

# H- $\rightarrow$ ZZ- $\rightarrow$ 4l (4mu) channel with the CMS experiment

FP7-EENPP, Coordination meeting

22-1-2014

Nicola De Filippis – Ahmed Abdelalim – Simranjit Chhibra

- Reham Aly

Helwan University

For WP1 group.

# Outlines

- Introduction
- Background estimation
- Muon Efficiency
- Final result
- P- value test
- Future work



Reham.M.Aly

# Introduction

- Data: integrated luminosity of  $5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at 7 TeV in 2011,  $19.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at 8 TeV in 2012
- Signatures:  $4l(\mu)$  final state “Golden channel”
- backgrounds:
  - irreducible  $ZZ$
  - reducible  $Zbb$ ,  $tt$  with leptons from  $b/c$  hadrons decays
  - reducible  $Z+\text{jets}$ ,  $W+\text{jets}$ , QCD with fake leptons
- Selection strategy and observables:
  - 4 well reconstructed and isolated leptons
  - leptons coming from the primary vertex
- Results:
  - $4l$  invariant mass
  - p-value for discovery
  - $\sigma_{95}/\sigma_{\text{SM}}$  for exclusion
  - discrimination of spin/parity hypotheses

# Background

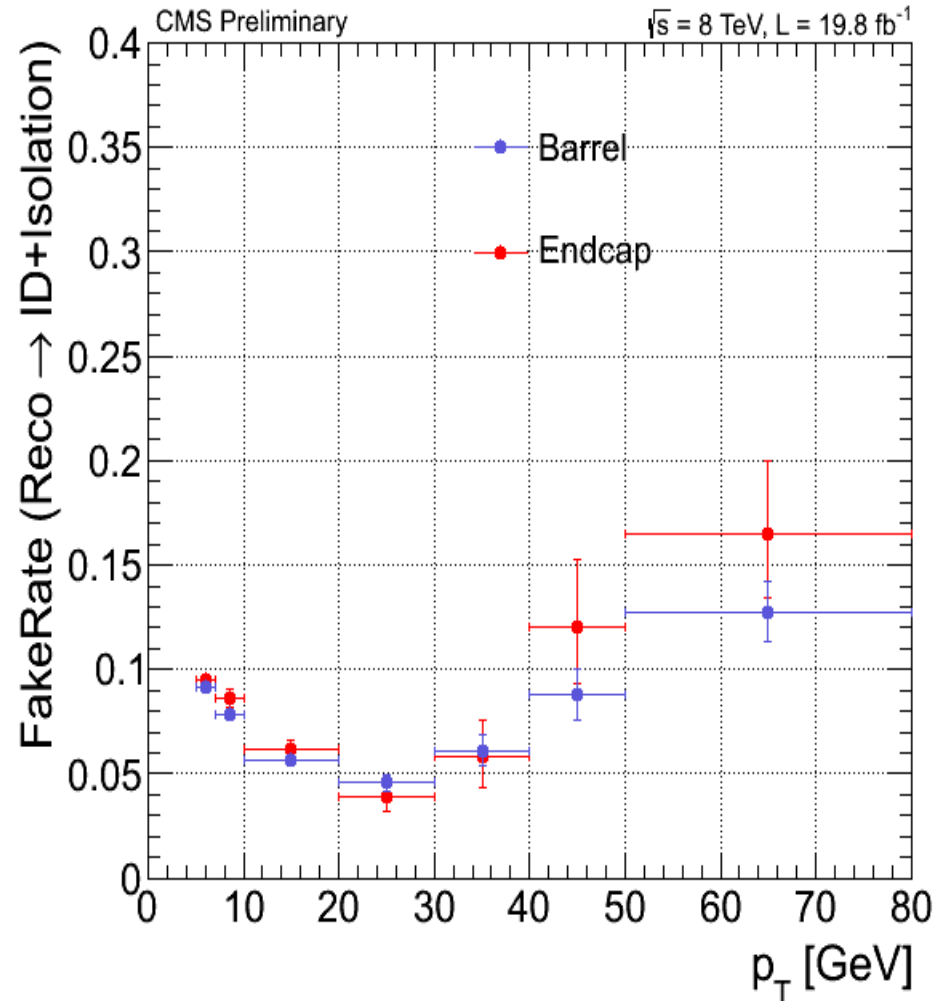
- irreducible ZZ background (From MC)
- Reducible Background

Zbb, tt , Z+jets, W+jets and QCD

We estimate these background from data by Fake rate method  
(FR)

# Estimation of Z+X background from data using Fake rate method

- Step1: Measuring the fake rate in 3 lepton phase space (Leading Z + one object)
- $FR = \text{No. of Jets passing identification and iso.} / \text{Total no. of jets}$
- Jet  $\rightarrow \mu$  fake rate: measured using  $Z \rightarrow \mu \mu + \mu$  and  $Z \rightarrow ee + \mu$  events

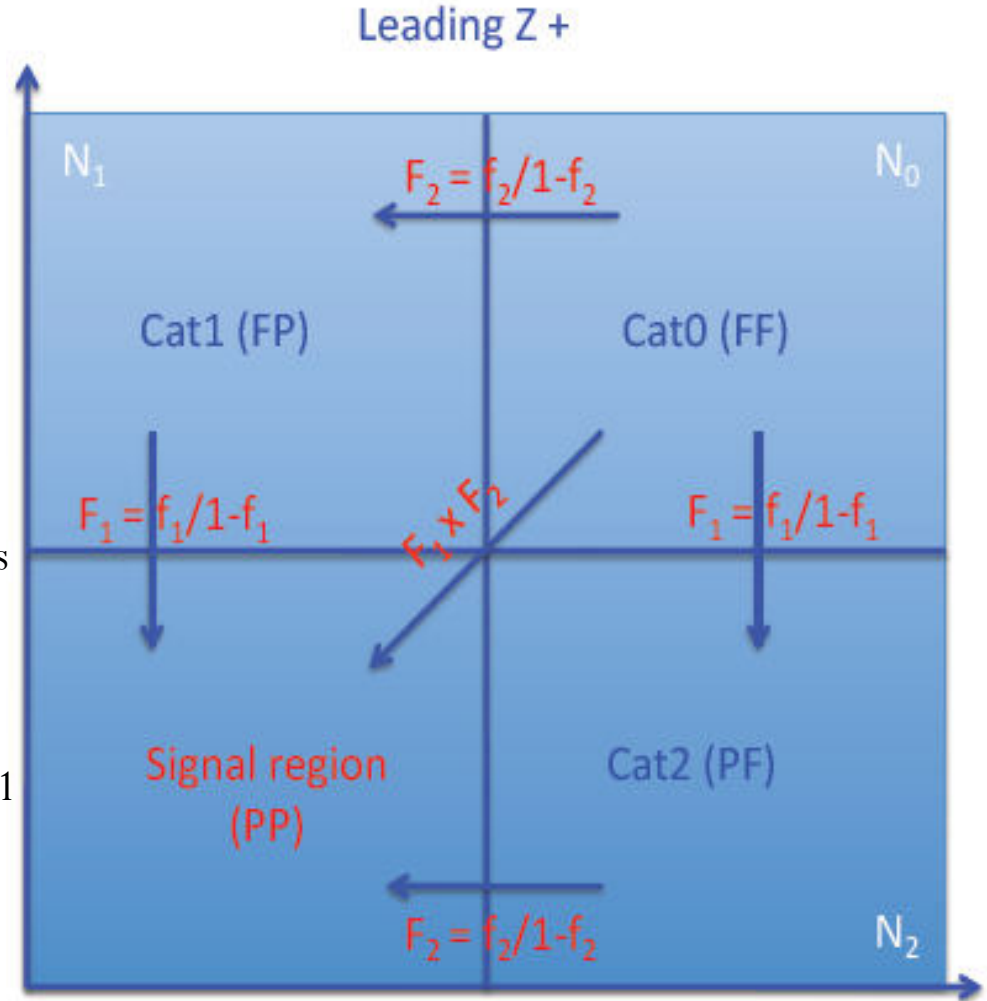


# Estimation of Z+X background from data using Fake rate method

Applying the measured FR in the regions defined as

- Leading Z + 2 opposite charge objects
- $M_{4l} > 70$  GeV
- Cat 0 (2P2F) : Leading Z + 2 fakeable objects (O1 and O2)
  - Both O1 and O2 should fail ID or ISO
- Cat 1 (3P1F) : Leading Z + 1 fakeable objects (O1) + 1 real object (O2)
  - O2 should pass ID and ISO & O1 should fail either ID or ISO
- Cat 2 (3P1F) : Leading Z + 1 real objects(O1) + 1 fakeable object (O2)
  - O1 should pass ID and ISO & O2 should fail either ID or ISO

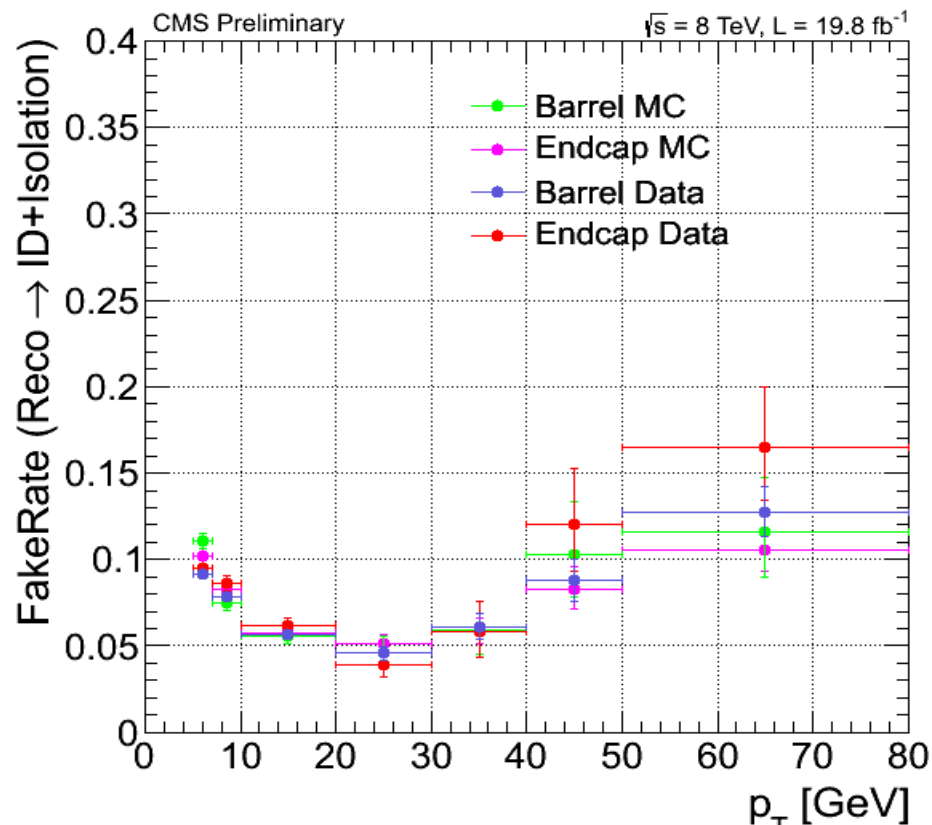
Final Estimation :



$$N_{tot}^{est} = N_0 \times F_1 \times F_2 + (N_1 - N_0 \times F_2) \times F_1 + (N_2 - N_0 \times F_1) \times F_2 = N_1 \times F_1 + N_2 \times F_2 - N_0 \times F_1 \times F_2$$

# Estimation of Z+X background from data using Fake rate method

- ZZ part is the fraction of zz estimated by the same FR method from MC and subtracted from data
- Then we calculate the fake rate also for MC by same way
- Similar behavior but Not good agreement between Data & MC .



	8TeV	Data	ZZ part	Final Estimation
Data	4 $\mu$	4.03	1.26	$2.77 \pm 0.67$
MC	8TeV			Final Estimation
	4 $\mu$			$1.41 \pm 0.53$

# Selection Strategy

- Firstly : Muon selection “Good Muons”
  - PF muon
  - Global | | tracker
  - $PT > 5 \text{ GeV}$
  - $|\eta| < 2.4$
  - Significance of the Impact Parameter  $SIP < 4$
  - Relative PFIso  $< 0.4$



# Muon efficiency

## Tag & probe method

- This method for measuring the efficiency of muon in different stages of muon identification, SIP, Isolation and trigger for the muons used in the 4mu final state.
- Tag muon :Pass tight selection (PT>20 )
- Probe :Loose selection (PT>5 )
- Tag&&Probe Pair

Tag &Probe (TnP) pair with opposite charge & inv.Mass in  $70 < M < 130 \text{ GeV}$

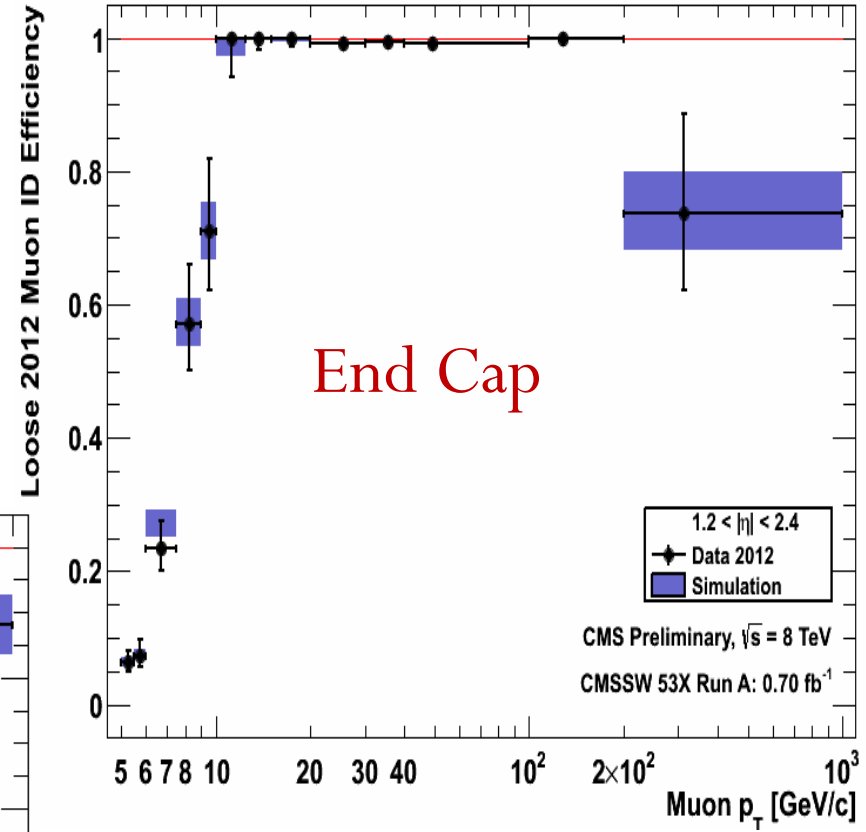
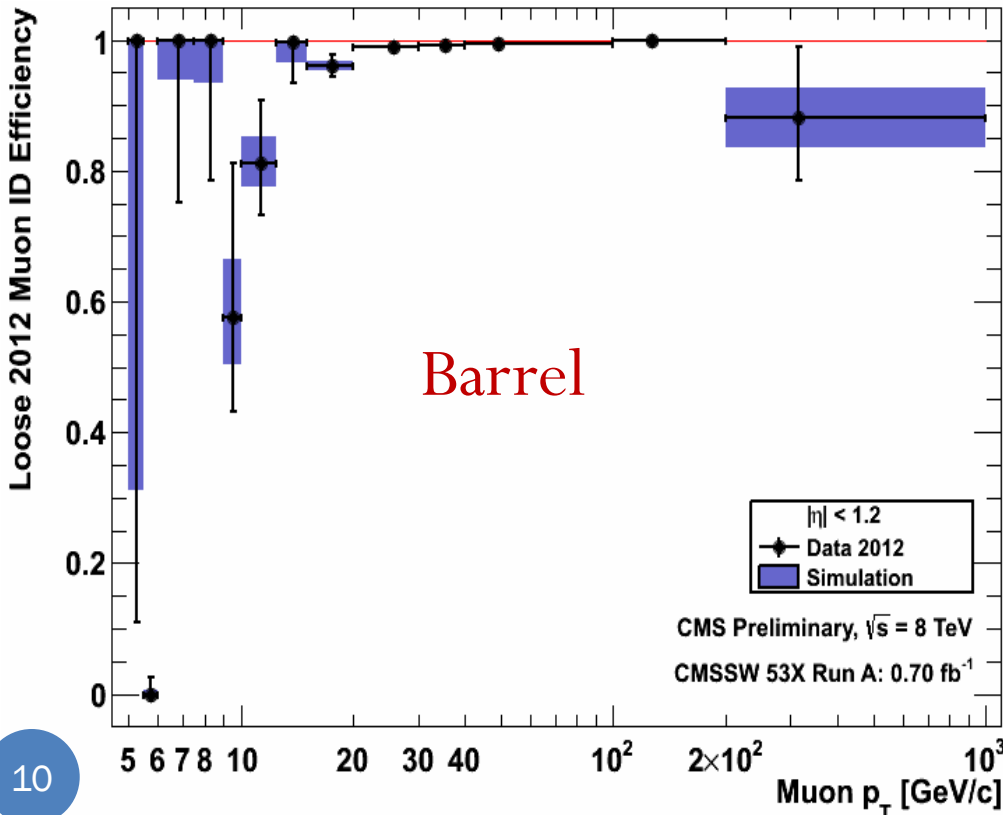
- Typical decomposition of Muon efficiency

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon(\text{Tracking}) \times \varepsilon(\text{ID}|\text{Tracking}) \times \varepsilon(\text{SIP}|\text{ID}) \times \varepsilon(\text{ISO}|\text{SIP}) \times \varepsilon(\text{trg}|\text{ISO})$$

- Tracking efficiency  $\longrightarrow$  provided by Tracking POG
- Loose Muon ID efficiency
- SIP efficiency
- Isolation efficiency
- Trigger efficiency

## ➤ Loose 2012 Identification (ID)

- Loose2012 = PF muon &&(Global || TrackerMuon)
- $\epsilon$  (Loose2012 Muon ID | Tracks) =  $\frac{\text{Loose2012 Muon ID}}{\text{All Tracks}}$



## ➤ Binning

- $\text{abseta} = (0.0, 1.2, 2.4)$
- $\text{pt} = (5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 7.5, 9.0, 10, 12.5, 15, 20, 30, 40, 100, 200, 1000)$

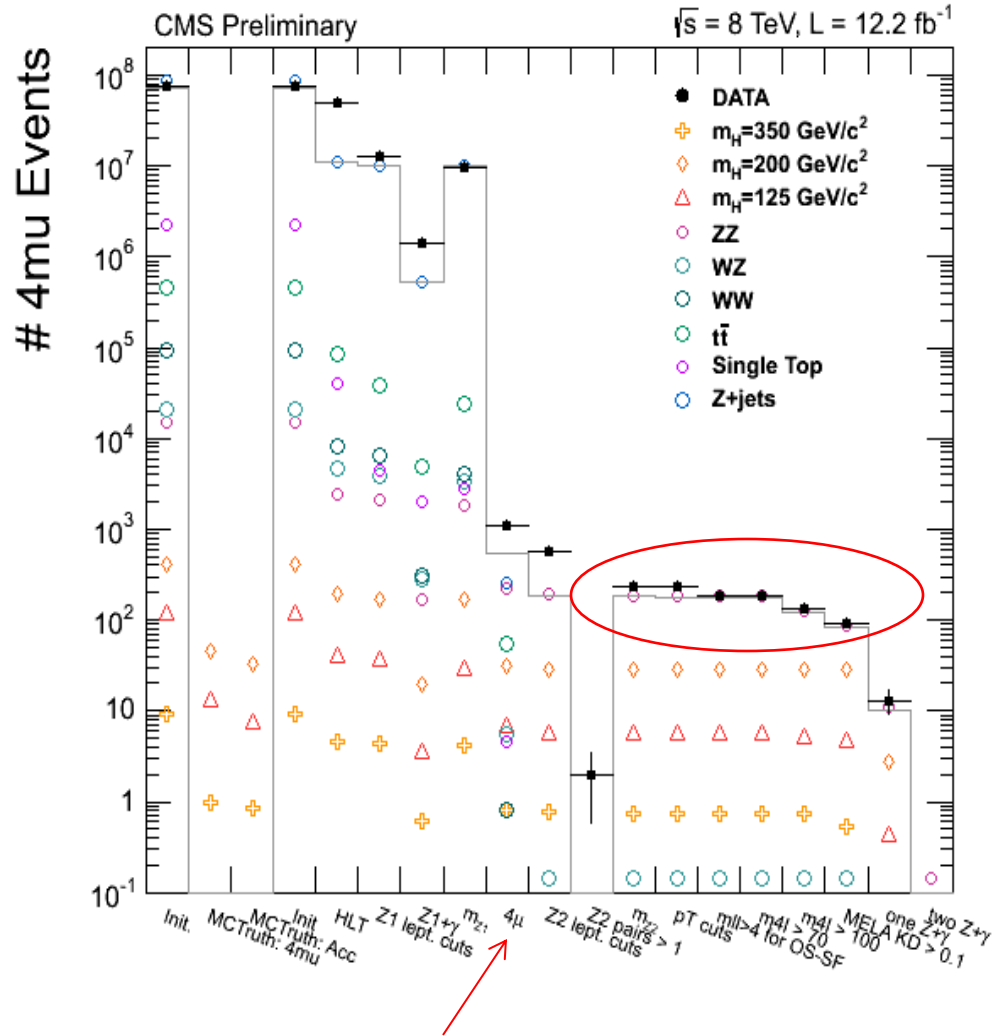
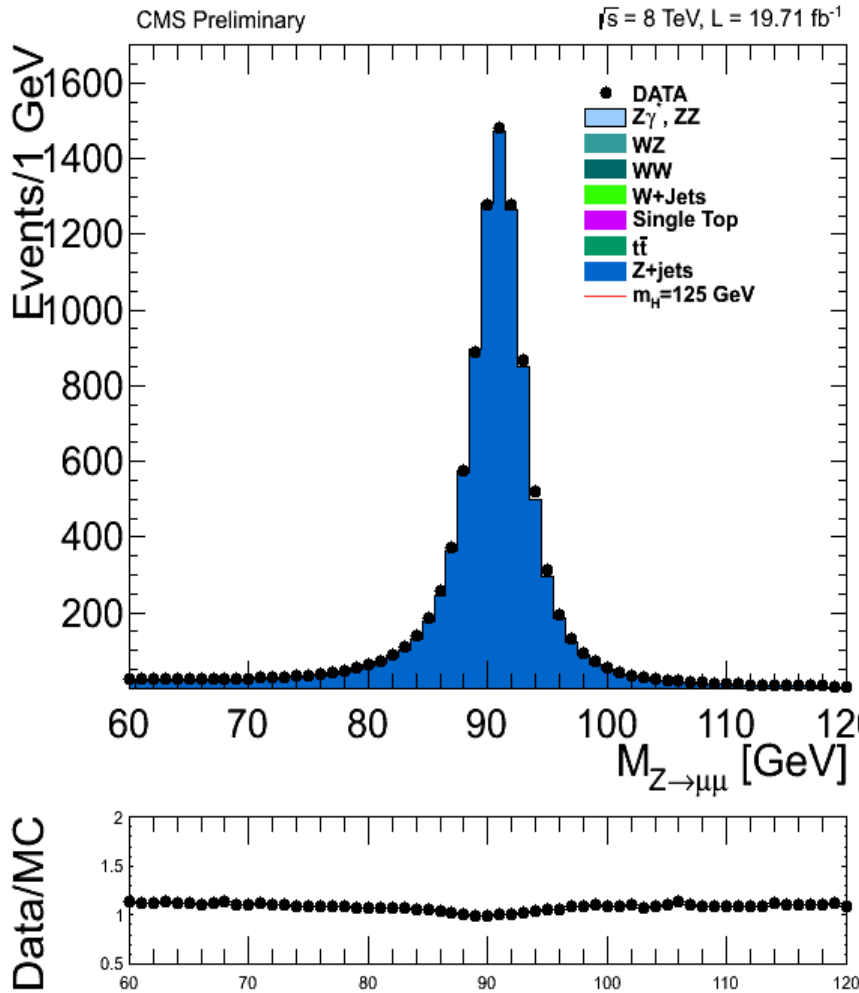
# Selection Strategy

Secondly : Full selection

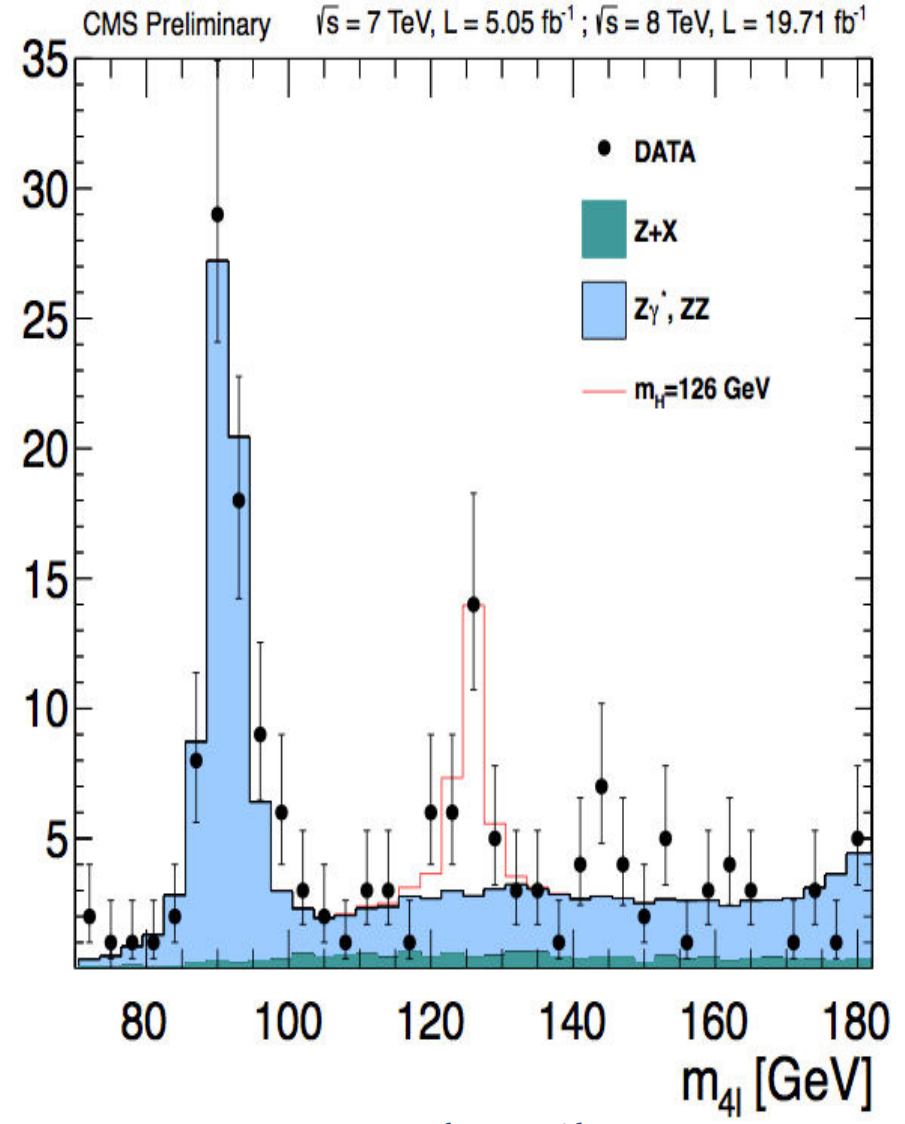
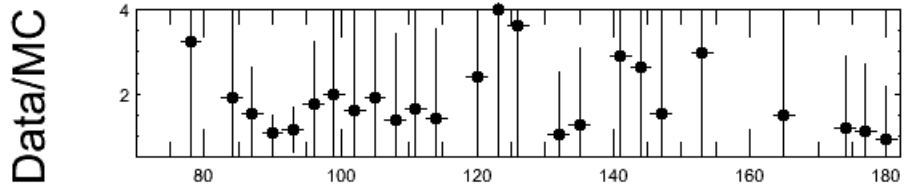
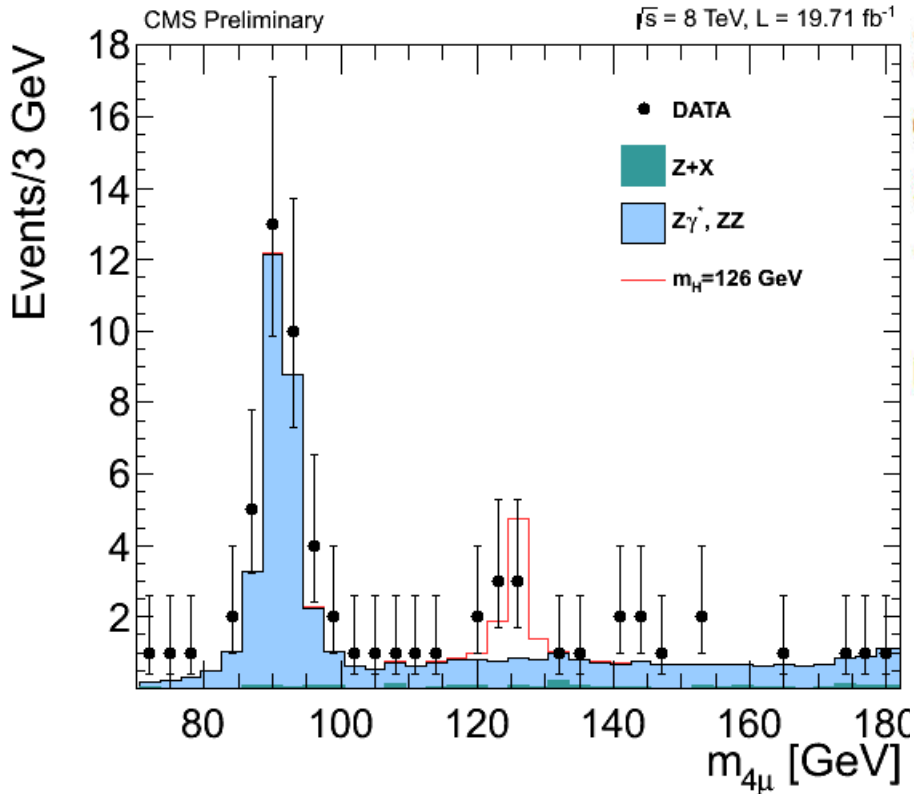
- Z1 lept. cuts" - Good leptons with  $m_{ll}$  closest to  $m_Z$
- Z1+#gamma" - Include FSR in  $m_{ll}$ 
  - Photon cleaning: (if photon –electron  $\Delta R < 0.15$  photon is removed, select closest mass to Z ( $m_{ll}$  or  $m_{ll\gamma}$ )).
- $m_{\{Z1\}}$  cut" -  $40 < m_{ll} < 120$  ( Step 3 )
- at least 4l" - Four good leptons
- Z2 lept. cuts" - Second pair with  $m_{ll}$  closest to  $m_Z$
- Z2 pairs  $> 1$ " - Is there more than 1 Z2 pair?
- $m_{\{Z2\}}$ " -  $4 < m_{ll} < 100$
- $m_{ll} > 4$  for OS-SF" - All OS-SF pairs have  $m_{ll} > 4$
- $m_{4l} > 100$

➤ Step 3

- Good leptons with  $m_{ll}$  closest to  $m_Z$
- $40 < m_{ll} < 120$



# Final Result @ 7+8 TeV (4L)



Reham.M.Aly

- Ratio between Data & Bkg
- Signal H=126

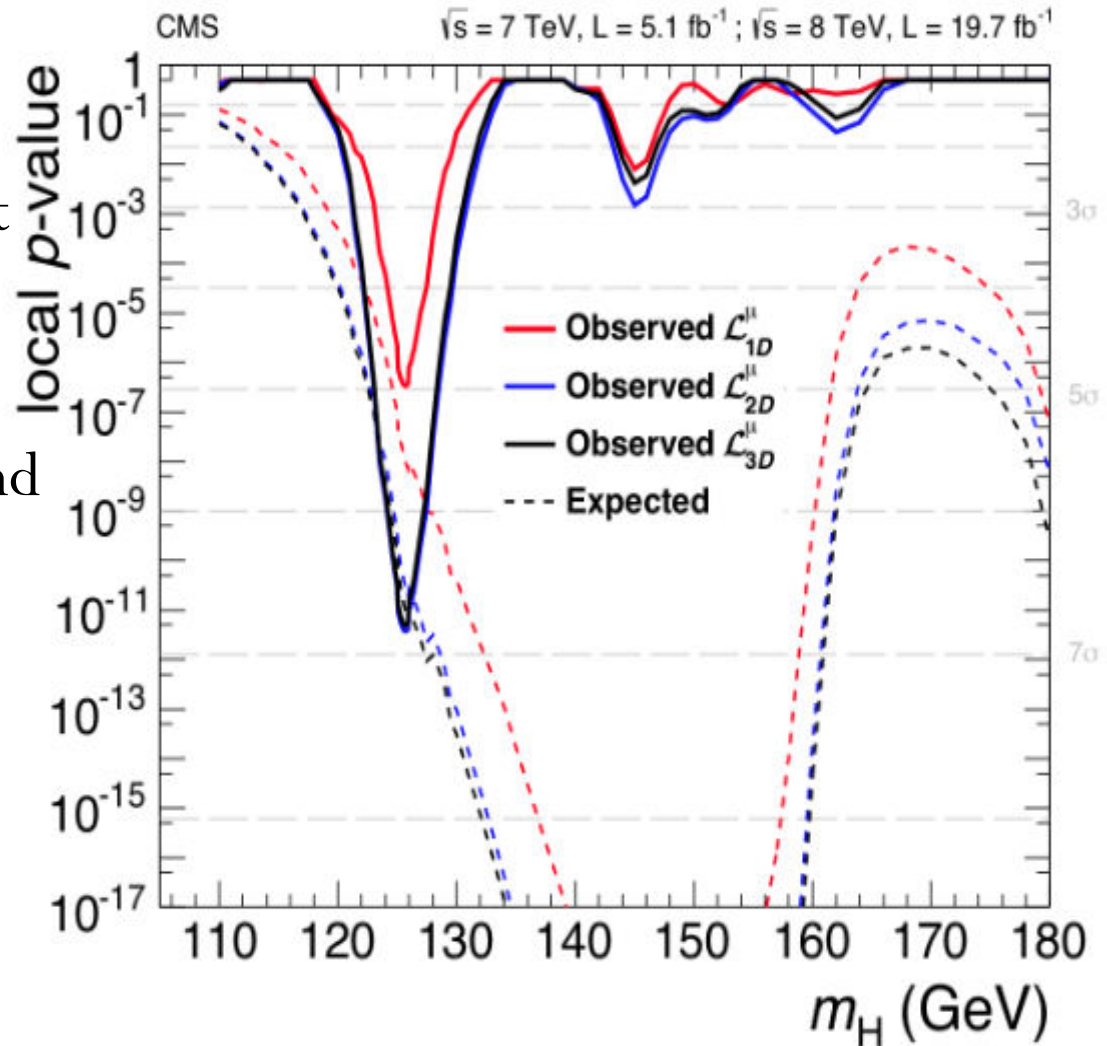
# Final Result @ 7+8 TeV (4L)

Table 1: The number of estimated background and signal events and number of observed candidates, after final inclusive selection, in the full measurement range:  $121.5 < m_{4l} < 130.5$  GeV. Signal and ZZ background are estimated from Monte Carlo simulation, while Z+X is estimated from data

Channel	$4e$	$4\mu$	$2e2\mu$
$5.05 \text{ fb}^{-1} @ 7 \text{ TeV}$			
ZZ background	$0.3 \pm 0.0$	$0.5 \pm 0.0$	$0.7 \pm 0.0$
Z + X	$0.1 \pm 0.0$	$0.0 \pm 0.0$	$0.2 \pm 0.0$
All background expected	$0.3 \pm 0.0$	$0.6 \pm 0.0$	$0.9 \pm 0.0$
$m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$	$0.5 \pm 0.0$	$1.1 \pm 0.0$	$1.3 \pm 0.0$
$m_H = 126 \text{ GeV}$	$0.5 \pm 0.0$	$1.1 \pm 0.0$	$1.4 \pm 0.0$
Observed	0	2	3
$19.71 \text{ fb}^{-1} @ 8 \text{ TeV}$			
ZZ background	$0.9 \pm 0.0$	$2.2 \pm 0.1$	$2.9 \pm 0.1$
Z + X	$0.3 \pm 0.0$	$0.2 \pm 0.0$	$0.6 \pm 0.0$
All background expected	$1.2 \pm 0.0$	$2.4 \pm 0.1$	$3.5 \pm 0.1$
$m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$	$2.3 \pm 0.0$	$5.0 \pm 0.0$	$6.1 \pm 0.0$
$m_H = 126 \text{ GeV}$	$2.6 \pm 0.0$	$5.6 \pm 0.0$	$7.1 \pm 0.1$
Observed	4	6	10
$5.05 \text{ fb}^{-1} @ 7 \text{ TeV and } 19.71 \text{ fb}^{-1} @ 8 \text{ TeV}$			
ZZ background	$1.1 \pm 0.0$	$2.8 \pm 0.1$	$3.6 \pm 0.1$
Z + X	$0.4 \pm 0.0$	$0.2 \pm 0.0$	$0.8 \pm 0.0$
All background expected	$1.5 \pm 0.0$	$3.0 \pm 0.1$	$4.4 \pm 0.1$
$m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$	$2.8 \pm 0.0$	$6.0 \pm 0.0$	$7.4 \pm 0.0$
$m_H = 126 \text{ GeV}$	$3.1 \pm 0.0$	$6.7 \pm 0.0$	$8.4 \pm 0.1$
Observed	4	8	13

# Final Result @ 7+8 TeV

- P- value test :
- “What are the chances that the higgs boson doesn’t exist given my data ”
- Probability that background fluctuate to give an excess of events equal or larger than what observed



# Future plan

- Spin/parity hypotheses study for Higgs
- Muon efficiency on full data (Run ABCD)
- High mass Higgs boson
- Data cards for Significance of discovery and exclusion



# Thanks To

- Nicola De Filippis
- Ahmed Abdelalim
- Simranjit Chhibra

Thank  
You!