

Searches for neutral BSM Higgs bosons with final states containing two taus

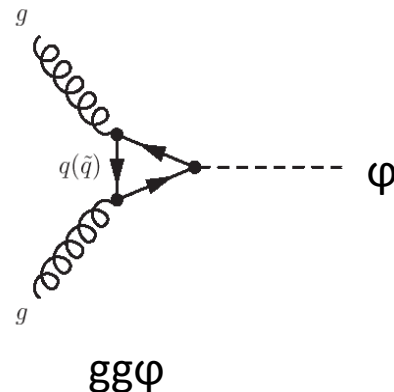
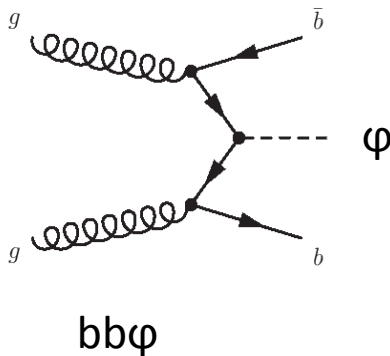
A. de Wit on behalf of the CMS collaboration
Joint annual HEPP and APP conference,
University of Sussex
22/03/2016

Outline

- Introduction
- LHC Run-I BSM $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ results from CMS
- Search for $H \rightarrow hh \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$
 - Motivation
 - Overview & strategy
 - Results
- Summary and outlook
 - $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ in Run-II

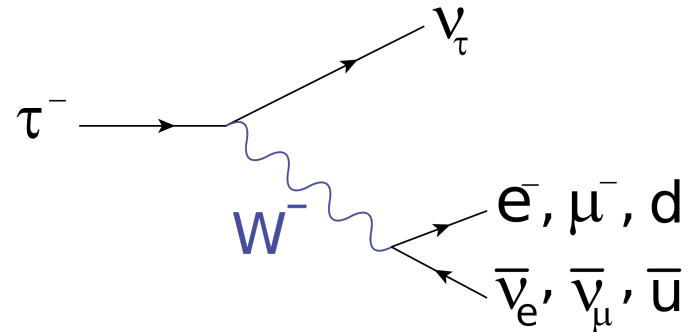
Introduction

- SM-compatible Higgs boson observed by CMS and ATLAS in 2012
 - What else is there?
- In the MSSM, there are 2 Higgs doublets \rightarrow 5 physical Higgs bosons: h, H, A, H^\pm
- At tree level the MSSM Higgs sector is defined by m_A and $\tan\beta$
- High $\tan\beta$: enhanced branching ratio into τ
- Production processes for neutral Higgs bosons: $gg \rightarrow \varphi$, $gg \rightarrow bb\varphi$ ($\varphi=h, H, A$)



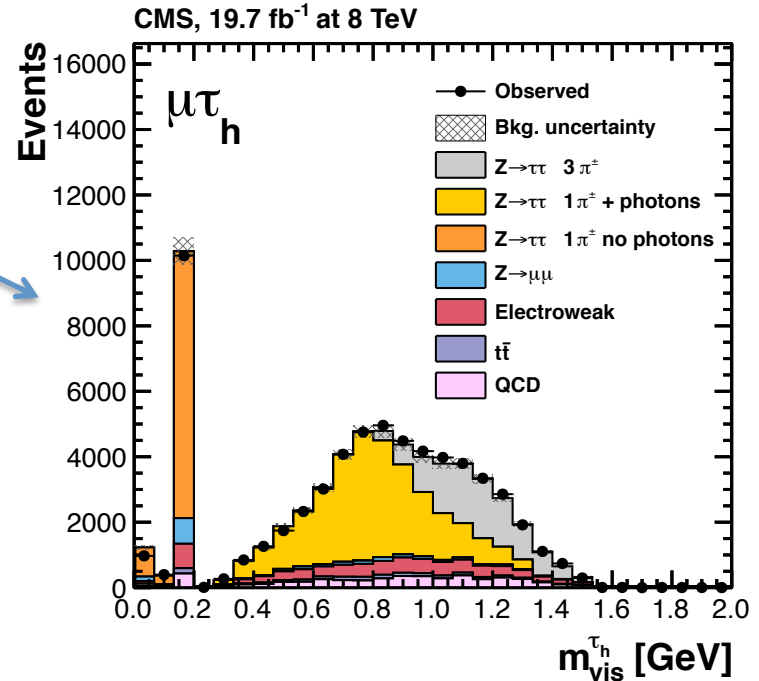
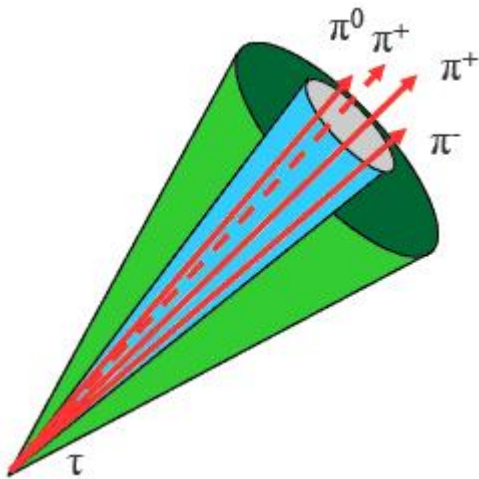
H → ττ final states

- τs decay into e, μ or hadronically

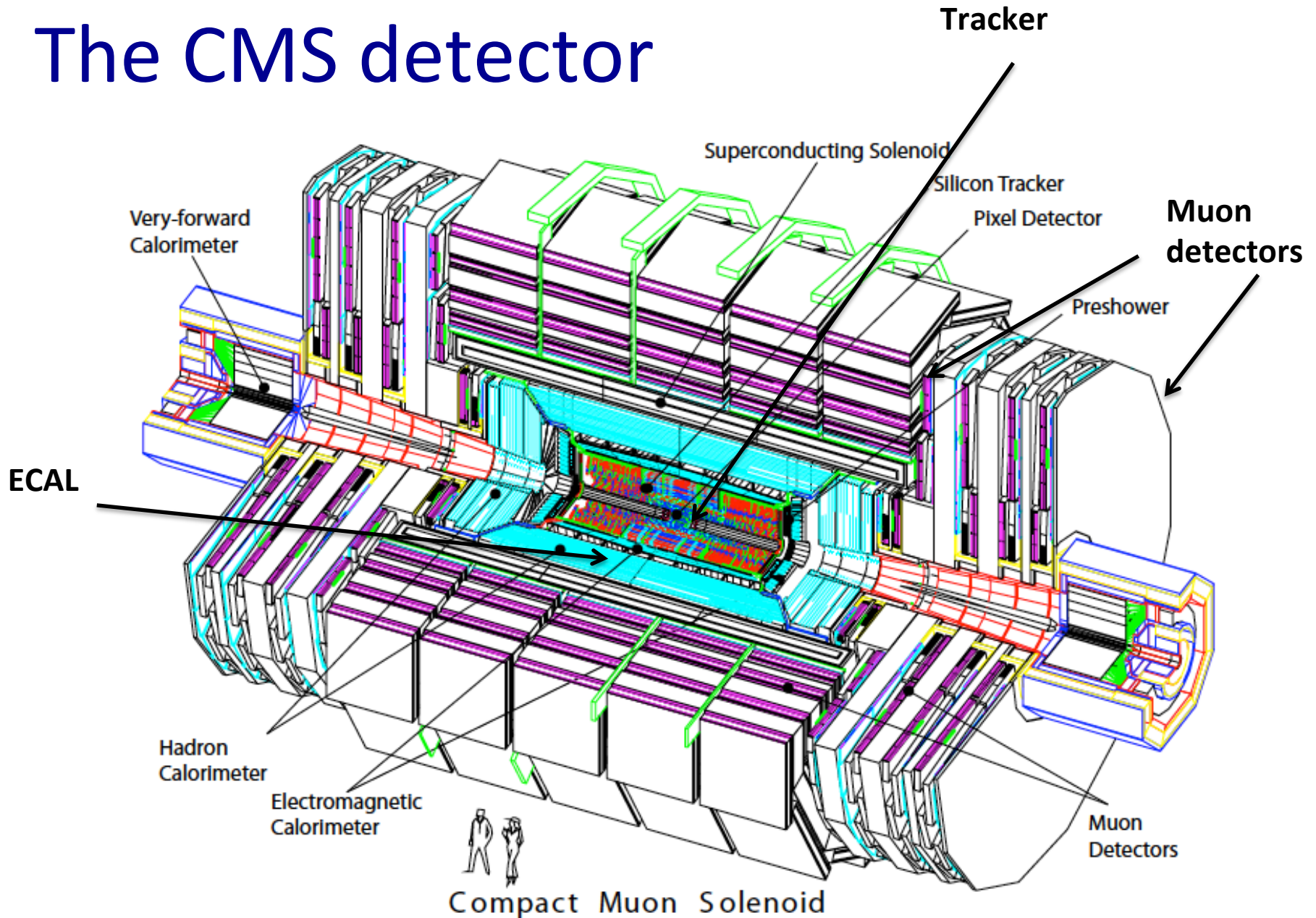


- Can search for final states $\tau_h\tau_h$, $\mu\tau_h$, $e\tau_h$, $e\mu$, $\mu\mu$, ee

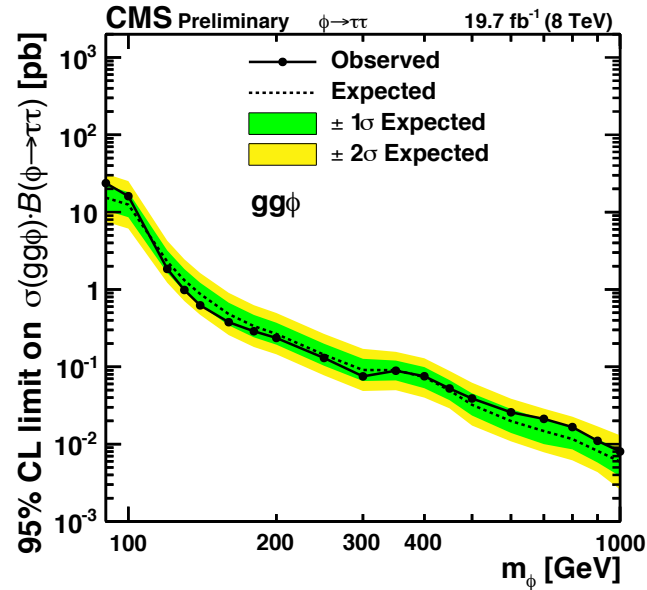
τ_h – hadronically decaying τ
 Various possible decay modes



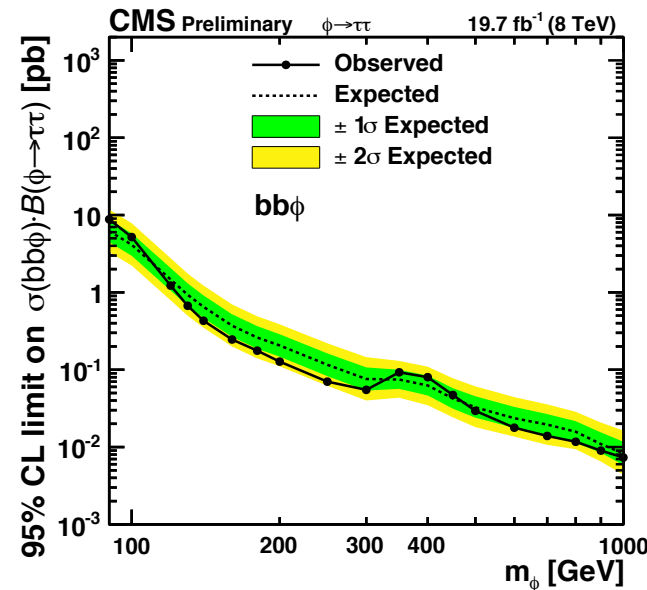
The CMS detector



MSSM $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ results in run I

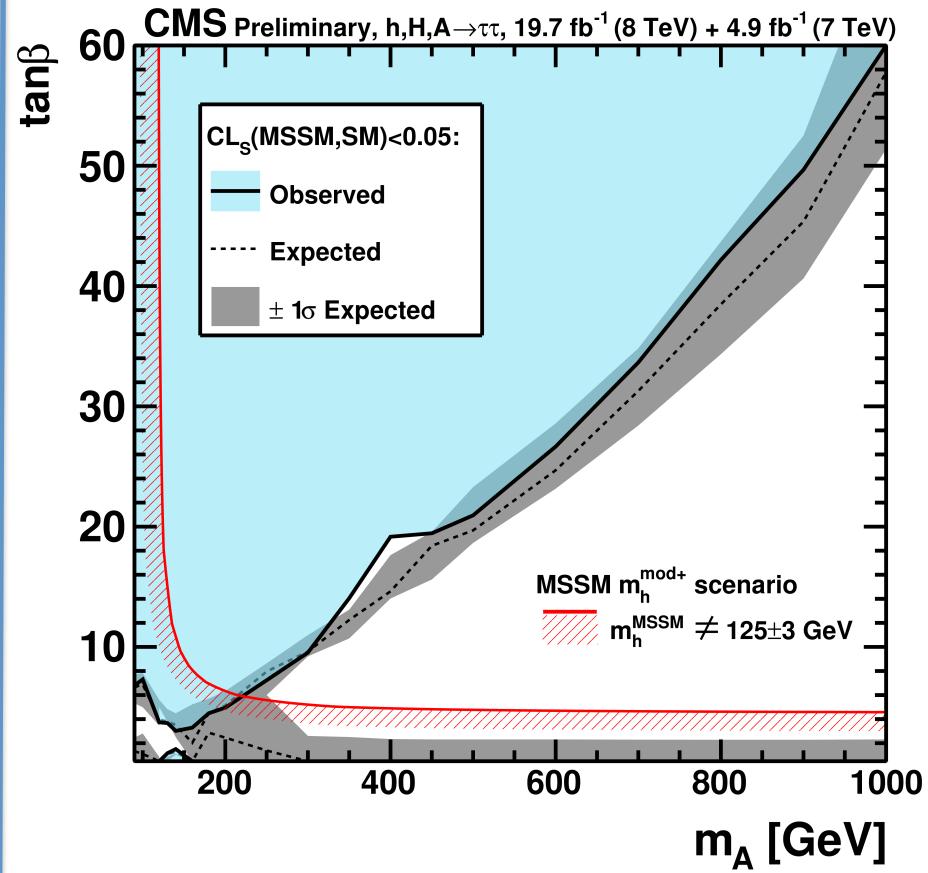


95% CL Upper limits on $\sigma \times BR(\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau)$
 $\tau_h\tau_h + \mu\tau_h + e\tau_h + e\mu + \mu\mu$



Model independent

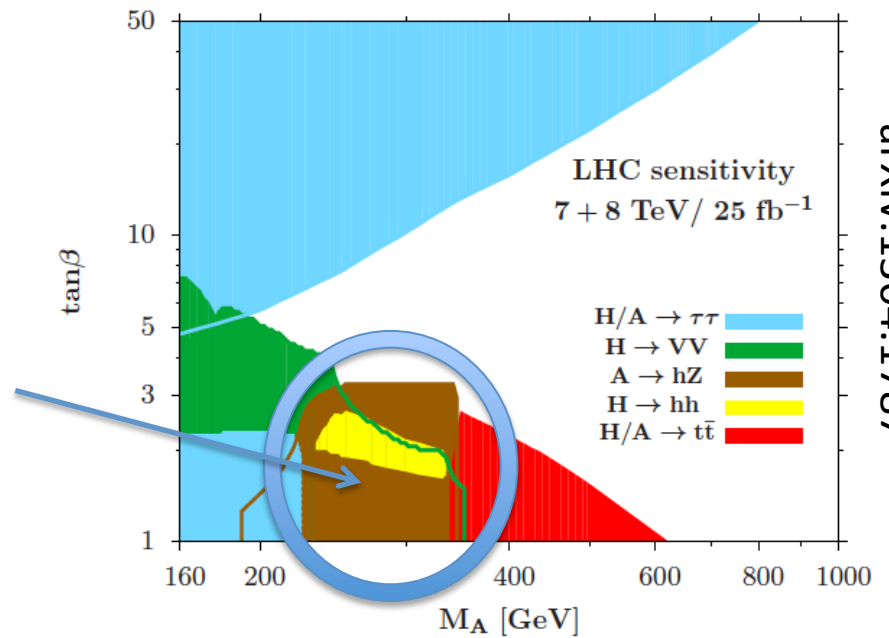
Large part of high $\tan\beta$ region excluded, for example in $m_h^{\text{mod+}}$ scenario



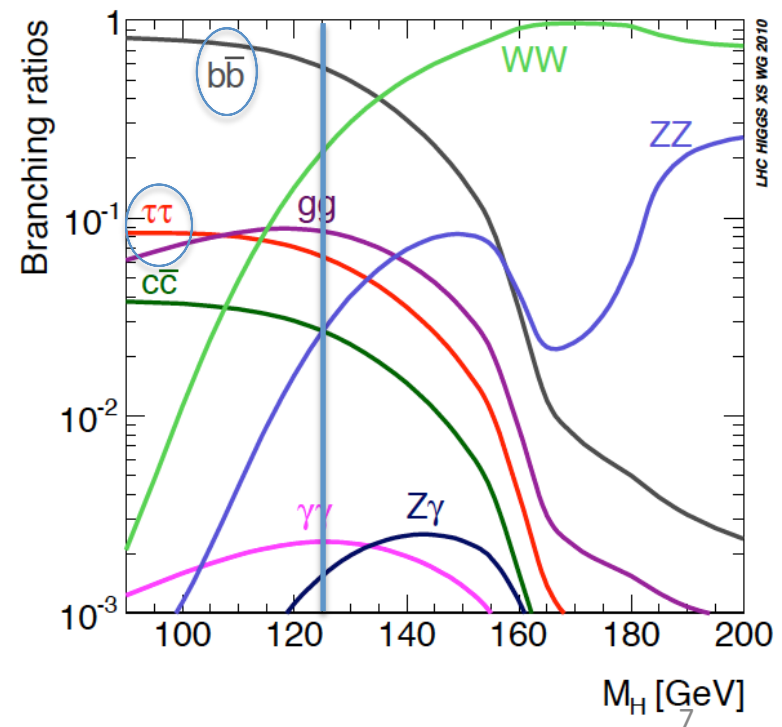
Model dependent

H → hh motivation

- At low $\tan\beta$ branching ratios of $H \rightarrow hh$ and $A \rightarrow Zh$ enhanced in some MSSM benchmark models
- Probes a mass range of $m_H \sim 260\text{-}350$ GeV
- $H \rightarrow hh \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$ takes advantage of combining cleaner final state ($\tau\tau$) and larger branching fraction (bb)



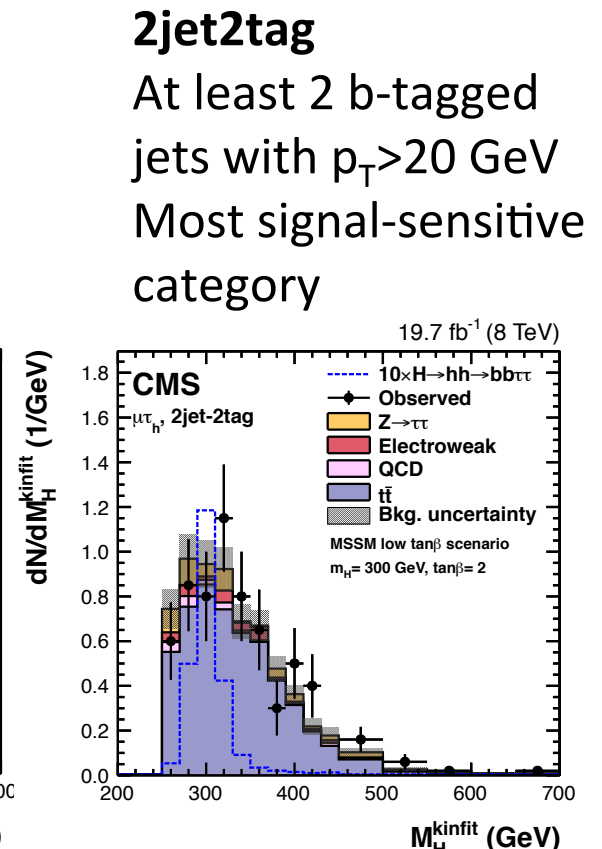
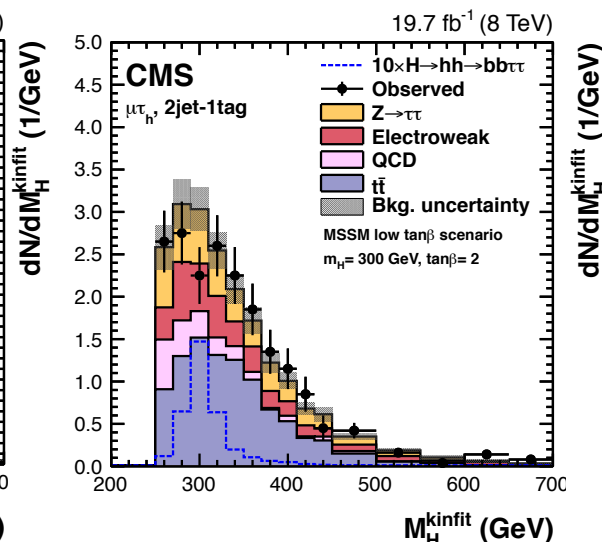
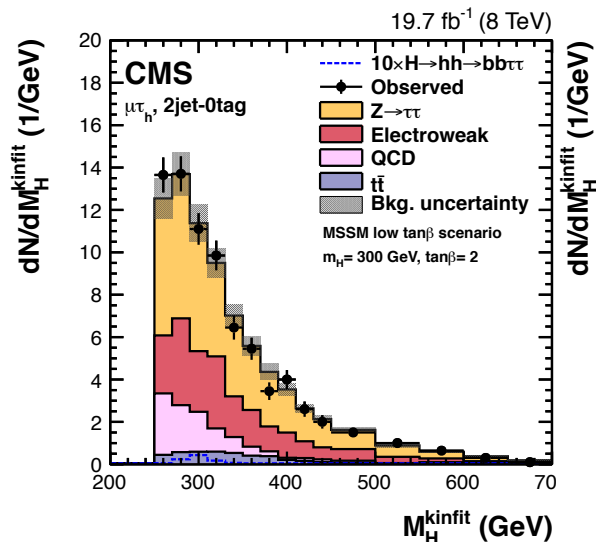
arXiv:1304.1787



LHC HIGGS JHT

Event selection

- Select events with di- τ candidate and 2 jets in final state
- Events split into channels based on the final state of the τ s: $e\tau_h$, $\mu\tau_h$, $\tau_h\tau_h$
- Three categories:
 - 2jet0tag**
At least 2 jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV, none of them b-tagged
 - 2jet1tag**
At least 2 jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV, exactly one of them b-tagged
 - 2jet2tag**
At least 2 b-tagged jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV
Most signal-sensitive category



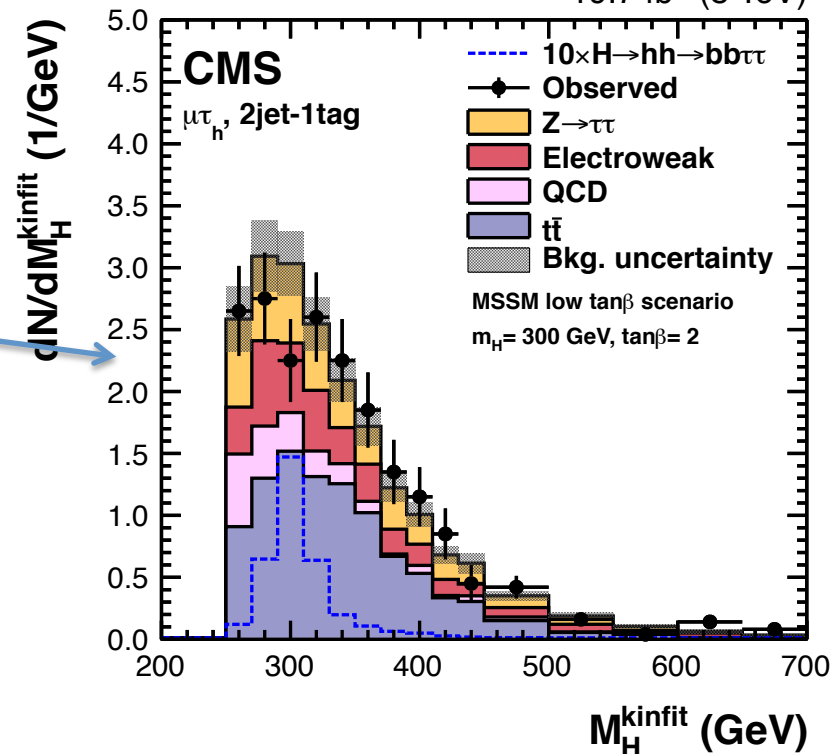
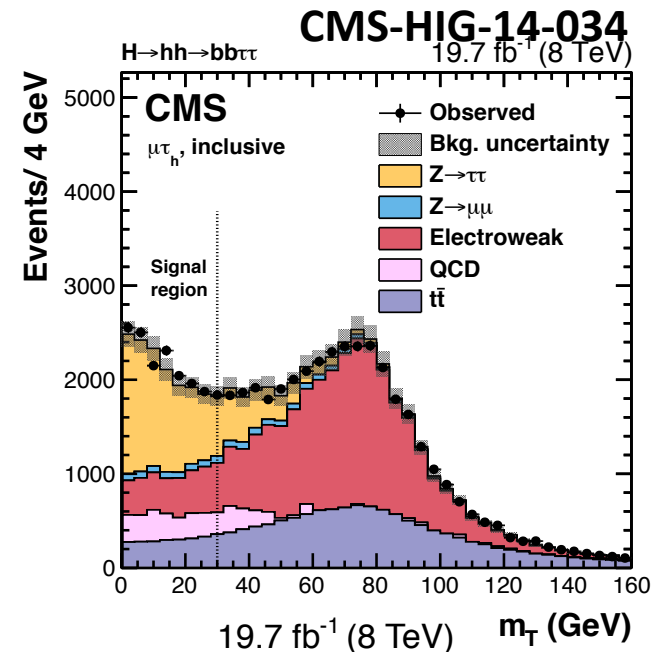
Blue line: signal x10

Analysis strategy

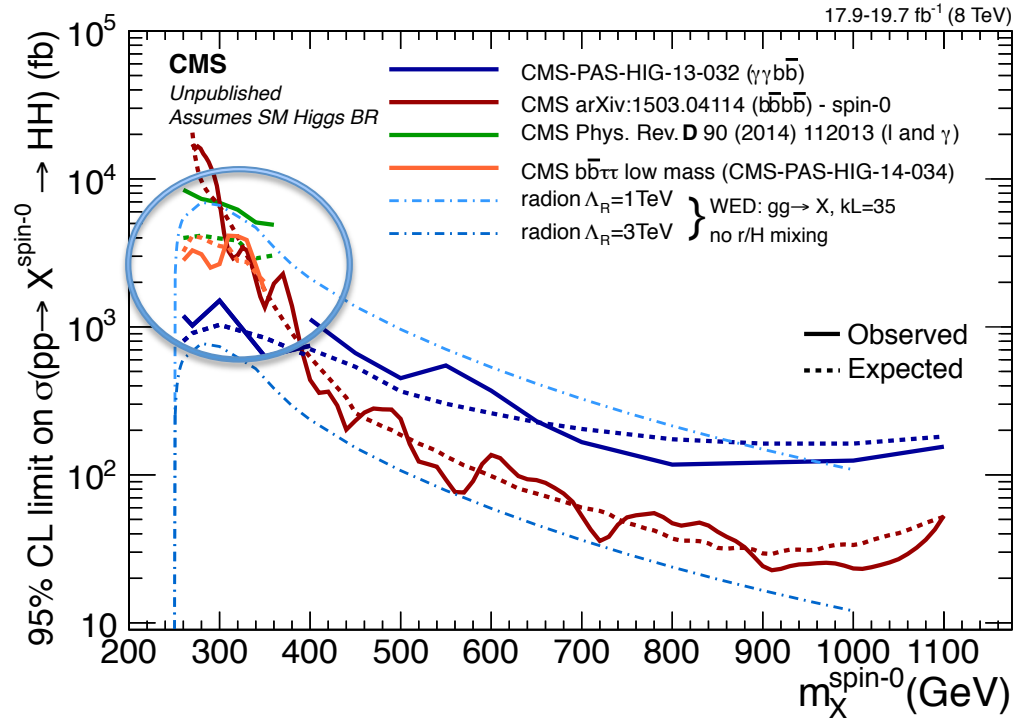
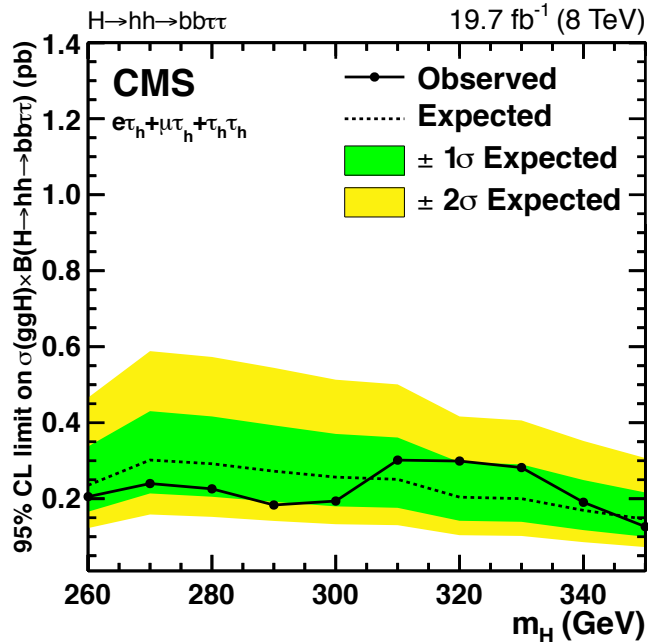
- $m_T < 30$ to suppress W+Jets
- Consider mass window of $90 < m_{\tau\tau} < 150$ GeV and $70 < m_{bb} < 150$ GeV
- Construct m_H from kinematic fit which takes b-jets, visible τ decay products and missing E_T , assumes $m_{\tau\tau} = m_{bb} = 125$ GeV and varies object energies to fit this constraint
- Extract signal from fit to m_H^{kinfit} distribution

m_H^{kinfit} for 2jet1tag category in $\mu\tau_h$ channel

Signal peaks more sharply than background



Results – model independent



Combination of all three channels $\mu\tau_h + e\tau_h + \tau_h\tau_h$

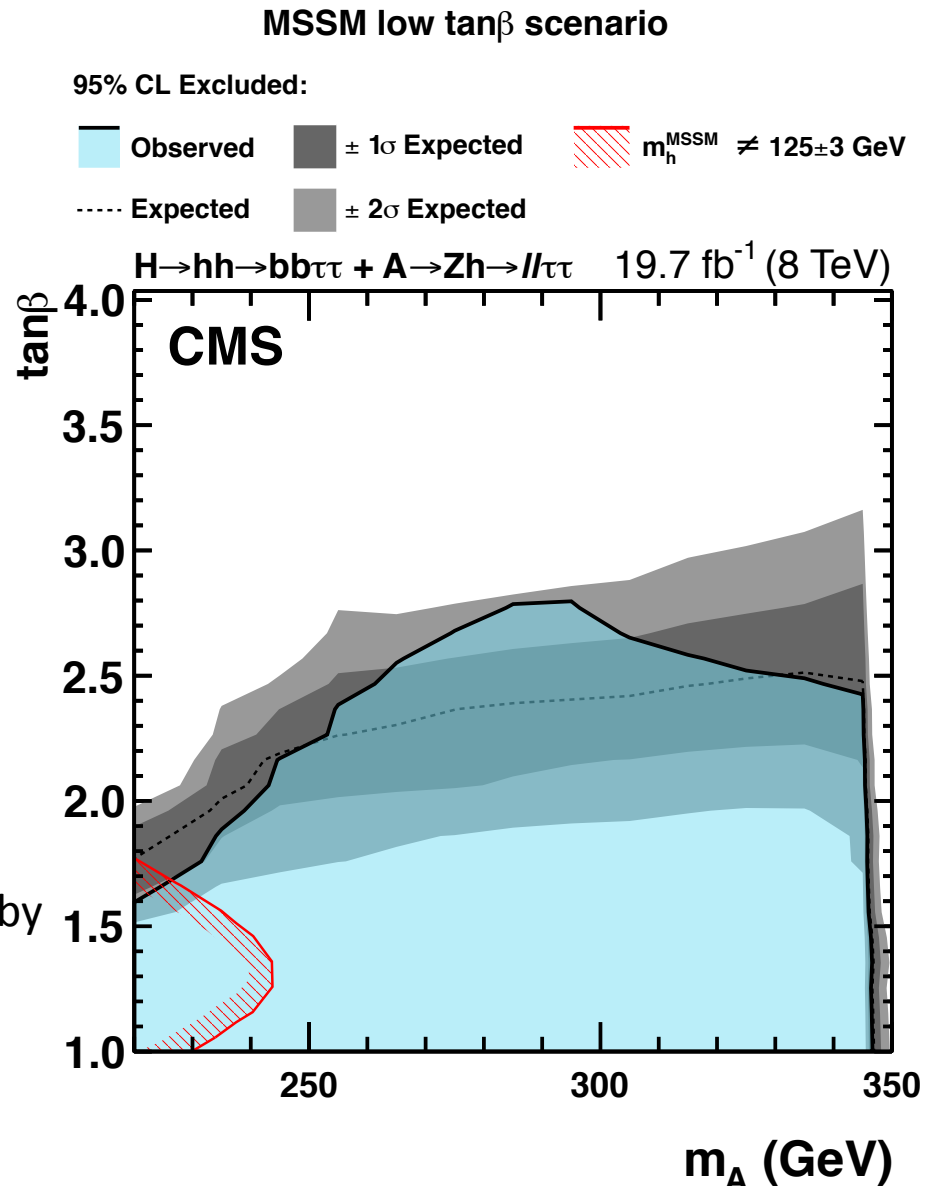
95% CL upper limit on $\sigma(gg \rightarrow H) * BR(H \rightarrow hh \rightarrow bb\tau\tau)$:
 ~0.3 pb

Factoring out the $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and $h \rightarrow bb$ branching ratio, **bb $\tau\tau$ result lies between bbbb and $\gamma\gamma b\bar{b}$ result**

Results – model interpretation

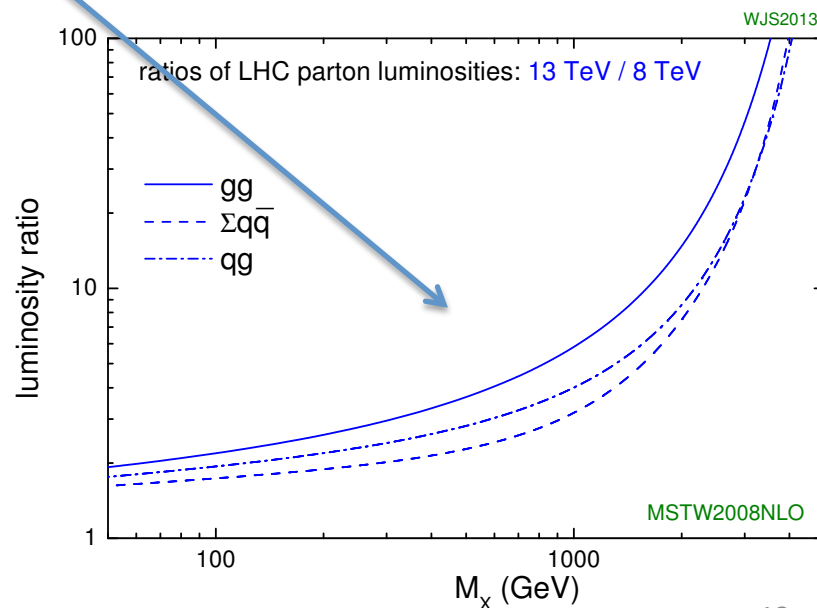
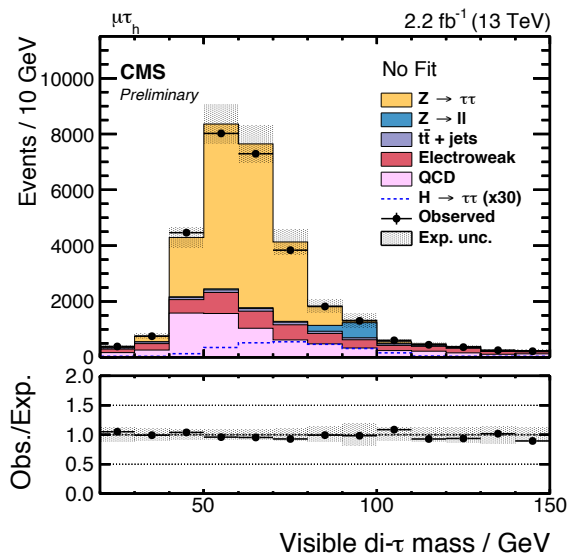
- Can calculate exclusion limits in different scenarios
- **For example low- $\tan\beta$ MSSM scenario**
 - Scenario tuned so that m_h is compatible with 125 GeV for most of low $\tan\beta$ region
- Results combined with search for $A \rightarrow Zh \rightarrow l\tau\tau$ for model interpretation

 Region excluded by 125 GeV mass constraint.



Summary and outlook

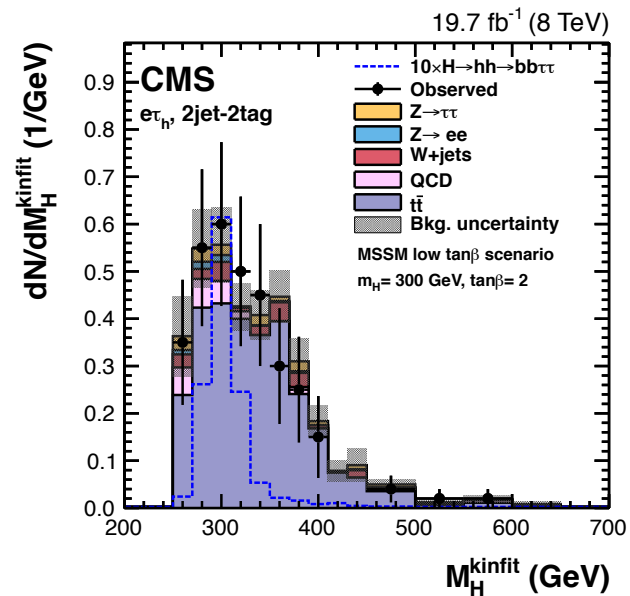
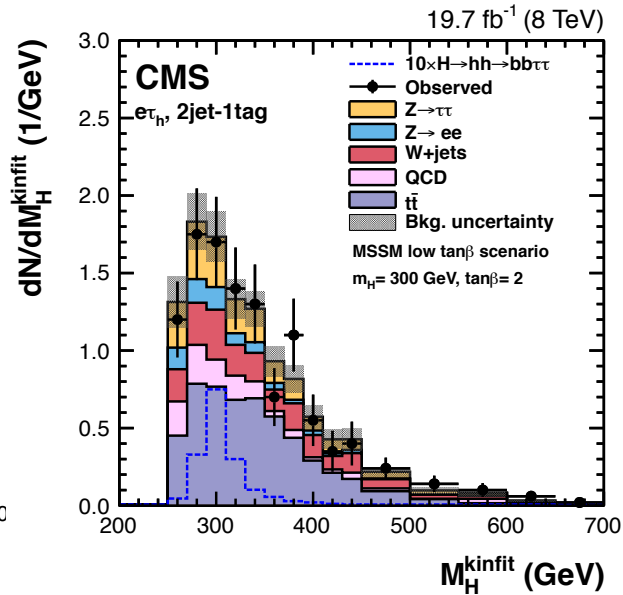
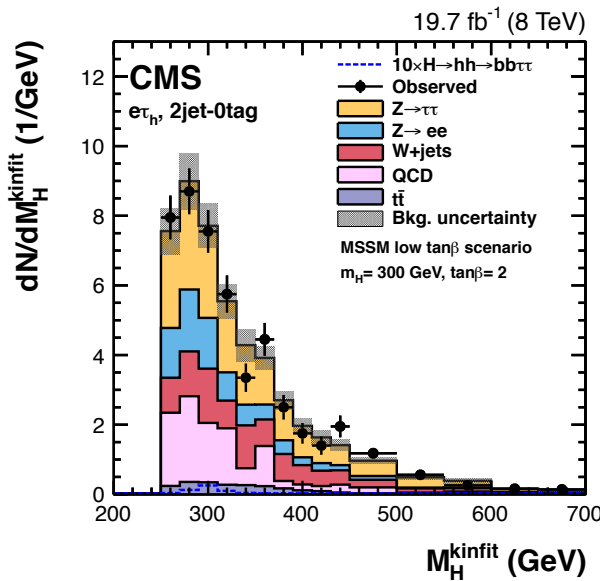
- Search for $H \rightarrow hh \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$ in $\mu\tau_h, e\tau_h, \tau_h\tau_h$ channels has been presented
 - 95% CL on $\sigma(gg \rightarrow H) \times BR(H \rightarrow hh \rightarrow bb\tau\tau)$ 0.2-0.4 pb in $260 < m_H < 350$ GeV
 - Combining with $A \rightarrow Zh \rightarrow ll\tau\tau$ excludes region below $\tan\beta \sim 2.5$ in low $\tan\beta$ MSSM scenario
- With around 2.5 fb^{-1} of data collected at 13 TeV by CMS in 2015, focus back on MSSM $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$
 - Gain in sensitivity at higher masses
- Watch this space for results out soon



BACKUP

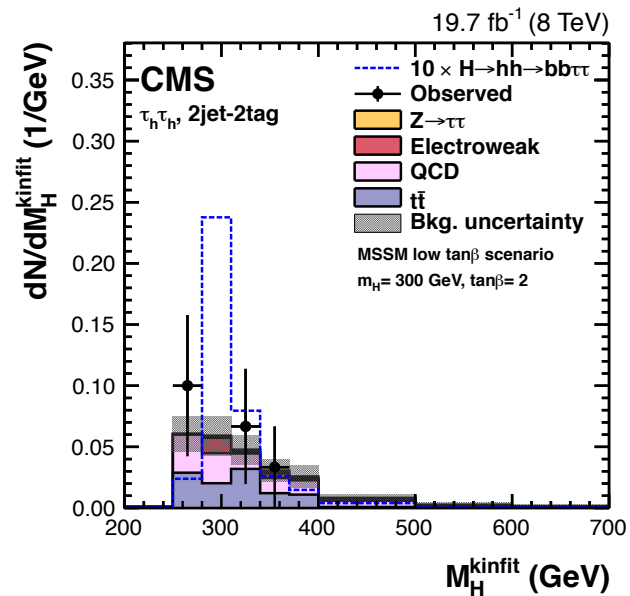
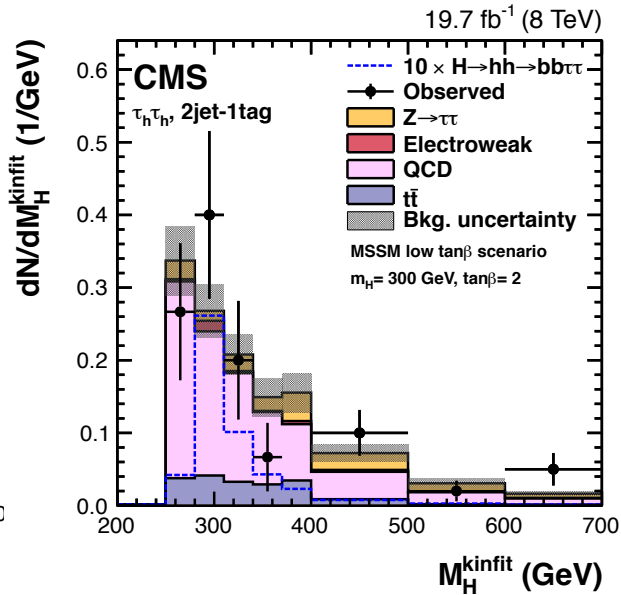
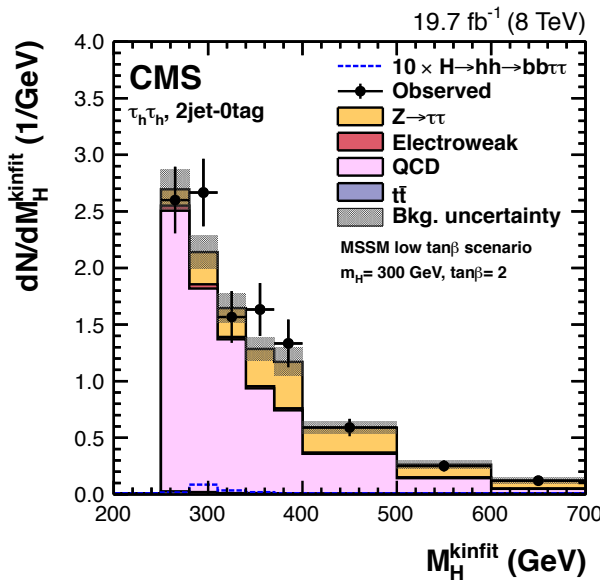
$M_h^{\text{mod+}}$ scenario

- Modified version of m_h^{max} scenario to incorporate 125 GeV higgs boson
- m_h^{max} scenario:
 - Used in LEP higgs searches
 - $M_{\text{SUSY}}=1$ TeV
 - **Stop mixing parameter $X_t=2 \cdot M_{\text{SUSY}}$**
- In $m_h^{\text{mod+}}$ scenario: $X_t=1.5 \cdot M_{\text{SUSY}}$



CMS-HIG-14-034

m_H^{kinfit}

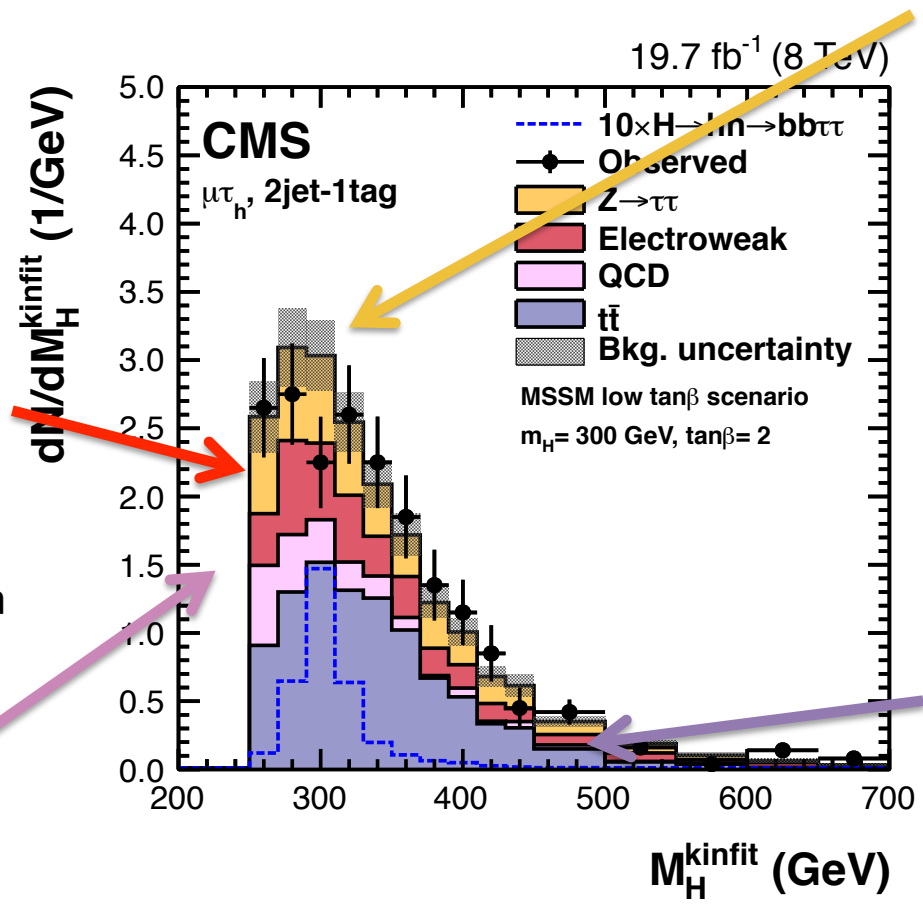


CMS-HIG-14-034

Background estimation

W+Jets
 Shape from MC
 Normalisation
 from high m_T
 sideband in data

QCD
 From SS data



DY Z→ττ
 Estimated from Z→μμ
 in data with μ's
 replaced by simulated
 τs

TTbar
 Shape from MC
 Normalisation from
 MC, but checked
 against sidebands in
 data

Results – model interpretation

- For example type-II 2HDM scenario
- Couplings in MSSM are subset of type-II 2HDM couplings
- More than 2 parameters are needed to describe these models : m_A, m_H fixed, then can interpret in $\tan\beta, \cos(\beta-\alpha)$ plane
- α mixing angle between 2 higgs doublets
- Couplings to fermions $\sim \sin\alpha/\cos\beta * y_{SM}$: $\sin\alpha=0, h \rightarrow \tau\tau, h \rightarrow bb=0$
- $\cos(\beta-\alpha) = 0$: properties exactly SM like, $H \rightarrow hh = 0$

2HDM type-II, $m_A = m_H = 300$ GeV

95% CL Excluded:

