

Top quark and Higgs boson physics at LHC-ATLAS

LHC :

$\sqrt{s}=7\text{TeV}$ proton-proton collider at CERN

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Nagoya University / KMI

Outline

(1) Motivation to Higgs boson and top quark physics

(2) ATLAS detector

(3) The latest results of the top quark physics

① top pair production cross section in dilepton final state

Measurement of the top-quark pair production cross-section in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV in dilepton final states with ATLAS ([ATLAS-CONF-2011-100](#))

Measurement of the top quark pair production cross-section based on a statistical combination of measurements of dilepton and single-lepton final states at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with the ATLAS detector ([ATLAS-CONF-2011-108](#))

② top pair production cross section in $\tau - \mu$ final state

Measurement of the top quark pair production cross section in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV in $\mu + \tau$ final states with ATLAS ([ATLAS-CONF-2011-119](#))

③ W boson polarization in top quark decays

Measurement of the W boson polarisation in top quark decays in 0.70 fb^{-1} of pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with the ATLAS detector ([ATLAS-CONF-2011-122](#))

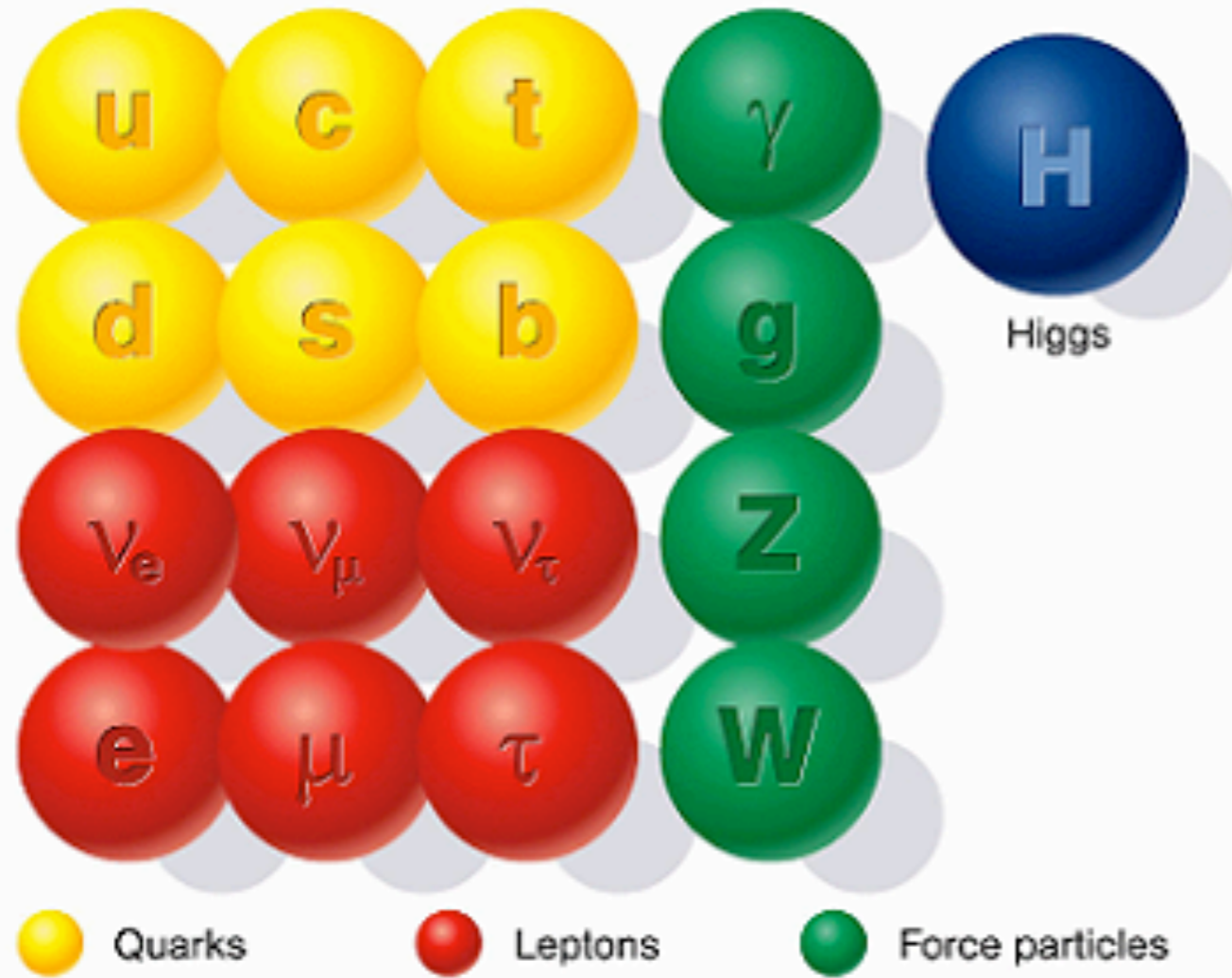
(4) The latest results of the Higgs boson searches

(5) Summary

Motivation to
Top quark physics
&
Higgs boson physics

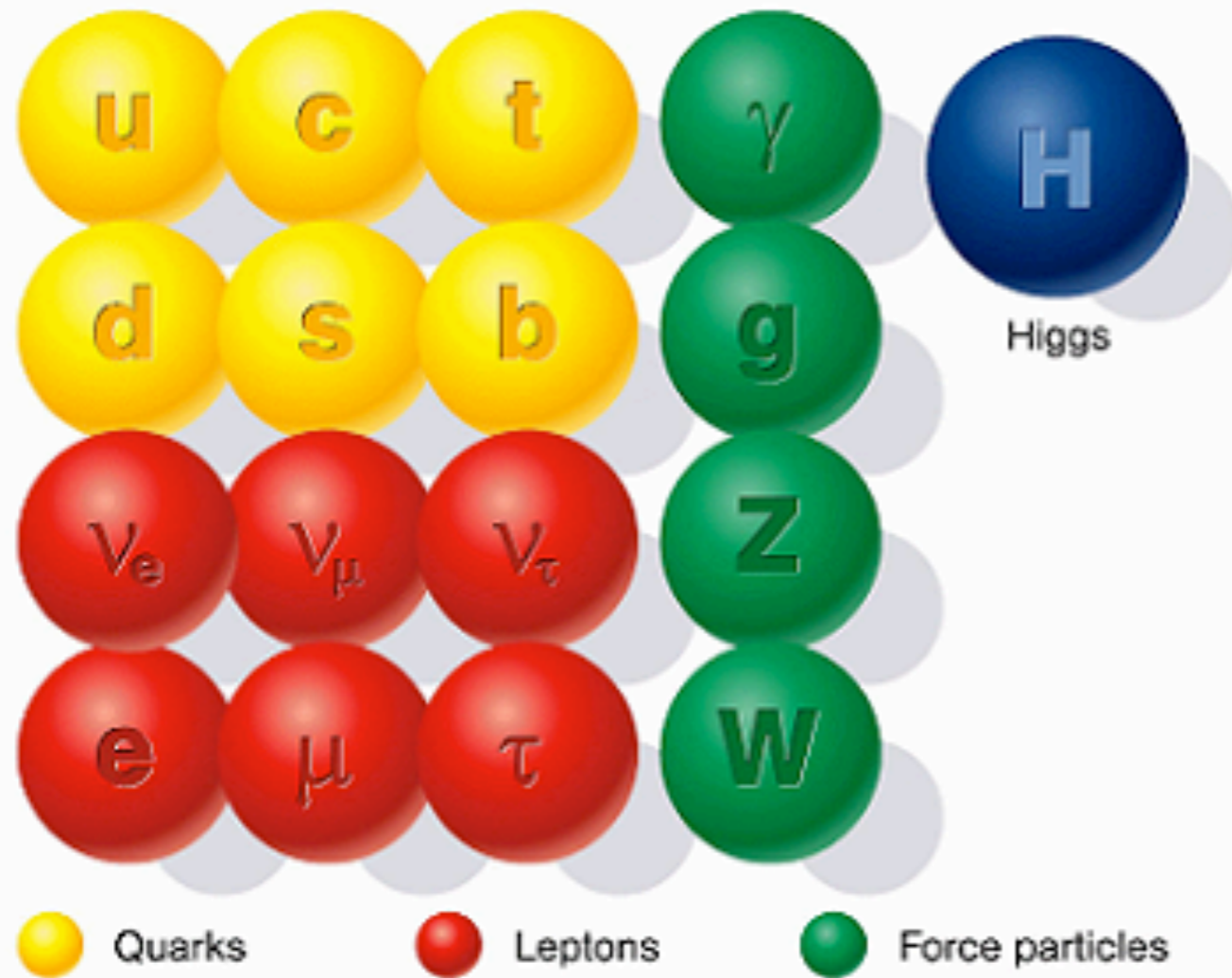
Standard Model

Standard particles



Standard Model

Standard particles



1897 : electron

1900 : γ -ray

1932 : positron

1937 : muon

1956 : neutrino

1962 : ν_e and ν_μ

1969 : u,d,s quarks (parton model)

1974 : charm quark

1975 : τ lepton

1977 : bottom quark

1979 : gluon

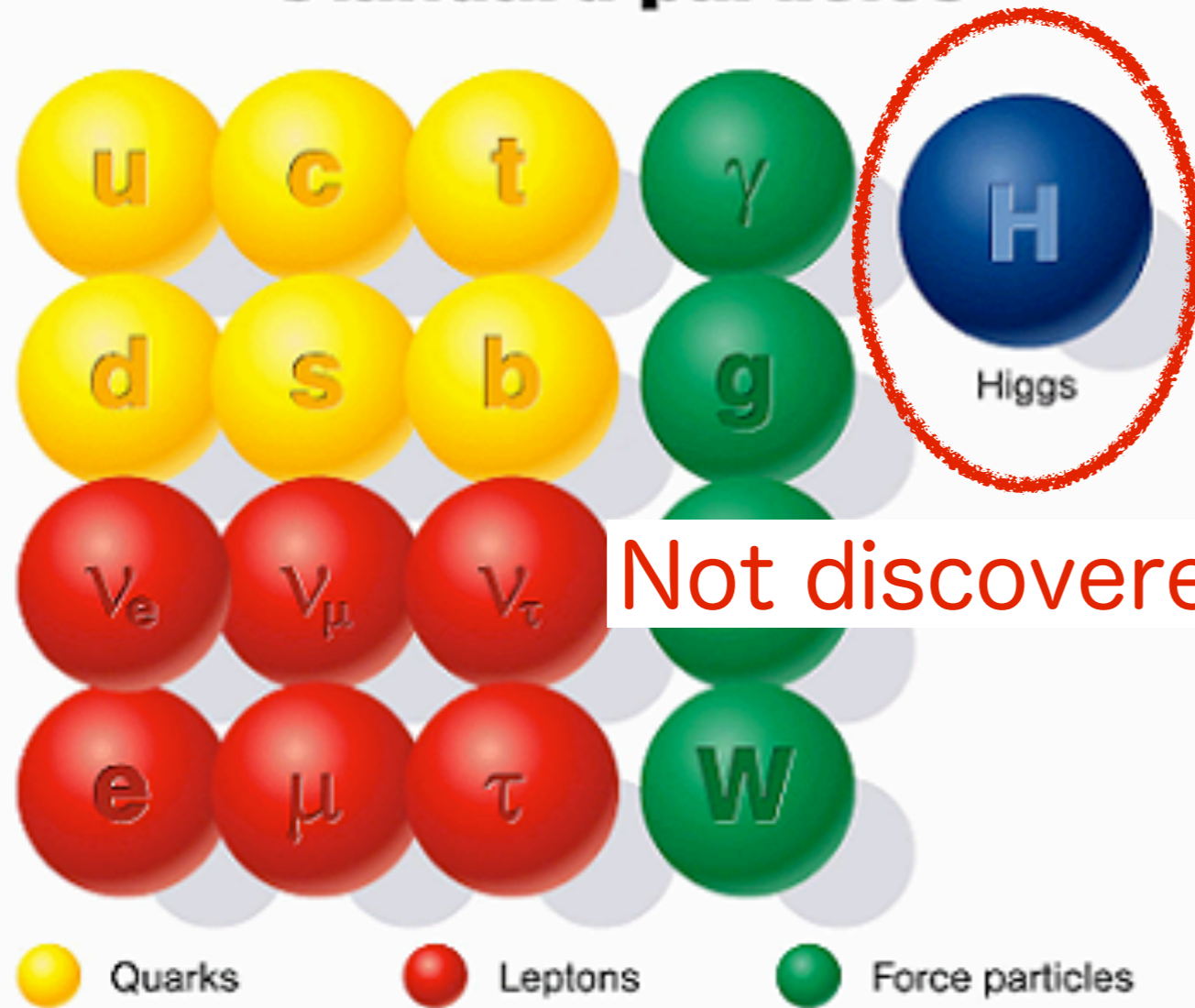
1983 : W and Z bosons

1995 : top quark

2000 : ν_τ

Standard Model

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Not discovered yet: charm quark

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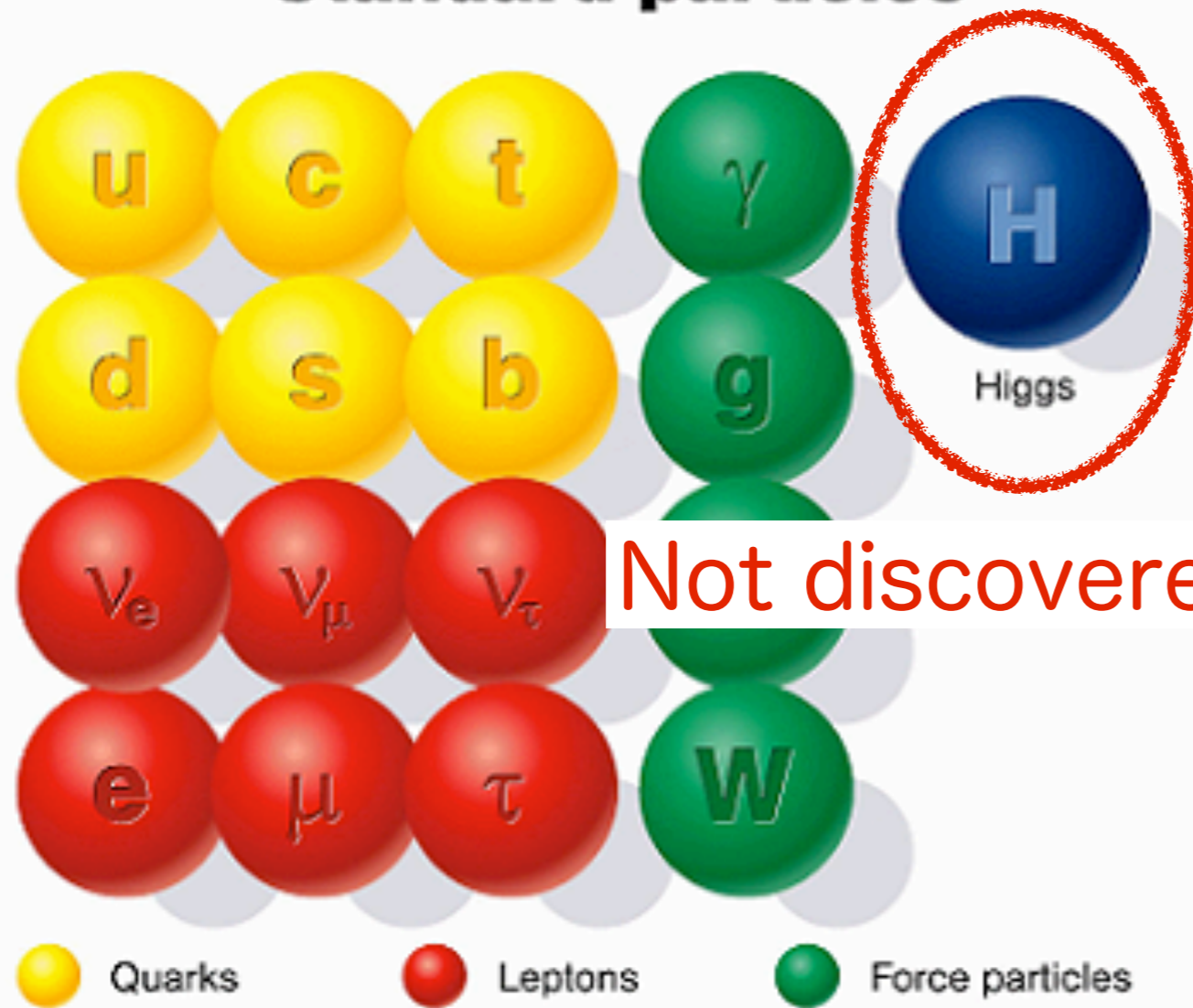
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2012 ? : Higgs boson !?

Higgs boson

• **Standard Model**...quantum+relativity+gauge principle

• The mass of the elementary particles should be 0

• Gauge boson mass : Gauge symmetry

$$m^2 A^\mu A_\mu \rightarrow m^2 (A^\mu + \partial^\mu \Lambda)(A_\mu + \partial_\mu \Lambda) \neq m^2 A^\mu A_\mu$$

• Fermion mass : Gauge + chiral symmetry

$$m\bar{\psi}\psi = m(\bar{\psi}_R + \bar{\psi}_L)(\psi_R + \psi_L) = m(\bar{\psi}_R\psi_L + \bar{\psi}_L\psi_R)$$

Higgs boson

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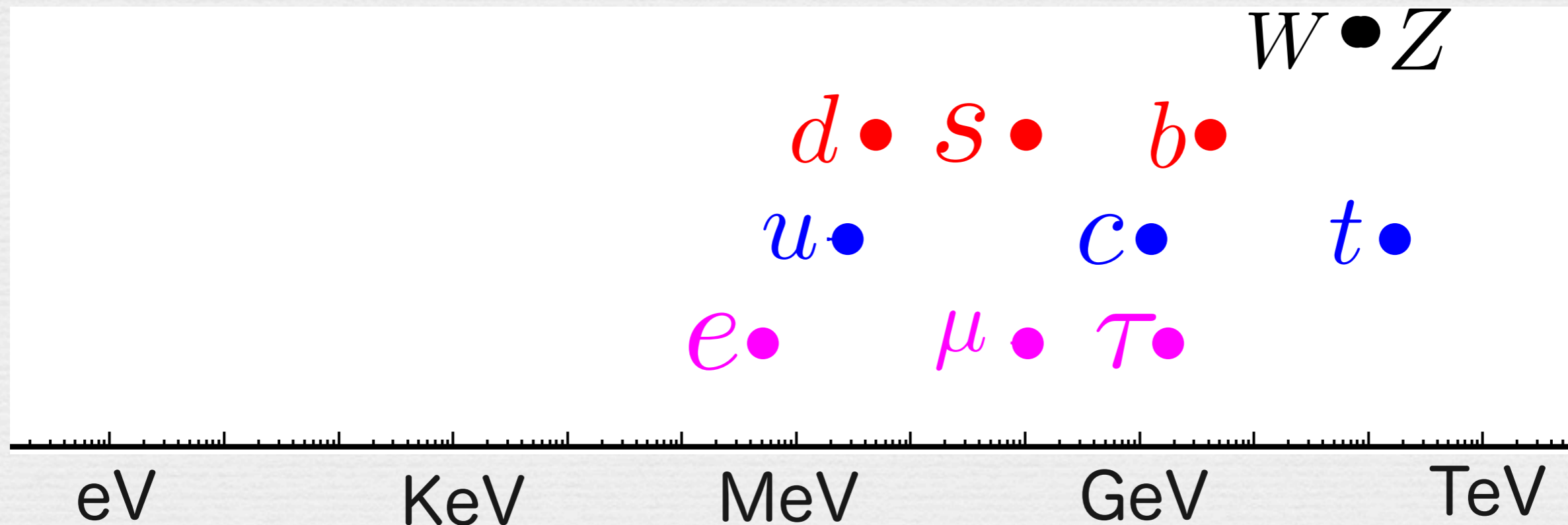
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Higgs boson

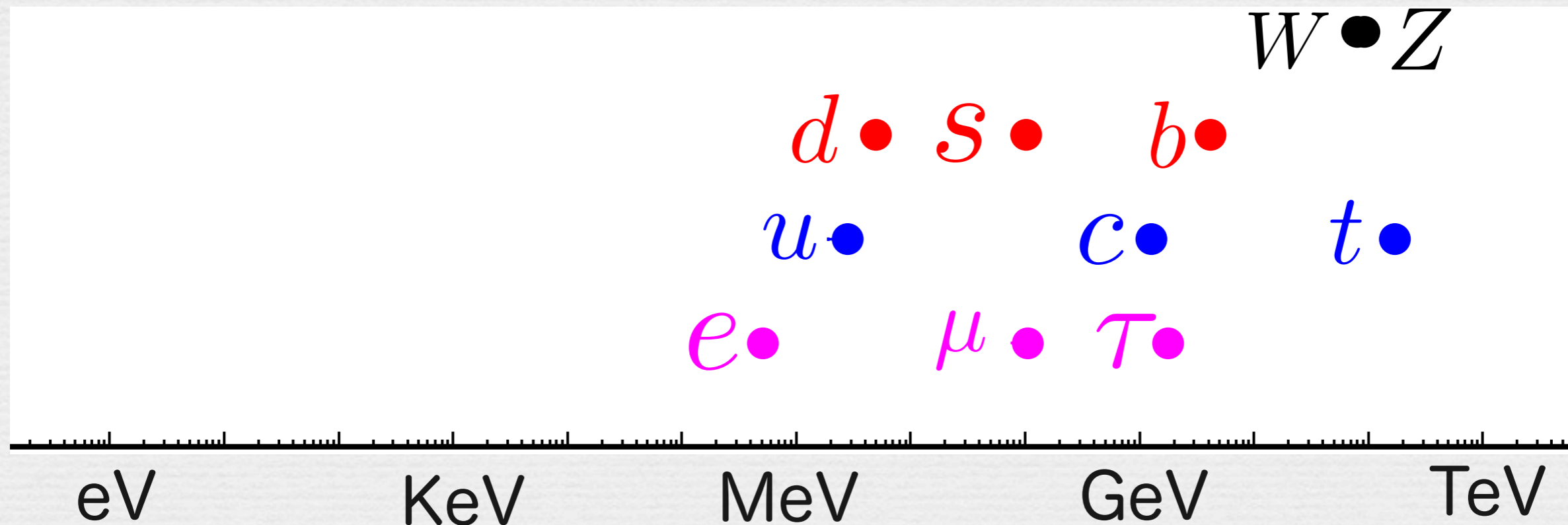
Standard Model...quantum+relativity+gauge principle

Higgs mechanism → Higgs boson

$O(100\text{GeV})$: LHC experiments

Fermion mass : Gauge + chiral symmetry

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Higgs boson

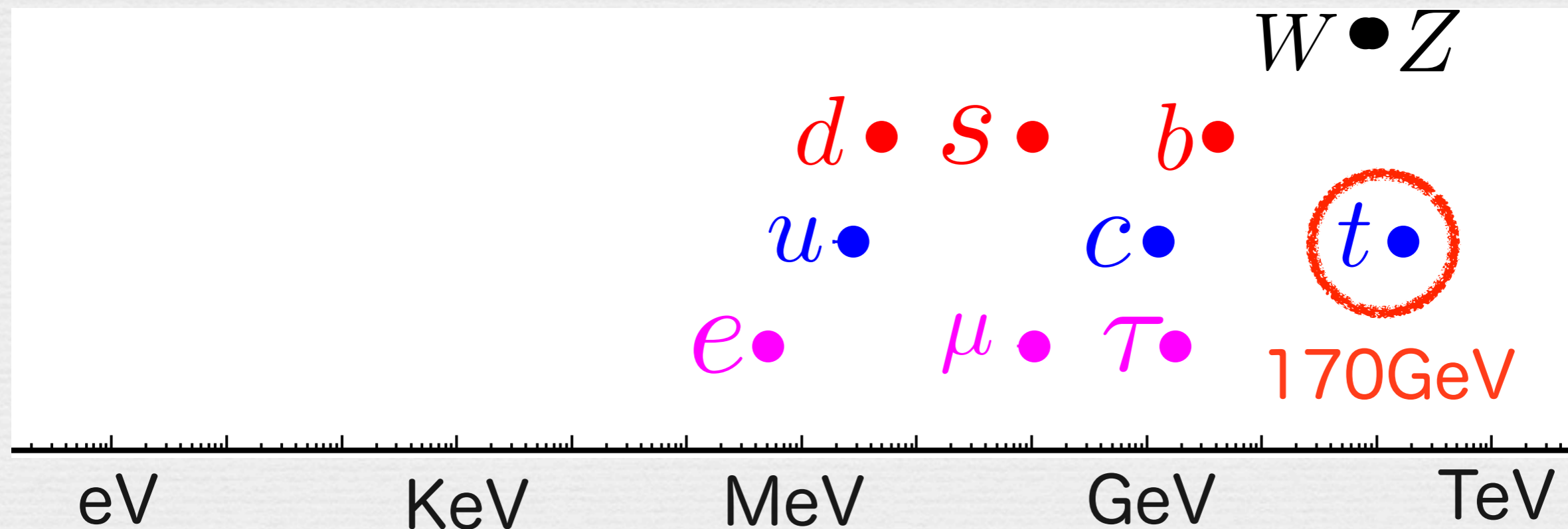
Standard Model...quantum+relativity+gauge principle

Higgs mechanism → Higgs boson

$O(100\text{GeV})$: LHC experiments

Origin of the mass :

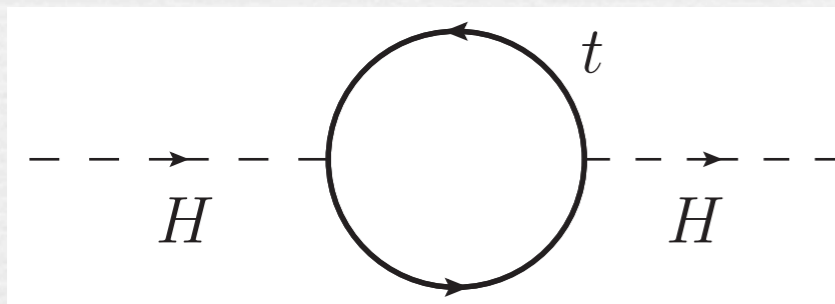
Heaviest top quark becomes important



Quadratic divergence

If Higgs boson exists ... We can expect the new physics
Scalar Higgs boson causes the quadratic divergence

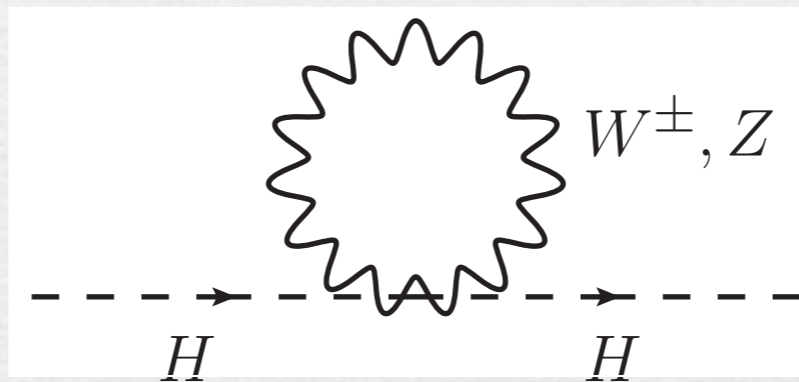
$$m_H^2 = (m_H^0)^2 + \delta m_H^2$$



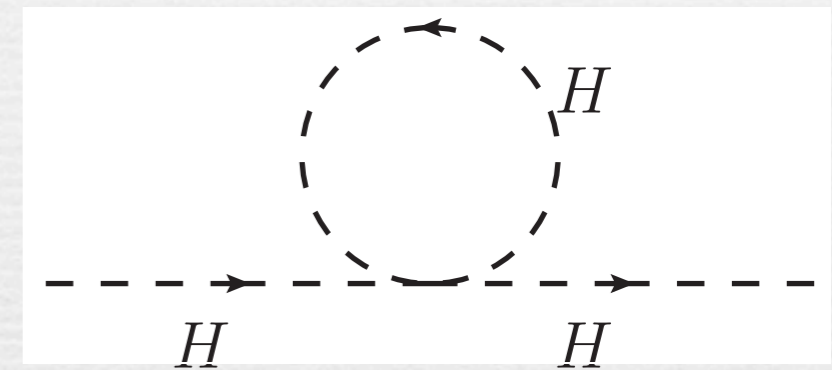
$$\begin{aligned} \delta m_H^2 &\sim -y_t^2 \Lambda^2 \\ &\sim -m_t^2 \Lambda^2 \end{aligned}$$



New physics which cancels top quark loop is seriously
needed



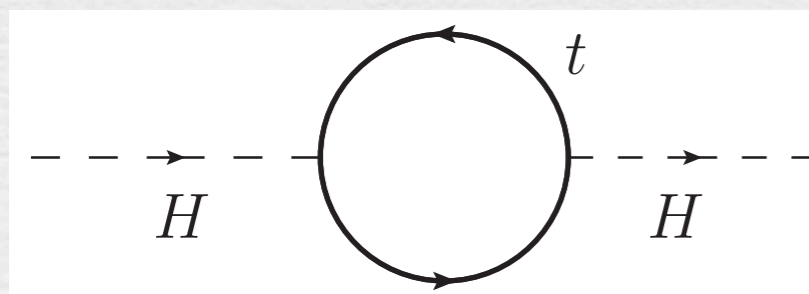
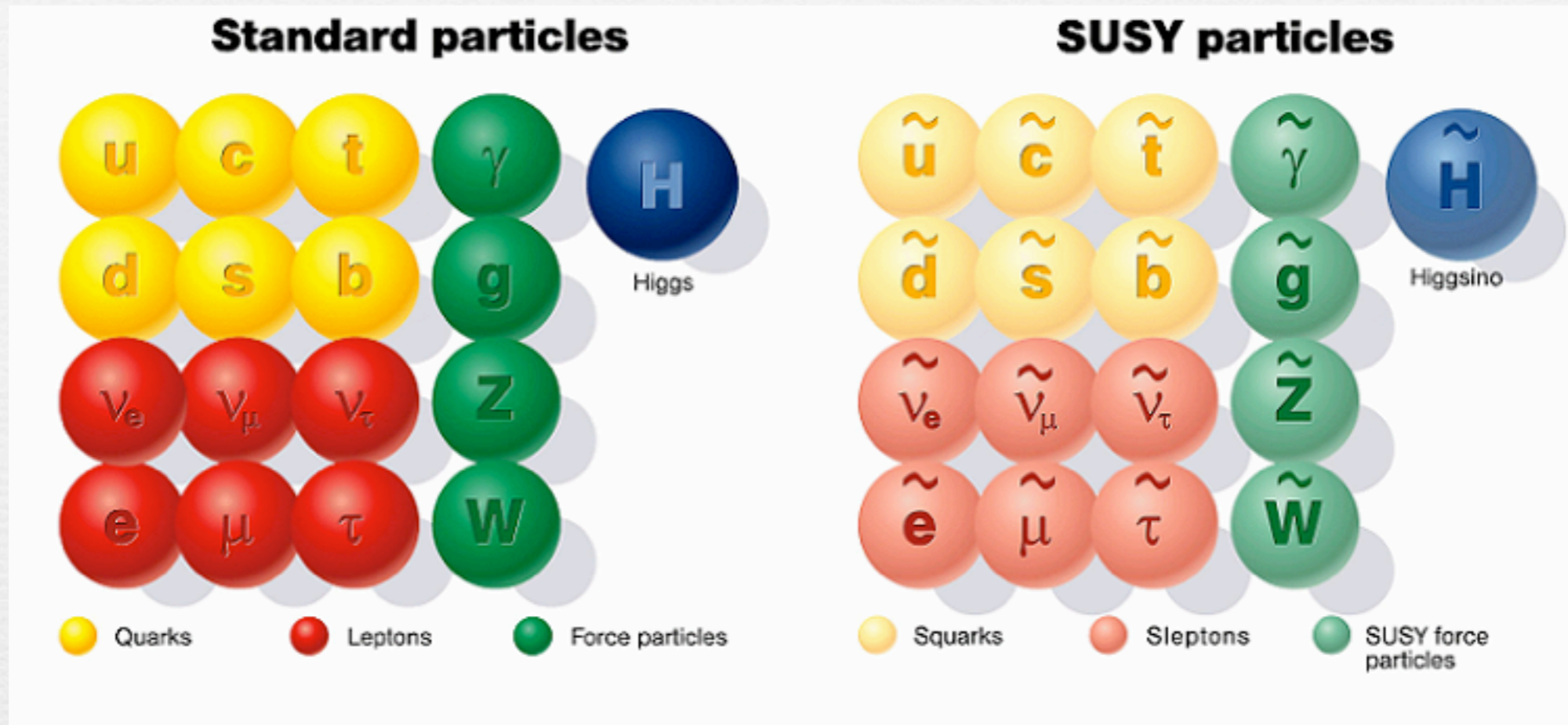
$$\begin{aligned} \delta m_H^2 &\sim g^2 \Lambda^2 \\ &\sim m_{W/Z}^2 \Lambda^2 \end{aligned}$$



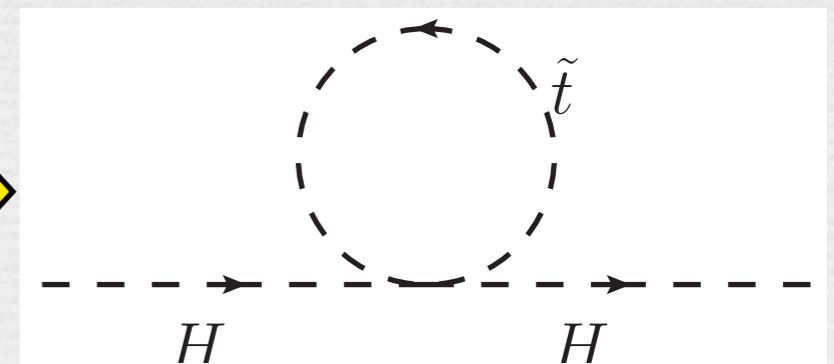
$$\begin{aligned} \delta m_H^2 &\sim \lambda \Lambda^2 \\ &\sim m_H^2 \Lambda^2 \end{aligned}$$

New physics is needed to cancel these divergences out

Example of new physics : SUSY



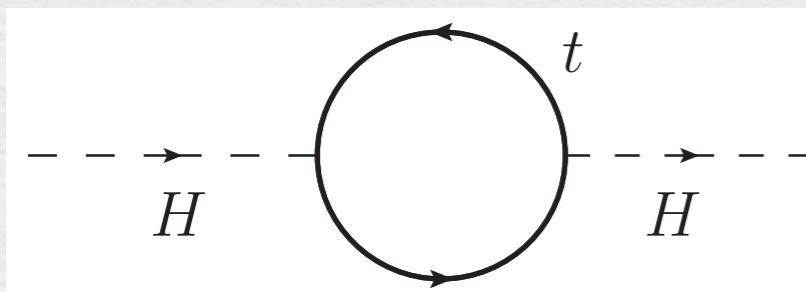
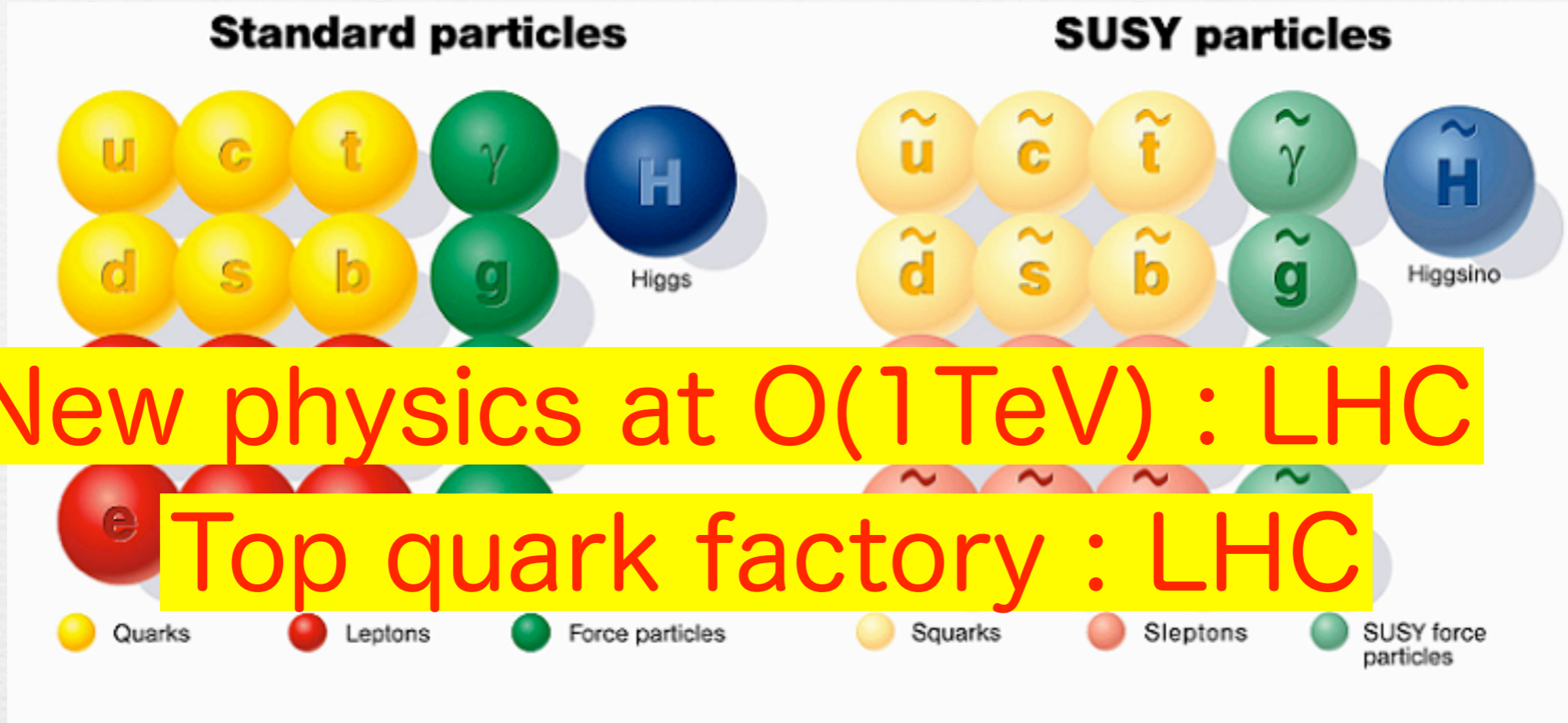
top quark



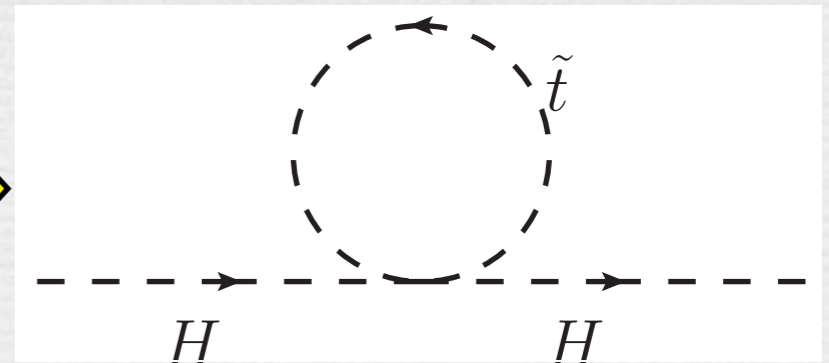
top quark partner

Search for the top quark partner using top quark

Example of new physics : SUSY



top quark



top quark partner

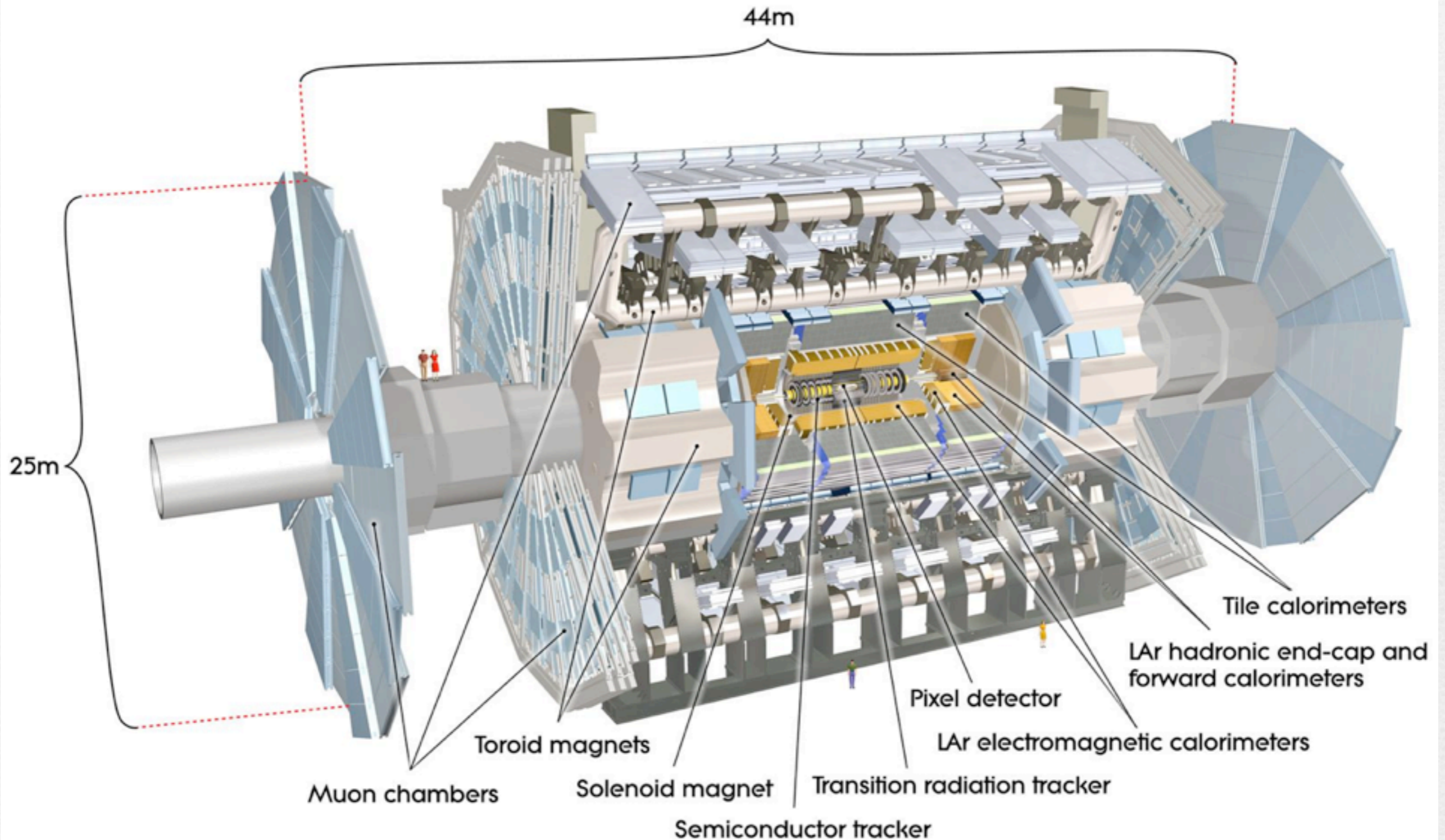
Search for the top quark partner using top quark

LHC-ATLAS

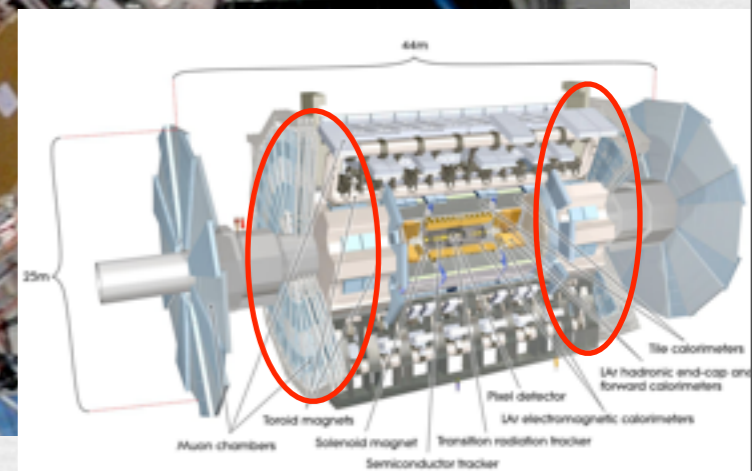
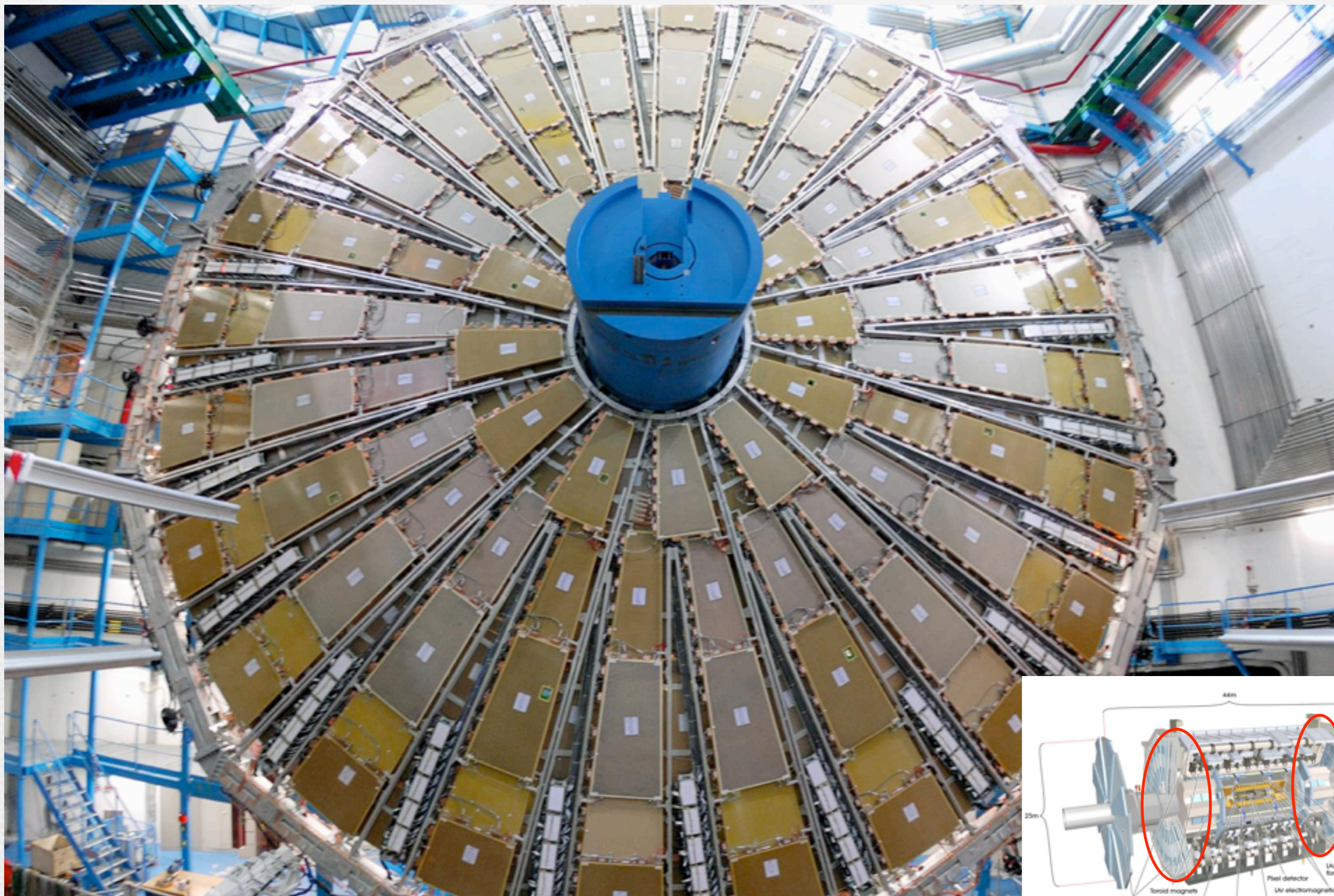
LHC-ATLAS detector

2T Solenoid Magnet + Toroidal Magnet

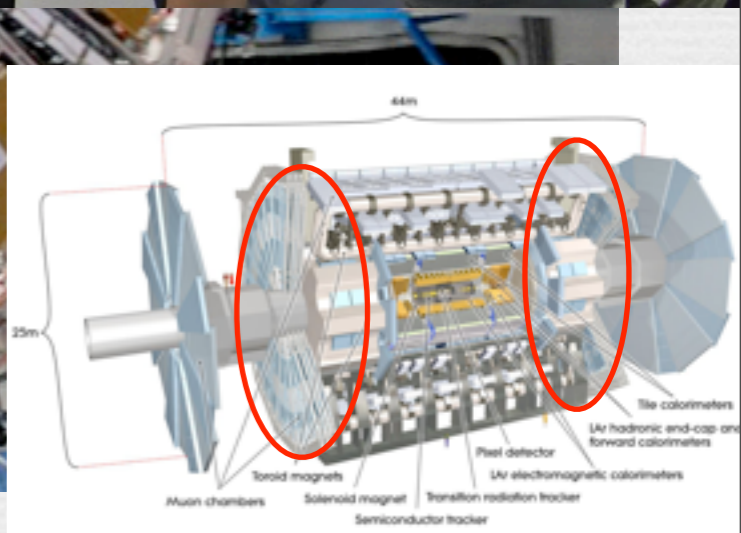
7000 tons, 160M channels



Nagoya group's contribution



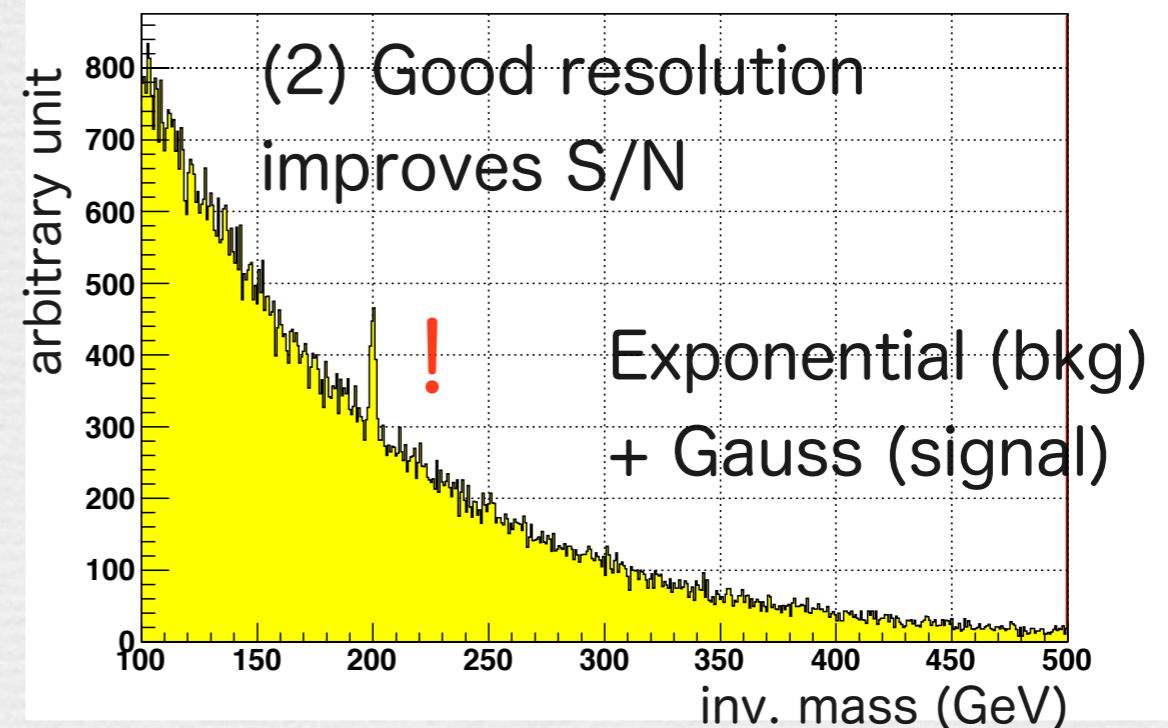
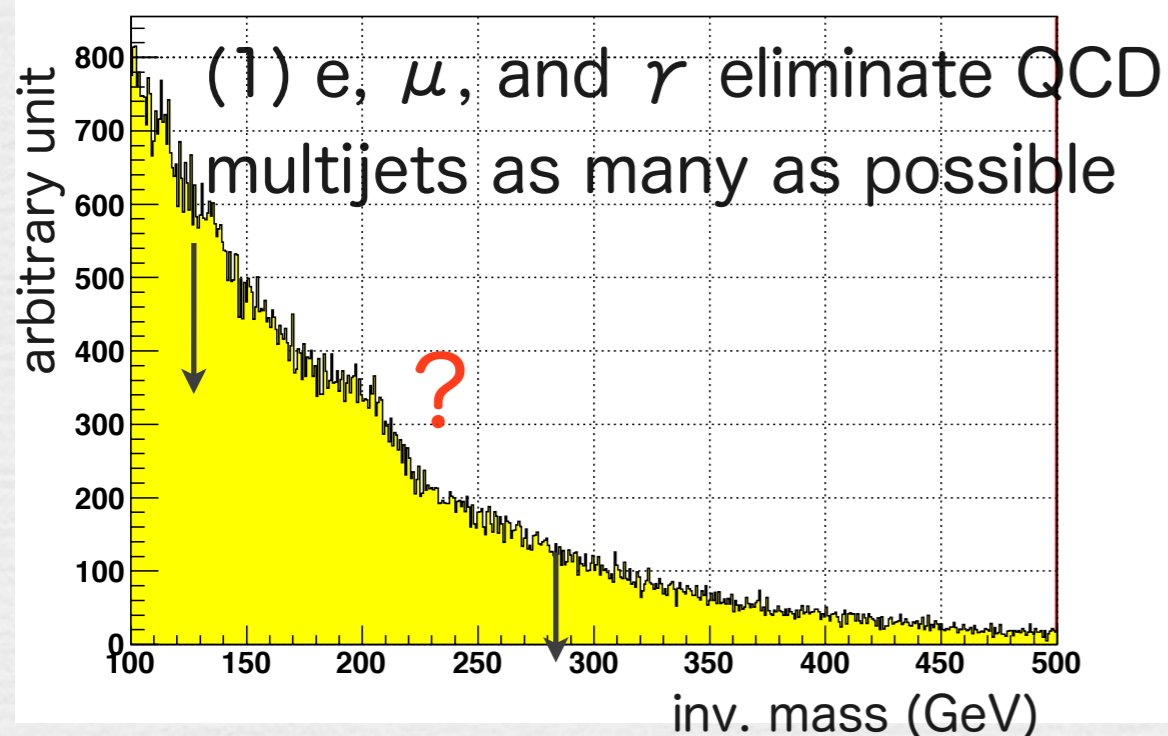
Nagoya group's contribution



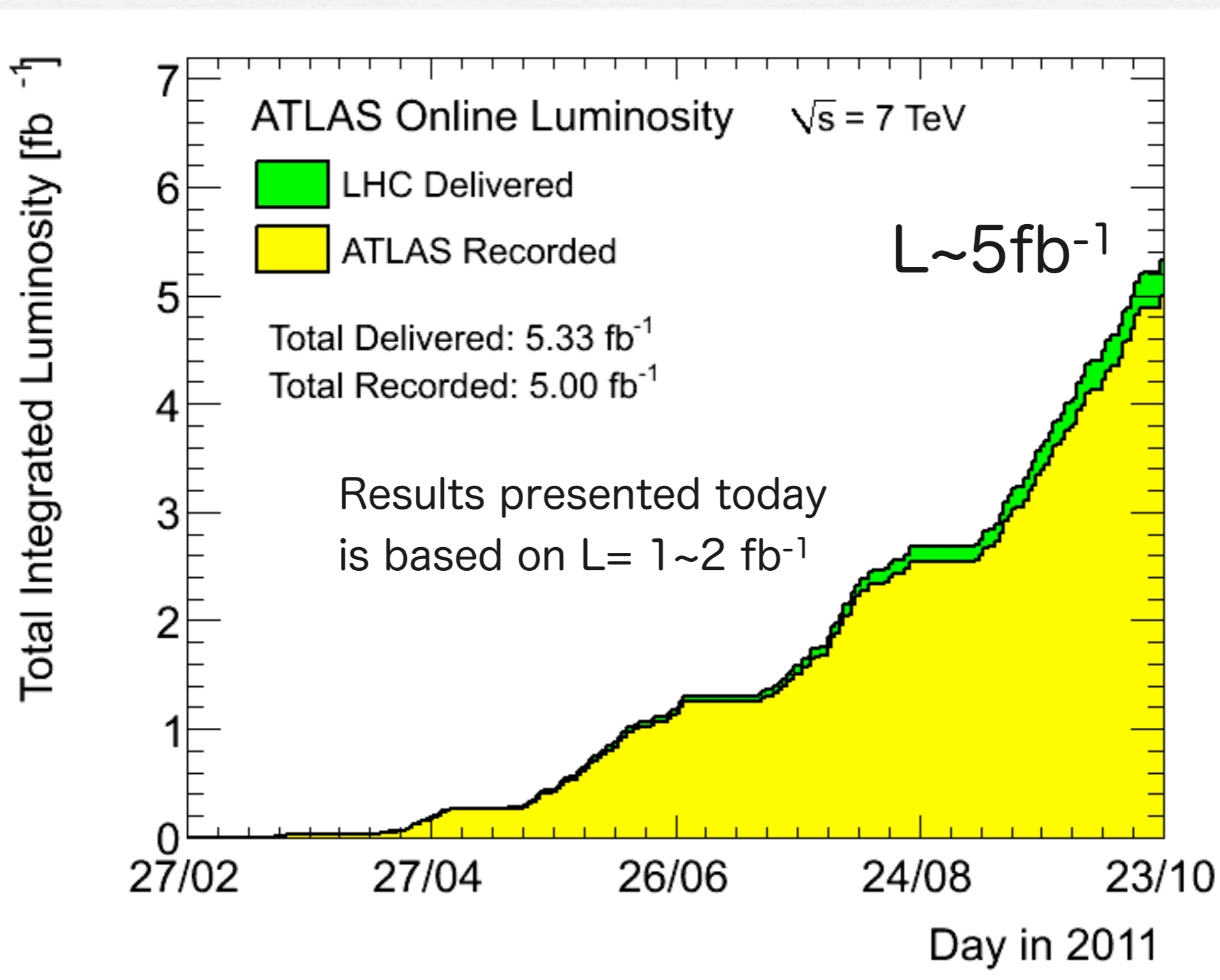
ATLAS detector specification

Detector	technology	Resolution	resolution @100GeV
Tracker	Si-pixel/strip, transition radiation tracker	$\frac{\sigma(p_T)}{p_T} = 0.05\% \times p_T + 1\%$	6%
EM cal	Pb+LAr	$\frac{\sigma(E)}{E} = \frac{10\%}{\sqrt{E}} + 0.7\%$	1.5%
Had cal	Fe+scintillator, Cu+LAr, Cu+W+LAr	$\frac{\sigma(E)}{E} = \frac{50\%}{\sqrt{E}} + 3\%$	8%
muon	drift tube, RPC, TGC	$\frac{\sigma(p_T)}{p_T} = 0.01\% \times p_T + 2\%$	2-3%

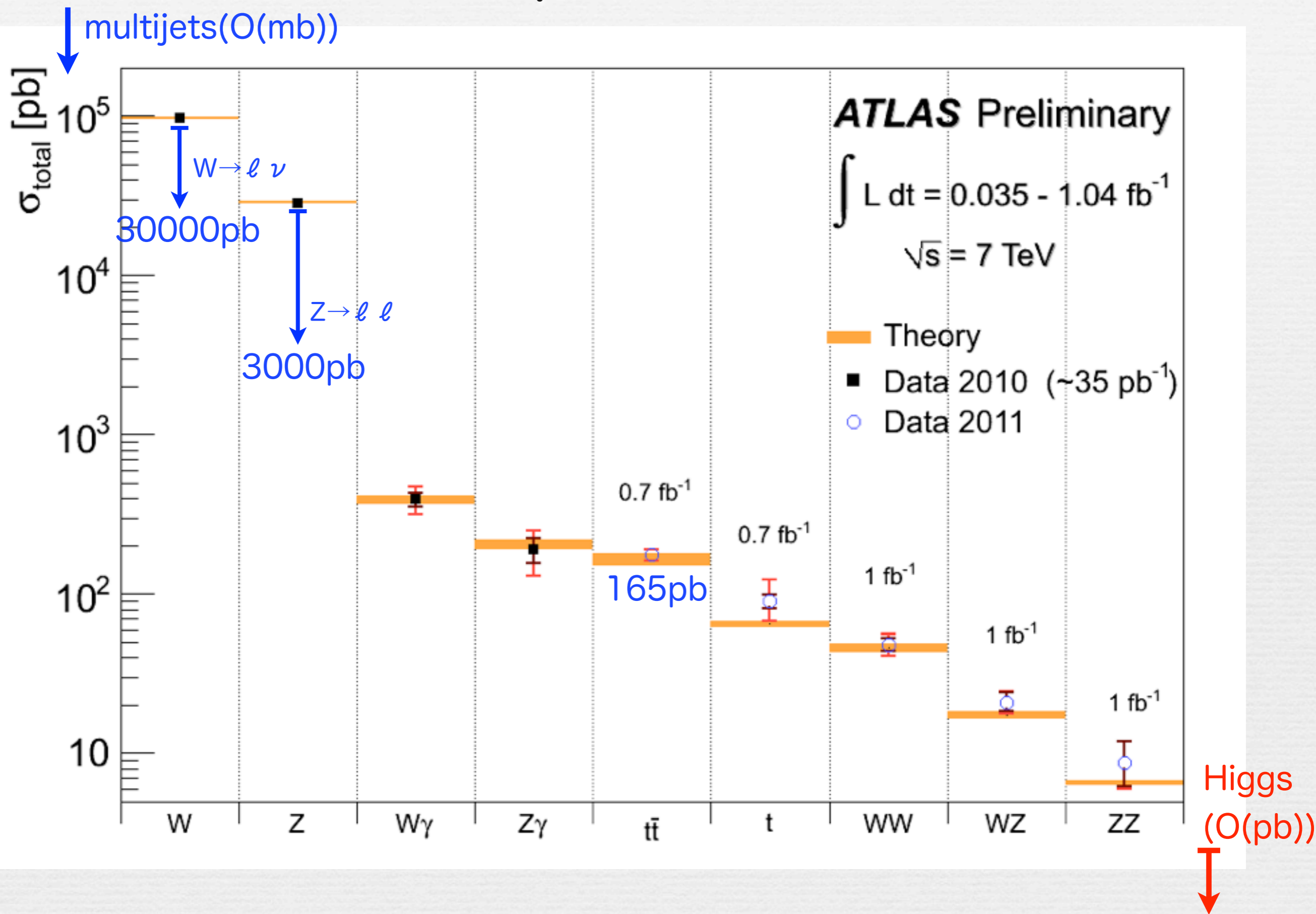
e, μ , and γ are important for especially discovery of the new particles



Luminosity



SM processes

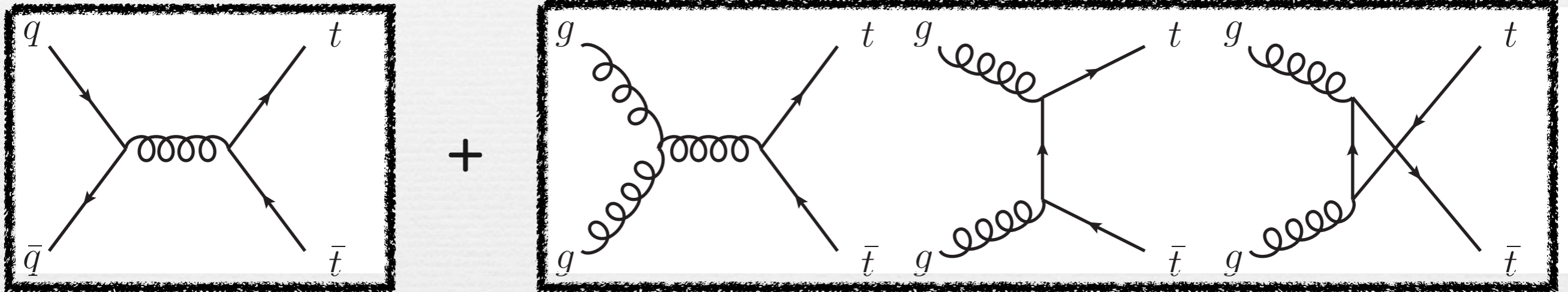


Top quark physics

Top quark physics

In the SM,

Top quark pair is produced by strong interaction via:

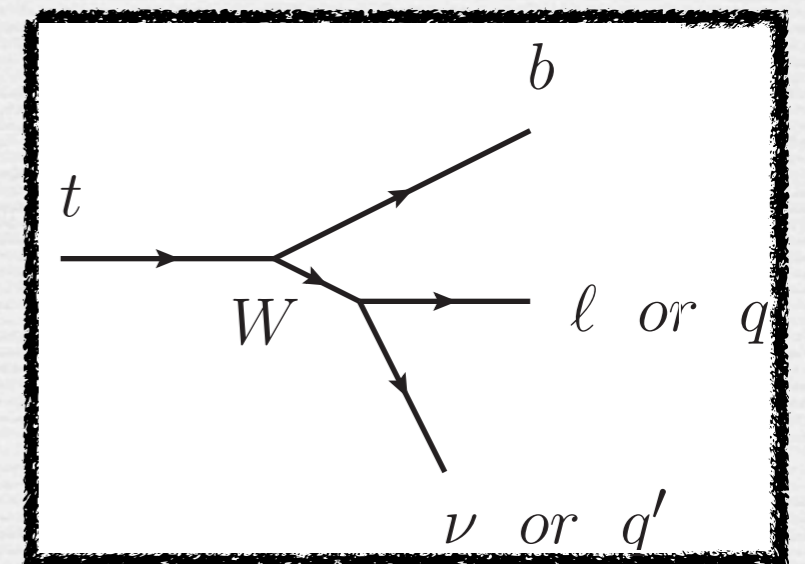


Cross section (@NNLO) : $\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 165_{-16}^{+11} pb \quad \dots 8 \times 10^5 t\bar{t}$
@ 5 fb⁻¹

Top quark decays into b-quark and W boson before hadronization

$$\tau_t \sim 4 \times 10^{-25} s \ll 1/\Lambda_{QCD} \sim 3 \times 10^{-24} s$$

$$Br(t \rightarrow bW^+) \sim 100\%$$

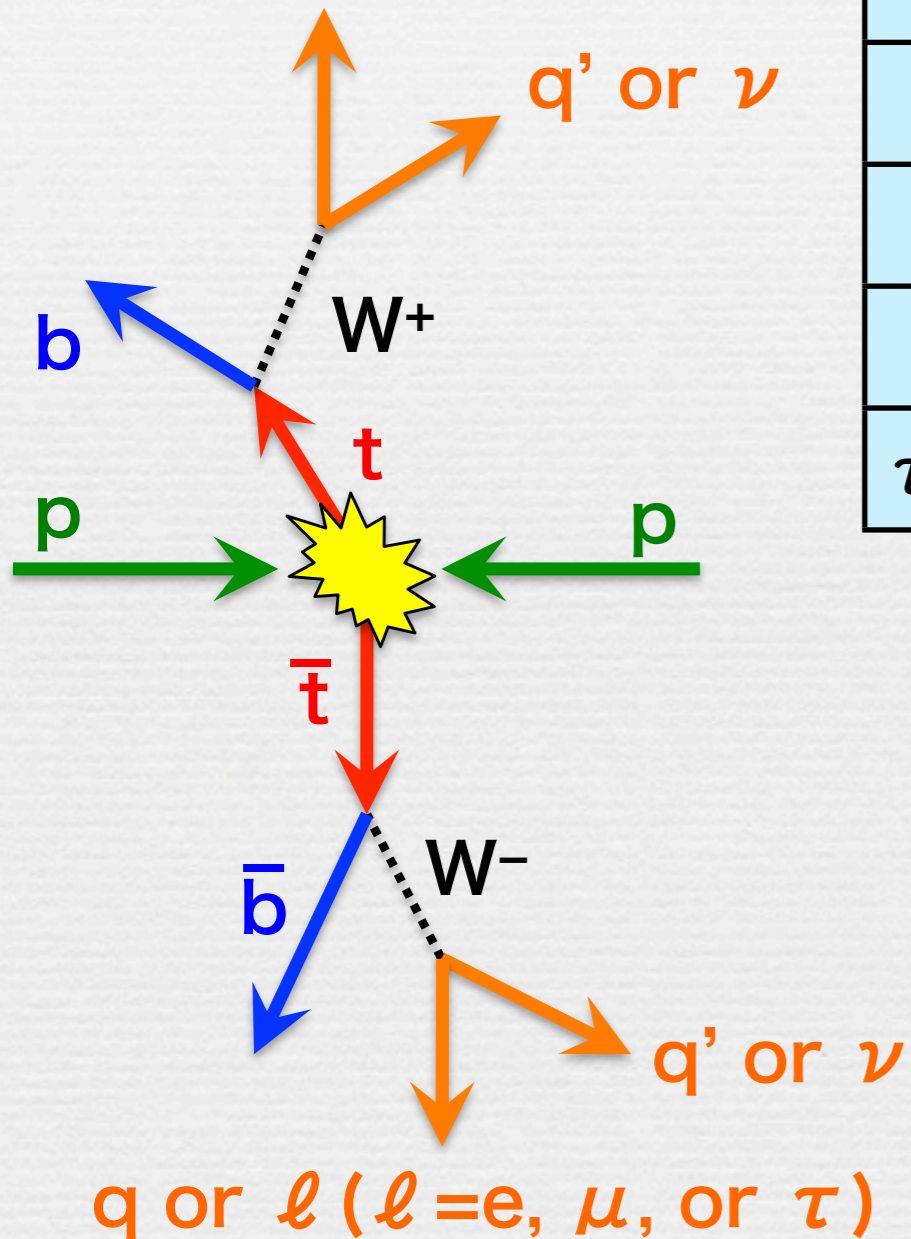


$t\bar{t}$ production kinematics

$Br(t \rightarrow bW^+) \sim 100\%$ Final state depends on W decays

q or ℓ ($\ell = e, \mu, \text{ or } \tau$)

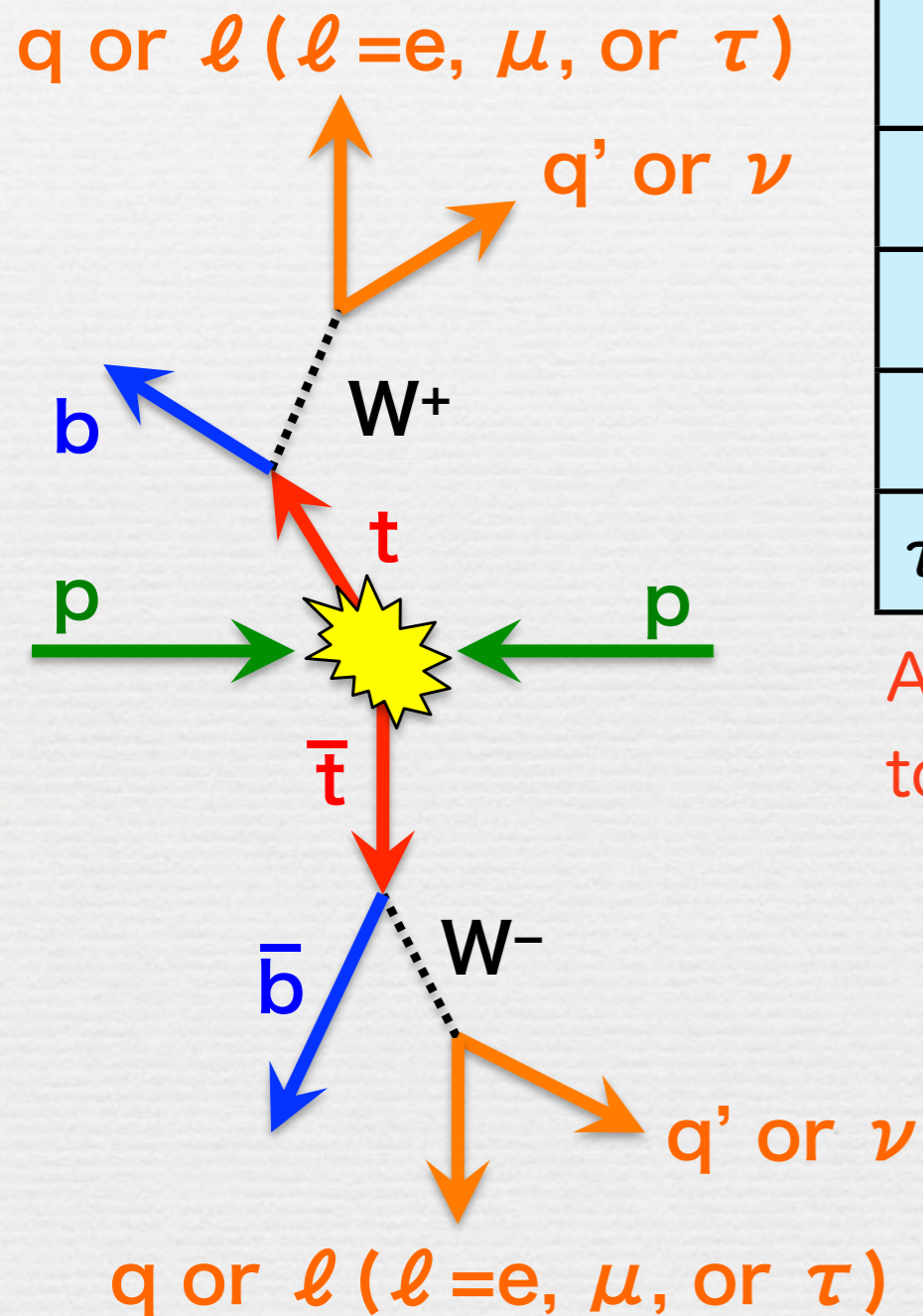
q' or ν



	Final state	Branching fraction
All jets	2 b-jets, 4 jets	46%
1 lepton	2 b-jets, 2 jets, 1 lepton, E_T^{miss}	34%
2 lepton	2 b-jets, 2 leptons, E_T^{miss}	6%
τ channel	2 b-jets, τ , lepton or jets, E_T^{miss}	14%

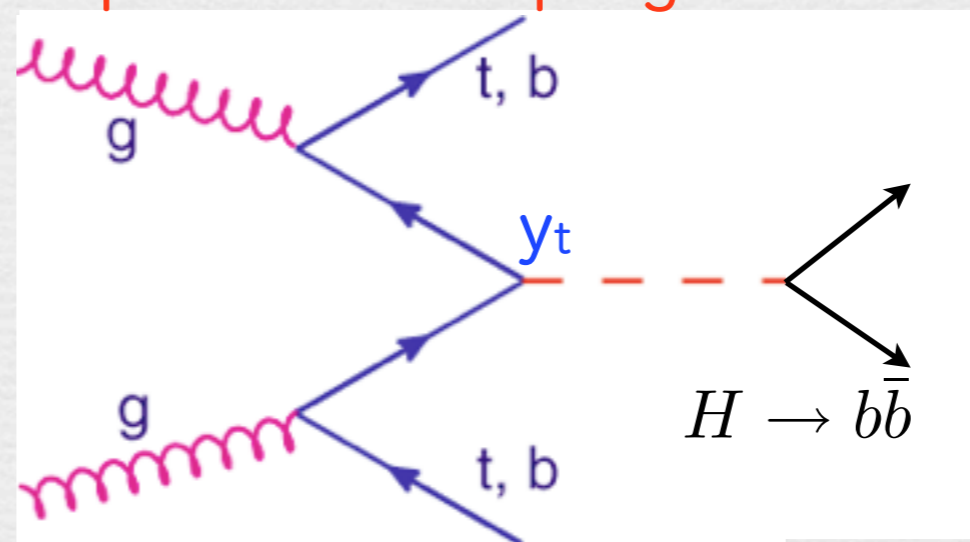
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Associated production of the Higgs with top quark pair, toward top Yukawa coupling measurement



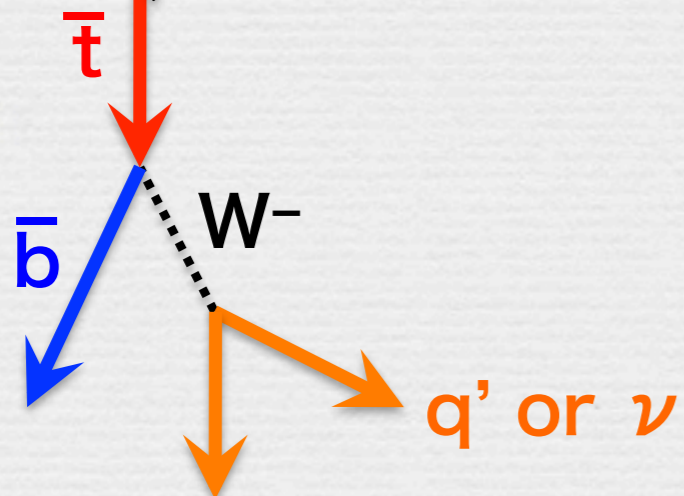
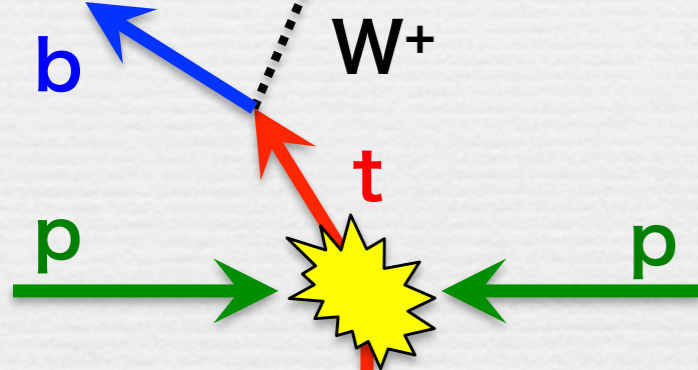
top quark pair + 2 b-jets

Understanding $t\bar{t} + (b-)$ jets is important

$t\bar{t}$ production kinematics

$Br(t \rightarrow bW^+) \sim 100\%$ Final state depends on W decays

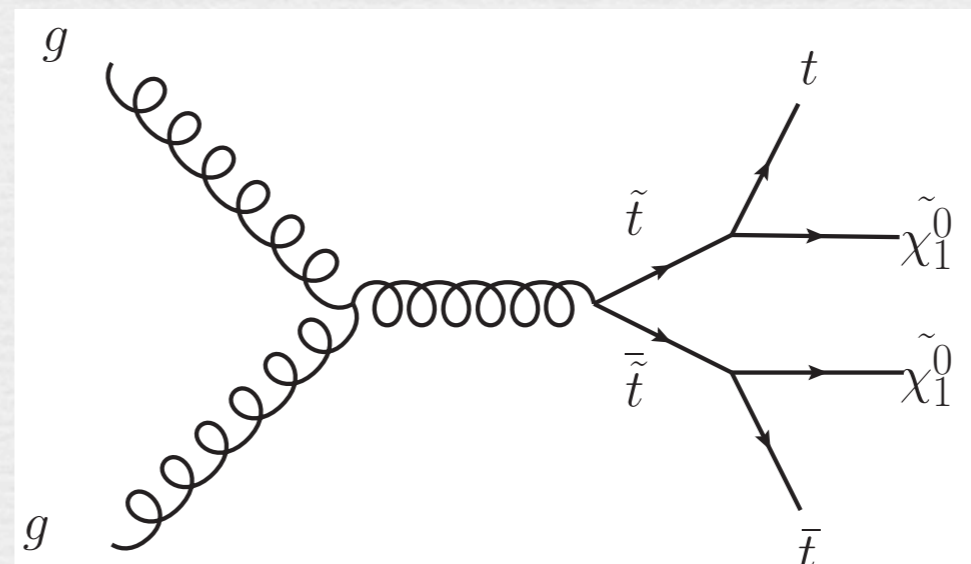
q or ℓ ($\ell = e, \mu, \text{ or } \tau$)



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top quark partner search (ex. stop search)

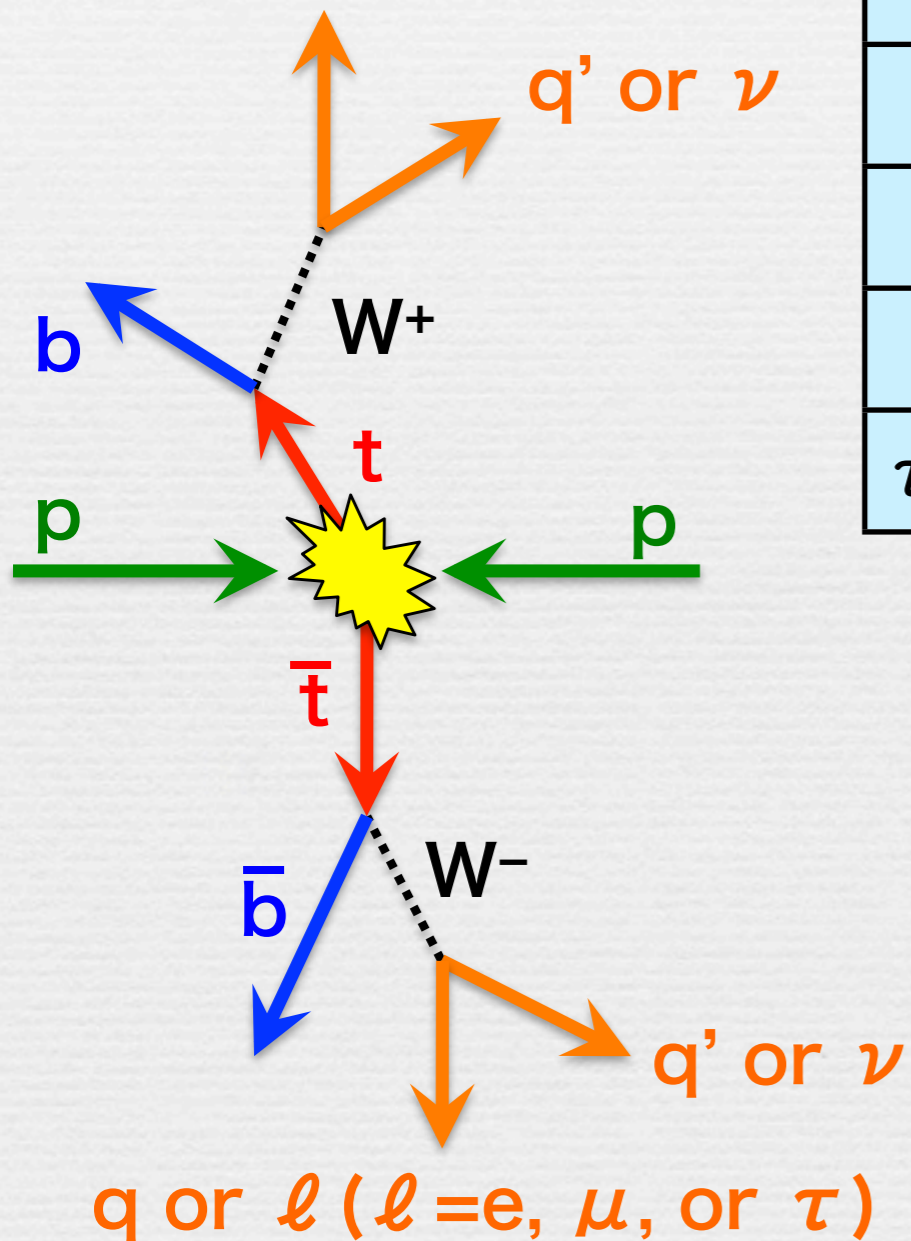


top quark pair + E_T^{miss}

$t\bar{t}$ production kinematics

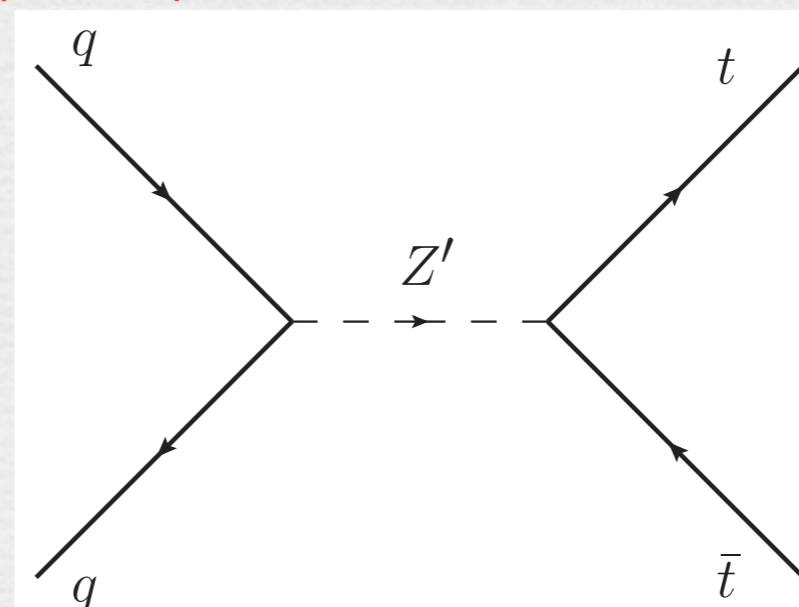
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top quark pair from new resonance



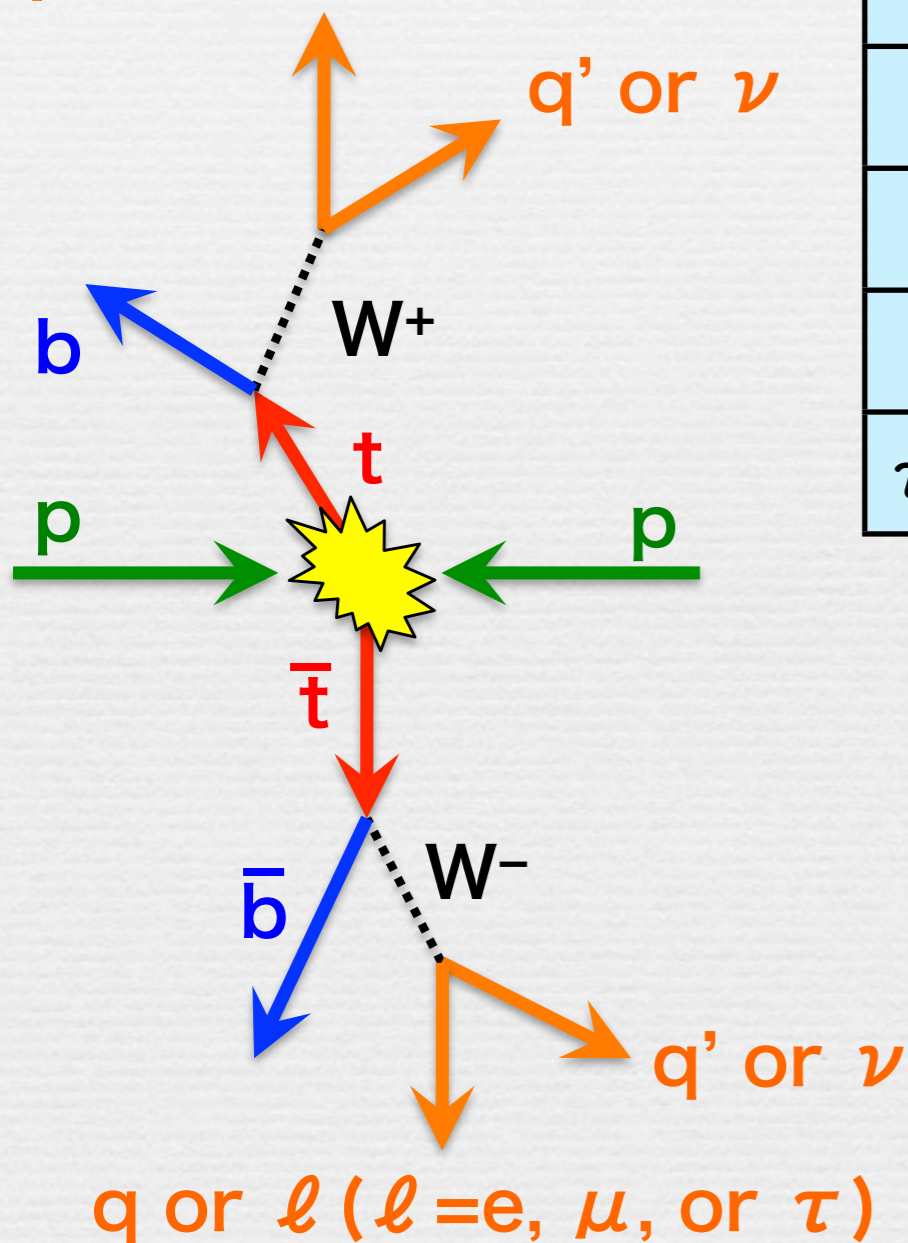
$M_{t\bar{t}}$,

$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ after collision energy exceeds Z' mass

$t\bar{t}$ production kinematics

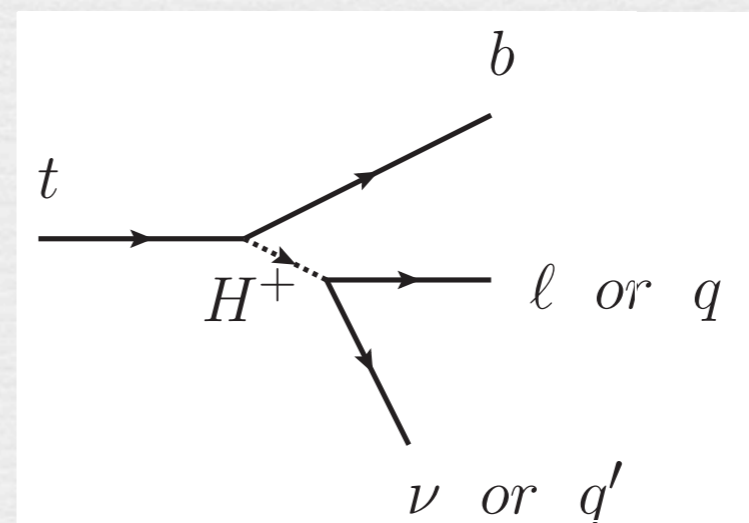
$Br(t \rightarrow bW^+) \sim 100\%$ Final state depends on W decays

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New particles from top quark decay

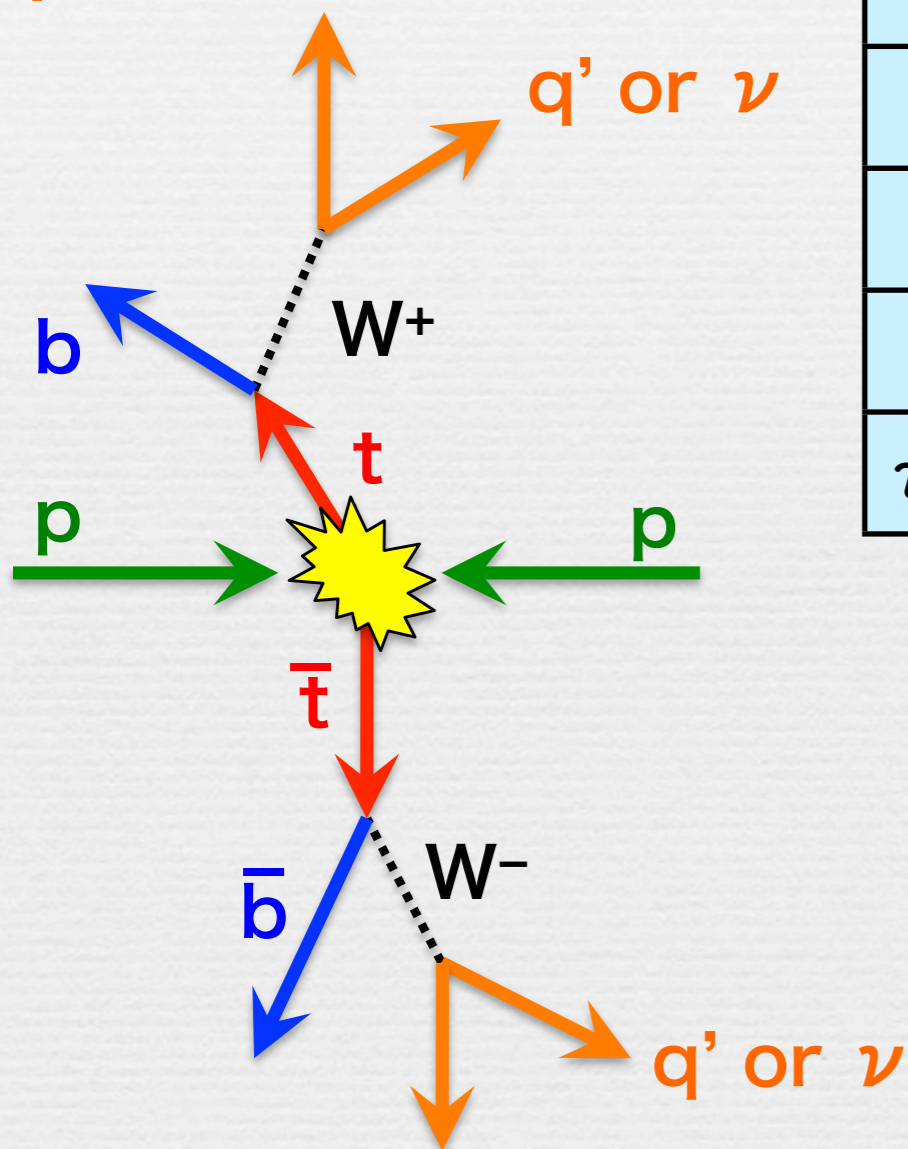


Enhancement of specific decay channel

$t\bar{t}$ production kinematics

$Br(t \rightarrow bW^+) \sim 100\%$ Final state depends on W decays

q or ℓ ($\ell = e, \mu, \text{ or } \tau$)



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It is crucial to measure the cross-section and the branching fraction with

- (1) several decay channels,
- (2) several associated productions,
- (3) several \sqrt{s}

It is also important to check the kinematic distributions of the decay products

$t\bar{t}$ production cross section in 2-lepton

$L=700\text{pb}^{-1}$

Event selection

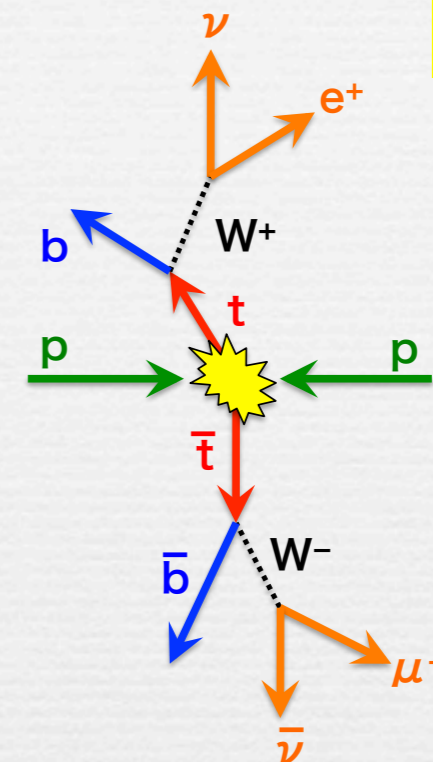
2 leptons ($ee/\mu\mu/e\mu$)

At least 2 jets

$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 60 \text{ GeV}$, Z veto $|M_Z - M_{\parallel}| > 10 \text{ GeV}$ ($ee/\mu\mu$)

$H_T = \sum p_T(\text{leptons, jets}) > 130 \text{ GeV}$ ($e\mu$)

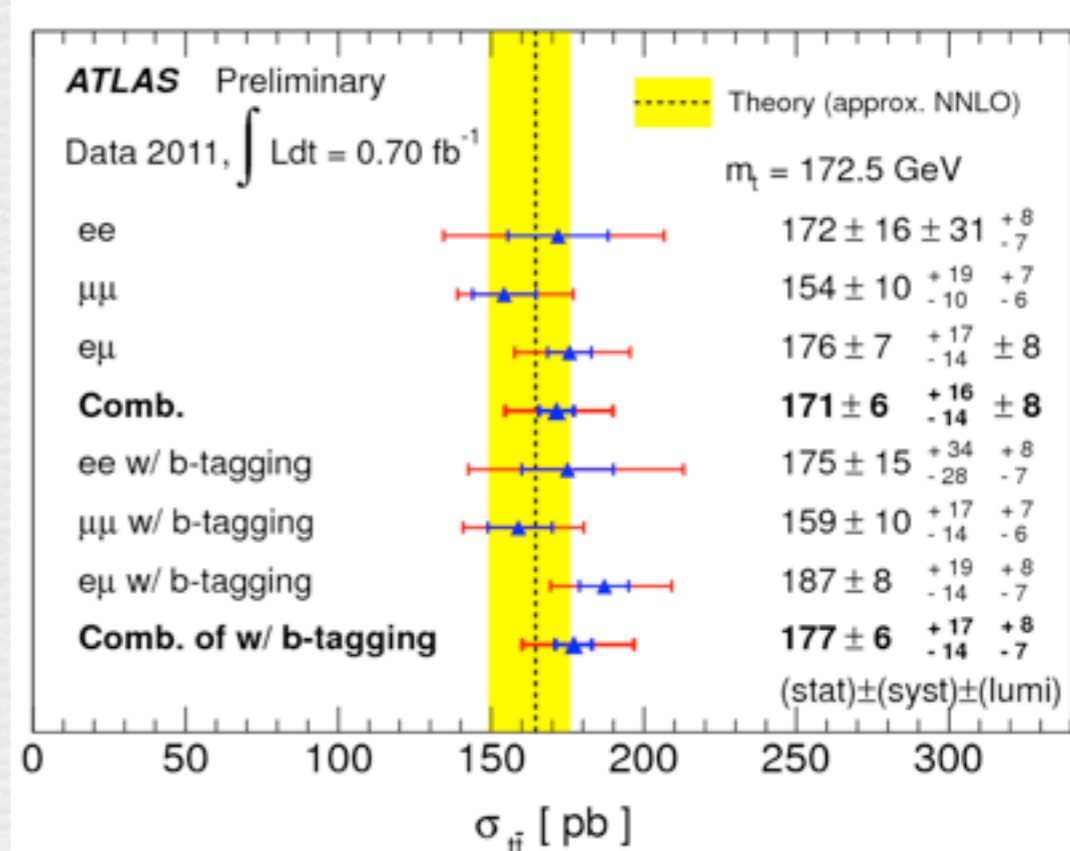
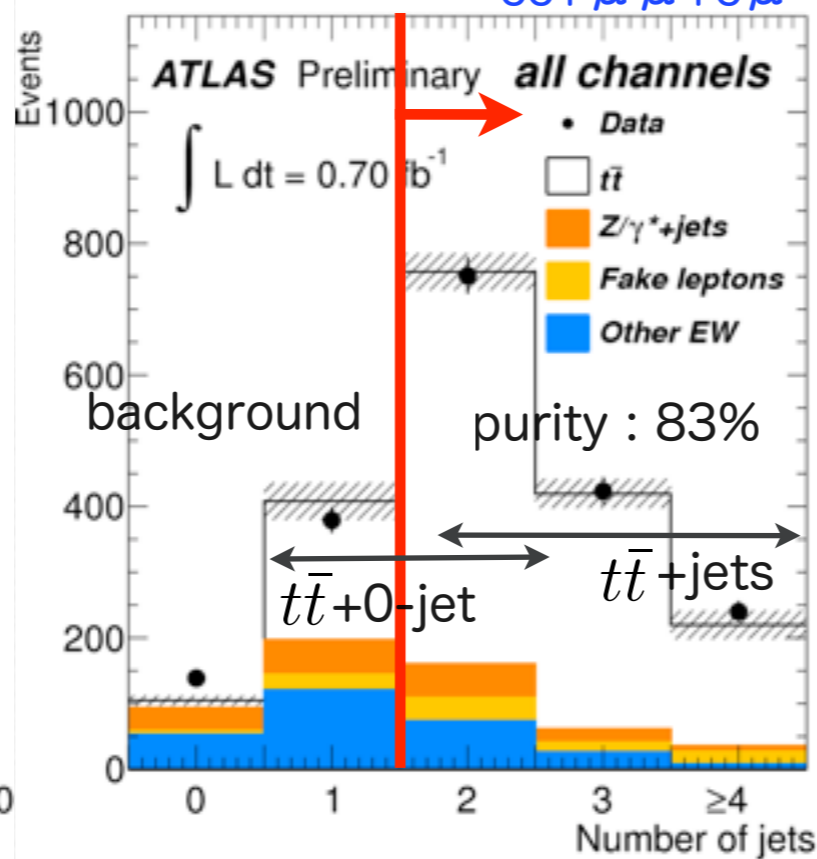
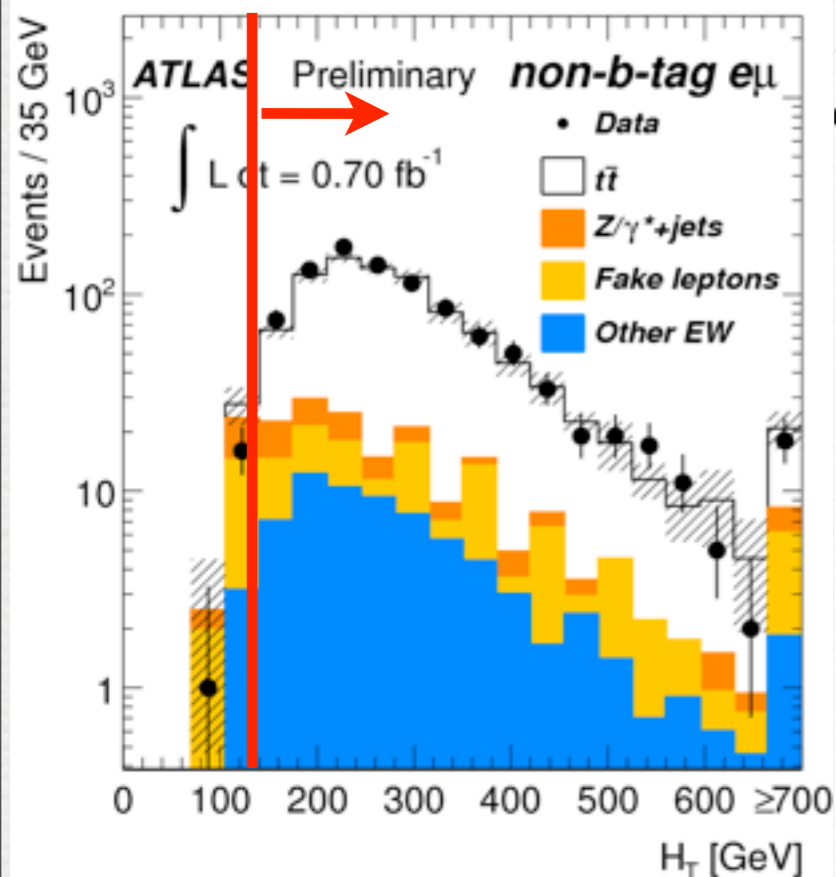
Backgrounds : Z+jets, W+jets



HT distribution for $e\mu$ channel

number of jets distribution
 $ee+\mu\mu+e\mu$

Cross section of the dilepton



consistent with SM prediction

$t\bar{t}$ cross section in $\tau - \mu + X$

$L = 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Sensitive to charged Higgs

Event selection:

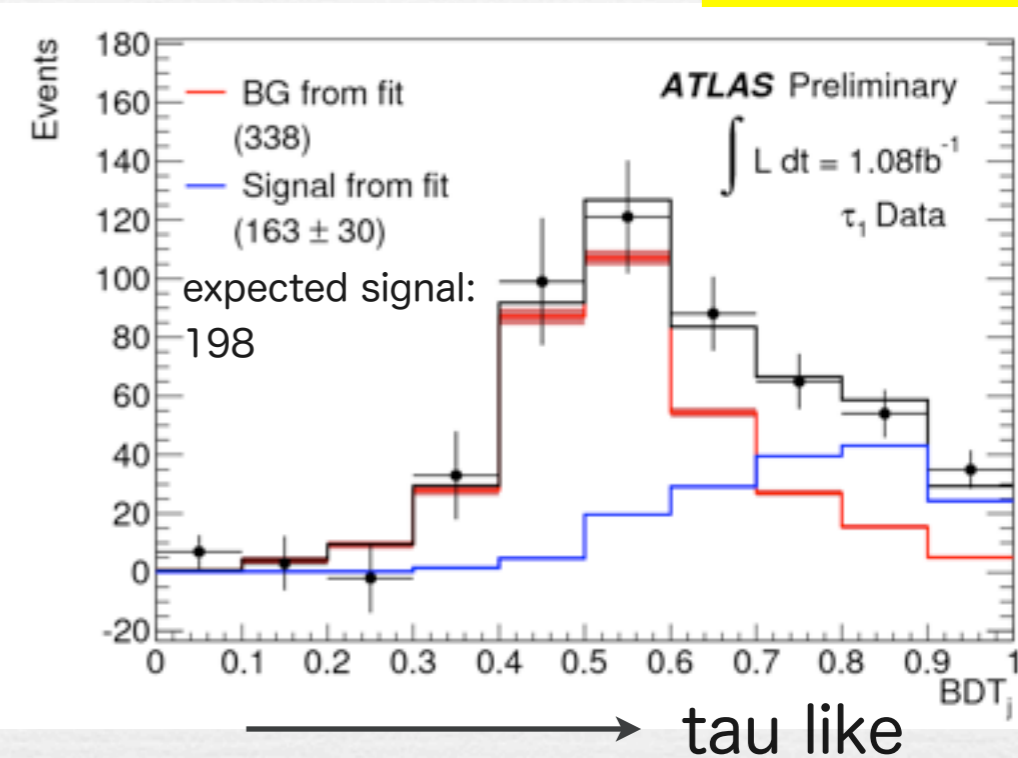
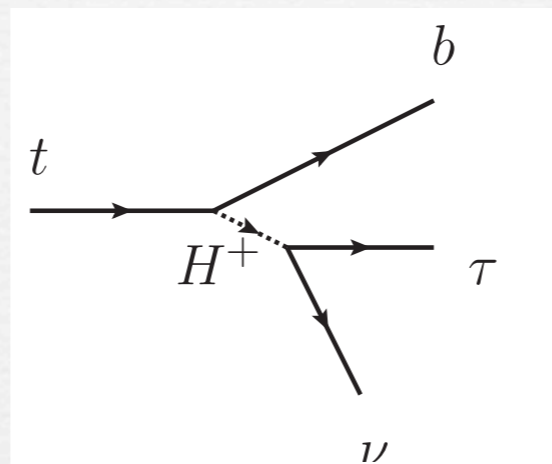
- One μ
- ≥ 2 jets (≥ 1 jet is b-jet)
- $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 30 \text{ GeV}$
- $H_T = \sum p_T(\mu, \text{jets}, E_T^{\text{miss}})$

Background: $t\bar{t}$ (1 lepton)

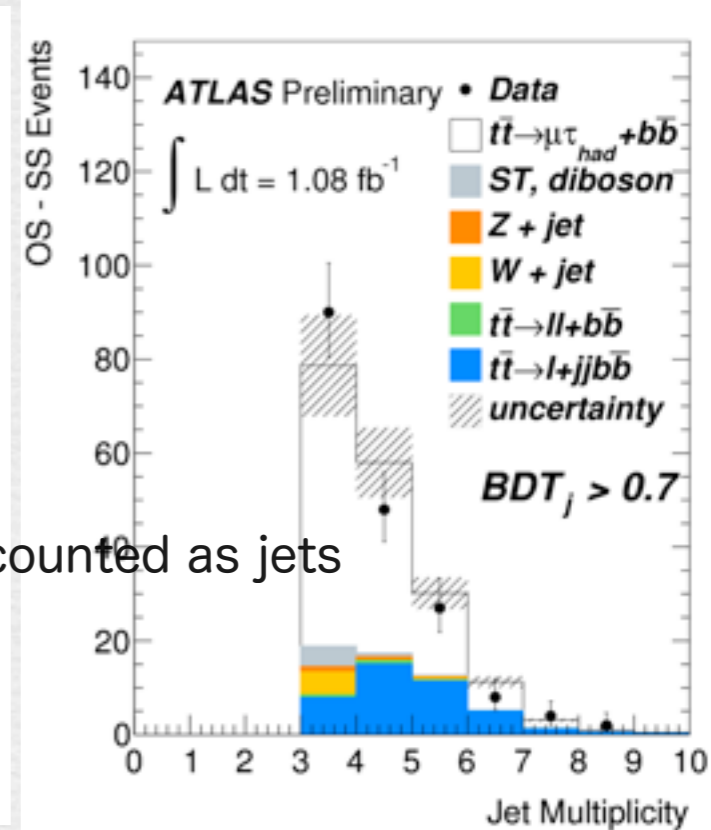
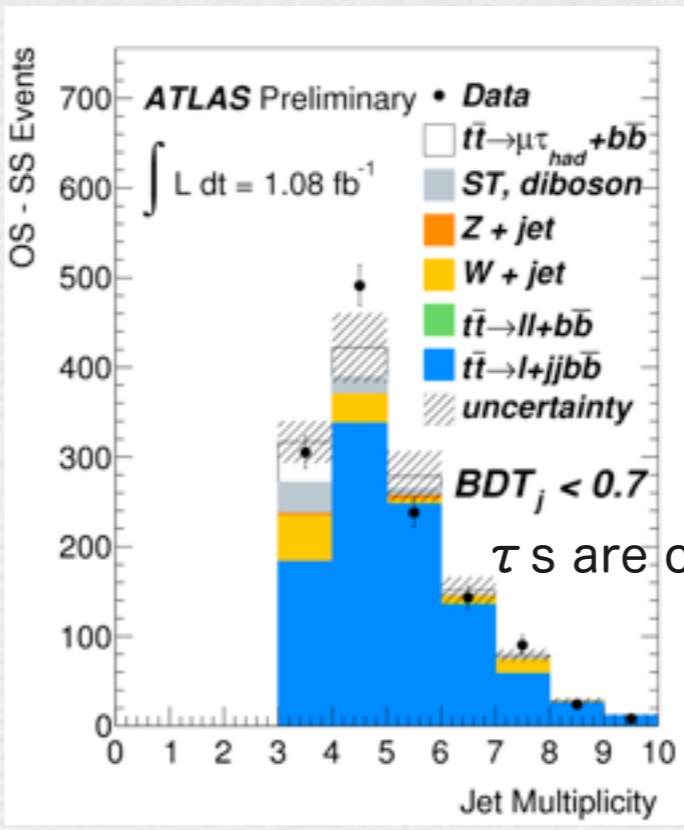
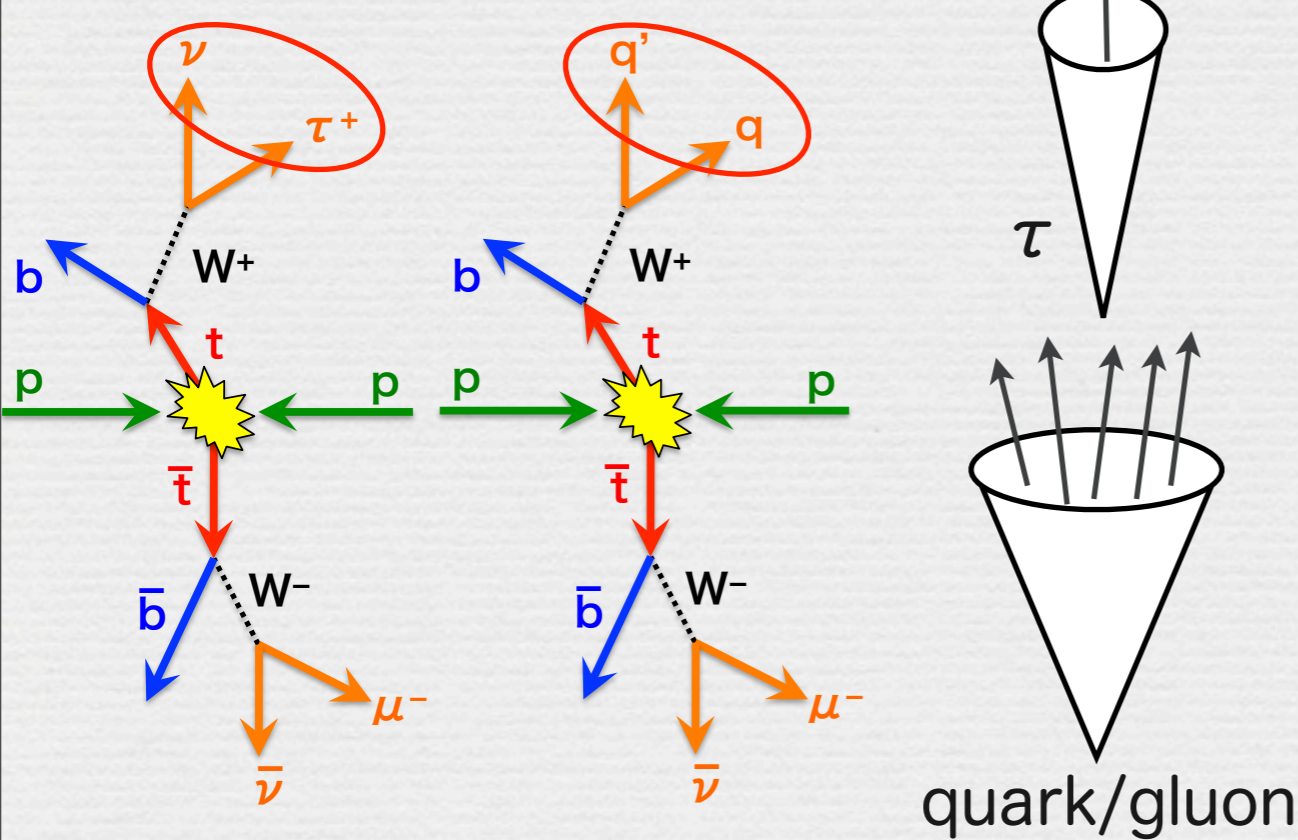
Only τ id can discriminate signal from bkg

Boosted Decision Tree (BDT) multivariate analysis:

Narrow jet cone, Low N_{trk} in a jet

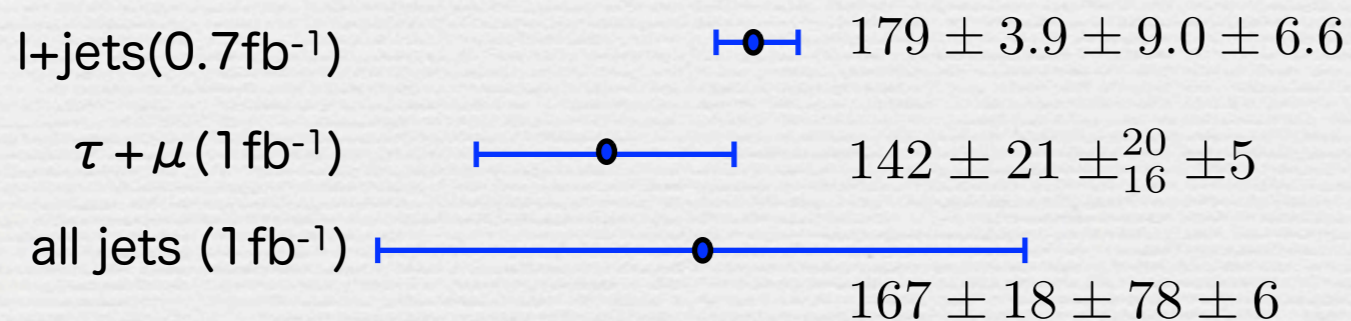
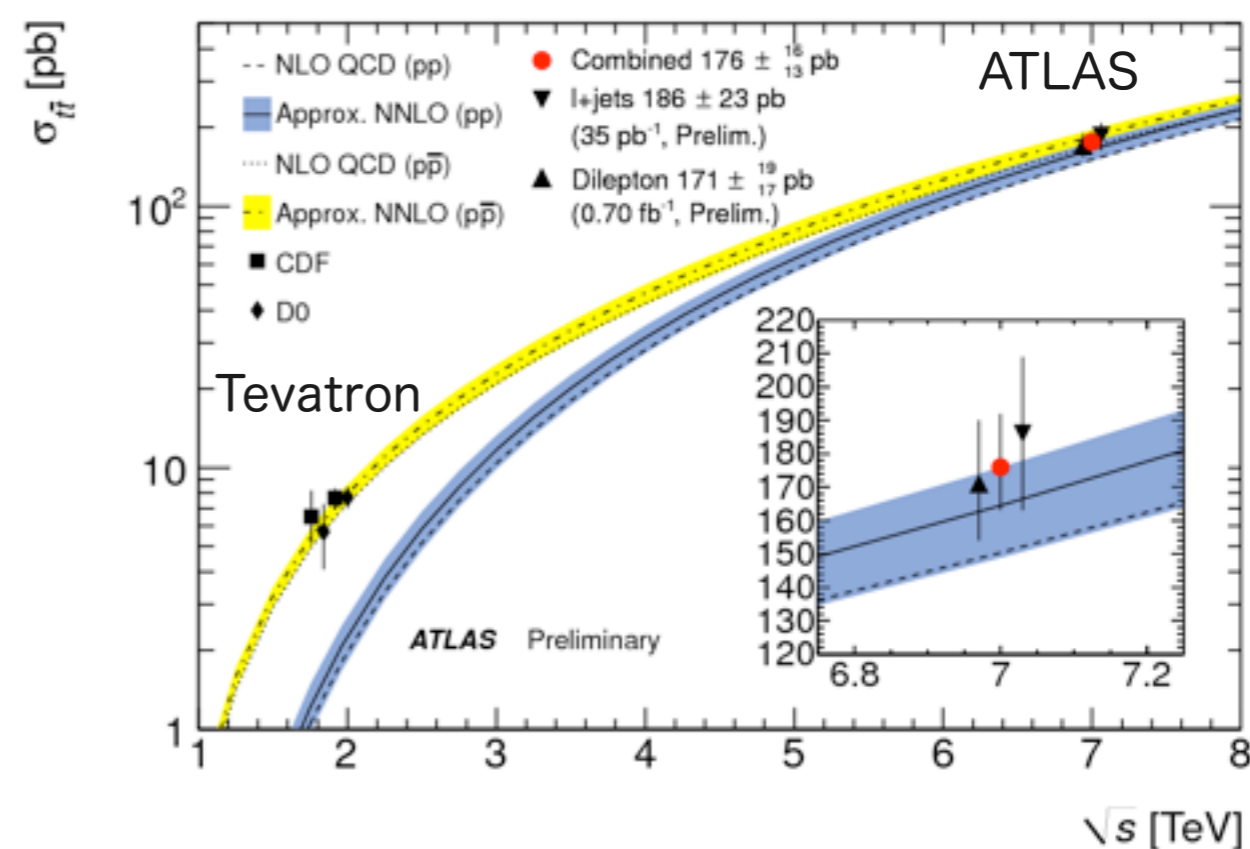
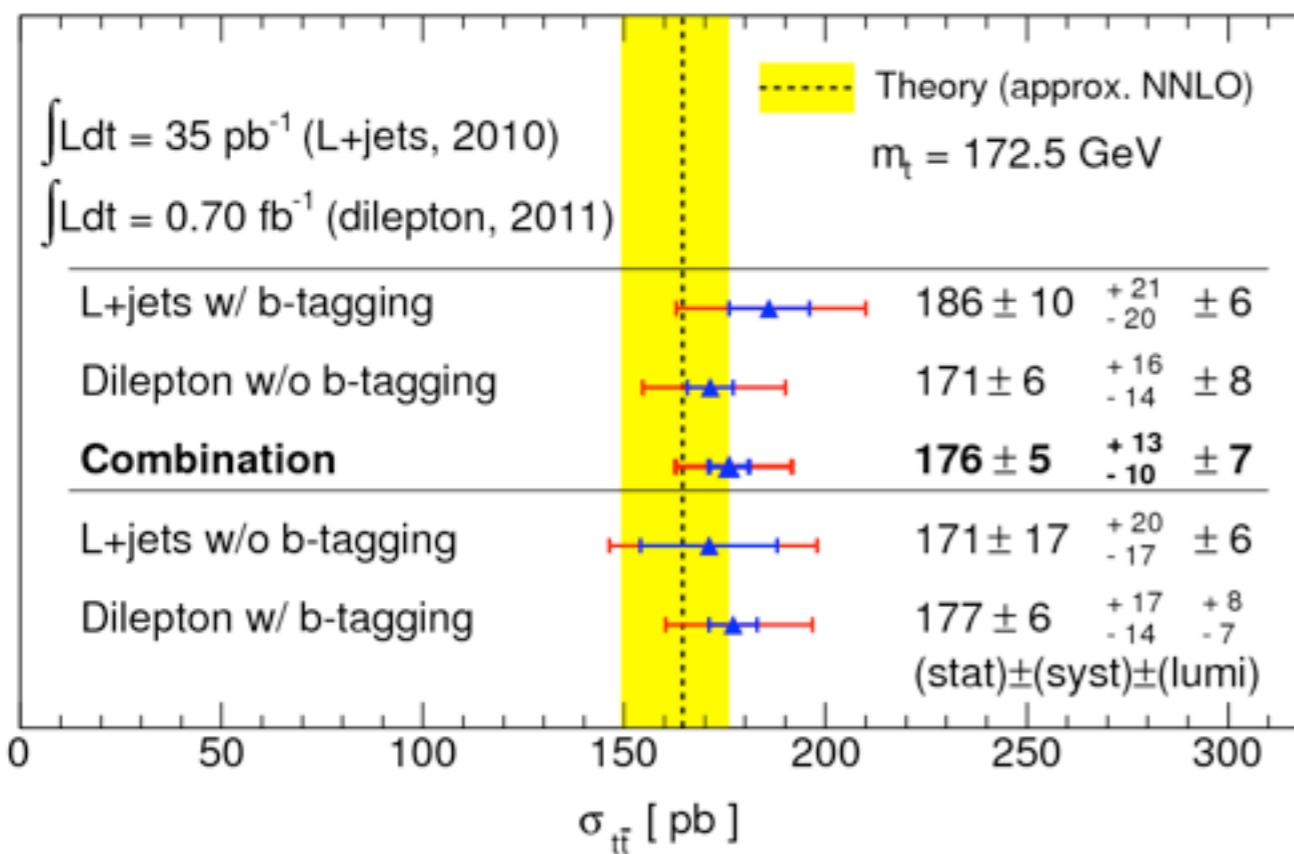


$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 142 \pm 21 \pm_{16}^{20} \pm 5 \text{ pb}$$



τ s are counted as jets

$t\bar{t}$ production cross section



All channels are consistent with SM

QCD is effective theory from 1 TeV to 7 TeV proton collision

Experimental uncertainty is now comparable with theoretical uncertainty

$t\bar{t} + E_T^{\text{miss}}$

$L = 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Search for the exotic top quark partner (SUSY, little Higgs, UED, 4th gen...)

SUSY: T is scalar top $t\bar{t} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$

Event selections:

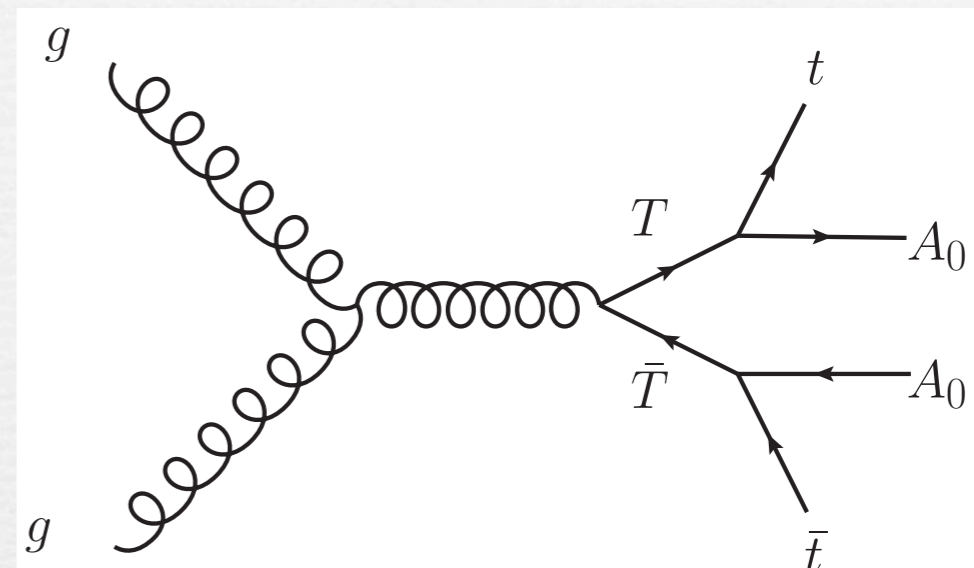
1-lepton selection (1 lepton, ≥ 4 jets)

$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 100 \text{ GeV}$, $m_T > 150 \text{ GeV}$

$$m_T = \sqrt{2p_T^\ell E_T^{\text{miss}} (1 - \cos(\phi^\ell - \phi^{E_T^{\text{miss}}}))}$$

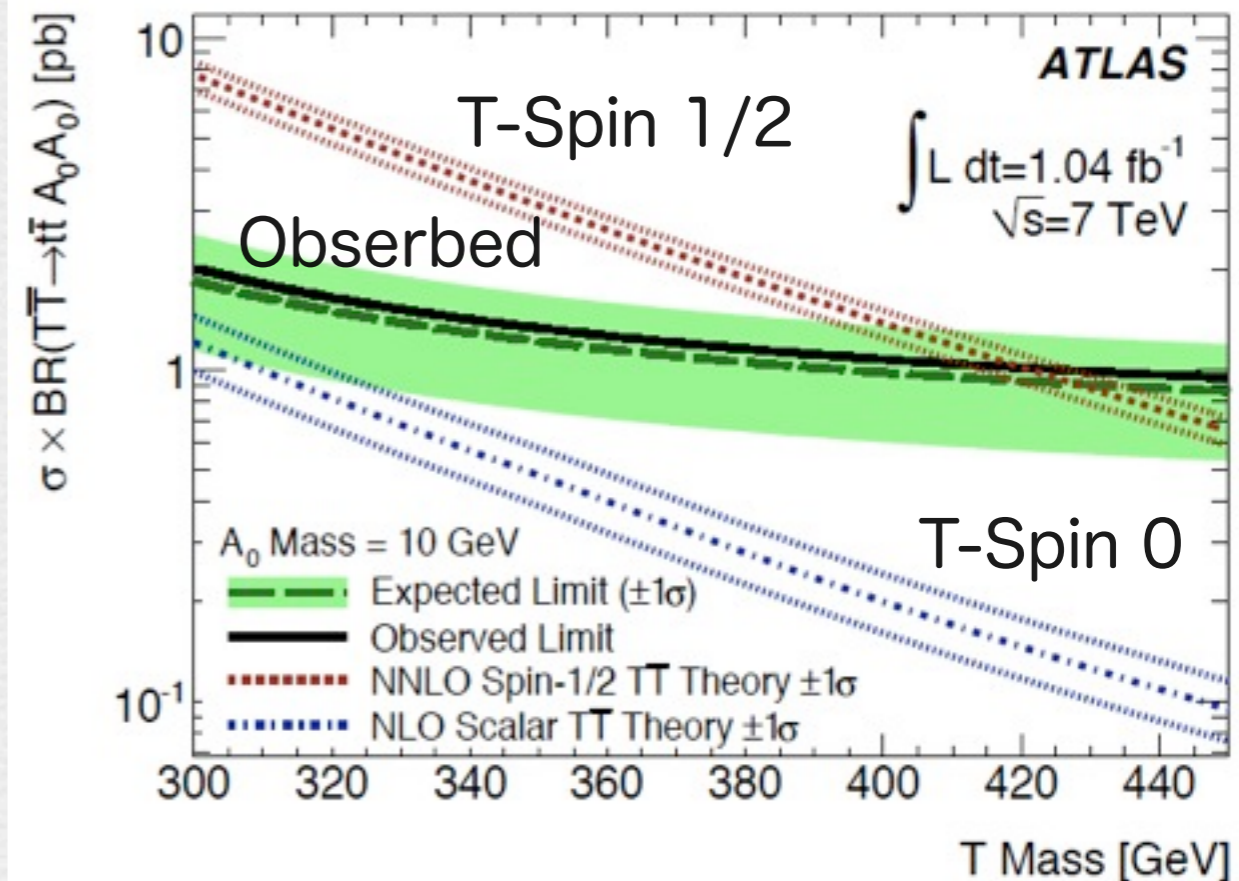
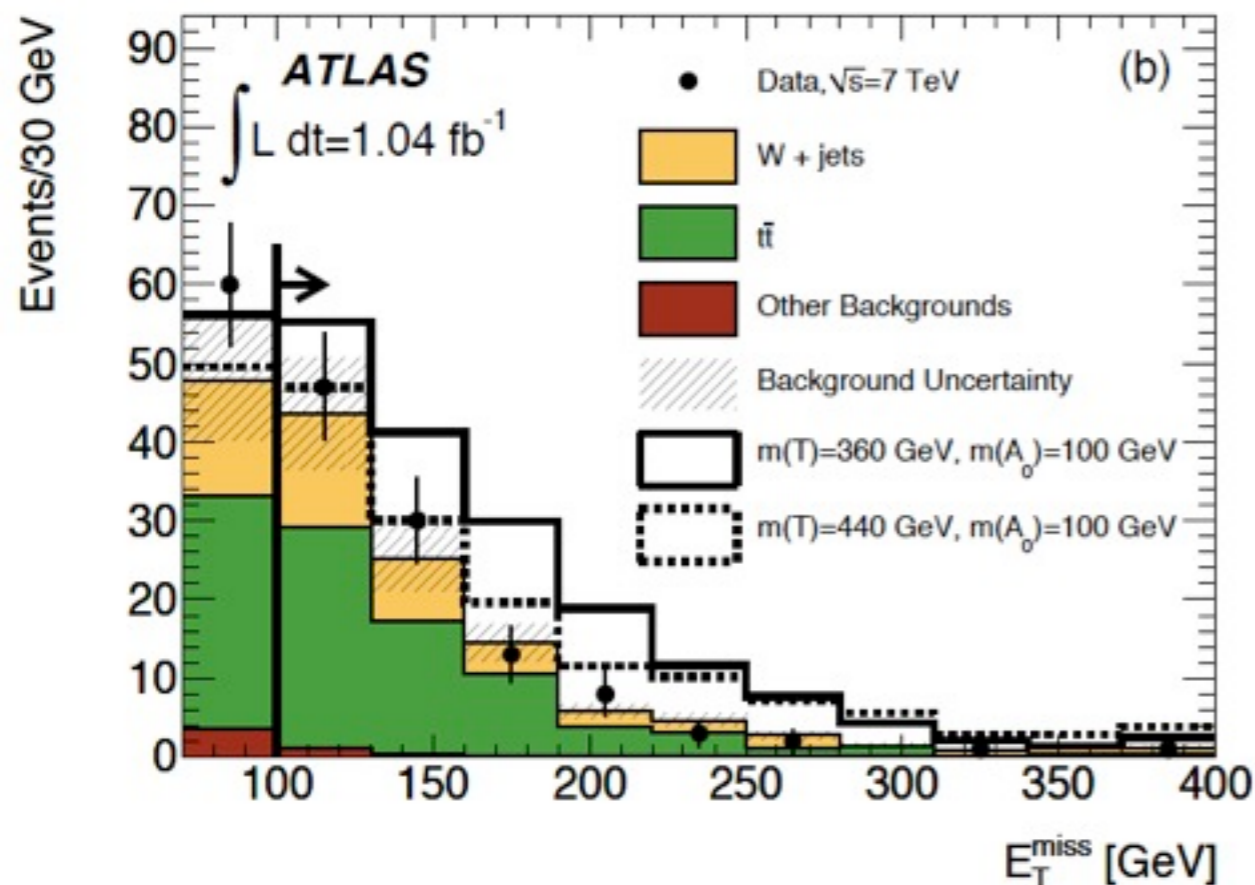
Backgrounds:

top quark pair 2 lepton, W+jets



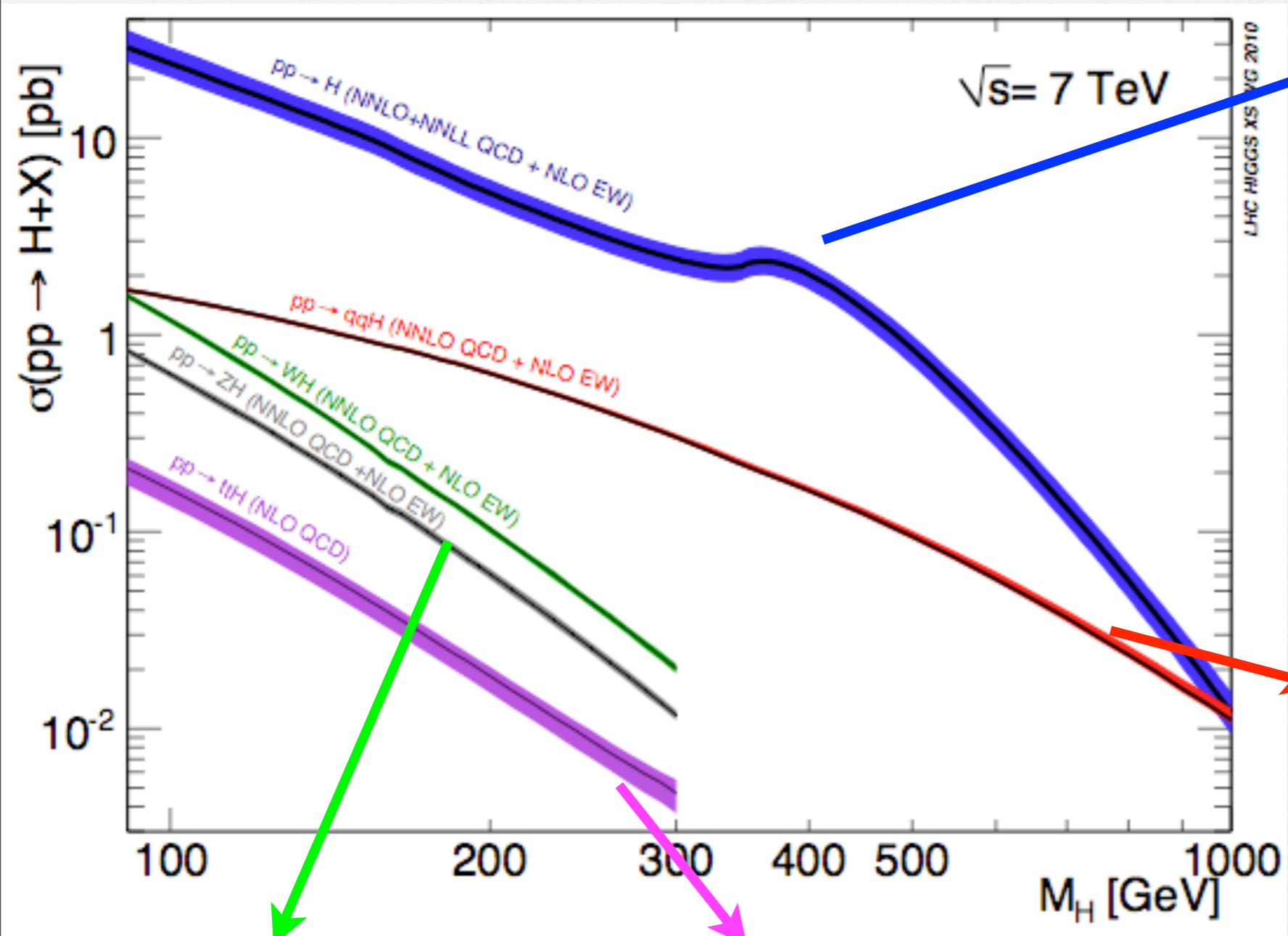
T-spin 1/2

Exclude $M_T < 420 \text{ GeV}$ @ $A_0 = 10 \text{ GeV}$

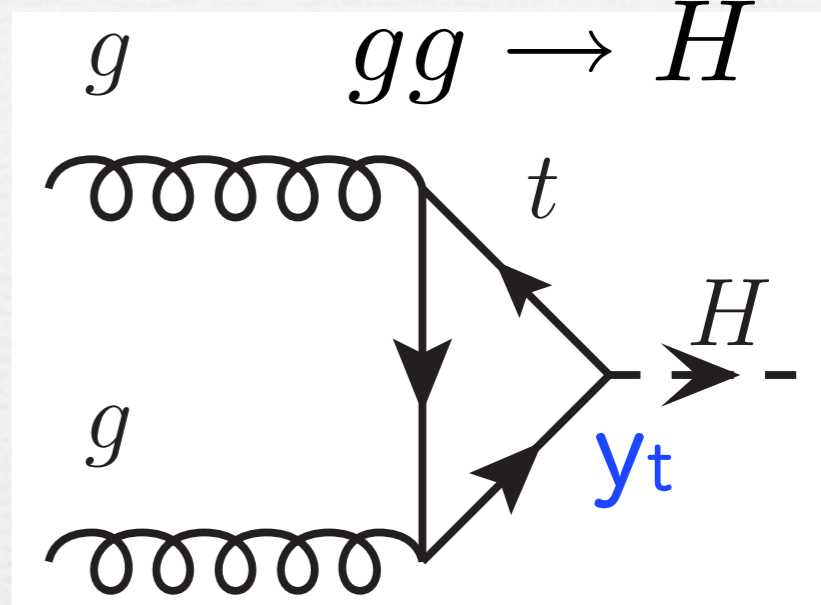


Higgs boson searches

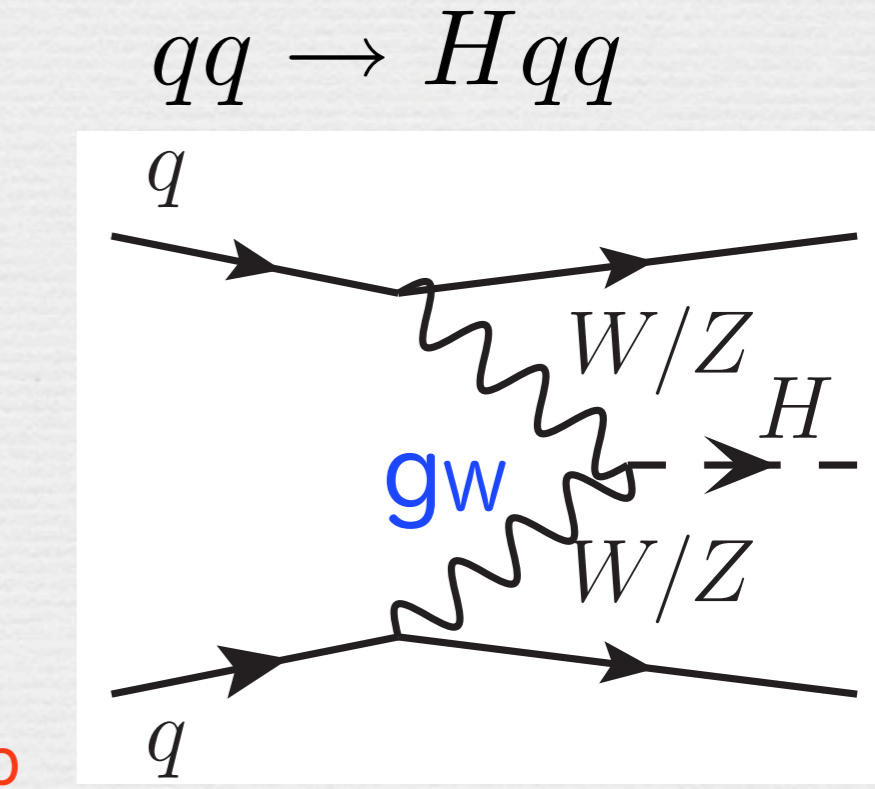
Higgs production



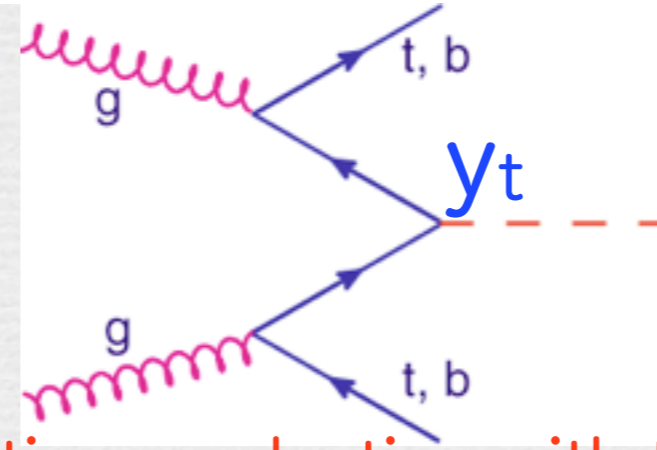
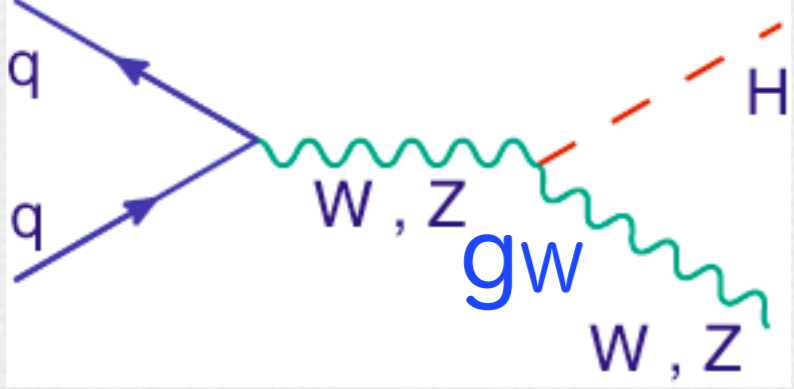
gluon fusion



W/Z boson fusion

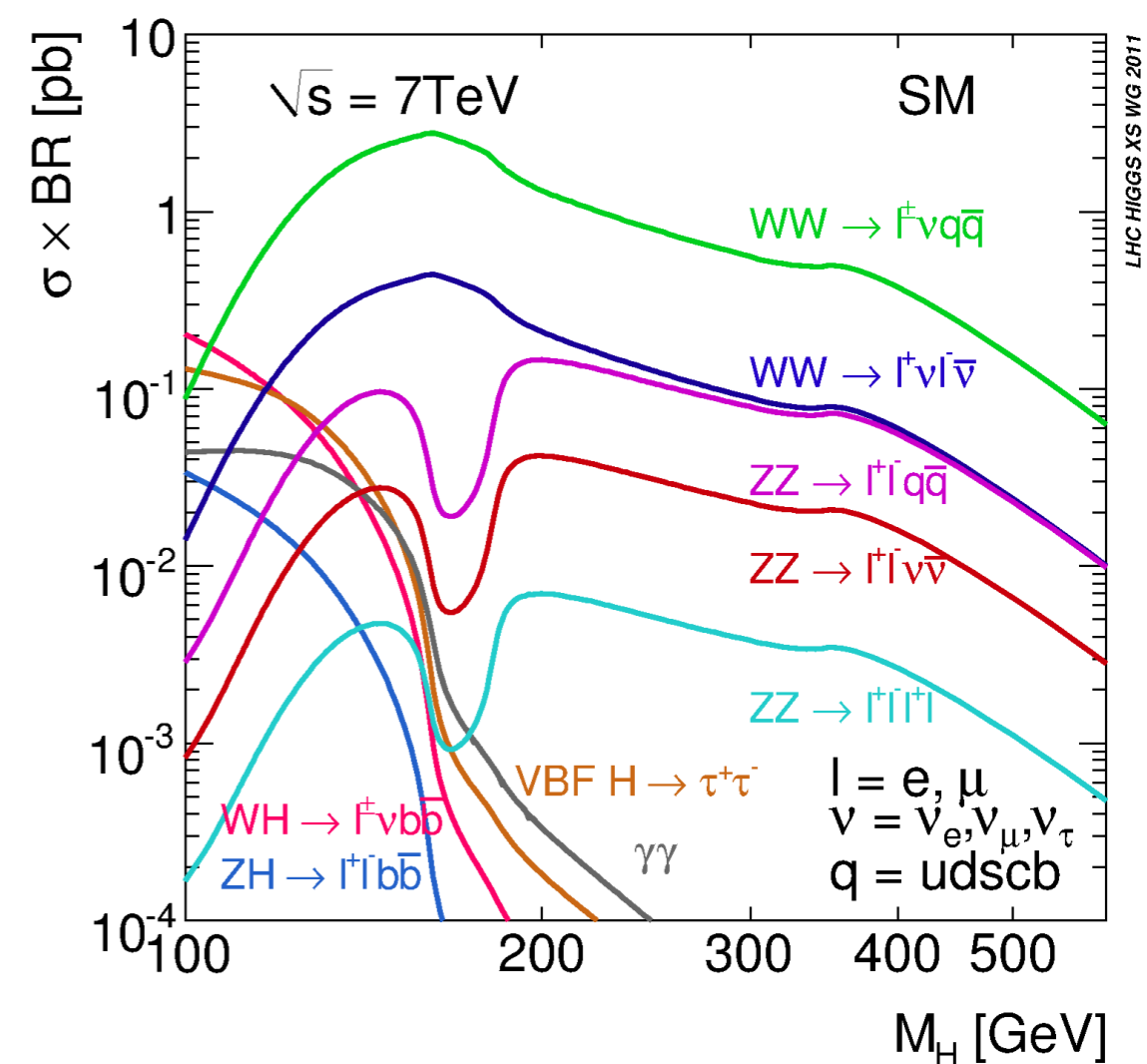
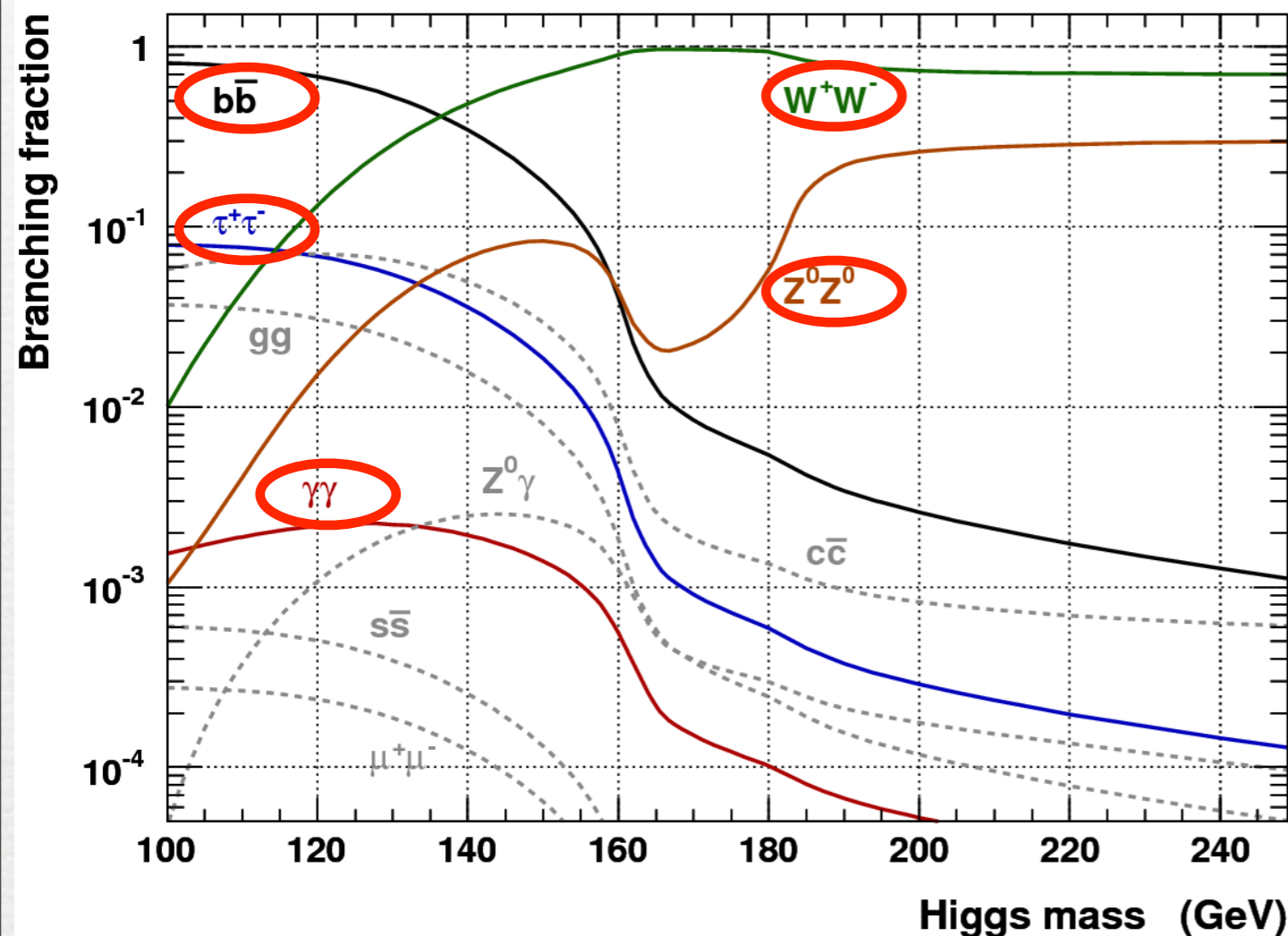


association production with W/Z



association production with t/b

Higgs Decay



$M_H < 130 \text{ GeV}$

$$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}, \quad H \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+$$

$$H \rightarrow \underline{\gamma\gamma} \quad M(2\gamma)$$

$130 \text{ GeV} < M_H < 200 \text{ GeV}$

$$H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \underline{l^-\bar{\nu}} \underline{l^+\nu} \quad \text{Cannot reconstruct Higgs mass}$$

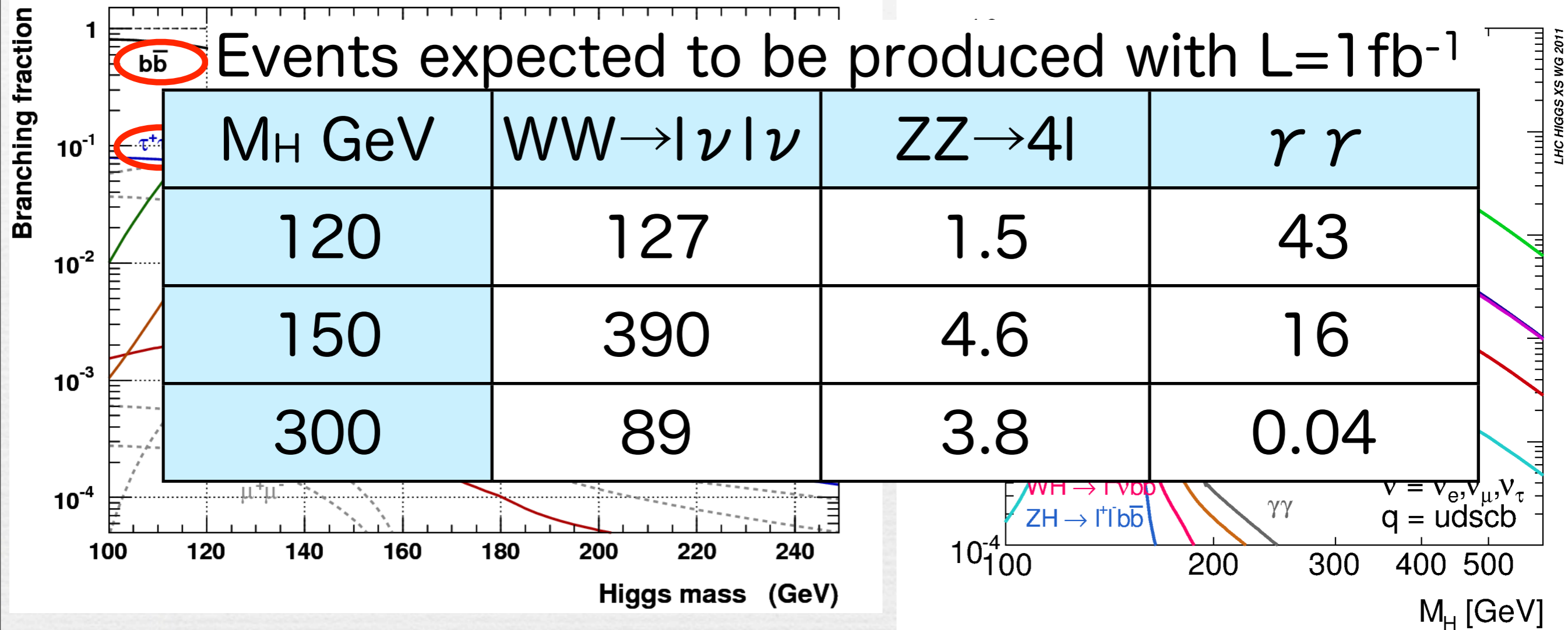
$M_H > 200 \text{ GeV}$

$$H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow \underline{l^+l^-} jj \quad M(2\ell 2j)$$

$$H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow \underline{l^+l^-} \nu\bar{\nu} \quad M(2\ell + p_T^{\text{miss}})$$

$$H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow \underline{l^+l^-l^+l^-} \quad M(4\ell)$$

Higgs Decay



$M_H < 130 \text{ GeV}$

$$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}, \quad H \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+$$

$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \quad M(2\gamma)$$

$M_H > 200 \text{ GeV}$

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$$H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow \underline{l^+ l^- l^+ l^-} \quad M(4\ell)$$

$130 \text{ GeV} < M_H < 200 \text{ GeV}$

$$H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \underline{l^- \bar{\nu}} \underline{l^+ \nu} \quad \text{Cannot reconstruct Higgs mass}$$

H → WW search

$L = 1.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Event selection

Opposite sign 2 good leptons

Large E_T^{miss}

Selections for WW+0jet and 1jet are optimized independently

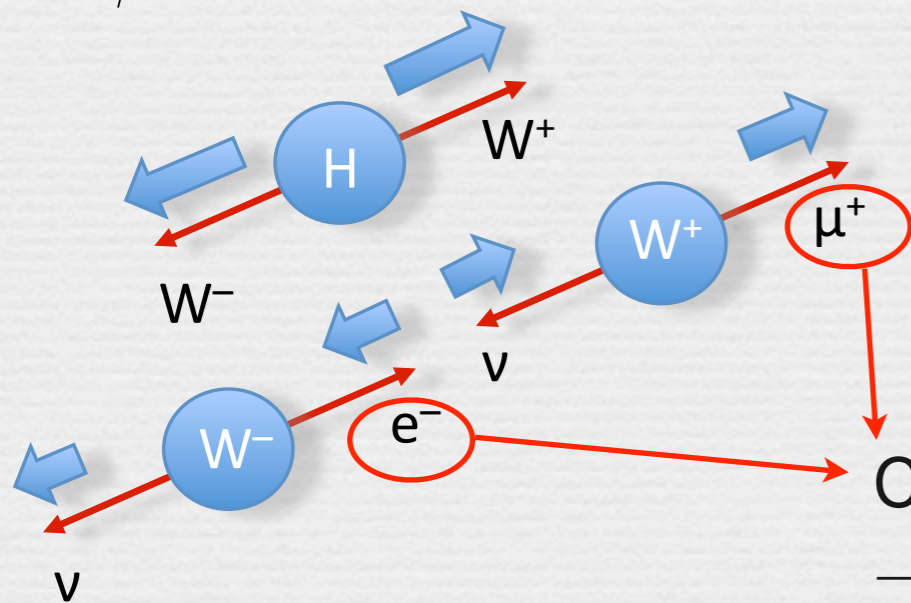
Higgs mass cannot be reconstructed.

transverse mass of $\ell \nu \ell \nu$ system

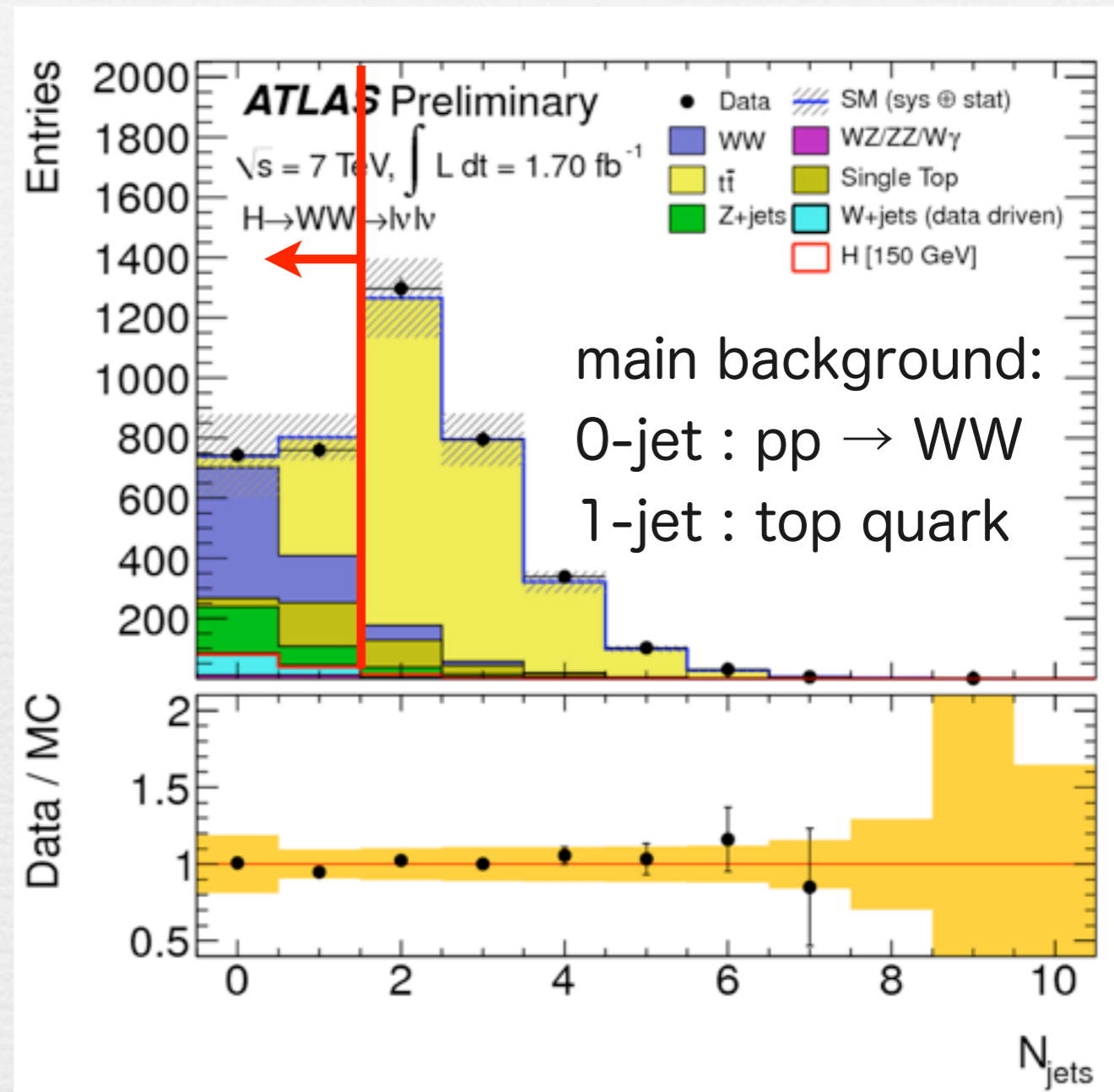
$$m_T = \sqrt{(E_T^{\ell\ell} + E_T^{\text{miss}})^2 - (p_T^{\ell\ell} + p_T^{\text{miss}})^2}$$

spin correlation of $\ell \nu \ell \nu$ system

$$\Delta\phi^{\ell\ell}$$

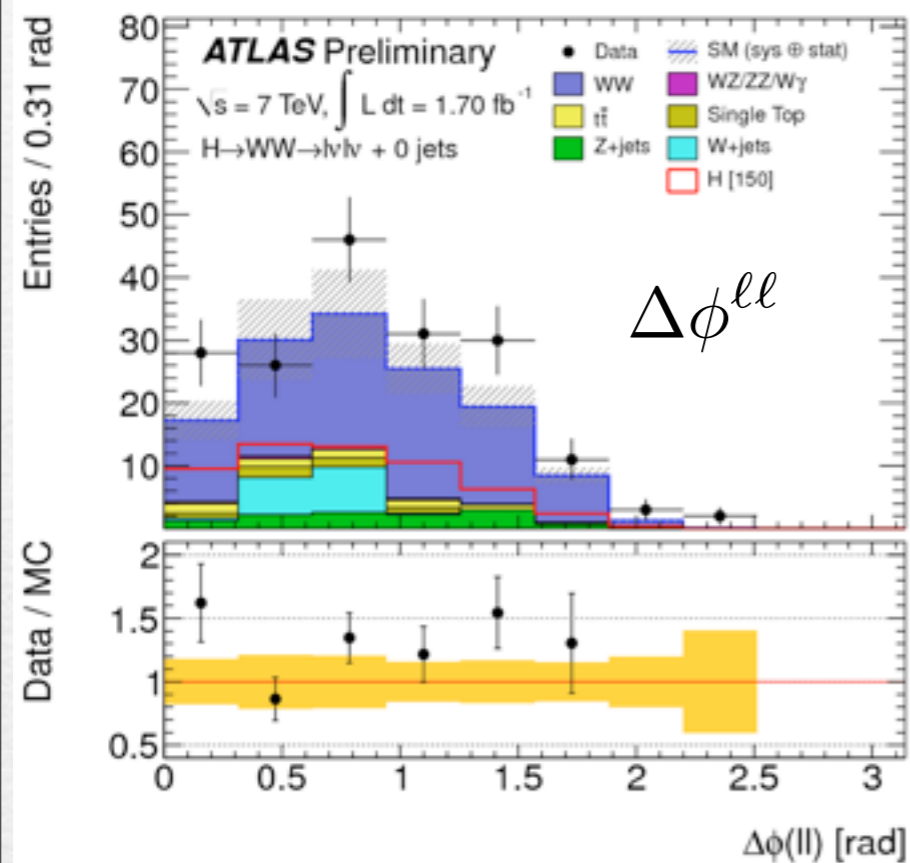


Charged leptons tend to decay to the similar direction
→ Narrow $\Delta\phi^{\ell\ell}$



H → WW search

L = 1.7 fb⁻¹



WW+0-jet

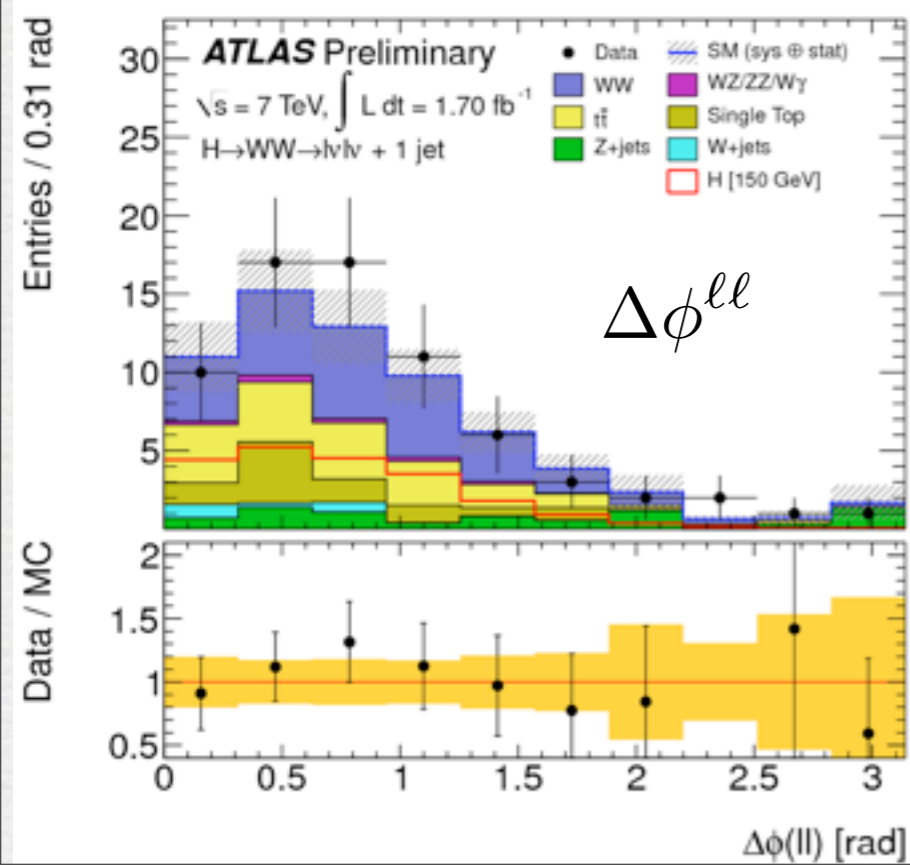
Observed data :

70

expected :

background : 53 ± 9

signal : 34 ± 7



WW+1-jet

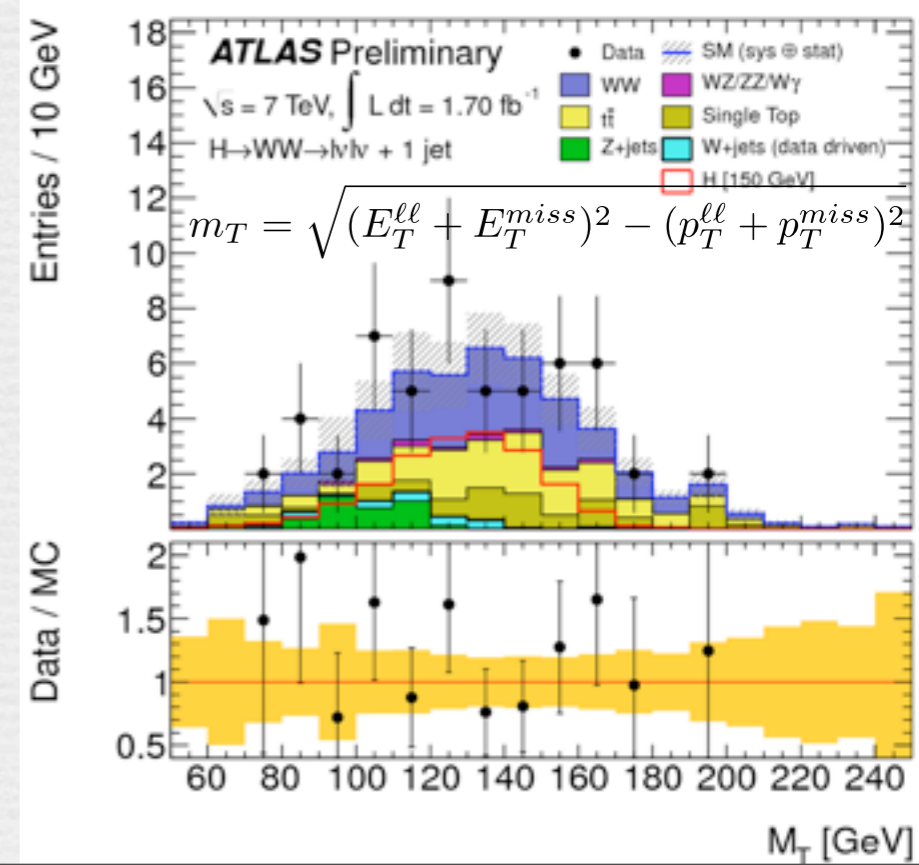
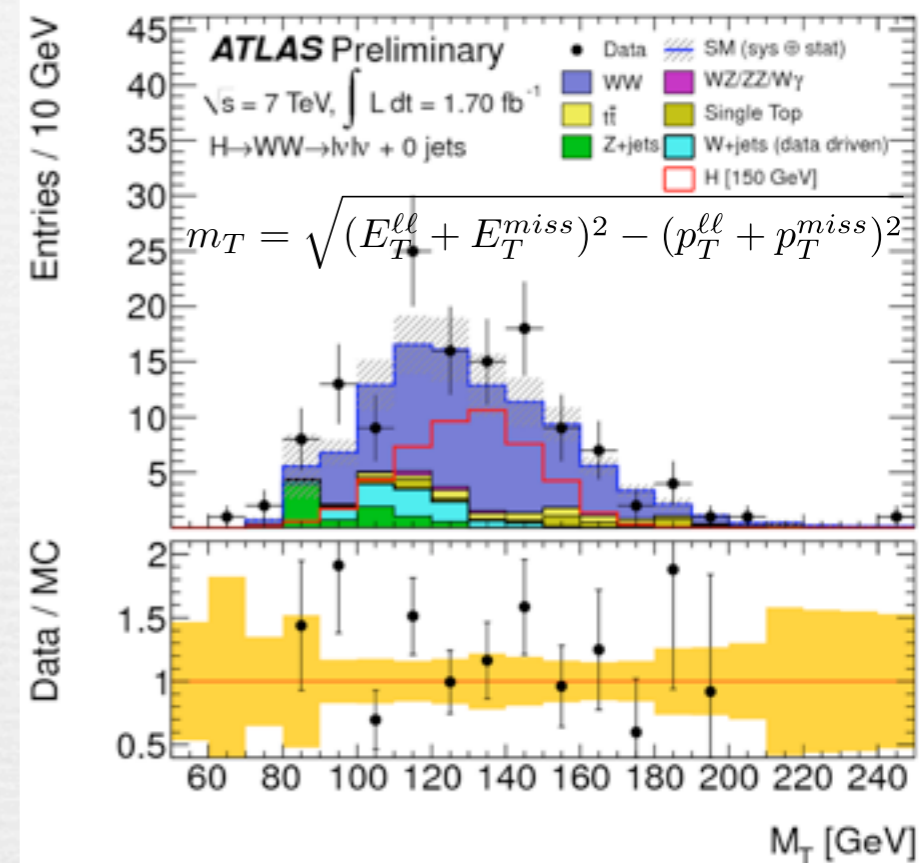
Observed data :

23

expected :

background : 23 ± 4

signal : 12 ± 3



$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ search

$L = 1.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Event selection

2 good γ s ($p_T > 40 \text{ GeV}$, 25 GeV)

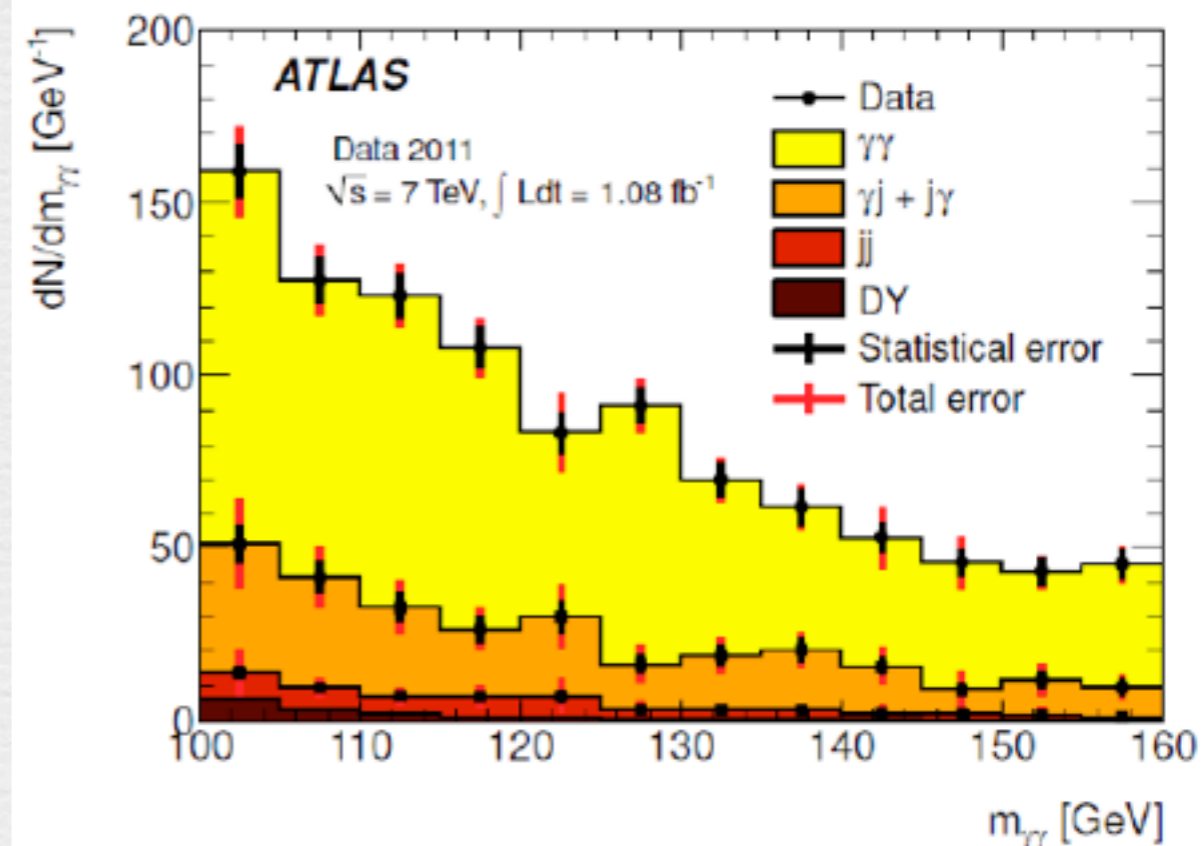
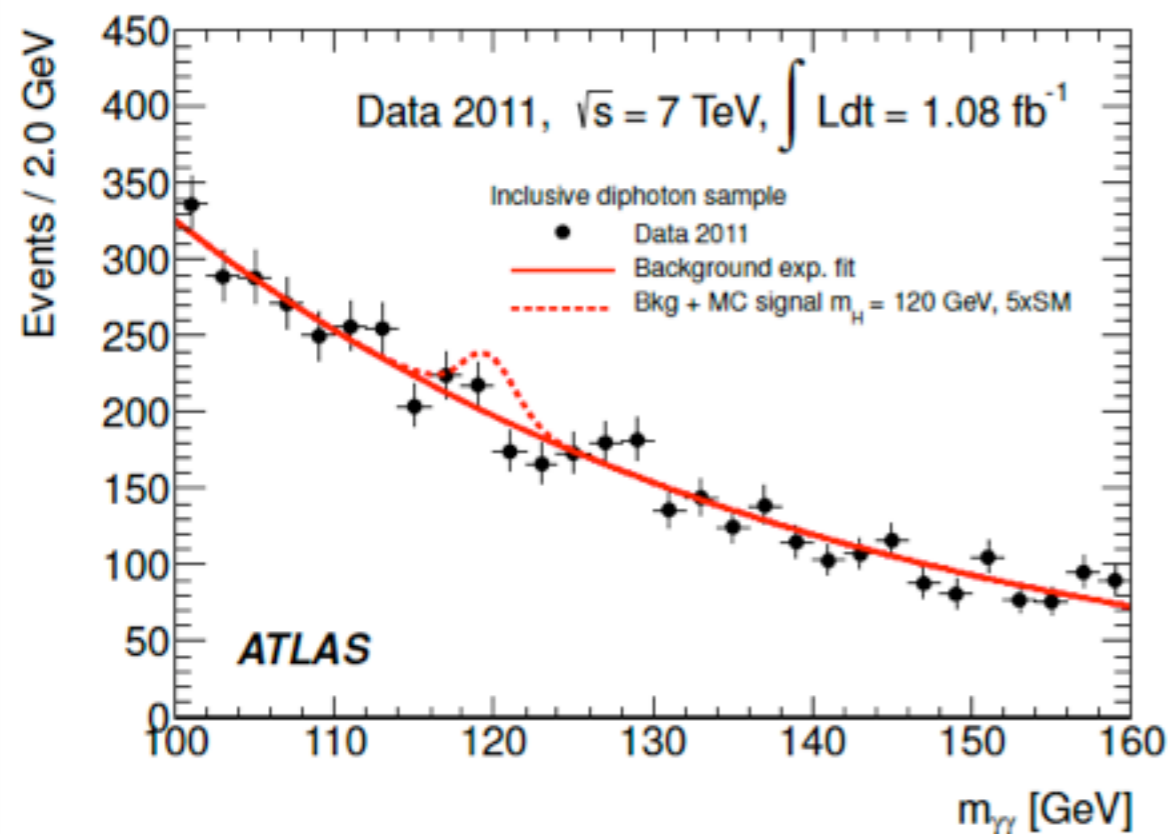
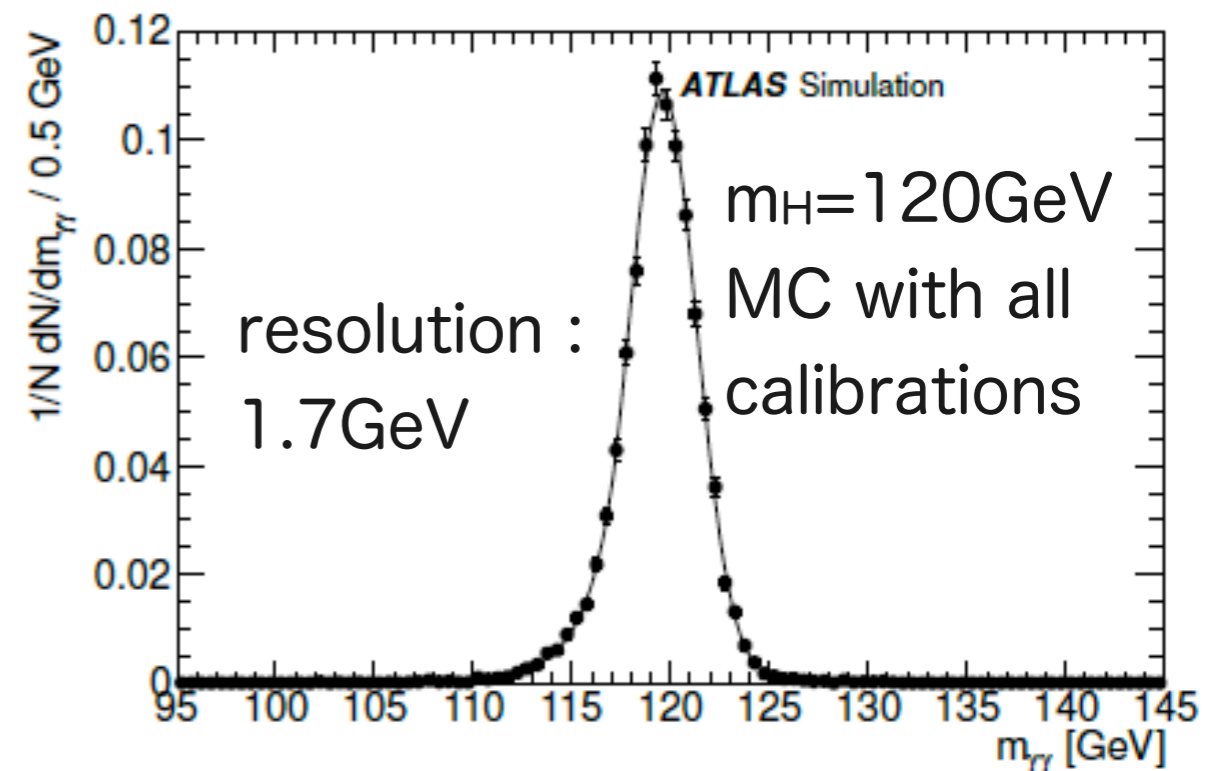
Good resolution $\sigma(M_{\gamma\gamma}) = 1.7 \text{ GeV}$

In spite of small $\text{Br}(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 2 \times 10^{-3}$

this channel is the best for low mass Higgs

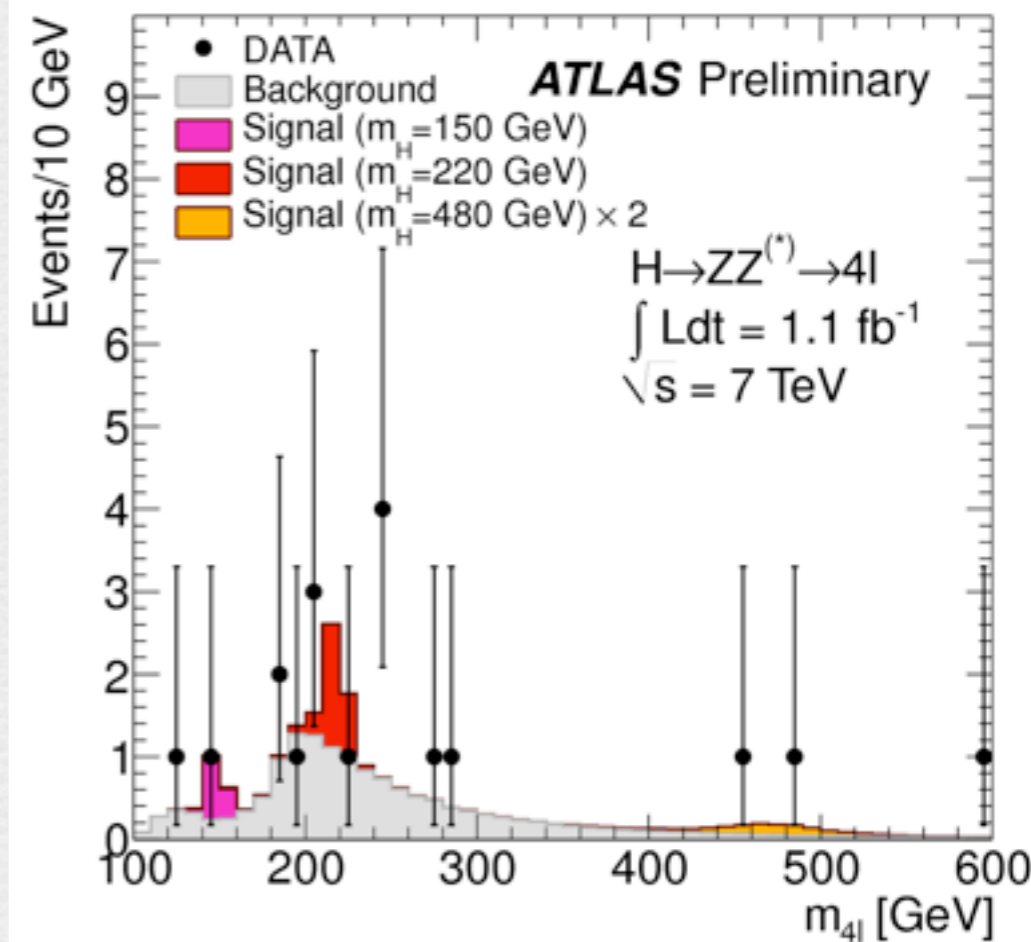
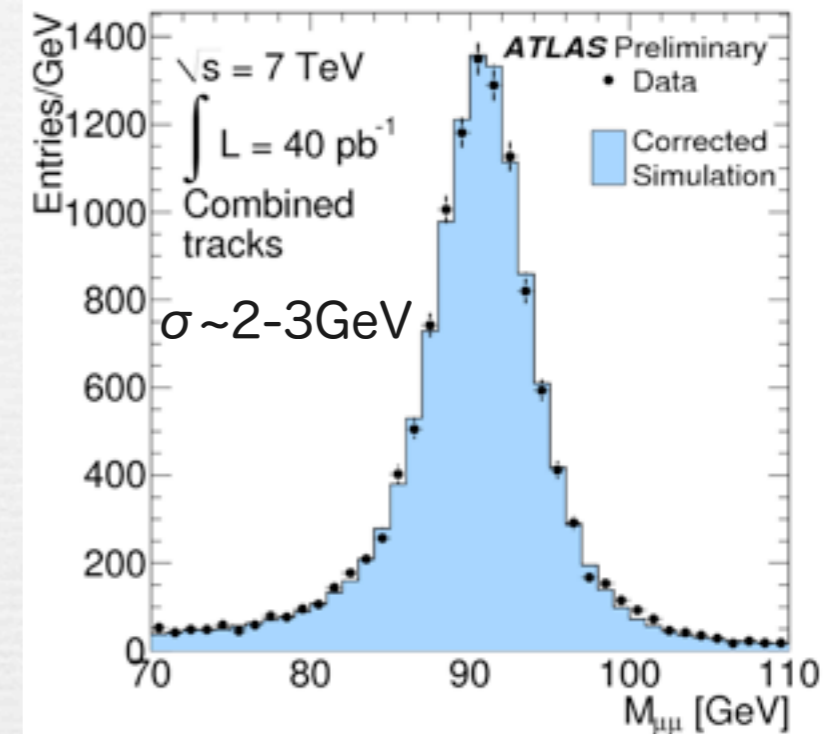
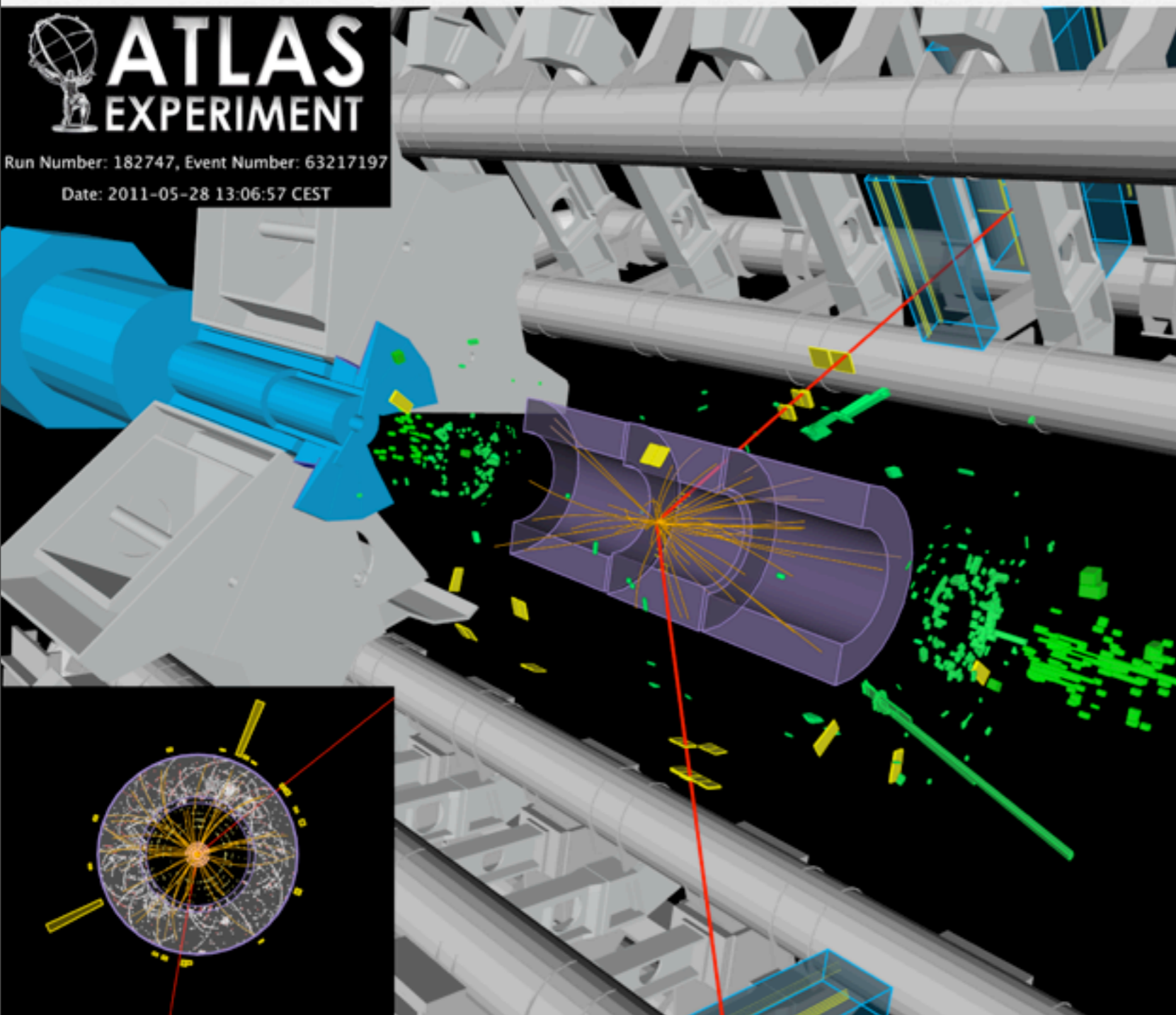
Backgrounds are extracted from the fit of the side band \rightarrow exponential

70% : $pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, 30% : $\text{jet}(\pi^0)$ faking γ



$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4 \text{ leptons}$ search

$L=2\text{fb}^{-1}$



High mass Higgs search in $H \rightarrow ZZ$

$L=1\text{ fb}^{-1}$

$\Gamma_H (\sim m_H^3)$ becomes broader at for heavy Higgs

→ good lepton resolution cannot help very much

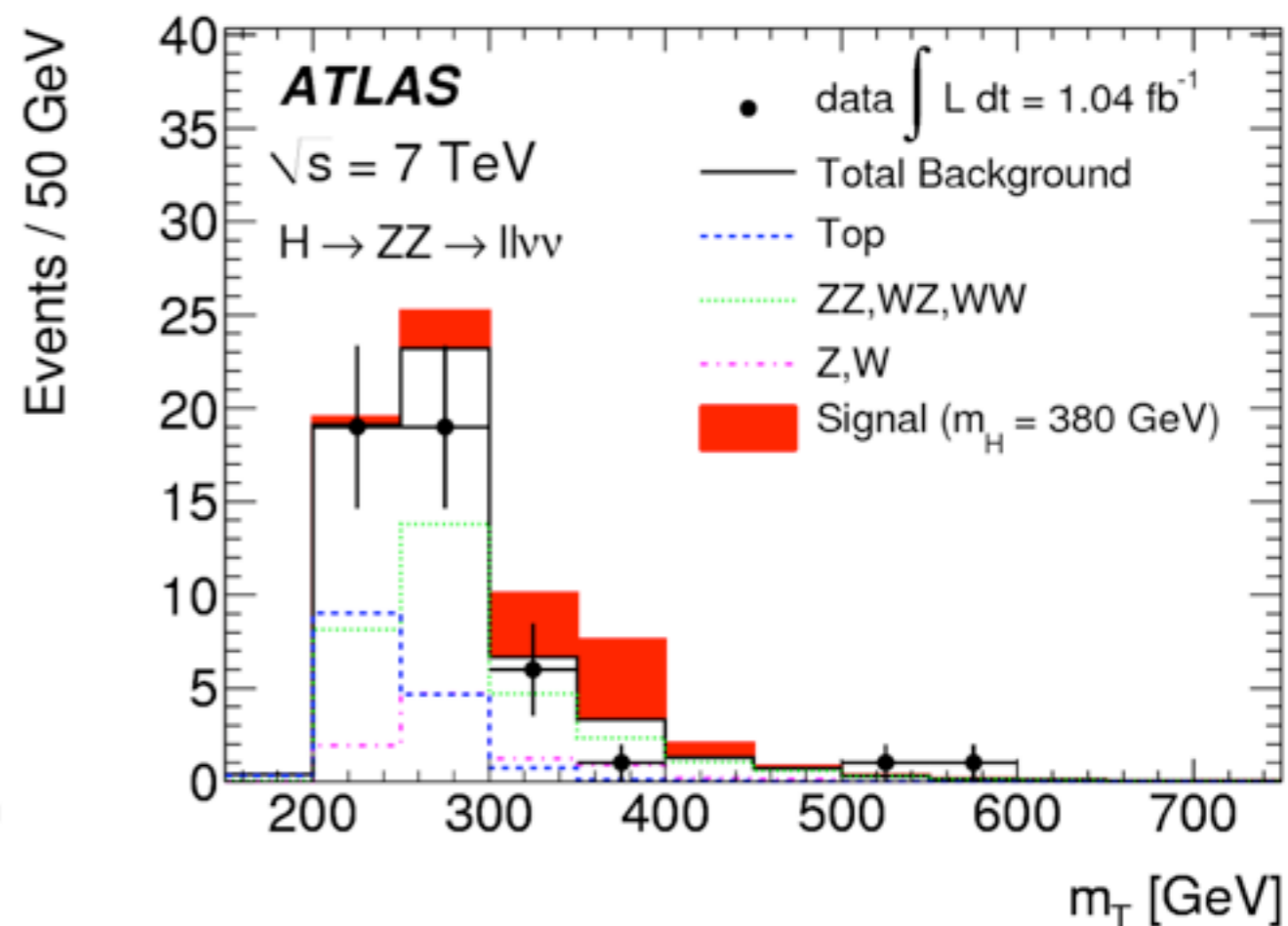
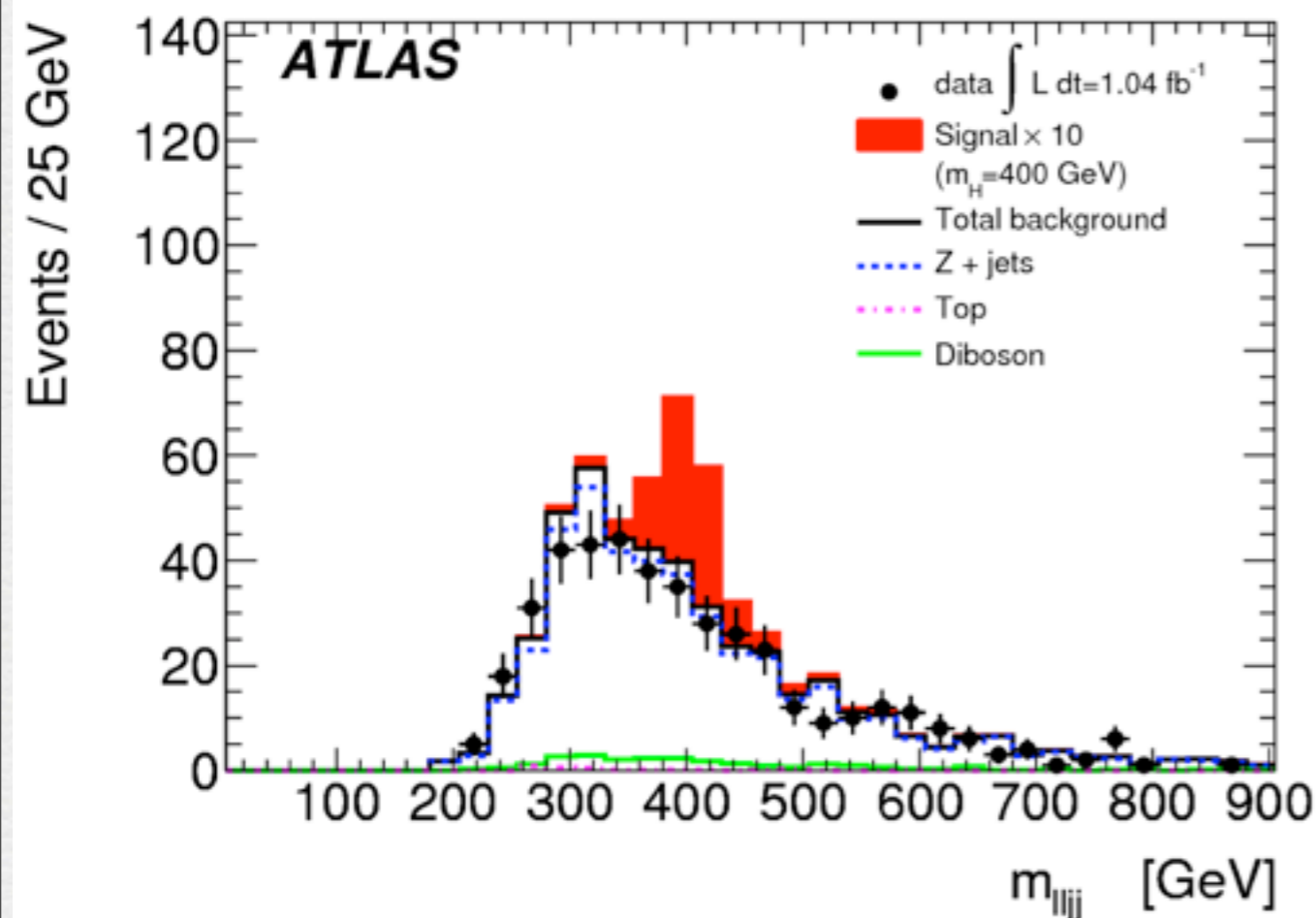
cross section \times Br ($Z \rightarrow \ell \ell$) becomes too small

$$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell \ell jj$$

m_{lljj}

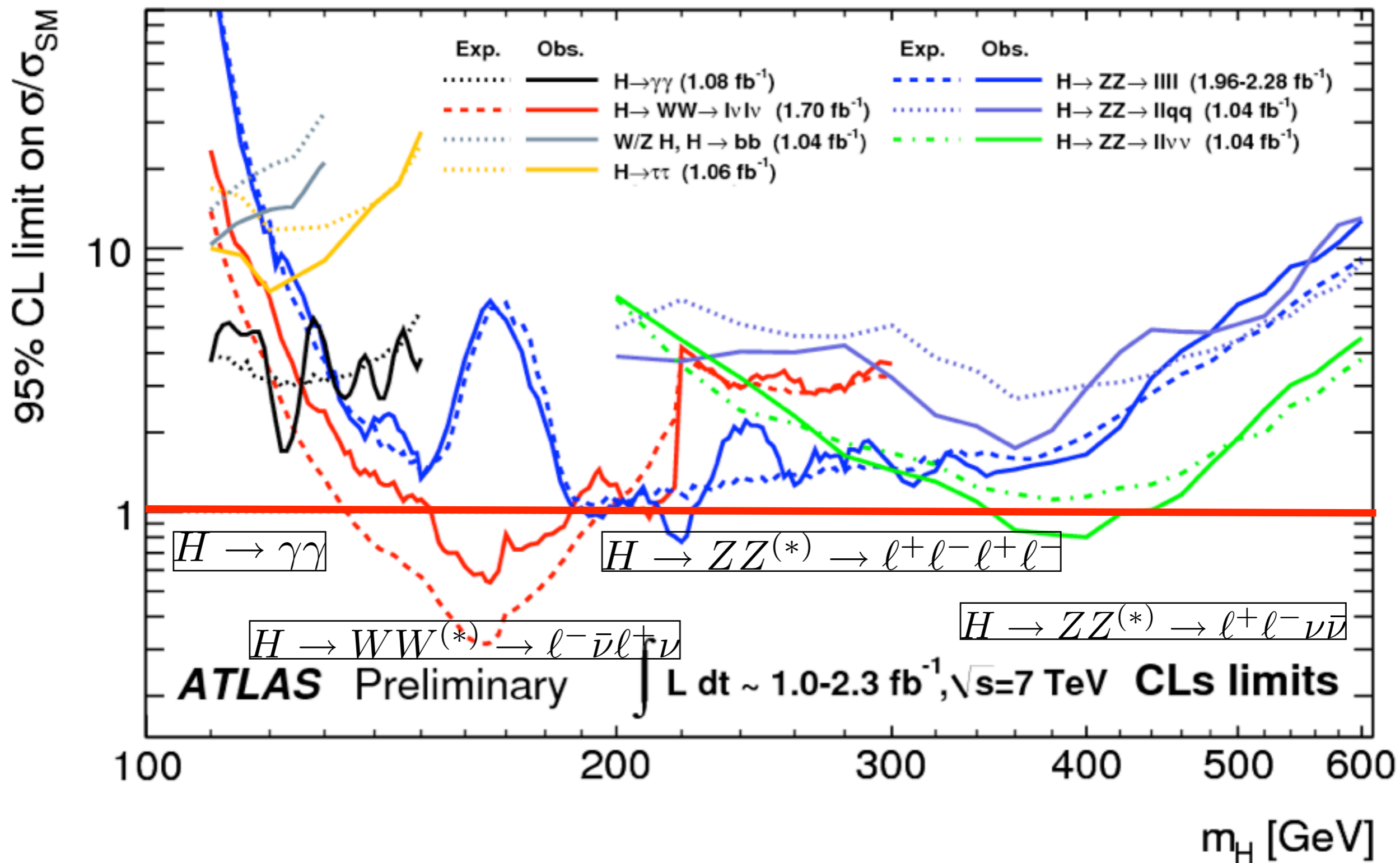
$$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell \ell \nu \nu$$

$$m_T^2 \equiv \left[\sqrt{m_Z^2 + |\mathbf{p}_T^\mu|^2} + \sqrt{m_Z^2 + |\mathbf{p}_T^{\text{miss}}|^2} \right]^2 - \left[\mathbf{p}_T^{\ell\ell} + \mathbf{p}_T^{\text{miss}} \right]^2$$

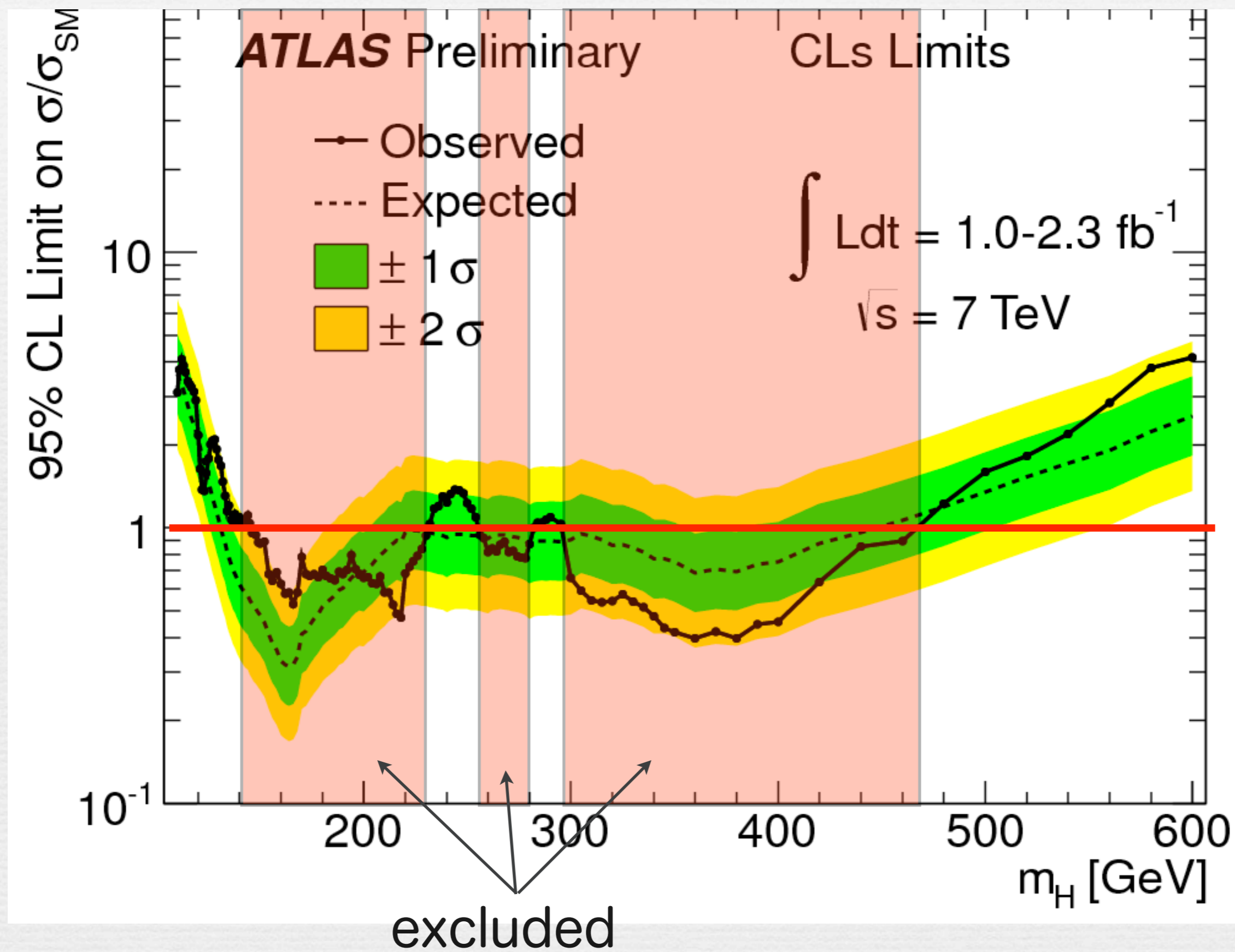


Higgs searches

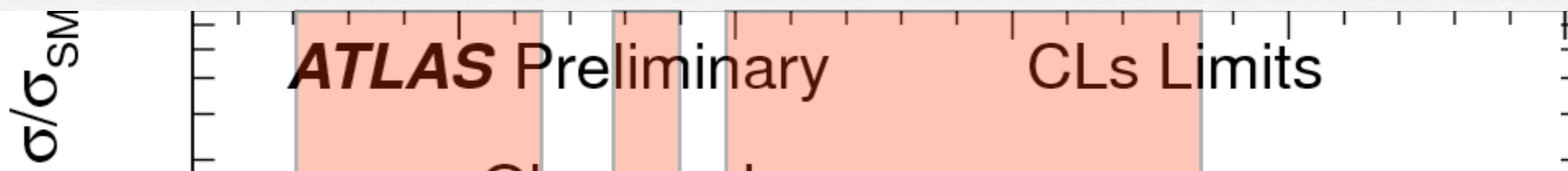
(95% CL limit on σ)/ σ_{SM}



Combination



Combination



Prospects for ATLAS+CMS combined:

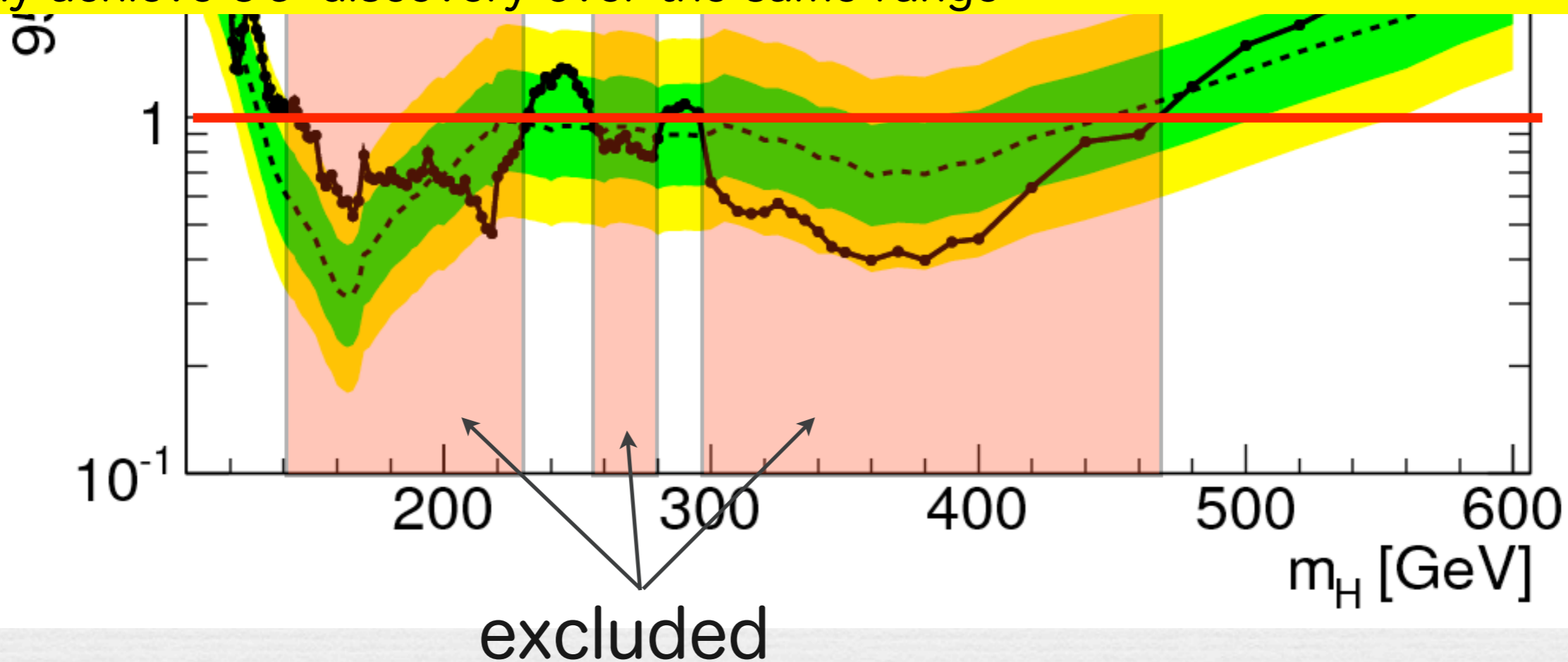
With assuming $\sim 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ per experiment by end 2012:

First half 2012:

sensitivity to exclude full mass region up to $m_H \sim 600 \text{ GeV}$ ($\geq 95\% \text{ CL}$)

End 2012:

may achieve 5σ discovery over the same range



Summary

LHC-ATLAS is running very well

Precise measurement of the top quark has begun

- The uncertainties of inclusive cross-section measurement is better than level of 10%
- New physics search using top quark has begun

No excess of the Higgs boson has been seen yet

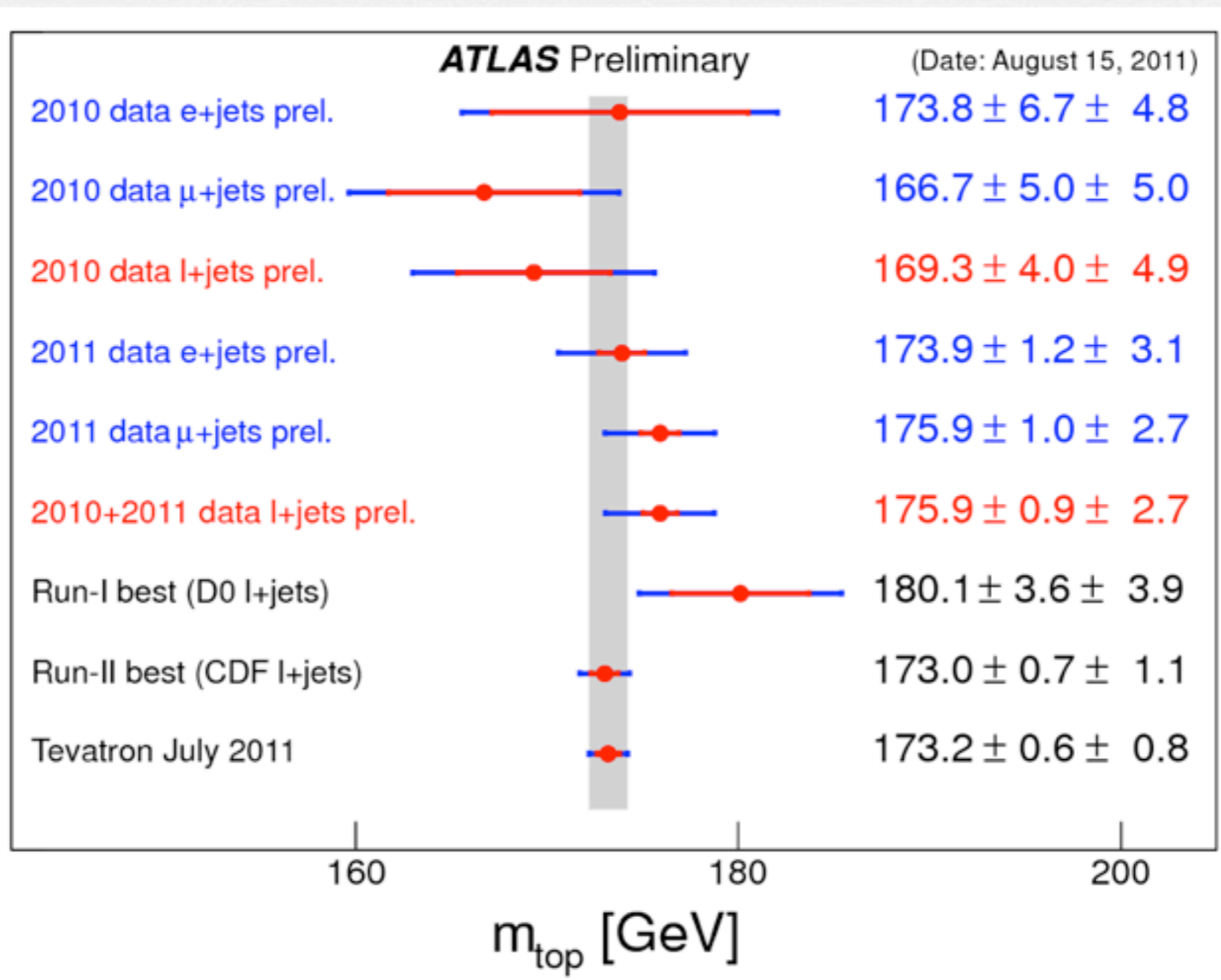
- Exclude 146-466 GeV, except 232-256, 282-296 GeV
- End of 2012 (for ATLAS+CMS combined),
we may achieve 5σ discovery over $m_H < 600$ GeV

2012 will be year of the Higgs !

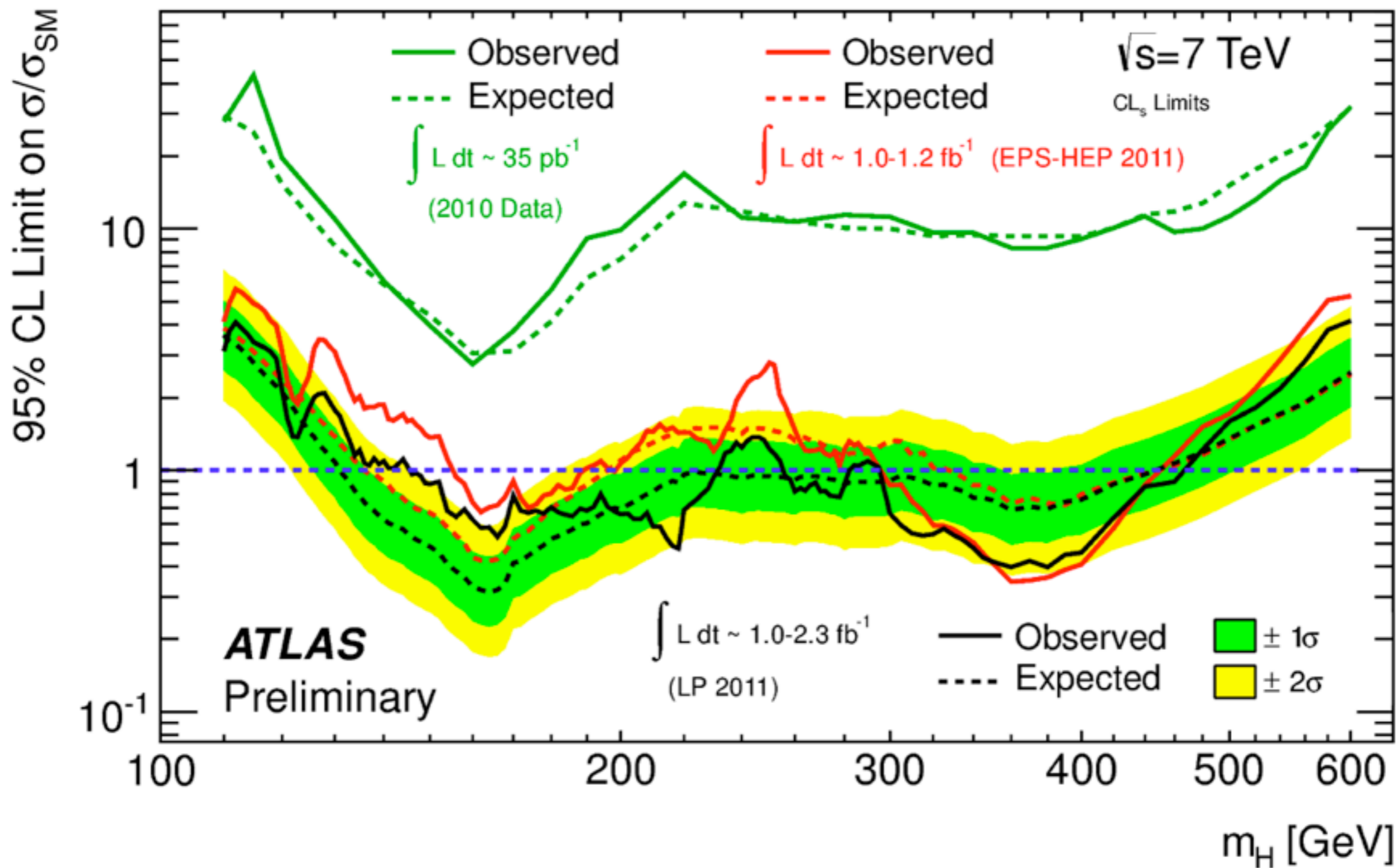
→ top quark physics becomes more important

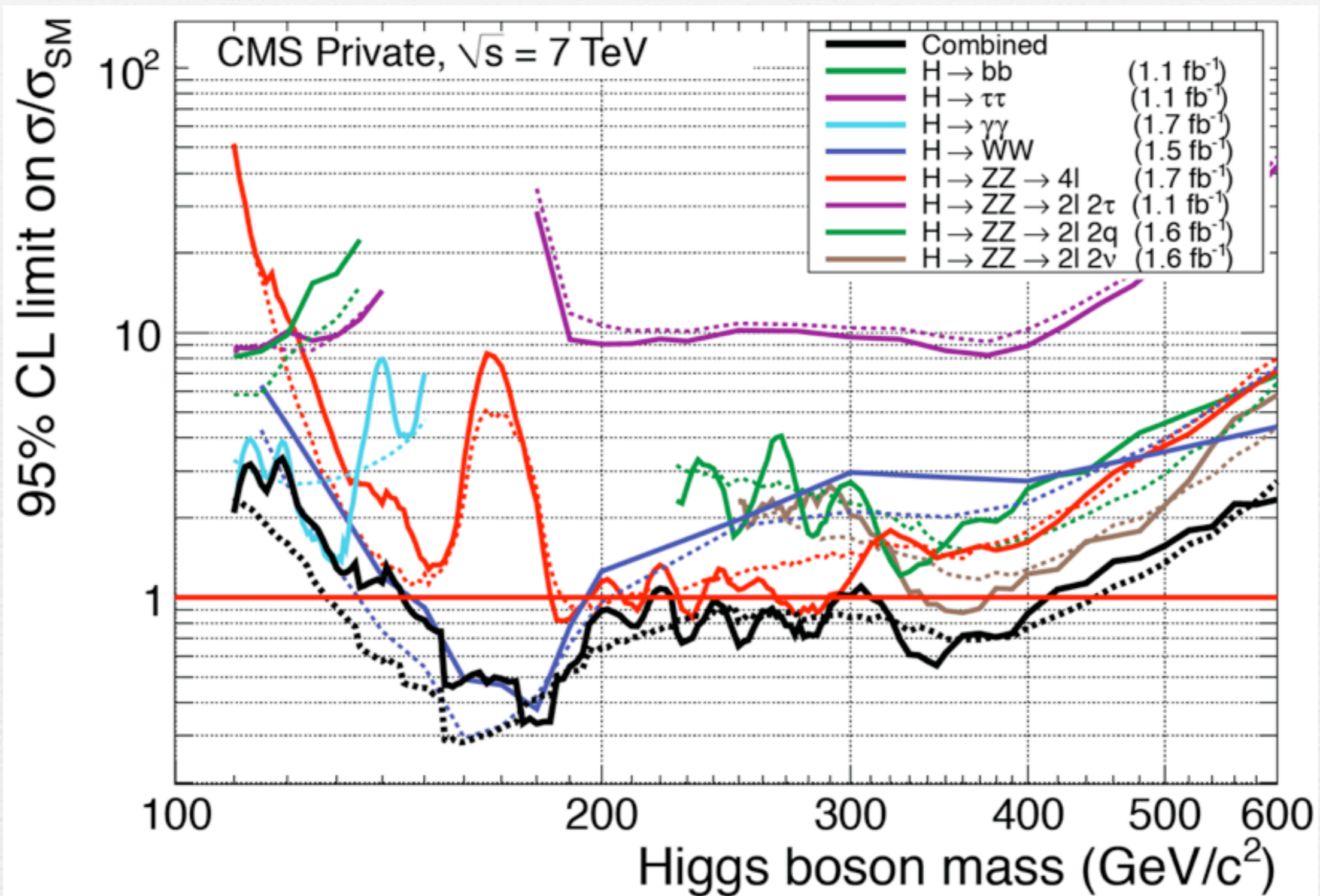
Backup

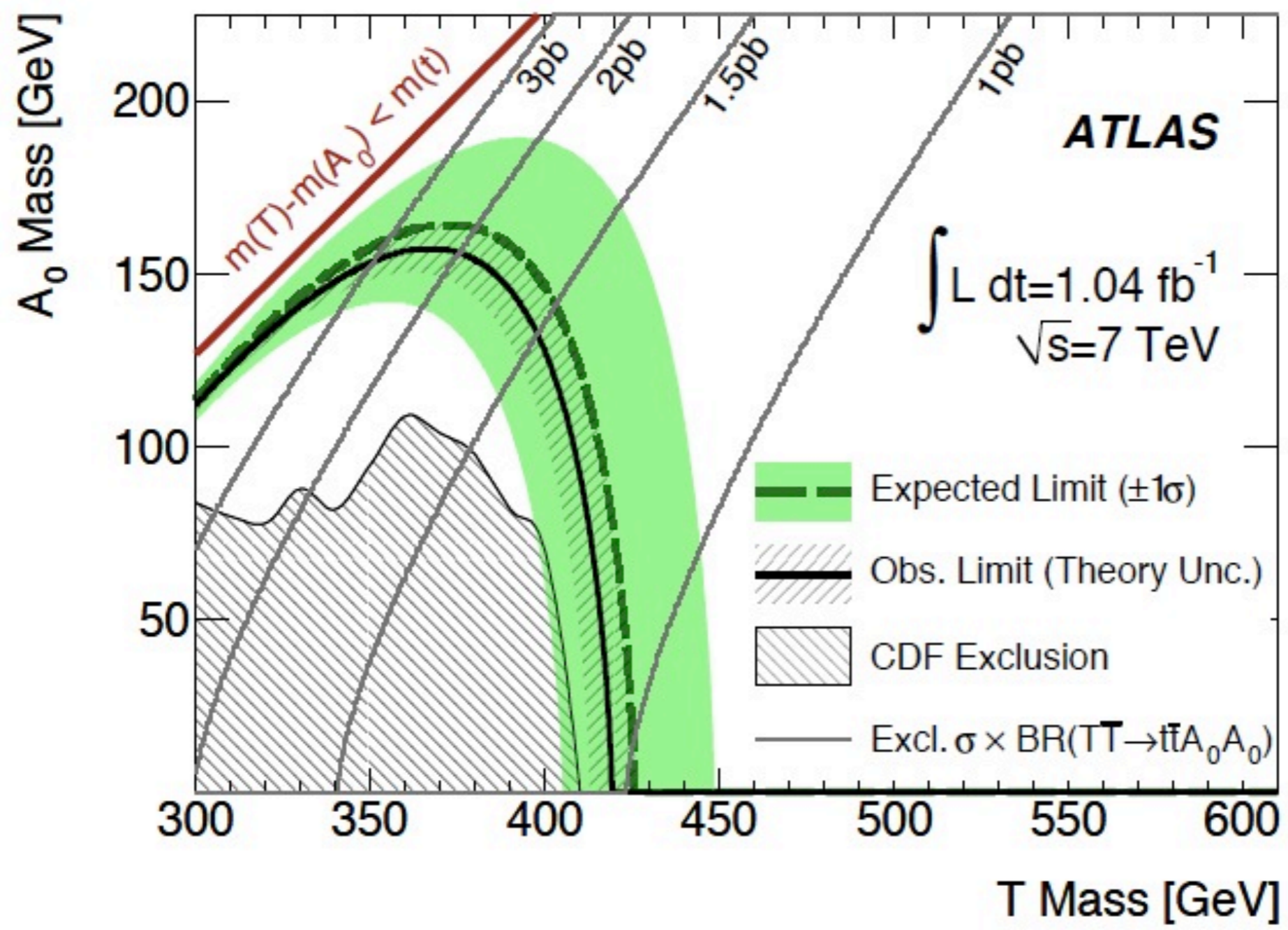
Top quark mass



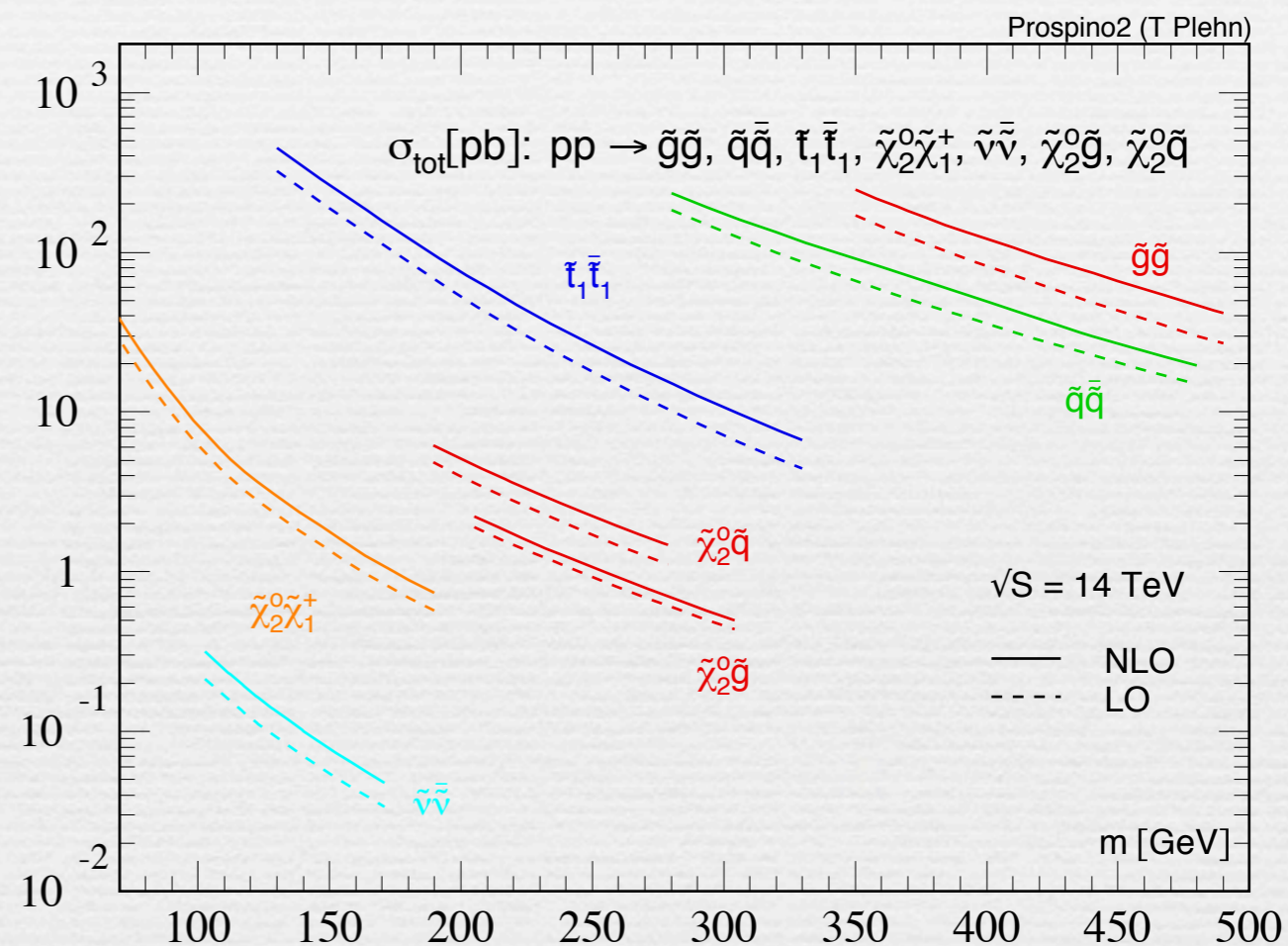
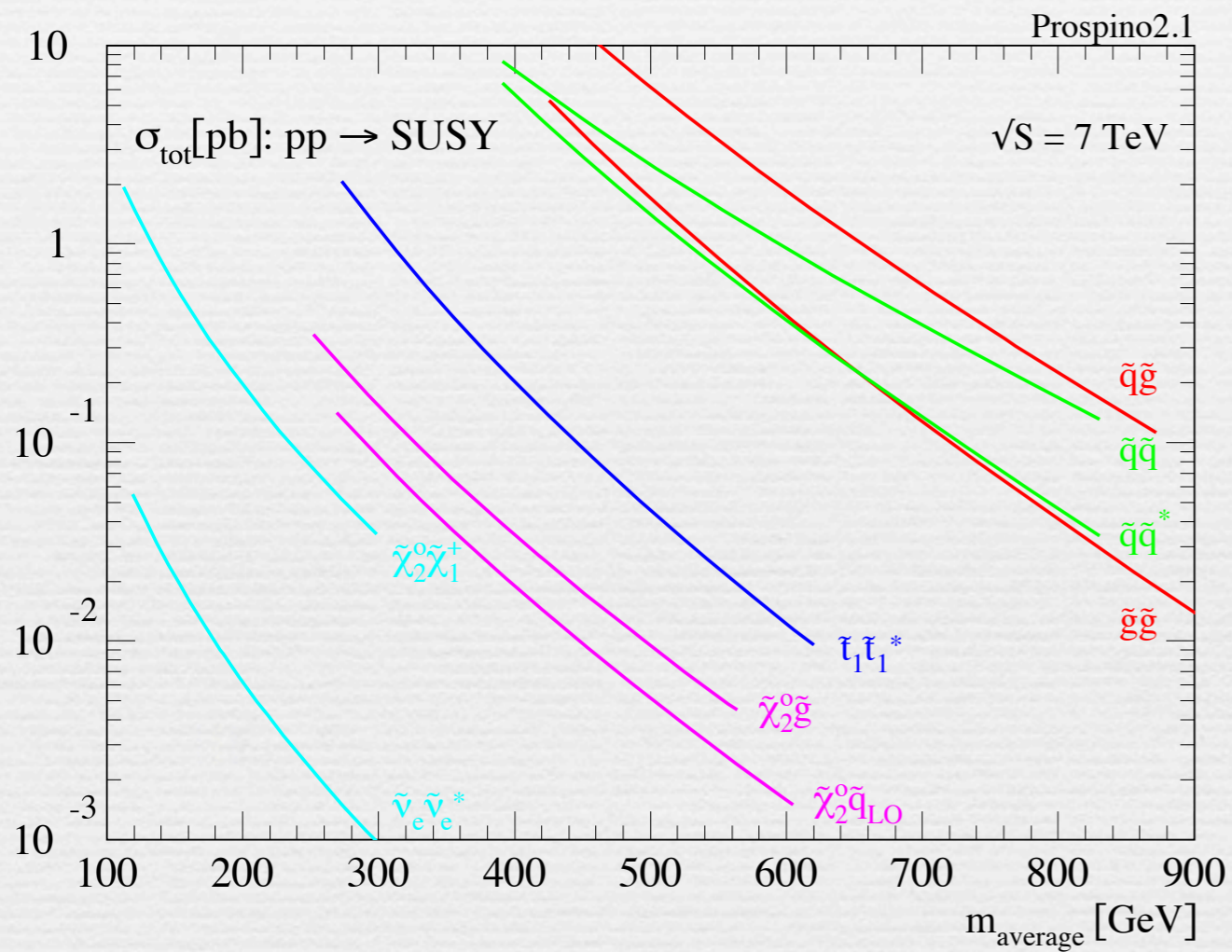
Combination







SUSY production



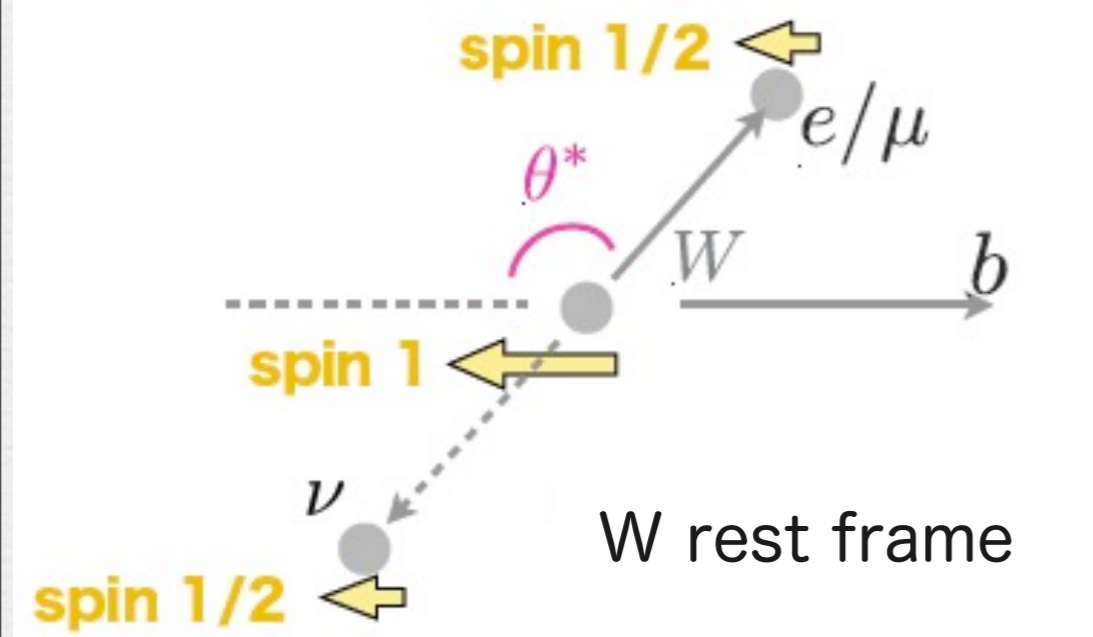
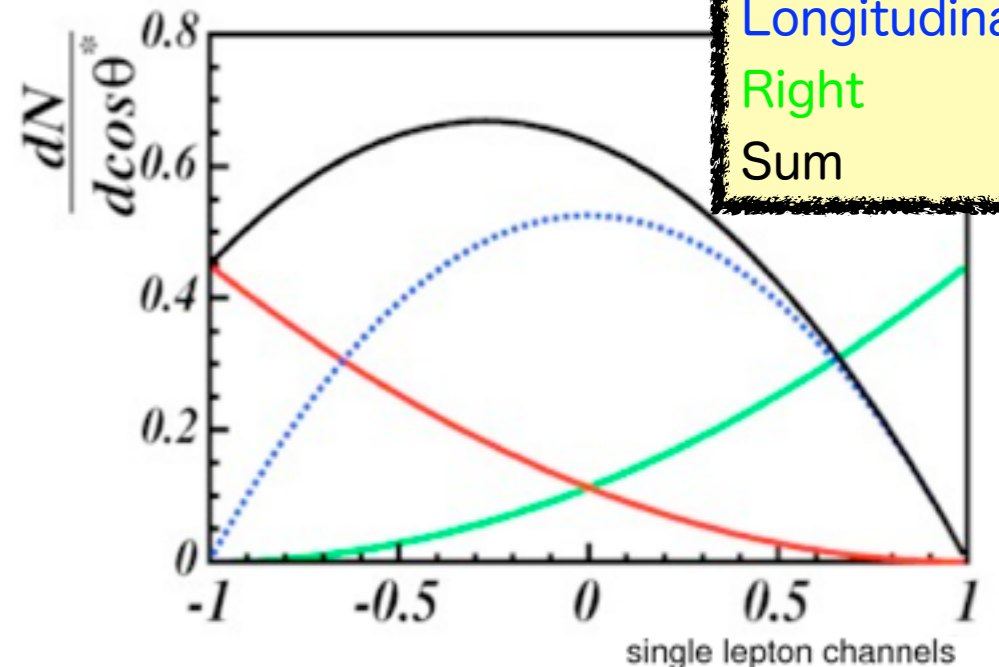
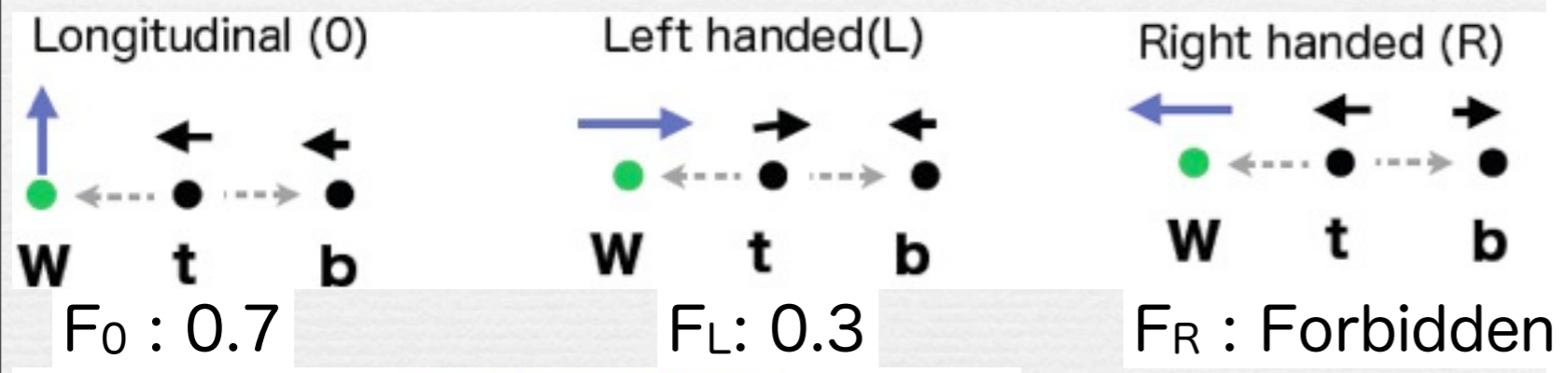
W boson helicity

L=700pb⁻¹

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{d\Gamma}{d\cos\theta^*} = \frac{3}{8} (1 + \cos\theta^*)^2 F_R + \frac{3}{8} (1 - \cos\theta^*)^2 F_L + \frac{3}{4} (1 - \cos^2\theta^*) F_0$$

Left
Longitudinal
Right
Sum

In V-A interaction of the SM



$$F_0 = 0.68 \pm 0.12$$

$$F_L = 0.32 \pm 0.09$$

$$F_R = 0.00 \pm 0.06$$

