



Search for $HH \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$ in ATLAS

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on behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

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Results and prospects in the electroweak
symmetry breaking sector

Higgs Hunting
September 20 - 22, 2021
Orsay-Paris, France



Why to search for HH?

- Higgs potential

$$V(H) = \frac{m_H^2}{2}H^2 + \lambda v H^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4}H^4 \quad \text{SM:} \quad \lambda = \frac{m_H^2}{2v^2} = 0.13$$

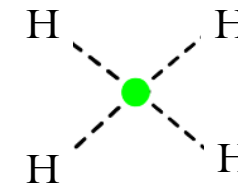
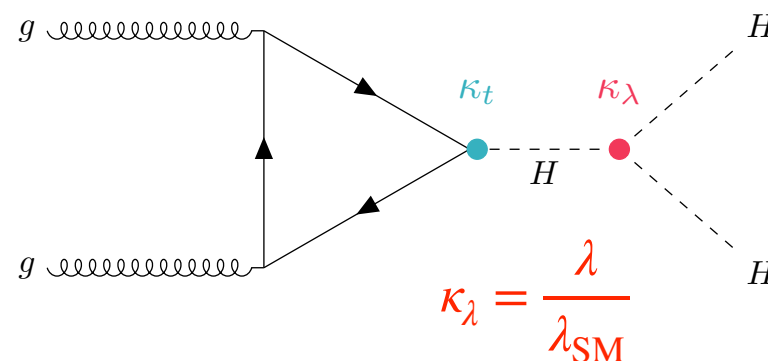
mass term

triple Higgs coupling

quartic Higgs coupling

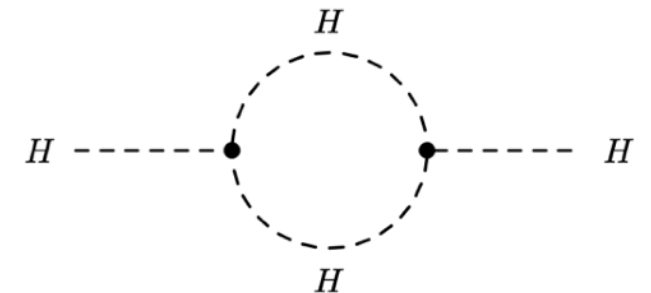
$$m_H = 125.10 \pm 0.14 \text{ GeV}$$

(PDG 2020)



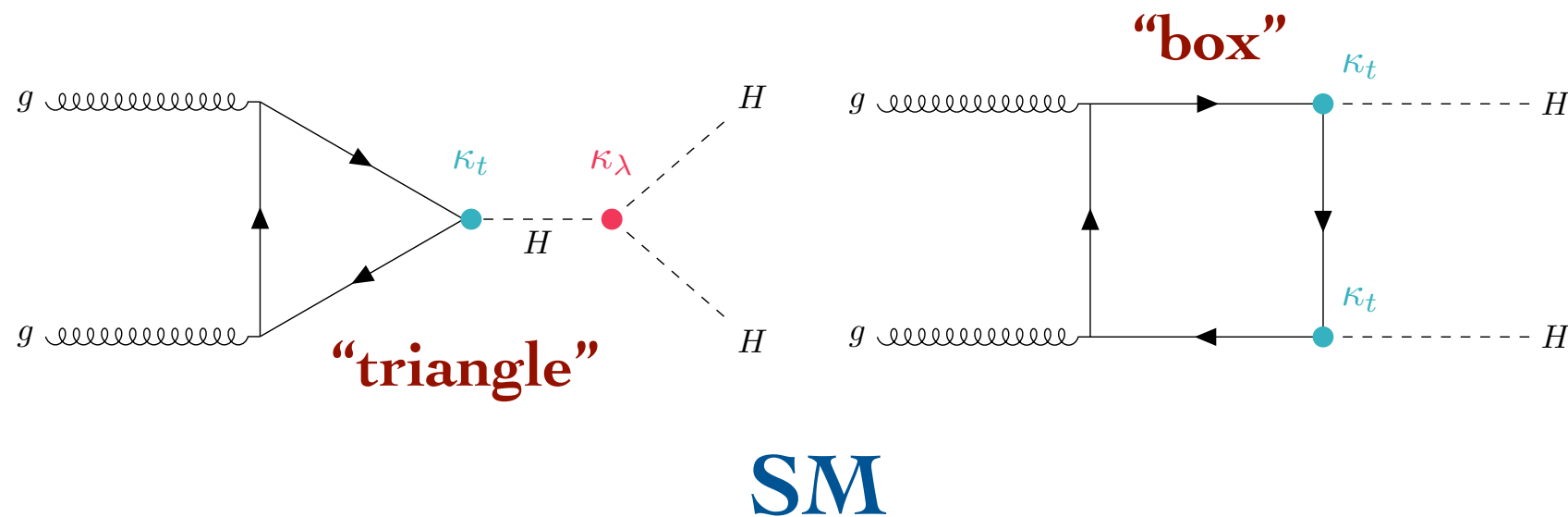
- Higgs self-interactions

- indirect via **single Higgs** production at higher order
- direct via **di-Higgs** production



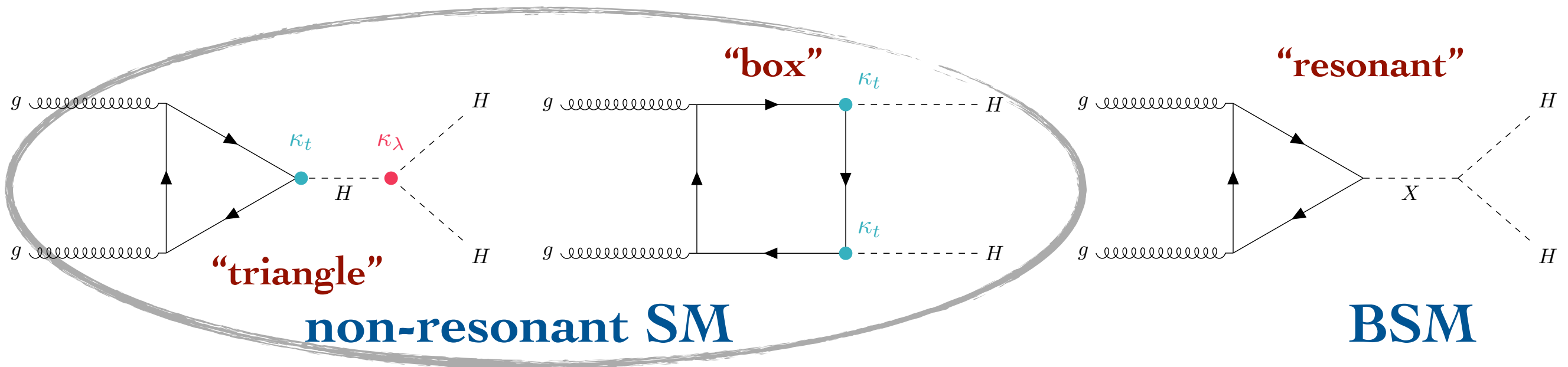
HH Production SM

- HH production \rightarrow 2 diagrams in the SM



HH Production SM & BSM

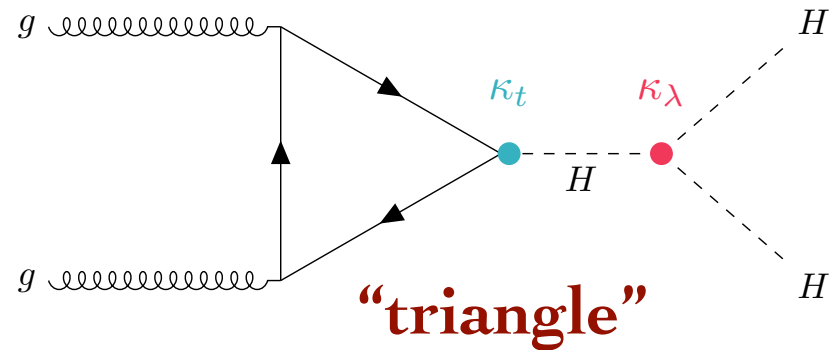
- **HH production** → non-resonant and resonant



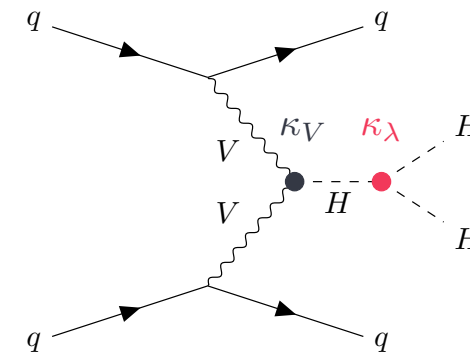
- **SM HH production** cross section 1000 times smaller than $pp \rightarrow H$
 - two diagrams with **destructive interference** = 31 fb @ 13 TeV
- **BSM** can lead to enhancement in the HH production
 - **non-resonant** production due to modified λ , new vertices or new particles in the loop
 - **resonant** production modes: KK gravitons, H in 2HDM, new scalar singlets, cross sections up to O(pb)

HH Production ggF & VBF

- **HH production** → non-resonant via ggF and VBF



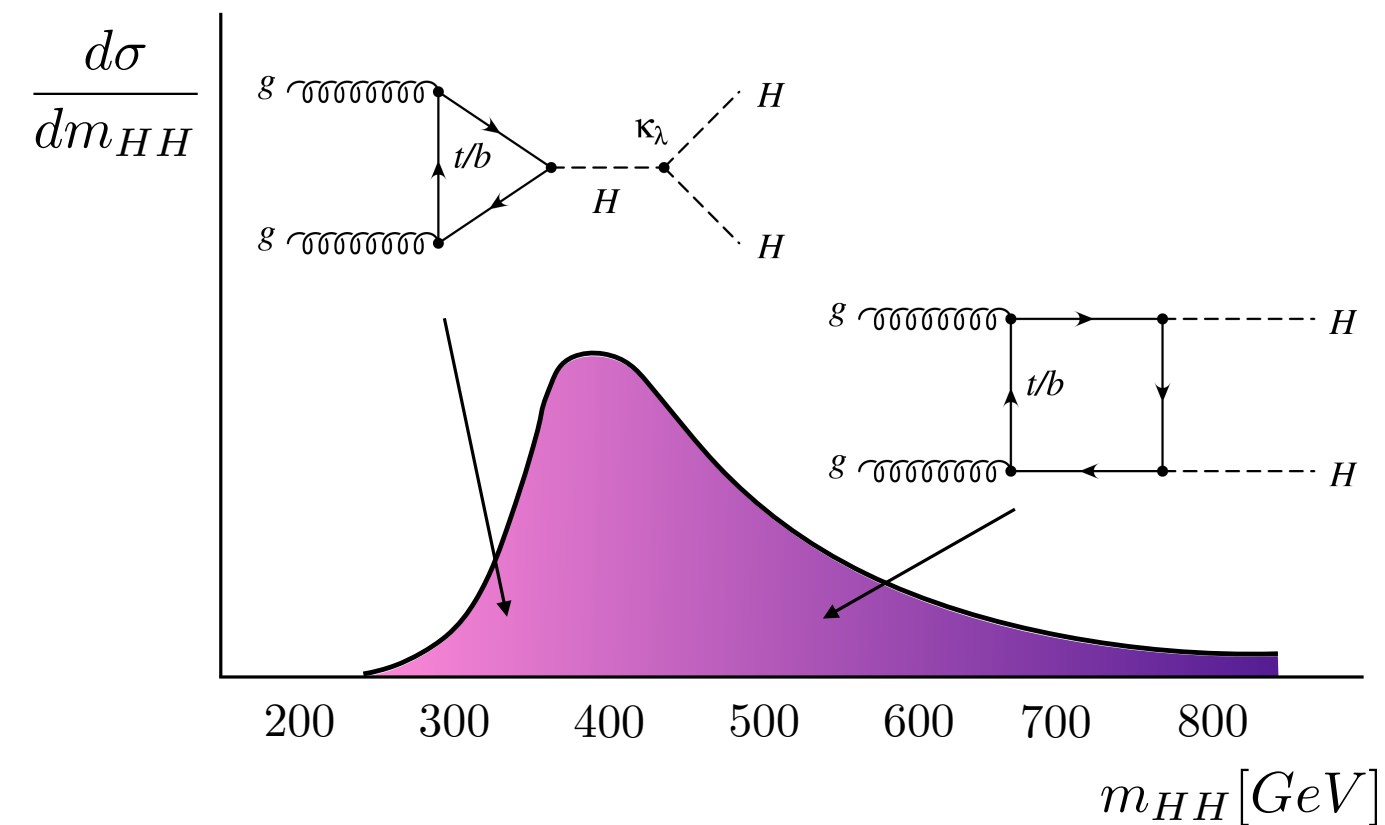
non-resonant ggF



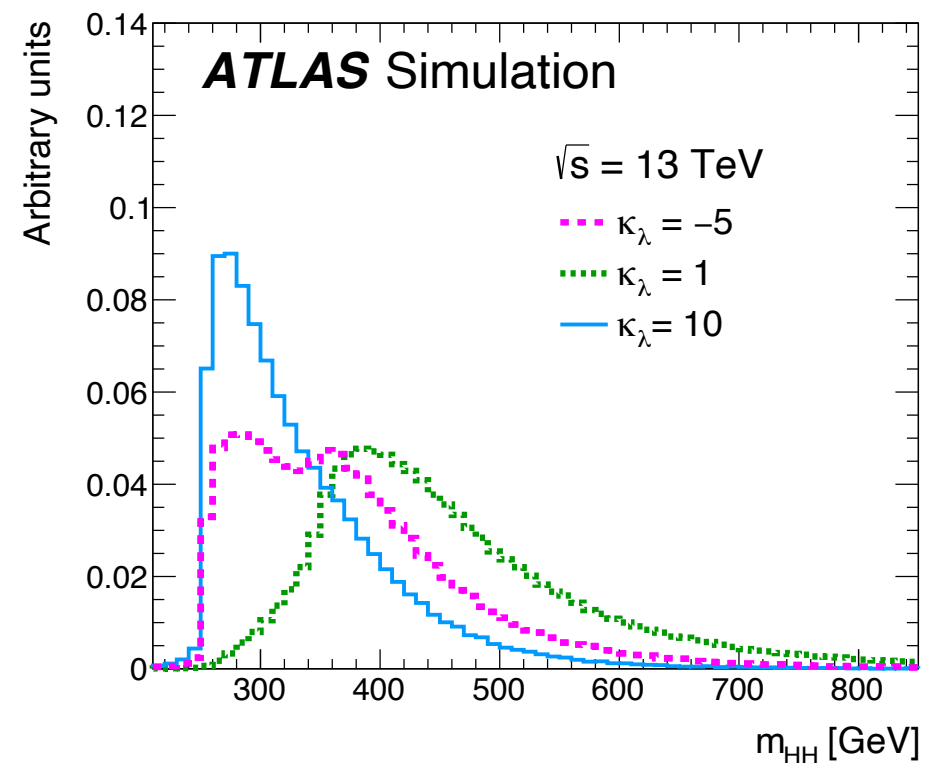
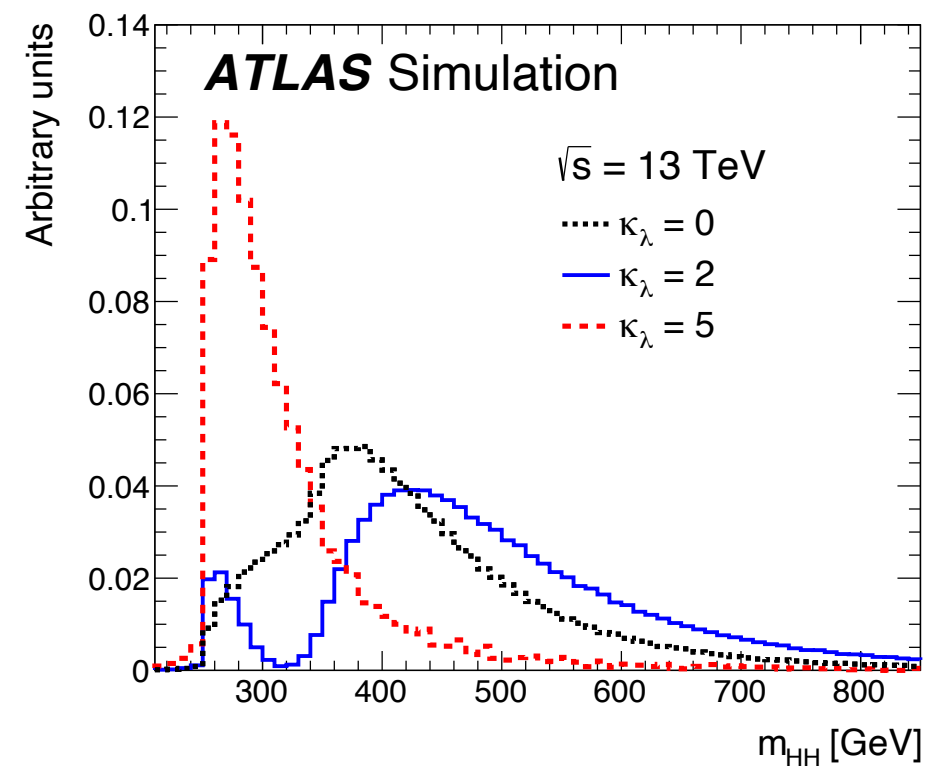
non-resonant VBF

- VBF production is sub-dominant = 1.7 fb @ 13 TeV

How to search for HH?

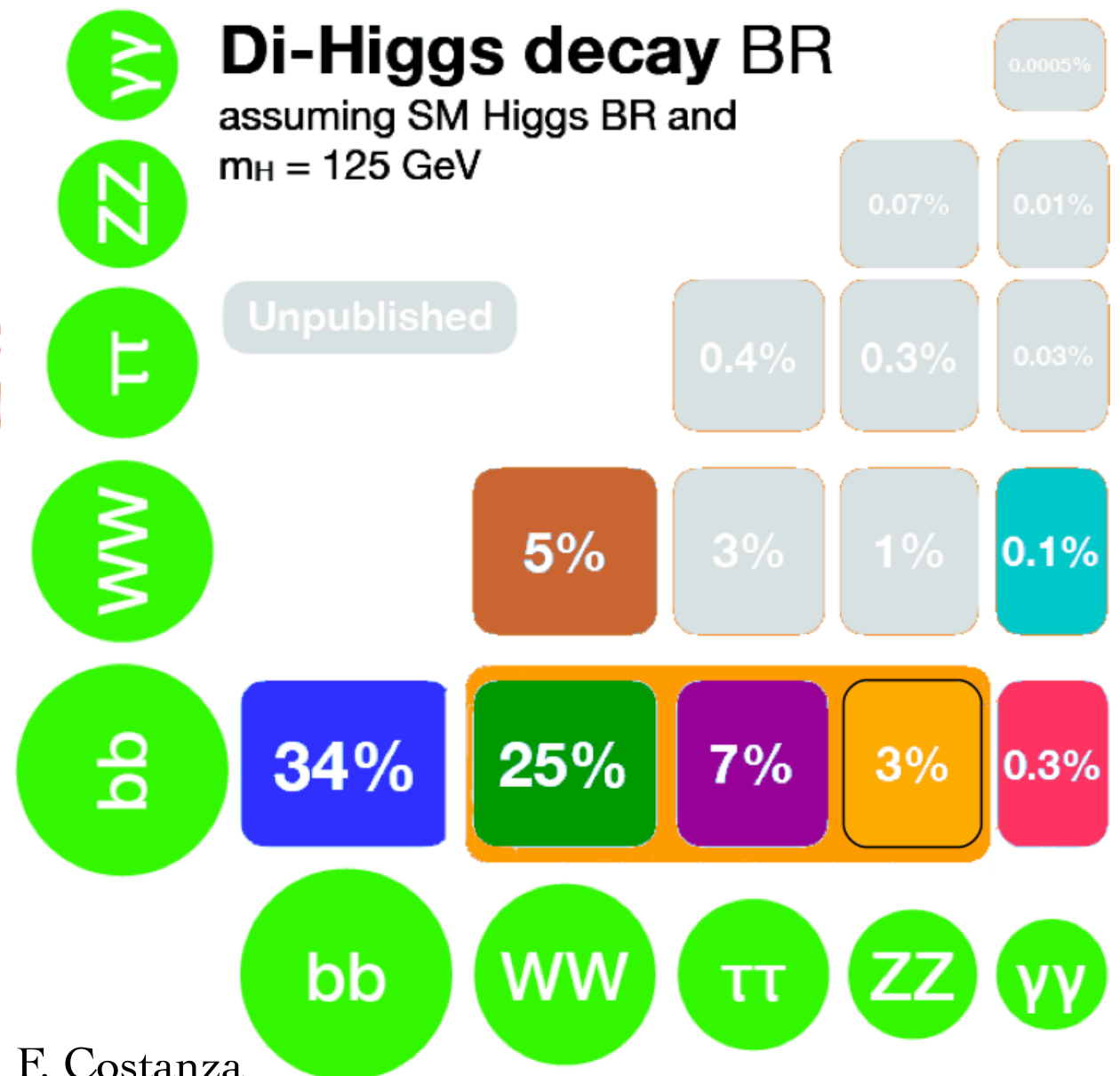


$$\kappa_\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_{SM}}$$



HH Decays

Channel	Lumi, fb^{-1}	Reference
4b	28-36 126-139	JHEP 01 (2019) 030 ATLAS-CONF-2021-035
2b2W	36	JHEP 04 (2019) 029
2b2 τ	139	ATLAS-CONF-2021-030
4W	36	JHEP 05 (2019) 124
2b2 γ	139	ATLAS-CONF-2021-016
2W2 γ	36	EPJC 78 (2018) 1007
comb	36	1906.02025
2blvlv	139	1908.0676
VBF 4b	126	JHEP 07 (2020) 108



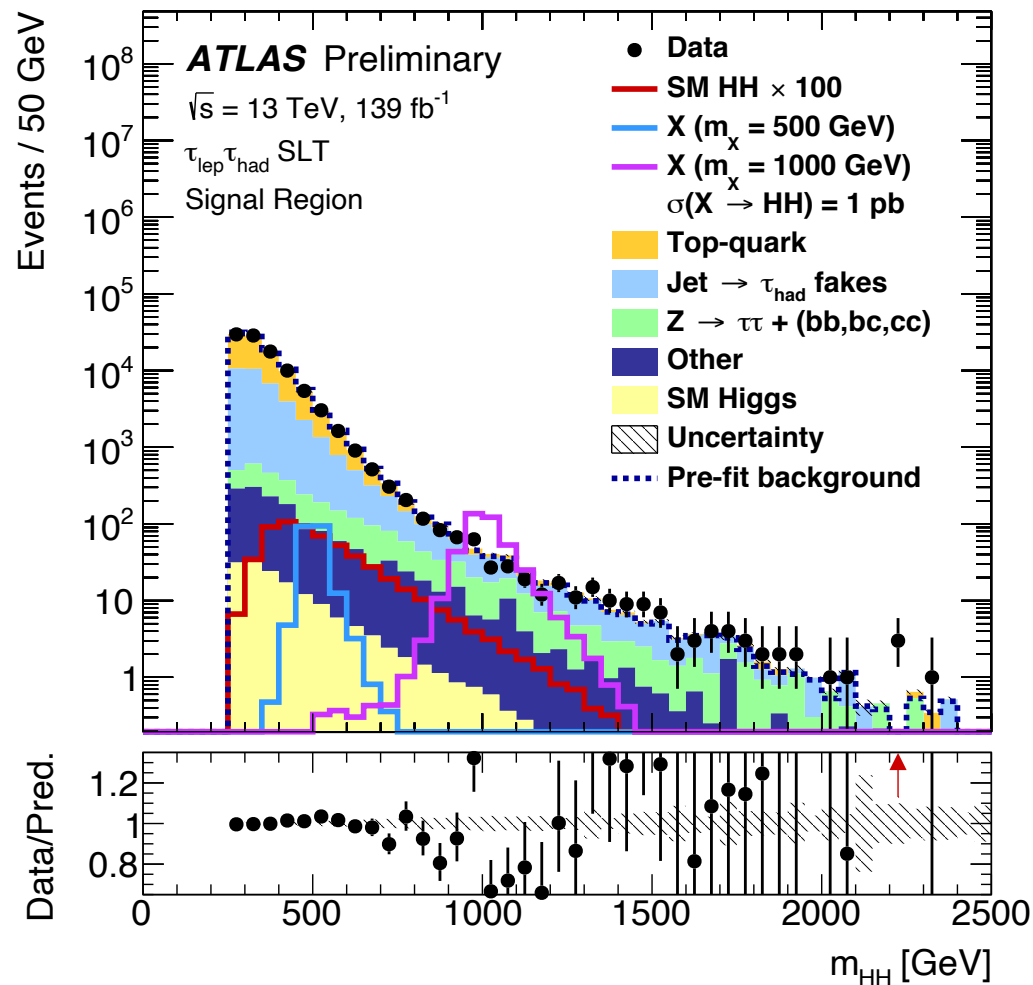
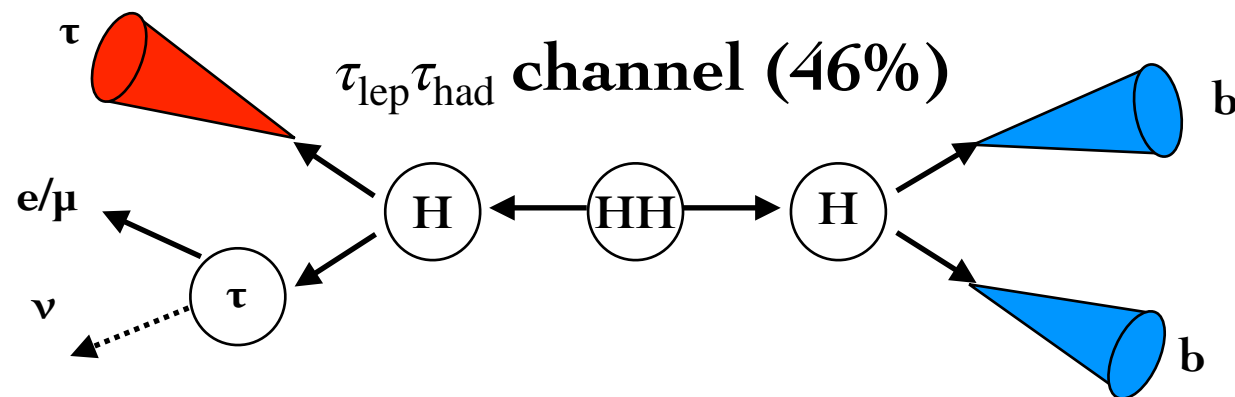
F. Costanza

most promising channels at LHC: $4b$, $bb\tau\tau$ and $bb\gamma\gamma$

HH \rightarrow bb $\tau\tau$

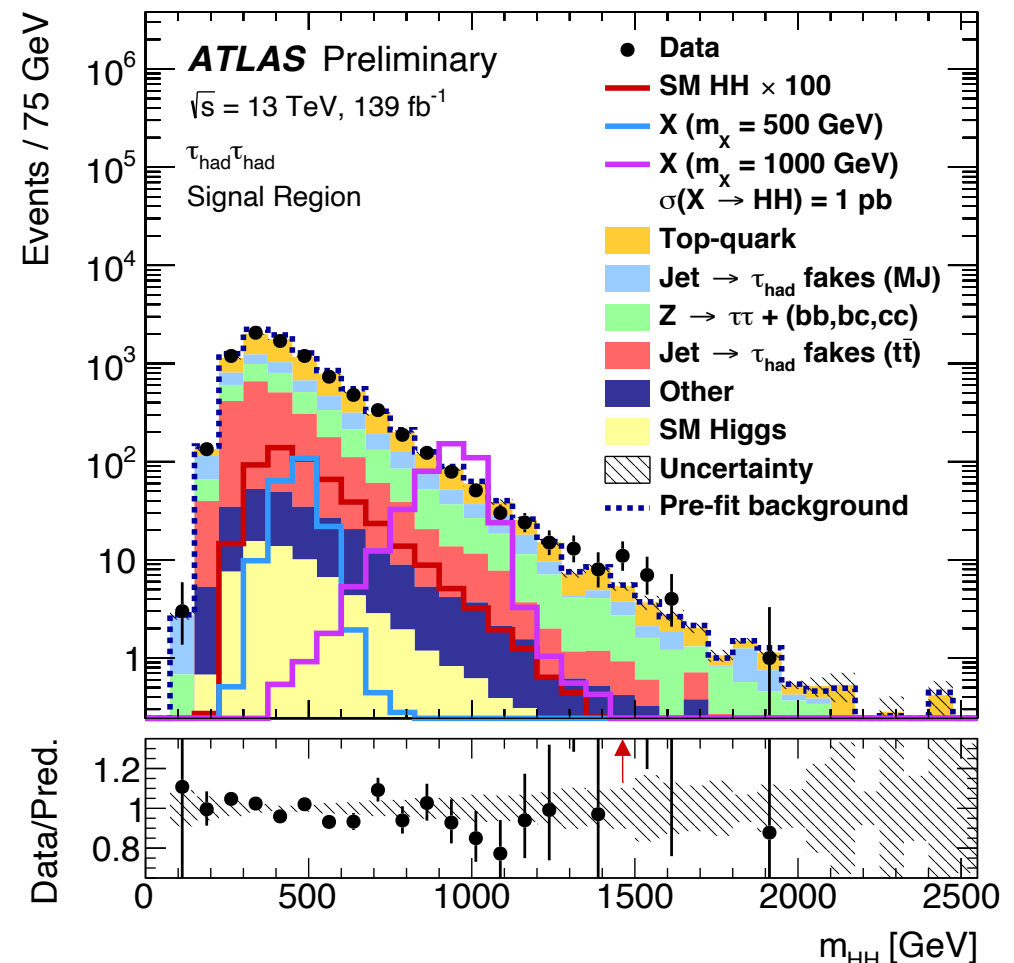
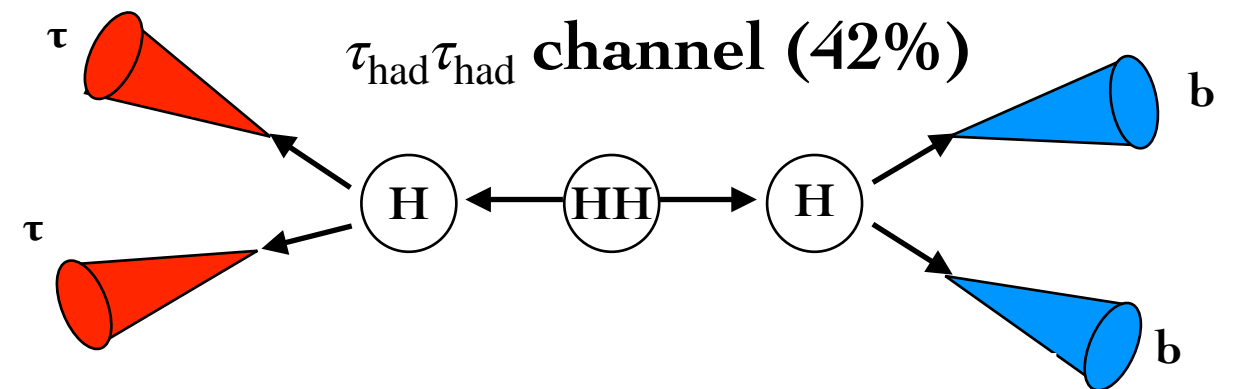
Pros:

- sizeable branching ratio (7%)
- moderate bkg contamination



Cons:

- neutrinos in τ decays
- challenging had. τ reco and triggering



HH bb $\tau\tau$: Event Selection

$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ category

$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ categories

single- τ trigger
STT

di- τ trigger
DTT

single-lepton trigger
SLT

lepton- τ trigger
LTT

e/μ selection

No loose e/μ with $p_T > 7$ GeV

Exactly one tight e or medium μ
 $p_T^e > 25, 27$ GeV $18 \text{ GeV} < p_T^e < \text{SLT cut}$
 $p_T^\mu > 21, 27$ GeV $15 \text{ GeV} < p_T^\mu < \text{SLT cut}$
 $|\eta^e| < 2.47$, not $1.37 < |\eta^e| < 1.52$
 $|\eta^\mu| < 2.7$

$\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$ selection

Two loose $\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$ $ \eta < 2.5$		One loose $\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$ $ \eta < 2.3$	
$p_T > 100, 140, 180$ (25) GeV	$p_T > 40$ (30) GeV	$p_T > 20$ GeV	$p_T > 30$ GeV

Jet selection

≥ 2 jets with $ \eta < 2.5$			
$p_T > 45$ (20) GeV	Trigger dependent	$p_T > 45$ (20) GeV	Trigger dependent

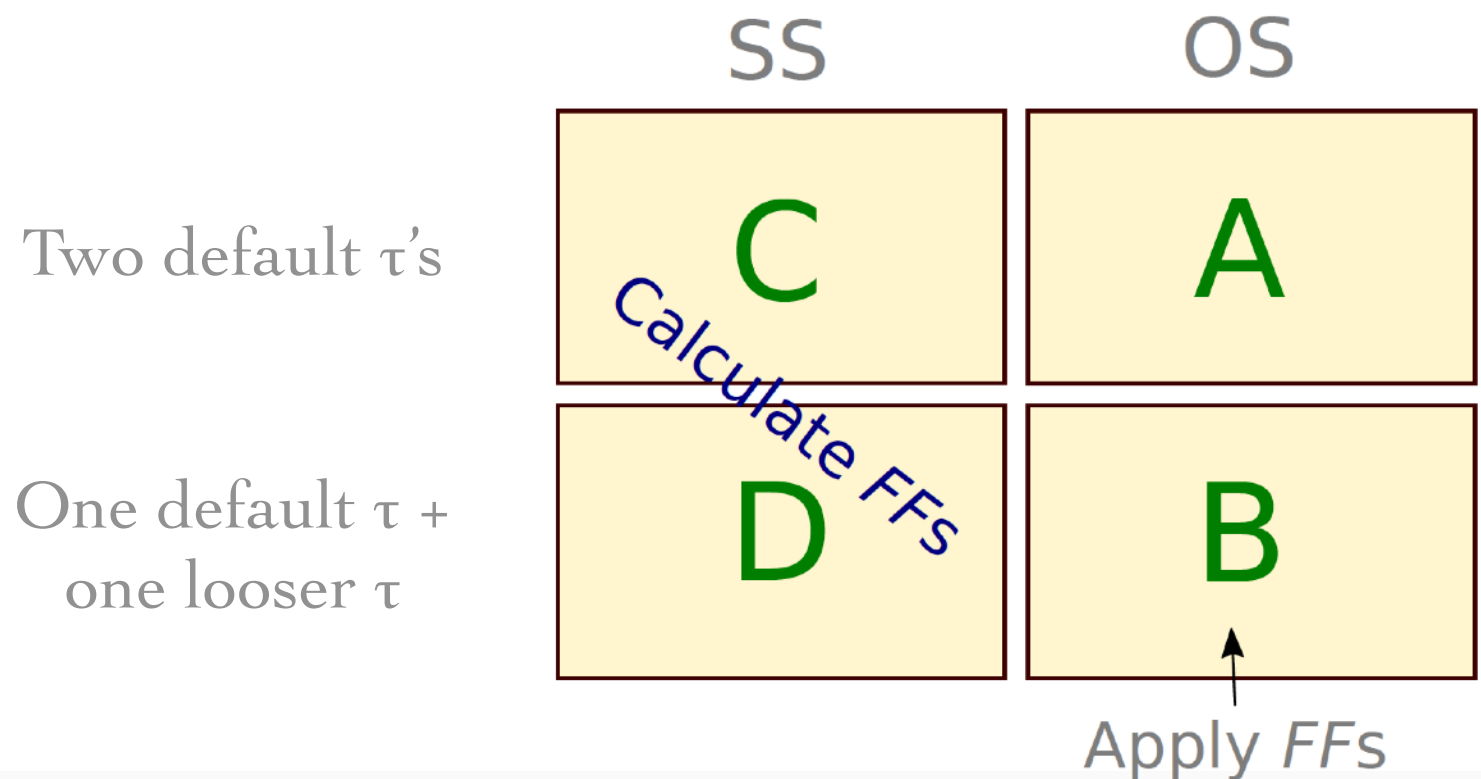
Event-level selection

Trigger requirements passed
Collision vertex reconstructed
 $m_{\tau\tau}^{\text{MMC}} > 60$ GeV
Opposite-sign electric charges of $e/\mu/\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$ and $\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$
Exactly two b -tagged jets
 $m_{bb} < 150$ GeV

HH bb $\tau\tau$: Fake τ_{had} Bkg

- **Jets can fake hadronic τ 's**
 - source: multijet, W +jets, $t\bar{t}$
 - fake-probability depends on jet-type: gluon- or quark-jet
- **Data-driven approach**
- Fake-enriched sample: τ fails default τ -identification but satisfies a looser τ -identification
- Contribution from non-fake bkg evaluated using MC

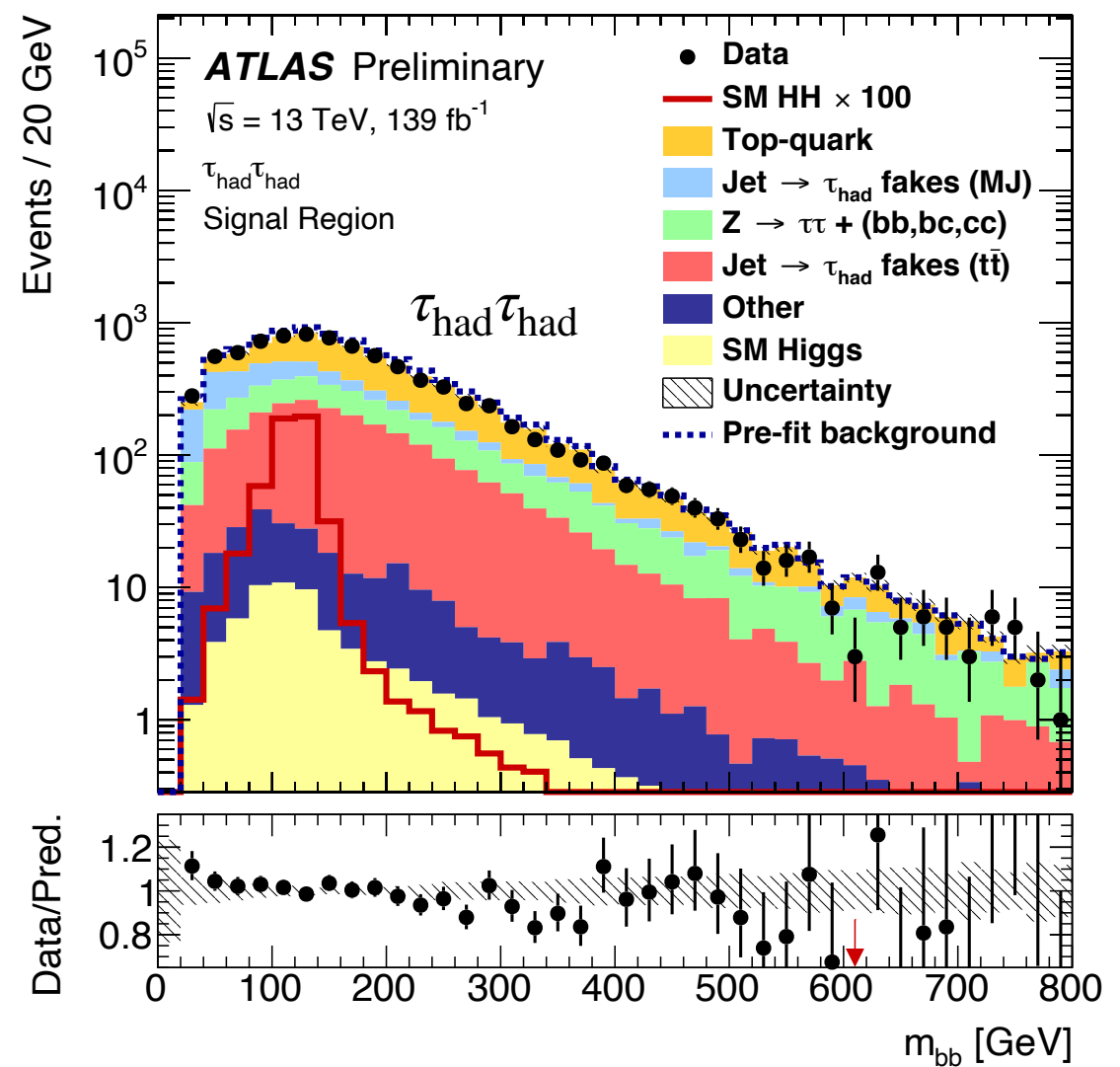
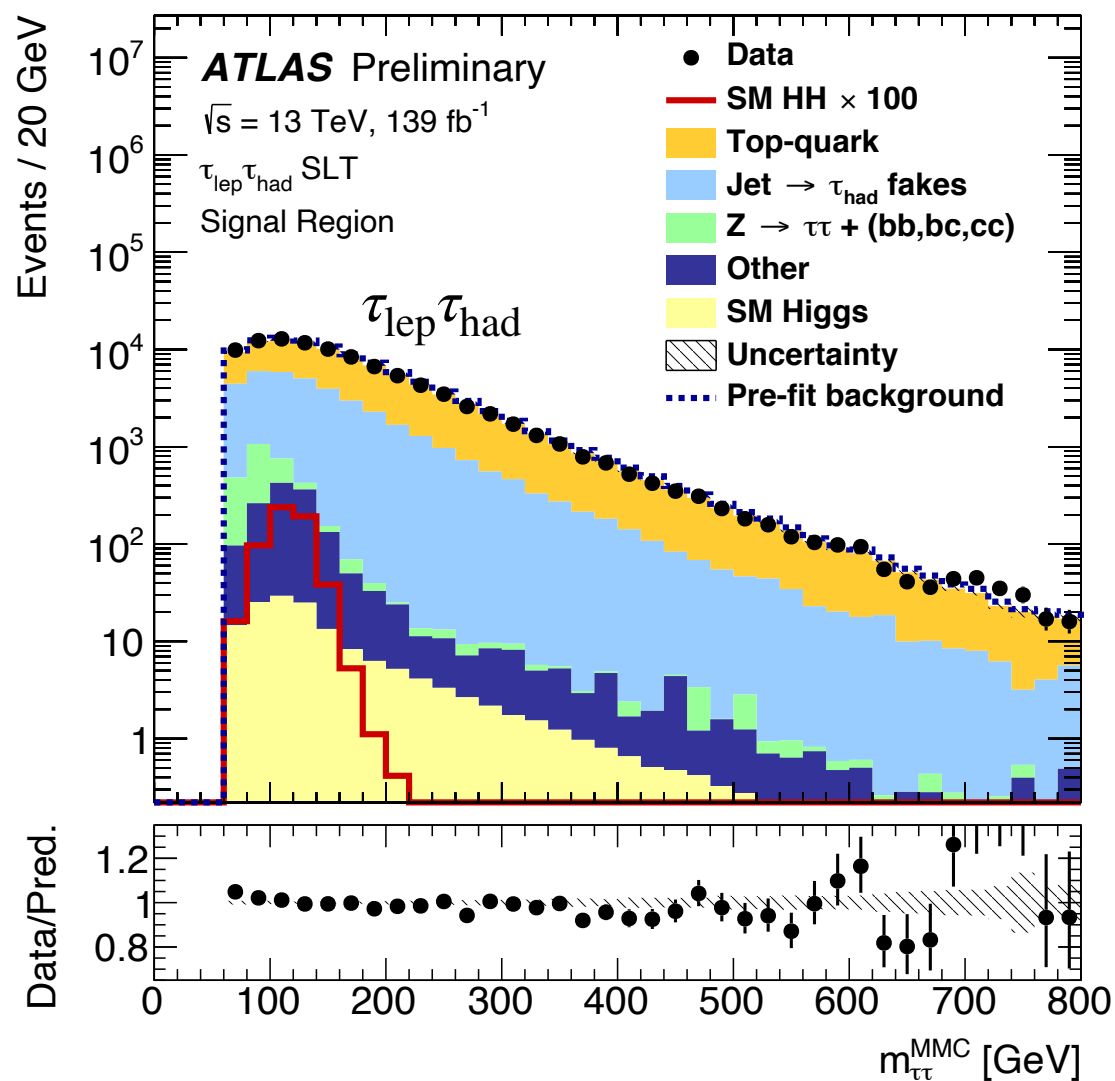
multijet fakes in $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel



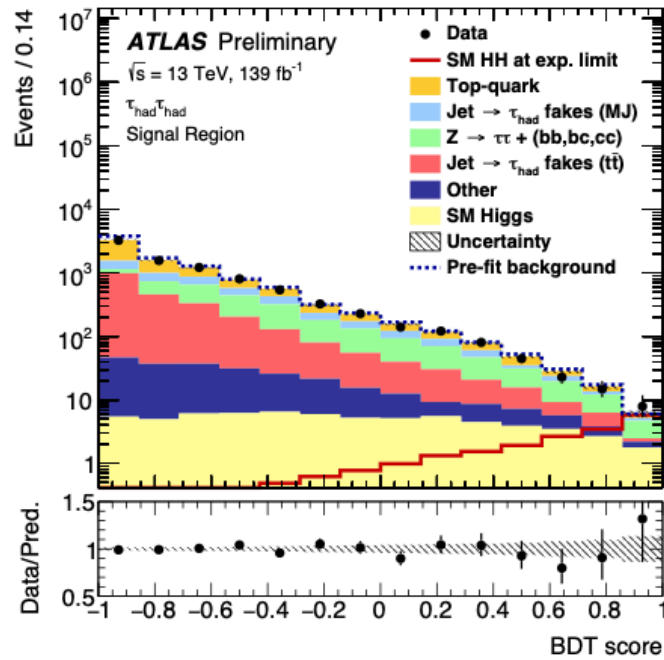
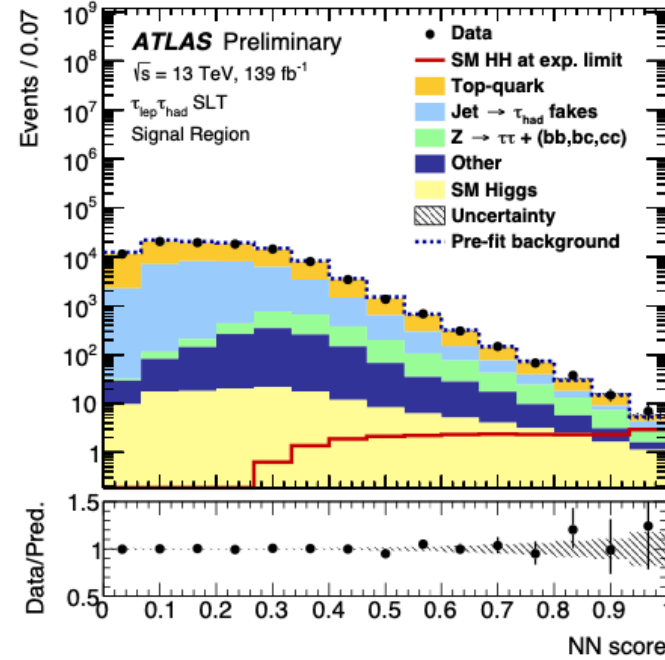
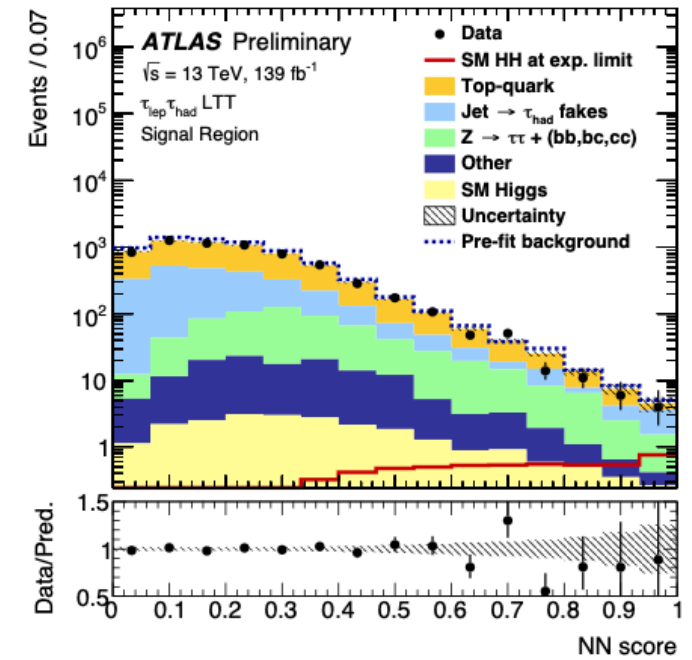
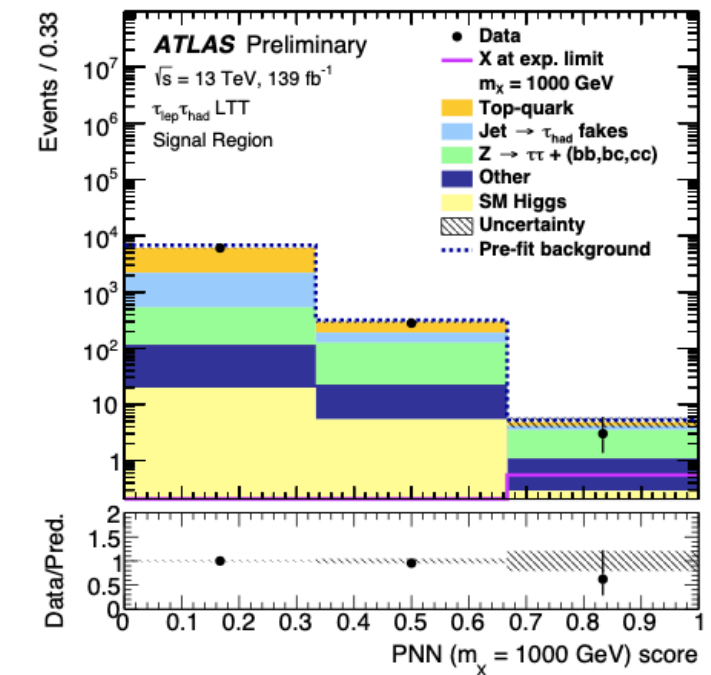
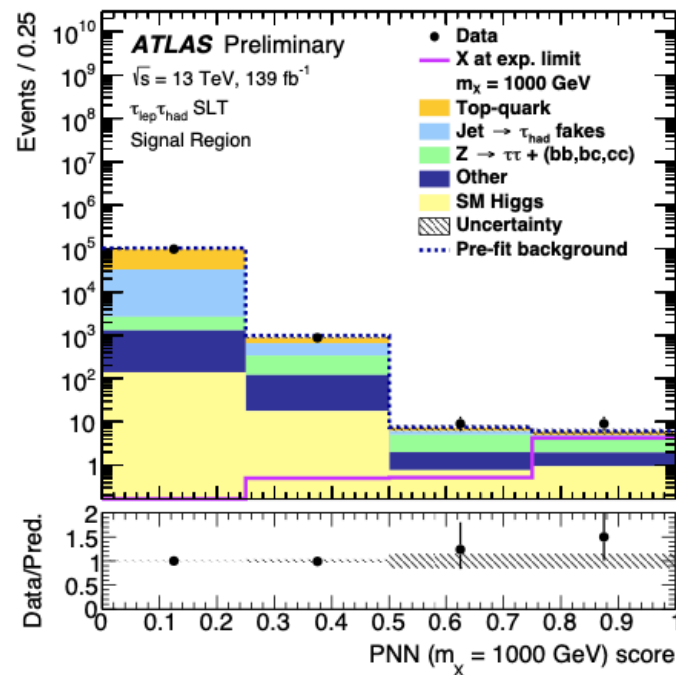
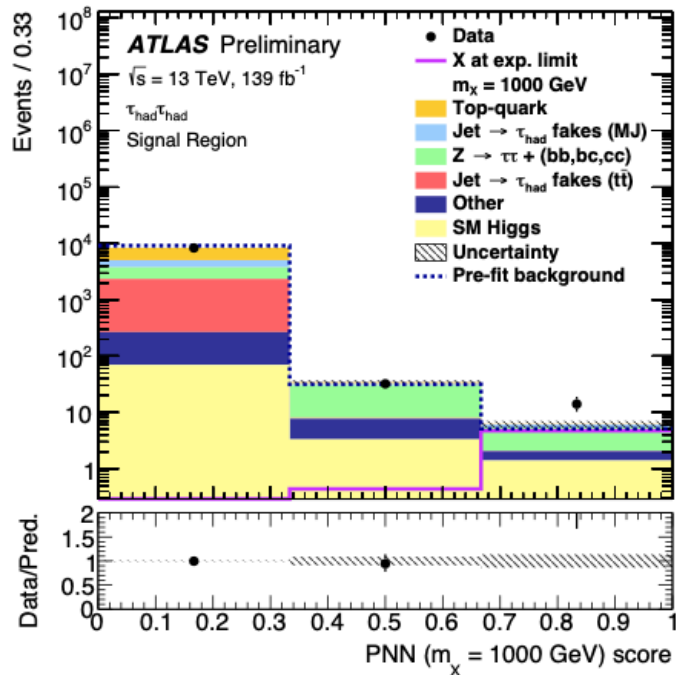
$$N_A = \frac{N_C}{N_D} \cdot N_B = FF \cdot N_B$$

HH $bb\tau\tau$: MVA Analysis

- Multivariate techniques to separate signal and bkg
 - Parametric Neural Networks (PNN) for resonant search
 - Neural Network (NN) / Boosted Decision Trees (BDT) for non-resonant search
- 6 - 11 input variables depending on the channel
 - strongest separation: inv. mass of HH-, bb- and $\tau\tau$ -systems and angular distance between b-jets and τ 's
- Use **MVA score** as final **discriminant** in the fit



MVA Score Distributions

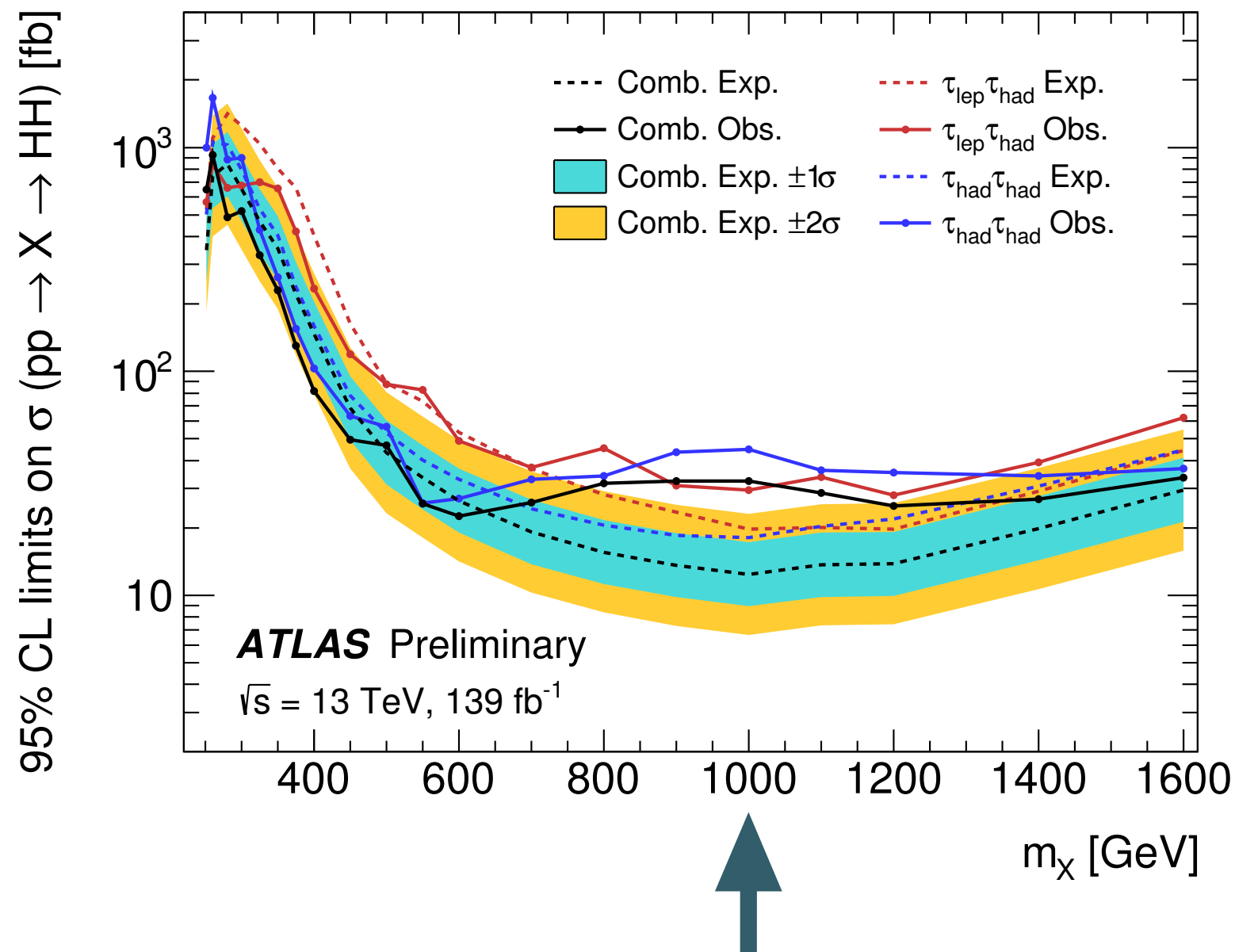

 $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$

 $\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ SLT

 $\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ LTT


HH bb $\tau\tau$: Systematics

- Relative contribution to the uncertainty in the extracted signal cross-sections (sum in quadrature)

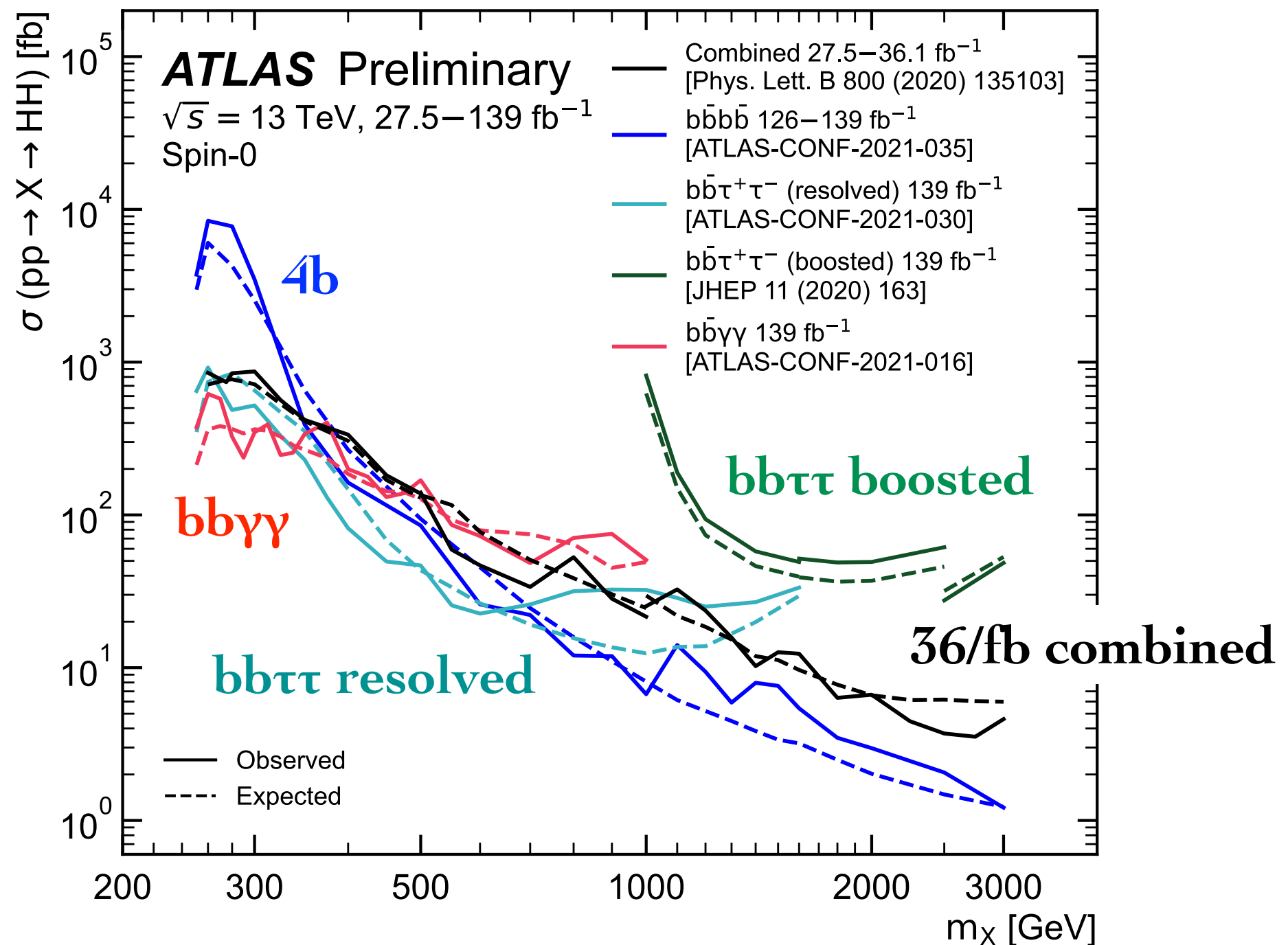
Uncertainty source	Non-resonant HH	Resonant $X \rightarrow HH$		
		300 GeV	500 GeV	1000 GeV
Data statistical	81%	75%	89%	88%
Systematic	59%	66%	46%	48%
$t\bar{t}$ and $Z + \text{HF}$ normalisations	4%	15%	3%	3%
MC statistical	28%	44%	33%	18%
Experimental				
Jet and $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$	7%	28%	5%	3%
b -jet tagging	3%	6%	3%	3%
$\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$	5%	13%	3%	7%
Electrons and muons	2%	3%	2%	1%
Luminosity and pileup	3%	2%	2%	5%
Theoretical and modelling				
Fake- $\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$	9%	22%	8%	7%
Top-quark	24%	17%	15%	8%
$Z(\rightarrow \tau\tau) + \text{HF}$	9%	17%	9%	15%
Single Higgs boson	29%	2%	15%	14%
Other backgrounds	3%	2%	5%	3%
Signal	5%	15%	13%	34%

HH $bb\tau\tau$ Resonant Production



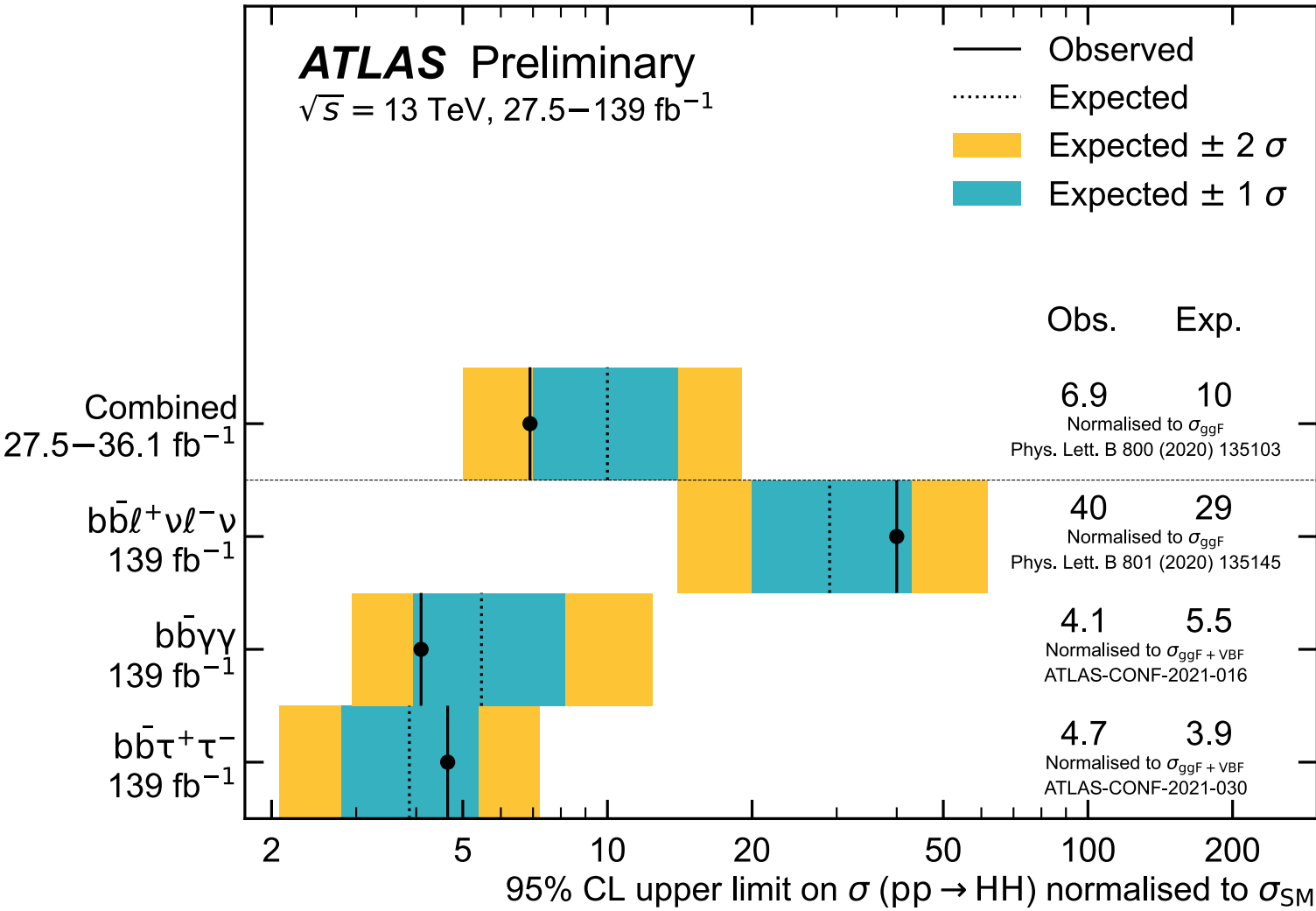
most significant local excess
 at 1.0 (1.1) TeV in the $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ ($\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$) channel of 2.8σ (1.5σ)
 \rightarrow combined at 1 TeV: local (global) excess of 3.0σ (2.0σ)

HH Resonant Production



results can be used for re-interpretations
 if resonance width below experimental resolution

HH Non-Resonant Production



CMS: obs(exp) 22.2 (12.8) x SM
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 122 \(2019\) 121803](#)

CMS: obs(exp) 7.7 (5.2) x SM
[JHEP03\(2021\)257](#)

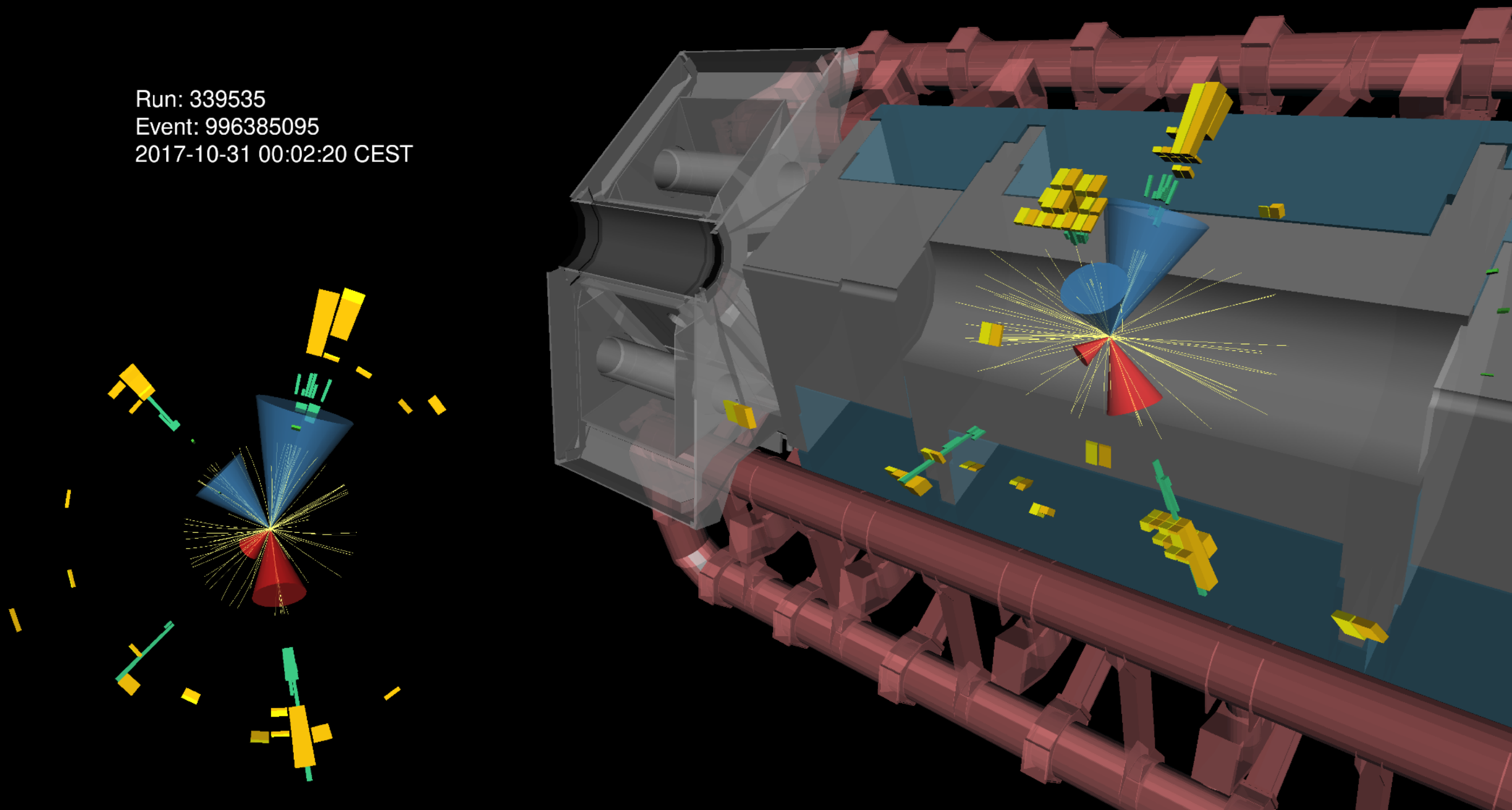
		Observed	-2σ	-1σ	Expected	$+1 \sigma$	$+2 \sigma$
$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	$\sigma_{\text{ggF}+\text{VBF}}$ [fb]	145	70.5	94.6	131	183	245
	$\sigma_{\text{ggF}+\text{VBF}}/\sigma_{\text{ggF}+\text{VBF}}^{\text{SM}}$	4.95	2.38	3.19	4.43	6.17	8.27
$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	$\sigma_{\text{ggF}+\text{VBF}}$ [fb]	265	124	167	231	322	432
	$\sigma_{\text{ggF}+\text{VBF}}/\sigma_{\text{ggF}+\text{VBF}}^{\text{SM}}$	9.16	4.22	5.66	7.86	10.9	14.7
Combined	$\sigma_{\text{ggF}+\text{VBF}}$ [fb]	135	61.3	82.3	114	159	213
	$\sigma_{\text{ggF}+\text{VBF}}/\sigma_{\text{ggF}+\text{VBF}}^{\text{SM}}$	4.65	2.08	2.79	3.87	5.39	7.22

Conclusions

- Strong $HH \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$ result with 139 fb^{-1} ATLAS data
 - non-resonant:** obs (exp) $4.7 (3.9) \times \text{SM}$
 - resonant:** obs (exp) $23 - 920 \text{ fb} (12 - 840 \text{ fb})$
- **factor 4 improvement** compared to 36 fb^{-1}
 - 50% due to luminosity increase
 - 50% due to improved τ_{had} and b-jet reconstruction and identification and analysis-level improvements
- **highest expected sensitivity** to non-resonant SM HH
- excess at 1 TeV with global significance of 2σ
- Looking forward to the combination of the HH channels!!!

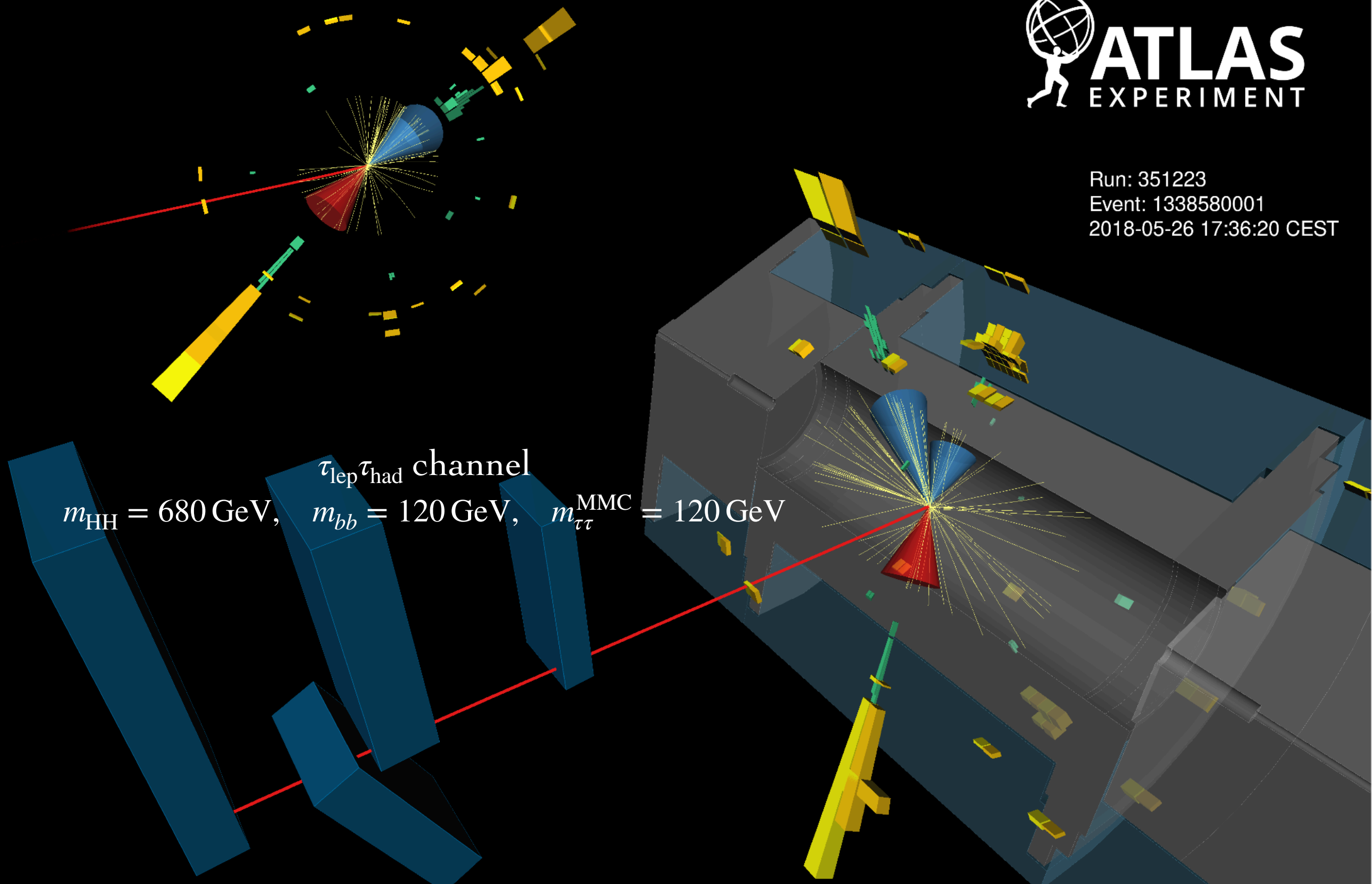
$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel
 $m_{\text{HH}} = 510 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{bb} = 130 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{\tau\tau}^{\text{MMC}} = 130 \text{ GeV}$

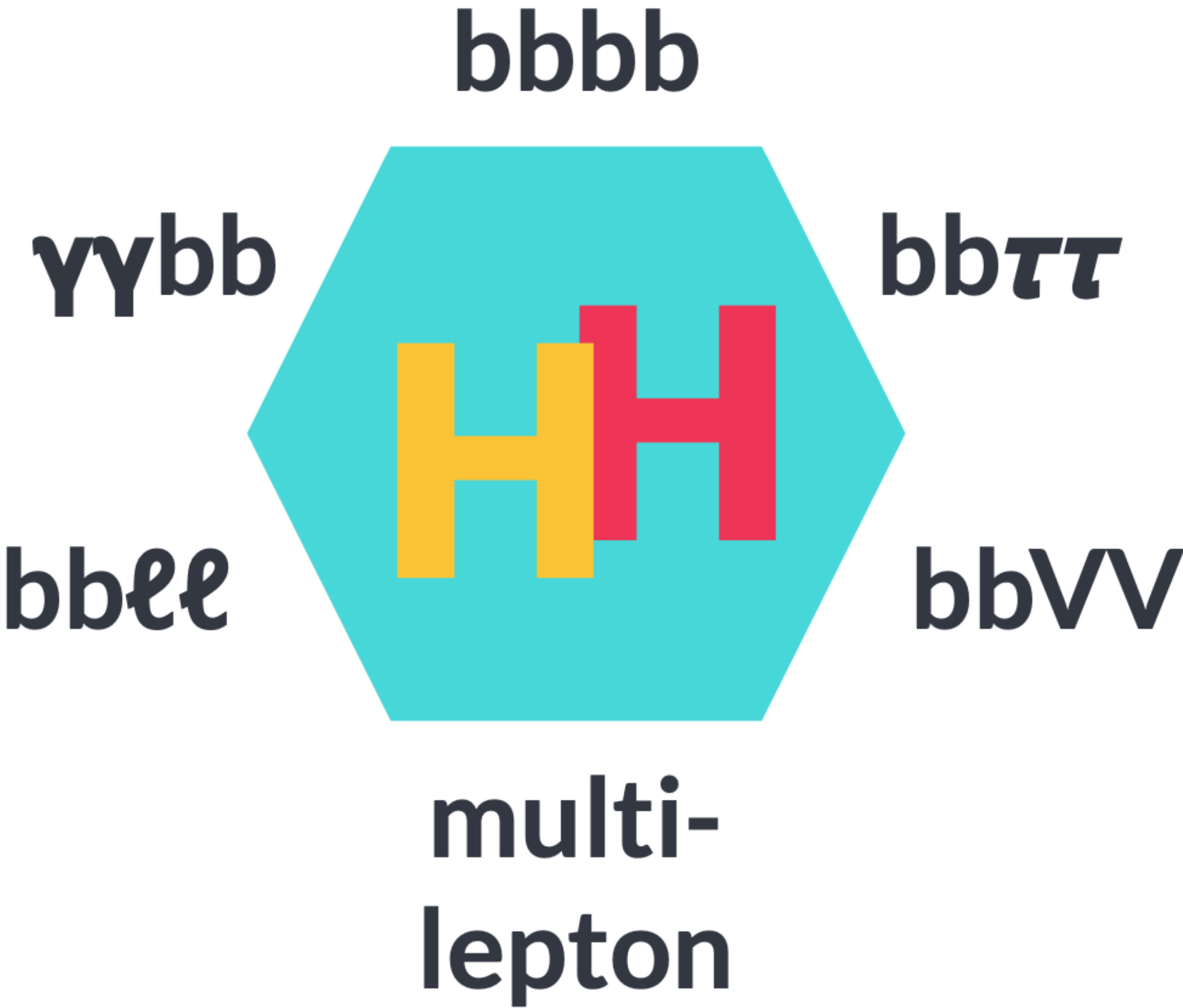
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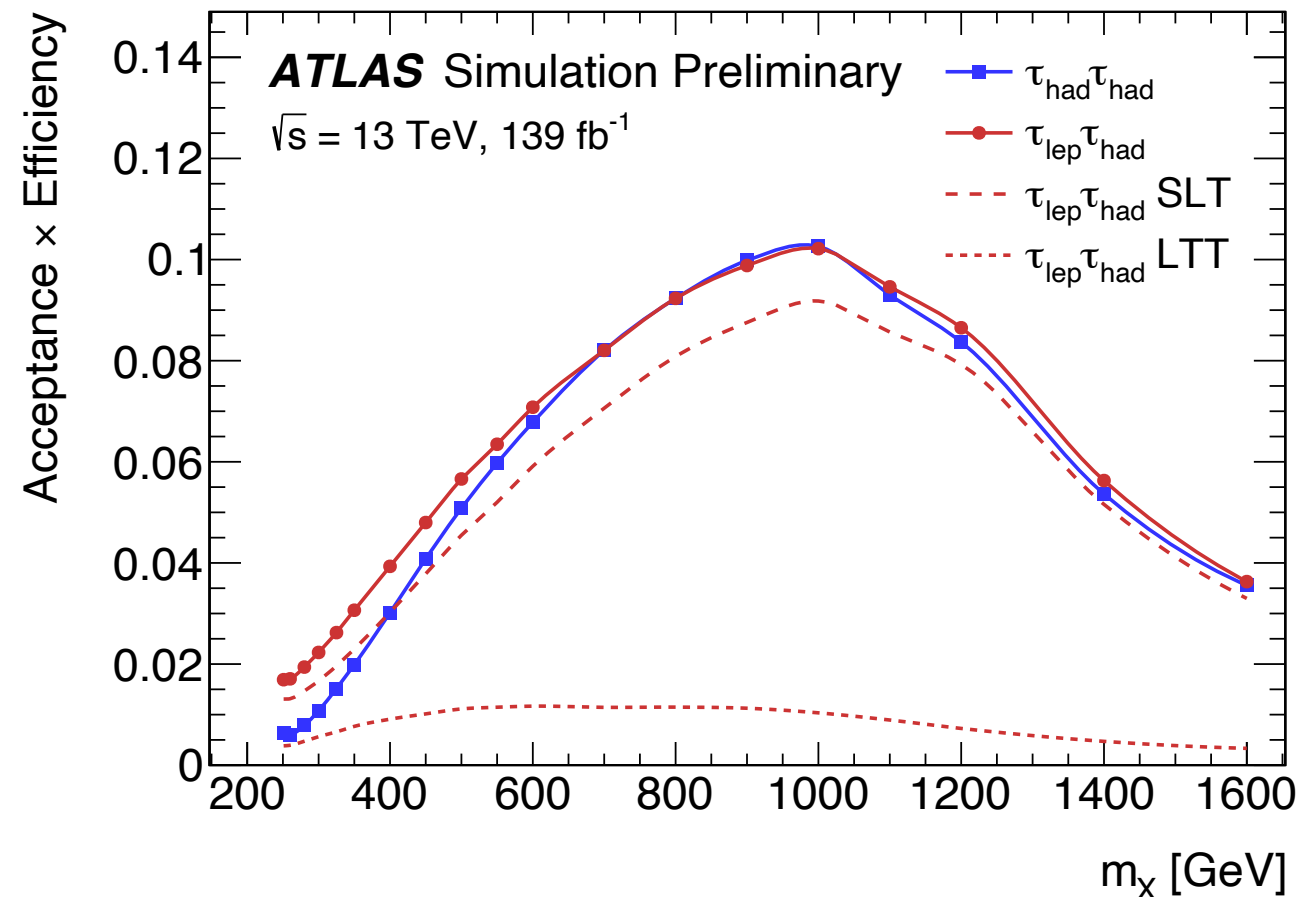
Run: 351223
Event: 1338580001
2018-05-26 17:36:20 CEST

$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel
 $m_{\text{HH}} = 680 \text{ GeV}, m_{bb} = 120 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tau\tau}^{\text{MMC}} = 120 \text{ GeV}$





Acceptance x Efficiency



SM non-resonant HH signal

$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ channel: 4%

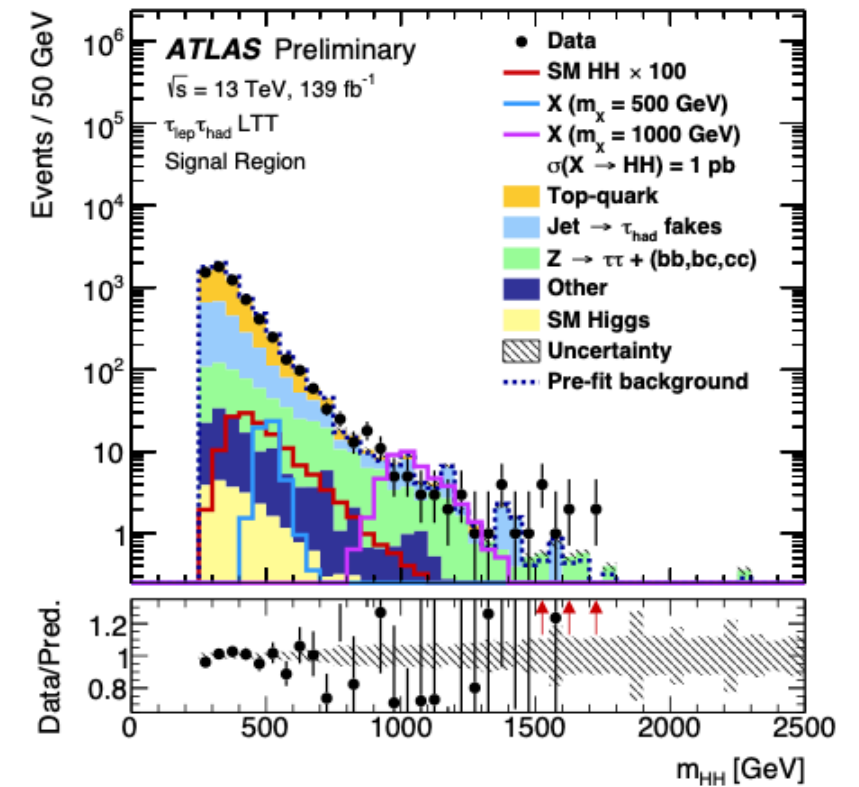
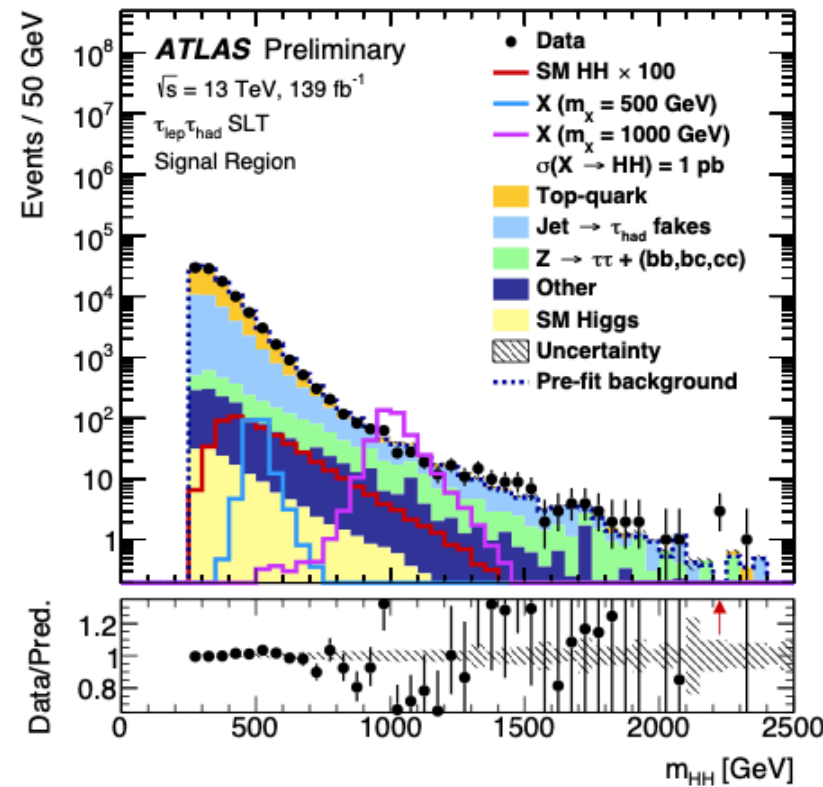
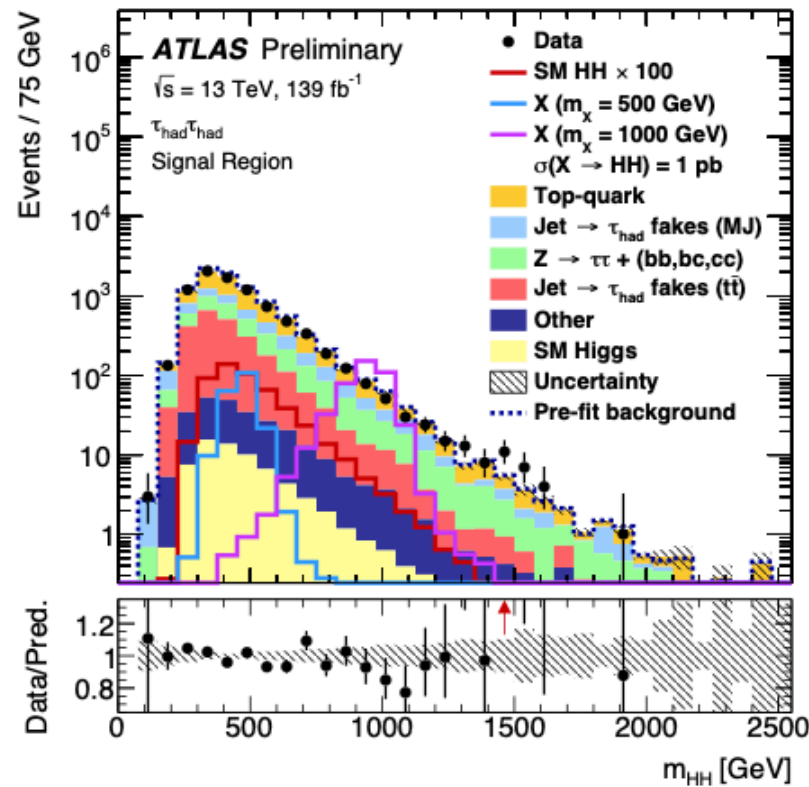
$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ SLT channel: 4%

$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ LTT channel: 1%

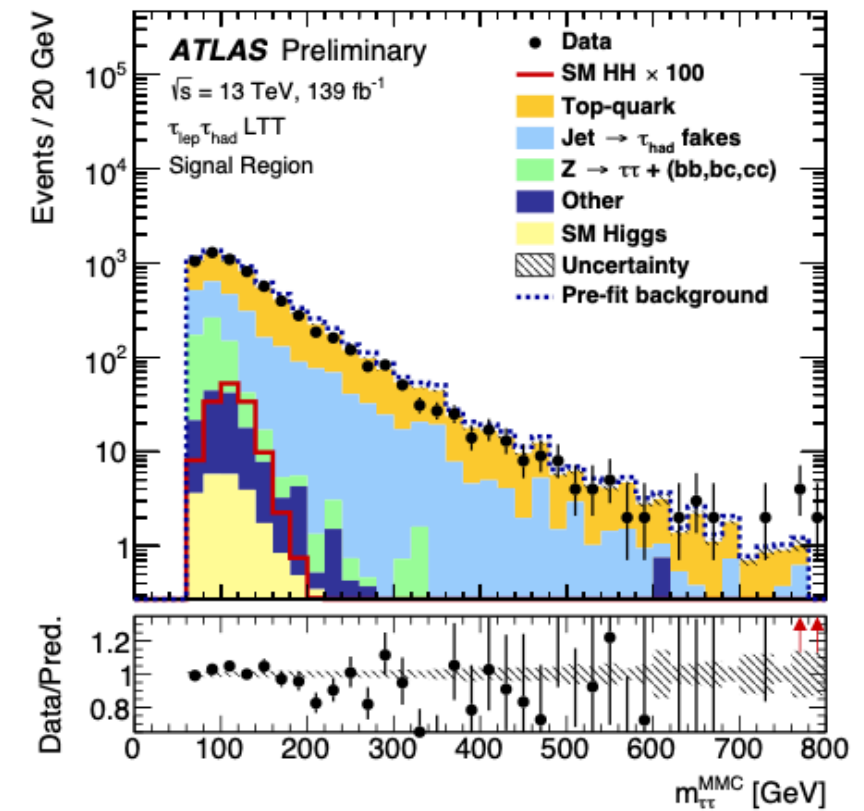
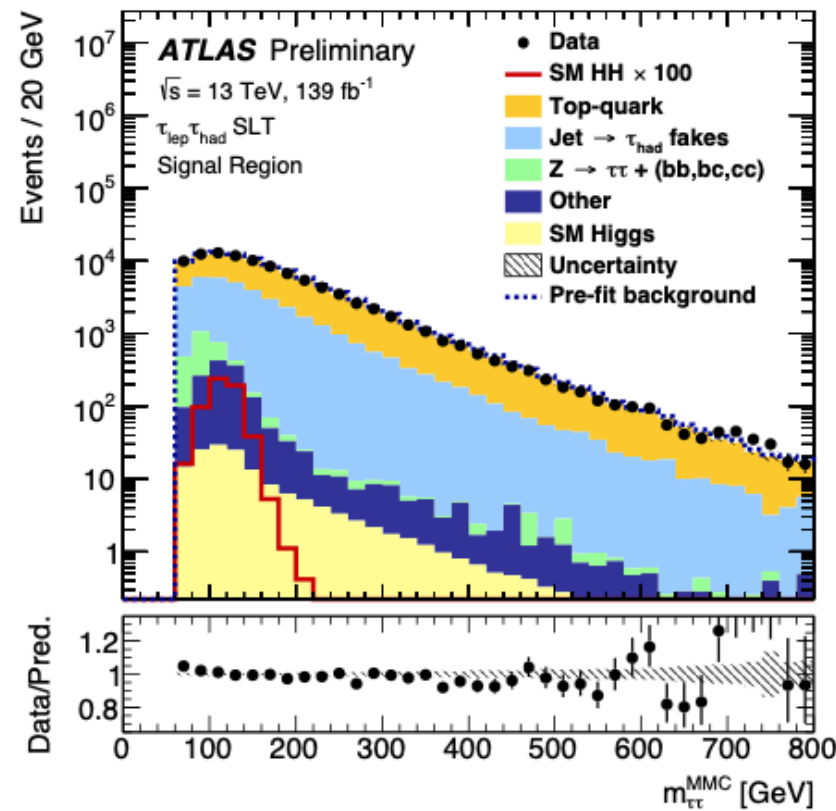
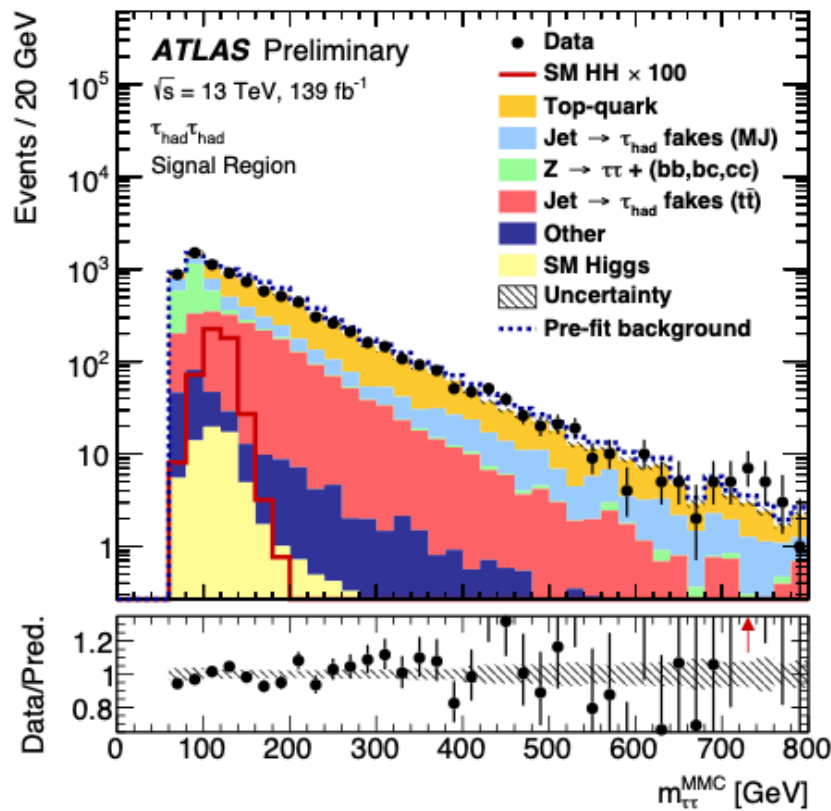
MVA Input Variables

Variable	$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	SLT	$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	LTT
m_{HH}	✓	✓		✓	
$m_{\tau\tau}^{\text{MMC}}$	✓	✓		✓	
m_{bb}	✓	✓		✓	
$\Delta R(\tau, \tau)$	✓	✓		✓	
$\Delta R(b, b)$	✓	✓			
$\Delta p_T(\ell, \tau)$		✓		✓	
Sub-leading b -tagged jet p_T		✓			
m_T^W		✓			
E_T^{miss}		✓			
$\mathbf{p}_T^{\text{miss}}$ ϕ centrality		✓			
$\Delta\phi(\tau\tau, bb)$		✓			
$\Delta\phi(\ell, \mathbf{p}_T^{\text{miss}})$				✓	
$\Delta\phi(\ell\tau, \mathbf{p}_T^{\text{miss}})$				✓	
S_T				✓	

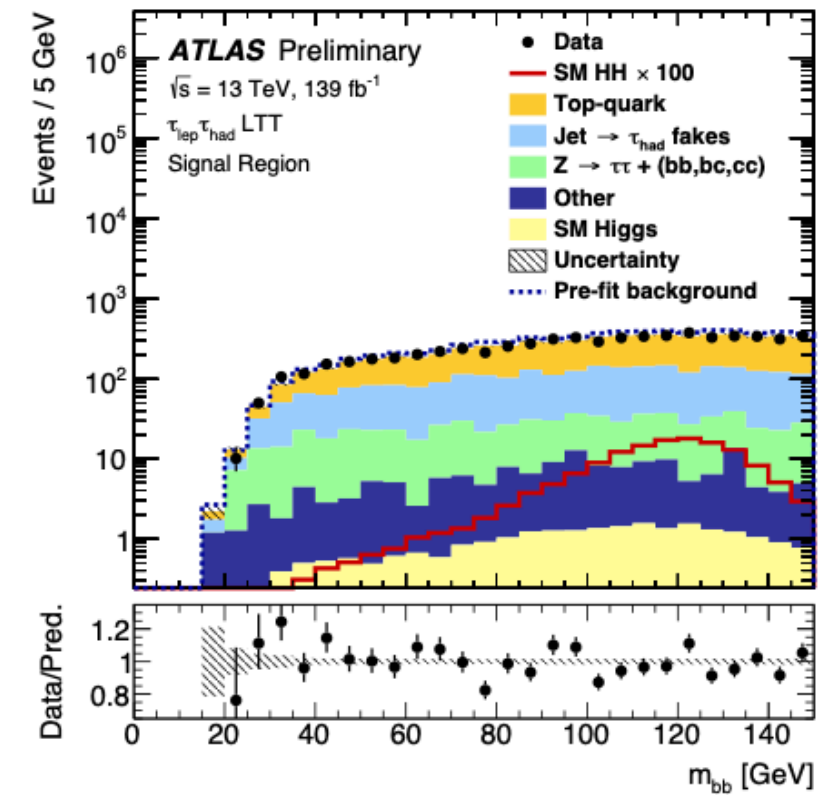
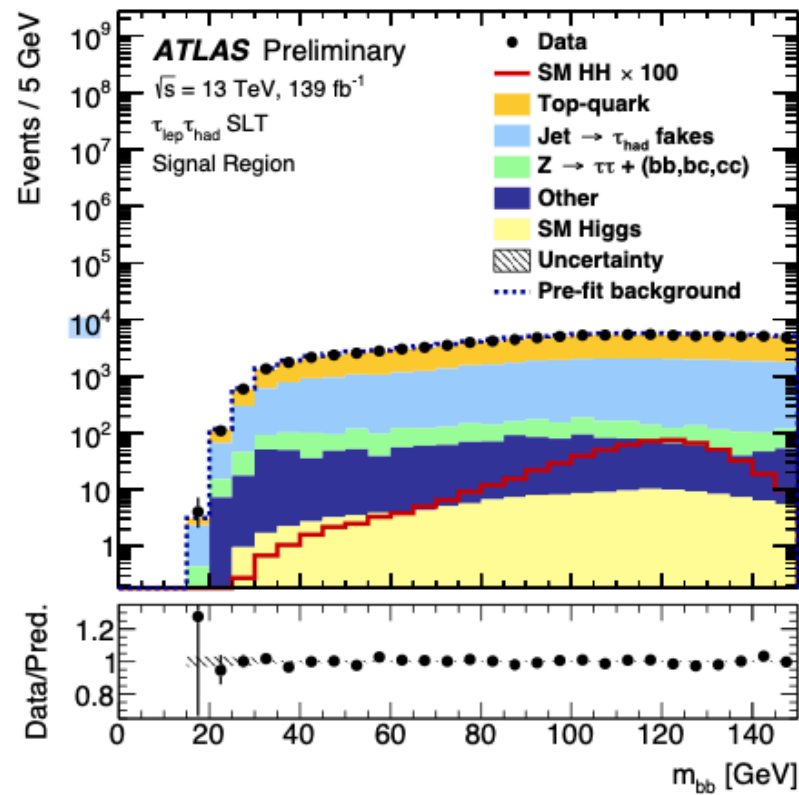
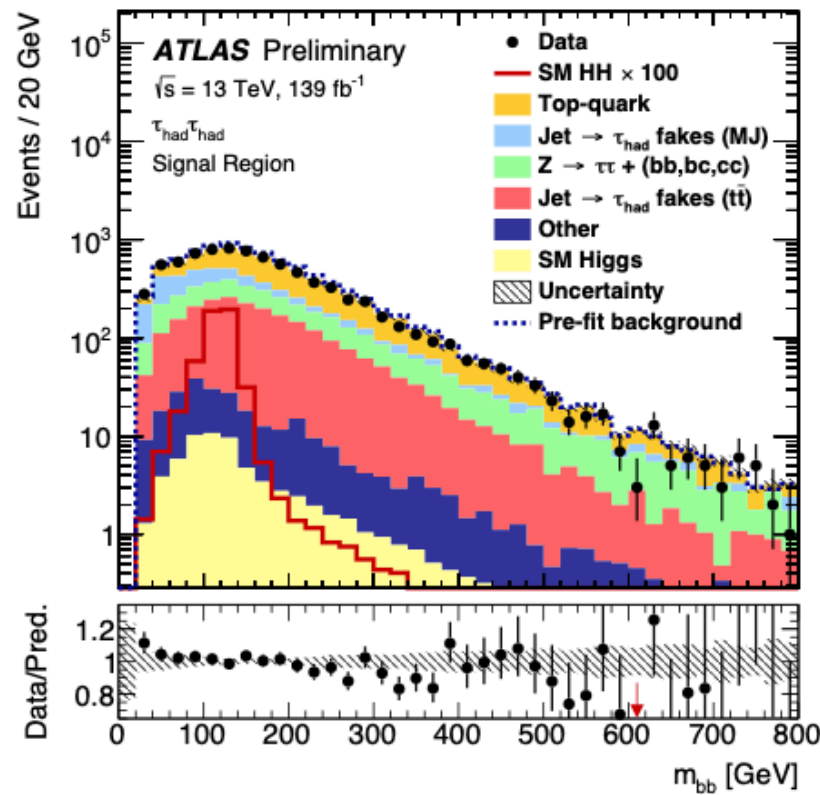
MVA Input Variables



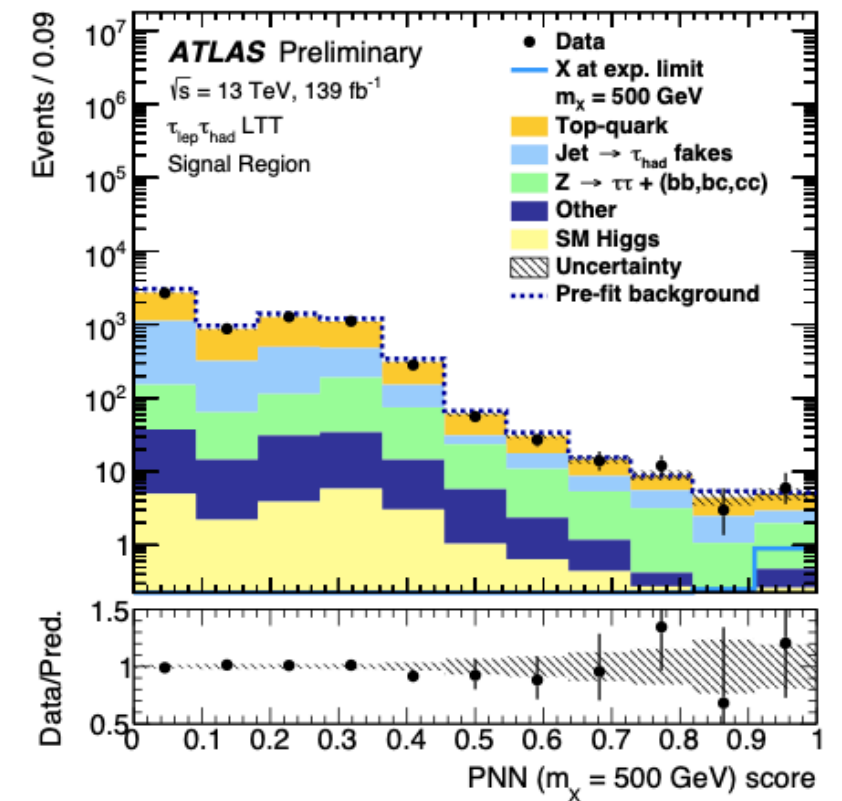
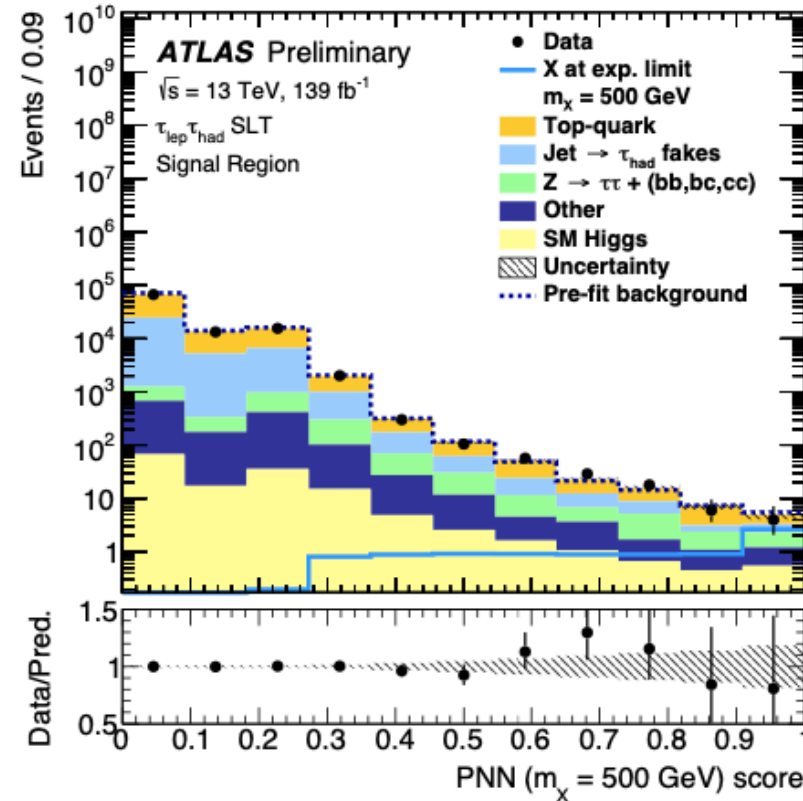
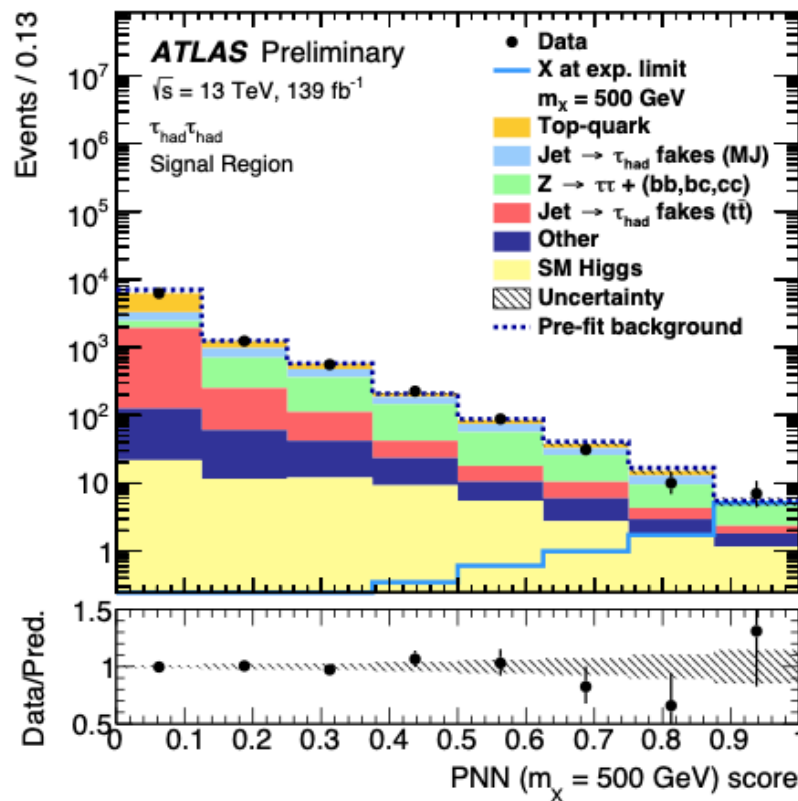
MVA Input Variables



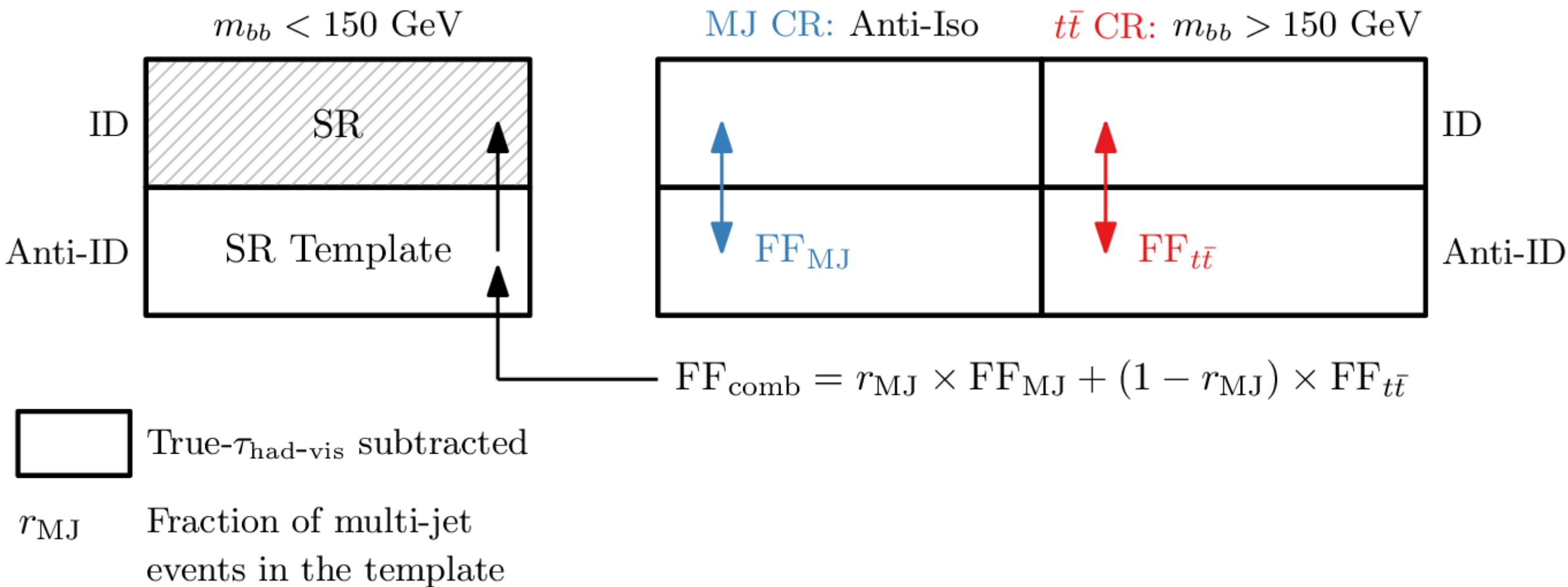
MVA Input Variables



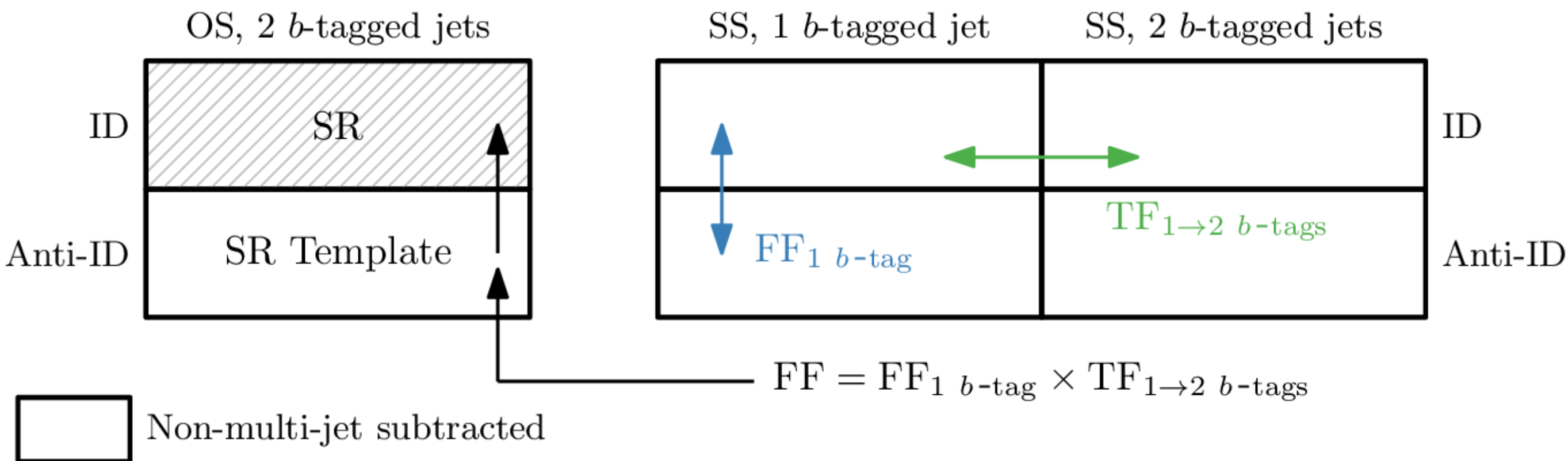
PNN Score @ 500 GeV



Fake Factor Method in $\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$



Fake Factor Method in $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$





Fake Scale Factor Method in

$$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$$

$$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}} \text{ SR}$$

$t\bar{t}$ with fake- $\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$
(simulated corrected)

$$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}, t\bar{t} \text{ CR}$$

$\text{SF}(\text{fake-}\tau_{\text{had-vis}})$
(from template fits to the m_{T}^W distribution)

$t\bar{t}$ with fake- $\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$
(simulated)