

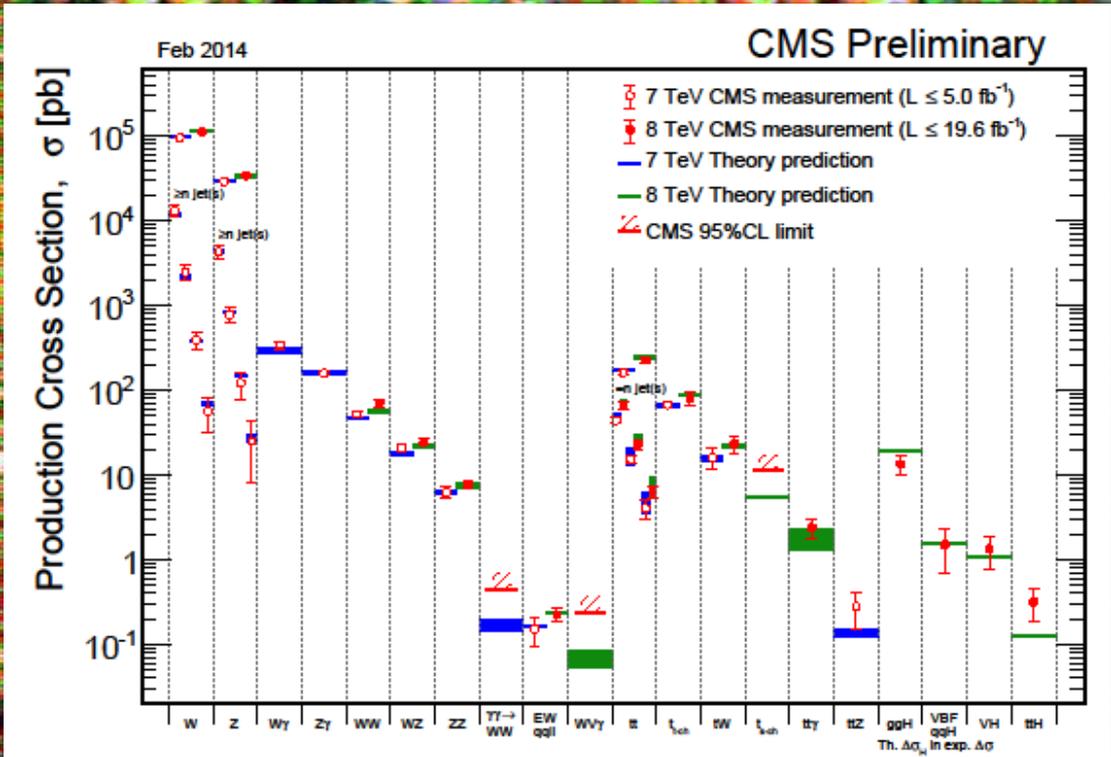
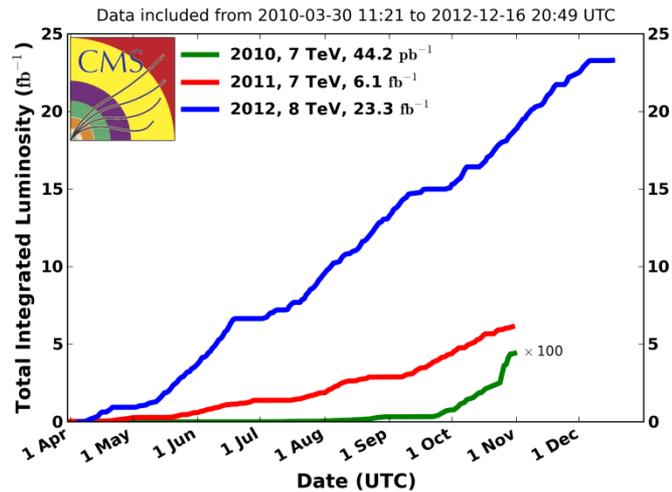


# Higgs results from CMS

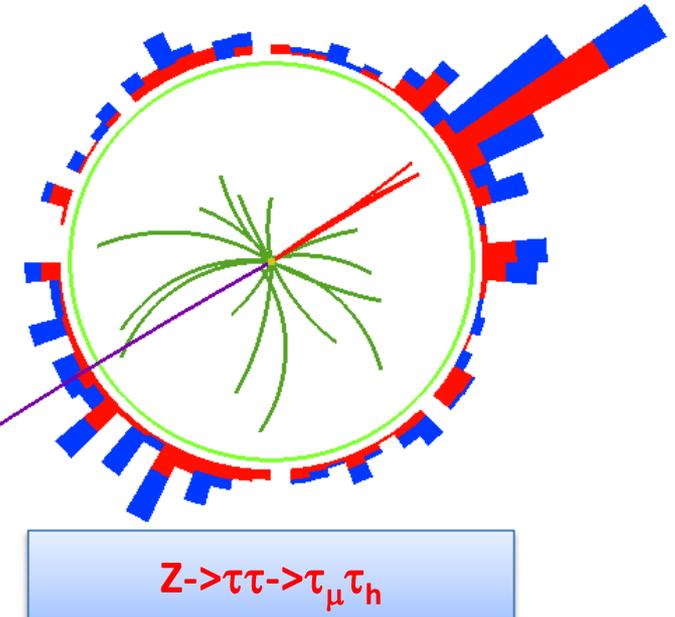
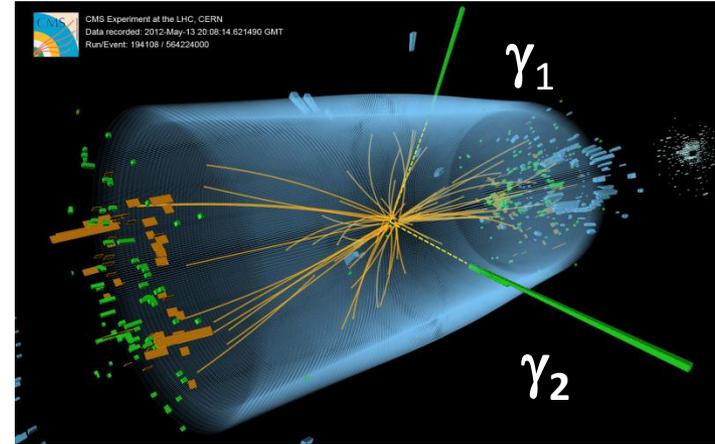
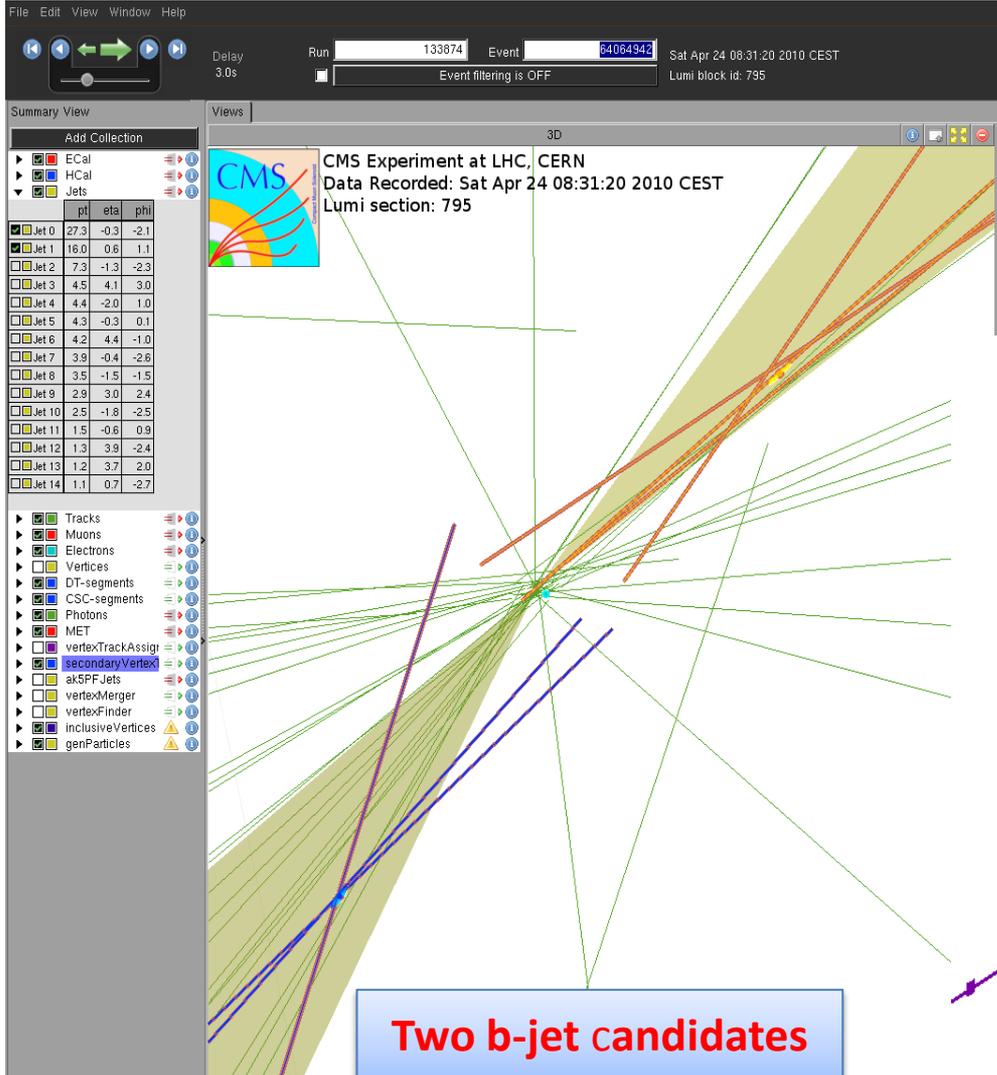


**A. Nikitenko, Imperial College, London  
SUSY 2014, 22 July.**

### CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp

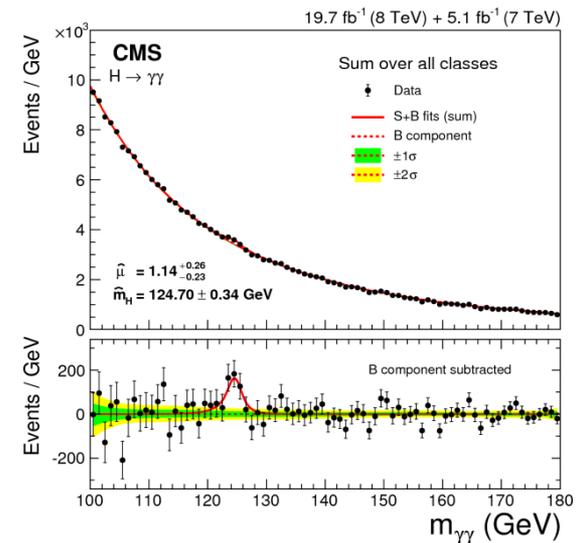
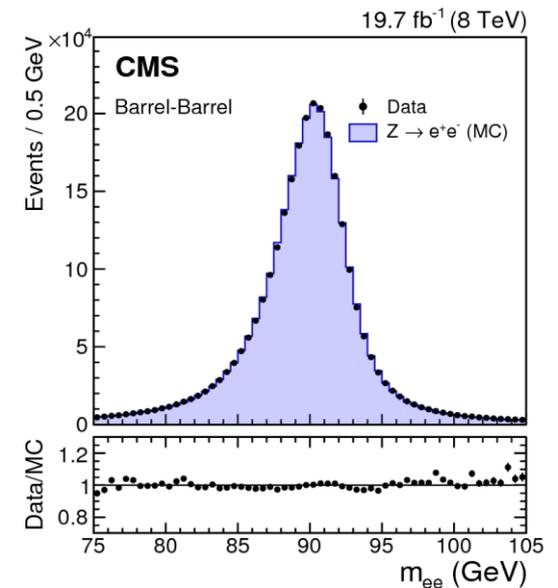


# Few words about CMS reconstruction



# Reconstruction: *photons*

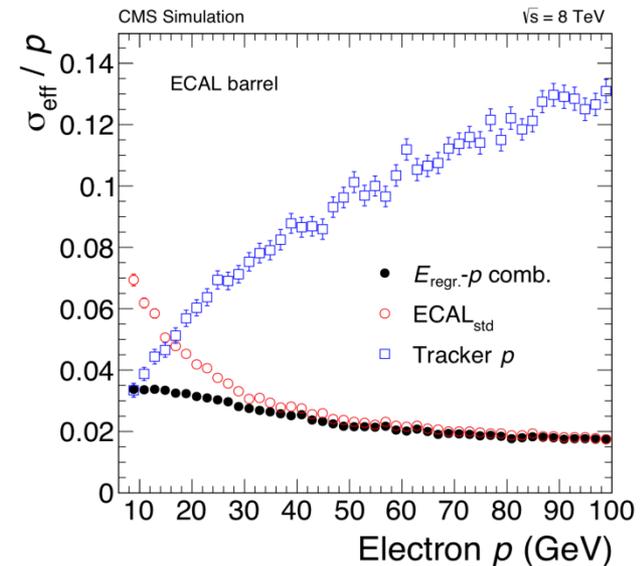
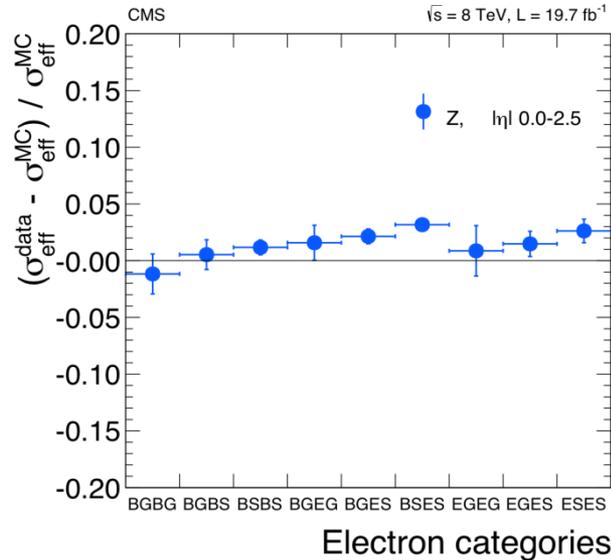
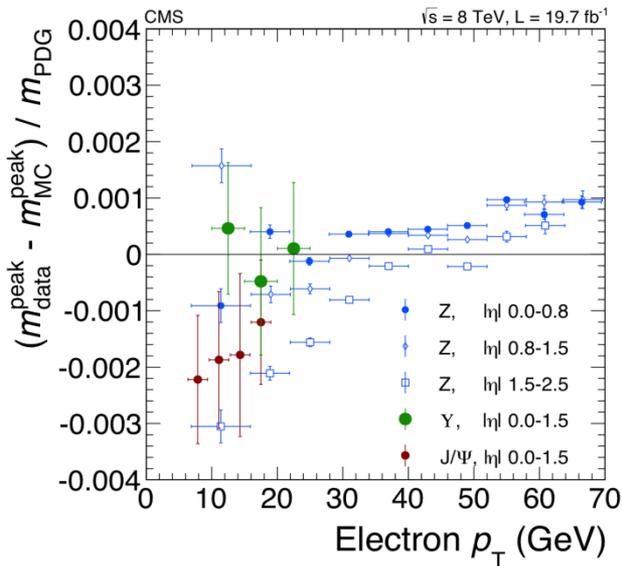
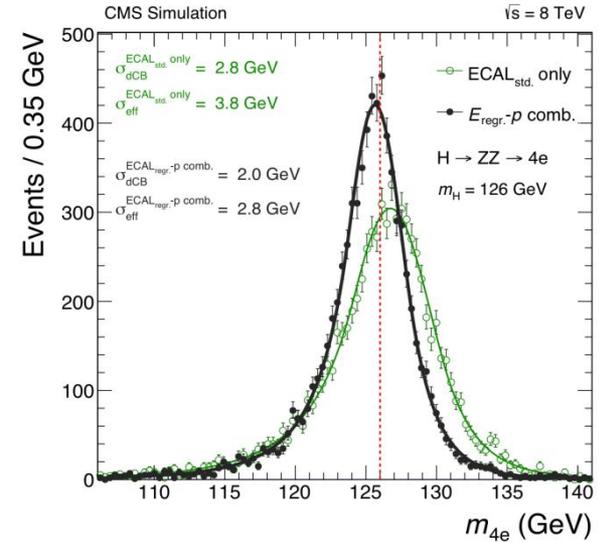
- variation of crystal transparency is monitored every 40 min with laser system
- energy scale is obtained with MC photons using multivariate regression technique
  - input: cluster shape variables, E/H,  $(\eta, \phi)$ , Nvtx, PU density
- Finally, reconstructing e's as  $\gamma$ 's in  $Z \rightarrow ee$  events obtain:
  - corrections of energy in data to reproduce MC  $m_{ee}$  peak position
  - smearing of MC energy to reproduce  $m_{ee}$  resolution
  - take into account imperfect modelling of e/ $\gamma$  difference in MC:
    - Imperfect description of tracker material
    - Non uniformity of light collection
    - G4 model



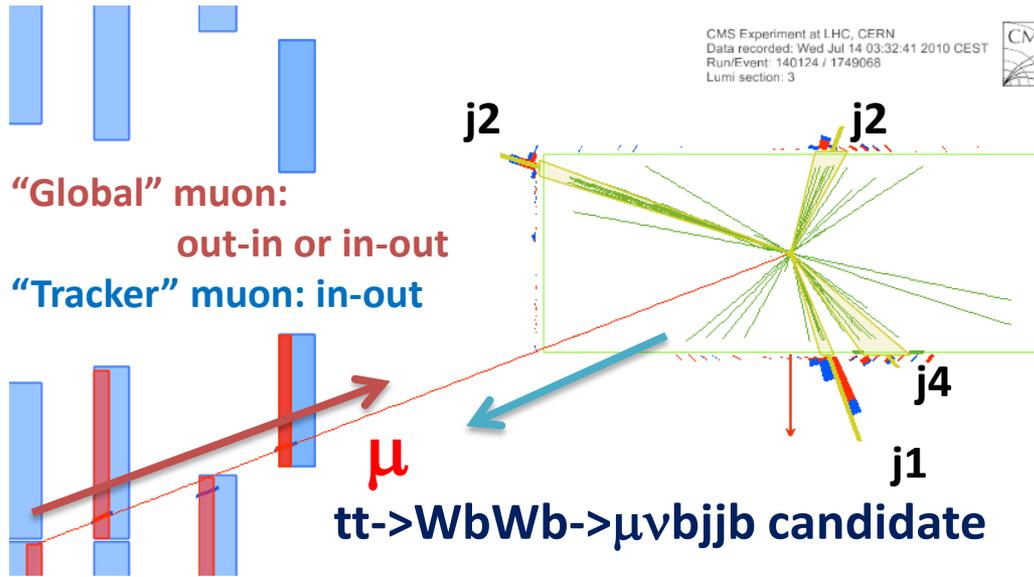
$$\sigma_{\text{eff}}(m_{\gamma\gamma}) = [1.0-2.6] \text{ GeV}$$

# Reconstruction: *electrons*

- Momentum scale is obtained with MC electrons:
  - combined ECAL + tracker information using MVA regression technique
- Correct discrepancy between data and simulation on the momentum scale and resolution using  $Z \rightarrow ee$  events
  - dominant sources of discrepancy
    - residual tracker misalignment
    - imperfect corrections of the crystal transparency loss
- Validate with  $J/\psi, \Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow ee$  for  $e$ 's  $p_T < 20$  GeV



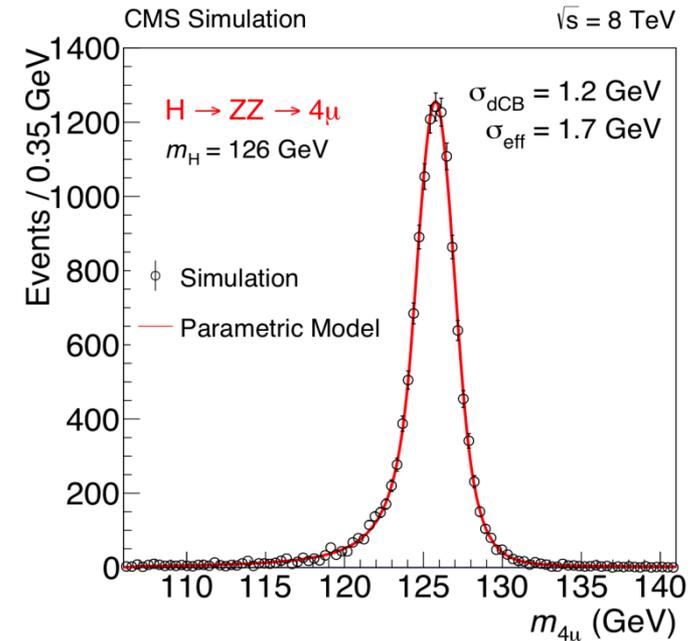
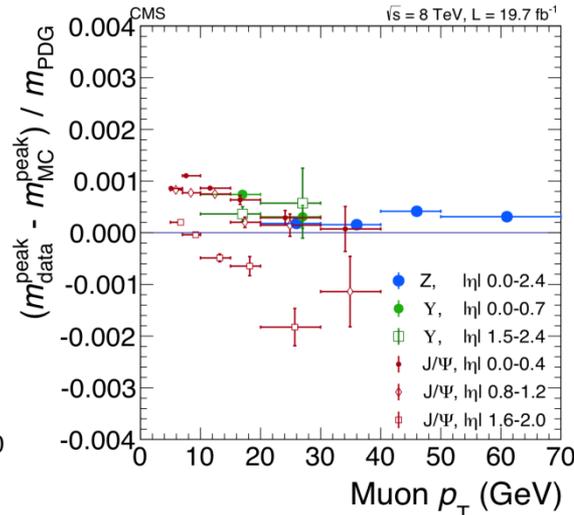
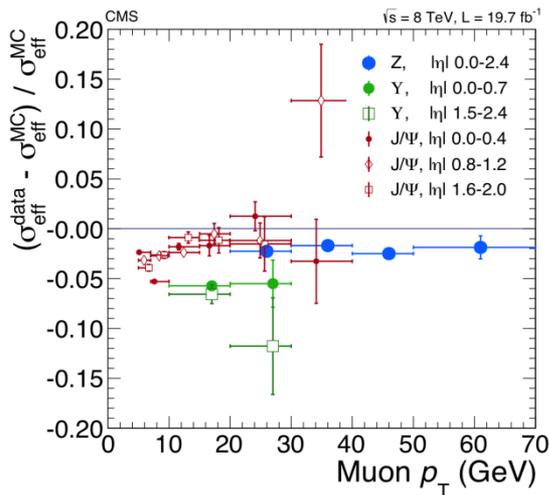
# Reconstruction: muons



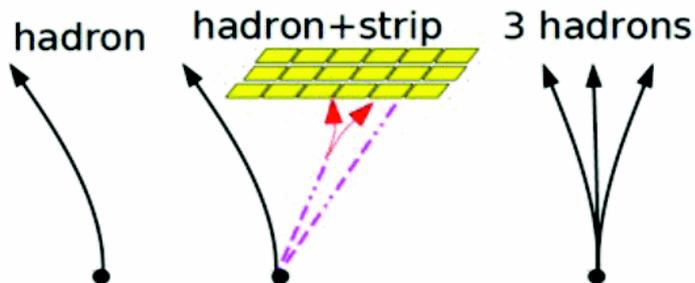
- Absolute scale and resolution is obtained with  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  and low mass di-muon resonances
  - main source of data-MC disagreement is residual tracker misalignment

$p_T$  resolution in the momentum range relevant for  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$  analysis:

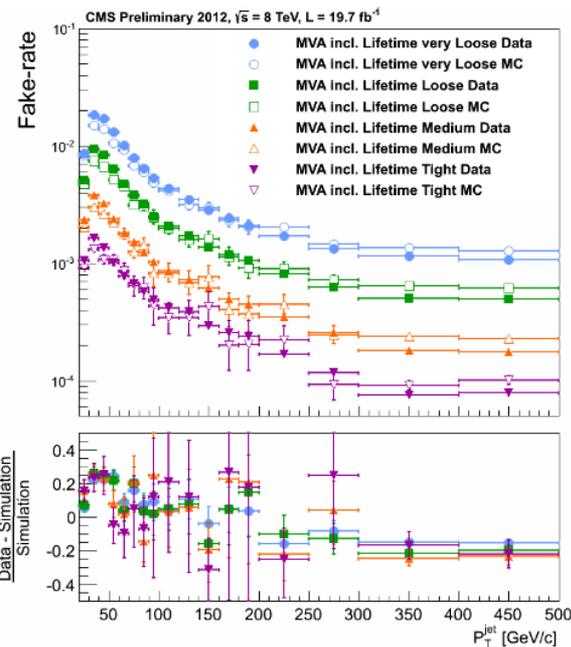
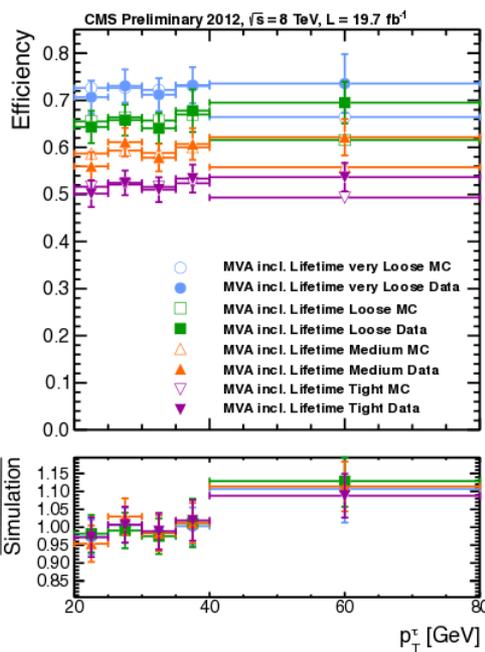
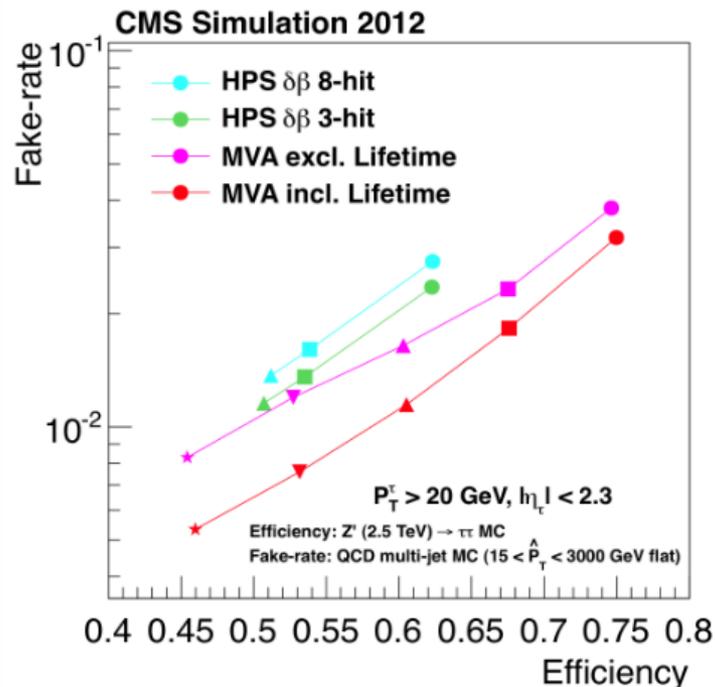
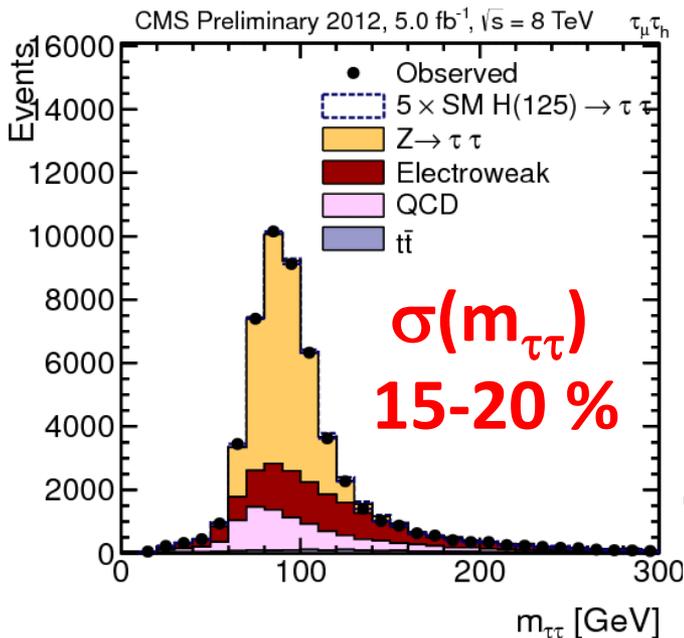
- 1.3-2.0 % barrel
- 6 % endcap



# Reconstructions: $\tau \rightarrow \text{hadrons} (\tau_h)$



**$\tau$  ID uncertainty – 7 %**  
 **$\tau$  JES uncertainty < 3 %**

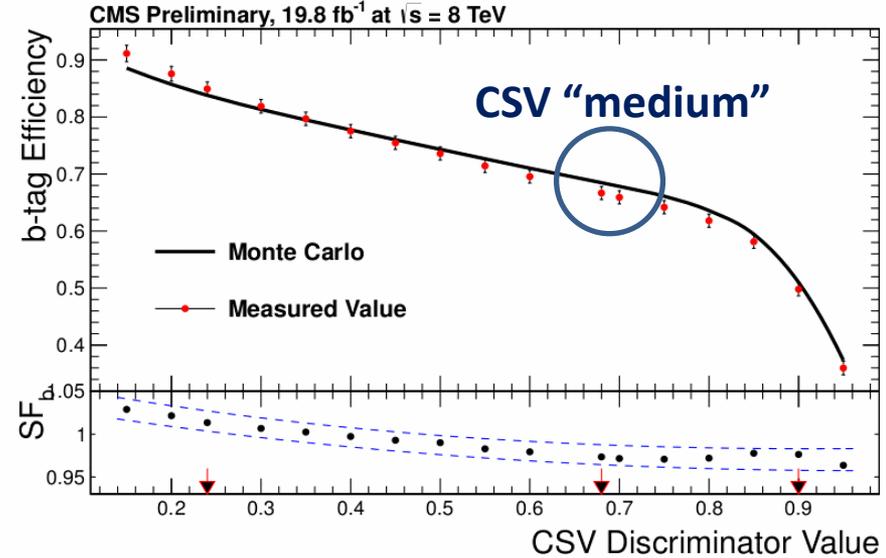


# • Reconstruction: *b*-jets

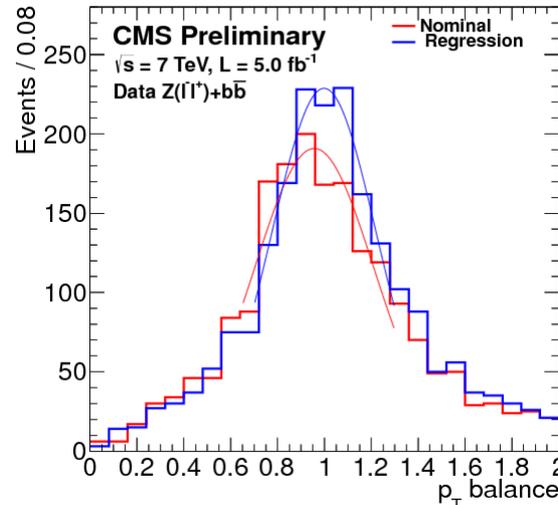
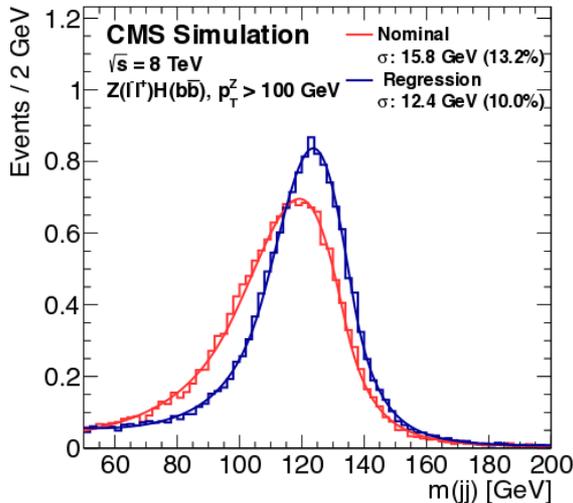
Fake rate: for  $80 < p_T^j < 120$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.4$

b tagger	misidentification probability	$SF_{\text{light}}$
JPL	$0.0944 \pm 0.0004$	$1.03 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.07$
CSVL	$0.0990 \pm 0.0004$	$1.10 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.05$
JPM	$0.0105 \pm 0.0002$	$1.10 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.20$
<b>CSVM</b>	<b><math>0.0142 \pm 0.0002</math></b>	$1.17 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.15$
TCHPI	$0.0026 \pm 0.0001$	$1.27 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.27$
JPT	$0.0013 \pm 0.0001$	$1.11 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.31$
CSVT	$0.0016 \pm 0.0001$	$1.26 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.28$

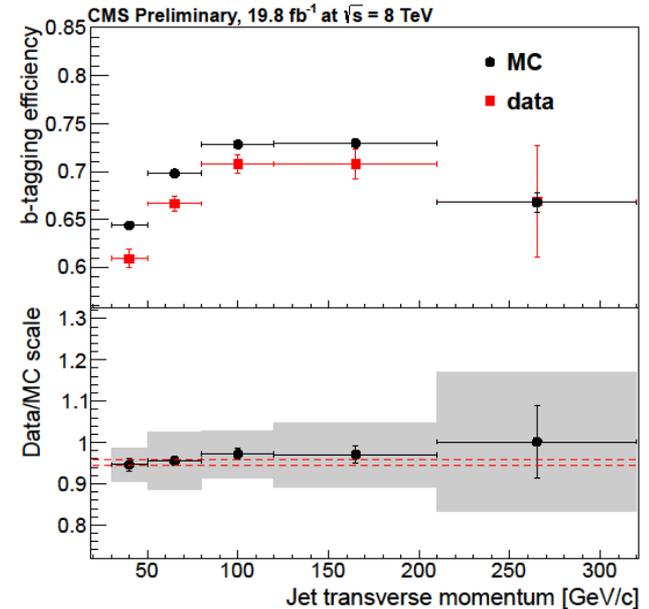
three operational points for *b*-tagging with Combined Secondary Vertex algorithm



**$m_{bb}$  resolution  $\sim 10\%$**

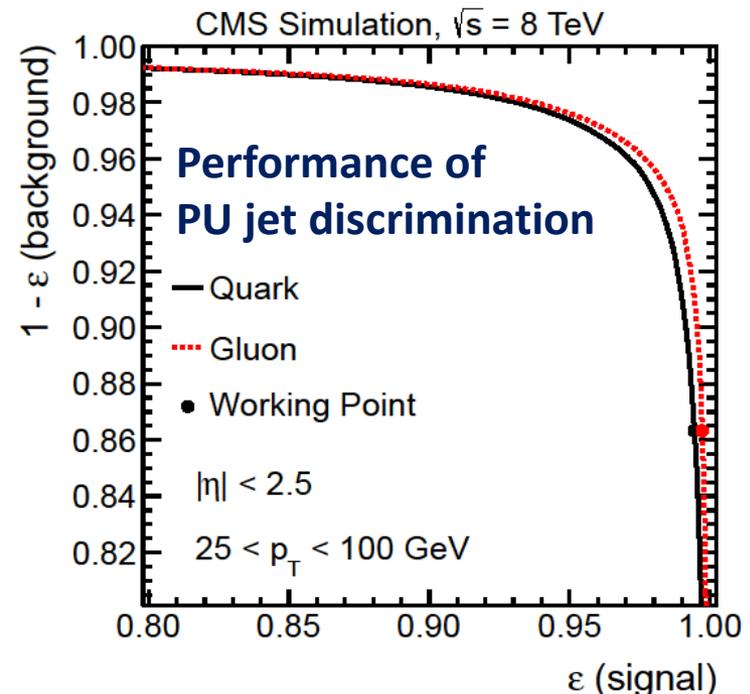
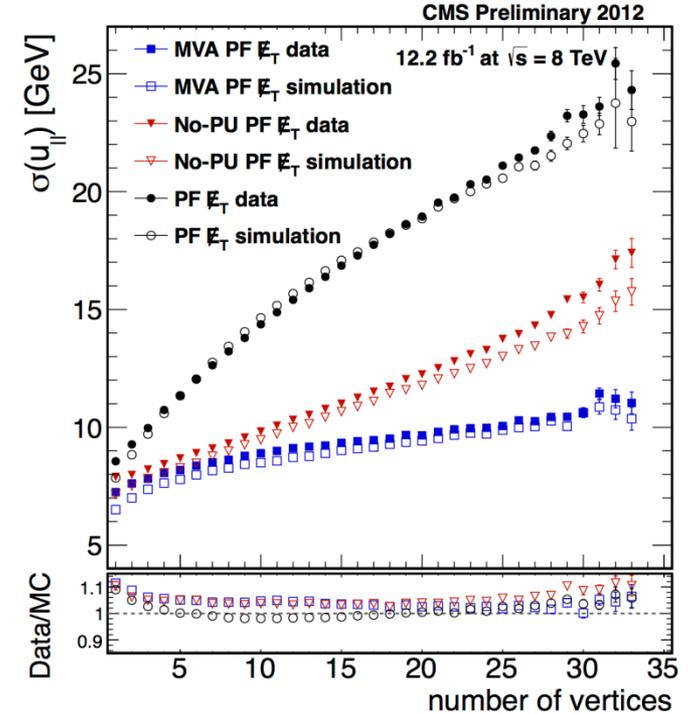
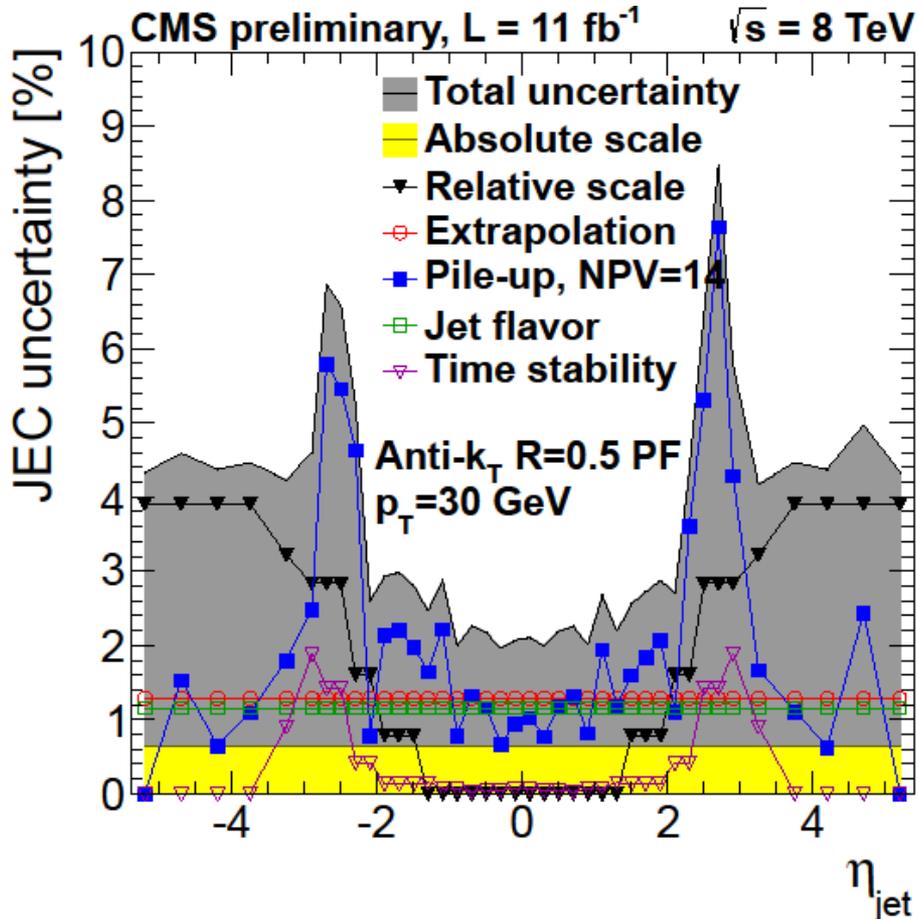


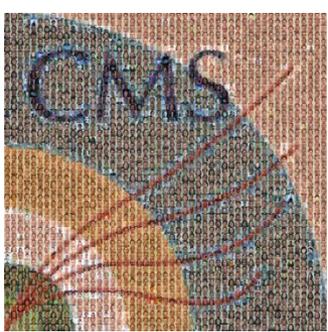
CSVM efficiency vs  $p_T$  of *b*-jets



# Reconstruction: jets, $E_T^{\text{miss}}$

- PF (+JPT, Trk, Calo) jets - anti- $k_T$   $R=0.5$
- PU jet reductions
  - most useful within the tracker acceptance
- PU mitigation algos for  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$

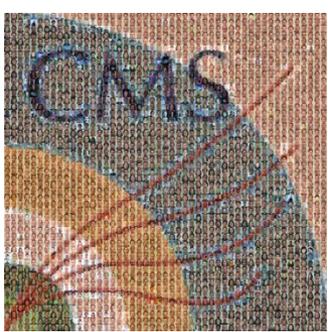




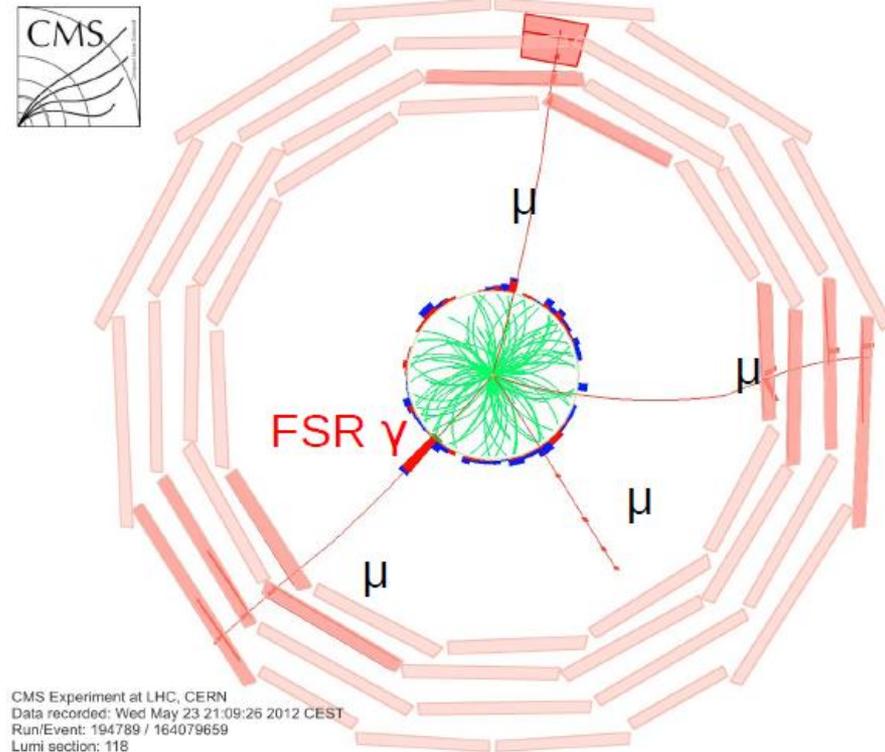
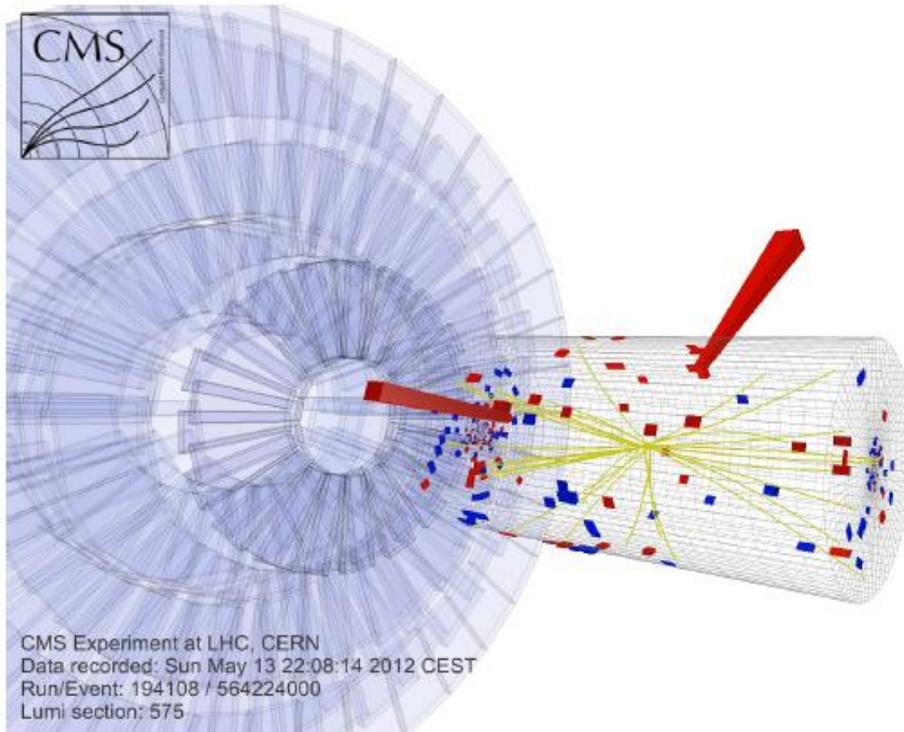
# Layout for Higgs result presentation

- **measurements of h properties**
  - mass, width, spin/CP
  - consistency with SM couplings to bosons and fermions
- **Searches for BSM Higgs boson(s)**
  - non-SM h decays
  - other Higgs bosons
- **Rare SM h decays**

References to CMS publications are in backup slides



# Measurement of h properties



# How mass, spin/CP are measured in $h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ and $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ analyses

- $h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$

- mass: fit with 3D likelihood

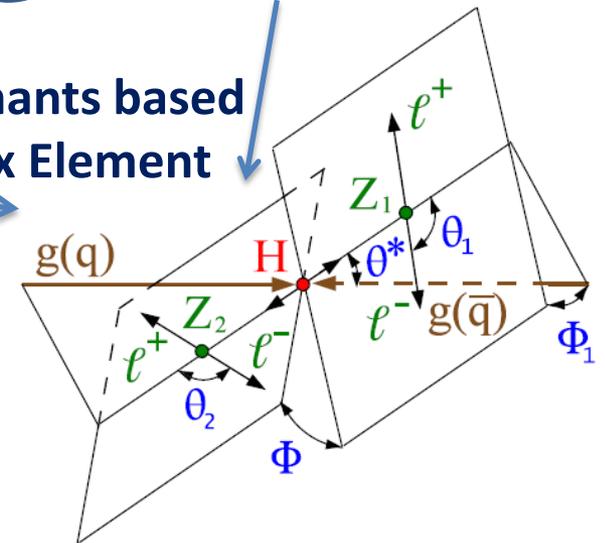
$$\mathcal{L}_{3D}^{m,\Gamma} \equiv \mathcal{L}_{3D}^{m,\Gamma}(m_{4\ell}, \mathcal{D}_m, \mathcal{D}_{\text{bkg}}^{\text{kin}}) = \mathcal{P}(m_{4\ell} | m_H, \Gamma, \mathcal{D}_m) \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}_m | m_{4\ell}) \times \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}_{\text{bkg}}^{\text{kin}} | m_{4\ell}).$$

- spin/CP;  $\text{CL}_s$  using 2D likelihood ratio

$$\mathcal{L}_{2D}^{J^P} \equiv \mathcal{L}_{2D}^{J^P}(\mathcal{D}_{\text{bkg}}, \mathcal{D}_{J^P})$$

Discriminants based on Matrix Element

per-event mass uncertainty



- $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

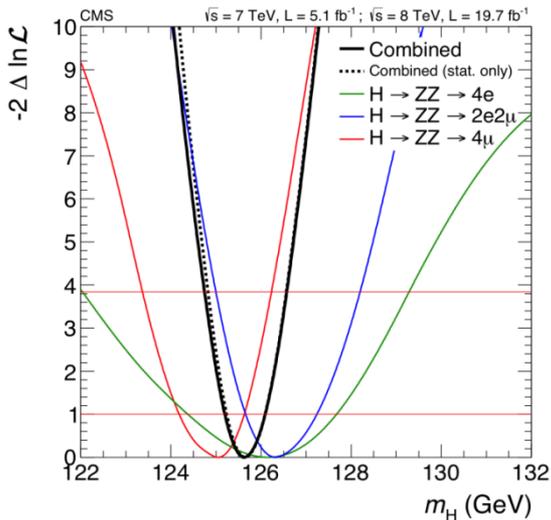
- mass: fit  $m_{\gamma\gamma}$  floating  $\mu_{\gamma\gamma}$
- spin/CP:  $\text{CL}_s$  with ratio of likelihoods using  $\cos(\theta_{\text{CS}})$  to discriminate between hypotheses

$$\cos(\theta_{\text{CS}}^*) = 2 \times \frac{E_2 p_{z1} - E_1 p_{z2}}{m_{\gamma\gamma} \sqrt{m_{\gamma\gamma}^2 + (p_{\text{T}}^{\gamma\gamma})^2}}$$

For spin/CP HJU generator is used in both  $\gamma\gamma$  and  $ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$  modes

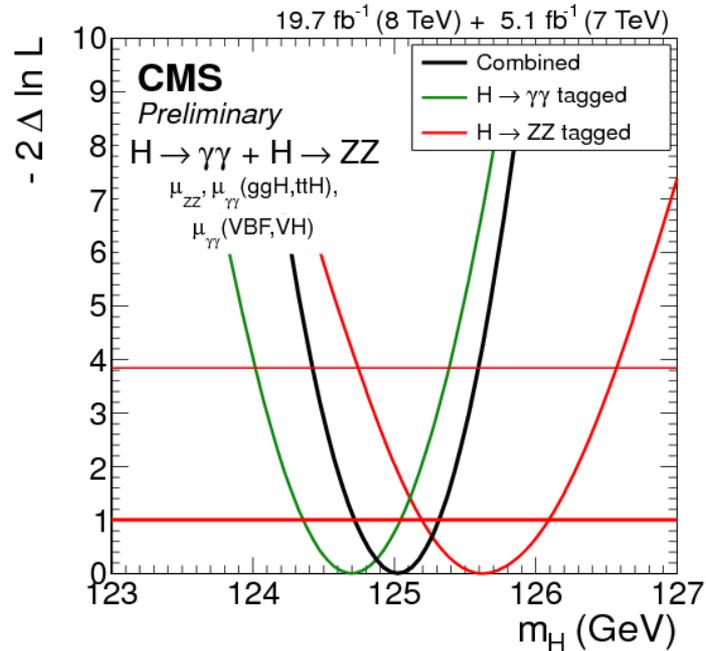
# h boson mass

- $h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4e$



$$m_h^{ZZ} = 125.6 \pm 0.4(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.2(\text{syst.})$$

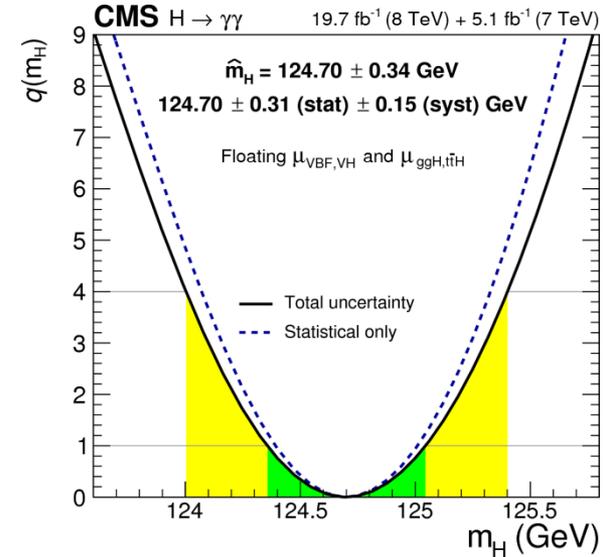
$$\mu = 0.94 \pm_{0.23}^{0.26}(\text{stat.}) \pm_{0.09}^{0.13}(\text{syst.})$$



$$m_h^{\gamma\gamma} = 124.72 \pm 0.31(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.15(\text{syst.})$$

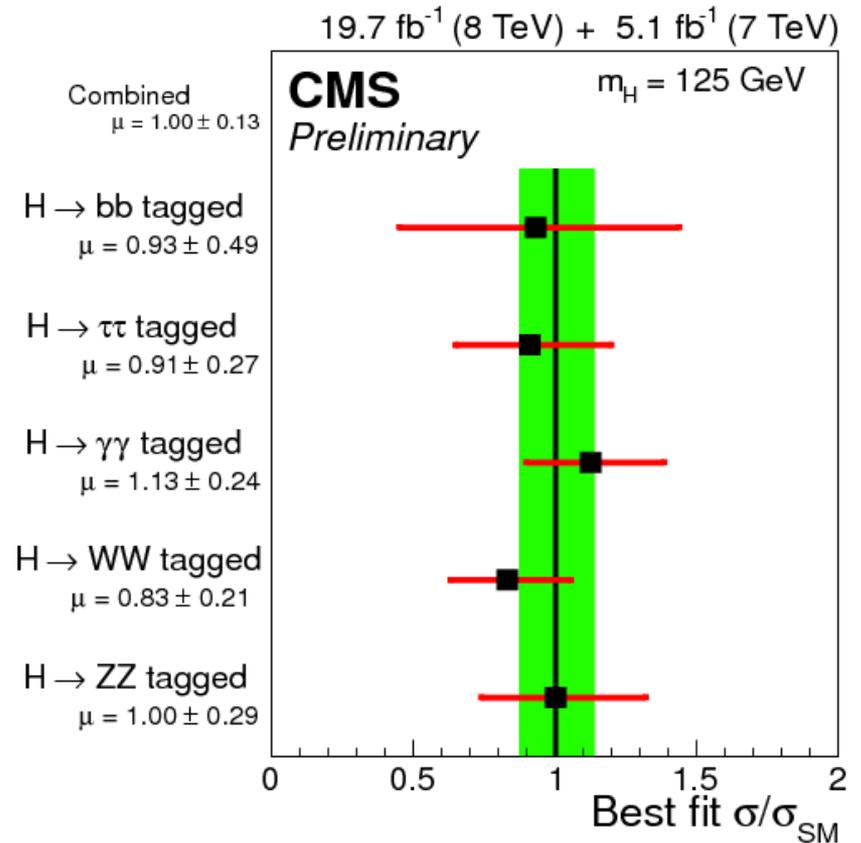
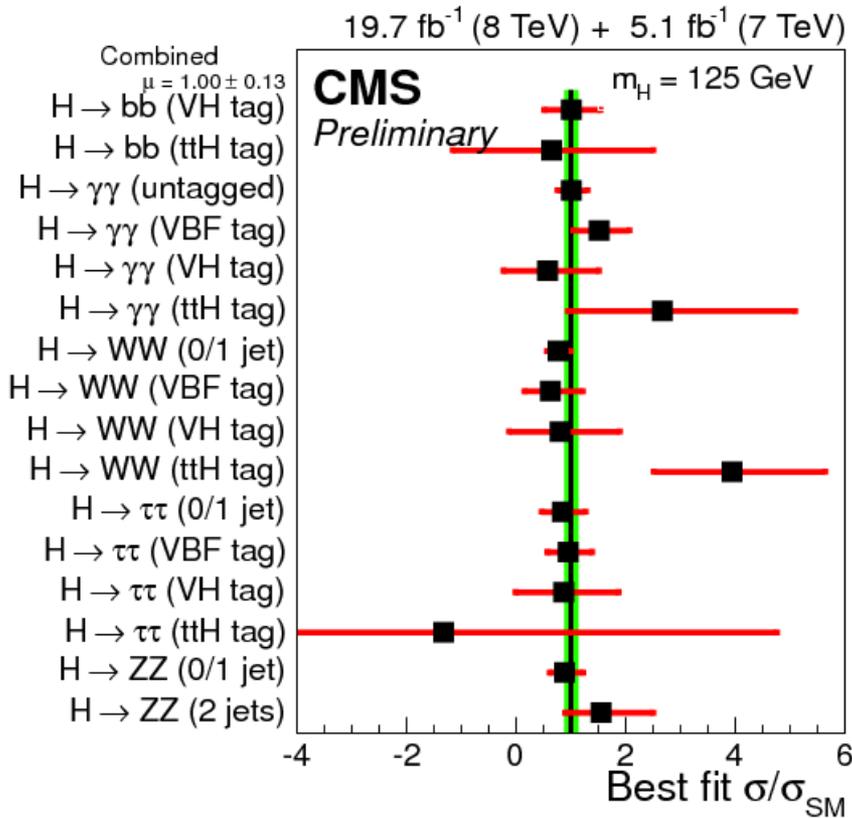
$$\mu = 1.14 \pm_{0.23}^{0.26}$$

- $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



**Combined  $m_h = 125.0 \pm 0.30$  GeV**

# h signal strength at best fit mass



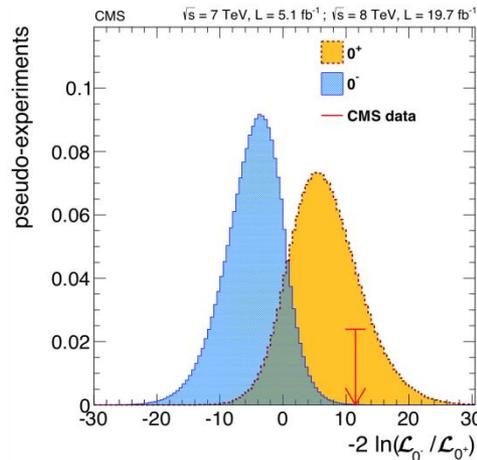
- $\mu = 1.00 \pm 0.13$

# h spin/CP

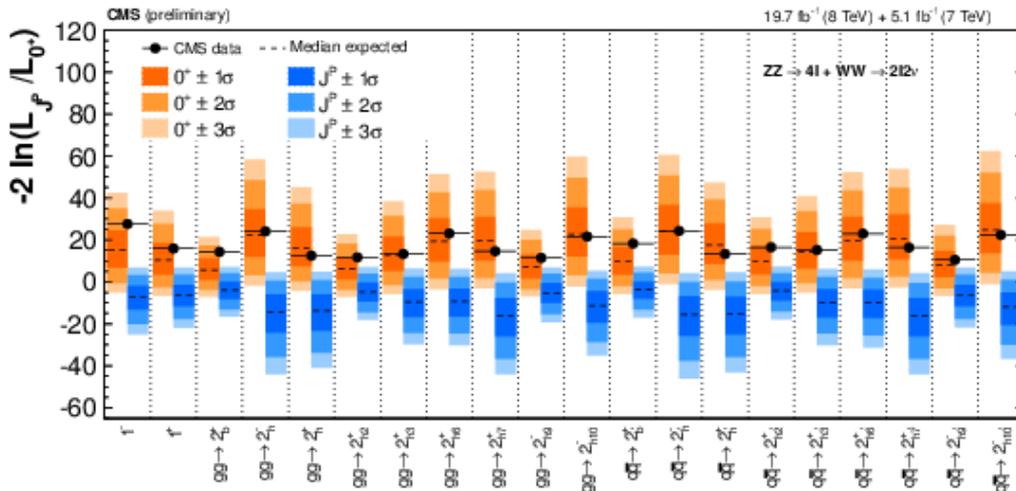
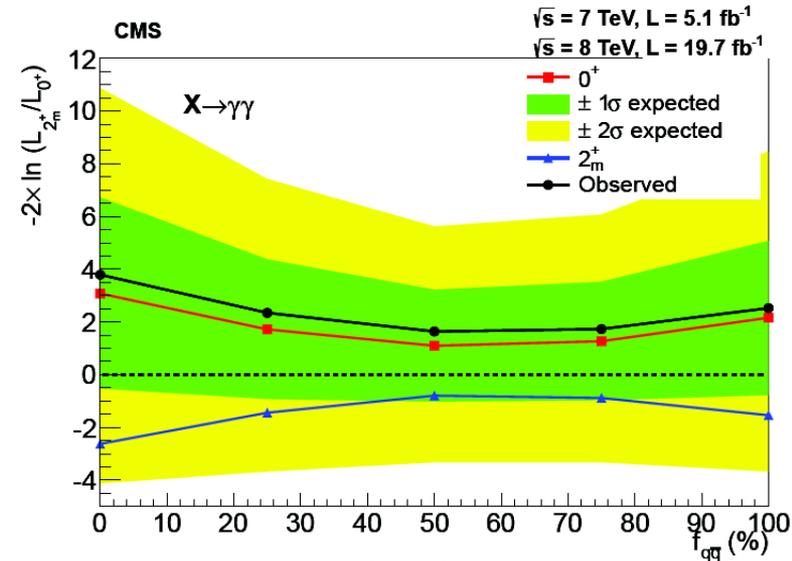
## CP even vs CP odd; spin 0 vs spin 1 or spin 2

- $h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell + H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$

Pseudoscalar boson, spin-one and spin-two hypotheses are excluded at 99.9% C.L. or higher



- $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma: 0^+ \text{ vs } 2^+$



$f_{q\bar{q}}$	$1 - \text{CL}_s$	
	expected	observed
0	0.92	0.94
0.25	0.78	0.83
0.50	0.64	0.71
0.75	0.69	0.75
1	0.83	0.85

# Measuring CP-odd fraction with $h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ (I)

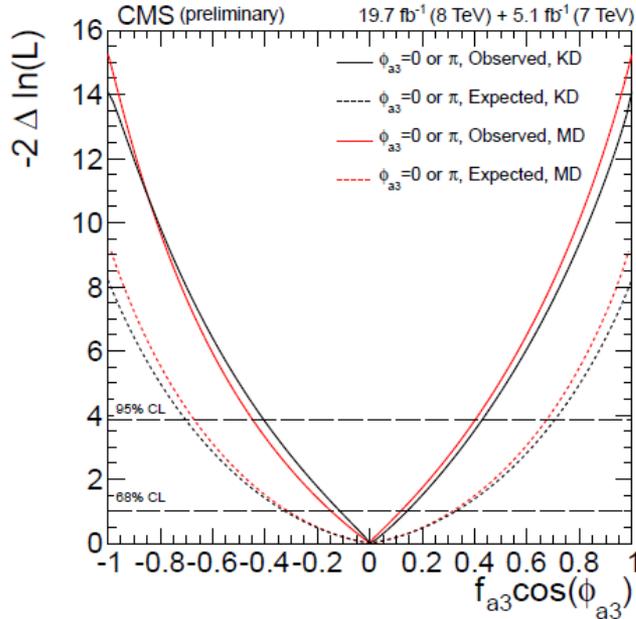
$$A(X_{J=0} \rightarrow V_1 V_2) \sim v^{-1} \left( \left[ a_1 - e^{i\phi_{\Lambda_1}} \frac{q_{Z_1}^2 + q_{Z_2}^2}{(\Lambda_1)^2} \right] m_Z^2 \epsilon_{Z_1}^* \epsilon_{Z_2}^* \right.$$

$a_1, a_2$  - CP-even couplings

$a_3$  - CP-odd couplings

$\Lambda_1$  - scale of new physics

$$\begin{aligned} &+ a_2 f_{\mu\nu}^{*(Z_1)} f^{*(Z_2),\mu\nu} + a_3 f_{\mu\nu}^{*(Z_1)} \tilde{f}^{*(Z_2),\mu\nu} \\ &+ a_2^{Z\gamma} f_{\mu\nu}^{*(Z)} f^{*(\gamma),\mu\nu} + a_3^{Z\gamma} f_{\mu\nu}^{*(Z)} \tilde{f}^{*(\gamma),\mu\nu} \\ &+ a_2^{\gamma\gamma} f_{\mu\nu}^{*(\gamma_1)} f^{*(\gamma_2),\mu\nu} + a_3^{\gamma\gamma} f_{\mu\nu}^{*(\gamma_1)} \tilde{f}^{*(\gamma_2),\mu\nu} \end{aligned}$$



fraction of CP-odd contribution:

$$f_{a3} = \frac{|a_3|^2 \sigma_3}{|a_1|^2 \sigma_1 + |a_2|^2 \sigma_2 + |a_3|^2 \sigma_3 + \tilde{\sigma}_{\Lambda_1} / (\Lambda_1)^4}$$

$$\frac{|a_i|}{|a_1|} = \sqrt{\frac{f_{ai}}{f_{a1}}} \times \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_i}} \quad \sigma_1/\sigma_3=6.36$$

- assuming  $a_3$  to be constant
- $a_2=0$  (no CP-even high dim.)

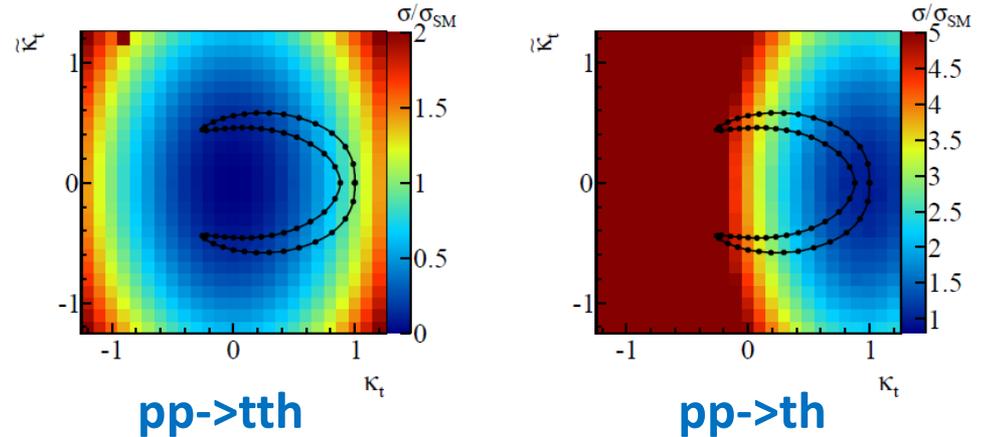
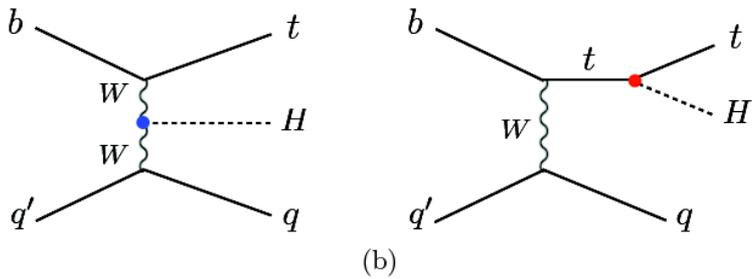
$a_3/a_1 = [-2.05, 2.19]$  observed

## Measuring CP-odd fraction with $h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ (II)

- Small  $f_{a3}$  does not necessary mean small CP-odd admixture
  - observables involving the Higgs-gauge couplings project on the CP-even component
  - better to look into observables with Higgs-fermion couplings

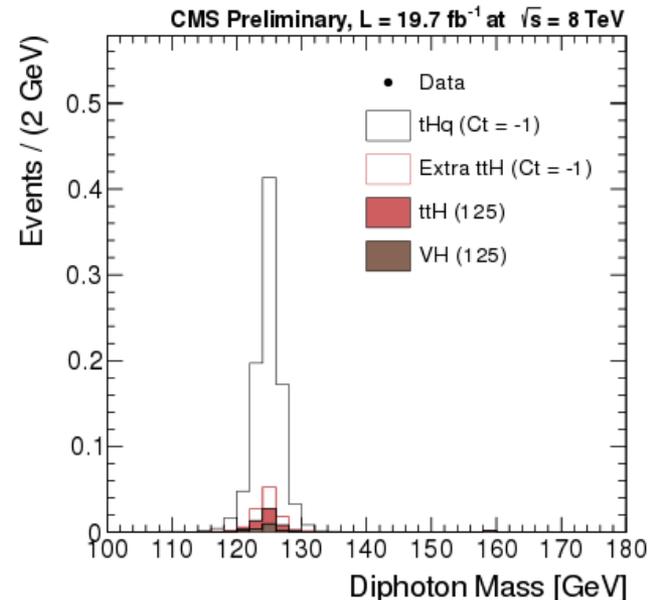
# Single top+h, $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ analysis

J. Ellis, D.S.Hwang, M. Takeuchi arXiv:1312.5736



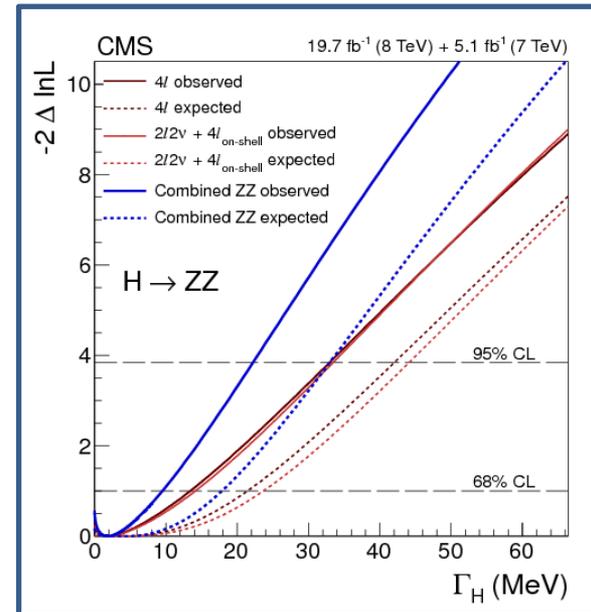
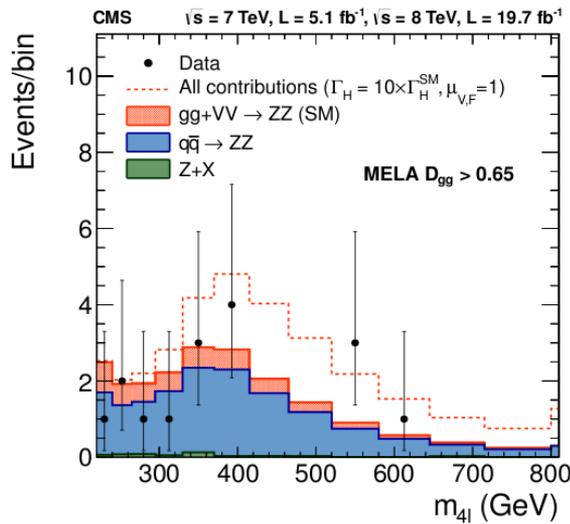
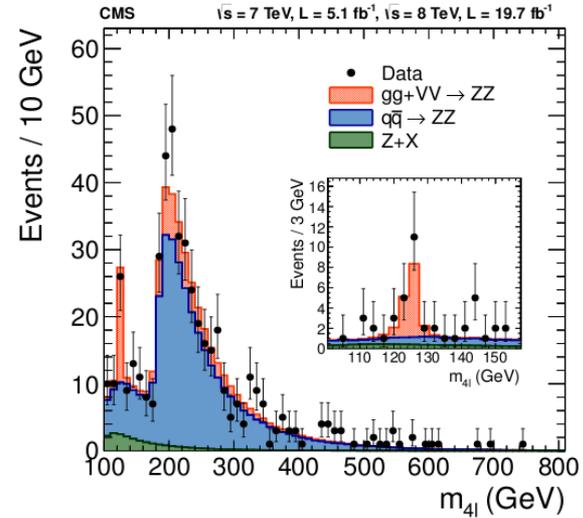
- Due to interference  $pp \rightarrow tqh$  process is sensitive to both magnitude and sign of  $\gamma_{tth}$
- $tth$  and  $th$  can be used to measure scalar and pseudo-scalar  $h$ -top couplings

Upper limit = 4.1 x expected cross-section with  $k_t = -1$ .



# Width of h(125) boson using off-shell H production and ZZ decay

- $\sigma_{i \rightarrow h(\text{on-shell}) \rightarrow f} \sim g_i^2 g_f^2 / \Gamma_h$
- $\sigma_{i \rightarrow h(\text{off-shell}) \rightarrow f} \sim g_i^2 g_f^2$
- $\sigma_{h \rightarrow gg \rightarrow ZZ} \text{ interference} \sim g_i g_f$
- Fit on- and off-shell mass region
  - varying  $g_i^2 g_f^2$  and  $\Gamma_h$
  - assuming SM off/on-shell yield ratio



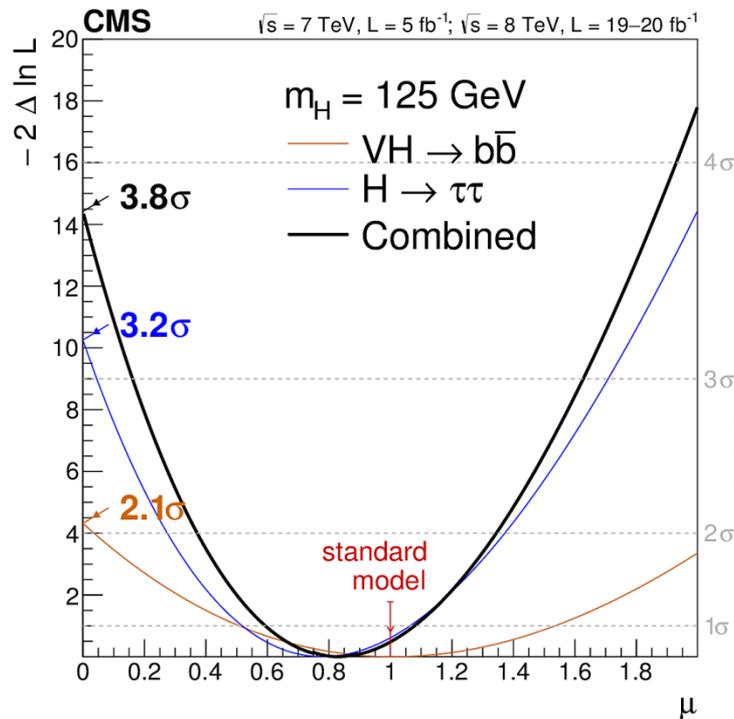
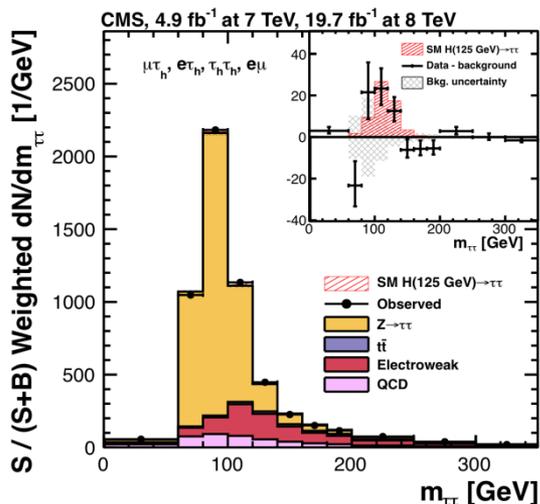
# Higgs boson couplings at LHC

- determination of total width impossible without further assumptions
- not all final states are accessible
- what is done so far:
  - perform fits to coupling strength modifiers to check consistency with SM
    - *LHC HXSWG Recommendations, benchmark models*

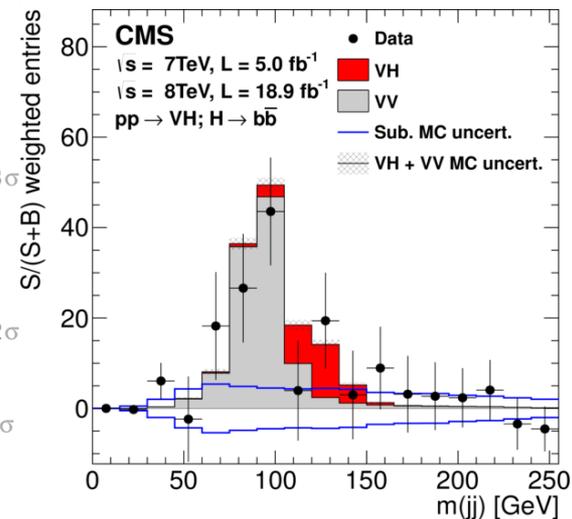
# October 2013 – January 2014 :

## h(125) boson couples to $\tau$ and b

### $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$



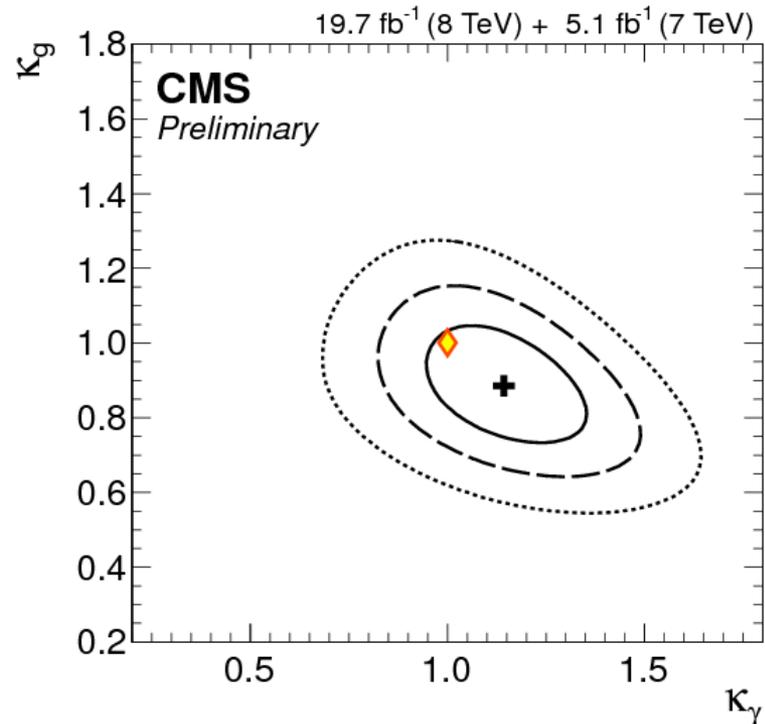
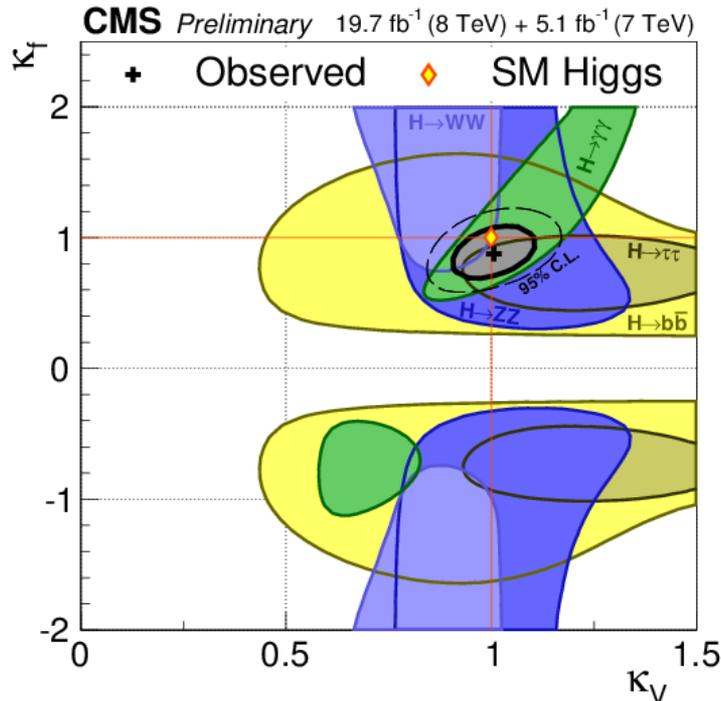
### Vh, $h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$



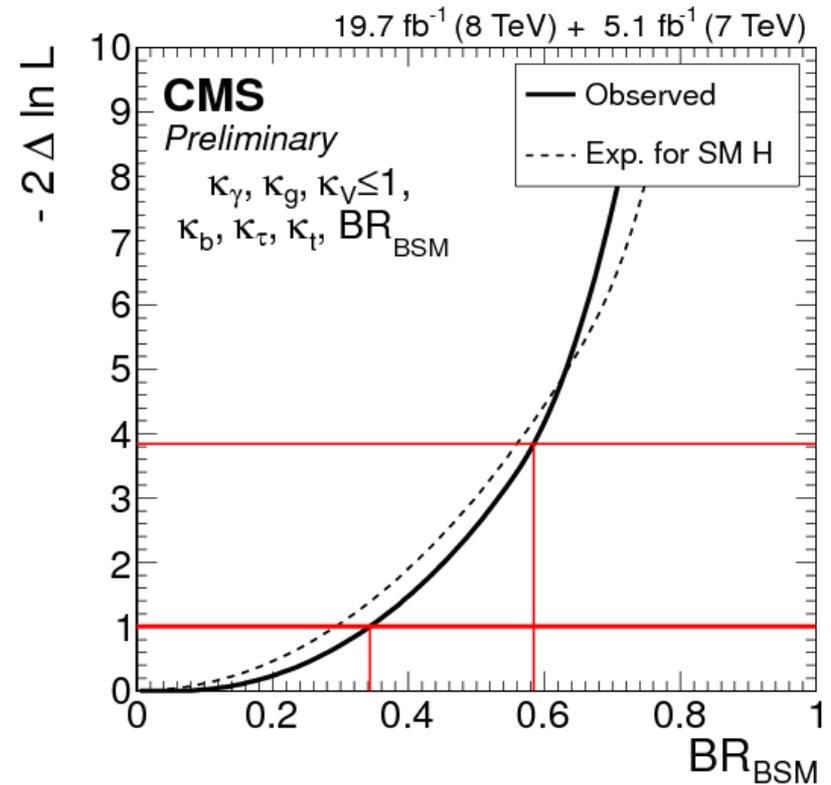
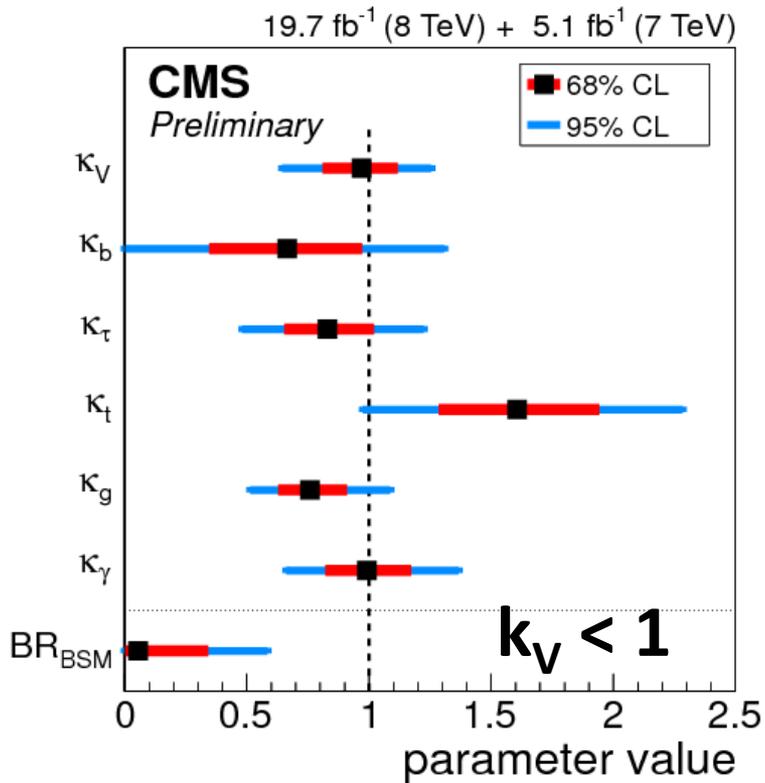
Channel	Significance ( $\sigma$ )		Best-fit
( $m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$ )	Expected	Observed	$\mu$
$VH \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	2.3	2.1	$1.0 \pm 0.5$
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	3.7	3.2	$0.78 \pm 0.27$
Combined	4.4	3.8	$0.83 \pm 0.24$

# Some benchmark parameterizations of Higgs boson couplings

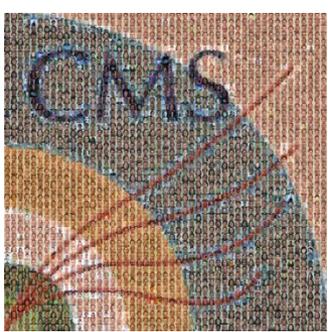
- $k_V$  – common scale factor for vector boson couplings
- $k_f$  – common scale factor for fermion couplings
- assuming no invisible and undetectable widths
- $k_\gamma, k_g$  – probing loop structure assuming no invisible or undetectable width



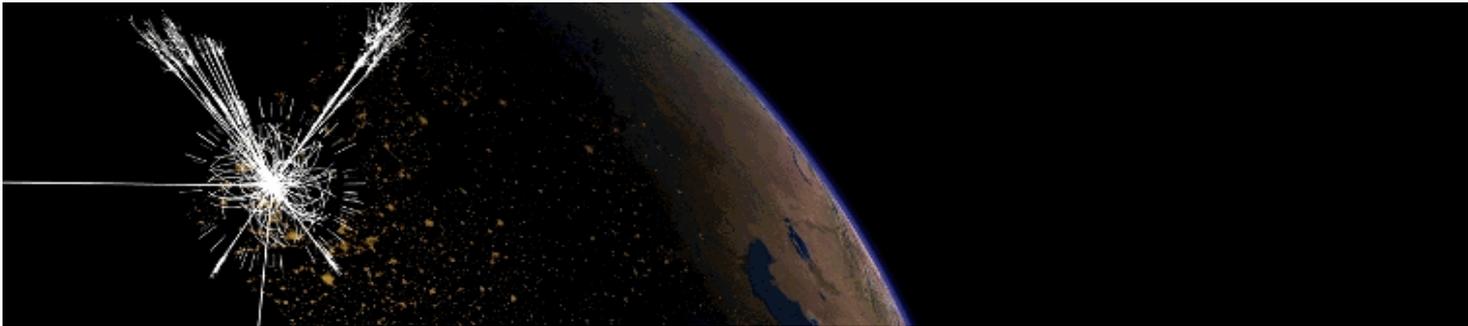
# Constraining $h \rightarrow \text{BSM}$ with “visible” modes



**$BR_{BSM} < 0.58$  at 95% CL**



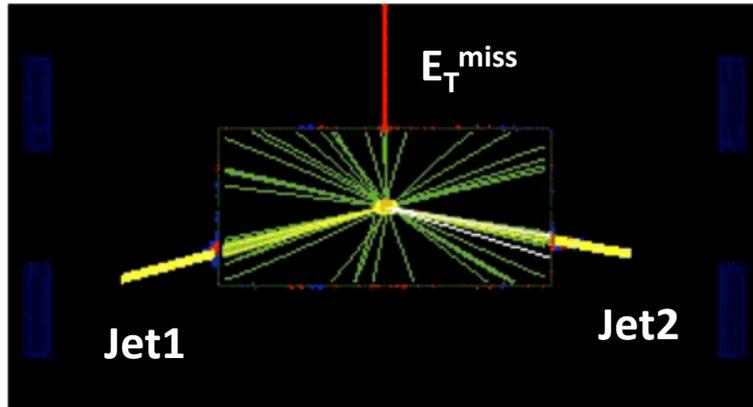
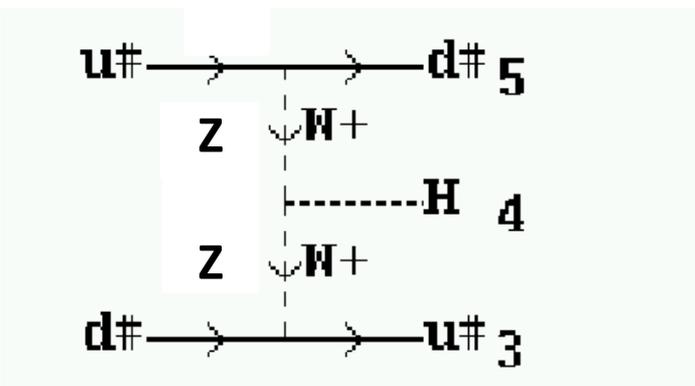
**Non-SM  $h$  decays:**  
*searches for  $h \rightarrow \text{invisible}$   
with VBF  $h$ ,  $Zh$  ( $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell, bb$ )*



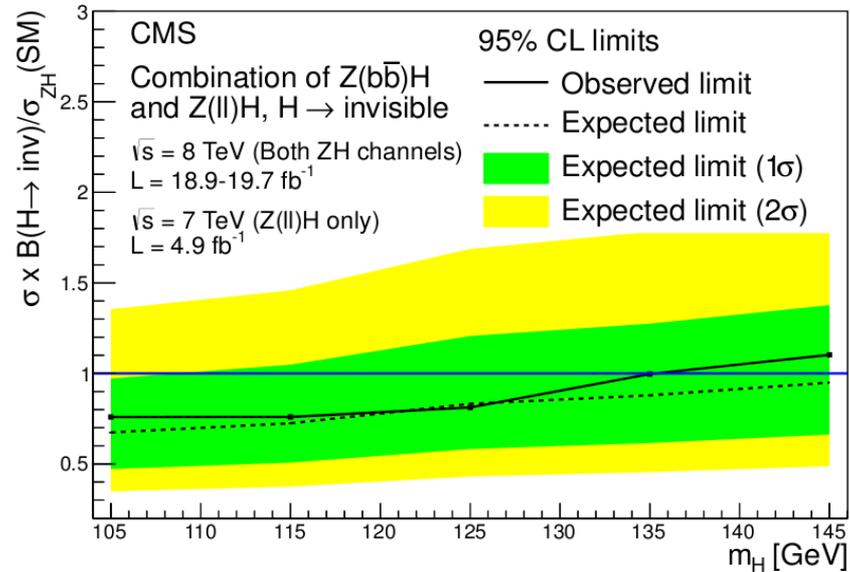
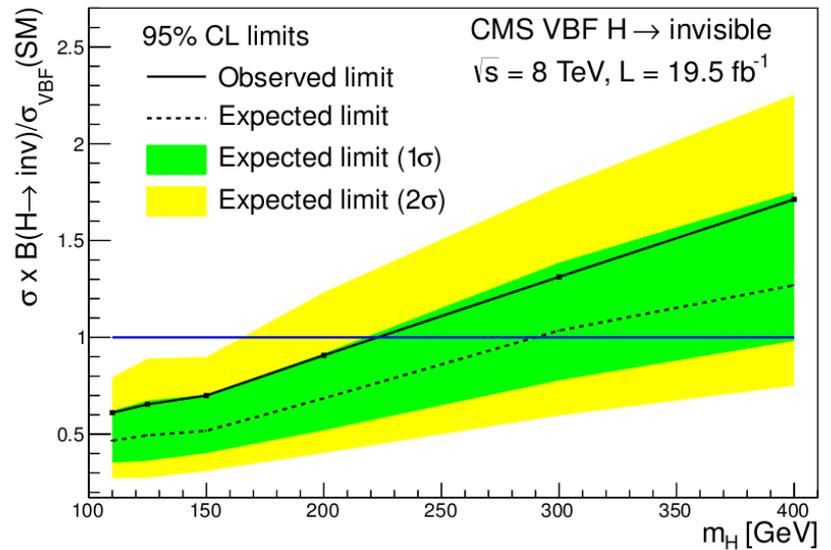
***Detection of Dark Matter***

# most sensitive mode

## $qq' \rightarrow qq'h$ (VBF h)

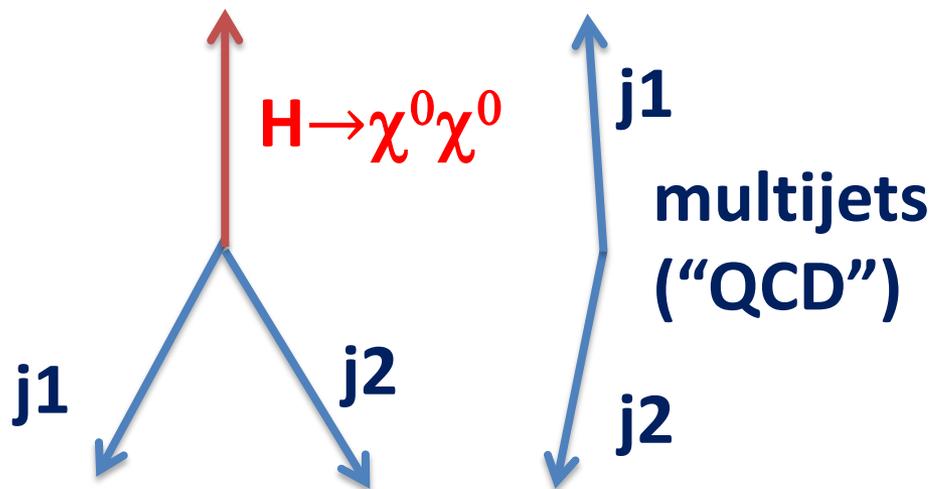


Event 191202:51:82701983

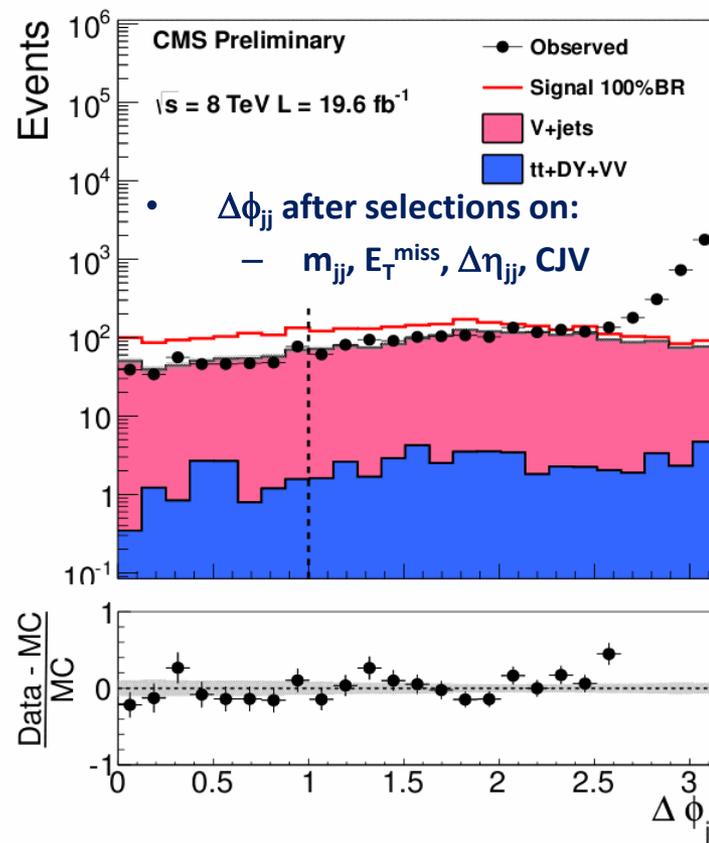


# VBF $h \rightarrow$ invisible: offline signal selections and topology

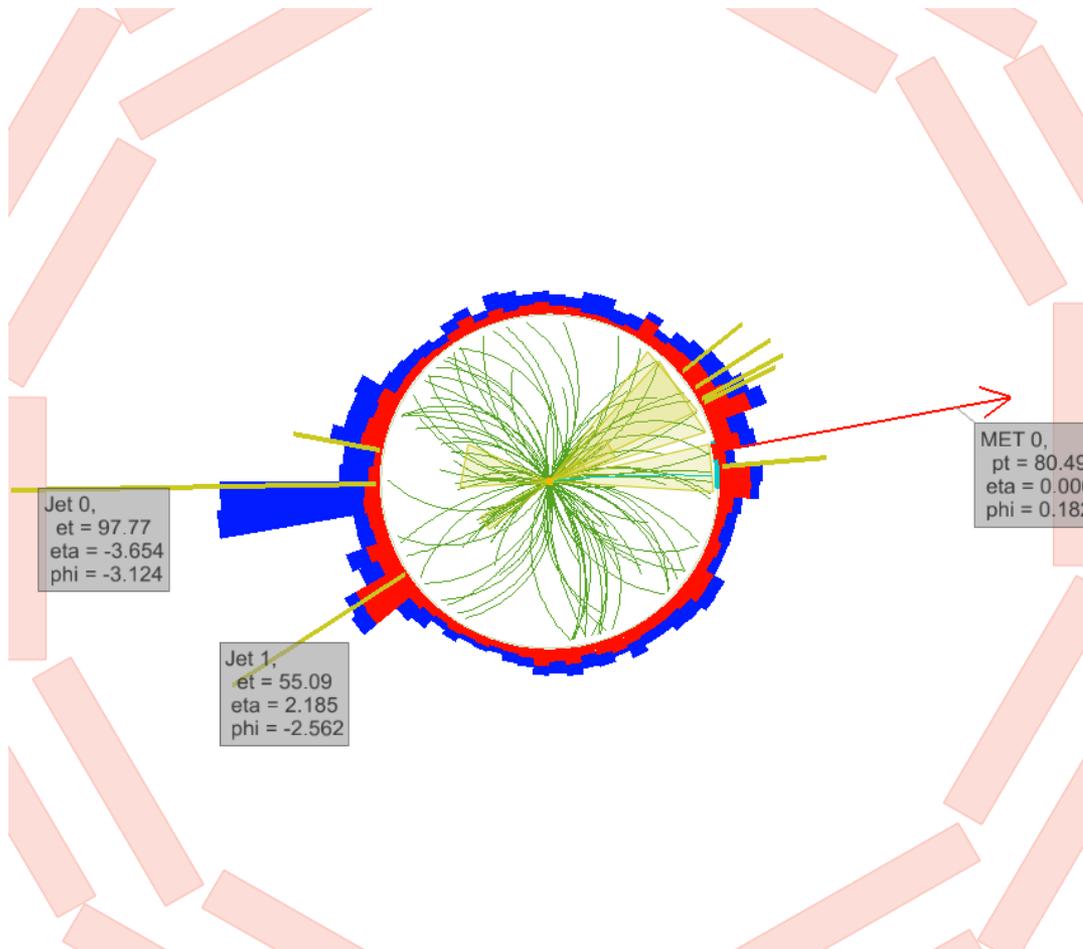
- two jets  $p_T > 50$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 4.7$
- $m_{jj} > 1100$  GeV
- $\Delta\eta_{jj} > 4.2$
- $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 130$  GeV
- $\Delta\phi_{jj} < 1.0$
- Central Jet Veto (CJV)



Signal: small  $\Delta\phi_{jj}$   
QCD: large  $\Delta\phi_{jj}$

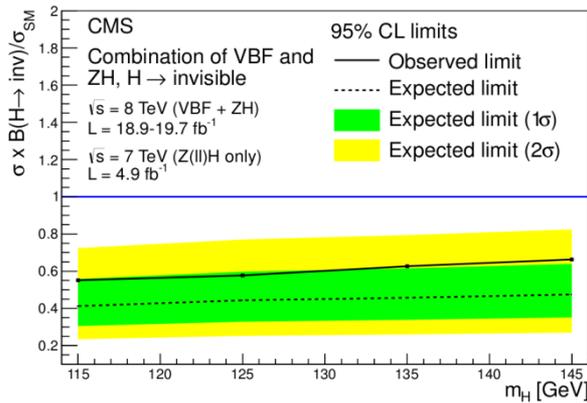


# Signal region, with CJV (x,y view)

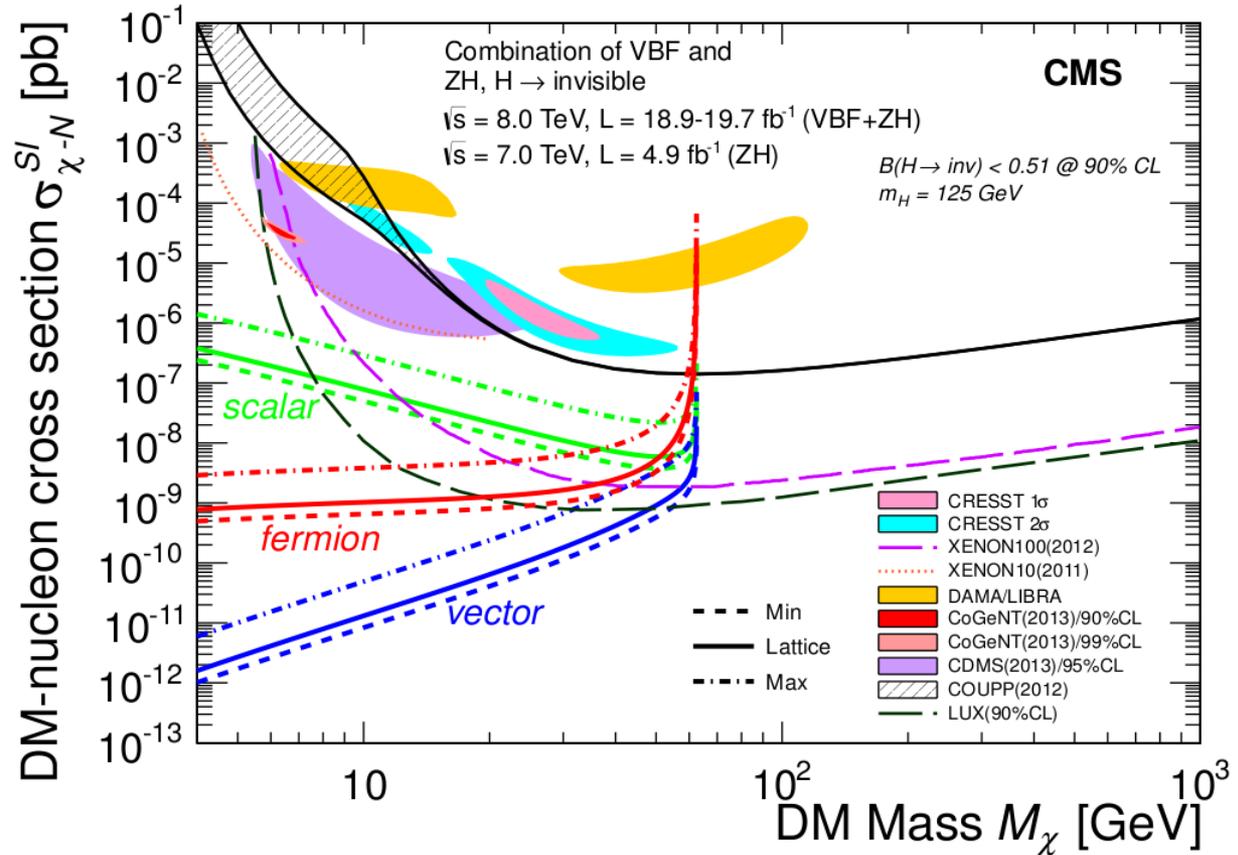


	$\nabla pT$	$\eta$	$\phi$
0	97.8	-3.654	-3.124
1	55.1	2.185	-2.562
2	27.0	-0.200	0.084
3	24.8	2.286	0.502
4	23.4	-2.044	2.958
5	23.0	0.359	0.575
6	21.6	-2.901	0.472
7	20.4	1.349	0.691

# Interpretation of H->invisible direct search in Higgs-portal Dark Matter models



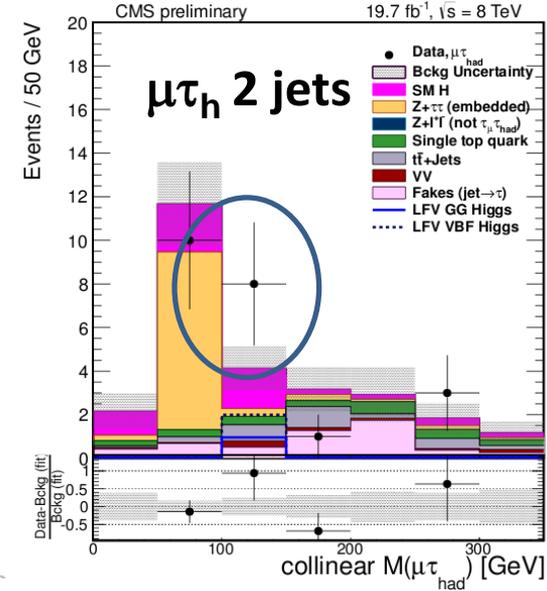
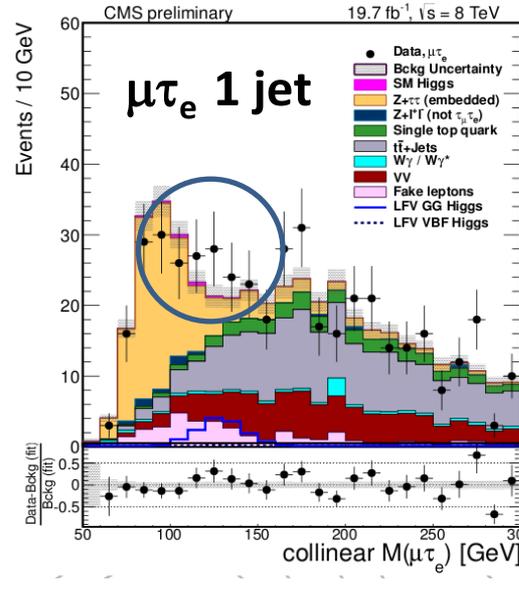
**$BR(h_{125 \text{ GeV}} \rightarrow \text{inv})$   
 $< 0.58$  at 95 % CL  
 (expected  $< 0.44$ )  
 combining  
 VBF and ZH modes**



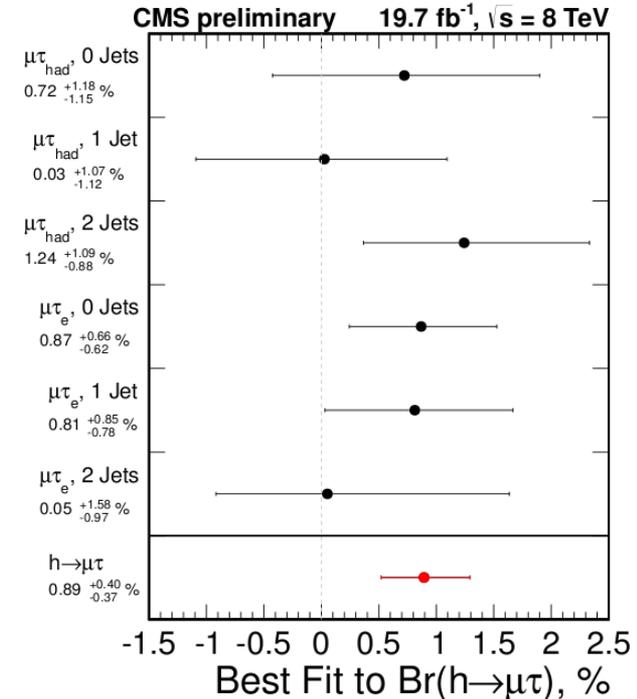
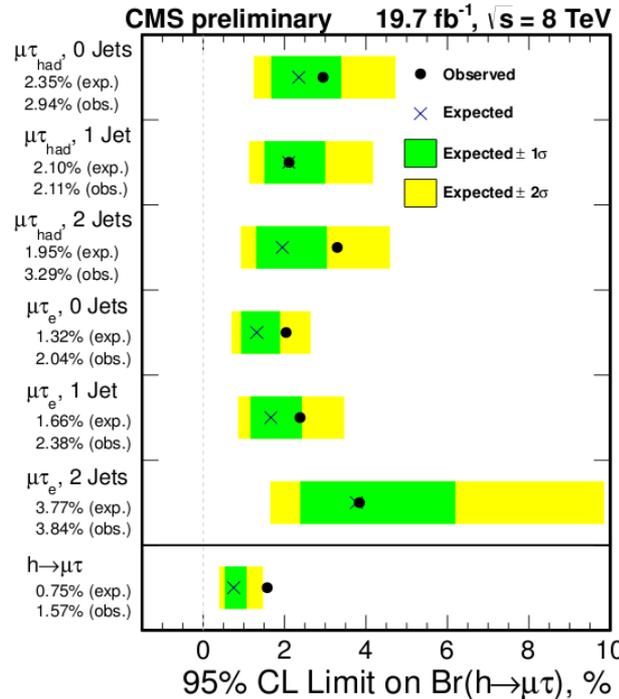
# Non-SM h decays:

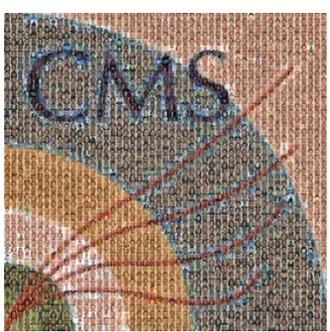
## LFV with $h \rightarrow \mu\tau$

- Events are subdivided on 0, 1, 2 jet categories
- $\mu\tau_e$ ,  $\mu\tau_h$  topologies
- $m_h$  is reconstructed in collinear approximation



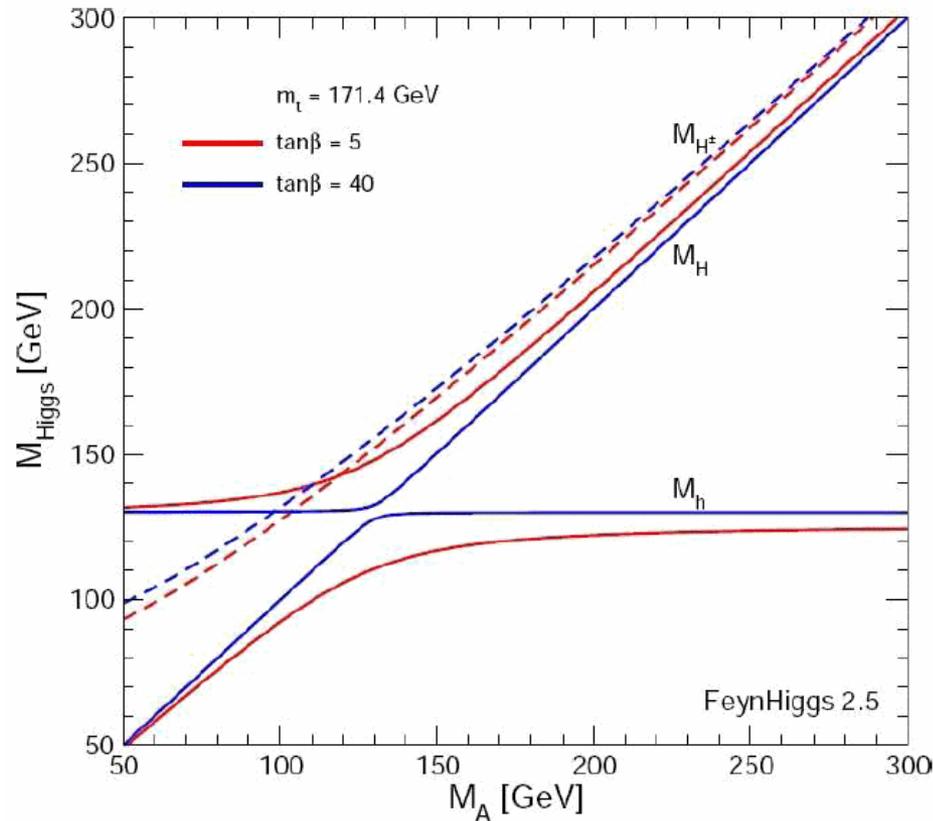
- **Upper limit:**  
– BR < 1.57 %
- **~ 2.5 sigma access**





# Searches for other Higgs bosons

# MSSM Higgs bosons

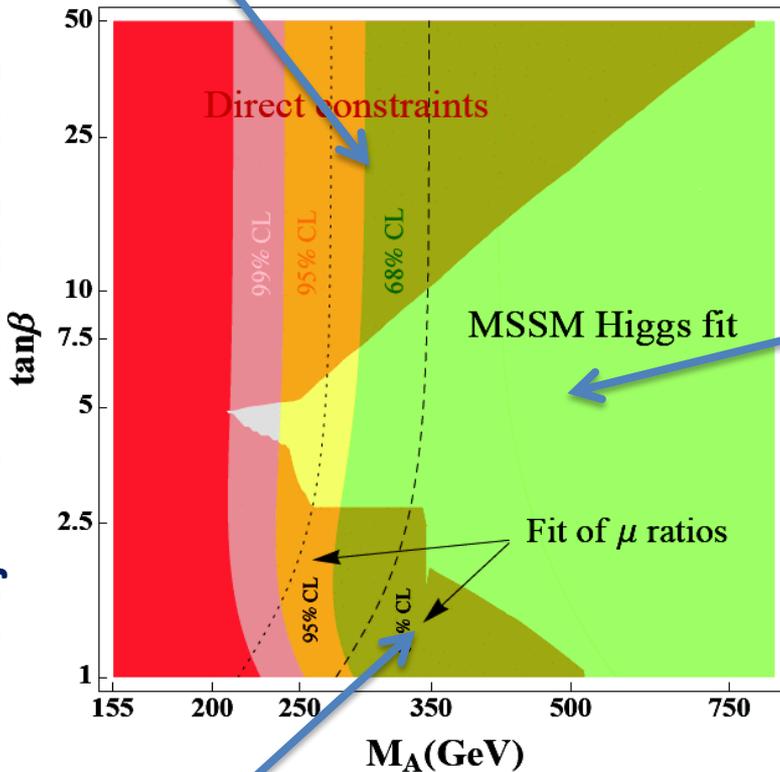


- **five Higgs bosons in MSSM:**
  - two CP-even  $h, H$ ; one CP-odd  $A$ , two charged  $H^{+/-}$
  - *what is discovered as state of 125 GeV,  $h$  or  $H$  ?*

# Landscape of BSM Higgs channels in MSSM

- *High  $\tan\beta$* :  $\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$ ,  $\phi \rightarrow \mu\mu$ ;  $H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu$ ,  $tb$

A. Djouadi et.al. arXiv:1307.5205



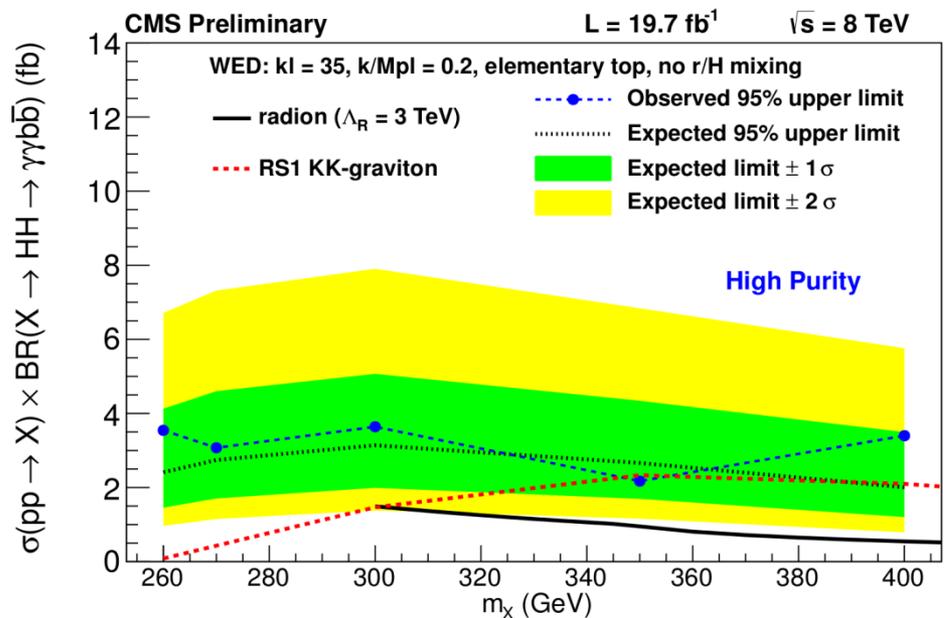
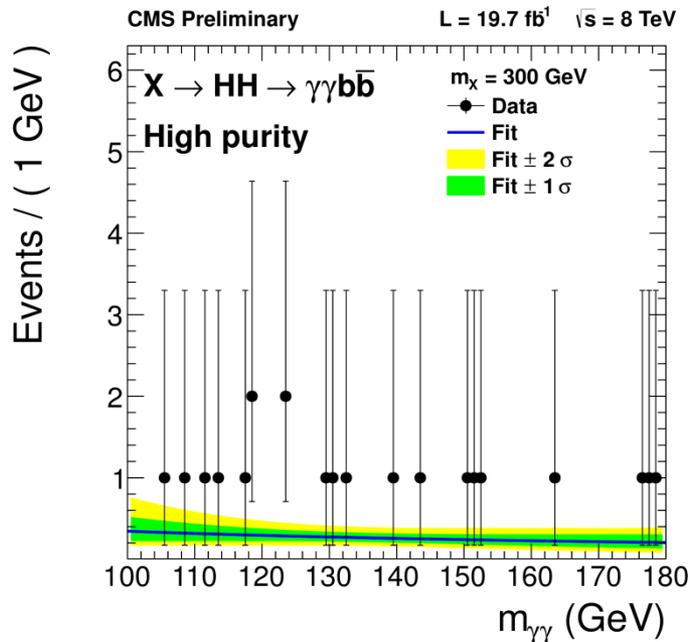
- *Intermediate  $\tan\beta$* :

- $H/A \rightarrow \chi_i^0 \chi_j^0, \chi_i^+ \chi_j^-$
- $H^+ \rightarrow \chi_i^+ \chi_j^0$

- *Low  $\tan\beta$* :  $A \rightarrow Zh$ ;  $H \rightarrow hh, tt$ ;  $H^+ \rightarrow cs, cb, \tau\nu, tb, Wh$

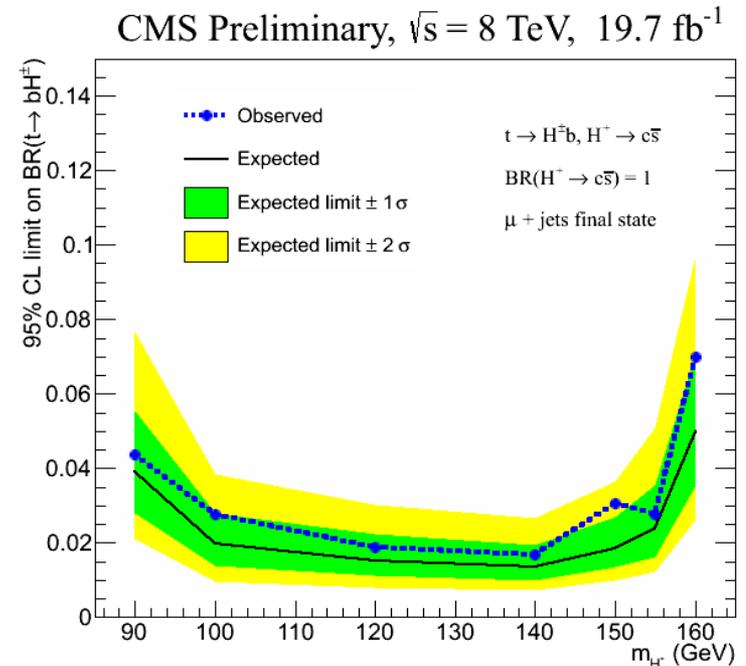
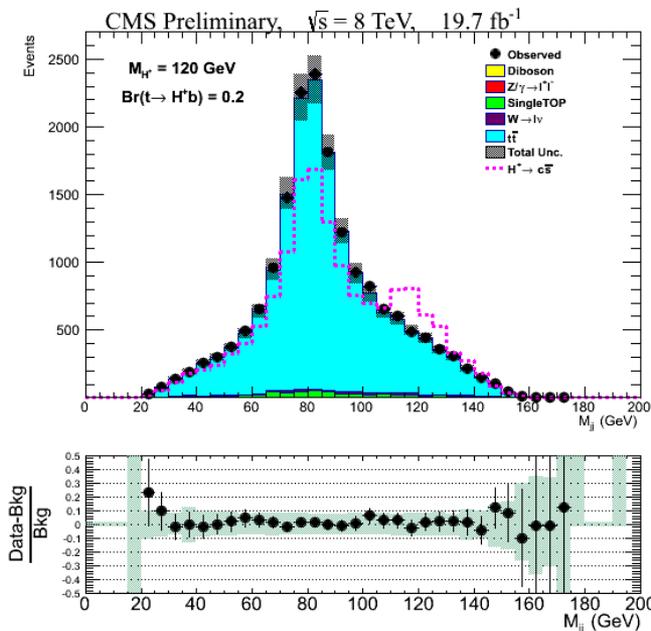
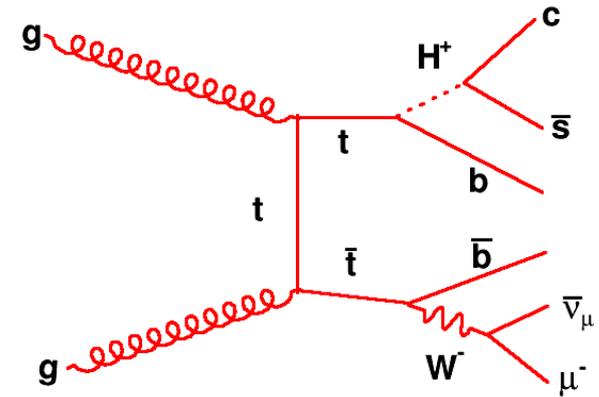
# H → hh → γγbb

- Search strategy:
  - looking for signal in  $m_{\gamma\gamma}$  distribution for  $\gamma\gamma bb$  events selected within  $m_{bb}$  and  $m_{\gamma\gamma bb}$  mass windows
- In hMSSM (A. Djouadi et.al. arXiv:1307.5205):
  - $\sigma(gg \rightarrow H) \times BR(H \rightarrow hh \rightarrow \gamma\gamma bb) = 2.9 \text{ fb}$  for  $m_A = 300 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\tan\beta = 2$ 
    - close to observed limit !

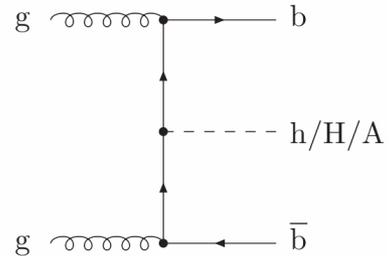
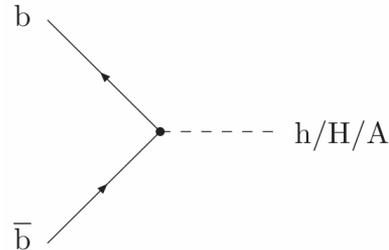
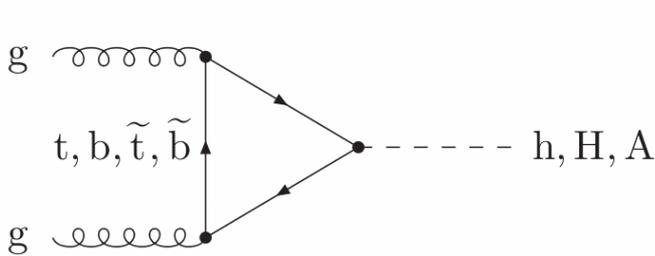


# $tt \rightarrow bWbH^+, H^+ \rightarrow cs, m_{H^+} < m_t$

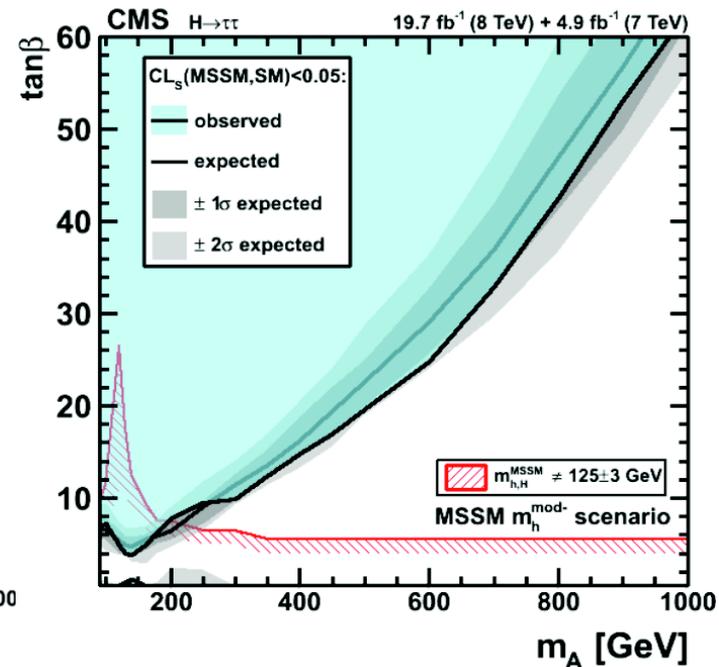
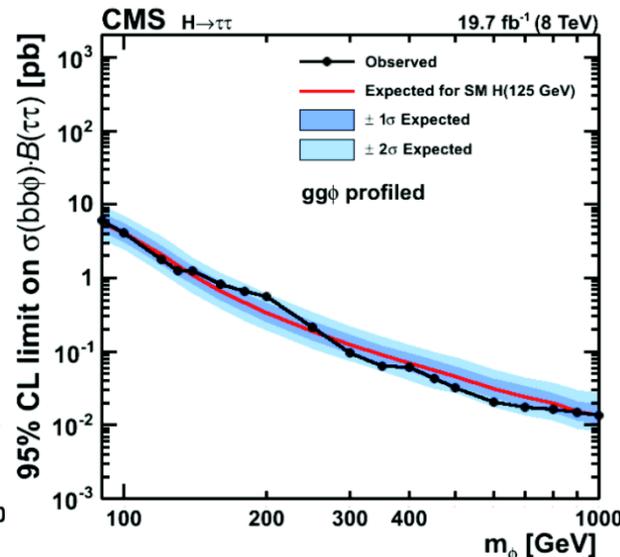
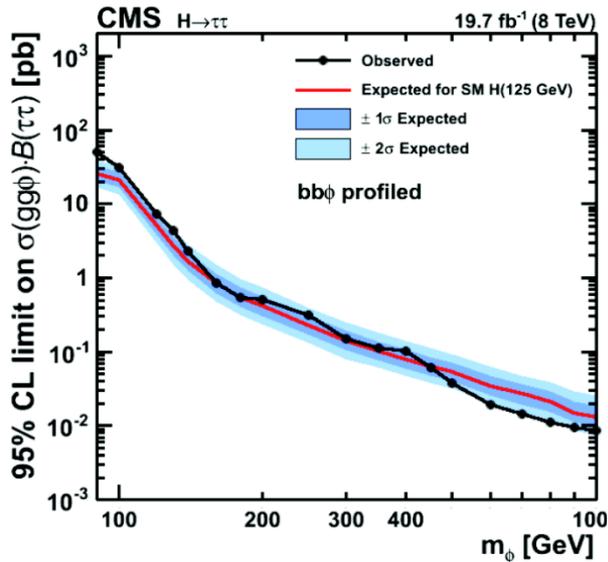
- Search strategy:
  - trigger with muon from  $t \rightarrow Wb \rightarrow \mu\nu b$  decay
  - search for bump in di-jet mass distribution for jets from 2<sup>nd</sup> top decay
  - kinematic fit with top mass constraint



# $h, H, A \rightarrow \tau\tau$



- split events into b-tag and no-b-tag categories
- consider  $\tau_\mu\tau_h, \tau_e\tau_h, \tau_h\tau_h, \tau_e\tau_\mu, \tau_\mu\tau_\mu$  final states



- model independent limits
- $m_A$ -tan $\beta$  exclusions in new benchmark scenarios (M.Carena et al. arXiv:1302.7033)

# Searches for heavy H decays into ZZ and WW

Interpretation in the  
Additional EW singlet  
model (h, H):

$$\sigma_h = c \times \sigma_{h,SM}$$

$$\Gamma_h = c \times \Gamma_{h,SM}$$

$$BR_{h,i} = BR_{h,SM,i}$$

$$\sigma_H = c' \times \sigma_{H,SM}$$

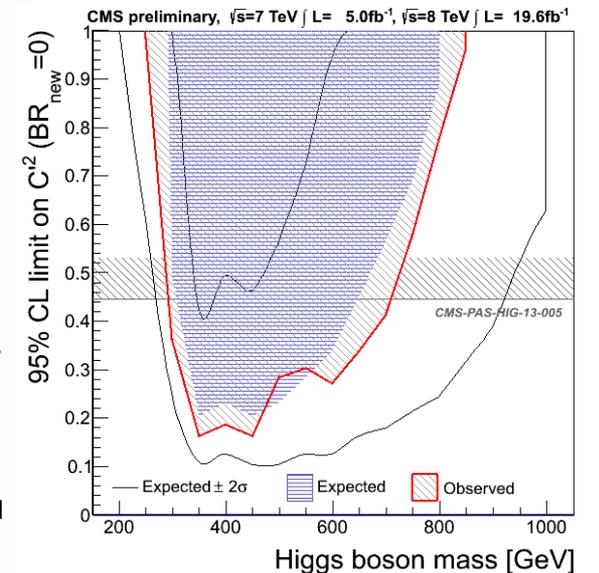
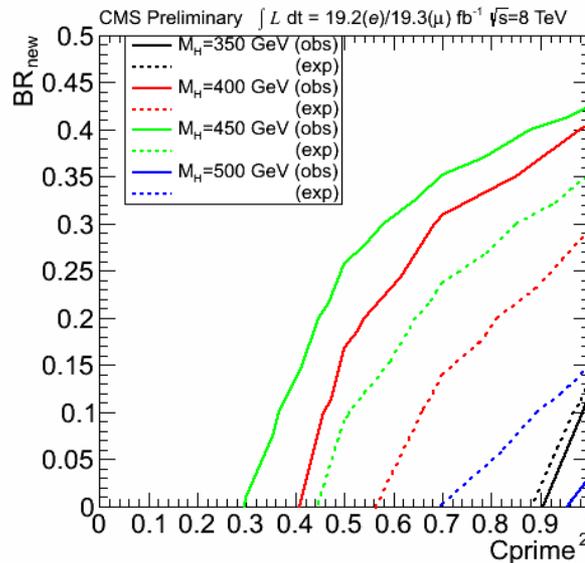
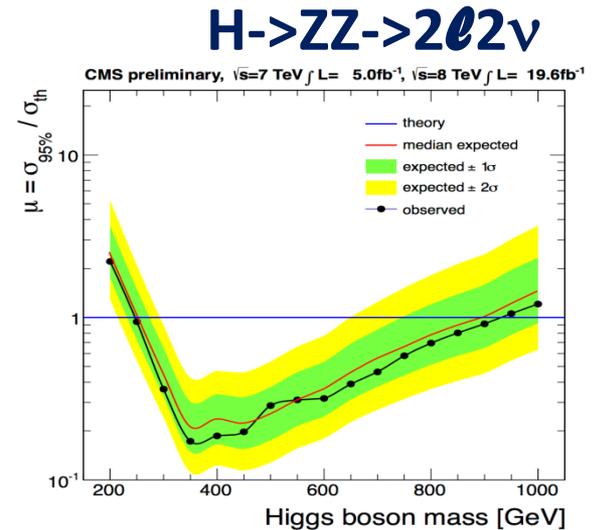
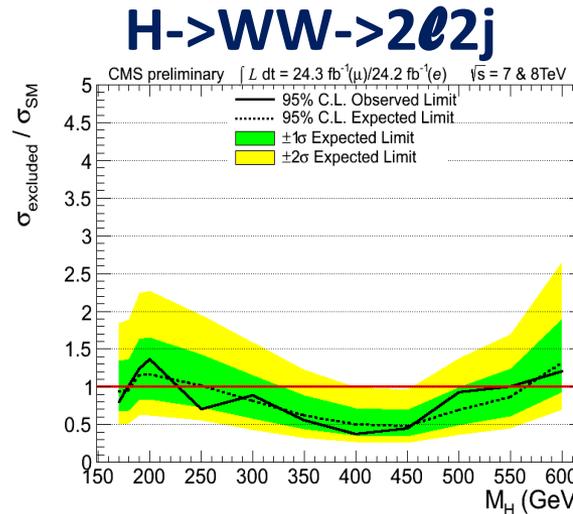
$$\Gamma_H = c' / [1 - BR_{H,new}] \Gamma_{H,SM}$$

$$BR_{H,i} = [1 - BR_{H,new}] BR_{H,SM,i}$$

$$c^2 + c'^2 = 1$$

$$c'^2 = 1 - \mu_h$$

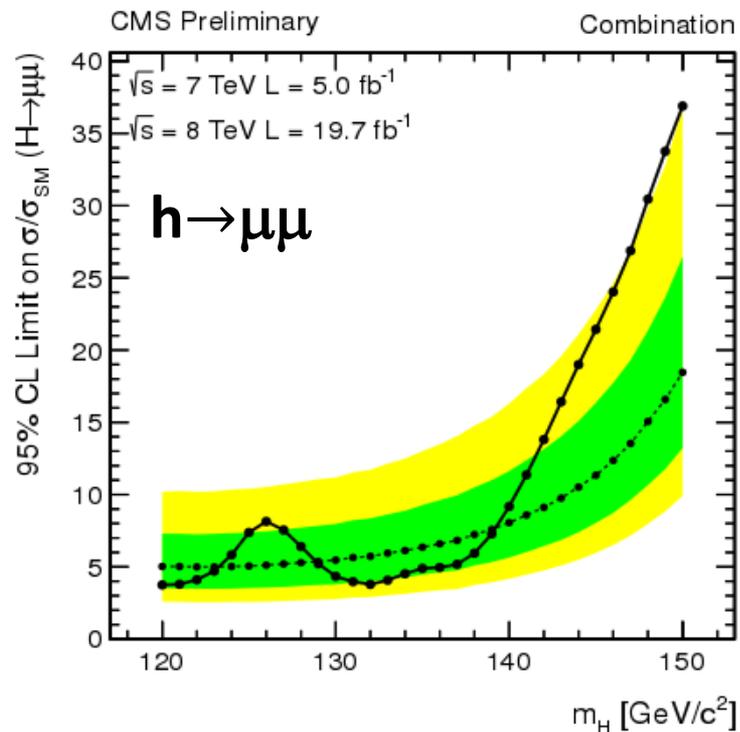
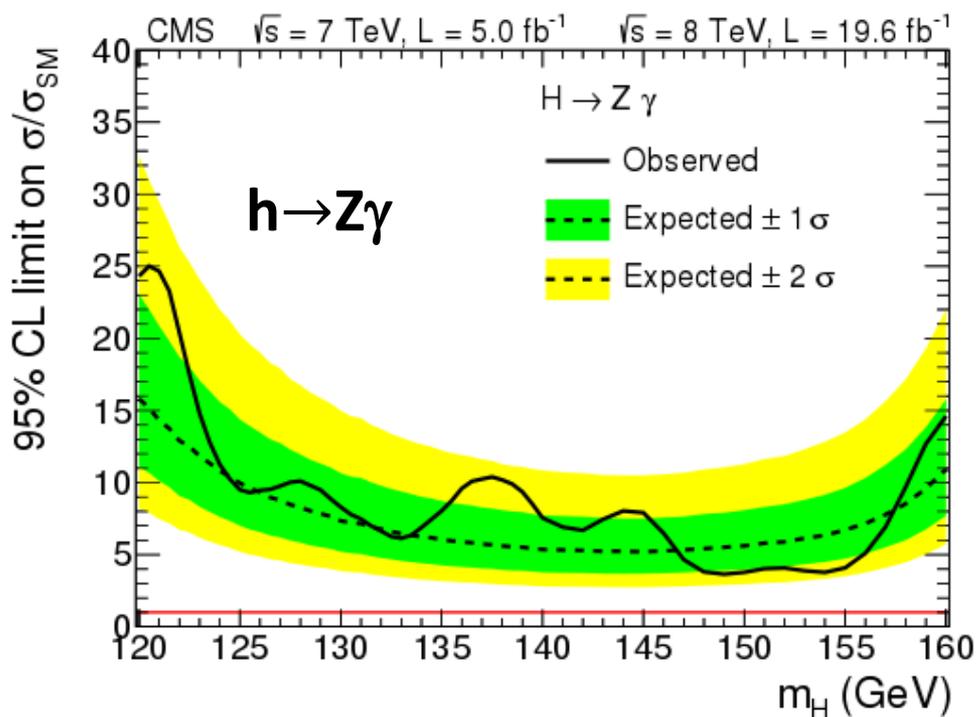
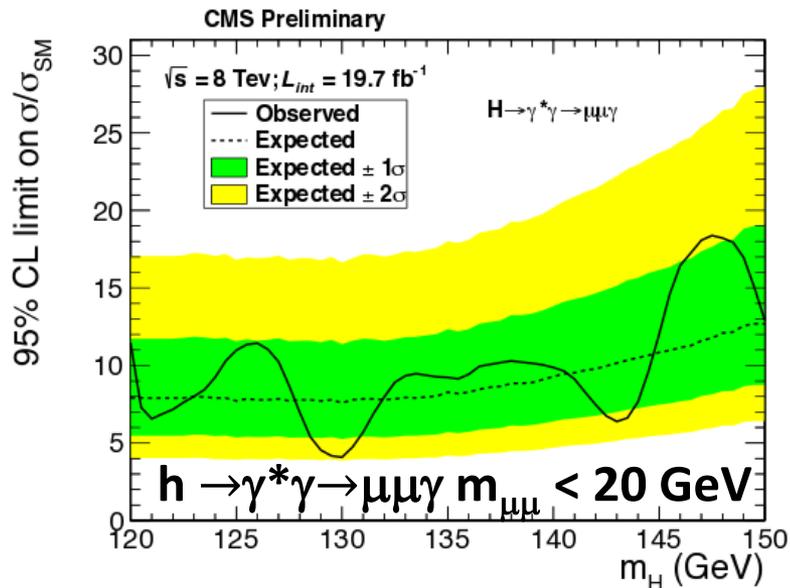
$$\mu_H = c'^2 [1 - BR_{H,new}]$$





# Rare SM h decay

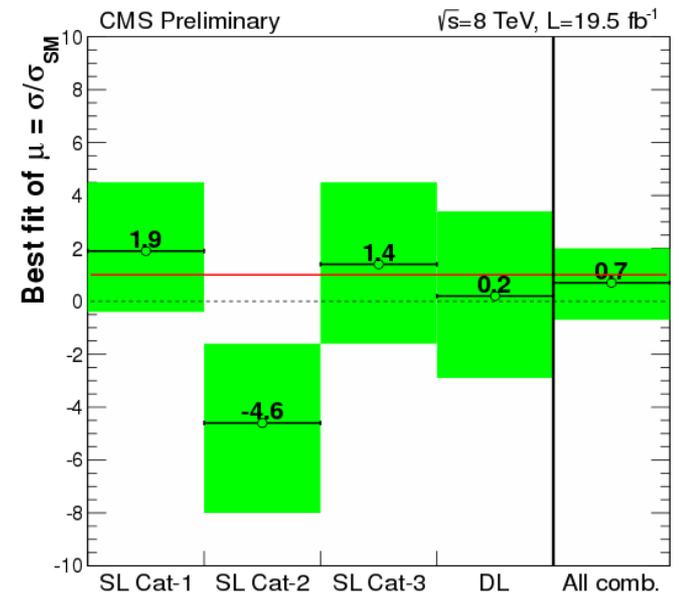
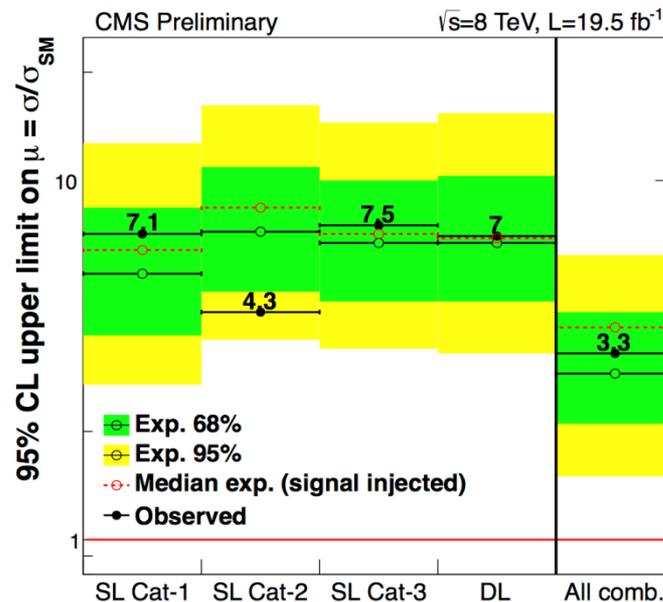
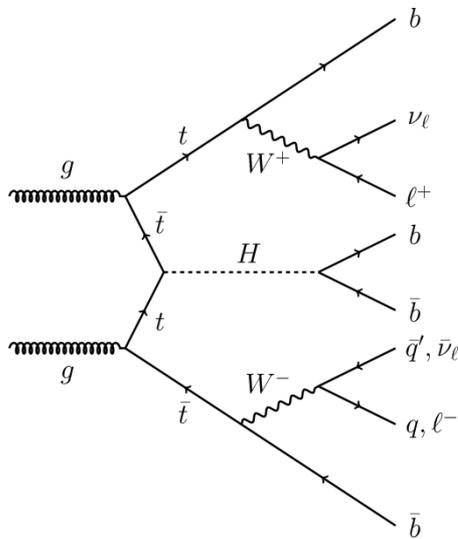
Decay mode	limit $\sigma / \sigma_{SM}$
$h \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma \rightarrow \mu\mu\gamma$	$\sim 10$
$h \rightarrow Z\gamma$	$\sim 10$
$h \rightarrow \mu\mu$	7.4



# Resent result on tth, h->bb:

## limit 3.3 $\sigma_{SM}$ at 95 % C.L.

- Not rare, but difficult and very important channel
  - supposed to be the hot subject with 13 TeV data
- $1\ell + \geq 5$  jets or  $2\ell + \geq 4$  jets with  $\geq 2$  b-tagged jets
- ME method based on LO MadGraph
  - must use NLO generation in Run2 analyses !



# Conclusions

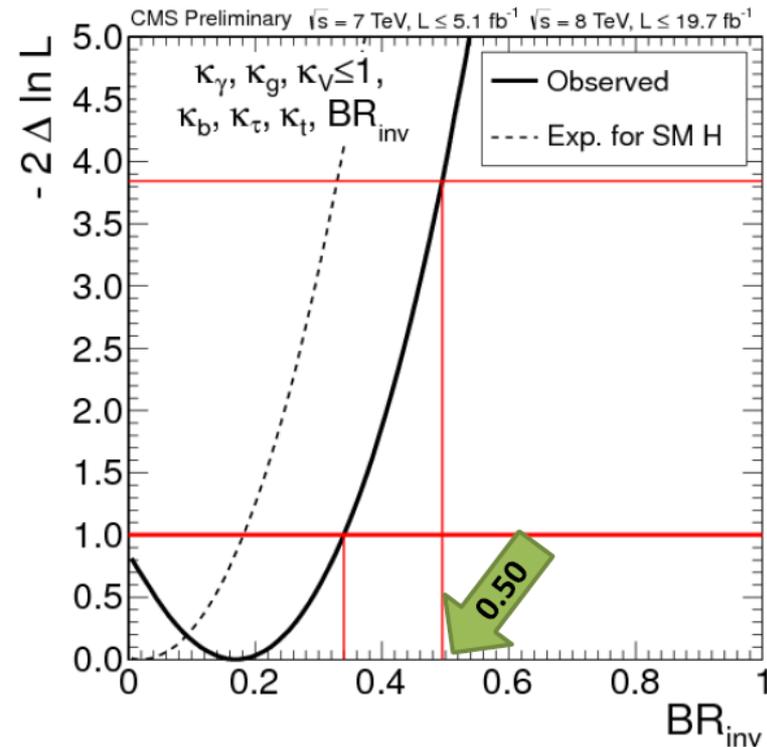
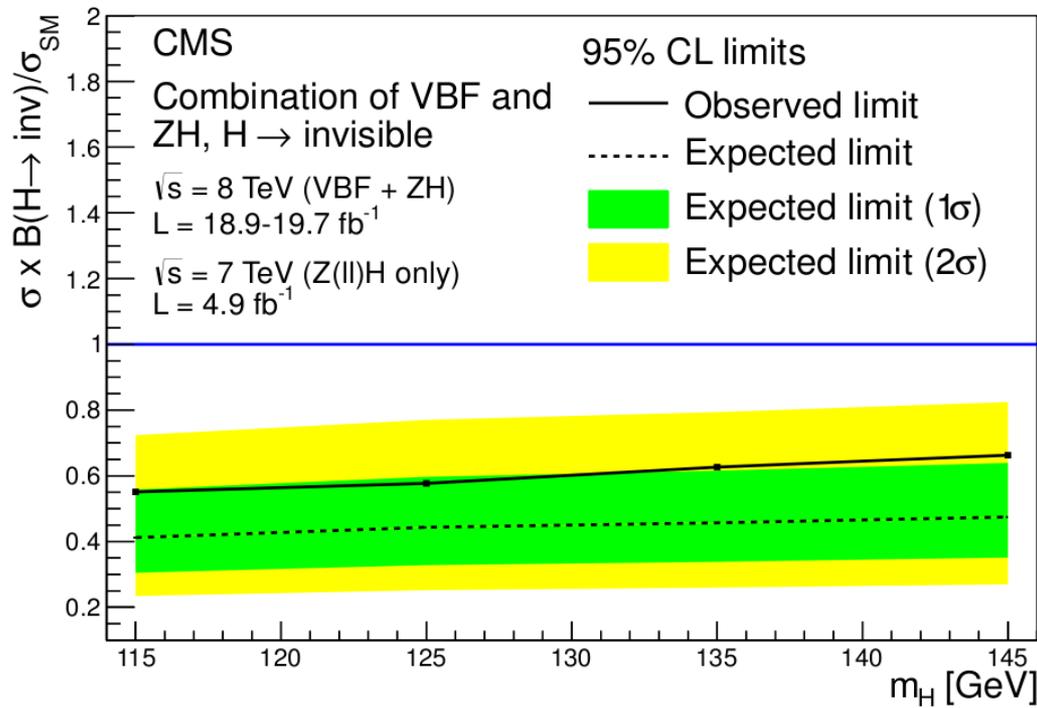
- **Very reach physics program for BSM Higgs boson searches and  $h(125)$  boson measurements at LHC**
- **We expect to have another discovery in the Higgs sector during LHC or HL-LHC operation**

**BACK UP**

# References to CMS results shown

- $h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ , arXiv:1312.5353 Phys. Rev. D 89 (092007) , width: PAS-14-002
- Tensor structure from  $H \rightarrow WW$  and combined with  $H \rightarrow ZZ$ ; HIG-14-012, HIG-14-014
- $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ , (p)
- $h \rightarrow WW$ , arXiv:1312.1129, JHEP 01 (2014) 096
- Combination for  $h$  decays to fermions, HIG-13-033, arXiv:1401.6527
  - $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$  , arXiv:1401.5041, JHEP 05 (2014) 104
  - $Vh$ ,  $h \rightarrow bb$  , arXiv:1310.3687, Phys. Rev. D 89, 012003 (2014)
- $t\bar{t}h$  combination, HIG-13-029 (to be paper),  $t\bar{t}H$  with ME HIG-14-010
- $pp \rightarrow q\bar{t}h$ ,  $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  HIG-14-001,  $h \rightarrow bb$  HIG-14-015
- $h \rightarrow Z\gamma/\gamma^*\gamma \rightarrow \ell\ell\gamma$ ,  $h \rightarrow \mu\mu$ ,  $ee$ , arXiv:1307.5515, HIG-14-003, HIG-13-007
- $h \rightarrow$ invisible, arXiv:1404.1344
- $h \rightarrow \mu\tau$ , HIG-14-005
- $\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$ ,  $\mu\mu$  HIG-13-021, HIG-13-024
- $H \rightarrow hh \rightarrow \gamma\gamma bb$ , HIG-13-032
- $H \rightarrow hh$ ,  $A \rightarrow Zh$  with multi-leptons and di- $\gamma$ s, HIG-13-025
- Heavy  $X \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  , HIG-14-006
- $H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu$  with  $\tau_h$ , no CADI line yet
- $H^+ \rightarrow tb$ ,  $\tau\nu$  (with  $\tau_\theta$ ), HIG-13-026
- $H^+ \rightarrow cs$ , HIG-13-035
- $H \rightarrow WW, ZZ$ , heavy Higgs combination HIG-13-031,
  - heavy Higgs HIG-14-007 ( $ZZ \rightarrow 2l2q$ ), 14-008 ( $WW \rightarrow l\nu j$ ) , HIG-13-027(jj)/008 (J) ( $WW \rightarrow l\nu jj$ ), HIG-13-014 ( $H-ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$ )
- Couplings from combination, HIG-14-009

# Constraining $BR(h \rightarrow inv)$ using direct $h \rightarrow inv$ searches AND “visible” modes

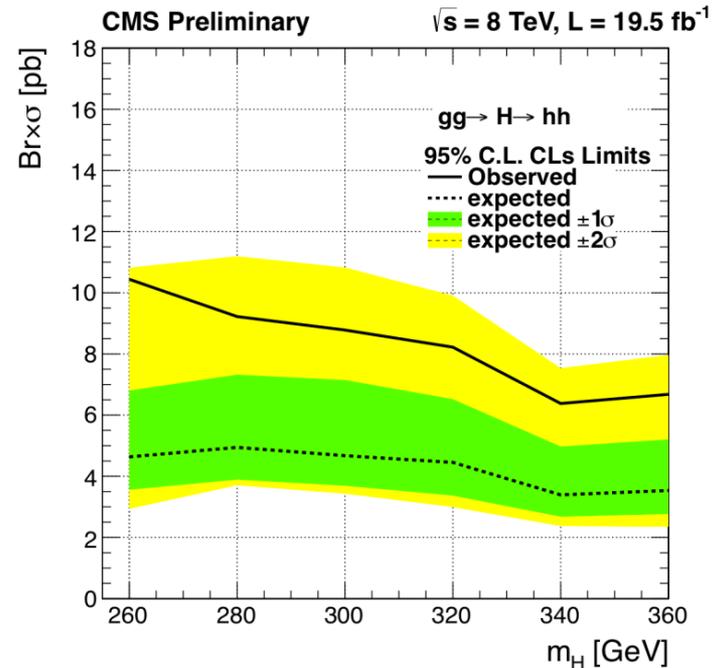
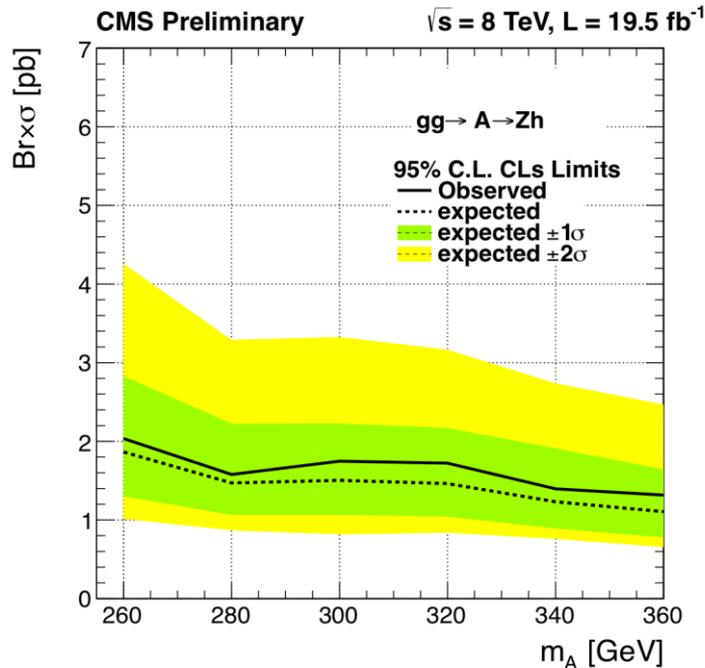


**$BR_{invisible} < 0.50$  at 95% CL**

(“invisible” - any decay mode that goes into “non-interacting” particles)

# Low $\tan\beta$ : $H \rightarrow hh$ and $A \rightarrow Zh$ with multi-lepton and di-photon final states

- Limits on  $\sigma \times \text{Br}$  for  $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow hh$  ( $gg \rightarrow A \rightarrow Zh$ ) are given assuming SM BRs for  $h$  and no contribution from  $gg \rightarrow A \rightarrow Zh$  ( $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow hh$ )
- In hMSSM (A. Djouadi et.al. arXiv:1307.5205):
  - $\sigma(gg \rightarrow A) \text{BR}(A \rightarrow Zh) = 1.7 \text{ pb}$  for  $m_A = 300 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\tan\beta = 2.0$  - close to observed limit !
  - $\sigma(gg \rightarrow H) \text{BR}(H \rightarrow hh) = 3.9 \text{ pb}$  for  $m_A = 300 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\tan\beta = 1.0$  - lower than observed limit



# Background estimation in $\Phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$

## $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$ :

- Embedding: in  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ , replace  $\mu$  by sim.  $\tau$  decay
- Normalized from  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  events

## $t\bar{t}$ :

- From simulation
- Normalization from sideband

## QCD:

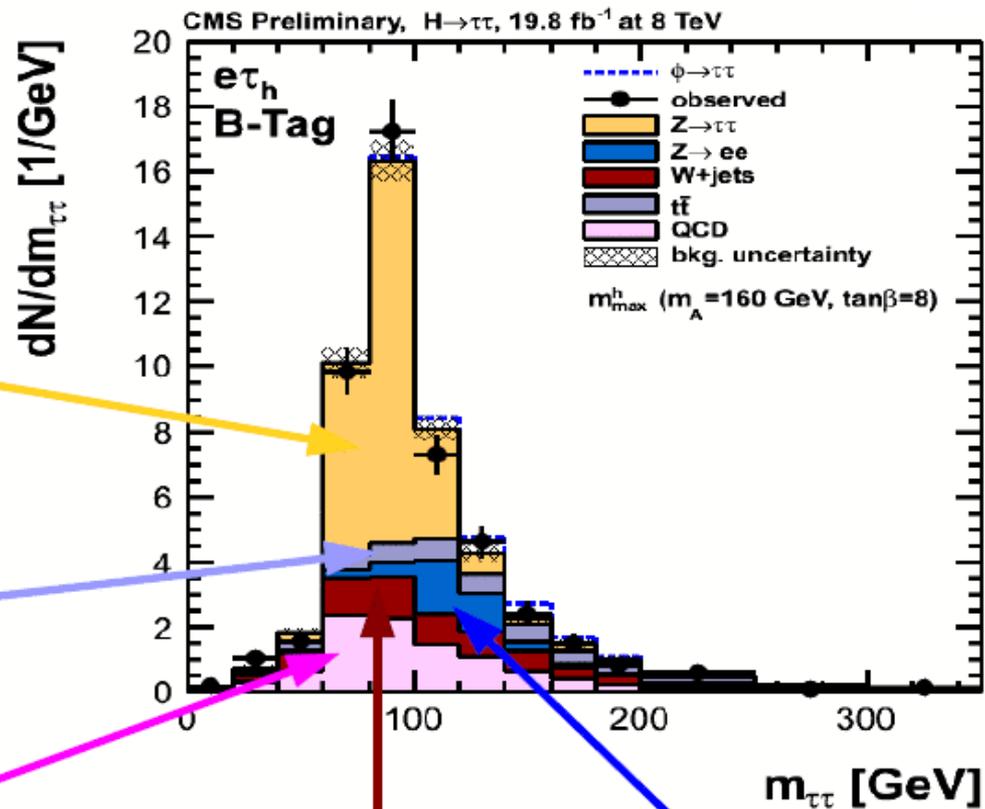
- Normalization & shape taken from SS/OS or fakerate

## Di-boson/W+jets:

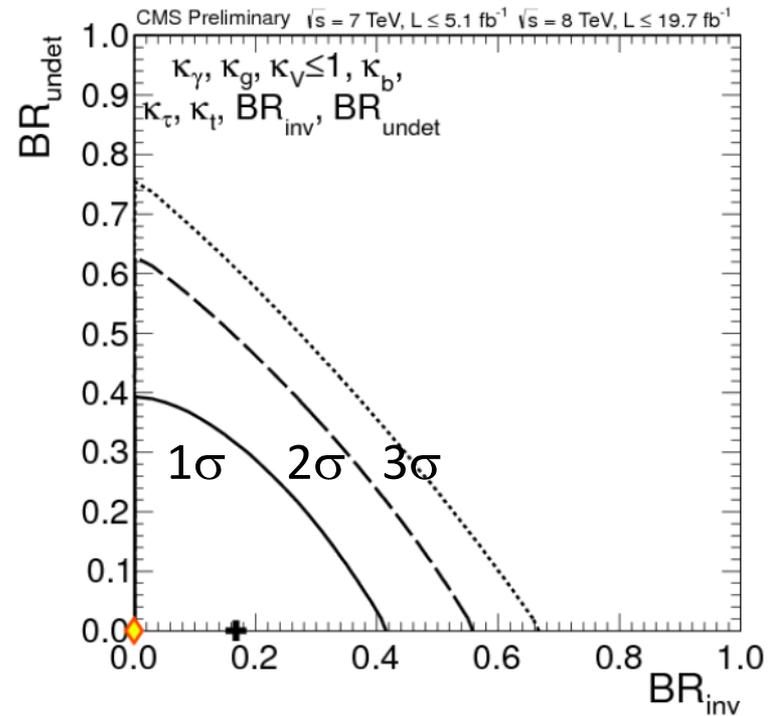
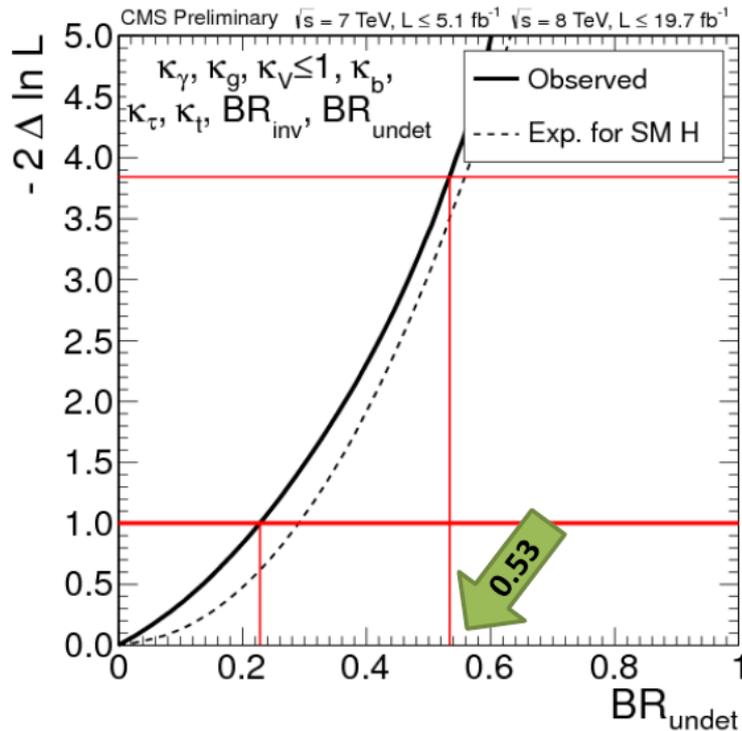
- From simulation or data
- Normalization from sideband

## $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow ee (\mu\mu)$ :

- From simulation or data
- Corrected for jet  $\rightarrow \tau$ ,  $e/\mu \rightarrow \tau$  fakerate



# Constraining “invisible” and “undetectable” modes using direct $h \rightarrow \text{inv}$ searches AND “visible” modes



**$BR_{\text{undet}} < 0.53$  at 95% CL**

(“undetectable” - any mode, SM or BSM, that can’t be seen,  
e.g. due. to bkg or other reasons)