

Search for dark matter in Higgs decays to two τ + P_T^{miss} channel using full Run-2 data

BISNUPRIYA SAHU

University of Hyderabad, India

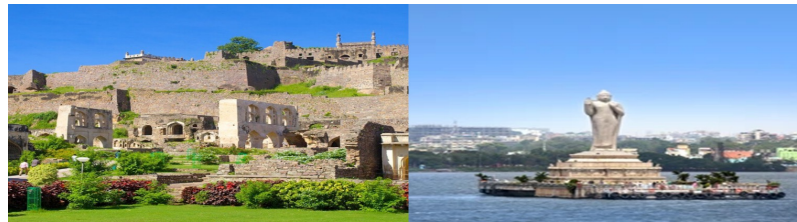
On behalf of the CMS collaborations

October 15th 2024

**17th International Conference on Interconnections between Particle
Physics and Cosmology**

PPC 2024

14 -18 October 2024, Hyderabad, India

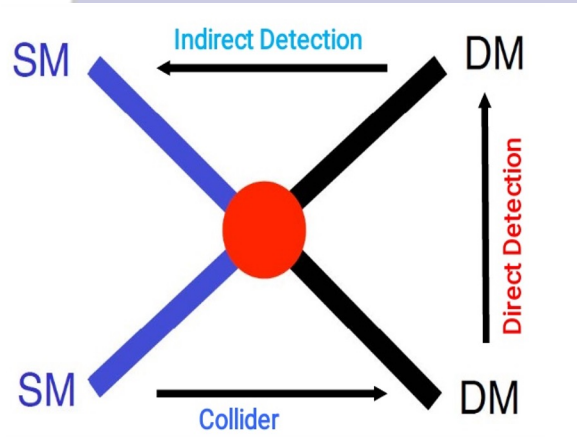


Introduction:

Dark Matter:

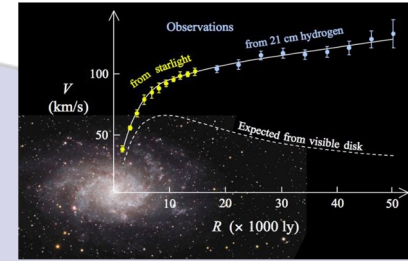
- Electrically Neutral
- Interact only through gravity
- Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMPs)

How to Detect Dark matter?



Colliders: Collision of SM particles (p-p at LHC) DM may produce, appear as **Missing Transverse Momentum**

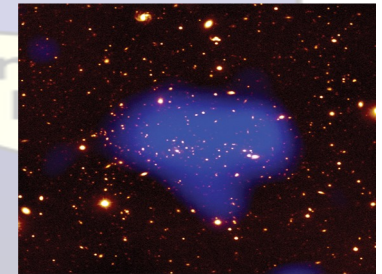
Rotation Curve Galaxy



26.8% Dark Matter
Bullet Cluster



4.9% Ordinary Matter
Hot gas in clusters of galaxies



Why Mono-Higgs Search?

Canonical mono-jet/photon/W/Z from initial state radiation (ISR)

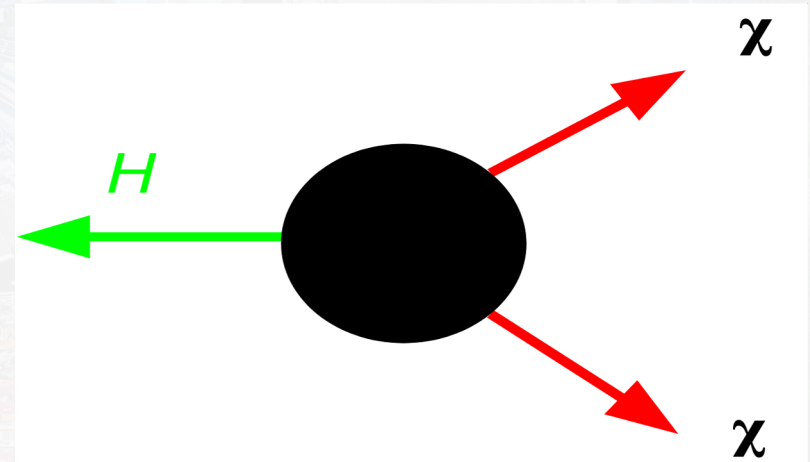
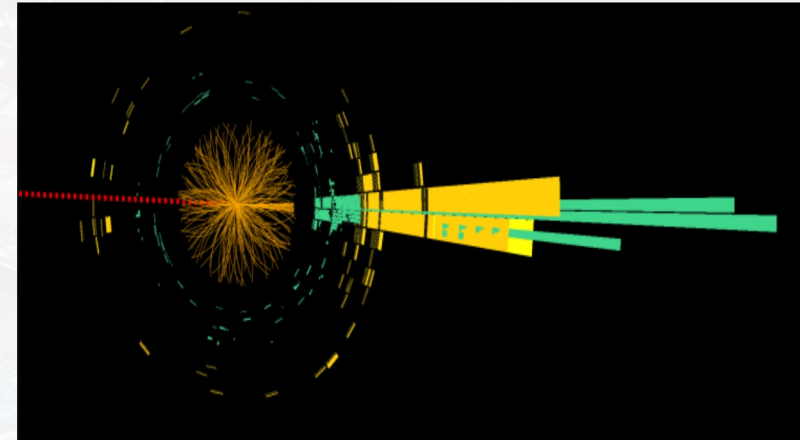
Mono-Higgs (Mono-h)

-“h” produced in ISR is highly suppressed

-The FSR of DM particles or the Beyond SM (BSM) interaction of DM particles with “h”, typically via a mediator particle

Signature:

-Reconstruct Higgs and search for excess of events with high p_T^{miss}

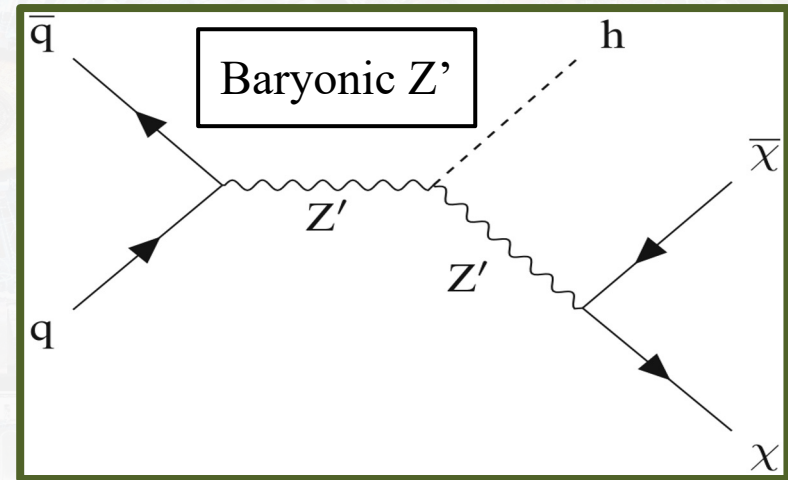
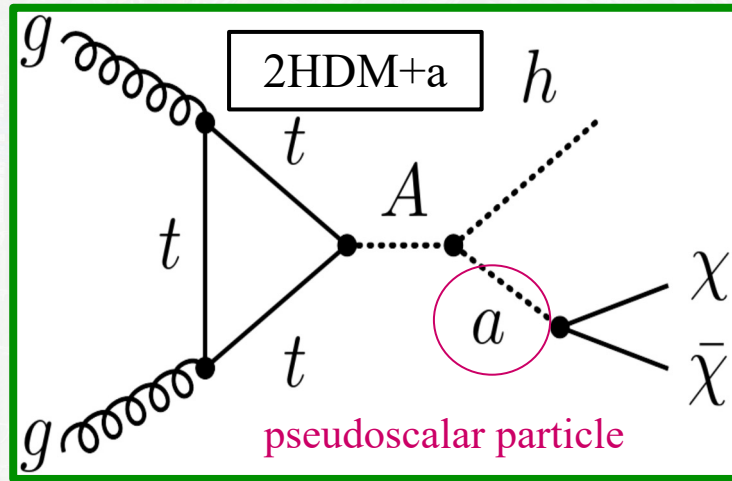


Analysis:

- Signature of mono-Higgs: Higgs ($\tau+\tau$) + missing transverse momentum (p_T^{miss})
- Benchmark models:

2HDM+a

Baryonic Z'

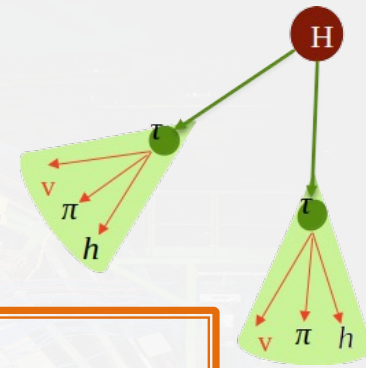


SM Backgrounds:

- $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell \Rightarrow$ Two real taus coming from Z boson, major background (ℓ -lepton)
- Jet misidentified as taus:
 - QCD, W +jets and $t\bar{t}$ contribution
- $T\bar{T}$: $TT \Rightarrow 2\ell+2\nu$ (ν -neutrino)
- Diboson:
 - $WW \Rightarrow 2\ell+2\nu$
 - $ZZ \Rightarrow 2\ell+2\nu$
- SM Higgs

Event Selection:

Analysis is divided into 3 channels depending on decay mode of leading τ



$e\tau_h$ channel

Electron :

$$p_T > 25, |\eta| < 2.1$$

Tau :

$$p_T > 30, |\eta| < 2.3$$

$\mu\tau_h$ channel

Muon:

$$p_T > 29, |\eta| < 2.4$$

Tau :

$$p_T > 30, |\eta| < 2.3$$

$\tau_h\tau_h$ channel

Leading Tau:

$$p_T > 55, |\eta| < 2.1$$

Sub-leading Tau :

$$p_T > 45, |\eta| < 2.1$$

b-jet veto: Reduce $t\bar{t}$ and single top backgrounds
Third lepton veto: Reduce multilepton backgrounds

Common selections in
all the three channels

- ✓ Opposite charge
- ✓ $\Delta R > 0.5$
- ✓ Higgs $p_T > 65$ GeV
- ✓ Visible mass of the system < 125 GeV
- ✓ MET > 105 GeV
- ✓ $M_T^{\text{Tot}} > 100$ GeV

Background Estimation: Jet to tau fake background

- ❖ Jet \rightarrow τ events estimated with data-driven fake factor (FF) method
- ❖ Wjets CR definition is modified to be orthogonal to our SR
 - ❖ Higgs $PT < 65$ GeV
- ❖ Jet \rightarrow τ background include events from the following processes:
 - ❖ QCD multijet (large majority of jet \rightarrow τ fake events in the $\tau_h \tau_h$ final state).
 - ❖ W+jets (mostly in the $e\tau_h$ and $\mu\tau_h$ final states).
 - ❖ tt events with fully-hadronic or semi-leptonic decays.
- ❖ To estimate the fake background in signal region, anti-isolated tau region is selected, and events are weighted with fake factors.
- ❖ Anti-isolated τ : pass Loose isolation and fail nominal isolation criteria

$$\left(\text{FF} = \frac{N_{\text{iso}}}{N_{\text{anti-iso}}} \right) \times \text{shape from anti-isolated data}$$

= fakes backgrounds in isolated region (signal region)

Signal Extraction Strategy:

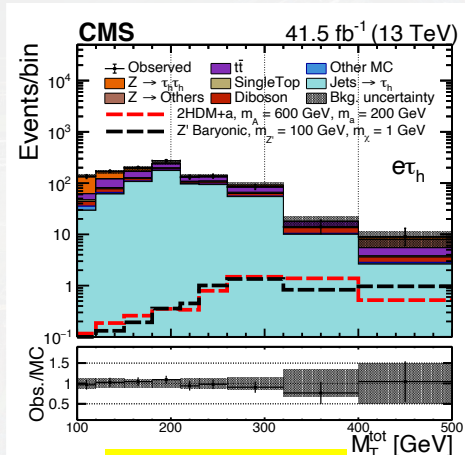
- ✓ Select $e\tau$, $\mu\tau$, $\tau\tau$ pairs with opposite sign, third lepton-veto, bjet veto
- ✓ $\Delta R > 0.5$
- ✓ Higgs $p_T > 65$ GeV
- ✓ Visible mass of the system < 125 GeV
- ✓ MET > 105 GeV
- ✓ $M_T^{\text{Tot}} > 100$ GeV

Signal is extracted based on the likelihood fit on the total transverse mass variable in the signal region

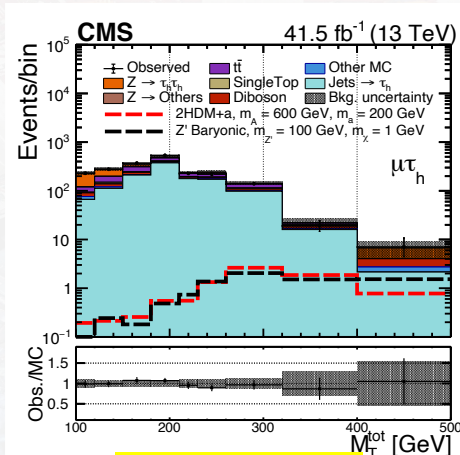
$$M_T^{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{(E_T^{\tau_1} + E_T^{\tau_2} + p_T^{\text{miss}})^2 - (p_x^{\tau_1} + p_x^{\tau_2} + p_x^{\text{miss}})^2 - (p_y^{\tau_1} + p_y^{\tau_2} + p_y^{\text{miss}})^2}$$

Total transverse Mass:

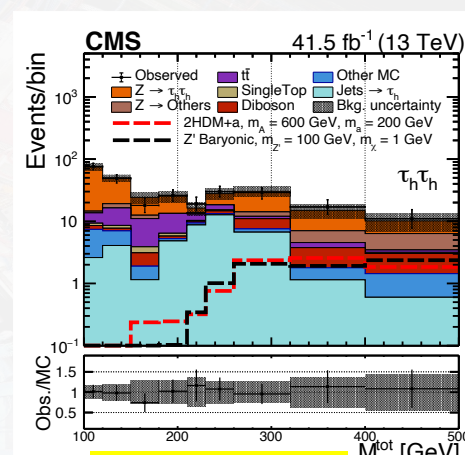
2017



$e\tau_h$ channel

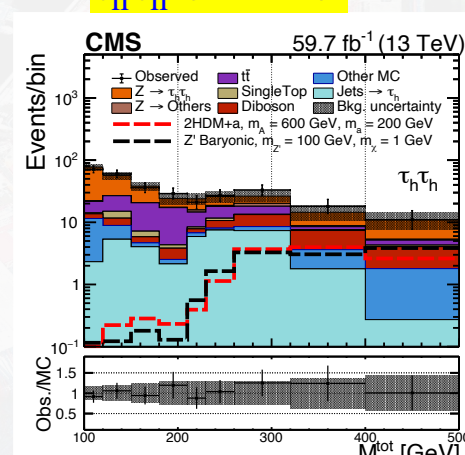
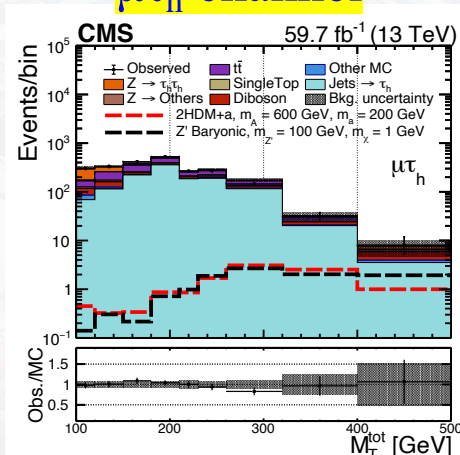
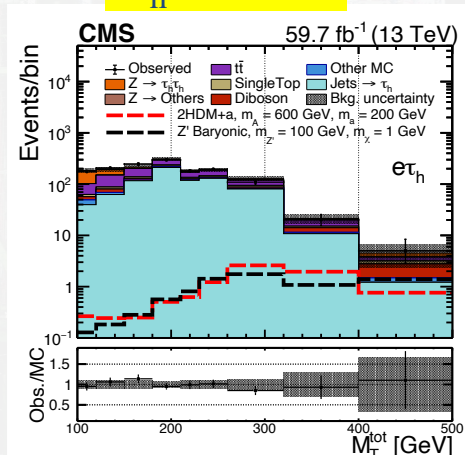


$\mu\tau_h$ channel

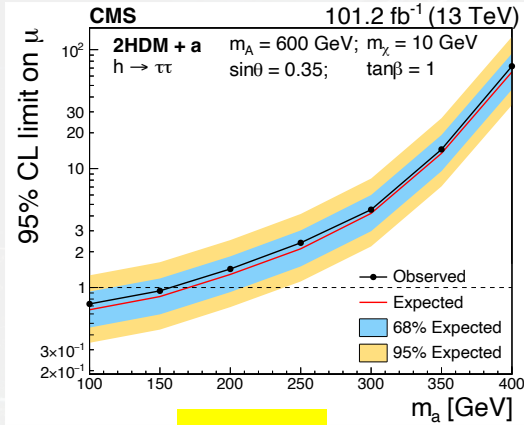


$\tau_h\tau_h$ channel

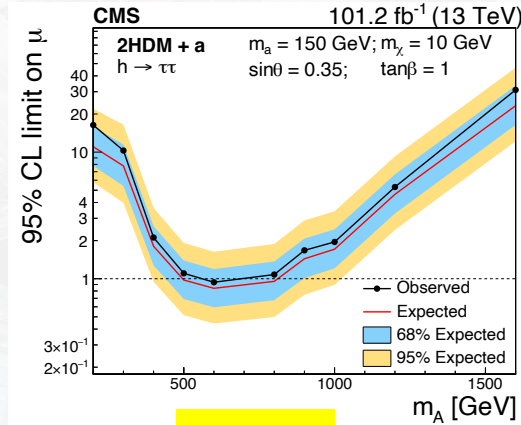
2018



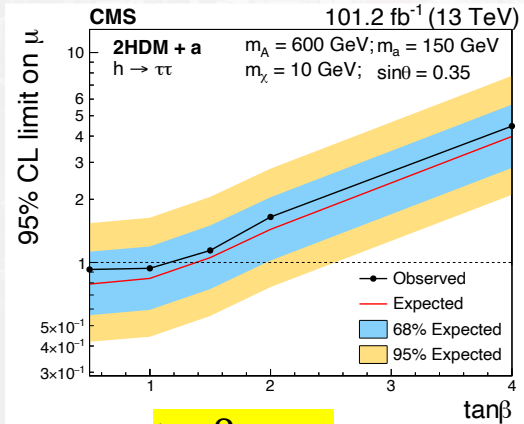
2HDM+a Model Limits 1d scans: combined 2017 and 2018



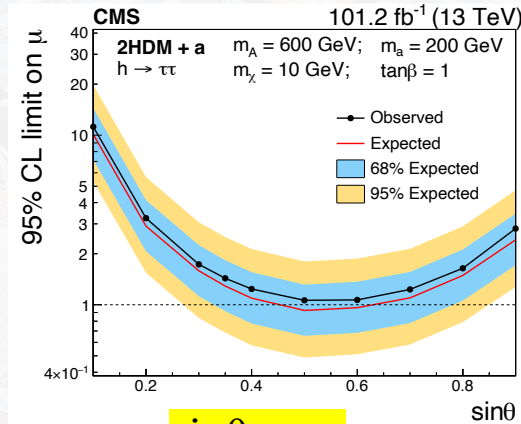
m_a scan



m_A scan



$\tan\beta$ scan

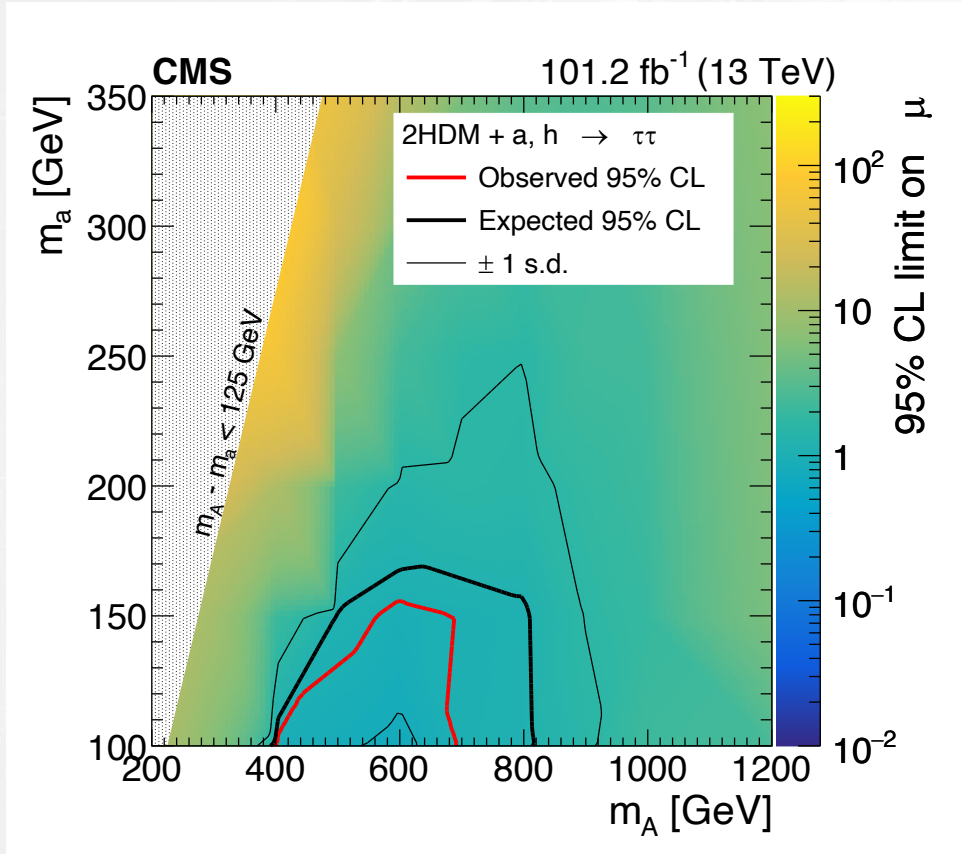


$\sin\theta$ scan

- m_a scan: Excluding m_a up to 160 GeV at m_A 600 GeV
- m_A scan: m_A 500 GeV and 700 GeV for $m_a = 150$ GeV
- $\tan\beta$ scan: Exclusion region for $\tan\beta \sim 1.2$
- $\sin\theta$ scan: No Exclusion is observed for $\sin\theta$ scan
 Expected exclusion $\sim 0.45 - 0.7$

CMS-PAS-SUS-23-012

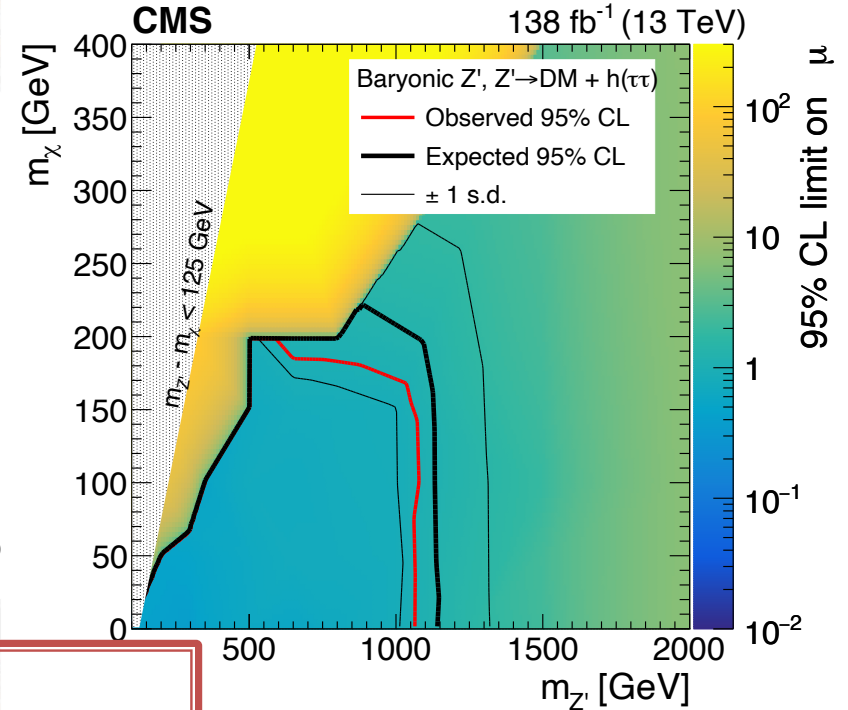
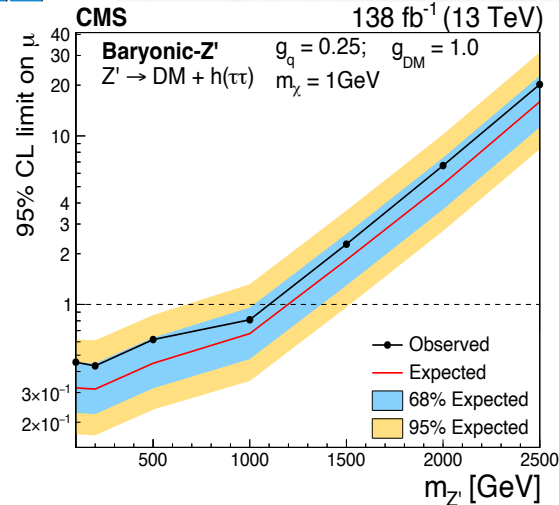
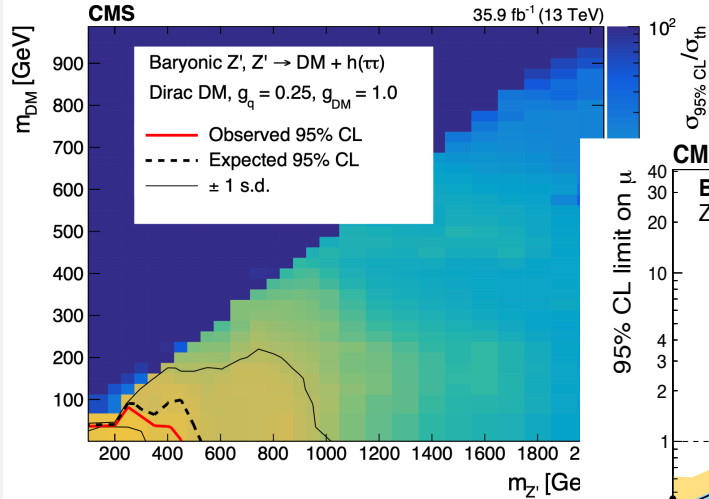
2HDM+a Model Limits 2d scans: combined 2017 and 2018



Varying m_A vs m_a

For the $m_a \sim 100$ GeV,
the observed (expected) exclusion
region for $m_A \sim 400-700$ (400-800)
GeV

Baryonic- Z' Model Limits: Full Run 2



2016:
 Z' mass excluded up
to 450 GeV

Full Run-2:
The observed (expected) exclusion
regions for the Z' mass up to 1050
(1150) GeV, for low m_χ

[JHEP 09 \(2018\) 046](#)

[CMS-PAS-SUS-23-012](#)

Summary

- Search for dark matter produced in association with a Higgs boson decaying to taus is presented using full Run-2 data
- Results are interpreted using 2HDM+a and Z' Baryonic models
- No significant deviation is observed from the SM predictions
- Upper limits are set on the model parameters at 95% CL
- The exclusion regions are shown for both models
 - For 2HDM+a
 - First time interpretation for this model using 2017+2018 data
 - For $m_A \sim 100$ GeV, the observed (expected) exclusion for the $m_A \sim 400-700$ (400-800) GeV for $m_A \sim 100$ GeV
 - Z' Baryonic model
 - Full Run-2 combination is presented
 - For $m_\chi = 1$ GeV, the observed (expected) exclusion for the Z' mass is 1050 (1150) GeV

Thank you for your attention...

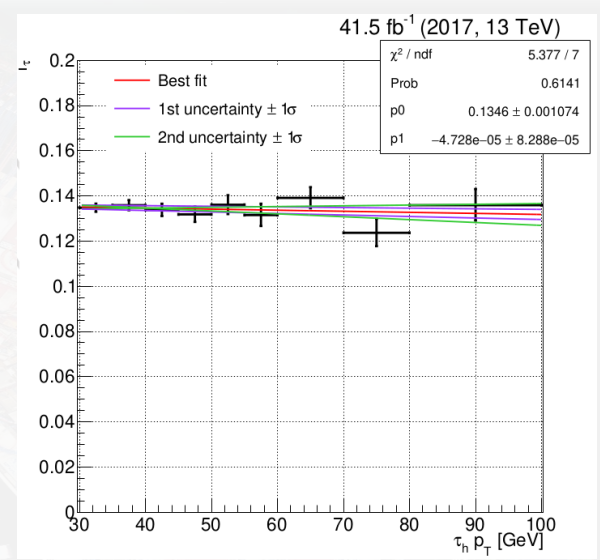
Backup

Background estimation: Jet to taus fake background

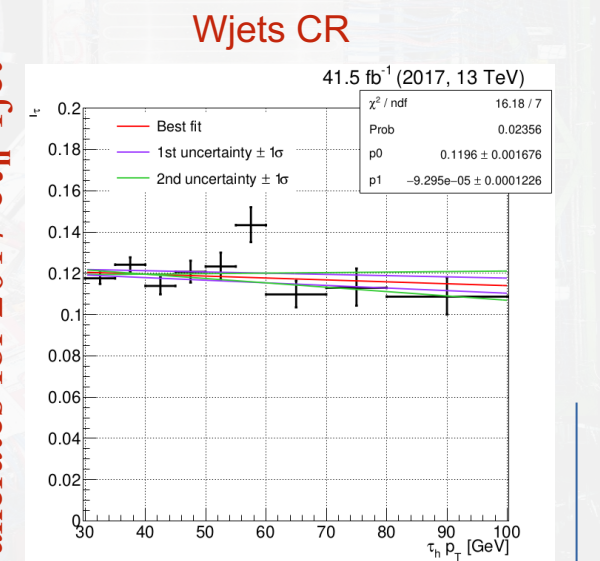
- **Step: 1.** Fake rate are determined as ratio of isolated to non-isolated τ_h candidates, measured as a function of the $\tau_h p_T$, separately for QCD, W+jets, and $t\bar{t}$ CRs
- **Step: 2.** A visible mass corrections derived by comparing the distributions of isolated events in the control region with anti-isolated events in the control region reweighted with the raw fake rates of step 1.
- **Step: 3.** Additional corrections derived for the selection criteria that differ between the signal region and the control regions
- **Step: 4.** Computation of the relative fraction of QCD, W+jets, and $t\bar{t}$ events for a given category (depending on number of jets) and $\tau_h p_T$ to compute a fake rate as a weighted average of the individual fake rates.

$$FF(\text{category}) = \text{frac}W \times FFW + \text{frac}QCD \times FFQCD + \text{frac}t\bar{t} \times FFT$$
- **Step: 5.** Events that pass the signal region selection except that the τ_h candidate fails the isolation are reweighted with the global fake rate of step 4.

Fakerates for 2017 $e\tau_h$ Ojet



Fakerates for 2017 $e\tau_h$ 1jet



Sources of Systematics:

Uncertainty	Magnitude	Correlation years	Correlation final states
τ_h identification	p_T	0%	100 (0)% for $\ell\tau_h$ ($\tau_h\tau_h$)
τ_h ID, for high $p_T^{\tau_h}$	Event-dependent	100%	100%
τ_h energy scale	0.7–1.2%	0%	100%
Electron misidentified as τ_h	Event-dependent	0%	0%
Muon misidentified as τ_h	Event-dependent	0%	0%
Electron/muon identification	2%	0%	0%
Energy scale for lepton misidentified as τ_h	1%	0%	0%
Trigger	Event-dependent	no	no
Electron energy scale	Event-dependent	100%	100%
Muon energy scale	0.4–2.7%	100%	100%
b jet veto	Event-dependent	partial	100%
Luminosity	2–3%	partial	100%
$t\bar{t}$ cross section	4.2%	100%	100%
Diboson cross section	5%	100%	100%
Single top quark cross section	5%	100%	100%
Drell–Yan cross section	2%	100%	100%
L1 prefiring	Event-dependent	0%	100%
Z boson p_T reweighting	Event-dependent	100%	100%
Top quark p_T reweighting	Event-dependent	100%	100%
Jet energy scale	Event-dependent	100%	100%
Jet energy resolution	Event-dependent	100%	100%
p_T^{miss} unclustered ES	Event-dependent	no	100%
p_T^{miss} recoil corrections	Event-dependent	no	100%
FF in $\ell\tau_h$	Event-dependent	partial	0%
FF in $\tau_h\tau_h$	Event-dependent	partial	0%
FF in $\tau_h\tau_h$, for $p_T^{\tau_h} > 100$ GeV	Event-dependent	0%	0%

Event selection: (2017+2018)

Final state	Observable	First lepton	Second lepton
$e\tau_h$	$p_T >$	25	30
	$ \eta <$	2.1	2.3
	$I_{\text{rel}}^e <$	0.15	—
$\mu\tau_h$	$p_T >$	29	30
	$ \eta <$	2.4	2.3
	$I_{\text{rel}}^\mu <$	0.15	—
$\tau_h\tau_h$	$p_T >$	55	45
	$ \eta <$	2.1	2.1

Mono- Higgs searches:2. $h \rightarrow \text{tautau}$ (2016)

Final state	Trigger type	Lepton selection		
		p_T [GeV]	η	Isolation
$e\tau_h$	e(25 GeV)	$p_T^e > 26$	$ \eta^e < 2.1$	$I_{\text{rel}}^e < 0.1$
		$p_T^{\tau_h} > 20$	$ \eta^{\tau_h} < 2.3$	Tight MVA τ_h
$\mu\tau_h$	μ (24 GeV)	$p_T^\mu > 26$	$ \eta^\mu < 2.4$	$I_{\text{rel}}^\mu < 0.15$
		$p_T^{\tau_h} > 20$	$ \eta^{\tau_h} < 2.3$	Tight MVA τ_h
$\tau_h\tau_h$	τ_h (35 GeV) & τ_h (35 GeV)	$p_T^{\tau_h} > 55$ & 40	$ \eta^{\tau_h} < 2.1$	Loose MVA τ_h

Table 2. Selection requirements for the three $\tau\tau$ decay channels. The p_T thresholds for the triggers are given in the second column in parentheses.

Total trmass plots: (2016)

