## Higgs decays to fermions in CMS (H $\rightarrow \tau\tau$ , H $\rightarrow$ bb, a $\rightarrow$ µµ)



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- Standard model (SM) has been extremely successful in describing wide range of phenomena in particle physics
  - only remaining undiscovered SM particle: Higgs boson
  - comprehensive approach covering many different production mechanisms & decay channels
- Di-fermion final states:
  - below the thresholds for di-boson (W, Z) production, τ lepton and b quark offer relatively large masses for the Higgs to couple to
  - play important rôle in low-mass region
- Beyond a discovery, an essential goal is to investigate the detailed structure of the Higgs sector
  - di-fermion decays are an important probe distinguishing different structural options



→ For a Standard Model Higgs, di-fermion decay modes dominate for m<sub>H</sub><130 GeV</p>













### $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ Searches





- For a light standard model Higgs, H→bb would be the predominant decay channel
  - → observation of H→bb decay is essential to determine nature of Higgs
- For gg→H (σ~17pb for m<sub>H</sub>=120 GeV), QCD background is overwhelming
  - relation improves in association with W or Z boson  $\rightarrow$  boosted analysis.
  - Five final states considered:
    - W(eν)H, W(μν)H
    - Z(ee)H, Z(μμ)H, Z(νν)H
- Main backgrounds:
  - Z/W + jets, t+X, tt, VV, QCD multi-jet
  - background contributions normalized in control regions





VH(bb) Analysis (cont'd)

- Mass-based cut & count analysis
- p<sub>T</sub>(W)>160 GeV
  - p<sub>T</sub>(Z<sub>ℓℓ</sub>)>100 GeV
- $E_T^{miss}$ >160 GeV for Z(v v)H
  - $E_T^{miss}$ >35 GeV for W(ev)H
- Combined Secondary Vertex (CSV) algorithm used for b tagging
  - combines impact parameter and secondary vertex information in a discriminant
- No signal observed





(arXiv:1202.4195, submitted to P.L. B)

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#### **BDT Output (Selected Channels)**

- Boosted decision tree technique used to improve separation of signal & background
- Variables for selection & training:

Variable	W(I∨)H	Z(II)H	Z(vv)H
p <sub>T</sub> (j <sub>1</sub> )	>30 GeV	>20 GeV	>80 GeV
p <sub>T</sub> (j <sub>2</sub> )	>30 GeV	>20 GeV	>20 GeV
p <sub>T</sub> (jj)	>150 GeV	>100 GeV	>160 GeV
p <sub>T</sub> (V)	>150 GeV	>100 GeV	-
$E_{T}^{miss}$	>35 GeV [W(ev)H]	-	>160 GeV
$\Delta \phi(V, H)$	-	-	-
CSV <sub>max</sub>	>0.40	>0.244	>0.50
CSV <sub>min</sub>	>0.40	>0.244	>0.50
N <sub>al</sub>	=0	-	=0
N <sub>aj</sub>	-	-	-
$\Delta \phi(E_{T}^{miss},jet)$	-	-	>0.5 rad

- For various variables relaxed selection cuts
- → BDT increases sensitivity by ~10% in each channel





#### No significant signal observed in any of the channels

VH→V(bb): Results

- Total expected limit
  ~ 3x SM expectation (m<sub>H</sub>=115 GeV)
- Observed limit from combination consistent with expectation
- BDT analysis (lower plot) performs 2-20% better than the mass-spectrumbased analysis (upper)





CMS Preliminary, M., analysis

vs = 7 TeV, L = 4.7 fb<sup>-</sup> VH(bb), combined \_ CL\_Observed

CL<sub>s</sub> Expected ± 1 or CL<sub>s</sub> Expected ± 1 or CL<sub>s</sub> Expected ± 2 or CL\_s E





### $H \rightarrow \tau \tau$ Searches





At lowest masses  $2^{nd}$  strongest decay mode after H $\rightarrow$ bb



Standard Model search: event categories by production mechanisms:





### m(ττ) estimated by kinematic maximum likelihood fit

 $H \rightarrow \tau \tau$  (cont'd)

- effective resolution ~21%
- Irreducible background from Z →ττ
  - addressed with "embedding method"
    - in Z→μμ events from real data, the μ's are replaced by simulated τ's
- New:  $H \rightarrow \tau_{\mu} \tau_{\mu}$ 
  - very challenging channel
  - irreducible background from Z →μμ
    - addressed by evaluating the distance of closest approach between μ's
  - signal enhancement with likelihood method











- No significant excess over the expected standard model background contributions is observed
- Combination  $\tau_e \tau_\mu, \tau_e \tau_{had}, \tau_\mu \tau_{had}$ :
  - → expected & observed 95% CL limit
    ~ 3x SM expectation (m<sub>H</sub>=115 GeV)
  - observed limit consistent
- → Addition of H→ $\tau_{\mu}$   $\tau_{\mu}$  channel improves on combined limit from the other three decay
  - combination result in preparation









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 $\tau_{\mathsf{had}},$ 

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τ<sub>had</sub>.

500

- Excludes previously unexplored territory
- 95% CL exclusion range for tan  $\beta$  extends down to 7.1 at m<sub>A</sub>~160 GeV

CMS,  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV, L = 4.6 fb<sup>-1</sup>

- narrowed parameter space at low m<sub>a</sub>  $\rightarrow$
- $\tau_{\mu} \tau_{\mu}$  channel alone fairly competitive with other measurements



m₄ [GeV]

400





### a $\rightarrow \mu\mu$ Search







- In the NMSSM, one of the two CP-odd scalars could be very light
  - superposition of CP-odd doublet scalar and the additional singlet scalar → mixing angle θ<sub>A</sub>
  - → even m(a)<2 m<sub>B</sub> thinkable
  - → sensitive to C<sub>abb</sub> coupling
- Consider here: 5.5 <m<sub>a</sub>< 8.8 GeV, 11.5 <m<sub>a</sub>< 14 GeV</li>
  - up to now, strongest constraints come from BaBar through Υ(3S)→γa
- Cross section could be large

[dd]

σ(gg→a)





• Di-muon mass spectrum in  $\Upsilon$  mass region



- Main backgrounds:
  - Upsilon resonances  $\rightarrow$  exclude mass region of 9-11 GeV
  - QCD continuum







- Mass scan with Gaussian signal PDF
- Accounting for radiative tail of Υ(1S) in range 1



### a →μμ (cont'd)





- Improvements on BaBar limits for NMSSM parameter |cos θ<sub>A</sub>| in lower mass range
- CDF published limits relative to Υ(1S) cross section (not shown)
- No BaBar or CDF limits in upper mass region





### Di-Fermion Channels in SM Combination

### SM Higgs Searches: Comparison Di-Fermion with Other Channels



(arXiv:1202.1488, submitted to P.L. B)



- Di-fermion channels show very good consistency with the di-boson channels
- → At m<sub>H</sub>=125 GeV, consistently see mild excess at level expected by standard model



#### **CMS SM Higgs Searches Combined**

- Showing low-mass region, where di-fermion decays contribute most
  - H→WW dominates in 125-200 GeV (H→ZZ beyond)
  - H→γγ dominates below 120 GeV
- Excluded mass ranges @ 95% CL:
  - expected 114.5-600 GeV
  - observed 127.5-600 GeV
- More data are required to assess nature of observed excess







- Di-fermion channels particularly important at low Higgs masses
  - also sensitive to detailed structure of Higgs sector
- Standard Model Higgs search:
  - $\rightarrow$  in bb and  $\tau\tau$  channels, 95% CL limits at low mass range near 3x SM
  - → recent improvement due to  $\tau_{\mu}\tau_{\mu}$  channel
- MSSM search:
  - $\rightarrow$   $\tau\tau$  channel excludes wide area in (m<sub>A</sub>, tan  $\beta$ ) parameter space
- NMSSM search:
  - → upper limits for very light pseudoscalar Higgs boson ( $\mu\mu$  channel)
- → Excellent prospects for 2012 LHC run (just started...)
- More CMS results in fermion channels (not shown in this talk):
  - Search for doubly charged Higgs boson

CMS PAS HIG-12-005 CMS PAS HIG-12-006

• Search for WH  $\rightarrow$  e( $\mu\tau$ ),  $\mu(\mu\tau)$  CMS PAS HI





# Further information





• Observed and expected 95% CL confidence limits on the signal strength parameter  $\mu$ =  $\sigma$ /  $\sigma$ <sub>SM</sub> for the SM Higgs boson hypothesis



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• Observed and expected 95% CL confidence limits on the signal strength parameter  $\mu=\sigma/\sigma_{SM}$  for the SM Higgs boson hypothesis by decay channel







• Observed local p-value (p<sub>0</sub>) and best-fit  $\hat{\mu}=\sigma/\sigma_{SM}$ 



CN

Events / 10 Ge/

800

600

400

200

**CMS** Preliminary

 $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}, L = 4.7 \text{ fb}$ W( $\mu\nu$ )H(bb)



250 M.[GeV]



• Wbb enhanced for WH (top)

VH→V(bb): Example Control Regions

Events / 10 GeV

**CMS** Preliminary

50

100

Vs = 7 TeV, L = 4.7 ft

100 W(ev)H(bb)

80

60

40

20

- V+udscg enhanced for Z(vv)H (bottom, left)
- tt enhanced for Z(μμ)H (bottom, right)



unpoosted

p\_(jj) [GeV]