



Constraining new physics from Higgs measurements with Lilith: Update to LHC Run 2 results

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- 3 ATLAS - CMS data on Higgs signal strengths

- 4 Lilith - Usages and Validations
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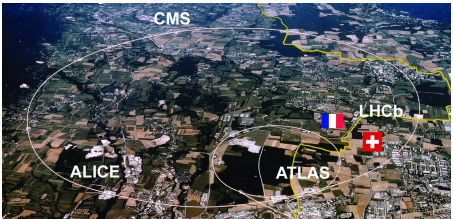
- 5 Conclusion



Motivation

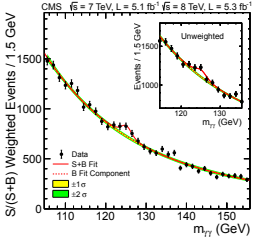
- Higgs physics has become one of the **most important** programs nowadays in particle physics.
- **Higgs couplings** are measured to find **deviations** from the Standard Model (SM) values.
- We therefore need **automatic tools** to compare measured Higgs couplings with **new physics model** values.

LHC Run 1 & Run 2

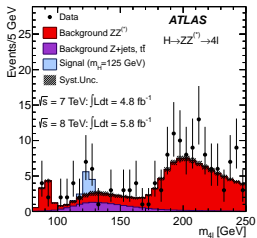


- Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the world's largest and most powerful collider.
- Run 1 (2009-2013) : **Higgs boson** was discovered in July 2012, energy scale of **7 & 8 TeV**.
- Run 2 (2015–2018) : Upgraded with a combined energy of **13 TeV**.

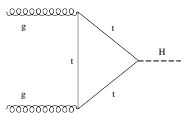
[CMS-HIG-12-028]



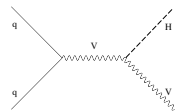
[ATLAS-HIGG-2012-27]



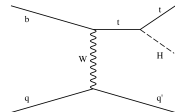
Main Higgs production modes



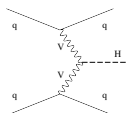
ggH



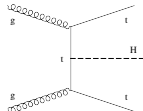
VH



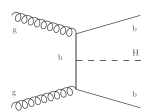
tH



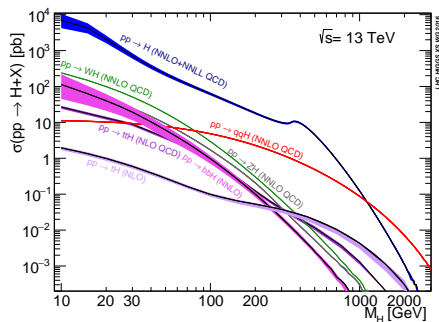
qqH (VBF)



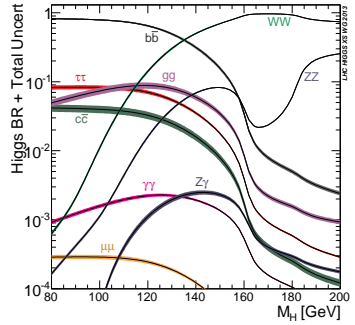
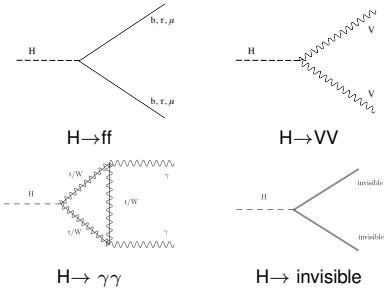
ttH



bbH



Main Higgs decay modes



Higgs Signal Strengths

The Higgs measurements are provided in terms of **signal strengths** :

$$\mu = \frac{N_{\text{signal}}^{\text{exp}}}{N_{\text{signal}}^{\text{SM}}} = \frac{\sigma \times A \times \epsilon}{[\sigma \times A \times \epsilon]^{\text{SM}}}. \quad (1)$$

Under **2 conditions** :

- 1 Observed signal is a sum of SM processes : $\sigma = \sum_{X,Y} \sigma(X) \mathcal{B}(H \rightarrow Y)$.
- 2 Acceptance, efficiency is the same as in SM : $(A \times \epsilon)_{X,Y} = (A \times \epsilon)_{X,Y}^{\text{SM}}$.

The signal strengths read :

$$\mu(X, Y) = \frac{\sigma(X) \mathcal{B}(H \rightarrow Y)}{\sigma(X)^{\text{SM}} \mathcal{B}(H \rightarrow Y)^{\text{SM}}}. \quad (2)$$

- ⇒ Allow a **combination** of various channels.
- ⇒ Be able to perform means of **global fits** for **given models**.

Higgs Reduced couplings

Reduced couplings in Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = C_W \underbrace{gm_W W^\mu W_\mu H}_{SM} + C_Z \underbrace{g \frac{m_Z}{\cos \theta_W} Z^\mu Z_\mu H}_{SM} - \sum_{f=t,b,c,\tau} C_f \underbrace{g \frac{m_f}{2m_W} f\bar{f}H}_{SM}. \quad (3)$$

The **Reduced couplings** :

- Show how the experiments/new physics models **deviate** from the SM.
- **Equal to 1** for the SM, **differ from 1** in scenarios of **new physics**.

Signal Strengths & Reduced Couplings relations

The **combined signal strengths** could be rewritten :

$$\mu = \sum_{X,Y} \text{eff}_{X,Y} \frac{\sigma(X)\mathcal{B}(H \rightarrow Y)}{\sigma(X)^{\text{SM}}\mathcal{B}(H \rightarrow Y)^{\text{SM}}} = \frac{\sum_{X,Y} \text{eff}_{X,Y} C_X^2 C_Y^2}{\sum_Y C_Y^2 \mathcal{B}^{\text{SM}}(H \rightarrow Y)}. \quad (4)$$

Couplings for **production modes** involving **many** SM-liked particles :

$$C_{ggH}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i,j=t,b,c} C_i C_j \sigma_{ij}^{\text{SM}}(\text{ggH})}{\sum_{i,j=t,b,c} \sigma_{ij}^{\text{SM}}(\text{ggH})}, \quad C_{\text{VBF}}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i,j=t,b,c} C_i C_j \sigma_{ij}^{\text{SM}}(\text{VBF})}{\sum_{i,j=t,b,c} \sigma_{ij}^{\text{SM}}(\text{VBF})}, \quad (5)$$

Couplings of interest for **decay modes** :

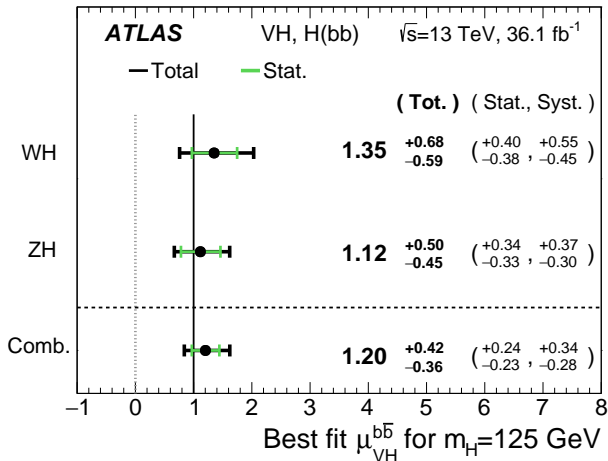
$$C_{gg}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i,j=t,b,c} C_i C_j \Gamma_{ij}^{\text{SM}}(H \rightarrow gg)}{\sum_{i,j=t,b,c} \Gamma_{ij}^{\text{SM}}(H \rightarrow gg)}, \quad C_{\gamma\gamma,Z\gamma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i,j=W,t,b,c,\tau} C_i C_j \Gamma_{ij}^{\text{SM}}(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, Z\gamma)}{\sum_{i,j=W,t,b,c,\tau} \Gamma_{ij}^{\text{SM}}(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, Z\gamma)}, \quad (6)$$

LHC Dataset

Collaboration	Analysis	Type	Reference
ATLAS	$ggH - VBF - VH - ttH, H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	4D matrix	[HIGG-2016-21]
	$ggH - VBF, H \rightarrow ZZ^*$	2D contour	[HIGG-2016-22]
	$ttH, VH, H \rightarrow ZZ^*$	1D interval	[HIGG-2016-22]
	$ggH - VBF, H \rightarrow WW^*$	2D contour	[HIGG-2016-07]
	$WH, ZH, H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	1D interval	[HIGG-2016-29]
	$VBF, H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	1D interval	[HIGG-2016-30]
	$ggH - VBF, H \rightarrow \tau\bar{\tau}$	2D contour	[HIGG-2017-07]
	$ttH, H \rightarrow b\bar{b}, \tau\bar{\tau}, VV^* (WW^* + ZZ^*)$ $ZH, H \rightarrow invisible$	3D matrix 1D grids	[HIGG-2017-02] [HIGG-2016-28]
CMS	$ggH - VBF - WH - ZH - ttH,$ $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, ZZ^*, WW^*, b\bar{b}, \tau\bar{\tau}, \mu\bar{\mu}$	24D matrix	[HIG-17-031]

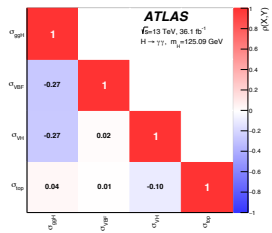
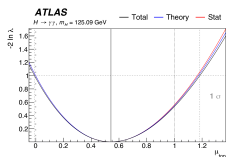
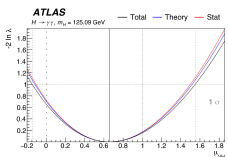
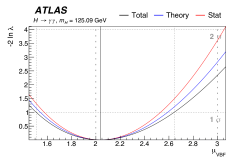
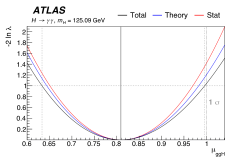
TABLE – Recommended set of experimental results

ATLAS data for $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$



Higgs signal strengths for $VH, H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$. [arXiv:1708.03299 \[hep-ex\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/1708.03299)

ATLAS data for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



Higgs signal strengths for $ggH - VBF - VH - top, H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$. [arXiv:1802.04146 \[hep-ex\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.04146)

Log-likelihood function of Higgs signal strengths

Log-likelihood function :

- Used when we compare **models** with **data**.
- Not **fully provided** by the ATLAS/CMS due to complexity in fitting process (only best fits, uncertainties, correlation provided).
- Not well approximated by Gaussian distribution, since it is highly **asymmetric**.

⇒ Need for a **multi-variable continuous asymmetric** distribution.

Generalized Poisson Log-likelihood distribution

Issues has been overcome :

- 1 Generalize Poisson Log-likelihood to a **continuous** function of its parameter
[\[arXiv:physics/0406120\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/physics/0406120)
- 2 Incorporate **negative correlation** in bi-variable cases.
[\[Statistica Neerlandica \(2004\) Vol. 58, nr. 3, pp. 349–364\]](#)

Drawbacks :

- 1 **Complicated** and may **slow down** computation process.
- 2 Restricted to **only 1D and 2D** cases.

Variable Gaussian Log-likelihood distribution

1D Gaussian Log-likelihood :

$$-2 \log L(\mu) = \frac{(\mu - \hat{\mu})^2}{\sigma^2}, \quad (\text{Var} = \sigma^2) \quad (7)$$

Define 1D **Variable Gaussian linear in Var** :

$$\text{Var}(\mu) = \sigma^+ \sigma^- + (\sigma^+ - \sigma^-)(\mu - \hat{\mu}) \quad (8)$$

$$-2 \log L(\mu) = \frac{(\mu - \hat{\mu})^2}{\sigma^+ \sigma^- + (\sigma^+ - \sigma^-)(\mu - \hat{\mu})}. \quad (9)$$

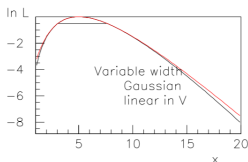
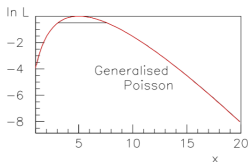
Extended to **n-dimension**, where the best fit point $\hat{\mu} = (\hat{\mu}_1, \dots, \hat{\mu}_n)$ and the covariance matrix :

$$\mathbf{C} = \Sigma(\mu) \cdot \rho \cdot \Sigma(\mu), \quad \Sigma(\mu) = \text{diag}(\Sigma_1, \dots, \Sigma_n), \quad (10)$$

$$-2 \log L(\mu) = (\mu - \hat{\mu})^T \mathbf{C}^{-1} (\mu - \hat{\mu}), \quad (11)$$

with

$$\Sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_i^+ \sigma_i^- + (\sigma_i^+ - \sigma_i^-)(\mu_i - \hat{\mu}_i)}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (12)$$



Meet Lilith 2

Lilith

Light Likelihood Fit for the Higgs

<http://lpsc.in2p3.fr/projects-th/>

- A public Python tool for applying the Higgs **constraints** on new physics models' **signal strengths** or **reduced couplings**.
- Based on version 1 by Jérémy Bernon and Béranger Dumont (2015)
- Version 2 with :
 - 1 Update LHC Run 2 data with luminosity 36fb^{-1} , energy scale **13 TeV**.
 - 2 Take into account signal strengths' **asymmetric uncertainties**, extended to **N-dimension Log-likelihood**.
 - 3 Added new production modes **tHq, tHW, ggZH, bbH**.

Experimental XML data

```

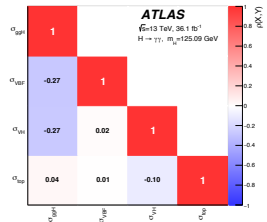
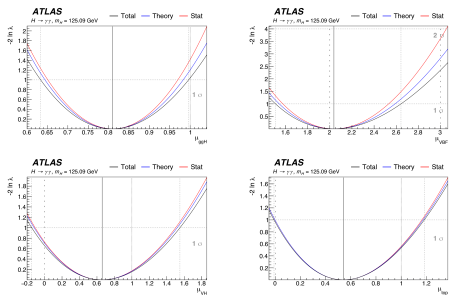
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<experiment>ATLAS</experiment>
<source type="published">HIGG-2016-21</source>
<sqrts>13.09</sqrts>
<mass>125.09</mass>
<CL>68</CL> <!-- optional -->

<eff axis="d1" prod="ggH" decay="gammagamma">1.0</eff>
<eff axis="d2" prod="VBF" decay="gammagamma">1.0</eff>
<eff axis="d3" prod="VH" decay="gammagamma">1.0</eff>
<eff axis="d4" prod="top" decay="gammagamma">1.0</eff>

<bestfit>
<d1>0.80936</d1>
<d2>2.03724</d2>
<d3>0.65912</d3>
<d4>0.54081</d4>
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<correlation entry="d3d4">-0.10</correlation>
</param>
</expmu>
    
```



ggH – *VBF* – *VH* – *top*, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ [arXiv:1802.04146 \[hep-ex\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.04146).

User XML Input (Signal strengths)

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
```

```
<lilithinput>
```

```
<signalstrengths part="h">
```

```
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```

```
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```

```
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```

```
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```

```
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```

```
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```

```
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```

```
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```

```
<mu prod="VVH" decay="bb">1.0</mu>
```

```
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```

```
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```

```
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```

```
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```

```
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```
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```
</lilithinput>
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User XML Input (Reduced couplings)

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    <C to="cc">2.0</C>
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    <C to="tautau">1.0</C>
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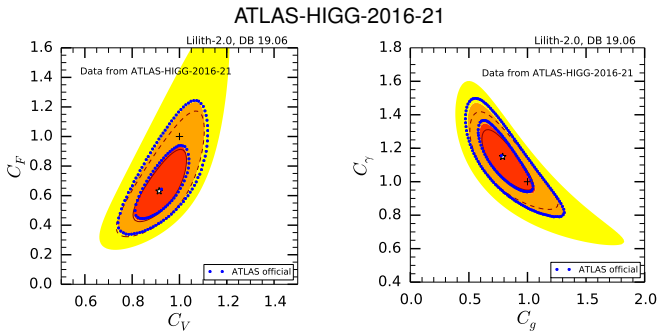
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    <precision>BEST-QCD</precision>

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Validations

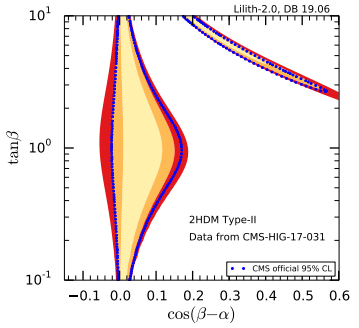
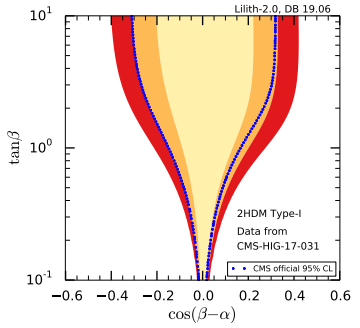
ATLAS Validations for Reduced Couplings



Reduced Couplings Validation
 (assumed that $C_F \equiv C_t = C_b = C_\mu$ and $C_V \equiv C_Z = C_W$)

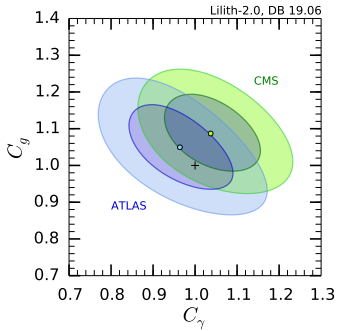
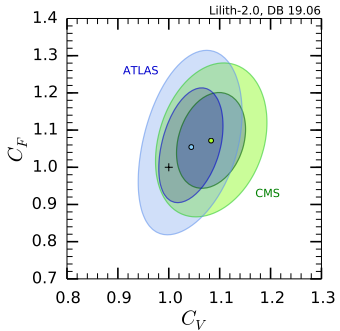
CMS Validations for 2 Higgs Doublet Model (2HDM)

CMS-HIG-17-031



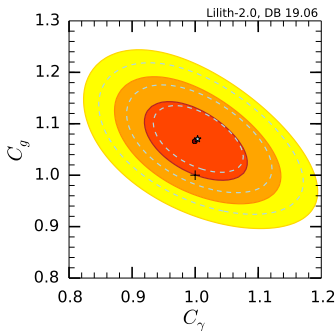
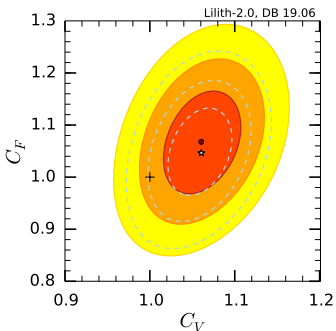
Validations for 2 Higgs Doublet Model (2HDM)

Compare Higgs coupling fits between ATLAS vs CMS dataset



Overlap between ATLAS vs CMS Reduced couplings fits

Higgs coupling fits for Run 2 and Run 2 + Run 1 dataset



	C_F		C_V		C_g		C_γ	
Run 2	1.066		1.062		1.066		0.999	
	+0.066	-0.065	+0.030	-0.030	+0.051	-0.050	+0.055	-0.053
Run 2+1	1.048		1.059		1.070		1.004	
	+0.056	-0.055	+0.025	-0.025	+0.043	-0.043	+0.048	-0.047

Reduced Couplings best fits and uncertainties
 from **Combined ATLAS-CMS** Run 2 (and Run 2 + Run 1) dataset.

Conclusion

- Investigated the **Higgs Reduced Couplings** scheme.
- Incorporated ATLAS-CMS Run 2 data on Higgs Signal Strengths to **constrain Higgs Reduced Couplings**.
- Introduced Lilith, a Python tool that **constrains new physics models** as well as **compares and combines** ATLAS-CMS, Run 2 & Run 1 results.

Further information about Lilith : <http://lpsc.in2p3.fr/projects-th/lilith/>

Acknowledgments :

This research is funded by the Vietnam National Foundation for Science and Technology Development (NAFOSTED) under grant number 103.01-2017.78.

Thank you for your attention !

Backup Slides

```

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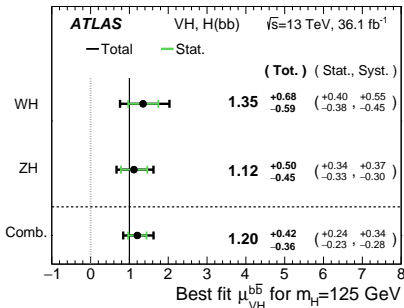
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</expmu>

```



A need for generalized Poisson Log-likelihood

Poisson probability mass function :

$$f(k; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}. \quad (13)$$

Poisson Log-likelihood function :

$$\log[f(k; \lambda)] = -\lambda + k \log \lambda - \log k!. \quad (14)$$

Issues :

- 1 Generalize Poisson Log-likelihood to a **continuous** function of its parameter
[\[arXiv:physics/0406120\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/physics/0406120)
- 2 Incorporate **negative correlation** in multi-variable cases.
[\[Statistica Neerlandica \(2004\) Vol. 58, nr. 3, pp. 349–364\]](#)

```

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<CL>68</CL> <!-- optional -->

<eff axis="d1" prod="ggH" decay="gammagamma">1.0</eff>
<eff axis="d2" prod="VBF" decay="gammagamma">1.0</eff>
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<bestfit>
<d1>0.80936</d1>
<d2>2.03724</d2>
<d3>0.65912</d3>
<d4>0.54081</d4>
</bestfit>

<param>
<uncertainty axis="d1" side="left">-0.17614</uncertainty>
<uncertainty axis="d1" side="right">+0.18695</uncertainty>
<uncertainty axis="d2" side="left">-0.52635</uncertainty>
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<uncertainty axis="d4" side="left">-0.55073</uncertainty>
<uncertainty axis="d4" side="right">+0.64205</uncertainty>

<correlation entry="d1d2">-0.27</correlation>
<correlation entry="d1d3">-0.27</correlation>
<correlation entry="d1d4">0.04</correlation>
<correlation entry="d2d3">0.02</correlation>
<correlation entry="d2d4">0.01</correlation>
<correlation entry="d3d4">-0.10</correlation>
</param>
</expmu>

```

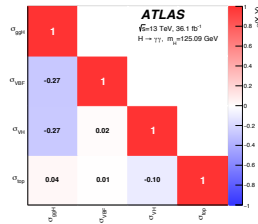
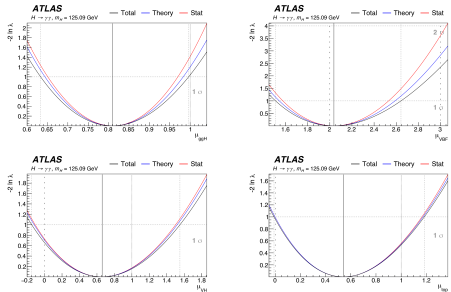
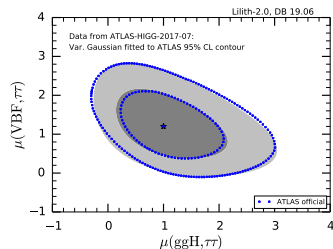
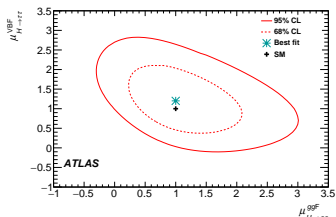


TABLE – Recommended set of experimental results



```
<expmu decay="tautau" dim="2" type="vn">
<experiment>ATLAS</experiment>
<source type="published">HIGG-2017-07</source>
<sqrts>13</sqrts>
<mass>125</mass>
<CL>68</CL> <!-- optional -->
```

```
<eff axis="x" prod="ggH">1.0</eff>
<eff axis="y" prod="VBF">1.0</eff>
```

```
<bestfit>
<x>0.9994350282485871</x>
<y>1.1998058252427213</y>
</bestfit>
```

```
<param>
<uncertainty axis="x" side="left">-0.593134046061</uncertainty>
<uncertainty axis="x" side="right">+0.724600428375</uncertainty>
<uncertainty axis="y" side="left">-0.562319990147</uncertainty>
<uncertainty axis="y" side="right">+0.62291154423</uncertainty>
<correlation>-0.451624456885</correlation>
</param>
</expmu>
```

TABLE – Recommended set of experimental results

$$\log L(\mu_X, \mu_Y) = \log L(\mu_X) + \log L(\mu_Y|\mu_X), \quad (15)$$

where the marginal likelihood for the channel X is given by

$$\log L(\mu_X) = -\nu_X \gamma_X (\mu_X - \hat{\mu}_X) + \nu_X \log [1 + \gamma_X (\mu_X - \hat{\mu}_X)], \quad (16)$$

and the conditional likelihood for the channel Y given the channel X

$$\log L(\mu_Y|\mu_X) = f(\mu_X, \mu_Y) - f(\hat{\mu}_X, \hat{\mu}_Y) + \nu_Y \log \frac{f(\mu_X, \mu_Y)}{f(\hat{\mu}_X, \hat{\mu}_Y)}. \quad (17)$$

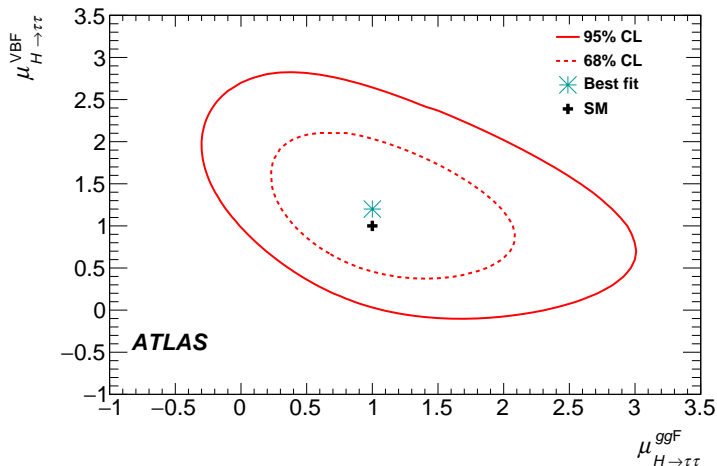
Here the function f reads

$$f(a, b) = -\nu_Y \gamma_Y \left(b - \hat{\mu}_Y + \frac{1}{\gamma_Y} \right) \exp \left[\nu_X \alpha - (e^\alpha - 1) \nu_X \gamma_X \left(a - \hat{\mu}_X + \frac{1}{\gamma_X} \right) \right], \quad (18)$$

where α is solved numerically from the correlation expression

$$\rho = \frac{\nu_X \nu_Y (e^\alpha - 1)}{\sqrt{\nu_X \nu_Y [1 + \nu_Y (e^{\nu_X (e^\alpha - 1)^2} - 1)]}}, \quad (19)$$

ATLAS HIGG-2017-07



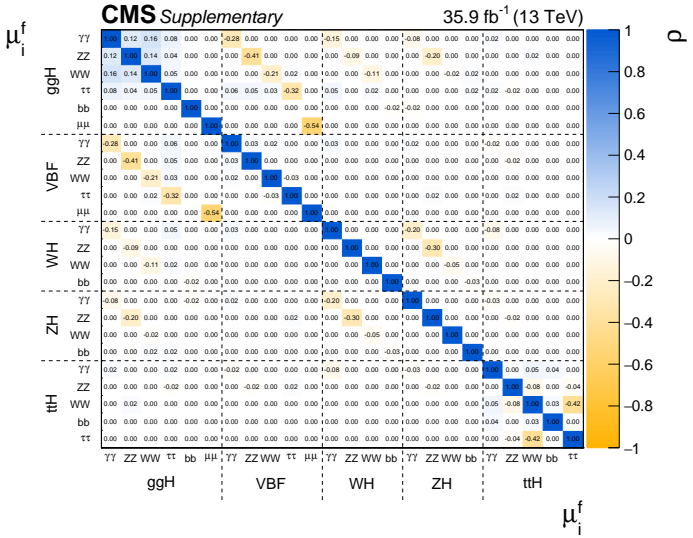
Higgs signal strengths for $ggH - VBF, H \rightarrow WW^*$. [\[HIGG-2017-07\]](#)

CMS HIG-17-031

Decay mode	Production process																			
	ggH			VBF			WH			ZH			ttH							
	Best fit value	Uncertainty stat	Uncertainty syst	Best fit value	Uncertainty stat	Uncertainty syst	Best fit value	Uncertainty stat	Uncertainty syst	Best fit value	Uncertainty stat	Uncertainty syst	Best fit value	Uncertainty stat	Uncertainty syst					
H → bb	2.51	+2.43 -2.01 (+2.06 (-1.86)	+1.96 -1.92 (+1.85 (-1.83)	+1.44 -0.59 (+0.89 (-0.33)	—	—	1.73	+0.70 -0.68 (+0.69 (-0.67)	+0.53 -0.51 (+0.52 (-0.51)	+0.46 -0.45 (+0.45 (-0.44)	0.99	+0.47 -0.45 (+0.46 (-0.44)	+0.41 -0.40 (+0.40 (-0.39)	+0.23 -0.20 (+0.23 (-0.20)	0.91	+0.45 -0.43 (+0.44 (-0.42)	+0.24 -0.23 (+0.23 (-0.23)	+0.38 -0.36 (+0.37 (-0.35)		
H → ττ	1.05	+0.53 -0.47 (+0.45 (-0.41)	+0.25 -0.25 (+0.23 (-0.23)	+0.46 -0.40 (+0.38 (-0.34)	1.12	+0.45 -0.43 (+0.45 (-0.43)	+0.37 -0.35 (+0.37 (-0.35)	+0.25 -0.25 (+0.25 (-0.24)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.23	+1.03 -0.88 (+0.98 (-0.87)	+0.80 -0.71 (+0.80 (-0.73)	+0.65 -0.52 (+0.56 (-0.47)		
H → WW	1.35	+0.21 -0.19 (+0.17 (-0.16)	+0.12 -0.12 (+0.10 (-0.10)	+0.17 -0.15 (+0.13 (-0.12)	0.28	+0.64 -0.60 (+0.62 (-0.58)	+0.58 -0.53 (+0.57 (-0.53)	+0.28 -0.28 (+0.26 (-0.25)	3.91	+2.26 -2.01 (+1.47 (-1.19)	+1.89 -1.72 (+1.32 (-1.06)	+1.24 -1.05 (+0.64 (-0.54)	0.96	+1.81 -1.46 (+1.67 (-1.37)	+1.74 -1.44 (+1.61 (-1.35)	+0.50 -0.22 (+0.45 (-0.20)	1.60	+0.65 -0.59 (+0.56 (-0.53)	+0.40 -0.39 (+0.38 (-0.38)	+0.52 -0.45 (+0.41 (-0.37)
H → ZZ	1.22	+0.23 -0.21 (+0.22 (-0.20)	+0.20 -0.19 (+0.20 (-0.19)	+0.12 -0.10 (+0.10 (-0.07)	-0.09	+1.02 -0.76 (+1.27 (-0.99)	+1.00 -0.72 (+1.25 (-0.97)	+0.21 -0.22 (+0.23 (-0.21)	0.00	+2.33 +0.00 (+4.46 (-0.99)	+2.31 -0.00 (+4.42 (-0.99)	+0.30 -0.00 (+0.57 (-0.00)	0.00	+4.26 +0.00 (+7.57 (-1.00)	+4.19 -0.00 (+7.45 (-1.00)	+0.80 -0.00 (+1.33 (-0.00)	0.00	+1.50 +0.00 (+2.95 (-0.99)	+1.47 -0.00 (+2.89 (-0.99)	+0.30 -0.00 (+0.59 (-0.00)
H → γγ	1.16	+0.21 -0.18 (+0.17 (-0.16)	+0.17 -0.15 (+0.14 (-0.14)	+0.13 -0.10 (+0.11 (-0.08)	0.67	+0.59 -0.46 (+0.59 (-0.48)	+0.49 -0.42 (+0.48 (-0.43)	+0.32 -0.18 (+0.34 (-0.21)	3.76	+1.48 -1.35 (+1.28 (-1.16)	+1.45 -1.33 (+1.27 (-1.16)	+0.33 -0.24 (+0.13 (-0.06)	0.00	+1.14 +0.00 (+2.51 (-1.04)	+1.14 -0.00 (+2.50 (-1.04)	+0.09 -0.00 (+0.25 (-0.00)	2.18	+0.88 -0.75 (+0.74 (-0.63)	+0.82 -0.74 (+0.72 (-0.63)	+0.32 -0.14 (+0.16 (-0.06)
H → μμ	0.31	+1.80 -1.79 (+1.69 (-1.65)	+1.79 -1.78 (+1.67 (-1.67)	+0.19 -0.19 (+0.28 (-0.00)	2.72	+7.12 -7.03 (+7.02 (-6.94)	+7.12 -7.04 (+7.01 (-6.93)	+0.26 -0.00 (+0.38 (-0.50)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Combined results for Higgs signal strengths [\[HIG-17-031\]](#).

CMS HIG-17-031



Sources of uncertainties

Source of uncertainties [[CMS-NOTE-2011-005 ; ATL-PHYS-PUB-2011-11](#)] :

- **Experimental** uncertainties :
Reconstruction of the same final state, luminosity uncertainty
- **Theoretical** uncertainties :
PDF, QCD scale, ...

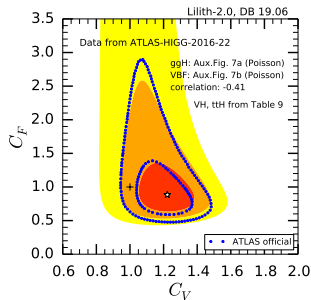
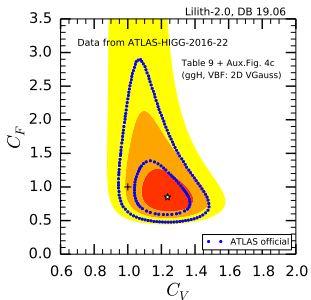
Causes of asymmetric uncertainties [[arXiv:physics/0406120](#)] :

- **Nonlinear dependency** of μ on some nuisance parameters (systematic rather than statistical).
- Extraction of results due to limitation in **number of events recorded**.

⇒ Need for a **multi-variable continuous asymmetric** distribution.

ATLAS Validations

ATLAS-HIGG-2016-22



Constraints in the 2HDM

Using the Run 2 (Run 2 + Run 1) results of DB 19.06, assuming that no contribution from new particles, as well as invisible or undetected decays, we find

$$C_F = 1.066^{+0.066}_{-0.065} (1.048^{+0.056}_{-0.055}), \quad C_V = 1.062 \pm 0.030 (1.059 \pm 0.025) \quad (20)$$

with a correlation of 0.31.

$$C_g = 1.066^{+0.051}_{-0.050} (1.070^{+0.043}_{-0.043}), \quad C_\gamma = 0.999^{+0.055}_{-0.053} (1.004^{+0.048}_{-0.047}) \quad (21)$$

with correlation -0.52 (-0.51) from Run 2 (combining Run 2 and Run 1) results.

