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Probing the Higgs Sector from the Top

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Today's Presentation

- Motivation for top-Higgs Yukawa coupling measurement
- Light overview of $t\bar{t}H$ production at colliders
- Review of $t\bar{t}H$ searches at LHC Run 1
  - $H \rightarrow bb/\tau\tau$
  - Multileptons
  - $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- $t\bar{t}H$ Prospects at the LHC and the ILC
- Summary

Motivation

- After the discovery of h(125), the focus is on the precise measurement of its properties, in particular couplings to fermions and gauge bosons.
- The top quark is the most strongly-coupled SM particle to the Higgs boson.

  For m_t=173 GeV:

$$\lambda_t = \frac{\sqrt{2}m_t}{v} = 0.996 \pm 0.005$$

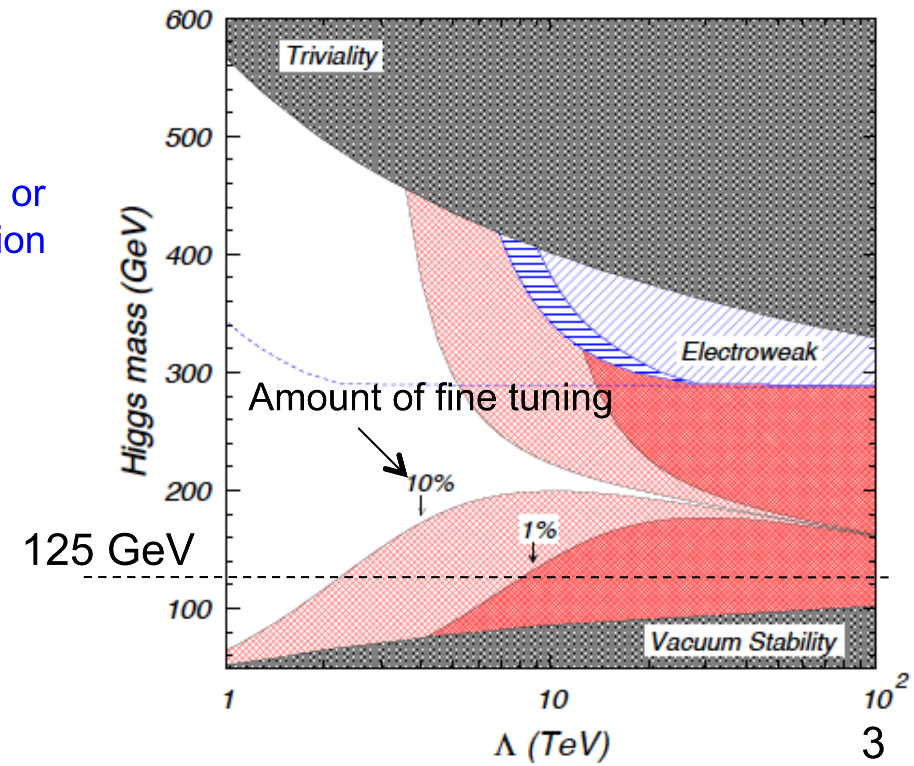
$$(125\,\mathrm{GeV})^2 = m_{H0}^2 + \left[-(2\,\mathrm{TeV})^2 + (700\,\mathrm{GeV})^2 + (500\,\mathrm{GeV})^2\right]\left(\frac{\Lambda}{10\mathrm{TeV}}\right)^2$$

➔ Only quark with a "natural mass".

➔ Main responsible for instability of Higgs mass against radiative corrections.

Either New Physics appears at a scale Λ or there has to be a very delicate cancellation

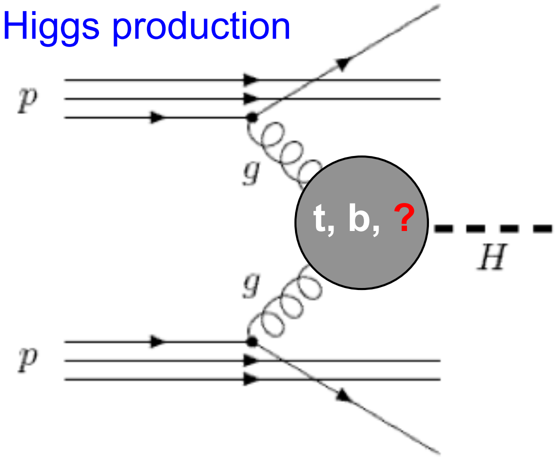
➔ May either play a key role in EWSB, or serve as a window to New Physics related to EWSB which might be preferentially coupled to it.



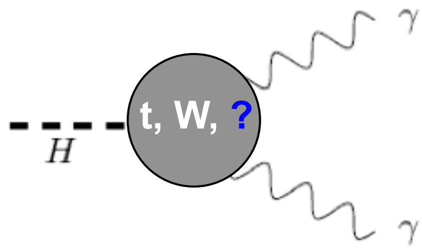
- Big incentive to measure top Yukawa coupling as precisely as possible!

Motivation

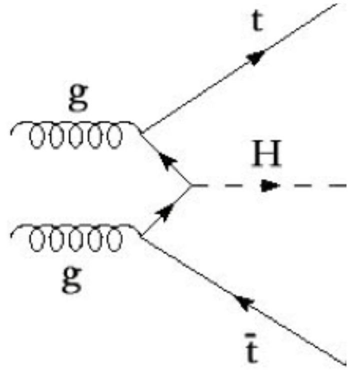
Higgs production



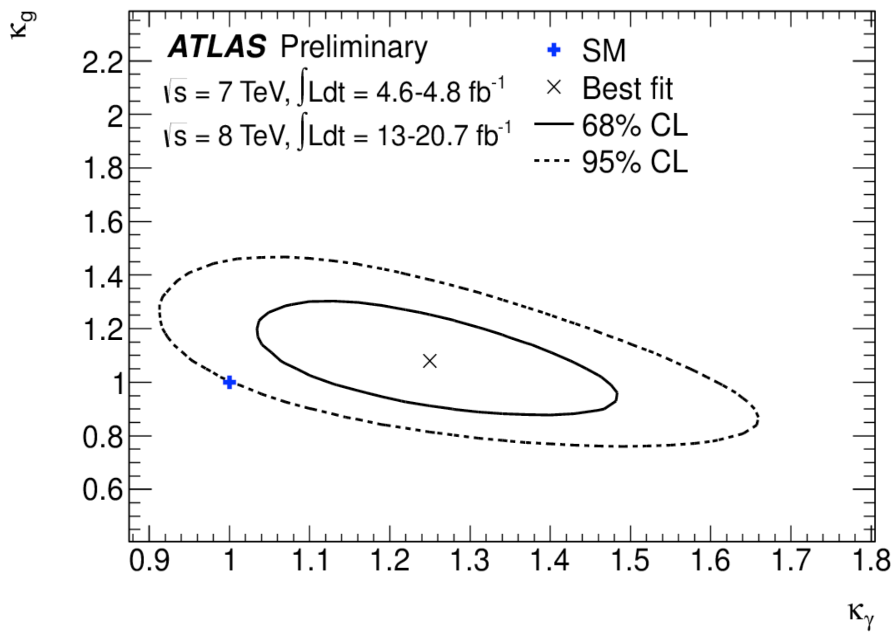
Higgs decay to photons



Higgsstrahlung from top quark



ATLAS-CONF-2013-034



- Indirect constraints on the top-Higgs Yukawa coupling can be extracted from channels involving the ggH and γγH vertices

  ➔ assumes no new particles.

- Top-Higgs only Yukawa coupling that can be measured directly:

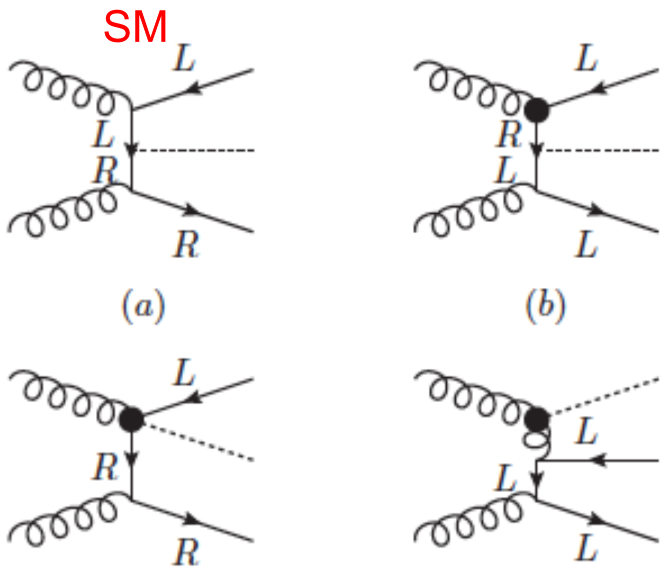
$$\sigma(t\bar{t}H) \propto g_{ttH}^2$$

➔ allows probing for NP contributions in the ggH and γγH vertices.

Motivation

arXiv:1205.1065

- Higher-dimension operators that involve the top and Higgs fields:
  - are little tested so far, and
  - are particularly sensitive to New Physics associated with EWSB.



- Effective top-Higgs Yukawa coupling can deviate from SM prediction due to contributions from dimension-6 operators.

  Example: σ(ttH) at $\sqrt{s}$=14 TeV:

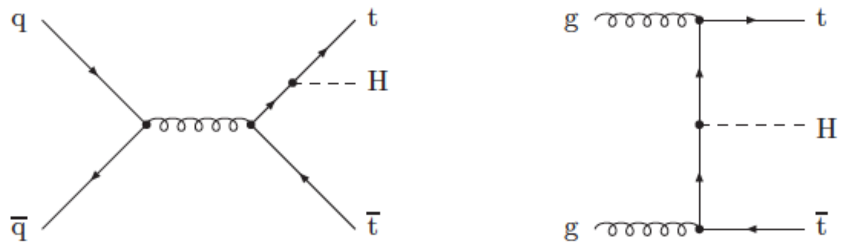
SM

$$\frac{\sigma\,(pp \to t\bar{t}h)}{\text{fb}} = 611^{+92}_{-110} + \left[457^{+127}_{-91}\,\Re c_{hg} - 49^{+15}_{-10}\,c_G + 147^{+55}_{-32}\,c_{HG} - 67^{+23}_{-16}\,c_y\right]\left(\frac{\text{TeV}}{\Lambda}\right)^2 + \left[543^{+143}_{-123}(\Re c_{hg})^2 + 1132^{+323}_{-232}\,c_G^2 + 85.5^{+73}_{-21}\,c_{HG}^2 + 2^{+0.7}_{-0.5}\,c_y^2 + 233^{+81}_{-144}\,\Re c_{hg}c_{HG} - 50^{+16}_{-14}\,\Re c_{hg}c_y - 3.2^{+8}_{-8}\,\Re c_{Hy}c_{HG} - 1.2^{+8}_{-8}\,c_H c_{HG}\right]\left(\frac{\text{TeV}}{\Lambda}\right)^4$$

Complementary to gg→H and $t\bar{t}$ cross section measurements, which are sensitive to a different combination of operators.

ttH Production in pp Collisions

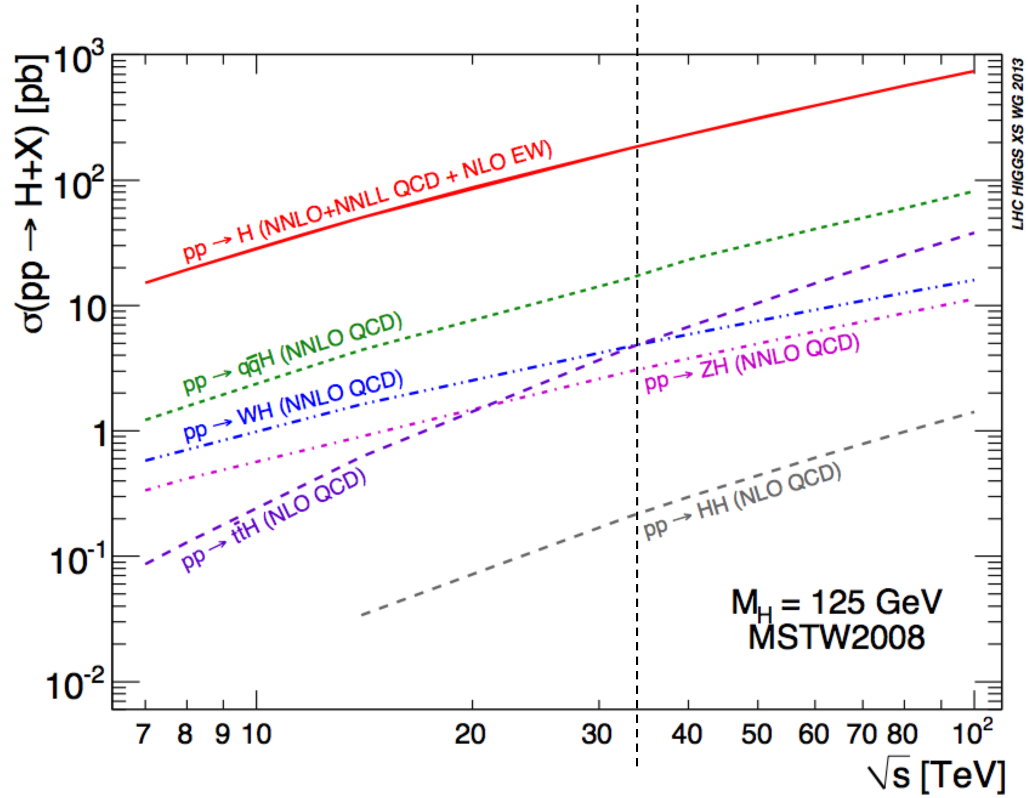
- $t\bar{t}H$ production has the lowest cross section for a SM-like Higgs boson at LHC.
- Interestingly, the phase-space suppression effect is overcome at $\sqrt{s}$>30-40 TeV, where $t\bar{t}H$ becomes the 3rd most important production mechanism.



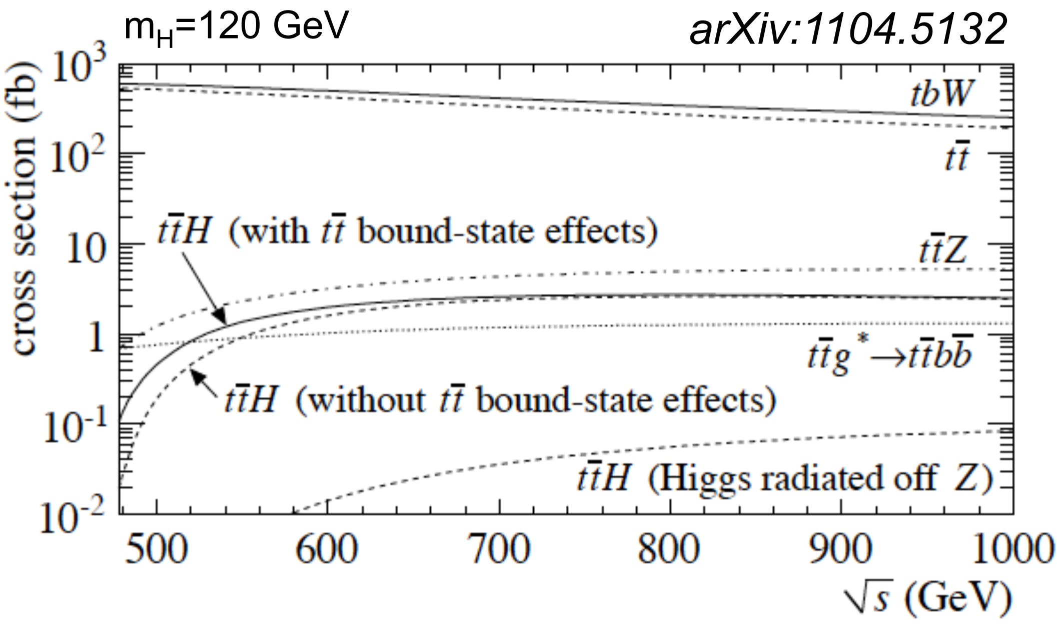
- $\sigma(t\bar{t}H)$ known at NLO in QCD.
  For M_H=125 GeV:
  $\sqrt{s}$=7 TeV: $\sigma(t\bar{t}H)$=86 fb
  $\sqrt{s}$=8 TeV: $\sigma(t\bar{t}H)$=130 fb
  $\sqrt{s}$=14 TeV: $\sigma(t\bar{t}H)$=611 fb
  (~x5 wrt $\sqrt{s}$=8 TeV)

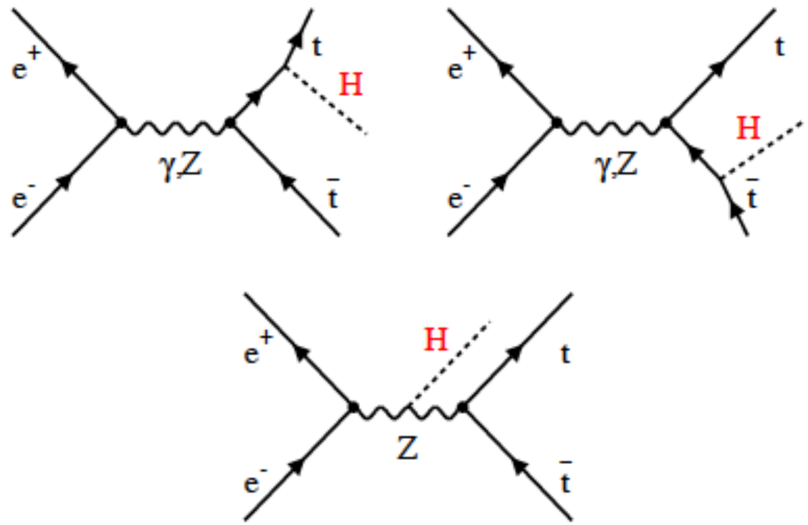
  Uncertainties:
  +5.9%/-9.3% (scale), ±8.9% (PDF)

  Adds a ~8% uncertainty to the top-Higgs Yukawa. Will need to be improved!



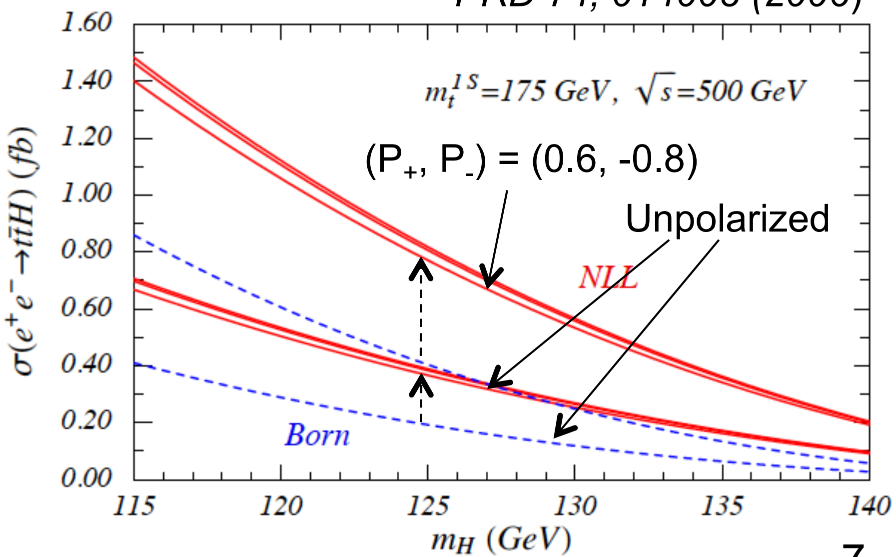
ttH Production in e⁺e⁻ Collisions





- The optimal √s to extract the top-Higgs Yukawa coupling at an e^+e^- collider is ~800 GeV.
- At √s=500 GeV, barely enough phase-space and σ($t\bar{t}H$) significantly reduced by radiative effects in initial state (ISR, beamstrahlung).
- Fortunately, there are a couple of x2 gains possible
  - $t\bar{t}$ bound-state effects near threshold
  - beam polarization
- Still, challenging: σ($t\bar{t}H$)≤1 fb for M_H=125 GeV.

PRD 74, 014008 (2006)



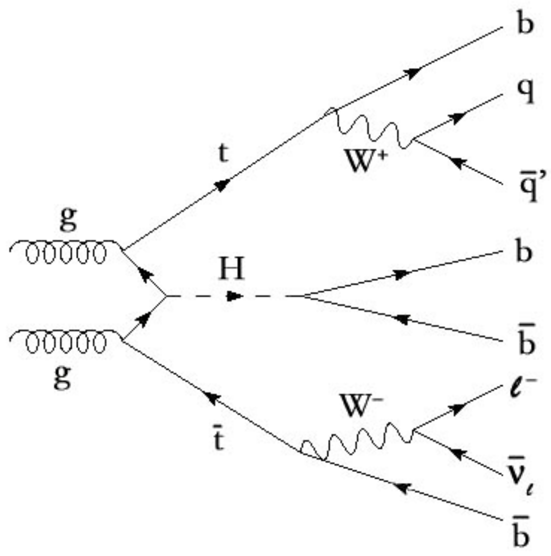
Direct Searches for ttH Production

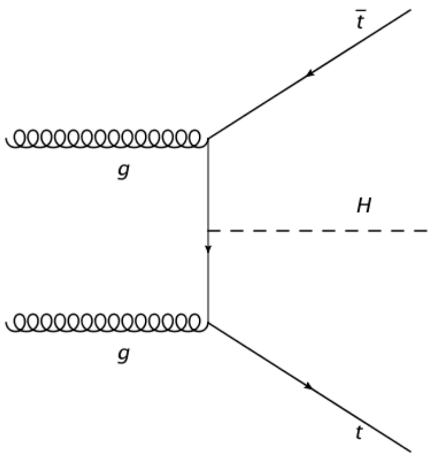
Virtues:

- Distinctive final states with high jet/b-tag multiplicity and multiple heavy resonances
  - A priori many handles against backgrounds!
- For M_H=125 GeV, $H\to b\bar{b}$ dominates, although other decay modes can also be exploited: $H\to\tau^+\tau^-$, W^+W^-, ZZ, and even $\gamma\gamma$!
- Many possible final states to consider!

  Need to find the best combinations of top and Higgs decays to isolate the signal.

Lepton+jets channel ($H\to b\bar{b}$)





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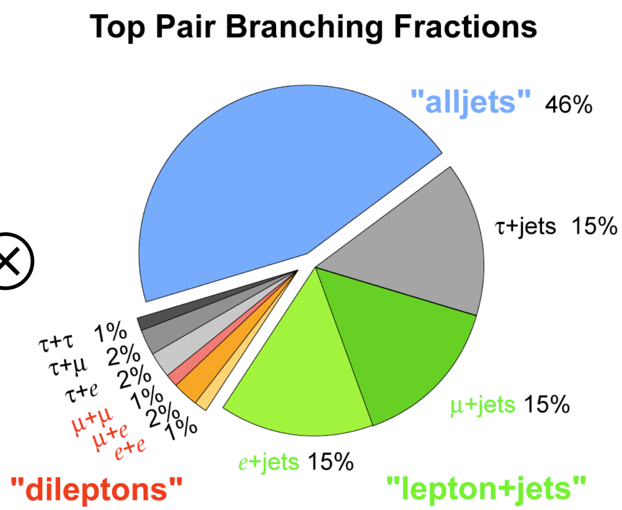

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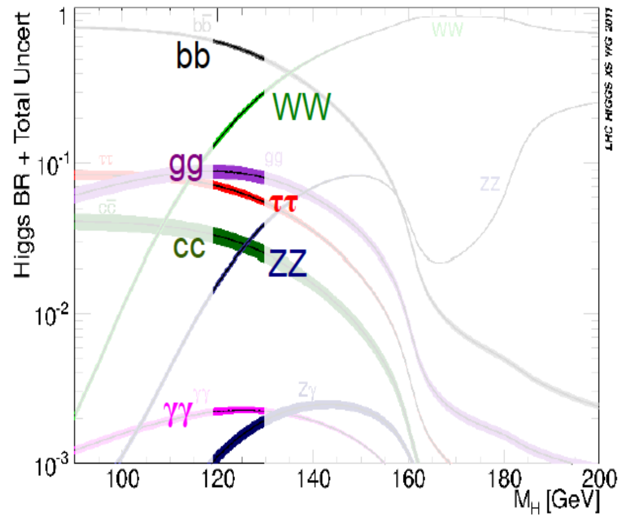
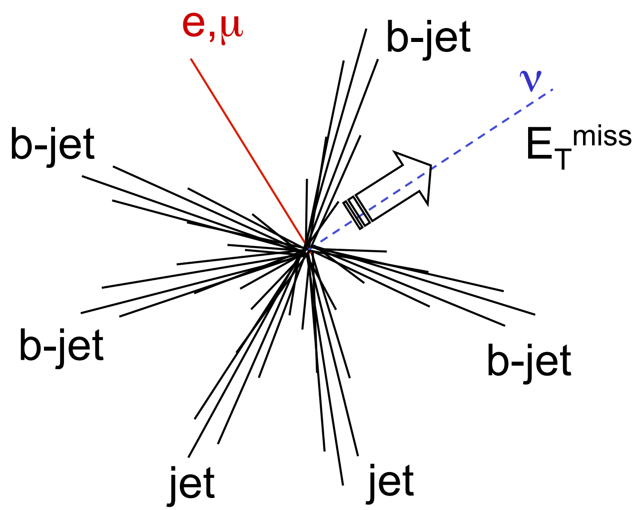


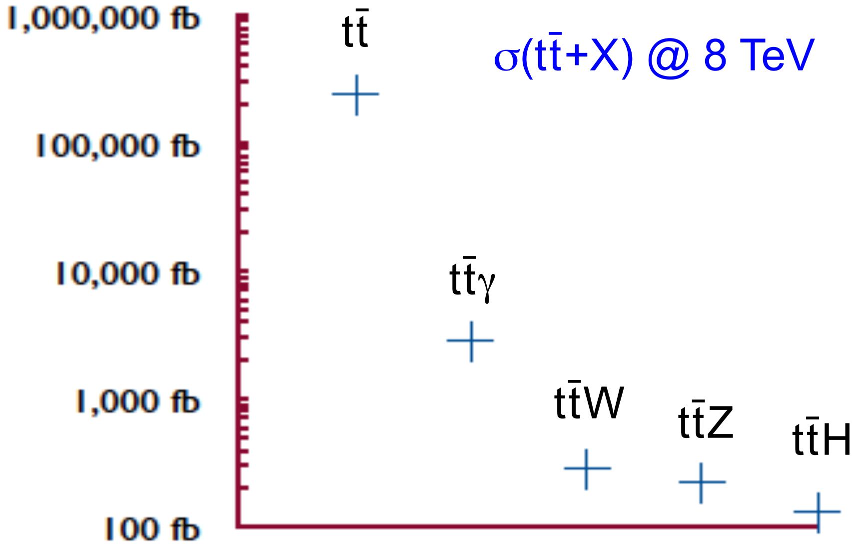
Direct Searches for ttH Production

Challenges:

- Low production cross section.
- $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, $\tau^+\tau^-$: large combinatorial and physics backgrounds (mainly $t\bar{t}$+jets), affected by large systematic uncertainties.
- $H \rightarrow W^+W^-$, ZZ: typically focus on multilepton final states, which have smaller backgrounds but also small signal rate.
- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$: small signal rate.

Lepton+jets channel ($H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$)





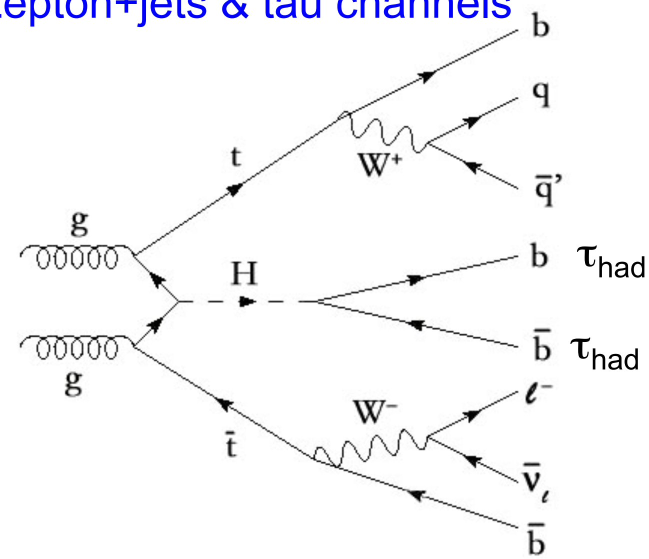
Cross section ratio for M_H=125 GeV:
LHC: $\sigma(t\bar{t})/\sigma(t\bar{t}H)$~2000(1500) for $\sqrt{s}$=7 TeV(14 TeV)
LC: $\sigma(t\bar{t})/\sigma(t\bar{t}H)$~500(100) for $\sqrt{s}$=500 GeV(1 TeV)

ttH, H→bb/ττ

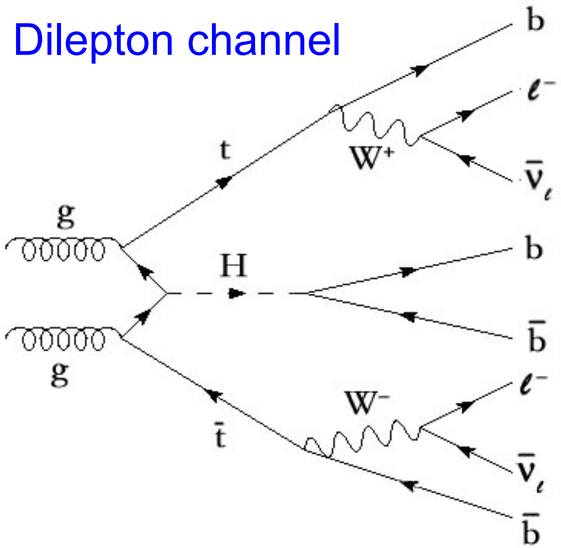
Basic Analysis Strategy

- Select $t\bar{t}$-enriched samples:
    - Lepton+jets (ATLAS, CMS)
    - Opposite-sign dilepton (CMS)
- Pick signals being targeted:
    - $H\rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (ATLAS, CMS), $H\rightarrow\tau\tau$ (CMS).
- Categorize events by jet and b-tag multiplicities:
    - Improve sensitivity by keeping separate high and low $S/\sqrt{B}$ channels.
    - Signal-depleted channels will be exploited to constrain systematic uncertainties.
- For each analysis channel, choose a discriminant variable:
    - ATLAS: single kinematic variables
    - CMS: multivariate discriminants
- Hypothesis testing including in-situ constraining of systematic uncertainties.

Lepton+jets & tau channels



Dilepton channel



Event Selections

"Signal-rich" categories

Lepton+jets channel

ATLAS

=1 isolated e (μ), p_T>25 (20) GeV
≥ 4 jets, p_T>25 GeV (anti-k_T R=0.4)
e+jets: E_T^{miss}>30 GeV, $m_{T,W}$>30 GeV
μ+jets: E_T^{miss}>20 GeV, $m_{T,W}$>60 GeV-E_T^{miss}

Divide into 9 categories:
4 jets (0, 1, ≥ 2 b-tags)
5 jets (2, 3, ≥ 4 b-tags)
≥ 6 jets (2, 3, ≥ 4 b-tags)

CMS

=1 isolated e or μ, p_T>30 GeV
≥ 4 jets, p_T>30 GeV (anti-k_T R=0.5)
≥ 3 jets, p_T>40 GeV
≥ 2 b-tags
No E_T^{miss} or $m_{T,W}$ requirements

Divide into 7 categories:
4 jets (3, ≥ 4 b-tags)
5 jets (3, ≥ 4 b-tags)
≥ 6 jets (2, 3, ≥ 4 b-tags)

Event Selections

"Signal-rich" categories

Dileptons channel

ee, μμ, eμ final states
1 tight e/μ, p_T>20 GeV and
1 loose e/μ p_T>10 GeV
≥ 2 jets, p_T>30 GeV (anti-k_T R=0.5)
≥ 2 b-tags

Divide into 3 categories:
3 jets (2 b-tags)
≥ 4 jets (2 b-tags)
≥ 3 jets (≥ 3 b-tags)

Tau channel

=1 isolated e or μ, p_T>30 GeV and
≥2 1-prong τ_{had}, p_T>20 GeV
≥ 2 jets, p_T>30 GeV (anti-k_T R=0.5)
1 or 2 b-tags

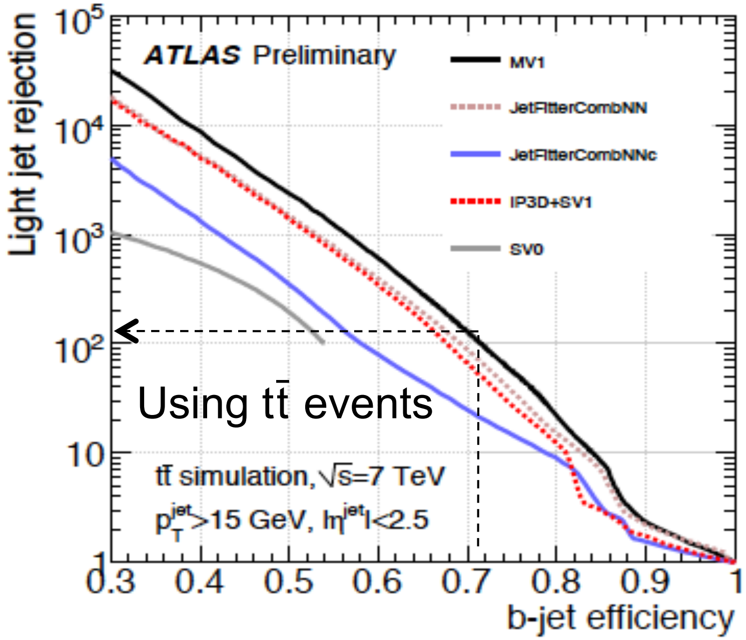
Divide into 6 categories:
2 jets (1, 2 b-tags)
3 jets (1, 2 b-tags)
≥ 4 jets (1, 2 b-tags)

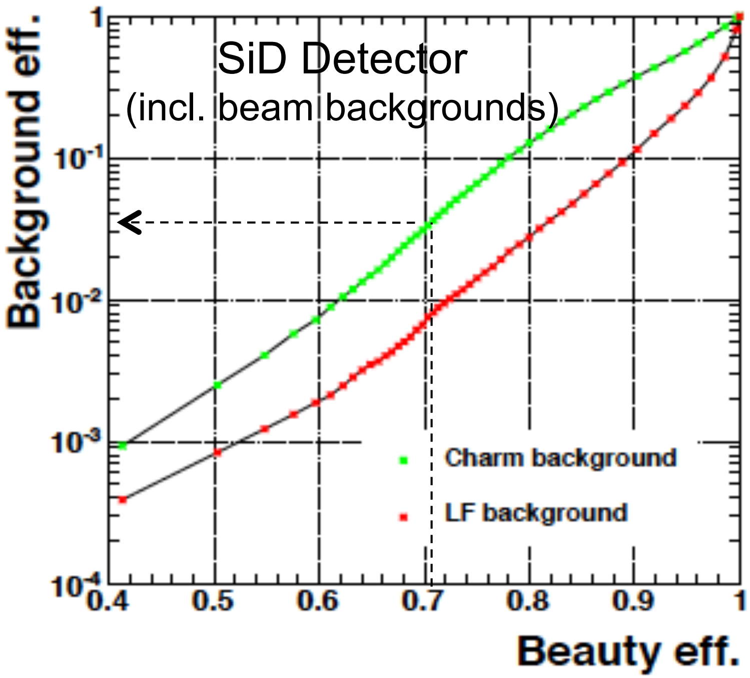
B-Jet Identification

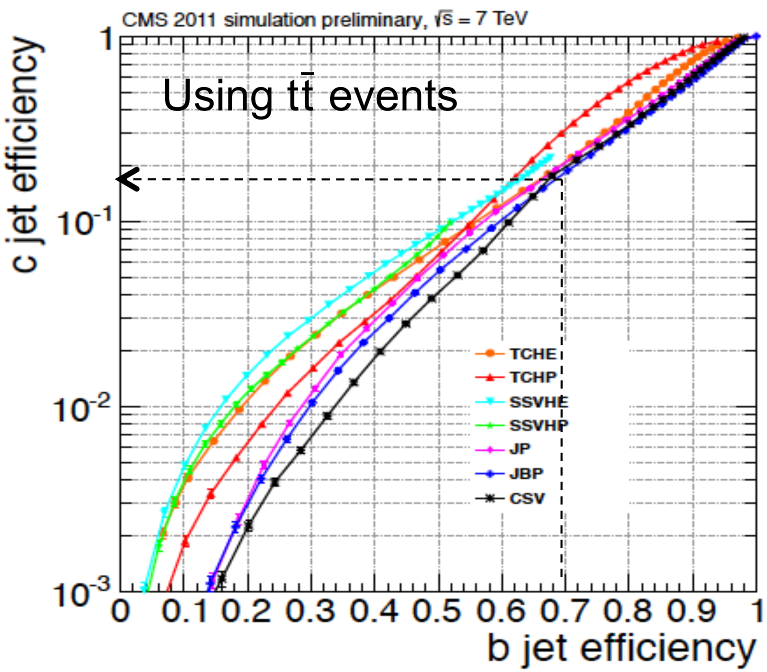
- Using multivariate techniques combining information from:
  - Lifetime: displaced tracks and/or vertices
  - Mass: secondary vertex mass
  - Decay chain reconstruction

  and calibrated in data control samples.
- Performance at LHC: ε_b~70%, ε_c~20%, ε_{light}~1%.
- Much better b-to-c discrimination at a LC.

  ➔ Important to suppress non-$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ background!

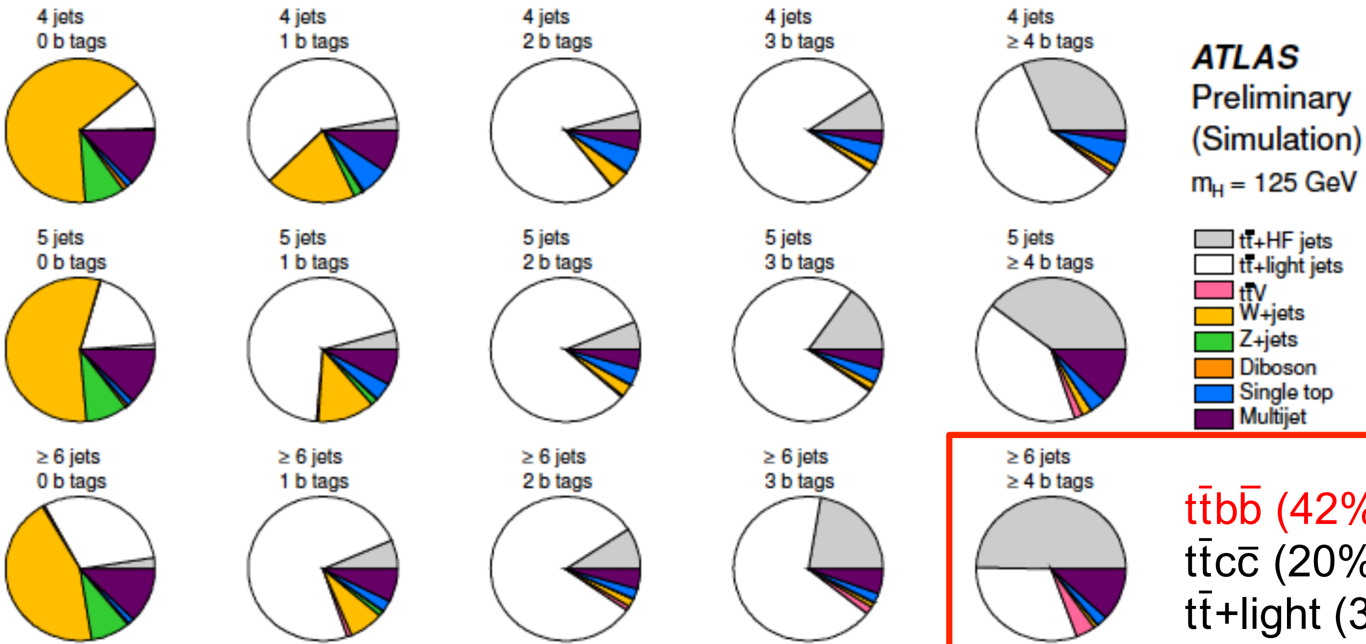






Signal and Background Modeling

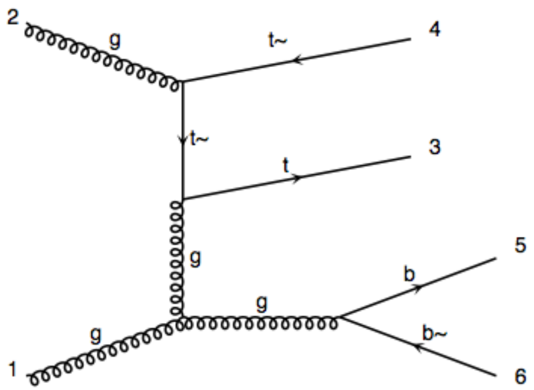
- $t\bar{t}H$ Signal: $H\rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (ATLAS), $H\rightarrow$anything (CMS), *PYTHIA*
- Backgrounds:
  - $t\bar{t}$+jets: *ALPGEN+HERWIG* (ATLAS), *MADGRAPH+PYTHIA* (CMS)
  - $t\bar{t}W$, $t\bar{t}Z$: *MADGRAPH+PYTHIA*
  - $W/Z/\gamma^*$+jets: *ALPGEN+HERWIG* (ATLAS), *MADGRAPH+PYTHIA* (CMS)
    - W+jets normalization data-driven (ATLAS)
  - Single top: *MC@NLO+HERWIG/AcerMC+PYTHIA* (ATLAS), *POWHEG+PYTHIA* (CMS)
  - Dibosons: *HERWIG* (ATLAS), *PYTHIA* (CMS)
  - Multijets: normalization and shape data-driven
- After requiring ≥1 b-tag background dominated by $t\bar{t}$.



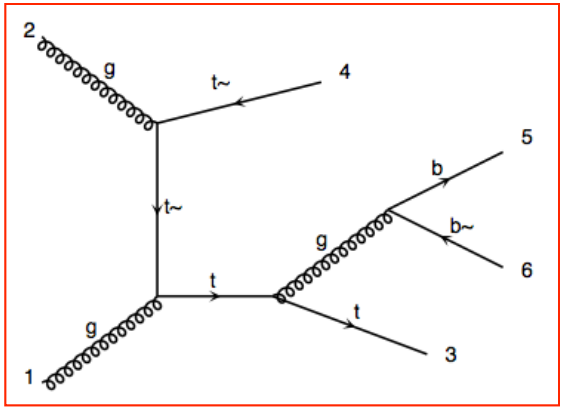
$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ (42%)
$t\bar{t}c\bar{c}$ (20%)
$t\bar{t}$+light (38%)

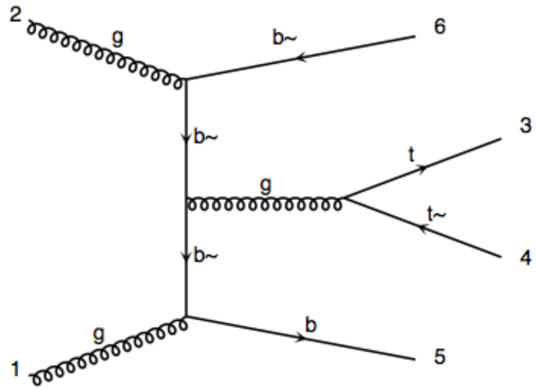
$t\bar{t}$+jets Modeling

- Based on matrix element (ME)+parton shower (PS) MCs.
  Inclusive $t\bar{t}$+jets samples normalized to approx NNLO cross section
- *ALPGEN+HERWIG* → used by ATLAS
  - Separate samples for $t\bar{t}$+n light partons (n≤5), $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$, and $t\bar{t}c\bar{c}$.
  - No matching available for $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ and $t\bar{t}c\bar{c}$ → manual heavy-flavor overlap removal between ME and PS based on ΔR separation between heavy quarks.
- *MADGRAPH+PYTHIA* → used by CMS
  - Separate samples for $t\bar{t}$+n partons (n≤3), including heavy quarks (5F scheme).
  - Matched samples. Heavy-flavor overlap removal automatically handled.
- Even at LO, $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ has many diagrams (36 diags for gg→$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$, 7 diags for $q\bar{q}$→$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$)!
  Examples:



$t\bar{t}g^*$ (g^*→$b\bar{b}$) diagram (e^+e^--like)



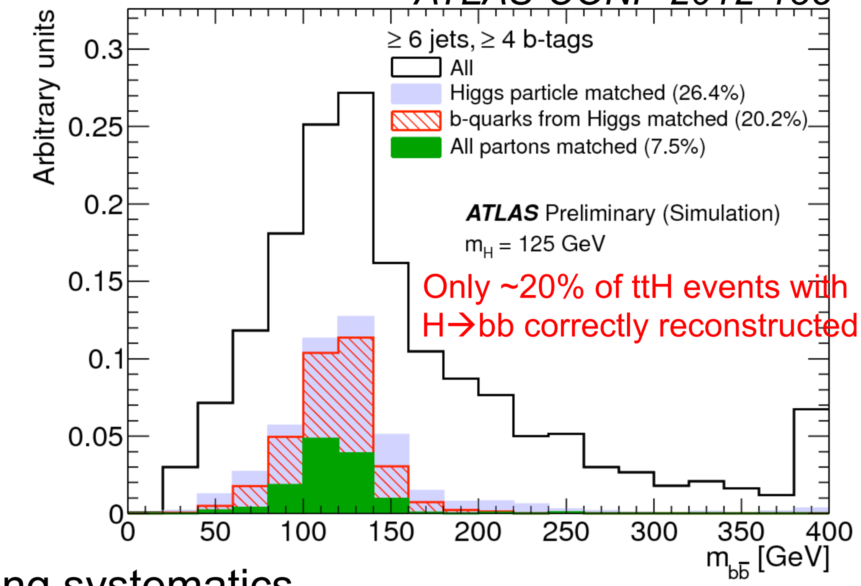


In comparison, only 8 diagrams for e^+e^-→$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$.
Expect $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ fraction in $t\bar{t}$+jets to be larger at the LHC!

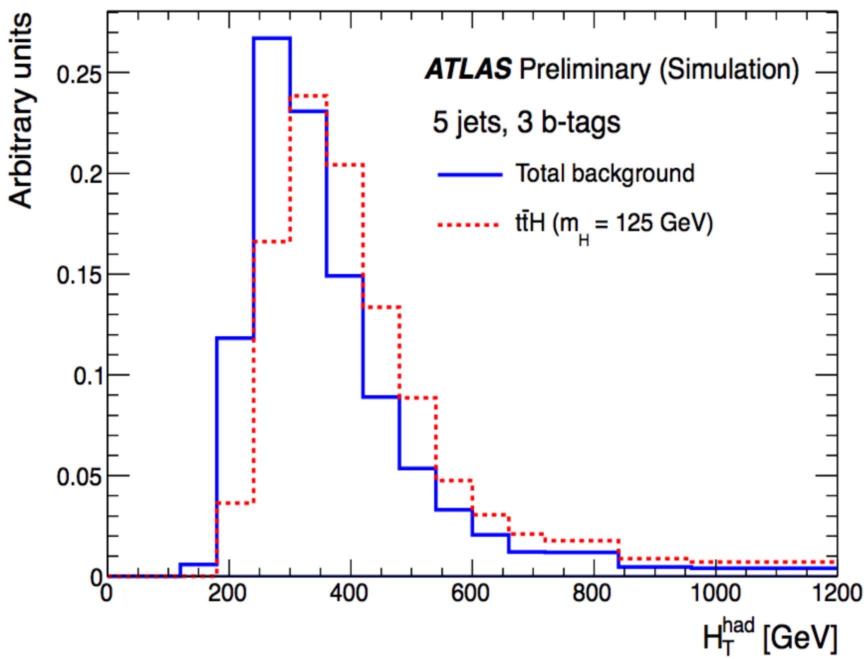
Signal-to-Background Discrimination

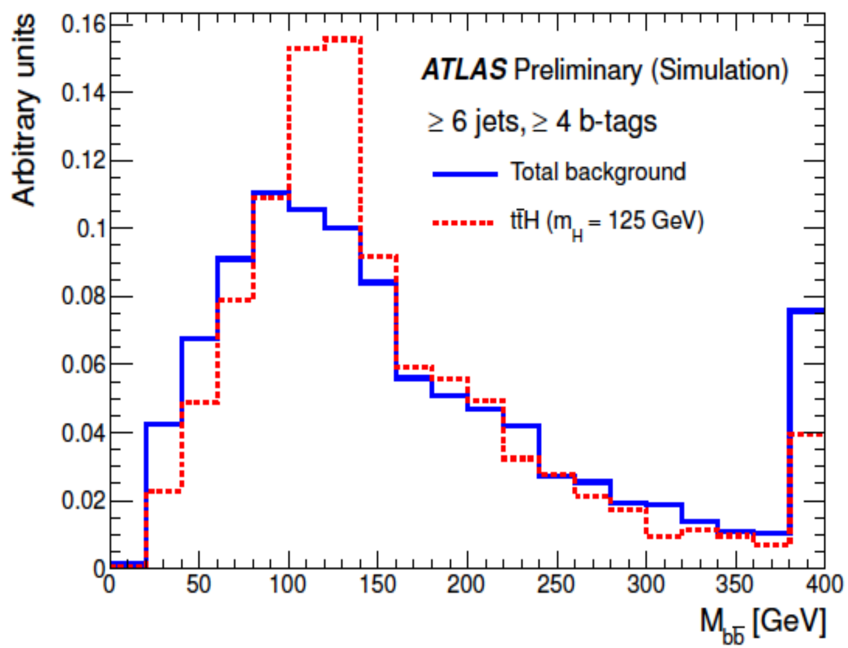
ATLAS-CONF-2012-135

- ≥6 jets and 3 or ≥4 b-tags:
  m_{bb} via constrained kinematic fit
  - Hadronic W resonance: $m_{jj} \sim M_W$
  - Leptonic W resonance: $m_{l\nu} \sim M_W$
  - Top quark resonances: $m_{jjb} \sim m_{l\nu b} \sim m_t$
  - m_{bb} built from the two b-jet candidates not assigned to the $t\bar{t}$ system



- Rest of channels: $H_T^{had} = \Sigma\, p_{T,jet}$
  ➔ Mostly sensitive to jet-related and $t\bar{t}$ modeling systematics





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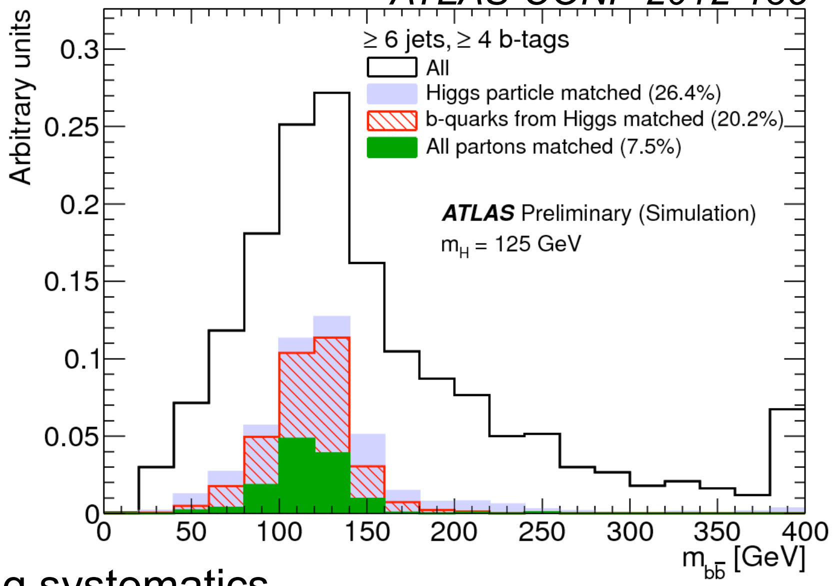

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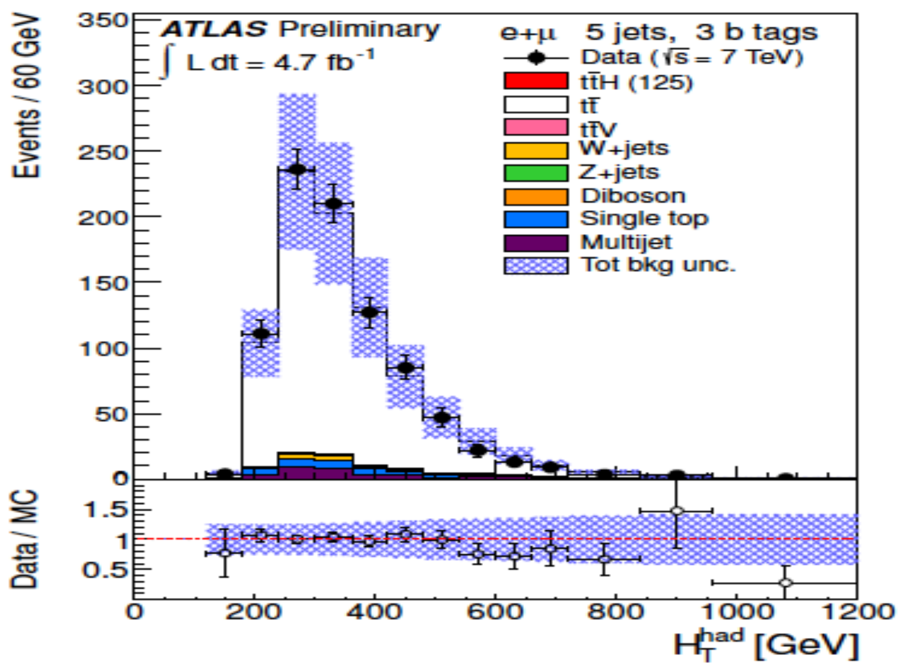
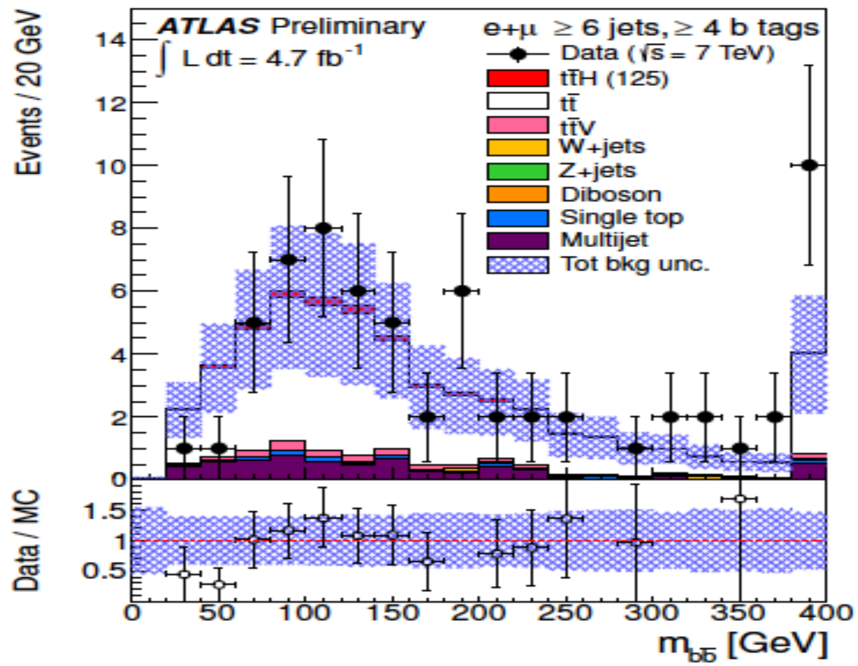
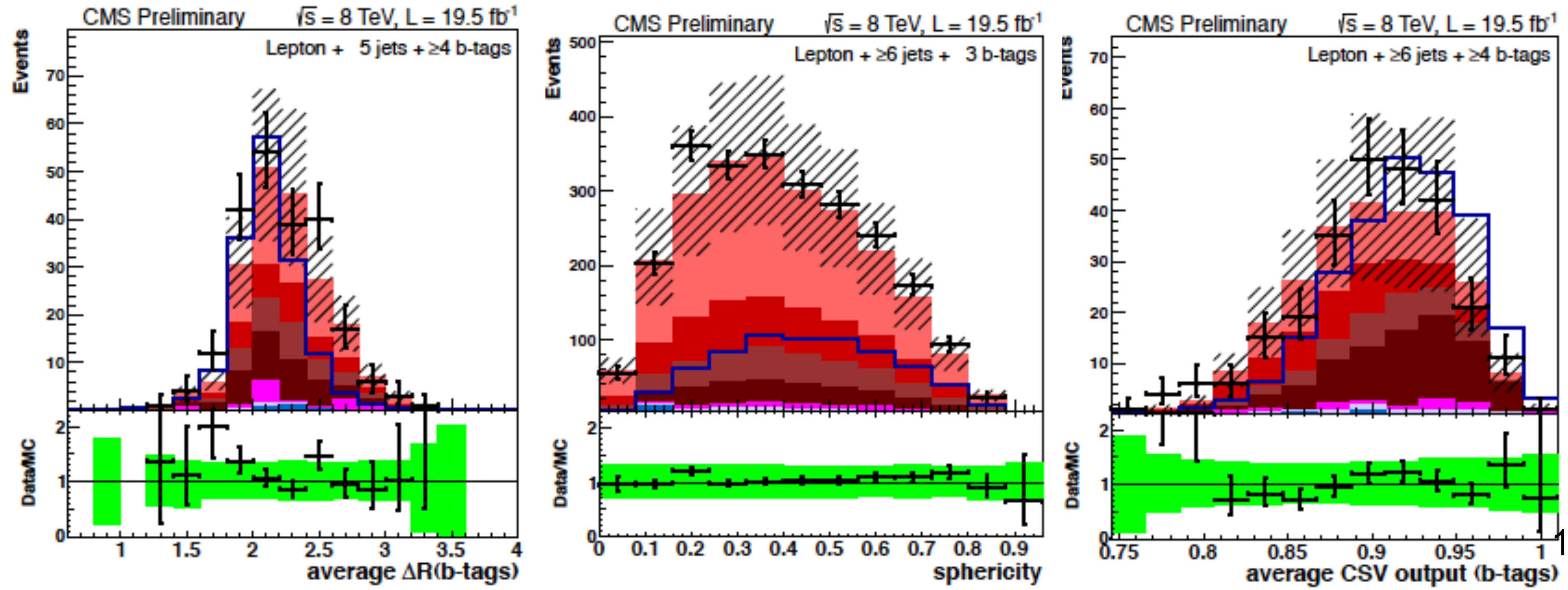




Signal-to-Background Discrimination

- Boosted Decision Trees (BDTs) trained for each category of the analysis.
- A total of 10 / 4-6 / 10 variables are used in the lepton+jets / dilepton / tau channels.
  - Angular correlations: e.g. average ΔR(b,b)
  - Event kinematics: e.g sphericity
  - B-tagging information: e.g. average b-tagging output variable
  - Tau isolation and kinematics (tau channel)
  - $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}/t\bar{t}H$ BDT in signal-rich lepton+jets channels

CMS PAS HIG-13-019



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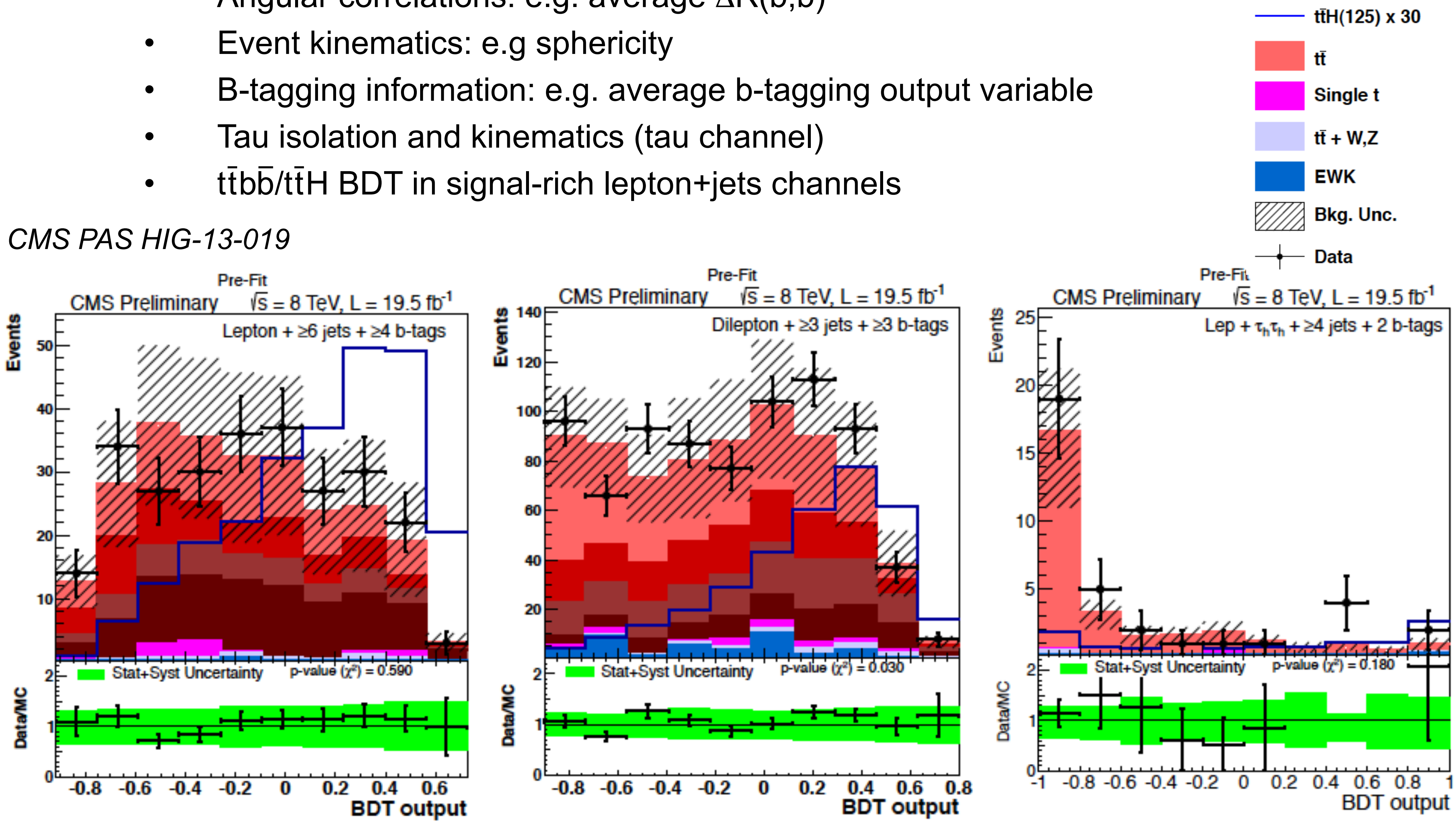


Systematic Uncertainties

% change in yield in ≥6 jets/≥4 tags — Pre-Fit

ATLAS-CONF-2012-135

	$t\bar{t}H(125)$	$t\bar{t}$
Luminosity	+1.8/-1.8	+1.8/-1.8
Lepton ID+reco+trigger	+1.3/-1.3	+1.3/-1.3
Jet vertex fraction efficiency	+2.4/-1.7	+2.5/-1.9
Jet energy scale	+9.6/-9.9	+13.5/-15.2
Jet energy resolution	+1.0/-1.0	+0.7/-0.7
b-tagging efficiency	+30.4/-34.8	+22.9/-25.2
c-tagging efficiency	+5.0/-5.0	+16.5/-17.3
Light jet-tagging efficiency	+1.3/-1.3	+11.4/-12.1
$t\bar{t}$ cross section	–	+9.9/-10.7
$t\bar{t}V$ cross section	–	–
Single top cross section	–	–
Diboson cross section	–	–
V+jets normalisation	–	–
Multijet normalisation	–	–
W+heavy-flavour fractions	–	–
$t\bar{t}$ modeling	–	+15.8/-20.2
$t\bar{t}$+heavy-flavour fractions	–	+25.9/-25.9
$t\bar{t}H$ modeling	+1.3/-1.5	–
Total	+32.5/-36.7	+46.3/-50.1

Dominant uncertainties

Assume 50% uncertainty on $t\bar{t}$+HF fraction **AD-HOC!!**

- Many systematic uncertainties, both theoretical and experimental.
- Background systematics much larger than expected signal yield!

Total background uncertainty: ~48%
Expected S/B: ~3.5%

Systematic Uncertainties

% change in background yield in ≥6 jets/≥4 tags

Uncertainties of the sum of $t\bar{t}$+lf, $t\bar{t}$+b, $t\bar{t}+b\bar{b}$, and $t\bar{t}+c\bar{c}$ events with ≥ 6 jets and ≥ 4 b-tags		
Source	Rate	Shape?
QCD Scale (all $t\bar{t}$+hf)	35%	No
QCD Scale ($t\bar{t}+b\bar{b}$)	17%	No
b-Tag bottom-flavor contamination	17%	Yes
QCD Scale ($t\bar{t}+c\bar{c}$)	11%	No
Jet Energy Scale	11%	Yes
b-Tag light-flavor contamination	9.6%	Yes
b-Tag bottom-flavor statistics (linear)	9.1%	Yes
QCD Scale ($t\bar{t}$+b)	7.1%	No
Madgraph Q^2 Scale ($t\bar{t}+b\bar{b}$)	6.8%	Yes
b-Tag Charm uncertainty (quadratic)	6.7%	Yes
Top p_T Correction	6.7%	Yes
b-Tag bottom-flavor statistics (quadratic)	6.4%	Yes
b-Tag light-flavor statistics (linear)	6.4%	Yes
Madgraph Q^2 Scale ($t\bar{t}$ + 2 partons)	4.8%	Yes
b-Tag light-flavor statistics (quadratic)	4.8%	Yes
Luminosity	4.4%	No
Madgraph Q^2 Scale ($t\bar{t}+c\bar{c}$)	4.3%	Yes
Madgraph Q^2 Scale ($t\bar{t}$+b)	2.6%	Yes
QCD Scale ($t\bar{t}$)	3%	No
pdf (gg)	2.6%	No
Jet Energy Resolution	1.5%	No
Lepton ID/Trigger efficiency	1.4%	No
Pileup	1%	No
b-Tag Charm uncertainty (linear)	0.6%	Yes

CMS PAS HIG-13-019

Assume 50% uncertainty on $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$, $t\bar{t}b$ and $t\bar{t}c\bar{c}$ (uncorrelated among them) **AD-HOC!!**

- Many systematic uncertainties, both theoretical and experimental.
- Background systematics much larger than expected signal yield!

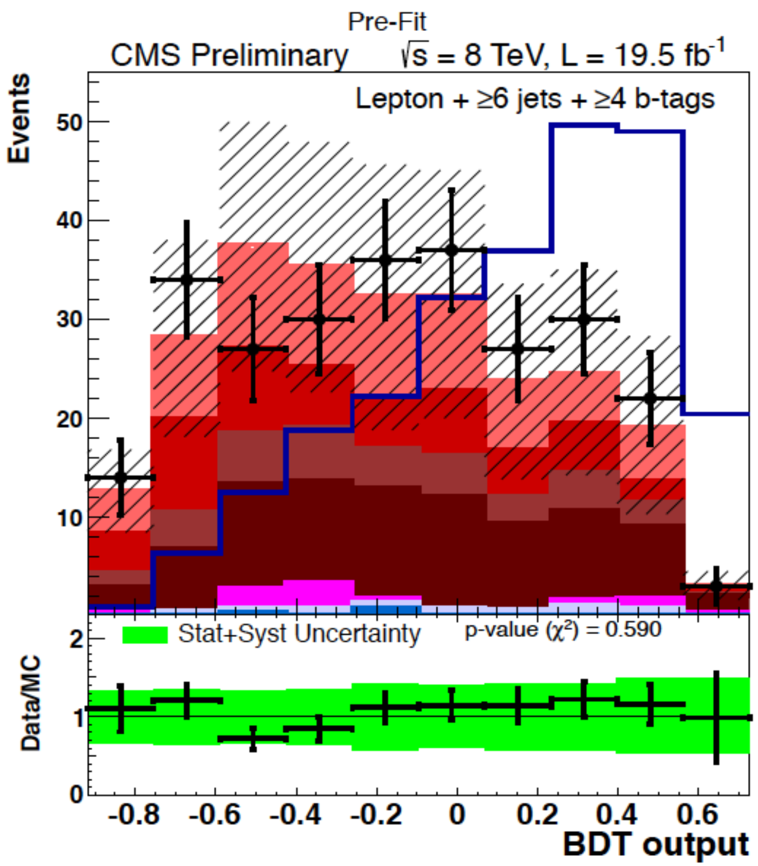
Total background uncertainty: ~37%
Expected S/B: ~3.3%

Profiling in Action: Example Plots

- Can exploit high-statistics control samples to constrain the leading syst. uncertainties.
- But need sophisticated enough treatment to not artificially overconstrain them!

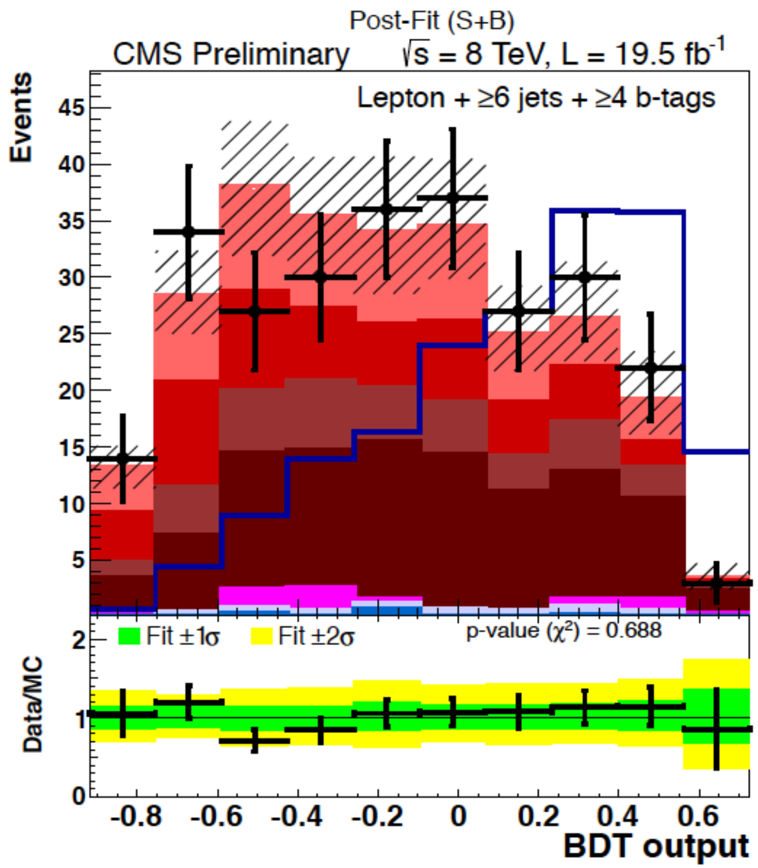
CMS PAS HIG-13-019

Pre-Fit



Total background uncertainty: ~37%

Post-Fit (S+B)

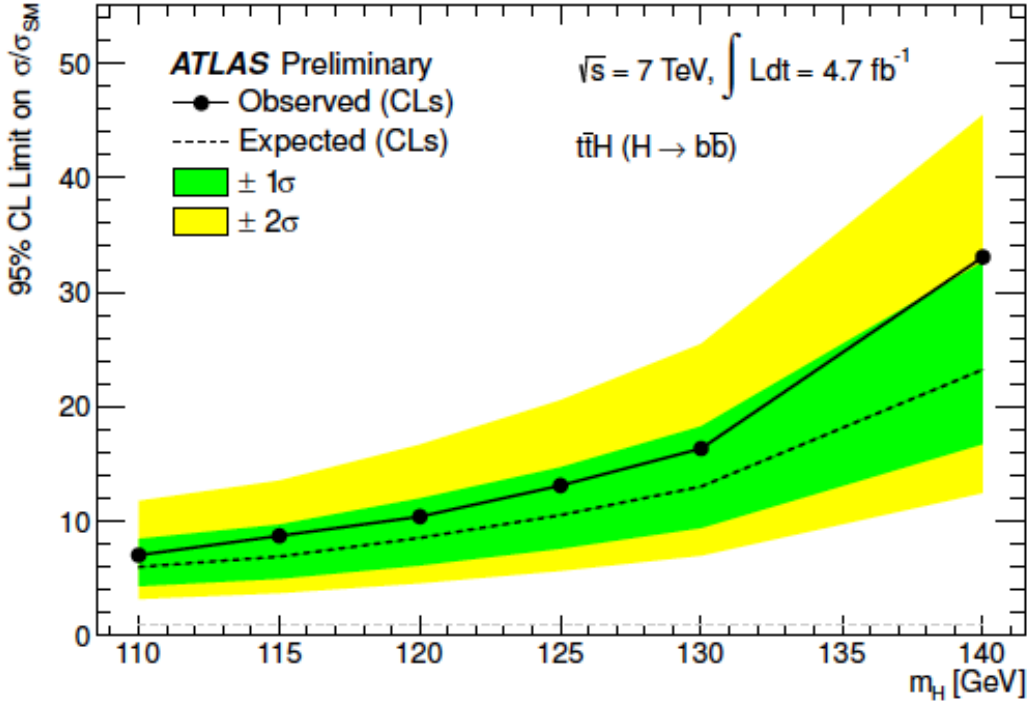


Total background uncertainty: ~7%

ATLAS H→bb Result (7 TeV)

- Observed (expected) limit @ M_H=125 GeV: 13.1xSM (10.5xSM)

ATLAS-CONF-2012-135



- Effect of systematic uncertainties is to degrade expected limit/SM by 72% (6.1xSM → 10.5xSM).
- Leading uncertainties are:
  - $t\bar{t}$+HF fraction
  - Light tagging efficiency
  - C tagging efficiency
  - Multijet normalization
  - Jet energy scale

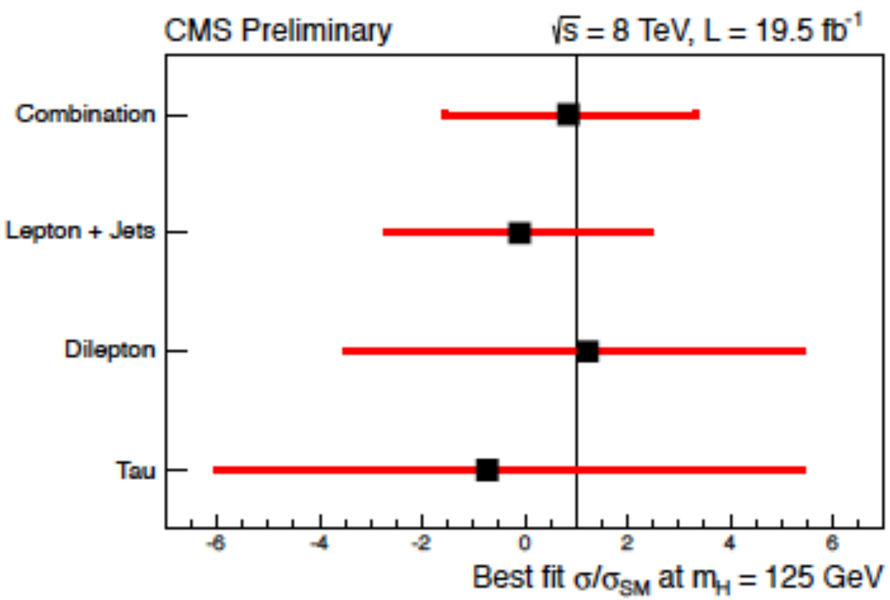
  They alone degrade sensitivity by 55%. Almost half of this degradation (25%) comes from $t\bar{t}$+HF.

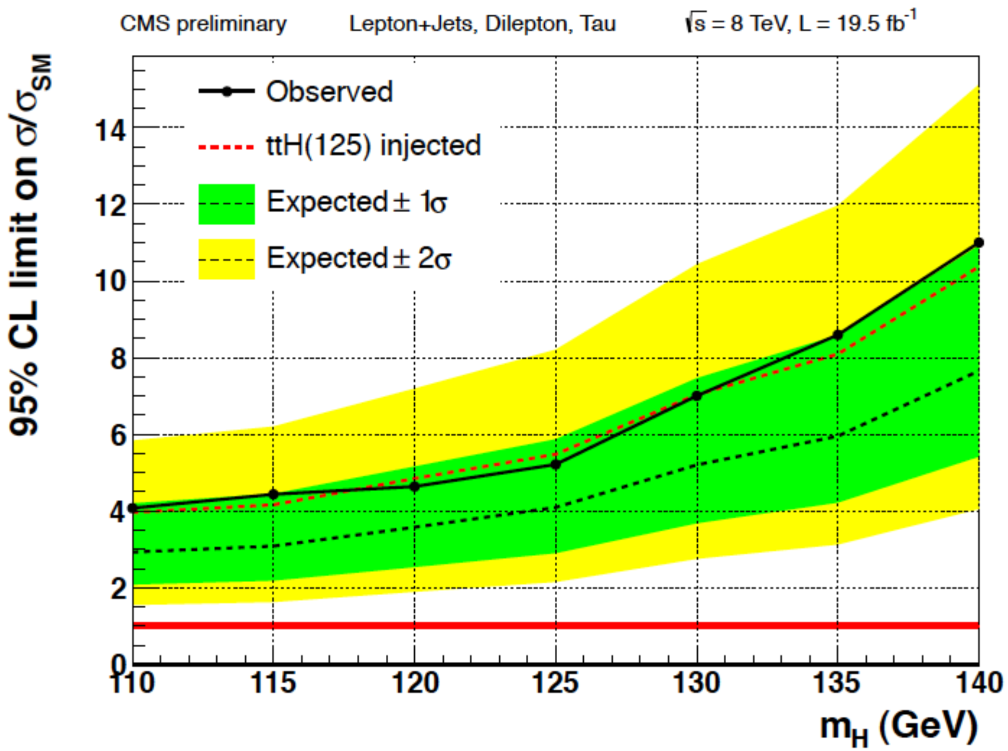
CMS H→bb/ττ Results (7+8 TeV)

- Combination of lepton+jets, dileptons and tau:
  Observed (expected) limit @ M_H=125 GeV: 5.2xSM (4.1xSM)
- Addition of dilepton and tau channels improves sensitivity by ~15%.
- Analysis not scaling as 1/√L (dominated by $t\bar{t}$+HF syst., revisited since the previous publication result; *arXiv:1303.0763*):
  Exp. Limit (7 TeV, 5.0 fb^{-1}): 6.9xSM
  Exp. Limit (8 TeV, 5.1 fb^{-1}): 5.7xSM

CMS PAS HIG-13-019

ttH decay mode	Exp	Ob
H→bb, tt→lepton+jets	4.7	4.9
H→bb,. tt→dilepton	8.2	9.1
H→tautau, tt→ljets or dilepton	14.2	13.2
Combination	4.1	5.2





$t\bar{t}$+jets Modeling: A Long Road Ahead

Disclaimer: this is my personal view

- **The Problem**:
  - No good feeling for how accurate current $t\bar{t}$+jets/HF ME+PS MCs are.
  - Assigned systematic uncertainties are "ad-hoc". No good understanding for what normalization and shape systematics should be considered and correlations among topologies. Unclear whether we are being too conservative or too aggressive.
  - We'll need a solid quantitative understanding before we can confidently establish a signal in this channel.

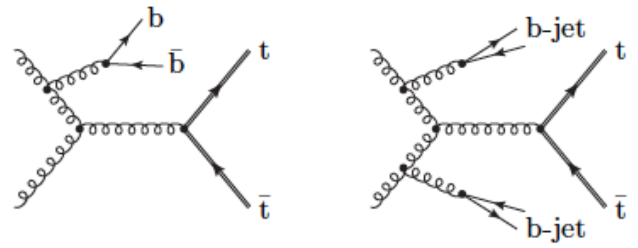
- S. Pozzorini: *"What's needed to quantify $t\bar{t}$+jets/HF systematics in a meaningful way and reduce it to a decent (say 10-30%) level is MEPS@NLO $t\bar{t}$+0,1,2 jets (plus extra LO MEs up to 4,5 jets)."*

	matrix elements	$0j$	$1j$	$2j$	$3j$	$\geq 4j$
LO+PS	$t\bar{t}+2$ jets	-	-	LO	PS	PS
MEPS@LO	$t\bar{t}+0,1,2,3$ jets	LO	LO	LO	LO	PS
MC@NLO	$t\bar{t}+2$ jets	-	-	NLO	LO	PS
MEPS@NLO	$t\bar{t}+0,1,2$ jets	NLO	NLO	NLO	LO	PS

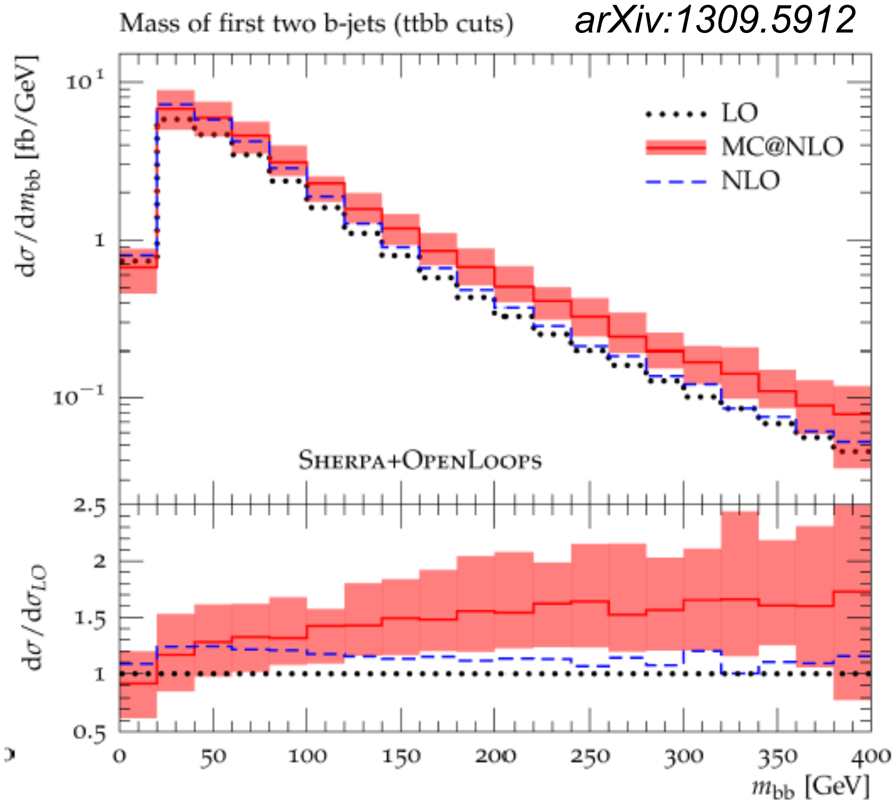
Current state-of-art → MEPS@NLO

$t\bar{t}$+jets Modeling: A Long Road Ahead

- As a first step towads MEPS@NLO, it'd be quite important to perform detailed comparisons of various LO and NLO accurate simulations (w/ and w/o PS).
- **Recent progress:**
  - First complete MC@NLO simulation (within Sherpa/OpenLoops) for $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ at the LHC, including mass effects.
  - Allows covering the full ttbb phase space at NLO accuracy including collinear g→$b\bar{b}$ splitting.



arXiv:1309.5912



Parton-level jets:
p_T>25 GeV, |η|<2.5, Anti-kT R=0.4
No hadronization, no underlying event

	ttb	ttbb	ttbb($m_{bb} > 100$)
σ_{LO}[fb]	$2547^{+71\%+14\%}_{-37\%-11\%}$	$463.9^{+66\%+15\%}_{-36\%-12\%}$	$123.7^{+62\%+17\%}_{-35\%-13\%}$
σ_{NLO}[fb]	$3192^{+33\%+4.6\%}_{-25\%-4.9\%}$	$557^{+28\%+5.6\%}_{-24\%-4.0\%}$	$141^{+25\%+8.6\%}_{-22\%-3.8\%}$
σ_{NLO}/σ_{LO}	1.25	1.20	1.14
σ_{MC}[fb]	$3223^{+33\%+4.3\%}_{-25\%-2.5\%}$	$607^{+25\%+2.2\%}_{-22\%-2.8\%}$	$186^{+21\%+5.4\%}_{-20\%-4.7\%}$
σ_{MC}/σ_{NLO}	1.01	1.09	1.32
σ^{2b}_{MC}[fb]	3176	539	145
$\sigma^{2b}_{MC}/\sigma_{NLO}$	0.99	0.97	1.03

Significant contribution from double collinear g→$b\bar{b}$ splitting at high m_{bb} (one of them from the parton shower)

ttH, Multileptons

Basic Analysis Strategy

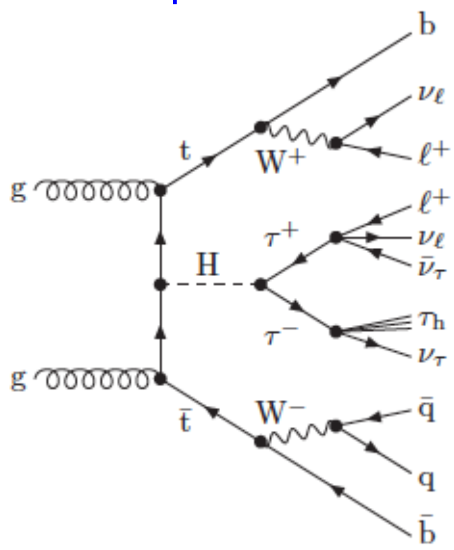
- Mainly probe H→WW, but also non-negligible contributions from H→ττ and H→ZZ.

- Categorize channels by number of leptons.
  Ideal signatures for H→WW:
  - SS 2-leptons + 6 jets (2 b jets)
  - 3-leptons + 4 jets (2 b jets)
  - 4-leptons + 2 jets (2 b jets)

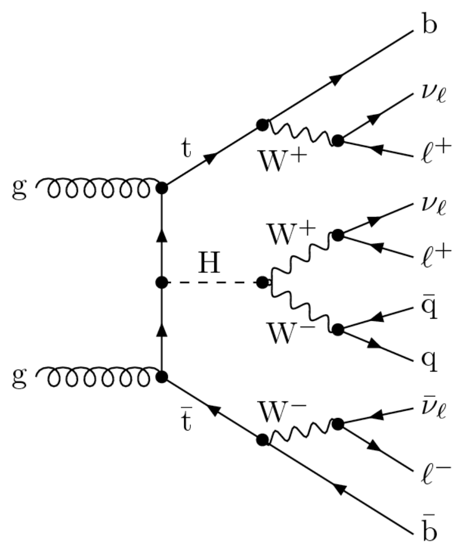
- Low signal rate but also low background, dominated by $t\bar{t}W/Z/\gamma^*$.
  Additional contributions from WZ and ZZ.
  For SS 2-lepton and 3-lepton analyses, sizable contribution from $t\bar{t}$+jets, with jets misidentified as leptons.

- Use multivariate discriminants to separate signal from backgrounds.

SS 2-leptons channel



3-leptons channel



Event Selections

SS 2-leptons channel

- $e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$, $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$, $e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$ final states
- 2 tight e/μ, p_T>20 GeV; Z veto
- ≥ 4 jets, p_T>25 GeV (anti-k_T R=0.5)
- ≥ 2 b-tags
- E_T^{miss} LD>0.2, $\Sigma\, p_T^{lep}+E_T^{miss}$>100 GeV

3-leptons channel

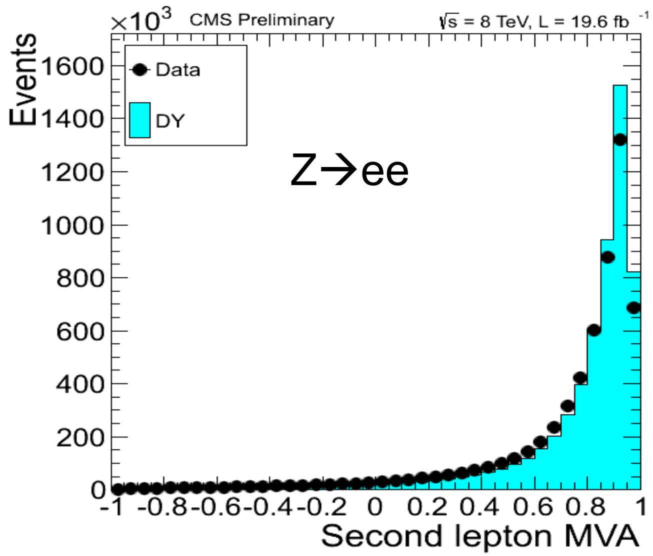
- 3 tight e/μ, p_T>20/10/10 GeV; Z veto
- ≥ 2 jets, p_T>25 GeV (anti-k_T R=0.5)
- ≥ 2 b-tags
- E_T^{miss} LD cut if SF/OS pair and <4 jets

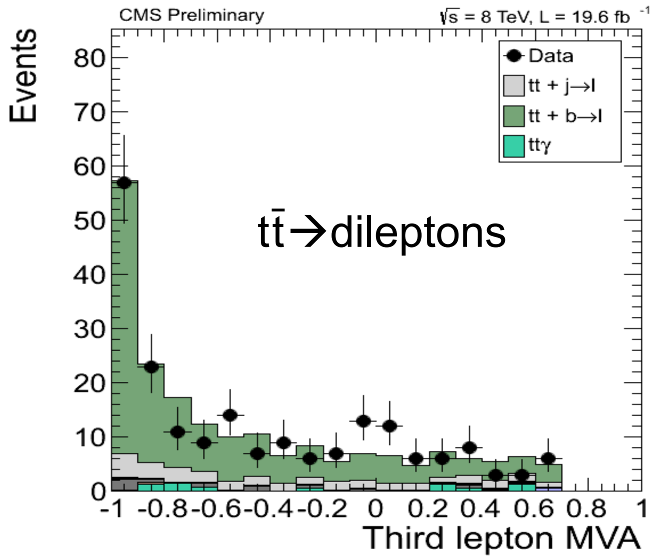
4-leptons channel

- 4 loose e/μ, p_T>20/10/10/10 GeV; Z veto
- ≥ 2 jets, p_T>25 GeV (anti-k_T R=0.5)
- ≥ 2 b-tags

- MVA-based lepton identification (trained on ttH vs tt+jets MC):

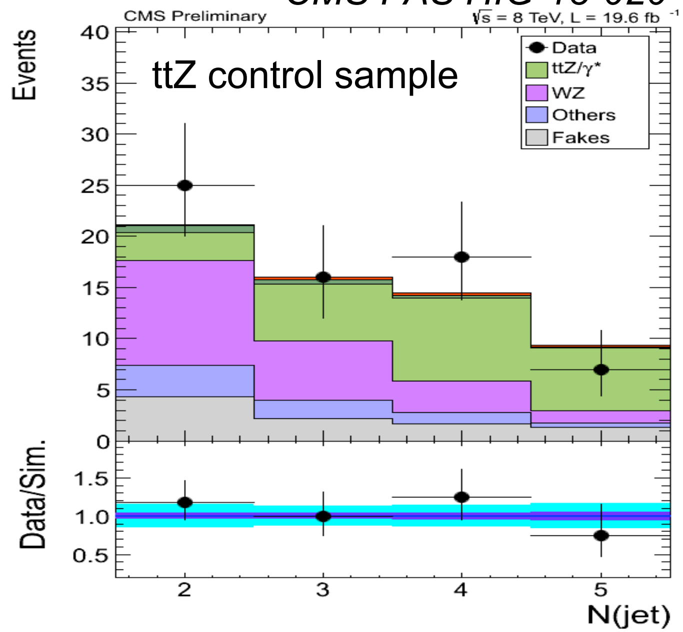
CMS PAS HIG-13-020

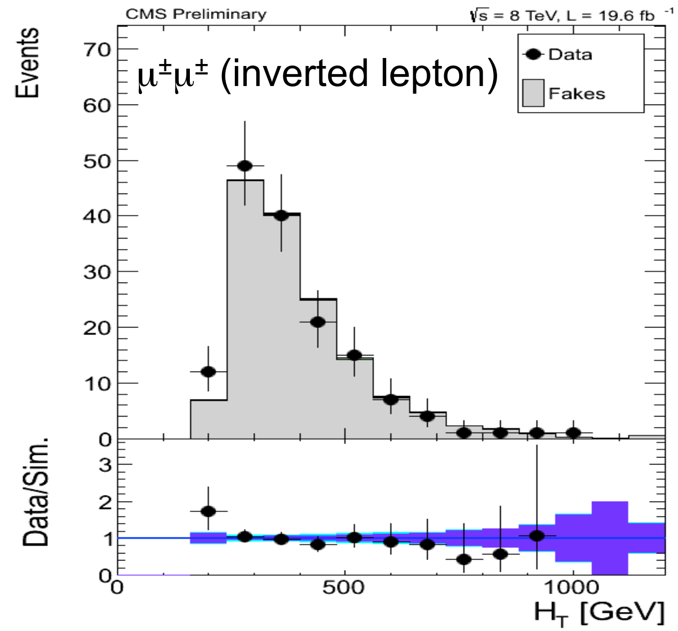




Background Estimation

CMS PAS HIG-13-020





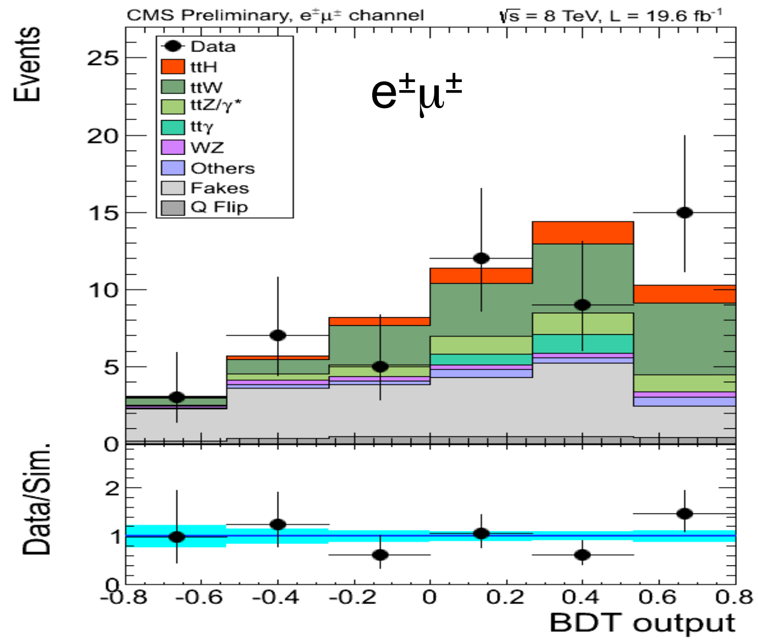
- ttV+jets (V=W, Z, WW)
  - Predicted using Madgraph+Pythia MC normalized to NLO cros section (~13% uncertainty). Additional uncertainties from varying scale choices in the MC.
  - ttZ prediction validated in data control sample (~35% statistical uncertainty).
- Dibosons+jets (WZ,ZZ)
  - Predicted using Madgraph+Pythia MC calibrated in data control samples (WZ+≥2+non-b jets and ZZ+≥1+non-b jets).
  - Total uncertainty ~20% (includes uncertainty in extrapolation from control to signal region).
- tt+jets instrumental
  - Fake leptons: data events with inverted lepton MVA corrected with per-lepton fake rate. Uncert. ~50%.
  - Charge misID (SS 2-leptons): OS 2-leptons data events corrected with per-lepton charged misID rate. Uncert. ~30%.

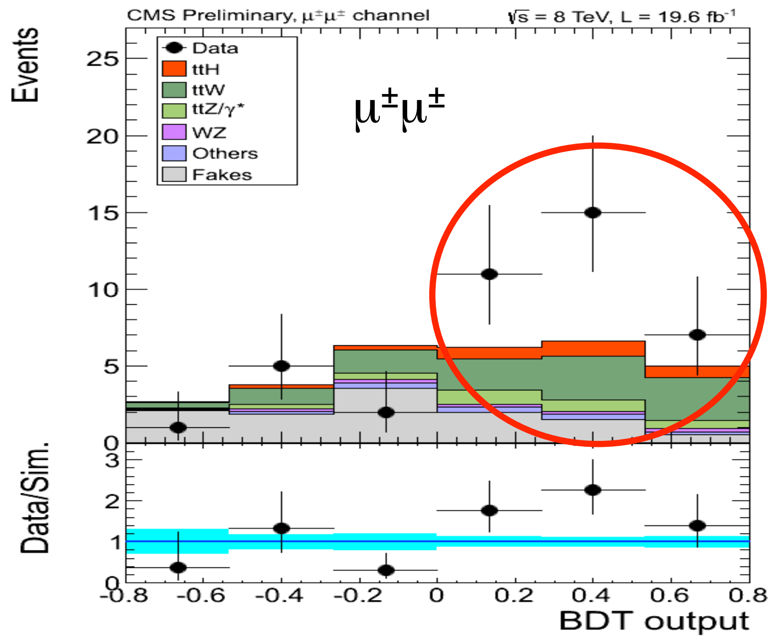
SS 2-Leptons

CMS PAS HIG-13-020

- Analyze separately $e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$, $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$, $e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$ events.
- Events categorized according to lepton charge sum (exploit charge correlation in ttW).
- BDT trained between ttH signal and tt+jets background MC (6 vars: e.g. H_T).
- ~3σ excess (wrt SM) in $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$ channel. Cross-checks performed show no issues with data quality or background mismodeling.

	$\mu\mu$	ee	$e\mu$
$t\bar{t}H$, $H \to WW$	2.0 ± 0.3	0.9 ± 0.1	2.7 ± 0.4
$t\bar{t}H$, $H \to ZZ$	0.1 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.1 ± 0.0
$t\bar{t}H$, $H \to \tau\tau$	0.6 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.0	0.9 ± 0.1
$t\bar{t}W$	8.2 ± 1.5	3.4 ± 0.6	13.0 ± 2.2
$t\bar{t}Z/\gamma^*$	2.5 ± 0.5	1.6 ± 0.3	4.2 ± 0.9
$t\bar{t}WW$	0.2 ± 0.0	0.1 ± 0.0	0.3 ± 0.1
$t\bar{t}\gamma$	-	1.3 ± 0.3	1.9 ± 0.5
WZ	0.8 ± 0.9	0.5 ± 0.5	1.2 ± 1.3
ZZ	0.1 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.0	0.1 ± 0.1
rare SM bkg.	1.1 ± 0.0	0.4 ± 0.0	1.5 ± 0.0
non-prompt	10.8 ± 4.8	8.9 ± 4.5	21.2 ± 8.1
charge flip	-	1.9 ± 0.6	2.4 ± 0.8
all signals	2.7 ± 0.4	1.2 ± 0.2	3.7 ± 0.6
all backgrounds	23.7 ± 5.2	18.0 ± 4.7	45.9 ± 8.6
data	41	19	51





3-Leptons and 4-Leptons

CMS PAS HIG-13-020

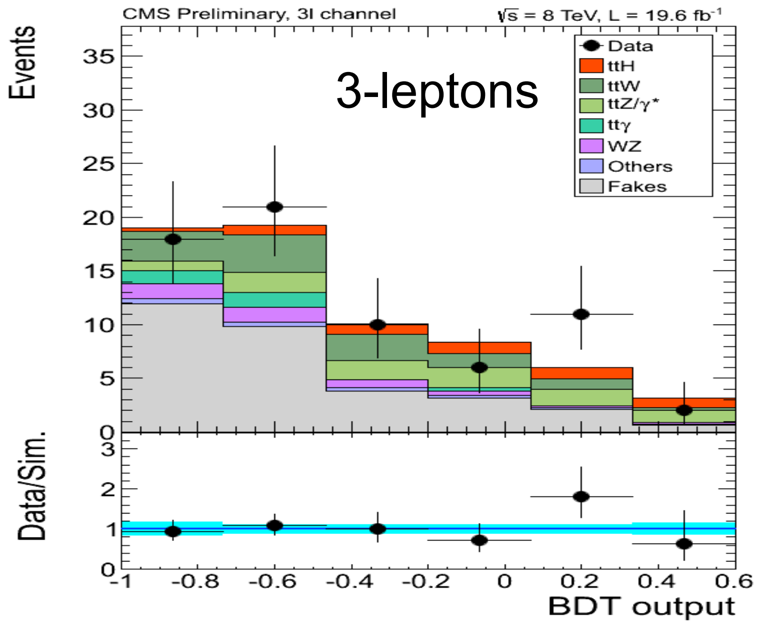
3-leptons:

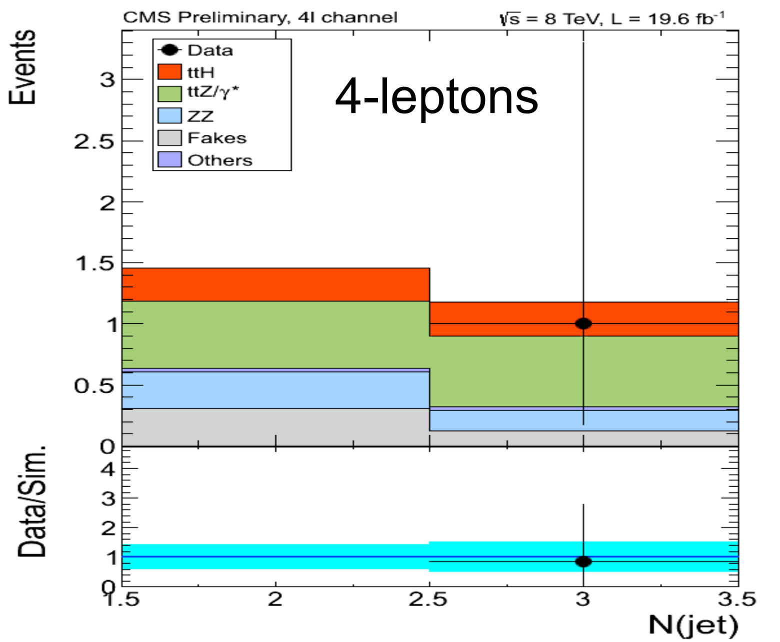
- Events categorized according to lepton charge sum (exploit charge correlation in ttW).
- BDT trained between ttH signal and mixture of tt+jets and ttV+jets background MC (7 vars: e.g. N_{jets}).

4-leptons:

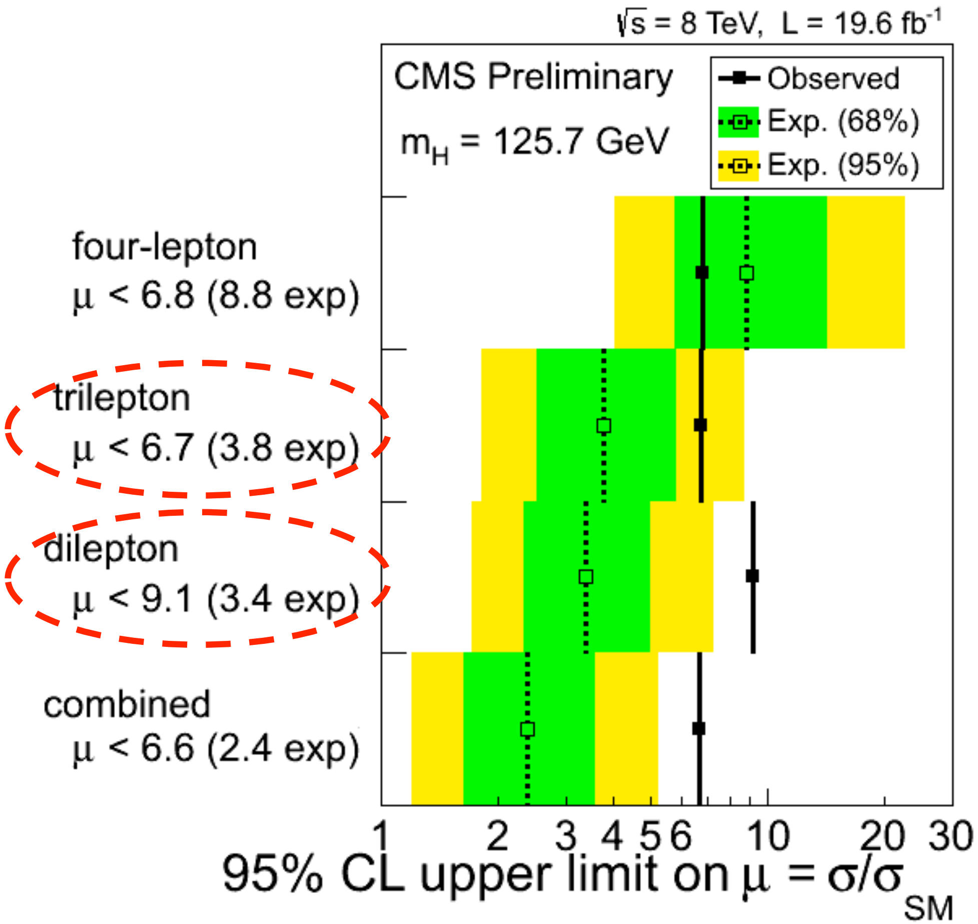
- Use N_{jets} as discriminating variable.

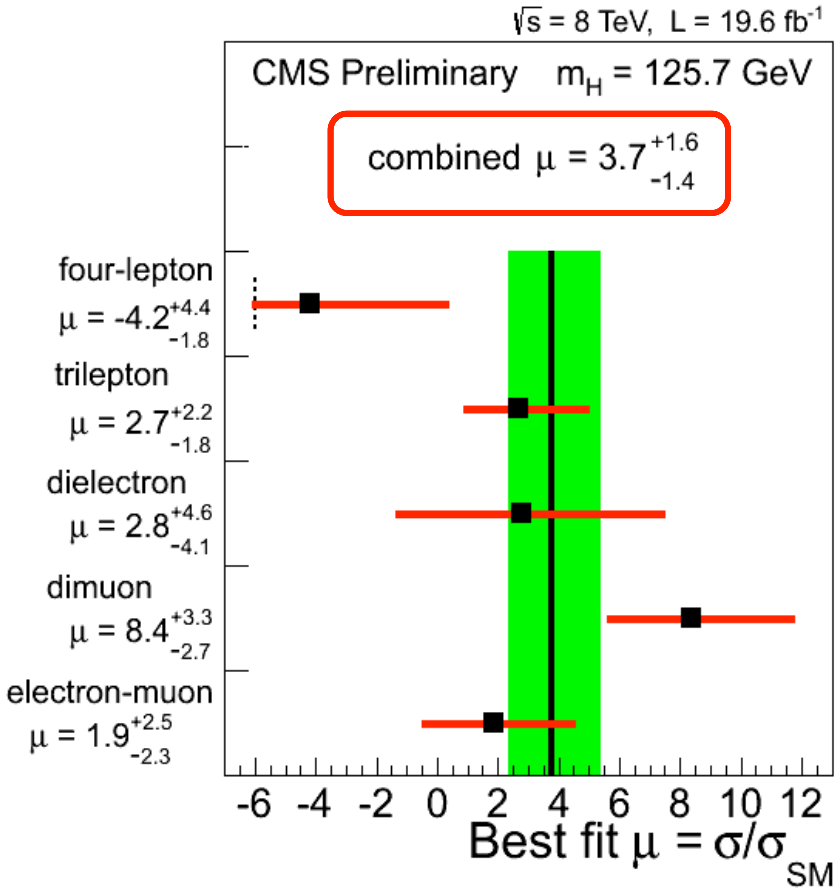
	3ℓ	4ℓ
$t\bar{t}H, H \to WW$	3.2 ± 0.6	0.28 ± 0.05
$t\bar{t}H, H \to ZZ$	0.2 ± 0.0	0.09 ± 0.02
$t\bar{t}H, H \to \tau\tau$	1.0 ± 0.2	0.15 ± 0.02
$t\bar{t}W$	9.2 ± 1.9	-
$t\bar{t}Z/\gamma^*$	7.9 ± 1.7	1.25 ± 0.88
$t\bar{t}WW$	0.4 ± 0.1	0.04 ± 0.02
$t\bar{t}\gamma$	2.9 ± 0.8	-
WZ	4.2 ± 0.9	-
ZZ	0.4 ± 0.1	0.45 ± 0.09
rare SM bkg.	0.8 ± 0.0	0.01 ± 0.00
non-prompt	33.2 ± 12.3	0.53 ± 0.32
charge flip	-	-
all signals	4.4 ± 0.8	0.52 ± 0.09
all backgrounds	58.9 ± 12.7	2.28 ± 0.94
data	68	1





CMS Multilepton Result





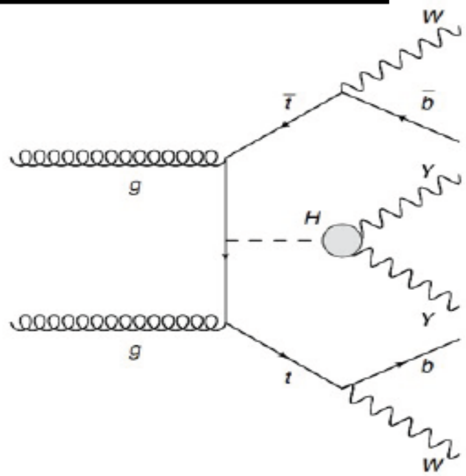
CMS PAS HIG-13-020

- Excellent sensitivity of SS 2-leptons and 3-lepton channels!
- Combination of multilepton analyses:

  Observed (expected) limit @ M_H=125 GeV: 6.6xSM (2.4xSM)

ttH, H→γγ

Basic Analysis Strategy



- Small BR($H\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$) is compensated by the much smaller backgrounds and the good diphoton mass resolution.

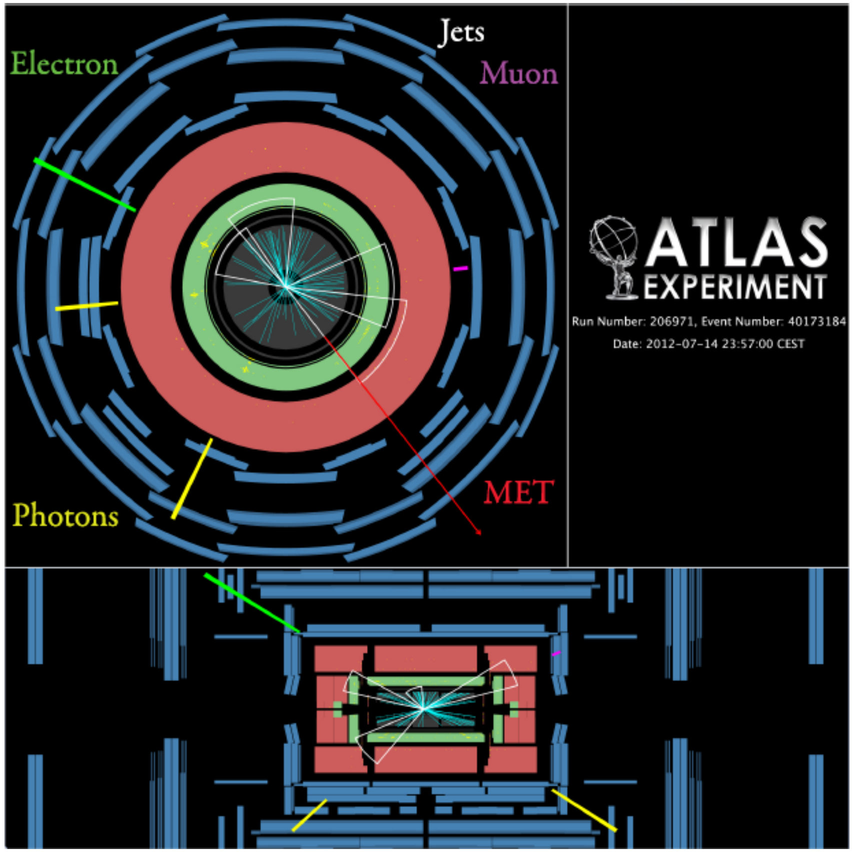
- Capitalize on well-understood $H\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$ analyses.

- Categorize signal events according to the $t\bar{t}$ decay mode (leptonic or hadronic).
  Exploit high jet multiplicity and b-jet content of signal to optimize sensitivity.

- Discriminant variable: $m_{\gamma\gamma}$
  No need (for now) to estimate complicated background composition. Can perform sideband analysis as in standard $H\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$ analyses.

$t\bar{t}H$, $H\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$ Candidate

2 photons, p_{T1}=61 GeV, p_{T2}=39 GeV
$m_{\gamma\gamma}$=126.6 GeV
1 electron, p_T=90 GeV
E_T^{miss} = 43 GeV
4 jets, p_T=75, 71, 50, 39 GeV, 1 muon-tagged jet



Event Selections

Leptonic channel

ATLAS

- 2 photons, p_T>40 / 30 GeV
- ≥ 1 e/μ, p_T>15/10 GeV
- E_T^{miss}>20 GeV
- ≥ 1 jets, p_T>25 GeV
- ≥ 1 b-tags (80% efficiency)

CMS

- 2 photons, p_T>0.5$m_{\gamma\gamma}$/25 GeV
- ≥ 1 e or μ, p_T>20 GeV
- No E_T^{miss} cut
- ≥ 1 jets, p_T>25 GeV
- ≥ 1 b-tags (70% efficiency)

Hadronic channel

ATLAS

- 2 photons, p_T>40/30 GeV
- 0 leptons
- ≥ 6 jets, p_T>25 GeV
- ≥ 2 b-tags (80% efficiency)

CMS

- 2 photons, p_T>0.5$m_{\gamma\gamma}$/25 GeV
- 0 leptons
- ≥ 4 jets, p_T>25 GeV
- ≥ 1 b-tags (80% efficiency)

High ttH purity selections

ATLAS

Channel	N_S	$ggF(\%)$	$VBF(\%)$	$WH(\%)$	$ZH(\%)$	$tH(\%)$	$t\bar{t}H(\%)$
Leptonic	0.55	0.6	0.3	7.7	2.4	6.1	82.8
Hadronic	0.36	5.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	—	91.2

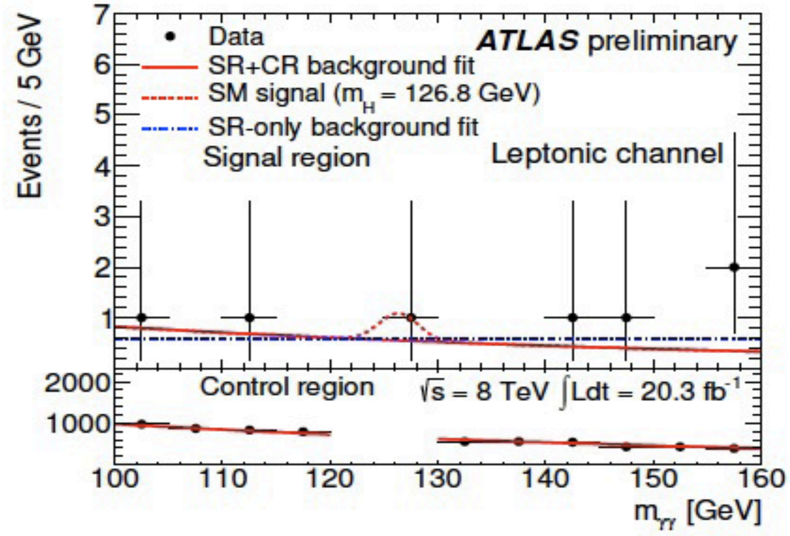
CMS

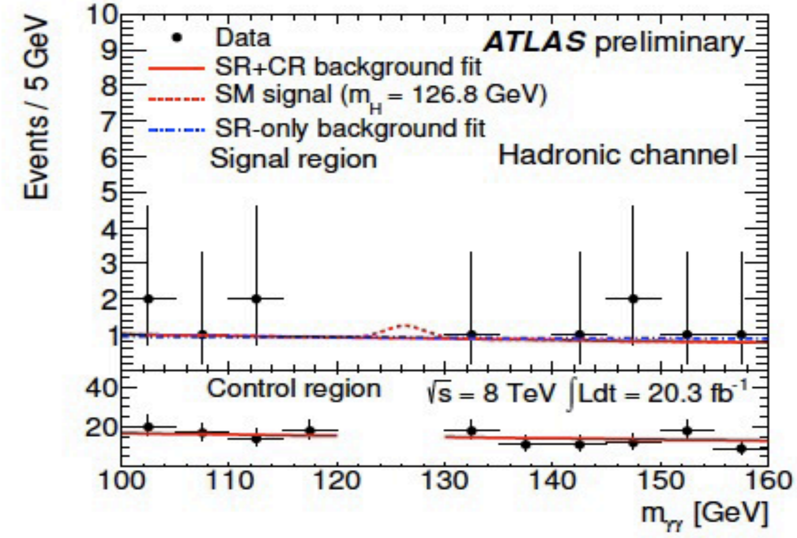
Process	Hadronic Channel	Leptonic Channel
$t\bar{t}H$	0.567 (87%)	0.429 (97%)
$gg \to H$	0.059 (9%)	0 (0%)
VBF H	0.006 (1%)	0 (0%)
WH/ZH	0.019 (3%)	0.013 (3%)
Total signal	0.65	0.44

Background Estimation

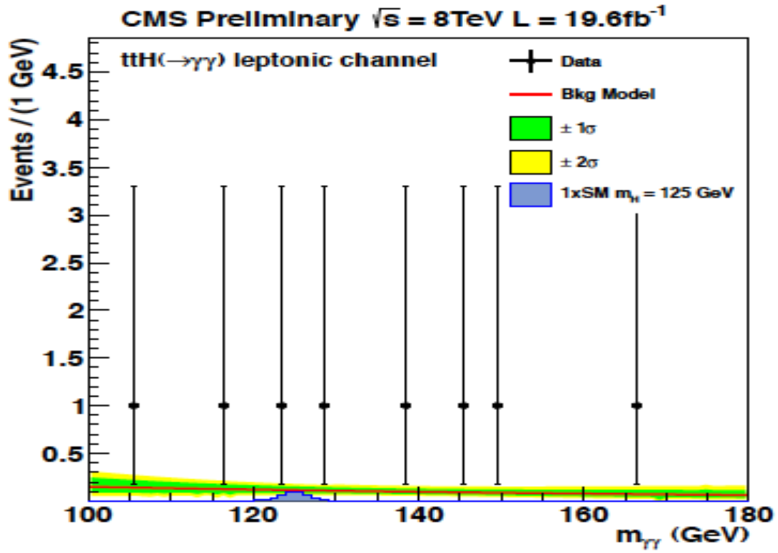
- ATLAS: exponential fit to both signal region and control regions with relaxed cuts.
- CMS: exponential (leptonic channel) or 2nd order polynomial (hadronic channel) fit in signal region.

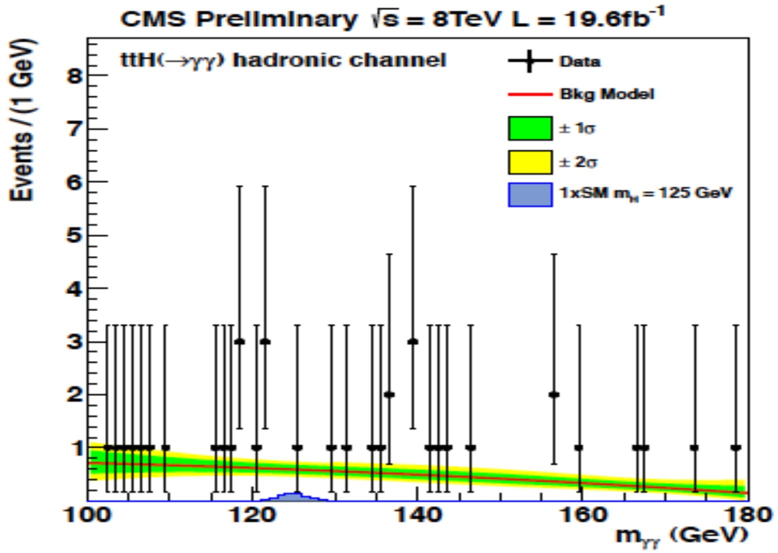
ATLAS-CONF-2013-080





CMS PAS HIG-13-015





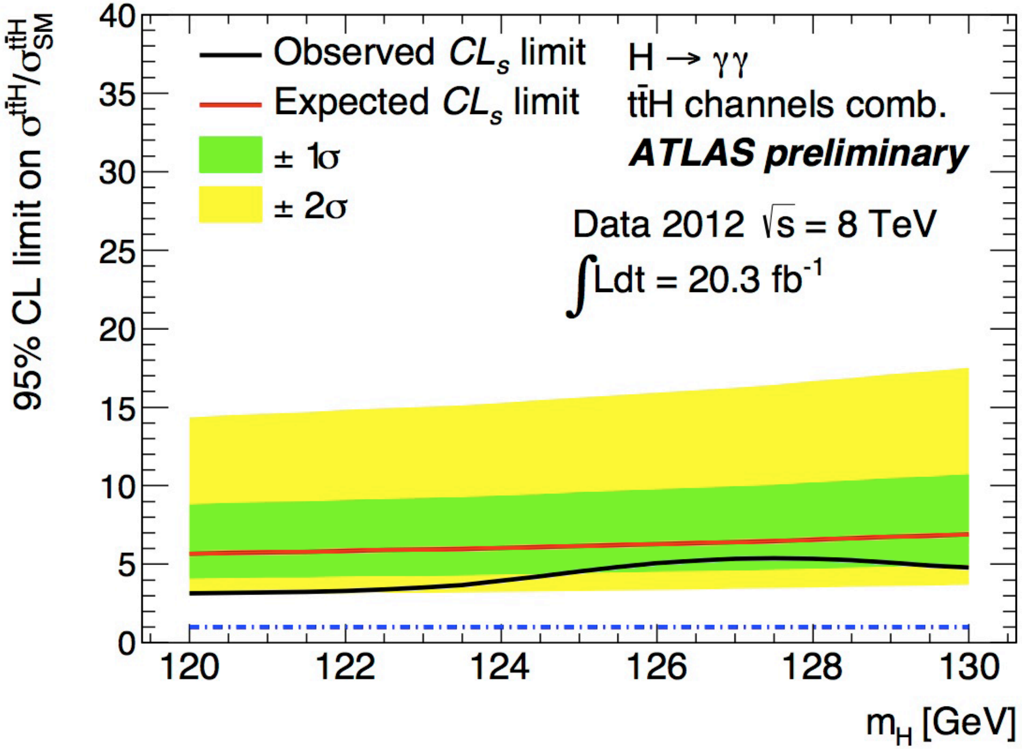
ATLAS H→γγ Result

- Observed (expected) limit @ M_H=126.8 GeV: 5.3xSM (6.4xSM)
- Search statistically-limited. Small impact from systematic uncertainties, in contrast with $t\bar{t}H$, $H\to b\bar{b}$.
- Good signal-to-background:

Channel	N_S	N_B	N_S/N_B
Leptonic	0.55	$1.2^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	0.45
Hadronic	0.36	$1.9^{+0.7}_{-0.5}$	0.19

Limits @ M_H=126.8 GeV

	Observed limit	Expected limit
Combined (with systematics)	5.3	6.4
Combined (statistics only)	5.0	6.0
Leptonic (with systematics)	9.0	8.4
Leptonic (statistics only)	8.5	8.0
Hadronic (with systematics)	8.4	13.6
Hadronic (statistics only)	7.9	12.6



ATLAS-CONF-2013-080

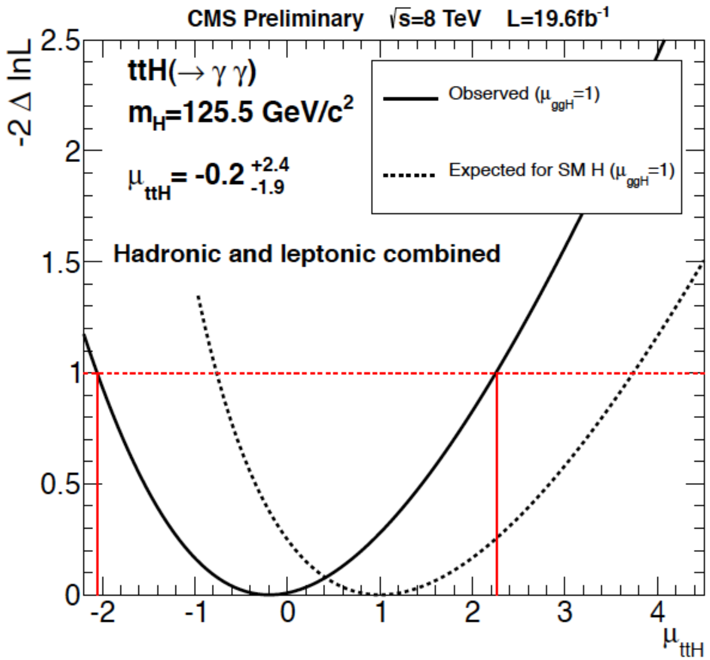
CMS H→γγ Result

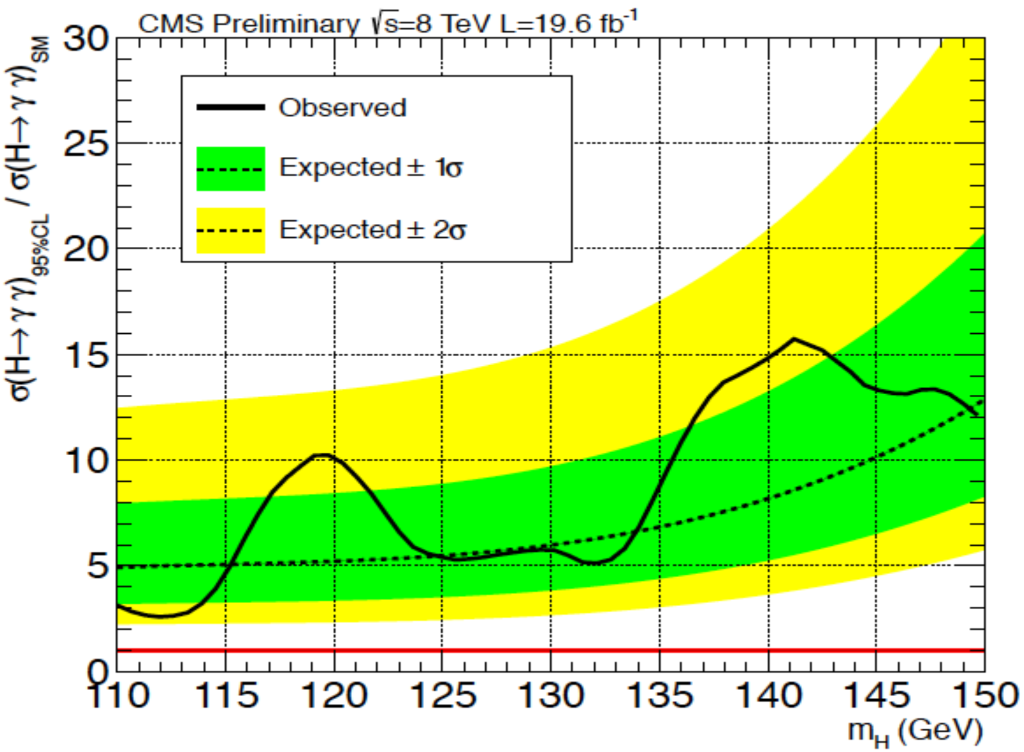
- Observed (expected) limit @ M_H=125 GeV: 5.4xSM (5.3xSM)

- Search statistically-limited.
  Small impact from systematic uncertainties, in contrast with $t\bar{t}H$, $H\rightarrow b\bar{b}$.

Limits @ M_H=125 GeV

	Observed	Expected	Expected (No Syst.)
Hadronic Channel	6.8	9.2	8.8
Leptonic Channel	10.7	8.0	7.7
Combined	5.4	5.3	5.1



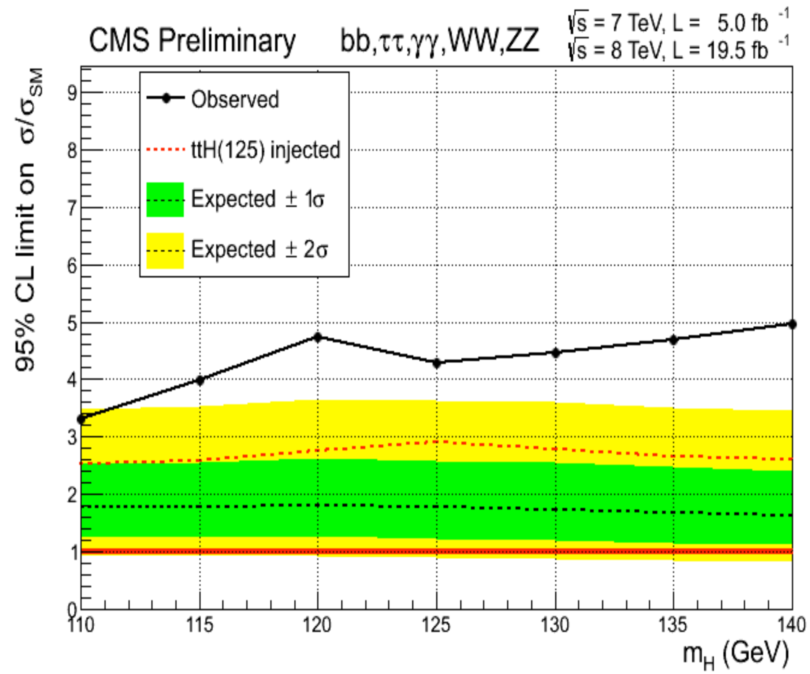


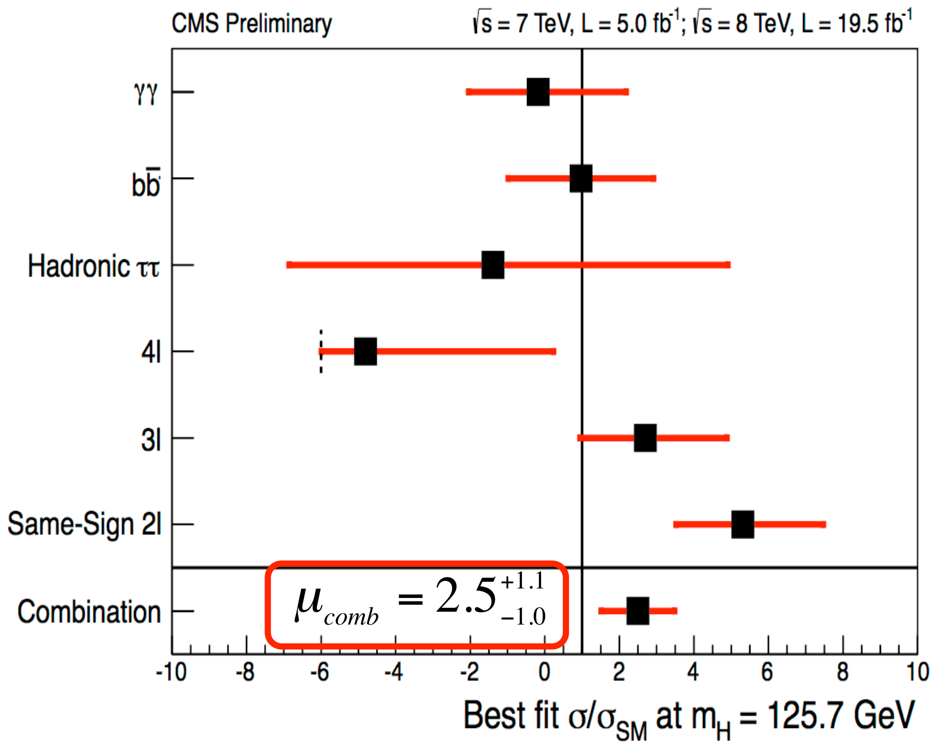
CMS PAS HIG-13-015

CMS Grand Combination

- **Combination of CMS results:**
  - H→bb (7 TeV pub + 8 TeV prelim)
  - H→ττ (8 TeV prelim)
  - SS 2-lep, 3-lep, 4-lep (8 TeV prelim)
  - H→γγ (8 TeV prelim)

- Obs (exp) limit @ M_H=125 GeV: 4.3xSM (1.8xSM).





	Observed	Median Signal Injected	Median
$\gamma\gamma$	5.4	6.7	5.5
$b\bar{b}$	4.5	5.2	3.7
$\tau\tau$	12.9	16.2	14.2
4l	6.8	11.9	8.8
3l	6.7	4.7	3.8
Same-sign 2l	9.1	3.6	3.4
Combined	4.3	2.9	1.8

Comparable sensitivity of H→bb̄ and multilepton channels!

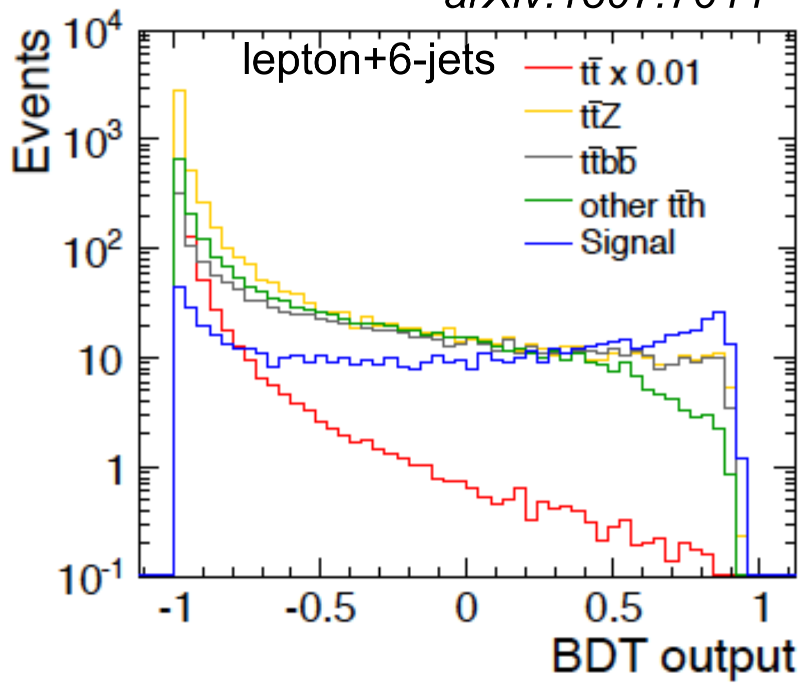
Prospects

ILC Prospects

- The precise measurement of the top Yukawa coupling has traditionally been considered as something that only the ILC could do.
- The most recent feasibility studies are finally based on full simulation and employing realistic reconstruction algorithms.
- Example: ttH, H→bb
  - √s=1 TeV, and 1 fb^{-1} equally split between (P_{e-},P_{e+})=(-0.8,+0.2) and (+0.8,-0.2)
  - Consider lepton+6-jets and 8-jets channels.
  - Train BDT to separate signal from background.
  - Apply BDT cut to maximize S/√S+B.
  - ➔ Expected stat. error on top Yukawa: 4.5%

- At √s=500 GeV it becomes more challenging:
  - σ($t\bar{t}$H) down by x10, σ($t\bar{t}$) up by x2.5
  - However, $t\bar{t}$H is enhanced by x2 due to $t\bar{t}$ bound effects, and $t\bar{t}$H and $t\bar{t}$ another x2 if using beam polarization.
  - ➔ Expected stat. error on top Yukawa: ~10%

arXiv:1307.7644



After BDT cut arXiv:1307.7644

Final state	BDT trained to select 6 jets
$t\bar{t}H, H \to b\bar{b}$ (6 jets)	264.9
$t\bar{t}H, H \to b\bar{b}$ (8 jets)	72.6
$t\bar{t}H$, H not $b\bar{b}$ (6 jets)	11.7
$t\bar{t}H$, H not $b\bar{b}$ (8 jets)	4.3
$t\bar{t}H$ (4 jets)	32.8
$t\bar{t}Z$	188.4
$t\bar{t}g^* \to t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$	185.0
$t\bar{t}$	459.3

S/B~1/3

Discussion on ILC Prospects

- Feasibility studies at the LC have shown that a precision on the top Yukawa coupling of 10%(5%) can be achieved at $\sqrt{s}$=500 GeV (1 TeV) with 1 ab^{-1}.

  However:

  - The signal cross section is only known at NLO with an uncertainty of ~10%. Would need to be improved.
  - Studies were largely based on fast simulation and not using ME+PS MCs to predict $t\bar{t}$+jets background
  - In the best case scenario ad-hoc uncertainties on the background of 5-10% were assigned. Are those justified?

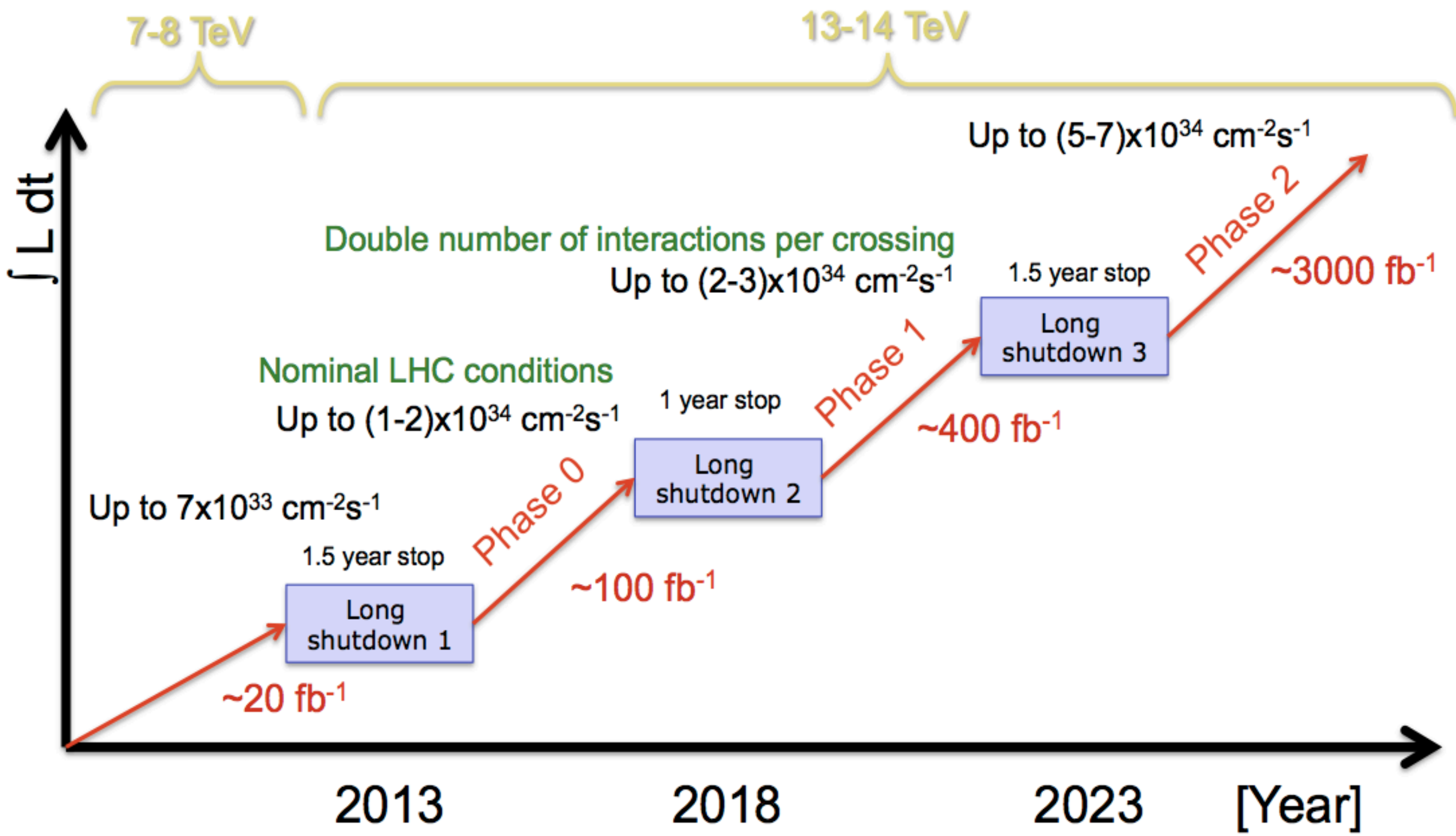
  On the bright side, much of the experience and developments necessary to carry out this measurement at the LHC will be beneficial to the ILC:

  - Precise theoretical predictions for signal and backgrounds via e.g. MEPS@NLO.
  - Profiling of systematic uncertainties.

- Can the LHC measure the top-Higgs Yukawa coupling to ~10% or better?
  - A 10% measurement means ~5σ significance.
  - Advanced analysis techniques may resurrect $H\rightarrow bb$ as a discovery mode.
  - New channels not considered before ($H\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$, multileptons), have irrupted into the scene with surprisingly good sensitivity and have great potential.

LHC Prospects

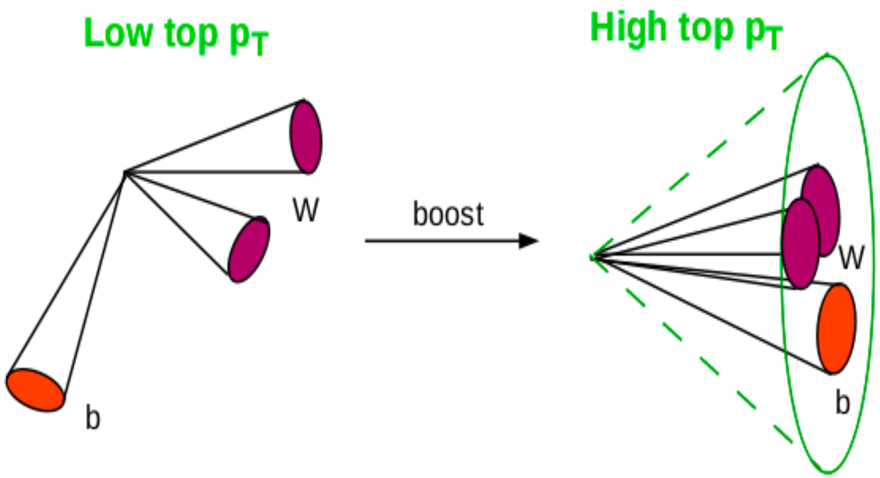
- Short term:
  - ATLAS searches using full Run 1 dataset ongoing in similar channels as for CMS. Expect results to be available by Moriond 2014.
  - Combination of ATLAS+CMS Run 1 results should be close to SM sensitivity!
- Longer term:
  - We are at the beginning of a 20-year program! Much potential to be exploited.



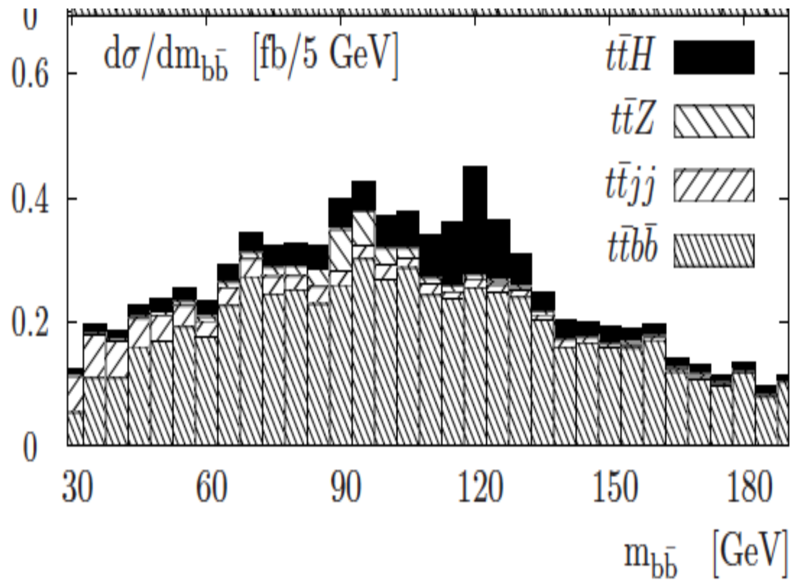
LHC Prospects

H→bb

- It has been pointed out that $\sqrt{s}$=14 TeV "boosted" analyses can potentially achieve ~5σ significance with 100 fb^{-1}.
    - Requiring high enough p_T for hadronic top quark and/or Higgs boson allows to significantly reduce both physics and combinatorial backgrounds.
    - These techniques have by now become "standard" at the LHC experiments in searches for boosted bosons and top quarks.
    - Experimental searches for boosted ttH just starting. "Resolved" and "boosted" analyses will likely co-exists and be combined at the end.



PRL 104, 111801 (2010)



LHC Prospects

arXiv:1307.7280

Multilepton (3-leptons and 4-leptons)

- Recently studied in the context of the European Strategy and Snowmass.
- Analysis still statistically limited with 300 fb^{-1}.
- At very high-luminosity (and pileup), sensitivity may be dominated by 4-leptons due to significant contribution from fake leptons in 3-leptons analysis.
- For 3000 fb^{-1}, experimental uncertainty on top Yukawa ~5%.
- Theoretical uncertainty on σ(ttH) adds 8% in quadrature!

Stat. uncert. on σ(ttH)

Channel	300 fb^{-1}	3000 fb^{-1}
3ℓ only	25%	—%
4ℓ only	34%	12%
Combined	21%	9%

Syst. uncert. on σ(ttH)

Channel	300 fb^{-1}	3000 fb^{-1}
Top fake rate	17%	2%
$\sigma(t\bar{t}H)_{SM}$	16%	16%
Other cross-section systematics	8%	3%
All systematics	27%	17%
Systematics without $\sigma(t\bar{t}H)_{SM}$	18%	4%

H→γγ

- Recently studied in the context of the European Strategy and Snowmass.
- Analysis statistically limited.

For 3000 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s}$=14 TeV:

Expected uncertainty on signal strength ~20%
➔ 10% uncertainty on top Yukawa coupling

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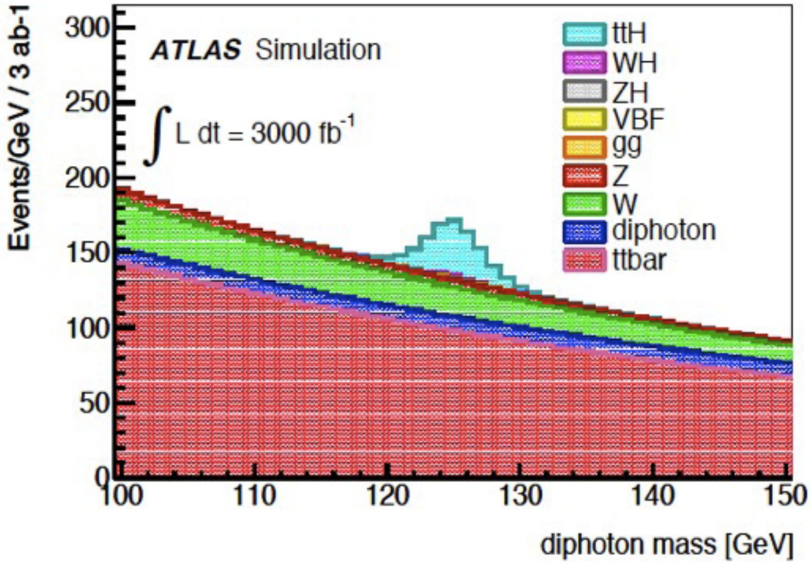
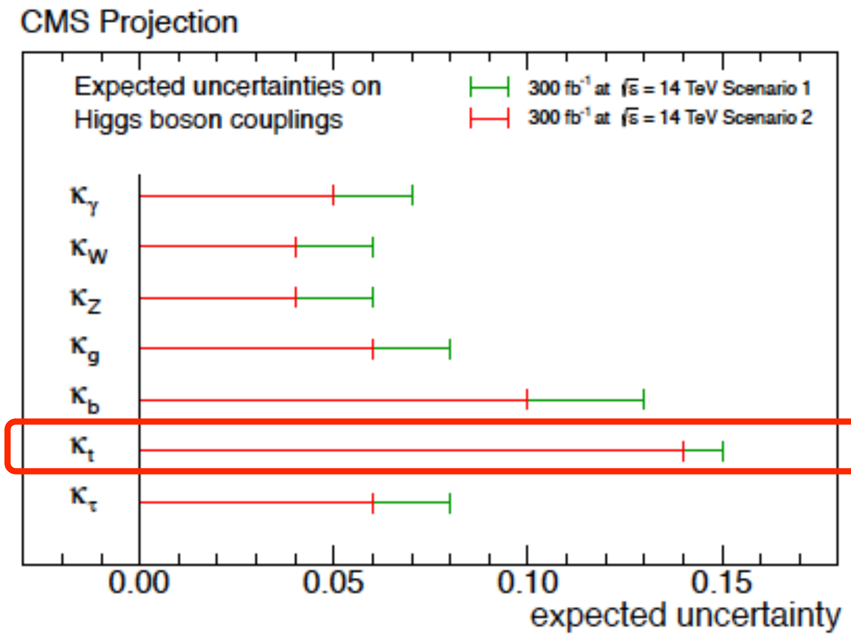


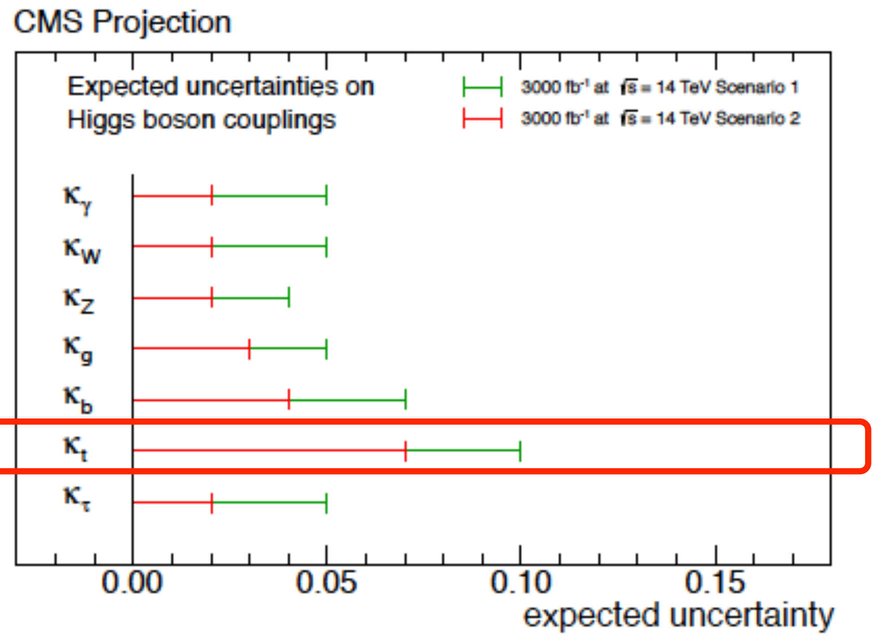
LHC Prospects

arXiv:1307.7135

Global Fit Analysis

- Extrapolation global fit to Higgs couplings based on existing CMS Higgs analyses.
  - ttH: only considering H→γγ and H→bb. Will get better after including multileptons.
- Consider two scenarios:
  - Scenario 1: all systematic uncertainties are left unchanged.
  - Scenario 2: theoretical uncertainties are scaled by a factor of 1/2, while other systematic uncertainties are scaled by the square root of the integrated luminosity.





LHC Prospects

arXiv:1307.7135

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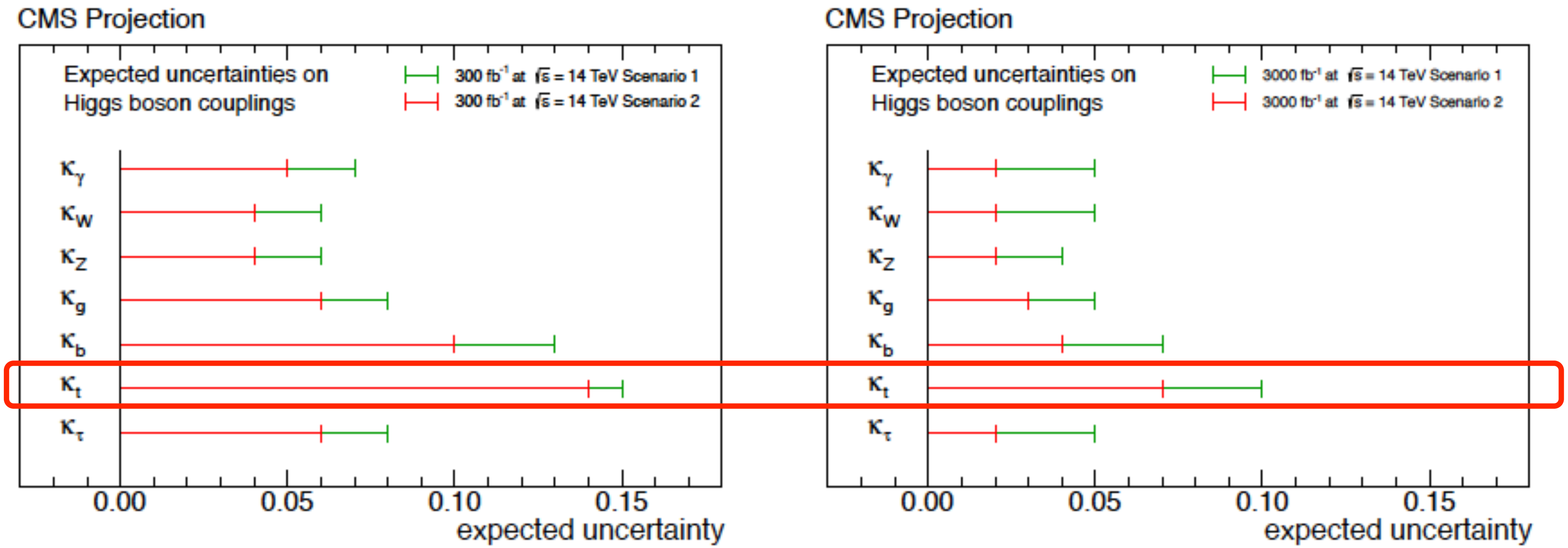

Tentative conclusion: a ~5-10% uncertainty on the top Yukawa coupling at the LHC may be realistic!

Summary

- The precise measurement of the top Yukawa coupling may provide insights on the underlying mechanism for EWSB and whether or not the top quark plays a role in it.

- The program of searches for $t\bar{t}H$ production at the LHC is well underway, with all main decay modes being explored ($H\rightarrow b\bar{b}$, $\tau\tau$, WW and ZZ).

- $H\rightarrow b\bar{b}$ has turned out to be just as challenging as anticipated. Much experience has been gained on how to reduce the impact from systematic uncertainties that led to abandon this channel in the past, by exploiting high-statistics data samples.

  However, further progress is needed on the theoretical description of the dominant $t\bar{t}$+jets background.

- In the mean time, searches for $t\bar{t}H$ in diphoton and multilepton final states are showing interesting sensitivity that can be competitive with (or even exceed) that of $H\rightarrow b\bar{b}$.

- A LHC combination could in principle approach SM sensitivity with the $\sqrt{s}$=7 and 8 TeV datasets.

Exciting prospects for the $\sqrt{s}$=13/14 TeV run!