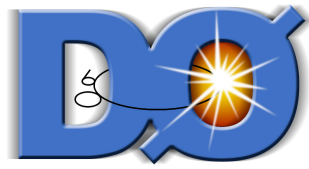


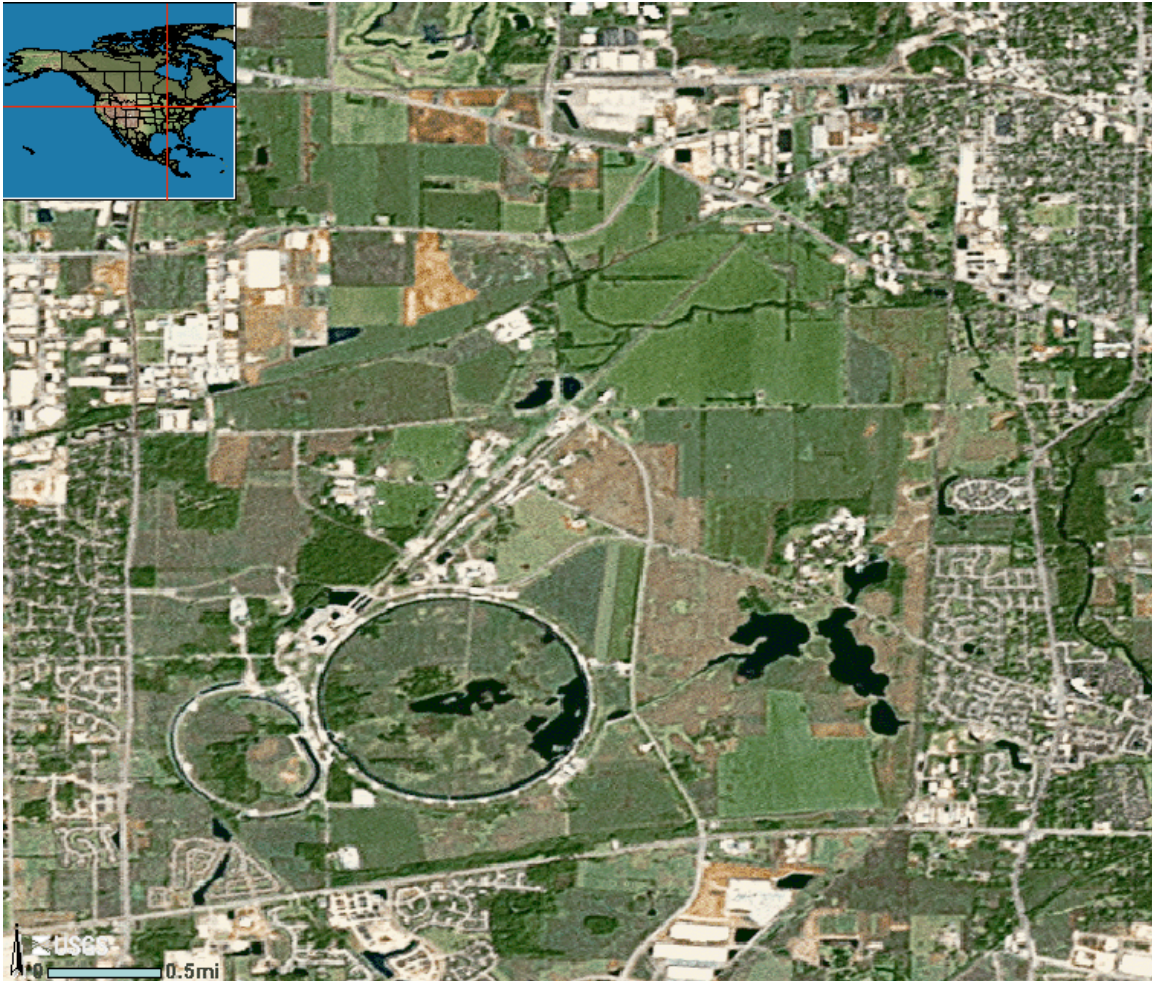
Search for The Standard Model Higgs Boson in the $\tau\tau + X$ final state at DØ

IOP Joint HEPP and APP Meeting 2012

Louise Suter
University of Manchester
For the DØ Collaboration



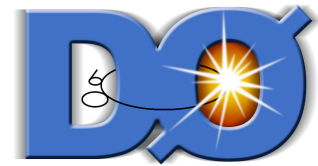
The Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory



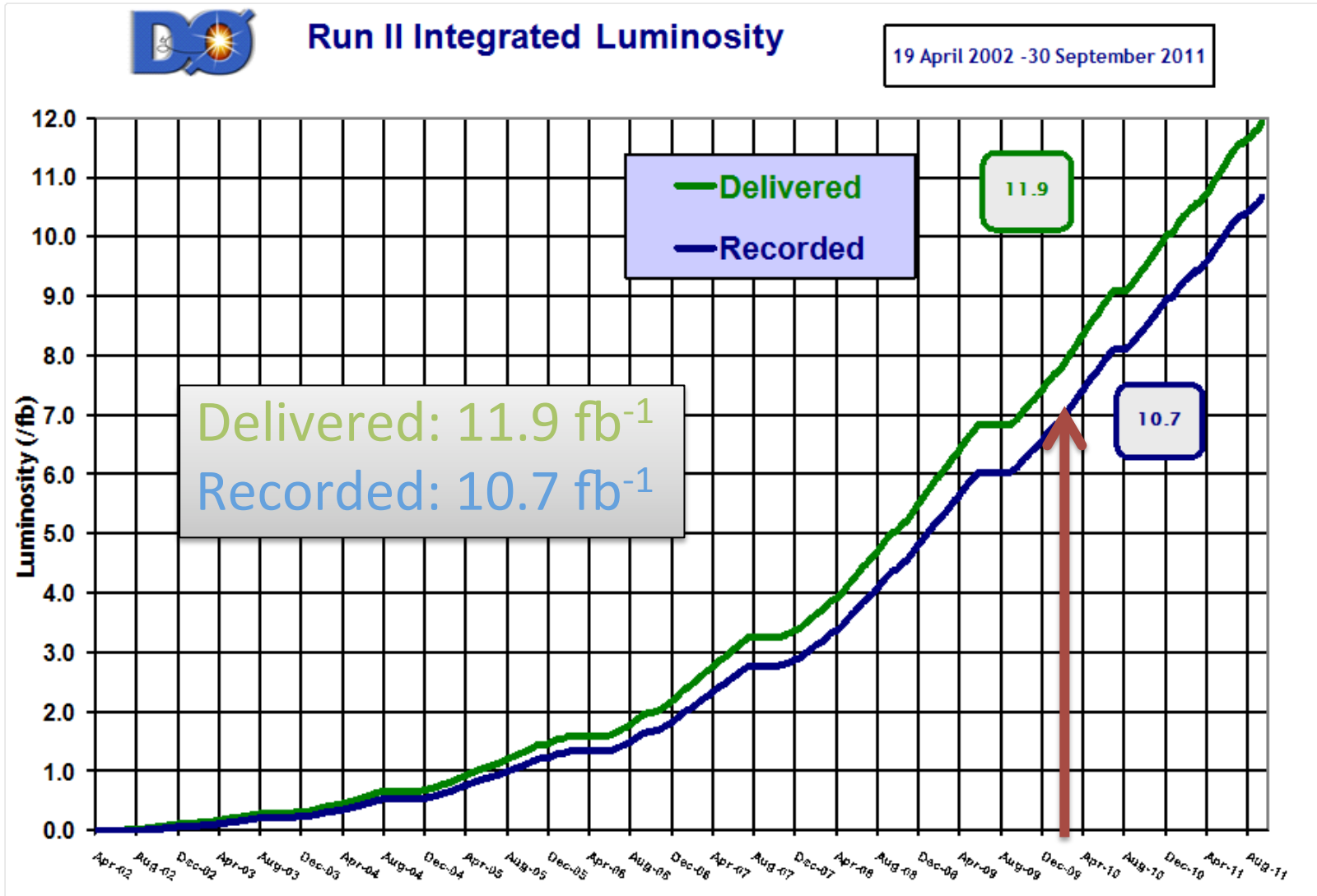
Tevatron collided protons and antiprotons from 1985 to 2011

2 general purpose detectors DØ and CDF

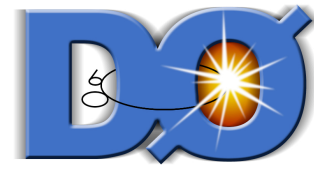
Over 10 fb^{-1} recorded



DØ luminosity

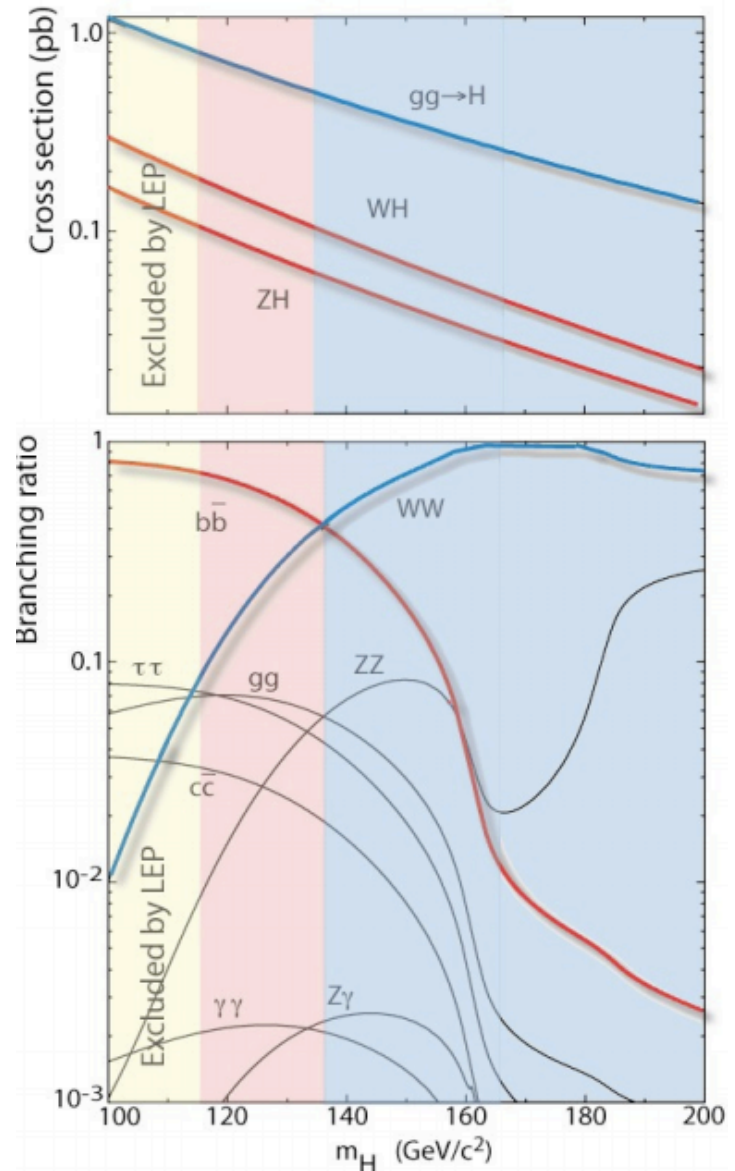


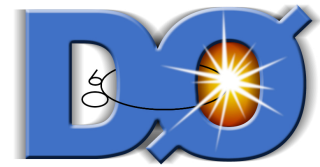
Showing results with up to 7.0 fb⁻¹



SM Higgs with tau leptons

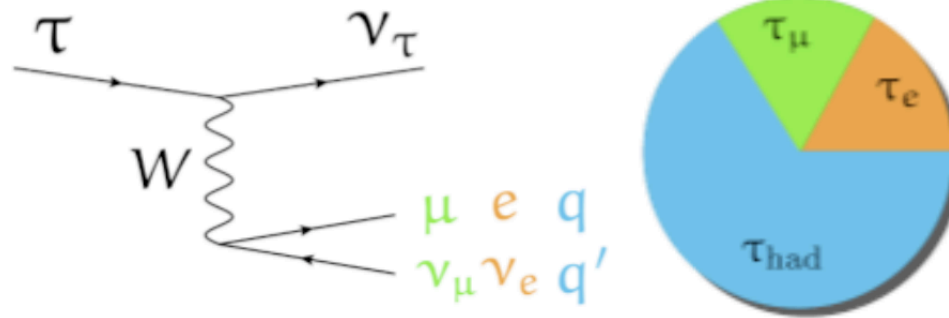
- No single channel has sufficient sensitivity
 - Explore as many final states as possible
 - Separate these into sub-channels
 - different signal purity
 - different background composition
- Two main channels;
 - H- \rightarrow WW, H- \rightarrow bb
- Next dominant channel at low mass is H- \rightarrow $\tau\tau$



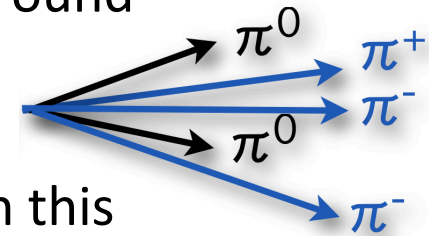


Tau identification

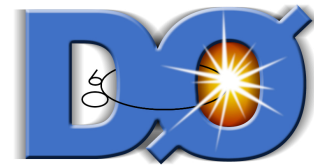
- Heaviest lepton with $M = 1777 \text{ MeV}$ and lifetime of just $2.9 \times 10^{-13} \text{ s}$, **so we only observe its decay products.**
- We use different tools for leptonic and hadronic tau decays



- For e, μ use standard leptonic identification tools
- Hadronic tau decay suffers from large jet background

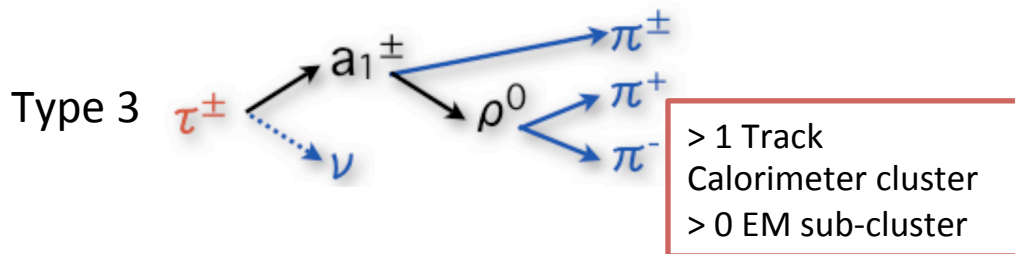
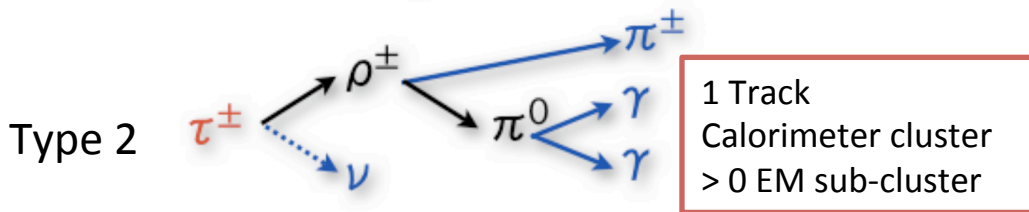
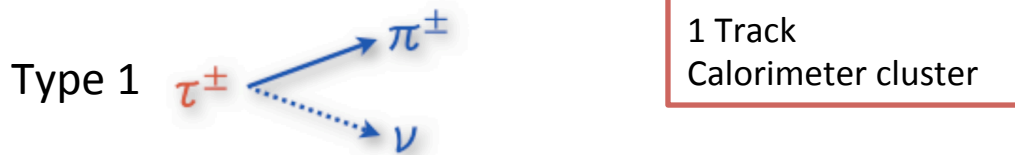


- Specific identification tools created to deal with this



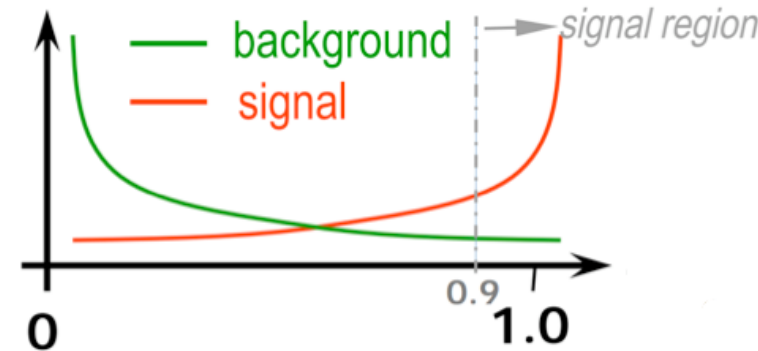
Tau identification

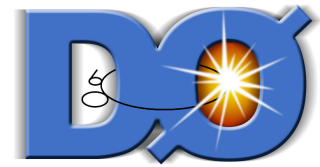
Define 3 types of hadronic τ decays:



Efficiency = 65% Fake rate = 2.5%

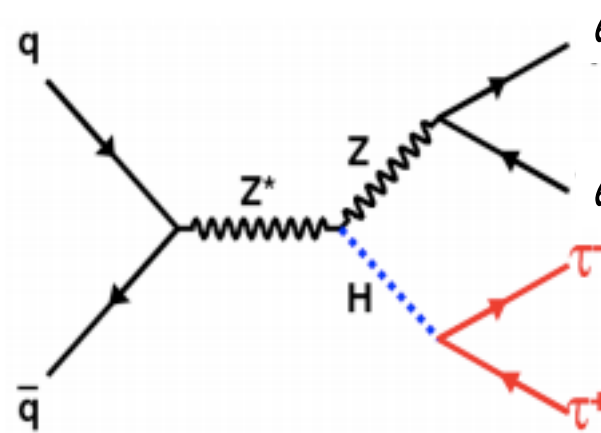
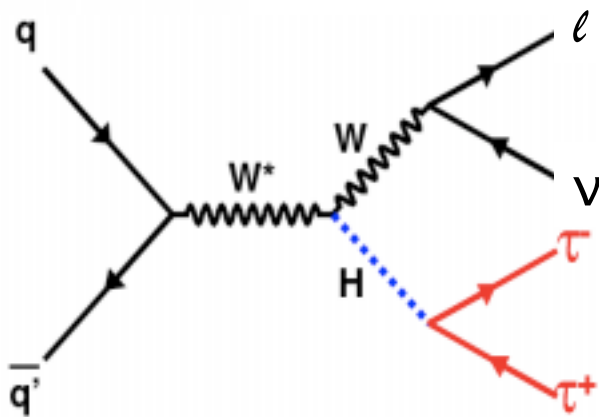
- Neural Network trained for each type
- Trained on $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ to differentiate real taus from jets

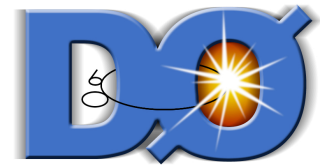




$\tau\tau + X$ channel

- Built from previous PRL [arXiv:1106.450](https://arxiv.org/abs/1106.450)
- Look for two hadronic tau decays and a muon
- Channel sensitive to:
 - associated production modes, WH and ZH
 - $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ decay modes





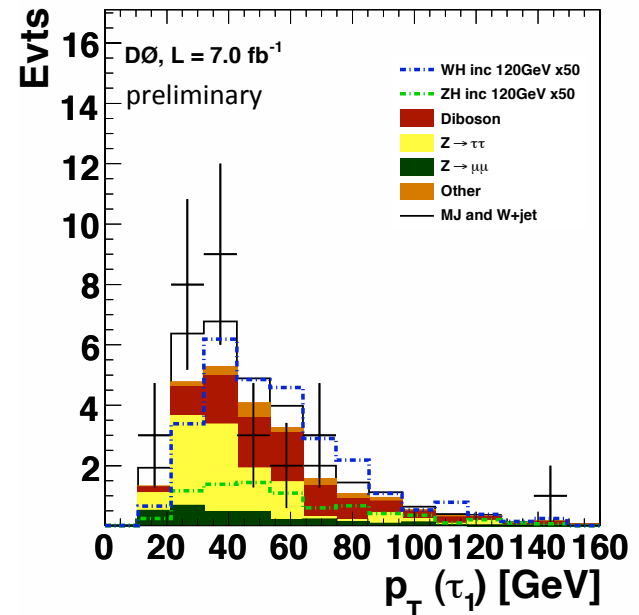
Analysis selection

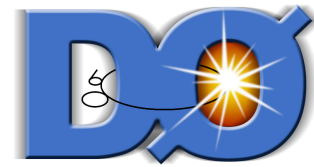
Selection

- Select the two taus with highest p_T and the highest p_T muon.
- Neural Net output NN_τ is used to discriminate τ from jets.
- Sum of charges of final state objects must be ± 1 .

Main Backgrounds

- $Z(\rightarrow \tau\tau) + \text{jets}$
- $Z(\rightarrow \mu\mu) + \text{jets}$
- Diboson (WZ, WW, ZZ)
- Multijets and $W + \text{jets}$
 - predicted from data

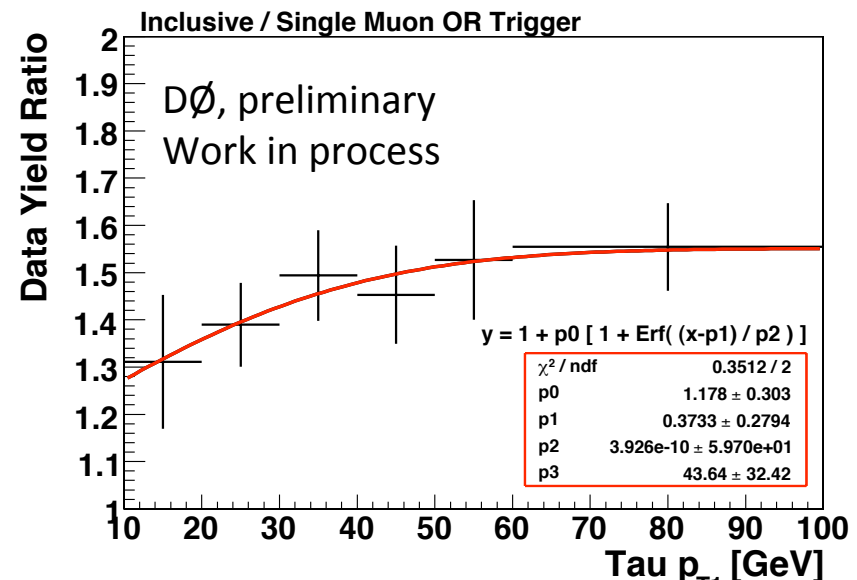


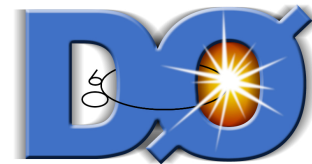


Inclusive trigger method

- Analysis uses an inclusive trigger method, where events are not selected by any specific trigger.
- Enables us to increase signal acceptance.
- Efficiency of method determined using a well-understood Muon Trigger.
- Important technique for this low statistics search.

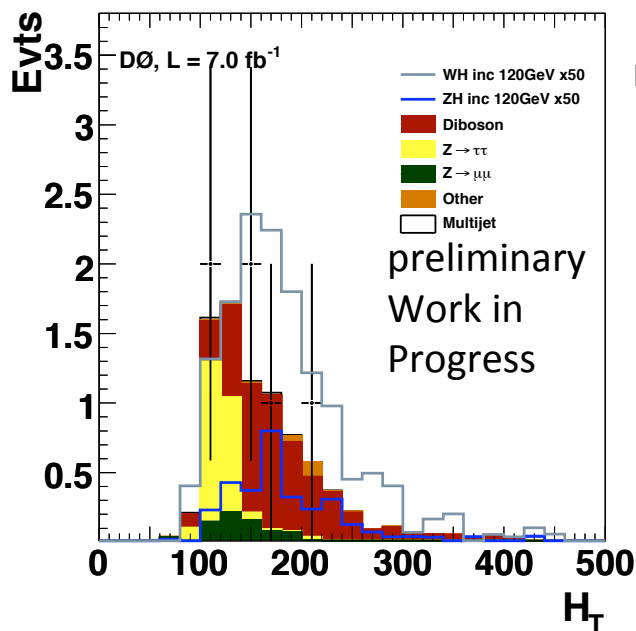
Correction parameterized in the transverse momentum of the leading τ .



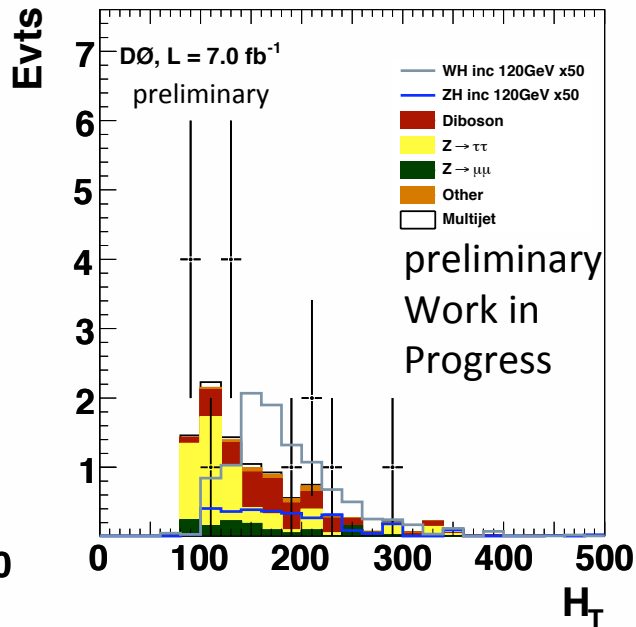


Final Discriminant

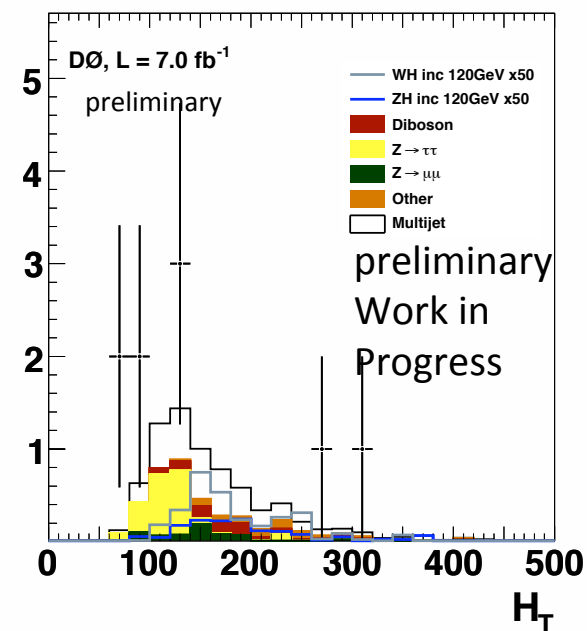
$N_{\text{jet}} = 0$



$N_{\text{jet}} = 1$



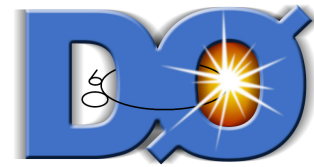
$N_{\text{jet}} > 1$



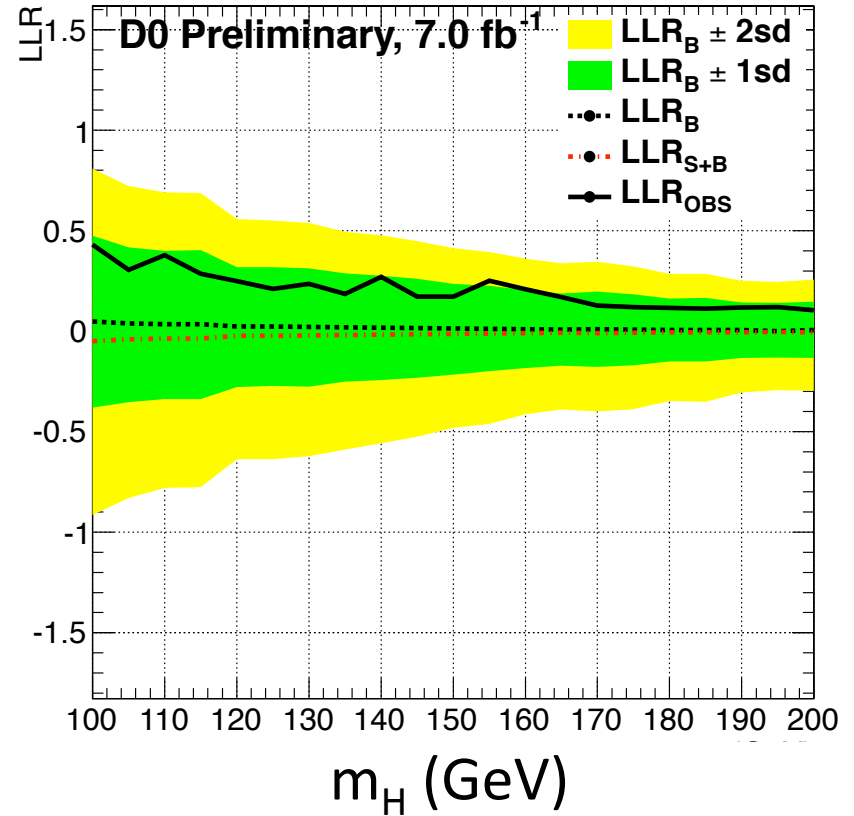
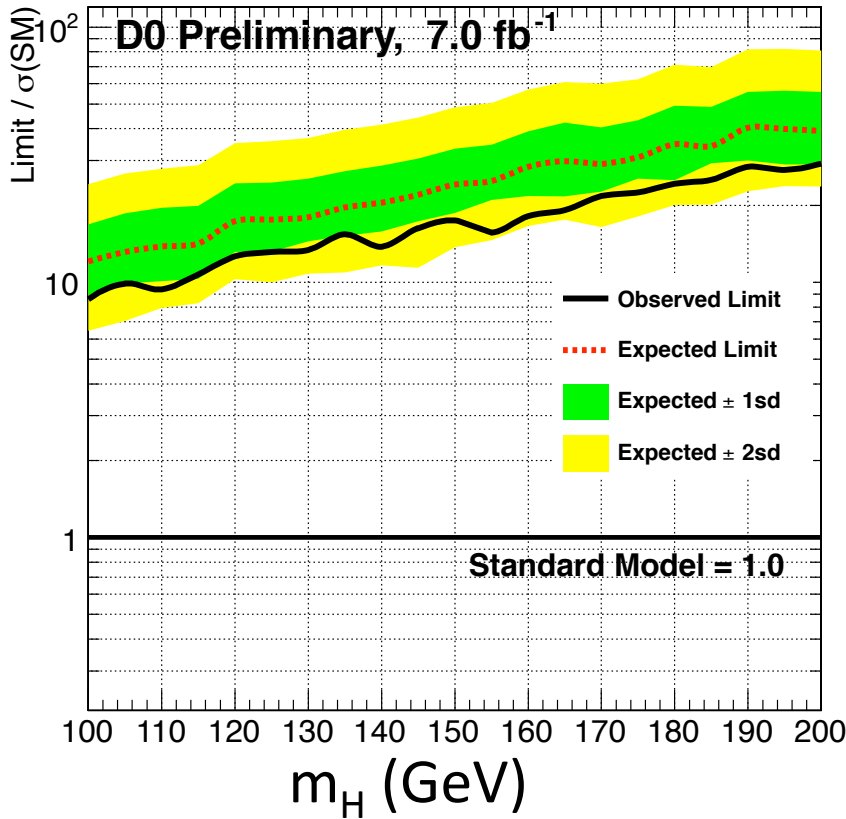
Events separated into jet multiplicity to further discriminate between signal and background.

$$H_T = \sum_{i=0}^m p_T(i) + \cancel{p}_T + \sum_{j=0}^n p_T(j)$$

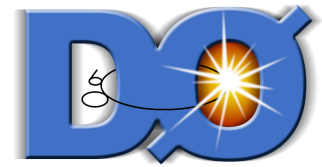
jets
missing ET
leptons



Limits



Upper limit on cross section at 95% confidence level

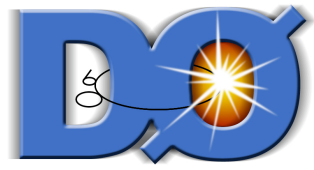


Summary

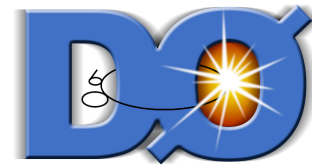
- New $D\bar{0}$ search for Higgs produced through associated production decaying to three lepton final state.
- Tau decays have additional sensitivity for lepton channels.
- This analysis shown for the first time at La Thuile
- Exciting results at the winter conferences from the Tevatron.

Updates expected in this channel for summer!

- » Full data set
- » increased signal acceptance
- » use of multivariate techniques

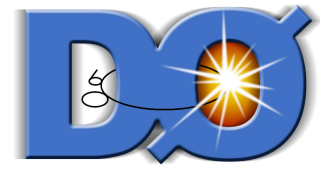


Back up



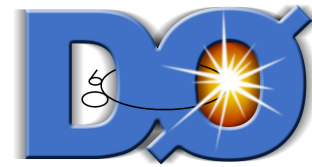
Systematics

Contribution	Dibosons	Z/γ^*	$t\bar{t}$	Instrumental	$gg \rightarrow H$	$qq \rightarrow qqH$	VH
Luminosity/Normalization	6	6	6	24	6	6	6
Trigger	3	3	3	–	3	3	3
Cross Section (Scale/PDF)	7	6	10	–	13-33/7.6-30	4.9	6.2
PDF	–	–	–	–	2.5	2.5	2.5
Tau Id per τ (Type 1/2/3)	7/3.5/5	7/3.5/5	7/3.5/5	–	7/3.5/5	7/3.5/5	7/3.5/5
Tau Energy Scale	1	1	1	–	1	1	1
Tau Track Match per τ	1.4	1.4	1.4	–	1.4	1.4	1.4
Muon Identification	2.9	2.9	2.9	–	2.9	2.9	2.9



Breakdown of Limits

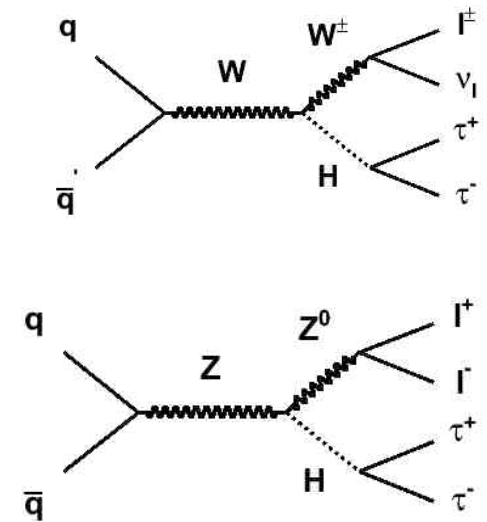
Mass (GeV)	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150
$\sigma_{exp} / \sigma_{exp}^{SM}$	12.1	13.2	13.8	14.2	17.4	17.6	18.0	19.7	20.5	22.1	24.2
$\sigma_{obs} / \sigma_{obs}^{SM}$	8.6	9.9	9.4	10.7	12.6	13.1	13.4	15.4	13.8	16.3	17.5
Mass (GeV)	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	
$\sigma_{exp} / \sigma_{exp}^{SM}$	24.9	28.4	29.8	29.1	30.9	34.8	34.2	40.3	39.9	39.2	
$\sigma_{obs} / \sigma_{obs}^{SM}$	15.6	18.2	19.2	21.8	22.5	24.4	25.2	28.3	27.6	29.2	

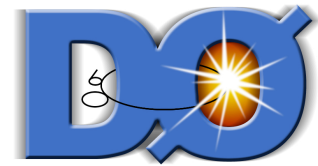


CDF: $ll\tau\tau$, $lv\tau\tau$ channels

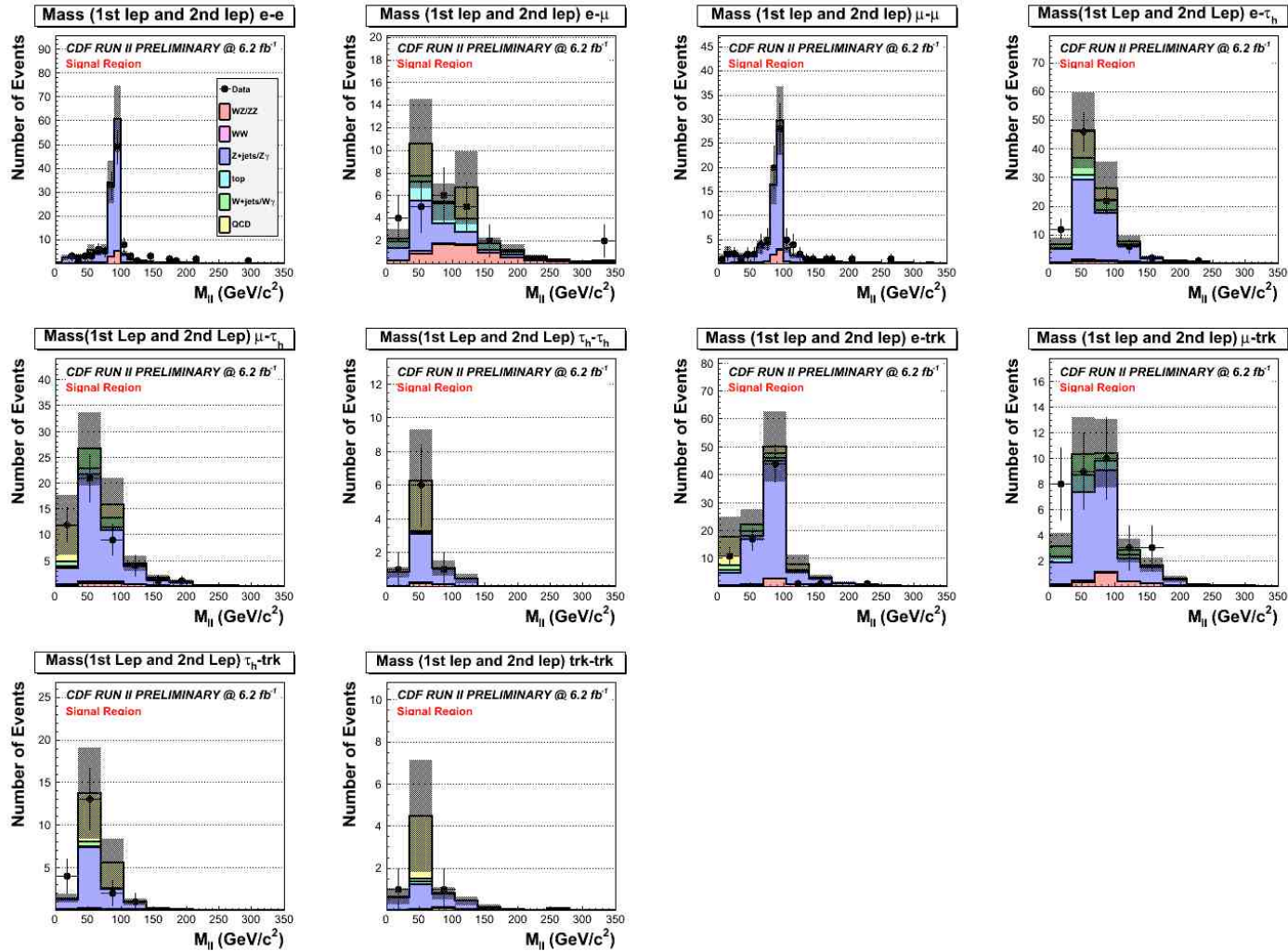
- CDF look for 3 or 4 leptons including hadronic taus.
- Use 6.2fb^{-1} and multi variant technique Support Vector Machine

	3L				4L
	lll	$ll\tau$	$e\mu\tau$	$lv\tau\tau$	$LLLL$
ZZ	6.55 ± 0.89	2.36 ± 0.41	0.22 ± 0.05	0.24 ± 0.05	0.92 ± 0.13
WZ	23.45 ± 3.10	3.78 ± 0.60	0.67 ± 0.11	0.53 ± 0.09	0.07 ± 0.02
WW	1.62 ± 0.35	1.77 ± 0.54	0.27 ± 0.10	0.50 ± 0.22	0.01 ± 0.01
$DY(ee)$	133.80 ± 20.26	84.50 ± 23.61	0.01 ± 0.01	0.96 ± 0.46	0.52 ± 0.12
$DY(\mu\mu)$	59.22 ± 9.24	55.58 ± 15.99	0.77 ± 0.33	1.09 ± 0.29	0.29 ± 0.07
$DY(\tau\tau)$	12.38 ± 1.49	22.95 ± 6.63	2.58 ± 1.06	7.69 ± 2.66	0.05 ± 0.02
$Z\gamma$	12.22 ± 1.98	4.95 ± 1.55	1.46 ± 0.63	0.60 ± 0.23	0.06 ± 0.02
$t\bar{t}$	19.01 ± 3.91	6.30 ± 1.73	0.55 ± 0.19	0.38 ± 0.15	0.24 ± 0.06
$W\gamma$	0.21 ± 0.06	0.27 ± 0.09	0.11 ± 0.05	0.03 ± 0.02	0.00 ± 0.00
$W + \text{Jets}$	11.22 ± 2.38	15.32 ± 4.65	0.38 ± 0.19	5.44 ± 2.03	0.00 ± 0.00
QCD	12.23 ± 9.19	27.43 ± 11.52	0.00 ± 1.32	$4.83^{+5.35}_{-4.83}$	1.63 ± 1.04
total	291.91 ± 24.86	225.20 ± 31.90	$7.03^{+1.80}_{-1.32}$	$22.28^{+6.74}_{-5.91}$	3.80 ± 1.06
Data	284	203	8	16	6





CDF: $l\tau\tau$, $l\nu\tau\tau$ channels

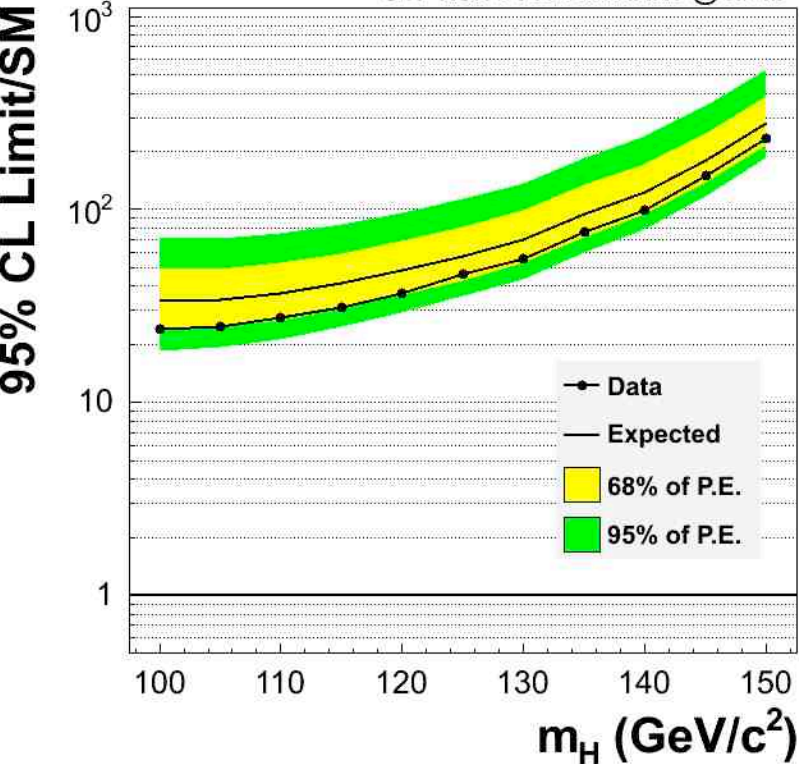


CDF: $l\tau\tau$, $l\nu\tau\tau$ channels

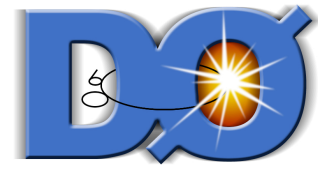
- Results for $l\tau\tau$ channel

L_3 : $l\tau\tau$ case

CDF RUN II PRELIMINARY @ 6.2 fb^{-1}

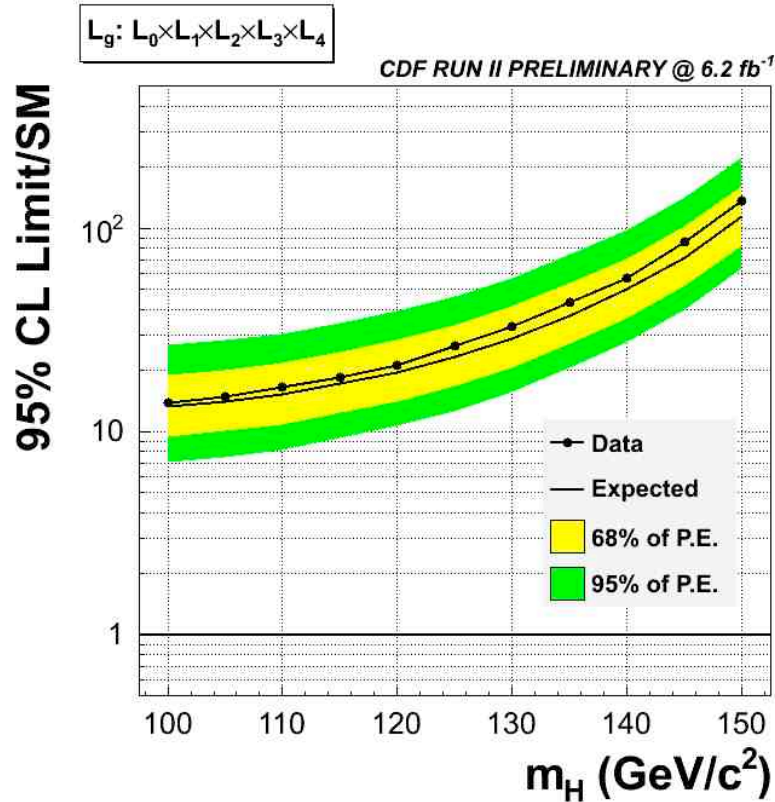


$l\tau\tau$ case $M_H(\text{GeV}/c^2)$	Expected limit/ $\sigma(\text{SM})$					Observed limit/ $\sigma(\text{SM})$
	-2σ	-1σ	median	$+1\sigma$	$+2\sigma$	
100	18.6	24.0	33.7	49.0	70.8	23.9
105	19.4	24.6	34.1	49.3	70.5	24.9
110	21.4	26.8	36.8	53.0	75.6	27.6
115	24.7	30.5	41.4	59.0	83.8	31.3
120	29.5	36.3	48.4	69.2	96.8	37.0
125	35.6	43.1	57.3	82.0	114.3	46.2
130	43.7	52.7	69.6	99.1	137.5	55.6
135	60.2	71.9	94.7	134.4	186.0	76.2
140	79.4	94.5	123.0	172.0	240.7	99.5
145	117.8	138.3	179.0	248.4	348.5	149.4
150	186.0	217.5	279.5	384.0	529.0	234.5

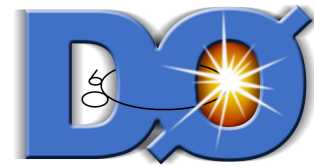


CDF: $l\tau\tau$, $lv\tau\tau$ channels

- Results all channels

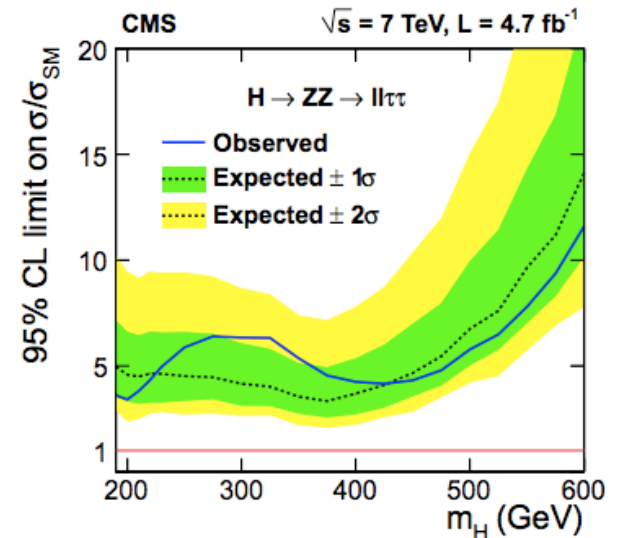
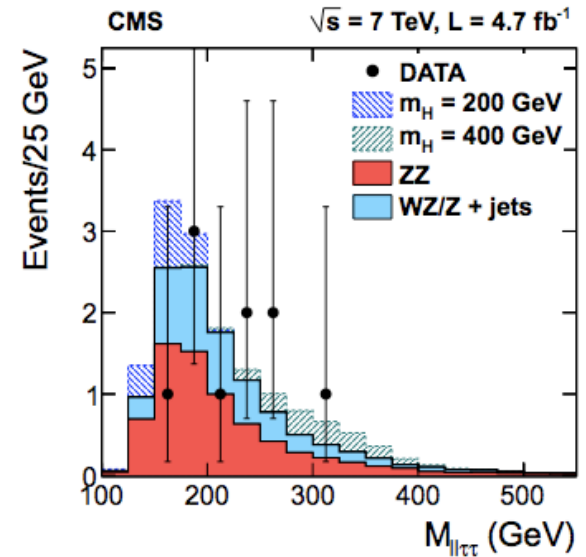


M_H (GeV/c^2)	Expected limit/ σ (SM)					Observed limit/ σ (SM)
	-2σ	-1σ	median	$+1\sigma$	$+2\sigma$	
100	7.1	9.5	13.3	19.1	26.7	13.9
105	7.5	10.1	14.1	20.1	28.4	14.9
110	8.2	10.9	15.3	21.8	30.4	16.6
115	9.4	12.4	17.3	24.7	34.5	18.5
120	10.7	14.2	19.7	28.4	39.4	21.2
125	12.7	16.8	23.3	33.6	46.5	26.5
130	15.7	20.8	28.7	41.4	57.0	33.0
135	20.6	27.1	37.5	54.1	74.6	43.2
140	27.6	36.2	50.3	70.8	98.6	57.3
145	40.1	52.1	72.1	102	141.6	85.4
150	63.1	82.5	113.8	160.7	222.9	136.6



CMS: $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow l\tau\tau$

- New 2012 result, 4.7fb-1
- where $ll = ee, \mu\mu, \mu e$ and $\tau\tau = \tau_h\tau_h, \tau_h\tau_e, \tau_h\tau_\mu, \tau_e\tau_\mu$
- Final discriminant: invariant mass of four leptons



Decay channel	N_{ZZ}^{est}	Other backgrounds	Total backgr.	m_H 200 GeV	Observed
$\mu\mu\tau_h\tau_h$	0.79 ± 0.09	0.76 ± 0.31	1.55 ± 0.32	0.17	0
$ee\tau_h\tau_h$	0.75 ± 0.09	0.73 ± 0.32	1.48 ± 0.33	0.15	1
$ee\tau_e\tau_h$	1.12 ± 0.13	0.99 ± 0.34	2.11 ± 0.36	0.25	3
$\mu\mu\tau_e\tau_h$	1.20 ± 0.14	0.31 ± 0.29	1.51 ± 0.32	0.26	3
$\mu\mu\tau_\mu\tau_h$	1.08 ± 0.13	0.67 ± 0.36	1.75 ± 0.38	0.23	2
$ee\tau_\mu\tau_h$	0.94 ± 0.10	0.41 ± 0.16	1.35 ± 0.19	0.20	0
$ee\tau_e\tau_\mu$	0.51 ± 0.06	0.58 ± 0.42	1.09 ± 0.42	0.11	0
$\mu\mu\tau_e\tau_\mu$	0.58 ± 0.07	0.18 ± 0.18	0.76 ± 0.22	0.12	1
Total	6.97 ± 0.84	4.63 ± 1.49	11.60 ± 1.71	1.49	10