

Higgs search in the $H \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu$ channel

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In this talk...

- $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu$ analysis
 - Results
- $H \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu$ analysis
 - Event selection
 - Likelihood selection
 - Background estimation
 - Embedding method
 - Limits
- Summary

$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ production σ measurement

- $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu$ combined with other channels

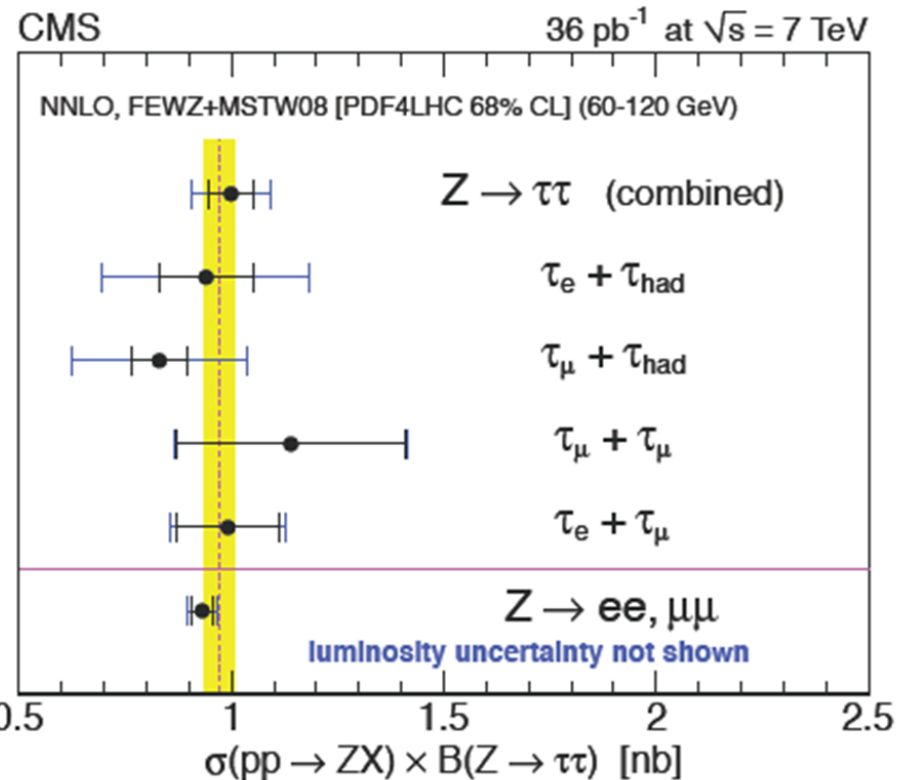
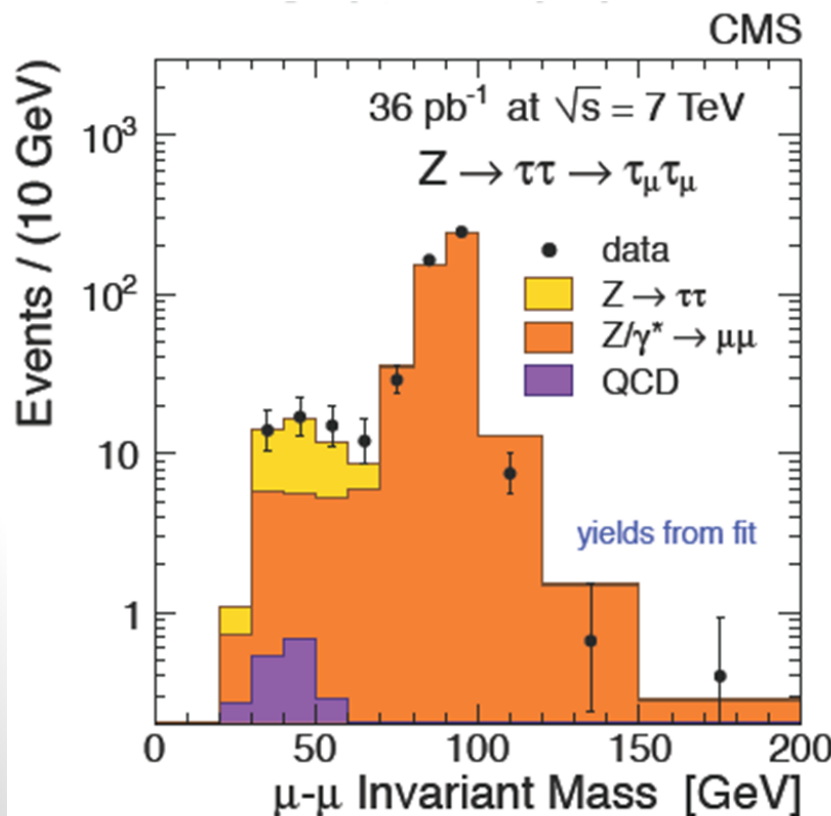
- $\sigma = 1.14 \pm 0.27(\text{stat}) \pm 0.04(\text{syst.}) \pm 0.05(\text{lumi.})$

- Combined measurement

- $\sigma = 1.00 \pm 0.05(\text{stat}) \pm 0.08(\text{syst.}) \pm 0.04(\text{lumi.})$

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$H \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu$ analysis

- Total analysed luminosity: $L=2.05 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- Trigger selection:

Trigger	Luminisity, fb^{-1}
HLT_IsoMu17	1.38
HLT_Mu13_Mu8	0.67

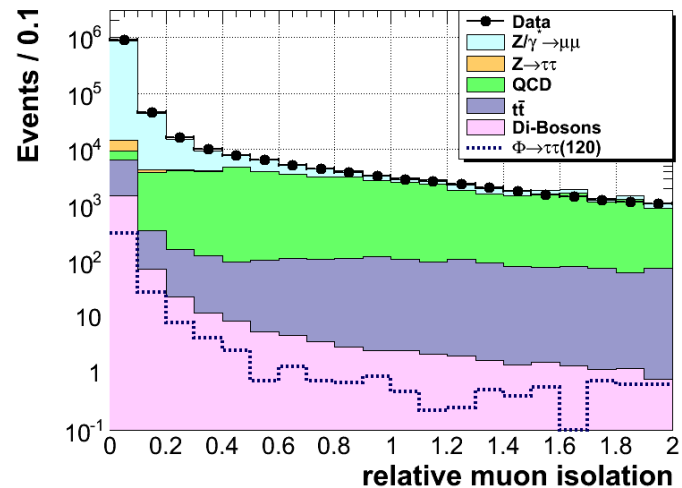
- MC samples:

Process	Generator
DY \rightarrow ll	Madgraph+TAUOLA
TTJets	Madgraph
WJets \rightarrow lv	Madgraph
QCD	Pythia
SUSY BBH $\rightarrow\tau\tau$	Powheg + Pythia+TAUOLA
SUSY /SM $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	Powheg + Pythia+TAUOLA
VBF $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	Pythia

Muon Selection

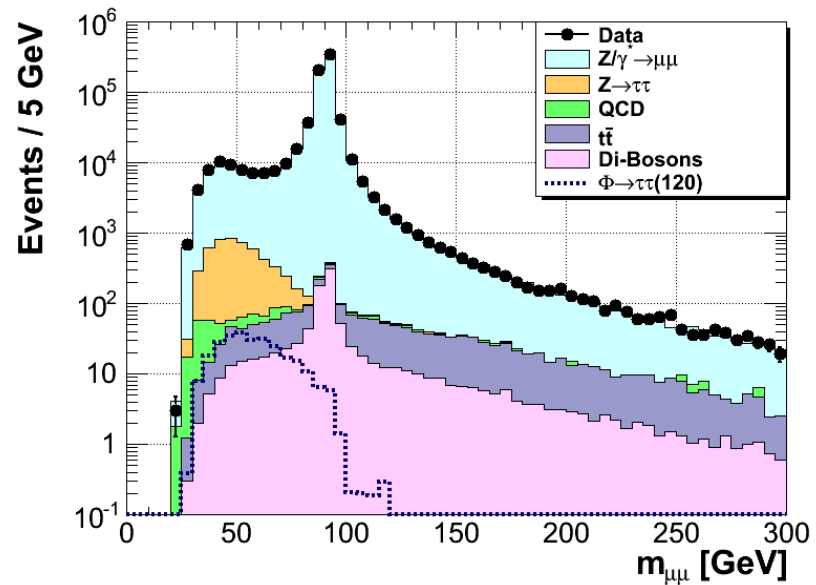
- Opposite sign muons
- Requirements for “good” PV and muon track quality
- $|\eta| < 2.1$ (2.4) for the leading (sub-leading) muon
- $p_T > 20$ (10) GeV for the leading (sub-leading) muon
- $\Delta\Phi > 2$ (rejects QCD events)
- Isolation < 0.1 (0.15) for muons with $p_T > (<) 15 \text{ GeV}/c$ ($\Delta R < 0.4$)

$$Iso_{\mu}^{\text{PF}} = \frac{\sum(p_T^{\text{charged}} + p_T^{\gamma} + p_T^{\text{neutral}})}{p_T^{\mu}}$$

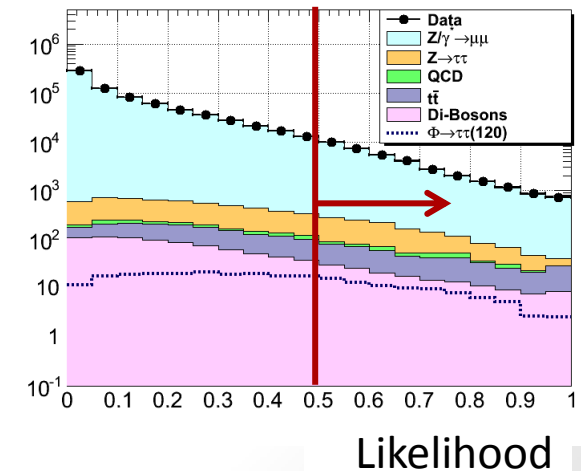
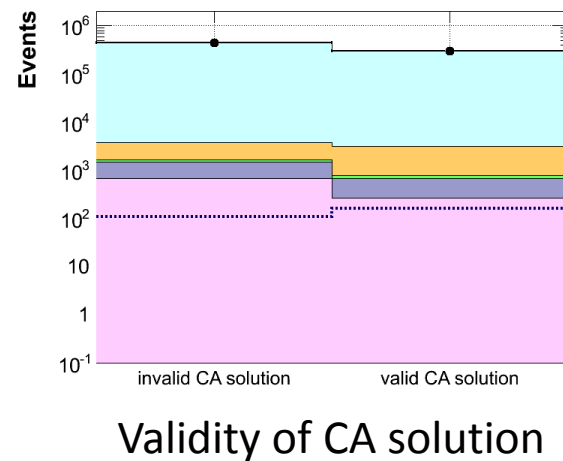
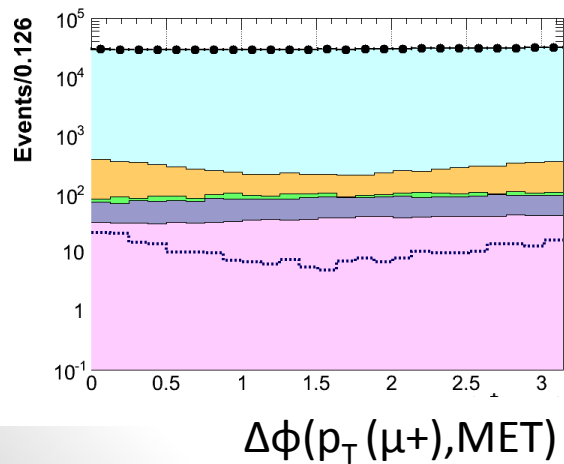
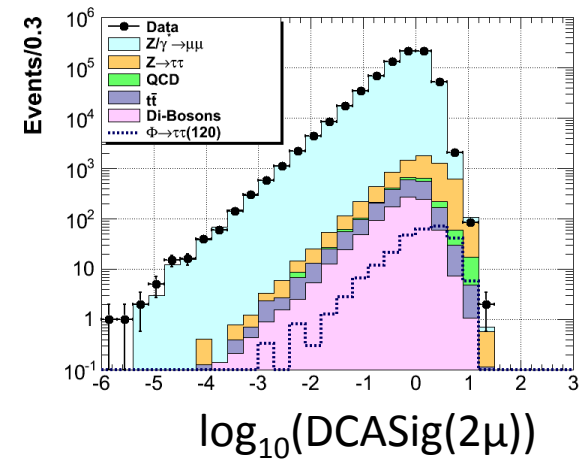
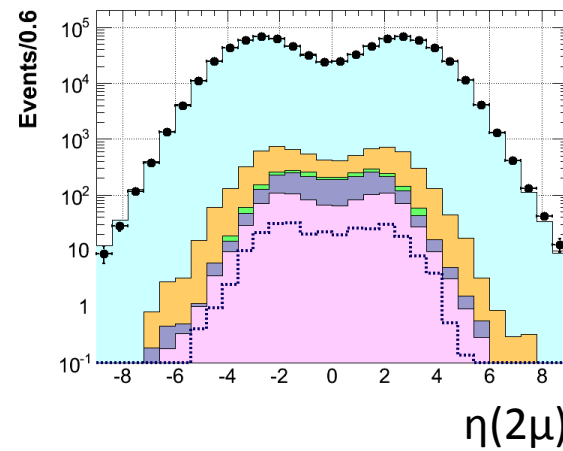
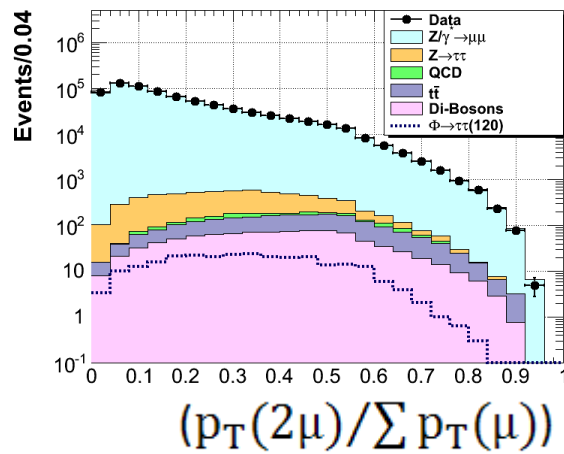


Likelihood selection

- Preselected dimuon event sample is dominated by DY background
- MVA technique
 - $Prob(j) = \prod_{i=1}^m f(j, x_i)$
 - $L(j) = \frac{Prob(j)}{\sum_{k=1}^3 Prob(k)}$
- 3 event classes (j)
 - $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu$
 - $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$
 - $\Phi \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu$ signal
- Discriminating variables (x_i)

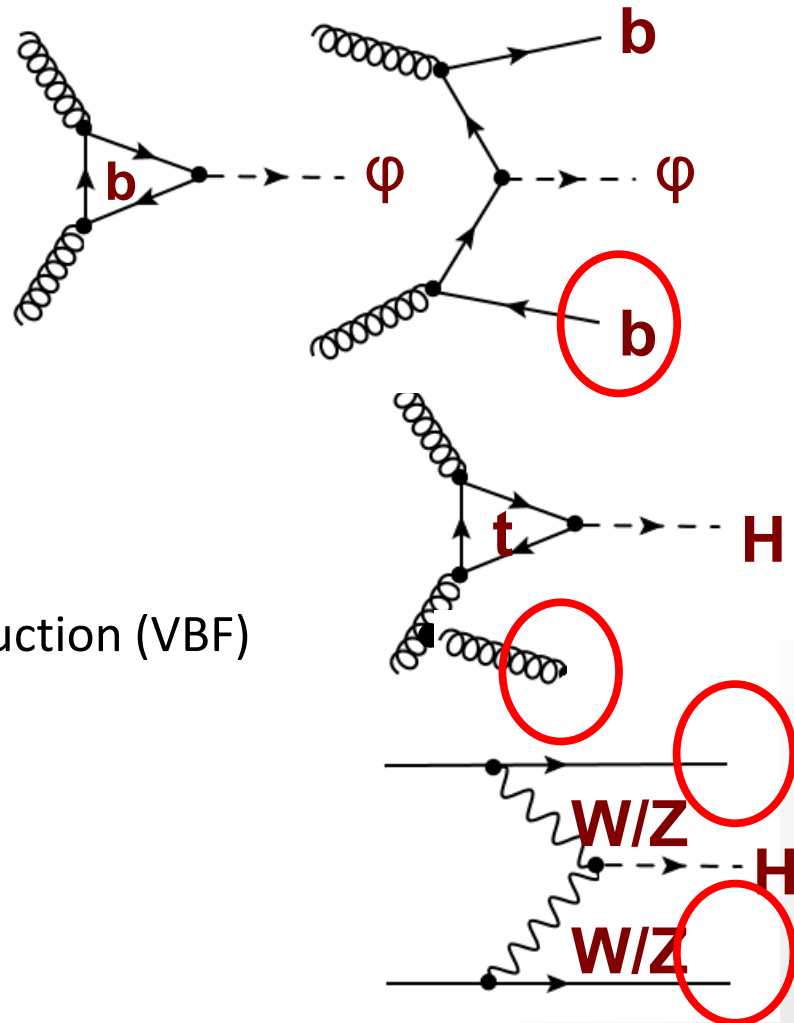


Discriminating variables



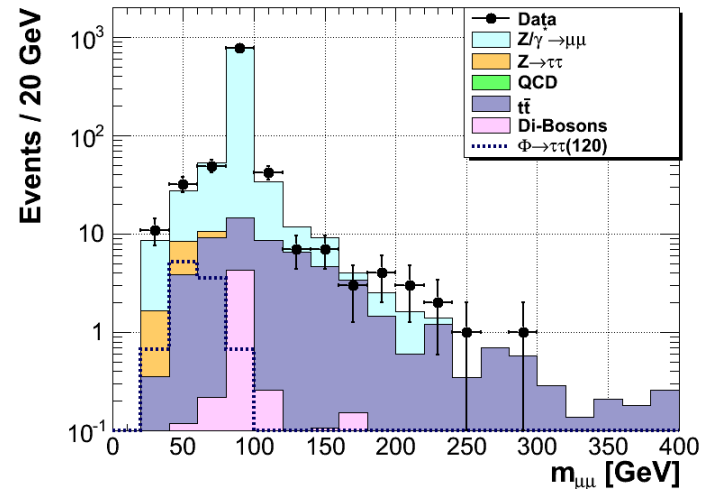
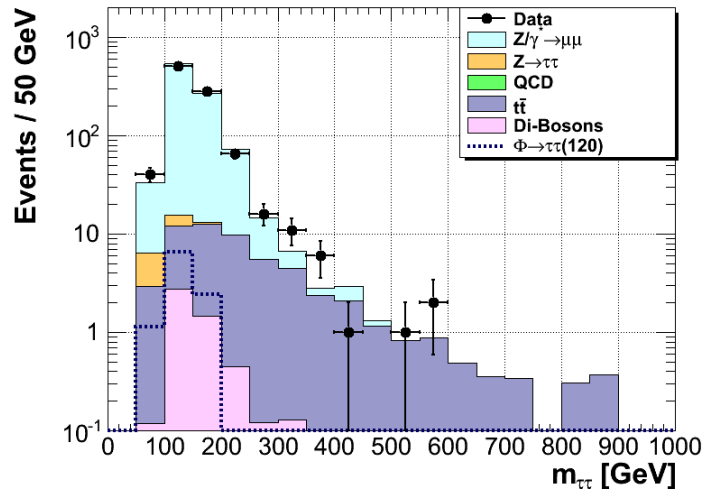
Event Categories

- Jet related variables are exploited in order to identify different Higgs production mechanisms
- Event Categorisation (MSSM)
 - $bb\Phi$ production (MSSM)
 - B-Tag (at least one b jet)
 - No B-Tag (no b jets)
- Event Categorisation (SM)
 - Vector boson fusion Higgs production (VBF)
 - Boosted Higgs (NEW!)
 - One or no jets – Gluon fusion



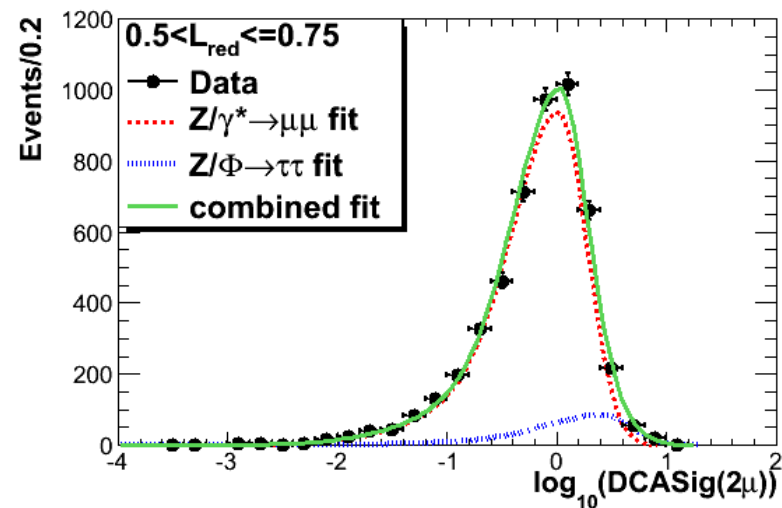
SVFit ditau mass reconstruction

- Secondary Vertex Fit (SVfit) is a novel algorithm for tau pair invariant mass reconstruction that utilizes kinematics of tau decay and reconstructed missing transverse momentum.
(introduced by CMS)
- This variable together with the visible dimuon mass are used for the statistical analysis. (In the form of 2D distributions)



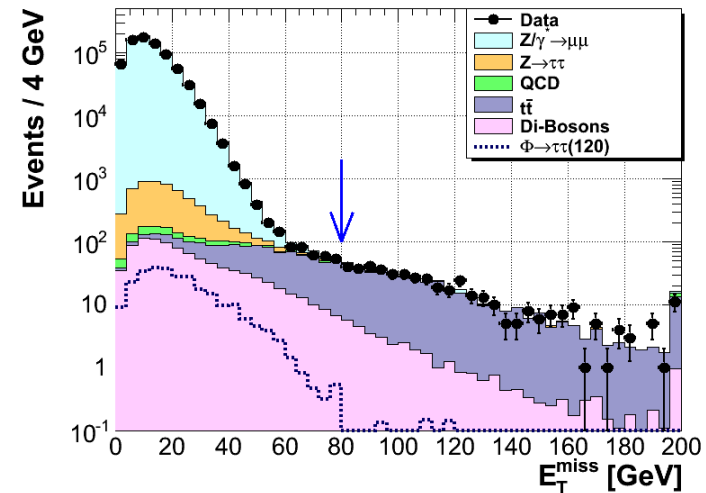
DY background evaluation

- By exploiting the **difference in the shapes of the intermuon DCA significance** between:
 - $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu$
 - $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and $\Phi \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu$ signal
- The DY background is estimated in 3 dimuon mass regions
 - $m < 70 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ ($Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ contribution)
 - $70 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < m < 130 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (Z peak)
 - $m > 130 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- **New “reduced” likelihood constructed by the same variables except DCA significance**
- 4 Bins of L_{red} are considered
 - In the range (0,1)-step 0.25
- DCA significance distributions are fitted in the $[L_{\text{red}}, M_{\mu\mu}]$ bins
 - $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu$ is parametrised in the Z peak ($80 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < m < 100 \text{ GeV}/c^2$)
 - $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and $\Phi \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu$ signal parametrisation is taken from MC



TTBar background evaluation

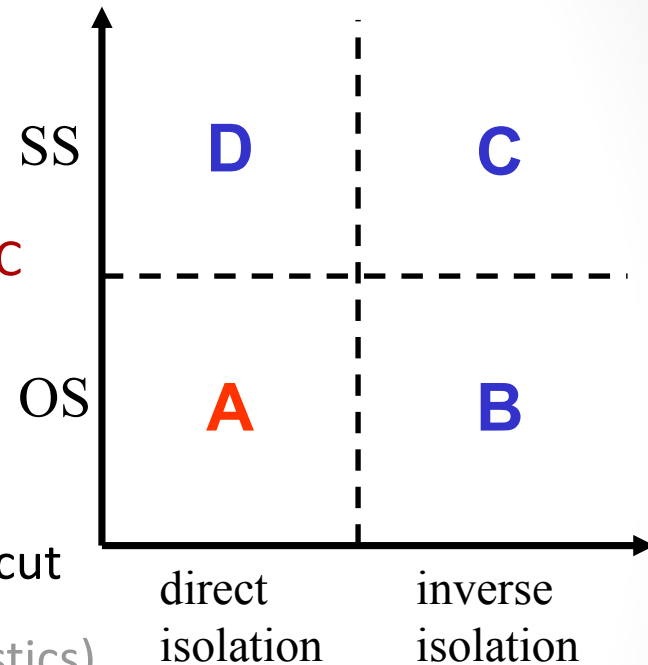
- TTBar is extrapolated from control region dominated by TTBar background
 - $\text{MET} > 80 \text{ GeV}$
 - After preselection
 - Purity $> 97\%$
 - Fits of $\text{DCASig}(2\mu)$ for TTBar and heavy resonance decays
 - Templates derived from MC
 - Normalisation for the TTBar contribution extracted from the fit



QCD Background evaluation

- The A,B,C,D method:

- A: signal region
- If after selection opposite sign and same sign have same properties: $A=B \cdot D/C$
- Direct Isolation < 0.1 (0.15) for muons with $p_T > (<) 15 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Inverse Isolation > 0.5



- The numbers below refer to Inverse Isolation cut
(The Direct Isolation cut suffers from low statistics)

	Data OS/SS	QCD MC OS/SS
Lkh>0.5	1.76+/-0.03	1.80+/-0.04

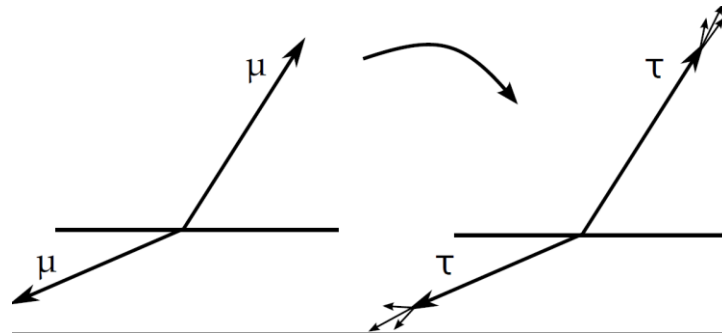
	Purity
OS	98.3+/-0.3%
SS	98.3+/-0.2%

QCD events in the final sample: 69.2 +/- 11.9

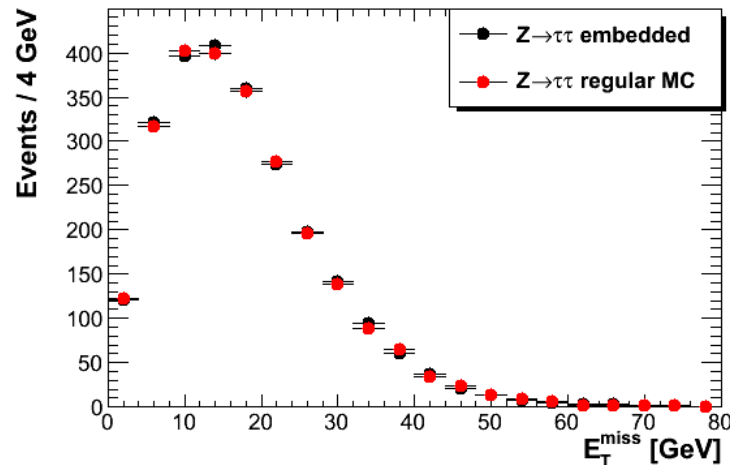
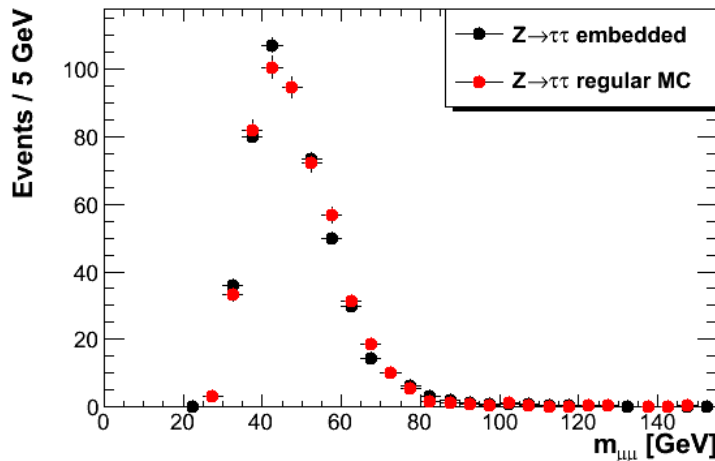
Embedding method

Thanks to Armin Burgmeier
and Manuel Zeise

- In a $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ data the two muons are replaced with simulated taus. (Method implemented in CMS by the KIT group)



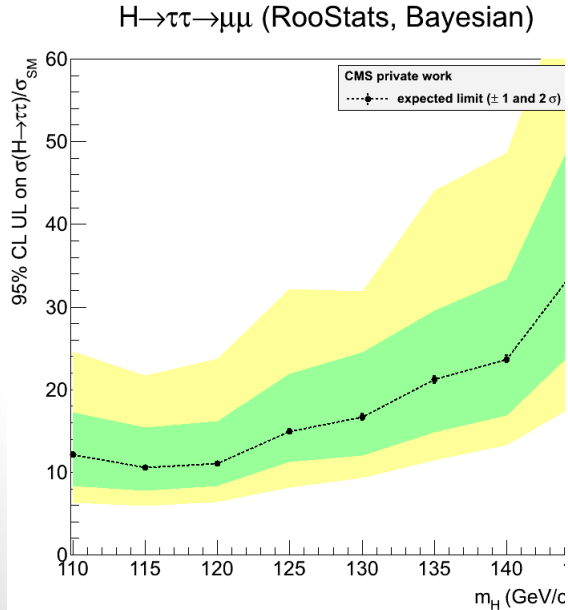
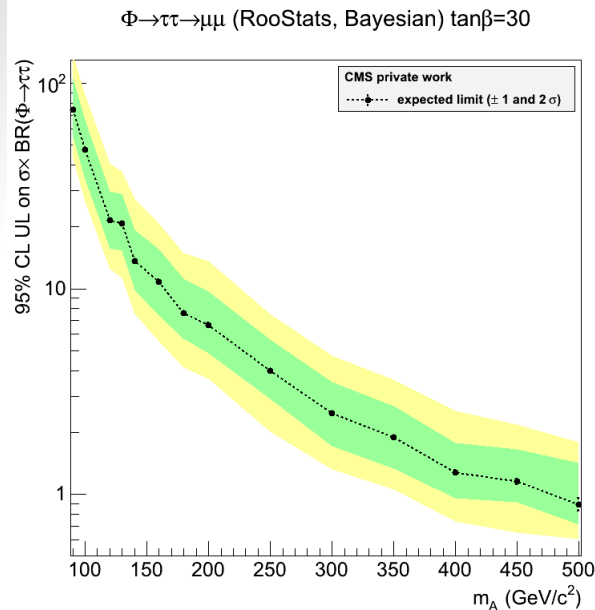
- $Z \rightarrow \tau_\mu \tau_\mu$ embedded sample is used to model mass shapes



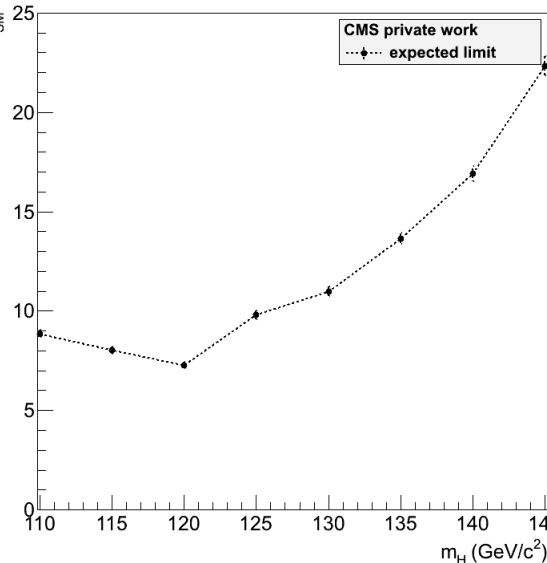
Limit setting

- Statistical interpretation of the data is done by using the **Bayesian** limit setting technique and RooStat software
- With only half the luminosity of 2011 data considered, we can set sensitive limits and contribute significantly to the Higgs searches

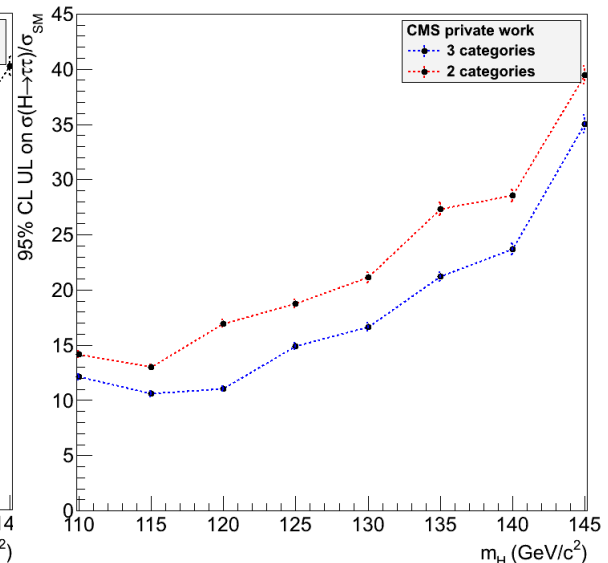
Significant gain obtained by including the Boosted Higgs category in our analysis



$H \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu$ (projections 5 fb⁻¹)



$H \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu$ (expected limits: 2 vs 3 categories)



Summary

- $H \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu$ analysis is performed for 5 categories of events:
 - Event Categorisation (MSSM)
 - B-Tag
 - no B-Tag
 - Event Categorisation (SM)
 - Vector boson fusion
 - Boosted higgs (NEW!)
 - One or no jets – Gluon fusion
- Background contributions are evaluated in data driven ways or using the embedding method
- Limits for the Higgs boson production are set

Thank you for your attention

Backup

Jets and B-Tagging

- Jet related variables are exploited in order to identify different production mechanisms
- Event Categorisation (MSSM)
 - $bb\Phi$ production (MSSM)

B-Tag category	no-BTag category
≥ 1 b-jets	no b-jets
< 2 jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV/c	< 2 jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV/c

- Event Categorisation (SM)
 - Vector boson fusion
 - Boosted higgs (NEW!)
 - One or no jets – Gluon fusion

SM Higgs Boson

Vector Boson Fusion Analysis (VBF)

- Event selection
 - at least two jets with $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}/c$ and $|\eta| < 4.5$
 - jets in opposite hemispheres: $\eta_1 \eta_2 < 0$
 - $m_{jj} > 400 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 4.0$
 - no jets with $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}/c$ in the rapidity gap between the two leading jets
- Muon selection
 - The higgs produced may have very high p_T
 - $|\Delta\Phi|$ cut dropped – $m_{\mu\mu} > 20 \text{ GeV}/c$ instead

SM Higgs Boson

Boosted Higgs Analysis

- Highly boosted Higgs boson
- May happen :
 - in the Higgs associated production with t, Z or W
 - gluon fusion with initial radiation of hard gluon
- Events with only one jet with: $p_T > 150 \text{ GeV}/c$

One or no jets

- Higgs produced by gluon fusion
- Events with 0 or 1 jet with: $30 \text{ GeV}/c < p_T < 150 \text{ GeV}/c$

Embedding method

