



Pseudoscalar Higgs Hunting at ATLAS 2015

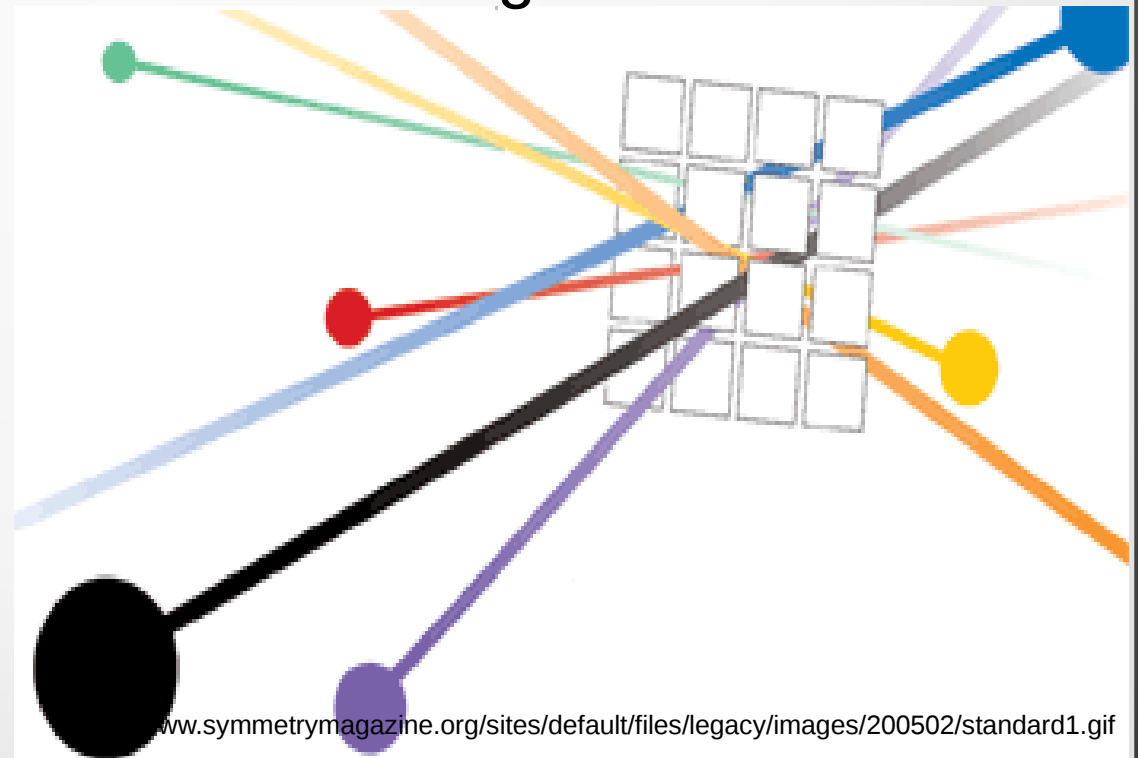
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UW REU Summer 2014
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20 August 2014

Outline

- Motivation - 2HDM Model
- Signal and Background Processes
- Sensitivity Study
- Results

Motivation

- Higgs discovery at LHC in 2012 – but there are more!
- 2 Higgs Doublet Model (2HDM) – source of CP violation and EWSB
- Type - 2 Doublets couple to fermions to give them mass
- Five Higgs: h, H, A, H^\pm
- mass of A
- $\tan(\beta) = v_1/v_2$
- $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$

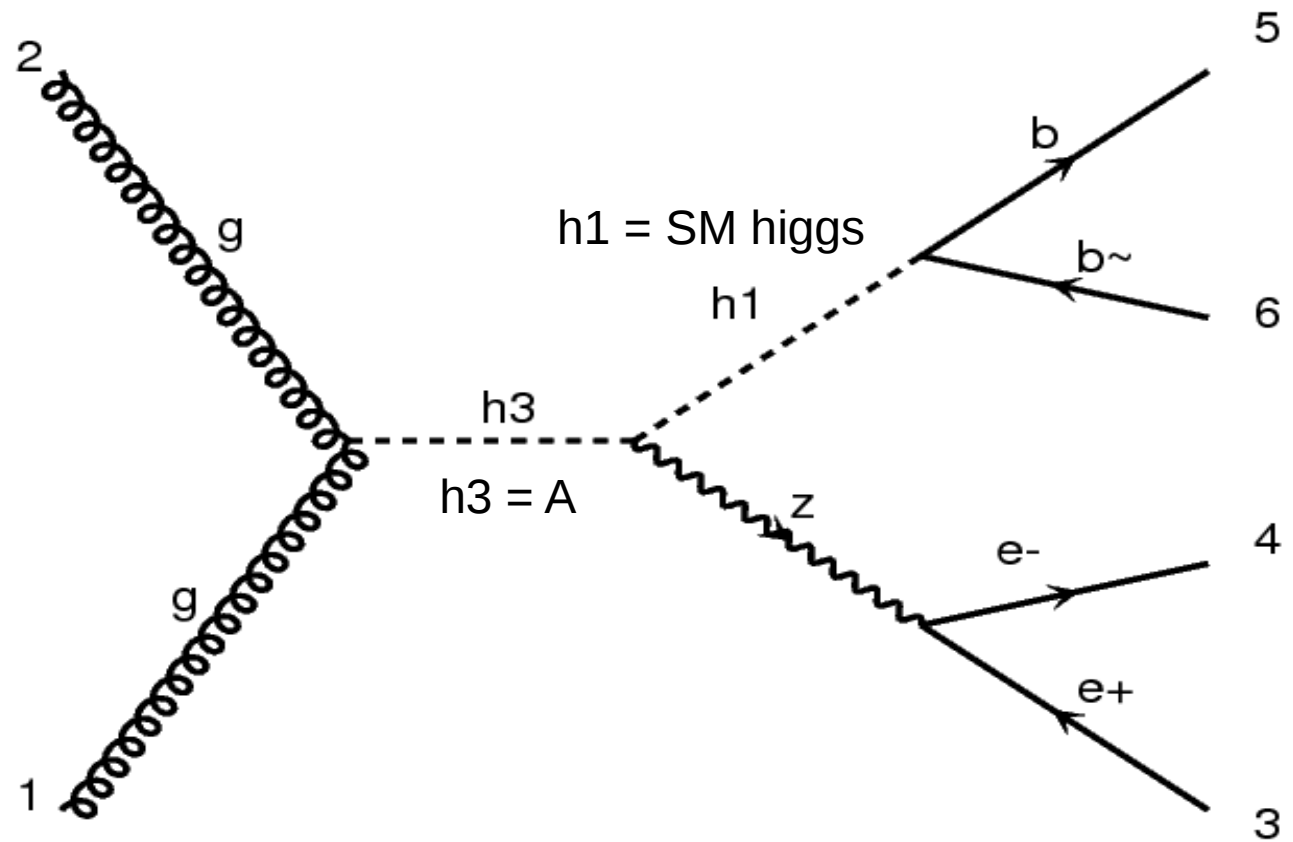


Particles involved

- A: pseudoscalar heavy higgs – What were looking for!
- Z : unstable force carrier boson - electroweak
- h : unstable boson - mass generation
- l: e^+ , e^- , μ^+ , μ^-
 - e^+ , e^- = positron, electron
 - μ^+ , μ^- = antimuon, muon
- quark-jet radiate particles as they accelerate, appear as a jet
 - heavy: b-jet (bottom), t-jet (top), b^{\sim} means anti-b quark
 - light: up down charm strange

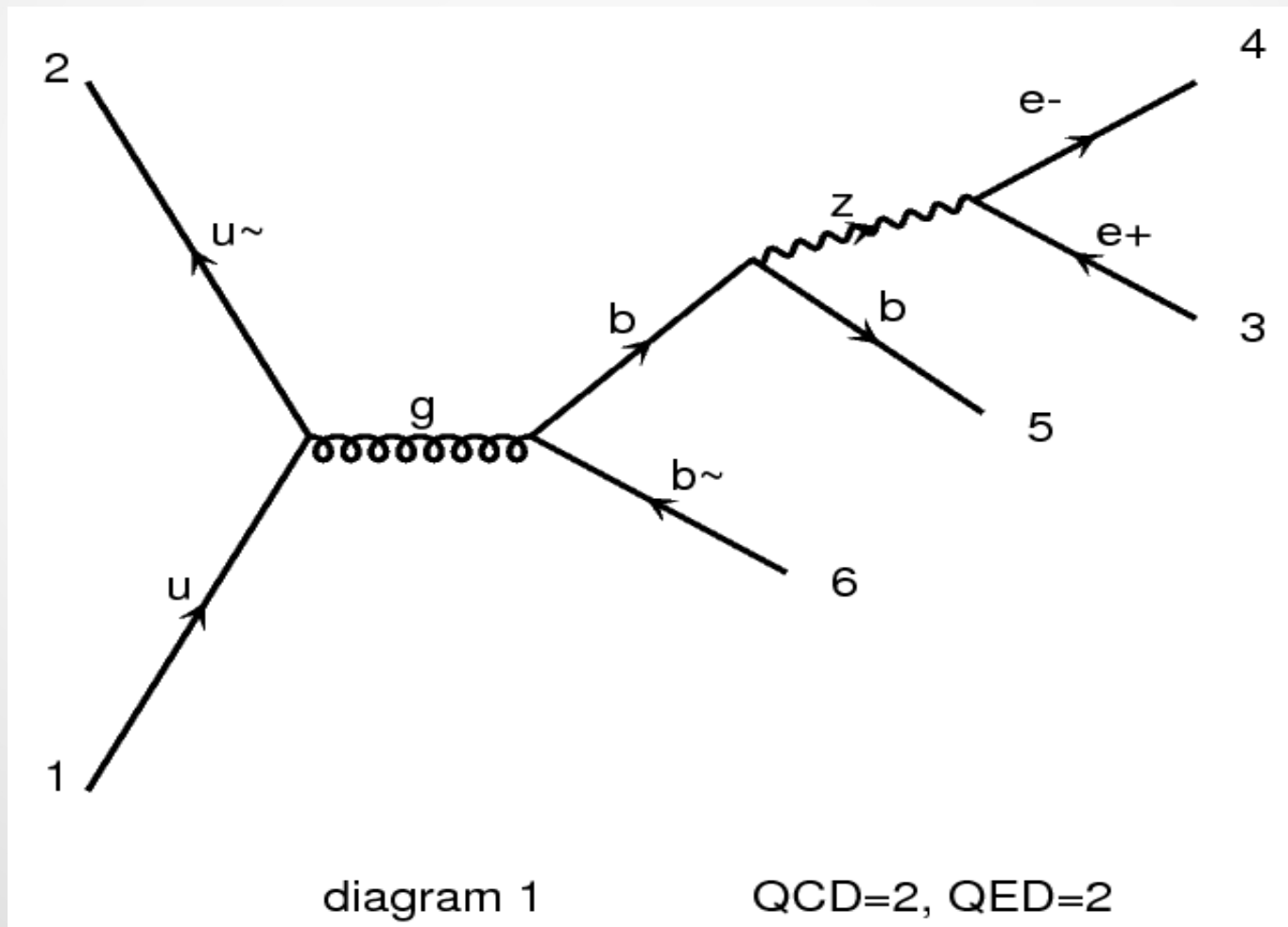
Signal Process – $pp \rightarrow A \rightarrow Zh, Z \rightarrow l+l-, h \rightarrow bb\sim$

- final products: $2 e+e-bb\sim$ or $\mu+\mu-bb\sim$
- A, Z, h are unstable
- $\text{Br } Z \rightarrow ll = .0672$
- $\text{Br } h \rightarrow bb\sim = .577$



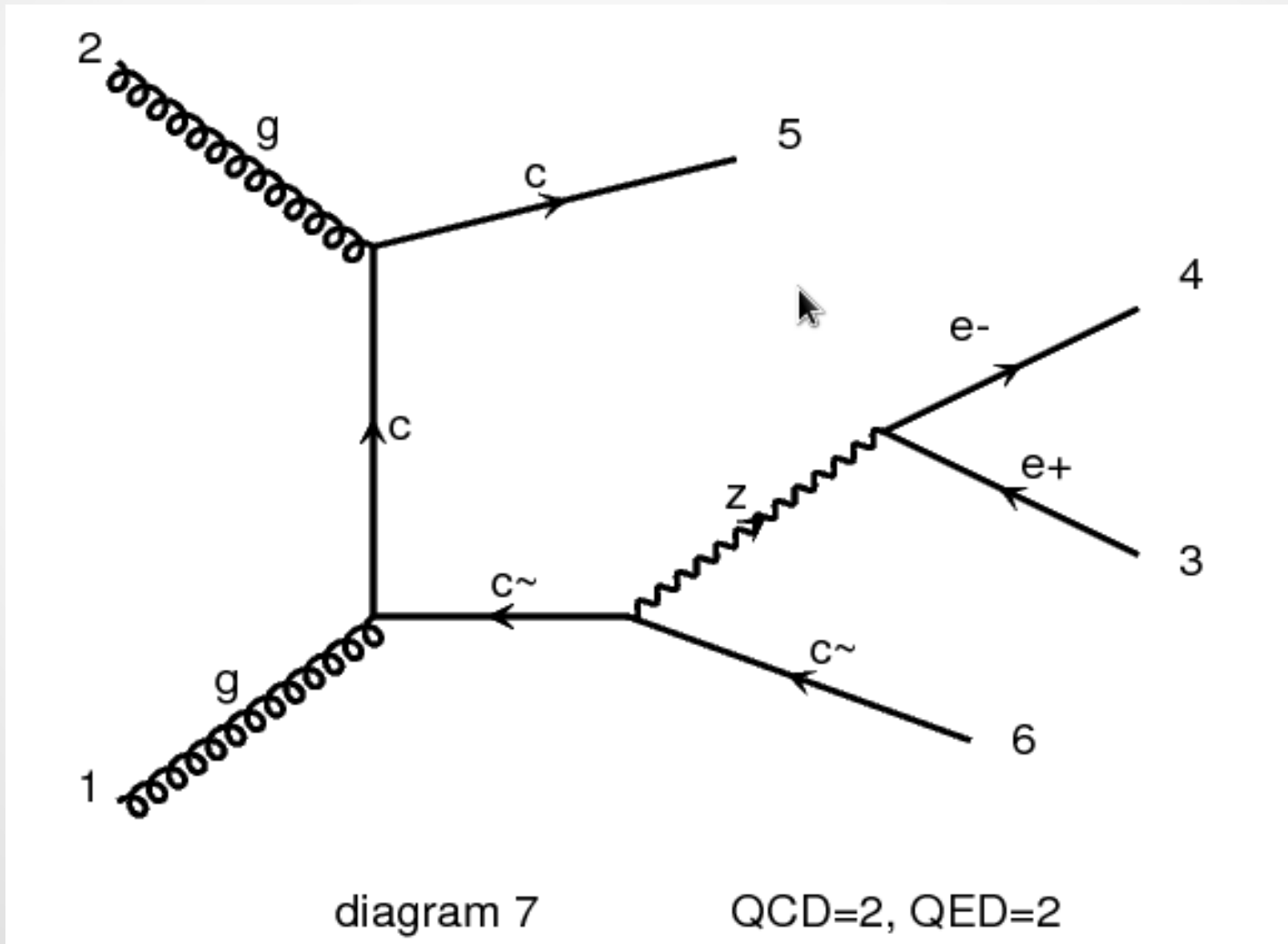
Background Process $pp \rightarrow Zbb\bar{b}, Z \rightarrow l+l-$

- Same final Products but no A or h ever present



Background Process $pp \rightarrow Zjj, Z \rightarrow l+l-$

- Same final products. light jets can be mistagged



Motivation – other channels

- A > Zh investigated discovery channels

	$h \rightarrow WW^*$	$h \rightarrow ZZ^*$	$h \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
$Z \rightarrow ll$	✓	✓	✓	✓
$Z \rightarrow qq$	X	✓	X	X
$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$	X	✓	X	X

- A > Zh has high BR when $m_A < 350$ GeV
- We like $h > bb$ because of the large branching ratio 57.7%

What is a Sensitivity Study - Yield

- Yield = unitless quantity describing how much of a process that we see after generation, detector, and cuts

$$Yield = L * xsec * (A * E)$$

- Luminosity (fb^{-1}) – how much data we have
 - After 2015: $L = 5\text{fb}^{-1}$ for $\sqrt{s} = 13\text{TeV}$
- Cross Section = $xsec$ (pb) describes probability of a certain event occurring
- Acceptance = fraction of events the detector catches
- Efficiency = fraction of events filtered out by analysis cuts

What is a Sensitivity Study – Significance

- Background has Poisson Distribution so uncertainty

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\text{Background Yield}}$$

- We can calculate whether or not we will be able to see the signal process (if its really happening)

$$\text{Significance} = \frac{\text{Signal Yield}}{\sqrt{\text{Background Yield}}}$$

- if Significance > 2 we will be able to see the process with 95% certainty.

Parameter Space Investigated

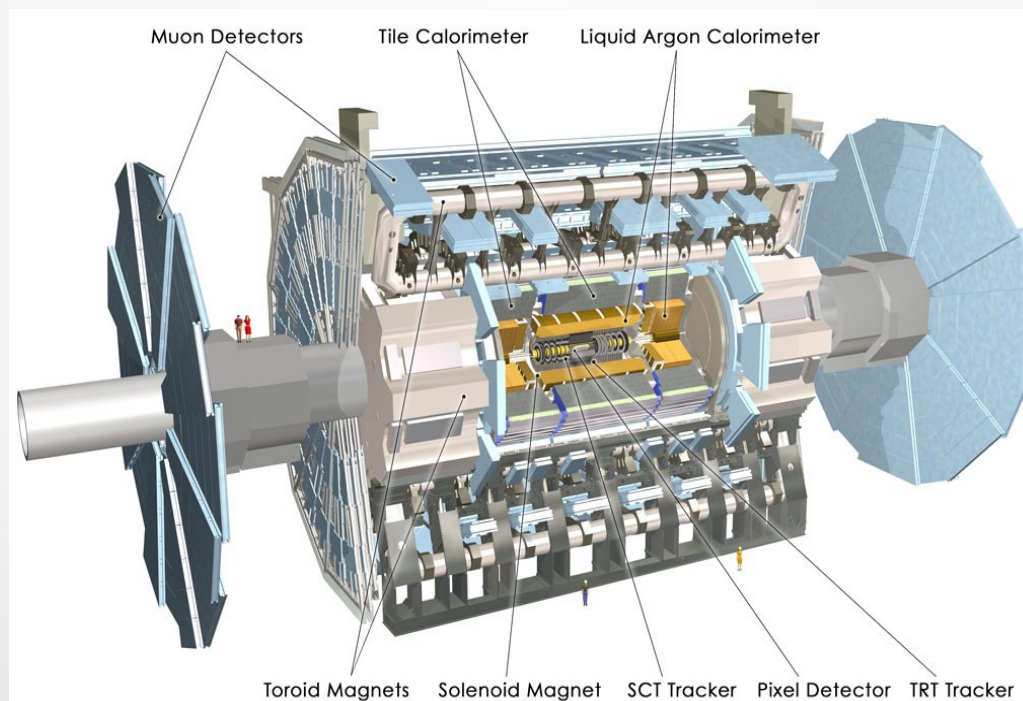
- Type II: H2 couples to up-type fermions, H1 couples to down-type fermions and leptons – gives them mass!!
- $m_A = 0.3\text{TeV}, 0.5\text{TeV}, 1\text{TeV}, 2\text{TeV}, 3\text{TeV}$
 - $m_h = 0.125\text{TeV}$
 - m_A increases, $x_{\text{sec}}(A) \cdot \text{Br}_{A \rightarrow \text{Zh}}$ decreases
- $\tan(\beta) = 1, 10$ $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0, \pm 0.4$
 - $\tan(\beta)$ increases. $x_{\text{sec}}(A) \cdot \text{Br}_{A \rightarrow \text{Zh}}$ decreases

Process Simulation

- Events generated based on various regions of parameter space
- Collide beams of protons at energies of 6500GeV
- MadGraph – process simulator
- Delphes – detector simulator

Detection

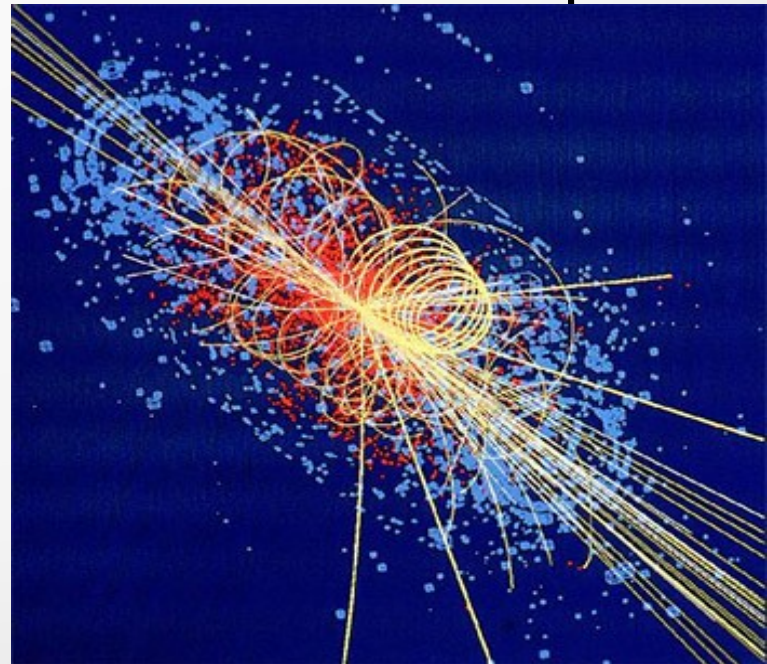
- ATLAS Detector
 - Detect electron, muons, jets
 - tag jets with quark



http://www.atlas.ch/photos/atlas_photos/selected-photos/full-detector/ATLAS_Silver_White_MK.jpg

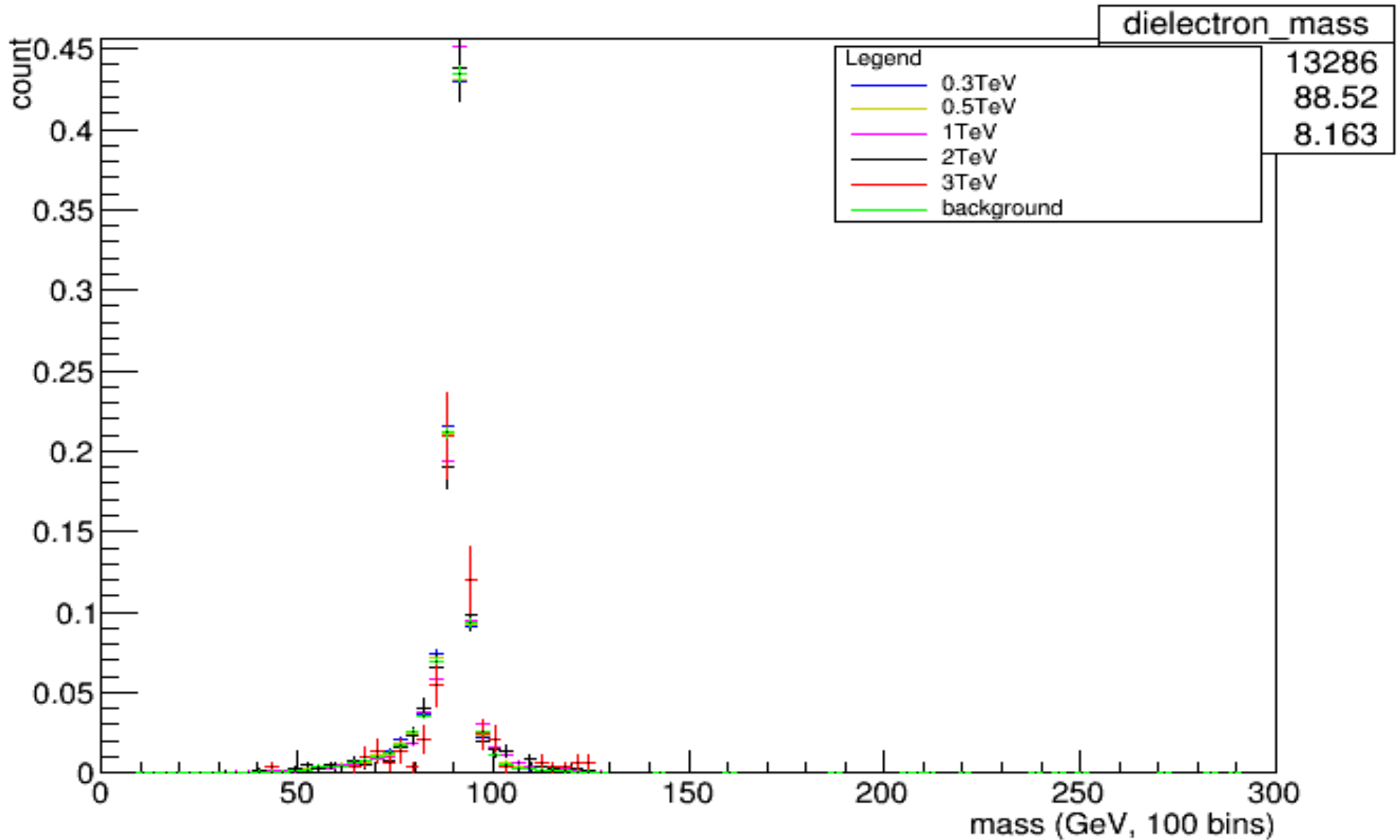
Kinematics – Differences

- Look at the kinematic distributions for signal and background
 - Look for major differences
 - Perform analysis to remove events that do not pass cuts to remove background
- P_T
- bb reconstructed mass
- $llbb$ reconstructed mass

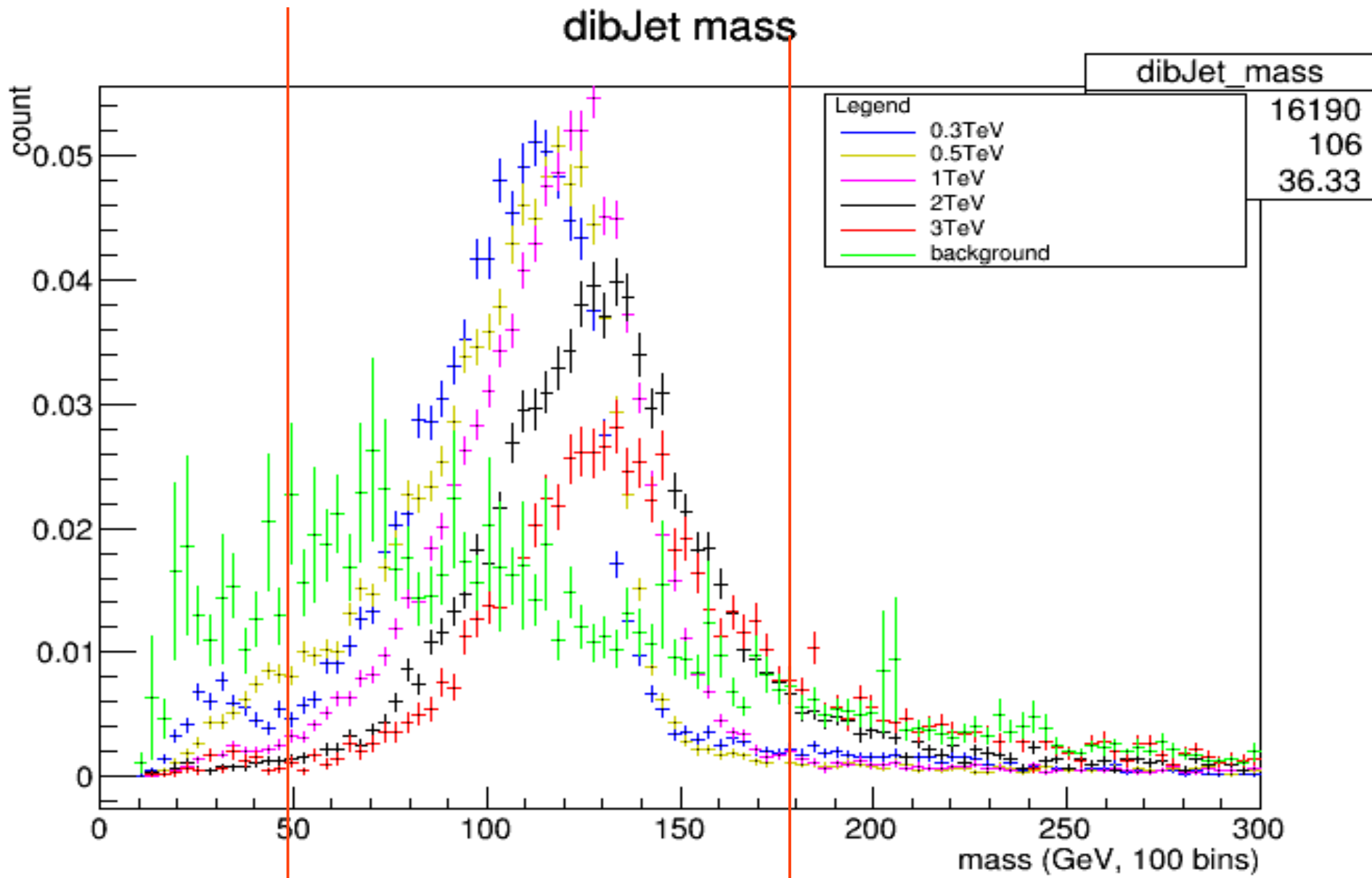


ee mass $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0, \tan(\beta) = 10$

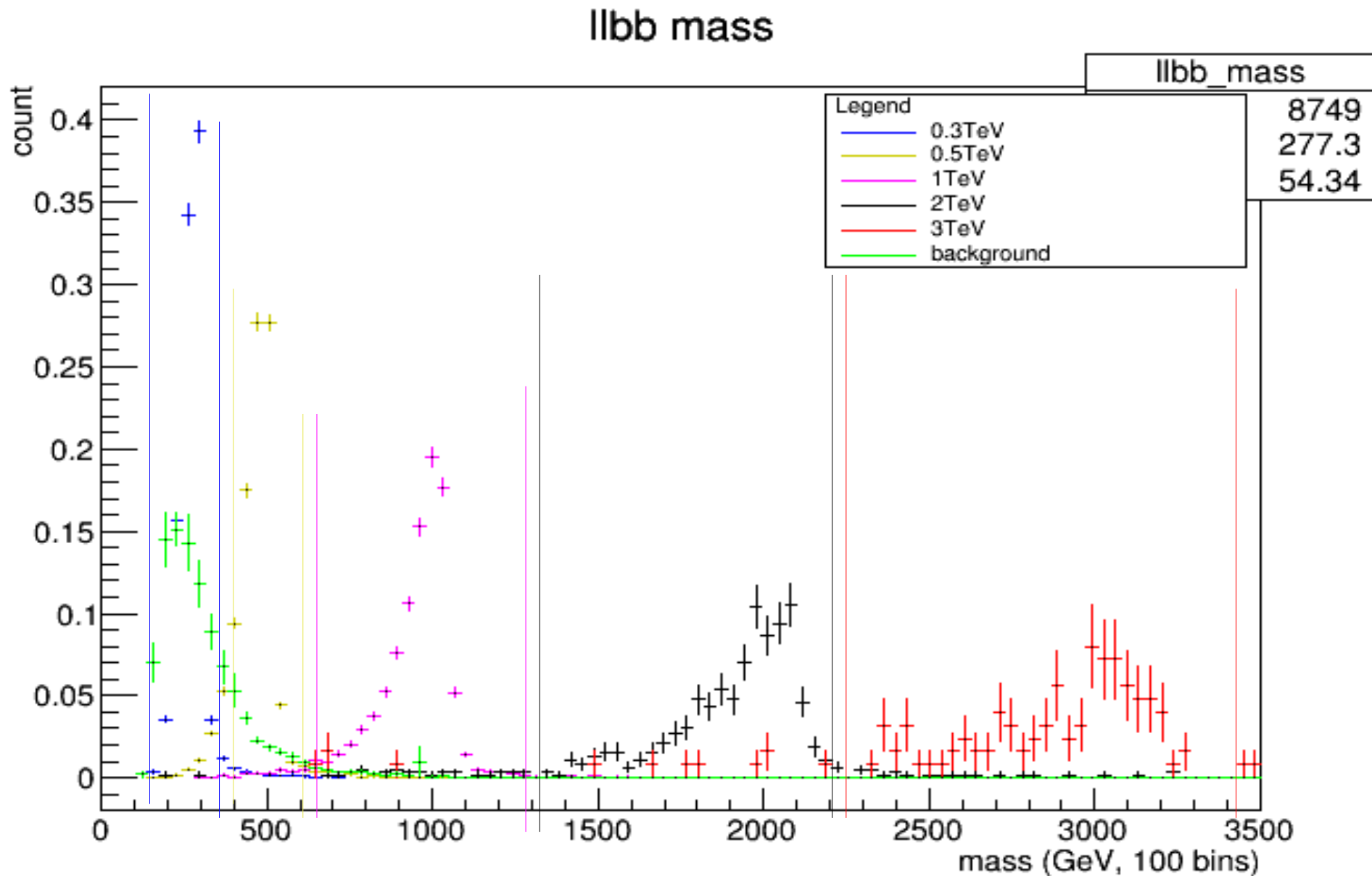
dielectron mass



bb~ mass $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0, \tan(\beta) = 10$



$llbb \sim \text{mass} \cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0, \tan(\beta) = 10$



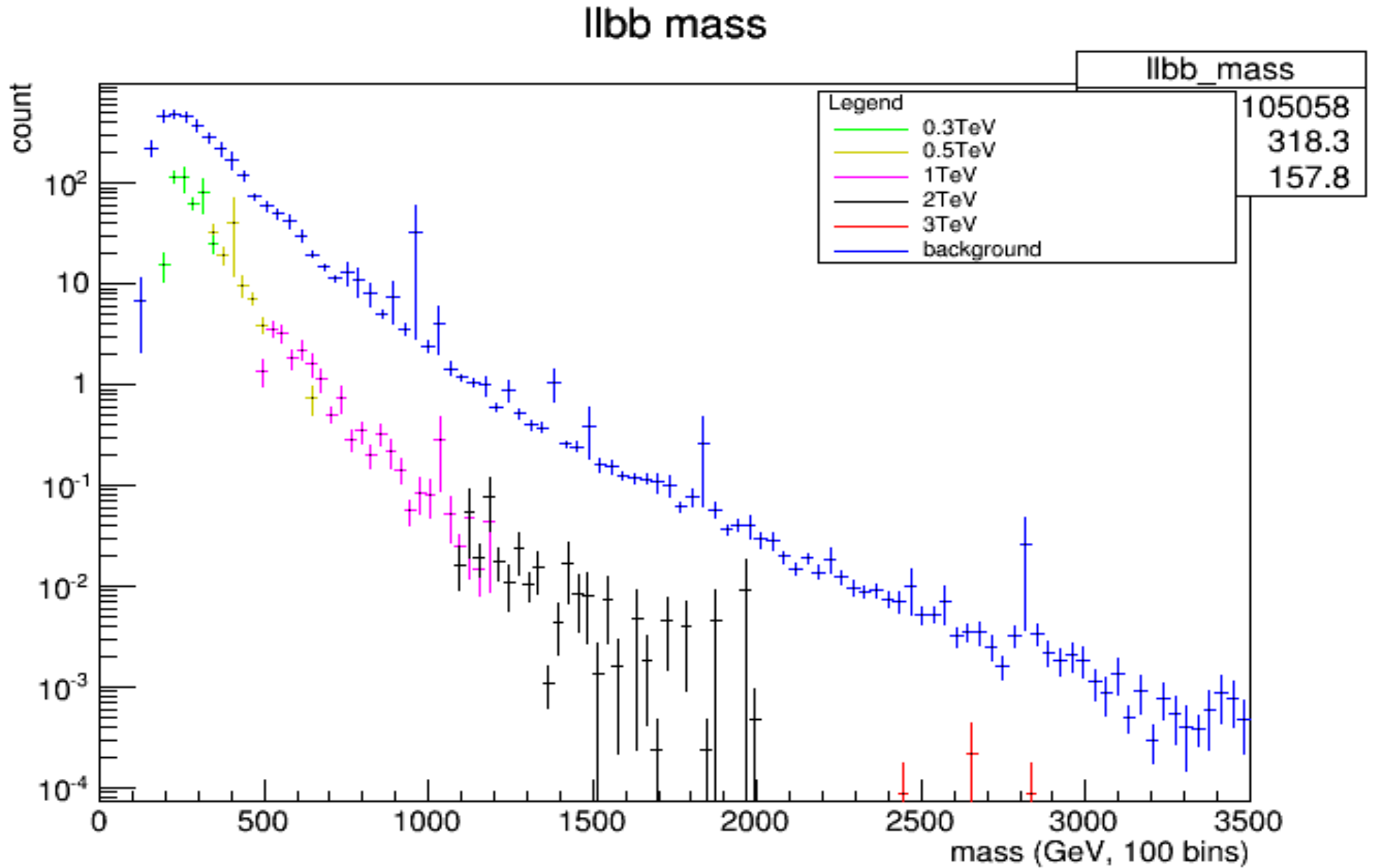
Cuts

- lepton and jet $PT > 30.0\text{GeV}$
- $50\text{ GeV} < bb\sim\text{ mass} < 150\text{ GeV}$ for $m_A = 0.3\text{TeV}, 0.5\text{TeV}, 1\text{TeV}$
- $50\text{GeV} < bb\sim\text{ mass} < 200\text{ GeV}$ for $m_A = 2\text{TeV}, 3\text{TeV}$
- $llbb$ mass



m_A (TeV)	min $llbb\sim$	max $llbb\sim$
0.3	200	350
0.5	200	700
1	500	1200
2	1000	2500
3	2000	3500

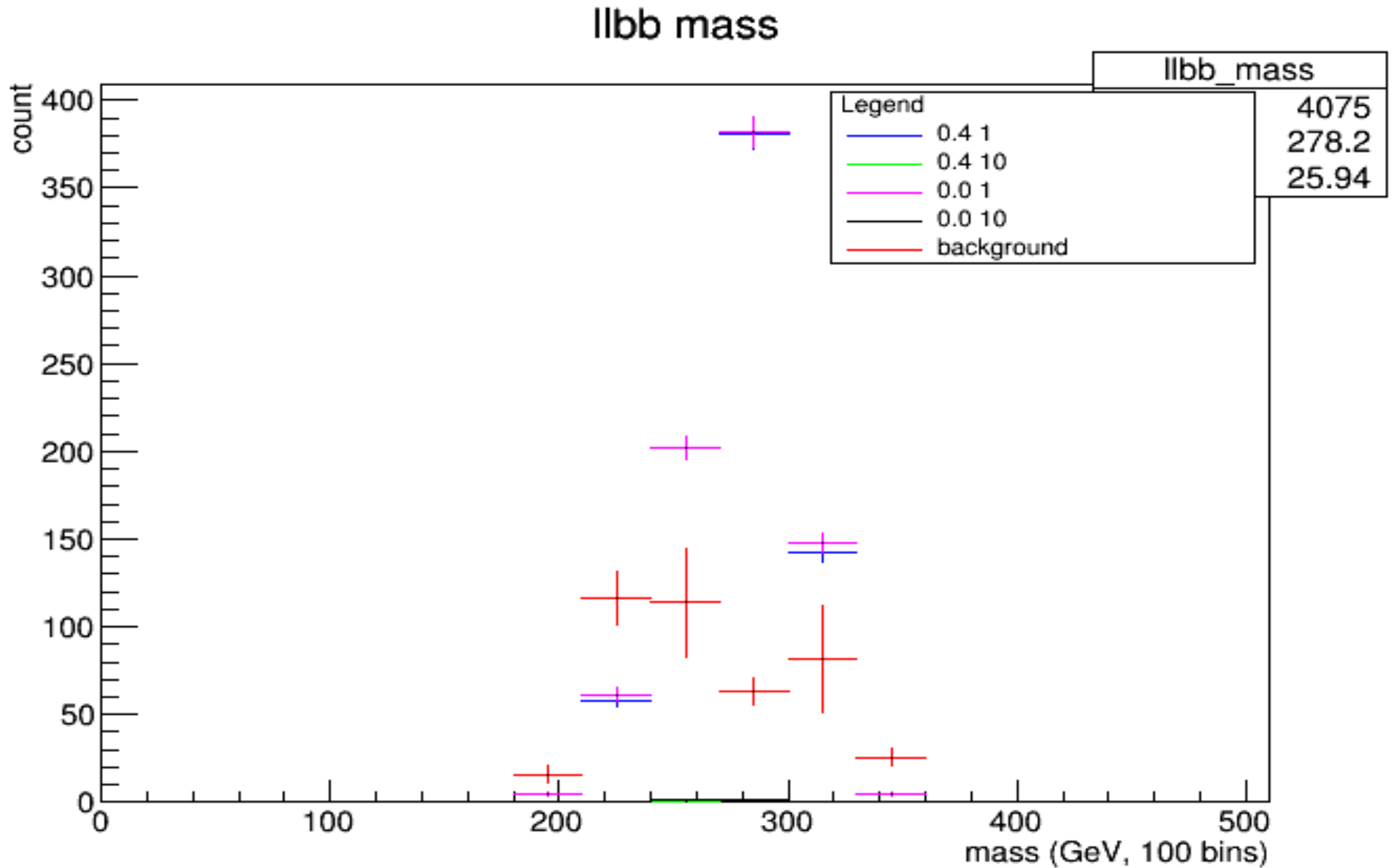
Background Reduction



Background Yields

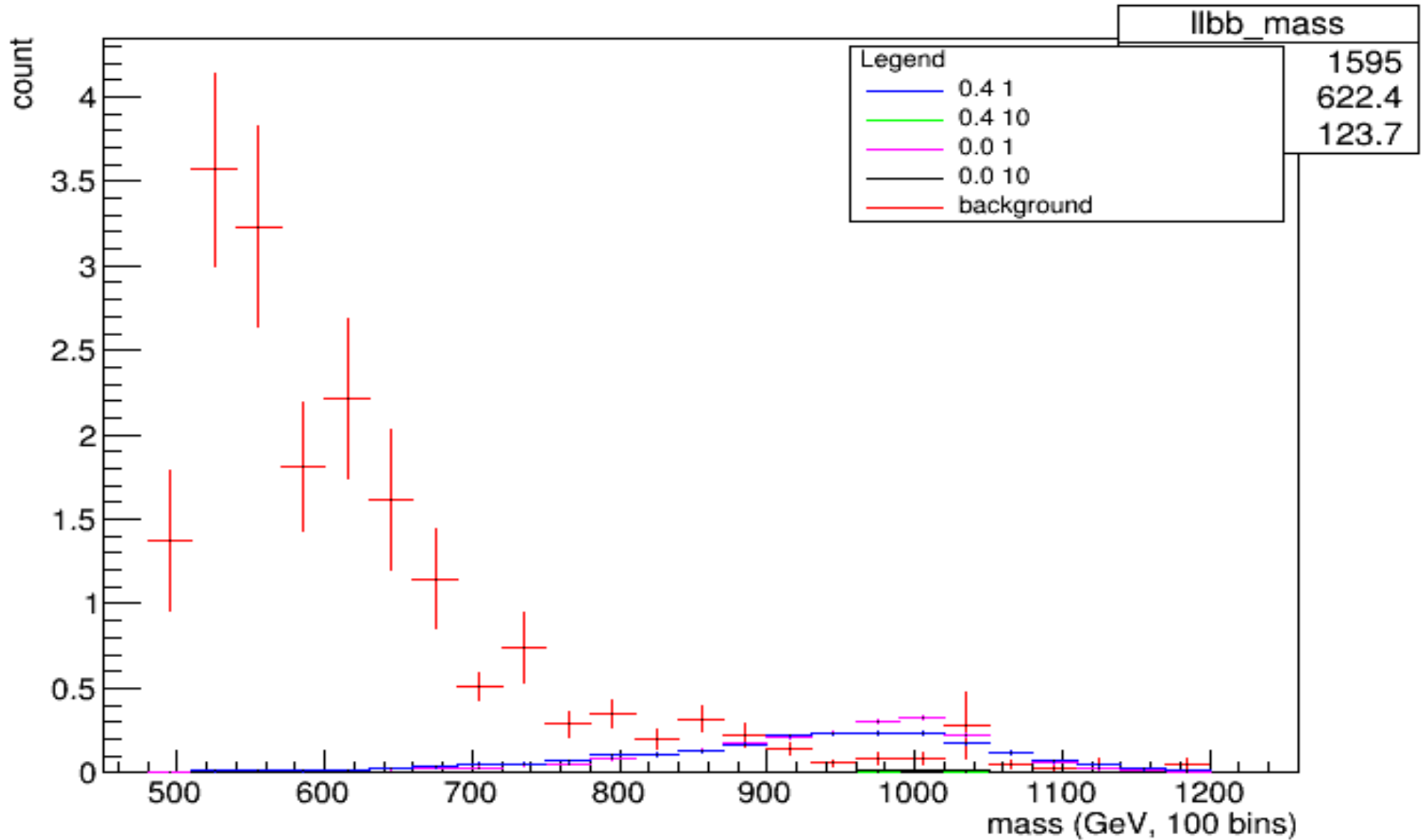
Backgrounds	xsec	Yield	Entries	A*E%
mA300	348.45	415.82	78.2	0.1564
mA500	348.45	207.15	23.7	0.0474
mA1000	348.45	18.418	212.8	0.4256
mA2000	348.45	0.32579	28.22	0.05644
mA300	348.45	4.70E-004	4.42	0.00884

0.3TeV llbb~ mass

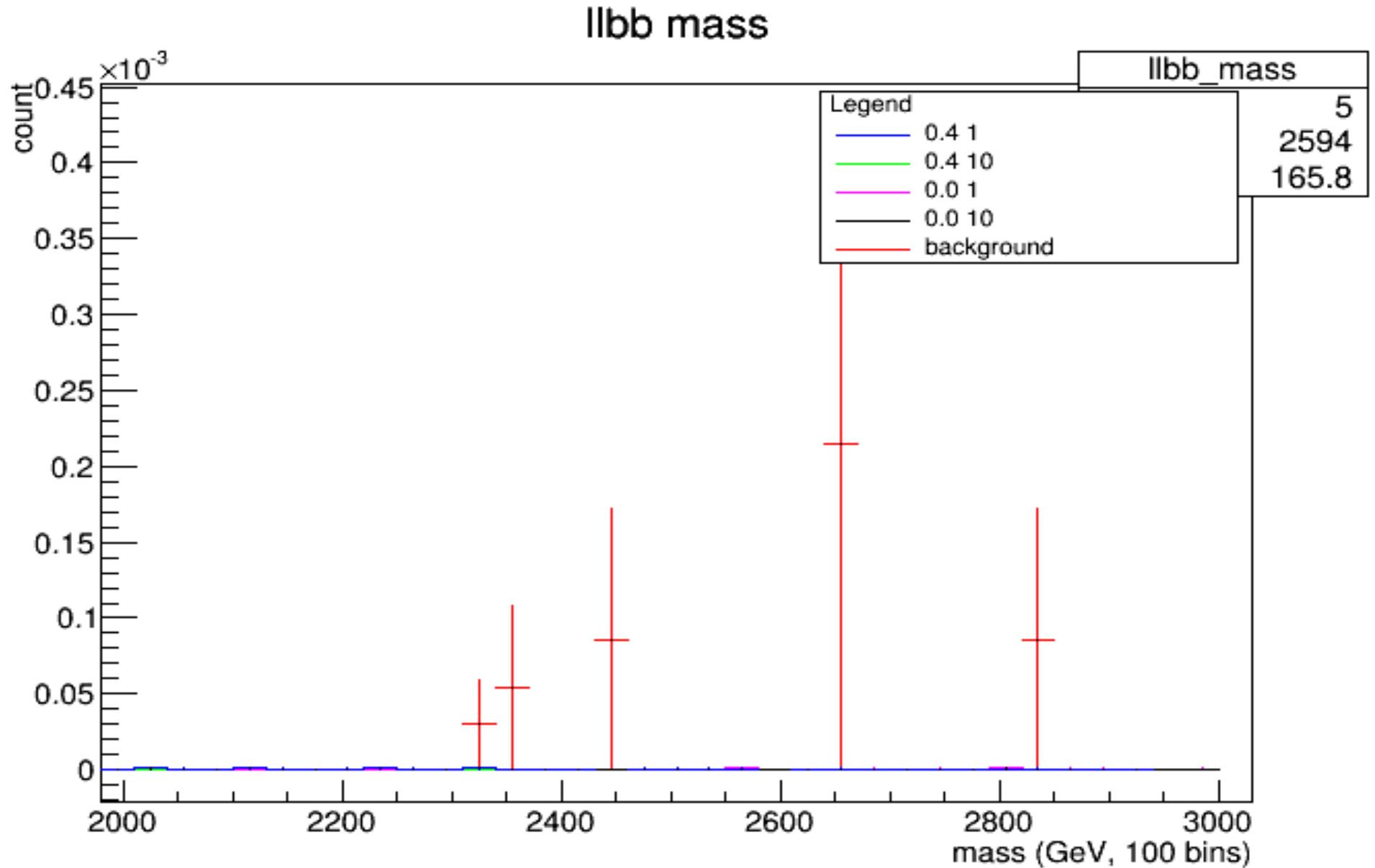


1TeV llbb~ mass

llbb mass



3TeV llbb mass



Yields $m_A = 0.3\text{TeV}, 0.5\text{TeV}$

mA300	xSec*BrA_Zh (pb)	Yield	A*E(%)	Significance
0.4-1	28.9341	792.33	8.15	3.89E+001
0.0-1	28.9341	802.247	8.252	3.93E+001
0.4-10	0.124497	3.49956	8.366	1.72E-001
0.0-10	0.124497	3.48282	8.326	1.71E-001
mA500				
0.4-1	1.4471	77.6602	15.972	5.40E+000
0.0-1	1.4471	79.0313	16.254	5.49E+000
0.4-10	0.102696	5.73272	16.614	3.98E-001
0.0-10	0.102696	5.69614	16.508	3.96E-001

Yields mA = 1TeV, 2TeV, 3TeV

mA1000	xSec*BrA_Zh (pb)	Yield	A*E(%)	Significance
0.4-1	0.0733473	2.15247	8.734	5.02E-001
0.0-1	0.0733473	2.22937	9.046	5.19E-001
0.4-10	0.00233568	0.0694536	8.85	1.62E-002
0.0-10	0.00233568	0.0692337	8.822	1.61E-002
mA2000				
0.4-1	0.00251921	9.48E-003	1.12	1.66E-002
0.0-1	0.00251921	8.48E-003	1.002	1.49E-002
0.4-10	1.76748E-005	6.52E-005	1.098	1.14E-004
0.0-10	1.76748E-005	5.33E-005	0.898	9.34E-005
mA3000				
0.4-1	2.98308E-005	1.80E-005	0.18	8.32E-004
0.0-1	2.98308E-005	1.78E-005	0.178	8.23E-004
0.4-10	5.13346E-007	2.73E-007	0.158	1.25E-005
0.0-10	5.13346E-007	2.83E-007	0.164	1.30E-005

So What?

- If $m_A = 0.3\text{TeV}$ or $m_A = 0.5\text{TeV}$
 - if $\tan(\beta) = 1$, we will be able to see after next year at the LHC
 - $m_A = 0.3\text{TeV}$, significance ~ 40
 - $m_A = 0.5\text{TeV}$, significance ~ 5
 - if $\tan(\beta) = 10$, the signal will be too small to see
- If $m_A > 0.5\text{TeV}$ the signal will be too small to see

Thanks

- Thank you:
 - Professor Hsu
 - Nikolas Whallon
 - Deep, Alejandro, Gray, Linda, Janine
 - NSF for funding
- Questions?

Parameter Space with Cross Section

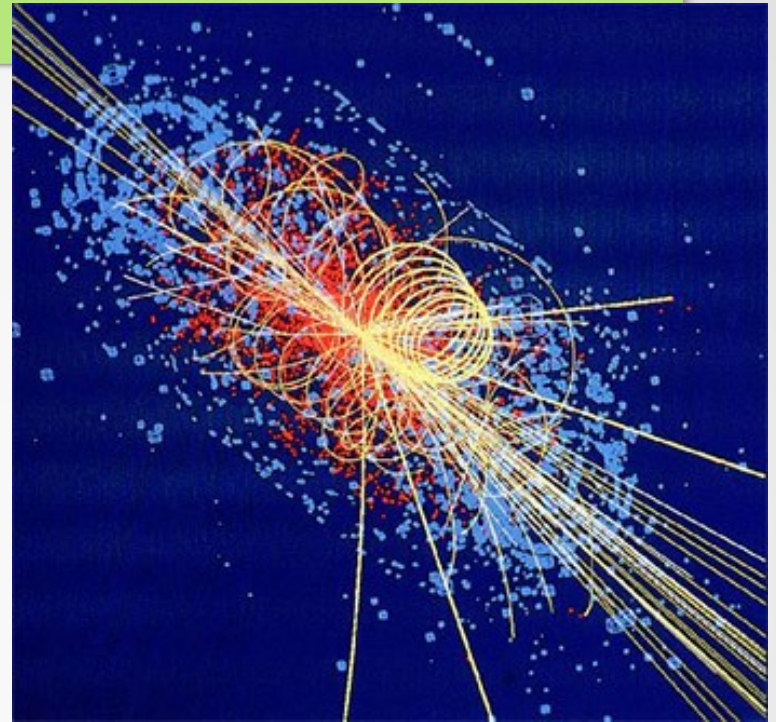
mA300	xSec*BrA_Z h (pb)	mA1000	xSec*BrA_Zh (pb)	mA3000	xSec*BrA_Zh (pb)
0.4-1	28.9341	0.4-1	0.0733473	0.4-1	2.98308E-005
0.0-1	28.9341	0.0-1	0.0733473	0.0-1	2.98308E-005
0.4-10	0.124497	0.4-10	0.00233568	0.4-10	5.13346E-007
0.0-10	0.124497	0.0-10	0.00233568	0.0-10	5.13346E-007
mA500		mA2000			
0.4-1	1.4471	0.4-1	0.00251921		
0.0-1	1.4471	0.0-1	0.00251921		
0.4-10	0.102696	0.4-10	1.76748E-005		
0.0-10	0.102696	0.0-10	1.76748E-005		

Improvements

- Me:
 - Optimize cuts, make more cuts
 - Better Statistics at high P_T for background
- CERN:
 - More Data, increase Luminosity
 - More energetic LHC to increase cross-section
 - More efficient detector

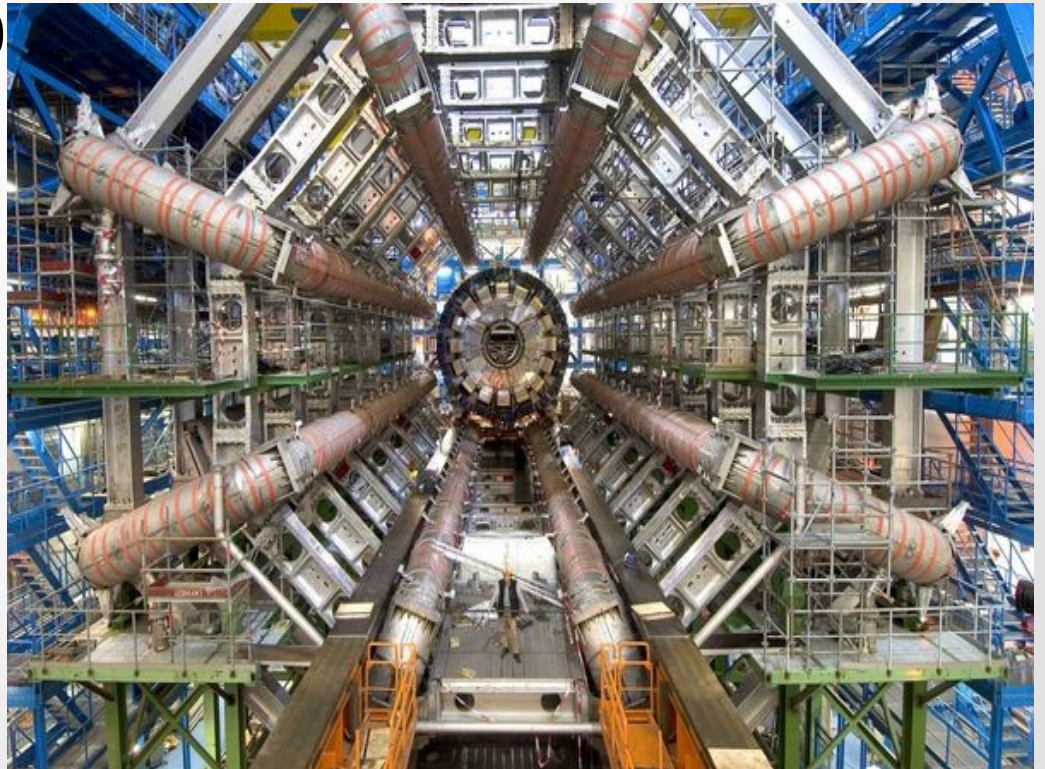
Sample Production

- Samples produced using
 - MadGraph5 v1.5.14
 - Delphes 3.0.12
 - Pythia 2.2.0
- run_card.dat: 13TeV, drjj = drll = 0
- param_card.dat: used width Λ based on parameter space
- delphes_card.dat: b-tagging = 0.7,
lepton $\Delta R_{\max} = 0.5$



Signal and Background Samples

- Signal – 50k events for each point in parameter space
 - 20 signal runs total
- Background – generated 5.5M events for each background process, 5000
 - at 11 different PT levels
 - Normalized for better statistics at high PT



Other studies

- Results agree with studies of other decay channels

