

# Efficient, automatic and accurate QCD predictions for Higgs (and alike) particles at the LHC

Marco Zaro, CP3 - UCLouvain

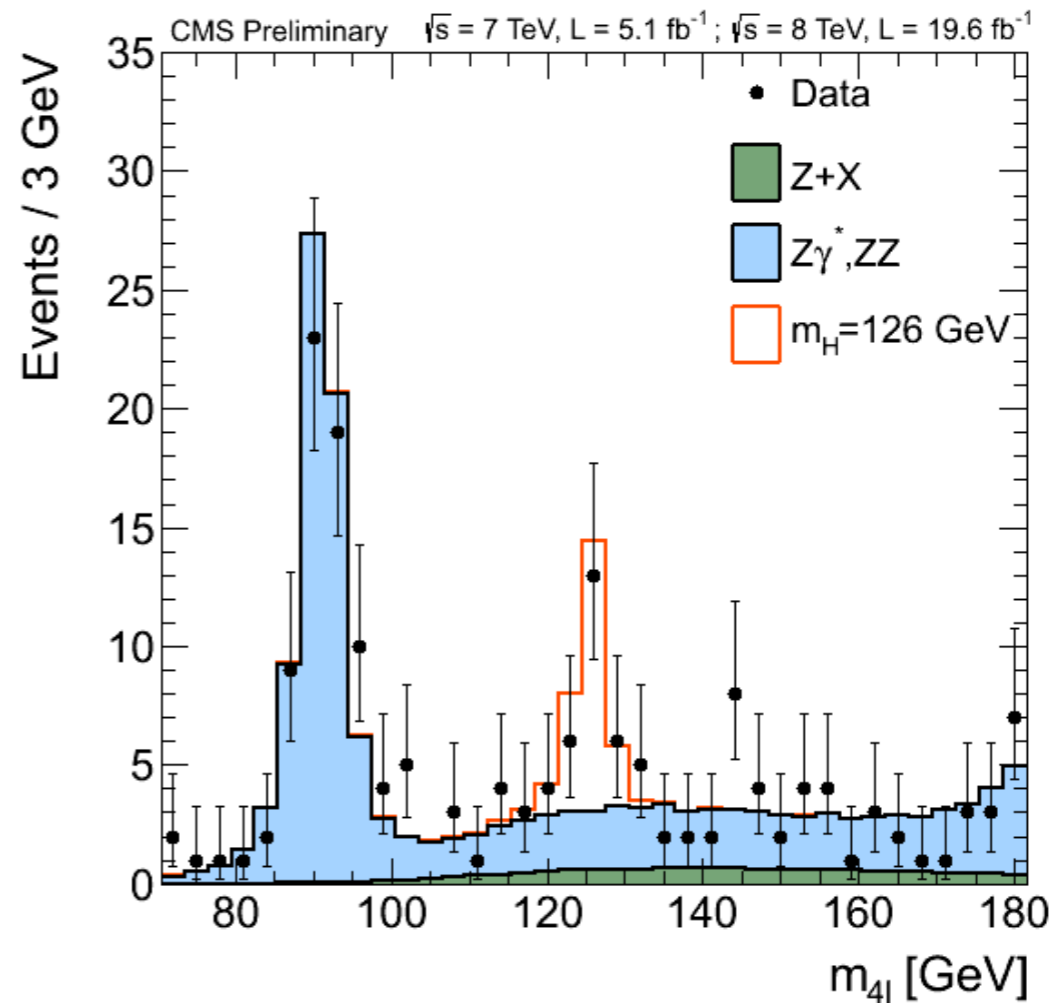
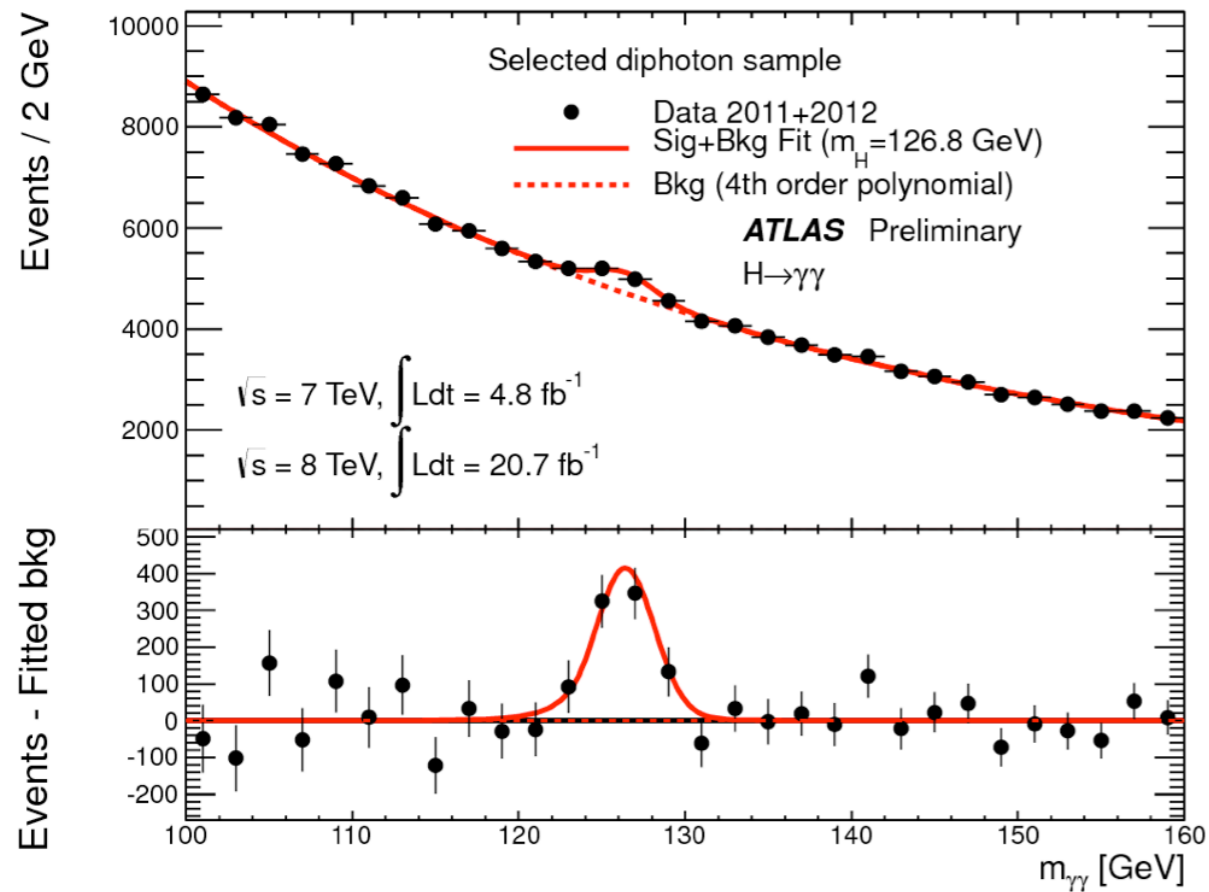
*In collaboration with*

P. Artoisenet, P. de Aquino R. Frederix, F. Maltoni, K. Mawatari, M. K. Mandal,  
P. Mathews, V. Ravindran, S. Seth, P. Torrielli

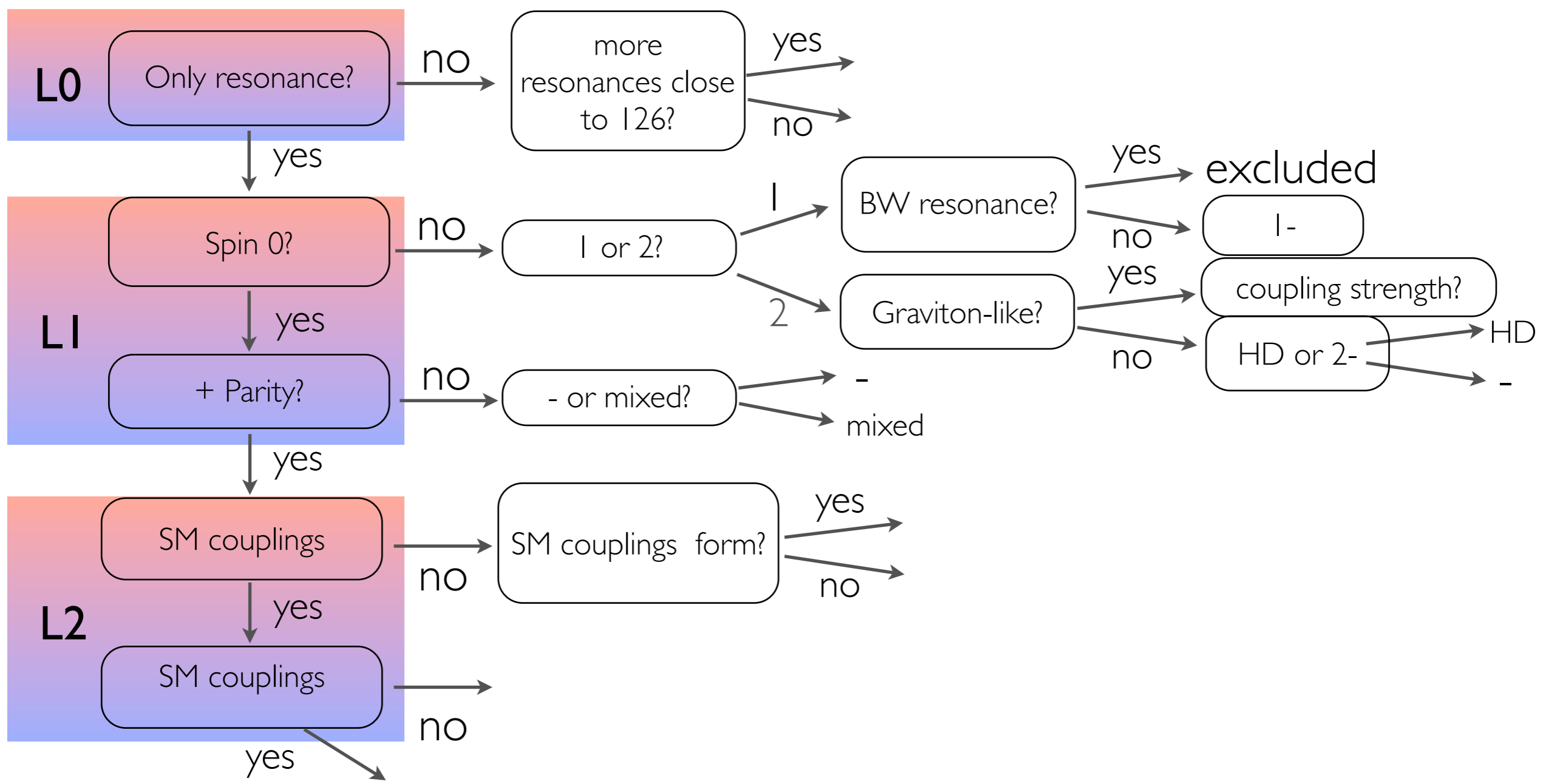
*Rencontres de Moriond, La Thuile*

*March 14, 2013*

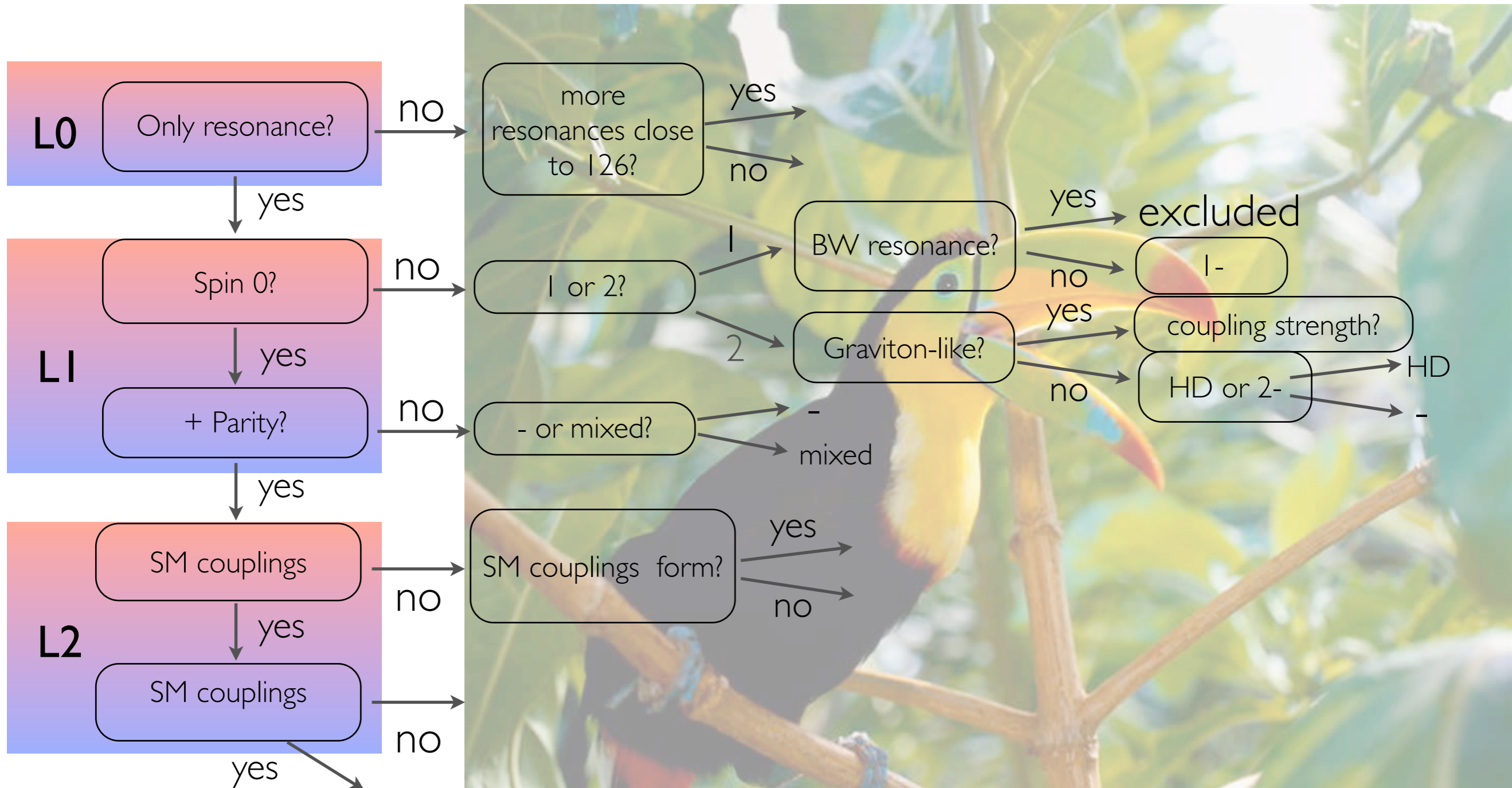
# The recently discovered particle (from now “the Higgs boson”)



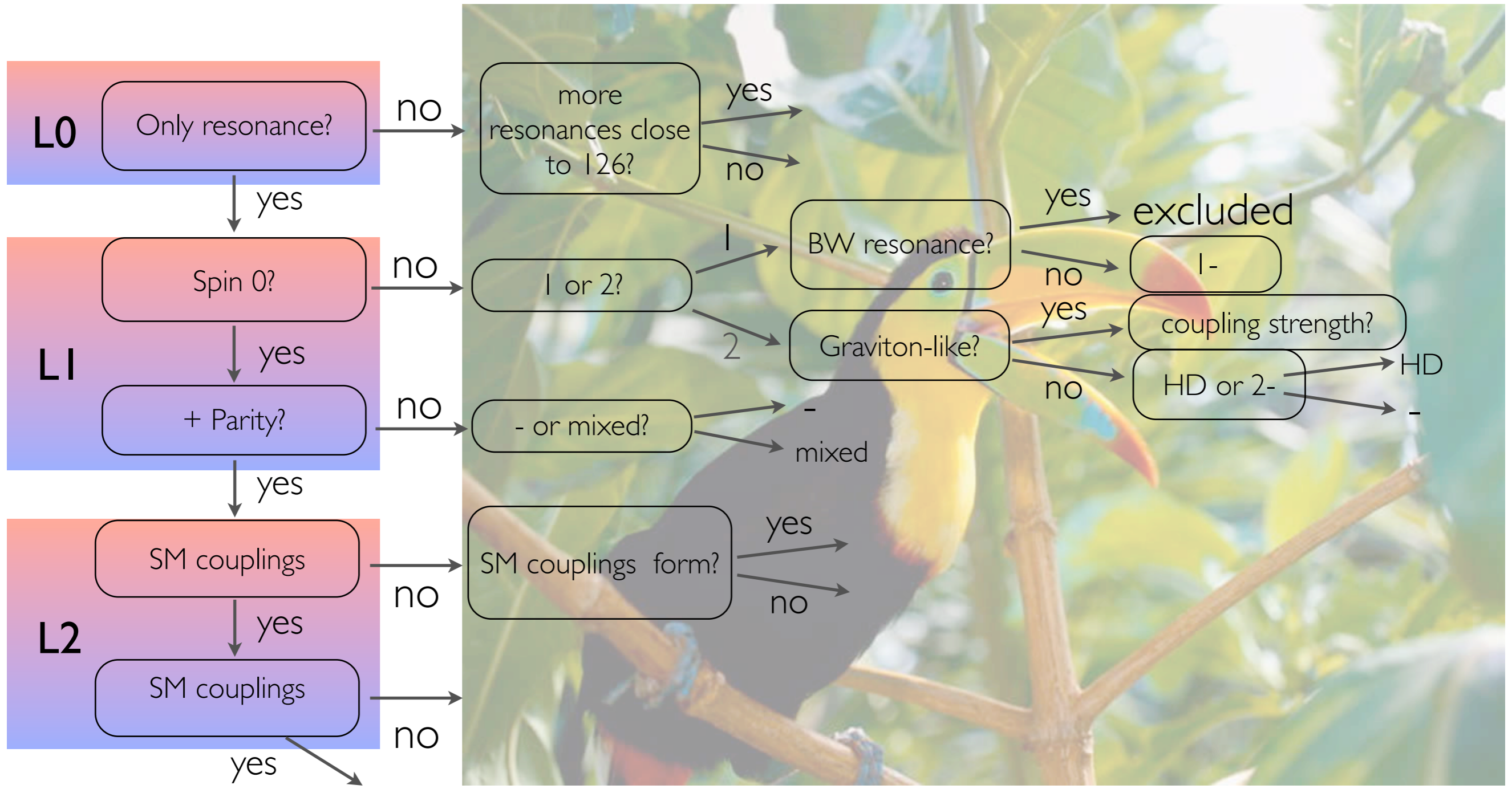
# ... must answer a lot of questions



# ... must answer a lot of questions



# ... must answer a lot of questions



If you got here, then you are...

# THE SM HIGGS BOSON

H



The **HIGGS BOSON** is the theoretical particle of the Higgs mechanism, which physicists believe will reveal how all matter in the universe gets its mass. Many scientists hope that the Large Hadron Collider in Geneva, Switzerland, which collides particles at 99.99% the speed of light, will detect the elusive Higgs Boson

**\$10.49** PLUS SHIPPING



*Wool felt, fleece with gravel fill for maximum mass.*

GLUON PHOTON NEUTRINO TACHYON ELECTRON UP QUARK DOWN QUARK TAU NEUTRINO MUON UP QUARK  
 NEUTRON DOWN QUARK TAU GLUON **HIGGS BOSON** NEUTRINO TACHYON ELECTRON UP QUARK DOWN  
 NEUTRINO MUON UP QUARK PROTON NEUTRON DOWN QUARK TAU GLUON PHOTON NEUTRINO TACHYON  
 UP QUARK DOWN QUARK TAU NEUTRINO TACHYON ELECTRON UP QUARK DOWN QUARK TAU NEUTRINO  
 NEUTRON DOWN QUARK TAU GLUON PHOTON NEUTRINO TACHYON ELECTRON UP QUARK DOWN QUARK TAU NEUTRINO  
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 UP QUARK DOWN QUARK TAU NEUTRINO TACHYON ELECTRON UP QUARK DOWN QUARK TAU NEUTRINO

The **PARTICLE ZOO**

# Determining Higgs properties: Philosophy



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- Effective theory approach:
  - Model independent framework (up to some NP scale  $\Lambda$ )
    - Any other states must be heavier than  $\Lambda$
  - Reduce the lagrangian to the minimal number of interactions
  - Theory is renormalizable order by order in  $1/\Lambda$
  - Generate MLM-matched samples with MadGraph 5 (up to 2j)
  - QCD corrections to  $p p \rightarrow X$  can be included with aMC@NLO



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  - Generate MLM-matched samples with MadGraph 5 (up to 2j)
  - QCD corrections to  $p p \rightarrow X$  can be included with aMC@NLO
- Remarks:
  - Anybody can implement in FR/MG5 a model with the same couplings of JHU for a check
  - We want to test spin and parity of the new resonance. We do not want to constrain higher dimension operators
    - Just keep the lowest dimension operators

# The Lagrangian

[<http://feynrules.irmp.ucl.ac.be/wiki/HiggsCharacterization>]

- Spin 0 sector:

$$\mathcal{L}_0^f = [c_\alpha y_H f f \bar{\psi}_f \psi_f] X_0, \quad \mathcal{L}_0^V = \left[ \kappa_{\text{SM}} c_\alpha g_{HVV} V_\mu V^\mu \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \frac{1}{4} \kappa_\gamma [c_\alpha g_{H\gamma\gamma} A_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu\nu} + s_\alpha g_{A\gamma\gamma} A_{\mu\nu} \tilde{A}^{\mu\nu}] \\
 & - \frac{1}{4} \kappa_\gamma [c_\alpha g_{HZ\gamma} Z_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu\nu} + s_\alpha g_{AZ\gamma} Z_{\mu\nu} \tilde{A}^{\mu\nu}] \\
 & - \frac{1}{4} \kappa_g [c_\alpha g_{Hgg} G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\nu} + s_\alpha g_{Agg} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a,\mu\nu}] \\
 & \left. - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\kappa_V}{\Lambda} [c_\alpha V_{\mu\nu} V^{\mu\nu} + s_\alpha V_{\mu\nu} \tilde{V}^{\mu\nu}] \right] X_0,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$0^+ \Rightarrow c_\alpha = 1$$

$$0^- \Rightarrow c_\alpha = 0$$

$$\text{Mixed state} \Rightarrow 0 < c_\alpha < 1$$

# The Lagrangian

[<http://feynrules.irmp.ucl.ac.be/wiki/HiggsCharacterization>]

- Spin 1 sector:

[K. Hagiwara, R.D. Peccei, D. Zeppenfeld, Nuclear Physics B282 (1987)]

$$\mathcal{L}_1^f = \sum_{f=q,b,t,l,\tau} \left[ \bar{\psi}_f \gamma_\mu (\kappa_{f_a} a_f - \kappa_{f_b} b_f \gamma_5) \psi_f X_1^\mu \right] \quad \mathcal{L}_1^Z = \left[ -\kappa_{V_3} X_1^\mu (\partial^\nu Z_\mu) Z_\nu \right. \\ \left. - \kappa_{V_5} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} X_1^\mu Z^\nu (\partial^\rho Z^\sigma) \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_1^W = \left[ +i\kappa_{V_1} g_{WWZ} (W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^{-\mu} - W_{\mu\nu}^- W^{+\mu}) X_1^\nu \right] \\ \left[ +i\kappa_{V_2} g_{WWZ} W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- X_1^{\mu\nu} \right] \\ \left[ -\kappa_{V_3} W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- (\partial^\mu X_1^\nu + \partial^\nu X_1^\mu) \right] \\ \left[ +i\kappa_{V_4} W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- \tilde{X}_1^{\mu\nu} \right] \\ \left[ -\kappa_{V_5} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} [W^{+\mu} (\partial^\rho W^{-\nu}) - (\partial^\rho W^{+\mu}) W^{-\nu}] X_1^\sigma \right]$$

▶  $X_1=1^+$  in parity-conserving scenarios

▶  $X_1=1^-$  in parity-conserving scenarios

# The Lagrangian

[<http://feynrules.irmp.ucl.ac.be/wiki/HiggsCharacterization>]

- Spin 2 sector:

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \sum_{i=V,\gamma,g,\psi} k_i \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}^i X^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}^V = \frac{1}{4} \eta_{\mu\nu} F^{\rho\sigma} F_{\rho\sigma} - F_{\mu}^{\rho} F_{\nu\rho}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}^{\psi} = & -\eta_{\mu\nu} (\bar{\psi} i \gamma^{\rho} D_{\rho} \psi - m \bar{\psi} \psi) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi} i \gamma_{\mu} D_{\nu} \psi + \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi} i \gamma_{\nu} D_{\mu} \psi + \frac{1}{2} \eta_{\mu\nu} \partial^{\rho} (\bar{\psi} i \gamma_{\rho} \psi) - \frac{1}{4} \partial_{\mu} (\bar{\psi} i \gamma_{\nu} \psi) \frac{1}{4} \partial_{\nu} (\bar{\psi} i \gamma_{\mu} \psi) \end{aligned}$$

The minimal spin-2 particle is graviton like (2+)

Higher dimension operators and 2- available

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Higher dimension operators and 2- available

It is possible to couple  $X$  with different strength  
to particles without breaking QCD gauge  
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# The Lagrangian

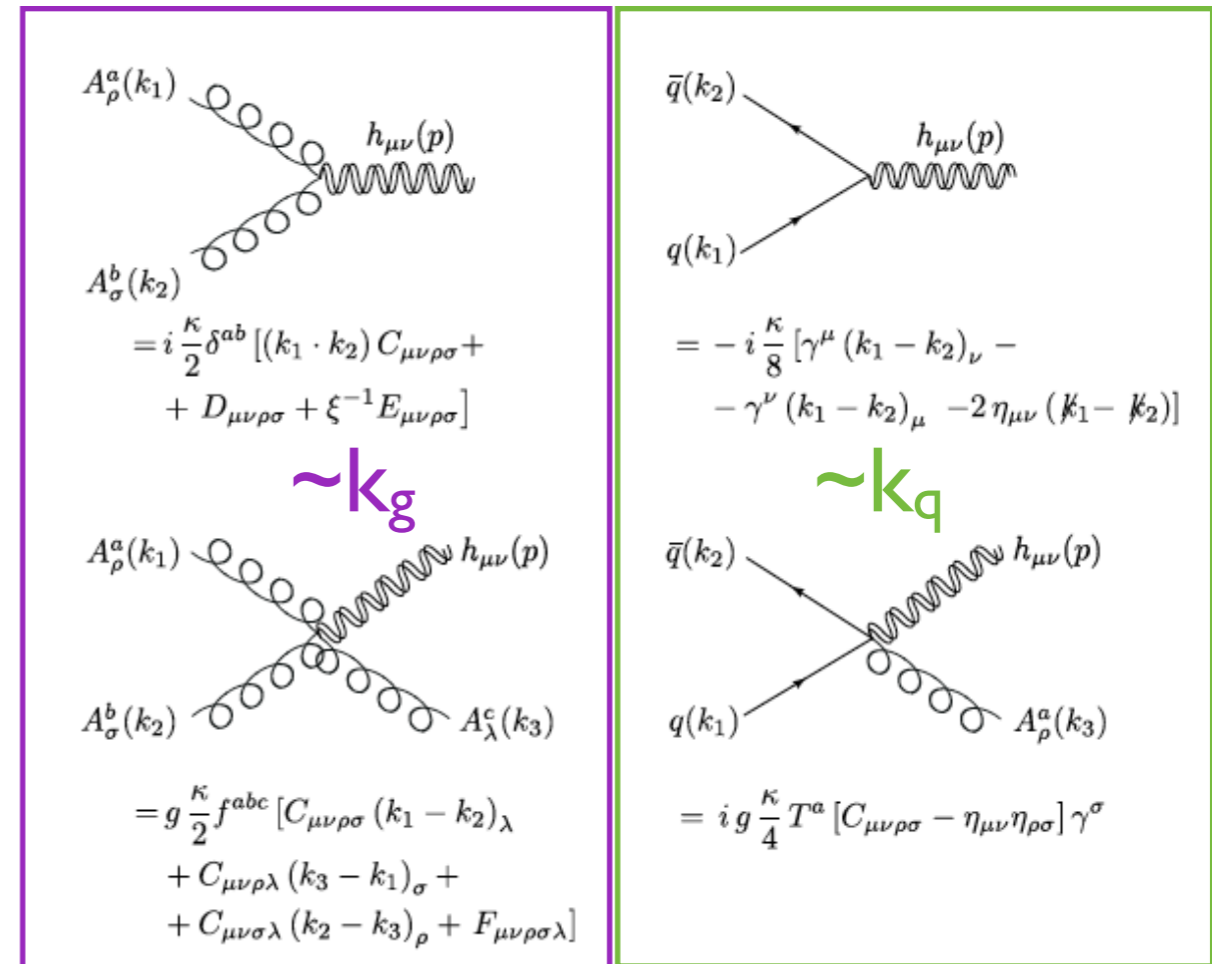
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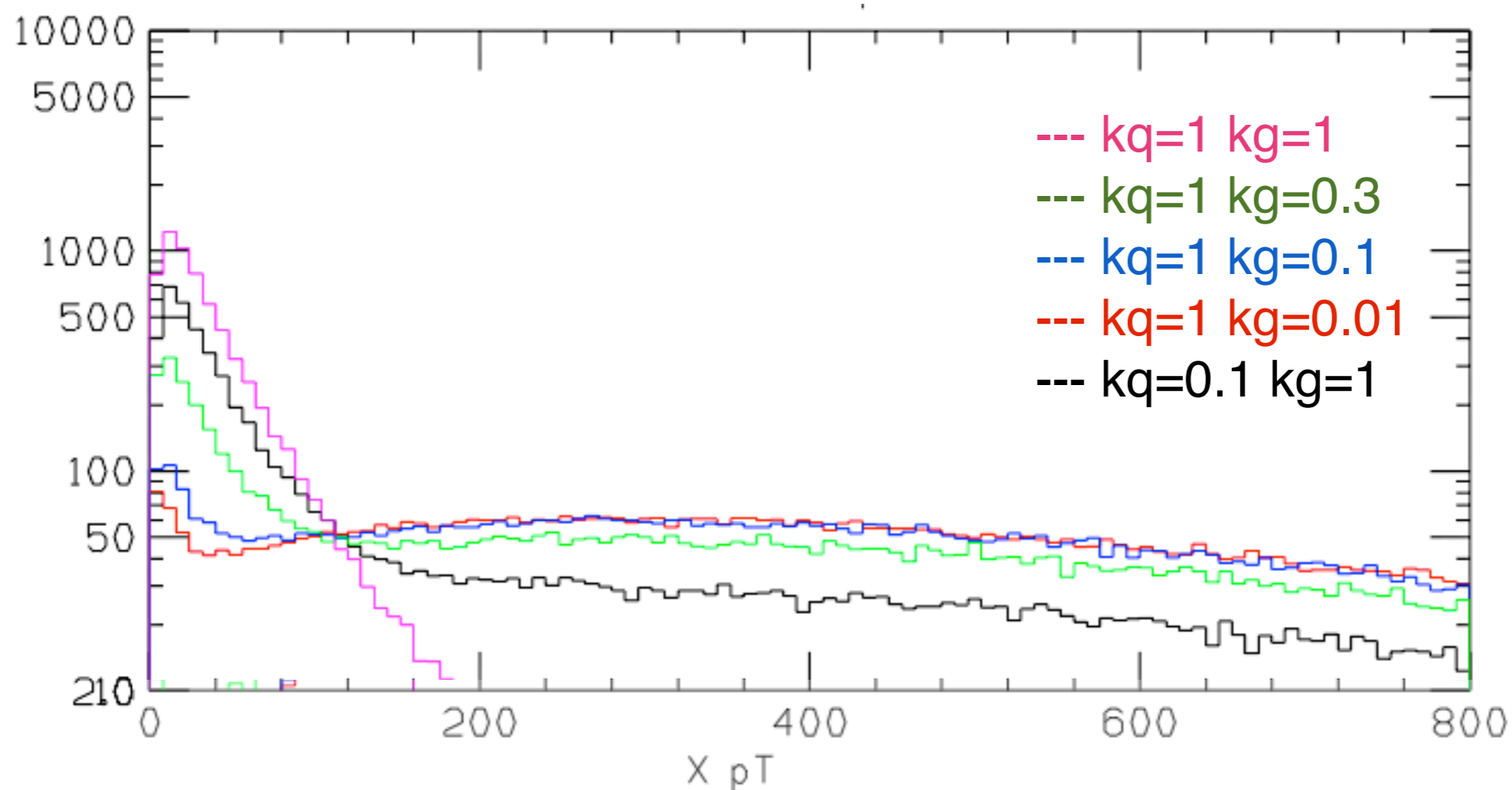
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Higher dimension operators and 2- available

It is possible to couple X with different strength to particles without breaking QCD gauge invariance

# What if $k_q \neq k_g$ ?

aMC@NLO:  $p p \rightarrow 2^+$

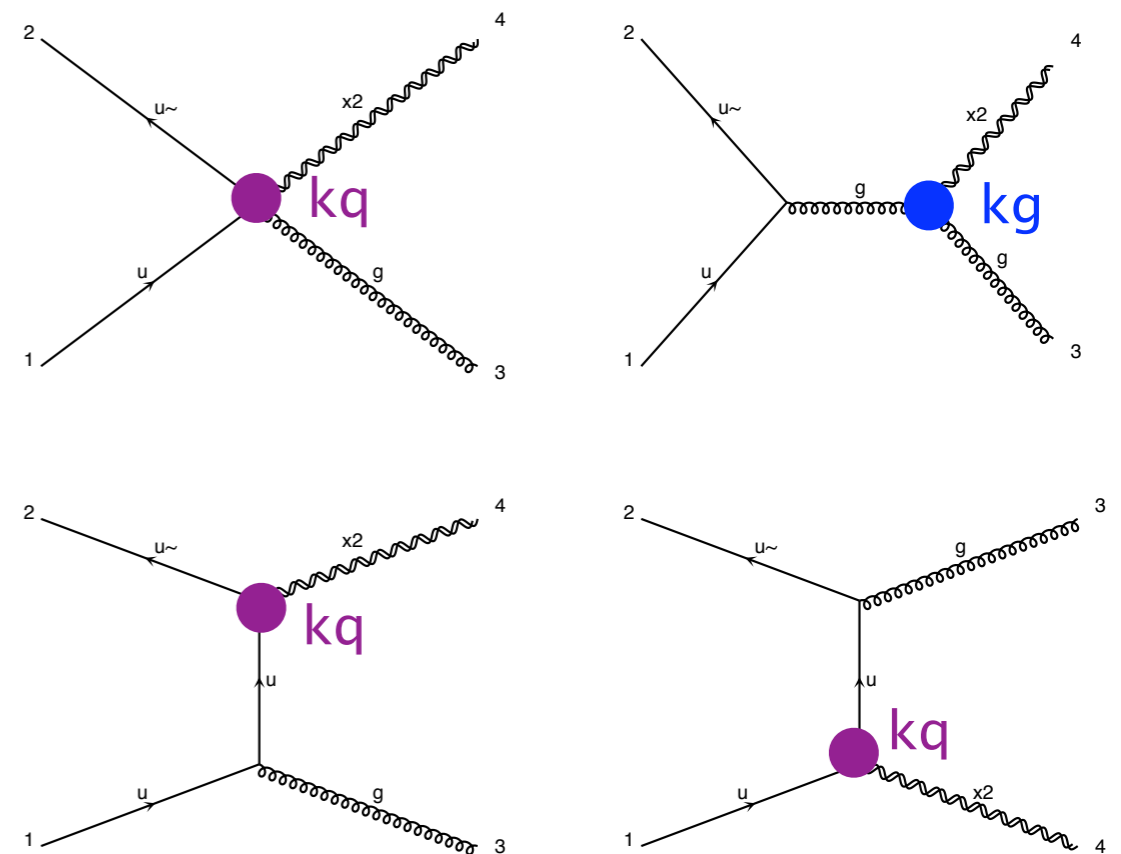


# What if $k_q \neq k_g$ ?

- Unitarity-violating terms appear in the  $X+j$  matrix element
  - The ‘gravitational current’ is not conserved any longer
  - Need to renormalize gravitational coupling to matter
- Huge K-factors
  - NLO is *de facto* LO

$k_q$	$k_g$	$K$
0.1	1	2.7
1	1	1.6
1	0.6	2.2
1	0.3	7
1	0.1	23
1	0.01	33

- Pt spectrum completely distorted





# What if $k_q \neq k_g$ ?

$$\mathcal{M}^2 = \frac{g_s^2}{27\Lambda^2 m^4 st (s + t - m^2)} A^2 \quad x = k_q/k_g$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A^2}{k_g^2} = & m^{10}(-3sx^2 - 12t) + m^8(18stx^2 - 36stx + 36st + 36t^2) + \\ & m^6(-3s^3x^2 - 32s^2tx^2 + 52s^2tx - 38s^2t - 42st^2x^2 + 84st^2x - 96st^2 - 48t^3) + \\ & m^4(18s^3tx^2 - 24s^3tx + 18s^3t + 66s^2t^2x^2 - 120s^2t^2x + 90s^2t^2 + 48st^3x^2 - 96st^3x + 96st^3 + 24t^4) + \\ & m^2(-6s^4tx^2 + 12s^4tx - 6s^4t - 36s^3t^2x^2 + 72s^3t^2x - 36s^3t^2 - 56s^2t^3x^2 + 112s^2t^3x - 56s^2t^3 \\ & - 24st^4x^2 + 48st^4x - 24st^4) + 2s^5tx^2 - 4s^5tx + 2s^5t + 6s^4t^2x^2 - 12s^4t^2x + \\ & + 6s^4t^2 + 8s^3t^3x^2 - 16s^3t^3x + 8s^3t^3 + 4s^2t^4x^2 - 8s^2t^4x + 4s^2t^4 \end{aligned}$$

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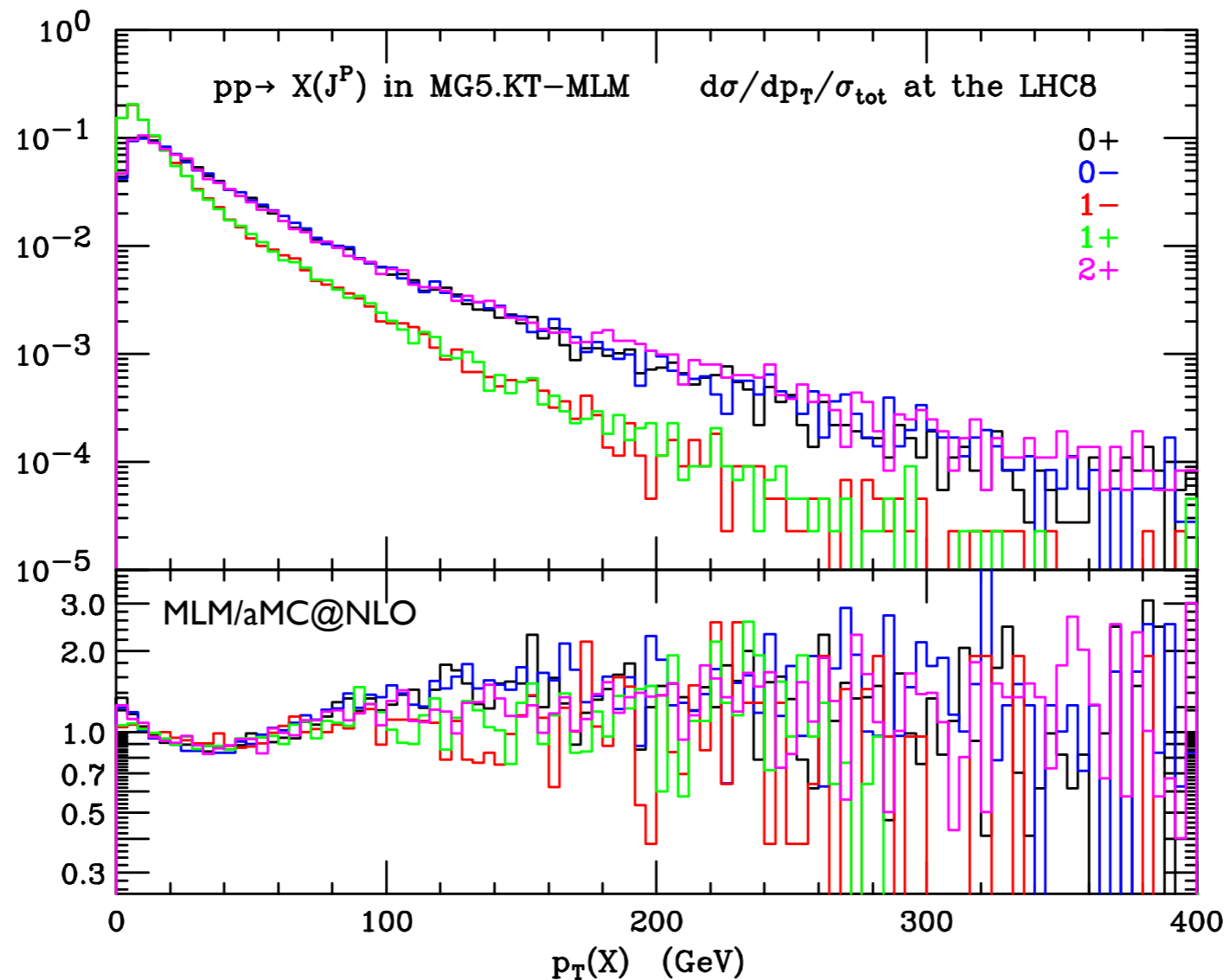
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vanish for  $x=1$

# Results: $X$ $p_T$

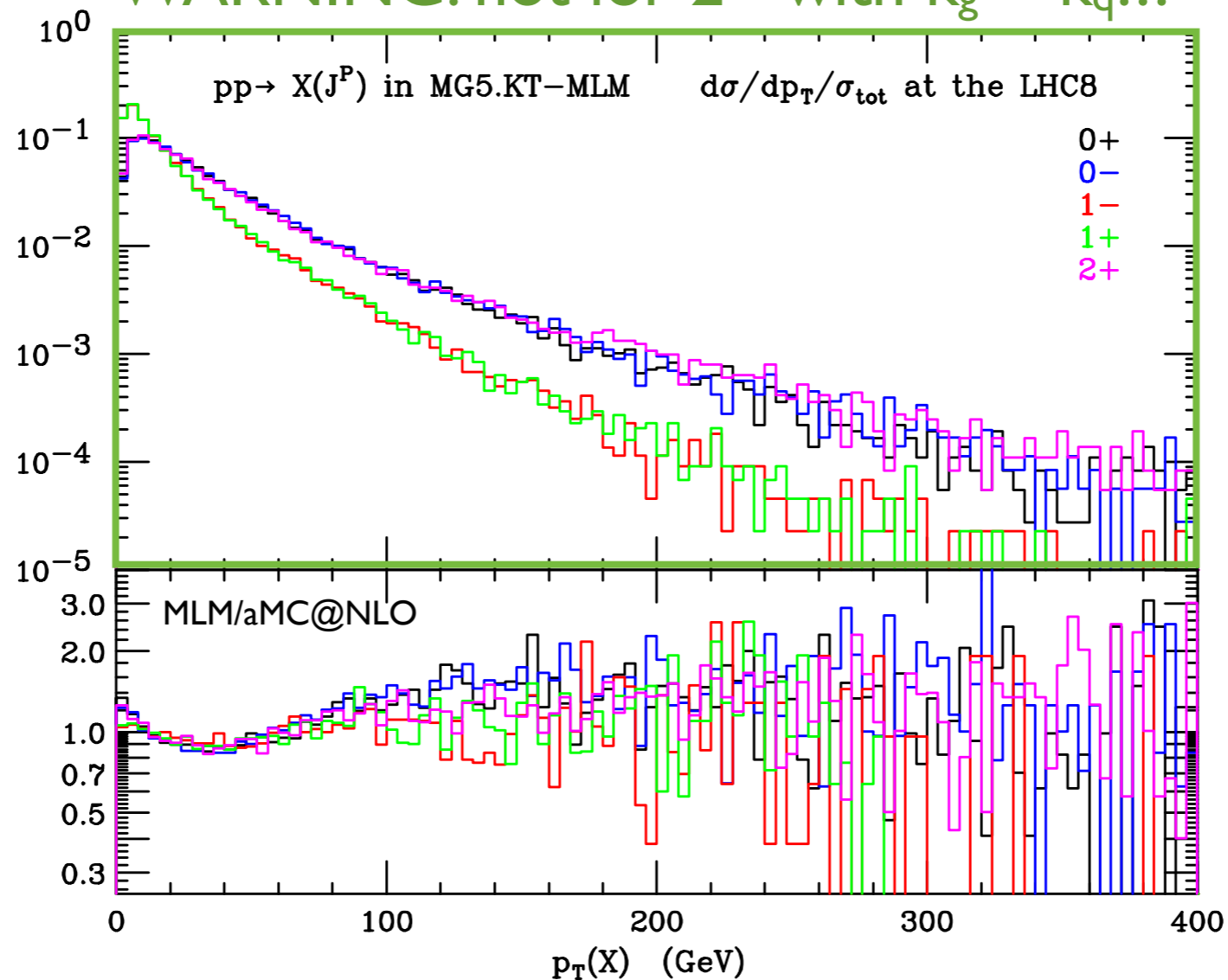
- MLM-matching vs aMC@NLO (lower inset).



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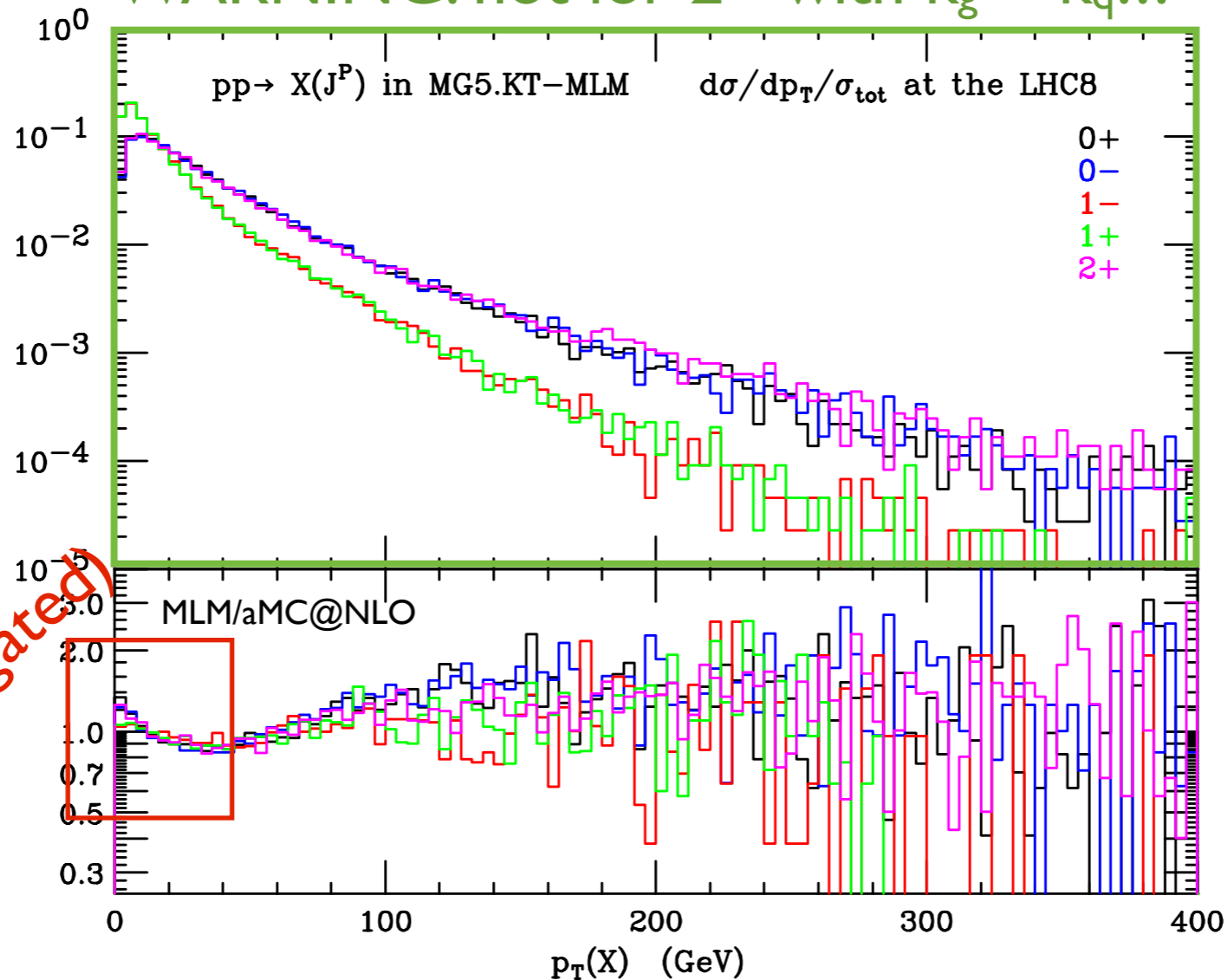
qq-initiated processes softer than gg  
**WARNING: not for  $2+$  with  $k_g \ll k_q$ !!!**



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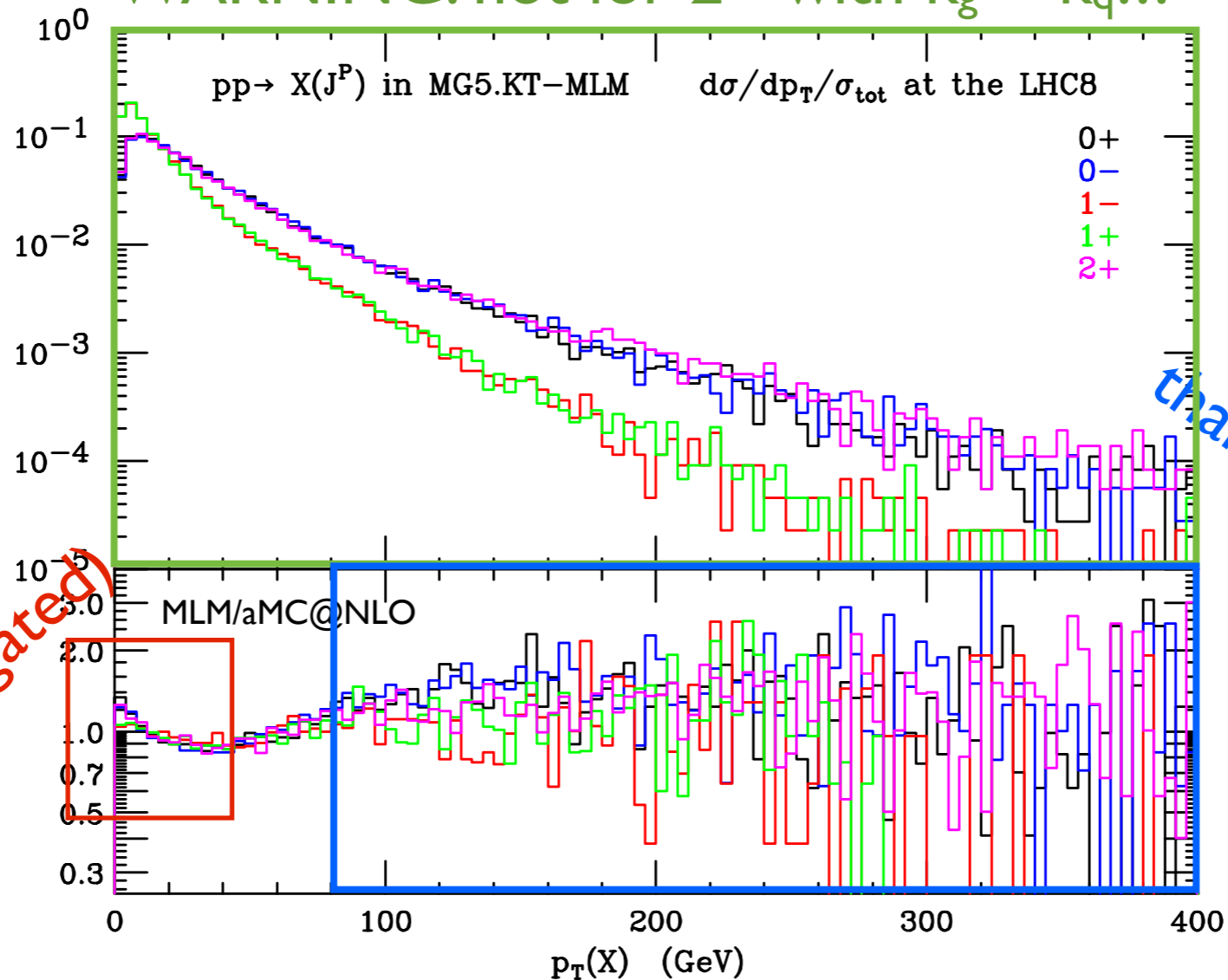


low  $p_T$  difference due  
 to different Pythia  
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 (to be investigated)

# Results: $X_{pt}$

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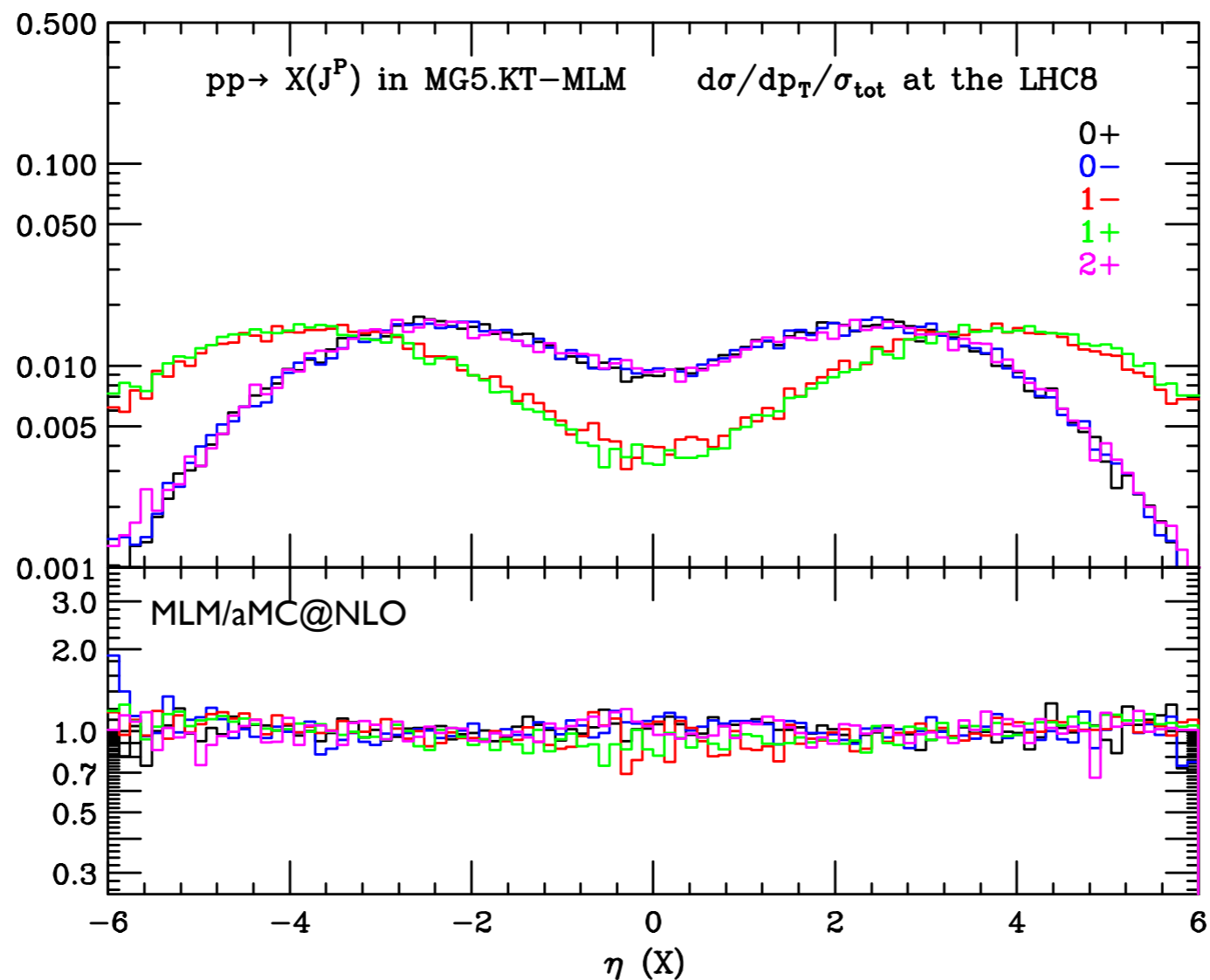


low  $p_T$  difference due  
 to different Pythia  
 settings  
 (to be investigated)

matched sample harder  
 than aMC@NLO at large  $p_T$   
 (as it should)

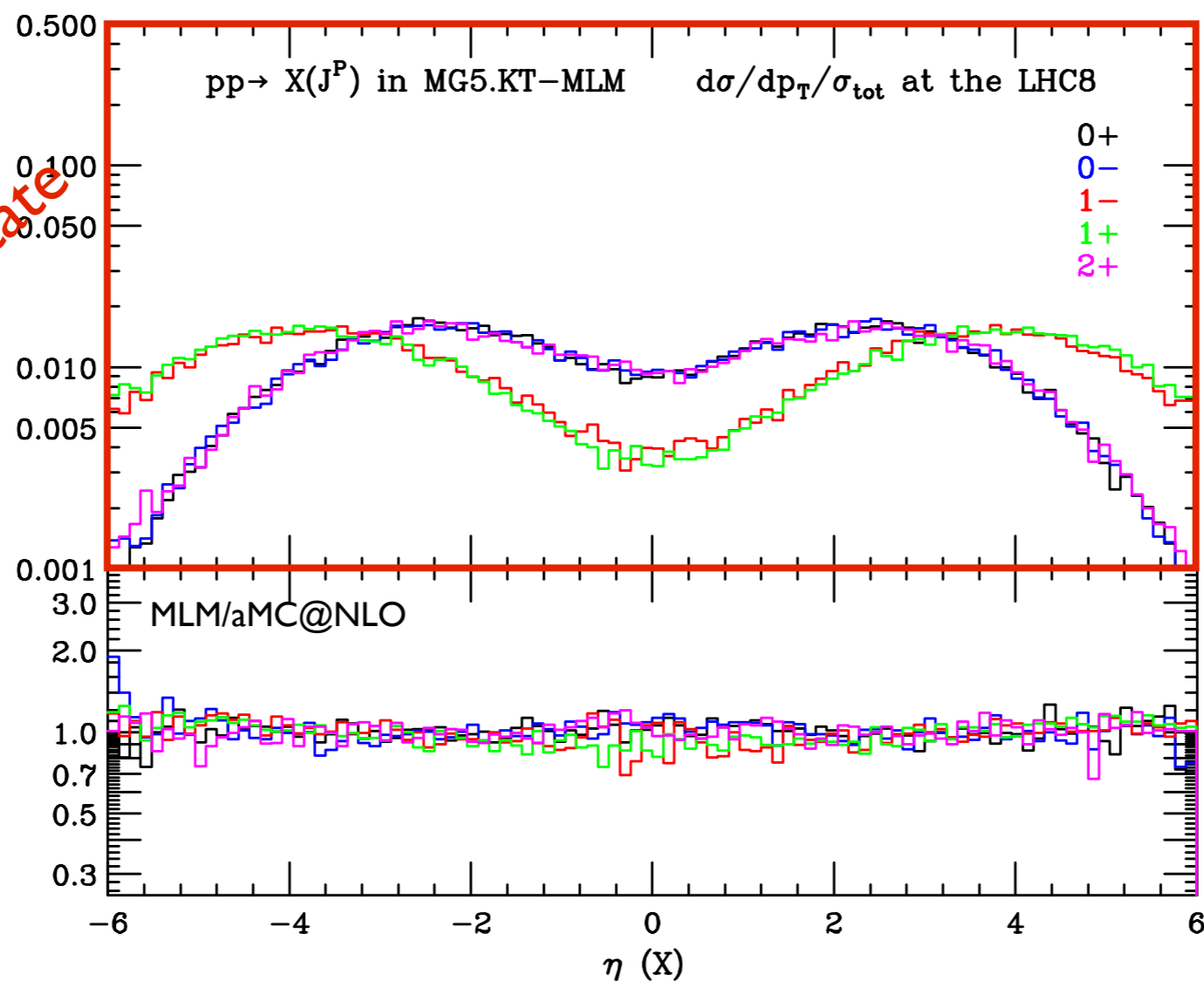
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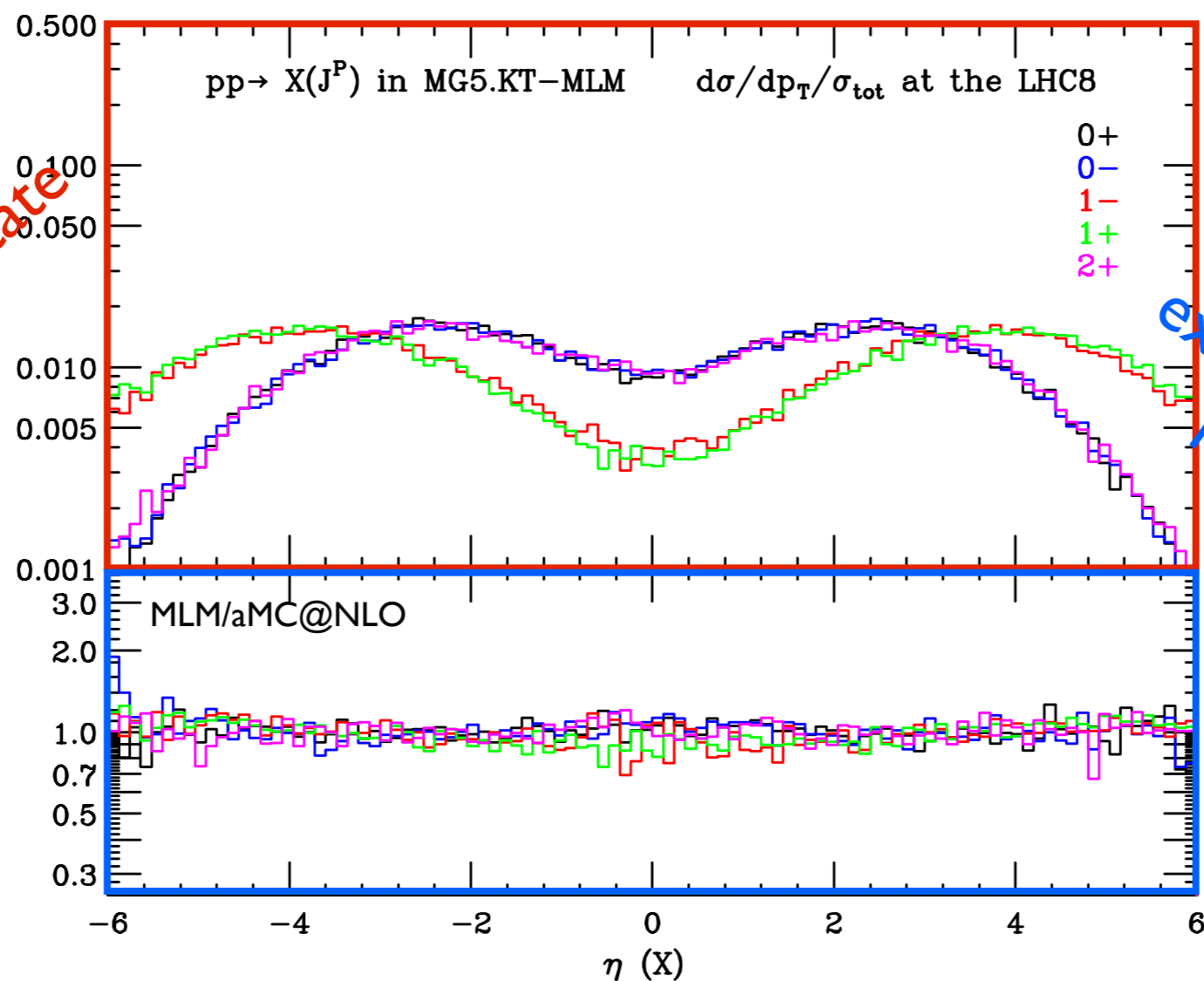


different shapes due  
 to different initial state



# Results: $X \eta$

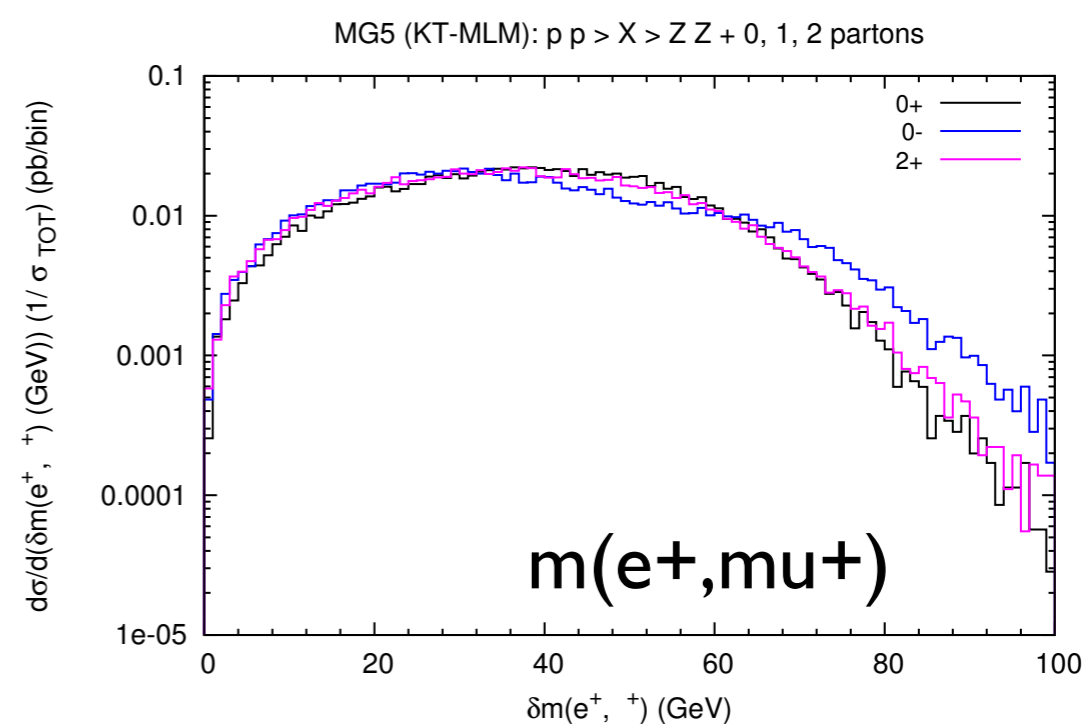
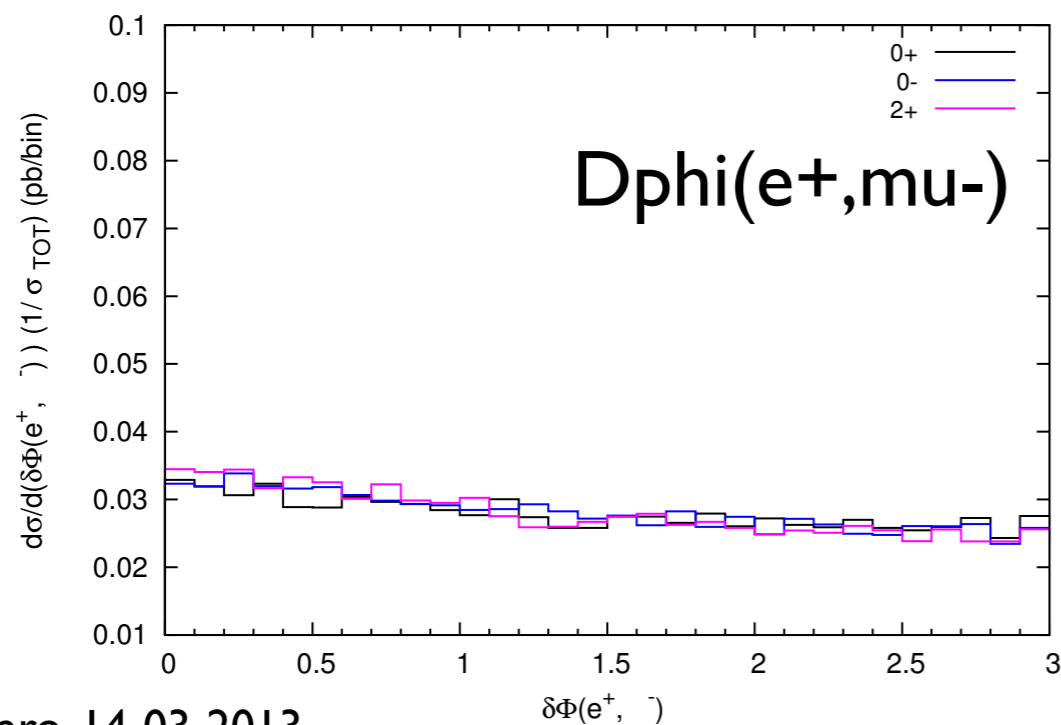
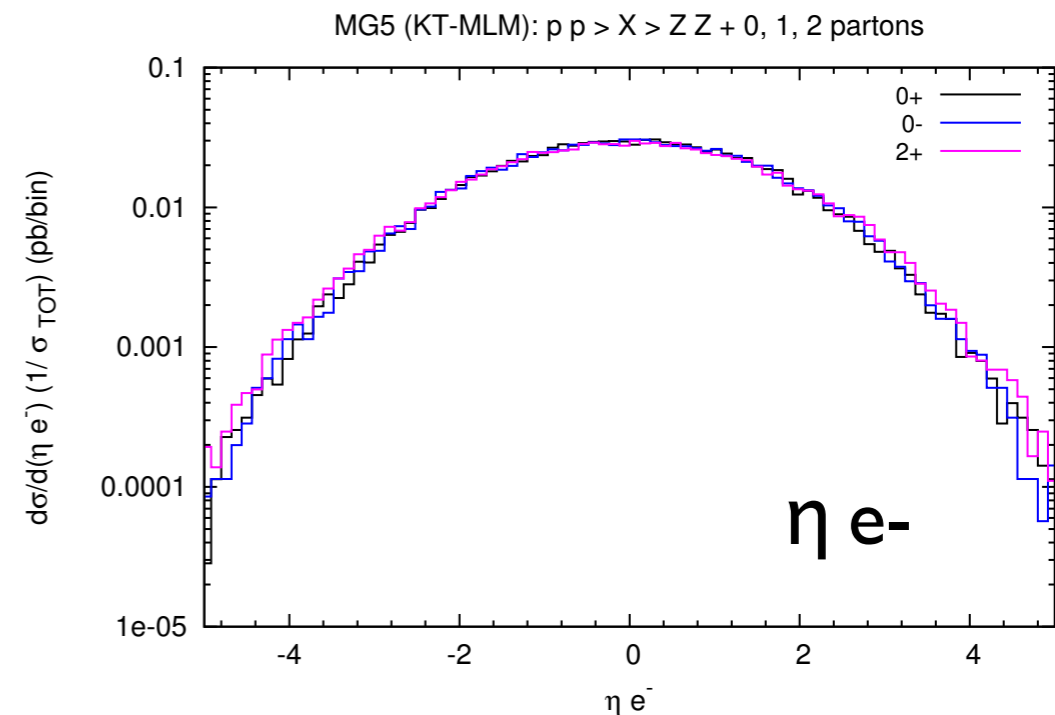
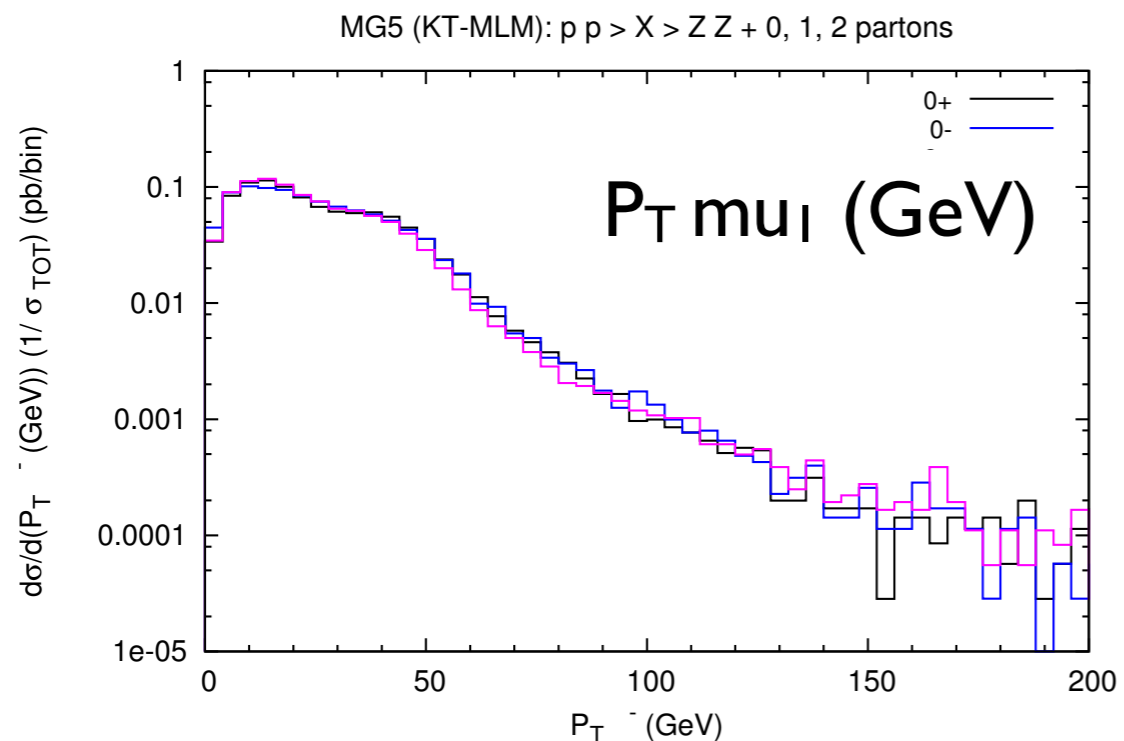
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*different shapes due to different initial state*

*excellent agreement between MLM and aMC@NLO*

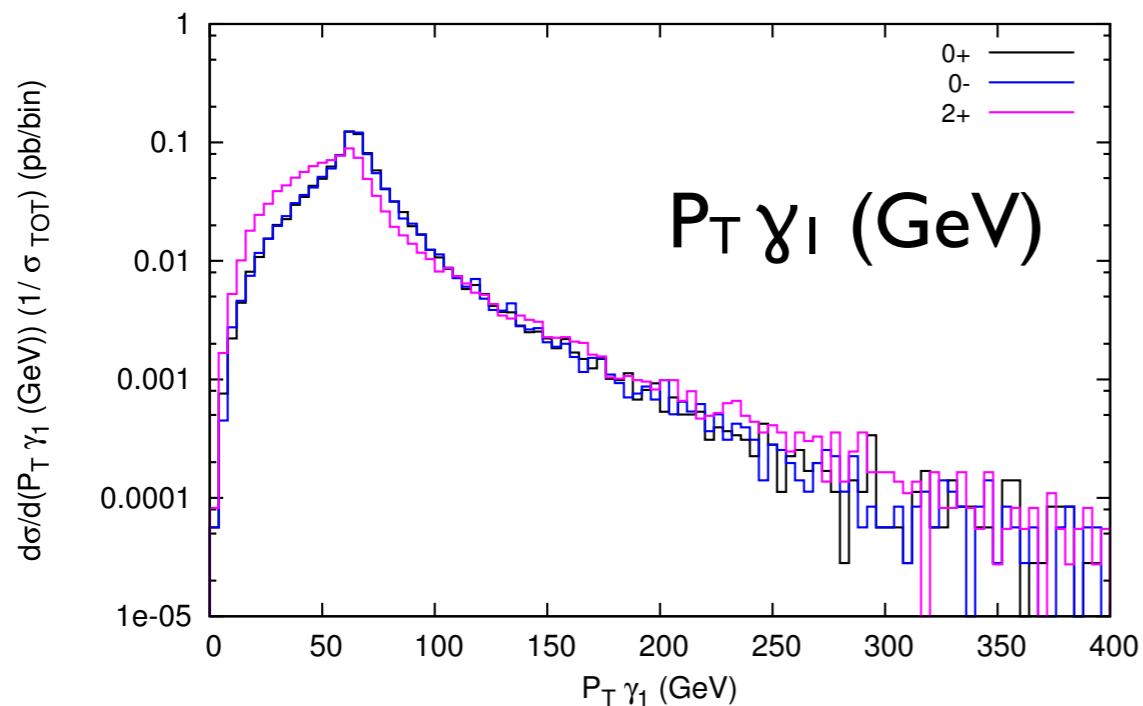
# MLM Samples: X to ZZ (to 4l)



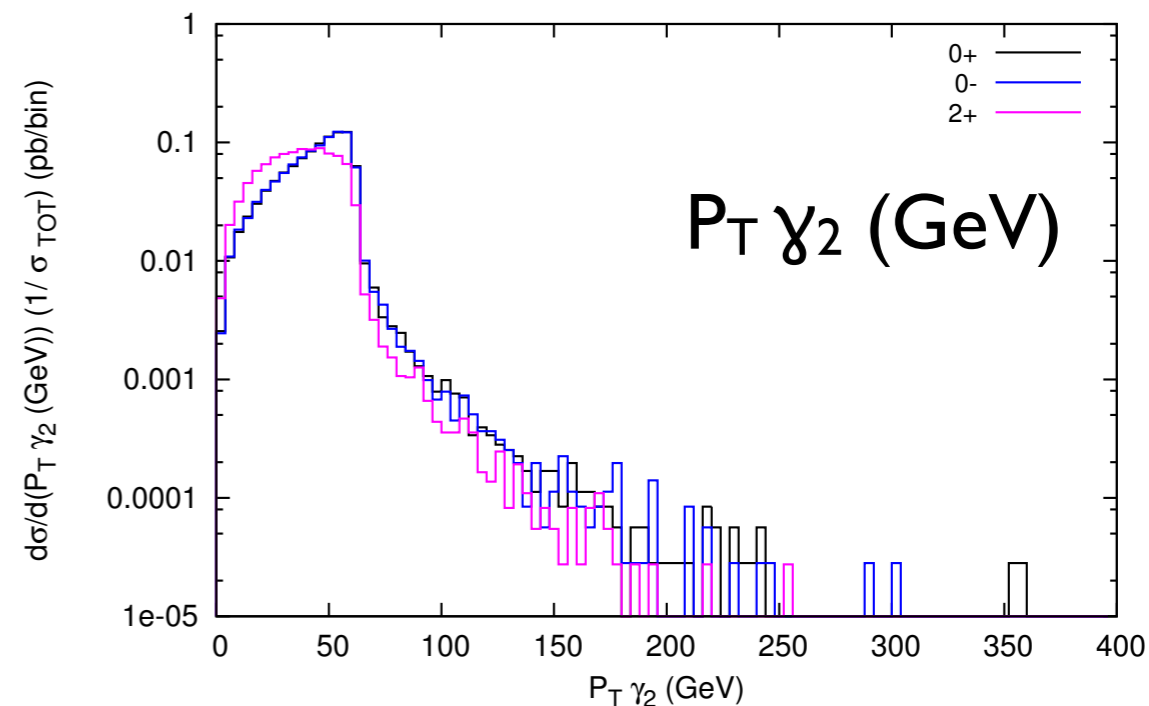
# MLM Samples:

## X to $\gamma\gamma$

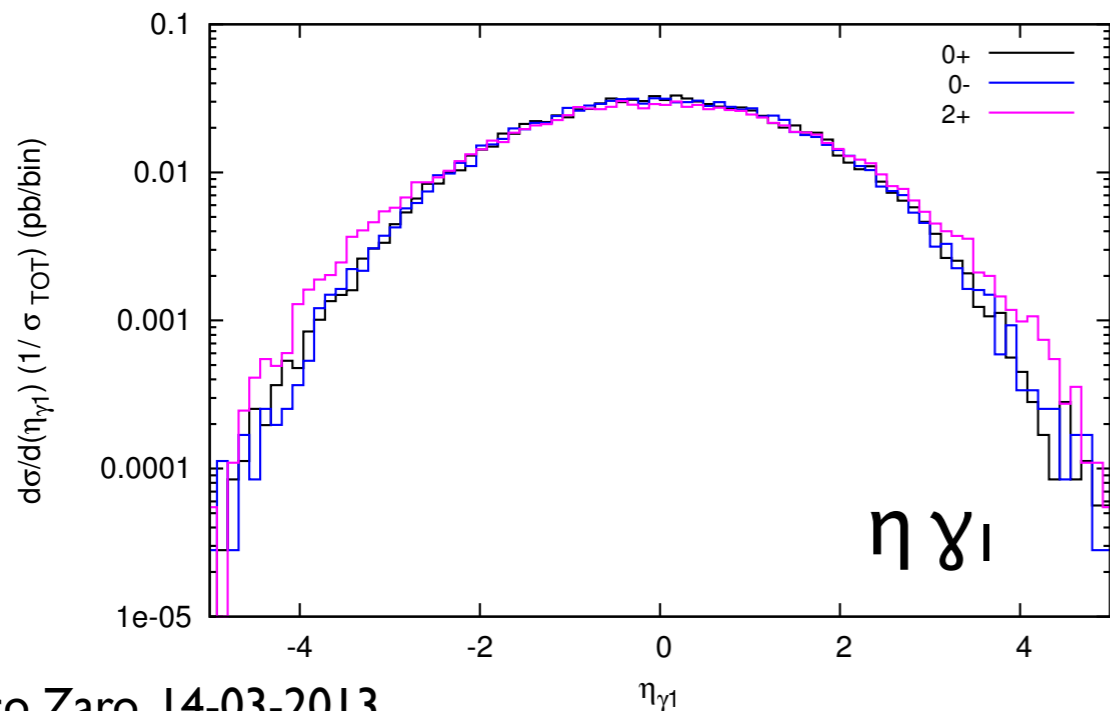
KT-MLM:  $pp > X > \gamma\gamma$  (+ 0, 1, 2 jets)



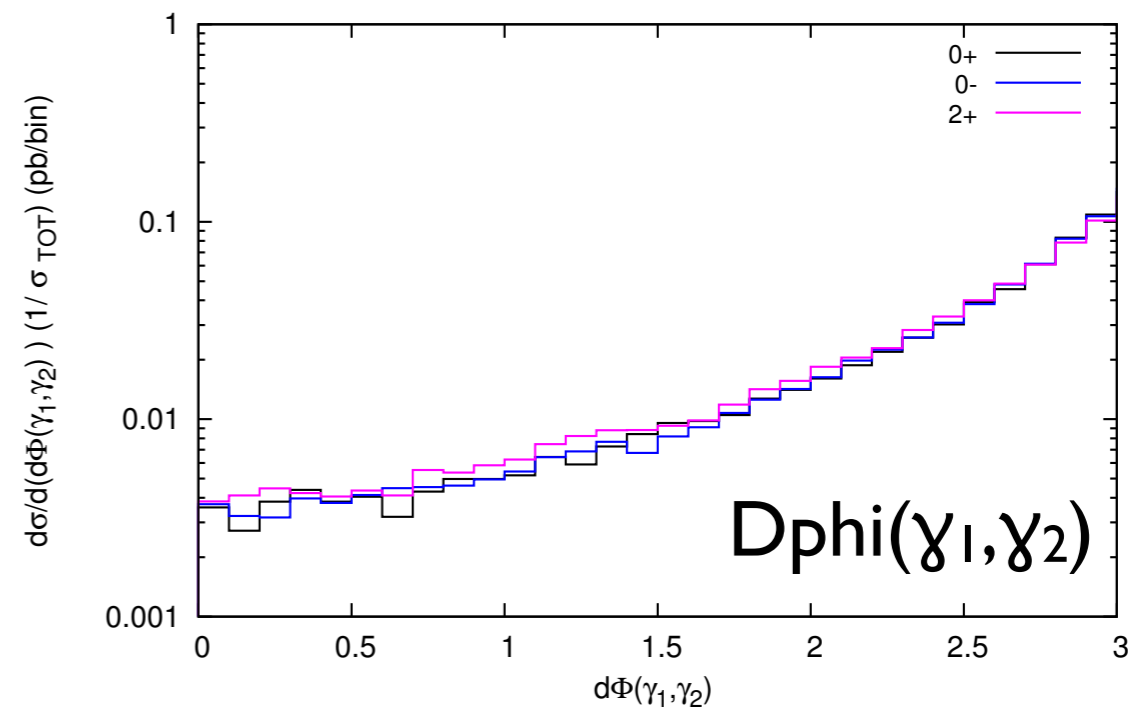
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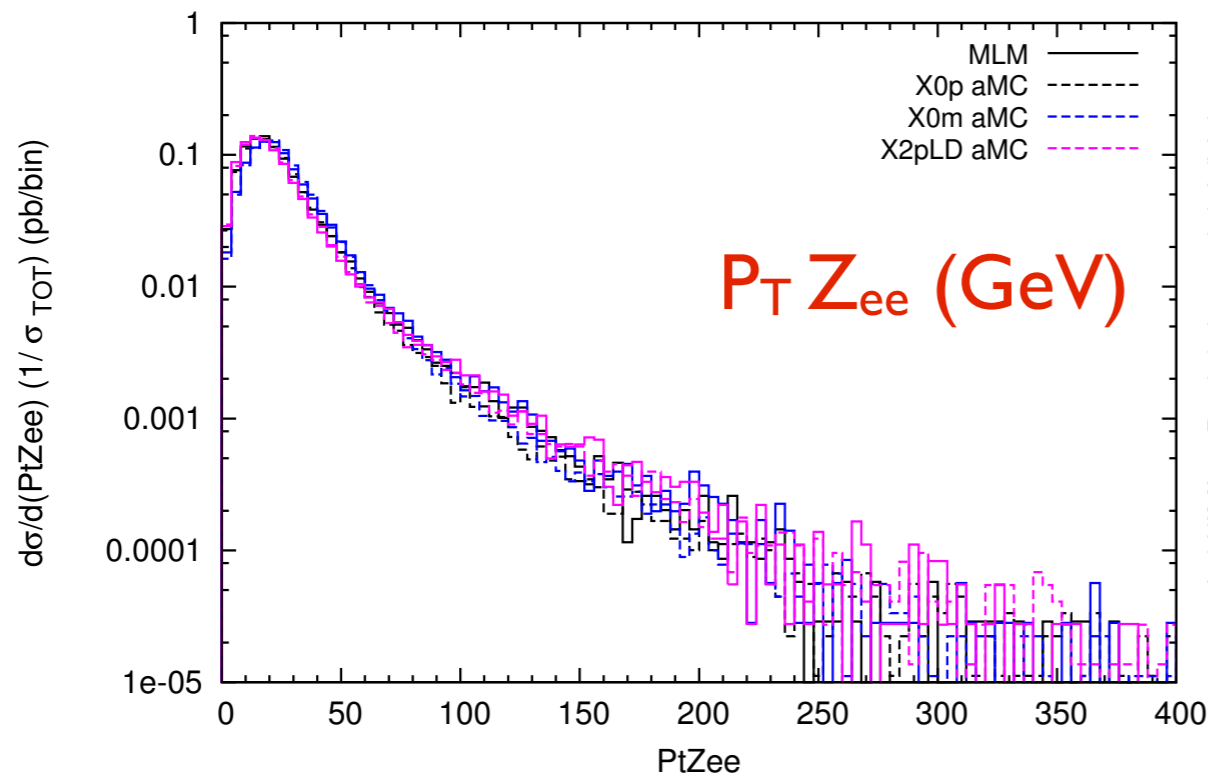
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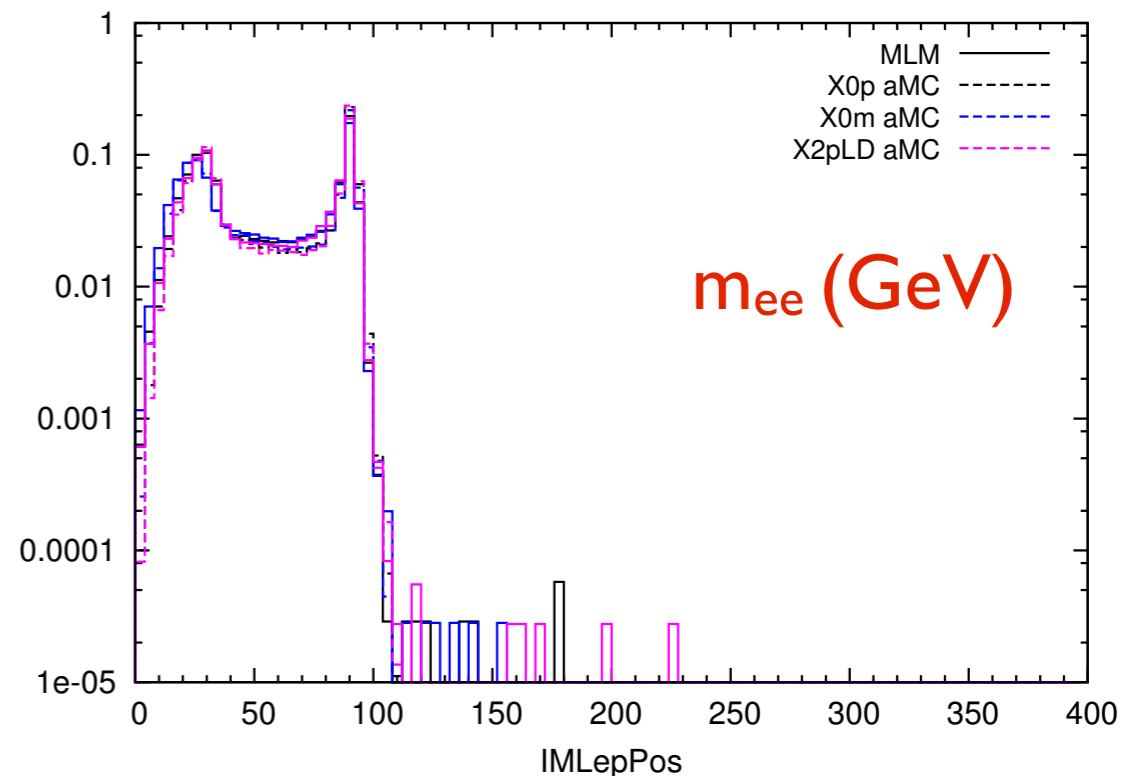
# MLM vs aMC@NLO

4 leptons

MG5 (KT-MLM) vs aMC@NLO:  $p p > X > Z Z + 0, 1, 2$  partons

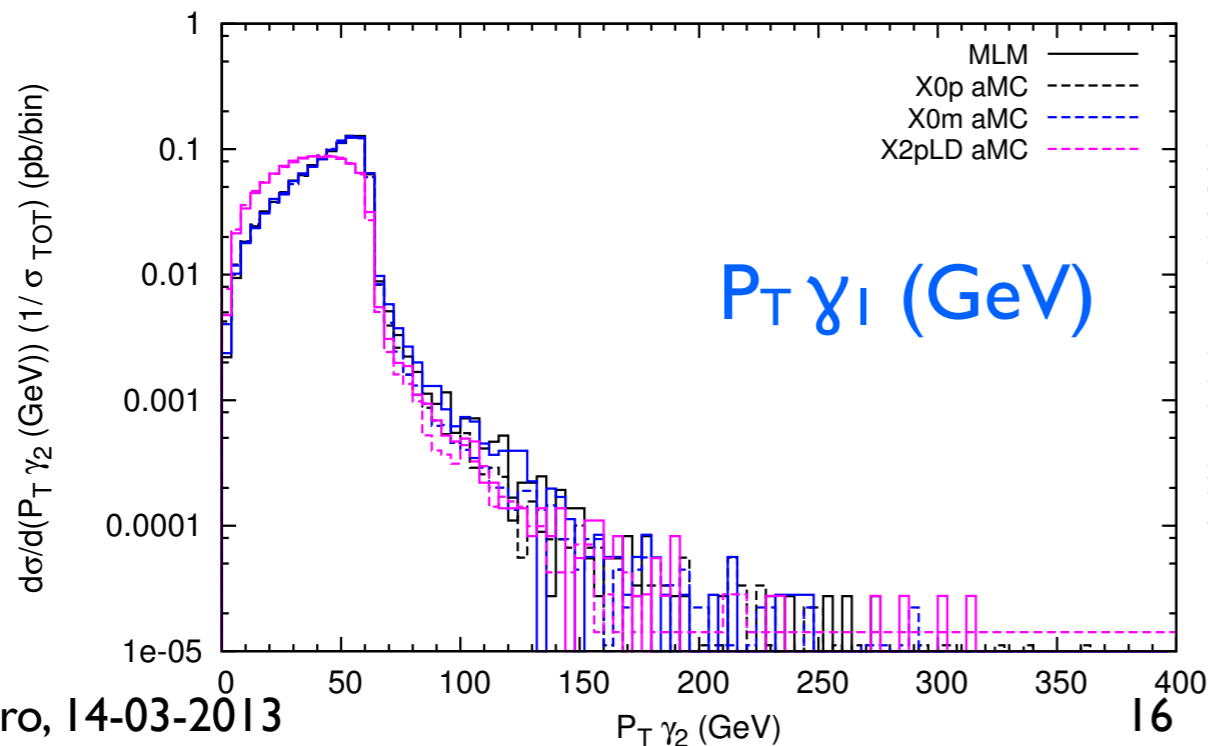


MG5 (KT-MLM) vs aMC@NLO:  $p p > X > Z Z + 0, 1, 2$  partons

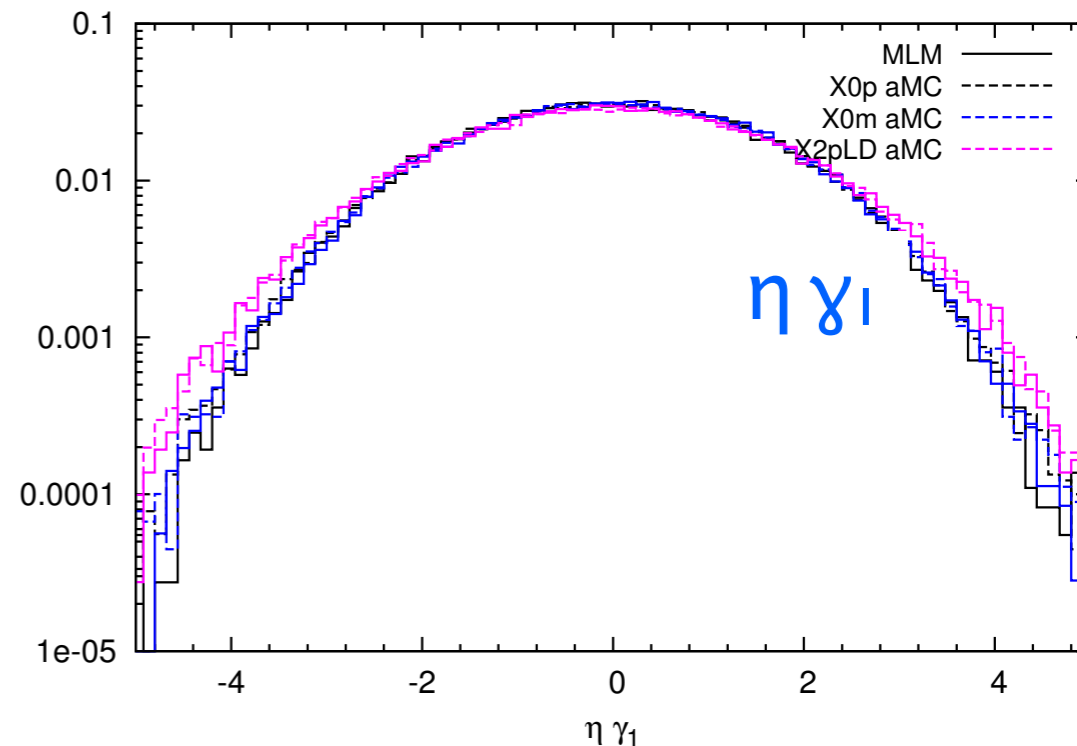


2 photons

MG5 (KT-MLM) vs aMC@NLO:  $p p > X > \gamma \gamma + 0, 1, 2$  partons

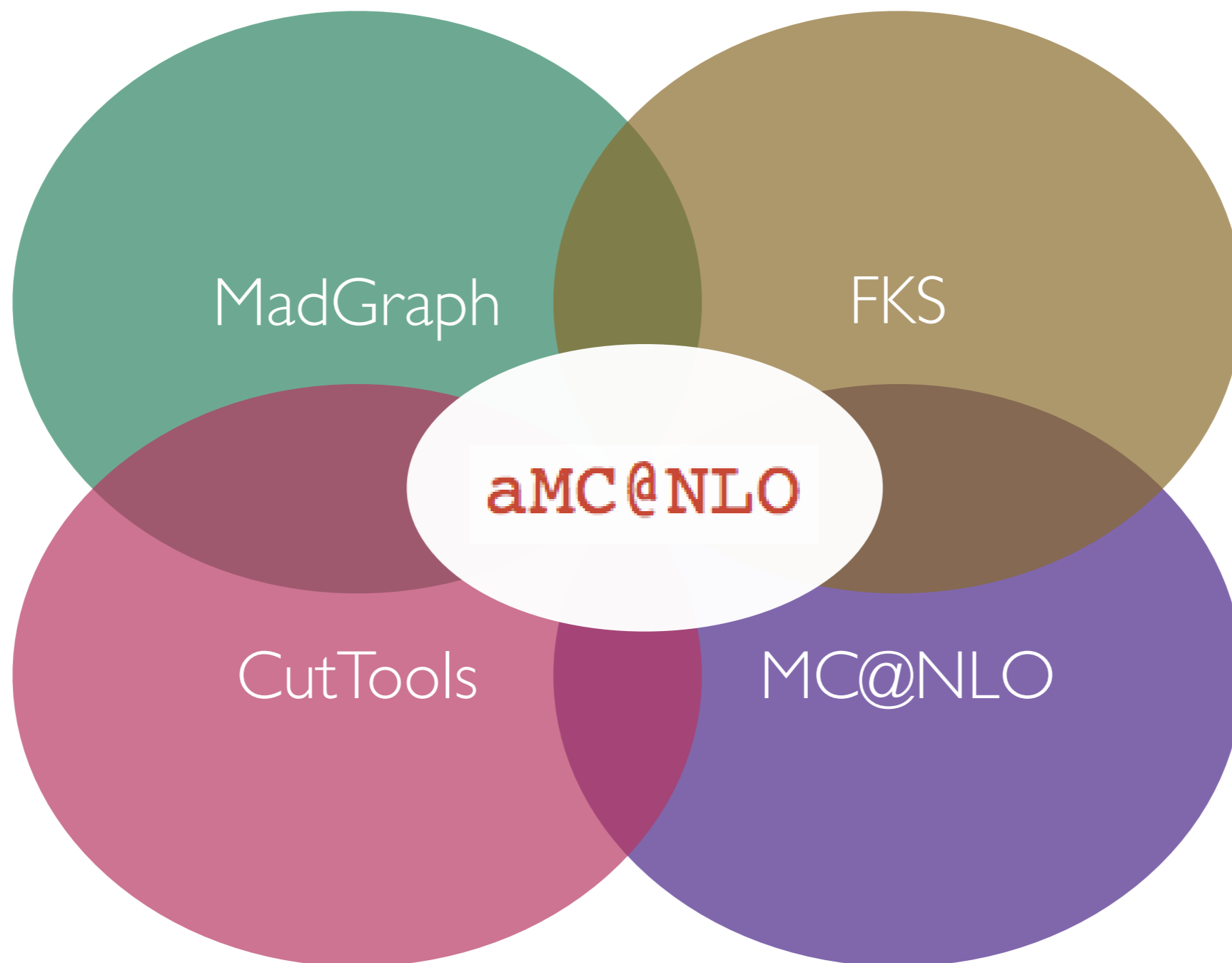


MG5 (KT-MLM) vs aMC@NLO:  $p p > X > \gamma \gamma + 0, 1, 2$  partons



# aMC@NLO

# aMC@NLO



# aMC@NLO



# Public codes

- Codes for  $0^\pm$ ,  $1^\pm$  and  $2^+$  are available on the aMC@NLO page (to be updated with latest versions)

Process	Codes	Plots	Extra info
Higgs characterization. Comparison plots: <a href="#">pt of the "Higgs"</a> <a href="#">rapidity of the "Higgs"</a> <a href="#">jet rates</a>			
$pp \rightarrow 0^+ + X$	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">aMC@NLO+Pythia</a> <a href="#">aMC@NLO+Herwig</a>	Virtuals coded by hand by R. Frederix and M. Zaro from the known analytic results. Scalar resonance. Process generated in the HEFT model
$pp \rightarrow 0^- + X$	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">aMC@NLO+Pythia</a> <a href="#">aMC@NLO+Herwig</a>	Virtuals coded by hand by R. Frederix and M. Zaro from the known analytic results. Pseudo scalar resonance. Process generated in the HEFT model
$pp \rightarrow 1^- + X$	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">aMC@NLO+Pythia</a> <a href="#">aMC@NLO+Herwig</a>	Fully automatic in aMC@NLO. Vector resonance (Obtained from the Z using only vector coupling to quarks).
$pp \rightarrow 1^+ + X$	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">aMC@NLO+Pythia</a> <a href="#">aMC@NLO+Herwig</a>	Fully automatic in aMC@NLO. Pseudo vector resonance (Obtained from the Z using only axial coupling to quarks).
$pp \rightarrow (2^+ \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) + X$	<a href="#">Code</a>	<a href="#">aMC@NLO+Pythia</a> <a href="#">aMC@NLO+Herwig</a>	Virtuals Provided by Frederix et al. <a href="#">arXiv:1209.6527</a> Code generated using the RS model. Spin 2 (graviton like)
More to come soon...			



# Conclusions and outlook

- The identification of the new boson as the Higgs particle will be made through compatibility tests of the SM, and exclusion of all other hypotheses.
- HiggsCharacterization model available on the FeynRules website
- In the EFT approach, QCD radiation can be consistently included at higher orders  
Full spin correlations for production/decay can be used.
- The strange behavior with  $k_q \neq k_g$  for the spin 2 case has been understood.
  - Warning! Pt spectrum distorted
- We have tested aMC@NLO with merged samples and found very good agreement where we would have expected.
  - For updates stay tuned on <http://amcatnlo.web.cern.ch>
- The MG5 implementation is flexible, consistent and is valid for any production/decay mechanism with any number of extra jets.
- Extend the study to other channels?

# Acknowledgments: Thanks to...



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# Backup



# What if $k_q \neq k_g$ ?

