

# Higgs<sub>SM</sub> $\rightarrow$ $\tau^- \tau^+$ jet jet at DØ

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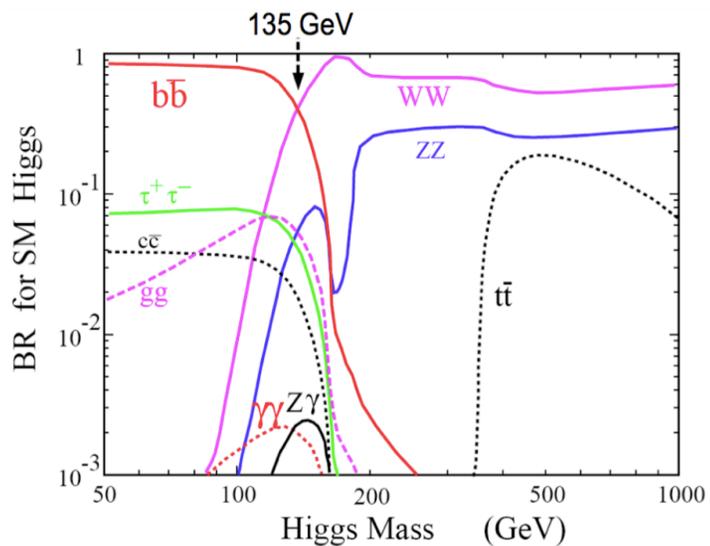
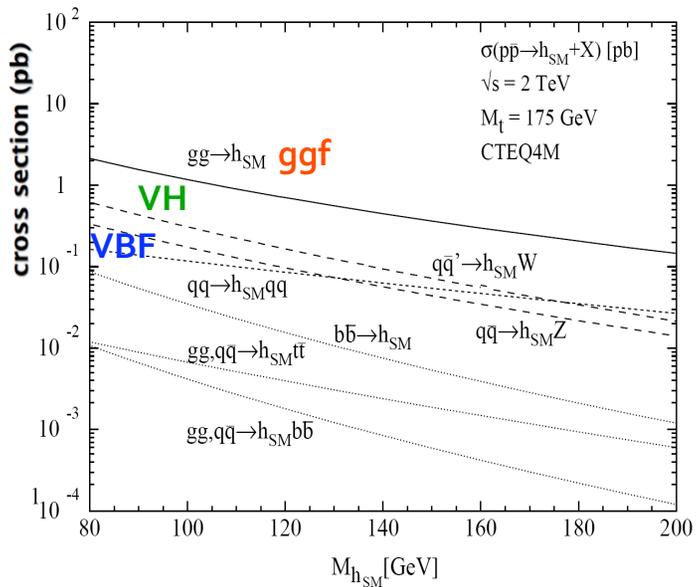


STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY



# H → τ τ jet jet

Higgs Production and Decay Modes at the Tevatron



Sensitive to  $g$  Signals  
Covering Full Mass Range:

Mainly low mass

HZ: H(bb) Z( $\tau\tau$ )

ZH: Z(qq) H( $\tau\tau$ )

WH: W(qq') H( $\tau\tau$ )

VBF: qq' → qq'H( $\tau\tau$ )

GGF: gg → H( $\tau\tau$ ) + 2 jets

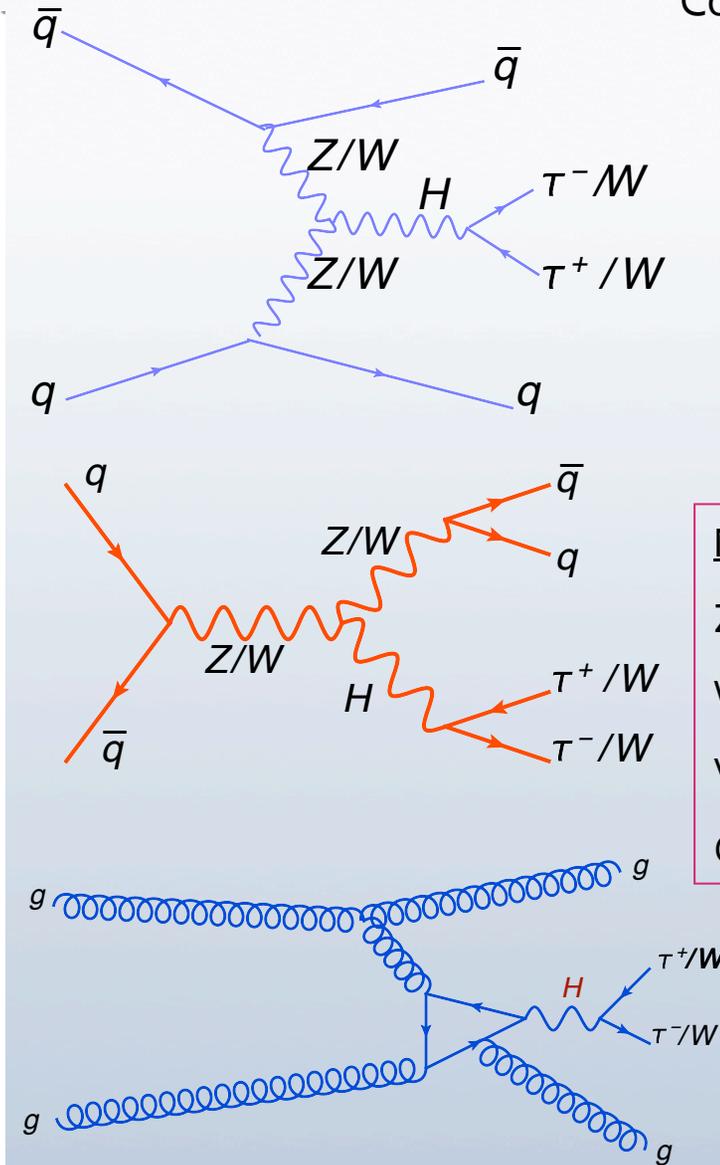
Mainly high mass

ZH<sub>WW</sub>: Z(qq) H(WW)

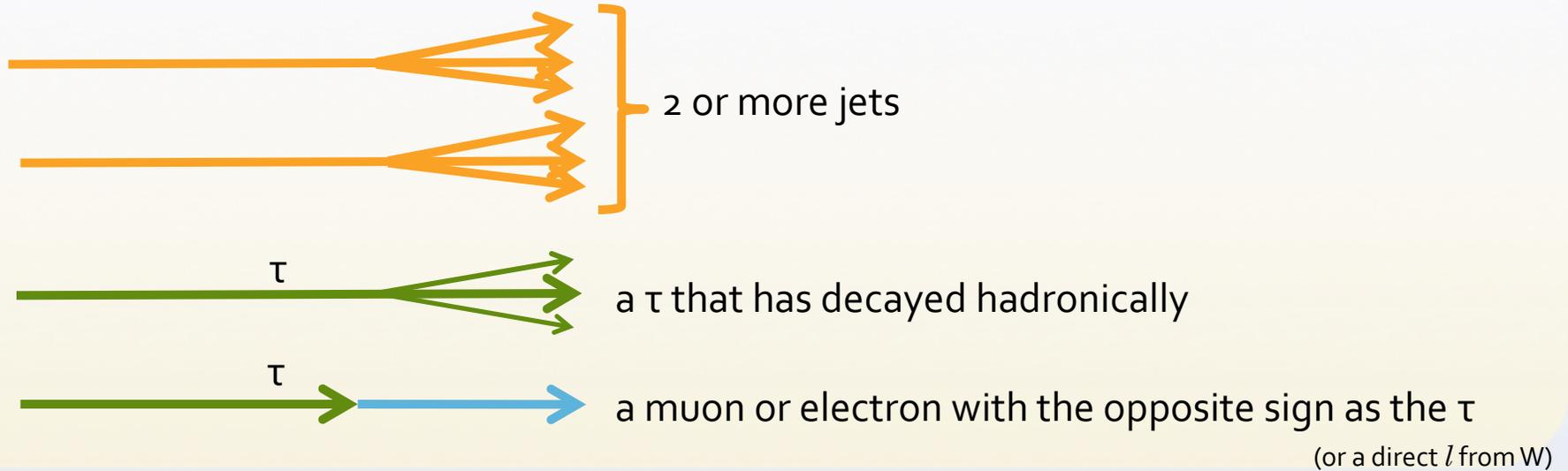
WH<sub>WW</sub>: WH(WW)

VBF<sub>WW</sub>: qq' → qq'H(WW)

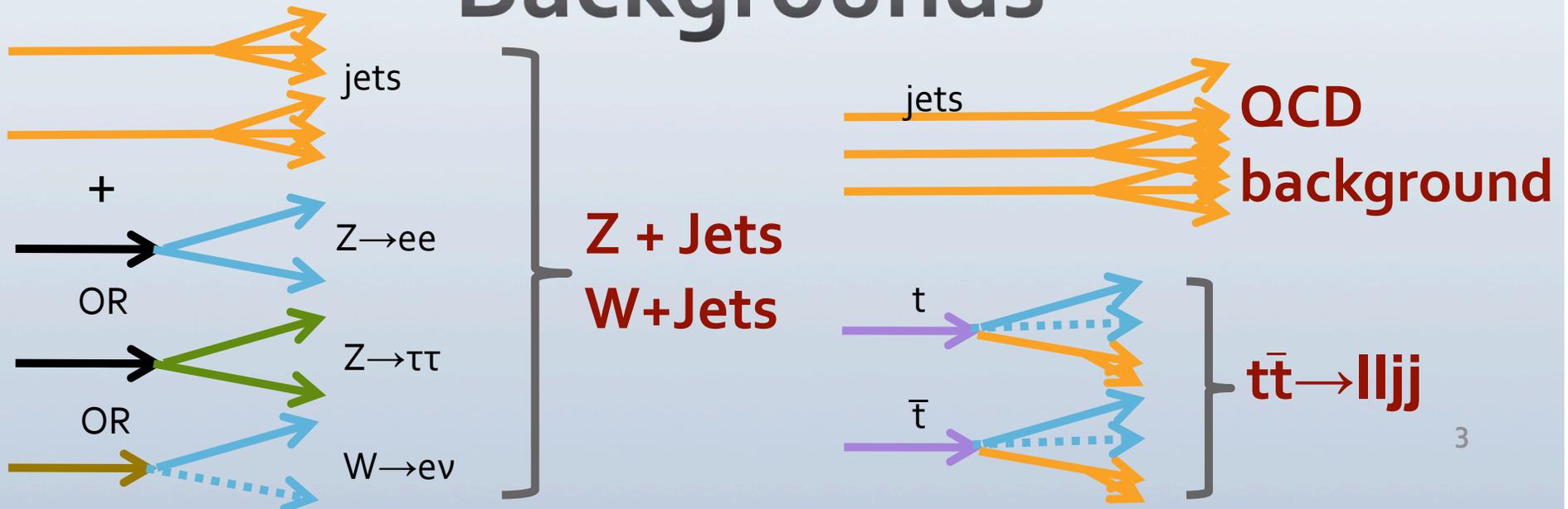
GGF<sub>WW</sub>: gg → H(WW)+2jet



# Selecting Events



# Backgrounds

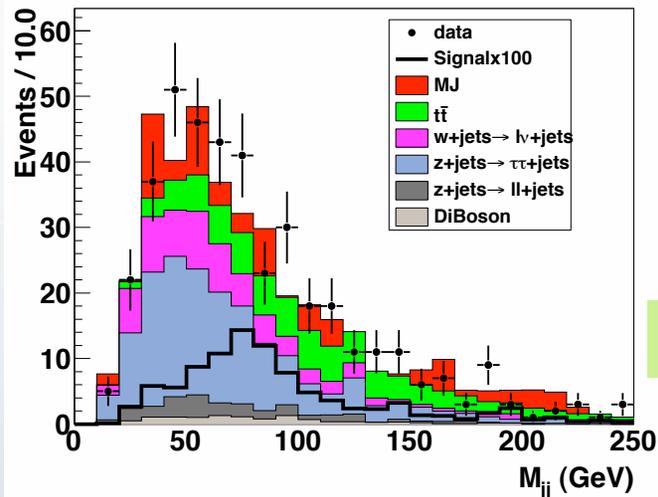


# Kinematic Variables

4.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>

MuTauJetJet

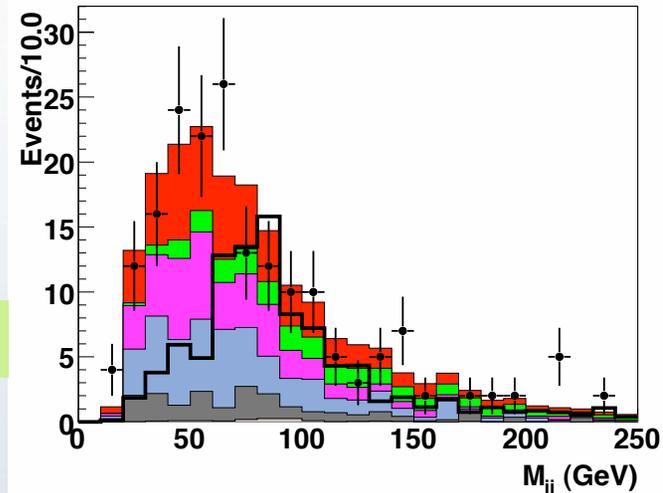
D0 Preliminary, L=4.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>



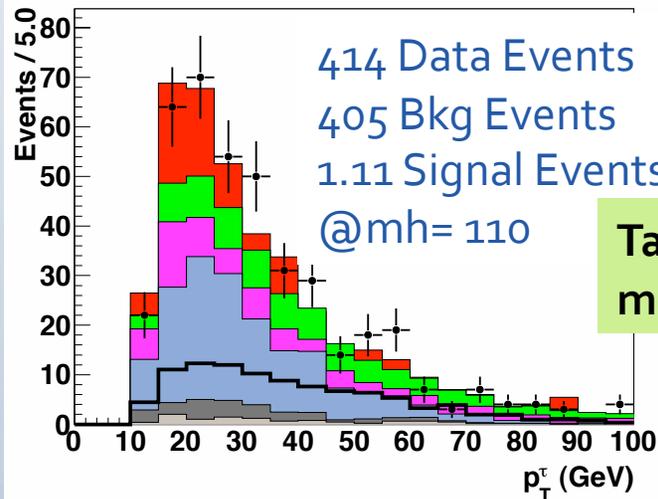
Di-jet Mass

eTauJetJet

D0 Preliminary, L=4.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>

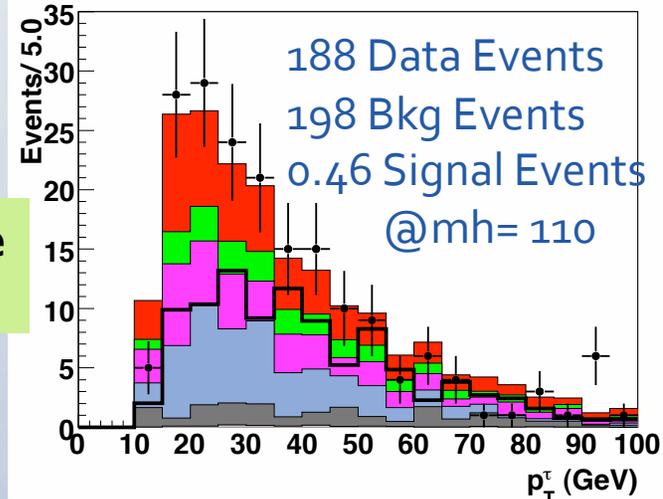


D0 Preliminary, L=4.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>



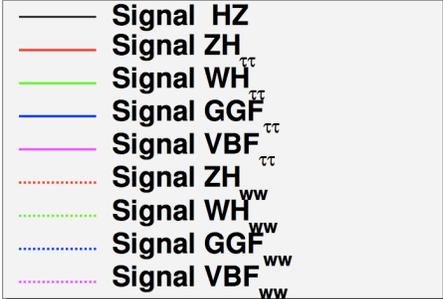
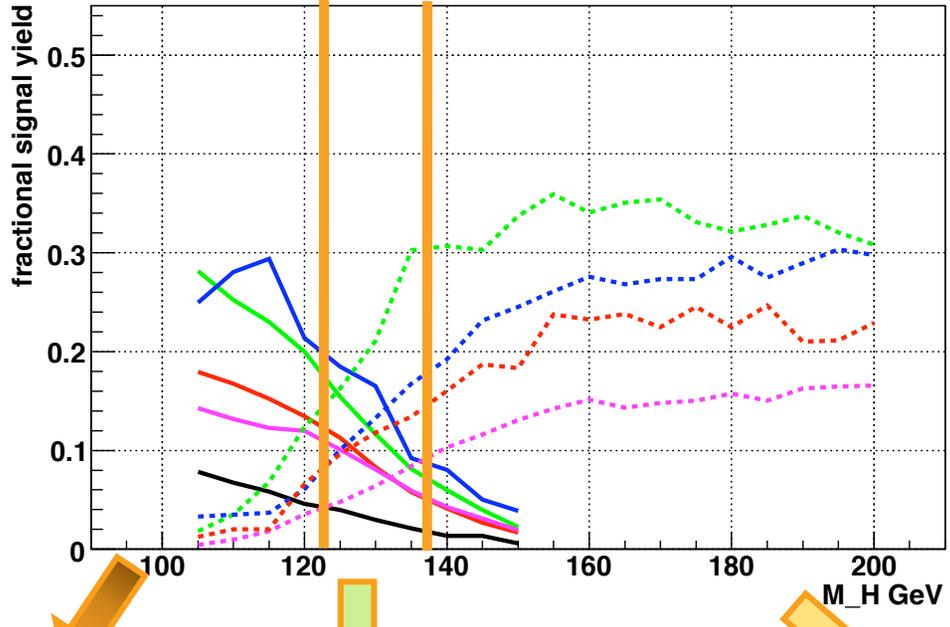
Tau transverse momentum

D0 Preliminary, L=4.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>



# Multivariate Analysis

Three Mass Regions with Different Dominant Signals:



**BDTs: (9)**  
 VH MJ  
 GGF vs. wjets+ttbar  
 VBF zjets

**BDTs: (12)**  
 VH MJ  
 GGF vs. wjets+ttbar  
 VH<sub>ww</sub> zjets  
 GGF<sub>ww</sub>

**BDTs: (9)**  
 VH<sub>ww</sub> MJ  
 GGF<sub>ww</sub> vs. wjets+ttbar  
 VBF<sub>ww</sub> zjets

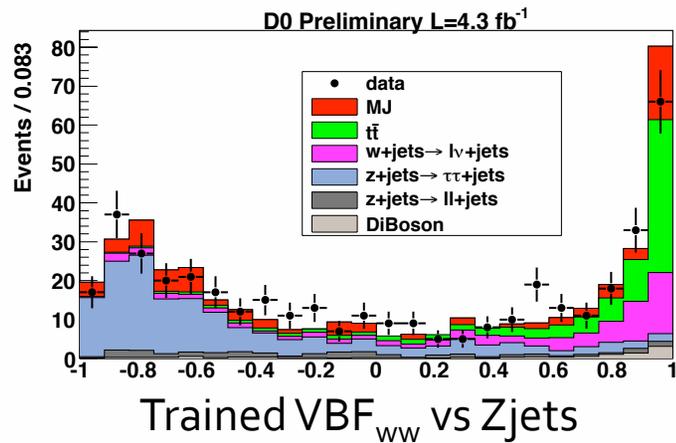
=30 BDTs

Low Mass Combined BDT

Intermediate Mass Combined BDT

High Mass Combined BDT

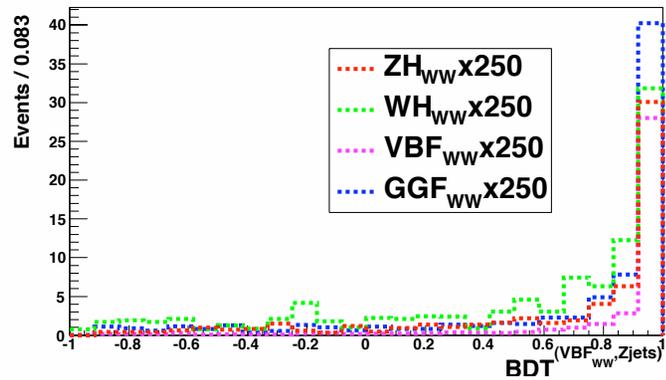
# Distinguishing between signal and background: Multivariate Analysis: Boosted Decision Trees



Result of training High Mass  $VBF_{ww}$  signal against Zjets background



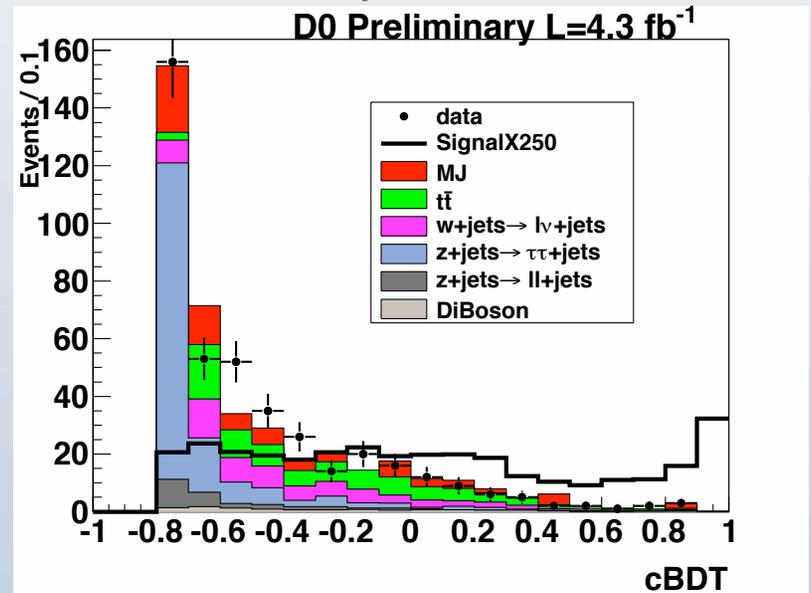
Signals are pushed to + side  
Zjets is pushed to - side  
But other backgrounds are also at +1



mutau high mass

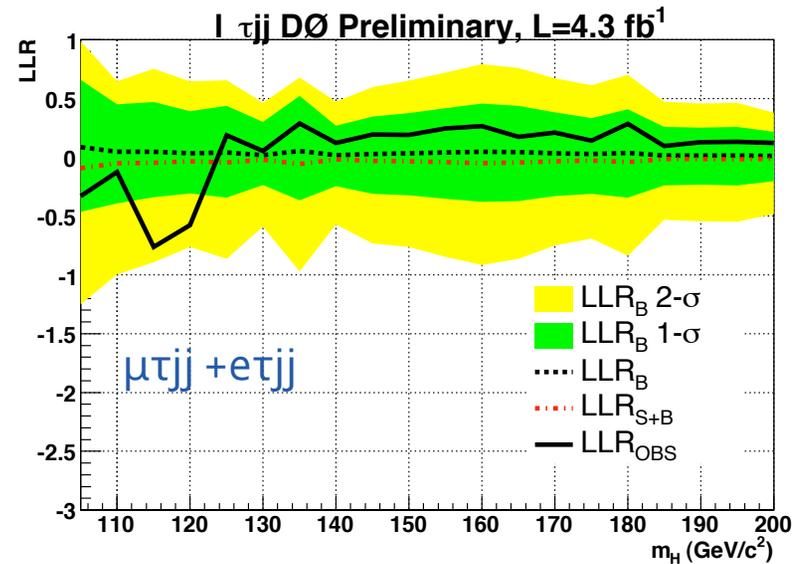
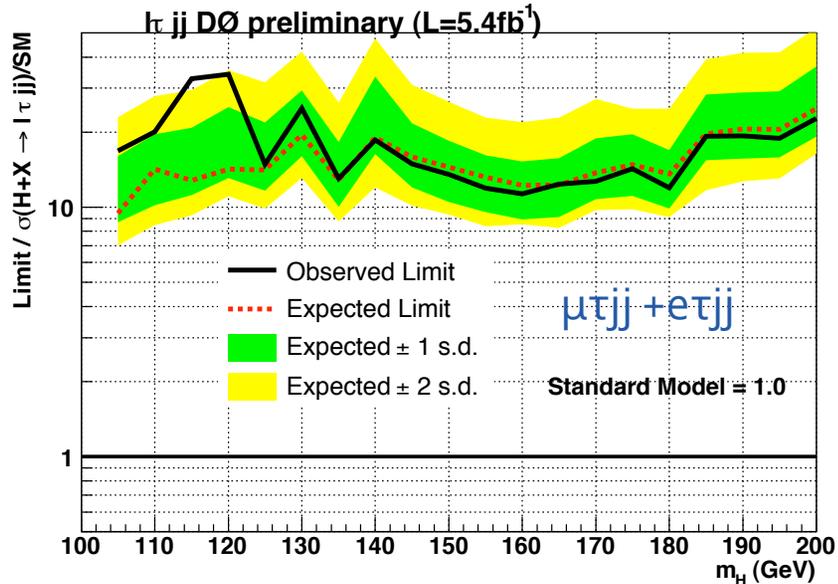


BDT outputs are used as input to a Combined BDT

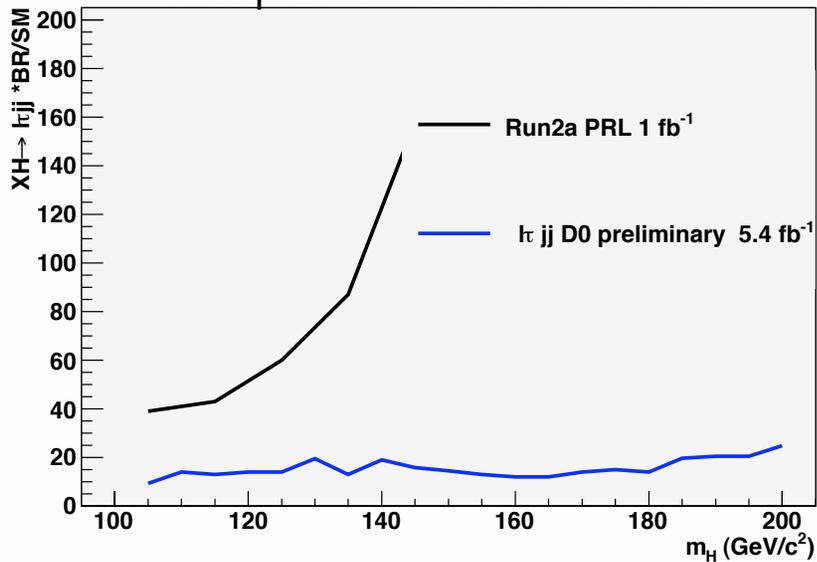


Better Signal-Background discrimination!

# Limit Setting



## Compared to Previous Result



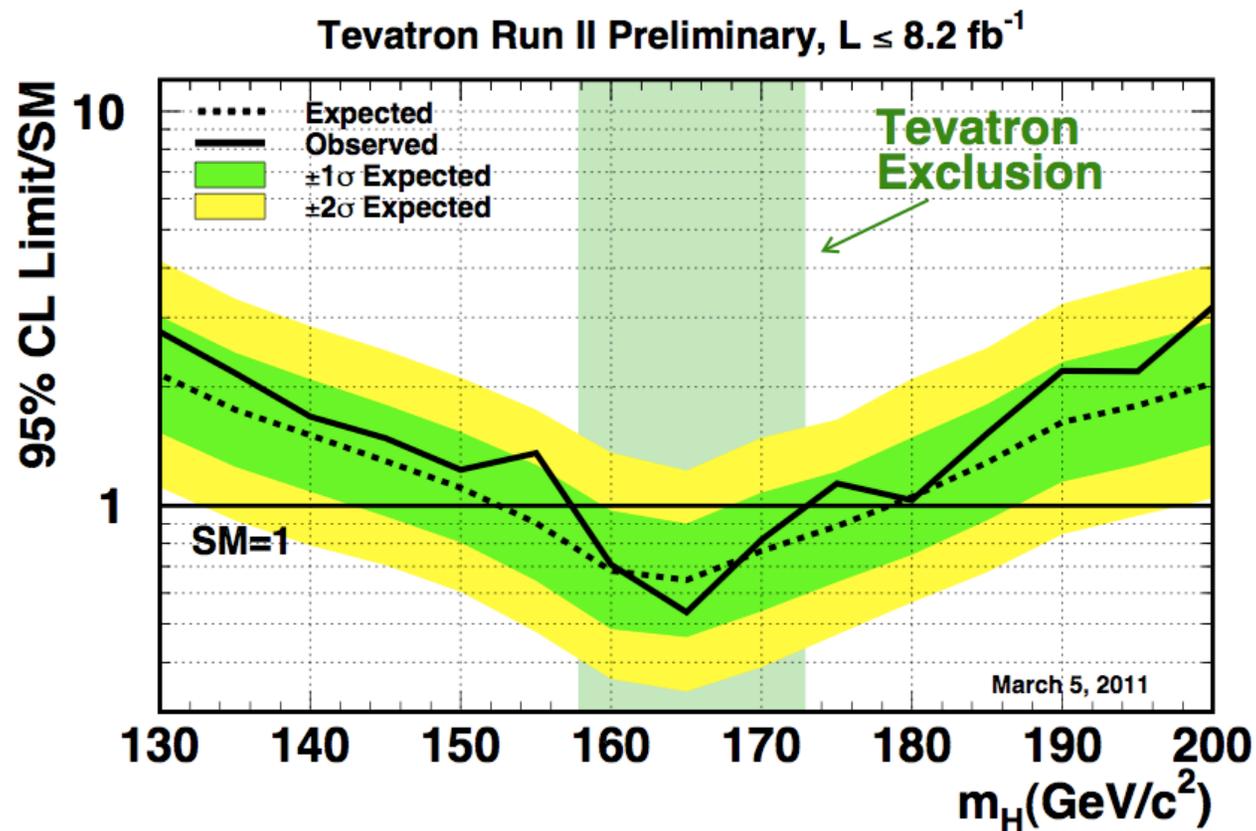
$m_H$	Expected Limit	Observed Limit
115	12.8	32.8
135	12.9	13.0
165	12.3	12.4

## Towards further sensitivity:

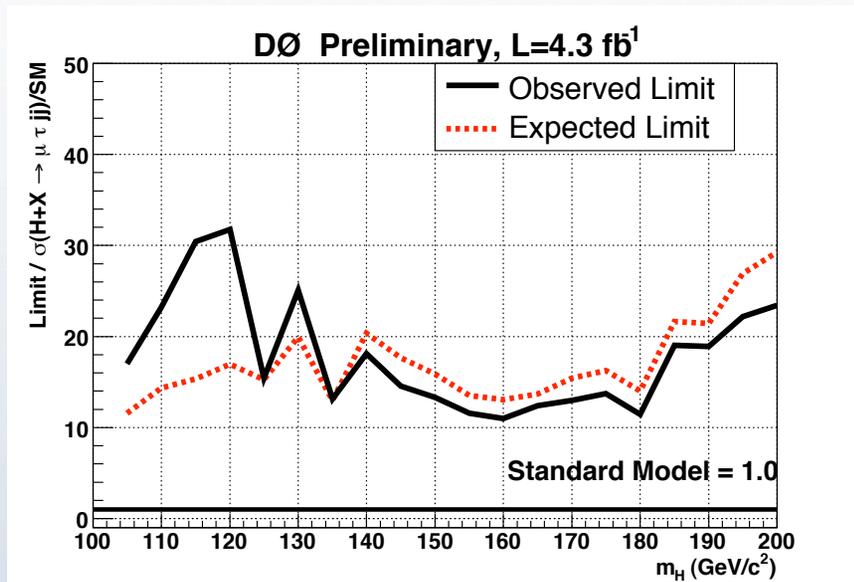
- 40% more data to be added in this channel
- New discriminating variables and improved multivariate analysis

# Backup

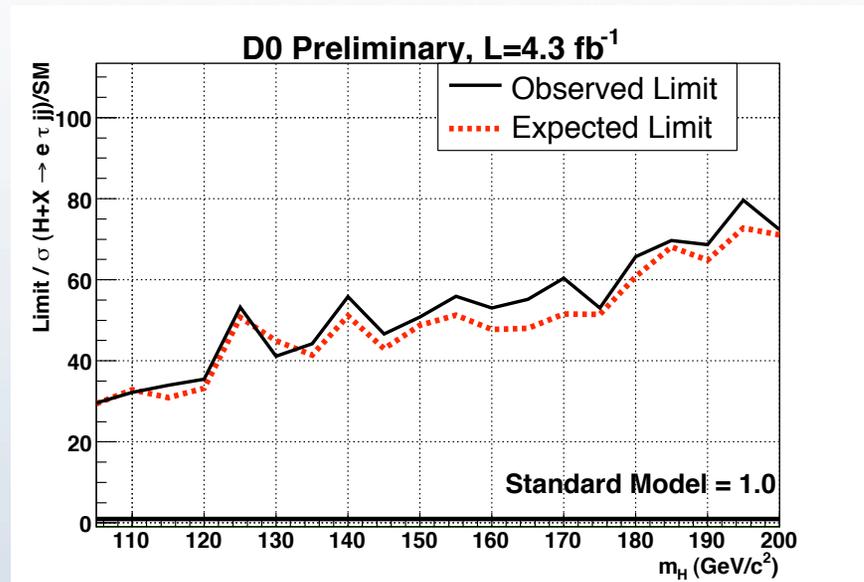
# Tevatron Combination



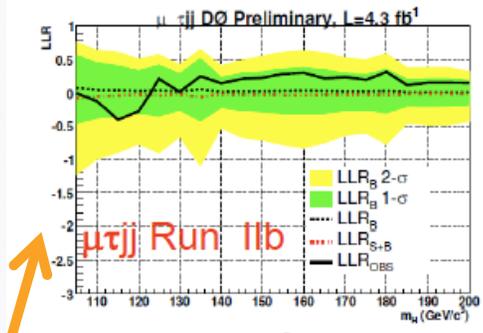
# MuTauJetJet



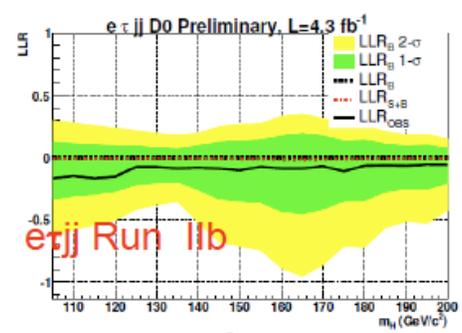
# eTauJetJet



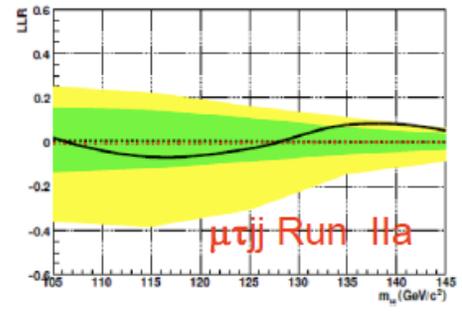
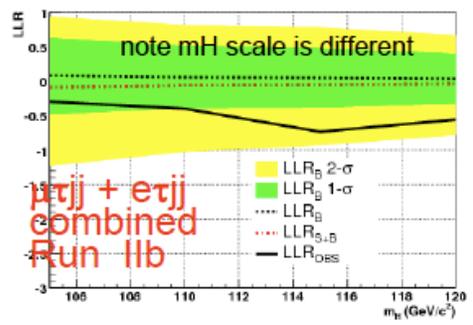
# A look at the 115 fluctuation in obs LLR



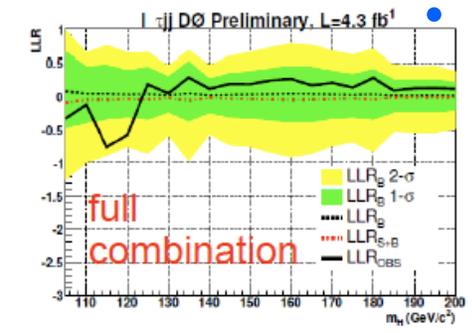
~1.0 Sigma @115



~0.5 Sigma @ 115



~0.5 Sigma @115



etau+mutau combination is dominated by mutau runIIb,

# monte carlo

- MC Higgs signal: pythia using CTEQ6L1 leading-order parton distribution functions (PDF). The signal cross sections are normalized to the next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO)(or NLO for VBF).
- The SM backgrounds from tt and V +jets production are generated using alpgen with parton showering and hadronization provided by pythia. Production of electroweak VV pairs is generated with pythia. The SM backgrounds tt and V +light jets only are normalized to NLO cross sections from the mcfm program and data. The NLO cross sections for dibosons are taken from mcfm.
- Higgs and  $\tau$  decays are simulated by hdecay and tauola respectively.

# QCD Background Est.

## BACKGROUNDS

•	data
	MJ
	$t\bar{t}$
	w+LFjets $\rightarrow$ lv LFjets
	z $\rightarrow$ tautau
	z $\rightarrow$ ee
	DiBoson

QCD is estimated using MJ enriched data samples

• For MuTau:

- $0.3 < NN_{\tau} < 0.8$
- Non-isolated Muon
- No tau-mu OS requirement

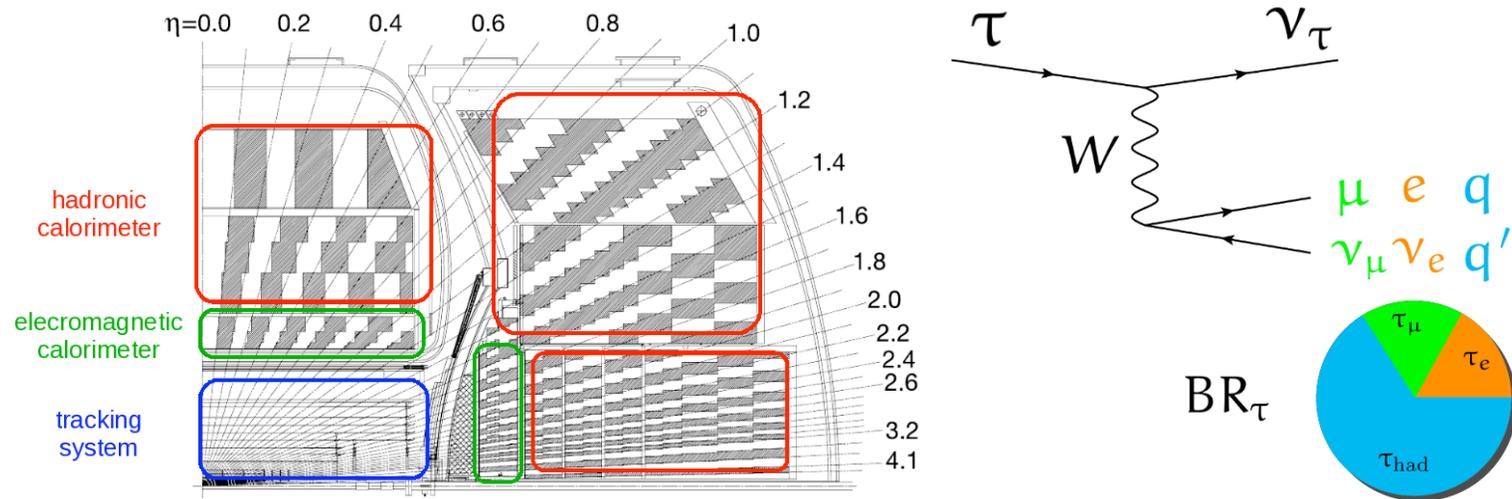
• For eTau:

- $0.3 < NN_{\tau} < 0.9$
- Electron selection: TopLoose-but-not-TopTight
- No tau-e OS requirement

Normalized using the ratio of OS/SS events in the MJ enriched sample

# The $\tau$ lepton and its reconstruction

**Physical properties :**  $m_\tau = 1.78 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $c\tau_{\text{life}} = 87 \mu\text{m}$



We will focus on **hadronic decay** of  $\tau$  :  $\tau_{\text{had}}$

**Reconstruction and DØ  $\tau$  type definition for hadronic decay :**

- DØ type 1  $\equiv$  1 **trk**, **HAD** deposit  $\sim \tau^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \nu_\tau$
- DØ type 2  $\equiv$  1 **trk**, **EM** and **HAD** deposit  $\sim \tau^\pm \rightarrow \rho^\pm (\rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^\pm) \nu_\tau$
- DØ type 3  $\equiv$  at least 2 **trks**, **HAD** deposit  $\sim \tau^\pm \rightarrow a_1^\pm (\rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^\mp \pi^\pm) \nu_\tau$

# BDT inputs

variable	definition
$p_T^\ell$	$p_T$ of the lepton candidate
$p_T^{j1}$	$p_T$ of the leading jet candidate
$\cancel{E}_T$	missing transverse energy
$M_{\tau\tau}$	invariant mass of the $(\tau_\ell, \tau_{\text{had}})$ system
$M_{jj}$	invariant mass of the two candidate jets
$\Delta R_{jj}$	$\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\phi)^2 + (\Delta\eta)^2}$ distance between the 2 leading jets
$M_T^\ell$	transverse mass calculated from $p_T^\ell$ and $\cancel{E}_T$
$M_T^\tau$	transverse mass calculated from $p_T^\tau$ and $\cancel{E}_T$
$H_T$	scalar sum of the $p_T$ of all jets with $p_T > 15$ GeV and $ \eta  < 2.5$
$S_T$	scalar sum of the $p_T$ of $\ell, \tau$ , the two jets and $\cancel{E}_T$
$V_T$	magnitude of the vector sum of the $p_T$ of $\ell, \tau$ , the 2 jets and $\cancel{E}_T$
$A(\cancel{E}_T, \cancel{H}_T)$	asymmetry between $\cancel{E}_T$ and $\cancel{H}_T$ , $(\cancel{E}_T - \cancel{H}_T) / (\cancel{E}_T + \cancel{H}_T)$ . $\cancel{H}_T$ is $\sum p_T^\vec{j}$ for jets
$\min \Delta\phi(\cancel{E}_T, jets)$	the smaller $\Delta\phi$ between the $\cancel{E}_T$ and any jet
$S$	the $\cancel{E}_T$ significance
$\Delta\eta(jj)$	$ \Delta\eta $ between the 2 leading jets
$p_T^\tau$	transverse momentum of the tau candidate that decays $\tau \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$

TABLE IV: Variables used for the BDT training.

# Preselection for tau tau jet jet

*All*

- Luminosity: 4.3 1/fb
- 1 Tau:
  - $p_T$ : 12.5, 12.5, 15.0 GeV
  - $|\eta| < 2.0$
  - $NN_\tau > 0.9, 0.9, 0.95$
- Veto on additional leptons to ensure orthogonality with other analyses
- 2 Jets:
  - $p_T$ : 20.0, 15.0 GeV
  - $|\eta| < 3.4$

*MuTau*

- Inclusive Trigger
- 1 isolated Muon
  - $p_T > 15$  GeV
  - $|\eta| < 1.6$

*eTau*

- singleEMOR Triggers
- 1 TopTight Electron:
  - $p_T > 15$  GeV      • METsig > 1.0
  - $|\eta| < 2.5$
- "Anti-electron" cuts:
  - Type 1  $\tau$ :  $1.05 < |\eta| < 1.5$
  - Type 2  $\tau$ :  $NN_{e_i} > 0.95$ ;  $0.1 < \text{TauPhiPS} < 0.9$
  - Type 3  $\tau$ s:  $\text{temf} < 0.95$ ;  $1.05 < |\eta| < 1.5$

Yields	Data	Bkg	Signal at mh=115
MuTau	441	423	1.2
eTau	188	198	0.4

# Systematic uncertainties

Source	type	Uncertainty (%)
Luminosity (DØ specific)	flat	4.1
Luminosity (Tevatron common)	flat	4.6
$\mu$ ID, track match, iso.	flat	2.9
$\mu$ trigger	flat	8.6
$\tau$ energy correction	flat	9.8
$\tau$ track efficiency	flat	1.4
$\tau$ selection by type	flat	12, 4.2, 7
W/Z+light flavor XS	flat	6.0
$t\bar{t}$ , single top XS	flat	10.0
diboson XS	flat	7.0
VH signal XS	flat	6.2
VBF signal XS	flat	4.9
GGF signal XS normalization	flat	33
GGF signal XS PDF	flat	29
GGF $p_T^H$	shape	1.0
jet vertex confirmation	flat	4.0
Jet ID/reco eff.	shape	$\approx 20$
Jet $E$ resolution.	shape	$\approx 10$
JES	shape	$\approx 15$
jet $p_T$	flat	5.5
PDF	shape	2 - 6
MJ normalization	flat	5.3
MJ shape	shape	15 -20

Source	type	Uncertainty (%)
Luminosity (DØ specific)	flat	4.1
Luminosity (Tevatron common)	flat	4.6
$e$ ID, track match, iso.	flat	4
$e$ trigger	flat	2
$\tau$ energy correction	flat	9.8
$\tau$ track efficiency	flat	1.4
$\tau$ selection by type	flat	12, 4.2, 7
W/Z+light flavor XS	flat	6.0
$t\bar{t}$ , single top XS	flat	10.0
diboson XS	flat	7.0
VH signal XS	flat	6.2
VBF signal XS	flat	4.9
GGF signal XS normalization	flat	33
GGF signal XS PDF	flat	29
GGF $p_T^H$	shape	1.0
jet vertex confirmation	flat	4.0
Jet ID/reco eff.	shape	$\approx 20$
Jet $E$ resolution.	shape	$\approx 10$
JES	shape	$\approx 15$
jet $p_T$	flat	5.5
PDF	shape	2 - 6
MJ normalization	flat	4.7
MJ shape	shape	15 - 20

$\mu\tau jj$

$e\tau jj$