

Search for the Higgs Boson decaying to two b-quarks, produced in association with a pair of leptonically decaying top quarks in Run 2 at ATLAS



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IOP - 22nd March 2016



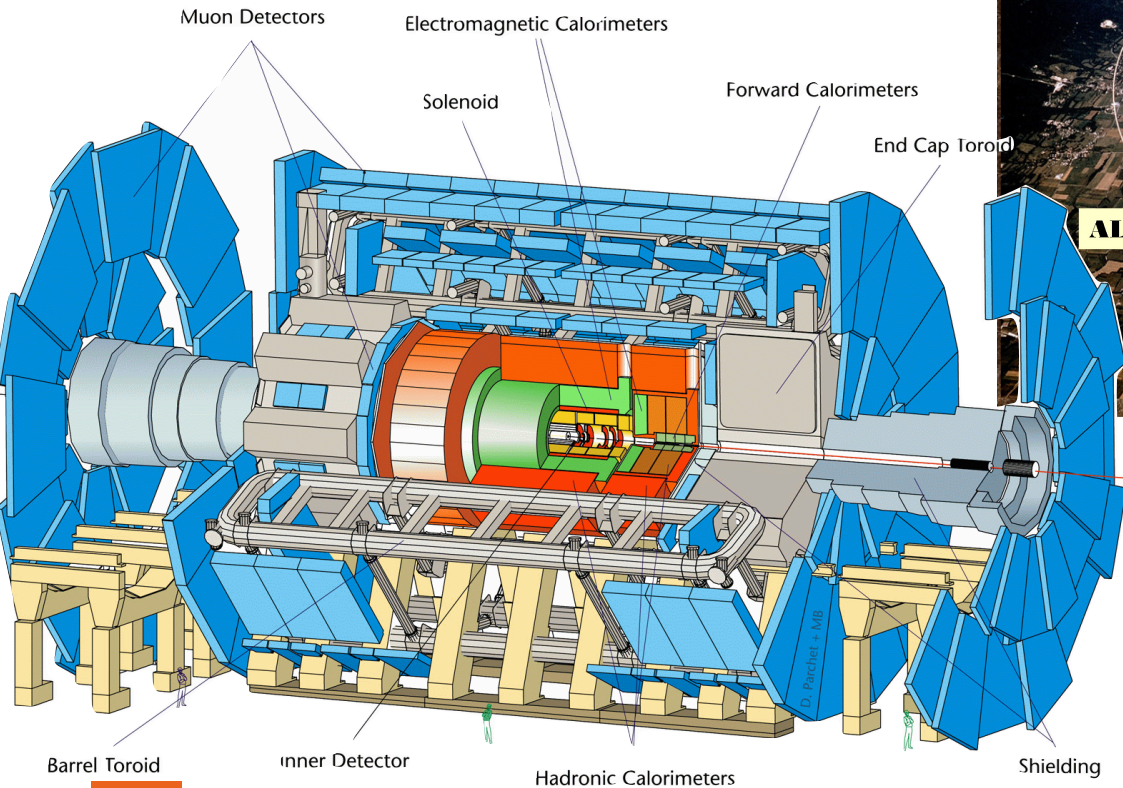
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ATLAS and the LHC



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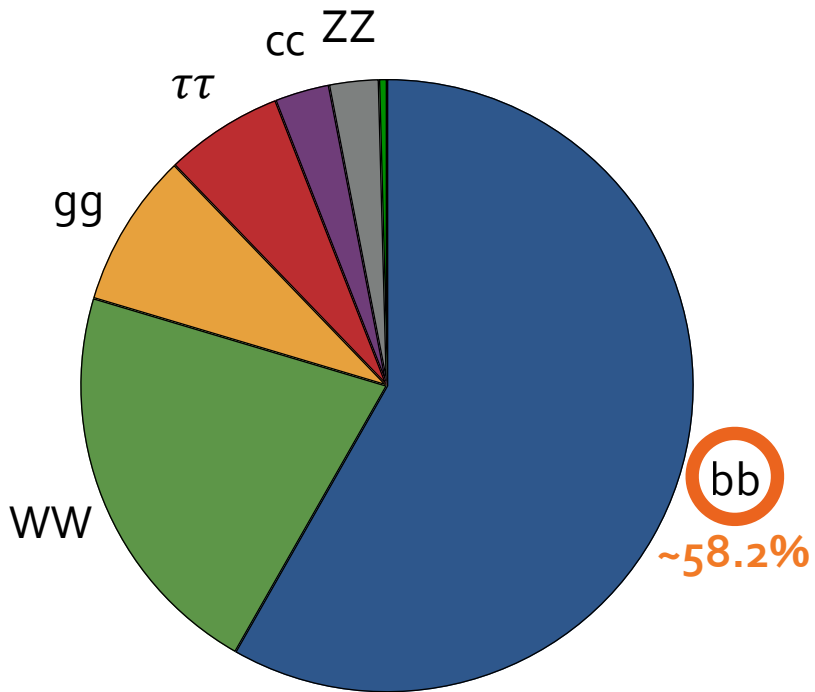
Large Hadron Collider



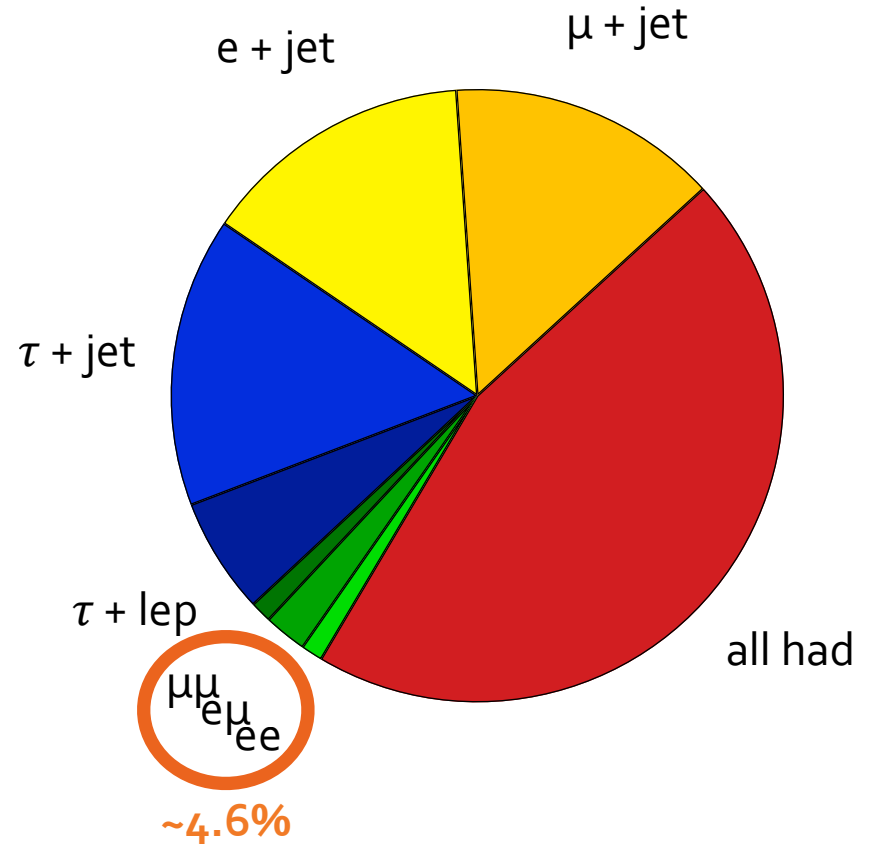
Run 2 at LHC: 8TeV \rightarrow 13TeV
 $\sim 4x$ increase in $t\bar{t}H$ cross-section



125GeV Higgs Decays



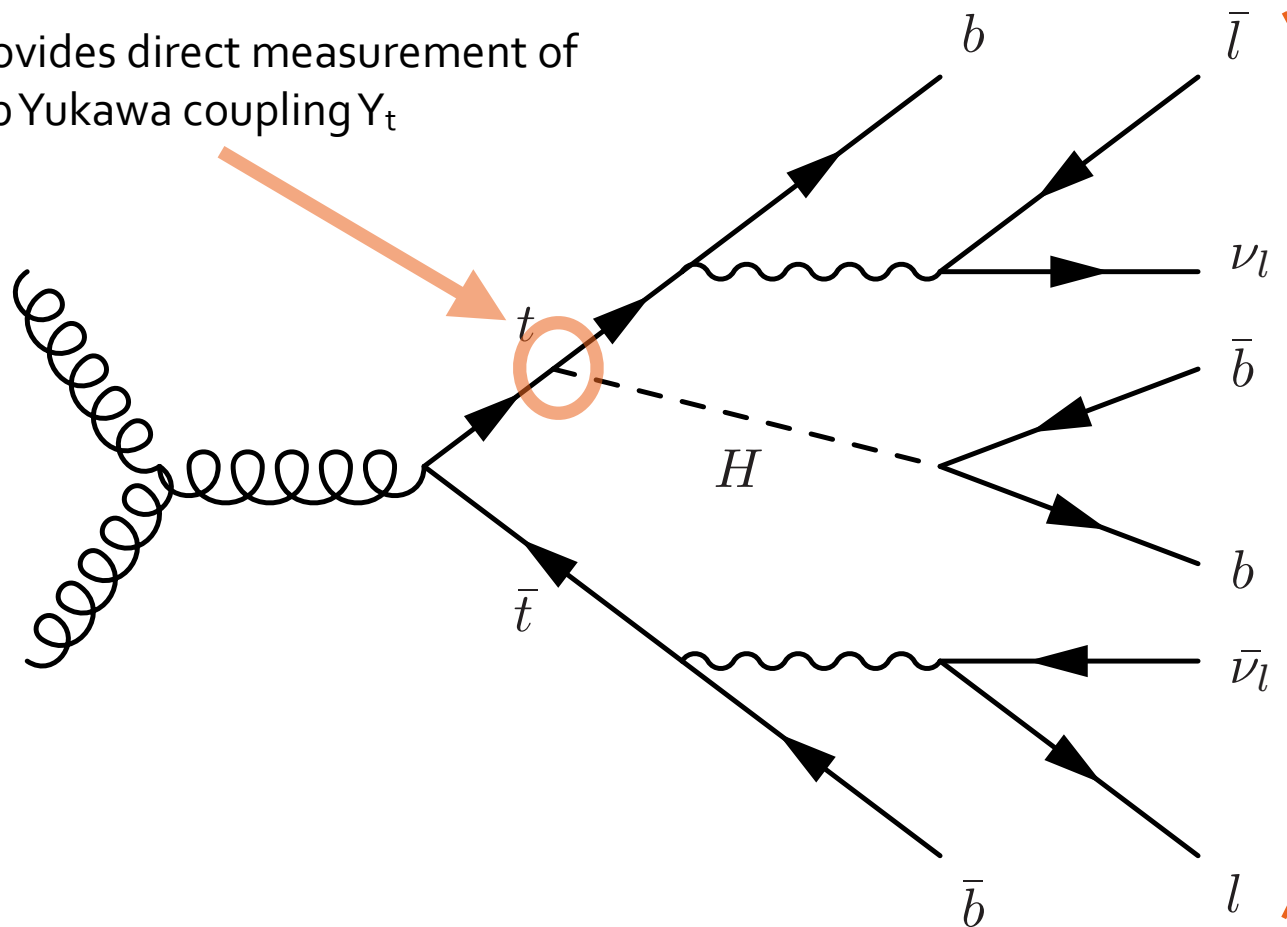
Top Pair Decays



Signal Channel



Provides direct measurement of top Yukawa coupling Y_t



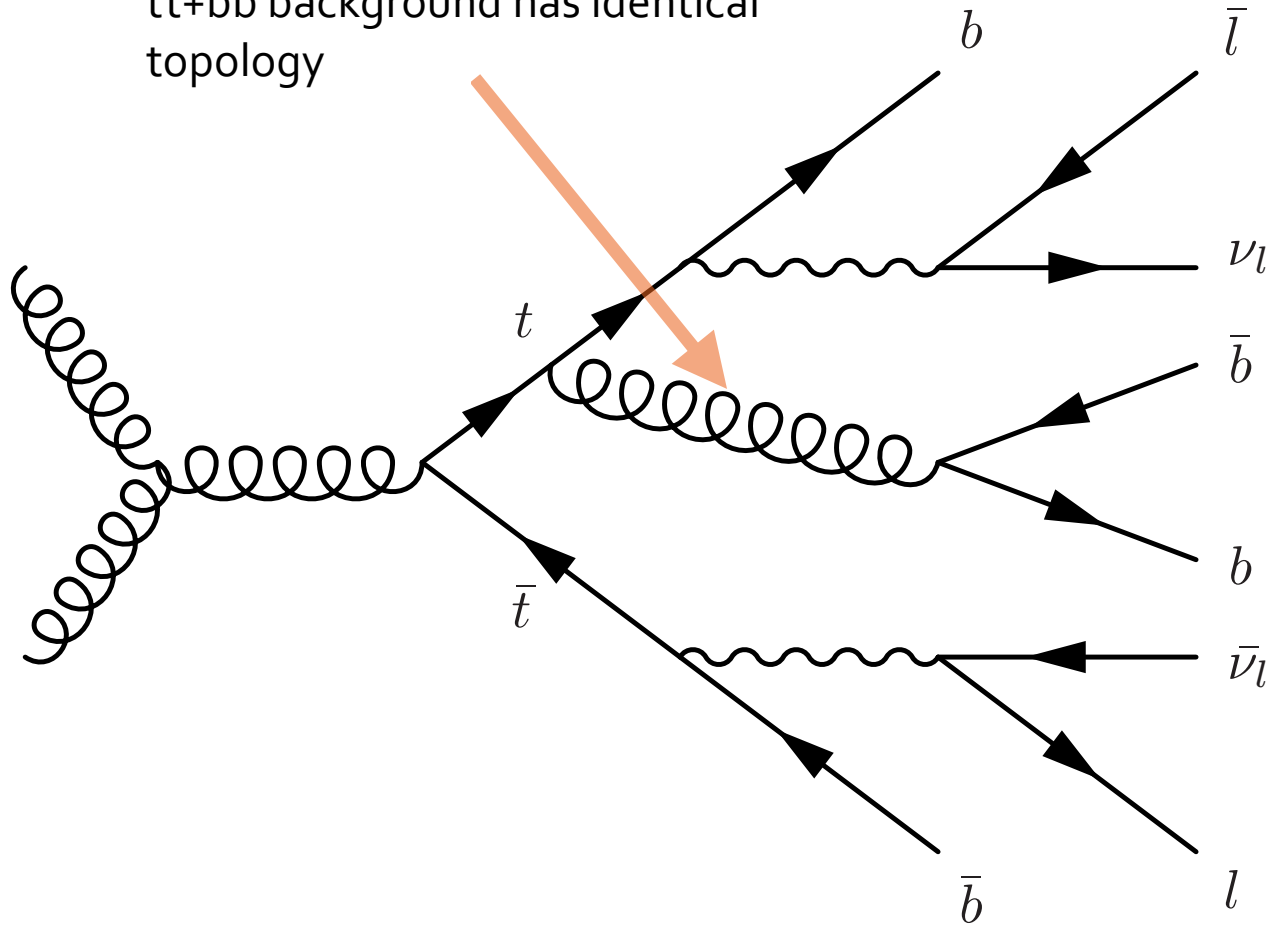
Complex final state:

- 4 b-jets
- 2 leptons
- 2 neutrinos

Near Irreducible Background



$t\bar{t}+b\bar{b}$ background has identical topology



Large uncertainties on heavy flavour modelling

Very large background with relatively small signal

Most sensitive in high jet regions

Divide and conquer control - split into jet and b-jet multiplicities

Neural Networks trained in all ≥ 3 b-jet regions, H_T used elsewhere

Cross-region fit to constrain backgrounds

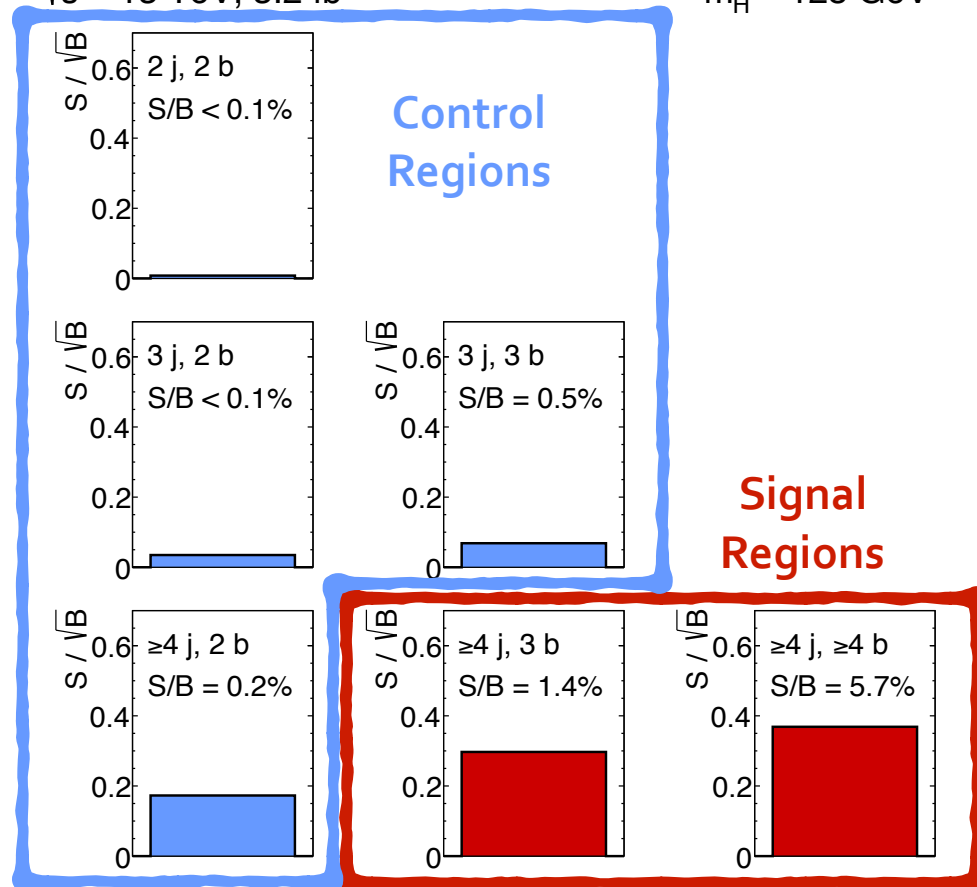
H_T = Scalar sum of p_T of all jets and leptons in the event

ATLAS Work In Progress Simulation

Dilepton

$\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}, 3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$



Background Composition

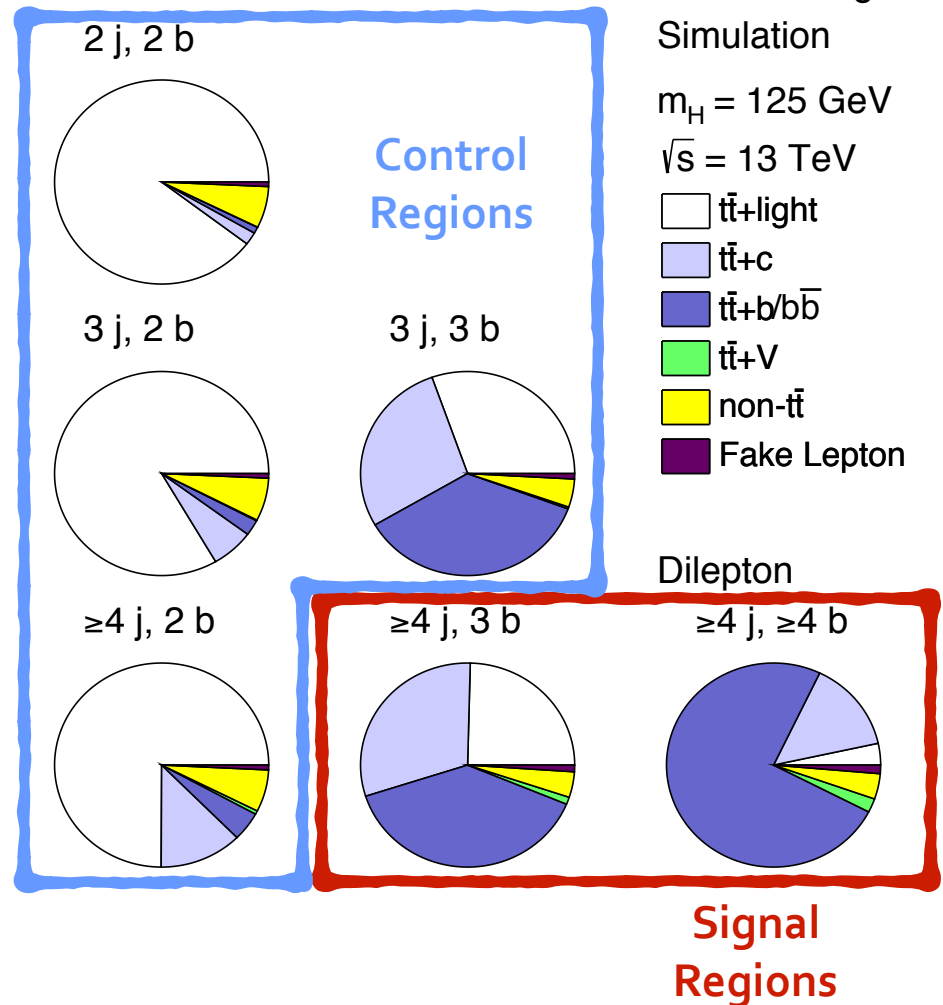


$t\bar{t}$ background split into additional light, c or b jet categories to constrain each cross section

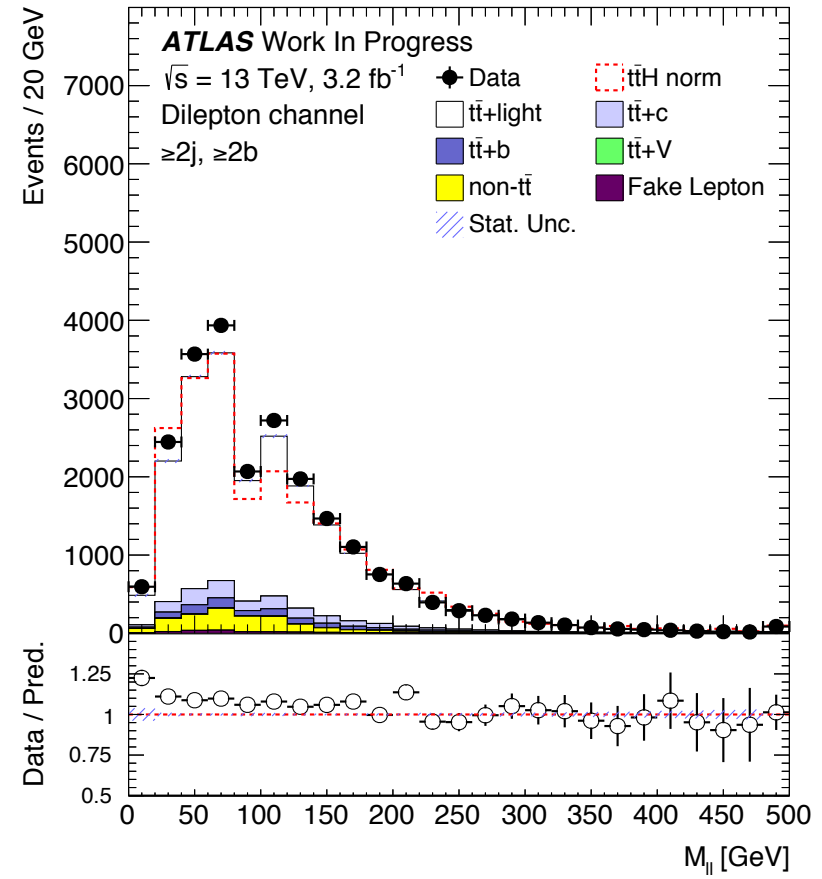
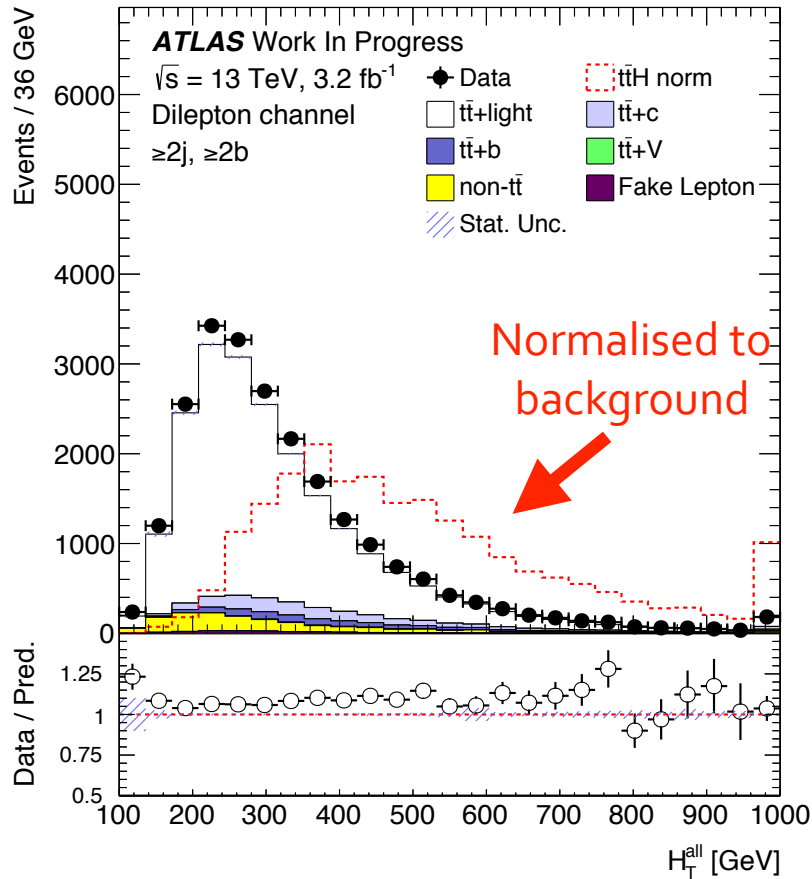
$t\bar{t}+b/c$ background dominant in signal regions

Signal and background share identical topology in this region - near irreducible

Control regions help constrain uncertainty on heavy flavour composition



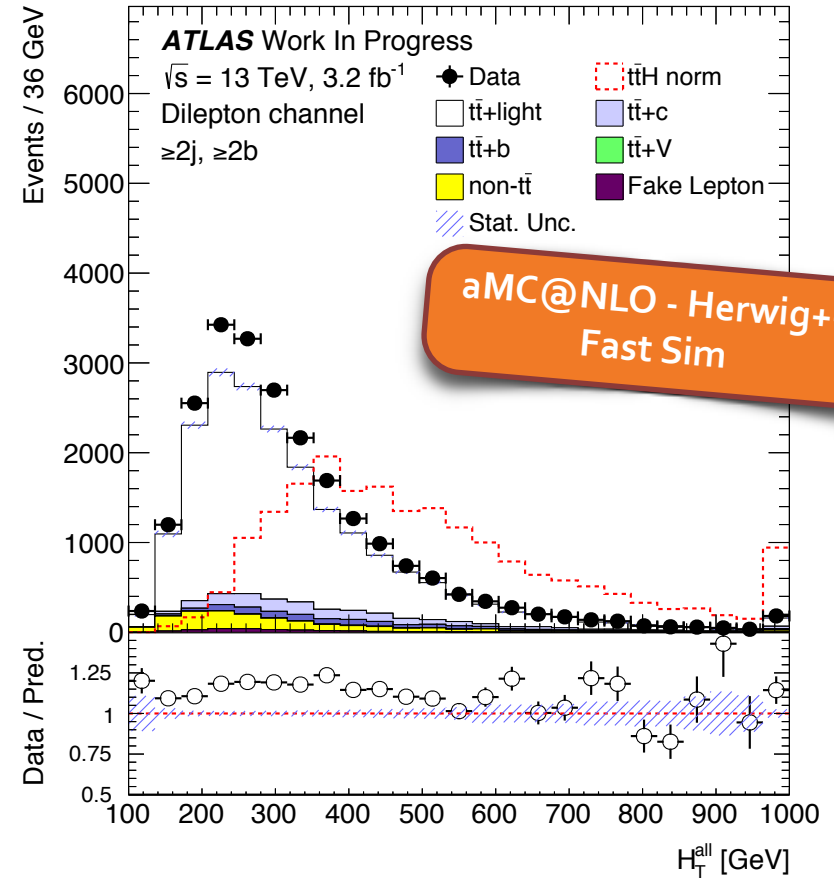
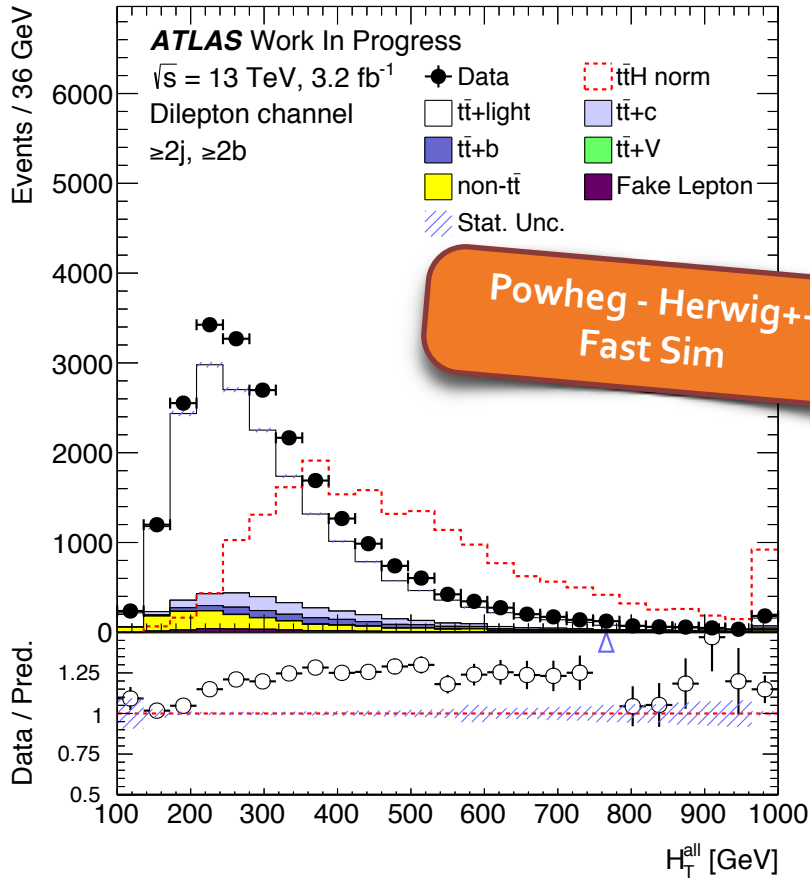
Background Modelling in Control Regions



Powheg - Pythia6 is our nominal MC generator for $t\bar{t}$ events

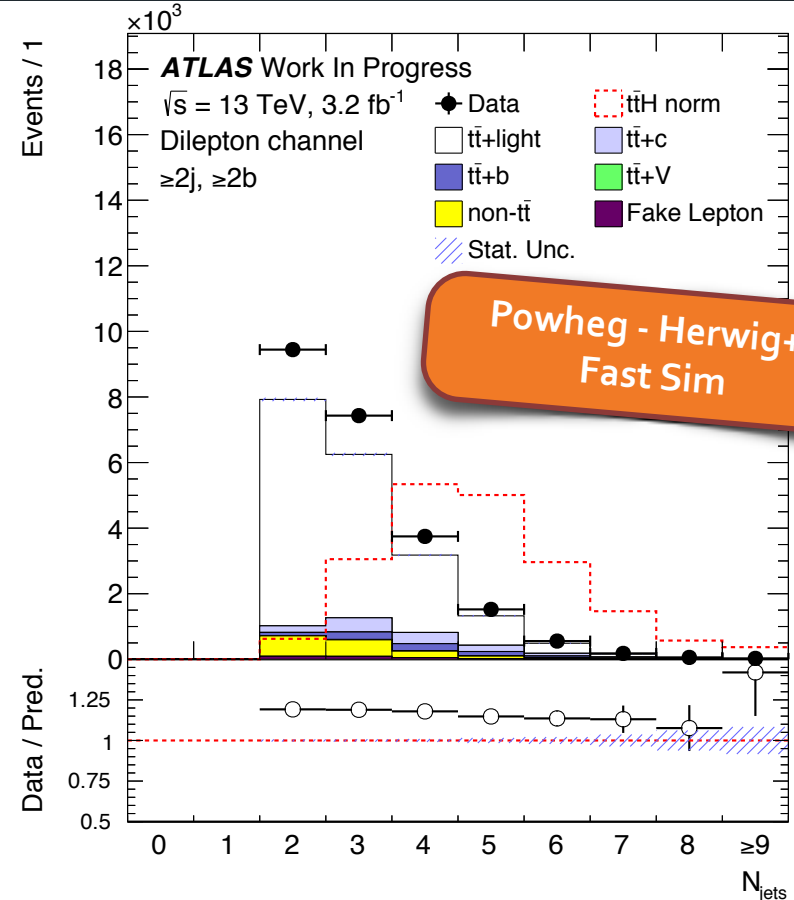
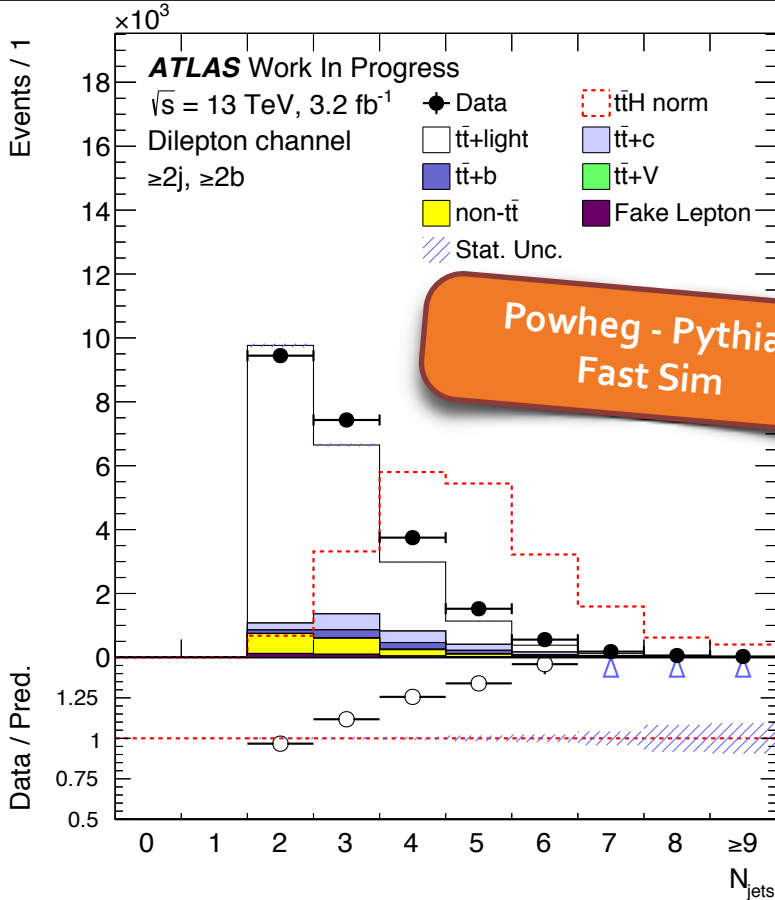
We see very good agreement between our data and MC in control regions

Systematic Variations - Matrix Element Variation



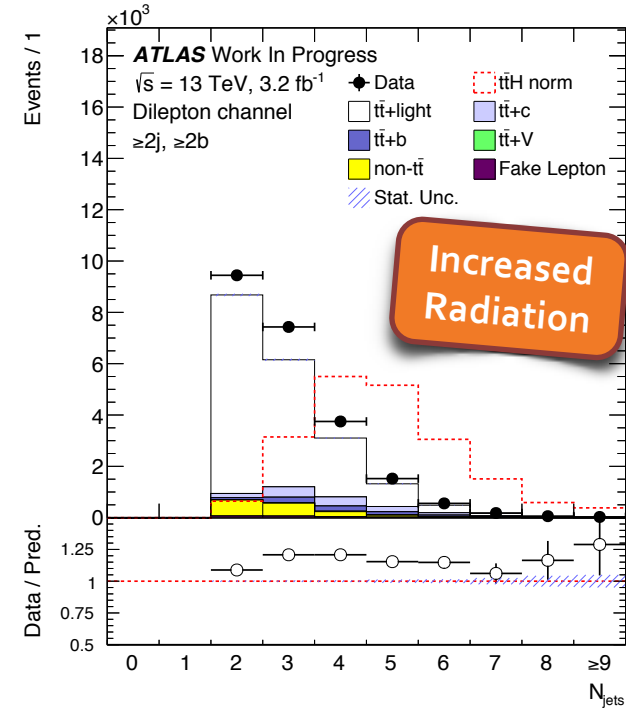
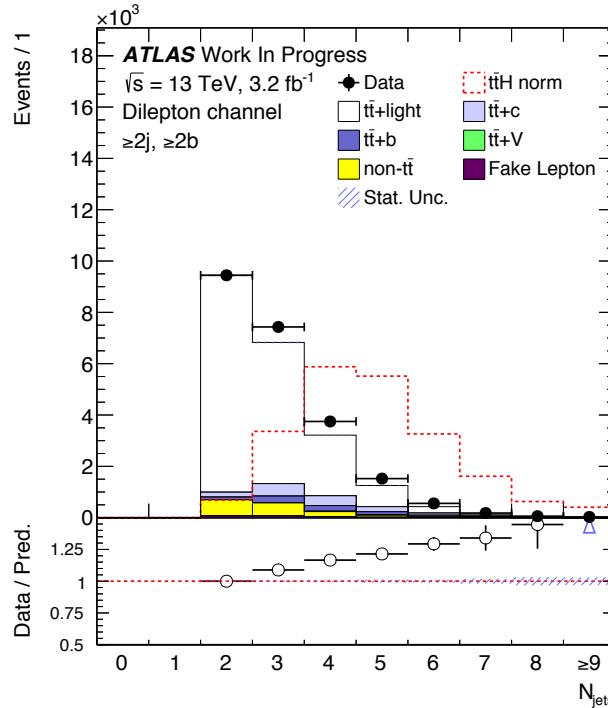
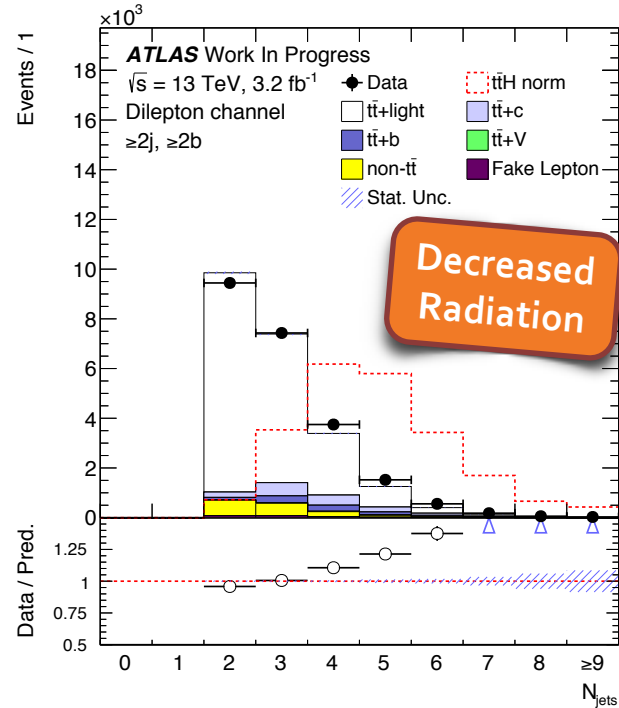
Vary the Monte Carlo generator used for the matrix element calculation

Systematic Variations - Shower Variation



Vary the Monte Carlo generator used for the particle shower

Systematic Variations - IFSR



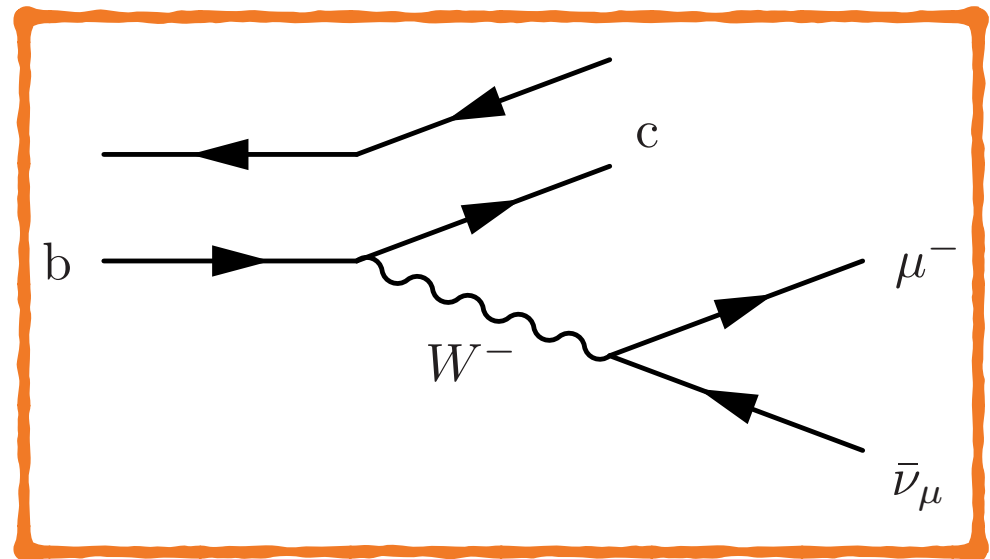
Vary Initial and Final State Radiation in our generator

Together form an envelope around nominal sample for systematic variation

Lepton candidates passing our selection not from W, Z or Higgs decays

Two types:

- Non-Prompt
 - Semileptonic decays of b- and c- hadrons (e/μ)
 - Charged hadron decays (μ)
 - Photon conversions (e)



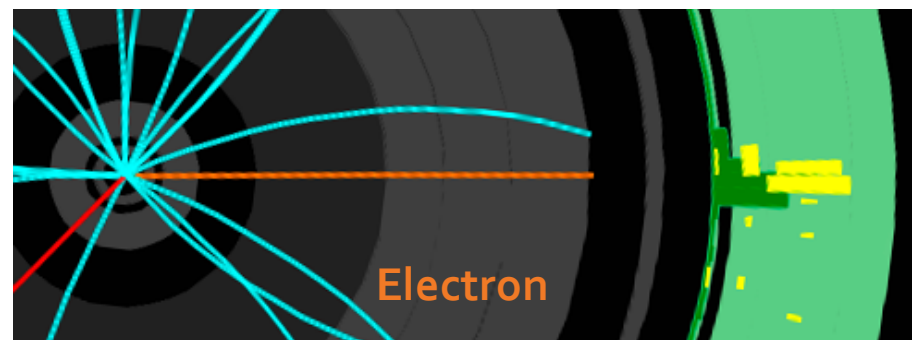
Fake Lepton Estimate - What are Fake Leptons



Lepton candidates passing our selection not from W, Z or Higgs decays

Two types:

- Non-Prompt
 - Semileptonic decays of b- and c- hadrons (e/μ)
 - Charged hadron decays (μ)
 - Photon conversions (e)
- Non-leptonic particles
 - Tracks overlapping photons (e)
 - Jets reconstructed as electrons (e)
 - Punch-through hadrons (μ)



Fake Lepton Estimate - How We Estimate Fakes

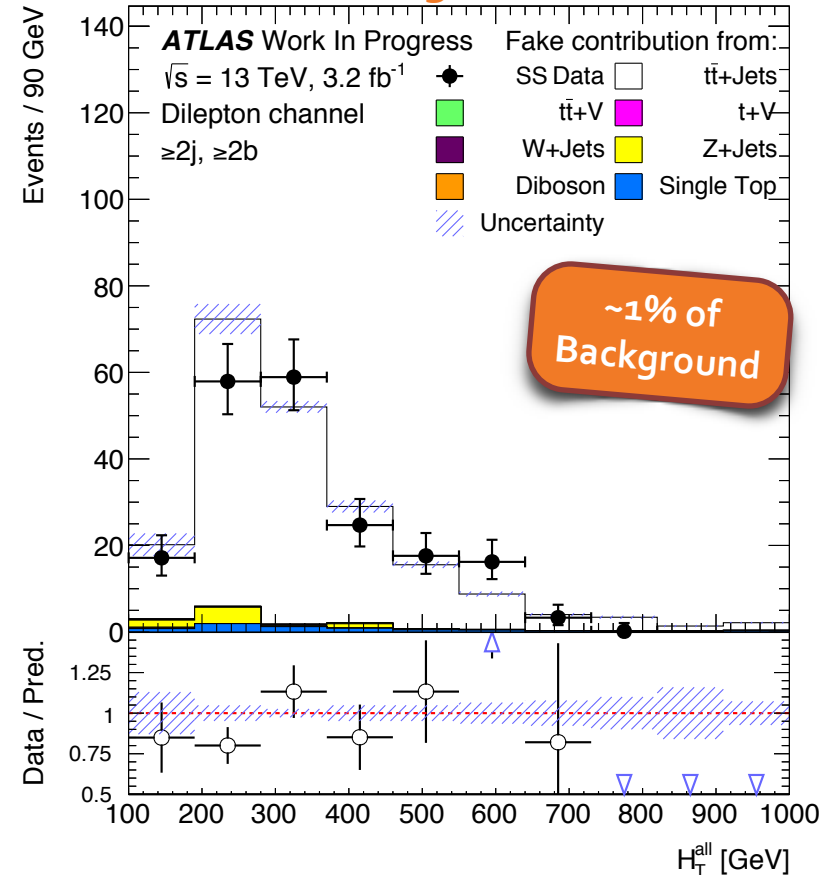


Fakes are measure differently depending on number of leptons in the final state

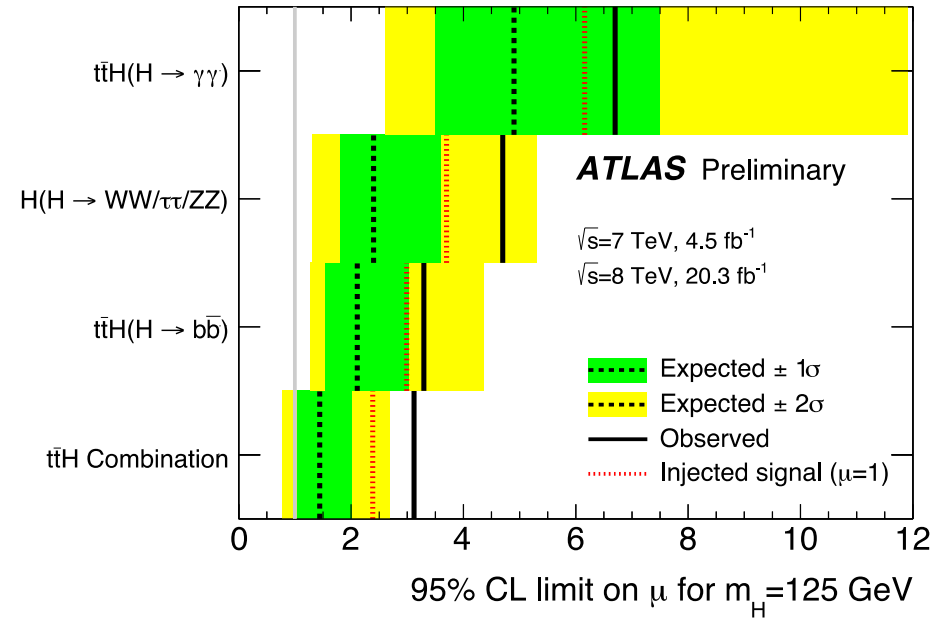
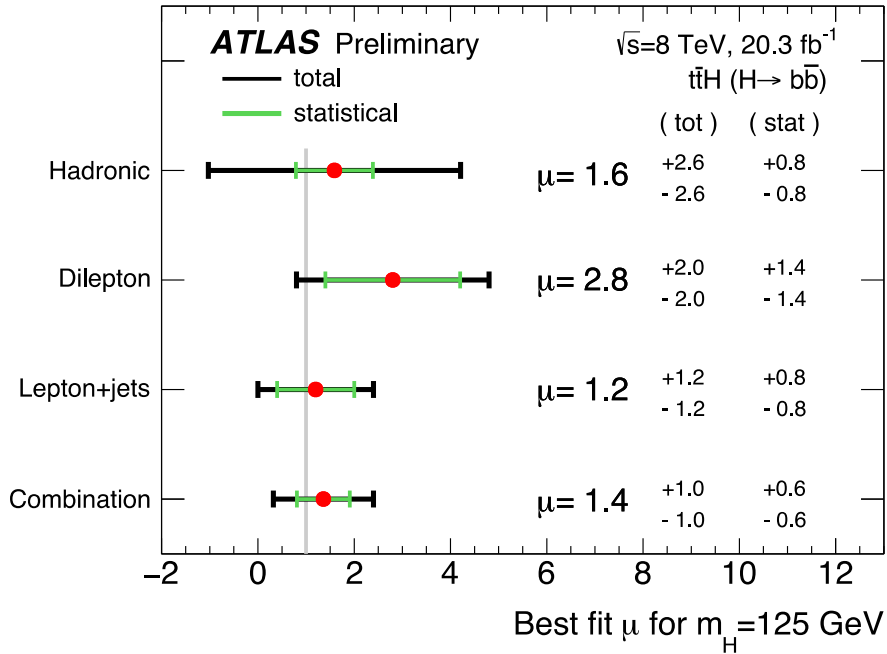
In dilepton events a Monte Carlo based fakes estimate is used:

- Lepton candidates matched to nearby truth leptons
- If event passing selection does not have two leptons matched to prompt leptons event classed as 'Fake Lepton'
- Applied for all background samples and fake only samples

Same Sign Data



Run 1 Result



Result consistent with Standard Model

No discovery yet...



- At 13 TeV there is a $\sim 4\times$ cross section enhancement in $t\bar{t}H$ production
- Extrapolating from Run 1 sensitivity hope for $t\bar{t}H$ discovery with $\sim 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- More data coming soon, discovery potential by end of Run 2



Backup

