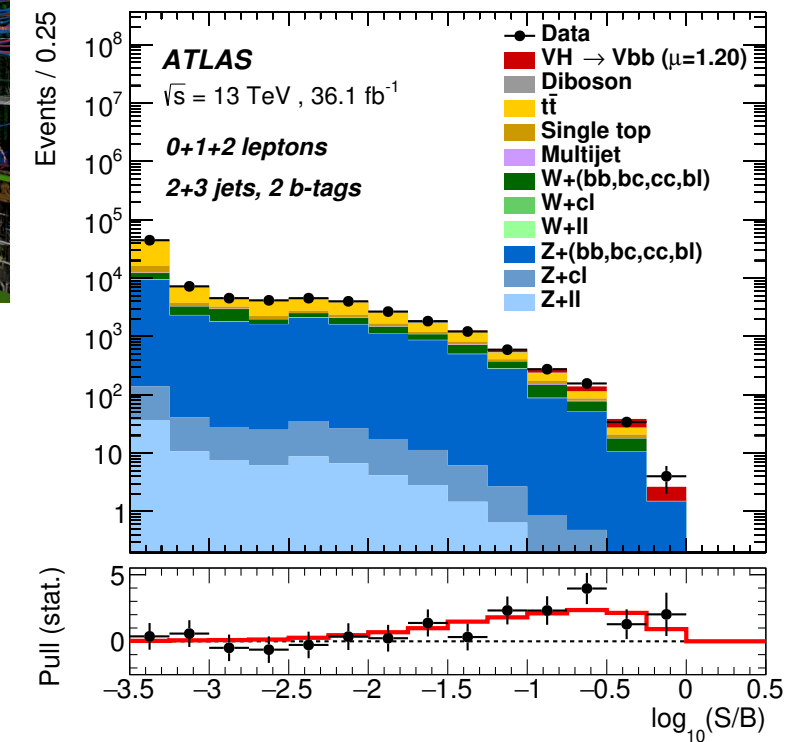
CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp, 2017, $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$



- great machine performance of LHC in 2017 => observation of (V)Hbb in reach!

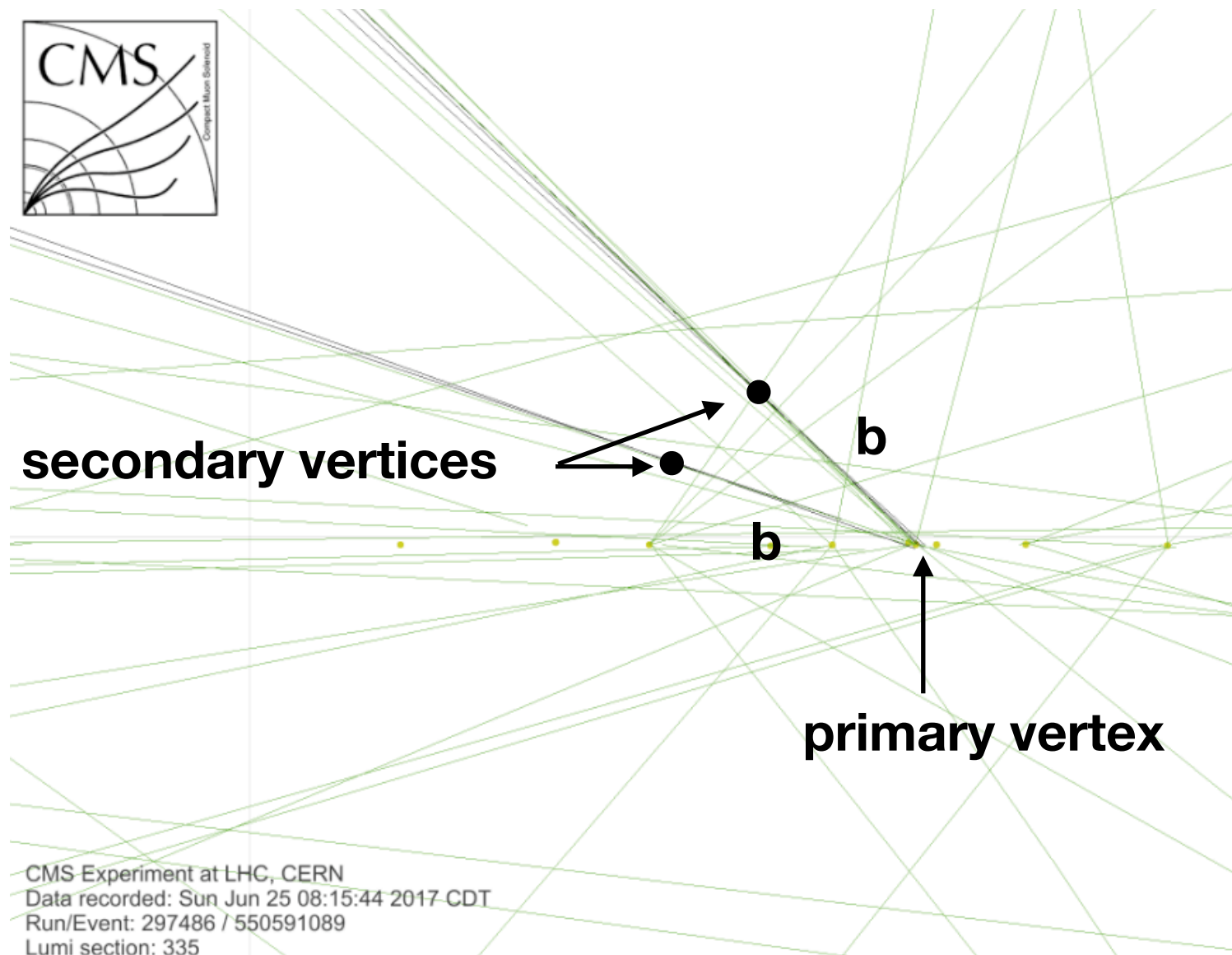
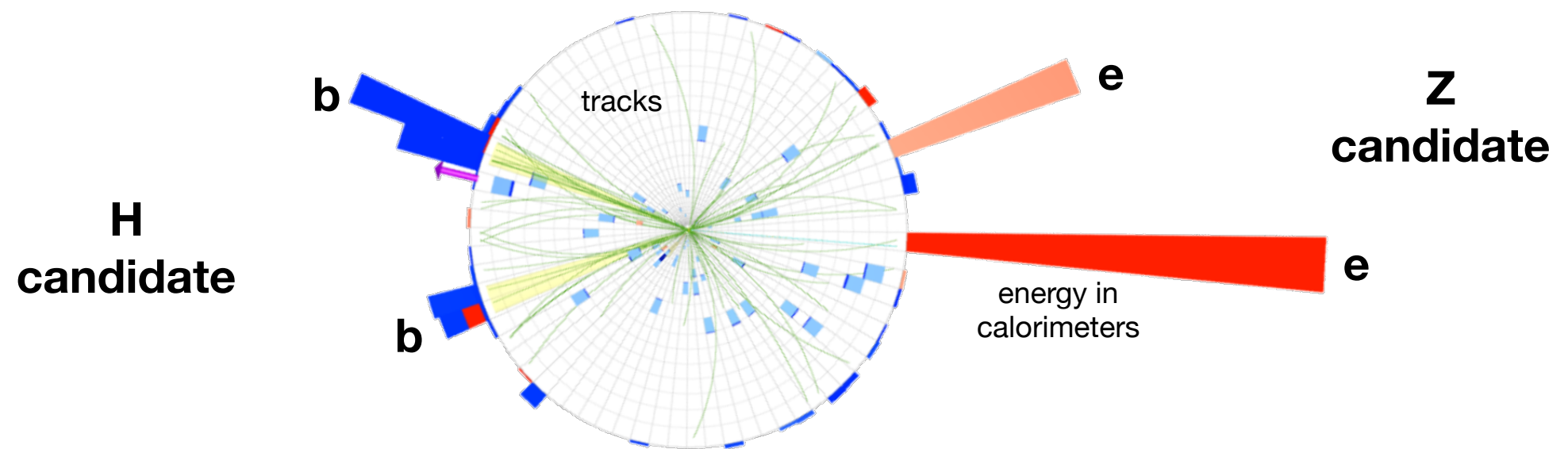


Phys. Lett. B 780 (2018) 501



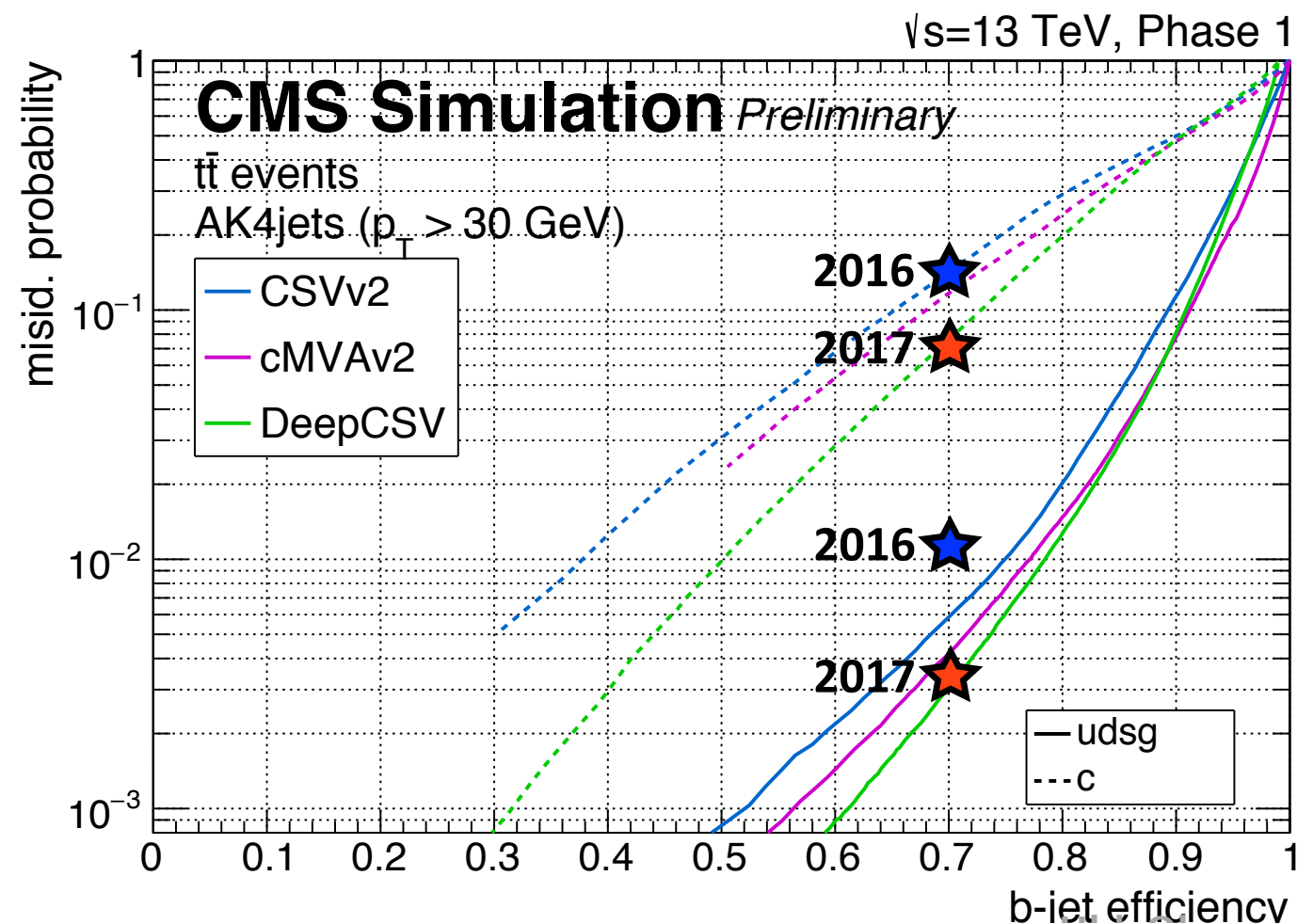
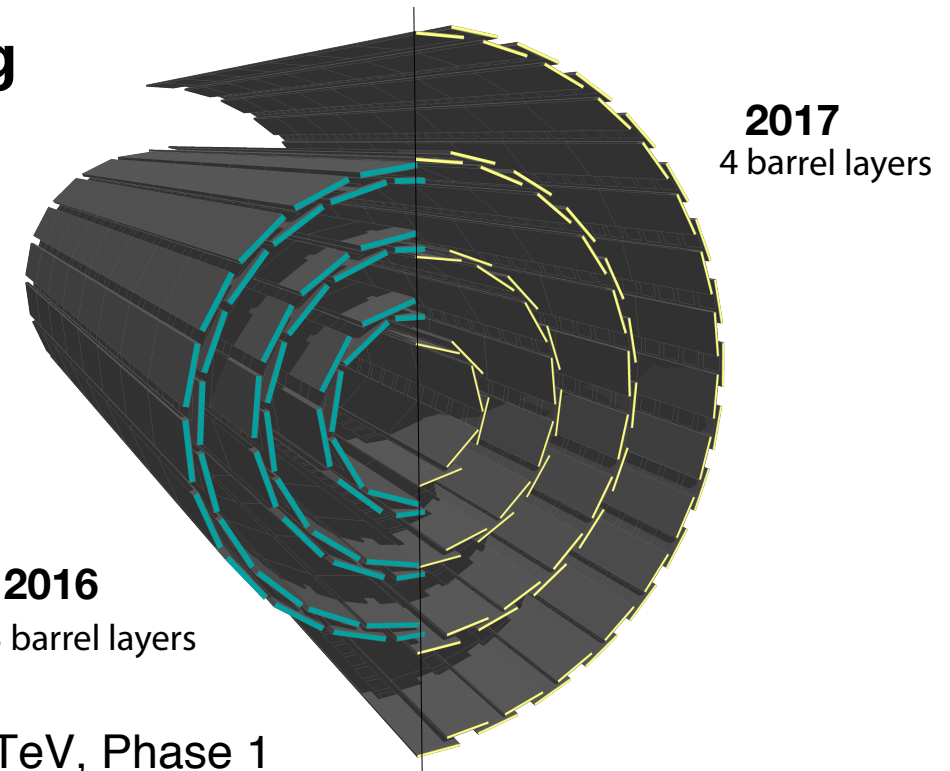
JHEP12 (2017) 024

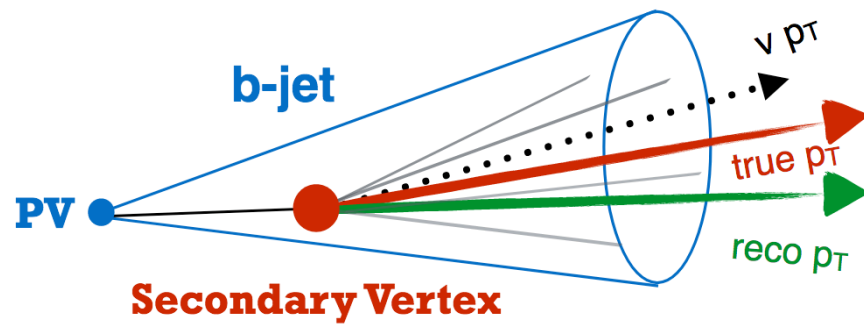
Object reconstruction



improvements in b-tagging

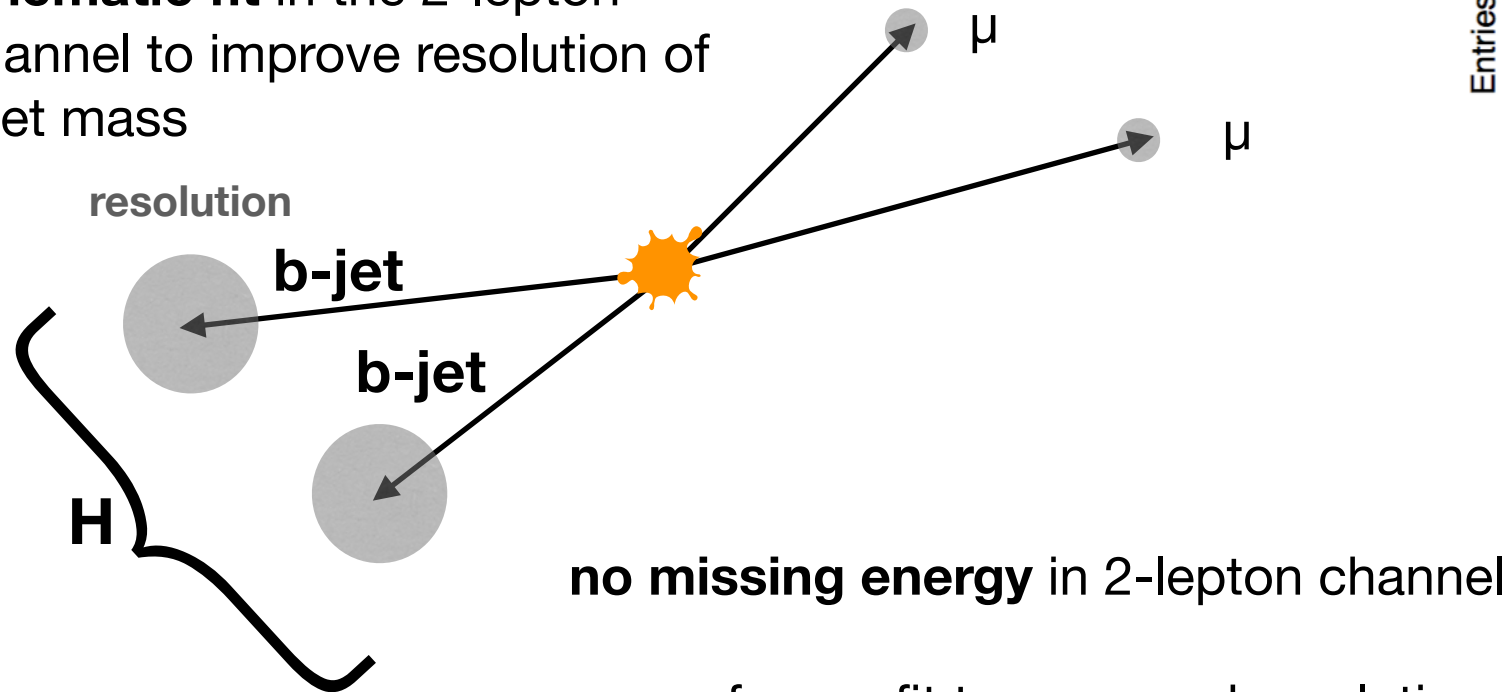
- identification of b-jets plays important role in search for Hbb coupling!
- new pixel detector with 4 instead of 3 layers
- new b-tagging algorithm: DeepCSV
 - ~ 70% efficiency for < 1% mis-tag rate for light (udscg) jets





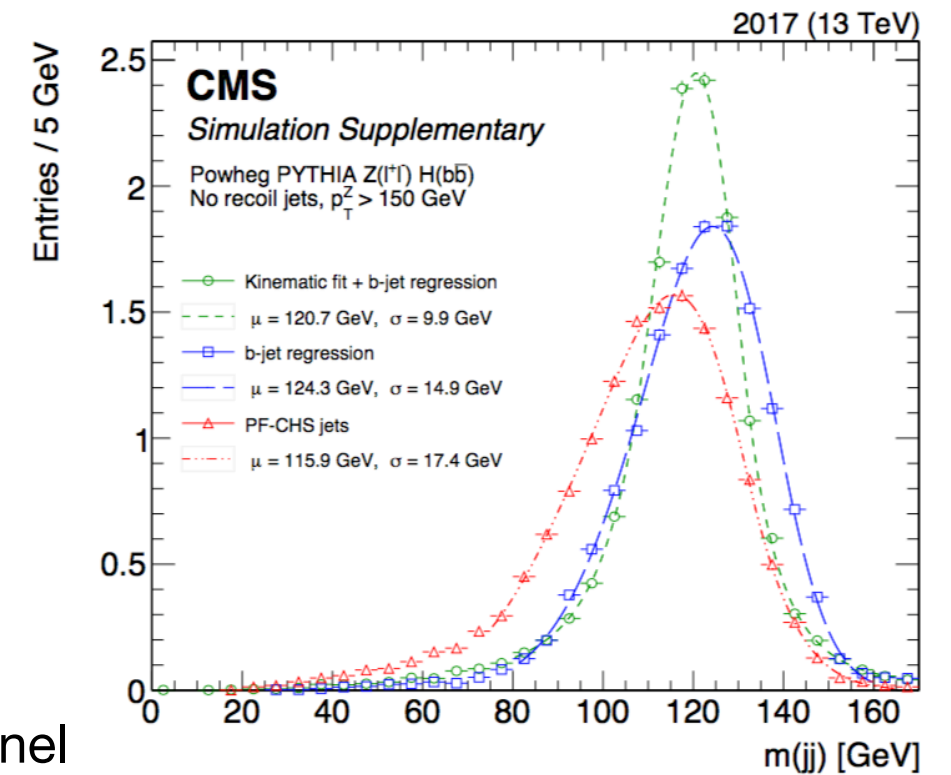
- **DNN regression for b-jets** (AK04) to recover the escaping neutrino in semi-leptonic decays
- FSR jet recovery: add back jets in $\Delta R < 0.8$ cone to Higgs candidate

- **kinematic fit** in the 2-lepton channel to improve resolution of dijet mass



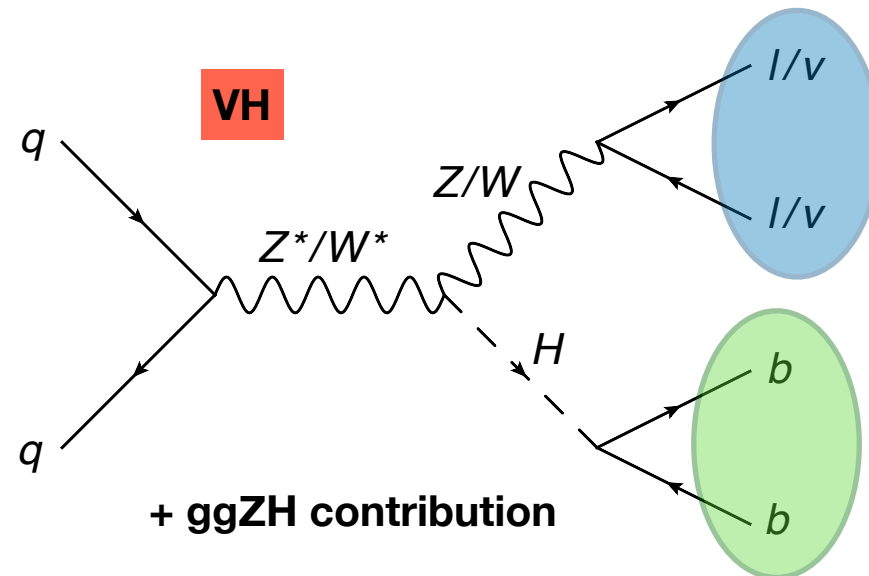
=> perform a fit to use good resolution on leptons to improve resolution of b-jets and therefore resolution of m_H

- **vector boson** reconstructed with leptons/MET



Signal and backgrounds

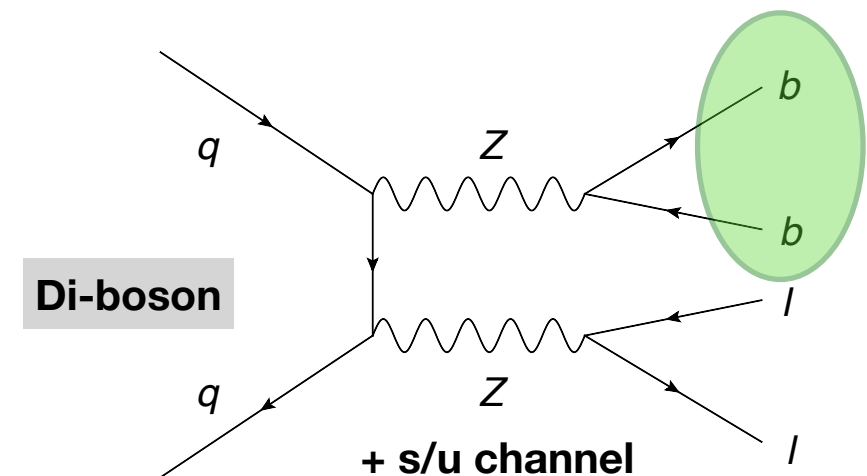
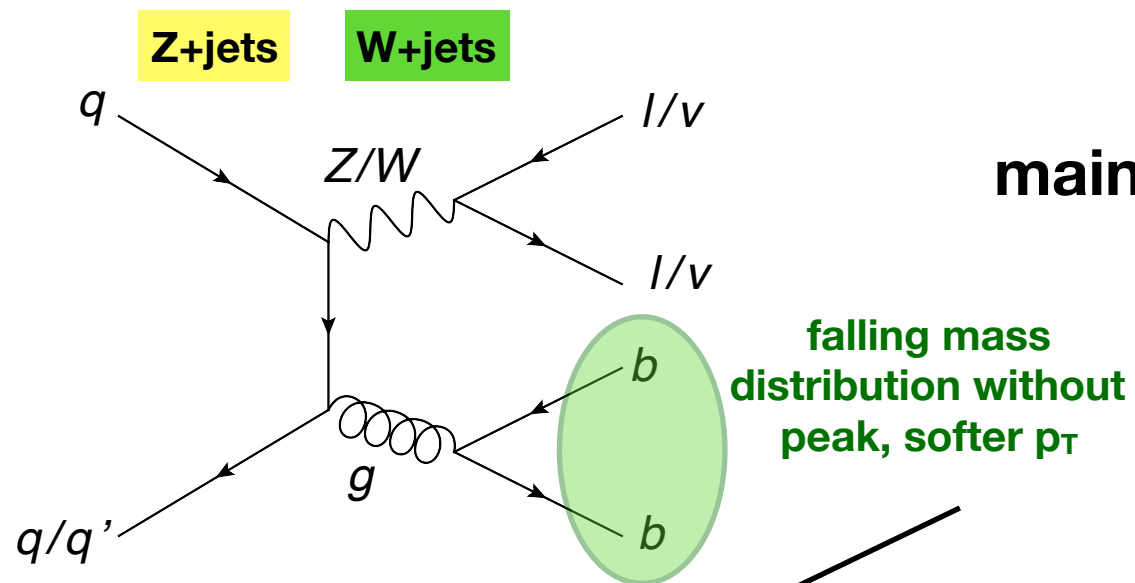
signal



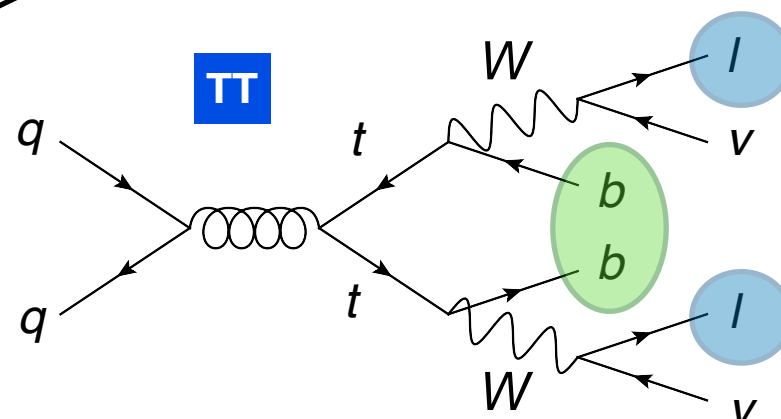
invariant mass has
a peak at m_V

invariant mass has
a peak at $m_H \sim 125$
GeV

main backgrounds



invariant mass has a
peak at m_V



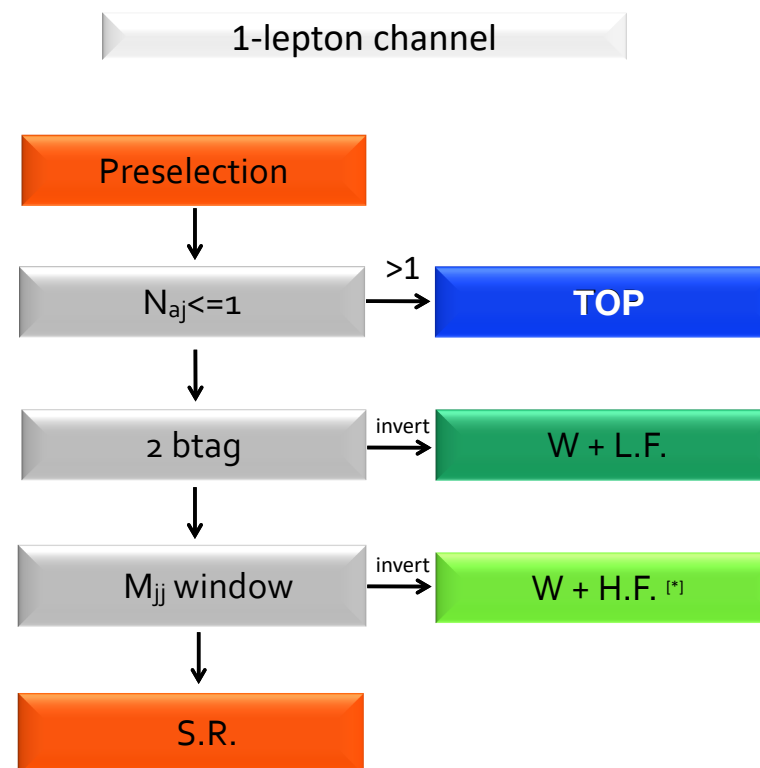
invariant mass has
flat distribution

if W decays
hadronically, more
additional jets

in each of the three channels define:

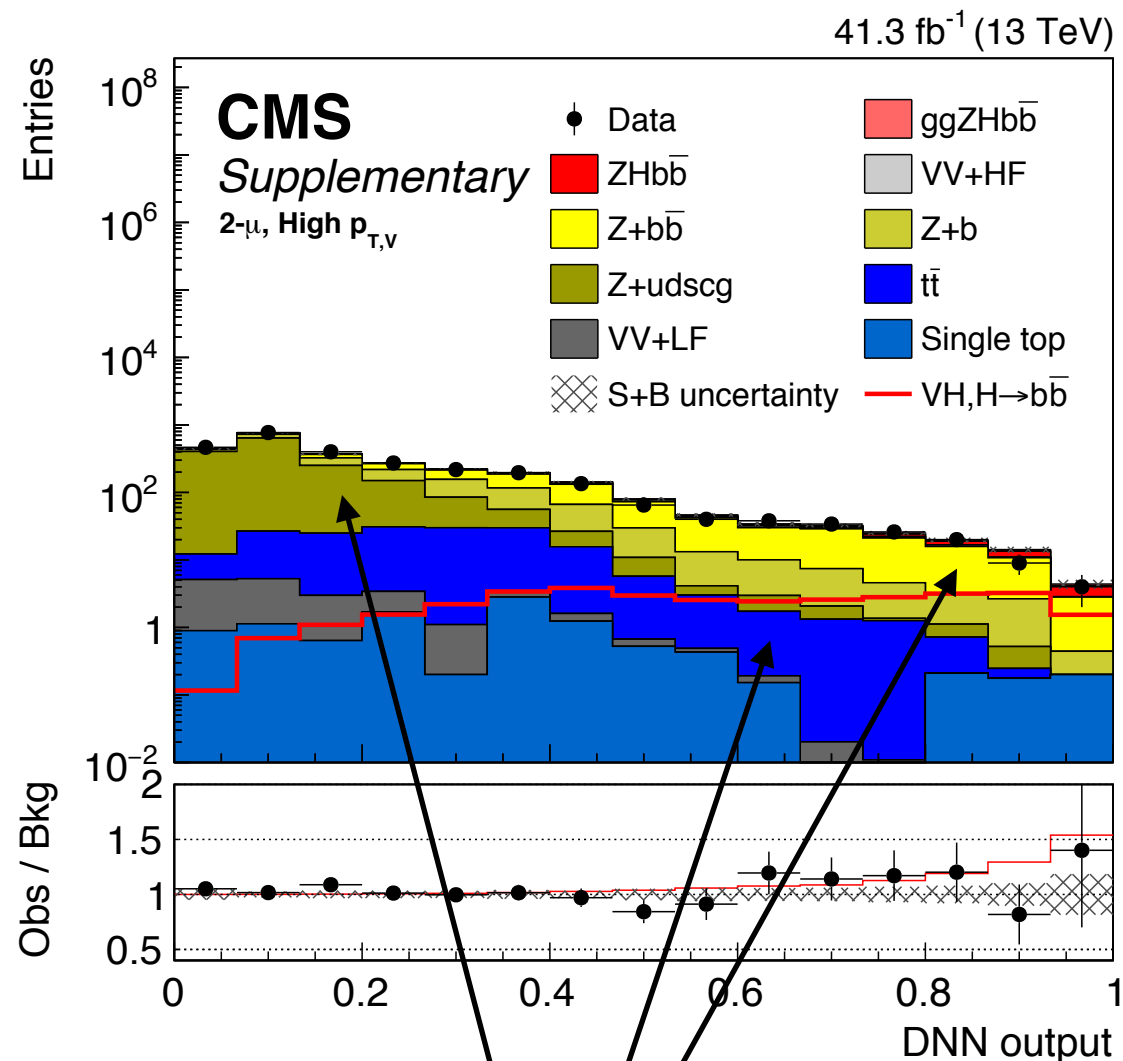
- a **signal region**:
 - to extract the signal strength
- **control regions for TT and V+jets** for
 - validation of DATA/MC agreement
 - constrain normalisation of backgrounds in a simultaneous fit of signal and control regions

simplified selection scheme



- signal regions still full of background, $S/B < 5\%$
- use MVA discriminator to increase sensitivity

- **DNN signal/background discriminator** trained in the signal regions

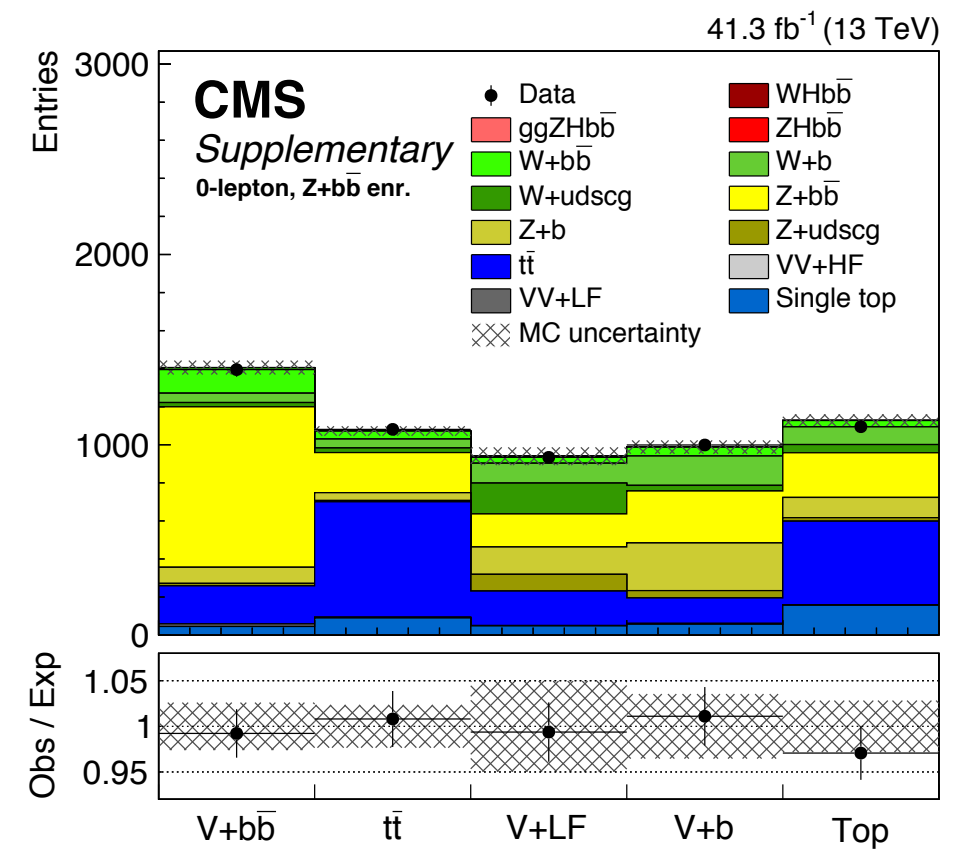
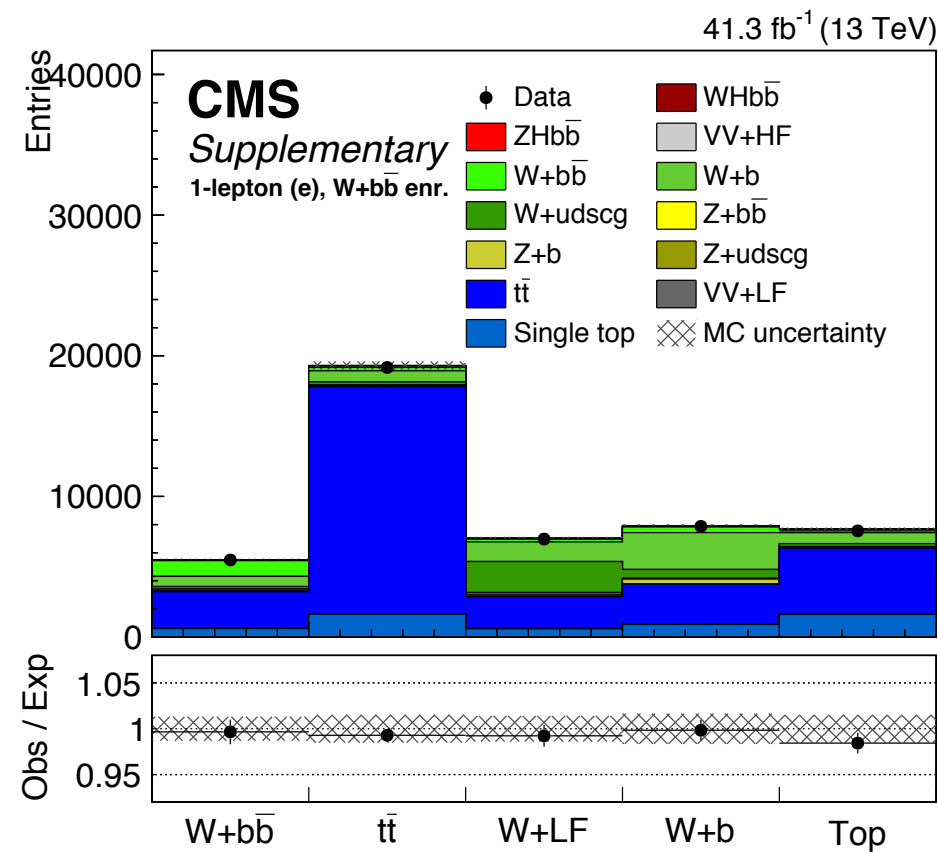


normalisation of backgrounds from
control region (see next slide)

- 16 selected input features validated in data/simulation agreement
 - b-tagging (DeepCSV) score of two Higgs candidate jets
 - kinematic variables: $p_T(H)$, m_H , m_V , $\Delta R(V, H)$, $E_{T,miss}$...
 - additional jet information, soft activity
- trained in the signal region only

- **multi-class DNN**

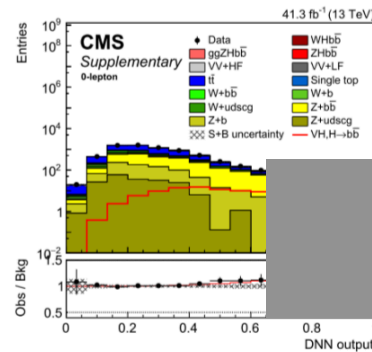
- separate the background processes in the **heavy flavour control region**
- same set of features as the signal/background discriminator
- trained in heavy flavour control regions



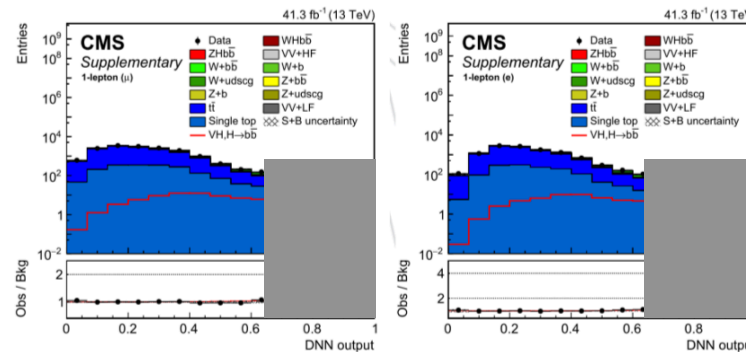
- what do we fit?

Signal regions for the 3 channels

0-lepton

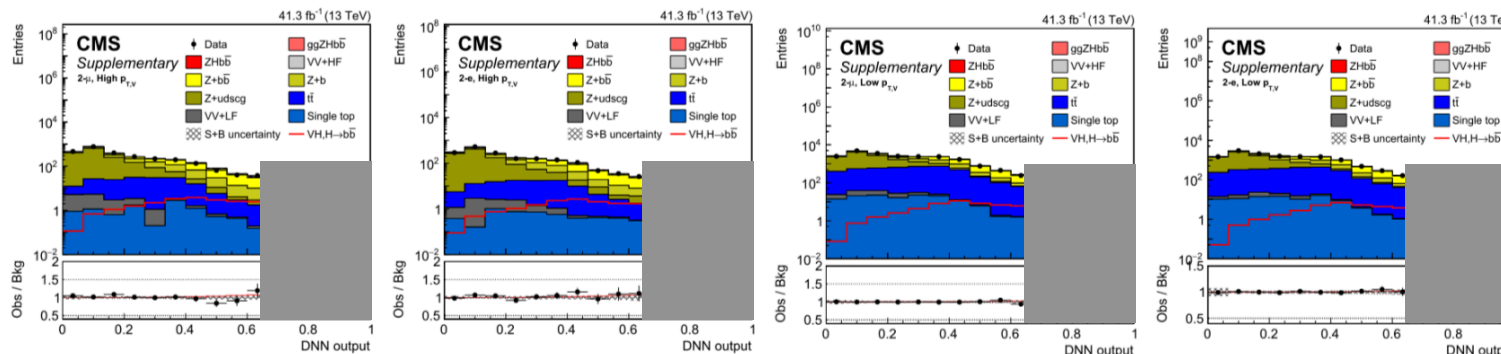


1-lepton



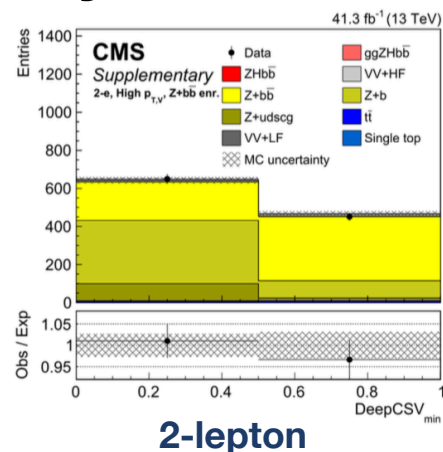
2-lepton

split in e/μ



split in e/μ and two categories of $p_T(V)$

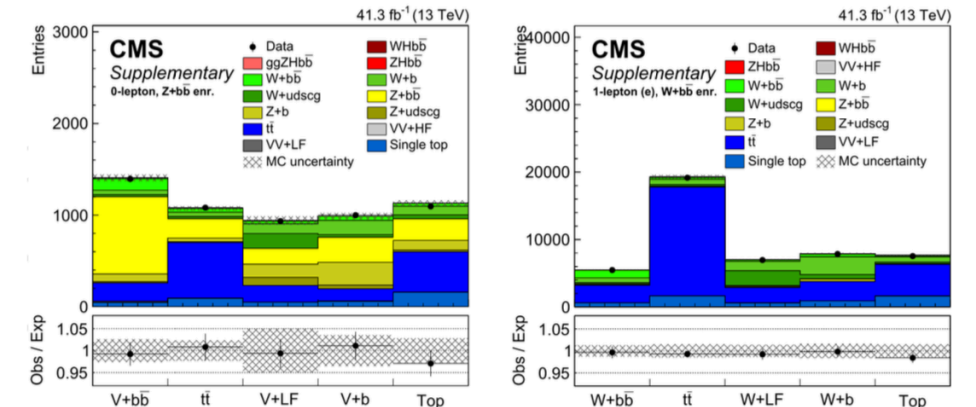
Heavy flavour control regions for 2-lepton channel



for 2-lepton channel:
2-bins of b-tag score
instead
(is enough)

split in e/μ and two categories of $p_T(V)$

Heavy flavour control regions with multi-output classifier



0-lepton

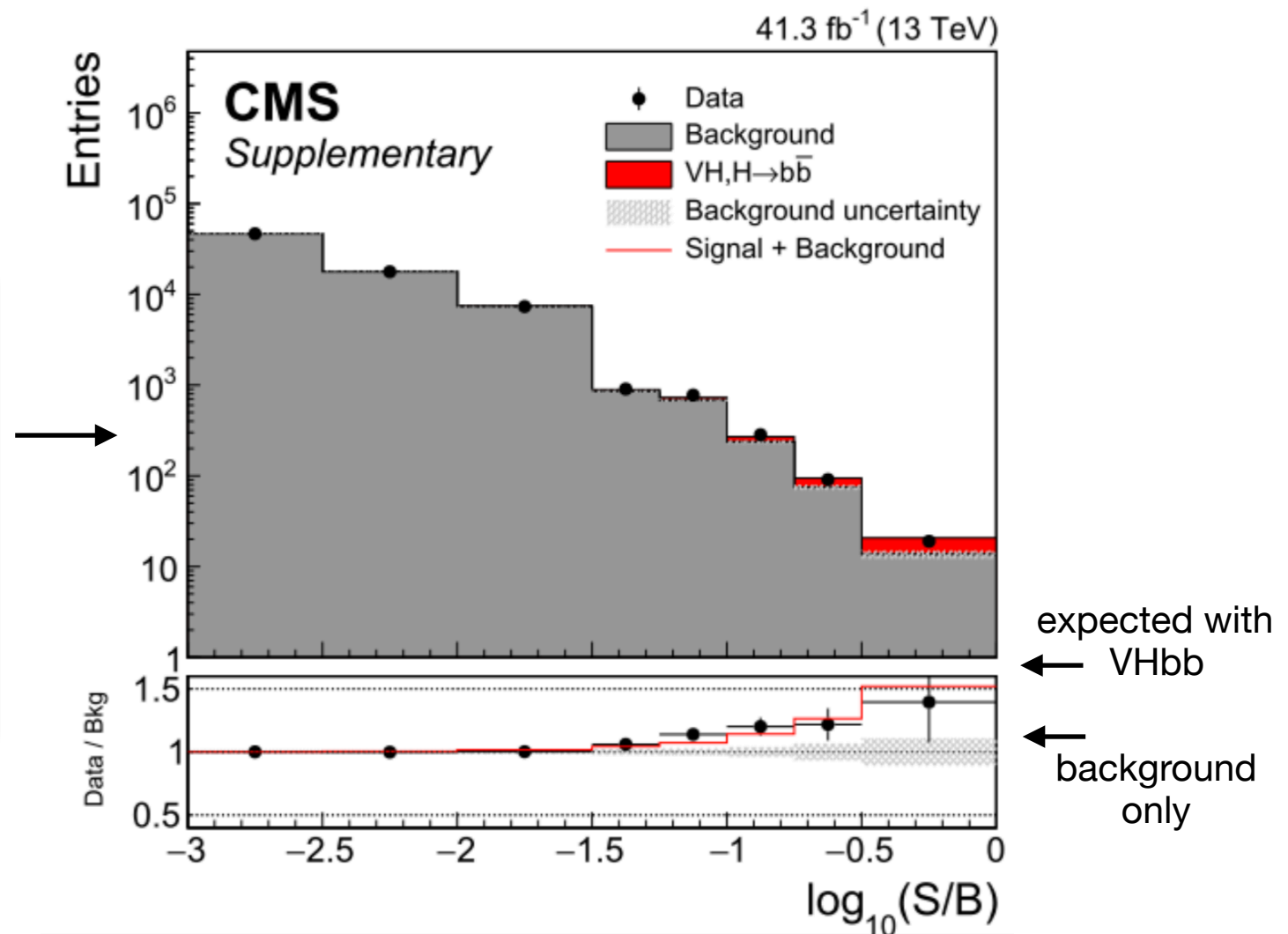
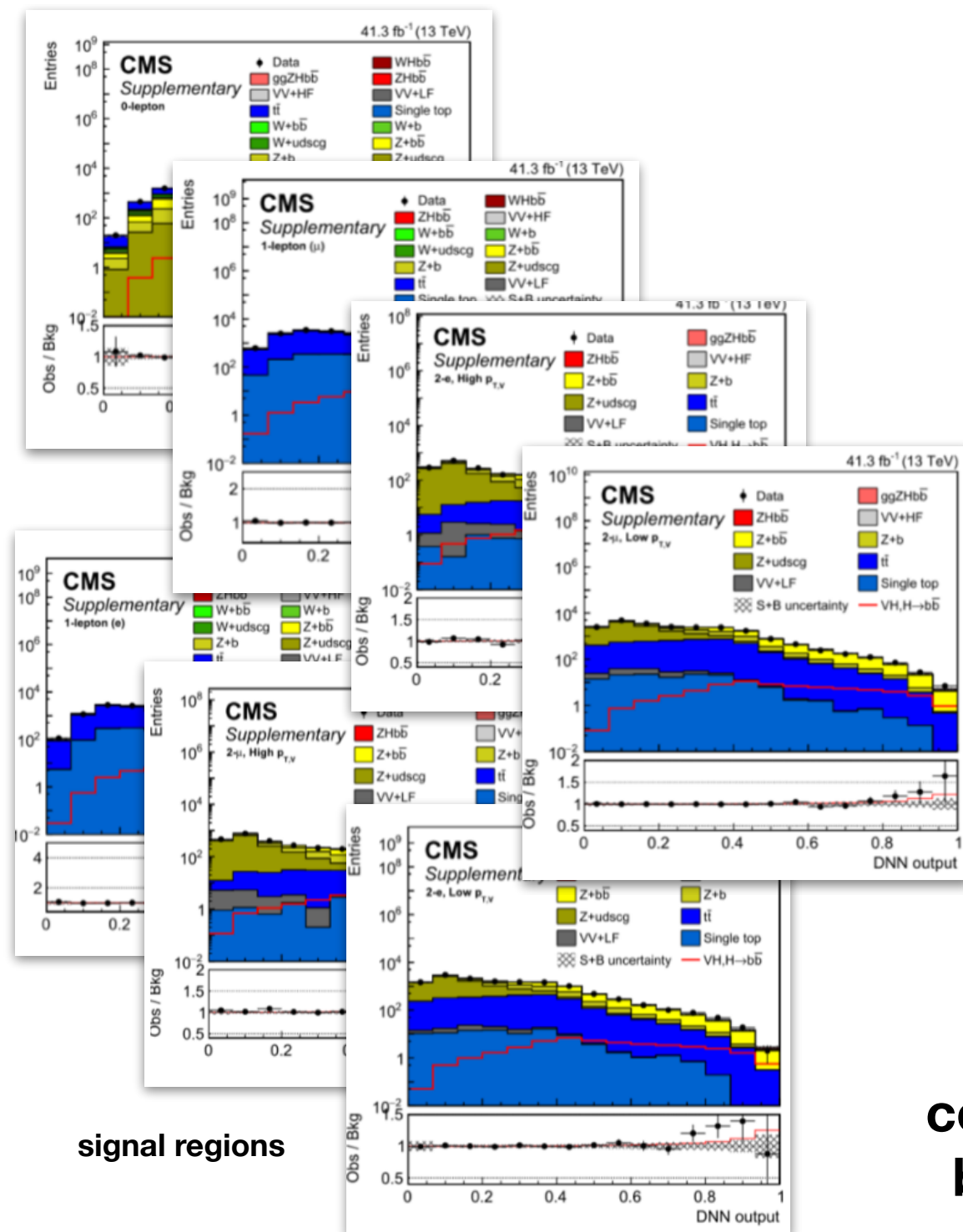
1-lepton

Light flavour and TT control regions

- fit normalisation only for remaining 16 control regions
- ~250 sources of systematic uncertainties also included in the fit

Combination of channels

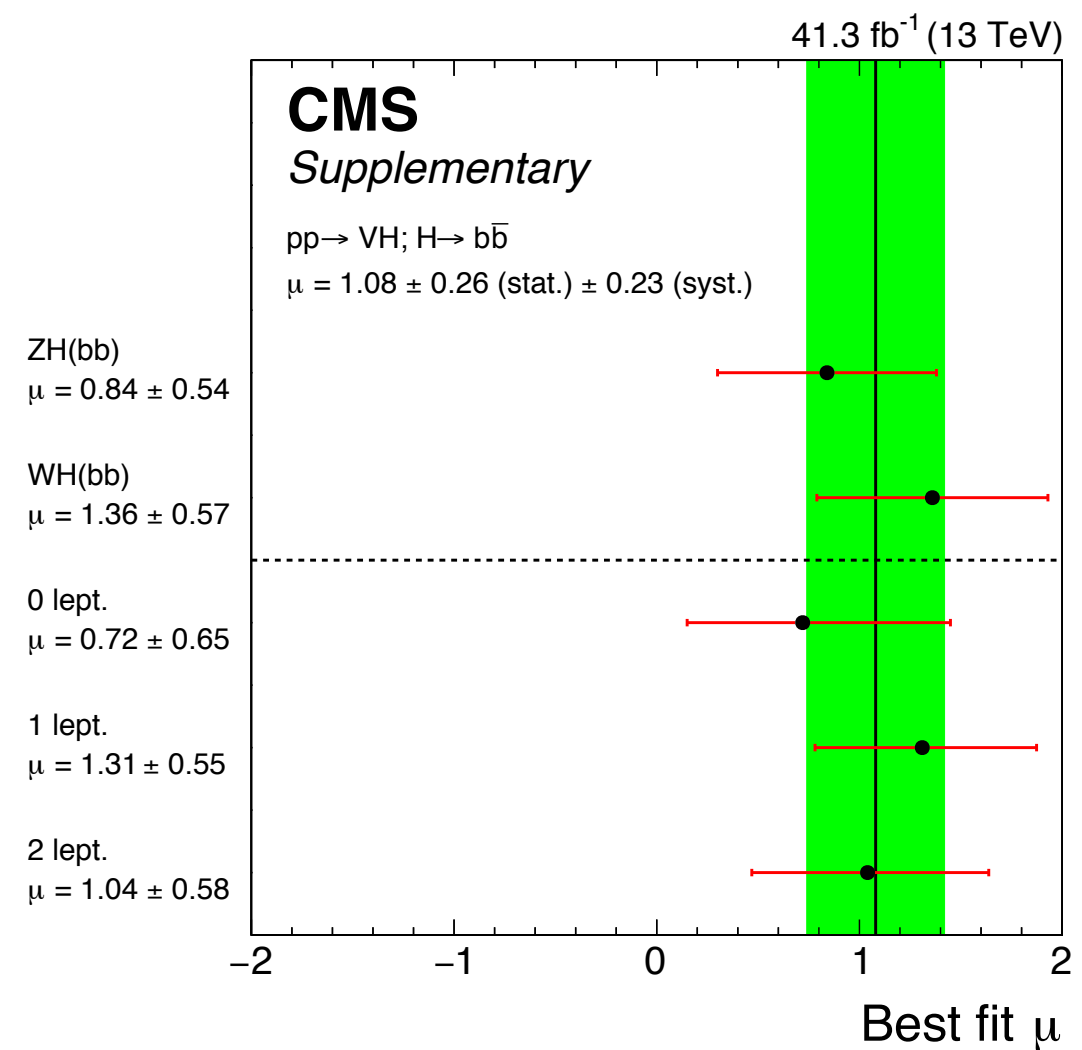
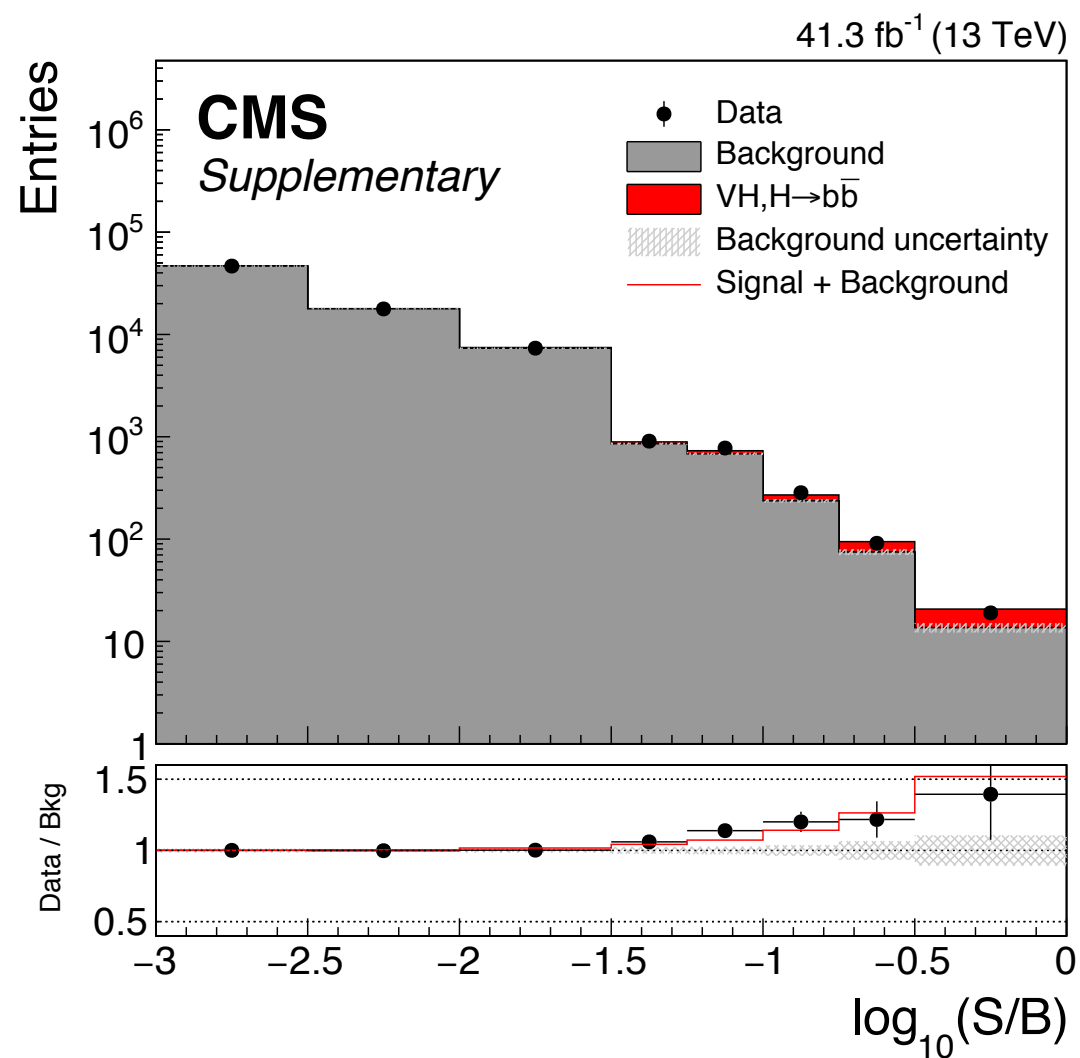
2017 only



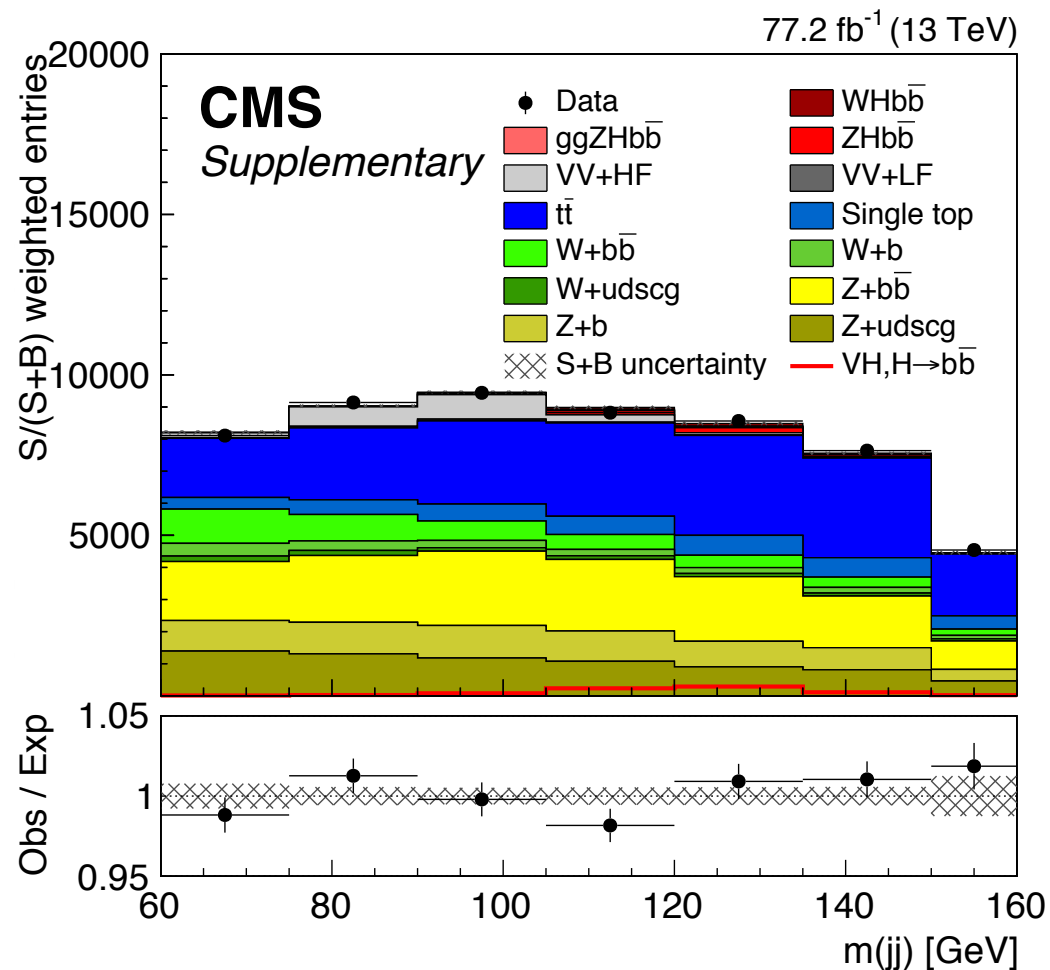
combine result of all 7 signal regions
by combining bins with similar S/B

Results for 2017 data only

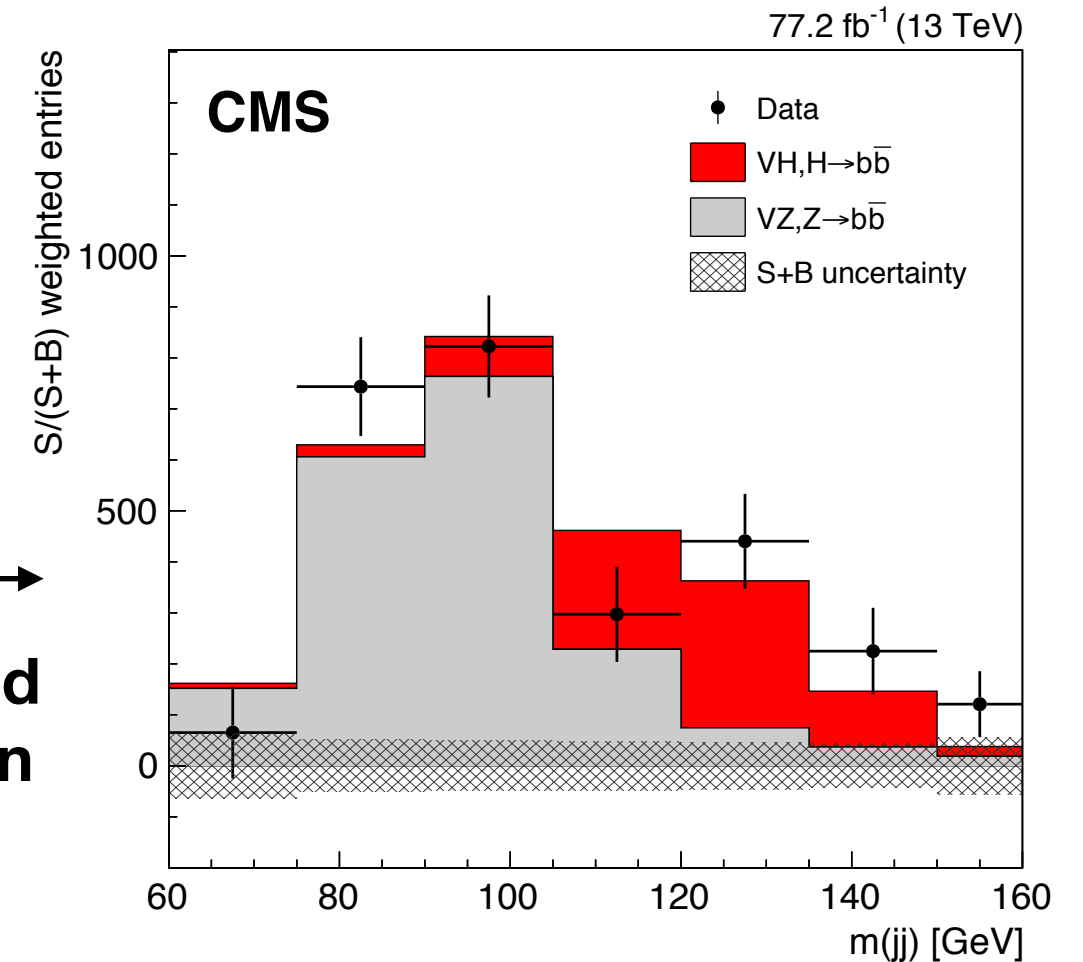
Data set	Significance (σ)		
	Expected	Observed	Signal strength
2017			
0-lepton	1.9	1.3	0.73 ± 0.65
1-lepton	1.8	2.6	1.32 ± 0.55
2-lepton	1.9	1.9	1.05 ± 0.59
Combined	3.1	3.3	1.08 ± 0.34



- instead of DNN score one can also fit m_{jj}
- less sensitive, but more directly interpretable variable used in the fit



background subtraction



- MVA discriminator evaluated with mass and correlated variables set to mean value
- 4 categories in this MVA discriminator with increasing S/B used in the fit

Systematic uncertainties

- in combination of Run1 with 2016 and 2017 data, systematic uncertainties of similar impact as statistical uncertainties

$$\text{Run1} + 2016 + 2017: \mu = 1.01 \pm 0.17 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.14 (\text{syst})$$

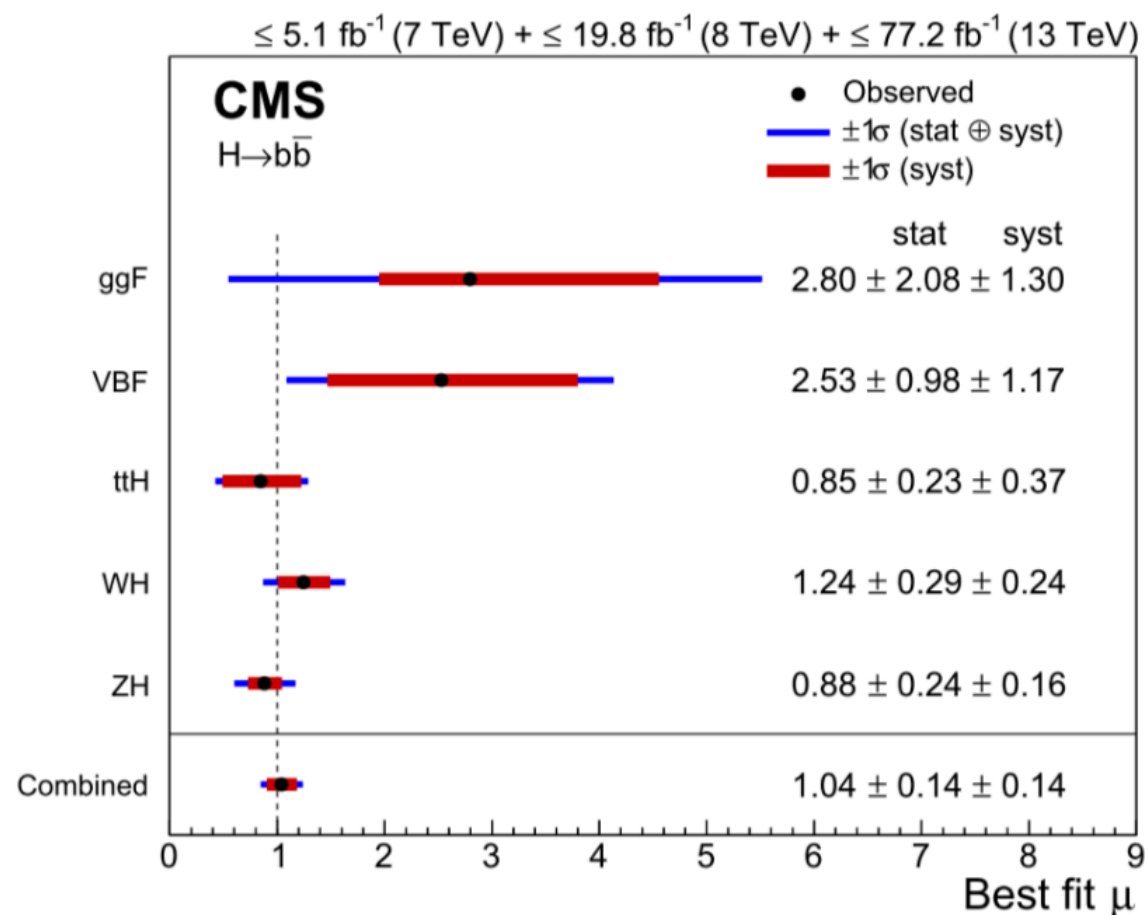
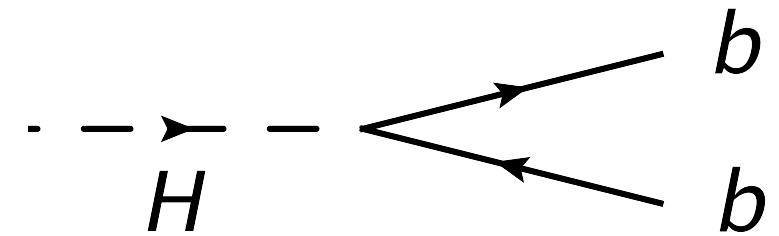
- uncertainties (for 2017 analysis only):

Uncertainty source	$\Delta\mu$	
Statistical	+0.26	−0.26
Normalization of backgrounds	+0.12	−0.12
Experimental	+0.16	−0.15
b-tagging efficiency and misid	+0.09	−0.08
V+jets modeling	+0.08	−0.07
Jet energy scale and resolution	+0.05	−0.05
Lepton identification	+0.02	−0.01
Luminosity	+0.03	−0.03
Other experimental uncertainties	+0.06	−0.05
MC sample size	+0.12	−0.12
Theory	+0.11	−0.09
Background modeling	+0.08	−0.08
Signal modeling	+0.07	−0.04
Total	+0.35	−0.33

Combination with other production channels

remember we wanted to look at the decay $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

- can combine results of $VH(bb)$ with CMS results for other production channels:
 - $t\bar{t}H$ (H in association with $t\bar{t}$ pair)
 - VBF (vector boson fusion)
 - boosted ggH (gluon fusion)



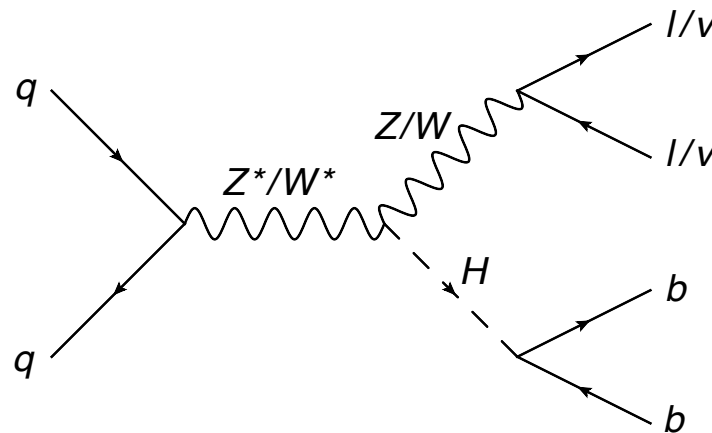
significance

5.5 σ expected

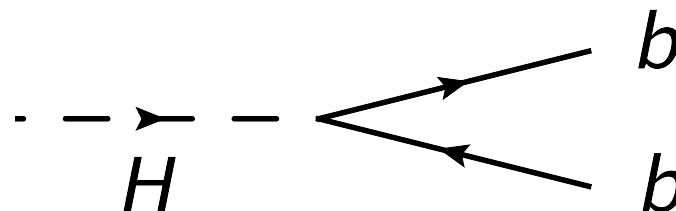
5.6 σ observed

**Observation of the $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay
by the CMS Collaboration**

- VHbb analysis of 2017 data completed
 - observed (expected) significance of 3.3 (3.1) σ
 - $\mu = 1.08 \pm 0.34$
- combination of all **VHbb** data from CMS is at 4.8 (4.9) σ
- $\mu = 1.01 \pm 0.22$, compatible with Standard Model



- combination with other Higgs production channels done
 - **first observation (5.6 σ) of Hbb at CMS!**

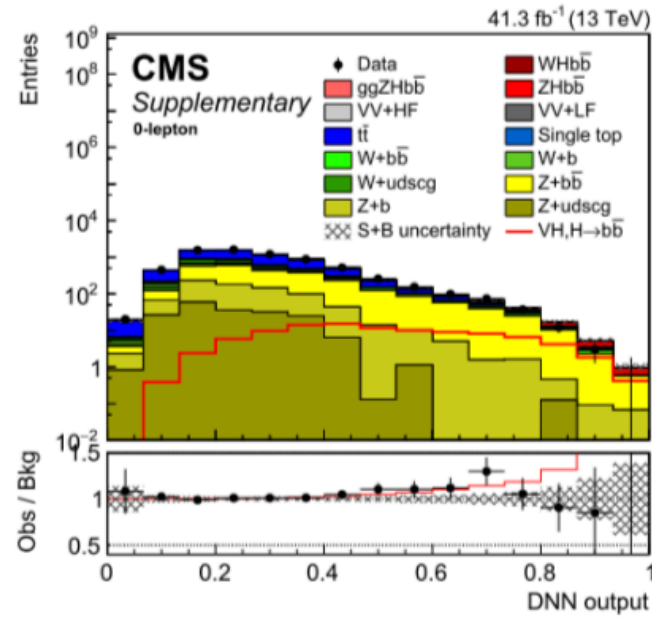


- future plans include analysis of full Run 2 data (include 2018) and a **differential analysis** (in pT, number of jets, STXS) to increase sensitivity for certain BSM models

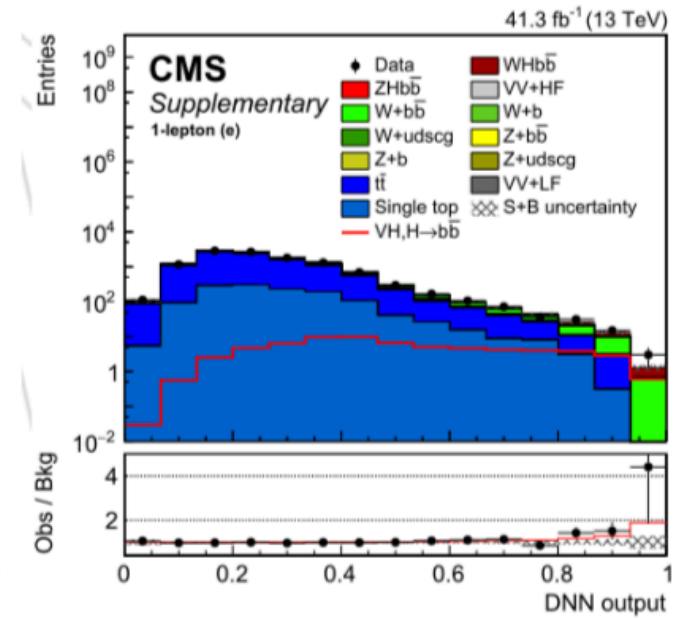
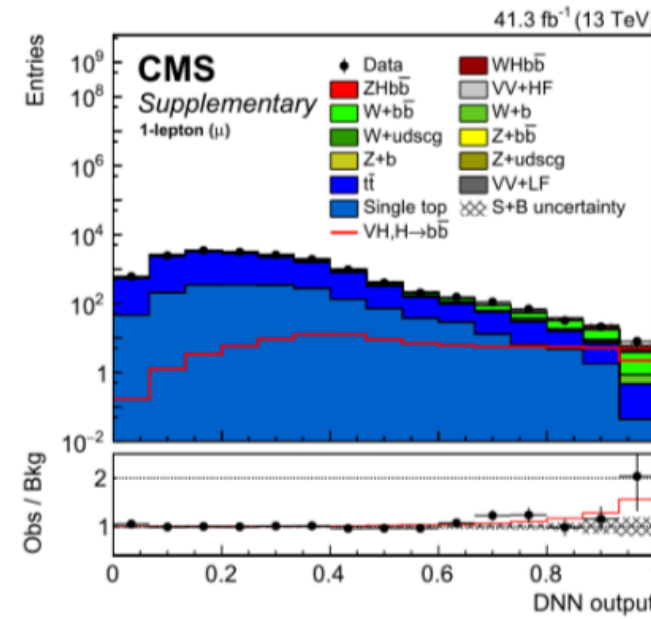
Backup

- result of the fit:

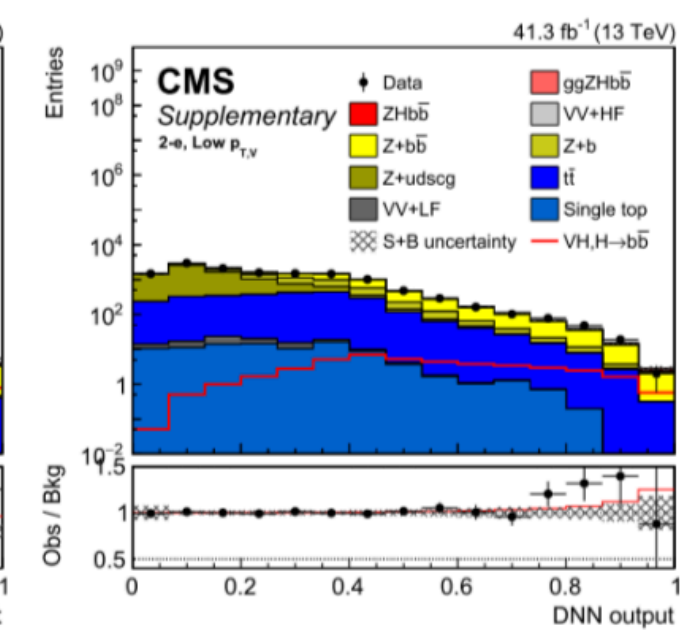
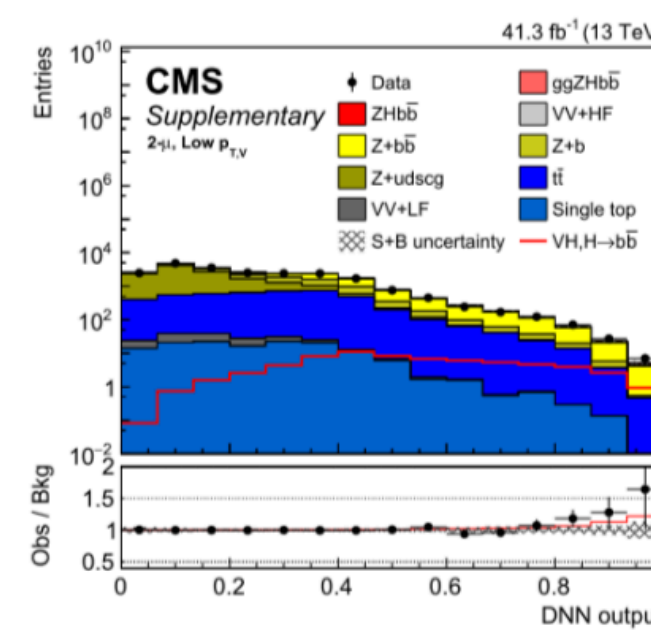
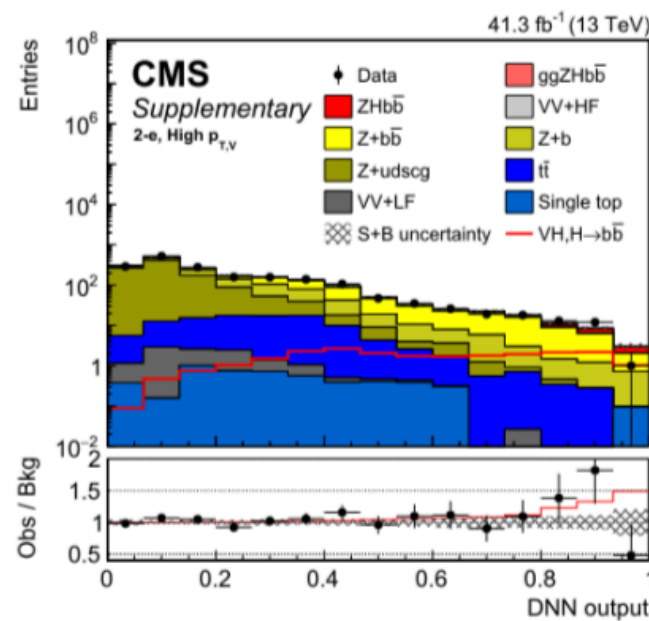
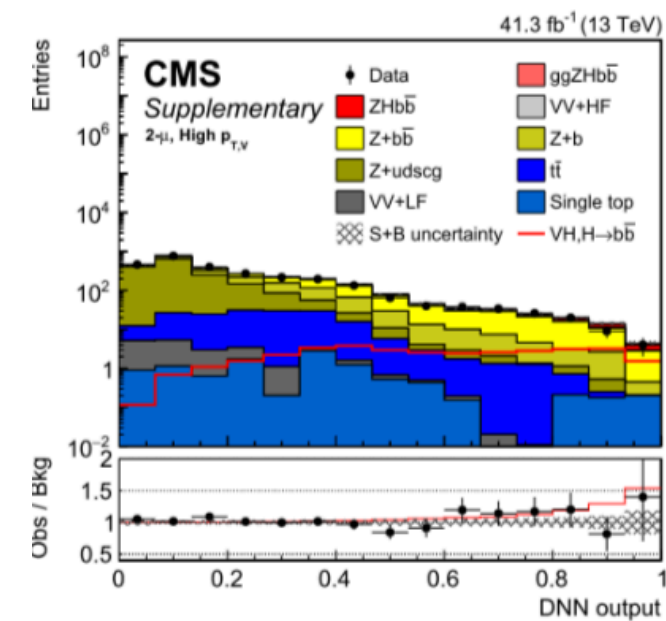
0-lepton



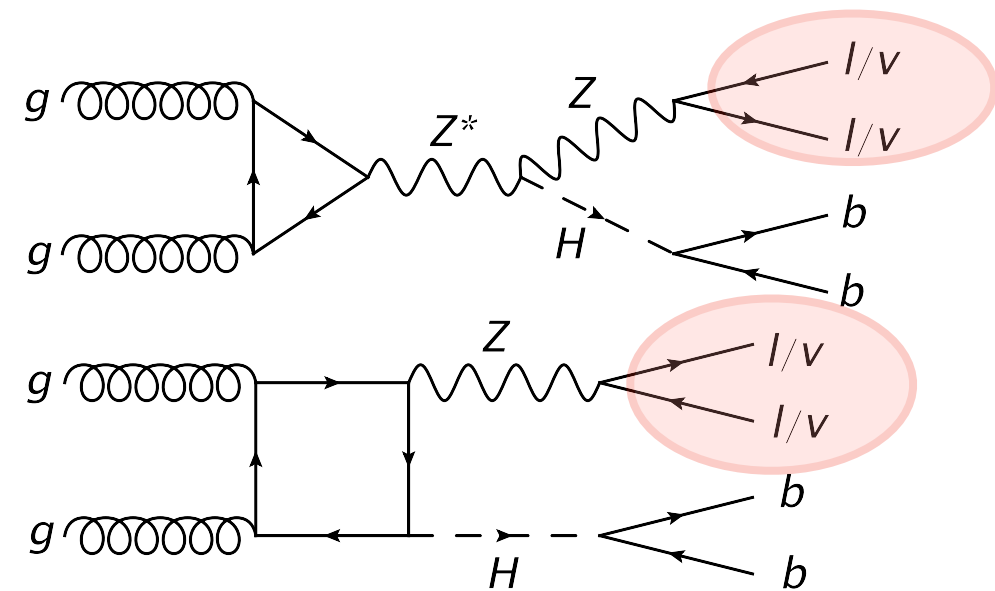
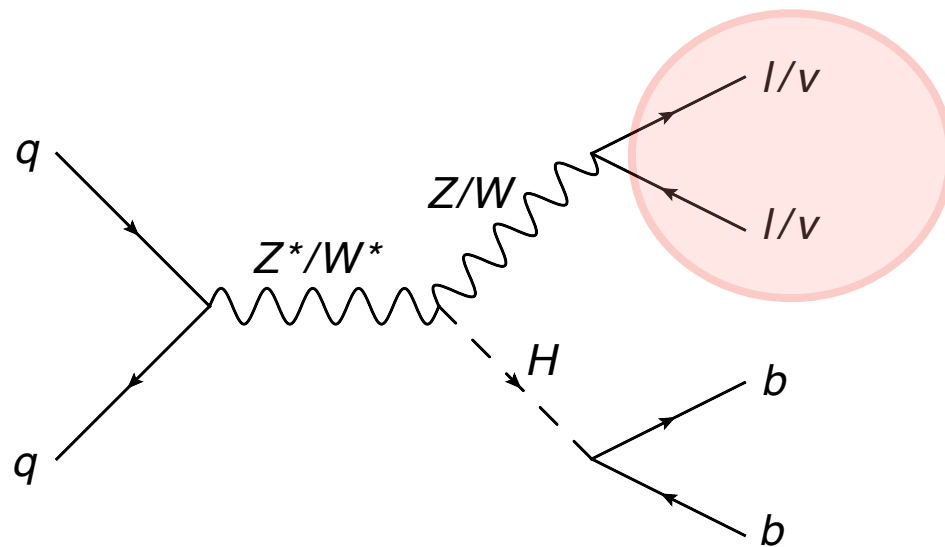
1-lepton



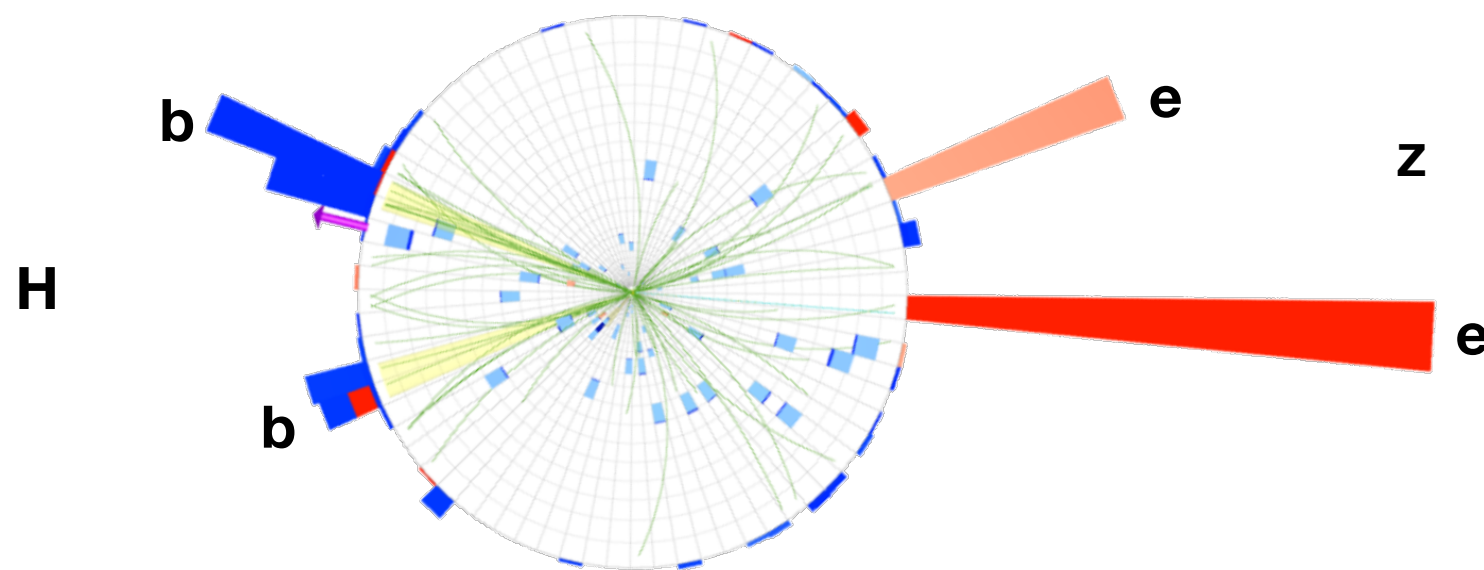
2-lepton



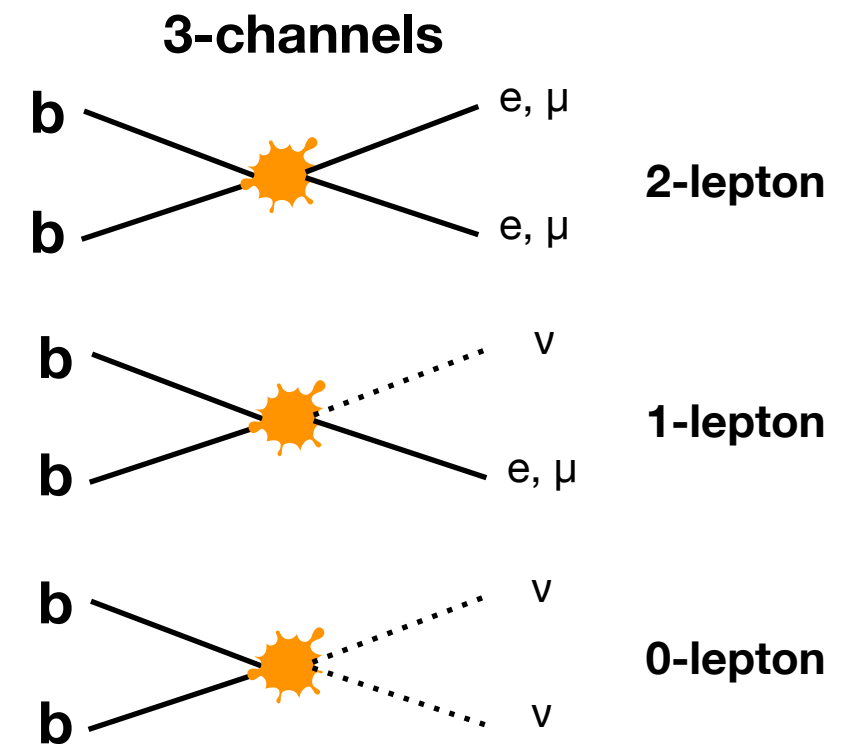
Associated production with a vector boson (VH)



$l = e \text{ or } \mu$

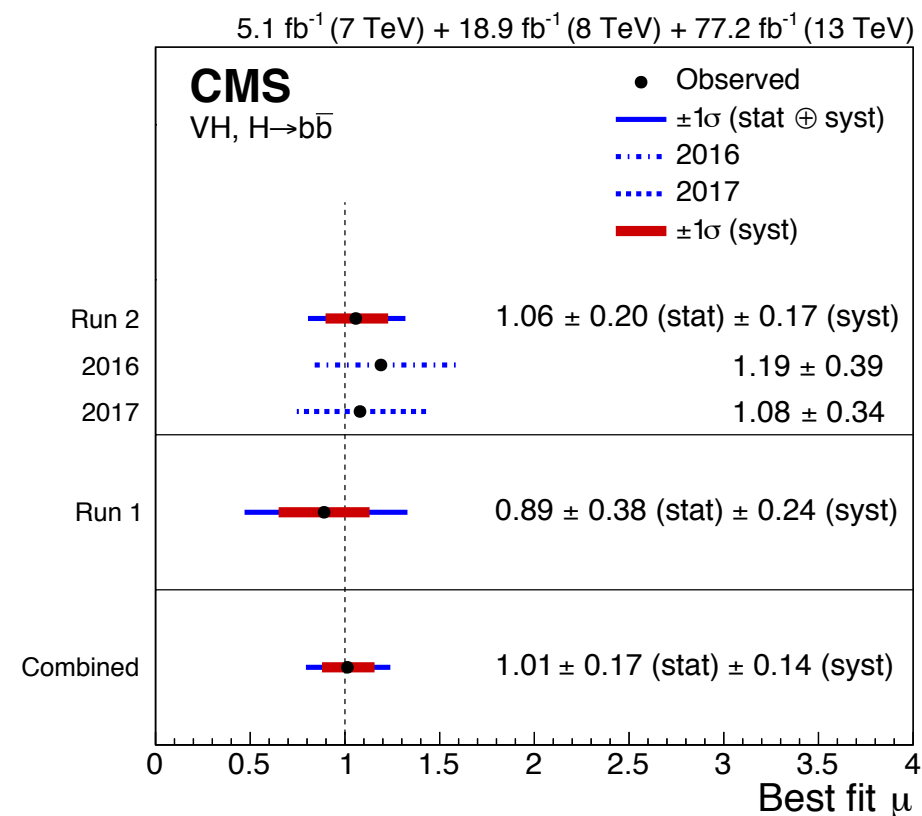
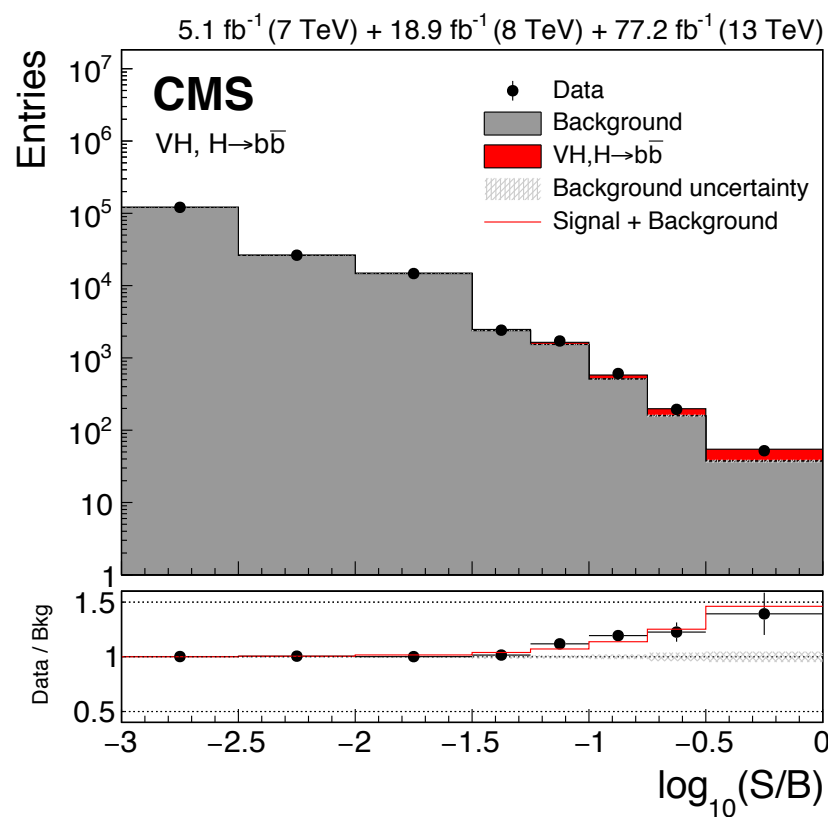


VHbb 2-lepton candidate event display



Combination with previous runs

Data set	Significance (σ)		Signal strength
	Expected	Observed	
2017			
0-lepton	1.9	1.3	0.73 ± 0.65
1-lepton	1.8	2.6	1.32 ± 0.55
2-lepton	1.9	1.9	1.05 ± 0.59
Combined	3.1	3.3	1.08 ± 0.34
Run 2	4.2	4.4	1.06 ± 0.26
Run 1 + Run 2	4.9	4.8	1.01 ± 0.23



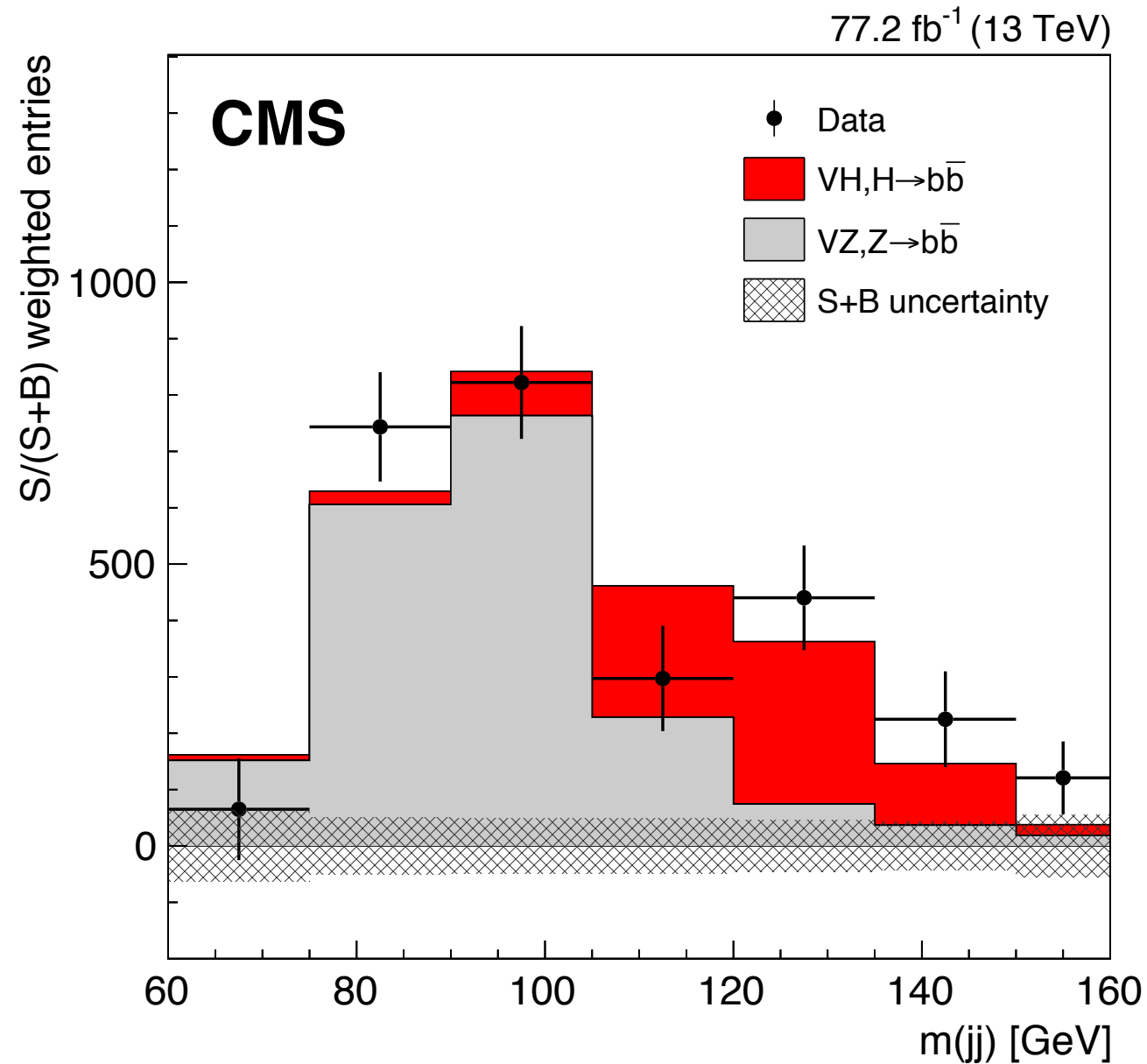


Figure 2: Dijet invariant mass distribution for events weighted by $S/(S + B)$ in all channels combined in the 2016 and 2017 data sets. Weights are derived from a fit to the $m(jj)$ distribution, as described in the text. Shown are data (points) and the fitted VH signal (red) and VZ background (grey) distributions, with all other fitted background processes subtracted. The error bar for each bin represents the pre-subtraction 1σ statistical uncertainty on the data, while the grey hatching indicates the 1σ total uncertainty on the signal and all background components.

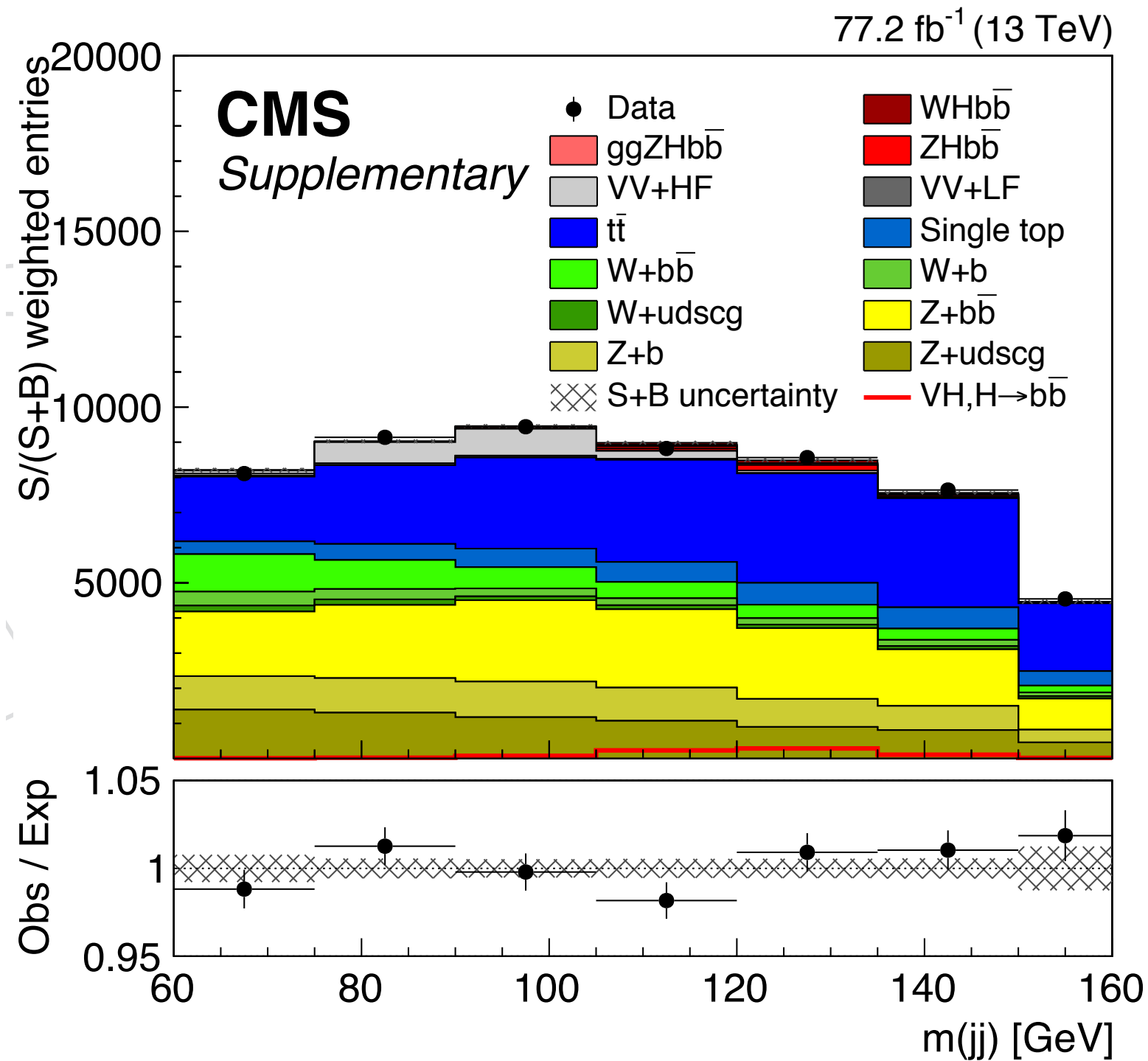
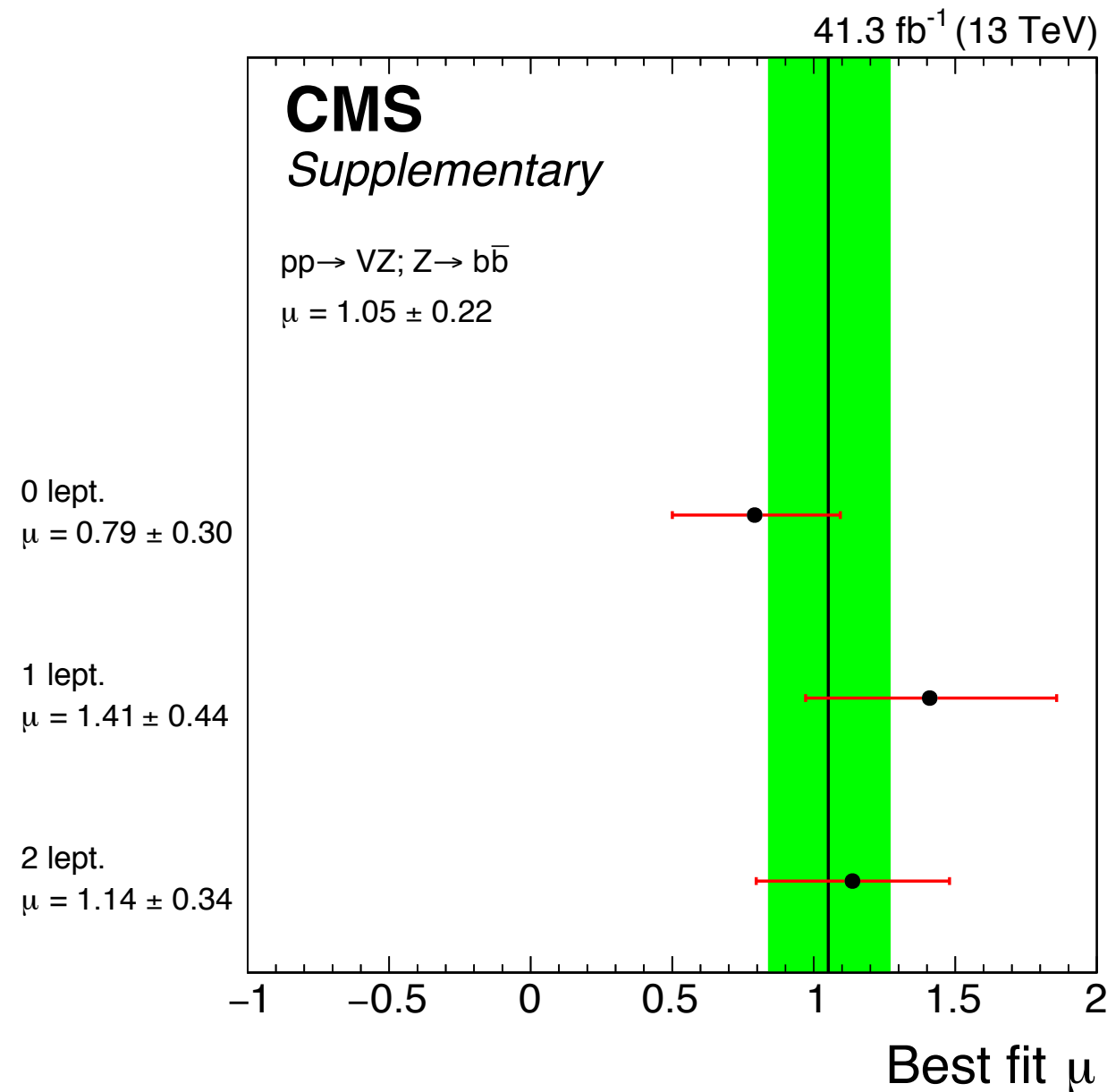


Figure 3: Dijet invariant mass distribution for events weighted by $S/(S + B)$ in all channels combined in the 2016 and 2017 data sets. Weights are derived from a fit to the $m(jj)$ distribution, as described in the text. Shown are data (points) and the fitted VH signal (red) and VZ background (grey) distributions, as well as all other backgrounds.

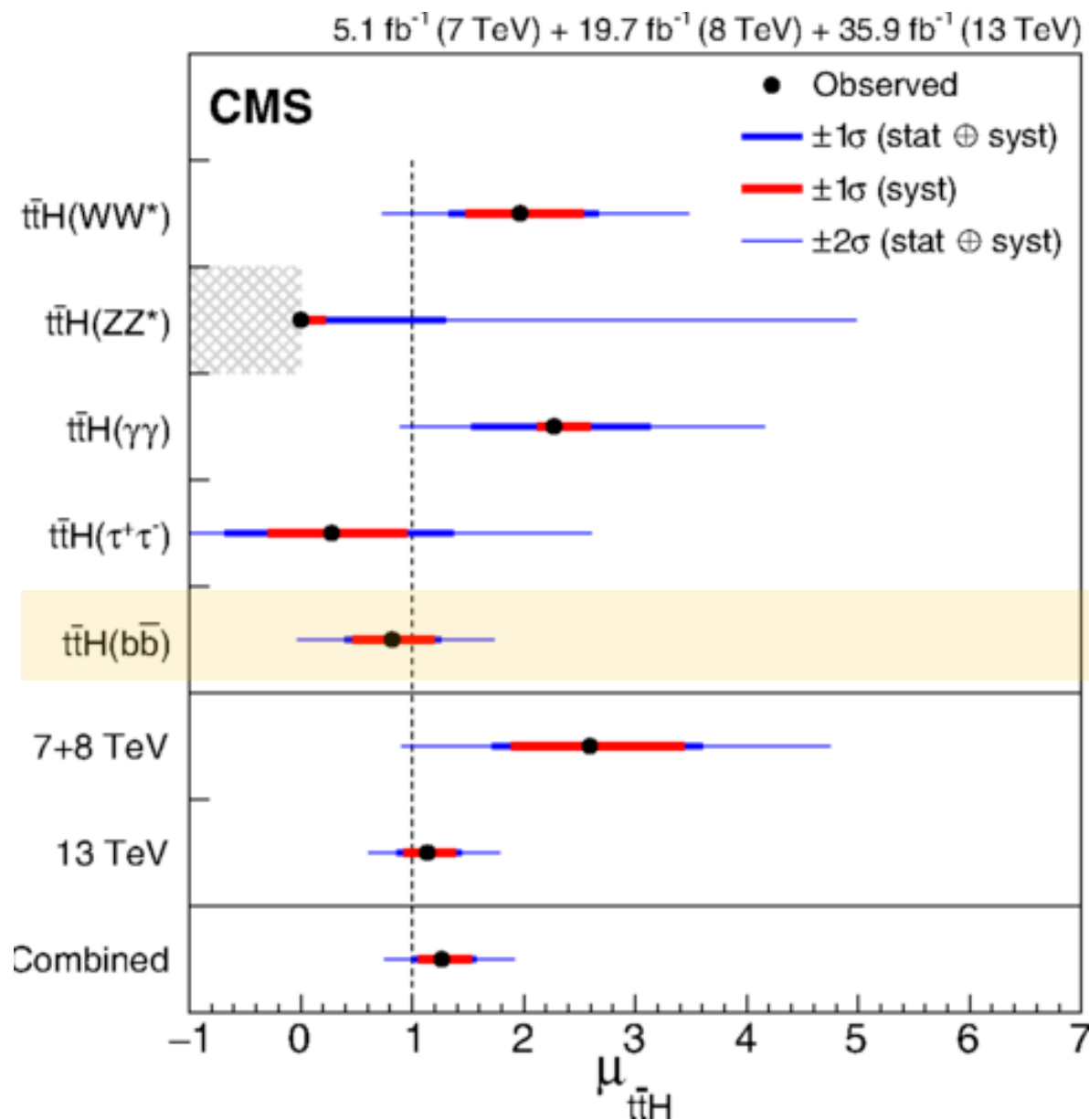
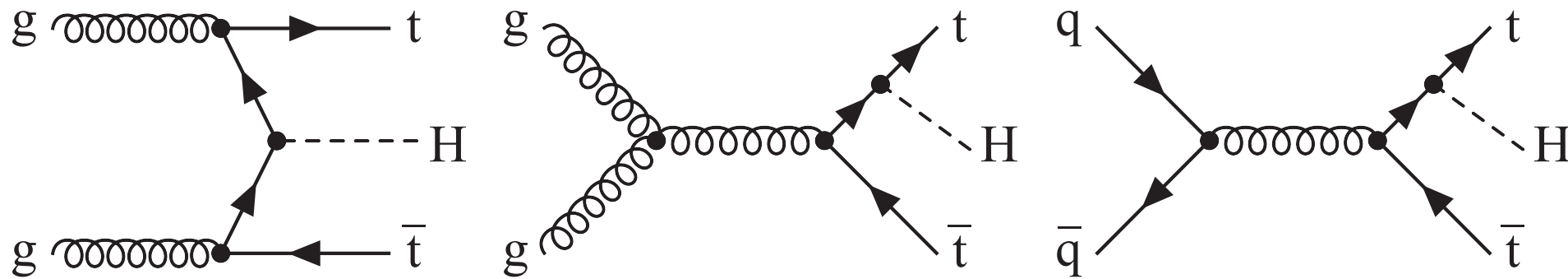
VZbb cross-check



- analysis for VZ with Z → bb is done as cross-check to validate tools used for VHbb analysis
- signal has same bb final state (apart from invariant mass) but has higher cross-section
- observed (expected) significance of 5.2 (5.0) σ , signal strength: $\mu = 1.05 \pm 0.22$

CMS-HIG-17-035

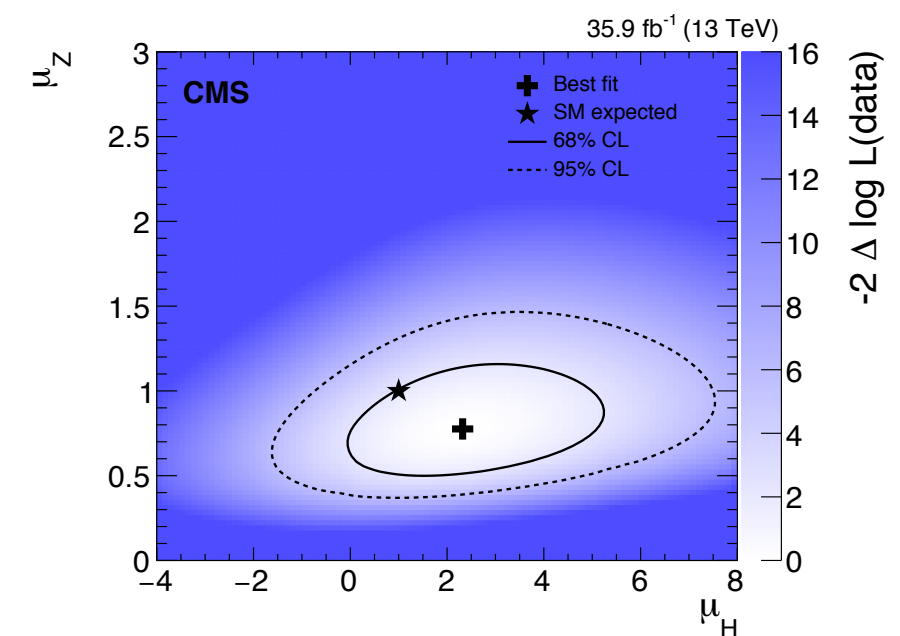
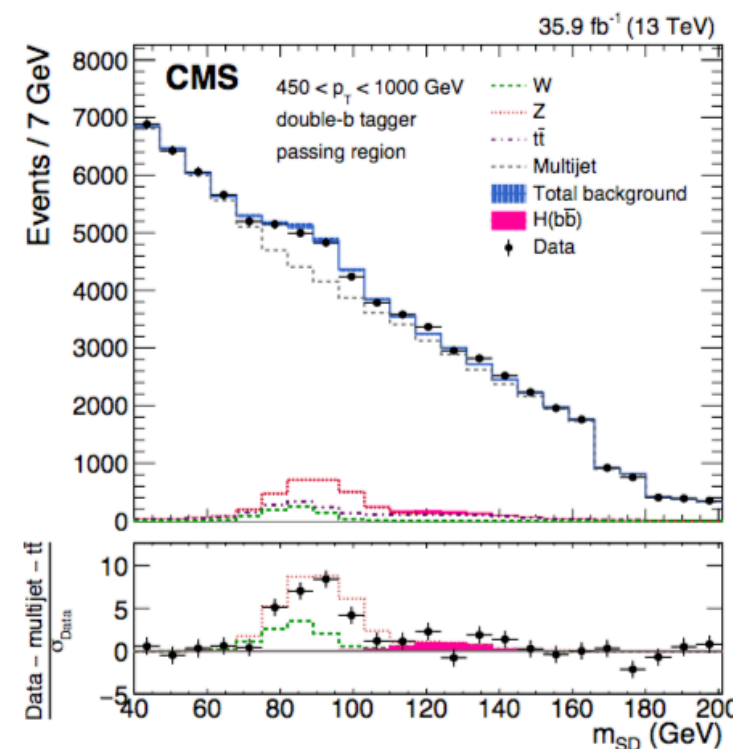
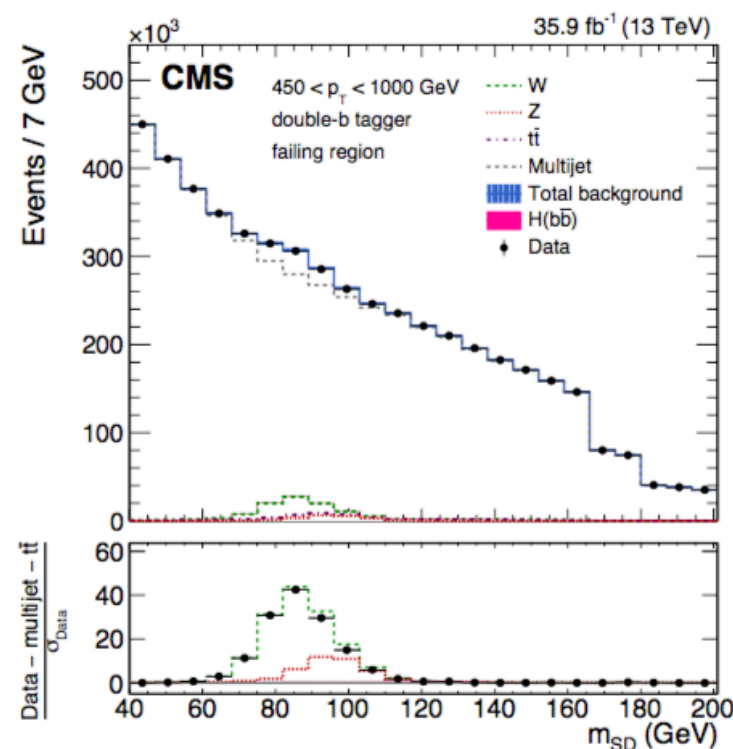
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Parameter	Best fit	Statistical	Uncertainty		
			Experi- mental	Background theory	Signal theory
$\mu_{\bar{t}tH}^{WW^*}$	$1.97^{+0.71}_{-0.64}$ (+0.57) (-0.54)	$+0.42$ -0.41 (+0.39) (-0.38)	$+0.46$ -0.42 (+0.36) (-0.34)	$+0.21$ -0.21 (+0.17) (-0.17)	$+0.25$ -0.12 (+0.12) (-0.03)
$\mu_{\bar{t}tH}^{ZZ^*}$	$0.00^{+1.30}_{-0.00}$ (+2.89) (-0.99)	$+1.28$ -0.00 (+2.82) (-0.99)	$+0.20$ -0.00 (+0.51) (-0.00)	$+0.04$ -0.00 (+0.15) (-0.00)	$+0.09$ -0.00 (+0.27) (-0.00)
$\mu_{\bar{t}tH}^{\gamma\gamma}$	$2.27^{+0.86}_{-0.74}$ (+0.73) (-0.64)	$+0.80$ -0.72 (+0.71) (-0.64)	$+0.15$ -0.09 (+0.09) (-0.04)	$+0.02$ -0.01 (+0.01) (-0.00)	$+0.29$ -0.13 (+0.13) (-0.05)
$\mu_{\bar{t}tH}^{\tau^+\tau^-}$	$0.28^{+1.09}_{-0.96}$ (+1.00) (-0.89)	$+0.86$ -0.77 (+0.83) (-0.76)	$+0.64$ -0.53 (+0.54) (-0.47)	$+0.10$ -0.09 (+0.09) (-0.08)	$+0.20$ -0.19 (+0.14) (-0.01)
$\mu_{\bar{t}tH}^{b\bar{b}}$	$0.82^{+0.44}_{-0.42}$ (+0.44) (-0.42)	$+0.23$ -0.23 (+0.23) (-0.22)	$+0.24$ -0.23 (+0.24) (-0.23)	$+0.27$ -0.27 (+0.26) (-0.27)	$+0.11$ -0.03 (+0.11) (-0.04)
$\mu_{\bar{t}tH}^{7+8 \text{ TeV}}$	$2.59^{+1.01}_{-0.88}$ (+0.87) (-0.79)	$+0.54$ -0.53 (+0.51) (-0.49)	$+0.53$ -0.49 (+0.48) (-0.44)	$+0.55$ -0.49 (+0.50) (-0.44)	$+0.37$ -0.13 (+0.14) (-0.02)
$\mu_{\bar{t}tH}^{13 \text{ TeV}}$	$1.14^{+0.31}_{-0.27}$ (+0.29) (-0.26)	$+0.17$ -0.16 (+0.16) (-0.16)	$+0.17$ -0.17 (+0.17) (-0.16)	$+0.13$ -0.12 (+0.13) (-0.12)	$+0.14$ -0.06 (+0.11) (-0.05)
$\mu_{\bar{t}tH}$	$1.26^{+0.31}_{-0.26}$ (+0.28) (-0.25)	$+0.16$ -0.16 (+0.15) (-0.15)	$+0.17$ -0.15 (+0.16) (-0.15)	$+0.14$ -0.13 (+0.13) (-0.12)	$+0.15$ -0.07 (+0.11) (-0.05)

Abstract

An inclusive search for the standard model Higgs boson (H) produced with large transverse momentum (p_T) and decaying to a bottom quark-antiquark pair ($b\bar{b}$) is performed using a data set of pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV collected with the CMS experiment at the LHC. The data sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 35.9 fb^{-1} . A highly Lorentz-boosted Higgs boson decaying to $b\bar{b}$ is reconstructed as a single, large radius jet and is identified using jet substructure and dedicated b tagging techniques. The method is validated with $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decays. The $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ process is



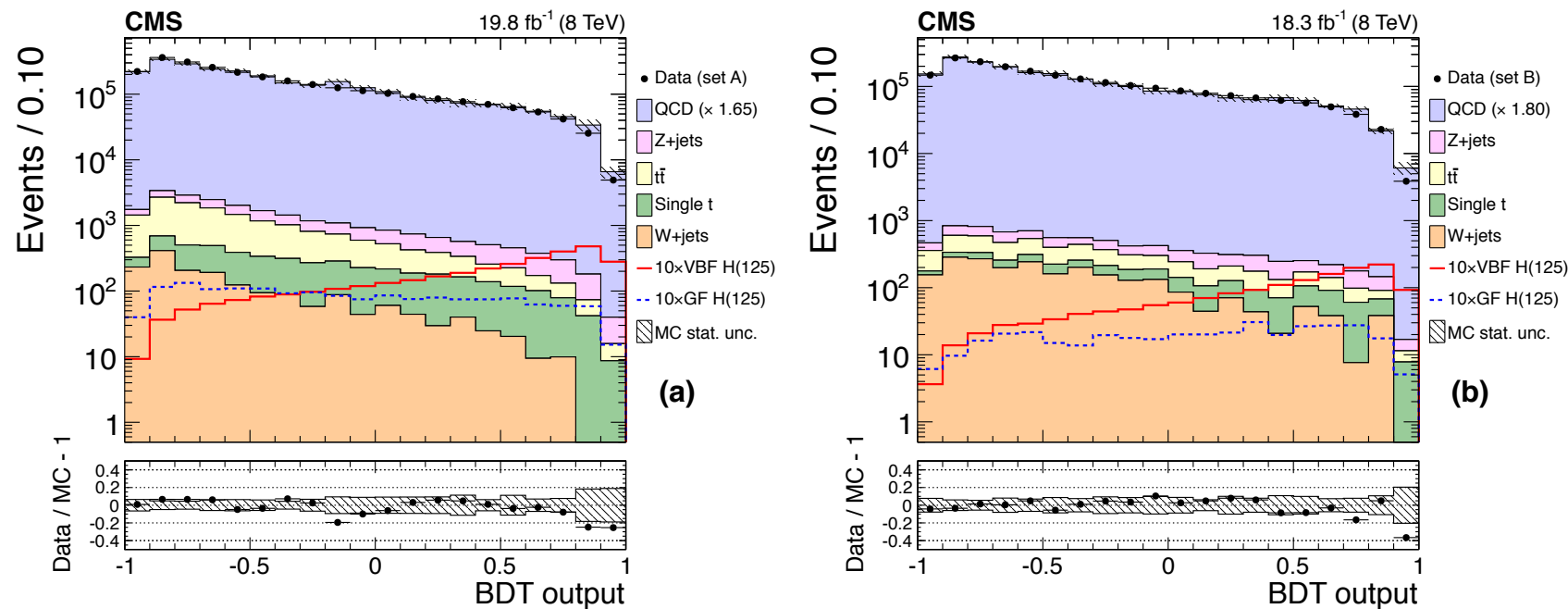


Table 3: Definition of the event categories and corresponding yields in the m_{bb} interval [80,200] GeV, for the data and the MC expectation. The BDT output boundary values refer to the distributions shown in Fig. 8.

BDT boundary values	set A				set B		
	Cat. 1	Cat. 2	Cat. 3	Cat. 4	Cat. 5	Cat. 6	Cat. 7
	-0.6 - 0.0	0.0 - 0.7	0.7 - 0.84	0.84 - 1.0	-0.1 - 0.4	0.4 - 0.8	0.8 - 1.0
Data	546121	321039	32740	10874	203865	108279	15151
Z +jets	2038	1584	198	71	435	280	45
W+jets	282	135	4	<1	225	92	17
$t\bar{t}$	2818	839	45	14	342	169	21
Single t	960	633	64	25	194	159	30
VBF $m_H(125)$	53	140	58	57	33	57	31
GF $m_H(125)$	53	51	8	5	9	10	2

