

Higgs measurements in the di-boson final state

Rencontres de Moriond

Electroweak Interactions and Unified Theories

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La Thuile



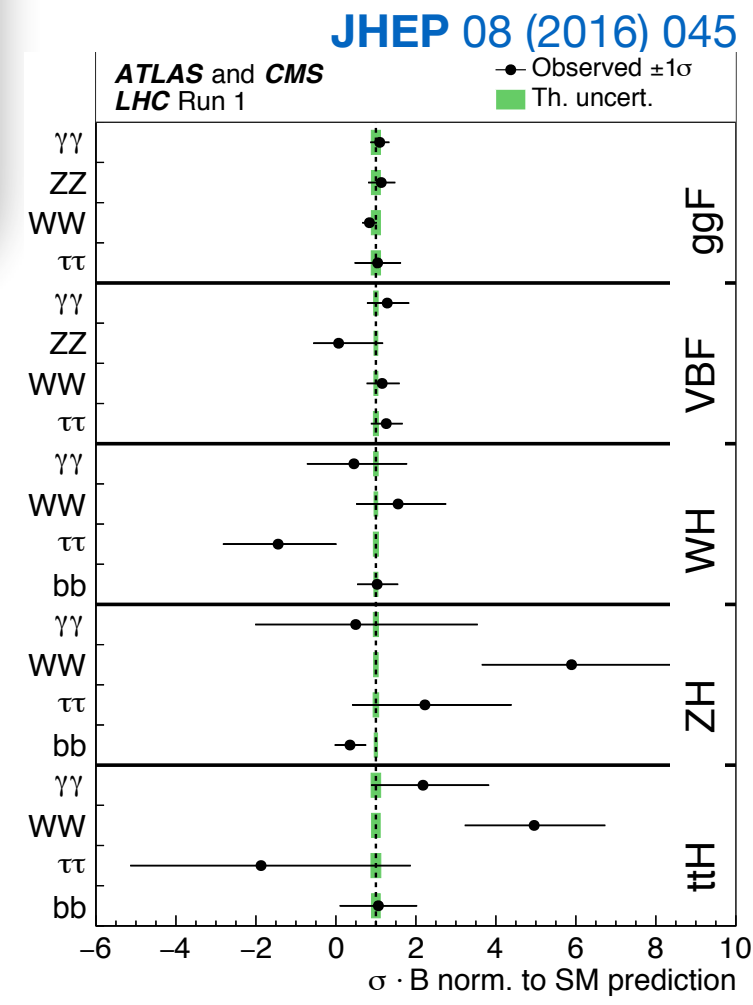
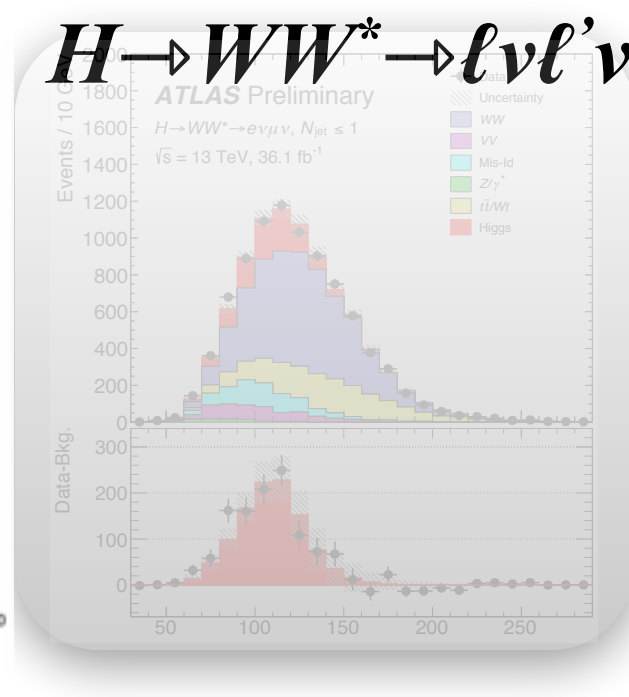
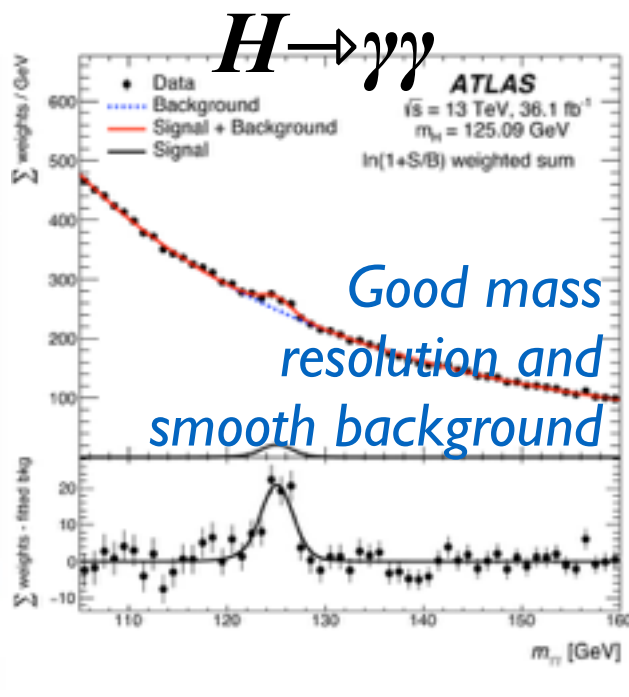
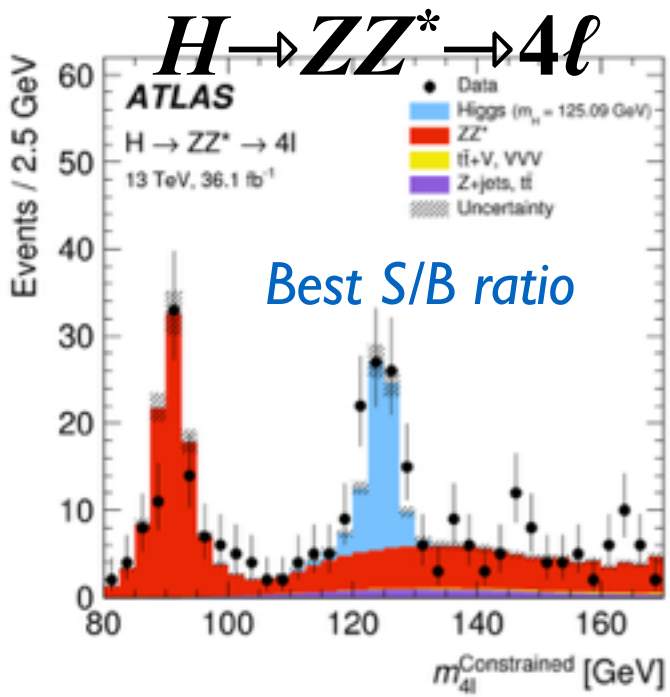
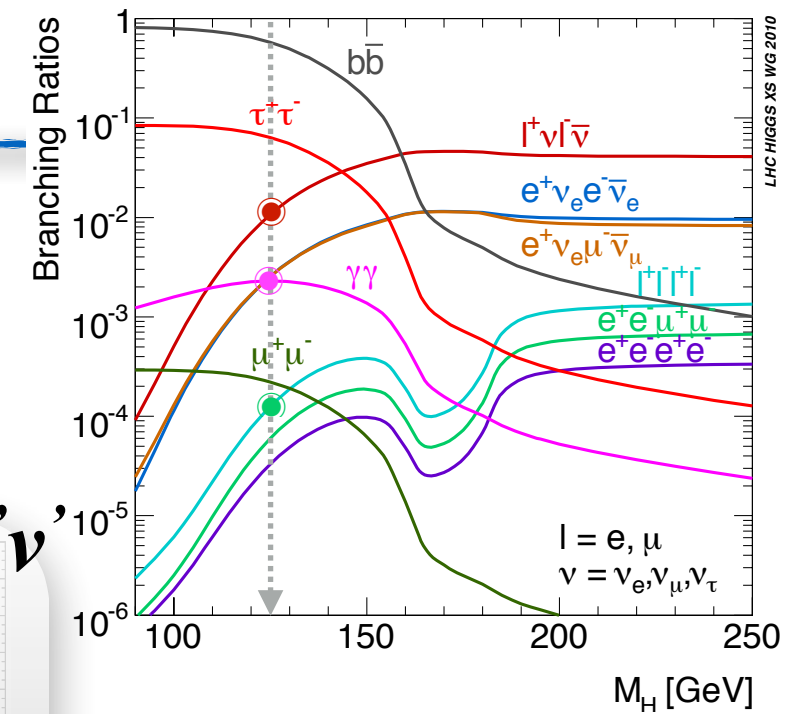
Ioannis Nomidis

on behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

Measurements in diboson final states

- Not favoured in terms of branching ratio but have other advantages

⇒ Clean signal peak, fully reconstructed, extracted from well understood backgrounds, also in multi-jet environments



- ⇒ Can probe all major production modes (ggF, VBF, VH, ttH)
- ⇒ Can measure the mass ($4\ell, \gamma\gamma$), an important parameter

- Measurements in diboson final states contributed significantly to the understanding of the Higgs properties in Run-1

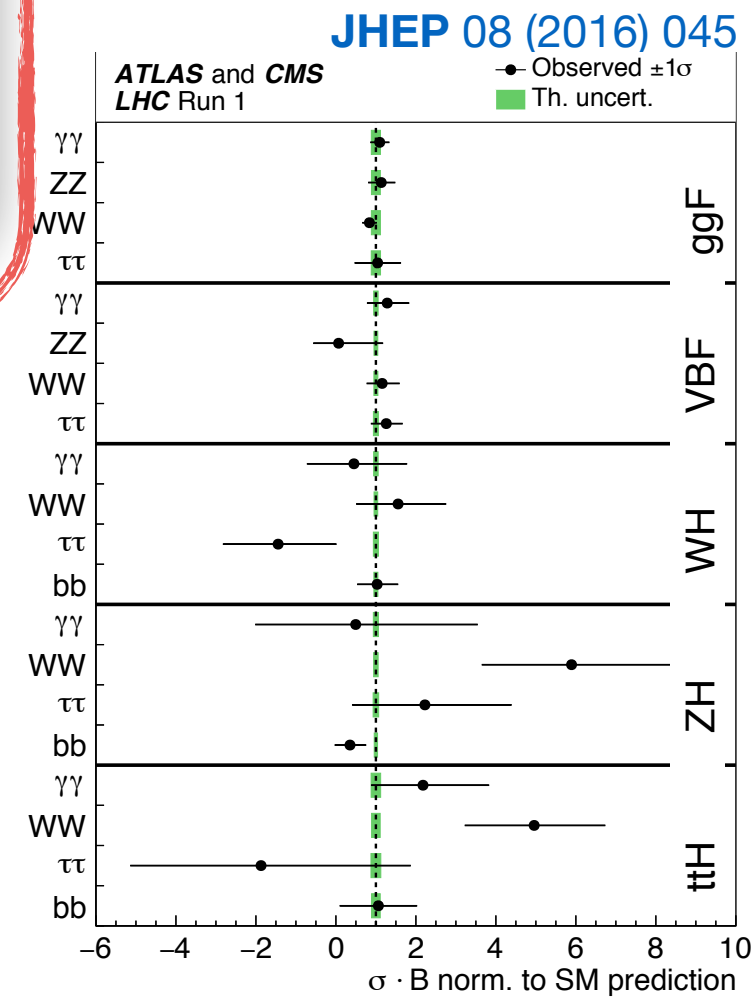
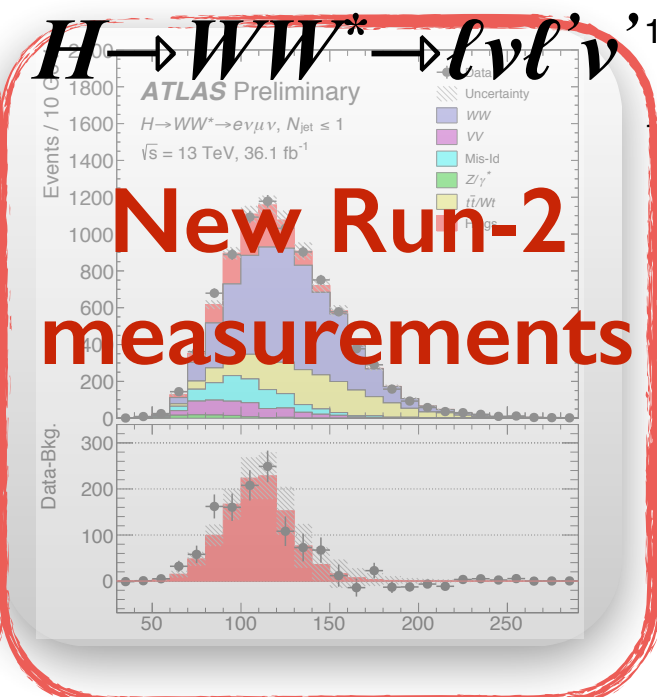
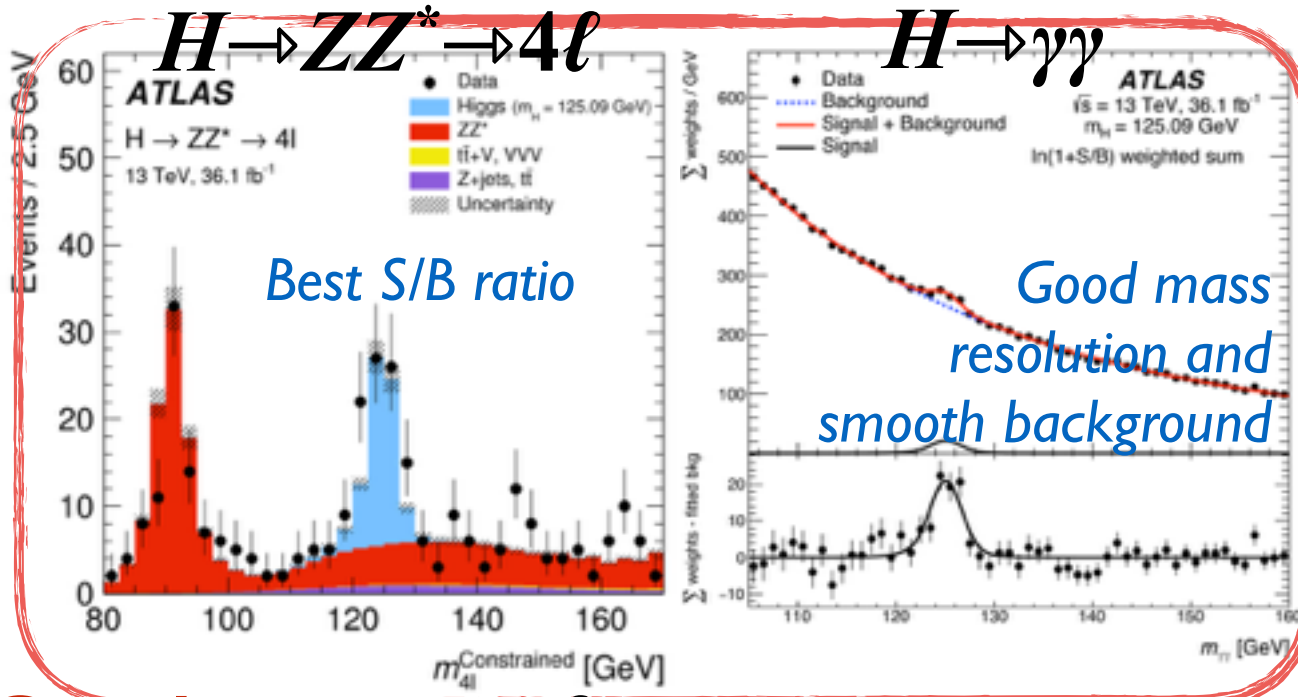
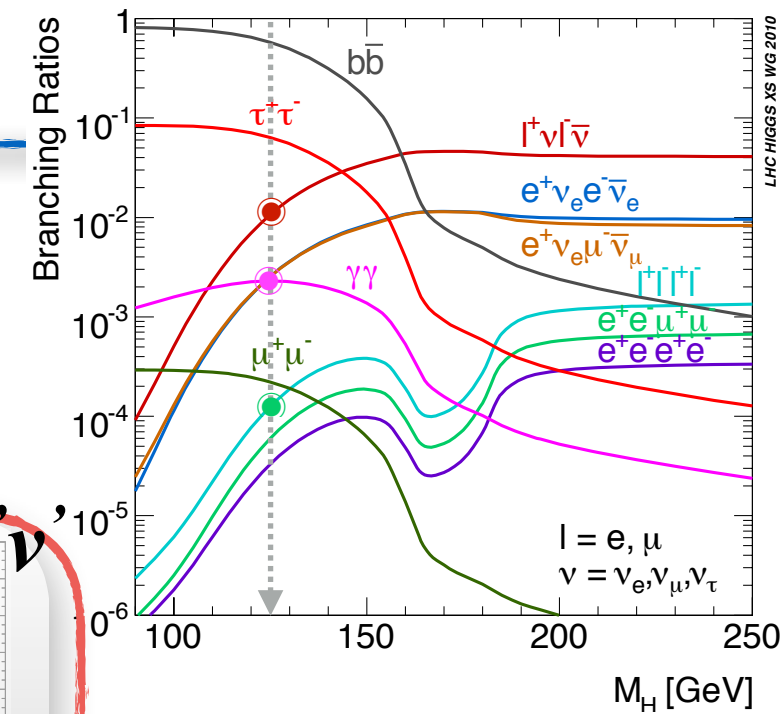
⇒ Run-2: ATLAS analyzed 36.1 fb⁻¹ so far (2015+2016) and measured fiducial & differential cross-sections, couplings, mass

See talks by D. Sperka, S. Menary

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Combination of cross-sections

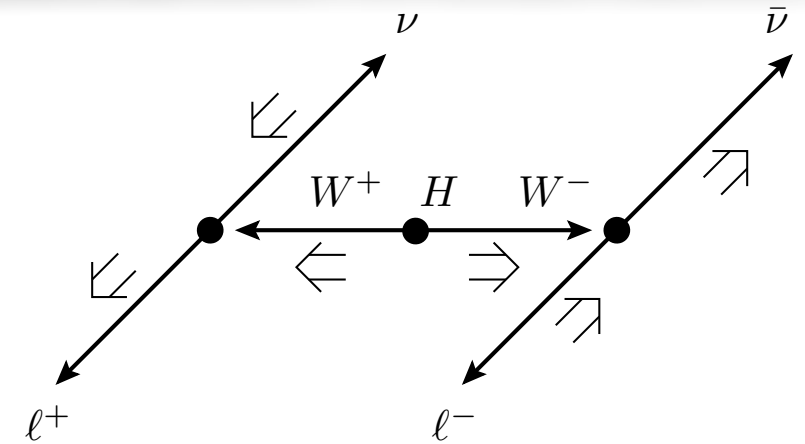
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- Measurements in diboson final states contributed significantly to the understanding of the Higgs properties in Run-1
- ⇒ Run-2: ATLAS analyzed 36.1 fb^{-1} so far (2015+2016) and measured fiducial & differential cross-sections, couplings, mass

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H → WW* production measurements

ATLAS-CONF-2018-004

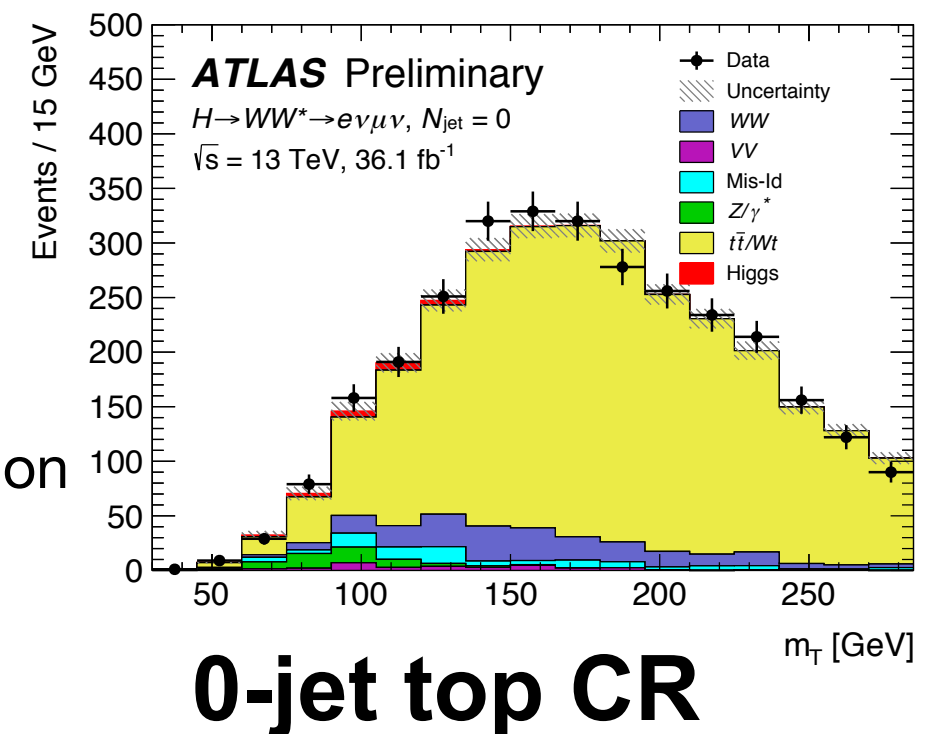
⇒ Signal consists of two prompt isolated leptons produced with a small opening angle and missing transverse energy



- Goal is to probe the Higgs production modes
 - Study **ggF** and **VBF** production
 - Events with 0,1 and ≥ 2 jets studied separately (0,1j for ggF, ≥ 2 j for VBF, $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 30$ GeV)
- Suppressing the background and constraining its normalization are key elements

- Differences with the Run-1 analysis

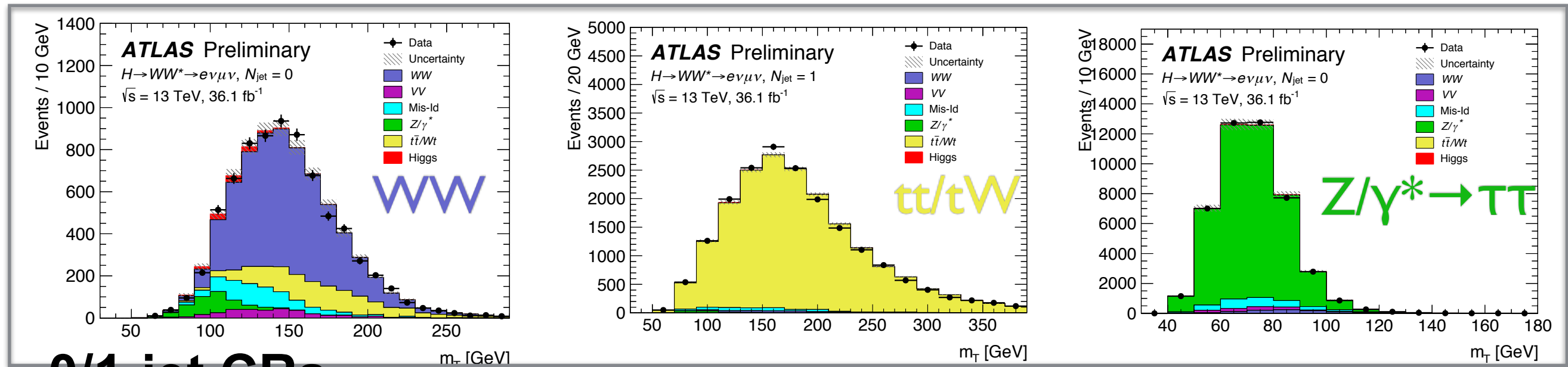
- 0j: *b-jet veto* ($20 < p_T^{\text{jet}} < 30$ GeV) for suppression of top background (large increase in Run-2 due to larger \sqrt{s}) and additional control region to constrain its normalization
- $e^+e^-/\mu^+\mu^-$ not included; small significance because of larger DY background



H → WW*: backgrounds

- Dominant processes: WW, tt/tW, Z/γ* → ττ

⇒ Normalization constrained from data in dedicated control regions (CRs)



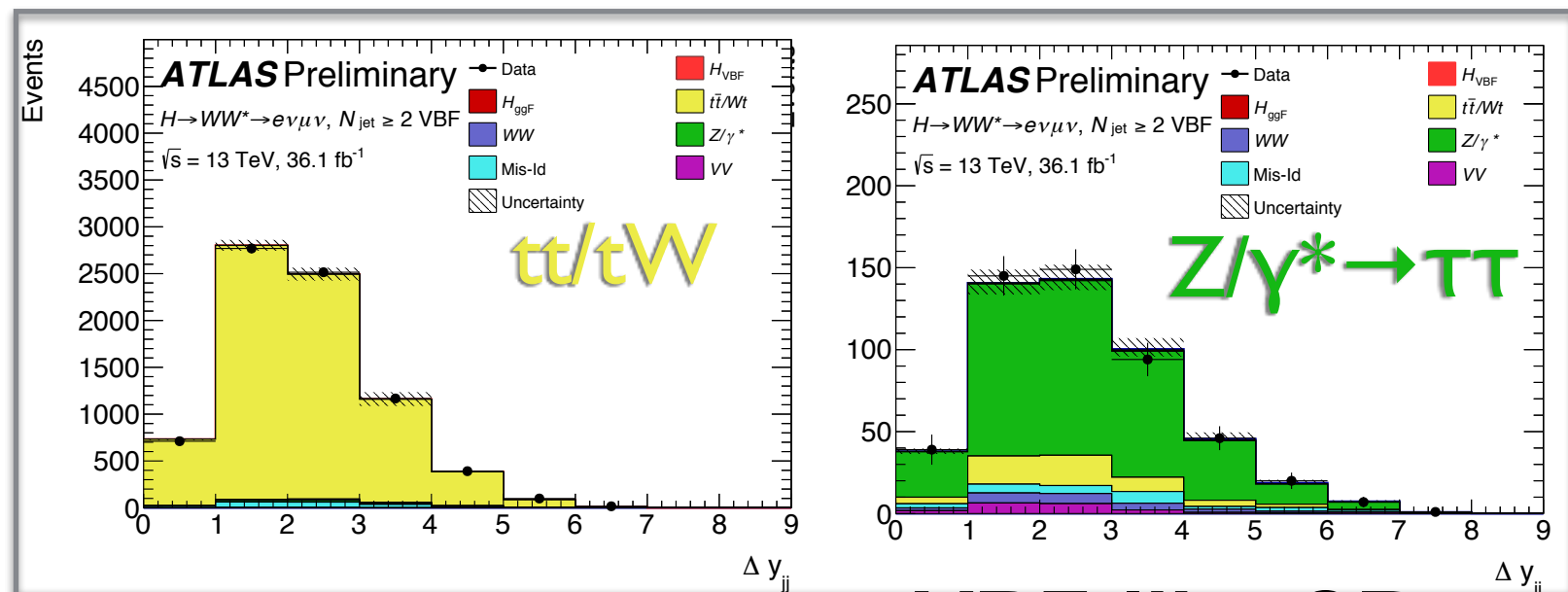
0/1-jet CRs

- Mis-identified leptons / W+jets

⇒ Evaluated with data using a fake-factor (FF) method; FFs determined from Z+jets data and corrected for expected differences with W+jets (i.e. jet flavour)

- Other dibosons (WZ, ZZ, Wγ)

⇒ Evaluated with MC simulation normalized to best prediction

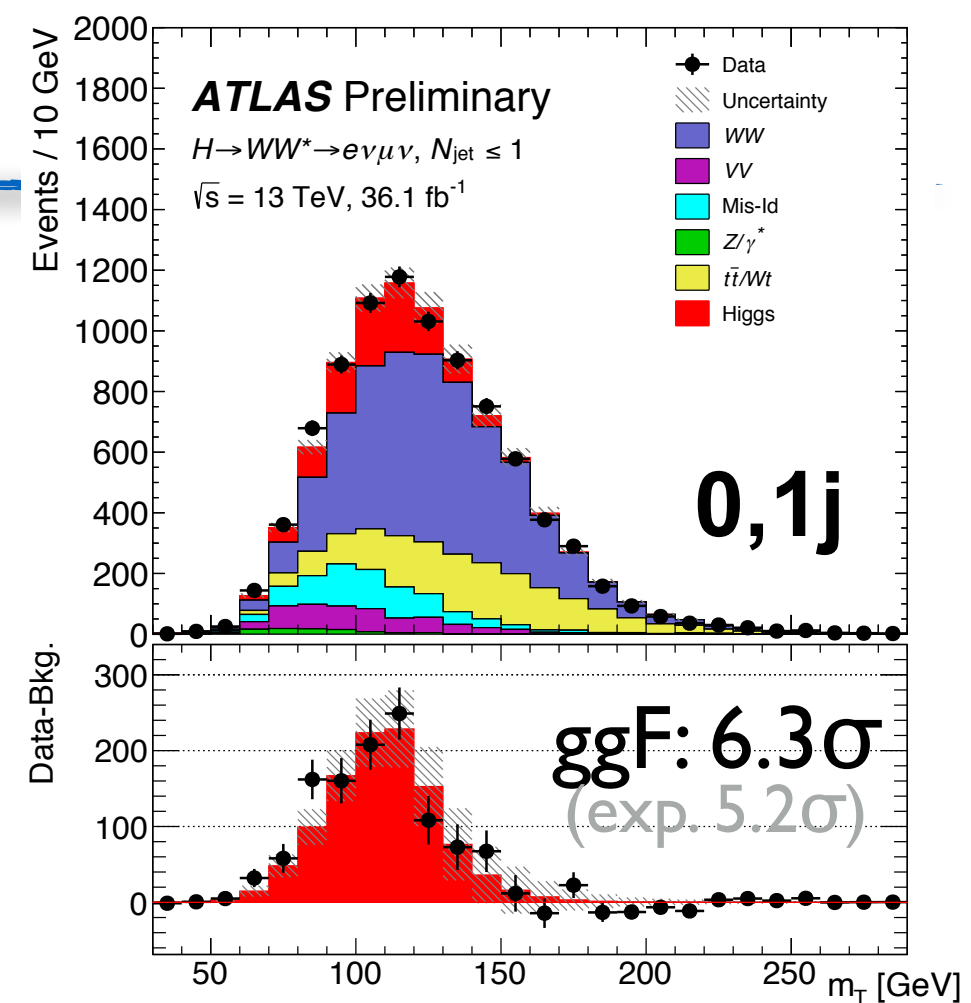
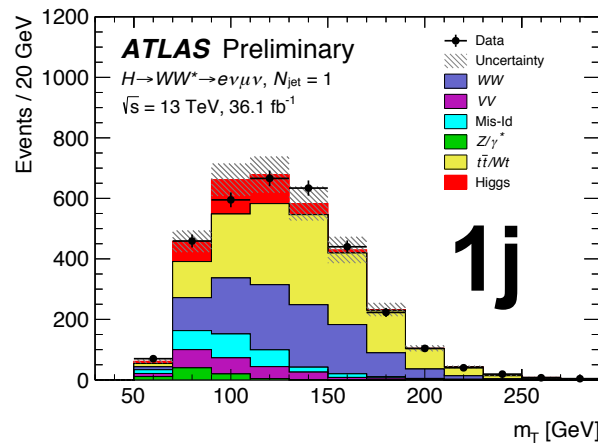
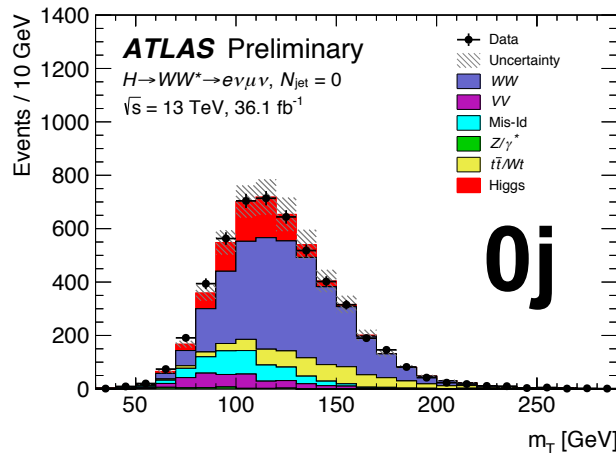


VBF-like CRs

H → WW*: signal regions

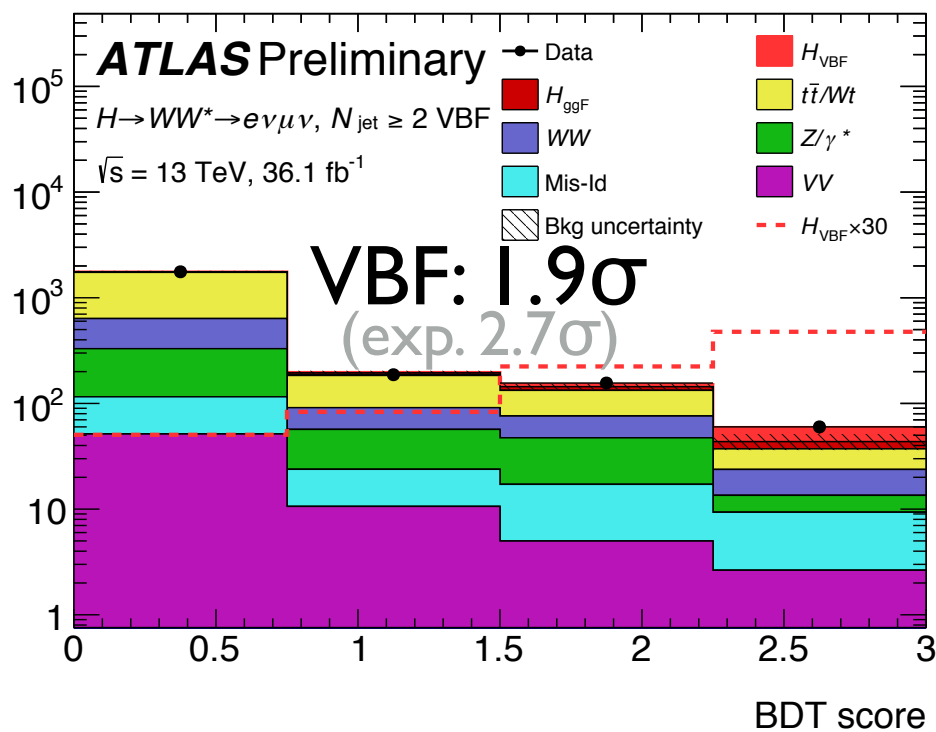
- **ggF** measurement combines 16 categories (2 in $m_{\ell\ell}$) × (2 in $p_T^{\ell 2}$) × (eμ/μe) × (0/1 jet)

- Discriminant:
$$m_T = \sqrt{(E_T^{\ell\ell} + E_T^{\text{miss}})^2 - |\mathbf{p}_T^{\ell\ell} + \mathbf{E}_T^{\text{miss}}|^2}$$



- **VBF** production measurement with BDT discriminant

- BDT built from: jet/ℓ kinematics, m_{jj} , $m_{\ell\ell}$, Δy_{jj} , $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}$



⇒ Experimental uncertainties under control (<10%)

⇒ Sizeable theoretical uncertainties mainly from modelling (parton showers, missing higher orders)

Source	$\frac{\Delta\sigma_{\text{ggF}}}{\sigma_{\text{ggF}}}$ [%]	$\frac{\Delta\sigma_{\text{VBF}}}{\sigma_{\text{VBF}}}$ [%]
Data statistics	±8	±46
CR statistics	±8	±9
MC statistics	±5	±23
Theoretical uncertainties	±8	±21
ggF signal	±5	±15
VBF signal	<1	±15
WW	±5	±12
Top-quark	±4	±4
Experimental uncertainties	±9	±8
b-tagging	±5	±6
Pile-up	±5	±2
Jet	±3	±4
Electron	±3	<1
Misidentified leptons	±5	±9
Luminosity	±2	±3
TOTAL	±17	±59

H → WW*: results **New!**

- Signal strength:

$$\mu_{ggF} = 1.21^{+0.12}_{-0.11}(\text{stat.})^{+0.18}_{-0.17}(\text{sys.}) = 1.21^{+0.22}_{-0.21}$$

$$\mu_{VBF} = 0.62^{+0.30}_{-0.28}(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.22(\text{sys.}) = 0.62^{+0.37}_{-0.36}$$

⇒ *Uncertainties in good agreement with expectations*

$$\mu_{ggF}^{\text{exp}} = 1.00 \pm 0.10(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.18(\text{sys.}) = 1.00^{+0.21}_{-0.21}$$

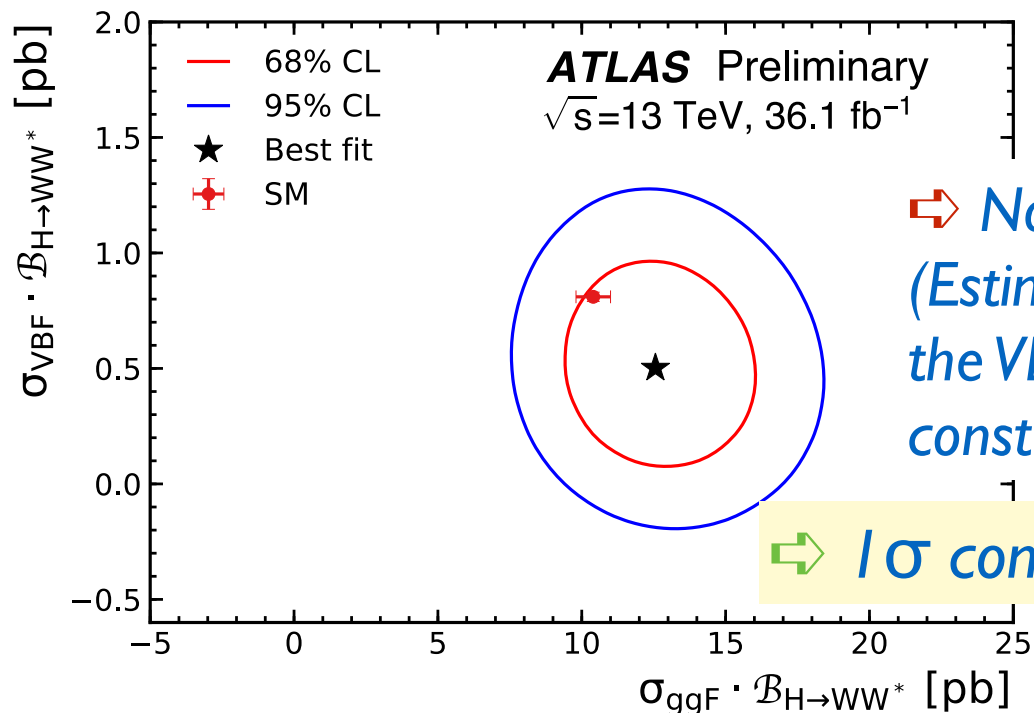
$$\mu_{VBF}^{\text{exp}} = 1.00^{+0.33}_{-0.31}(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.25(\text{sys.}) = 1.00^{+0.42}_{-0.40}$$

⇒ *Precision as good or better than the Run-1 combination*

- Cross-section times branching ratio:

$$\sigma_{ggF} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow WW^*} = 12.6^{+1.3}_{-1.2}(\text{stat.})^{+1.9}_{-1.8}(\text{sys.}) \text{ pb} = 12.6^{+2.3}_{-2.1} \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{VBF} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow WW^*} = 0.50^{+0.24}_{-0.23}(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.18(\text{sys.}) \text{ pb} = 0.50^{+0.30}_{-0.29} \text{ pb}$$



⇒ *No strong correlation (Estimate of ggF leakage into the VBF signal region is well-constrained by the 0, lj data)*

⇒ *1σ compatibility with SM prediction*

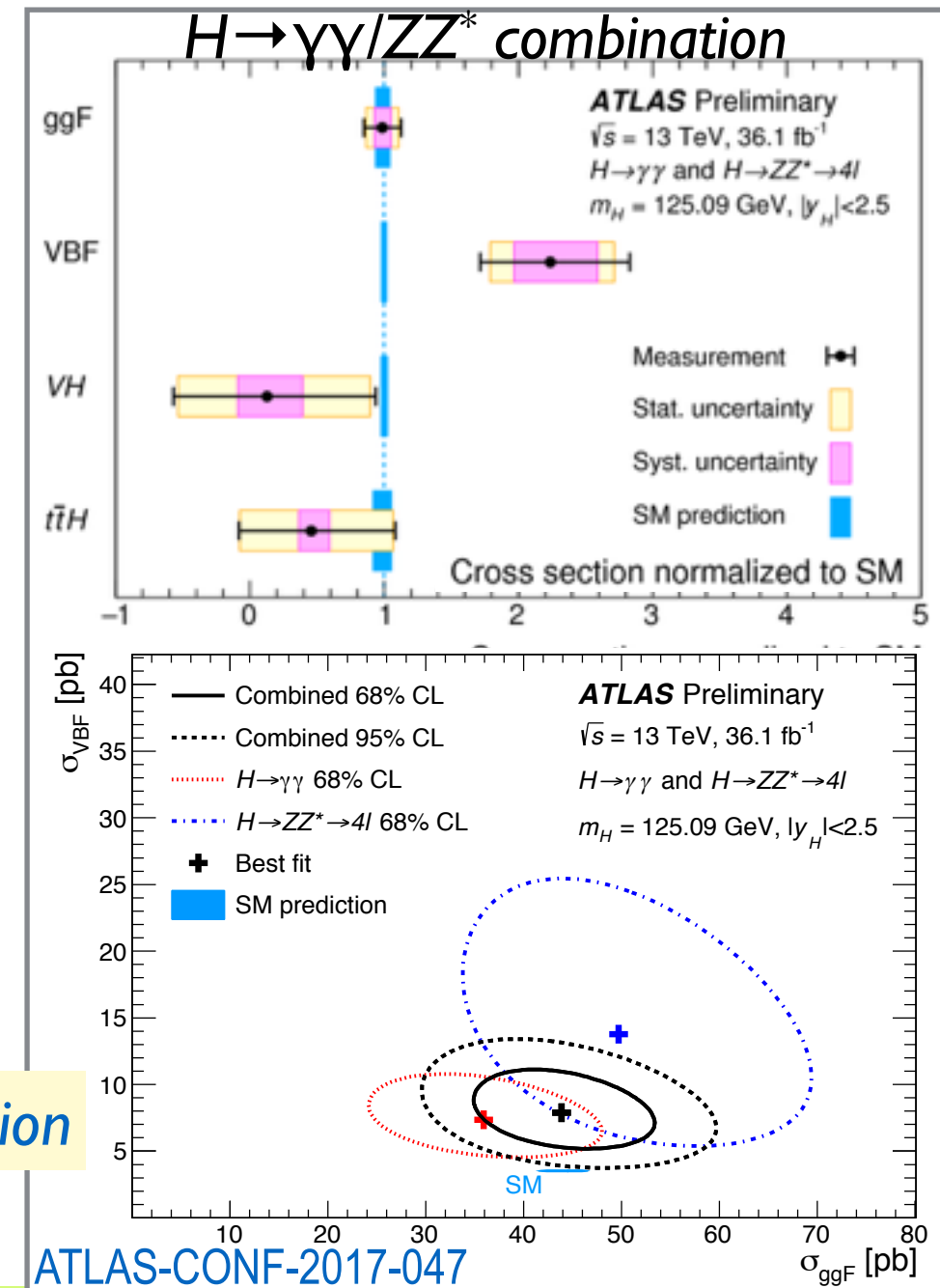
Best $H \rightarrow WW^*$ measurements
Run-1 ATLAS+CMS **Run-2 15 fb⁻¹ CMS**

$$0.84^{+0.17}_{-0.17}$$

$$1.2^{+0.4}_{-0.4}$$

Run-2 15 fb⁻¹ CMS

$$1.4^{+0.8}_{-0.8}$$



H → γγ/ZZ* x-sections inclusive in production

Fiducial measurements

- Inclusive: $(\sigma \cdot \text{BR})_{(pp \rightarrow H \rightarrow f)} = N_{\text{signal}} / (\mathcal{L} \cdot \epsilon)$

⇒ Compare with best available predictions in the phase space directly accessible by our detectors

- Differential: $d(\sigma \cdot \text{BR})/dx$,
x: p_T^H , y^H , n_{jets} , $p_T^{j1,2}$, p_T^{Hjj} , $\cos\theta^*$, m_{jj} , $\Delta\phi_{jj}$, H_T , ...

⇒ Observables sensitive to new physics and interesting for tests of the QCD calculations

- Doubly-differential: $d^2(\sigma \cdot \text{BR})/(dp_T^H \cdot dn_{\text{jets}})$

⇒ To disentangle the large correlations between N_{jets} and p_T^H

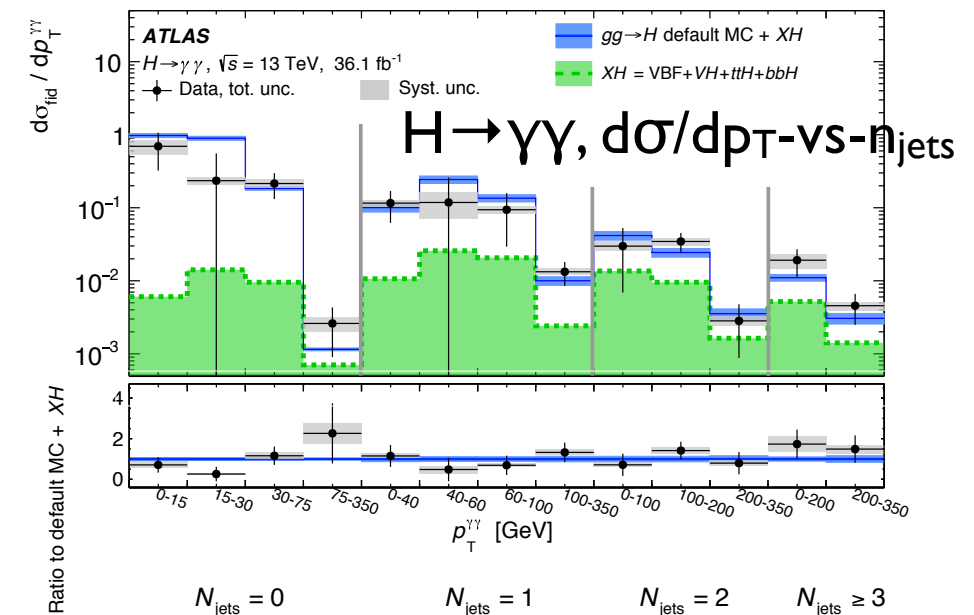
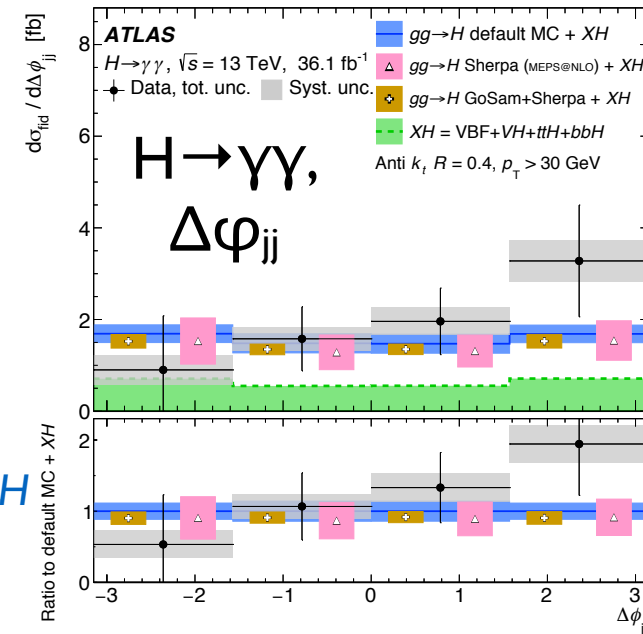
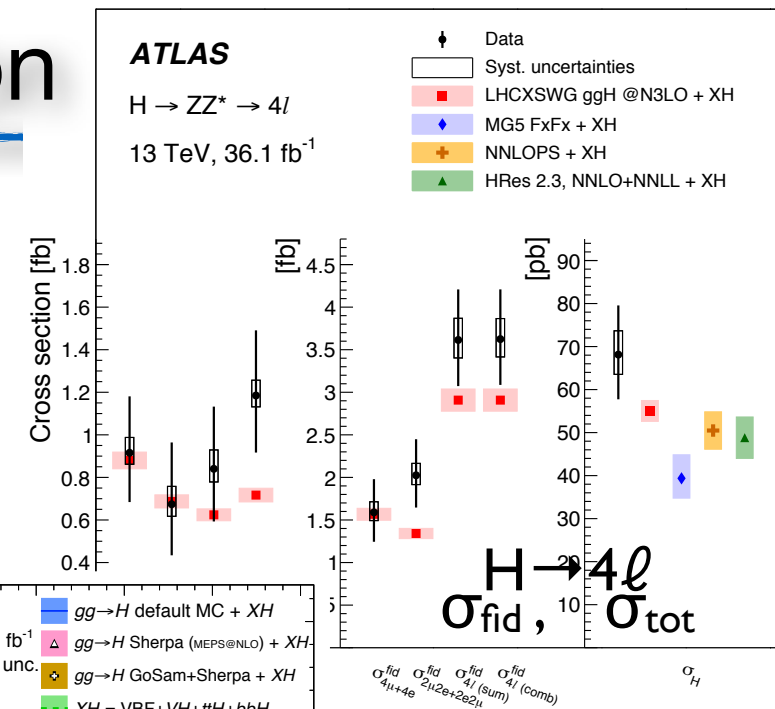
Largely model-independent measurements; potential modelling bias on the corrections/unfolding procedure is evaluated and is insignificant in most of the bins considered

⇒ Good agreement overall with the SM predictions

⇒ Theory calculations still more precise than current experimental measurements

⇒ Comparisons will become more interesting with more data

γγ: arXiv:1802.04146
4ℓ: JHEP 10 (2017) 132



H → γγ/ZZ* x-sections inclusive in production

Combination of the diphoton and four-lepton measurements:

ATLAS-CONF-2018-002

$$\sigma_{(pp \rightarrow H)} = N_{\text{signal}} / (\mathcal{L} \cdot \epsilon \cdot \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{BR}_{H \rightarrow f})$$

- Assume the SM branching ratios @ $m_H = 125.09$ GeV

- BR(H → γγ) ~ 0.227% , BR(H → 4ℓ) ~ 0.0125%

- Acceptance correction (fiducial → full phase space) calculated with MC simulated events generated with (N)NLO precision

- A(H → γγ) ~ 50% , A(H → 4ℓ) ~ 42%

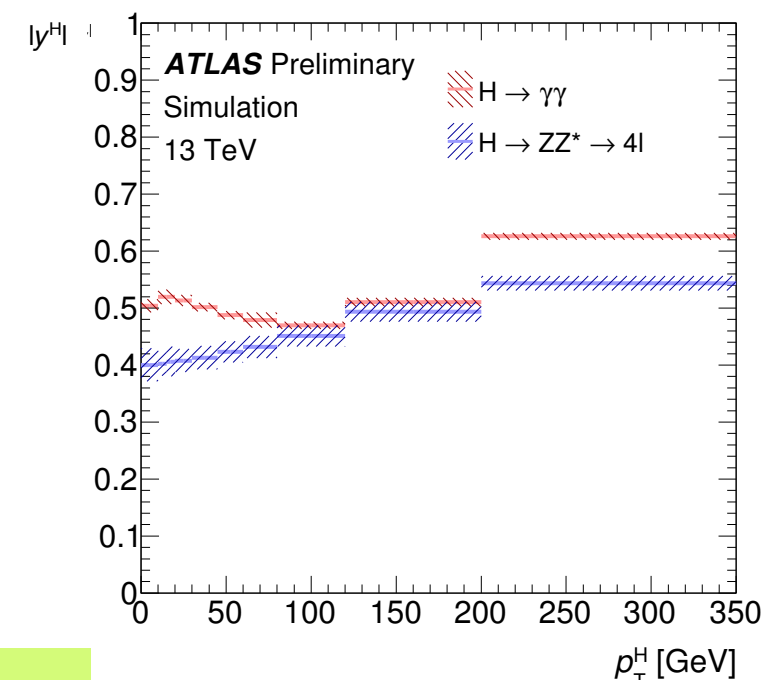
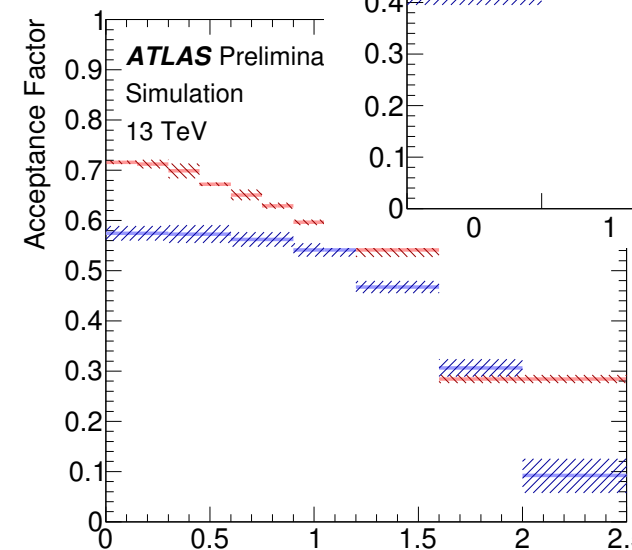
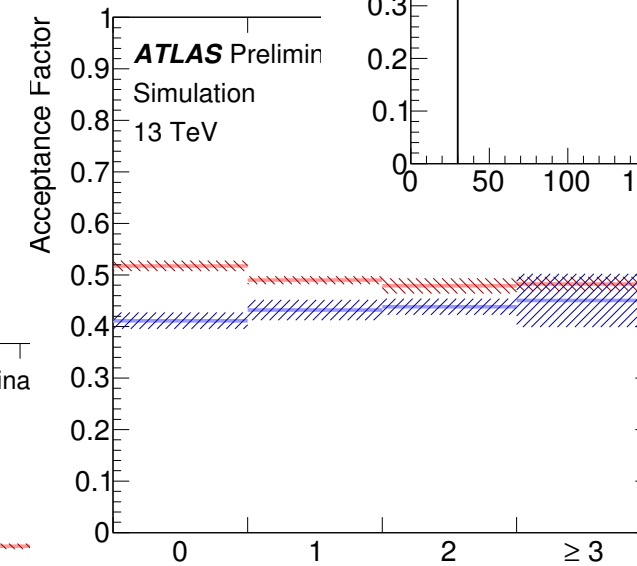
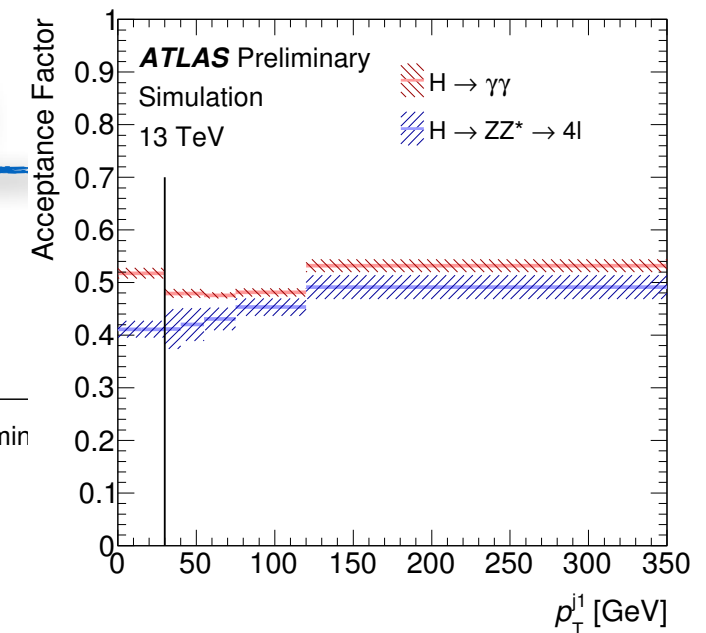
- fairly stable with p_T and n_{jets}

$$\sigma_{(pp \rightarrow H)}: 57.0^{+6.0}_{-5.9} \text{ (stat.) } ^{+4.0}_{-3.3} \text{ (syst.) pb}$$

$$\text{theory: } 55.0 \pm 2.5 \text{ pb [LHC HXS WG, arXiv:1610.07922]}$$

⇒ 13 TeV measurement in perfect agreement with theory

- Results in bins of p_T^H , y^H , n_{jets} , p_T^{j1} (anti-kt jets of $p_T > 30$ GeV)



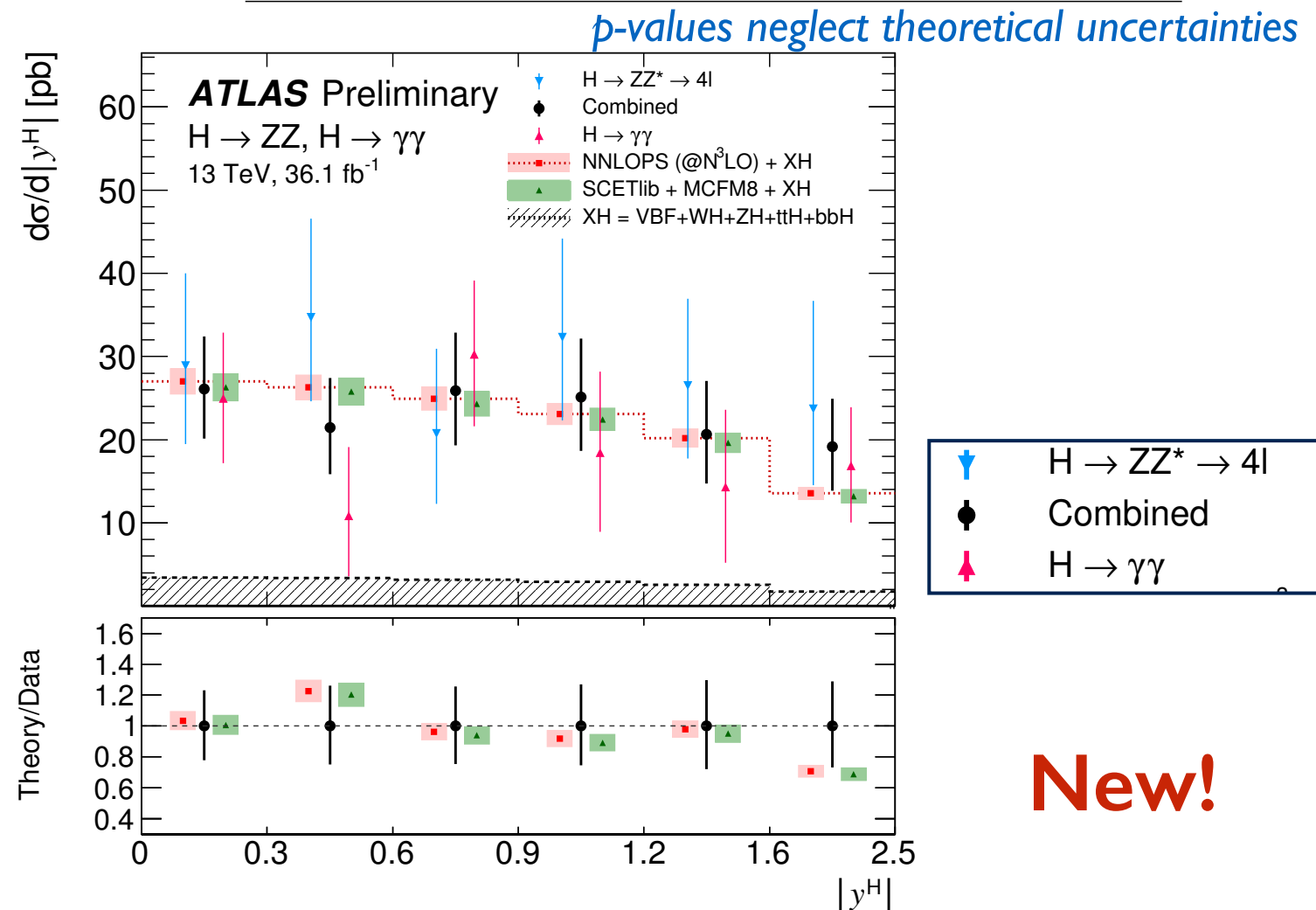
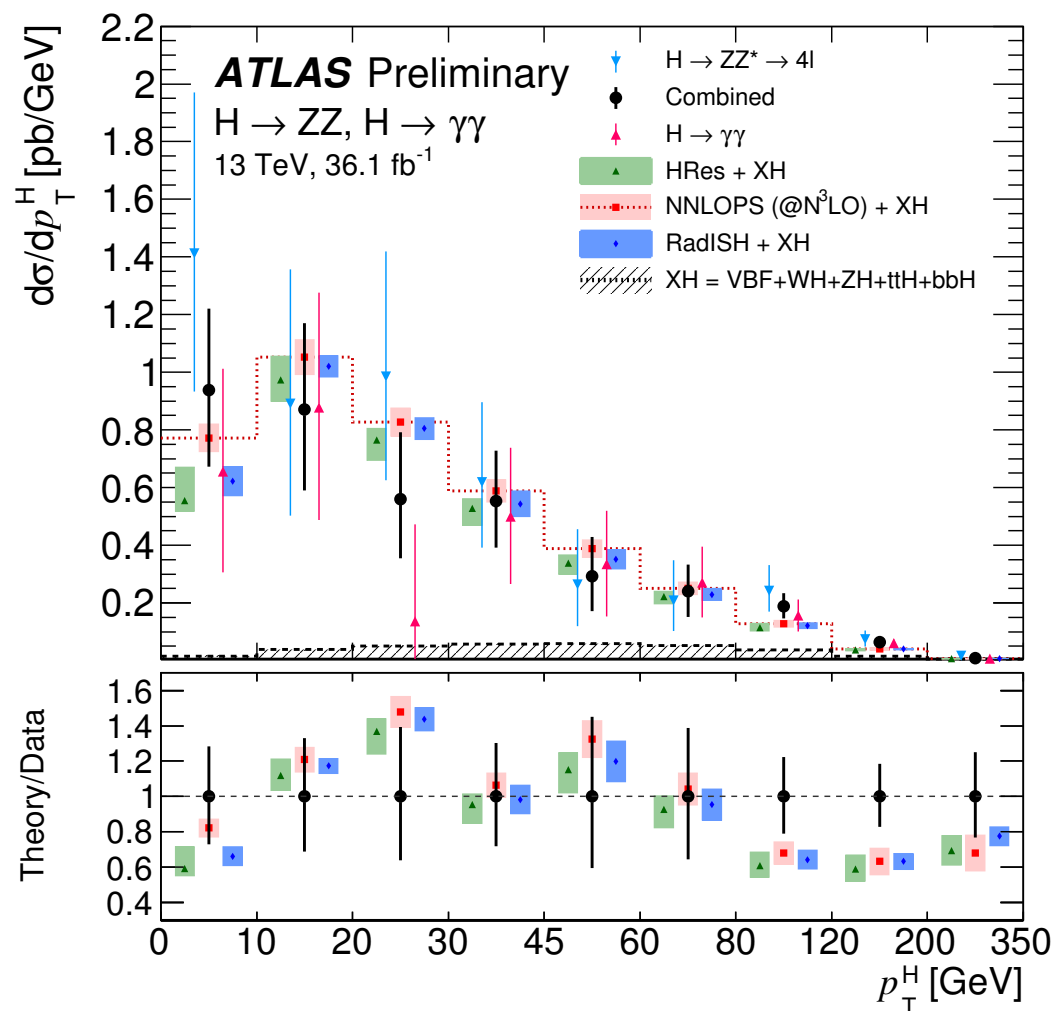
H → γγ/ZZ* x-sections inclusive in production

Combination of the diphoton and four-lepton measurements:

- Statistical uncertainties ~20-30%
- Systematics from luminosity (4%), background estimation (γγ, 2-6%), jet reconstruction experimental uncertainties (3-6%, >10% for n_{jets}>2)

⇒ Excellent compatibility of 4ℓ/γγ measurements (>40% for all observables)

p-values [%]	p_T^H	$ y^H $	N_{jets}	p_T^{j1}
NNLOPS (@N ³ LO)	29	92	45	5
HRES (NNLO+NNLL)	5	–	–	–
RADISH + NNLOJET	29	–	–	–
SCETLIB	–	91	–	21
MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO (@N ³ LO)	–	–	57	–



New!

H → γγ/ZZ* x-sections inclusive in production

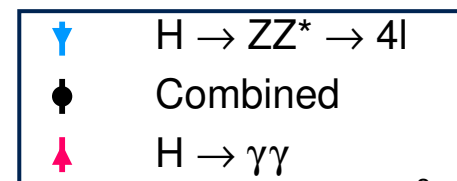
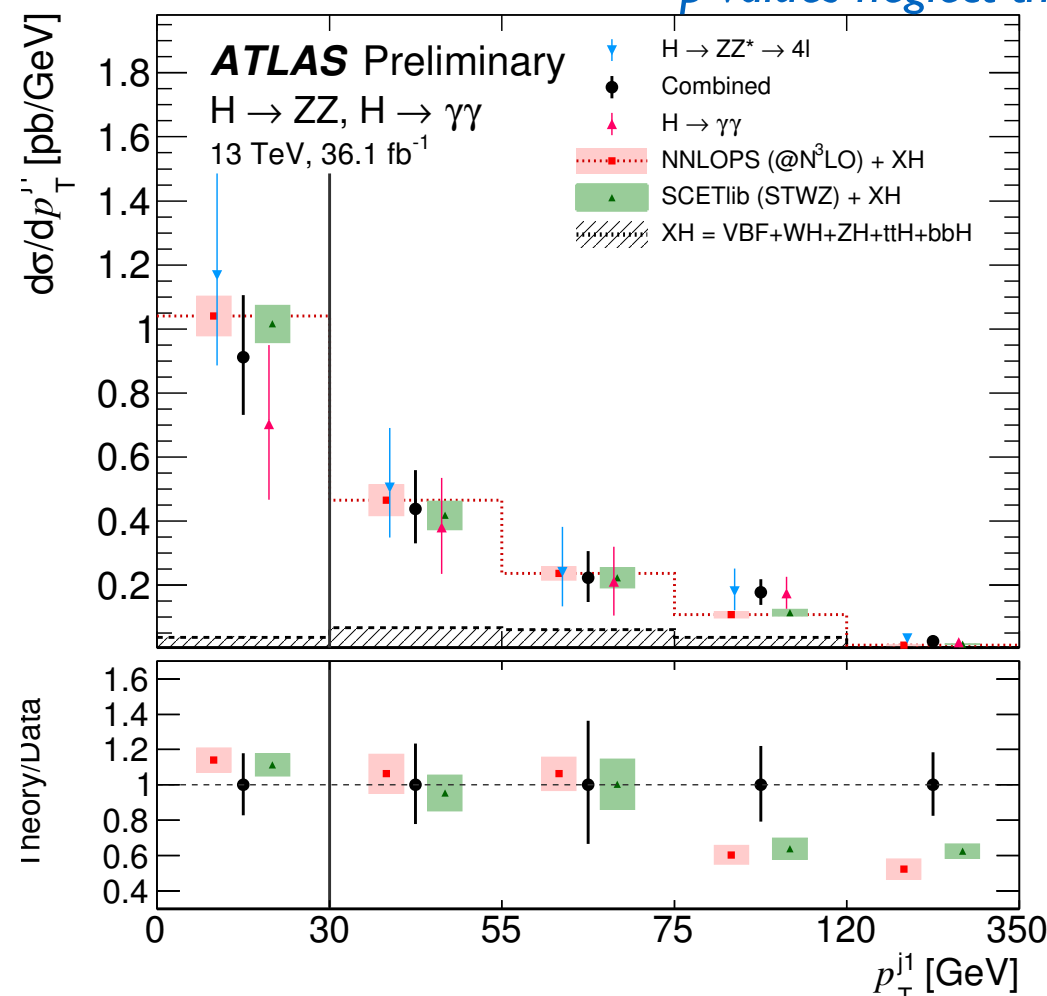
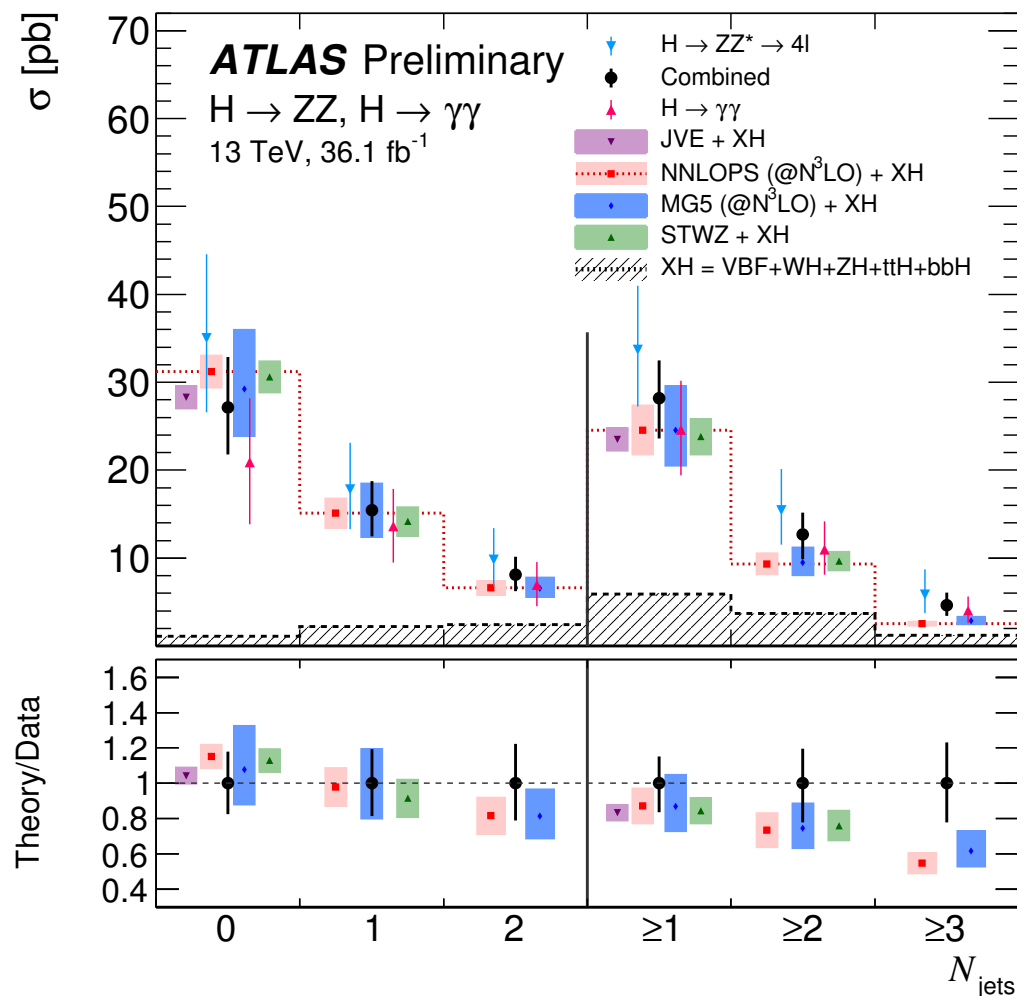
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⇒ Mild excess at the high p_T^H / p_T^{j1} / n_{jets} seen in both channels

p -values [%]	p_T^H	$ y^H $	N_{jets}	p_T^{j1}
NNLOPS (@N3LO)	29	92	45	5
HRES (NNLO+NNLL)	5	–	–	–
RADISH + NNLOJET	29	–	–	–
SCETLIB	–	91	–	21
MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO (@N3LO)	–	–	57	–

p -values neglect theoretical uncertainties



New!

Summary

- With Run-2 data, we are entering the precision era; analysis of the diboson final states is allowing measurements with precision better than Run-1
- Analysis of the 2015+2016 dataset (36 fb^{-1}) is a milestone in preparation for the Run-2 legacy physics results
 - Methodology is established - high quality results already improve on the Run-1 measurements

New ATLAS measurements

- Analysis of ggF and VBF production in the $H \rightarrow WW^*$ channel yields most sensitive single-channel measurements so far in Run-2
 - Cross-section in agreement with the SM predictions
- Inclusive production in the 4ℓ and $\gamma\gamma$ channels: independent measurements with minimal theory assumptions
 - Now combined to obtain differential measurements ($d\sigma/dx$, x : p_T^H , y^H , n_{jets} , p_T^{j1}):
 - No significant deviations from the SM seen
 - More data will allow interesting tests of QCD calculations

Additional material

H → WW* event selection

Category	$N_{\text{jet}} = 0$	$N_{\text{jet}} = 1$	$N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2, \text{VBF}$
Preselection	Two isolated, different-flavour, leptons ($\ell = e, \mu$) with opposite charge $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{lead}} > 22 \text{ GeV}, p_{\text{T}}^{\text{sublead}} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ $m_{\ell\ell} > 10 \text{ GeV}$ $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss, track}} > 20 \text{ GeV}$		
Background rejection	$\Delta\phi(\ell\ell, E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}) > \pi/2$ $p_{\text{T}}^{\ell\ell} > 30 \text{ GeV}$	$\max(m_{\text{T}}^{\ell}) > 50 \text{ GeV}$	$N_{b\text{-jet}, (p_{\text{T}} > 20 \text{ GeV})} = 0$ $m_{\tau\tau} < m_{\text{Z}} - 25 \text{ GeV}$
$H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$ topology	$m_{\ell\ell} < 55 \text{ GeV}$ $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell} < 1.8$		Central Jet Veto Outside Lepton Veto
Discriminant Variable BDT input variables	m_{T}		BDT $m_{jj}, \Delta y_{jj}, m_{\ell\ell}, \Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}, m_{\text{T}}, \sum C_{\ell}, \sum_{\ell,j} m_{\ell j}, p_{\text{T}}^{\text{tot}}$

CR	$N_{\text{jet}} = 0$	$N_{\text{jet}} = 1$	$N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2, \text{VBF}$
WW	$55 < m_{\ell\ell} < 110 \text{ GeV}$ $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell} < 2.6$	$m_{\ell\ell} > 80 \text{ GeV}$ $ m_{\tau\tau} - m_{\text{Z}} > 25 \text{ GeV}$ $b\text{-jet veto}$ $m_{\text{T}}^{\ell} > 50 \text{ GeV}$	
Top-quark	$N_{b\text{-jet}, (20 \text{ GeV} < p_{\text{T}} < 30 \text{ GeV})} > 0$ $\Delta\phi(\ell\ell, E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}) > \pi/2$ $p_{\text{T}}^{\ell\ell} > 30 \text{ GeV}$ $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell} < 2.8$	$N_{b\text{-jet}, (p_{\text{T}} > 30 \text{ GeV})} = 1$ $N_{b\text{-jet}, (20 \text{ GeV} < p_{\text{T}} < 30 \text{ GeV})} = 0$ $\max(m_{\text{T}}^{\ell}) > 50 \text{ GeV}$	$N_{b\text{-jet}, (p_{\text{T}} > 20 \text{ GeV})} = 1$ Central Jet Veto $m_{\tau\tau} < m_{\text{Z}} - 25 \text{ GeV}$ Outside Lepton Veto
$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell} > 2.8$	no $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss, track}}$ requirement $m_{\ell\ell} < 80 \text{ GeV}$	Outside Lepton Veto Central Jet Veto $m_{\tau\tau} > m_{\text{Z}} - 25 \text{ GeV}$ $N_{b\text{-jet}, (p_{\text{T}} > 20 \text{ GeV})} = 0$

H → WW* MC simulation

Process	Matrix Element (Alternative)	PDF	PS (Alternative)	Precision σ
ggF	POWHEG-BOX v2 NNLOPS [4–6] (MG5_AMC@NLO [22, 23])	PDF4LHC15 NNLO [7]	PYTHIA 8 [8] (HERWIG 7 [24])	N ³ LO QCD + NLO EW [10–14]
VBF	POWHEG-BOX v2 (MG5_AMC@NLO)	PDF4LHC15 NLO	PYTHIA 8 (HERWIG 7)	NNLO QCD + NLO EW [10, 15–17]
VH	POWHEG-BOX v2 [25]	PDF4LHC15 NLO	PYTHIA 8	NNLO QCD + NLO EW [26–28]
$qq \rightarrow WW$	SHERPA 2.2.2 [29, 30] (POWHEG-BOX v2, MG5_AMC@NLO)	NNPDF3.0NNLO [31]	SHERPA 2.2.2 [32, 33] (HERWIG++ [24])	NLO [34]
$gg \rightarrow WW$	SHERPA 2.1.1 [34]	CT10 [35]	SHERPA 2.1	NLO [36]
$WZ/V\gamma^*/ZZ$	SHERPA 2.1	CT10	SHERPA 2.1	NLO [34]
$V\gamma$	SHERPA 2.2.2 (MG5_AMC@NLO)	NNPDF3.0NNLO	SHERPA 2.2.2 (CSS variation [32, 37])	NLO [34]
$t\bar{t}$	POWHEG-BOX v2 [38] SHERPA 2.2.1	NNPDF3.0NLO	PYTHIA 8 [39] (HERWIG 7)	NNLO+NNLL [40]
Wt	POWHEG-BOX v1 [41] (MG5_AMC@NLO)	CT10 [35]	PYTHIA 6.428 [42] (HERWIG++)	NLO [41]
Z+jets	SHERPA 2.2.1	NNPDF3.0NNLO	SHERPA 2.2.1	NLO [43]

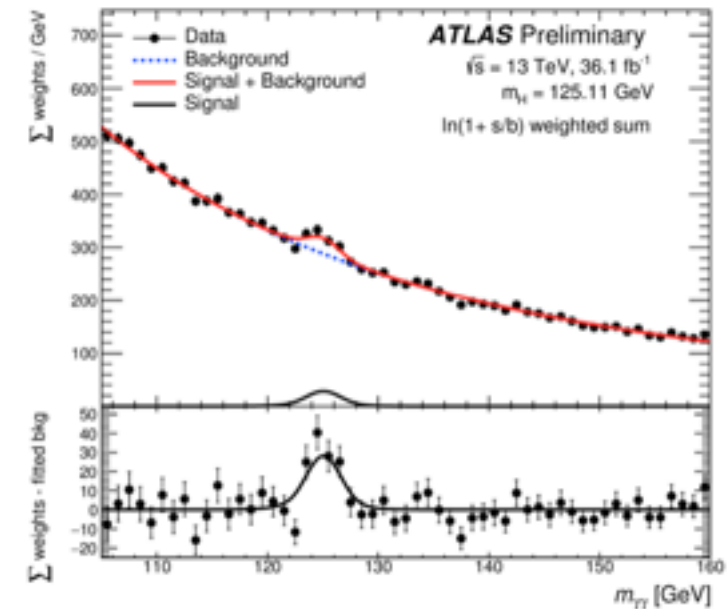
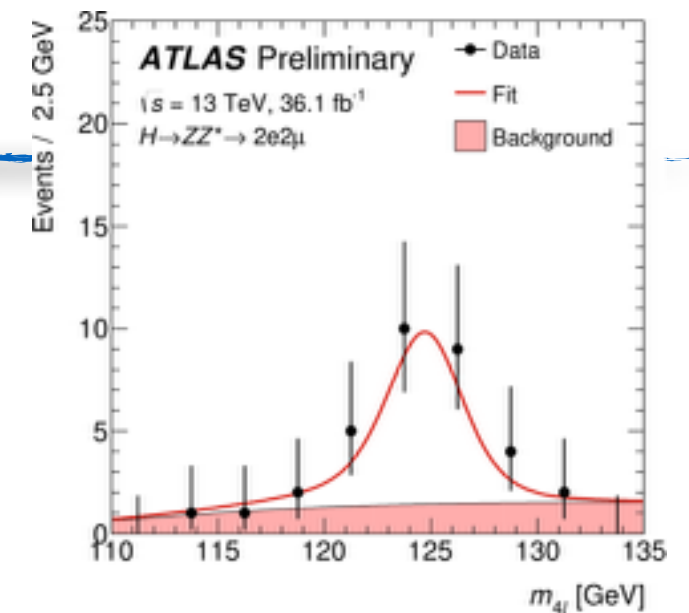
Higgs mass measurement

Measuring the only free parameter of the Higgs sector of the SM:

- Combined $4\ell+\gamma\gamma$ fit, modelling correlated systematics
- 4ℓ measurement drives the overall performance, combination with $\gamma\gamma$ improves significantly the precision
- Excellent agreement with the combined ATLAS+CMS Run-1 measurement

4l limited by statistics

$\gamma\gamma$ limited by photon energy scale systematics



⇒ Preliminary result with inflated photon systematics; improvements underway!

