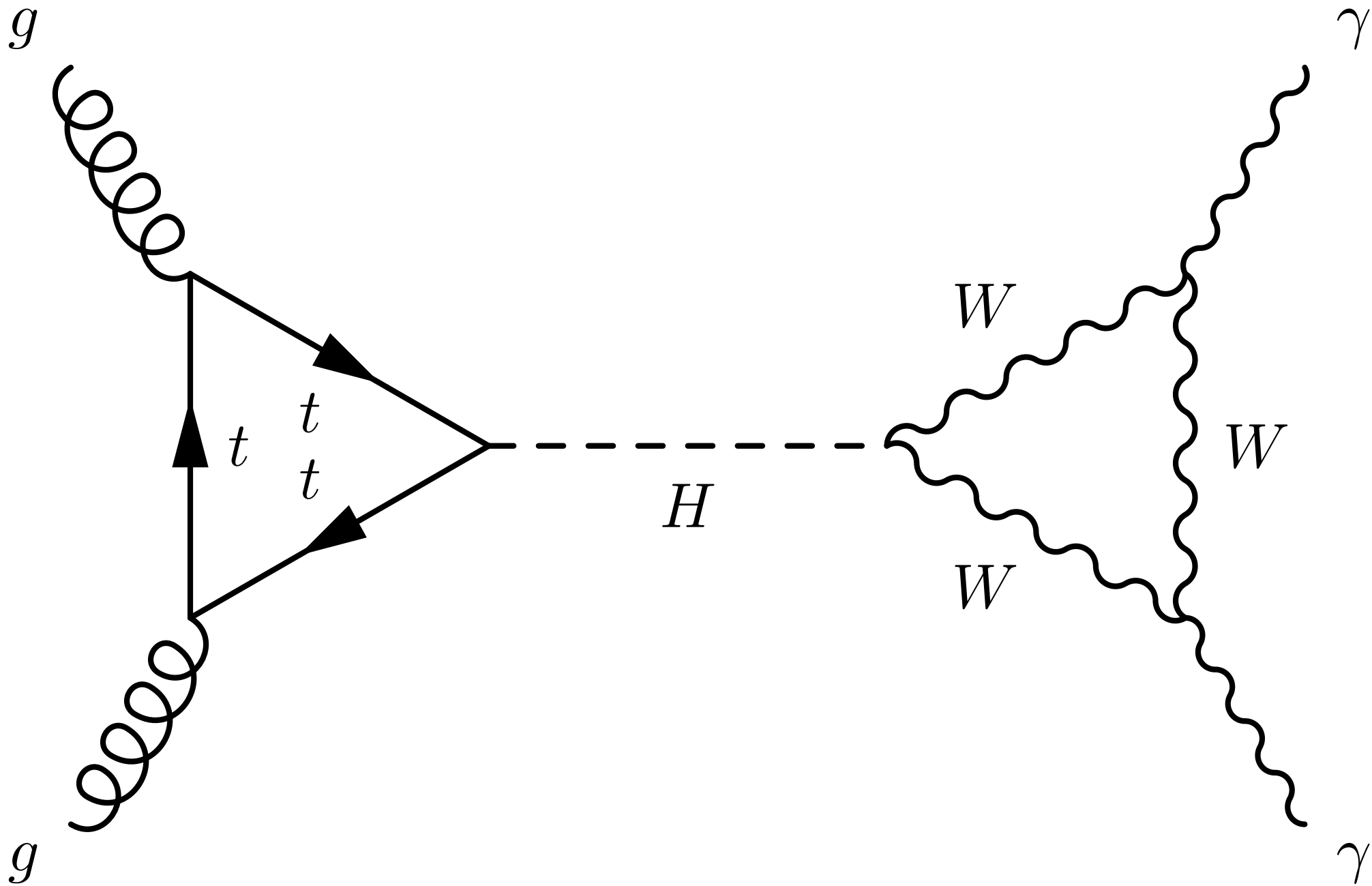


Experimental particle. physics

esipap...
European School of Instrumentation
in Particle & Astroparticle Physics

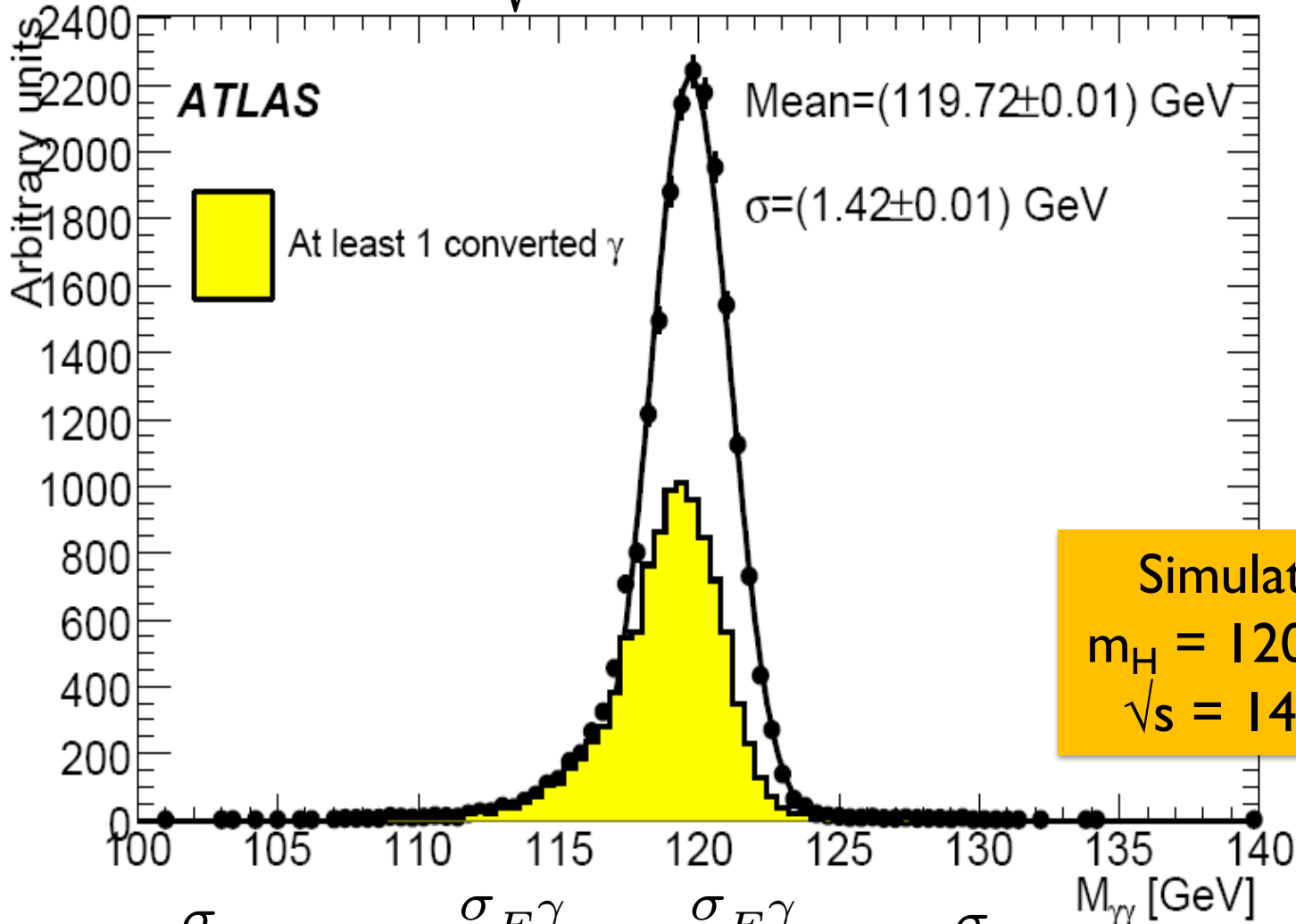
C.

Significance of
 $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ signal



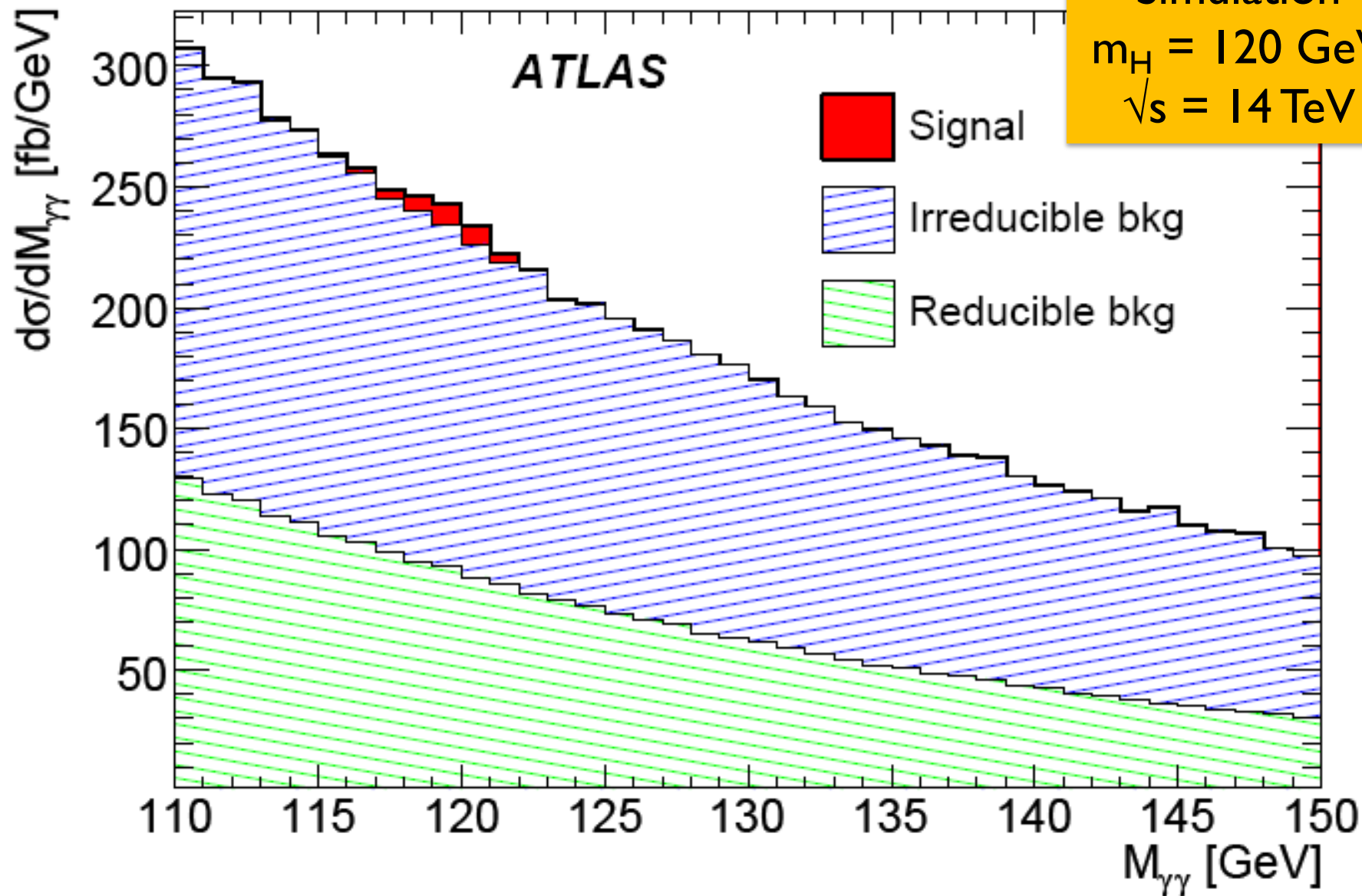
A narrow mass peak...

$$m_{\gamma\gamma} = \sqrt{2E_1^\gamma E_2^\gamma (1 - \cos \alpha_{12})}$$

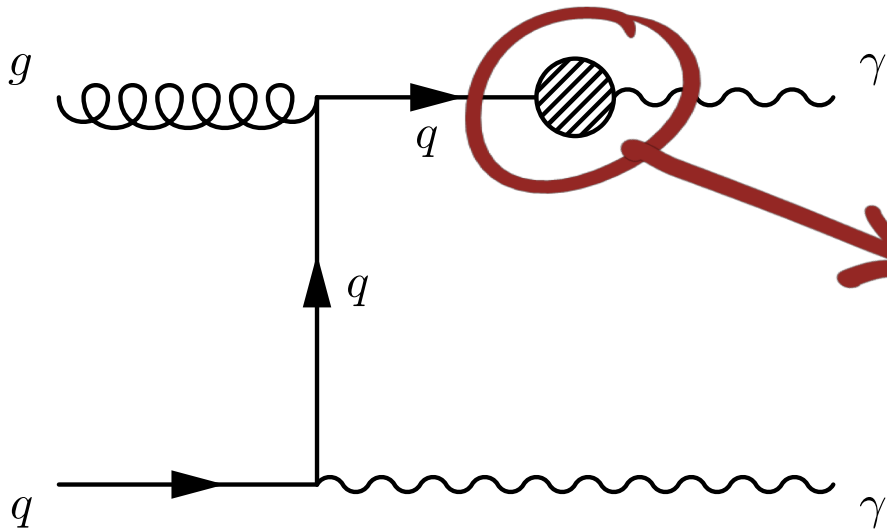
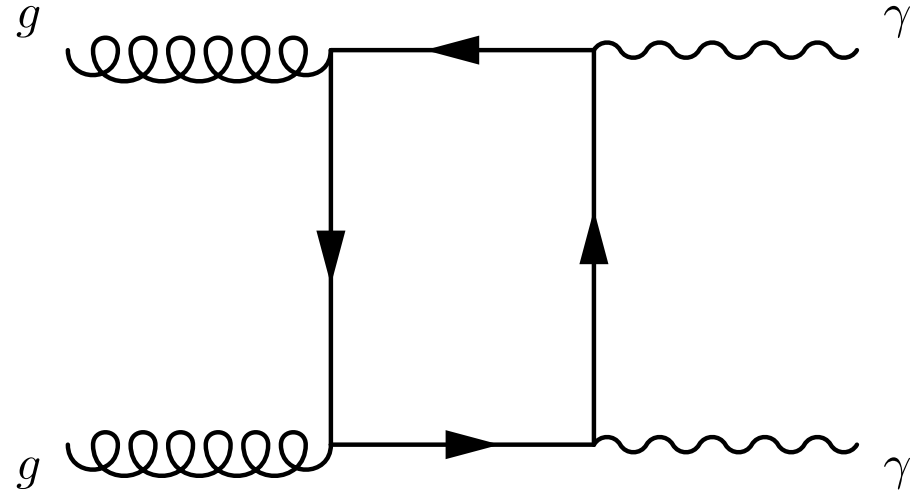
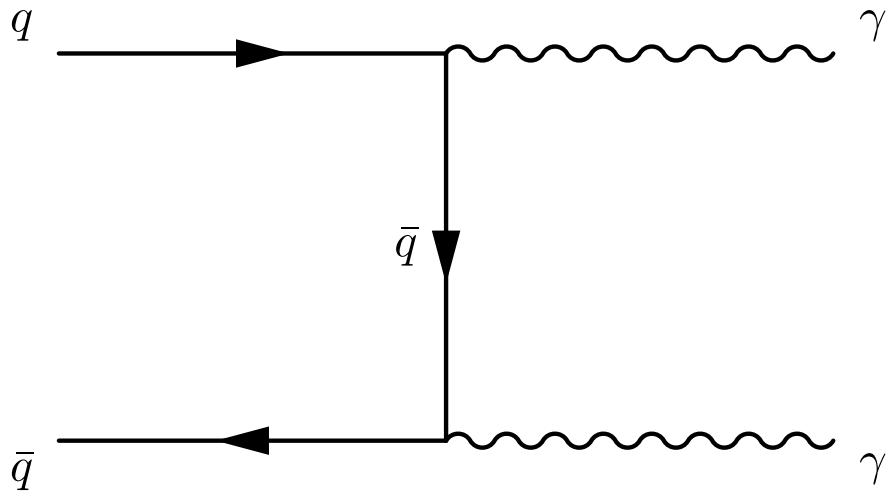


$$\frac{\sigma_{m_{\gamma\gamma}}}{m_{\gamma\gamma}} = \frac{\sigma_{E_1^\gamma}}{E_1^\gamma} \oplus \frac{\sigma_{E_2^\gamma}}{E_2^\gamma} \oplus \frac{\sigma_{\alpha_{12}}}{\tan \alpha_{12}}$$

... on a large background!

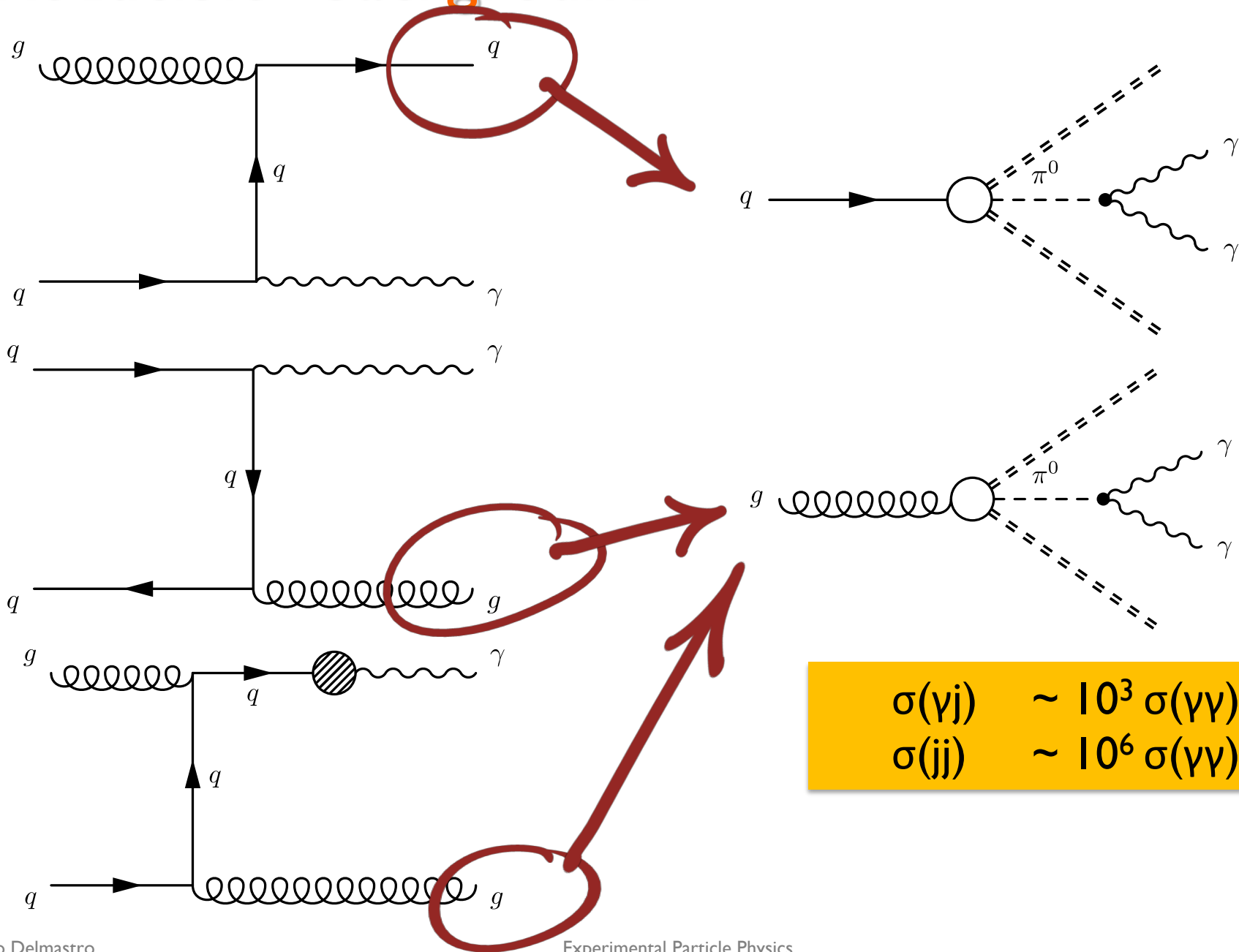


“Irreducible” background



parton fragmentation

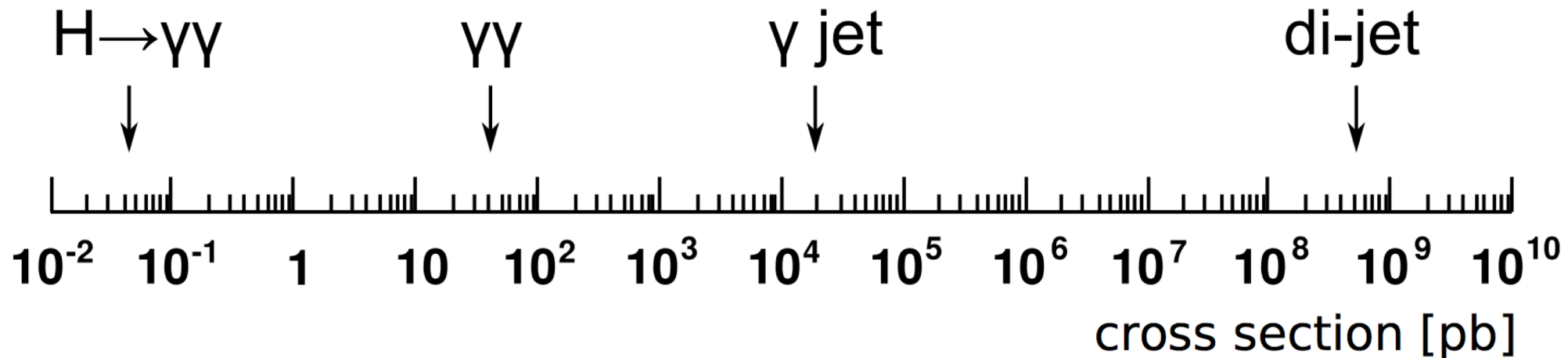
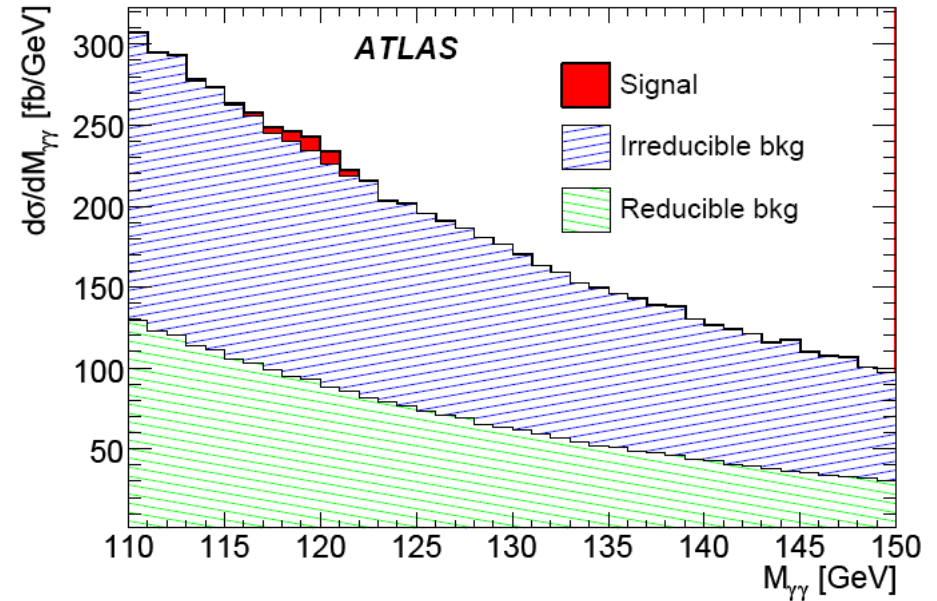
“Reducible” background



$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(\gamma j) &\sim 10^3 \sigma(\gamma\gamma) \\ \sigma(jj) &\sim 10^6 \sigma(\gamma\gamma)\end{aligned}$$

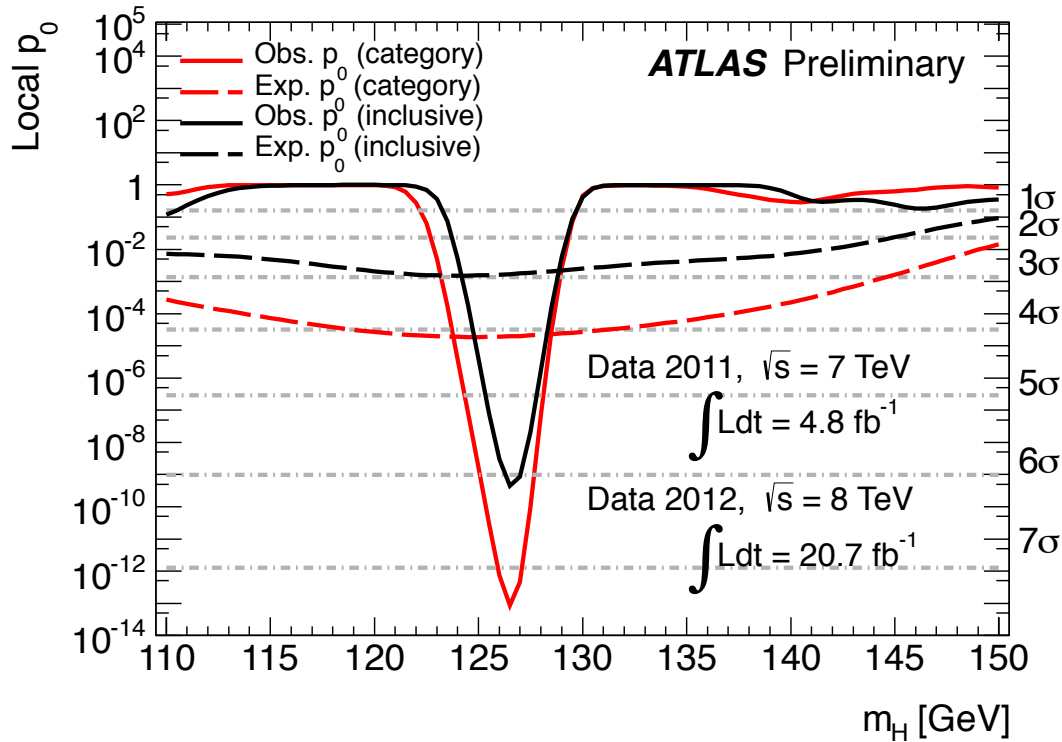
Signal vs. background

- small branching ratio ($\sim 10^{-3}$)
- huge background
 - ✓ $\gamma\gamma$, γj , jj , Drell-Yan
- $S/B \sim 3\%$



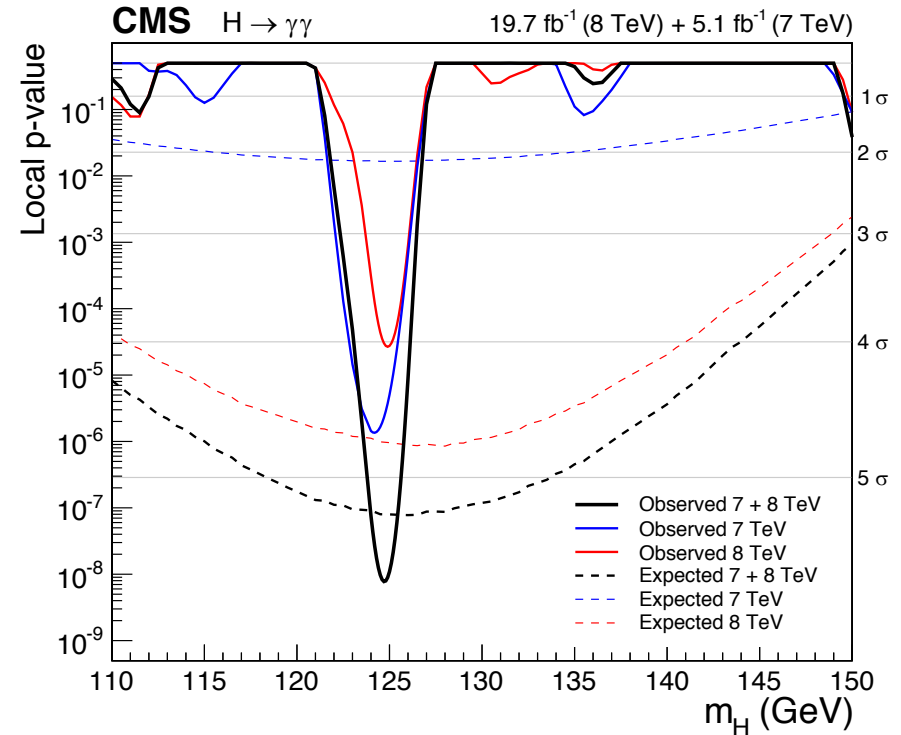
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ significance

ATLAS



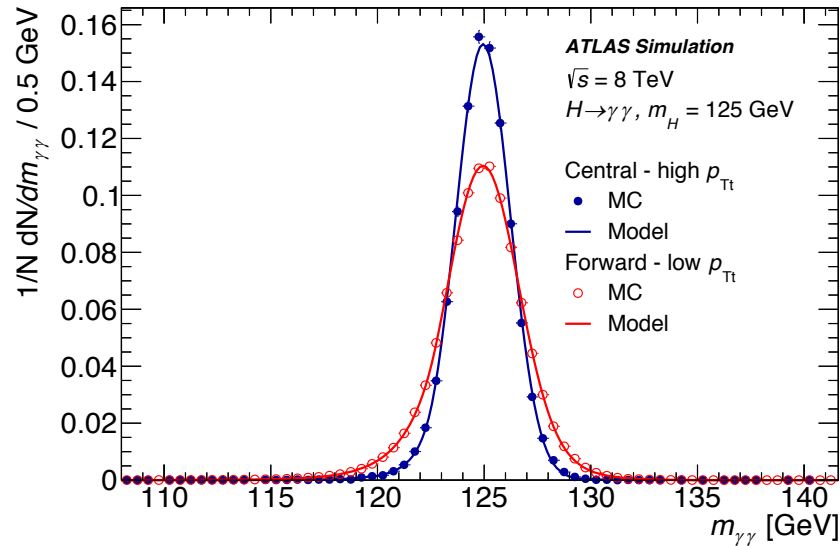
[ATLAS-CONF-2013-012](#)

CMS



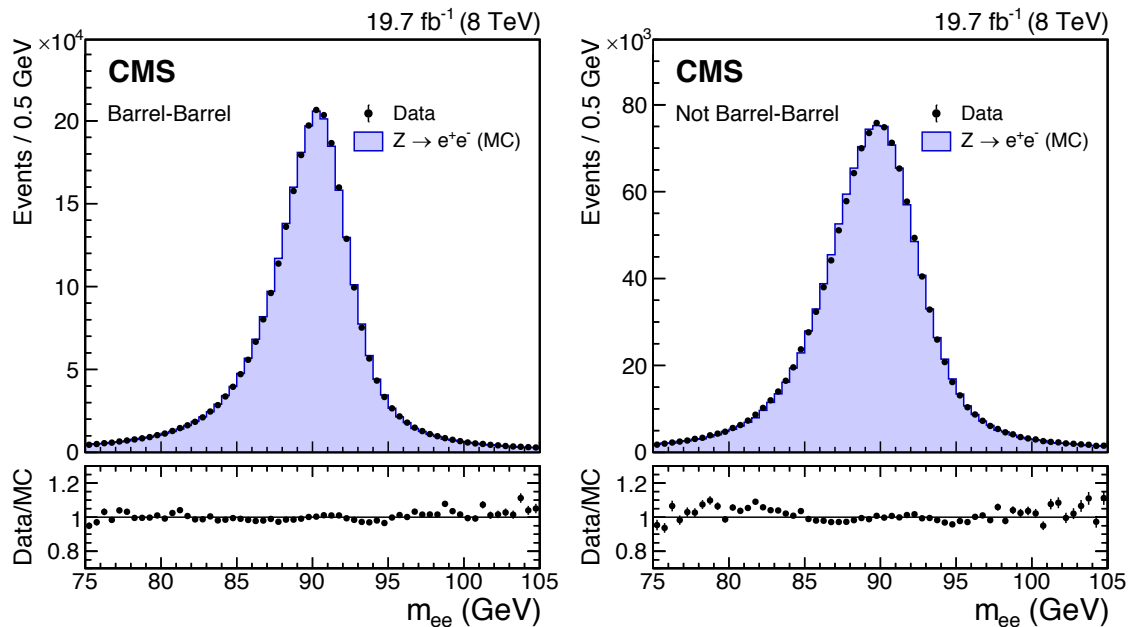
[Eur. Phys. J. C 74 \(2014\) 3076](#)

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ invariant mass resolution



ATLAS

[*Phys. Rev. D. 90, 112015 \(2014\)*](#)

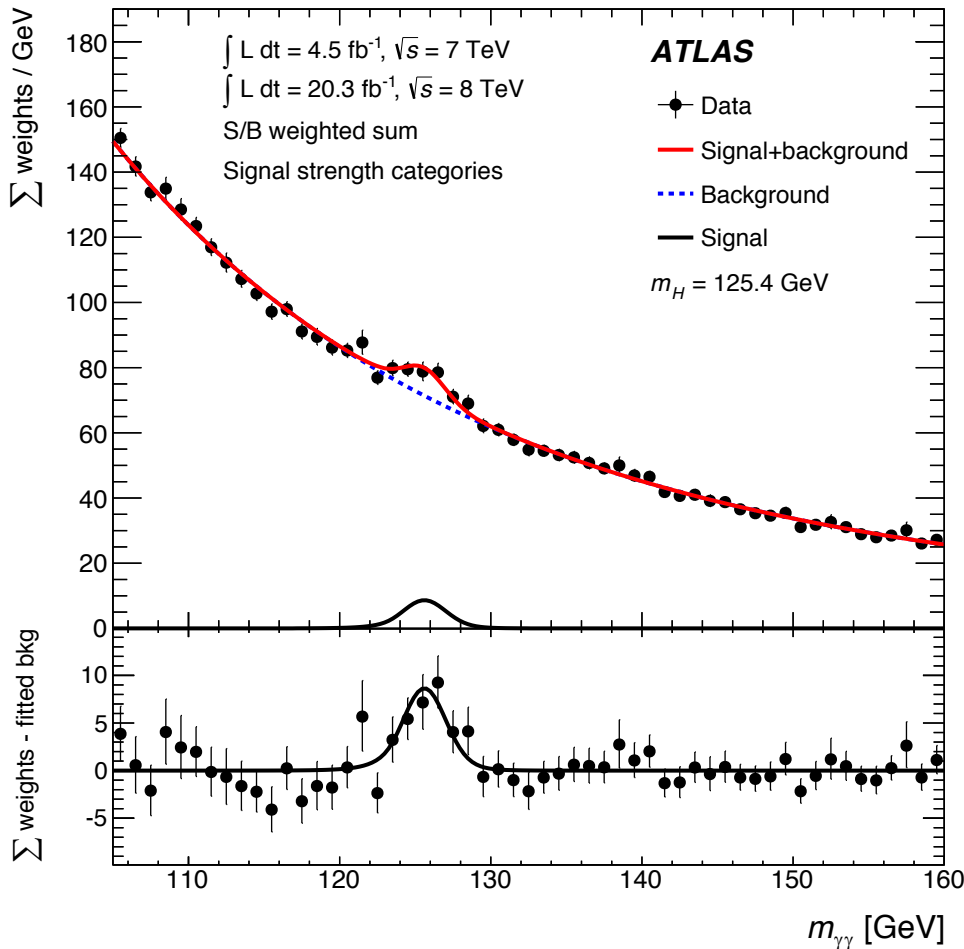


CMS

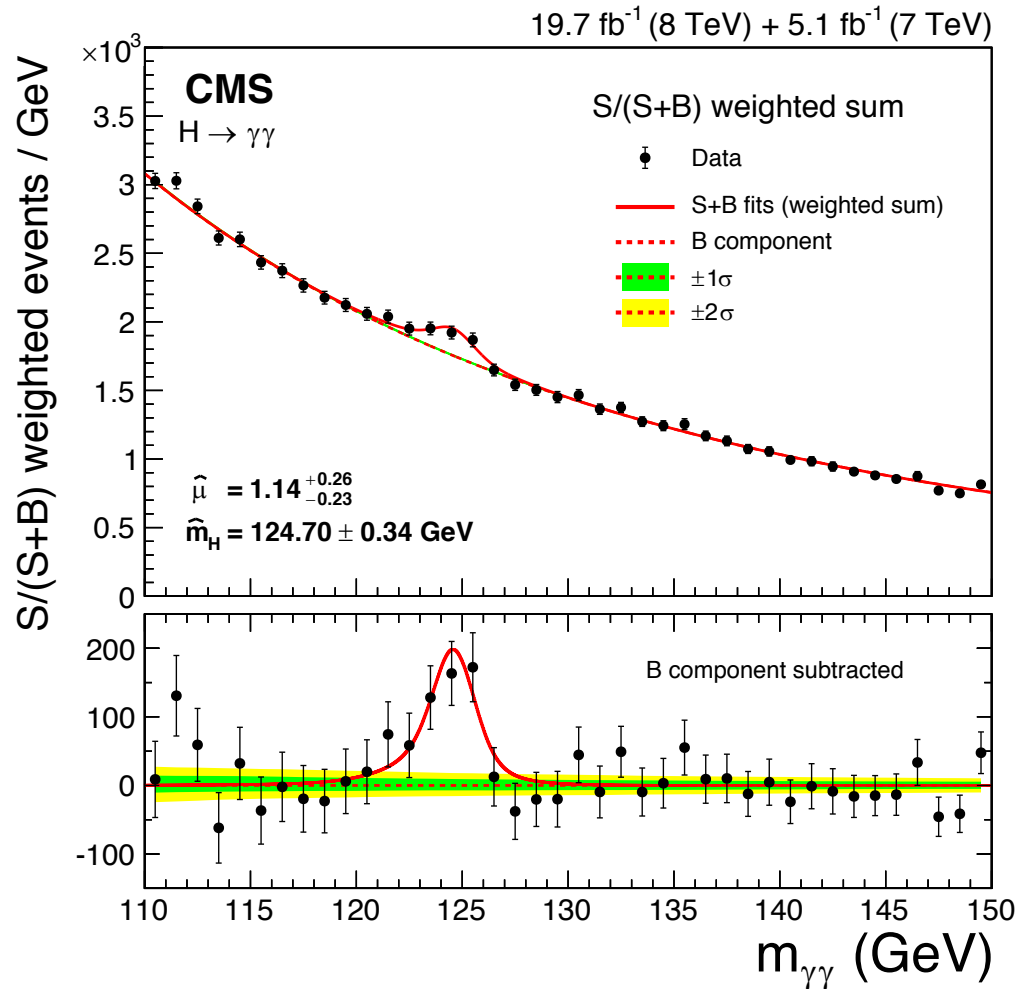
[*Eur. Phys. J. C 74 \(2014\) 3076*](#)

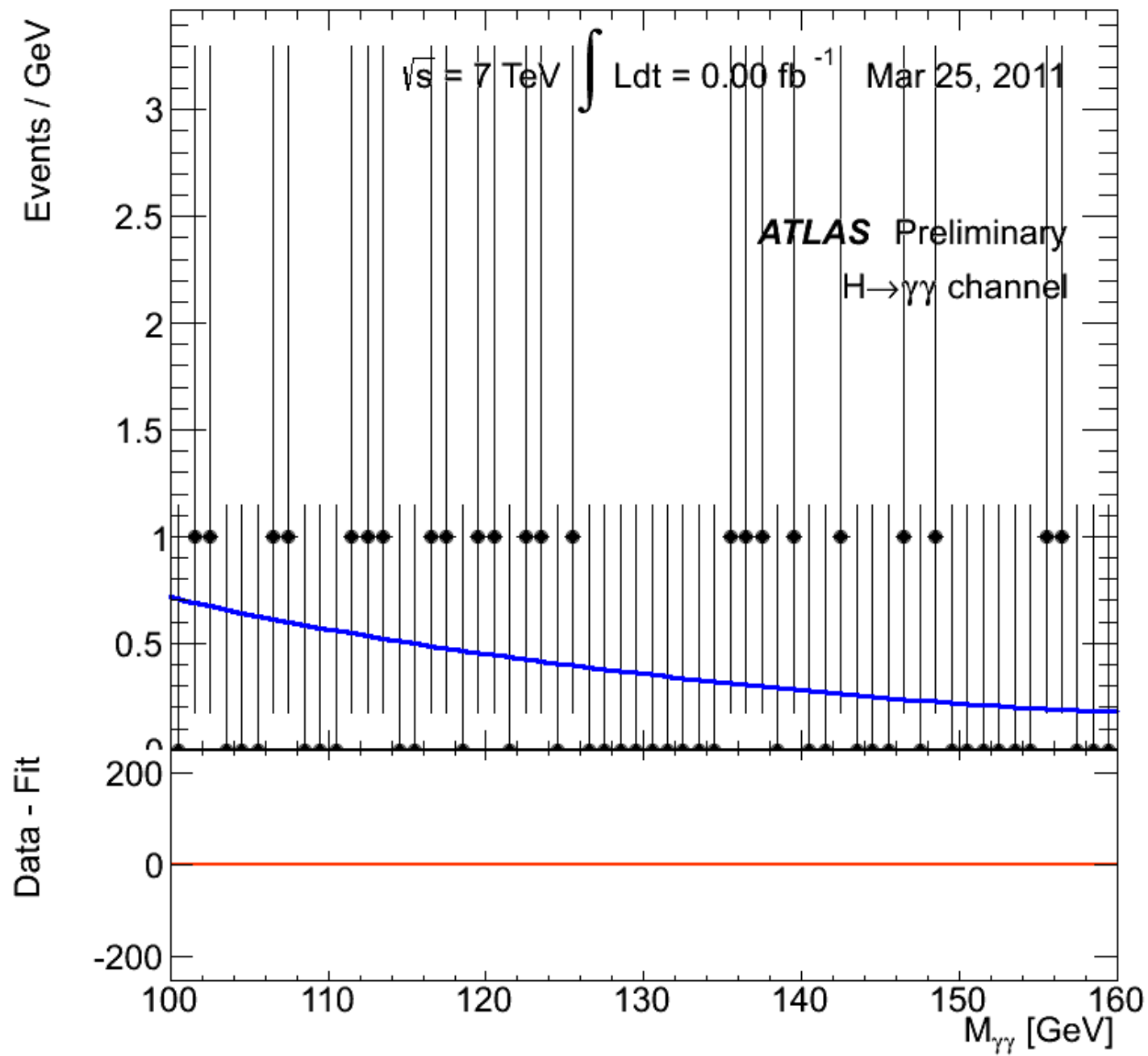
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (weighted) mass spectra

ATLAS



CMS





$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ signal and background “toy” models

- $\gamma\gamma$ background approximated model

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{background}}}{dm_{\gamma\gamma}} = 1145[\text{fb/GeV}]e^{-0.023[\text{GeV}^{-1}]m_{\gamma\gamma}}$$

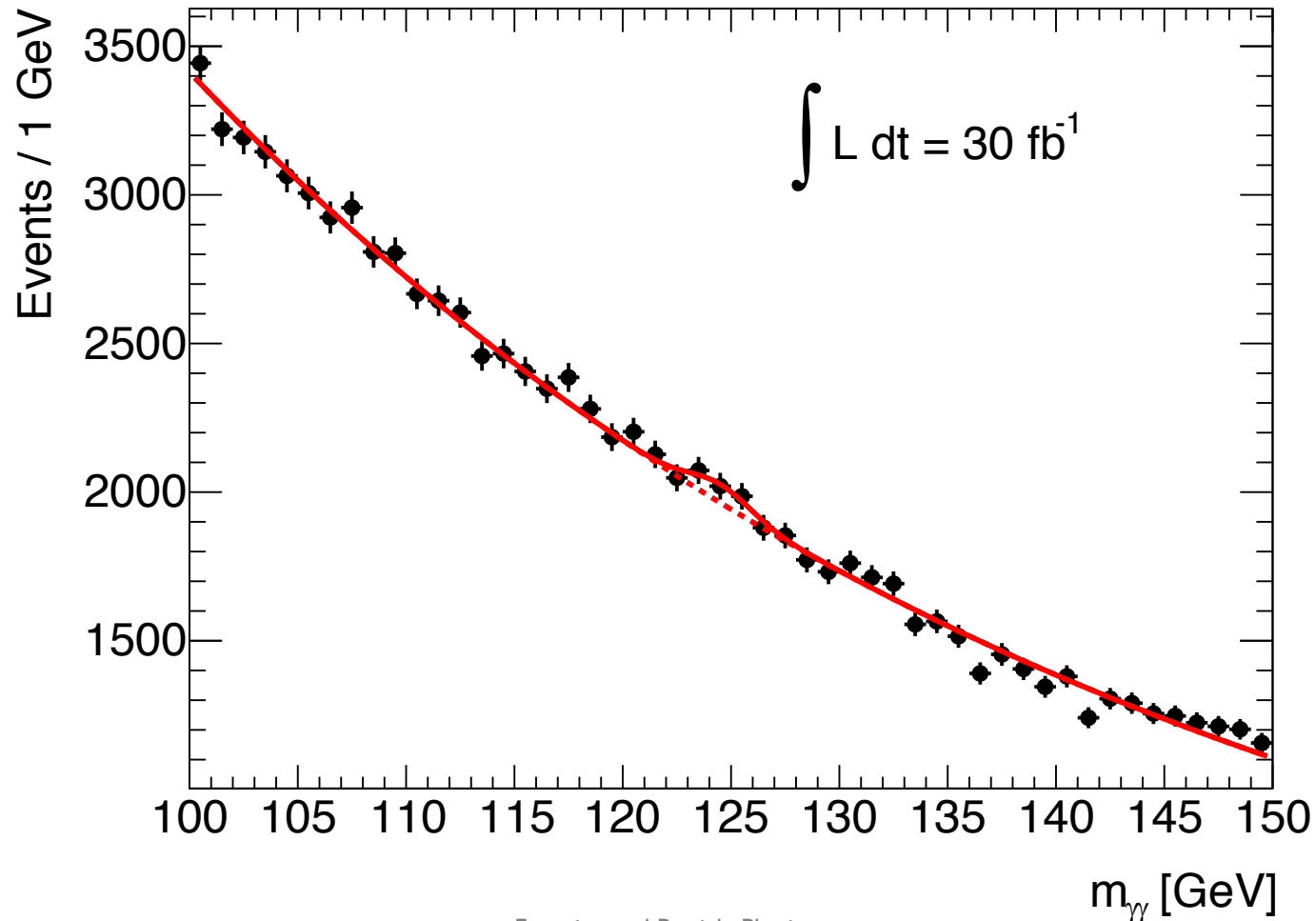
- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ approximated model

$$\sigma(m_H = 125\text{GeV}) \times BR \times \varepsilon_{\text{experiment}} \simeq 10\text{fb}$$

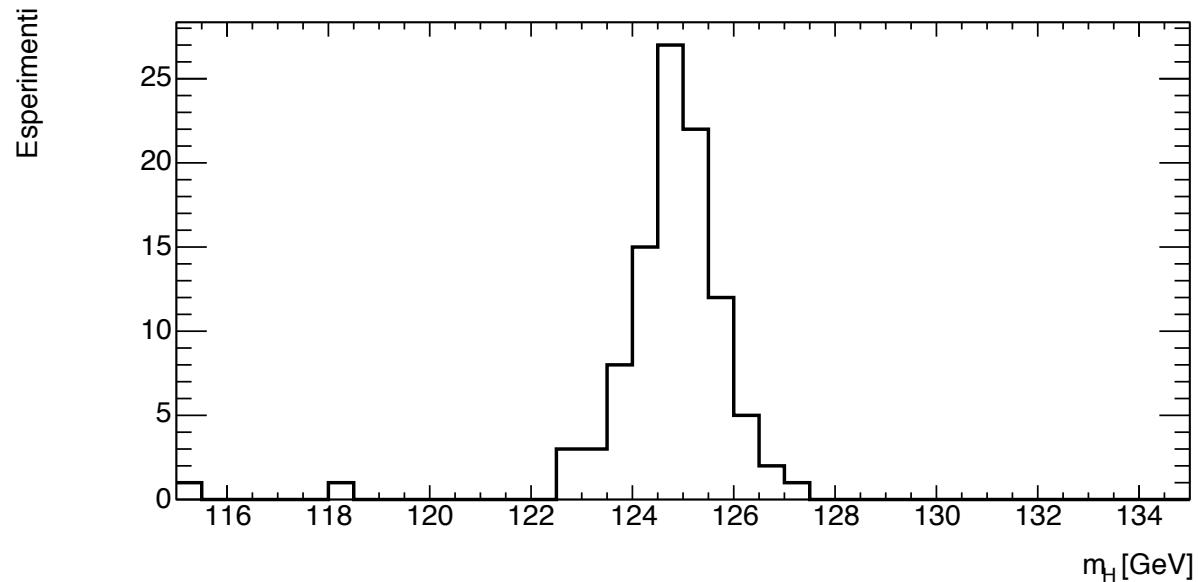
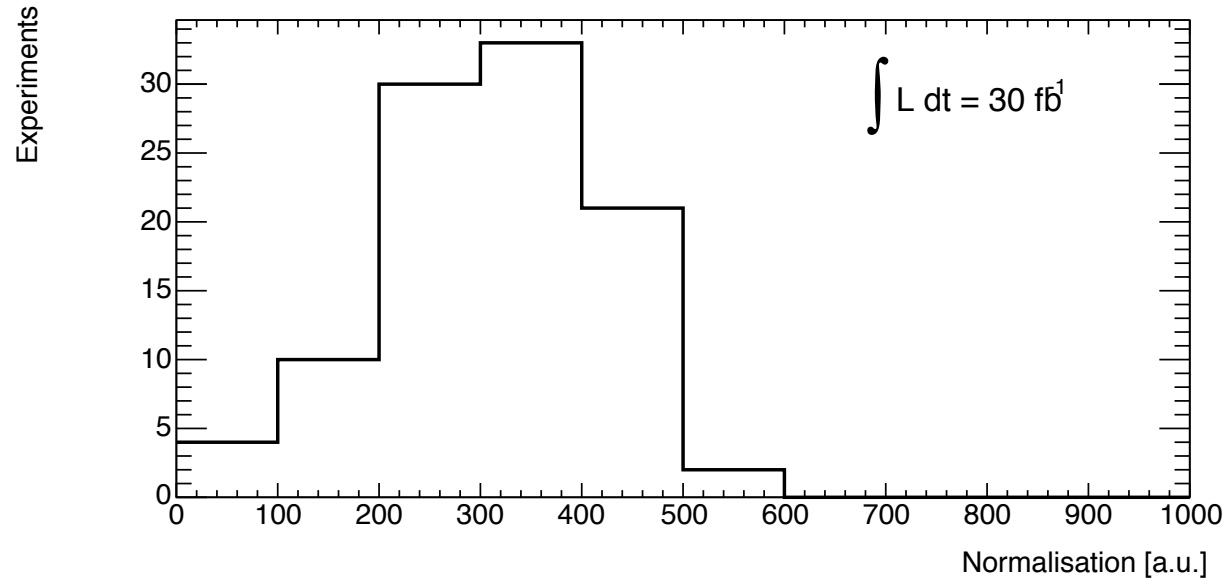
- Width dominated by invariant mass resolution $\sigma_{\gamma\gamma}$

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ fit “toy” example

$$p_0 e^{-p_1 m} + p_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi p_4}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(m - p_3)^2}{p_4^2}}$$



Toy experiments (fluctuation can change the results!)



Significance evolution

