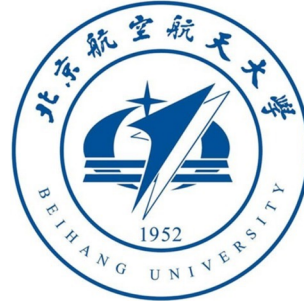




Search for Higgs decay into a photon and a massless dark photon (ggF) in Run 3

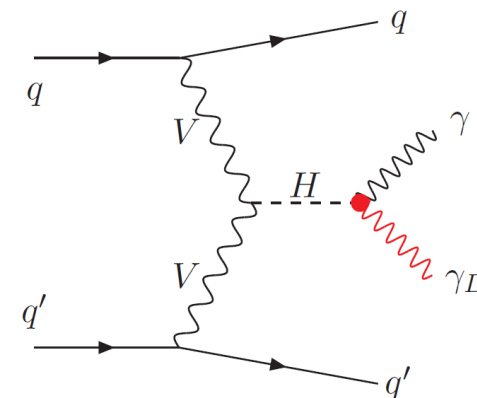
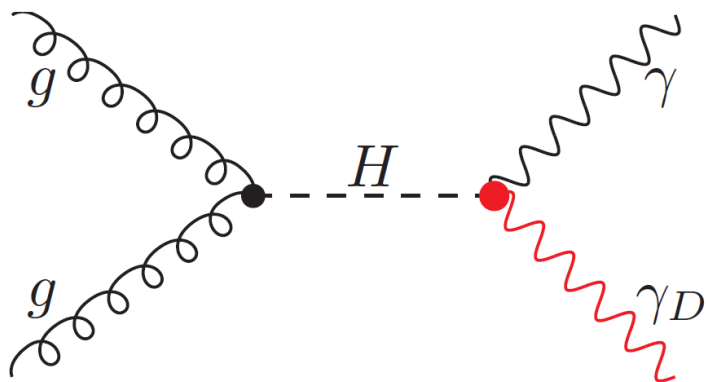
Longsheng Tan^{1 2}, Andrea Malara¹, Laurent Thomas¹, Pascal Vanlaer¹, Li Yuan², Si Hyun Jeon³

¹ Université libre de Bruxelles / IIHE

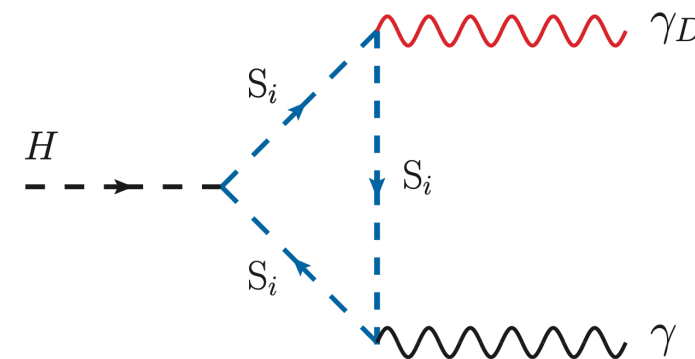
² Beihang University

³ Boston University

4 August 2026



- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma_D$, where the massless dark photon is invisible
- Experimental signature: one isolated photon recoiling against MET
- Exotic Higgs decays provide sensitivity to weakly coupled dark sectors
- Targeting the dominant **ggF** production provides access to a phase space complementary to previous CMS ZH and VBF searches
- [Latest ATLAS results](#) show improvement from **ggF**
- Previous talk at the [CMS NPS Workshop 2026](#)
- A first draft of the analysis note ([AN-26-115](#)) is now in place.

[arXiv:2206.05297](#)

Run 2
(2018)
200GeV

Run 3
(2022)
110GeV

2023
50GeV

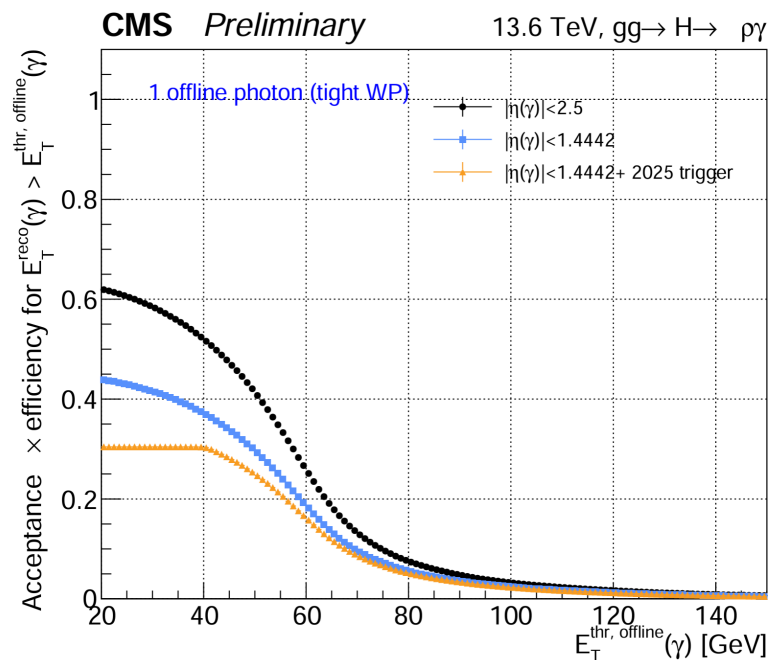
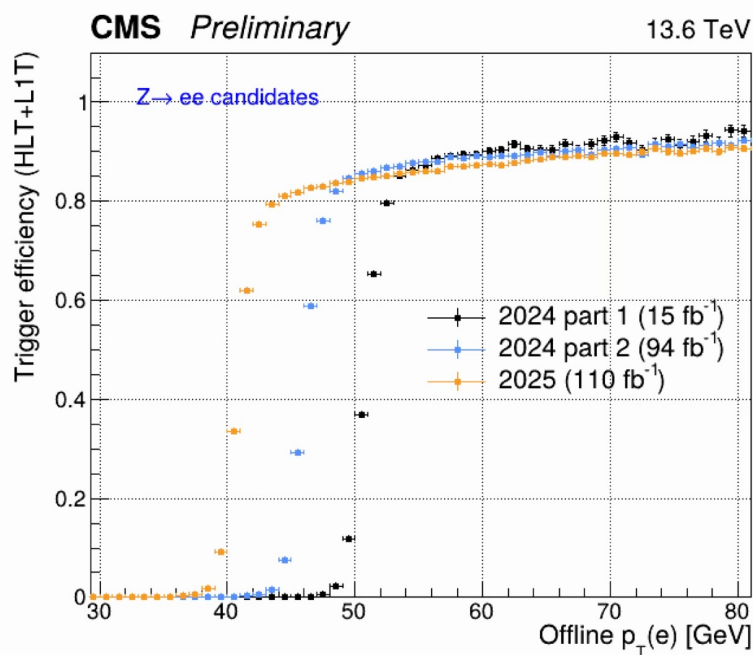
2024
45GeV

2025
40GeV

Decreasing threshold

• [CMS-DP-2025/086](#)

• Low p_T single photon triggers deployed with high efficiency



• Signal acceptance falls rapidly at high photon E_T

• This analysis currently focuses on the 45 GeV trigger

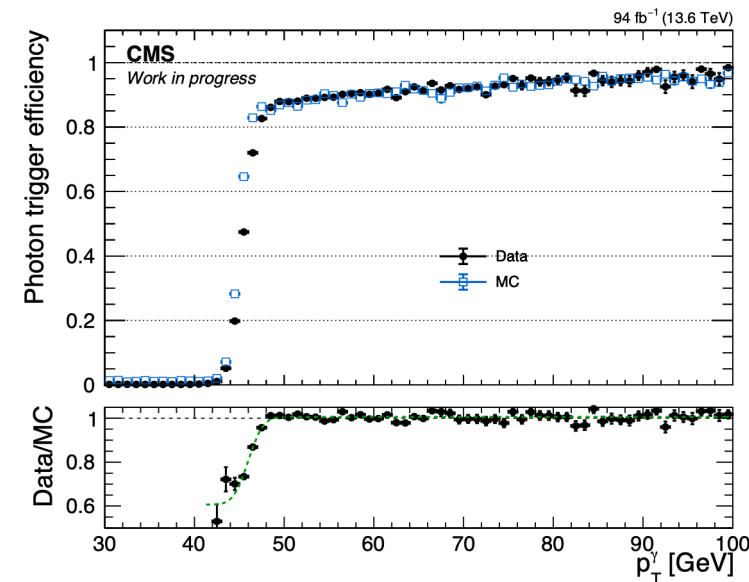
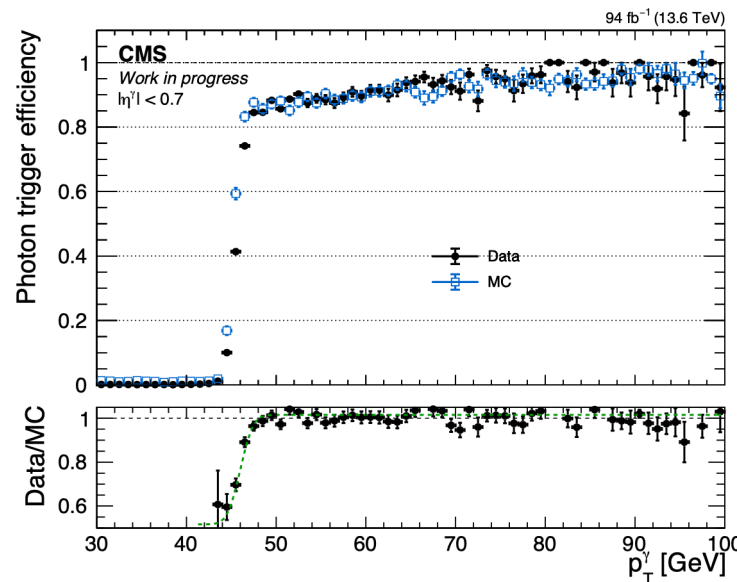
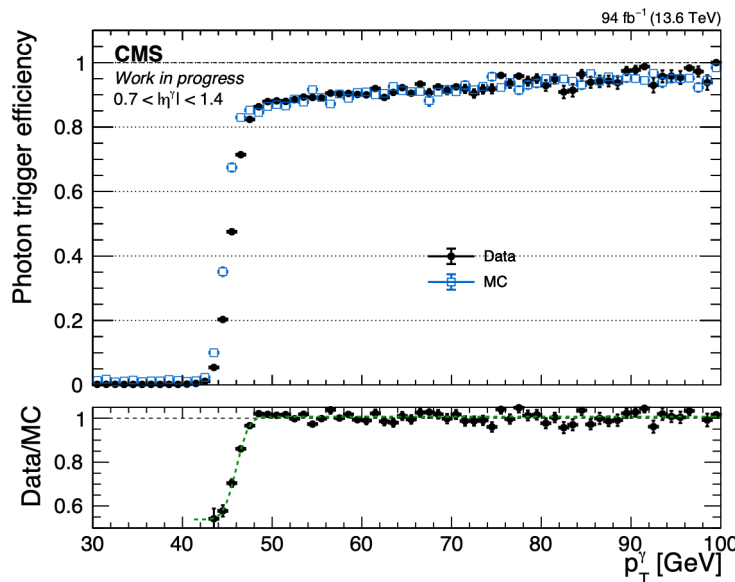
[CMS-DP-2025/086](#)

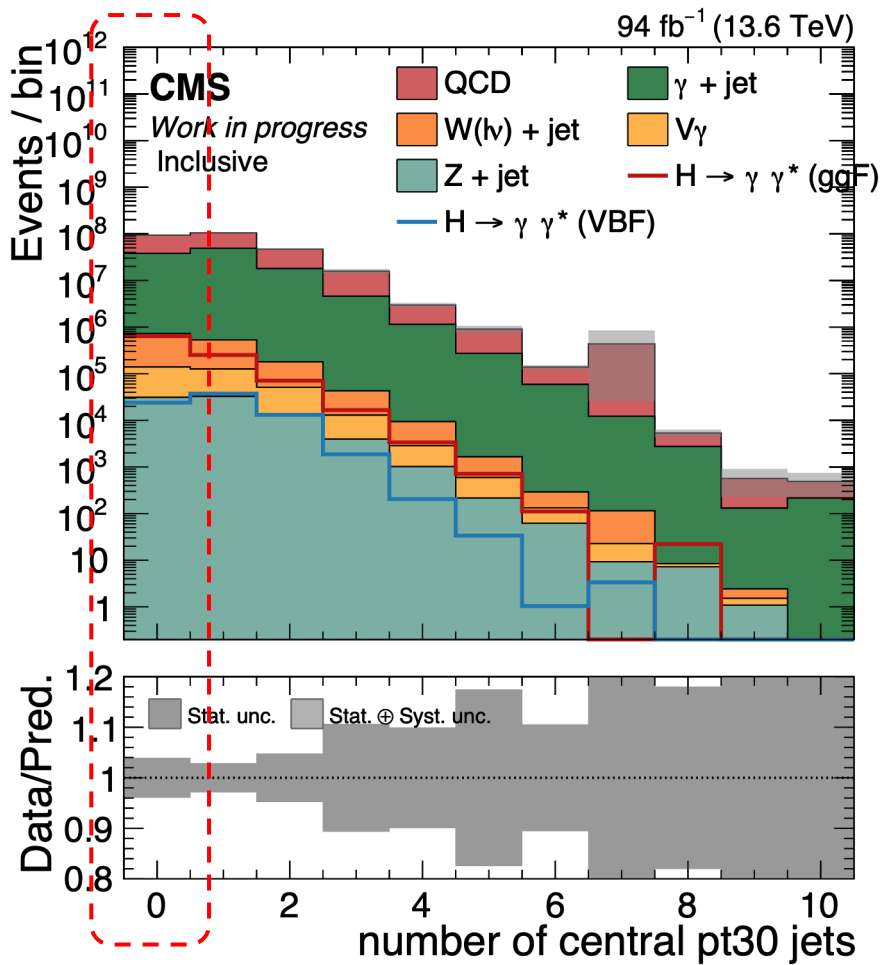
• Dataset

- 2024 EGamma0/EGamma1
- Eras E-I
- 93.6 fb^{-1}
- HLT_Photon45EB_TightID_TightIso
- Barrel photon: $|\eta^\gamma| < 1.4442$

• Trigger performance

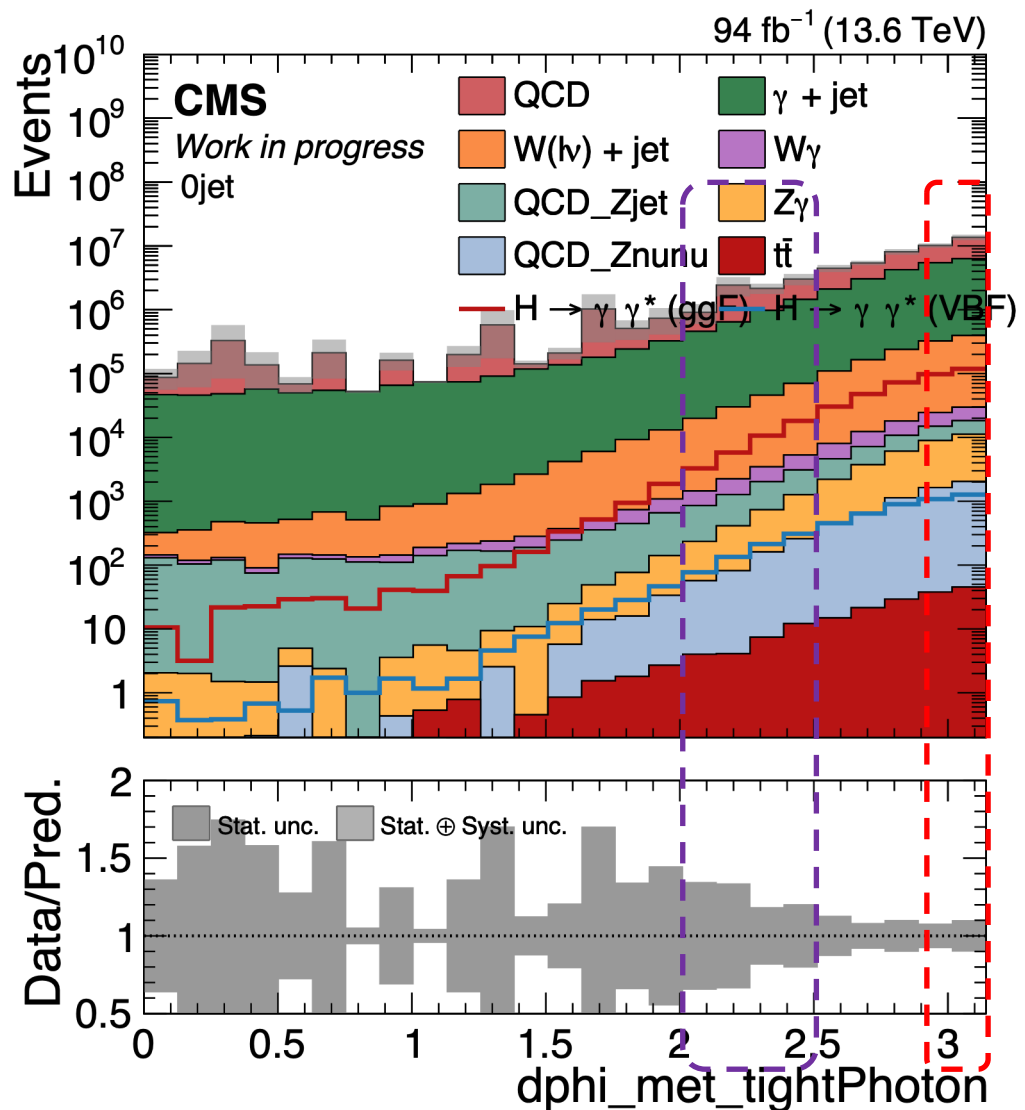
- $Z \rightarrow ee$ tag-and-probe
- Endcap electron tag
 - $p_T \geq 32 \text{ GeV}$, $1.566 < |\eta| < 2.5$
- Barrel photon probe
 - $p_T \geq 20 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 1.4442$
- $50 \leq m(e, \gamma) \leq 130 \text{ GeV}$





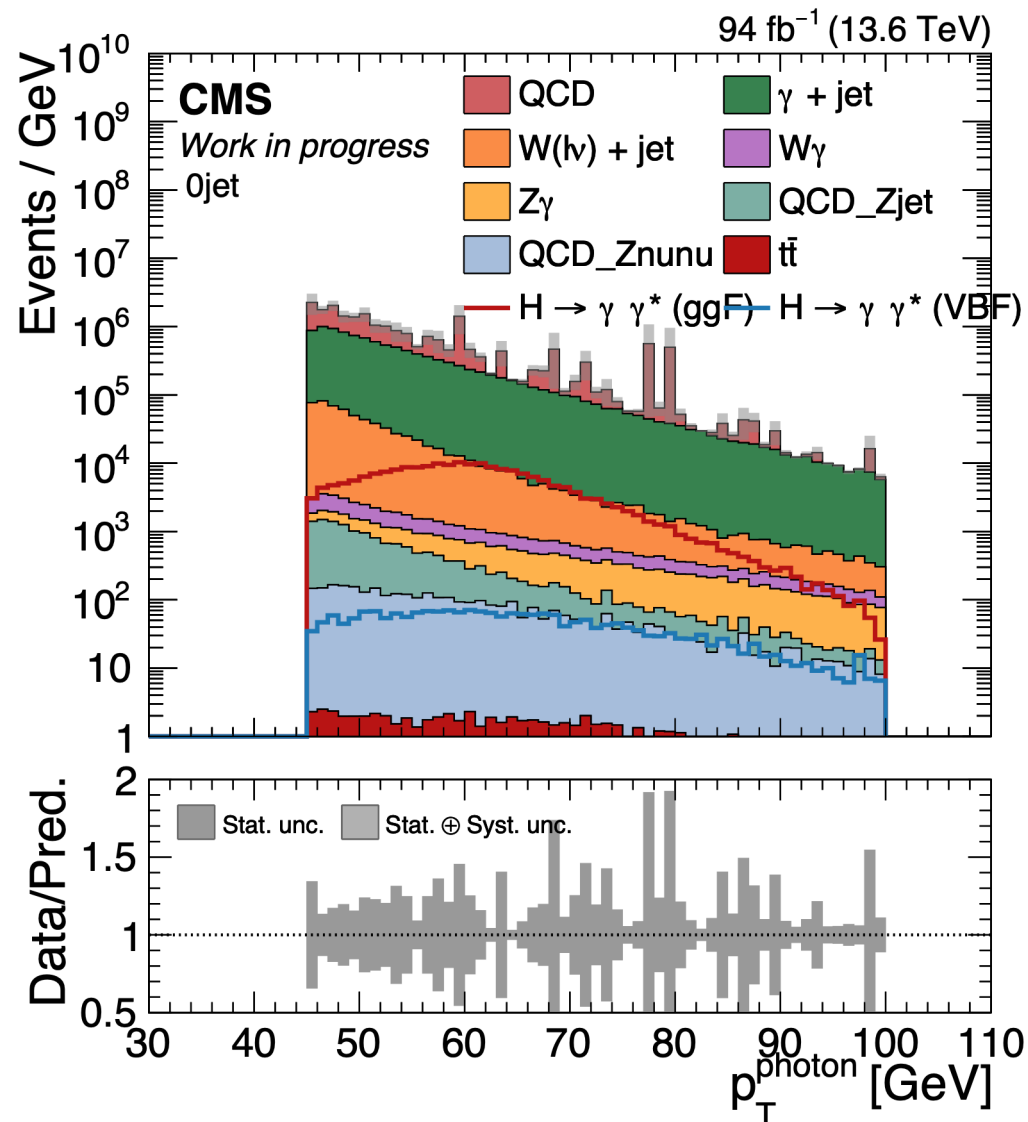
Process	N(0 jet)/N(inclusive)
ggF signal	65.0%
QCD multijets	35.8%
γ+jets	34.1%

Selection	Signal region	Low-Δφ validation region
Trigger	HLT_Photon45EB_TightID_TightIso	
Photon multiplicity	Exactly one tight photon in the ECAL barrel	
Photon kinematics and ID	$p_T^\gamma > 45 \text{ GeV}$, $ \eta^\gamma < 1.4442$, tight photon ID	
MET	Type-1 corrected PUPPI $40 < p_T^{\text{miss}} < 100 \text{ GeV}$	
Lepton veto	No loose electron, muon, or hadronically decaying tau candidate	
b-jet veto	No b-tagged central AK4 jet with $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$, $ \eta < 2.5$	
Fake-jet veto	No AK4 jet with $p_T > 50 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta < 4.7$ failing the "Tight" jet ID	
N_{jet} selection	No inclusive AK4 jet with $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$ passing the jet selection	
$\Delta\phi(\gamma, p_T^{\text{miss}})$	> 2.9	$2.0 < \Delta\phi(\gamma, p_T^{\text{miss}}) < 2.5$



Region	N(region) / N(full selected)	
	ggF signal	γ+jets & QCD
VR 2.0 < Δφ < 2.5	8.7%	15.0%
SR Δφ > 2.9	51.2%	42.2%

- $\Delta\phi(\gamma, \text{MET})$ is used to define the analysis regions
- Low $\Delta\phi$ region: background model validation region (VR)
- High $\Delta\phi$ region: signal region



Observable

- Binned fit to the p_T^γ spectrum
- Fit range: $49 < p_T^\gamma < 100$ GeV
- Signal feature near $p_T^\gamma \approx m_H/2$

Model

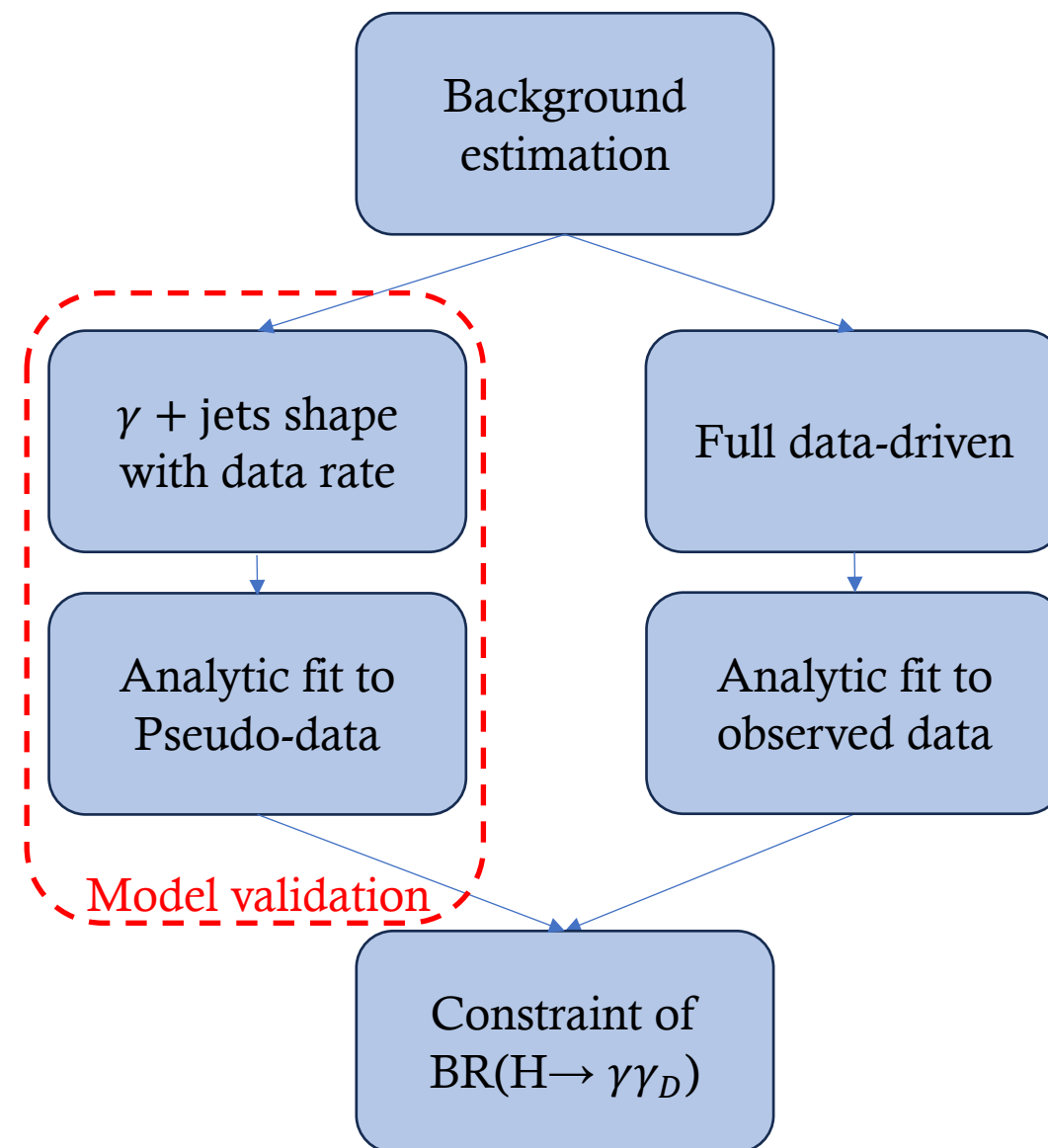
- ggF: double-Gaussian function
- VBF: fourth-order Bernstein polynomial
- Background: three-order exponential

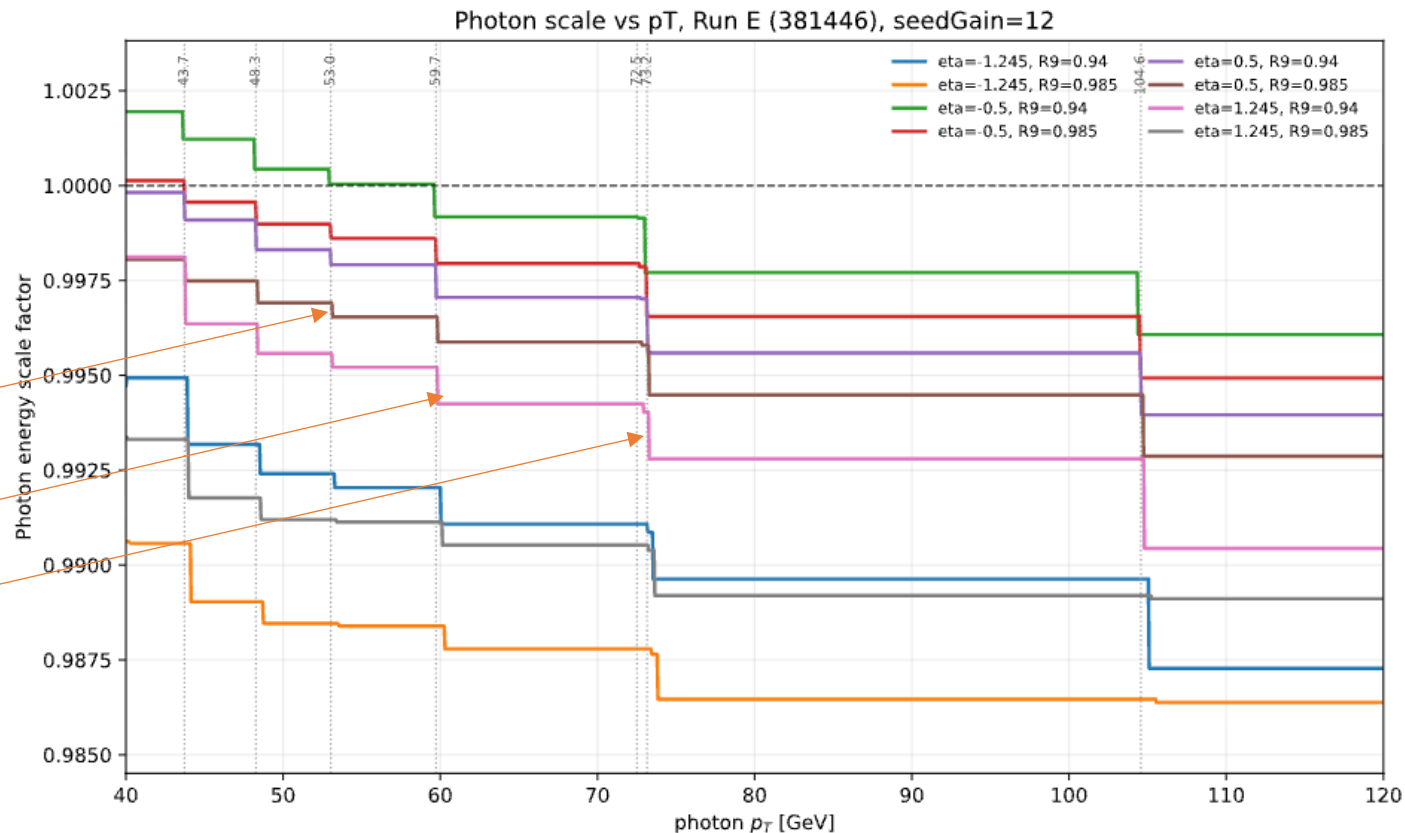
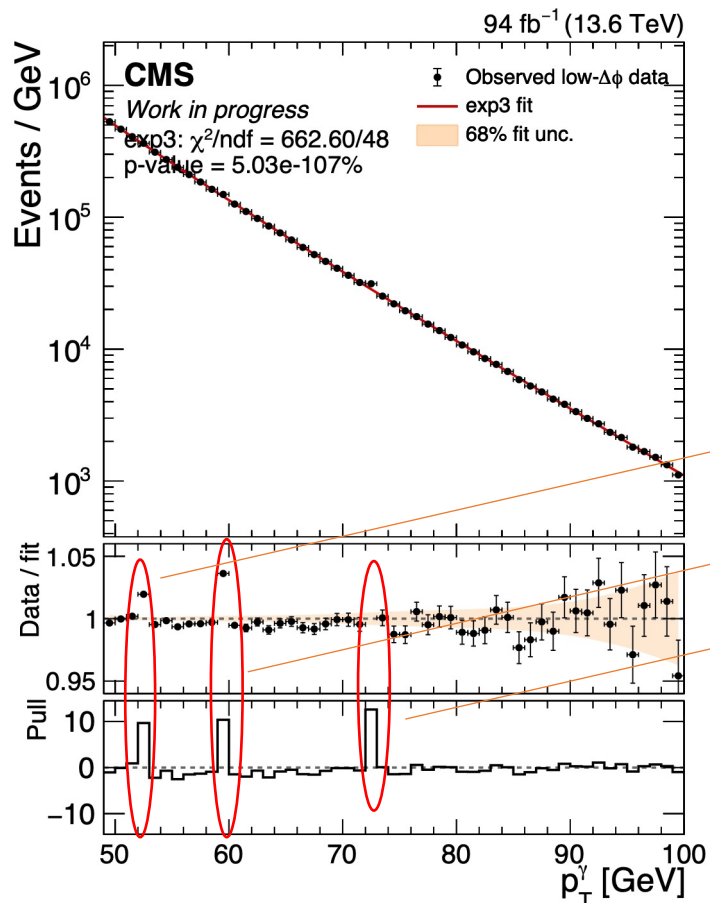
Inference

- Binned profile likelihood with Combine
- Common branching fraction for ggF and VBF

Process	SR yield	SR fraction
QCD multijet	8,019,464	51.1%
γ + jets	7,256,605	46.3%
$W(\ell\nu)$ + jets	364,789	2.3%
$W\gamma$	14,285	0.1%
$Z\gamma$	13,200	0.1%
$Z(\ell\ell)$ + jets	7,664	< 0.1%
$Z(\nu\nu)$ + jets	2,813	< 0.1%
Top quark	66	< 0.1%
Total simulated background	15,678,886	100%
ggF $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma_D$	192,019	—
VBF $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma_D$	2,018	—

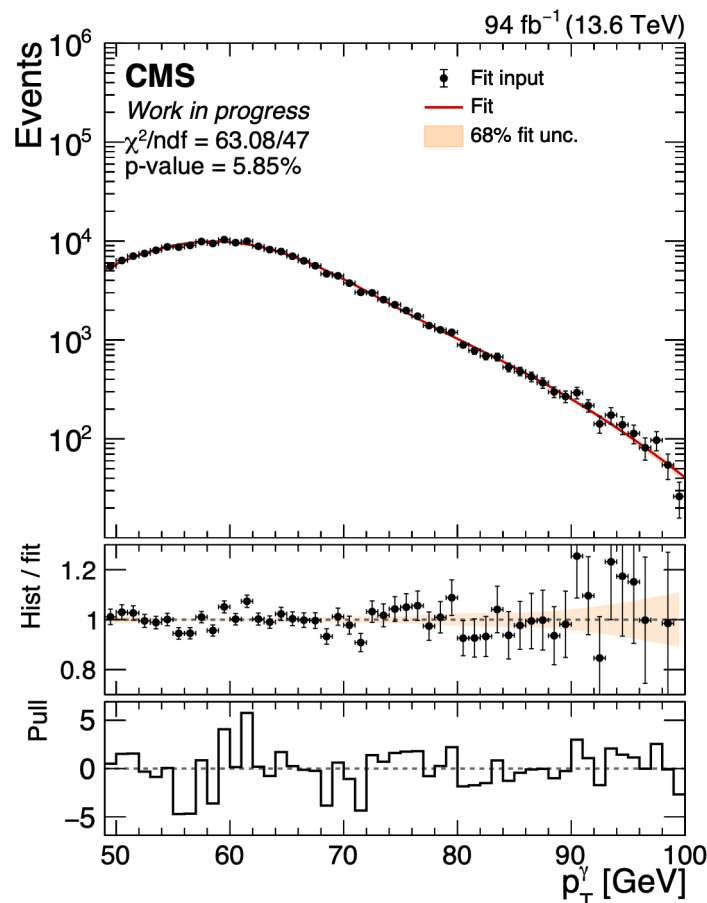
- QCD multijet
jet $\rightarrow$ photon misidentification and instrumental MET
- γ +jets
prompt photon with instrumental MET
- Minor backgrounds
W/Z+jets, $V\gamma$, and top-quark processes



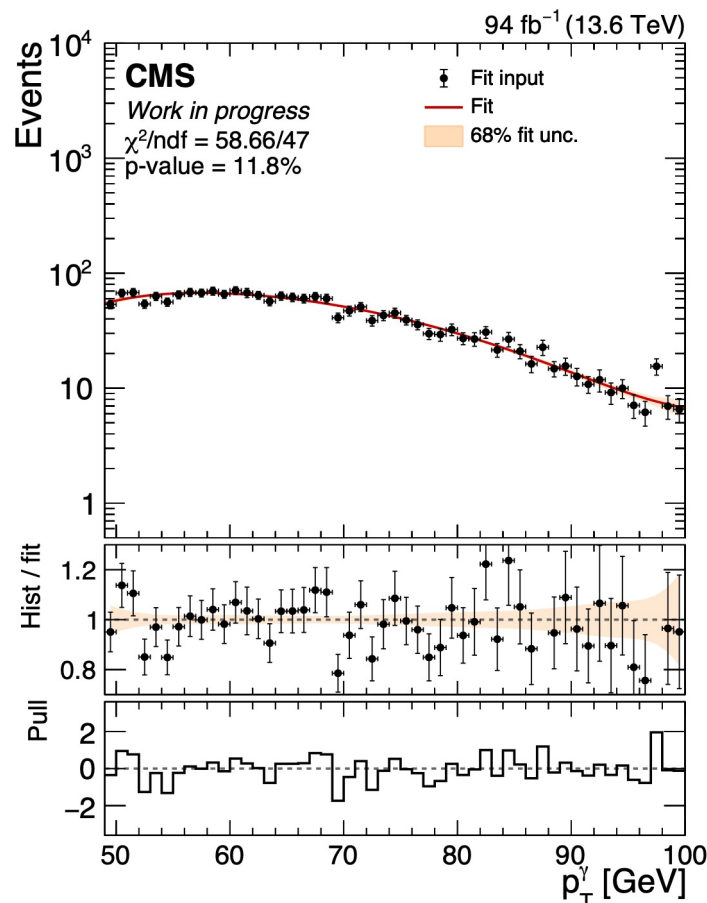


- The nominal exp3 model describe the current low- $\Delta\phi$ data well except several points
- Localized residuals are aligned with discontinuities in the piecewise photon energy-scale correction
- A smooth EGM correction parameterization is being implemented before repeating the final background-model validation

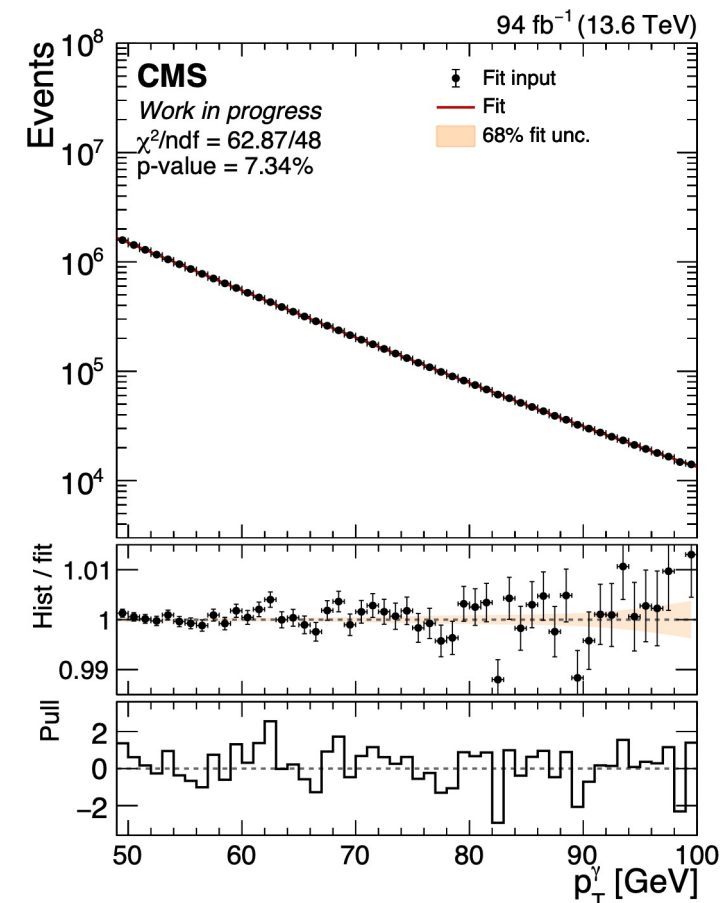
ggF signal — double Gaussian



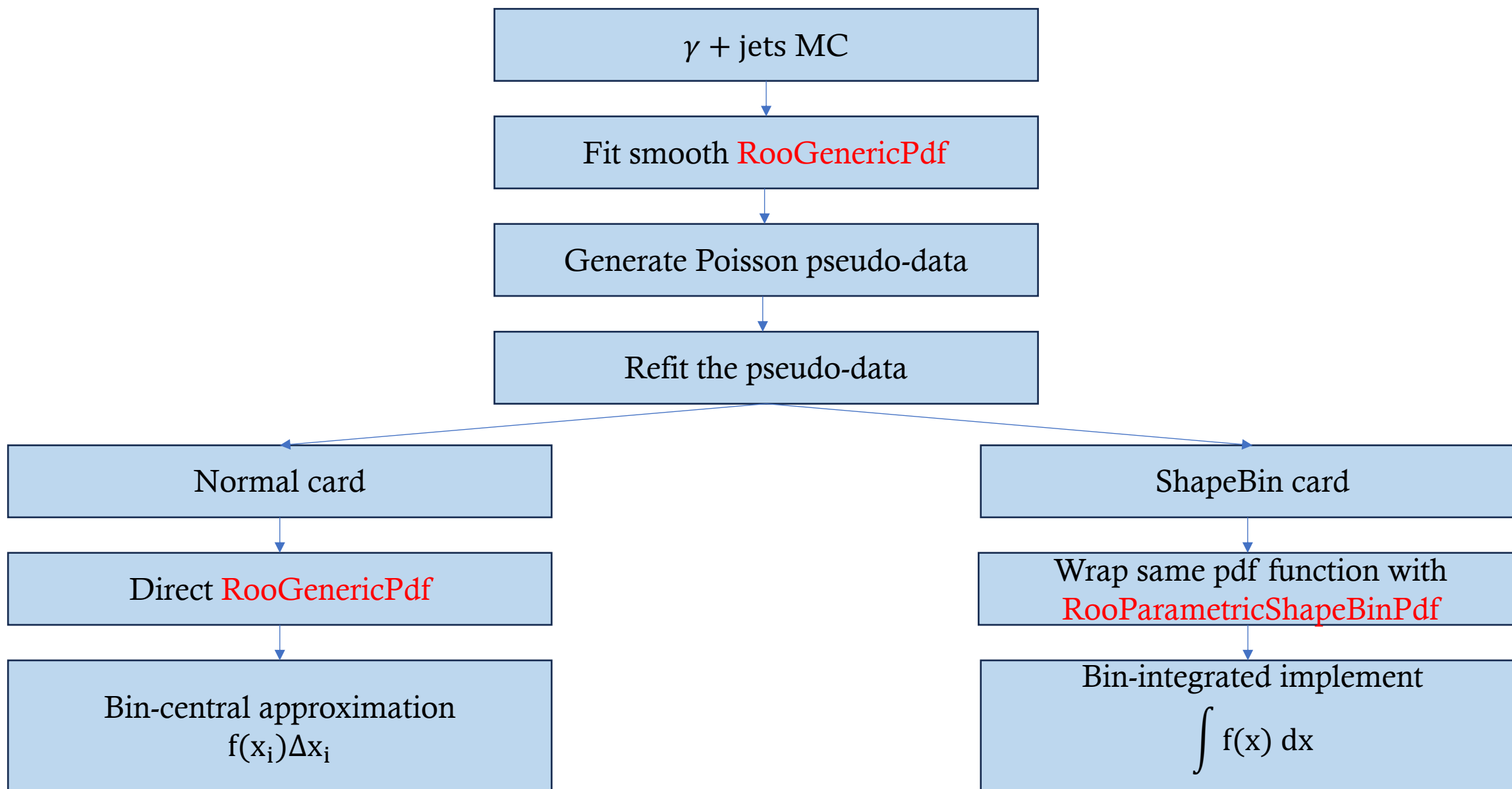
VBF signal — Bernstein polynomial



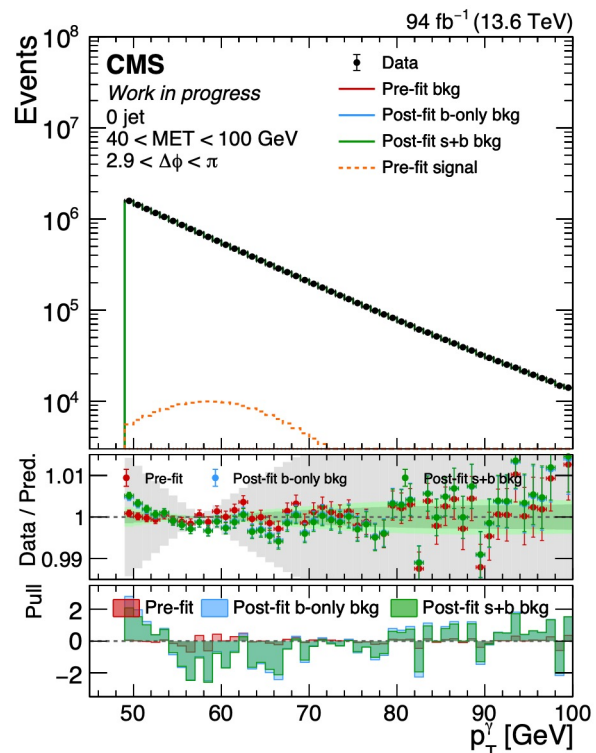
Background — exp3



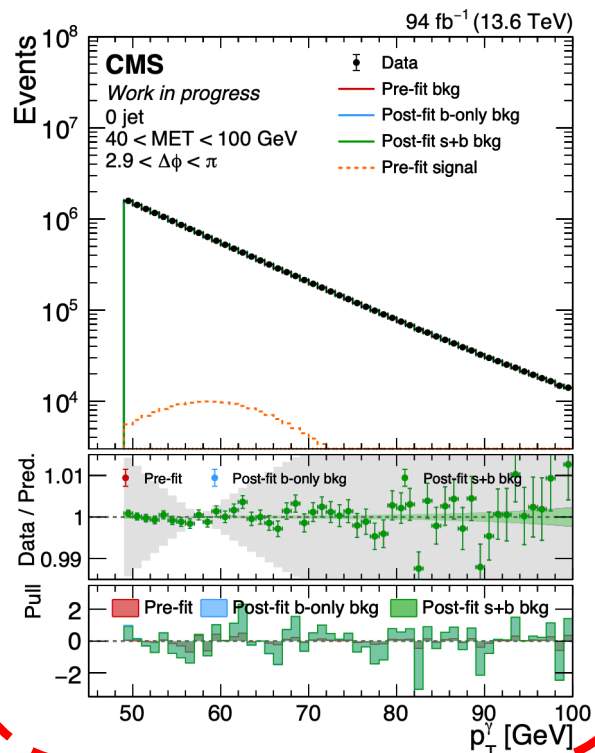
Fits to the signal templates and the background validate the chosen parameterizations and provide initial values for the likelihood fit.



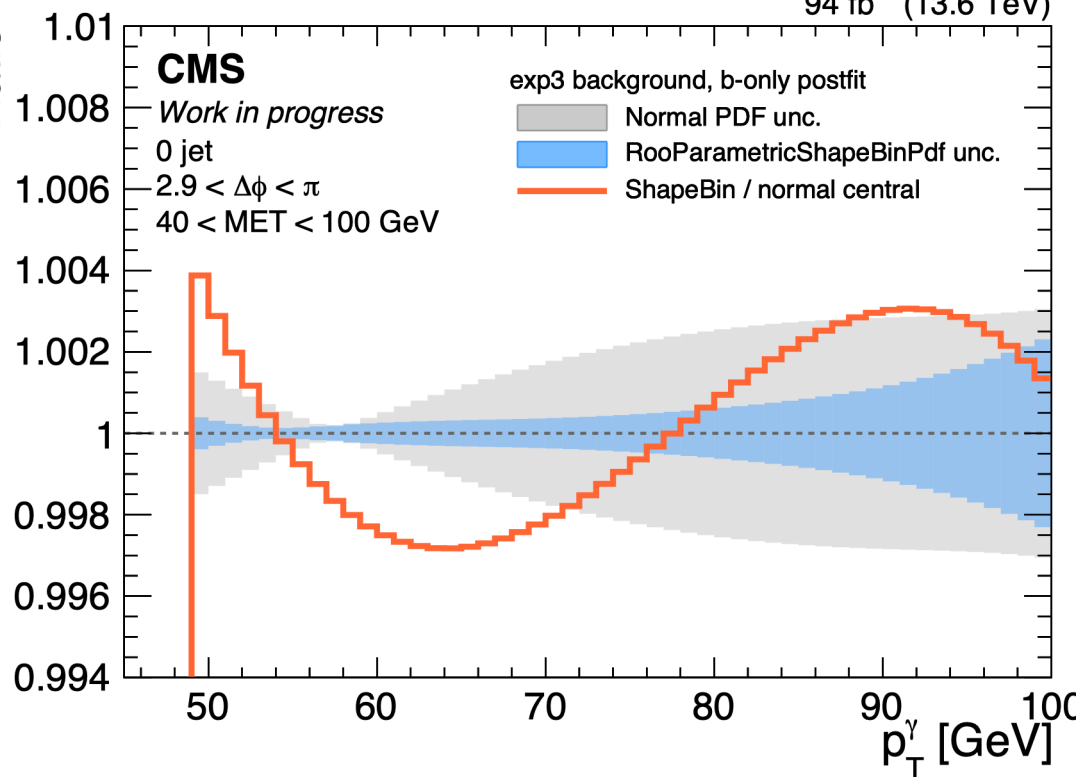
RooGenericPdf



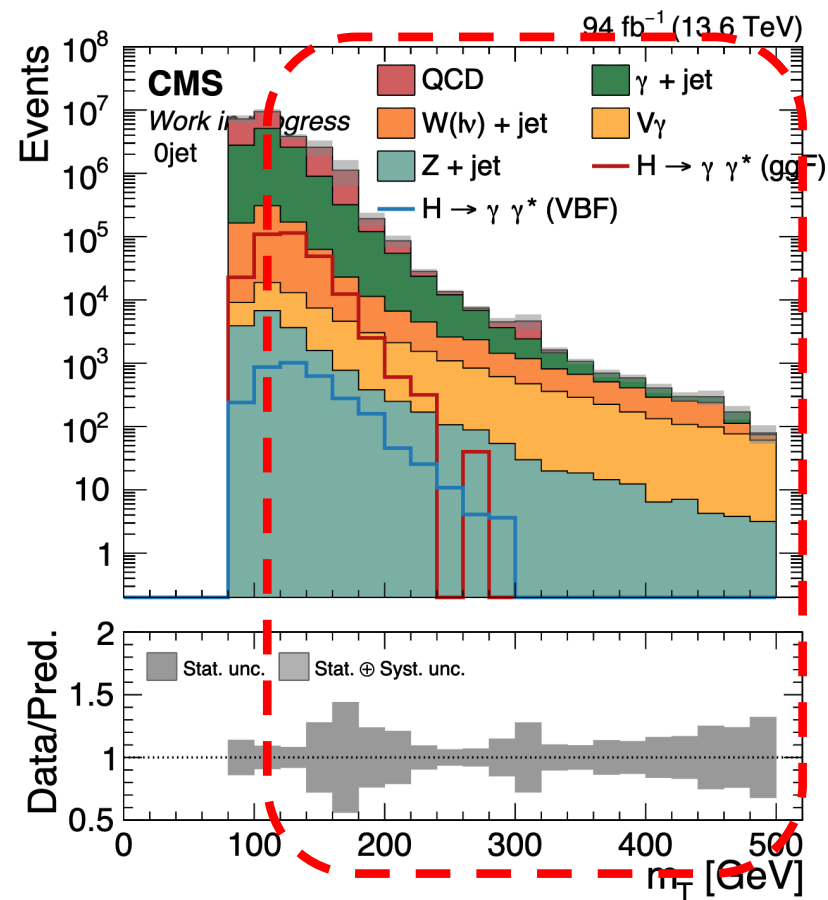
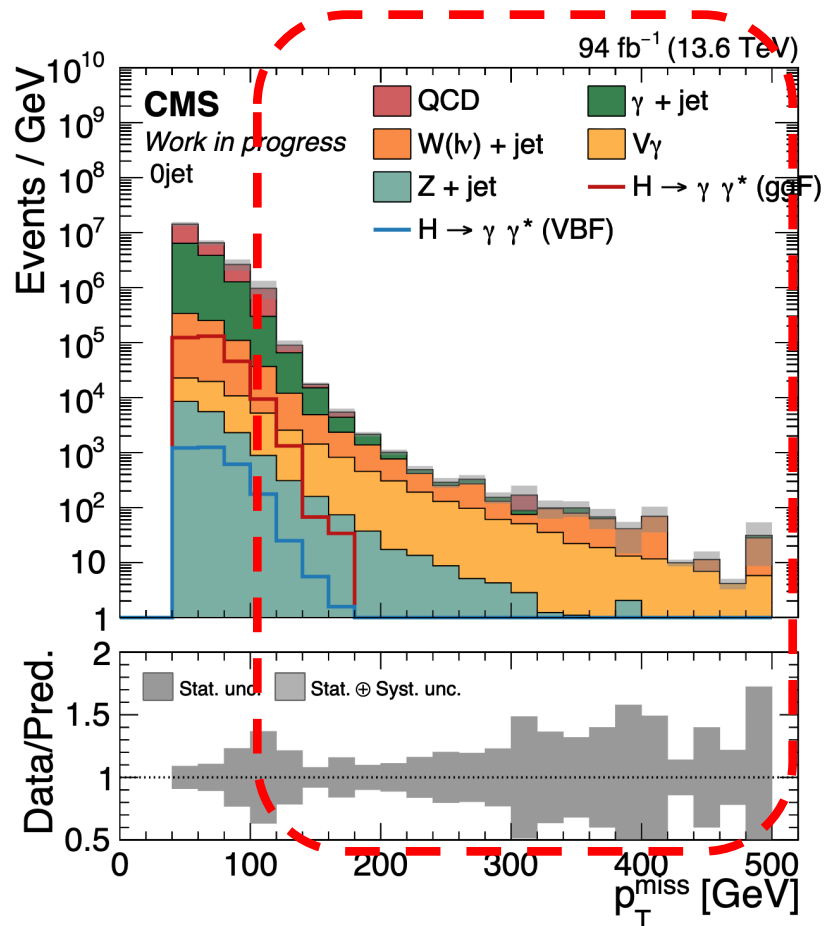
RooParametricShapeBinPdf



Ratio



- Both models use the same exp3 function and the same dataset; only the bin prediction differs.
- This changes the profiled background parameters and the propagated bin uncertainty. The central predictions differ by at most $\pm 0.4\%$.



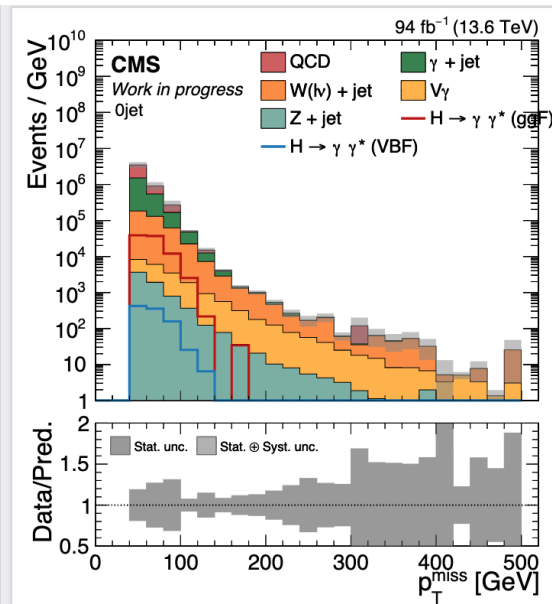
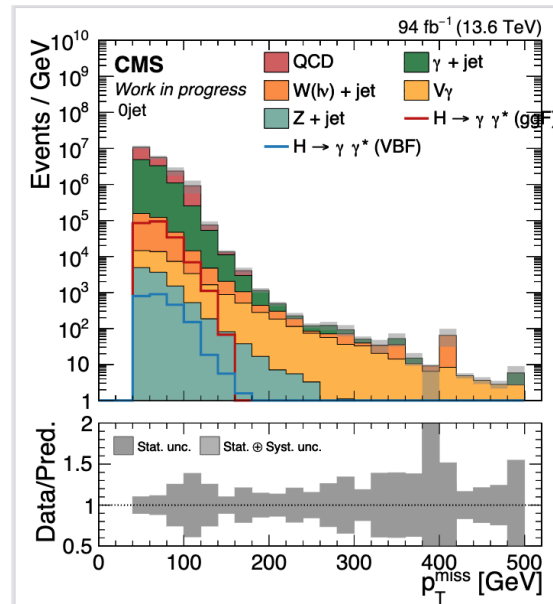
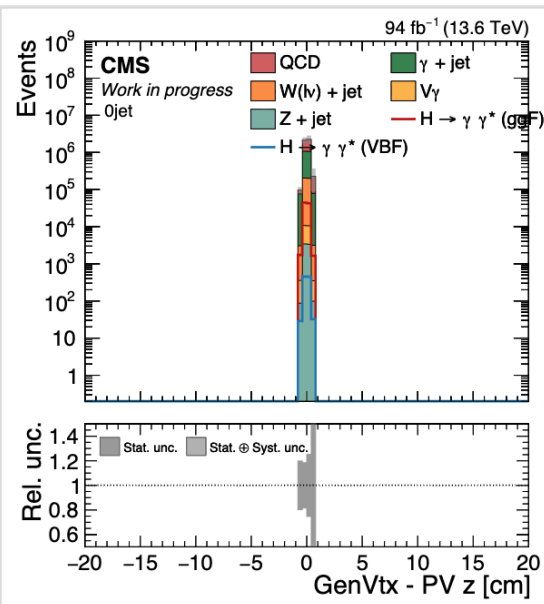
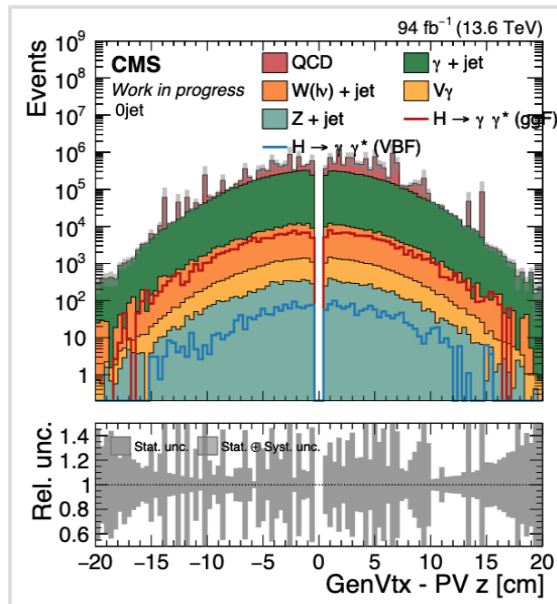
- MET > 40
- The current 0-jet MC prediction shows harder high-MET and high- m_T tails than the ATLAS, driven mainly by γ +jets.

$|dz| > 0.5$ (PV mismatched)

$|dz| \leq 0.5$ (PV matched)

$|dz| > 0.5$ (PV mismatched)

$|dz| \leq 0.5$ (PV matched)



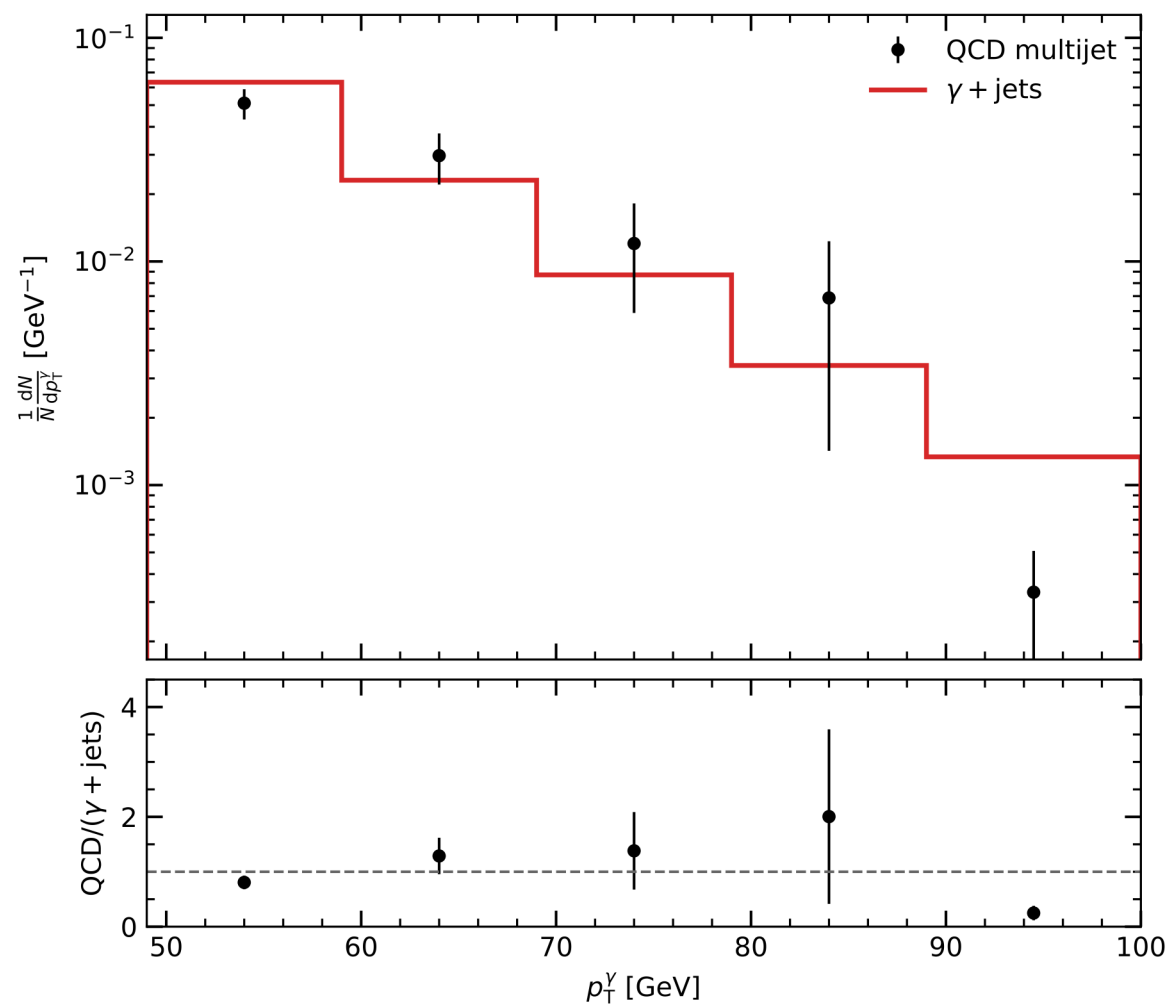
- Split MC by $|Z_{\text{gen}} - Z_{\text{PV}}| \leq 0.5$ cm and > 0.5 cm.
- The selected MC sample shows a large contribution from events with $|Z_{\text{gen}} - Z_{\text{PV}}| > 0.5$.
- PV matching improves the high-tail to some extent, but does not remove it.

- Run 3 low-threshold single photon triggers enable a new CMS search for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma_D$ targeting the ggF topology.
- The current baseline uses 93.6 fb^{-1} of 2024 data and focuses on the 0-jet category with $40 < p_T^{\text{miss}} < 100 \text{ GeV}$.
- The current blinded implementation uses pseudo-data for model development; the final total background will be determined directly from data.
- Next steps
 - Background-model bias tests;
 - instrumental MET tail studies;
 - Enable smooth EGM correction;
 - integration of the 2025 dataset.
- With the analysis note ready, we kindly request the opening of a CADI line to start the review after the summer.

Back up

CMS
Preliminary

94 fb⁻¹ (13.6 TeV)



1. Exponential polynomials of orders $n = 2, 3, 4$, and 5:

$$f_{\text{exp},n}(x) = \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k \tilde{x}^k \right). \quad (3)$$

2. Bernstein polynomials of orders $n = 5, 6$, and 7:

$$f_{\text{Bern},n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k \binom{n}{k} t^k (1-t)^{n-k}, \quad (4)$$

where c_0 is fixed to unity and the remaining coefficients are constrained to be positive.

3. Power-law functions multiplied by exponential polynomials, with $n = 2, 3, 4, 5$, and 6 free shape parameters:

$$f_{\text{powexp},n}(x) = \left(\frac{x}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^q \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \tilde{x}^k \right). \quad (5)$$

4. A sum of two exponential functions:

$$f_{2\text{exp}}(x) = f \exp(a\tilde{x}) + (1-f) \exp(b\tilde{x}), \quad (6)$$

where $0 \leq f \leq 1$.

[Alternative background models](#)

- **Nominal analytic (RooGenericPdf):**

data_obs

$\gamma + \text{jets} \rightarrow$ fitted analytic PDF $\rightarrow$ Poisson pseudo-data

background

direct RooGenericPdf

$\rightarrow$ bin-central approximation in the binned Combine model

- **Shapebin analytic (RooParametricShapeBinPdf):**

data_obs

exactly the same pseudo-data as the corresponding normal card

background

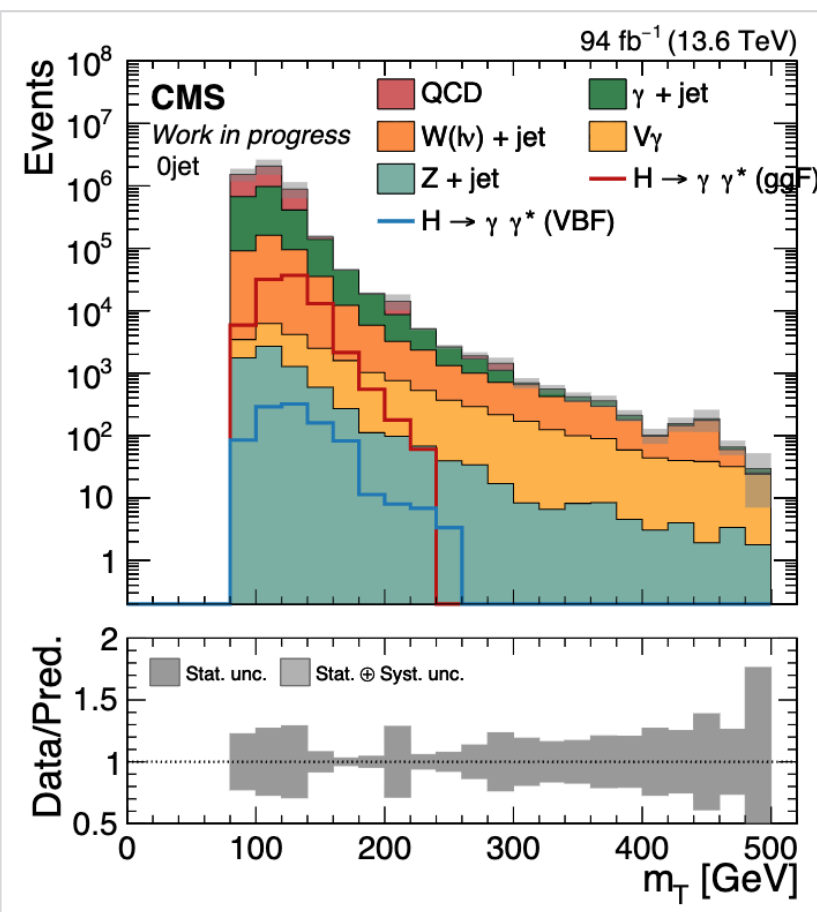
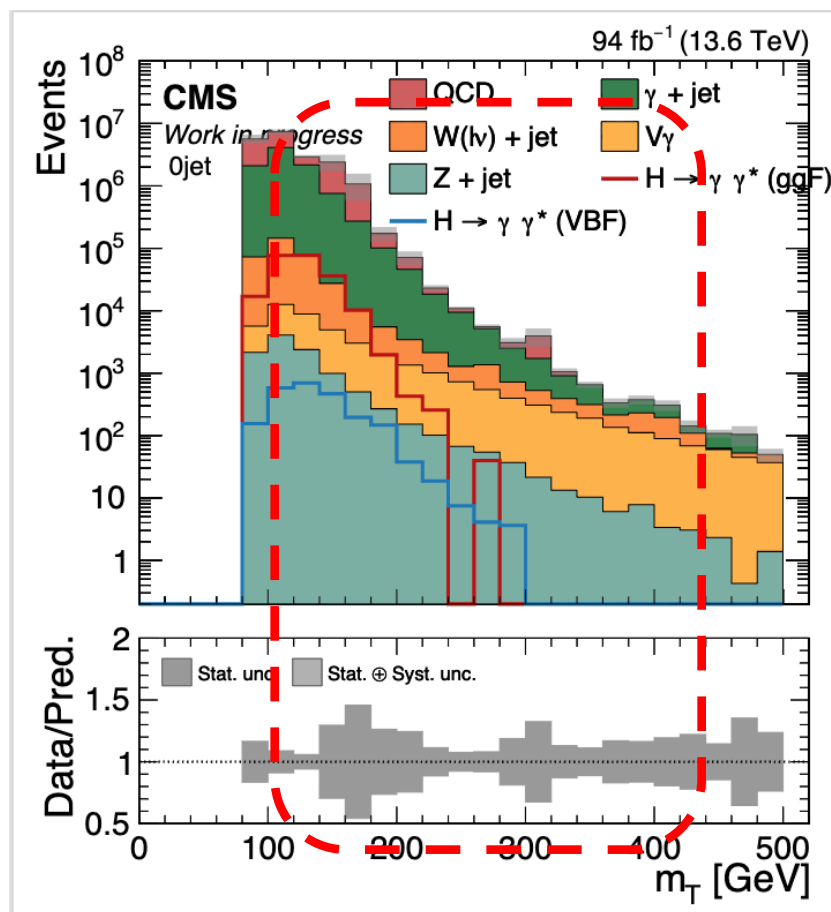
same analytic function and the same fitted parameters

$\rightarrow$ wrapped by RooParametricShapeBinPdf after the pseudo-data fit

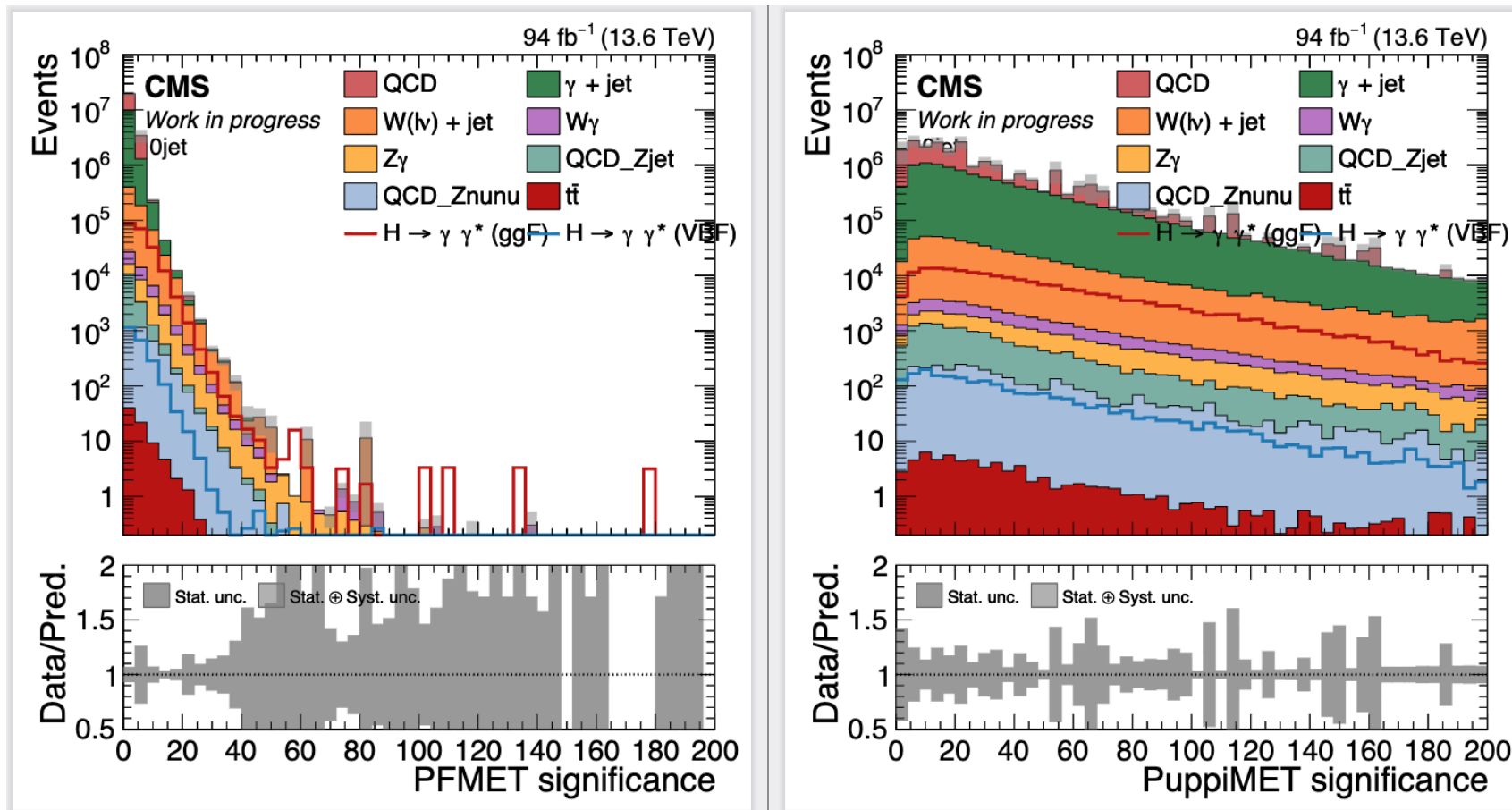
$\rightarrow$ exact bin-integrated prediction in the binned Combine model

$|\Delta z| > 0.5$ (PV mismatched)

$|\Delta z| \leq 0.5$ (PV matched)



PV matching improves the high-tail to some extent, but does not remove it.



PF and PUPPI MET significance exhibit substantially different numerical ranges and shapes.