

Simulation and analysis of the production of the Higgs boson in pp collisions using PYTHIA and ROOT

Proyecto Física Computacional

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 - $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
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Introduction and motivations

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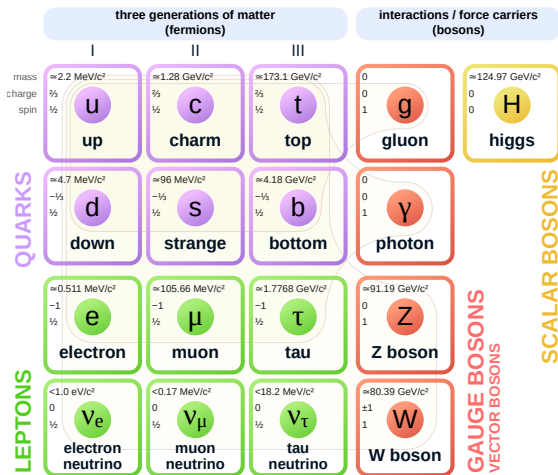
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- All the elementary particles acquire mass through their interaction with the **Higgs field**.

Standard Model of Elementary Particles



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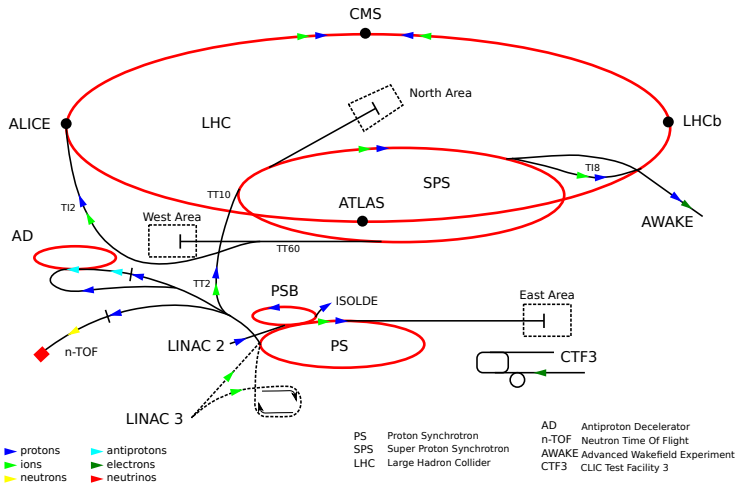
- The SM doesn't predict the value of the masses of the elementary particles, including the Higgs boson mass.
- The particles masses are considered parameters to be determined experimentally.
- The range of possible values for the Higgs boson are all below the 1 TeV.
- The data taken from the LEP and SLC colliders, the Tevatron, and other experiments predicted the Higgs boson mass in the range 90 GeV – 152 GeV at the 95% confidence level (CL).

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- In 2012, the ATLAS and CMS collaborations reported an excess of events between 2σ and 3σ near 125 GeV.



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- These decay channels correspond to: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$, $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$, $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$, and $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, where l stand for e^- and μ^- .

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- This decay channels correspond to: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$, $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$, $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$, and $H \rightarrow bb$, where l stand for e^- and μ^- .
- The channels with the highest sensitivity for discovering the SM Higgs boson with a mass near 125 GeV are $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$.

Theoretical framework

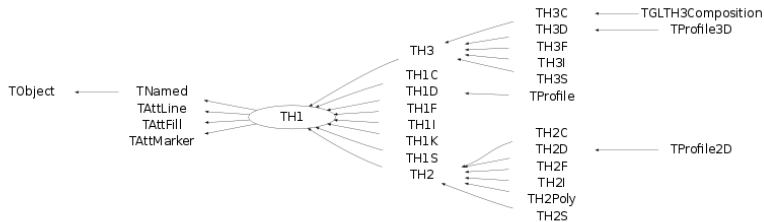
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- An example of how the classes are organized is shown below for the histogram library:



The class hierarchy of histogram classes

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- It focuses on centre-of-mass energies greater than about 10 GeV.
- It comprises a coherent set of physics models for the evolution from a few-body high-energy ('hard') scattering process to a complex multihadronic final state.
- The particles are produced in vacuum, but also can be added external detector effects to the simulation.

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- PYTHIA can be run standalone, but it can also interfaced with a set of other libraries.
- Among the libraries we have AlpGen, MadGraph, PowHeg, FastJet and ROOT.
- For this project we are interested only in ROOT.

A simple PYTHIA algorithm

Let's make a simple PYTHIA algorithm. Indeed, go to the directory

```
1 > cd pythia8303/examples
```

In such directory, create the file mymain01.cc. Once the file is created, modify the Makefile located in the same directory:

```
1 # ROOT (turn off all warnings for readability).
2 mymain01: $(PYTHIA) $$@.cc
3 ifeq ($(ROOT_USE),true)
4     $(CXX) $$@.cc -o $$@ -w $(CXX_COMMON) $(ROOT_LIB
5         )\
6         '$(ROOT_CONFIG) --cflags --glibs '
7 else
8     $(error Error: $$@ requires ROOT)
9 endif
```

Now, in the file mymain01.cc add the following lines of code:

```
1 Pythia pythia;  
2 pythia.readString("HiggsSM:all = on");  
3 pythia.readString("Beams:eCM = 13000.");  
4 pythia.readString("Next:numberShowEvent = 2");  
5 pythia.init();
```

```
1  for (int iEvent = 0; iEvent < number_of_events; ++
    iEvent)
2  {
3      pythia.next();
4      Int_t ie = 0;
5      for (Int_t i = 0; i < pythia.event.size(); ++i)
6      {
7          if (pythia.event[i].id() == 11)
8          {
9              ie = i;
10             m_e_histogram -> Fill(pythia.event[ie].m()
11             );
12         }
13     }
```

```
1  for (int iEvent = 0; iEvent < number_of_events; ++  
    iEvent)  
2  {  
3      pythia.next();  
4      Int_t imu = 0;  
5      for (Int_t i = 0; i < pythia.event.size(); ++i)  
6      {  
7          else if (pythia.event[i].id() == 13)  
8          {  
9              imu = i;  
10             m_mu_histogram -> Fill(pythia.event[imu].m());  
11         }  
12     }  
13 }
```


Finally, to compile the algorithm write the following commands in the terminal shell

```
1 > make mymain01  
2 ./mymain01 > myout01
```

This will generate the following output:

```

76 *----- PYTHIA Process Initialization -----*
77 |
78 | We collide p+ with p+ at a CM energy of 1.300e+04 GeV
79 |
80 |-----|
81 |
82 | Subprocess                                Code | Estimated
83 |                                           | max (mb)
84 |-----|
85 |
86 |
87 | f fbar -> H (SM)                          901 | 9.030e-09
88 | g g -> H (SM)                            902 | 2.524e-07
89 | gamma gamma -> H (SM)                    903 | 8.477e-12
90 | f fbar -> H0 Z0 (SM)                     904 | 5.187e-09
91 | f fbar -> H0 W+- (SM)                   905 | 9.431e-09
92 | f f' -> H0 f f'(Z0 Z0 fusion) (SM)      906 | 1.835e-08
93 | f_1 f_2 -> H0 f_3 f_4 (W+ W- fusion) (SM) 907 | 4.832e-08
94 | g g -> H t tbar (SM)                    908 | 5.102e-08
95 | q qbar -> H t tbar (SM)                 909 | 2.603e-08
96 |
97 *----- End PYTHIA Process Initialization -----*

```

```

127 ----- PYTHIA Info Listing -----
128
129 Beam A: id = 2212, pz = 6.500e+03, e = 6.500e+03, m = 9.383e-01.
130 Beam B: id = 2212, pz = -6.500e+03, e = 6.500e+03, m = 9.383e-01.
131
132 In 1: id = 21, x = 1.508e-03, pdf = 2.813e+01 at Q2 = 1.562e+04.
133 In 2: id = 21, x = 6.131e-02, pdf = 1.561e+00 at same Q2.
134
135 Subprocess g g -> H (SM) with code 902 is 2 -> 1.
136 It has sHat = 1.562e+04.
137     alphaEM = 7.846e-03, alphaS = 1.238e-01 at Q2 = 1.562e+04.
138
139 Impact parameter b = 6.777e-01 gives enhancement factor = 1.643e+00.
140 Max pT scale for MPI = 1.300e+04, ISR = 1.300e+04, FSR = 1.300e+04.
141 Number of MPI = 5, ISR = 12, FSRproc = 54, FSRreson = 12.
142
143 ----- End PYTHIA Info Listing -----

```

```

145 ----- PYTHIA Event Listing (hard process) -----
146
147 no      id  name      status  mothers  daughters  colours  p_x  p_y  p_z  e  m
148 0       90 (system)  -11    0    0    0    0    0    0.000 0.000 0.000 13000.000 13000.000
149 1       2212 (p+)  -12    0    0    3    0    0    0.000 0.000 6500.000 6500.000 0.938
150 2       2212 (p+)  -12    0    0    4    0    0    0.000 0.000 -6500.000 6500.000 0.938
151 3        21 (g)   -21    1    0    5    0  101 102 0.000 0.000 9.802 9.802 0.000
152 4        21 (g)   -21    2    0    5    0  102 101 0.000 0.000 -398.531 398.531 0.000
153 5        25 (h0)  -22    3    4    6    7    0  0.000 0.000 -388.730 408.333 124.999
154 6         4 c      23    5    0    0    0  103 0  49.441 8.740 -315.857 319.826 1.500
155 7        -4 cbar  23    5    0    0    0    0  103 -49.441 -8.740 -72.873 88.507 1.500
156                               Charge sum: 0.000      Momentum sum: 0.000 0.000 -388.730 408.333 124.999
157
158 ----- End PYTHIA Event Listing -----

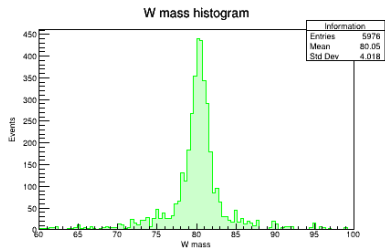
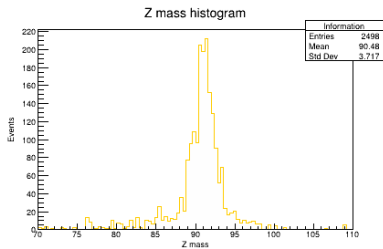
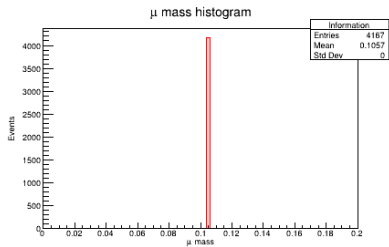
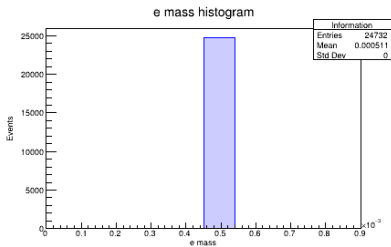
```

160	PYTHIA Event Listing (complete event)												
161	no	id	name	status	mothers	daughters	colours	p_x	p_y	p_z	e	m	
162	0	90	(system)	-11	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	13000.000	13000.000	
163	1	2212	(p+)	-12	0	0	270	0	0	0	0.000	0.938	
164	2	2212	(p+)	-12	0	0	271	0	0	0	0.000	0.938	
165	3	21	(g)	-21	6	0	5	101	102	0.000	9.802	0.000	
166	4	21	(g)	-21	7	7	5	0	102	101	0.000	398.531	
167	5	25	(he)	-22	3	4	8	8	0	0	0.000	388.730	
168	6	21	(g)	-41	10	10	9	3	101	104	0.000	38.246	
169	7	21	(g)	-42	11	0	4	4	102	101	-0.000	-398.531	
170	8	25	(he)	-44	5	5	12	12	0	0	44.676	28.554	
171	9	21	(g)	-43	6	0	13	13	102	104	-44.676	-28.554	
172	10	21	(g)	-42	15	15	6	6	101	104	0.000	-0.000	
173	11	21	(g)	-41	16	0	14	7	102	105	-0.000	0.000	
174	12	25	(he)	-44	8	8	17	17	0	0	44.664	40.774	
175	13	21	(g)	-44	9	9	18	18	102	104	-44.677	-27.658	
176	14	21	(g)	-43	11	0	19	19	101	105	0.013	-13.116	
177	15	21	(g)	-42	21	0	10	10	101	104	-0.000	-0.000	
178	16	21	(g)	-41	22	22	20	11	106	105	0.000	0.000	
179	17	25	(he)	-44	12	12	23	23	0	0	37.479	31.810	
180	18	21	(g)	-44	13	13	24	24	102	104	-45.203	-28.315	
181	19	21	(g)	-44	14	14	25	25	101	105	-0.259	-13.455	
182	20	21	(g)	-43	16	0	26	26	106	102	7.983	9.960	
183	21	21	(g)	-41	34	34	27	15	107	104	-0.000	0.000	
184	22	21	(g)	-42	35	0	16	16	106	105	-0.000	-0.000	
185	23	25	(he)	-44	17	17	36	36	0	0	35.355	30.136	
186	24	21	(g)	-44	18	18	37	37	102	104	-49.775	-31.919	
187	25	21	(g)	-44	19	19	28	29	101	105	-0.822	-13.899	
188	26	21	(g)	-44	20	20	39	39	106	102	7.955	9.938	
189	27	21	(g)	-43	21	0	30	30	107	101	7.287	5.744	
190	28	21	(g)	-51	25	0	38	38	108	105	-0.160	-16.166	

```

1893 *----- PYTHIA Error and Warning Messages Statistics -----*
1894 |
1895 | times    message
1896 |
1897 |      19  Error in Pythia::next: hadronLevel failed; try again
1898 |      15  Error in StringFragmentation::fragment: stuck in joining
1899 |       4  Error in StringFragmentation::fragmentToJunction: caught in junction flavour loop
1900 |       2  Warning in HadronWidths::pickMasses: angular momentum and running widths not used
1901 |       4  Warning in PhaseSpace2to2tauyz::trialKin: maximum for cross section violated
1902 |       1  Warning in Pythia::check: energy-momentum not quite conserved
1903 |       5  Warning in Pythia::check: not quite matched particle energy/momentum/mass
1904 |       2  Warning in SimpleSpaceShower::pT2nextQCD: small daughter PDF
1905 |       4  Warning in SimpleSpaceShower::pT2nextQCD: weight above unity
1906 |       7  Warning in SimpleTimeShower::findMEcorr: ME weight above PS one
1907 |       1  Warning in SimpleTimeShower::pTnext: negative dipole mass.
1908 |      71  Warning in StringFragmentation::fragmentToJunction: bad convergence junction rest frame
1909 |
1910 *----- End PYTHIA Error and Warning Messages Statistics -----*

```



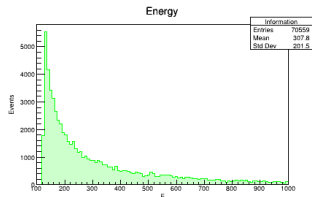
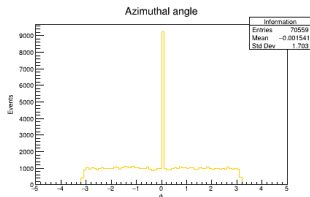
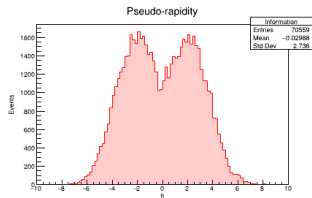
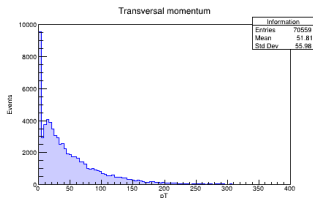
Results

A simple analysis of the Higgs

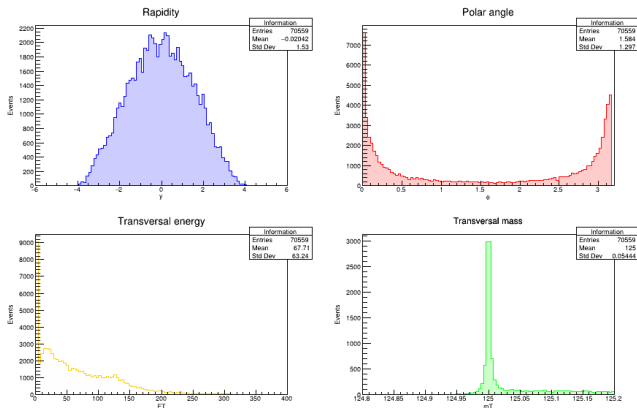
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A simple analysis of the Higgs

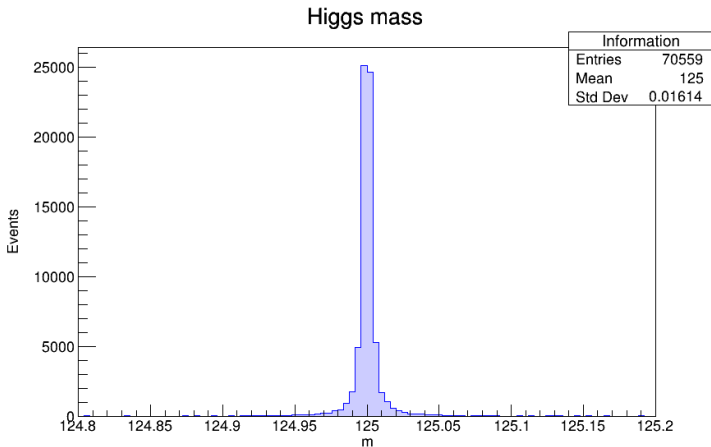
- Before to show the main analysis of this project let's study in first place the kinematical variables associated with the Higgs boson.
- Indeed, the histogram for the variables p_T , η , ϕ and E have the form



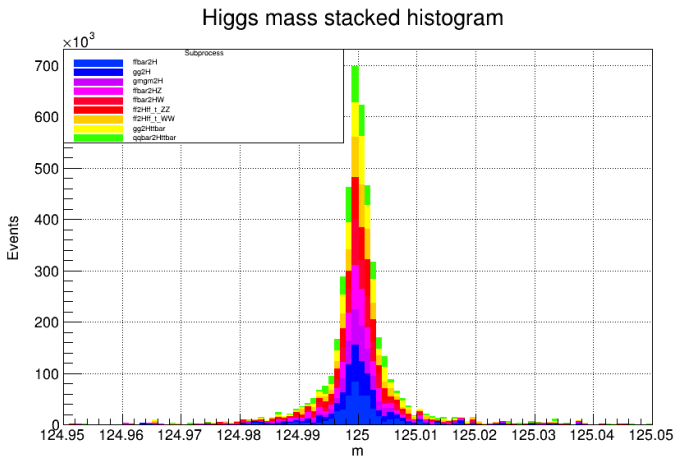
- Furthermore, the histogram for the variables y , θ , E_T and m_T have the form



- On the other hand, the mass of the Higgs boson have the following distribution:



- Finally, the production of the Higgs boson due to the processes $f\bar{f} \rightarrow H^0$, $gg \rightarrow H^0$, $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H^0$, $f\bar{f} \rightarrow H^0 Z^0$, $f\bar{f} \rightarrow H^0 W^\pm$, $f f' \rightarrow H^0 f f'$, $f_1 f_2 \rightarrow H^0 f_3 f_4$, $gg \rightarrow H^0 t\bar{t}$ and $q\bar{q} \rightarrow H^0 t\bar{t}$ is shown in the stacked mass histogram

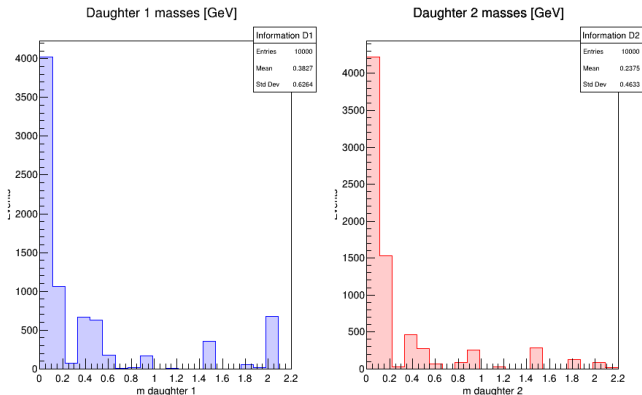


- In the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel we made a search of the diphoton mass $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ in the range 110 – 150 GeV.

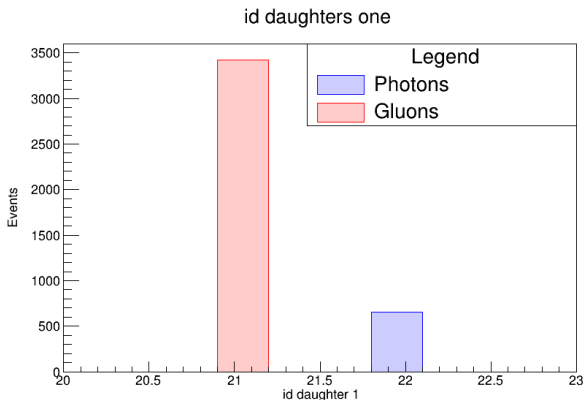
- In the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel we made a search of the diphoton mass $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ in the range 110 – 150 GeV.
- The diphoton mass receive contributions from a large irreducible background from quantum chromodynamics.

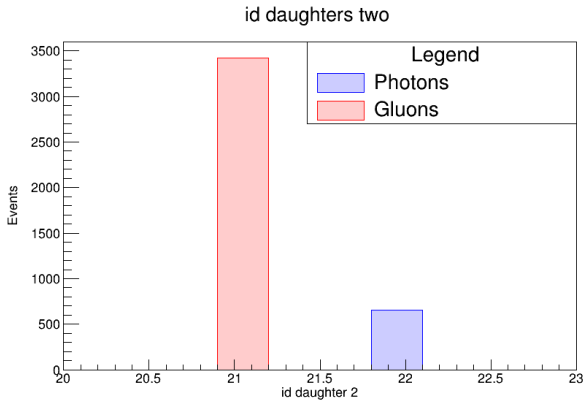
- In the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel we made a search of the diphoton mass $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ in the range 110 – 150 GeV.
- The diphoton mass receive contributions from a large irreducible background from quantum chromodynamics.
- The channel $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is one of the most promising channels in the search of the SM Higgs boson in low mass range.

- Now, let's try to reconstruct the SM Higgs boson in the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel. Indeed, the distribution of the masses of the all possible daughter (according to PYTHIA) of the SM Higgs boson is



- From the above histogram, we see that the majority of the events corresponds to daughter that are massless. Indeed, by doing a histogram of the ID of the daughters that are massless we get



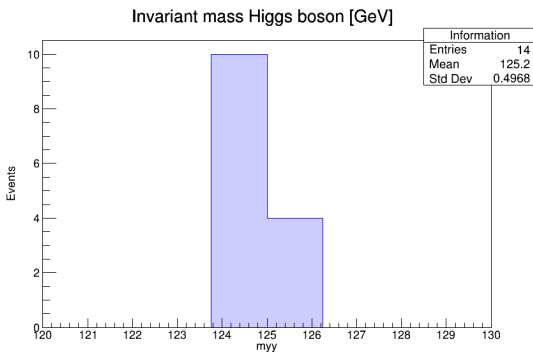


- From above we see that we have daughters that correspond to photons and gluons. However, we are interested only on the photon daughters.

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- In this way, by using the formula

$$m_{\gamma\gamma} = \sqrt{2p_{T,1}p_{T,2} (\cosh(\eta_1 - \eta_2) - \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2))}, \quad (1)$$

we get the following histogram for the diphoton mass:



$$H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$$

- When the Higgs boson was discovered, this particle was measured in the decay channel $\gamma\gamma$, ZZ , WW and $\tau\tau$.

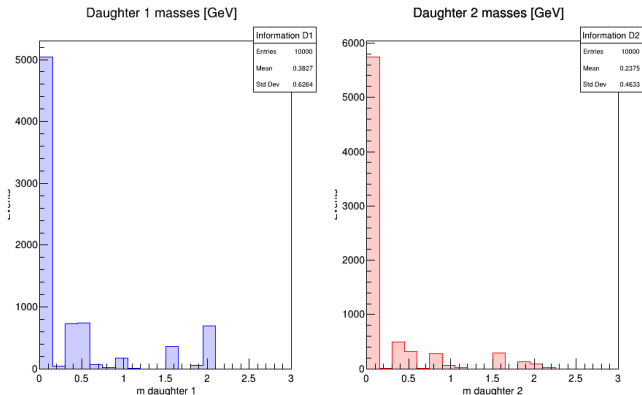
$$H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$$

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- However, one of the highest priorities of the LHC is the measurement of the coupling of the H boson with other SM particles.
- Recently, ATLAS and CMS reported the coupling of the H boson with the quarks t and b .

- When the Higgs boson was discovered, this particle was measured in the decay channel $\gamma\gamma$, ZZ , WW and $\tau\tau$.
- However, one of the highest priorities of the LHC is the measurement of the coupling of the H boson with other SM particles.
- Recently, ATLAS and CMS reported the coupling of the H boson with the quarks t and b .
- Thus, the next objective is the measurement of the coupling of H with second generation quarks (c and s).

- Now, let's analyse the decay $H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$ by using the PYTHIA simulator. Indeed, again we have that the mass of the possible daughters are distributed according to the following histogram:

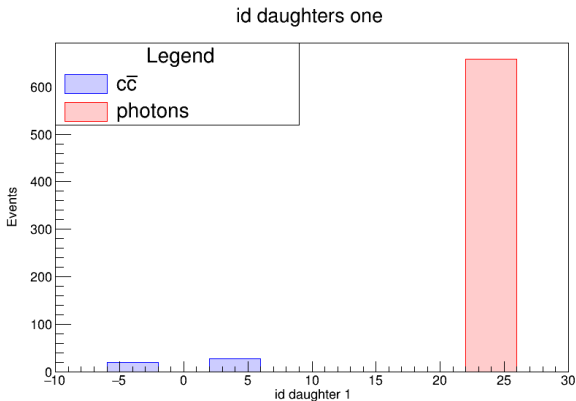


- From the previous histogram we have that there is a very low production of daughters between the mass range $1 - 1.5 \text{ GeV}$, where the charm quark is located.

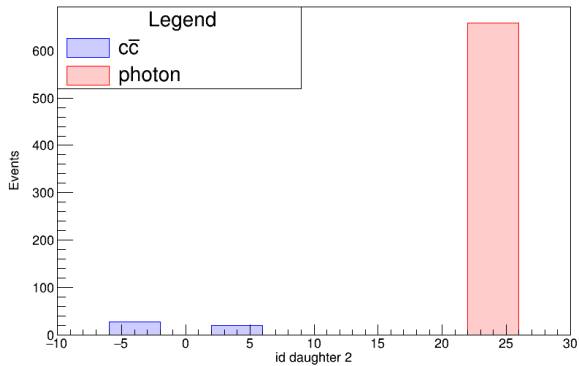
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- Indeed, the coupling of the Higgs with the third generation quarks $b\bar{b}$ is much strong.

- In this way, by making a histogram with the ID of the produced charm quarks we get



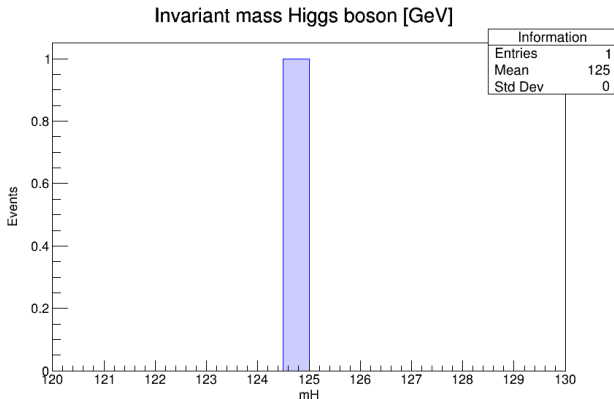
id daughters two



- Finally, by using the center-of-mass formula for a 2-body decay process

$$M = \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2(E_1 E_2 - \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_2)}, \quad (2)$$

we get the following histogram



Conclusions and remarks

- In this project we have tackled the problem of analyse the decay channels $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$.

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- The simulations were made with 1000 pp collisions. However, we can go further with more collisions by using computational clusters (e.g. LXPLUS).

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