Results from analyses of physics and simulated data using different tools -Brief Summary -



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# Experimental issues in Charged Higgs Boson Searches

### **1. Identification of hadronic tau decays**

- significant branching ratios over large areas of parameter space

### 2. b-tagging, E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup> signatures

- b-tagging is important, since multi-b final states appear
- b-tag important for significant background rejections

### 3. Triggering on hadronic taus

- in case of no accompanying leptons, dedicated hadronic tau triggers are needed

## **Identification of hadronic tau decays**

### Consensus about the general strategy: CDF, D0 $\rightarrow$ ATLAS, CMS

Standard approach:

Start from the calorimeter cluster information

- exploit shower shape variables (reconstruct π<sup>0</sup> in the calorimeter, depends on longitudinal and lateral calorimeter granularity)
- associate tracks to the calorimeter cluster
- apply calorimeter and track isolation
- additional handles: τ mass (track + π<sup>0</sup> mass)
  τ lifetime (impact parameter)
  final step: multivariate analysis (likelihood, NN)

cuts may depend on  $P_T$  of the  $\tau$ 

#### Further discrimination (separate various $\tau$ decay modes) DØ collaboration

<u>Limitation:</u> efficiency drop for low  $p_T$  taus,

 $\rightarrow$  alternative approaches: track based initialization for low p<sub>T</sub> taus





Similar results from the DØ experiment

### **Simulation results from ATLAS and CMS**



M.Heldmann

In addition: Methods on how to determine efficiencies from data are being studied

C. Shepherd

### **Future steps (work to do for the LHC analyses)**

- consolidate τ ID algorithms
   (profit from the rich experience from the TeVatron, TeV4LHC very useful,...)
- work towards a complementary track-based  $\tau$  ID approach to improve the performance at low PT
- discriminate between various decay channels
- refine and consolidate multivariate analyses
- study further ways to measure the  $\tau$  tag efficiency from data

# The trigger problem

#### S. Amerio P. Casado

All experiments have multi layer trigger system

- dedicated tau triggers at the Tevatron profit from tracking info at L1 (not possible at the LHC)
  - e/μ + track
  - tau + ETMISS
  - di-tau trigger



#### LHC tau triggers:

- •\_Single tau triggers have high thresholds
- Hadronic tau decay channels have to rely on

on *tau* + *ETmiss* and *tau* + *jet* and *jet* + *ETmiss triggers* 

• Trigger efficiency seems to be adequate, given rather high PT thresholds in in offline analyses (50-70% trigger eff. even for low H+ masses) \_

# <u>b-tagging and b-signatures in H+ events</u>

S. Lowette

- Several b-tagging algorithms in place for ATLAS and CMS (good performance expected, with degradation in forward and low-p<sub>T</sub> region)
- b-tagging is an important tool in Charged Higgs analyses (in particular in the H+ → tb decay modes)

- b-tagging is essential in any Charged Higgs analyses using tb final states
- difficult S/B conditions
- improvements in b-tagging for soft and forward jets would certainly help however, some backgrounds irreducible (b-contents, gluon splitting,...)
- situation appears to be difficult (tb does not seem to be the "gold plated" charged Higgs boson discovery channel)



### **ETmiss reconstruction**

- ETmiss is an important signature (also for Charged Higgs boson searches)
- resolution is primarily determined by calorimeter resolution and response



- Important issues for future work: calorimeter calibration, response uniformity, ....
  noise suppression
  - + develop mehtods to determine resolution with data (validation, started already)

N. Kanaya

# Conclusions

### Search for the Charged Higgs boson at Hadron Colliders is extremely important

The experimental techniques are already well advanced

- ID of hadronic taus: some improvements still desirable
- Hadronic tau triggering seems feasible in combination with ETMISS /jets
- Additional complementary signatures: b-tagging, E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>
- Top reconstruction is necessary, but difficult (Ketevi)

#### New analysis methods have been studied:

- -Tau polarisation should be exploited in 1- and 3-prong-decays (improved signal significance)
- IDM method looks promising, however, real confirmation from Tevatron data still needed (+ consideration of all relevant backgrounds)
- And finally: updated LHC discovery contours as usual: increased background is suppressed by smarter ideas / more sophisticated cuts



### **Discovery potential with 3-prong selection**

R. Kinnunen



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#### M. Flechl



# Conclusions (cont.)

Uppsala is a nice place to be, looking forward to forthcoming workshops



Possible Roadmap:

- $\rightarrow$  2008: work on tooling (tau, btags, methods to get efficiencies from first data)
- $\rightarrow$  2010: first results from data ....
- $\rightarrow$  2012: I hope that we know whether a Charged Higgs exists or not

regardless of the outcome: we could continue to get lectures on how to drink the Uppsala Schnaps

A big Thanks to the Organizers (Tord, Johan, ....) for the perfect organization