

[Recasting: CMS-HIG-18-011]

Search for an exotic decay of the

Higgs boson

to **a pair of light pseudoscalars**

in the final state with **two muons and two b quarks**

in pp collisions at 13 TeV

Jehyun Lee, Jiyeong Choi,

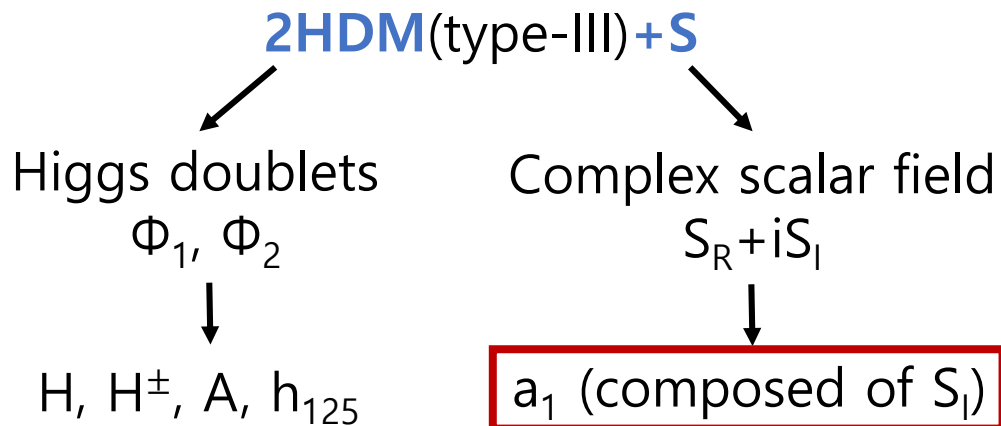
[Joon Bin Lee*](#) and Minuk Choi

2nd MadAnalysis 5 Workshop
on LHC recasting @ Korea

Introduction: Model

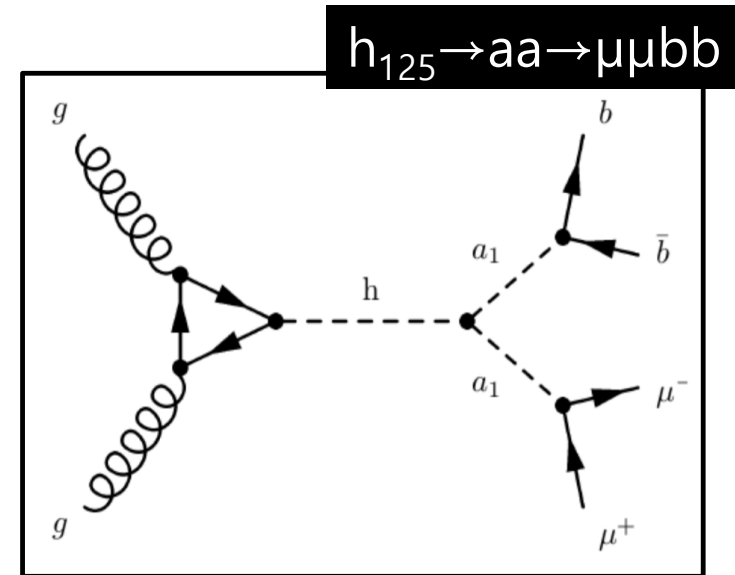
CMS-HIG-18_011: $h_{125} \rightarrow a_1 a_1 \rightarrow \mu\mu bb$

- Reference model:



(Additional **S** allows larger parametric space than 2HDM alone)

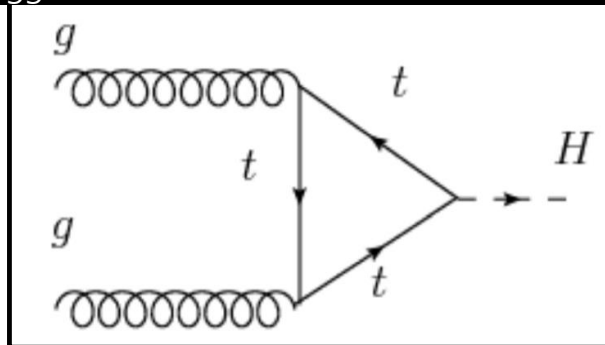
- **Motivations:** $\mu\mu bb$ final state allows ...
(1) **a clear peak ($\mu\mu$)** (2) **large branching ratio (bb)**
- **Previous works**
 $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow \mu\mu\tau\tau$ (CMS-HIG-17-029)
 $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow \mu\mu bb$ (CMS-HIG-17-024)



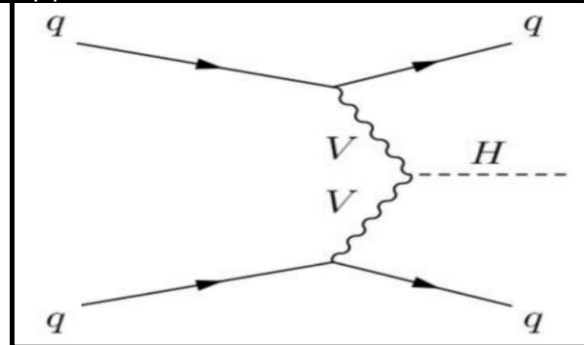
Introduction: Model

Higgs boson production process

$$\sigma_{ggF}(\text{NNLO}) = 48.58 \pm 2.45 \text{ pb}$$



$$\sigma_{q\bar{q}h}(\text{NNLO}) = 3.78 \pm 0.08 \text{ pb}$$



- Branching ratios ($\tan(\beta) = 2.0, M(\pm 1) = 30 \text{ GeV}$)

ggF process is discussed

$$\text{Br}(h \rightarrow aa) = 10 \%$$



$$\text{BR}(a \rightarrow \tau\tau) = 48.37 \%$$

$$\text{BR}(a \rightarrow bb) = 48.01 \%$$

$$\text{BR}(a \rightarrow \mu\mu) = 0.17 \%$$

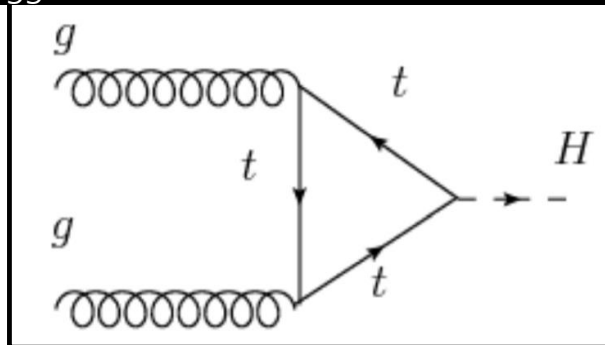
$$\Rightarrow \text{BR}(aa \rightarrow \mu\mu bb) = 1.63 \times 10^{-3}$$

- ❖ $\sigma_{ggF} \times \text{Br}(h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow \mu\mu bb)$ expected ~ 0.79
- ❖ $\sigma_{ggF} \times \text{Br}(h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow \mu\mu bb)$ simulated ~ 0.7

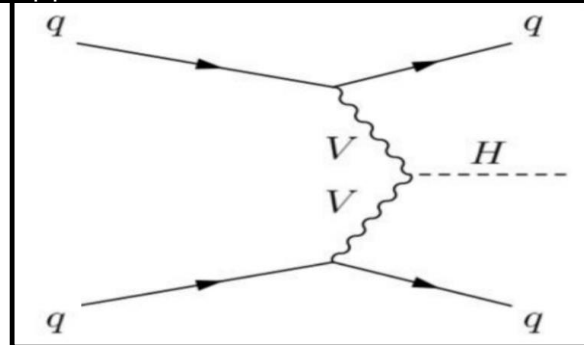
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Branching ratios ($\tan(\beta) = 2.0$, $M(a_1) = 30 \text{ GeV}$)

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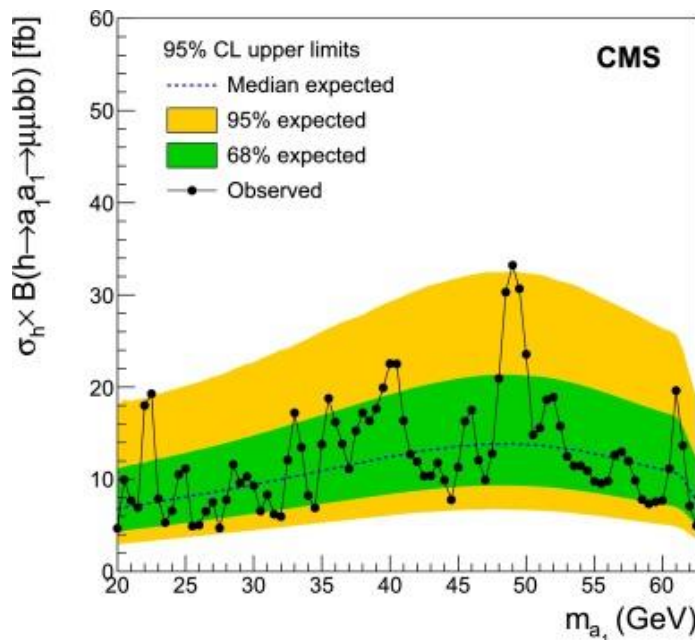
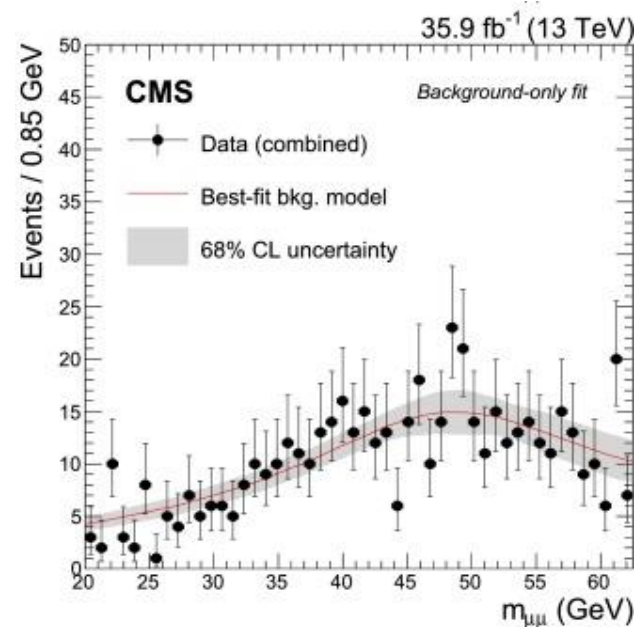
$\sigma_{ggF} \times \text{Br}$

- ❖ $\sigma_{ggF} \times \text{Br}(h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow \mu\mu bb)$ expected ~ 0.79
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Introduction: Paper Results

❖ Di-muon mass distribution

- Good resolution → clear peak
- m_{bb} is not described due to the large jet p_T resolution
- **No significant difference** between data and MC



❖ Upper limits on $\sigma \times Br$

- Observed limits are **within 2 standard deviations** of expected limits

Recasting: Sample Generation

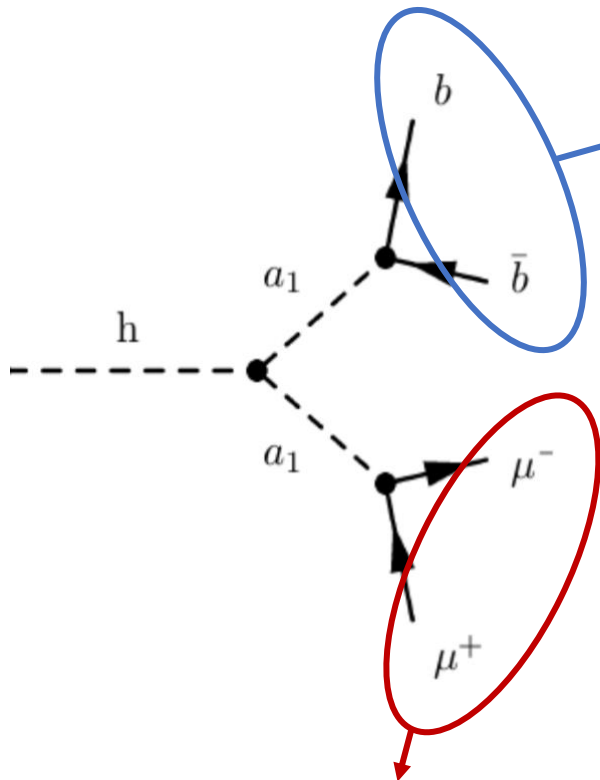
Generator (MadGraph)

- model card: NMSSMHET
- PDF: NNPDF60_nlo_as_0118
- PYTHIA8 is used for hadronization and parton showering
- a_1 mass (GeV) $\supset [20, 40, 60]$
- 1K events are generated for each sample

Reconstruction (Delphes)

- Delphes default **b-tagging efficiency (loose working point)** is used
- CMS official b-tagging efficiency is described as a function of p_T , η
- We use **p_T^{jet} dependent efficiency** (Delphes default setting)

Recasting: Preselection



b-jet identification:

- $p_T > 20, 15$ GeV
- $|\eta| < 2.4$
- $\Delta R(\text{jet}, \mu) > 0.4$
- b-tagging:
(CMS standard) 1 tight + 1 loose

Muon identification:

- $p_T > 20, 9$ GeV
- $|\eta| < 2.4$
- (CMS standard) tight ID
- PF isolation^[1] < 0.15
- $19.5 < M_{\mu\mu} < 63.5$ ^[2]

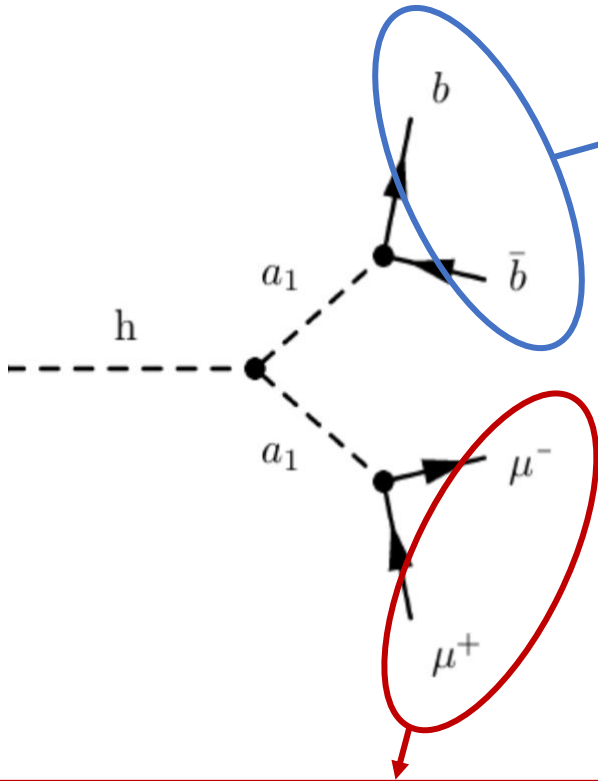
- **Particle-Flow(PF) isolation**^[1]

Pile-up correction is not applied in this recasting (even though the paper uses it)

- **Dimuon mass cut** ($19.5 < M_{\mu\mu} < 63.5$)^[2]

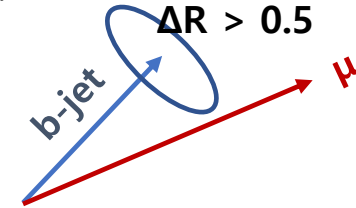
Cover full $M(a_1)$ region, $[20, 62.5]$,
but veto Υ and Z boson

Recasting: Preselection



b-jet identification:

- $p_T > 20, 15$ GeV
- $|\eta| < 2.4$
- $\Delta R(\text{jet}, \mu) > 0.5$
- **b-tagging:**
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Muon identification:

- $p_T > 20, 9$ GeV
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- PF isolation^[1] < 0.15
- $19.5 < M_{\mu\mu} < 63.5$ ^[2]

- **b-tagging**

- Delphes simulation does not provide variables for b-tagging
→ Cannot distinguish "tight" and "loose" working points
→ **"loose + loose" working point** is applied in Delphes and **re-weights it using tight/loose efficiency**

Final (event) selection

- **MET < 60 GeV**
- $\chi_{bb}^2 + \chi_h^2 < 5$, where $\chi_{bb} = \frac{m_{bb} - m_{\mu\mu}}{\sigma_{bb}}$ and $\chi_h = \frac{m_{\mu\mu bb} - m_h}{\sigma_h}$
→ This model independent selection features the signal very well!

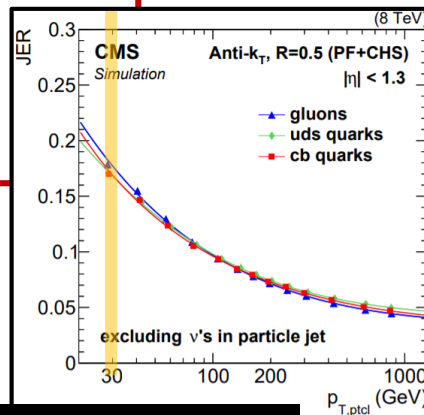
Recasting: Event Selection

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σ calculation

- **Original method** (paper):
Fit the signal mass plot
- **Simplified method:**
 $\sigma(p_T^{\text{jet}} \sim 30) \sim 17\%$
→ $\sigma_{bb} \sim 17\%$ of $M(a_1)$



Jet p_T resolution

• Simplified method:

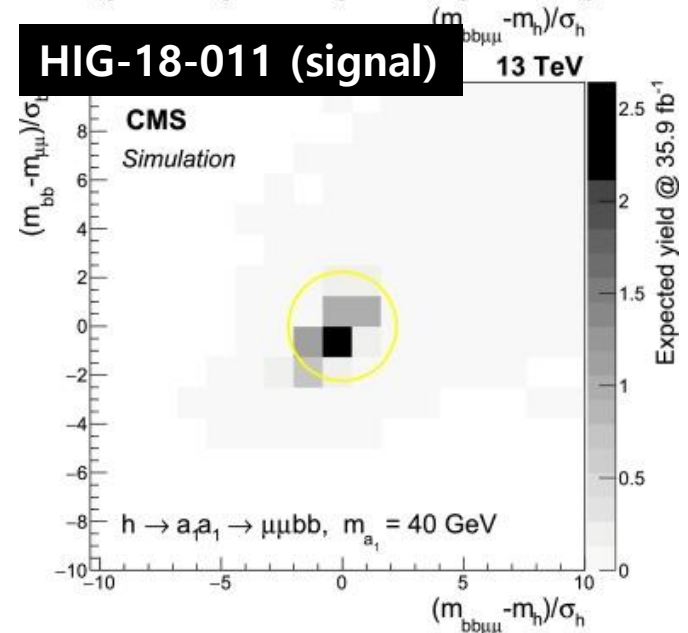
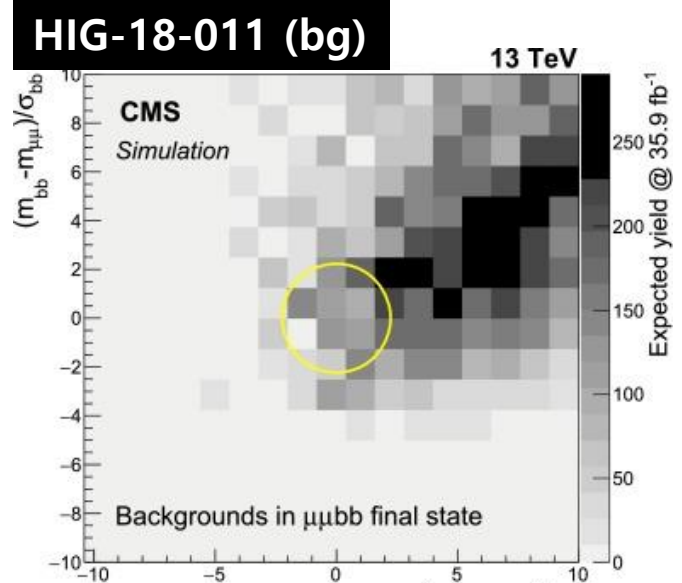
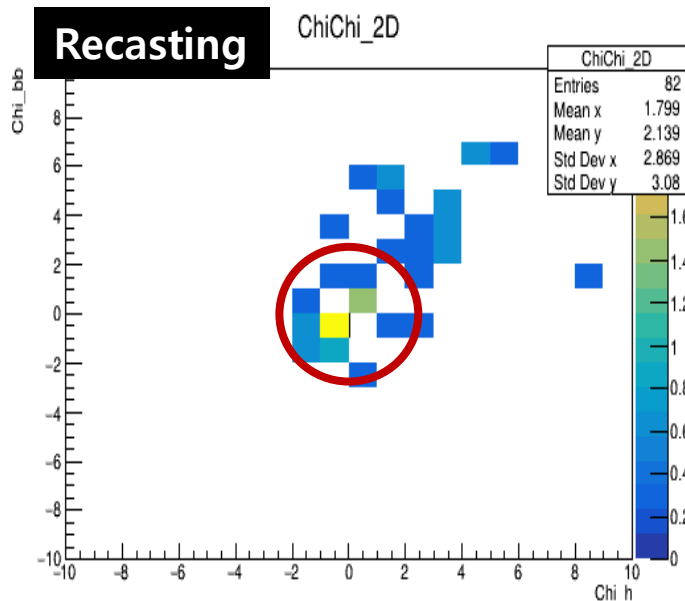
$$\sigma(p_T^{\mu} \sim 30) \sim 1\%$$
$$\sigma(p_T^{\text{jet}} \sim 30) \sim 17\%$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_h \sim \sqrt{(2\sigma^{\mu} + 2\sigma^{\text{jet}})/4}$$
$$= 9.3 \text{ GeV}$$

Recasting: $\chi_h - \chi_{bb}$ plot

Chi2 discriminator

- $m(a_1) = 40$ GeV results
- Chi2 discriminator can separate the signal very well (Right two plots)
- We've got almost similar results for the paper (Bottom two plots)



Results: Signal Yields

Object selection

| | Preselection | | Final selection | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | HIG-18-011 | recasting | HIG-18-011 | recasting |
| $m_{a1} = 20$ GeV | 14.0 | 15.9 | 6.0 | 1.0 |
| $m_{a1} = 40$ GeV | 14.8 | 15.0 | 7.5 | 3.9 |
| $m_{a1} = 60$ GeV | 16.7 | 16.8 | 10.1 | 6.3 |

Preselection results are very good!

Results: Signal Yields

| | Preselection | | Final selection | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | HIG-18-011 | recasting | HIG-18-011 | recasting |
| $m_{a_1} = 20$ GeV | 14.0 | 15.9 | 6.0 | 1.0 |
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| $m_{a_1} = 60$ GeV | 16.7 | 16.8 | 10.1 | 6.3 |

- Final yields are much different for $m_{a_1} = 20$ GeV sample, but it will recover for high mass a_1
- (We carefully expect) At low mass region, **boosted signature makes this kind of inefficiency**
→ Delphes cannot reconstruct boosted jet signature(?)

Summary

- **Exotic decay of h_{125} is studied** with “ $h_{125} \rightarrow a_1 a_1 \rightarrow \mu\mu b\bar{b}$ ” decay channel
- **Signal yields and χ^2 distributions** are presented to compare with the paper, HIG-18-011
- **Preselection results are almost identical**, but final selection can make some inefficiency (probably due to the boosted signature)

Next Action Items

- Generate large sample
- Check boosted signature
- Recalculated $\sigma_{bb(h)}$ using a fit function

Th→aank you 😊