

Topics for SM Higgs discussions

- experimental perspective -

11th June 2019

Mauro Donega, Michael Duehrssen-Debling

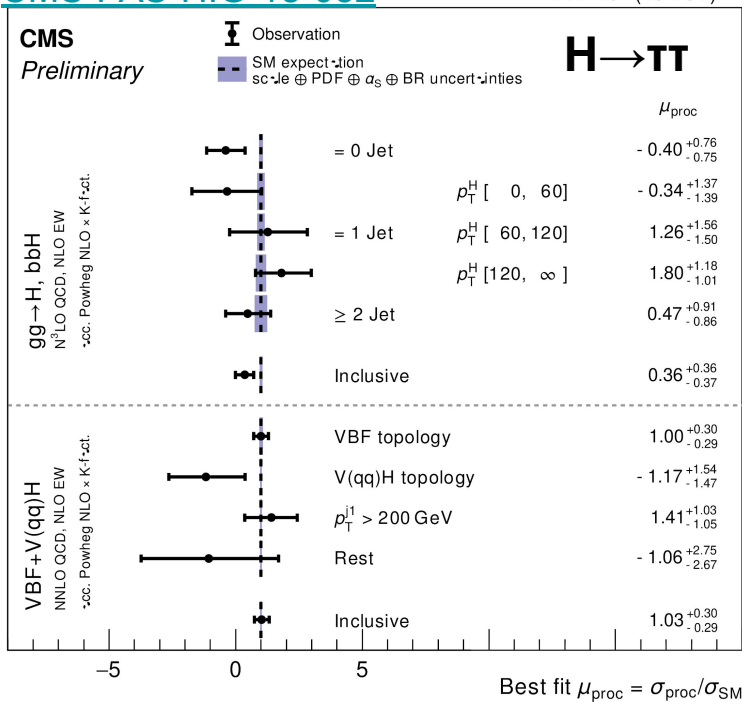
Experimental Highlights

STXS Higgs measurements

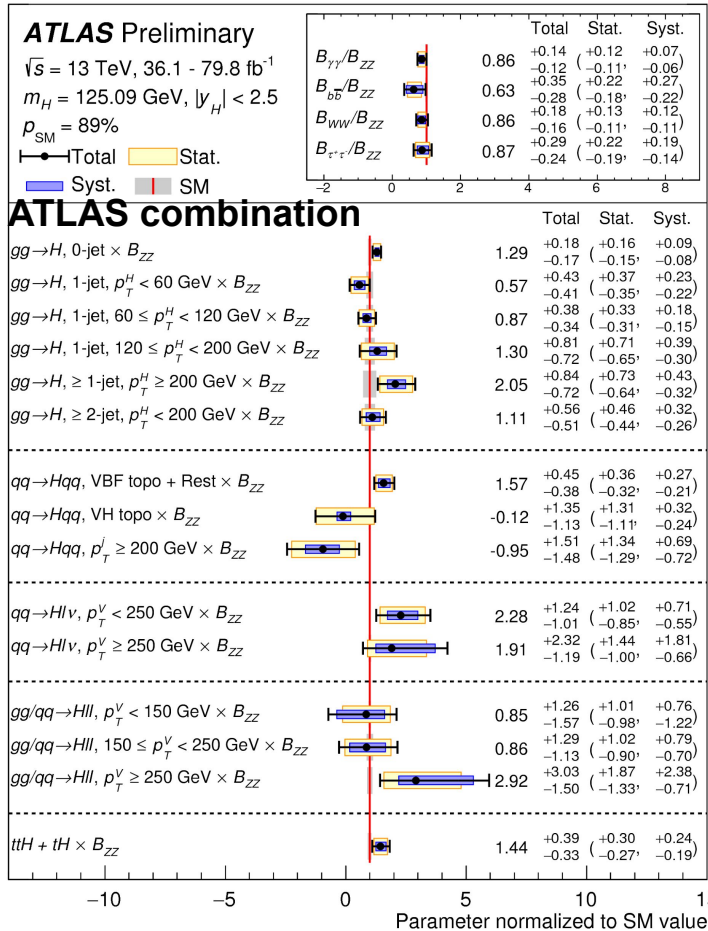
- STXS started in Les Houches 2015
- Both experiments have produced STXS measurements
- Kinematic information for ggH, VBF and VH is extracted

CMS-PAS-HIG-18-032

77.4 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

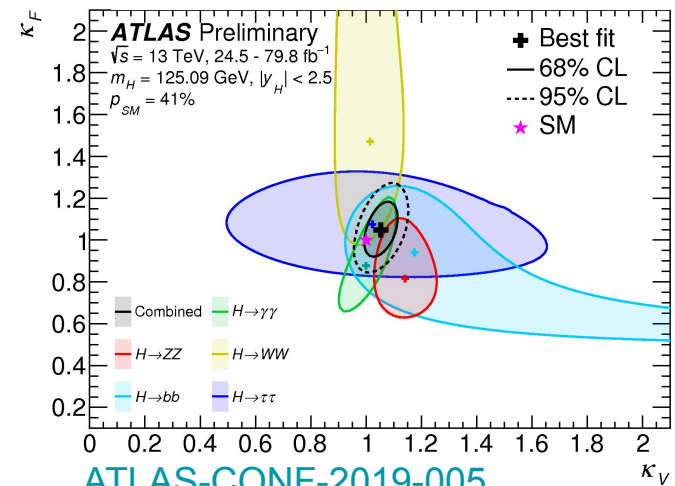
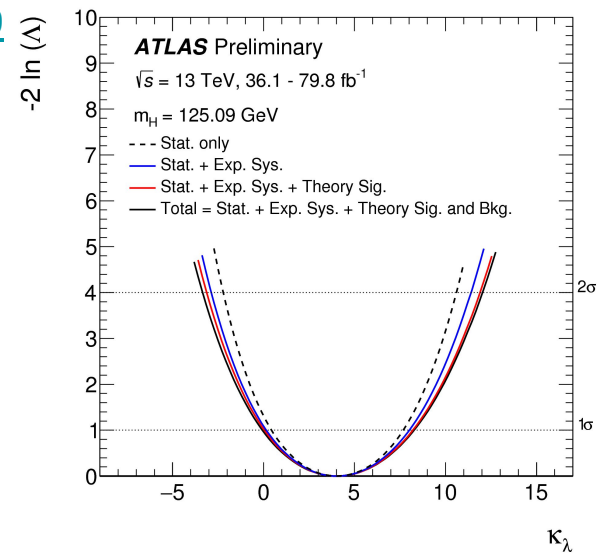
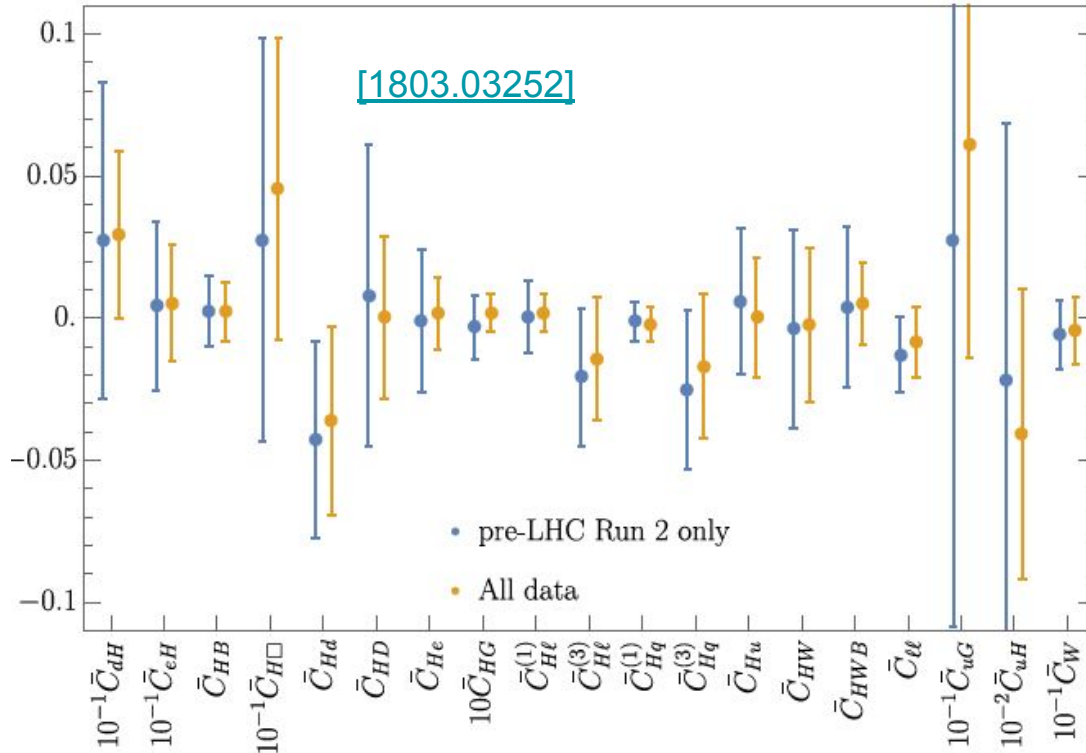


ATLAS-CONF-2019-005



STXS interpretations

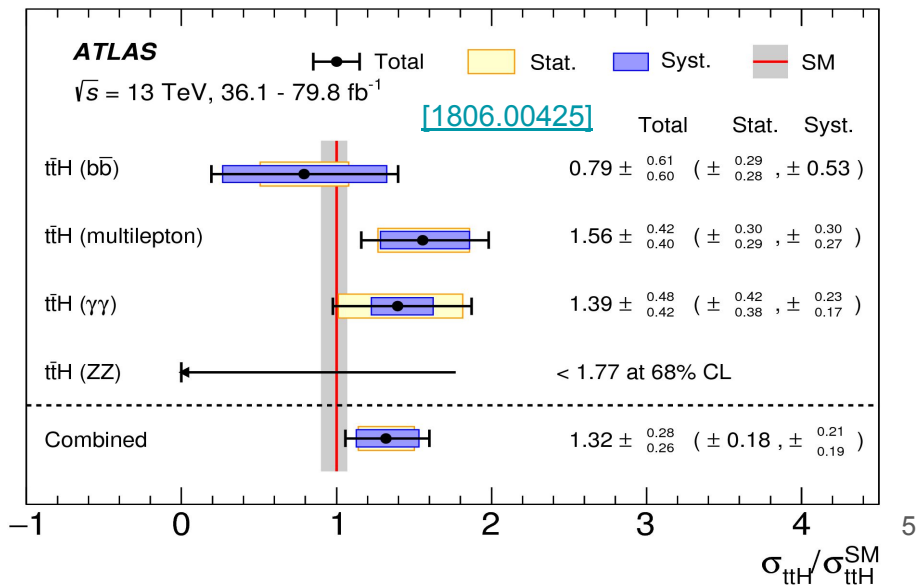
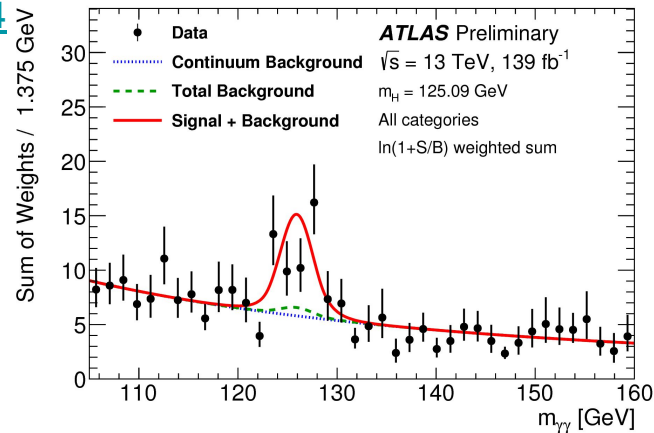
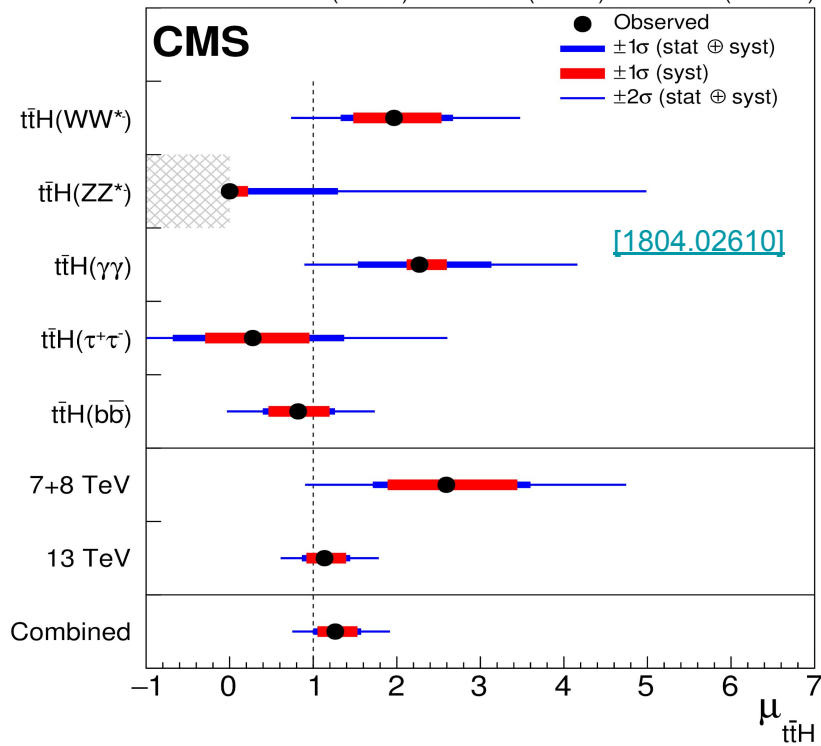
Marginalised



ttH measurements

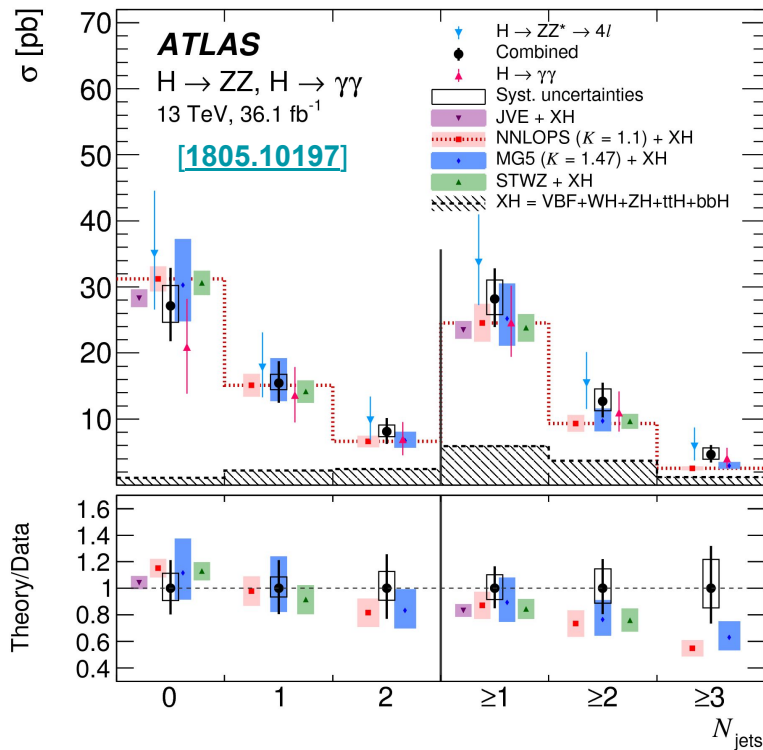
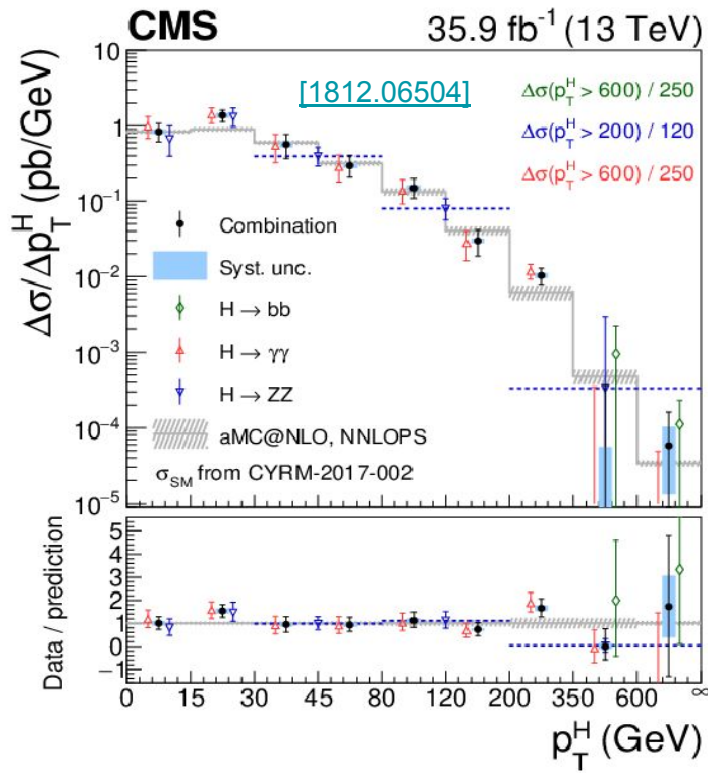
- Observed Higgs production in association with tops
- Uncertainty O(20-30%)

5.1 fb⁻¹ (7 TeV) + 19.7 fb⁻¹ (8 TeV) + 35.9 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)



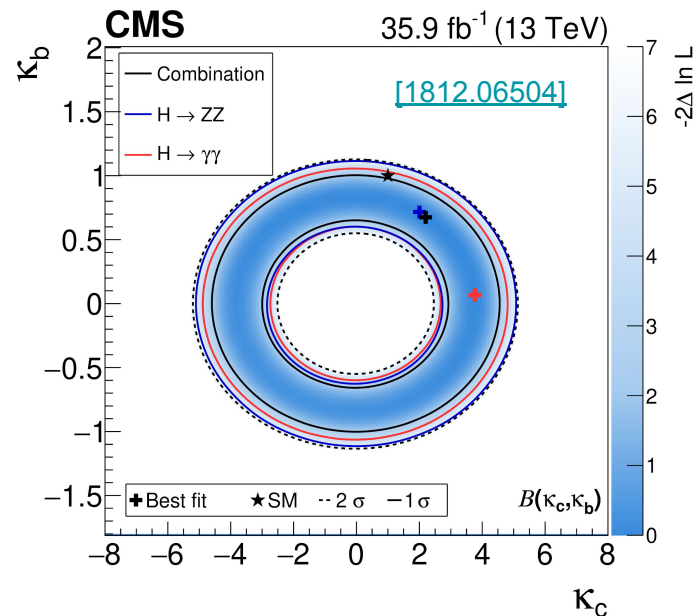
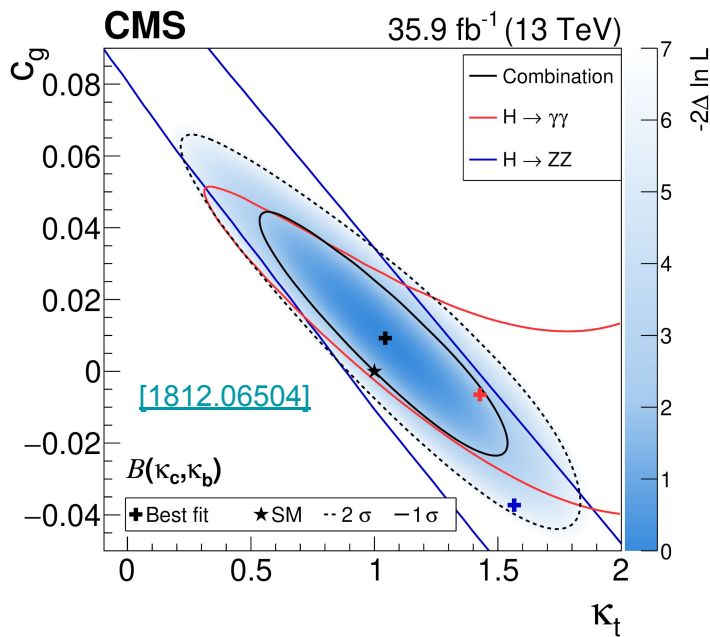
Differential cross section combination

- Combined differential cross section measured in different final states to increase statistical power
- 30-40% uncertainty per bin (up to 25% better than $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ alone at low p_T);
- 60% at high p_T because of $ggHbb$



Differential cross section interpretation

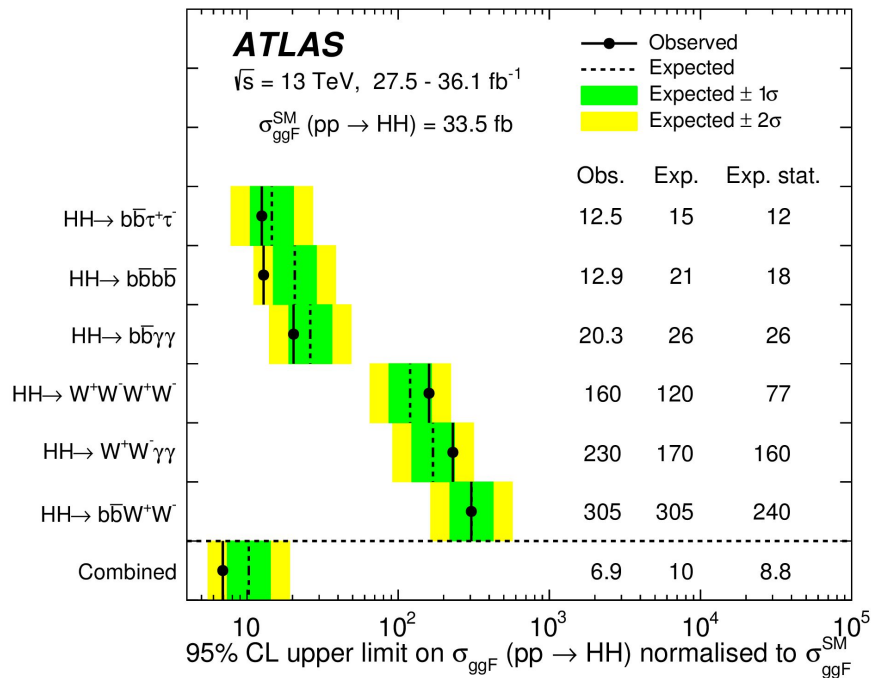
- Parametrize differential cross sections as a function of couplings and constrain them fitting pT
- ggH contact interaction disfavoured. Interplay between normalization and shape information



HH combination

- Combined upper limits on Higgs pair production
- Experiments have different sensitivities on the different channels, but similar when combined

[1906.02025]



CMS

[1811.09689]

Run I combined

Observed 43.1xSM
 Expected 46.5xSM

bbVV

Observed 78.6xSM
 Expected 88.8xSM

bbbb

Observed 74.6xSM
 Expected 36.9xSM

$\text{bb}\tau\tau$

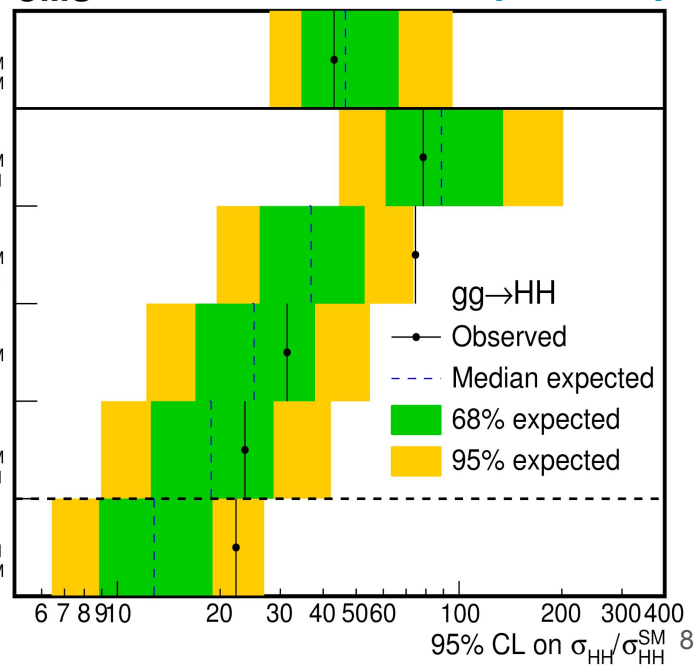
Observed 31.4xSM
 Expected 25.1xSM

$\text{bb}\gamma\gamma$

Observed 23.6xSM
 Expected 18.8xSM

Run II combined

Observed 22.2xSM
 Expected 12.8xSM



Some proposed topics for the Les Houches discussions

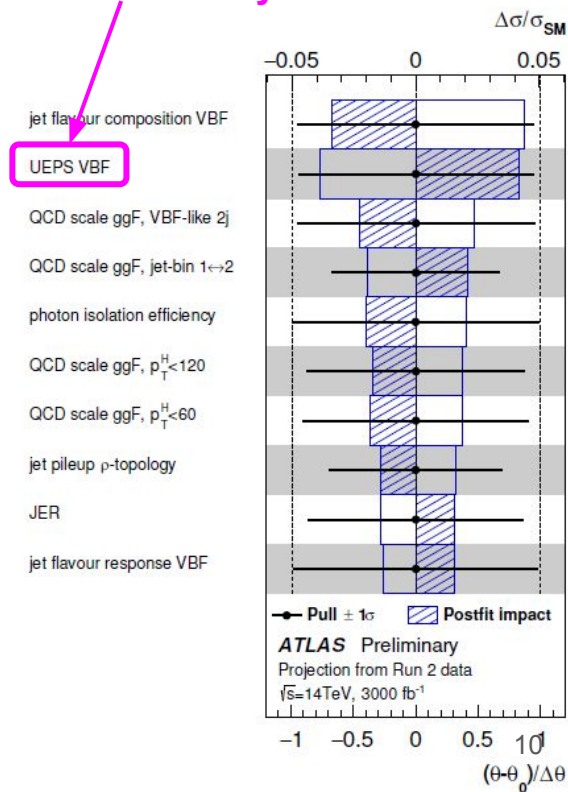
Here are some challenges in Higgs measurements. This list is for sure not complete, but rather intended to start the discussions!

- Parton shower systematics
- $t\bar{t}H$ backgrounds (might also apply to $VHbb$)
- Quark/gluon jet tagging
- $t\bar{t}H^*(H^* \rightarrow t\bar{t})$ and $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$ interference
- Background function choice for $H \rightarrow \text{gamgam}$ and $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- STXS in Higgs production ($t\bar{t}H$, VBF/VH angles, ...)
- Brainstorming for “STXS” or similar in Higgs decays
- EFT interpretation of Higgs measurements
- **Other topics are very welcome!**

Modelling systematics (parton shower)

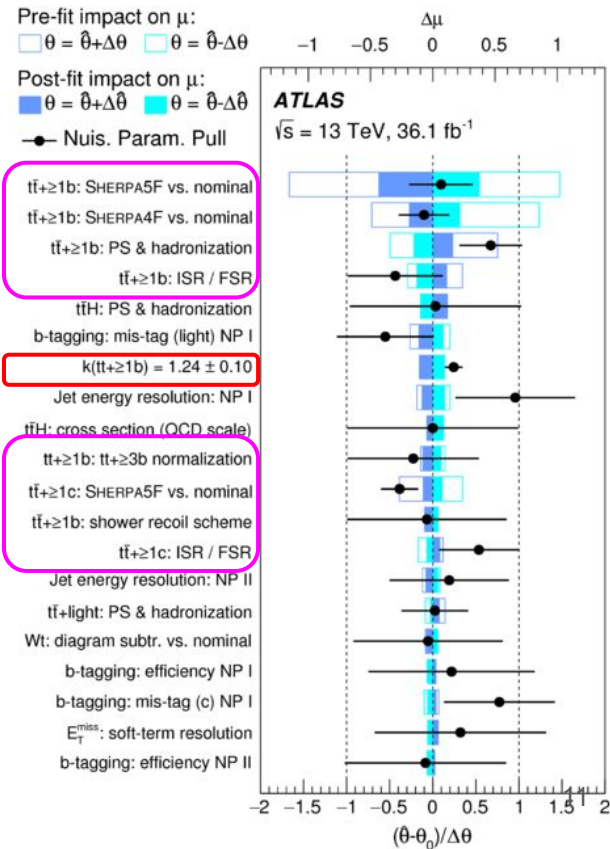
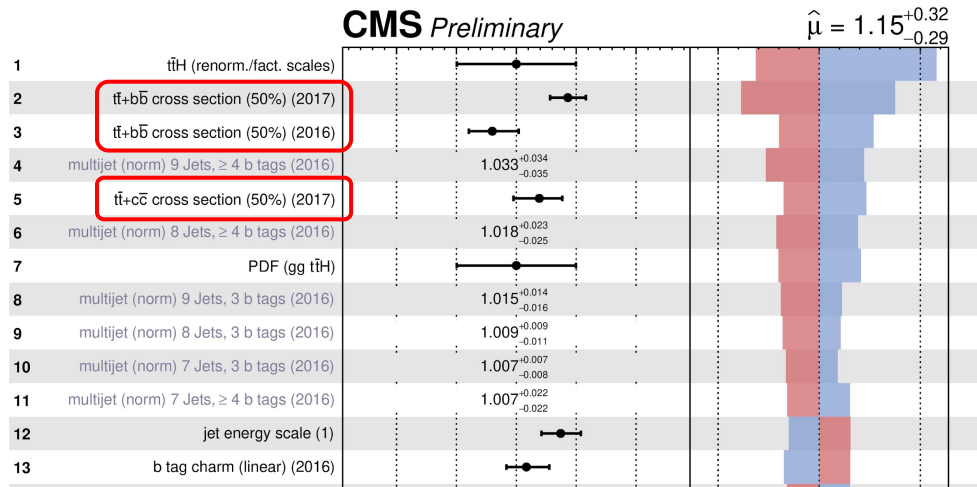
- A bit “fuzzy”, often experiments label everything that is not related to missing higher order (QCD scale) or PDF variations as **modelling systematics**, sometimes just “parton shower or underlying event+parton shower”
 - Actual parton shower tune variations
 - Comparisons between different (parton shower) generators
 - Possible hadronization effects
 - Possible underlying event effects
- Depending on the evaluation, effects can be sizeable and inclusion in experimental results is not fully consistent
- Some of the included variations double count other uncertainties, e.g. resummation uncertainties

HL-LHC $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$:
50% of current UEPS
uncertainty



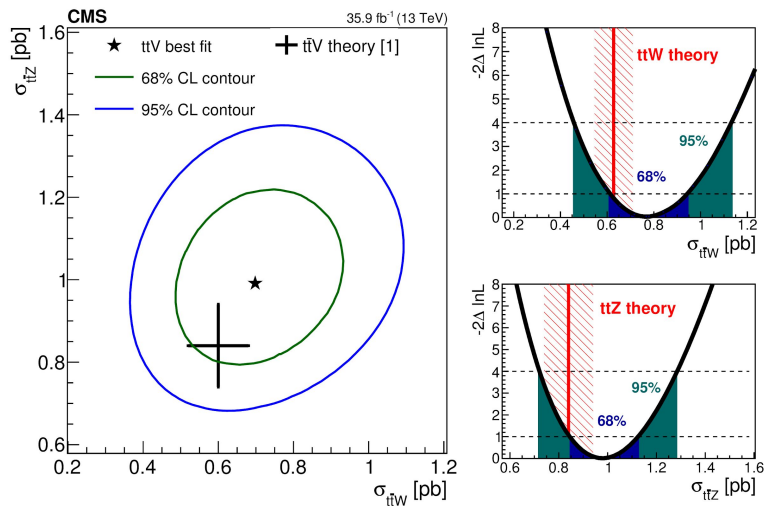
ttH backgrounds (tt+bb)

- tt+HF (HF=bb,cc) is the dominant background for ttHbb measurements and it's systematic uncertainty limits or will limit measurements
- On top of **cross section** systematics, also large systematics on the **tt+HF modelling** could play a role depending on the used tt+HF background model



ttH backgrounds (ttV)

- ttZ and ttW are the main backgrounds to the ttH multilepton measurements and their **cross section uncertainty** has a large systematic impact
- Once ttZ or ttW are measured from control regions, the corresponding **modelling systematics** will likely become large/dominant

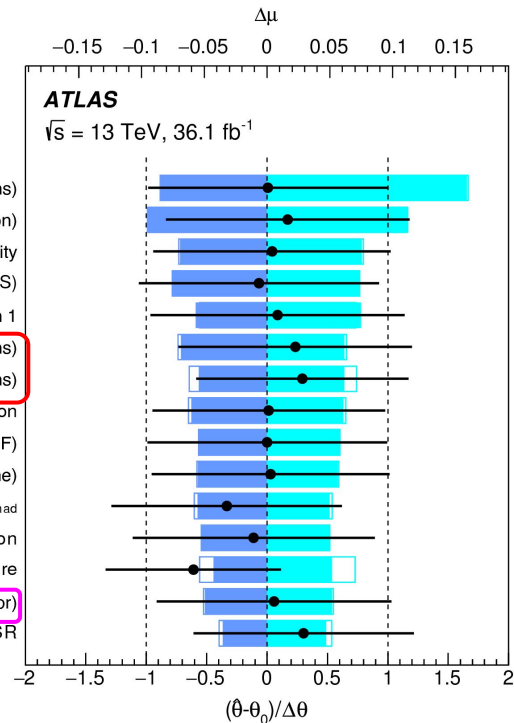


Pre-fit impact on μ :
 $\square \theta = \hat{\theta} + \Delta\theta$ $\square \theta = \hat{\theta} - \Delta\theta$

Post-fit impact on μ :
 $\square \theta = \hat{\theta} + \Delta\hat{\theta}$ $\square \theta = \hat{\theta} - \Delta\hat{\theta}$

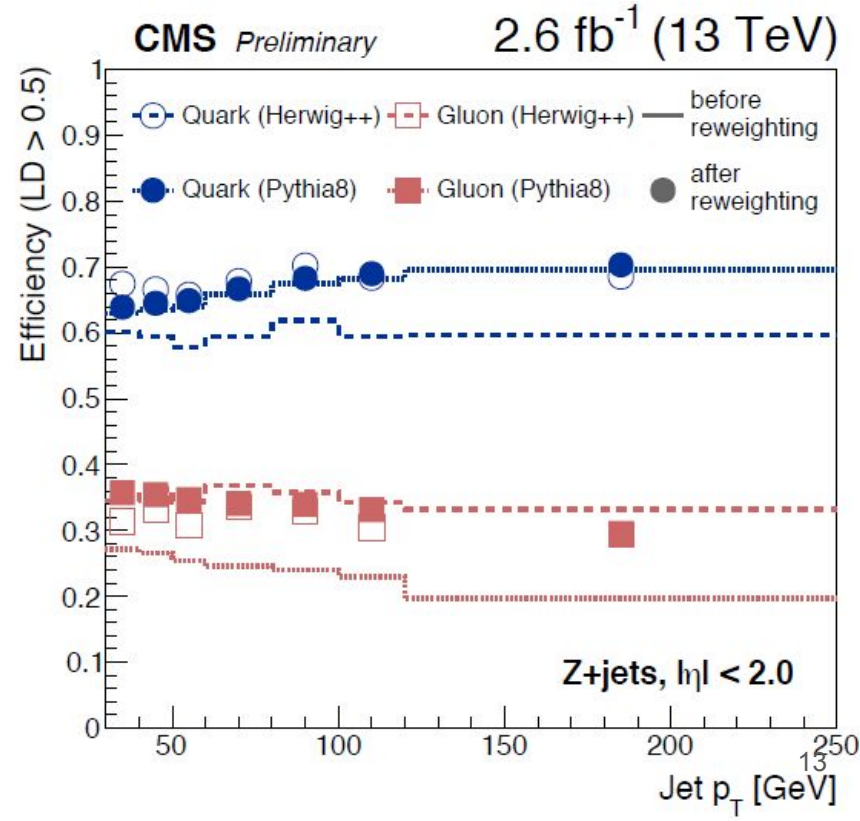
— Nuis. Param. Pull

ttH cross section (scale variations)
 Jet energy scale (pileup subtraction)
 Luminosity
 Jet energy scale (flavor comp. 2 ℓ SS)
 Jet energy scale variation 1
ttW cross section (scale variations)
ttZ cross section (scale variations)
 τ_{had} identification
 ttH cross section (PDF)
 ttH modeling (shower tune)
 Flavor tagging c-jet/ τ_{had}
 rare top decay cross section
 3 ℓ Non-prompt closure
ttW modeling (generator)
 Non-prompt stat. in 4th bin of 3 ℓ SR



Quark gluon jet tagging

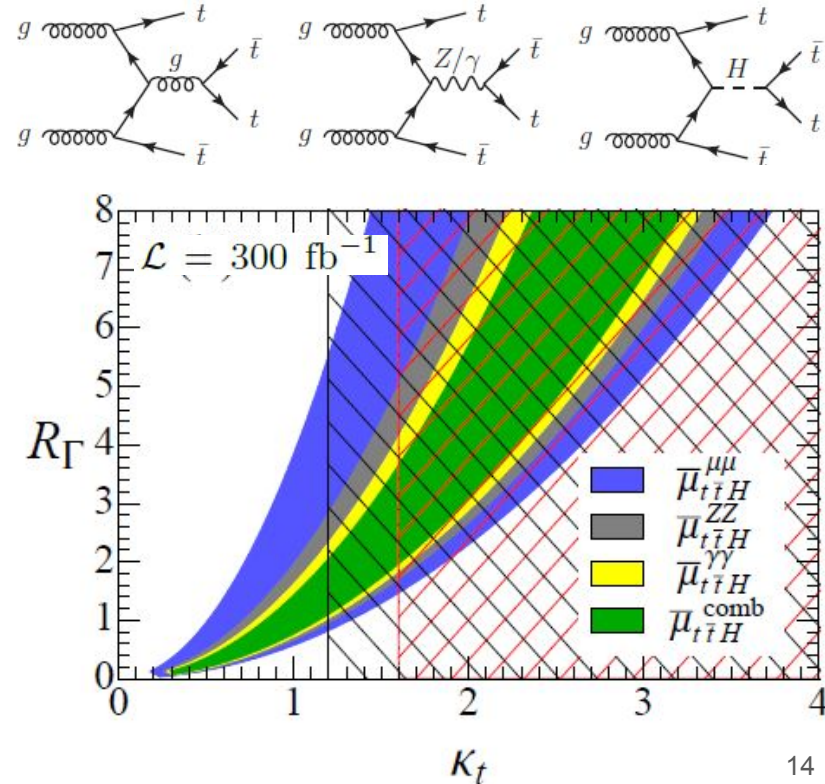
- Quark/gluon jet tagging is so far not widely used in Higgs measurements
- But promising to
 - better separate different Higgs production modes: ggH vs. VBF
 - Better discriminate against backgrounds
- Experiments have already included it in some Higgs measurements, but the full potential is likely not used yet



$t\bar{t}H^*(H^* \rightarrow t\bar{t})$ and $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$ interference

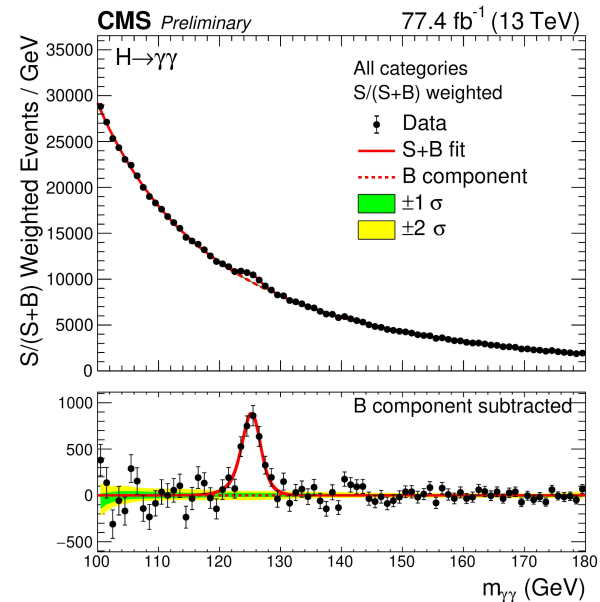
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1602.01934>

- Another way to measure a Higgs coupling in the off-shell regime, independent of the total width of the Higgs
- Allows to constrain the total width together with the on-shell measurements
- However, in 4-top events, so considerably more challenging compared to 4-leptons
- But also more sensitive



Backgrounds from functional form fits

- The background in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ is determined from functional form fits
- ATLAS: spurious signal
CMS: discrete profiling method of functional forms
- So far systematics not really limiting: experiments “improve” functional forms to ensure this
- But: with increasing data stats, finding good fitting functions and evaluating the systematics/bias is getting more challenging



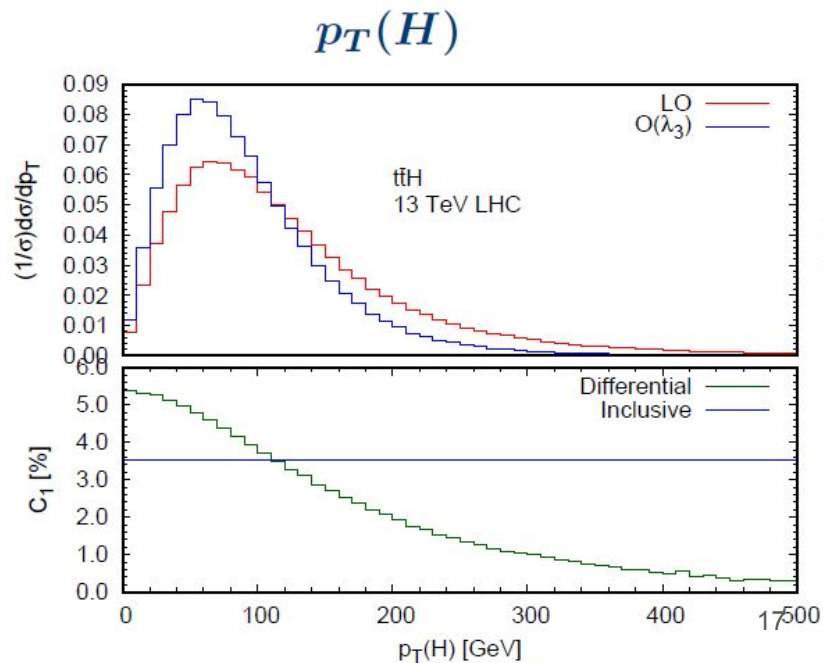
Source	Uncertainty in fiducial cross section					
	ATLAS: 1802.04146	Diphoton	VBF-enhanced	$N_{\text{lepton}} \geq 1$	$t\bar{t}H$ -enhanced	High $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$
Fit (stat.)		17%	22%	72%	176%	53%
Fit (syst.)		6%	9%	27%	138%	13%
Photon energy scale & resolution		4.3%	3.5%	3.1%	10%	4.1%
Background modelling		4.2%	7.8%	26.7%	138%	12.2%

STXS in Higgs production (session Wed, 14-16:00)

- The STXS framework for Higgs measurement is used by ATLAS and CMS to report fine grained kinematic measurements for ggH, VBF and VH
- Recent update to V1.1: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2669925/>

Several improvements are pending for STXS

- ttH is just inclusive so far. How to bin ttH?
- ggH pT binning stops at 200 GeV, but the experimental reach goes further
- Angular correlations in VBF jets (dphi_jetjet?) provide interesting information, but are not extracted in STXS measurements so far
- Theory uncertainties and correlations for new STXS bins (and sub-bins)



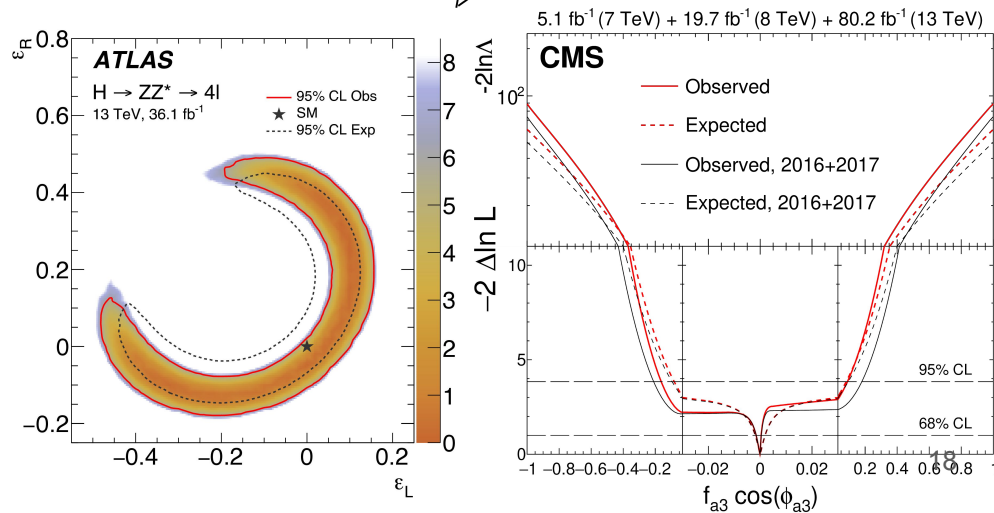
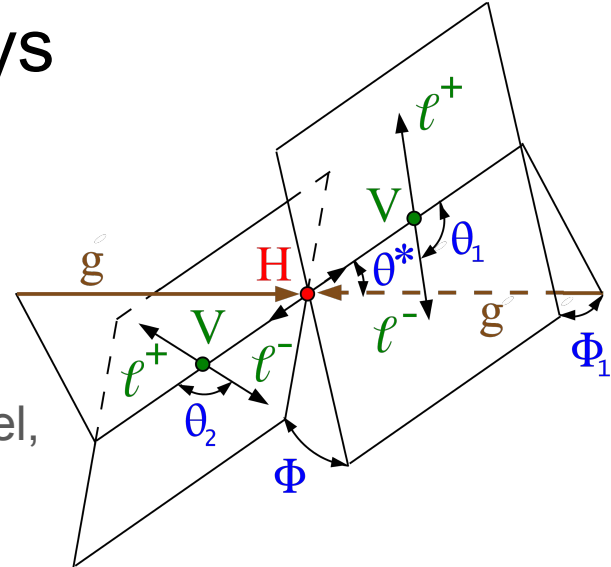
Brainstorming: “Something” for decays (session Wed, 16-18:00)

- Long pending question: how should experiments make general measurements of Higgs properties in Higgs decays (for example angular information in $h \rightarrow 4l$)
- Experiments have used the Higgs characterization model, effective Lagrangians, EFTs, f_{ai} , pseudo-observables, ...

- **But no general agreement!**

-> Decay information often not included in theory interpretations

- Differential measurements are usually 1D, maximal 2D, so limited
- **Les Houches is a good place for finding consensus and making proposals for something general**

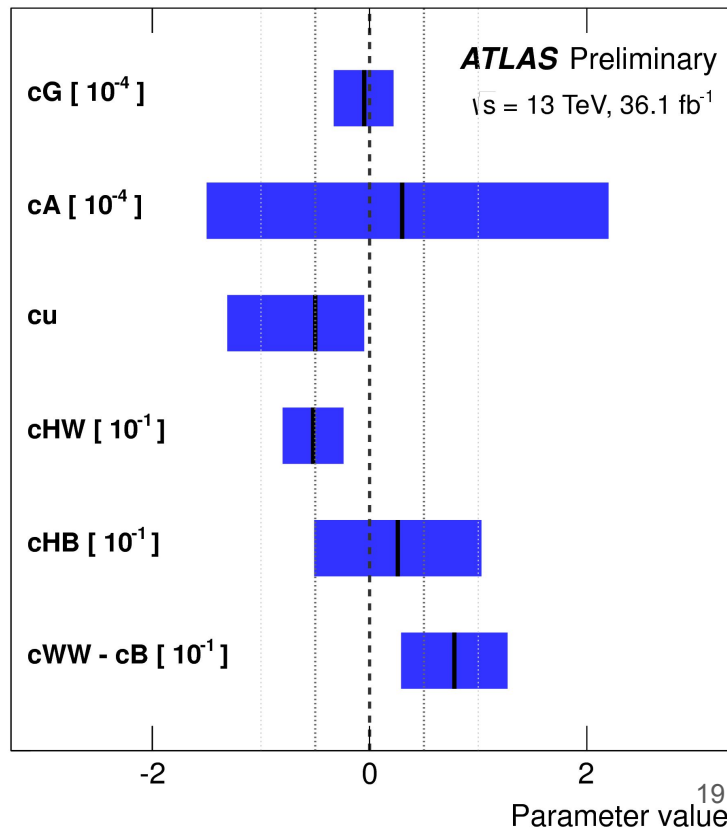


EFT interpretation of Higgs measurements (session Thu, 10-12:00)

Topics for discussion

- Selection of the EFT parameters (or combination of them) that a measurement is able to constrain in the Warsaw basis.
- Effects of neglecting, or how to properly include $gg \rightarrow ZH$
- STXS acceptance extrapolation (related for STXS in decays)
- Simulation at NLO, in particular, if a common Madgraph syntax can be provided

Observed HEL constraints with $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



Higgs brainstorming

Today, 17:30-18:30, Library!