

素粒子実験領域, 素粒子論領域, ビーム物理領域合同シンポジウム

「ヒッグスからテラスケールへ」

LHC 8TeV実験の成果

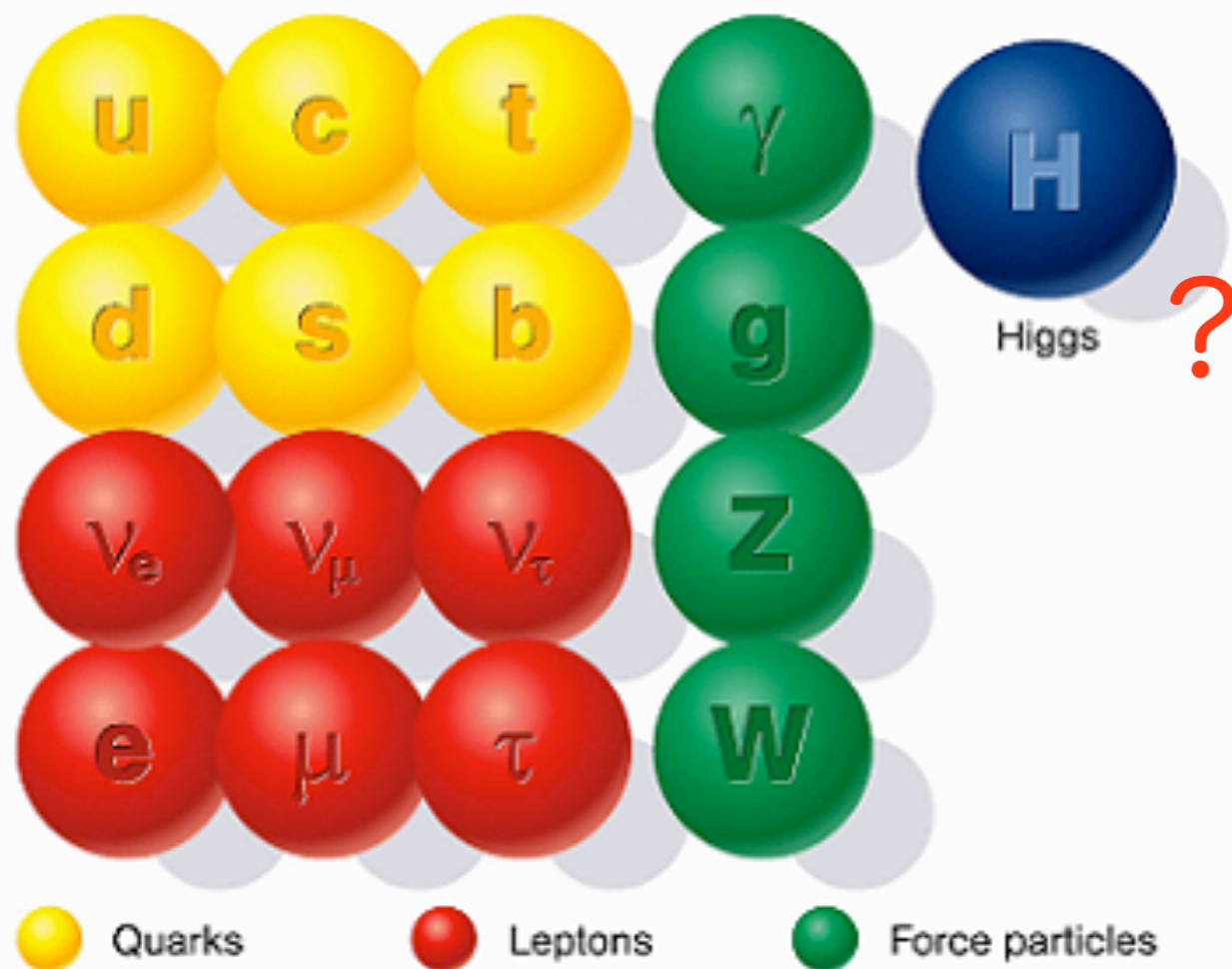
戸本 誠

名古屋大学

For the ATLAS collaboration

素粒子物理の状況 (LHC開始前)

Standard particles



1897年 : electron

1900年 : γ -ray

1932年 : positron

1937年 : μ

1956年 : neutrino

1962年 : ν_e and ν_μ are different

1969年 : u,d,s quark

1974年 : c quark

1975年 : τ

1977年 : b-quark

1979年 : gluon

1983年 : W/Z boson

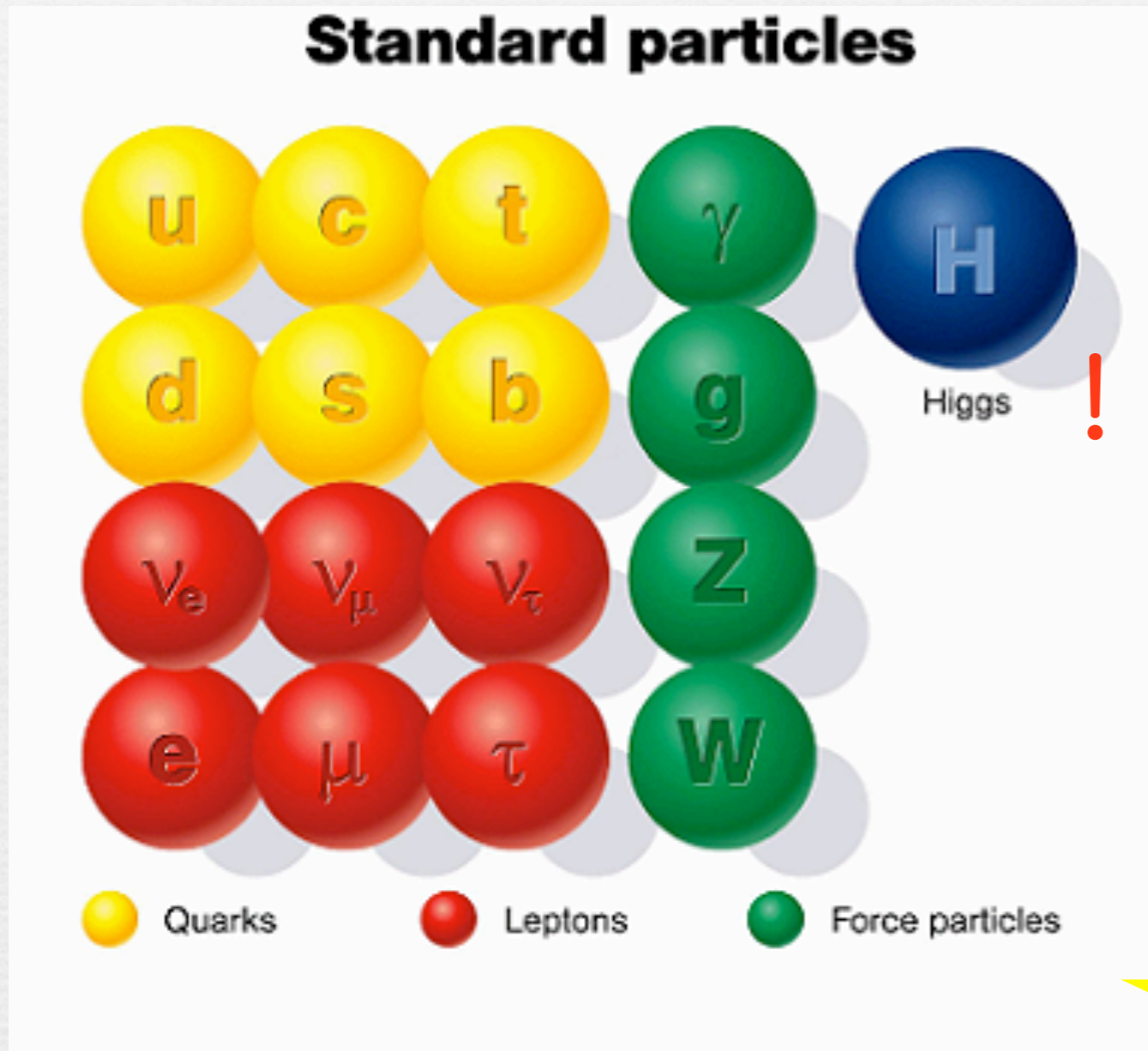
1995年 : t quark

2000年 : ν_τ

⋮
↓
標準模型

素粒子物理の状況 (LHC開始後)

LHC 2011年



- : electron
- : γ -ray
- : positron
- : μ
- : neutrino
- : ν_e and ν_μ are different
- : u,d,s quark
- : c quark
- : τ
- : b-quark
- : gluon
- : W/Z boson
- : t quark
- : ν_τ

⋮
 ↓
 標準模型

LHC 2012年 : A Higgs boson

ヒッグスからテラスケールへ

ヒッグス粒子：人類初の種類の素粒子（スカラーボゾン）

質量 $m_H = 125.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ (stat)} \pm_{-0.6}^{+0.5} \text{ (sys)} \text{ GeV}$ (ATLAS)

ゲージ粒子やフェルミオンの質量と関連？

ヒッグス粒子の質量の安定性？

Fine tuning、階層性問題

ヒッグス粒子の「性質」の精密測定→「ヒッグス物理」開始
質量、スピナーパリティ、結合、、、

ヒッグス粒子の問題を解決する新しい物理探索

SUSY、余剰次元、.....、surprise？がテラスケールに

ヒッグスからテラスケールへ

ヒッグス粒子 : 人類初の種類の素粒子 (スカラーボゾン)

質量 $m_H = 125.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ (stat)} + 0.5 \text{ (sys)} \text{ GeV}$ (ATLAS)

ゲージ粒子やフェルミオンの質量と関連?

ヒッグス粒子の質量の安定性?

Fine tuning、階層性問題

ヒッグス物理 と 新物理 (SUSY) 探索

1、ヒッグス粒子の「性質」の精密測定 → 「ヒッグス物理」

質量、スピン-パリティ、結合、

ATLASでの現状

2、ヒッグス粒子の問題を解決する新しい物理探索

SUSY、余剰次元、.....、surprise? がテラスケールに

LHCとATLAS

LHC Run I

LHCは順調

- Peak : $7.7 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Delivered: $5.6 + 23.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

ATLAS検出器も順調

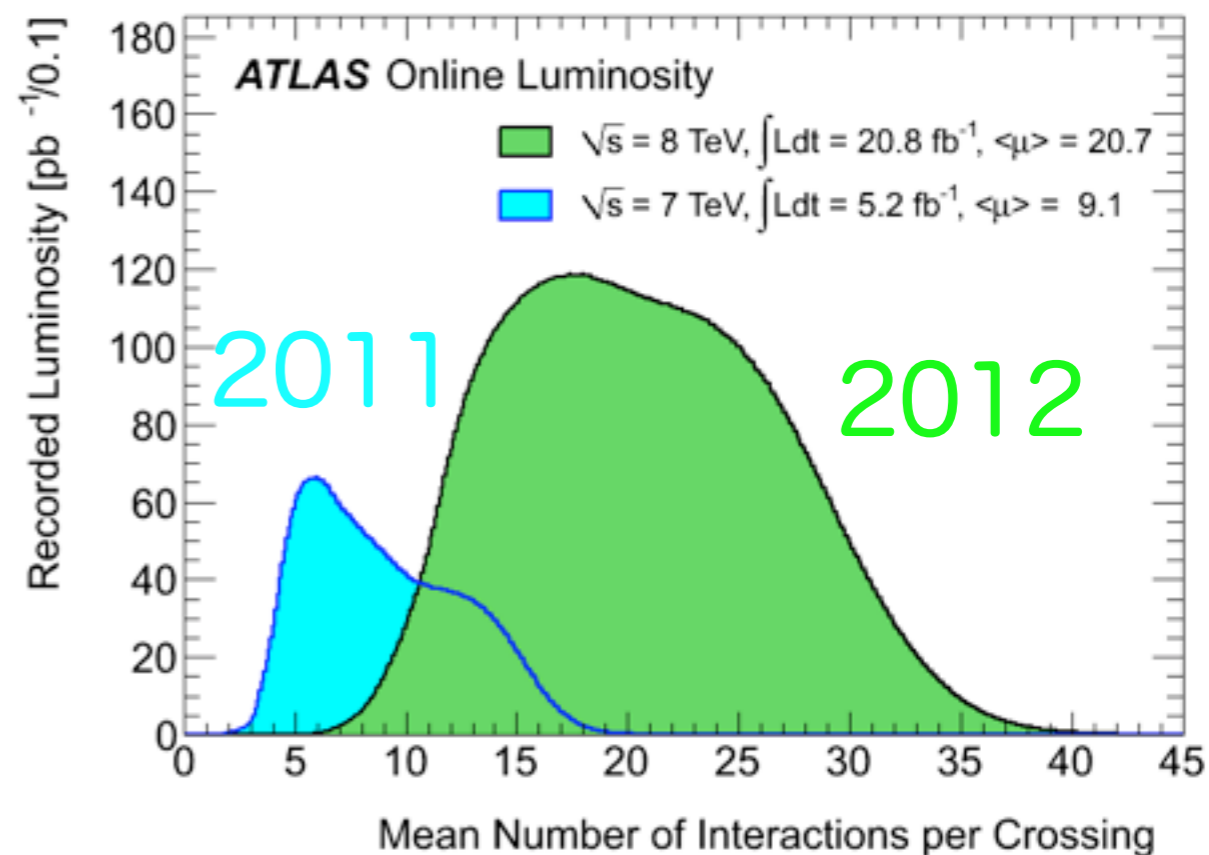
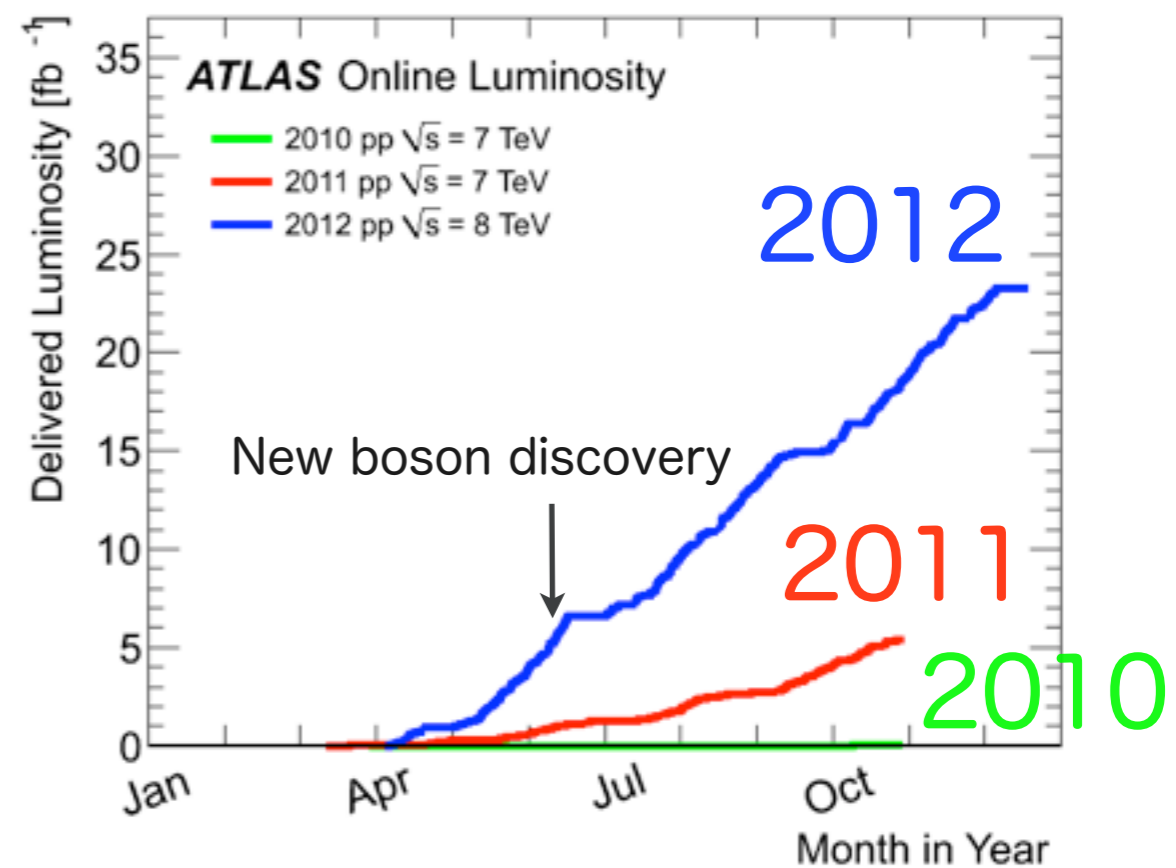
- $\sim 5.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (2011, $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$)
- $\sim 21.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (2012, $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$)

Pile-up事象の増加

- 平均20 interactions/crossing



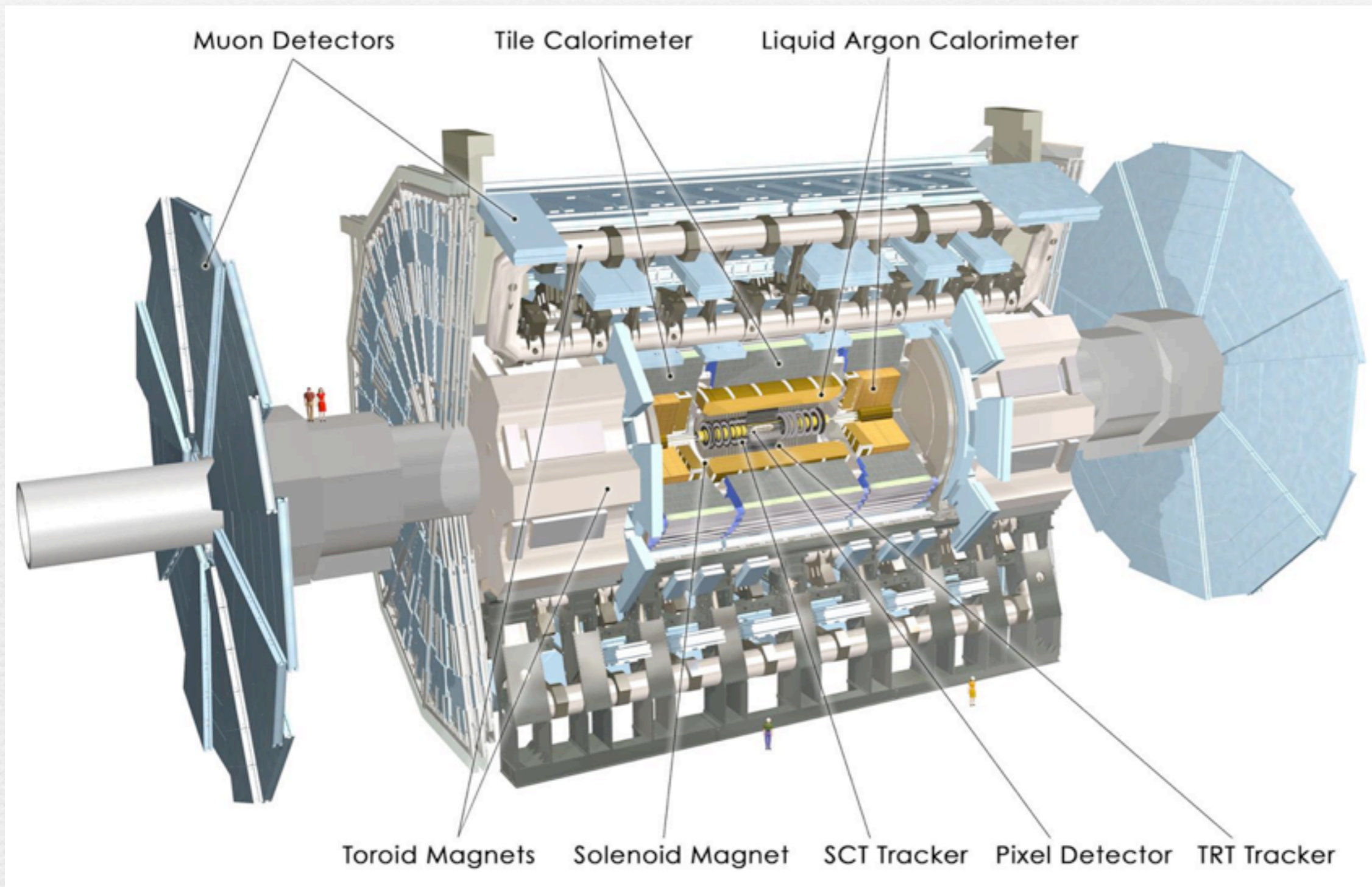
$Z \rightarrow \mu \mu$ 事象 25 interactions



ATLAS 検出器

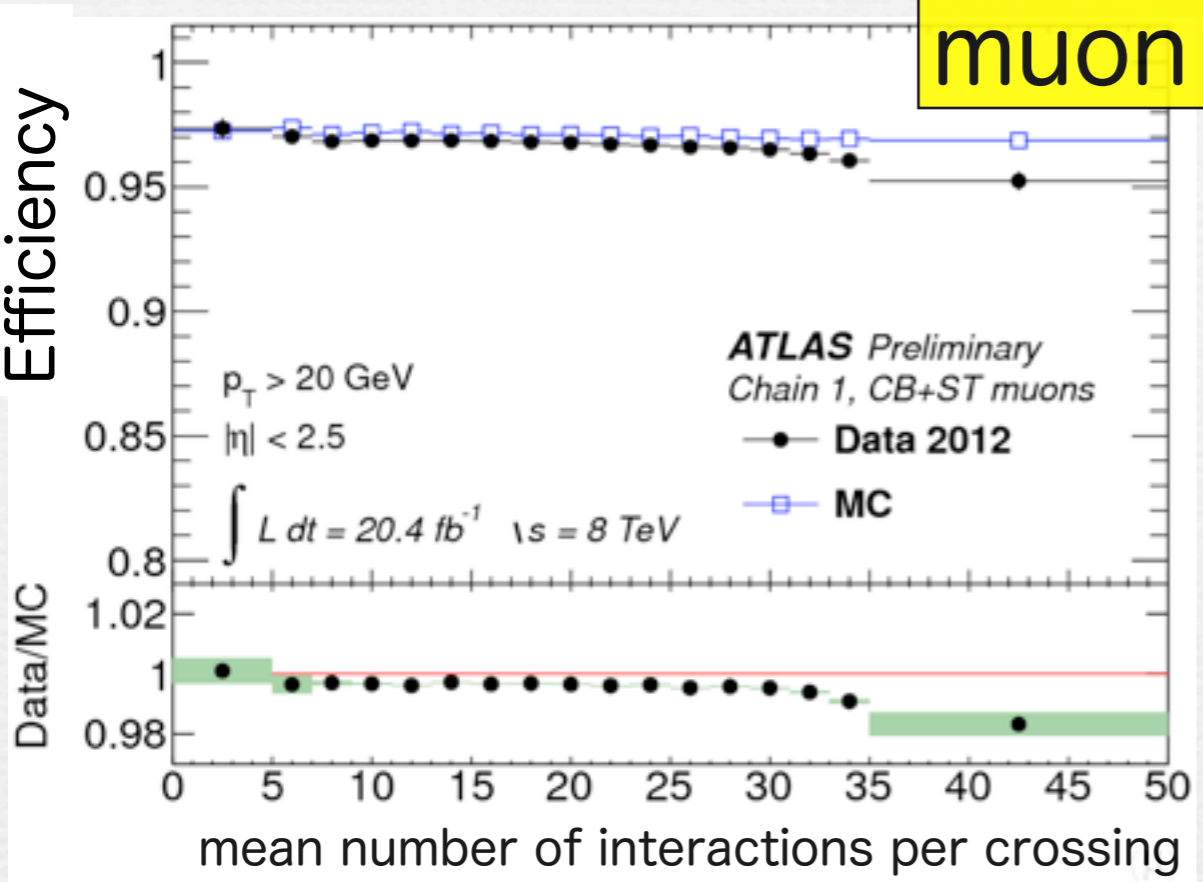
汎用検出器：標準模型、ヒッグス粒子、新物理に感度

→ e , γ , q/g -jets, μ , E_T^{miss} ... をバランスよく測定

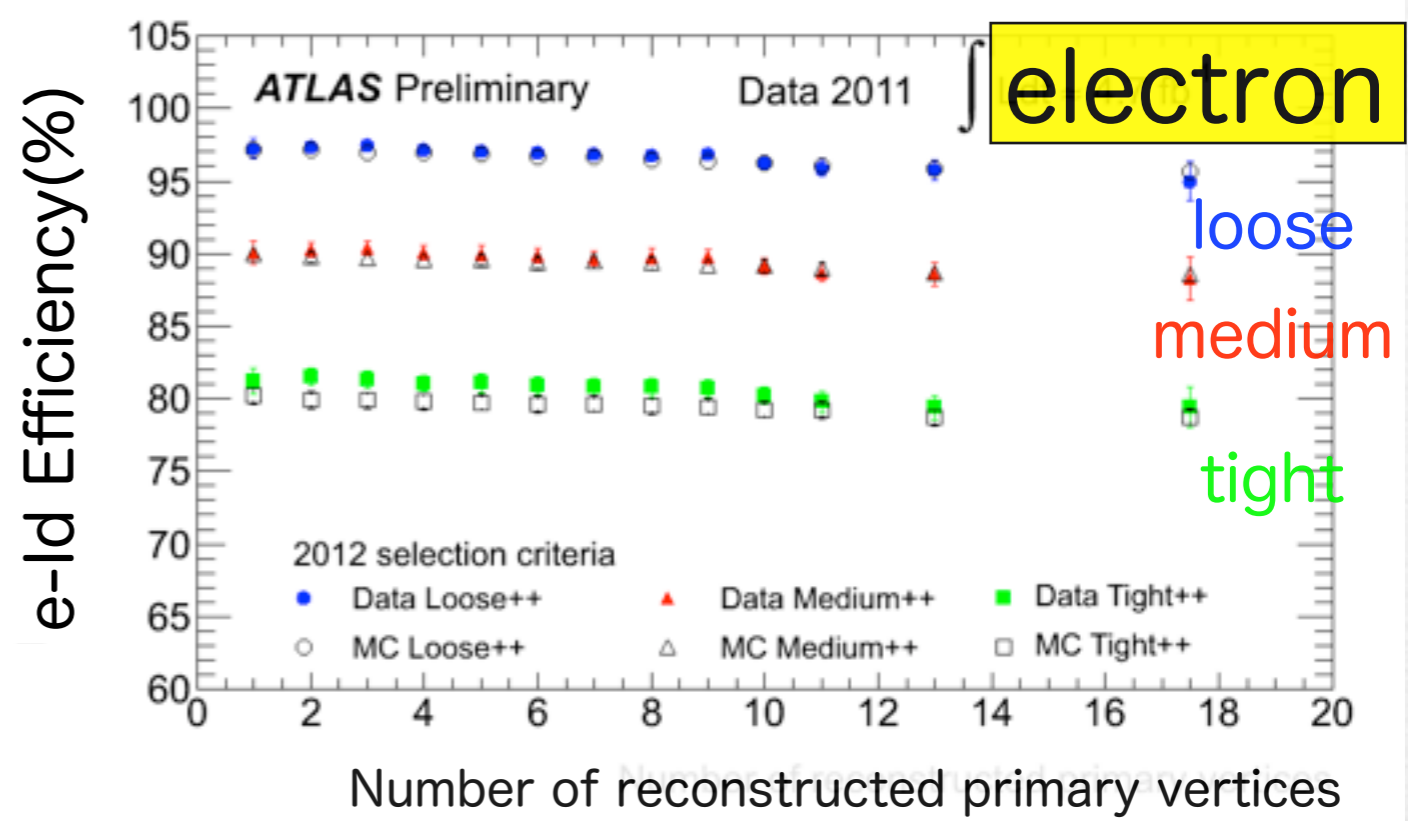


検出器パフォーマンス

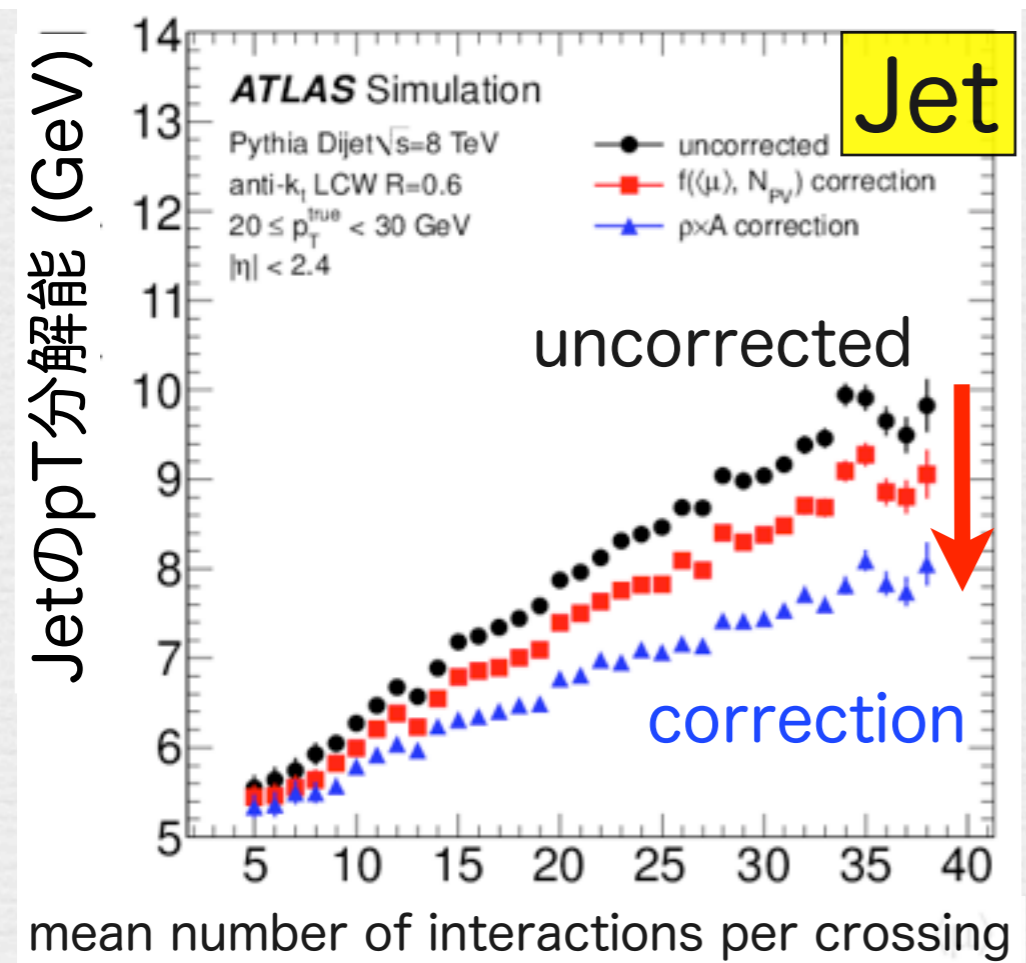
muon



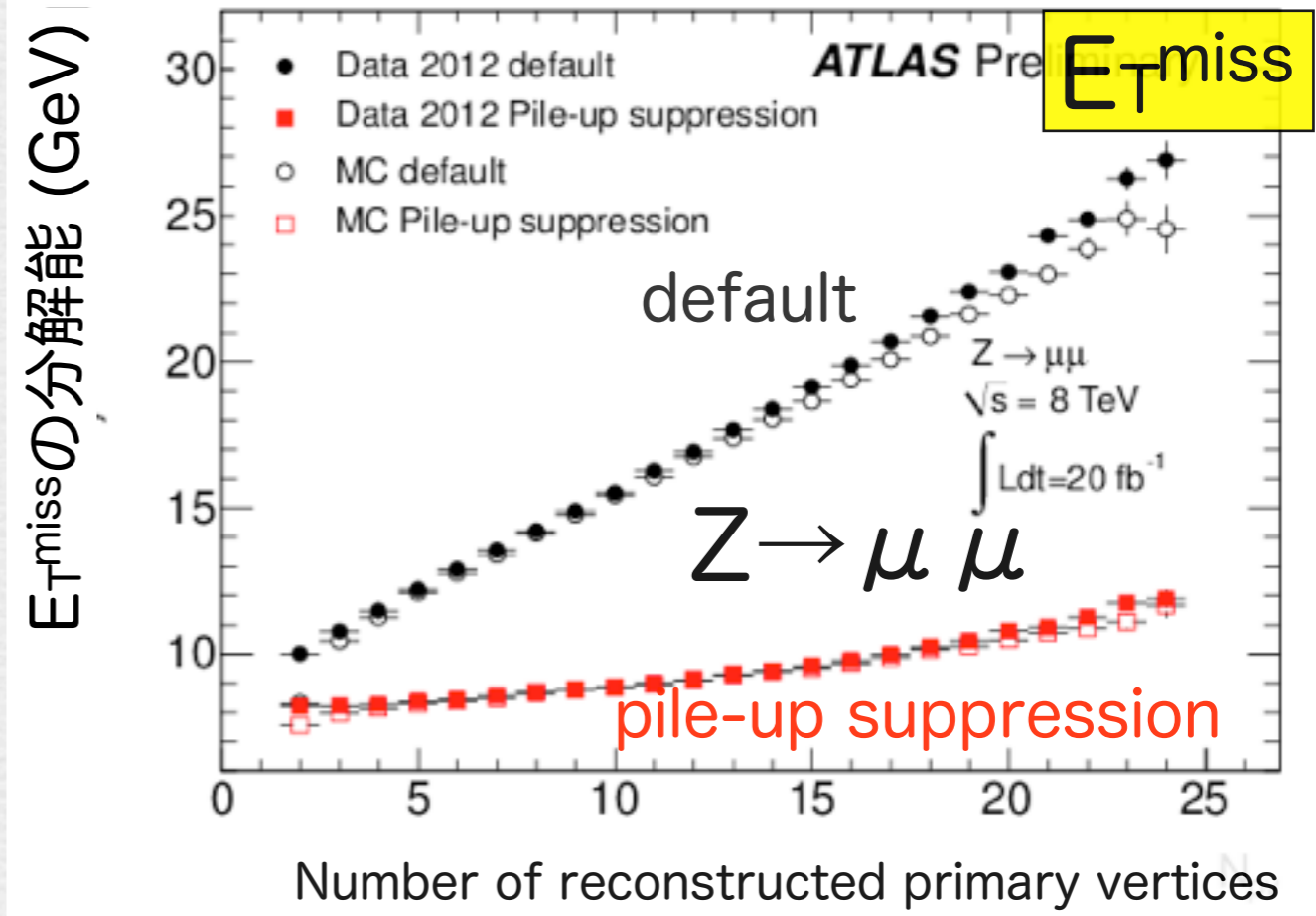
electron



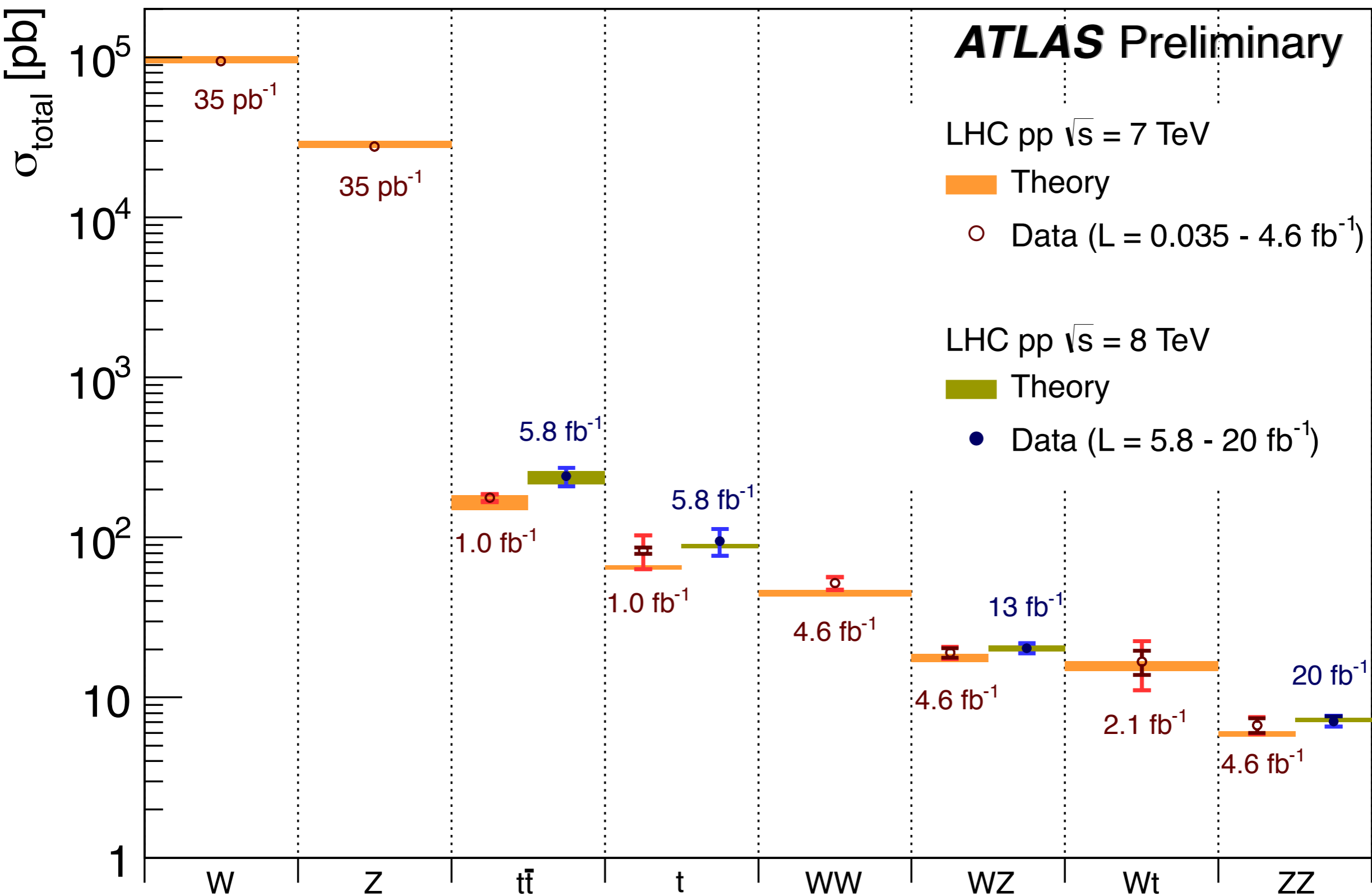
Jet



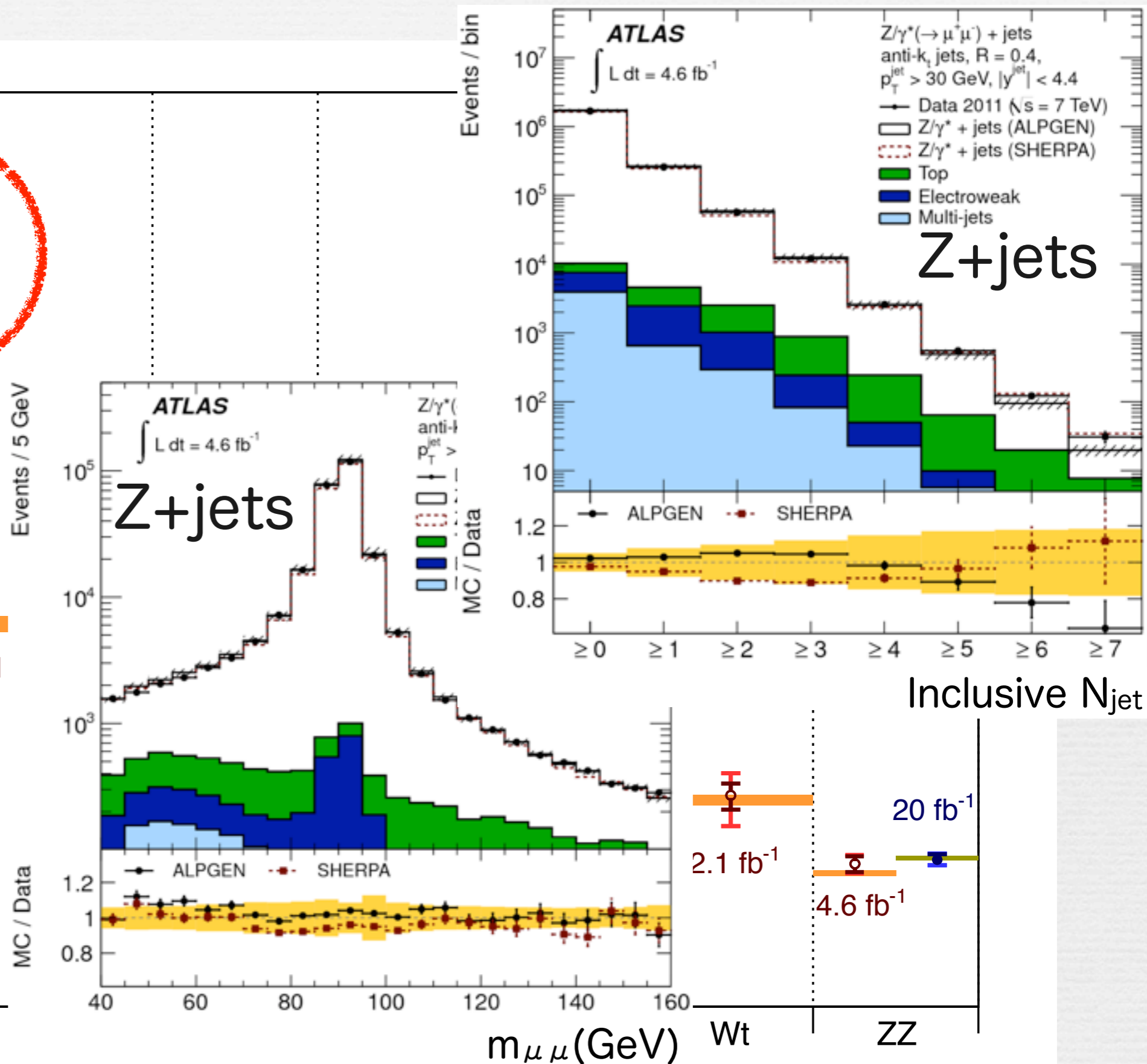
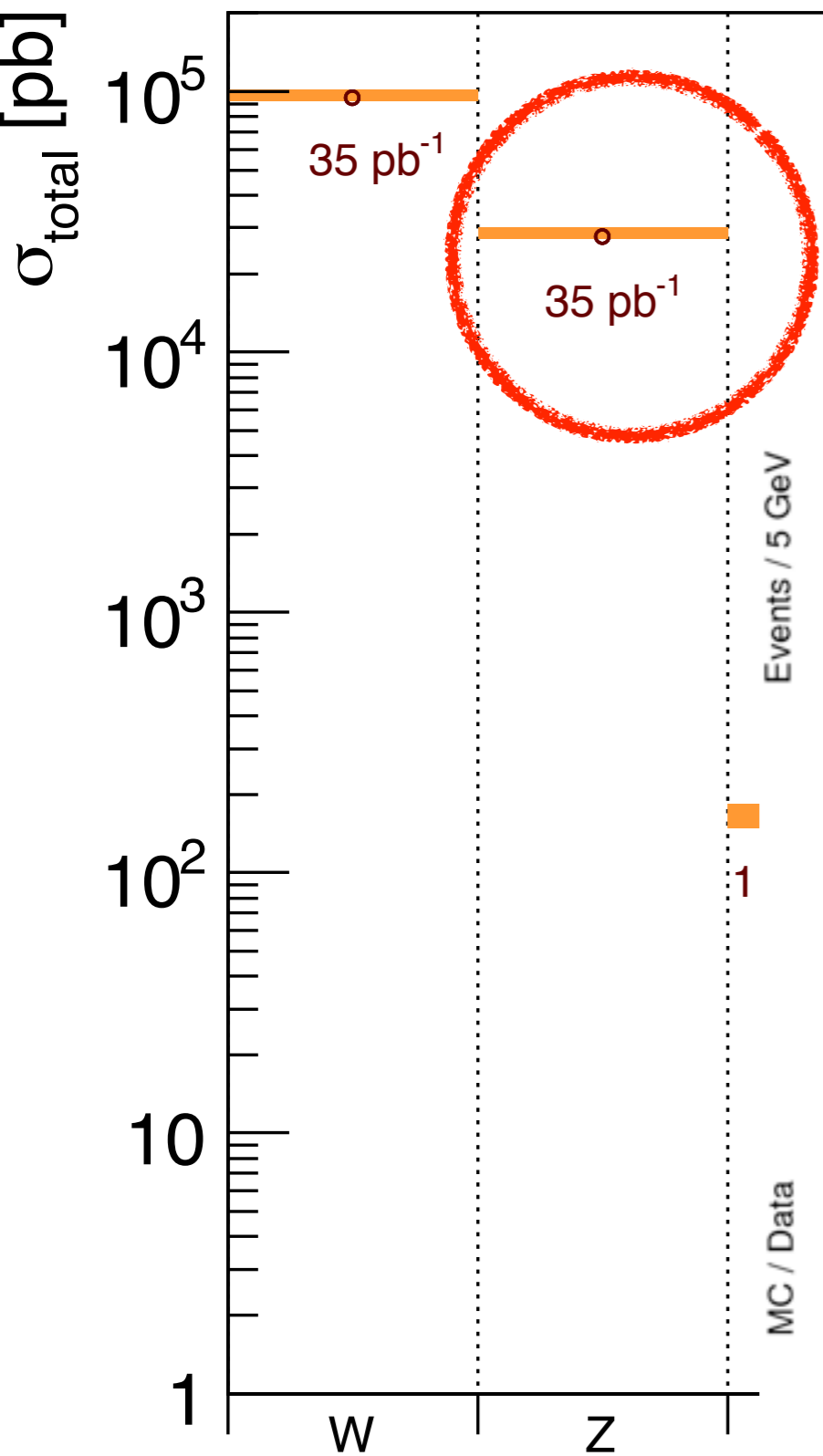
E_Tmiss



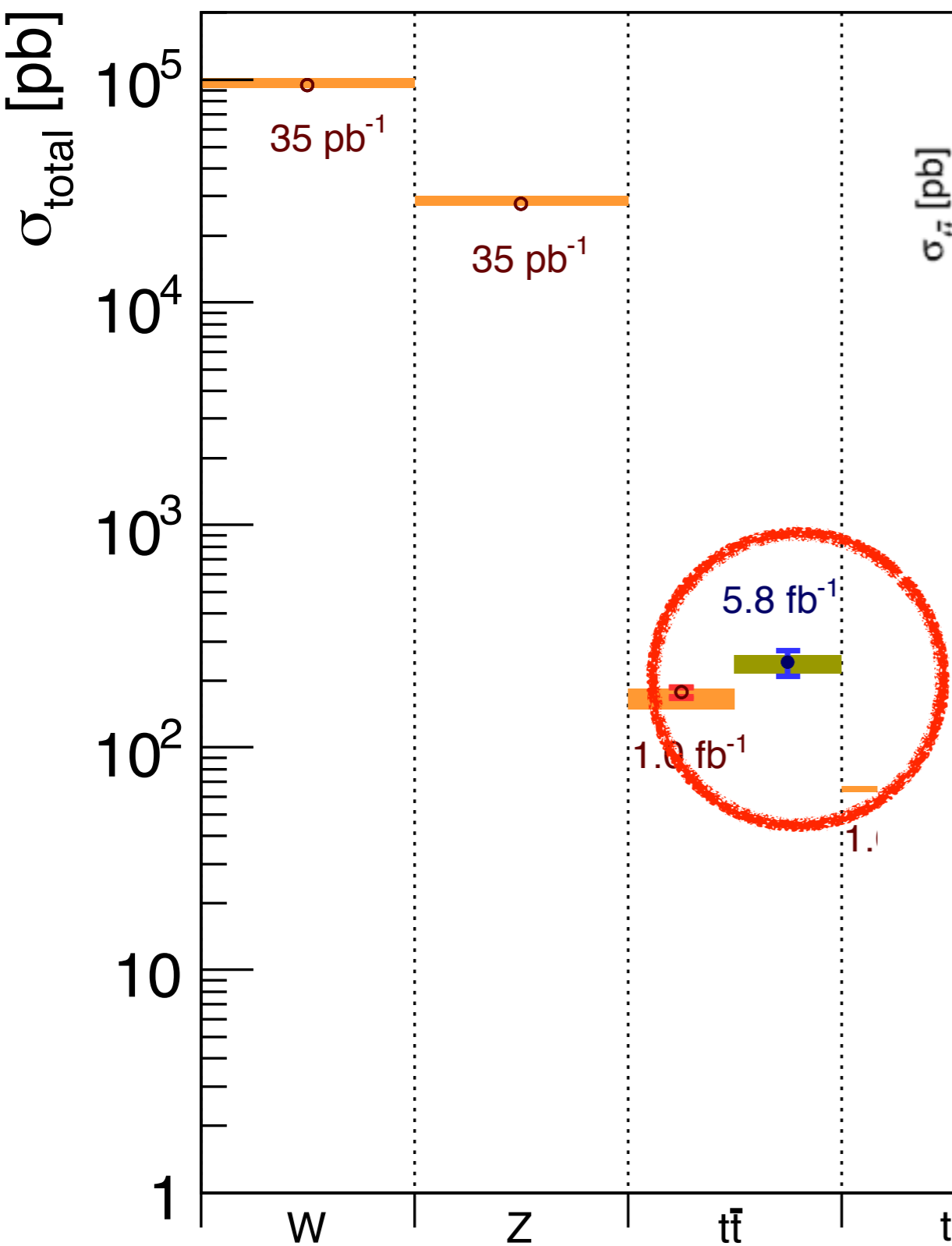
標準模型の物理



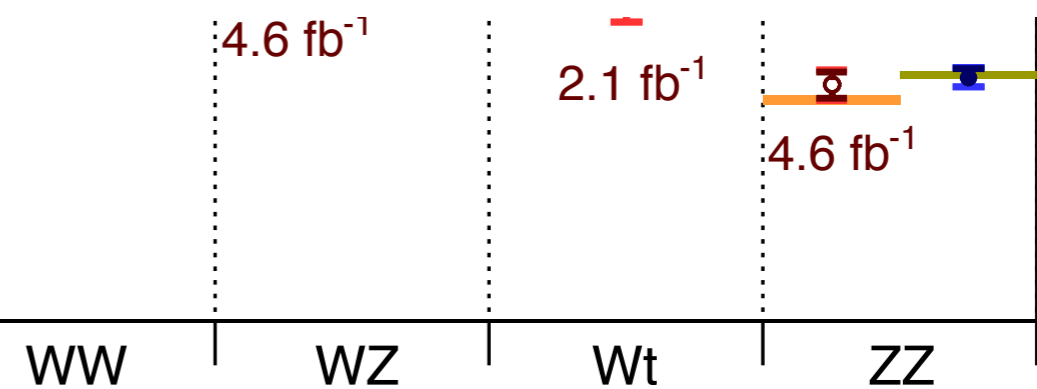
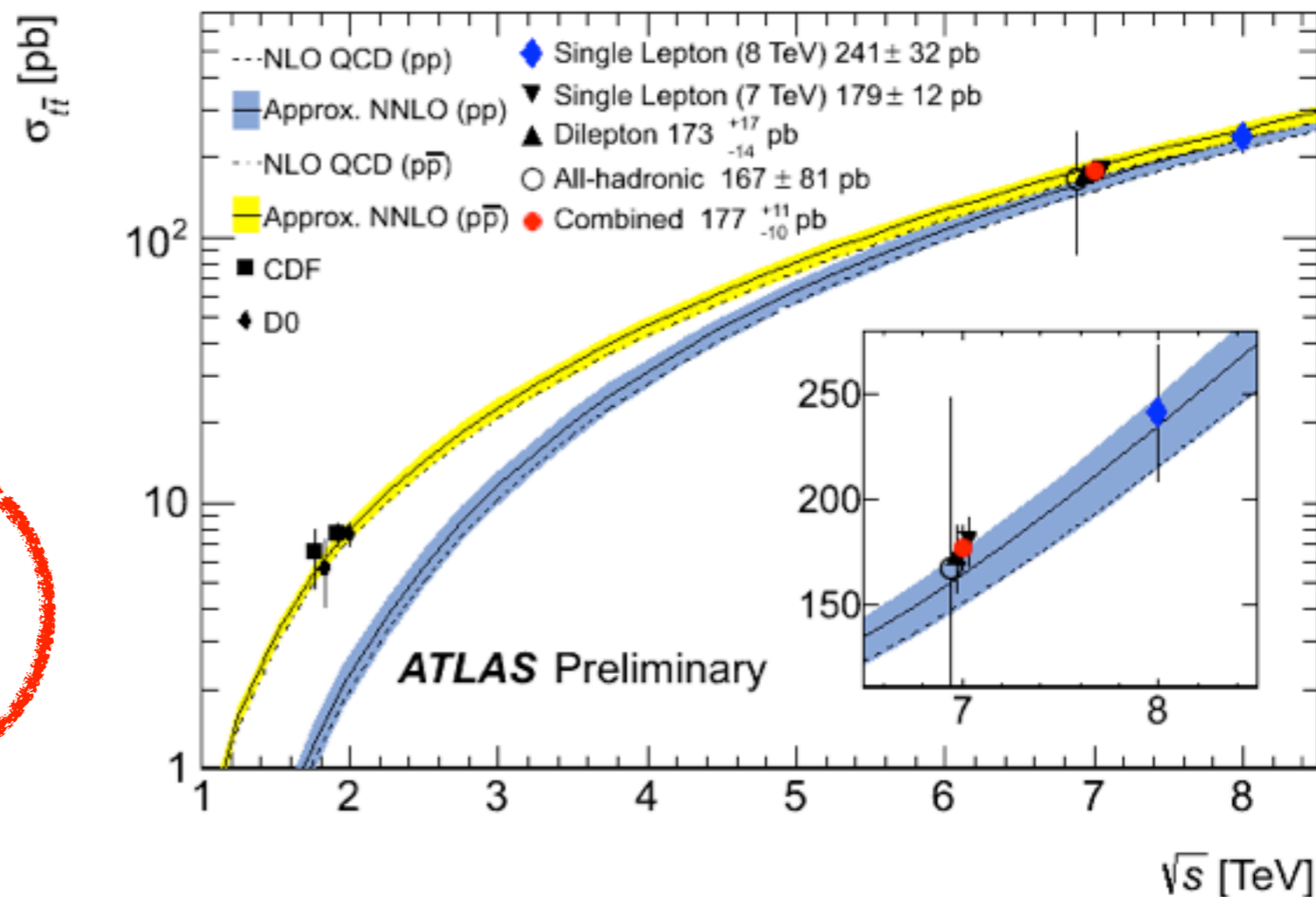
標準模型の物理



標準模型の物理

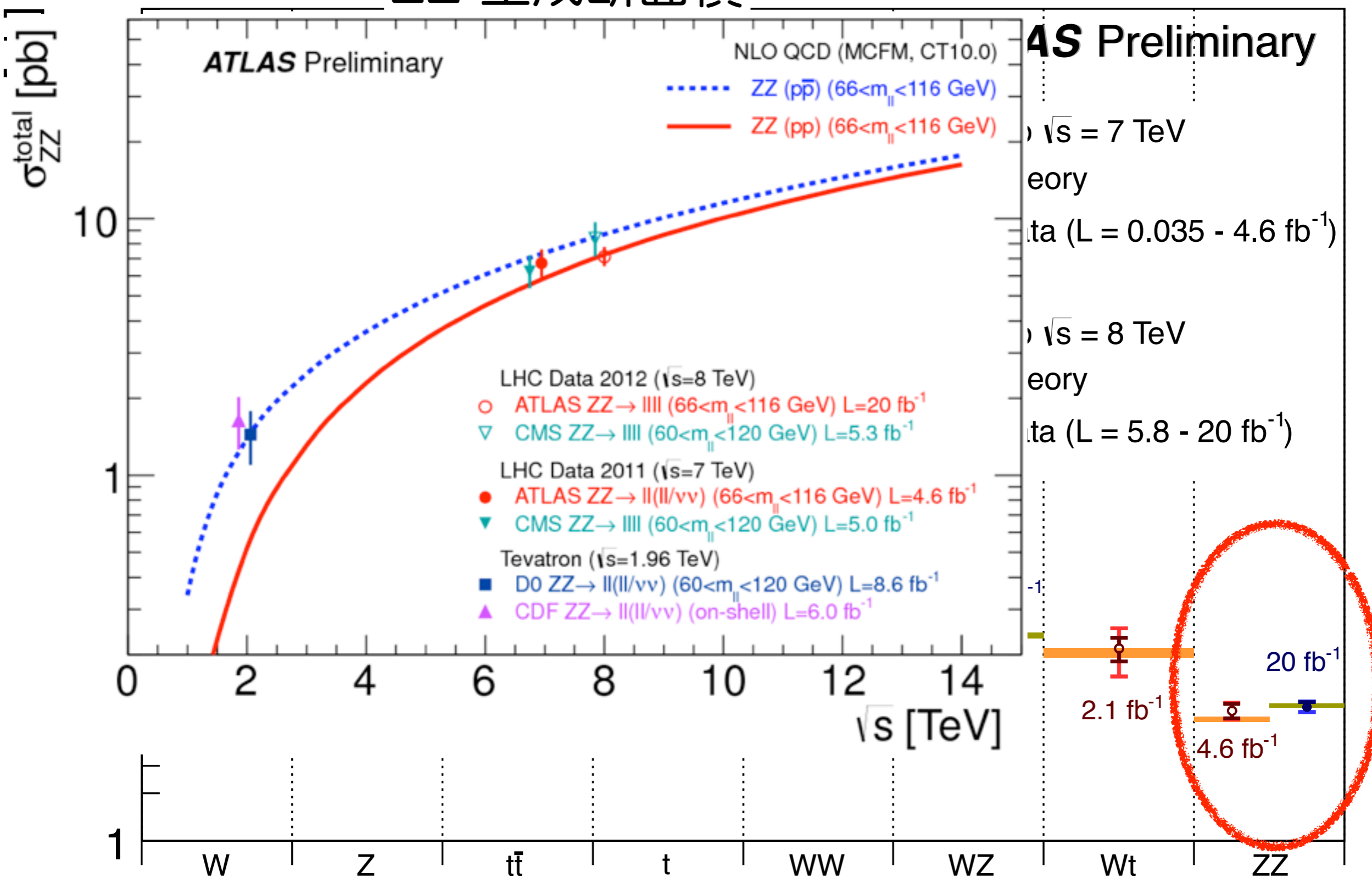


トップクォーク対生成断面積



標準模型の物理

ZZ 生成断面積



LHC 8TeV実験 ヒッグス物理の成果

生成過程

gluon-gluon融合 (ggF)

- 主にtop-quarkのループ
- フェルミオンとの結合の間接的証拠

Vector Boson融合 (VBF)

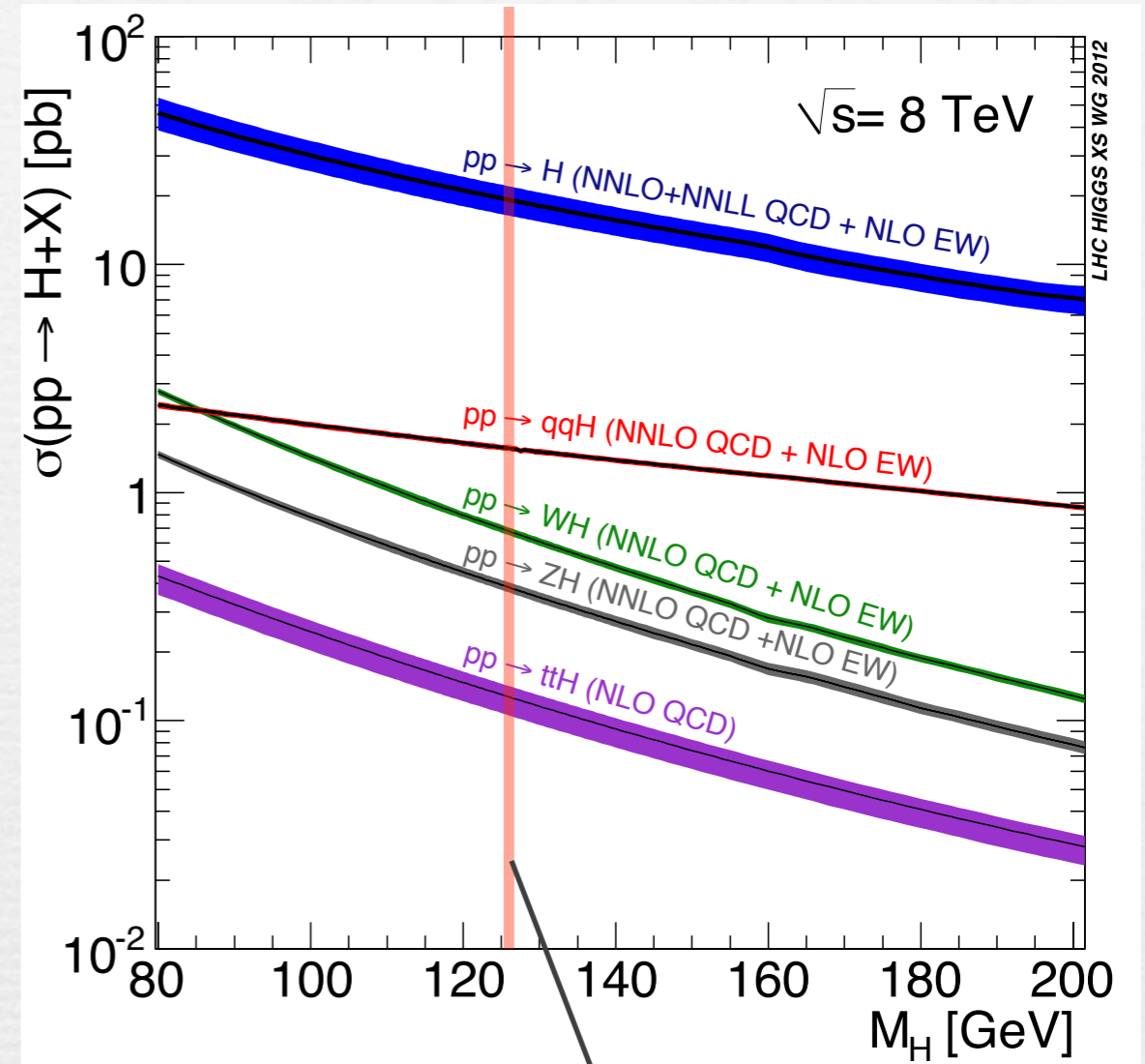
- ゲージボゾンとの結合の直接的証拠
- 前後方に出る2本のジェット

W/Zとの随伴生成 (VH)

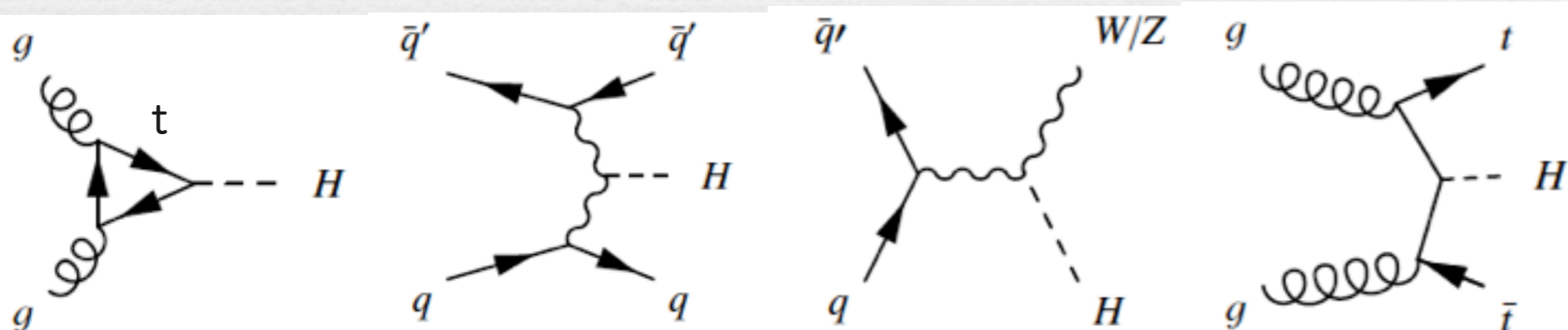
- ゲージボゾンとの結合の直接的証拠
- W/Zからの高運動量レプトン

t-quark対との随伴生成 (ttH)

- Higgs-top quark結合の直接的証拠



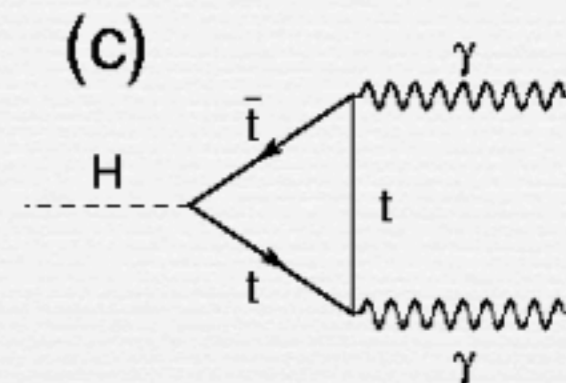
σ (pb)	7TeV	8TeV
ggF	15.1	19.2
VBF	1.2	1.6
WH	0.6	0.7
ZH	0.3	0.4
ttH	0.08	0.13



崩壊過程

$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$: W とtop-quarkのLoopを経て崩壊

- W とt-quarkは負符号で干渉する
- フェルミオンとの結合の間接的証拠



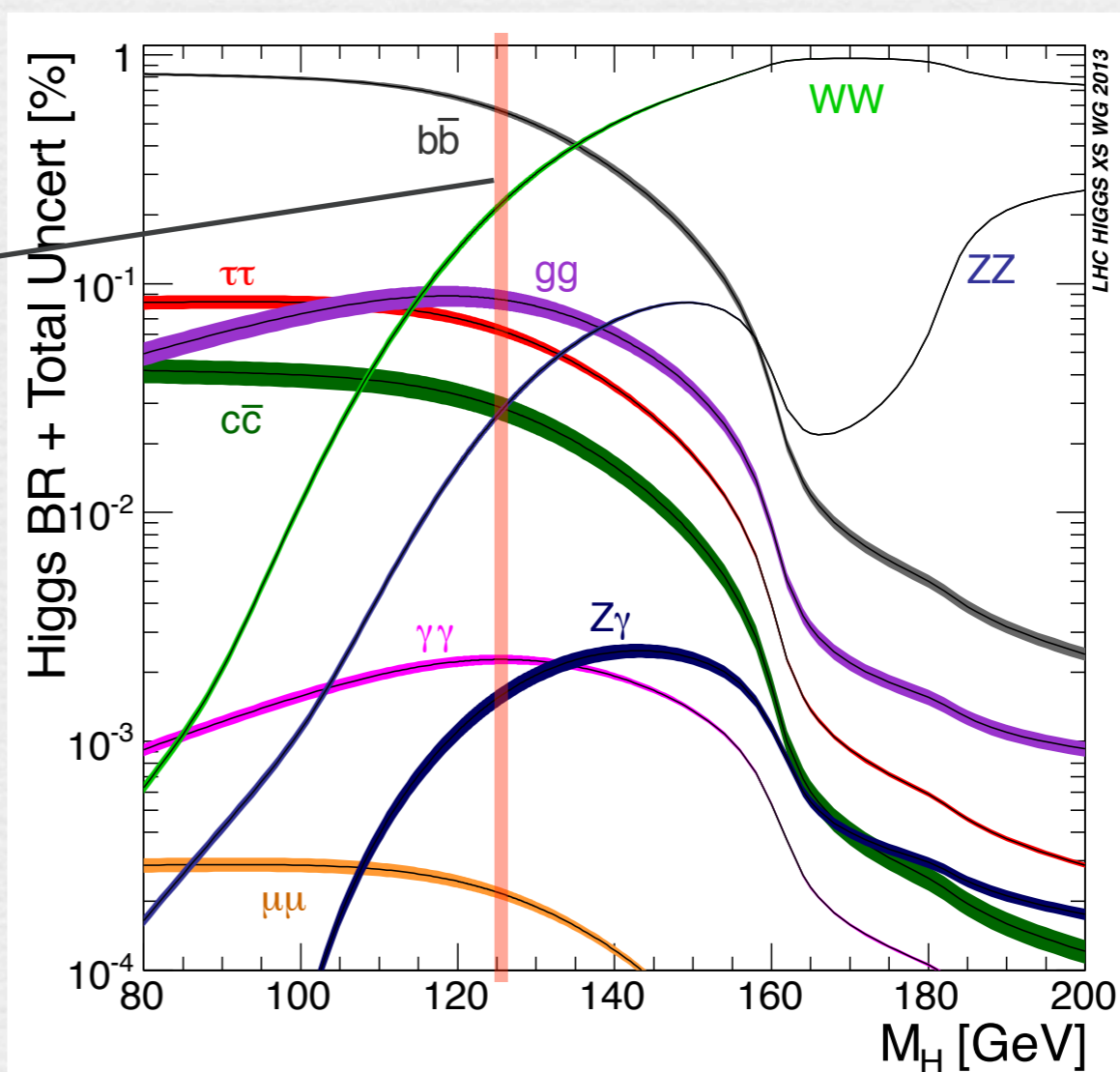
レプトンや光子が終状態のチャンネルが発見チャンネル

- $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$, $ZZ(\rightarrow 4\ell)$, $WW(\rightarrow \ell \nu \ell \nu)$

$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, $H \rightarrow \tau \tau$: 膨大なQCD事象との分離が鍵

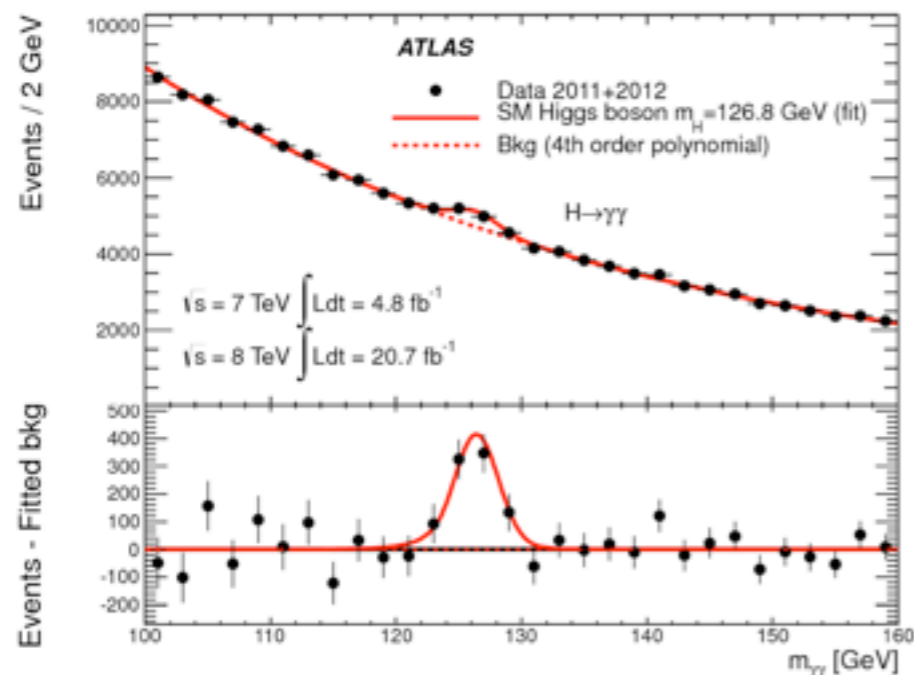
- フェルミオンとの結合の直接的証拠

$m_H = 125.5 \text{ GeV}$	BR(%)
$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$	0.23
$H \rightarrow ZZ$	2.8
$H \rightarrow WW$	22
$H \rightarrow \tau \tau$	6.2
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	57

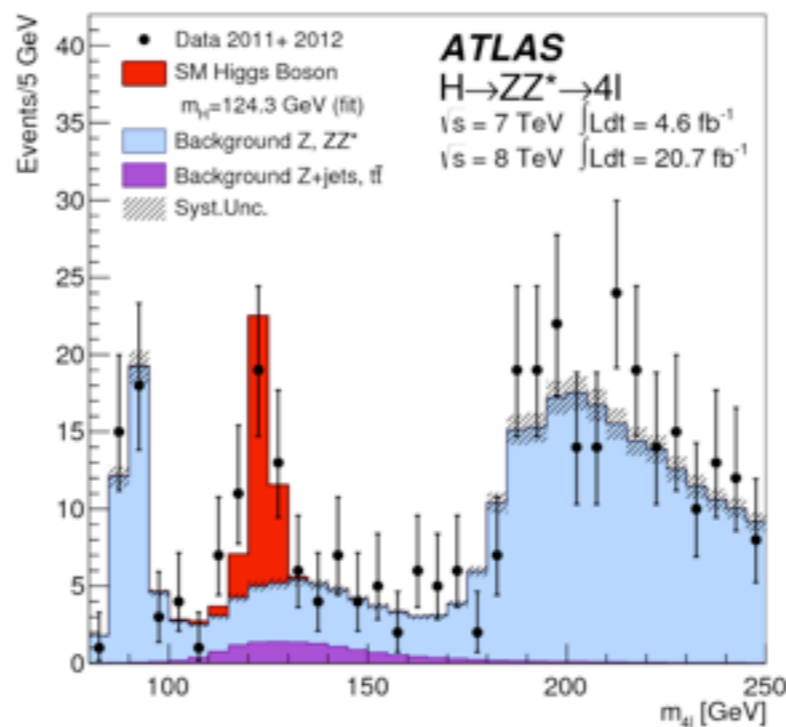


発見チャンネルの事象数

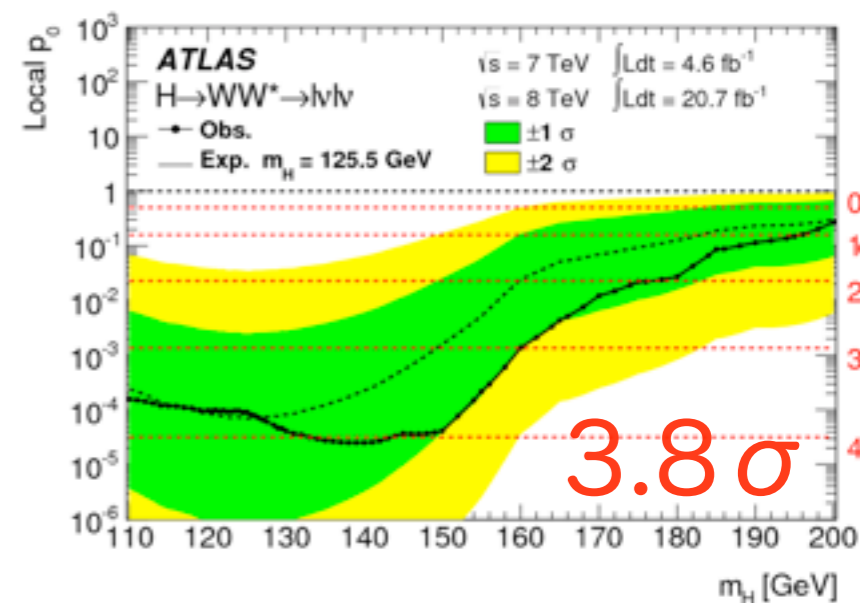
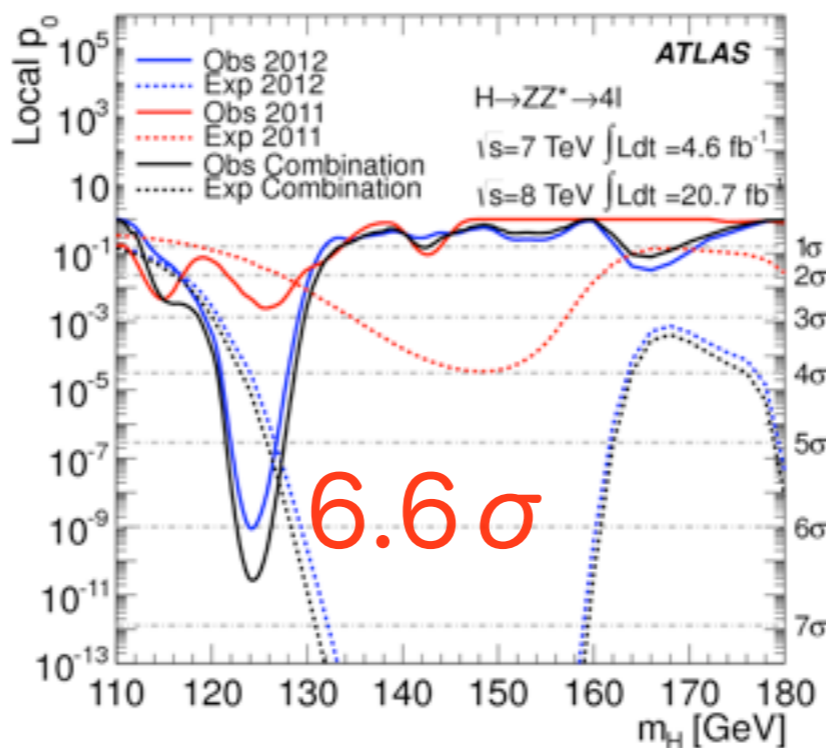
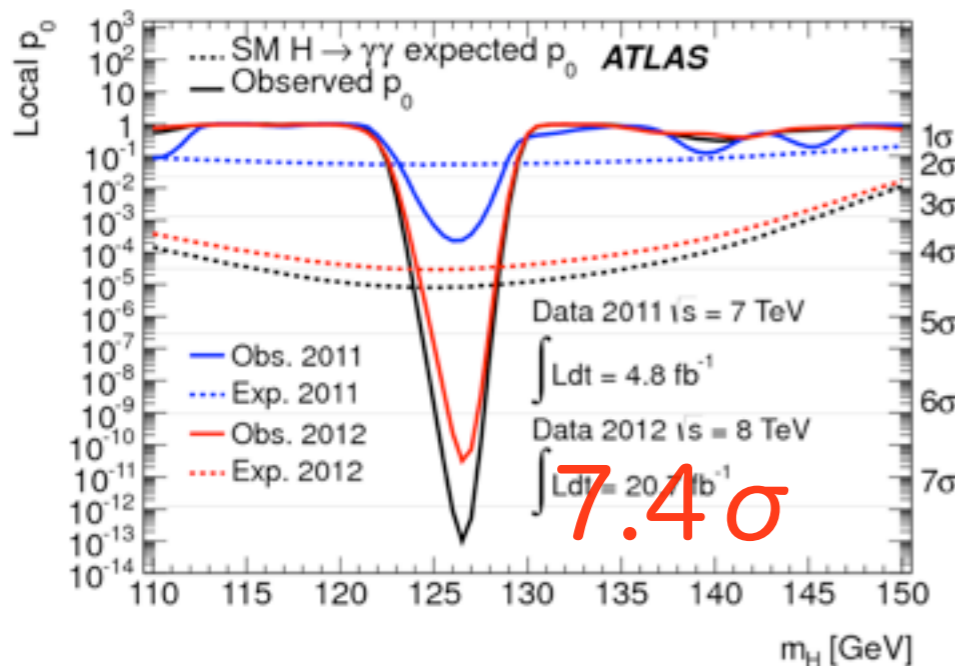
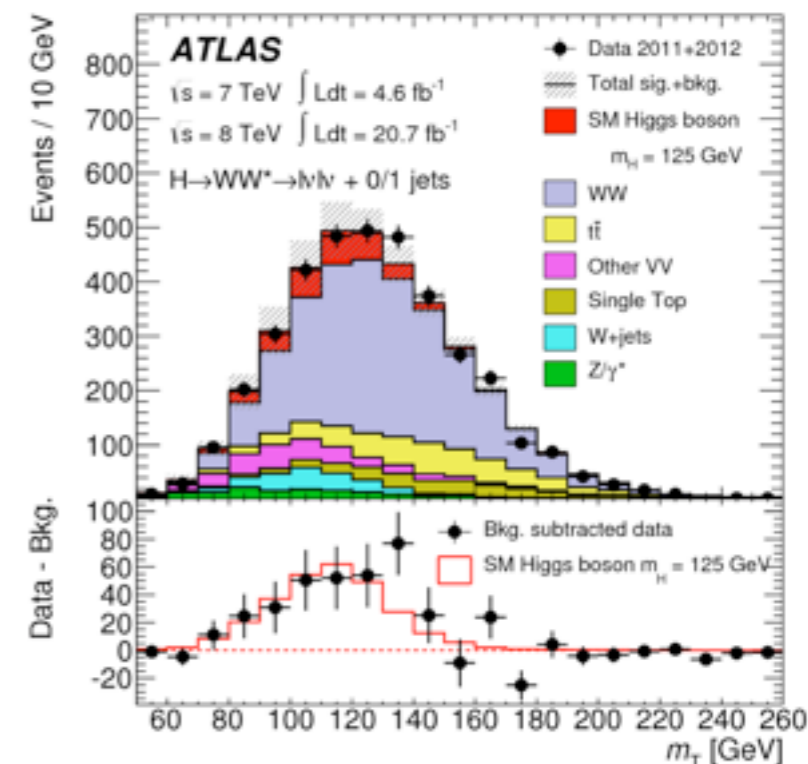
$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$



$$H \rightarrow ZZ$$



$$H \rightarrow WW$$



~370 信号事象

~15 信号事象

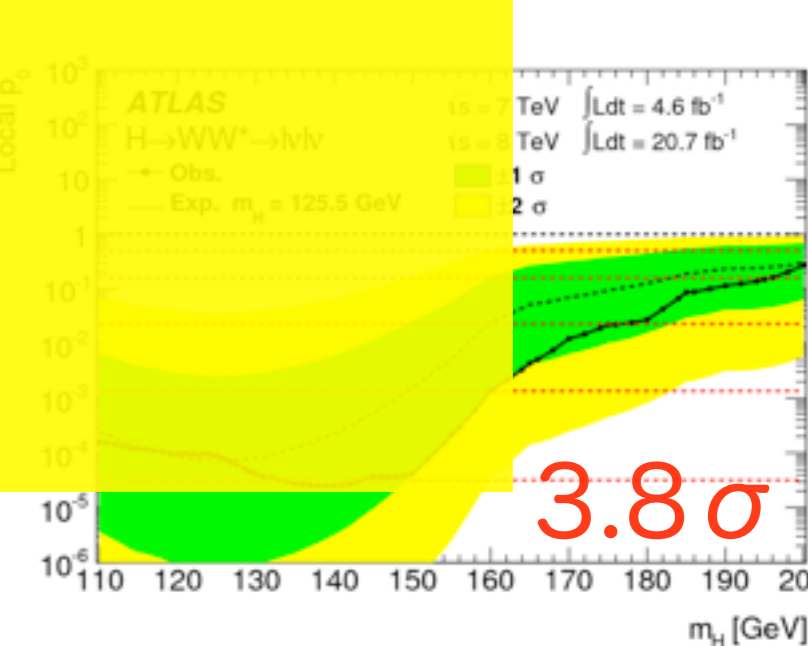
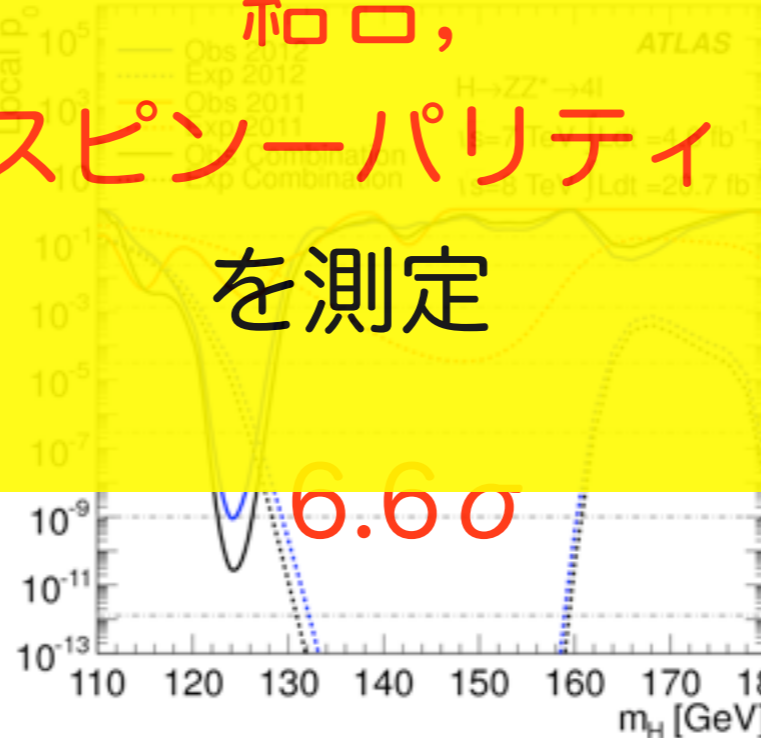
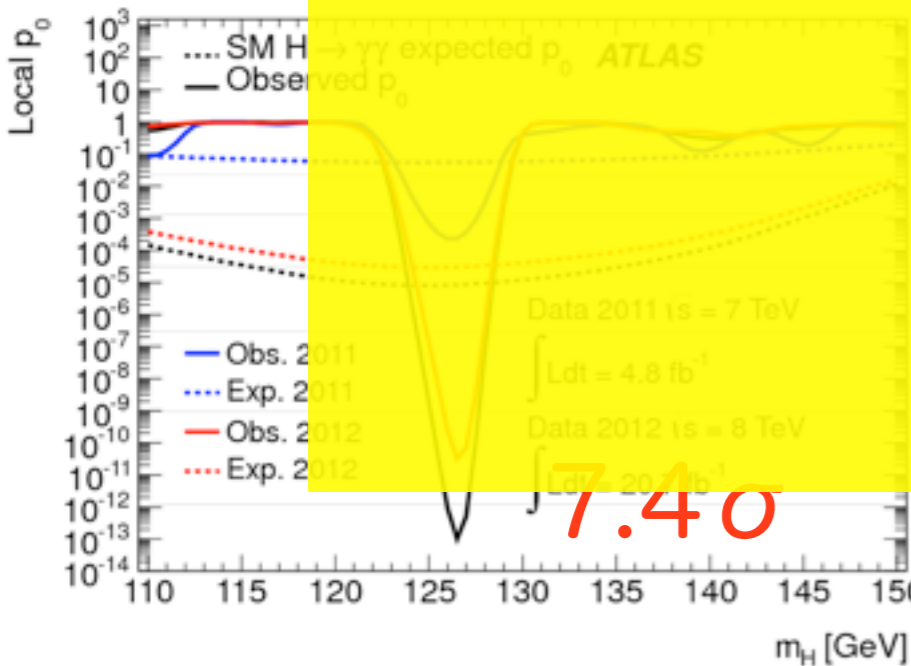
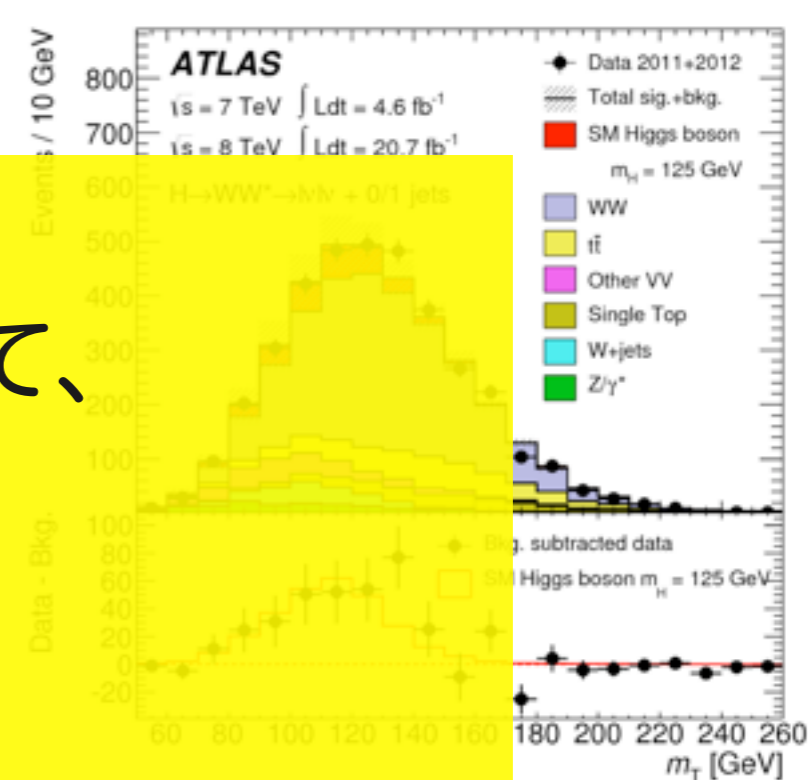
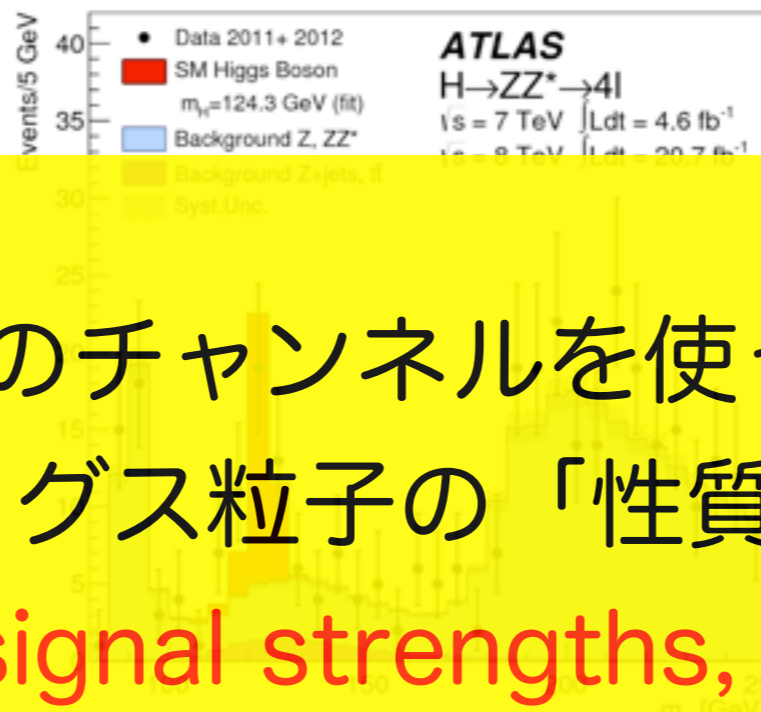
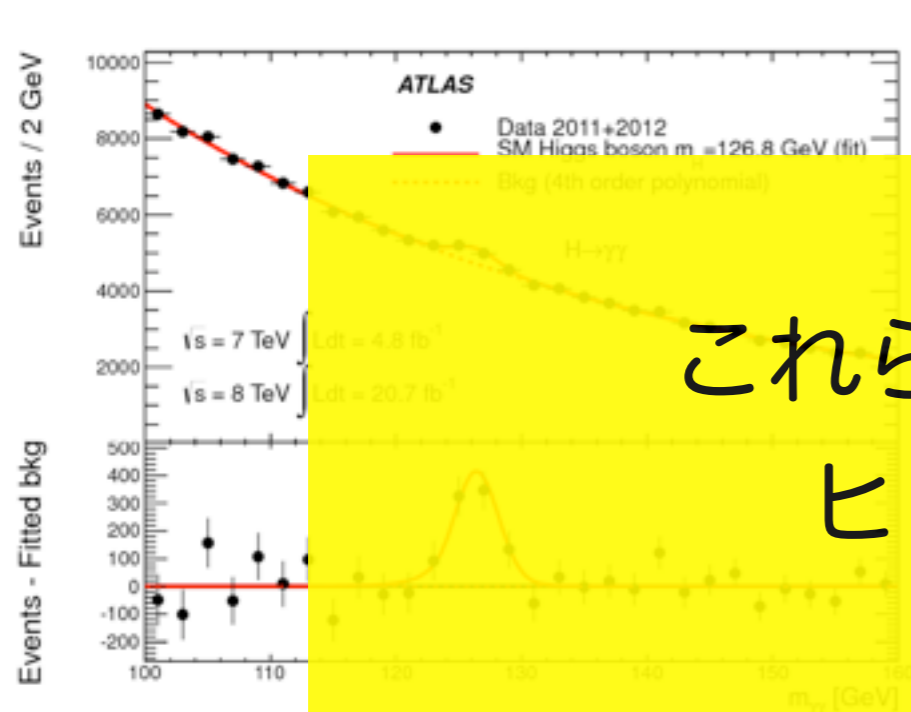
~150 信号事象

発見チャンネルの事象数

$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

$$H \rightarrow ZZ$$

$$H \rightarrow WW$$



これらのチャンネルを使って、
ヒッグス粒子の「性質」
signal strengths,
結合,
スピン-パリティ
を測定

7.40

6.60

3.8σ

~370 信号事象

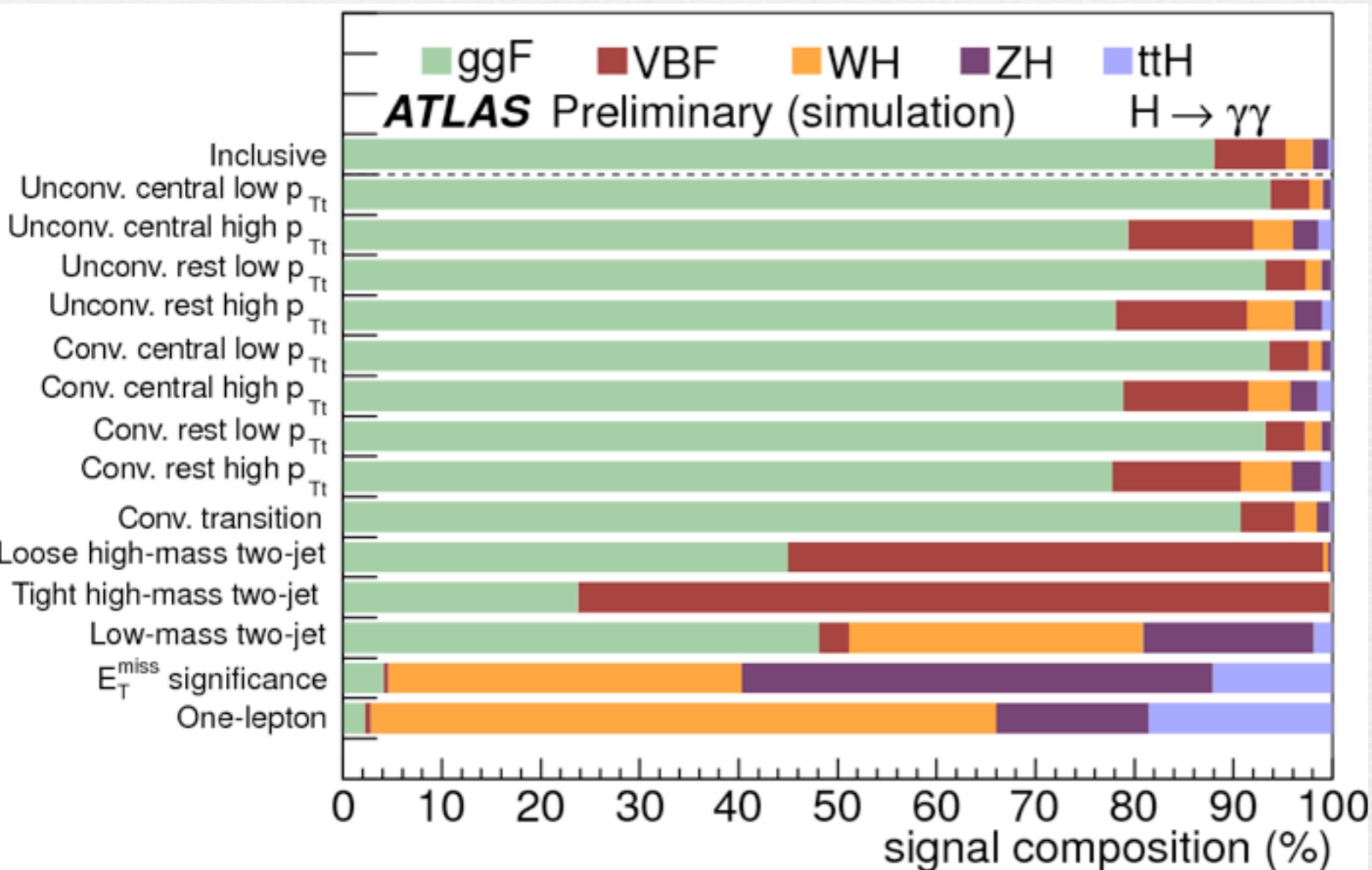
~15 信号事象

~150 信号事象

イベントの分類

測定感度をあげ 生成過程を特定 → couplingの測定で重要

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ 9 categories for ggF, 2 for VBF, 3 for VH



$\gamma\gamma +$

nothing → gluon融合

high mass di-jet → VBF

low mass di-jet

large E_T^{miss} → W/Z+H
lepton

$H \rightarrow ZZ$ di-jet があると VBF enriched、lepton があると W/Z+H enriched カテゴリ

$H \rightarrow WW$ 2-jets があると VBF enriched カテゴリへ

Signal Strength

arXiv:1307.1427

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma \times \text{BR}}{(\sigma \times \text{BR})_{\text{SM}}}$$

$\mu=1$ (if SM Higgs), $\mu=0$ (if no SM Higgs)

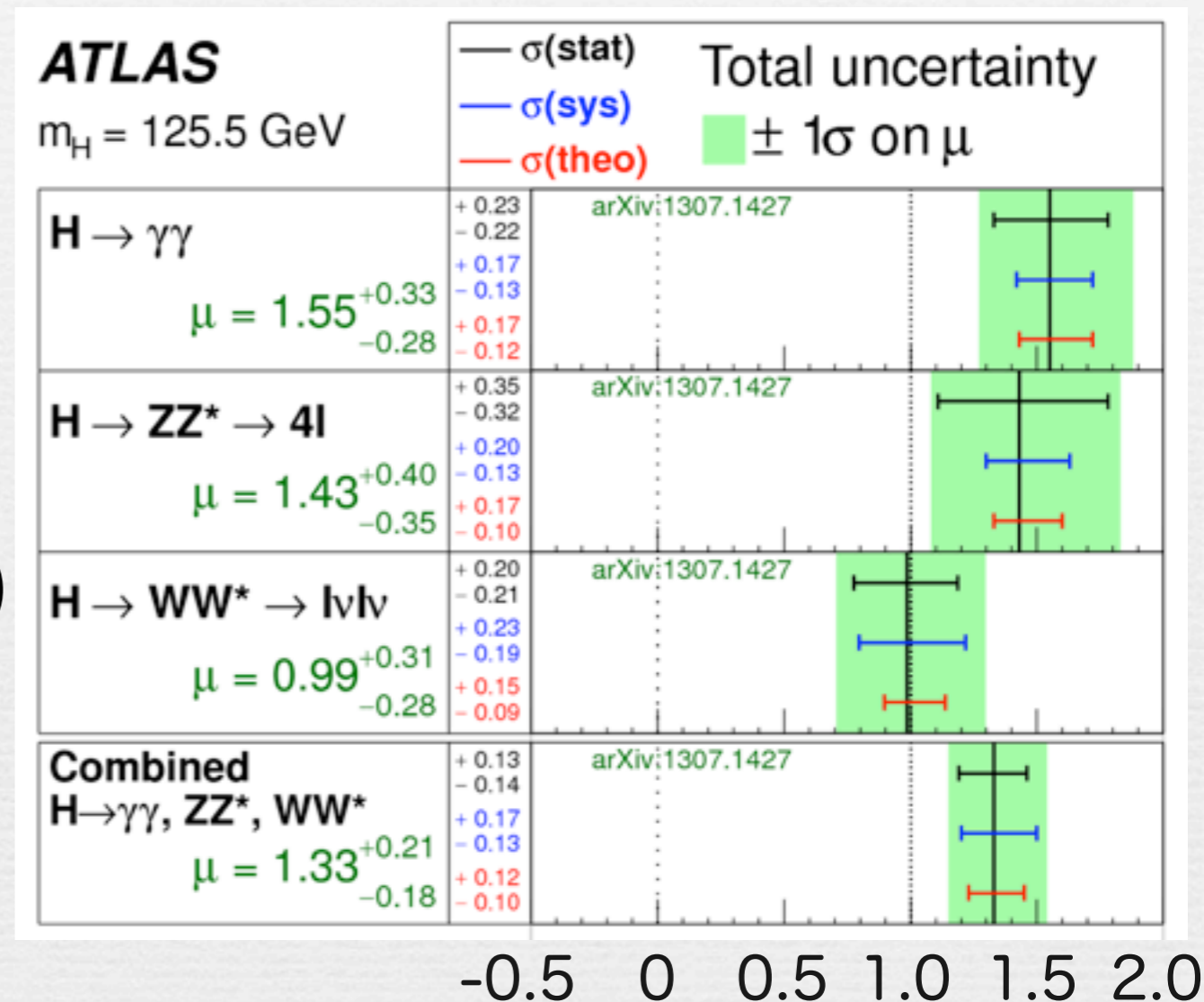
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, ZZ, WW$ combined

$$\mu = 1.33 \pm 0.14(\text{stat}) \pm 0.15(\text{sys})$$

($m_H=125.5\text{GeV}$)

$H \rightarrow bb, \tau\tau$ ($L=13\text{fb}^{-1}$)

$$\mu = 1.23 \pm 0.18 \quad (m_H=125.5\text{GeV})$$



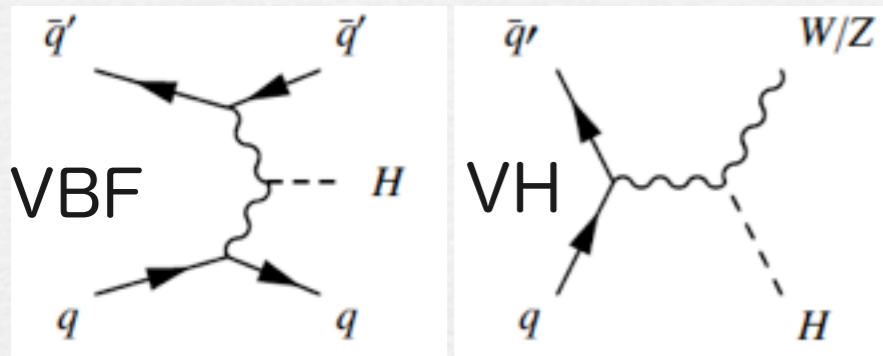
Evidence for production via VBF

arXiv:1307.1427

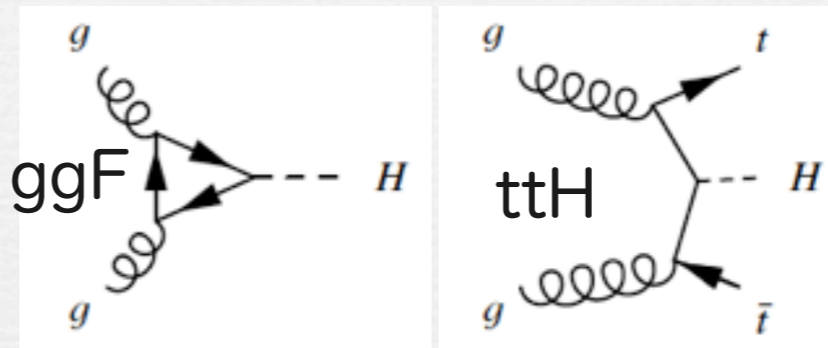
Signal strength μ を

vector-boson-mediated processes

gluon-mediated processes

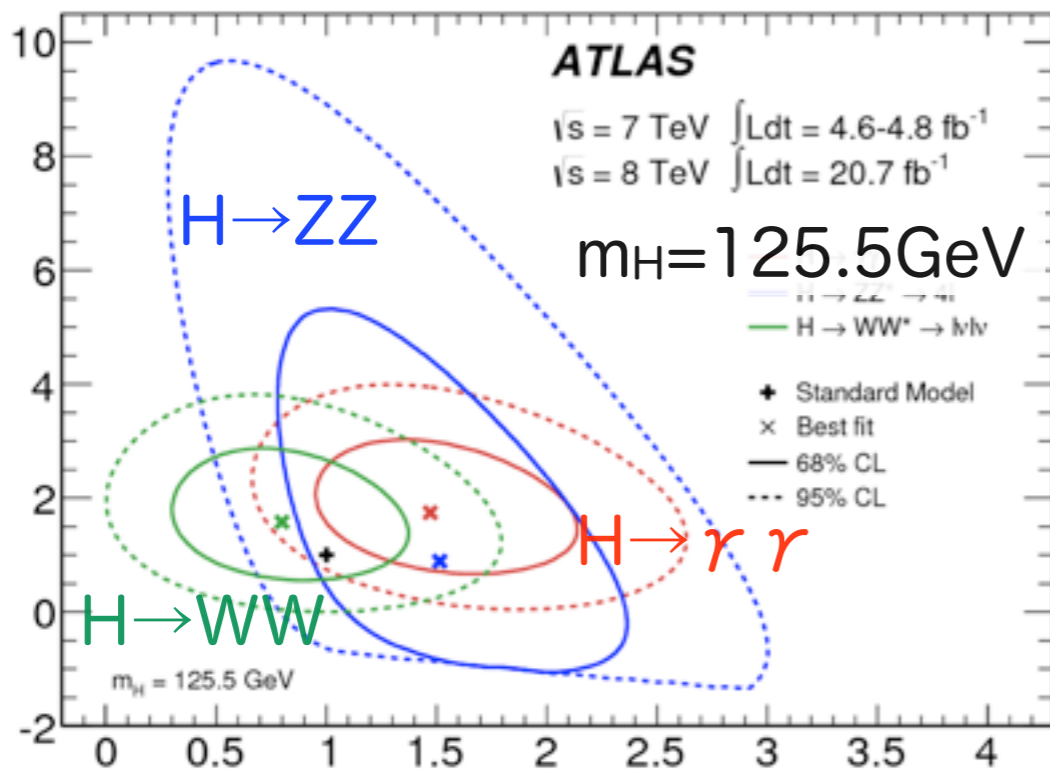


と



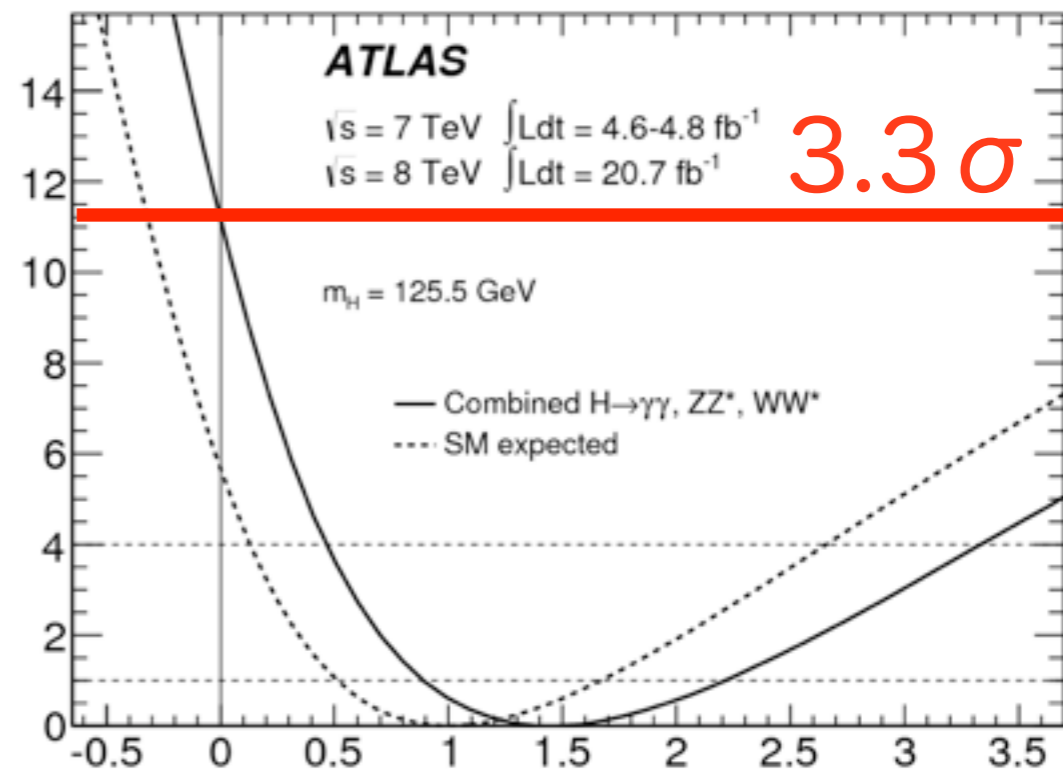
にわけて測定

$\mu_{VBF+VH} \times B/B_{SM}$



$\mu_{ggF+ttH} \times B/B_{SM}$

$-2\ln\Lambda$



$\mu_{VBF} / \mu_{ggF+ttH}$

$$\mu_{VBF} / \mu_{ggF+ttH} = 1.4^{+0.4}_{-0.3}(\text{stat})^{+0.6}_{-0.4}(\text{sys})$$

3.3σ でVBF生成の存在を示唆

結合測定

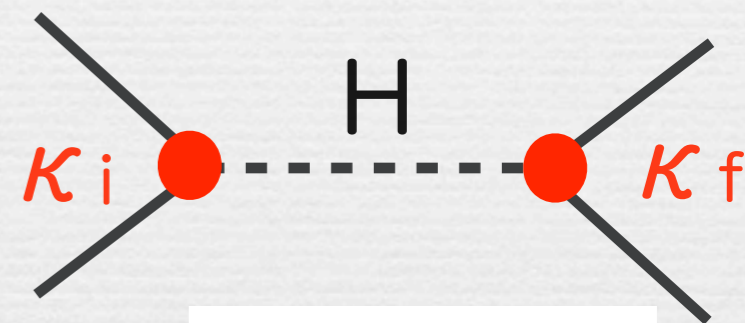
ヒッグス粒子との結合

フェルミオン: $g_F^{\text{SM}} = \sqrt{2} \frac{m_F}{v}$ ゲージボゾン: $g_V^{\text{SM}} = 2 \frac{m_V^2}{v}$

Coupling scale factors κ : $g_i = g_i^{\text{SM}} \times \kappa_i$

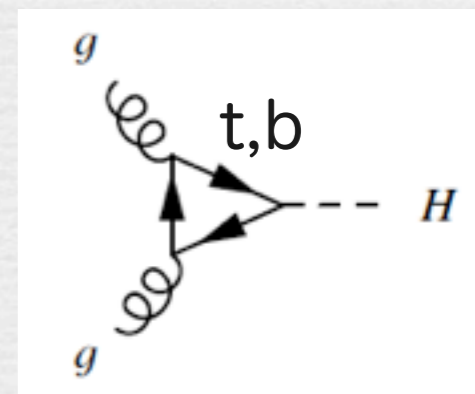
Total width scale factor κ_H : $\Gamma_H = \Gamma_H^{\text{SM}} \times \kappa_H^2$

$$\sigma \cdot B(i \rightarrow H \rightarrow f) = \frac{\sigma_i \cdot \Gamma_f}{\Gamma_H}$$



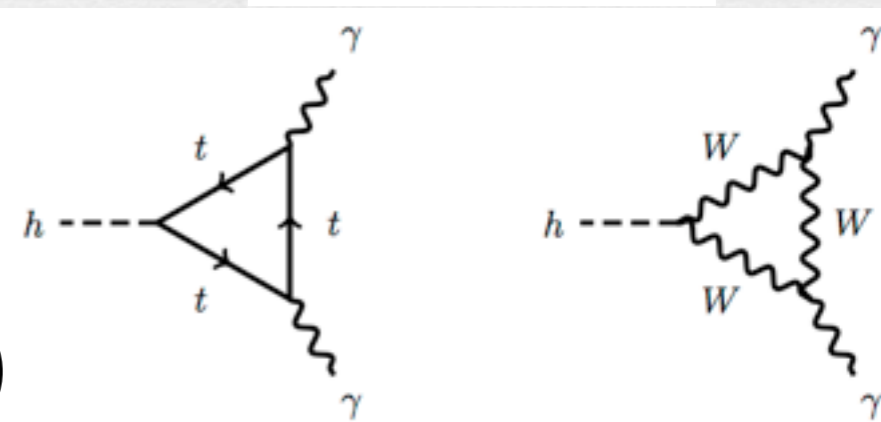
例) $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ process

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma \cdot B(gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}(gg \rightarrow H) \cdot B_{\text{SM}}(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} = \frac{\kappa_g^2 \cdot \kappa_\gamma^2}{\kappa_H^2}$$



標準模型を仮定した $\kappa_g, \kappa_\gamma, \kappa_H$

$$\kappa_g(\kappa_b, \kappa_t) \quad \kappa_\gamma(\kappa_W, \kappa_t) \quad \kappa_H(\kappa_b, \kappa_W, \kappa_Z, \dots)$$



フェルミオンとボゾンの結合

arXiv:1307.1427

フェルミオンのscale factor 1種類

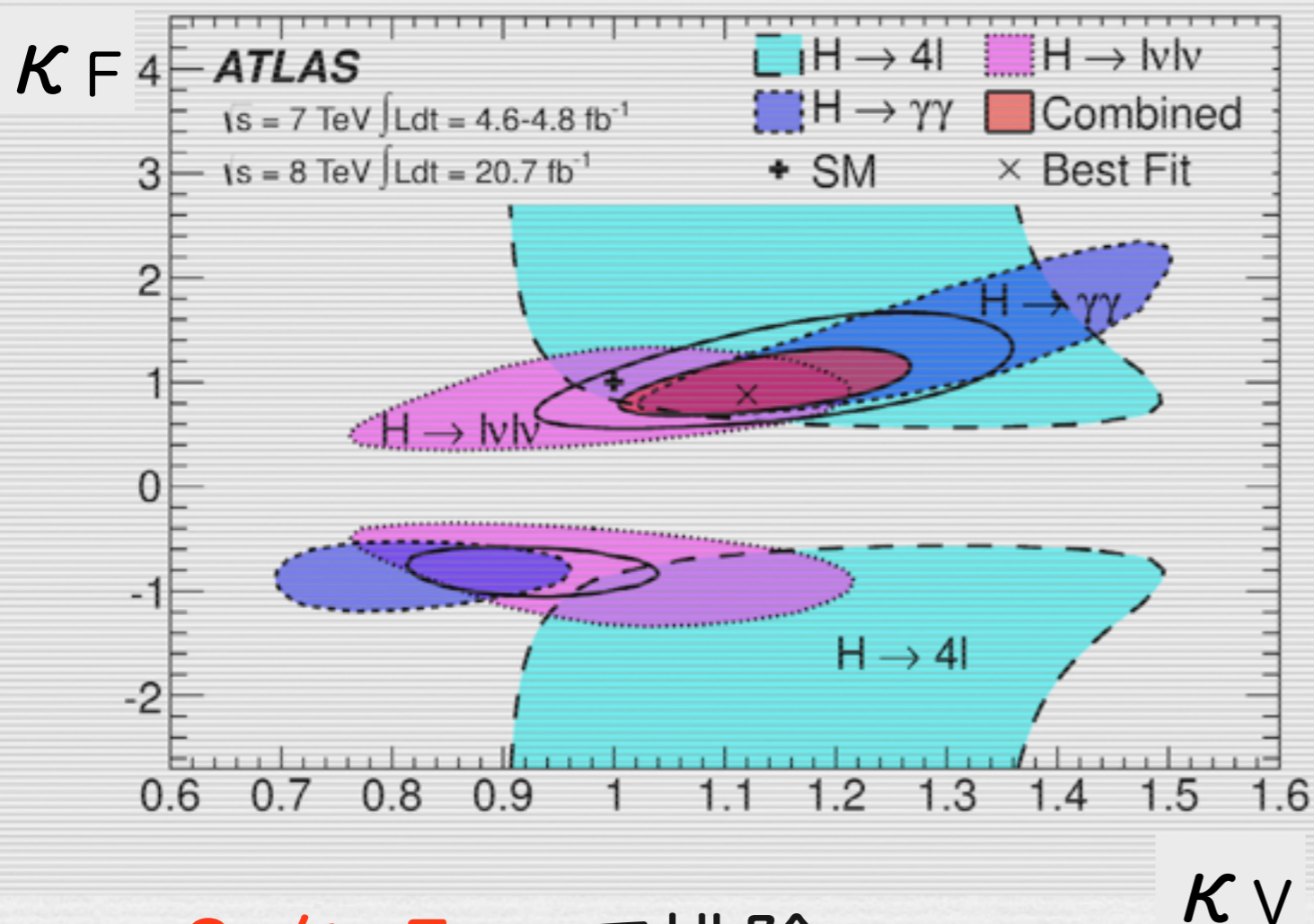
ボゾンのscale factor 1種類

$\kappa_H, \kappa_\gamma, \kappa_g$ は κ_F と κ_V のみに依存

$$\kappa_F = \kappa_t = \kappa_b = \kappa_\tau = \dots$$

$$\kappa_V = \kappa_W = \kappa_Z$$

→ BSMからの寄与なし

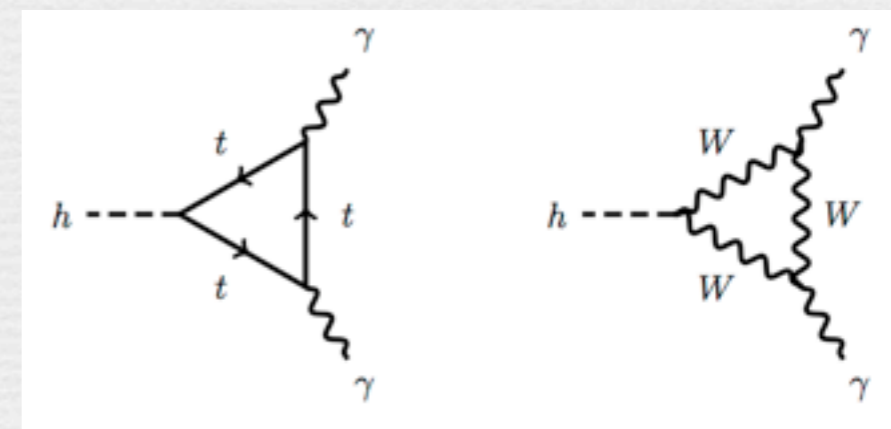


$$\kappa_F \in [0.76, 1.18]$$

$$\kappa_V \in [1.05, 1.22]$$

at 68% C.L.

$\kappa_F > 0$ っぽい($H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)



$$\kappa_\gamma^2 \simeq |1.26\kappa_V - 0.26\kappa_F|^2$$

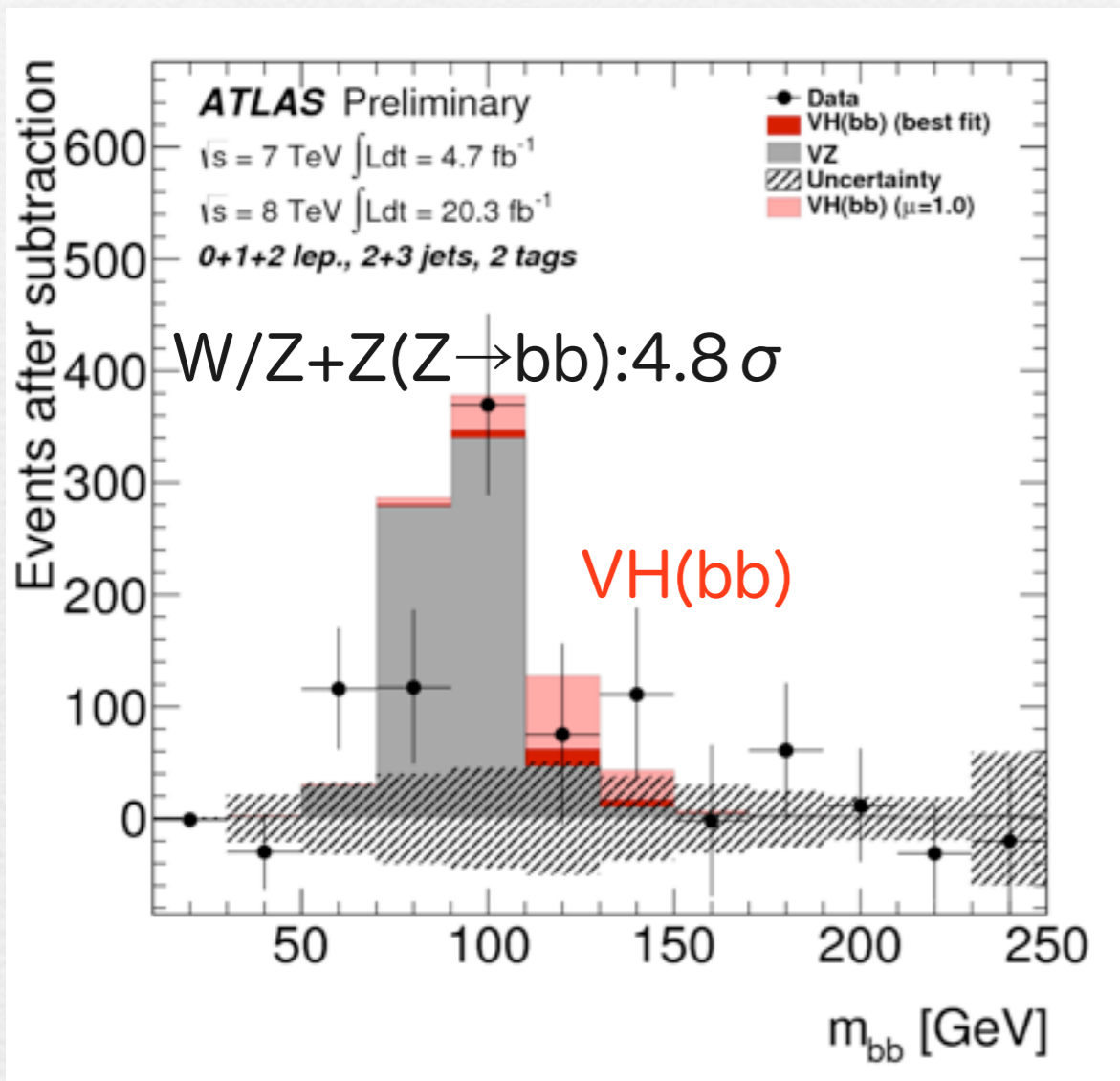
$\kappa_F = 0$ を $>5\sigma$ で排除

フェルミオン結合の間接的な証拠

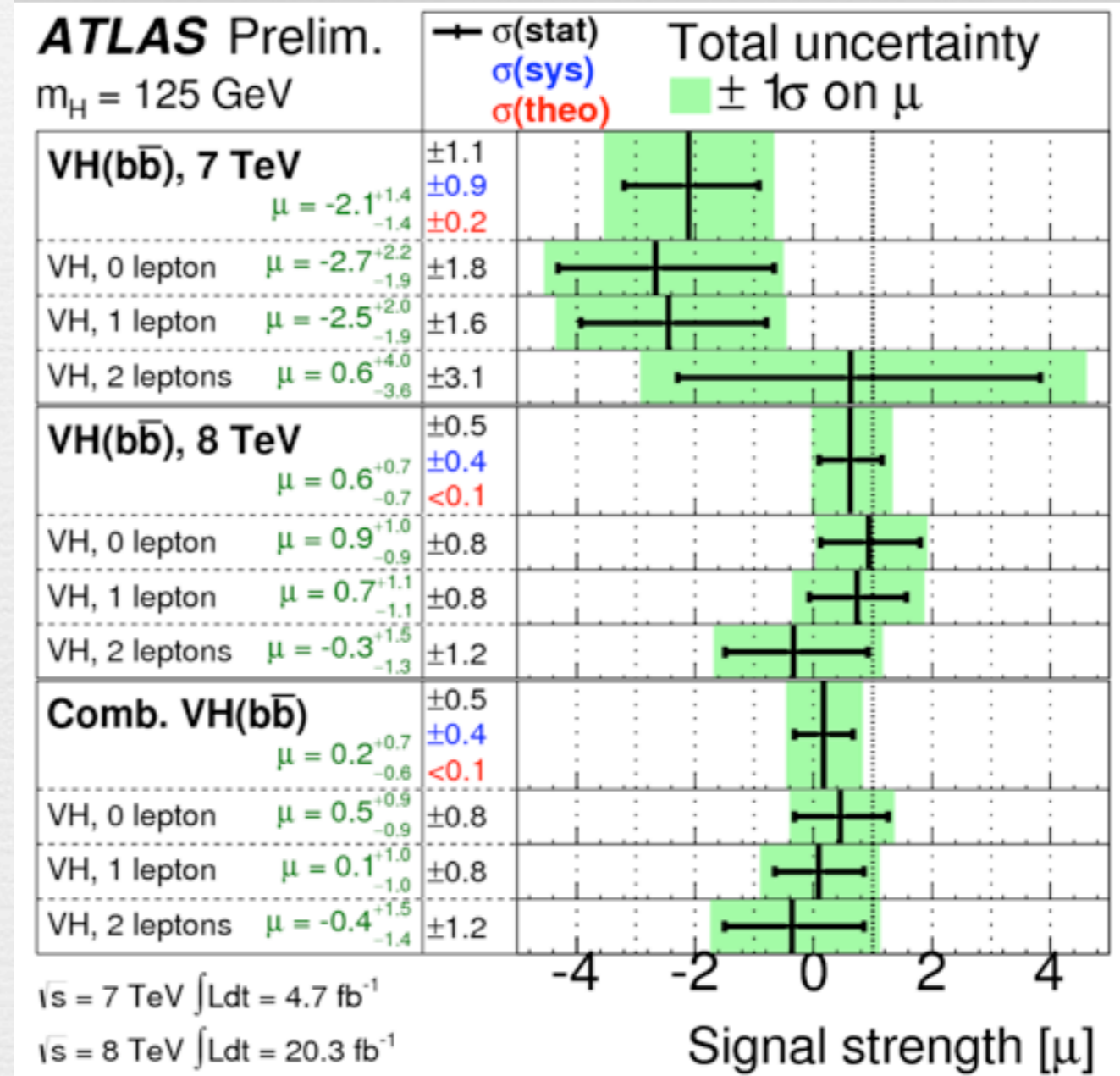
フェルミオン結合 直接測定

ATLAS-CONF-2013-079

W/Z+H (H→bb) : 2, 1, 0(large E_T^{miss})-lepton + 2 b-jets



ベストフィット : $\mu = 0.2^{+0.7}_{-0.6}$



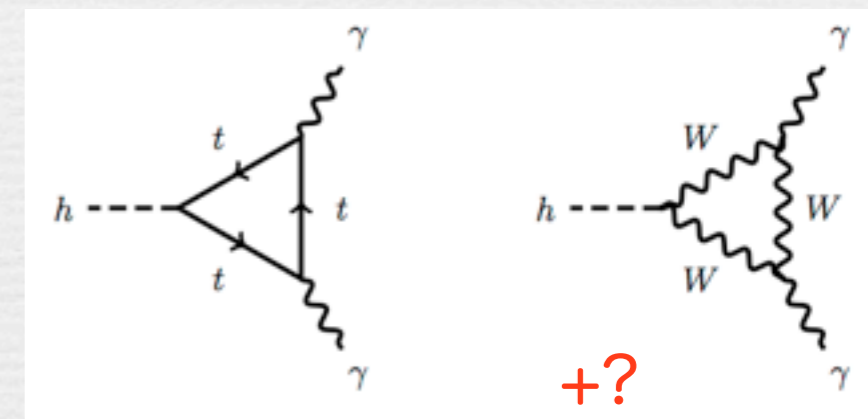
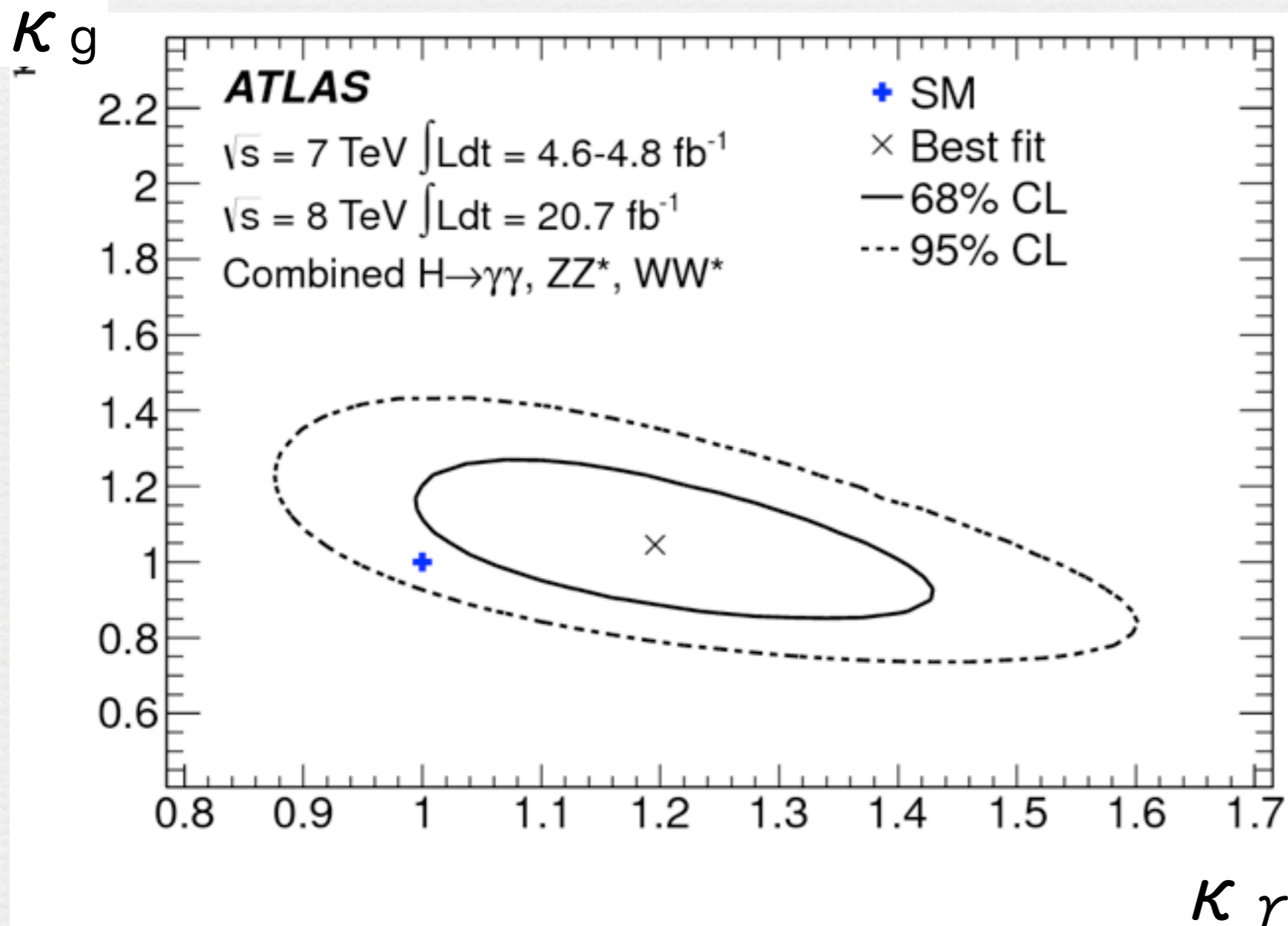
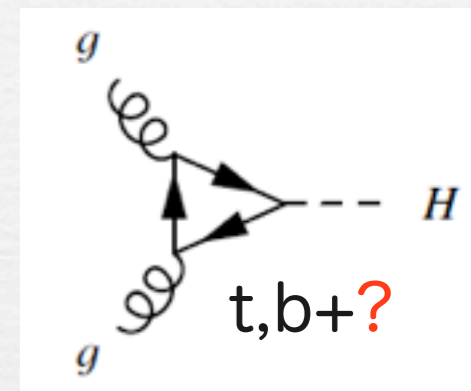
H→ $\tau\tau$ (2012年の13fb⁻¹までのデータ) $\mu = 0.7^{+0.7}_{-0.6}$

κ_g と κ_γ

$gg \rightarrow H$ や $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ の loop 中の新物理探索

$$\kappa_W = \kappa_Z = \kappa_t = \kappa_b = \kappa_\tau = \dots = 1$$

Higgs boson width Γ_H は標準模型を仮定 ($\kappa_H=1$)



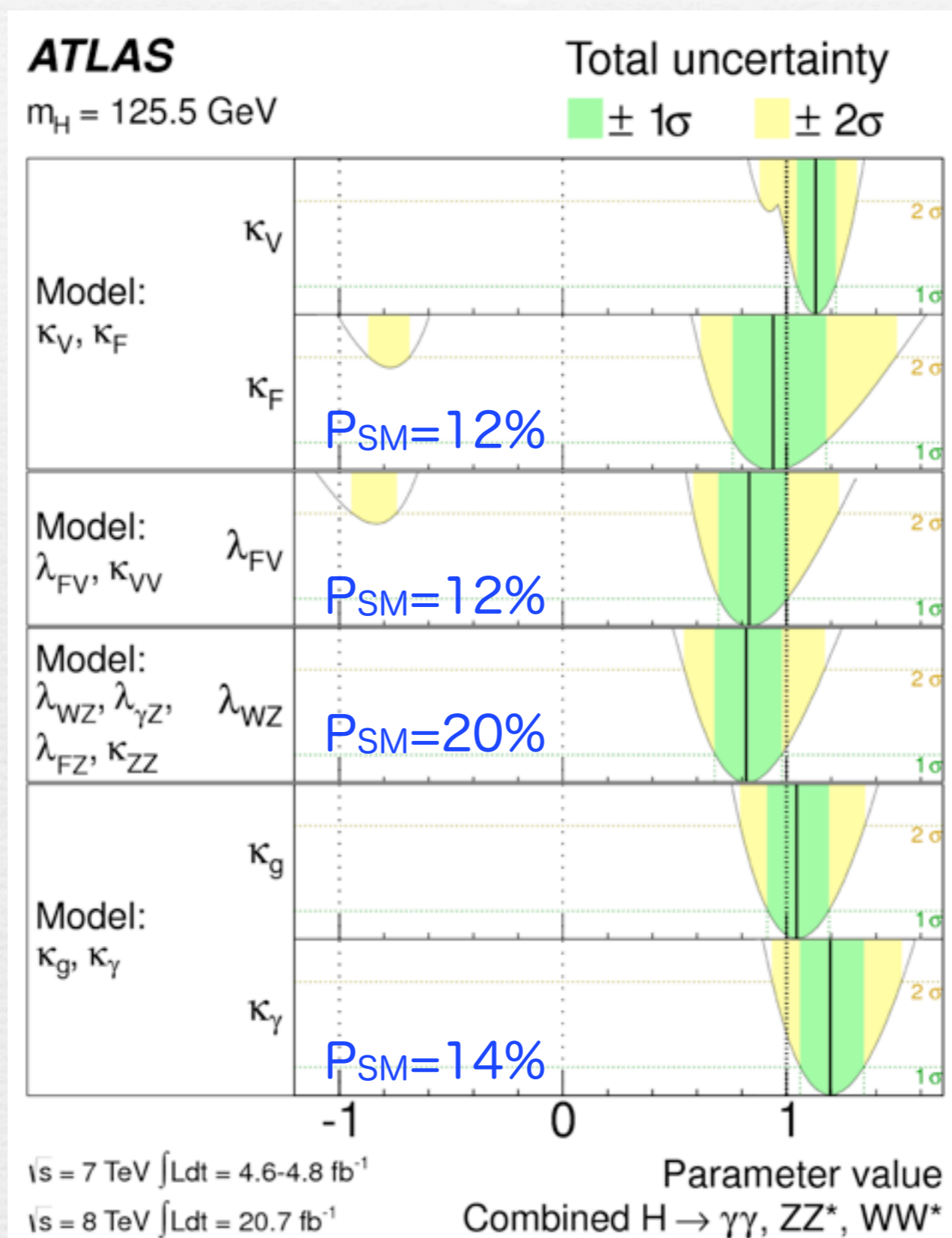
$$\kappa_g = 1.04 \pm 0.14$$

$$\kappa_\gamma = 1.20 \pm 0.15$$

at 68% C.L.

Couplingまとめ

arXiv:1307.1427



標準模型と無矛盾

スピナーパリティ

arXiv:1307.1432

$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

- $J^P=0^+$ v.s. $J^P=2^+$
- $J=1$ は棄却 (Landau-Yang theorem)

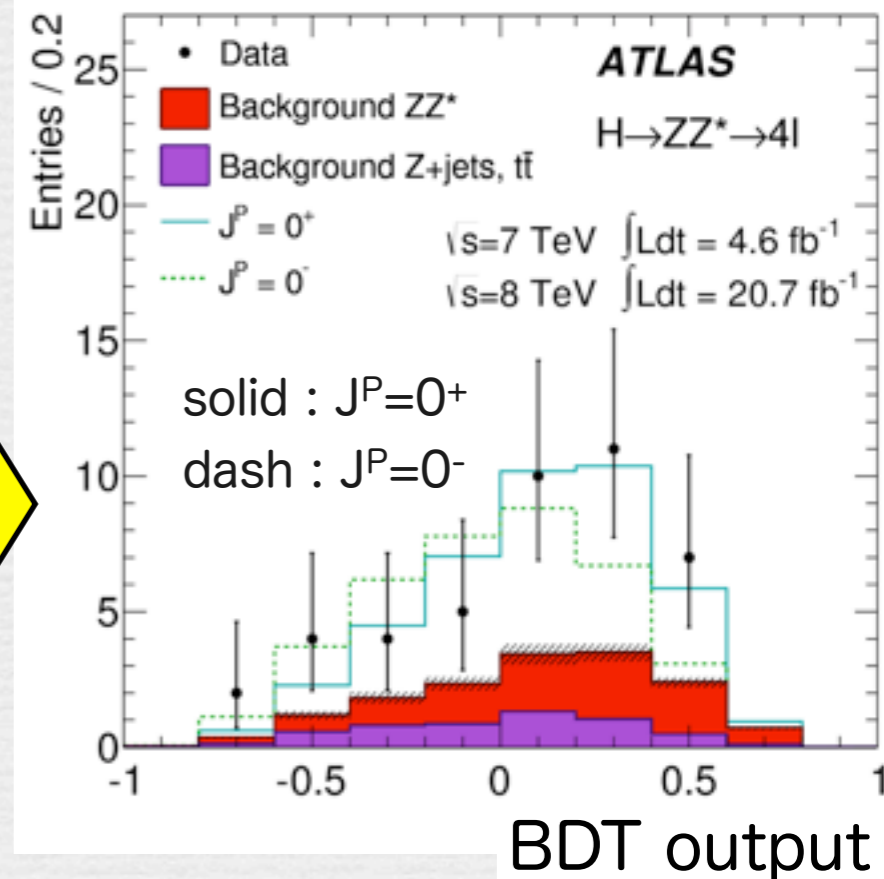
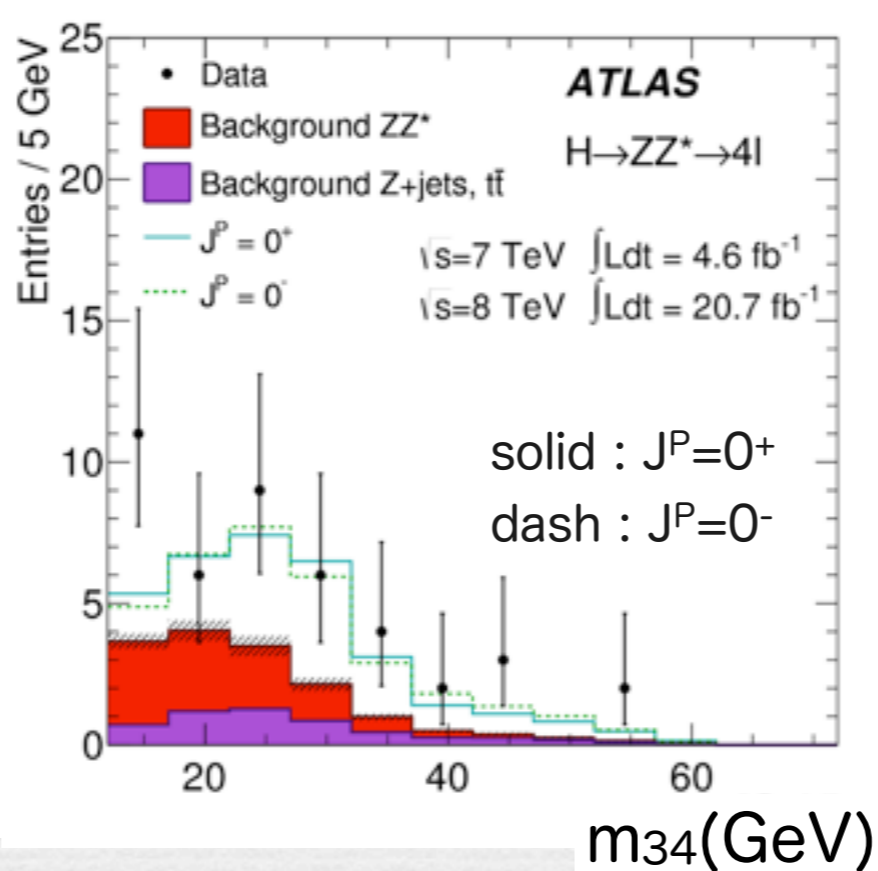
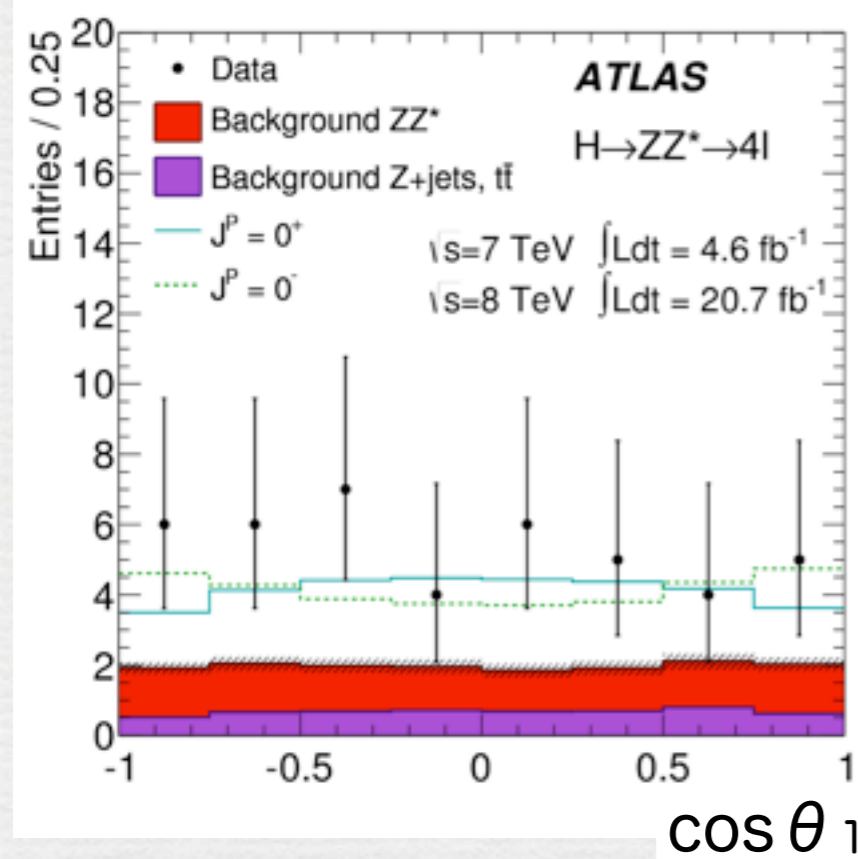
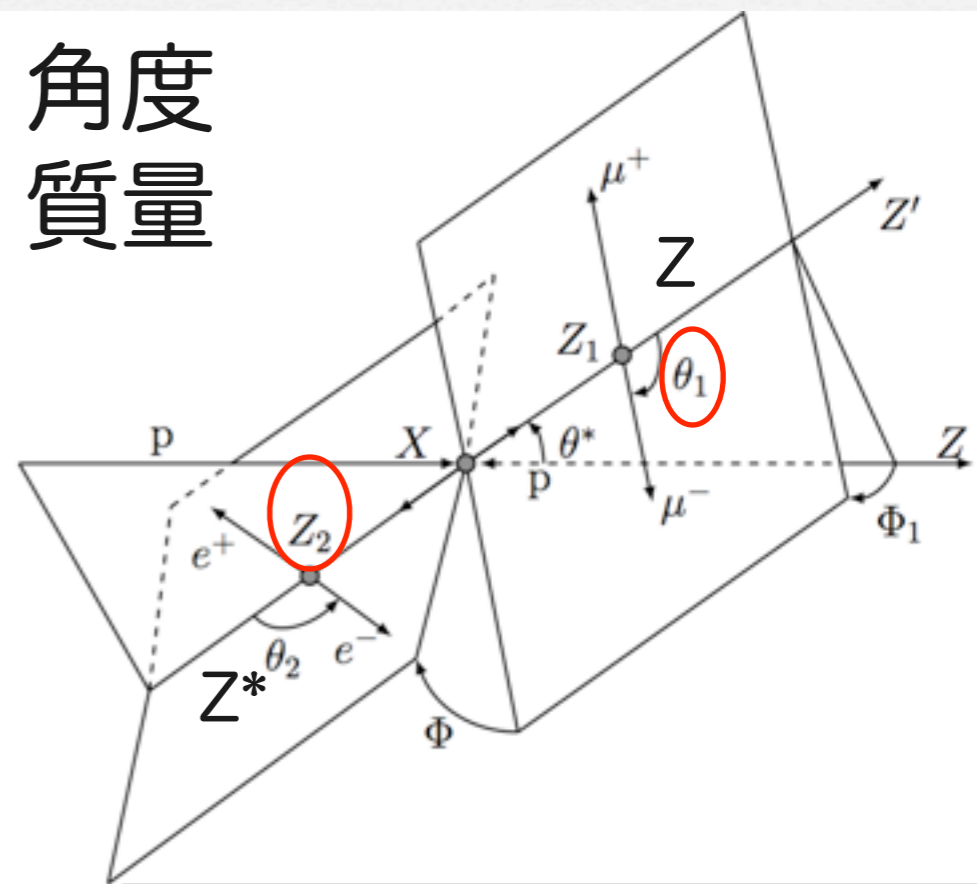
$H \rightarrow WW$

- $J^P=0^+$ v.s. $J^P=1^-, 1^+$, and 2^+

$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4 \text{ lepton}$

- $J^P=0^+$ v.s. $J^P=0^-, 1^-, 1^+$, and 2^+

角度 質量

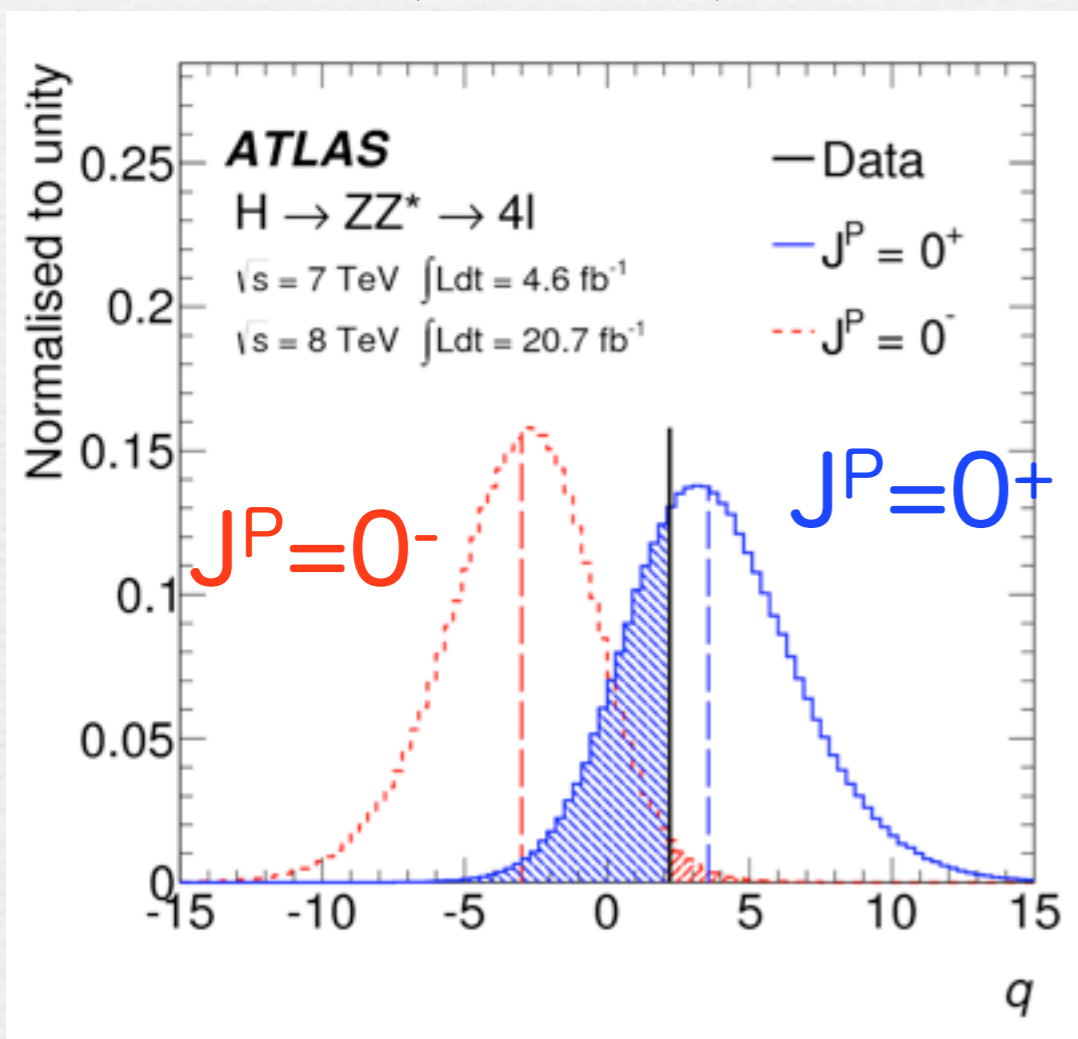


スピナーパリティ

arXiv:1307.1432

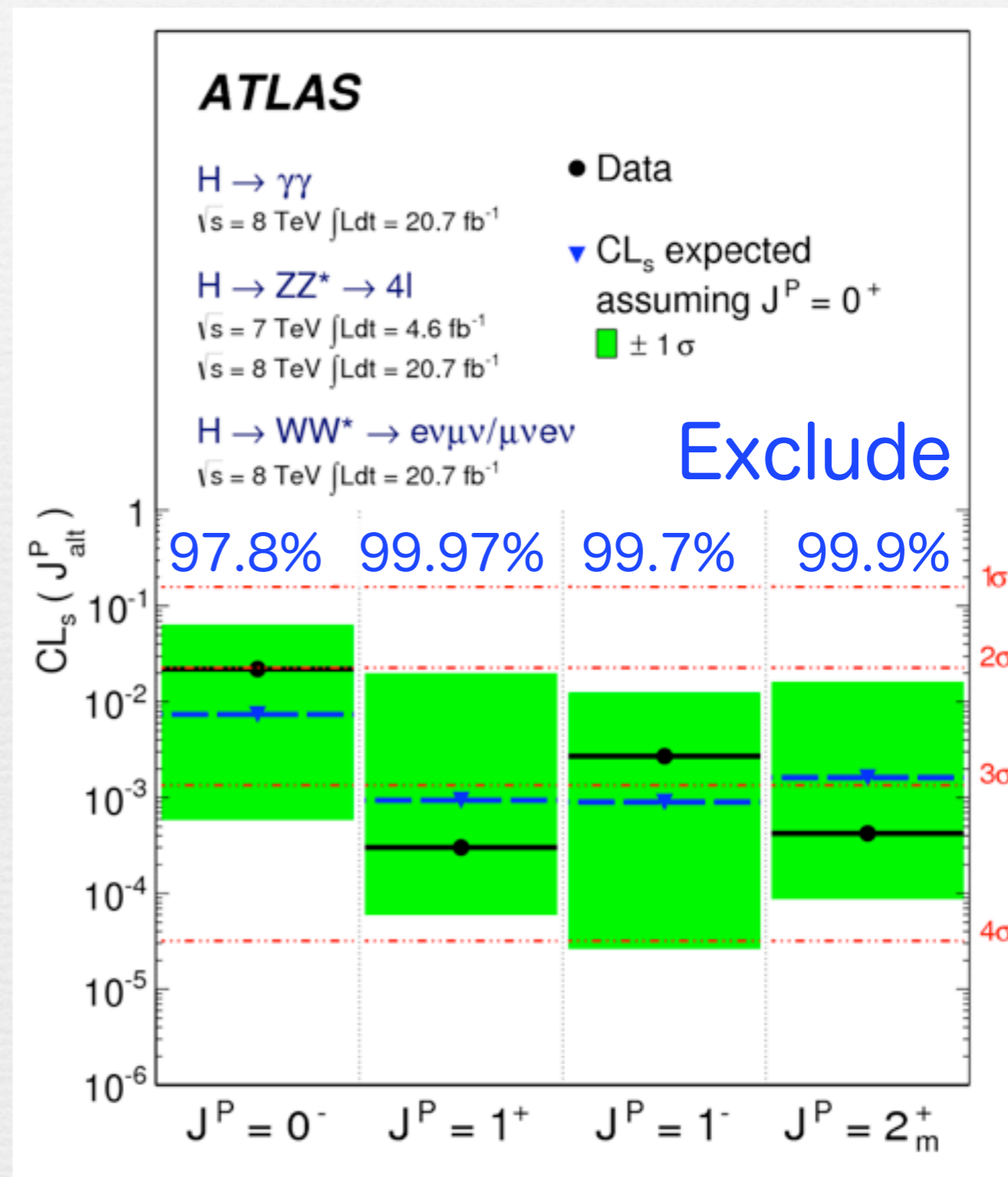
Log likelihood ratio q

$$q = \log \frac{L(J^P = 0^+)}{L(J^P = 0^-)}$$



0^+ を支持

0^- を 97.8% C.L. で排除



2_m^+ : Graviton inspired model with minimum couplings to SM particles

arXiv:1001.3396

ヒッグス物理まとめ

発見の後、「ヒッグス物理」を開始

短い時間のうちに様々な「性質」を測定

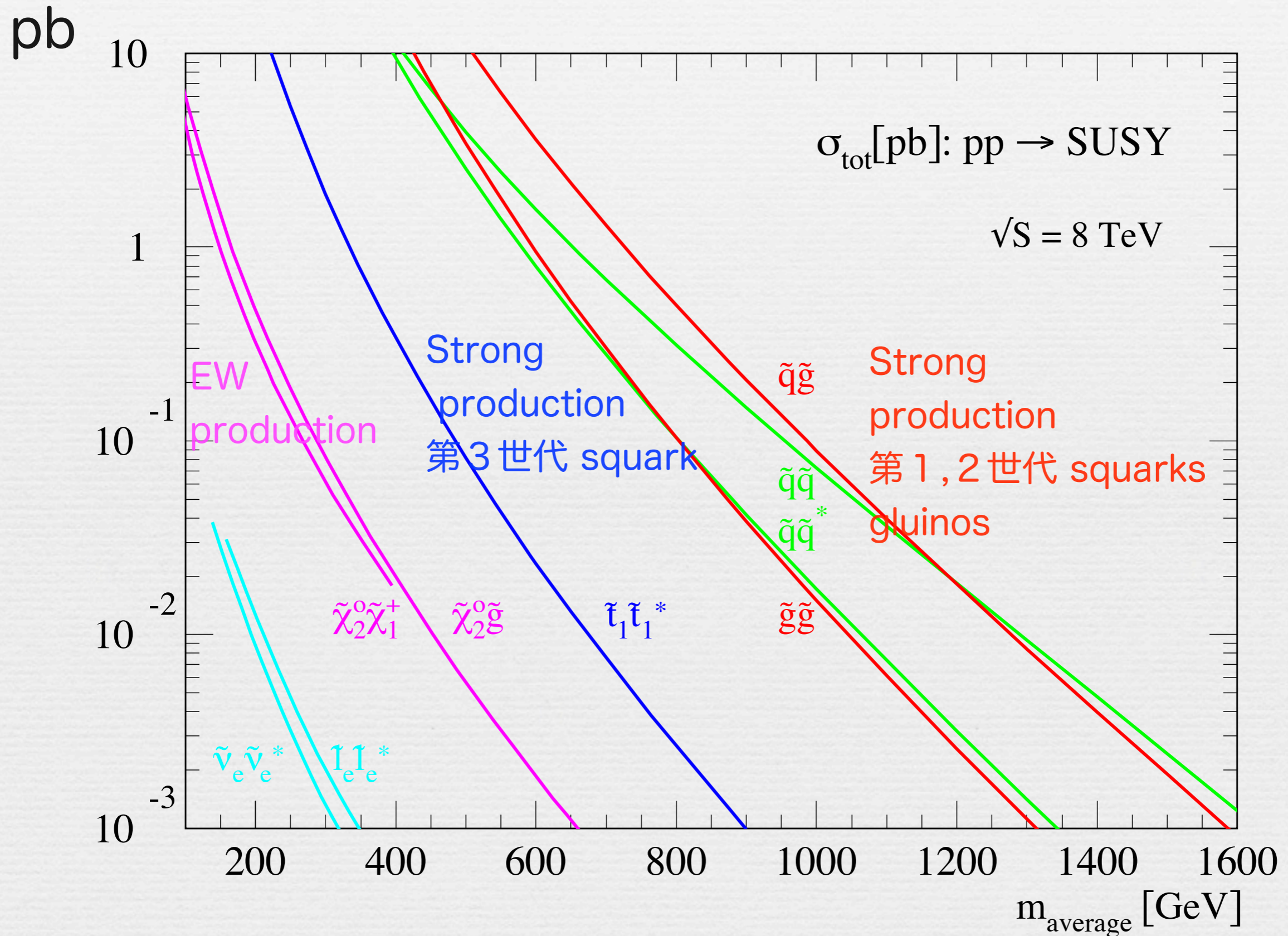
今の所、標準模型のヒッグス粒子の性質と無矛盾

より高統計な精密測定が不可欠

→ 14TeV LHCやHL-LHC、ILCに期待

LHC 8TeV実験 SUSY 探索の成果

8TeV LHCのSUSYの生成断面積

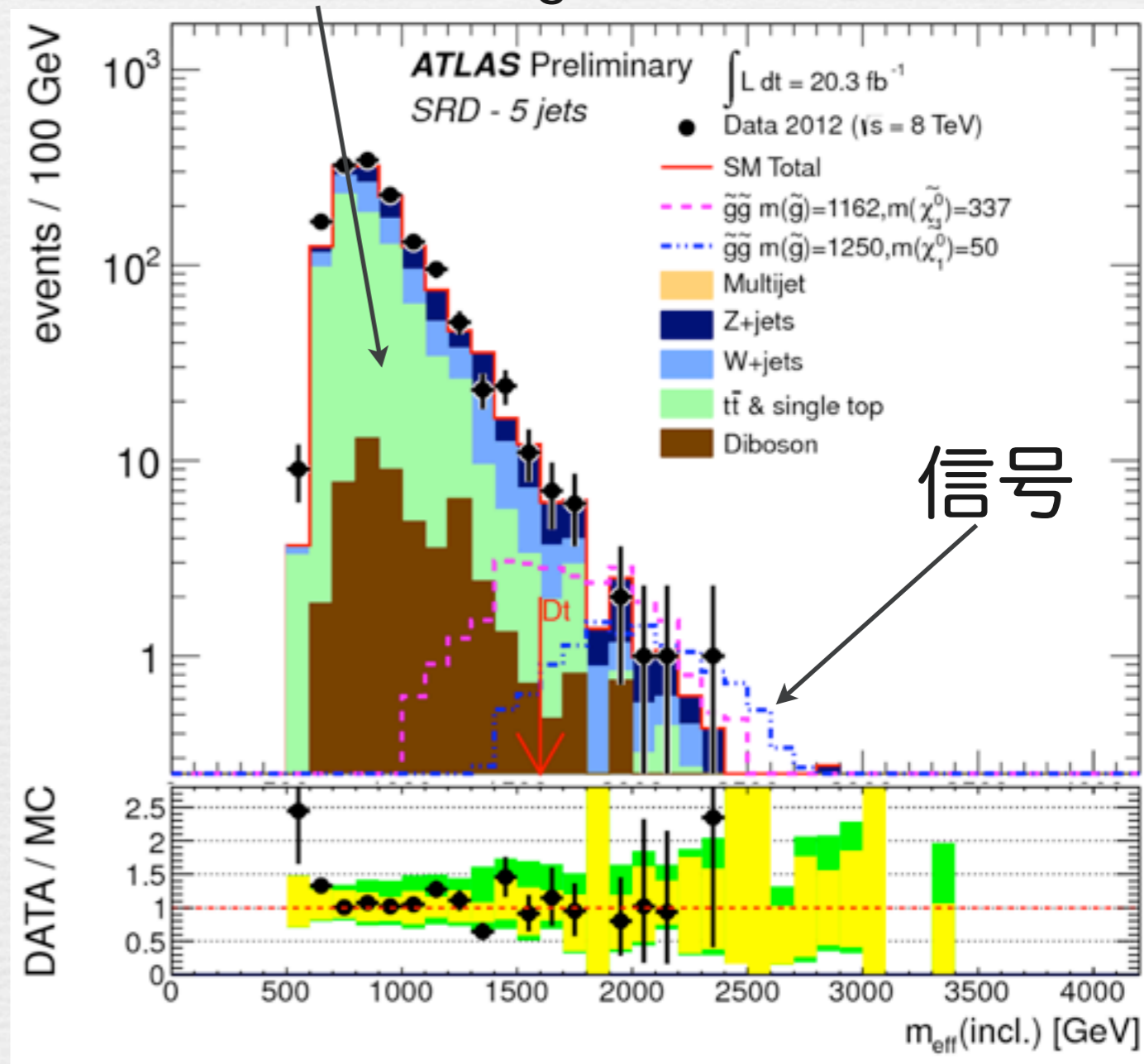
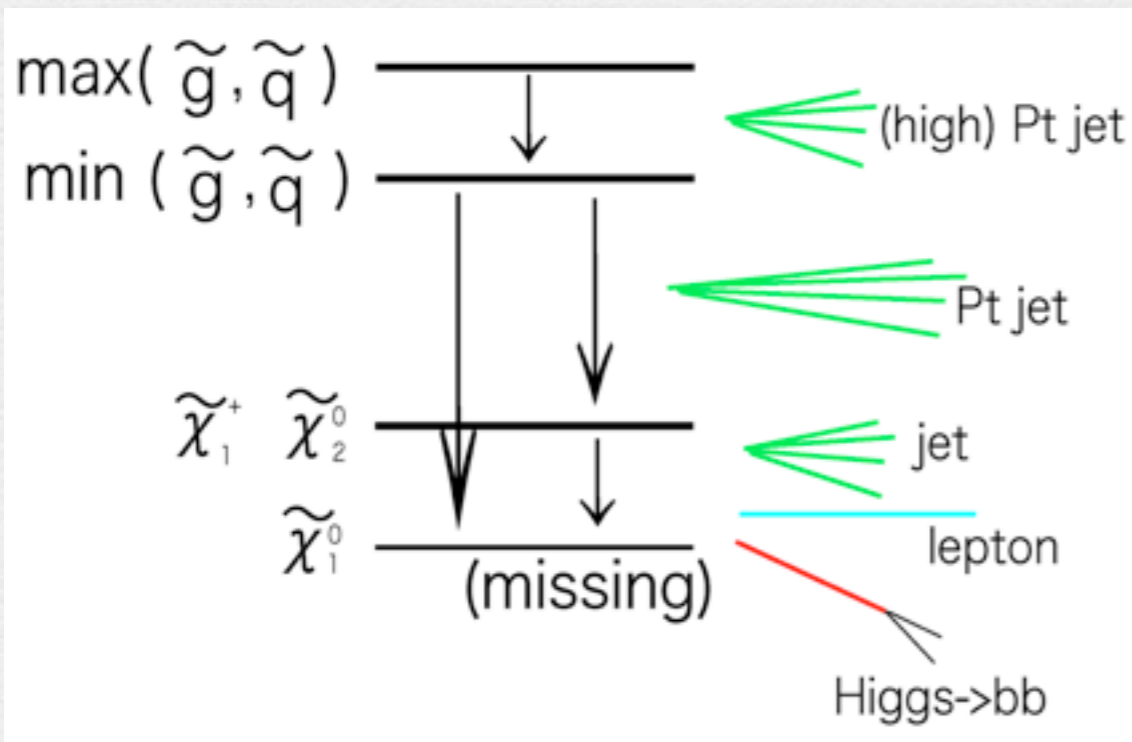
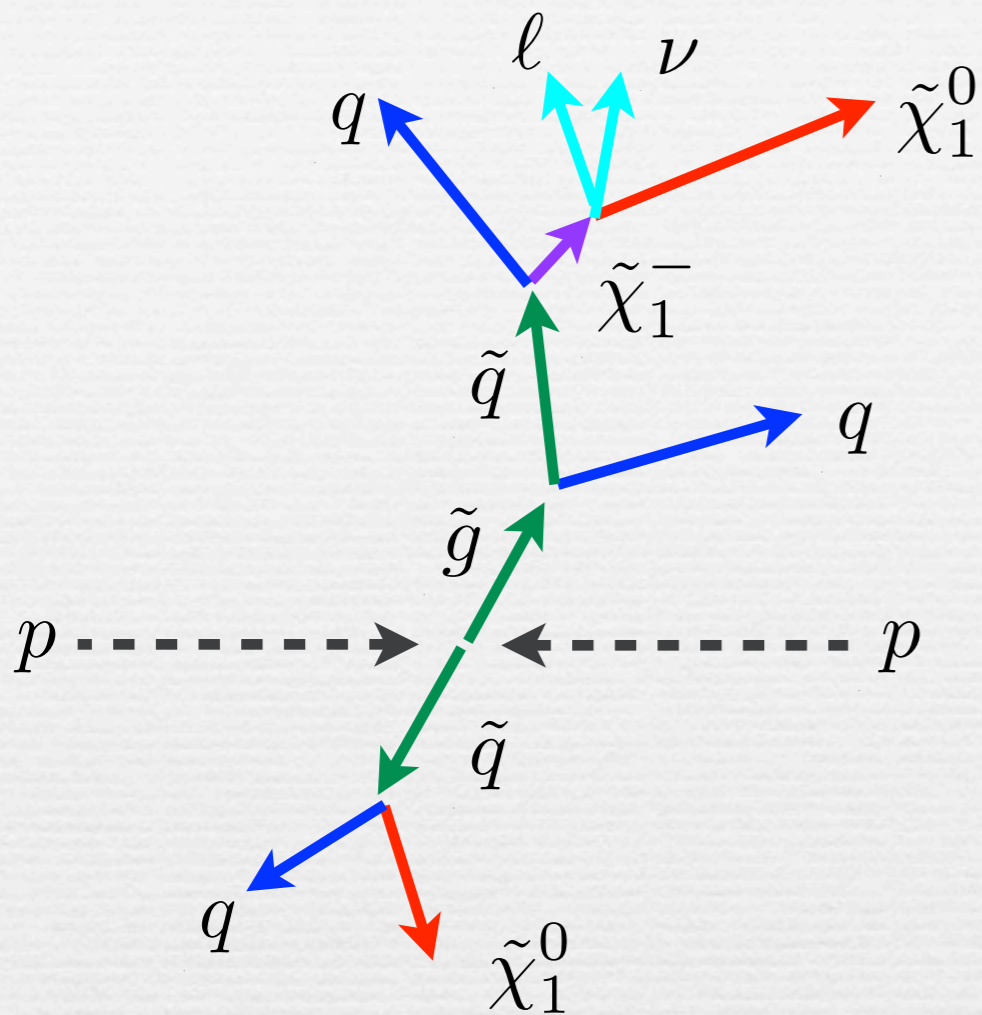


LHCでのSUSY探索

多数の高運動量Jets + E_T^{miss} + X

$$m_{eff} = \sum_{\text{jets}} p_T + \sum_{\text{leptons}} p_T + E_T^{miss}$$

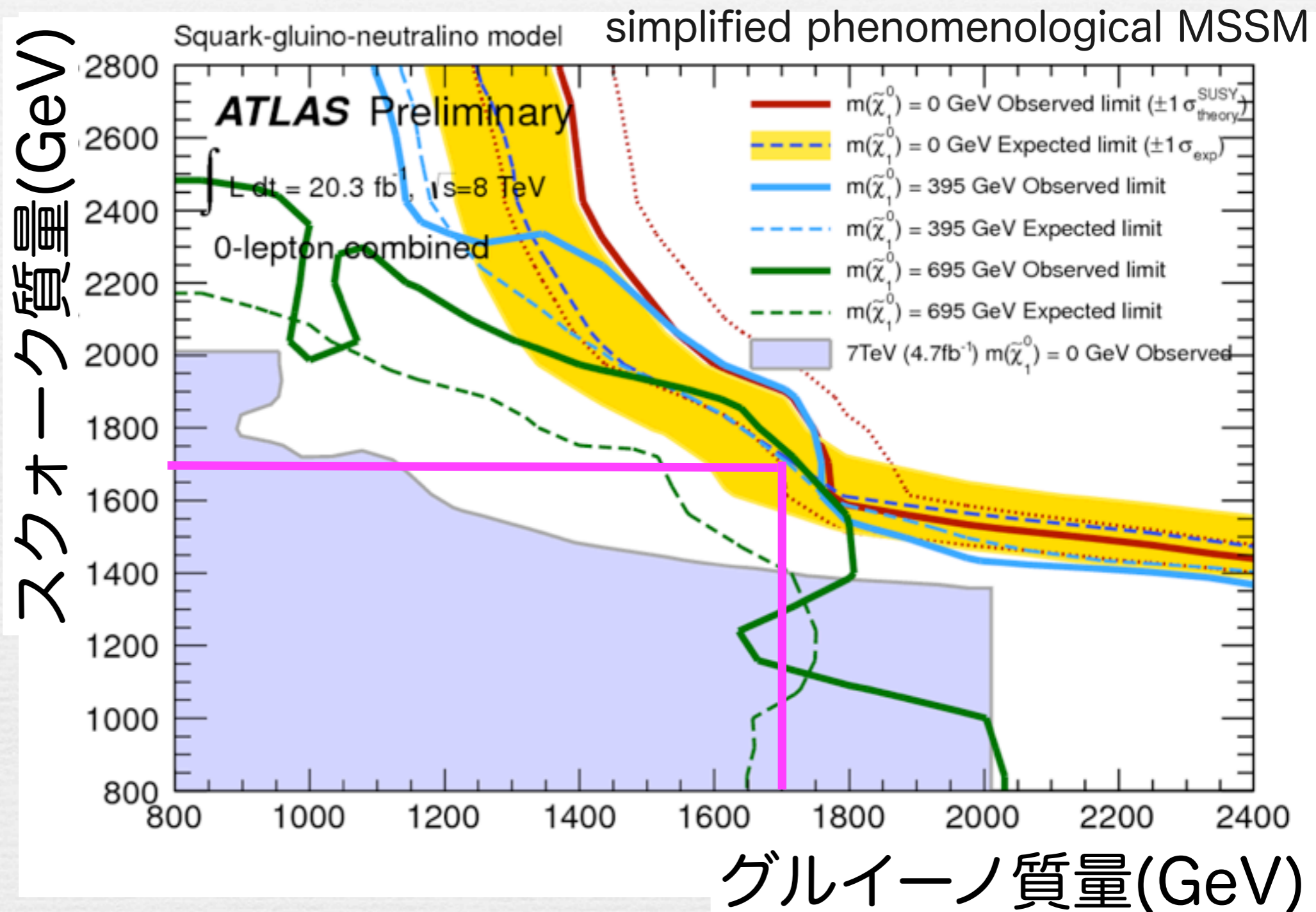
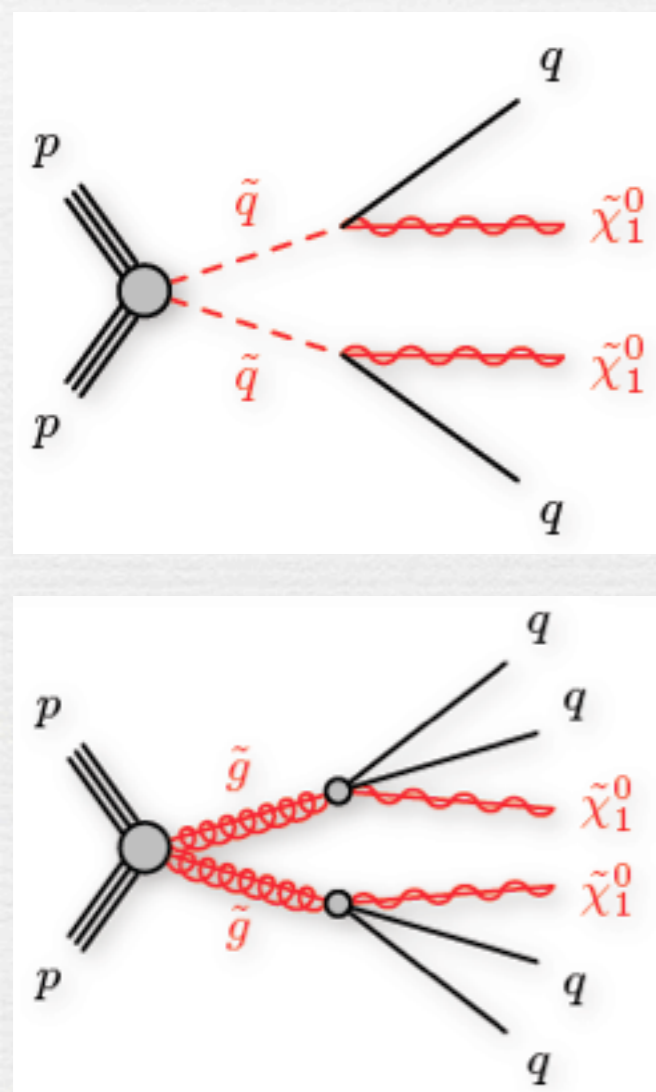
背景事象はcontrol regionから外挿



Inclusive search

ATLAS-CONF-2013-047

High p_T jets (6本まで) + 0 lepton + $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 160 \text{ GeV}$



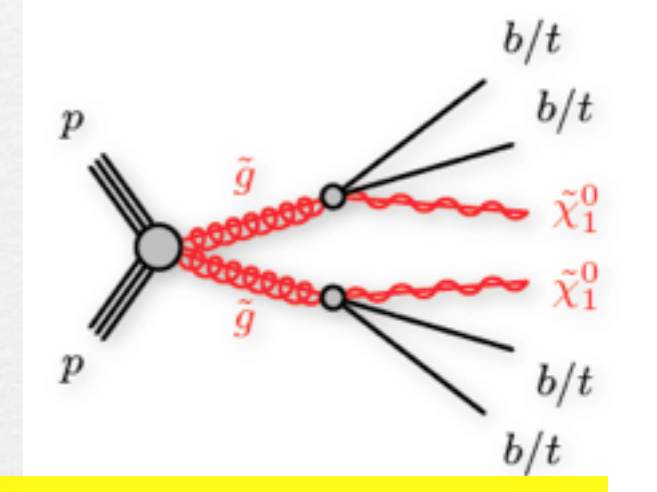
1.7TeVまで棄却 ($m_{\tilde{g}} = m_{\tilde{q}}$)

“Natural” SUSY

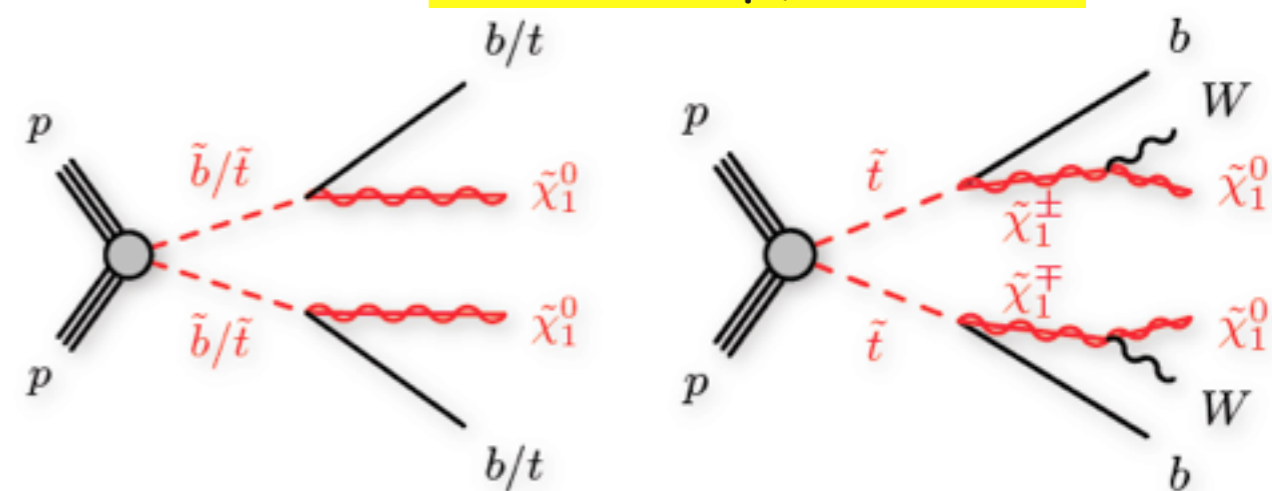
ヒッグス質量の安定性の観点から

- Higgsino(chargino/Neutralino)は軽い
- 第3世代のsquarkまたはgluinoは軽い

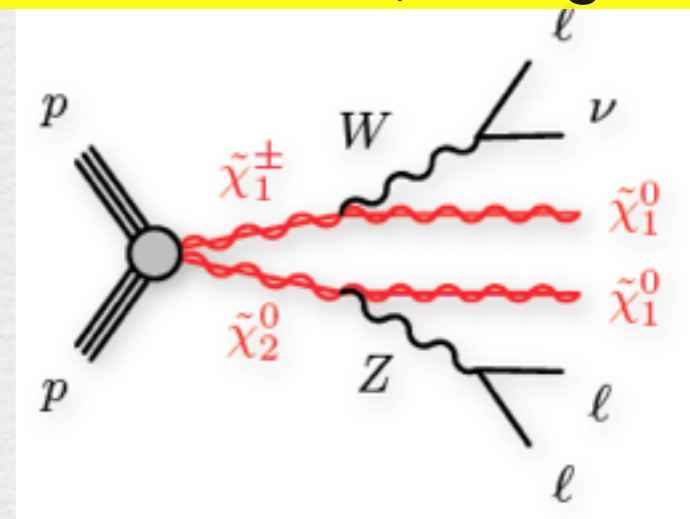
gluino → stop/sbottom



direct stop/sbottom

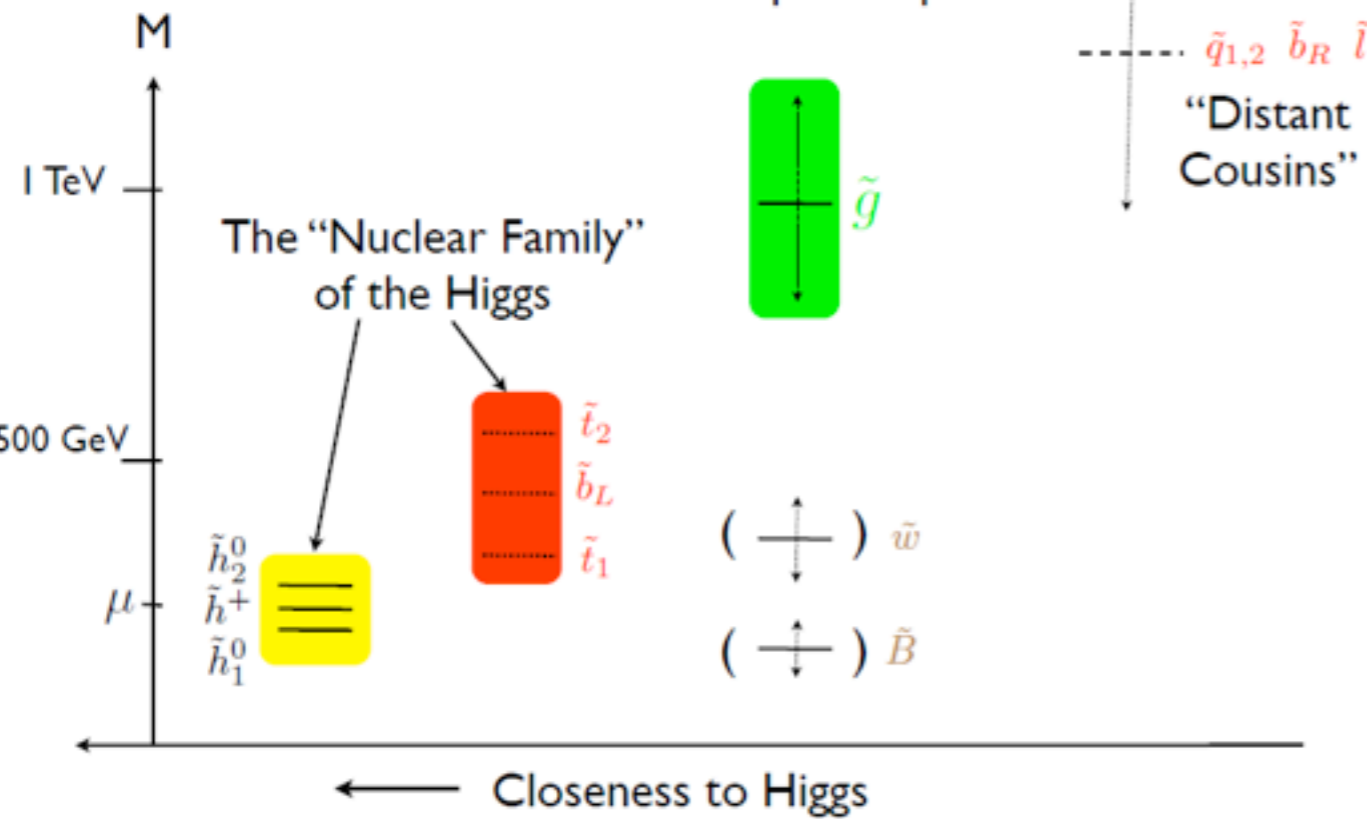


direct neutralino/chargino



A Natural Spectrum

General “bottom-up” viewpoint

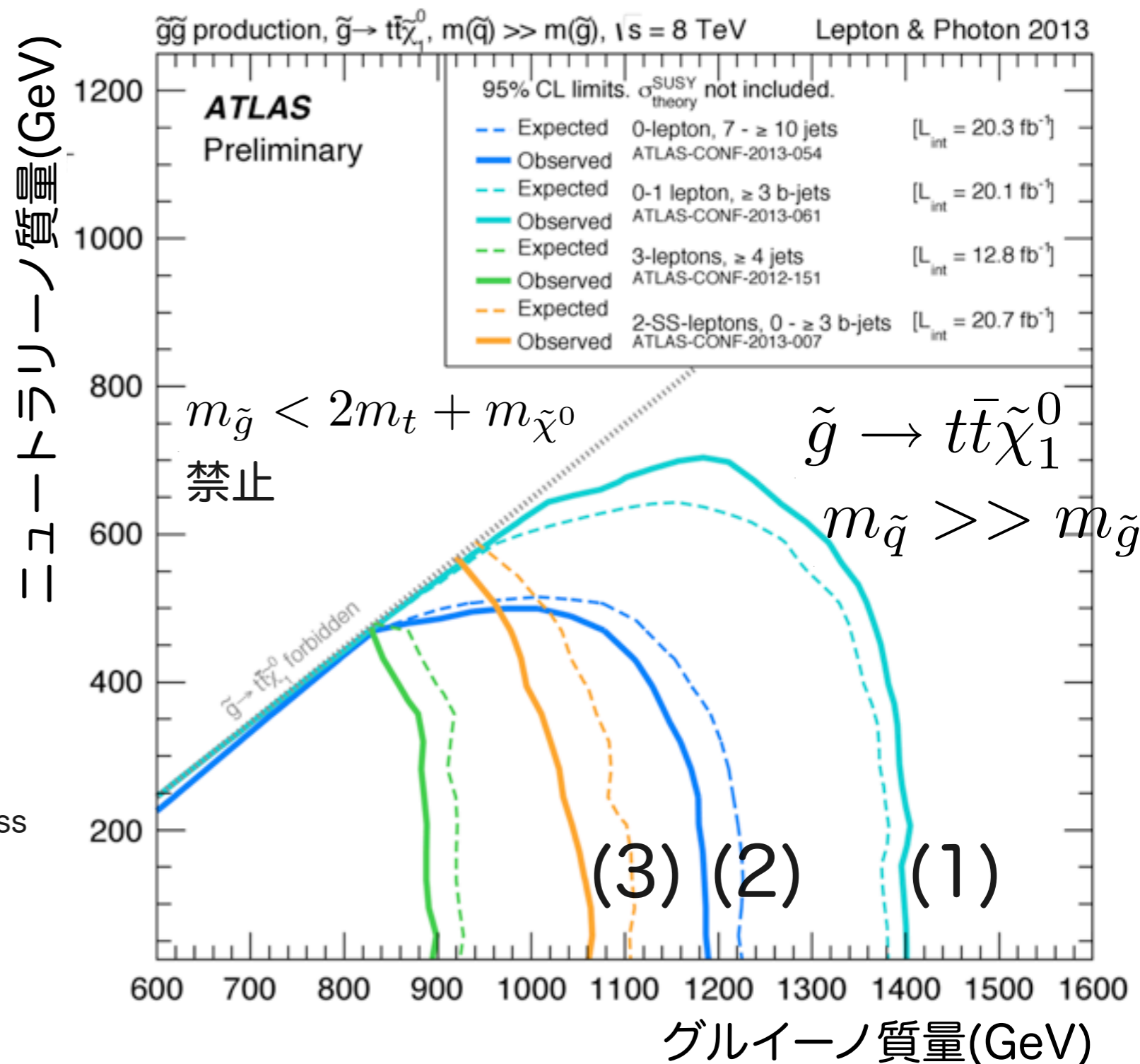
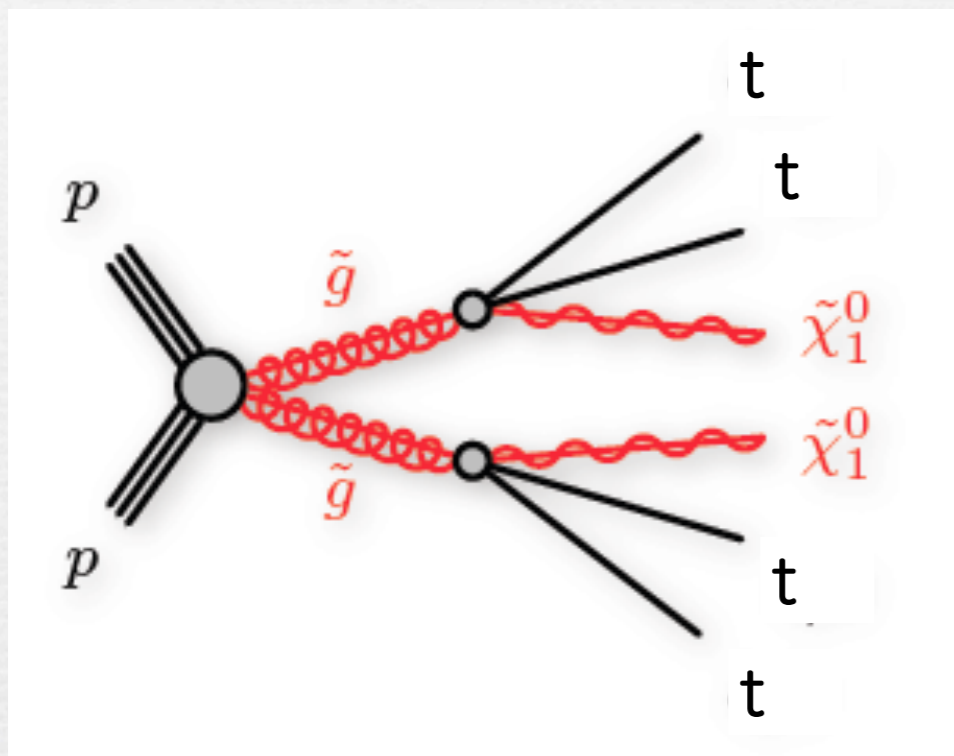


From slide by Lawrence Hall

stop production from gluino

ATLAS-CONF-2013-061など

GluinoはLHCで生成できる、stopには崩壊できる。



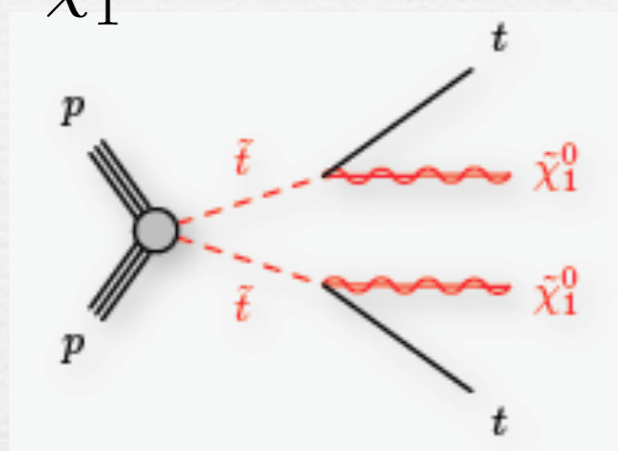
- (1) 0~1 Lepton + ≥ 3 bJets + E_T^{miss}
- (2) 0-Lepton + 7~10 Jets + E_T^{miss}
- (3) 同符号Lepton + ≥ 3 bJets + E_T^{miss}

Direct stop pair production

カラーをもつSUSYの中でstopだけが軽い

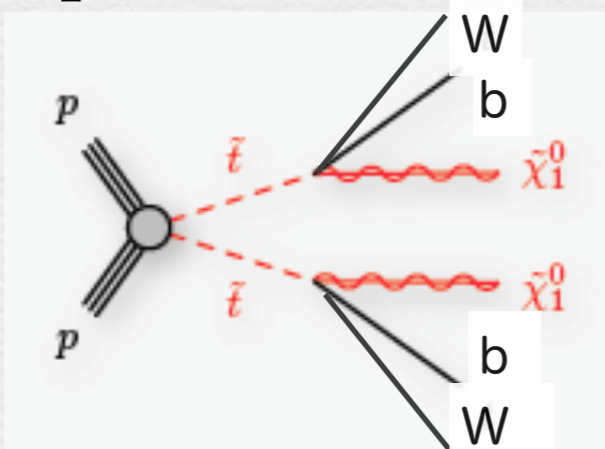
$$(1) \quad m_{\tilde{t}_1} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} > m_t$$

$$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$



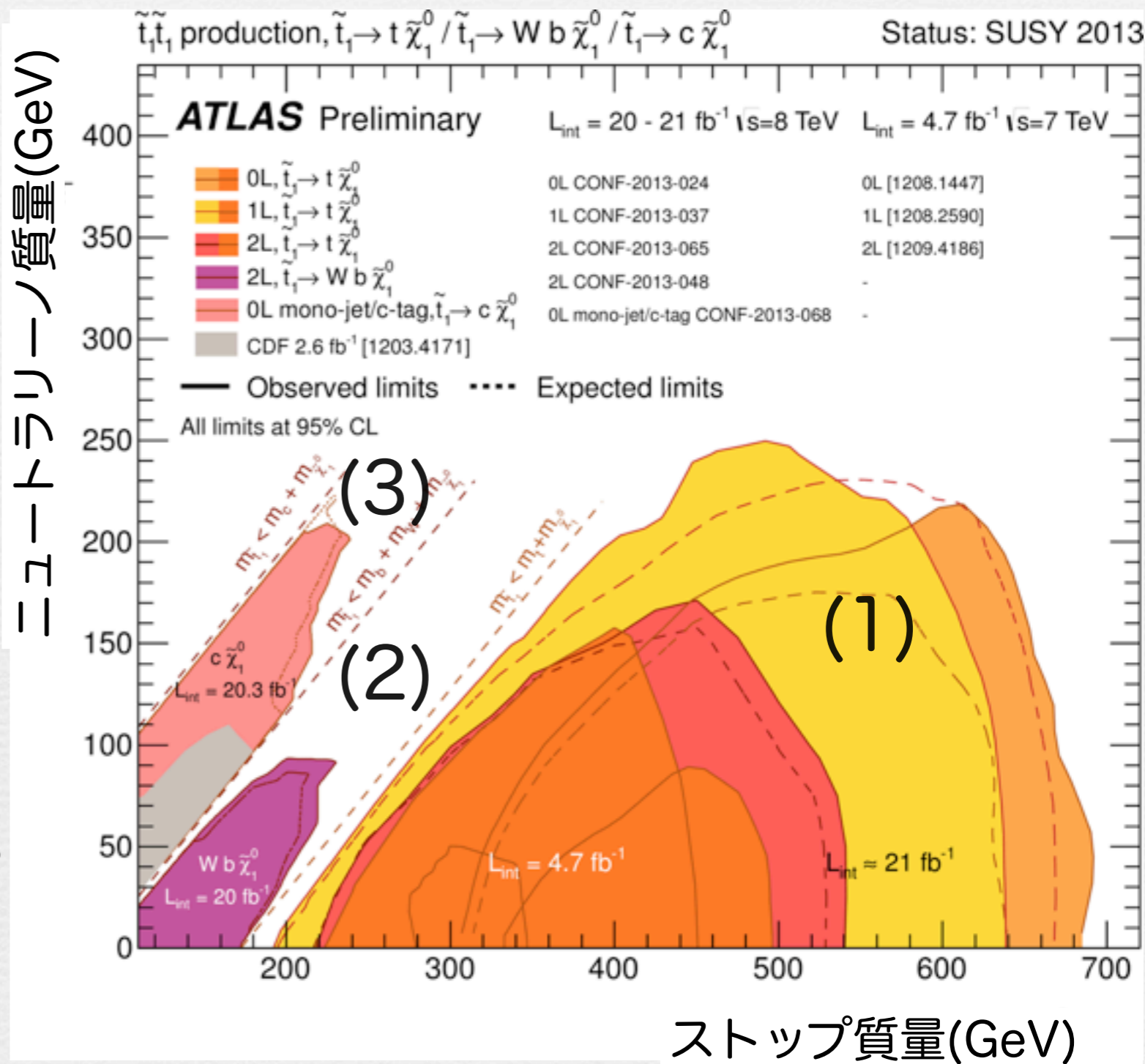
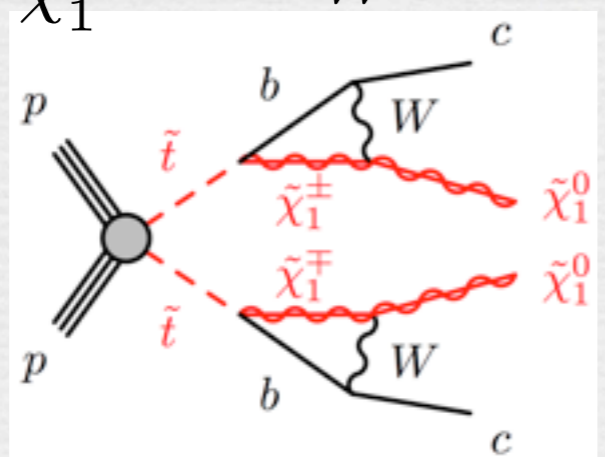
$$(2) \quad m_{\tilde{t}_1} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} > m_W + m_b$$

$$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow W b \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$



$$(3) \quad m_{\tilde{t}_1} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < m_W + m_b$$

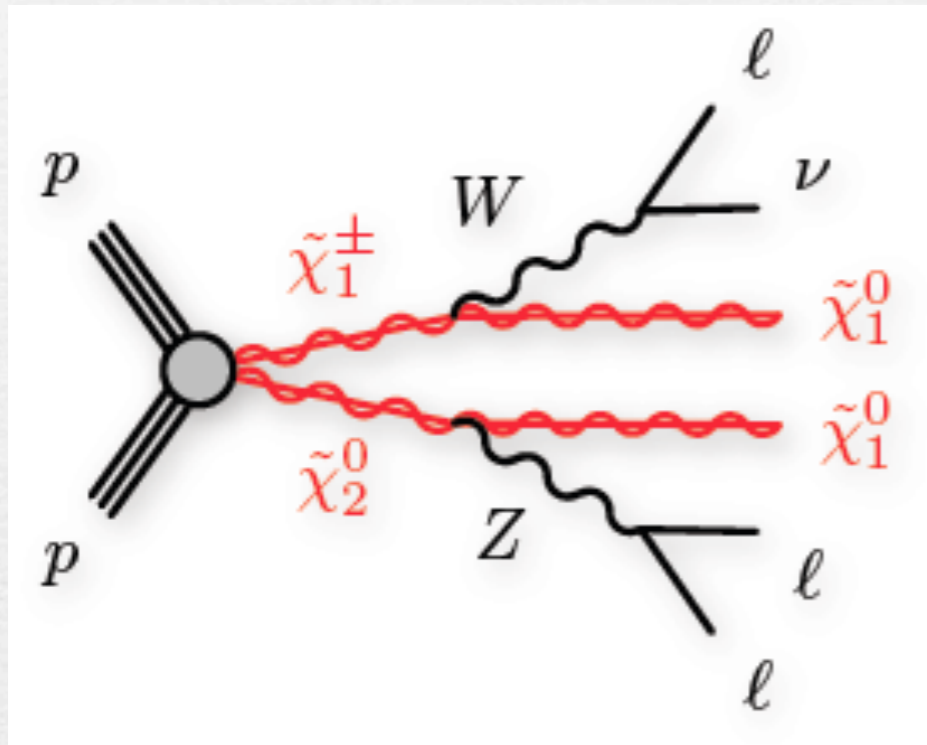
$$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$



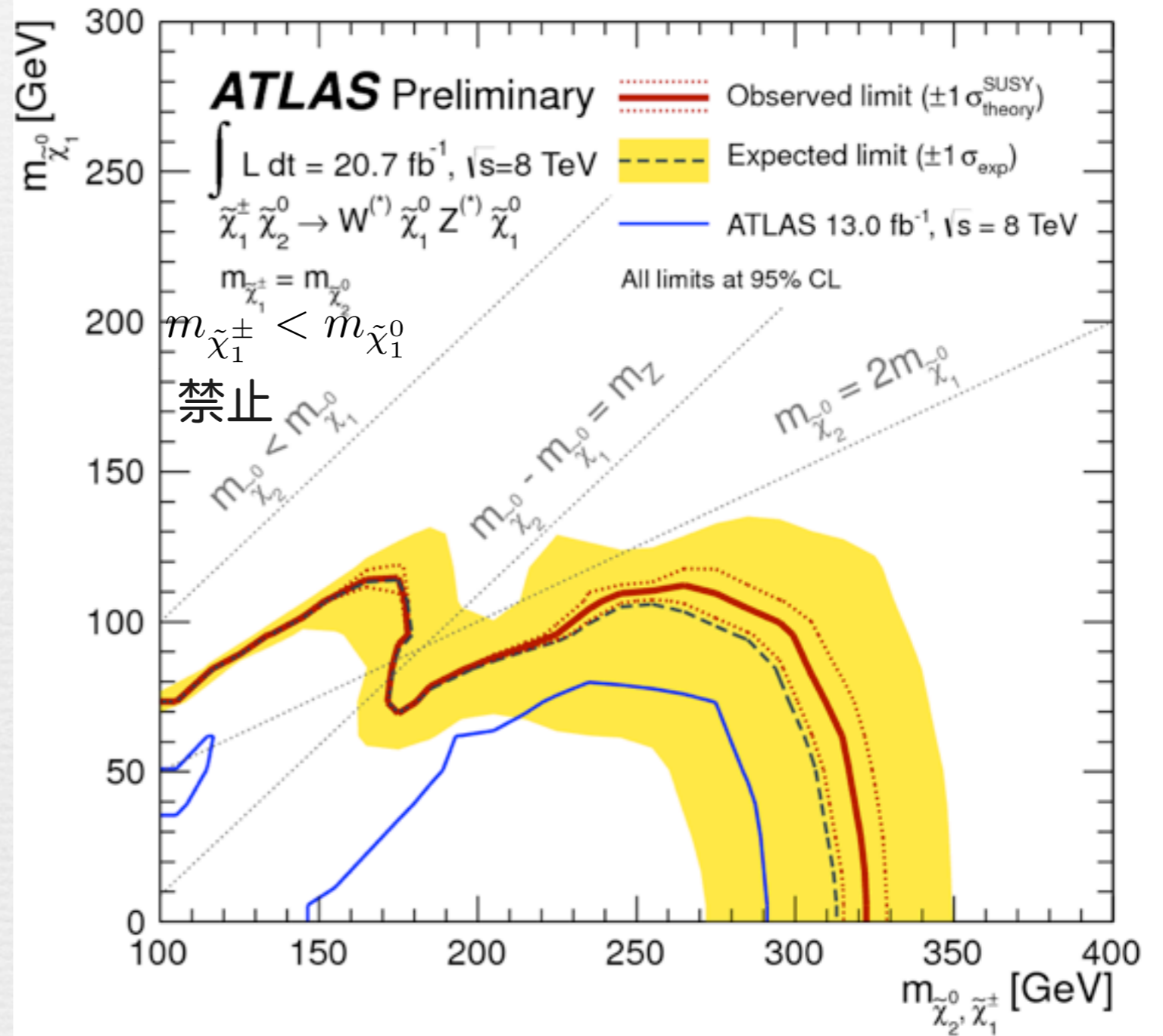
$m_{\tilde{t}} < 660 \text{ GeV}$ 棄却 ($m_{\text{LSP}}=0$)

Direct chargino/neutralino production

charginoとneutralinoだけが軽い場合 $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} > m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$



3 lepton + E_T^{miss}



$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} < 315 \text{ GeV}$ 棄却

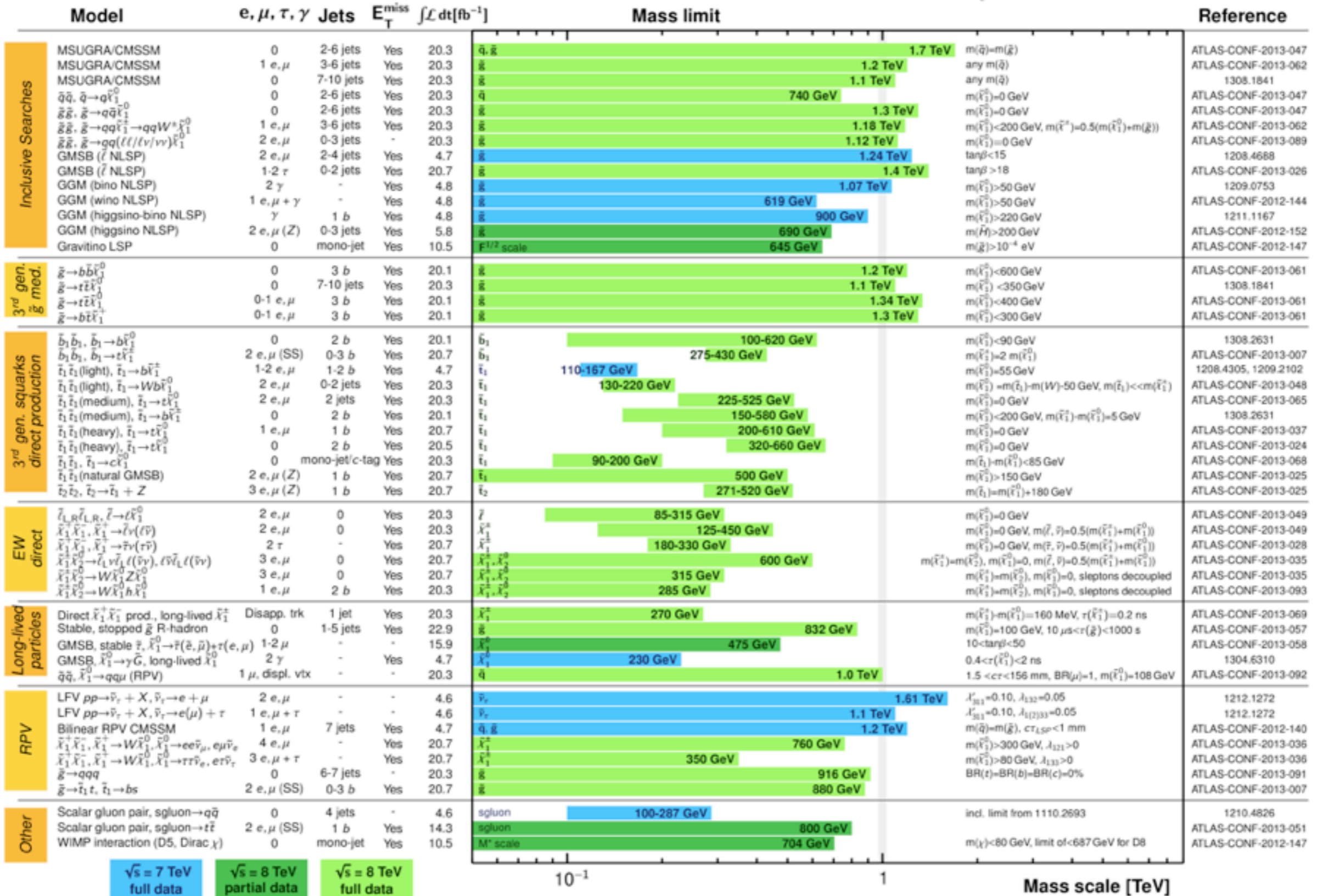
SUSY探索のまとめ

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

Status: SUSY 2013

ATLAS Preliminary

$\int \mathcal{L} dt = (4.6 - 22.9) \text{ fb}^{-1}$ $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$



*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. All limits quoted are observed minus 1σ theoretical signal cross section uncertainty.

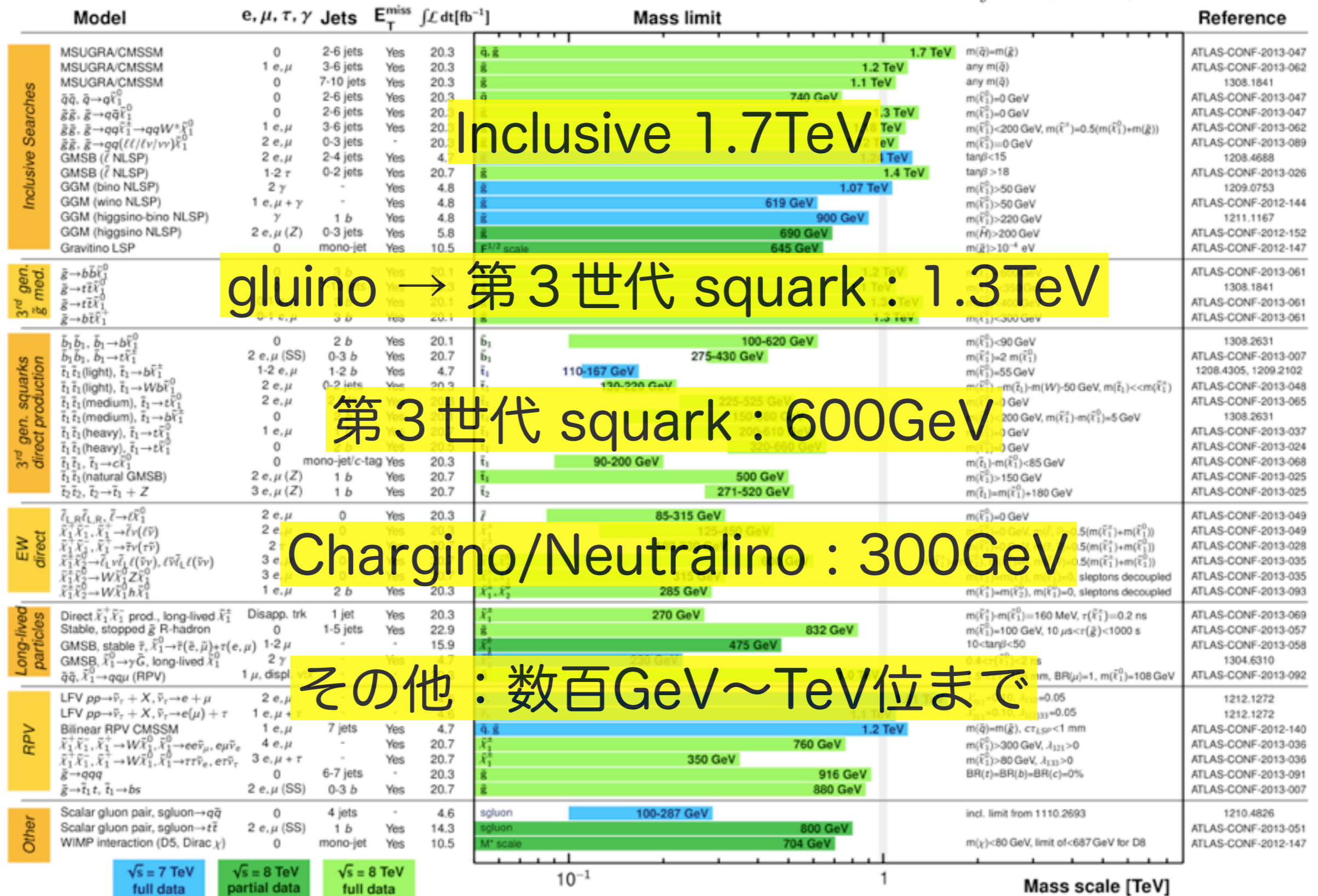
SUSY探索のまとめ

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

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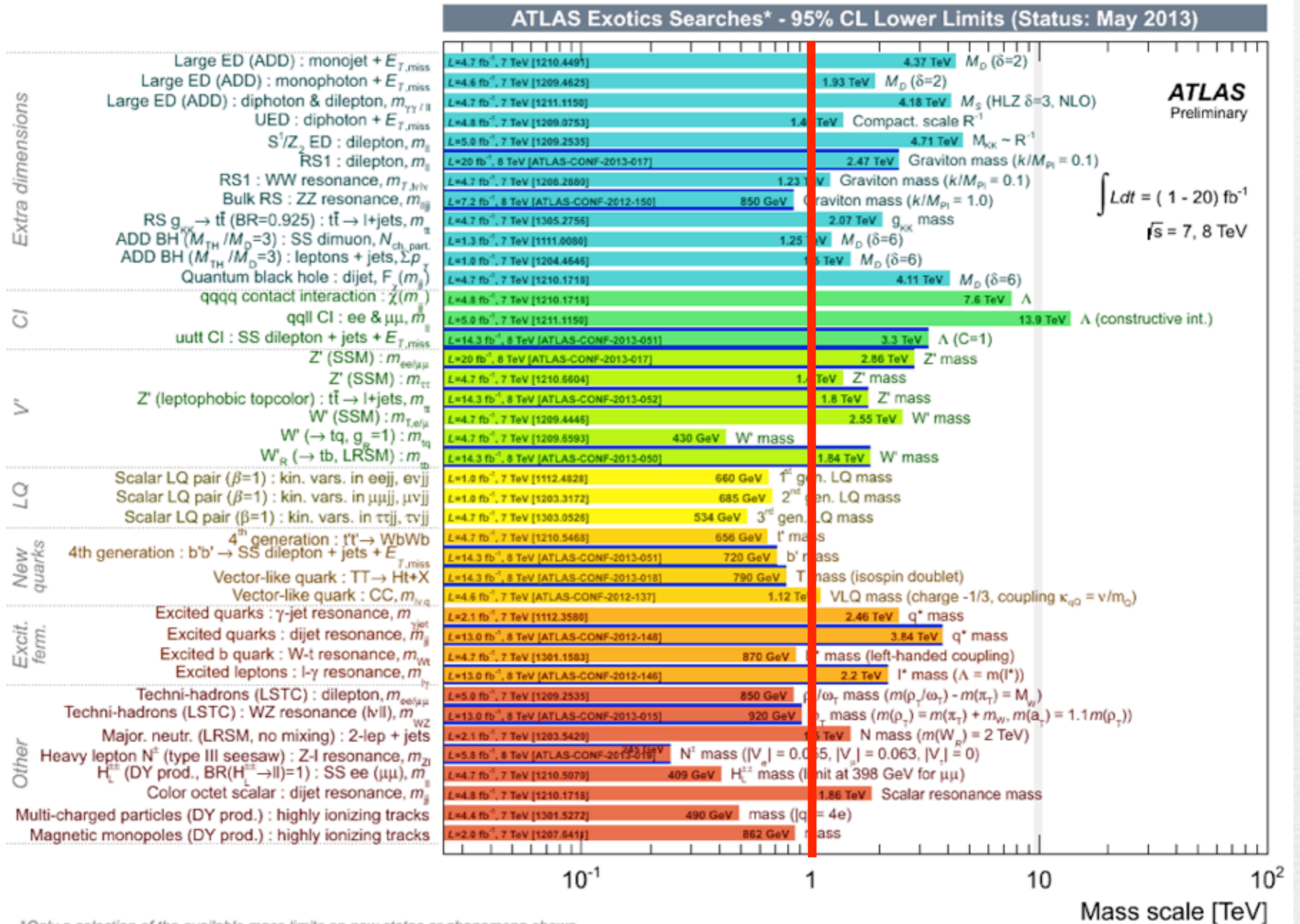
gluino \rightarrow 第3世代 squark : 1.3 TeV

第3世代 squark : 600 GeV

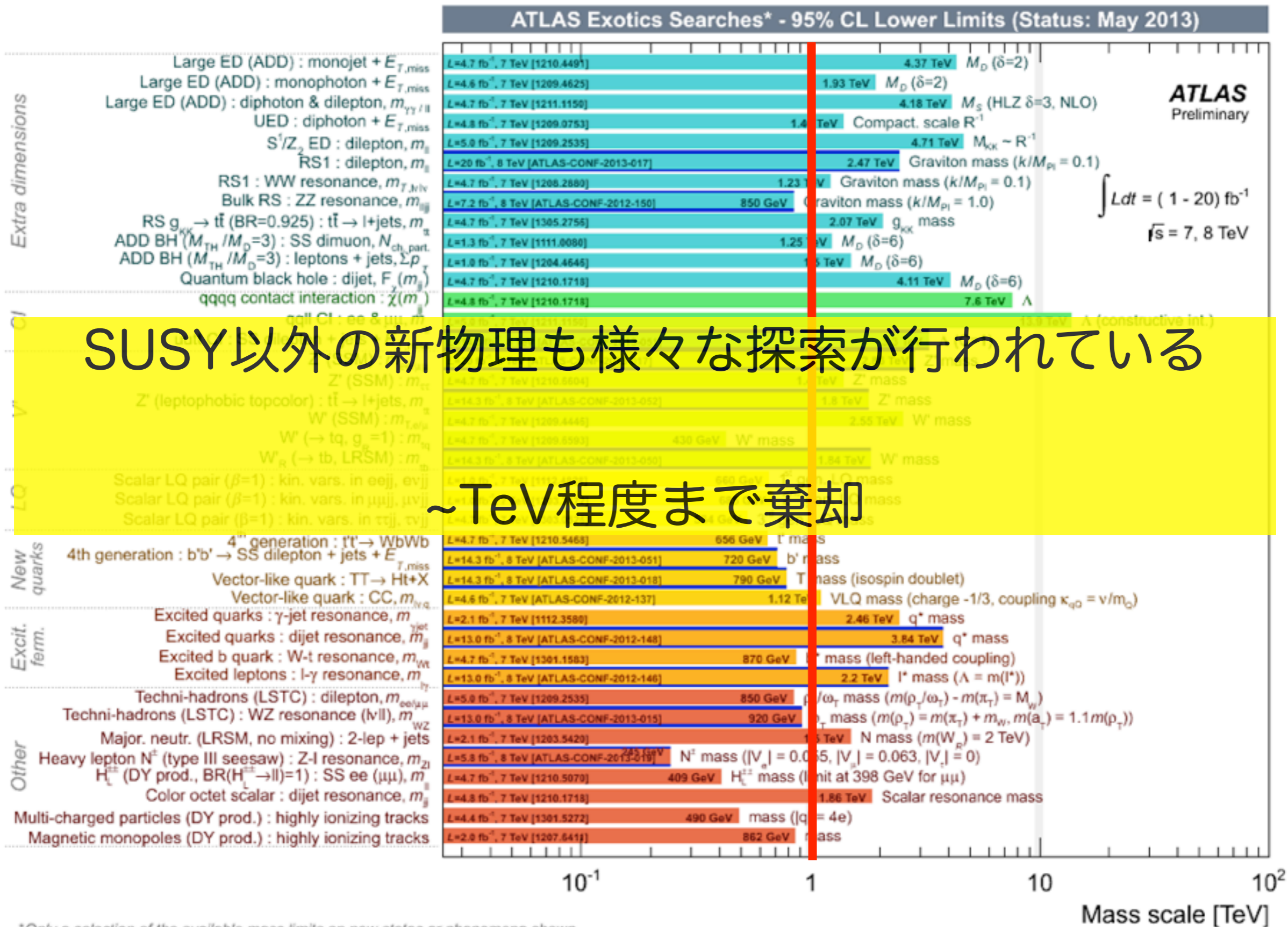
Chargino/Neutralino : 300 GeV

その他 : 数百 GeV ~ TeV 位まで

SUSY以外の新物理探索



SUSY以外の新物理探索



まとめ

ヒッグス粒子の発見から1年+2.5ヶ月

”ヒッグス物理”が開始

今この所、標準模型ヒッグスと無矛盾

LHC Run X による精密測定 → ILC で面白くなる

ヒッグスの存在によって新物理発見にますます期待

今この所、まだ兆候はない

テラスケールの領域を広くExcludeし始めている

→ 発見目前のレベルにまで追いつめたか??

14 TeV LHC → HL-LHC で新物理を捕らえ、ILCへ

まとめ

ヒッグス粒子の発見から1年+2.5ヶ月

”ヒッグス物理”が開始

「ヒッグスからテラスケール」
に向けた測定・探索が始まった

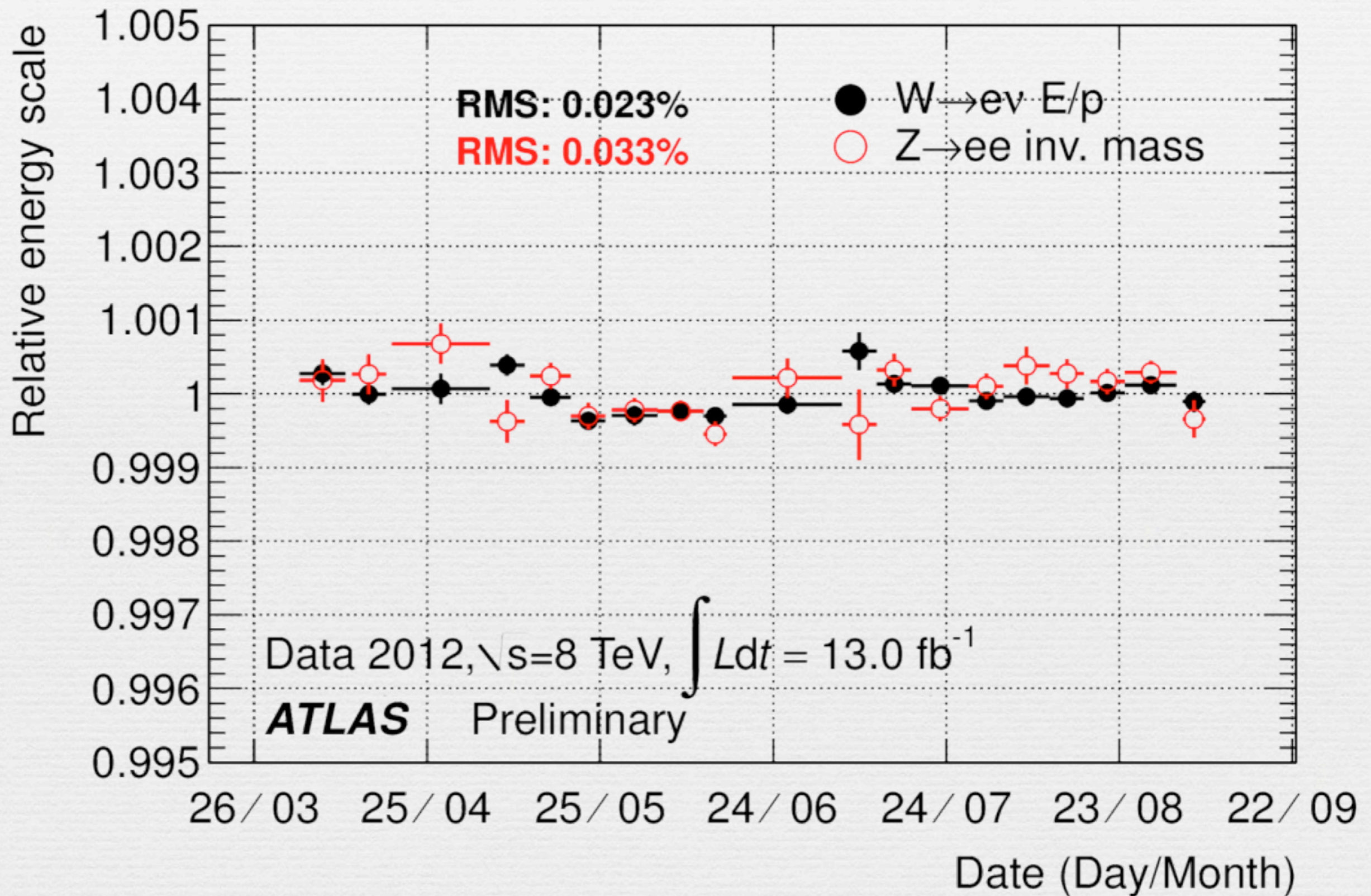
14 TeV LHC, HL-LHC, ILCへ

→ すぐ目の前まで追いつめたか??

14 TeV LHC → HL-LHC で新物理を捕らえ、ILCへ

backup

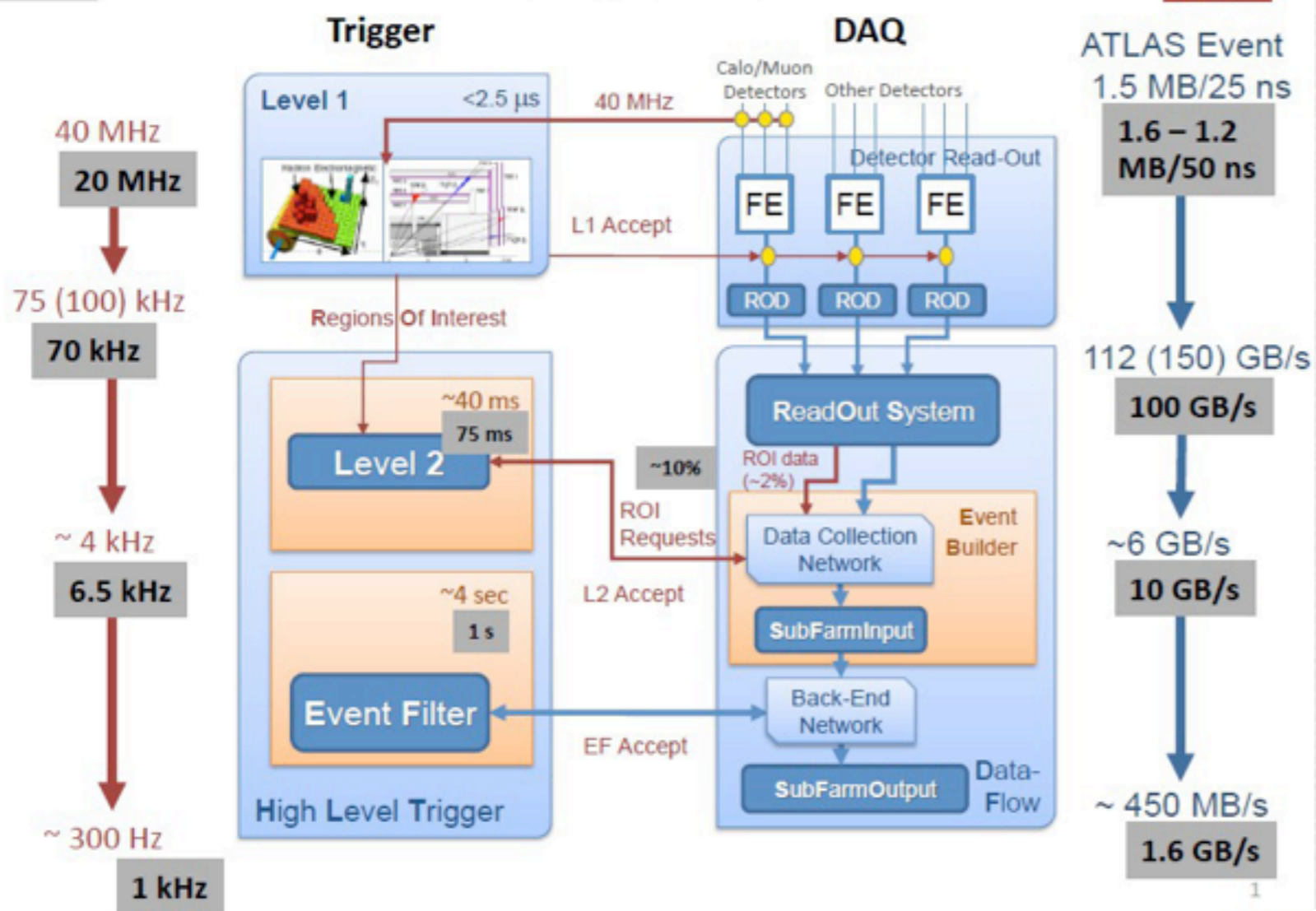
Electron energy scale



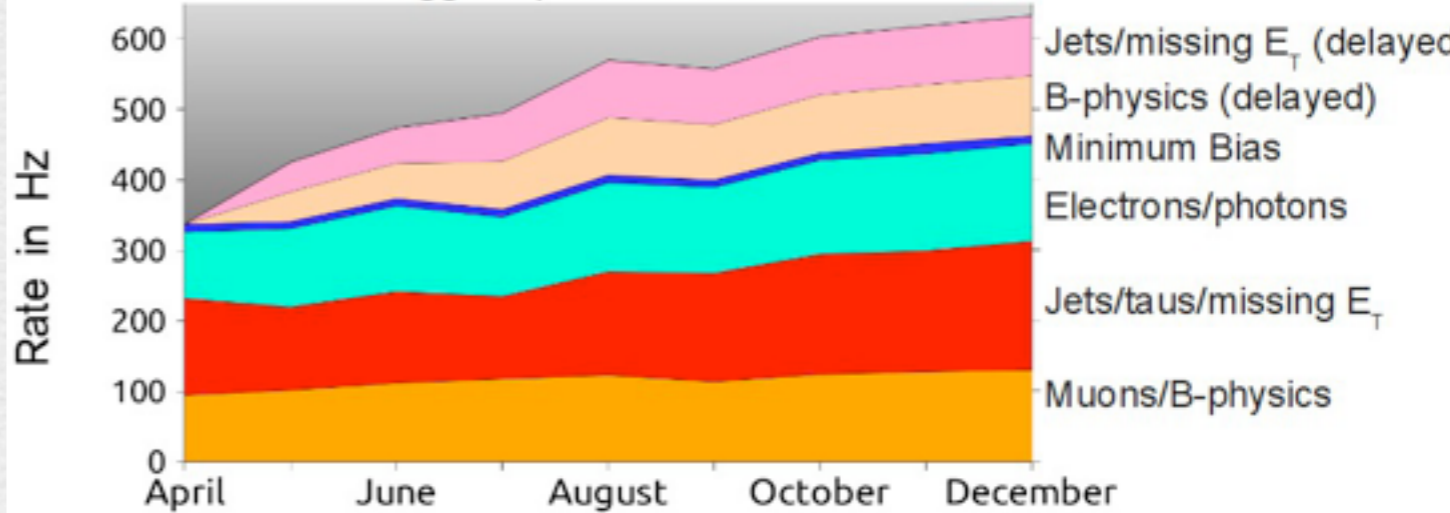
Trigger

2012

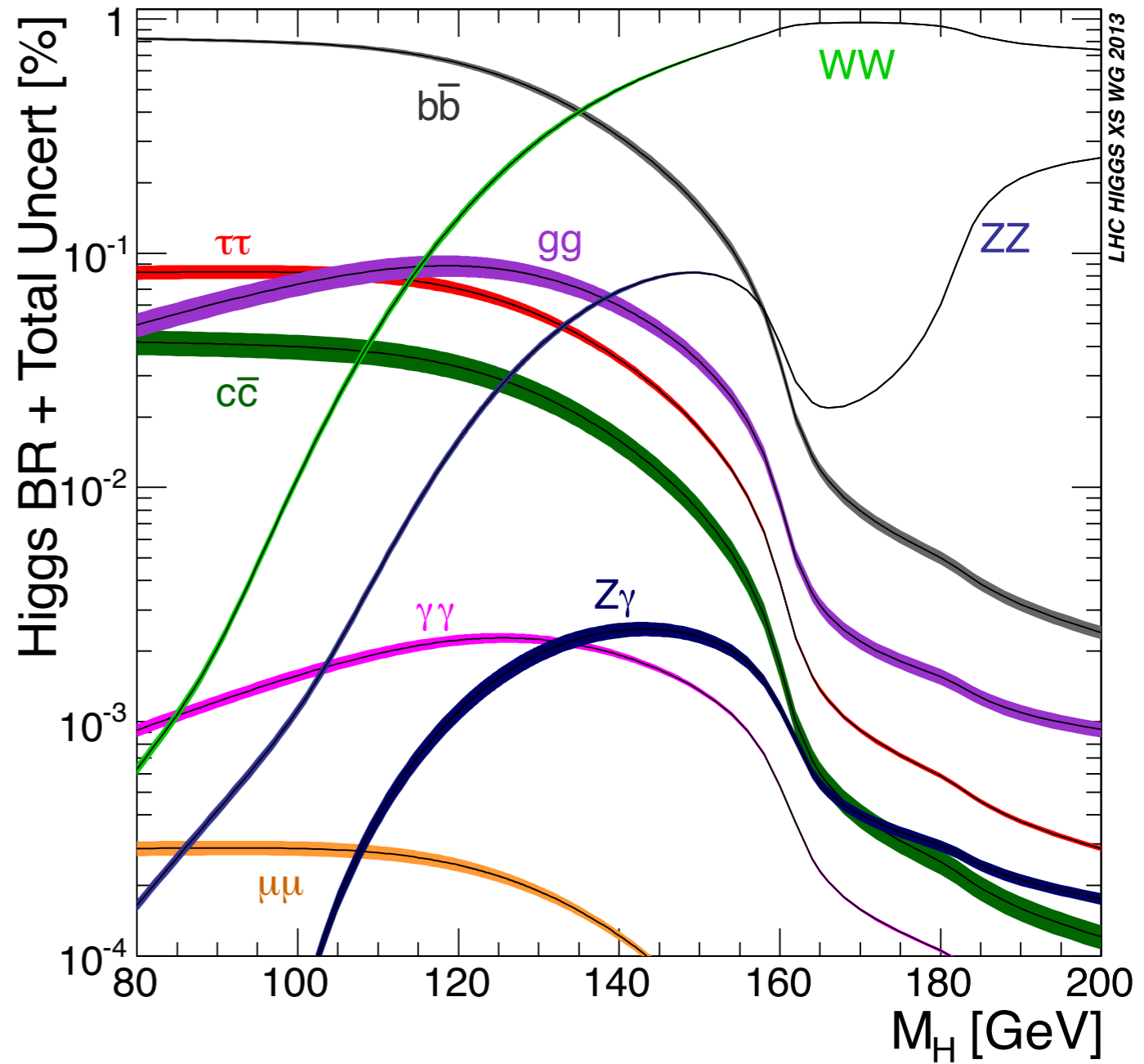
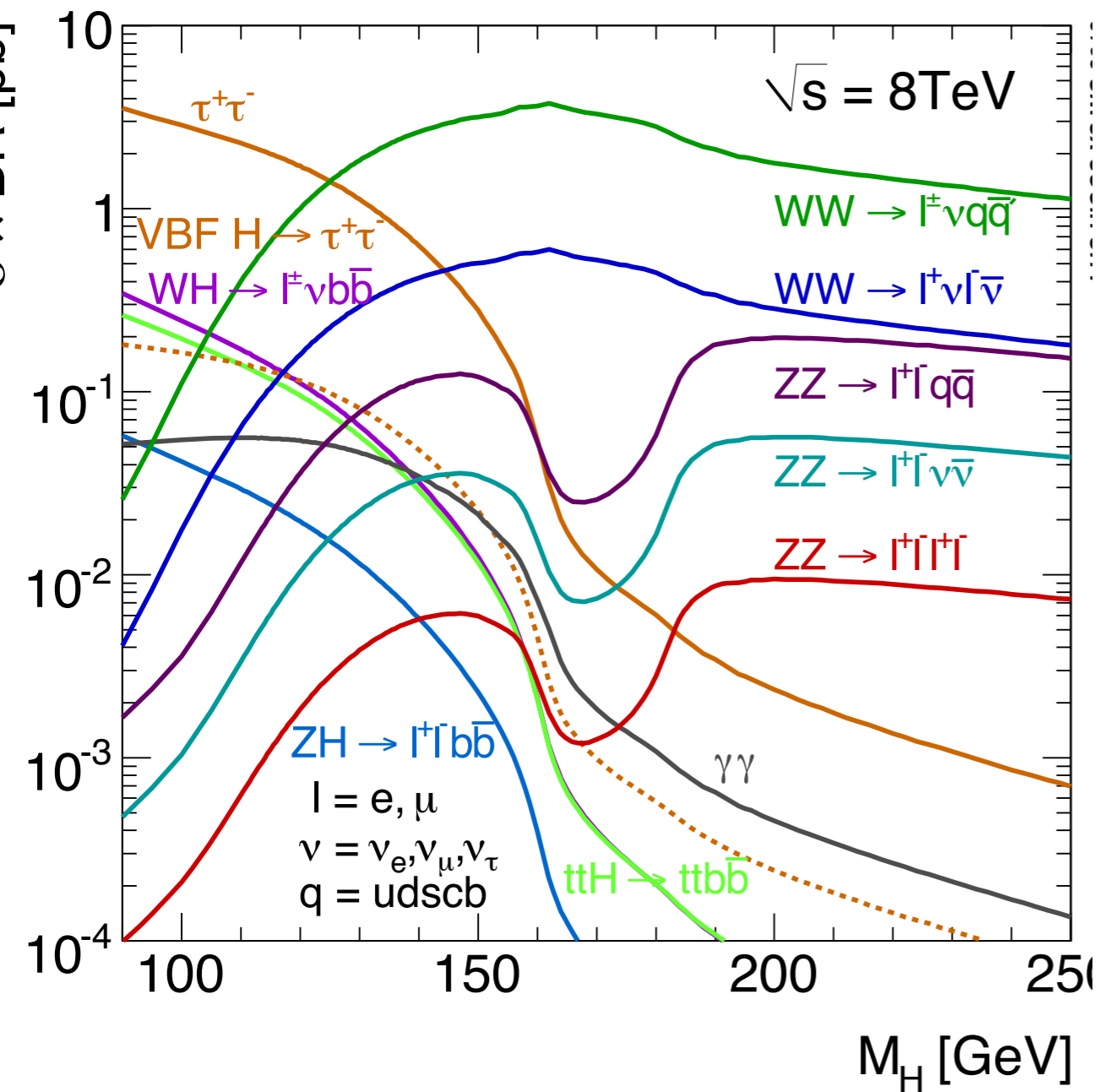
TDAQ in 2012



ATLAS Trigger Operation 2012



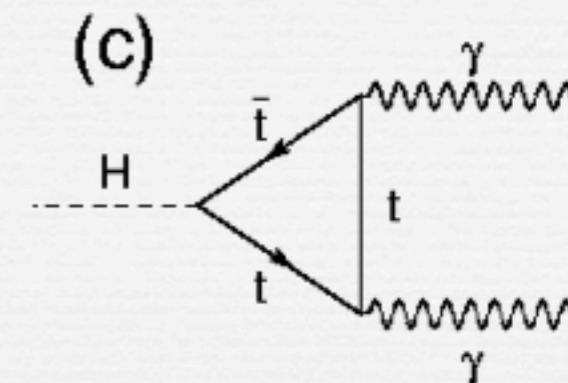
Higgs production & decay



崩壊過程

$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$: W と t -quarkのLoopを経て崩壊

- W と t -quarkは負符号で干渉する
- フェルミオンとの結合の間接的証拠



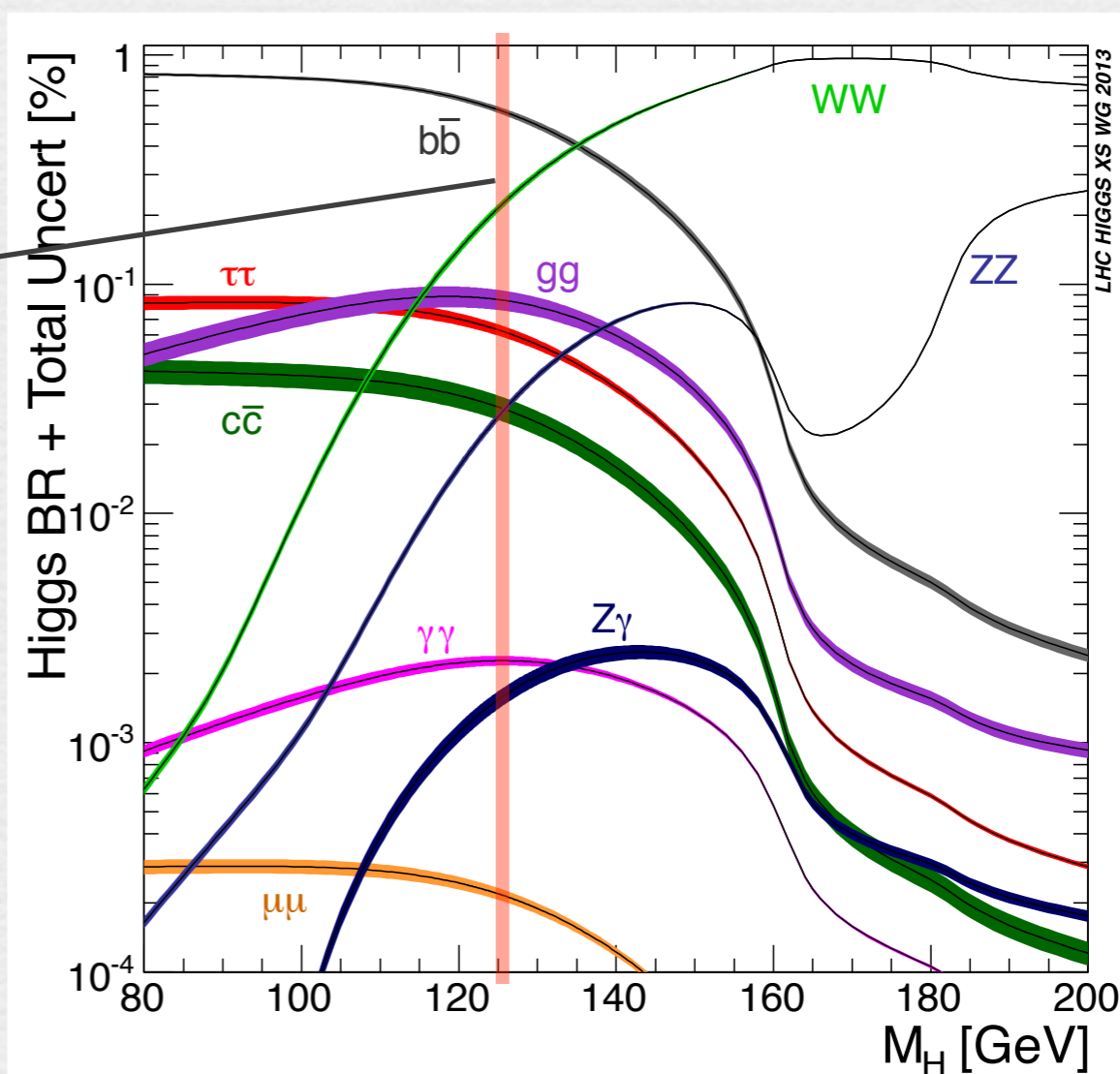
レプトンや光子が終状態のチャンネルが発見チャンネル

- $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$, $ZZ(\rightarrow 4\ell)$, $WW(\rightarrow \ell \nu \ell \nu)$

$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, $H \rightarrow \tau \tau$: 膨大なQCD事象との分離が鍵

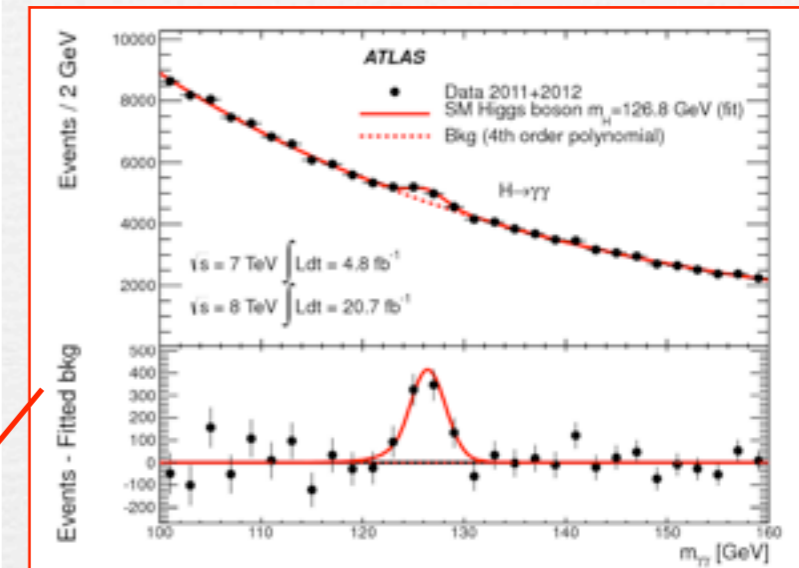
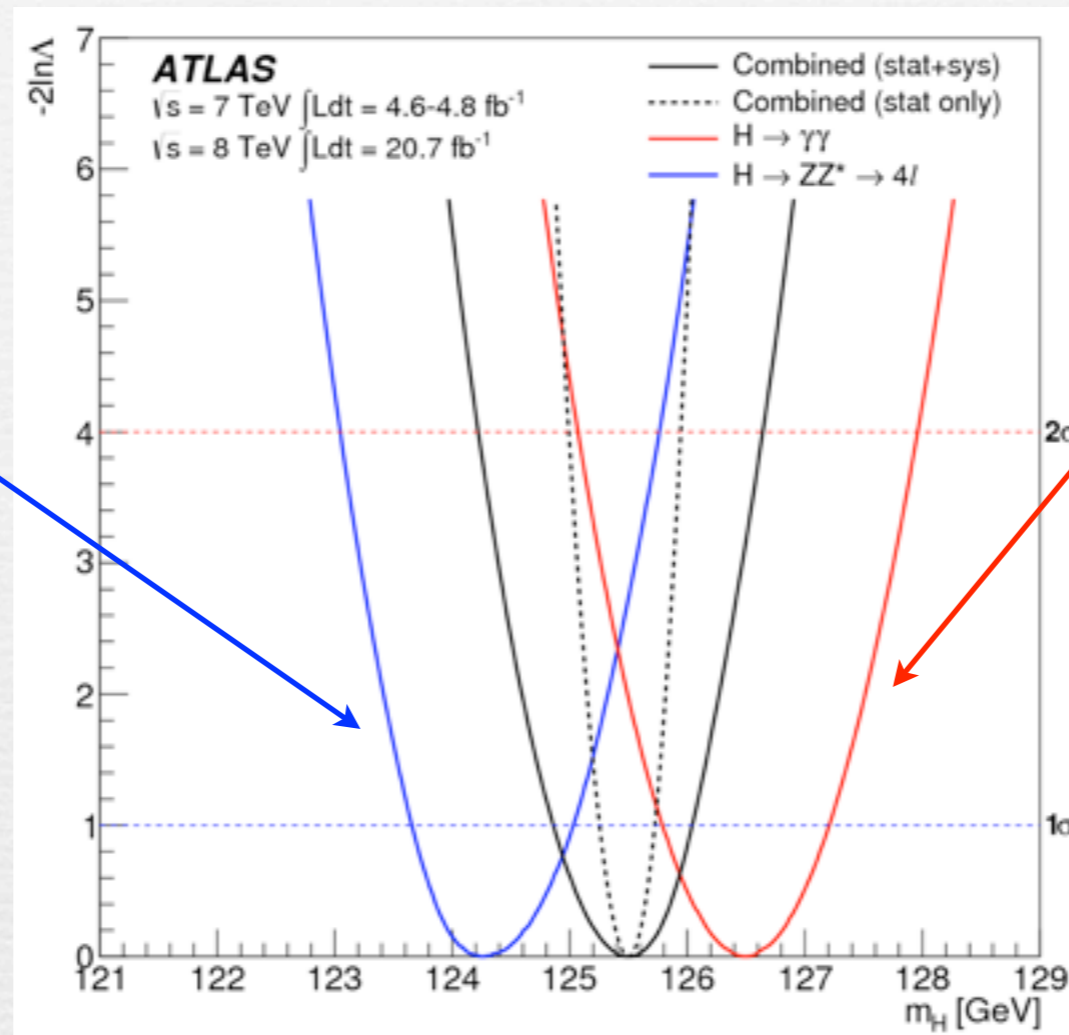
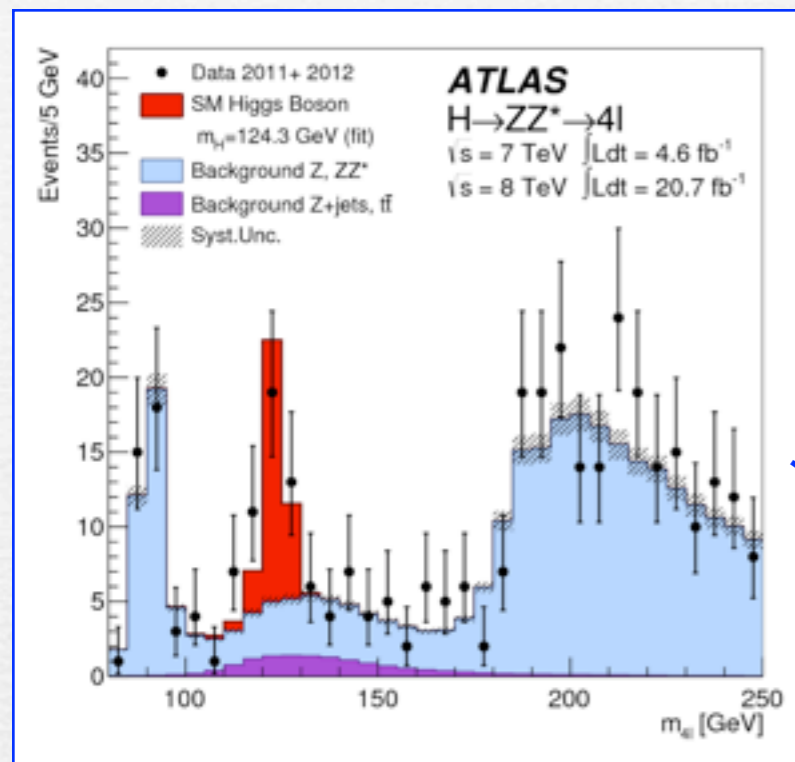
- フェルミオンとの結合の直接的証拠

$m_H = 125.5 \text{ GeV}$	BR(%)
$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$	0.23
$H \rightarrow ZZ$	2.8
$H \rightarrow WW$	22
$H \rightarrow \tau \tau$	6.2
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	57
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$	0.16
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$	0.02



質量

arXiv:1307.1427

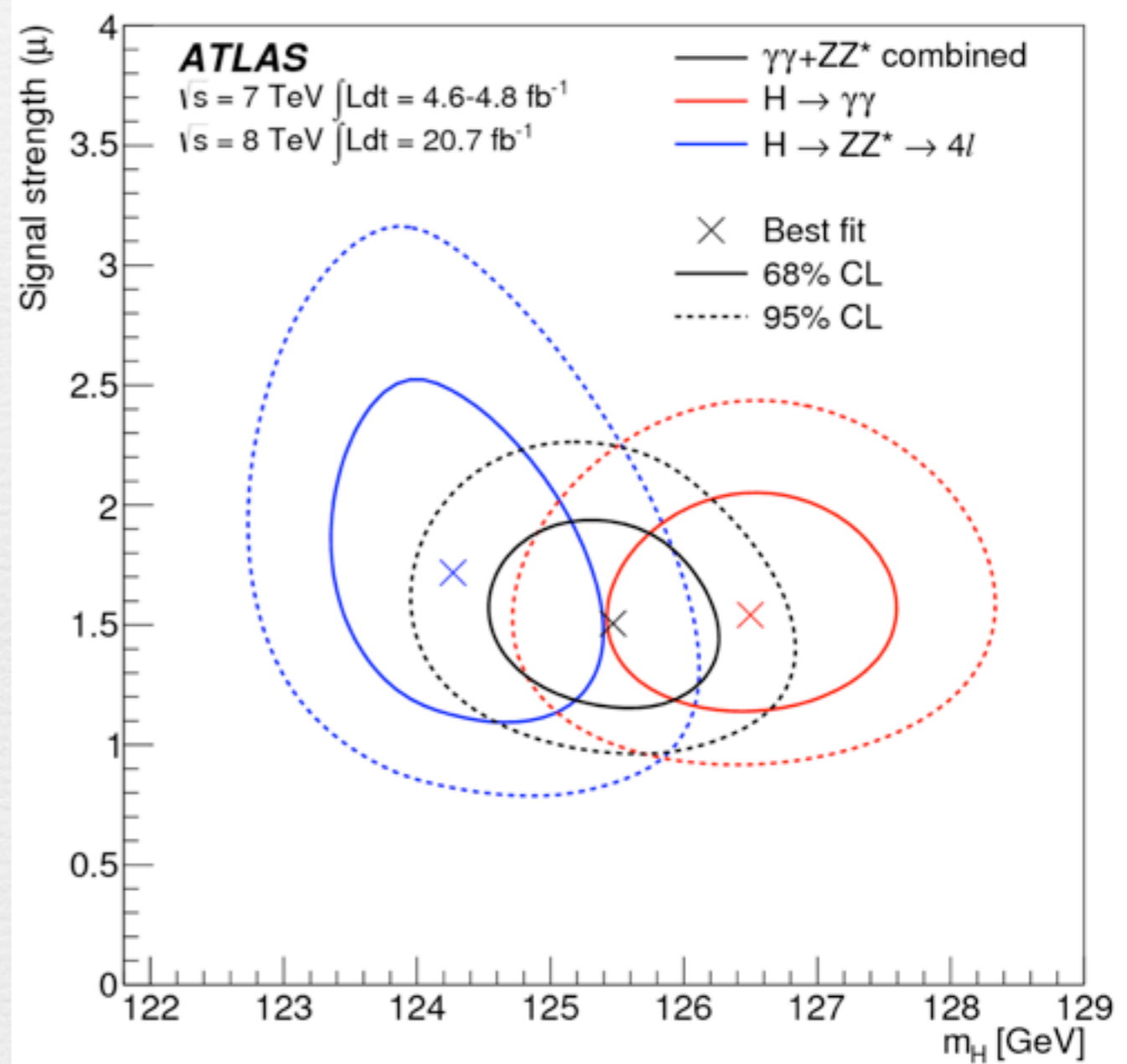
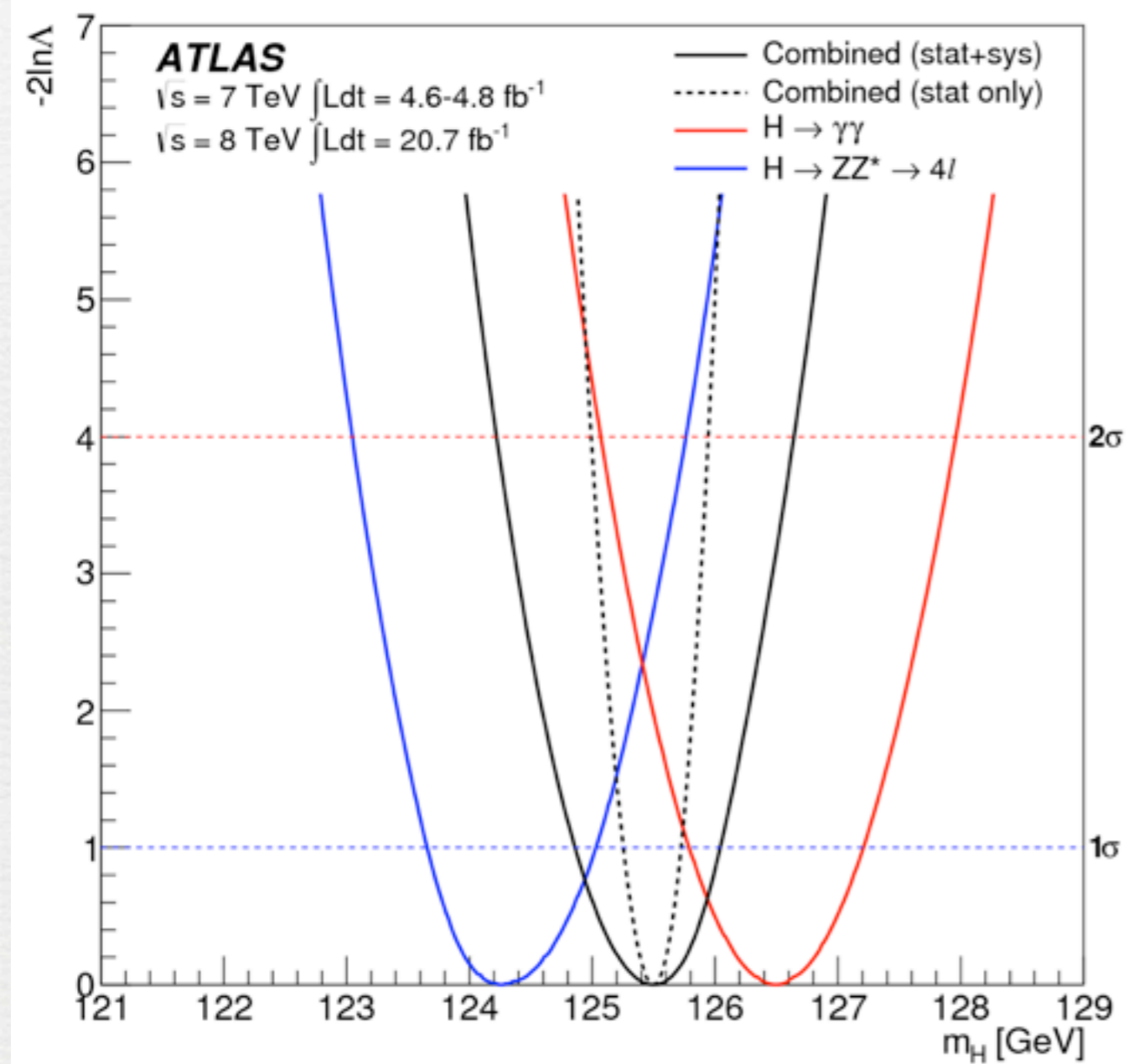


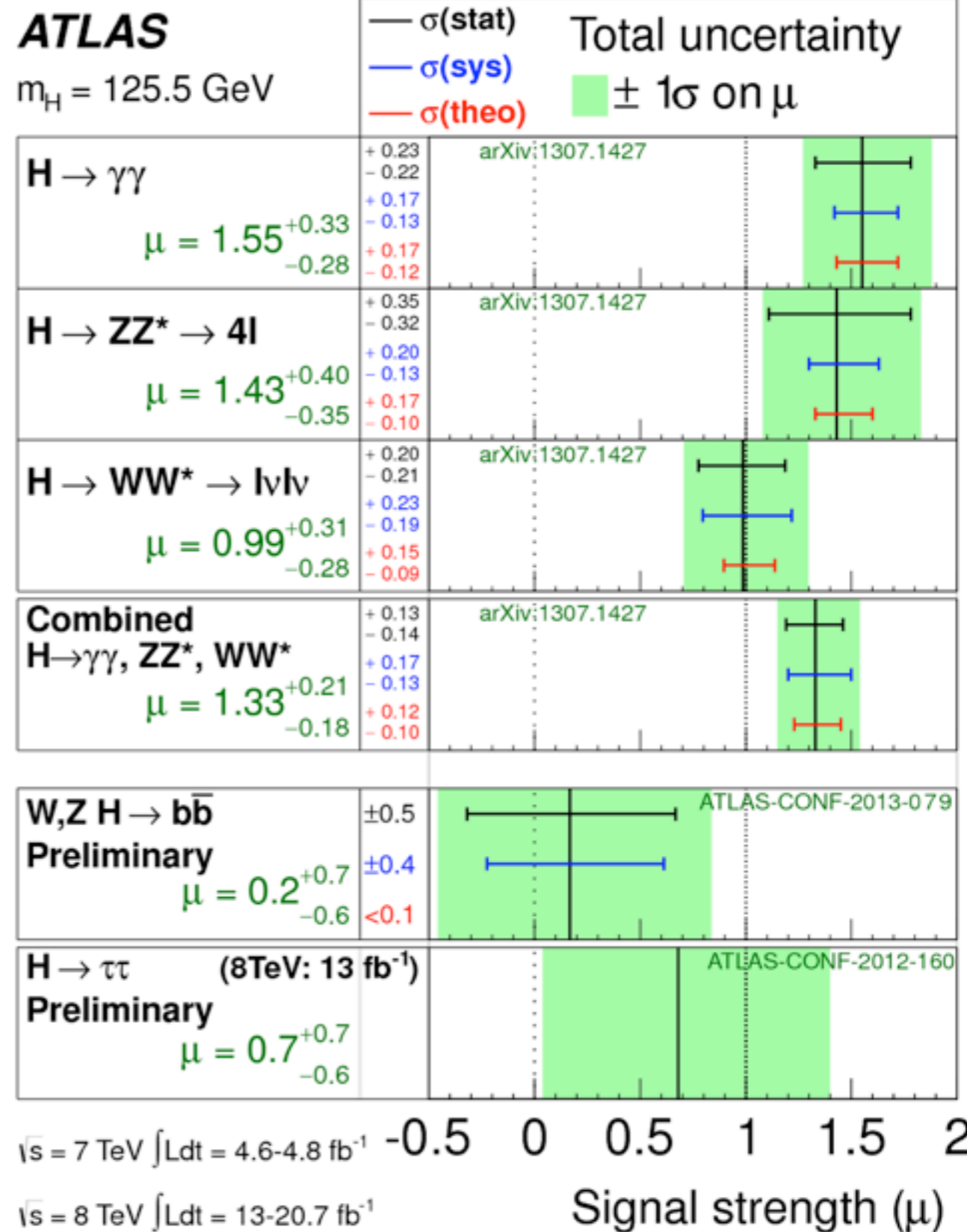
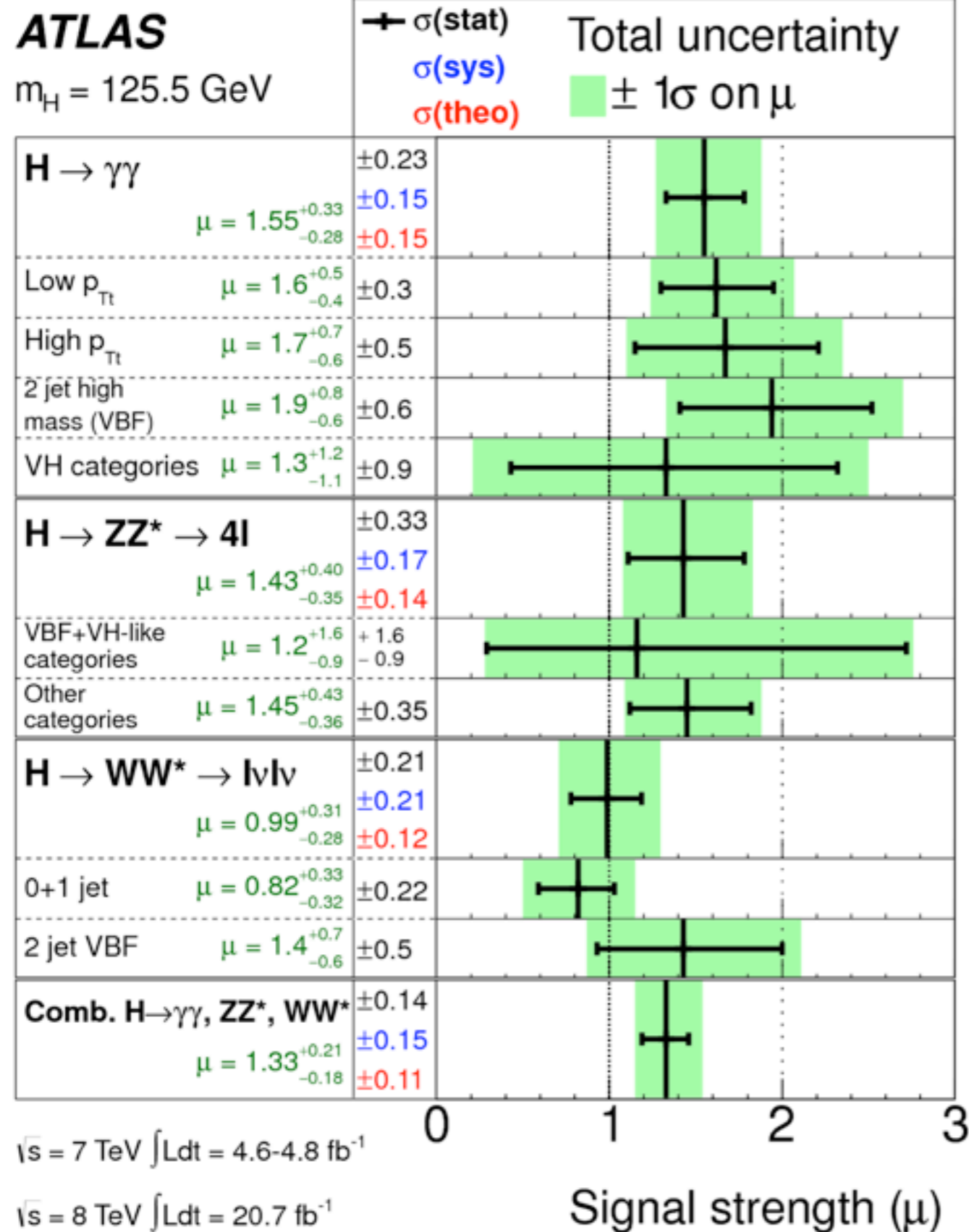
Combined $m_H = 125.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ (stat)} \pm_{-0.6}^{+0.5} \text{ (stat)} \text{ GeV}$

$$\Delta m_H = m_H^{\gamma\gamma} - m_H^{ZZ} = 2.3 \pm_{-0.7}^{+0.3} \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.6 \text{ (stat)} \text{ GeV}$$

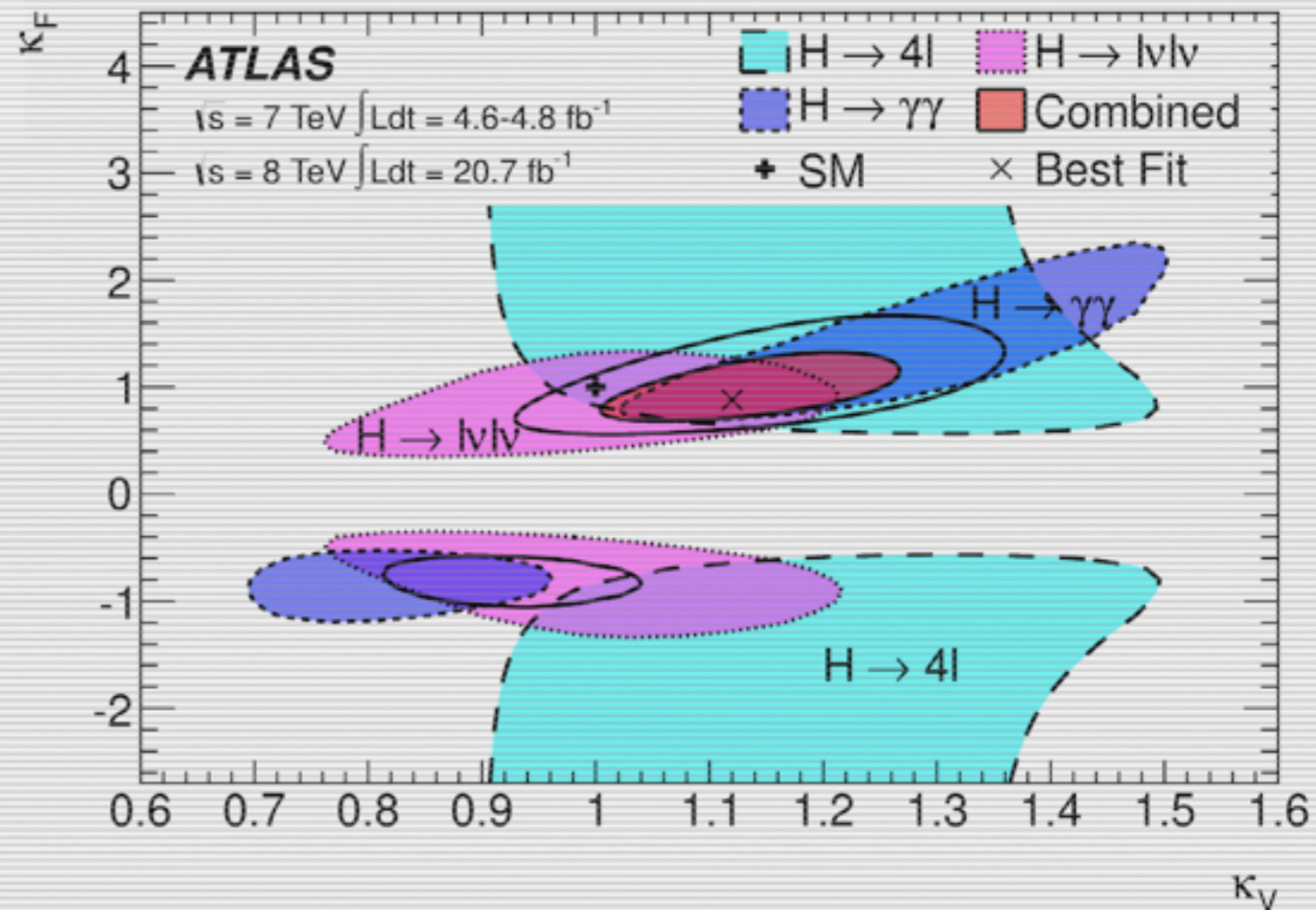
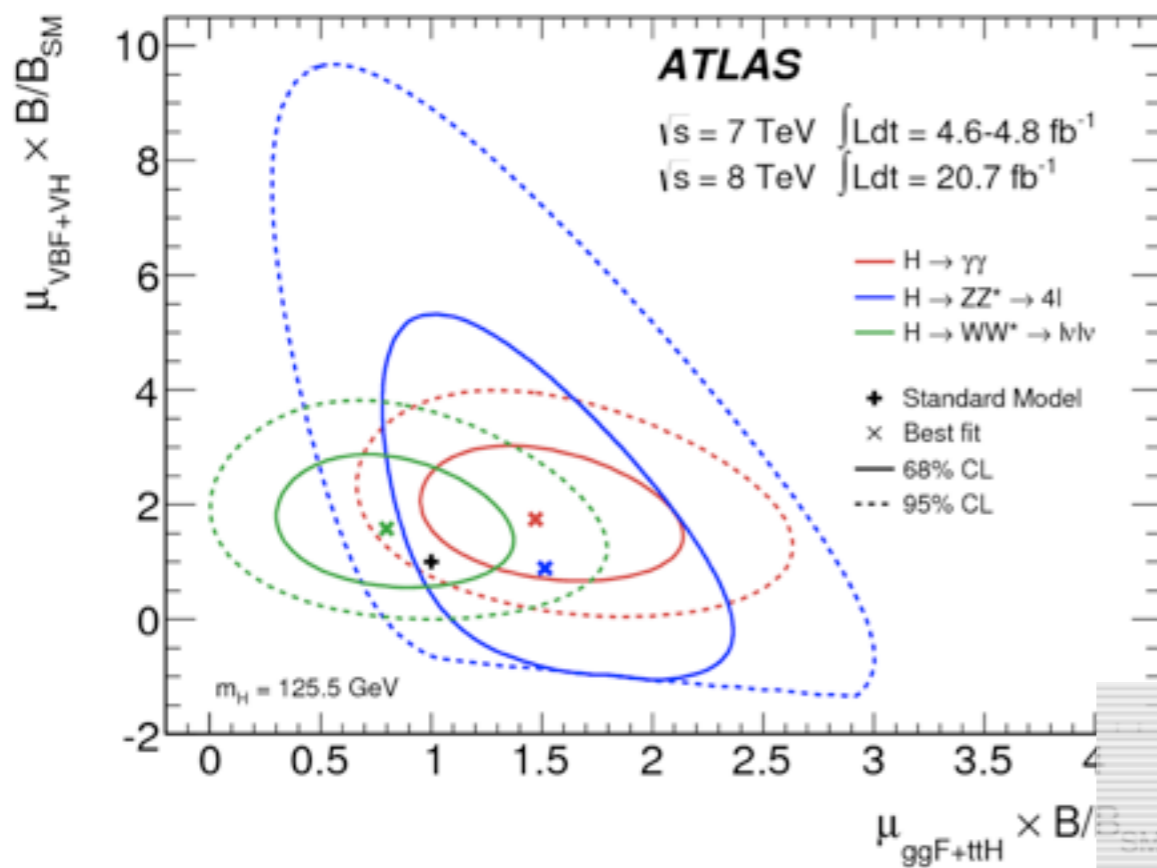
この質量差を生み出す確率 1.5% (2.4σ) ~ 8%

質量





VBF過程とfermion couplingの証拠



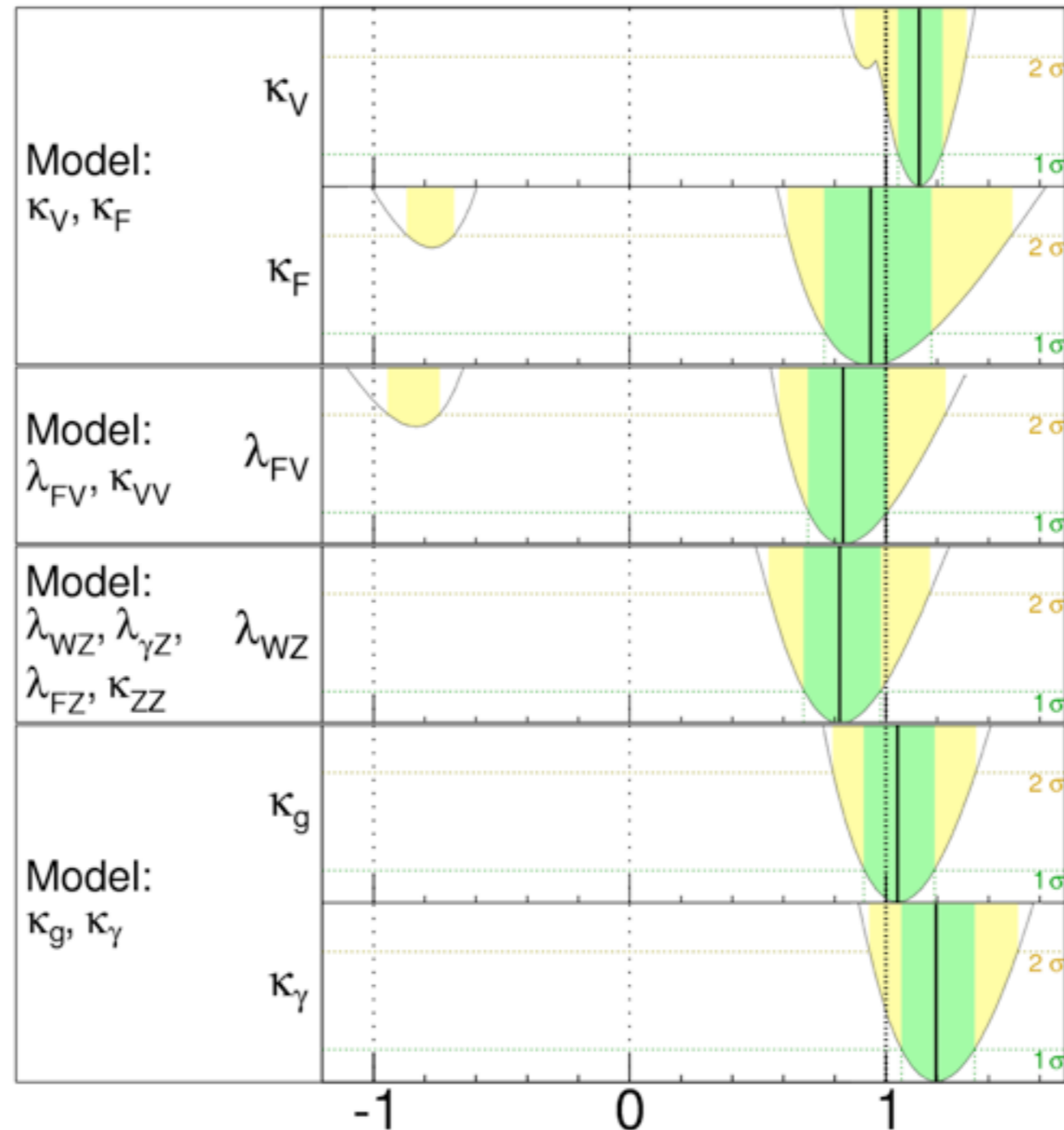
結合定数

ATLAS

$m_H = 125.5 \text{ GeV}$

Total uncertainty

■ $\pm 1\sigma$ ■ $\pm 2\sigma$



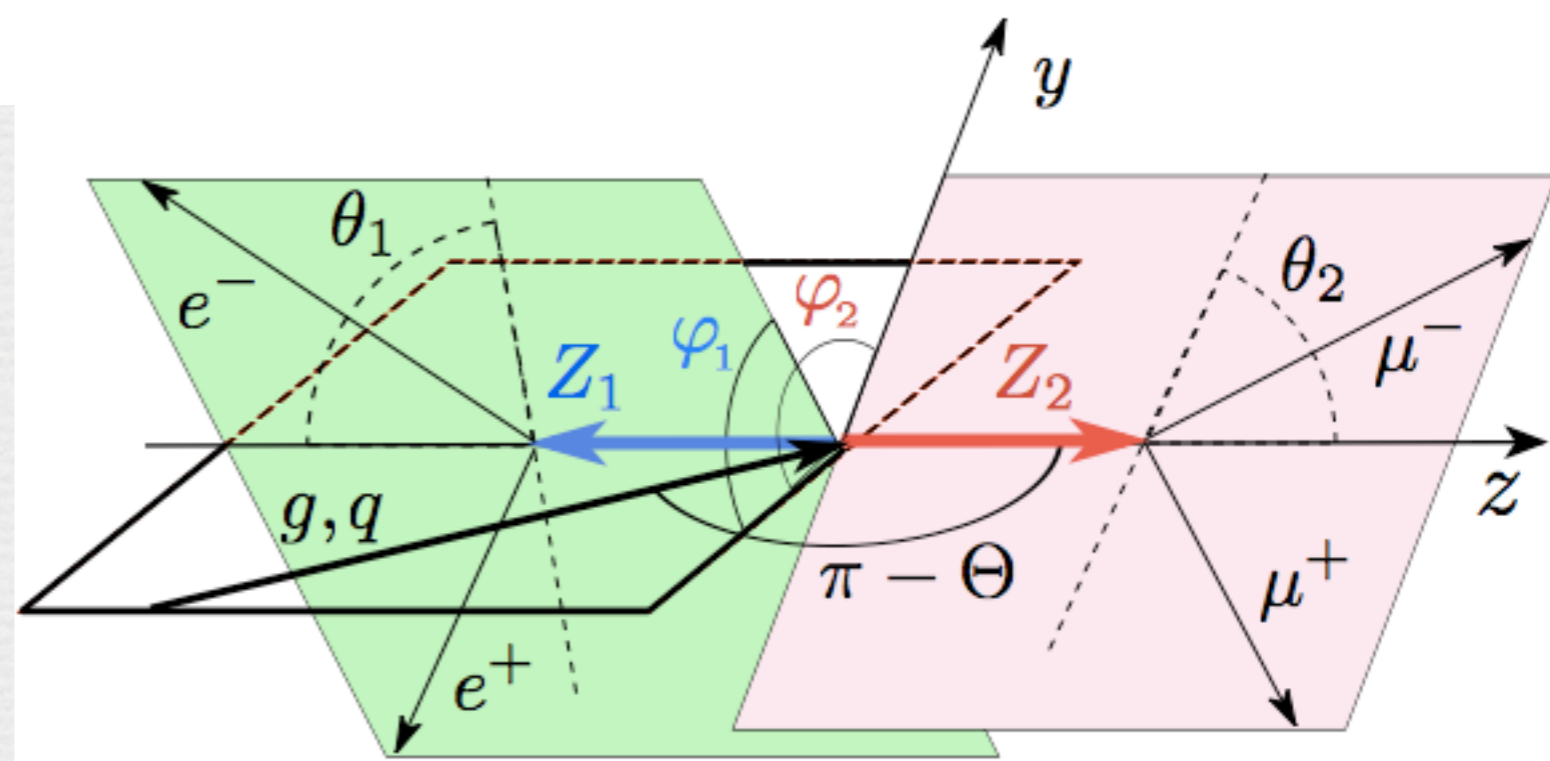
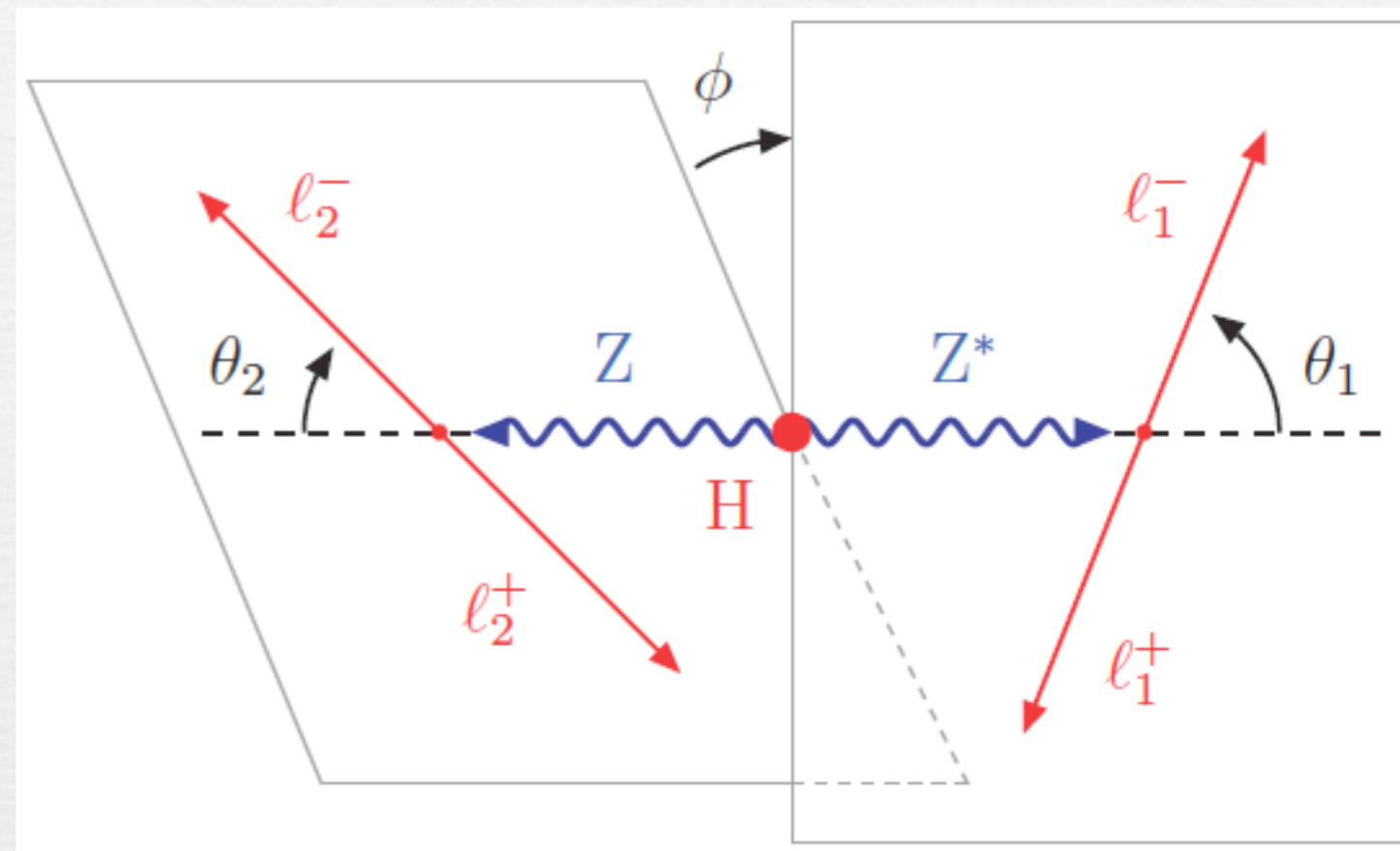
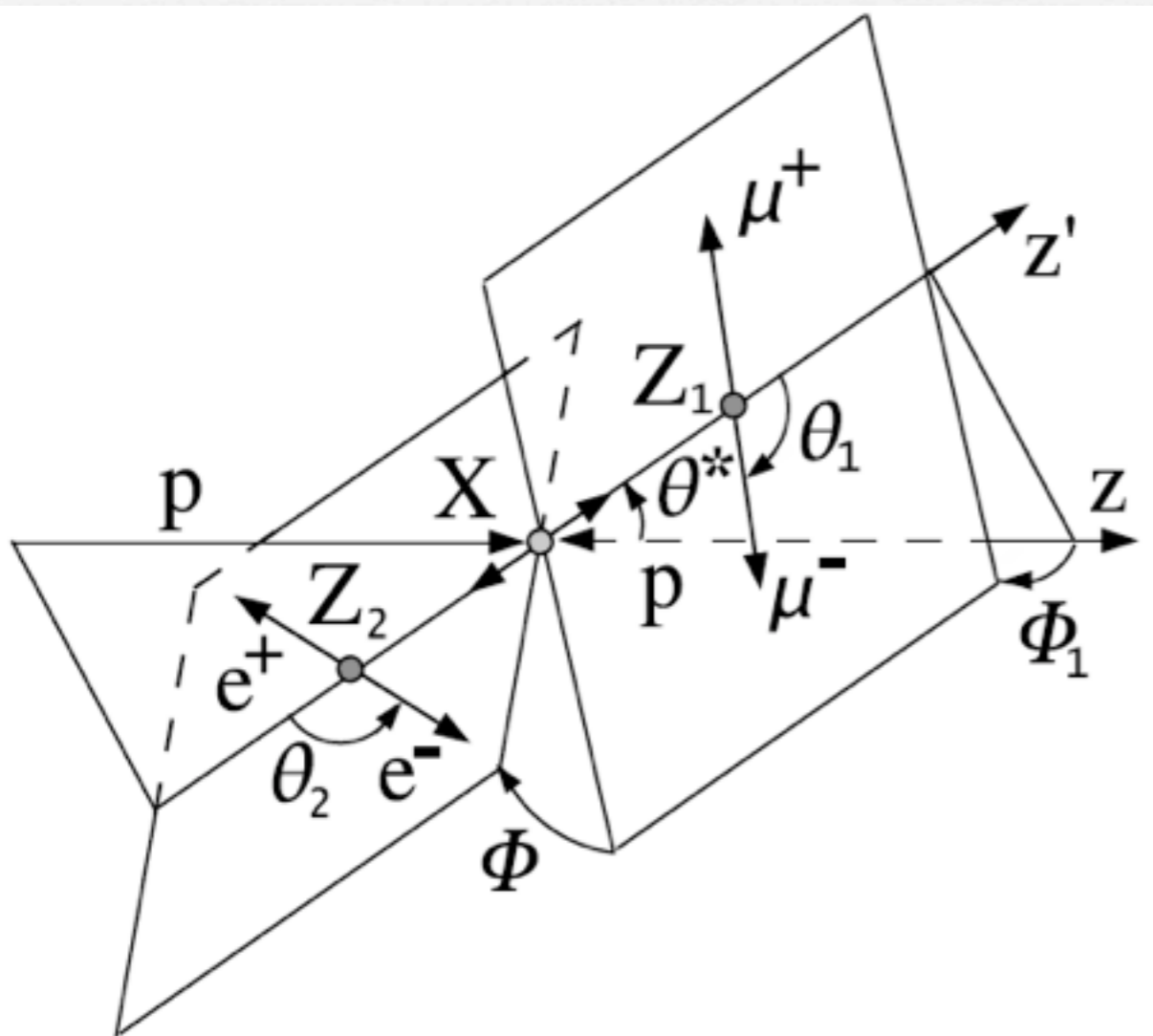
$\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV } \int L dt = 4.6\text{-}4.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV } \int L dt = 20.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Parameter value

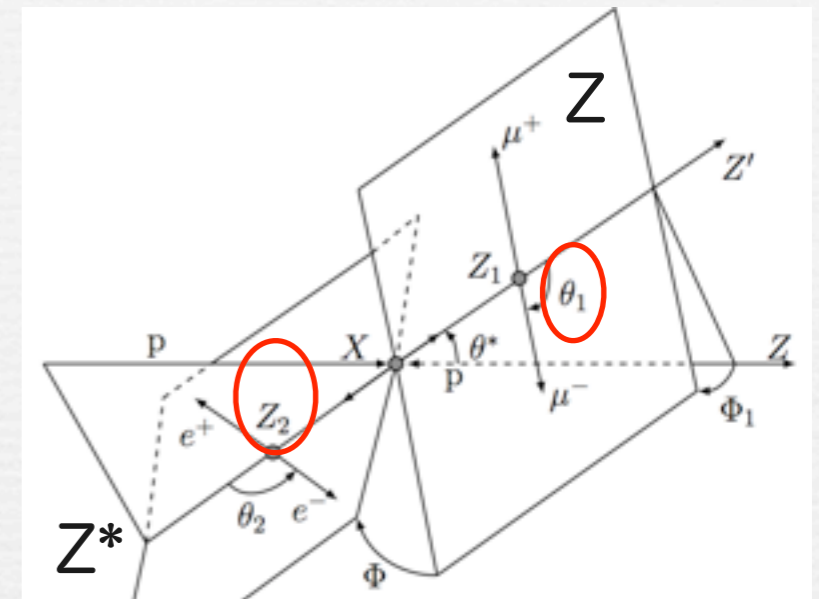
Combined $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, ZZ^*, WW^*$

スピナーパリティ 測定

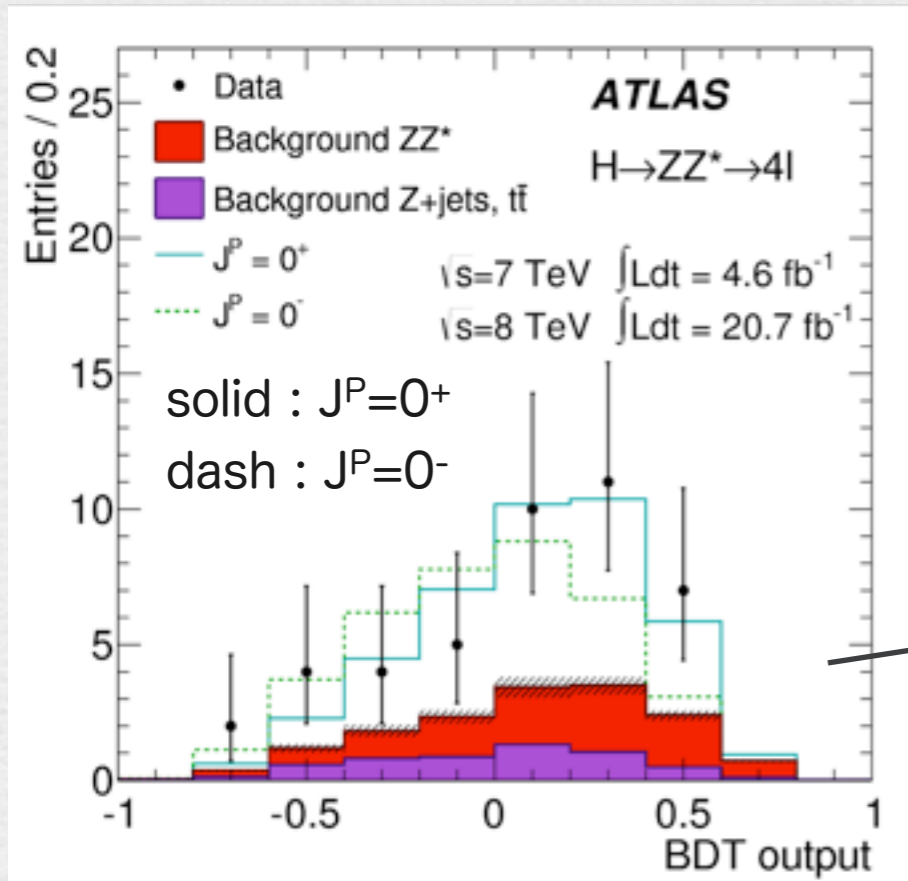
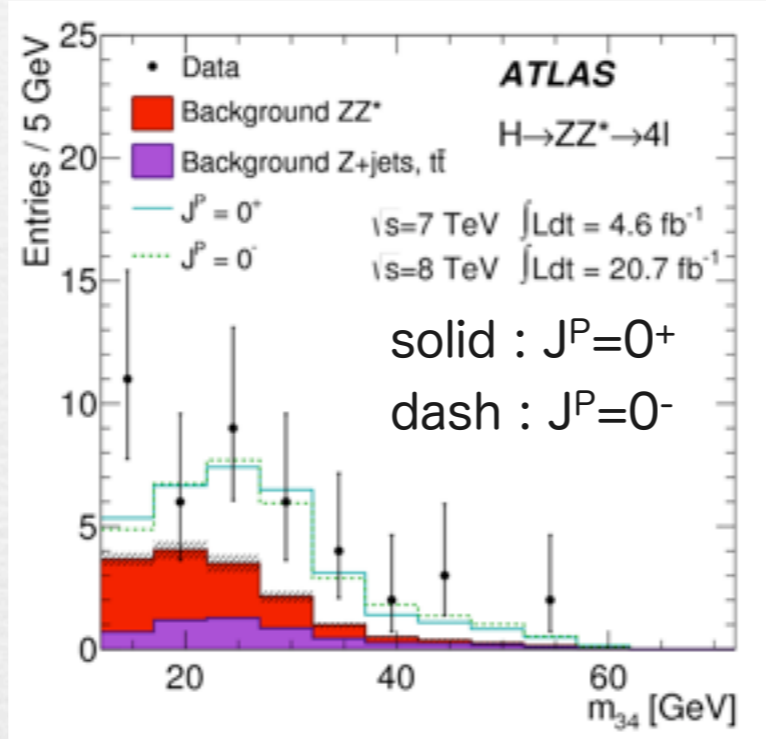
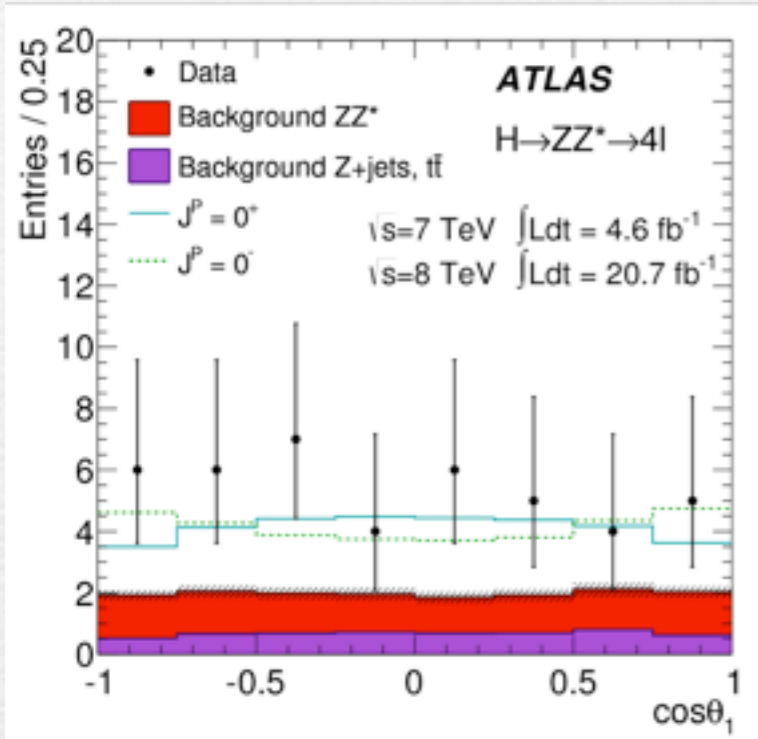


$J^P=0^+$ v.s. 0^-

Only $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4$ lepton is used for this study
 m_{12} , m_{34} , and 5 angles are the input of the BDT

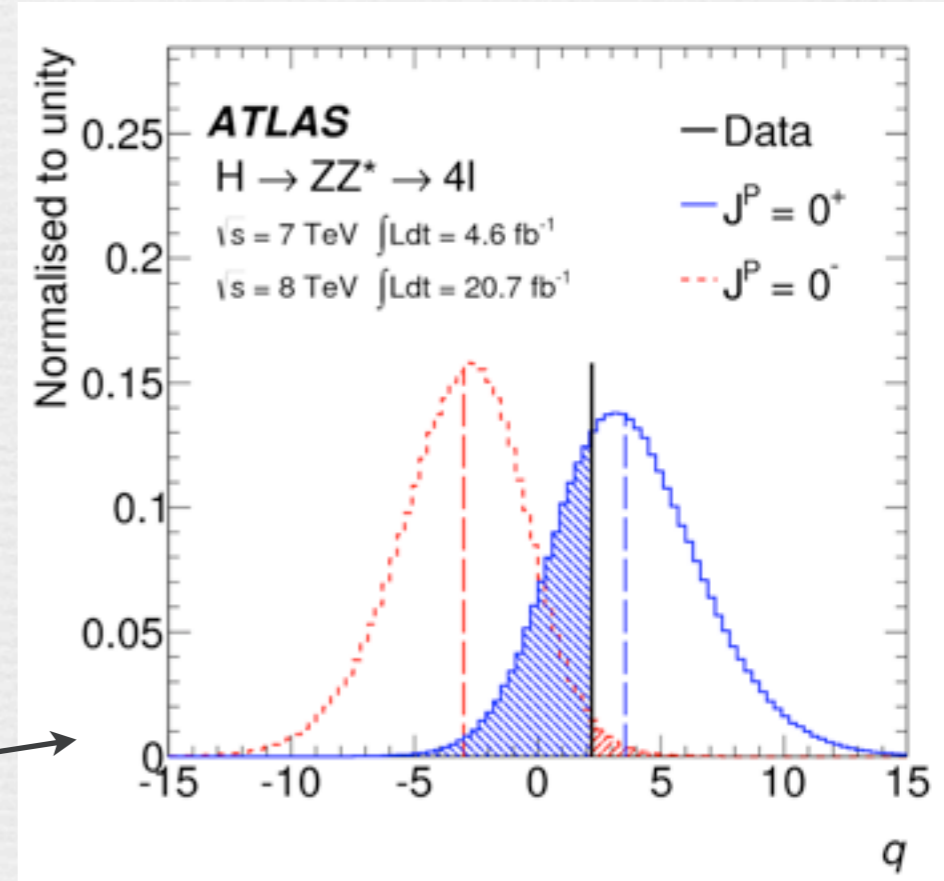


$J=0$ boson Produced mainly from gluon-gluon fusion



Log likelihood ratio q

$$q = \log \frac{L(J^P = 0^+)}{L(J^P = 0^-)}$$



Data agree with 0^+ hypothesis,
 0^- hypothesis is excluded at 97.8% C.L.

$J^P=0^+$ v.s. $1^+ / 1^-$

arXiv:1307.1432

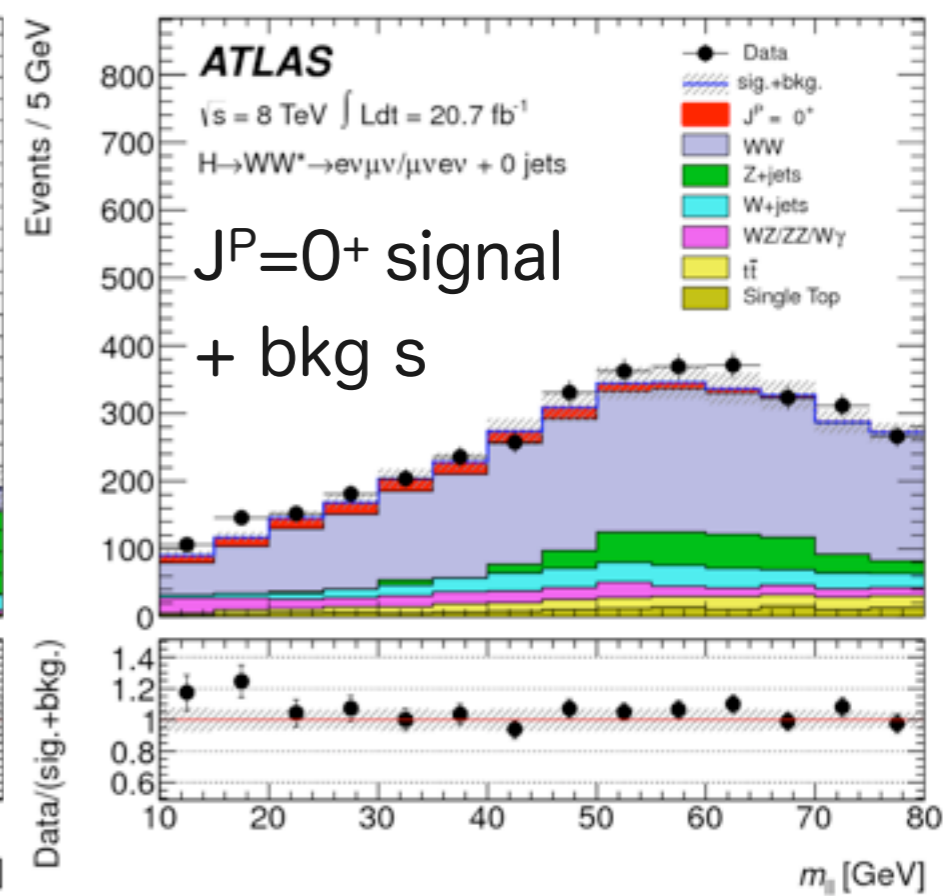
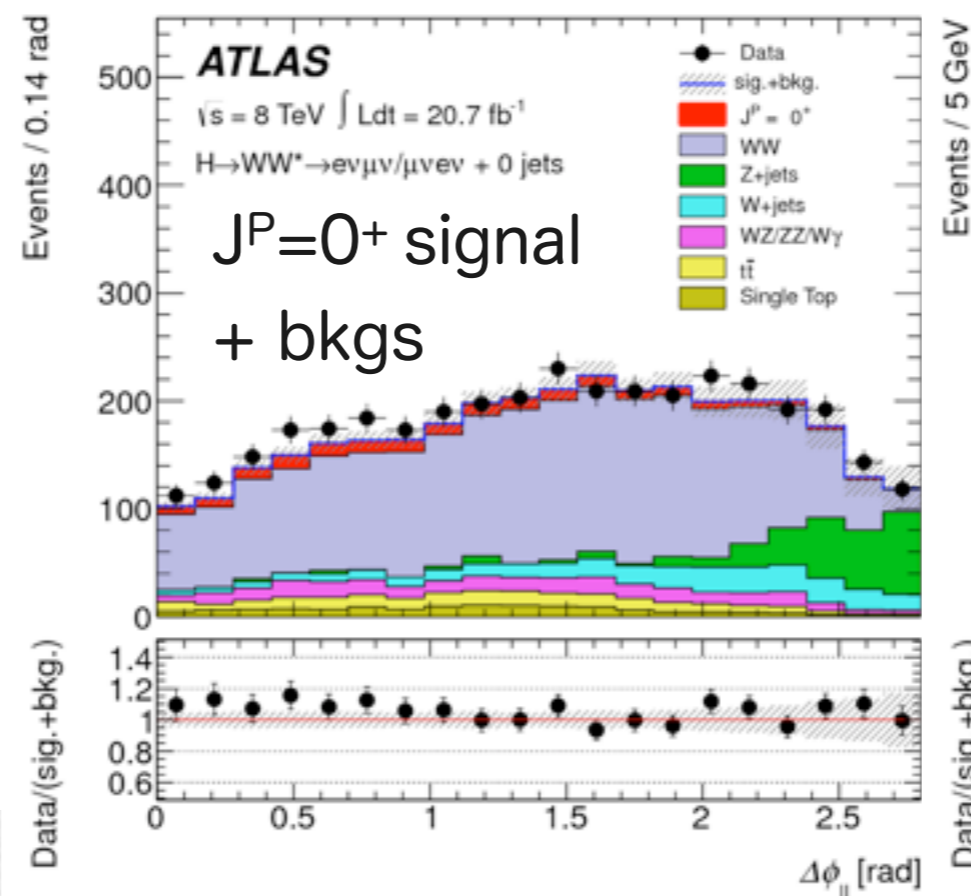
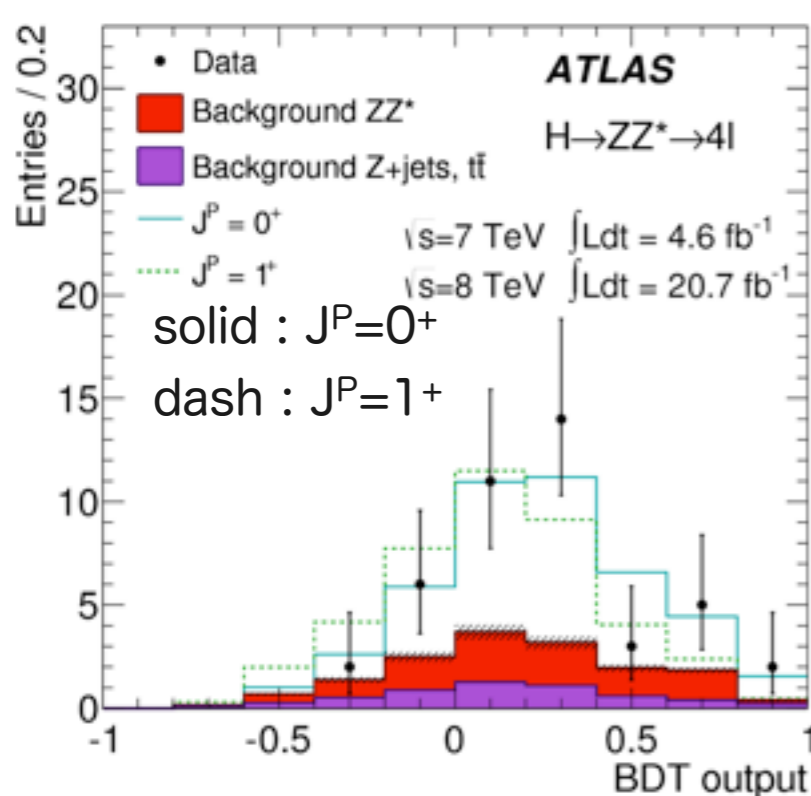
$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4$ lepton and $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell \nu \ell \nu$ are sensitive for this study

- $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ decay is forbidden (Landau-Yang theorem)
- For same reason, $J=1$ boson is produced only from quark-quark bar annihilation

$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4$ lepton : uses BDT from the inputs of m_{12} , m_{34} , and 5 angles

$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow e \nu \mu \nu$: uses 2 stage of BDT from inputs of m_T , $\Delta \phi_{\ell \ell}$, $m_{\ell \ell}$, and $p_T^{\ell \ell}$

- 1st classifier : Distinguish the signal from sum of the all backgrounds
- 2nd classifier : Distinguish the $J^P=0^+$ from $J^P=1^+, 1^-$



Combined ZZ/WW data agree with 0^+ hypothesis,
 $J^P=1^+ (=1^-)$ hypothesis is excluded at 99.97% (99.7%) C.L.

$J^P=0^+$ v.s. 2^+

arXiv:1307.1432

$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$, $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4$ lepton and $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell \nu \ell \nu$ are sensitive for this study

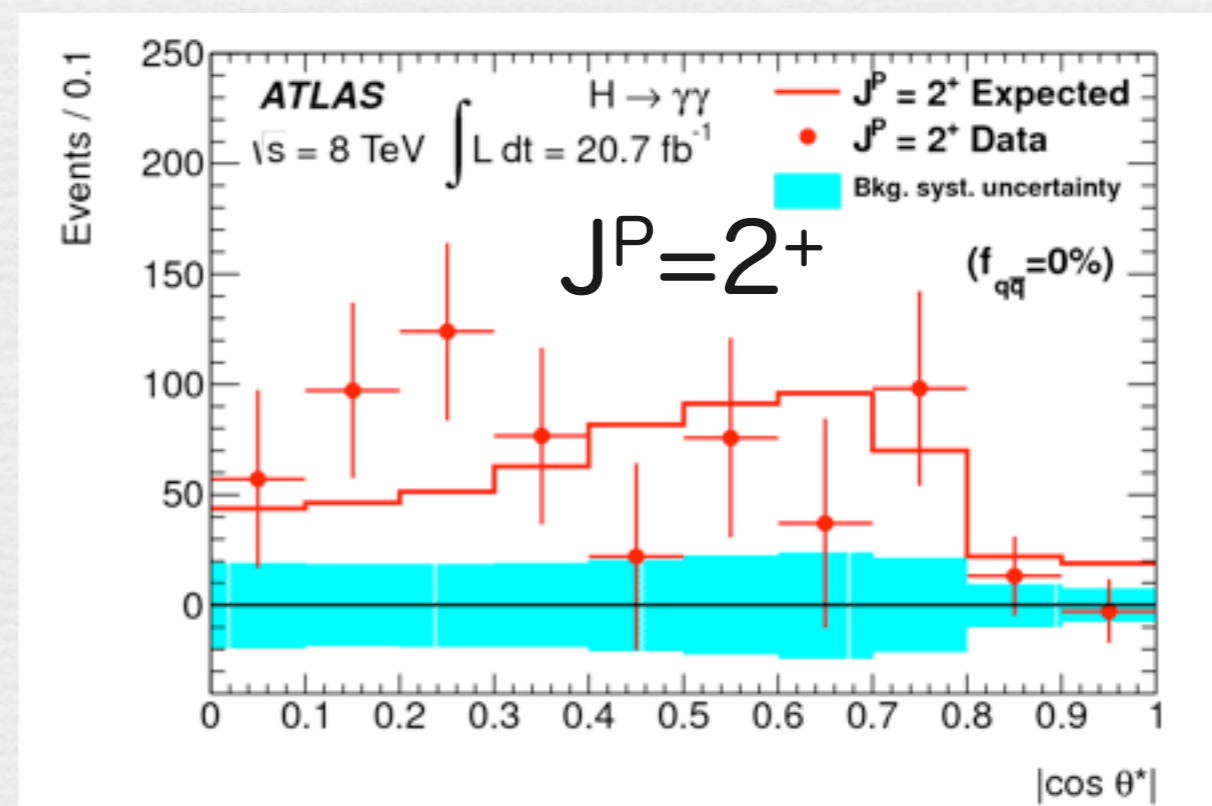
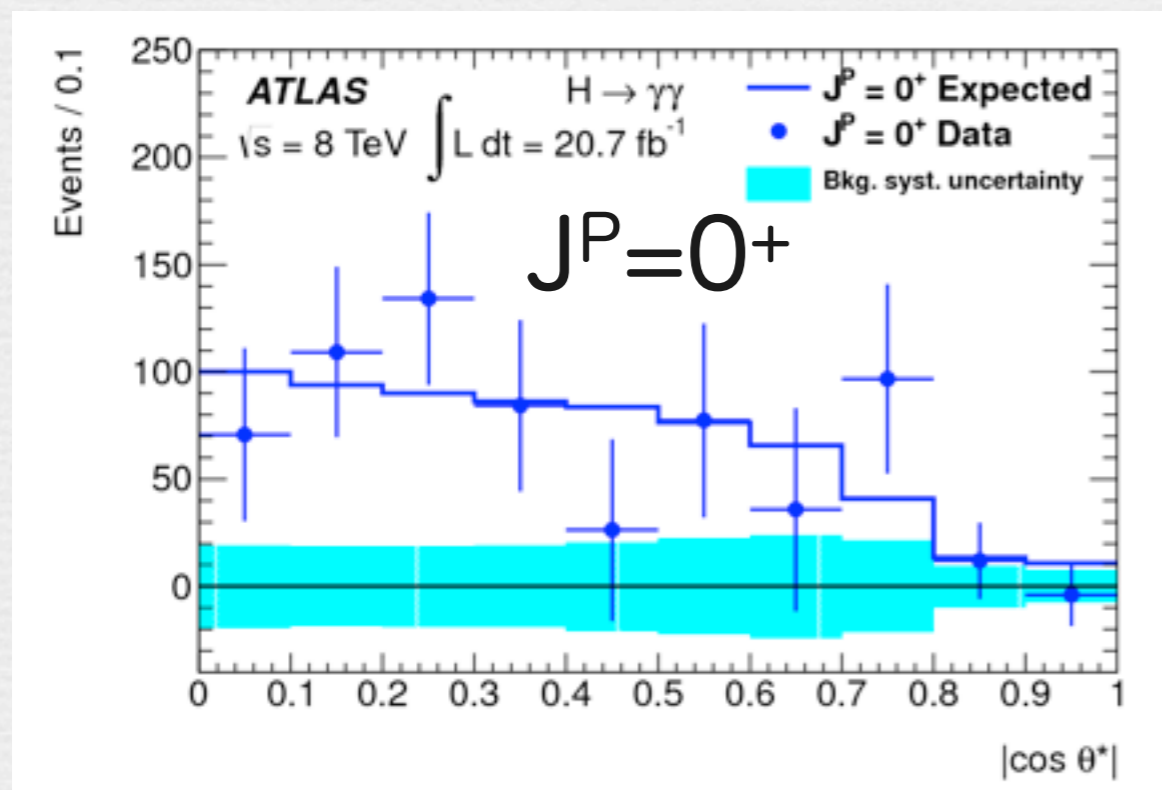
$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4$ lepton : uses BDT from the inputs of m_{12} , m_{34} , and 5 angles

$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow e \nu \mu \nu$: uses 2 stage of BDT from inputs of m_T , $\Delta \phi_{\ell \ell}$, $m_{\ell \ell}$, and $p_T^{\ell \ell}$

$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$: uses $m_{\gamma \gamma}$ and decay angle $|\cos \theta^*|$ in di-photon rest frame,

$$|\cos \theta^*| = \frac{|\sinh(\Delta \eta^{\gamma \gamma})|}{\sqrt{1 + (p_T^{\gamma \gamma} / m_{\gamma \gamma}^2)}} \frac{2p_T^{\gamma 1} p_T^{\gamma 2}}{m_{\gamma \gamma}^2}$$

$|\cos \theta^*|$ distributions for the backgrounds is extracted from sideband of $m_{\gamma \gamma}$



Data agree with 0^+ hypothesis,
 $J^P = 2^+$ hypothesis is excluded at 99.9% C.L.

Spin-Parity summary

arXiv:1307.1432

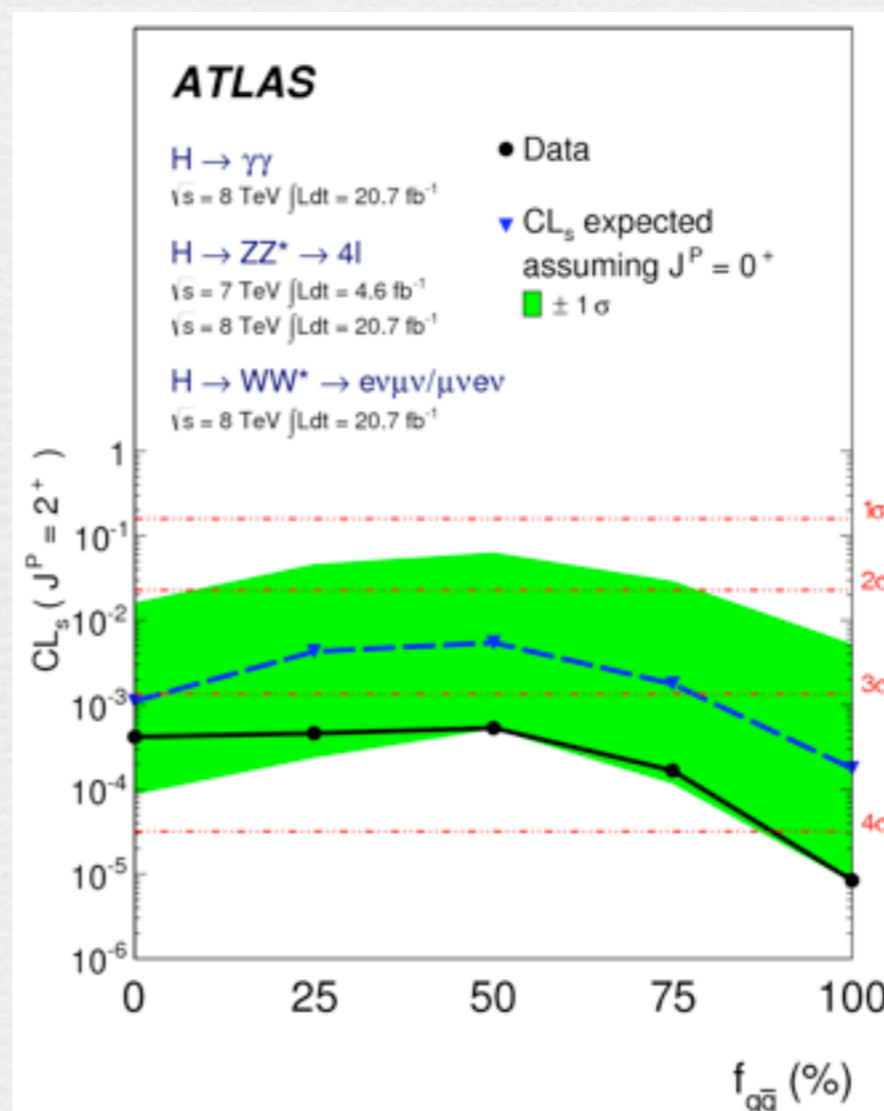
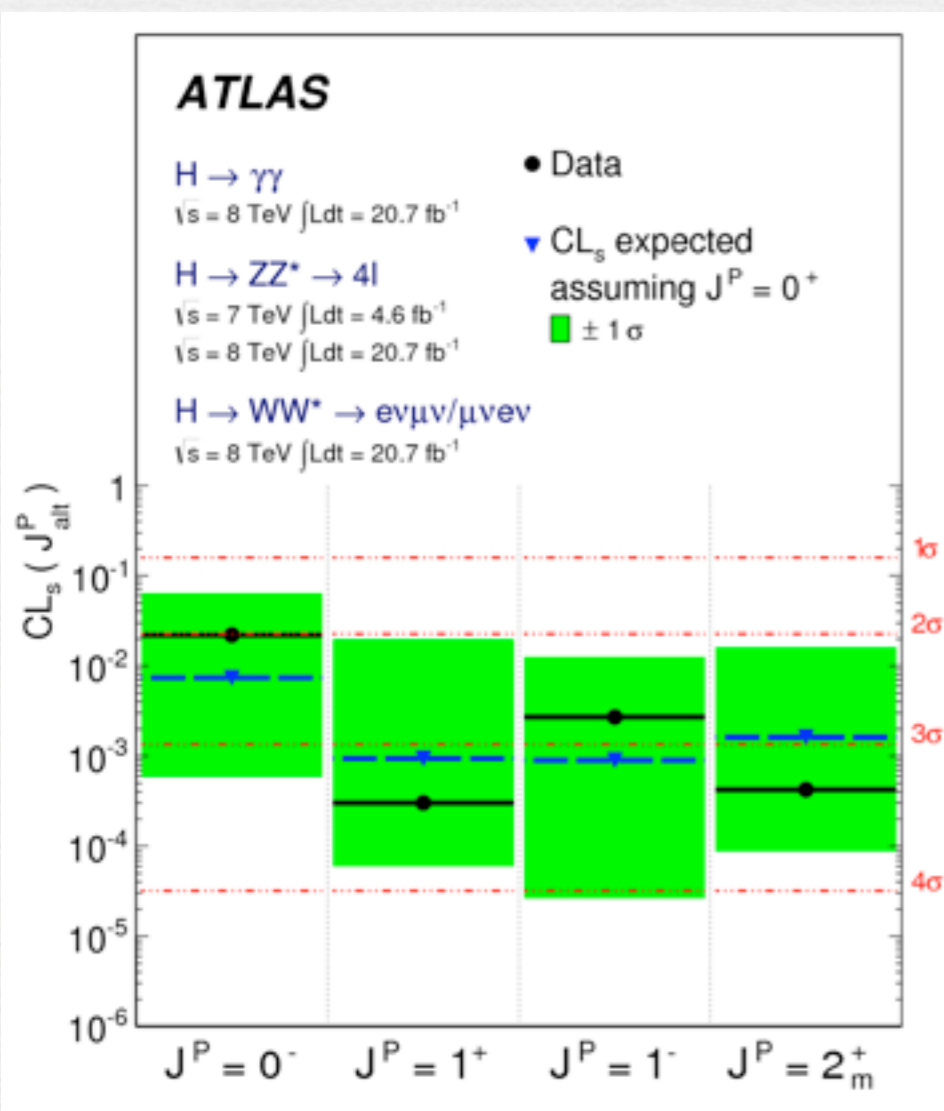
$J^P=0^-$ is excluded at 97.8% CL by $ZZ \rightarrow 4$ lepton channel

$J^P=1^-$ is excluded at 99.97% CL by $ZZ \rightarrow 4$ lepton and $WW \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$ channels

$J^P=1^+$ is excluded at 99.7% CL by $ZZ \rightarrow 4$ lepton and $WW \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$ channels

$J^P=2^+$ is excluded at 99.9% CL by $ZZ \rightarrow 4$ lepton, $WW \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$, and $\gamma\gamma$ channels

- It can be produced via gluon-gluon or quark-quark bar annihilation
- 2^+ is tested as a function of $f_{q\bar{q}}$ = fraction of $q\bar{q}/g\bar{g}$ produced signals
 - $f_{q\bar{q}}=4\%$ at LO for 2^+_m minimal model



- Data
- ▼ CL_s expected assuming $J^P=0^+$

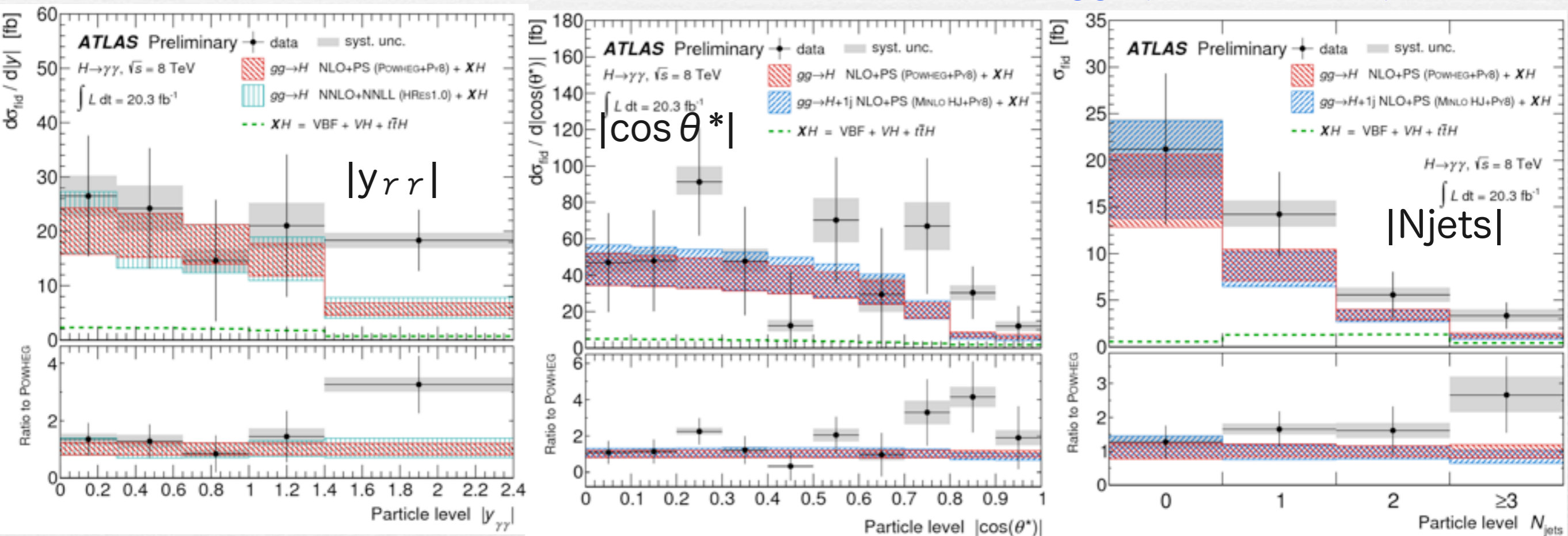
Compatible with SM 0^+

Differential cross-section in $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

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Fiducial differential cross-section as a function of

- 8 observables : $p_{T\gamma\gamma}$, $|y_{\gamma\gamma}|$, $|\cos \theta^*|$, N_{jets} , Φ_{jj} , ...
- The distributions are unfolded to particle level
- Sensitive to PDF, radiative correction, relative rate of Higgs production, spin,...



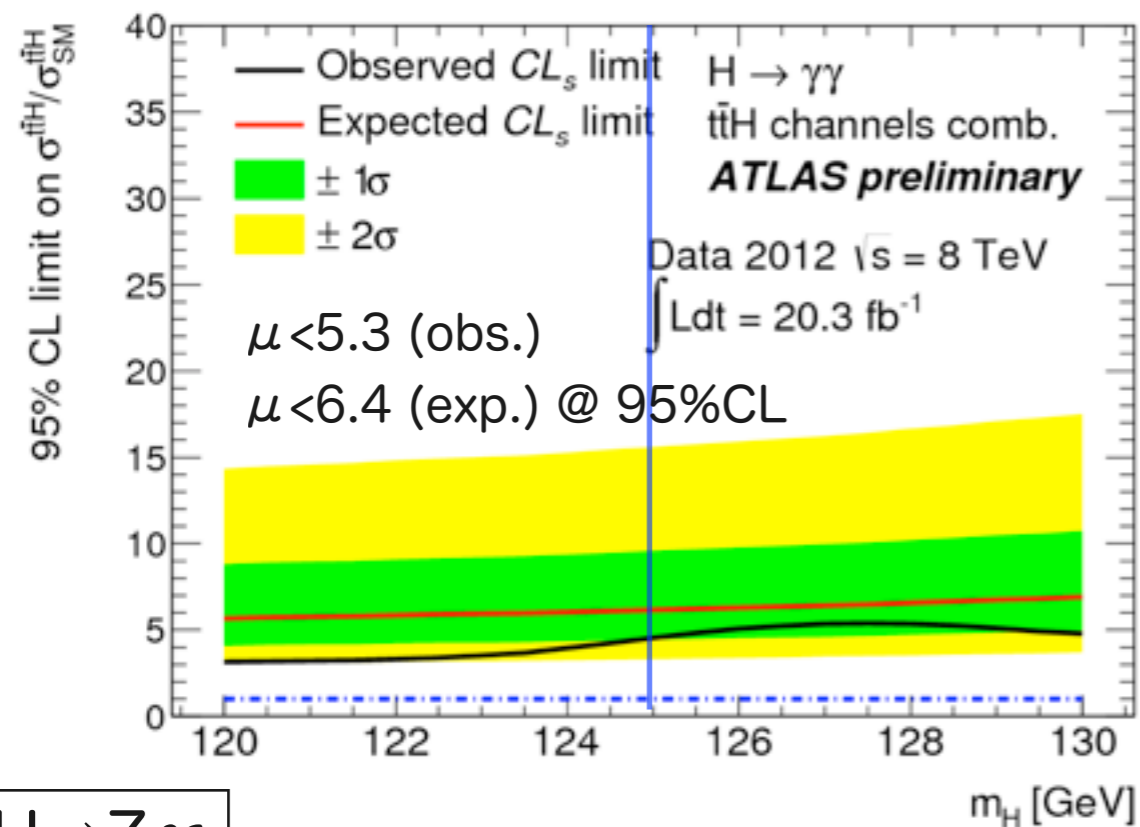
Probability of χ^2 test

	N_{jets}	$p_T^{\gamma\gamma}$	$ y^{\gamma\gamma} $	$ \cos \theta^* $	p_T^{j1}	$\Delta\phi_{jj}$	$p_T^{\gamma\gamma jj}$
POWHEG	0.54	0.55	0.38	0.69	0.79	0.42	0.50
MINLO	0.44	—	—	0.67	0.73	0.45	0.49
HRES 1.0	—	0.39	0.44	—	—	—	—

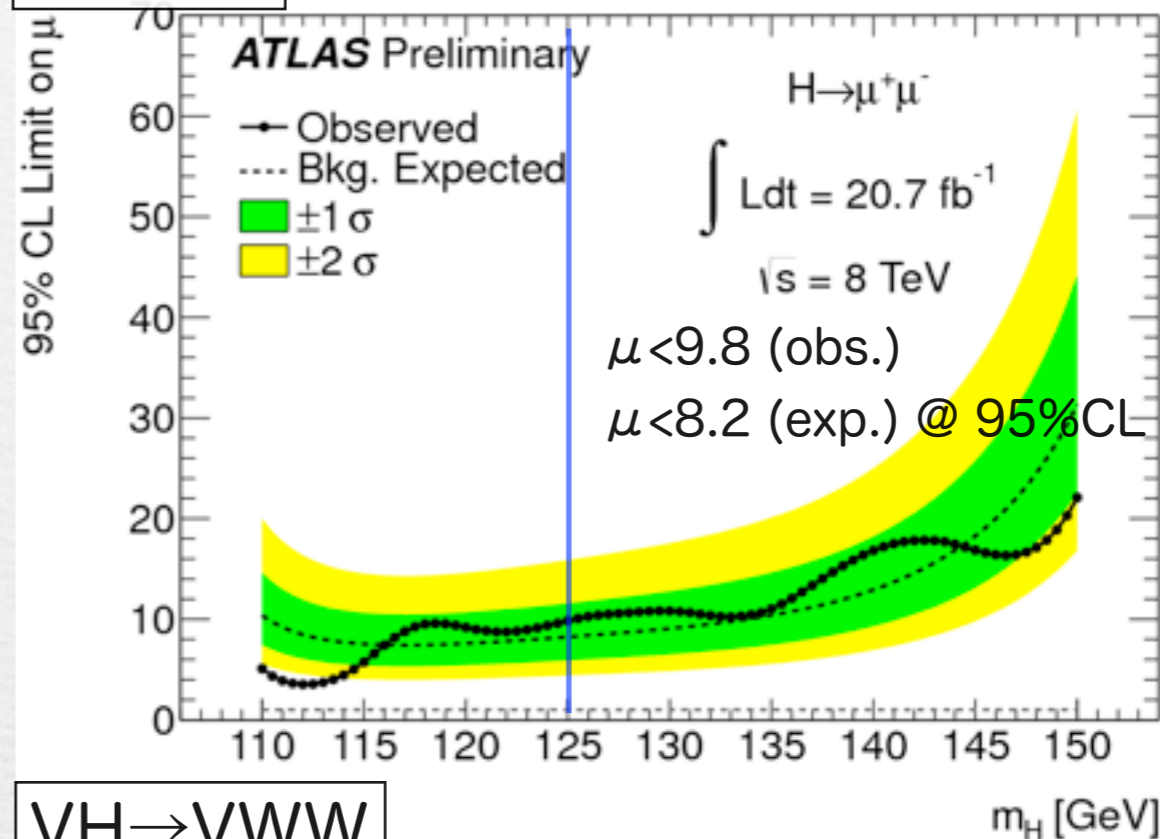
No significant deviation from SM (POWHEG, MINLO, HRES1.0) is observed.

稀生成・崩壊

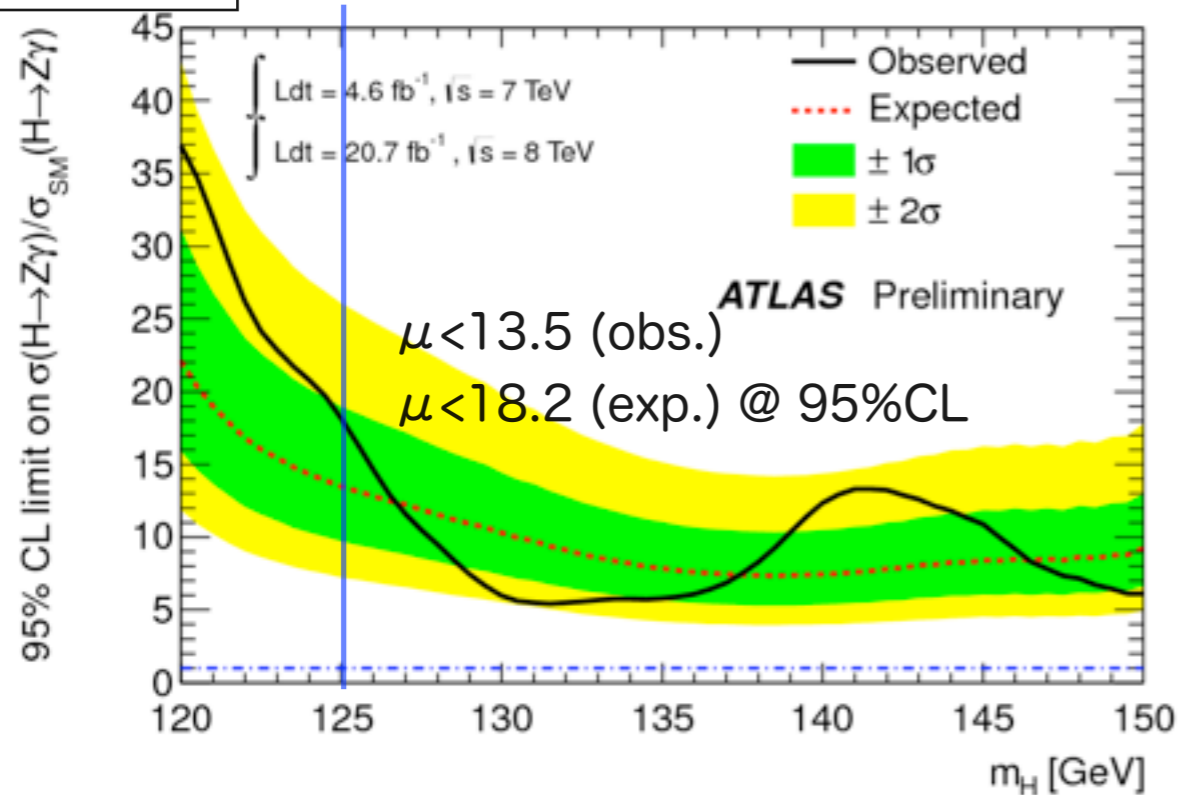
$ttH(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$



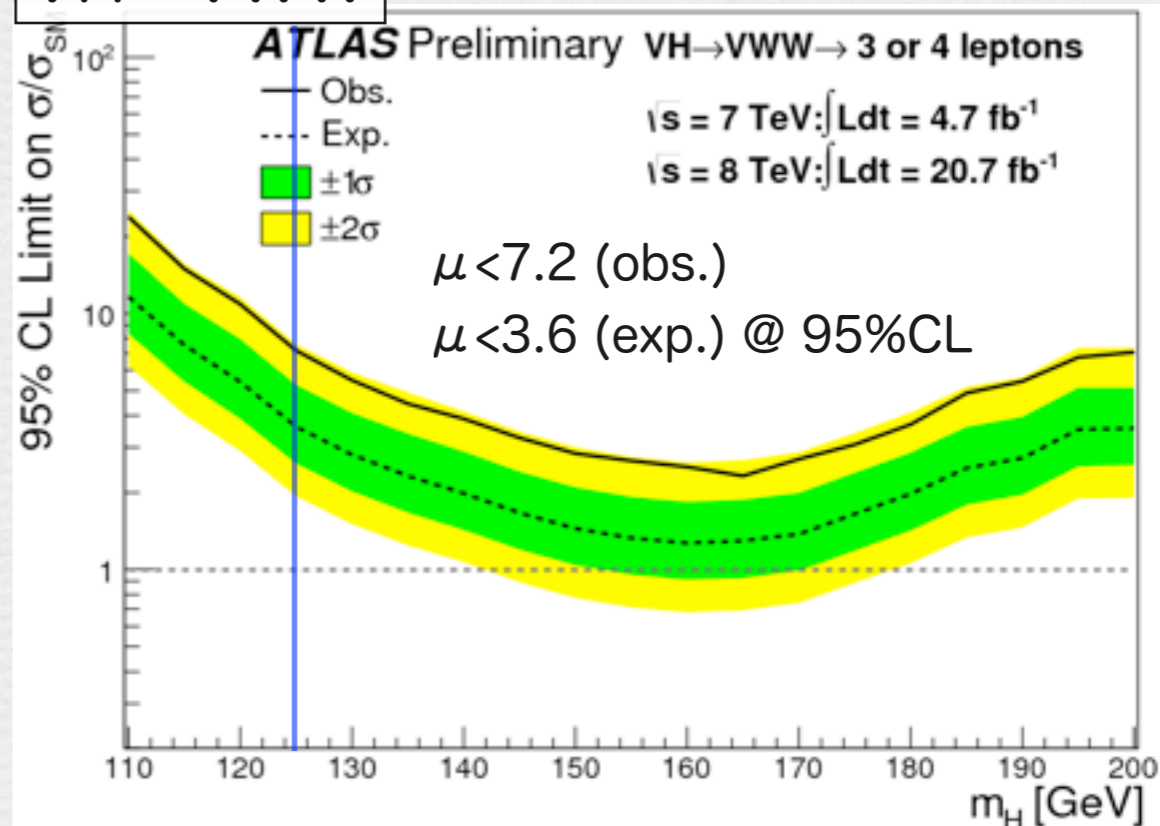
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$



$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$



$VH \rightarrow VWW$

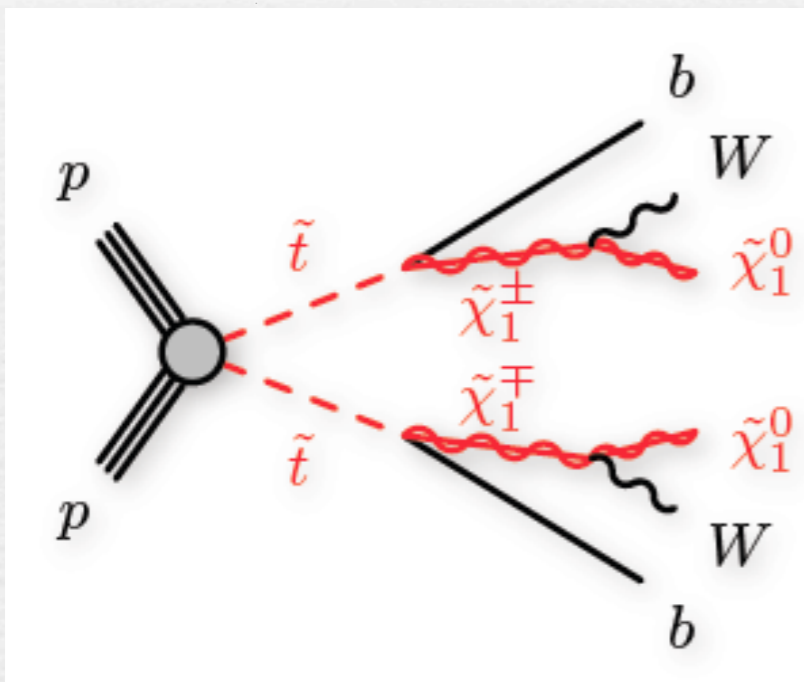


Direct stop pair production

カラーをもつSUSYの中でstopだけが軽い

$$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$$

$$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W^{(*)} \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

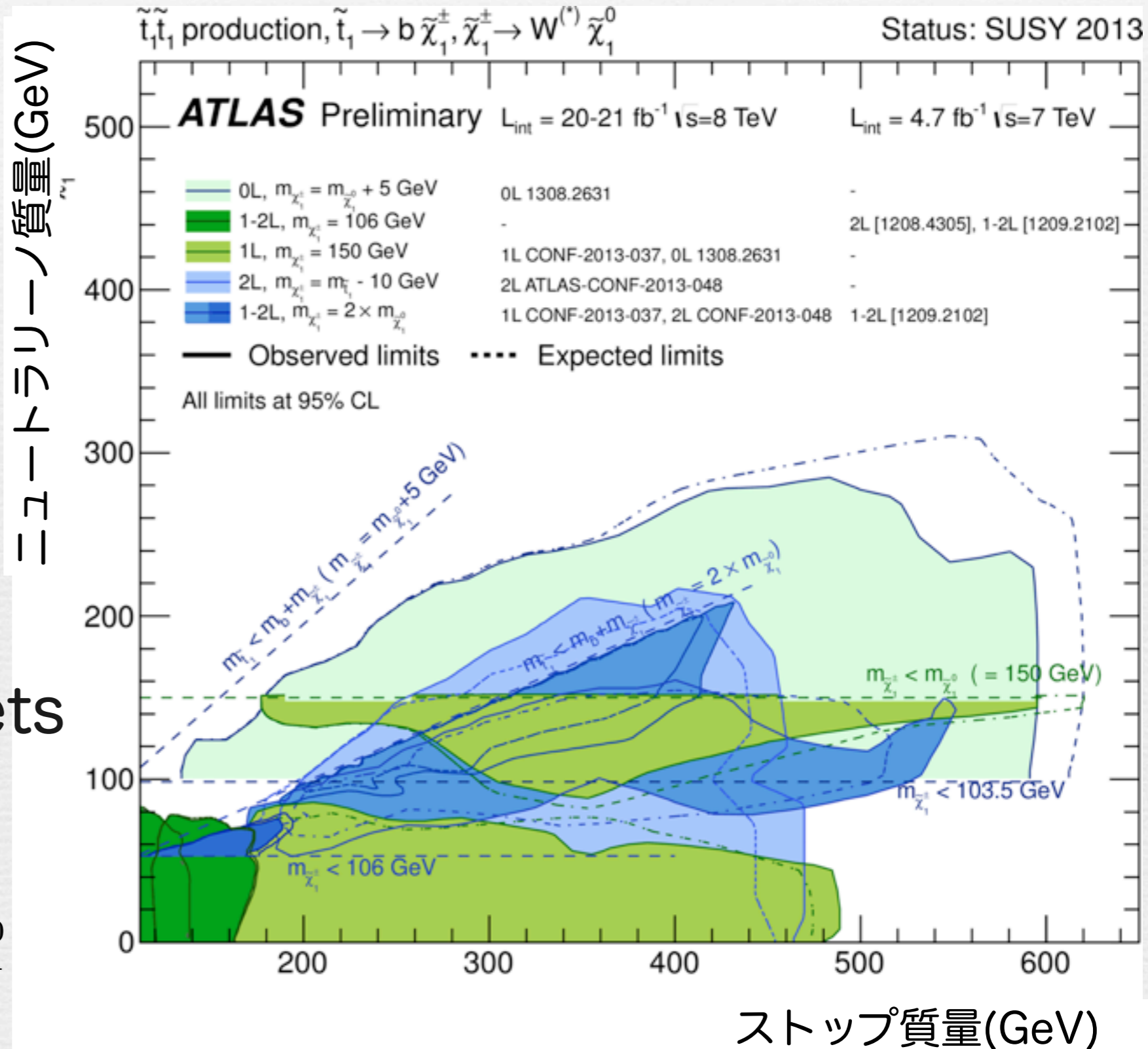


0~2 leptons + 2 b-jets

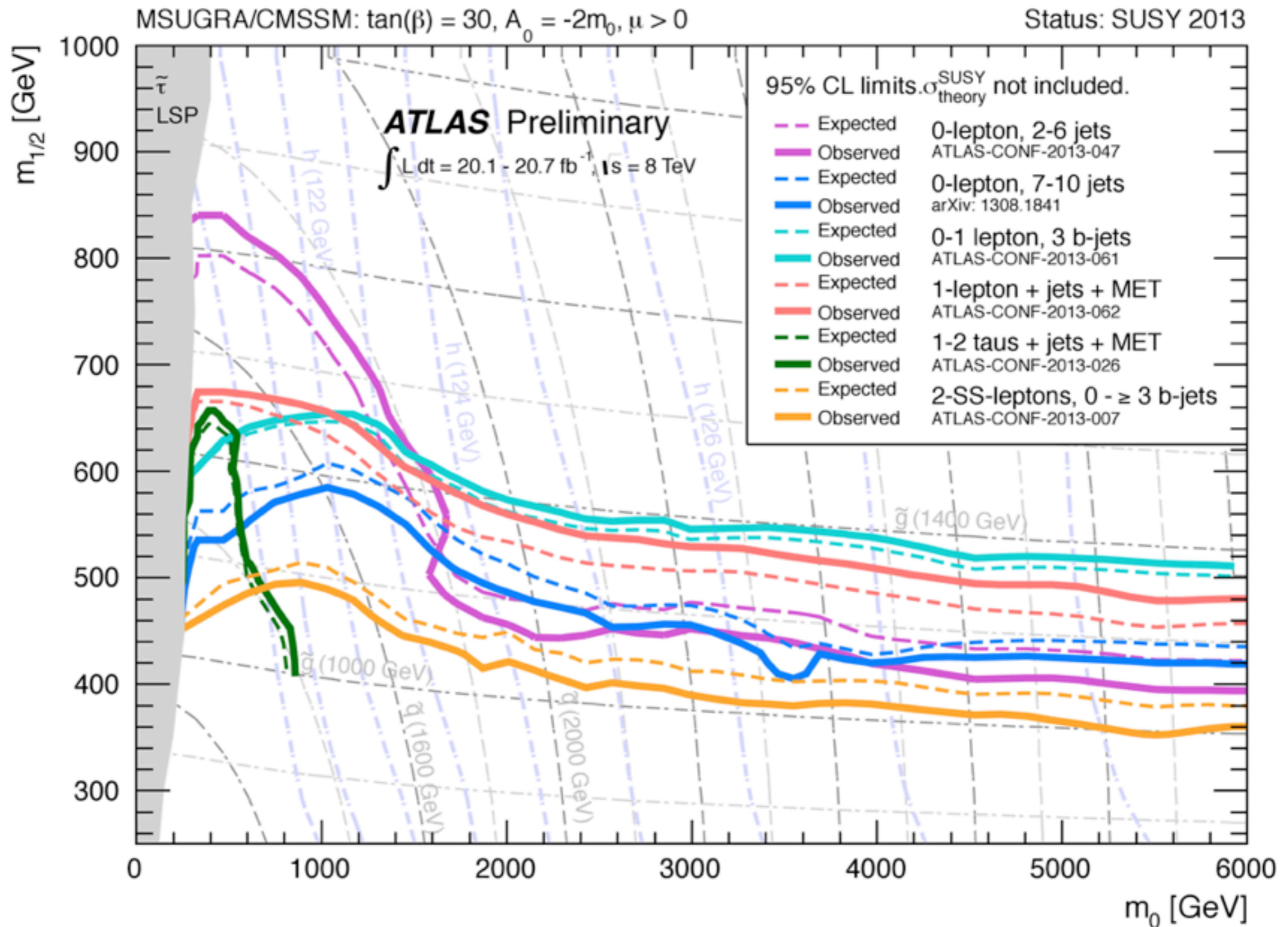
+ E_T^{miss}

感度は、 $m_{\tilde{t}}$, $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm}$, $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$

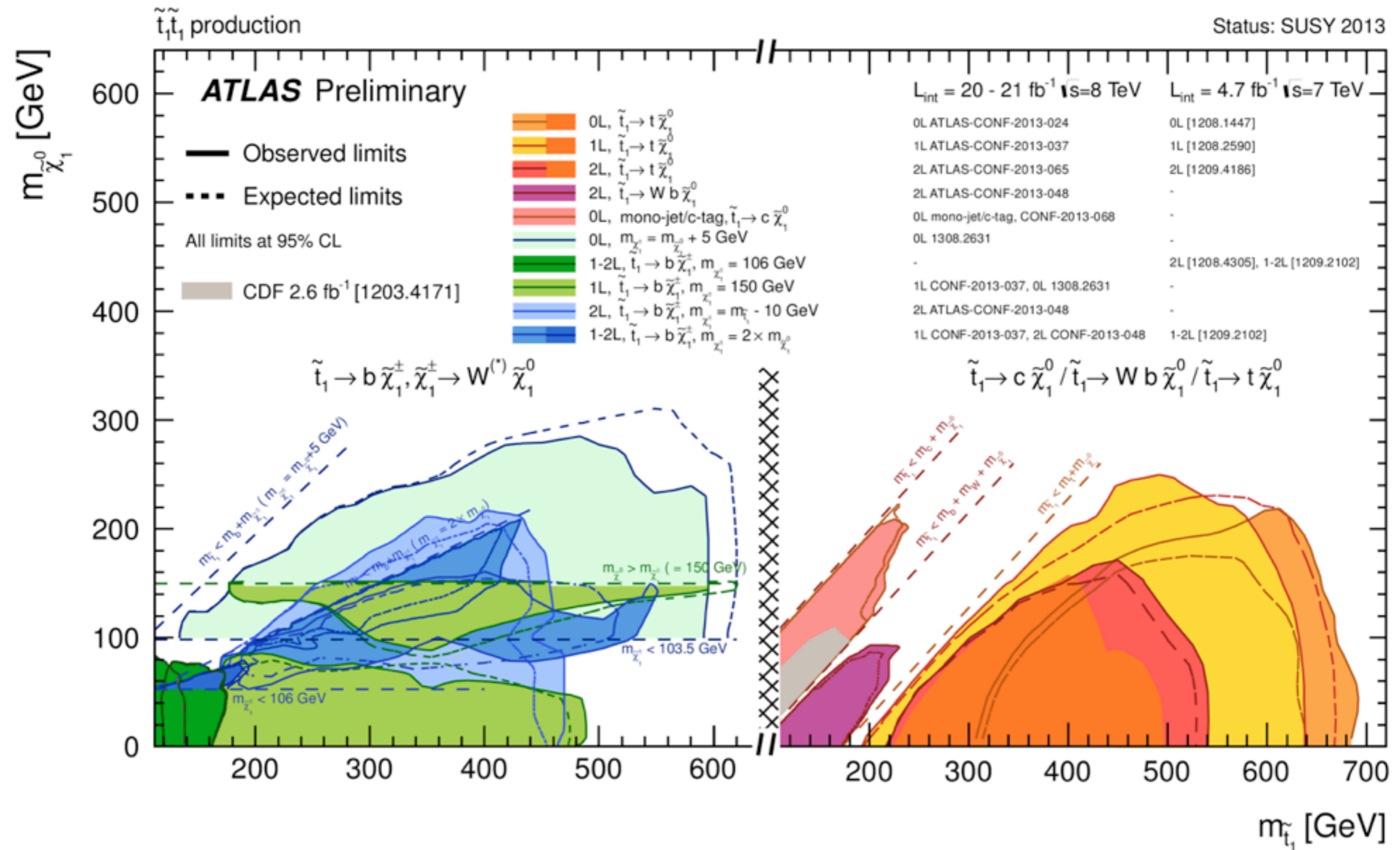
の関係に依存



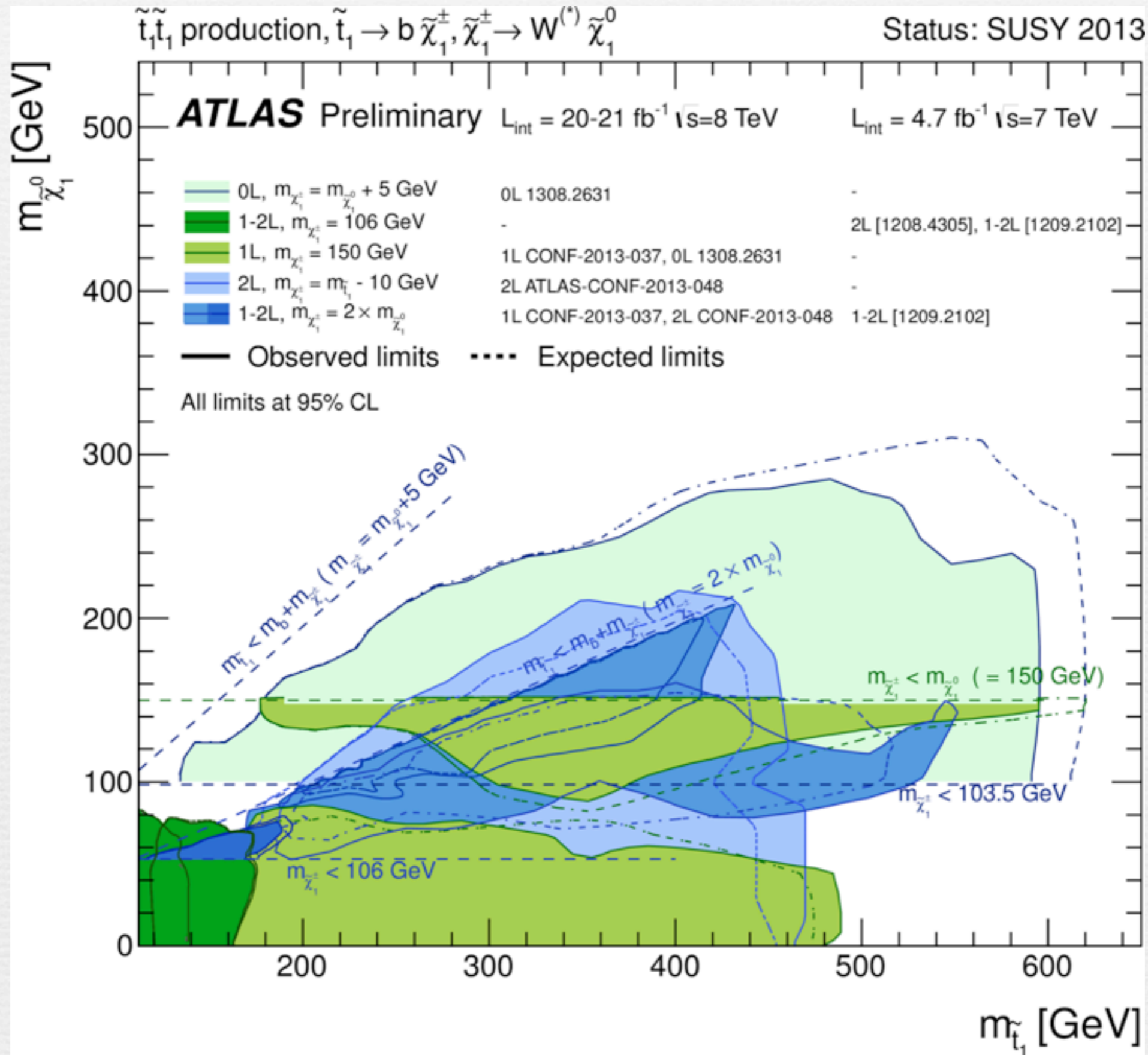
Inclusive search



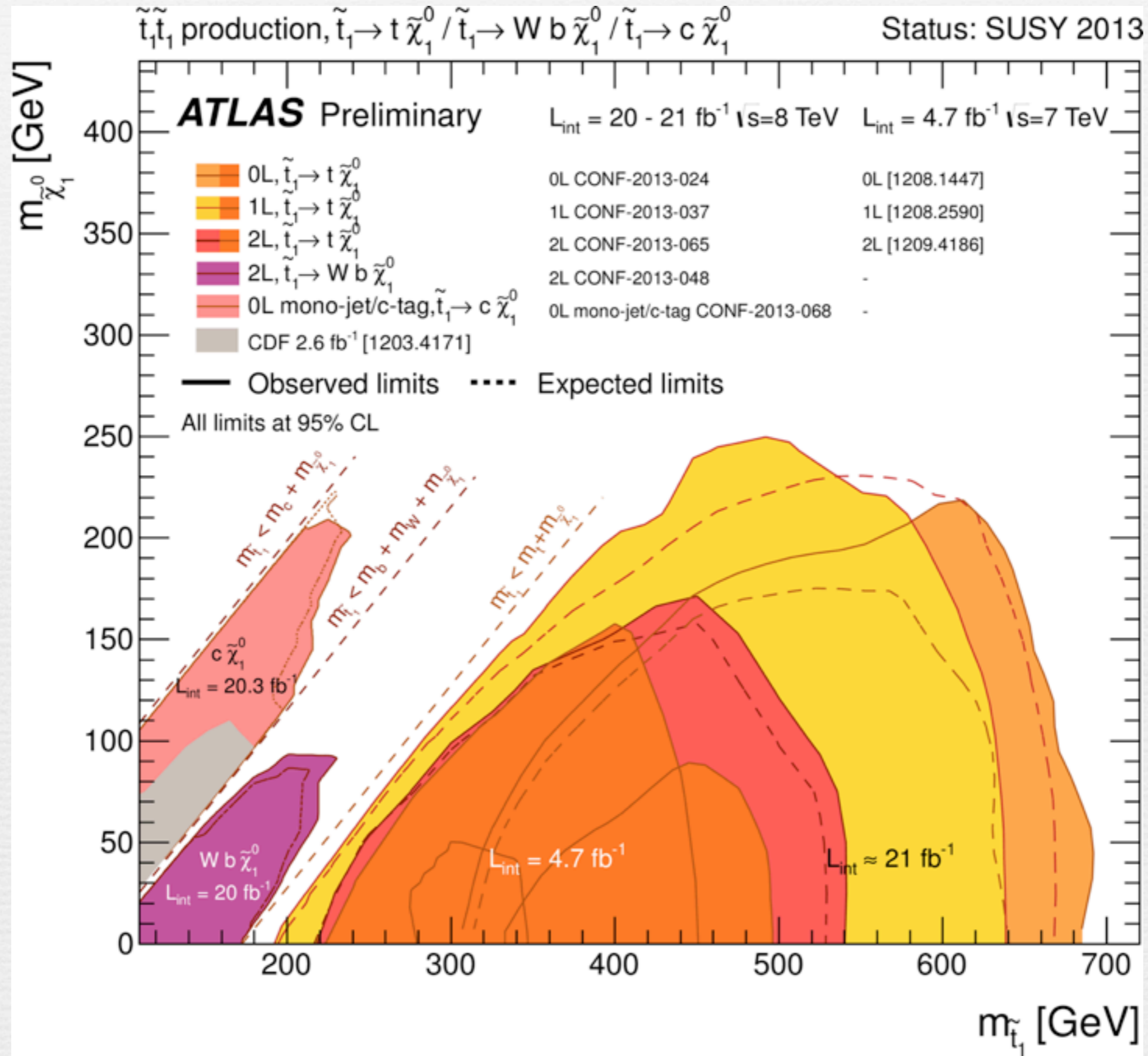
direct stop pair production



direct stop pair production



direct stop pair production

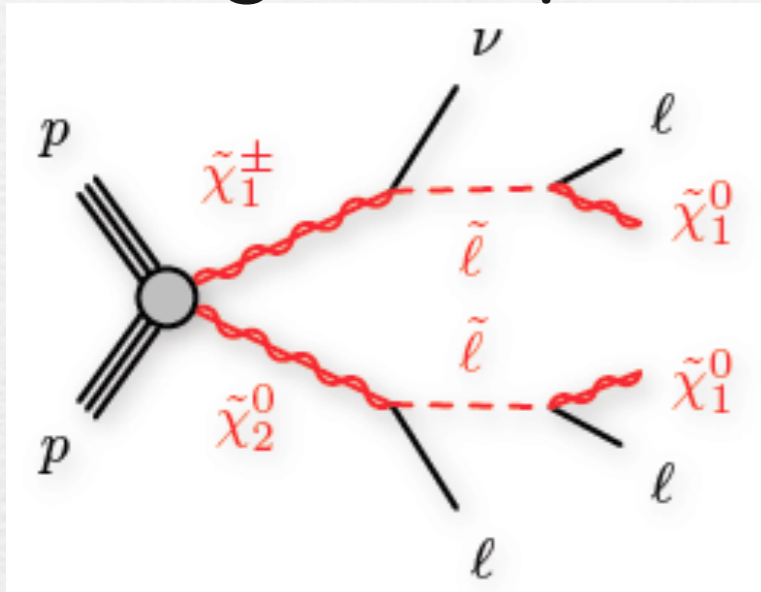


Direct chargino/neutralino production

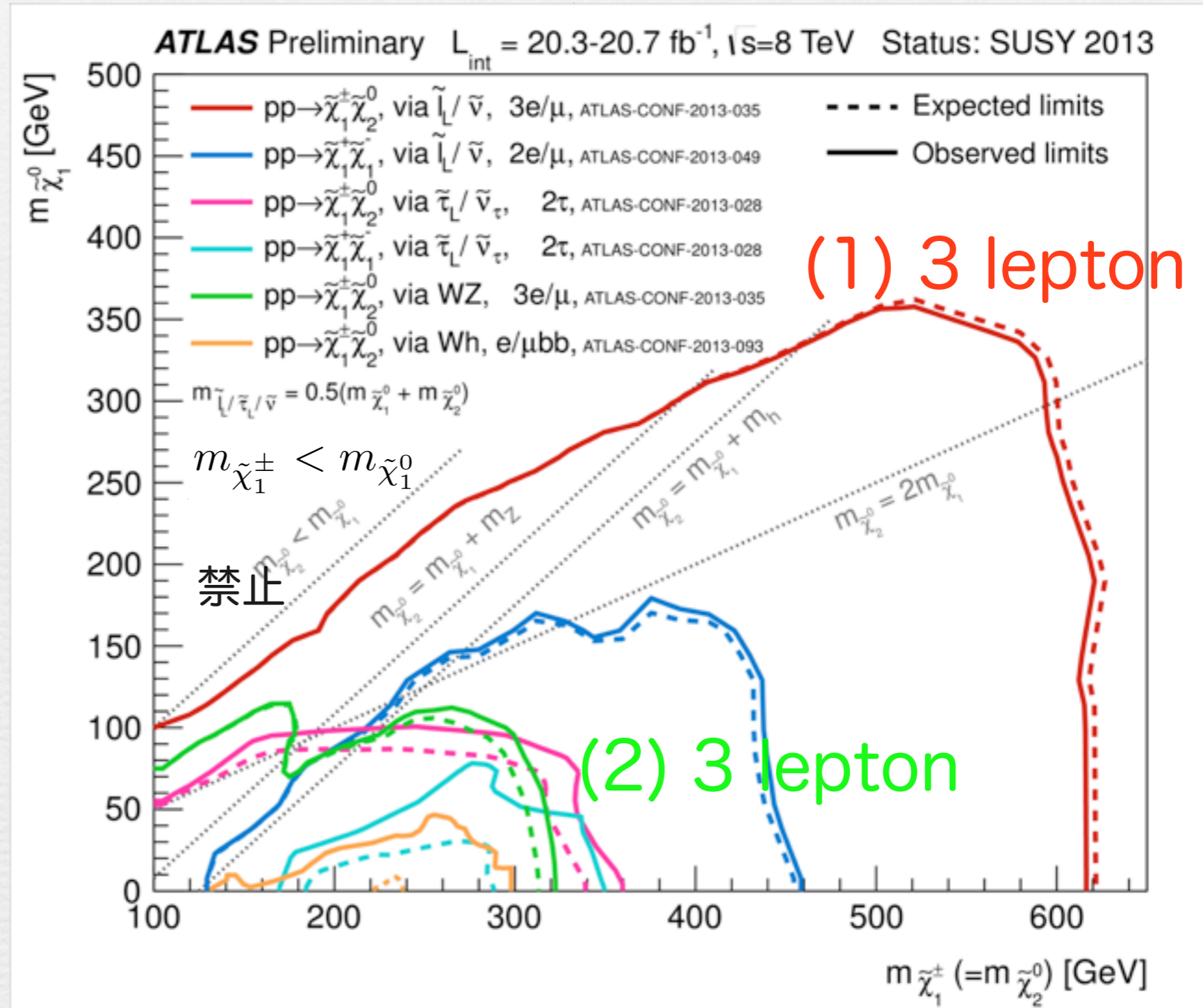
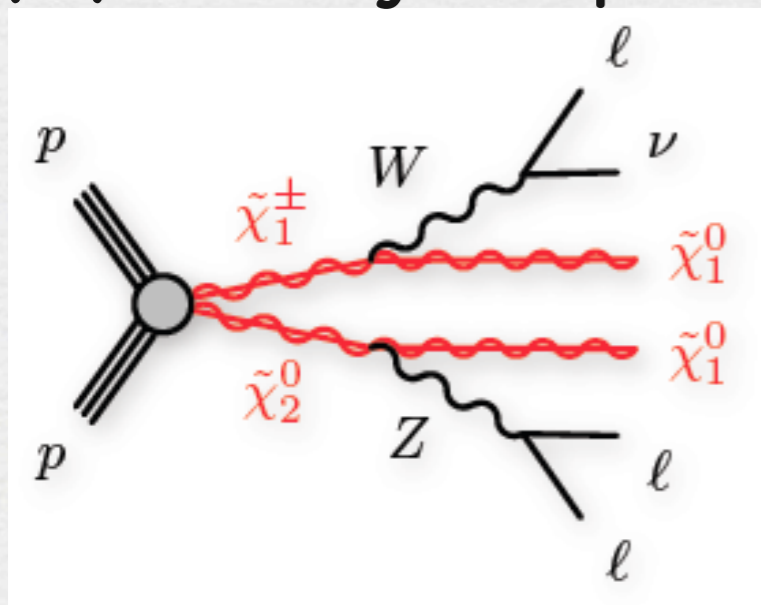
charginoとneutralinoだけが軽い場合 $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} > m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$

2-3 lepton + E_T^{miss}

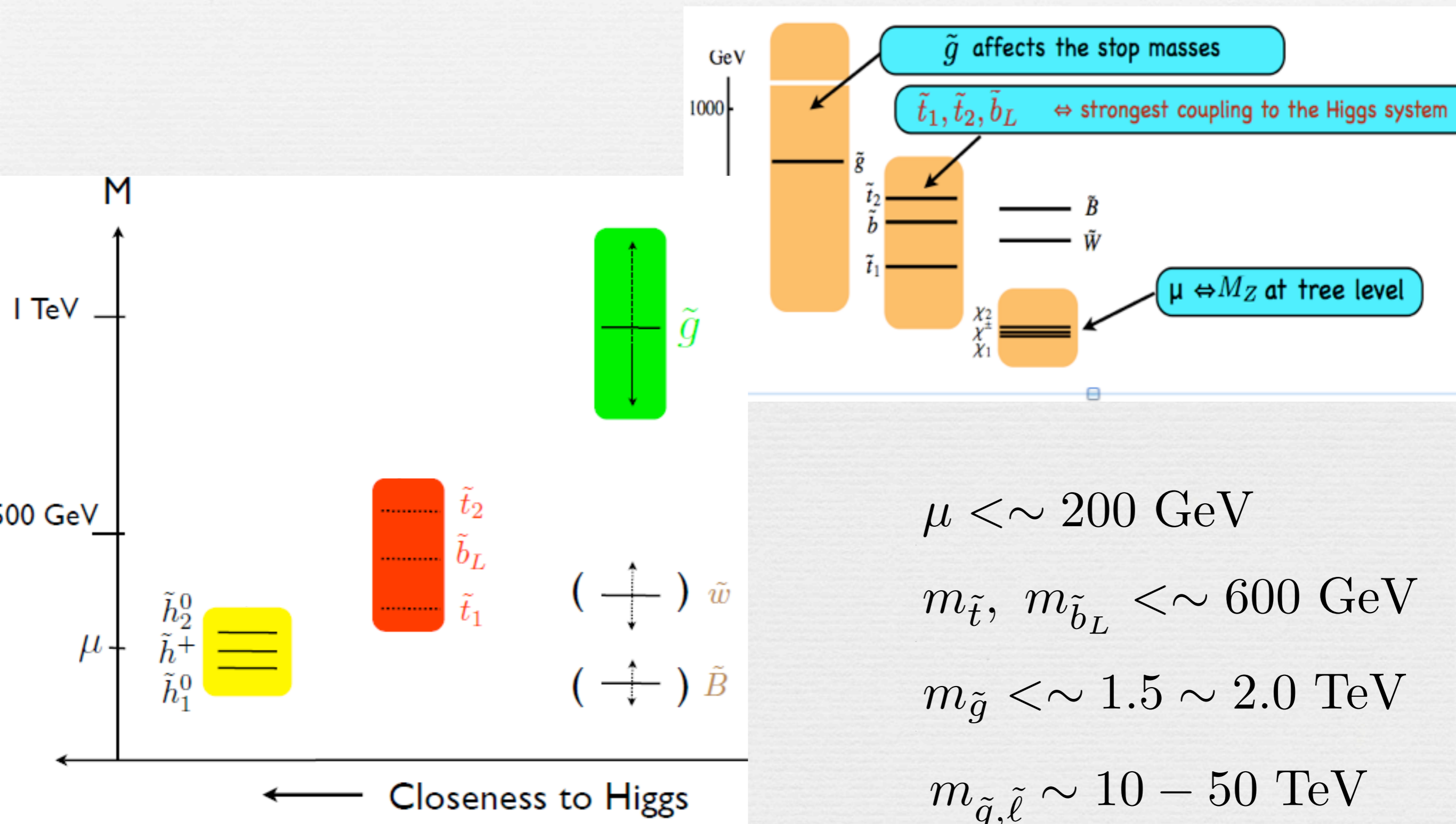
(1) light slepton



(2) heavy slepton



Natural SUSY



$$\mu < \sim 200 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{t}}, m_{\tilde{b}_L} < \sim 600 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{g}} < \sim 1.5 \sim 2.0 \text{ TeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{q}, \tilde{\ell}} \sim 10 - 50 \text{ TeV}$$

