



# Search for a new Higgs boson-like low-mass resonance in the diphoton final state at $\sqrt{s} = 8+13$ TeV in pp collisions at CMS

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**On behalf of the CMS Collaboration**

**LAKE LOUISE WINTER INSTITUTE  
Chateau Lake Louise (Canada)**

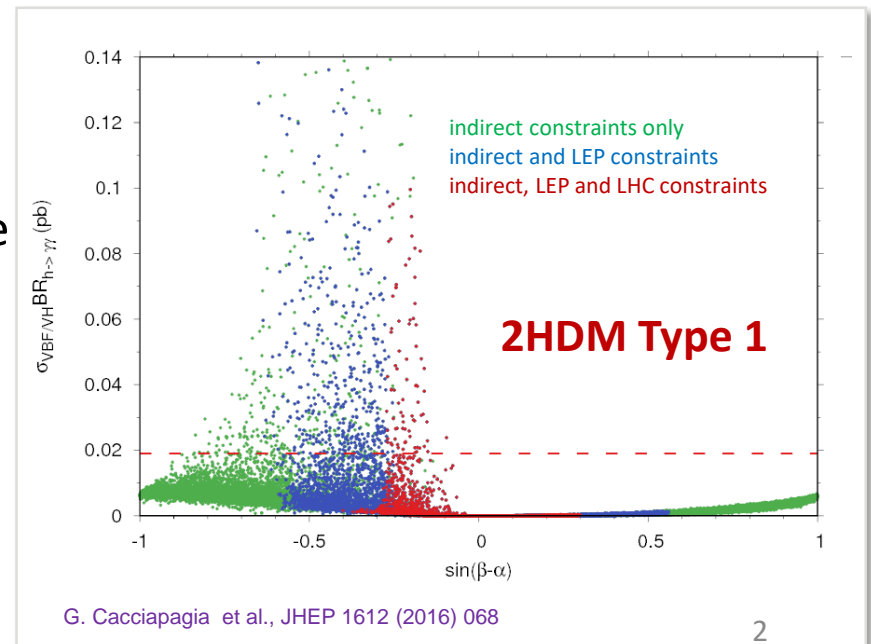
February 19<sup>th</sup> 2018

# Theoretical Motivations

Is the new particle discovered in 2012 by the CMS and ATLAS Collaborations at a mass of 125 GeV really the Standard Model Higgs boson?

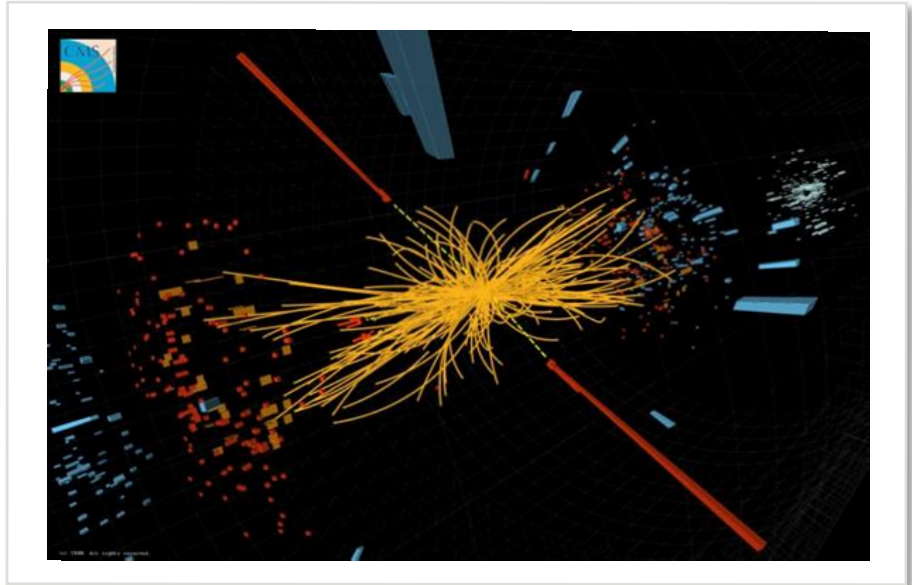
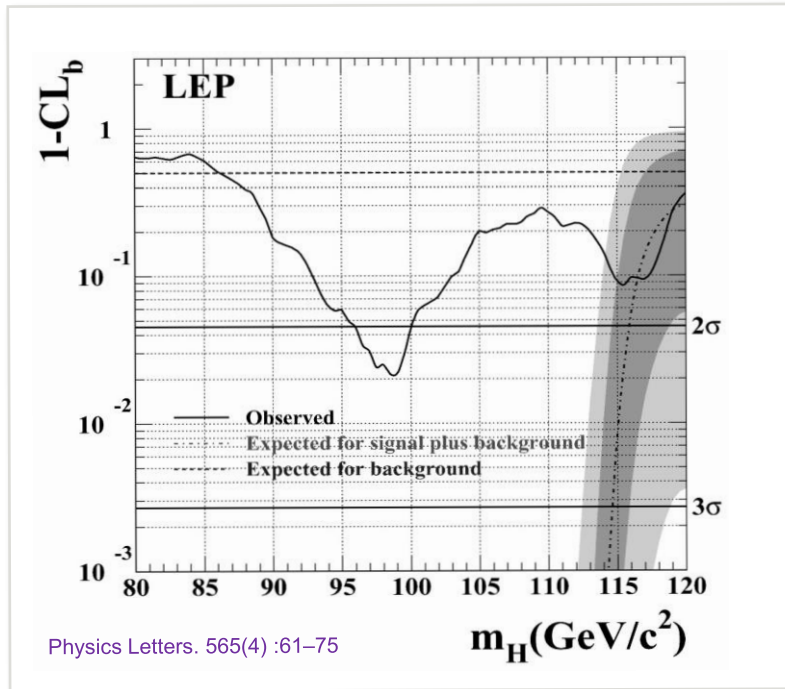
Some **BSM theories** predict **modified** and **extended Higgs sectors**:

- General Two Higgs Doublet Model (**2HDM**)
  - 2 Higgs Doublets  $\longrightarrow$  5 Higgs bosons:  $h, H, A, H^\pm$
- Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (**NMSSM**)
  - 2 Higgs Doublets + 1 singlet  $\longrightarrow$  7 Higgs bosons:  $h_1, h_2, h_3, a_1, a_2, H^\pm$
- The **Higgs boson at 125 GeV** can be identified as the **next-to-lightest scalar**, allowing to envisage a possible **lighter particle**
- Strong **interest** from the **theoretical community**



# Experimental Motivations

- **Small excess** of events ( $\sim 2\sigma$ ) at **LEP** observed by 3 of the 4 experiments in  $bb/\tau\tau$  channels

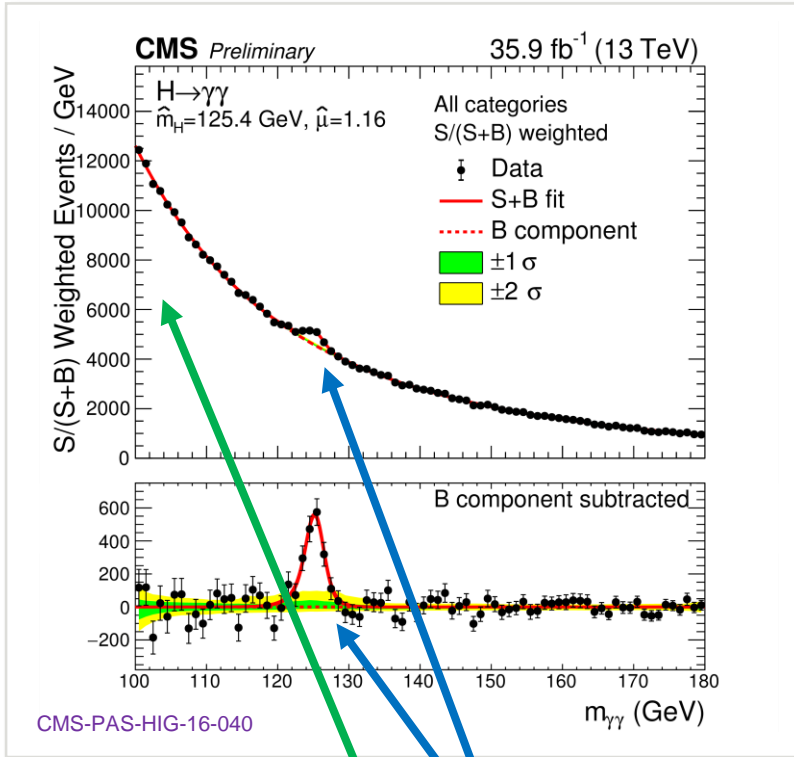


- During LHC Run I, the standard  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  **search range** was **[110,150] GeV**
- Clean signature with two **isolated and highly energetic photons**
- Final state fully reconstructed with **excellent mass resolution**
- **Background** from QCD ( $\gamma\gamma - \gamma j - jj$ ) large enough to be **evaluated directly on data**

# The $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Decay Channel at Low Mass

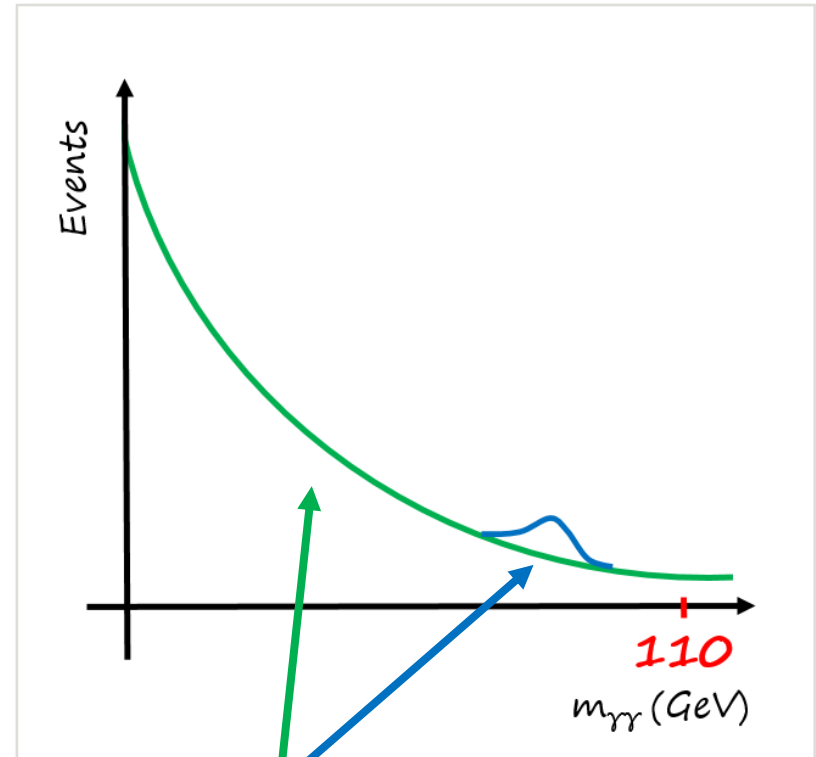
## STANDARD MODEL $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ANALYSIS

CMS-PAS-HIG-17-040



## LOW-MASS $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ANALYSIS

CMS-PAS-HIG-17-013



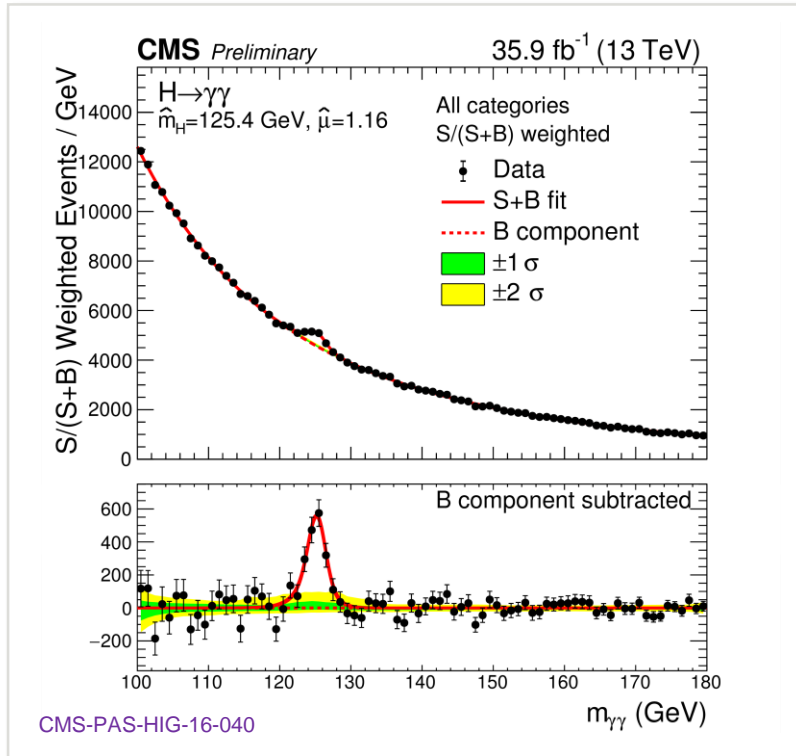
NARROW SIGNAL PEAK

LARGE FALLING BACKGROUND

# The $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Decay Channel at Low Mass

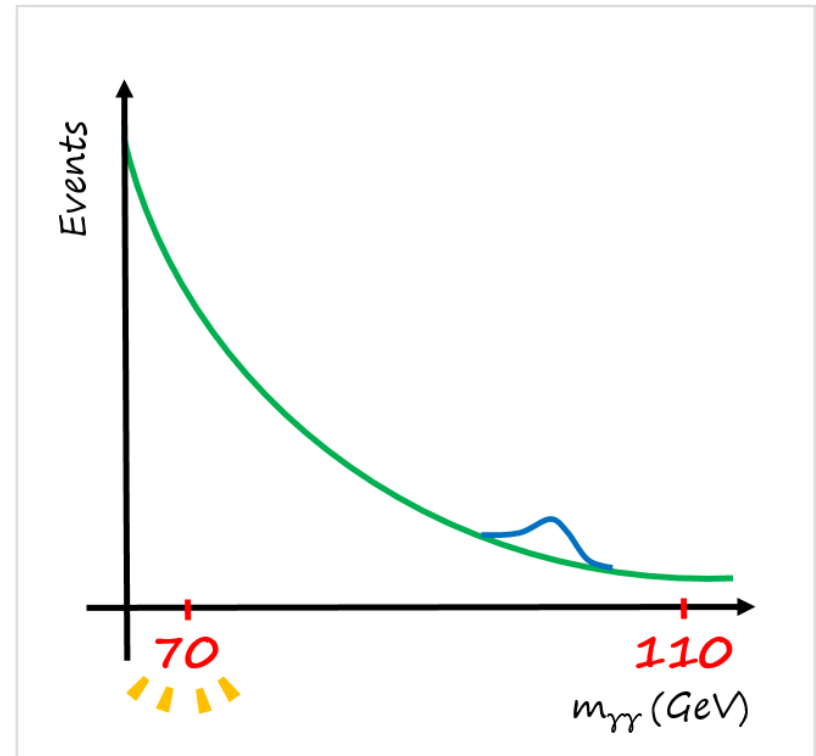
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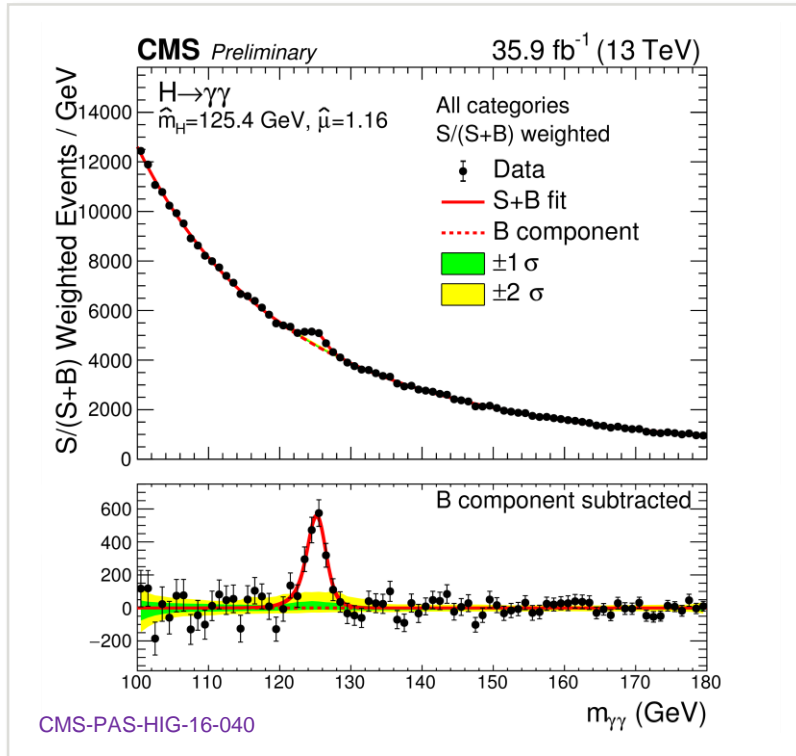
## MAIN CHALLENGES:

- Difficulty to **extend the range** to very low mass values (mainly for the trigger)  
➔ Lower limit at 70 GeV

# The $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Decay Channel at Low Mass

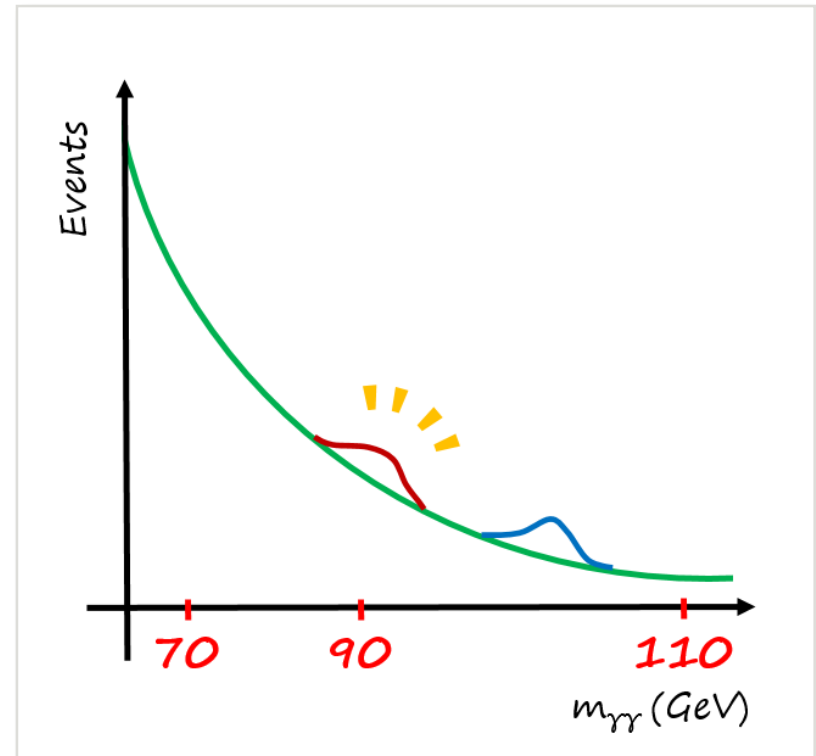
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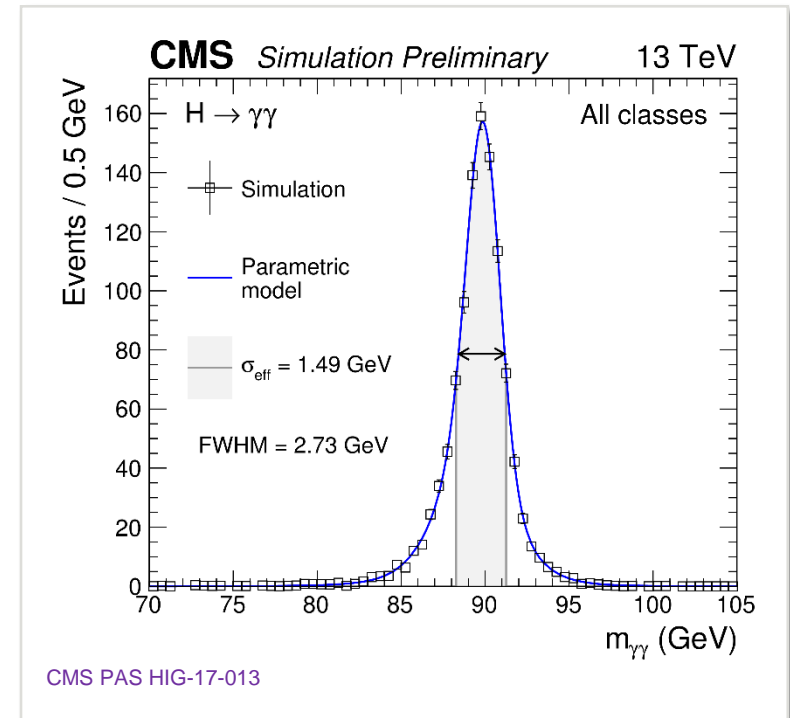
## MAIN CHALLENGES:

- Additional Drell-Yan **background**  $Z \rightarrow ee$ , with electrons misidentified as photons  
➔ Decrease in sensitivity around 90 GeV

# Photon Energy

$$m_{\gamma\gamma} = \sqrt{2E_1E_2(1 - \cos\theta)}$$

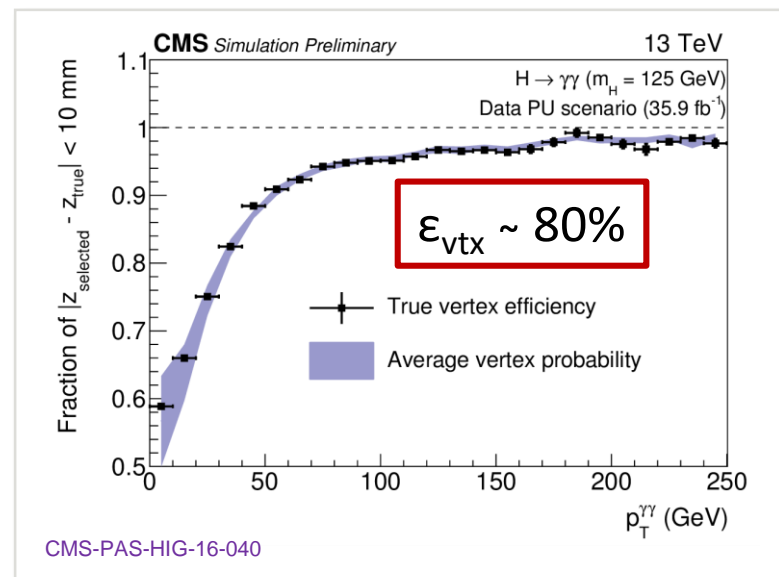
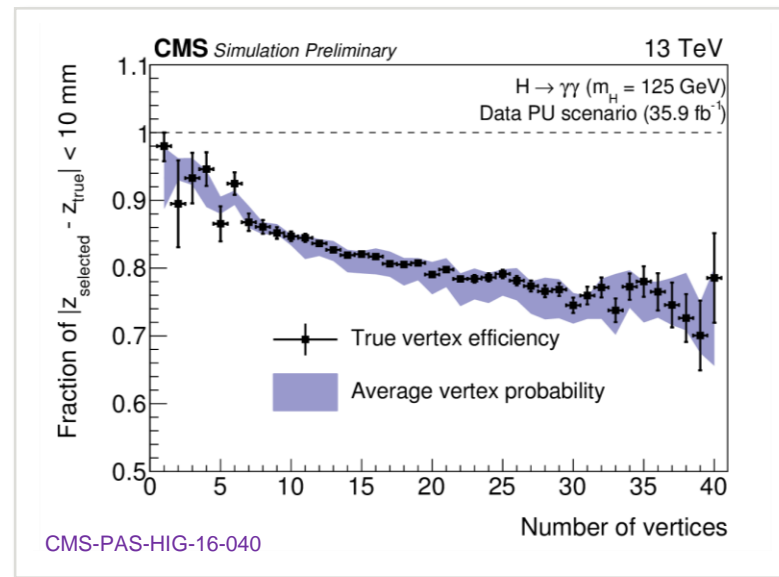
- Photon energy reconstructed by building **clusters of energy deposits** in the **electromagnetic calorimeter**.
- **Energy** and **its uncertainty** corrected for local and global shower containment
  - ➔ **regression technique**:
    - corrects photons' energies
    - provides an estimate of energy resolution
- **Energy scale** in data **corrected** as a function of data taking epochs, pseudorapidity and EM shower width
- **Smearing** to the reconstructed photon energy in **MC** to match the resolution in data
  - ➔ **Z → ee peak** used as reference



# Vertex Identification

$$m_{\gamma\gamma} = \sqrt{2E_1E_2(1 - \cos\theta)}$$

- **Vertex assignment** considered as correct within **1 cm** of the diphoton interaction point  
 ➔ **negligible impact** on mass resolution
- **Multi-variate approach:**
  - Observables related **to tracks recoiling** against the diphoton system
  - direction of **conversion tracks**
- **Second MVA discriminant** to estimate the probability for the vertex assignment to be within 1 cm  
 ➔ used later for diphoton classification
- Method validated on  **$Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  events**, by refitting vertices ignoring the muon tracks



# Photon Selection

- **Trigger selection:**

Trigger paths based on transverse energy, H/E, electromagnetic shower shapes and isolation variables,  $m_{\gamma\gamma}$

➡ Dedicated paths for low-mass analysis

➡ Search range extended at lower values

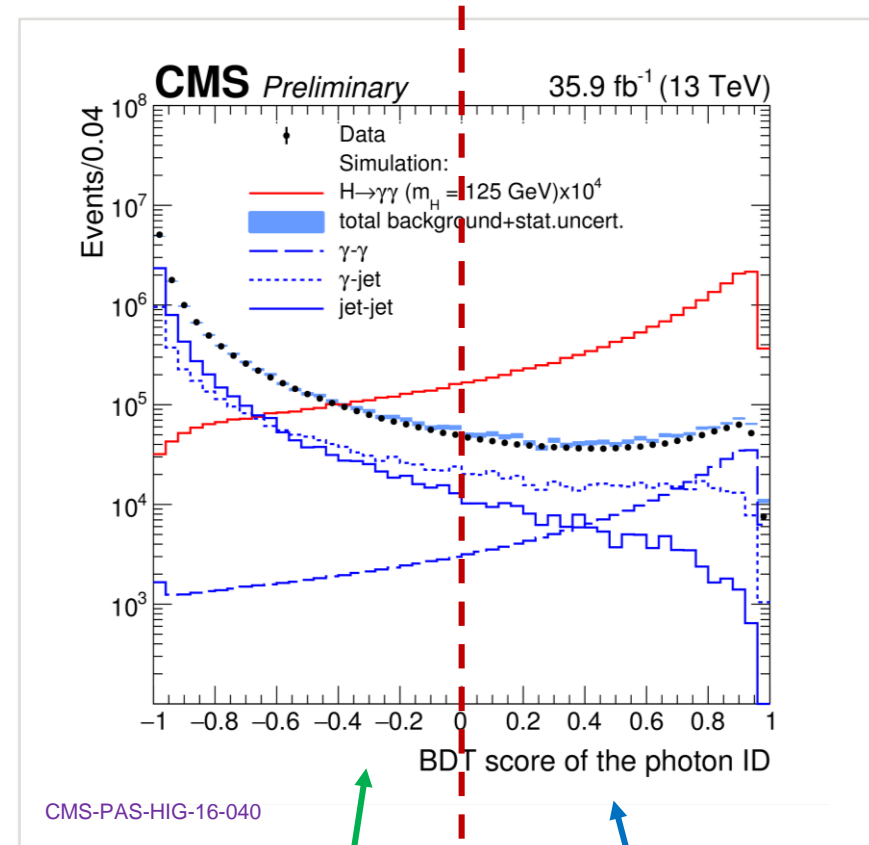
- **Preselection:**

- Similar to trigger requirements, but more stringent
- Specific cuts for the low-mass analysis
- Electron veto based on pixel detector

- **Photon Identification:**

- Multi-Variate approach (BDT) to reject fake photon candidates (mainly from  $\pi^0$  mesons produced in jets)
- Shower shape and isolation observables, median energy density ( $\rho$ )
- BDT output provides an estimate of the per-photon quality

## BDT OUTPUT

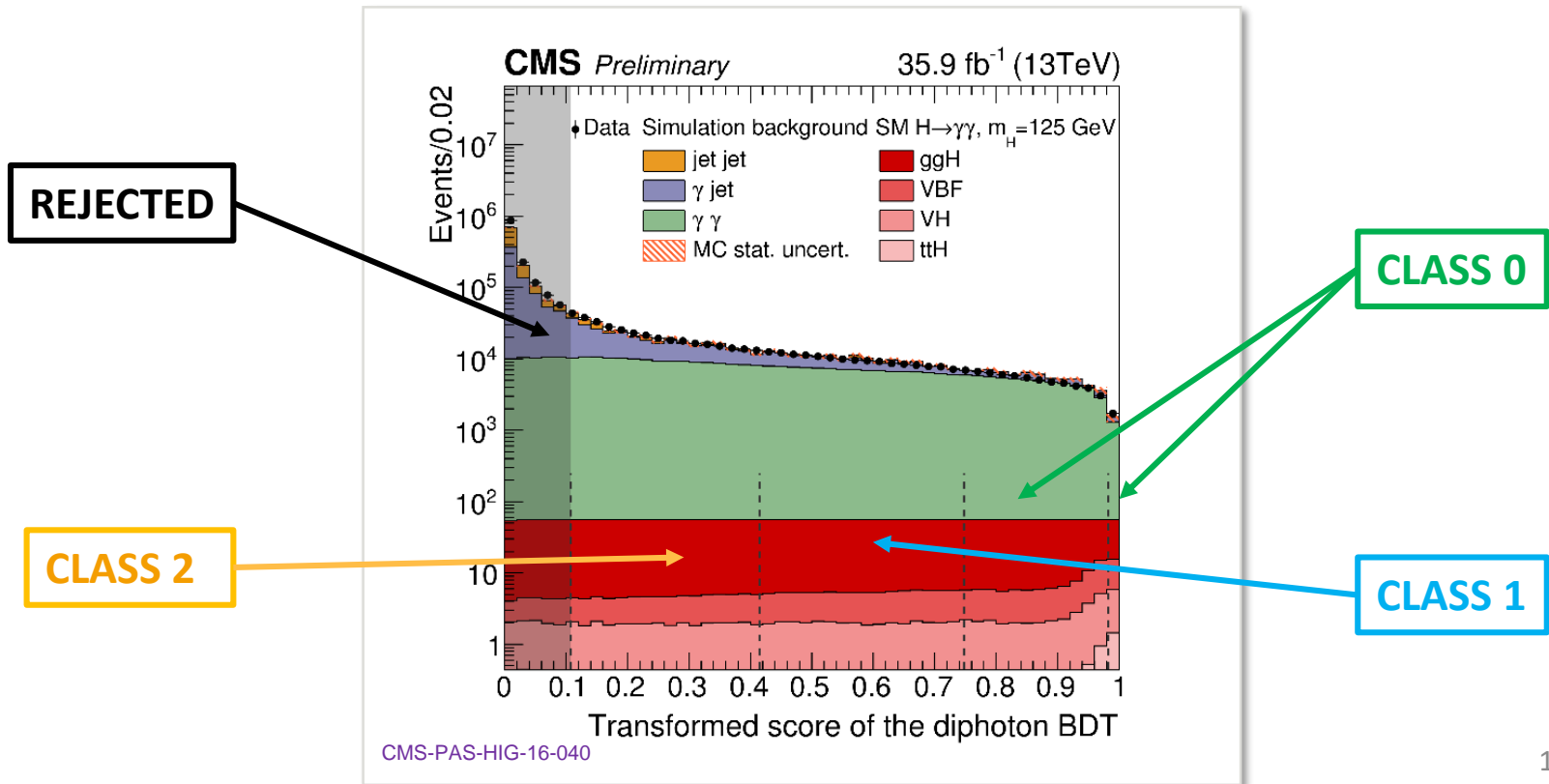


SIGNAL-LIKE PHOTONS

BACKGROUND-LIKE PHOTONS

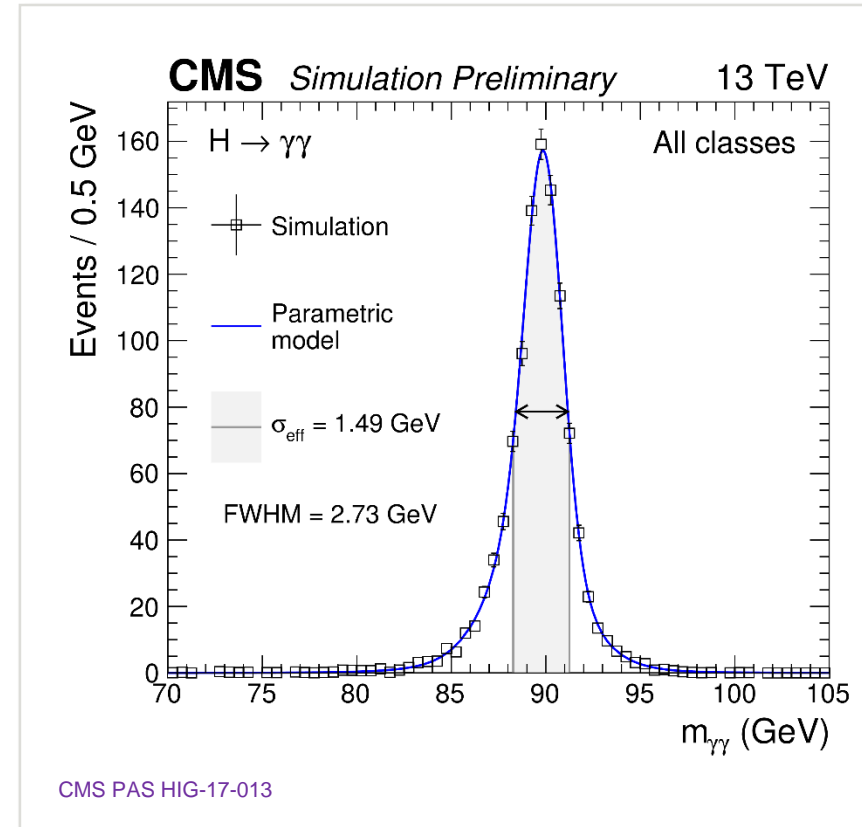
# Event Categorization

- To gain sensitivity, events are **split into classes** according to their expected signal/background ratio
- Events are categorized according to the **photon kinematics**, per-event **mass resolution**, **photon ID** and **good vertex probability** by a **multivariate classifier** (same as the standard  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  analysis)
- **Number of classes** limited by **MC Drell-Yan statistics** (one class less than the standard analysis, no exclusive classes tagging production modes like in standard analysis)



# Signal Model

- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  MC samples with  $m_H$  from **70 to 110 GeV** are used (5 GeV steps)
- The signal is fitted by a **sum of Gaussian distributions** in each event class and for each production process and best and worst vertex choices (then combined together)
- The model is **interpolated between the mass points**
- The **signal shape** corresponds to a **standard Higgs boson**



# Background Model

## CONTINUUM BACKGROUND

- Modeled with a sum of polynomials (from 4 families, order chosen with a p-value test)

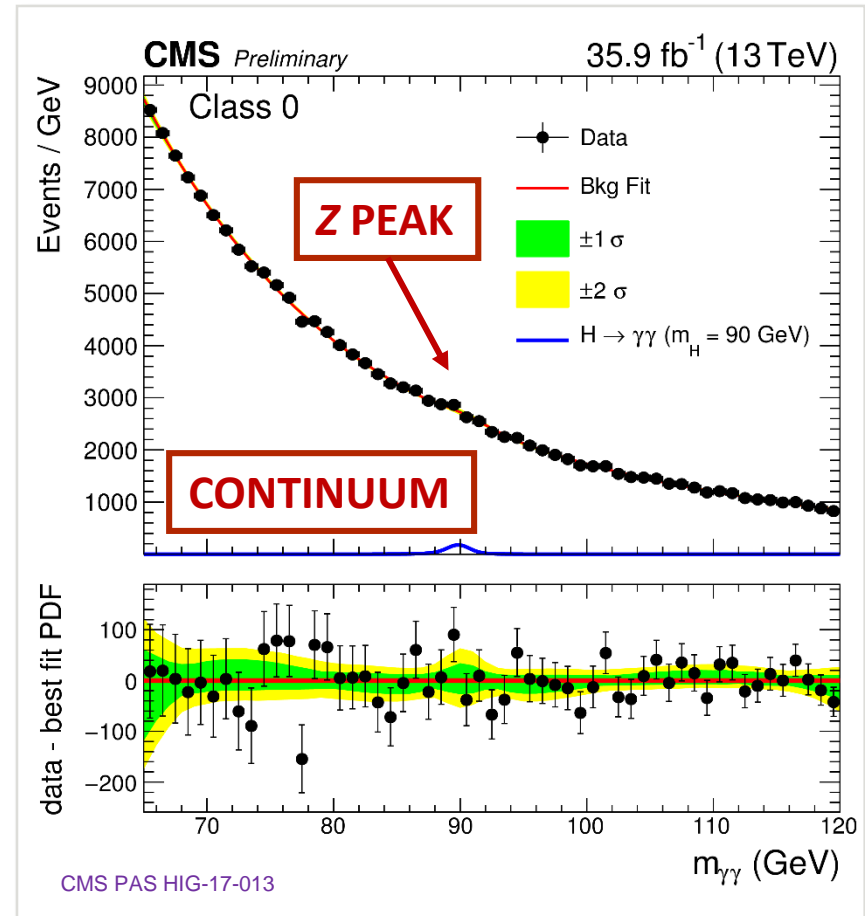
## DRELL-YAN CONTRIBUTION

- Modeled with a double-sided Crystal Ball (DCB) distribution
- Shape parameters extracted by fitting MC  $Z \rightarrow ee$  events passing the whole analysis selection (double-misidentified events)
- Data/MC systematic uncertainty estimated from single-fake  $Z \rightarrow ee$  events

## FINAL BACKGROUND MODEL

Polynomial + double-sided Crystal Ball

- Fitted to the data
- DCB fraction let floating



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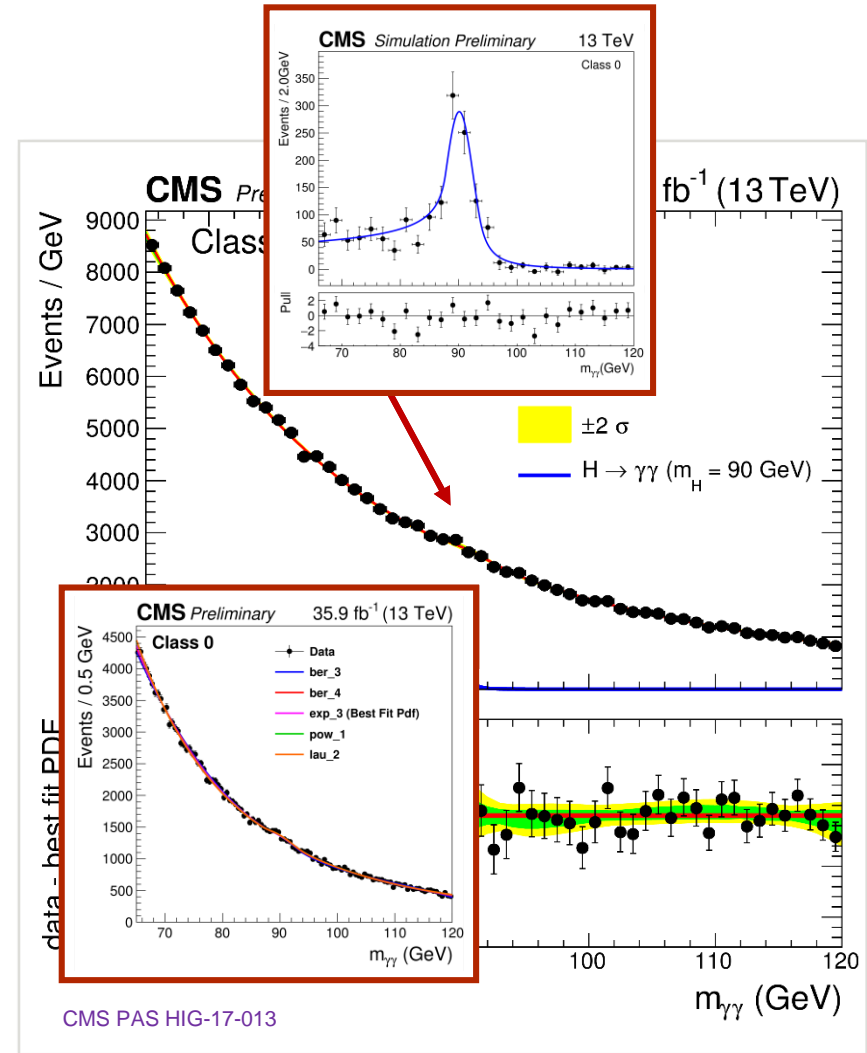
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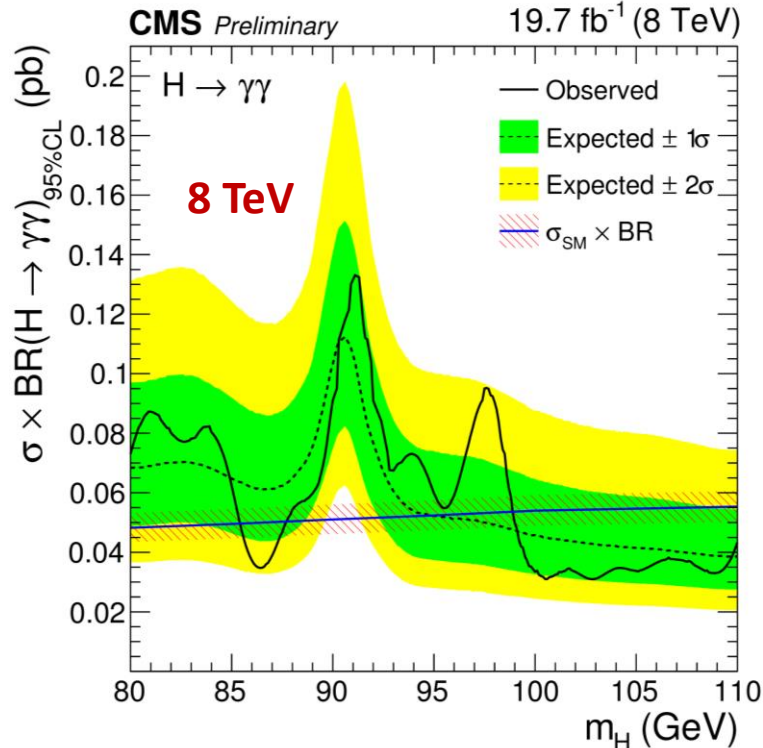


# Results (Runs I and II)

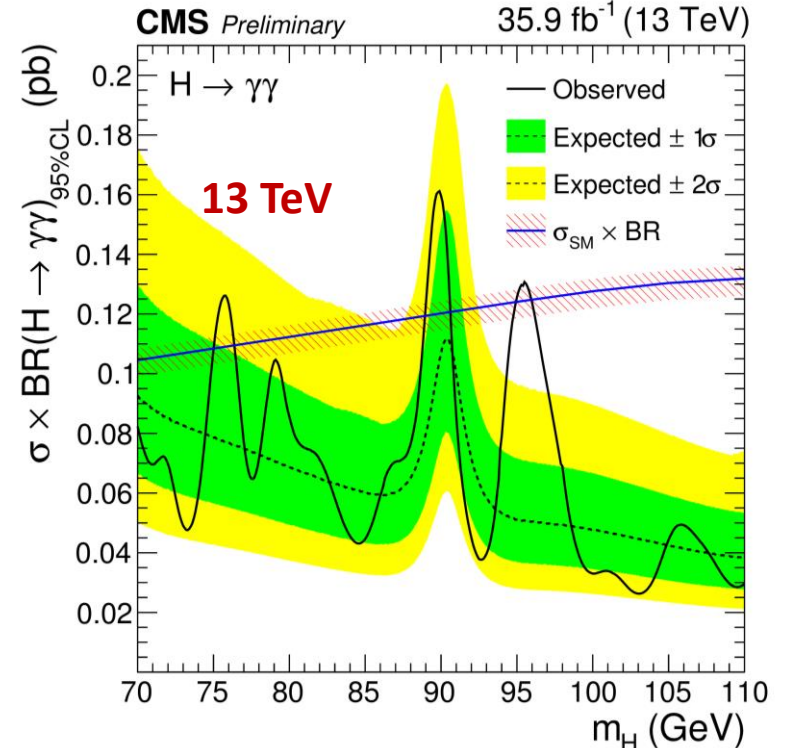
CMS-PAS-HIG-17-013

- **8 TeV limits** on  $\sigma \times \text{BR}$  **redone** with 0.1 GeV step
- **Decreased sensitivity** around the **Z boson mass**
- **No significant excess** with respect to expected limits **observed**

Production processes assumed in SM proportions



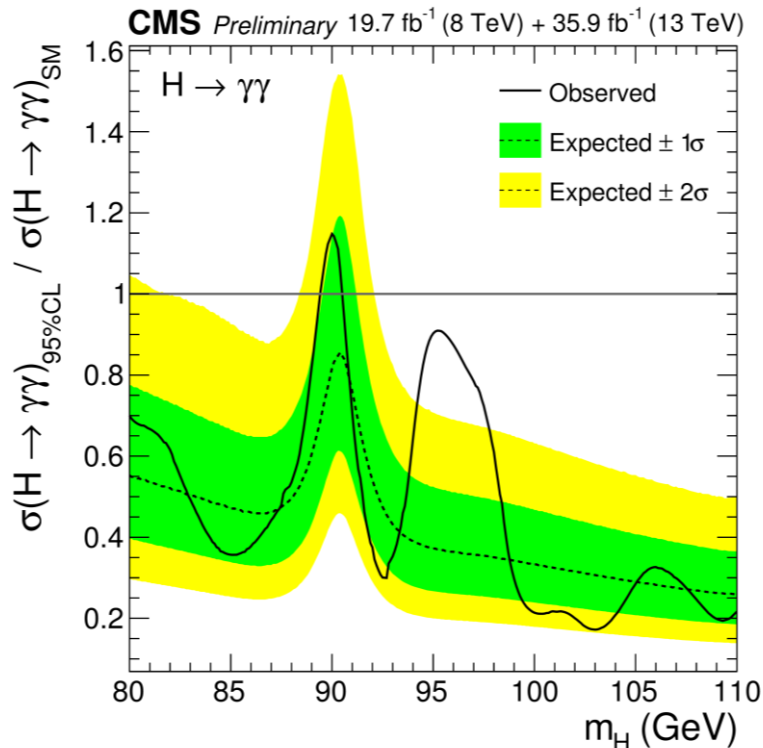
CMS PAS HIG-17-013



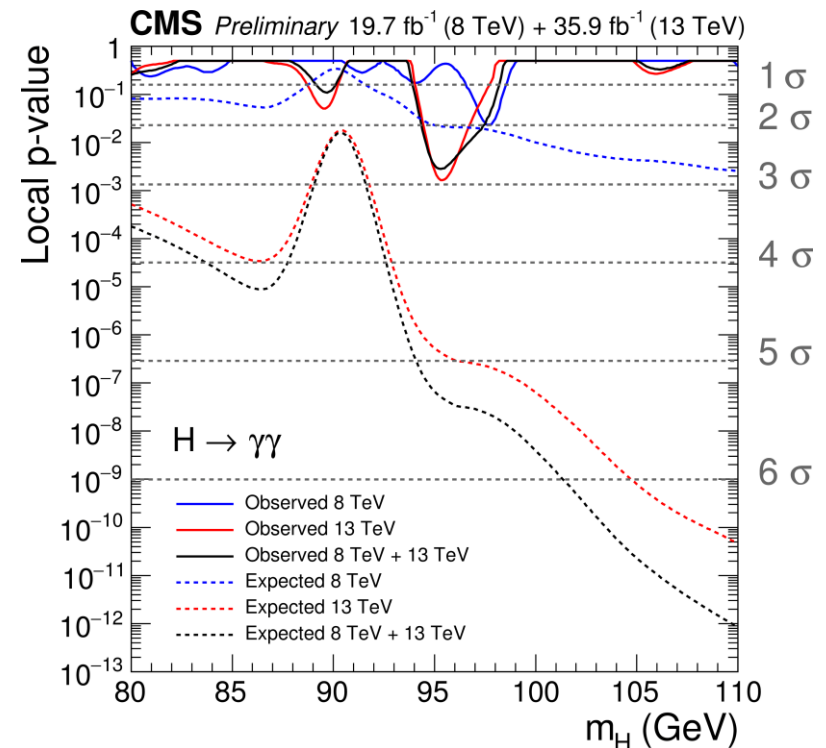
CMS PAS HIG-17-013

# Results – Combination of Run I and II

- **Combined 8 TeV + 13 TeV**  $\sigma \times \text{BR}$  limit normalized to SM expectation:
  - Production processes assumed in SM proportions
  - **No significant excess** with respect to expected limits
- Expected and observed local p-values for **8 TeV**, **13 TeV** and their **combination**



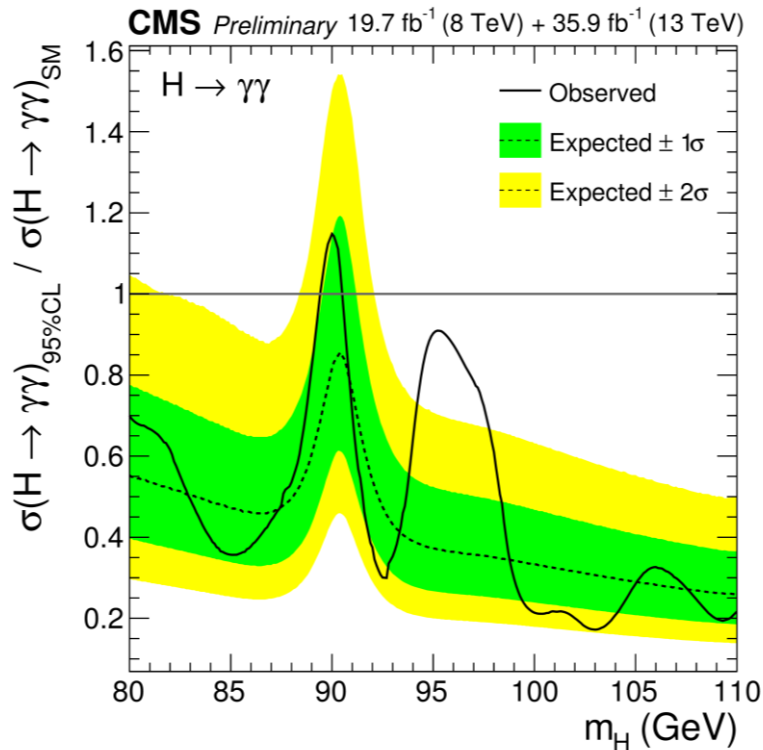
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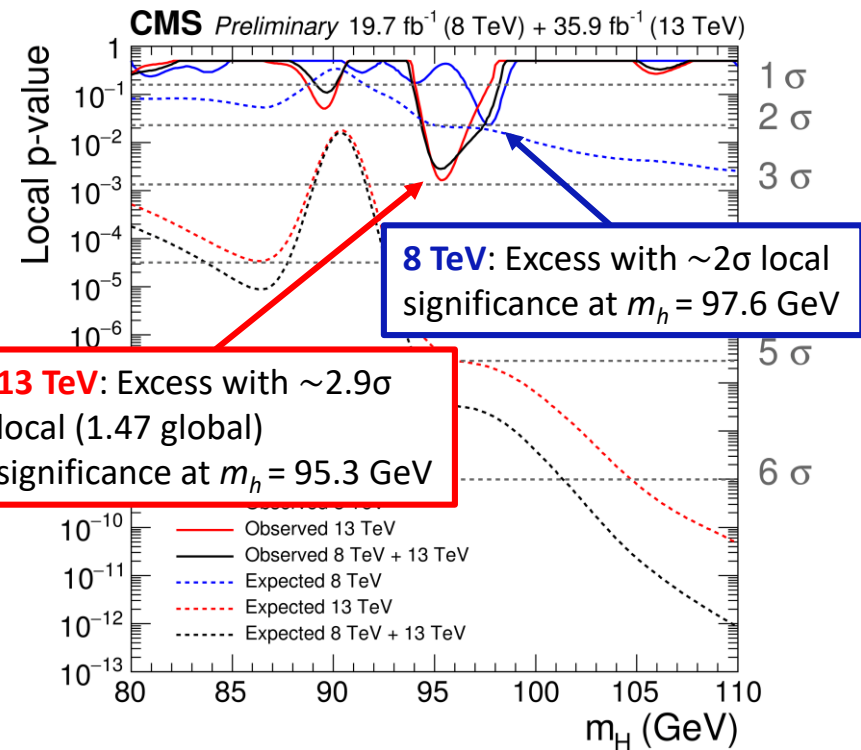
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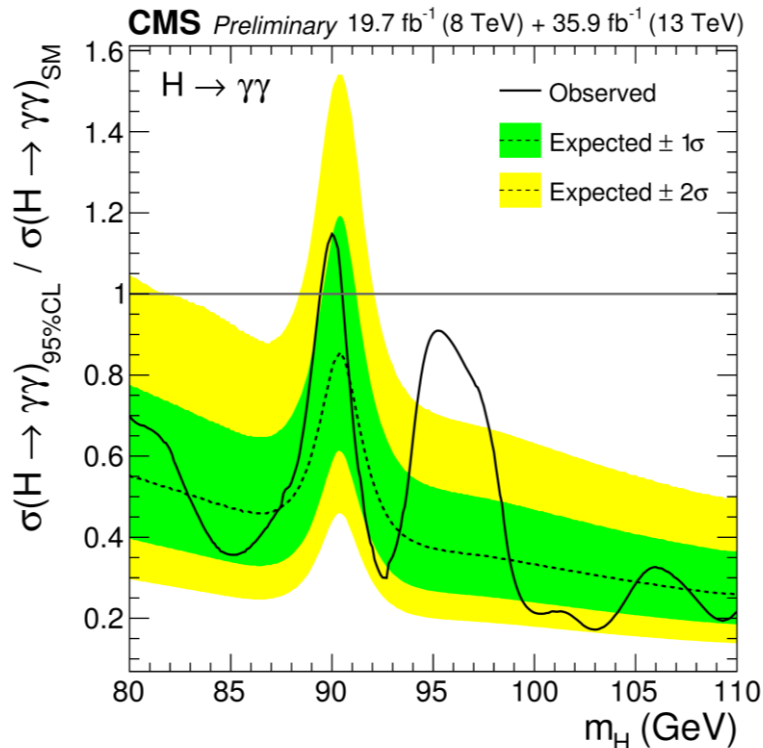
CMS PAS HIG-17-013



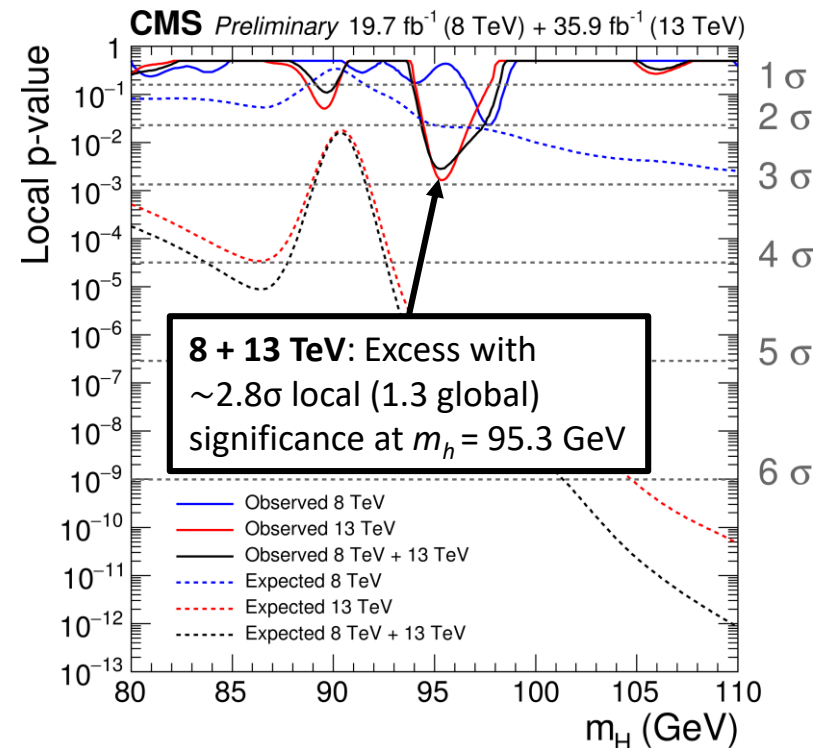
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CMS PAS HIG-17-013



CMS PAS HIG-17-013

# Conclusions

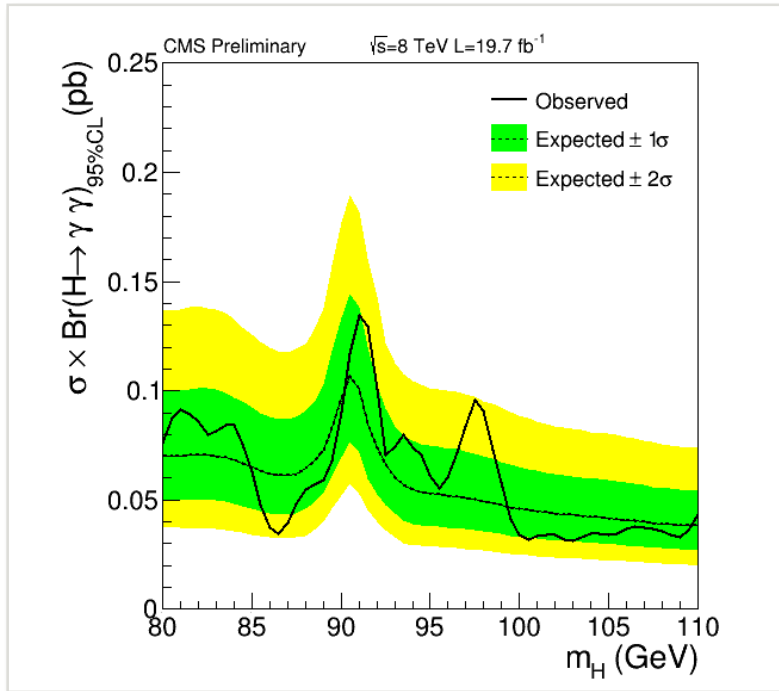
- The search for a **Higgs boson at low mass** values is strongly motivated by **theoretical predictions** (2HDM, NMSSM)
- The low-mass analysis has **specific features**, in particular the Drell-Yan contribution
- The **standard  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  analysis** has been **extended** to the mass range **[70, 110] GeV**, analyzing and combining Run I and II data collected by CMS
- **No significant excess** with respect to expected limits has been observed
- The **largest excess** has  **$\sim 2.8\sigma$**  local (1.3 global) significance at  $m_h = 95.3$  GeV (combining 8 and 13 TeV results)
- **More data** are required to ascertain the **origin of this excess**



Backup

# Run I Results

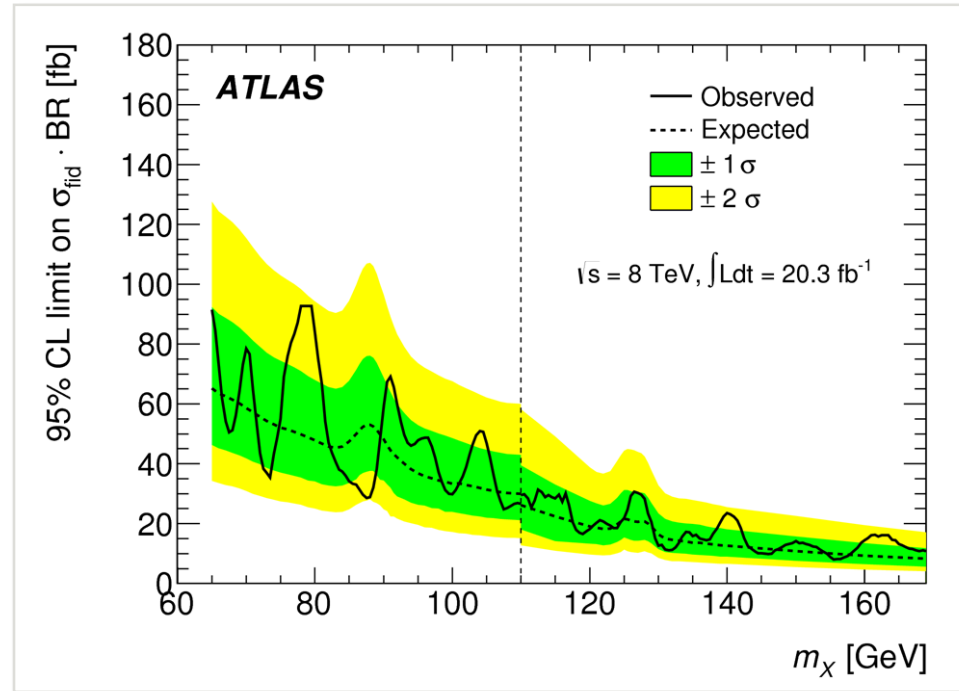
## CMS RESULTS CMS-PAS-HIG-14-037



- $80 \text{ GeV} < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 110 \text{ GeV}$
- 4 inclusive classes
- Floating normalization of relic  $Z \rightarrow ee$
- Total cross section

$\sim 2\sigma$  excursion at  $\sim 97.5 \text{ GeV}$

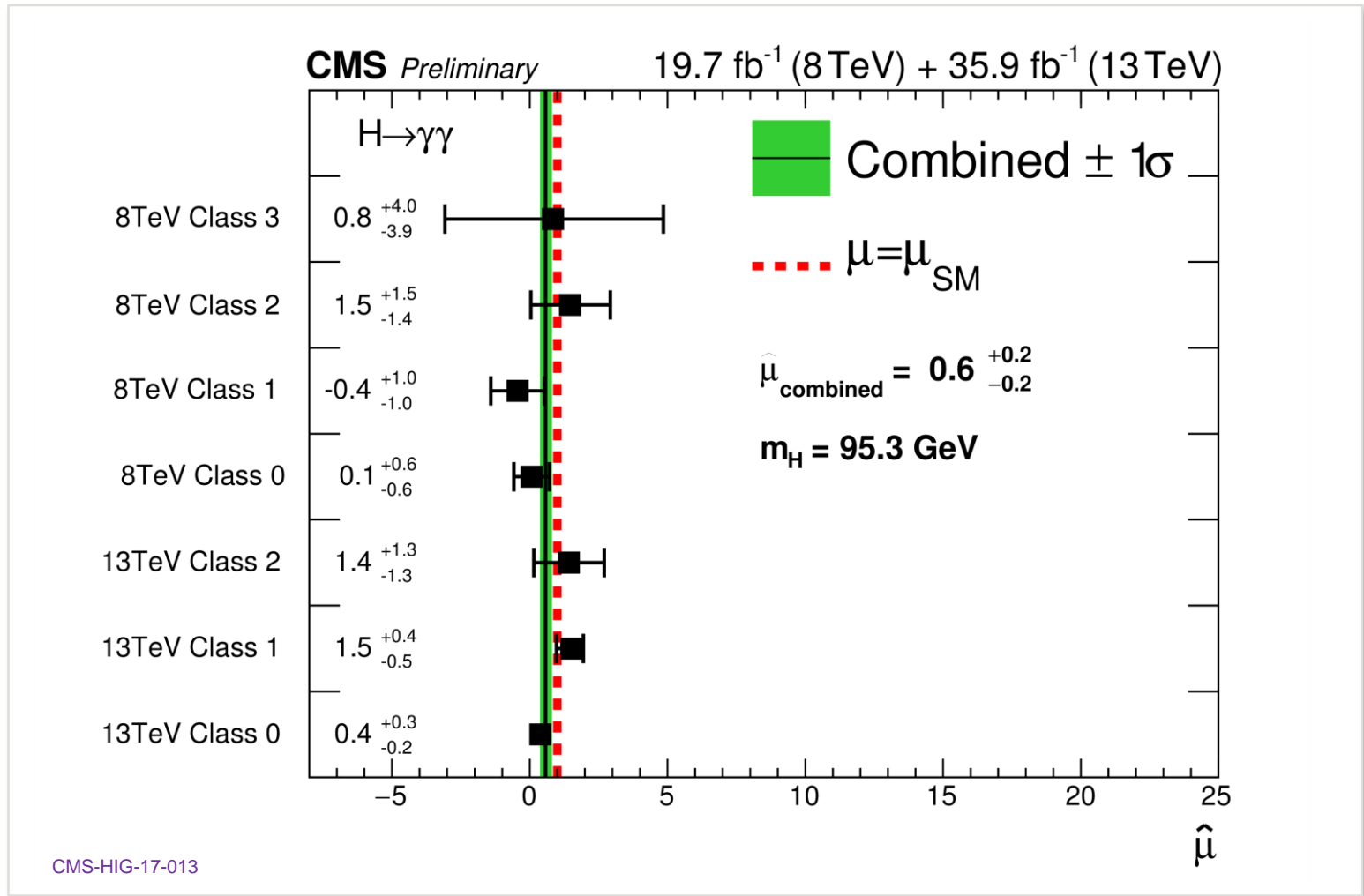
## ATLAS RESULTS PRL 113 171801 (2014)



- $65 \text{ GeV} < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 110 \text{ GeV}$
- 3 classes: conversion status (0, 1, 2)
- Fixed normalization of relic  $Z \rightarrow ee$
- Fiducial cross section

$\sim 2\sigma$  excursion at  $\sim 80 \text{ GeV}$

# Signal Strength



# Signal and Background Events

Event Class	Expected SM-like Higgs boson signal $m_H = 90 \text{ GeV}, \sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$								Bkg ( $\text{GeV}^{-1}$ )
	Total	ggH	VBF	WH	ZH	ttH	$\sigma_{\text{eff}}$	$\sigma_{\text{HM}}$	
0	64.0	68.9 %	15.0 %	8.8 %	4.8 %	2.5 %	0.94	0.78	262.8
1	99.5	87.5 %	5.2 %	4.3 %	2.3 %	0.7 %	1.20	0.96	922.6
2	121.1	89.9 %	3.9 %	3.7 %	2.0 %	0.5 %	1.61	1.26	1844.4
3	88.9	92.2 %	2.8 %	3.1 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	2.11	1.68	3098.6
Total	373.5	86.2 %	5.9 %	4.6 %	2.5 %	0.8 %	1.47	1.05	6128.4

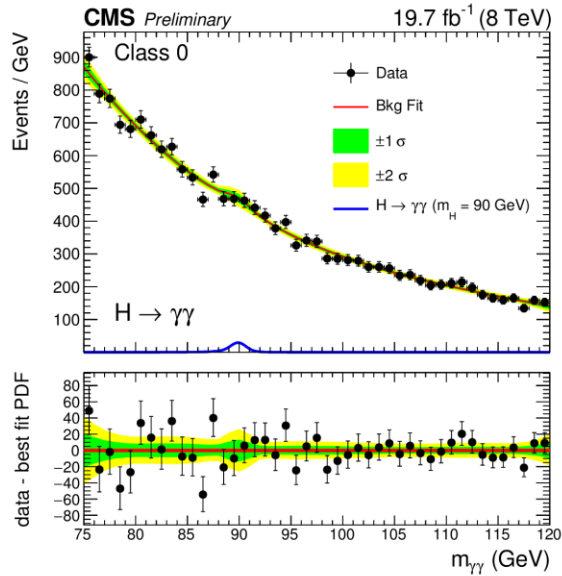
CMS-HIG-17-013

Event Class	Expected SM-like Higgs boson signal $m_H = 90 \text{ GeV}, \sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$								Bkg ( $\text{GeV}^{-1}$ )
	Total	ggH	VBF	WH	ZH	ttH	$\sigma_{\text{eff}}$	$\sigma_{\text{HM}}$	
0	456.8	80.1 %	9.7 %	4.9 %	2.8 %	2.5 %	1.11	0.96	1870.6
1	394.9	90.1 %	4.1 %	3.2 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	1.69	1.45	3876.1
2	214.1	92.0 %	3.3 %	2.6 %	1.4 %	0.7 %	2.18	1.73	4301.0
Total	1065.8	86.2 %	6.3 %	3.8 %	2.1 %	1.6 %	1.49	1.16	10047.7

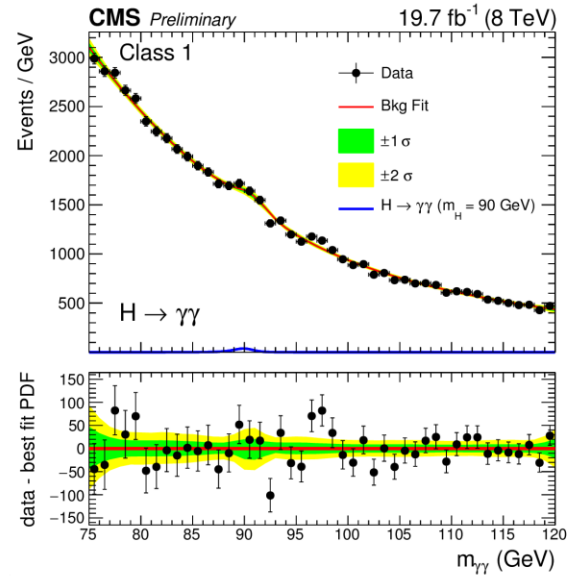
CMS-HIG-17-013

# Mass Spectra (8 TeV)

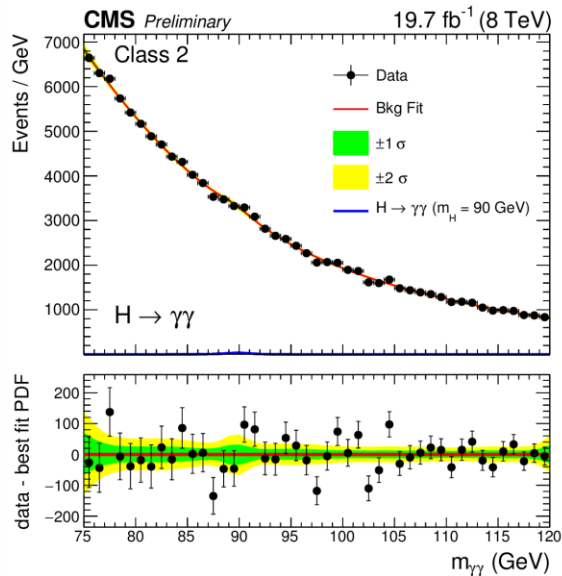
**CLASS 0**



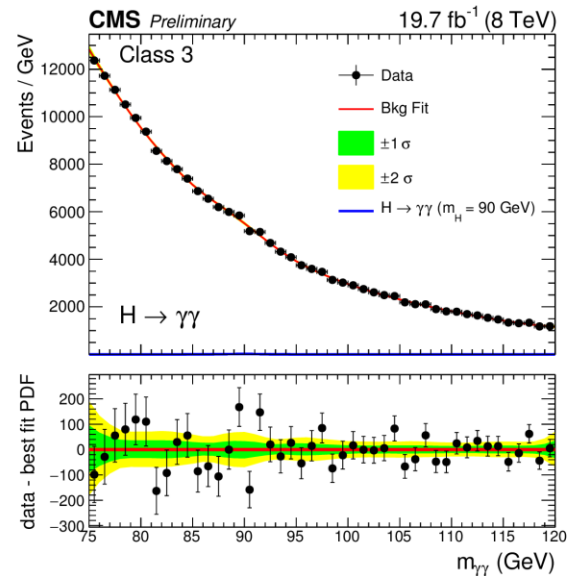
**CLASS 1**



**CLASS 2**

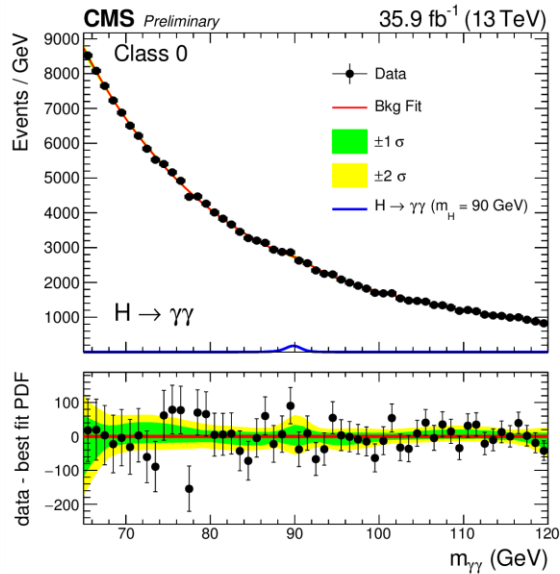


**CLASS 3**

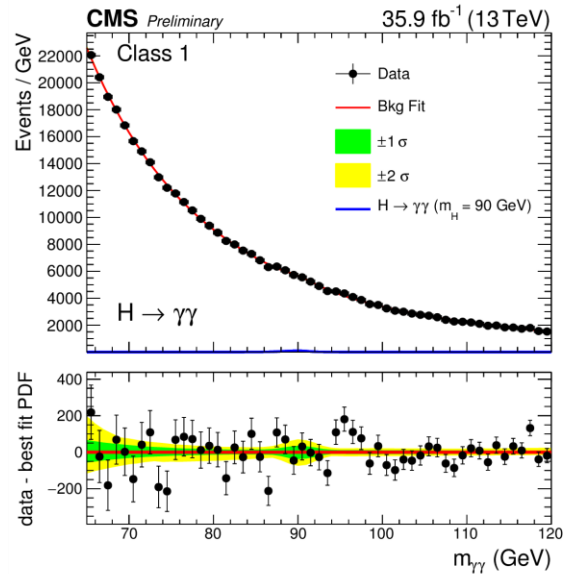


# Mass Spectra (13 TeV)

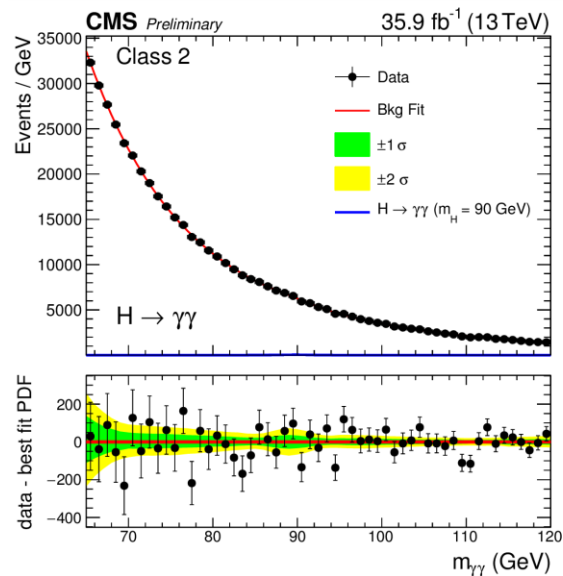
**CLASS 0**



**CLASS 1**

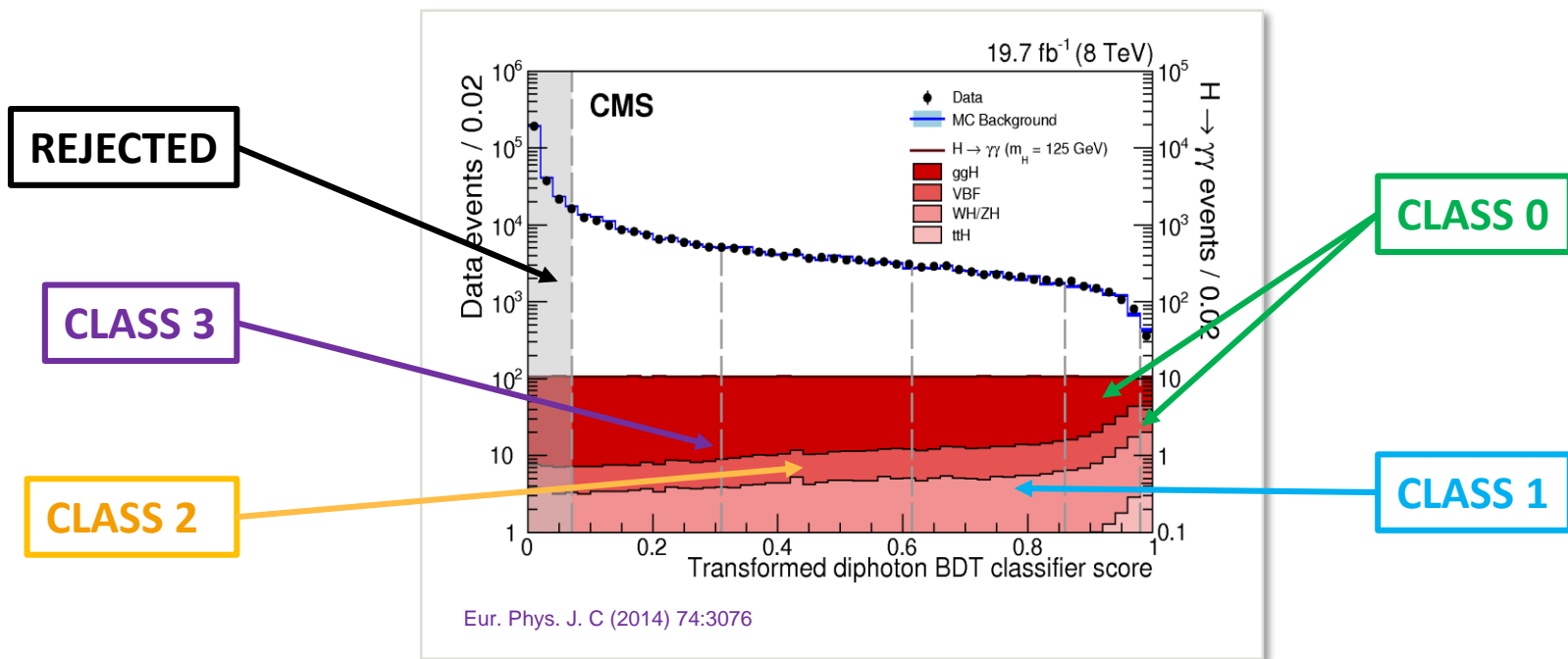


**CLASS 2**



# Event Categorization (8 TeV)

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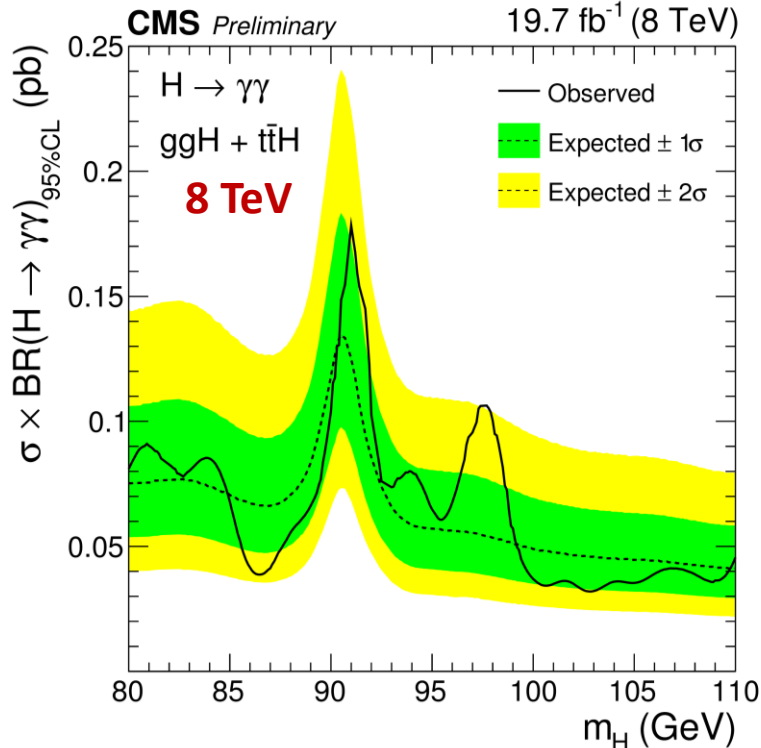


# Results – Gluon Induced

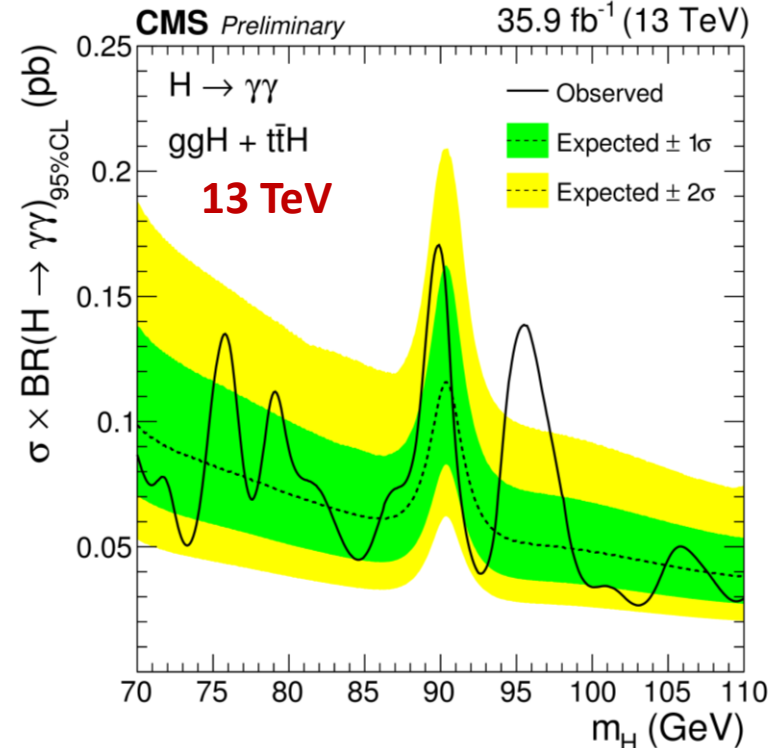
CMS-PAS-HIG-17-013

- **8 TeV limits** on  $\sigma \times \text{BR}$  **redone** with 0.1 GeV step
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- **Decreased sensitivity** around the **Z boson mass**

Per-process limits assuming **100% gluon-induced** processes



CMS PAS HIG-14-037



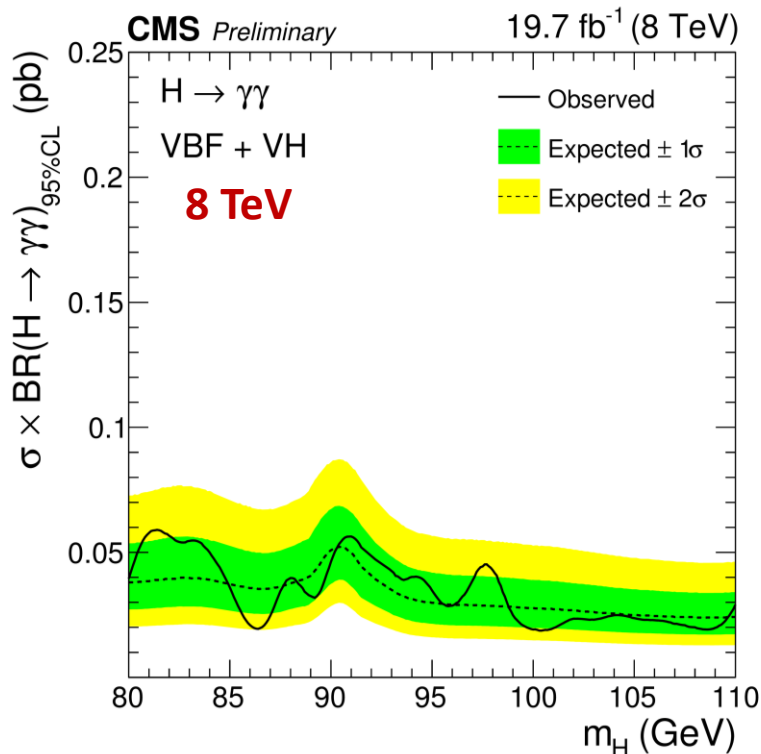
CMS PAS HIG-17-013

# Results – Fermion Induced

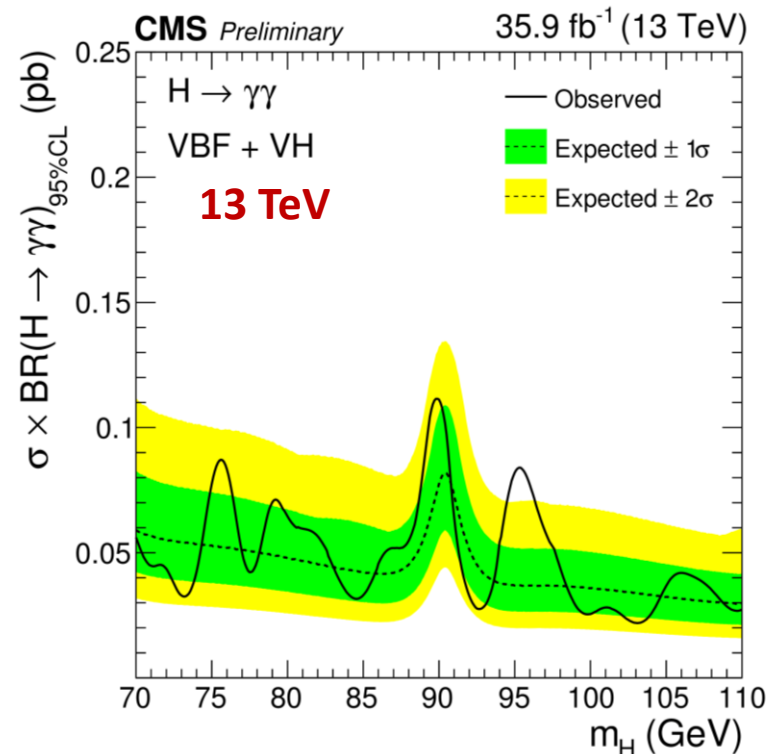
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Per-process limits assuming **100% fermion-induced** processes

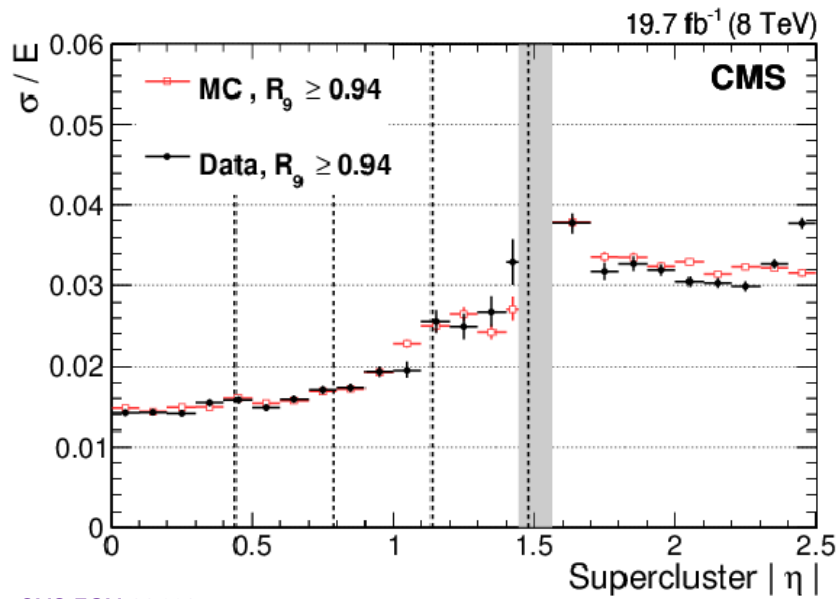


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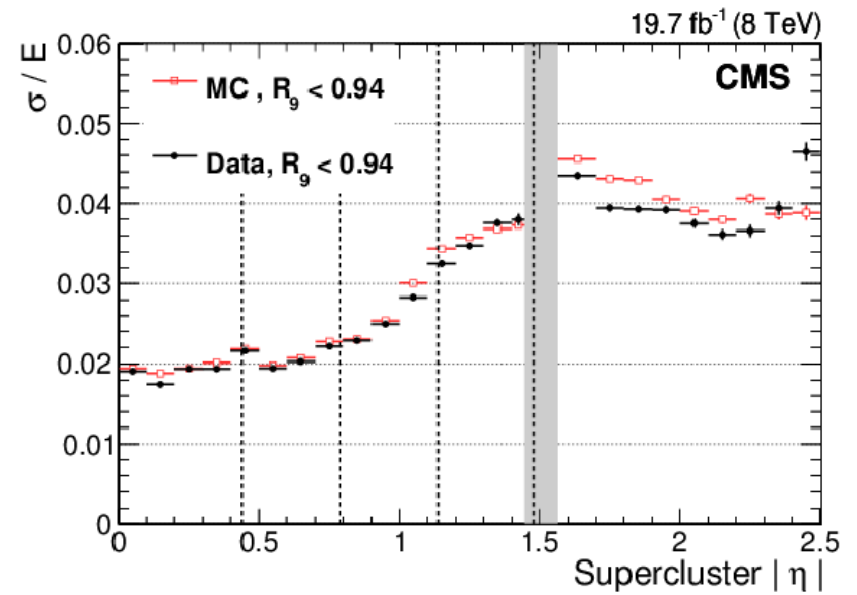


CMS PAS HIG-17-013

# Mass Resolution



CMS-EGM-14-001



CMS-EGM-14-001