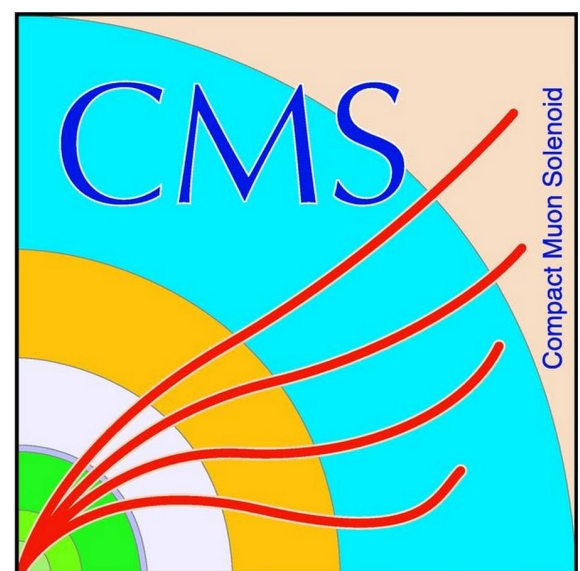


Invisible Higgs Decay at CMS

Christina Wang
SM@LHC Workshop
07/11/2023



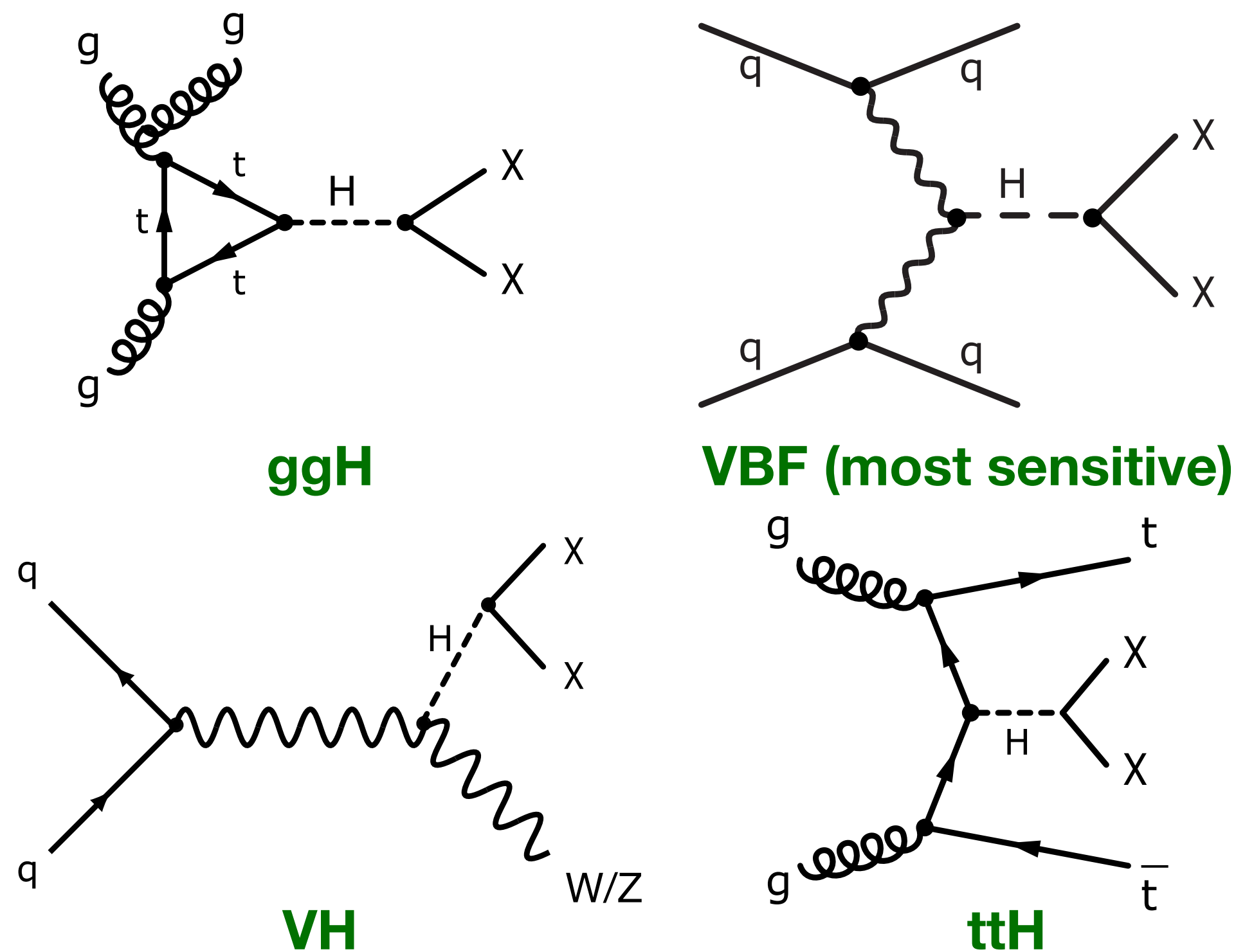
Caltech



Higgs → BSM

- In the SM, $H \rightarrow \text{inv}$ is only possible via $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\nu$, with $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow 4\nu) \sim 0.1\%$
- The Higgs could provide the link to a hidden sector → invisible final states that are **stable** or meta-stable

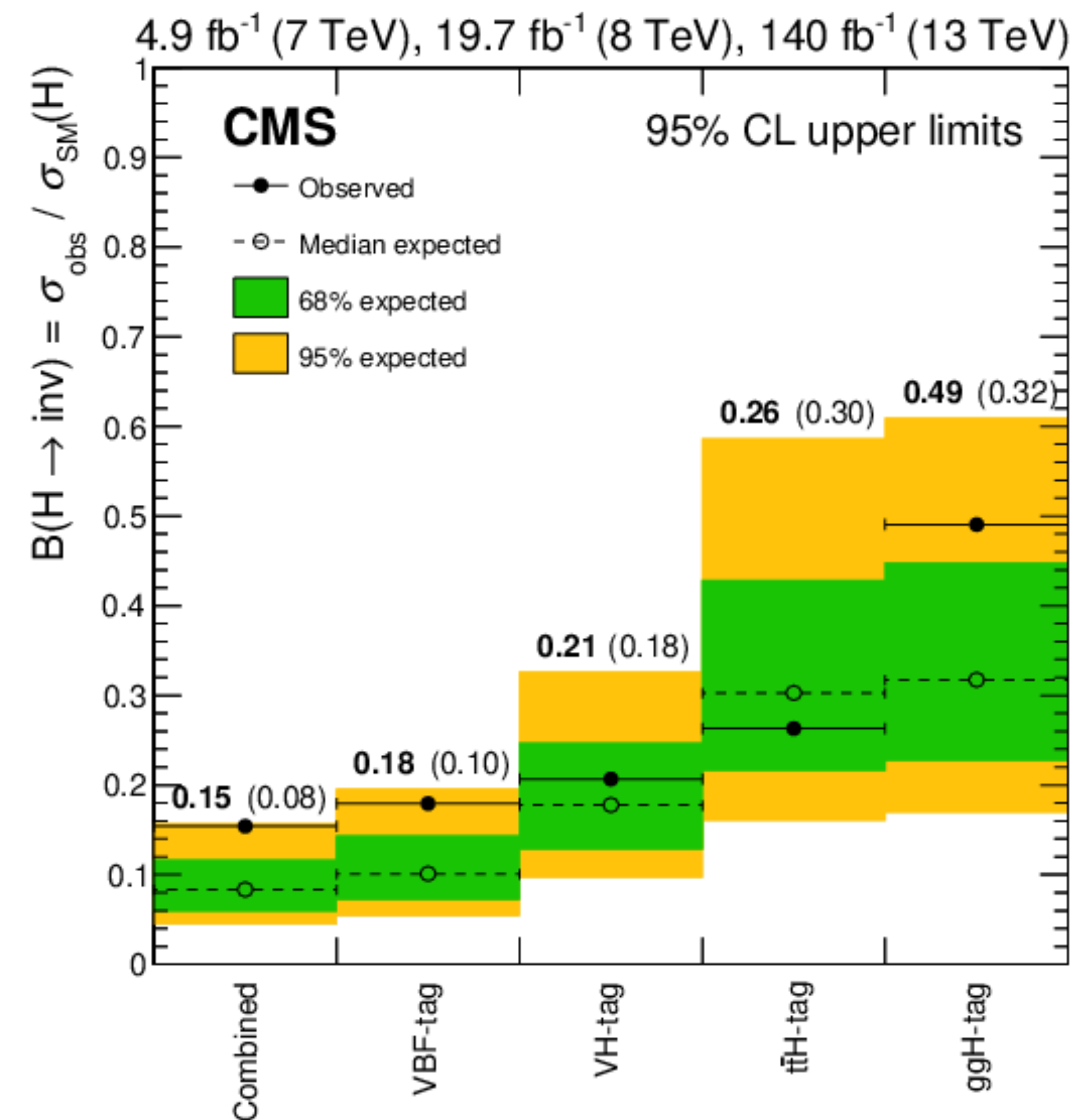
Stable invisible final state → MET



- **Search for associated visible particles + MET**
- Results with full Run 2 dataset covering all Higgs production modes:
 - gg H(invisible)
 - VBF H(invisible)
 - V H(invisible)
 - Z(l)
 - V(jj) **NEW!**
 - tt H (invisible)
 - Hadronic **NEW!**
 - Leptonic

Higgs \rightarrow Invisible (New Combination Result)

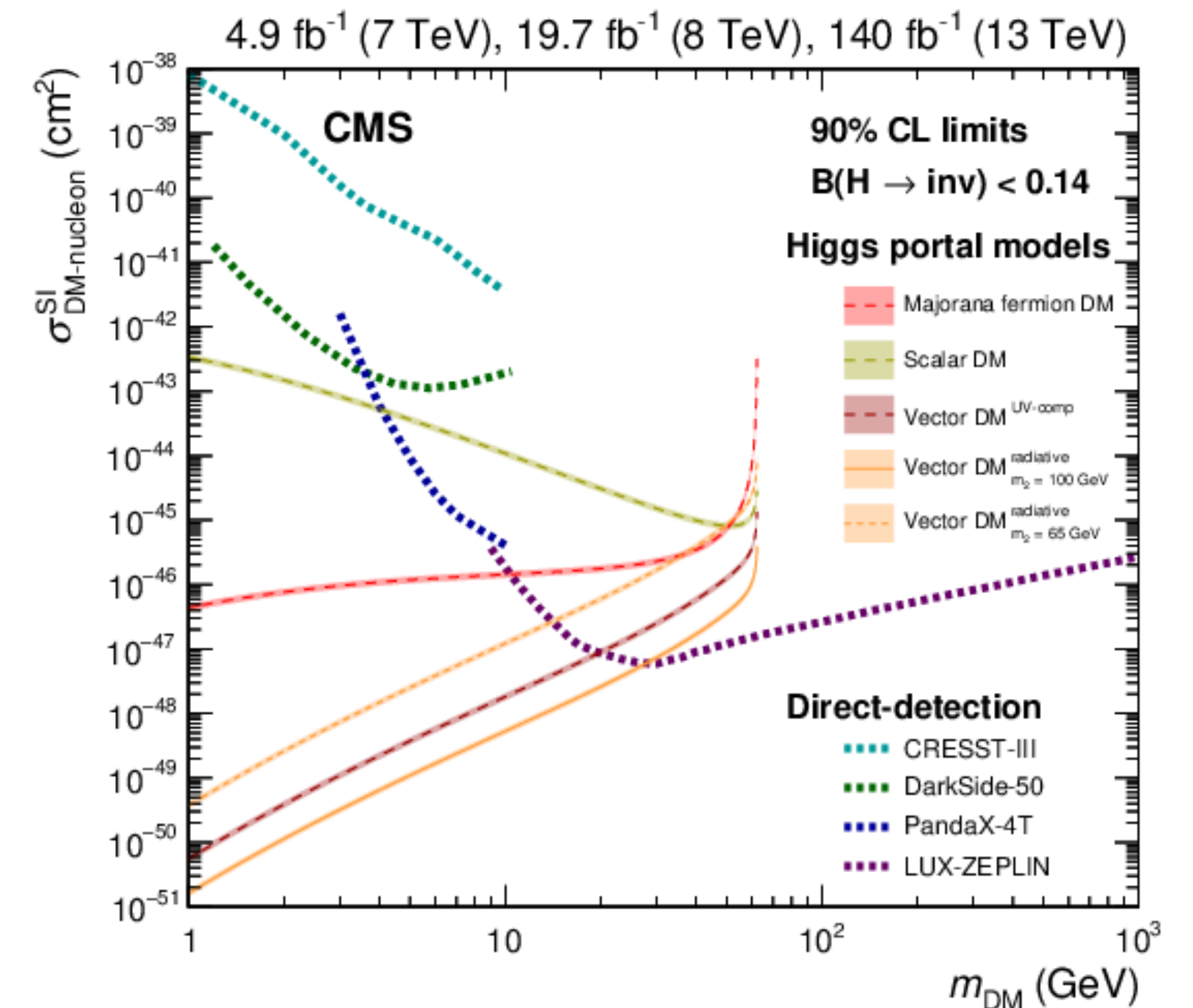
- **New: tt (hadronic) H and $V(jj)H$, combine with previous Run1 and Run2 result**
 - Main background: $Z \rightarrow \text{inv}$, EWK \rightarrow lost leptons
 - ttH analysis split in events with boosted or resolved W s or tops
 - VH category requires 2 jets with di-jet mass to be consistent with W/Z mass
 - MET is discriminating variable
- The final combination improves the overall sensitivity by 20% relative to the most sensitive single channel (VBF)



Interpretation in Higgs Portal Models

- Interpretation in spin-independent DM-nucleon scattering cross-section vs DM mass
- Most stringent limit a low DM masses of a few GeV
- **Complementary to direct DM detection experiments**

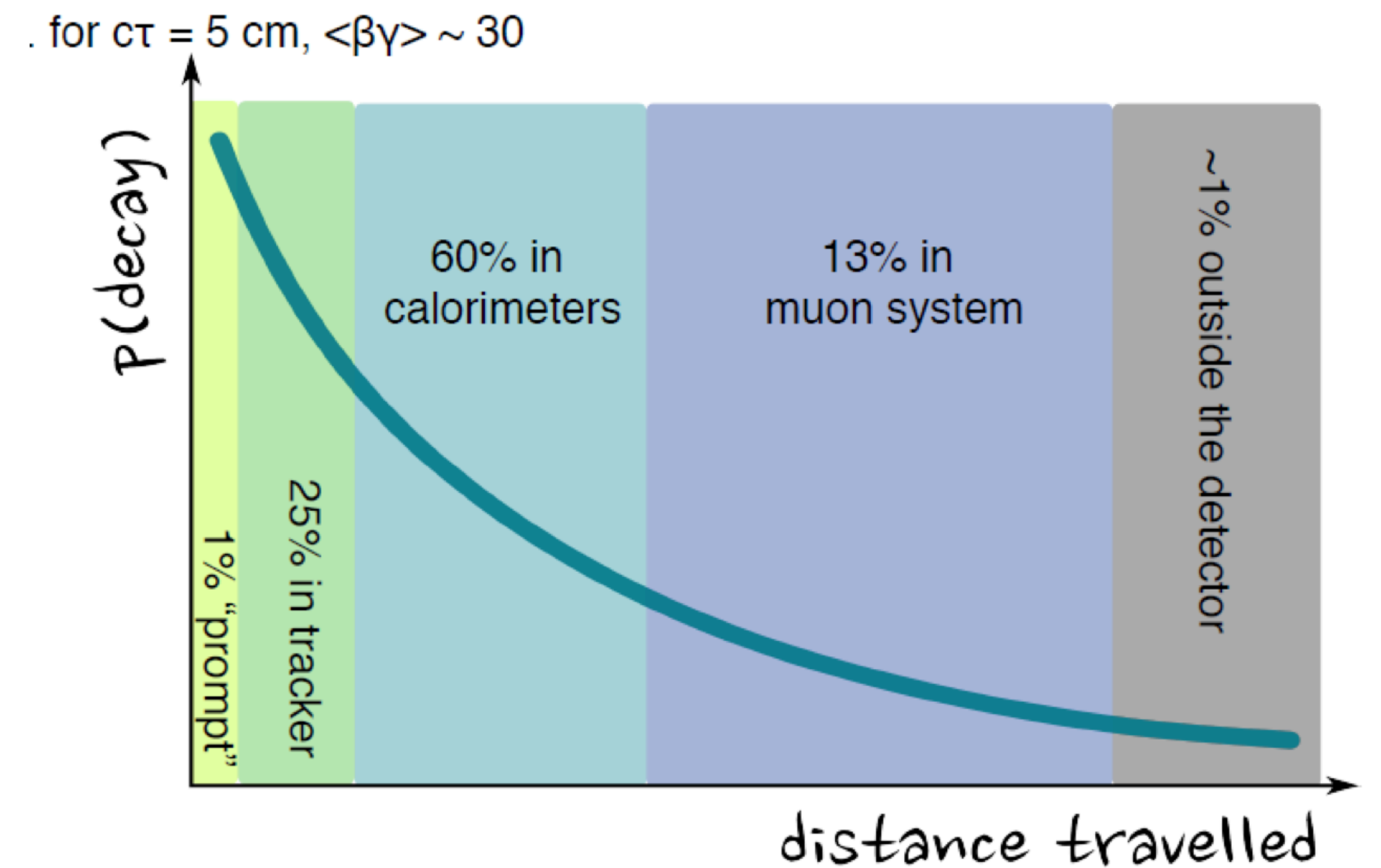
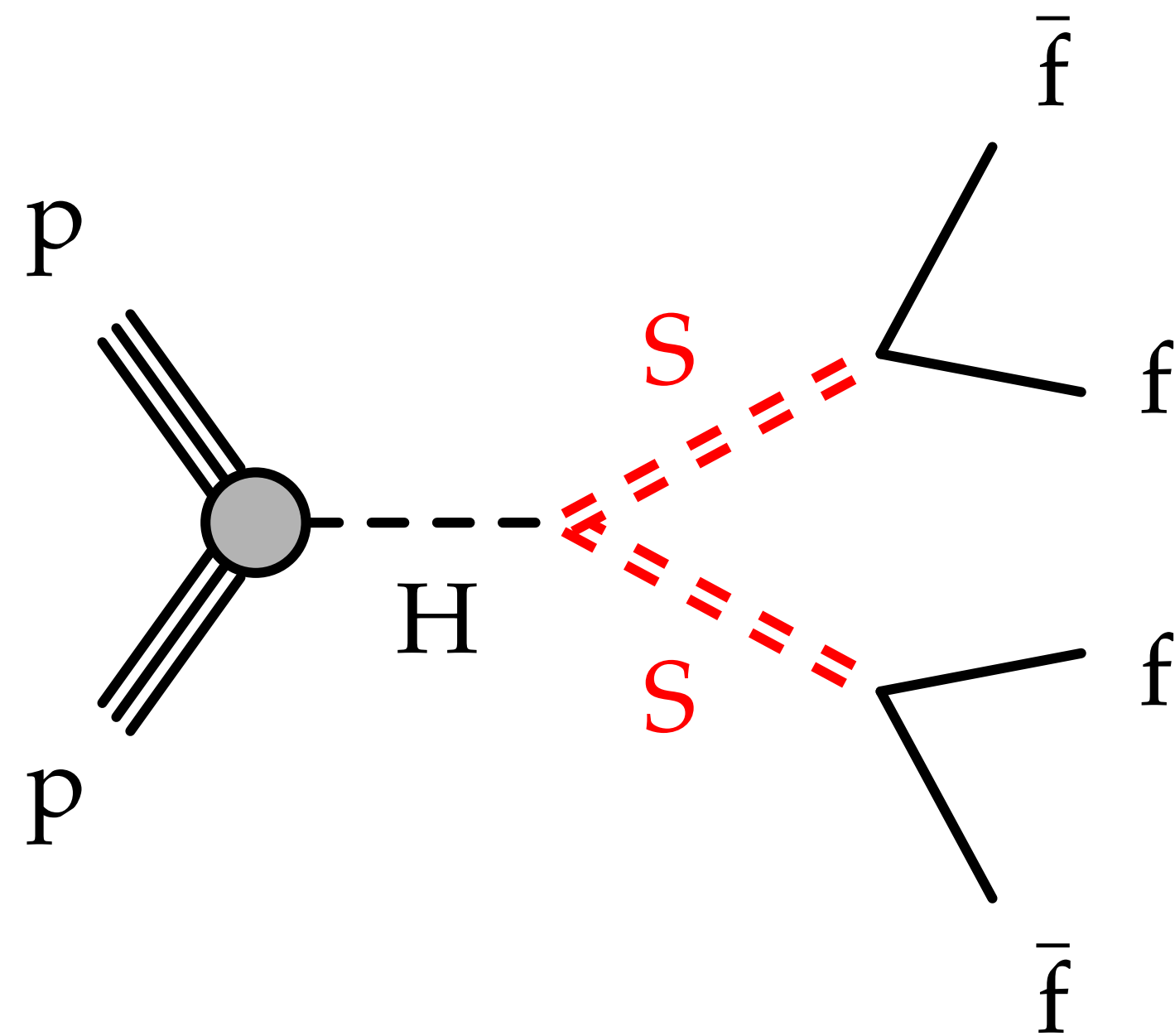
H → DM DM



Higgs → BSM

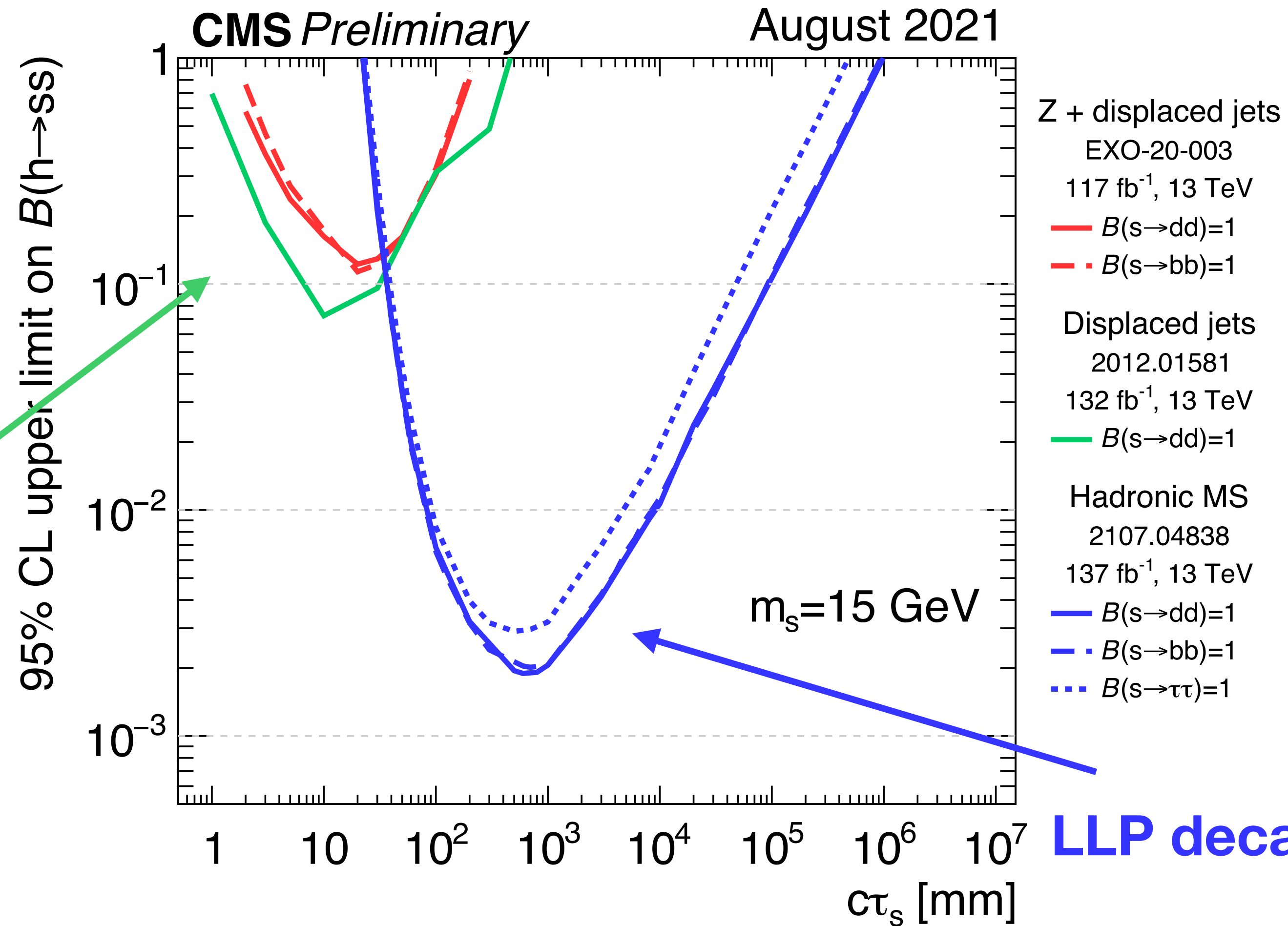
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Meta-stable invisible final state → displaced signature



H → LLPs

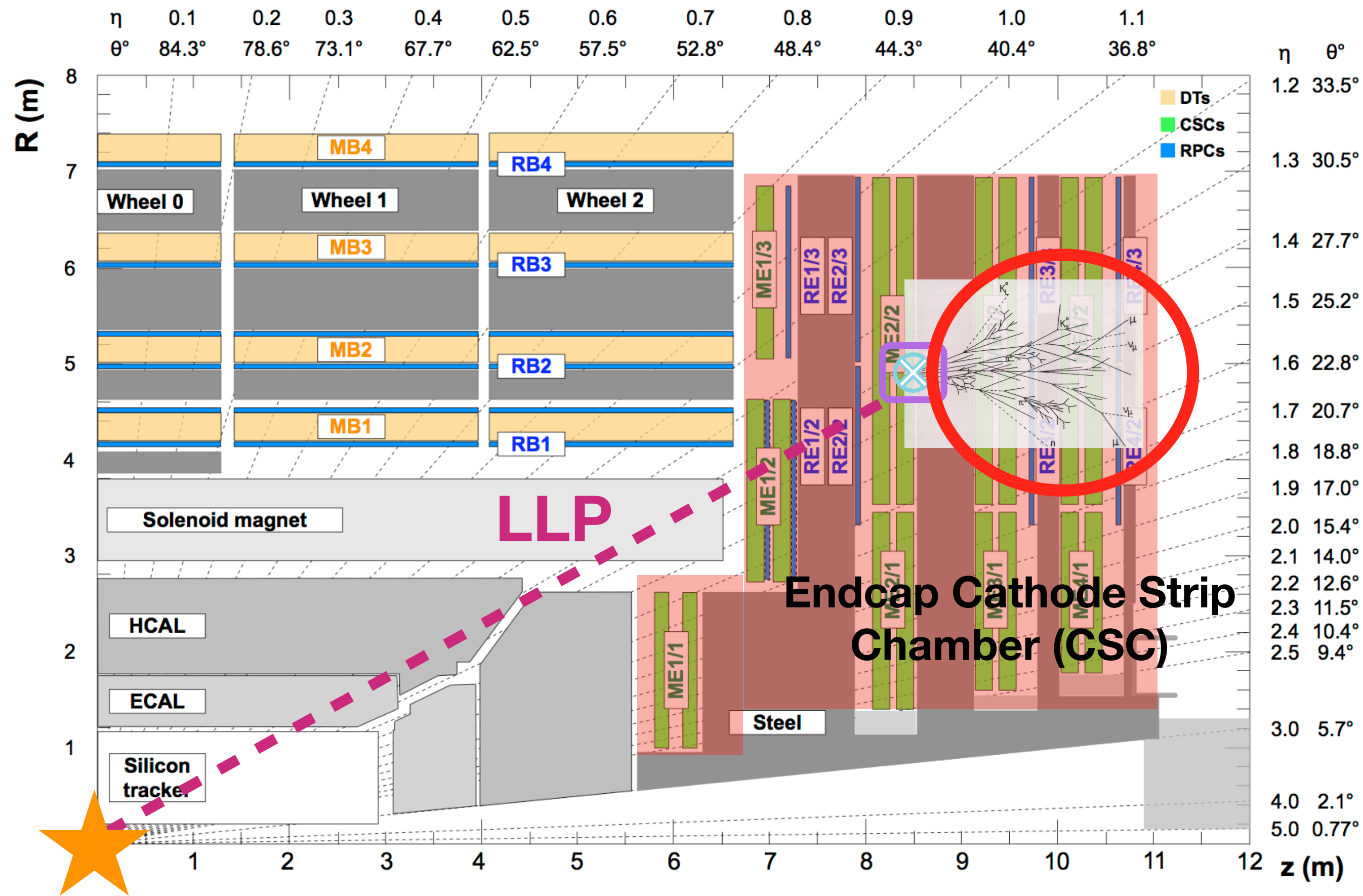
LLP decay in tracker



LLP decay in muon system

- Many LLP searches in CMS using different sub-detectors targeting different final states
 - Focus on LLP decay in the muon system for this talk

H → LLPs with Muon System



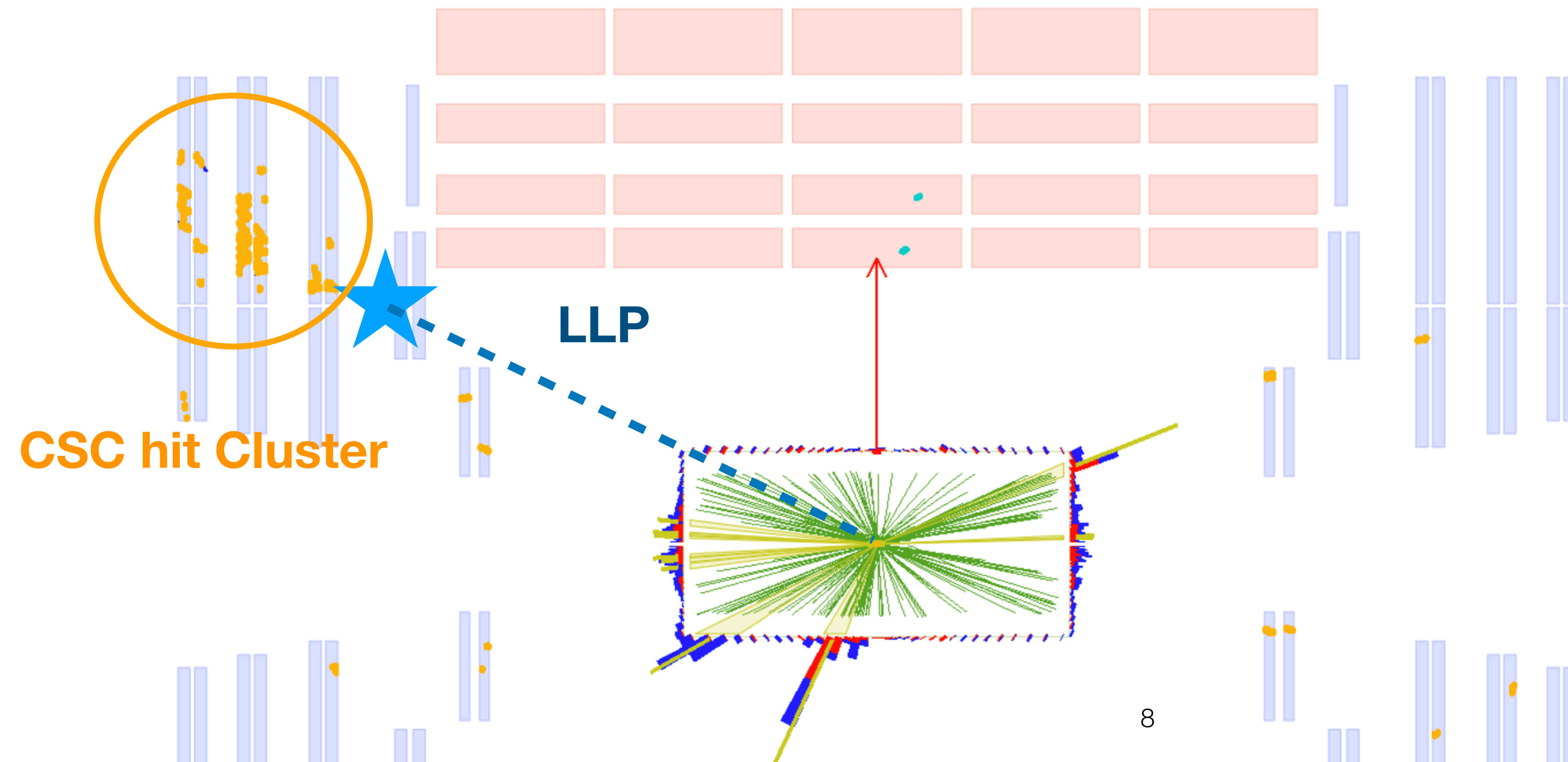
LLP decay and resulting particle shower is detected with a **large hit multiplicity**

- Muon system covers decays far away from IP (sensitive to large $c\tau$)
- Excellent **background suppression** from shielding material
- Steel interleaved with active chambers → **sampling calorimeter**

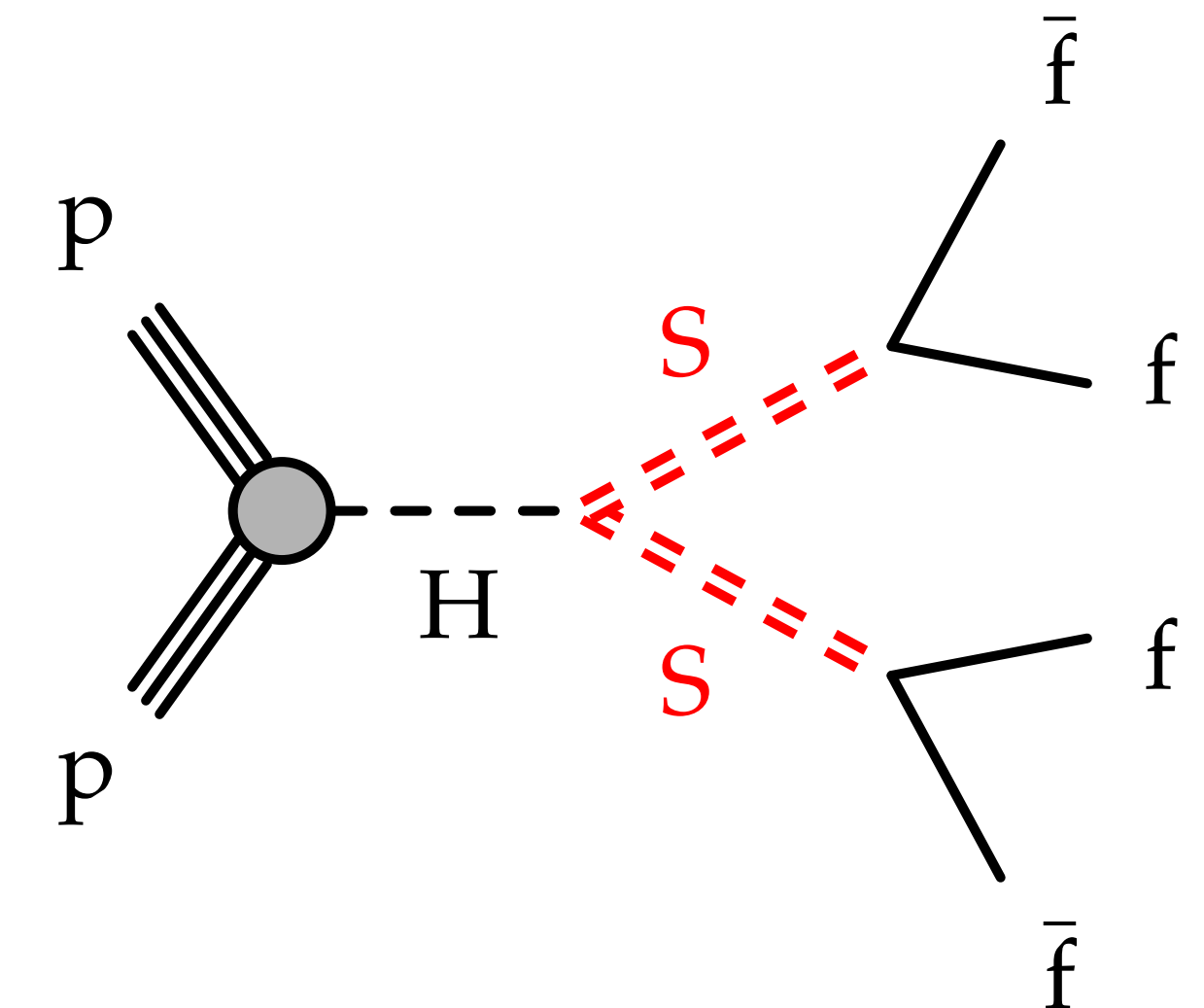
Displaced Showers in the CMS Muon System

- Muon system acts as a **sampling calorimeter**: sensitive to a broad range of decays: quarks, taus, pions, kaons, electrons, photons...
- Search for **displaced shower with high multiplicity** isolated from jets and muons
- Due to the shielding and the exotic signature, this analysis can be sensitive to **very light LLPs** ($m_{\text{LLP}} \sim \text{GeV}$)

CMS Simulation Supplementary



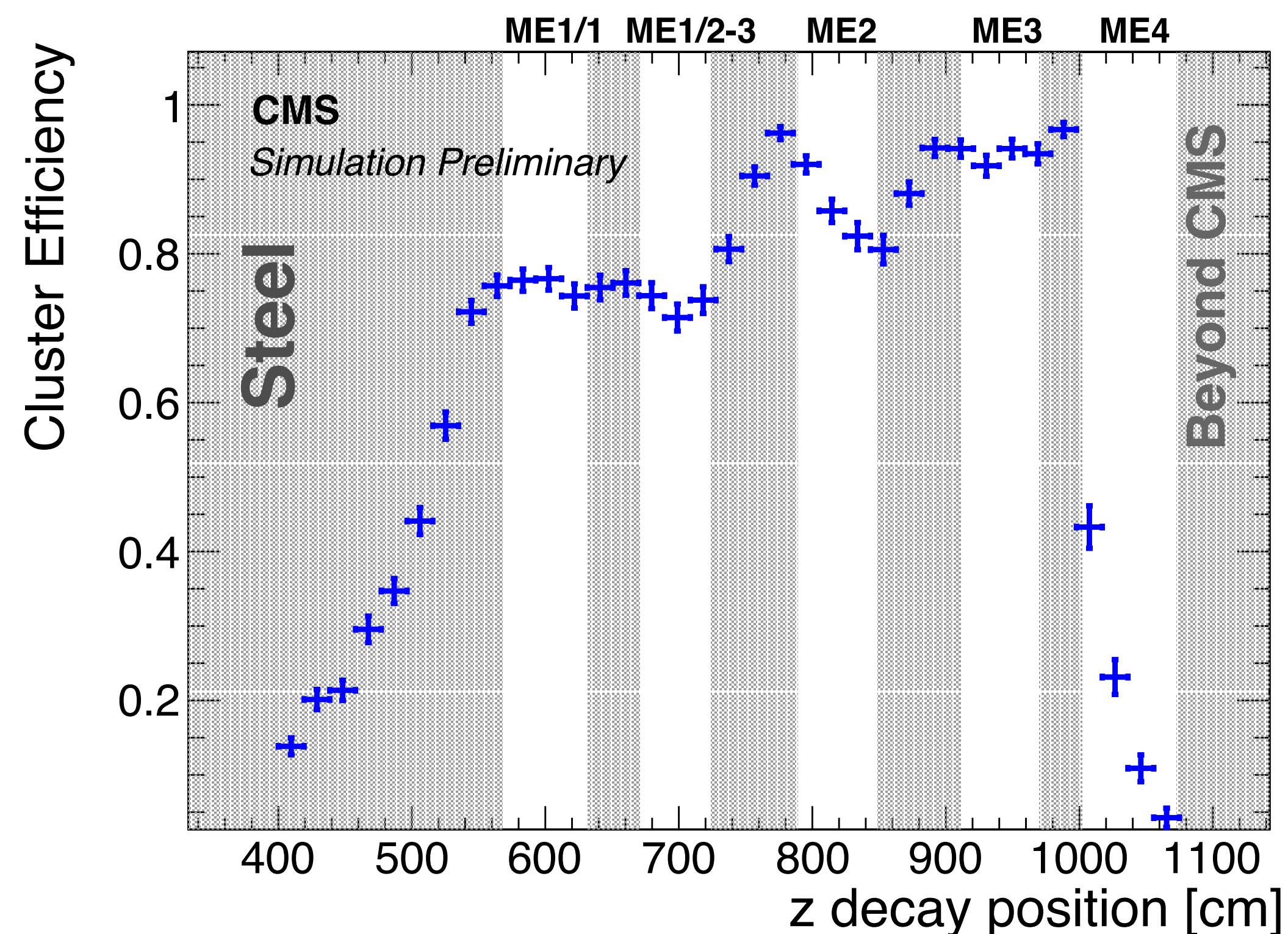
Twin Higgs as benchmark model



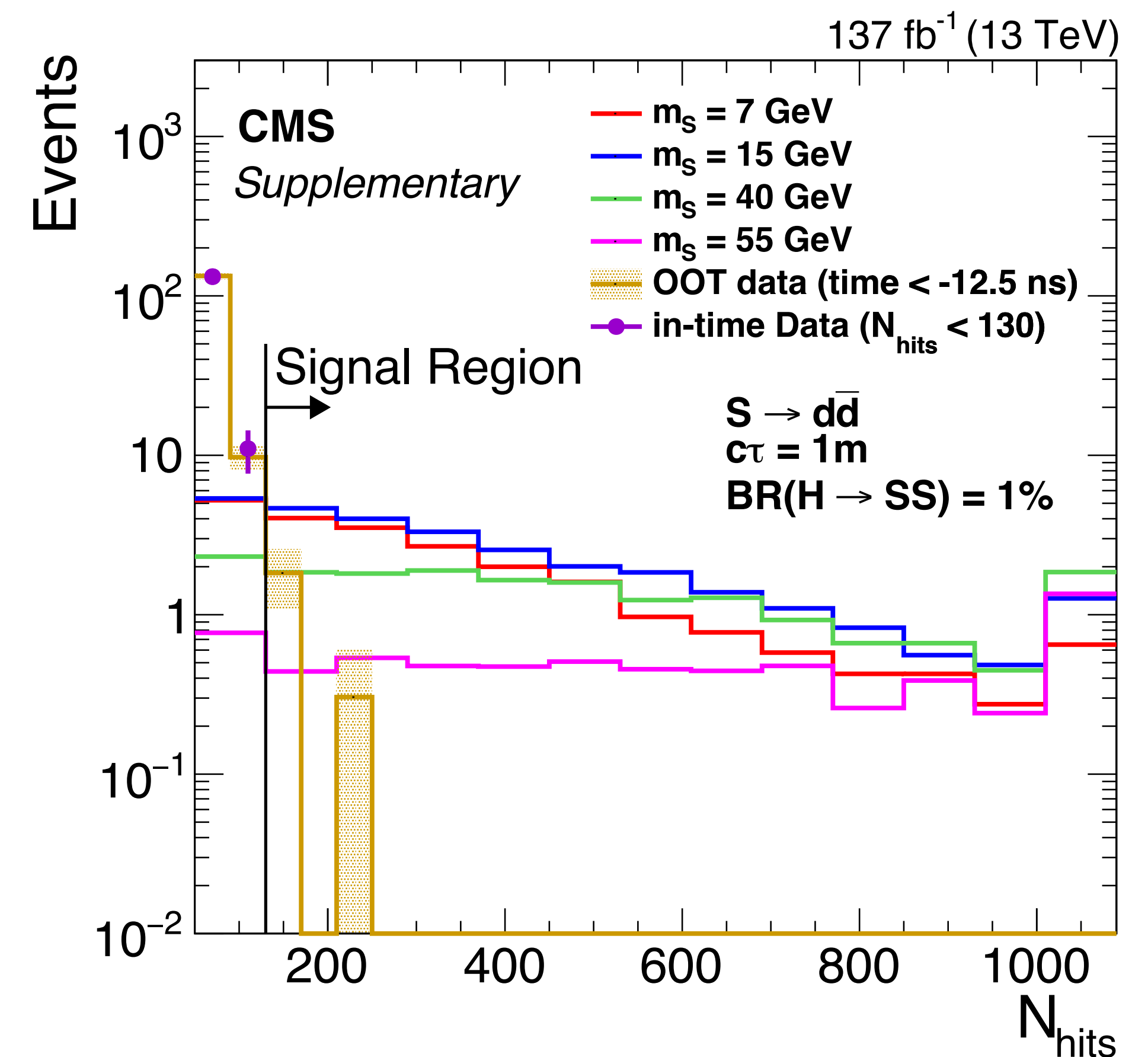
Muon System Analysis Strategy

- **Event selection:** select high MET ($\text{MET} > 200$ GeV) and boosted Higgs phase space
 - Trigger on **MET** (lack of dedicated trigger, trigger efficiency is $\sim 1\%$)
- Use **cluster ID** selections to enhance signal purity and reject background from main collision (overall background rejection $\sim 10^6$)
- N_{hits} serves as the main discriminator

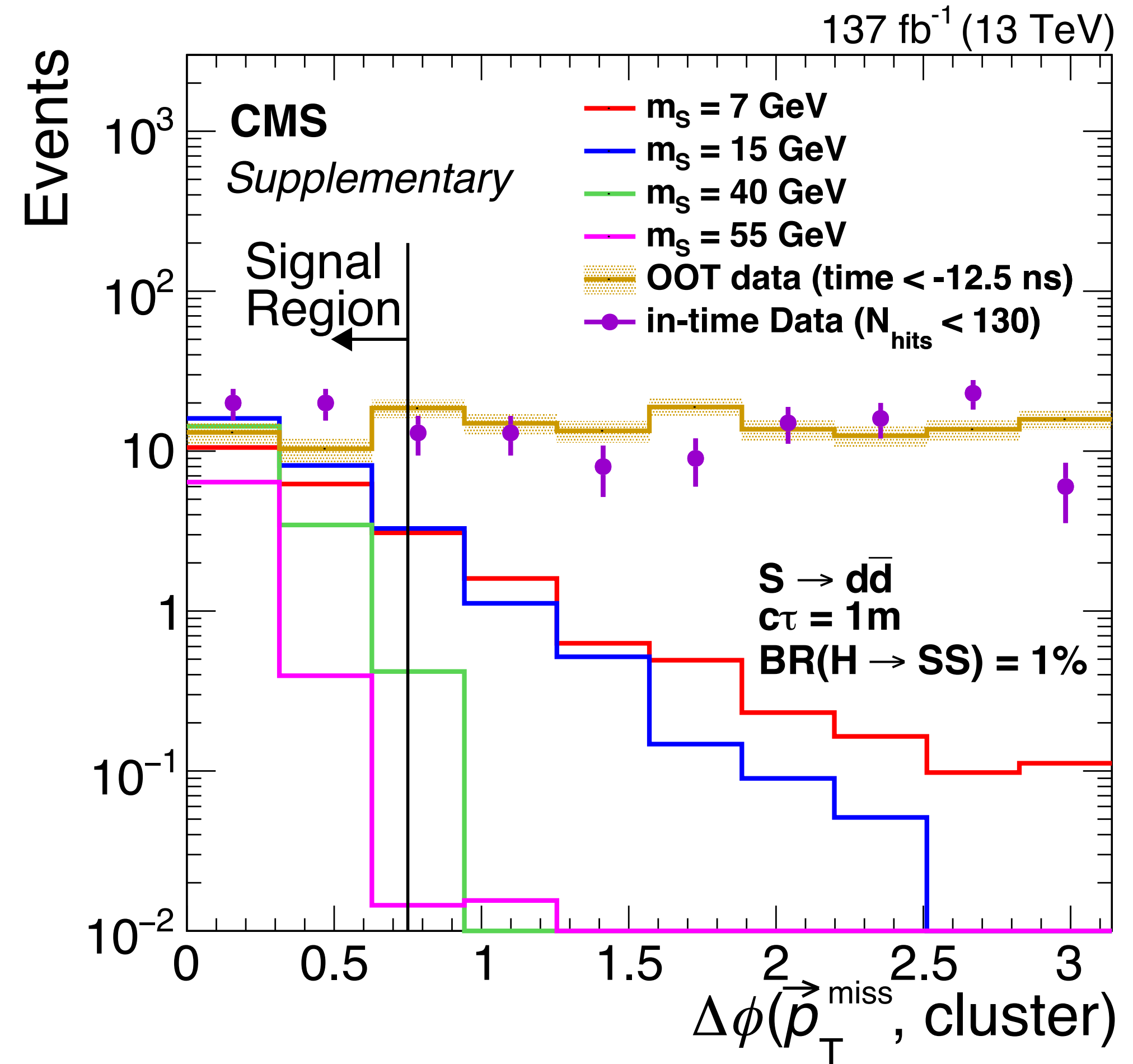
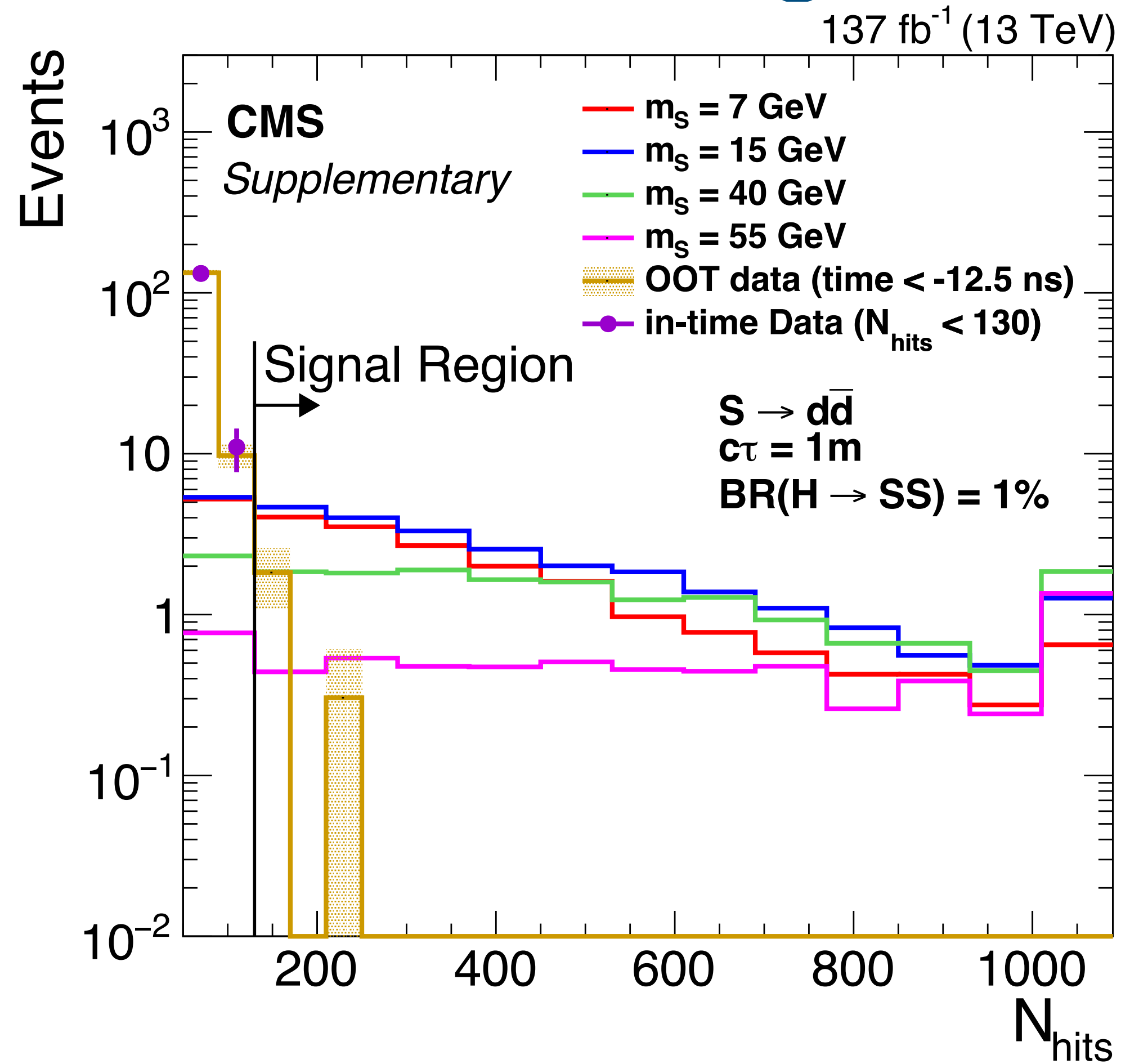
High cluster reconstruction efficiency



N_{hits} as main discriminator



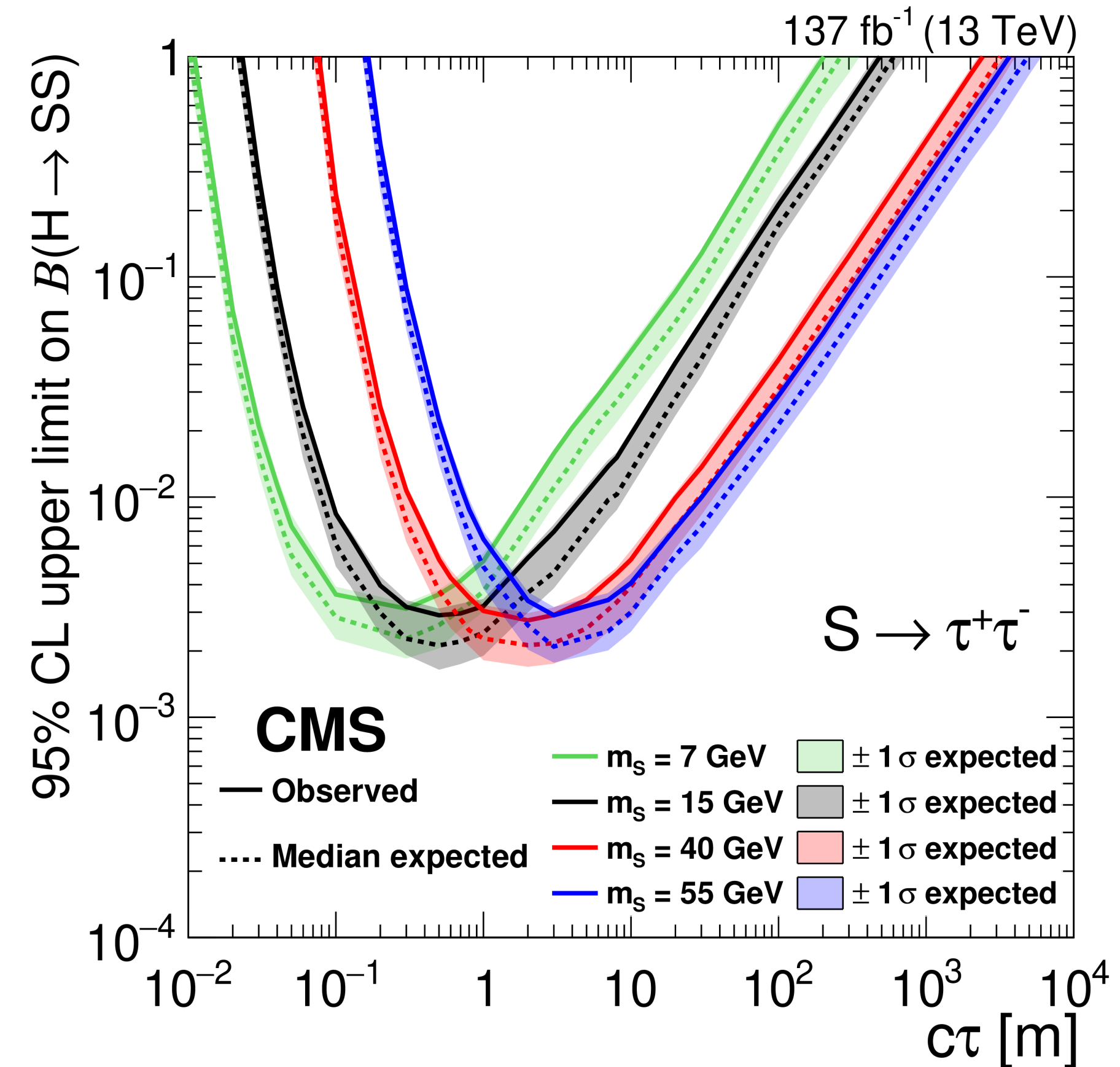
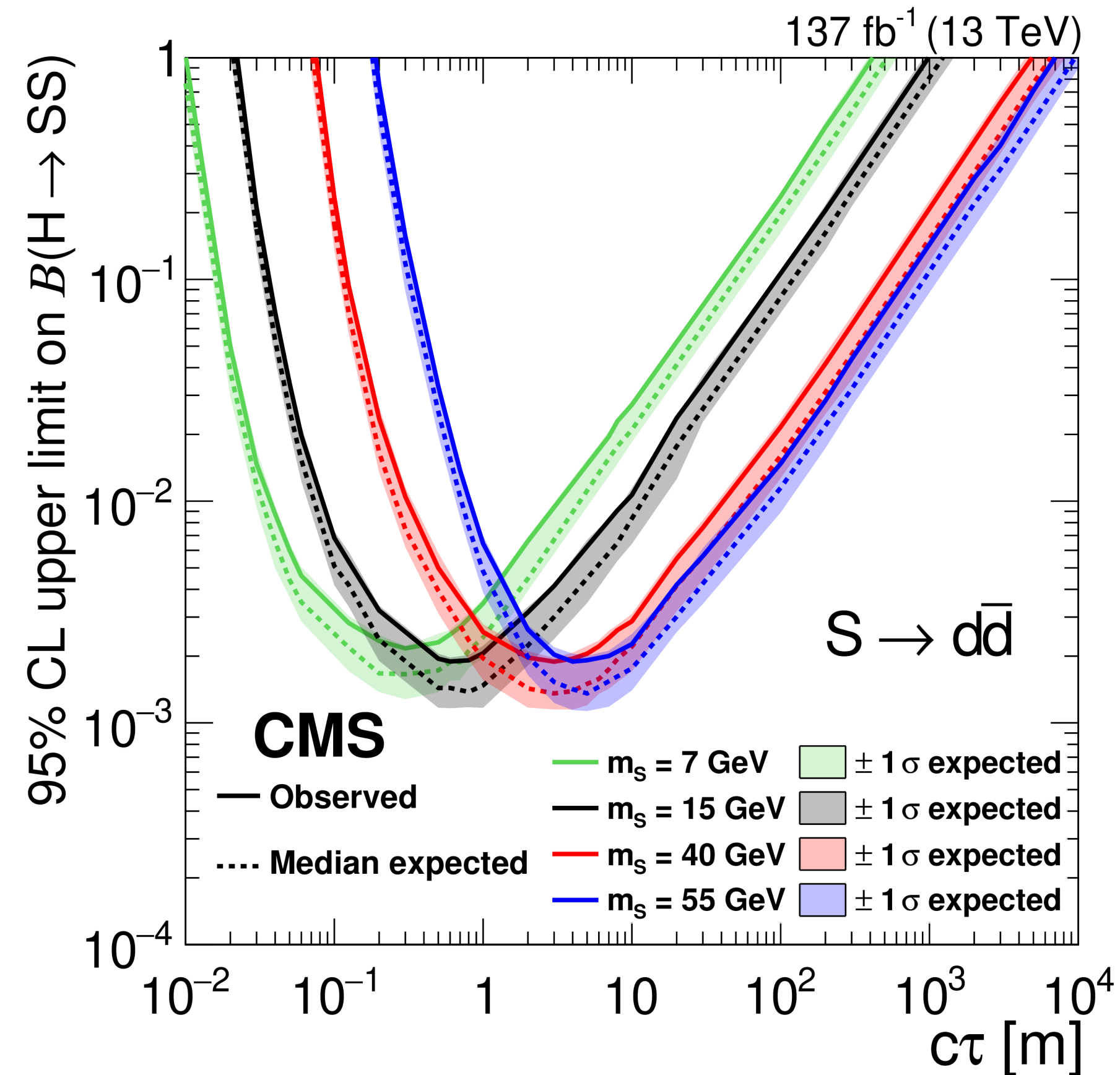
Data-driven Background Estimation



- Use fully data-driven background estimation method (ABCD method) to extract signal using two independent variables for background
- Cluster and MET directions are aligned for signal

Observed and Expected Limits

Predict 2 ± 1 background events and observed 3 events

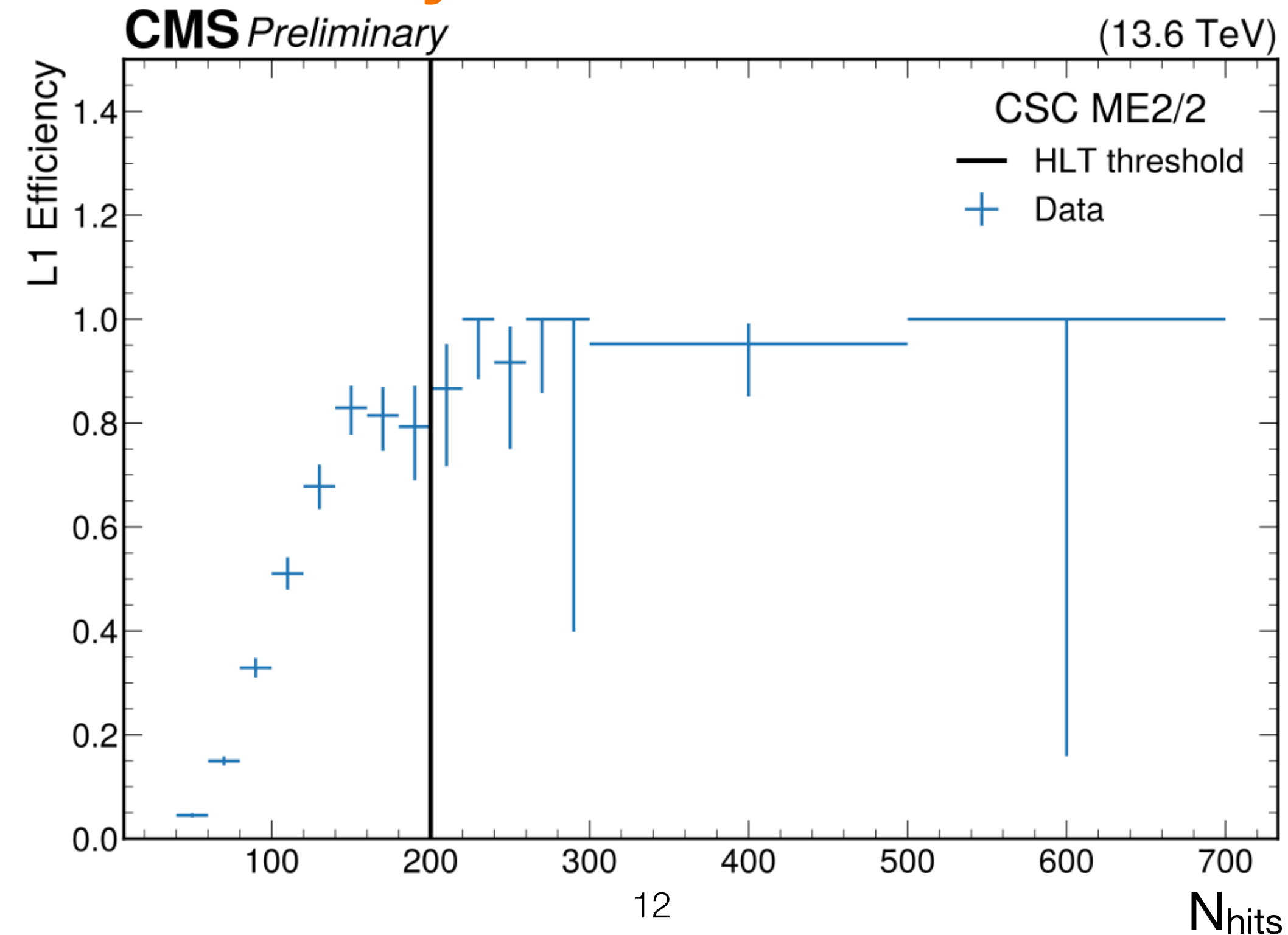


- No excess above SM background observed
- Analysis sensitivity is independent of the **LLP masses**
- Provides current best LHC limit for LLPs with $c\tau$ above 6, 20, and 40 m for mass of 7, 15, and 40 GeV respectively.
- Achieve first sensitivity to **τ decay modes** at $BR(H \rightarrow ss) = 10^{-3}$ level

Outlook to Run 3

- For Run 2, triggering on MET (only 1% efficiency for higgs portal)
- **New L1 CSC shower seed** selecting for a large number of cathode and anode-wire hits in CSC chambers
- **New HLT paths** targeting single and double muon detector showers
- **Actively analyzing the 23/fb of data taken in 2022**

High L1 efficiency measured w.r.t. offline object



Summary

- Presented searches for Higgs decaying to invisible final states that are stable (DM) or meta-stable (LLPs)
 - $H \rightarrow \text{Inv}$ search set upper limit on BR ($h \rightarrow \text{inv}$) to be 15%
 - $H \rightarrow \text{LLPs}$ decaying in the muon detectors can probe $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \text{ss}) \sim 0.1\%$ for light LLPs
- Looking forward: New LLP triggers for Run3, with $\sim 10x$ trigger efficiency expect to significantly improve the discovery reach for new physics

Backup Slides

Cluster Selections

- Reject clusters from **punch-through jets** and **muon bremsstrahlung shower**:
- Veto clusters matched to jets and muons ($\Delta R < 0.4$)
- Active vetos in first station (ME11/12 or MB1)
- ~50% signal efficiency when LLP decays between ME1 and ME4
- Background rejection is $\sim 10^6$

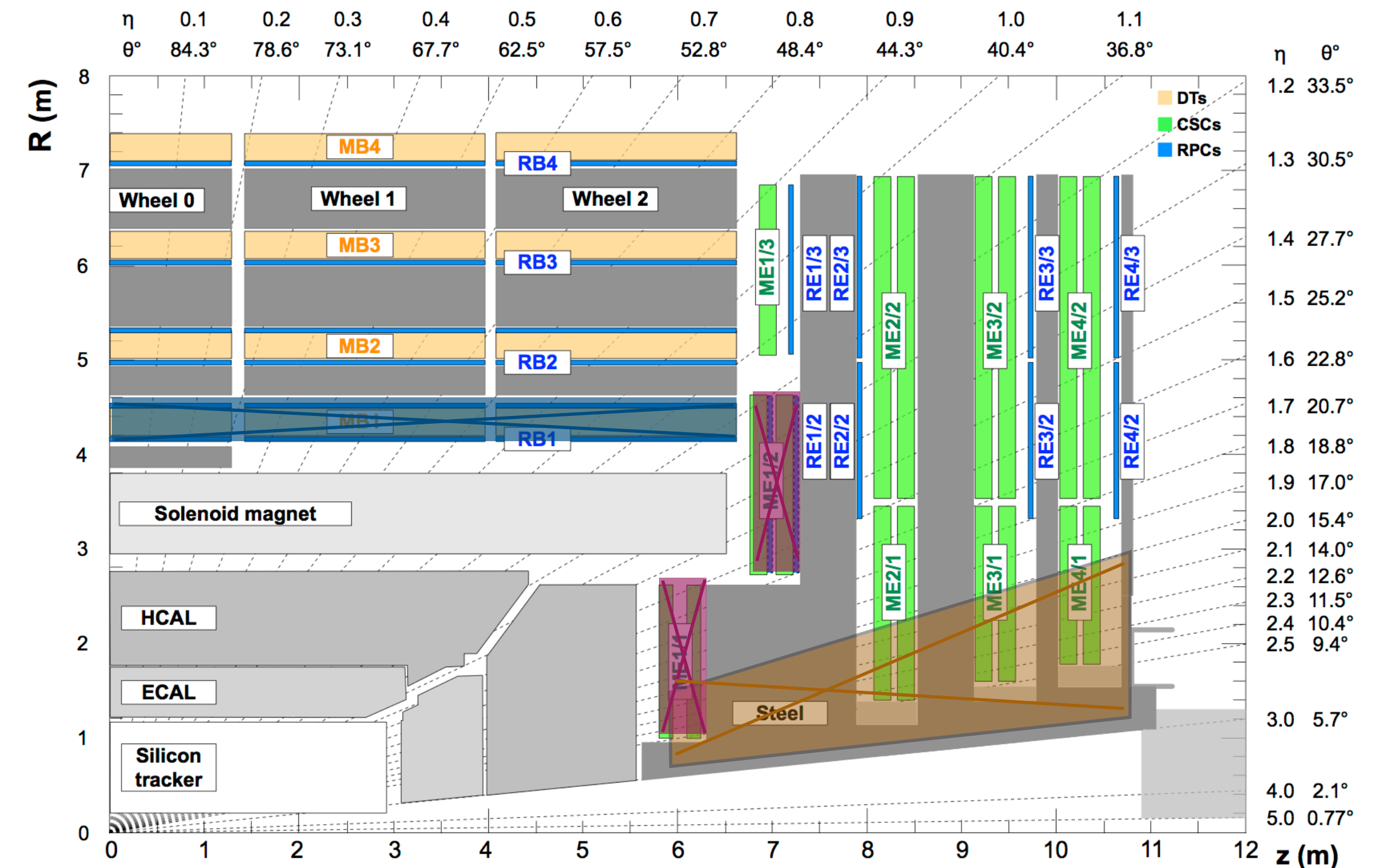
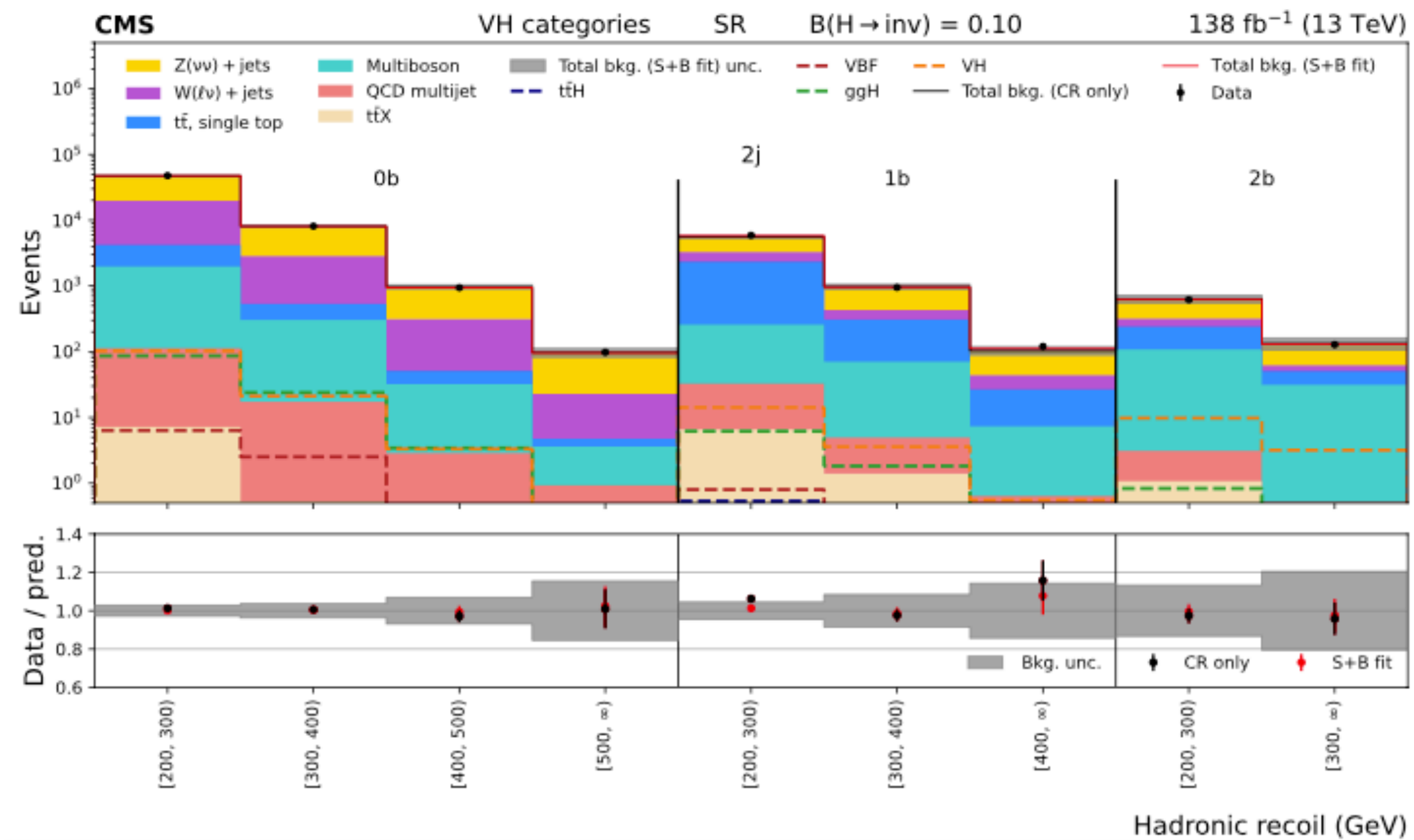
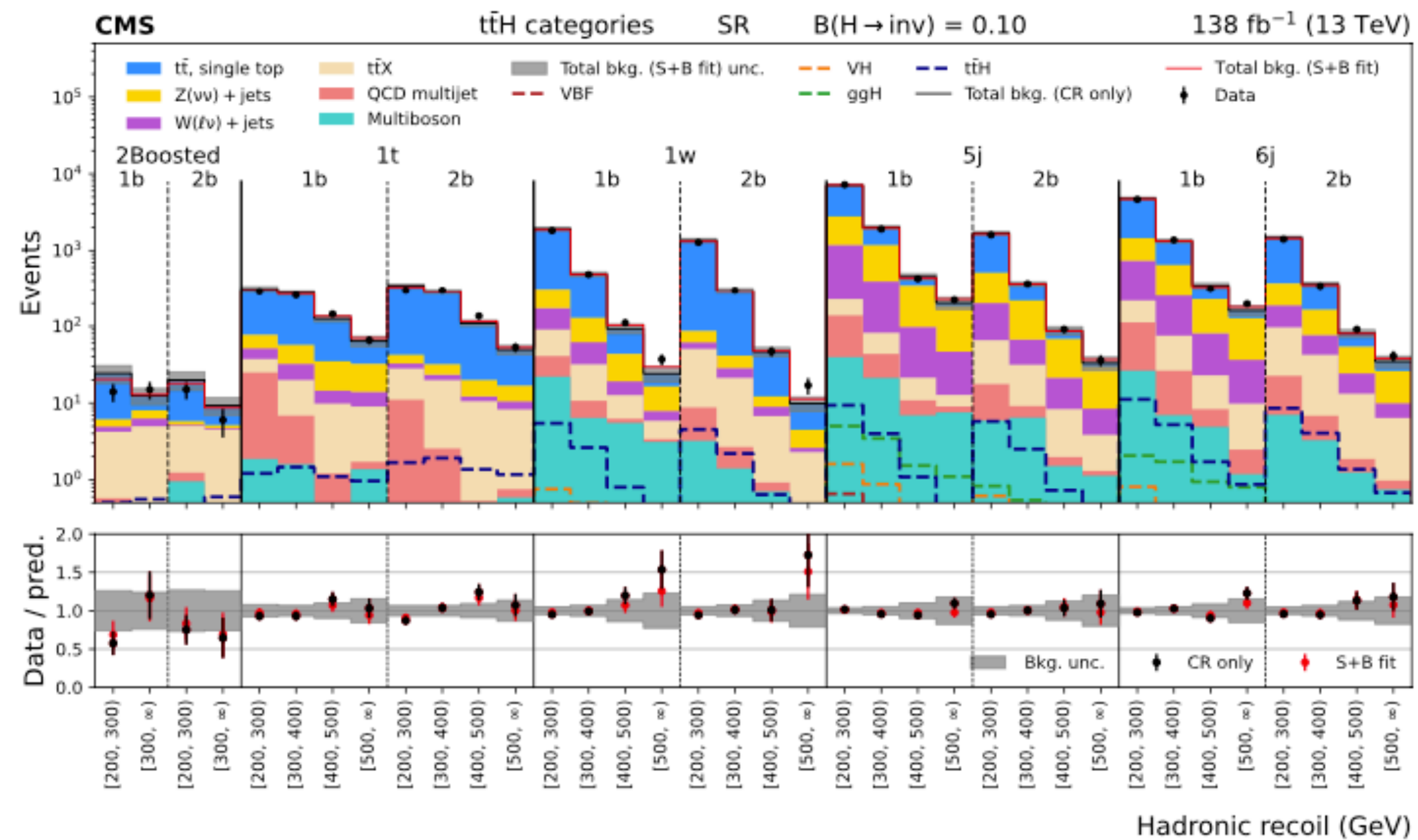


Table 8: Data sets and their respective integrated luminosities used for each production mode across Run 1 and Run 2. For some data-taking periods, no $H \rightarrow \text{inv}$ search have been performed for the given production mode, and are not included in the combination.

Analysis tag	Production mode	Integrated luminosity (fb^{-1})		
		7 TeV	8 TeV	13 TeV (Run 2)
VBF-tagged	VBF	—	19.2 [90]	140 [89][34]
	$Z(\ell\ell)H$	4.9 [90]	19.7 [90]	140 [89][32]
VH-tagged	$Z(b\bar{b})H$	—	18.9 [90]	—
	$V(jj)H$	—	19.7 [91]	140 [89][this paper]
	Boosted VH	—	—	138 [33]
$t\bar{t}H$ -tagged	$t\bar{t}H$ (hadronic)	—	—	138 [this paper]
	$t\bar{t}H$ (leptonic)	—	—	138 [29, 30]
ggH-tagged	ggH	—	19.7 [91]	140 [89][33]



$$\sigma_{SN}^{\text{SI}} = \frac{\lambda_{HSS}^2}{16\pi m_H^4} \frac{m_N^4 f_N^2}{(m_S + m_N)^2},$$

$$\sigma_{VN}^{\text{SI}} = \frac{\lambda_{HVV}^2}{16\pi m_H^4} \frac{m_N^4 f_N^2}{(m_V + m_N)^2},$$

$$\sigma_{fN}^{\text{SI}} = \frac{\lambda_{Hff}^2}{4\pi \Lambda^2 m_H^4} \frac{m_N^4 m_f^2 f_N^2}{(m_f + m_N)^2},$$