The I25 GeV boson: experimental status and plans

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Outline



- I. What experimental tools do we have to study this new particle's properties?
- 2. What do the current datasets tell us?
- 3. Recent results on couplings, and prospects for future measurements

Higgs production

• Thanks to LHC:

- Results today use 5 fb⁻¹ (7 TeV) + 6 fb⁻¹ (8 TeV)
- Expect an additional 20 fb⁻¹ this year

Luminosity uncertainty:

- I.8%/3.6% (2011/2012, ATLAS)
- ▶ 4.4% (2011/2012, CMS)



Higgs production



Gluon fusion

- I5 pb (7 TeV)
- I 4% uncertainty (scale + PDF)
- ▶ 30% higher at 8 TeV
- Vector boson fusion
 - I.22 pb (7 TeV)
 - ▶ 3% uncertainty
- Associated production
 - ▶ WH: 0. 57 pb (7 TeV) +/- 3%
 - ▶ 20% higher at 8 TeV

Higgs decay



Higgs reconstruction

Higgs decay probabilities



photon reconstruction





CMS	ATLAS
energy resolution: ~ 0.5% (constant term)	energy resolution: 10%/VE
for high-E _τ photons	(1% constant term in barrel)
angular resolution improved by "likely"	"pointing:" resolution ~15 mm
collision vertex	(pileup-robust)
identification and energy corrections: BDT	neural-net or cut-based identification

photon reconstruction





- ~40% of Higgs candidates reconstructed as converted photons
 - ATLAS: Z vertex resolution improves
 - ...but overall m_H resolution degrades (3.2 GeV → 4.5 GeV)
 - CMS: improves mass resolution

lepton reconstruction



CMS

electrons: > 7 GeV, $|\eta| < 2.37$

muons: $E_T > 6 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 2.7$

missing $E_T \gtrsim 25 \text{ GeV}$

ATLAS

electrons: : ET > 7 GeV, $|\eta| < 2.5$

muons: $E_T > 5 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 2.5$

missing $E_T \gtrsim 25 \text{ GeV}$

hadronic tau reconstruction



uncertainties:

- $\tau_{\rm H}$ identification: < 4%
- τ _H energy scale: 2-5%



b-jet tagging



discriminating variables:

N_{tracks}, m_{vertex}

- vertex L_{xy} significance
- track impact parameter d₀
- vertex p_T ratio
- leptons, neutrinos in jet lower b-jet: mass scale ~5% low
- b-jet energy resolution: ~10% (CMS), 13% (ATLAS)

b-jet tagging



- ATLAS MVI:
 - · 3-d impact parameters + vertex reconstruction \rightarrow neural network
- CMS CSV:
 - vertex significance and energy-based likelihood ratio

pileup



ATLAS calorimeter especially sensitive Example: isolation





pileup performance







current techniques control pileup effects for at least 20 interactions

SIGNAL DATASETS

Diphoton channel



Diphoton channel



CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN Data recorded: 2012-May-13 20:08:14.621490 GMT Run/Event: 194108 / 564224000 now: discovery dataset
 also, m_H central value
 also, cross section:

> 2 loops!

PDF/scale uncertainty 15%



Diphoton channel



- · ATLAS
 - photon E_T thresholds: > (40,35)
 - background mostly irreducible:
 - about 20% fake photons
 - fit with 4th degree polynomial

- CMS

- tighter cuts at high mass:
 - photon $E_T > (m/3,m/4)$
- MVA event selection
 - removes additional 76% of photon background



expect: ~110-140 GeV exclusion *Observe*: excess! 4.5 (4.1) σ *local* significance.

Diphoton event weights



decision tree output: photon ID quality, angles, energy ratios.

Diphoton results, weighted



 signal shape represents 1.6 GeV diphoton mass resolution







ZZ* channel: selection

- Virtual! mZ* ≥12 GeV
 - requires soft lepton thresholds!
 - reject hadron resonances: mass > 5 GeV
- · CMS
 - ► Z1:40-120 GeV, Z2: 12-120 GeV
 - matrix element analysis
- · ATLAS
 - Z₁: 50-106 GeV, Z₂: 17.5-115 GeV (mass dependent)



- Z-mass constraints applied when reasonable:
 - Expected resolution 1.8-2.5 GeV after constraint

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ZZ* channel: backgrounds



ZZ channel: results

local significance:

- ▶ 3.4 $\sigma \rightarrow$ 2.5 σ (ATLAS)
- ► 3.2 σ CMS
 - note: CP odd could be distinguished at 1.6 σ





WW*



- W as spin analyzer:
 - leptons produced at small angular separation



- Large backgrounds, poor mass resolution:
 - b-tagging, kinematics for tt
 - wrong-sign for W+jets
 - high-m_{II}, large ϕ_{II} for WW
 - Remainder: pure simulation



- ATLAS: Require *relative* E_T miss > 25 GeV:
 - transverse component to nearest lepton or jet (within $d\phi < \pi/2$)
- Fit m_T distribution: $m_T = \sqrt{(E_T(\ell \ell) + E_T(\text{miss}))^2 |\vec{p}_T(\ell \ell) + \vec{p}_T(\text{miss})|^2}$



 $\mapsto \tau \tau$



 $\mapsto \tau \tau$

- lots of categories:
 - (3 tau-pair decays) x (gluon fusion, boosted, VBF, VH)
- most sensitive: "boosted" $\tau_{\rm h}\tau_{\rm h}$, but all < 0.03 S/B
- $Z\tau\tau$ is the largest background:
 - modeled by embedding



top-associated production

direct test of large top-Higgs coupling

- combinatorial challenge:
 - correct pair among 4 btagged jets
 - ATLAS kinematic
 likelihood fit gets correct
 daughters in 20% of
 events
- acceptance: allow fewer jets/tags
 - use H_T instead of m_{bb}





- ATLAS (lepton+jets): KL classification, then fit distribution
 - loose limits (< 13 x SM) at 125 GeV
- CMS (lepton+jets + dilepton; ANN):
 - < 3.8 x SM at 125 GeV</p>
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VH with H→bb

- Best way to observe key leptonic coupling
 - Tevatron evidence channel
- Simple reconstruction:
 - "standard" weak boson finding (lv,vv, ll)
 - 2 MVI b-tagged jets p_T > 25 GeV
- boson p_T cut improves S/B
 - varies from 1/100 to 1/10
 - CMS exploits high p_T region...
- highly-boosted analysis favored for 13 TeV
 - requires alternative Higgs reconstruction



boosted H→bb





CMS:

merged jet categories not considered boosted decision tree includes kinematics, jets, and *color flow*

Summary: status of signal strength



SM properties



- · Invisible particles?
 - float gg, γγ vertex factors, fixing other couplings
 - ▶ BR < 0.84 at 95% CL

- very first comparisons of signal strength of different processes:
 - no significant deviation from SM



near-term prospects

ATLAS best signal categories (today)		
Process	exp. signal	background (90% mass window)
$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$	150	6820
$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma (VBF)$	5	24
H→ZZ→4ℓ	6	5
H→WW	77	667
$H \rightarrow \tau \tau$ (VBF)	1.2	22
ZH→Zbb	4	321
ttH (best)	2	62

- Hints of lepton couplings with 2012 data: likely
 - MVA would help
- CMS: near 3 σ CP determination in ZZ* channel?



conclusions

 discovery is a triumph: decades of planning, LHC performance!!, agile experiments

 first evidence doesn't contradict SM Higgs hypothesis (but lots of room)

mannennennen

 powerful searches exploit experimental tools and assumed Higgs properties
 we will need the same tools (and more) for

the long road of direct measurements ahead!