



Search for the rare decays of Z and Higgs bosons to J/ψ plus photon at $\sqrt{s}=13\text{TeV}$



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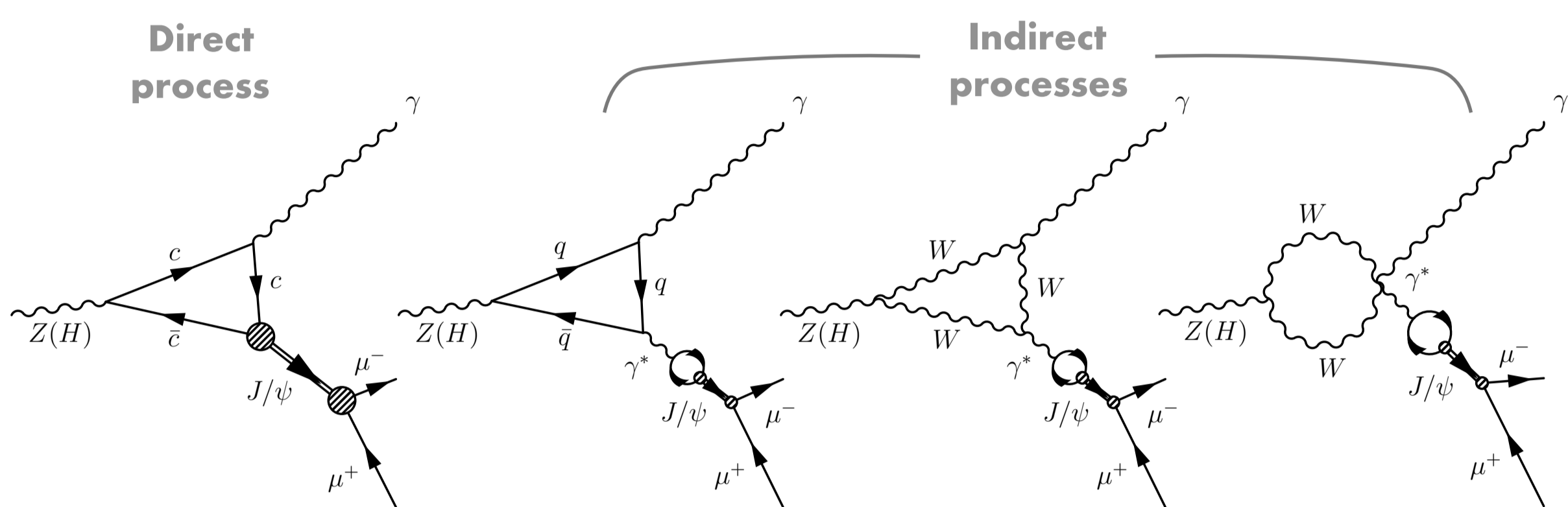
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ABSTRACT

A search for rare decays of Z and Higgs bosons to J/ψ meson and a photon, with the subsequent decay of J/ψ → μ+μ-, is presented. The analysis uses a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 35.9 fb⁻¹ in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13\text{ TeV}$ collected with the CMS detector at the LHC in 2016.

INTRODUCTION

Higgs-Charm coupling is currently loosely constrained!

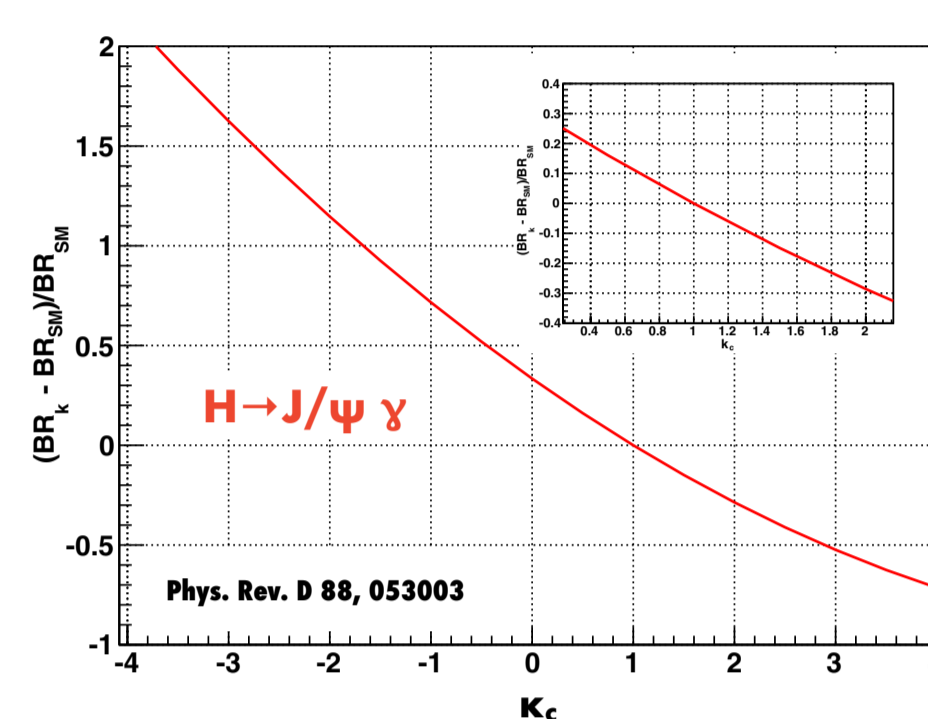


In the standard model (SM), branching fractions are predicted to be small

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BR}_{\text{SM}}(Z \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma) &= 9.0 \times 10^{-8} \\ \text{BR}_{\text{SM}}(H \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma) &= 3.0 \times 10^{-6} \end{aligned}$$

Any deviation from the SM $Hc\bar{c}$ coupling would affect the amplitude of the direct process and the interference term, and leads to the shift in the branching fraction

Destructive interference between direct and indirect processes

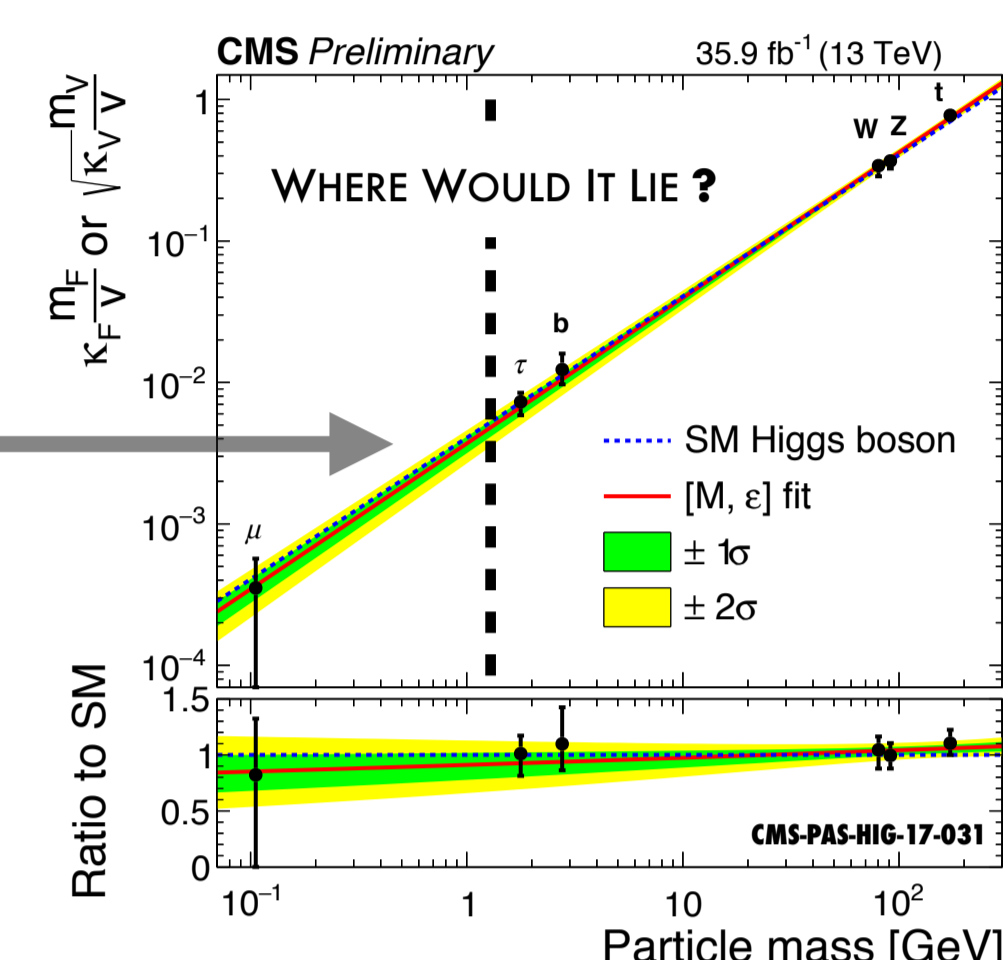


Extensions of the SM can modify the $Hc\bar{c}$ coupling

Effective field theory at high cutoff scale Λ

2HDM with flavor symmetry violation

The composite pNGB model (charm partner in SUSY?)



ANALYSIS STRATEGIES

EVENT SELECTION

Trigger Muon-Photon trigger with $p_{T\mu} > 17\text{ GeV}$ and $E_{T\gamma} > 30\text{ GeV}$

Identify muons promptly produced at the primary event vertex (PV)

Muon Isolation applied on μ_{lead} to reject decays of hadrons within jets

$$p_{T\text{lead}\mu} > 20\text{ GeV}; p_{T\text{trail}\mu} > 4\text{ GeV}; |\eta^\mu| < 2.4;$$

Photon General-purpose MVA ID; $|\eta_{\text{SC}}^\gamma| < 2.5$, those in ECAL gap are rejected

Kinematic cuts to reject $pp \rightarrow Z/\gamma^* + \gamma_{\text{FSR}}$, $pp \rightarrow \gamma^* + \text{jets}$, and $pp \rightarrow \gamma + \text{jets}$ events
Consistent with J/ψ mass: $3.0 < m_{\mu\mu} < 3.2\text{ GeV}$

Background composition

Process	Characteristics	Background Type
$pp \rightarrow Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu\gamma_{\text{FSR/ISR}}$	$m_{\mu\mu}$ in the J/ψ mass window	Resonant background
$pp \rightarrow H \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma$	$m_{\mu\mu\gamma}$ in the Z/Higgs mass window	Resonant background
$pp \rightarrow Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$	Jet misidentified as an energetic photon	Non-resonant background
$pp \rightarrow \gamma + \text{jets}$	Muons from heavy-flavor decay in jets	Non-resonant background
$pp \rightarrow J/\psi + \text{jets}/\gamma$	Muons from J/ψ, jets misidentified as a photon	Non-resonant background

- Resonant background is modeled independently
 - Estimated from simulated events
- Non-resonant background is modeled as a whole
 - Estimated from data (Currently no proper simulated sample)

EVENT YIELDS

Channel	Inclusive yields		
	Data	Signal	Resonant background
Z → J/ψ γ	384	1.5	4.5
H → J/ψ γ	279	7.7×10^{-2}	0.2

- J/ψ in the Higgs decay assumes the transverse polarization
- J/ψ in the Z decay is assumed to be unpolarized, and extreme polarizations give variation from -8% (transverse) to +16% (longitudinal) on expected yields

$p_{T}^{J/\psi}$ High- p_T J/ψ decays immediately to muons

Small angular separation between muons in the final state

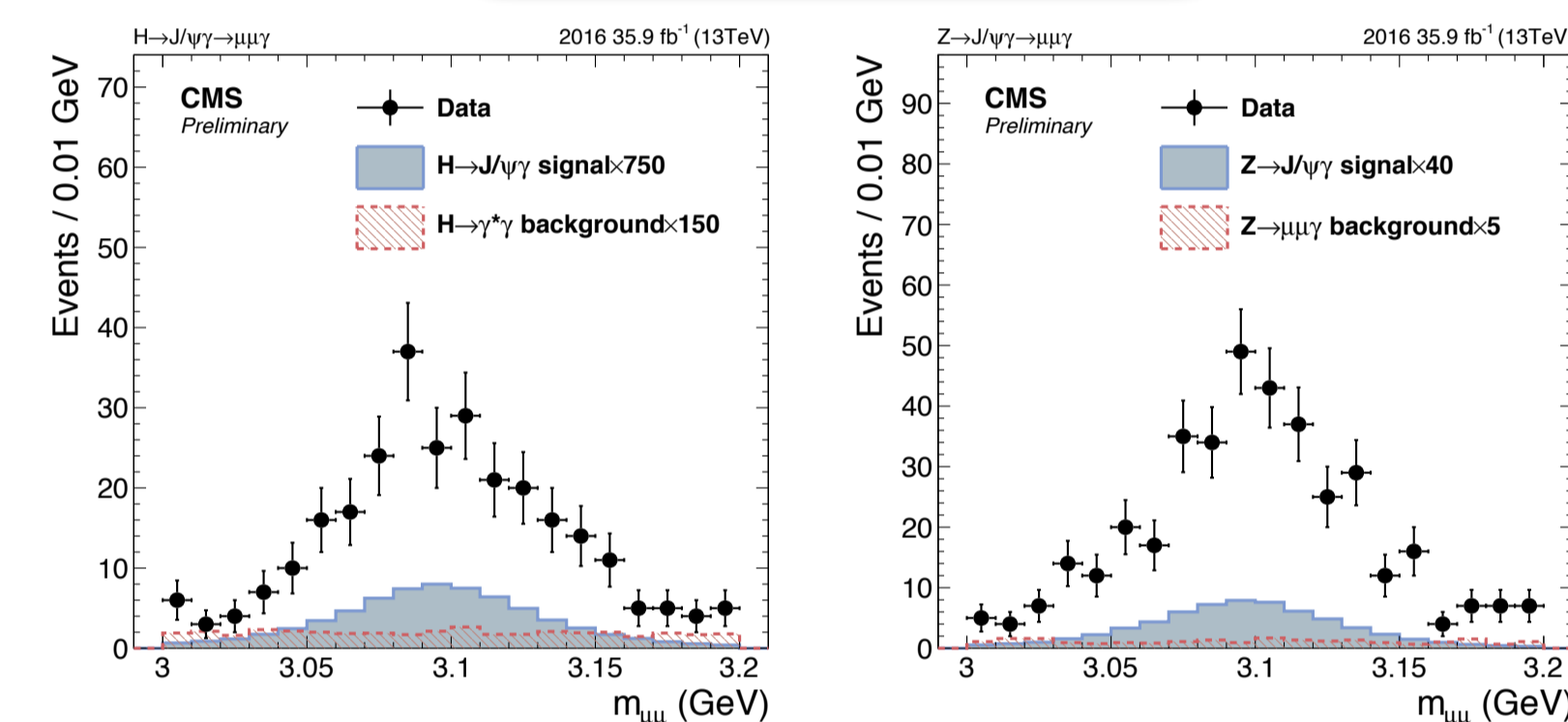
photon and J/ψ are produced back-to-back

Z/Higgs

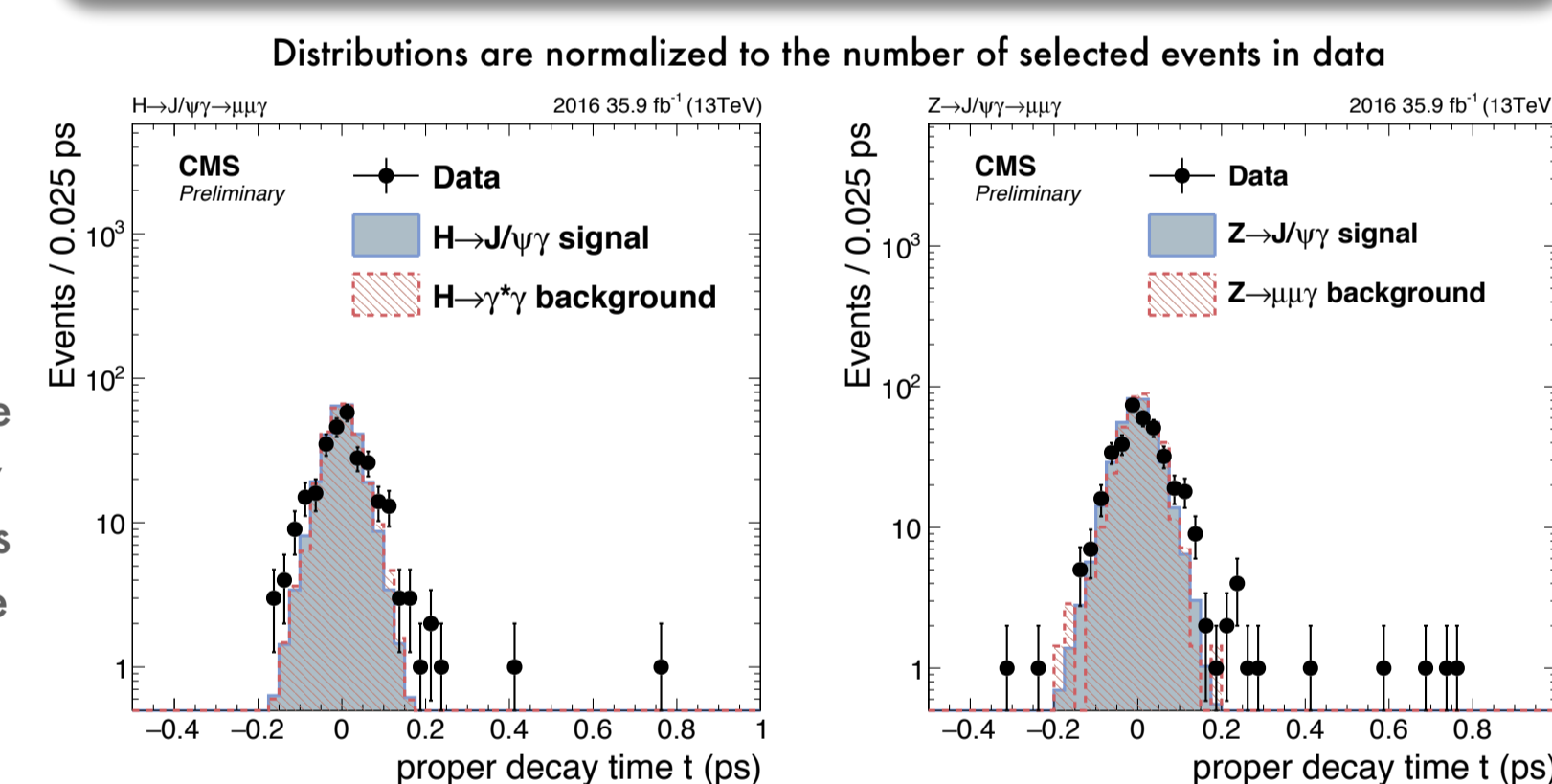
$m_{\mu\mu\gamma}$ DISTRIBUTIONS & NON-RESONANT BACKGROUND MODEL

The true form of the background distribution is unknown.
 Mismodeling of the background could lead to a bias in the analysis.
 Bias Study is performed to choose a function such that the bias introduced by the fit function is small compared to the statistical fluctuation.
 No additional systematic uncertainty is assigned for the background estimation.

$m_{\mu\mu}$ DISTRIBUTIONS



PROPER DECAY TIME τ DISTRIBUTIONS



RESULTS

SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTY

Integrated luminosity	2.5%
Theoretical uncertainty	
QCD scale, PDF, α_s , decay branching ratio	1.7~6.7%
Detector simulation, reconstruction	
Pile-up weight	0.79~1.4%
Trigger	3.0~6.5%
Muon ID/Iso	2.3~3.6%
Photon MVA ID	1.1~2.0%
Electron veto	0.45~1.2%
Signal model	
$m_{\mu\mu\gamma}$ scale	< 0.1%
$m_{\mu\mu\gamma}$ resolution	1.0~4.8%

THE OBSERVED AND (EXPECTED) EXCLUSION UPPER LIMITS AT 95% C.L

Channel	Polarization scenario	BR(Z (H) → J/ψ γ)	$\frac{\text{BR}(Z (H) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma)}{\text{BR}_{\text{SM}}(Z (H) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma)}$	Run1 results	
				ATLAS Phys. Lett. 114, 121801	CMS Phys. Lett. 8 753 (2016) 341
Z → J/ψ γ	Unpolarized	$1.4(1.6^{+0.7}_{-0.5}) \times 10^{-6}$	15 (17)	-	-
	Transverse	$1.5(1.7^{+0.7}_{-0.5}) \times 10^{-6}$	16 (19)	-	-
	Longitudinal	$1.2(1.4^{+0.6}_{-0.4}) \times 10^{-6}$	13 (15)	$2.6(2.0^{+1.0}_{-0.6}) \times 10^{-6}$	-
H → J/ψ γ	Transverse	$7.6(5.2^{+2.4}_{-1.6}) \times 10^{-4}$	260 (170)	$1.5(1.2^{+0.6}_{-0.3}) \times 10^{-3}$	$1.5(1.6^{+0.8}_{-0.8}) \times 10^{-3}$

Combination with CMS Run1 result leads to an upper limit of 220 (160) × SM

SUMMARY

- A search for rare decays of Z and Higgs boson to J/ψ meson and a photon is performed.
- The results provide the most stringent limits on both channels
- More data are required to approach the SM sensitivity.