Search of 125 GeV Higgs boson decaying to two pseudo-scalars in four τ final state with the ATLAS detector

Xiaotong Chu

Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS (IHEP)

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Motivation

- In searches of the 125 GeV Higgs boson to light pseudo-scalars, the 4τ decay channel is accessible in the range $2m_{\tau} < m_a < m_H/2$.
- Good sensitivity in this phase space.
 - $a \rightarrow \tau \tau$ channel is favored below the $2m_b$ threshold in cases like Type I or II 2HDM+scalar,
 - Works even better in Type *III* with large *tan*β.
 - Other models: theories of supersymmetry, axions, electroweak baryogenesis, dark matter mediators,...



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Analysis overview

- H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4 τ in final states with multiple electrons or muons.
 - Target on inclusive Higgs boson production.
- Focus on same-sign (SS) dilepton signature: $H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow (e/\mu \tau_{had})(e/\mu \tau_{had})$.
 - Clean signature with low background.
 - Resolved objects with standard ID sensitive to [15,60] GeV.
 - Merged regime needs dedicated ID sensitive to [3.5,15] GeV.



Content





Signal Selection



Analysis Strategy

- Focus on SS dilepton signature H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow (e/ $\mu \tau_{had}$)(e/ $\mu \tau_{had}$)
- Background largely dominated by tau and lepton fakes.
 - Most of the fakes in our 4τ final state are from Z+jets with subleading contributions from WZ+jets and tt
- High-level analysis strategy:



Object Selection

Select events passing single-/di-lepton triggers.

Baseline Selection

- **Muon**: $p_T > 5$ GeV, Medium ID, d0sig<7.
- **Electron**: $p_T > 7$ GeV, Loose ID, d0sig<5.
- Hadronic Tau: p_T> 20 GeV, VeryLoose ID.
- Selection used to select a fake-dominated region to estimate background component using fake-rate method.

Signal Selection

- Baseline selection plus:
- **Muon**: FCTight isolation, d0sig<4.
- **Electron**: Medium ID, FCTight isolation.
- Hadronic Tau: Medium ID.
- Selection used for analysis.

Prompt-leptons Background

- Estimated from Monte-Carlo.
- Mainly diboson: ZZ in $2l2\tau$ and ZZ/WZ in $1l2\tau$, $2l1\tau$ cases.
- H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4 τ , Z γ *, VVV, ttV, tt γ * have negligible contribution in all regions.



- Systematic uncertainties:
 - Object systematics: electrons, muons, taus, b-jets, etc.
 - Theory uncertainties following LHC Higgs XS WG recommendation.

Fake Background Estimation

- Fake (non-prompt) background:
 - Fake hadronic tau: light/heavy flavor quark jets, gluon jets
 - Fake electron: photon conversions; light/heavy-flavor hadrons
 - Fake muon: heavy-flavor hadrons with semi-leptonic decays, decays in flight.
- Estimate using a fake-rate method based on Z tag-and-probe:
 - Select Z+jets events pair of electrons or muons within Z mass window.
 - Select a 3rd electron/muon/tau jet to measure the fake rate.
 - Subtract contribution from processes with a prompt 3rd lepton.

Fake rate

 $= \frac{\text{additional lepton pass signal selection}}{\text{additional lepton pass baseline selection}}$

Converted to fake factor

additional lepton pass signal selection

additional lepton pass baseline but fail signal selection

Hadronic Tau Fake

- Fakes from several sources (light/heavy flavor quark jets, gluon jets, electrons mis-identified as 1-prong hadronic taus).
 - Reduce heavy flavor contribution by applying b-veto.
 - Electrons taken from simulation and applied scale factors.
 - Measure fake rates for main contributions \rightarrow light-quark jets and gluon jets.
- Fake rate estimated in different periods and 1-/3-prong tau.
 - $0.25 \sim 0.35$ for 1-prong tau.
 - $0.04 \sim 0.07$ for 3-prong tau.
- Systematic uncertainties:
 - Difference in quark-gluon composition assessed by track jet width variable.
 - Additional systematic uncertainties from statistics in Z+jets sample and from the subtraction of prompt lepton backgrounds using MC.

Electron & Muon Fake Rates



- Use $Z(\rightarrow \mu\mu)$ +e events for electron and $Z(\rightarrow ee)$ + μ for muon fake measurement.
- Parametrize in lepton p_T and $|\eta|$.
- Systematic uncertainties:
 - Composition uncertainty estimated by varying selection criteria.
 - Uncertainty in the subtraction of prompt lepton backgrounds using MC.

Result on Upper Limit



- Signal ragion (SR) in two regions of m_{T2} improves sensitivity at lower m_a.
- Other mass points: 15, 22.5, 30, 37.5, 52.5 and 60 GeV.

95% CL Upper Limit on BR(H \rightarrow 2a \rightarrow 4t)



Sub-channel Extension

- We have studied the gain of including 3lep1had and 4lep0had channels to enhance signal acceptance.
 - **311h** can improve the limits by a factor of 10 using exactly the same selection and background estimation method.
 - 410h may not improve the limits significantly, possibly because of smaller BR and smaller S/B.



Content





Analysis Strategy

- Signal mass range: $4{\sim}15$ GeV.
- Selection:
 - The **a** boson decays to a pair of **leptonic** and **hadronic** *τ*.
 - SS di-lepton to reduce background.
- Only consider "had-mu" merged case: "μ_τ" object with muon track inside of a tau-jet cone,
 ΔR(μ, τ_{had}) < 0.4.
- Di- τ identification algorithm.
 - Previous study of high-p_T di-τ had-mu tagger shows good identification efficiency on low-mass sample.





$\text{Di-}\tau$ Identification

Dedicated BDT training for **low**- p_T had-mu di- τ objects.





 $\Delta R(\tau_{had}, \mu)$ distribution of signal and background as input to BDT.

background

BDT Result



• Good discrimination between signal and background.

BDT Result



- The ROC curve shows the low-p_T tagger has better performance than the high-p_T tagger on the low mass samples.
 - Increase background rejection by a factor of **5** when signal efficiency @ 80%.

Summary

- Search for $H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4\tau$ in the SS dilepton $2l2\tau$ channel is almost completed.
 - Good sensitivity in the mass range $15 < m_a < 60$ GeV.
 - Channels for the H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4 τ analysis targeting signal scenarios where decays to τ s are favored.
 - Will include $3l1\tau$ and $4l0\tau$ channels.
 - Promising increase in sensitivity due to increased acceptance.
- Search targeting the merged regime ($m_a < 15 \text{ GeV}$) is on-going.
 - Dedicated study for low- p_T had-mu di- τ identification.
 - The BDT result shows good discriminant power and the ROC curve shows it is worthy to train the low-p_T tagger.

Thanks for your attention!

Hadronic Tau Fake Rates



Hadronic Tau Fake Systematics



- Small differences in quark-gluon composition assessed by track jet width variable.
- Reweight data in Z+jets region to match track jet width
- distribution in the 3I CRs.
- Use difference in measured fake-rates before and after reweighting as systematics.
- Additional systematic uncertainties from statistics in Z+jets sample and from the subtraction of prompt lepton backgrounds using MC.

Object Definition

Baseline lepton		Baseline
Muon	Electron	(Hadronic) Tau
pT > 5 GeV, eta < 2.7	pT > 7 GeV, eta < 2.47, not in crack region	pT > 20 GeV, eta < 2.5, not in crack region
At least Medium ID	At LooseAndBLayerLH ID Loose Charge ID	At least VeryLoose JETBDT ID EleOLR
z0sinTheta < 0.5 cm, d0sig < 7	z0sinTheta < 0.5 cm, d0sig < 5	1 or 3 prong
pass OLR	pass OLR	pass OLR
Signal lepton		Signal
Signal	lepton	Signal
Signal Muon	lepton Electron	Signal (Hadronic) Tau
Signal Muon same as baseline	lepton Electron same as baseline	Signal (Hadronic) Tau same as baseline
Signal Muon same as baseline At least Medium ID FCTight isolation ID	lepton Electron same as baseline At MediumLH ID Loose Charge ID FCTight isolation ID	Signal (Hadronic) Tau same as baseline At least Medium JETBDT ID

CMS result at low mass

