

Combination of $X \rightarrow HH$ searches in CMS with the RUN2 data

JRJC

Elise Jourd'huy

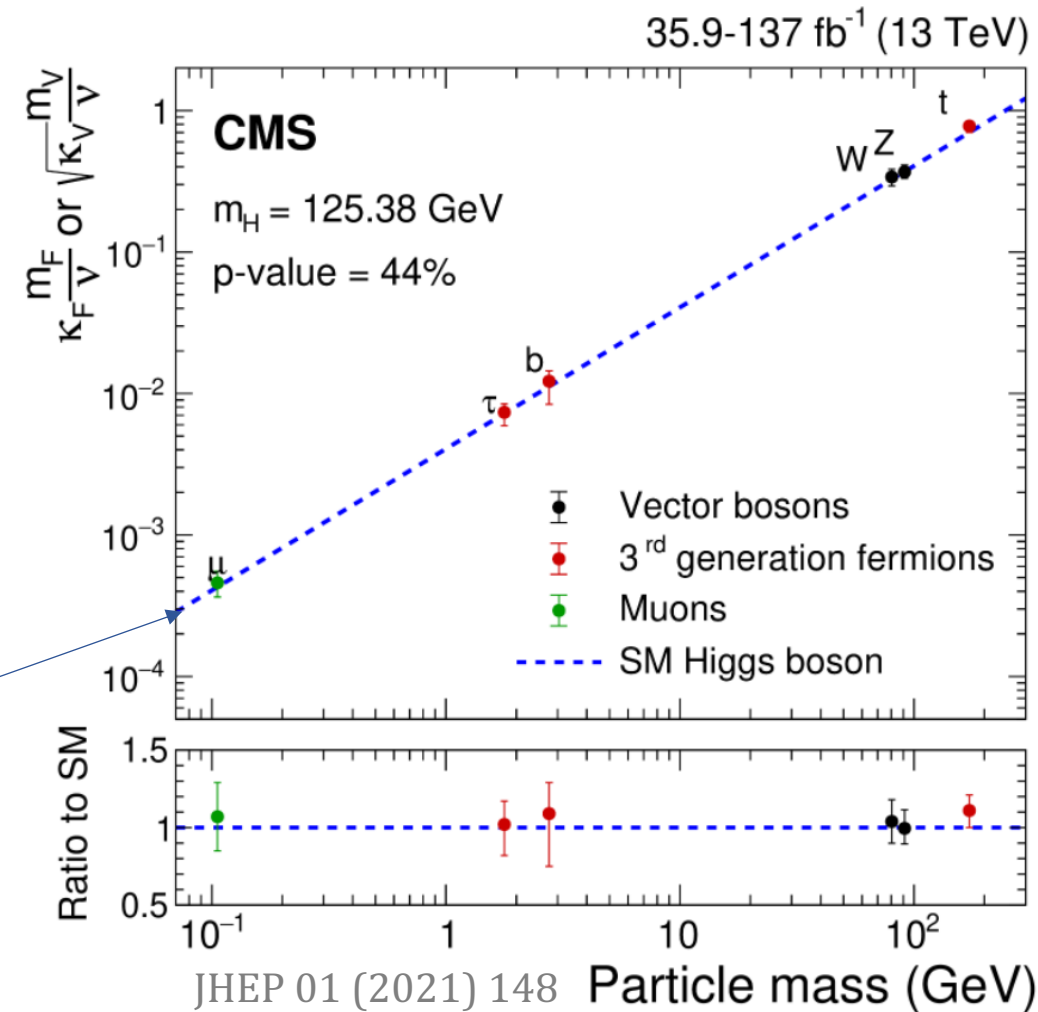
Supervised by Maxime Gouzevitch

The Higgs boson

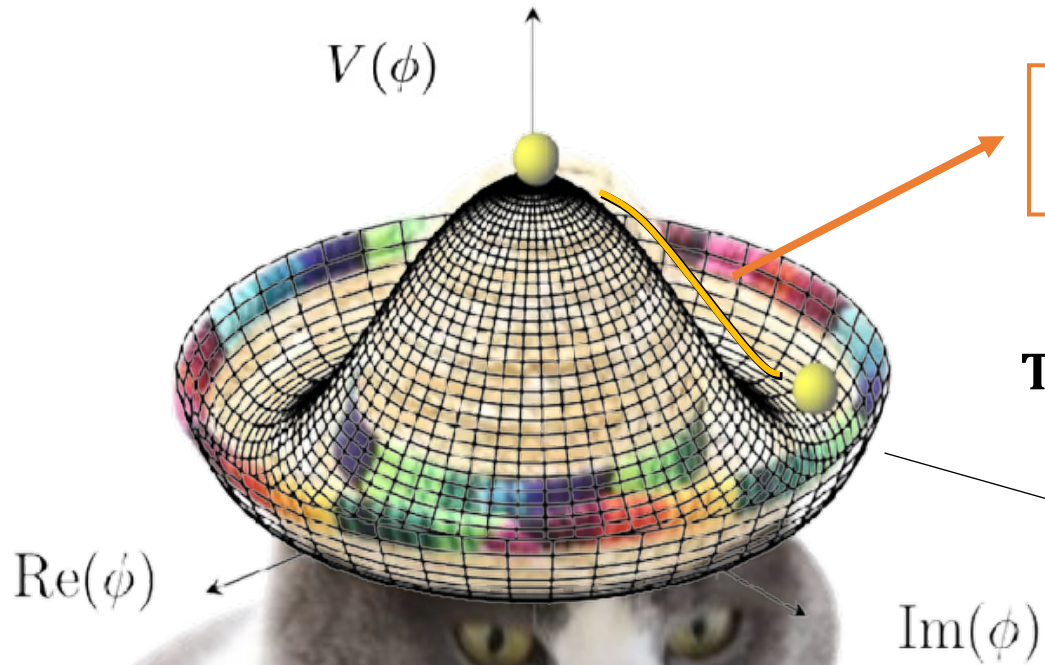
1964 : Higgs, Englert & Brout, Hagen & Guralnik & Kibble predicted a **field** (and its **boson**) **responsible for the masses of elementary particles.**

2012 : Observation of a Higgs boson at CMS and ATLAS.

$$\text{Mass} \propto \begin{matrix} \text{Interaction force with the Higgs field} \\ \times \\ \text{Vacuum expectation value of the Higgs field } (v) \end{matrix}$$



The BEH mechanism



Spontaneous symmetry breaking

Mass gain

The Standard Model postulates the simplest potential shape :

$$V(\phi) = \lambda(\phi^2 - v^2)^2$$

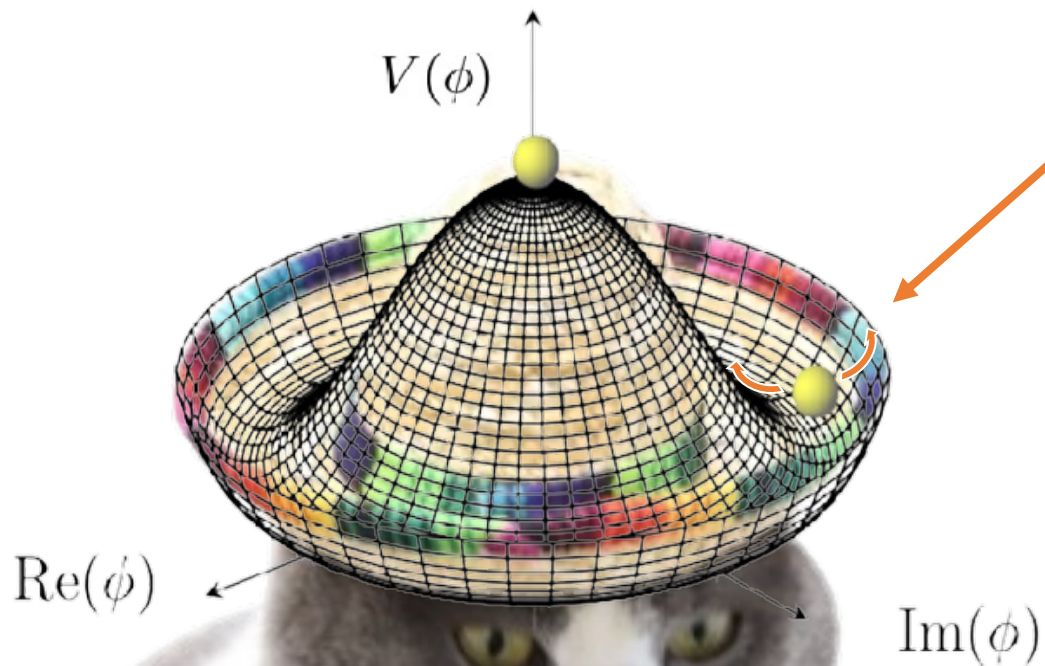
Higgs field

$$\lambda_{SM} \approx 0,13$$

Vacuum expectation value
Already measured

This potential was never experimentally observed!
The only way is to do so is to measure λ

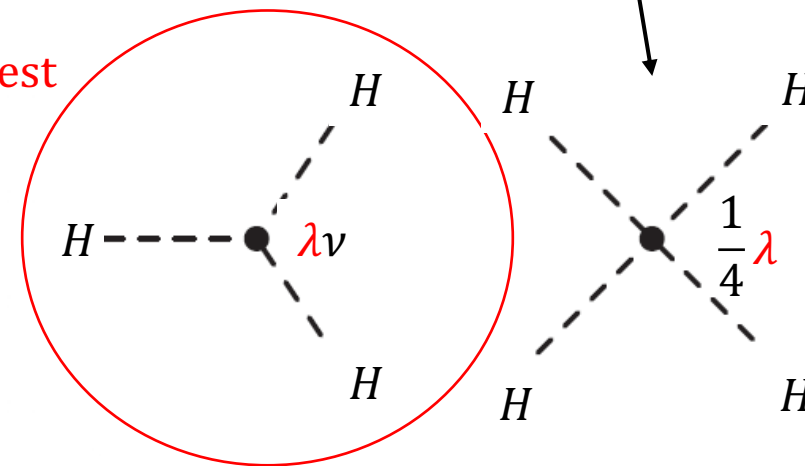
The self-coupling constant λ



Fluctuations around v : $\phi = (H + v)/\sqrt{2}$

$$V(H) = \frac{1}{4} m_H^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda H^4$$

Simplest



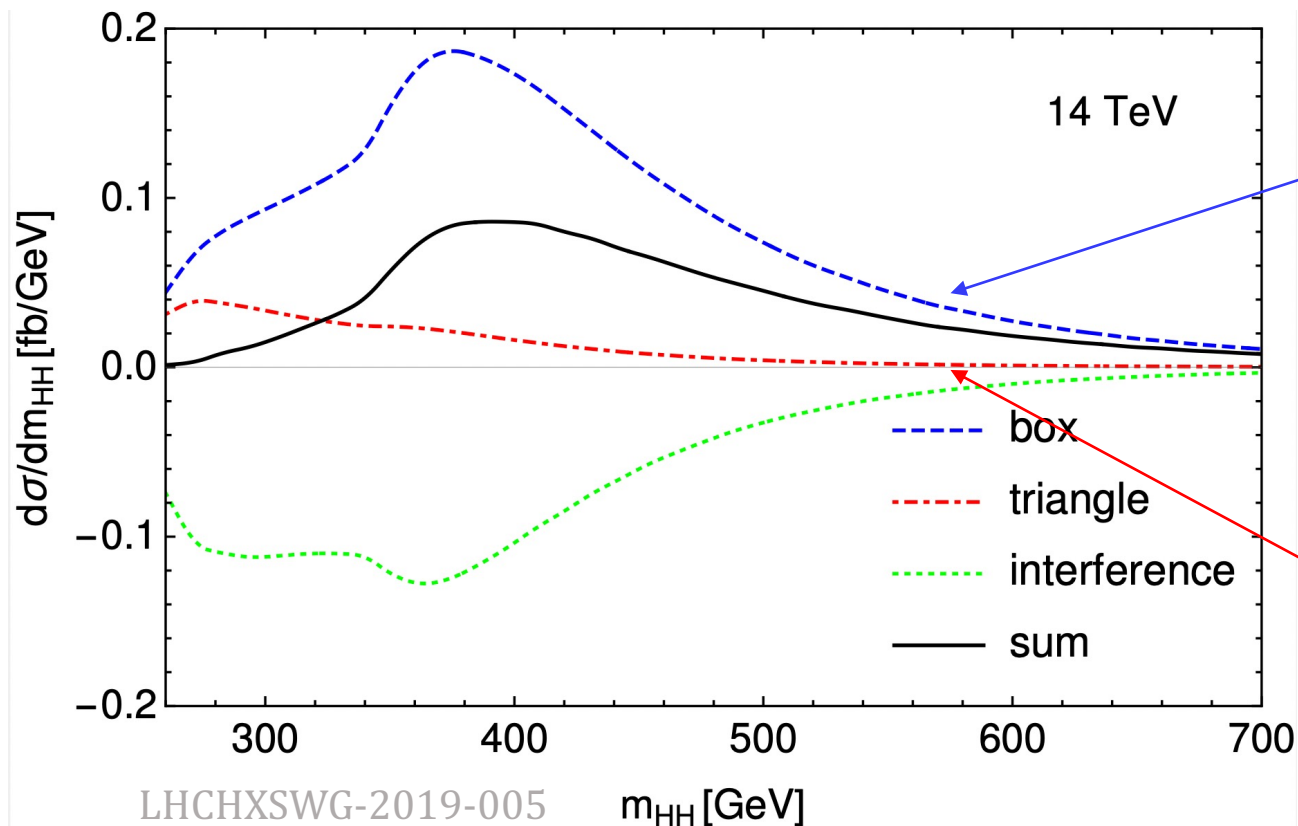
Higgs boson self-interaction

- The number of observed **Higgs boson pairs** events depends on λ .
- The Higgs boson pair production was **never observed** to this day : $\approx 1000 \times$ **rarer** than a single Higgs production

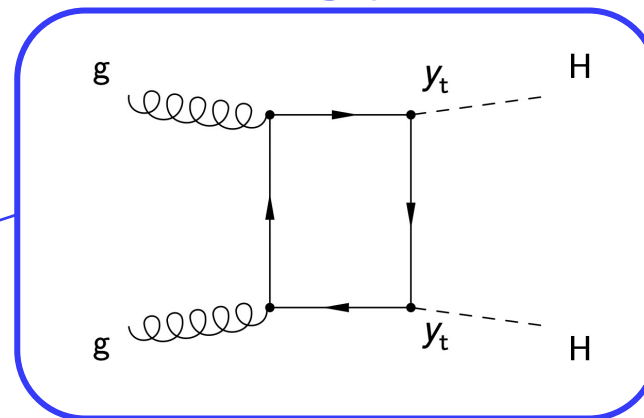
HH spectrum in the SM

The Higgs pair invariant mass is the variable of interest in the BEH potential study.

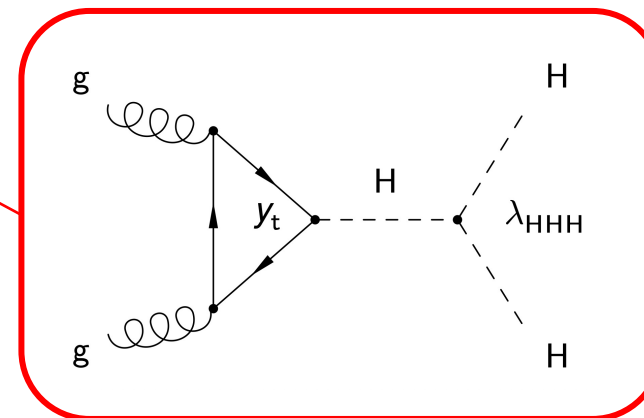
BEH potential different from the SM → **Deformation of m_{HH}**



Bad guy ☹️



Good guy 😊

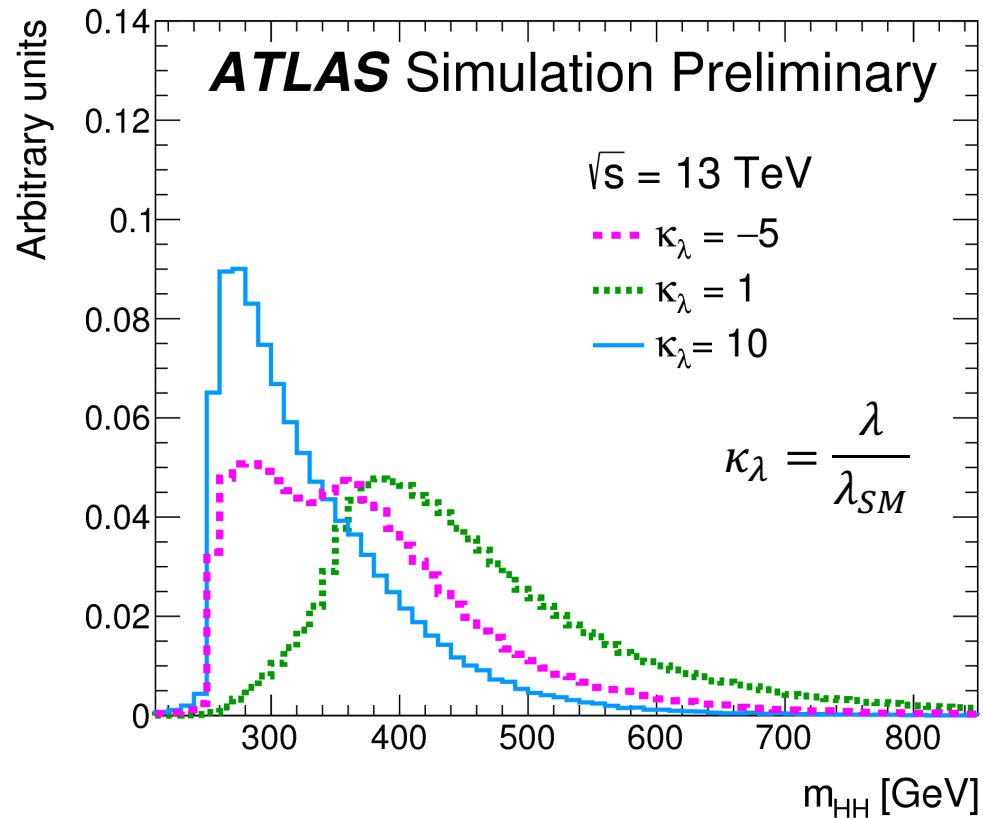


Major HH production processes

HH spectrum

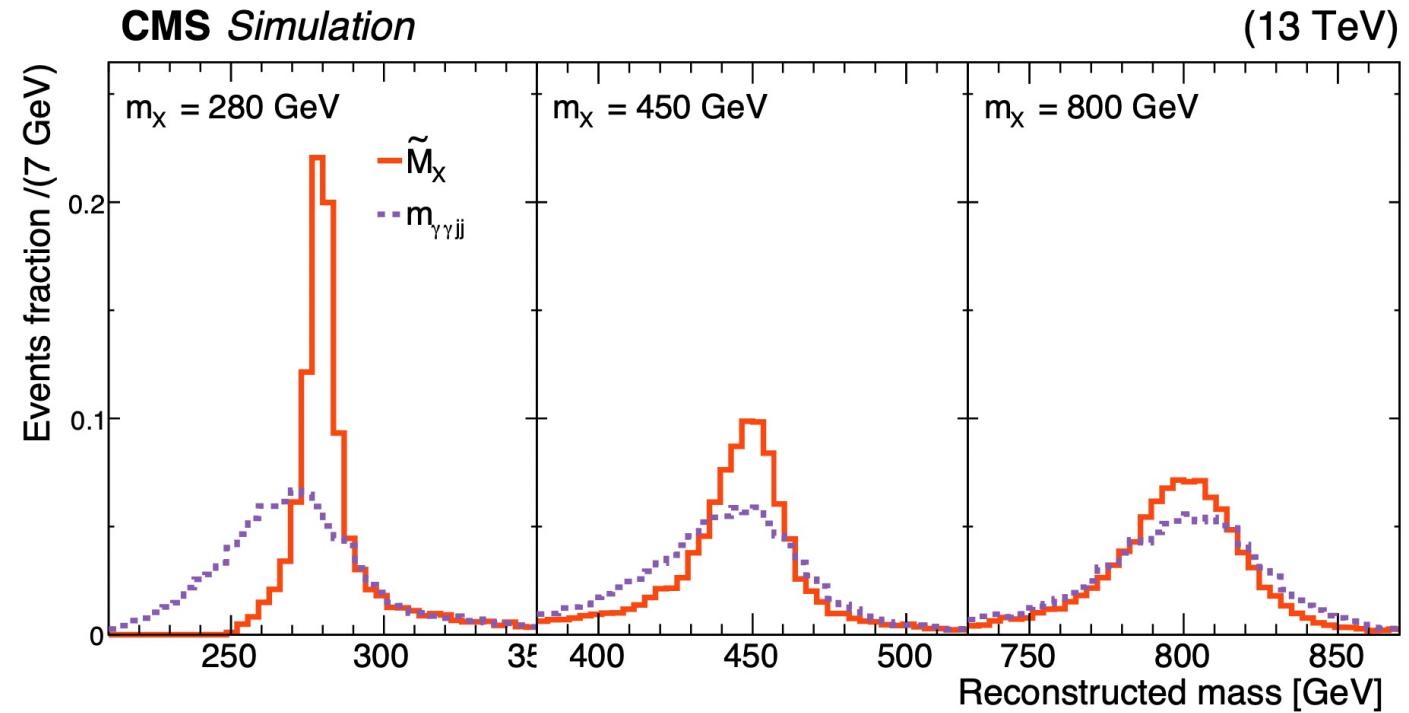
Non-resonant :

Deformation of m_{HH} spectrum



Resonnant :

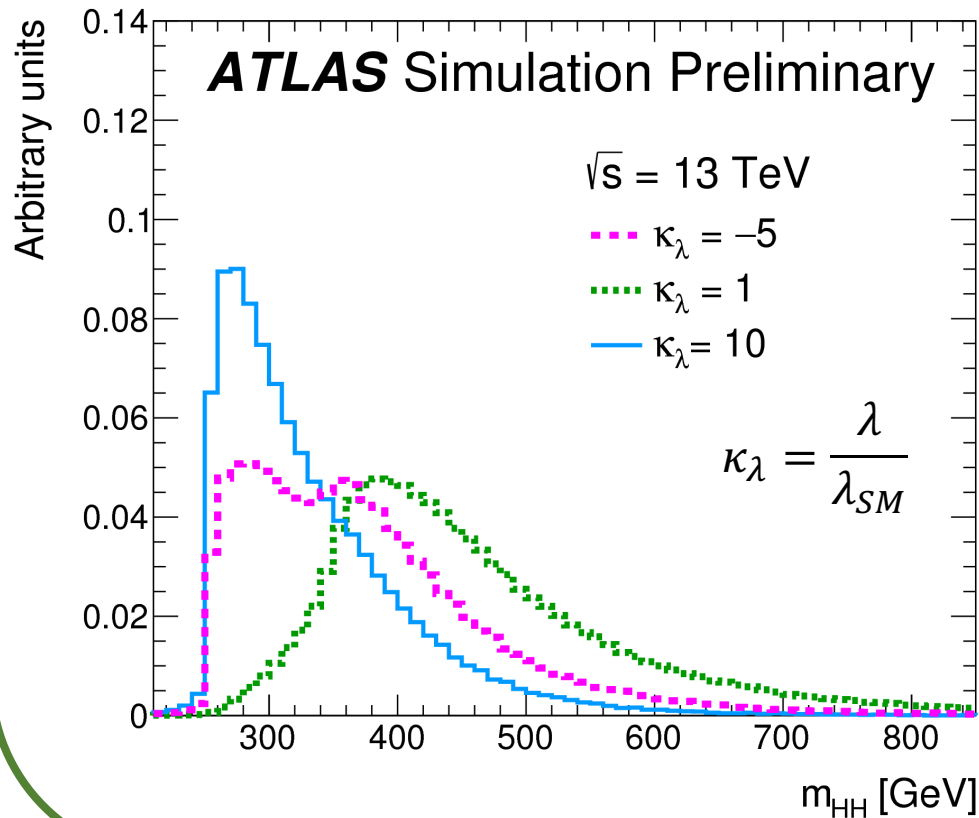
Resonance in the m_{HH} spectrum



HH spectrum

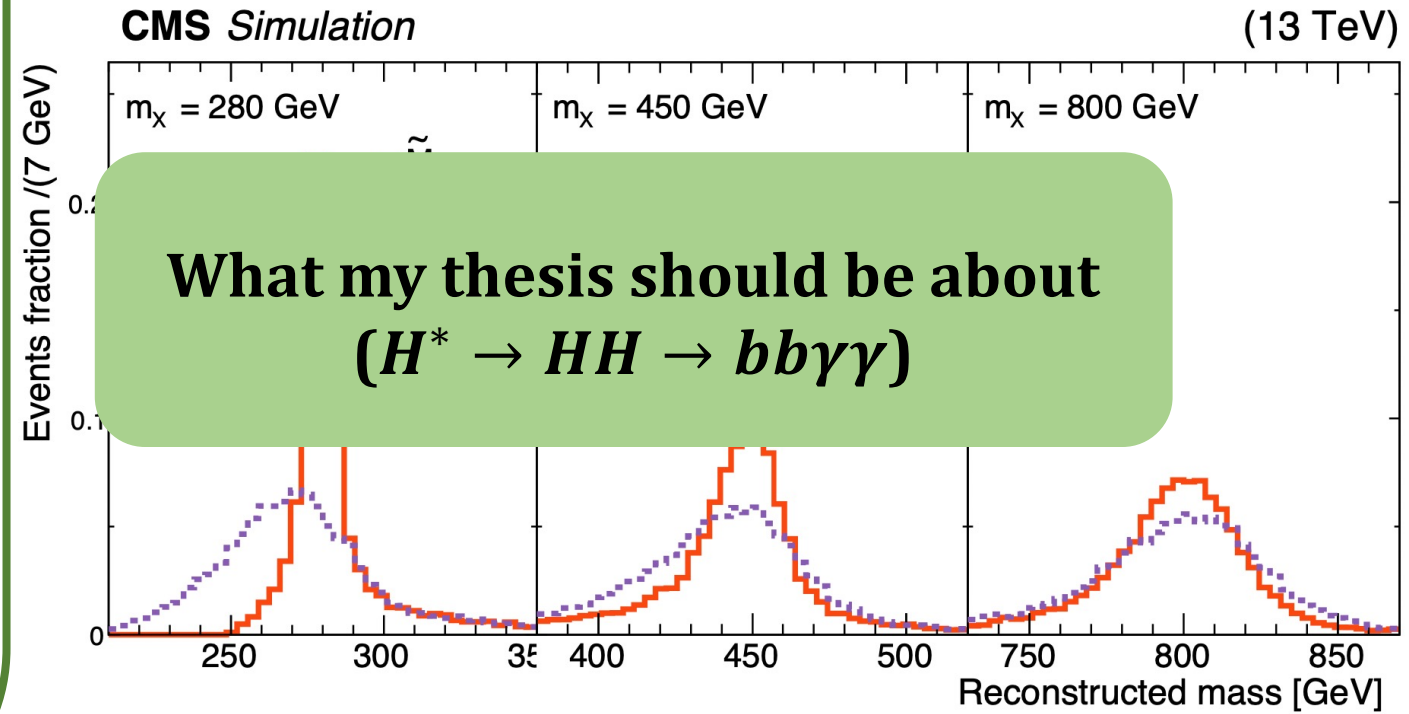
Non-resonnant :

Deformation of m_{HH} spectrum



Resonnant :

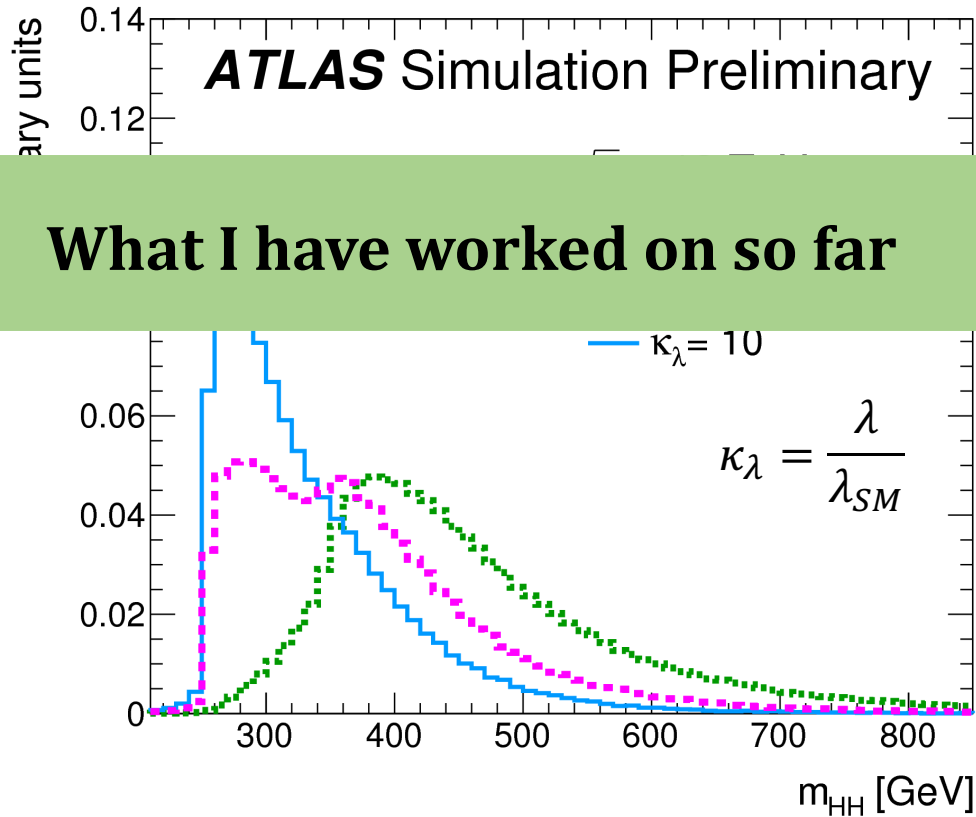
Resonance in the m_{HH} spectrum



HH spectrum

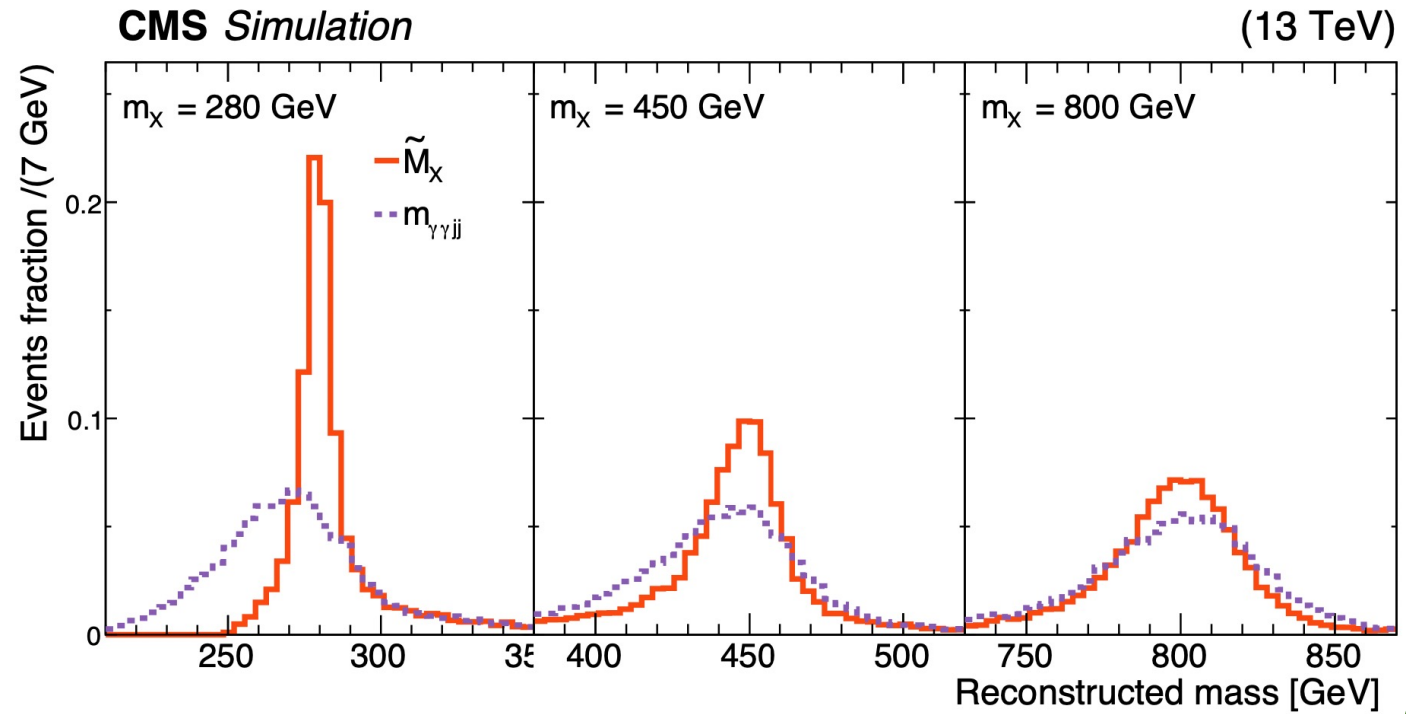
Non-resonnant :

Deformation of m_{HH} spectrum

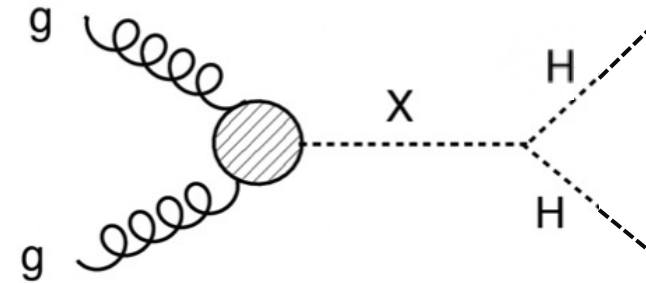
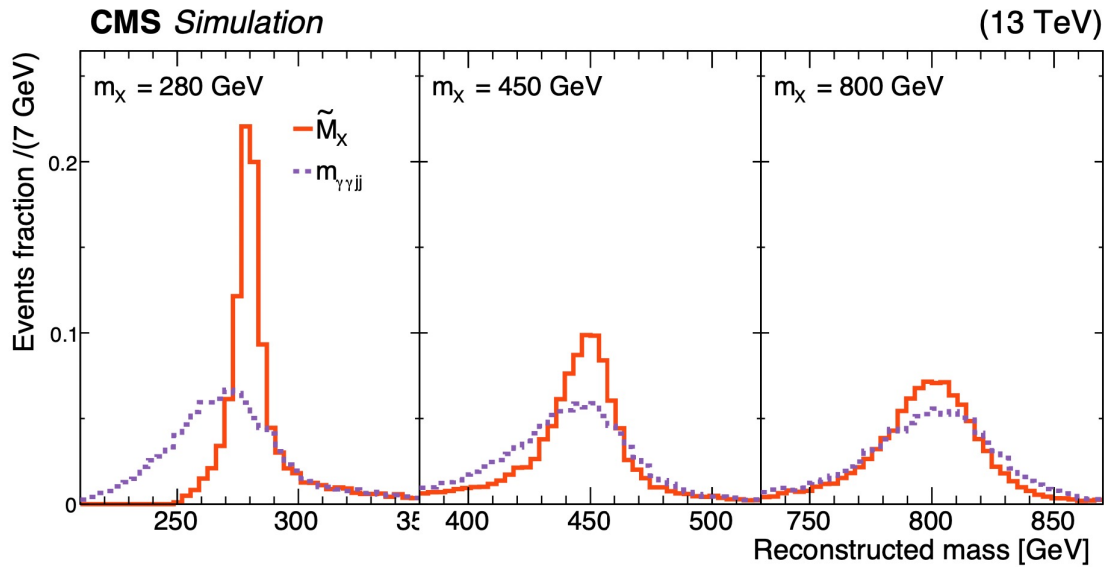
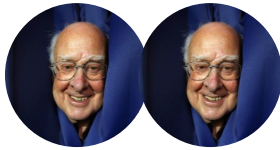


Resonnant :

Resonance in the m_{HH} spectrum

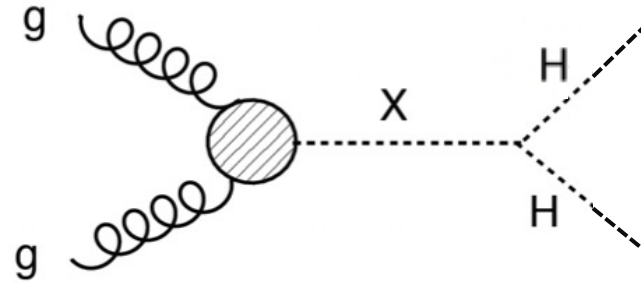


$X \rightarrow$



Some BSM theories predict the presence of a resonance X decaying into a Higgs pair

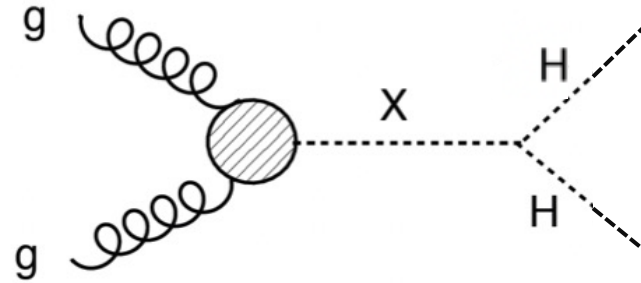
For those who like theory



- **Extended Higgs sector** : The SM complex Higgs doublet can be extended with additional singlet or doublet
 - Additional SM-like Higgs boson
 - Depending on the precise theory, it can tackle some of the BIG QUESTIONS (matter-antimatter asymetry, dark matter, naturalness and hierarchy problem ...)

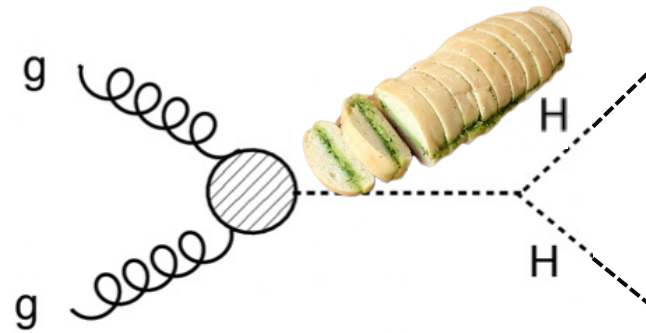
The SM Higgs mechanism is minimal → Other models predict additionnal particles

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- **Warped Extra Dimensions** : postulates the existence of one extra dimension
 - New particles decaying into HH such as a Spin-0 radion and the spin2 Kaluza-Klein excitation of the Graviton.

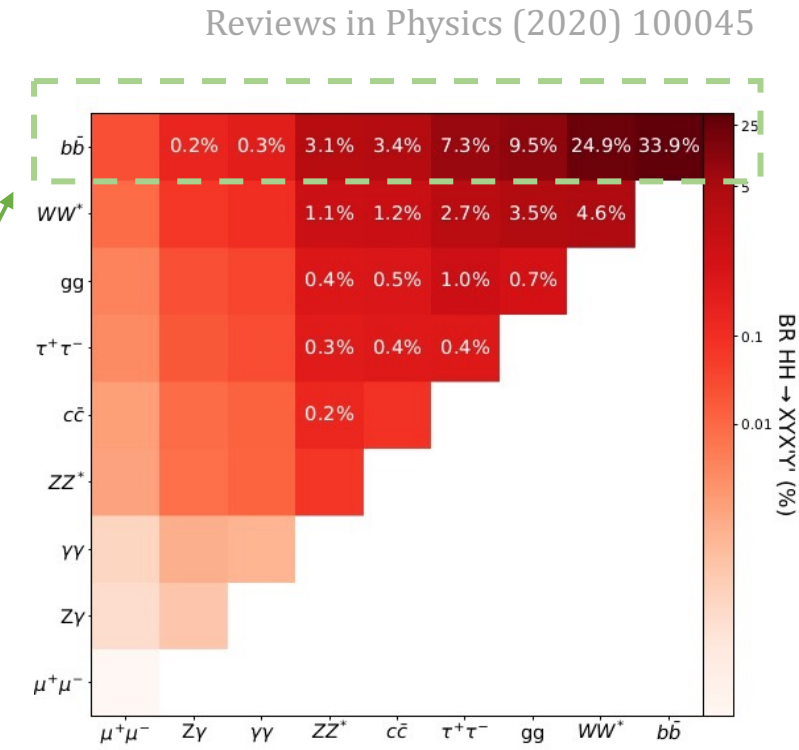
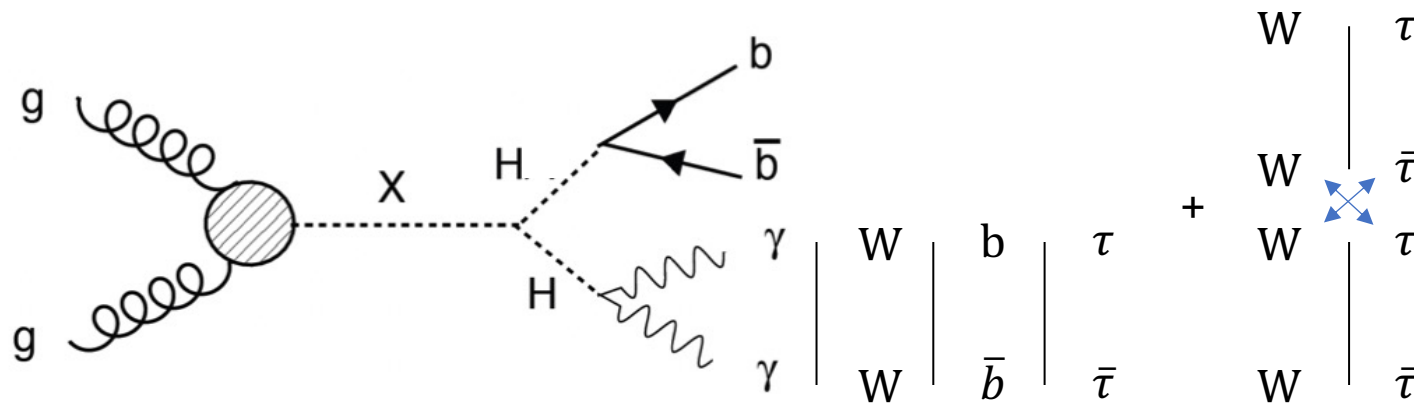
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- **Warped Extra Dimensions** : postulates the existence of one extra dimension
 - New particles decaying into HH such as a Spin-0 radion and the spin2 Kaluza-Klein excitation of the Graviton.
- **The Vendée theory** : Theory created by Mr. Charrette while visiting the Puy du fou, postulating the existence of a **Prefou** that could decay into a Higgs pair.
 - *Would solve everything*

And what do I do ?

I worked on the **statistical combination** of the $X \rightarrow HH$ searches :
bbγγ, bbVV (resolved and boosted), bbbb (resolved and boosted), bbττ, multilepton



Most channels take advantage of the high b-quark Branching ratio



Combination recipe



- Check the compatibility of input analyses
 - ✓ An event can not appear in two different analyses
 - ✓ Parameters should be correctly correlated among analyses
 - ✓ Same normalisation
- Perform your combination
- Check the sanity of your combination with statistical tests
 - ✓ Impacts and pulls of the parameters
 - ✓ Injection tests
 - ✓ ...

“Compatibility of the analyses”

✓ One event cannot appear in two different analyses

✓ Correlation between parameters :

Profile likelihood ratio test statistic :

$$\Lambda(\vec{\alpha}) = \frac{L(\vec{\alpha}, \hat{\vec{\theta}}(\vec{\alpha}))}{L(\vec{\alpha}, \hat{\vec{\theta}})}$$

Nuisance parameters

Parameter of interest (POI)

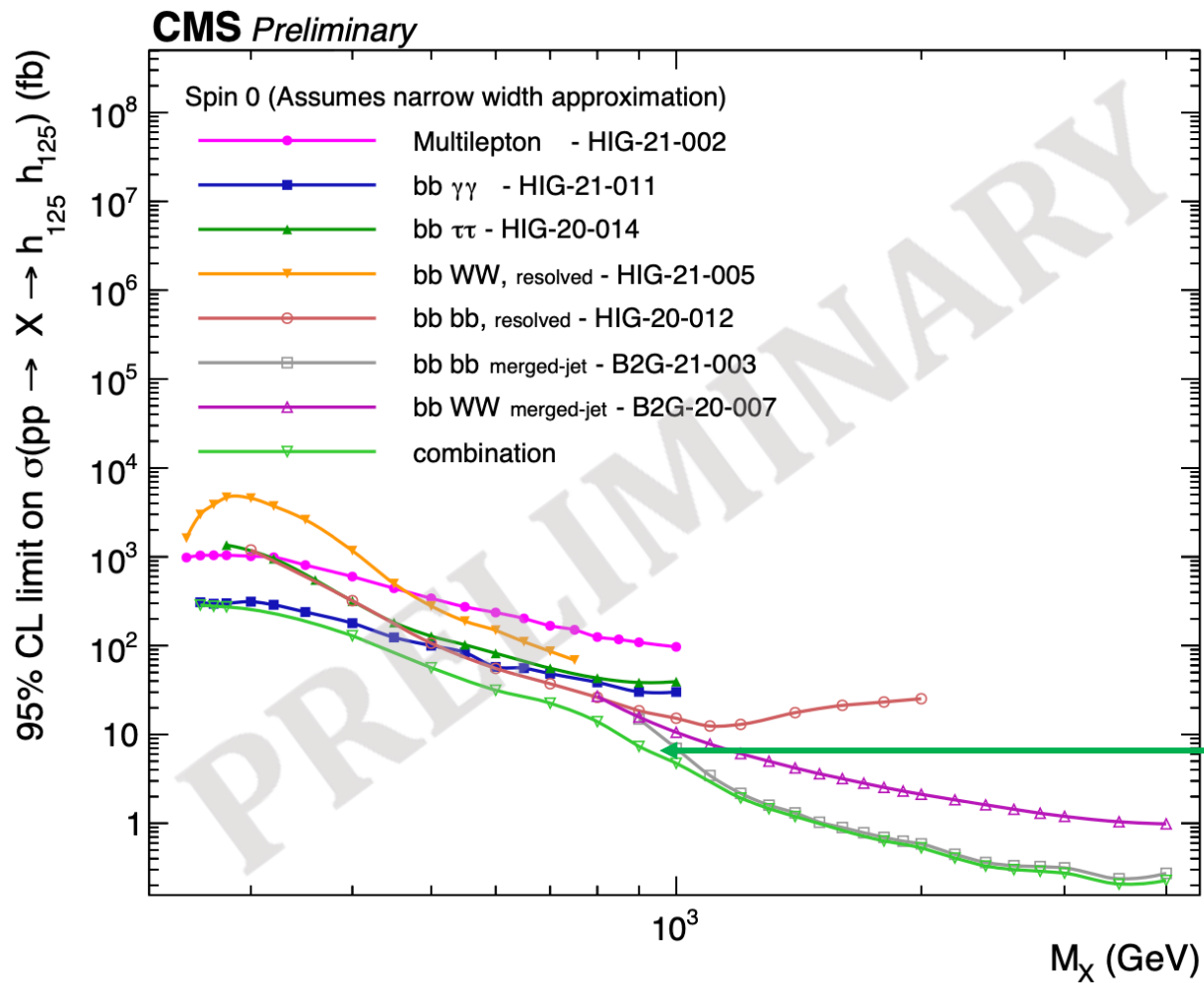
Systematic uncertainties \Rightarrow Nuisance parameters in the fit : some of them are correlated across analyses

Example : The *luminosity* has an uncertainty, which is fully correlated across analyses. Only **one** nuisance parameter should appear, and not one for each analysis.

The combination counts over 1000 nuisance parameters !

✓ Same normalization for all analysis

“ Perform your combination ”



Results for **expected limits** on $\sigma(X \rightarrow HH)$



Gain in sensitivity

Statistical tests

The statistical tests are performed for 3 representative X masses : $M_X = 280, 500, 1000 \text{ GeV}$

They are done to check if our fit worked correctly, that the nuisances parameters are well defined (and well correlated)

Pulls

$$pulls = \frac{\theta_{post} - \theta_{pre}}{\Delta\theta}$$

If $pulls = 1 \Rightarrow \theta_{post} - \theta_{pre} = \Delta\theta$
 the uncertainty of the nuisance was well estimated : **perfection**

If $pulls < 1$: The uncertainty was **over-estimated**

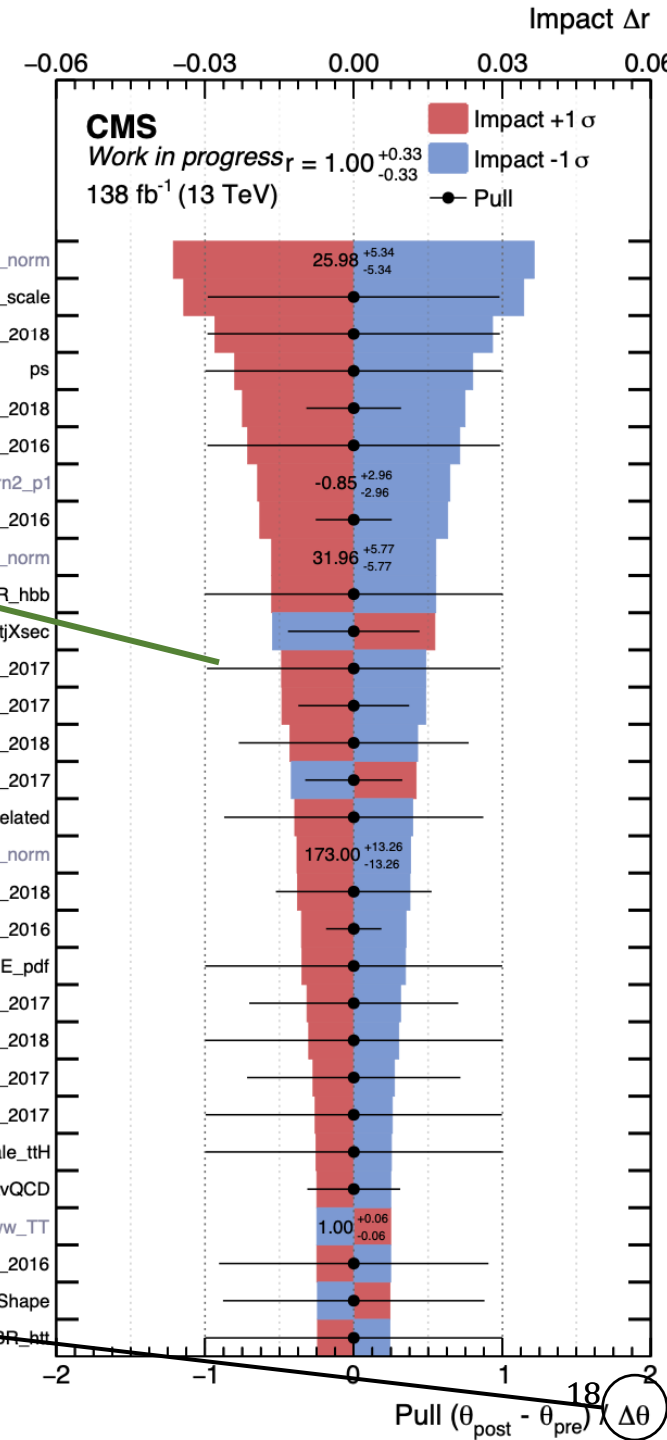
If $pulls < 1$: The uncertainty was **under-estimated**

pre-fit uncertainty

500 GeV

bbyy []
bbττ []
bbbb res []
bbww []

- Bkg_bkg_mass_combination_bbgg_spin0_DoubleHTag_0_13TeV__norm
- PDF_scale
- 4b, trg_eff_2018
- ps
- 4b, bkgnorm_2018
- 4b, trg_eff_2016
- bkg_mjj_forExp1_DoubleHTag_0_bern2_p1
- 4b, bkgnorm_2016
- Bkg_bkg_mass_combination_bbgg_spin0_DoubleHTag_1_13TeV__norm
- BR_hbb
- CMS_htt_tjXsec
- 4b, trg_eff_2017
- 4b, bkgnorm_2017
- CMS_bbwwdl_DY_ncc_500_resolved2b_GGF_2018
- 4b, bkgShape_2017
- lumi_13TeV_correlated
- Bkg_bkg_mass_combination_bbgg_spin0_DoubleHTag_2_13TeV__norm
- CMS_btag_HF_2016_2017_2018
- 4b, bkgShape_2016
- 4b, LHE_pdf
- CMS_bbwwdl_DY_ncc_500_resolved2b_GGF_2017
- 4b, eff_b_b_2018
- lumi_13TeV_2017
- 4b, eff_b_b_2017
- QCDscale_tth
- CMS_scale_j_FlavQCD
- CMS_bbww_TT
- lumi_13TeV_2016
- CMS_htt_ttbarShape
- BR_htt

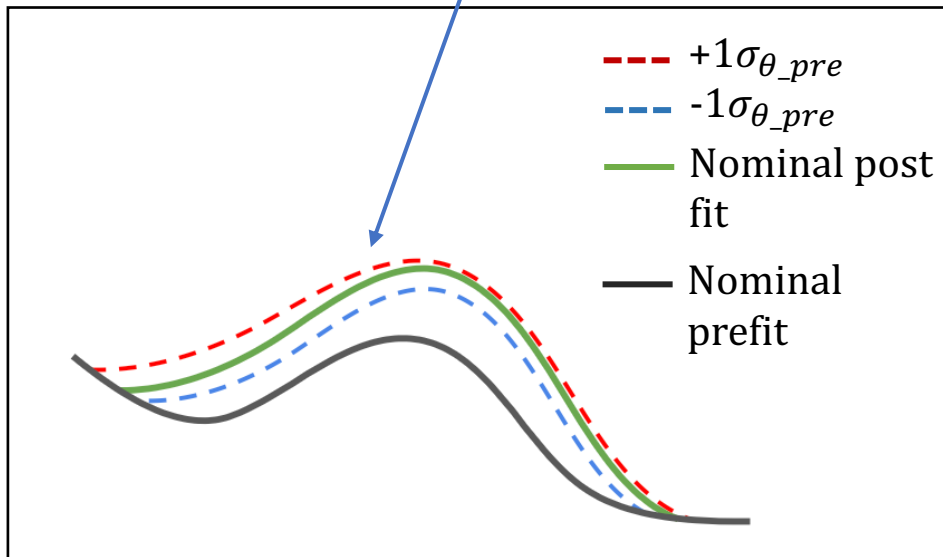


Impacts

Impacts : impacts of the uncertainty of the signal

$\theta = \text{nuisance}$

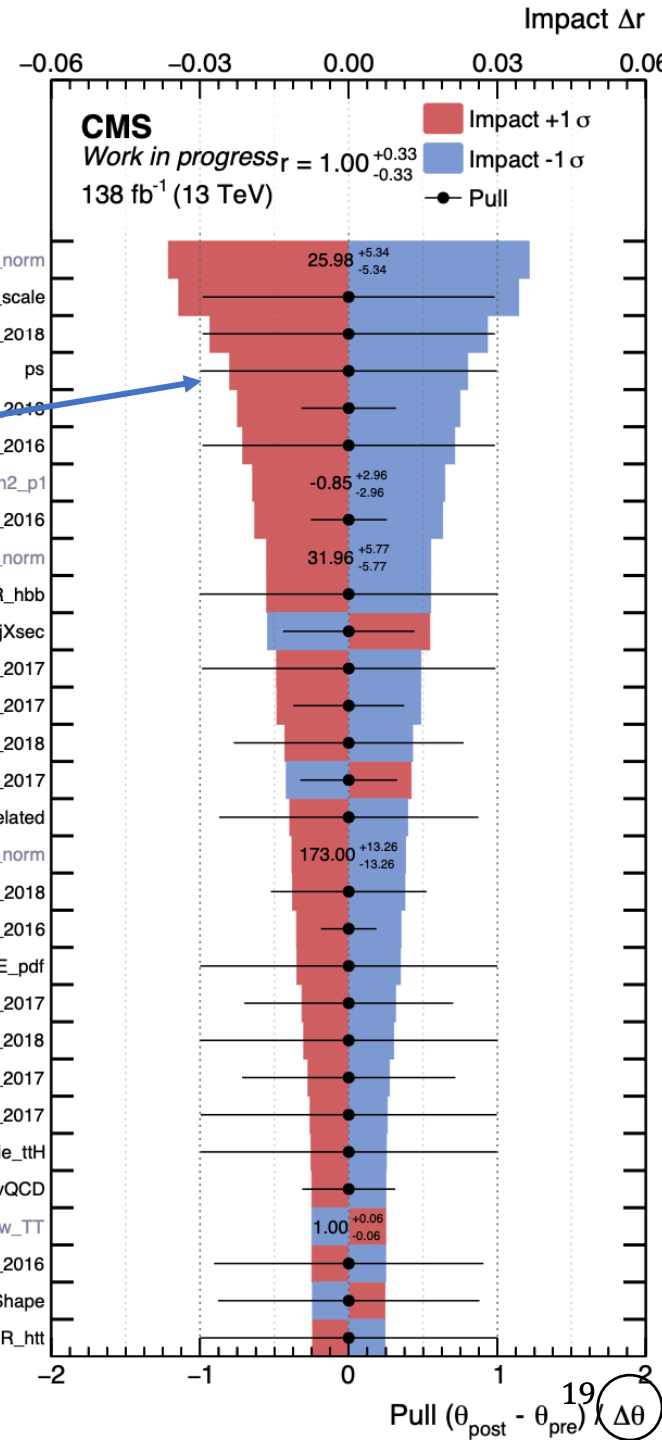
- - - $+1\sigma_{\theta_pre}$
- - - $-1\sigma_{\theta_pre}$
- Nominal post fit
- Nominal prefit



- bbyy []
- bbtt []
- bbbb res []
- bbww []

500 GeV

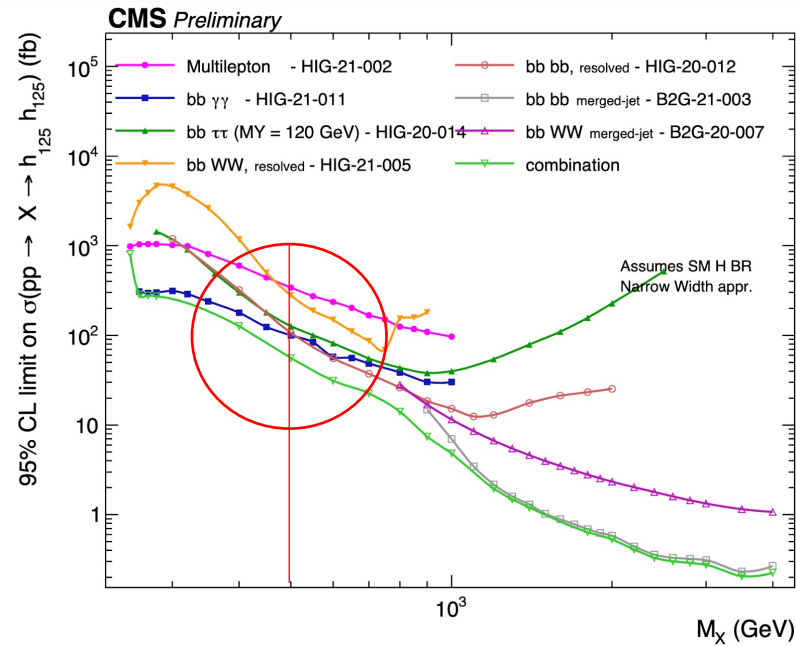
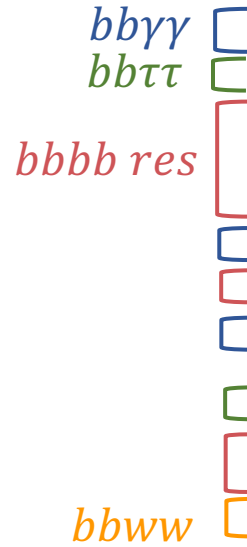
- Bkg_bkg_mass_combination_bbgg_spin0_DoubleHTag_0_13TeV__norm
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- 4b, LHE_pdf
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- CMS_bbww_TT
- lumi_13TeV_2016
- CMS_htt_ttbarsShape
- BR_htt



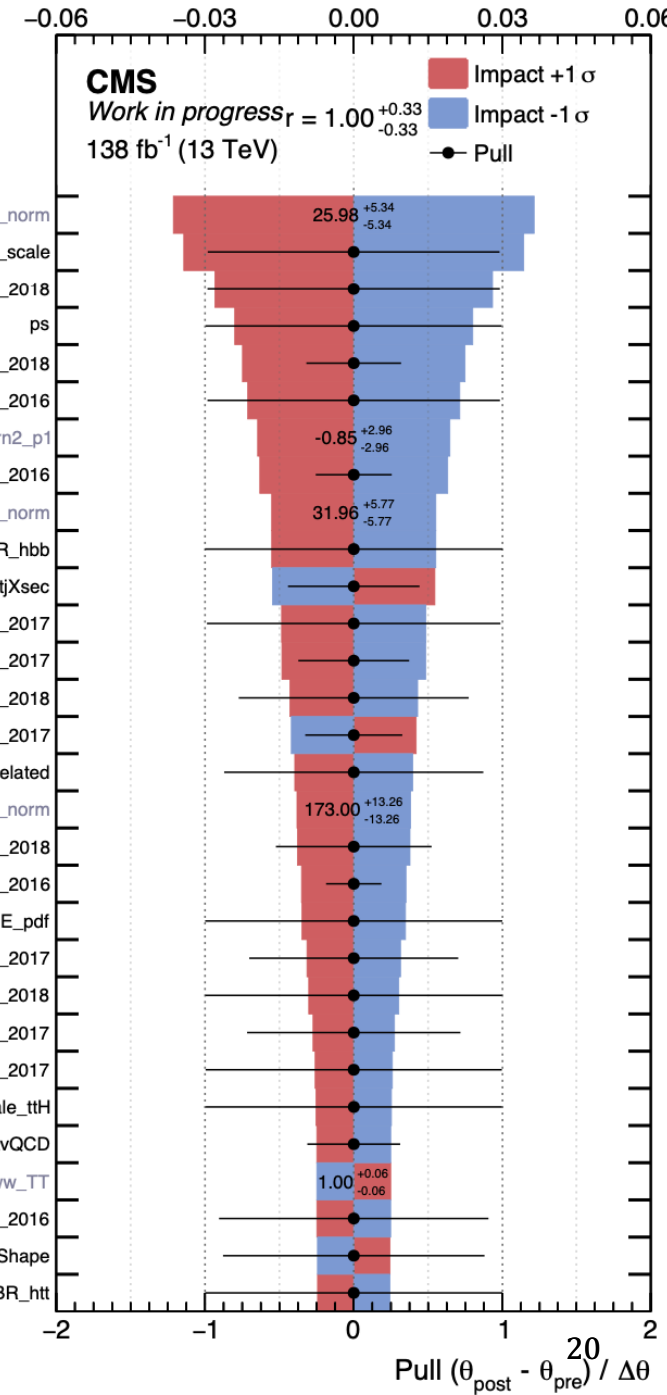
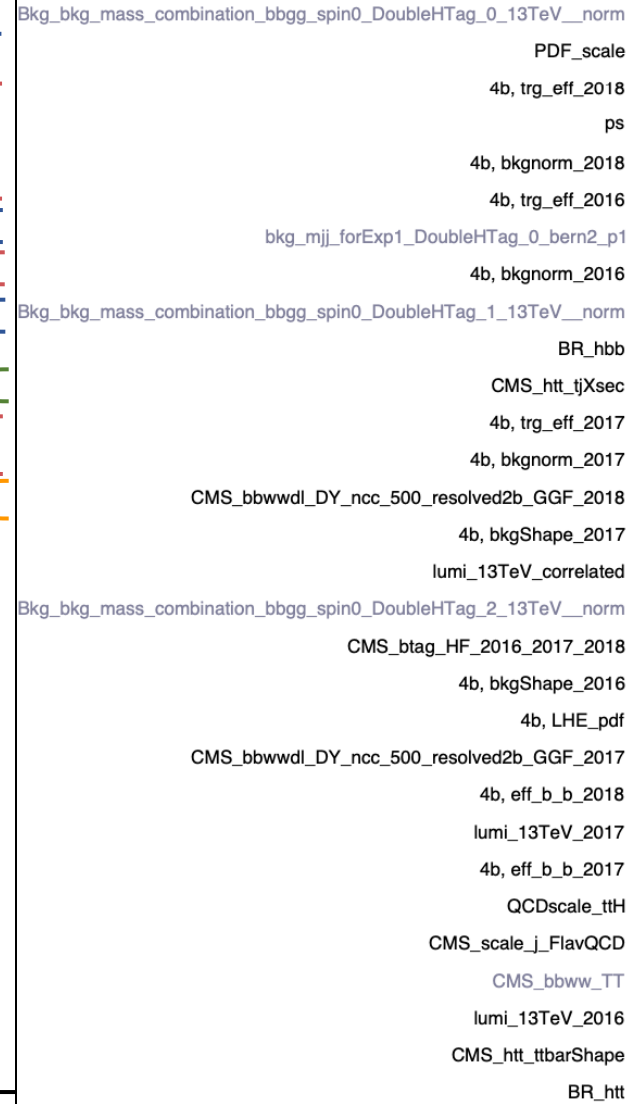
Impacts

Impacts consistent :

- $bb\gamma\gamma$ has the largest impacts
- $bb\tau\tau$ second
- $bbbb\ res$ third



500 GeV



Injection test

We need to check if no bias is introduced by our analysis → If a signal is injected, we should get it back as it is, *not much more, not much less*

How ?

1500 répétitions

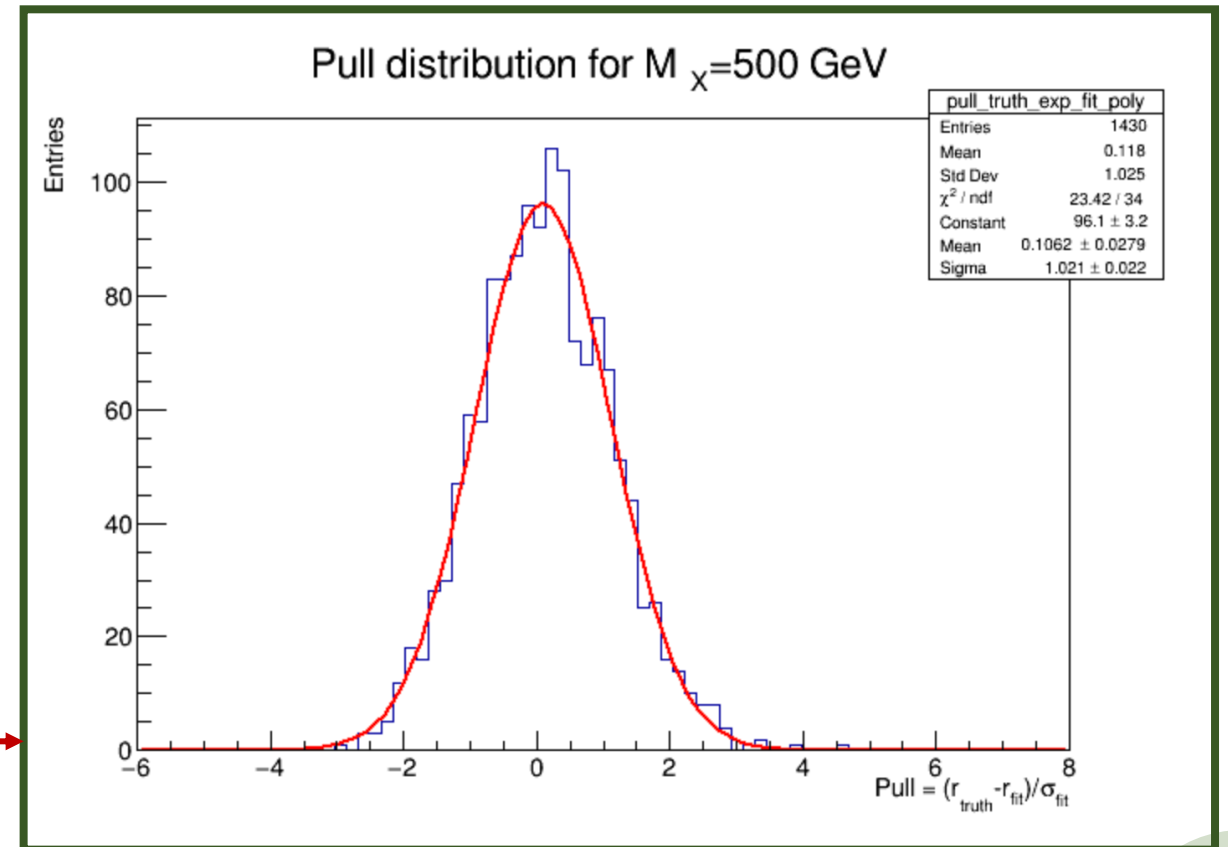
BCKG Toy generation

Injection of a $3/4\sigma$ signal

fit

Extraction of the post-fit signal

If no bias is introduced, we should get a $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$



What is next ?

- You can do other statistic tests (Goodness Of Fit tests)
- The work done for $X \rightarrow HH$ can be used with $X \rightarrow YH$ searches ($X \rightarrow SH$ see Maxime's Talk)
- Only the **blinded** combination was done here, so the **unblinding** is still to be done.



Congratulations

You reached the end of the combination recipe got a **Prefou** ! Now admire the result



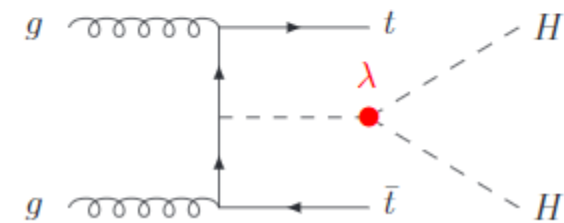
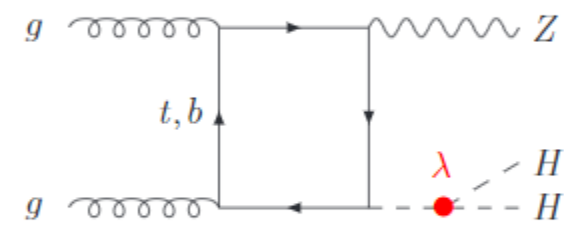
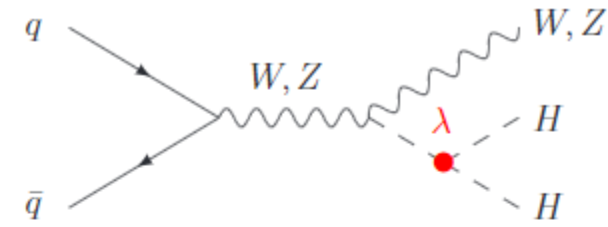
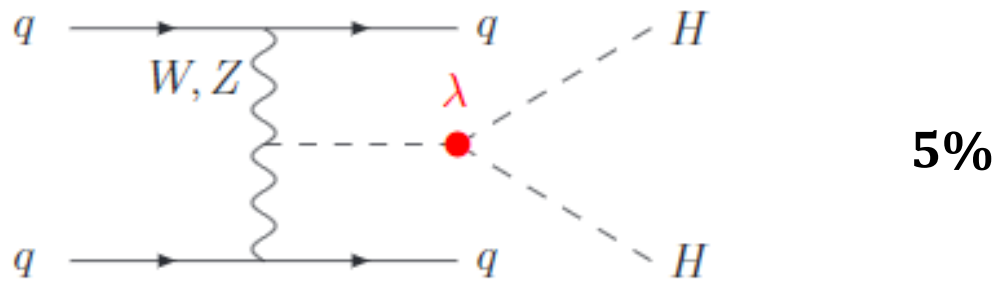
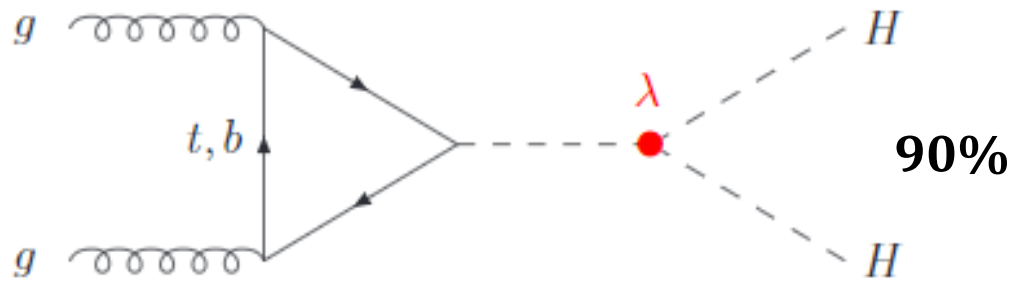
~~Congratulations~~

Oops you failed.



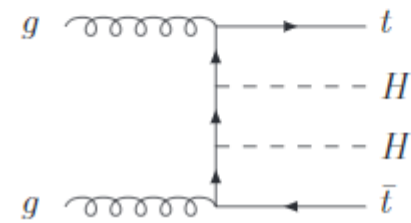
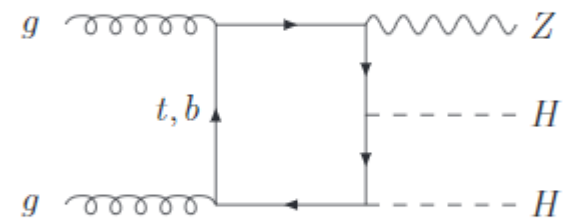
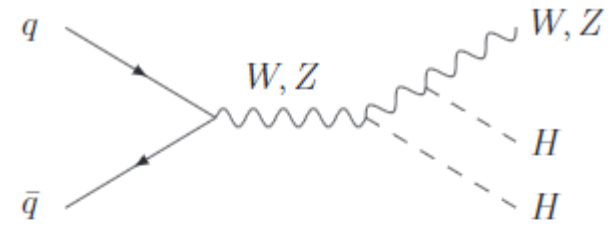
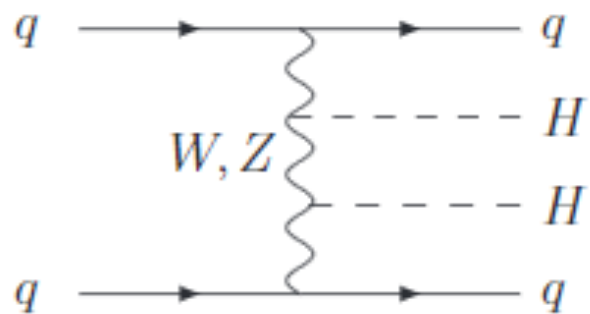
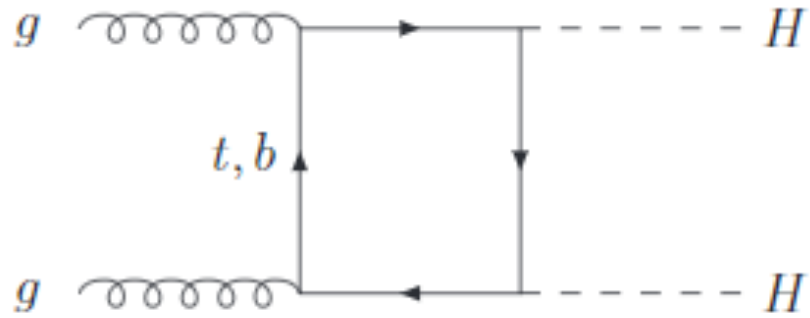
Backup

HH Production at CMS (1)

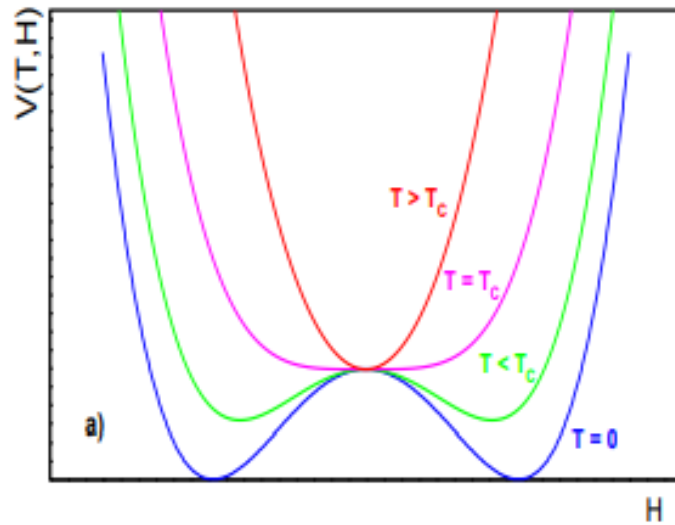


% restants

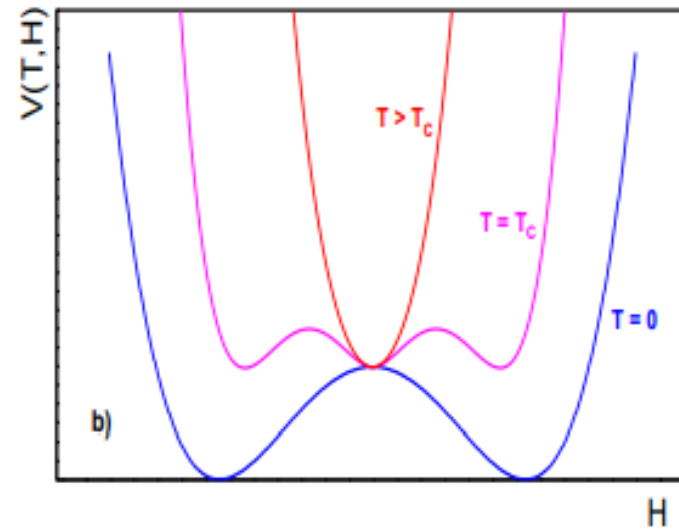
HH Production at CMS (2)



Electroweak phase transition



Modèle standard



•*Eur.J.Phys.* 38 (2017) 6, 065404