Elementary Particle Physics: theory and experiments

Experiment:

LHC Run II

Highlights from Standard Model results

The Higgs boson properties measurements

Prof. dr hab. Elżbieta Richter-Wąs

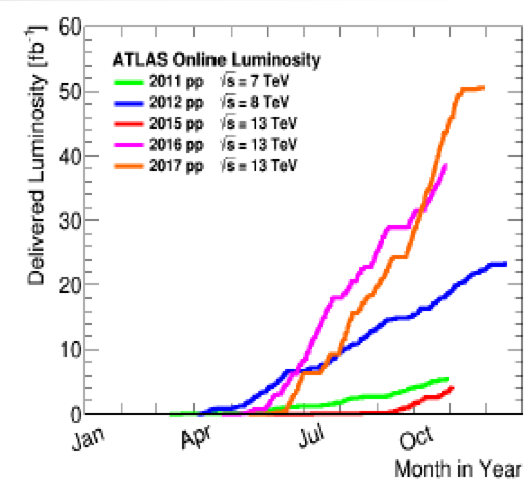
Run II of LHC

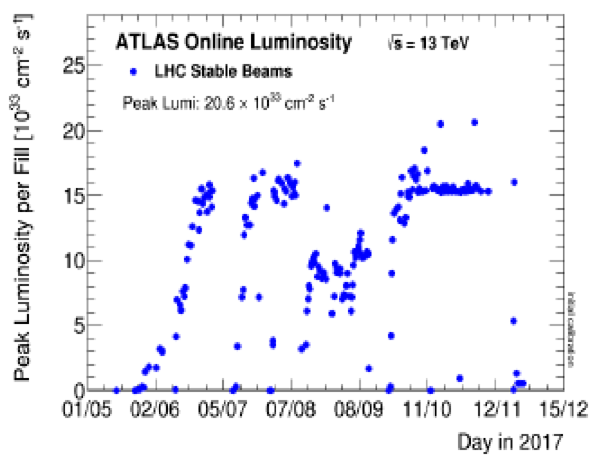
Summary Table 2018 - 2017 - 2016

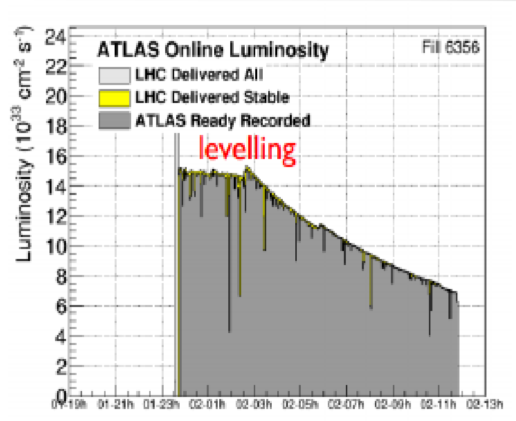
	2018		2017		2016	
Phase	Days	Ratio [%]	Days	Ratio [%]	Days	Ratio [%]
Comm. & Intensity ramp up	28	11.4	35	16.1	28*	11.3
Scrubbing	4	1.6	7	3.3	2	0.8
25 ns Proton Physics	**138**	**56.3**	**127**	**58.5**	**139**	**56.3**
Special Physics Runs	9	3.7	18	8.3	10	4
Setting up Pb-Pb ion run	4	1.6	-	-	6	2.4
Pb-Pb ion run	24	9.8	-	-	23	9.3
Machine Developments (MD)	20	8.2	18	8.3	21	8.5
Technical Stops (TS1 & TS2)	13	5.4	8	3.7	12	5
Technical Stop Recovery	5	2	4	1.8	6	2.4
Total	**245**	**100**	**217**	**100**	**247**	**100**
Integrated luminosity [fb^{-1}]	**~ 60**		**50.2**		**39.7**	

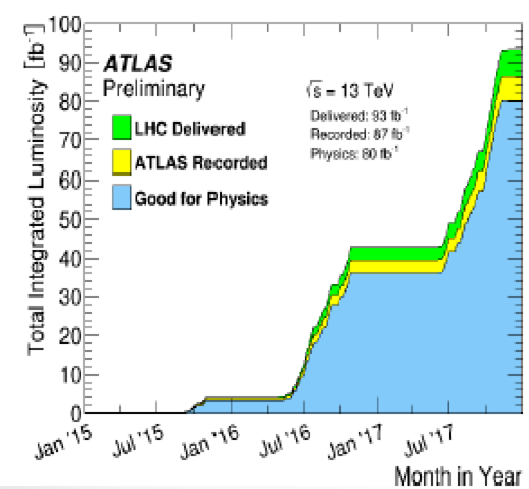
* Did not fully include intensity ramp up – interleaved commissioning and interleaved intensity ramp up was as of 2017

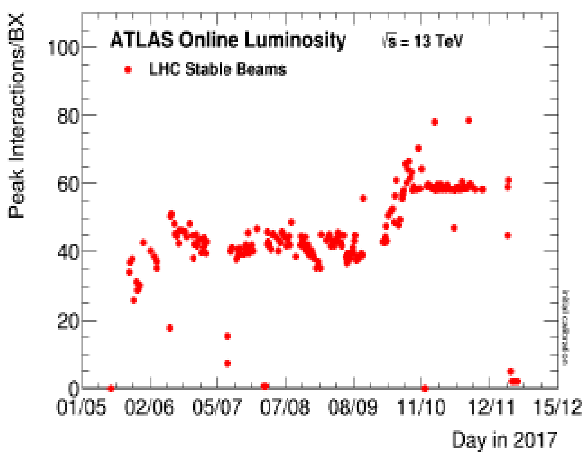
LHC Run II conditions

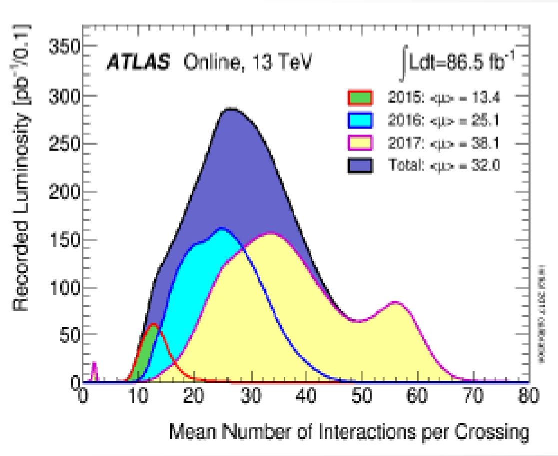




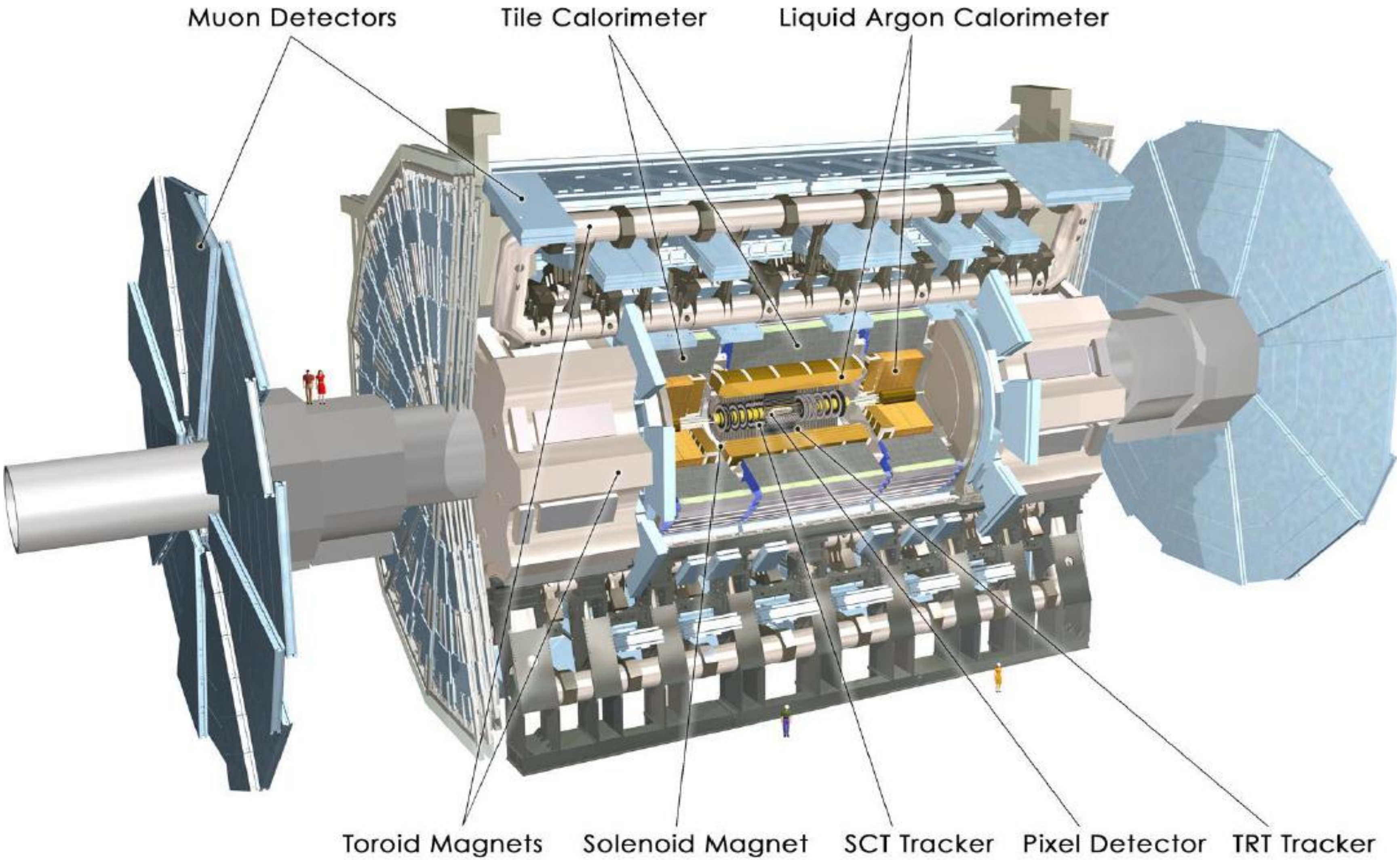






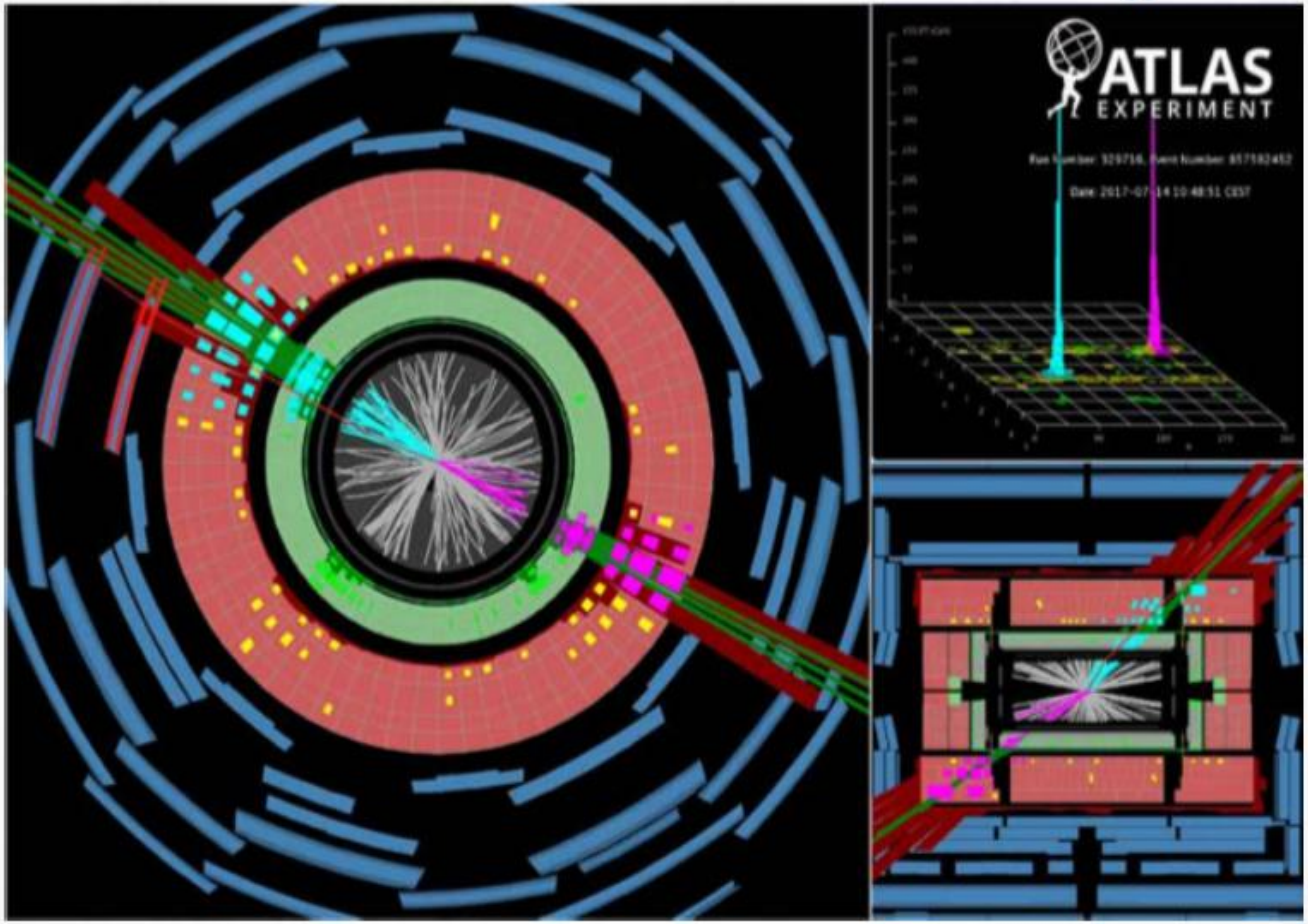


The ATLAS detector

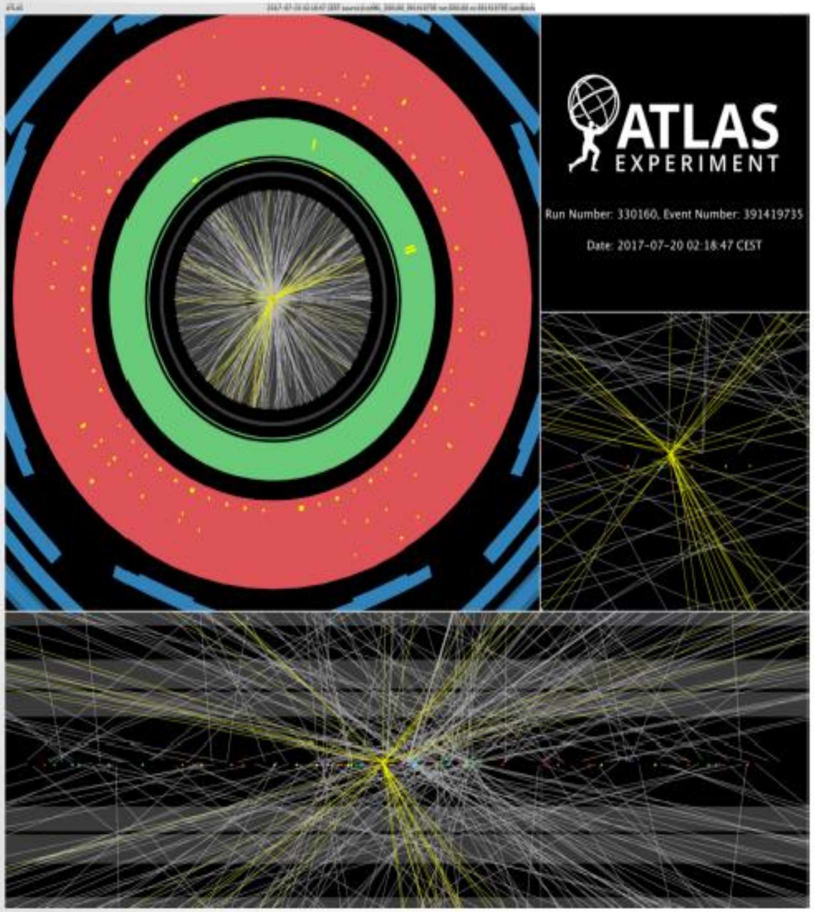


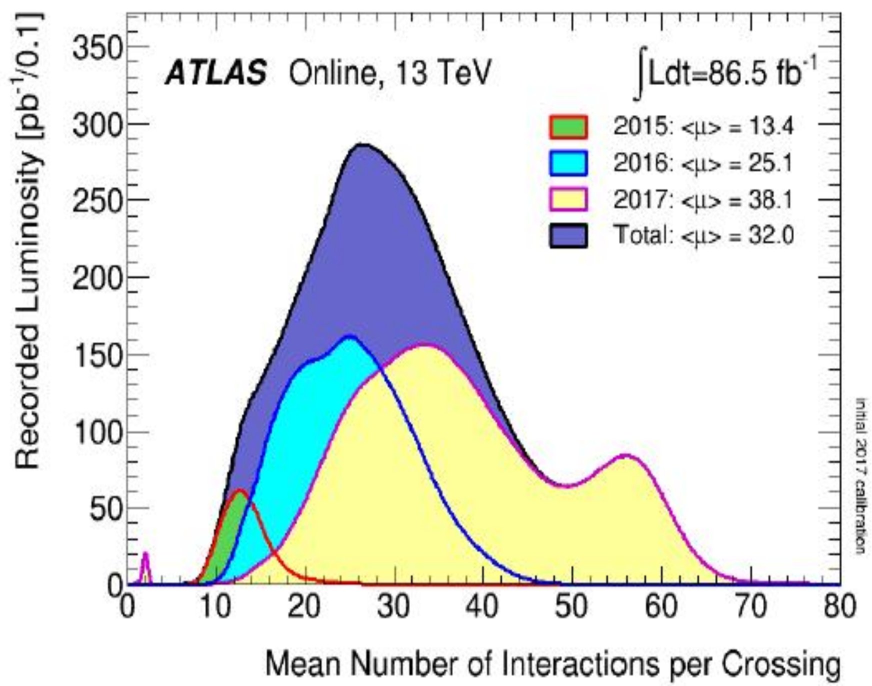
Spectacular event

High-mass di-jet event with m_{jj}=9.3 TeV



High pile-up event





- Several times more LHC design pile-up in Run-2, especially in 2017
- Sometimes up to maximum <μ> of 80

ATLAS detector status

Data Quality for Run 2

ATLAS pp 25ns run: August-November 2015

Inner Tracker			Calorimeters		Muon Spectrometer				Magnets	
Pixel	SCT	TRT	LAr	Tile	MDT	RPC	CSC	TGC	Solenoid	Toroid
93.5	99.4	98.3	99.4	100	100	100	100	100	100	97.8

All Good for physics: 87.1% (3.2 fb^{-1})

Luminosity weighted relative detector uptime and good data quality (DQ) efficiencies (in %) during stable beam in pp collisions with 25ns bunch spacing at $\sqrt{s}$=13 TeV between August-November 2015, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 3.7 fb^{-1}. The lower DQ efficiency in the Pixel detector is due to the IBL being turned off for two runs, corresponding to 0.2 fb^{-1}. Analyses that don't rely on the IBL can use those runs and thus use 3.4 fb^{-1} with a corresponding DQ efficiency of 93.1%.

ATLAS pp 25ns run: April-October 2016

Inner Tracker			Calorimeters		Muon Spectrometer				Magnets		Trigger
Pixel	SCT	TRT	LAr	Tile	MDT	RPC	CSC	TGC	Solenoid	Toroid	L1
98.9	99.9	99.7	99.3	98.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.1	97.2	98.3

Good for physics: 93-95% (33.3-33.9 fb^{-1})

Luminosity weighted relative detector uptime and good data quality efficiencies (in %) during stable beam in pp collisions with 25ns bunch spacing at $\sqrt{s}$=13 TeV between April-October 2016, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 35.9 fb^{-1}. The toroid magnet was off for some runs, leading to a loss of 0.7 fb^{-1}. Analyses that don't require the toroid magnet can use that data.

ATLAS pp 25ns run: June 5-November 10 2017

Inner Tracker			Calorimeters		Muon Spectrometer				Magnets	
Pixel	SCT	TRT	LAr	Tile	MDT	RPC	CSC	TGC	Solenoid	Toroid
100	99.9	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.9	97.8	99.9	100	100	99.2

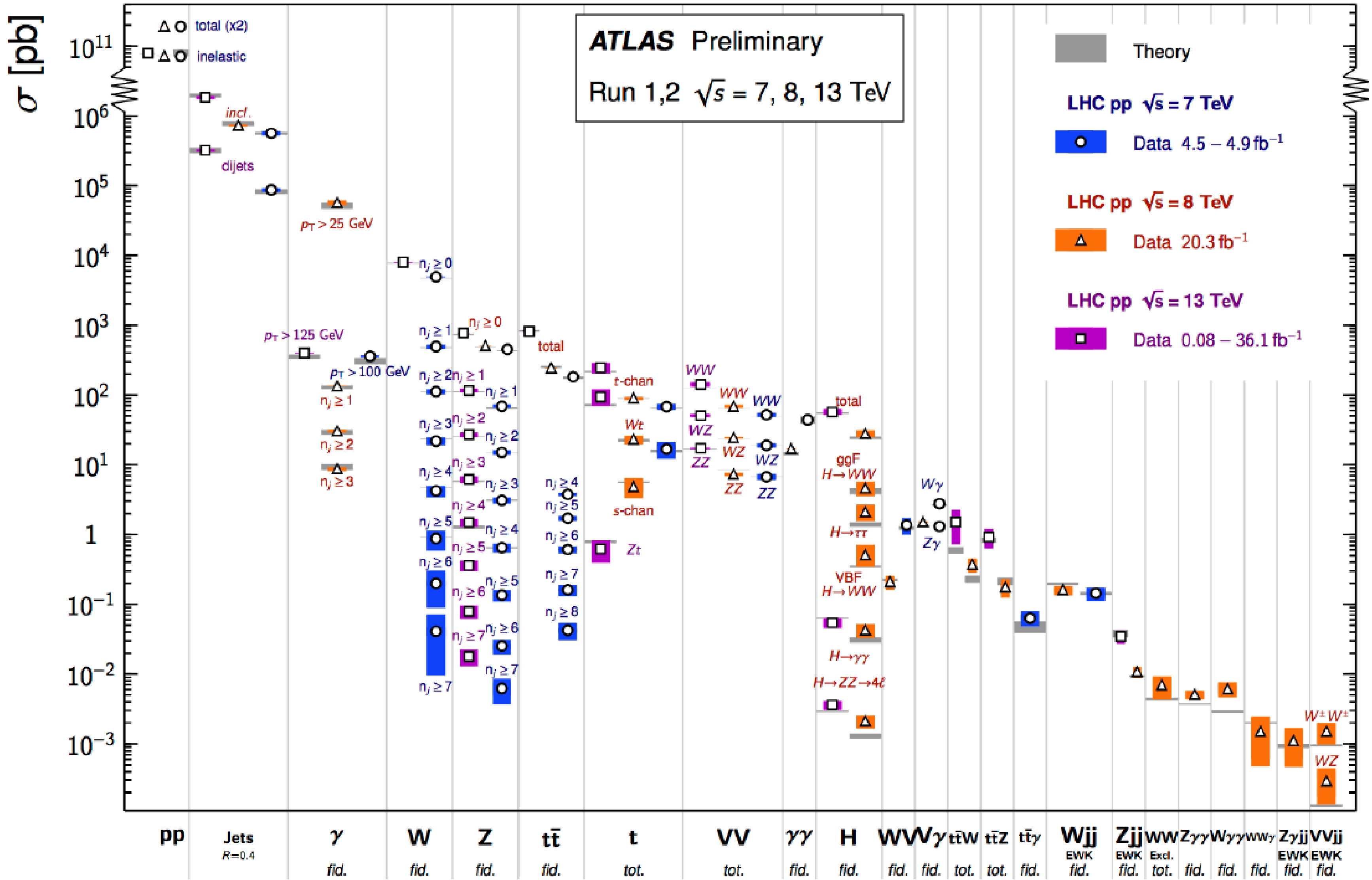
Good for physics: 93.6% (43.8 fb^{-1})

Luminosity weighted relative detector uptime and good data quality efficiencies (in %) during stable beam in pp collisions with 25ns bunch spacing at $\sqrt{s}$=13 TeV between June 5 – November 10 2017, corresponding to a delivered integrated luminosity of 50.4 fb^{-1} and a recorded integrated luminosity of 46.8 fb^{-1}. The toroid magnet was off for some runs, leading to a loss of 0.5 fb^{-1}. Analyses that don't require the toroid magnet can use these data.

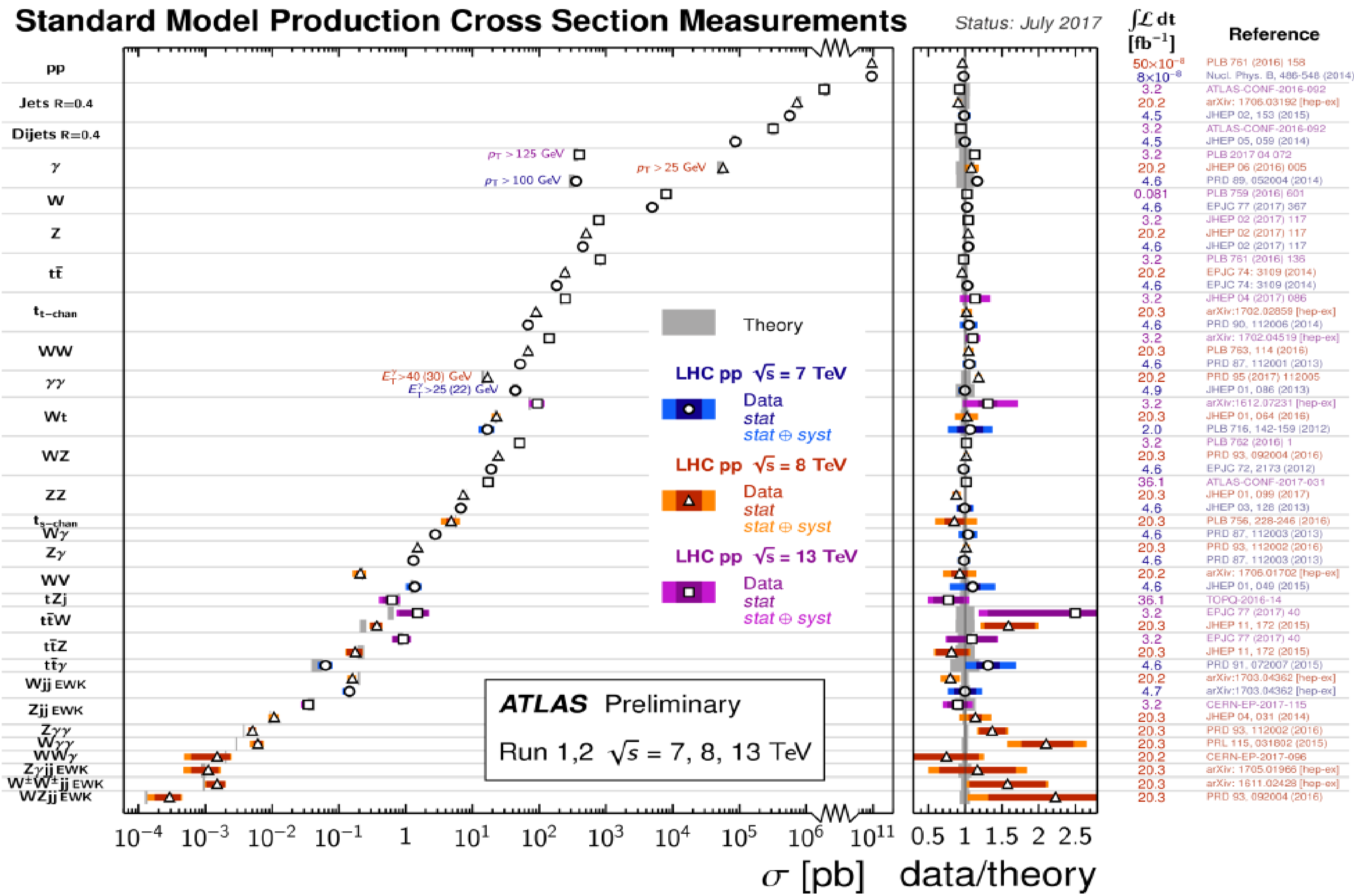
ATLAS primary triggers

Main primary trigger	Trigger thresholds at HLT [GeV]		
	L≤1.5e34	L≤1.8e34 (aka 1.7e34 primaries)	L≤2.0e34
single iso muon	$p_T > 26$		
single iso electron	$E_T > 26$ (tight ID)		$E_T > 28$ (tight ID)
E_T^{miss}	> 110 (L1_XE50)		> 110 (L1_XE55)
single jet	$p_T > 400$	$p_T > 420$	$p_T > 450$
single photon	$E_T > 140$ (loose ID)		$E_T > 140$ (tight ID) $E_T > 200$ (loose ID)
di-muon for B-physics	$p_T(m_1, m_2) > 6, 6$ + topological/mass cuts		
di-tau	$p_T(t_1, t_2) > 35, 25$ + jet requirement at L1		
di-photon	$p_T(g_1, g_2) > 20, 20$ (with isolation & tight ID), 35, 25 (medium ID)		
four-bjets	$p_T(bj_1, bj_2, bj_3, bj_4) > 35, 35, 35, 35$ (Working Points: 70,70,85,85%)		

Standard Model measurements

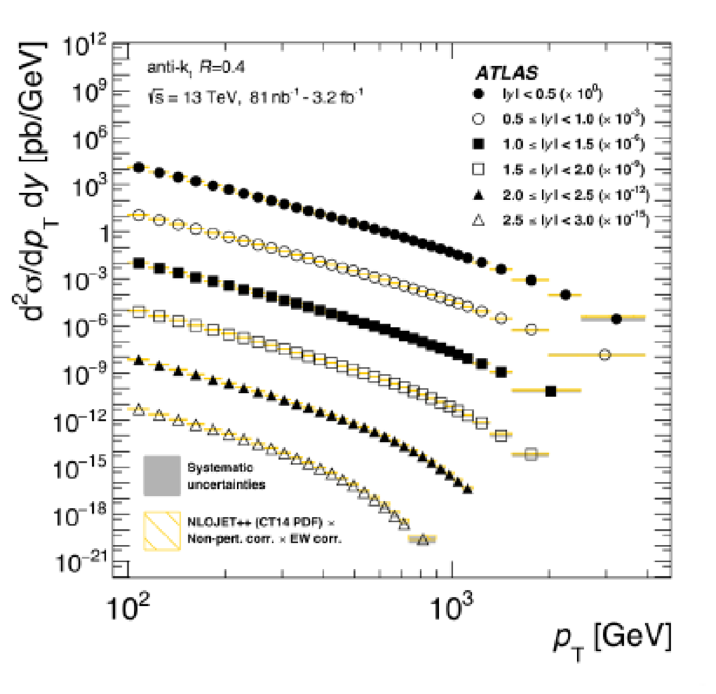


Standard Model measurements

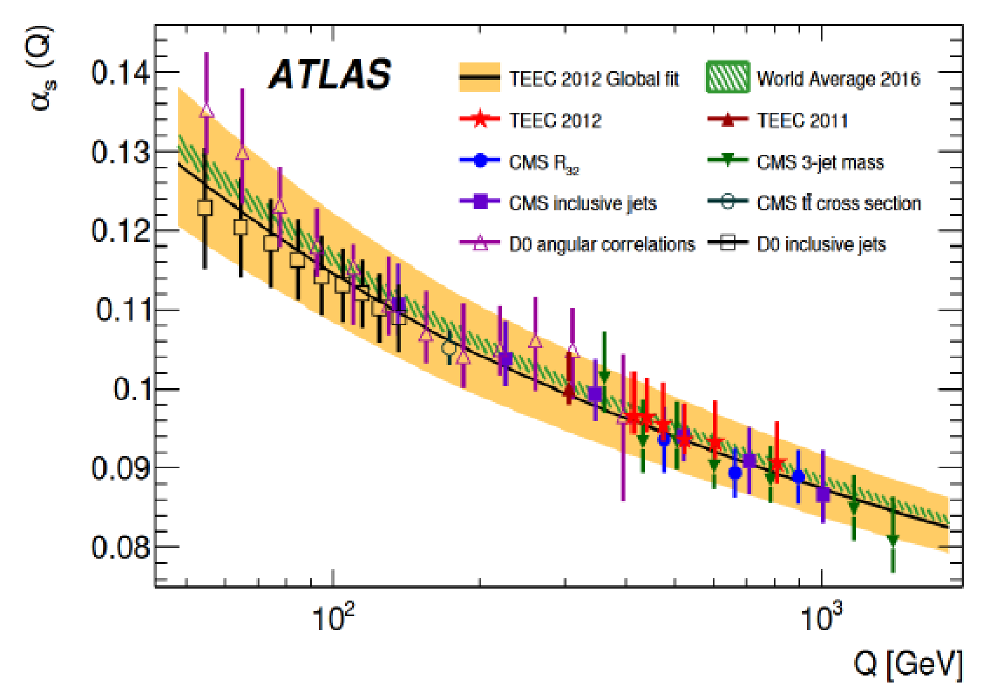


Jet production

- Jets are the experimental signature of quarks and gluons
- Most common object in LHC final states
- Differential cross-sections measurements improve our understanding of QCD
- α_s running from correlations and asymmetries



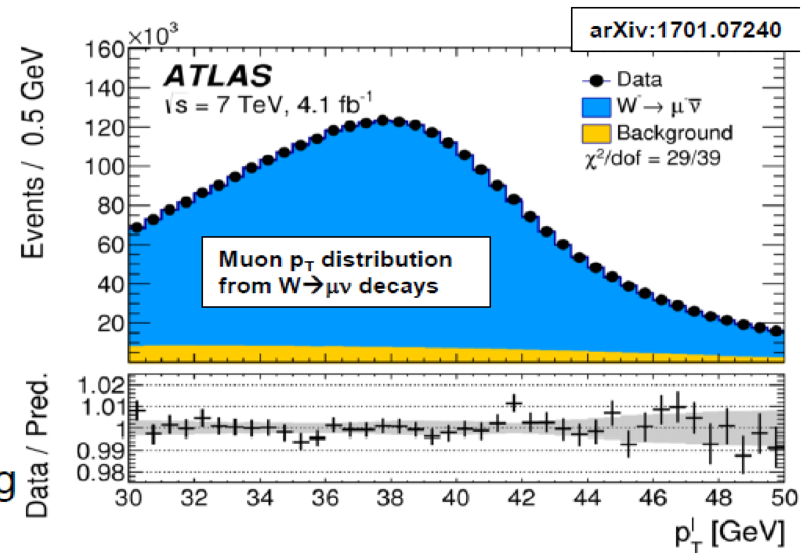
arXiv:1711.02692



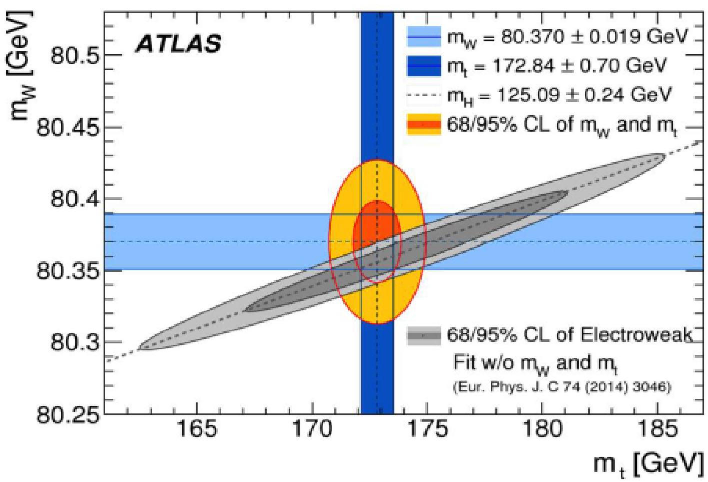
arXiv:1707.02562

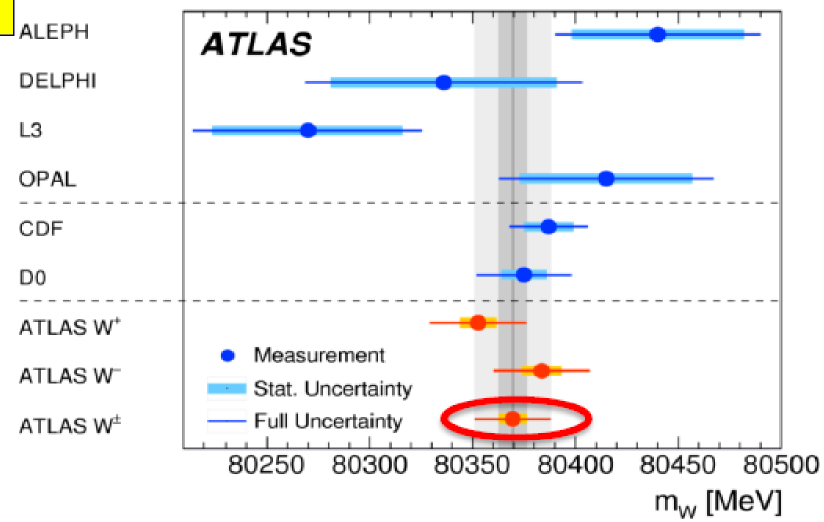
Measurement of the W boson mass

- Uses 4.6 fb^{-1} of 7 TeV data ($W \rightarrow e\nu/\mu\nu$)
- Huge amount of work since 2011 to understand detector response and modelling of kinematic quantities, e.g. lepton p_T, E_T^{miss}
  - Calibration of W recoil with $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ data critical
- Similar precision to best previous single experiment measurement (from CDF)
- Result consistent with SM expectation
- Further progress requires improved modelling



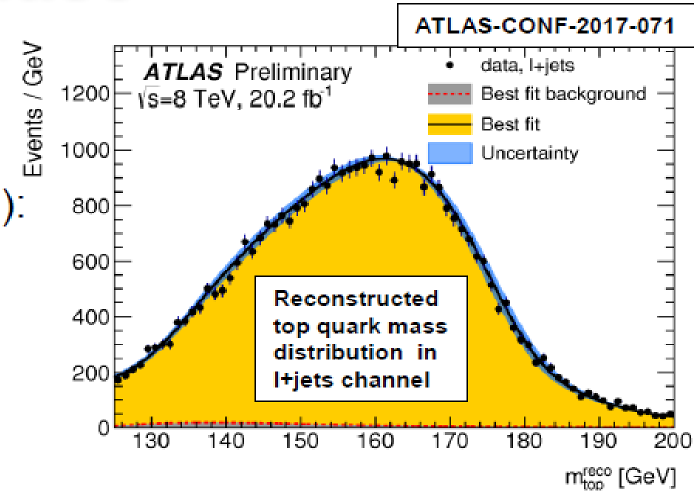
m_W = 80.370 ± 0.019 GeV
[± 7 MeV (stat.) ± 11 MeV (syst.) ± 14 MeV (modelling)]

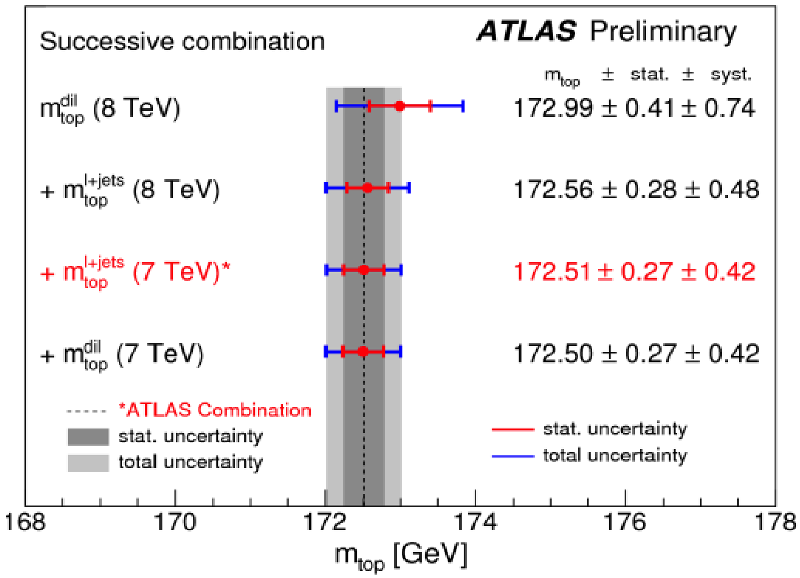


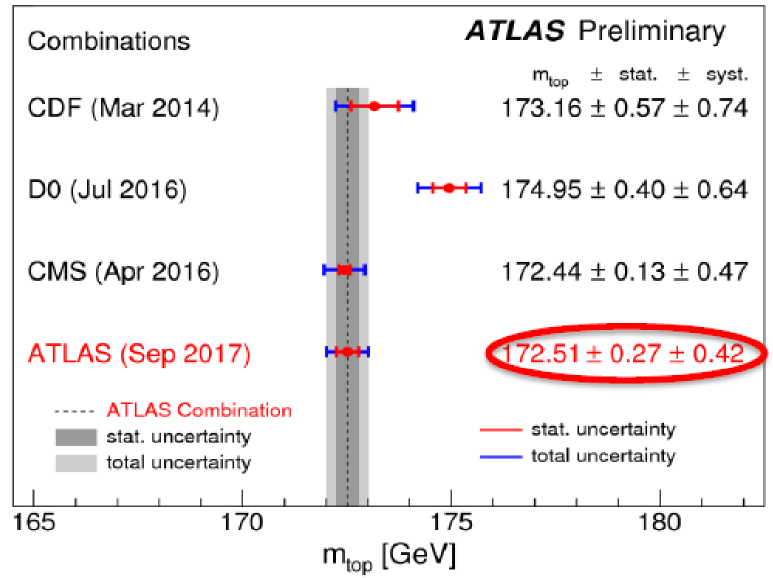


Top quark mass

- New ATLAS measurement in lepton+jets channel with 8 TeV Run-1 data ($tt \rightarrow WWbb \rightarrow l\nu qqbb$):
  - $m_t = 172.08 \pm 0.39_{stat} \pm 0.82_{syst}$ GeV
- 8 TeV dilepton channel result ($tt \rightarrow WWbb \rightarrow ll\nu\nu bb$):
  - $m_t = 172.99 \pm 0.41_{stat} \pm 0.74_{syst}$ GeV
- ATLAS Run-1 combination:
  - $m_t = 172.51 \pm 0.27_{stat} \pm 0.42_{syst}$ GeV
- Systematic uncertainties reduced in combination due to correlations between measurements

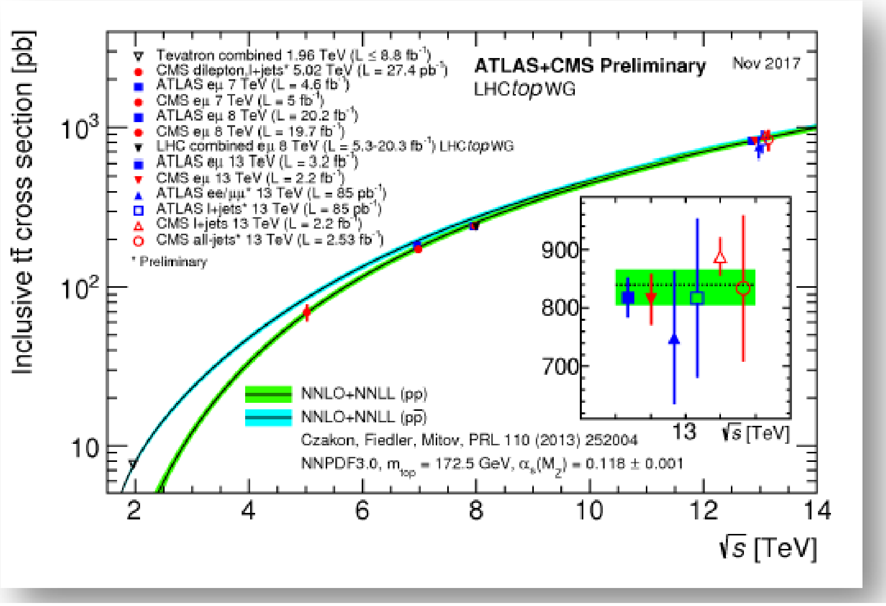


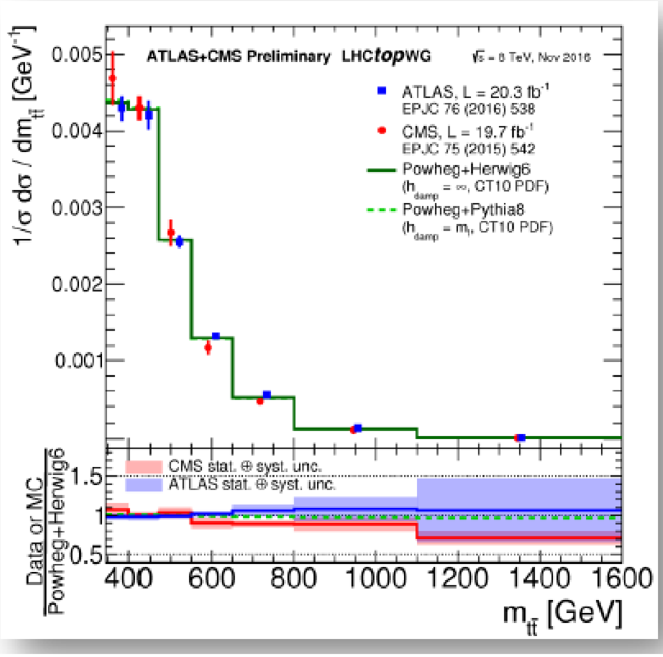




Top quark physics

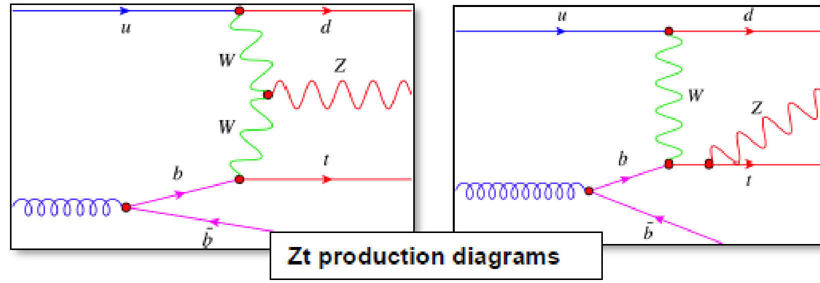
- **Heaviest SM particle (Yukawa coupling ~1)**
- **Large production rate at the LHC allows detailed study of its properties**
- **Produced in pairs (strong interaction) or singly (EW production)**
- **Very short lifetime: decay into a W and a b-quark**
- **So far very consistent results with theoretical predictions**
  - **Differential XS measurements allow to refine theory calculations in extreme phase-space**
  - **< 4% agreement at NNLO+NNLL**



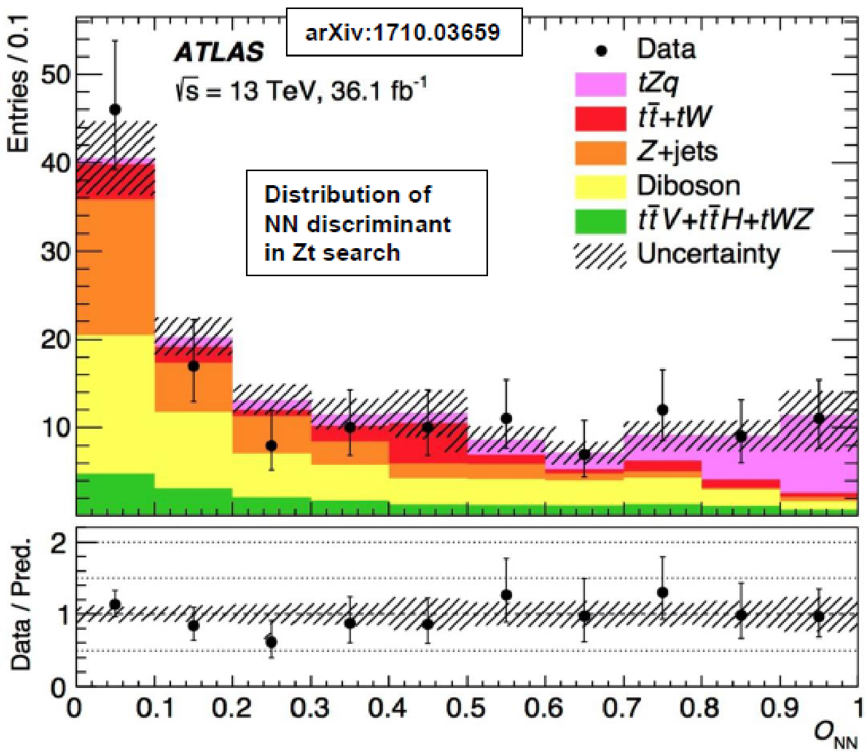


Top quark physics

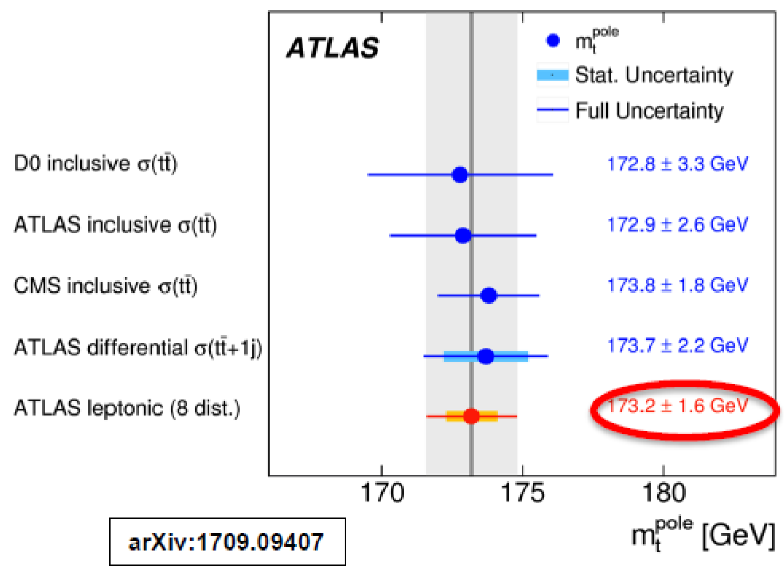
- Previously evidence for single top quark production at LHC in s-channel, t-channel and Wt associated production.
- Now also evidence for Zt production
  - Significance 4.2σ (5.4σ expected)
  - Cross-section 620 ± 170_{stat} ± 140_{syst} fb consistent with SM expectation



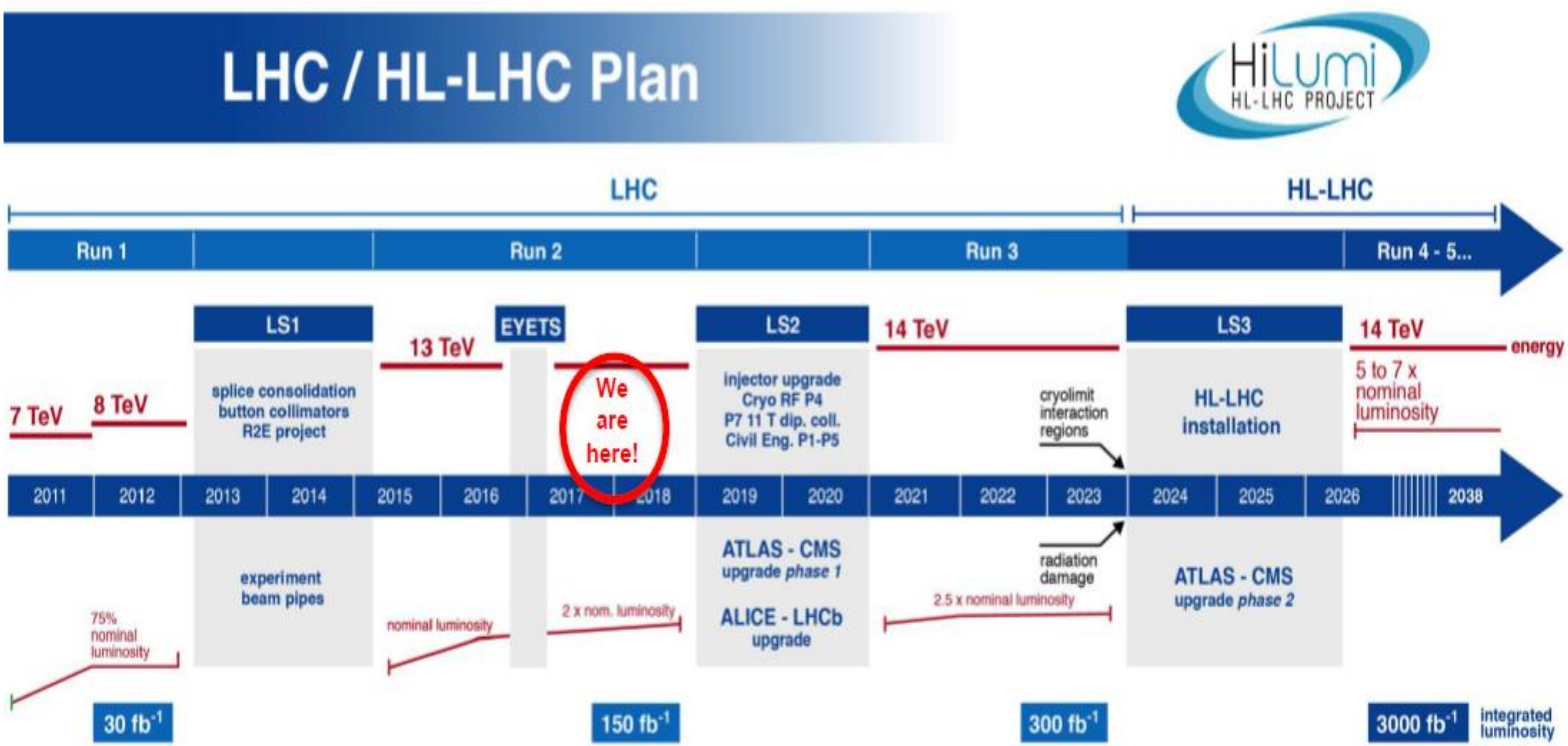
Zt production diagrams



- Top pole mass measured comparing lepton differential distributions from 8 TeV Run-1 data with NLO QCD fixed-order predictions (MCFM)

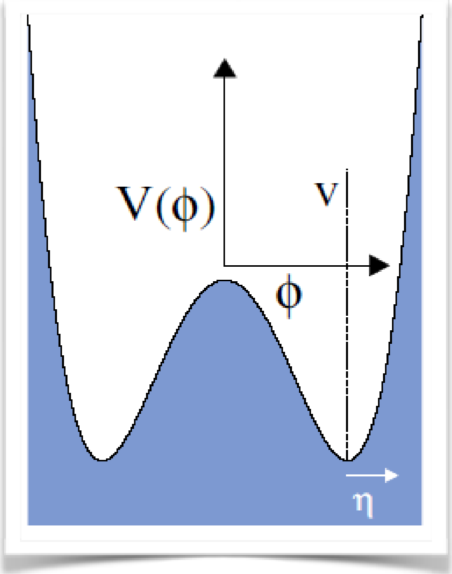


LHC Medium/Long-Term planning



The Higgs boson in the Standard Model

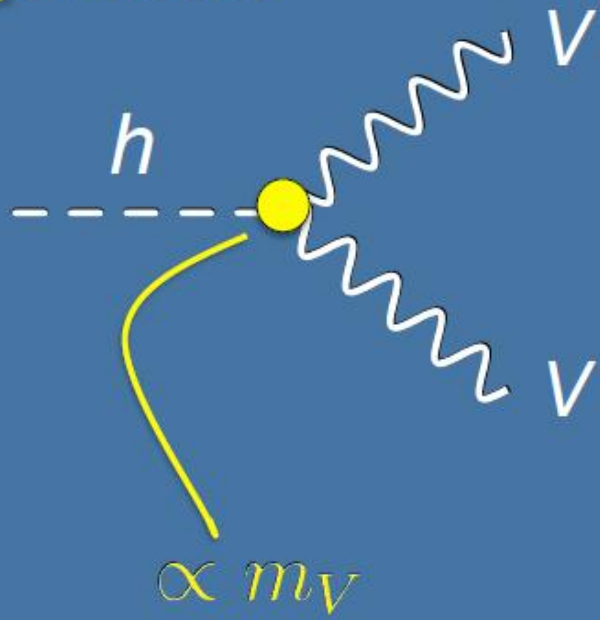
- SM describes all known elementary **particles** and their **interactions**
- **Local gauge invariance** forbids explicit mass terms in the Lagrangian – but experimentally both gauge bosons and fermions have mass
- Introduce a new field with a very specific potential that keeps the full Lagrangian invariant but makes the vacuum not invariant
- **Higgs mechanism** predicts existence of at least one new, neutral boson: the **Higgs boson**
  - SM parameters: mass (**μ** or $\mathbf{m_H}$) and vacuum expectation value, **v**
  - Discovered at CERN by the ATLAS and CMS collaborations in 2012 after 40+ years of searching



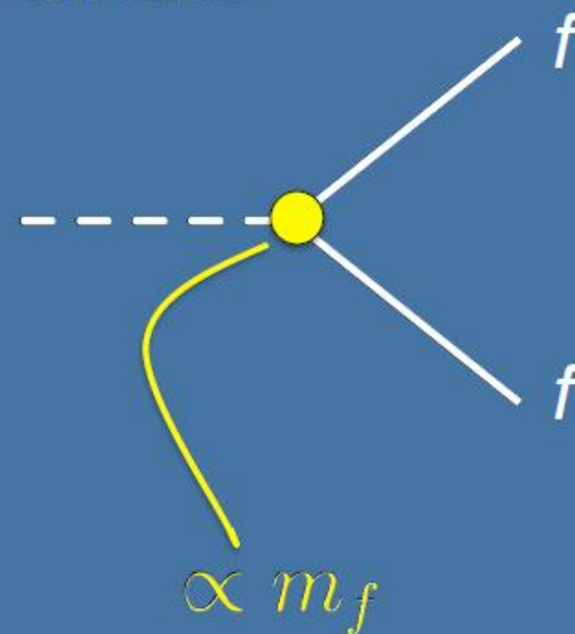
$$\mathcal{L} = |D^\mu \phi|^2 - y_i q_L^i q_R^i \phi - \mu^2 \phi^2 - \lambda \phi^4 + \ldots \qquad \mu^2 < 0$$

Higgs boson couplings

Gauge bosons



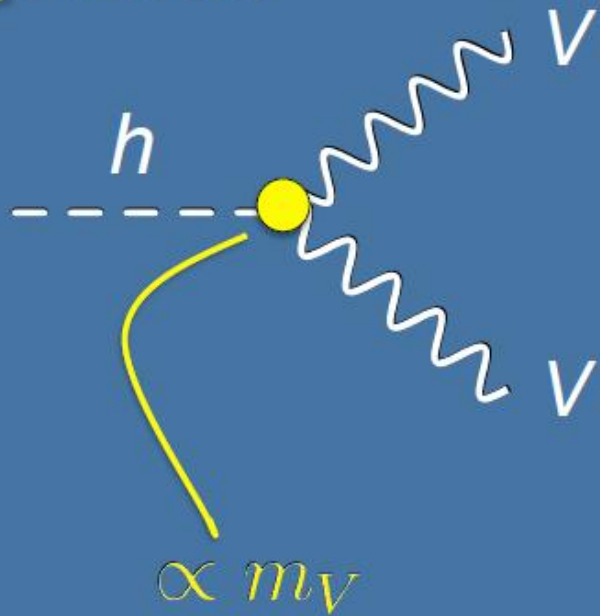
Fermions



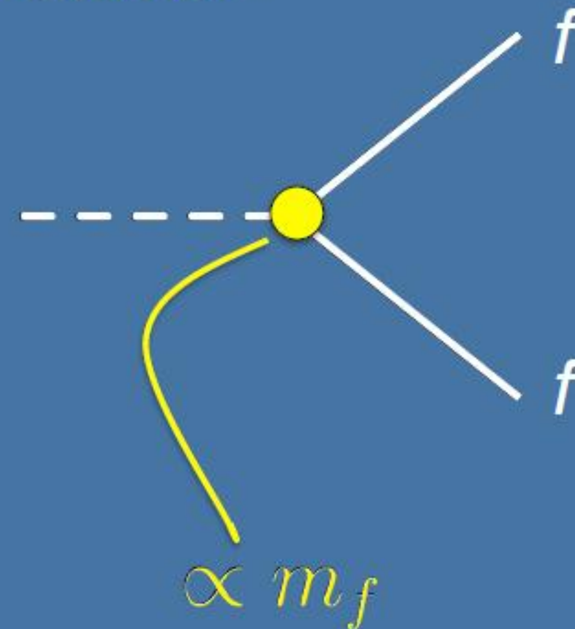
Higgs boson properties are fixed in the Standard Model (m_h)

Higgs boson couplings

Gauge bosons



Fermions

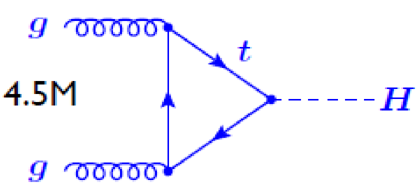


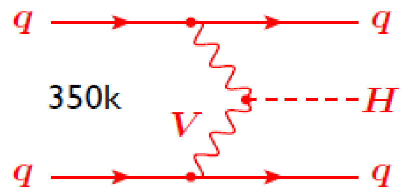
Higgs boson properties are fixed in the Standard Model (m_h)

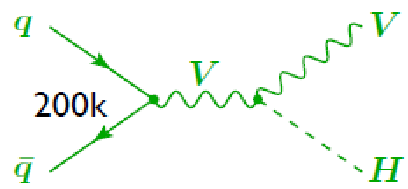
The Higgs Boson at the LHC

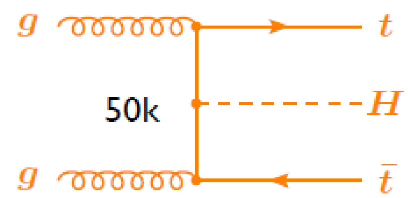
#Higgs produced at 13 TeV until today

Production









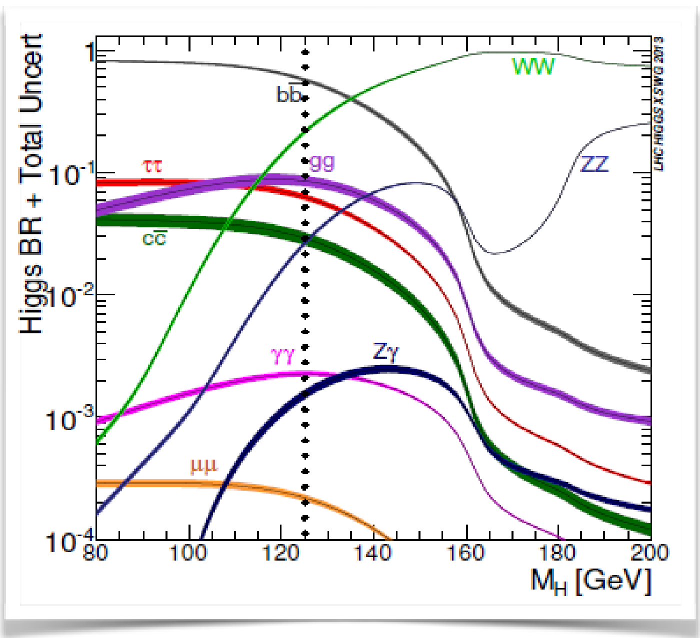
Main production channel

2 forward jets, little central hadronic activity

Tag W and Z decays

Tag 2 top quarks

Decays

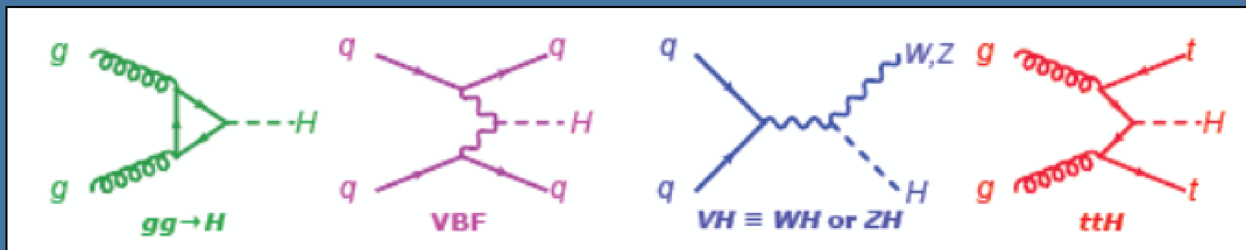


5 main channels at the LHC

Decay branching fractions for m_H = 125 GeV

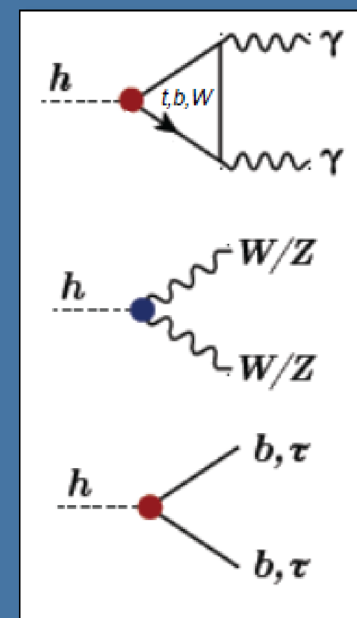
- $H \to bb$: 58 %
- $H \to WW^*$: 21%
- $H \to \tau^+\tau^-$: 6.3%
- $H \to ZZ^*$: 2.6%
- $H \to \gamma\gamma$: 0.2%

Higgs boson phenomenology



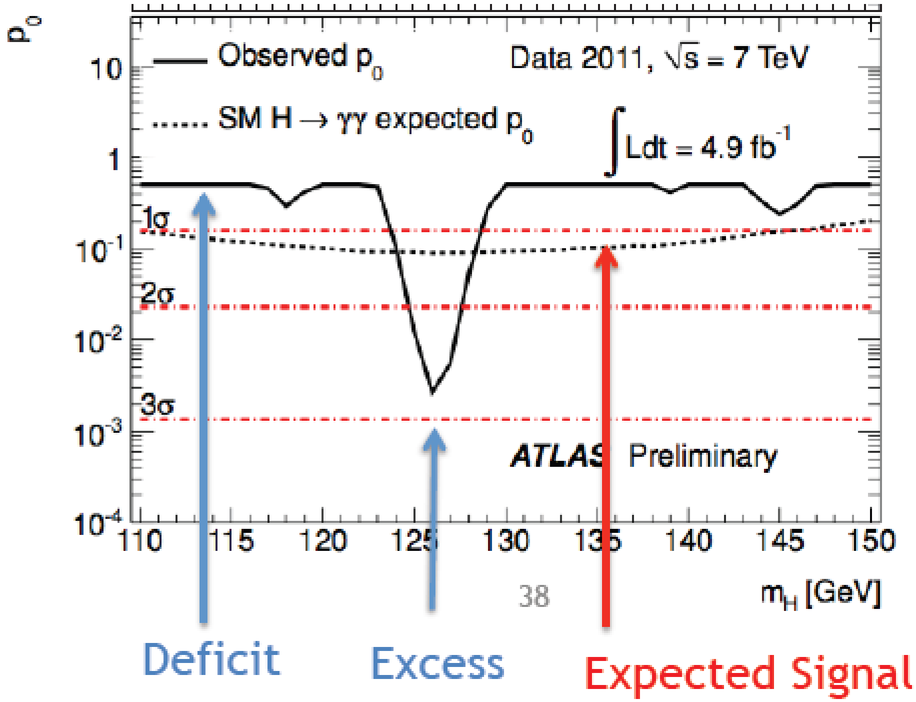
'production & decay matrix'

sensitivity to different Higgs properties

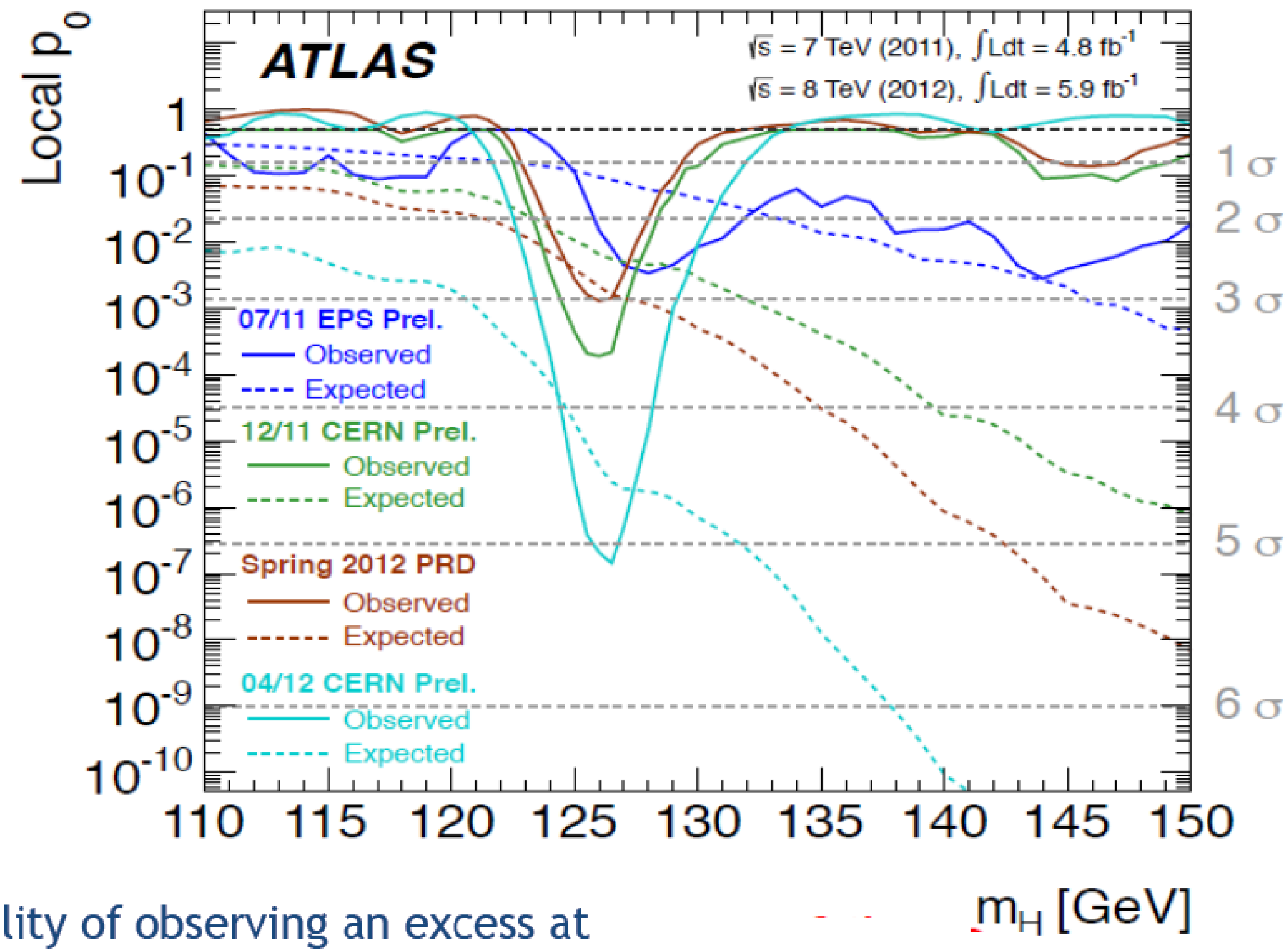


Local p_0

Probability that the background can produce a fluctuation greater than or equal to the excess observed in data. Equivalent in terms of number of standard deviations is called local significance.



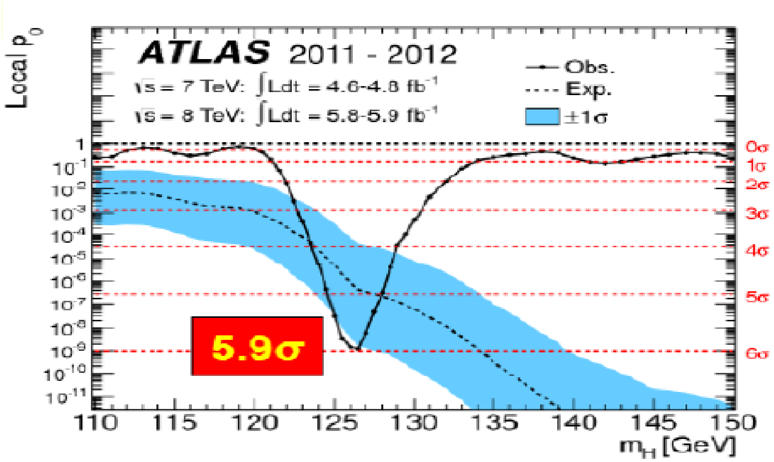
Birth of a particle

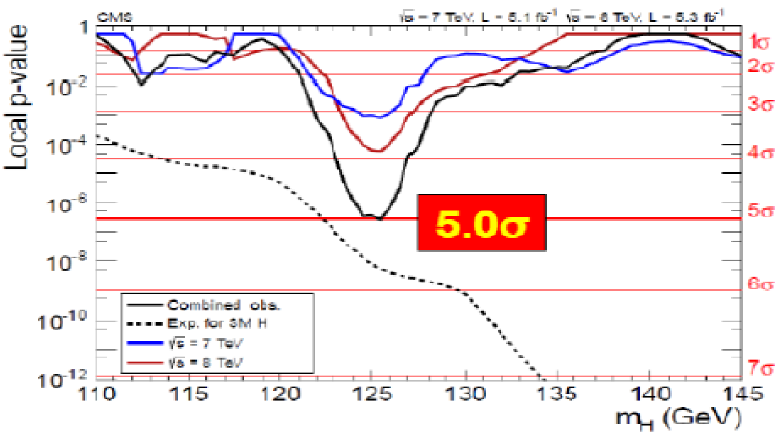


Probability of observing an excess at
one specific mass
(in absence of signal)...

Higgs-like particle – 4 July 2012

- We are living in a privileged moment in the history of High Energy Physics: **first fundamental scalar**
- The discovery came at half of the design energy, much more severe pile-up and one-third of integrated luminosity than was originally judged as





ATLAS PLB 716 (2012) 1-29, *Sept 17 (2012)*

Largest local excess:
5.9σ at m_H= 126.5 GeV

H→γγ, bb, ττ, WW(lνlν, lνqq), ZZ(4l, llνν, llqq)

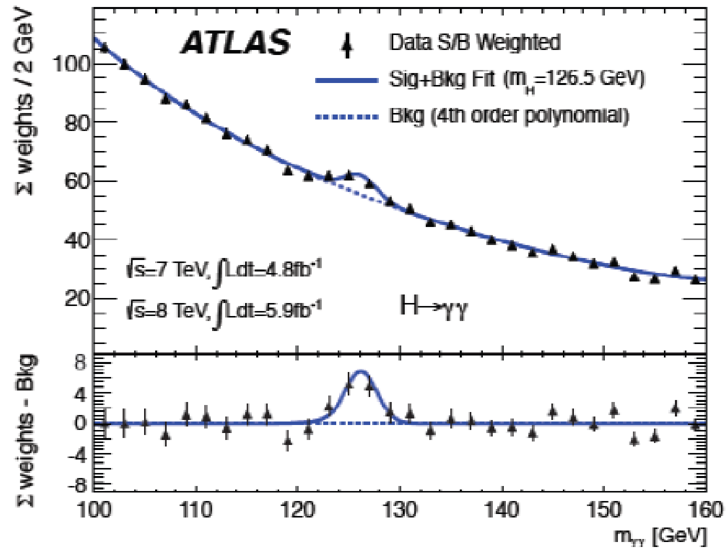
CMS PLB 716 (2012) 30-61, *Sept 17 (2012)*

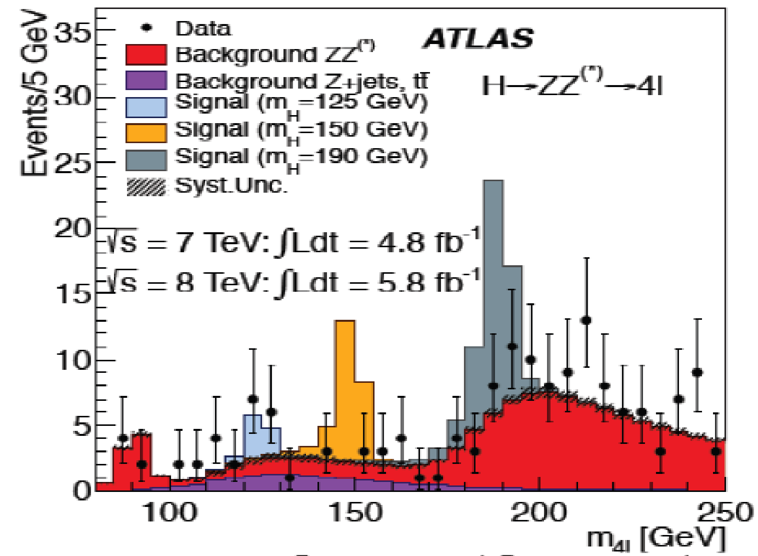
Largest local excess:
5.0σ at m_H= 125.5 GeV

H→γγ, bb, ττ, WW(lνlν), ZZ(4l, llττ, llνν, llqq)

Higgs-like particle – 4 July 2012

Phys.Lett. B716 (2012) 1-29





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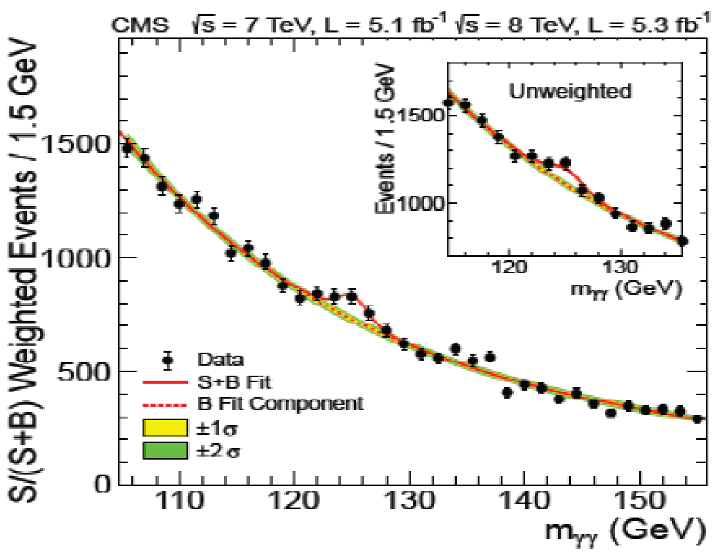
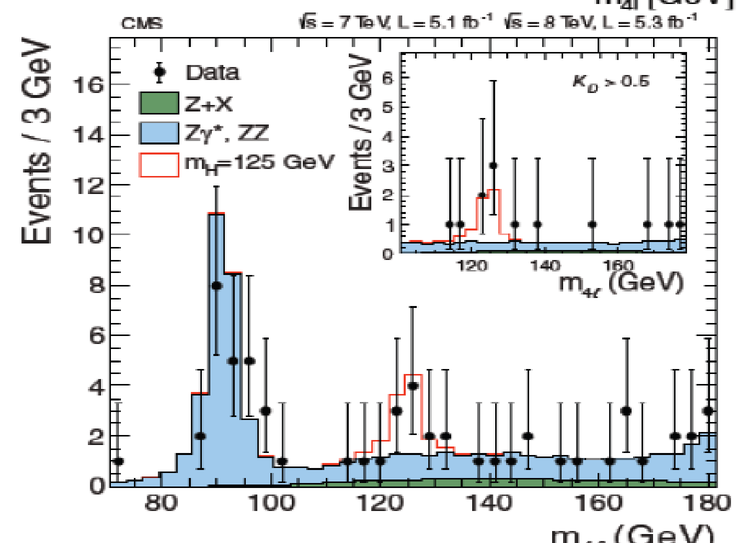
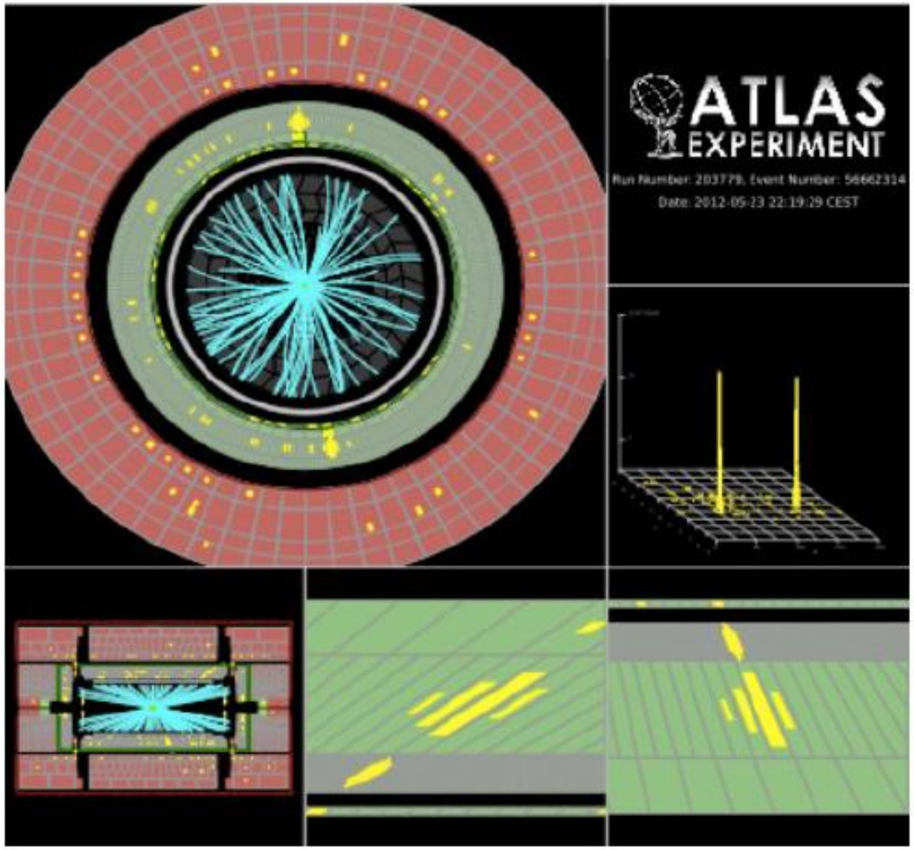




H->γγ: events signature



Simple event signature

- ❑ Two high pT photons
  $pT_1 > 40$ GeV and $pT_2 > 30$ GeV
- ❑ High trigger efficiency
  ~99%
- ❑ High event selection efficiency despite high jet-jet & γ-jet production
  ~40%
- ❑ High signal over background
  ~3-10 % (depending on sub-category)

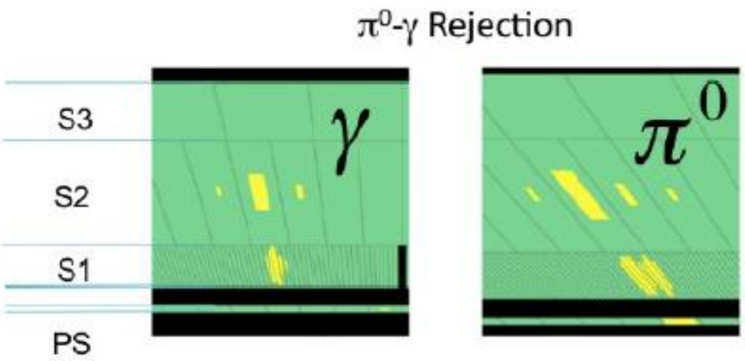
Invariant mass reconstruction $m_{\gamma\gamma}^2 = 2 * E_1 E_2 (1 - \cos\alpha)$

- ❑ Good energy calibration
- ❑ Robust primary vertex reconstruction

→ Excellent invariant mass resolution ~1.6 GeV with 90% of events within ±2σ

Shower shapes and vertex reconstr.

Photon ID 2 – Photon shower shapes and background rejection

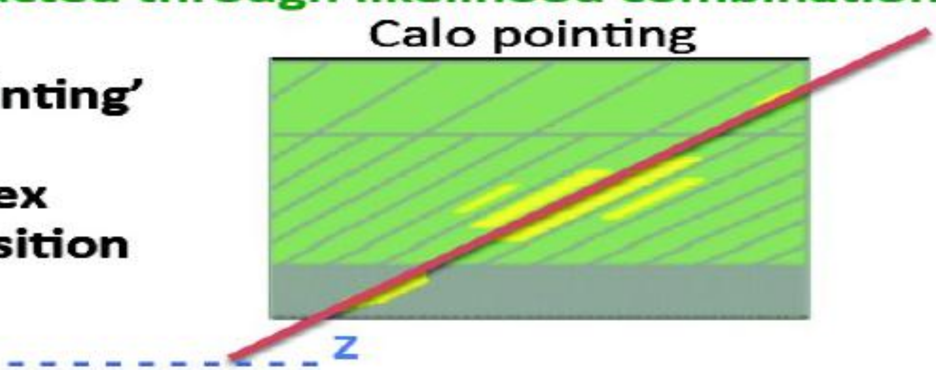


- Photons shower shape distributions in LAr sampling layers - different for signal and background (π^0)

Vertex Reconstruction

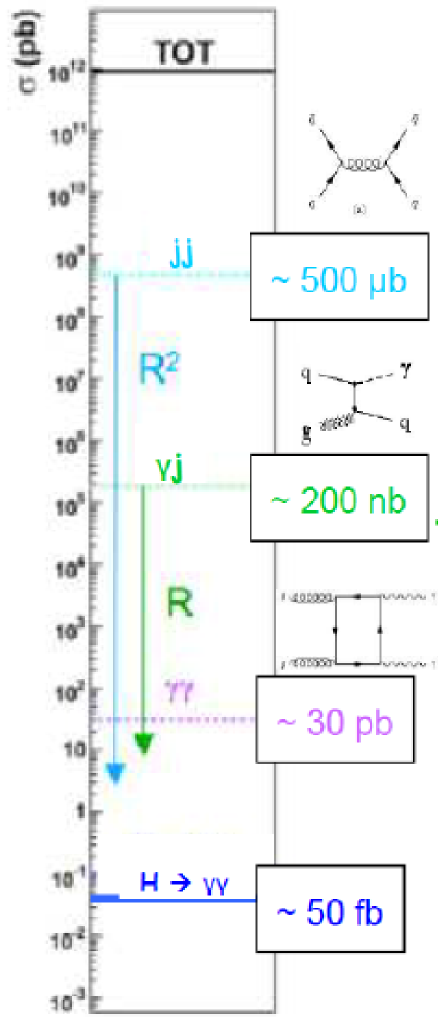
$$m_{\gamma\gamma}^2 = 2 * E_1 E_2 (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

- ❑ Vertex reconstructed through likelihood combination

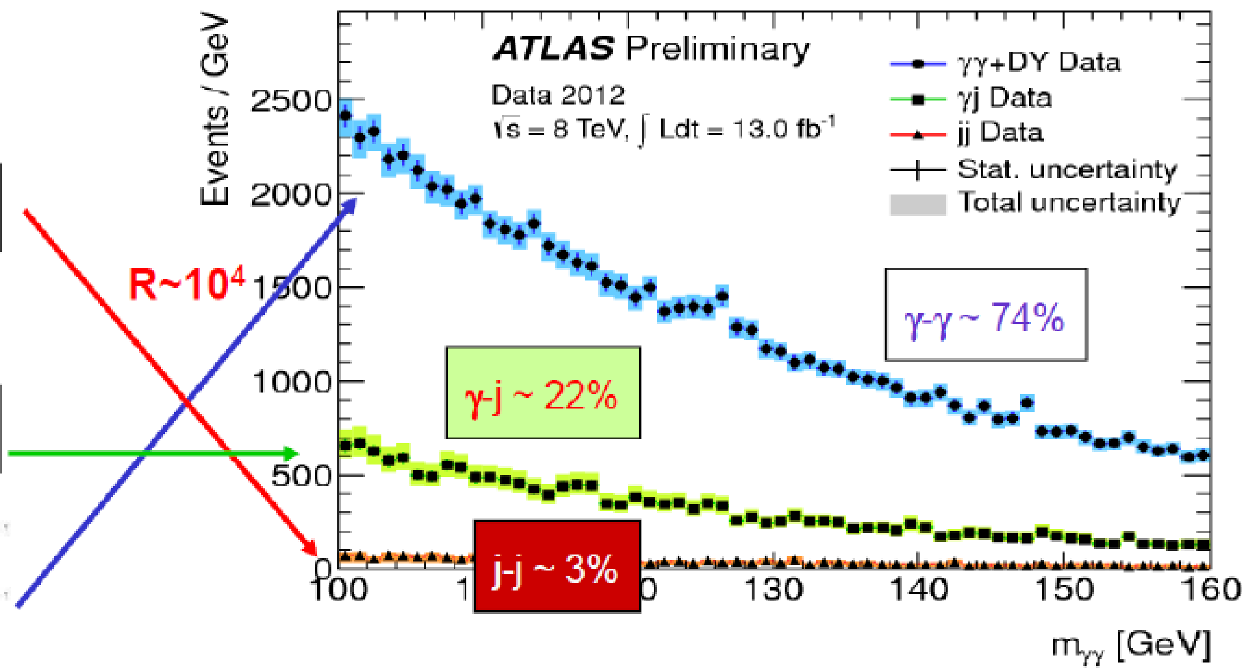


- Calorimeter 'pointing'
- Σ tracks pT^2
- Conversion vertex
- Mean vertex position

H->γγ: background rejection



Data-driven background decomposition



→ Reducible background γ-jet and jet-jet largely below irreducible background γ-γ

- Remark 1: this decomposition is not directly used in the Higgs search: the background is extrapolated from data sidebands
- Remark 2: Drell-Yan ~negligible for $m_{\gamma\gamma}$>100 GeV (~1%)

Event categorization

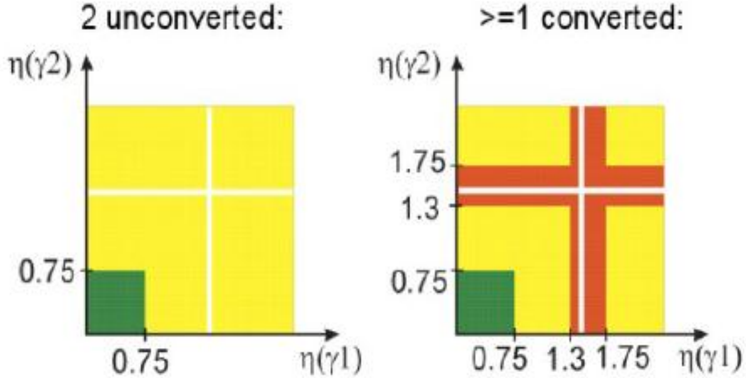
Event categories based on eta, pTt, and conversion

Both unconverted:

- Central
- Rest

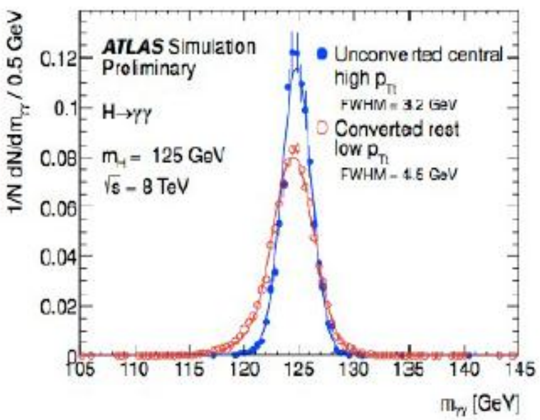
At least one converted:

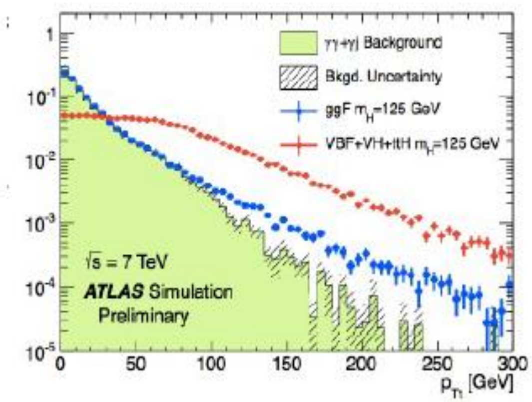
- Central
- Transition
- Rest



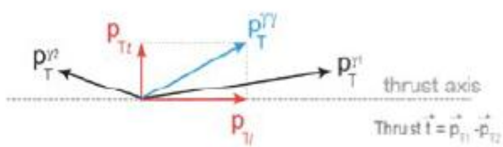
Resolution:

Good
Medium
Poor





Central and Rest divided into $p_{Tt} < 60\,\mathrm{GeV}$ and $p_{Tt} > 60\,\mathrm{GeV}$



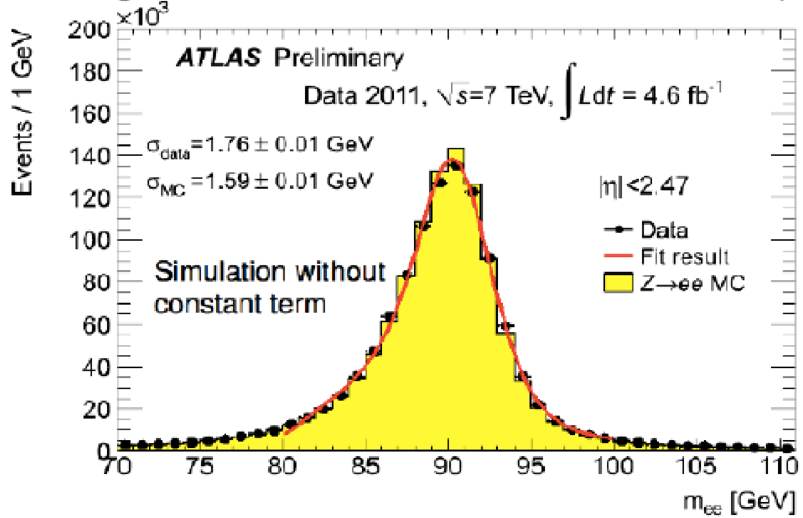
Energy calibration and resolution

$$m_{\gamma\gamma}^2 = 2 * E_1 E_2 (1 - \cos\alpha)$$

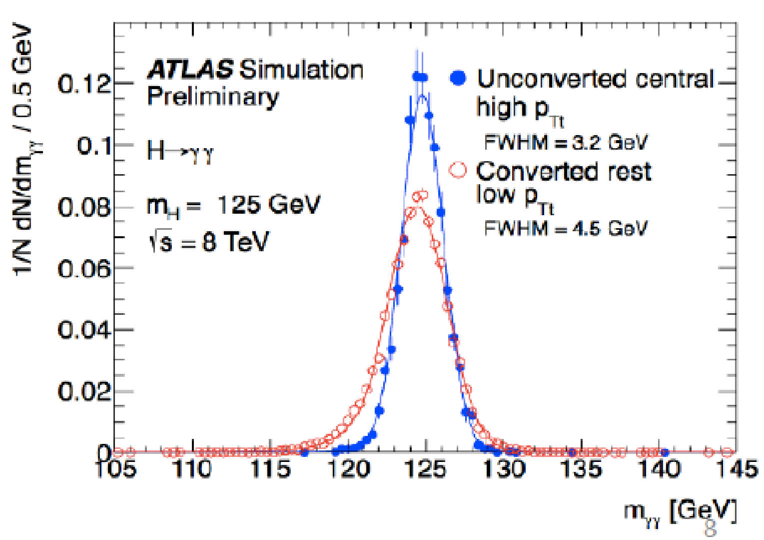
- MC based calibration improved with energy scale and resolution corrections based on in-situ analysis of Z→ee, W→eν and J/ψ → ee

- Energy scale at m_Z known to 0.3%, uniformity (constant term) 1% in barrel, 1.2 – 2.1% in endcap

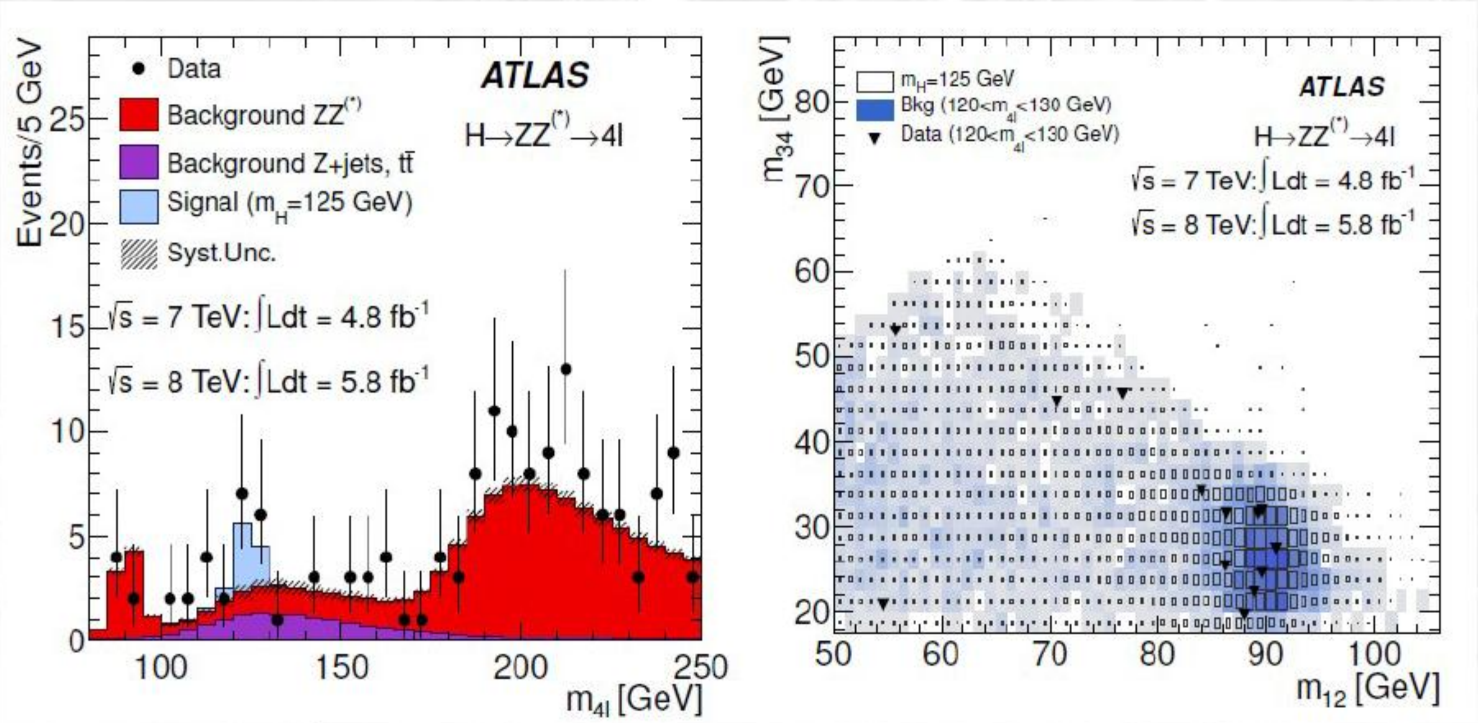
Agreement between data & MC Z→ee lineshape



Expected resolution of Higgs signal



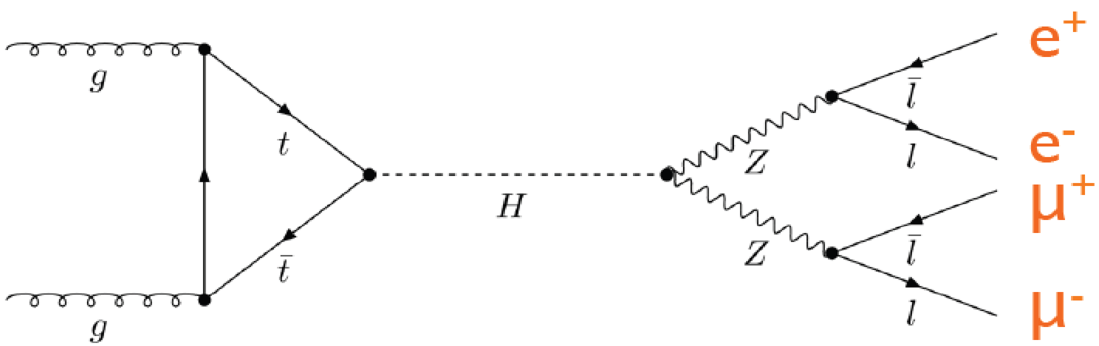
The golden channel Z->ll



In a $m_{4\ell}$ window around 120-130 GeV:

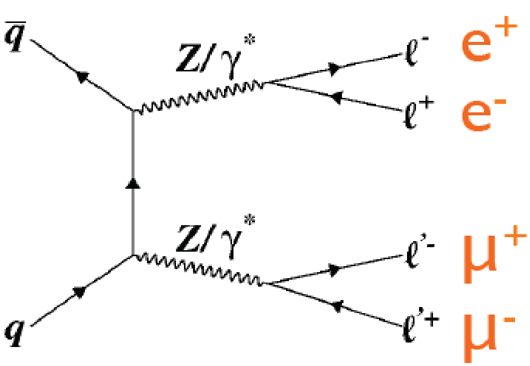
	Signal	$ZZ^{(*)}$	$Z+\text{jets}, t\bar{t}$	Observed
4μ	2.09±0.30	1.12±0.05	0.13±0.04	6
$2e2\mu/2\mu2e$	2.29± 0.33	0.80±0.05	1.27±0.19	5
$4e$	0.90±0.14	0.44±0.04	1.09±0.20	2

Signal and background



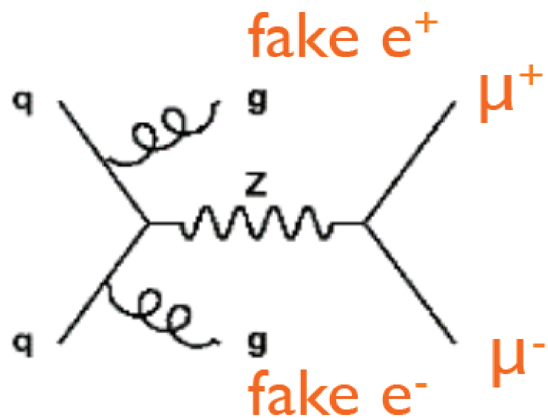
Irreducible background

The final state is exactly the same, but it does not come from the particle you are looking for



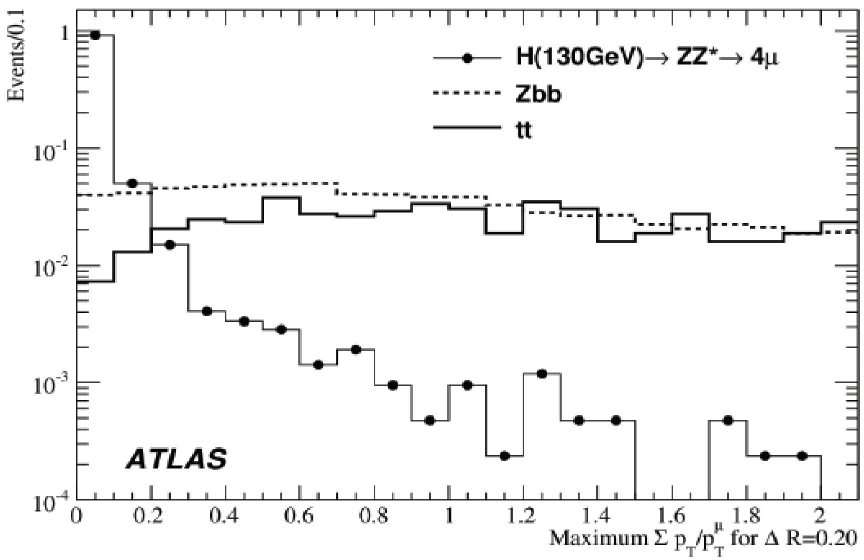
Reducible background

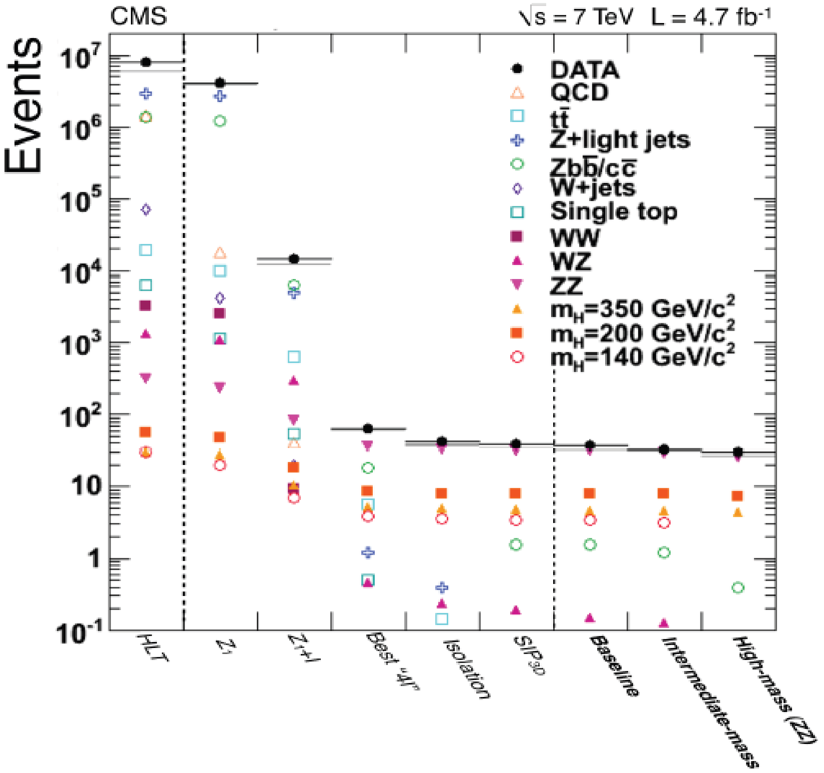
The final state looks like the same, but some f the particle fakes what you are looking for



Selection

- Cut on particle properties to reduce reducible background
  - ✓ Shower shapes, track properties, …
- Cut on event properties to distinguish signal from background
  - ✓ Particle kinematics, decay kinematics event shape, …
- Try to keep signal while reducing background!
  - ✓ Increase S/B



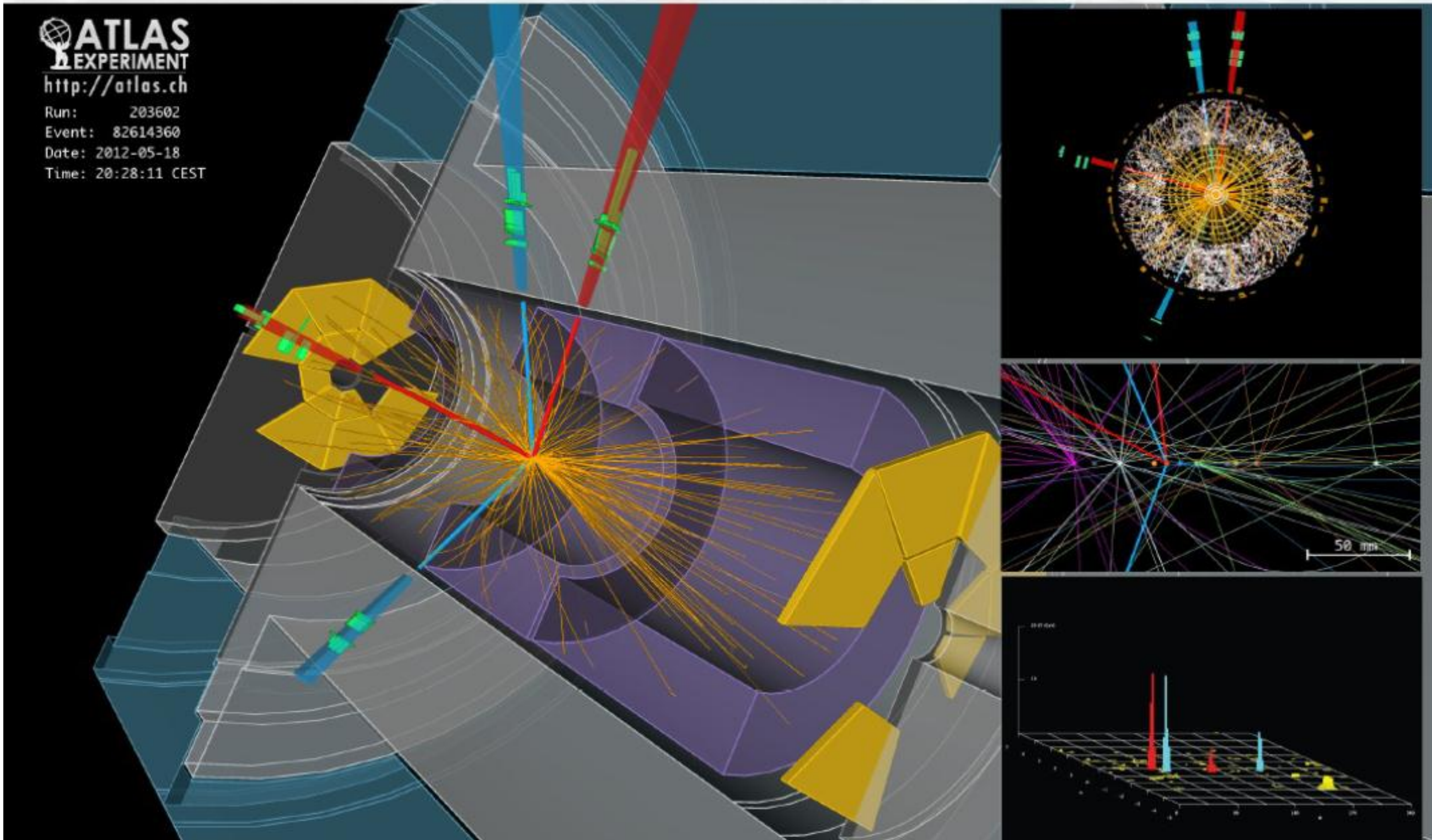


Marco

$4e$ candidate. $m_{4\ell} = 124.6$ GeV, $m_{12} = 70.6$ GeV, $m_{34} = 44.7$ GeV.

e_1: $P_T = 24.9$ GeV, $\eta = -0.33$, $\phi = 1.98$ e_2: $P_T = 53.9$ GeV, $\eta = -0.40$, $\phi = 1.69$

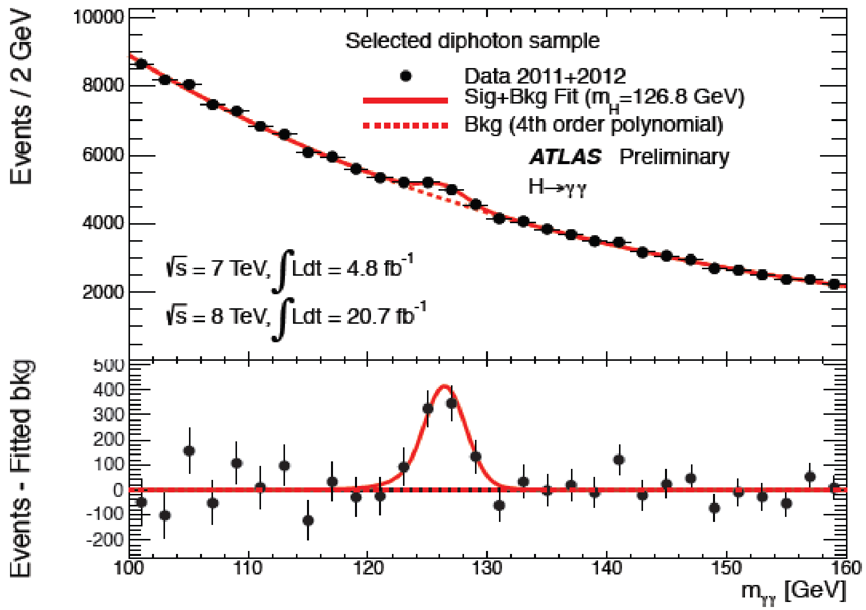
e_3: $P_T = 61.9$ GeV, $\eta = -0.12$, $\phi = 1.45$ e_4: $P_T = 17.8$ GeV, $\eta = -0.51$, $\phi = 2.84$



Higgs like signal with 7 TeV and 8 TeV data

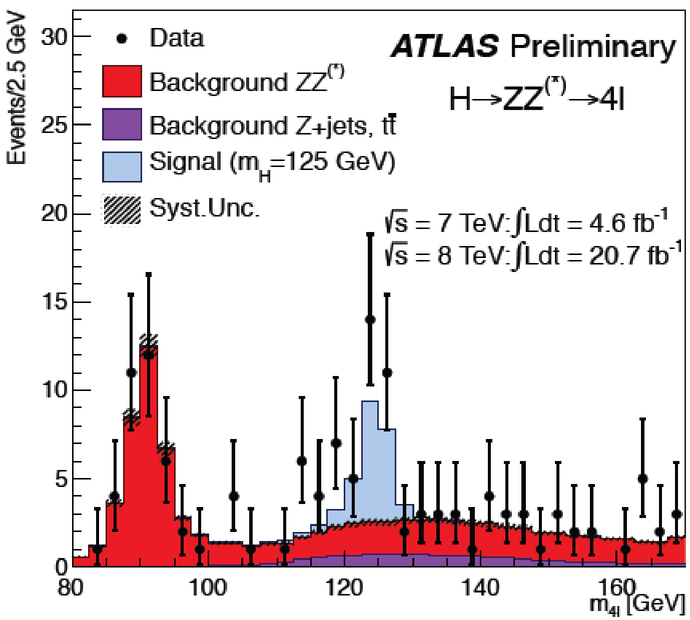
2013

H→γγ



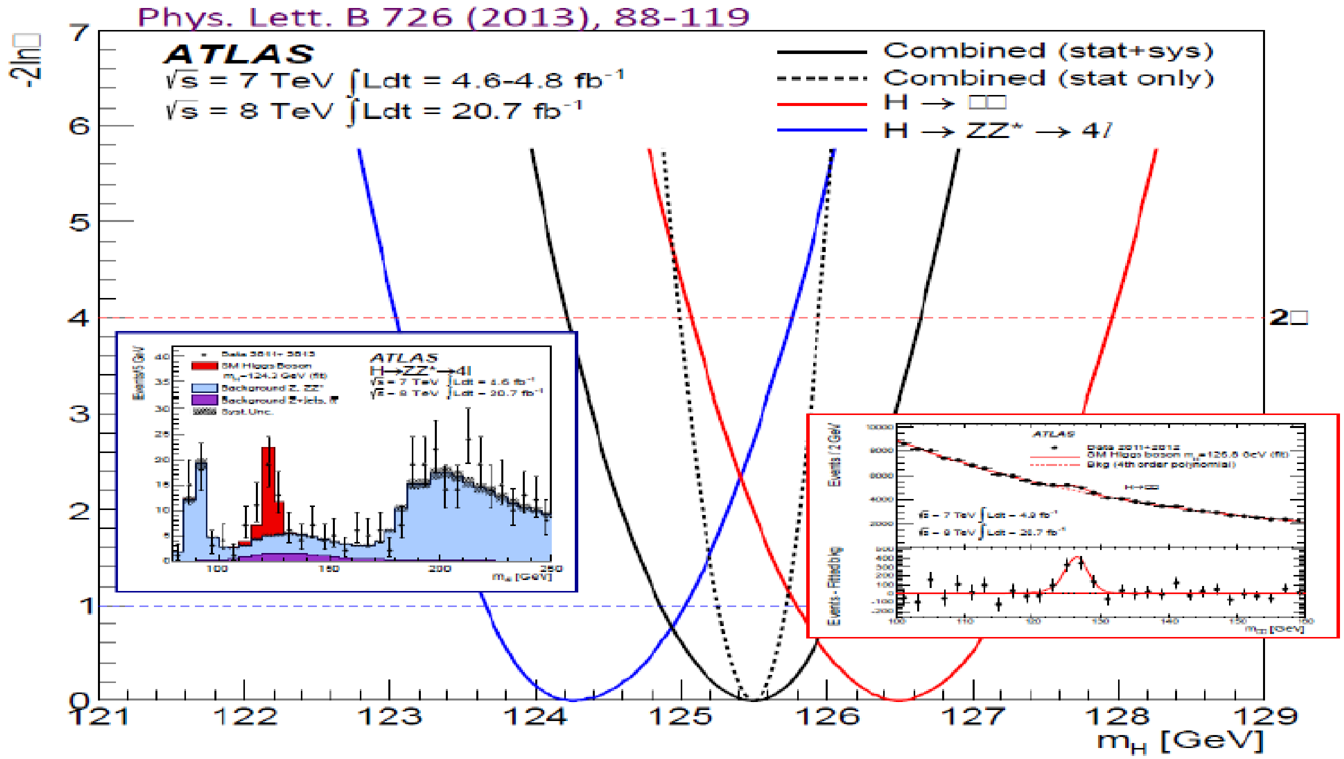
- Signal significance = 7.4 σ
- m_H = 126.8 ± 0.2 (stat) ± 0.7 (syst) GeV
- μ = 1.65 ± 0.34 (deviation w.r.t. SM at 2.3σ)

H→4l



- Signal significance = 6.6 σ
- m_H = 124.3 $^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$ (stat) $^{+0.6}_{-0.3}$ (syst) GeV
- μ = 1.7 ± 0.34

Mass measurement



4ℓ: $M_H = 124.3 \pm 0.6_{stat} \pm 0.4_{sys}$ GeV

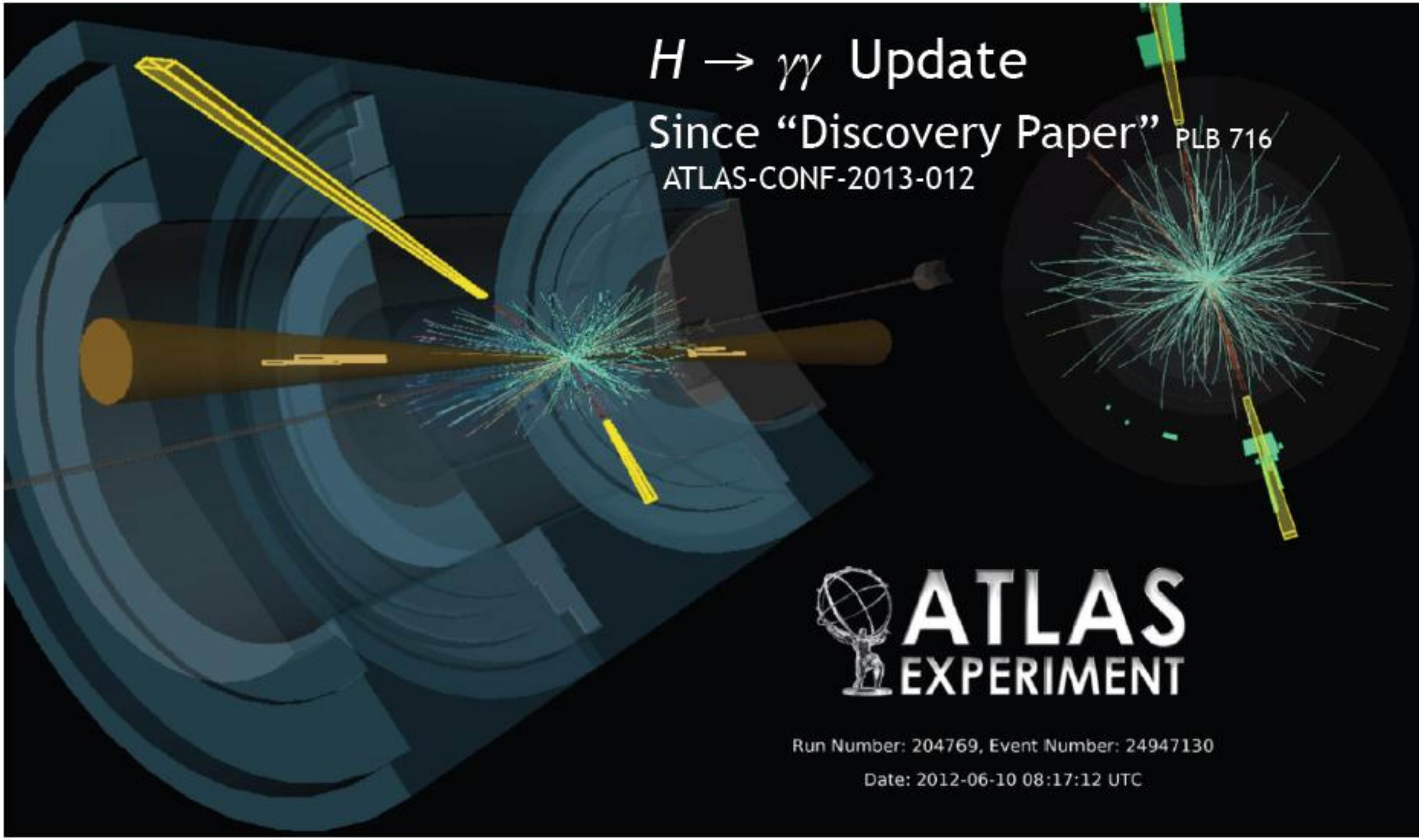
γγ: $M_H = 126.8 \pm 0.2_{stat} \pm 0.7_{sys}$ GeV

Combined: $M_H = 125.5 \pm 0.2_{stat} \pm 0.6_{sys}$ GeV

And since then .... (2013)

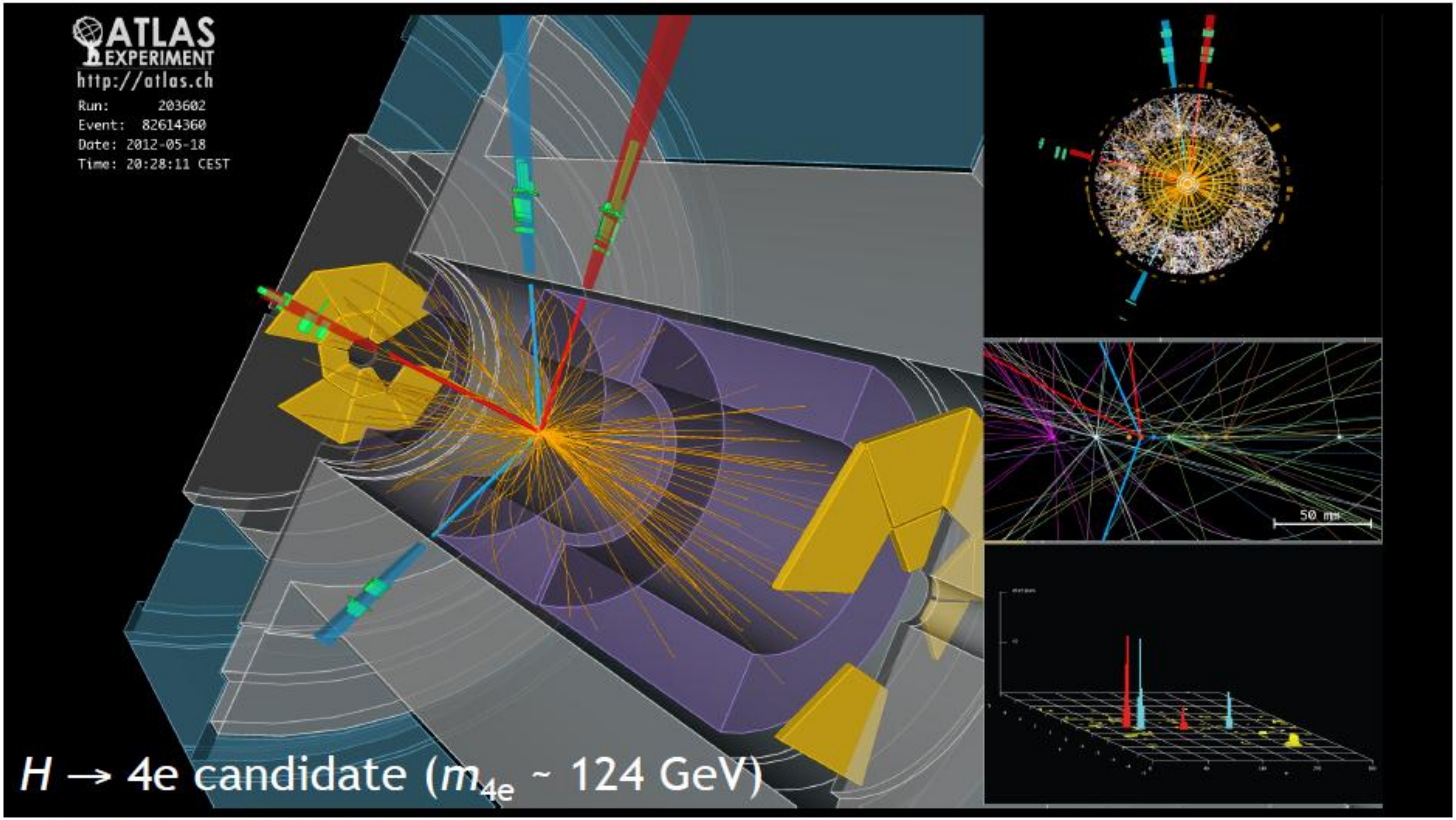
Panorama of ATLAS Higgs (125) Analyses

channel	ggF	VBF	VH	ttH	Yield	S/B (%)	Res. (GeV/c²)
$\gamma\gamma$	✓	✓	✓	✓	~ 450	1 - 20%	~ 1.6
$ZZ \rightarrow 4l$	✓				~ 16	1	~ 2.2
$WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$	✓	✓	✓		~ 250	10%	Poor
$\tau\tau$	✓	✓	✓		~ 330	0.3 – 30%	~ 20
VH(bb)			✓		~ 50	1 - 10%	~ 15
ttH(bb)				✓	~20	Up to ~5%	Poor (combinatorial)
$\mu\mu$	Inclusive				~ 40	~ 0.2 %	~ 2.5
Invisible	(✓)		✓		~ 30	~ 0.2	Poor
$Z\gamma$	Inclusive				~ 15	~ 0.5%	~ 1.8



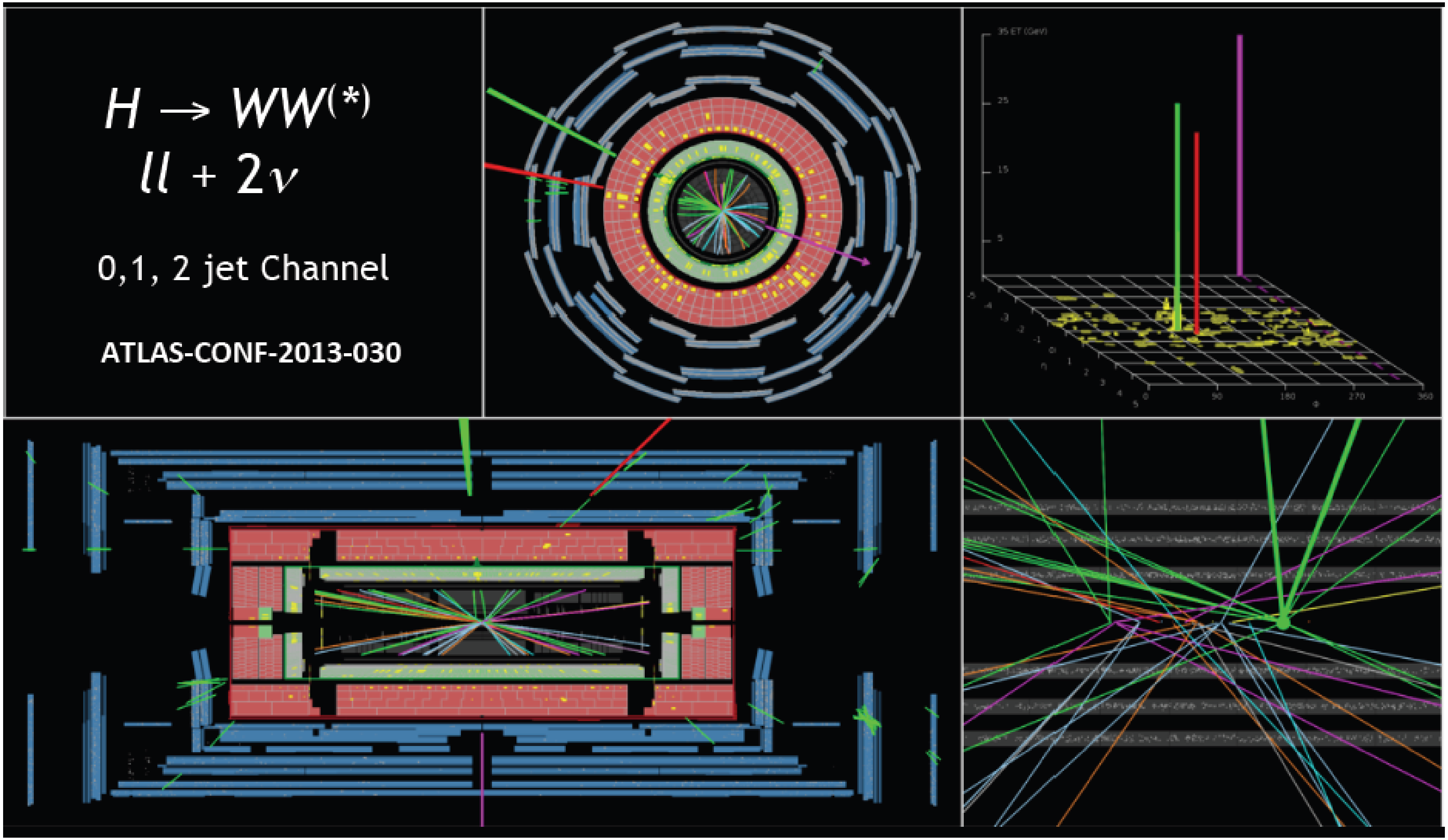
γγ channel basic facts sheet :

Signal ($SM_{126\ GeV}$)	Signal purity s/b	Main backgrounds	Production	7 & 8 TeV $\int L\,dt$
~450	2% - 60%	γγ,γj and jj	Hgg, VBF, VH	4.9 & 20.7 fb^{-1}



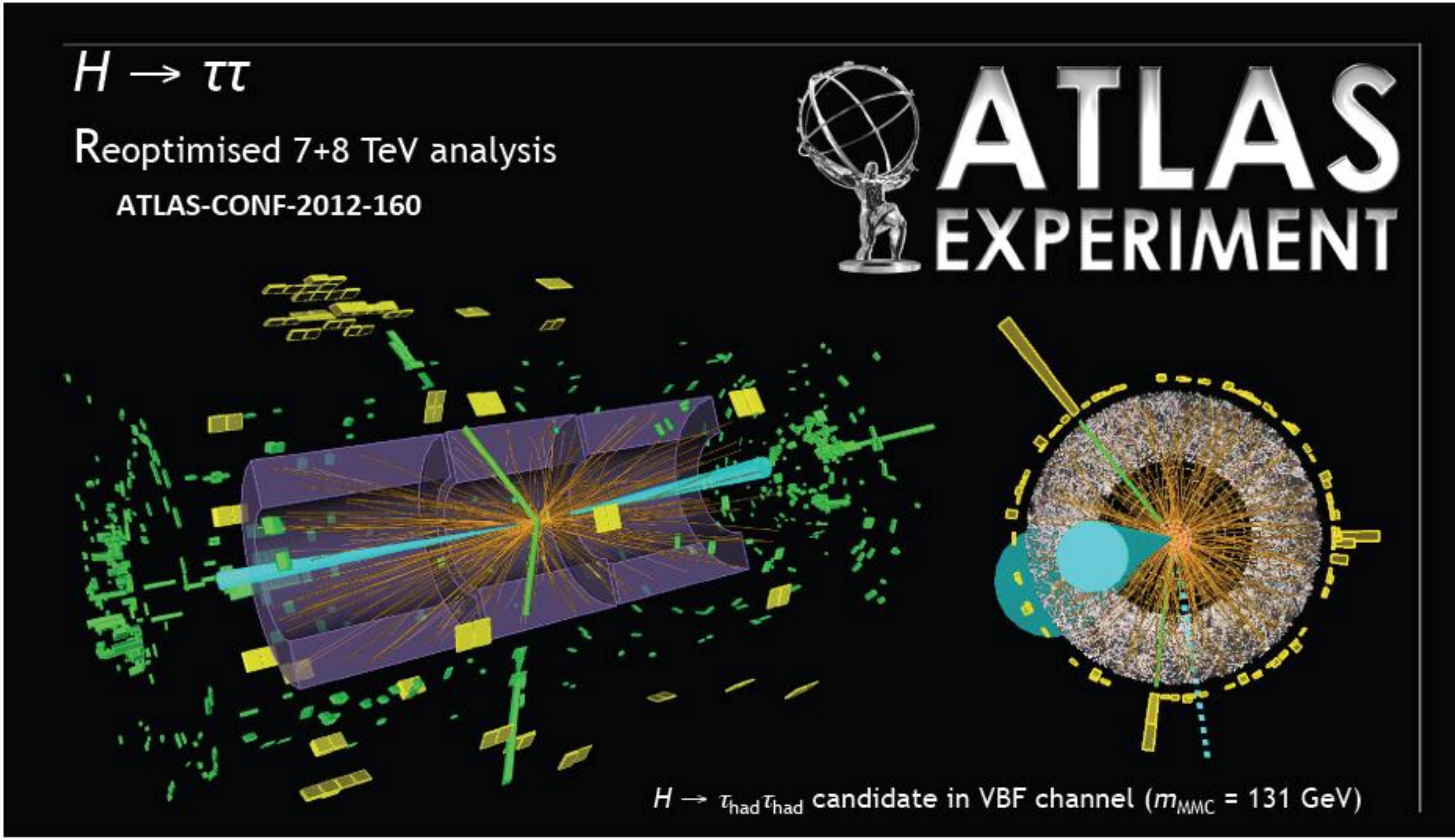
4l channel basic facts sheet :

Signal	Signal Purity s/b	Main backgrounds	Production	7 & 8 TeV $\int L\,dt$
~16	~1.5	ZZ, Z+jets, top	ggH, VBF & VH	4.9 & 20.7 fb^{-1}



WW channel basic facts sheet :

Signal	Sig. Purity s/b	Main backgrounds	Production	7 & 8 TeV $\int L\,dt$
~250	~5%-40%	WW, W+jets, top, etc...	ggH & VBF	25fb^{-1}

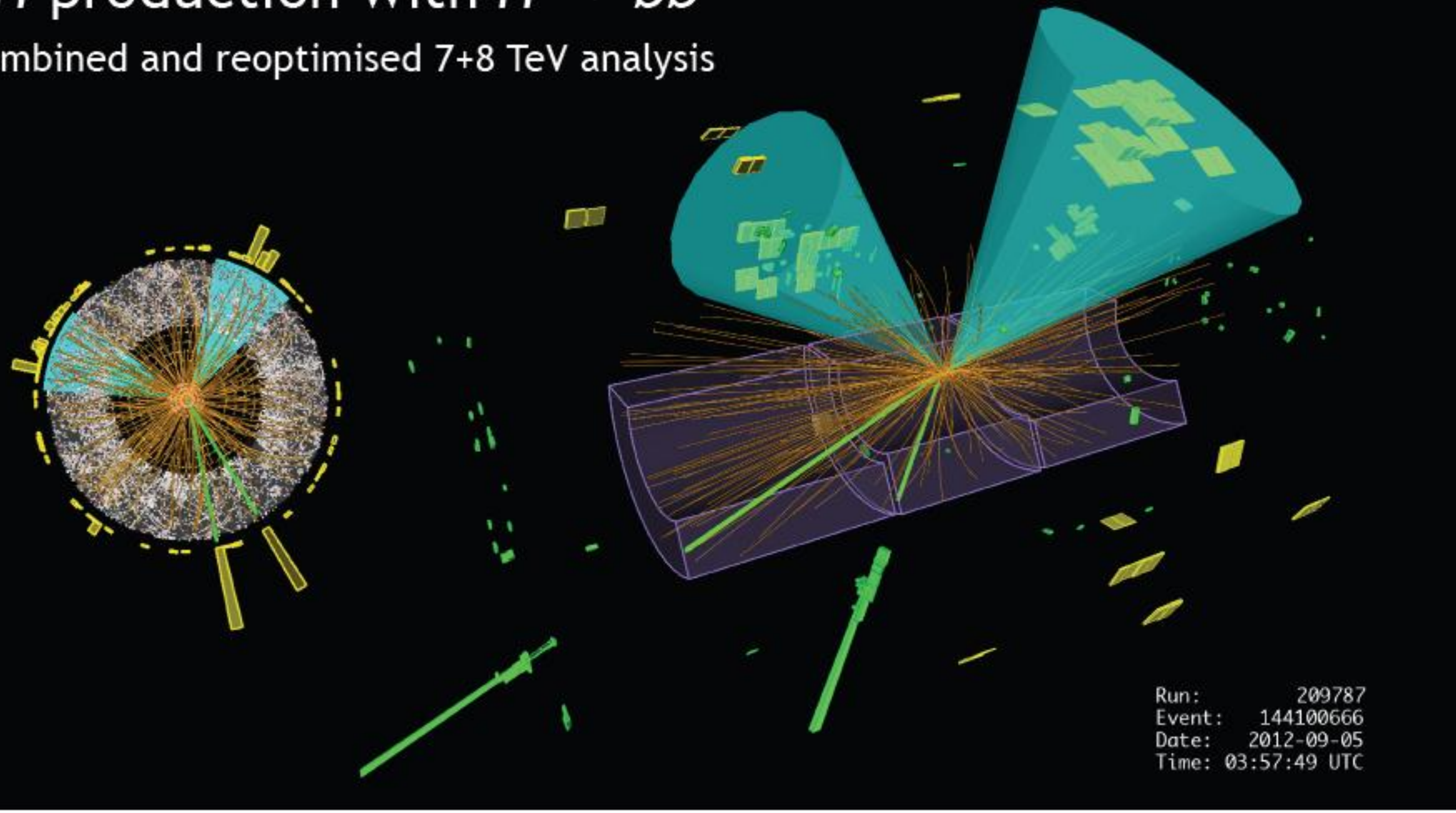


ττ channel basic facts sheet :

Signal (SM)	Signal purity s/b	Main backgrounds	Production	7 & 8 TeV $\int L dt$
~330	0.3% - 30%	ZZ, Z+jets, top	VBF, Hgg, VH	4.9 & 13 fb^{-1}

VH production with *H* → *bb*

Combined and reoptimised 7+8 TeV analysis



VH(bb) channel basic facts sheet :

Signal (SM)	Signal purity s/b	Main backgrounds	Production	7 & 8 TeV $\int L\,dt$
~50	~1% - 10%	Wbb,Zbb, top, etc…	VH	4.9 & 13 fb^{-1}

Which Higgs boson we have discovered?

Higgs boson was discovered in ZZ^*, $\gamma\gamma$ and WW^* decays

- Higgs boson mass is ~125.6 GeV

  Measured in $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

  ATLAS: $m_H = 125.5 \pm 0.2$ (stat) ± 0.6 (syst) GeV

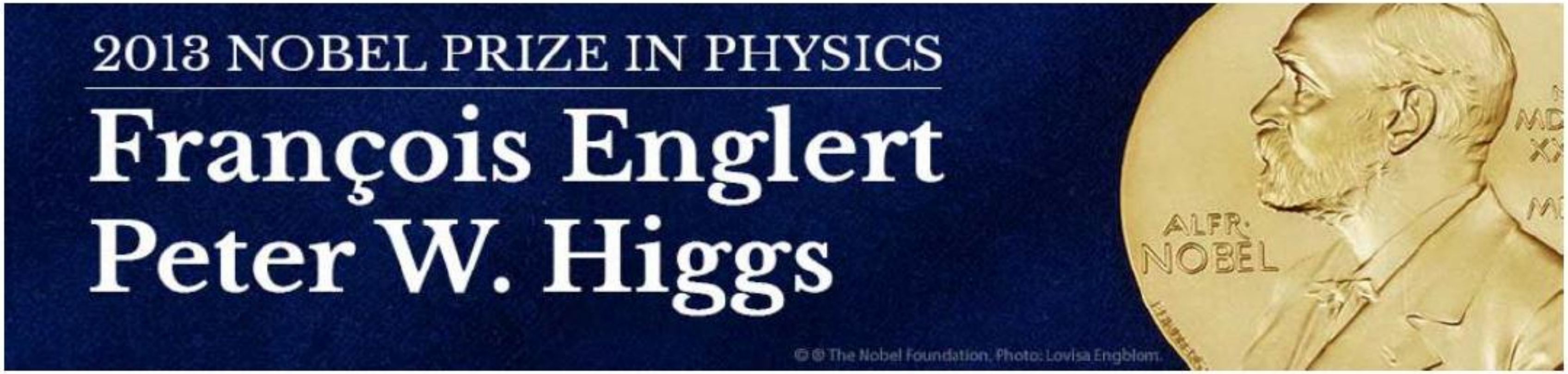
  CMS: $m_H = 125.7 \pm 0.3$(stat) ± 0.3 (syst) GeV

- ATLAS and CMS data strongly favour $J^P = 0^+$ SM quantum numbers; alternative models excluded at 95% CL.
- Signal strength $\mu = \sigma/\sigma_{SM}$ consistent with 1

Summer 2013:

All measured properties are compatible with SM hypothesis.

Nobel price for predicting Higgs particle



THE BEH-MECHANISM, INTERACTIONS WITH SHORT RANGE FORCES AND SCALAR PARTICLES

8 October 2013

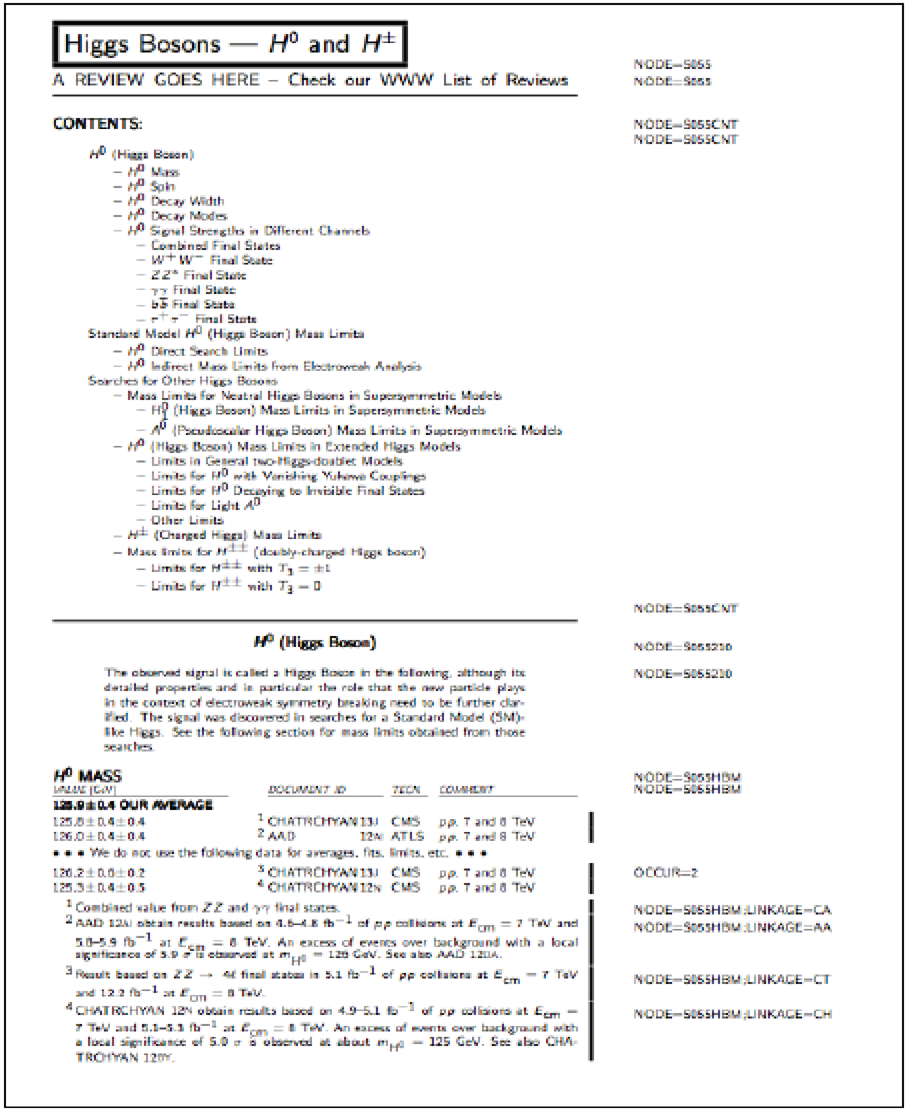
The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has decided to award the Nobel Prize in Physics for 2013 to

François Englert and Peter Higgs

"for the theoretical discovery of a mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider"

Entrance of the Higgs into PDG

2013



Higgs Bosons — H^0 and $H^\pm$

A REVIEW GOES HERE – Check our WWW List of Reviews

NODE=S055
NODE=S055

CONTENTS:

NODE=S055CNT
NODE=S055CNT

NODE=S055CNT

H^0 (Higgs Boson)

NODE=S055210

The observed signal is called a Higgs Boson in the following, although its detailed properties and in particular the role that the new particle plays in the context of electroweak symmetry breaking need to be further clarified. The signal was discovered in searches for a Standard Model (SM)-like Higgs. See the following section for mass limits obtained from those searches.

NODE=S055210

H^0 MASS

NODE=S055HBM
NODE=S055HBM

VALUE (GeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
125.9±0.4 OUR AVERAGE			
125.8±0.4±0.4	[1] CHATRCHYAN 13J	CMS	pp, 7 and 8 TeV
126.0±0.4±0.4	[2] AAD 12AI	ATLS	pp, 7 and 8 TeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
126.2±0.6±0.2	[3] CHATRCHYAN 13J	CMS	pp, 7 and 8 TeV
125.3±0.4±0.5	[4] CHATRCHYAN 12N	CMS	pp, 7 and 8 TeV

OCCUR=2

[1] Combined value from ZZ and $\gamma\gamma$ final states.

[2] AAD 12AI obtain results based on 4.6–4.8 fb^{-1} of pp collisions at E_{cm} = 7 TeV and 5.8–5.9 fb^{-1} at E_{cm} = 8 TeV. An excess of events over background with a local significance of 5.9 σ is observed at m_{H^0} = 126 GeV. See also AAD 12DA.

[3] Result based on $ZZ \to 4\ell$ final states in 5.1 fb^{-1} of pp collisions at E_{cm} = 7 TeV and 12.2 fb^{-1} at E_{cm} = 8 TeV.

[4] CHATRCHYAN 12N obtain results based on 4.9–5.1 fb^{-1} of pp collisions at E_{cm} = 7 TeV and 5.1–5.3 fb^{-1} at E_{cm} = 8 TeV. An excess of events over background with a local significance of 5.0 σ is observed at about m_{H^0} = 125 GeV. See also CHATRCHYAN 12BY.

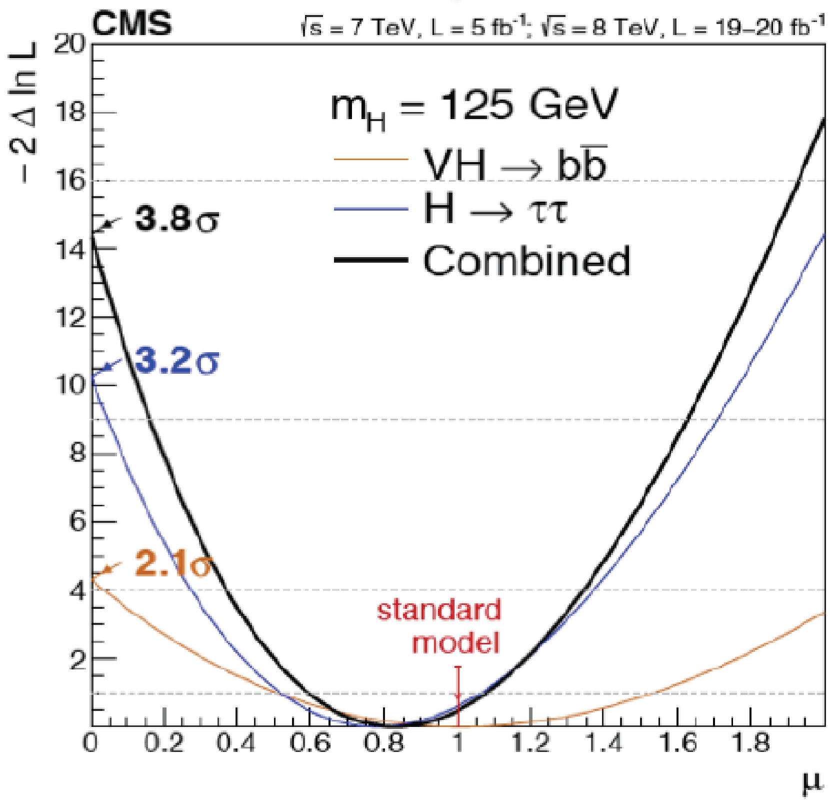
NODE=S055HBM;LINKAGE=CA
NODE=S055HBM;LINKAGE=AA
NODE=S055HBM;LINKAGE=CT
NODE=S055HBM;LINKAGE=CH

Inaugural entrance of the Higgs boson in the PDG particle listing !

$$H^0$$

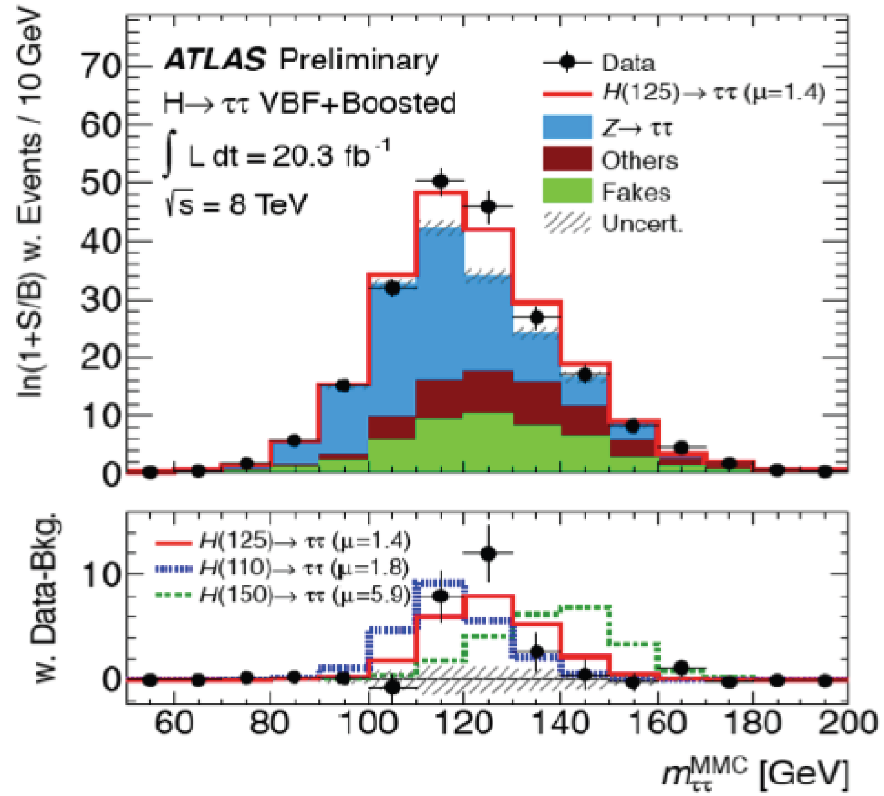
Higgs decays to fermions (2014)

CMS: H→ ττ, bb Channels



Significance	Exp	Obs
CMS (ττ)	3.4 σ	3.2 σ
CMS (bb)	2.1 σ	2.1 σ

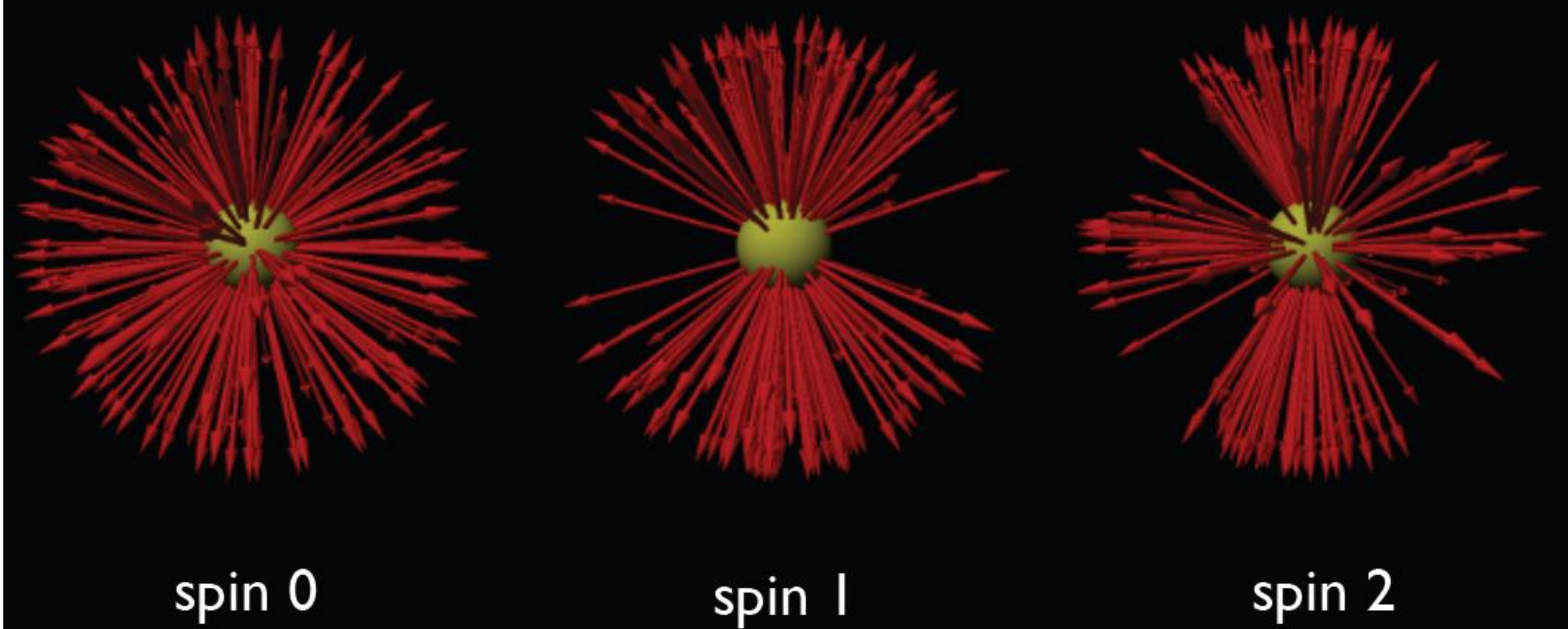
ATLAS: H→ ττ Channel



Significance	Exp	Obs
ATLAS (ττ)	3.2 σ	4.1 σ

Tevatron: exp (2.1σ), obs (3.0σ)

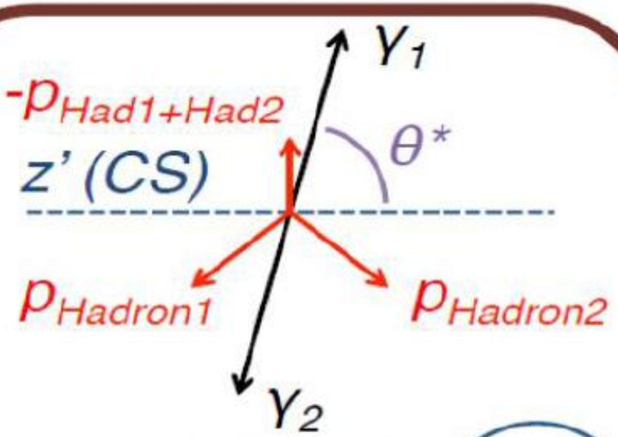
How we can recognize spin?



Spin-0 decays in all directions with equal probability; spin-1 prefers decaying toward or away from the direction of spin; spin-2 prefers the poles and the equator to the region in between. These pictures exaggerate the real distributions for clarity.

Spin observables for H->$\gamma\gamma$

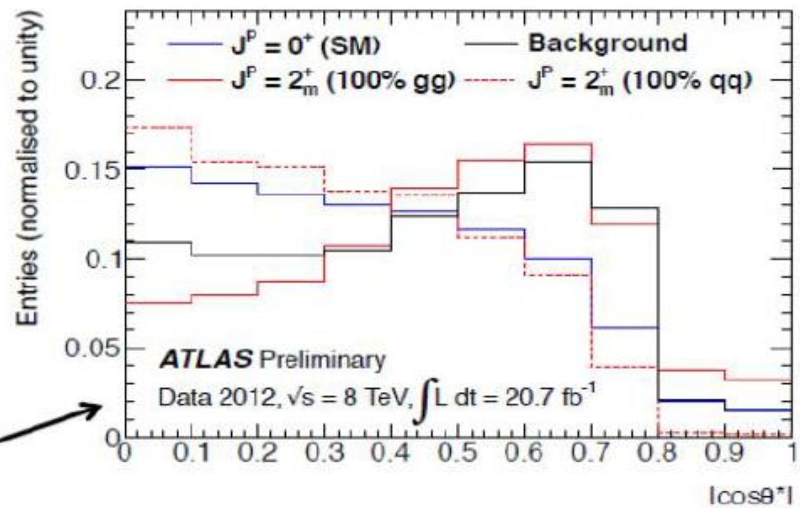
Separate 0^+ and 2^+ spin hypotheses using the angular correlation of the two photons



$$\left|\cos\theta^*_{CS}\right| = \frac{\left|\sinh\left(\Delta\eta^{\gamma\gamma}\right)\right|}{\sqrt{1+\left(p_T^{\gamma\gamma}/m_{\gamma\gamma}\right)^2}} \frac{2p_T^{\gamma 1}p_T^{\gamma 2}}{m_{\gamma\gamma}^2}$$

Collins-Soper frame used to get reference axis z' for cos(θ*)

- z-axis bisects angle between the momenta of colliding hadrons
- Minimizes impact of ISR
- Better 0^+ / 2^+ discrimination



Relative p_T cuts on the photons remove most correlation with $m_{\gamma\gamma}$

$qq \rightarrow 2^+$ very similar to SM $gg \rightarrow 0^+$

Fit metod for H->$\gamma\gamma$

Events are divided into $\gamma\gamma$ mass sidebands and signal region

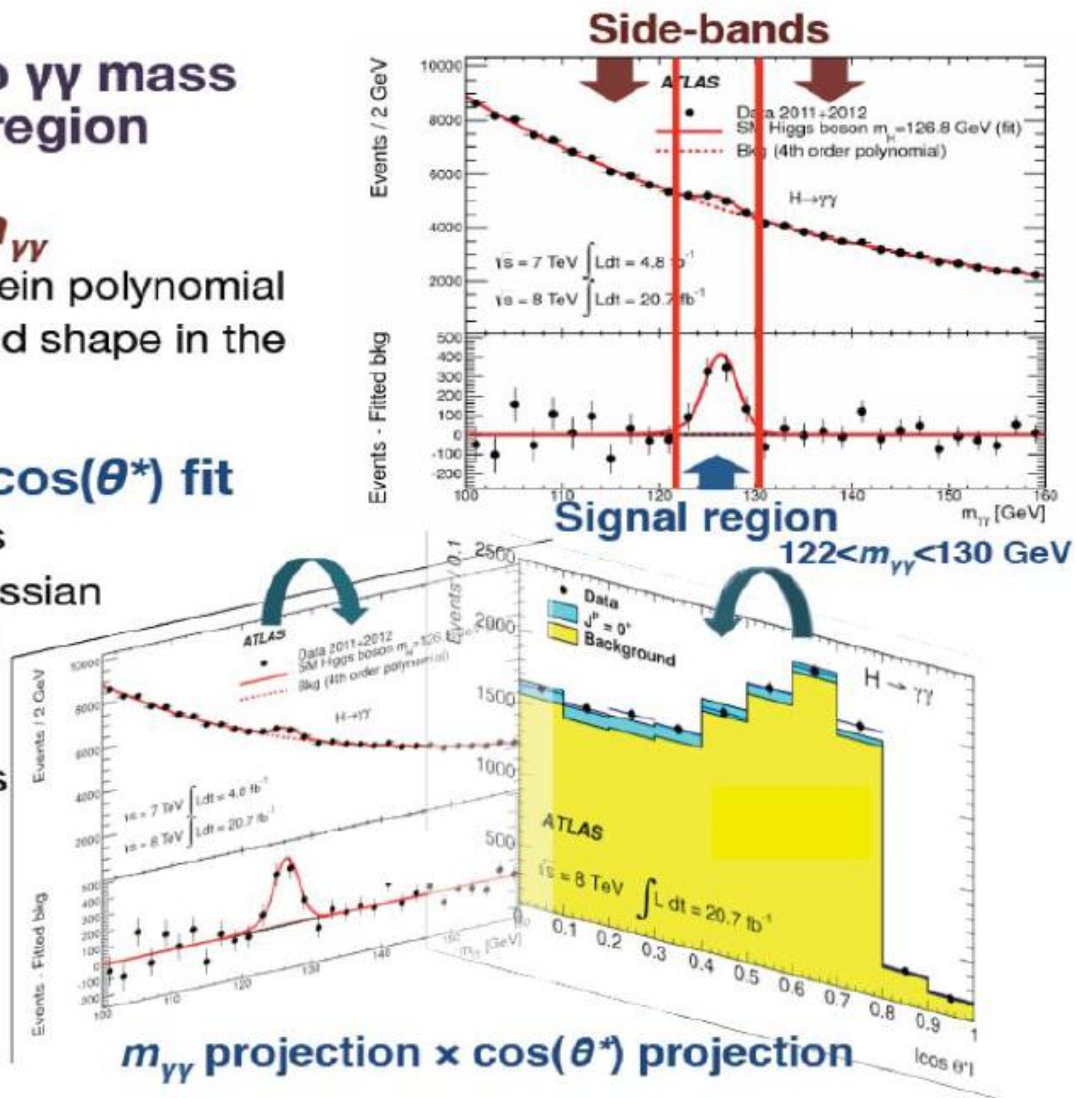
Side-bands: 1D fit in $m_{\gamma\gamma}$

- **Background:** O(5) Bernstein polynomial
- Constrains the background shape in the signal region of mass

Signal region: 2D $m_{\gamma\gamma}$-cos(θ^*) fit

- Product of two 1D shapes
- **Signal:** Crystal ball + Gaussian mass peak, cos(θ*) shape from MC
- **Background:** cos(θ*) shape from $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ sidebands

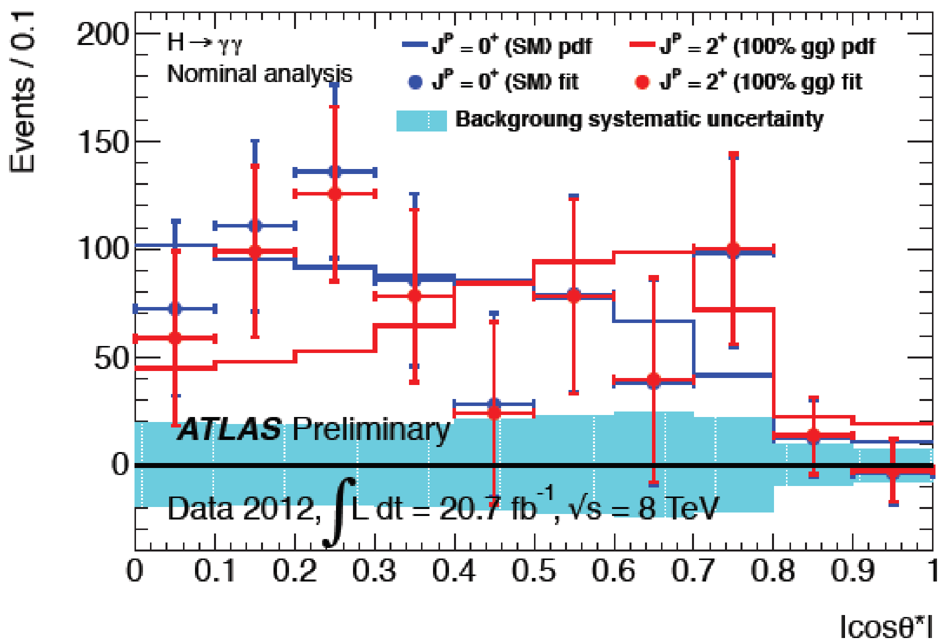
Method assumes minimal correlation between mass and cos(θ*) in background

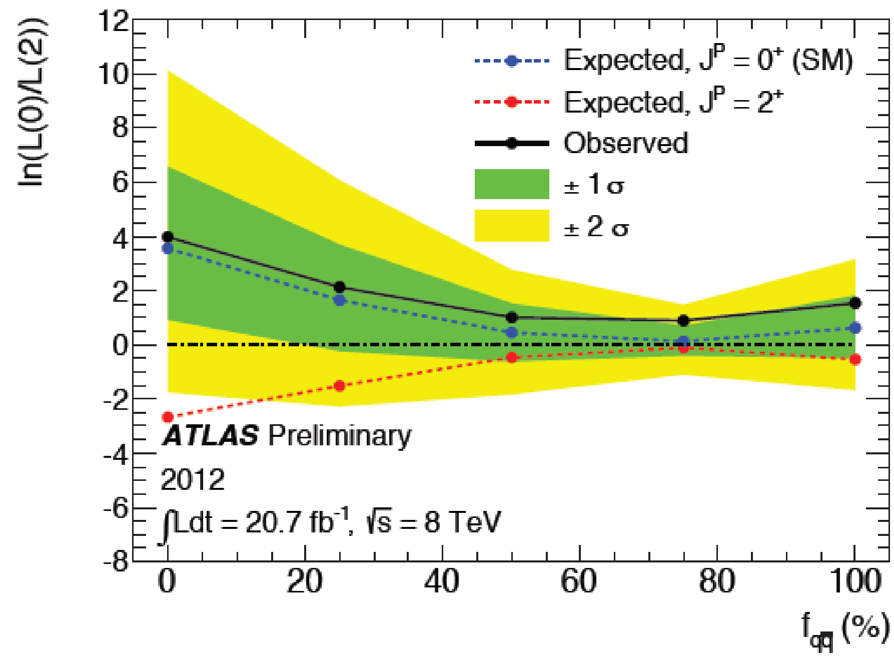


Spin study with H->γγ

γγ polar angle θ with respect to Z-axis in Colin-Sopper frame*

$$\cos\theta^* = \frac{\sinh(\eta_{\gamma_1} - \eta_{\gamma_2})}{\sqrt{1 + \left(p_T^{\gamma\gamma}/m_{\gamma\gamma}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{2 p_T^{\gamma_1} p_T^{\gamma_2}}{m_{\gamma\gamma}^2}$$

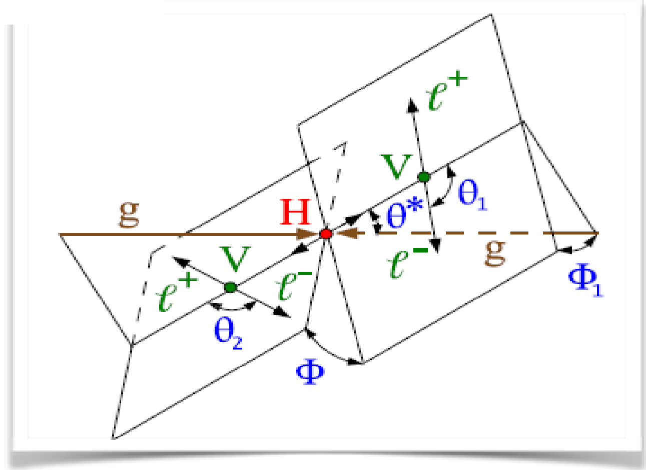


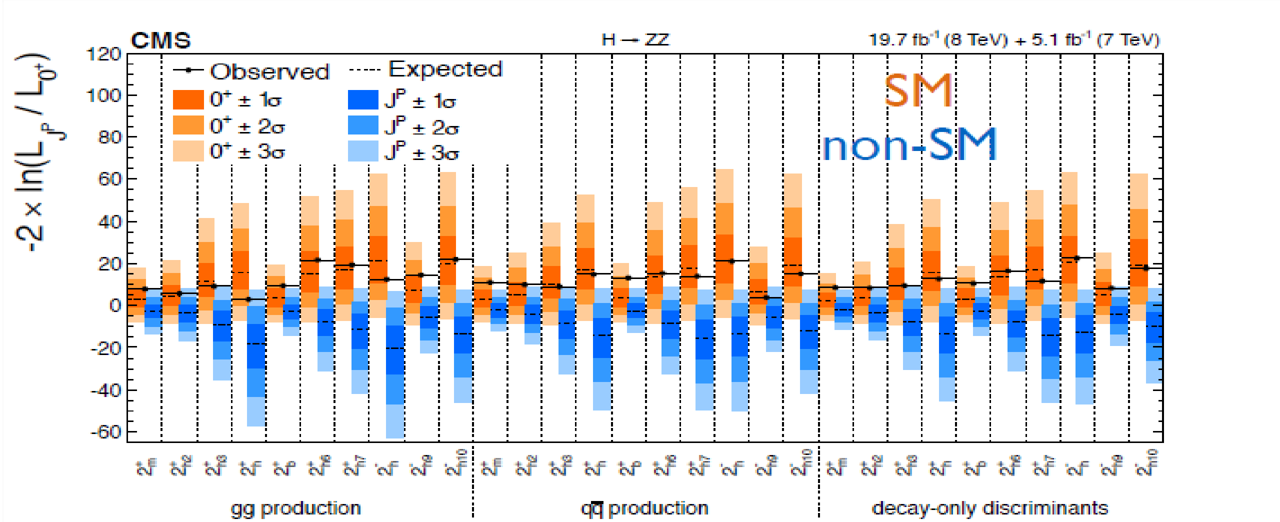


- If spin-2 resonance is produced 100% by gluon fusion, observed *rejection* p-values are:
  - ✓ spin-0 → 58.8% (1.2% expected) → good agreement with spin-0 hypothesis
  - ✓ spin-2 → 0.3% (0.5% expected) → spin-2 excluded at 99.3% CL

Spin study with H->4l

- SM predicts $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$
- Angular distributions sensitive to JP
- Wide range of alternative quantum numbers excluded at >99% CL
- All observations consistent with expectations for the SM Higgs boson





PRD 92 (2015) 012004

Tests of alternative J^P hypotheses in ZZ

Higgs boson decay width

$m_h = 125\ \text{GeV} \rightarrow \Gamma_h = 4.07\ \text{MeV}$

$\tau_h = 1.62\ 10^{-22}\ [s]$

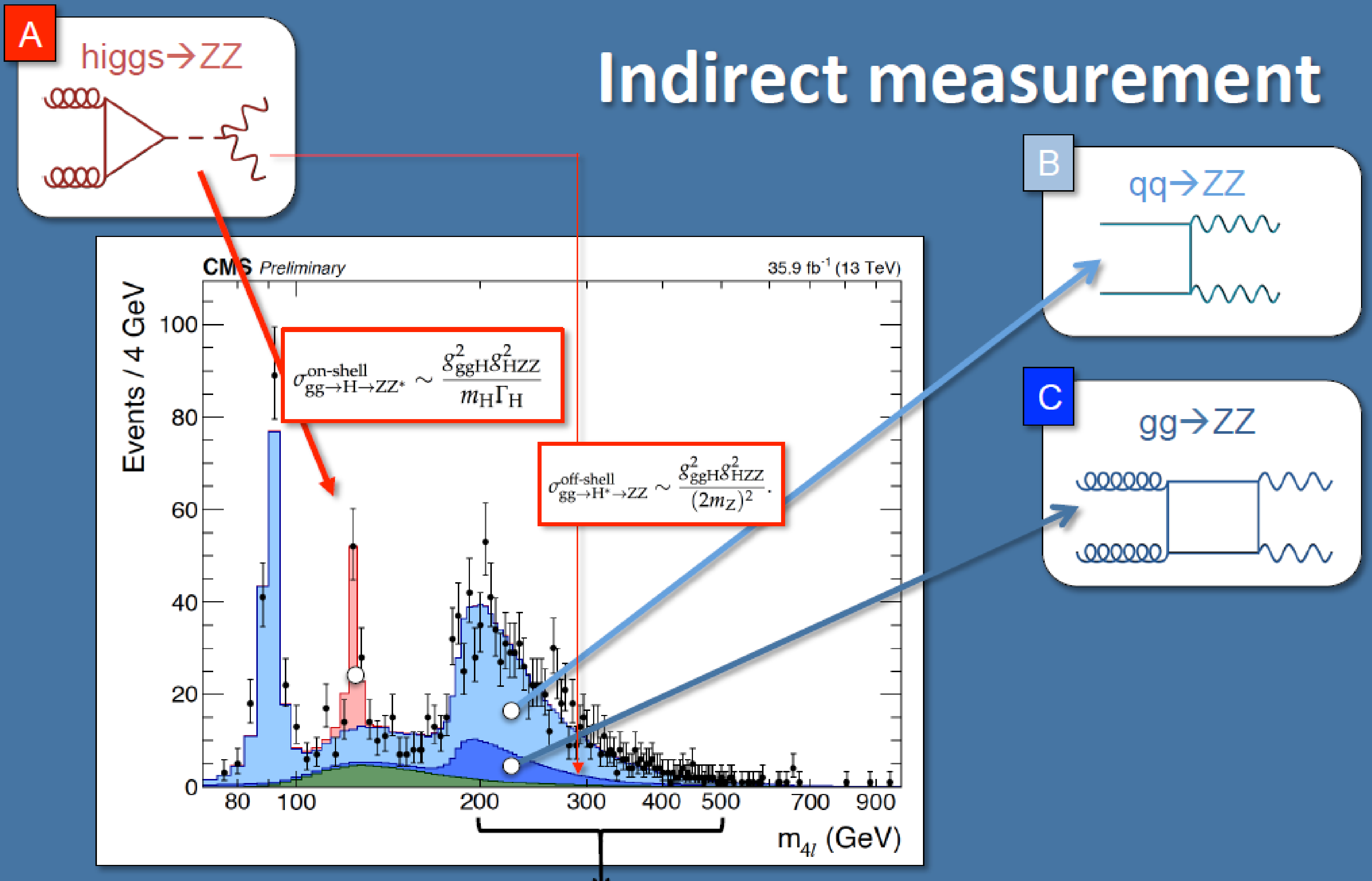
A deviation would imply a decay to non-SM particles

Differential Higgs production cross-section

$$\frac{d\sigma_{gg\to H\to ZZ}}{dm^2_{ZZ}} \sim \frac{g^2_{ggH}\, g^2_{HZZ}}{(m^2_{ZZ} - m^2_H)^2 + m^2_H \Gamma^2_H},$$

Γ_h cannot be accessed directly (experimental resolution ~ 1-2 GeV)

Indirect measurement



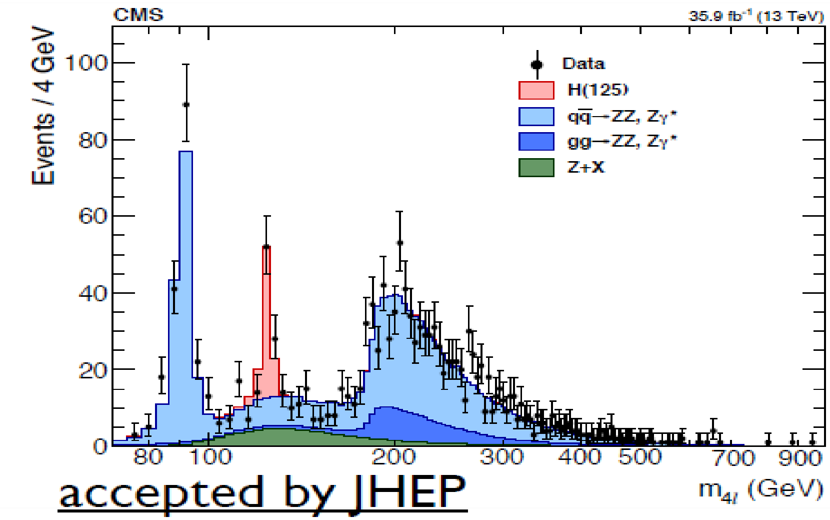
Interference between A and C : $(A+C)^2 = A^2 + C^2 + 2AC$

tiny ← → *accessible*

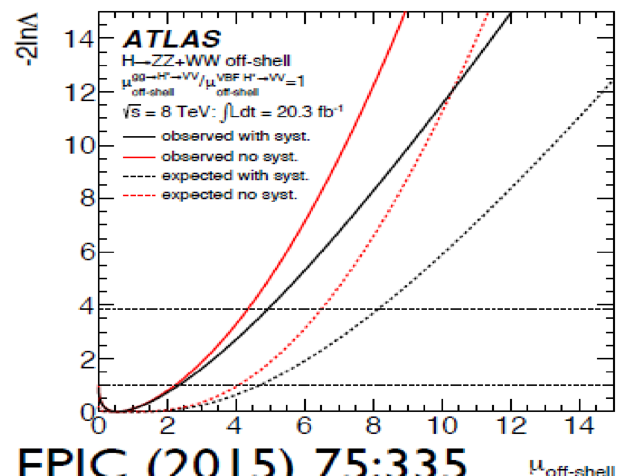
Higgs boson decay width

Total width

- Lower bound on total width from decay measurements
- Direct experimental measurements probe 3 orders of magnitude larger than SM width (Γ=4 MeV)
- Indirect constraint* on the width via measurement of ratio of off-peak to on-peak cross-section
    - CMS: Γ < 13 MeV
    - ATLAS: Γ < 22 MeV

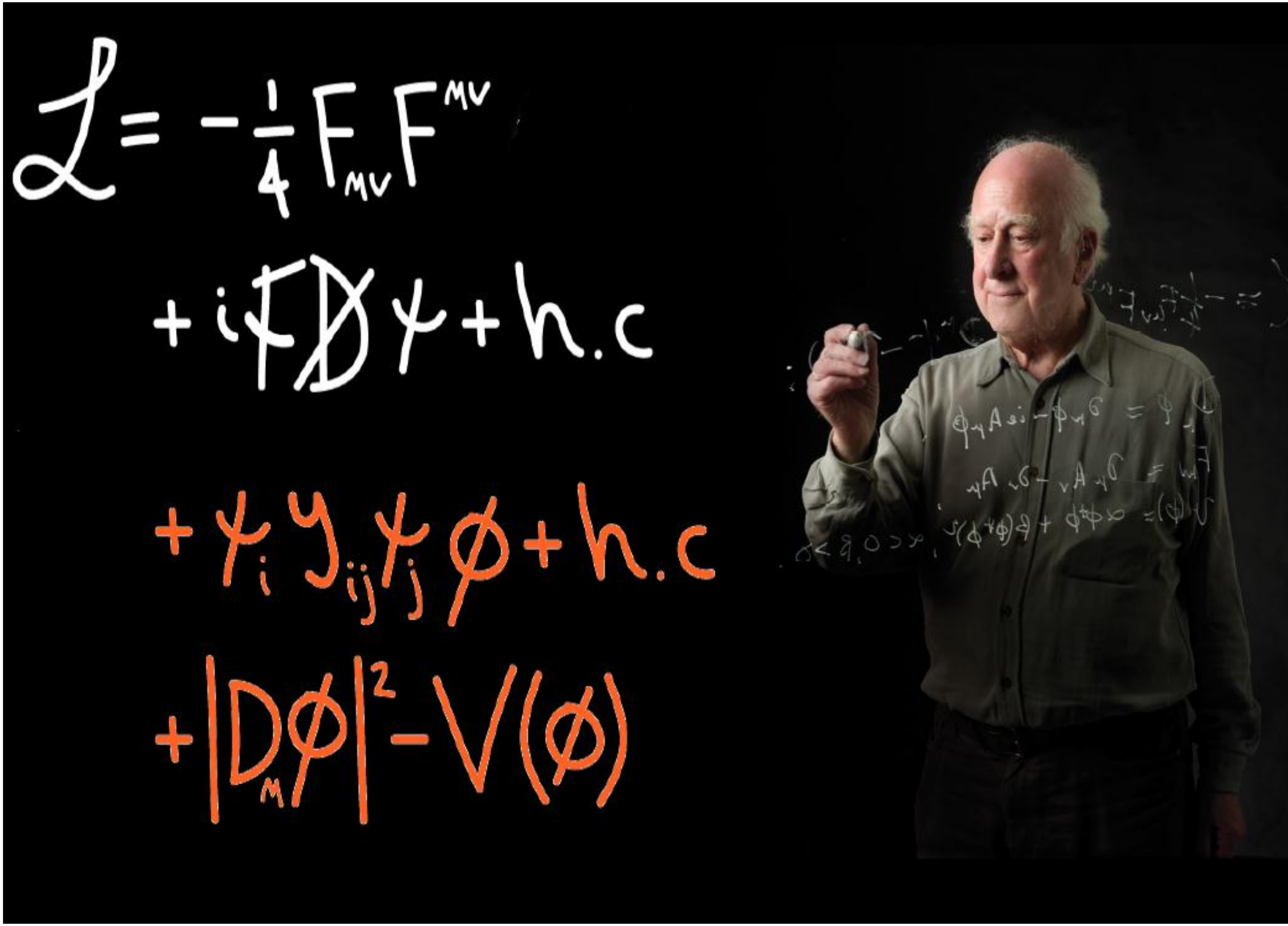


accepted by JHEP



EPJC (2015) 75:335

*N. Kauer and G. Passarino, JHEP (2012) 2012: 116
*F. Caola and K. Melnikov,PRD88 (2013) 054024


$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$
$+ i \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c$
$+ \psi_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + h.c$
$+ |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$

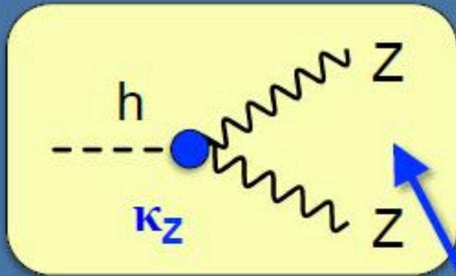
Couplings: kappa-framework

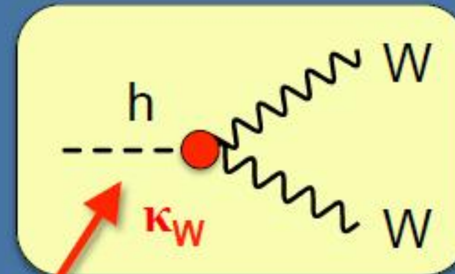
Scale factor for each (fundamental) coupling:

$$\sigma(i \to h \to f) = \kappa_i^2 \sigma_i^{SM} \frac{\kappa_f^2 \Gamma_f^{SM}}{\kappa_h^2 \Gamma_h^{SM}}$$

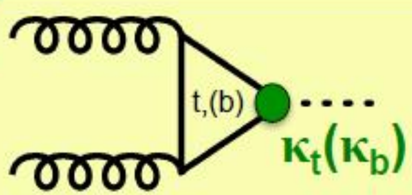
$$\mathcal{L} = \kappa_3 \frac{m_H^2}{2v} H^3 + \kappa_Z \frac{m_Z^2}{v} Z_\mu Z^\mu H + \kappa_W \frac{2m_W^2}{v} W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} H$$
$$+ \kappa_g \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi v} G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} H + \kappa_\gamma \frac{\alpha}{2\pi v} A_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu\nu} H + \kappa_{Z\gamma} \frac{\alpha}{\pi v} A_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} H$$
$$- \left(\kappa_t \sum_{f=u,c,t} \frac{m_f}{v} f\overline{f} + \kappa_b \sum_{f=d,s,b} \frac{m_f}{v} f\overline{f} + \kappa_\tau \sum_{f=e,\mu,\tau} \frac{m_f}{v} f\overline{f} \right) H$$

Scale Higgs boson couplings (wrt SM): production & decay

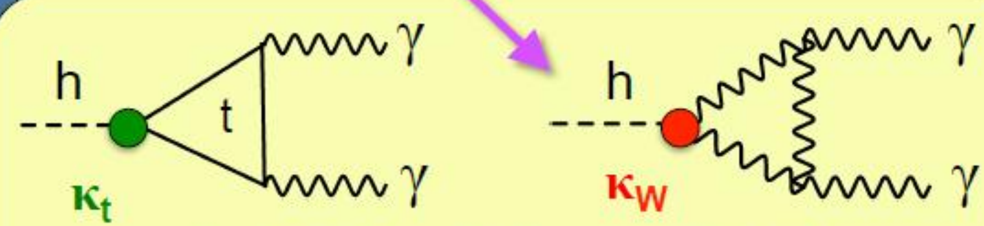




$$\mathcal{L} = \kappa_3 \frac{m_H^2}{2v} H^3 + \kappa_Z \frac{m_Z^2}{v} Z_\mu Z^\mu H + \kappa_W \frac{2m_W^2}{v} W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} H$$
$$+ \kappa_g \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi v} G^a_{\mu\nu} G^{a\mu\nu} H + \kappa_\gamma \frac{\alpha}{2\pi v} A_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu\nu} H + \kappa_{Z\gamma} \frac{\alpha}{\pi v} A_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} H$$
$$+ \left(\kappa_t \sum_{f=u,c,t} \frac{m_f}{v} f\bar{f} + \kappa_b \sum_{f=d,s,b} \frac{m_f}{v} f\bar{f} + \kappa_\tau \sum_{f=e,\mu,\tau} \frac{m_f}{v} f\bar{f} \right) H$$



$$\kappa_g^2 \propto 1.06\kappa_t^2 - 0.07\kappa_t\kappa_b + 0.01\kappa_b^2$$



$$\kappa_\gamma^2 \propto 1.59\kappa_W^2 - 0.66\kappa_W\kappa_t + 0.07\kappa_t^2$$

Higgs boson couplings

- **Simplified framework** (LO –like):
  - Signals originate from single resonance with mass ~125 GeV
  - The width of the assumed Higgs boson is neglected, i.e. zero-width approximation is used

$$(\sigma \cdot \mathrm{BR})\,(ii \to \mathrm{H} \to f\!f\,) = \frac{\sigma_{ii} \cdot \Gamma_{f\!f}}{\Gamma_{\mathrm{H}}}$$

  - **Only modifications of coupling strenghts are considered**, the tensor structure is assumed as in the SM i.e. assume that it is „Higgs-like" resonance.
- **Couplings represent pseudo-observables**, i.e. are not measured directly, certain ‚unfolding" procedure required to extract information

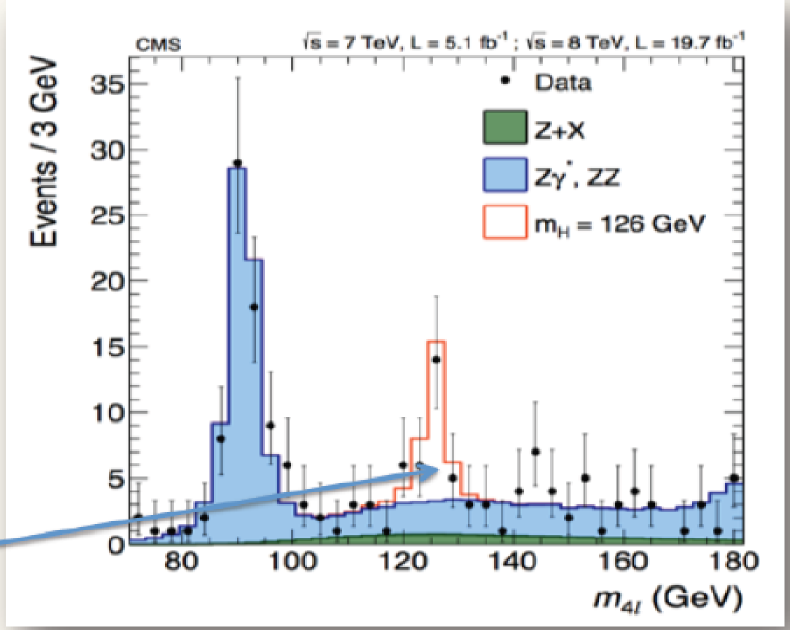
What do we measure?

We measure event yields

We want to derive couplings and signal strengths

The first thing we want to measure is the the "signal strength" per channel

The analysis is using discriminators (usually reconstructed mass related) to increase S/B



$$n_s^i = \mu^i \times \sum_p (\sigma^p \times Br^i)_{SM} \times A_p^i \times \varepsilon_p^i \times Lumi$$

$$p \in (ggF, VBF, VH, ttH) \quad i \in (\gamma\gamma, ZZ, WW, bb, \tau\tau)$$

μ^{ZZ}(@125.5 GeV) = **1.44** $^{+0.40}_{-0.35}$ **6.6σ (4.4 exp) ATLAS**

μ^{ZZ}(@125.6 GeV) = **0.93** $^{+0.26+0.13}_{-0.23-0.09}$ **6.8σ (6.7 exp) CMS**

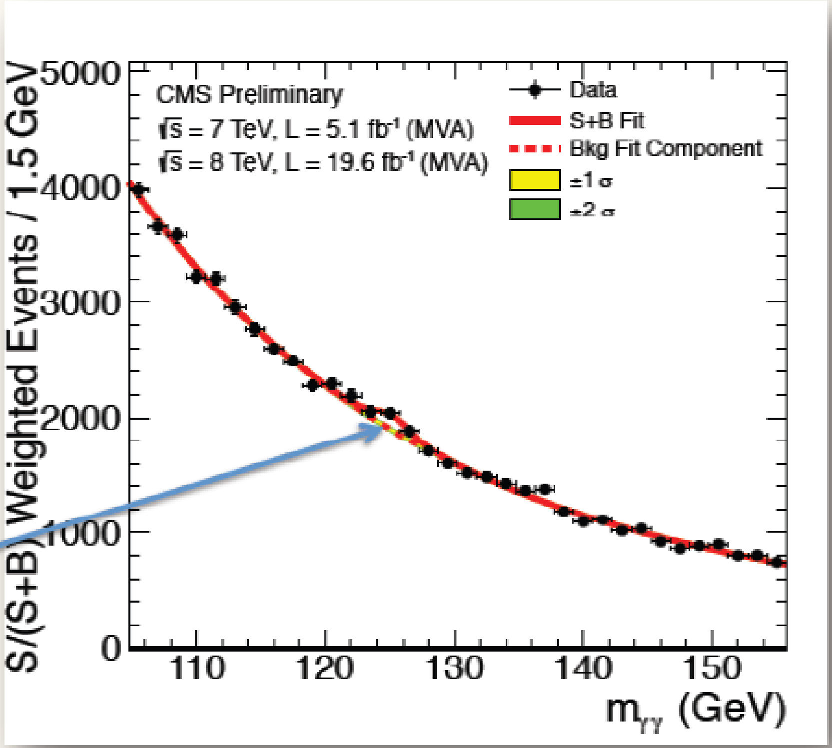
What do we measure?

We measure event yields

We want to derive couplings and signal strengths

The first thing we want to measure is the the "signal strength" per channel

The analysis is using discriminators (usually reconstructed mass related) to increase S/B



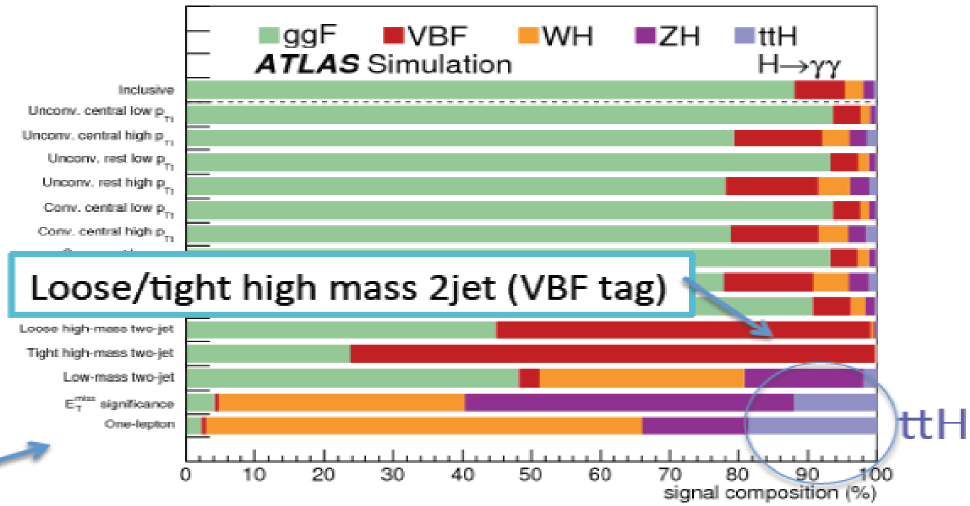
$$n_s^i = \mu^i \times \sum_p (\sigma^p \times Br^i)_{SM} \times A_p^i \times \varepsilon_p^i \times Lumi$$

$$p \in (ggF, VBF, VH, ttH) \quad i \in (\gamma\gamma, ZZ, WW, bb, \tau\tau)$$

What do we measure?

We increase sensitivity by classifying the events via categories and measure the signal strength per category and then combining them taking all the sytematic and statistical errors into account

Phys. Lett. B 726 (2013), pp. 88-119



The categories are also sensitive to different production modes, allowing the measurement of the couplings

$$n_s^{c,i} = \mu^i \times \sum_p (\sigma^p \times Br^i)_{SM} \times A_p^{c,i} \times \varepsilon_p^{c,i} \times Lumi$$

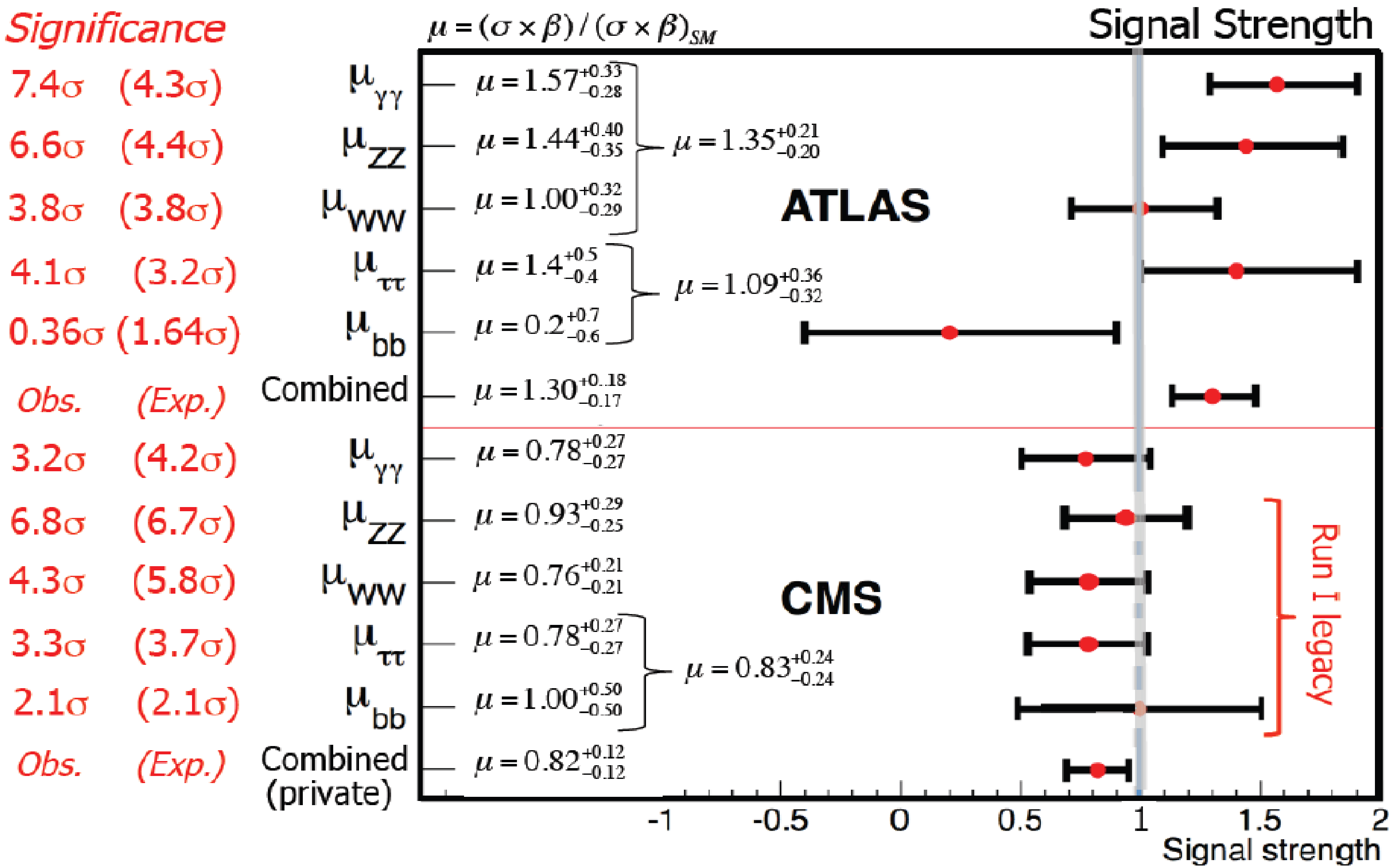
$$p \in (ggF, VBF, VH, ttH) \quad i \in (\gamma\gamma, ZZ, WW, bb, \tau\tau)$$

$\mu^{\gamma\gamma}$(@125.5 GeV) = **1.57** $^{+0.33}_{-0.28}$ **7.4σ (4.3 exp) ATLAS**

$\mu^{\gamma\gamma}$(@125.7 GeV) = **0.77** $^{+0.29}_{-0.26}$ **3.2σ (3.9 exp) CMS**

27

Higgs boson decay channels



Probe the production mode

We fitted

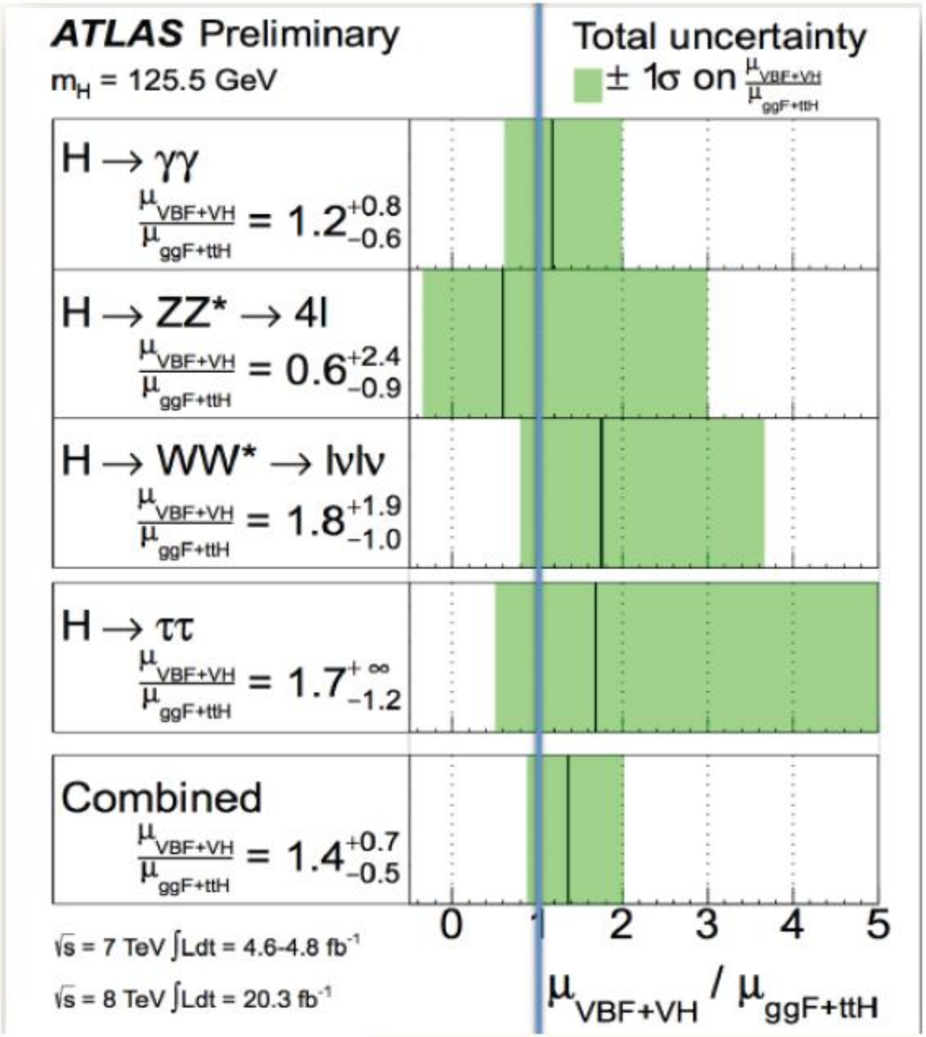
$$\mu^{i}_{VBF+VH} \equiv \left[\mu_{VBF+VH} \times \mu^{i}_{BR}\right]$$

$$\mu^{i}_{ggF+ttH} \equiv \left[\mu_{ggF+ttH} \times \mu^{i}_{BR}\right]$$

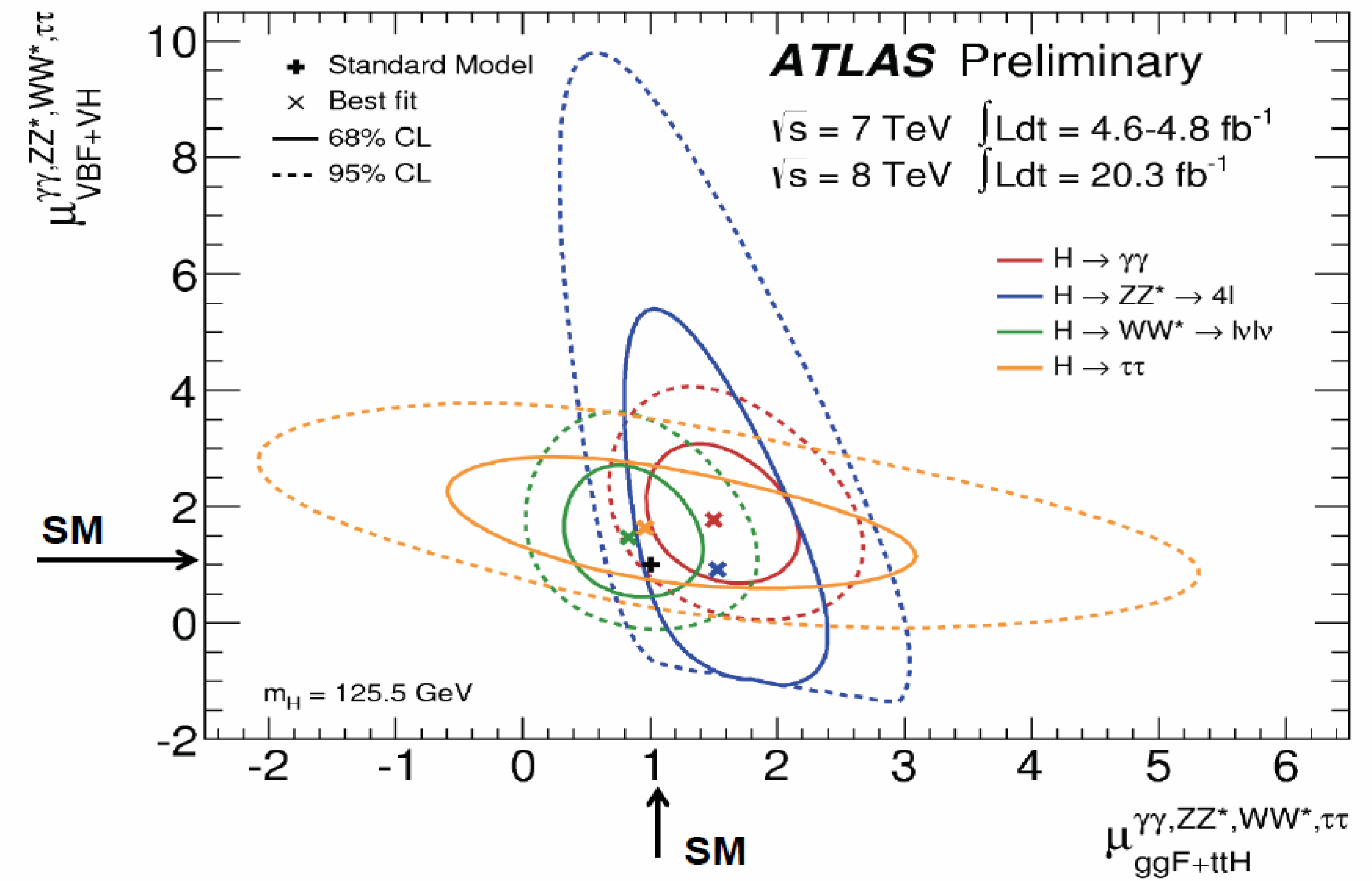
Taking one decay mode at a time we can go one step further and fit the ratio per channel

$$\frac{\mu^{i}_{VBF+VH}}{\mu^{i}_{ggF+ttH}} = \frac{\mu_{VBF+VH}}{\mu_{ggF+ttH}}$$

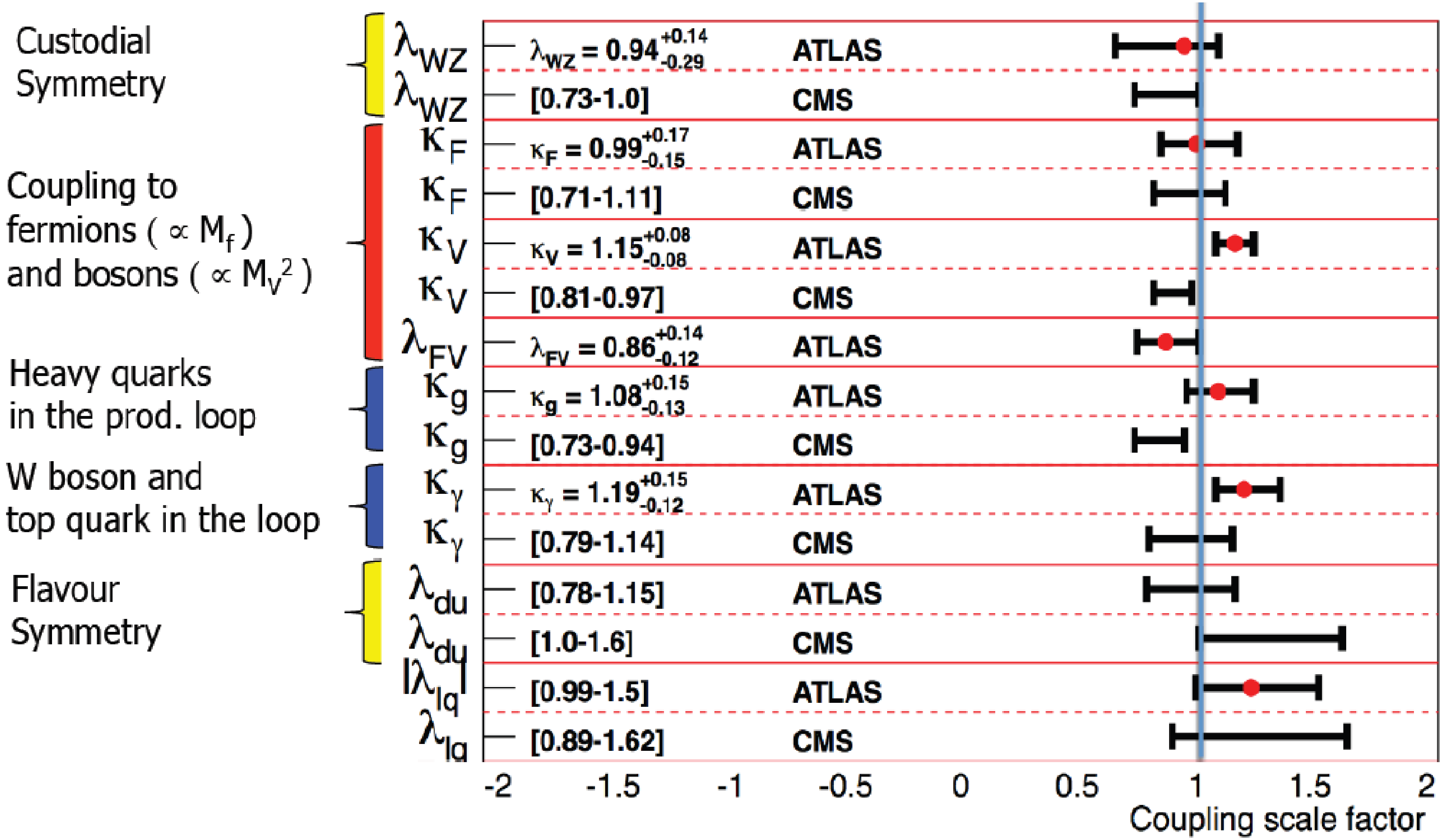
This ratio is INDEPENDENT of the decay channel so we can combine



Probe the production mode

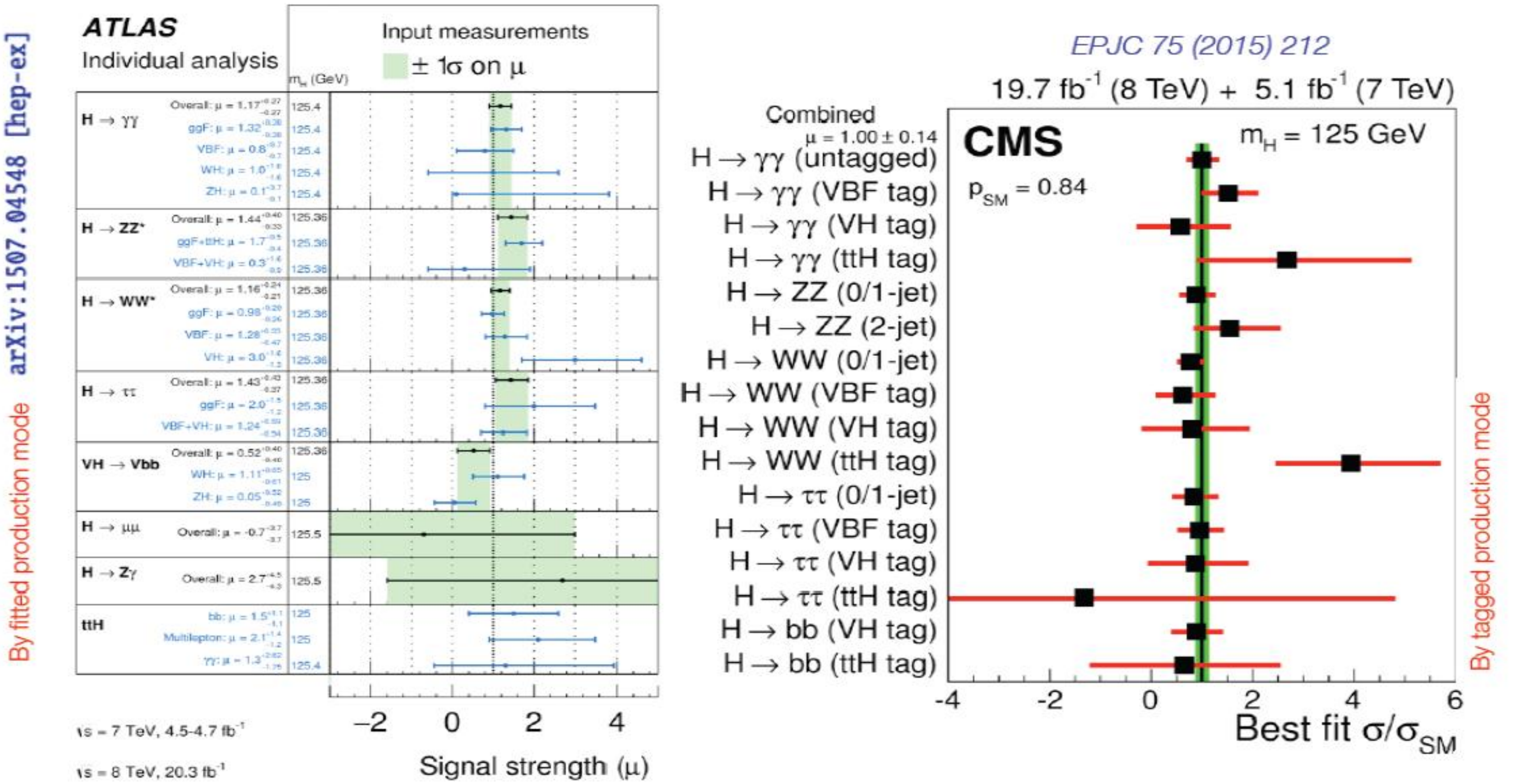


Overall comparison of all couplings results



Combination of two experiments

(ATLAS-CONF-2015-044, CMS-PAS-HIG-15-002)



The global signal strength

- Assuming SM ratios of production cross-sections and decay rates

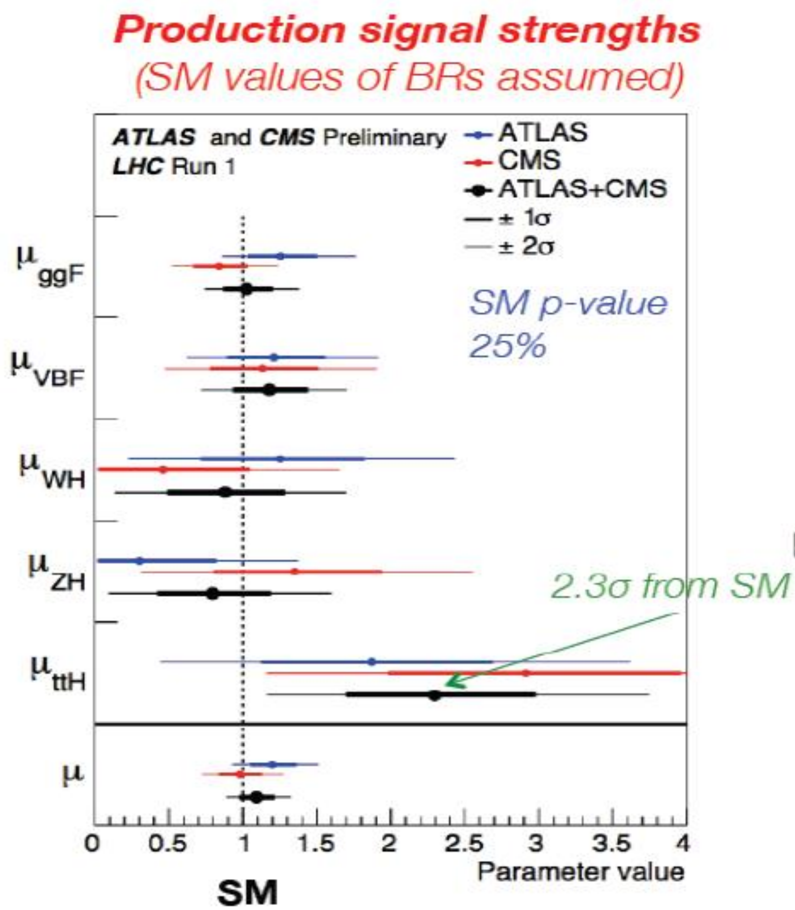
$$\mu = 1.09^{+0.11}_{-0.10}$$

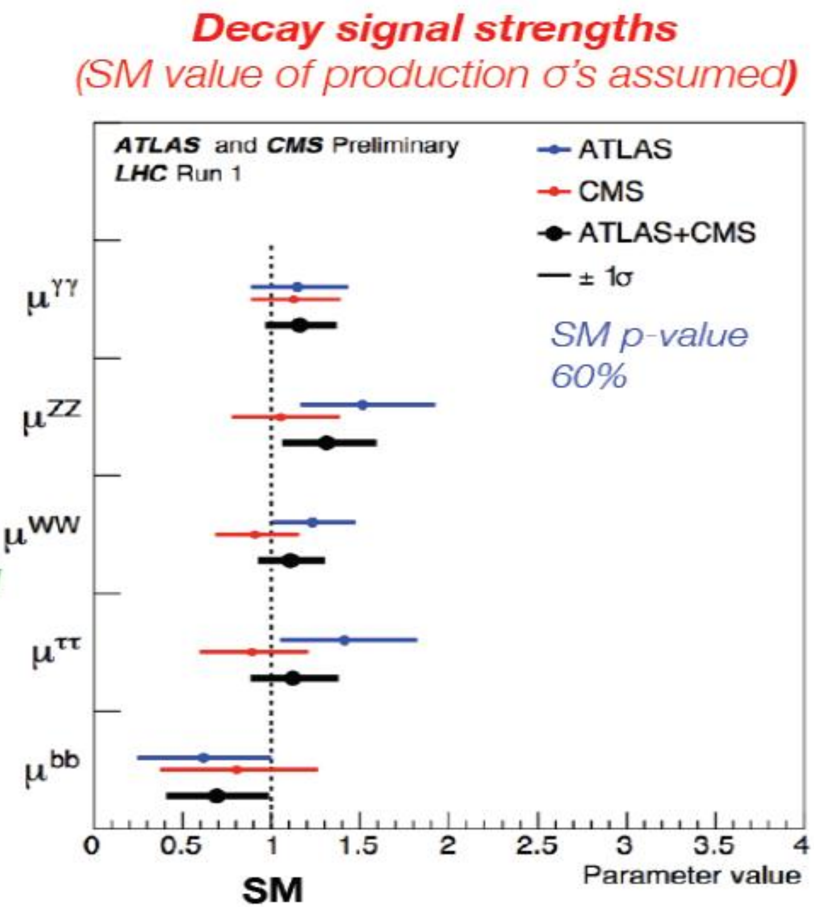
Most precise result at the expense of the largest assumptions

$$= 1.09^{+0.07}_{-0.07}\,(\text{stat})\;^{+0.04}_{-0.04}\,(\text{expt})\;^{+0.03}_{-0.03}\,(\text{thbgd})^{+0.07}_{-0.06}\,(\text{thsig})$$

Stat and Th.Sig of comparable size
(Th.Sig dominated by ggF cross-section uncertainty)

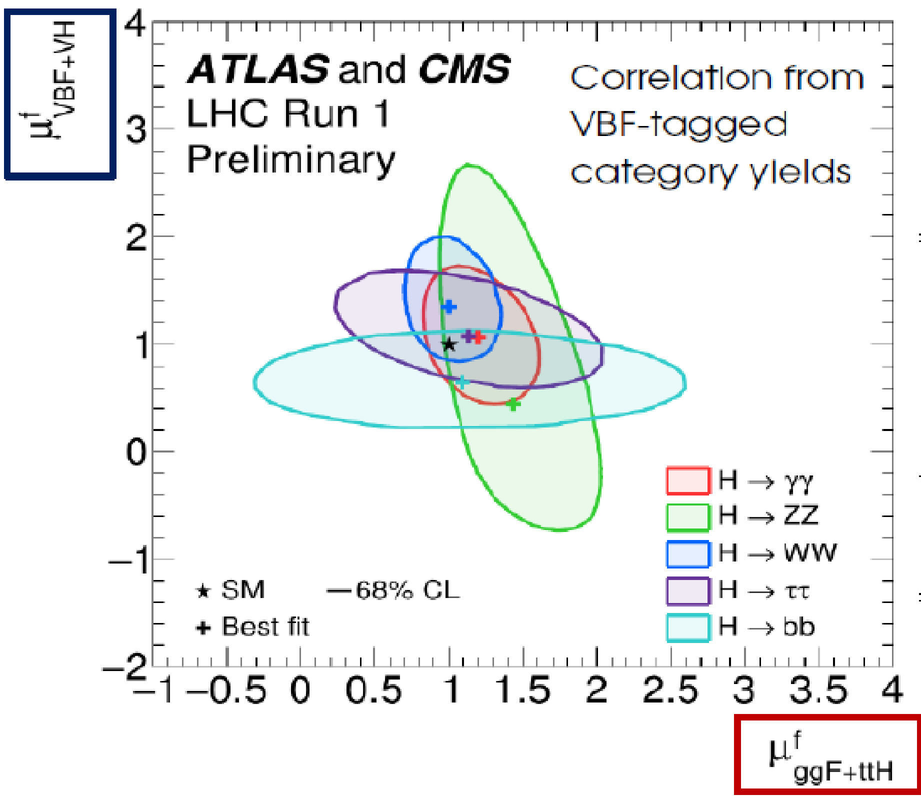
Signal strength by production and decay mode





Signal strength in V, F mediated

- Measure **ggF+ttH production „fermion mediated"** and **VBF+VH production „boson mediated"** for each decay mode



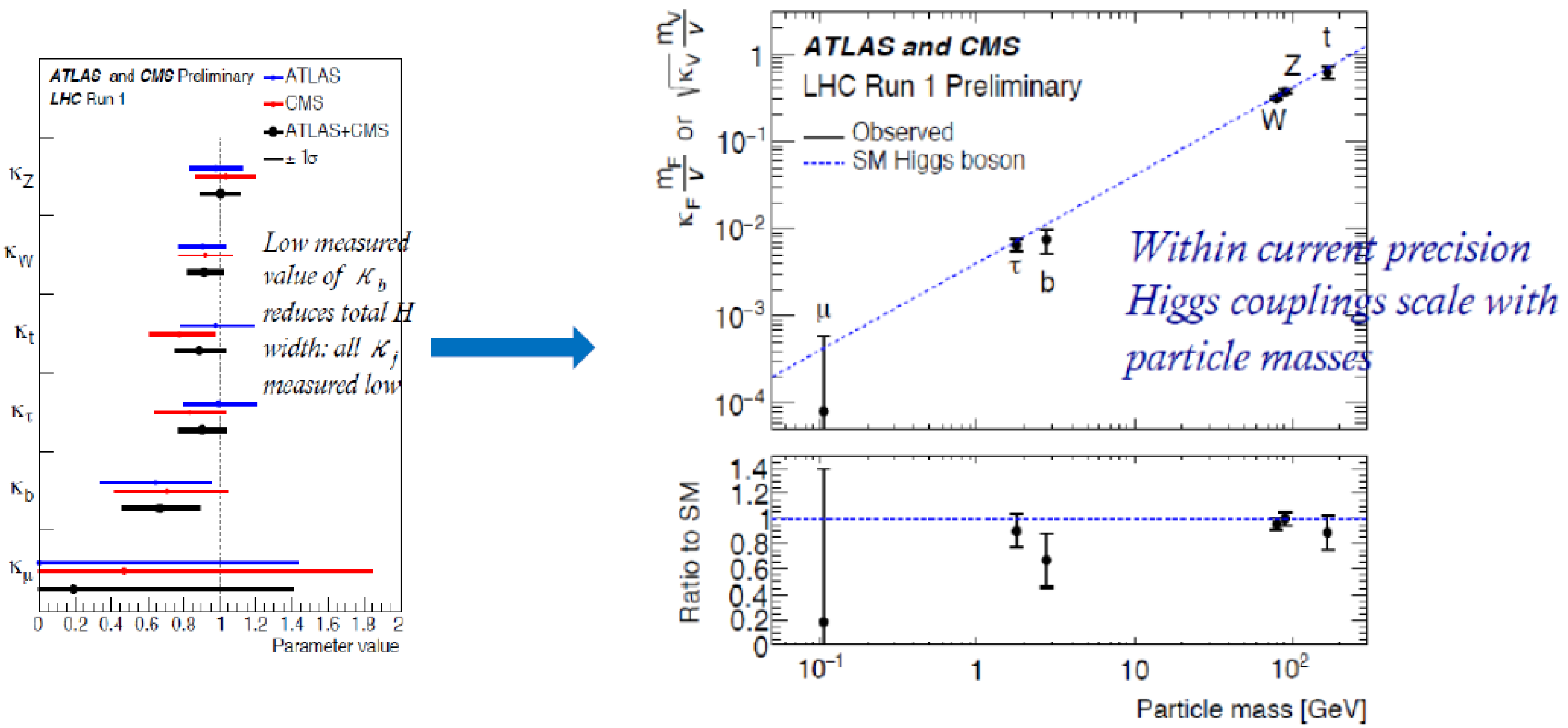
$$\mu_V / \mu_F = 1.06^{+0.35}_{-0.27}$$

Production process	Measured significance (σ)
VBF	5.4
WH	2.4
ZH	2.3
VH	3.5
ttH	4.4
Decay channel	
$H \to \tau\tau$	5.5
$H \to b\bar{b}$	2.6

New!

Constrains on three-level Higgs couplings

- Assume only SM physics in loops, no invisible or unseen BSM Higgs decays
- Fit for scaling parameters for Higgs couplings to W, Z, b, t, τ, μ



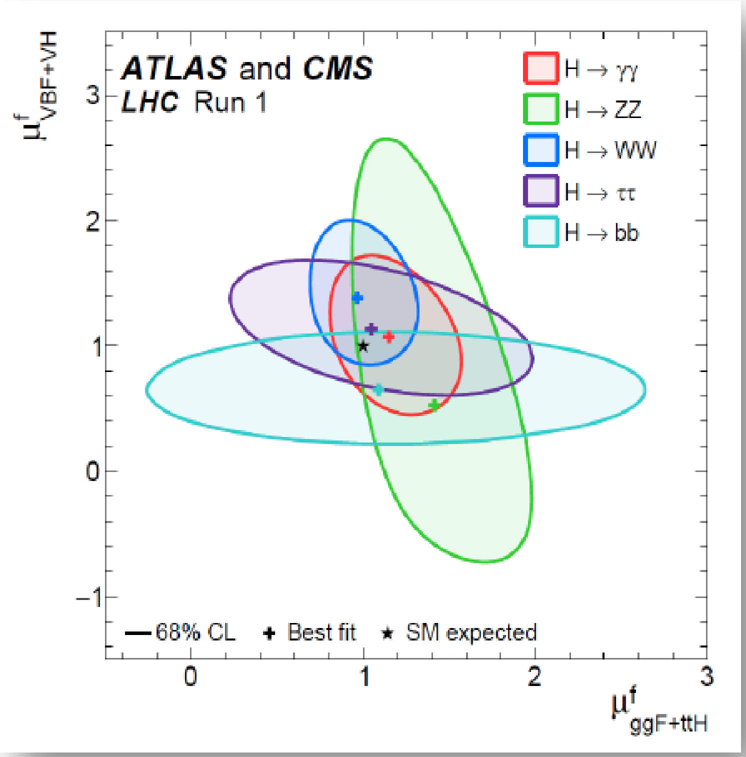
Concluding Higgs couplings measurements

ATLAS and CMS Higgs boson coupling results have been combined, **sensitivity on signal strength improved by almost $\sqrt{2}$**

- **Higgs to $\tau\tau$ and VBF production established at more than 5σ level**
- The most precise results on Higgs production and decay and constraints on its couplings have been obtained at O(10%) precision.
- Different parametrisations have been studied, all consistent with the SM predictions within uncertainties
- **SM p-value of all combined fits in range of 10%-88%**

What do we know from Run I

- **Discovery of a new neutral scalar boson, first in diboson, then in di-fermion decays**
- **Observations:**
  - $H \to \gamma\gamma$, $H \to ZZ \to 4l$
  - $H \to WW \to 2l2\nu$
  - $H \to \tau\tau$
  - gg-fusion and VBF production
  - Evidence for VH and ttH processes

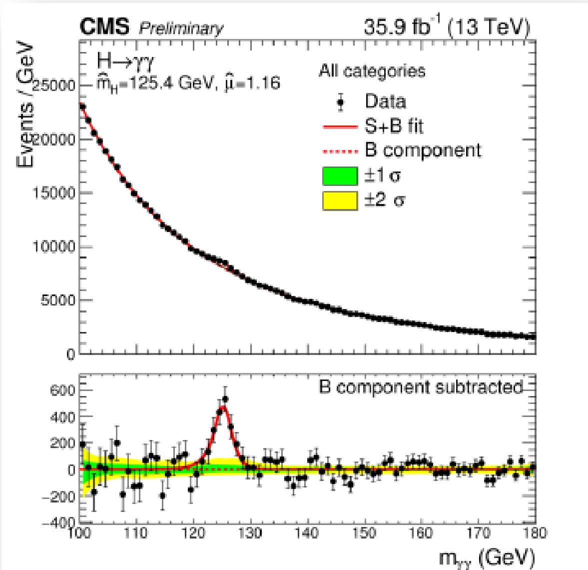


- **Individual and combined ATLAS and CMS measurements include**
  - Mass and width
  - Production rate (@10% accuracy)
  - Decays
  - Spin, parity $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$

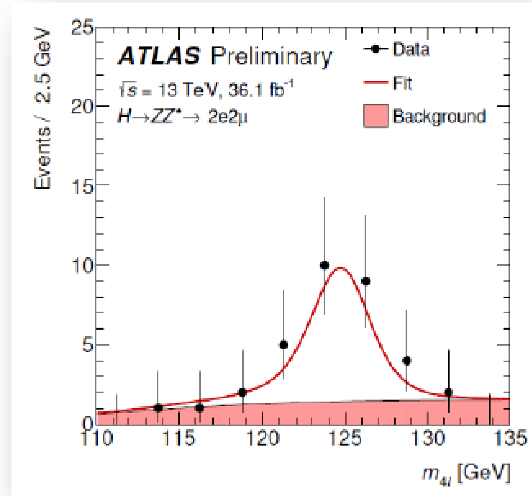
- **Initial compatibility with the Standard Model Higgs**

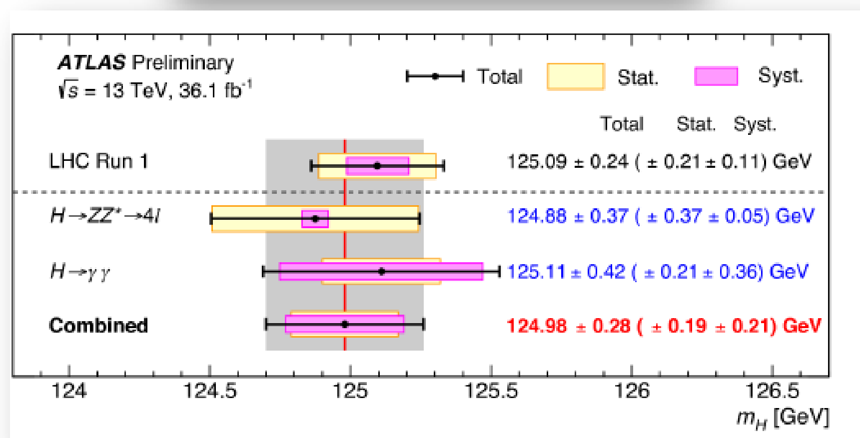
JHEP08 (2016) 045 | PRL114 (2015)191803 | EPJC75(2015) 212 | PLB726 (2013) 120

Run II : Higgs boson mass



CMS-PAS-HIG-16-040

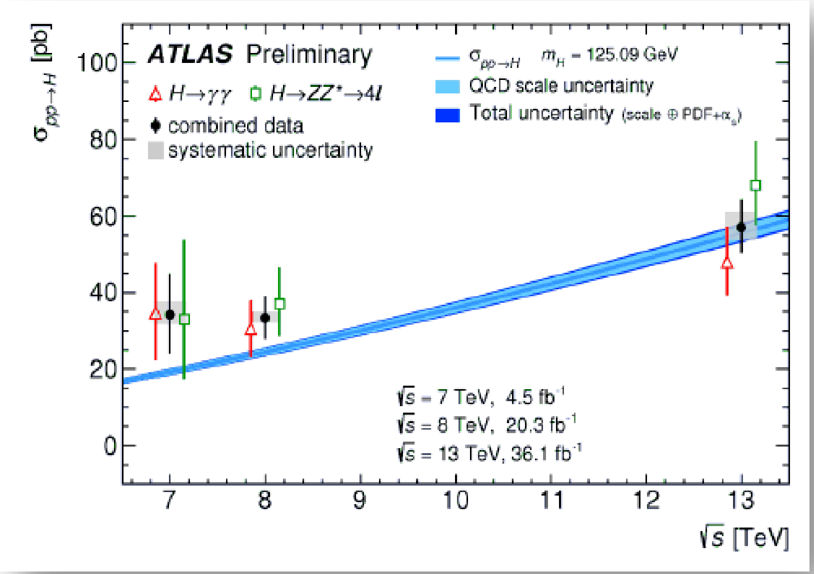




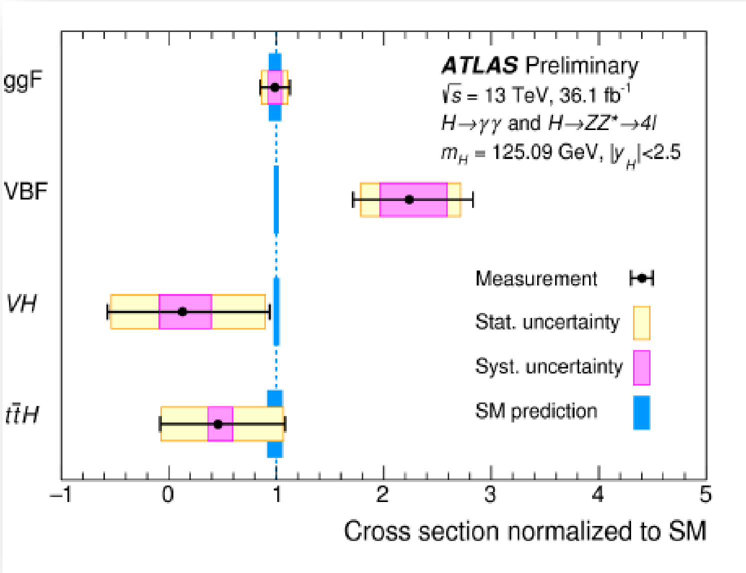
ATLAS-CONF-2017-046

- **LHC Run1: 125.09±0.24 GeV**
- **CMS Run2: 125.26±0.21 GeV**
- **ATLAS Run2: 124.98±0.28 GeV**

Run II : Higgs cross-section



ATLAS-CONF-2017-047

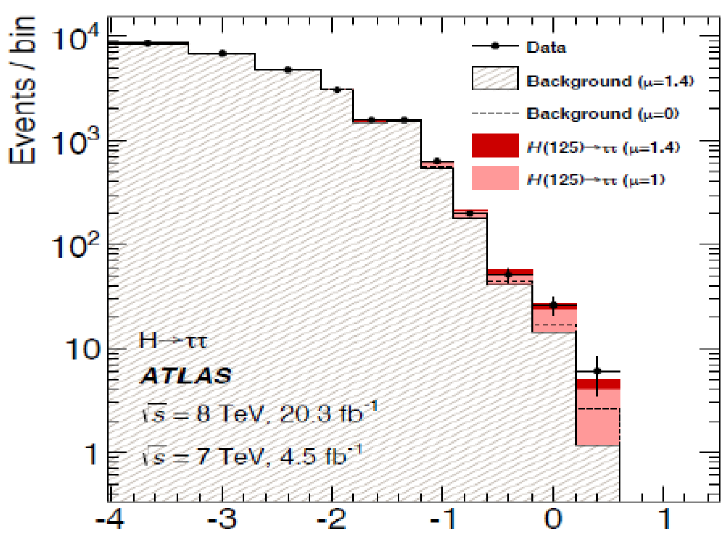


- **Combined total and by production mechanism cross section**
- **Total pp→H+X cross sections compared to SM predictions up to N3LO QCD**
- **Overall good agreement except for VBF**

Run II : Higgs boson couplings to fermions

Observation of coupling to τ-leptons

- 5.5σ observation of H→ττ from combination of ATLAS and CMS Run-I results
- 5.9σ observation from CMS from combination of 7, 8 and 13 TeV results
- Most sensitive decay channel for VBF production



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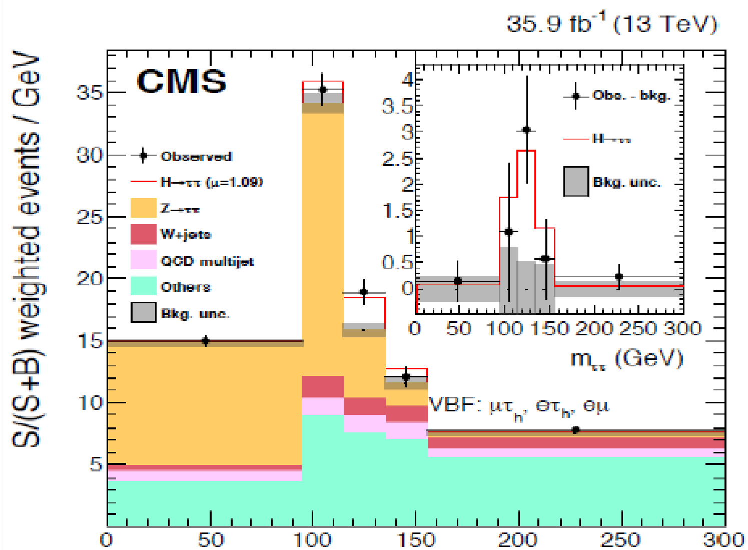
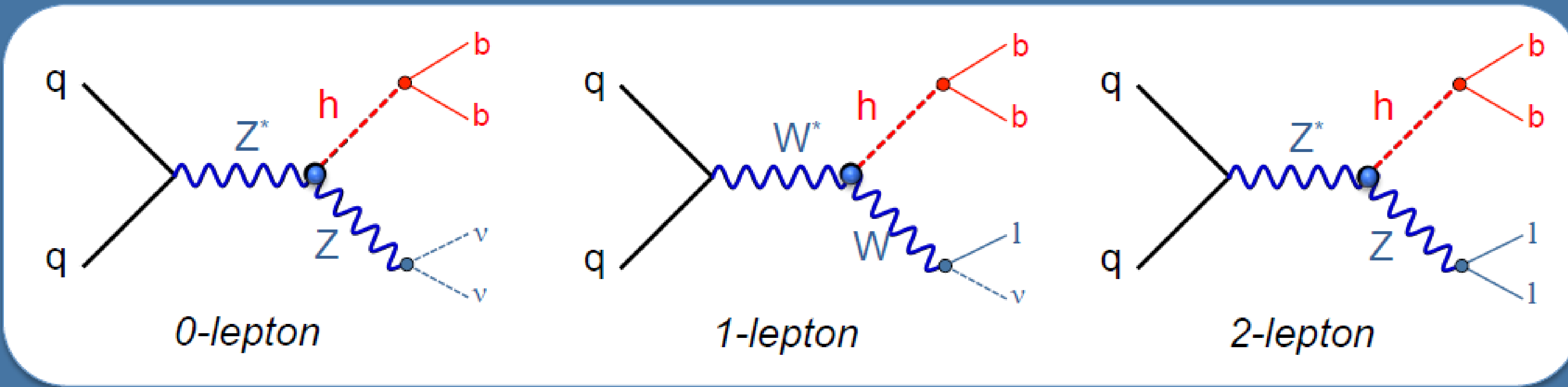


Submitted to PLB

Higgs decay to b-quarks

Br(h→bb) = 0.577

Enormous QCD bb background. Highest sensitivity in the VBF channel.

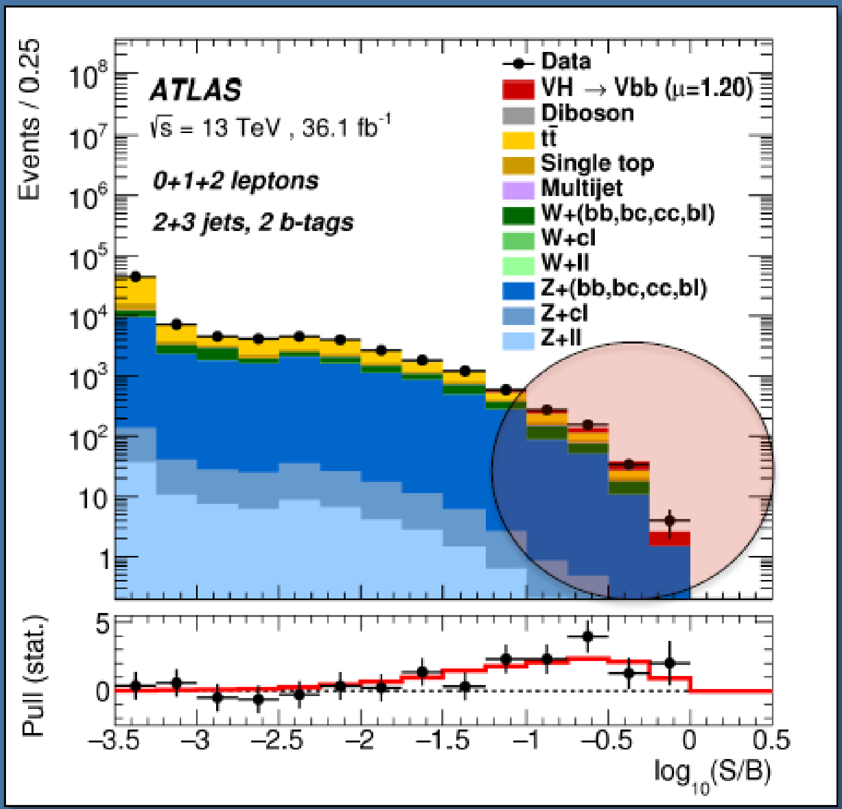


- Categories: jet multiplicity & transverse momentum vector boson (dedicated boosted decision tree for each category)

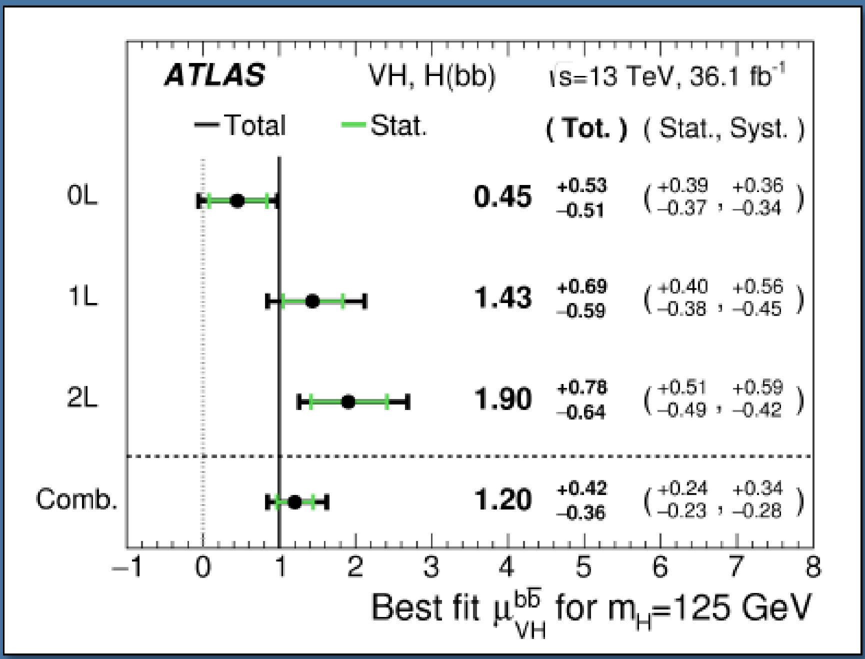
- Validation using VV channels ($\sigma_{VV(bb)} \sim 9x\sigma_{VH(bb)}$)

h→bb: analysis for √s=13 TeV

Combined BDT(S/B) ranking

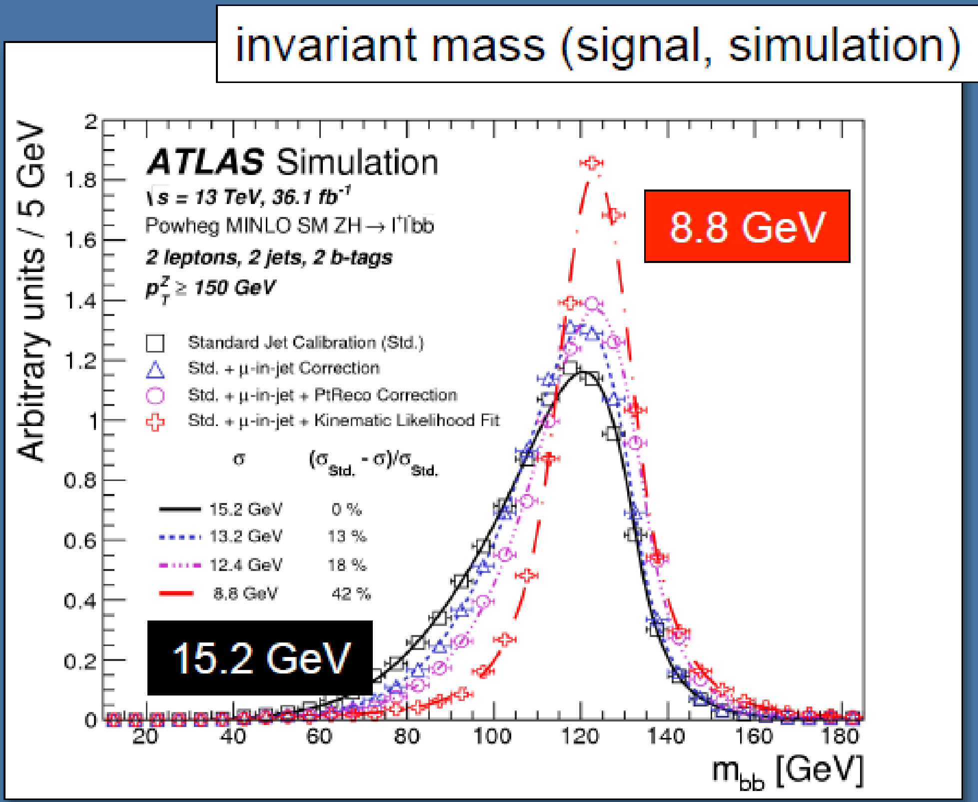


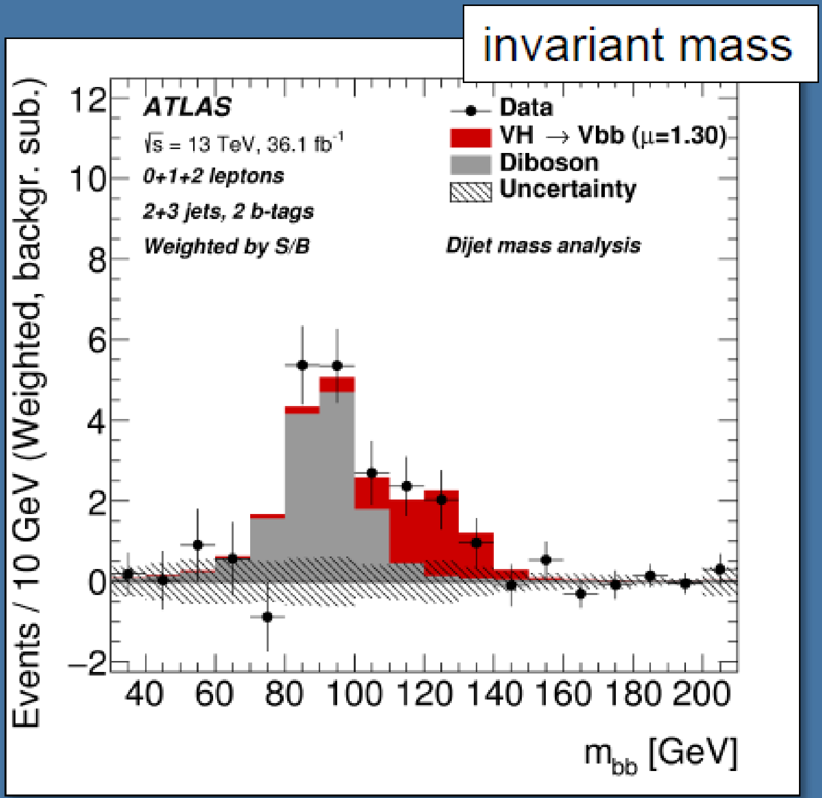
Production rates topology: 0l, 1l, 2l



$$\mu = 1.20^{+0.24}_{-0.23}(stat.)^{+0.34}_{-0.28}(syst.)$$

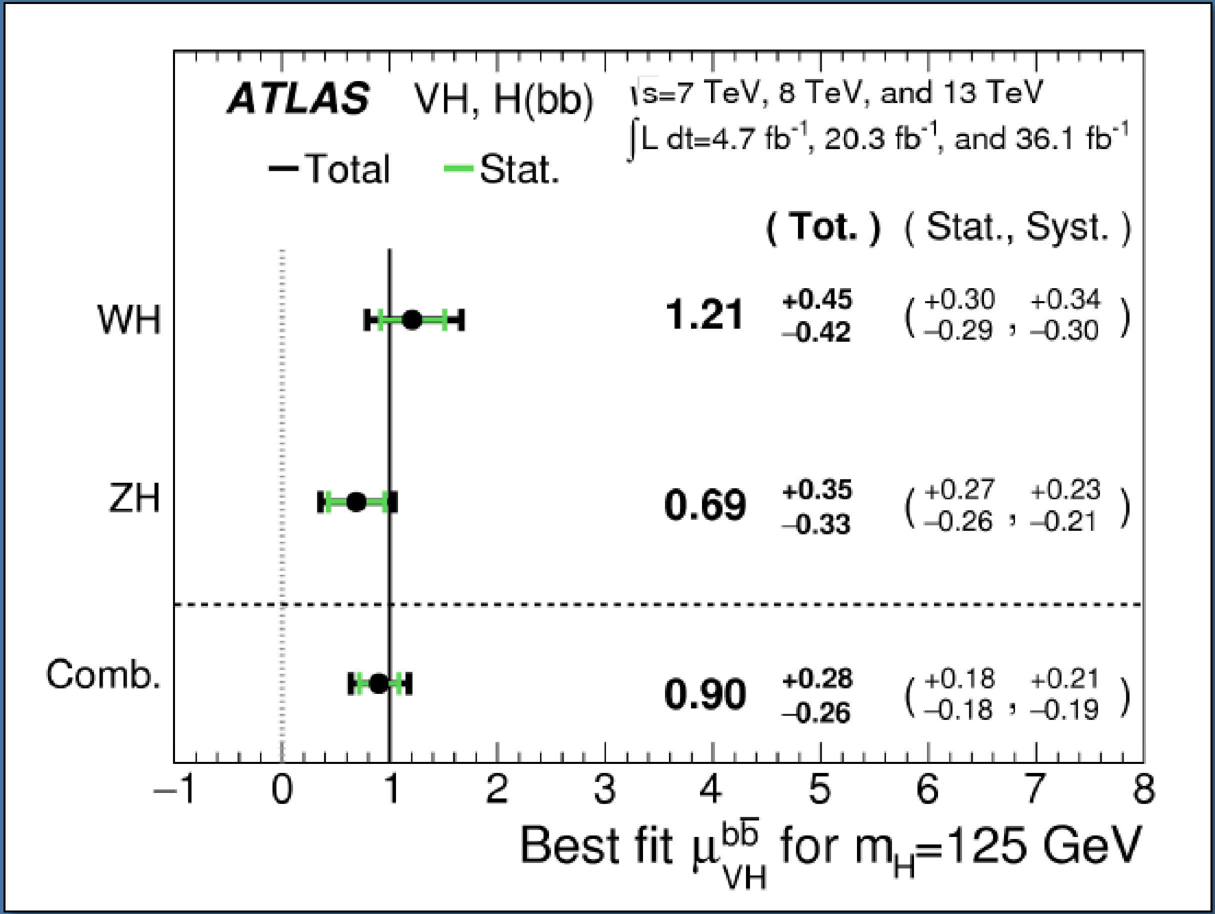
H→bb: invariant mass distribution





Resolution improvement in channel:
2 leptons, 2 jets, 2 b-tags, $P_T^V \geq 150$ GeV

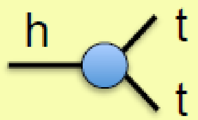
H→bb: RUN1 & RUN2 combination



3.6 sigma excess ←

$$\mu = 0.90 \pm 0.18(stat.)^{+0.21}_{-0.19}(syst.)$$

Top Yukawa coupling



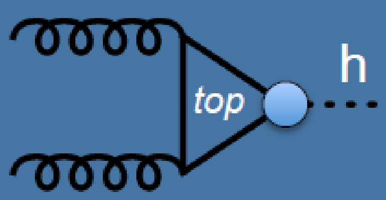
Top-Yukawa

$$\lambda_t = \frac{m_t\sqrt{2}}{V} = 0.996$$

INDIRECT

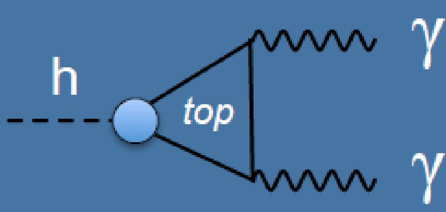
gluon

gluon

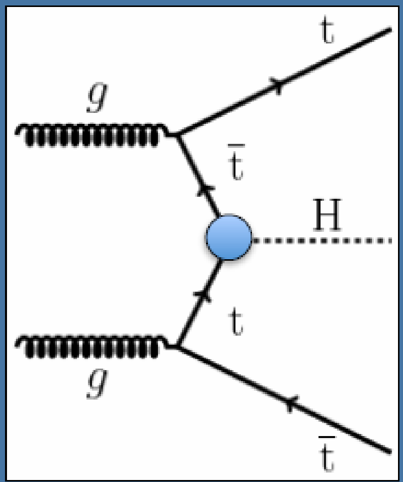


Production:
gluon fusion

Decay:
gluon fusion



DIRECT



b-jet + qq/lν

- bb
- 4l
- γγ

b-jet + qq/lν

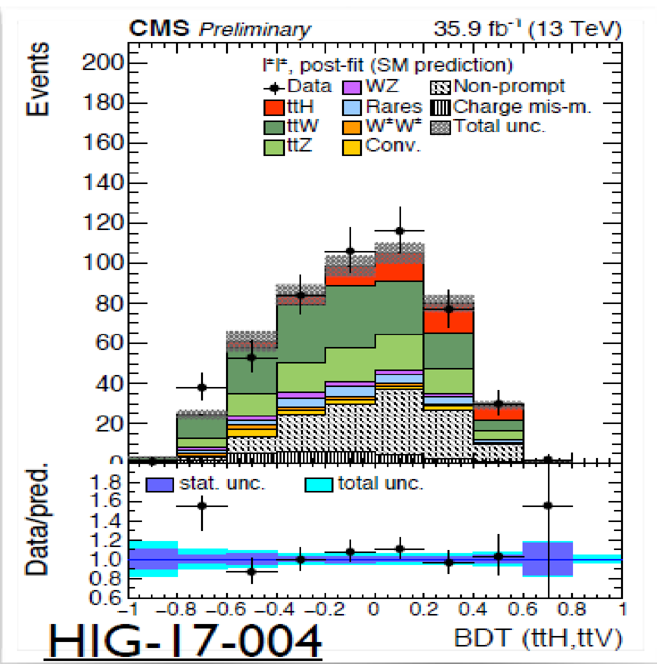
- 1% of gluon-fusion process
- (many) complex final states
  … very very difficult

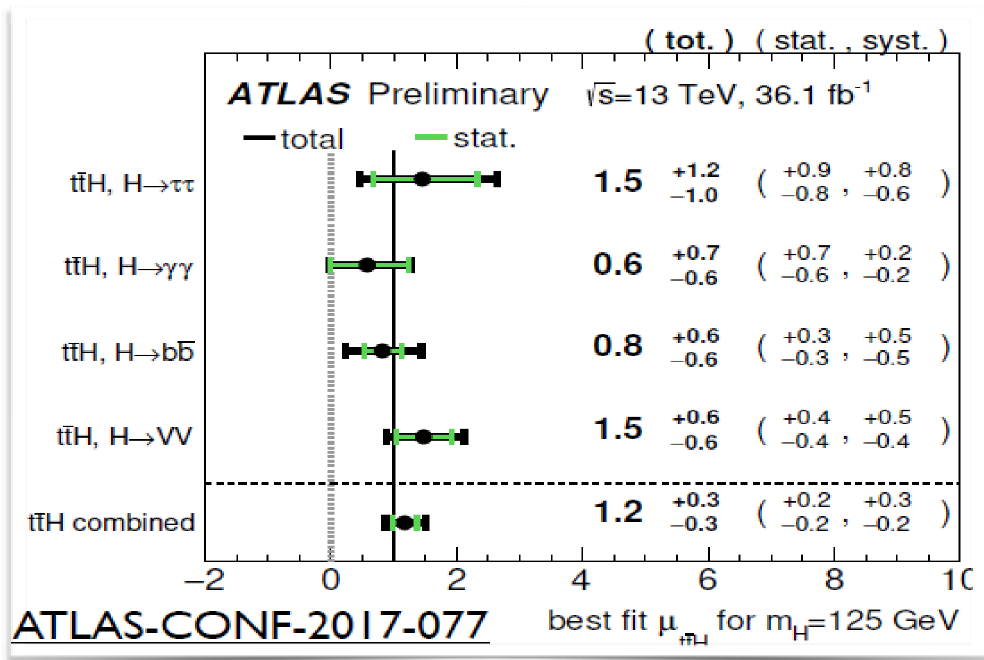
RUN1 ATLAS: $\mu = 1.9 \pm 0.8$

Higgs boson couplings to top quarks

Direct evidence for coupling to top quarks

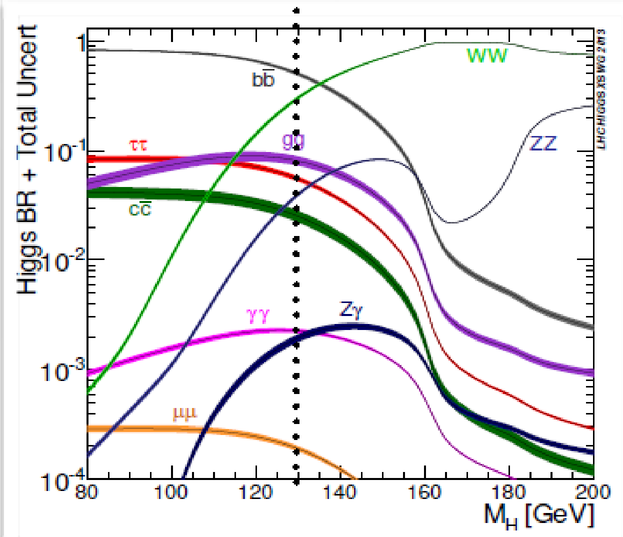
- ttH production provides a probe of the direct coupling of the Higgs boson to top quarks
- 3.3σ evidence for ttH production from CMS using leptonic final states
- 4.2σ evidence from ATLAS from combination of five major decay modes

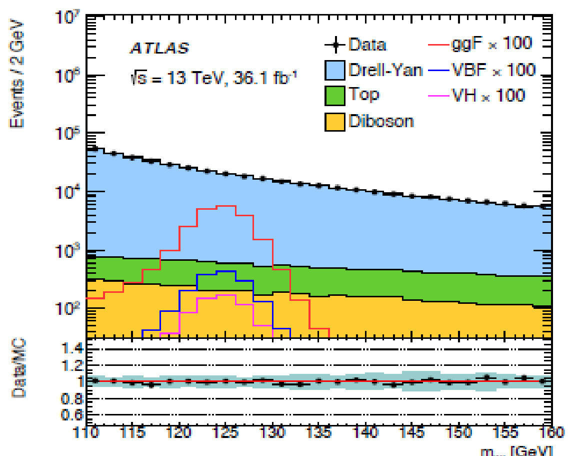




Probing rare Higgs decays

- Exploit growing LHC dataset to explore further decay channels
  - H→μμ: 2.8 x SM
  - H→Zγ: 6.6 x SM
  - H→cc:
    - 110 x SM (ZH(cc))
    - 200 x SM (J/ψγ)
  - H→φγ: 200 x SM
  - H→ργ: 50 x SM





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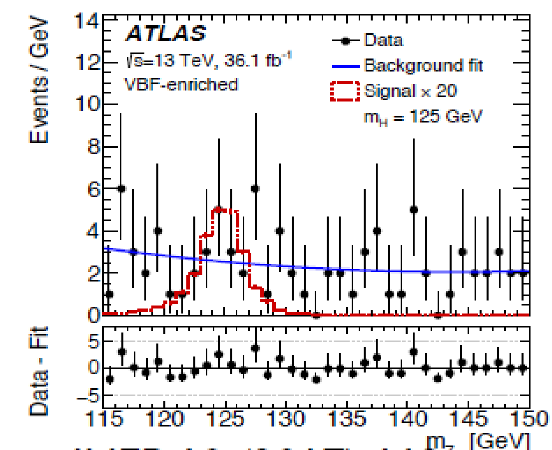

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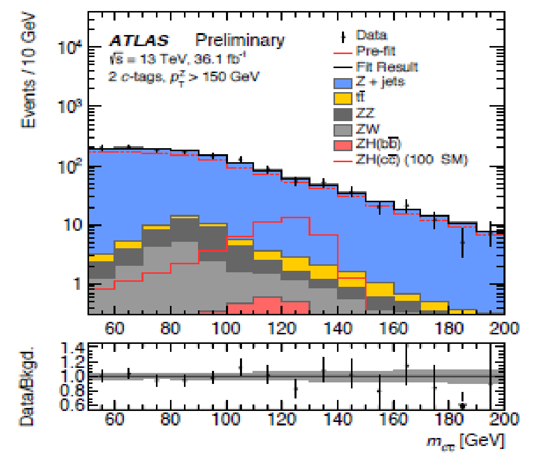
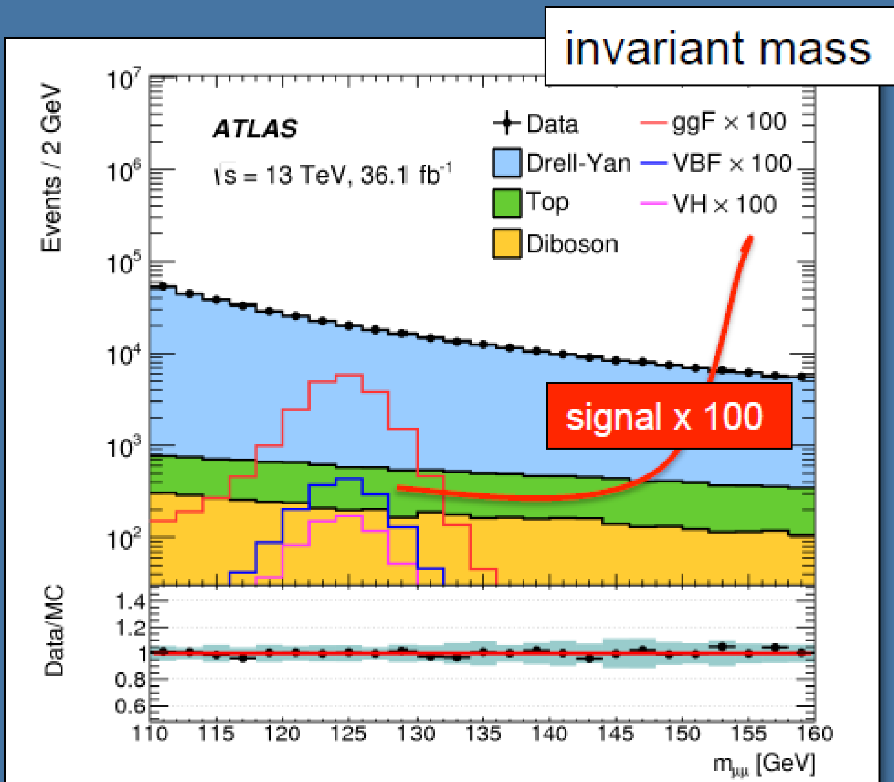


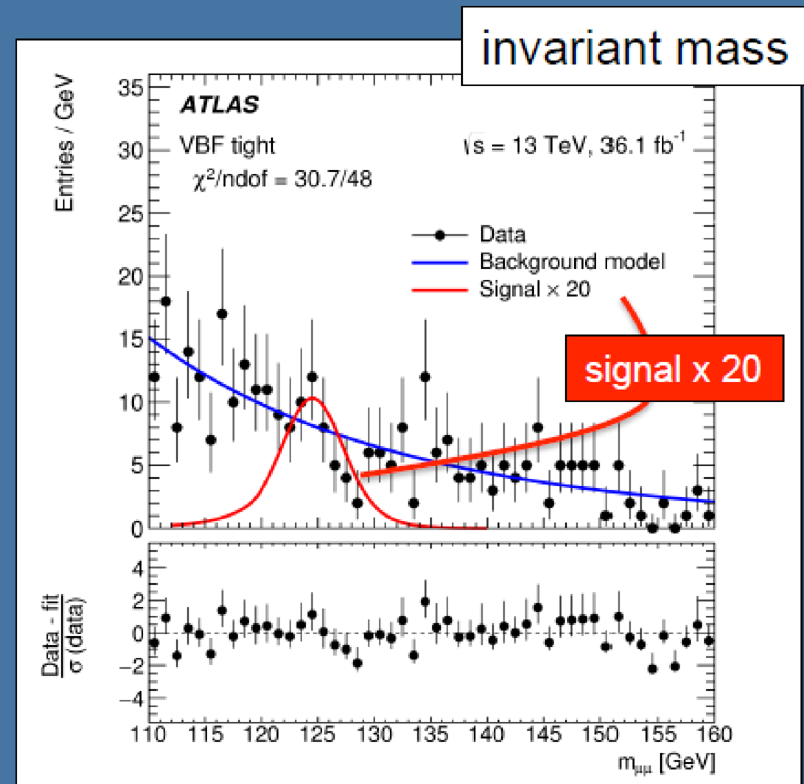
ATLAS-CONF-2017-078

Higgs decay to a muon pair

$Br(h \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = 2.19 \cdot 10^{-4}$



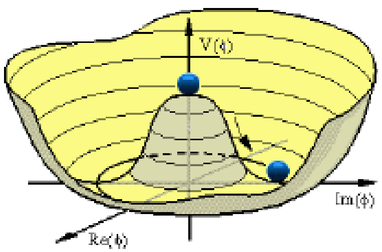
inclusive selection → 8 categories



VBF-tight selection

observed limit (RUN1 + RUN2): $\mu < 2.8$

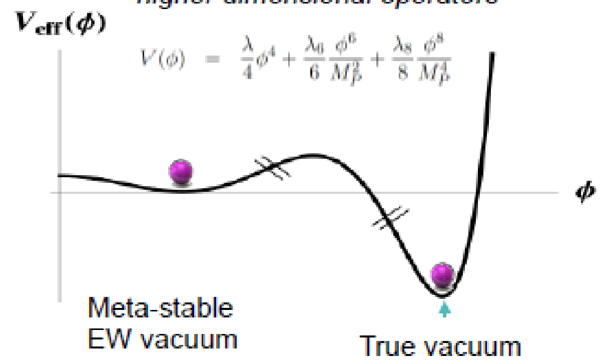
Standard Model



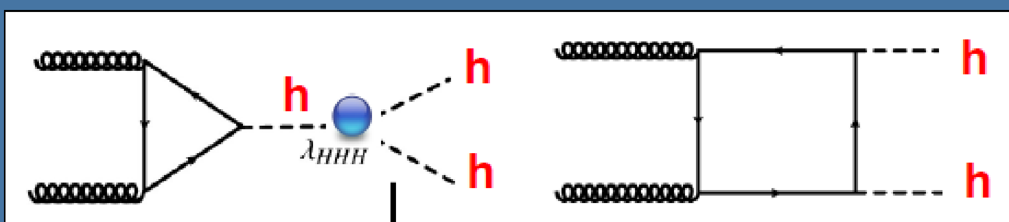
$$V(\phi) = \mu^2\phi^2 + \lambda\phi^4$$

Higgs potential

New physics at the Planck scale: higher dimensional operators

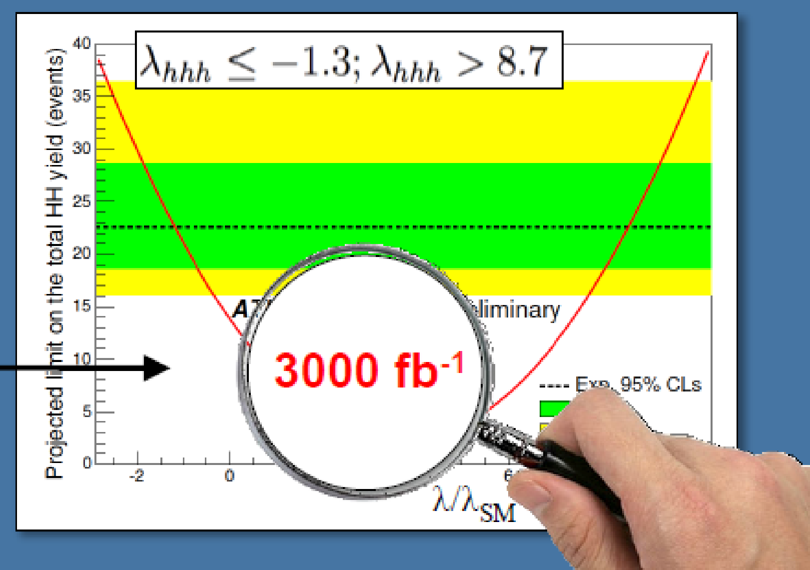


Higgs self-interaction *di-Higgs production*



Negative interference

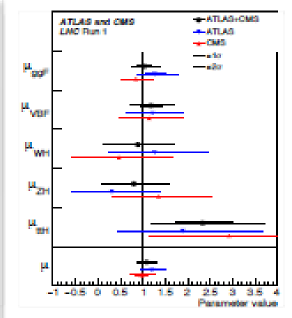
bbγγ cross-section



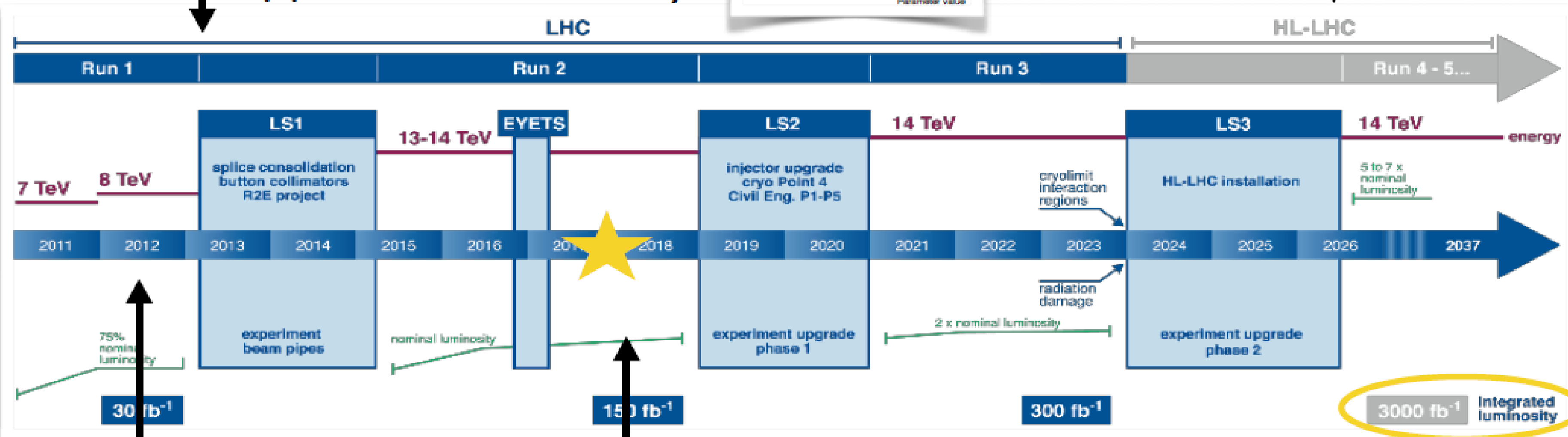
Evolution of Higgs potential in early universe has consequences for baryogenesis

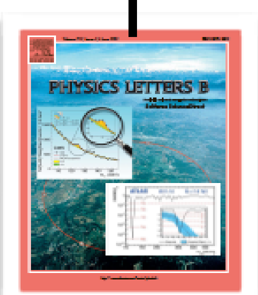
Overwiew of the LHC Higgs program

- ggF, VBF production
- mass
- spin/parity,
- γγ, ZZ, WW, ττ decays



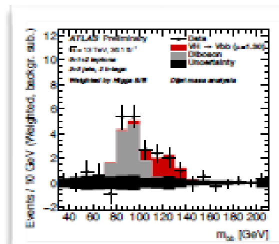
- HH & self-coupling
- ?





Higgs discovery

- VH, ttH production
- bb decay
- rare decays



BSM: additional Higgs bosons, non-SM decays

Conclusions (Higgs Boson)

- Rapid progress in the Higgs measurement program at the LHC
- Observation or evidence for all main production and decay modes
  - Recent exploration of the fermionic sector
  - Searches for additional decay modes are being developed
- Mass measured to 0.2% precision
- Constraints on width from off-shell measurements
- Charge and parity consistent with SM predictions
- Searches have begun for diHiggs production
- No evidence for non-SM Higgs decays
- No evidence for additional Higgs bosons

Overall, excellent consistency with SM predictions