

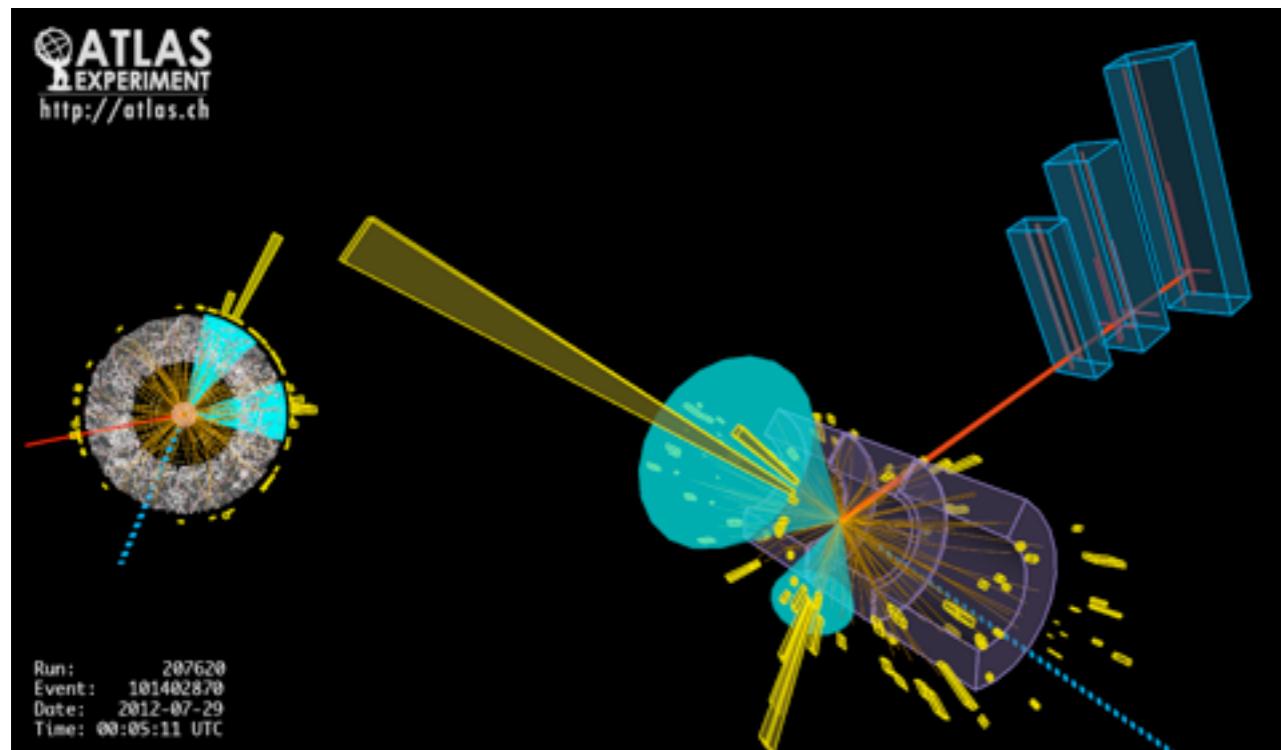
$VH, H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ in ATLAS

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for the ATLAS collaboration

Higgs Hunting Conference
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Overview of ATLAS search of the VH, H \rightarrow bb process*



Outline:

- + Event selection
- + Search strategy
- + Background modeling
- + Systematic uncertainties
- + Diboson Fit
- + Higgs Results

Latest result combines the full 2011
and 2012 ATLAS datasets

7 TeV pp collisions 4.7 fb^{-1}
8 TeV pp collisions 20.3 fb^{-1}

Result reported in: ATLAS-CONF-2013-079

*see Jason Lee's talk for more H \rightarrow bb (SM and BSM)

Analysis overview

Associated production VH, H \rightarrow bb

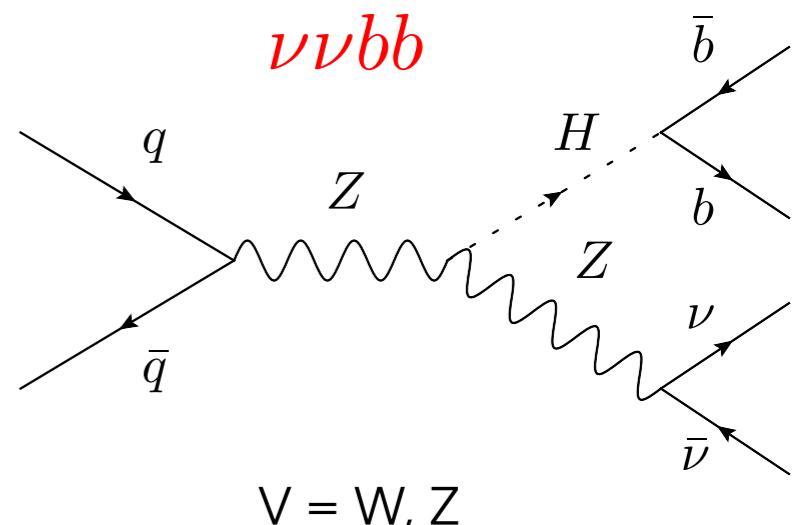
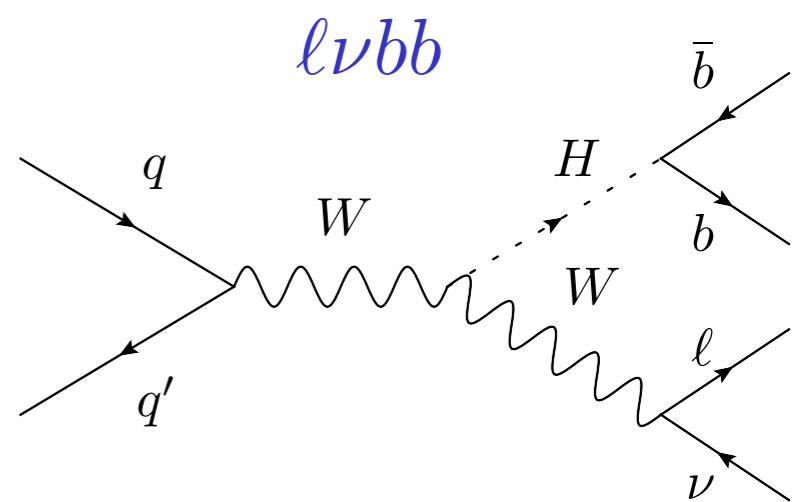
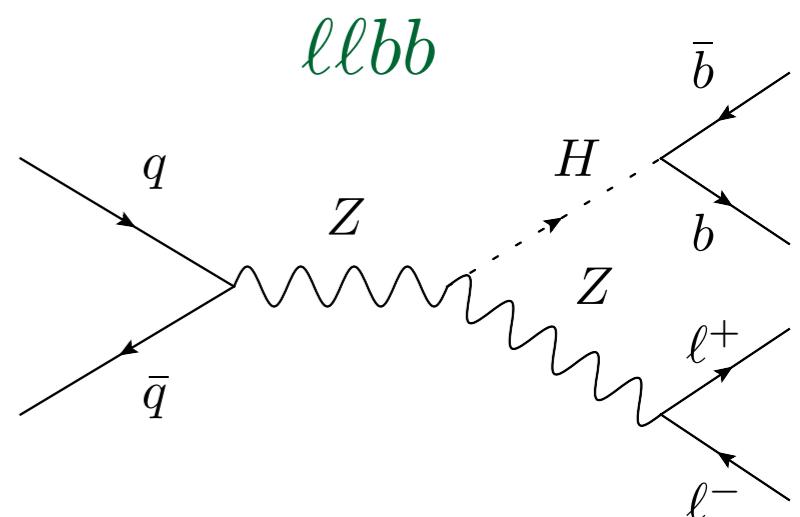
- + provides signatures for triggering and to reduce backgrounds

Common selection:

- + Reconstruct vector boson candidate ($W \rightarrow l\nu$, $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$, $Z \rightarrow ll$; $l=e,\mu$)
- + Reconstruct the Higgs candidate
 - + 2 jets ($p_T > 20$ GeV and central region)
 - + Leading jet $p_T > 45$ GeV
 - + Both jets b-tagged (70% efficiency)
 - + ΔR cuts between the two leading jets depending on transverse momentum of vector boson - $p_T(V)$
- + Channel-specific kinematic cuts to suppress QCD and other backgrounds (see backup slides)

$p_T(V)$ defined as:

- $W \rightarrow l\nu$: $p_T(l + \text{missing transverse energy})$
- $Z \rightarrow ll$: $p_T(ll)$
- $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$: $p_T(\text{missing transverse energy})$



$V = W, Z$

Search Strategy

Perform analysis by defining different event categories to exploit different sensitivities

- + Different categories are dominated by different backgrounds

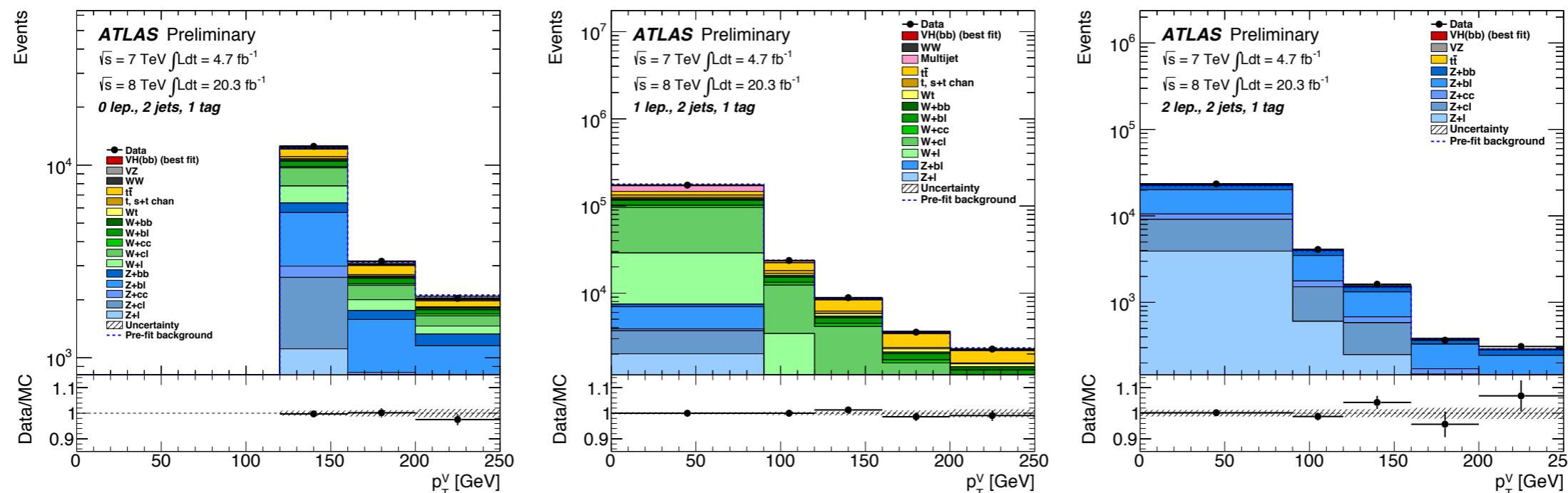
	2 jets, 1 tag	3 jets, 1 tag	2 jets, 2tags	3 jets, 2 tags	top eμ CR
0-lepton	W+jets/Z+jets	W+j/Z+j/Top	Top/Z+b	Top/Z+b	-
1-lepton	W+c	W+c Top	W+b Top	Top	-
2-lepton	Z+c	Z+c	Z+b	Z+b	Top
	norm.	norm.	shape	shape	norm.

MET trigger
efficiency,
backgrounds

↓
x 3 $p_T(V)$ bins
x 5 $p_T(V)$ bins
x 5 $p_T(V)$ bins

- + Each category divided in bins of $p_T(V)$:

	$p_T(V)$	0-90	90-120	120-160	160-200	>200
1-lepton 2-tag 2-jet e.g. $S/\sqrt{S+B}$		0.10	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.13



2-jet 1-tag
 $p_T(V)$
distribution

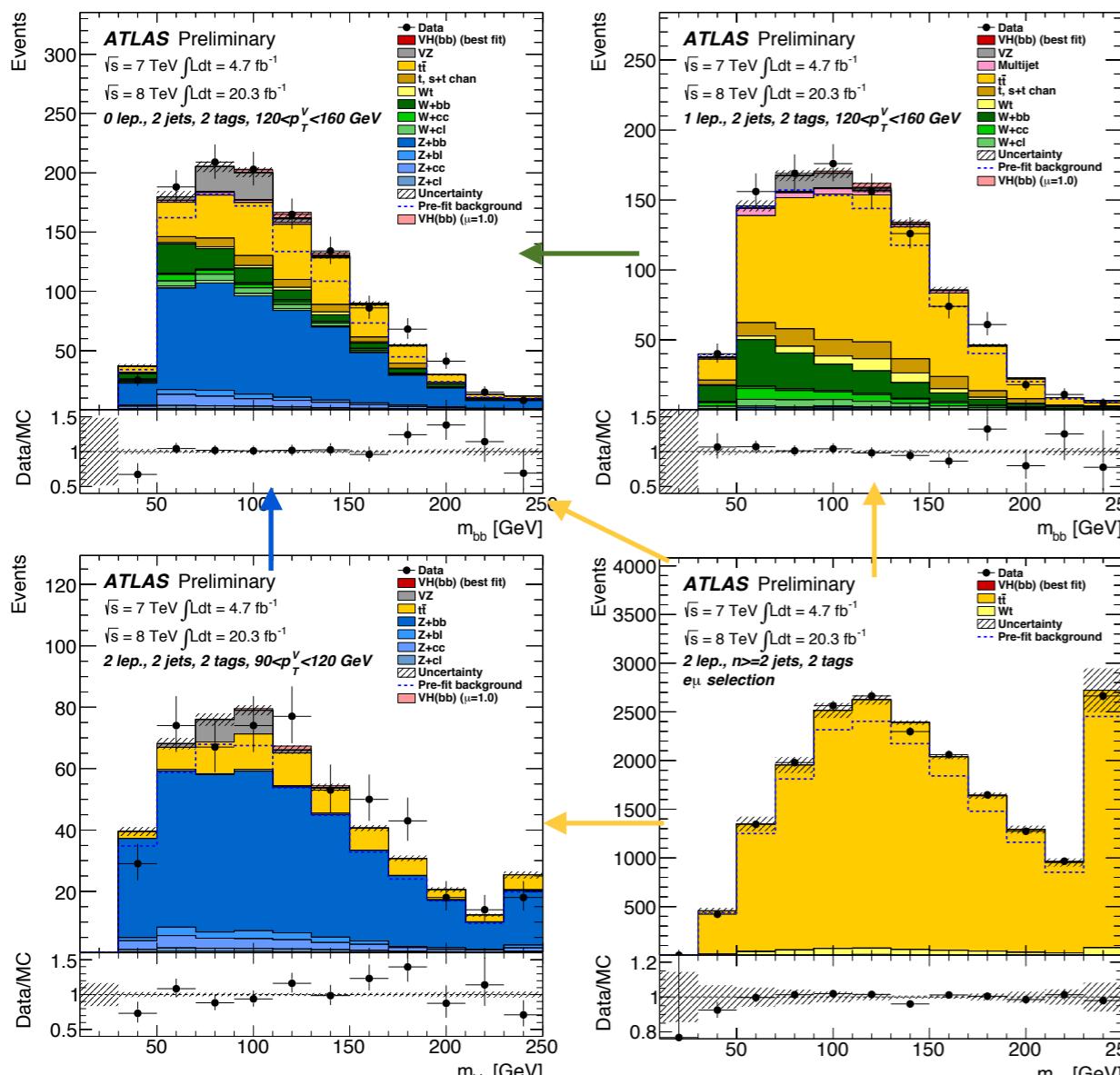
Background modeling

Global fit

Interplay between regions helps constrain shape and normalization of backgrounds, within uncertainties

- + Normalization freely-floating in the fit for main background processes
- + MC generators consistent across channels and datasets (2011 and 2012)

Example post-fit plots: 2-tag 2-jet and top CR



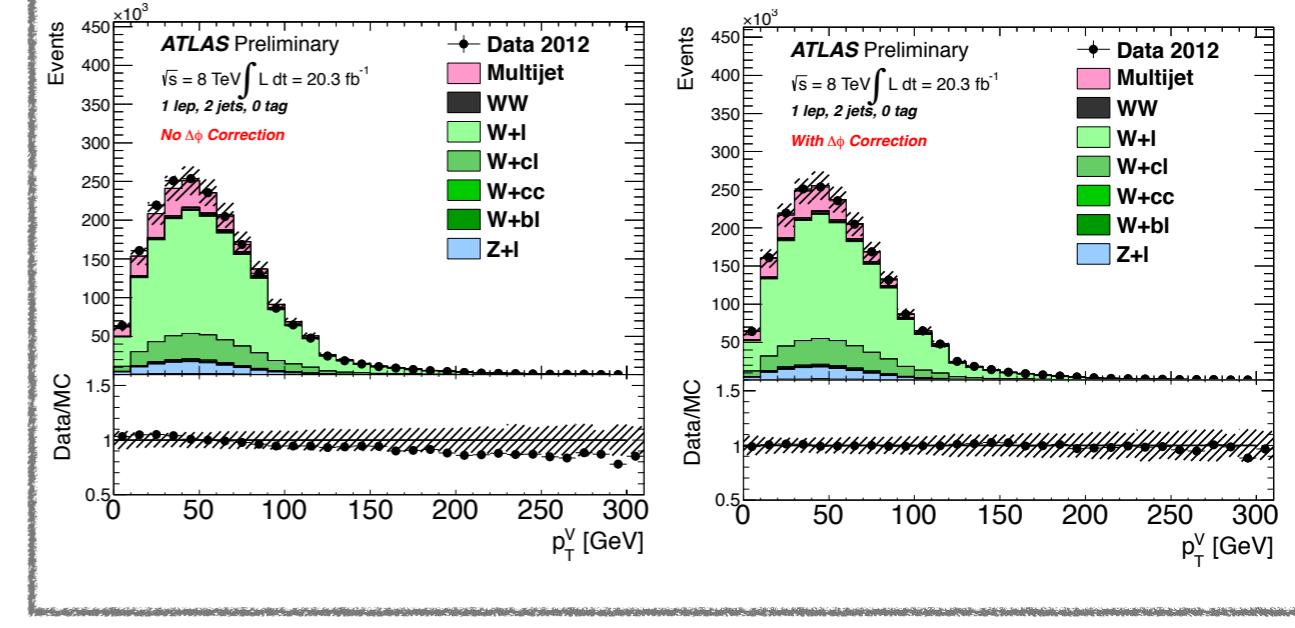
ttbar
Powheg+Pythia

W+jets (ll,cl,cc,bl,bb)
Sherpa

Z+jets (ll,cl,cc,bl,bb)
Sherpa

MC mismodeling of data

- + truth top p_T correction derived from dedicated study
- + $\Delta\phi$ correction for V+jets Sherpa, improving modeling of other distributions



WH/ZH
Pythia8

single-top
Acer/Powheg

Diboson
Herwig

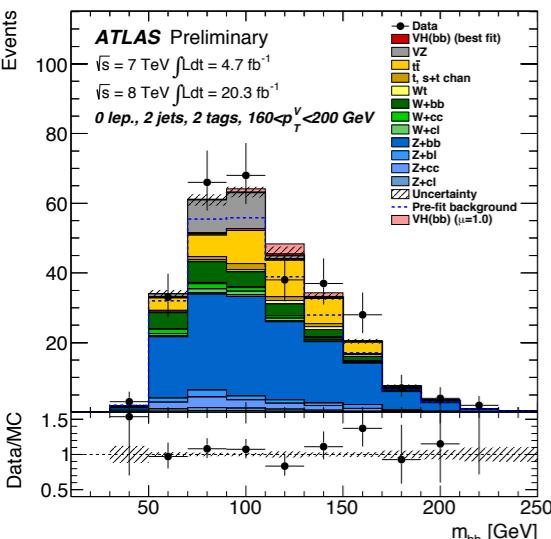
Multijet
data-driven

Systematic uncertainties

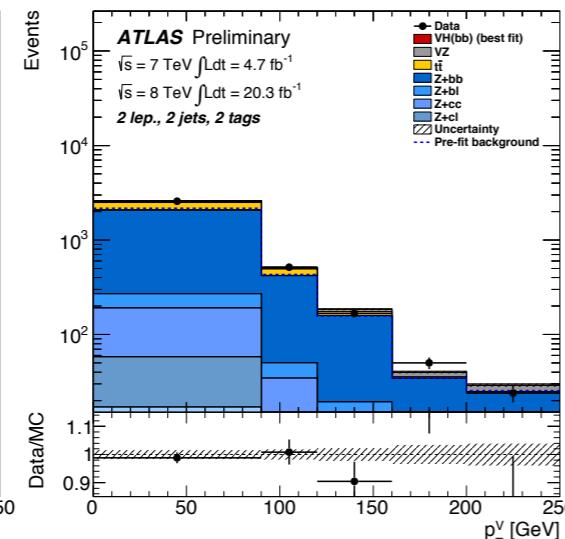
Background Modeling

MC comparisons, data-driven studies

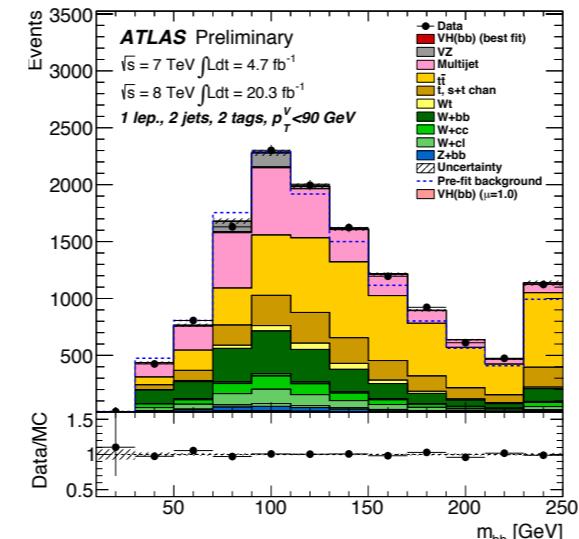
Mbb shape



p_T(V) bin norm.



2 to 3 jet ratio



Determine how these shapes and ratios are affected by:

- + ISR/FSR
- + higher order effects in QCD
- + shower and hadronization models

Diboson MCFM

ttbar MC@NLO/Powheg+Herwig/AcerMC
single-top MC@NLO/Powheg+Herwig/AcerMC
W+bb Powheg and aMC@NLO

data-driven for Z+jets and multijet

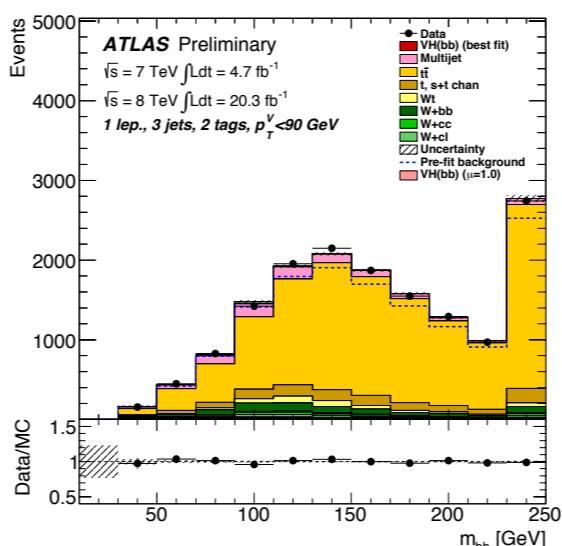
+ uncertainties on flavor composition, cross-section

Theoretical (signal)

- + NLO EW corrections
- + ren. and fact. scales
- + PDF's
- + signal acceptance

Experimental

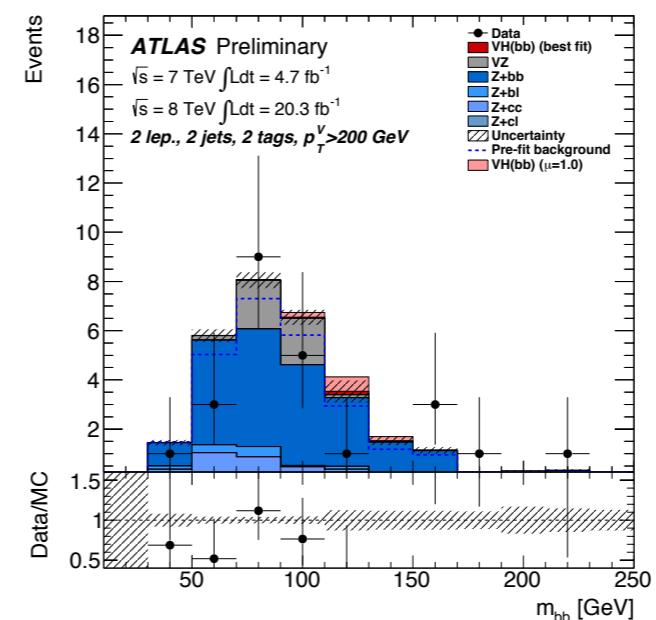
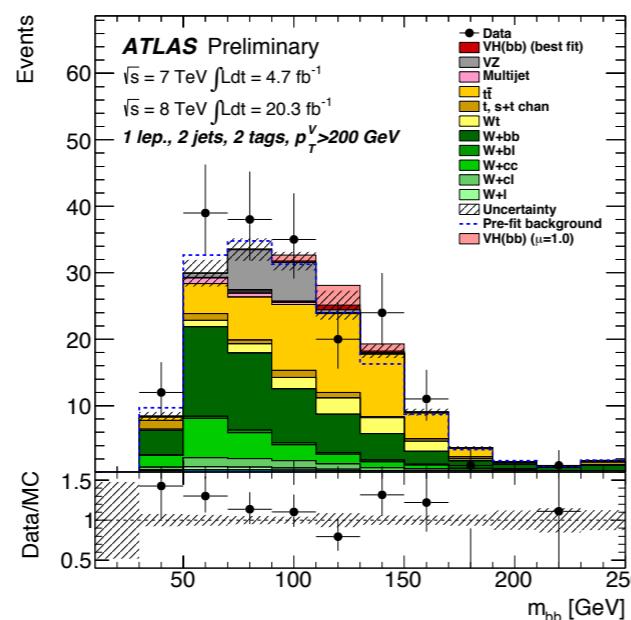
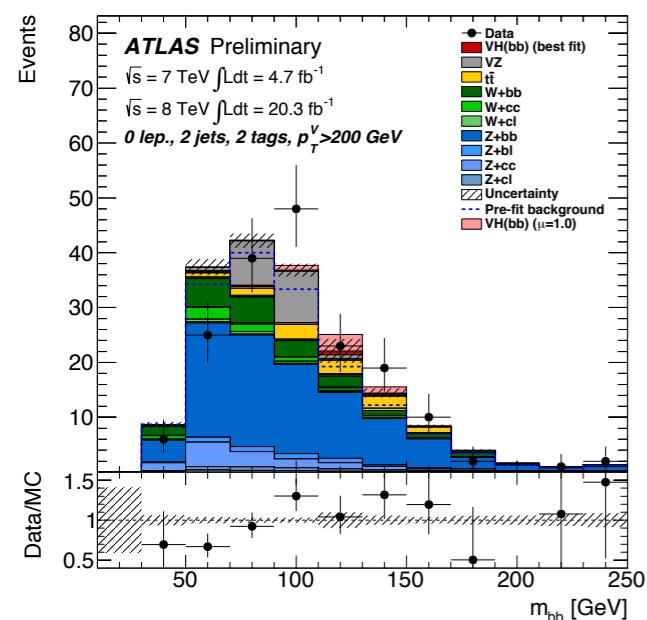
- + luminosity
- + trigger
- + lepton ID & reconstruction
- + b-tagging uncertainties
- + jet energy scale



Dominant systematic uncertainties are related to b-tagging and top modeling

All treated as nuisance parameters in the global fit

Fit validation: diboson peak



Fit Results

M_{bb} for 2-jet 2-tag
highest $p_T(V)$ bin

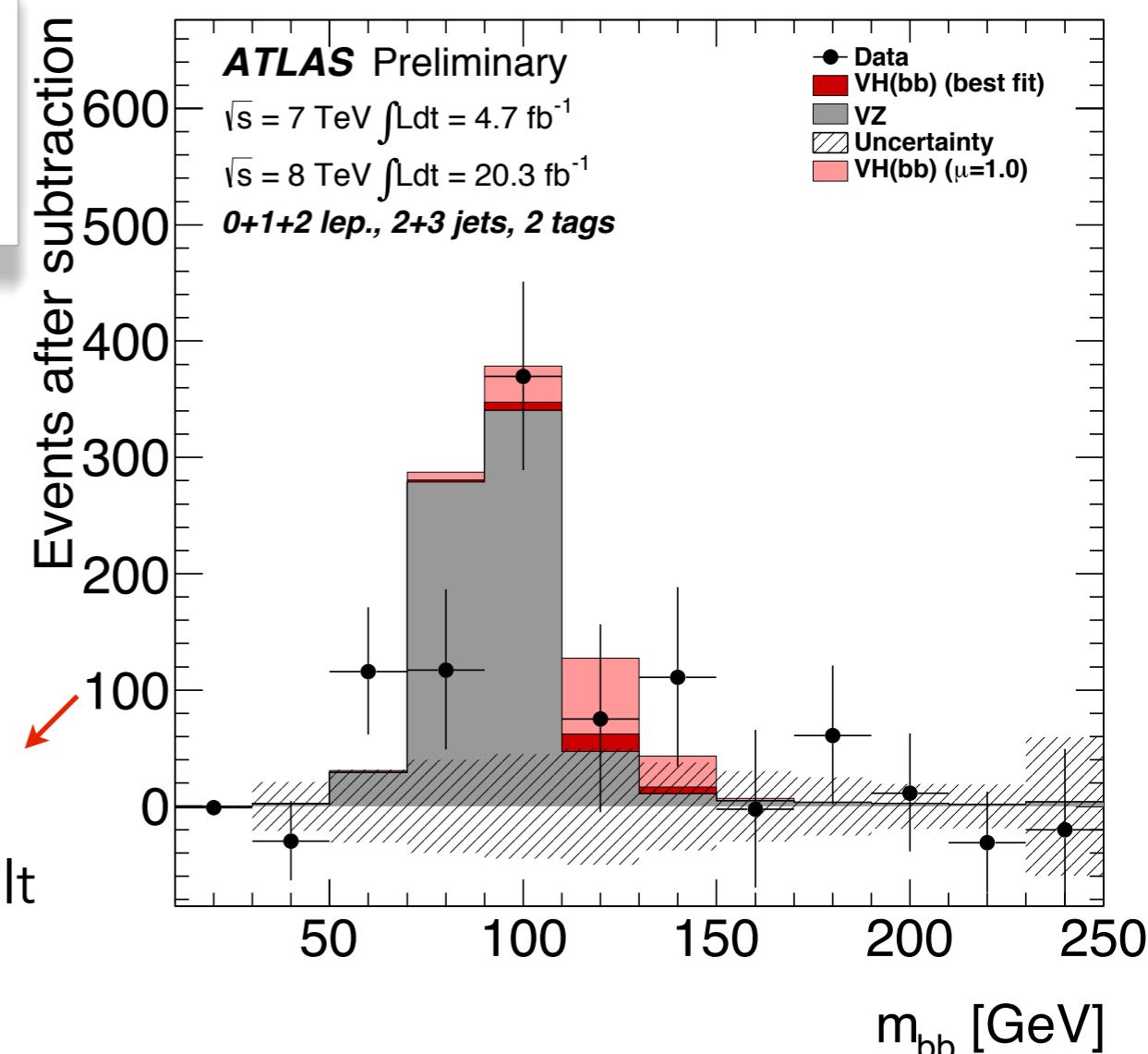
Good agreement between
data and signal
+background expectation

Validation of fit model with identical
procedure used for the Higgs boson search

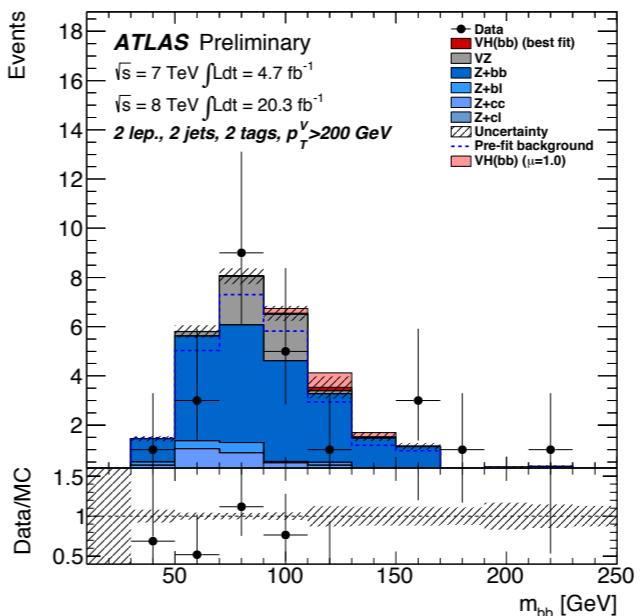
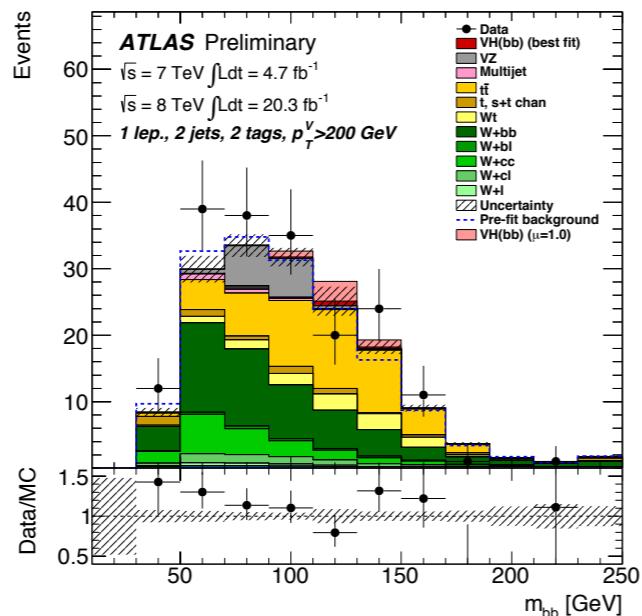
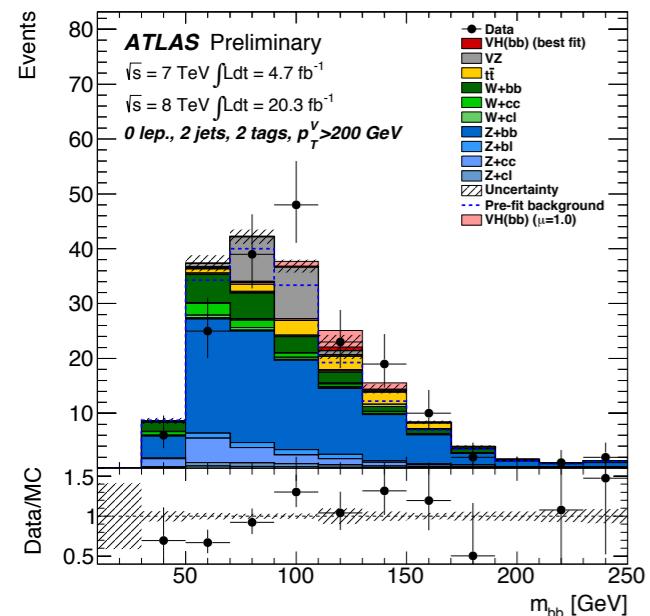
Diboson production with a $Z \rightarrow bb$ (ZZ, WZ)

Obs. (exp.) significance 4.8 (5.1) s.d.

In light red: SM Higgs peak with $\mu = 1$
In dark red: Higgs peak with fit μ result



Fit validation: diboson peak



Validation of fit model with identical procedure used for the Higgs boson search

Diboson production with a $Z \rightarrow bb$ (ZZ, WZ)

$$\mu_{VZ} = 0.9 \pm 0.2$$

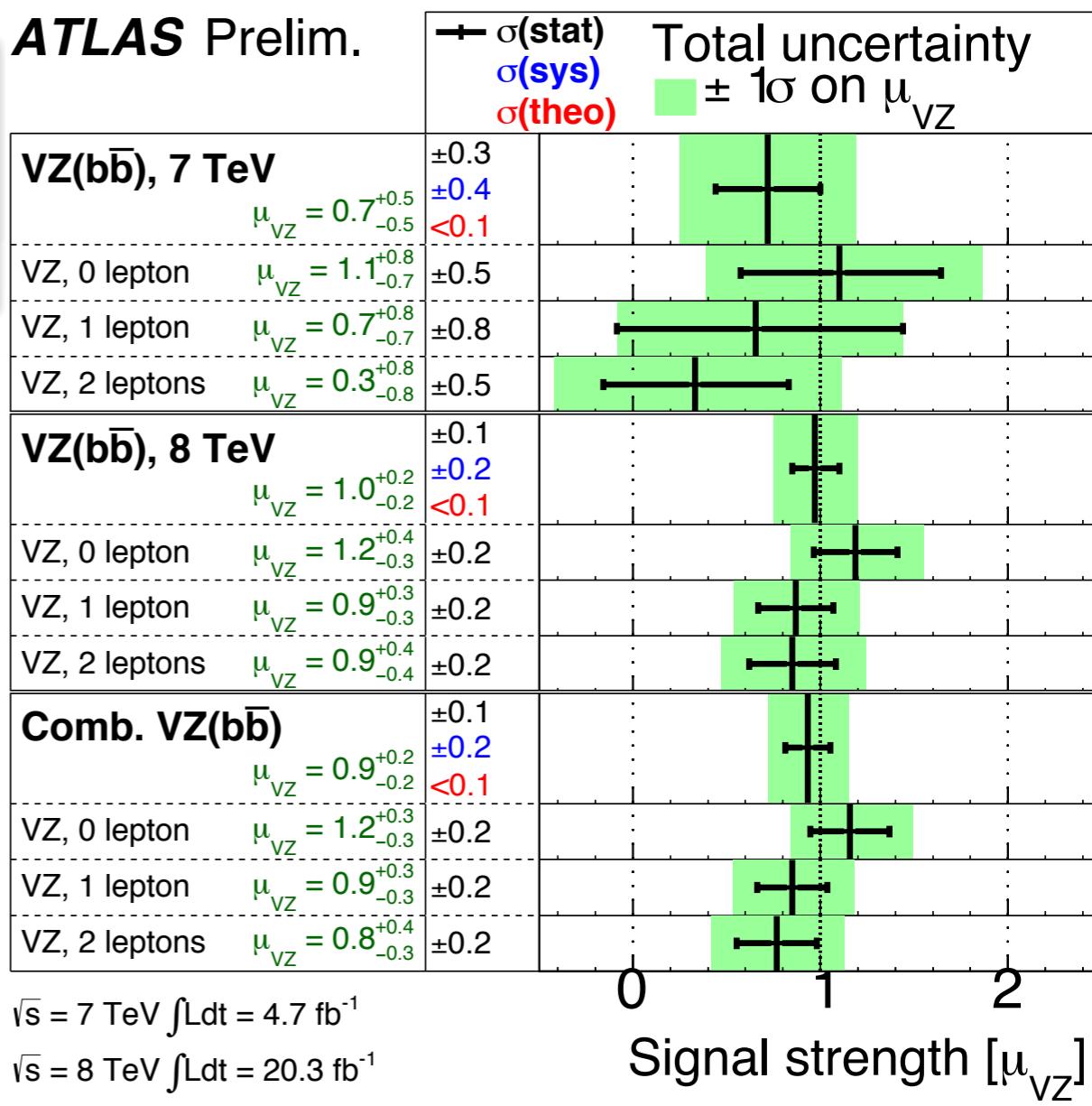
compatible with SM expectation of 1

Fit Results

M_{bb} for 2-jet 2-tag
highest $p_T(V)$ bin

Good agreement between data and signal +background expectation

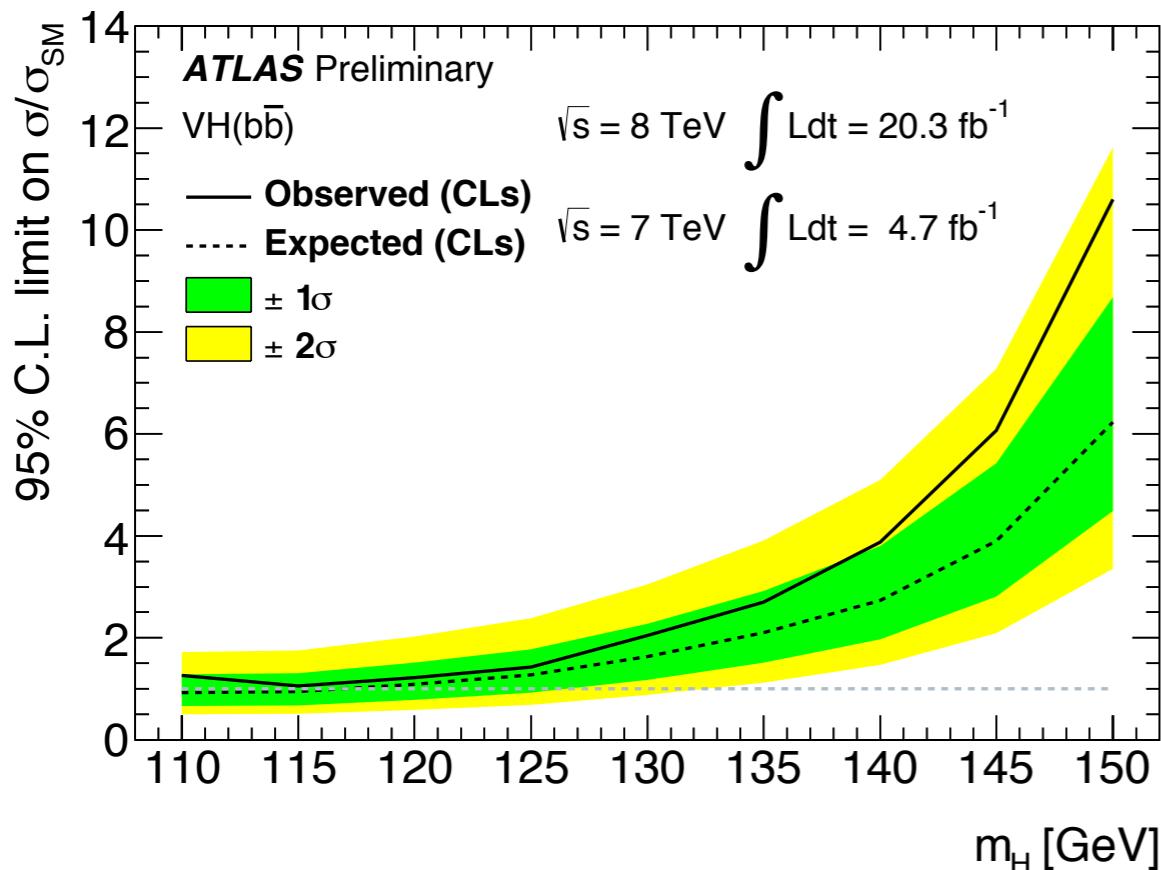
ATLAS Prelim.



Higgs Results

Perform fit for the Higgs signal

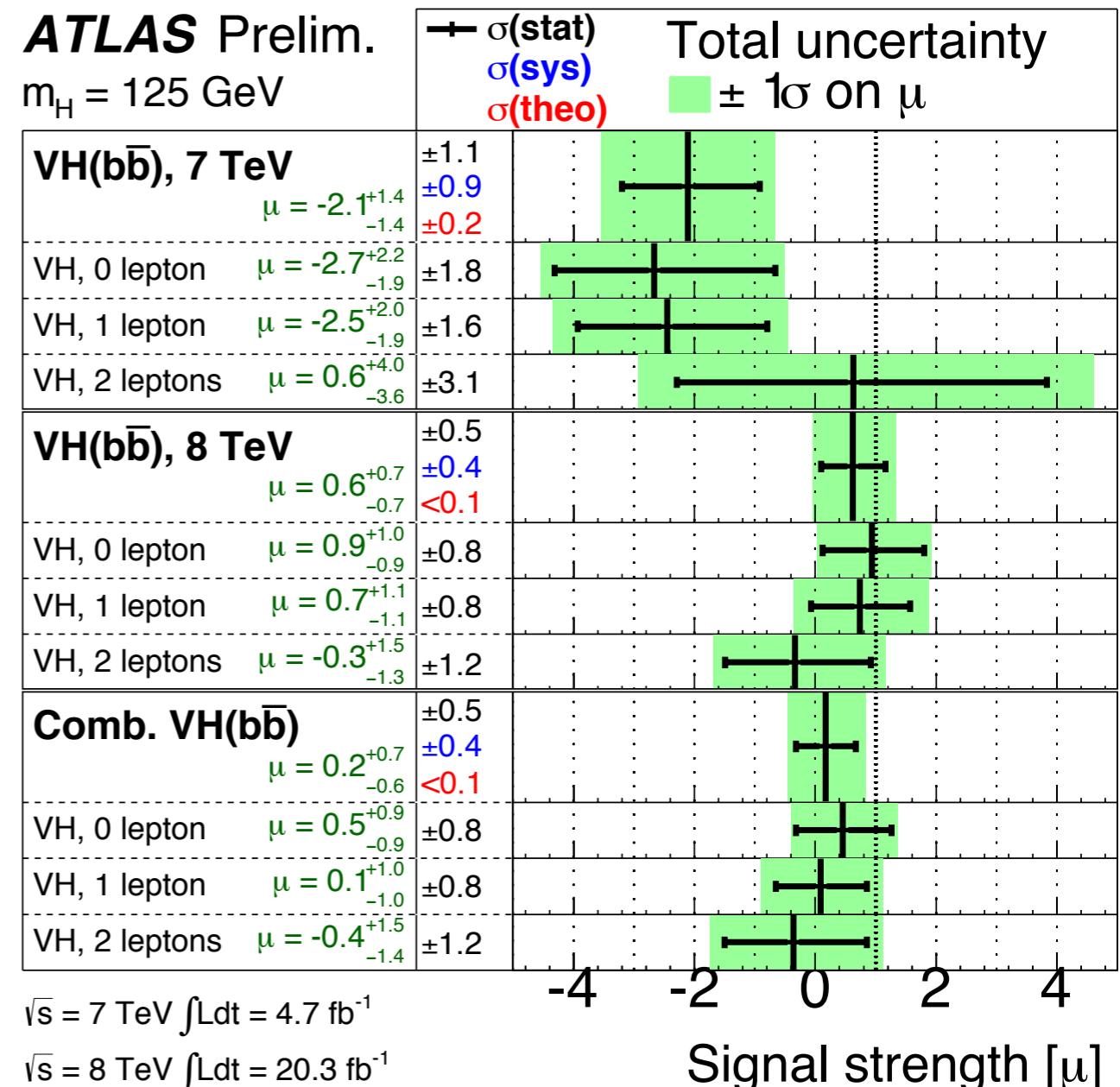
- + diboson contributions now constrained to their Standard Model values
- + no significant excess is observed



- + obs. (exp.) limits at 125 GeV:
1.4 (1.3) \times SM @ 95% CL
- + obs. (exp.) probability of obtaining a result at least as signal-like: 0.36 (0.05)

ATLAS Prelim.

$m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$



The fitted value of the signal strength parameter is:

$$\mu = 0.2 \pm 0.5(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.4(\text{syst.})$$

$$m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$$

- + New preliminary results on the ATLAS search for VH, $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ production
 - + combination of full 7 TeV (4.7 fb^{-1}) and 8 TeV (20.3 fb^{-1}) datasets
- + The diboson VZ cross-section measurement is consistent with SM prediction with an observed (expected) significance of 4.8 (5.1) standard deviations.
- + The search for VH production is performed and a combined observed (expected) limit of $1.4 (1.3) \times \text{SM}$ at 95% CL is obtained
- + The observed signal strength is $\frac{\sigma_{VH \rightarrow b\bar{b}}}{\sigma_{SM}} = 0.2 \pm 0.5(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.4(\text{syst.})$

Beyond the gain from the increased integrated luminosity, the analysis has achieved $\sim 35\%$ increase in sensitivity

Fit to Higgs peak is consistent with both a SM Higgs and no SM Higgs:
more data needed to resolve the two hypotheses

Backup slides

Analysis cuts

Table 1: The basic event selection for the three channels.

Object	0-lepton	1-lepton	2-lepton
Leptons	0 loose leptons	1 tight lepton + 0 loose leptons	1 medium lepton + 1 loose lepton
Jets		2 b -tags $p_T^{jet_1} > 45 \text{ GeV}$ $p_T^{jet_2} > 20 \text{ GeV}$ + ≤ 1 extra jets	
Missing E_T	$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 120 \text{ GeV}$ $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 30 \text{ GeV}$ $\Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, p_T^{\text{miss}}) < \pi/2$ $\min[\Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, \text{jet})] > 1.5$ $\Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, bb) > 2.8$	$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 25 \text{ GeV}$	$E_T^{\text{miss}} < 60 \text{ GeV}$
Vector Boson	-	$m_T^W < 120 \text{ GeV}$	$83 < m_{\ell\ell} < 99 \text{ GeV}$

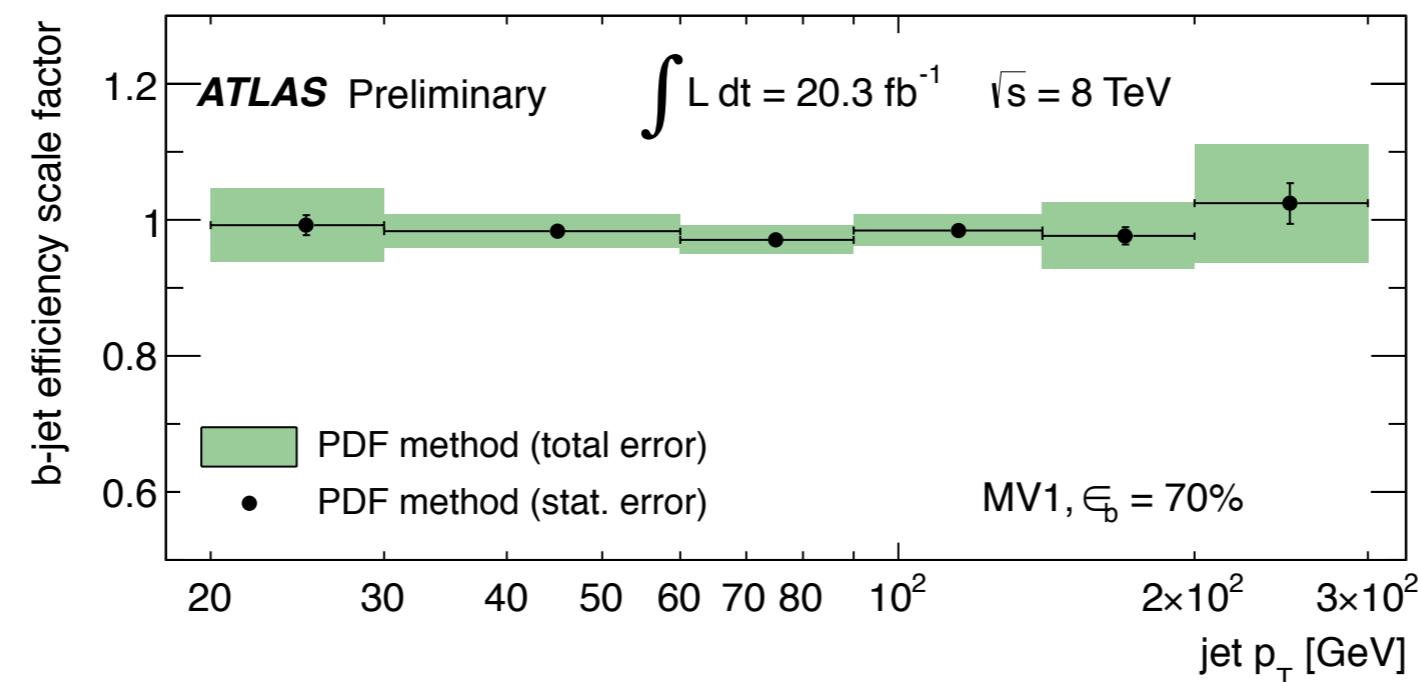
Table 2: Further topological criteria in p_T^V intervals. The 0-lepton channel does not use the lowest two p_T^V intervals.

	$p_T^V \text{ [GeV]}$	0-90	90-120	120-160	160-200	>200
All Channels	$\Delta R(b, \bar{b})$	0.7-3.4	0.7-3.0	0.7-2.3	0.7-1.8	<1.4
1-lepton	$E_T^{\text{miss}} \text{ [GeV]}$			>25		>50
	$m_T^W \text{ [GeV]}$		40-120		<120	

Main changes since previous result

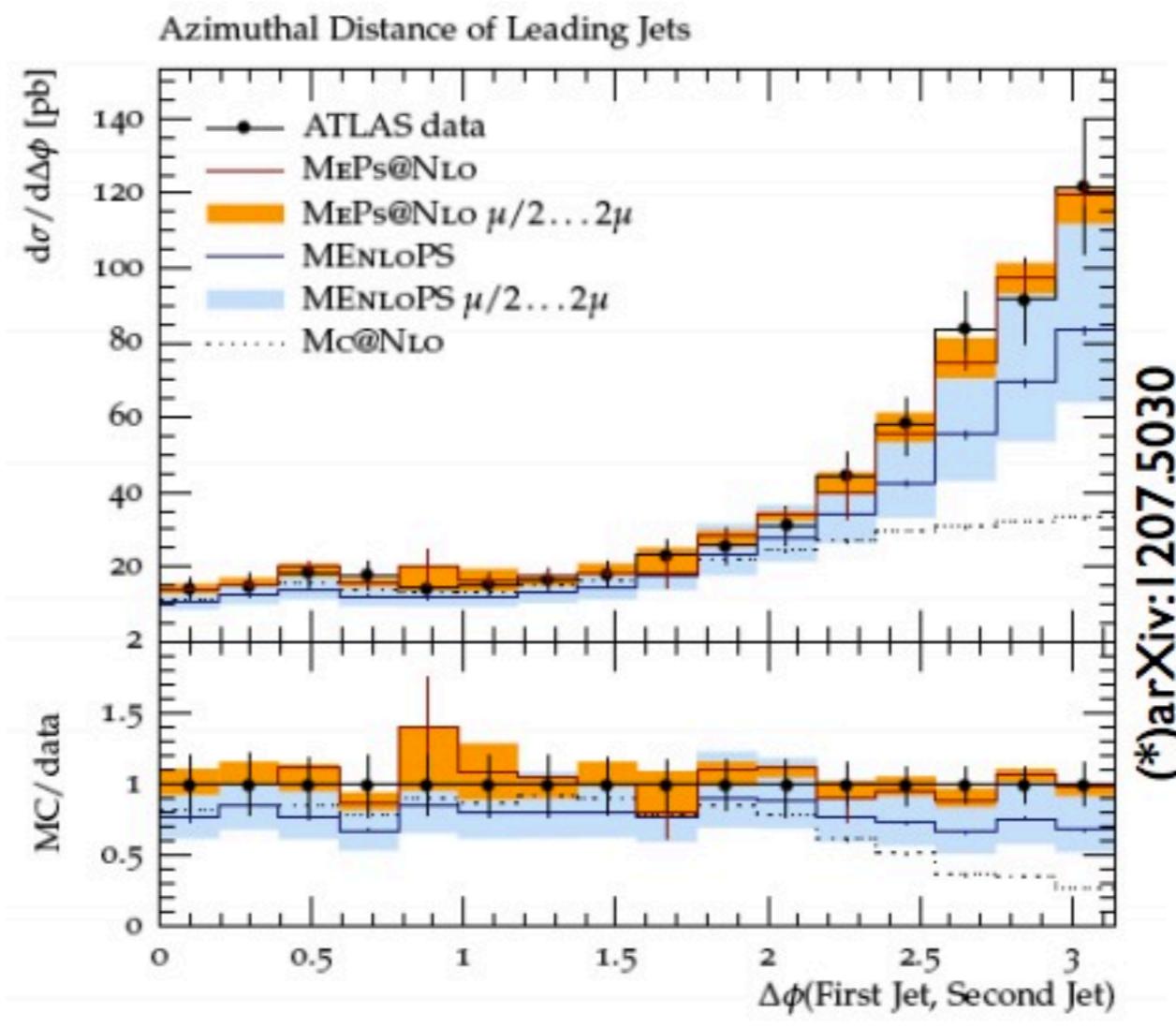
- + Improved Monte-Carlo statistics and coherent choice of generators
- + Optimization and uniformization of selection cuts
- + New control region for top background with high purity
- + Missing transverse energy based trigger to recover sensitivity in 1-lepton selection
- + Reduced impact of experimental systematic uncertainties
 - + improved b-tagging systematic assignment based on top e μ sample with $>=4$ jets
- + Better understanding of background modeling systematics for all backgrounds
 - + detailed studies on top and W+jets

b-tagging calibration



reduced uncertainties from 5% to 2%
on the intermediate p_T region

Delta Phi in NLO calculations



Description of the procedure

Combined profile likelihood fit

+ Likelihood of Poisson probabilities:

$$L(\mu, \theta) = \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{(\mu s_j + b_j)^{n_j}}{n_j!} e^{-(\mu s_j + b_j)} \prod_{k=1}^M \frac{u_k^{m_k}}{m_k!} e^{-u_k}$$

+ signal and background parameterizations:

$$s_i = s_{tot} \int_{\text{bin } i} f_s(x; \theta_s) dx \quad b_i = b_{tot} \int_{\text{bin } i} f_b(x; \theta_b) dx$$

+ test mu hypothesis with a test statistic:

$$\Lambda(\mu) = \frac{L(\mu, \hat{\theta}(\mu))}{L(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\theta})}$$

θ : "nuisance parameters"

Detailed results

