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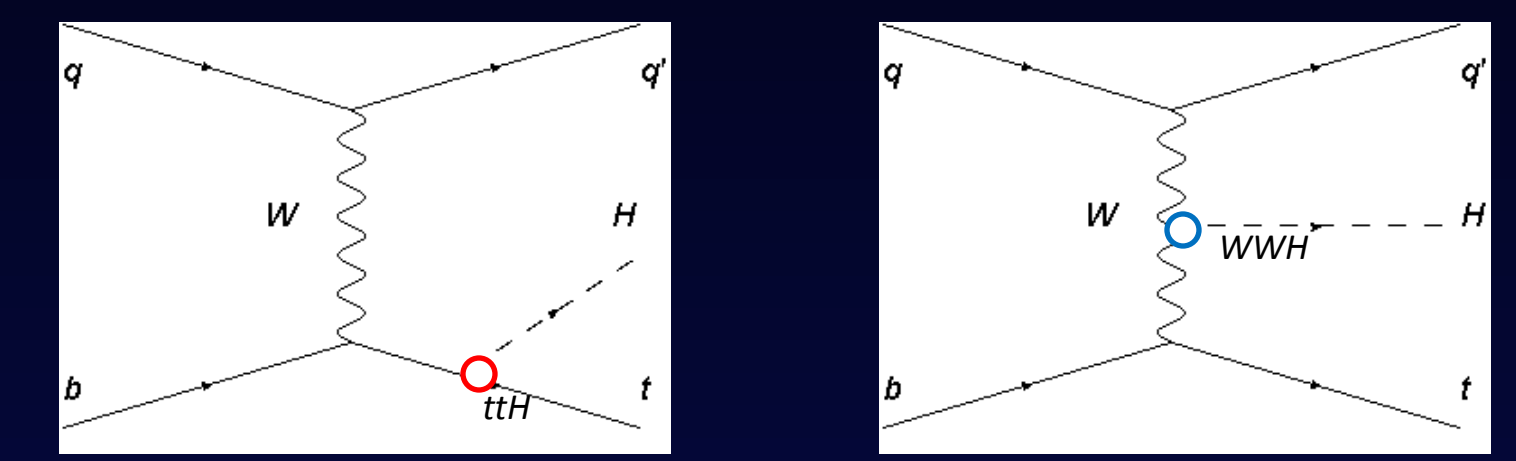
Motivation of this analysis is to study the Top-Higgs coupling through the measurement of the cross section of the tHq process (as an alternate to the ttH process).

Introduction:

- Standard Model (SM) of Particle Physics: masses of vector bosons, as well as fermions are a consequence of "Electroweak Symmetry Breaking" via the "Higgs Mechanism".
- Fermions couple to a scalar particle named Higgs boson through "Yukawa interaction" and become massive.
- The Higgs boson of mass 125 GeV was discovered at the LHC in 2012.
- The observed particle has SM like coupling to vector boson.
- However, it remains to be established whether the Fermions indeed get their masses from the Higgs.

Fermion Coupling to Higgs:

- Higgs to fermion coupling is proportional to the fermion mass. Yukawa coupling: $y_f \sim m_f/v$, where $m_f \sim 172$ GeV and $v \sim 246$ GeV.
- Top-Higgs coupling is largest, $y_t \sim 1$.
- $pp \rightarrow tH$ process has been observed, but the cross section measurement has large uncertainties.
- Top-Higgs coupling can be constrained within large ranges.
- Hence it is better to have more measurements!



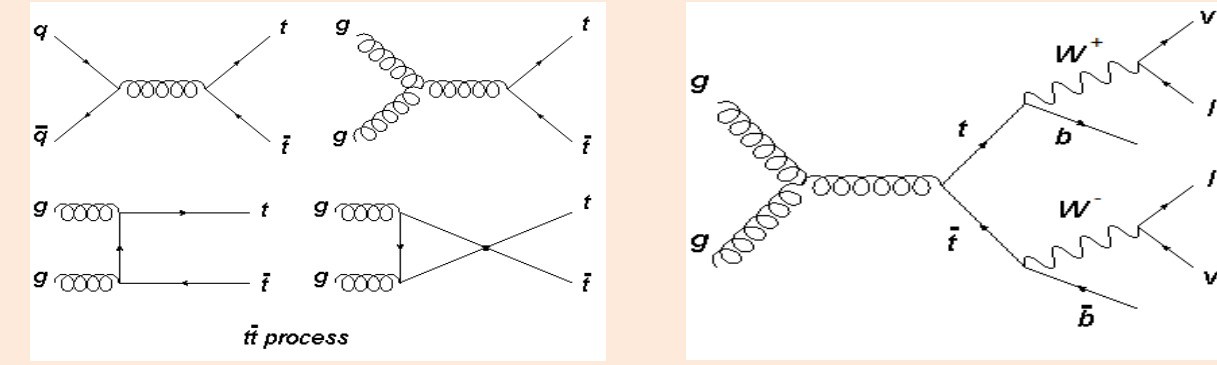
tHq process:

- The final state consists of a light quark, a top quark and the Higgs.
- It has a second contribution from a diagram where the coupling is essentially between two W bosons and a Higgs.
- According to SM, these two couplings interfere destructively.

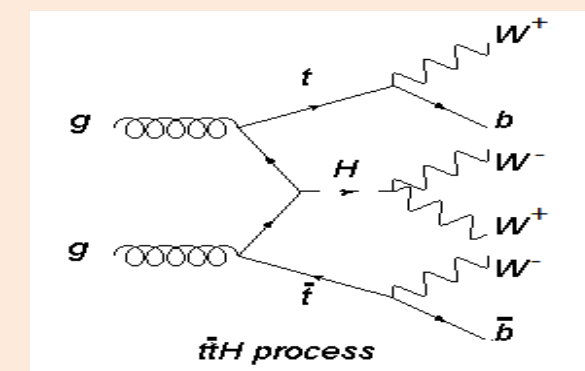
Backgrounds:

(all cross sections estimated in 13 TeV)

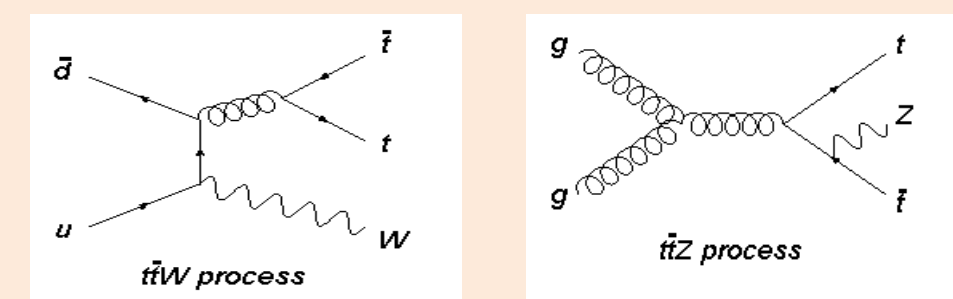
- Inclusive top-pair production $\sigma(pp \rightarrow tt) \sim 832$ pb



- Associated production of Higgs with top $\sigma(pp \rightarrow tH) \sim 0.51$ pb

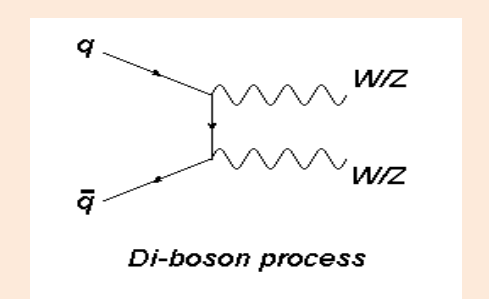


- Associated production of vector bosons with top



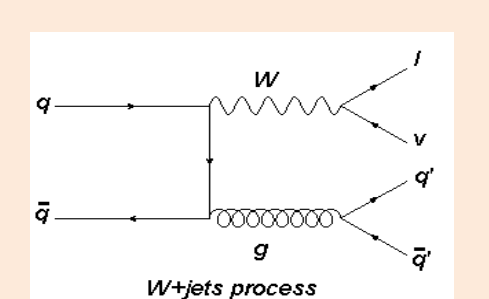
$\sigma(pp \rightarrow ttW) \sim 0.20$ pb
 $\sigma(pp \rightarrow ttZ) \sim 0.25$ pb
[W, Z decays leptonically]

- Di-boson processes



$\sigma(pp \rightarrow WW) \sim 119$ pb
 $\sigma(pp \rightarrow WZ) \sim 32$ pb
 $\sigma(pp \rightarrow ZZ) \sim 66$ pb [inclusive]

- $pp \rightarrow W + \text{jets}$ process $\sigma(pp \rightarrow W + \text{jets}) > 1000$ pb



Object Selection:

- Muons: $p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$
Relative isolation after pile-up subtraction < 0.15
- Jets: selected based on loose jet id; $E_T > 25$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$
- b-jets must have $E_T > 35$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$
b-discriminator value > 0.890
- Light quark jets must have $E_T > 35$ GeV, $|\eta| < 4.5$
b-discriminator < 0.890

Event Pre-selection:

For this study we have only considered muons in the final state. The events are selected in the following four steps:

Events are chosen with two same-sign isolated muons

Event should have exactly one b-jet

Event should have at least one light quark jet

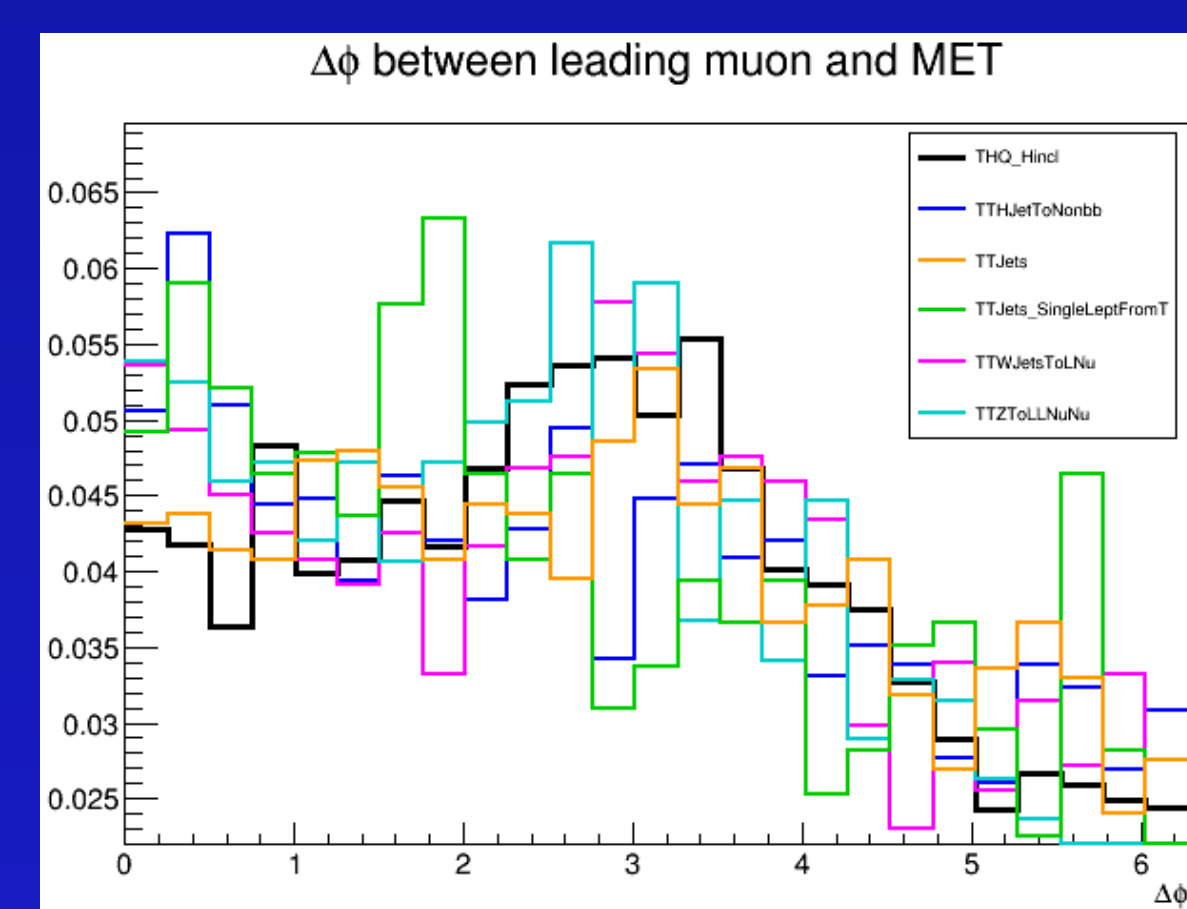
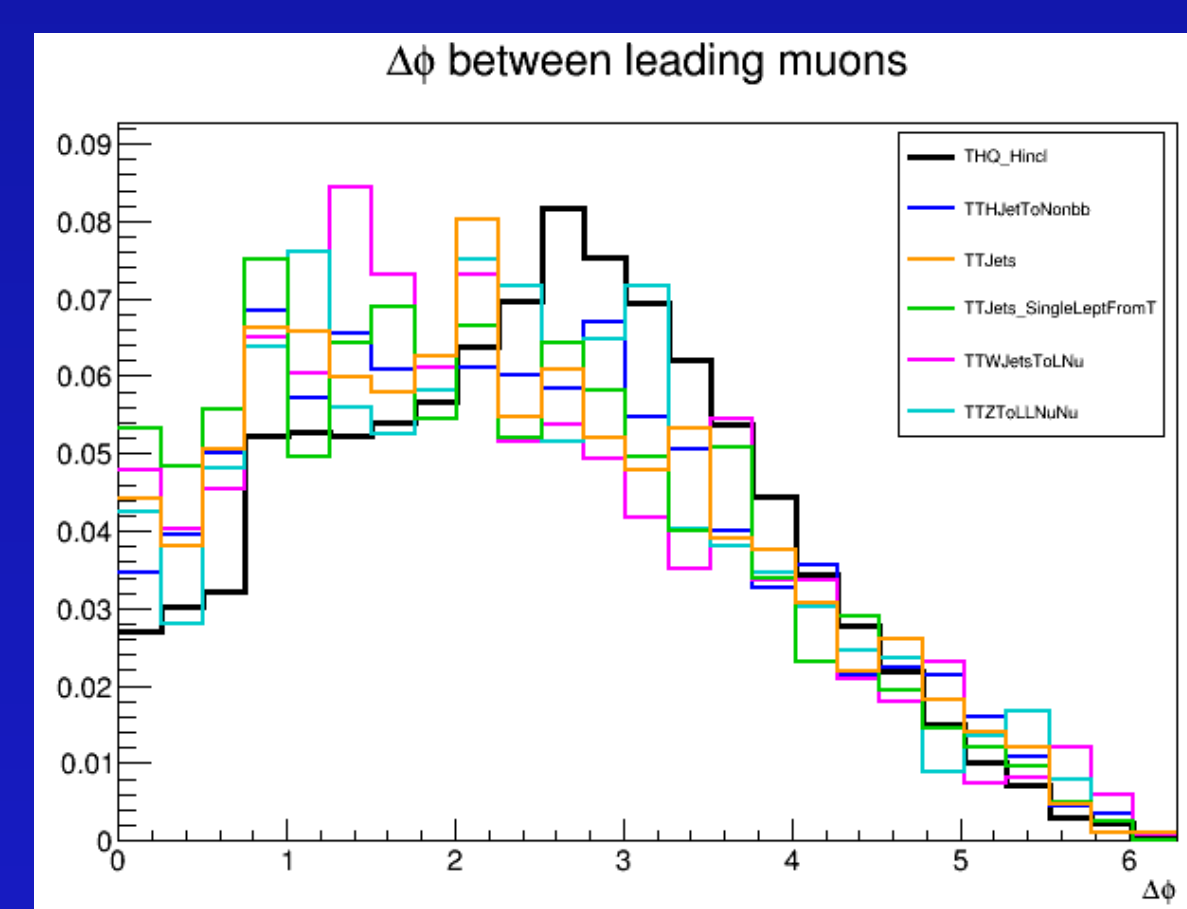
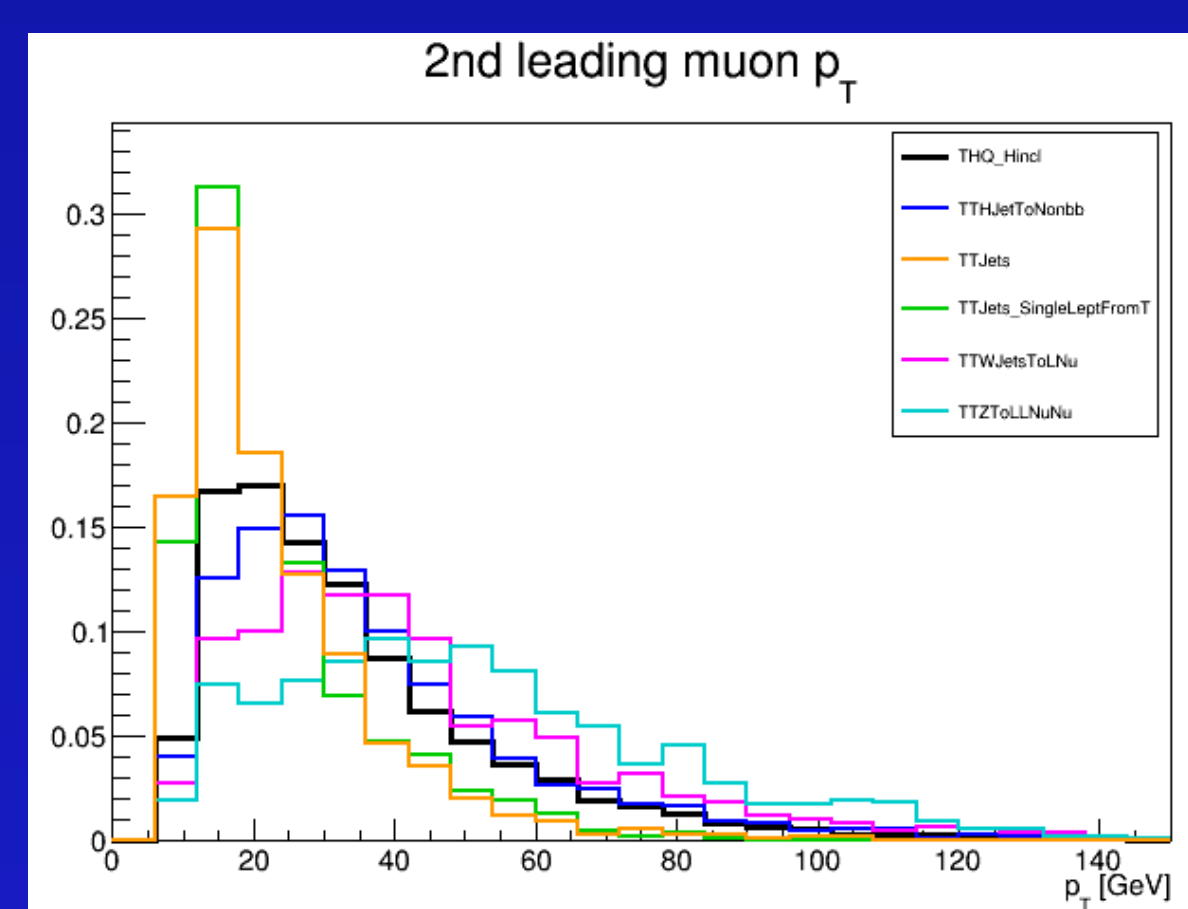
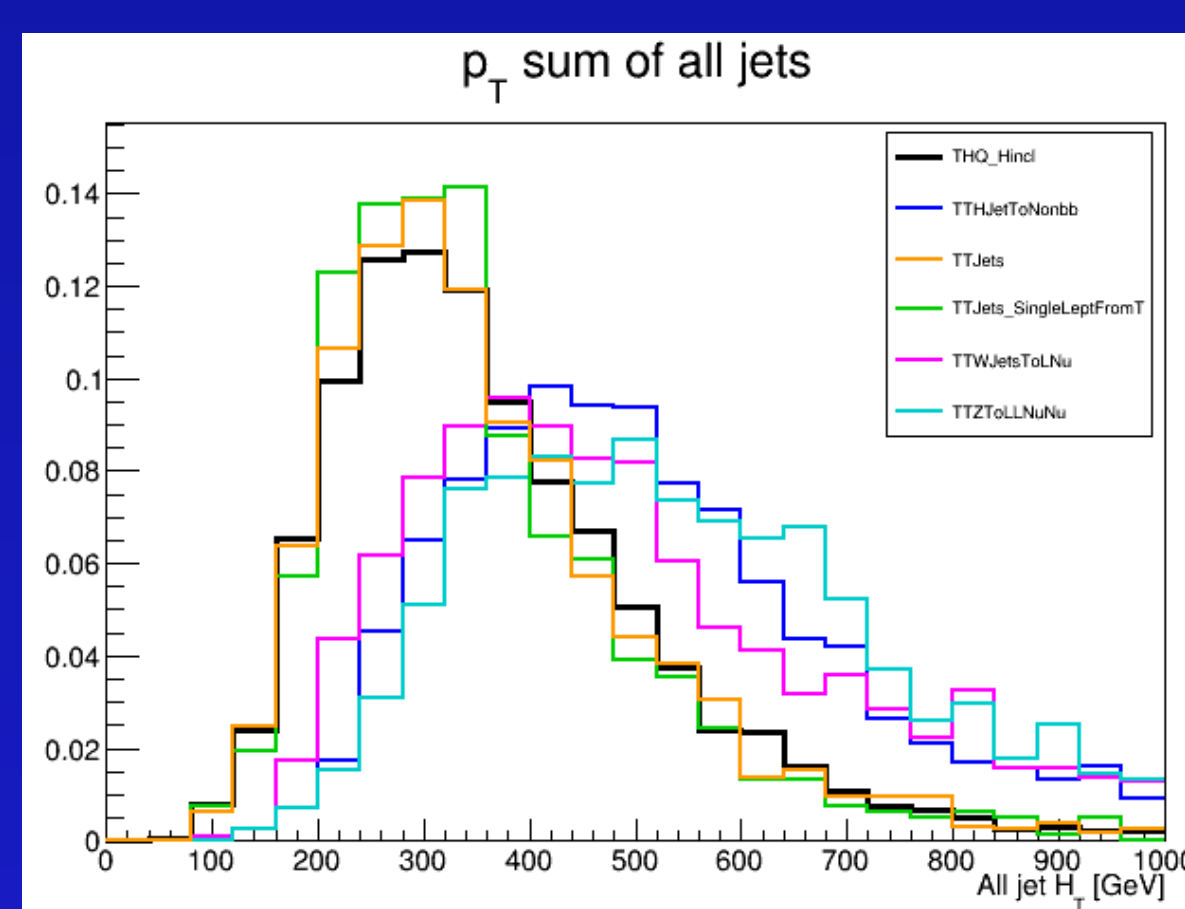
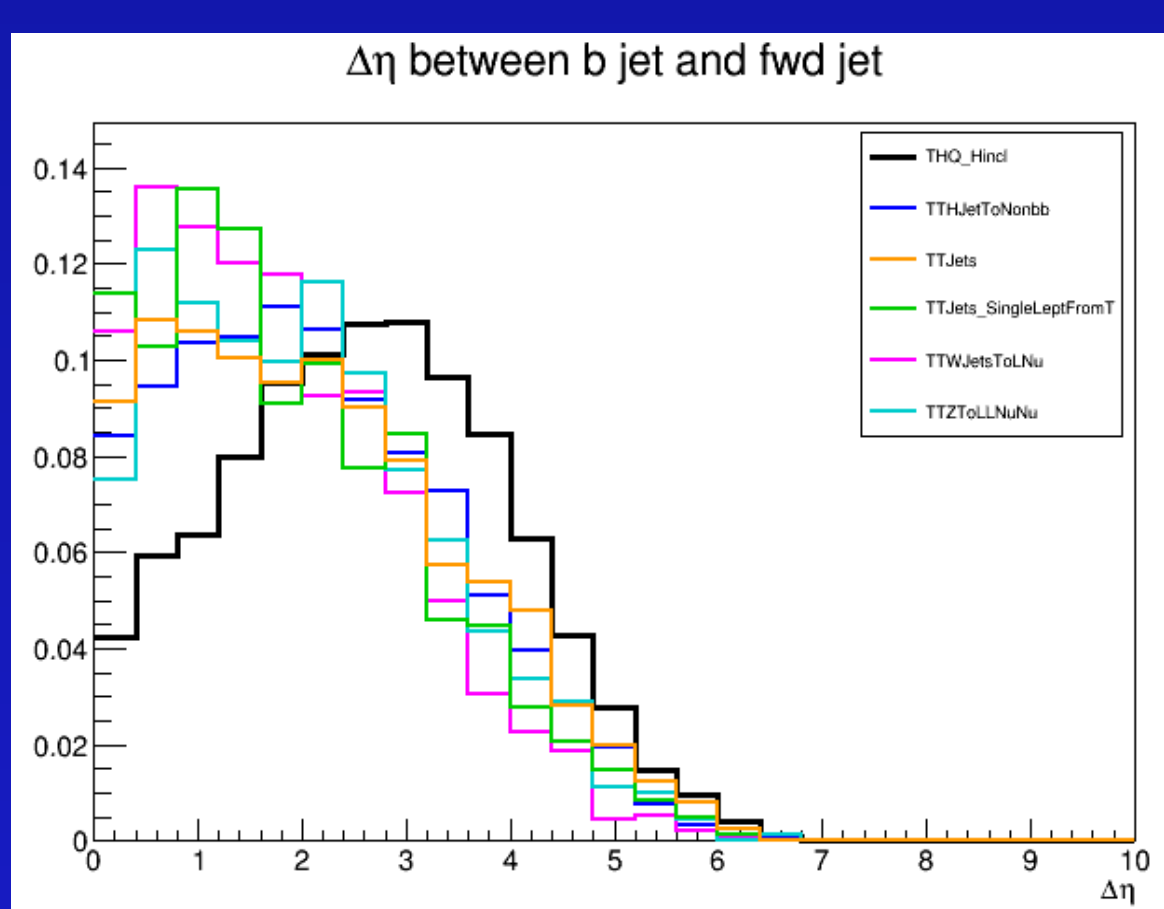
The muons must have radial separation > 0.8

Final selection of events is done using Multi-Variate Analysis Method

Look for two leptons with the same charge in the final state.

Leptonic Channels:

- SM prediction for total cross section at 13 TeV is very low: ~ 71 fb.
- If there are effects beyond SM, ttH coupling will be different. As a result, cross section will change.
- To distinguish the signal from the huge amount of background we use leptonic final states.
- Events can be triggered in the experiment with the presence of one or two leptons.
- After this initial selection, other requirements are put based on the signal topology.

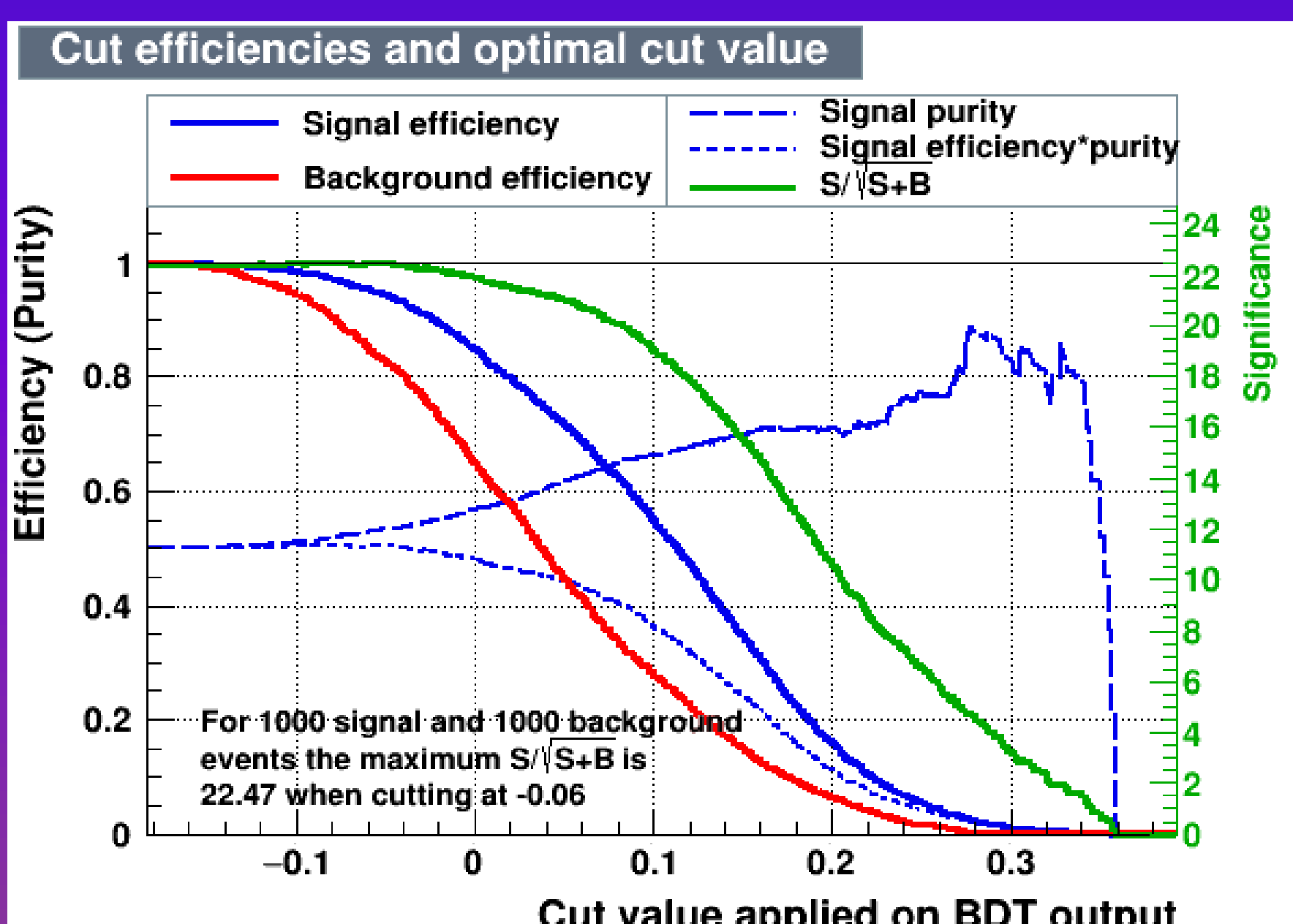


Multi-Variate Analysis:

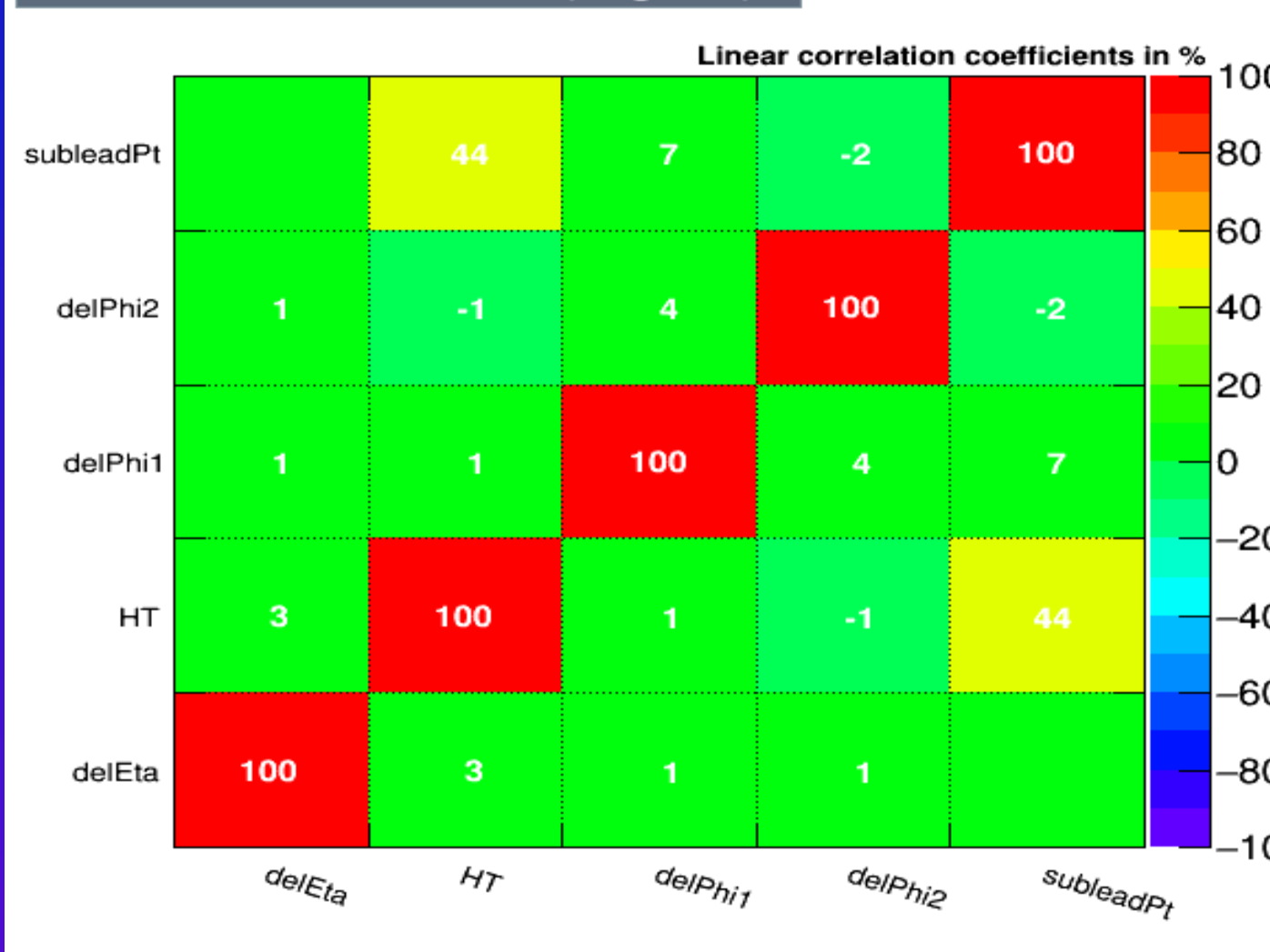
The input variables for the TMVA (Toolkit for Multi-Variate Analysis in ROOT) are:

- Difference in pseudorapidities between the b-jet and forward jet with highest pseudorapidity
- Sum p_T of all jets above $E_T = 25$ GeV
- Sub-leading muon p_T
- Difference in azimuthal angles between two leading muons
- Difference in azimuthal angles between leading muon and MET

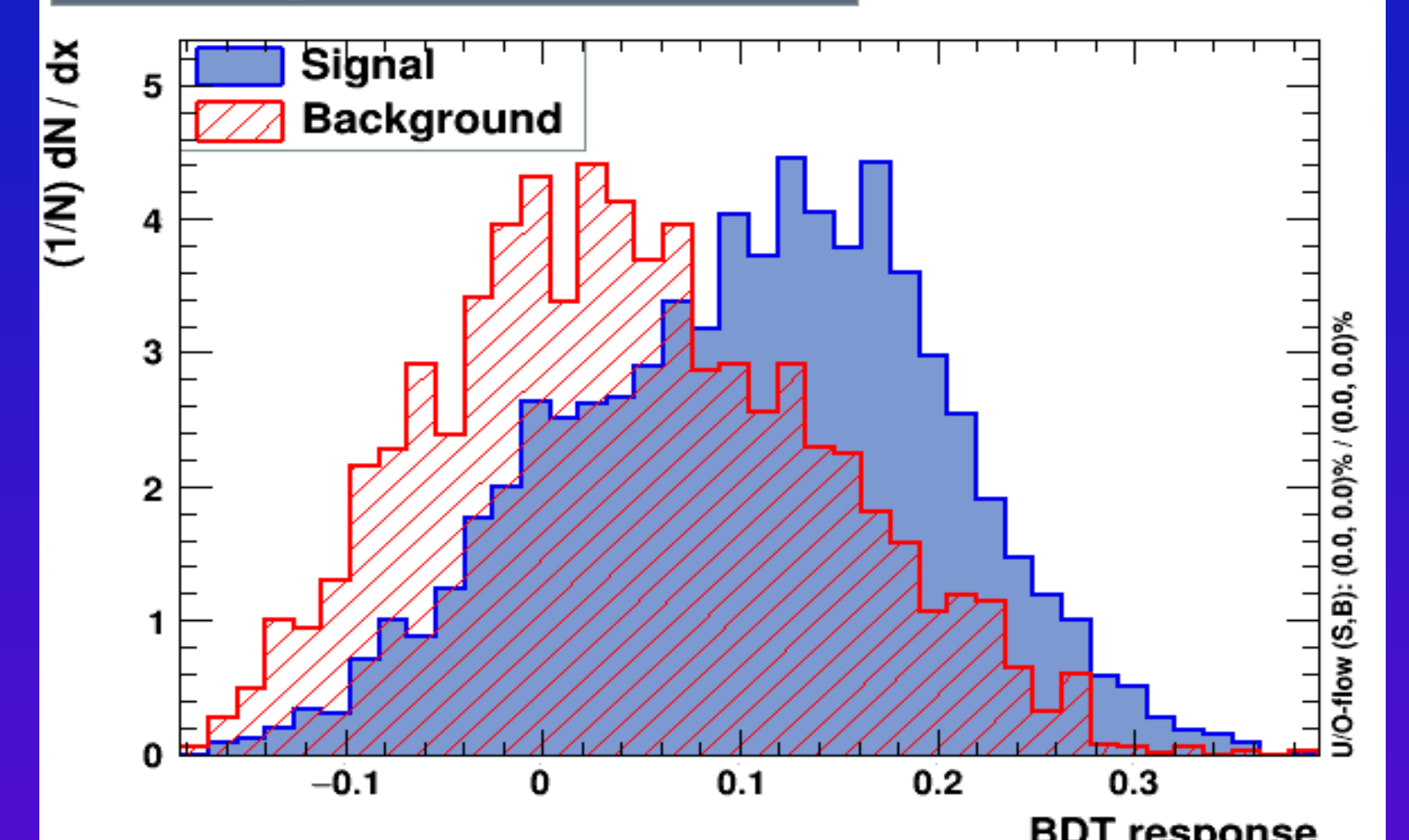
Using these variables as input to the MVA, we use the BDT classifier to choose an optimum cut for better selection of signal over background..



Correlation Matrix (signal)



TMVA response for classifier: BDT



	tHq (incl.)	ttH (H → bb)	ttjet (incl.)	ttjet (single lepton)	ttW (W → lv)	ttZ (Z → llvv)
x-sec (pb)	0.07096	0.21509	831.76	182.17540	0.2043	0.2529
$N_{exp}(100fb^{-1})$	7096	21509	83176000	18217540	20430	25290
N_{gen}	3498596	1561760	42730273	11327907	252908	398000
2lss	20715	9783	7642	3758	4528	2816
$N_{bjet=1}$	9405	4724	3475	1700	2126	1344
$N_{fjet>0}$	7231	3249	2442	1049	1431	967
$\Delta R_{ll} > 0.8$	6739	2941	1920	826	1340	894
BDT > 0.06	4644	1624	788	300	762	569
$N_{final}(100fb^{-1})$	9	22	1534	482	61	36

Future Plan:

- This study is under progress.
- Signal to background significance needs to be improved for better results.
- More study of MVA classifiers needed.
- Need to find more number of discriminating variables.
- Study of fake rate and charge misidentification required.
- Measurement of cross section, hence constraint on coupling, to be performed on real data.