

# Search for LFV Higgs decays at CMS

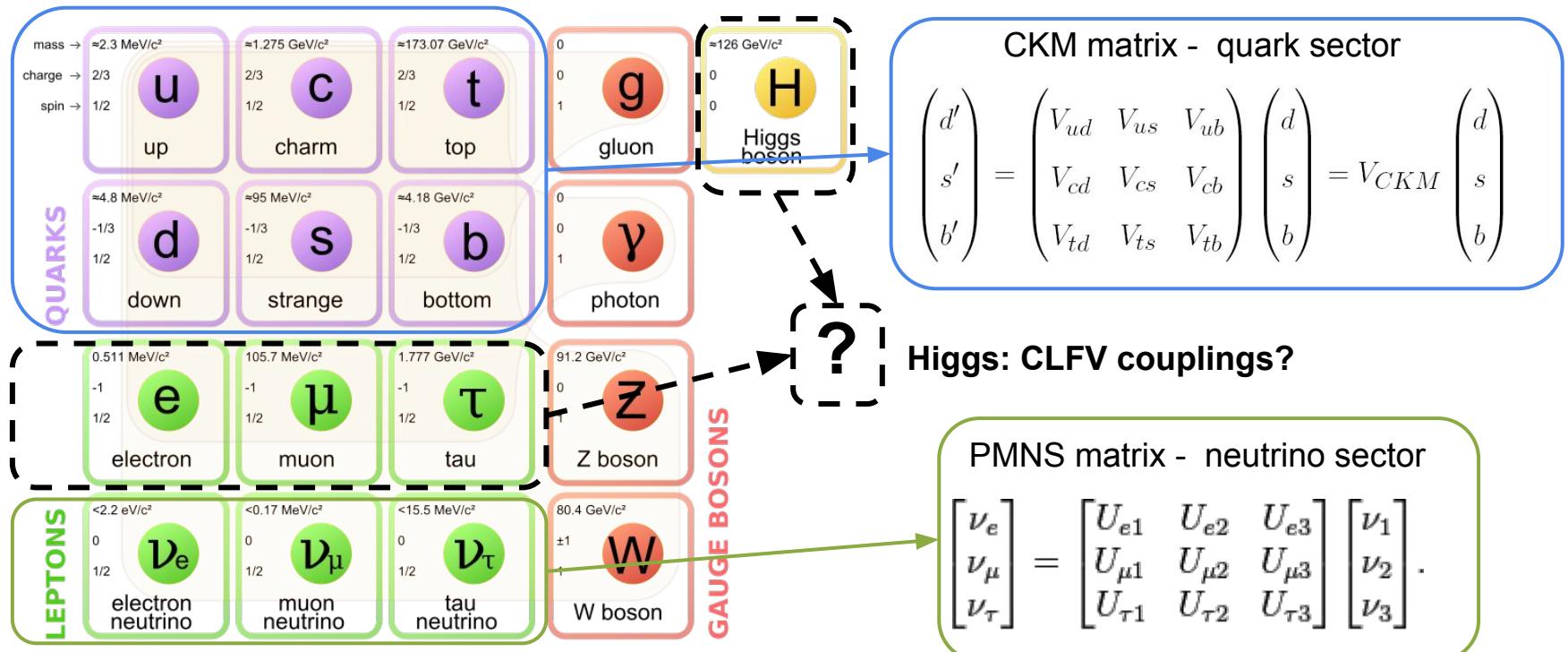
Daniel Troendle

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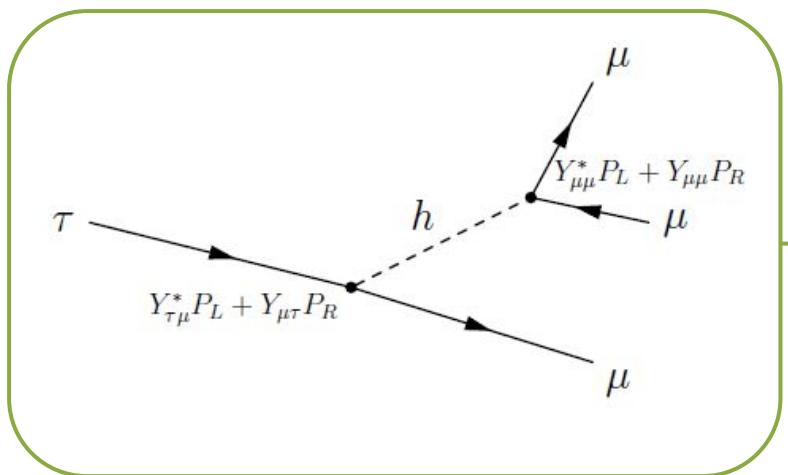
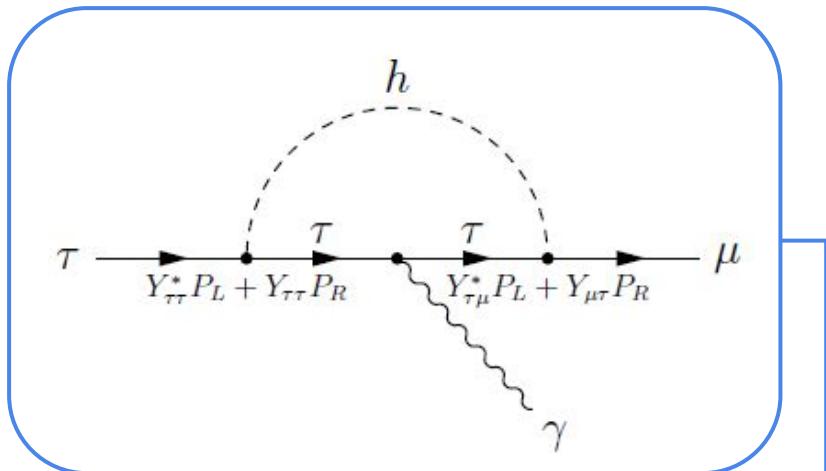
# Outline: LFV Higgs decays @ CMS

- Short Motivation
- 8 TeV:  $H \rightarrow e\mu$ ,  $H \rightarrow e\tau$ ,  $H \rightarrow \mu\tau$
- 13 TeV: Run-II update for Moriond
- 13 TeV: Tau polarization
- Summary

# Why Charged Lepton Flavor Violation (CLFV)?

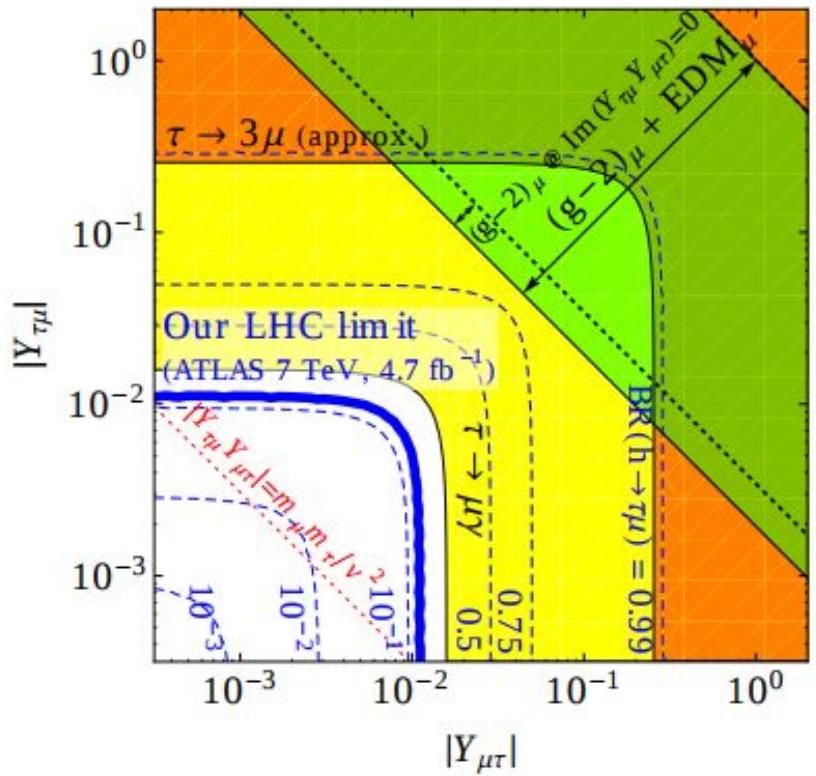
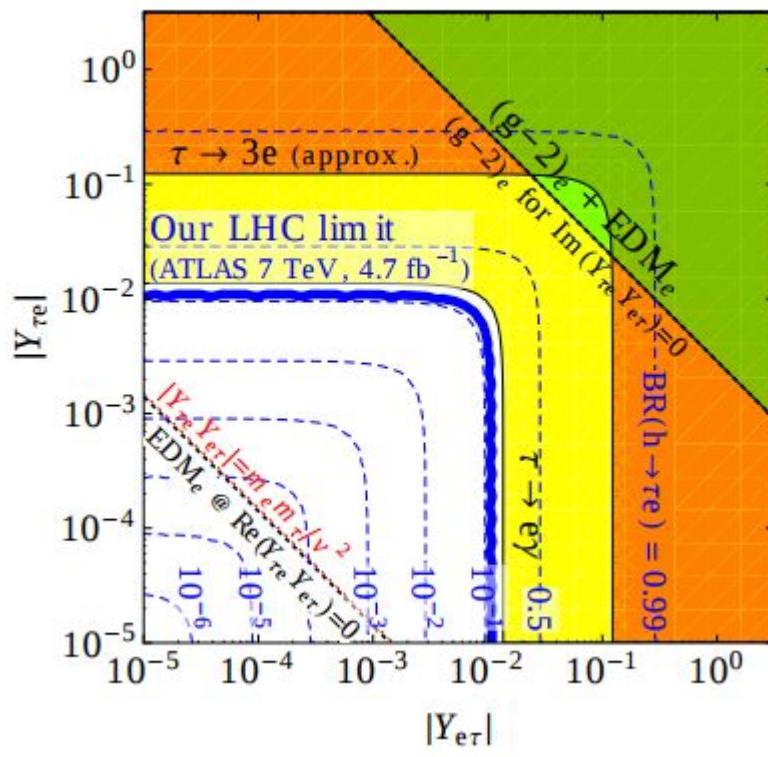


# Constraints from low energy measurements



Channel	Coupling	Bound
$\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$	$\sqrt{ Y_{\mu e} ^2 +  Y_{e\mu} ^2}$	$< 3.6 \times 10^{-6}$
$\mu \rightarrow 3e$	$\sqrt{ Y_{\mu e} ^2 +  Y_{e\mu} ^2}$	$\lesssim 3.1 \times 10^{-5}$
electron $g - 2$	$\text{Re}(Y_{e\mu} Y_{\mu e})$	$-0.019 \dots 0.026$
electron EDM	$ \text{Im}(Y_{e\mu} Y_{\mu e}) $	$< 9.8 \times 10^{-8}$
$\mu \rightarrow e$ conversion	$\sqrt{ Y_{\mu e} ^2 +  Y_{e\mu} ^2}$	$< 4.6 \times 10^{-5}$
$M-\bar{M}$ oscillations	$ Y_{\mu e} + Y_{e\mu}^* $	$< 0.079$
$\tau \rightarrow e\gamma$	$\sqrt{ Y_{\tau e} ^2 +  Y_{e\tau} ^2}$	$< 0.014$
$\tau \rightarrow 3e$	$\sqrt{ Y_{\tau e} ^2 +  Y_{e\tau} ^2}$	$\lesssim 0.12$
electron $g - 2$	$\text{Re}(Y_{e\tau} Y_{\tau e})$	$[-2.1 \dots 2.9] \times 10^{-3}$
electron EDM	$ \text{Im}(Y_{e\tau} Y_{\tau e}) $	$< 1.1 \times 10^{-8}$
$\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma$	$\sqrt{ Y_{\tau\mu} ^2 +  Y_{\mu\tau} ^2}$	0.016
$\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$	$\sqrt{ Y_{\tau\mu}^2  +  Y_{\mu\tau} ^2}$	$\lesssim 0.25$
muon $g - 2$	$\text{Re}(Y_{\mu\tau} Y_{\tau\mu})$	$(2.7 \pm 0.75) \times 10^{-3}$
muon EDM	$ \text{Im}(Y_{\mu\tau} Y_{\tau\mu}) $	$-0.8 \dots 1.0$
$\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$	$(( Y_{\tau\mu} Y_{\tau e} ^2 +  Y_{\mu\tau} Y_{e\tau} ^2)^{1/4}$	$< 3.4 \times 10^{-4}$

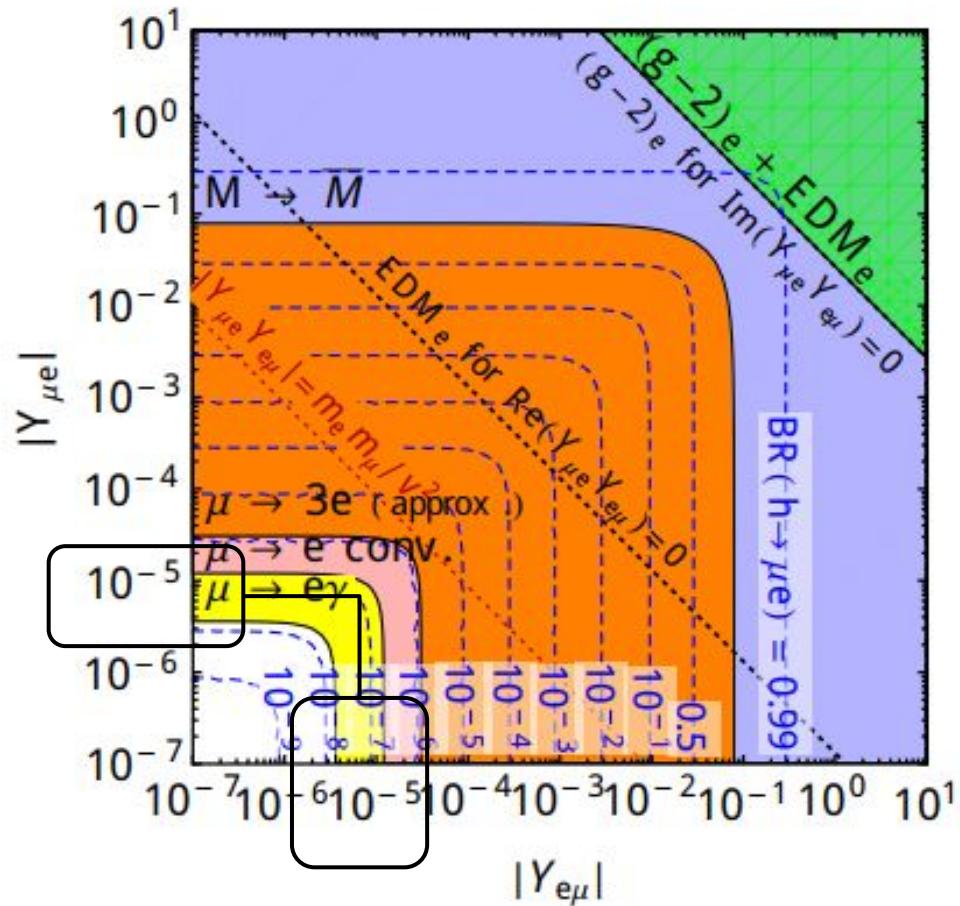
# Constraints from low energy measurements



# Constraints from low energy measurements

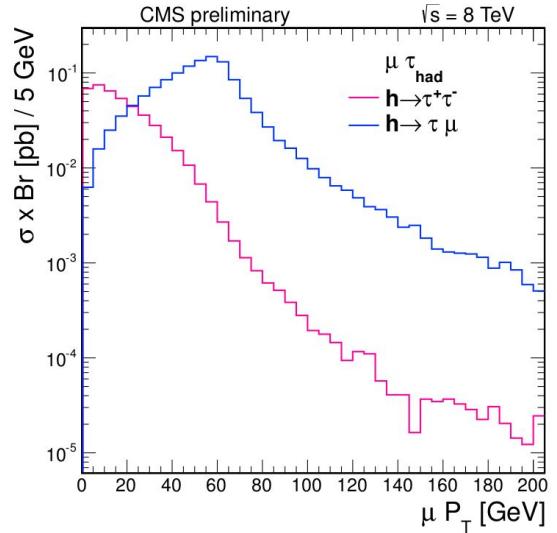
$H \rightarrow e\mu$ :

- Limit on the  $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow e\mu)$  in the order of  $10^{-8}$
- No chance at the LHC!



# $H \rightarrow \mu\tau$ : Overview

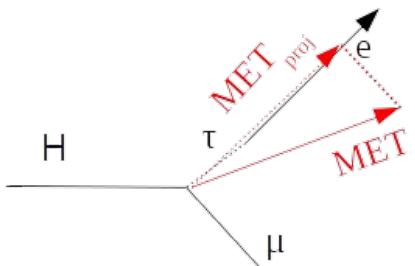
- 2 channels: leptonic tau (e) and hadronic tau decays
- GGF and VBF production considered: 0,1 and 2-Jet categories
- Dilepton ( $e\mu$ ) and/or SingleMuon trigger
- Kinematic cuts to enhance S/B ratio



Variable [GeV]	$H \rightarrow \mu\tau_e$			$H \rightarrow \mu\tau_h$		
	0-jet	1-jet	2-jet	0-jet	1-jet	2-jet
$p_T^\mu >$	50	45	25	45	35	30
$p_T^e >$	10	10	10	—	—	—
$p_T^\tau >$	—	—	—	35	40	40
$M_T^e <$	65	65	25	—	—	—
$M_T^\mu >$	50	40	15	—	—	—
$M_T^\tau <$	—	—	—	50	35	35
[radians]						
$\Delta\phi_{\vec{p}_T^\mu - \vec{p}_T^\tau} >$	—	—	—	2.7	—	—
$\Delta\phi_{\vec{p}_T^e - \vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}}} <$	0.5	0.5	0.3	—	—	—
$\Delta\phi_{\vec{p}_T^e - \vec{p}_T^\mu} >$	2.7	1.0	—	—	—	—

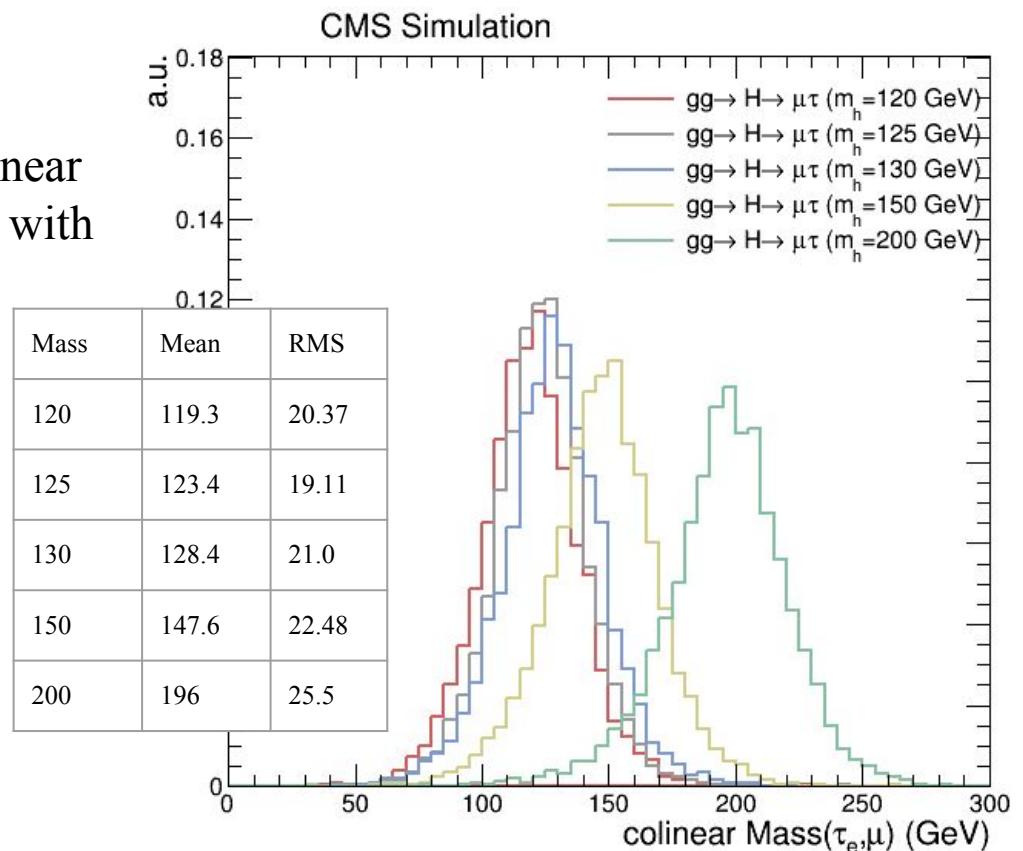
# H $\rightarrow$ $\mu\tau$ : mass reconstruction

- Collinear mass approximation (projection method)
- Assumption: neutrinos are collinear with the tau directions and thus with the lepton (e/ $\mu$ )

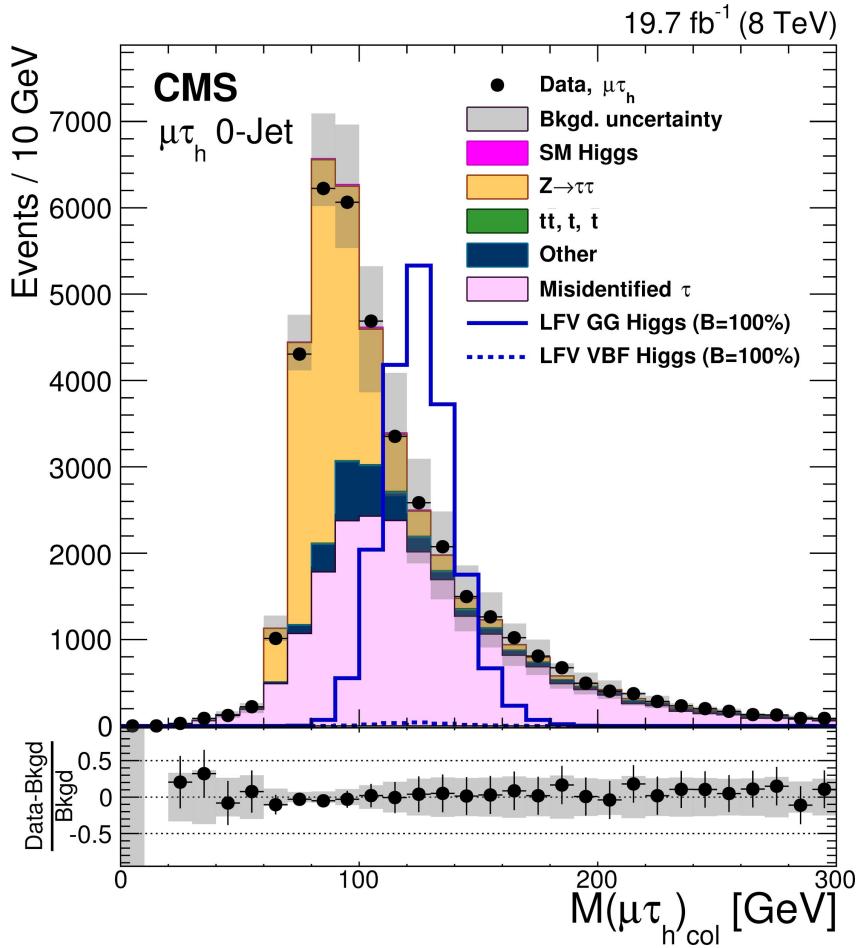
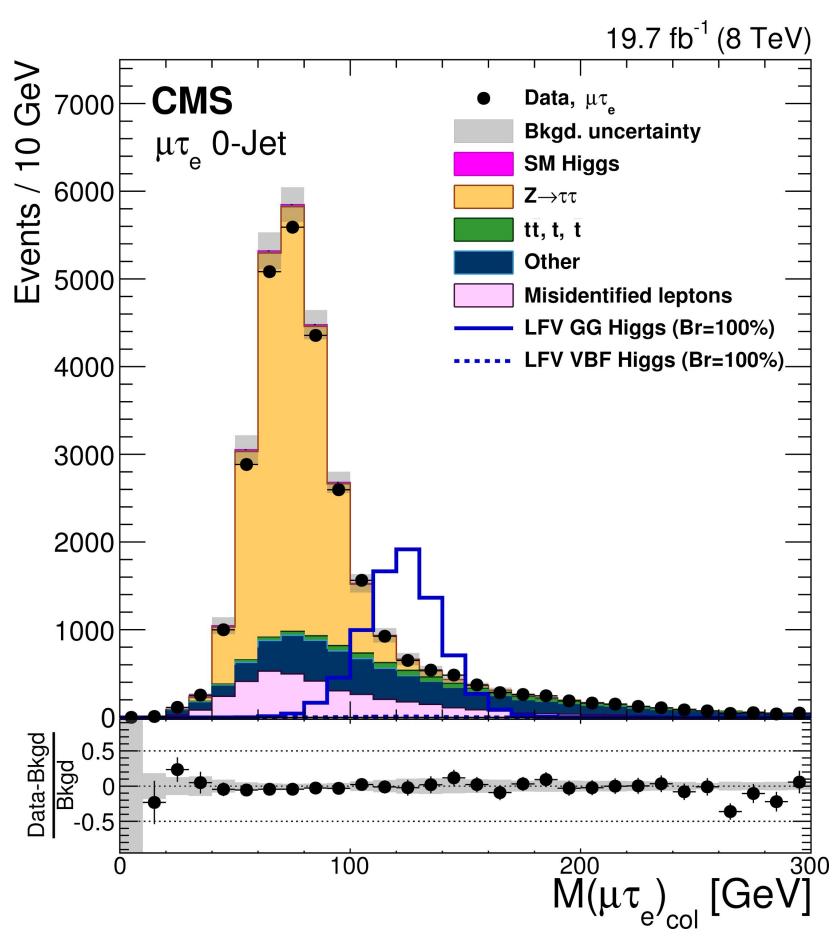


$$M_{colMass} = \frac{M_{vis}}{\sqrt{x_{\tau_e}}}, \quad x_{\tau_e} = \frac{P_T^{\tau_e}}{P_T^{\tau_e} + MET_{proj}}$$

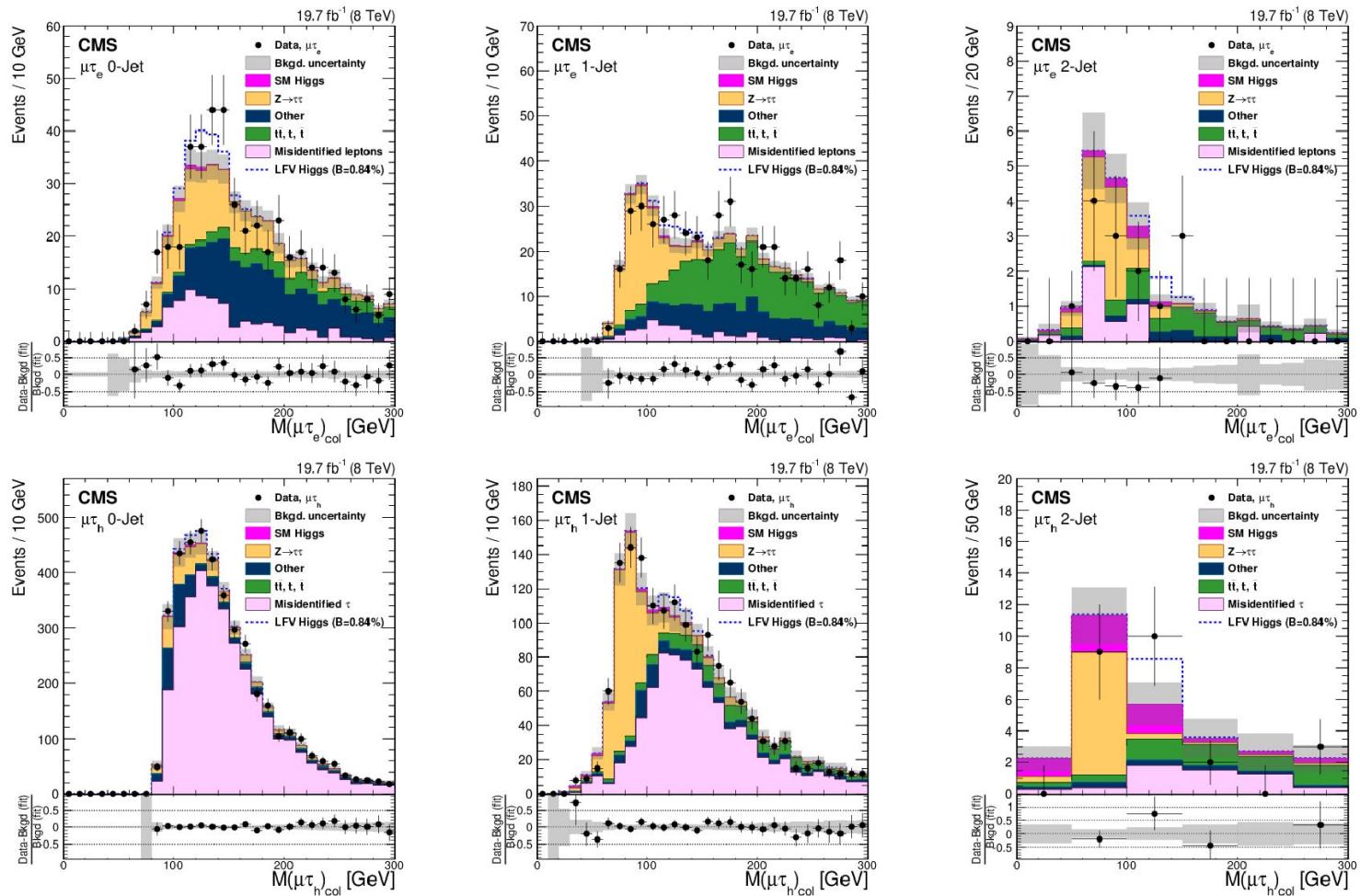
$$MET_{proj} = \frac{E_x^{miss} \cdot P_x^{\tau_e} + E_y^{miss} \cdot P_y^{\tau_e}}{P_T^{\tau_e}}$$



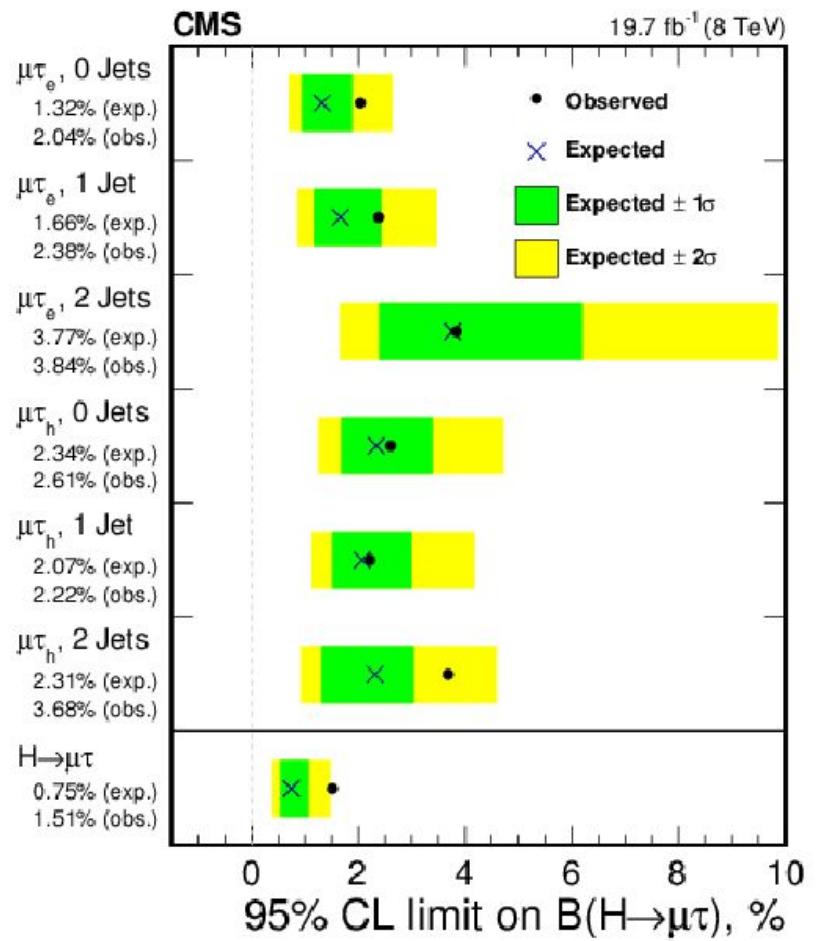
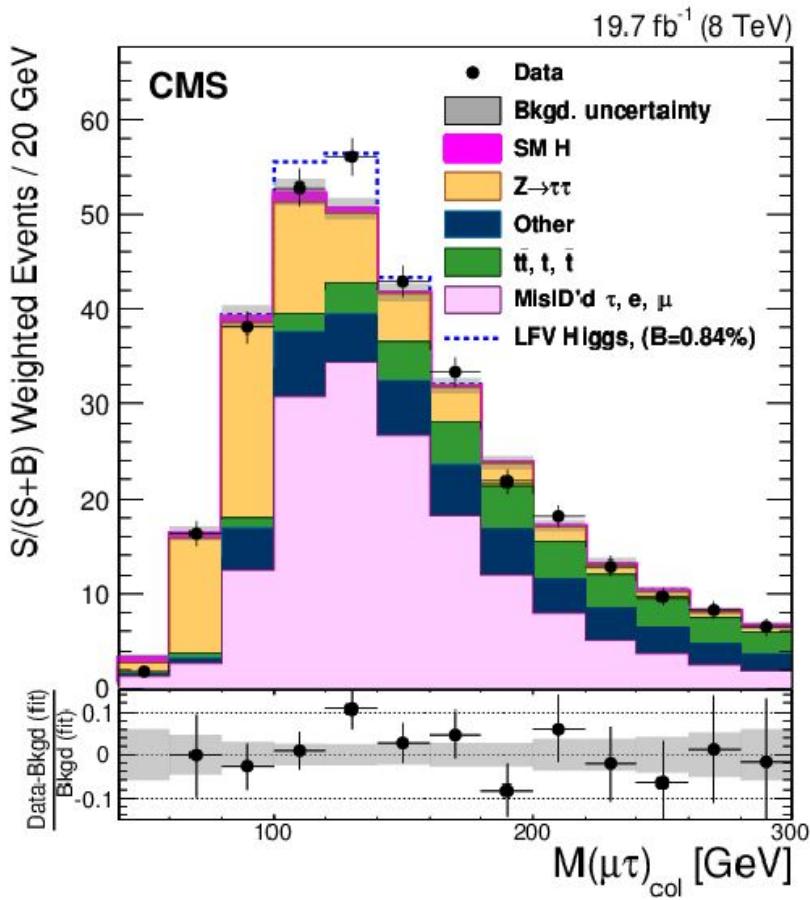
# $H \rightarrow \mu\tau$ : background composition



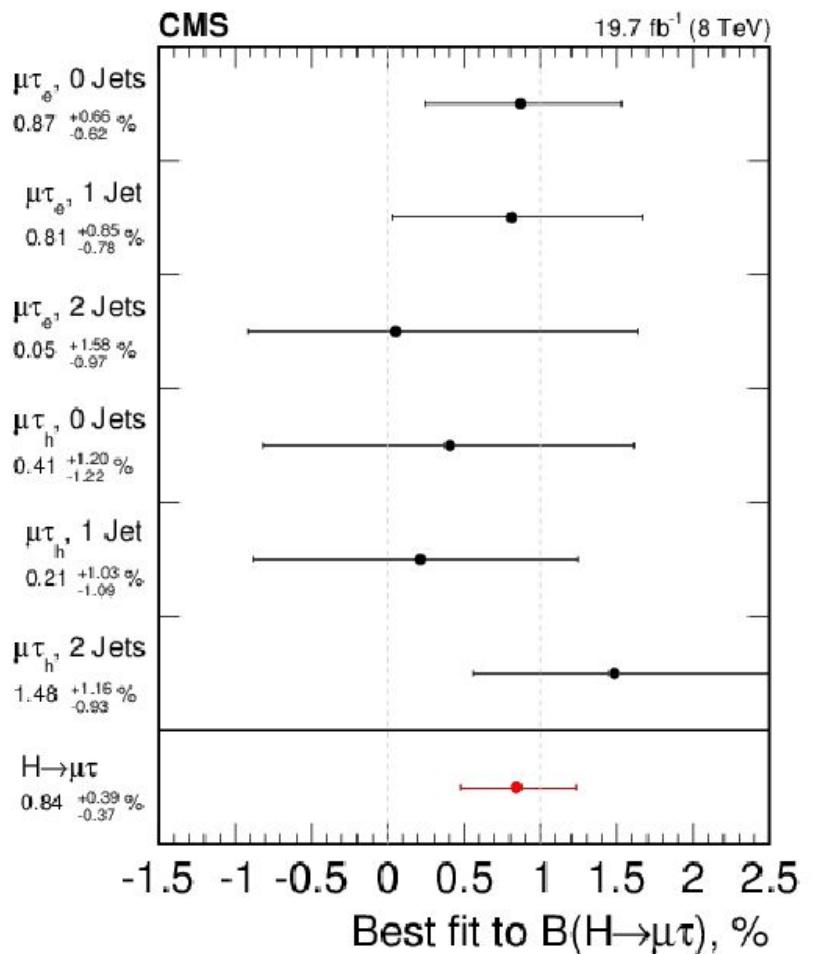
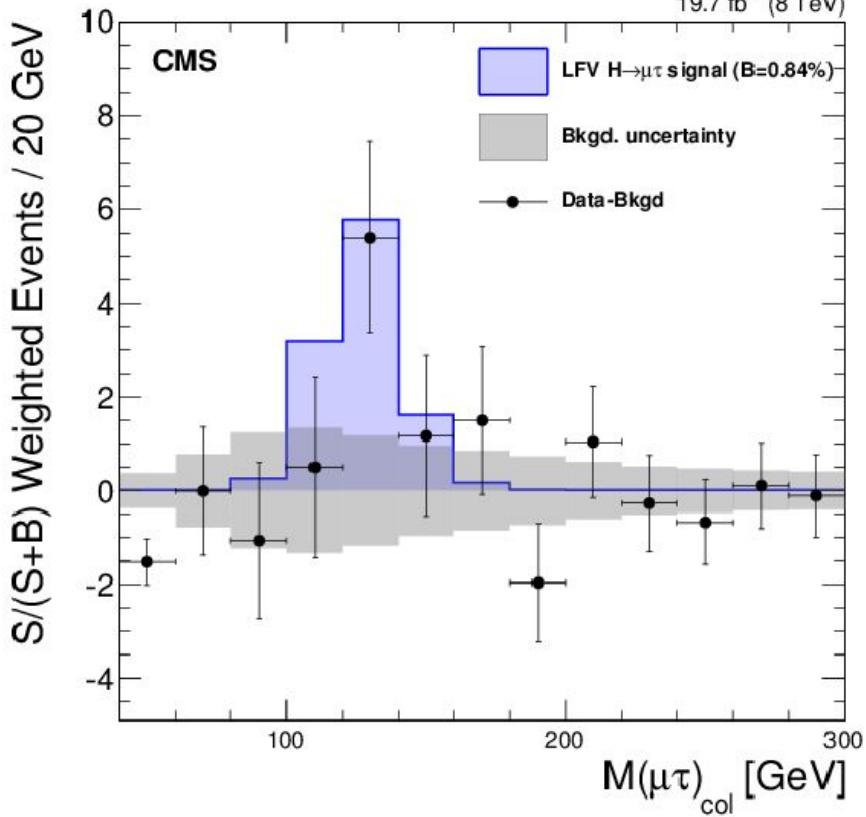
# $H \rightarrow \mu\tau$ : results



# $H \rightarrow \mu\tau$ : results



# $H \rightarrow \mu\tau$ : Signal?



# H $\rightarrow$ $\mu\tau$ : interpretation

- Limit on BR can be reinterpreted as a limit on the corresponding flavor violating yukawa coupling

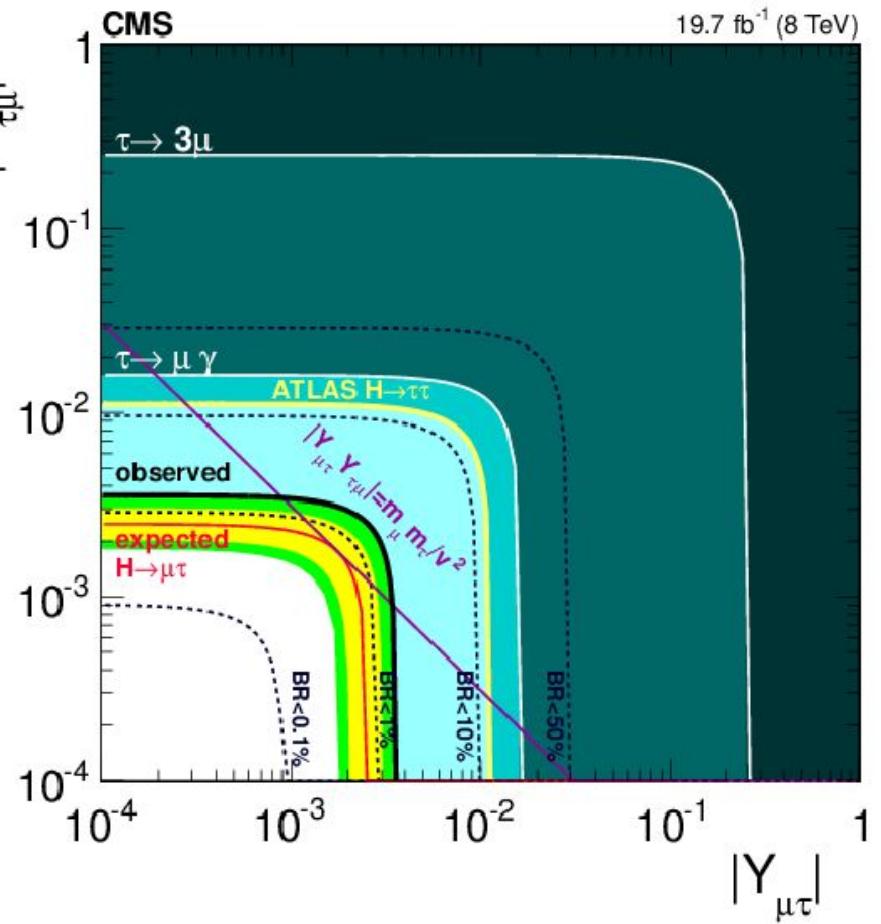
$$BR(h \rightarrow l^\alpha l^\beta) = \frac{\Gamma(h \rightarrow l^\alpha l^\beta)}{\Gamma(h \rightarrow l^\alpha l^\beta) + \Gamma_{SM}}$$

$l^{\alpha, \beta} = e, \mu, \tau$  with  $l^\alpha \neq l^\beta$

$$\Gamma(h \rightarrow l^\alpha l^\beta) = \frac{m_h}{8\pi} (|Y_{l^\alpha l^\beta}|^2 + |Y_{l^\beta l^\alpha}|^2)$$

Assumptions:

- SM Higgs decay width  $\Gamma_{SM}=4\text{MeV}$
- At most one of non-standard decay mode of the higgs is significant compared to SM decay width

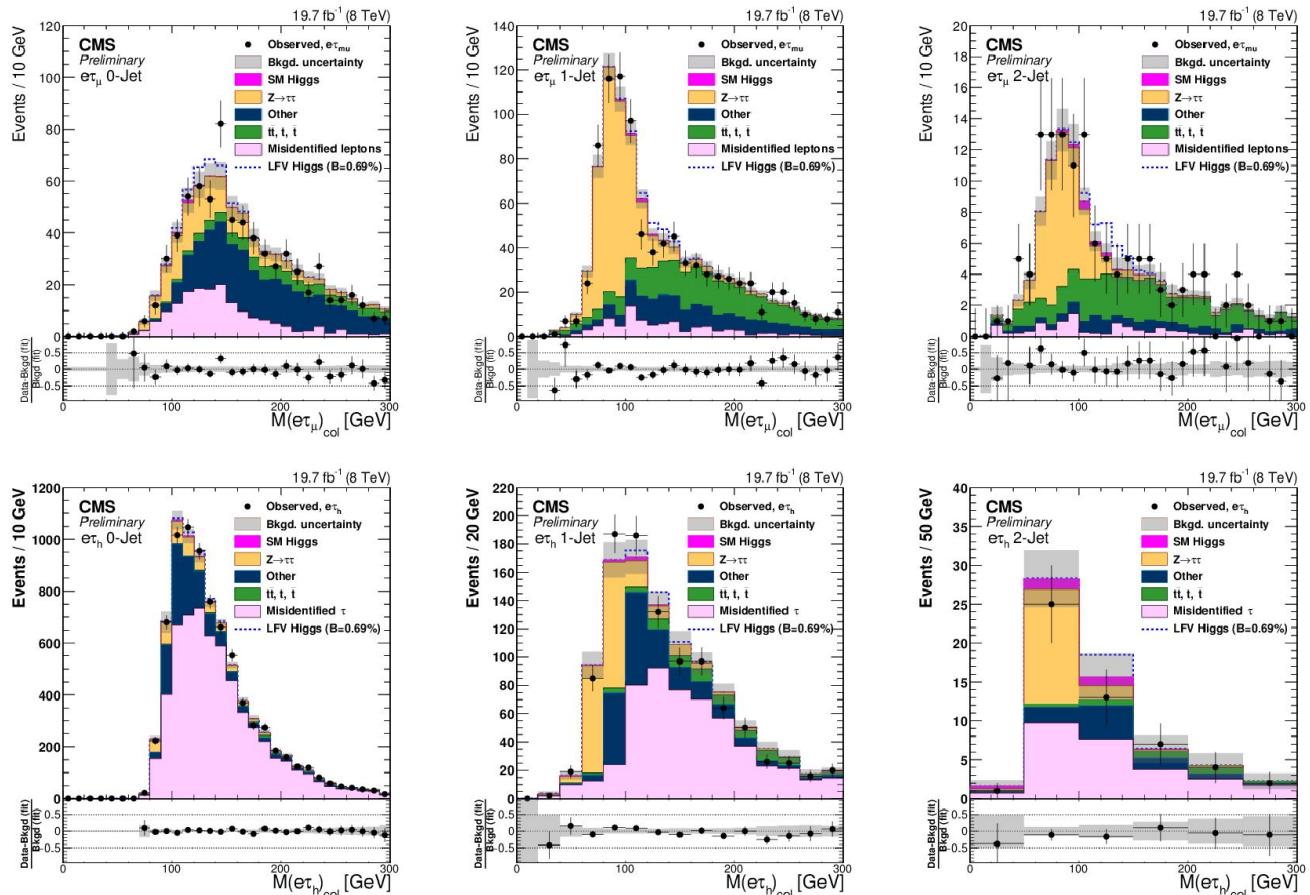


# H $\rightarrow$ e $\tau$ : overview

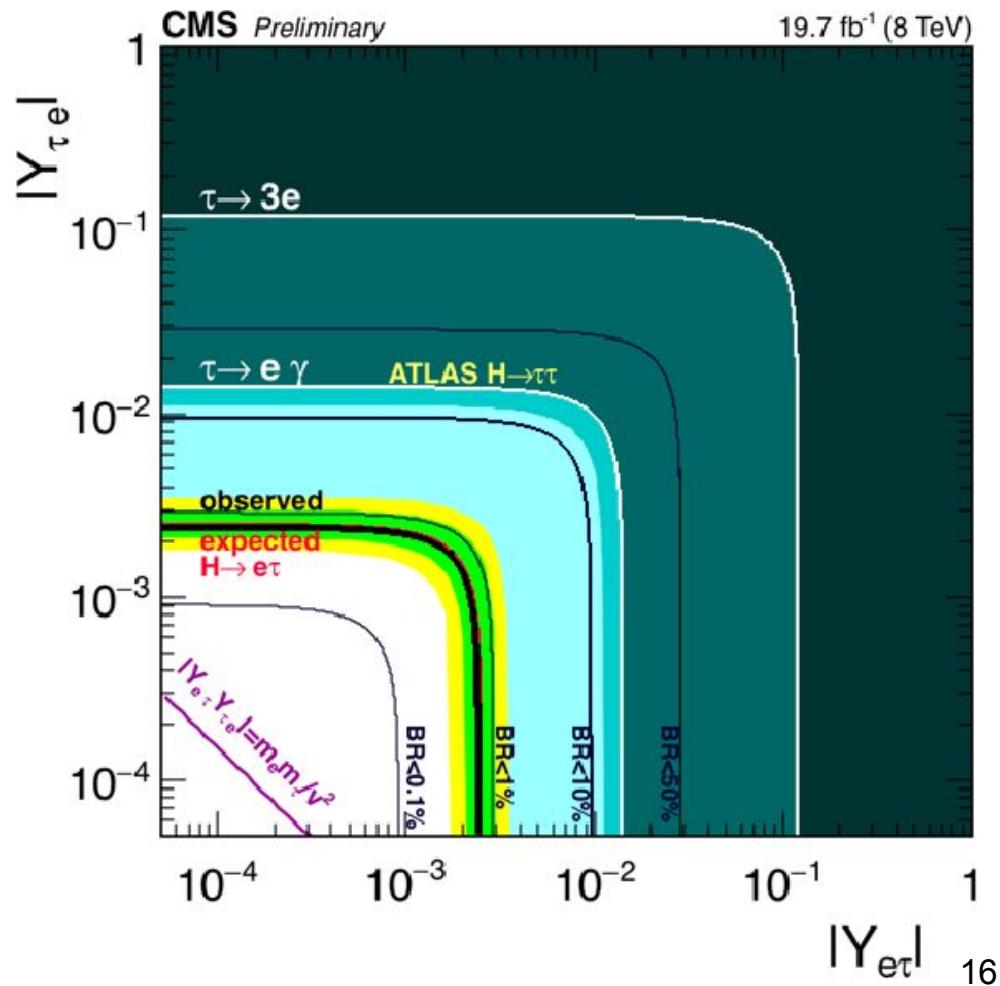
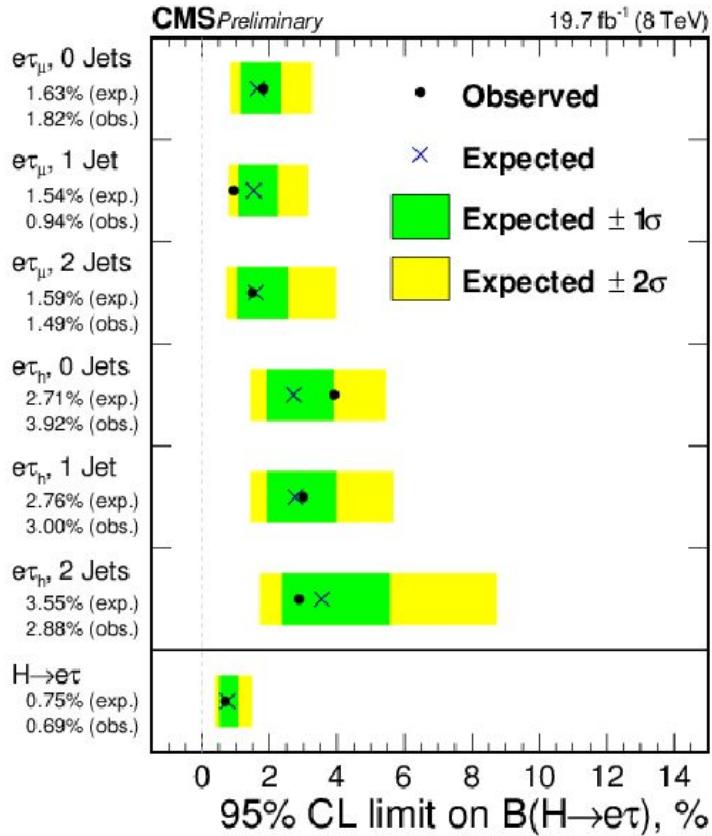
- Analogous to H $\rightarrow$  $\mu\tau$  analysis:
- 2 channels: leptonic ( $\mu$ ) and hadronic tau decays
- GGF and VBF production channels: 0, 1 and 2-Jet categories

Variable	H $\rightarrow$ e $\tau_\mu$			H $\rightarrow$ e $\tau_h$		
	0-jet	1-jet	2-jet	0-jet	1-jet	2-jet
$p_T^e$ (GeV)	> 50	> 40	> 40	> 45	> 35	> 35
$p_T^\mu$ (GeV)	> 15	> 15	> 15	-	-	-
$p_T^{\tau_h}$ (GeV)	-	-	-	> 30	> 40	> 30
$M_T(\mu)$ (GeV)	-	< 30	< 40	-	-	-
$M_T(\tau_h)$ (GeV)	-	-	-	< 70	-	< 50
$\Delta\phi_{\vec{p}_{T,e} - \vec{p}_{T,\tau_h}}$ (radians)	-	-	-	> 2.3	-	-
$\Delta\phi_{\vec{p}_{T,\mu} - \vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}}}$ (radians)	< 0.8	< 0.8	-	-	-	-
$\Delta\phi_{\vec{p}_{T,e} - \vec{p}_{T,\mu}}$ (radians)	-	> 0.5	-	-	-	-

# H $\rightarrow$ e $\tau$ results



# H $\rightarrow$ e $\tau$ results



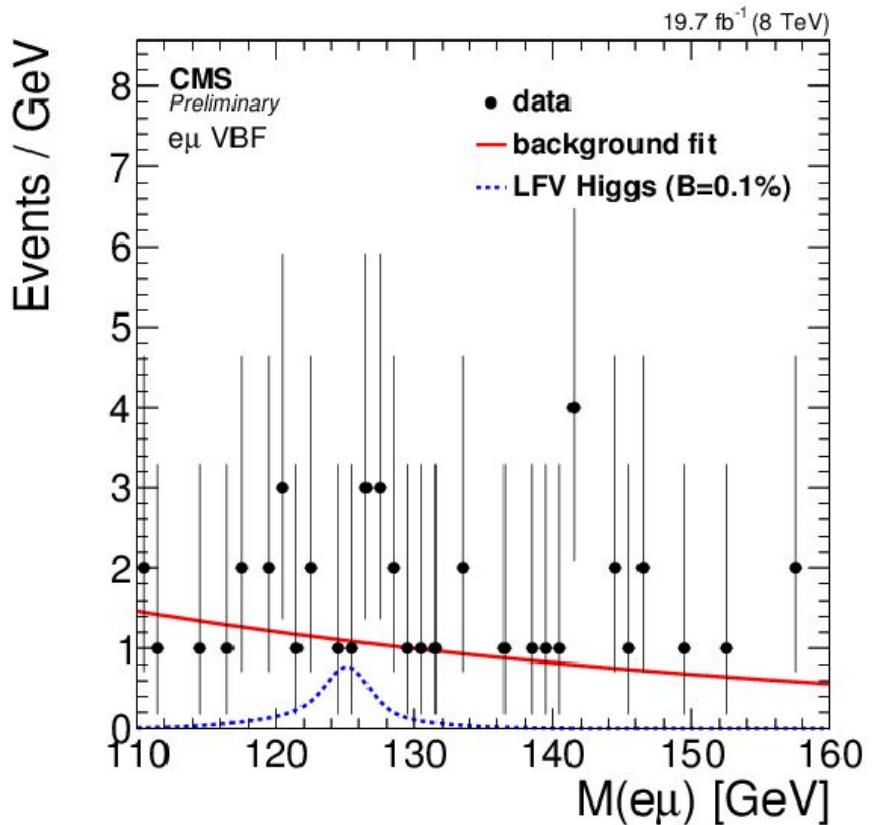
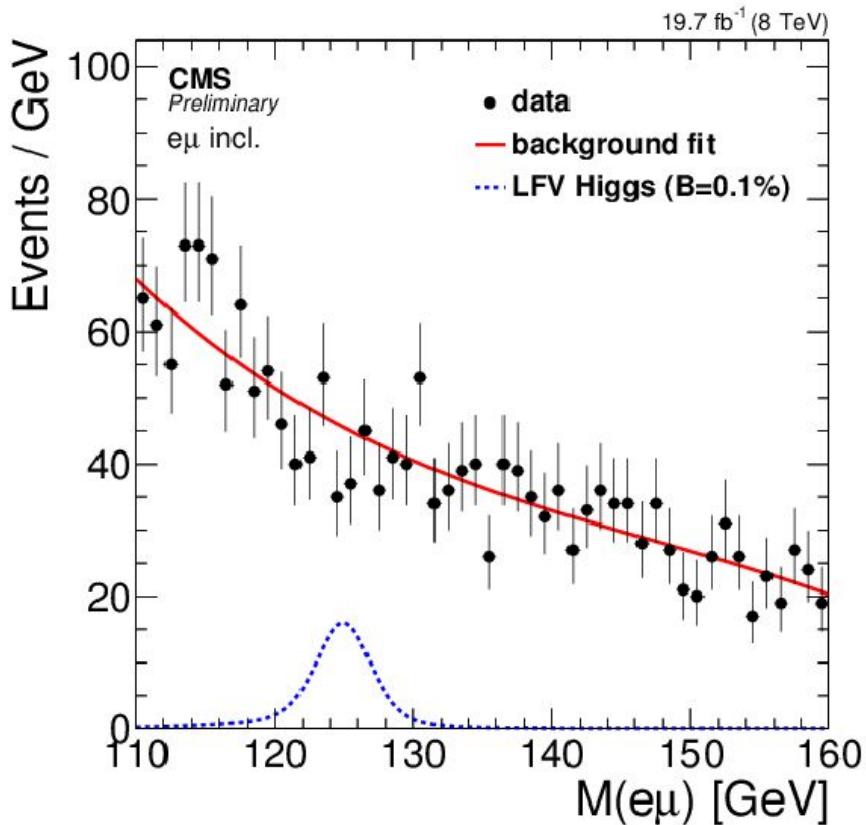
# H $\rightarrow$ e $\mu$ : overview

- Dilepton trigger (e, $\mu$ )
- GGF and VBF production: 0, 1 and 2 Jet category
- Split in Barrel and Endcap region (resolution)
- Low MET in the events is required
- Background: ‘simple’ fit of the dilepton invariant mass distribution  $m_{e\mu} = [110, 160]$
- Fit-Function: function with lowest ‘bias’ in each category is chosen

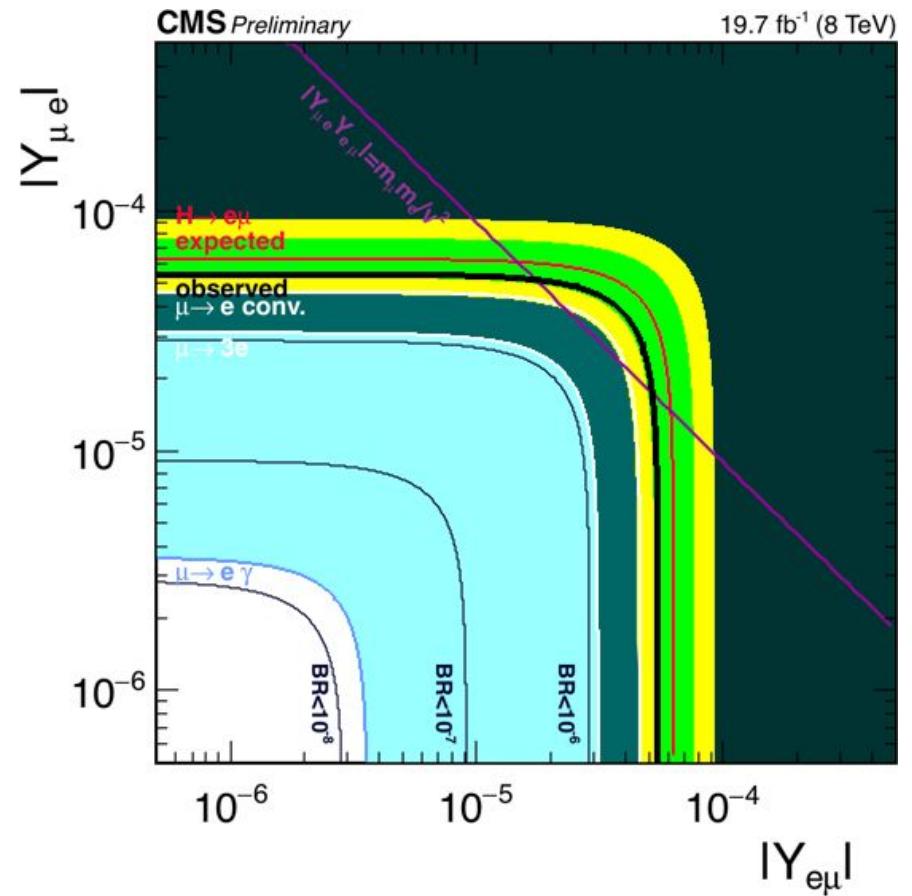
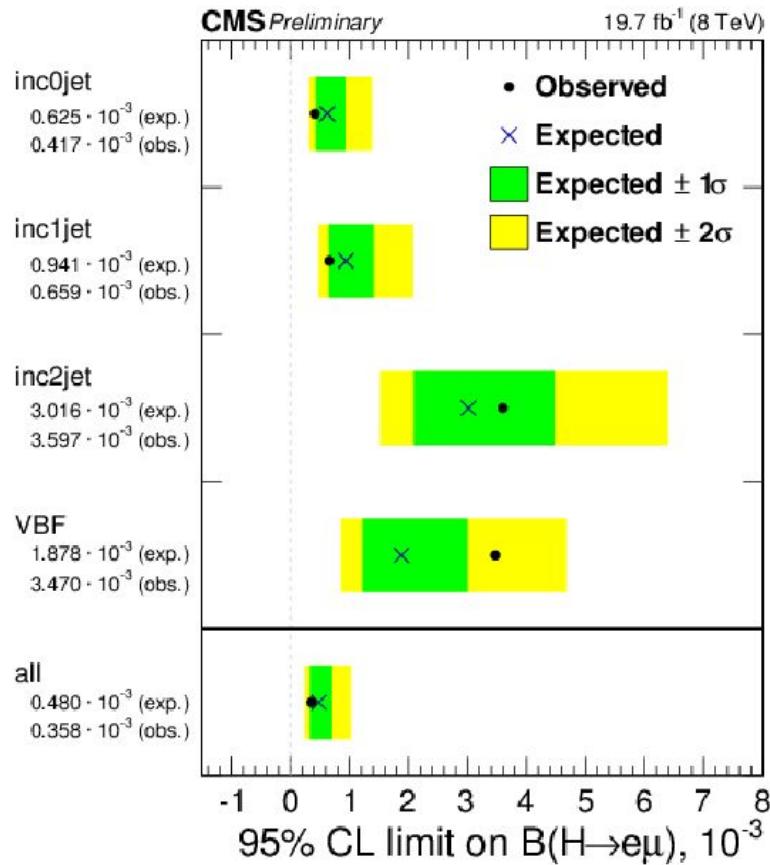
Category		Number of jets	Lepton $p_T$ (GeV)	$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ (GeV)	B-tag
0	EB-MB	0	> 25	< 30	-
1	EB-MB	1	> 22	< 30	< 0.38
2	EB-MB	2	> 25	< 25	< 0.38, < 0.48
3	EB-ME	0	> 20	< 30	-
4	EB-ME	1	> 22	< 20	< 0.48
5	EB-ME	2	> 20	< 30	< 0.51, < 0.57
6	EE-(MB or ME)	0	> 20	< 30	-
7	EE-(MB or ME)	1	> 22	< 20	< 0.48
8	EE-(MB or ME)	2	> 20	< 30	< 0.51, < 0.57
VBF					
9	Tight	2	> 22	< 30	< 0.58, < 0.244
10	Loose	2	> 22	< 25	< 0.62, < 0.30

Category	Selected function	Selected order	Bias
0	Polynomial	4	$10.8 \pm 1.0 \%$
1	Polynomial	4	$4.6 \pm 1.1 \%$
2	Power law	1	$7.6 \pm 1.0 \%$
3	Polynomial	4	$4.8 \pm 1.1 \%$
4	Exponential	1	$7.4 \pm 1.0 \%$
5	Exponential	1	$8.4 \pm 1.0 \%$
6	Polynomial	4	$13.8 \pm 1.4 \%$
7	Power law	1	$12.6 \pm 1.0 \%$
8	Polynomial	4	$7.7 \pm 1.1 \%$
9	Exponential	1	$< 0.1 \%$
10	Exponential	1	$< 0.1 \%$

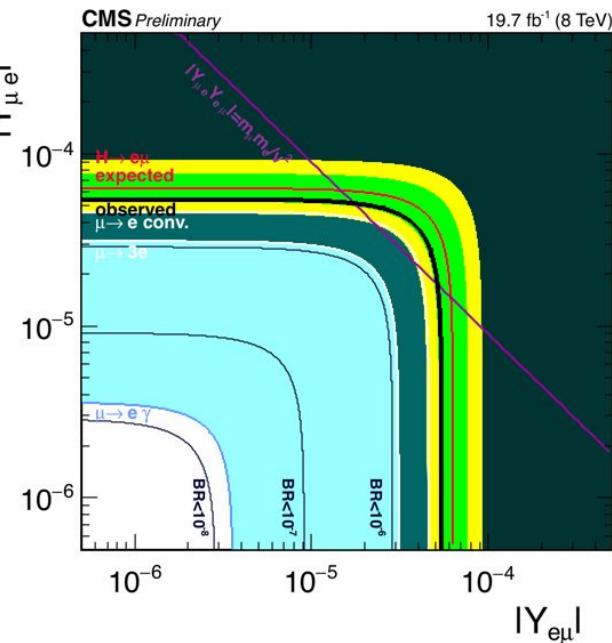
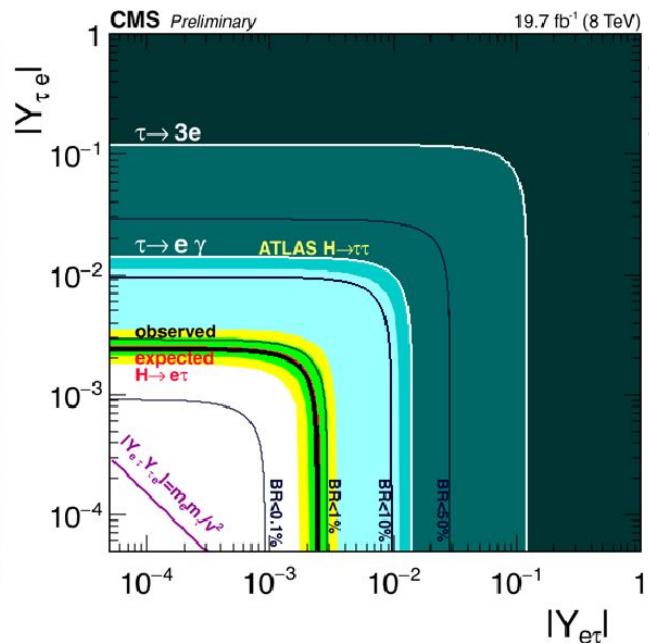
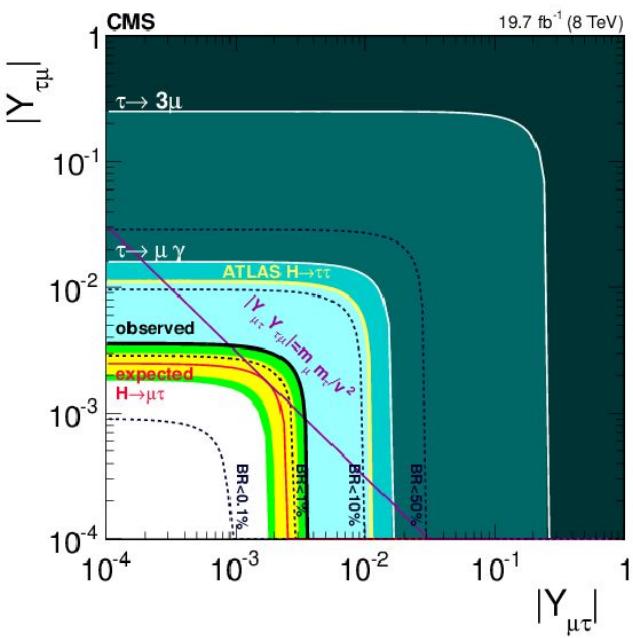
# H $\rightarrow$ e $\mu$ : results



# $H \rightarrow e\mu$ : results

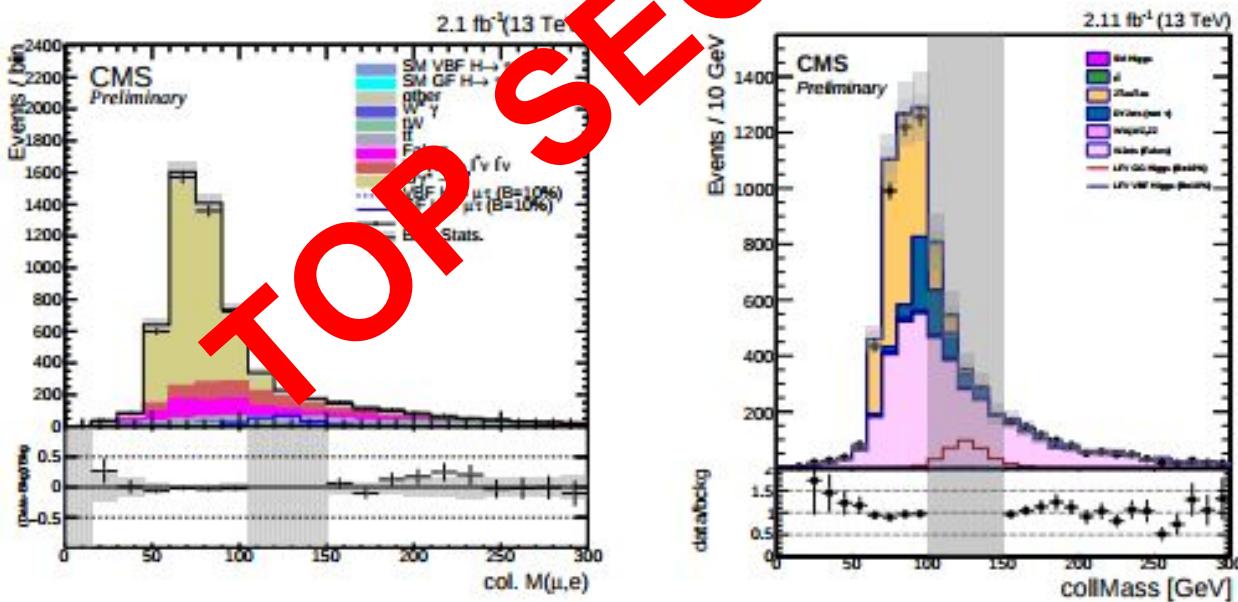


# LFV Higgs @ 8TeV: summary



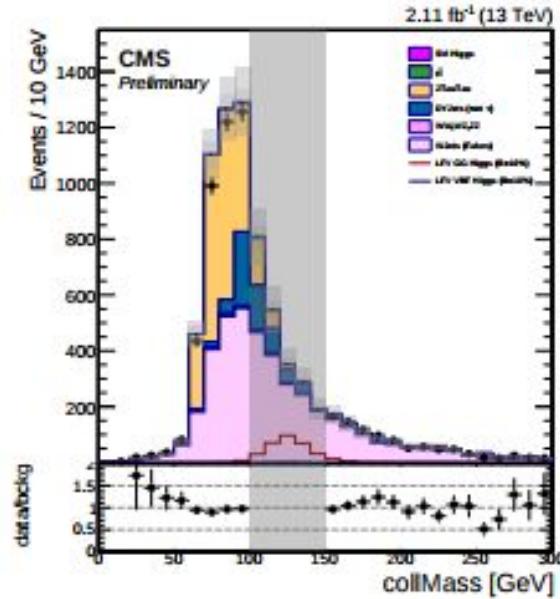
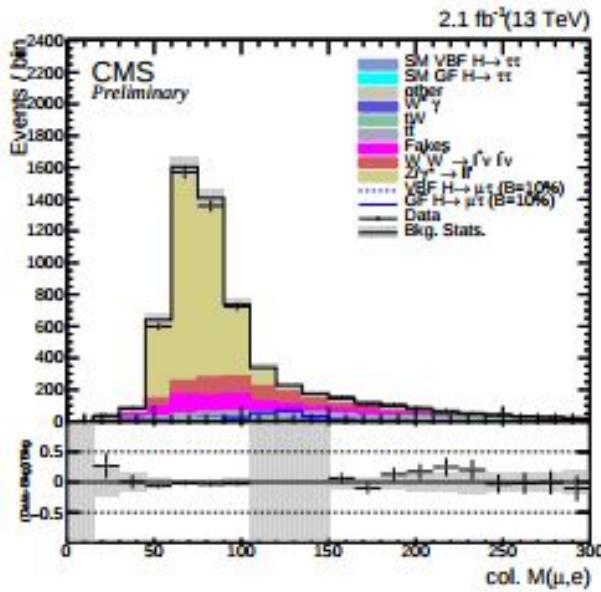
# LFV Higgs decays @ 13 TeV

- Reload of 8 TeV analysis for Moriond (hopefully)
- No changes to the analysis strategy for the  $2.1\text{ fb}^{-1}$  reload ( $H \rightarrow \mu\tau$  only): same cuts (except VBF category, due to statistics)



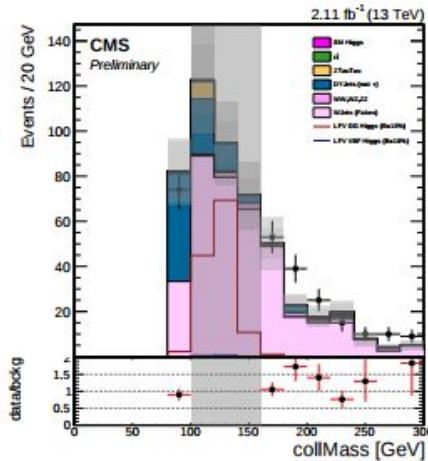
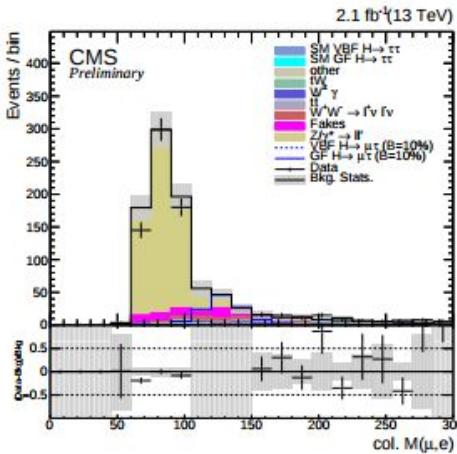
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- Reload of 8 TeV analysis for Moriond (hopefully)
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Overall good agreement after baseline selection!  
Still blinded!

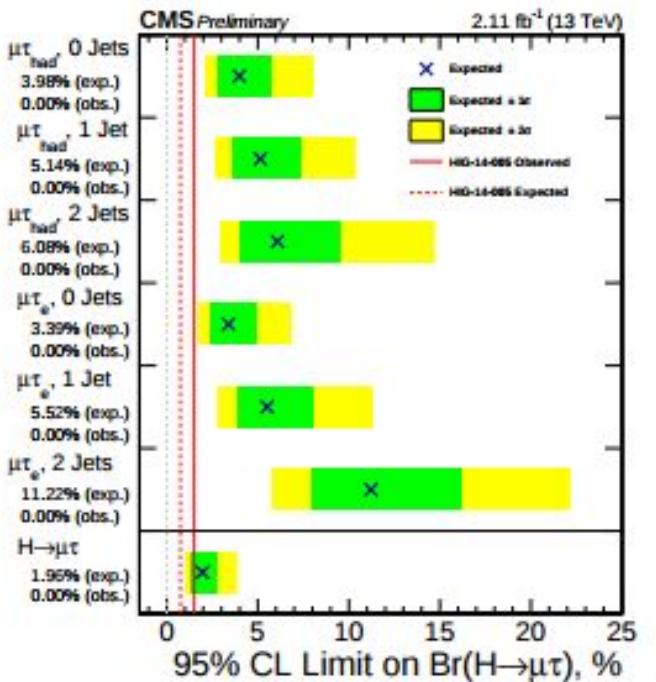
# LFV Higgs decays @ 13 TeV



Expected limit is in the order of 2% on the  $\text{Br}(H \rightarrow \mu\tau)$ :  
0.75% exp. ( 1.57% obs.) limit from Run-I!

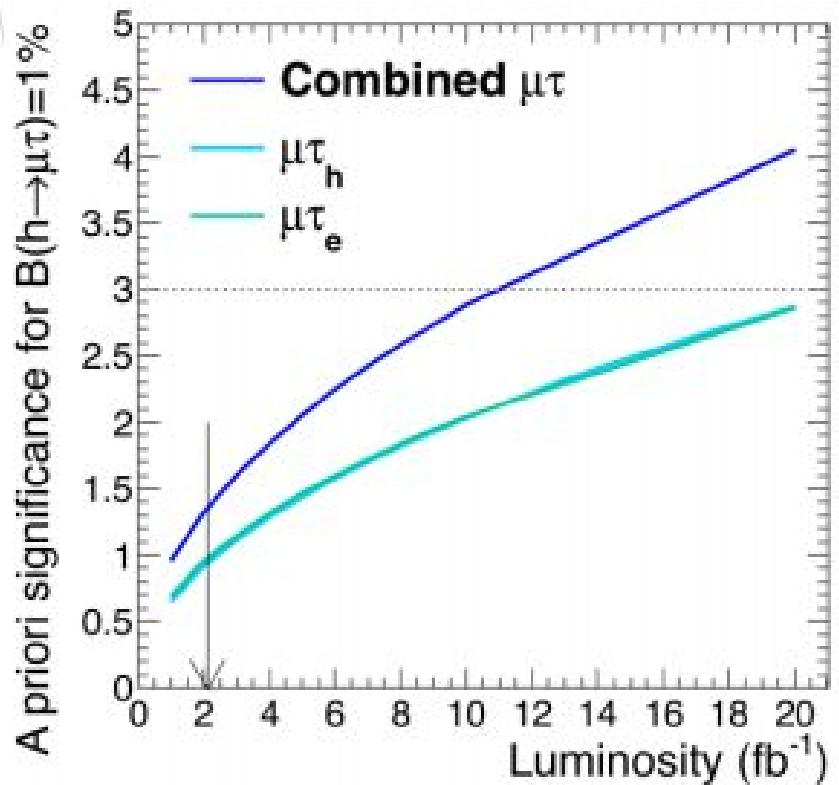
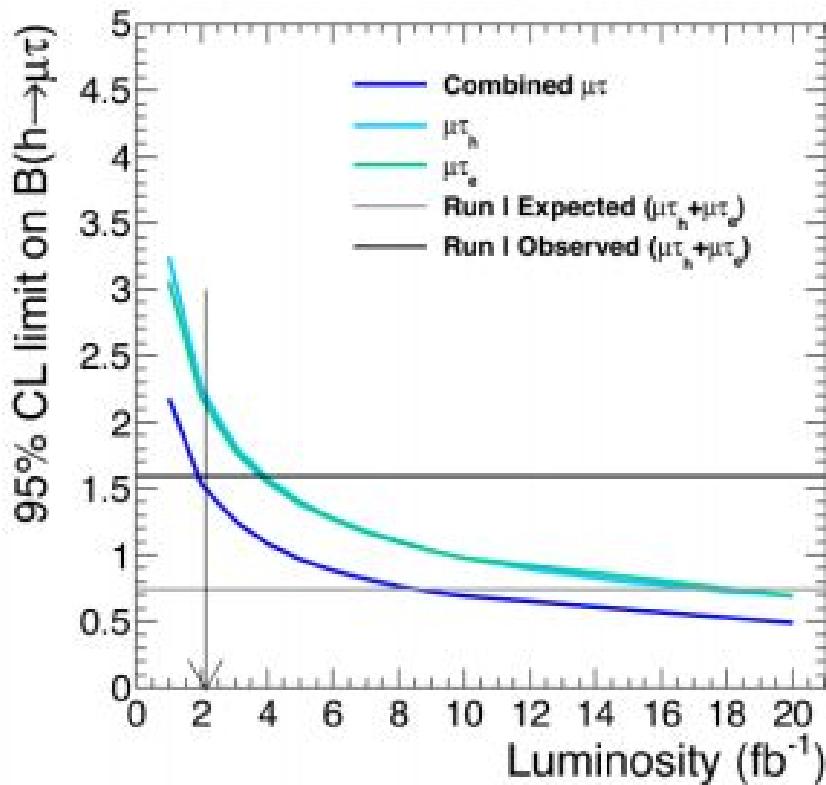
2.1  $\text{fb}^{-1}$  update: no gain in terms of BR limit with the Moriond update expected!

Very preliminary expected limits!

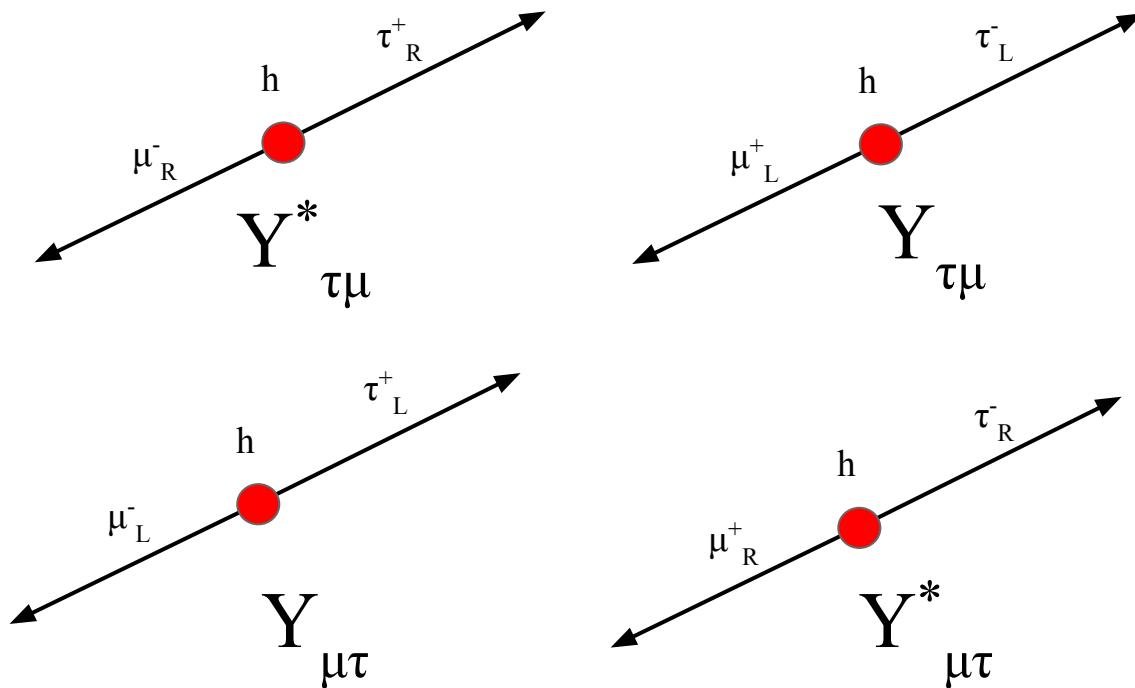


# Prospects for $H \rightarrow \mu\tau$ at 13 TeV

Very preliminary combination!



# Prospects using the tau polarization

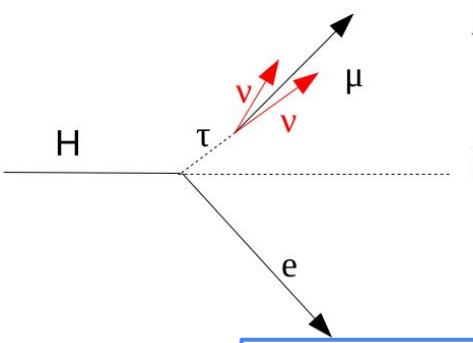


# $Y_{\mu\tau}$ vs $Y_{\tau\mu}$ : extracting $r=Y_{\mu\tau}/Y_{\tau\mu}$

- If the excess is a true signal and if it will be confirmed in 13 TeV, we can do interesting physics!
- Extracting the ratio of  $r=Y_{\mu\tau}/Y_{\tau\mu}$ !
- How to:
  - Assume  $m_{\text{higgs}}=125\text{GeV}$  and colinearity of the tau decay products: reconstruct the full tau 4-vec
  - Extract visible energy fraction( $x$ ) of tau decay products with respect to the full tau-4vec
  - Fit templates of  $x$  for  $Y_{\mu\tau}$  and  $Y_{\tau\mu}$

# Reconstruct full tau 4-vec

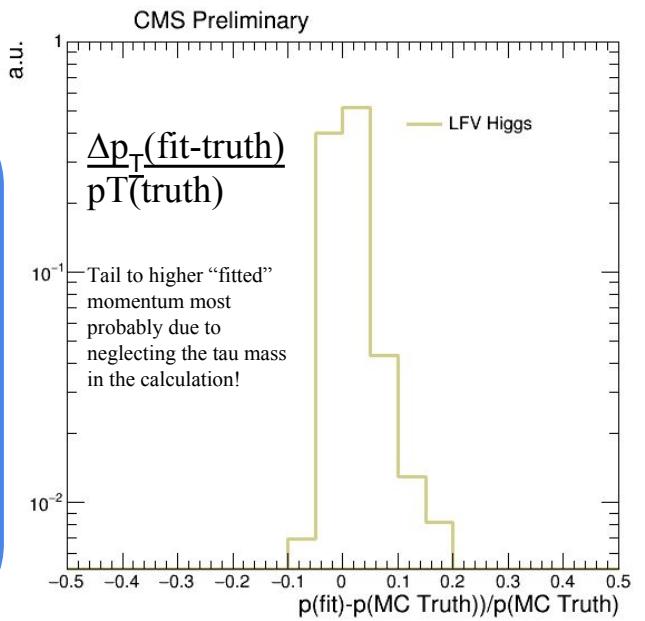
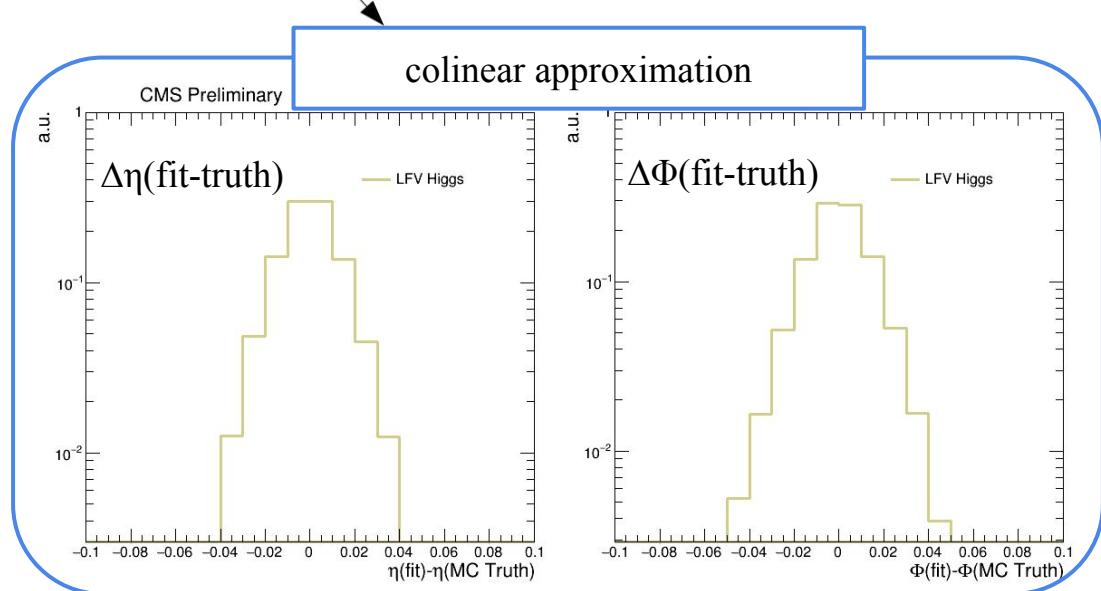
Note: first approximation - neglect tau mass!



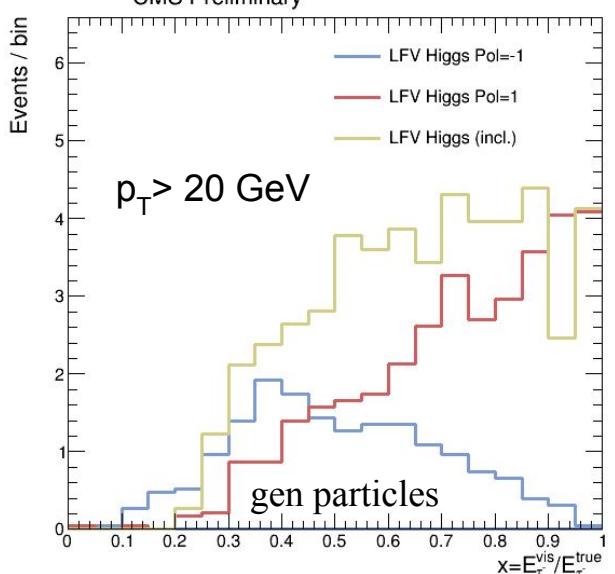
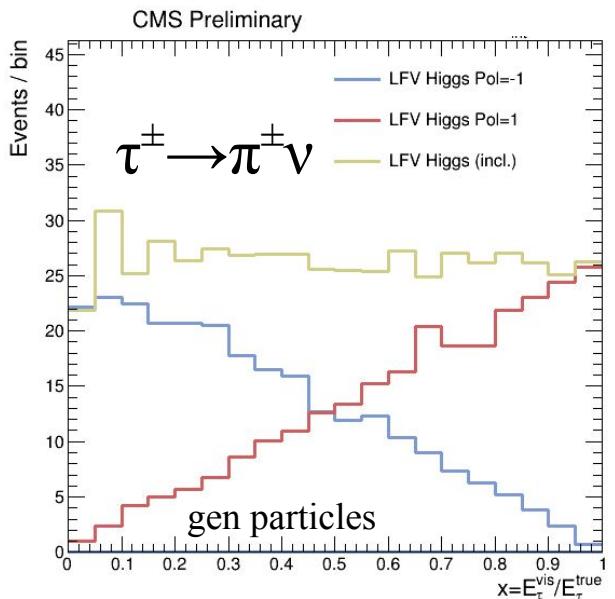
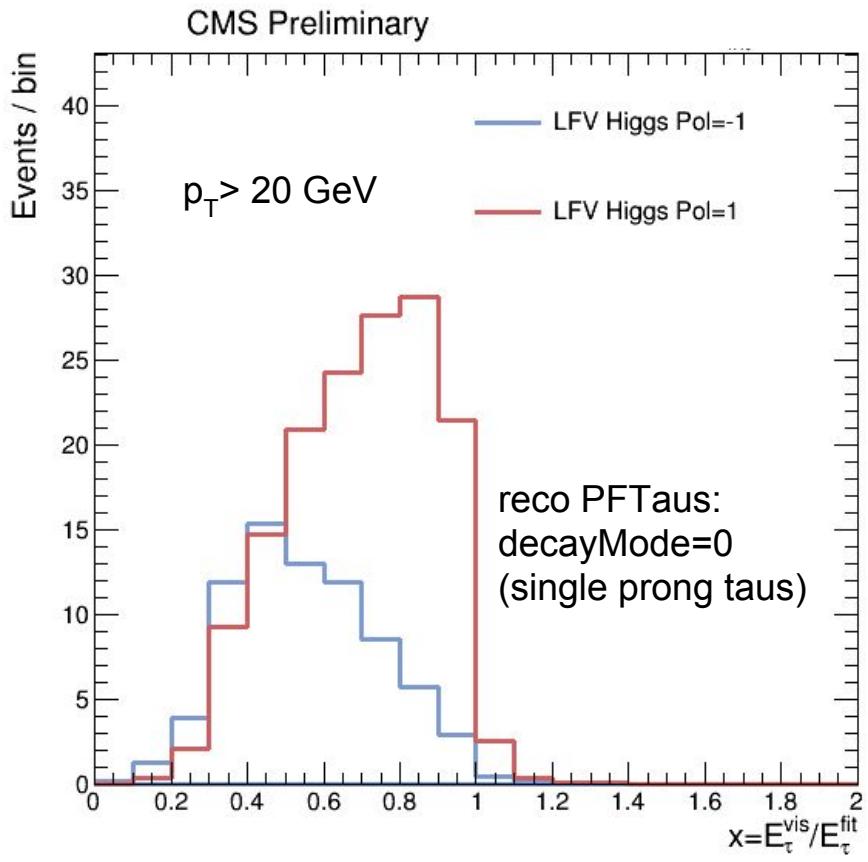
$$M^2 = (p_\tau + p_e)^2 = p_\tau^2 + p_e^2 + 2 p_\tau p_e = 2 p_\tau p_e = 2 \boxed{\alpha} p_\mu p_e$$

$$\alpha = \frac{M_{\text{Higgs}}^2}{2(E_\mu \times E_e + \vec{p}_\mu \times \vec{p}_e)}$$

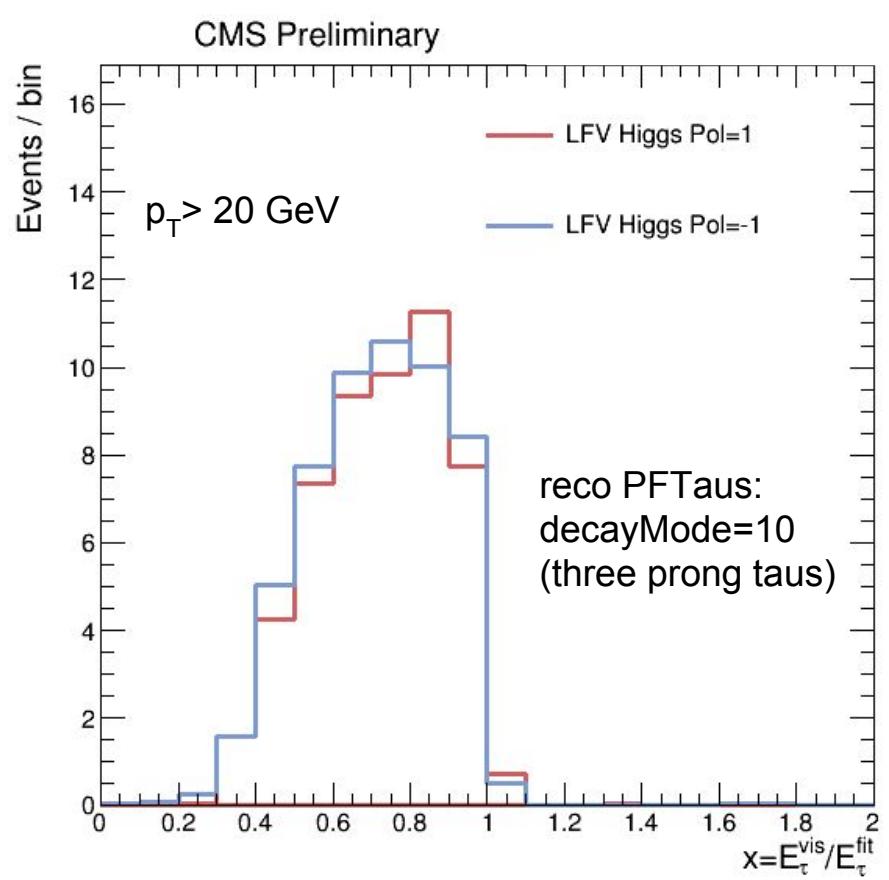
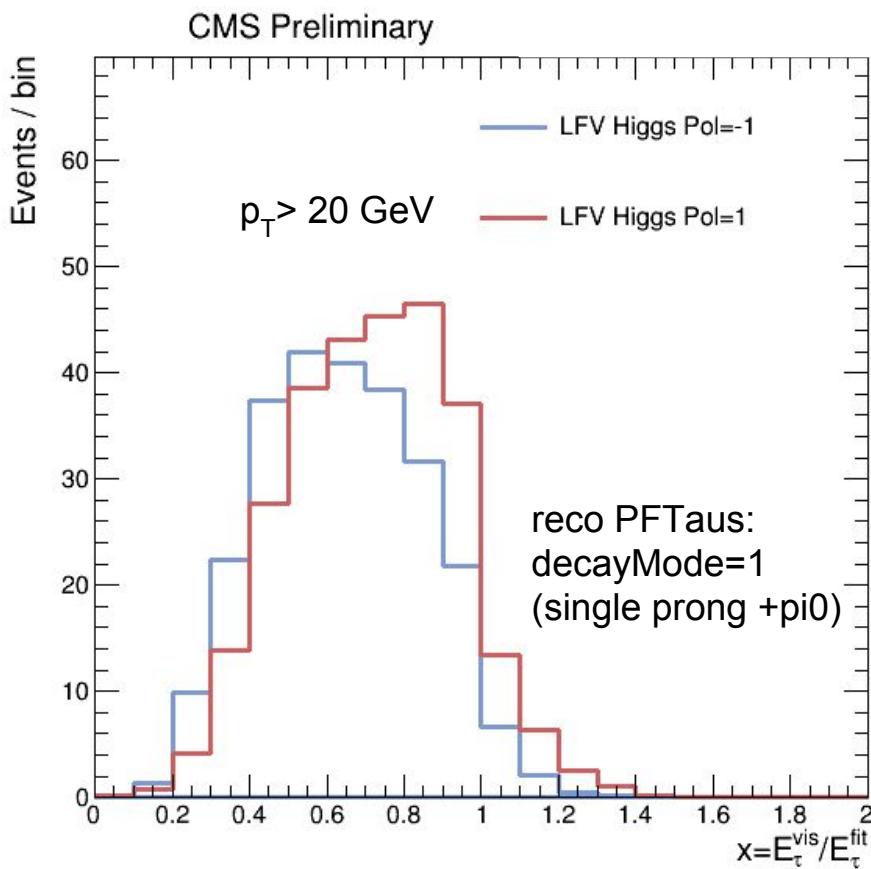
colinear approx. +  
neglecting tau mass!



# $Y_{\mu\tau}$ vs $Y_{\tau\mu}$ : templates

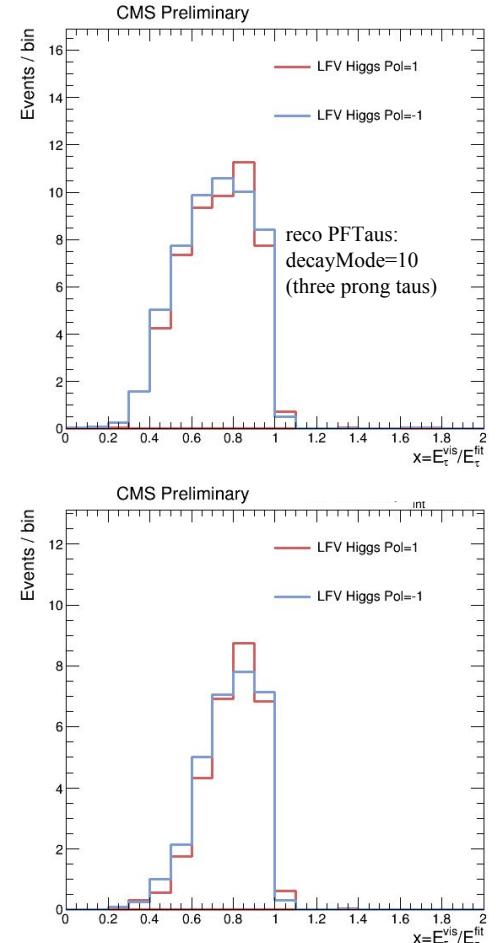
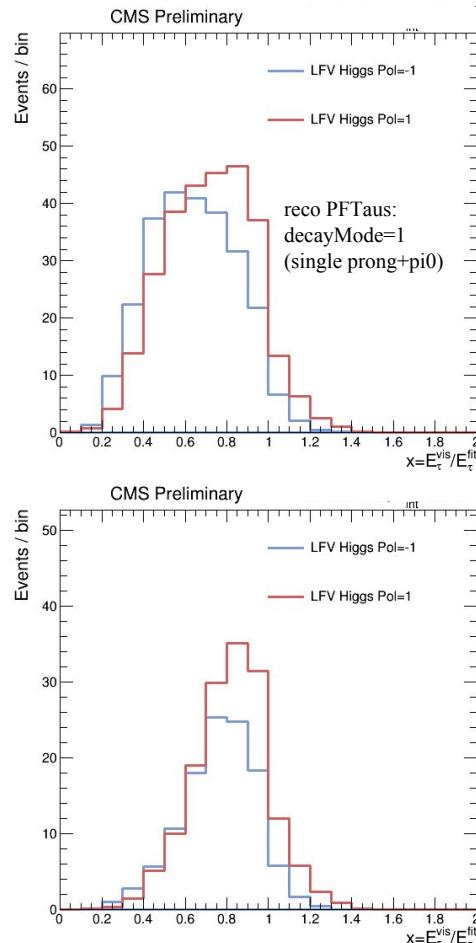
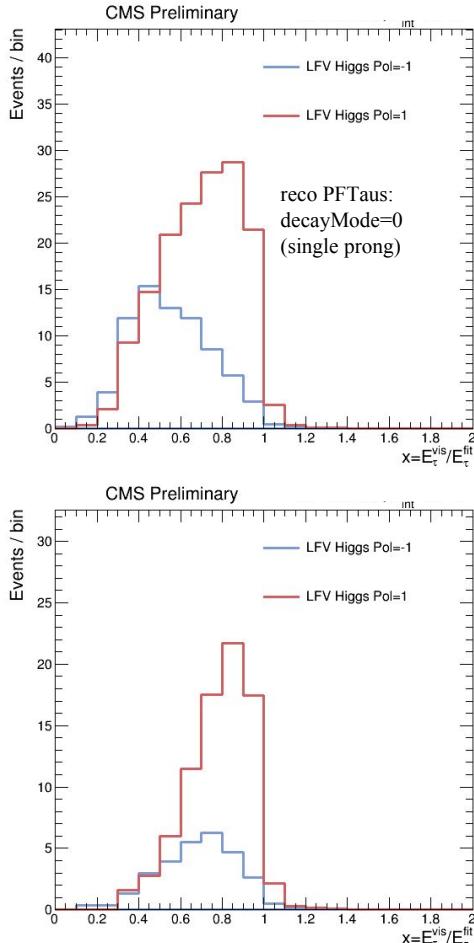


# $Y_{\mu\tau}$ vs $Y_{\tau\mu}$ : templates

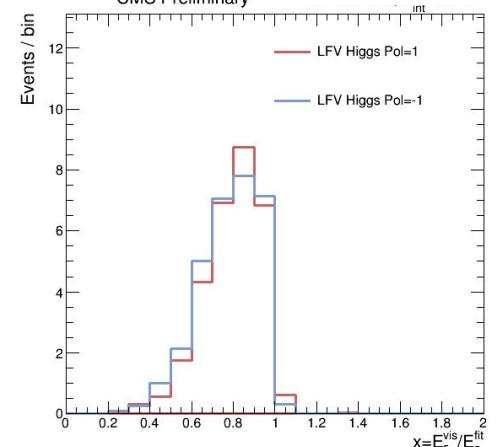
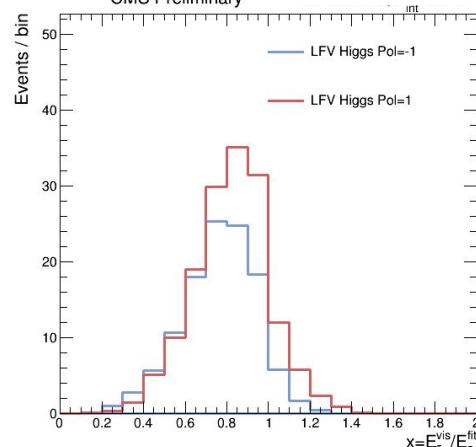
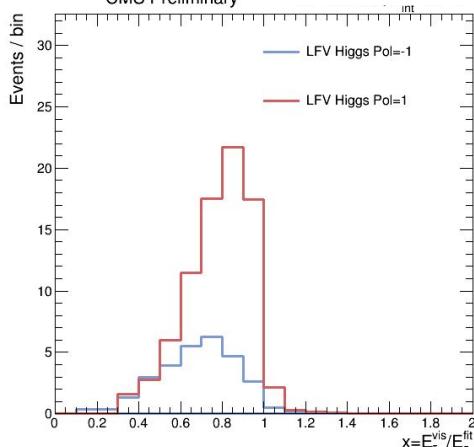


# $Y_{\mu\tau}$ vs $Y_{\tau\mu}$ : templates $p_T > 20$ vs $p_T > 40$

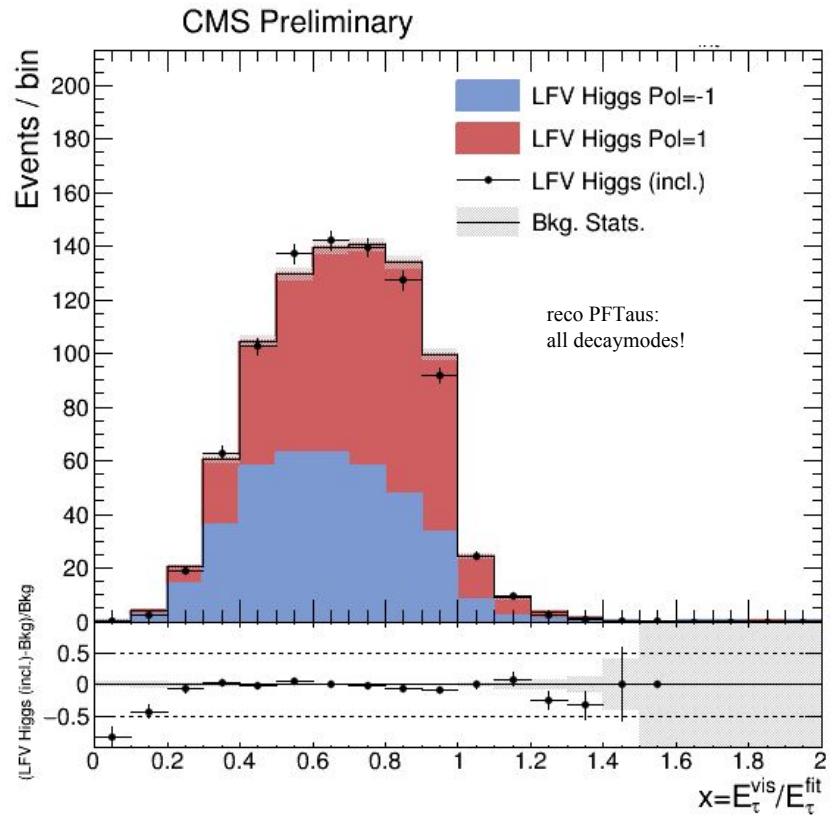
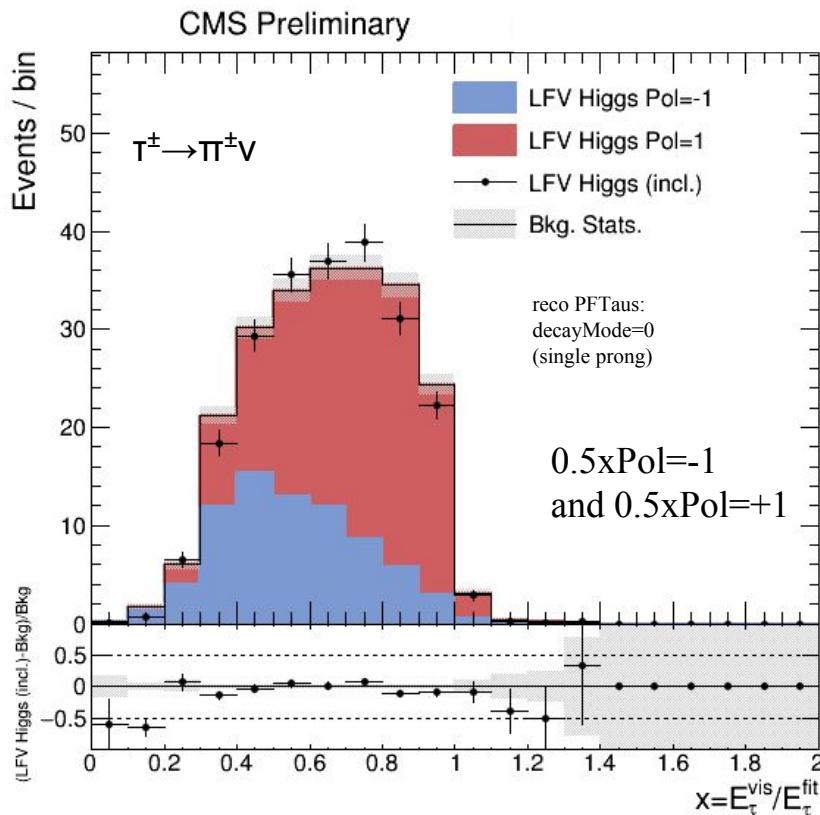
$p_T > 20$



$p_T > 40$



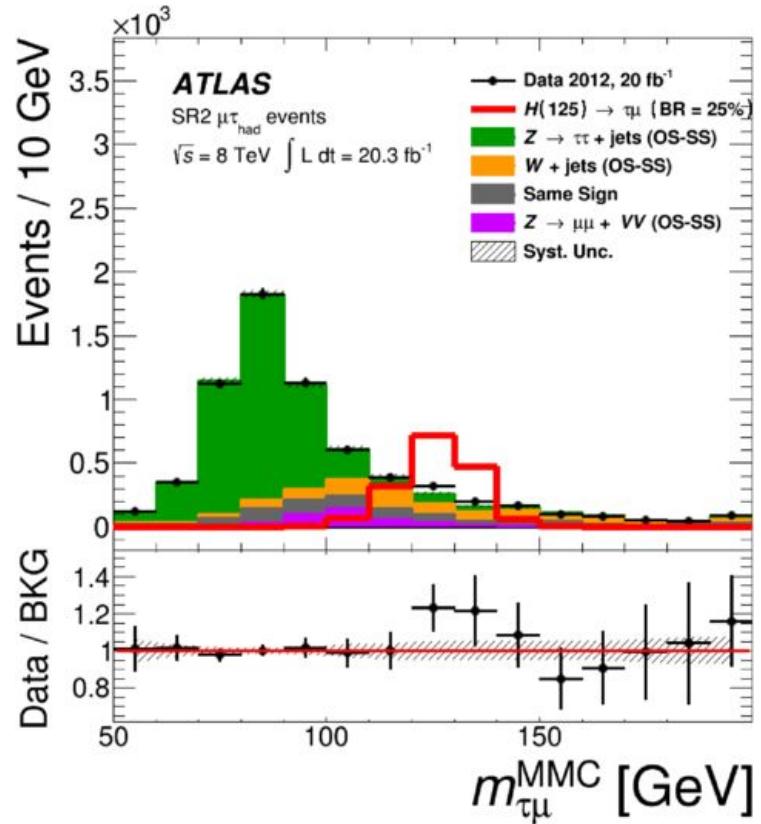
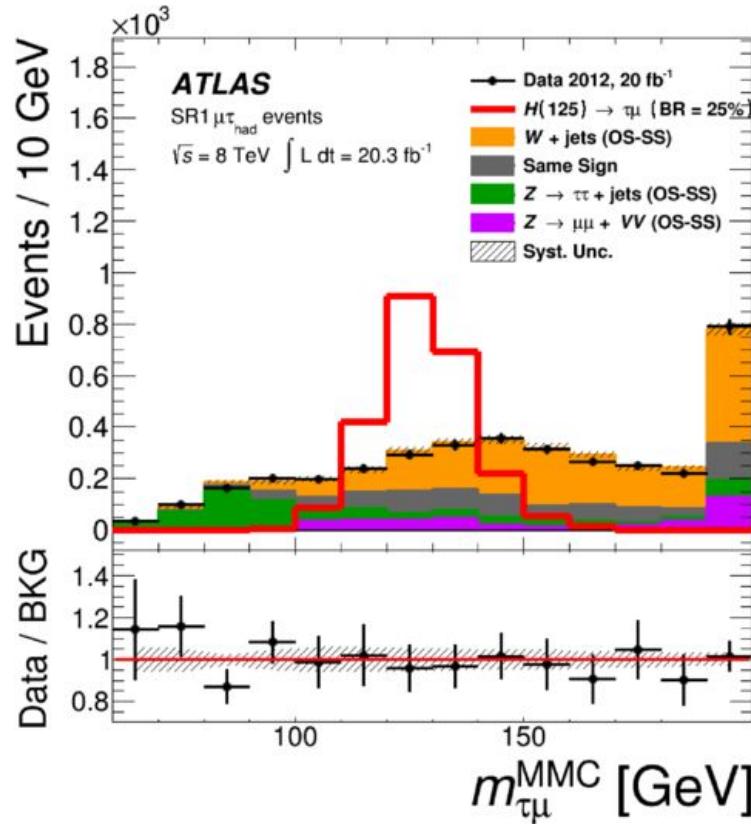
# $Y_{\mu\tau}$ vs $Y_{\tau\mu}$ : extracting the ratio (test)



# Summary

- All possible LFV Higgs couplings has been tested in 8 TeV
- Small excess ( $2.4\sigma$ ) observed in the  $H \rightarrow \mu\tau$  channel.  
(ATLAS: 2 channels; 1 channel similar excess other channel no excess!)
- 13 TeV: Moriond update on track, but no surprises or answer on the excess expected.
- Various improvements (like tau polarisation as a discriminant) planned for the end-of-year update.
- High mass LFV A/H search on the list to be done.

# Atlas: $H \rightarrow \mu\tau$ analysis



Best Fit Point for the combination of both channels:  $\text{Br}(H \rightarrow \mu\tau) = 0.77\%$