

# Evidence for Higgs Boson Decays to the $\tau^+\tau^-$ Final State with the ATLAS Detector

Carl Jeske

University of Warwick

*carl.jeske@cern.ch*

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# Overview

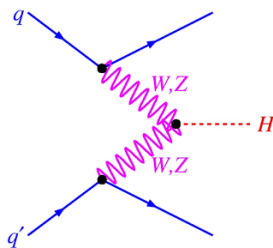
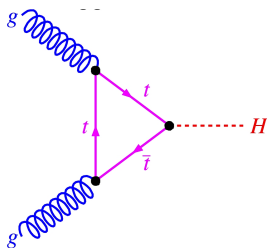
- 1 Introduction
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- Search for the decay to  $\tau\tau$  for 125 GeV Higgs boson using data collected by ATLAS during Run I of LHC
- First direct evidence for coupling to fermions
- Used multivariate analysis (MVA)
  - Exploits correlations between variables
  - Allows increase in sensitivity of search
- Dataset consists of  $20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of  $pp$  collisions at centre of mass energy  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$

<https://cds.cern.ch/record/1632191>

# Strategy

- Three channels considered: both taus decaying to leptons ('lelep'), both decaying to hadrons ('hadhad') and one of each ('lephad')
- Focus on gluon-gluon fusion (ggF) and vector boson fusion (VBF) production mechanisms

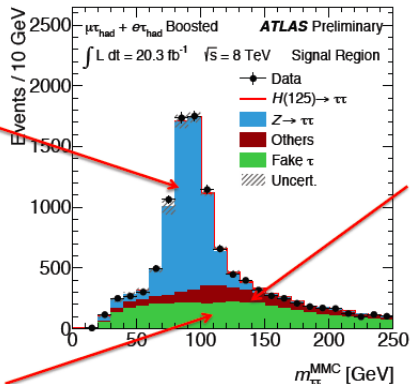


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# Backgrounds

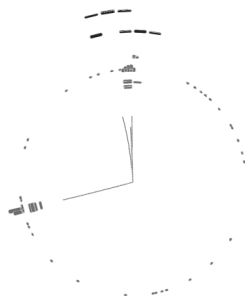
$Z \tau\tau$ : dominant background, modelled by data

Fake  $e/\mu/\tau$ :  $W$ +jets, top, QCD multijet modelled by data



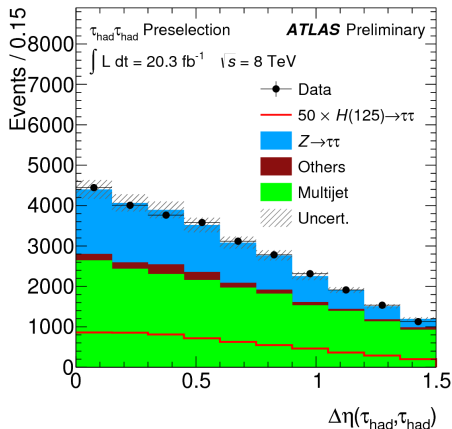
Others: MC for Dibosons,  $H WW$   
Data normalisation for  $Z ee/\mu\mu$  and top

- Used to model irreducible  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  background
- Muons removed from  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  data events and associated calorimeter deposits are subtracted
- Taus with same kinematics simulated using TAUOLA and added to each event
- Complex process but method has many benefits
  - Jets, MET and pileup conditions taken directly from data



# Jet to Tau Fakes

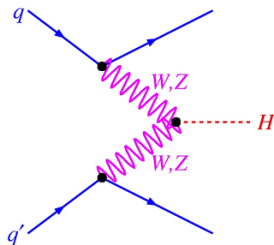
- Jet  $\rightarrow \tau$  fakes hard to model
- Hadhad and lephad channels need data driven methods to model fakes
- Hadhad use events where the two candidates do not have opposite charges
- Lephad use tau candidates failing final tau ID



- A boosted decision tree is a type of machine learning algorithm
- Exploits correlations between variables
- Increases sensitivity of search
- The  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  BDT was used as the **final discriminant** in the analysis
- The BDT was trained using the 125 GeV signal samples so sensitivity is highest at 125 GeV

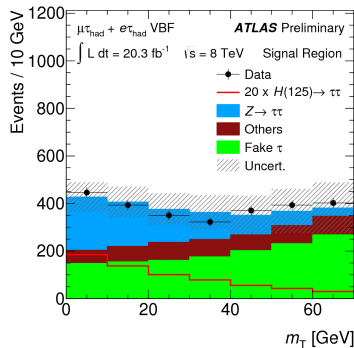
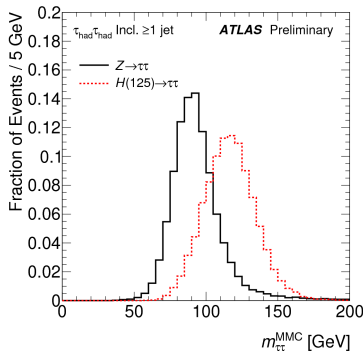


- Use two categories to target different Higgs production mechanisms
  - **VBF**: Two widely separated high energy jets, high sensitivity, 60% of signal in category are VBF
  - **Boosted**: Reconstructed Higgs has  $p_T > 100$  GeV, good mass resolution, good sensitivity, 70% of signal is ggF
- Each category has a different BDT training using different sets of discriminating variables
  - For example, VBF category uses dijet mass and  $p_T$
  - VBF BDT trained using only VBF Higgs sample as signal
  - Boosted category uses all Higgs signal samples



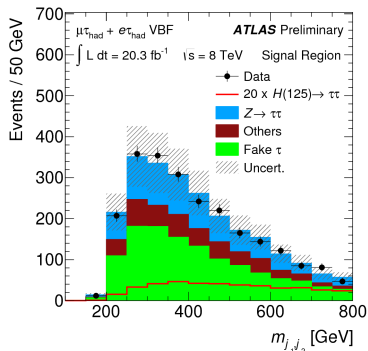
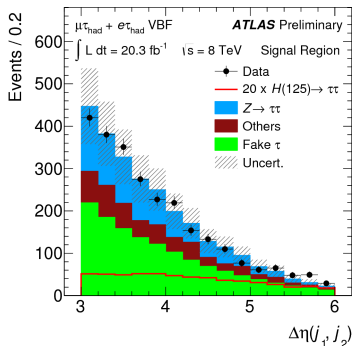
# Example BDT Input Variables

- Common amongst all categories and channels
  - **Ditau Mass:** Discrimination against irreducible  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$
  - **Transverse Mass,  $m_T$ :** Discrimination against  $W$ +jets
  - $\Delta R_{\tau\tau}$



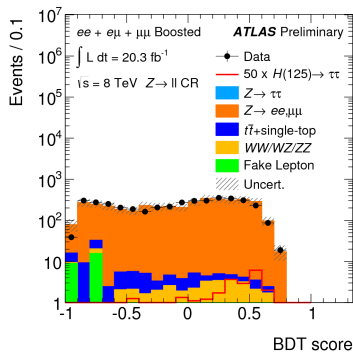
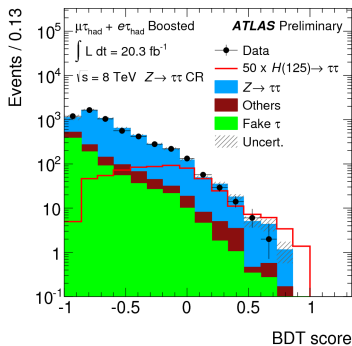
# Example BDT Input Variables

- VBF
  - **Dijet Kinematics:** For tagging VBF signature of two high energy jets with large  $\eta$  gap
- Boosted
  - **Sum  $p_T$ :** Tags high  $p_T$  Higgs candidates
- Complete list in backup

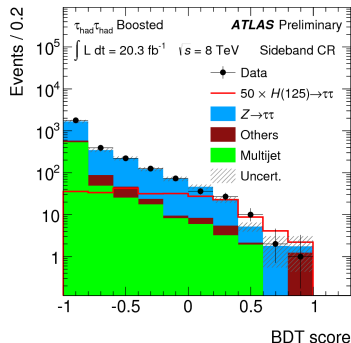
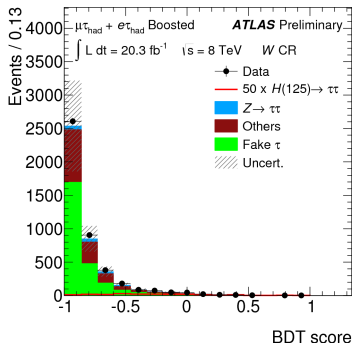


# Validation

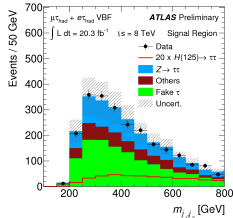
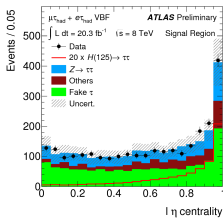
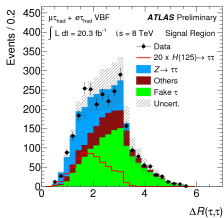
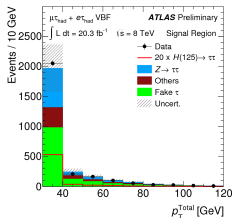
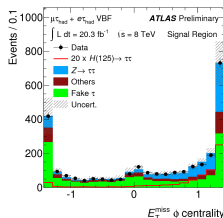
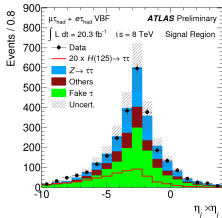
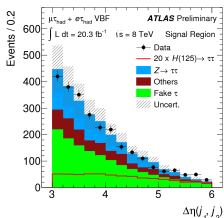
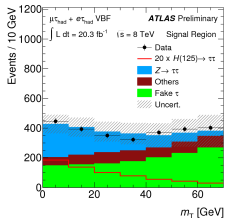
- Modelling of all BDT input variables as well as the BDT score verified in each multiple validation regions
- Also checked the modelling of correlations between each pair of variables
- Dedicated validation regions for our major backgrounds



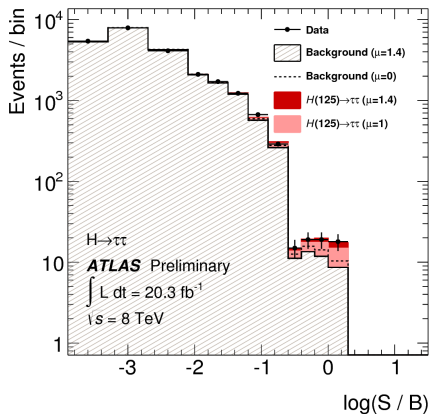
- Two additional validation regions
  - **Mass Sideband:** Signal region events not in the 100-150 GeV ditau mass window
  - **Low BDT Score:** Signal region events in the BDT score distribution up to signal efficiency of 30%



# LepHad VBF Category Input Variables



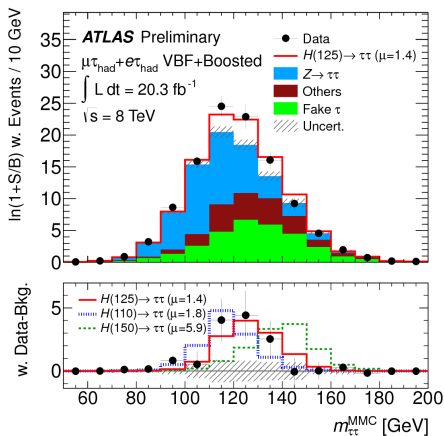
- The observed (expected) deviation from the background-only hypothesis corresponds to a significance of 4.1 (3.2) standard deviations
- This corresponds to a measured signal strength of  $\mu = 1.4^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$
- This constitutes evidence for  $H \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$  decays
- Result consistent with Standard Model expectation for Higgs boson with  $m_H = 125$  GeV



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# Results

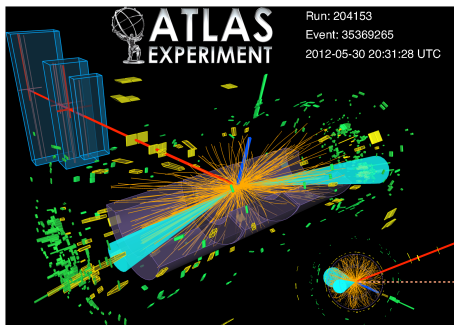
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- Decay of new boson to fermions confirmed
- Run II
  - Trigger challenges
  - Spin/CP
  - $> 5\sigma$  observation
  - Potential for further evidence for fermionic decays by studying  $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$



# Backup

# Preselection

- Preselection cuts used to remove any entirely background dominated regions
- Deliberately kept loose to maximise the benefit of utilising an MVA

## LepLep

Exactly 2 leptons, no tau-jet  
Opposite sign  
 $30 < m(l_1, l_2) < 75$  GeV (SF)  
 $30 < m(l_1, l_2) < 100$  GeV (DF)  
 $p_T(l_1) + p_T(l_2) > 35$  GeV  
At least 1 jet ( $p_T > 40$  GeV)  
MET  $> 40$  GeV and  
HPTO\_MET  $> 40$  GeV (SF)  
MET  $> 20$  GeV (DF)  
 $0.1 < x_1, x_2 < 1$   
 $\Delta\phi(l_1, l_2) < 2.5$

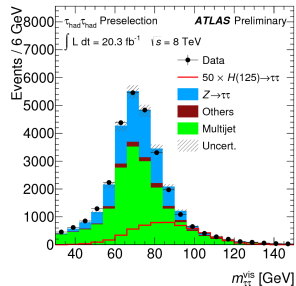
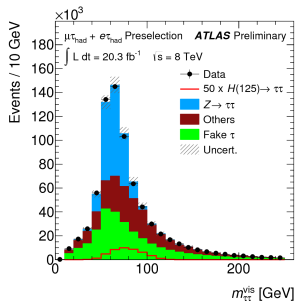
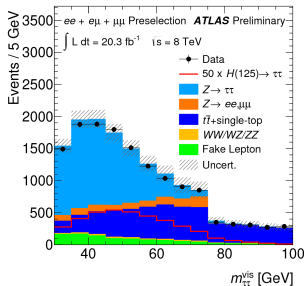
## LepHad

Exactly 1 electron or muon  
Exactly 1 tau-jet  
Opposite sign (lepton,  $\tau$ )  
 $m_T(\text{MET}, \text{lepton}) < 70$  GeV

## HadHad

MET  $> 20$  GeV  
 $0.8 < \Delta R(\tau_1, \tau_2) < 2.8$   
 $\Delta\eta(\tau_1, \tau_2) < 1.5$   
2 medium,  $\geq 1$  tight taus  
Both taus from same pr. vx.  
MET between taus or  
 $\Delta\phi(\text{MET}, \tau) < \pi/2$

# Preselection



# Category Cuts

Category	Selection	$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{lep}}$	$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$
<b>VBF</b>	$p_T(j1) > (\text{GeV})$	40	50	50
	$p_T(j2) > (\text{GeV})$	30	30	30
	$\Delta\eta(j1, j2) >$	2.2	3.0	2.0
	b-jet veto for jet $p_T > (\text{GeV})$	25	30	-
	Higgs $M_{\text{vis}} > (\text{GeV})$	-	40	-
	Higgs $p_T > (\text{GeV})$	-	-	40
<b>Boosted</b>	$p_T(j1) > (\text{GeV})$	40	-	-
	Higgs $p_T > (\text{GeV})$	100	100	100
	b-jet veto for jet $p_T > (\text{GeV})$	25	30	-

# VBF Variables

Variable	$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{lep}}$	$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$
$M_{\tau\tau}^{\text{MMC}}$	•	•	•
$\Delta R_{\tau\tau}$	•	•	•
$ \eta_{j2} - \eta_{j1} $	•	•	•
$m_{j1,j2}$	•	•	•
$\eta_{j1} \times \eta_{j2}$		•	•
$\rho_{\tau}^{\text{Total}}$		•	•
$E_{\tau}^{\text{miss}} \phi$ centrality		•	•
$\min(\Delta\eta_{\ell 1 \ell 2, \text{jets}})$	•		
$\ell 1 \times \ell 2 \eta$ centrality	•		
$\Delta\eta_{j3,j1j2}$	•		
$m_{\tau}$		•	
$\ell \eta$ centrality		•	
$\tau_1 \eta$ centrality			•
$\tau_2 \eta$ centrality			•

# Boosted Variables

Variable	$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{lep}}$	$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$
$M_{\tau\tau}^{\text{MMC}}$	•	•	•
$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ $\phi$ centrality	•	•	•
$\Delta R_{\tau\tau}$		•	•
sum $P_T$		•	•
$P_T(\tau_1)/P_T(\tau_2)$		•	•
$m_{\tau\tau,j1}$	•		
$m_{\ell 1,\ell 2}$	•		
$\Delta\phi_{\ell 1,\ell 2}$	•		
sphericity	•		
$p_T^{\ell 1}$	•		
$p_T^{j1}$	•		
$E_T^{\text{miss}}/p_T^{\ell 2}$	•		
$m_T$		•	
$\tau_{1x}$			•
$\tau_{2x}$			•

# BDT Score Distributions (Prefit)

