



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TRIESTE



### HIGGS PRODUCTION AT RUN 2 AND PROJECTIONS FOR THE HL-LHC WITH THE CMS PHASE-2 DETECTOR



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Interpreting the LHC Run 2 data and Beyond

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## OVERVIEW

- Run 2
  - $H \rightarrow \tau \tau @ 13 \text{ TeV}$
  - ► HH →  $bb\gamma\gamma$  @ 13 TeV

### HL-LHC

- ECAL @ HL-LHC
- $\vdash H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$
- $\vdash H \rightarrow \tau\tau , HH \rightarrow bb\gamma\gamma$



- Not in this talk
  - ECAL @ Run 2
  - H → γγ @ 13 TeV
  - H → ZZ @ 13 TeV

### **Details in Federico's talk!**

# ECAL DURING RUN 2

- Hermetic, homogenous calorimeter placed inside solenoid magnet → Barrel and endcaps configuration
- 75 000 lead tungstate (PbWO<sub>4</sub>) crystals: fast scintillation, radiation resistant, short radiation length
- Purposes:
  - Precise measurement of electron and photon energies
  - Precise time measurement (background rejection, particle identification)
- Energy resolution and particle identification fundamental in the discovery and characterisation of the Higgs boson



- Selection
  - $\mu \tau_{\rm h}, e \tau_{\rm h}, e \mu, \tau_{\rm h} \tau_{\rm h}$
  - Leptons must have opposite charge
  - High  $p_T^{miss}$  and small  $M_T^W$ , b-tag

#### Categories

- 0-jet: H from gluon fusion
- **VBF:** most sensitive channel
- Boosted: associate jet production

#### **Systematics**

- Data driven background estimations ~10%
- $\tau$  identification 5% and trigger 10%
- Lepton scale factors 2-3%

### Phys. Lett. B 779 (2018) 283

#### Fundamental to establish fermion masses generation mechanism

- All decays studied exploiting ECAL information on number of deposits (1-prong, 1-prong +  $\pi^{0}(s)$ , 3-prongs)
- **Main backgrounds:**  $Z \rightarrow \tau \tau$ , W+jets, QCD (control sample), tt (simulation)





- Selection
  - γγ trigger
  - Jet and  $\gamma$  relative isolation
  - $H(\gamma\gamma)$  and H(bb) in mass window

### Categories

- Sensitivity to non resonant searches
- MVA discrimination between
  H and nγ+jets
- Signal model: double Crystal-Ball
- Background model: nγ+jets (polynomials) and single H distributions

Phys. Lett. B 788 (2018) 7  $HH \rightarrow bb\gamma\gamma$ 

- BSM theories foresee particles that couple to H pairs
  - Final state fully reconstructed, "big" branching ratio
    - Both resonant and non-resonant searches
    - Main background:  $n\gamma$ +jets



# $HH \rightarrow bb\gamma\gamma$

- No evidence of SM HH production → Limits on cross section and branching ratio
- **Exclusion** of possible spin-0 and spin-2 particles
- Upper limit on  $\mu_{HH} < 24$
- Limits on anomalous HHH coupling  $-11 < k_{\lambda} < 17$

### **Systematics**

- Photon energy resolution 5%
  - Jet energy resolution and scale 5%
    - Theoretical uncertainties 3-5%



### FROM LHC TO HIGH-LUMINOSITY LHC

- Performances:
  - Centre of mass energy 14 TeV
  - Instantaneous luminosity from 1.7×10<sup>34</sup> to 7.5×10<sup>34</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>
  - Goal: 3000 fb<sup>-1</sup> integrated
    Iuminosity → Huge statistics
- Consequences:



300 fb<sup>-1</sup>

150 fb<sup>-1</sup>

- Huge crystal irradiation → Loss of ~50% of barrel crystals' transparency and small reduction of energy resolution (endcap crystals replaced by HGCAL)
- Substantial increase in pileup rate: from ~60 to 140-200 events/collision

30 fb-

- In order to maintain Phase-1 performances, need to:
  - Reduce noise in photo detectors (Avalanche Photo-Diodes) due to LHC irradiation
    → Cooling and new front-end pre-amplifier with shorter shaping time
  - Perform precision time measurements to identify primary vertexes and reduce pileup contamination

3000 fb-

## ECAL UPGRADE

- ► Energy and time determination: sampling of shaped signal from photodetectors → Upgrade of the very front-end, reduction of the shaping time
- Cooling system to reduce APDs dark current: from 18°C to 9°C





- Model the signal as a sum of one in-time pulse and a series of out-of-time pulses
  - Remove out of time pileup
  - Obtain time of arrival from template fit of pulse shape

Test beam results: **30 ps resolution achievable** for 25 GeV photons

# $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma @ HL-LHC$

p-bunch

 $t_2$ 

p-bunch

### Photon energy resolution

 Exploit 3x3 crystal information to reduce pileup and noise contribution

#### Vertex position

- Dominant with the increase of pileup
- 140 pileup  $\rightarrow$  40% vertex reconstruction efficiency
- Solution: O(30 ps) time resolution allows better than 1 cm primary vertex determination → Pileup contributions back to Run 2 levels



# $H \rightarrow \tau \tau @ HL-LHC$

- Fundamental Z → ττ background rejection
  → Excellent mass resolution required
- Same conditions of Run 2 achievable with upgrade
- Expected sensitivity on coupling modifier of 2-5% (30% in Run 2)

### HH $\rightarrow bb\gamma\gamma$ @ HL-LHC





- Expected significance **1.9**  $\sigma$  with 1000 fb<sup>-1</sup>
- Improvements considering also γ background
  rejection with new ECAL timing performances
- $M(\gamma\gamma)$  allows separation between signal and nonresonant background, no H - HH discrimination

### SUMMARY

- Excellent results in Higgs searches in Run 2 (see also H → bb and coupling studies in general)
- ► Huge statistics needed to study rare processes such as HH production → High-Luminosity LHC
- ► HL-LHC is a very challenging environment due to pileup and radiation condition → Need an upgraded detector
- Precise timing and new electronics guarantee similar performances as those of Run 2
- More precise analysis of single Higgs processes and study of rare multi-Higgs production are expected from simulations

BACKUP

## THE CMS EXPERIMENT



### AGEING PERSPECTIVES

- PbWO<sub>4</sub> crystals
  - Transparency loss: γ radiation damages can be cured (annealing), hadron interactions produce permanent defects (shift in wavelength)
  - Lower temperature operations (9°C vs 18°C) limit the annealing but increase the light output





### Avalanche Photo-Diodes

 Experience high dark current due to high level of LHC irradiation → Worse energy resolution

Lower operations' temperature (9°C vs 18°C) strongly reduces dark current