Higgs properties projections for the HL-LHC

Andrew Gilbert
on behalf of the ATLAS & CMS Collaborations

Snowmass Community Planning Meeting | 6 October 2020

Introduction

- Precision Higgs coupling measurements are a key pillar of the HL-LHC physics programme
- BSM physics can manifest as percent-level deviations
- **Most results shown today from HL/HE-LHC Physics Workshop (2019)**
  - Extensive studies of the HL-LHC physics potential based on latest understanding of the upgraded detectors, experimental techniques and theoretical developments

Model	κ_V	κ_b	κ_γ
Singlet Mixing	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$
2HDM	$\sim 1\%$	$\sim 10\%$	$\sim 1\%$
Decoupling MSSM	$\sim -0.0013\%$	$\sim 1.6\%$	$\sim -.4\%$
Composite	$\sim -3\%$	$\sim -(3-9)\%$	$\sim -9\%$
Top Partner	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim +1\%$

arXiv:1310.8361

CERN-LPCC-2018-04
February 4, 2019

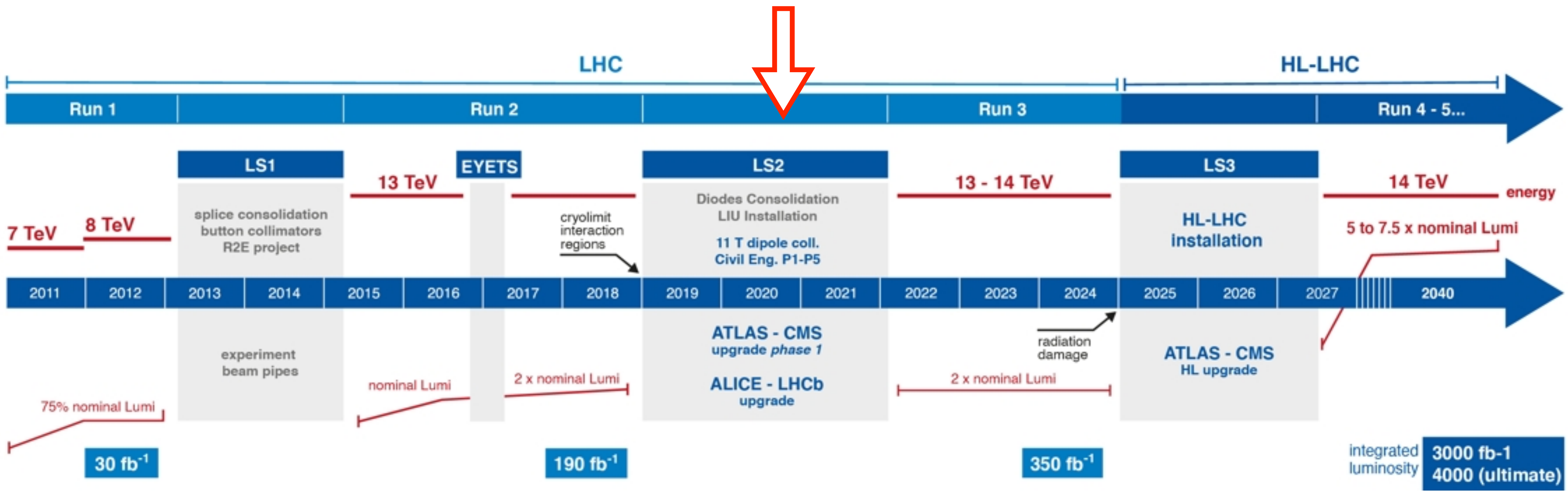
Higgs Physics
at the HL-LHC and HE-LHC

Report from Working Group 2 on the Physics of the HL-LHC, and Perspectives at the HE-LHC

Convenors:
M. Cepeda[1,2], S. Gori[3], P. Ilten[4], M. Kado[5,6,7], F. Riva[8]

Contributors:
R. Abdul Khalek[9,10], A. Aboubrahim[11], J. Alimena[12], S. Alioli[13,13], A. Alves[14], C. Asawatangtrakuldee[15], A. Azatov[16,17], P. Azzi[18], S. Bailey[19], S. Banerjee[20], E.L. Barberio[21], D. Barducci[16], G. Barone[22], M. Bauer[20], C. Bautista[23], P. Bechtle[24], K. Becker[25], A. Benaglia[26], M. Bengala[27], N. Berger[28], C. Bertella[29], A. Bethani[30], A. Betti[24], A. Biekotter[31], F. Bishara[15], D. Bloch[32], P. Bokan[33], O. Bondu[34], M. Bonvini[6], L. Borgonovi[35,36], M. Borsato[37], S. Boselli[38], S. Braibant-Giacomelli[35,36], G. Buchalla[39], L. Cadamuro[40], C. Caillol[41], A. Calandri[42,43], A. Calderon

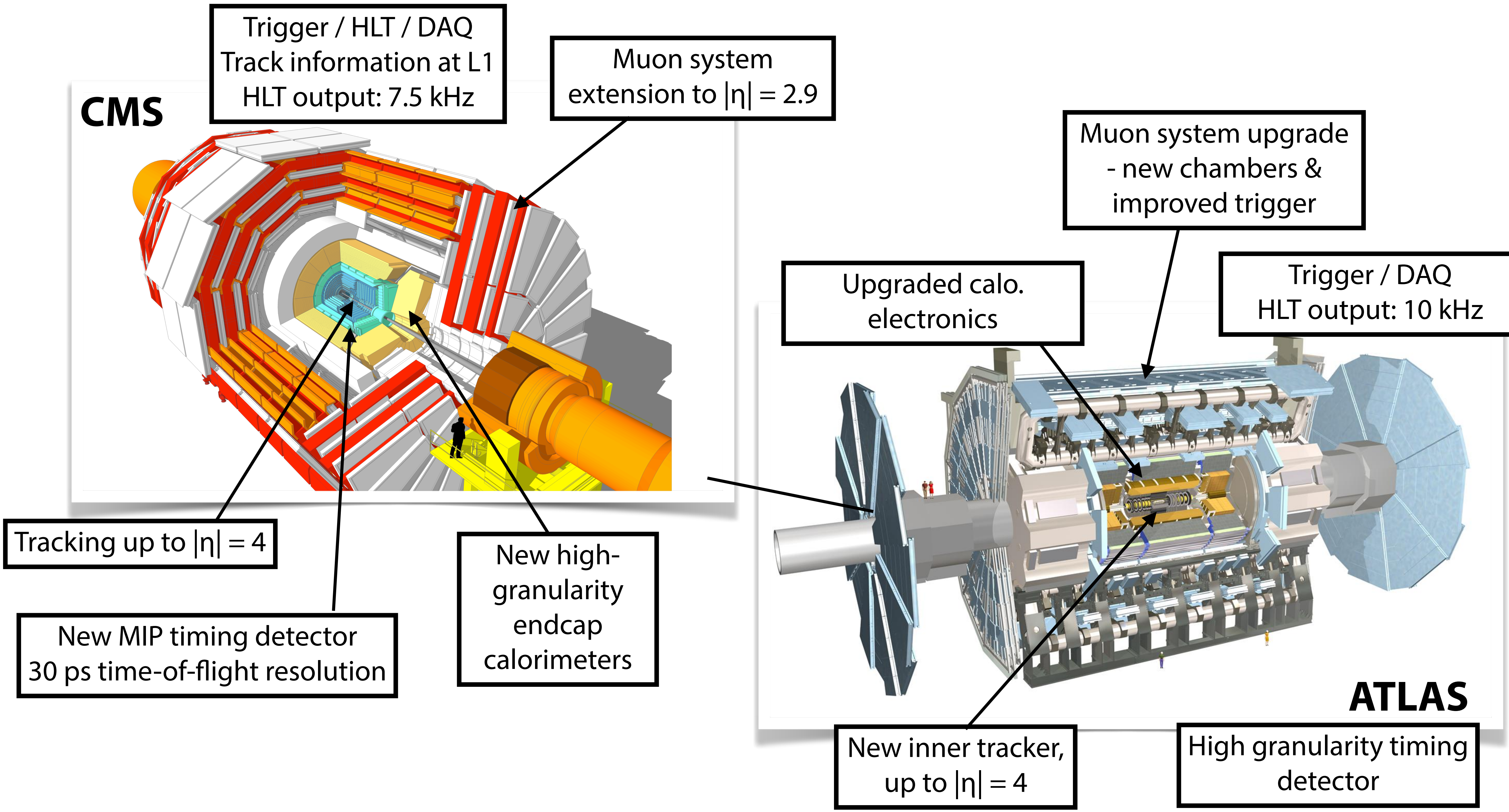
HL-LHC upgrade



- Nominal HL-LHC scenario:
  - $L = 5 \times 10^{34}\ cm^{-2}s^{-1} \Rightarrow 300\ fb^{-1}$ / year $\Rightarrow 3000\ fb^{-1}$ total, <PU> = 140
- Ultimate scenario:
  - $L = 7.5 \times 10^{34}\ cm^{-2}s^{-1} \Rightarrow 400\ fb^{-1}$ / year $\Rightarrow 4000\ fb^{-1}$ total, <PU> = 200
- **HL-LHC is a Higgs factory:**
  - 170M Higgs bosons
  - 120k HH pairs

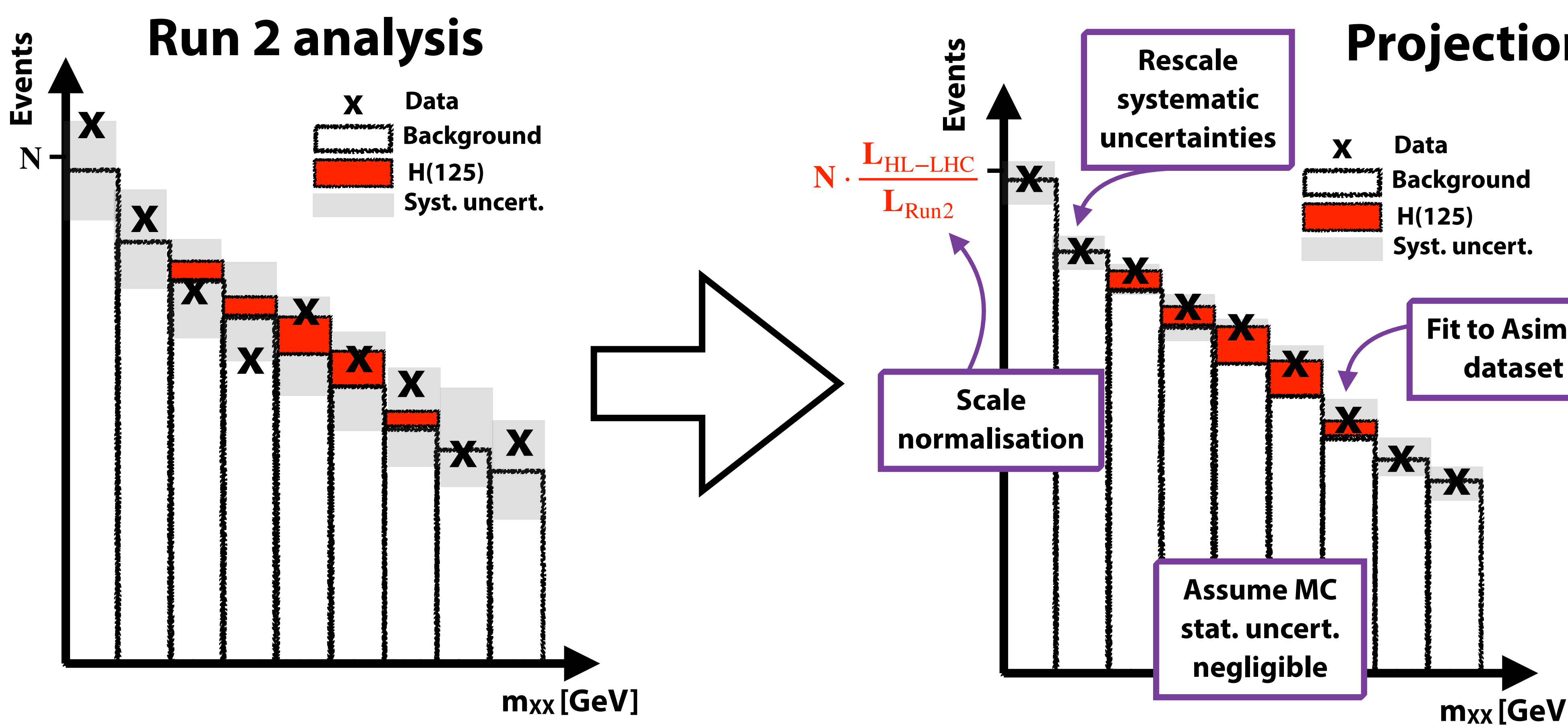
Detector upgrades

- Comprehensive upgrade programme to prepare for HL-LHC conditions:



Physics studies for HL-LHC

- Many measurements will be **systematics limited,** approaches used**:**
- **(1) Projection of existing analyses** - based on the Run 2 analysis statistical model
  - Used for the majority of the following results



  - Generally assumes Run 2 performance (efficiencies, resolutions...) maintained
- **(2) Analysis based on new simulation** - often with fast techniques, e.g. Delphes

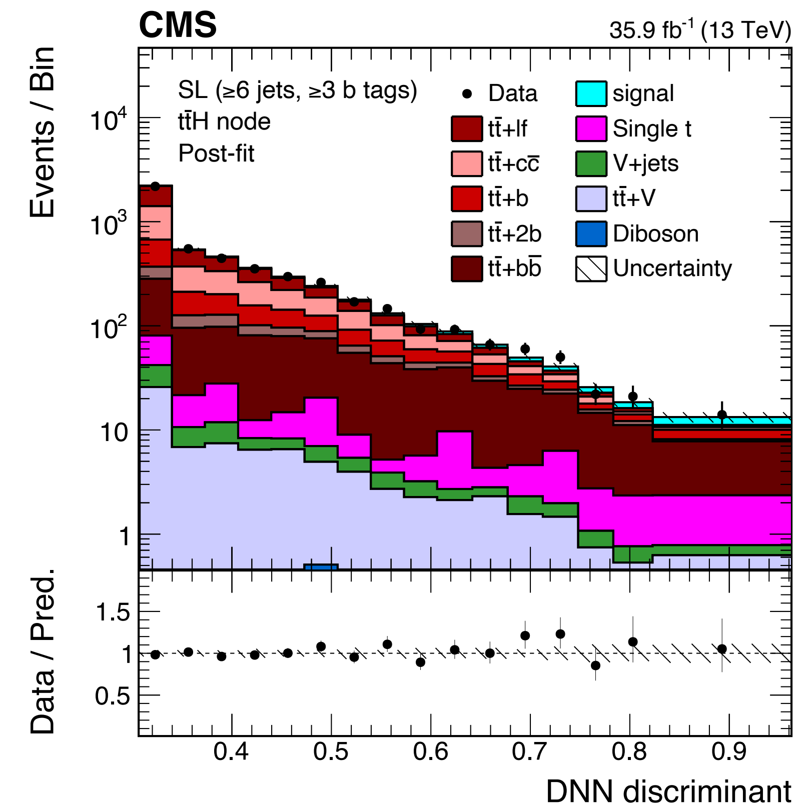
Projection scenarios

- Results given under two assumptions
  - **S1** : Current uncertainties remain unchanged
  - **S2** : Theoretical uncertainties scaled down by a factor 1/2, experimental uncertainties reduced with integrated luminosity until **expected minimum uncertainty** reached
- Common treatment for ATLAS & CMS:

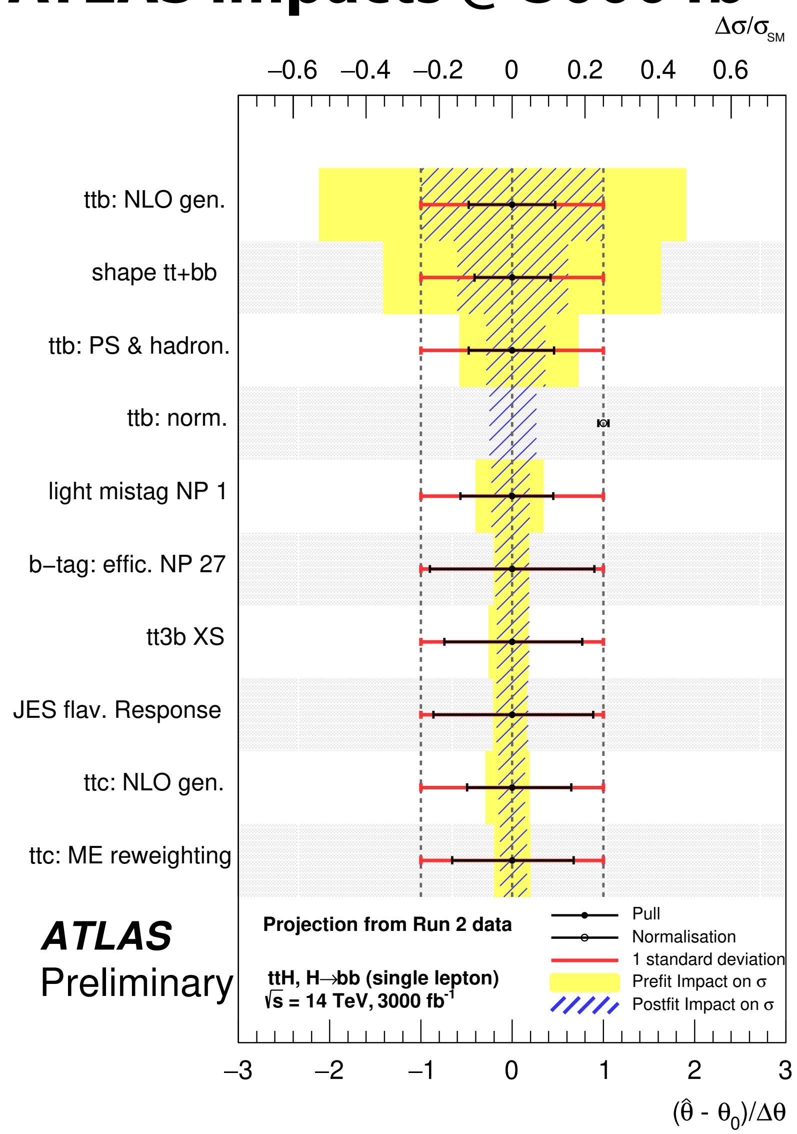
Source	Component	Run 2 uncertainty	Projection minimum uncertainty
Muon ID		1–2%	0.5%
Electron ID		1–2%	0.5%
Photon ID		0.5–2%	0.25–1%
Hadronic tau ID		6%	2.5%
Jet energy scale	Absolute	0.5%	0.1–0.2%
	Relative	0.1–3%	0.1–0.5%
	Pileup	0–2%	Same as Run 2
	Method and sample	0.5–5%	No limit
	Jet flavour	1.5%	0.75%
	Time stability	0.2%	No limit
Jet energy res.		Varies with p_T and η	Half of Run 2
MET scale		Varies with analysis selection	Half of Run 2
b-Tagging	b-/c-jets (syst.)	Varies with p_T and η	Same as Run 2
	light mis-tag (syst.)	Varies with p_T and η	Same as Run 2
	b-/c-jets (stat.)	Varies with p_T and η	No limit
	light mis-tag (stat.)	Varies with p_T and η	No limit
Integrated lumi.		2.5%	1%

Example: ttH(→bb)

- Important channel for **top Yukawa** coupling, but challenging:
  - Good b-jet energy resolution required
  - High jet & b-jet multiplicity ⇒ categorisation improves S/B
  - Main systematics from modelling of **tt+HF** with simulation
- High-level analysis techniques (BDT, DNN, MEM) exploited

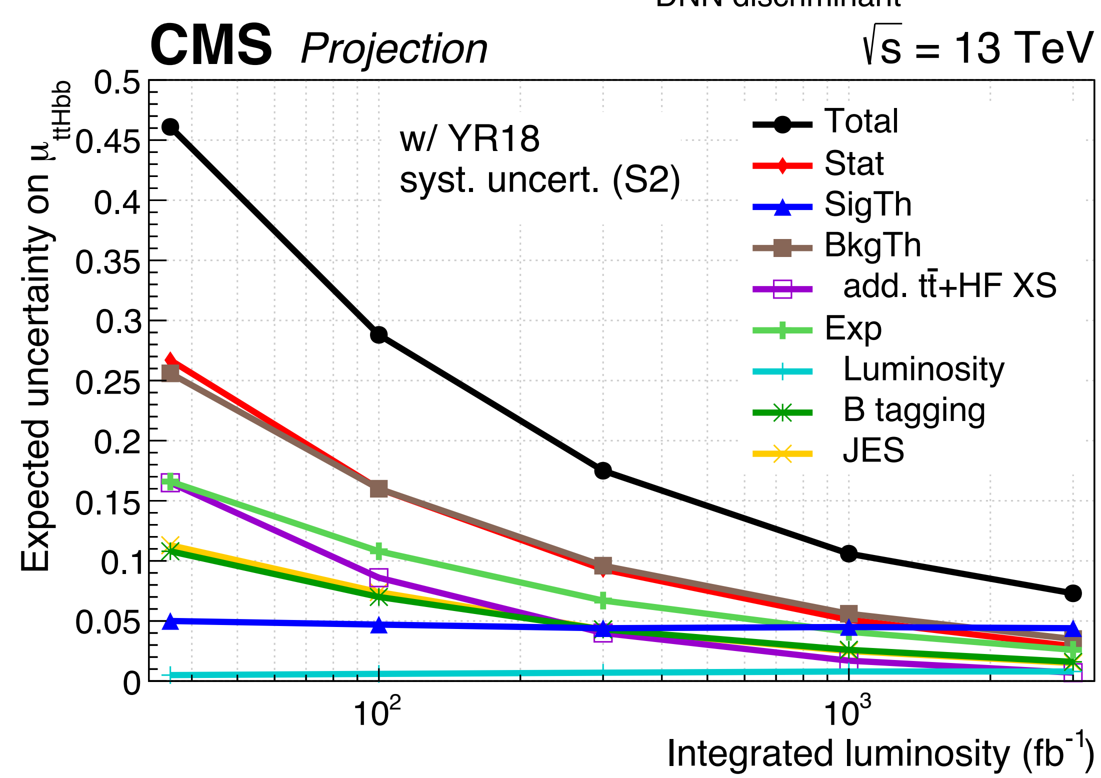


ATLAS impacts @ 3000 fb^{-1}



- tt+HF cross section uncertainties expected to reduce by factor 2-3

10-20% precision on σ(ttH→bb) achievable in each experiment



CMS uncertainty evolution

Combination: production & decay rates

- ATLAS+CMS combination assumes experimental uncertainties uncorrelated, theory uncertainties 100% correlated

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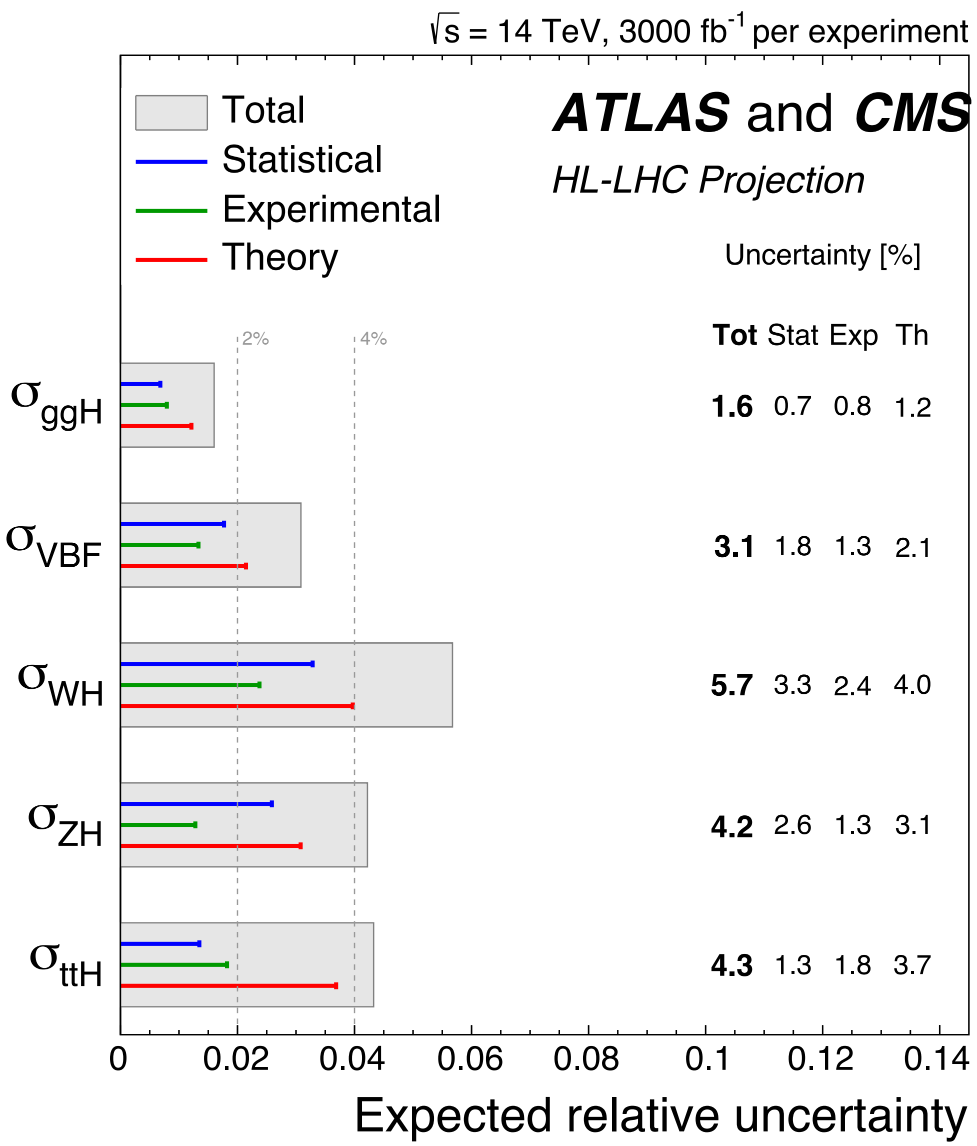
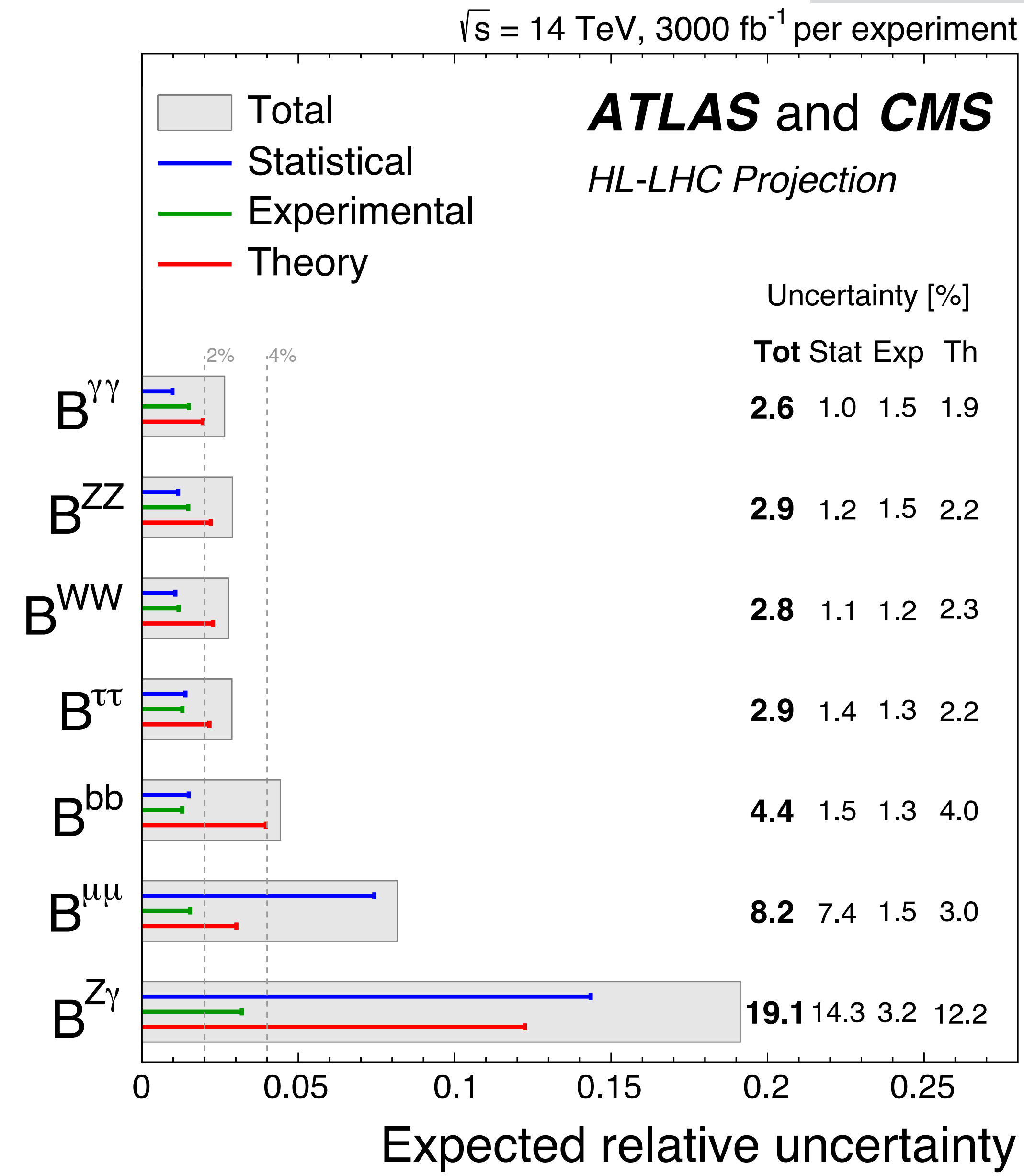




- NB: in these projections the inclusive SM theory uncertainties are not included
  - **"Theory"** = signal acceptance + all background theory

Higgs couplings

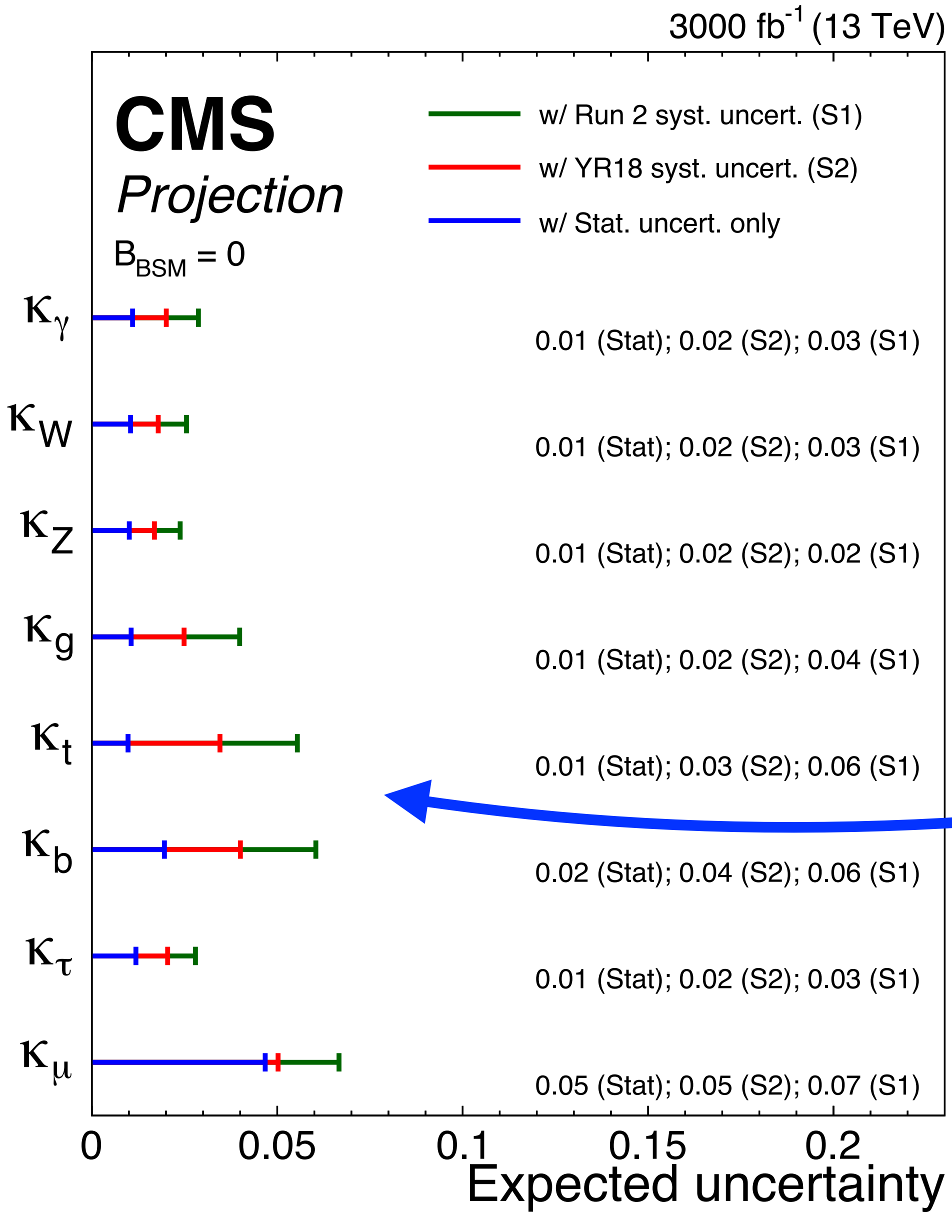
- Coupling modifier projections in the κ-framework
- ggH and H→γγ loops treated with effective modifiers κ_g and κ_γ

$$\kappa_j^2 = \sigma_j / \sigma_j^{SM} \qquad \kappa_j^2 = \Gamma_j / \Gamma_j^{SM}$$

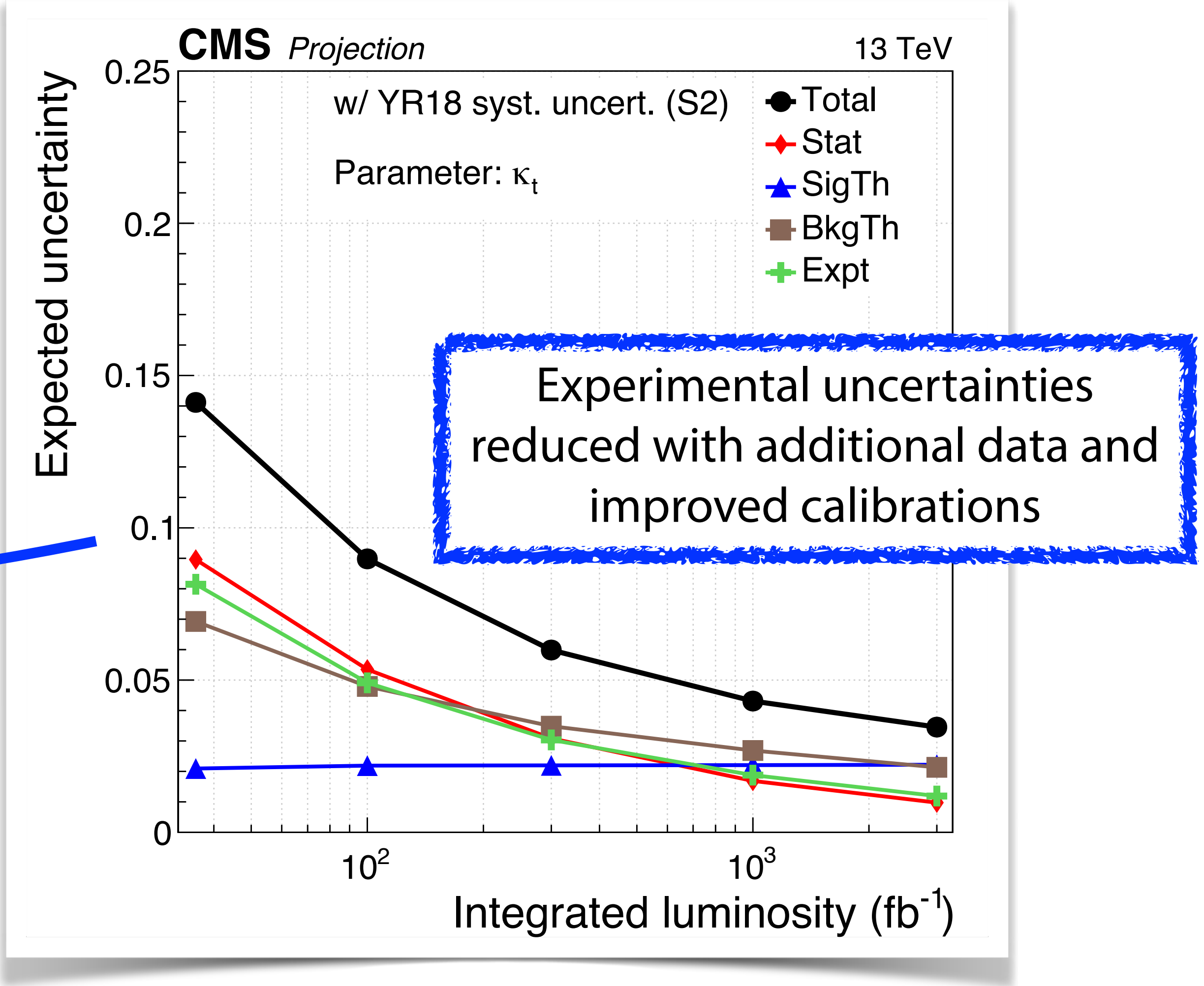
$$\Rightarrow \sigma_i \cdot BR^f = \frac{\sigma_i(\vec{\kappa}) \cdot \Gamma^f(\vec{\kappa})}{\Gamma_H}$$

where $$\frac{\Gamma_H}{\Gamma_H^{SM}} = \frac{\kappa_H^2}{1 - (BR_{undet.} + BR_{inv.})}$$

$BR_{undet} = BR_{inv} = 0$ here



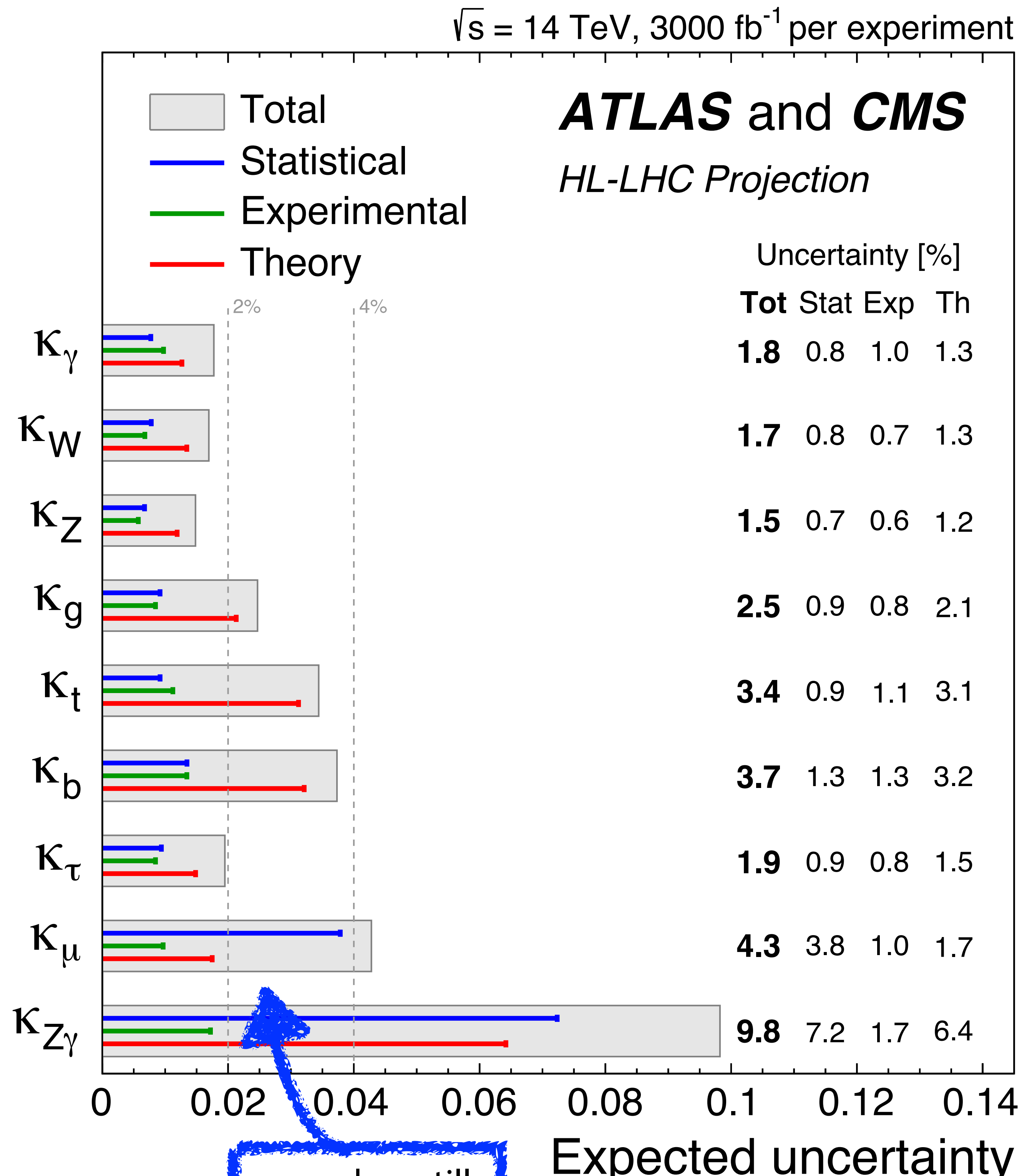
CMS-PAS-FTR-18-011



Evolution of uncertainties vs. L_{int}

Higgs couplings

- CMS + ATLAS combination: most couplings measured with 2-4% precision for scenario 2
- NB: unlike σ and BR projections the inclusive signal uncertainties are included here and tend to dominate
- Impact of some uncertainties can be reduced by measuring ratios of couplings: $\lambda_{xy} = \kappa_x/\kappa_y$ where uncertainties cancel (see backup)



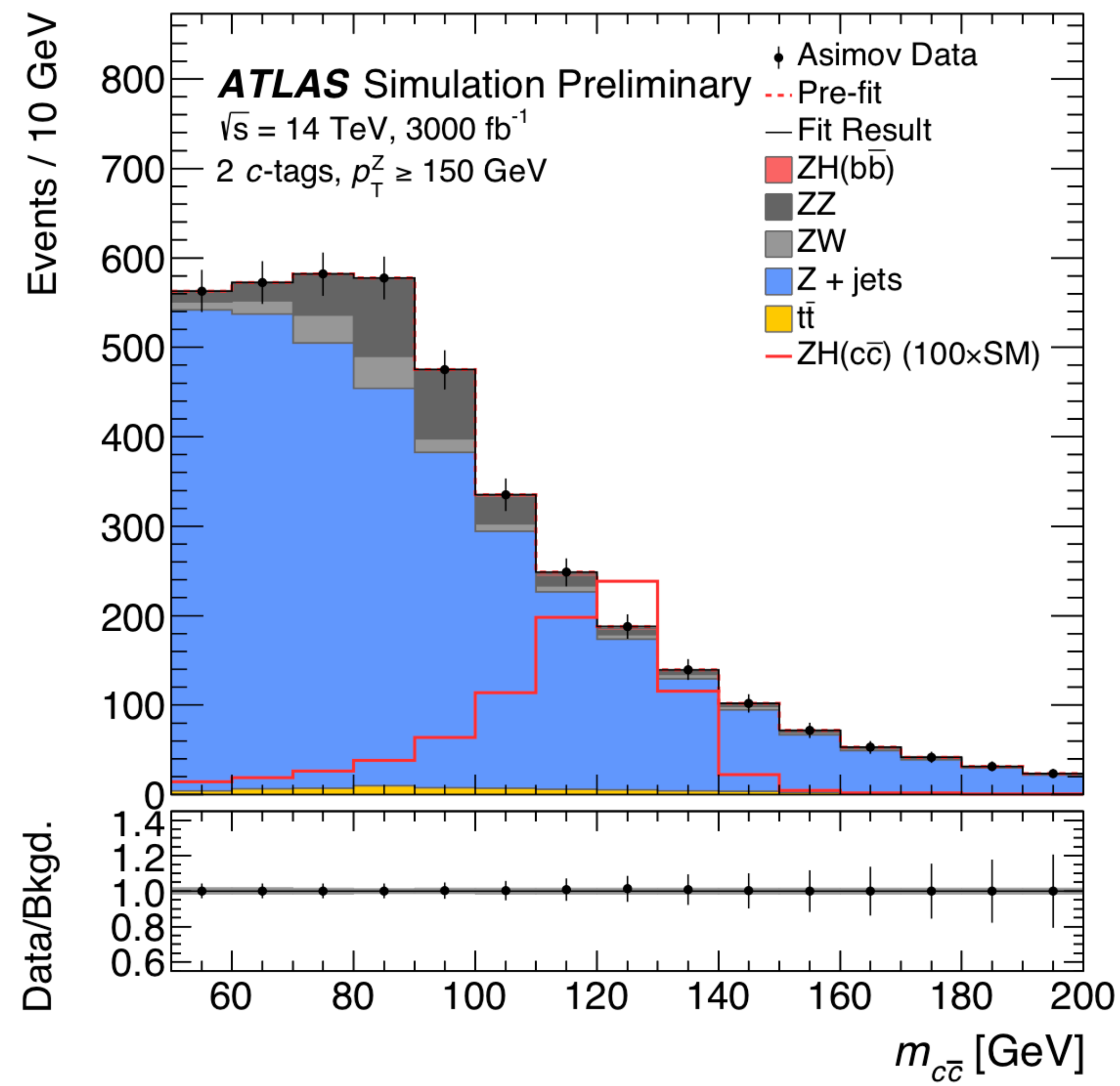
κ_μ and $\kappa_{Z\gamma}$ still statistically limited

Charm Yukawa coupling

- BR(H→cc) ~ 2.9%, but suffers from large background
- Direct searches from ATLAS & CMS:
  - ATLAS: $\mu_{ZH(cc)}$ < 110 x SM @ 95% CL
  - CMS: $\mu_{VH(cc)}$ < 70 x SM @ 95% CL
- Projection of ATLAS result to 3000 fb^{-1} gives expected limit: $\mu_{ZH(cc)}$ < 6.3 x SM @ 95% (stat. only)
  - Systematics expected to increase limit by 36%
- Will benefit from future improvement in c-tagging techniques
- VH(bb/cc) also studied in LHCb, projection [*] gives μ_{cc} limit of ~ 50 x SM, but with detector upgrades can reach 5-10 x SM level

arXiv:1802.04329, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-016

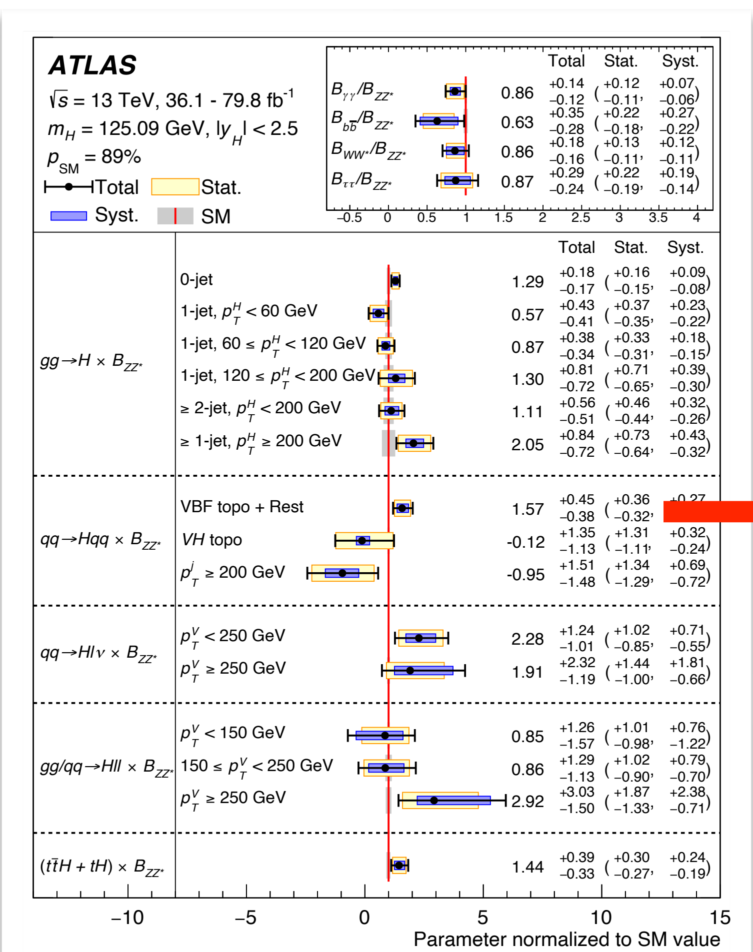
CMS-PAS-HIG-18-031



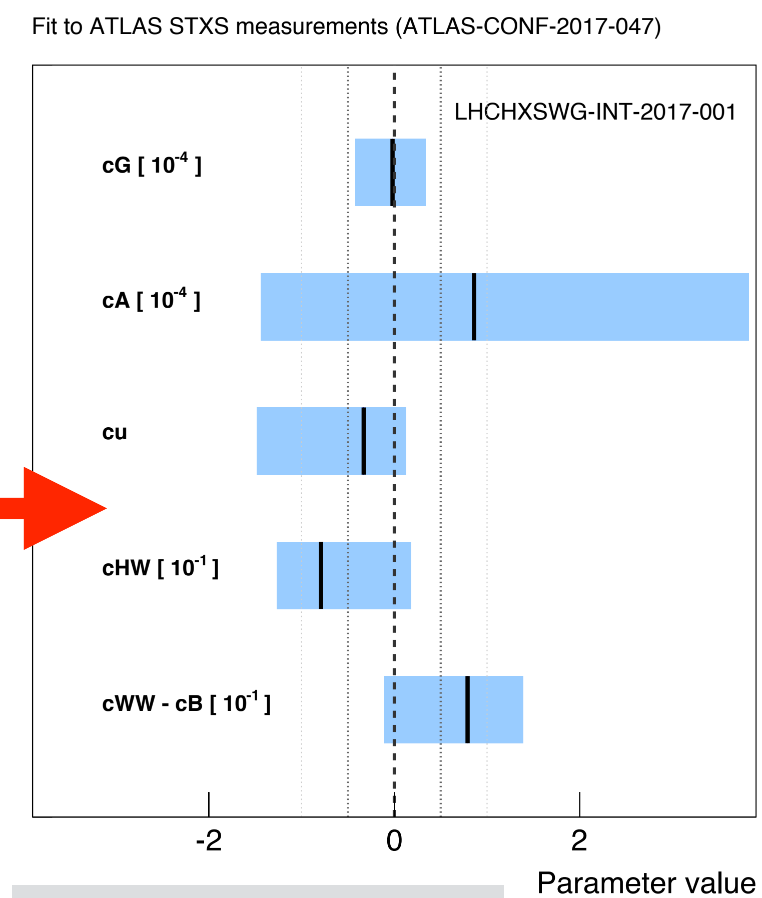
[*] LHCb-CONF-2016-006

A note of caution

- These projections are predictions of future improvement to measurements we have **already made**, but **new measurements** will go beyond this
- ⇒ Current projections are not the final word on HL-LHC physics reach
- For example, in going from inclusive σ x BR measurement to simplified template cross sections can use distributions to constrain EFT coefficients



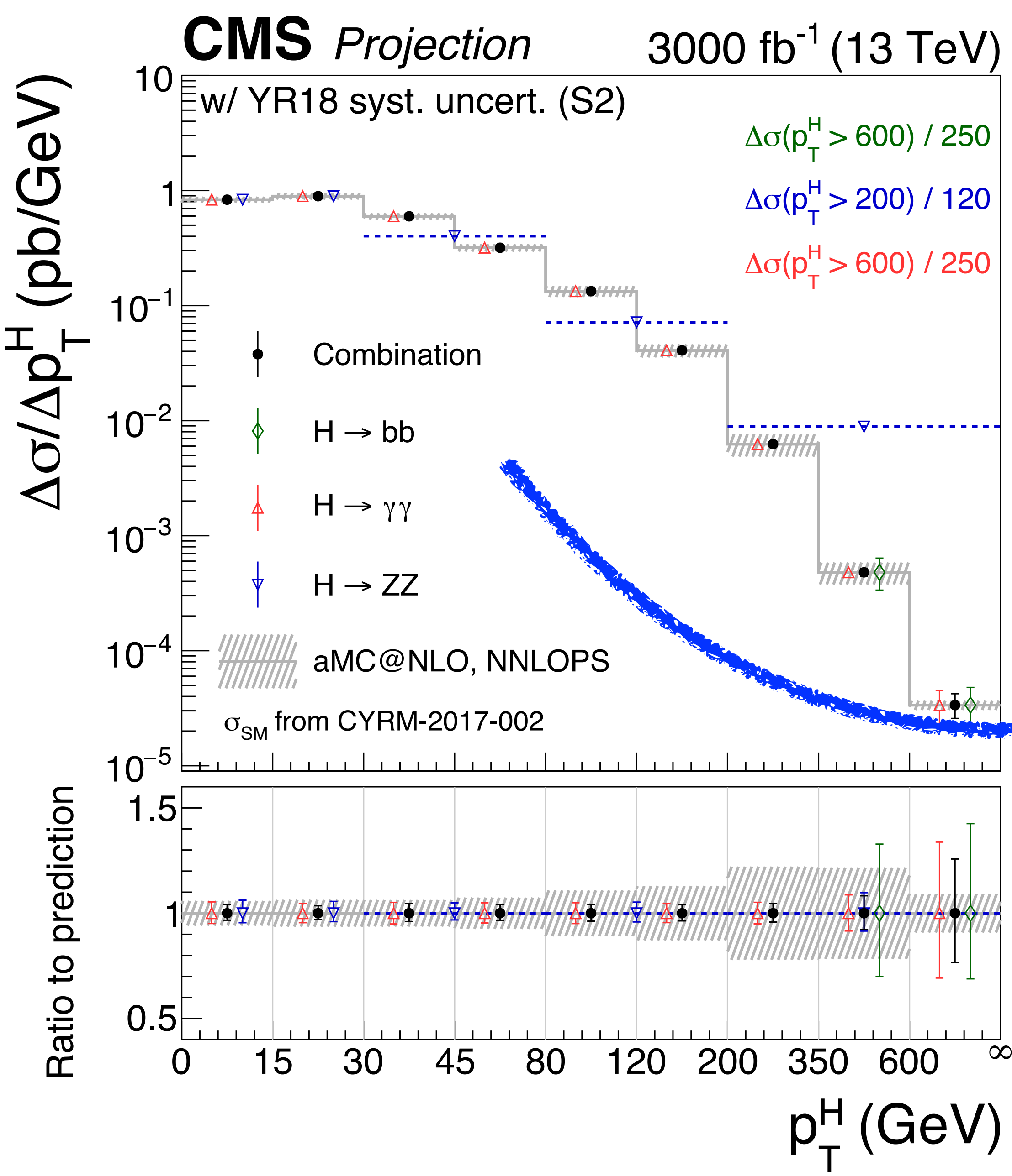
Cross-section region	$\sum_i A_i c_i$
$gg \to H$ (0-jet)	
$gg \to H$ (1-jet, $p_T^H < 60$ GeV)	$56c'_g$
$gg \to H$ (1-jet, $60 \leq p_T^H < 120$ GeV)	
$gg \to H$ (1-jet, $120 \leq p_T^H < 200$ GeV)	$56c'_g + 18c3G + 11c2G$
$gg \to H$ (1-jet, $p_T^H \geq 200$ GeV)	$56c'_g + 52c3G + 34c2G$
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet, $p_T^H < 60$ GeV)	$56c'_g$
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet, $60 \leq p_T^H < 120$ GeV)	$56c'_g + 8c3G + 7c2G$
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet, $120 \leq p_T^H < 200$ GeV)	$56c'_g + 23c3G + 18c2G$
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet, $p_T^H \geq 200$ GeV)	$56c'_g + 90c3G + 68c2G$
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet VBF-like, $p_T^{j3} < 25$ GeV)	$56c'_g$
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet VBF-like, $p_T^{j3} \geq 25$ GeV)	$56c'_g + 9c3G + 8c2G$

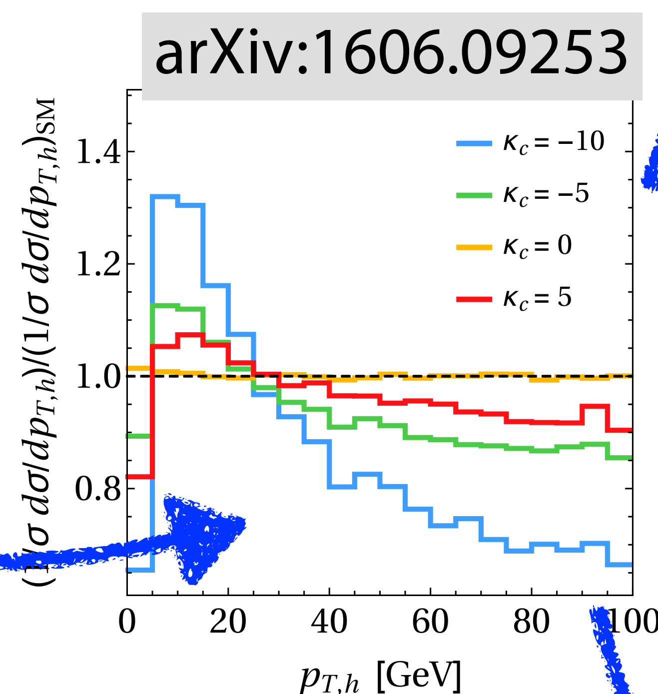


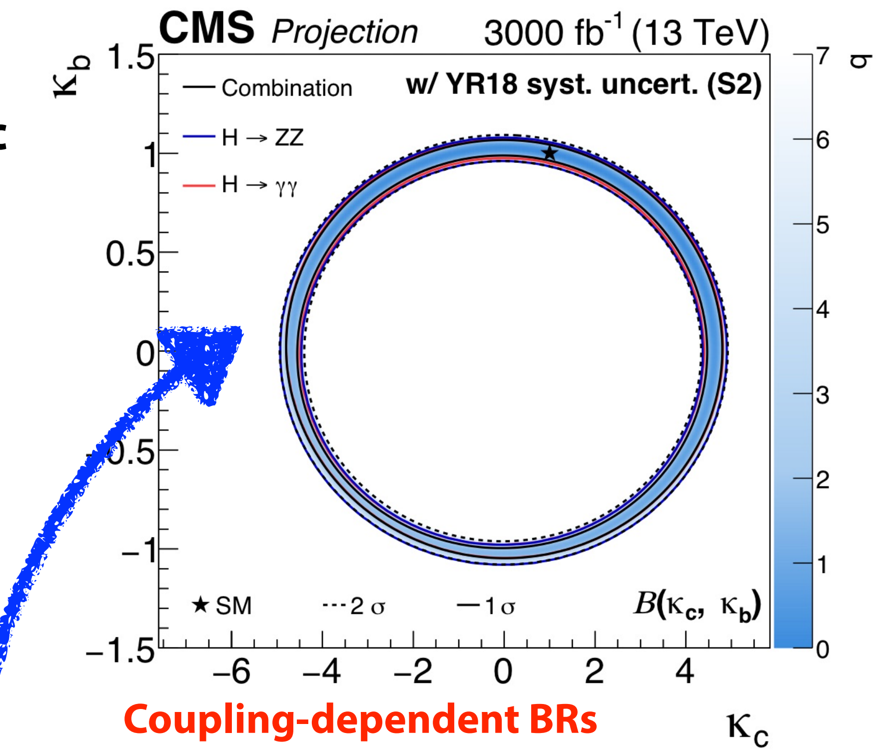
Hays, Sanz, Zemaityte

Differential cross sections

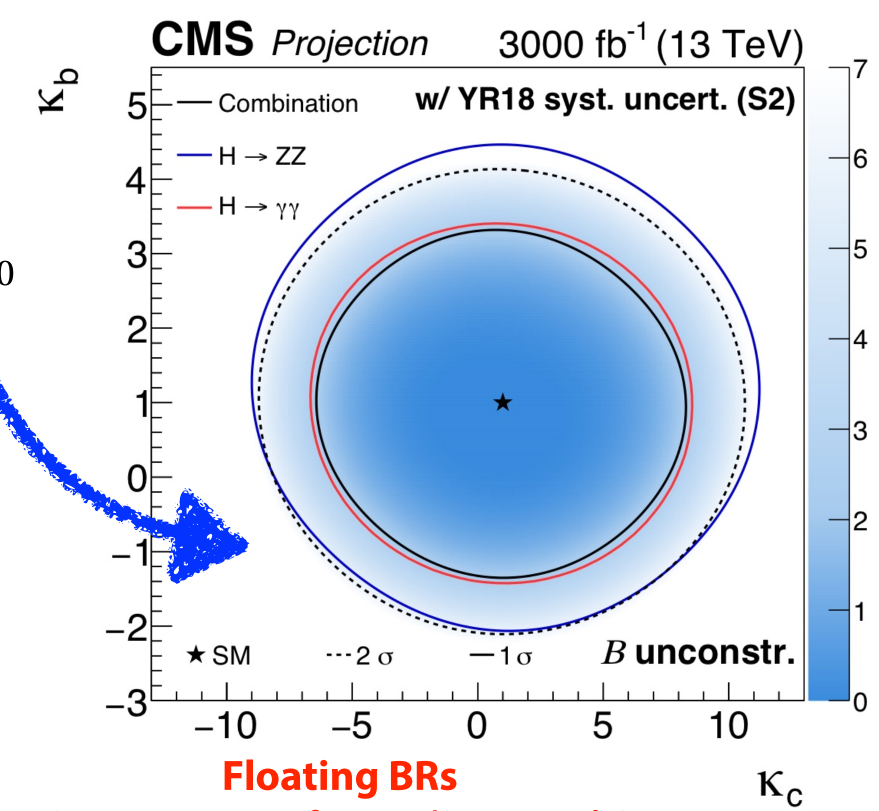
- Parameterise differential cross section in terms of coupling modifiers - low $p_T(H)$ region gives access to κ_c







Coupling-dependent BRs
(assumes no B_{inv}, resolved loops)



Floating BRs
(i.e. constraint from "shape" only)

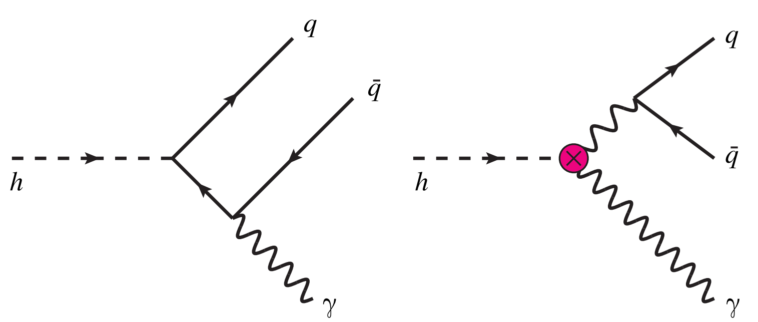
Summary

- HL-LHC will dramatically expand the physics reach for Higgs physics:
  - 2-4% precision on Higgs couplings
  - Access to 2nd generation Yukawa couplings, with direct & indirect approaches for probing the charm Yukawa
  - Limit on $B_{inv} < 2.5\%$ @ 95% CL, combining CMS+ATLAS [see backup]
- Many inclusive measurements will be systematically limited ⇒ important work ahead on both theory and experimental sides

Backup

Prospects for light quark couplings

- **Exclusive decays** to γ+meson include contributions from light quark Yukawa couplings

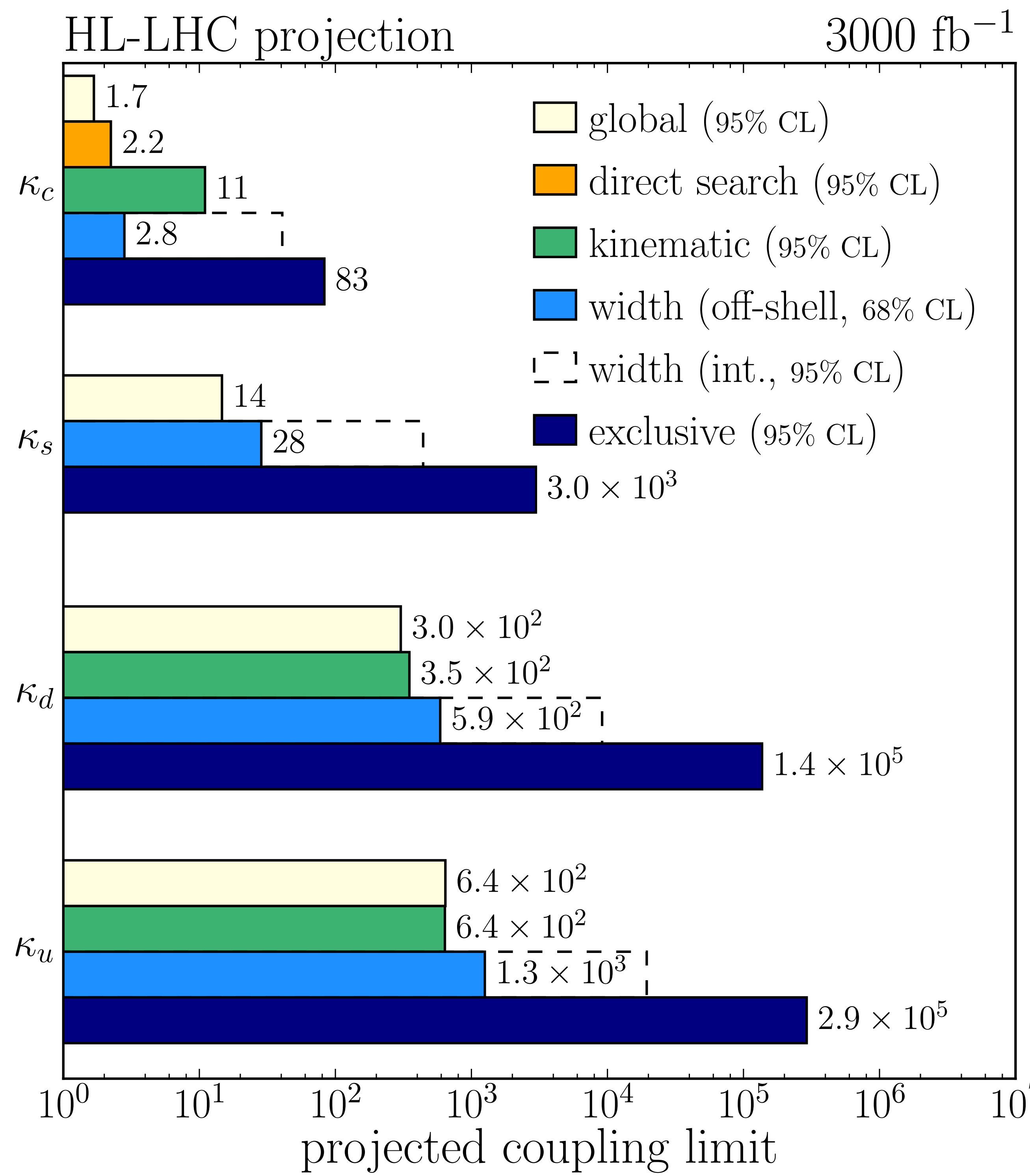


- Interpretation of **Higgs width constraint** (from direct measurement or via off-shell)

- Interpretation of **kinematic distributions**

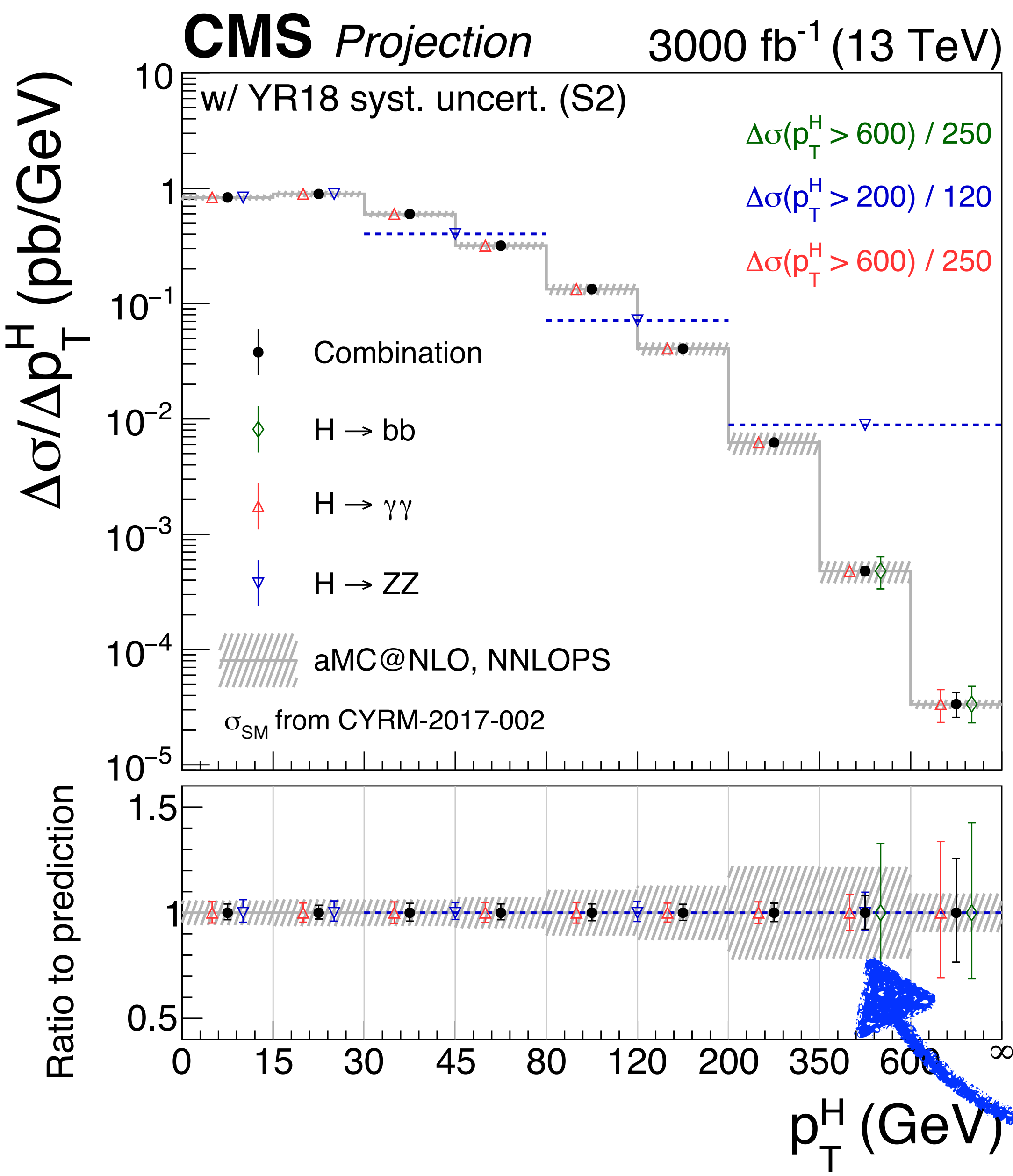
- **Direct search** for H→cc

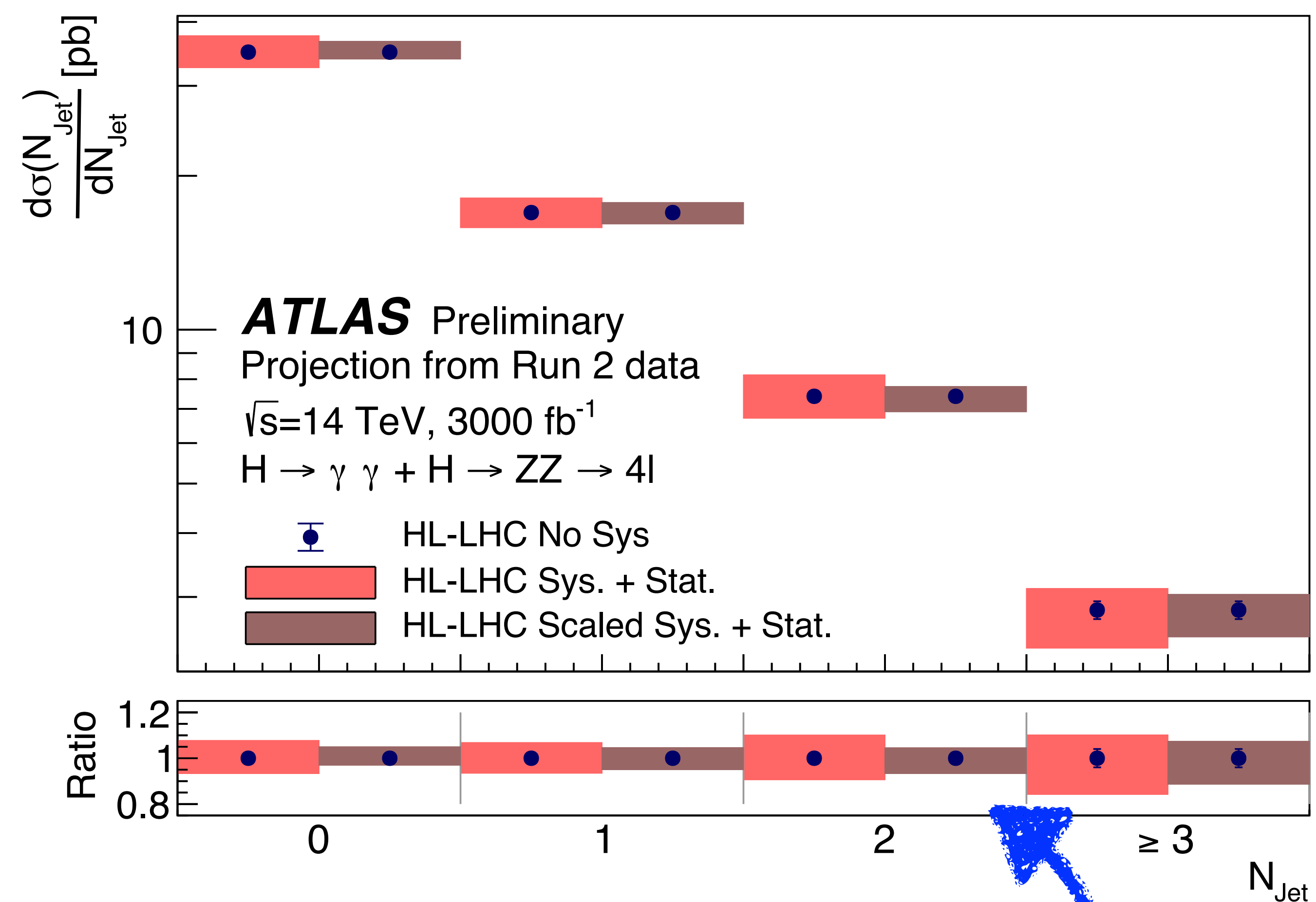
- **Global fit** of all Higgs couplings (assuming no other BSM decays)



Differential cross sections

- Projection of H→γγ + H→ZZ→4l differential cross section for $p_T(H)$





Expected precision of ~10% for $p_T(H)$ > 350 GeV, statistically limited

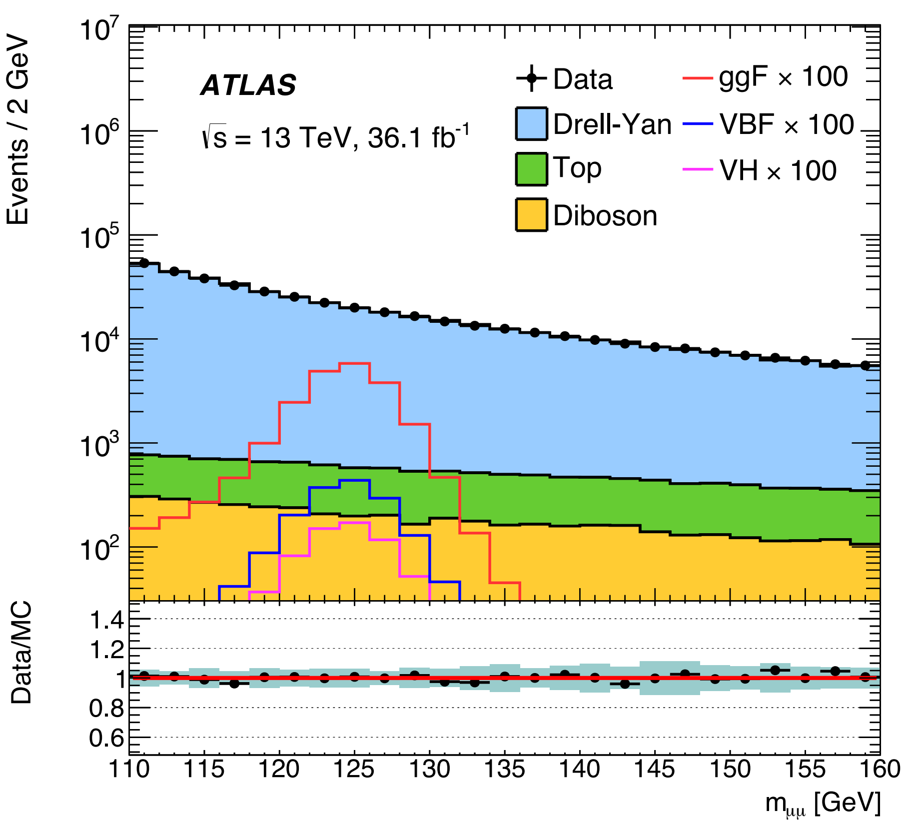
Njet precision of 5-10%, systematically limited

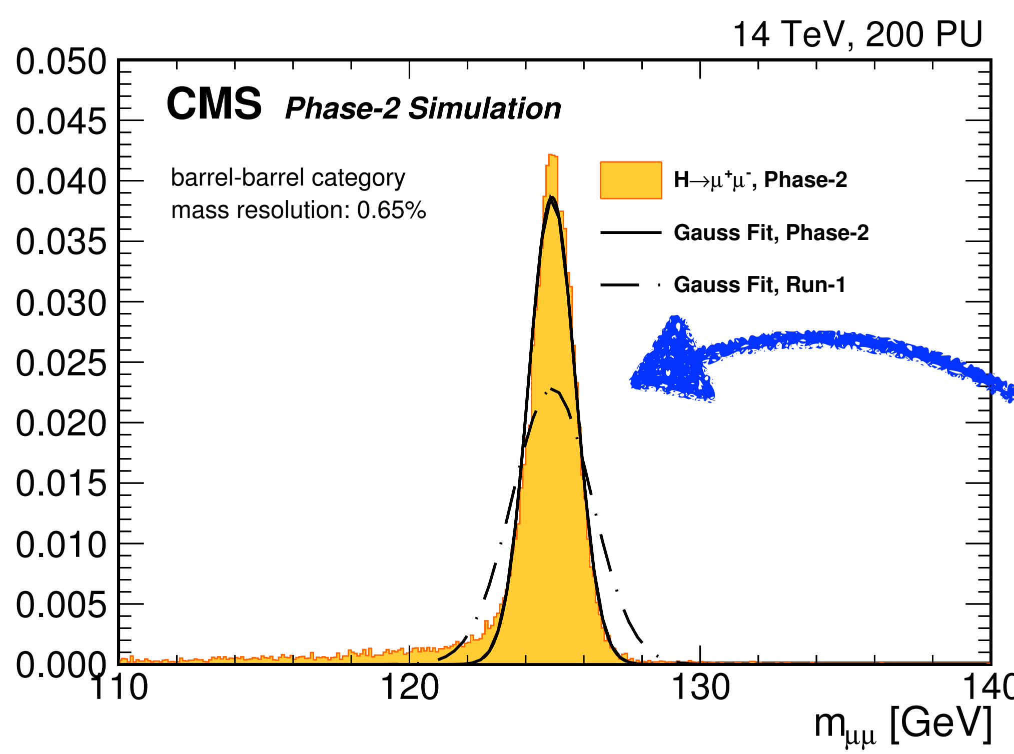
Example: H→μμ

- Search for narrow peak on smoothly falling Z/γ*→μμ background
- Measurement sensitive to di-muon mass resolution
- ATLAS upgraded Inner Tracker improves resolution by 15-30%
- CMS upgraded tracker expected to give 40% improvement

Experiment	ATLAS	
Process	Combination	
Scenario	S1	S2
Total uncertainty	$^{+15\%}_{-14\%}$	$^{+13\%}_{-13\%}$
Statistical uncert.	$^{+12\%}_{-13\%}$	$^{+12\%}_{-13\%}$
Experimental uncert.	$^{+3\%}_{-3\%}$	$^{+2\%}_{-2\%}$
Theory uncer.	$^{+8\%}_{-5\%}$	$^{+5\%}_{-4\%}$

Experiment	CMS	
Process	Combination	
Scenario	S1	S2
Total uncertainty	13%	10%
Statistical uncert.	9%	9%
Experimental uncert.	8%	2%
Theory uncer.	5%	3%

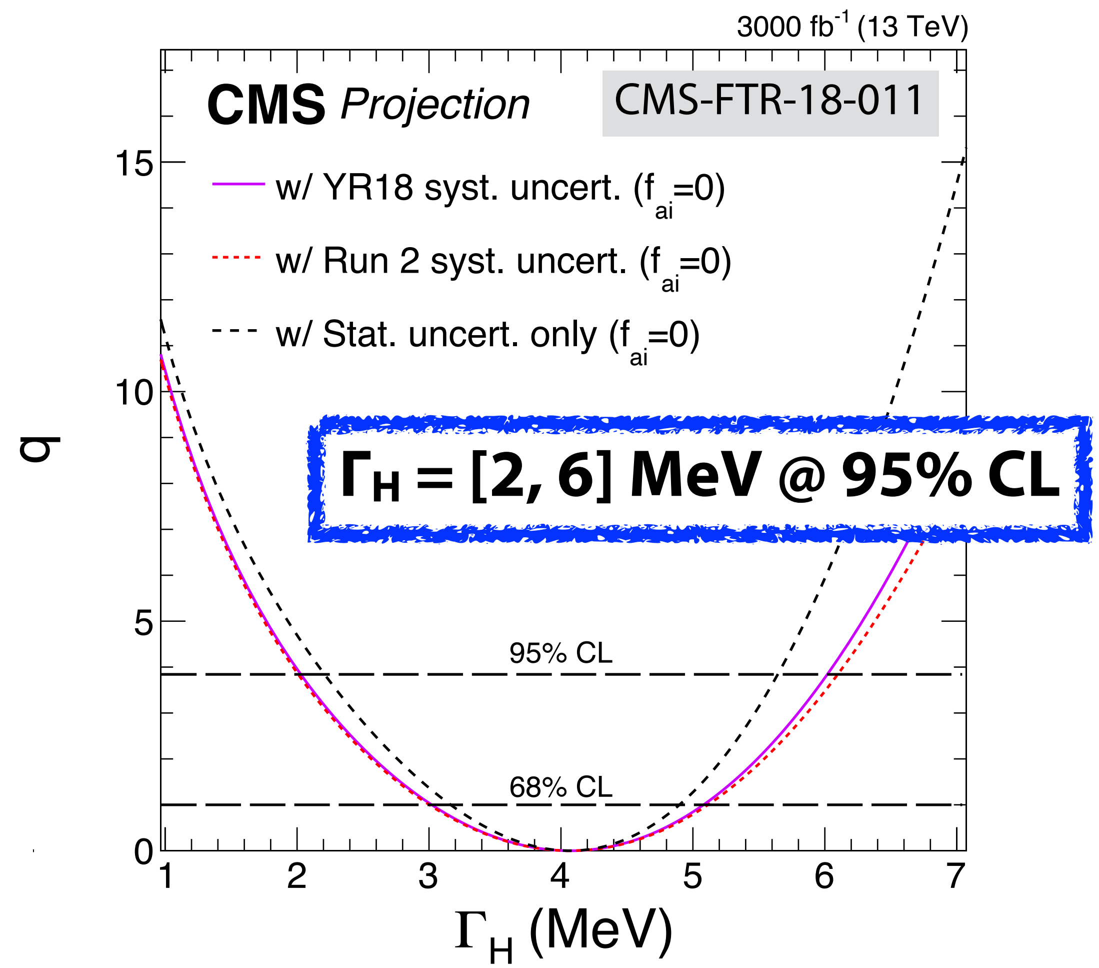


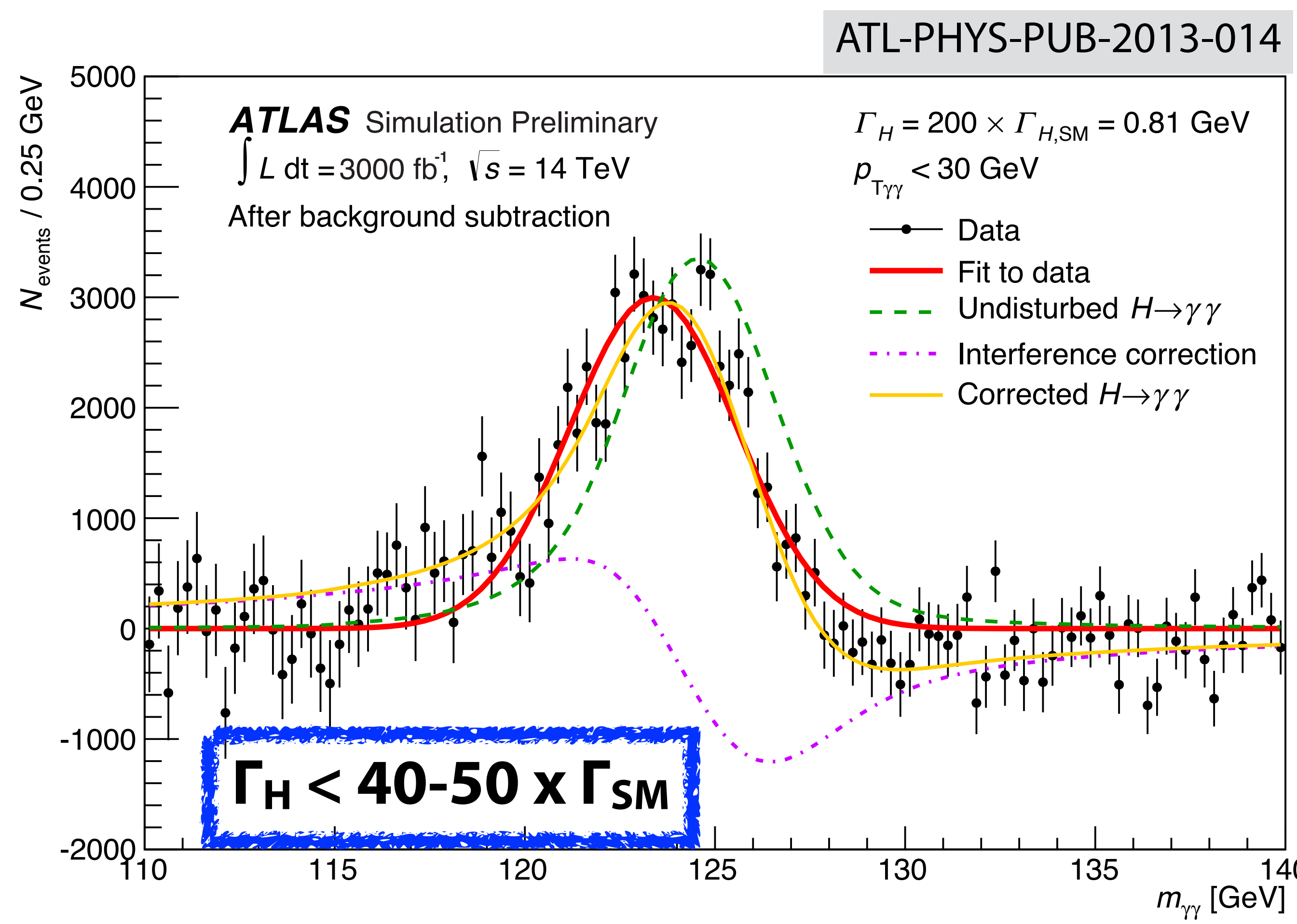


Reduction from 1.1% to 0.65% for muons in the barrel region

Higgs width & mass

- Indirect constraint from H→ZZ off-shell & direct constraint using gg→γγ interference





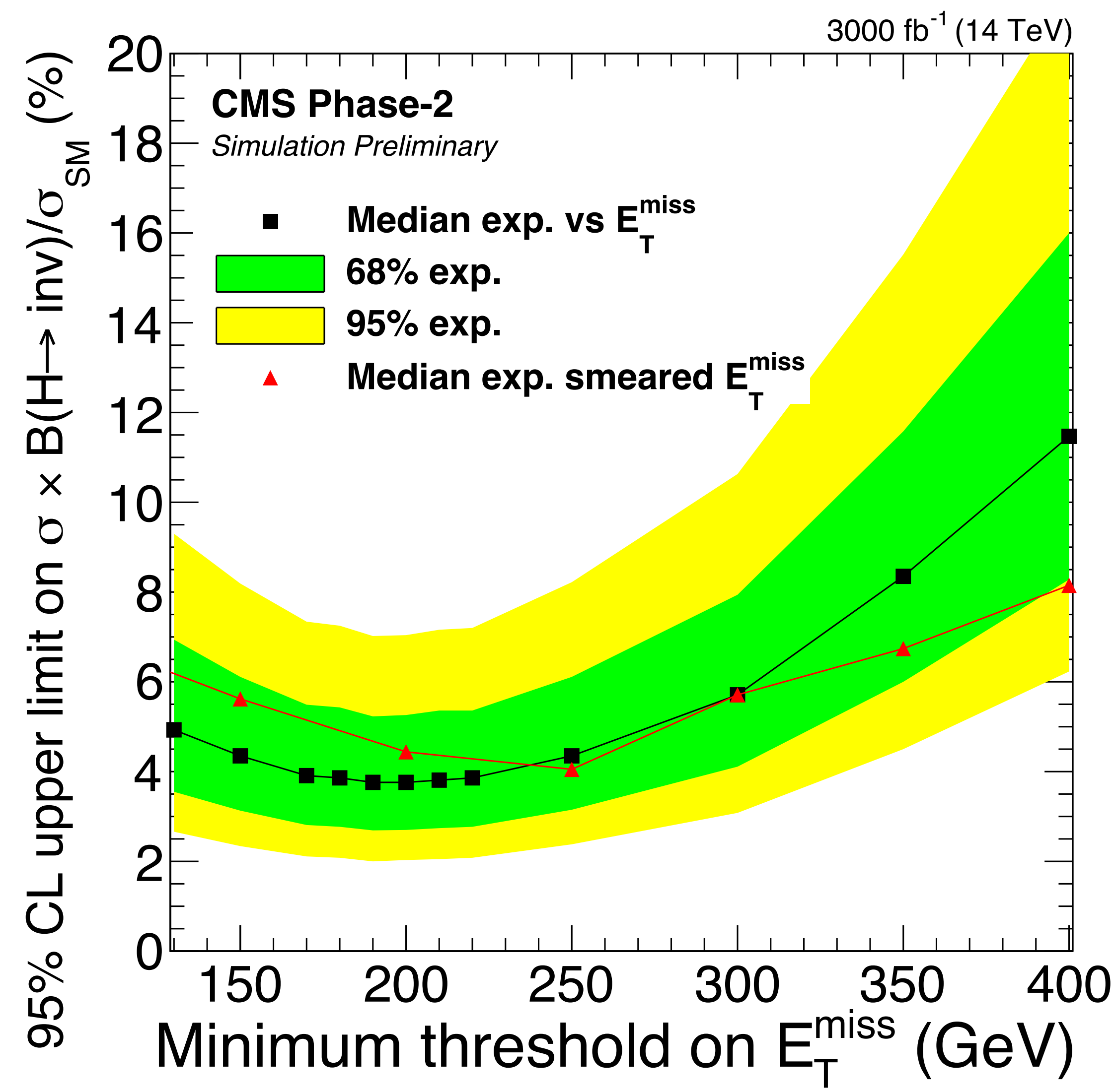
- **Higgs mass:** ultimate precision will depend strongly on the calibration of muons, electrons & photons, but 10-20 MeV considered possible
  - cf. CMS+ATLAS Run 1: $m_H = 125.09 \pm 0.21(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst.})$ GeV

Invisible decays

PRL 122 (2019) 231801 | EPJC 79 (2019) 421

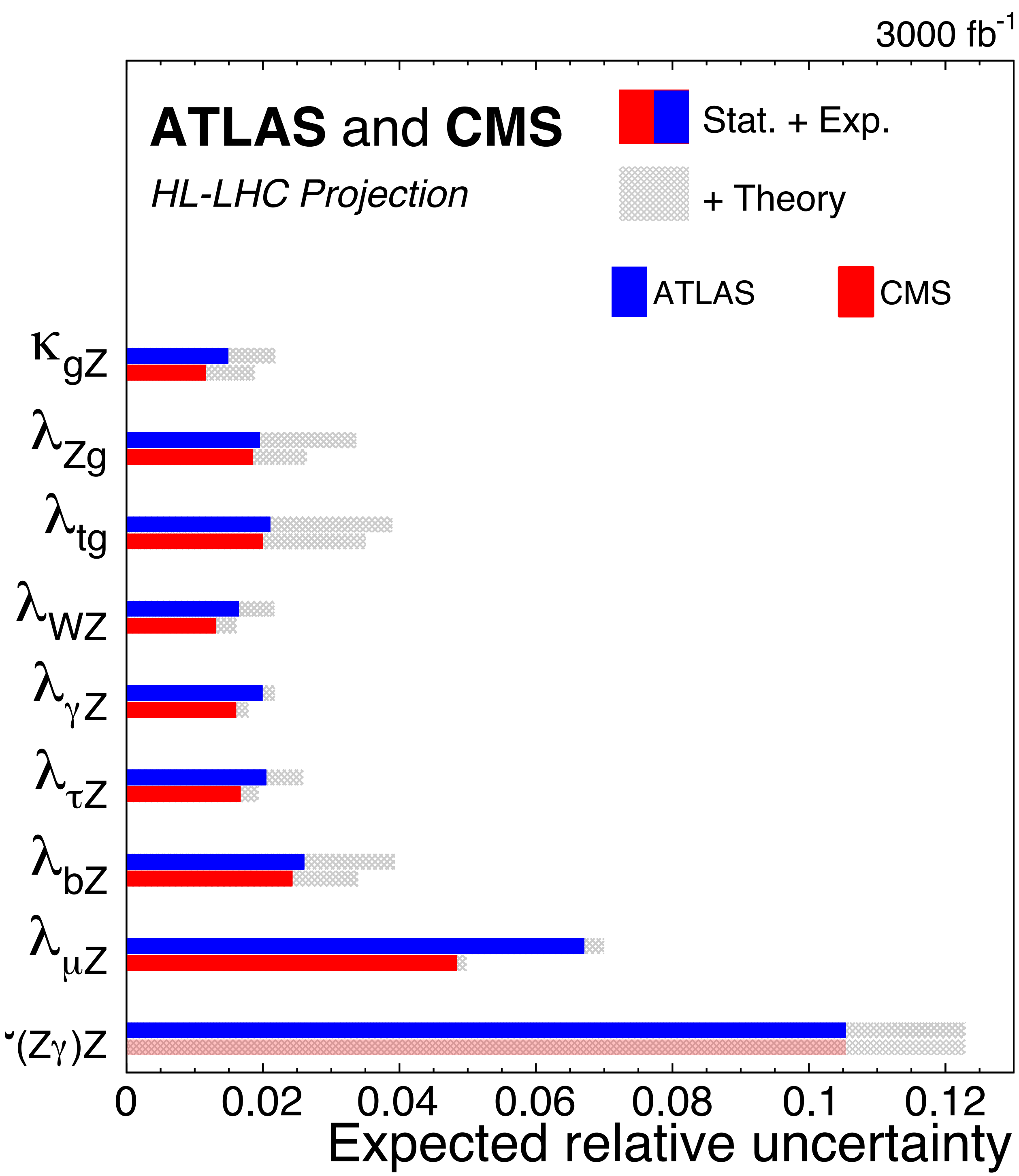
- Current 95% observed (expected) upper limits on B_{inv}:
  - 26% (17%) - ATLAS combination of direct H→inv channels in Run 1 + Run 2
  - 22% (17%) - CMS combination of direct H→inv channels + all visible channels in Run 2
- In both experiments sensitivity dominated by the VBF channel

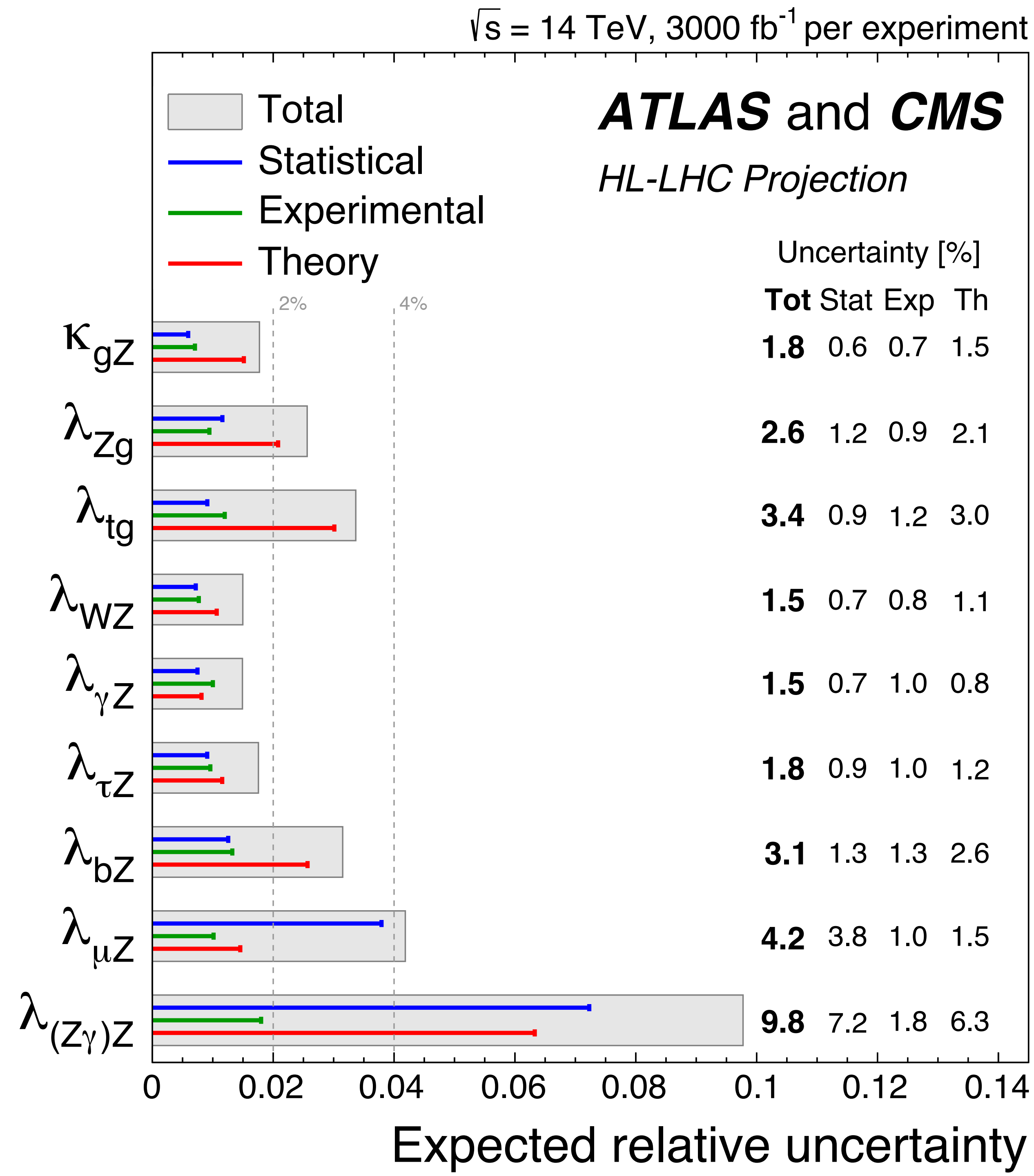
- Delphes-based study of CMS sensitivity in HL-LHC
- Optimal selections: m_{jj} > 2500 GeV, E_T^{miss} > 190 GeV ⇒ **B_{inv} < 3.8% @ 95% CL**
- Theoretical uncertainty on W/Z ratio important now (~12.5%), but less so with larger control regions in ≥ 300 fb^{-1}
- Sensitivity not impacted too much if E_T^{miss} resolution degrades in high pileup



CMS-FTR-18-016

Projections of coupling ratios





Correlations

CMS *Projection* 3000 fb^{-1} (13 TeV)

	μ_{ggH}	μ_{VBF}	μ_{WH}	μ_{ZH}	μ_{ttH}
μ_{ggH}	1.00	-0.05	0.00	0.06	0.03
μ_{VBF}	-0.05	1.00	0.07	0.03	0.03
μ_{WH}	0.00	0.07	1.00	-0.05	-0.01
μ_{ZH}	0.06	0.03	-0.05	1.00	0.00
μ_{ttH}	0.03	0.03	-0.01	0.00	1.00

CMS *Projection* 3000 fb^{-1} (13 TeV)

	$\mu^{\gamma\gamma}$	μ^{WW}	μ^{ZZ}	μ^{bb}	$\mu^{\tau\tau}$	$\mu^{\mu\mu}$
$\mu^{\gamma\gamma}$	1.00	0.42	0.39	0.02	0.44	0.13
μ^{WW}	0.42	1.00	0.39	0.03	0.32	0.13
μ^{ZZ}	0.39	0.39	1.00	0.02	0.31	0.12
μ^{bb}	0.02	0.03	0.02	1.00	0.02	0.01
$\mu^{\tau\tau}$	0.44	0.32	0.31	0.02	1.00	0.11
$\mu^{\mu\mu}$	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.01	0.11	1.00

CMS *Projection* 3000 fb^{-1} (13 TeV)

	κ_γ	κ_W	κ_Z	κ_g	κ_t	κ_b	κ_τ	κ_μ
κ_γ	1.00	0.66	0.57	0.29	0.18	0.65	0.66	0.27
κ_W	0.66	1.00	0.58	0.39	0.25	0.74	0.59	0.27
κ_Z	0.57	0.58	1.00	0.24	0.24	0.56	0.50	0.23
κ_g	0.29	0.39	0.24	1.00	0.34	0.67	0.43	0.09
κ_t	0.18	0.25	0.24	0.34	1.00	0.38	0.26	0.09
κ_b	0.65	0.74	0.56	0.67	0.38	1.00	0.70	0.26
κ_τ	0.66	0.59	0.50	0.43	0.26	0.70	1.00	0.25
κ_μ	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.09	0.09	0.26	0.25	1.00