

Data-driven background measurements in CMS

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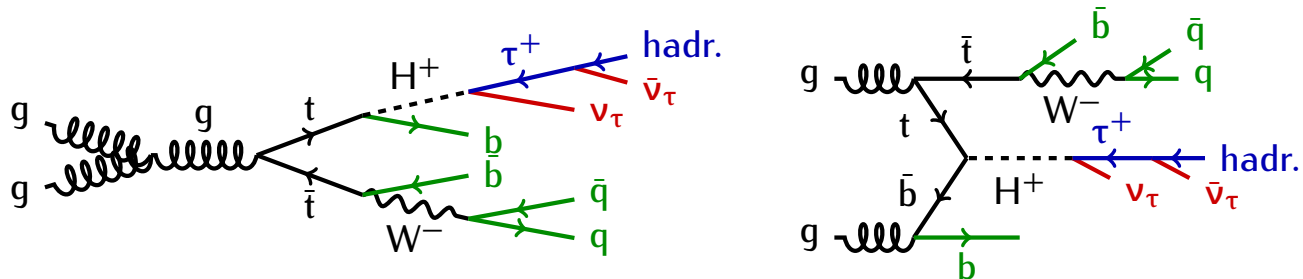
on behalf of the CMS collaboration

Charged2014: Prospects for Charged
Higgs Discovery at Colliders, Uppsala

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- The following backgrounds are measured from data in CMS analyses
- $H^+ \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau, \tau_h + \text{jets}$ final state (Lauri's talk)
 - CMS PAS HIG-14-020
 - Multijet events (jet misidentified as τ_h)
 - EWK+ $t\bar{t}$ events with genuine $\tau \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ decay identified as τ_h
 - ★ In this presentation EWK+ $t\bar{t}$ = SM $t\bar{t}$, $W + \text{jets}$, Z/γ^* , single top, diboson
- $H^+ \rightarrow t\bar{b}$ / $H^+ \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau, \mu \tau_h$ final state (Pietro's talk)
 - CMS PAS HIG-13-026
 - Jet misidentified as τ_h ($W + \text{jets}, t\bar{t}$)
 - $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \tau_h\mu$
- Common elements
 - Fake-rate technique
 - Tau embedding technique

Reminder: $H^+ \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$, $\tau_h + \text{jets}$ final state analysis

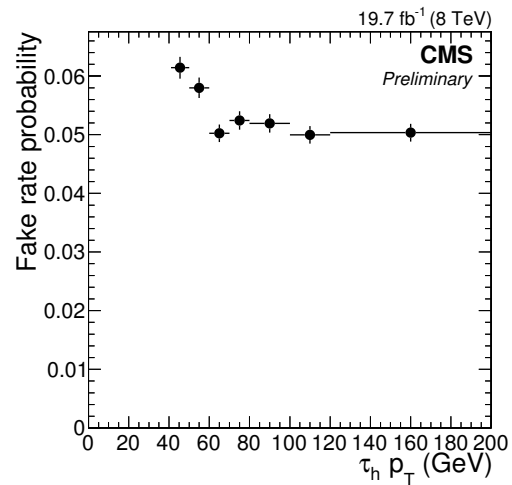
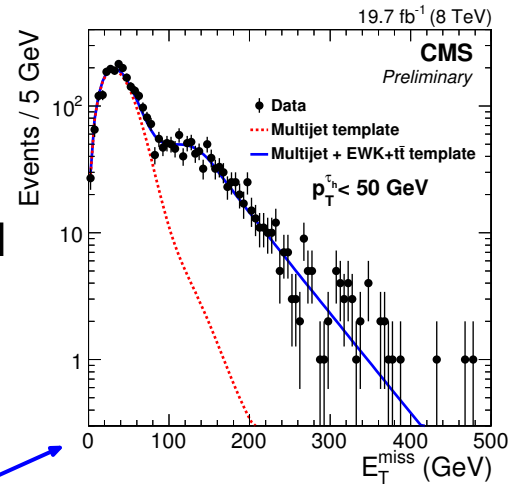


1. $\tau + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ trigger
2. τ_h identification, $p_T > 41 \text{ GeV}/c$
 - Tau polarization $R_\tau > 0.7$
3. Isolated e/ μ veto, $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}/c$
4. ≥ 3 hadronic jets $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}/c$
5. ≥ 1 jet b-tagged
6. Missing $E_T > 60 \text{ GeV}$
7. Angular cuts between τ_h/jets and E_T^{miss}
8. Shape analysis with transverse mass $m_T(\tau_h, E_T^{\text{miss}})$ distribution

$$- m_T = \sqrt{2p_T^{\tau_h} E_T^{\text{miss}} (1 - \cos \Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^{\tau_h}, \vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}}))}$$

Multijet background measurement

- Background from multijet events where a jet is misidentified as the τ_h
- Determine fake-rate probabilities (anti-isolated \rightarrow isolated) in multijet-dominated sample
 - Before E_T^{miss} , b tagging, and τ_h - E_T^{miss} back-to-back selections
 - Performed in bins of $\tau_h p_T$
- Non-negligible contribution from EWK+ $t\bar{t}$ \Rightarrow fit E_T^{miss} templates
 - Multijet template from anti-isolated sample
 - ★ Impurity from EWK+ $t\bar{t}$ (sim.) subtracted
 - EWK+ $t\bar{t}$ template from simulation (isolated sample)



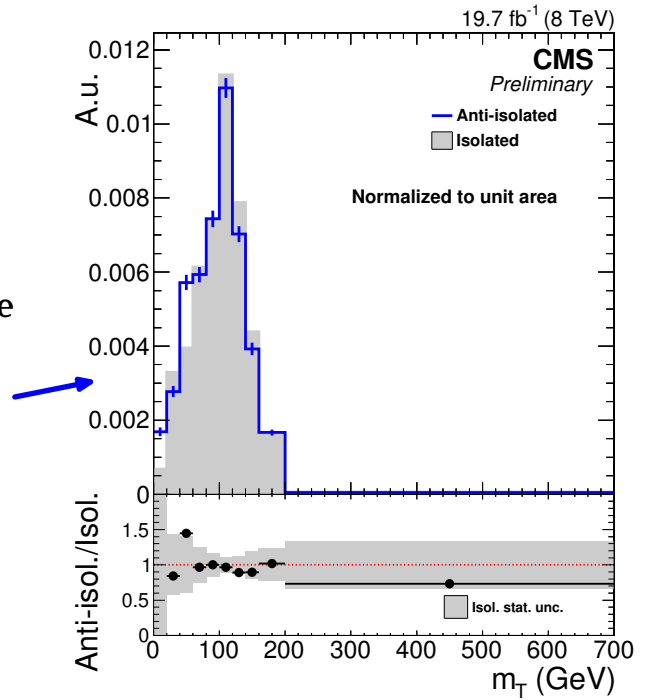


Multijet background measurement



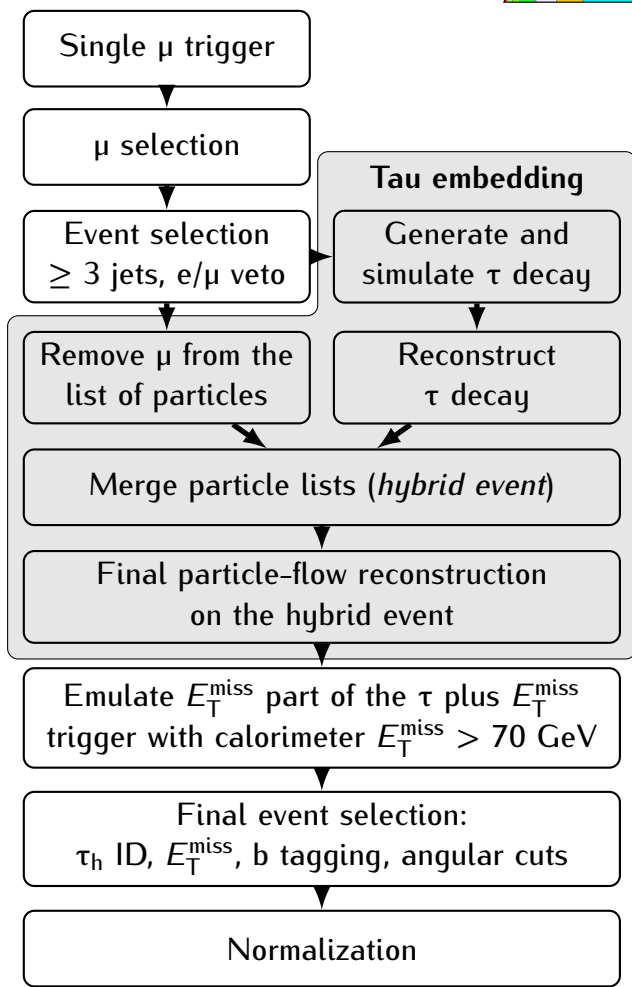
Estimate and validation

- Transverse mass distributions from anti-isolated sample after all selections in bins of $\tau_h p_T$
 - Impurity from EWK+ $t\bar{t}$ (sim.) subtracted
- Distributions weighted by the fake-rate probabilities and summed
- Dominant uncertainties
 - Simulation uncertainties affecting EWK+ $t\bar{t}$ impurity (10%)
 - m_T shape difference between anti-isolated and isolated samples (5%)
 - ★ Evaluated with same samples as the fake rate
- Cross check by comparing the the shape of m_T distribution from **anti-isolated** measurement to **isolated** τ_h
 - Control sample by reversing b-tagging



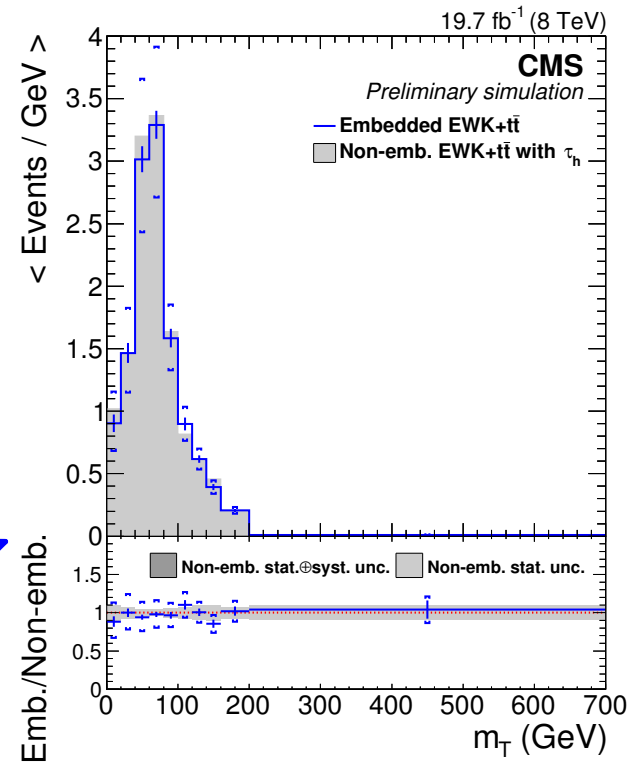
EWK+ $t\bar{t}$ genuine τ background

- Background mainly from SM $t\bar{t}$, but also $W + \text{jets}$, Z/γ^* , single top, VV events with a genuine τ_h
- Basic idea is to exploit lepton universality $\mathcal{B}(W \rightarrow \mu) = \mathcal{B}(W \rightarrow \tau)$
- Control sample: $\mu + \geq 3 \text{ jets}$
- Tau embedding done at the particle-flow level
 - Tau decay simulated and reconstructed, with tau lepton having same momentum as muon
 - Tau polarization assuming $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$ decay
- Apply remaining event selections



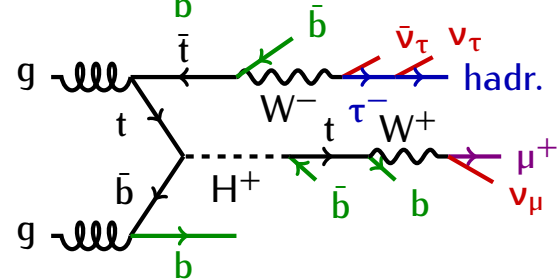
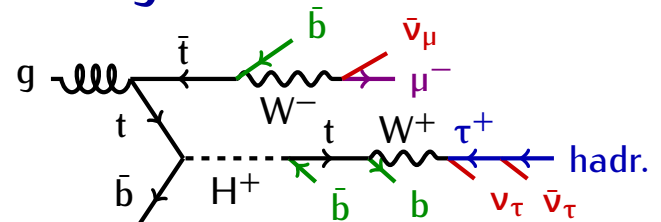
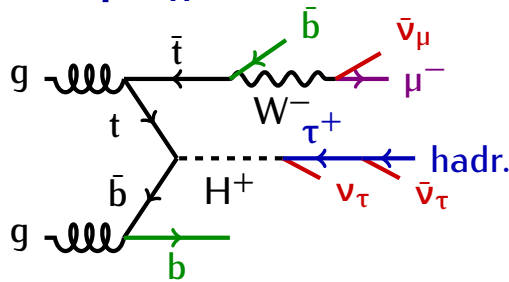
EWK+ $t\bar{t}$ genuine τ background normalization and validation

- Normalization
 - $\tau + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ trigger efficiency
 - Muon trigger and ID efficiency
 - Correct for $W \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \mu$ events
 - Residual correction from comparing emb. and non-emb. $t\bar{t}$ simulation
- Increase statistical precision by
 - Limit only to hadronic τ decays
 - Require $p_T^{\text{vis. } \tau} > 30 \text{ GeV}$, weight appropriately
- Dominant uncertainties
 - Residual correction (14%)
 - E_T^{miss} trigger treatment (12%)
- Validated by comparing **embedded** and non-embedded simulation



Reminder: $H^+ \rightarrow tb$ / $H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau$

$\mu\tau_h$ final state analysis



1. Single μ trigger
2. Isolated μ with $p_T > 30$ GeV
3. τ_h $p_T > 20$ GeV
4. Reject events with additional leptons
5. ≥ 2 hadronic jets $p_T > 30$ GeV
6. ≥ 1 jet b-tagged
7. Missing $E_T > 40$ GeV
8. Opposite electric charge between μ and τ_h
9. Shape analysis with b-tagged jet multiplicity



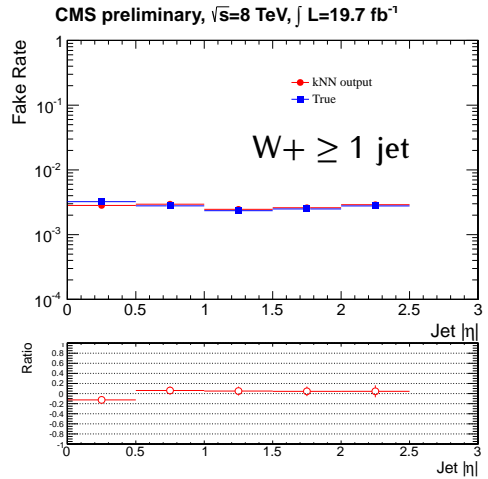
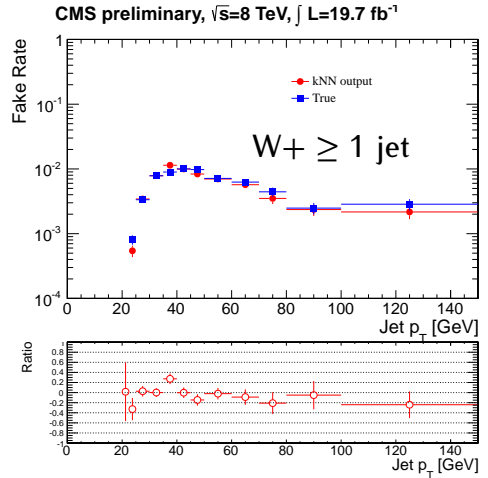
Misidentified τ_h background measurement



Fake rate

- Background from jets misidentified as τ_h
- First measure “jet $\rightarrow \tau$ probability”
- From $W^+ \geq 1$ jet events
 - One isolated $\mu + \geq 1$ jet
- From multijet events
 - Single-jet triggered events with ≥ 2 jets
- “Jet $\rightarrow \tau$ probability” parameterized as a function of the jet p_T , η , and radius

$$(R = \sqrt{\sigma_{\eta\eta}^2 + \sigma_{\phi\phi}^2})$$
 - Using k-Nearest Neighbour (kNN) regression






Misidentified τ_h background measurement



Estimate and validation

- Select “ $\ell + \geq 3$ jet” events
 - 1 isolated $e/\mu + E_T^{\text{miss}} + \geq 3$ jets + ≥ 1 b-tagged jets
 - Dominated by $W + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \mu + \text{jets}$ events
- Apply to every jet the “jet $\rightarrow \tau$ probability”
- Jet quark/gluon composition differ between $W + \text{jet}$, multijet, and “ $\ell + \geq 3$ jet” samples
 - Taken into account using weights from simulation
- Validated by applying the data-driven method to simulation and comparing with expectation from simulation using generator information

Sample	MC expectation	Estimated from MC	Estimated from data
Multijet	2341 ± 61	1983	1994
$W + \text{jets}$		2642	2499
Unweighted average		$2312(\pm 14 \%)$	$2246(\pm 11 \%)$
Weighted average		$2095(\pm 14 \%)$	$2145(\pm 11 \%)$


 Closure test within uncertainty



$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \tau_h\mu$ background measurement

- Background from $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$ events, where
 - τ decays hadronically, identified as τ_h
 - other τ decays to a muon
- Shape of b-tagged jet multiplicity distribution from $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu$ events using the tau embedding technique
 - Both muons replaced with particles from simulated tau-lepton decays
 - As in the CMS $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ analysis
- Normalization taken from simulation
- Uncertainty on the shape from difference between embedded and simulated $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$

- Fake-rate technique

- Multijet background ($\tau_h + \text{jets}$)

- ★ Fake-rate probabilities from E_T^{miss} template fits
- ★ Multijet events obtained by
 - ▷ Inverting τ_h isolation
 - ▷ Weighted with the fake-rate probabilities

- Jet misidentified as τ_h background ($\mu + \tau_h$)

- ★ $\mu + \geq 3$ jets events and jet $\rightarrow \tau_h$ misidentification rate

- Tau embedding technique

- EWK + $t\bar{t}$ genuine τ_h background ($\tau_h + \text{jets}$)

- ★ $\mu + \geq 3$ jets events and tau embedding method
- ★ Normalization: correct for various efficiencies

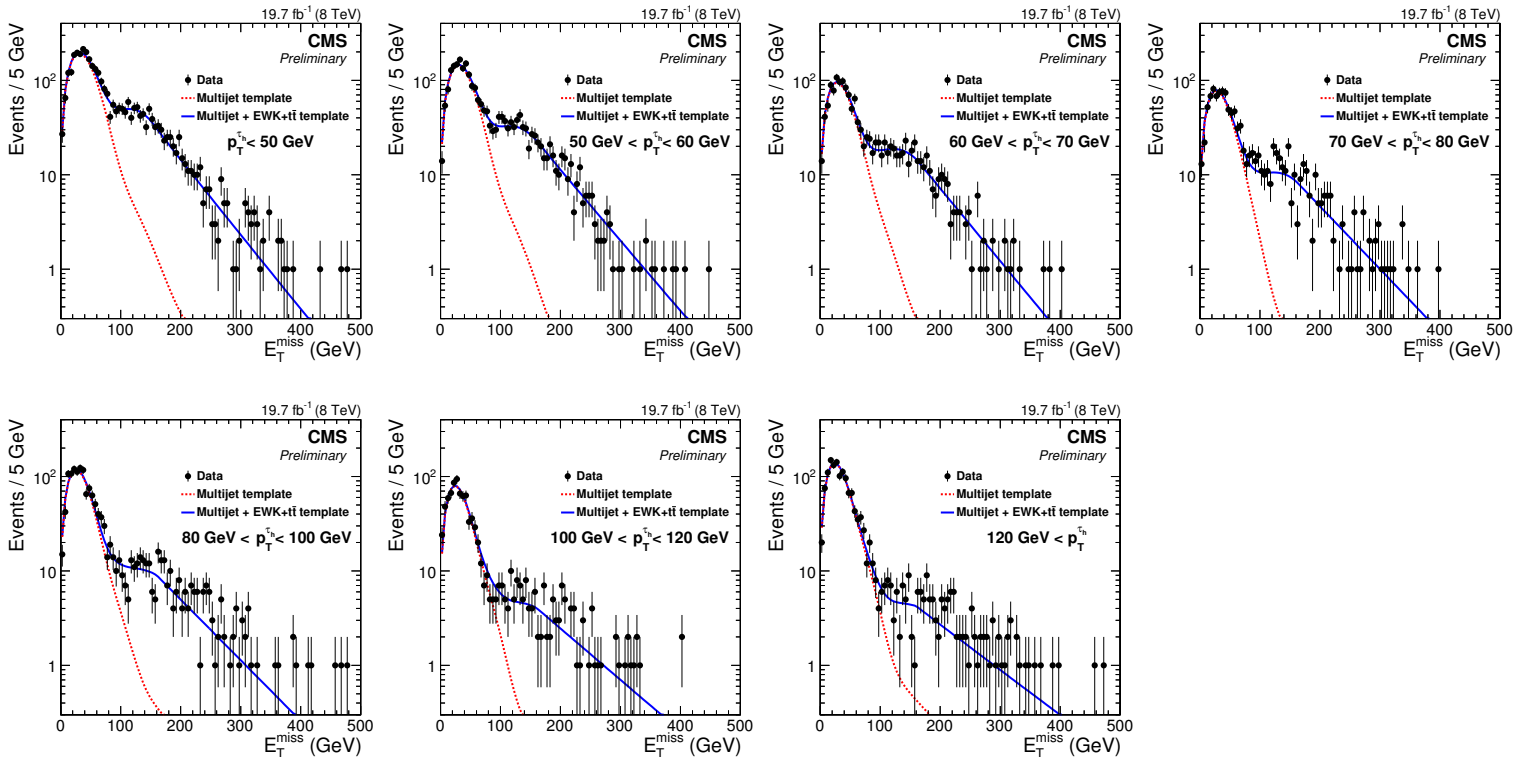
- $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \tau_h\mu$ ($\mu + \tau_h$)

- ★ Shape from $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu$ events and tau embedding
- ★ Normalization from simulation

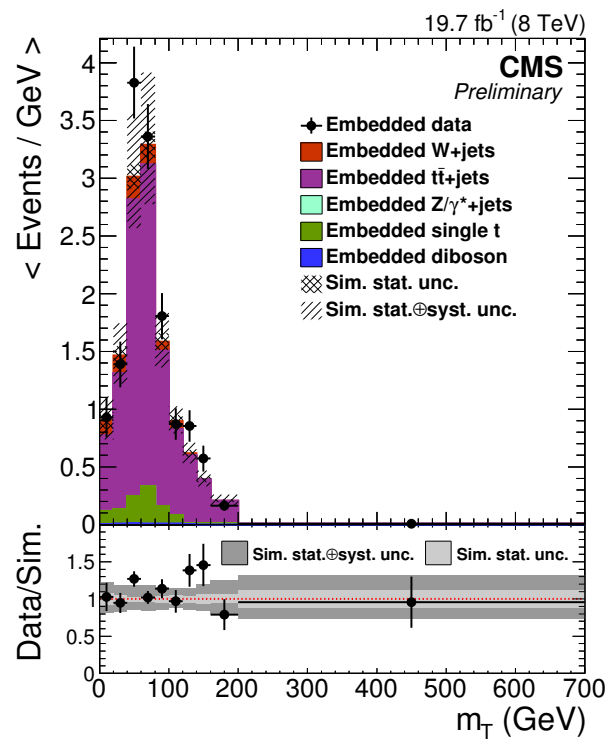


BACKUP MATERIAL

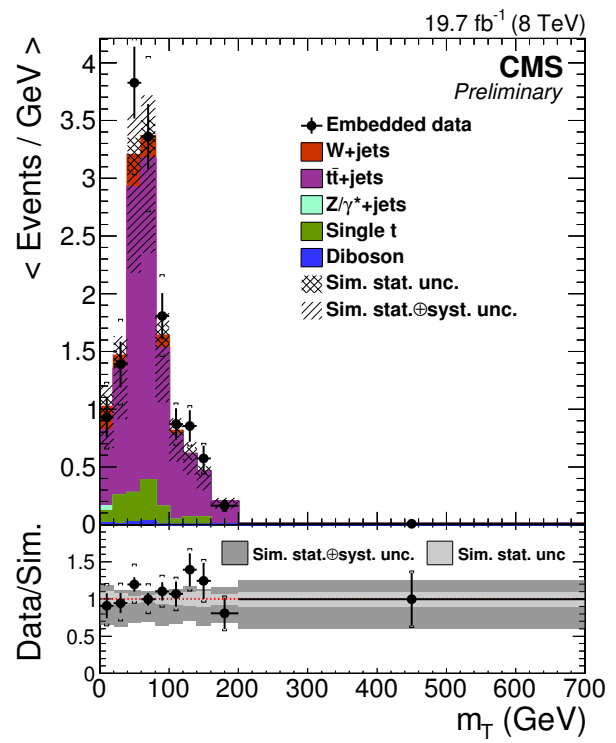
$\tau_h + \text{jets}$: Multijet measurement normalization fits



$\tau_h + \text{jets}$: EWK + $t\bar{t}$ genuine τ_h embedded data vs. simulation



Embedded data vs. embedded simulation



Embedded data vs. non-embedded simulation