

$$H \rightarrow 4l$$

# *Higgs properties and BSM searches*

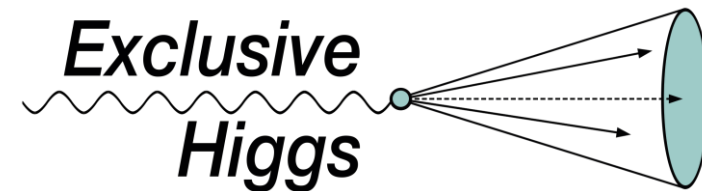
*Panagiotis Bellos*



UNIVERSITY OF  
BIRMINGHAM



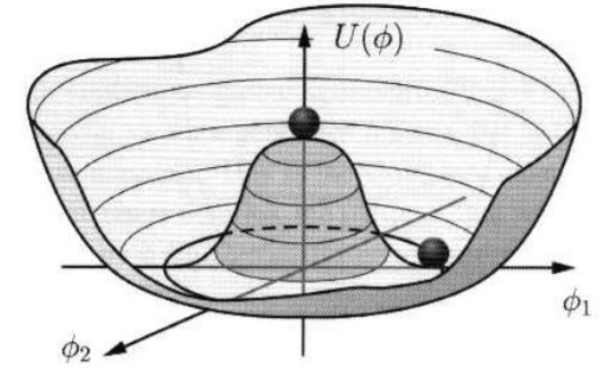
This project has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement no 714893 (ExclusiveHiggs)



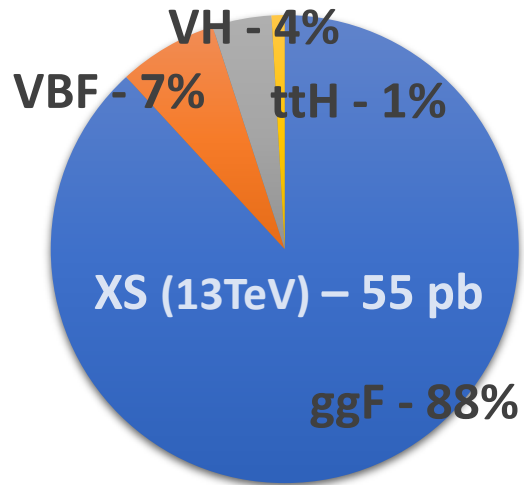
10/3/2021

# Higgs Production and Decay

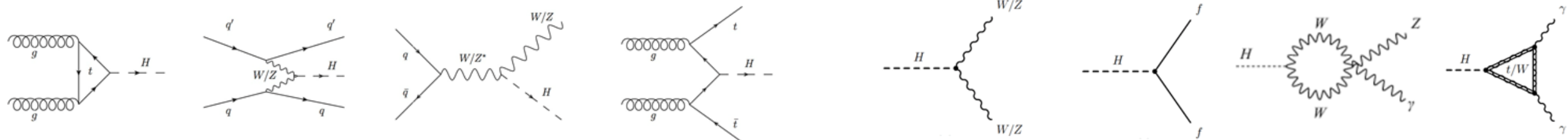
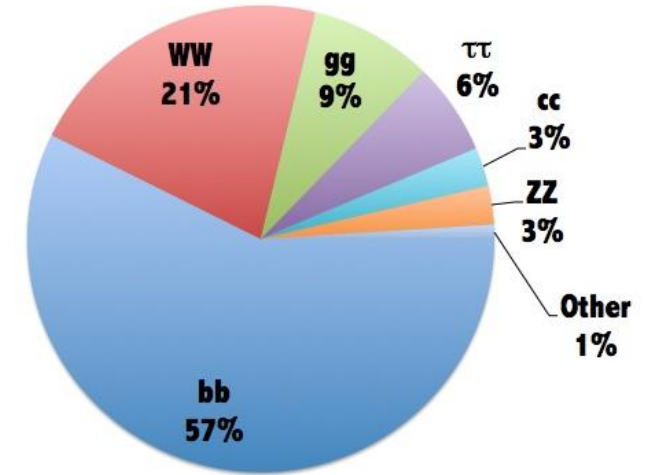
- Higgs boson is a way to introduce massive bosons retaining local gauge invariance
- It is a spinless particle coupling to all massive particles



4 production processes

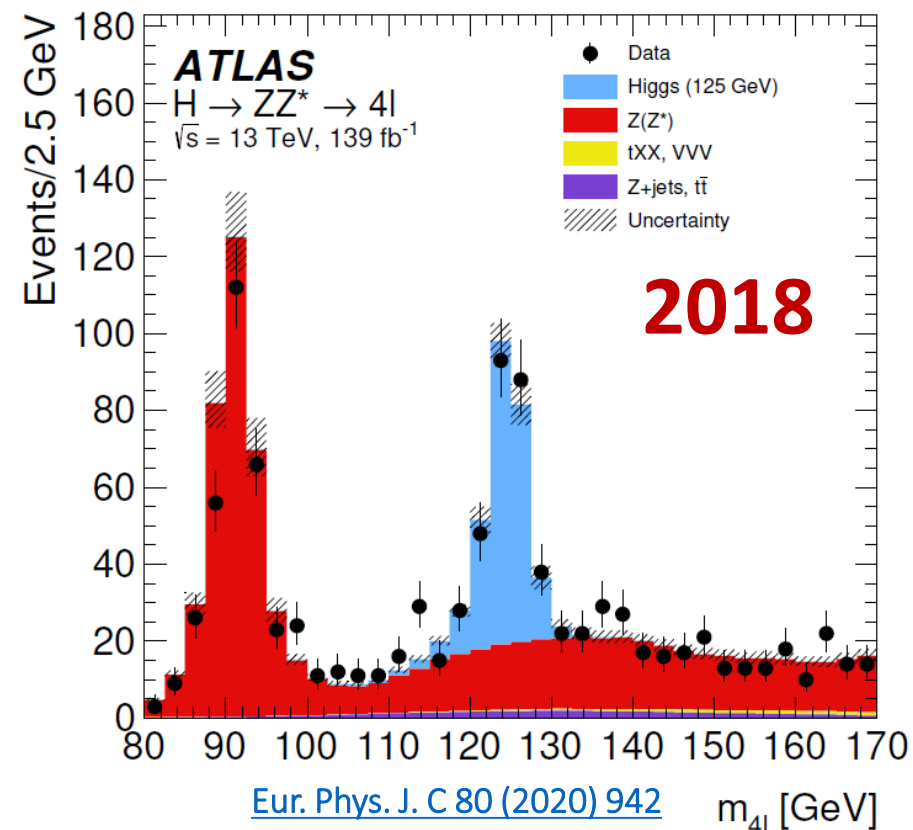
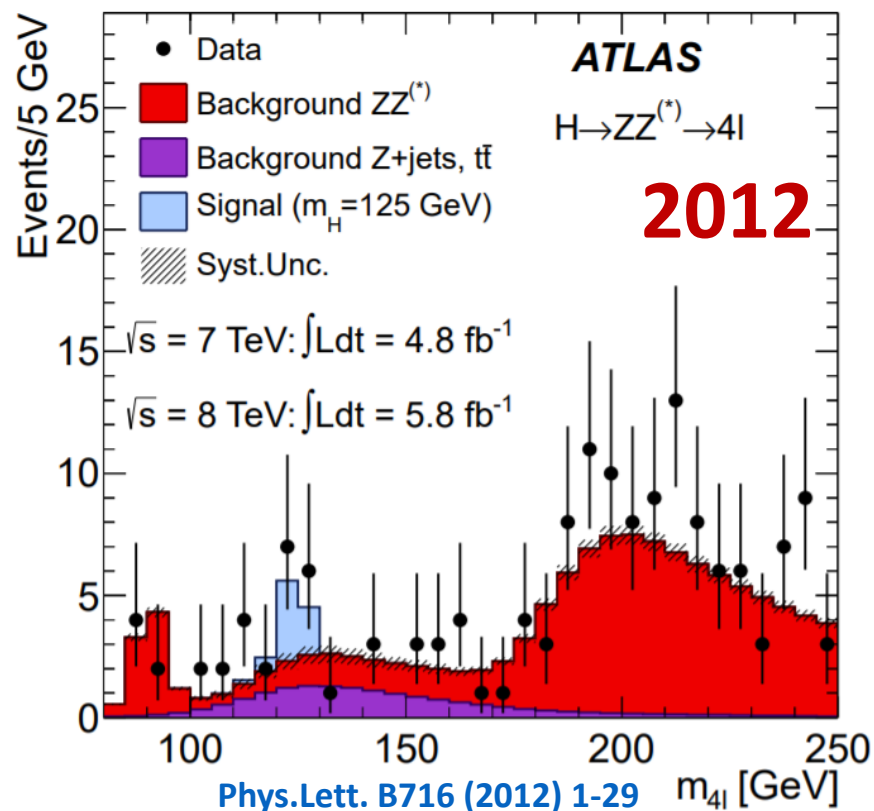


Several decay modes



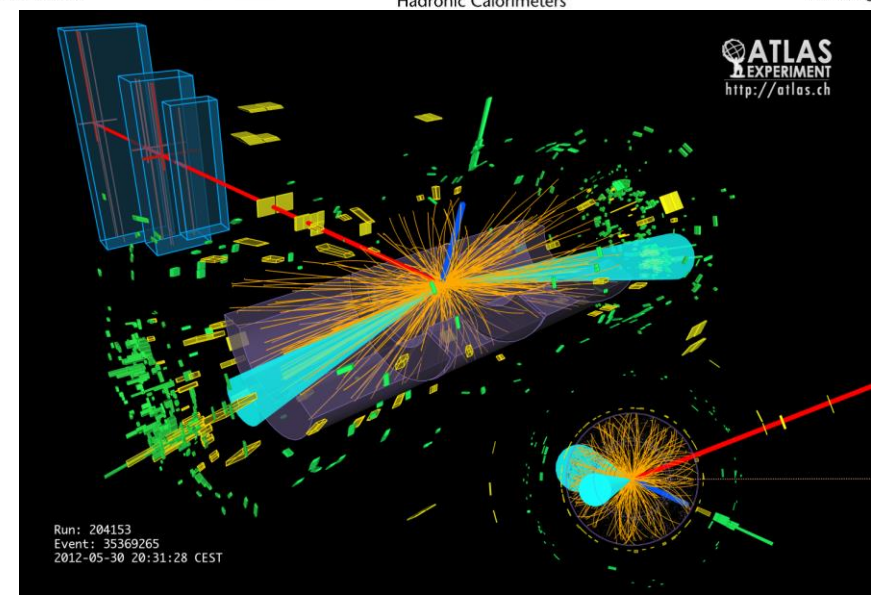
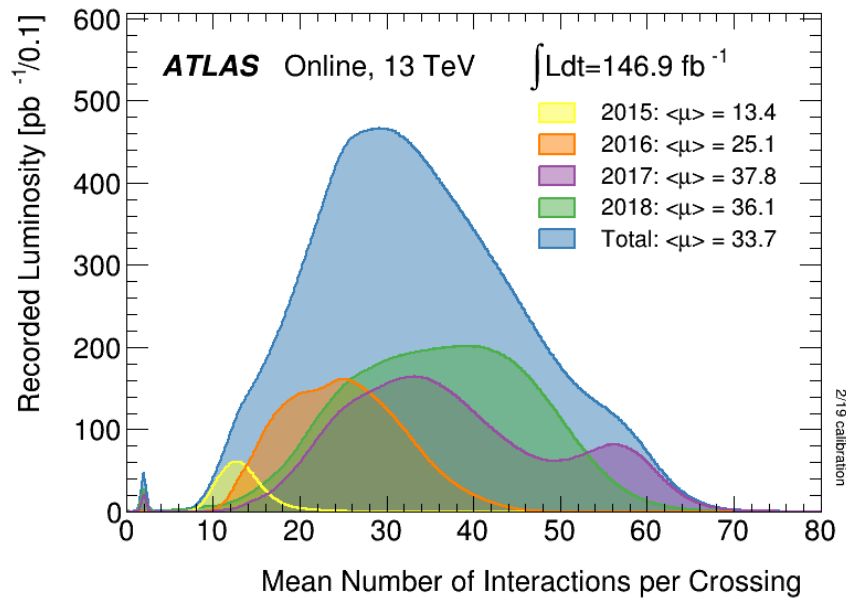
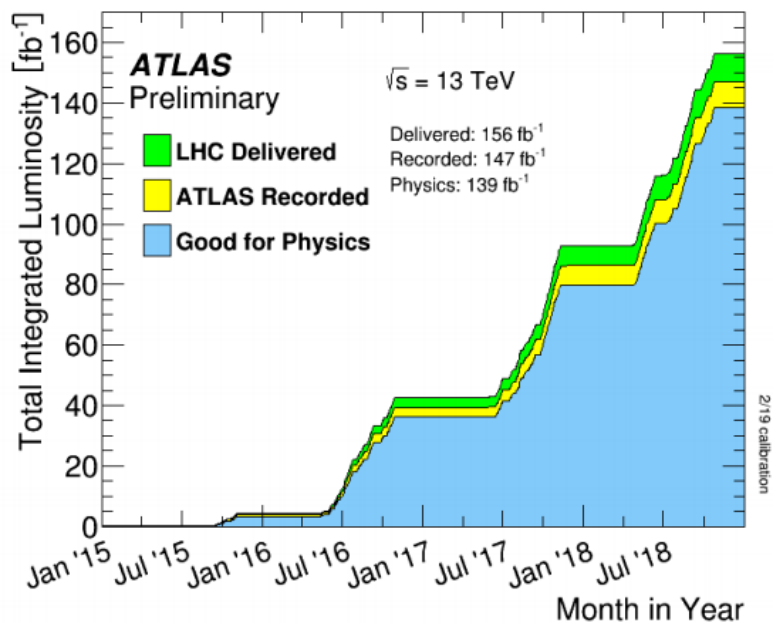
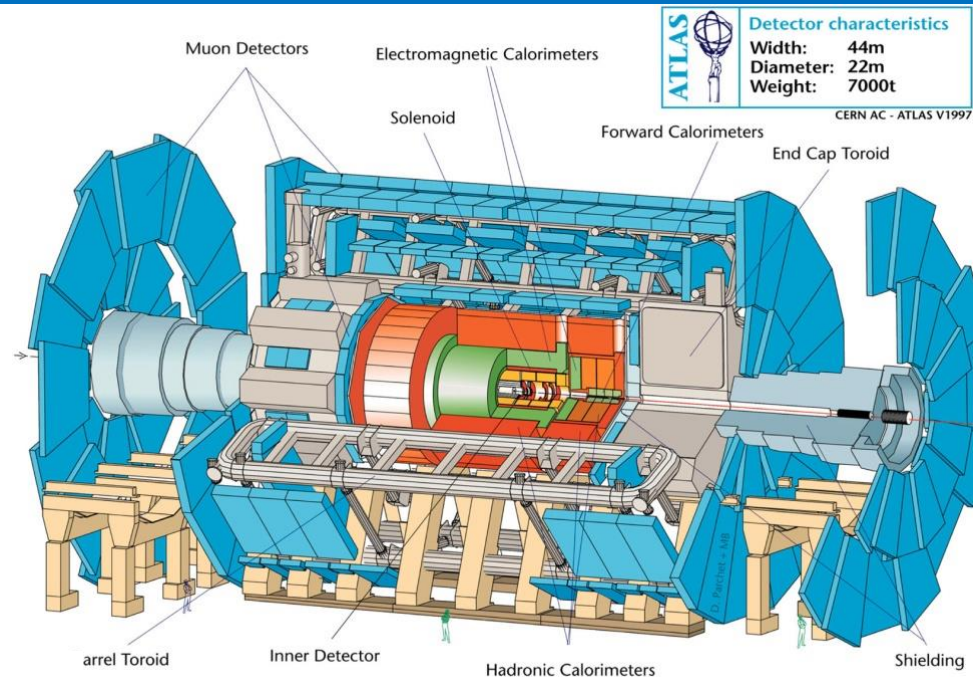
- Higgs discovery (2012) in 4l and  $\gamma\gamma$  channels
- $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$  ( $\ell$ : e or  $\mu$ ) channel has
  - High signal-to-background ratio
  - Ability to completely reconstruct the final state

- Clear signature of Higgs boson – “Golden channel” for studies



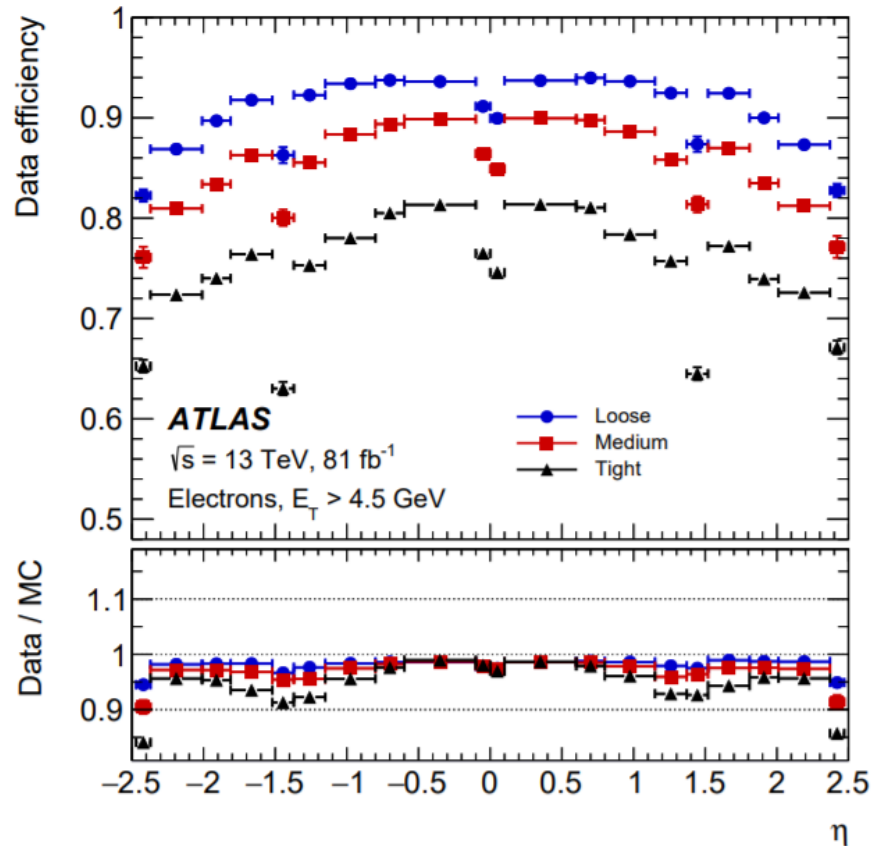
# ATLAS Experiment

- Run II – 2015-2018
- Integrated Luminosity 140 fb<sup>-1</sup>
- $\langle \mu \rangle > 35$
- > 7M Higgs bosons

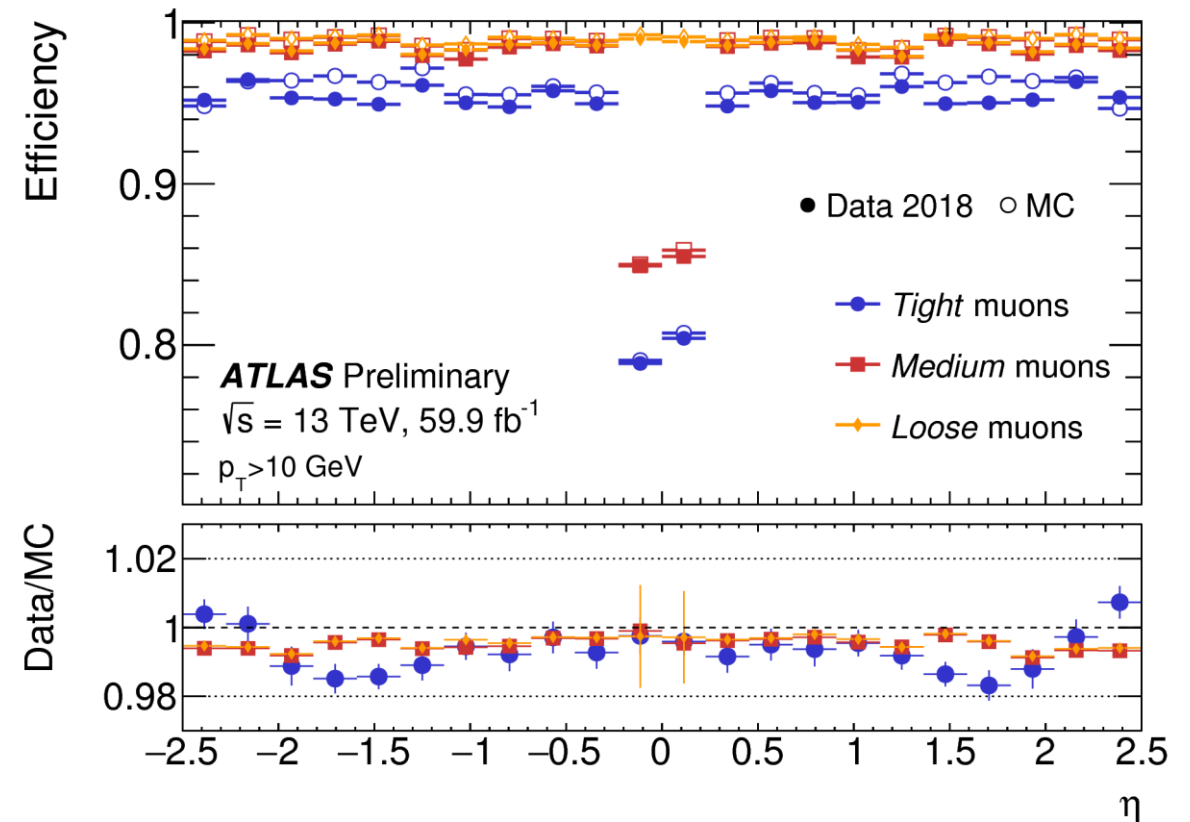


# 4l event reconstruction

- Events with at least 4 leptons
- Loose identification criteria for both  $e$  ( $\sim 90\%$ ) and  $\mu$  ( $\sim 99\%$ ) efficiencies



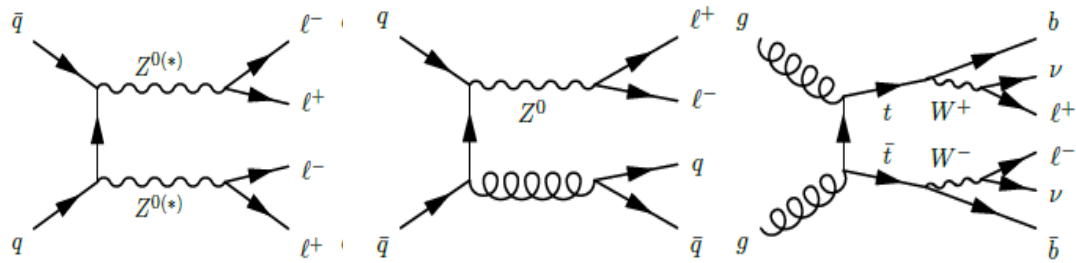
[JINST 14 \(2019\) P12006](#)



[ATL-COM-PHYS-2018-1624](#)



- **ZZ bkg**
  - $qq \rightarrow ZZ(EW)$
  - $gg \rightarrow ZZ$
- **Reducible bkg**
  - Z+jets Heavy (b,c) or Light (u,d,s) Flavor jets
  - $t\bar{t}$
  - Smaller contribution from WZ and VVV,  $ttV$



- **4 leptons**
  - Isolated
  - Small impact parameter significance
  - Originating from the same vertex
- **2 lepton pairs compatible with the  $ZZ^*$  hypothesis**
  - Invariant masses [50-106 GeV] and [ $m_{th} - 115$  GeV]
  - Same flavor
  - Opposite charge
- **Best quadruplet according to the Matrix Element**

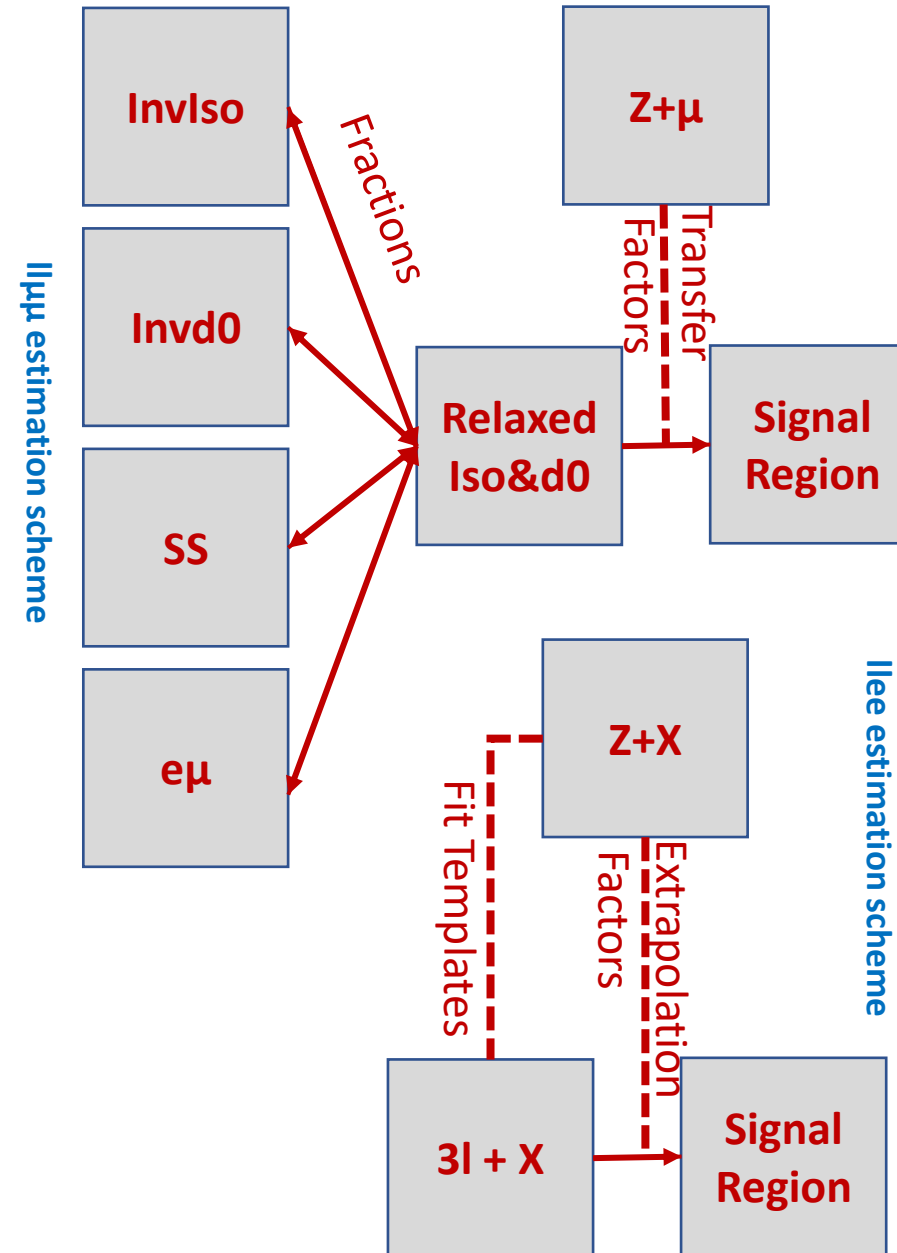
**Event selection heavily suppresses the reducible bkg**

Final state	Signal full mass range	Signal	$ZZ^*$	Z + jets, $t\bar{t}$ WZ, $ttV$ , VVV	Expected	S/B	Observed
Total	$217.5 \pm 13.0$	$206.1 \pm 13.0$	$96.7 \pm 6.0$	$12.1 \pm 0.6$	$314.9 \pm 14.0$	1.9	316

# Reducible bkg estimation

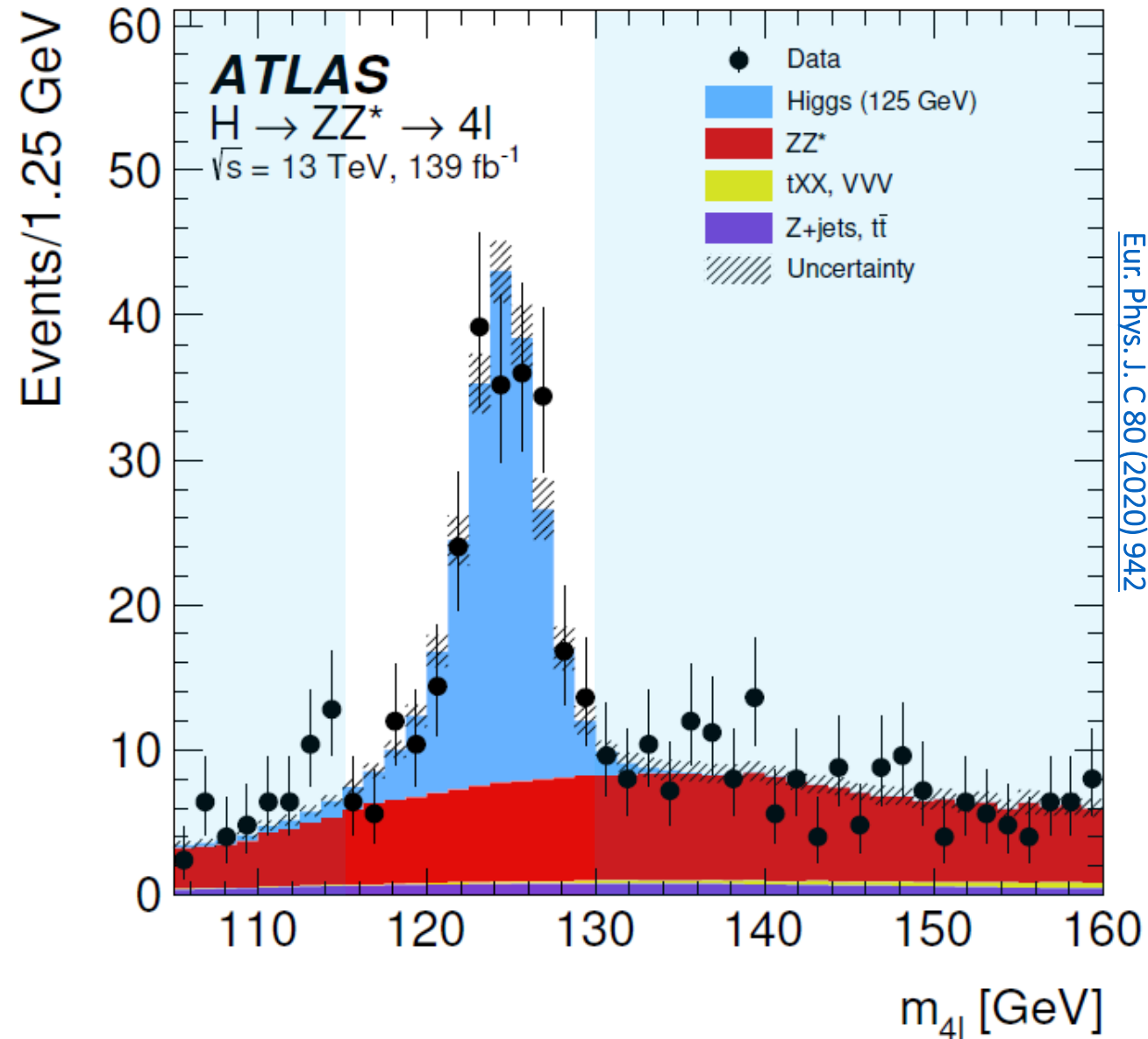
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- Data Driven estimation of reducible bkg
- Properties are determined by the subleading dilepton
- 2 methods for
  - $ll\mu\mu$  : Mainly Z + HF jets and  $t\bar{t}$  - minor Z + LF jets
  - $llee$  : Mainly Z+LF jets and fake electrons - minor Z+HF jets and  $t\bar{t}$
- Changed selection criteria -> Control Regions (CRs) with high bkg purity
- CRs are fitted to the data and the yields are extrapolated to the signal region



# ZZ bkg estimation

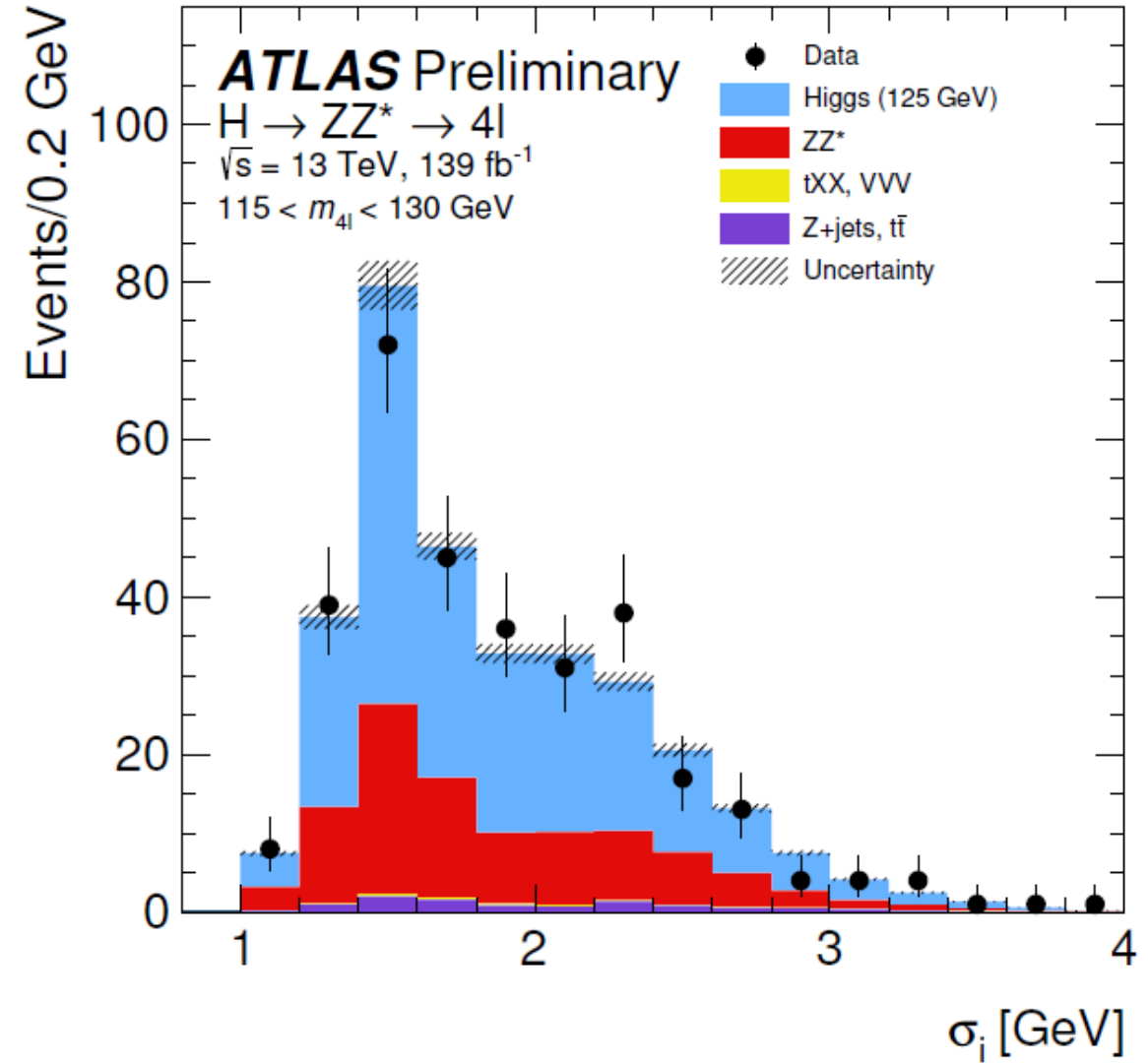
- ZZ is the largest background after event selection
- The ZZ normalization is a free parameter decided by signal region Sidebands



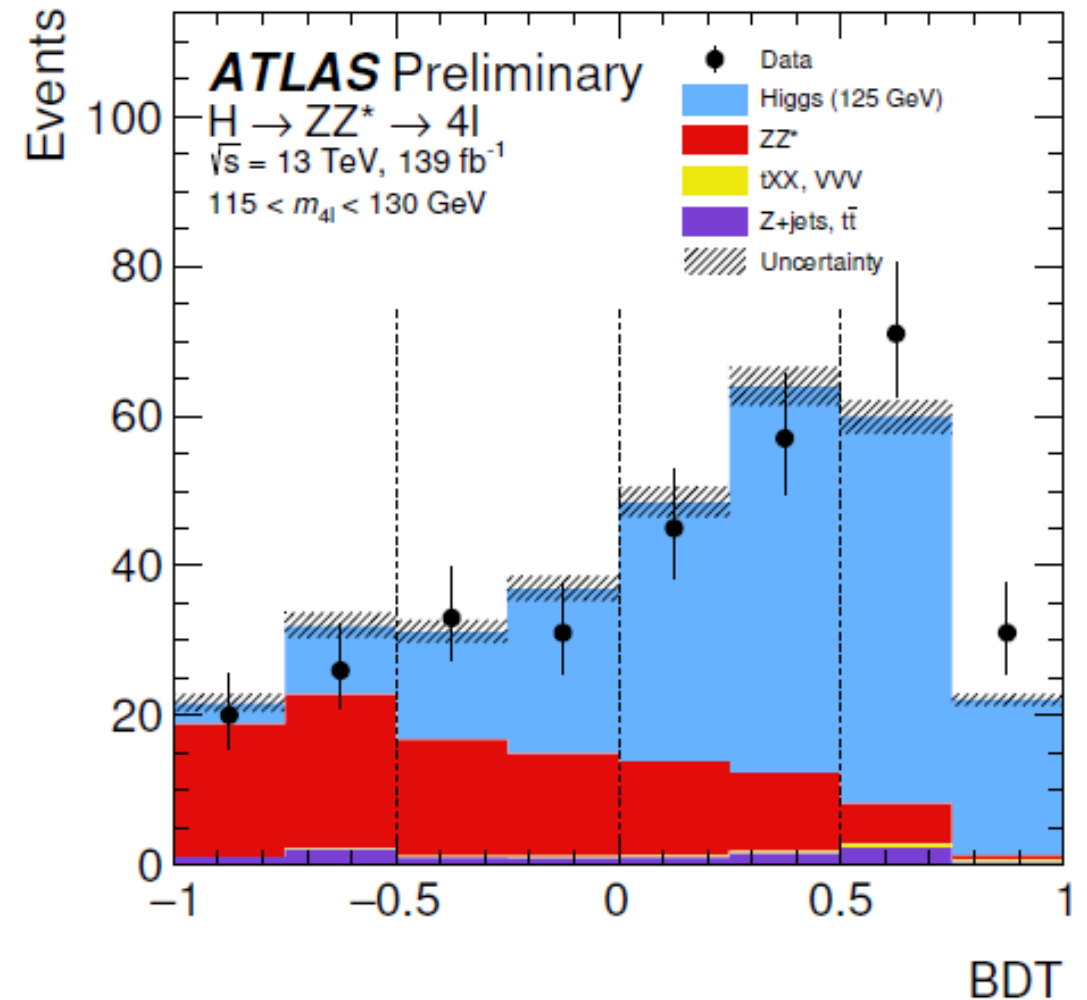


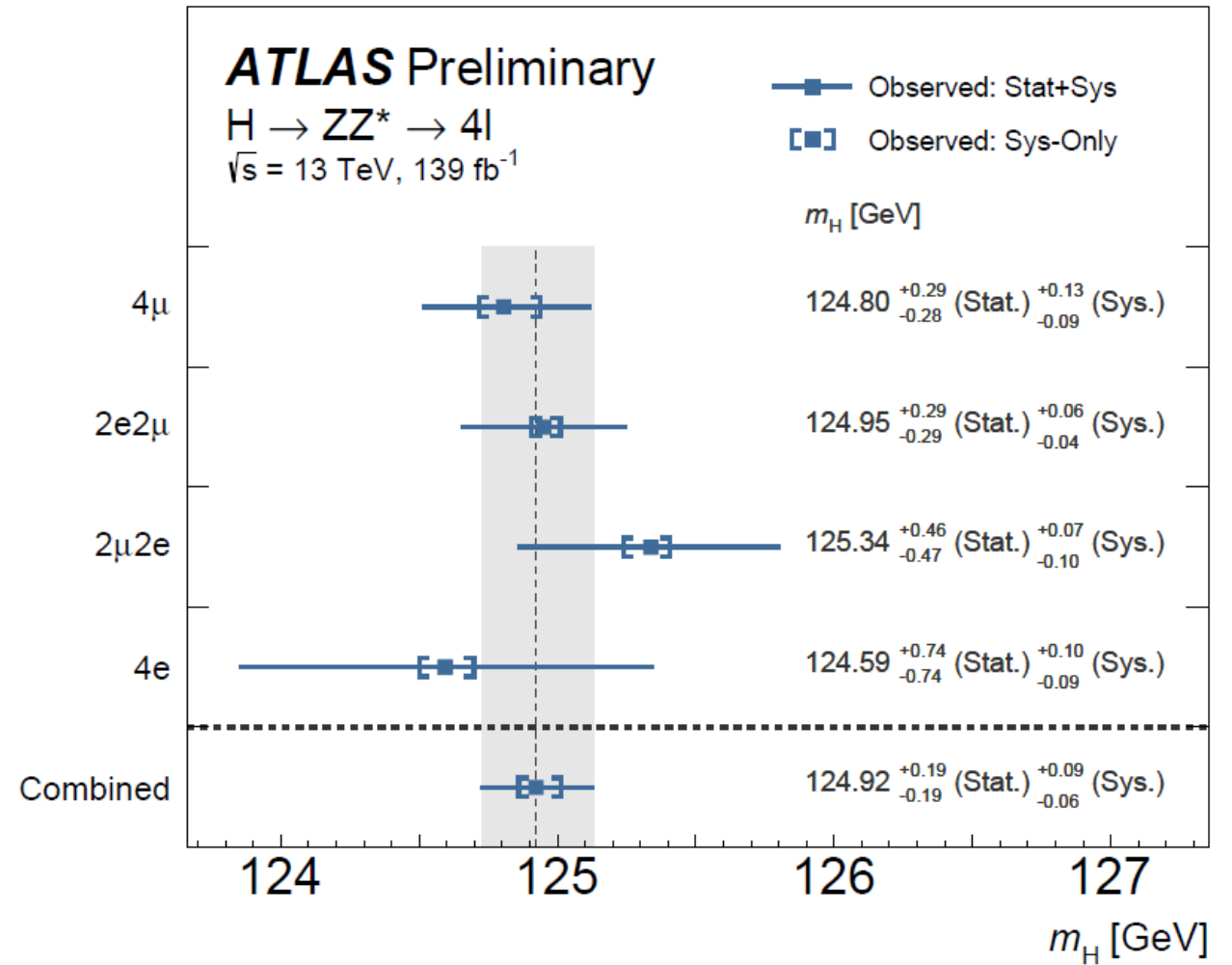
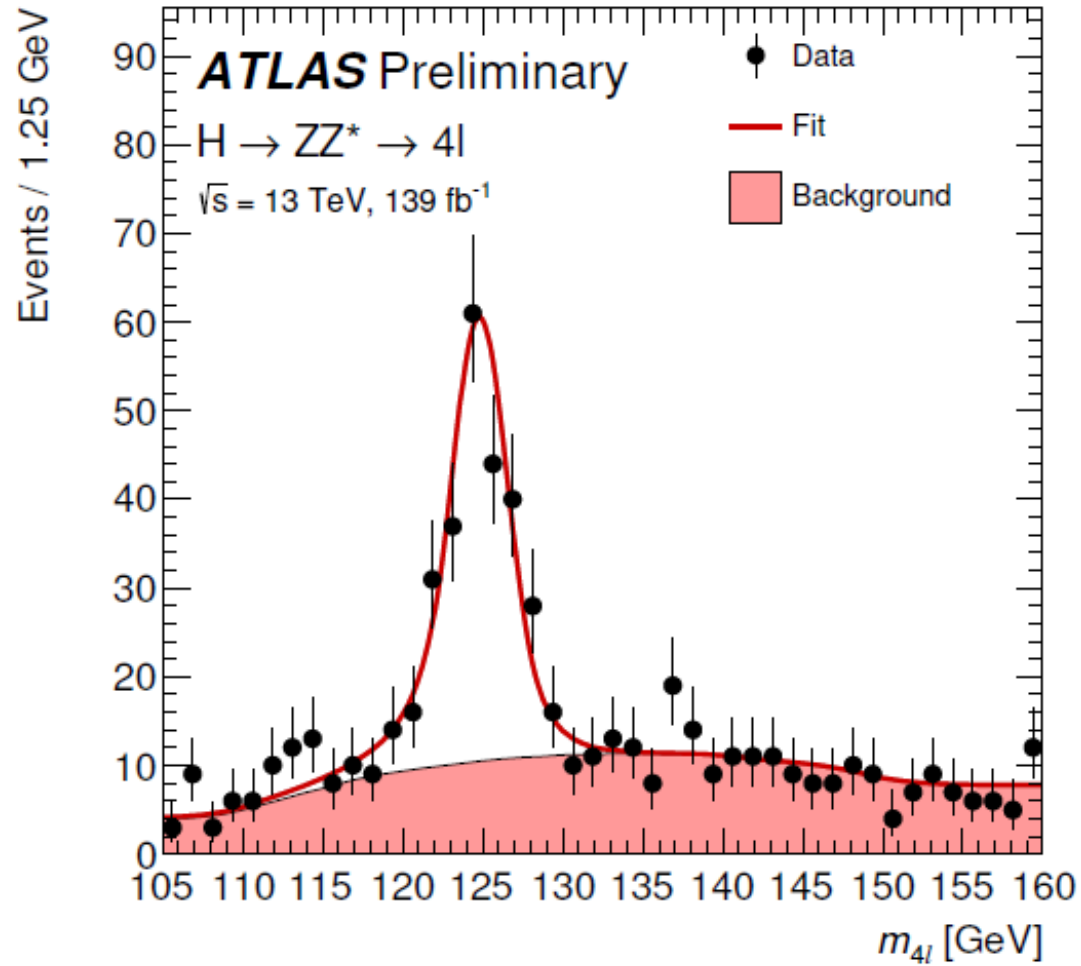
# Mass measurement

- Signal  $m_{4l}$  model
  - Relativistic Breit–Wigner (BW) convoluted with
  - Double-sided Crystal Ball (DCB)
- Shape is completely dominated by detector resolution
  - Higgs Width - 4 MeV
  - Detector energy resolution - O (GeV)
- Estimation of per-event resolution, a NN is trained with
  - Lepton  $p_T, \eta, \phi$
  - $p_{T4l}, \Delta p_{T4l}$
- Per event resolution included in DCB



- Boosted decision tree (BDT) for signal / ZZ separation trained on
  - $p_{T4l}$
  - $\eta_{4l}$
  - Matrix element based kinematic discriminant
- 4 BDT bins
- 4 4lepton final states ( $4\mu$ ,  $2\mu 2e$ ,  $2e 2\mu$ ,  $4e$ ).
- Bkgs from MC and smoothed
- Simultaneous profile likelihood fit to the 16 categories





$$m_H = 124.92^{+0.19}_{-0.19} \text{ (Stat.)}^{+0.09}_{-0.06} \text{ (Sys.)}$$

# Cross section measurement

- Fiducial phase space defined by selection criteria
- Fit on 4l invariant mass

$$\sigma^{fid} = \sigma \cdot A \cdot BR(H \rightarrow 4l) = \frac{N_s}{C \cdot L_{int}}$$

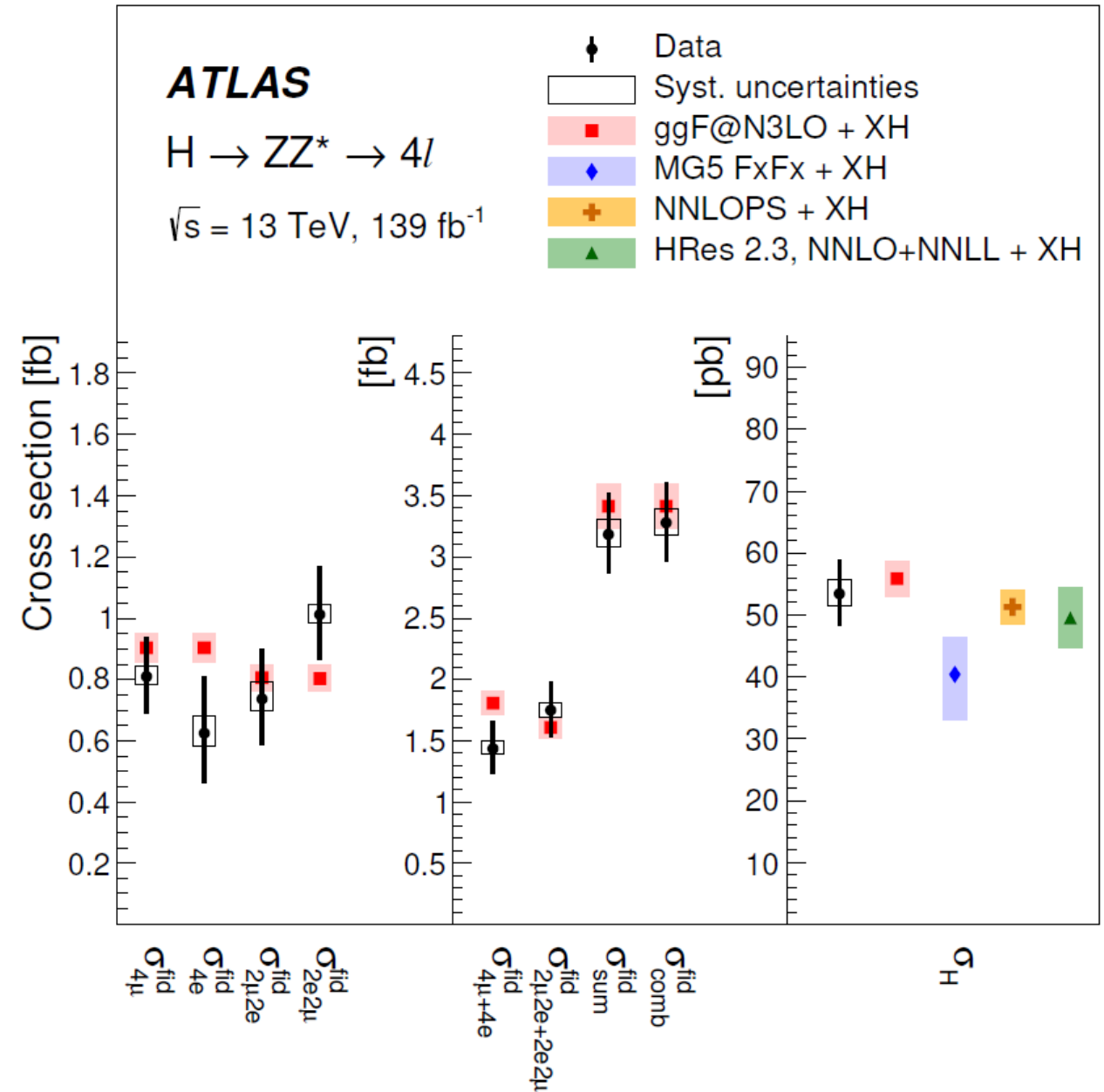
$N_s$  : number of signal events

$$A = \frac{N_{fid}}{N_{truth}} : \textit{Acceptance}$$

$$C = \frac{N_{rec}}{N_{fid}} : \textit{Detector Efficiency}$$

$BR$  : Branching Ratio

$L_{int}$  : Integrated Luminosity







- Measured cross sections are related to
  - Higgs Boson kinematics
  - Jets produced along with the Higgs boson
  - Higgs boson and jets

## Higgs Boson kinematic-related variables

$$p_T^{4l}, |y_{4l}|$$

$$m_{12}, m_{34}$$

$$|\cos\theta^*|, \cos\theta_1, \cos\theta_2$$

$$\phi_1, \phi_{12}$$

## Jet-related variables

$$N_{jets}, N_{b-jets}$$

$$p_T^{leadjet}, p_T^{subleadjet}$$

$$m_{jj}, |\Delta\eta_{jj}|, \Delta\phi_{jj}$$

## Higgs boson and jet-related variables

$$p_{T4lj}, m_{4lj}$$

$$p_{T4ljj}, m_{4ljj}$$

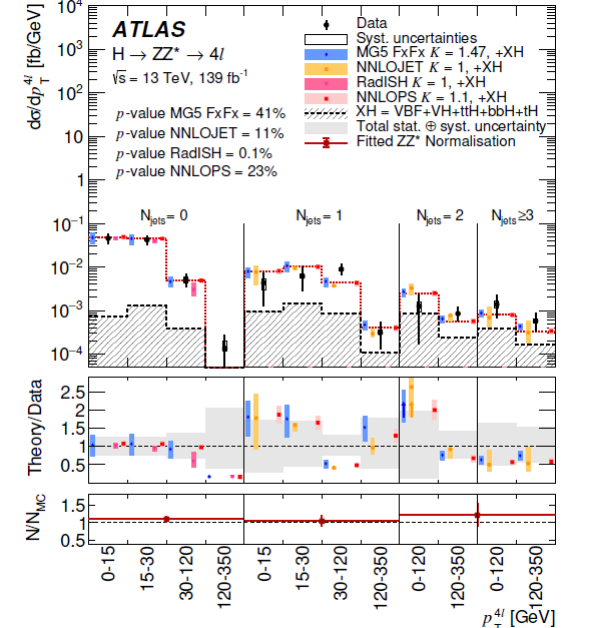
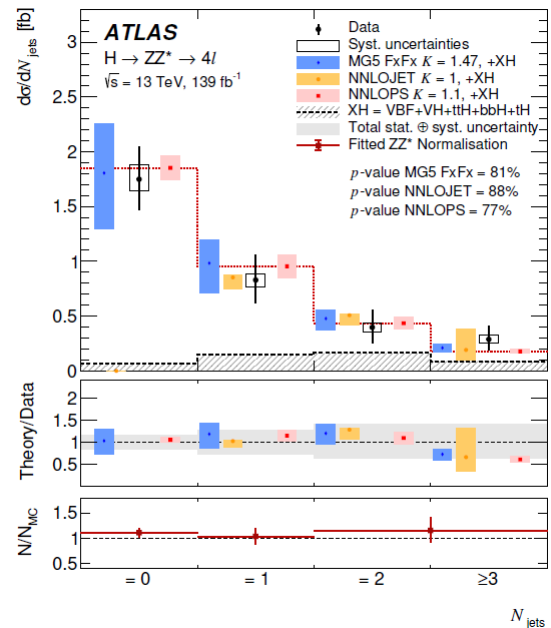
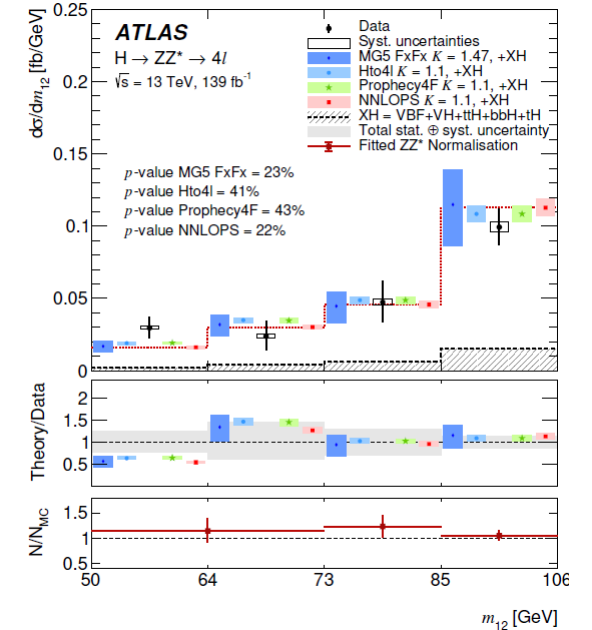
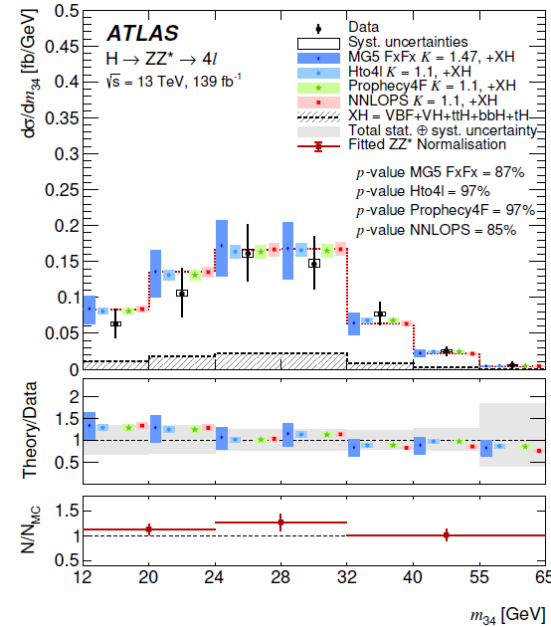
## Double differential observables

$$m_{12} \text{ vs. } m_{34}, p_T^{4l} \text{ vs. } N_{jets}$$

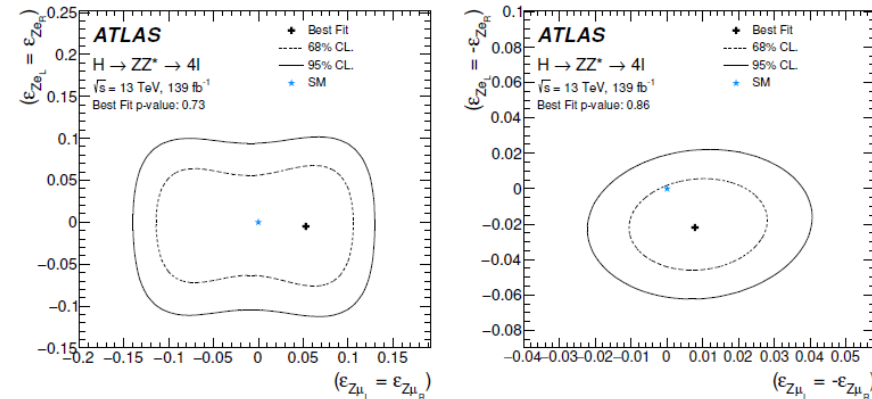
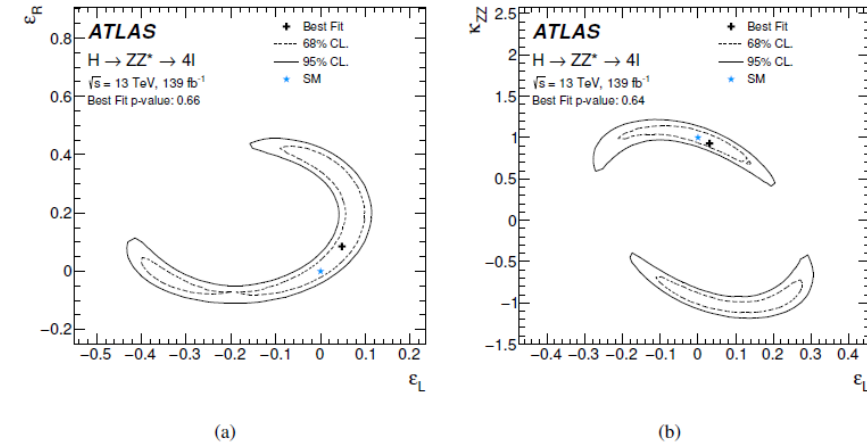
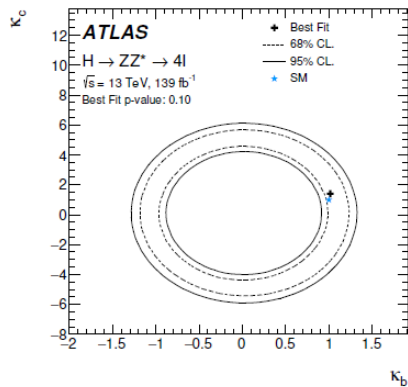
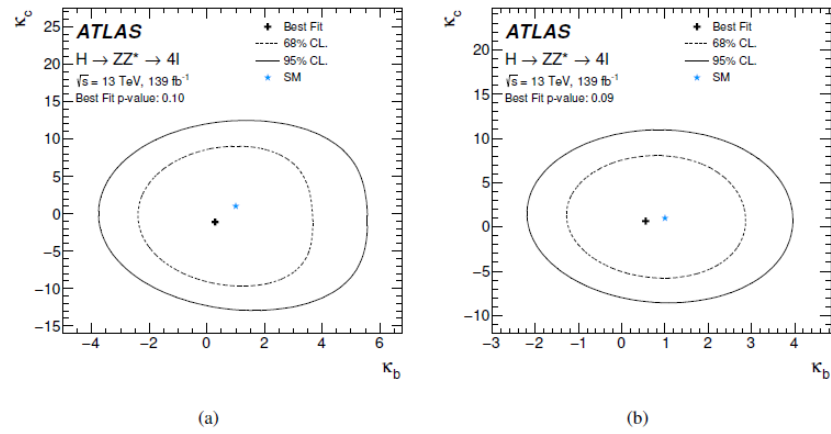
$$p_T^{4l} \text{ vs. } p_T^{leadjet}, p_T^{4l} \text{ vs. } |y_{4l}|$$

$$p_T^{4lj} \text{ vs. } m_{4lj}, p_T^{leadjet} \text{ vs. } p_T^{subleadjet}$$

$$p_T^{leadjet} \text{ vs. } |y|^{leadjet}$$



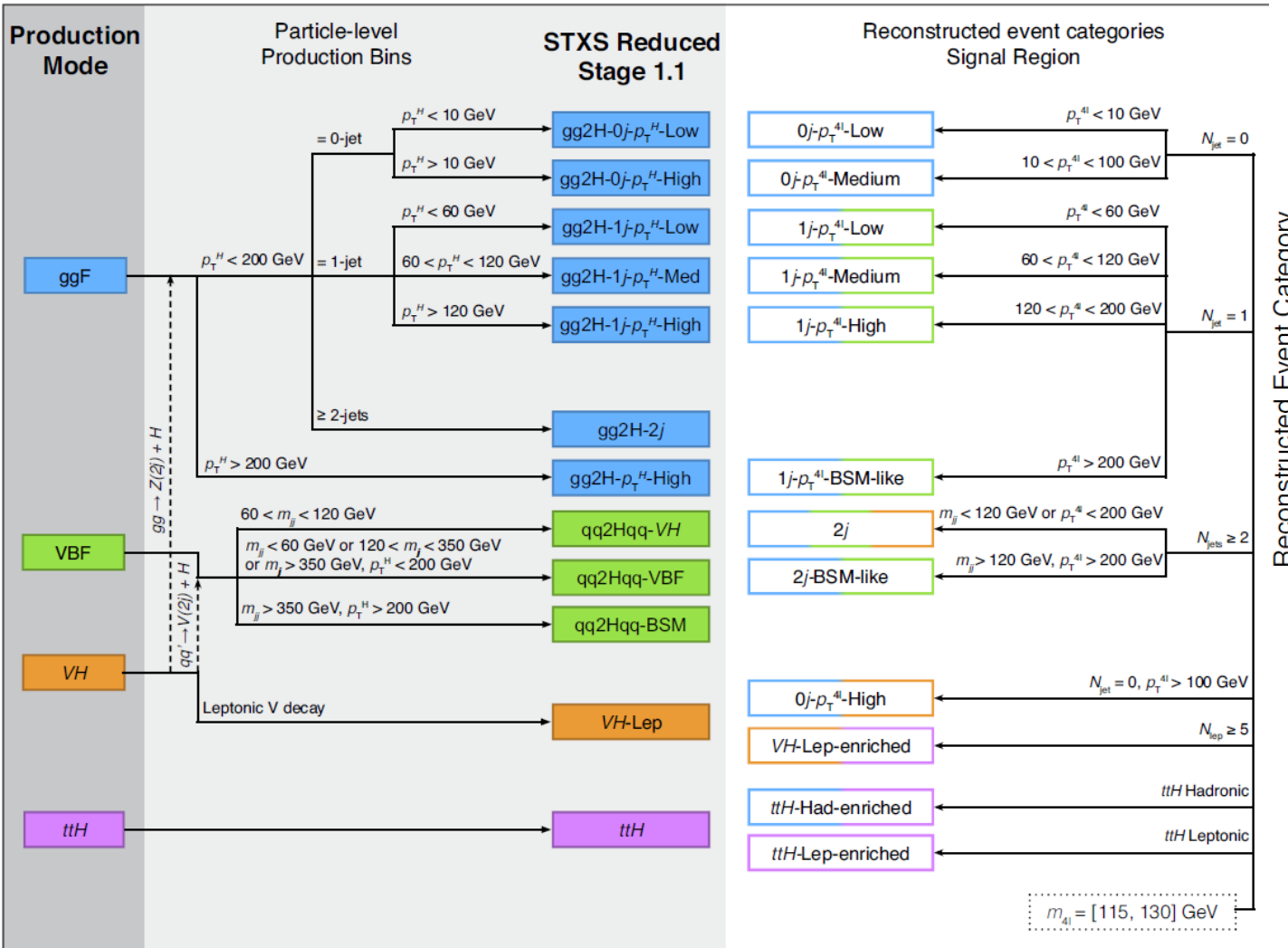
- Yukawa couplings can be constrained by  $p_{TH}$  spectrum
- 3 scenarios under different assumptions are investigated for  $\kappa_b$  and  $\kappa_c$
- In pseudo-observables framework contact terms between Higgs,  $Z$  and the L- or R-handed leptons are predicted
- The  $m_{12}$  vs.  $m_{34}$  double differential cross section can be used to probe several scenarios



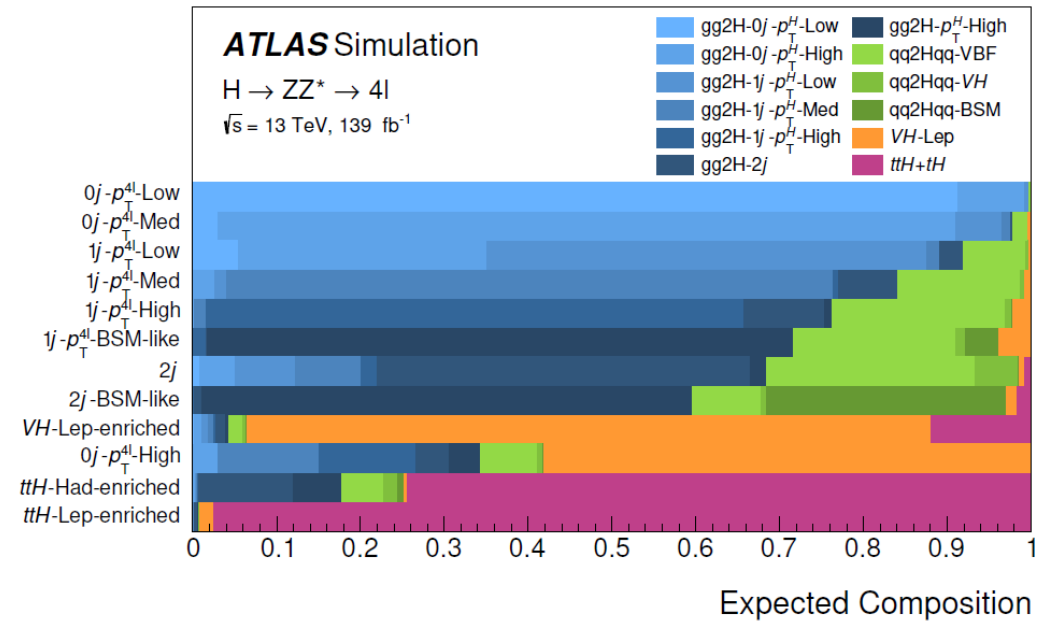
# Measuring production mechanisms

- Events are classified into 12 categories sensitive to different production mechanisms

- The categories are chosen to
  - Maximize measurement precision
  - Probe possible Beyond Standard Model contributions

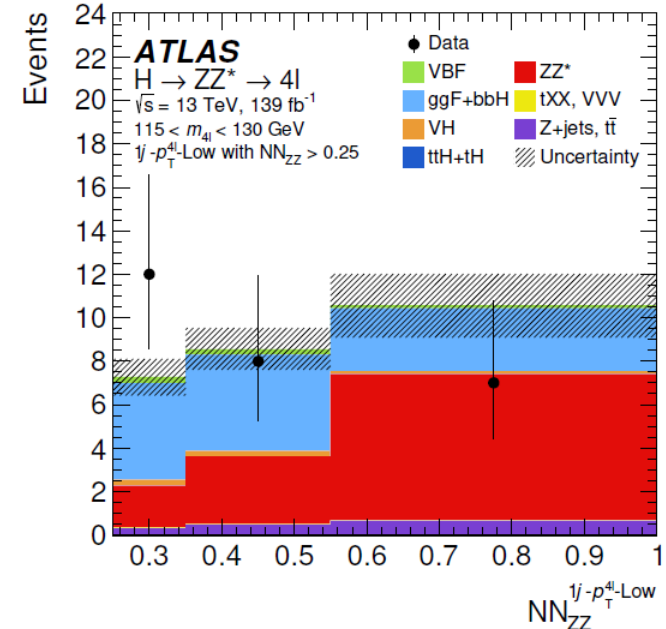
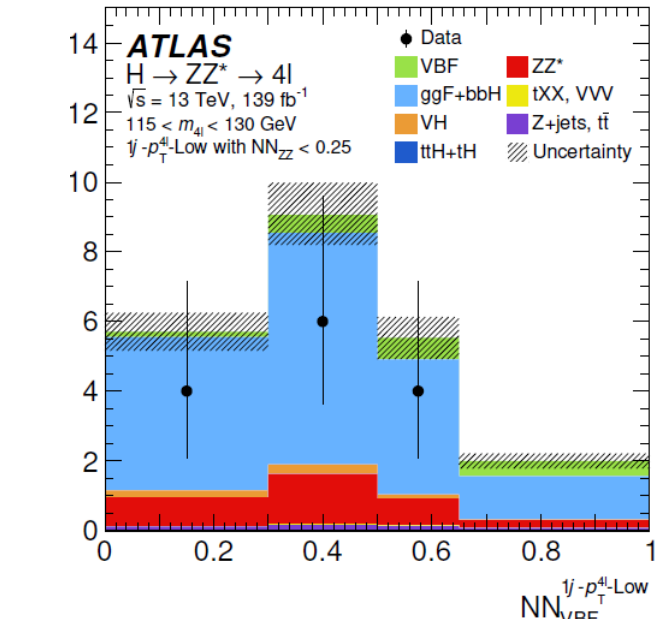


Reconstructed Event Category



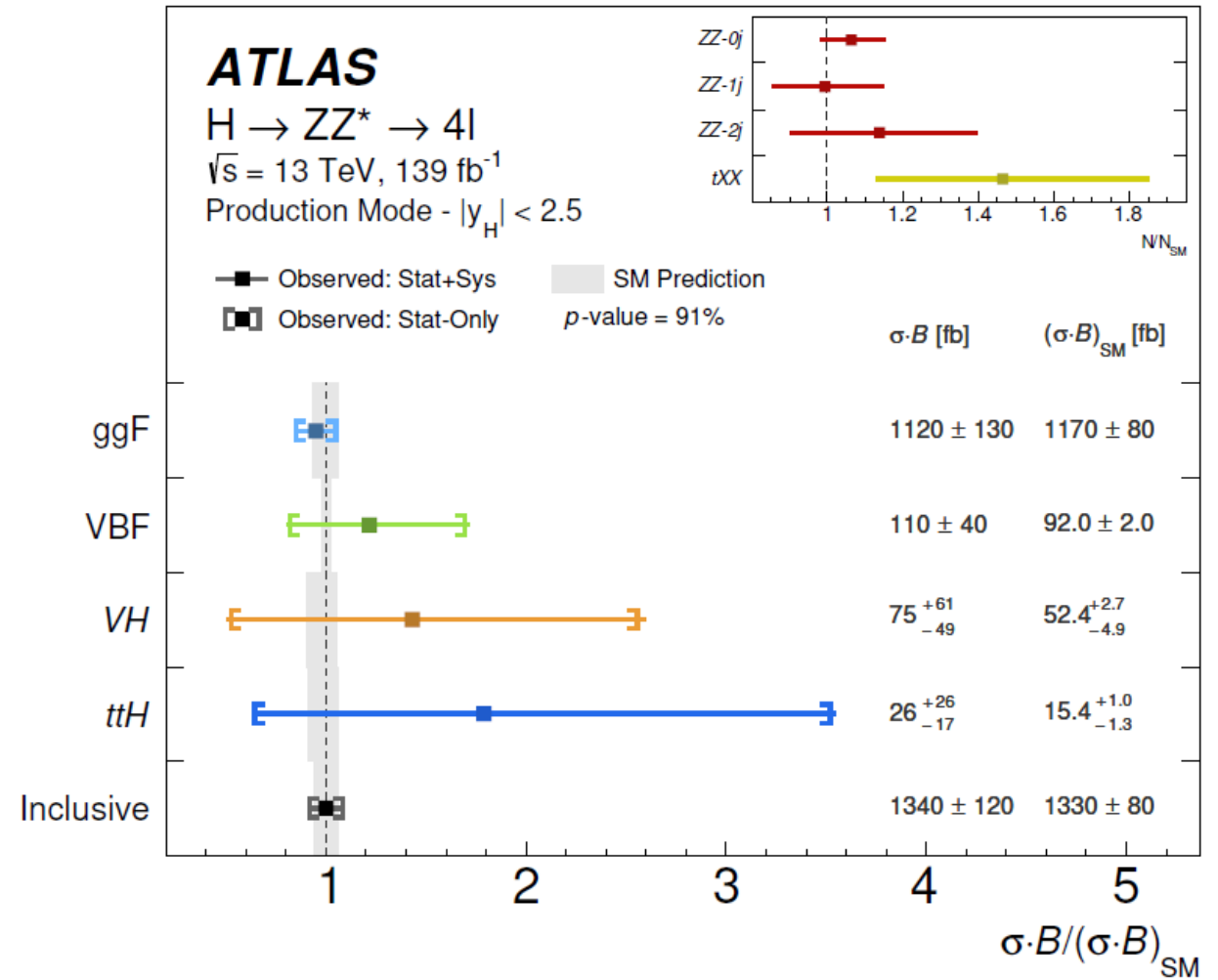
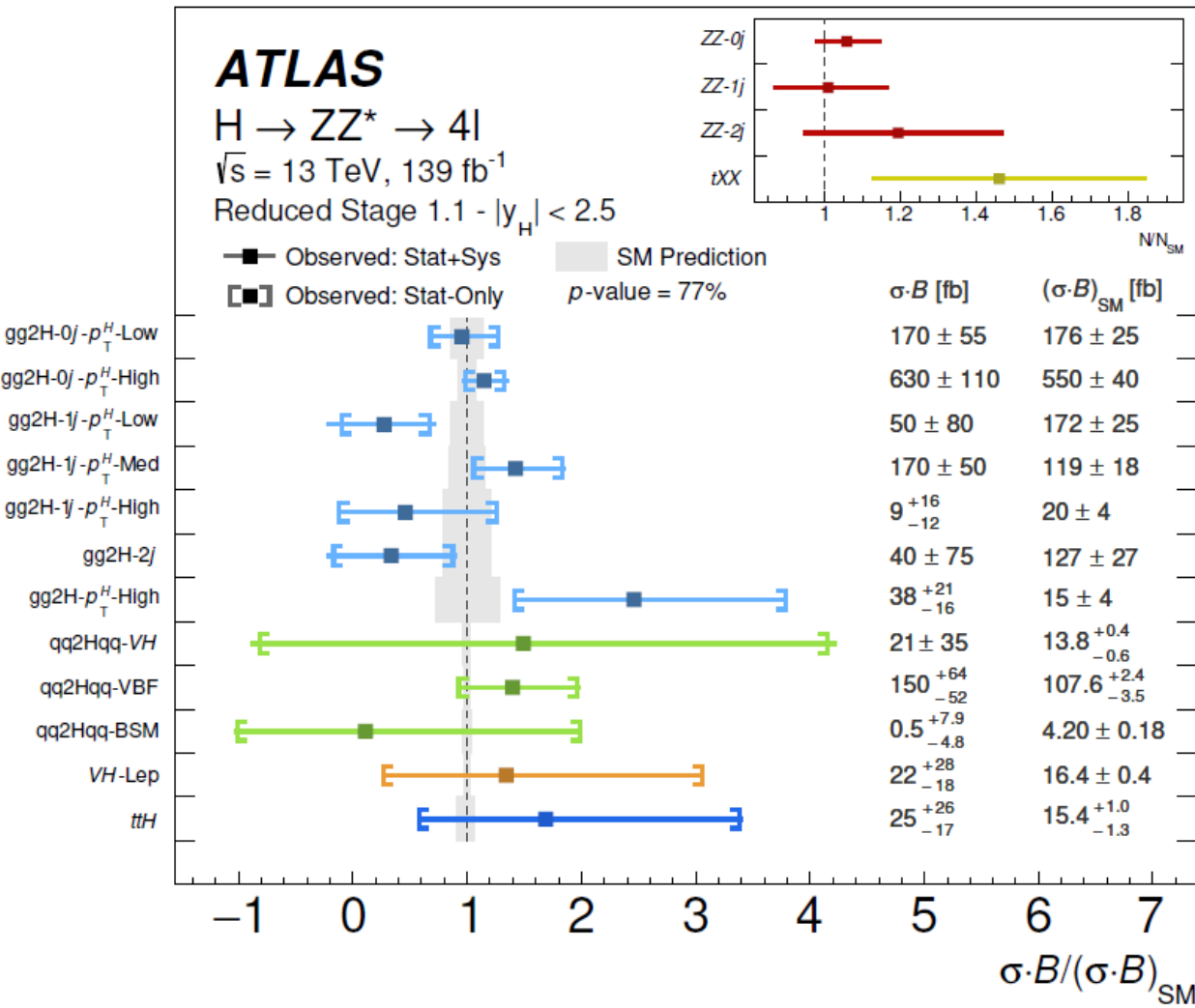
- 8 Neural Networks - increase sensitivity
- Discriminate among production mechanism and against bkg
- NN discriminants are fitted

Category	Processes	MLP	Lep rNN	Jet rNN
0j	ggF, ZZ	$p_T^{A\ell}, D_{ZZ^*}, m_{12}, m_{34}, \cos \theta^*, \cos \theta_1, \phi_{ZZ}$	$p_{T,e}, \eta_e$	n/a
1j- $p_T^{A\ell}$ -Low	ggF, VBF, ZZ	$p_T^{A\ell}, p_{T,j}, \eta_j, \Delta R_{A\ell j}, D_{ZZ^*}$	$p_{T,e}, \eta_e$	n/a
1j- $p_T^{A\ell}$ -Med	ggF, VBF, ZZ	$p_T^{A\ell}, p_{T,j}, \eta_j, E_T^{\text{miss}}, \Delta R_{A\ell j}, D_{ZZ^*}, \eta_{A\ell}$	-	n/a
1j- $p_T^{A\ell}$ -High	ggF, VBF	$p_T^{A\ell}, p_{T,j}, \eta_j, \Delta R_{A\ell j}, \eta_{A\ell}, E_T^{\text{miss}}$	$p_{T,e}$	n/a
2j	ggF, VBF, VH	$m_{ij}, \Delta \eta_{ij}, p_{T,A\ell jj}$	$p_{T,e}, \eta_e$	$p_{T,j}, \eta_j$
2j-BSM-like	ggF, VBF	$\Delta \eta_{ij}, \Delta \eta_{A\ell jj}, p_{T,A\ell jj}$	$p_{T,e}, \eta_e$	$p_{T,j}, \eta_j$
VH-Lep-enriched	$t\bar{t}H, VH$	$N_{\text{jets}}, N_{b\text{-jets}}, E_T^{\text{miss}}, HT, \ln( \mathcal{M}_{\text{sig}} ^2)$	$p_{T,e}$	n/a
$t\bar{t}H$ -Had-enriched	$t\bar{t}H, tXX, \text{ggF}$	$p_T^{A\ell}, m_{ij}, \Delta \eta_{ij}, p_{T,jj}, \min(\Delta R_{Zj}), \Delta \eta_{A\ell jj}, N_{\text{jets}}, N_{b\text{-jets}}, E_T^{\text{miss}}, \min(\Delta R_{A\ell j}), HT, \ln( \mathcal{M}_{\text{sig}} ^2)$	$p_{T,e}, \eta_e$	$p_{T,j}, \eta_j$



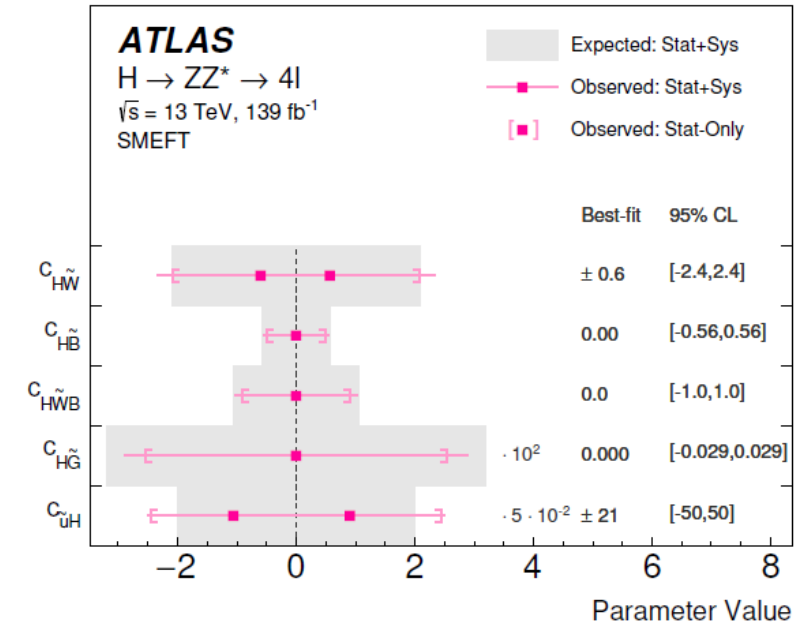
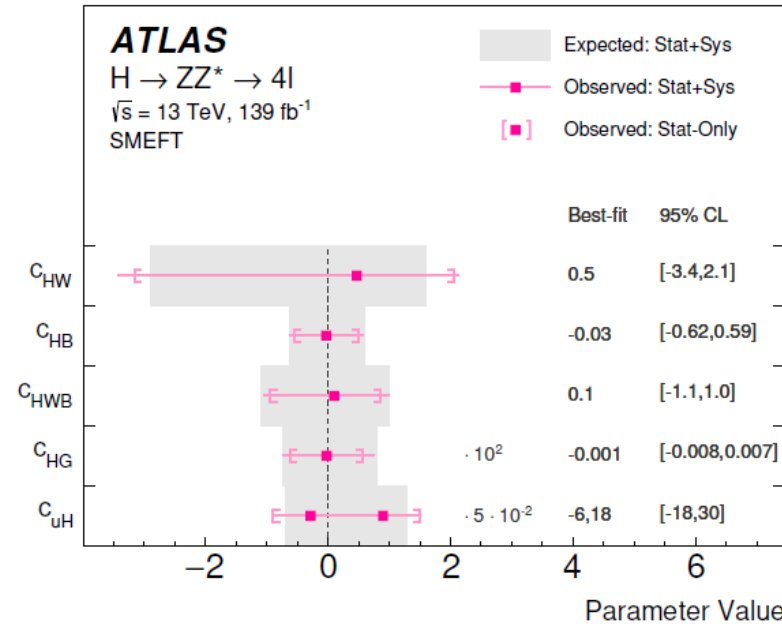
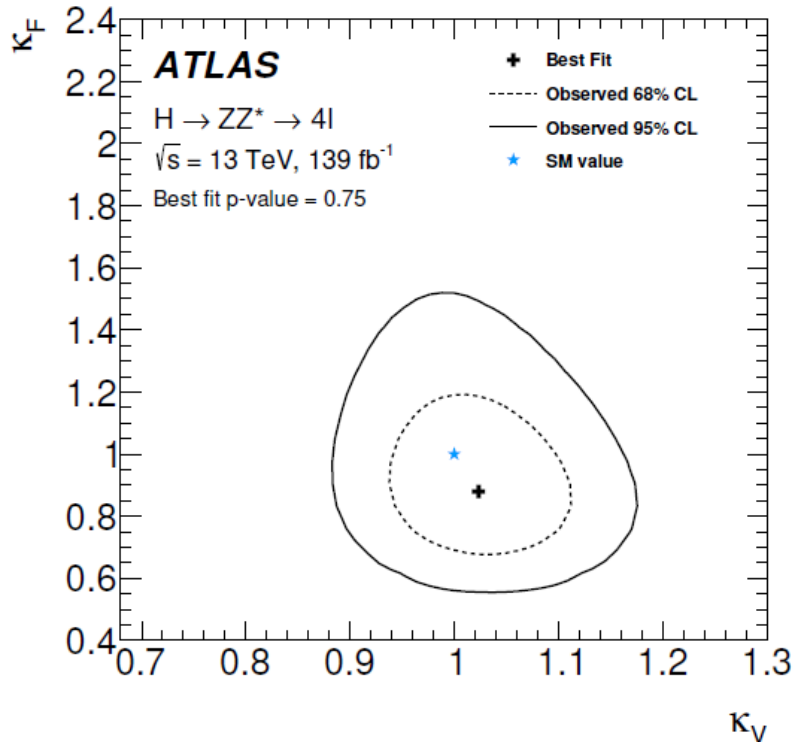


# Production modes cross sections



- The universal coupling-strength modifiers  $\kappa_F$  for fermions and  $\kappa_V$  for vector bosons are defined as
  - $\kappa_V = \kappa_W = \kappa_Z$
  - $\kappa_F = \kappa_t = \kappa_b = \kappa_c = \kappa_\tau = \kappa_\mu$

- In EFT BSM interactions are introduced via additional operators in the Lagrangian
- Parameters  $C_i^{(d)}$  specify the strength of new interactions
- A minimal flavor-violating scenario consisted of five CP-even and five CP-odd operators is tested

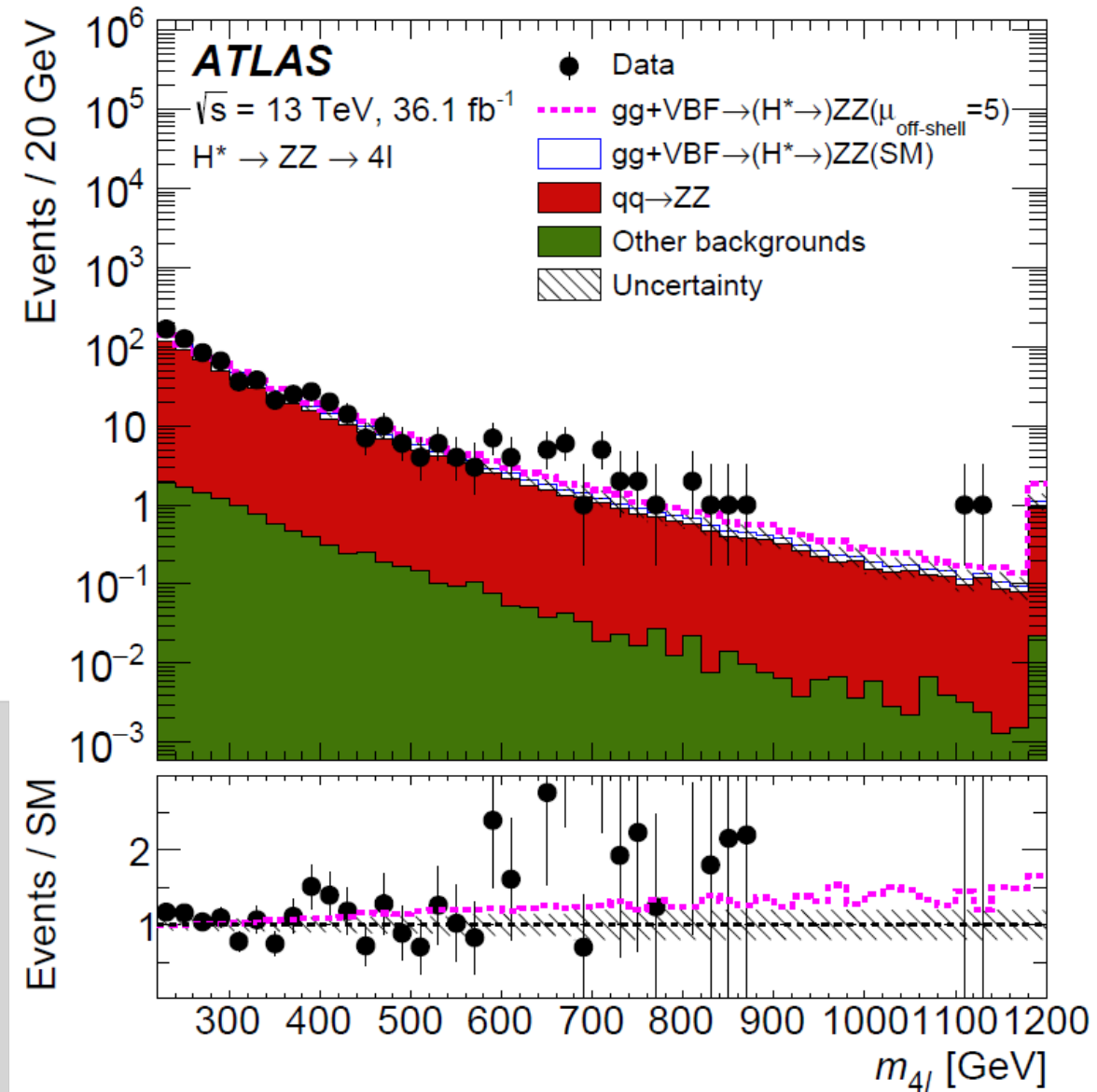


# Width measurement

- Higgs Decay Width - 4 MeV
- The ATLAS detector energy resolution - O (GeV)
- Direct measurement is not possible
- Higgs boson off-shell production → higher mass
- On-shell/off-shell XS ratio is depended on the width

$$\mu_{\text{off-shell}}(\hat{s}) \equiv \frac{\sigma_{\text{off-shell}}^{gg \rightarrow H^* \rightarrow ZZ}(\hat{s})}{\sigma_{\text{off-shell, SM}}^{gg \rightarrow H^* \rightarrow ZZ}(\hat{s})} = \kappa_{g,\text{off-shell}}^2(\hat{s}) \cdot \kappa_{V,\text{off-shell}}^2(\hat{s})$$

$$\mu_{\text{on-shell}} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{\text{on-shell}}^{gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ}}{\sigma_{\text{on-shell, SM}}^{gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ}} = \frac{\kappa_{g,\text{on-shell}}^2 \cdot \kappa_{V,\text{on-shell}}^2}{\Gamma_H / \Gamma_H^{\text{SM}}}$$



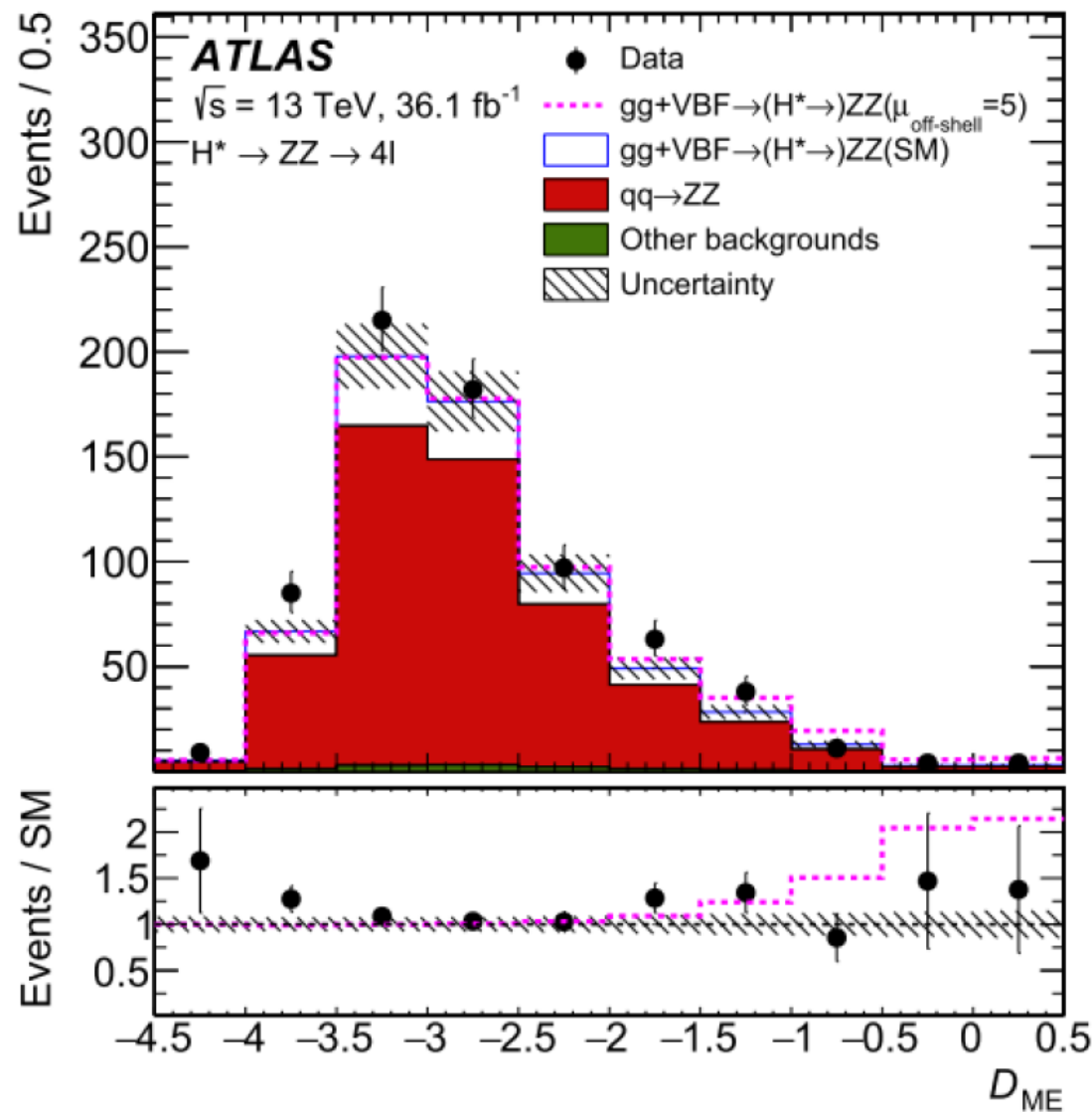
- Matrix elements

- $qq \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$  ( $P_{qq}$ )
- $gg \rightarrow (H^* \rightarrow) ZZ \rightarrow 4l$  ( $P_{gg}$ )
- $gg \rightarrow H^* \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$  ( $P_H$ )

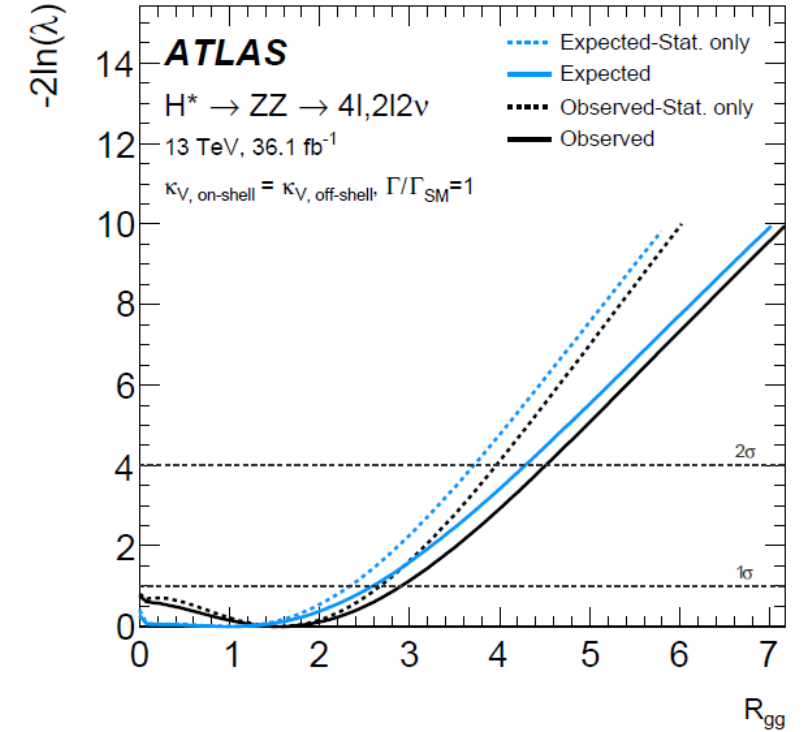
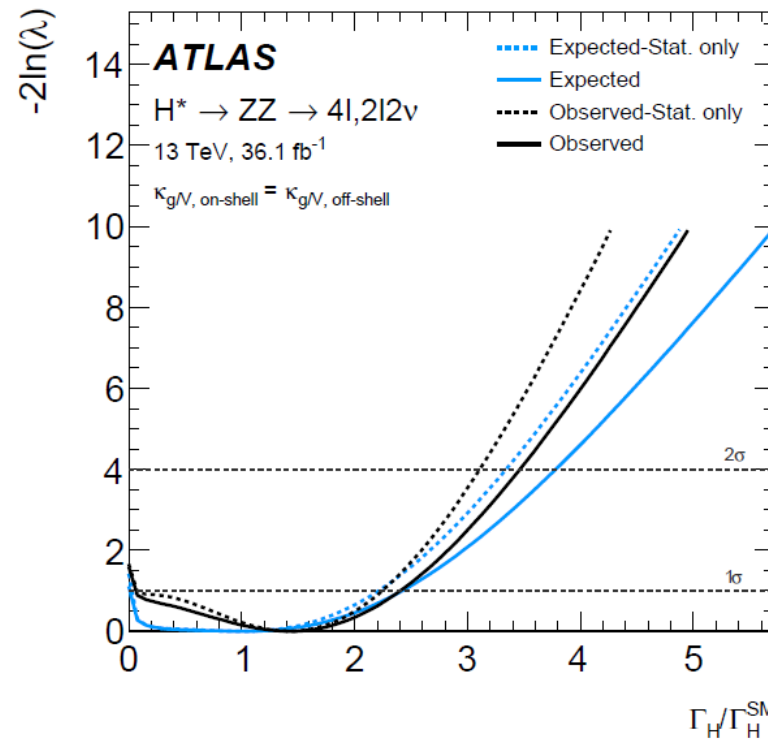
- The discriminant is defined by

$$D_{ME} = \log_{10} \left( \frac{P_H}{P_{gg} + c \cdot P_{q\bar{q}}} \right)$$

- The  $D_{ME}$  distribution is fitted



- 4l – llvv combination
- Off-shell – on-shell combination to extract the decay width
- Data from the first period (2015-2016) of Run II - 36.1 fb<sup>-1</sup>
- Upper limit of Higgs boson decay width is 3.8·SM @ 95% CL



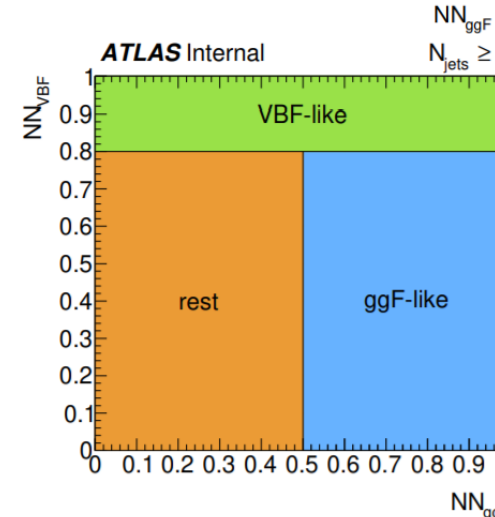
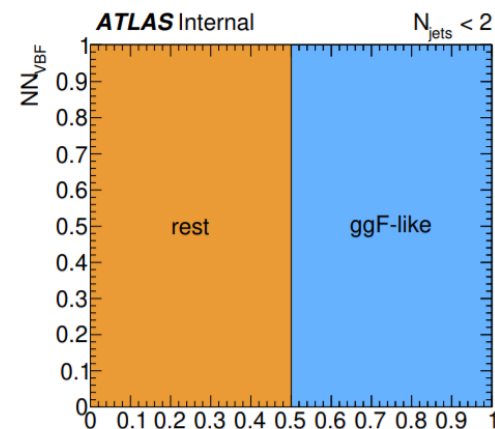
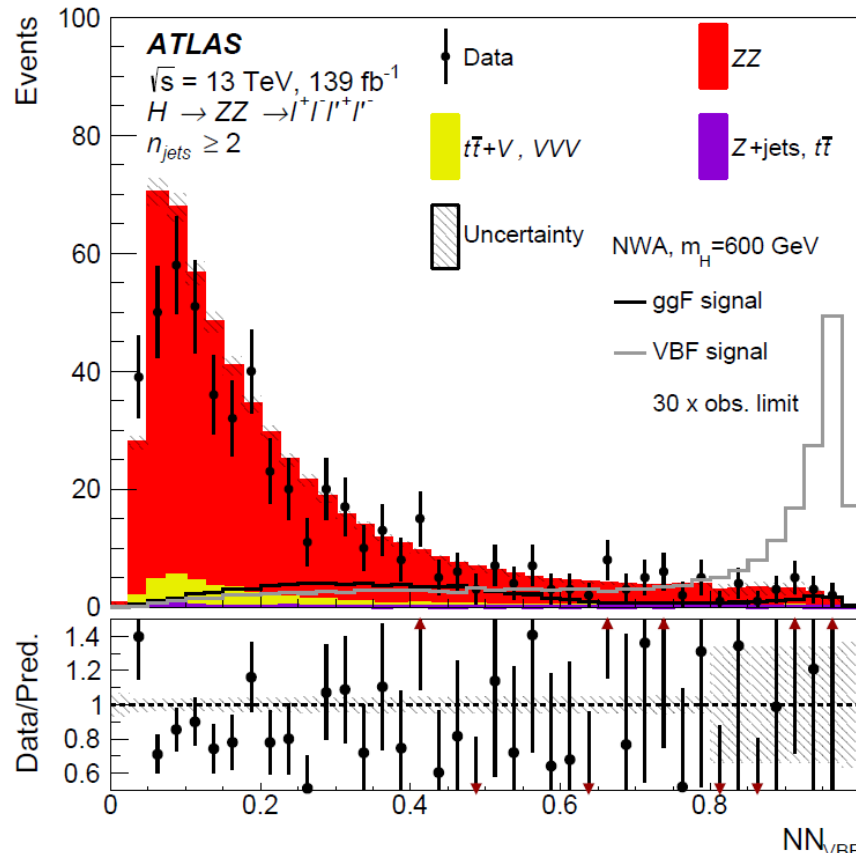
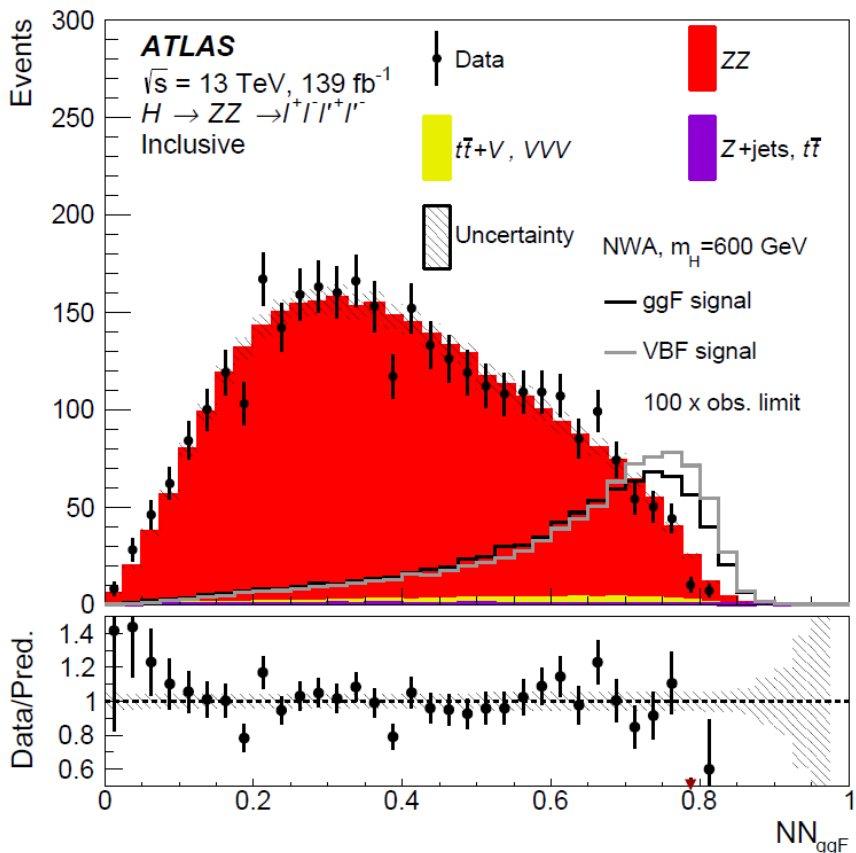
		Observed	Median	Expected ±1 σ	±2 σ
$\mu_{\text{off-shell}}$	$ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ analysis	4.5	4.3	[3.3, 5.4]	[2.7, 7.1]
	$ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$ analysis	5.3	4.4	[3.4, 5.5]	[2.8, 7.0]
	Combined	3.8	3.4	[2.7, 4.2]	[2.3, 5.3]
$\Gamma_H/\Gamma_H^{\text{SM}}$	Combined	3.5	3.7	[2.9, 4.8]	[2.4, 6.5]
$R_{gg}$	Combined	4.3	4.1	[3.3, 5.6]	[2.7, 8.2]



# High mass resonances search

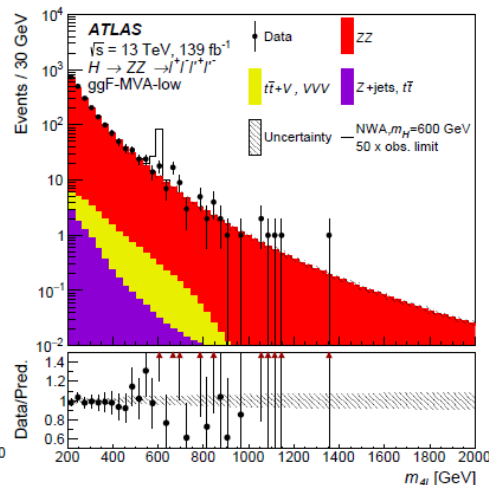
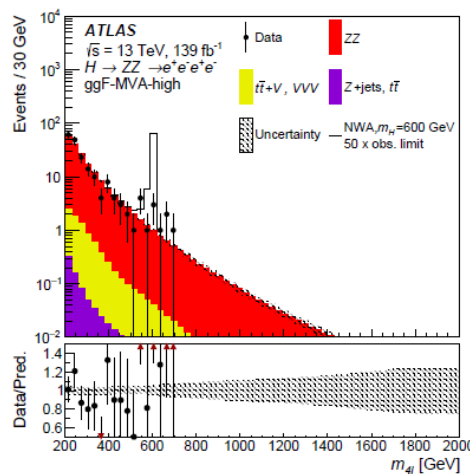
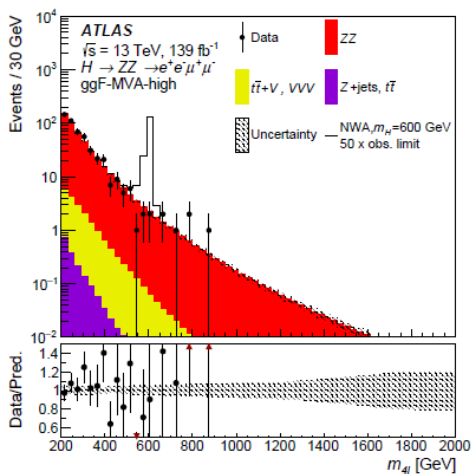
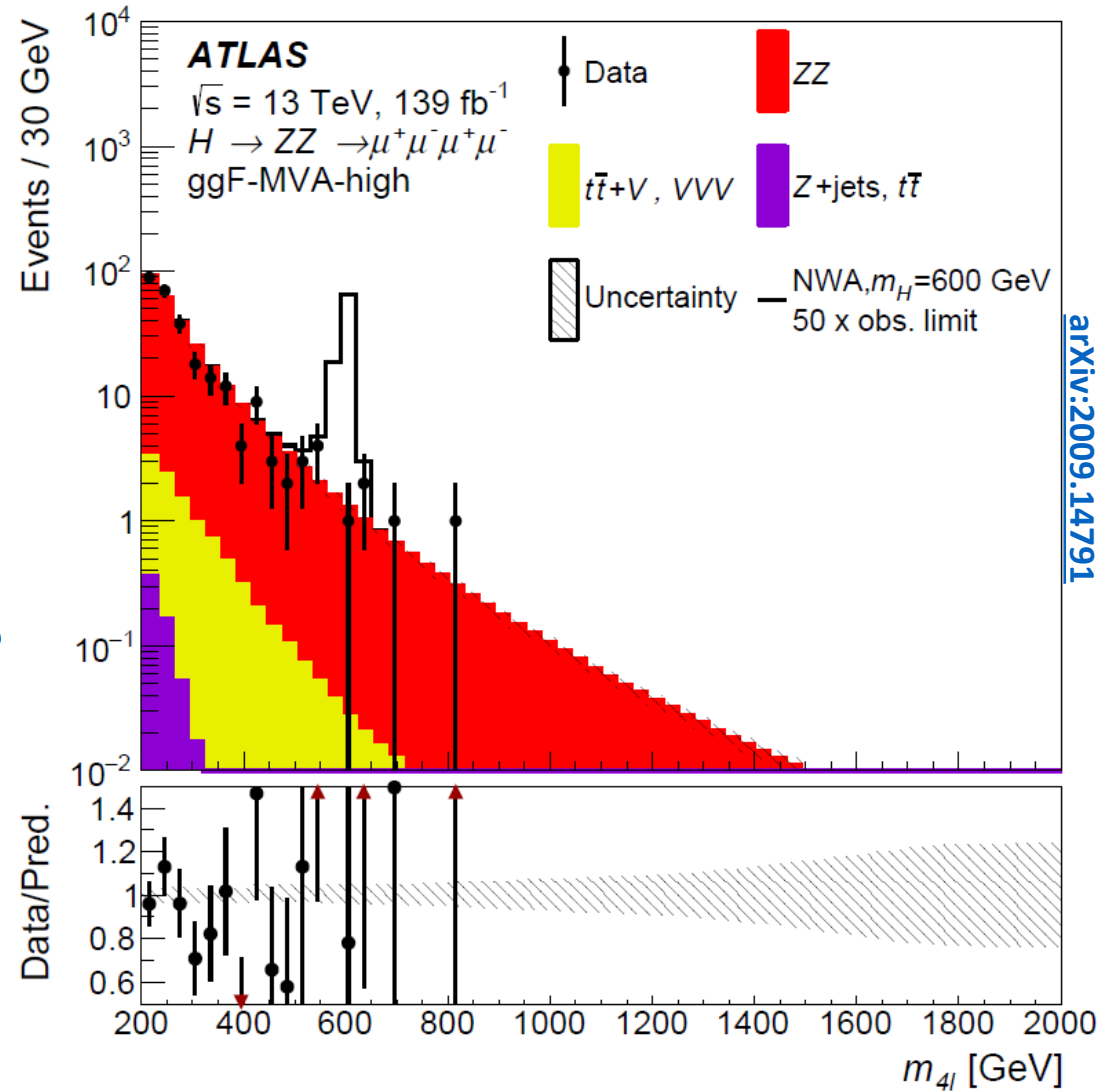
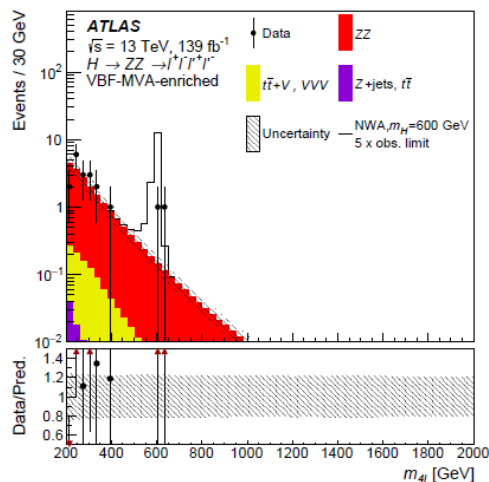
- High mass Higgs-like bosons predicted by several BSM models
- 2 NNs probe the ggF/VBF produced signal against ZZ bkg
- Trained on event kinematic variables for 11 mass points

- 5 Categories
  - ggF-like (4 $\mu$ , 2 $\mu$ 2e, 4e)
  - VBF-like
  - Rest

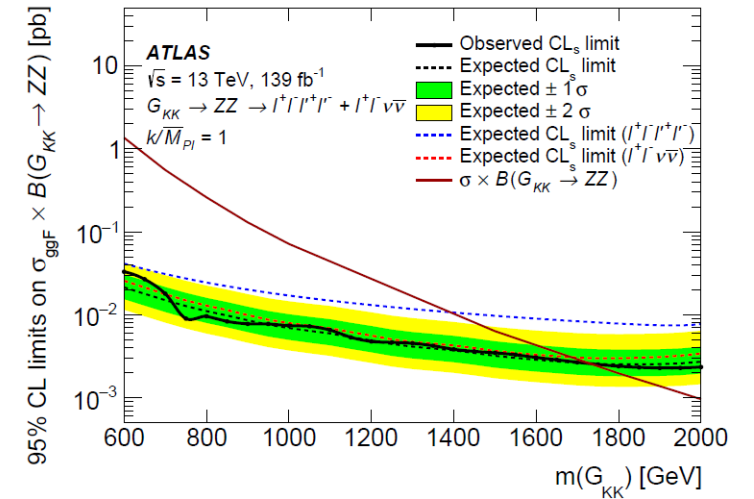
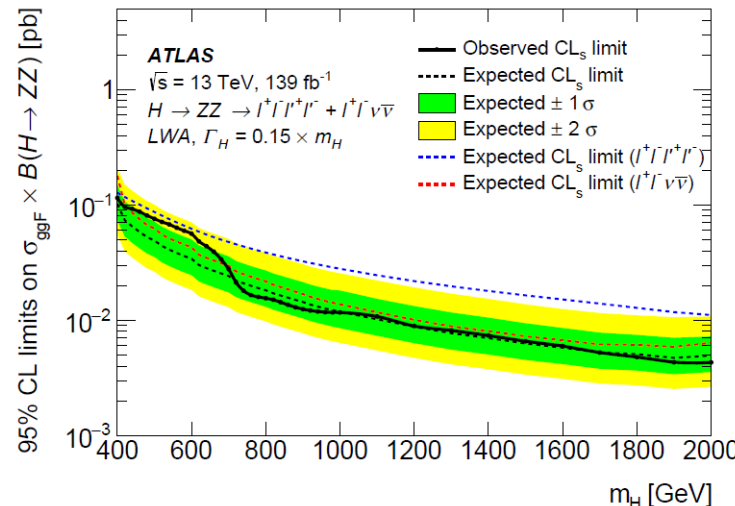
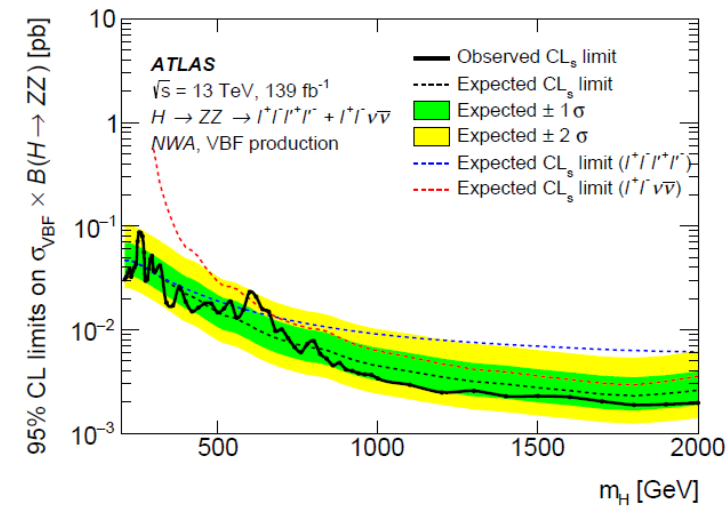
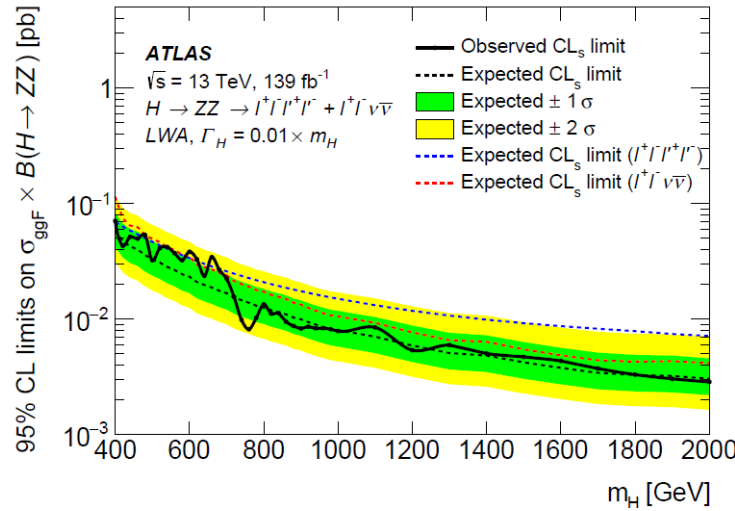
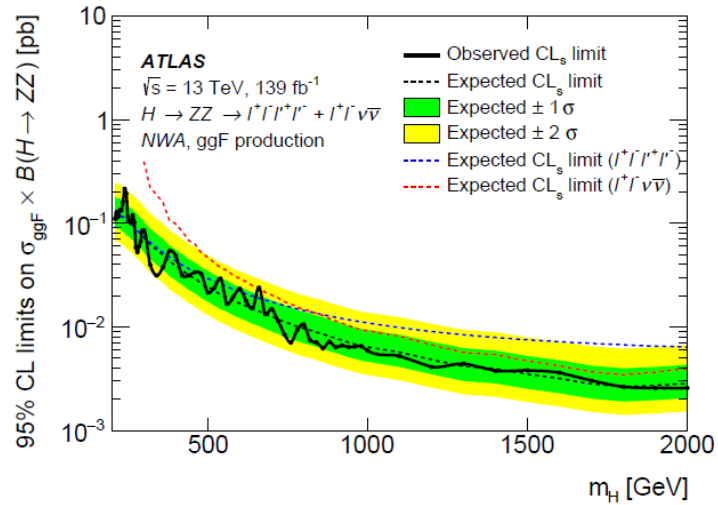


# Signal and background modelling

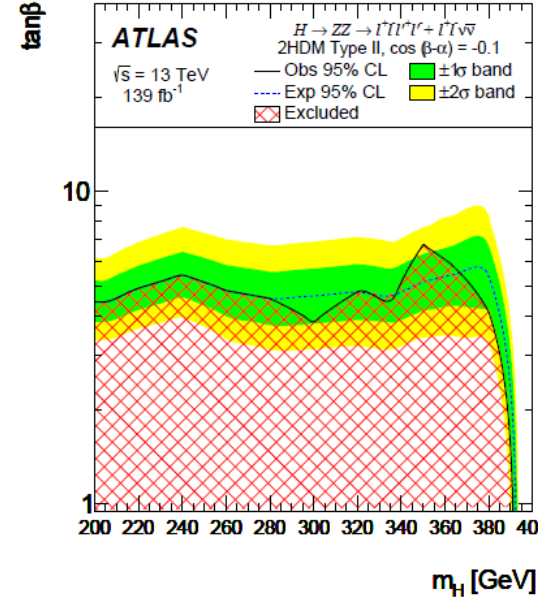
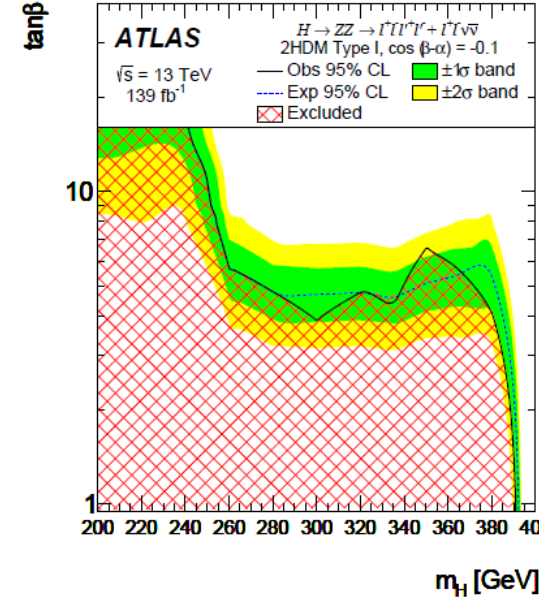
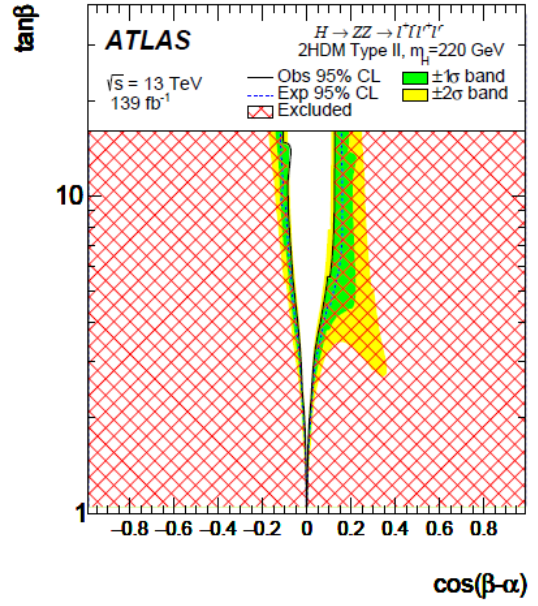
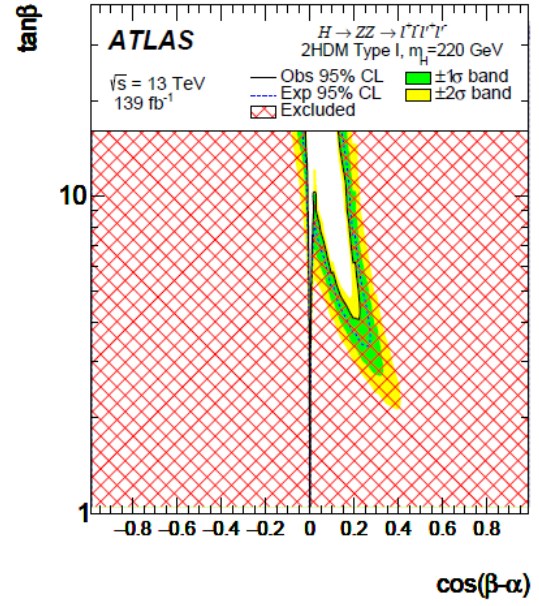
- NWA signal model
  - Gaussian + Crystal Ball
- LWA & graviton signal model
  - Relativistic Breit-Wigner convoluted with
  - Gaussian + Crystal Ball
- ZZ bkg model
  - Empirical functions



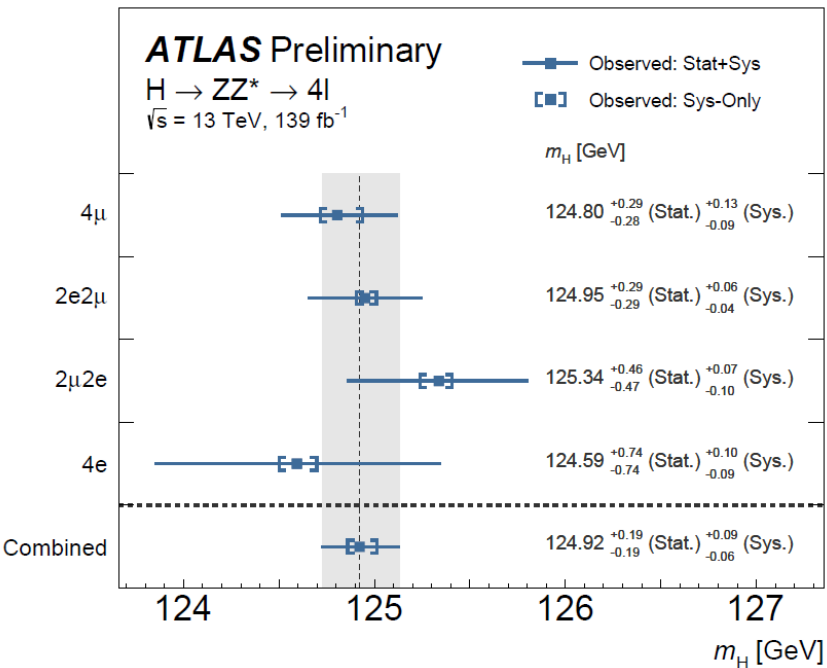
- 4l combined with 2l2v to increase sensitivity
- Narrow width Higgs-like – Large width Higgs-like – Graviton



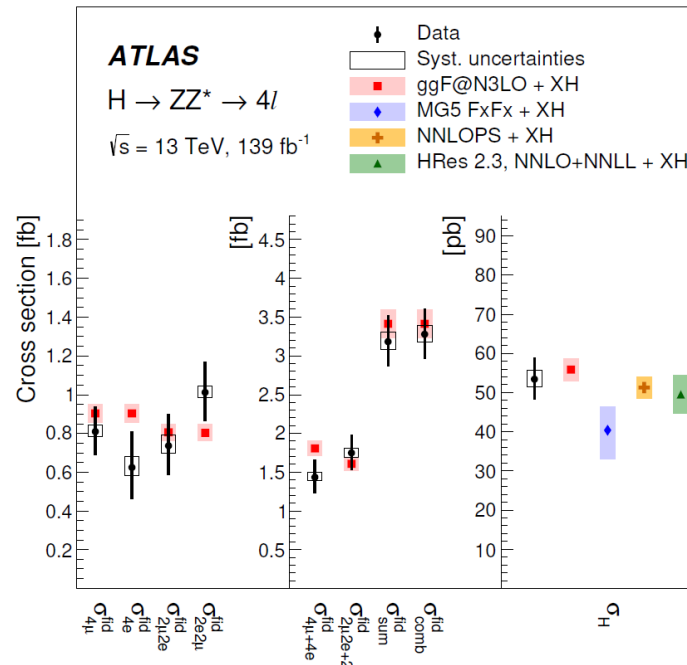
- A CP-conserving 2HDM predicts 5 Higgs bosons
- Some of the model free parameters can be constrained
  - The ratio of the vacuum expectation values of the 2 Higgs doublets ( $\tan\beta$ )
  - The mixing angle between the CP-even Higgs bosons ( $\alpha$ )
- 2 different Types (I, II) exist depending on Higgs doublets coupling to leptons and quarks



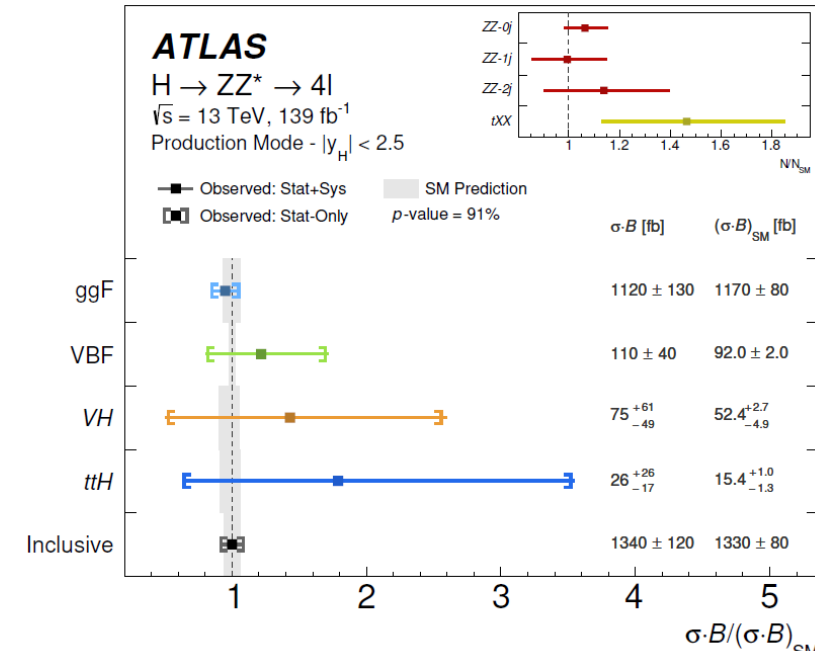
- Statistical uncertainties still dominant
- After run III (300\fb) and run IV (3000/fb) are going to be reduced by a factor of  $\sqrt{2}$  and  $\sqrt{20}$  wrt run I (150 /fb)
- Reducing the systematic uncertainties needs better modeling of physics processes (theoretical) and particles-detector interaction (experimental)



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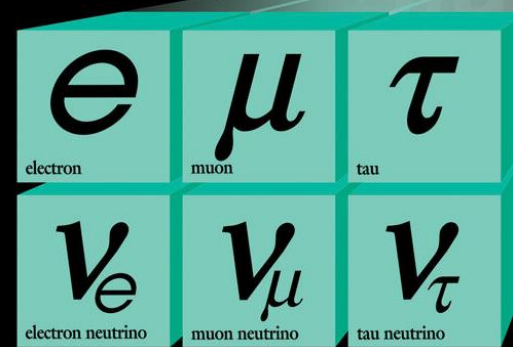
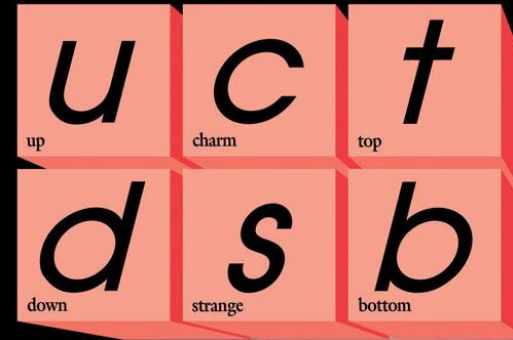


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- H4I is a major Higgs channel performing a lot of studies
- All measurements agree with the SM predictions
- More analyses are ongoing
- Our ability for making even more precise measurements is going to improve by
  - Reducing uncertainties
  - Improving analysis techniques
- Run 3 is expected to begin next year and it will lead to more exciting results

## Quarks



## Leptons

## Forces

