

Standard Model Higgs Search at CMS

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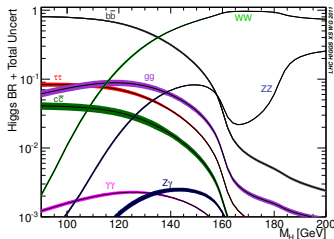


**Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology**

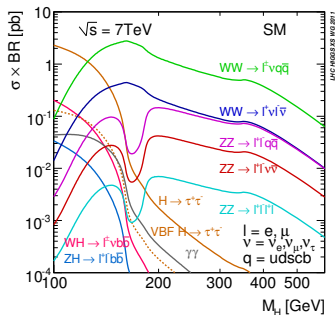


Mar 2, 2012
Les Rencontres de Physique de la Valle d'Aoste

Higgs Production and Decay at the LHC

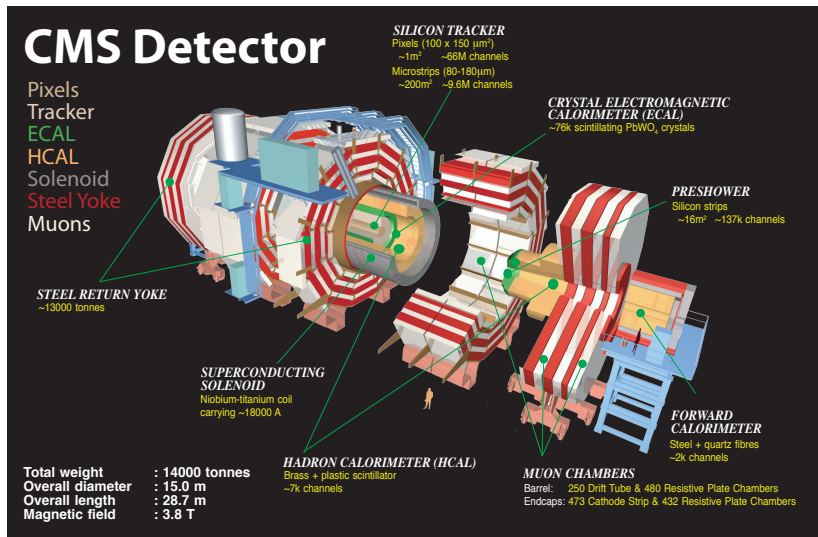


(a) BR



(b) $\sigma \times \text{BR}$

- Direct Searches before LHC: 95% exclusion for $m_h < 114.4$ GeV (LEP), and $156 < m_h < 176$ GeV (Tevatron)
- Indirect constraints from Electroweak data: $m_h < 169$ GeV (Gfitter)
- Low mass region is the most interesting for a Standard Model Higgs



Higgs Searches at CMS

- Full range of Higgs decay channels have been analyzed with full 2011 dataset ($4.6\text{-}4.8\text{ fb}^{-1}$) and submitted for publication

Channel	Mass Range (GeV)	Mass Resolution	Ref
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	110-150	1-3%	arXiv:1202.1487
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	110-145	20%	arXiv:1202.4083
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	110-135	10%	arXiv:1202.4195
$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$	110-600	20%	arXiv:1202.1489
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$	110-600	1-2%	arXiv:1202.1997
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$	250-600,	7%	arXiv:1202.3478
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2q$	130-164, 200-600	3%	arXiv:1202.1416
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2\tau$	190-600	10-15%	arXiv:1202.1487
Combination	110-600	1-20%	arXiv:1202.3617

- Search for a narrow mass peak in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ channels, search for a broader excess in the other channels, due to the presence of jets or neutrinos in the final state

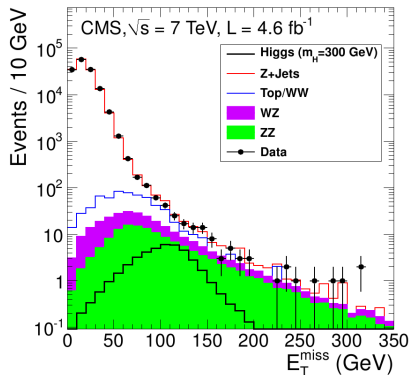
$$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$$

Event Selection:

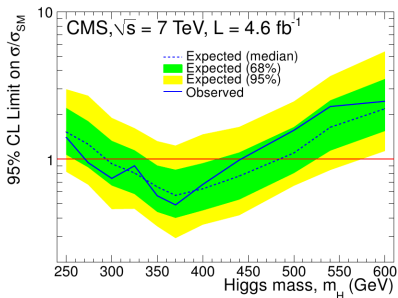
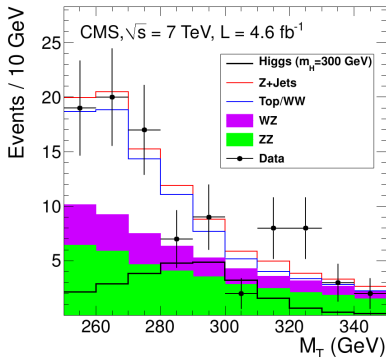
- Two opposite-charge, same-flavour leptons with $p_T > 20$ GeV consistent with Z mass
- $p_T^{\ell\ell} > 55$ GeV, $\cancel{E}_T > 70/80$ GeV, Veto events where \cancel{E}_T is aligned with nearest jet
- b-tag, soft muon, third lepton vetoes

Background Estimation:

- Z+jets \cancel{E}_T mis-measurement from γ +jet events re-weighted to Z kinematics
- Non- Z backgrounds ($t\bar{t}$, WW , tW , etc.) estimated from opposite-flavour events and $m_{\ell\ell}$ sidebands
- Non-resonant ZZ / WZ backgrounds estimated from Monte Carlo



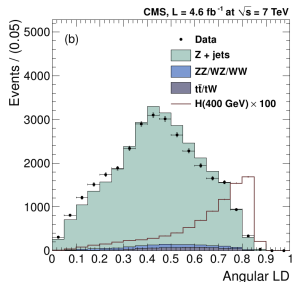
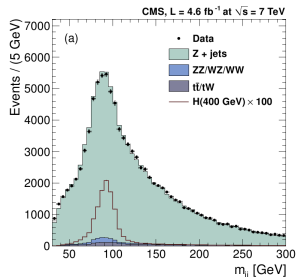
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$ Results



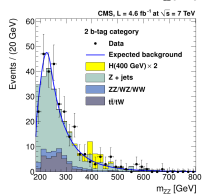
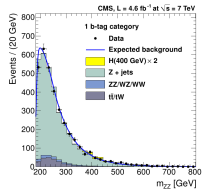
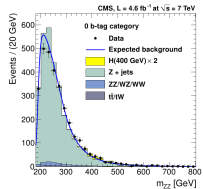
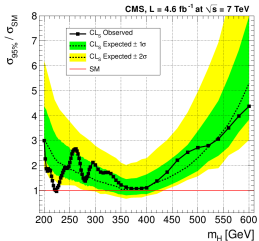
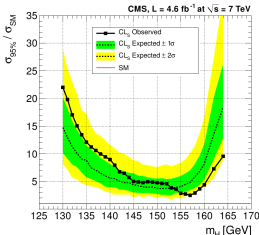
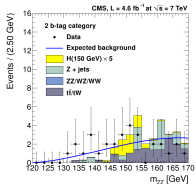
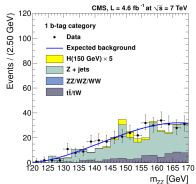
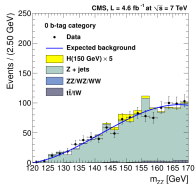
- Final results from binned likelihood fit to M_T distribution (shown here for $m_h = 300 \text{ GeV}$ selection)
- No significant excess observed, 95% C.L exclusion for $270 < m_h < 440 \text{ GeV}$

$$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2q$$

- Two opposite-charge, same-flavour leptons consistent with Z mass
- Two anti- k_T 0.5 particle flow jets in Z peak with $p_T > 30$ GeV, within tracking acceptance
- Analysis divided in 0/1/2 b-tag event categories
- Use of quark-gluon discriminant based on jet shape/constituents
- Additional use of angular likelihood discriminant at high mass
- Dominant Z+jets background estimated from m_{jj} sidebands



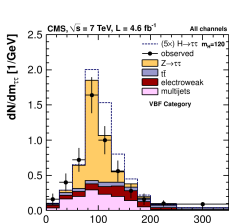
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2q$ Results



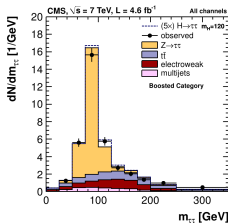
- Sensitivity approaching SM cross-section in high mass region

$$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$$

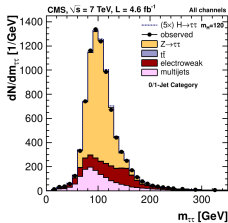
- Events selected in $e\tau_h$, $\mu\tau_h$ and $e\mu$ final states, with 20(17)/10 GeV electron (muon) p_T threshold, and 20 GeV hadronic tau p_T threshold
- $\tau\tau$ mass reconstructed using kinematic fit of visible products and \cancel{E}_T with likelihood constraints on decay kinematics
- $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ background estimated from $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ events in data with μ replaced by simulated τ
- $W + jets$ and multijet background estimated from high transverse mass and same-sign control regions
- Events divided in 3 categories: di-jet VBF tagged, boosted (leading jet $p_T > 150$ GeV), remaining 0/1 jet events



(a) VBF

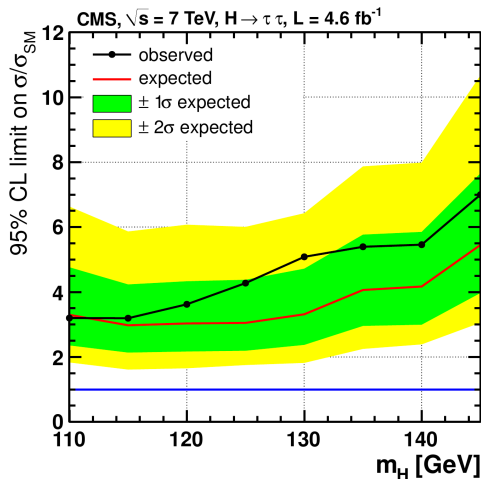


(b) Boosted



(c) 0/1 Jet

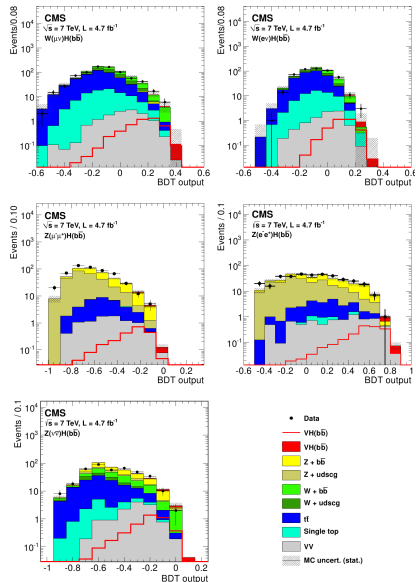
SM $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ Results



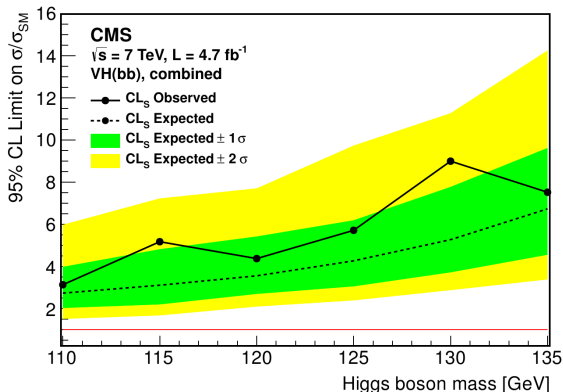
- Final results extracted from binned likelihood fit to $m_{\tau\tau}$ distribution
- Expected exclusion limit $\sim 3 \times \sigma_{SM}$ at low mass

$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

- $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ has high branching ratios but huge QCD backgrounds
- To achieve reasonable S/B, select $W/Z + H \rightarrow \ell\nu \ell\bar{\ell} \nu\nu$ events with significant W/Z boost
- Require two central b-tagged jets (p_T threshold dependent on final state)
- MVA (mass-dependent) trained on dijet and W/Z kinematics, Cut and Count analysis on MVA output
- Background yields scaled from inverted b-tagging ($W/Z + \text{light flavour}$), tighter b-tagging plus extra jets ($t\bar{t}$), low $p_T^{W/Z}(W/Z + b\bar{b})$



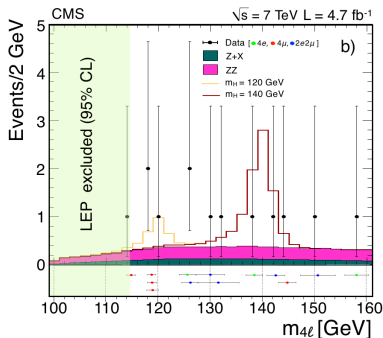
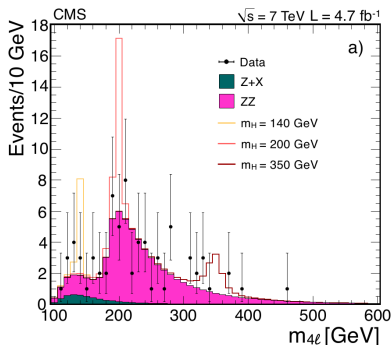
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ Results



- Expected 95% exclusion of $\sim 3\times$ Standard Model cross section in low mass region

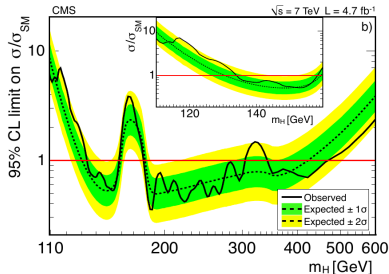
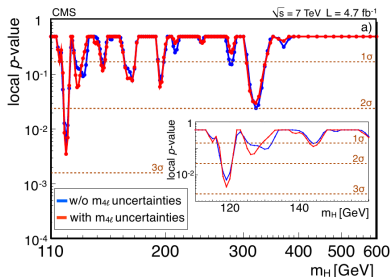
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$

- “Golden channel” - Narrow mass peak on small background
- Select 4 leptons of appropriate charge and flavour combinations with $50 < m_{Z1} < 120$ GeV, $12 < m_{Z2} < 120$ GeV
- Electron acceptance: $|\eta| < 2.5$, $p_T > 7$ GeV, Muon acceptance: $|\eta| < 2.4$, $p_T > 5$ GeV
- Irreducible $ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ continuum background estimated from MC
- Reducible $Z + b\bar{b}$ and $t\bar{t}$ backgrounds estimated from $Z +$ same-sign dilepton sample, with fake rates from $Z +$ loose ℓ sample



$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ Results

- Results extracted from unbinned maximum likelihood fit to $m_{4\ell}$ distribution



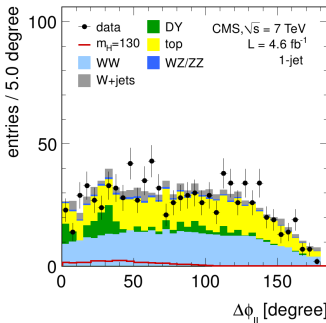
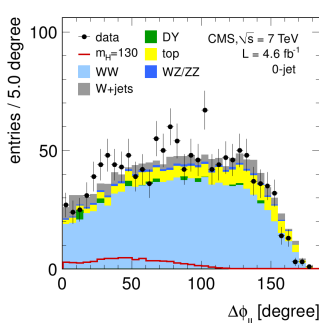
Largest observed excesses:

- 119.5 GeV: **Global: 1.6 σ** ,
(Local: 2.5 σ)
- 320.0 GeV: **Global: 1.0 σ** ,
(Local: 2.0 σ)
- 95% C.L. exclusion for
134-158, 180-305,
340-465 GeV

$$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$$

WW-level Event Selection:

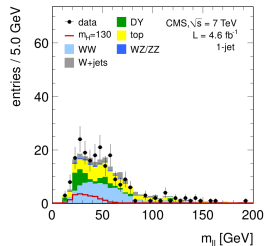
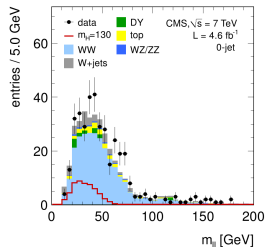
- Two opposite charge leptons with 20/10 (15) GeV p_T threshold for opposite-flavour (same flavour) events
- Events further divided into 0-jet, 1-jet, di-jet VBF tagged categories
- N_{Vtx} -dependent cut on projected \cancel{E}_T variable wrt nearest lepton (Minimum of global \cancel{E}_T and vtx-associated charged particle \cancel{E}_T)
- Soft-muon and b-tag veto (also on soft jets in 0-jet bin), third lepton veto, Z-mass veto for same-flavour pairs



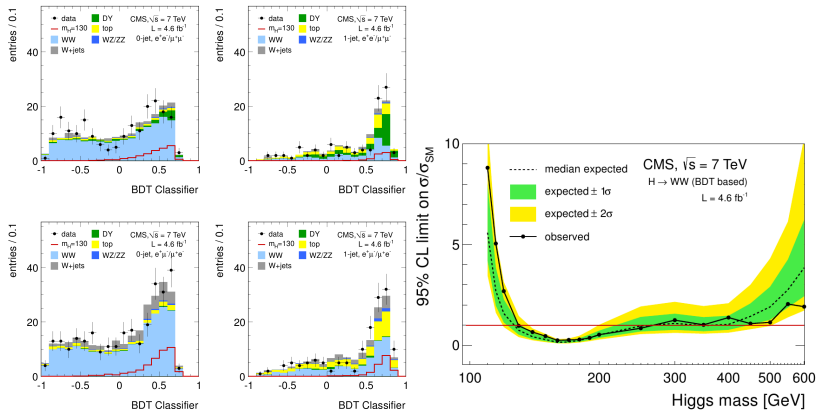
$$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$$

Background Estimation:

- W +jets background estimated from ℓ + loose ℓ sample, fake rates estimated from dijet sample
- $t\bar{t}$ background estimated from b-tagged events, tagging efficiency from double-b-tag sample
- $W\gamma^*$ estimated from three-lepton control sample
- $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ estimated from yield in Z-peak
- $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ estimated from embedded sample
- Small $W\gamma$ contribution estimated from simulation, cross-checked in same-sign events
- WW background estimated from high $m_{\ell\ell}$ control region (cut-based selection shown)



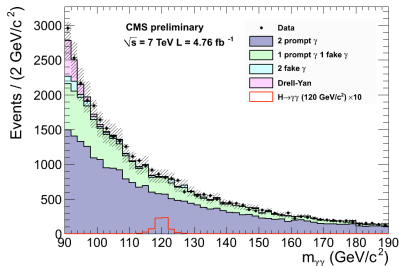
$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$: MVA Results



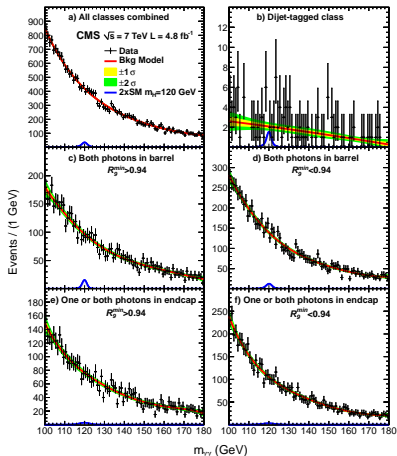
- BDT trained on lepton and \cancel{E}_T kinematics to distinguish $H \rightarrow WW$ from WW
- Results extracted from binned likelihood fit of BDT output
- 95% C.L. exclusion for $129 < m_h < 270$ GeV
- Small excess at low mass

$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

- Select two photons with $p_T > m_{\gamma\gamma}/3(4)$ with appropriate selection on shower shape and isolation
- Multivariate energy corrections for local and global electromagnetic cluster containment (Resolution and energy scale corrections from $Z \rightarrow ee$)
- Primary vertex selection ambiguous in high pileup “combine information on track recoil against di-photon system with conversion pointing where available (correct vertex in $\sim 83\%$ of events)

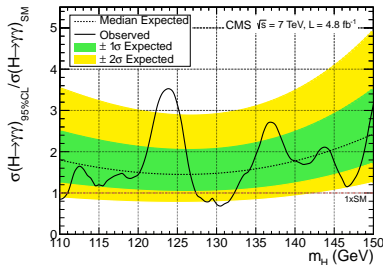
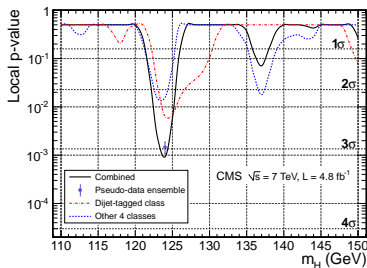


$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$



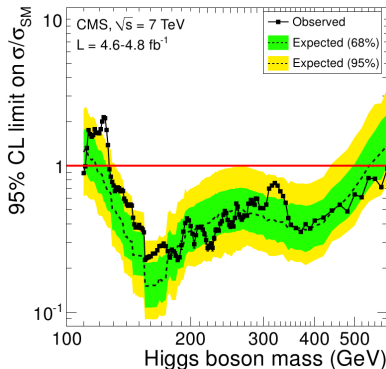
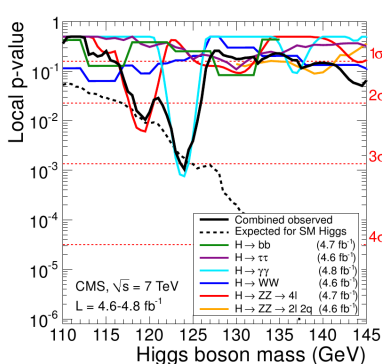
- Separate event class for di-jet VBF-tagged events
- Remaining events further subdivided into 4 event classes according to photon rapidity and shower shape (converted vs unconverted)
- Mass resolution and S/B varies significantly as a function of event class
- Background modelled directly from data using polynomial forms
- Bias estimated from alternate background forms, at least 5 times smaller than statistical uncertainty of background fit

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Results



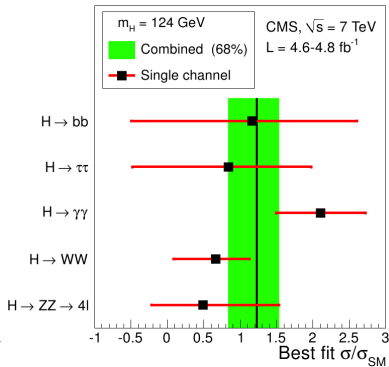
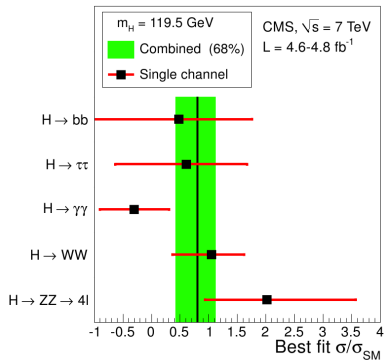
- Excess at 124 GeV with contribution from VBF-tagged and non-VBF-tagged events
- **Global significance 1.8 σ** , (Local significance 3.1 σ)
- 95% C.L. exclusion for $128 < m_h < 132$ GeV
- "More data are required to ascertain the origin of this excess."

Combined Results



- 95% C.L. exclusion for $127 < m_h < 600$ GeV
- 99% C.L. exclusion for $129 < m_h < 525$ GeV
- Largest excess at 124 GeV dominated by $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, smaller excess at 119.5 GeV by $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ with smaller contribution from $H \rightarrow WW$
- Global significance: 1.5σ in 110-600 GeV, (2.1σ in 110-145 GeV),**
(Local significance: 3.1σ)

Combined Results

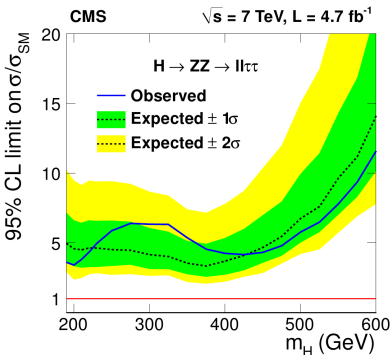
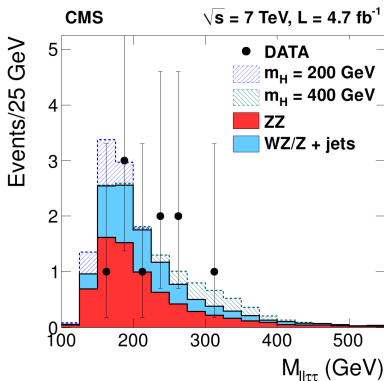


Conclusions

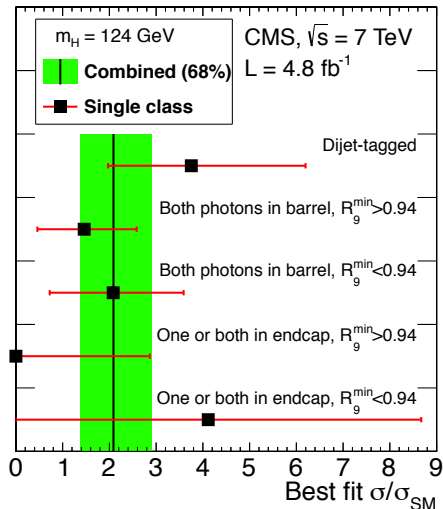
- Full 2011 CMS dataset ($4.6\text{--}4.8\text{fb}^{-1}$) analysed in a broad range of Higgs decay channels
- Standard model Higgs excluded at 95% C.L. for $127 < m_h < 600 \text{ GeV}$
- Modest excess at $\sim 124 \text{ GeV}$ mainly from $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$: **Global significance: 1.5σ** (or 2.1σ optimistically), (Local significance 3.1σ)
- If the Standard Model Higgs exists, its mass is very likely between 114.4 and 127 GeV
- "More data are required to ascertain the origin of the observed excess."

Backup: $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2\tau$

- Reconstructing one of the Z's in $\tau\tau$ decays (both leptonic and hadronically decaying taus) adds some branching ratio at high mass



Backup: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Best Fit Cross-Sections

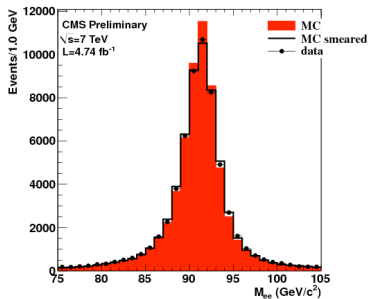


Backup: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Event Classes

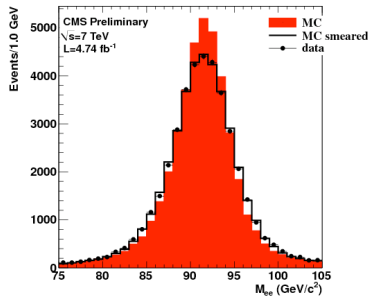
	Both photons in barrel		One or both in endcap		Dijet tag
	$R_9^{\min} > 0.94$	$R_9^{\min} < 0.94$	$R_9^{\min} > 0.94$	$R_9^{\min} < 0.94$	
SM signal expected	25.2 (33.5%)	26.6 (35.3%)	9.5 (12.6%)	11.4 (14.9%)	2.8 (3.7%)
Data (events/GeV)	97.5 (22.8%)	143.4 (33.6%)	76.7 (17.9%)	107.4 (25.1%)	2.3 (0.5%)
σ_{eff} (GeV)	1.39	1.84	2.76	3.19	1.71
FWHM/2.35 (GeV)	1.19	1.53	2.81	3.18	1.37

- Mass resolution and S/B varies significantly across event classes
- Mass resolution has some contribution from primary vertex selection ($\sim 17\%$ of events with incorrect primary vertex)

Backup: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Resolution from $Z \rightarrow ee$



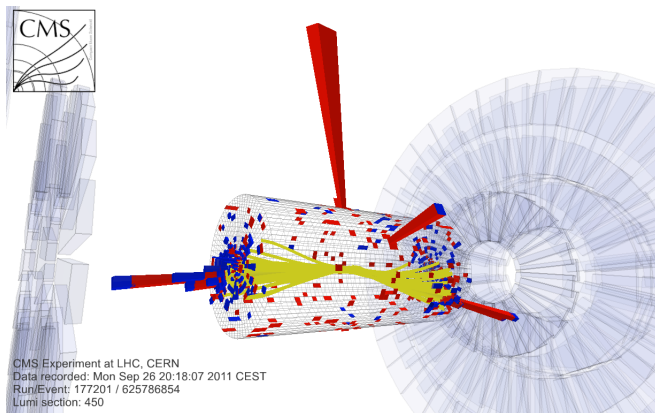
(f) Barrel-Barrel Unconverted



(g) Barrel-Endcap Unconverted

- Monte Carlo \rightarrow data resolution smearing factor determined from $Z \rightarrow ee$ events
- Additional smearing on the Monte Carlo is relatively small in the barrel, larger in the endcap

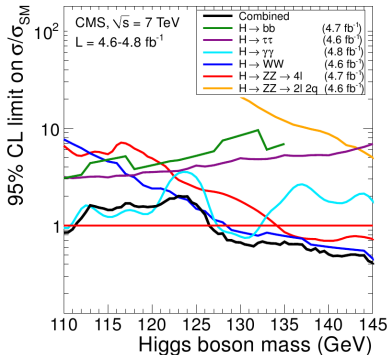
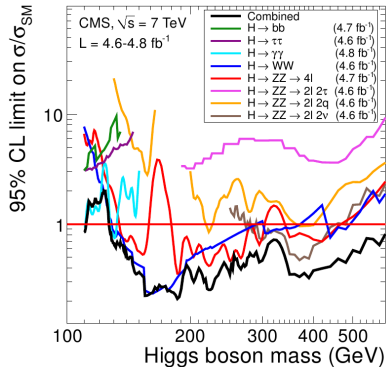
Backup: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ VBF-tagged Event Display



- γ_1 : $p_T = 193.9$ GeV, $\eta = -0.405$
- γ_1 : $p_T = 78.0$ GeV, $\eta = 0.037$
- Jet 1: $p_T = 288.8$ GeV, $\eta = -2.022$

- $m_{\gamma\gamma} = 121.9$ GeV
- $m_{jj} = 1460$ GeV
- $\Delta\eta_{jj} = 3.882$

Backup: Combination: Limits by Channel



Backup: Combination: Limits by Channel

