

Taus and Higgs physics with taus at LHC (CMS)

A. Nikitenko, Imperial College.

Seminar in LIP, 26th May

CMS Tau roots are from Lisbon !

A STUDY OF THE 1ST LEVEL τ TRIGGER

A. Nikitenko^{1,a)}, J. Varela^{2,b)}

1) LIP, Av. Elias Garcia 14, P-1000 Lisbon, Portugal

2) CERN/PPE, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

a) On leave from ITEP, Moscow

b) On leave from LIP, Lisbon.

ABSTRACT

We present a simulation study of two possible 1st level τ triggers. It is shown that a trigger efficiency between 50 and 70% can be achieved for τ jets with E_t above 50 GeV, for a background rate, at $L=10^{33}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$, of 10kHz and 0.3 kHz in the single and double τ mode, respectively.

**The main motivation was to increase trigger acceptance
for SUSY $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and $H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu$**

Outline

- Tau (τ_{had}) reconstruction and identification
- Expected reach of Higgs boson searches with $\tau\tau$ at 14 TeV with $\sim 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- Preparation for Higgs discovery and expectations for 7 TeV with 1 fb^{-1}

Decay Mode	Branching ratio(%)
$\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\tau$	17.4
$\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau$	17.9
$\tau^- \rightarrow h^- \nu_\tau$	11.6
$\tau^- \rightarrow h^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	26.0
$\tau^- \rightarrow h^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	10.8
$\tau^- \rightarrow h^- h^+ h^- \nu_\tau$	9.8
$\tau^- \rightarrow h^- h^+ h^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	4.8
other	1.7

} τ_{had}

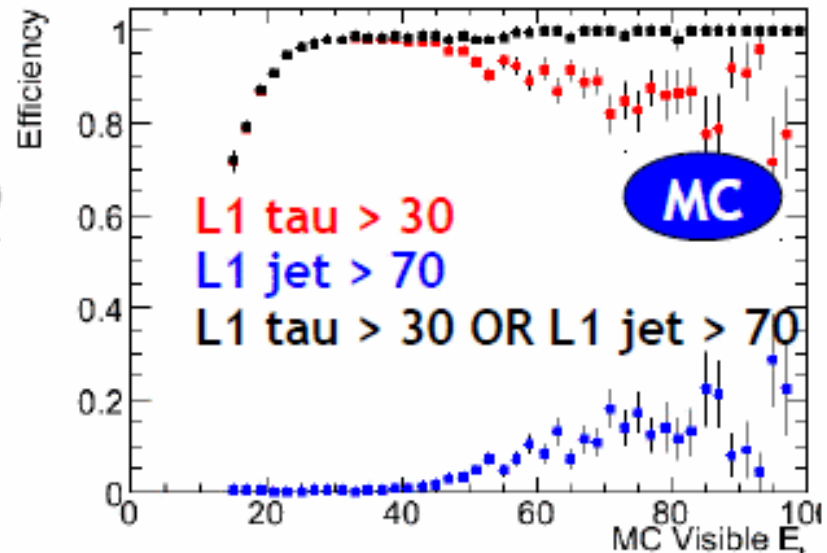
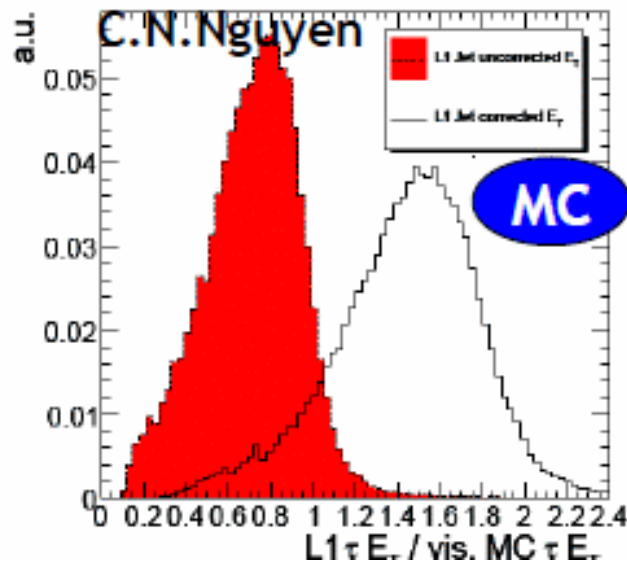
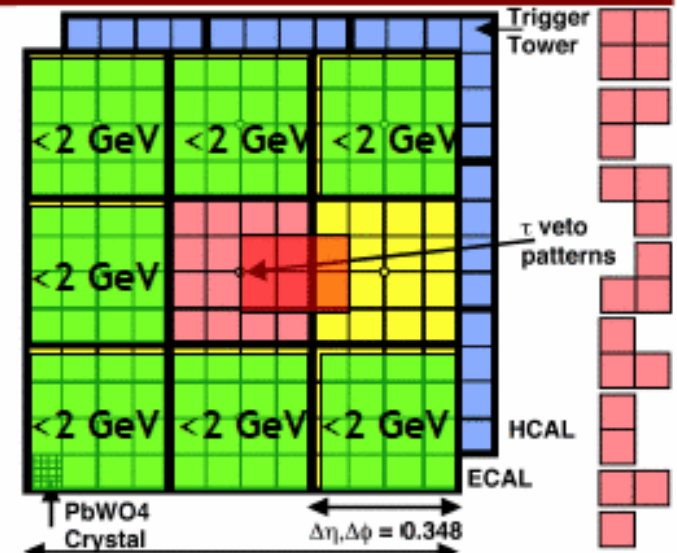
**Tau reconstruction and
identification in CMS:**

at Trigger level

τ trigger at Level-1

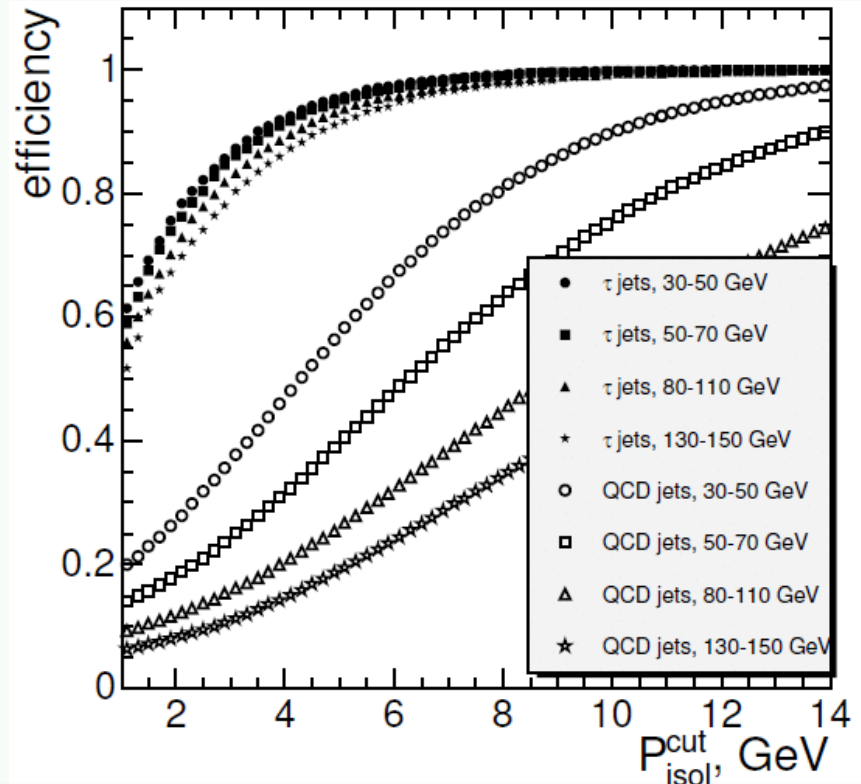
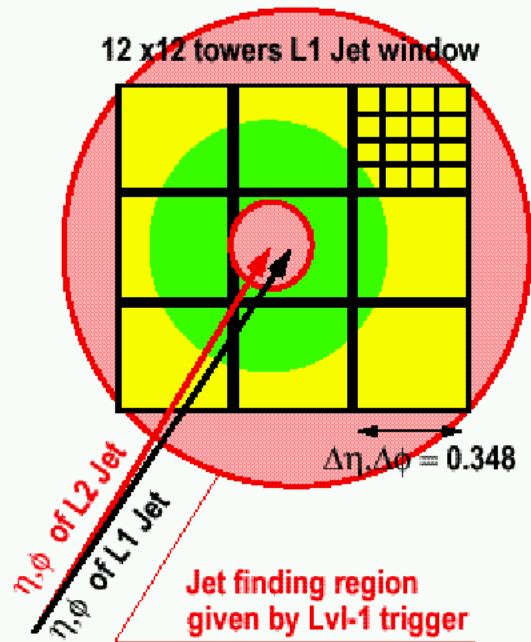
New L1 Tau Algorithm

- Working on a L1 jet (3x3 regions)
- Requires specific patterns in the central region denoting a narrow jet
- Isolation applied in 7/8 neighbors
 - Latest addition to GCT firmware (Thanks!)
- Jet energy corrections is an issue



τ trigger at HLT: calo part

HLT Tau jet tagging : calo-based τ -jet id at “Level-2”



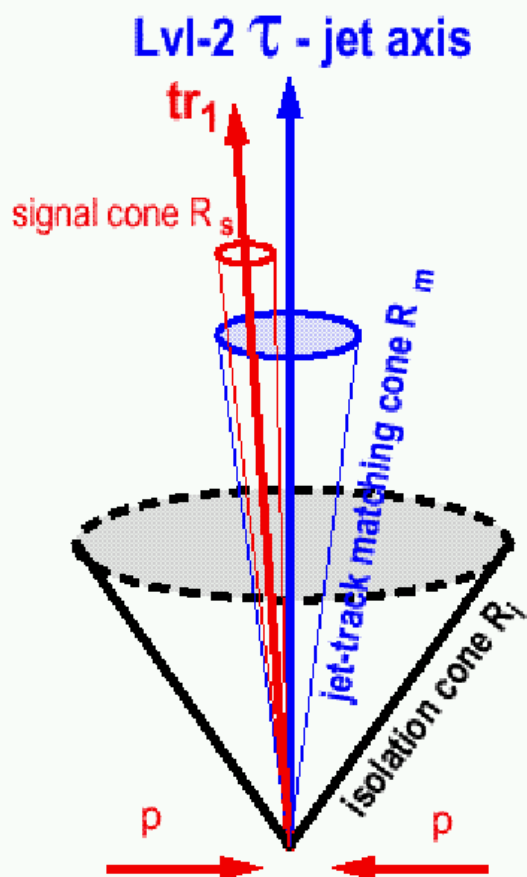
$$P_{\text{isol}} = \sum E_T^{\text{ECAL}}(r < 0.4) - \sum E_T^{\text{ECAL}}(r < 0.13) < \text{cut}$$

(CMS PTDR vol.1)

τ trigger at HLT: tracker part



Tau identification at Lvl-3 with Pixels

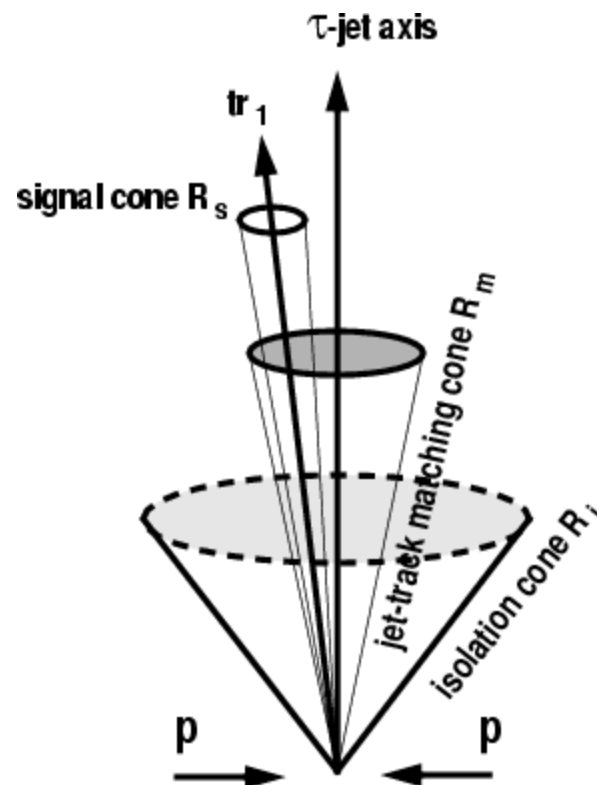
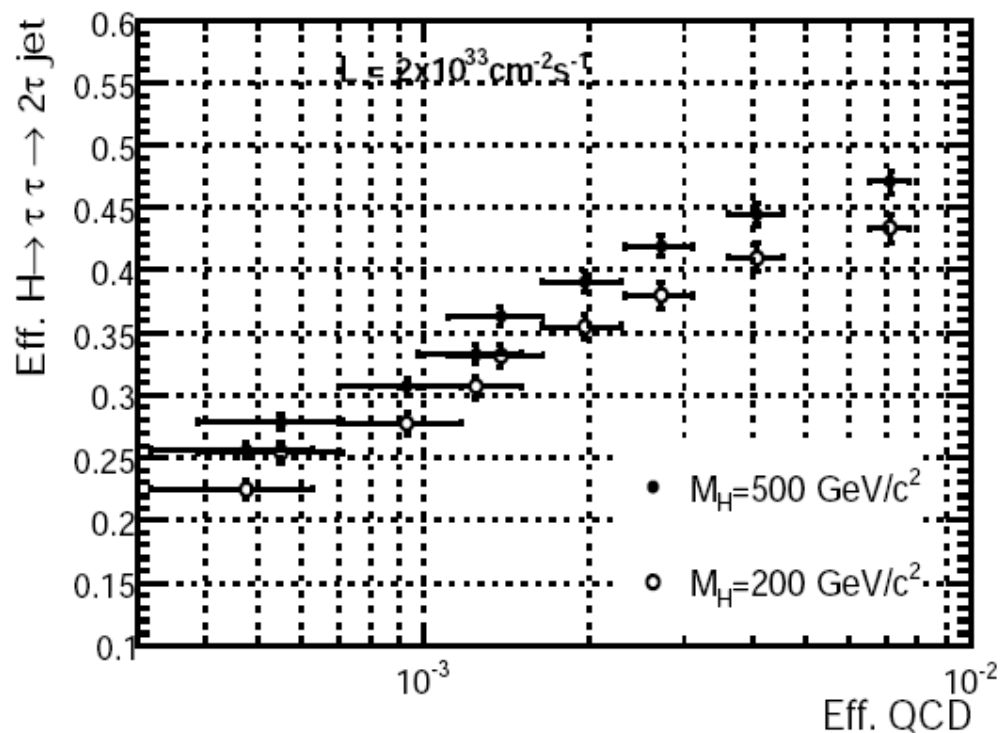


Algorithm steps

- reconstruct tracks $p_t > 1$ GeV with pixels only
resolution : $\sigma(p_t)/p_t = [3.6 + 1.7p_t(\text{GeV})]\%$
- find primary vertices (histogramming method)
- find highest p_t track with good Lvl-2 jet matching
 $\Delta R(j - tr_1) < R_m$ (~ 0.1) , $p_t^{tr1} > p_t^m$ (~ 3 GeV),
 tr_1 defines signal primary vertex (PV)
- count number of tracks from PV in the isolation cone and signal cone :
 N_i tracks with $\Delta R(j - tr) < R_i$ (~ 0.3) ,
 N_s tracks with $\Delta R(tr_1 - tr) < R_s$ (~ 0.05) ,
 $p_t^{tr} > p_t^i$ (~ 1 GeV)
- accepts as τ if tracks found only in signal cone
 $N_s = N_i$

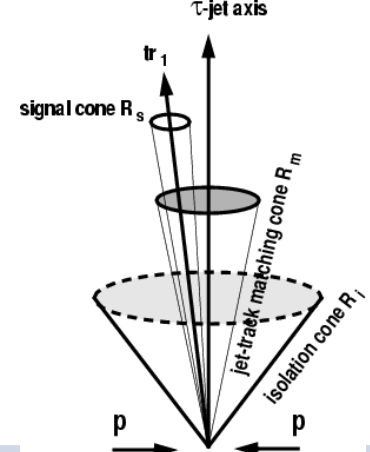
**HLT – double τ tagging,
no E_T thresholds on τ -jet candidates:
QCD bkg. rejection = 10^3**

Calo+Pxl Tau trigger; CMS PTDR Vol.1



**Tau reconstruction and
identification in CMS:**
in off-line analysis

Basic τ selections (very similar to HLT)



Basic Tau ID with PF and tcTau τ s

PF Tau

tcTau

1. Jet-track matching, $\Delta R(\text{jet-track}) < 0.1$

jet build from PF objects

calo jet corrected with tracks

2. Cut on p_T of leading track in signal cone ($R_s=0.07$ or $R_s=5/E_T$)

3. No tracks in annulus between signal and isolation cones

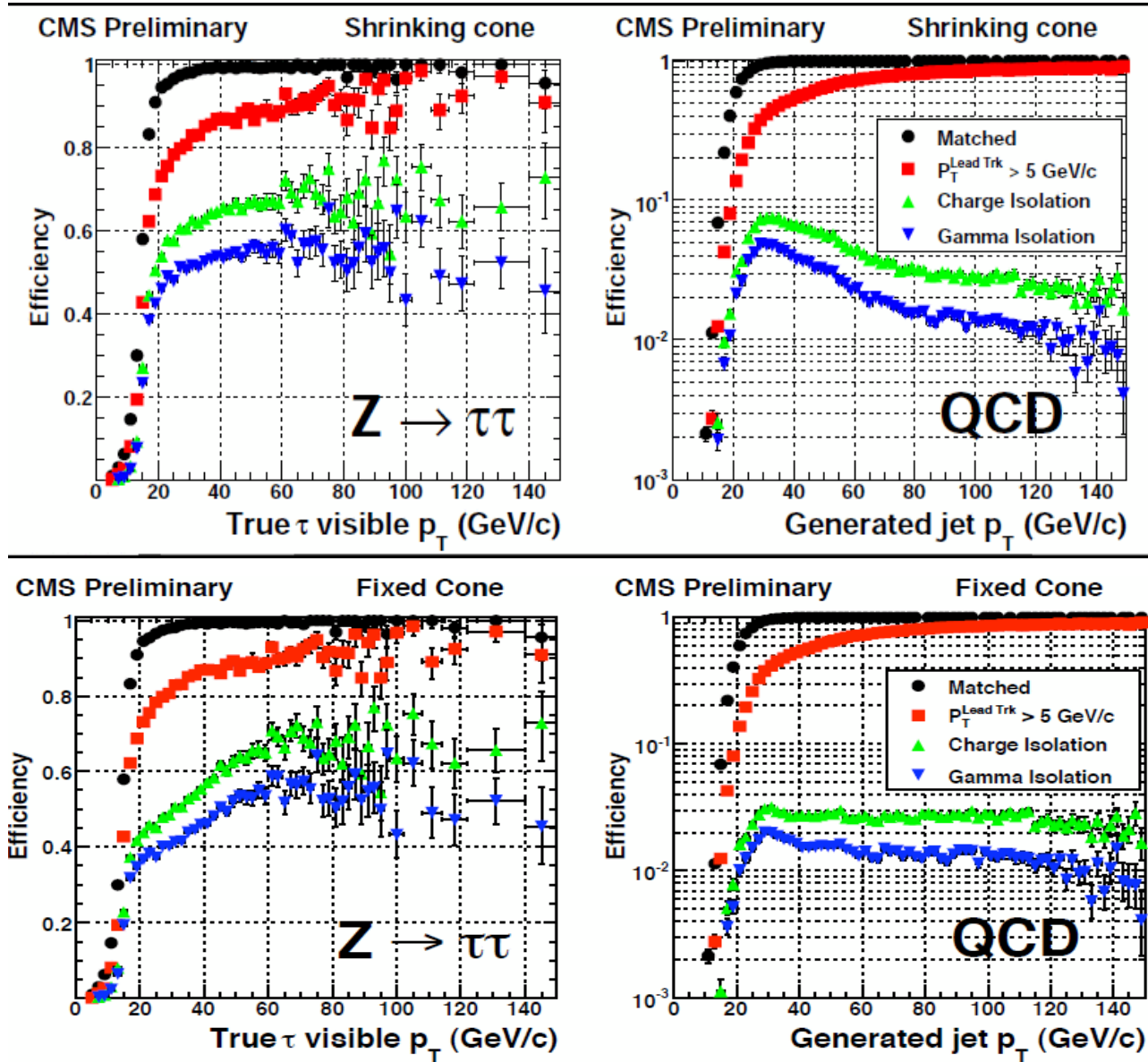
4. Electromagnetic isolation

no γ s in isolation annulus

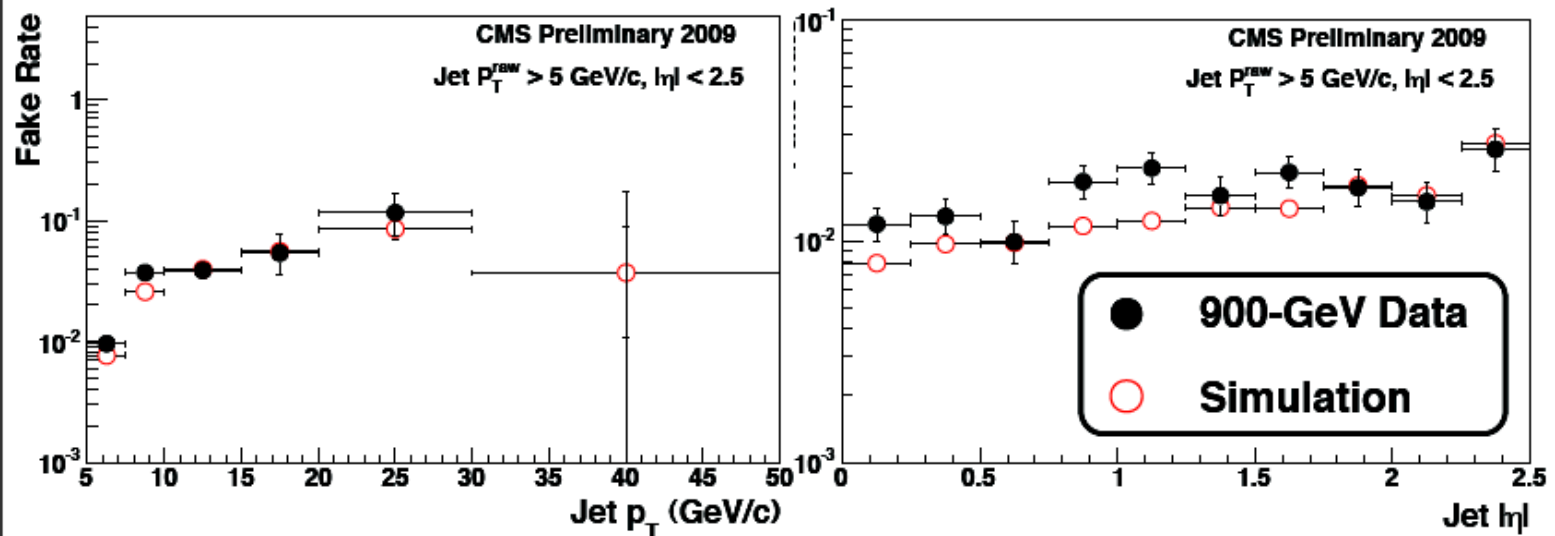
E_T in ECAL isolation annulus $< \text{cut}$

5. electron and muon vetoes (no μ veto yet for tcTau)

PF τ ID efficiency vs p_T



MinBias fake rate in December data

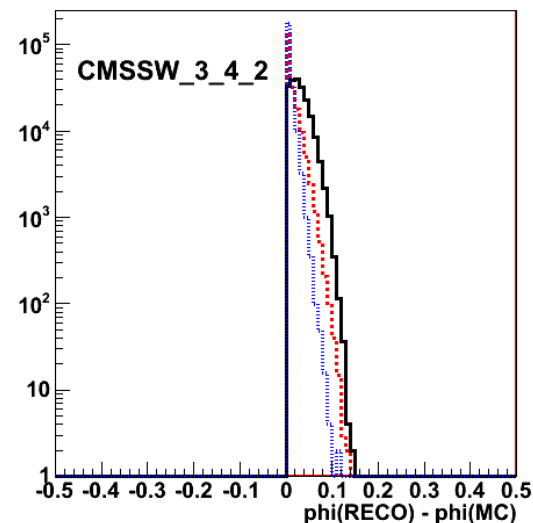
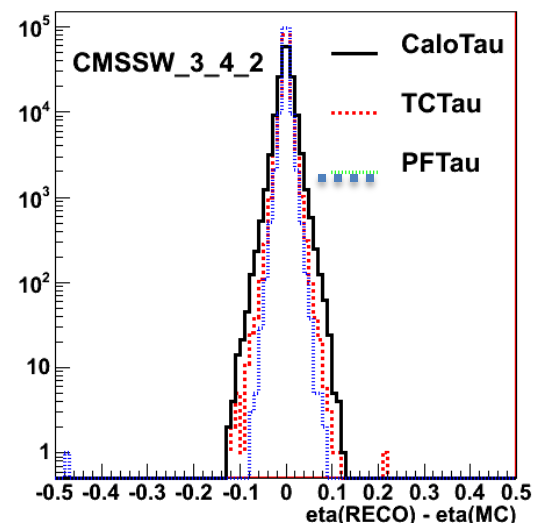
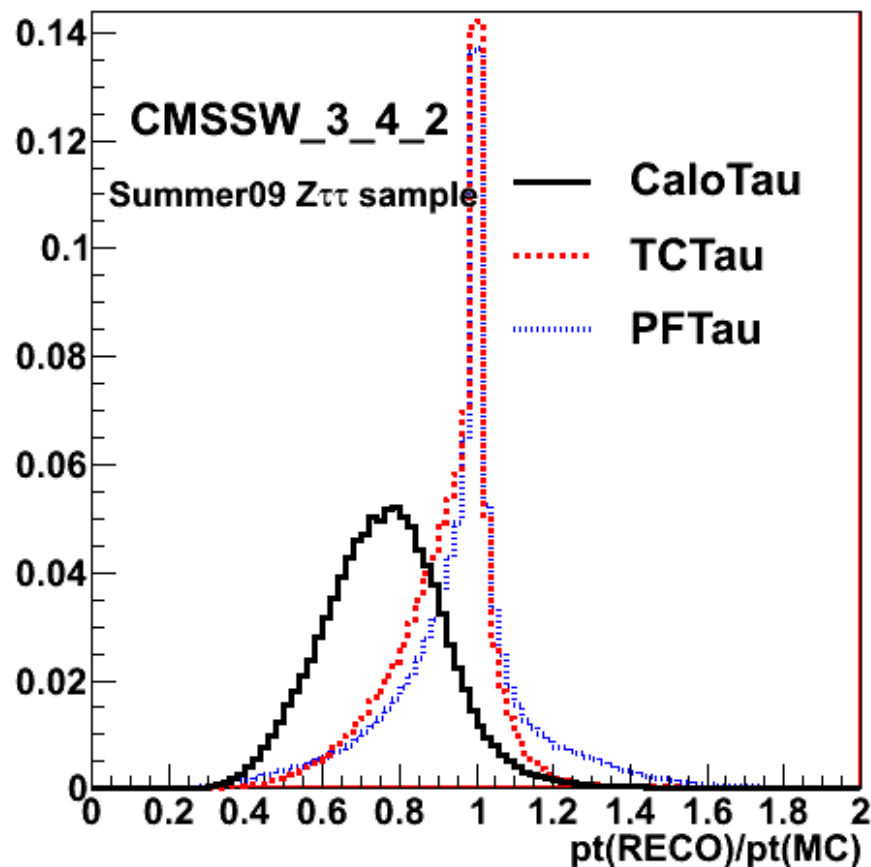


denominator: PFJets with $p_T > 5$, $|\eta| < 2.5$

numerator: PFTaus with lead track $p_T > 5$,
charged+photon isolation

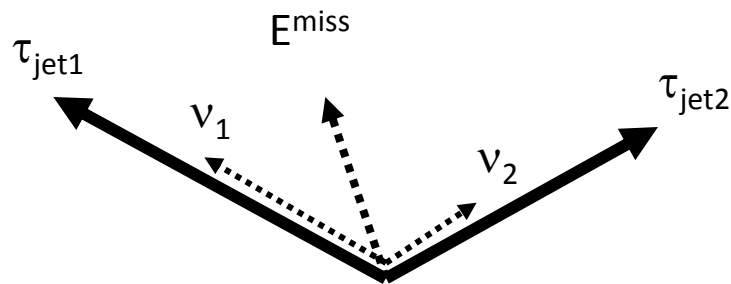
- **More advanced IDs exploiting τ_{had} decay modes:**
 - Tau Neural Classifier (CMS AN-2010/099)
 - Hadron Plus Strip Algorithm (CMS AN-2010/082)

τ energy / direction reconstruction with PF and tcTau algorithms



Full $\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$ mass reconstruction method

Collinear approximation : $m_\tau \ll p_T^\tau$:



$$E_{\nu 1} x_{\tau \text{ jet} 1} + E_{\nu 2} x_{\tau \text{ jet} 2} = E_{TX}^{\text{miss}}$$

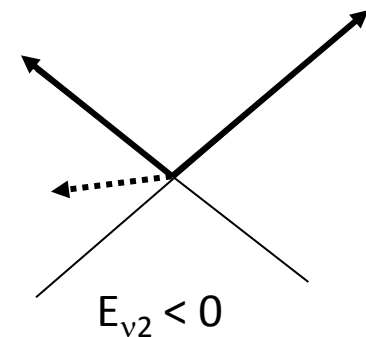
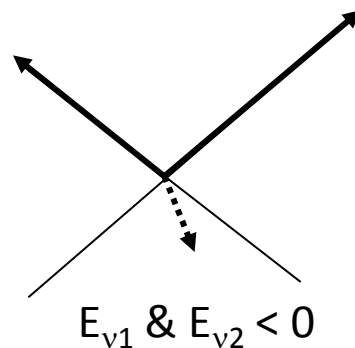
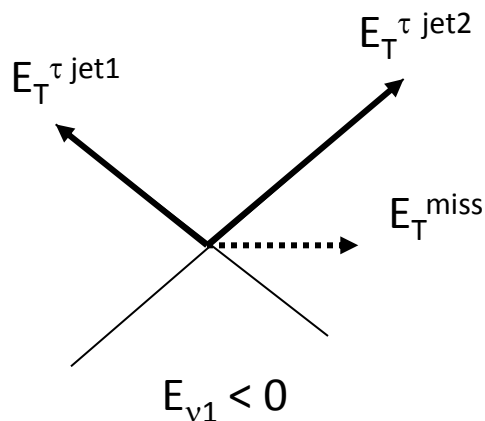
$$E_{\nu 1} y_{\tau \text{ jet} 1} + E_{\nu 2} y_{\tau \text{ jet} 2} = E_{TY}^{\text{miss}}$$

$$x_{\tau \text{ jet}} = \sin(\theta_{\tau \text{ jet}}) \cos(\phi_{\tau \text{ jet}})$$

$$y_{\tau \text{ jet}} = \sin(\theta_{\tau \text{ jet}}) \sin(\phi_{\tau \text{ jet}})$$

$$E_\tau = E_{\tau \text{ jet}} + E_\nu$$

Negative E_ν solutions due to E_T^{miss} measurement error :



Higgs boson mass can not be reconstructed if $E_{\tau \text{ jet}} + E_\nu < 0$

Higgs boson searches with τ s in the final state

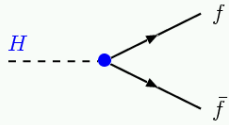
Higgs boson channels with τ 's studied so far in ATLAS and CMS (PTDRs)

- $qq \rightarrow qqH$, $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ (VBF $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$) in SM and MSSM
- MSSM $\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$ in $gg \rightarrow \phi$ and $gg \rightarrow bb\phi$ production
- MSSM $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau \nu$ from $t\bar{t} \rightarrow (t \rightarrow H^\pm b)$ and $gb \rightarrow tbH^\pm$
- *NMSSM $H_1 \rightarrow a_1 a_1 \rightarrow \tau\tau\tau\tau$*
 - *arXiv:0805.3505 [hep-ph], arXiv:0801.4321 [hep-ph]*
- *$H^{++}H^- \rightarrow llll$ ($l = \mu, \tau$)*
- *5D Randall-Sundrum model: $\phi \rightarrow hh \rightarrow \tau\tau bb$*

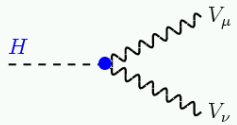
SM Higgs boson couplings and Br. ratios

Djouadi, Kalinowski, Spira

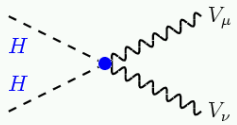
tree level couplings



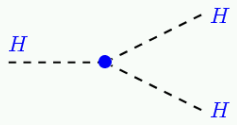
$$g_{Hff} = m_f/v = (\sqrt{2}G_\mu)^{1/2} m_f \quad \times (i)$$



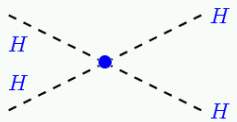
$$g_{HVV} = 2M_V^2/v = 2(\sqrt{2}G_\mu)^{1/2} M_V^2 \quad \times (-ig_{\mu\nu})$$



$$g_{HHVV} = 2M_V^2/v^2 = 2\sqrt{2}G_\mu M_V^2 \quad \times (-ig_{\mu\nu})$$



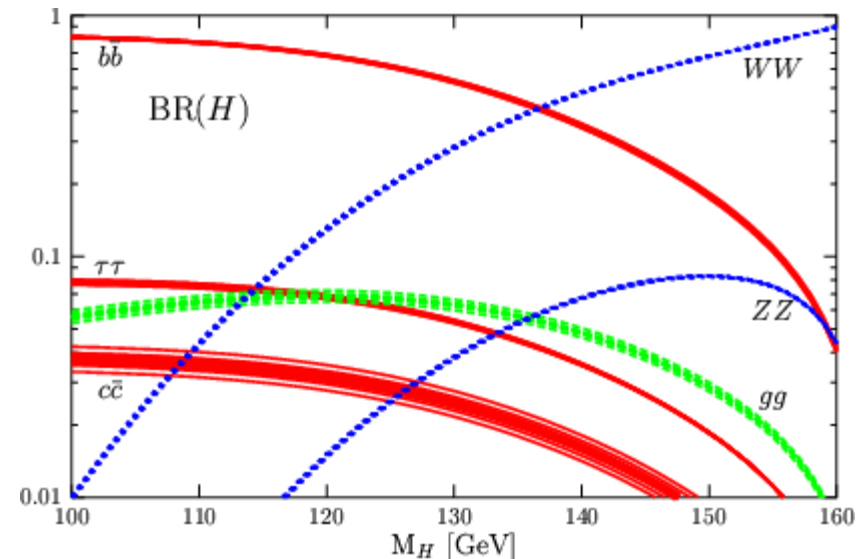
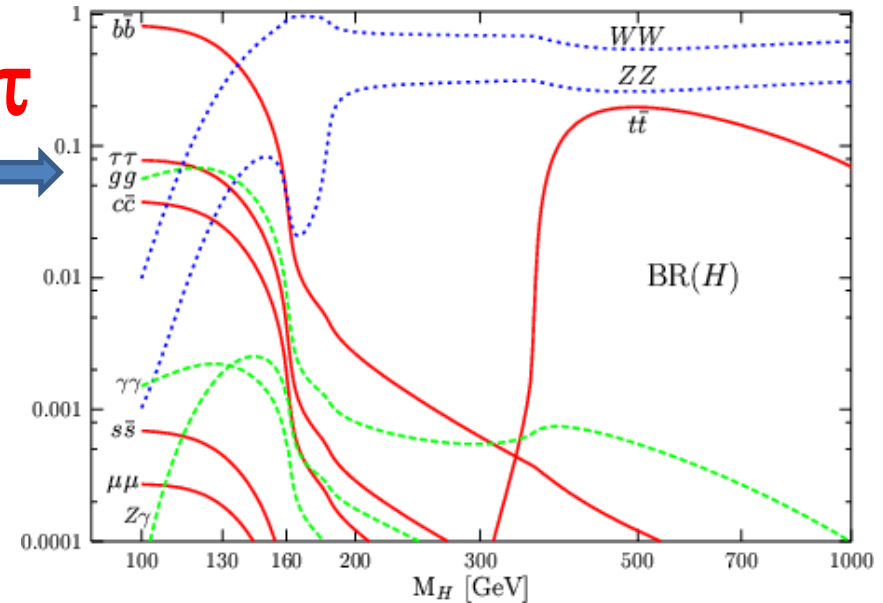
$$g_{HHH} = 3M_H^2/v = 3(\sqrt{2}G_\mu)^{1/2} M_H^2 \quad \times (i)$$



$$g_{HHHH} = 3M_H^2/v^2 = 3\sqrt{2}G_\mu M_H^2 \quad \times (i)$$

v is vev of Higgs field = 246 GeV

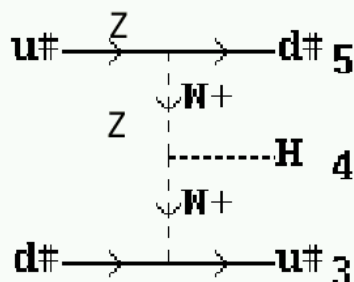
$\tau\tau$



Right bottom plot includes uncertainties from the quark masses m_t , m_b , m_c and $\alpha_s(M_Z)$

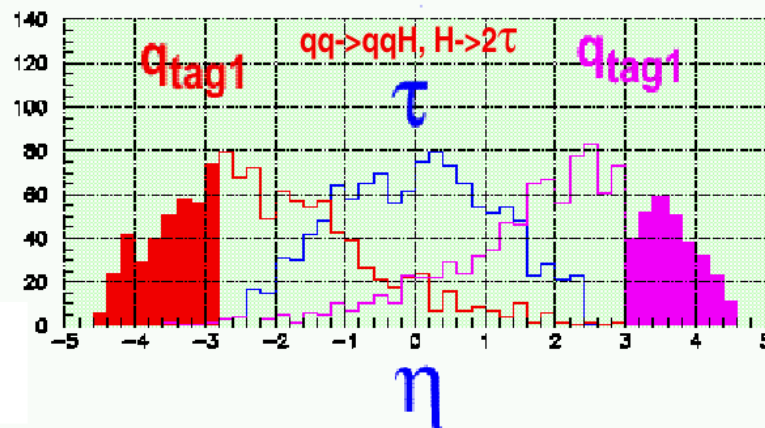
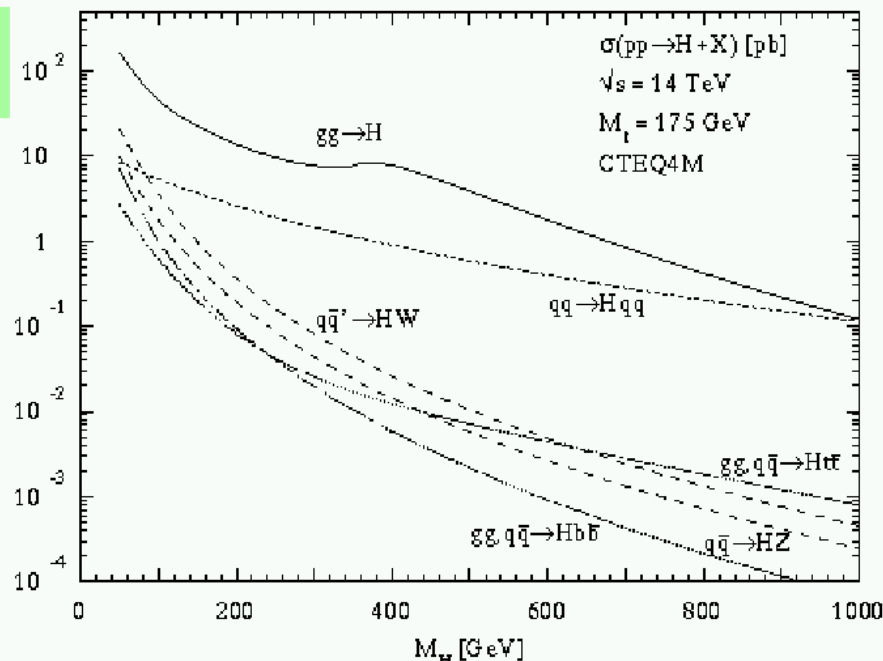
H $\rightarrow\tau\tau$ in SM is available only through VBF Higgs production

VBF : qq $\rightarrow$ qqh process



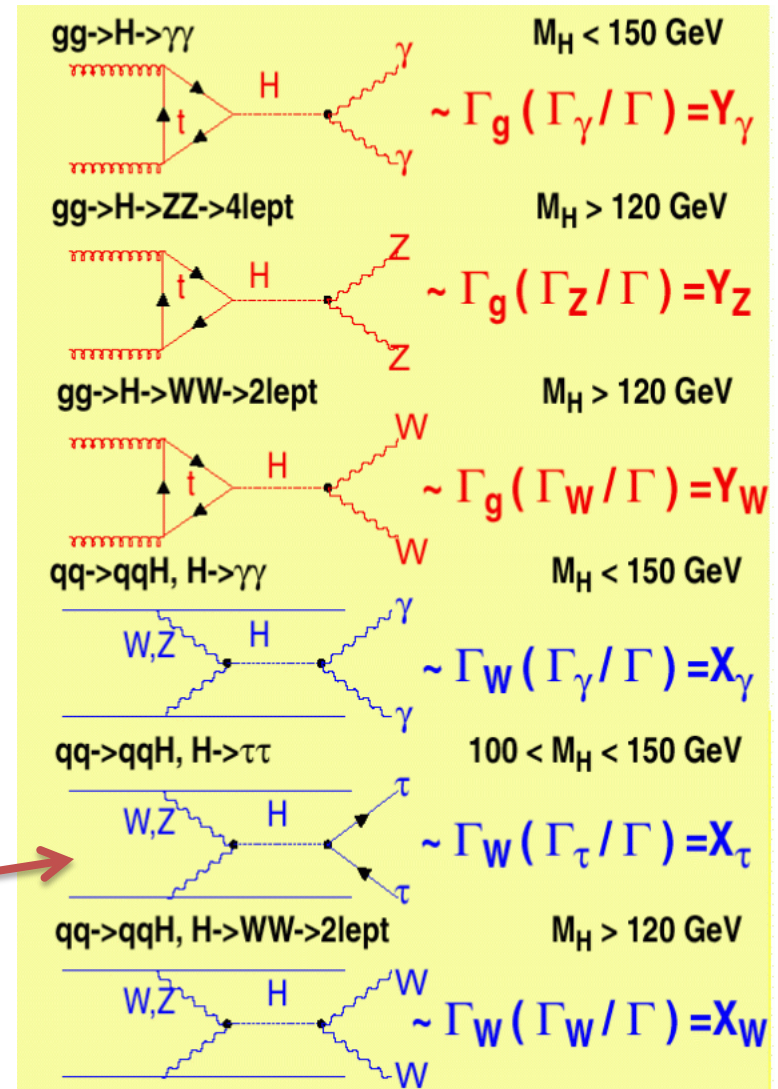
- large enough rates
- forward jet tagging and mini-jet veto for low L
- central Higgs decay products to trigger
- not too big bkg, S/B ~ 1

D. Zeppenfeld and collaborators are discussing it since ~ 10 years



Why VBF channels are very important ?

- Significantly extend the possibility of Higgs coupling measurements
- Provide possibility of the indirect measurement of the light Higgs boson width
 - D. Zeppenfeld, R. Kinnunen, A. Nikitenko and E. Richter-Waz, Phys.Rev. D62 (2000) 013009
 - M. Duehresen et al., Phys.Rev. D70 (2004) 113009



The only way to measure Higgs coupling to down type fermions; Important in MSSM

Selection strategy and bkg for VBF $H \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow l + \text{jet}$

- **Trigger**
 - with early data ($< 1\text{fb}^{-1}$) : single lepton
 - with higher lumi: single lepton plus $l + \tau$
 - Lepton + “VBF jets” is under investigation
- **Off-line**
 - a) Lepton counting: only 1 e or 1 μ ; b) $p_T' > 15 \text{ GeV}$
 - $\tau \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ (τ_{jet}) selection; $E_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$
 - VBF jet selections: $E_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$, cuts on $\Delta\eta_{j1j2}$, M_{j1j2}
 - Central rapidity gap selection
 - upper cut on $m_T(l, E_T^{\text{miss}}) < 40 \text{ GeV}$ against W s
 - Higgs boson mass reconstruction: $l + \tau_{\text{jet}}$ or full $\tau\tau$ mass
- **Backgrounds considered:**
 - $Z + \text{jets}$, $W + \text{jets}$, $t\bar{t}$, QCD

Rapidity gap in VBF (WW->H) production

first discussed in :

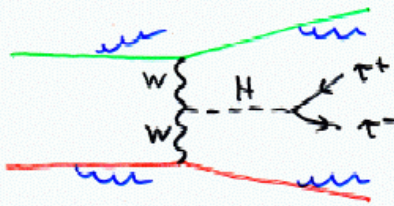
Yu. Dokshitzer, V. Khoze and S. Troyan, Sov.J.Nucl. Phys. 46 (1987) 712

Yu. Dokshitzer, V. Khoze and T. Sjostrand, Phys.Lett., B274 (1992) 116

From D. Zeppenfeld talk on TeV4LHC, 2004

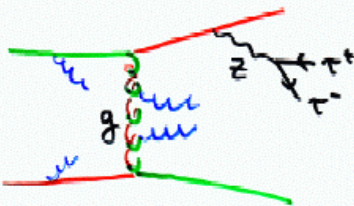
Gluon emission in WBF events

Color singlet exchange in t-channel
↔ "synchrotron" radiation between
initial and final quark direction



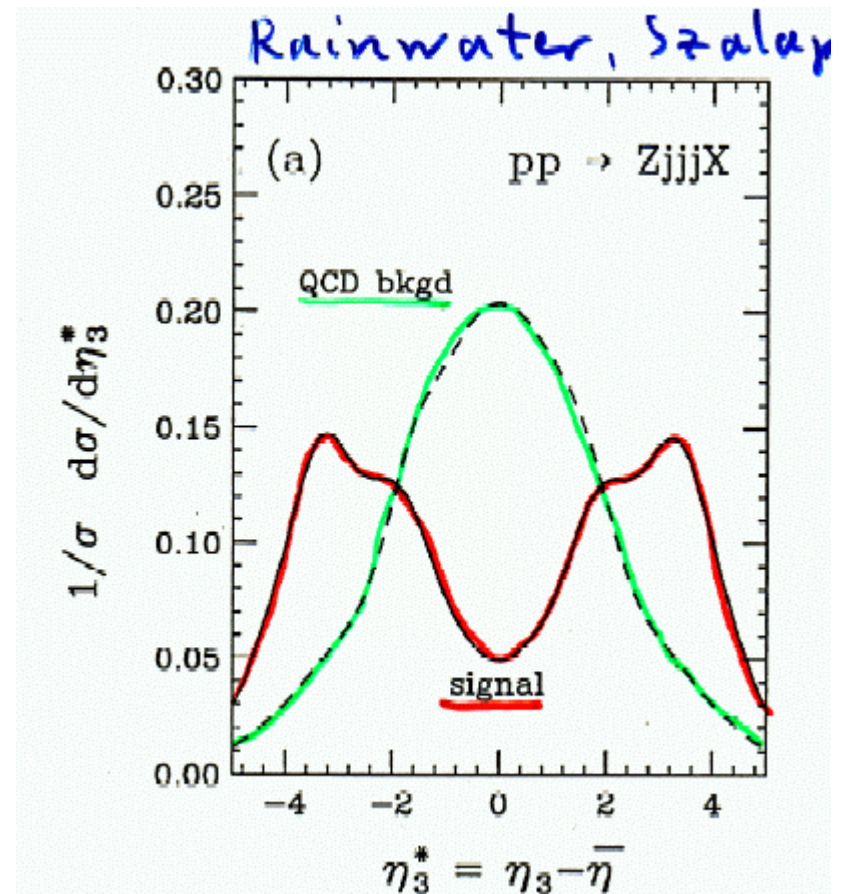
⇒ central jets suppressed

Major backgrounds: t-channel color exch.

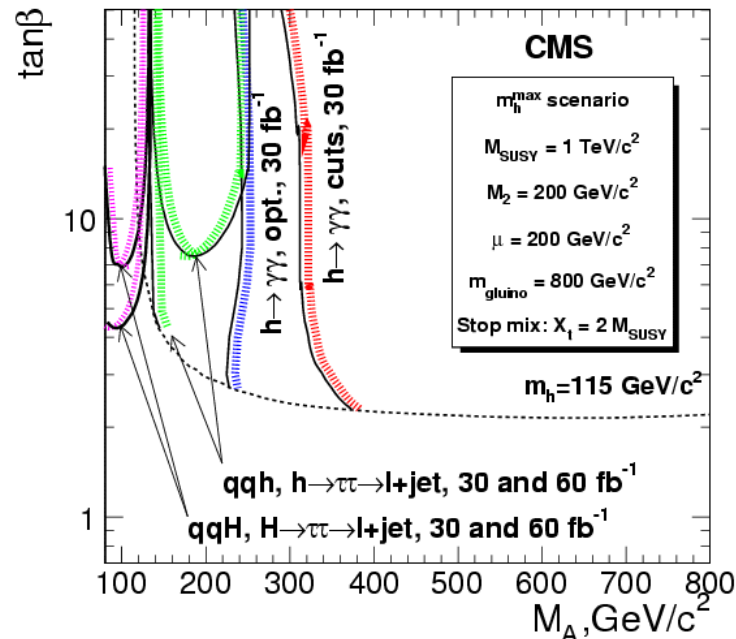
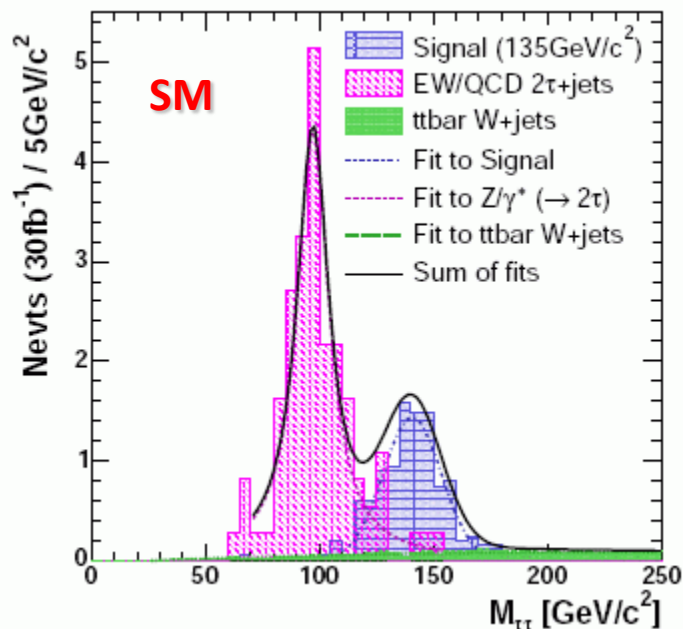


deflection of color charge by $\sim 180^\circ$

⇒ central gluon emission



Full simulation analysis of qqH, H- $\rightarrow\tau\tau\rightarrow l$ +jet at LHC 14 TeV



discovery
light h
in MSSM

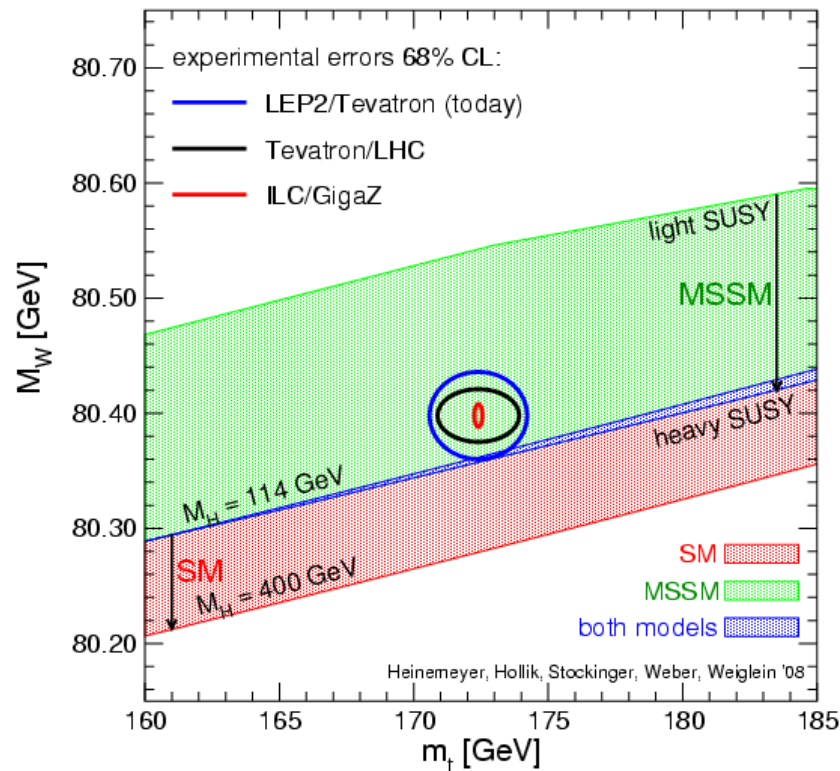
Discovery in Standard Model

M_H [GeV]	115	125	135	145
Production σ [fb]	4.65×10^3	4.30×10^3	3.98×10^3	3.70×10^3
$\sigma \times \text{BR}(H \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow lj)$ [fb]	157.3	112.9	82.38	45.37
N_S at 30 fb^{-1}	10.5	7.8	7.9	3.6
N_B at 30 fb^{-1}	3.7	2.2	1.8	1.4
Significance at 30 fb^{-1} ($\sigma_B = 7.8\%$)	3.97	3.67	3.94	2.18
Significance at 60 fb^{-1} ($\sigma_B = 5.9\%$)	5.67	5.26	5.64	3.19

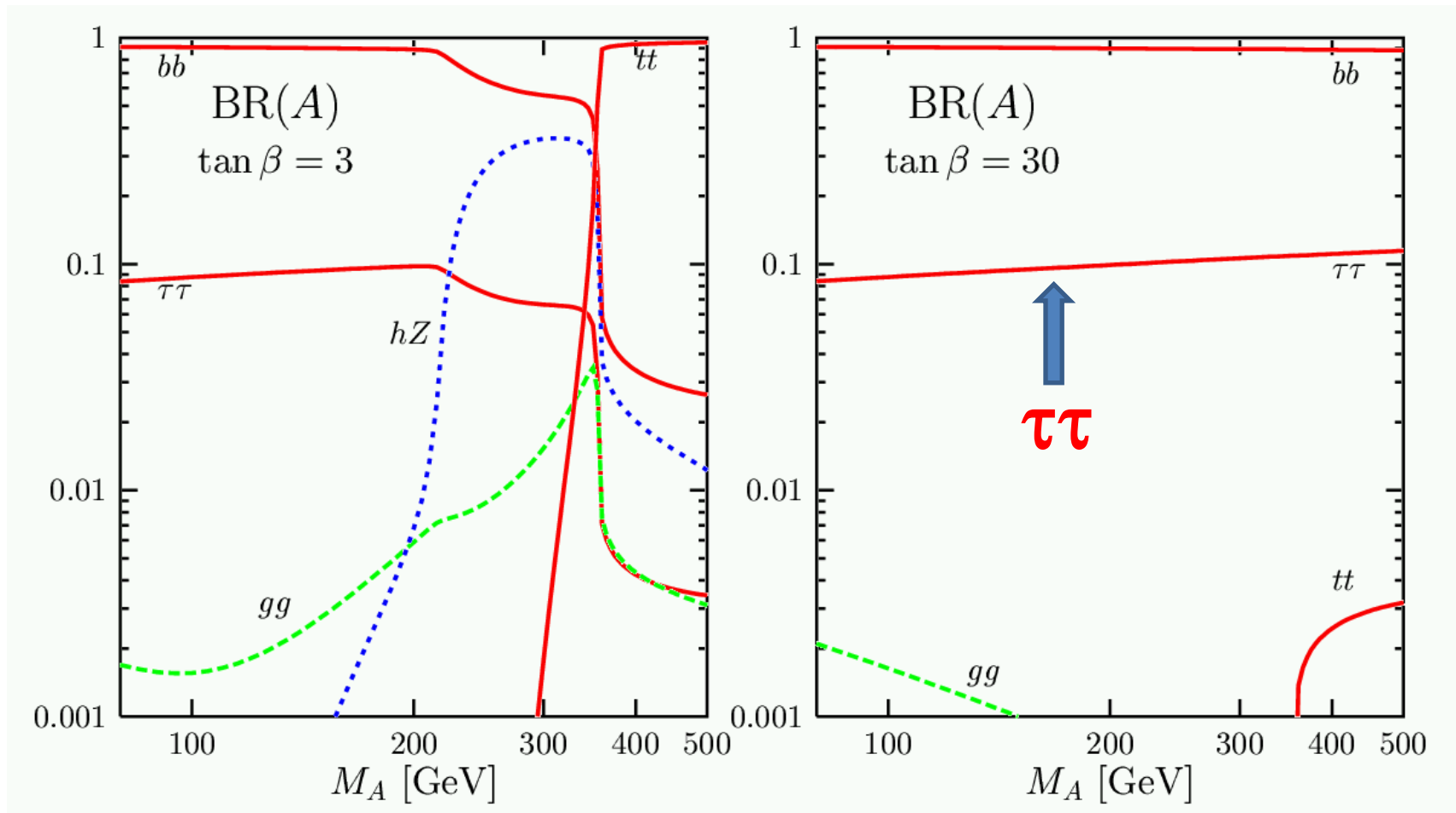
Exploit 7 TeV data to be prepared for VBF $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ analysis at 14 TeV

- Check the methods of central rapidity gap selection using Z+2 jet events:
 - *central jet veto*
 - *track counting veto*
 - CMS Analysis Note 2007/035, CMS-PAS-HIG-08-001, arXiv:0803.1154 [hep-ph]
- Start getting tagging quark jet energy scale using
 - *$W \rightarrow qq$ (from $t\bar{t}$)*
 - J.D'Hondt, P. Van Mulders, CMS Analysis Note 2007/029.
 - *Z+jet events*
 - A. Nikitenko, E. Yazgan CMS Analysis Note 2010/044

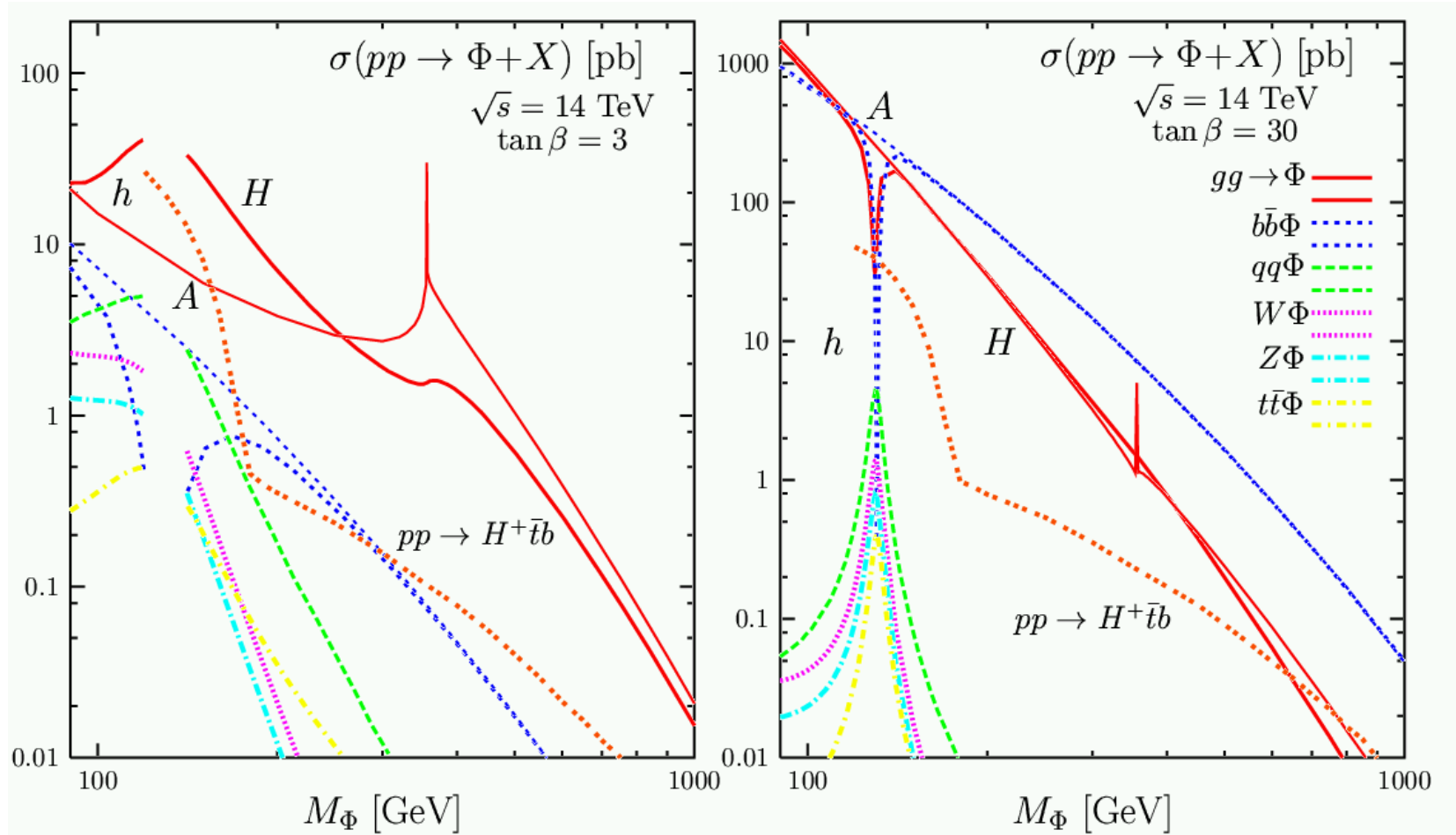
Searches for MSSM neutral Higgs bosons- $\rightarrow\tau\tau$



Heavy CP-odd Higgs boson (A) branching ratios



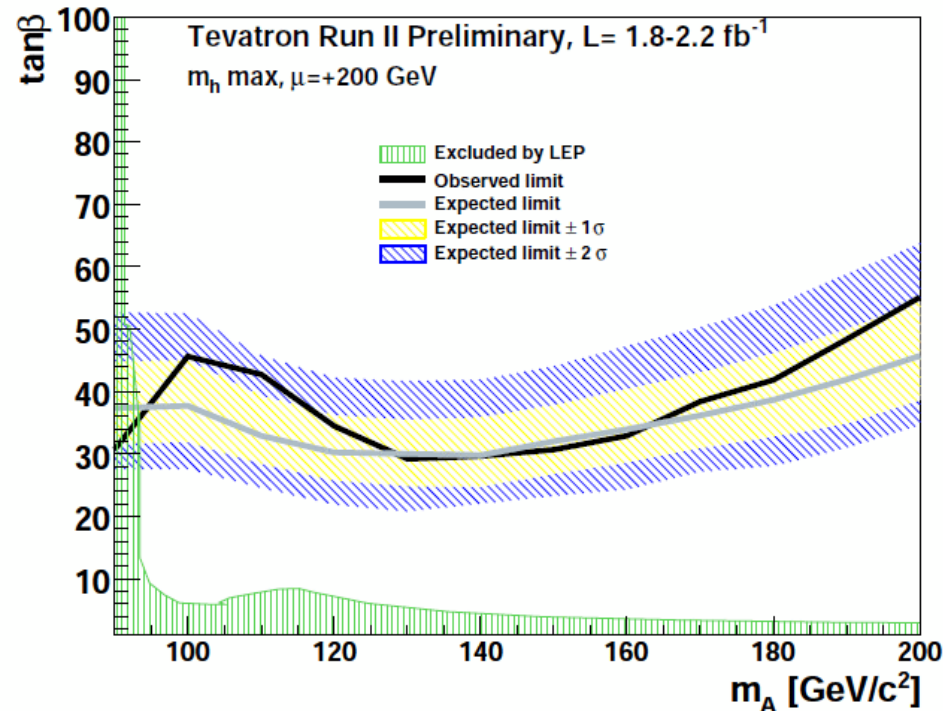
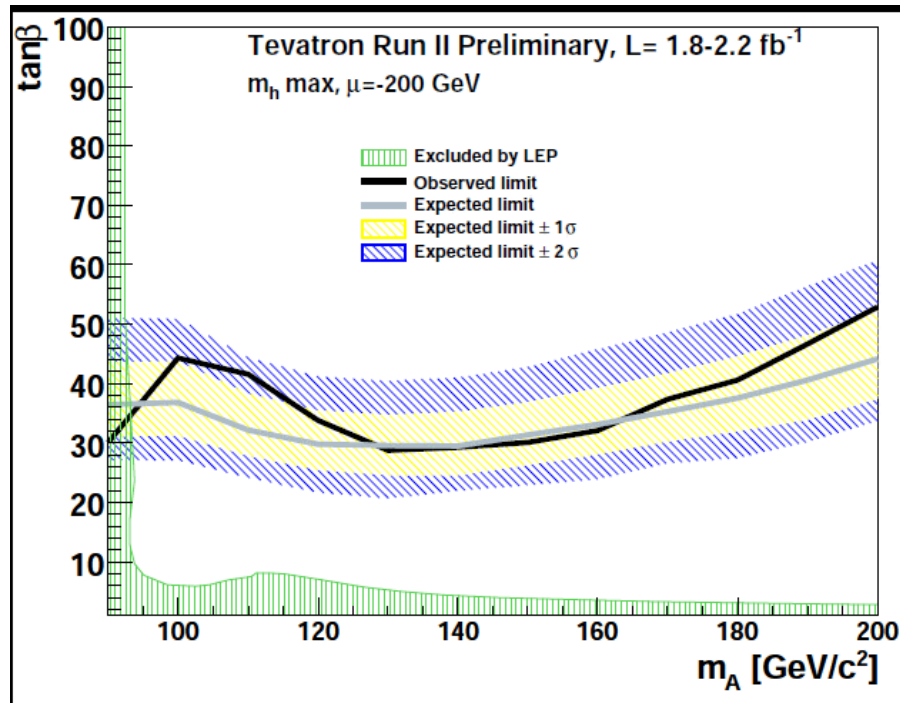
Cross sections for MSSM Higgs bosons production at LHC for 14 TeV



$X_t = 6^{1/2} M_S$ ($m_h^{\max}$ scenario), $M_S = 2$ TeV, $m_t = 178$ GeV, $m_b(m_b) = 4.9$ GeV;
 NLO QCD corrections for all channels, but $t\bar{t}\Phi$, $b\bar{b}\Phi$; $\mu_R = \mu_F = 1/2(M_\Phi + 2m_t)$ for $t\bar{t}\Phi$ and $1/4(M_\Phi + 2m_b)$ for $b\bar{b}\Phi$. NLO MRST set of PDF

Tevatron: $pp \rightarrow (bb)\phi$, $\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$

Exclusion limits in $M_A \sim \tan\beta$



- High $\tan\beta$ and $M_A = 100-800 \text{ GeV}$ is the region for MSSM Higgs searches at LHC with $pp \rightarrow (bb)\phi$, $\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$

CMS: $\phi \rightarrow 2\tau$ analyses 2006

$m_\phi > 150\text{-}200\text{ GeV}$ with $pp \rightarrow b\bar{b}\phi$

Final states and background processes

$$H \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow e\mu + X$$

Branching ratio $BR(\tau\tau \rightarrow e\mu) \sim 6.3\%$

$$H \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow l\bar{l} + X$$

Branching ratio $BR(\tau\tau \rightarrow l\bar{l}) \sim 12.5\%$

$$H \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow l + \text{jet} + X$$

Branching ratio $BR(\tau\tau \rightarrow lj) \sim 45.6\%$

$$H \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow \text{jet} + \text{jet} + X$$

Branching ratio $BR(\tau\tau \rightarrow jj) \sim 41.5\%$

Main backgrounds:

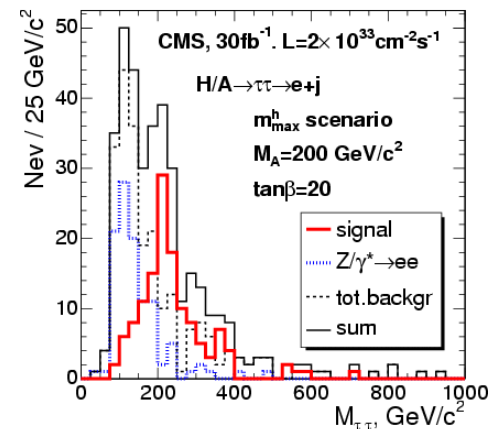
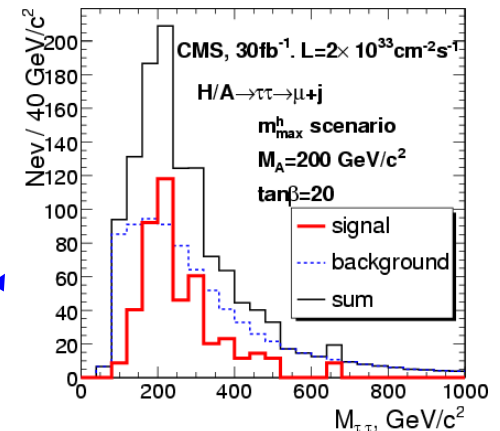
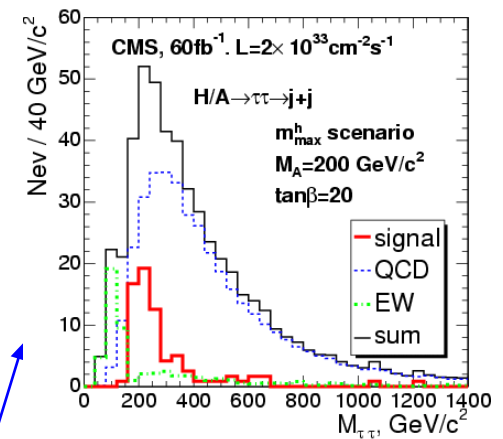
$Z, \gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$	(all channels)
$Z, \gamma^* \rightarrow l\bar{l}$	(ll)
$t\bar{t}$	(all channels)
tW	(all channels)
$b\bar{b}$	($e\mu, l\bar{l}, lj$)
$W + \text{jet}$	(lj, jj)
QCD	(jj)

Background suppression after HLT:

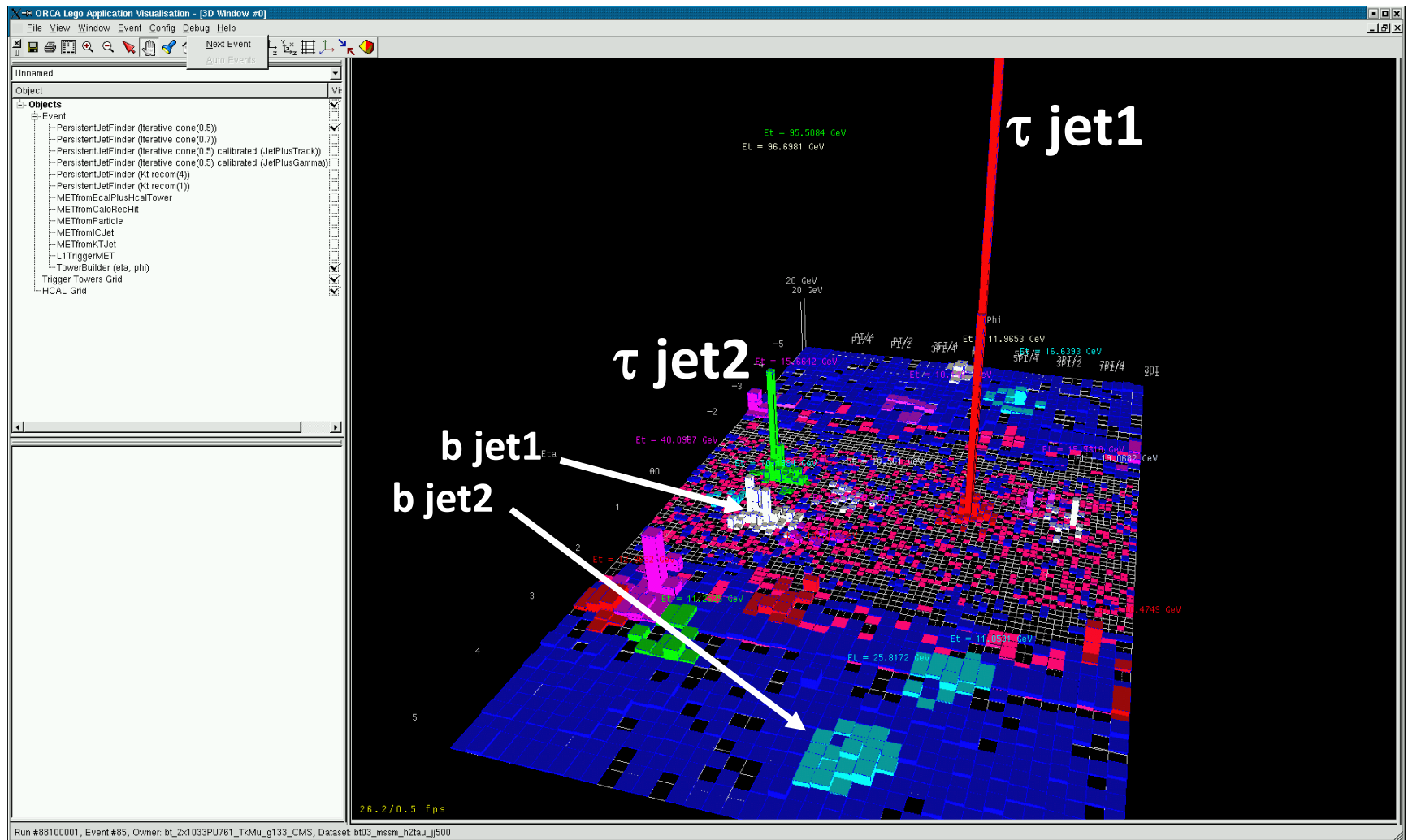
lepton isolation
τ -jet identification (isol etc.)
τ -tagging (tau impact param.)
b-tagging
jet veto
positive neutrino energy

Selections include single b tagging, thus selecting $gg \rightarrow b\bar{b}A/H$ production process

$m_{\tau\tau}$ with $e/\mu + j$ and $j + j$ modes after selections

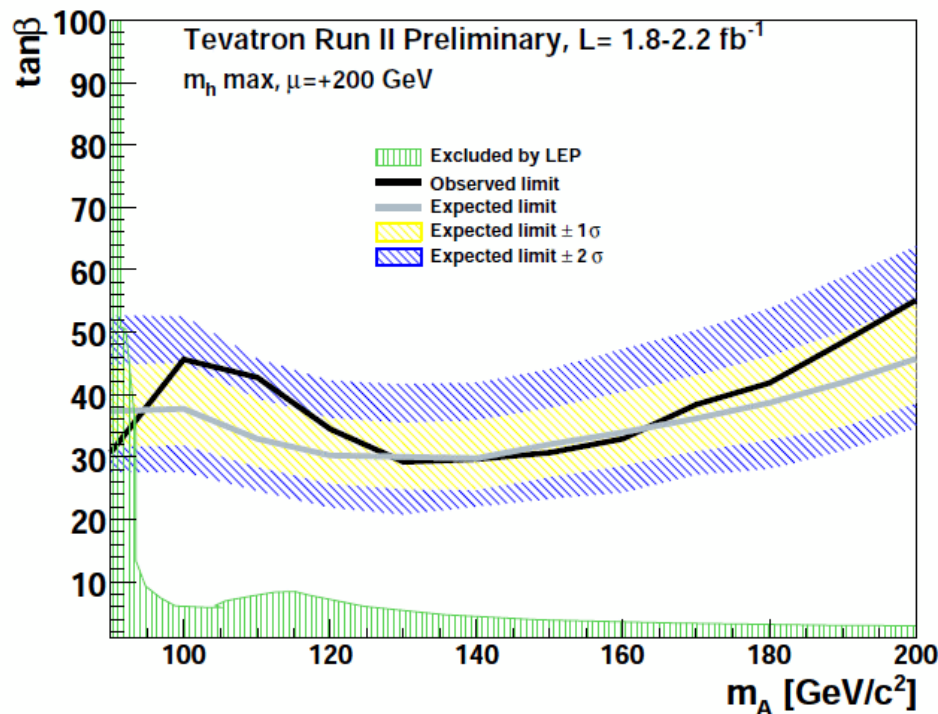


$A \rightarrow 2\tau \rightarrow 2\text{jet}$ is most challenging topology due to multi-jet background

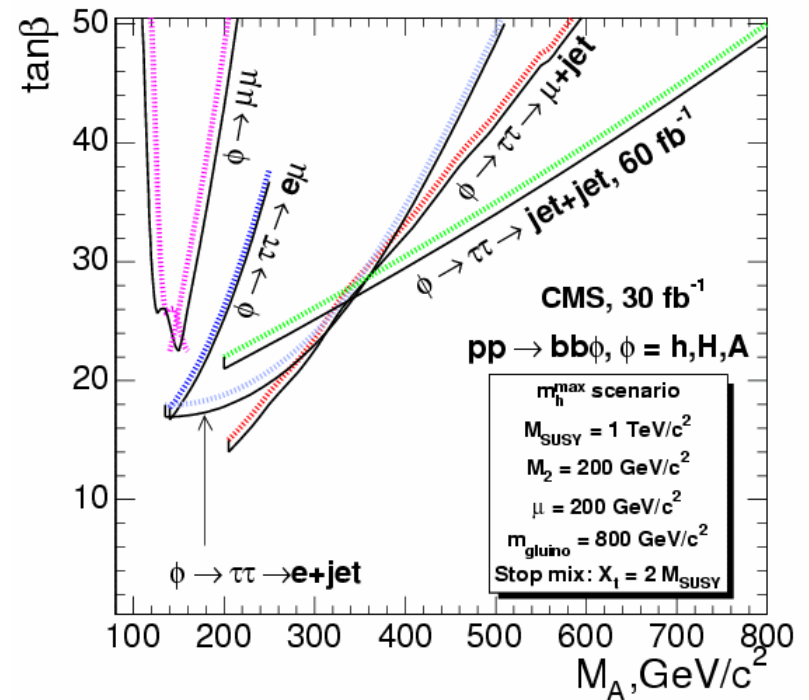


MSSM neutral Higgs bosons: Tevatron vs LHC

Tevatron exclusion region

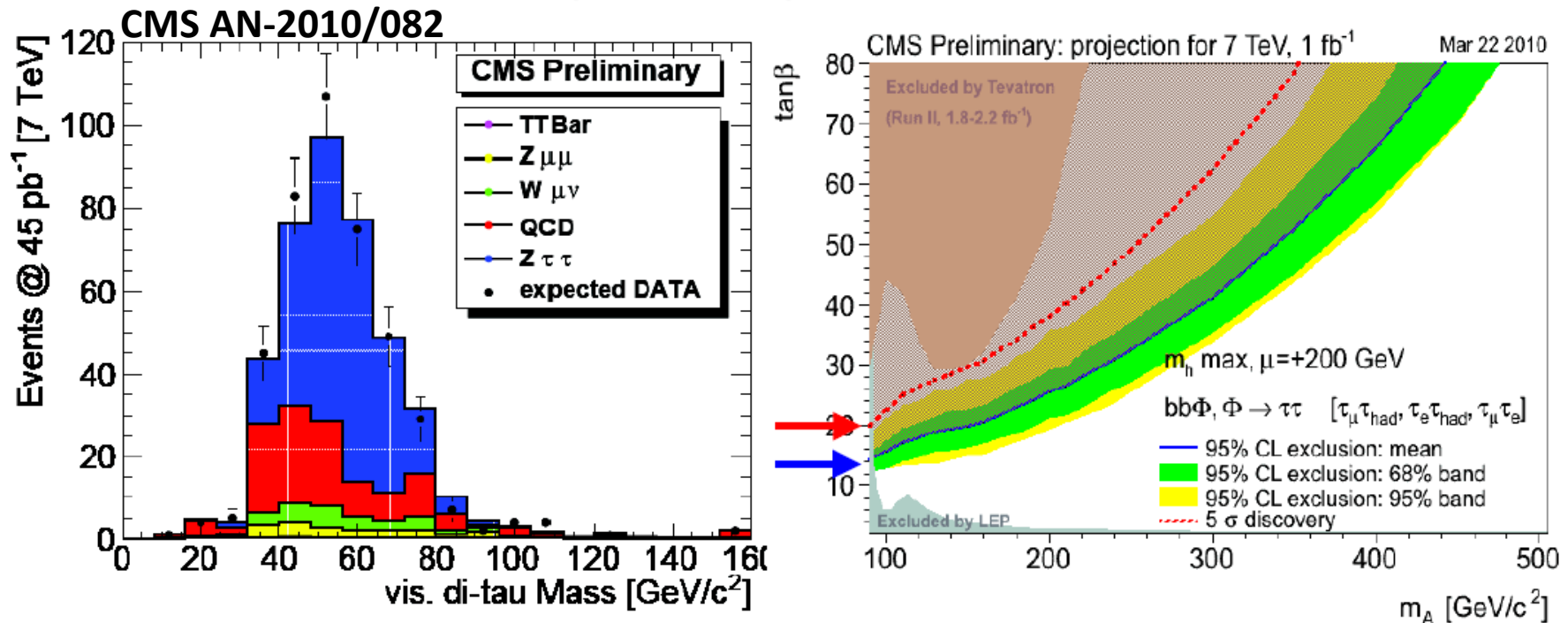


CMS 5 σ discovery region



Preparation for $pp \rightarrow (bb)\phi$, $\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$ discovery with 7 TeV data

- “discover” $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau \Rightarrow$ limits in M_A - $\tan\beta$ for $M_A < 200$ GeV
 $\Rightarrow$ exploit both $gg \rightarrow \phi$ and $bb\phi$ production

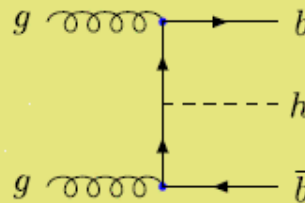


- Measure $Z + b$ as benchmark for $H + 1b$
- $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ mass shape from $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ data

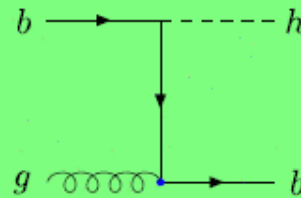
H+1 b

$H + b$ calculations Slide from J. Campell talk

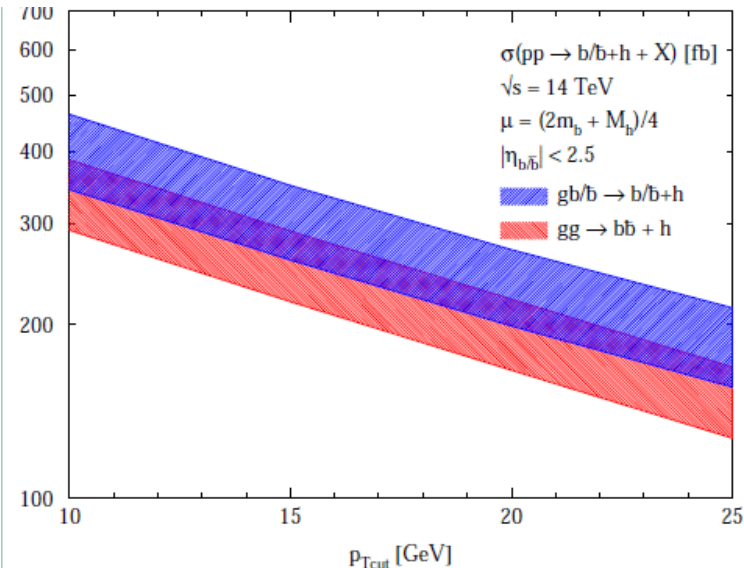
- Use the $gg \rightarrow Hb\bar{b}$ process and perform the calculation with the b -quark massive.
- The collinear divergence in the $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ splitting is regulated by the mass, so one can compute the rate when only one b -quark is observed.
- No b -quark PDF $\rightarrow$ "4-flavour scheme".



- Absorb the gluon splitting into the b -quark PDF, so the basic process is $gb \rightarrow Hb$.
- There is no need to retain the b -quark mass.
- Large logarithms of the form $\alpha_s \ln(m_H^2/m_b^2)$ are resummed into the b -quark PDF, hence "5-flavour scheme".



Approaches should agree; both can be calculated at NLO.



Cut on p_T^b , $M_H=120$ GeV

Les Houches 2003 (hep-ph/0405302):

5F scheme (Campbell, Ellis, Maltoni, Willenbrock);

4F scheme (Dittmaier, Kramer, Spira, Dawson, Jackson, Riena, Wackerroth)

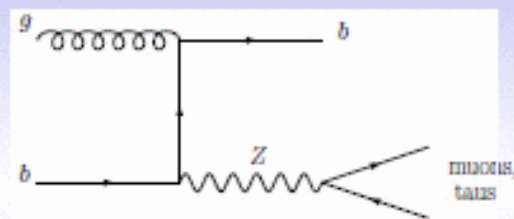
LHC xs agreed within $\sim 20\%$ uncertainties due to variation of μ_F , μ_R by factor 2

Z+1 b

Z + b as a test case

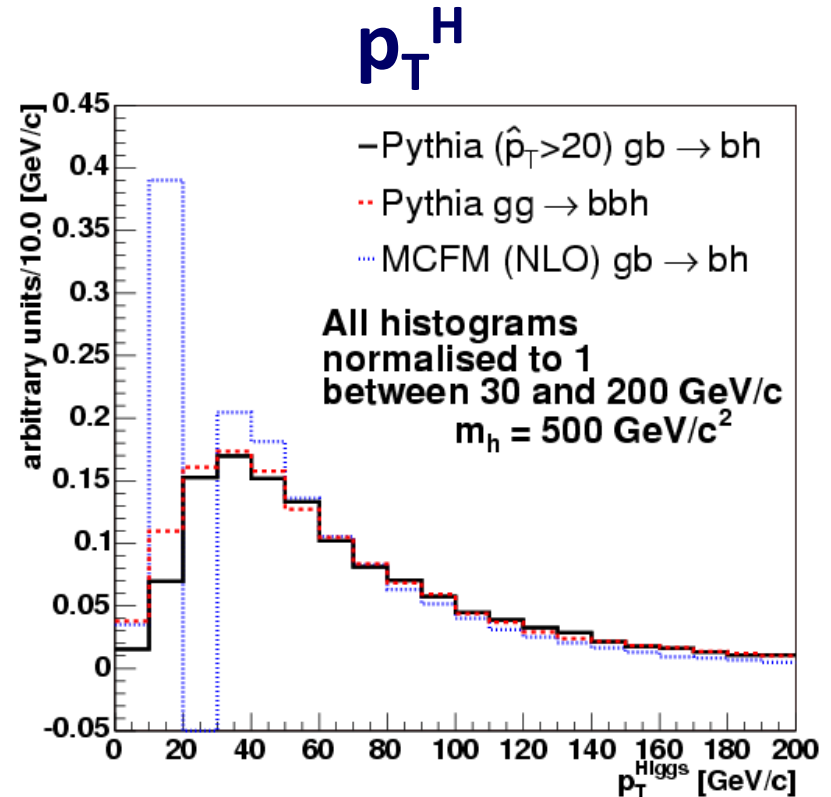
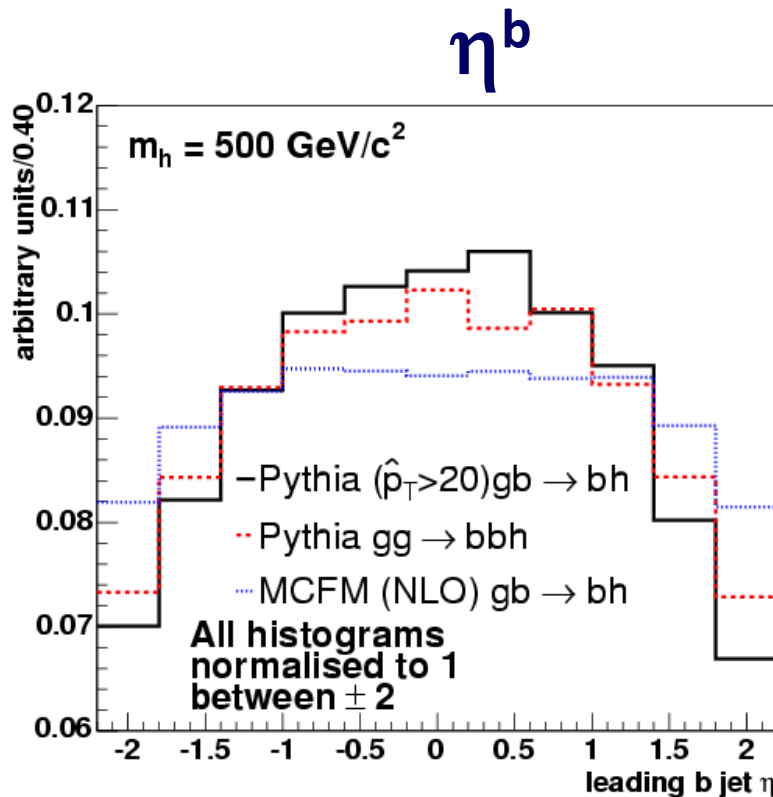
Slide from J. Campbell talk

- The production of $Z + b$ is very similar to that of $H + b$, even lying in a similar kinematic region for a low mass Higgs.
- Theoretically, the two processes have the same inputs and uncertainties.
 - same initial state, similar (x, Q^2)
 - the same H and Z decays
- Test the experimental analysis procedure by re-discovering the Z –
 - a) $Z +$ one jet which is b-tagged ;
 - b) $Z +$ two jets, one or more b-tags.
- Furthermore, for low Higgs masses a significant source of background events could come from the production of a slightly off-shell Z boson and a bottom quark at high p_T .



Different MCs for b(b)H production gives different predictions: => need bbZ data to tune/verify Monte Carlo

Campbell, Kalinowski and Nikitenko; Les Houches 2005 hep-ph/0604120



PYTHIA gg→bbH describes p_T^b spectra at NLO within 5-10 %;
Kinnunen, Lehti, Moortgat, Nikitenko, Spira. Eur.Phys.J. C40n5:23-32,2005

want to measure $Z + 1(2) b + X$

- at least 1 b tagged jet
 - Campbell, Ellis, Maltoni, Willenbrock, McElmurry hep-ph/0312024, hep-ph/0505014. $m_b = 0$
- at least two jets with at least 1 b-tagged jets
 - Campbell, Ellis, Maltoni, Willenbrock hep-ph/0510362, $m_b=0$
- at least two jets with 2 b-tagged
 - Cordero, Reina, Wackerroth arXiv:0906.1923 [hep-ph], massive b
- *MagGraph generator preselections (agreed with F. Maltoni):*
 - *LO $gg \rightarrow bbZ$ with massive b; $p_T^b > 10 \text{ GeV}$ for at least one b*
 - *corresponding σ NLO needs 4- and 5-flavour merging. L. Reina, F. Cordero – work in progress*

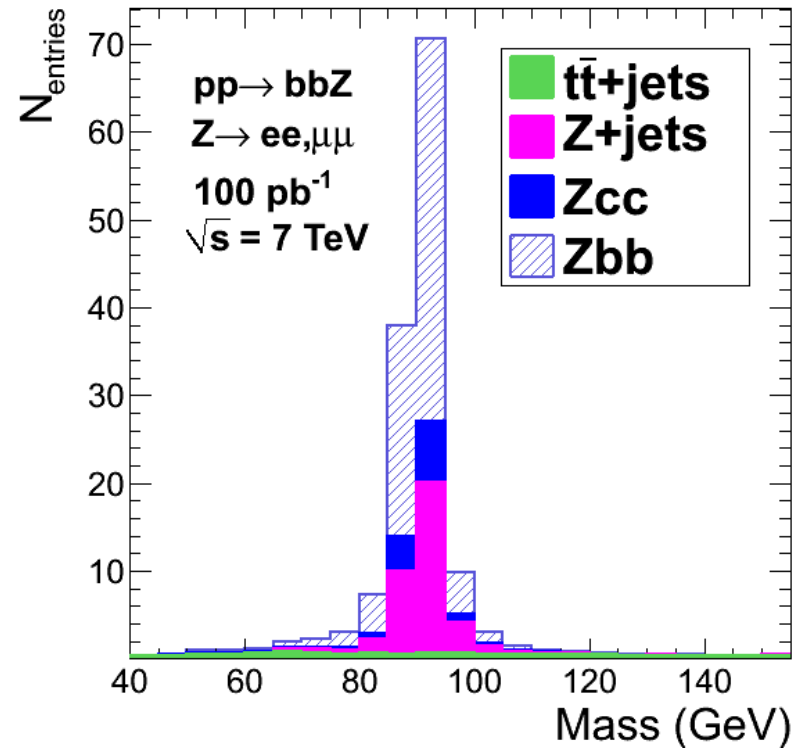
CMS expectations for Z+1b at 7 TeV

(rescaling of 10 TeV result)

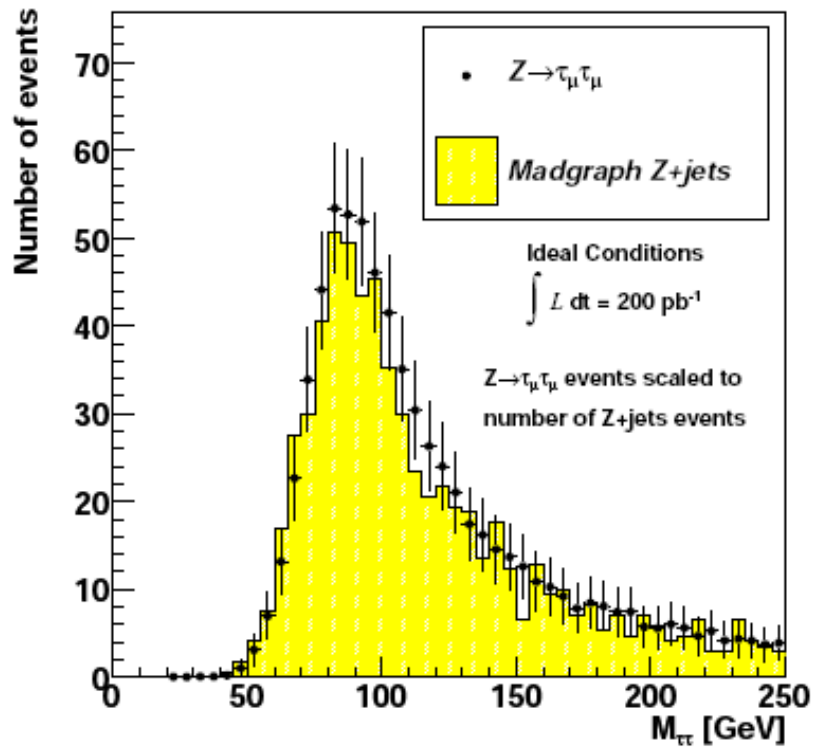
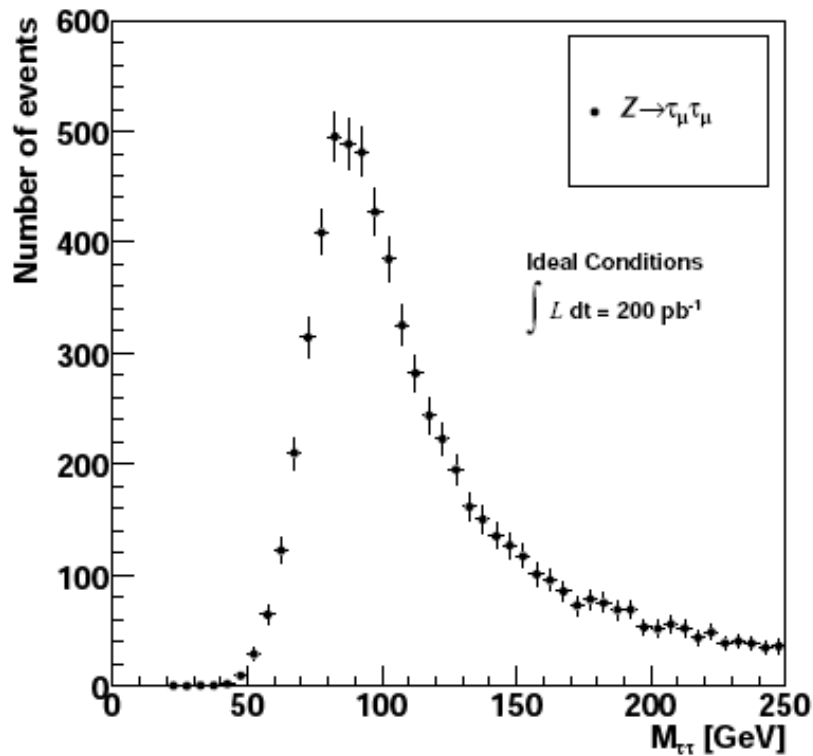
A.M. Magnan, A. Nikitenko . CMS Analysis Note 2010/027

A. Nayak, T. Aziz, A. Nikitenko, CMS Analysis Note 2008/020

- $2 l p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 2.1$
- $E_T^{\text{miss}} < 40 \text{ GeV}$
- $\geq 1 \text{ b-jet}, E_T > 15 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 2.1$
- $N_S = 84 \text{ ev.}$
- **Background:**
 - Z+jets: 39 ev.
 - Z+cc: 14 ev
 - $t\bar{t}$: 15 ev



- $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ mass shape from $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ data
 - replace μ by generated τ



Expectation for 200 pb^{-1}

MSSM charged Higgs boson:

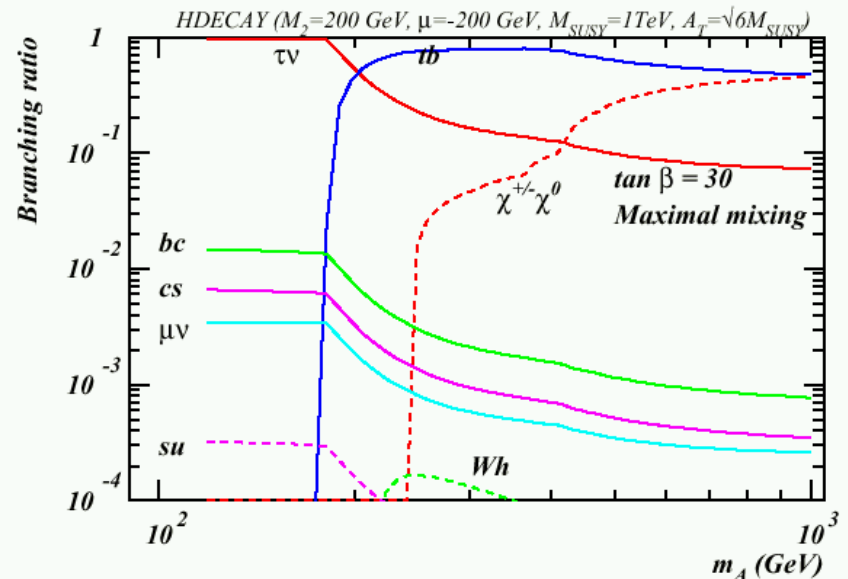
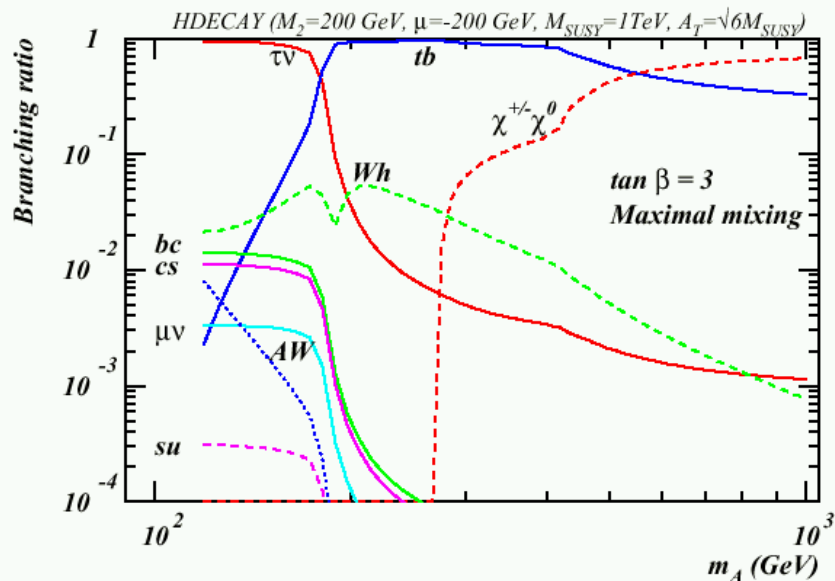
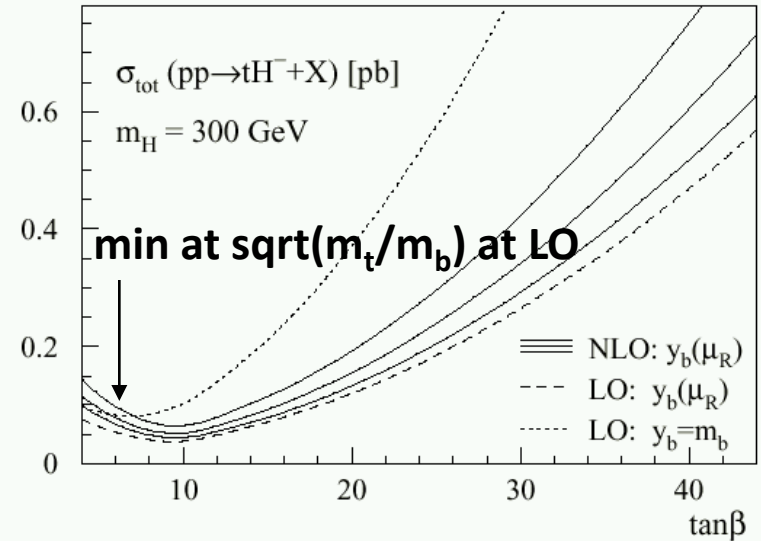
$$m_{H^\pm} < m_t \text{ and } m_{H^\pm} > m_t$$

MSSM charged Higgs boson

$$m_H > m_t$$

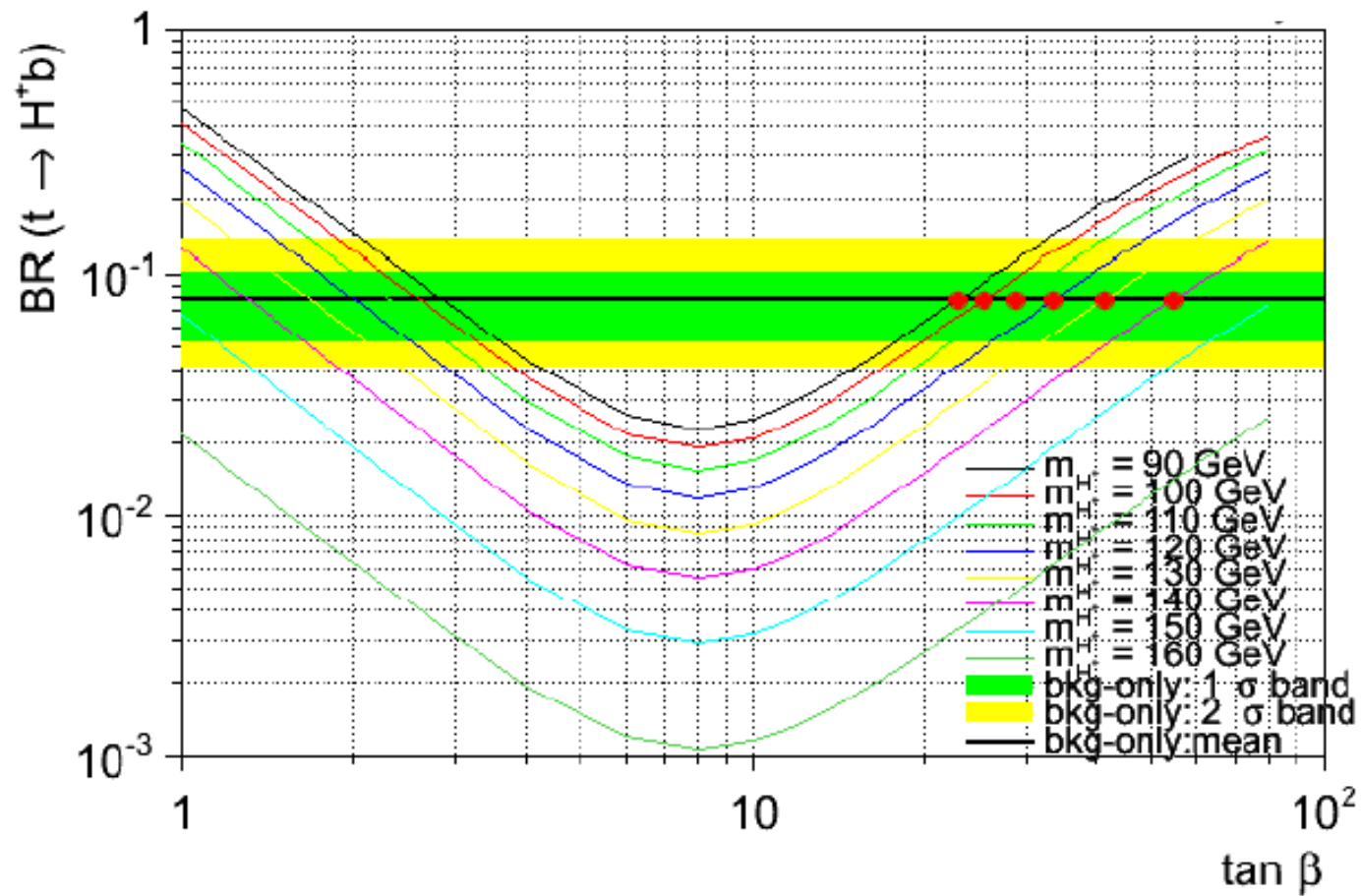
MSSM charged Higgs.
Cross-section and branching ratios

NLO cross-section for $gb \rightarrow tH^+$
is available (T. Plehn 2003)

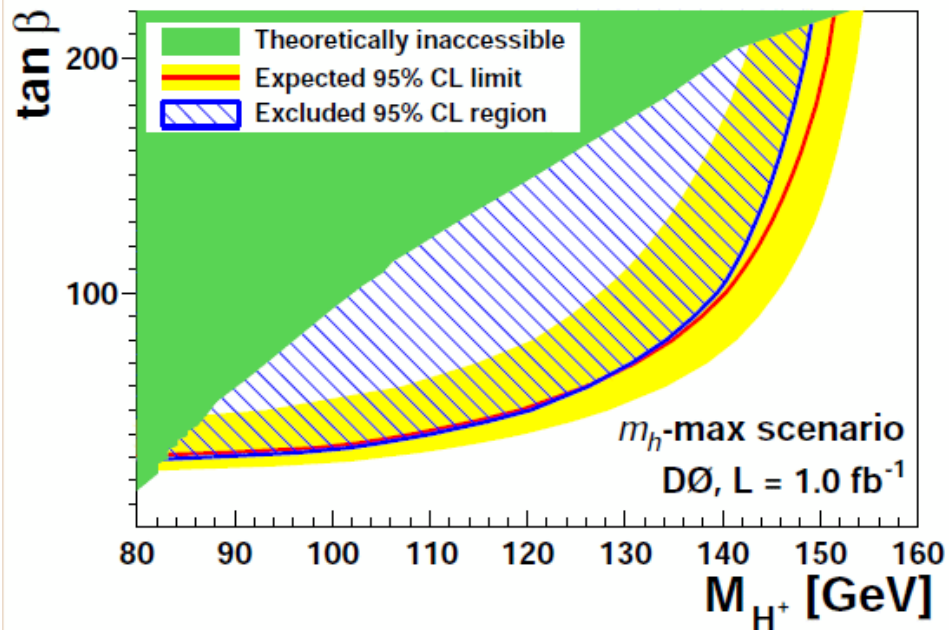
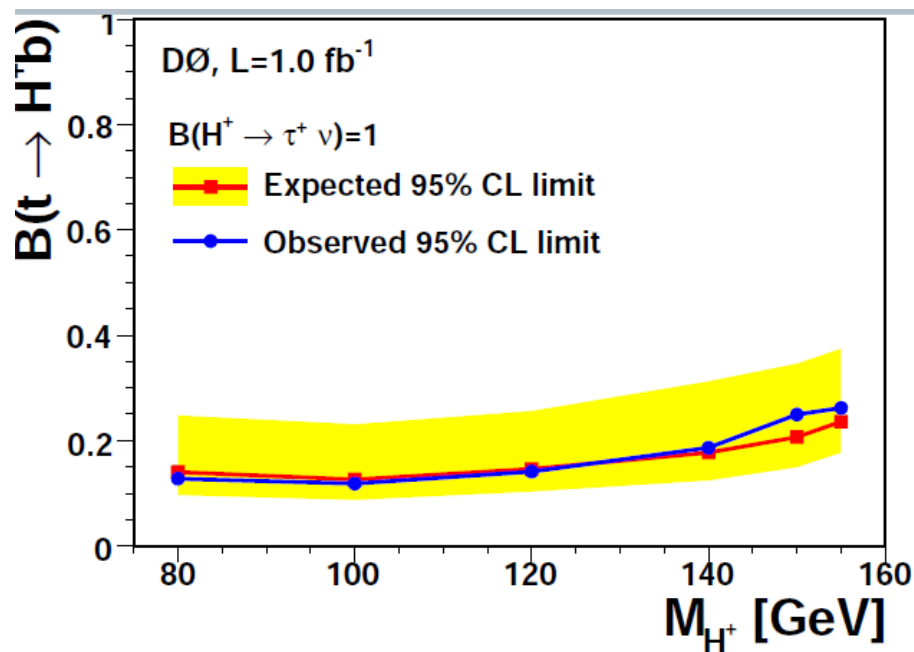


$$M_{H^+} < M_t, \quad tt \rightarrow H^+ b W b$$

$$\text{Br}(t \rightarrow H^+ b):$$



Light charged Higgs: $tt \rightarrow WbH^+b$: Tevatron limits

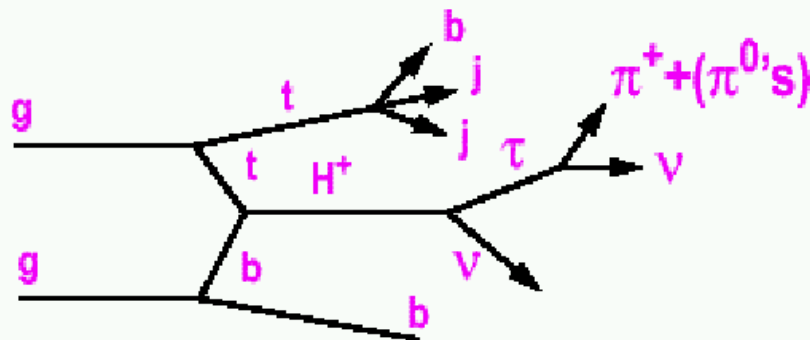


Search for heavy charged Higgs in $pp \rightarrow tH^+$, $H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu$

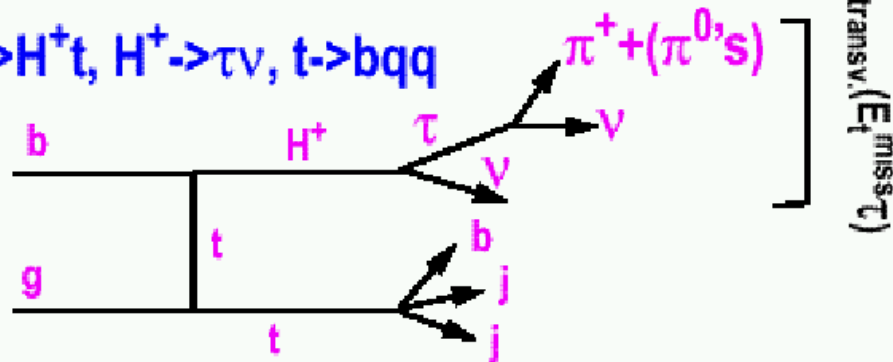
The channel $H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu \rightarrow h + E_T^{\text{miss}} + X$ from $pp \rightarrow tH^+$, $t \rightarrow qq'b$ production is potentially the best channel to look at massive H^+

Backgrounds : $t\bar{t}$, Wt , W +jets.

a) $gg \rightarrow H^+tb$, $H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu$, $t \rightarrow bqq$



b) $gb \rightarrow H^+t$, $H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu$, $t \rightarrow bqq$



$M_{\text{transv.}}(E_t^{\text{miss}}, \tau)$

Method :

- use $t \rightarrow bjj$ so that E_t^{miss} gets contribution "only" from Higgs decay
- Jacobian peak

Selections 2006:

$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 100 \text{ GeV}$

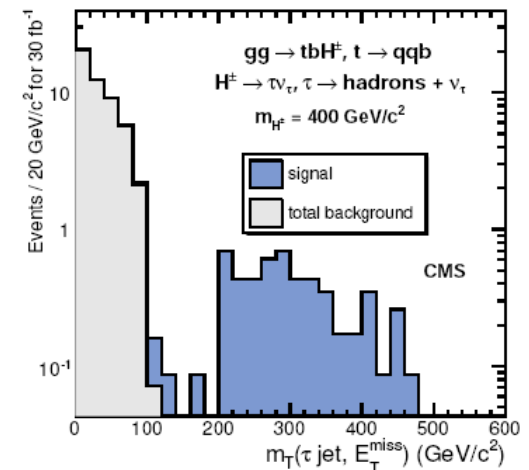
$E_T^{\tau \text{ jet}} > 100 \text{ GeV}$

τ polarization:

$$R_\tau = p^{\text{ltr}} / E_T^{\tau \text{ jet}} > 0.8$$

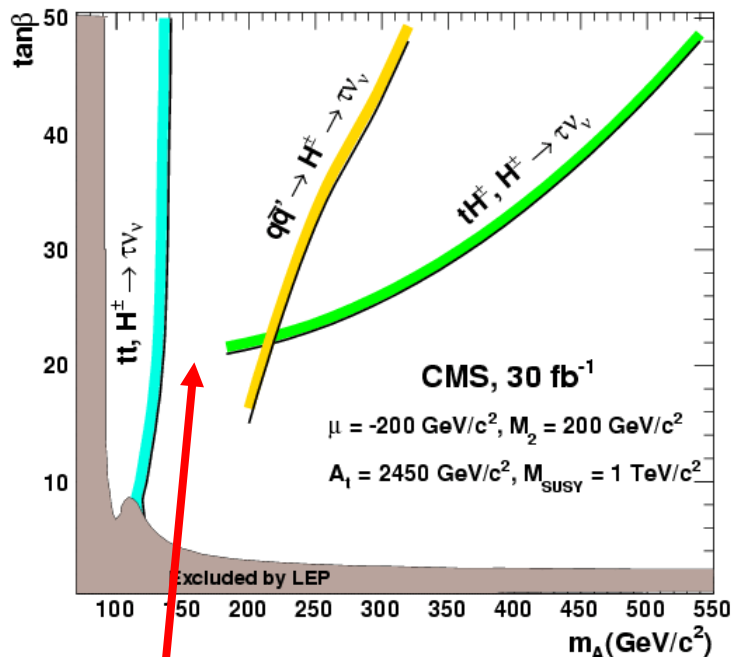
$M_{\text{top}} + b$ tagging
veto of 4th jet

$E_T^{\text{Higgs}} > 50 \text{ GeV}$

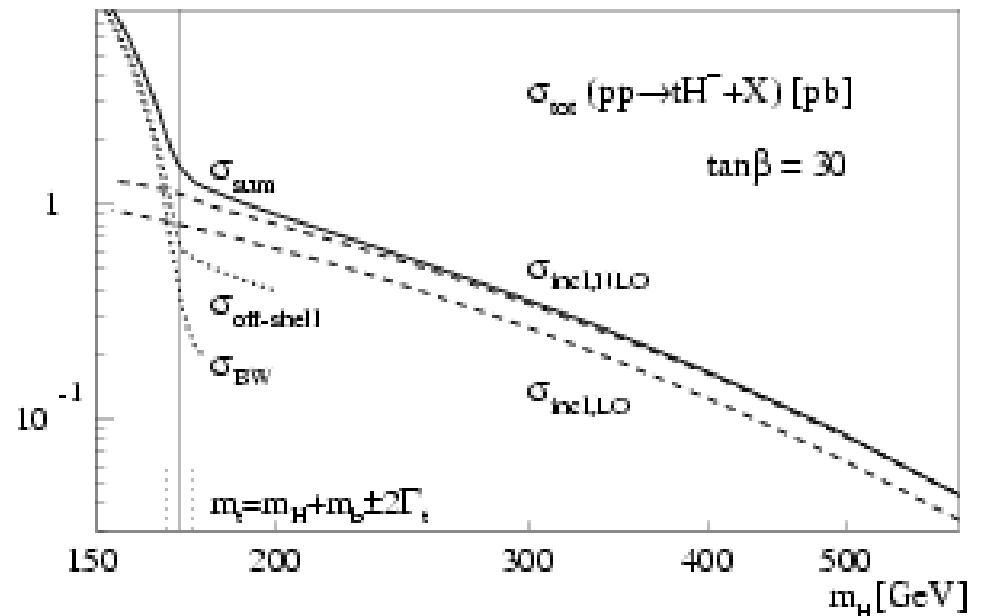


The 5 σ discovery reach of CMS 2003 for MSSM charged Higgs bosons with $m_h^{\max}$ scenario.

CMS Note 2003/033



NLO cross section for $pp \rightarrow tH^- + X$



Gap at $M_{H^\pm} \sim M_t$ is artificial due to usage of $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ (NWA) cross section

$gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}H^\pm$ process is available in PYTHIA (S. Moretti et al. Les Houches 2003)

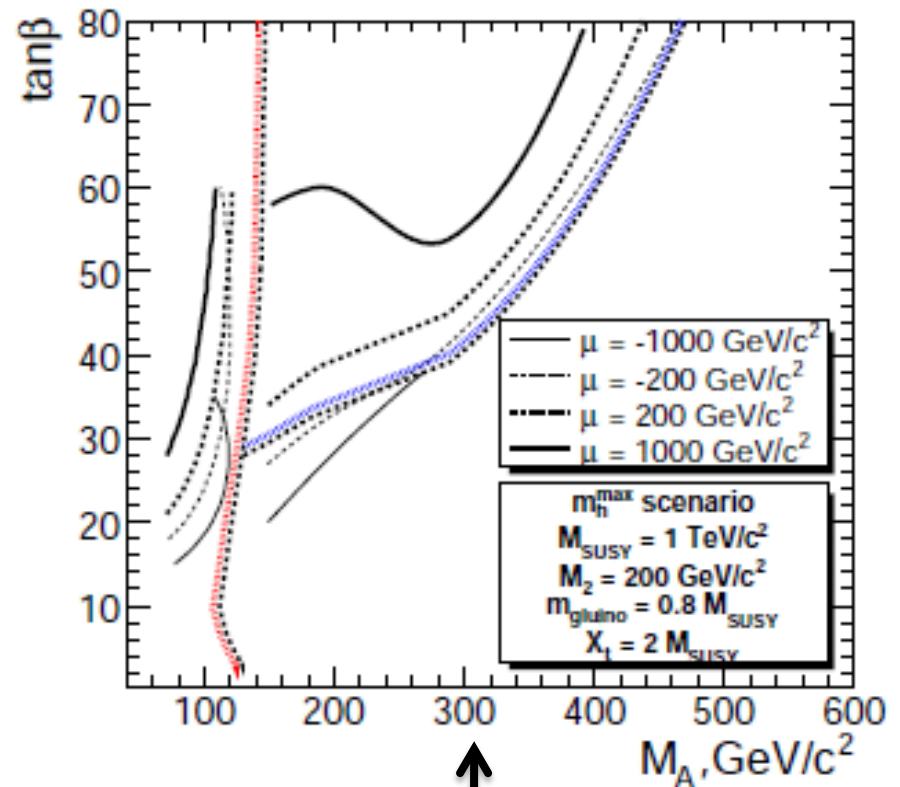
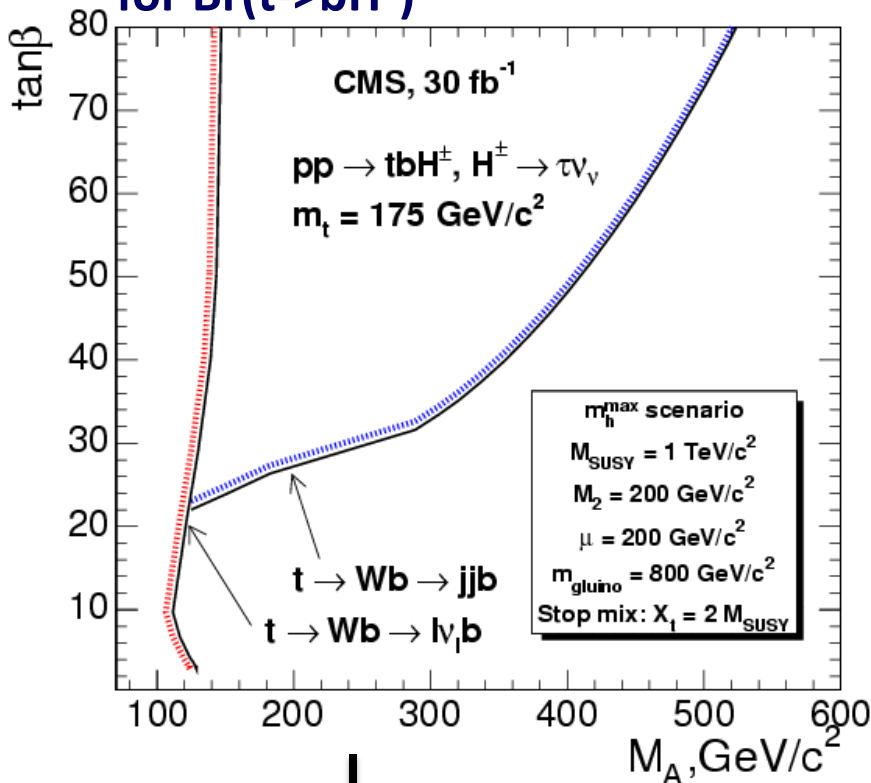
NLO cross section (no Δ_b SUSY corrections) : T. Plehn et al., hep-ph/0312286

The 5 σ discovery reach of CMS 2006 (PTDR) for MSSM charged Higgs bosons with $m_h^{\max}$ scenario.

NLO cross-section, but
no Δ_b SUSY corrections included
in PTDR results, no running m_b
for $\text{Br}(t \rightarrow bH^+)$



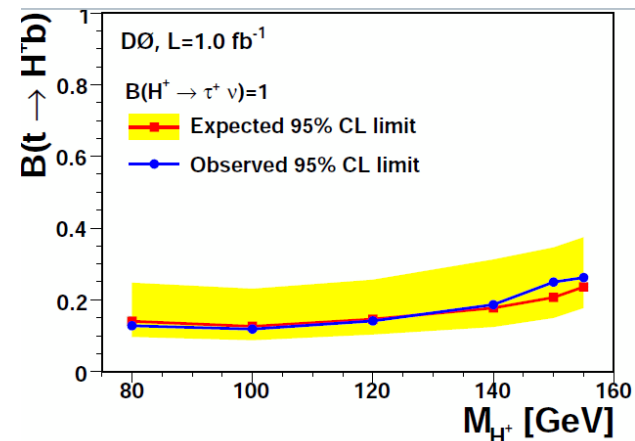
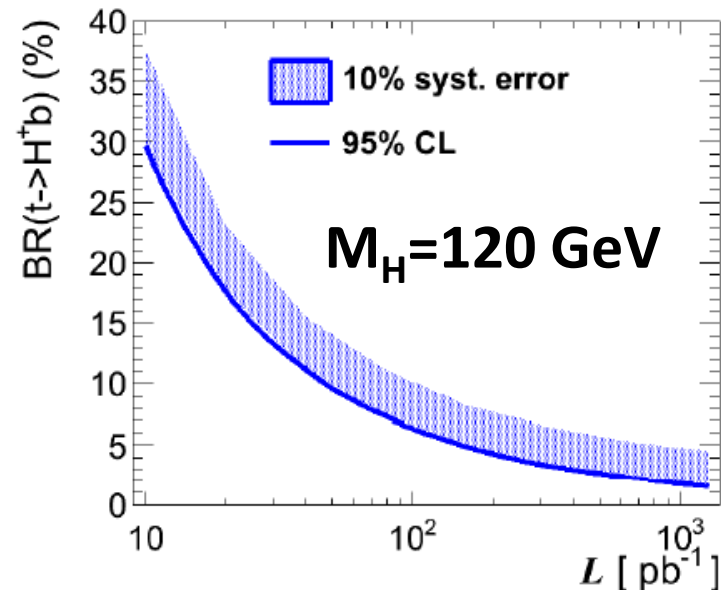
Post PTDR update
M. Hashemi et al.
arXiv:0804.1228 [hep-ph]



Δ_b SUSY corrections and running m_b

Plan of action for 7 TeV data in $tt \rightarrow bH + Wb \rightarrow l\nu \tau_{\text{had}} \nu bb$ analysis (LIP)

- **1-10 pb^{-1} :**
 - study τ fake rate in multi-jet samples
 - lepton/jets/MET
 - validate data-driven bkg method with W+jets
- **10-100 pb^{-1} :**
 - estimate fake τ background
 - look at $t\bar{t}$ events (with/without τ),
- **100-500 pb^{-1} :**
 - establish signal/set limits



**Very reach program for Higgs
physics with τ s !**

THE END

Uncertainties involved in the $\tan(\beta)$ measurement

At large $\tan(\beta)$, $\sigma \times \text{Br} \sim \tan^2(\beta)_{\text{eff}} f(M_A)$ at fixed $\mu, M_2, A_t, M_{\text{SUSY}}$

$$N_S = \tan^2(\beta)_{\text{eff}} f(M_A) L \epsilon_{\text{sel}}$$

$$\tan(\beta) = \tan(\beta)_{\text{mes}} \pm \Delta_{\text{stat}} \pm \Delta_{\text{syst}} \pm \Delta_{\text{MCgen}}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{syst}} = 0.5 \sqrt{(\Delta L)^2 + \Delta\sigma_{\text{th}}^2 + \Delta\text{Br}_{\text{th}}^2 + \Delta\sigma(\Delta M_H)^2 + \Delta\epsilon_{\text{sel}}^2 + \Delta B^2}$$

$\Delta\sigma_{\text{th}} = 20 \%$ due to NLO scale dependence

$\Delta\text{Br}_{\text{th}} = 3 \%$ uncertainties of SM input parameters

$\Delta L = 5 \%$ luminosity uncertainty

$\Delta\sigma(\Delta M_H) = 10\text{-}12 \%$ due to mass measurement at 5σ discovery limit

$\Delta B = \Delta N_B / N_S = 10 \%$ at 5σ discovery limit (preliminary)

$$\Delta\epsilon_{\text{sel}}^2 = \Delta\epsilon_{\text{calo}}^2 + \Delta\epsilon_{\text{b tag}}^2 + \Delta\epsilon_{\tau \text{ tag}}^2$$

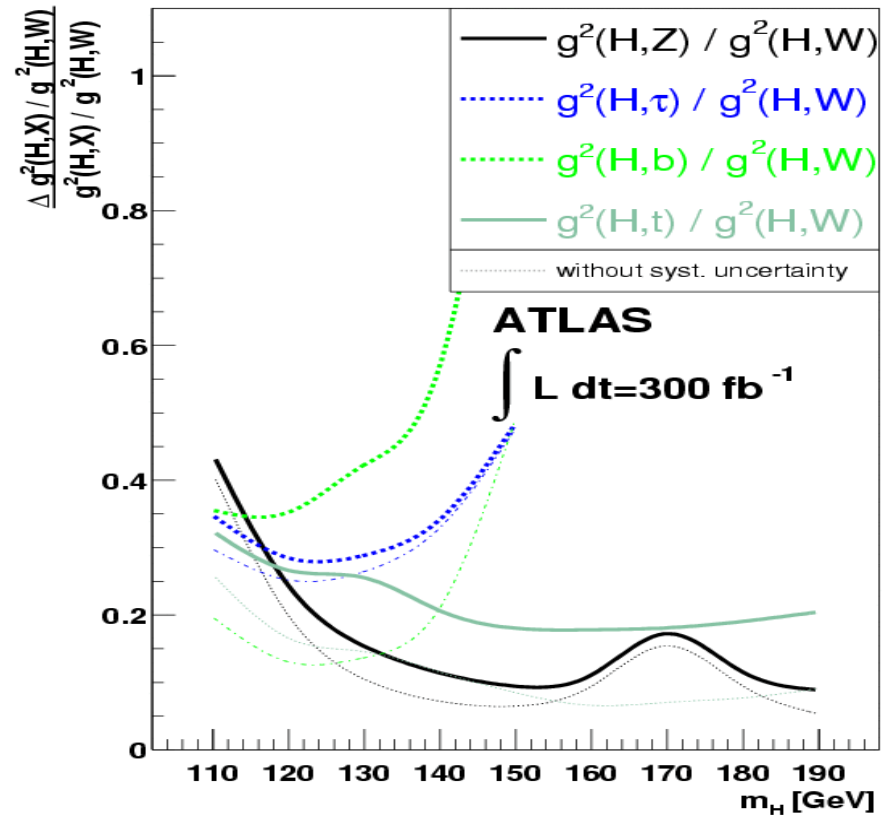
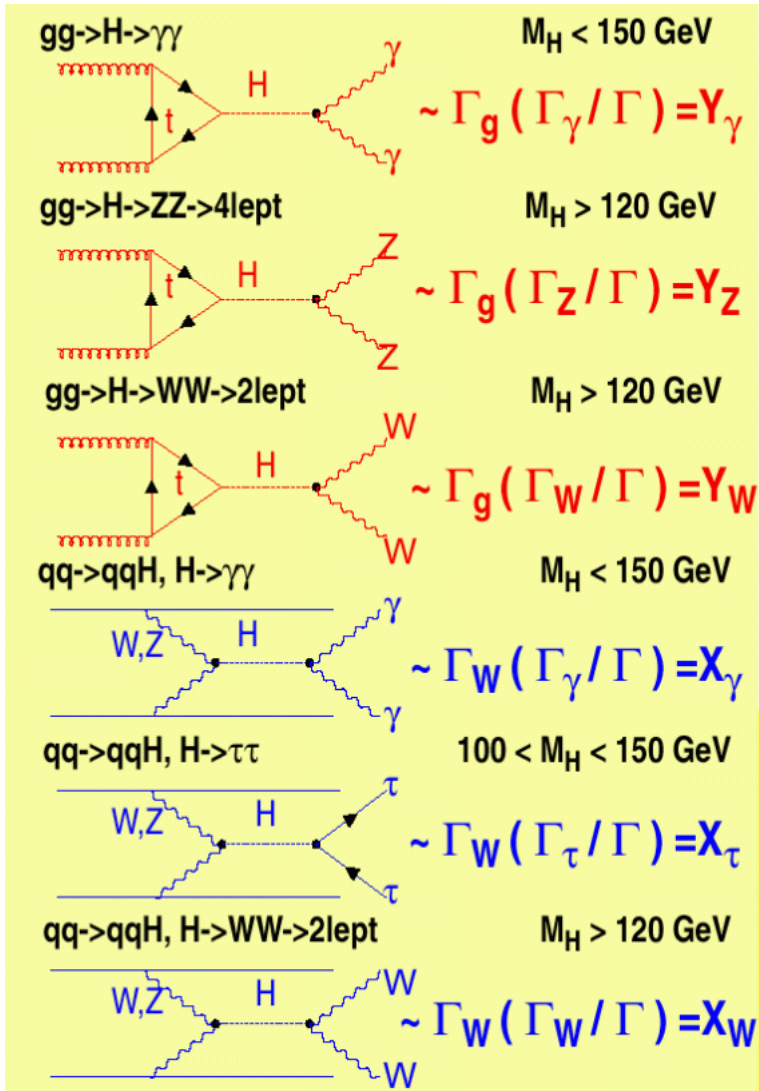
$$\Delta\epsilon_{\text{b tag}} = 2.0 \% \text{ (preliminary)}$$

$$\Delta\epsilon_{\tau \text{ tag}} = 2.5 \% \text{ (preliminary)}$$

$$\Delta\epsilon_{\text{calo}} = 2.9 \% \text{ (preliminary)}$$

Measurement of the SM Higgs boson couplings

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2003/030

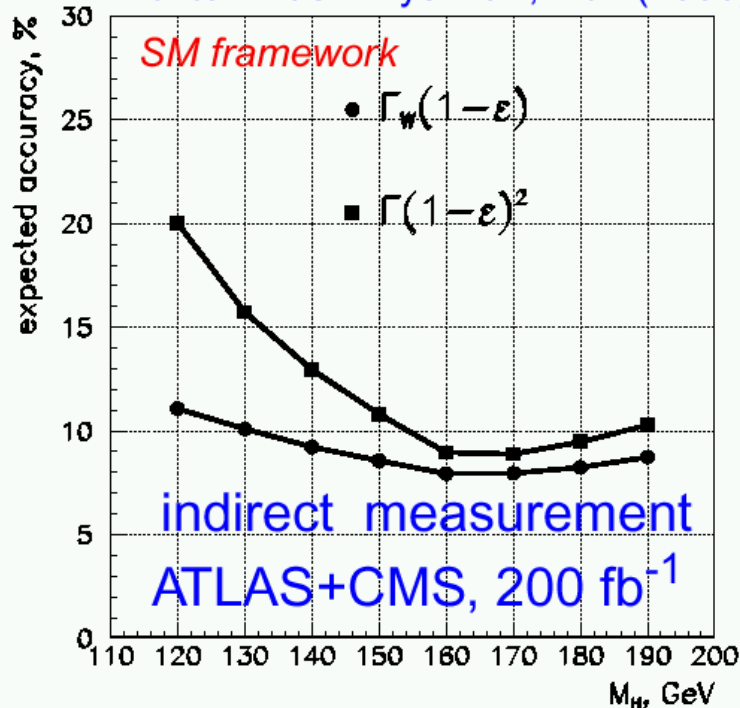


SM Higgs physics with 100-300 fb⁻¹ (II)

- precise measurement of width
 $qq \rightarrow qqh$, $h \rightarrow 2\gamma, WW^{(*)}, 2\tau$ together
 with $gg \rightarrow WW^{(*)}$ allows indirect
 measurement of Higgs width

D. Zeppenfeld, R. Kinnunen, A. Nikitenko

E. Richter-Was. Phys.Rev., D62 (2000)



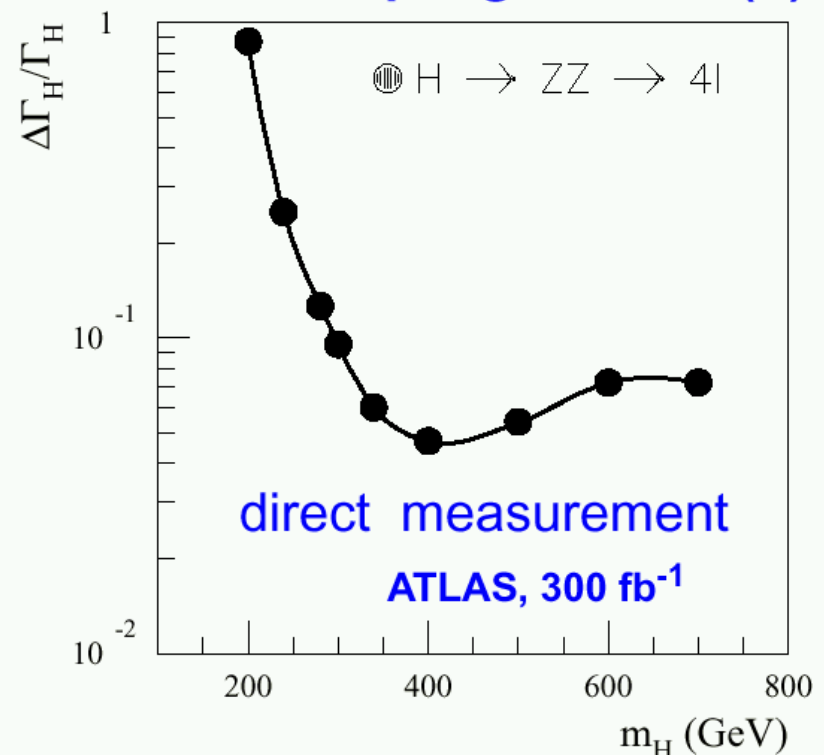
- observation of other Higgs channels :

Wh with $h \rightarrow bb, h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

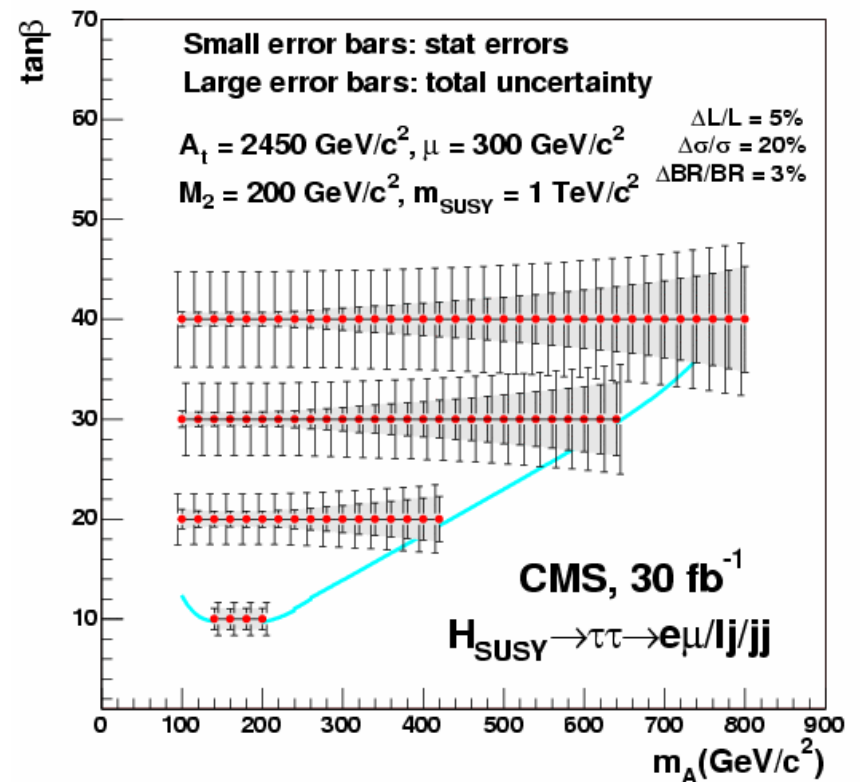
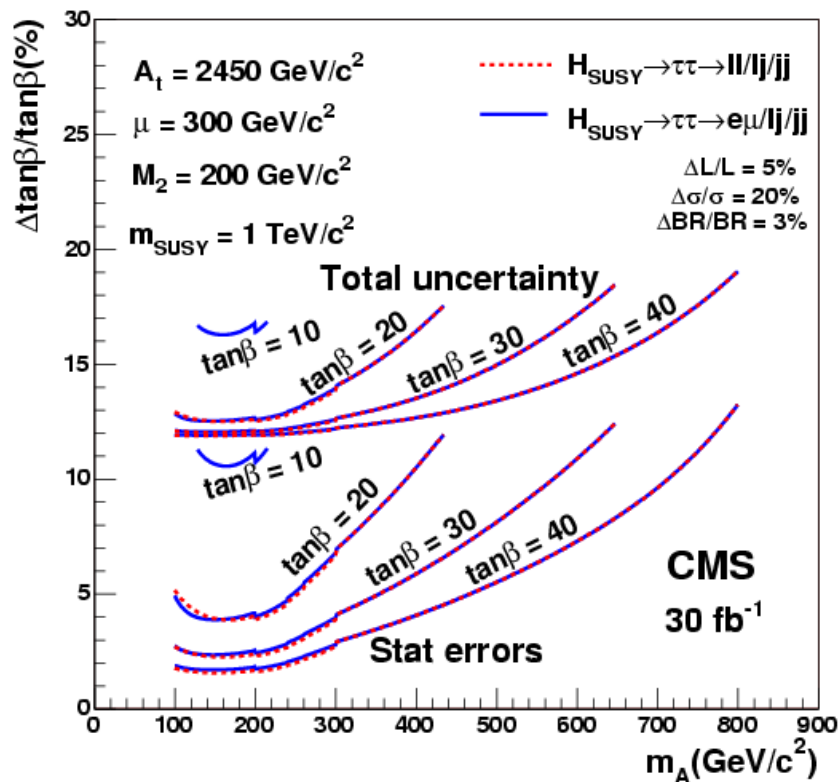
tth with $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, WW$

qqh , with $h \rightarrow \mu\mu$ (?)

- self couplings; $h \rightarrow hh$ (?)



MSSM $gg \rightarrow bbA/H$, $A/H \rightarrow 2\tau$: accuracy of $\tan(\beta)$ measurement



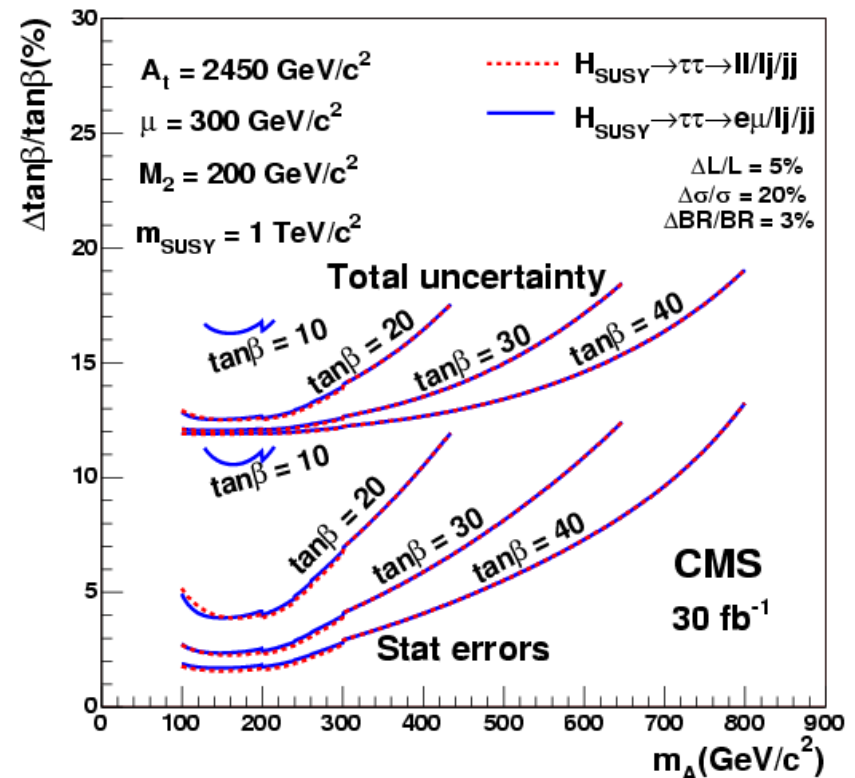
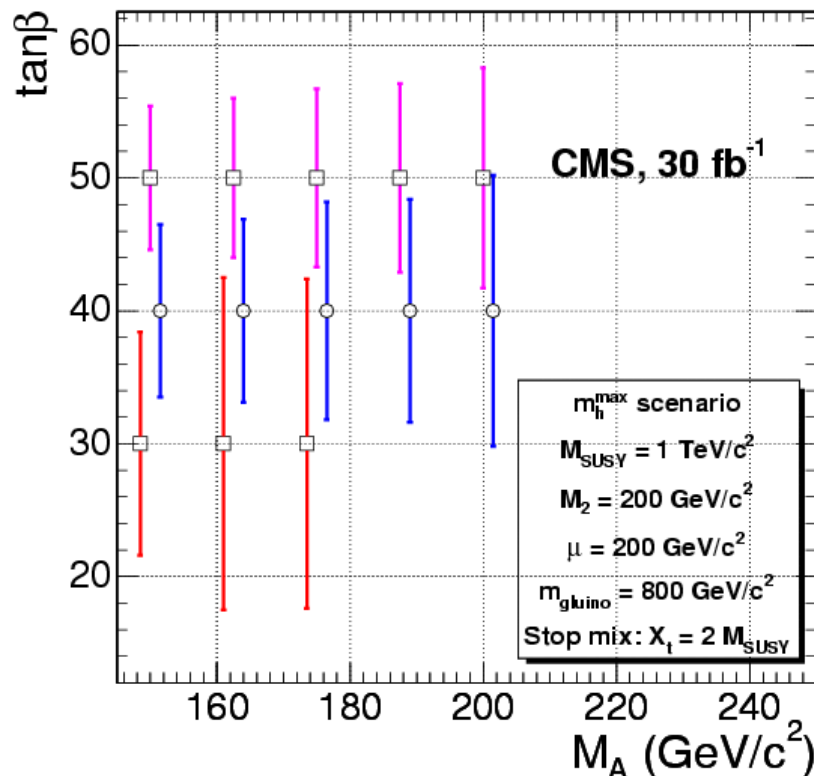
$\tan(\beta)$ “measurement” with MSSM bbA

Cross section (and width) exhibits a large sensitivity to $\tan(\beta)$ and thus can add a significant observable to a global fit of the SUSY parameters

From width measurement
with $A \rightarrow \mu\mu$, by G. Masetti, PTDR

From cross section of $A \rightarrow \tau\tau$

R. Kinnunen, S. Lehti, F. Moortgat,
A. Nikitenko, M. Spira. CMS Note 2004/027
Need to be updated for PTDR 2006 results



PF τ ID efficiency vs η

