Higgs and Z → $\tau^+\tau^-$ in CMS

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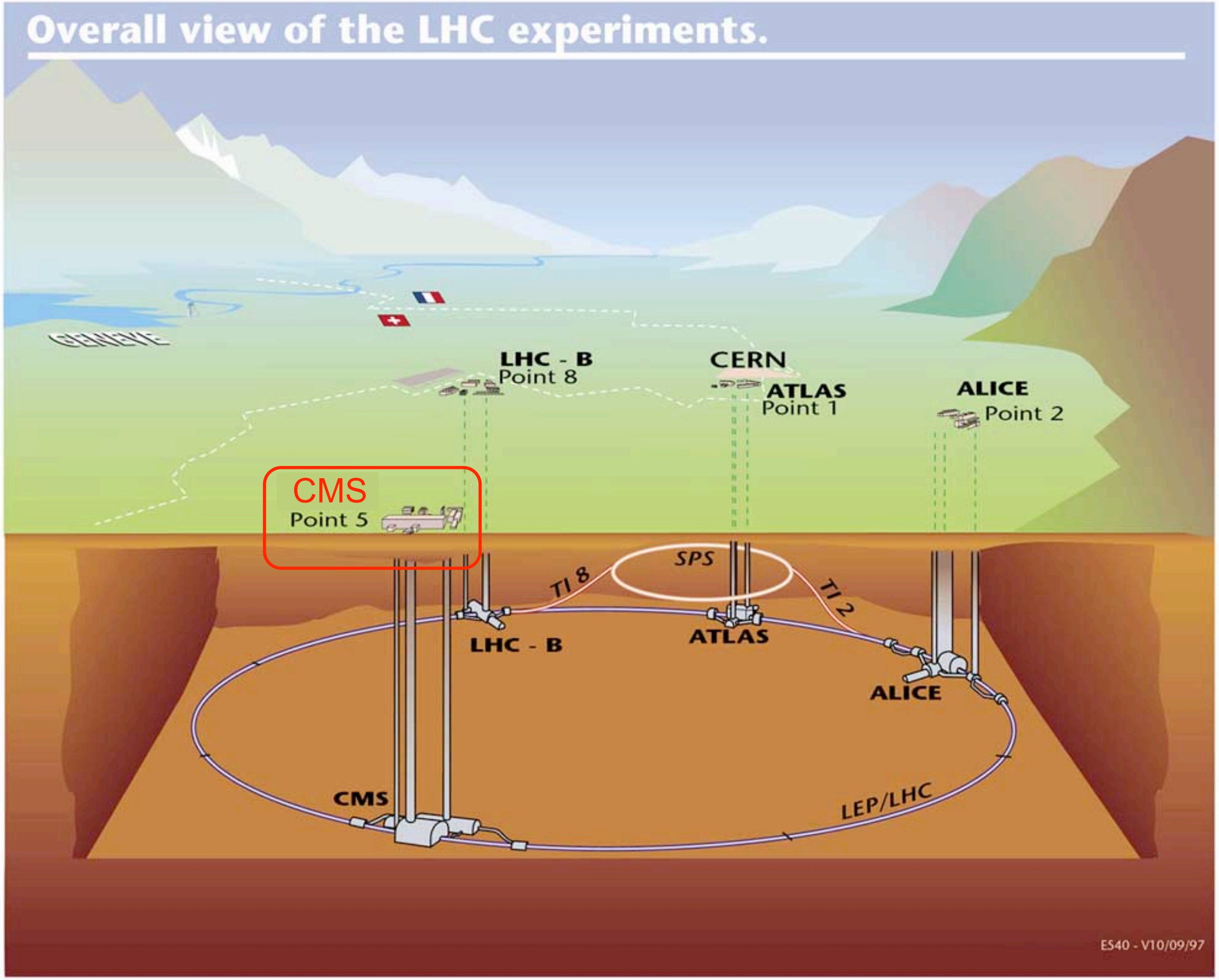
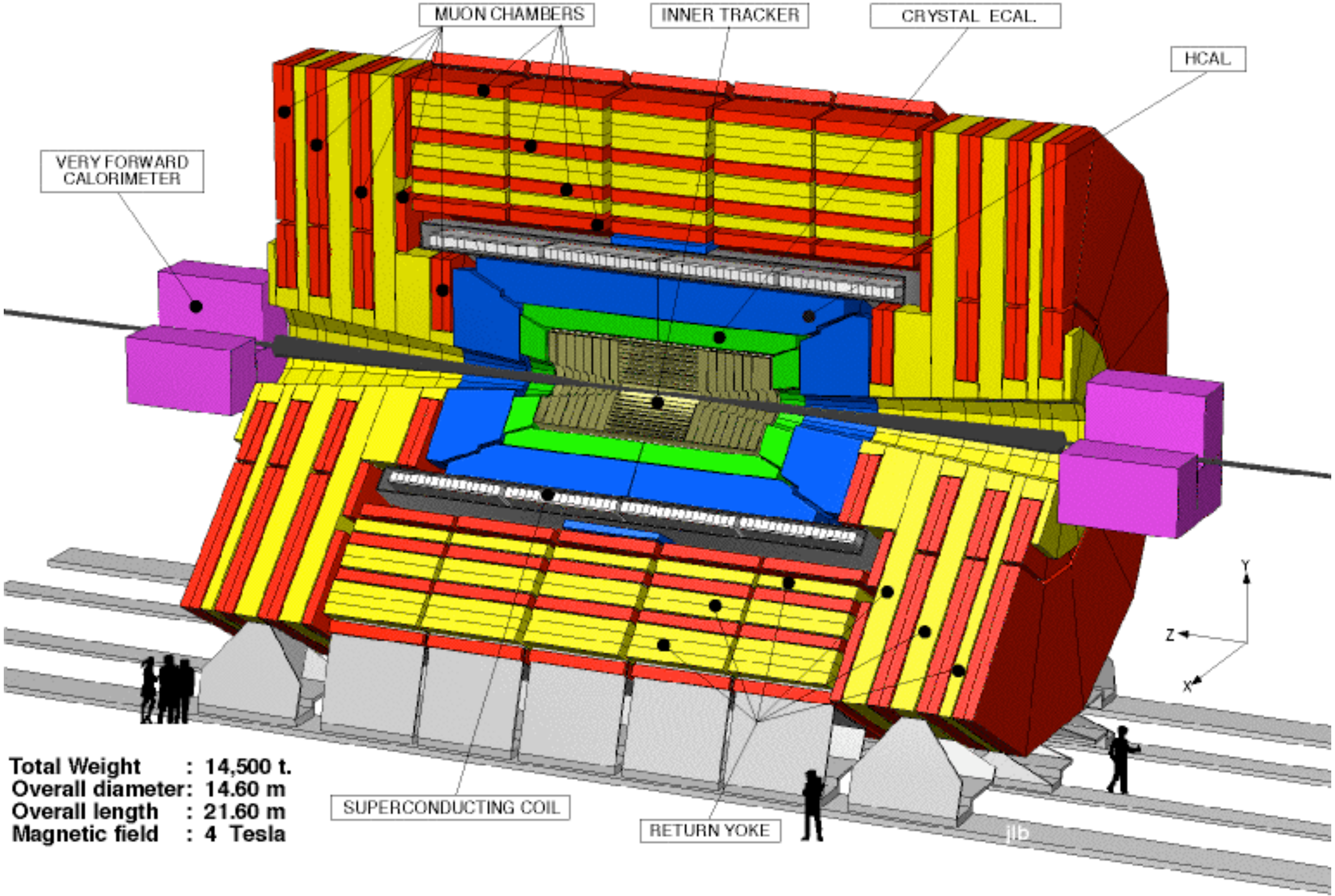
for the CMS Collaboration

Moriond EWK conference March 14th 2011

The CMS Experiment



The CMS Detector



Total Weight : 14,500 t.
Overall diameter: 14.60 m
Overall length : 21.60 m
Magnetic field : 4 Tesla

Roadmap

Z ➔ $\tau^+\tau^-$ Cross-section Measurement

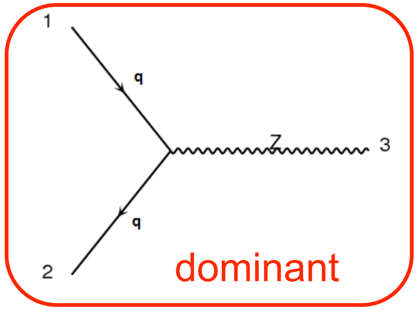
- Z ➔ $\tau^+\tau^-$ Production @ 7 TeV
- CMS τ Identification
- Event Selection
- Cross-section Extraction
- Results

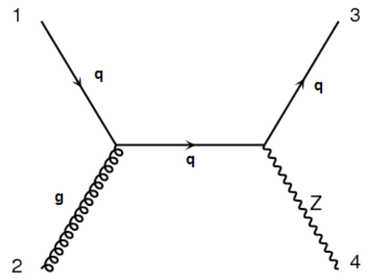
Higgs ➔ $\tau^+\tau^-$ Search

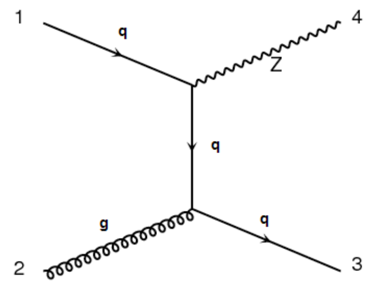
- MSSM Higgs Phenomenology
- $\tau^+\tau^-$ Mass Reconstruction
- Limit Calculation
- Results

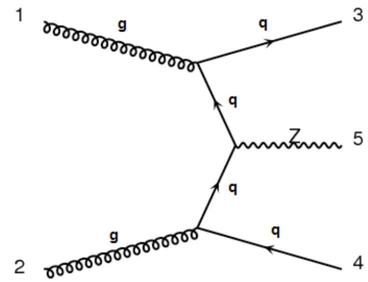
Summary

$Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ Production @ 7 TeV









CMS Measurement of $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow l^+l^-$, l = e/μ:

$\sigma \cdot BR(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow l^+l^-) = 0.931 \pm 0.026\ (stat.) \pm 0.023\ (sys.) \pm 0.102\ (lumi.)$ nb

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NNLO Prediction:

0.972 ± 0.042 nb ($60 > M_{ll} < 120$)

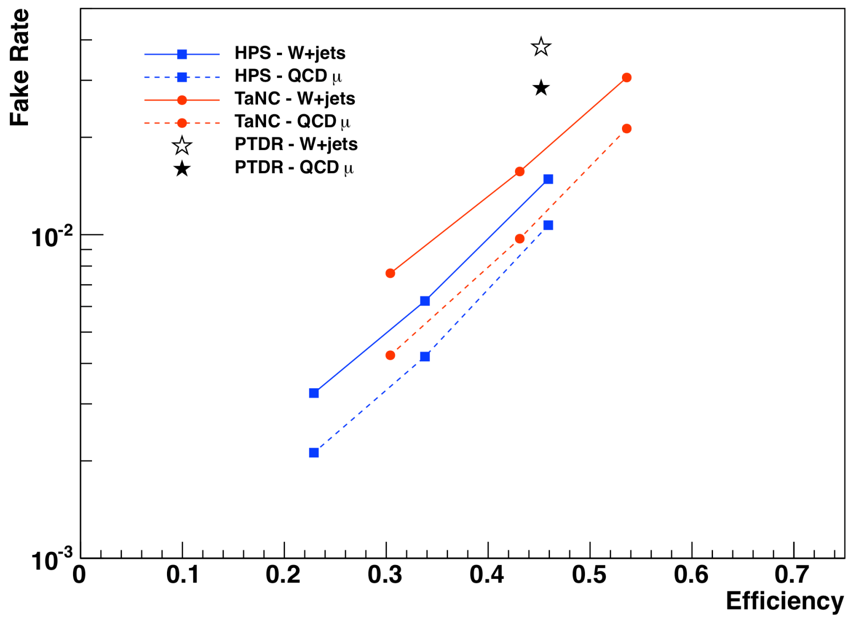
$Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ dominant Source of high energetic τ Leptons in SM:

- Measurement of τ Identification Efficiencies
- Commissioning of τ Triggers
- Important Background in Searches for beyond the SM Physics

CMS τ Identification

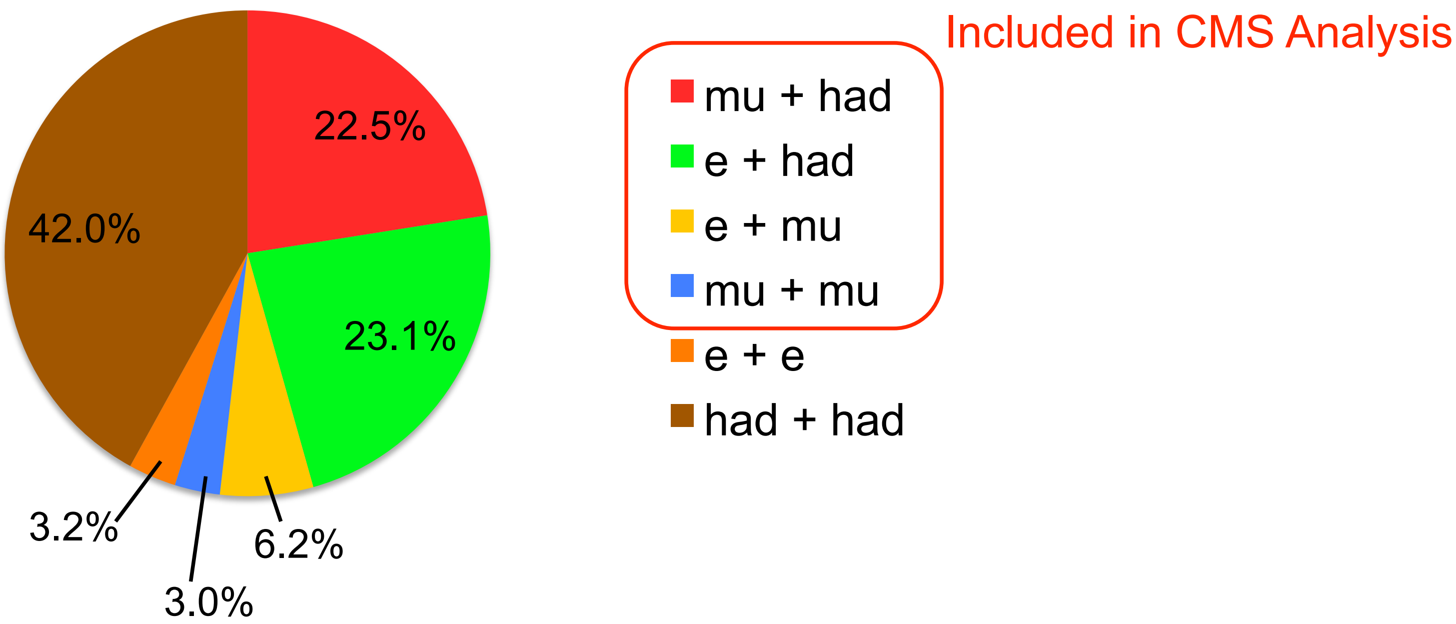
Decay Mode	Resonance	Mass (MeV/c^2)	Branching ratio(%)
$\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau$			17.8 %
$\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\tau$			17.4 %
$\tau^- \rightarrow h^- \nu_\tau$			11.6 %
$\tau^- \rightarrow h^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	ρ	770	26.0 %
$\tau^- \rightarrow h^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	$a1$	1200	10.8 %
$\tau^- \rightarrow h^- h^+ h^- \nu_\tau$	$a1$	1200	9.8 %
$\tau^- \rightarrow h^- h^+ h^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$			4.8 %
Other hadronic modes			1.7%

Improvement in CMS τ Identification Performance
due to Reconstruction of individual Decay Modes (Vector Meson Resonances), based on Particle Flow



Z → $\tau^+\tau^-$ Decay Modes

Z → $\tau^+\tau^-$ Analysis based on Combination of Decay Modes:



Variety of semi-leptonic and leptonic Channels analyzed

$\Sigma Br = 54.8\%$

N.B.: Hadronic Channel difficult (Trigger, high Backgrounds)

Event Selection

For $\mu + \tau_{had}$, $e + \tau_{had}$ and $e + \mu$ Channels, $\mu + \mu$ Channel different (Backup)

Trigger

Events triggered by single Electron/Muon Triggers
P_T thresholds 9-15 GeV, depending on instantaneous Luminosity

Lepton Selection

Electrons	**Muons**	**had. τ Decays**
$P_T > 15$ GeV	$P_T > 15$ GeV	$P_T > 20$ GeV
$\|\eta\| < 2.4$	$\|\eta\| < 2.1$	$\|\eta\| < 2.4$
isolated	isolated	"loose" Tau id.
		Veto against e/μ

Opposite Charge Lepton Pair

Transverse Mass

$e + \tau_{had}$, $\mu + \tau_{had}$: $M_T(l + MET) < 40$ GeV
$e + \mu$: $M_T(e + MET) < 50$ GeV && $M_T(\mu + MET) < 50$ GeV

Veto Events with additional isolated Leptons

Cross-section Extraction

$$\sigma(pp \to ZX) \times \mathcal{B}(Z \to \tau^+\tau^-) = \frac{N}{\mathcal{A} \cdot \epsilon \cdot \mathcal{B}' \cdot \mathcal{L}}$$

- $N = N_{obs} - N_{bgr}$
  Background contribution N_{bgr} from Data
  (using 1-3 complementary Methods, depending on Channel)

- Acceptance taken from Monte Carlo
  (POWHEG + TAUOLA, PYTHIA with CMS Z2 tune for Hadronization)

- Efficiency factorized into independent Terms
  Each Term either measured directly in Data or taken from Monte Carlo
  and applying Data/MC Correction factor measured from Data

- Branching Ratios for $\tau^+\tau^-$ to decay into $\mu + \tau_{had}$, $e + \tau_{had}$, $e + \mu$, $\mu + \mu$
  taken from PDG

- Luminosity measured with Precision of 4%

Event Yields

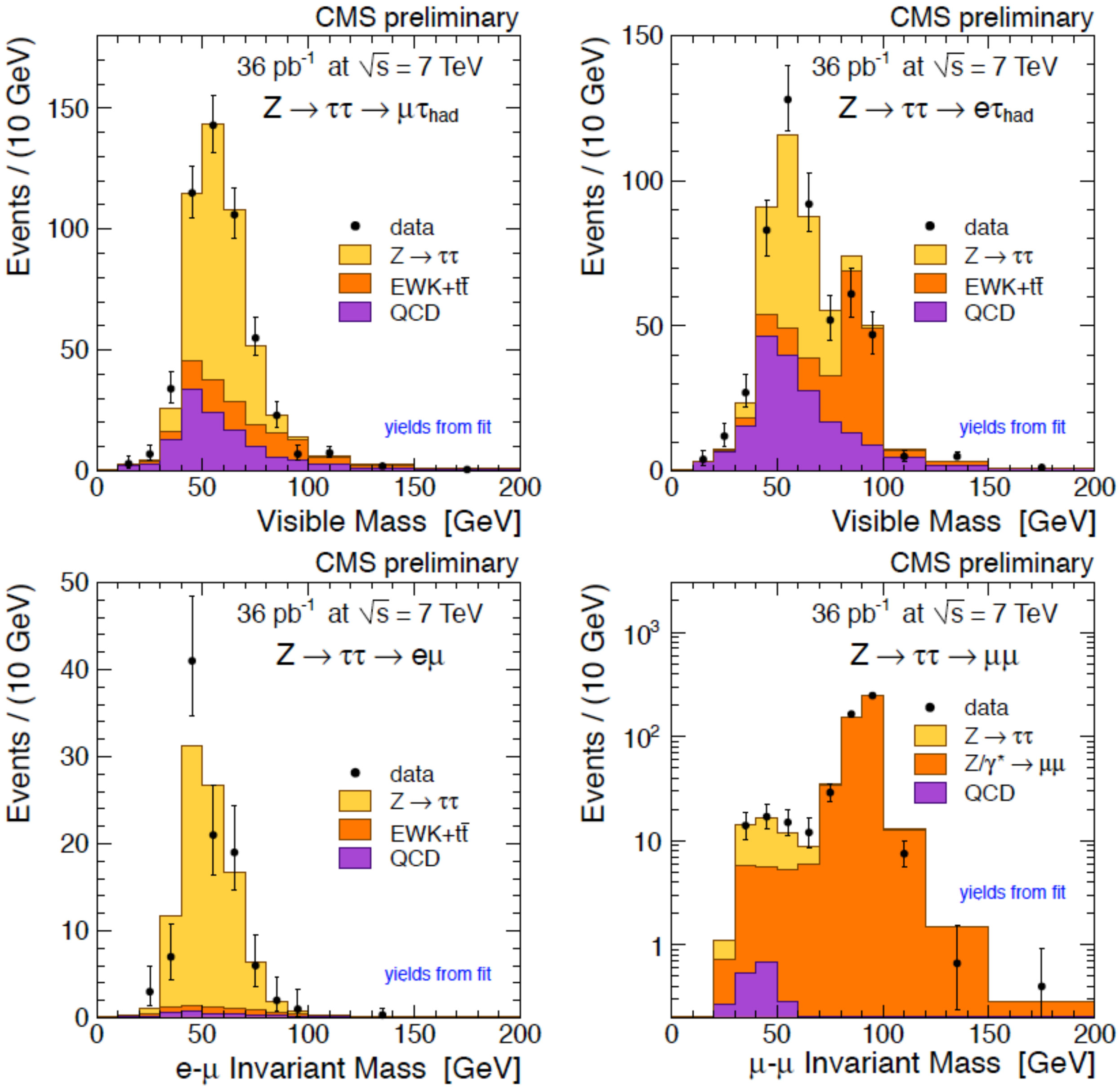
CMS Data, 36 pb^{-1} @ 7 TeV

	$\tau_\mu \tau_{had}$	$\tau_e \tau_{had}$	$\tau_e \tau_\mu$	$\tau_\mu \tau_\mu$ ($M_{\mu\mu} < 70$ GeV)
$Z \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$, jet fake τ_{had}	6.4 ± 2.4	15.0 ± 6.2		
$Z \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$	12.9 ± 3.5	109.3 ± 28.0	2.4 ± 0.3	20.1 ± 1.3
$t\bar{t}$	6.0 ± 3.0	2.6 ± 1.3	7.1 ± 1.3	0.15 ± 0.03
$W \rightarrow \ell \nu$	54.9 ± 4.8	30.6 ± 3.1		
$W \rightarrow \tau \nu$	14.7 ± 1.3	7.0 ± 0.7	1.5 ± 0.5	2.5 ± 2.5 (< 5 @95 %CL)
QCD	131.6 ± 14.1	181.1 ± 22.5		
WW/WZ/ZZ	1.6 ± 0.8	0.8 ± 0.4	3.0 ± 0.4	
Total Background	228.4 ± 15.8	346.4 ± 36.7	14.0 ± 1.8	22.8 ± 2.8
Total Data	516	540	101	58

Background Estimates quoted in Table obtained from Data-driven Methods

> 600 Z ➔ $\tau^+\tau^-$ Signal Events selected in CMS Data

Control Plots



Systematic Uncertainties

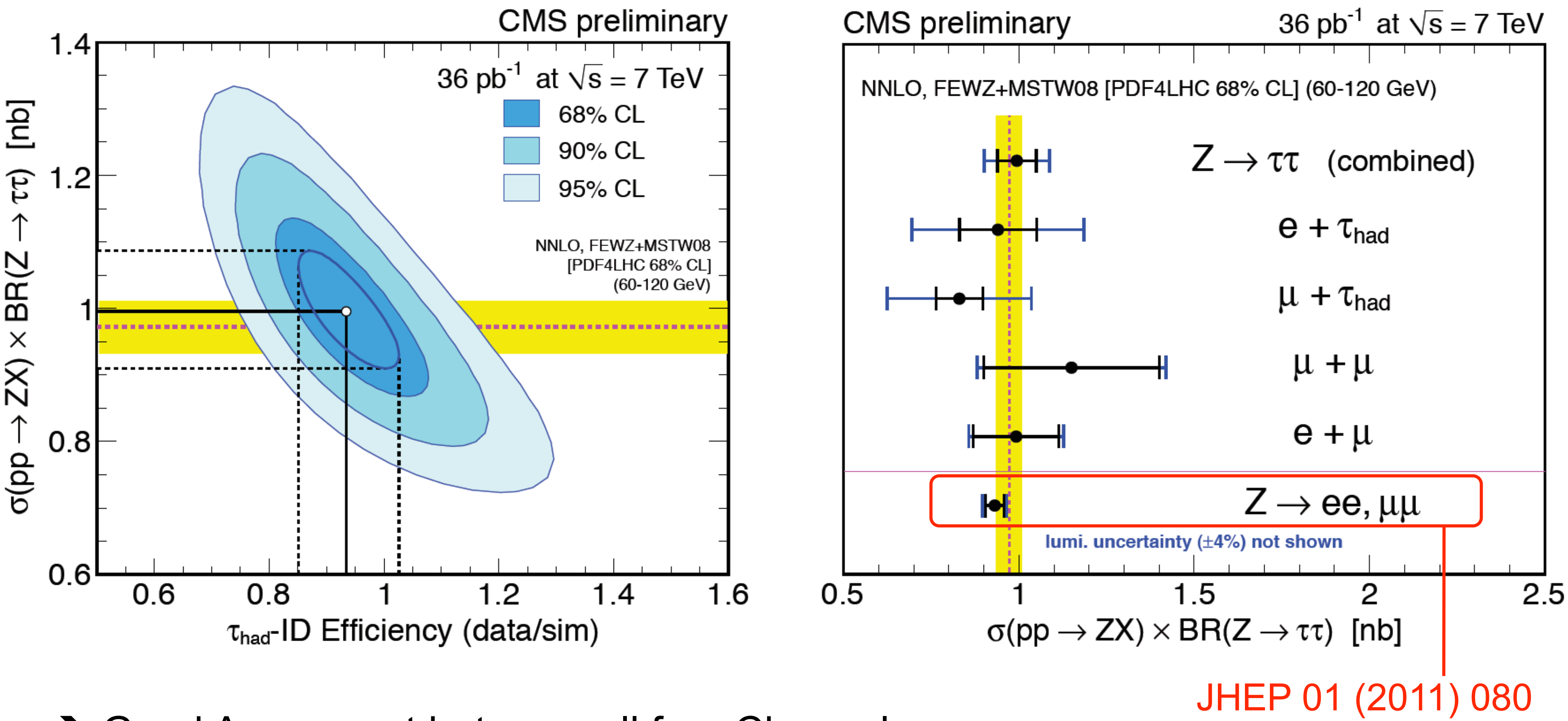
Source	$\tau_\mu \tau_{had}$	$\tau_e \tau_{had}$	$\tau_e \tau_\mu$	$\tau_\mu \tau_\mu$
trigger	0.2 %	3 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
lepton identification and isolation	1.0 %	1.1 %	1 %	1 %
τ_{had} identification	23 %		-	
efficiency of topological selections	2 %		-	
likelihood selection efficiency	-			2 %
acceptance due to τ energy scale, 3 %	3.5 %		-	
acceptance due to e energy scale, 2 %	-	1.6 %	1.6 %	-
acceptance due to μ momentum scale, 1 %	1 %	-	1 %	2 %
luminosity	4 %			
parton distribution functions	2 %			

Largest Uncertainty: hadronic Tau Identification Efficiency

➔ τ_{had} Identification Efficiency constrained by Ratio of Event Yields in semi-leptonic/leptonic Channels

➔ Determine Z ➔ $\tau^+\tau^-$ Cross-section by simultaneous Fit of all four Channels

Simultaneous Fit Results



➔ Good Agreement between all four Channels

➔ Extracted Cross-Section in good Agreement with Theory Prediction (NNLO)

➔ Data/MC Correction factor for Tau Identification Efficiency compatible with 1.0

$Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ Cross-section Results

Individual Channels:

$$\sigma(\mathrm{pp} \to \mathrm{ZX}) \times \mathcal{B}(\mathrm{Z} \to \tau^+\tau^-)_{\mu\tau} = 0.83 \pm 0.07\,(\mathrm{stat.}) \pm 0.04\,(\mathrm{syst.}) \pm 0.03\,(\mathrm{lumi.}) \pm 0.19\,(\tau\text{-ID})\,\mathrm{nb}$$

$$\sigma(\mathrm{pp} \to \mathrm{ZX}) \times \mathcal{B}(\mathrm{Z} \to \tau^+\tau^-)_{e\tau} = 0.94 \pm 0.11\,(\mathrm{stat.}) \pm 0.03\,(\mathrm{syst.}) \pm 0.04\,(\mathrm{lumi.}) \pm 0.22\,(\tau\text{-ID})\,\mathrm{nb}$$

$$\sigma(\mathrm{pp} \to \mathrm{ZX}) \times \mathcal{B}(\mathrm{Z} \to \tau^+\tau^-)_{e\mu} = 0.99 \pm 0.12\,(\mathrm{stat.}) \pm 0.06\,(\mathrm{syst.}) \pm 0.04\,(\mathrm{lumi.})\,\mathrm{nb}$$

$$\sigma(\mathrm{pp} \to \mathrm{ZX}) \times \mathcal{B}(\mathrm{Z} \to \tau^+\tau^-)_{\mu\mu} = 1.15 \pm 0.25\,(\mathrm{stat.}) \pm 0.10\,(\mathrm{syst.}) \pm 0.05\,(\mathrm{lumi.})\,\mathrm{nb.}$$

Combined:

$\sigma \bullet \mathrm{BR}(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-) = 0.99 \pm 0.06$ (stat.) ± 0.08 (sys.) ± 0.04 (lumi.) nb

Measured $Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ Cross-section in good Agreement with NNLO Expectation and CMS Measurement of $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow l^+l^-$, l = e/μ Cross-section

N.B.: $Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ Analysis benefits from reduced Luminosity Uncertainty of 4%
(was 11% at time of $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow l^+l^-$, l = e/μ Analysis)

And the Higgs ?

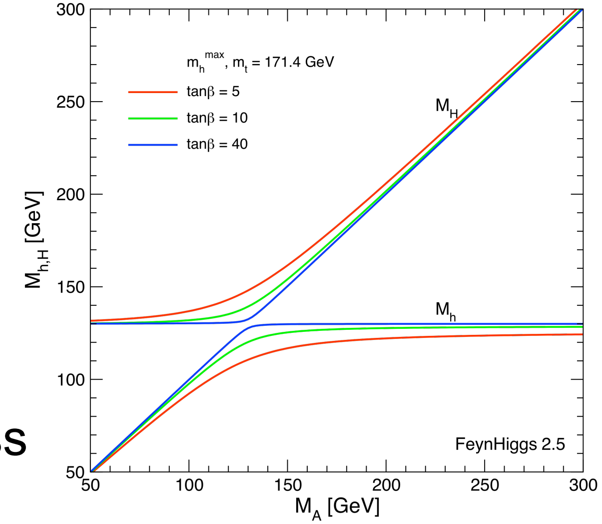
MSSM Higgs Phenomenology

Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model

2 Higgs doublets ➔ 5 physical Higgs Bosons:

- 2 CP-even neutrals: h, H scalar
- 1 CP-odd neutral: A pseudo-scalar
- 2 charged: H^+, H^-

FeynHiggs 2.5 (2006)

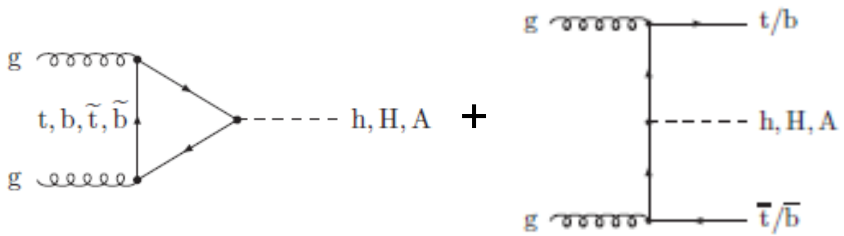


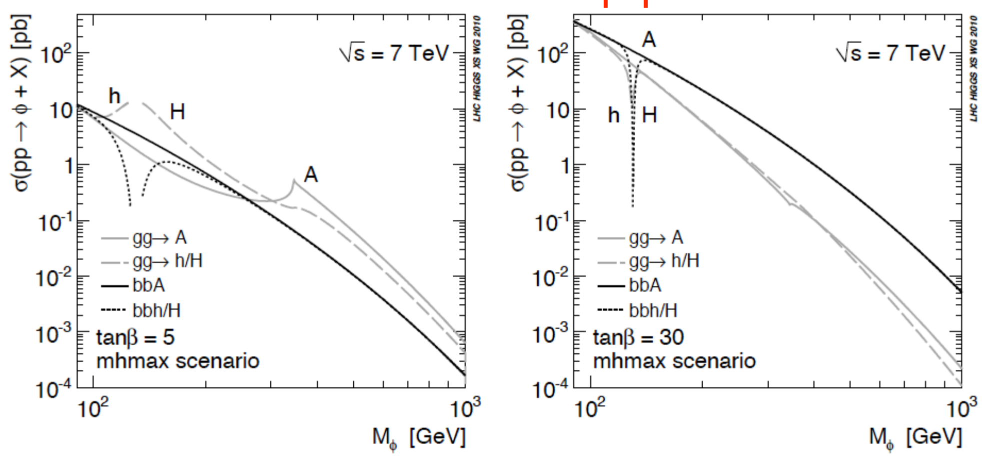
CP-odd and 1 CP-even Higgs Boson degenerate in Mass

At Born level MSSM described by 2 Parameters: tan β, m_A
(Dependency on SUSY Parameters via radiative Corrections)

hep-ph 1101.0593v2

2 main Production Processes:

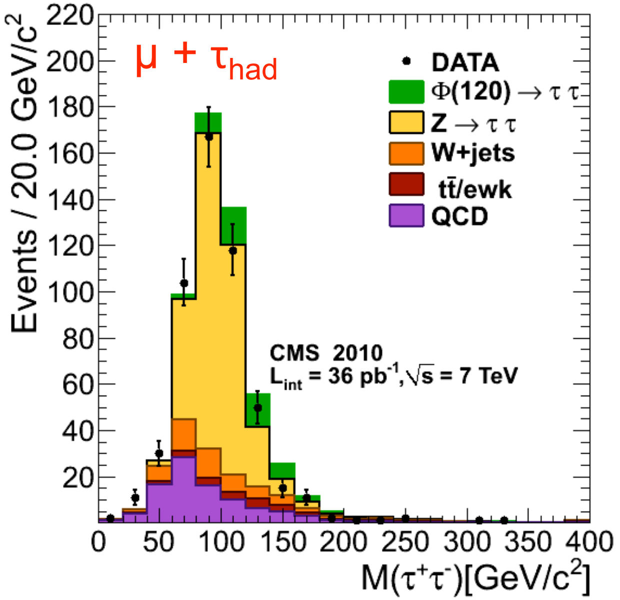


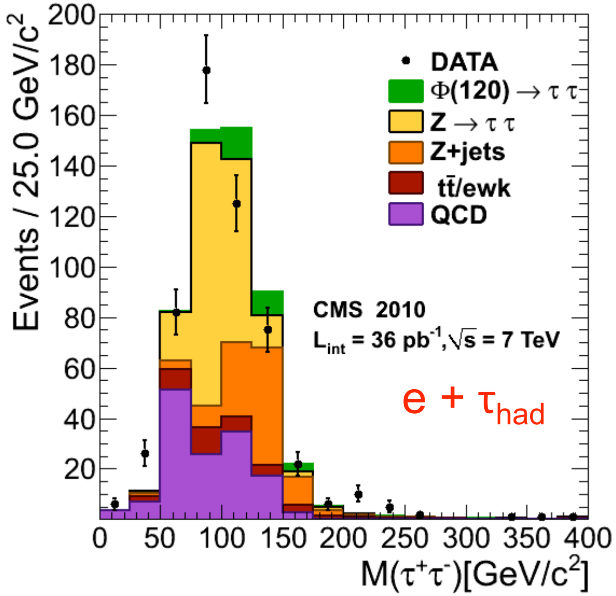


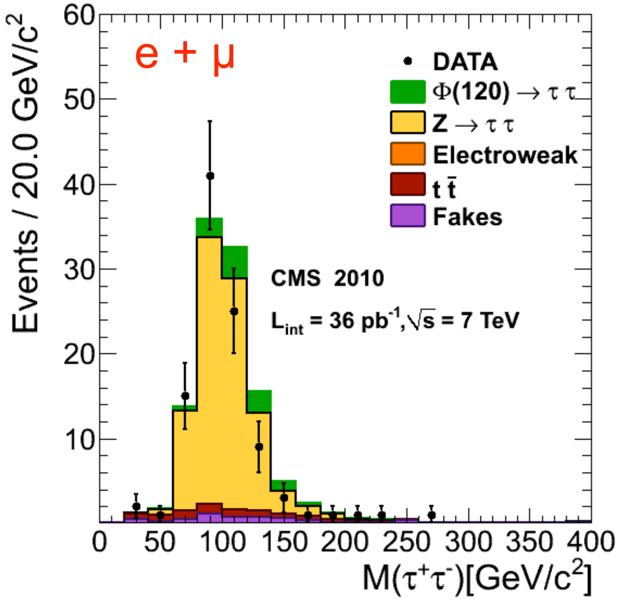
Cross-section increases ~tan β^2

$\tau^+\tau^-$ Mass Reconstruction

- Likelihood Fit of momenta of visible Decay Products and of Neutrinos produced in τ Decays
- At present uses Likelihood Terms for τ Decay kinematics and missing E_T
- Yields "physical" Solution for every Event
- Improvement in Resolution wrt. previous Techniques







➔ Clear Z Mass Peak seen in CMS Data

Limit Calculation

Based on fitting $M_{\tau\tau}$ Template histograms to $M_{\tau\tau}$ Distribution observed in Data for 3 Channels: $\mu + \tau_{had}$, $e + \tau_{had}$, $e + \mu$

95% Confidence Level upper Limit computed via Bayesian Inference

$$\int_{\sigma=0}^{\sigma_{95\%}} \frac{\int \mathcal{L}(\text{data},\sigma,\nu)\,\pi(\sigma)\mathrm{d}\nu}{\int \mathcal{L}(\text{data},\sigma',\nu')\,\pi(\sigma')\mathrm{d}\sigma'\mathrm{d}\nu'}\mathrm{d}\sigma = 0.95$$

using flat Prior Probability $\pi(\sigma)$ on Higgs Cross-section $\sigma > 0$.

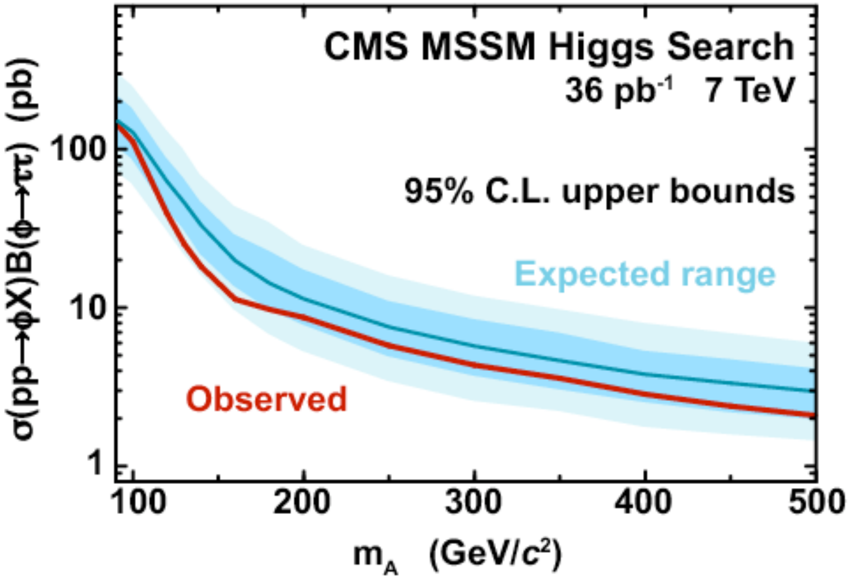
Likelihood: $\mathcal{L}(m_{\tau\tau};\sigma_{\tau\tau},\{\nu\}) = \mathcal{L}_{m_{\tau\tau}}(m_{\tau\tau};\sigma_{\tau\tau},\{\nu\}) \cdot \prod_n \mathcal{L}_n(\nu_n;\bar{\nu}_n,\Delta\bar{\nu}_n)$

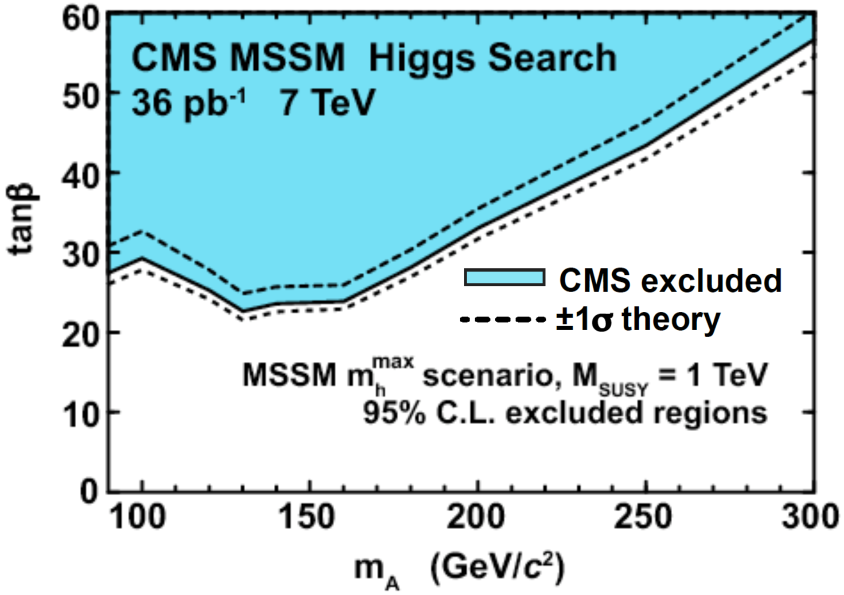
$\mathcal{L}_{m_{\tau\tau}}(m_{\tau\tau};\sigma_{\tau\tau},\{\nu\})$: Product over all Bins of the $M_{\tau\tau}$ Distribution of –log(Poisson Probability) to observe N_{obs} Events given N expected

$\mathcal{L}(\nu;\bar{\nu},\Delta\bar{\nu})$: Constraint on Nuisance Parameter ν (Scale or Shape, e.g. Efficiency, Energy scale, Background Yield) from independent Measurement

Expected Limit obtained by “toy” Experiments: Median expected Limit and 68%, 95% CL Intervals computed from Distribution of “toy” Limits

MSSM Higgs ➔ $\tau^+\tau^-$ Limit Results





- Observed and expected Limits on $\sigma \times$ Br computed for different Mass Hypotheses m_A

  Approximation

  mA ≤ 120 GeV: $\sigma = \sigma_h + \sigma_A$

  mA ~ 130 GeV: $\sigma = \sigma_h + \sigma_H + \sigma_A$

  mA ≥ 140 GeV: $\sigma = \sigma_H + \sigma_A$

  ϕ: Sum of scalar + pseudo-scalar Higgs

➔ Observed Limit in Agreement with expected Sensitivity

- Upper Limit on $\sigma \times$ Br converted into Limit on MSSM Parameter tan β
- Relation between σ, Br and tan β taken from LHC Higgs Cross Sections Working Group (for m_h^{max} SUSY benchmark scenario)

  hep-ph 1101.0593v2
- Theory Uncertainty estimate according to Working Group Recommendations

Summary

Z ➔ $\tau^+\tau^-$ Production has been analyzed in four Channels:
$\mu + \tau_{had}$, $e + \tau_{had}$, $e + \mu$ and $\mu + \mu$

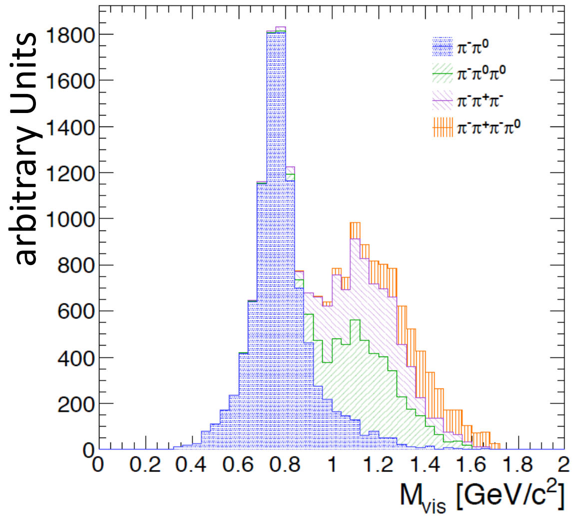
- An unambiguous Signal is established in all Channels
- The Z ➔ $\tau^+\tau^-$ Cross-section is measured @ 7 TeV center-of-mass Energy and found to be in good Agreement with Z ➔ l^+l^-, $l = e/\mu$ Cross-section measured by CMS as well as with Theory Predictions (NNLO)

No evidence for Higgs ➔ $\tau^+\tau^-$ Signal observed in CMS Data

- Observed Limit tracks expected Limit
- "Full" $\tau^+\tau^-$ Mass reconstructed using novel Likelihood Technique
- The world's most stringent Limits on MSSM Higgs ➔ $\tau^+\tau^-$ Production to date has been set

Backup Material

τ Decay Modes

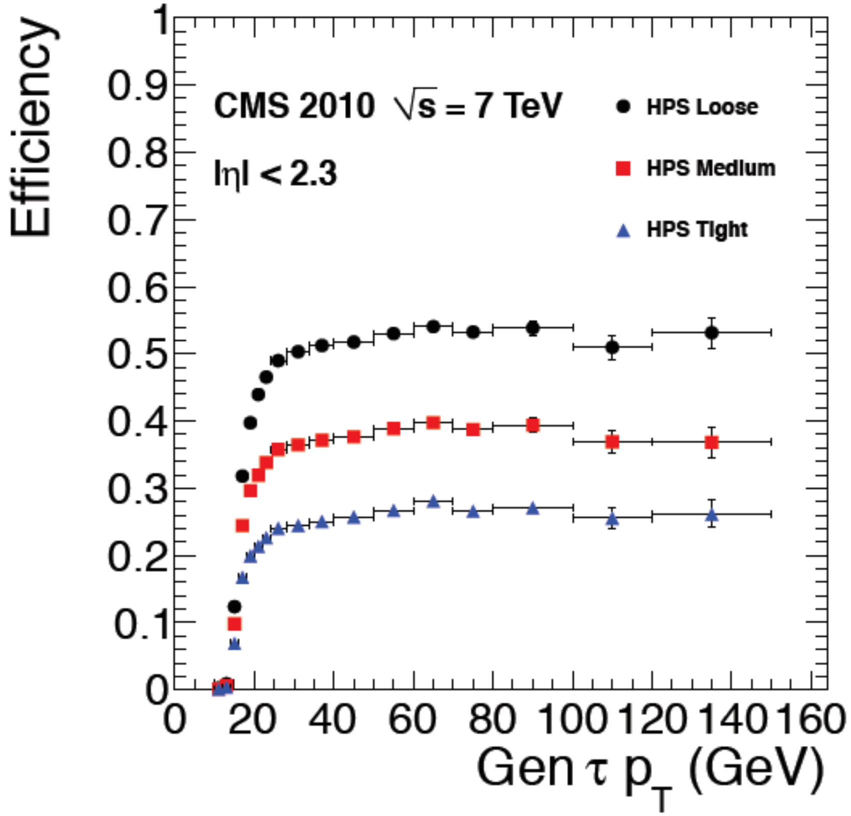


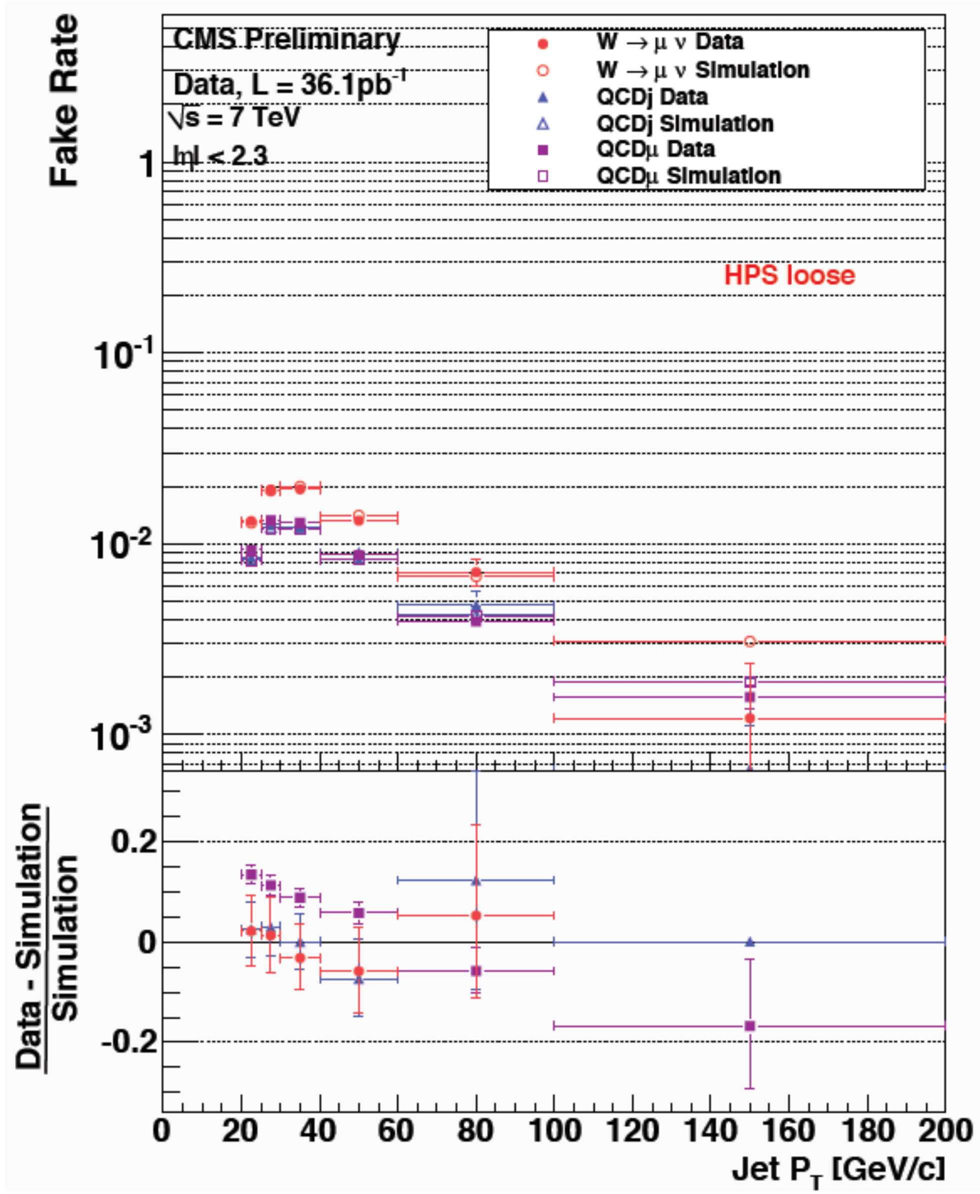
Decay Mode	Resonance	Mass (MeV/c^2)	Branching ratio(%)
$\tau^- \to e^-\bar{\nu}_e\nu_\tau$			17.8 %
$\tau^- \to \mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu\nu_\tau$			17.4 %
$\tau^- \to h^-\nu_\tau$			11.6 %
$\tau^- \to h^-\pi^0\nu_\tau$	ρ	770	26.0 %
$\tau^- \to h^-\pi^0\pi^0\nu_\tau$	$a1$	1200	10.8 %
$\tau^- \to h^-h^+h^-\nu_\tau$	$a1$	1200	9.8 %
$\tau^- \to h^-h^+h^-\pi^0\nu_\tau$			4.8 %
Other hadronic modes			1.7%

➔ Tau Identification ≅ Reconstruction of well-known Vector Meson resonances

CMS Tau id. Performance

Z ➔ $\tau^+\tau^-$ Simulation





Event Selection μ + μ Channel

Trigger

Events triggered by single Muon Triggers
P_T threshold 9-15 GeV, depending on instantaneous Luminosity

Lepton Selection

1st Muon	**2nd Muon**
$P_T > 19$ GeV	$P_T > 10$ GeV
$\|\eta\| < 2.1$	$\|\eta\| < 2.1$
isolated	isolated

1st + 2nd Muon of opposite Charge

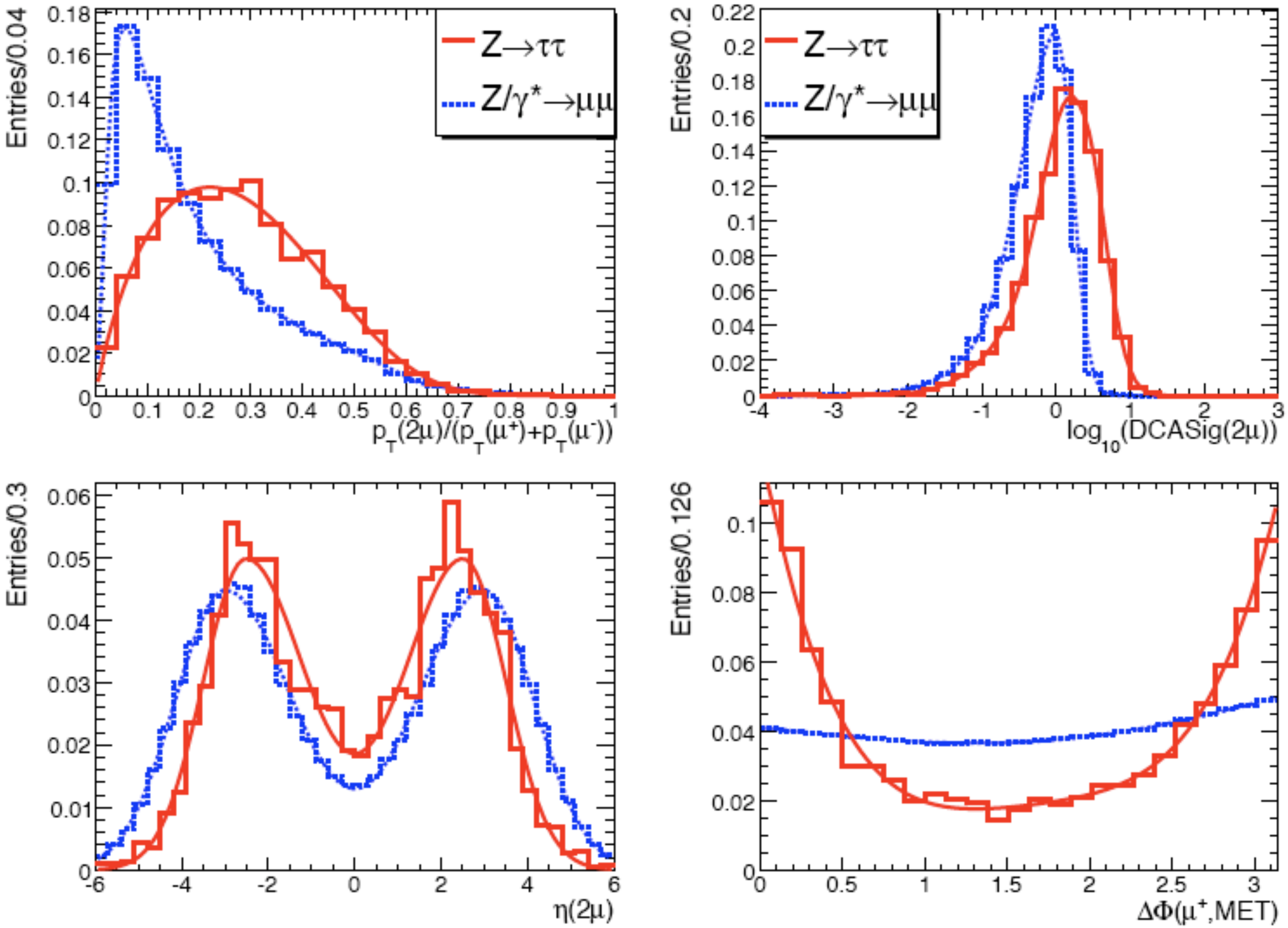
$\Delta\phi(\mu,\mu) < 2.0$ rad

Missing E_T < 50 GeV

Z ➔ $\tau^+\tau^-$ ➔ $\mu^+\mu^-$/Z ➔ $\mu^+\mu^-$ Likelihood > 0.87

- $P_T(\mu^+ + \mu^-)/(P_T^{\mu+} + P_T^{\mu-})$
- DCA between μ^+, μ^- Tracks
- η of di-Muon system
- $\Delta\phi(\mu^+, MET)$

$Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ / $Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ Likelihood



$Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ Acceptance × Efficiency

	$\tau_\mu\tau_{had}$	$\tau_e\tau_{had}$	$\tau_e\tau_\mu$	$\tau_\mu\tau_\mu$
Acceptance: $\mathcal{A}$	0.13	0.12	0.074	0.16
Selection efficiency: ϵ	0.37	0.23	0.55	0.17
Mass window correction: f_c	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.99

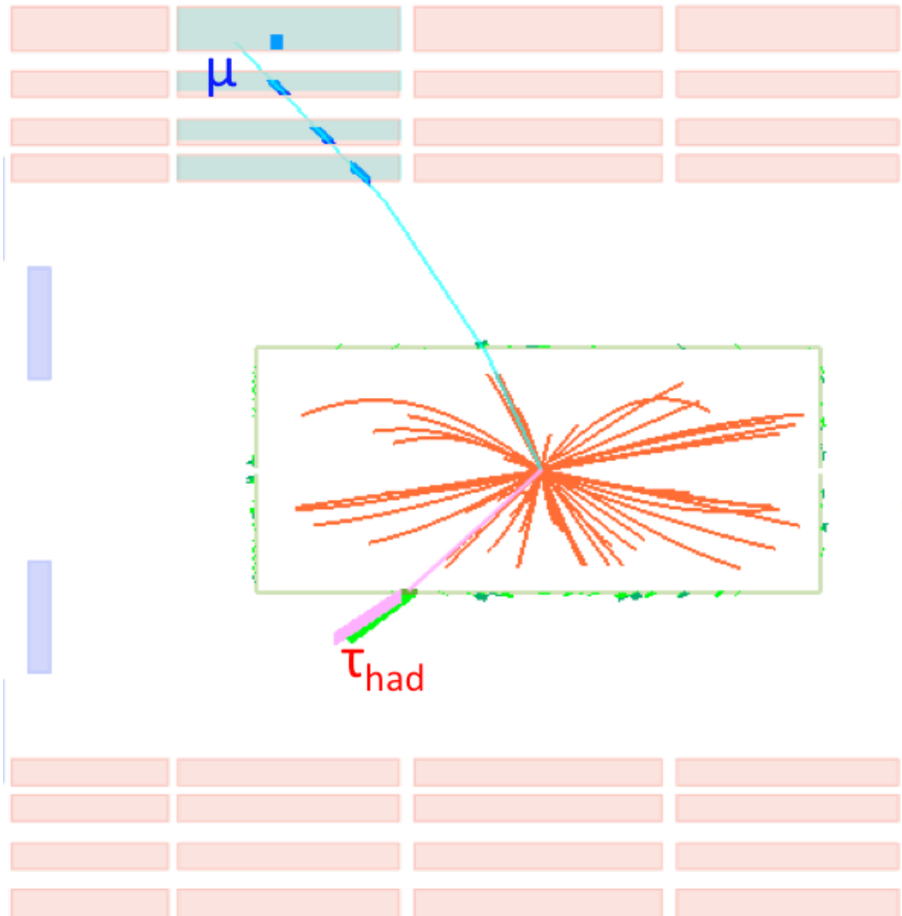
- Acceptance taken from $Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ Monte Carlo (POWHEG + TAUOLA) Fraction of Events generated with $60 < M_{\tau\tau} < 120$ GeV for which visible Decay Products of both τ Leptons are within |η| Range and above P_T thresholds (depending on Decay Mode/Channel)

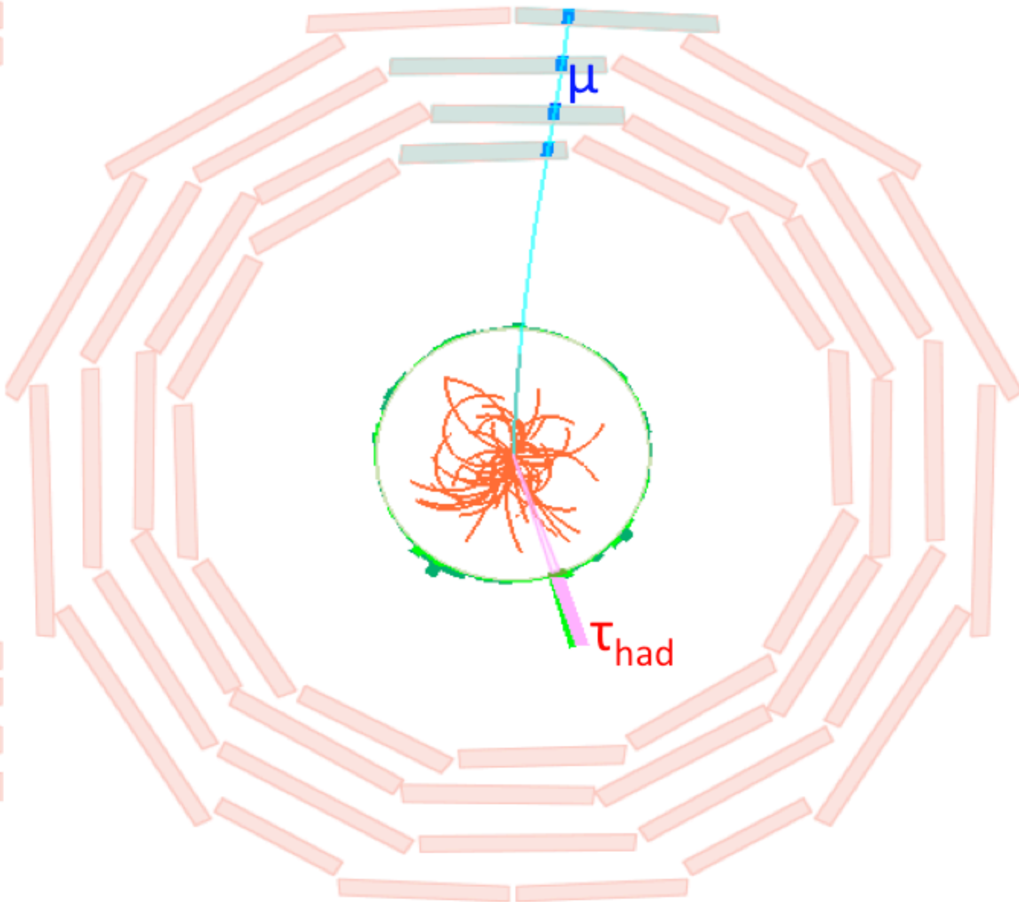
- Efficiency defined as Fraction of $Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ Events within Acceptance that passes all Event Selection criteria, measured either directly in Data or taken from Monte Carlo and applying Data/MC Correction factor measured from Data

- Mass window Correction factor corrects for $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ Events which pass Event Selection, but are not generated within Mass window $60 < M_{\tau\tau} < 120$ GeV

$Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^+ + \rho^-$ Candidate

$\quad \llcorner \pi^- \pi^0$





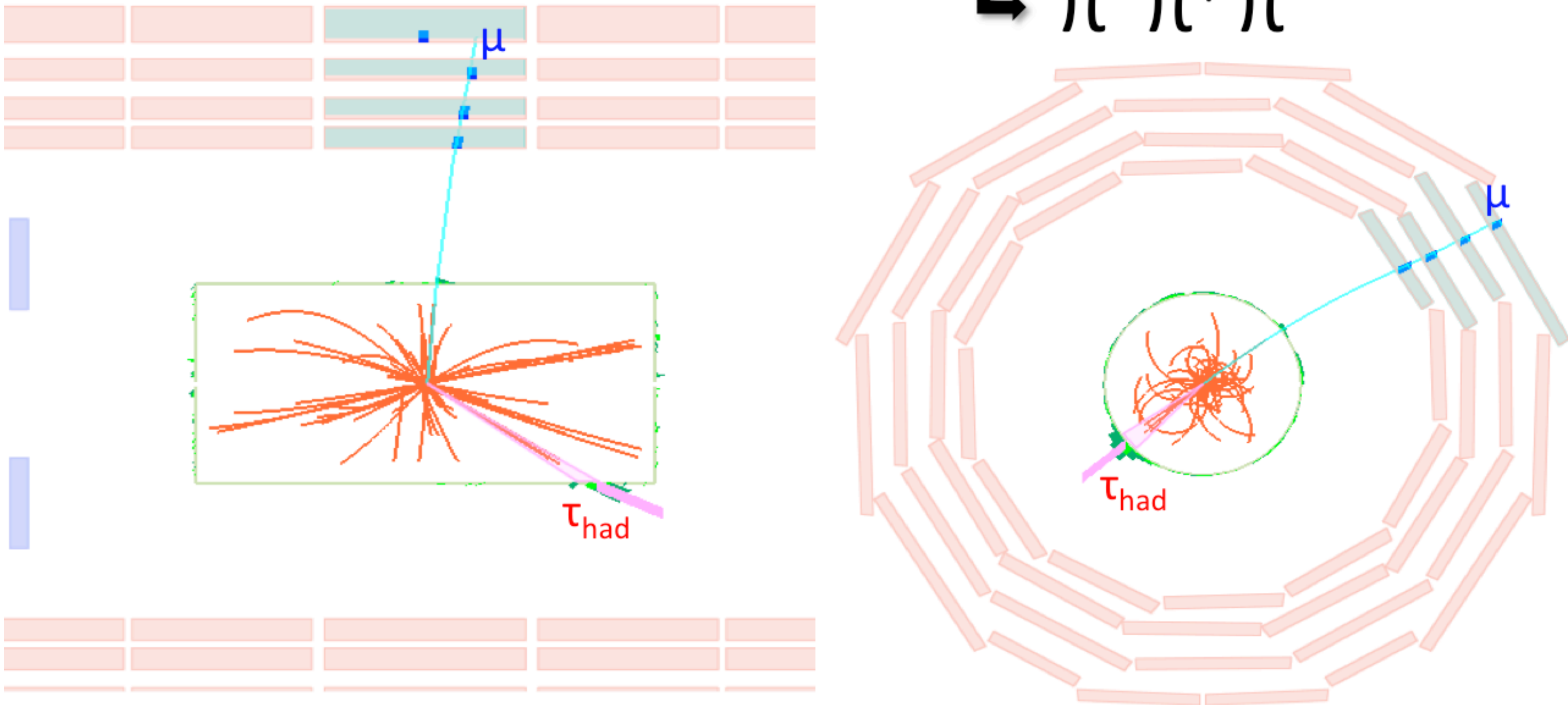
P_T^{μ} = 39.3 GeV

P_T^{had} = 28.2 GeV, lead. Track P_T = 3.3 GeV

M_{vis} = 67.0 GeV, MET = 19.9 GeV, $M_{\tau\tau}$ = 90.3 GeV

$Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^+ + a_1^-$ Candidate

$\hookrightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi$

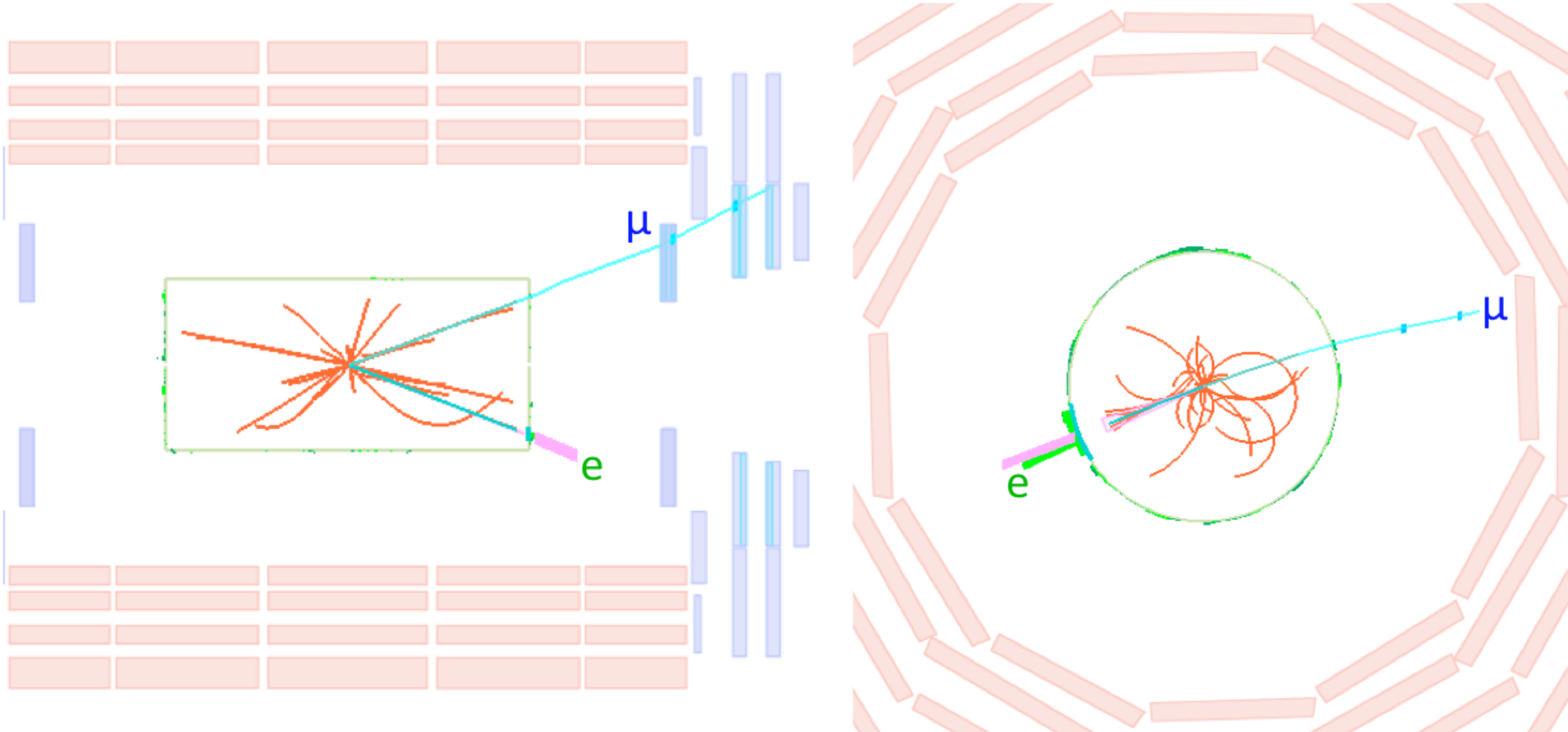


$P_T^{\mu} = 20.5$ GeV

$P_T^{had} = 35.5$ GeV, lead. Track $P_T = 18.5$ GeV

$M_{vis} = 62.7$ GeV, MET = 6.2 GeV, $M_{\tau\tau} = 98.3$ GeV

$Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- \rightarrow e^- + \mu^+$ Candidate

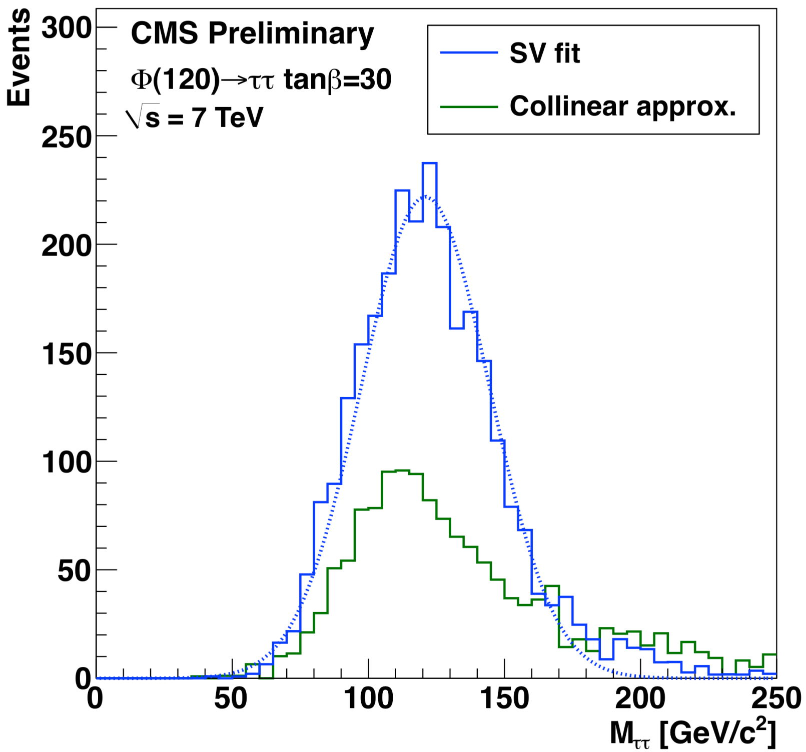


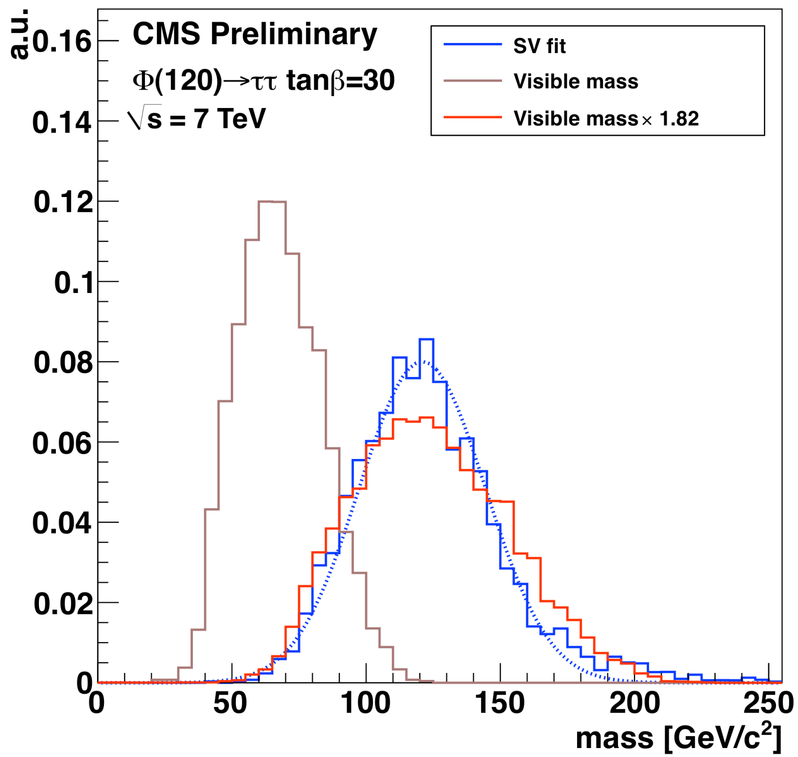
$P_t^e = 29.9$ GeV

$P_T^\mu = 16.3$ GeV

$M_{vis} = 44.2$ GeV, MET = 17.4 GeV, $M_{\tau\tau} = 91.4$ GeV

$M_{\tau\tau}$ Resolution





Compared to collinear Approximation, Likelihood algorithm:

- provides better Resolution
- increases Event Statistics by Factors ~ 2

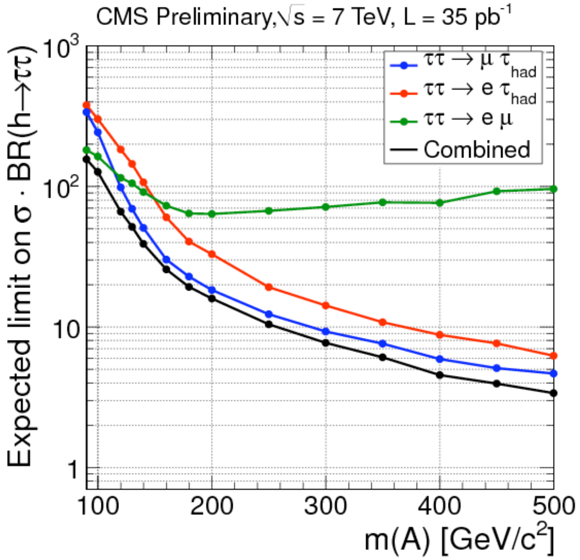
Compared to visible Mass, Likelihood algorithm:

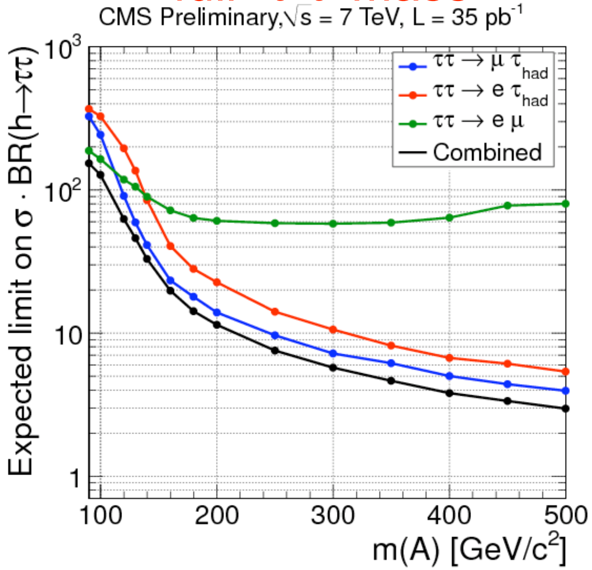
- improves relative Resolution $\Delta M_{\tau\tau}/M_{\tau\tau}$

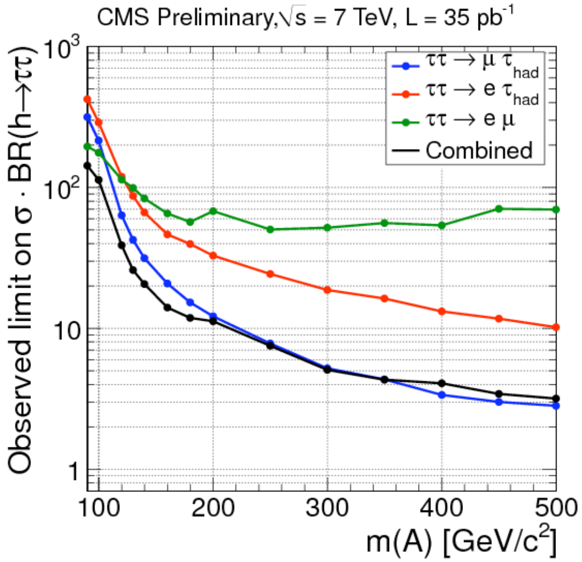
Observed vs. Expected Limits

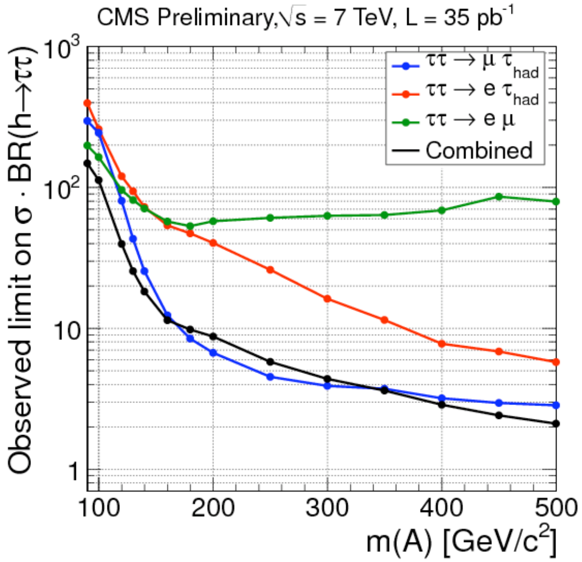
visible Mass

“full” $\tau^+\tau^-$ Mass





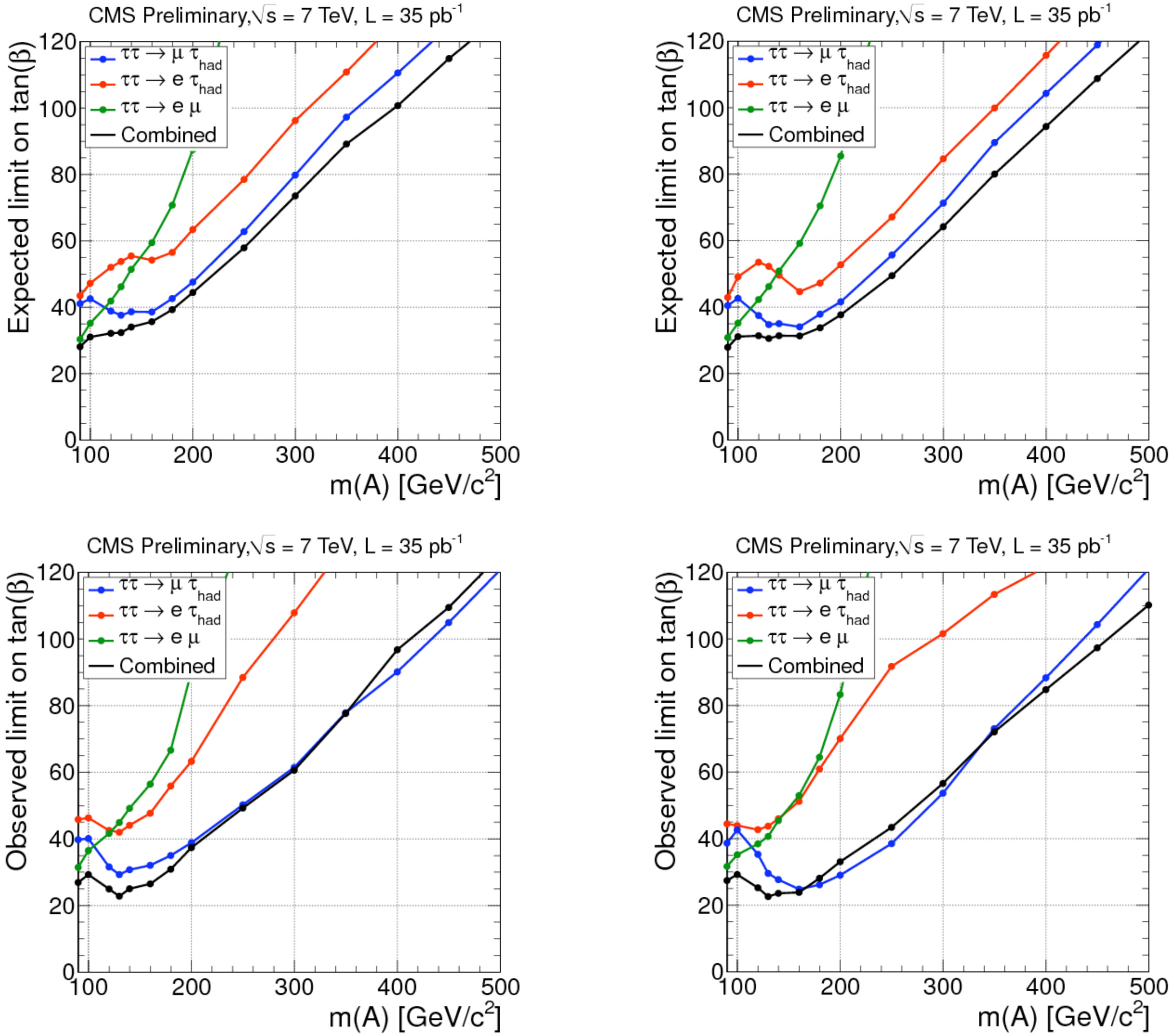




Observed vs. Expected Limits

visible Mass

“full” $\tau^+\tau^-$ Mass

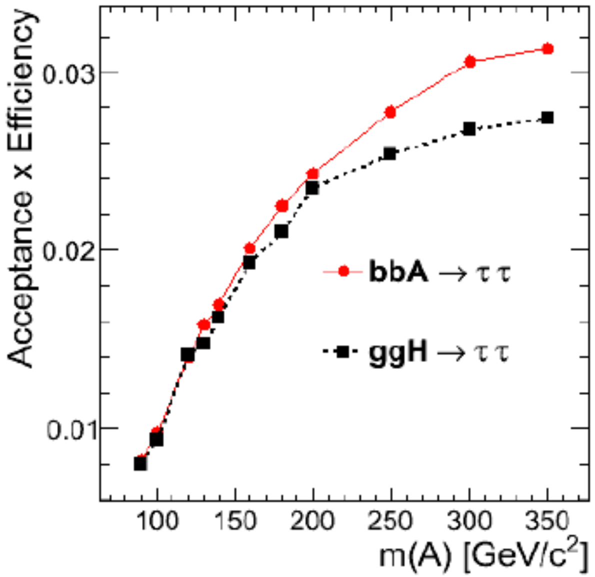


Limit Fit Nuisance Parameters

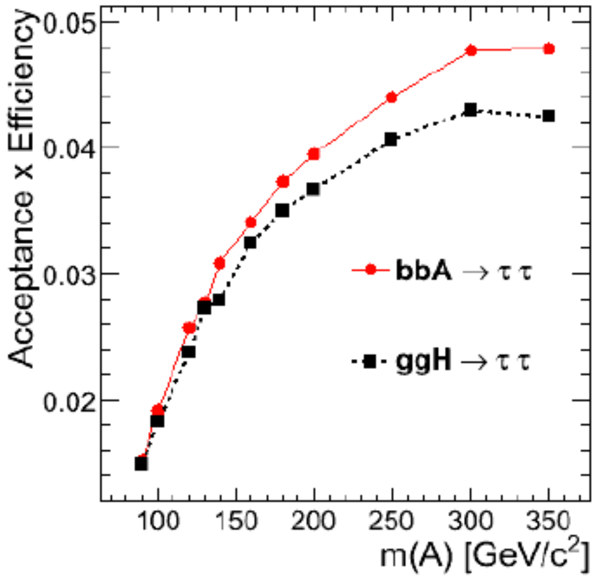
Parameter	Channels	Distribution	Output
Luminosity	all	Ln(1.0, 1.11)	$0.99^{+0.11}_{-0.10}$
$Z \to \ell\ell$	all	Ln(0.96, 1.04)	$0.957^{+0.035}_{-0.028}$
Tau id. efficiency	$e\tau$, $\mu\tau$	Ln(1.0, 1.23)	$0.917^{+0.064}_{-0.062}$
Elecron id. efficiency	$e\tau$, $e\mu$	Ln(0.968, 1.036)	$0.971^{+0.024}_{-0.023}$
Elecron trigg. efficiency	$e\tau$	Ln(0.959, 1.02)	$0.961^{+0.019}_{-0.019}$
Muon efficiency	$\mu\tau$, $e\mu$	Ln(0.963, 1.005)	$0.963^{+0.003}_{-0.003}$
Electron energy scale	$e\tau$, $e\mu$	$G(0,1)$	$-0.1^{+0.8}_{-0.7}$
Hadronic tau energy scale	$e\tau$, $\mu\tau$	$G(0,1)$	$+0.3^{+0.6}_{-0.9}$
Non-tau jet energy scale	all (SVfit)	$G(0,1)$	$-0.2^{+0.9}_{-0.7}$
Unclusteded candidates energy scale	all (SVfit)	$G(0,1)$	$-0.1^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$
QCD background	$\mu\tau$	$\Gamma(107, 1.45)$	148^{+13}_{-12}
W background	$\mu\tau$	$\Gamma(132, 0.52)$	66^{+6}_{-5}
$Z \to \mu\mu$, $\mu \to \tau$ background	$\mu\tau$	$\Gamma(13.4, 0.98)$	$11.1^{+3.4}_{-2.8}$
$Z \to \mu\mu$, jet$\to \tau$ background	$\mu\tau$	$\Gamma(7.1, 0.90)$	$5.2^{+2.4}_{-1.8}$
$t\bar{t}$	$\mu\tau$	Ln(6, 1.5)	$4.6^{+2.1}_{-1.5}$
di-boson	$\mu\tau$	Ln(1.6, 1.5)	$1.3^{+0.7}_{-0.4}$
QCD background	$e\tau$	$\Gamma(61.9, 2.92)$	214^{+18}_{-17}
W background	$e\tau$	$\Gamma(90.3, 0.42)$	38^{+4}_{-4}
$Z \to ee$, $e \to \tau$ background	$e\tau$	Ln(109.3, 1.26)	80^{+12}_{-11}
$Z \to ee$, jet$\to \tau$ background	$e\tau$	$\Gamma(5.9, 2.6)$	14^{+7}_{-5}
$t\bar{t}$ and di-boson background	$e\tau$	Ln(3.4, 1.5)	$3.1^{+1.6}_{-1.0}$
QCD, W and $Z \to \ell\ell$ background	$e\mu$	Ln(3.9, 1.31)	$3.6^{+1.1}_{-0.9}$
$t\bar{t}$ background	$e\mu$	Ln(7.1, 1.18)	$6.9^{+1.2}_{-1.1}$
Di-boson background	$e\mu$	Ln(3.0, 1.13)	$3.0^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$

Higgs Acceptance × Efficiency

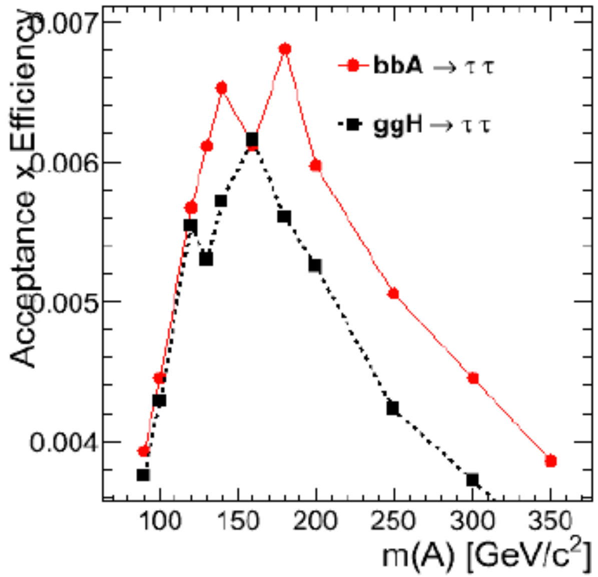
e-τ_{had}



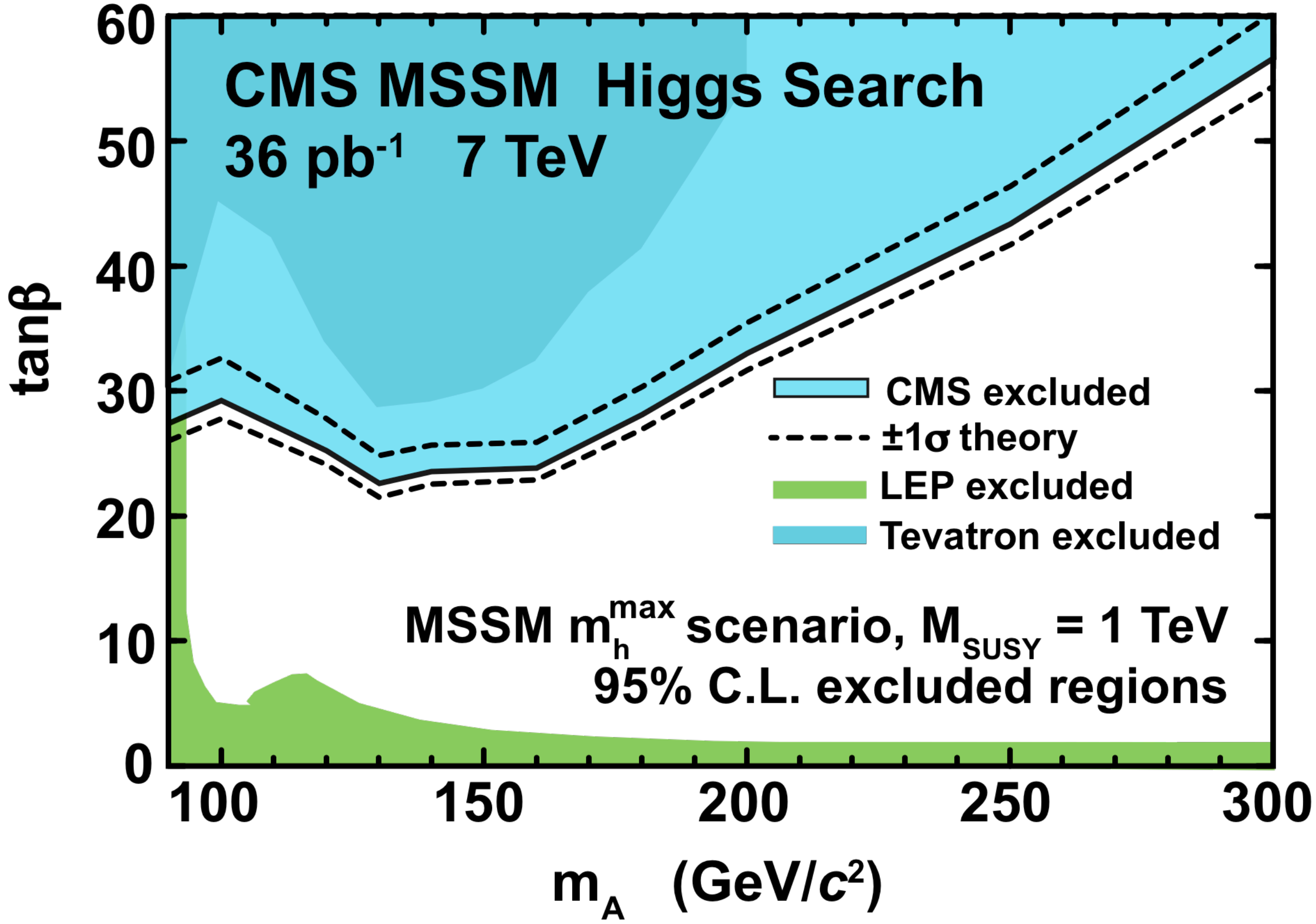
μ-τ_{had}



e-μ

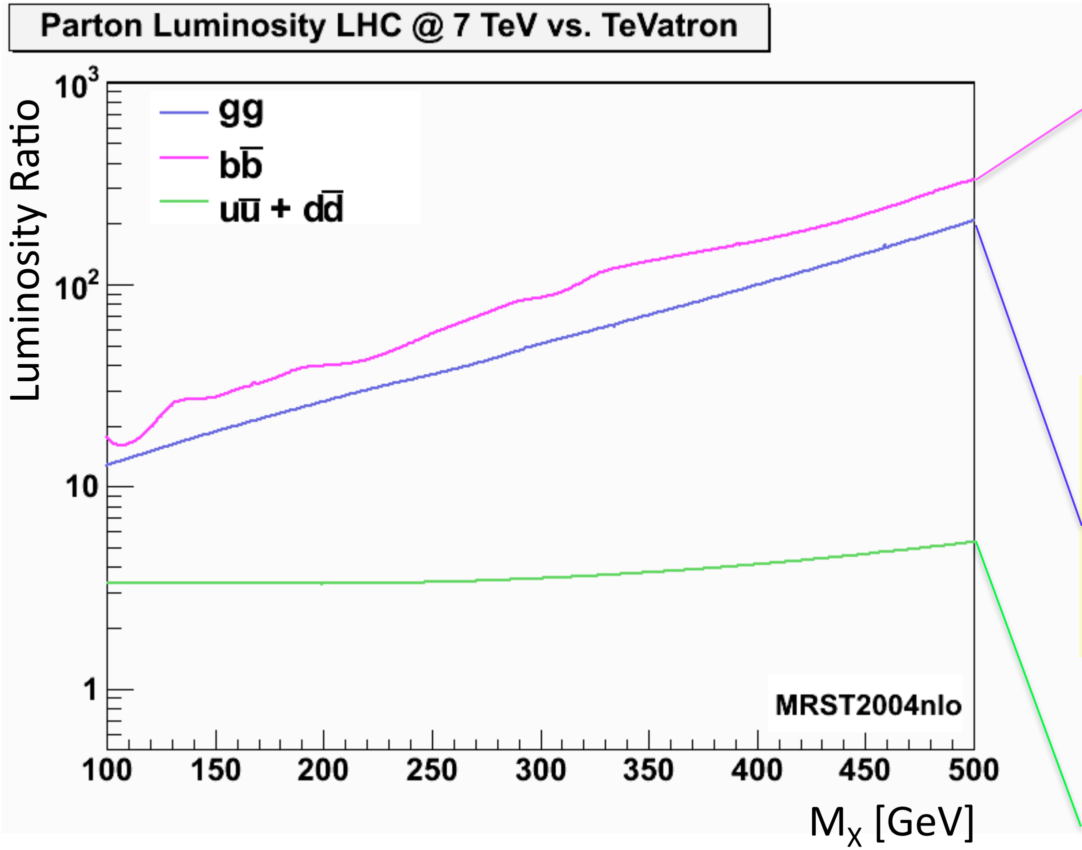


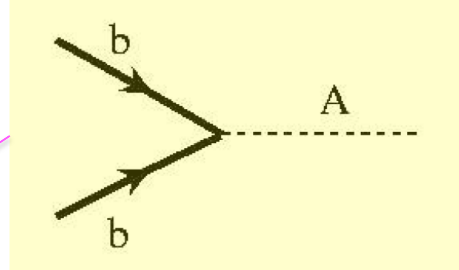
CMS vs. TeVatron/LEP Limits



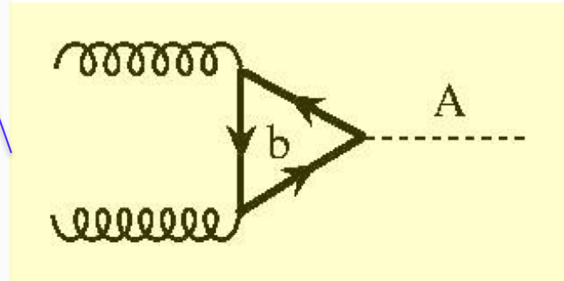
CMS Limit more stringent than TeVatron Limit over whole Mass range

Parton Luminosities LHC @ 7 TeV





important at large tan(β)



important at small tan(β)

"drives" Z Background

➔ 36pb^{-1} of LHC @ 7 TeV Data correspond to O(1fb^{-1}) of TeVatron Data

Ratio of MSSM Higgs Signal/Z Background Cross-sections in favor of LHC

The Hadron + Strips Algorithm