

# HiggsTools Mid-Term Review - ESR 3

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# ESR 3: Juan Manuel Cruz-Martinez

- Degree in Physics at the University of Seville (2009-13).
- Master in Advanced Physics (Theoretical Physics speciality) at the University of Valencia (2013-14).
- Master Thesis: Study of the charge asymmetry on top quark pair production via an axigluon.
- PhD studies at Durham University (2014 - ongoing).



Physics degree



PhD studies



Master on Particle  
Physics

# WP 2 - Predictions and simulations of signal and background

## Task 2.1 - Improved predictions for Standard Model-like Higgs scenarios

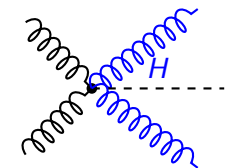
- The main focus of this project is the creation of a general purpose parton level Monte Carlo for Higgs production processes.
- Derivation and numerical implementation of IR subtraction terms for NNLO Higgs processes using the Antenna subtraction method.

Currently progressing on milestones 2.1.1 and a 2.1.2:

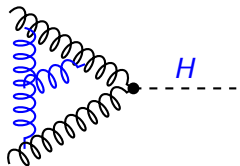
- Specialised code for SM-like scenario:
  - H production in gluon fusion.
  - VBF Higgs production ( $H + 2j$ ).
- Improve control of theoretical uncertainties for the SM Higgs boson:
  - NNLO predictions.

# Benchmarking process: $H + 0j$ (M 2.1.1)

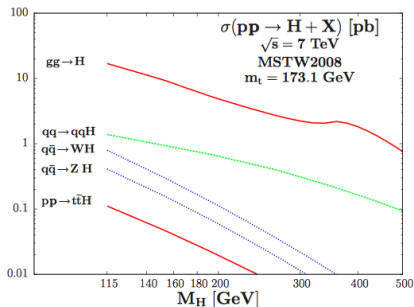
- Important Benchmarking process for LHC: very well known.
- It allows us to compare & validate our program up to a high level of precision.



Double Real diagram



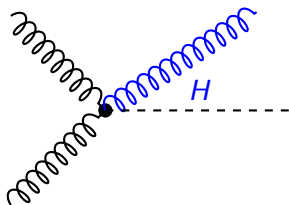
Double Virtual diagram



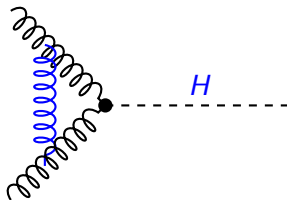
Cross section for Higgs production at LHC for different channels.

# Control of divergences: the Antenna Subtraction Method

Higher order calculations present divergences. This means the numerical calculation breaks. We need to control said divergences in order to predict physical results.



$A_3^0(g,g,g)$



$A_2^1(g,g)$

$$d\sigma_{NLO}^R = d\Phi_3 (A_3^0 - \mathcal{F}_3^0 A_2^0)$$

$$d\sigma_{NLO}^V = d\Phi_2 (A_2^1 + \mathcal{F}_3^0 A_2^0)$$

where  $\mathcal{F}_3^0 = \int d\Phi'_3 (F_3^0 d\Phi_2)$ .

$$\text{KLN Theorem: } d\sigma_{NLO}^R + d\sigma_{NLO}^V = \text{finite}$$

# Benchmarking process: $H + 0j$ (M 2.1.1)

We test our prescription by comparing it to other tools in the market:

For  $\mu_R = 80$  GeV

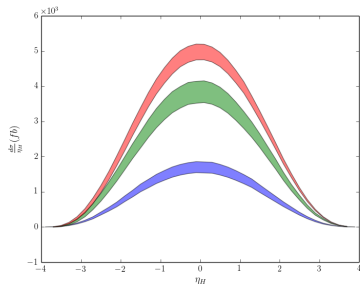
and using the MSTW2008

pdf set we get the following result:

$$\sigma = 18394 \pm 4 \text{ fb}$$

Where:

$$\sigma_{\text{fehipro}} = 18389 \pm 11 \text{ fb}$$

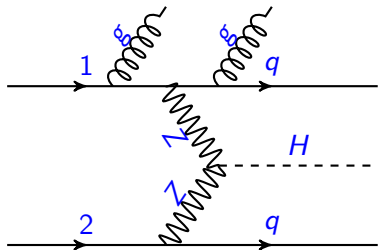


Rapidity distribution for  
LO/NLO/NNLO

$$\sigma_{\text{hnnlo}} = 18376 \pm 20 \text{ fb}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{ggHiggs}} = 18393 \pm 1 \text{ fb}$$

# Currently: VBF Higgs production @ NNLO (M 2.1.1 & M 2.1.2)



Double real emission diagram for VBF Higgs production

Second  
only to Higgs production via gluon fusion, this is a very important process for LHC phenomenology:

- The contribution of this process was believed to be very small at NNLO.
- Recent study in the DIS approximation shows a considerable contribution, which motivates a complete NNLO calculation.

Higher order calculations require many mathematical and computational tools like the aforementioned Antenna Subtraction Method.

- Optimisation of the method: can better antennae be constructed?
- Automatisation of the method. We would like to have a fully automatic NNLO prescription.
- Optimisation of the phase space generator: a better phase space generator would allow us to improve our control over the calculation.
- Optimisation of the code for better performance and efficiency.



Next-to-next-to Leading Order calculations are very expensive cputime-wise. Luckily, there are strategies that help us with this issue:

- The use of multithreading allows us to divide the program on multiple jobs.
- The use of the UK GRID gives us access to a wide network of CPUs all over the UK. Calculations that could take up to months in a Desktop computers can be reduced to just weeks or even days by using the GRID.
- Maximise efficiency by optimisation of the different programs and libraries we use.

I will do my private secondment in Shell, at Rotterdam from May to August next year (months 29 to 31), focused on code optimisation.



Thanks to this opportunity I will be able to gain work experience in the private sector and work with state of the art tools used in industry.

I expect the different tools and techniques used during the secondment to be also useful towards the PhD studies.

Physics, and particularly particle physics, is a field in which international collaboration and crosstalk between experimentalist and theorist are highly encouraged.



Higgstools provides an excellent environment for both aspects: an international network that includes both experimentalist and theorist all across Europe.

The training and experience on management, outreach and experience in the industry sector will also be a positive contribution to our training as researchers.

The Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology (IPPP) is a leading and vibrant international centre for research in particle physics phenomenology: the bridge between theory and experiment.



Within the Higgstools Network a secondment in Zurich is also planned. As Durham, Zurich is also internationally regarded as an important centre for research on high energy physics.

A PhD from Durham Universities within the Higgstools Network will undoubtedly boost a future career on academia.

A PhD is a continuum training towards academic excellence. These are some of the tools, techniques and events attended during this first year.

- Learning and familiarization with computational tools: Fortran, Form, MCFM, Madgraph.
- Networking: First Young Researchers Meeting
- Conferences: First Higgstools Annual Meeting, H+J Workshop, Young Theorist Forum
- Summer school: HiggsTools Annual School 2015

- The eventual release of a multipurpose NNLO Monte Carlo integrator for Higgs processes.
- Collaboration with different groups and universities (secondment in Zurich).
- A 3-months private secondment in Shell.
- Collaboration with experimentalists and gathering experience outside the PhD Project (organisation & management of conferences and workshops, YTF 2015, ttH phenomenology in the next Young Researcher Meeting)



Thanks!