Separating Spin 0 from Spin 2 in “H”-> γγ Channel
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Abstract

The $\gamma-\gamma$ opening angle in a non-rest frame is proposed to study the spin properties of the 126 GeV object. And the opening angle may have utility in separating the signal from the background.

What follows are toy MC results as well as analytic calculations – very primitive.

Needed are full MC simulations with experimental cuts and resolutions for both the 126 GeV signal as well as the digamma background to test the idea.
Spin Analysis Techniques

• One approach
  – Study the shape of the $\cos \theta^* (|\cos \theta^*|)$
    distribution in $\gamma \gamma$-rest-frame (define z-axis by CS
    frame, boost direction or p-p lab frame)

No sensitivity around $|\cos \theta^*| \sim 0.6$
More sensitivity in central region – especially for Spin 0 vs. Spin 2 gg
Greater sensitivity large $|\cos \theta^*|$
Bkg: Similar to Spin 2 gg production – peaked at larger |cosθ*|

Analysis based on testing distributions for consistency with spin hypothesis

(plots: M. Kuna)
Another approach:

– Consider the $\gamma\gamma$ opening angle in a ‘standardized’ Lorentz frame to exploit the peaked distribution

\[ \theta^* \]

\[ p_H = 20 \text{ GeV/c} \]

\[ \theta_{12} \]

– $p_H = 20 \text{ GeV/c}$ defines the standardized L-frame but any value $\neq 0$ will work
Choose the $\mathbf{p}_{\gamma\gamma}$ direction for z-axis

- Note that the $\gamma\gamma$ opening angle has a minimum value: $\theta_{12}^0 = 2a\tan(1/\beta\gamma)$ where $\beta$ and $\gamma$ are the boost values of $\gamma\gamma$ mass from COM to standard L-frame
- Notice that $\theta_{12}$ distribution is strongly peaked around minimum value, especially for a scalar digamma decay
- Define the scaled opening angle as the variable of choice $\text{Nor}(\theta_{12}) \equiv \theta_{12} / \theta_{12}^0$
• Take *standard Lorentz frame* to correspond to $p_H = 20$ GeV/c with boost direction along $p_H$ direction in ATLAS frame. Any $p_H$ value not 0 is equivalent.

• Lorentz transformation of $\gamma_1 - \gamma_2$ opening angle amplifies the region around $|\cos \theta^*| \sim 0$

• A flat $\cos \theta^*$ distribution becomes strongly peaked

• ‘Peaks’ may be easier to study than ‘flats’. This feature may have utility in separating Higgs from BKG and in understanding its Spin
Spin 2 Opening Angle Distributions

Broader distribution because large $|\cos \theta^*|$ transforms to large $\theta_{12}$

More narrow distribution because small $|\cos \theta^*|$ transforms to small $\theta_{12}$

9/27/2012 Higgs to $\gamma\gamma$ Meeting
Acceptance Cuts: $\text{Nor}(\theta_{12})$ vs. $\cos \theta^*$

Example of affect of acceptance cuts for $p_{HT} = 0$:
$p_{T\gamma 1,2} > 20$ GeV/c, $|\eta| < 2.37$ and region $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$ excluded
Affect of Acceptance Cuts

Example of affect of acceptance cuts:
\[ p_{T\gamma 1,2} > 20 \text{ GeV/c}, \quad |\eta| < 2.37, \quad 1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52 \text{ excluded} \]
Cut $\text{Nor}(\theta_{12})$

- Spin 0 and Spin 2 qq can be enhanced over Spin 2 gg with a cut of $\text{Nor}(\theta_{12})$.
- In as much as the $\gamma\gamma$ background is strongly peaked at large $|\cos\theta^*|$ (slide 4) a cut requiring small $\text{Nor}(\theta_{12})$ will enhance Spin 0 signal over background.
Summary

• The digamma opening angle in L-boosted frame is strongly peaked near its minimum value especially for scalar particle decay
  – It transforms the central $|\cos \theta^*| \sim 0$ region into small opening angles near the minimum and spreads out the large $|\cos \theta^*|$ regions to larger opening angles, where the irreducible digamma background generally is

• Acceptance cuts in $p_T$ and $|\eta|$ tend to eliminate large digamma opening angles but have little affect on the peak near minimum

• Use of this variable may have utility in suppressing backgrounds as well as distinguishing Spin 0 from Spin 2 $gg$.
  – A full MC simulation is needed to fully assess its utility