

# The CMS $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ search Latest results in SM & MSSM

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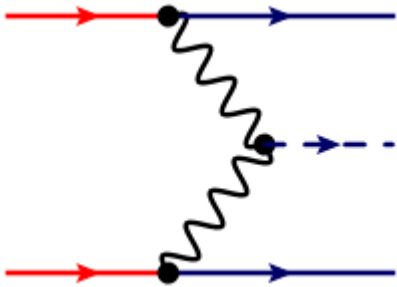
KITP Higgs Identification Workshop

# Introduction

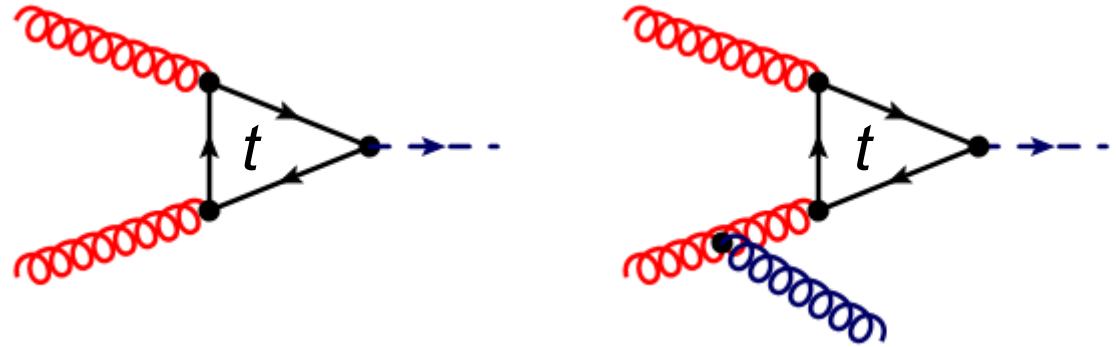
- $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  is the only handle we have to study Higgs couplings to leptons at the LHC at the current luminosities
  - Significant branching ratio for the SM ( $\sim 8\%$ )
  - Enhanced branching ratio in the MSSM at high  $\tan\beta$ 
    - Accompanied by enhanced production cross section makes MSSM  $A/h/H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  search a must in the LHC
- Many experimental challenges
  - Huge  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  contamination
    - Requires exploiting additional objects in the final state to reduce it
    - Requires improved di-tau mass resolution despite the presence of 2-4 neutrinos in the final state
  - Hadronic decays of taus
    - Requires sophisticated tau identification and jet background rejection

# Higgs production in the SM

## Vector boson fusion(qqH)



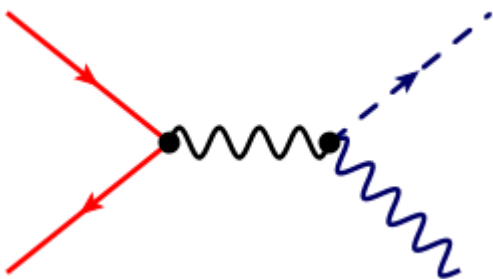
## gluon fusion(ggH)



- Golden mode
  - Cross section  $\sim 1/10$  ggH
  - Di-jet signature suppresses  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  ( $\sim 10^4$ )

- Largest cross section
  - Dominated by  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  background
  - H+1 jet experimentally more promising

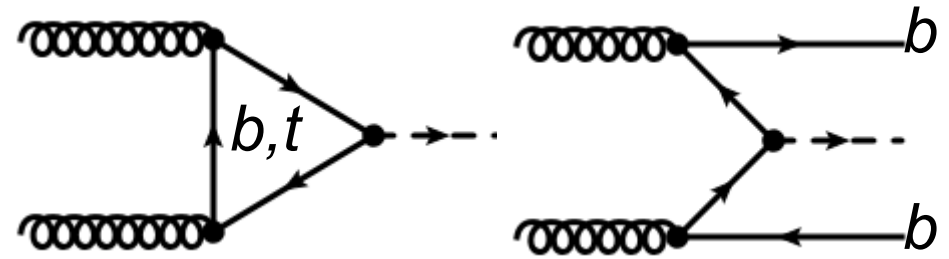
## Associated production(VH)



- Additional boson suppresses  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ 
  - Dominant background: dibosons
  - Very small cross section

# The Higgs sector in the MSSM

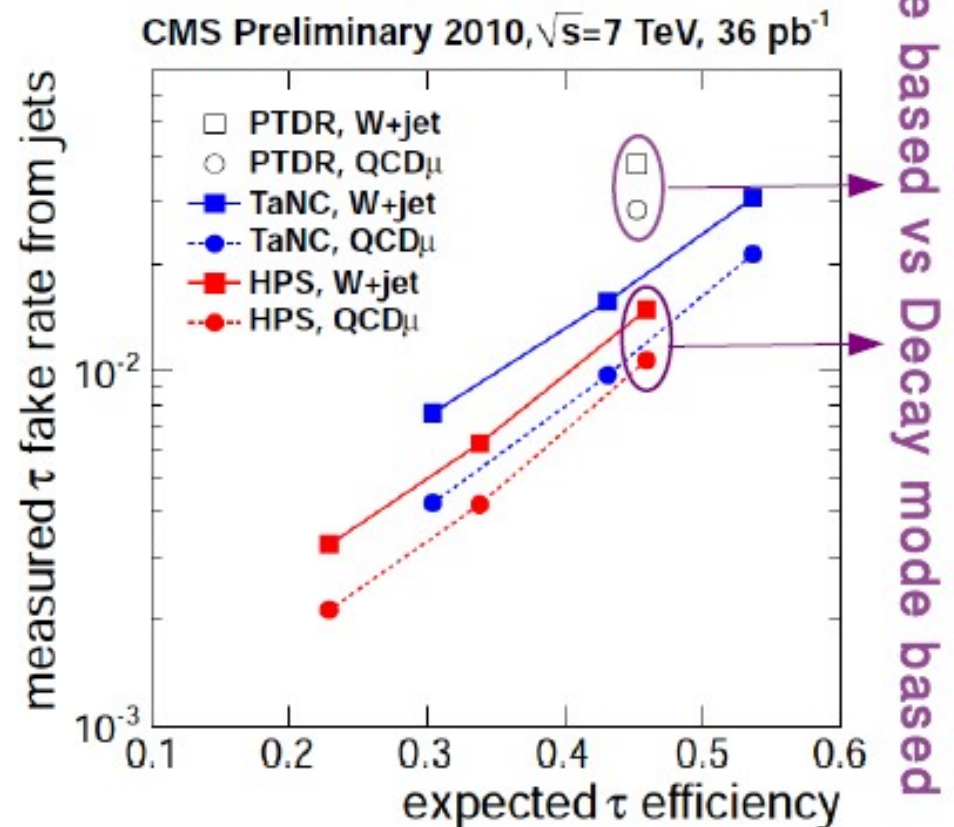
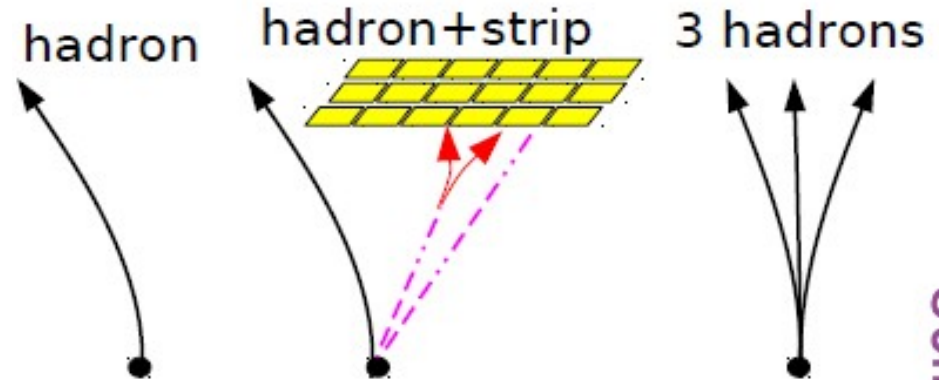
- Two Higgs doublets
  - 5 physical Higgs bosons
- At tree level
  - Higgs sector described by  $M_A, \tan\beta$
  - $M_h < M_Z$
- Large loop corrections from SUSY particles
  - SUSY parameters fixed in benchmark scenarios
    - $m_h^{\max}$  scenario used
  - $M_h < 133$  GeV



- At large  $\tan\beta$ 
  - Cross section enhanced ( $\sim \tan\beta^2$ )
  - $BR(\tau\tau) \sim 10-15\%$
  - $h+A$  or  $H+A$  degenerate
- $\Phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$  : golden channel to study the MSSM

# Tau Identification

- Combinatorial approach
  - Uses reconstructed particles from Particle Flow Algorithm
- Reconstructs individual decay modes
  - Using particles from Particle Flow event description)
- Energy of the tau measured using only associated decay mode PF constituents
  - Dominated by Tracker+ECAL
  - Pileup effect in energy scale minimal

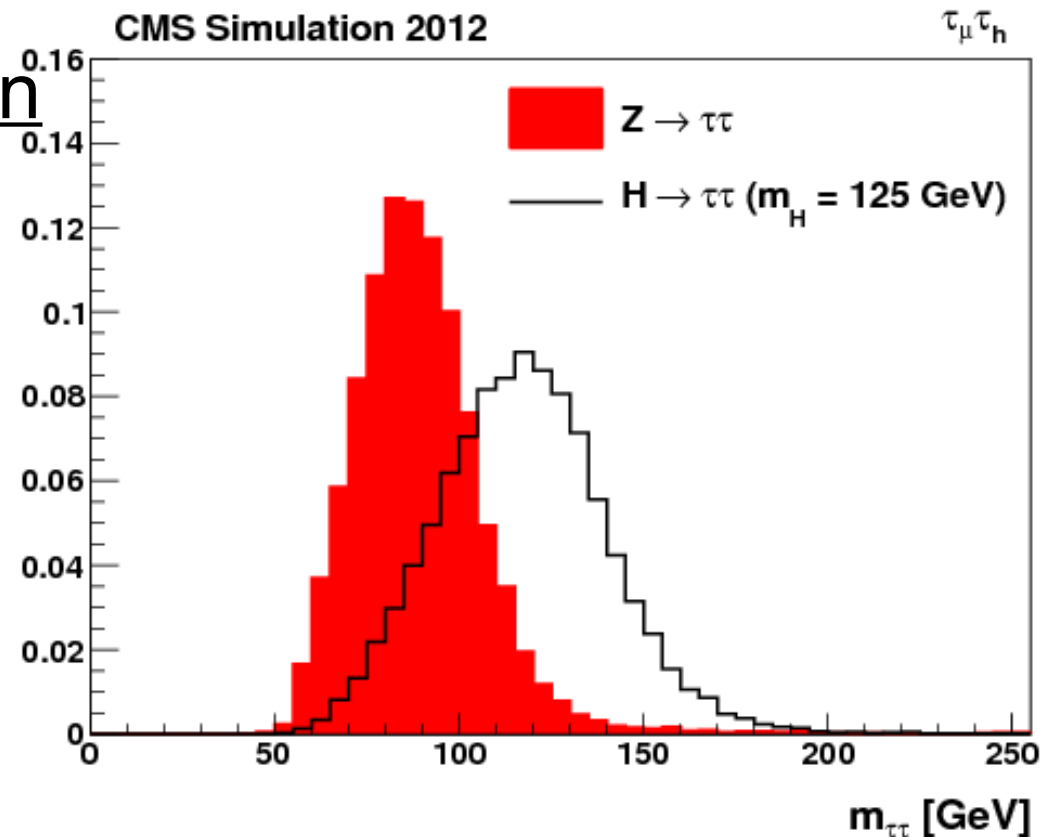


# Reconstructing the di-tau mass

- Crucial to separate  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  from Higgs  $\rightarrow \tau\tau$
- A semi-leptonic  $\tau\tau$  final state has three neutrinos
  - Corresponding to 7 unknown variables
  - Missing ET and tau mass constraint reduces them to 3

For the remaining unknown parameters:

- Perform calculation by minimizing an event likelihood
  - Using visible decay kinematics and MET
  - Provides valid optimal solution for each event



# Baseline event selection

- Analyze events in the following di-tau final states

- Muon + Hadronic tau ( $\mu + \tau_h$ )**

- Triggered by  $\mu+\tau$  trigger
- Muon Pt > 17 (20) GeV,  $|\eta|<2.1$
- Tau Pt > 20 GeV,  $|\eta|<2.3$

- Electron + Hadronic tau ( $e + \tau_h$ )**

- Triggered by  $e+\tau$  trigger
- Electron Pt > 20 (24) GeV,  $|\eta|<2.1$
- Tau Pt > 20 GeV,  $|\eta|<2.3$

- Electron + Muon ( $e + \mu$ )**

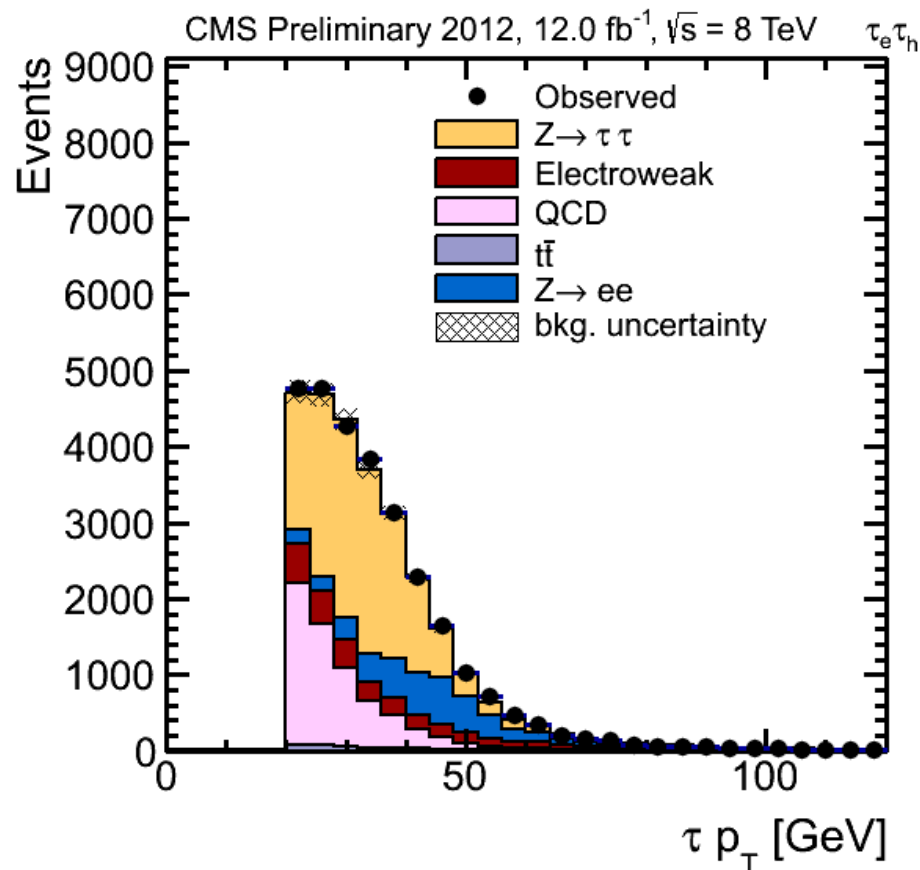
- Triggered by  $e+\mu$  Triggers
- Muon Pt > 20/10 GeV,  $|\eta|<2.4$
- Electron Pt > 10/20 GeV,  $|\eta|<2.3$

- Double Hadronic ( $\tau_h + \tau_h$ )-SM only**

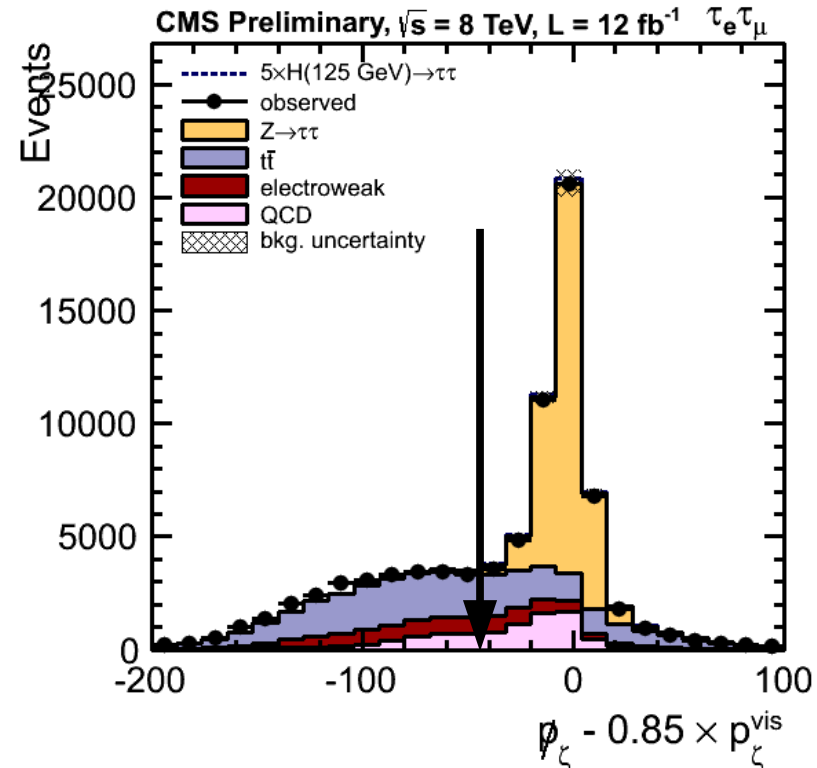
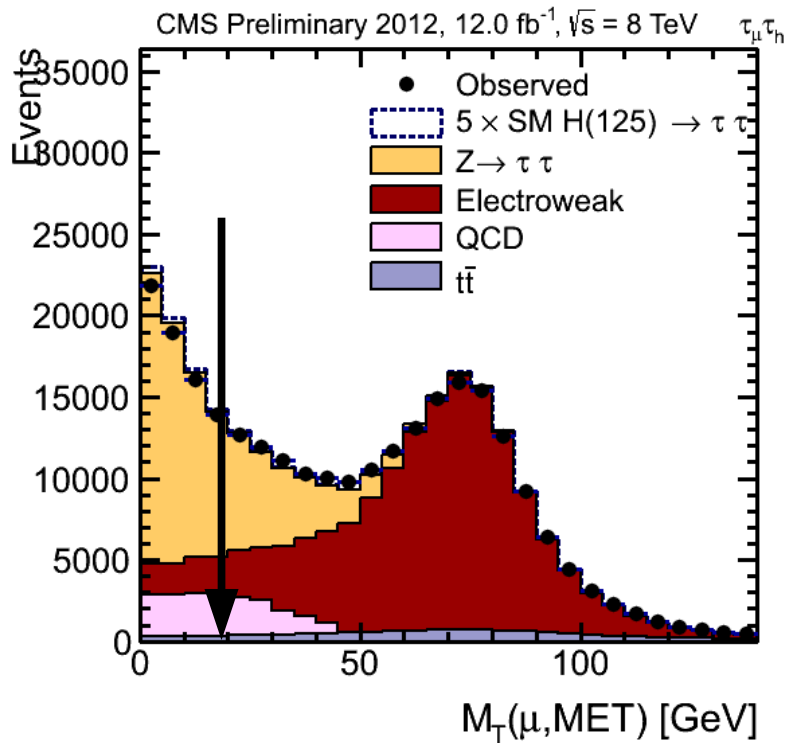
- Triggered by di-tau(30 GeV) +jet trigger
- Tau Pt threshold of 45 GeV,  $|\eta|<2.3$

## Di-Muon ( $\mu + \mu$ )

- Triggered by Double  $\mu$  Triggers
- Muon Pt > 20/10 GeV,  $|\eta|<2.4$



# Rejecting W+jets and ttbar



- Semileptonic final states

- $W+$  jets/ $t\bar{t}$  is rejected by exploiting  $M_T(\ell, \text{MET})$
- Require  $M_T < 20 \text{ GeV}$

- Di-Lepton final states

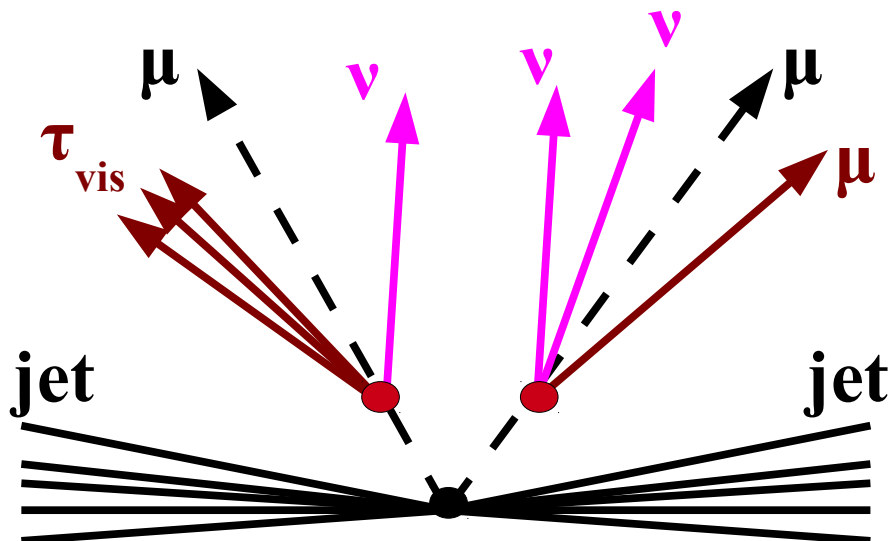
- $Tt/W+$  jets is rejected by exploiting  $P_\zeta$  variable
- Projection of MET and visible products in bisector axis
- Require  $P_\zeta - P_{\zeta_{\text{vis}}} > -20 \text{ GeV}$



# Background estimation techniques

- Well established methods

## Z from embedding technique

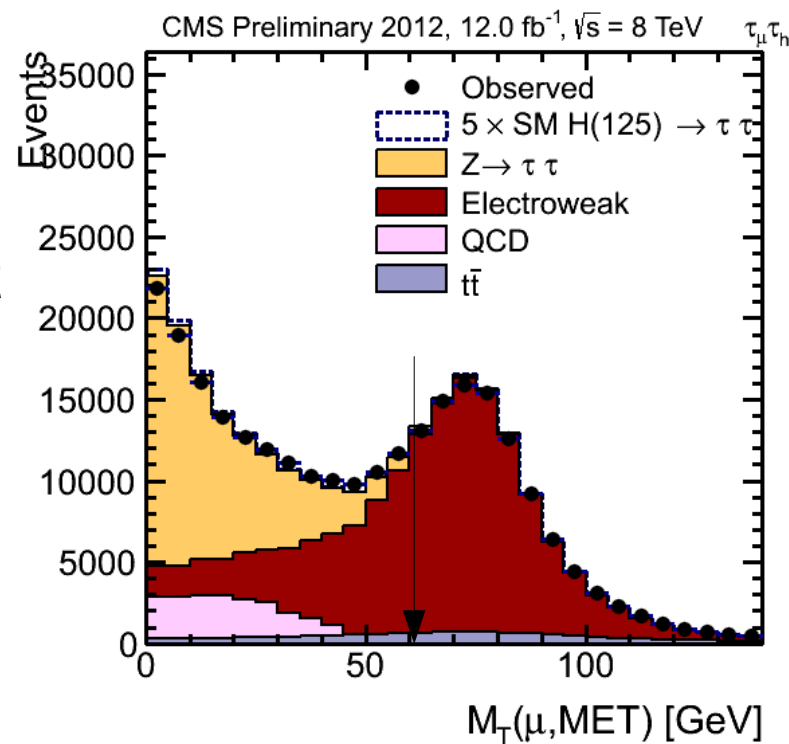


- Reconstruct  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  events in data
- Replace  $\mu$  with  $\tau$  and decay the event
- Mix the **simulated tau pair event** with the initial events without the muon
- PU/UE and jets from data

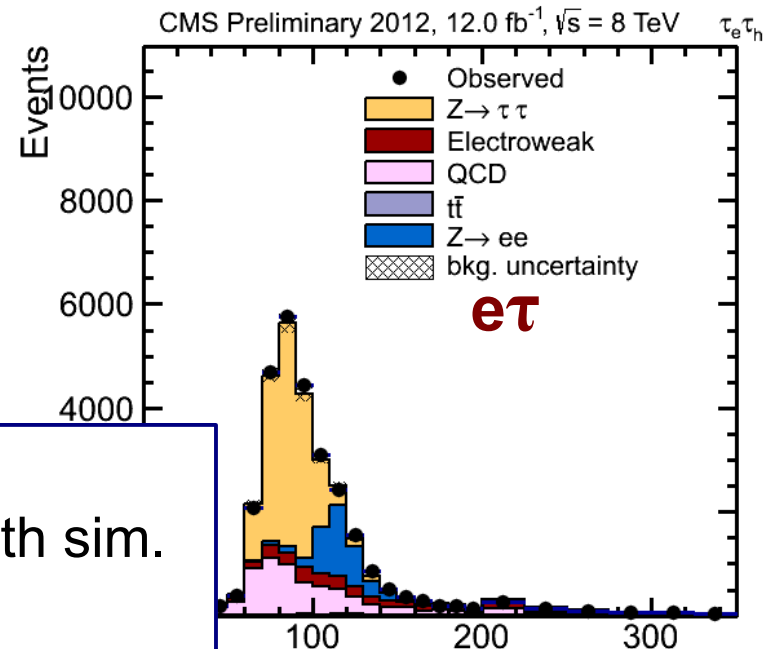
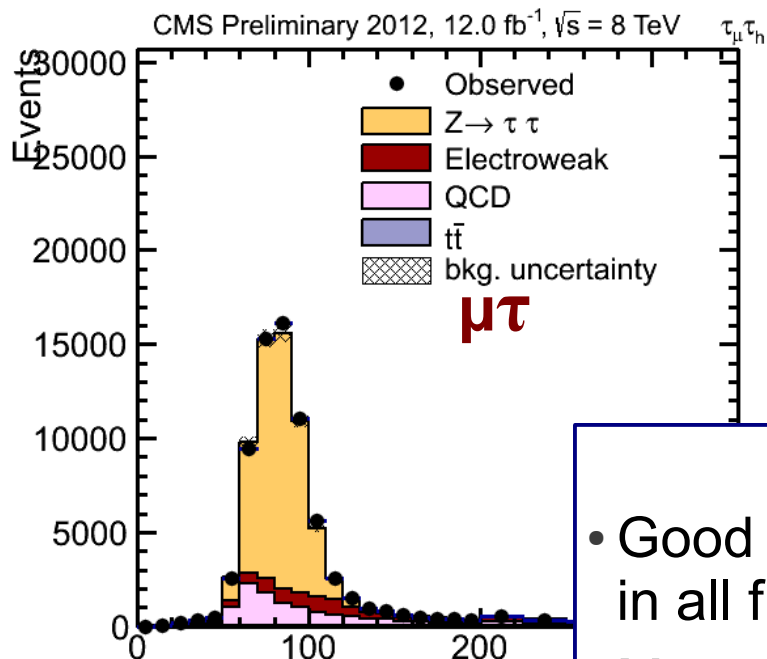
## QCD from Same Sign Events

- Count events in SS region
- Subtract the other backgrounds from data/MC predictions
- Extrapolate in OS region

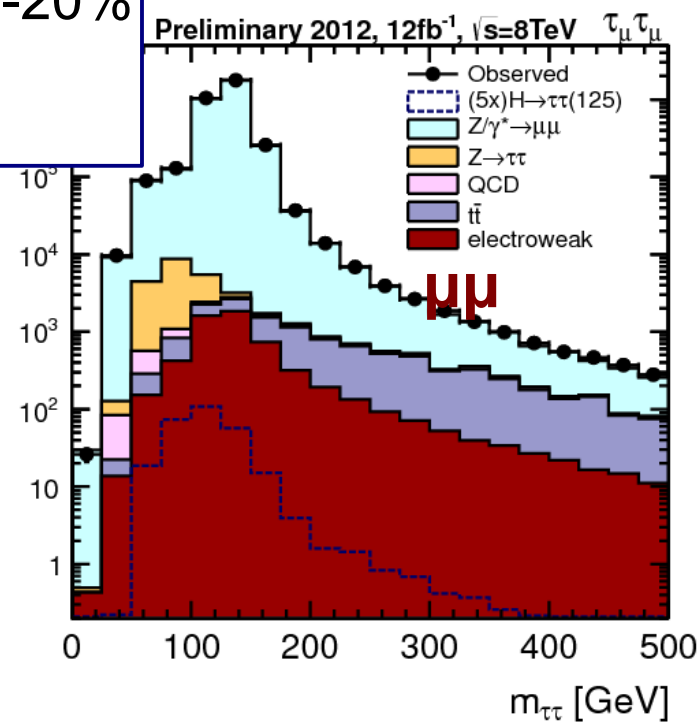
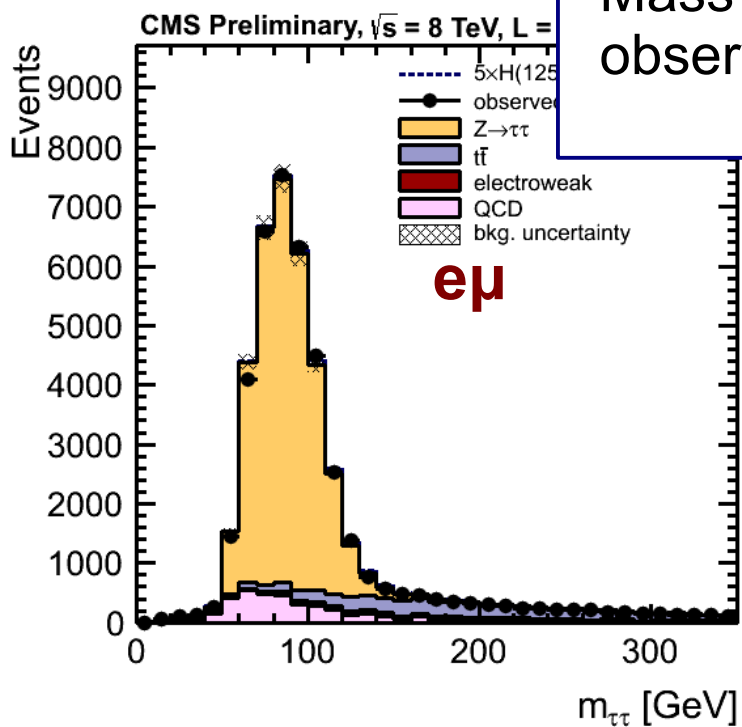
## W/tt from sidebands



# Inclusive $\tau\tau$ results



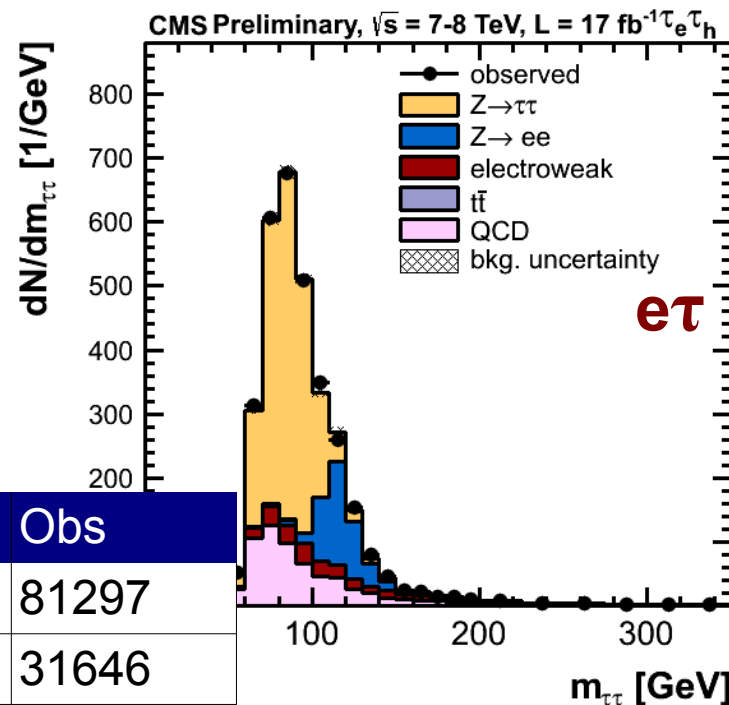
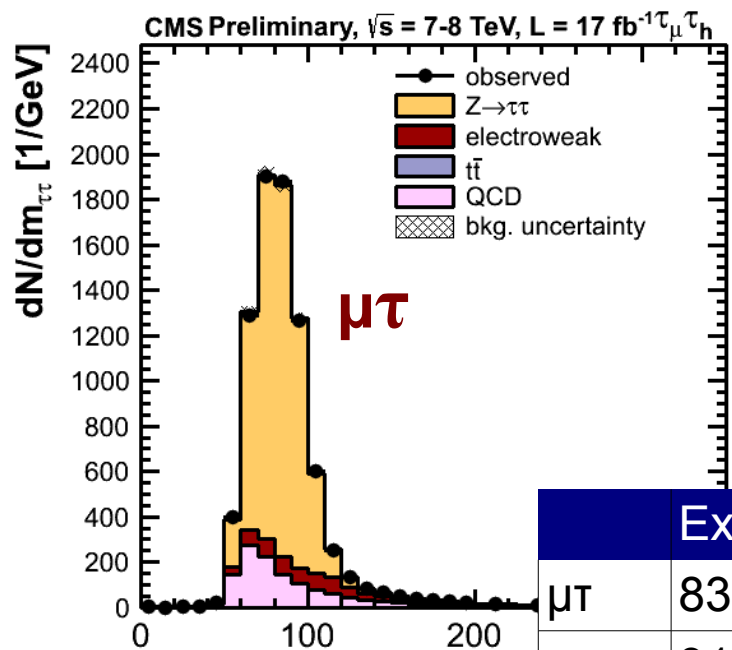
• Good agreement with sim.  
 in all final states  
 • Mass resolution of 12-20%  
 observed on  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$



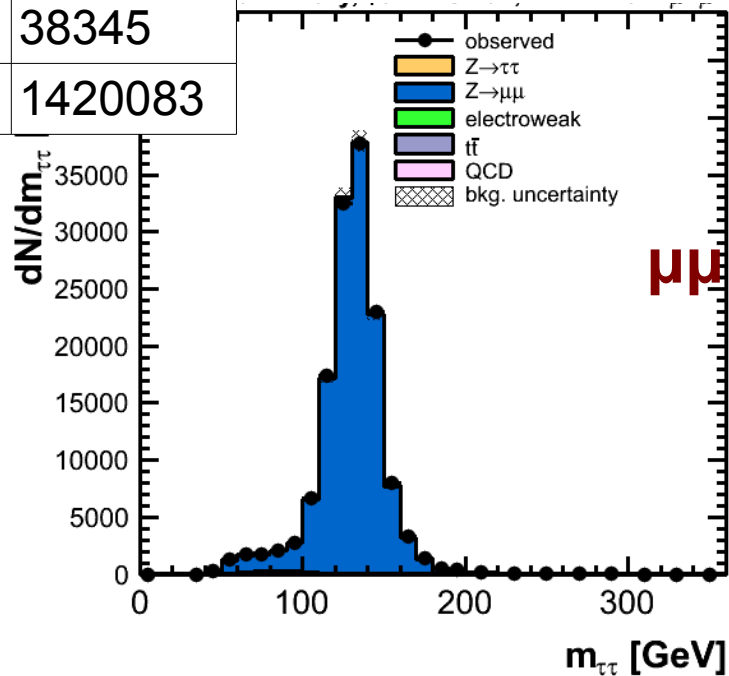
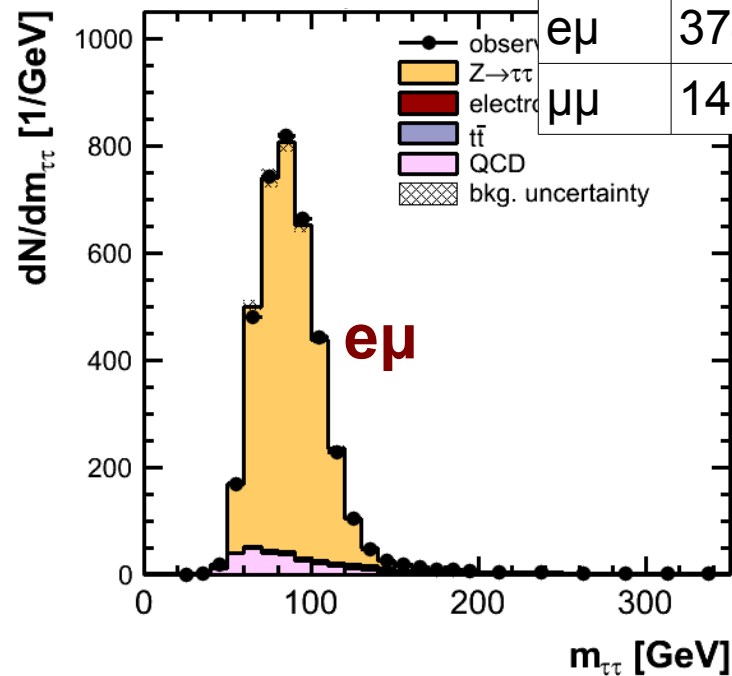
# SM search strategy

- Categorization ( $\mu\tau, e\tau, e\mu, \mu\mu$ )
  - **VBF**: Require 2 jets above 30 GeV ,  $|\eta| < 4.7$ . The jets must have  $\Delta\eta > 3.5$  and  $M_{jj} > 500$  GeV. Jet veto in the gap between the jets and the tau products
  - **1 jet**: Requires at least one jet  $> 30$  GeV. Veto events accepted by VBF category.
  - **0 jet**: All other events. Signal negligible. Used for calibration
  - 0 and 1 jet categories split based on the tau pt (high pt, low pt)
- Categorization ( $\tau\tau$  hadronic)
  - **VBF**: Require 2 jets as above but with  $\Delta\eta > 2.5$ ,  $M_{jj} > 250$  GeV. Require also Pt (di-tau)  $> 110$  GeV
  - **1 Jet**: Require one jet with Pt  $> 140$  GeV
- Categorization (VH)
  - **ZH**: require two leptons from Z plus 2 taus ( $\mu\tau, e\tau, e\mu, \tau\tau$ )
  - **WH**: require 2 SS leptons + a hadronic tau

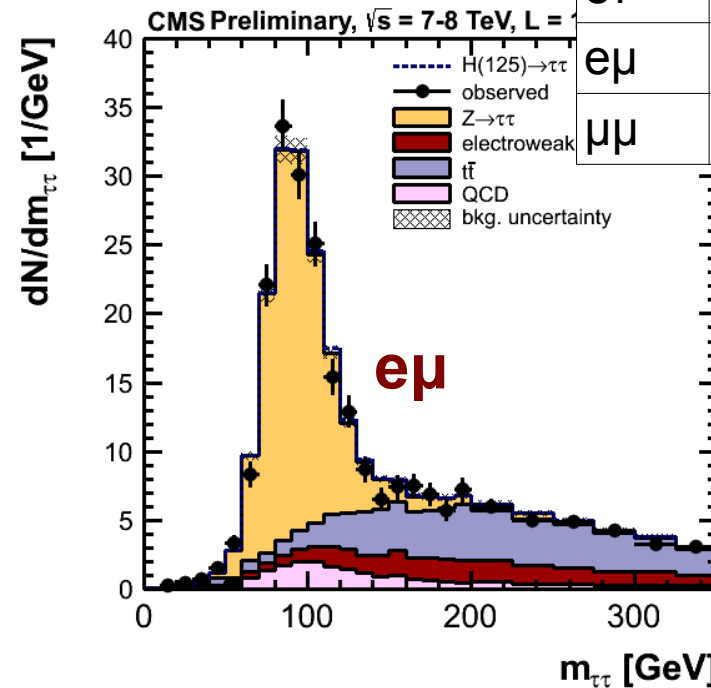
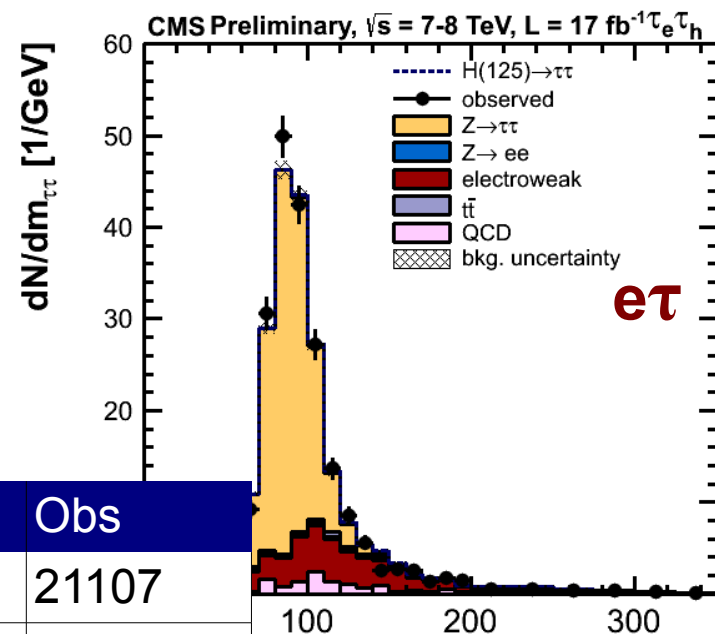
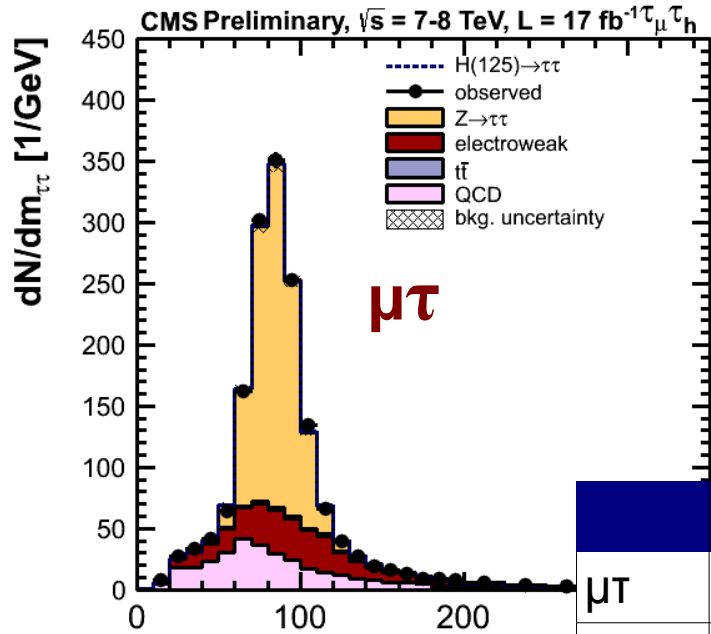
# H+0 jet category



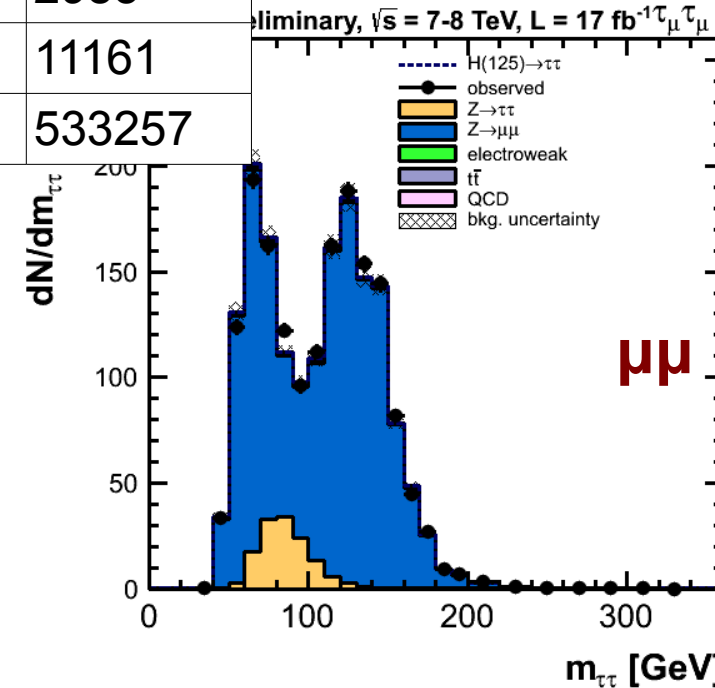
	Expected	Obs
$\mu\tau$	$83926 \pm 3736$	81297
$e\tau$	$31750 \pm 1232$	31646
$e\mu$	$37487 \pm 1270$	38345
$\mu\mu$	$1448705 \pm 87710$	1420083



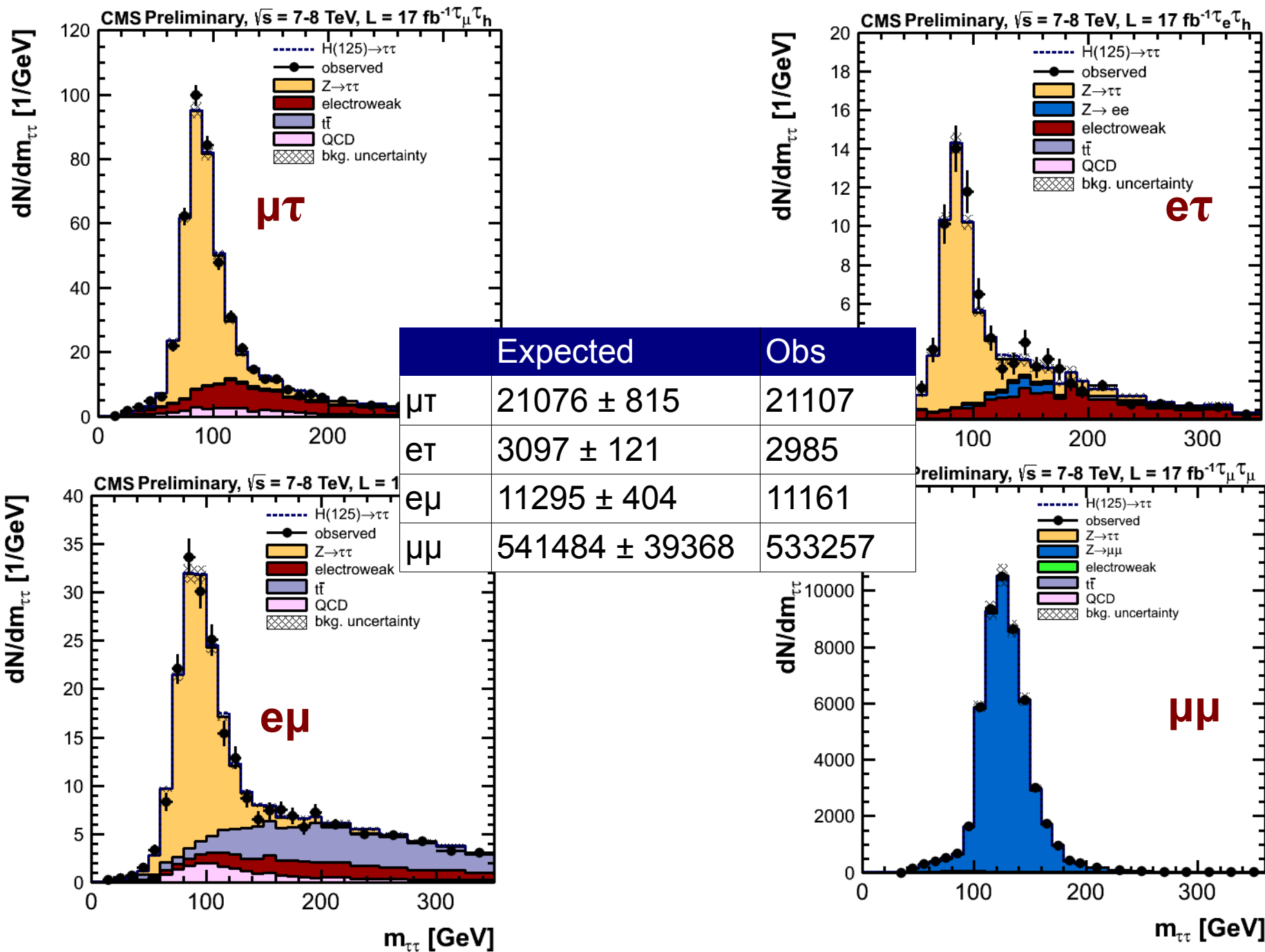
# H+1 jet category (low pt)



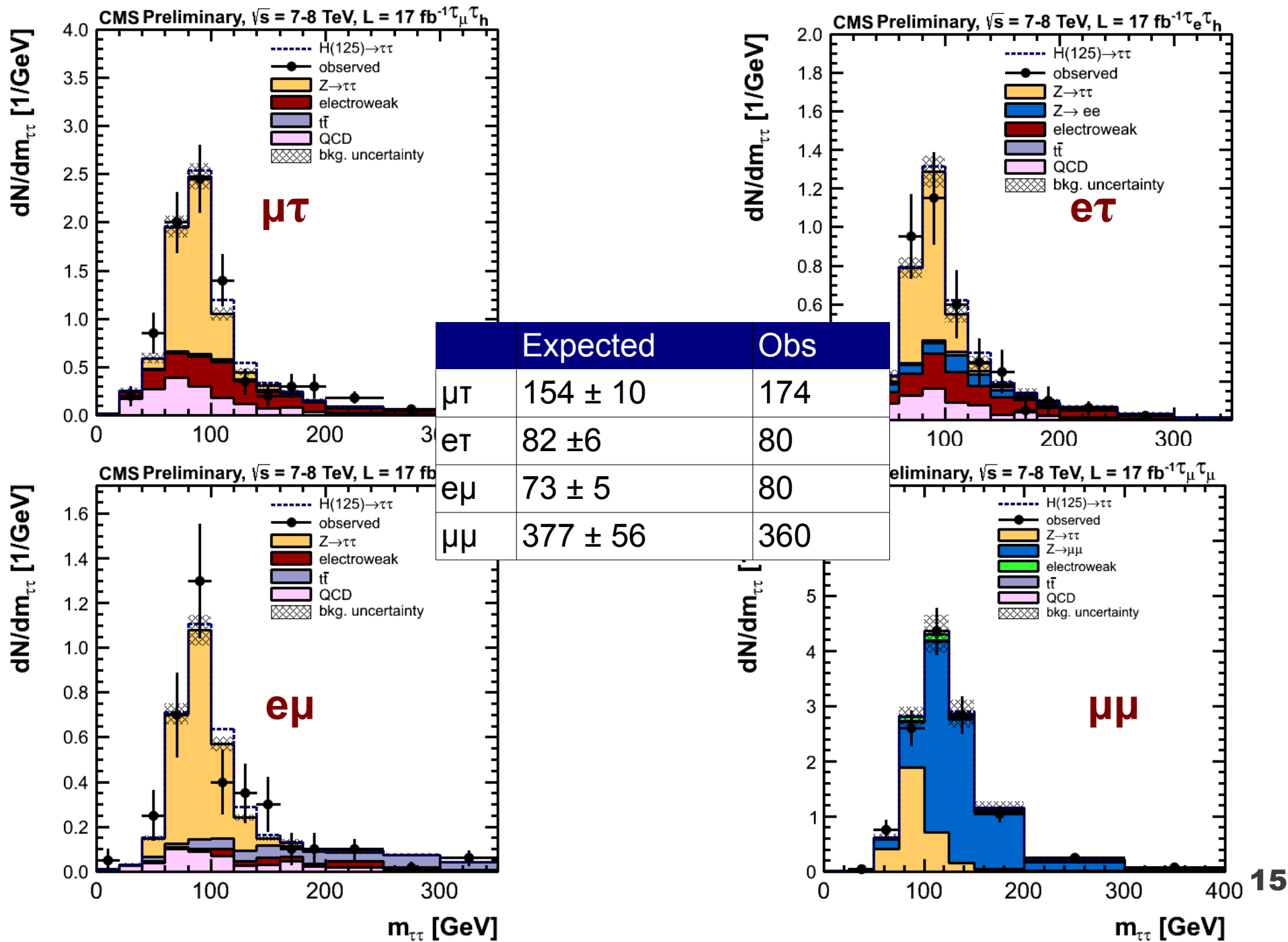
	Expected	Obs
$\mu\tau$	$21076 \pm 815$	21107
$e\tau$	$3097 \pm 121$	2985
$e\mu$	$11295 \pm 404$	11161
$\mu\mu$	$541484 \pm 39368$	533257



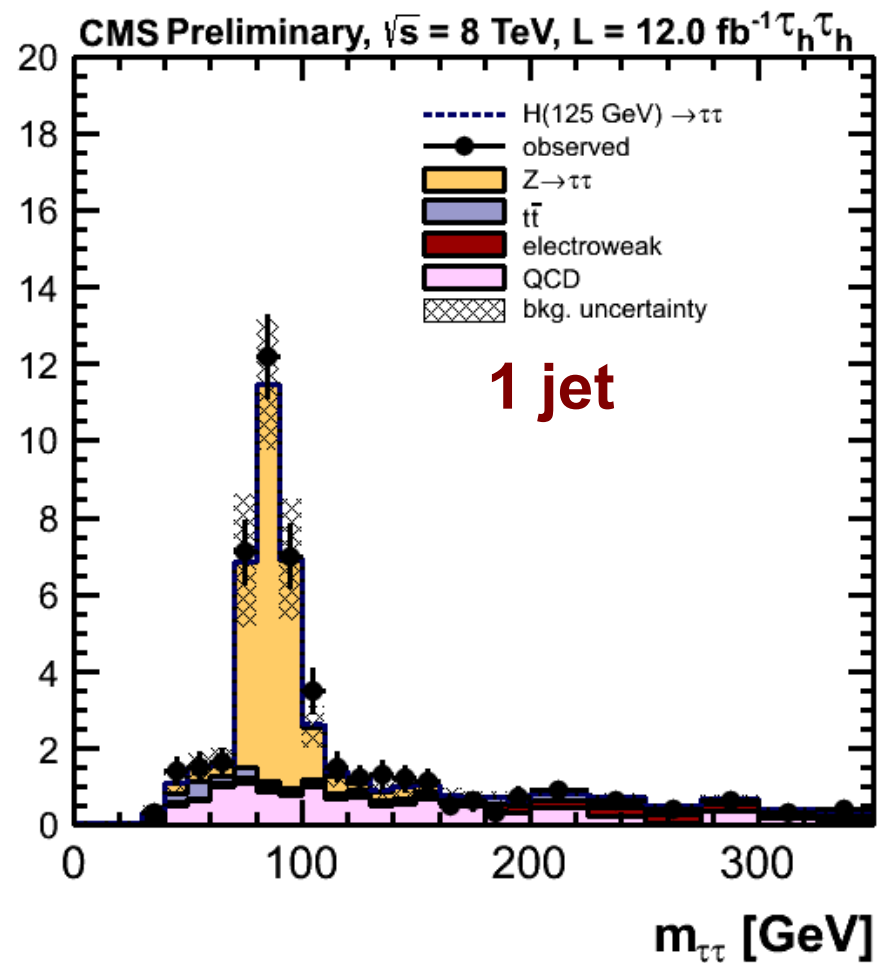
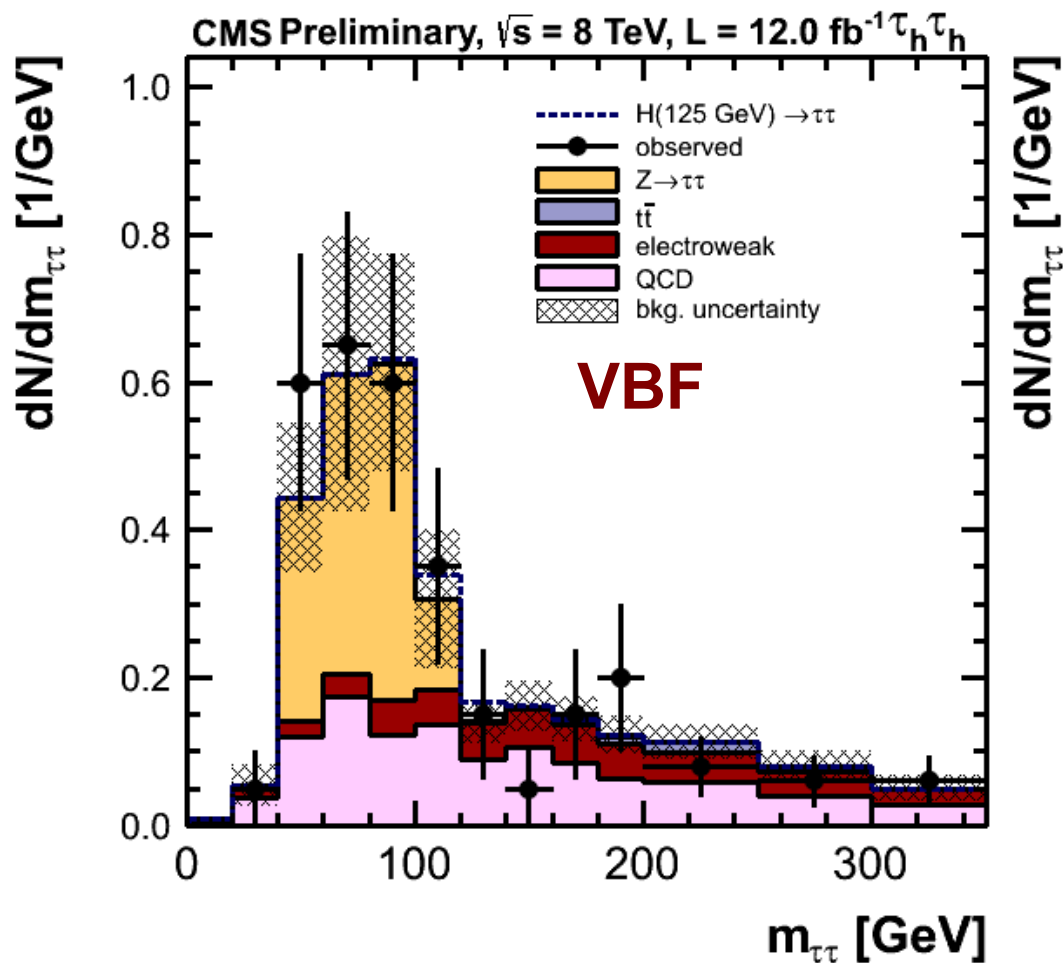
# H+1 jet category (high pt)



# VBF category



# Double Hadronic final state



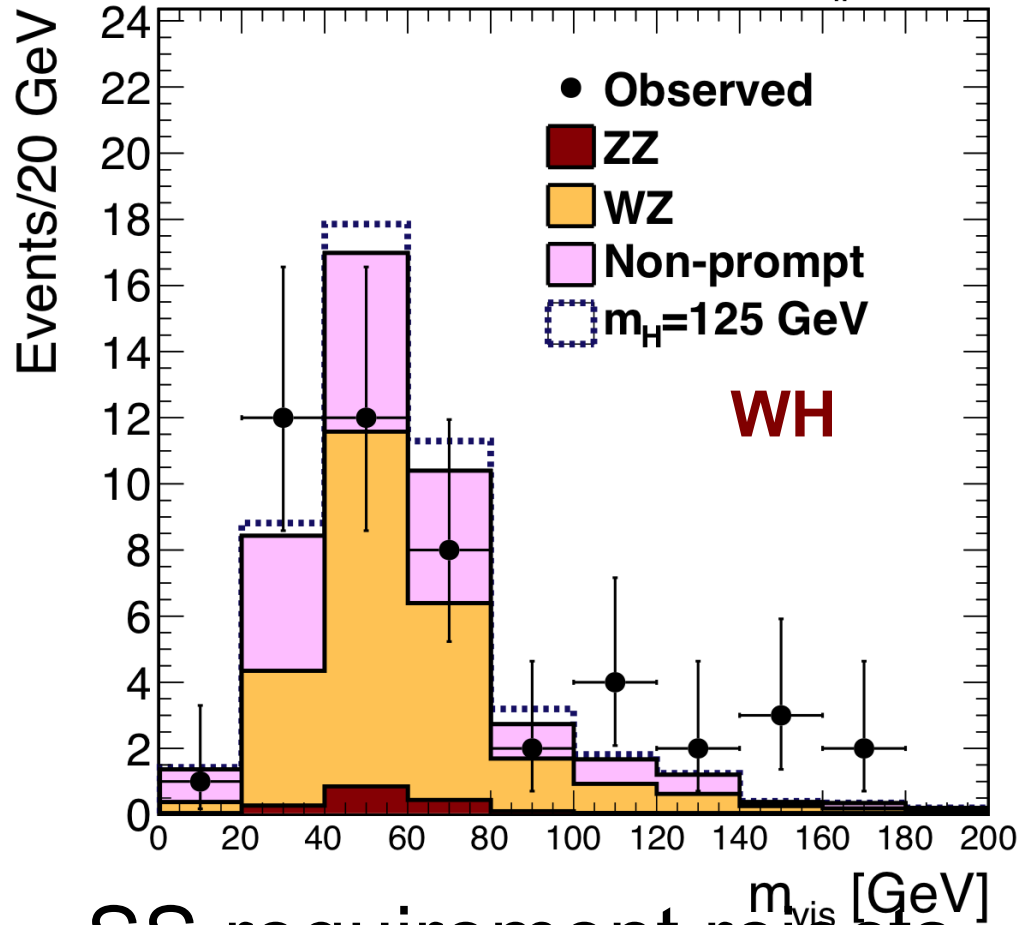
- VBF
  - Require  $\Delta\eta > 2.5$ ,  $M_{jj} > 250 \text{ GeV}$
  - Di-tau  $Pt > 110 \text{ GeV}$
- 1 Jet
  - Di-tau  $Pt > 140 \text{ GeV}$

	Expected	Obs
VBF	$61 \pm 10$	66
1-jet	$503 \pm 67$	511

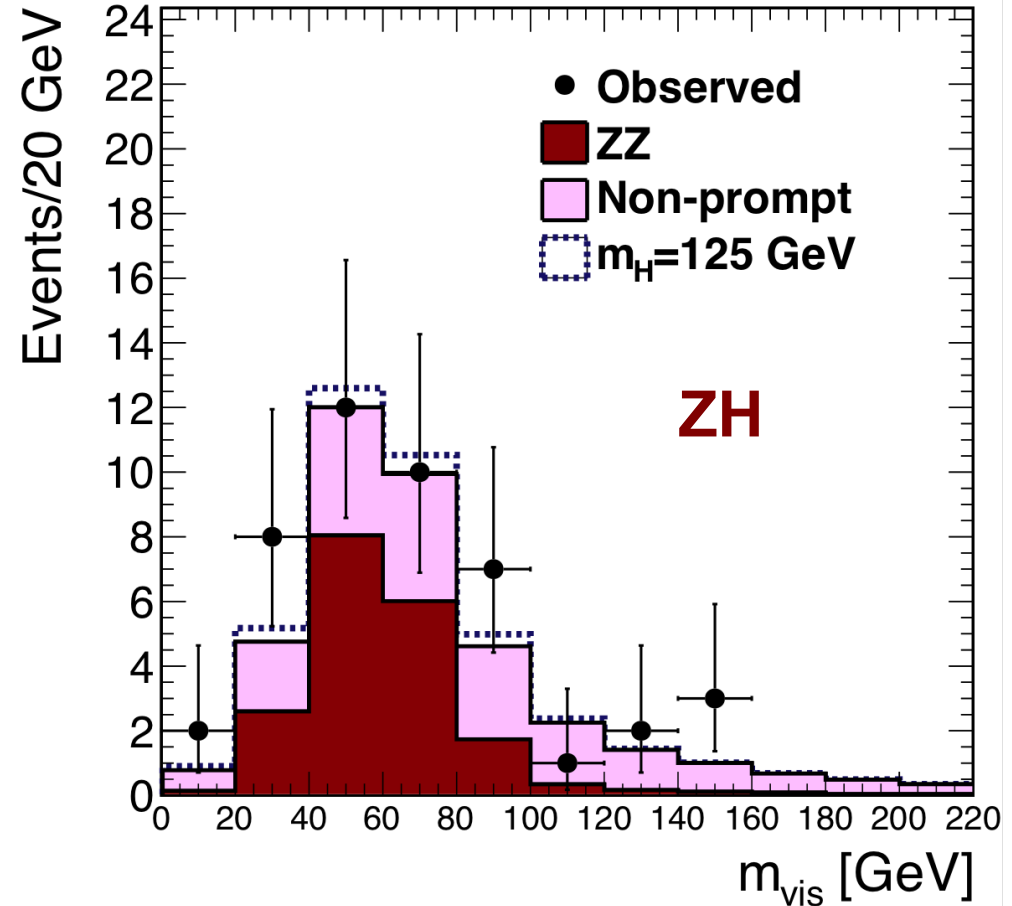


# VH → Vττ

CMS Preliminary 7+8 TeV L=17fb<sup>-1</sup> Iτ<sub>h</sub>



CMS Preliminary 7+8 TeV L=17fb<sup>-1</sup> IILL



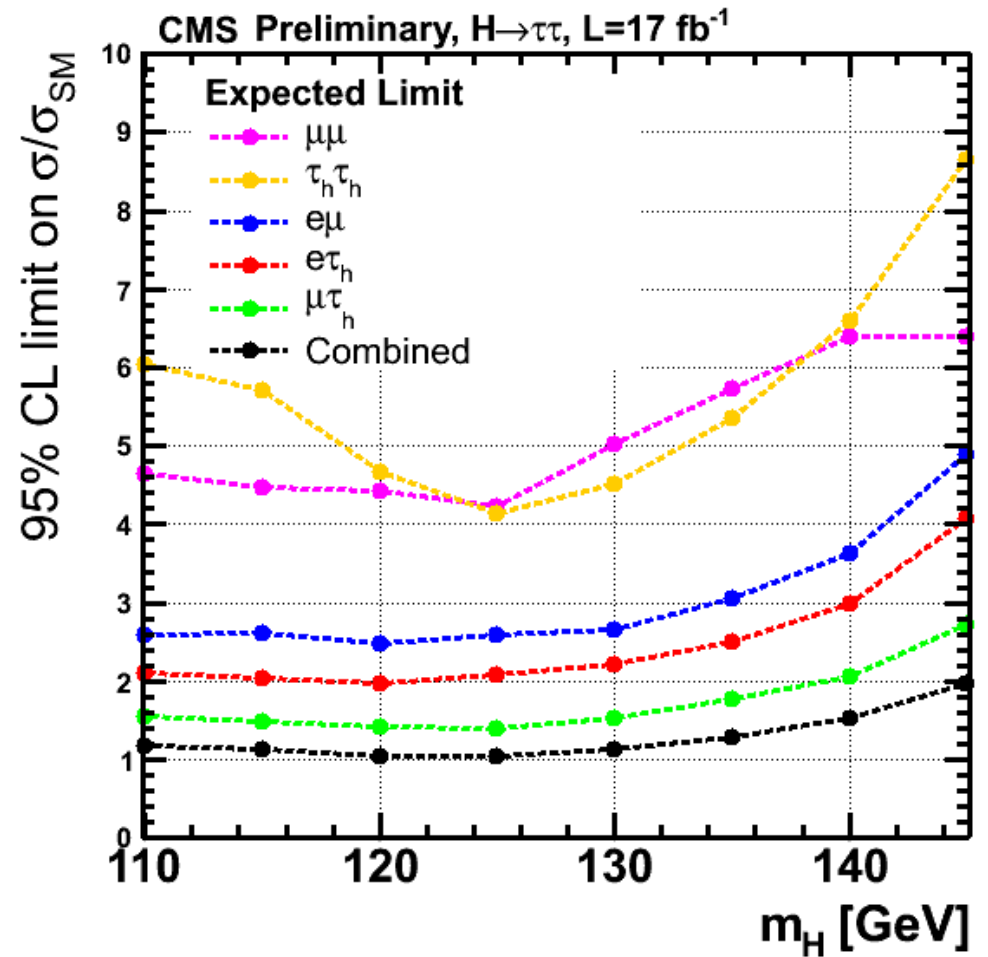
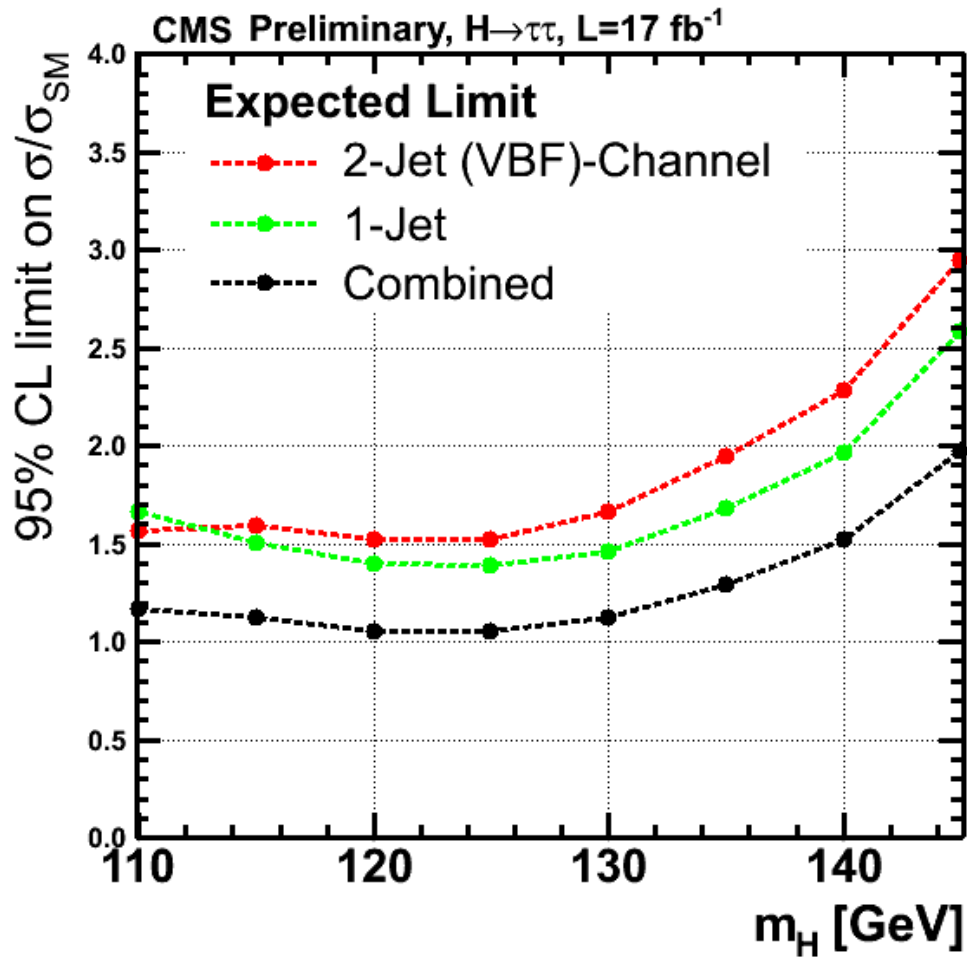
- SS requirement rejects Z+ jets in WH
- Visible mass used in both categories

	Expected	Obs
WH	44 ± 4	46
ZH	36 ± 7	45

# Relevant theoretical systematics

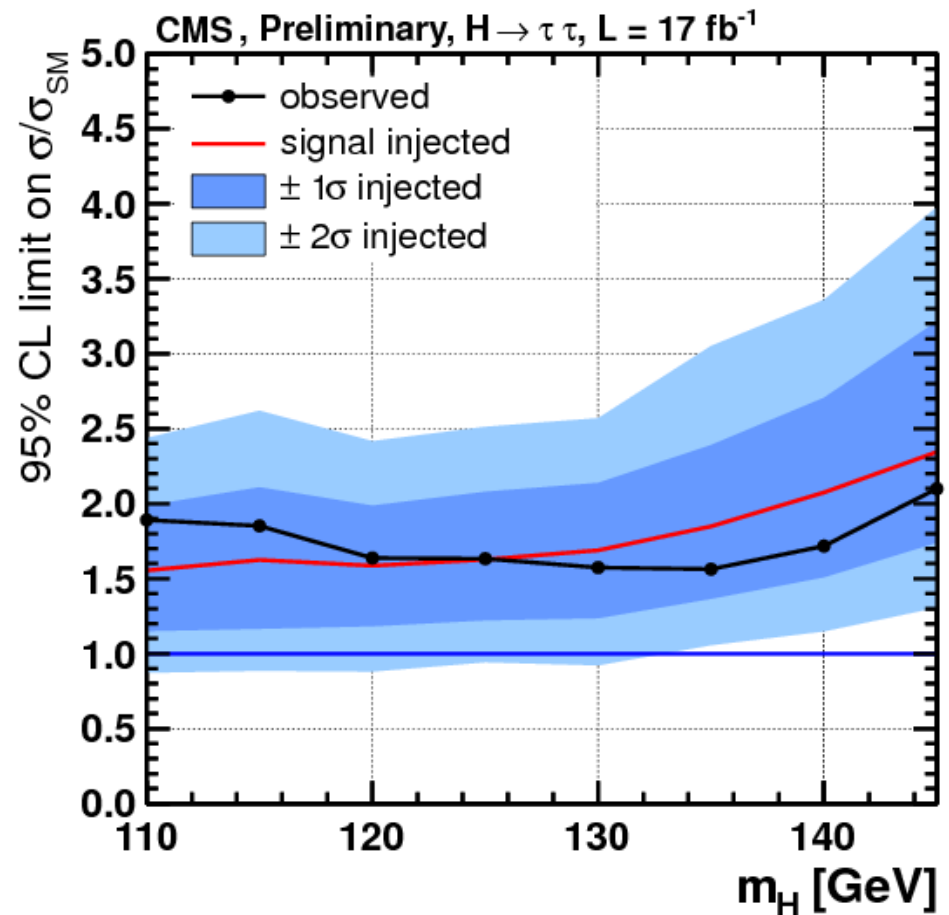
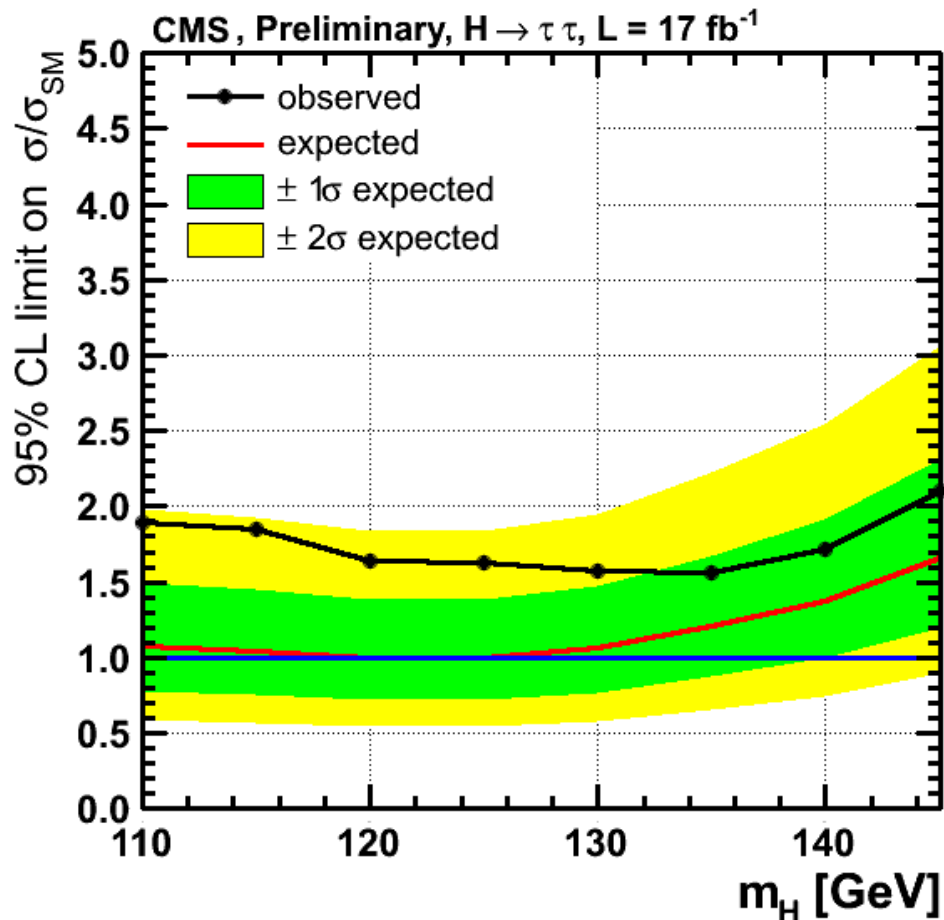
- Theoretical systematics only affect the signal
- Larger one: gluon fusion uncertainty in VBF selection
  - ggH events with 2 jets at high  $\Delta\eta$  and  $M_{jj}$
  - + jet veto applied
  - Uncertainty = 30%
- Second largest one: gluon fusion uncertainty in the 1 jet category
  - At least one jet  $> 30$  GeV
  - Uncertainty = 10%
- Both of them have relatively small effect in the analysis
  - Experimental systematics dominate

# Expected Sensitivity



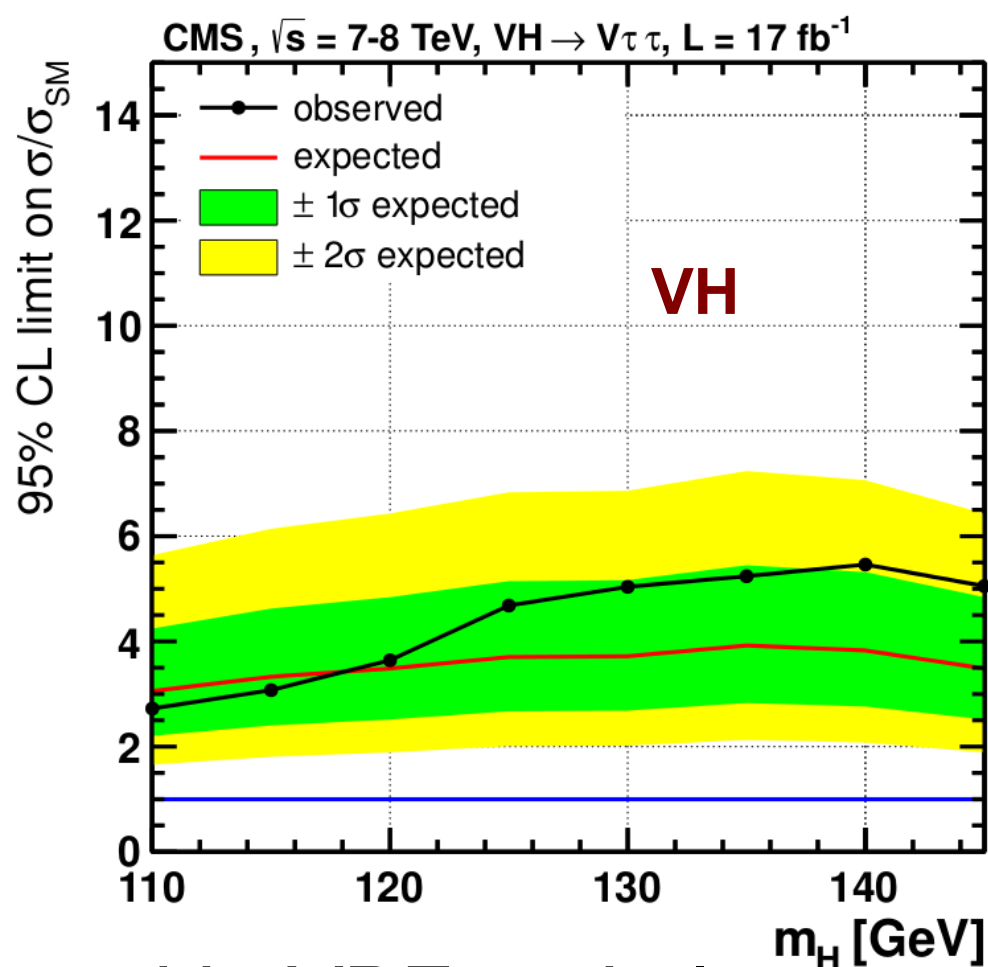
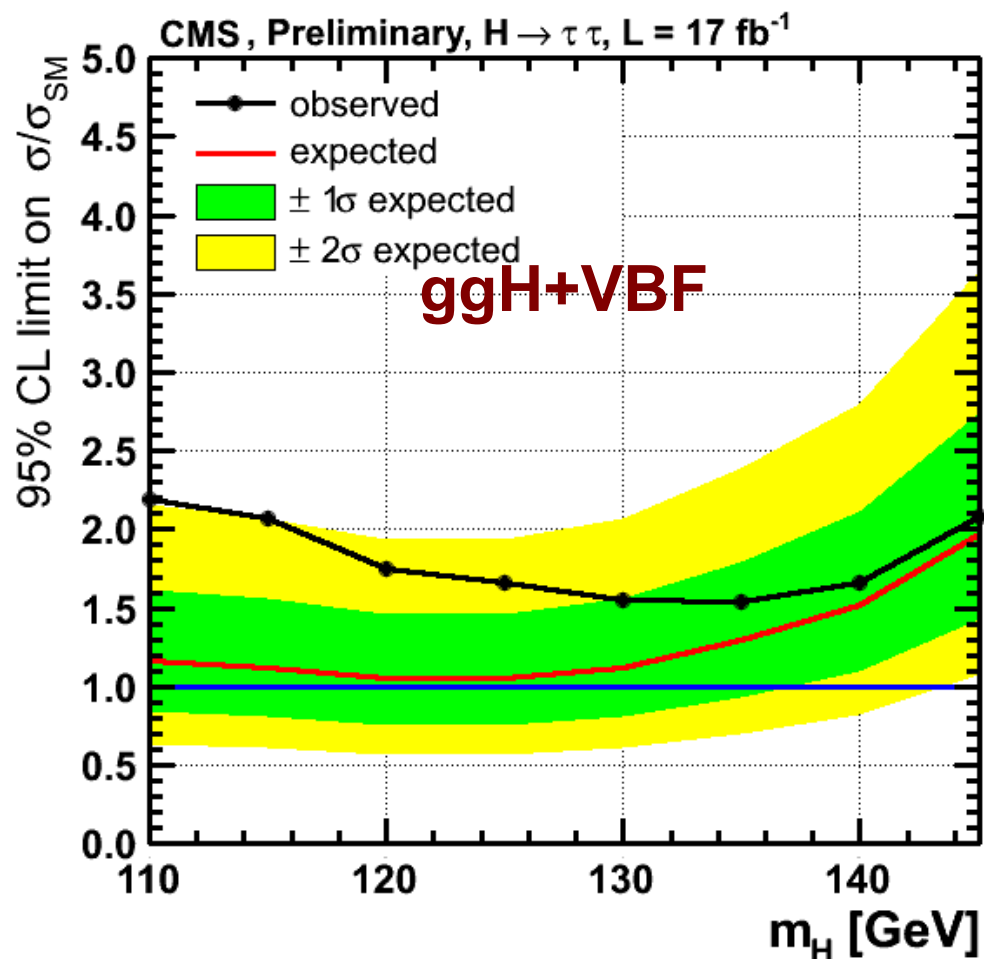
- Sensitivity comparable between VBF and 1 jet category
- Most sensitive final state is  $\mu\tau$

# SM search results



- Expecting to exclude a Higgs like particle with a cross section of  $1x \text{ SM}$  @ 126 GeV
  - Excluding  $1.6 x \text{ SM}$
- Data still compatible with both background or signal+background hypotheses

# ggH+ VBF vs VH search

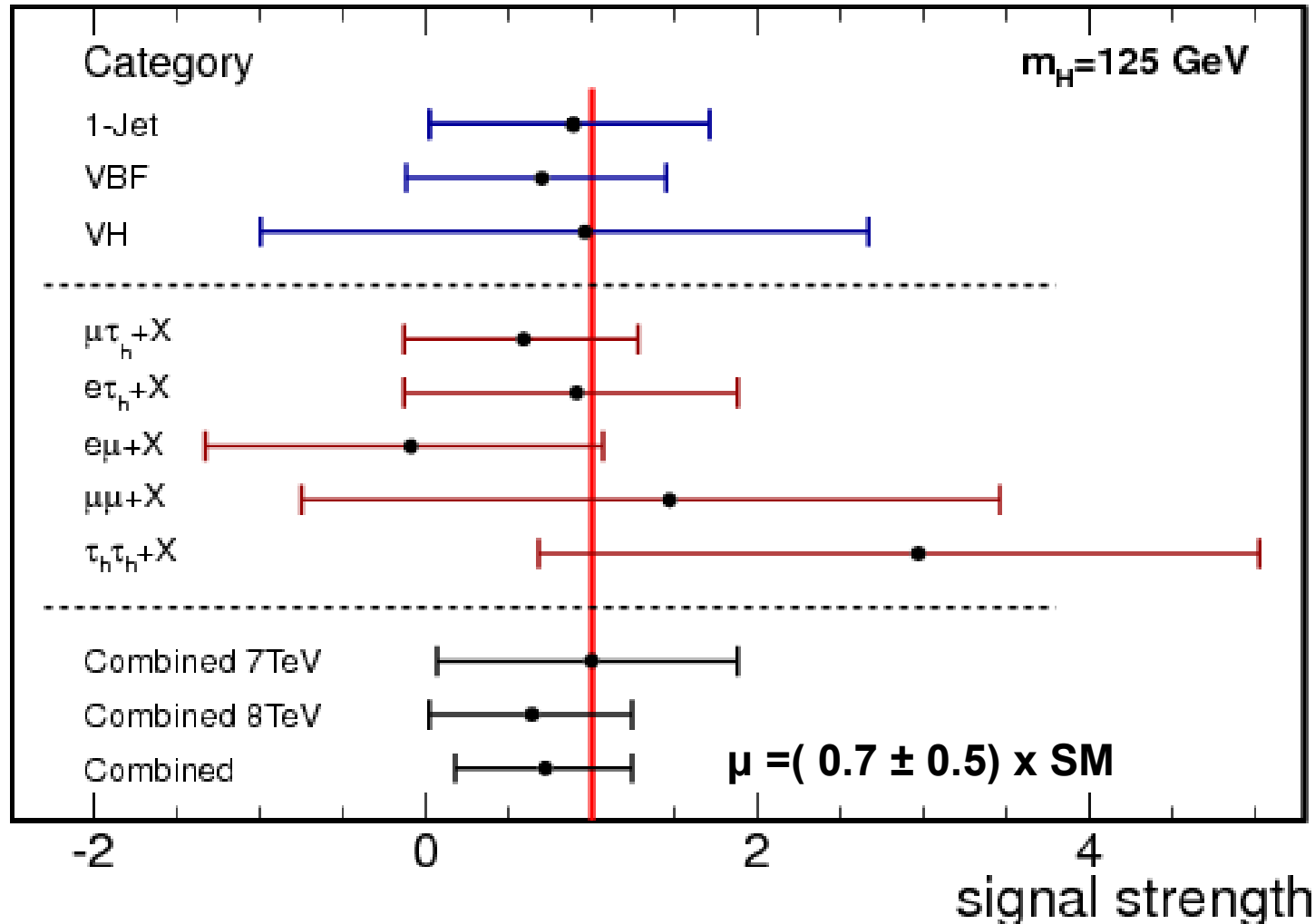


- Excess at low mass observed in VBF and gluon fusion search
- 1  $\sigma$  Excess in the VH analysis above 120 GeV

# Compatibility with SM

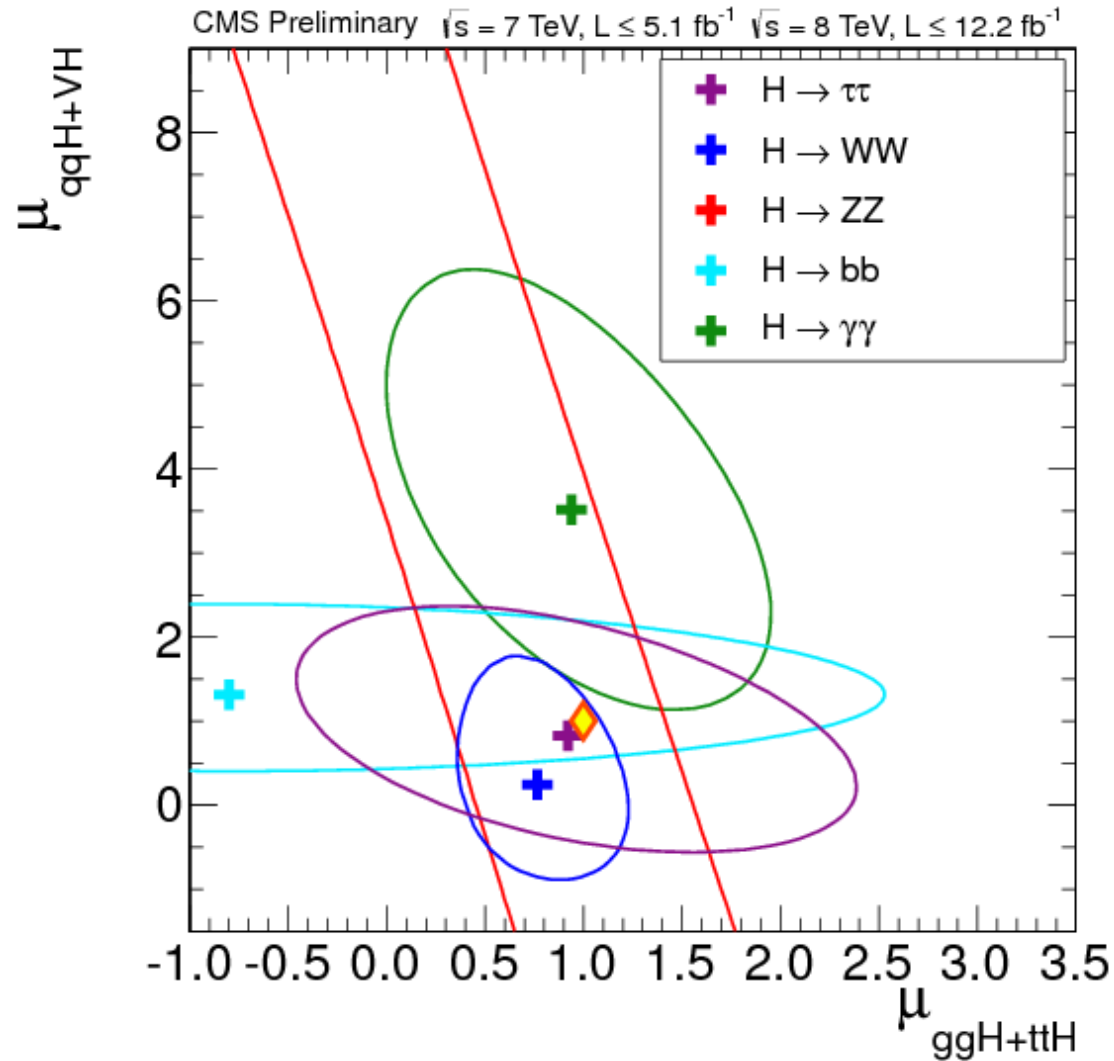
CMS Preliminary

17 fb<sup>-1</sup> at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  and 8 TeV



- Observation consistent with both SM Higgs signal+background only or background only
- Errors are huge to make concrete conclusions

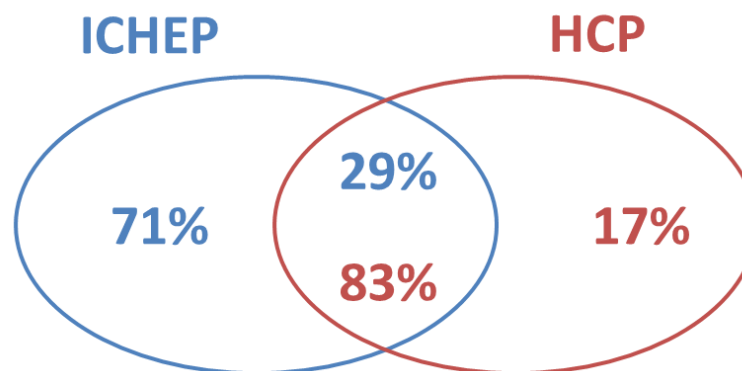
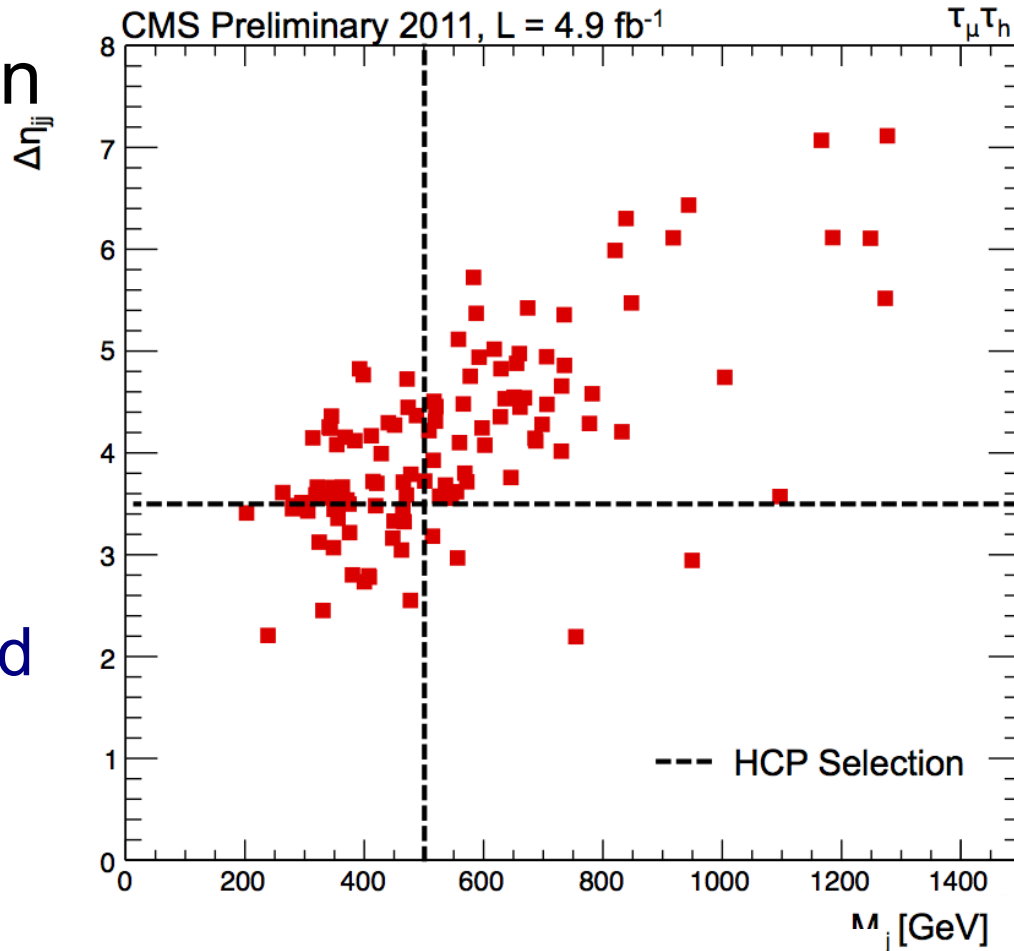
# Disentangling production mechanisms



- Significant contribution to VBF cross section measurement
  - Even with very low statistics
- Better picture expected with the full dataset

# Changes since ICHEP

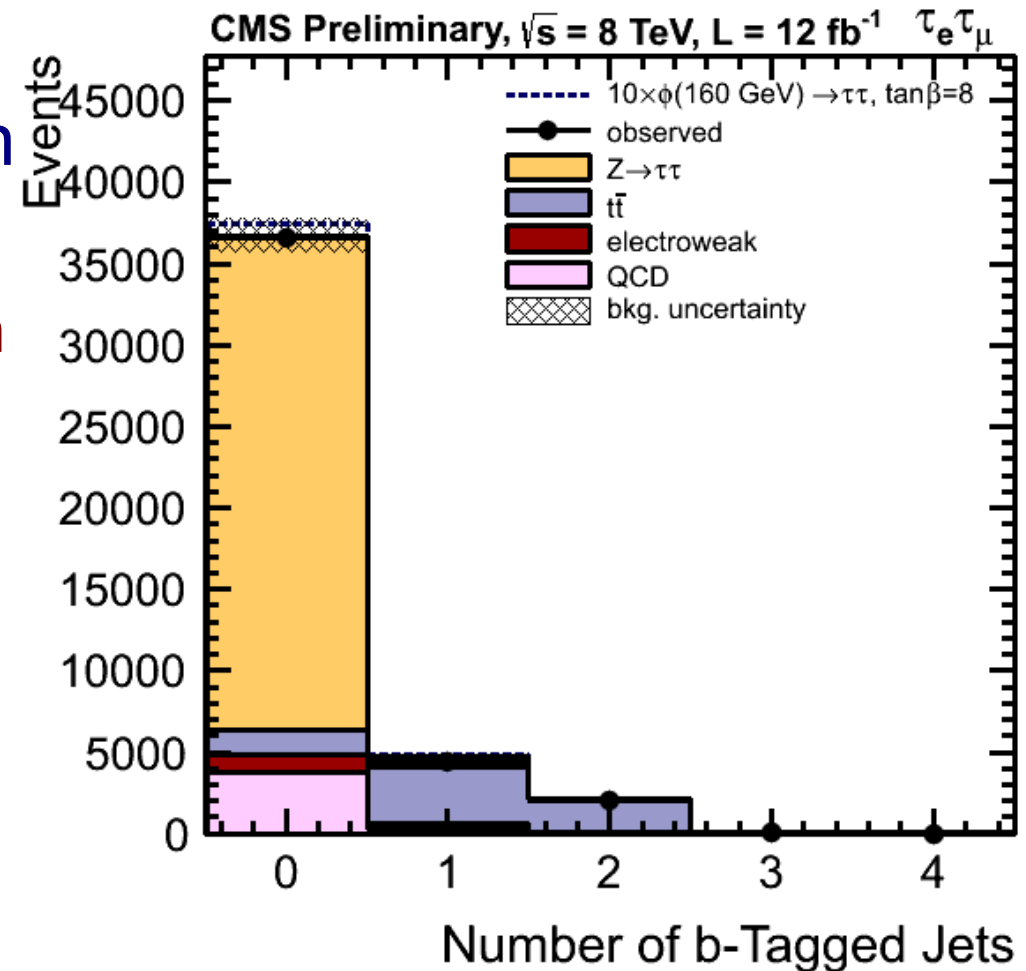
- Improved MET reconstruction
  - Gives better mass resolution
- Higher background rejection
  - $M_T < 20$  GeV (was 40 GeV)
- Retuned VBF
  - Towards a common cut-based VBF approach for HCP
    - Before an MVA was used
    - New approach gives effectively the same sensitivity with higher purity
  - New jet energy calibration in the forward region



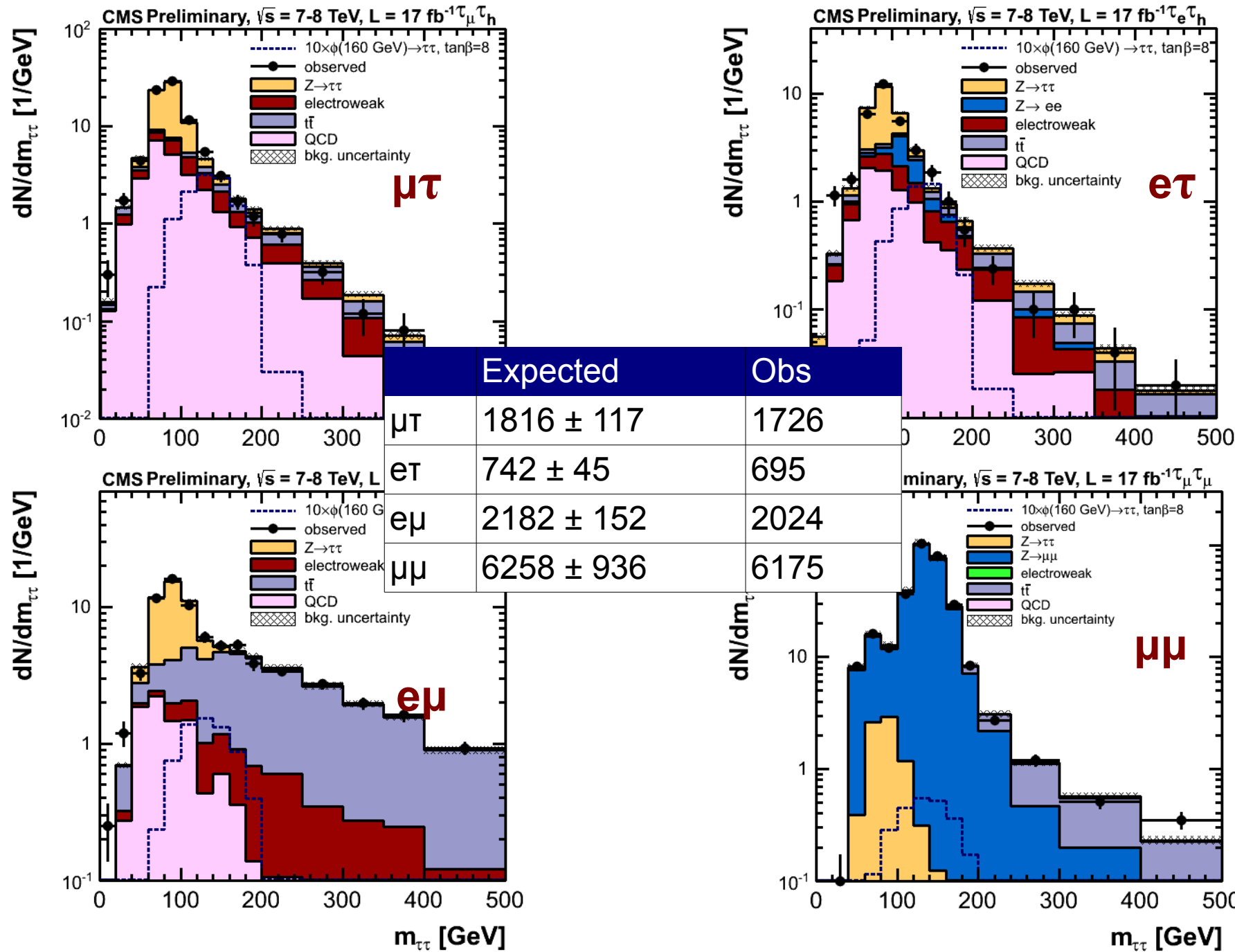


# MSSM $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ search strategy

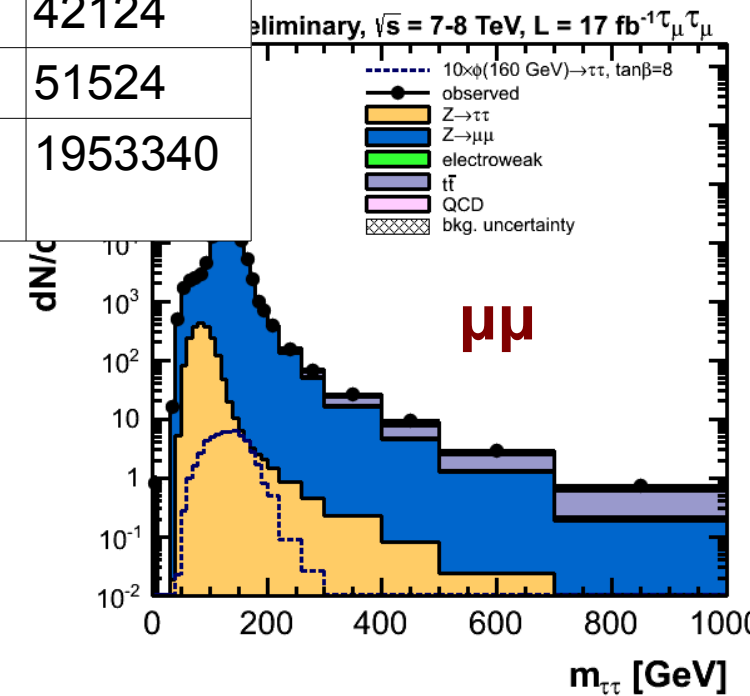
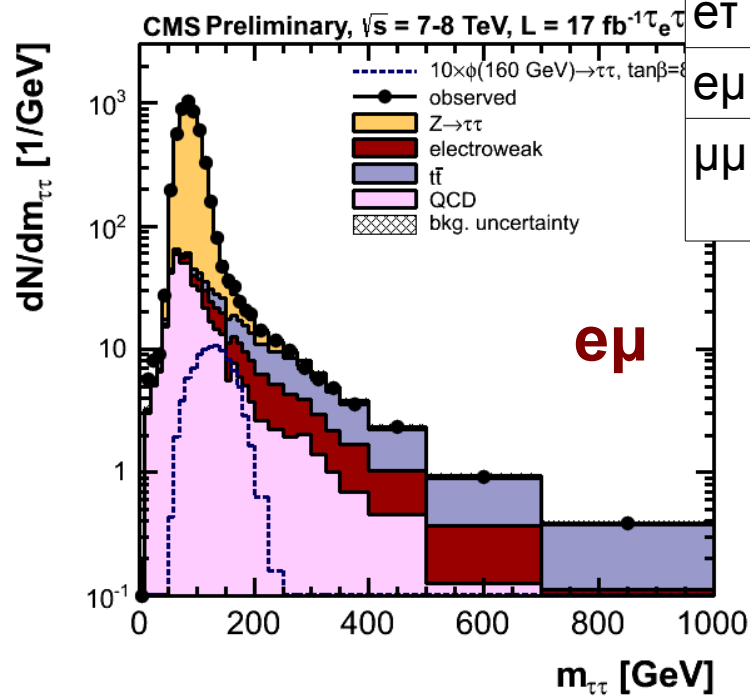
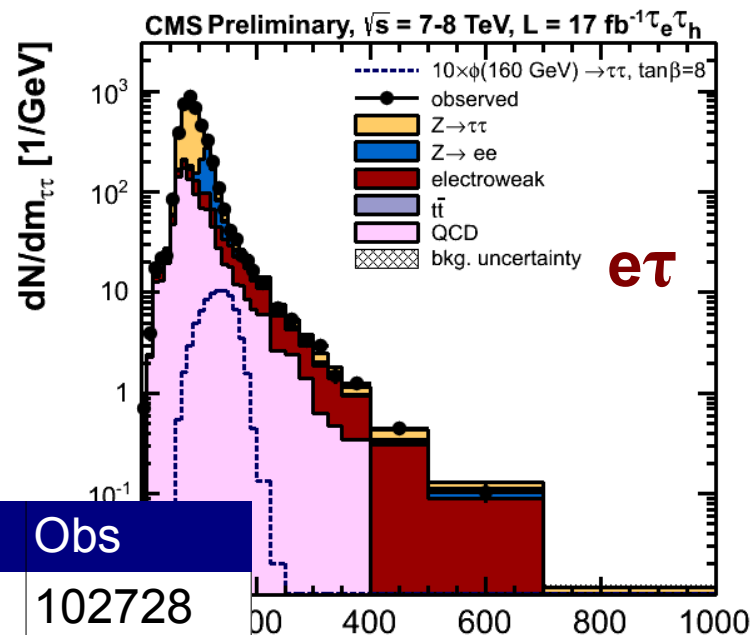
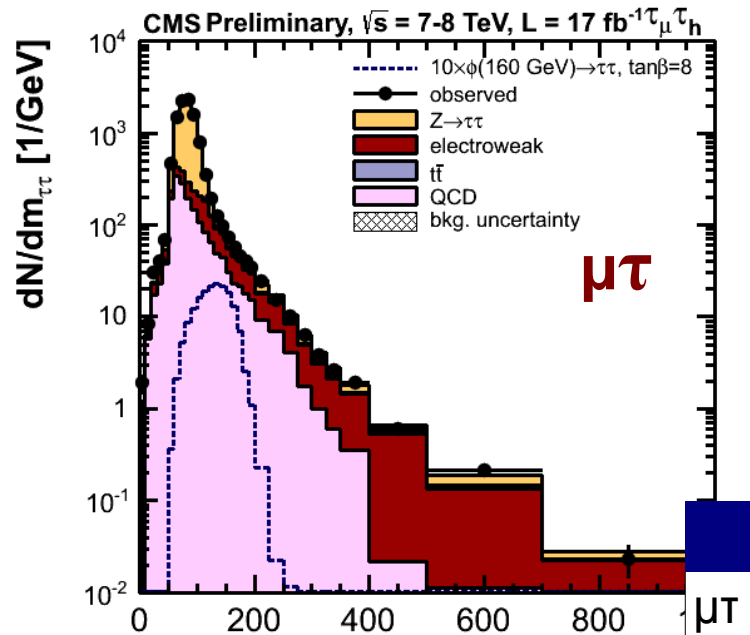
- Split the events into two categories
  - Events with a btagged jet  $> 20$  GeV and less than 2 jets  $> 30$  GeV
    - Associated production with b quarks search
    - One jet requirement suppresses  $t\bar{t}$  background and enhances  $bb\Phi$  contribution
  - Events with no btagged jets  $> 20$  GeV
    - Gluon fusion production search



# b-tagged category



# Non b-tagged category

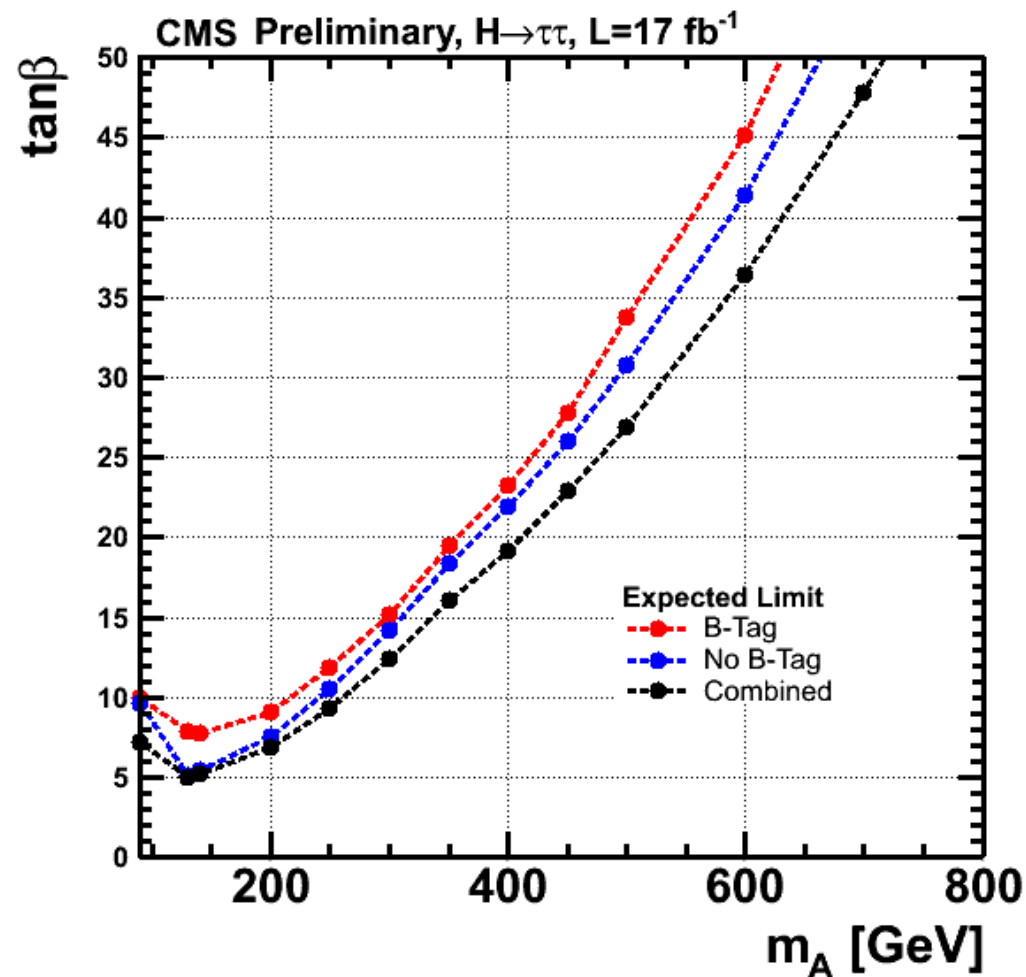
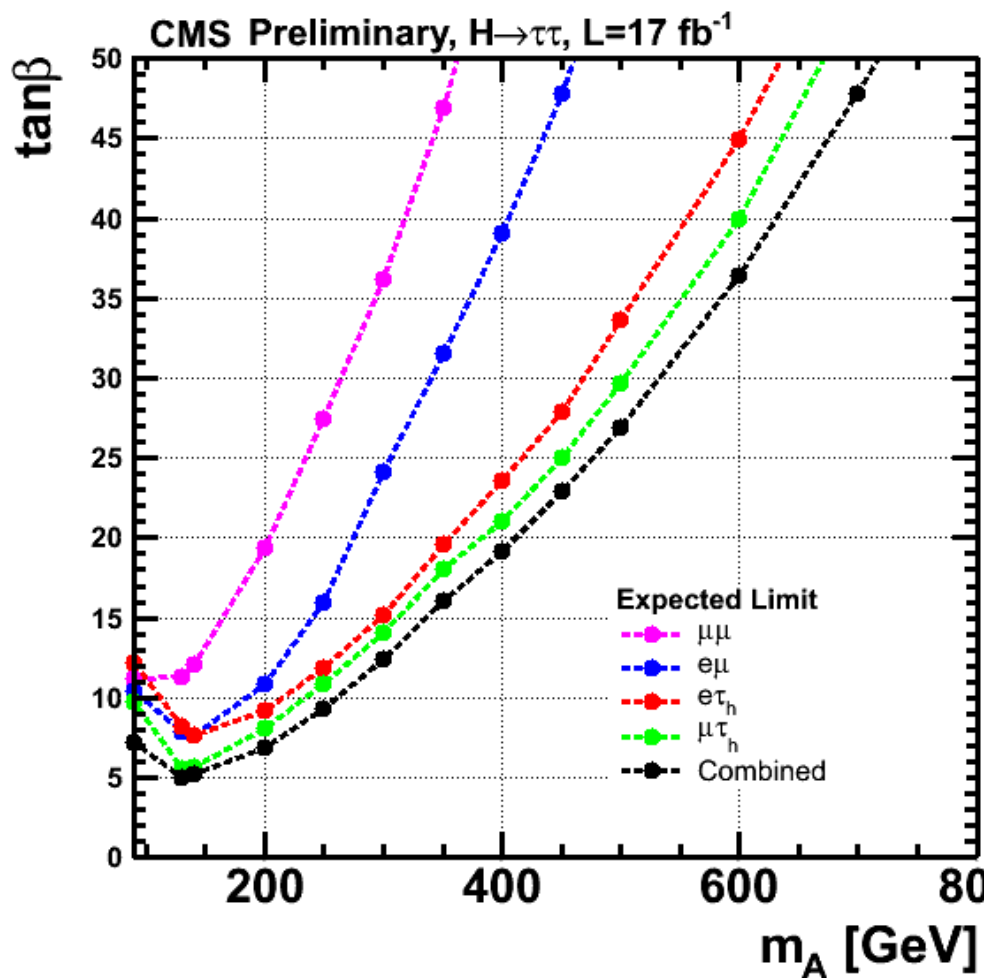


	Expected	Obs
$\mu\tau$	$105267 \pm 5216$	102728
$e\tau$	$42387 \pm 1876$	42124
$e\mu$	$50761 \pm 1598$	51524
$\mu\mu$	$1990206 \pm 132006$	1953340

# Combined MSSM fit

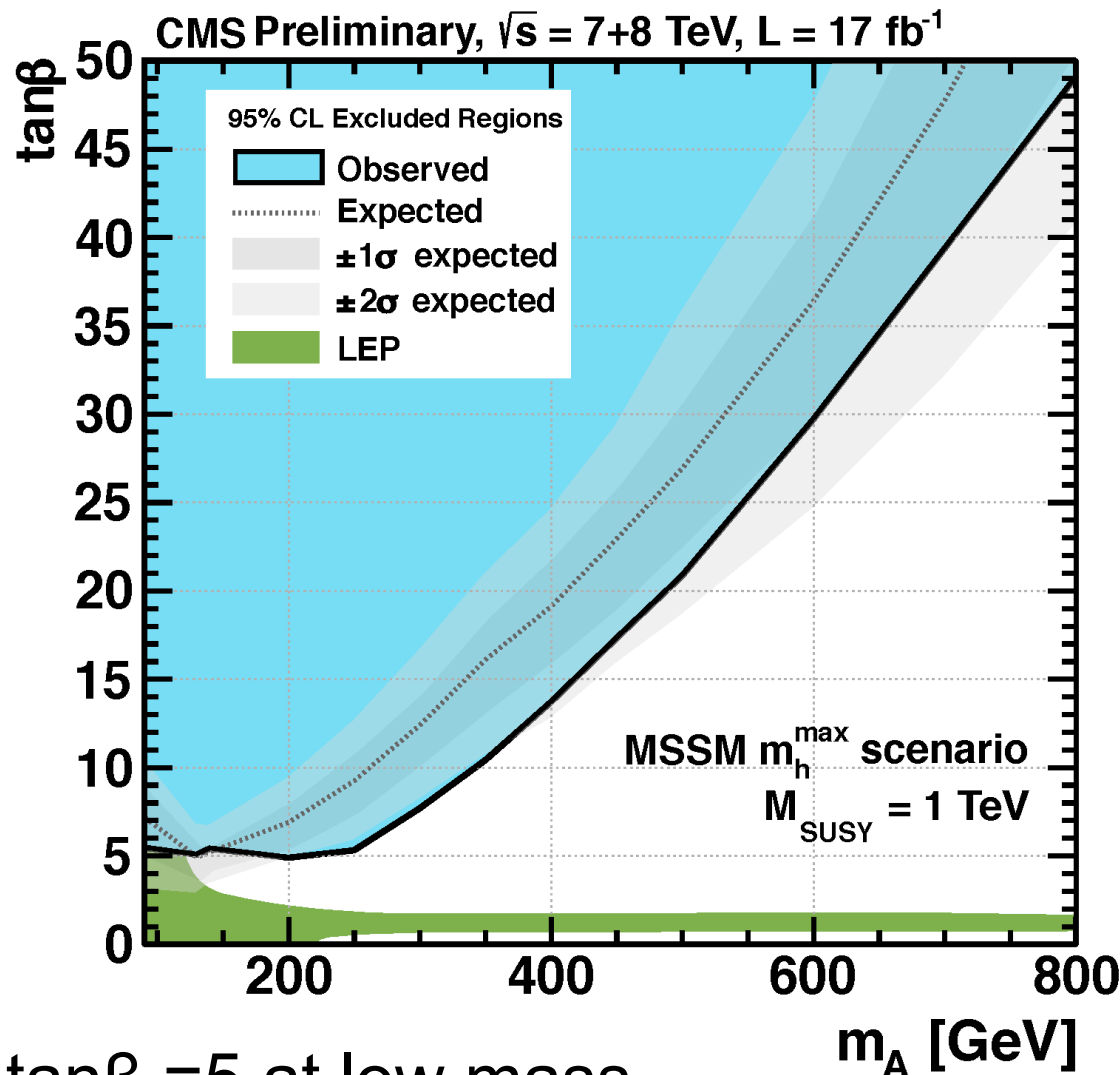
- At every point in the  $M_A - \tan\beta$  plane using the  $m_h^{\max}$  scenario
  - The masses of  $h, A, H$  are calculated and different di-tau mass shapes are constructed for each physical boson
  - The cross section for each production mechanism is calculated.
  - Results are calculated in the full  $m_A - \tan\beta$  grid by interpolating between the points
  - Width variation is not taken into account (small compared to the resolution)
- NOTE: due to the fact that each boson has different mass (especially at low  $M_A$ ) it is hard to provide scenario independent results
  - Need to find a language to propagate model independent results to the theory community to exclude other models etc

# Expected Sensitivity



- Expected to exclude  $\tan\beta = 5$  @ 150 GeV
- Most sensitive channel  $\mu+\tau$

# MSSM results ( $m_h^{\max}$ )



- Excluding  $\tan\beta = 5$  at low mass
- Deficit ( $1-1.5\sigma$ ) observed in data (mainly from btagged category)
- Best MSSM Higgs direct search results to date

# Communicating results for 2HDM searches

- It would be interesting to discuss
  - What is the best way to provide our results in a model independent way
  - What about fitting  $ggH$  ,  $bbH$  cross sections separately at different mass hypotheses?
  - At low  $m_A$  this is very hard due to the degeneracy
    - If we assume the  $h, H, A$  have the same mass we overestimate the sensitivity
  - Other ideas?

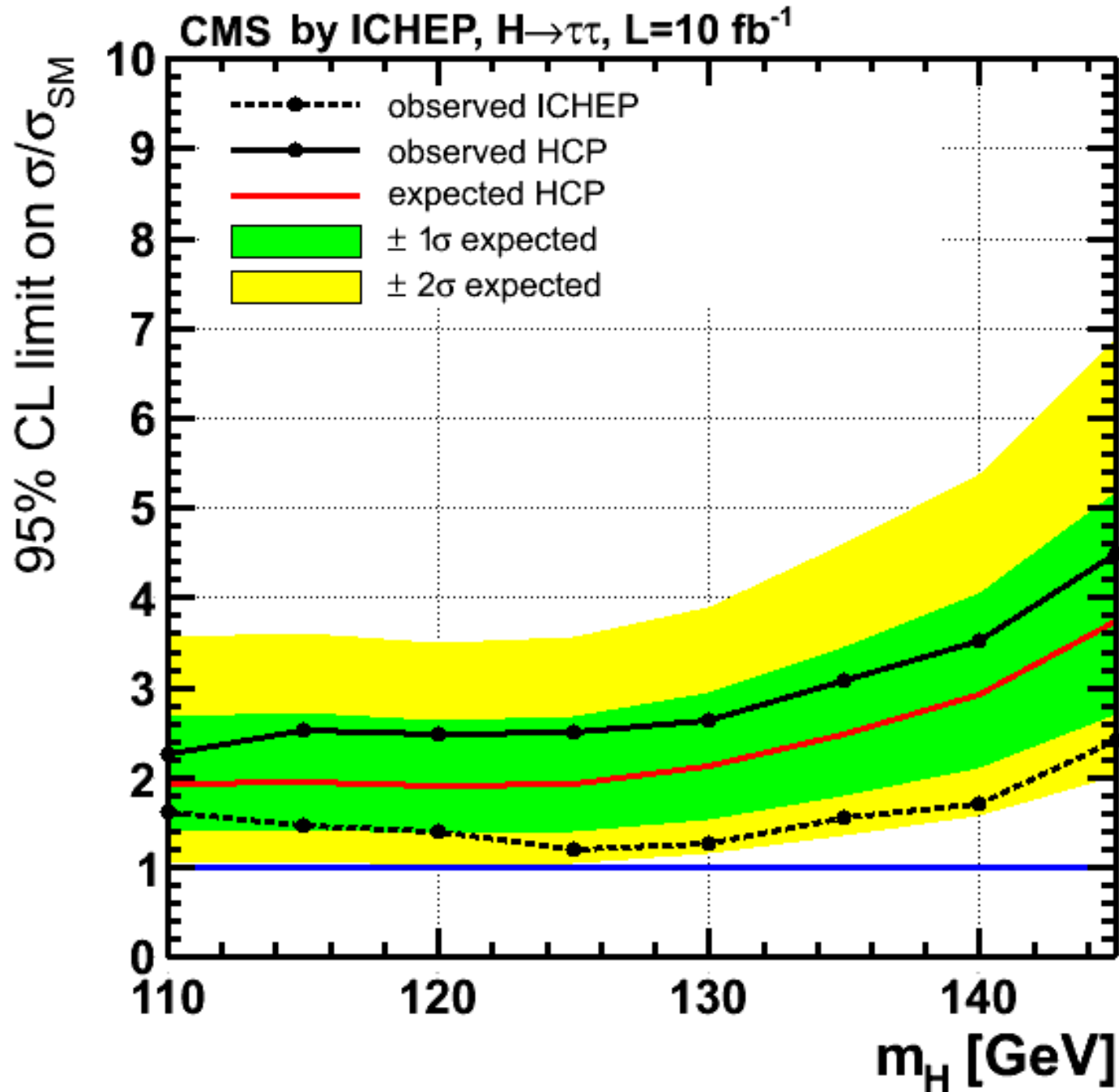
# Conclusions

- SM & MSSM  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  results have been updated with  $17\text{fb}^{-1}$ .
- Expected sensitivity of the SM search reached 1x SM
  - Data compatible with both S+B and B hypotheses
  - Signal strength of  $0.7 \pm 0.5$  for a 125 GeV Higgs boson hypothesis
- MSSM Higgs search has been updated
  - Excluding  $\tan\beta=5$  at low mass
  - Need to interact with the theory community about how to propagate results
  - Currently not taking into account the h126 GeV state in the MSSM search



# Backup

# SM Higgs limit compared to ICHEP



# New MET performance

