

Search for the Standard Model Higgs Boson in the $\gamma\gamma$ Channel with 4.9 fb^{-1} Data at 7 TeV with ATLAS

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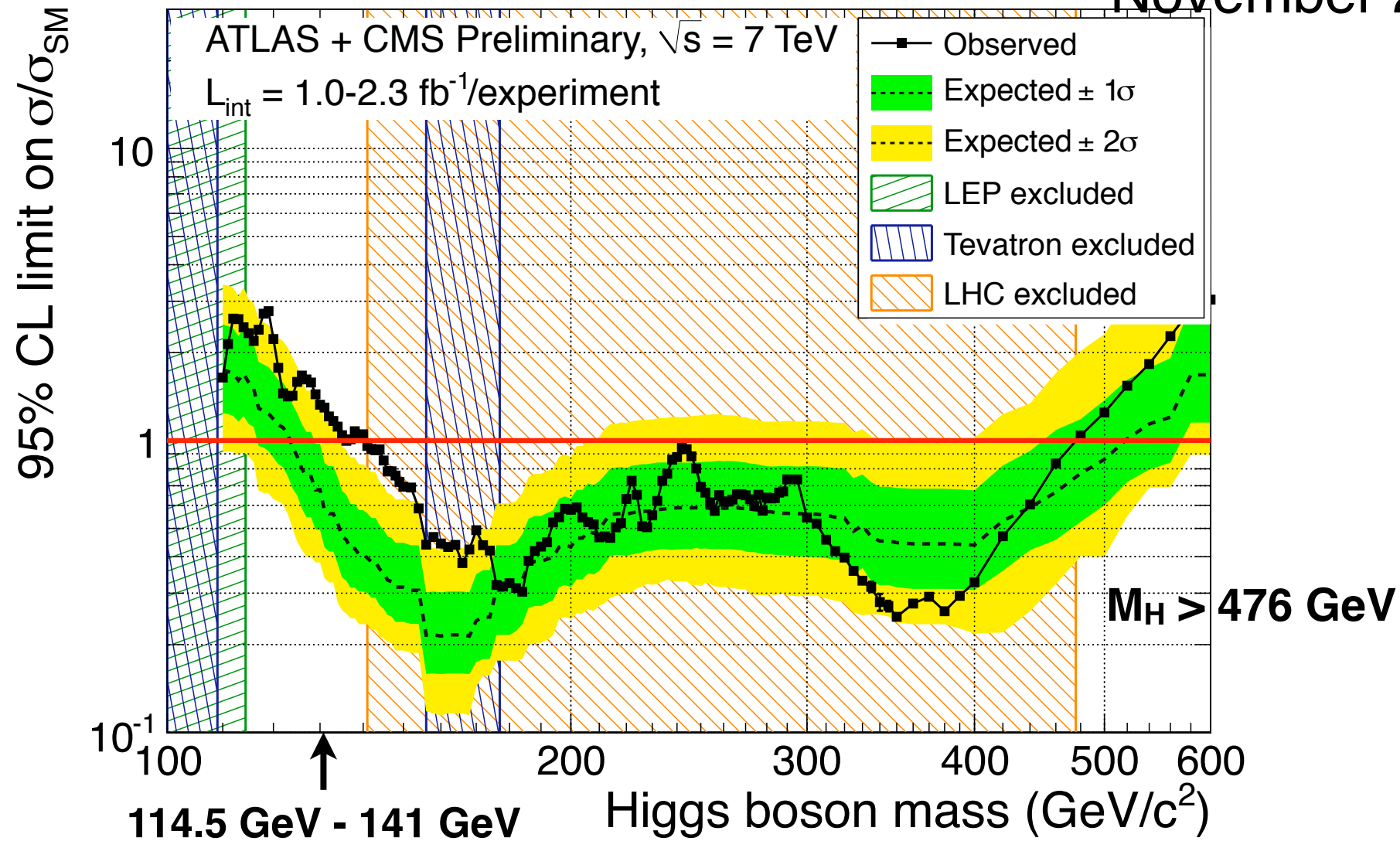
La Thuile, Italy
March 1st, 2012



Introduction

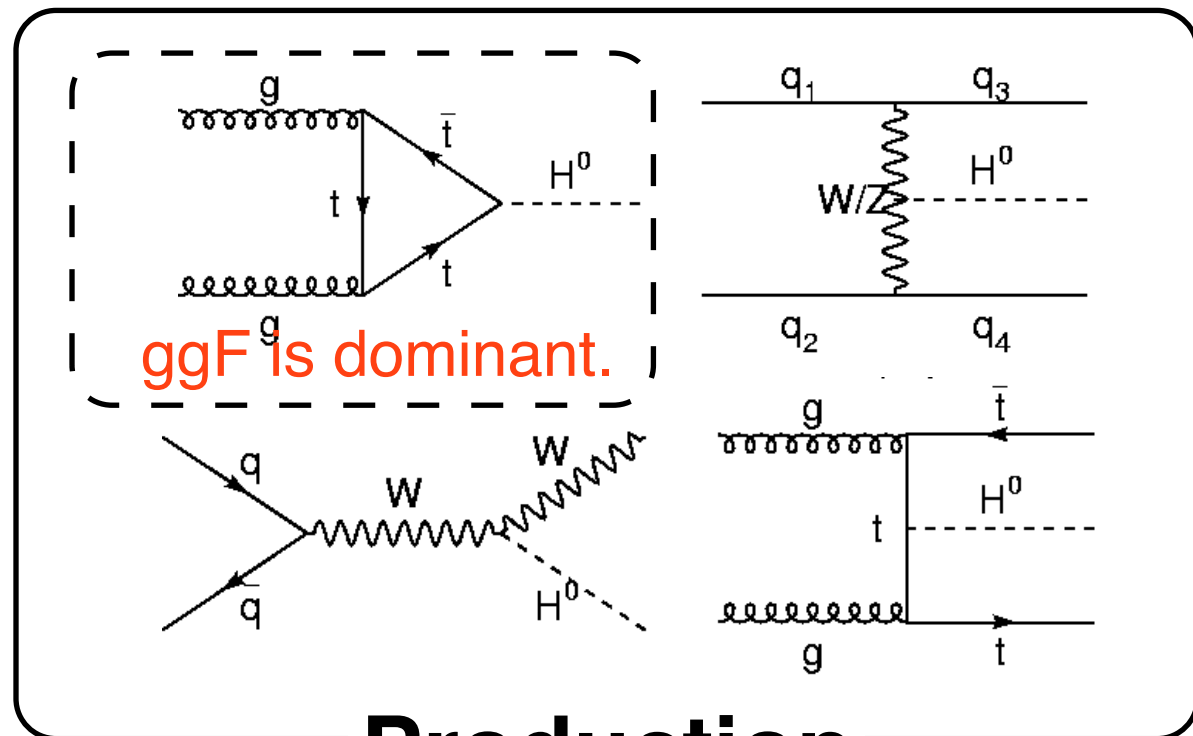
Searches for a Higgs boson have been carried out by several experiments, namely, LEP, Tevatron and LHC.

November 2011

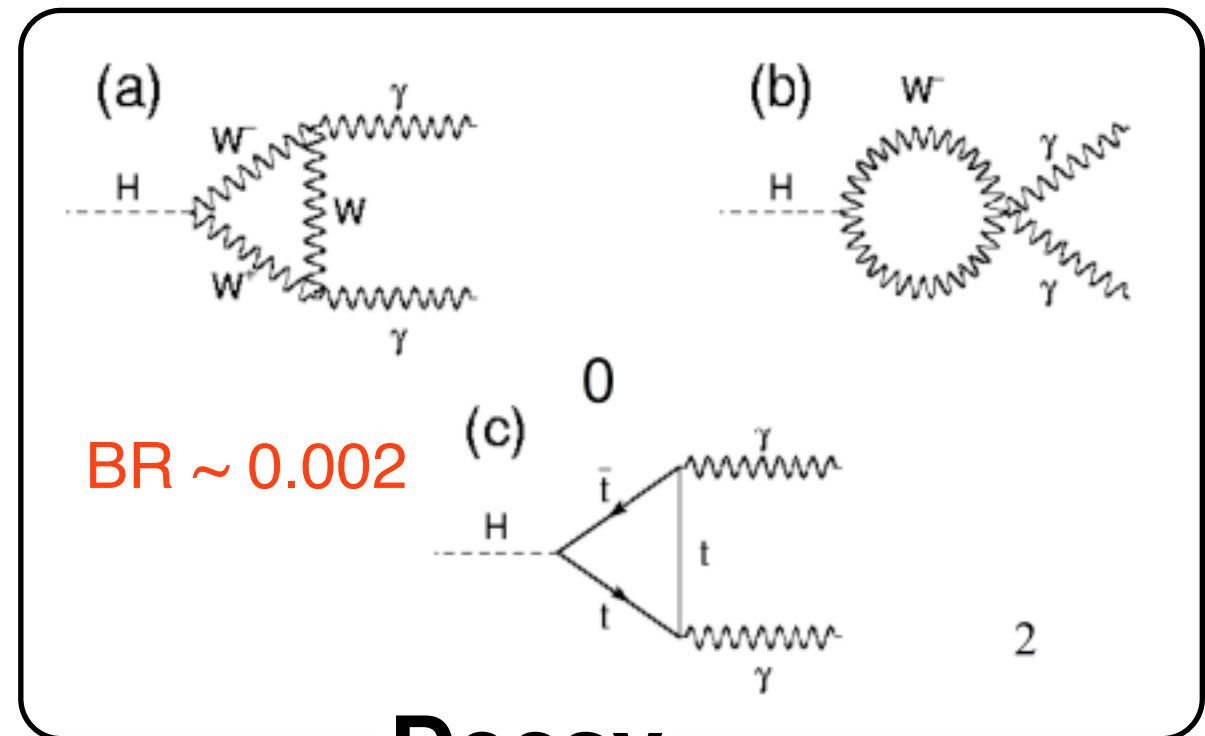


At the LHC, the Higgs to $\gamma\gamma$ channel is the one of the most sensitive channels in the low M_H region. In addition, it allows to reconstruct the Higgs mass.

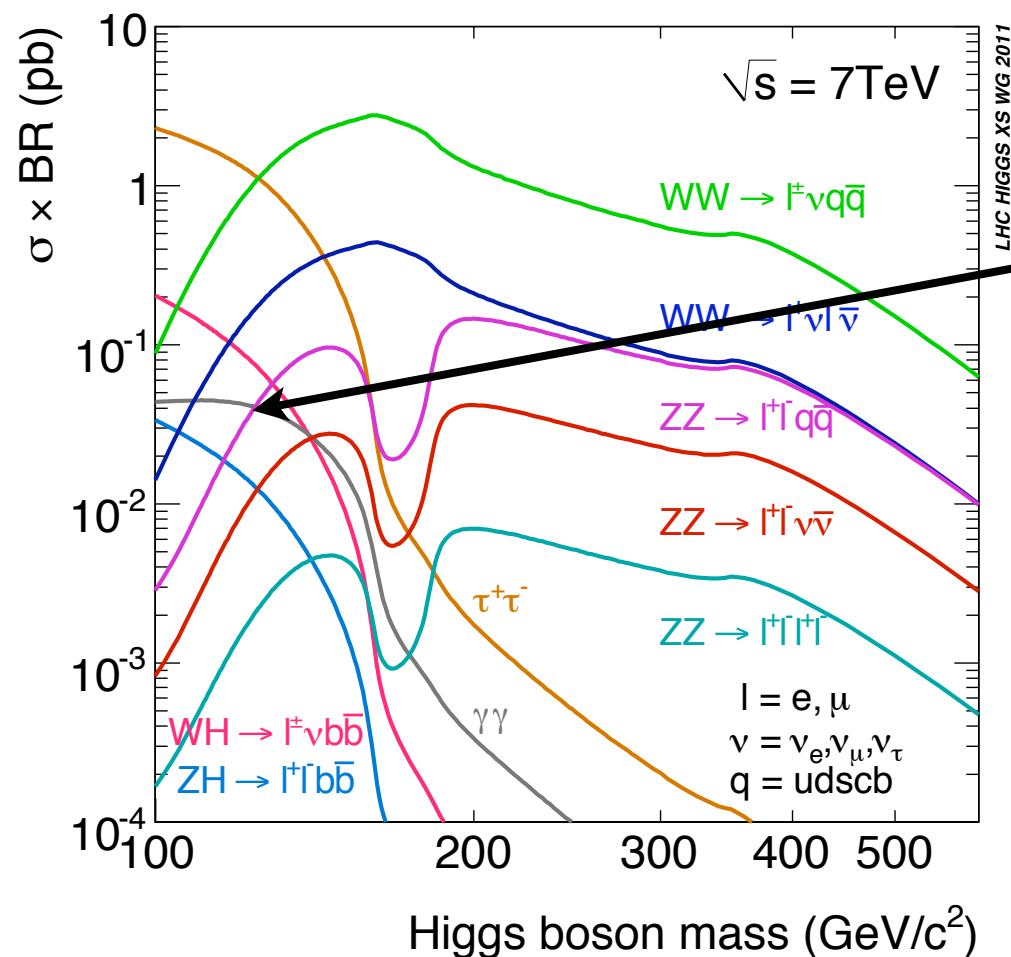
Production and decay



Production



Decay

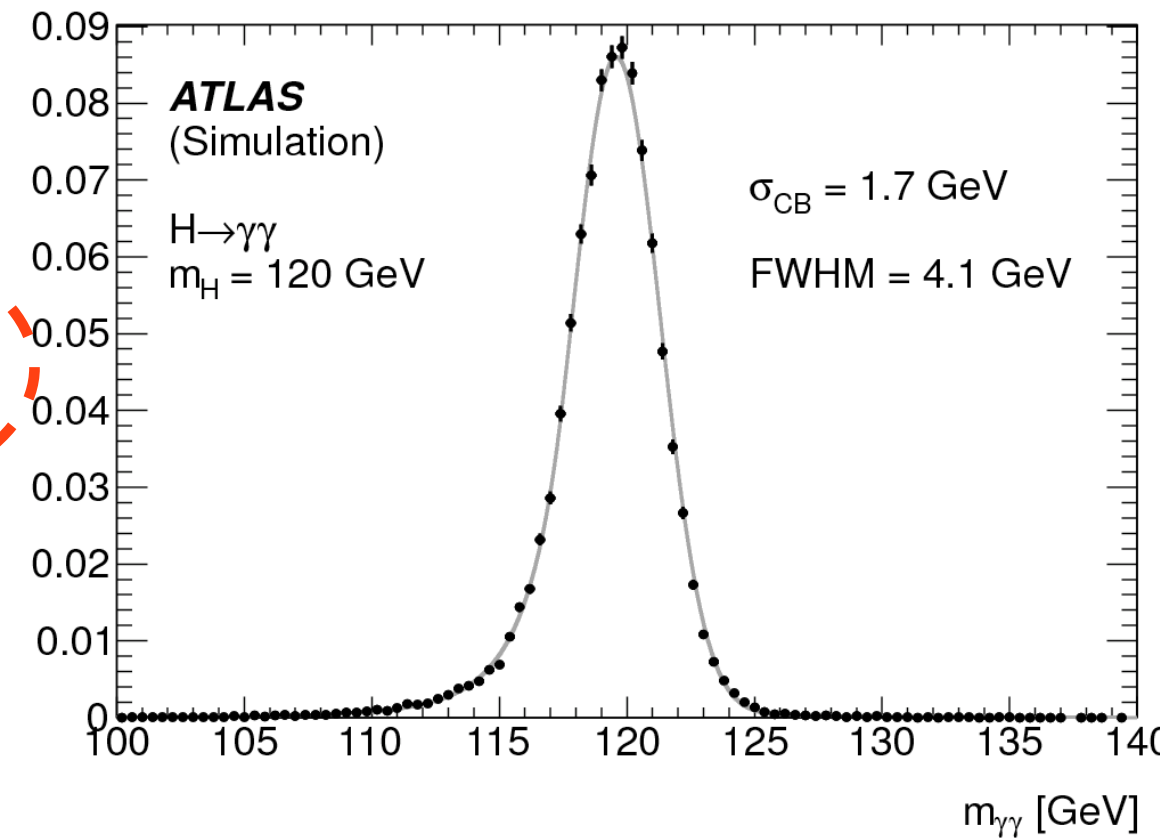
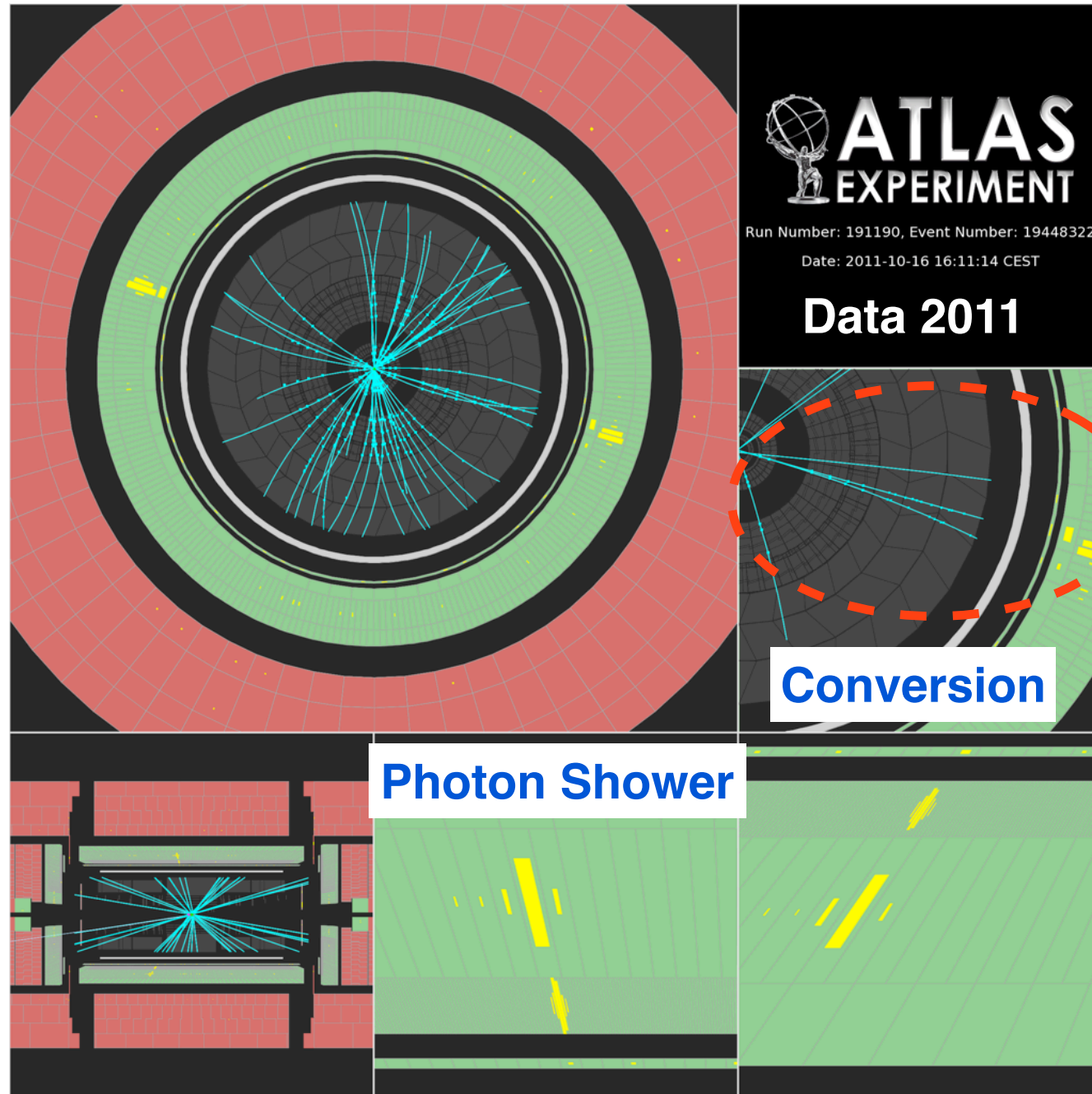


$\sigma BR \sim 40 \text{ fb}$ for $M_H \sim 125 \text{ GeV}$

The loop-induced decay is unique for Higgs to $\gamma\gamma$.

BSM physics could affect both Higgs productions and decays, i.e. Fermiophobic Higgs, MSSM Higgs, etc.

Signature



The resolution for a diphoton event with $M_{\gamma\gamma} \sim 120\text{GeV}$ is ~ 2 GeV, with $\sim 14\%$ uncertainty.

$\sim 60\%$ of diphoton candidates have at least one converted photon, which has been calibrated separately.

Selected sample

Selection:

$E_{T\gamma 1} > 40 \text{ GeV}$, $E_{T\gamma 2} > 25 \text{ GeV}$

$|\eta| < 2.37$, and not between (1.37, 1.52)

Isolation energy $< 5 \text{ GeV}$

Photon identification

22489 candidate events were selected.

Expected number of signal events for $M_H = 125 \text{ GeV} \sim 70$ ($\sim 13\%$ experimental uncertainty, $\sim 15\%$ theoretical uncertainty)

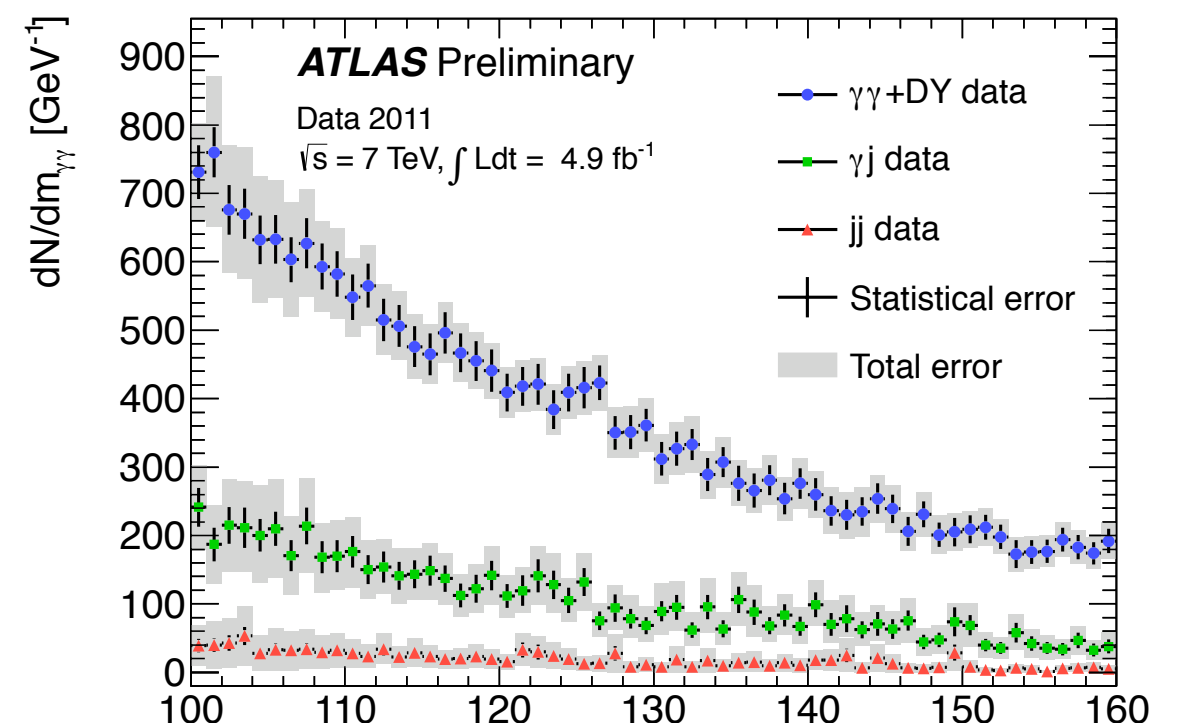
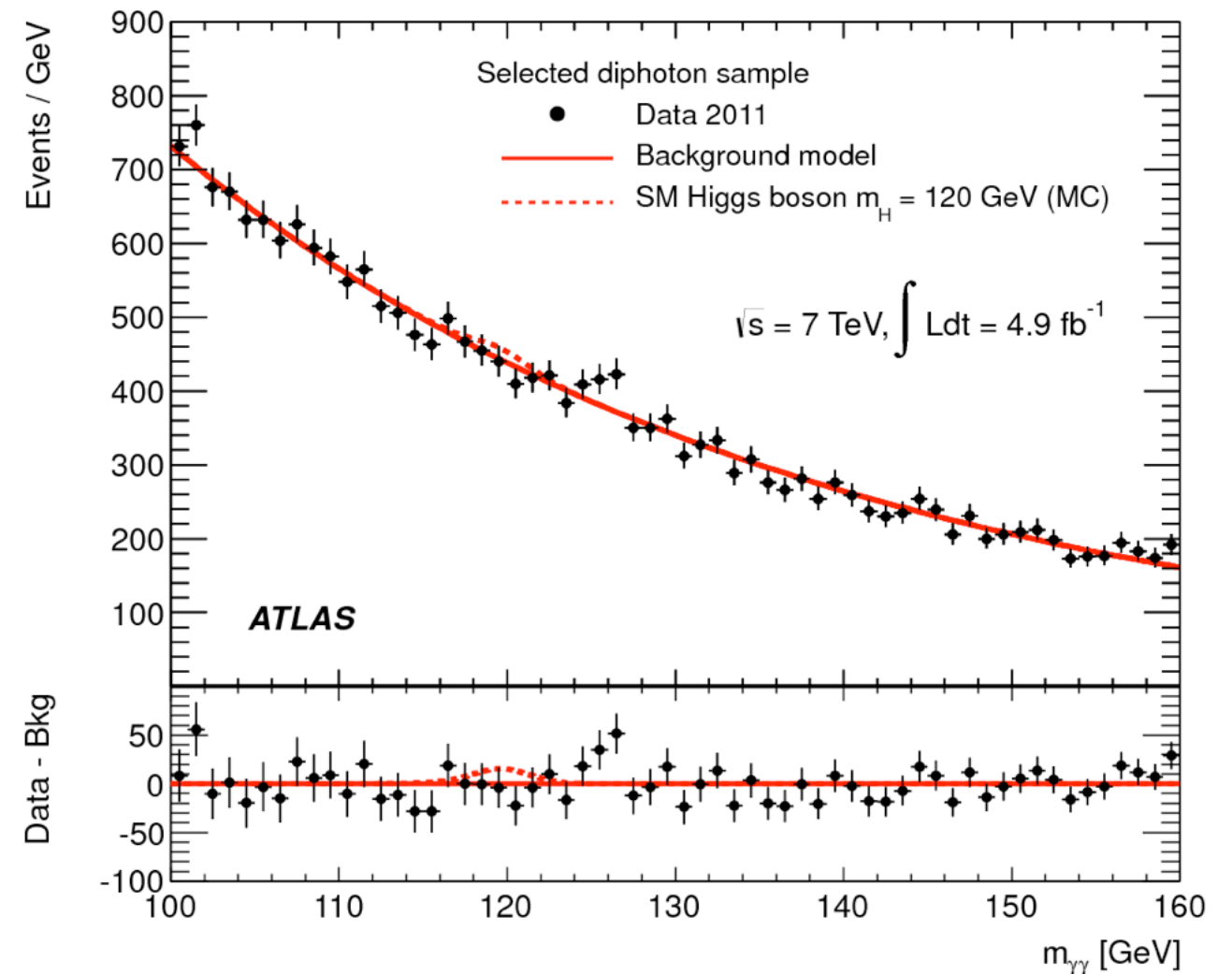
Backgrounds are:

SM $\gamma\gamma$ production ($\sim 71\%$)

γ +jets ($\sim 23\%$)

dijet ($\sim 5\%$)

Drell Yan ($\sim 0.7\%$)



Search strategy

Categorization of events

Divide the sample into categories that have **different S/B and invariant mass resolution**.

Using more detailed information improves sensitivity.

Variables used to categorize events

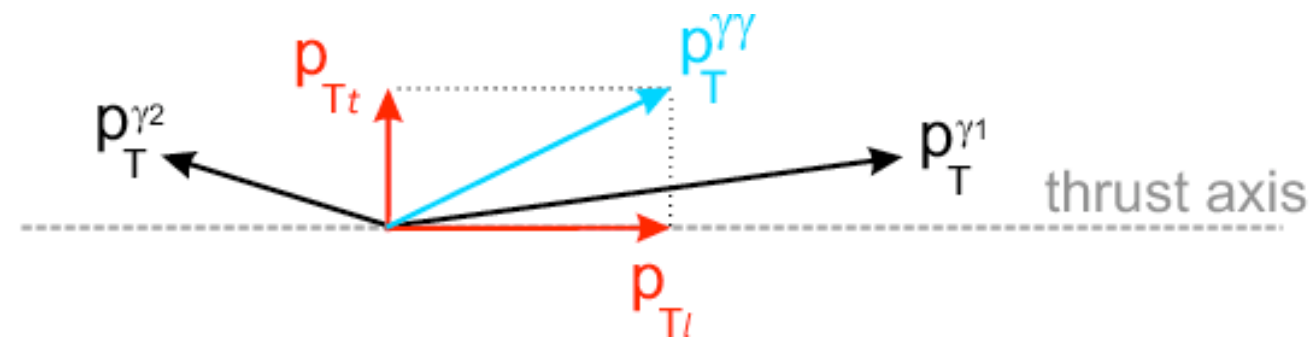
Conversion status : difference in σ_m and background rejection.

η of photon candidate(calorimeter regions) : difference in σ_m

p_{Tt} (transverse component of $p_{T\gamma\gamma}$ wrt thrust axis) :

ggF, a larger tail compared to background.

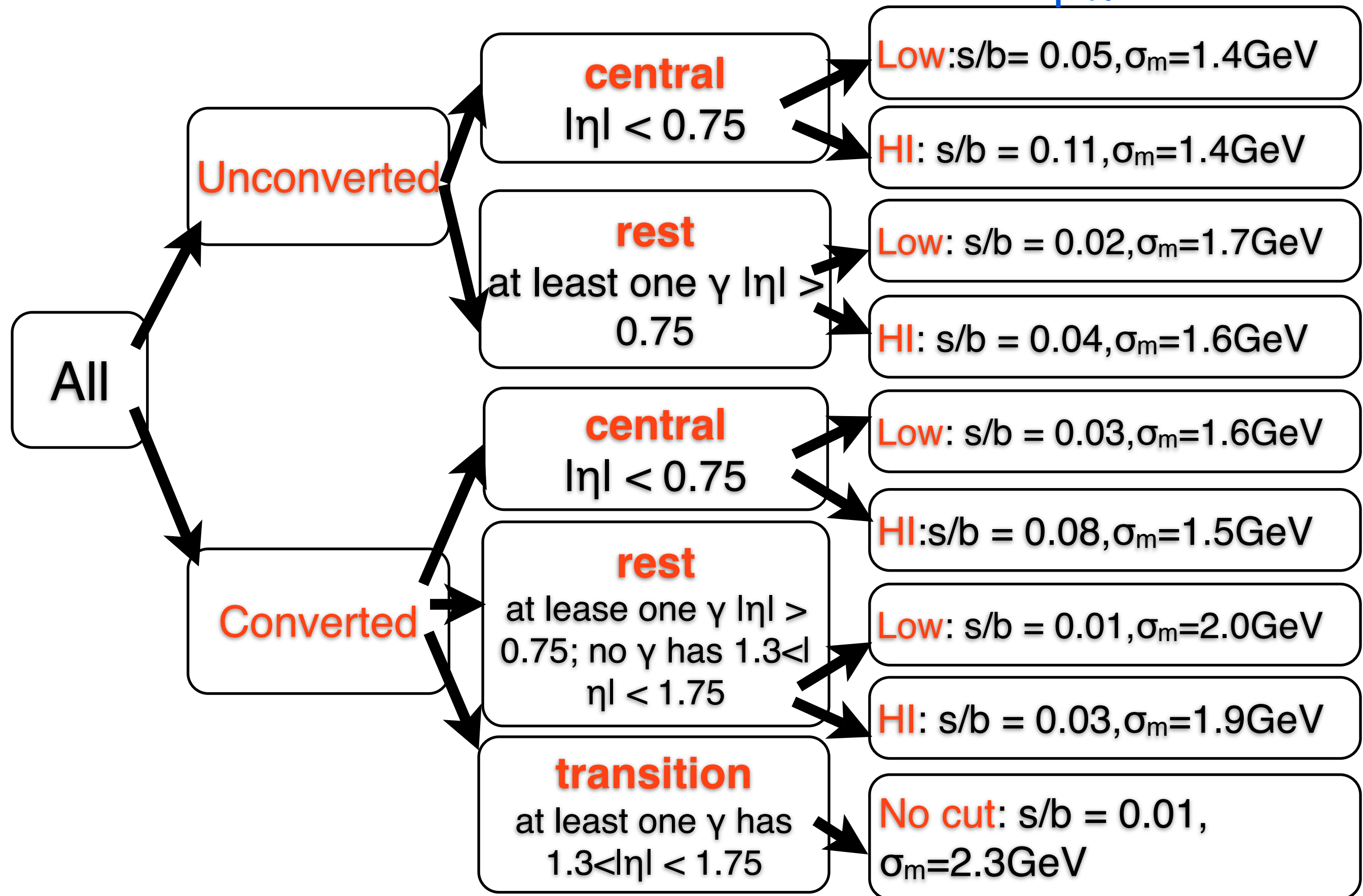
high p_{Tt} for VBF and VH

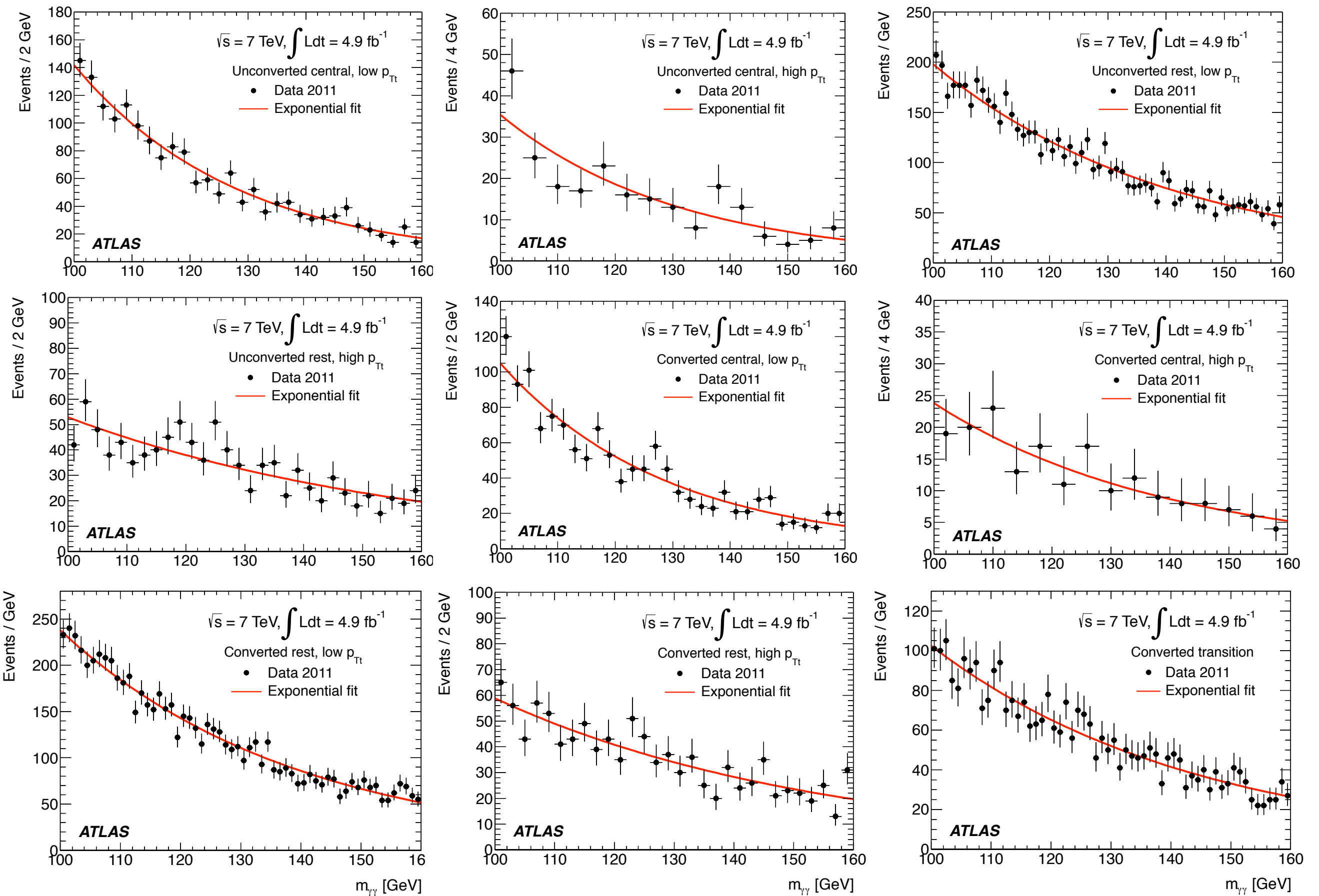


Conversion

$|\eta|$

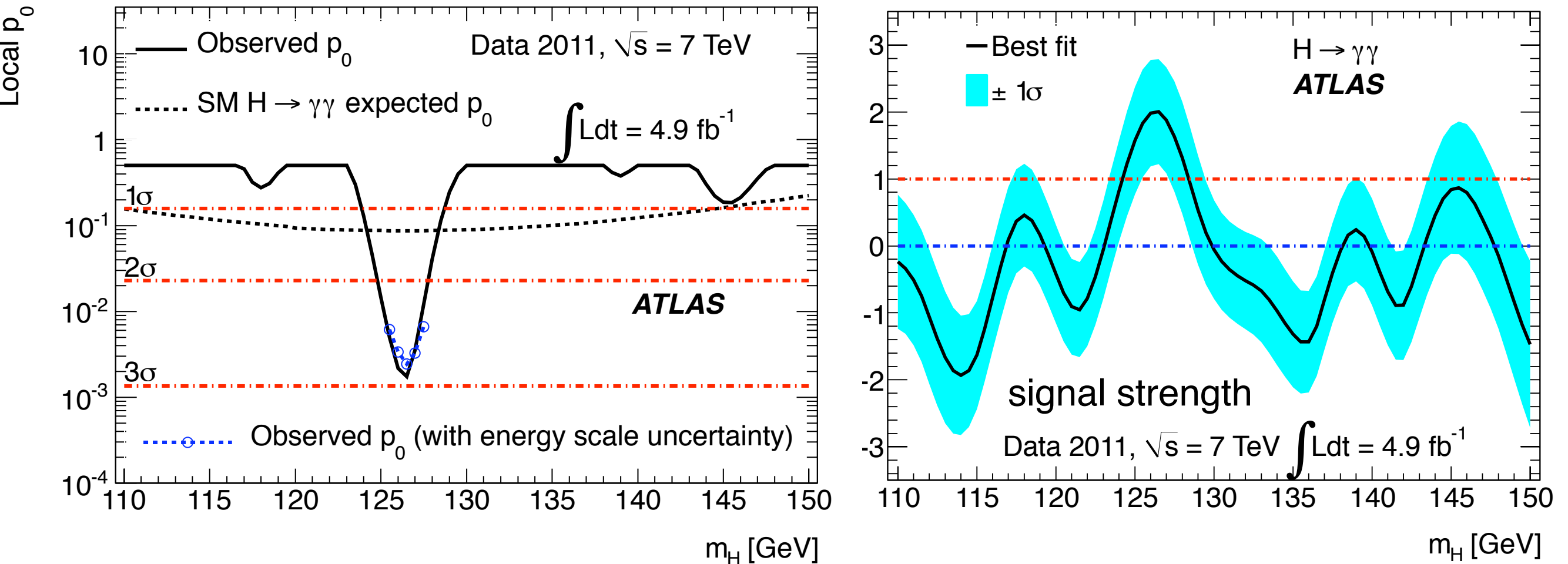
High: $p_{Tt} > 40\text{GeV}$
Low : $p_{Tt} < 40\text{GeV}$





Combined $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ likelihood function of 9 categories is used to interpret the data.

Significance of excess



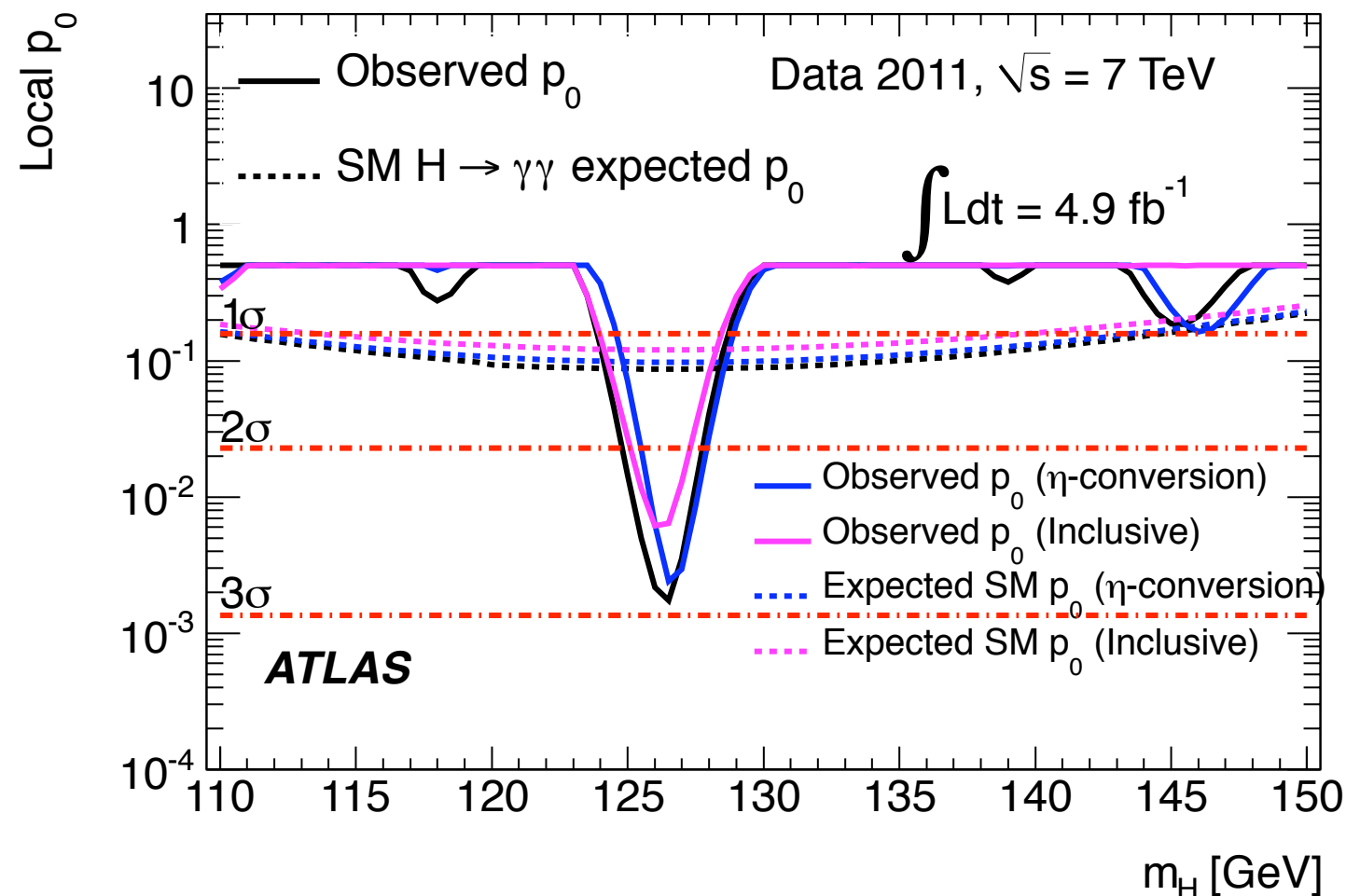
The search is carried out between 110 GeV and 150 GeV with a step of 0.5 GeV.

The largest excess : 2.8σ at 126.5 GeV, $\mu \sim 2.0$ times SM prediction.

The significance drops to 1.5σ , if look elsewhere effect is considered.
(the probability of such excess appearing anywhere in the mass range investigated)

This channel looked in isolation is not significant enough.

Improvement due to categorization

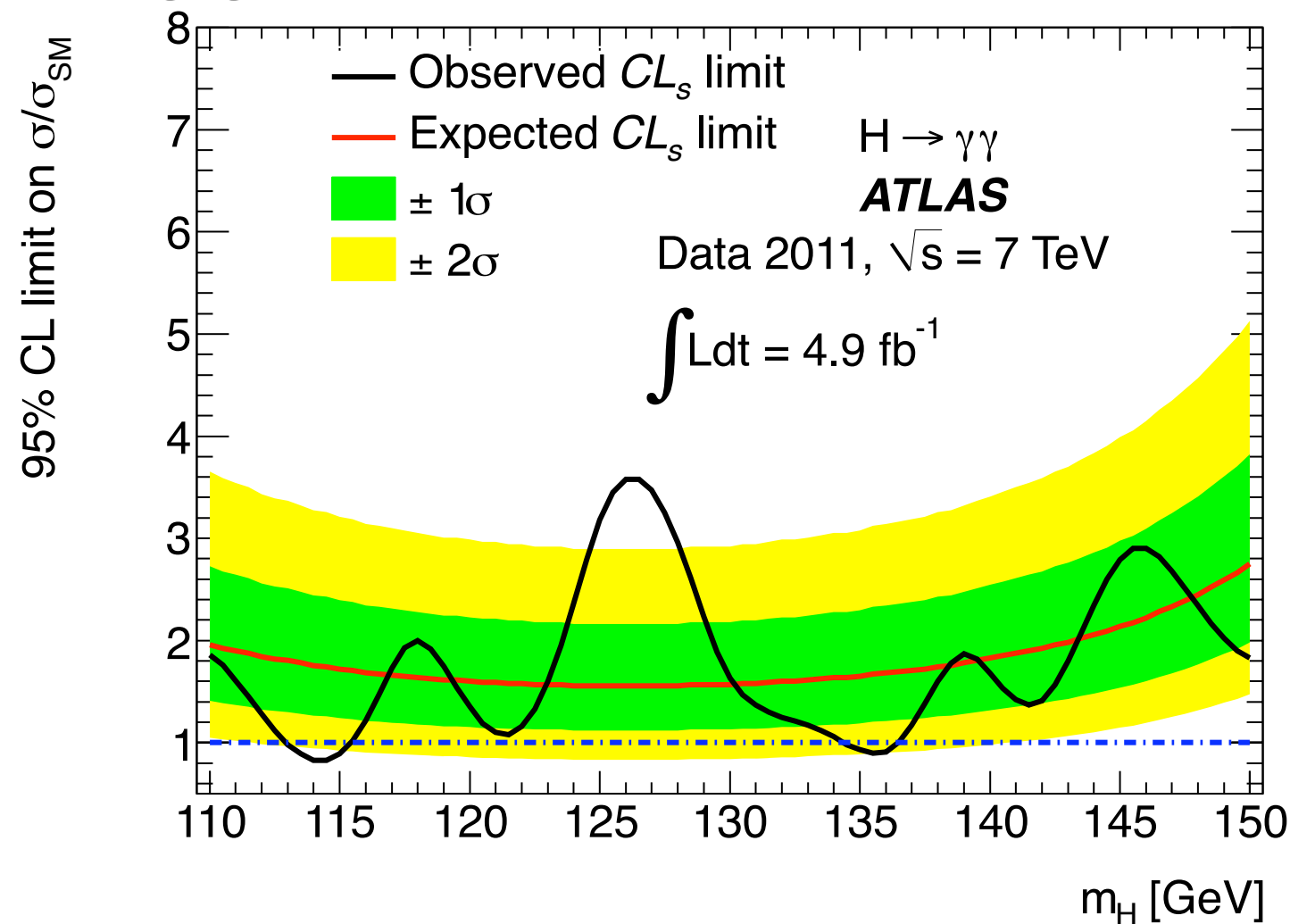


The data is also interpreted by only using η -conversion categorization, or without any categorization.

The expected significance is improved due to categorization.

Interesting hint: the observation happens to be also improved by categorization.

Limit on Higgs boson cross section

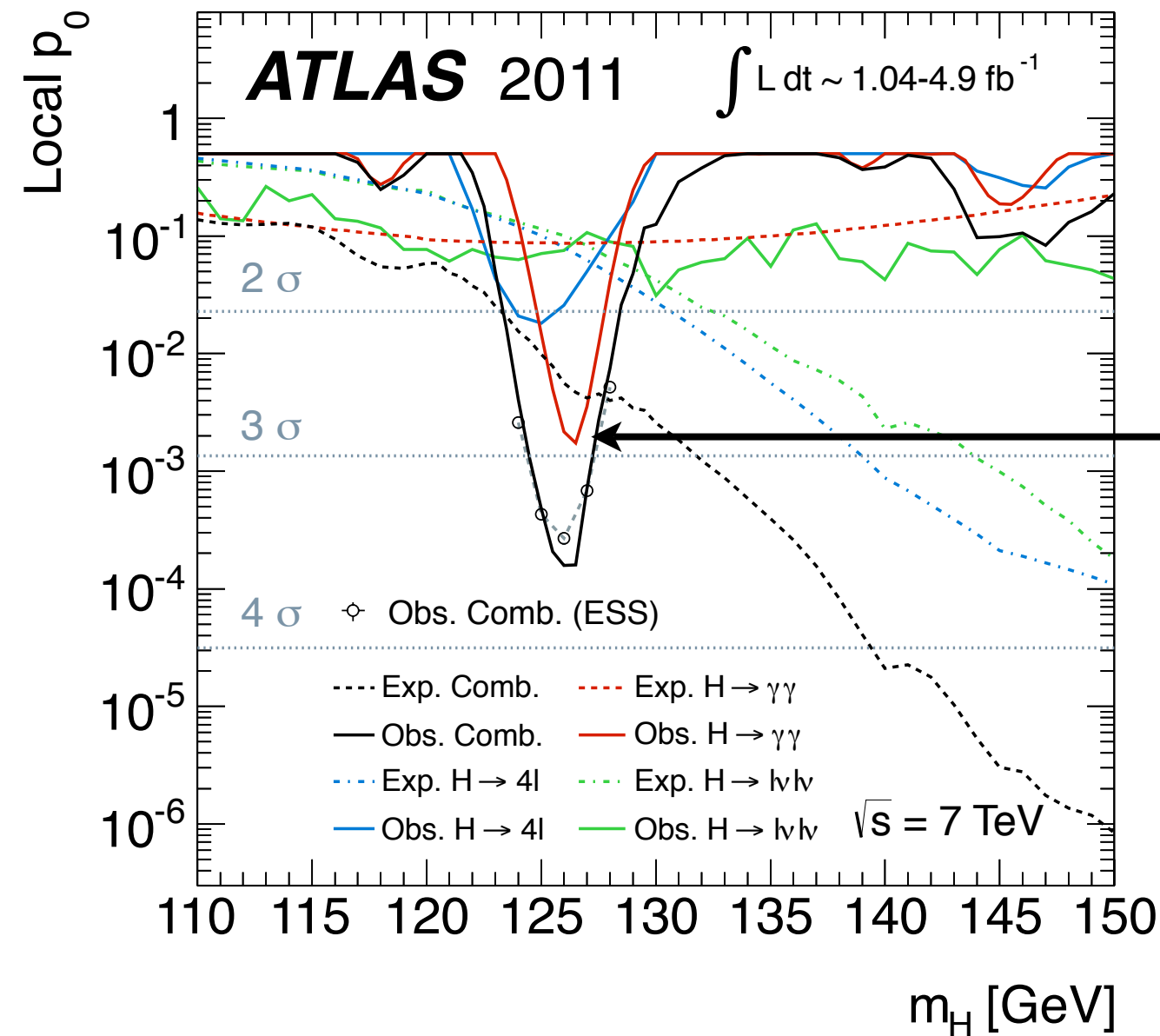


The expected limit is around 1.6 times the SM cross section for $M_H < 130$ GeV, and up to 2.7 for the full mass range.

The observed limit lies between 0.84 and 3.6 times the SM cross section.

A SM Higgs boson is excluded at 95% CL in the mass ranges of 113 - 115 GeV and 134.5 - 136 GeV.

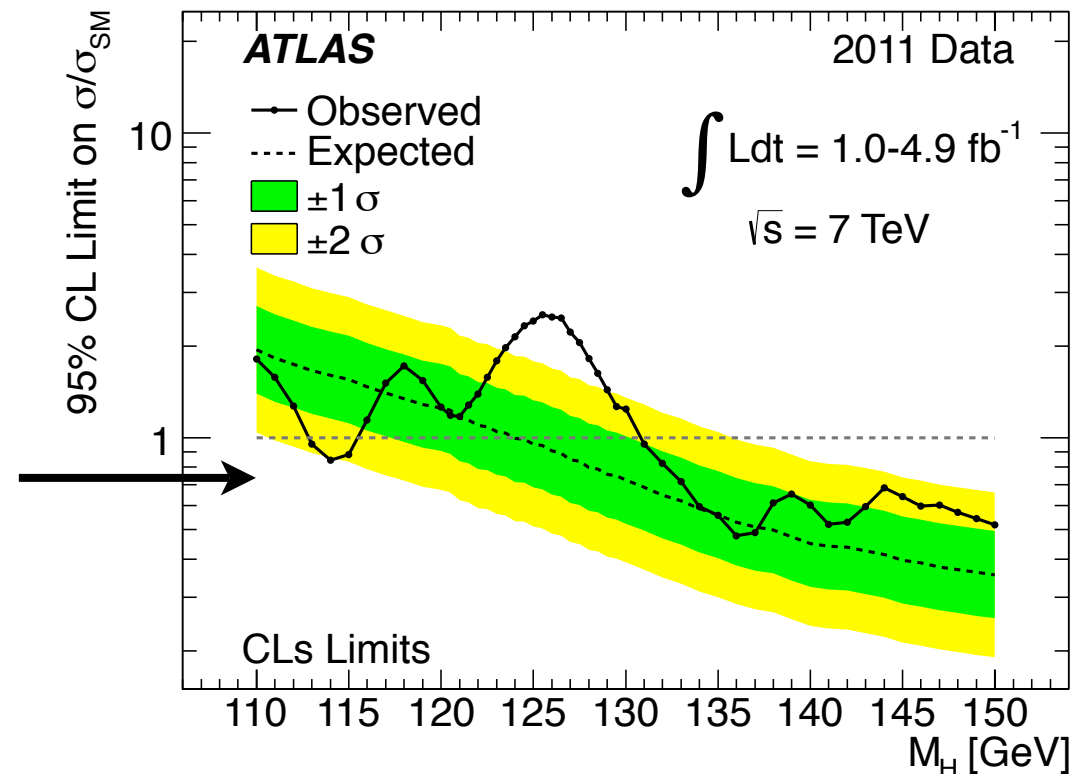
In the big picture



The exclusion between 112.9 GeV and 115.5 GeV is helped by the $\gamma\gamma$ channel.

The major channels, $\gamma\gamma(4.9 \text{ fb}^{-1})$, $4l(4.9 \text{ fb}^{-1})$, and $\nu\nu(2.05 \text{ fb}^{-1})$ have comparable sensitivities around 126 GeV.

The $\gamma\gamma$ excess is in coincidence with a smaller $4l$ excess, leading to a 3.5σ excess in the Higgs combination.



Conclusion

- 2011 data gave us very exciting results:
 - Higgs to $\gamma\gamma$ channel starts excluding SM Higgs boson in certain mass ranges (113 - 115 GeV and 134.5 - 136 GeV).
 - An excess at 126.5 GeV, with 2.8σ local significance is found. It's in coincidence with a smaller excess from 4l channel, leading to a 3.5σ excess in the combination of Higgs searches.
- Outlook for 2012:
 - Further improve our analysis.
 - Given the expectation of collecting 20 fb⁻¹ data at 8 TeV in 2012, a complete exclusion of low mass SM Higgs boson or a possible observation of SM Higgs is within the reach of the $\gamma\gamma$ channel.

Back up

Breakdown of categories

Category	σ_{CB}	FWHM	N_{S}	N_{D}	S/B
Unconverted central, low p_{Tt}	1.4	3.4	9.1	1763	0.05
Unconverted central, high p_{Tt}	1.4	3.3	2.6	235	0.11
Unconverted rest, low p_{Tt}	1.7	4.0	17.7	6234	0.02
Unconverted rest, high p_{Tt}	1.6	3.9	4.7	1006	0.04
Converted central, low p_{Tt}	1.6	3.9	6.0	1318	0.03
Converted central, high p_{Tt}	1.5	3.6	1.7	184	0.08
Converted rest, low p_{Tt}	2.0	4.7	17.0	7311	0.01
Converted rest, high p_{Tt}	1.9	4.5	4.8	1072	0.03
Converted transition	2.3	5.9	8.5	3366	0.01
All categories	1.7	4.1	72.1	22489	0.02

The statistical treatment

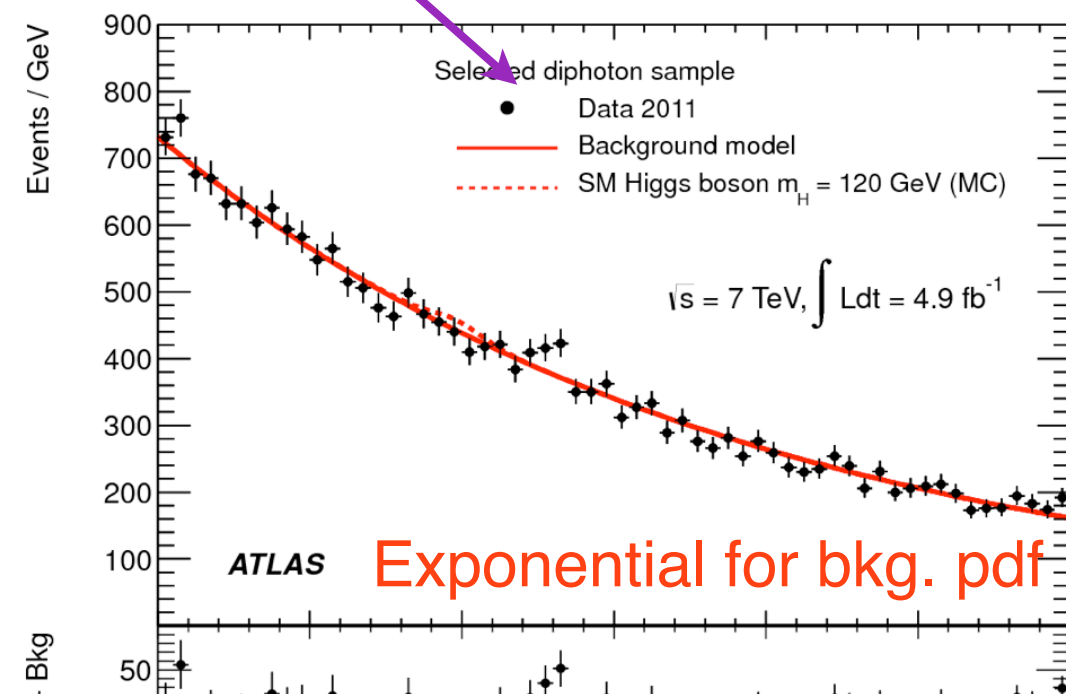
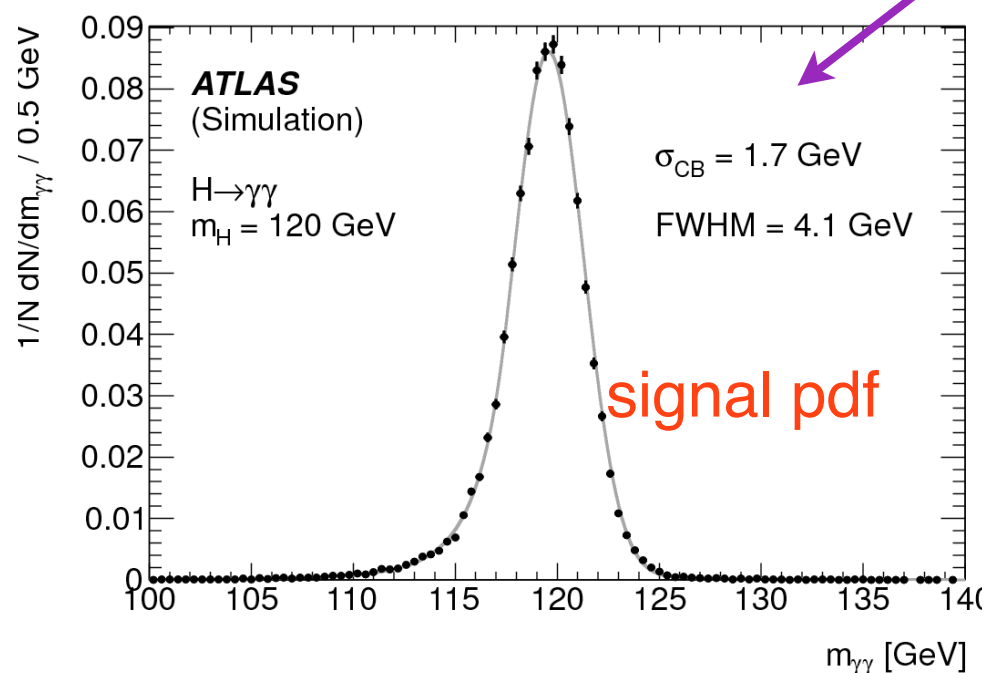
Profiled likelihood ratio is used to calculate **p₀-value/significance** of excess, and the **limit on signal strength μ** ($\sigma/\sigma_{\text{SM}}$)

$$\tilde{q}_\mu = -2 \ln \frac{\mathcal{L}(\text{data}|\mu, \hat{\theta}_\mu)}{\mathcal{L}(\text{data}|\hat{\mu}, \hat{\theta})} : \frac{\mu\text{S+B hypothesis } (\mu \text{ fixed}) \text{ conditioned ML fit}}{\mu\text{S+B hypothesis } (\mu \text{ free}) \text{ unconditioned ML fit}}$$

The unconditional fit is the same for both discovery and exclusion.

In the conditional fit, $\mu = 0$, for discovery, and $\mu = \mu_{\text{test}}$.

$$f_{s+b}(m_{\gamma\gamma}) = n_s f_s(m_{\gamma\gamma}) + n_b f_b(m_{\gamma\gamma})$$



Systematic uncertainties

Signal event yield	
Photon reconstruction and identification	$\pm 11\%$
Effect of pileup on photon identification	$\pm 4\%$
Isolation cut efficiency	$\pm 5\%$
Trigger efficiency	$\pm 1\%$
Higgs boson cross section (scales)	$^{+12}_{-8}\%$
Higgs boson cross section (PDF+ α_s)	$\pm 8\%$
Higgs boson p_T modeling	$\pm 1\%$
Luminosity	$\pm 3.9\%$
Signal mass resolution	
Calorimeter energy resolution	$\pm 12\%$
Photon energy calibration	$\pm 6\%$
Effect of pileup on energy resolution	$\pm 3\%$
Photon angular resolution	$\pm 1\%$
Signal mass position	
Photon energy scale	$\pm 0.7 \text{ GeV}$
Signal category migration	
Higgs boson p_T modeling	$\pm 8\%$
Conversion rate	$\pm 4.5\%$
Background model	$\pm (0.1 - 7.9) \text{ events}$