

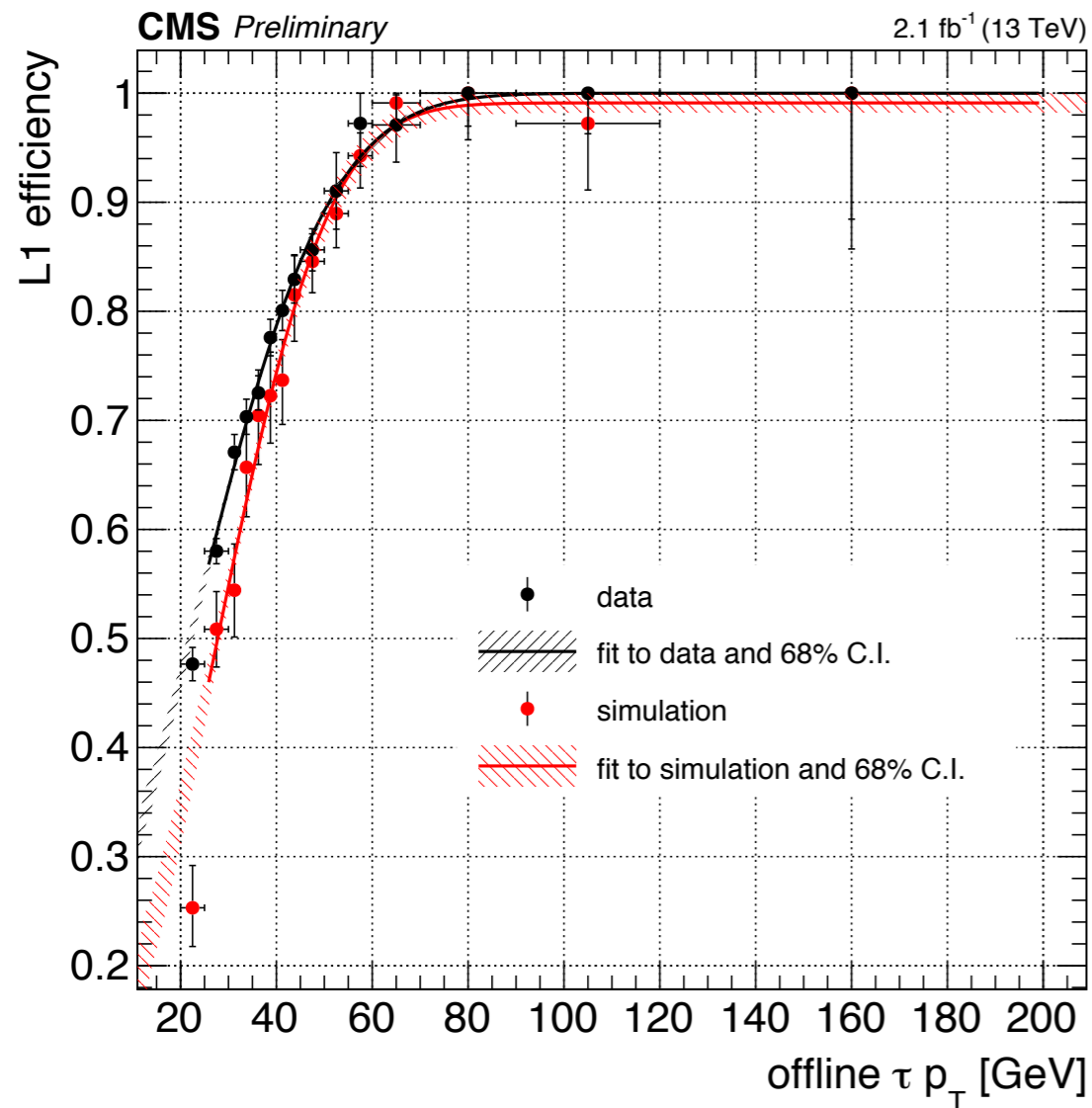
# Tau trigger performances on 13 TeV data

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CMS Collaboration



# Level-1 $\tau_h$ efficiency



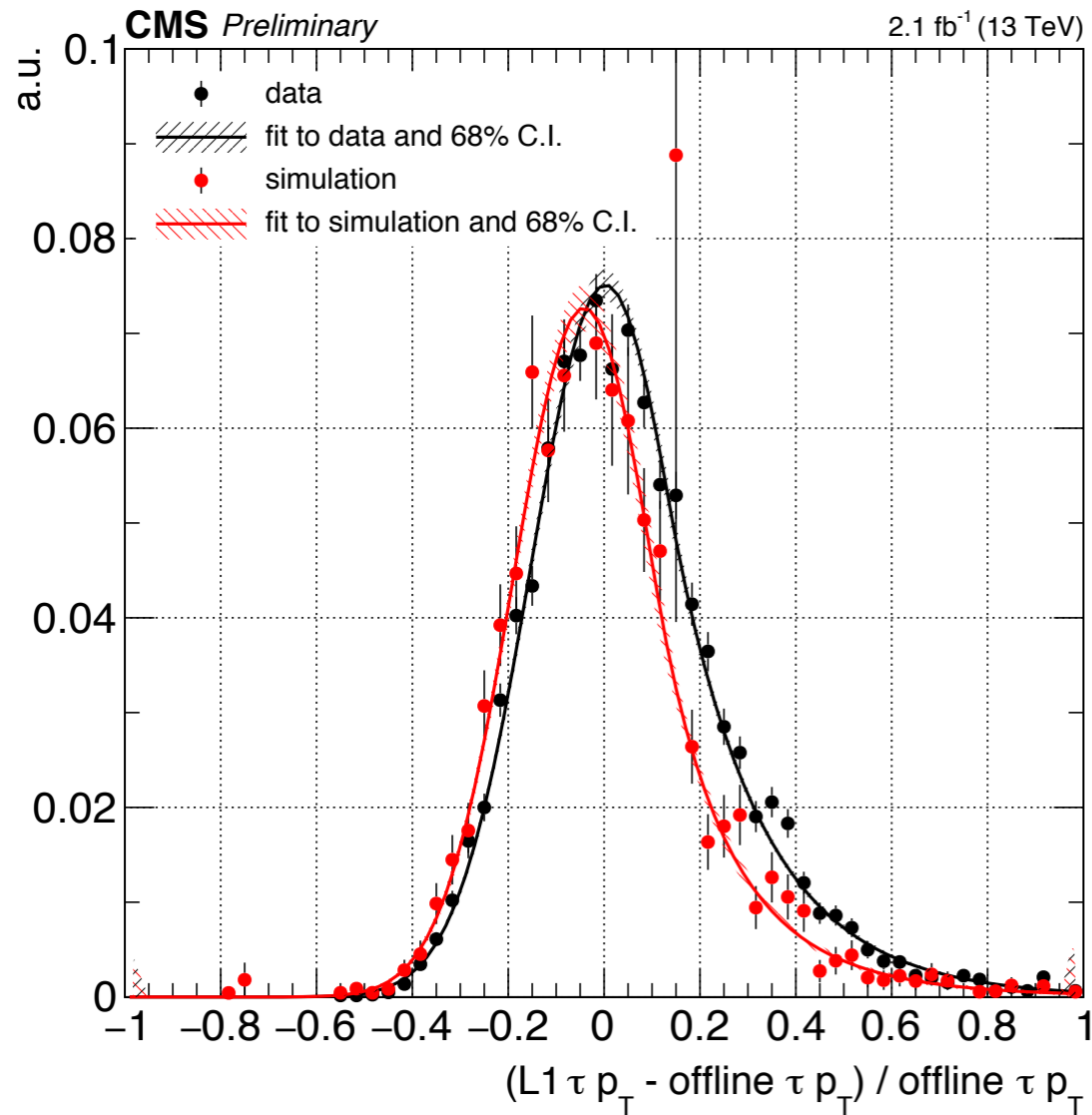
**Figure 1a**

Level-1 trigger efficiency for hadronically-decaying  $\tau$ 's used to seed the di- $\tau$  High Level Trigger for the  $H \rightarrow \tau_h \tau_h$  analysis.

The efficiency is computed per single  $\tau$ -leg through the tag-and-probe method, as a function of the offline-reconstructed tau transverse momentum. Hadronically-decaying  $\tau$ 's from the  $Z \rightarrow \tau_\mu \tau_h$  process are selected in events that fired the single  $\mu$  HLT and fulfil the baseline  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  requirements of well identified and isolated  $\mu\tau_h$  pairs and  $m(E_T^{\text{miss}}, \mu) < 30$  GeV.

Passed probe L1  $\tau$ 's must geometrically match to selected offline  $\tau$ 's and must have transverse energy larger than 28 GeV. For  $E_T < 40$  GeV, L1  $\tau$ 's must satisfy an additional isolation requirement.

# Level-1 $\tau_h$ energy response

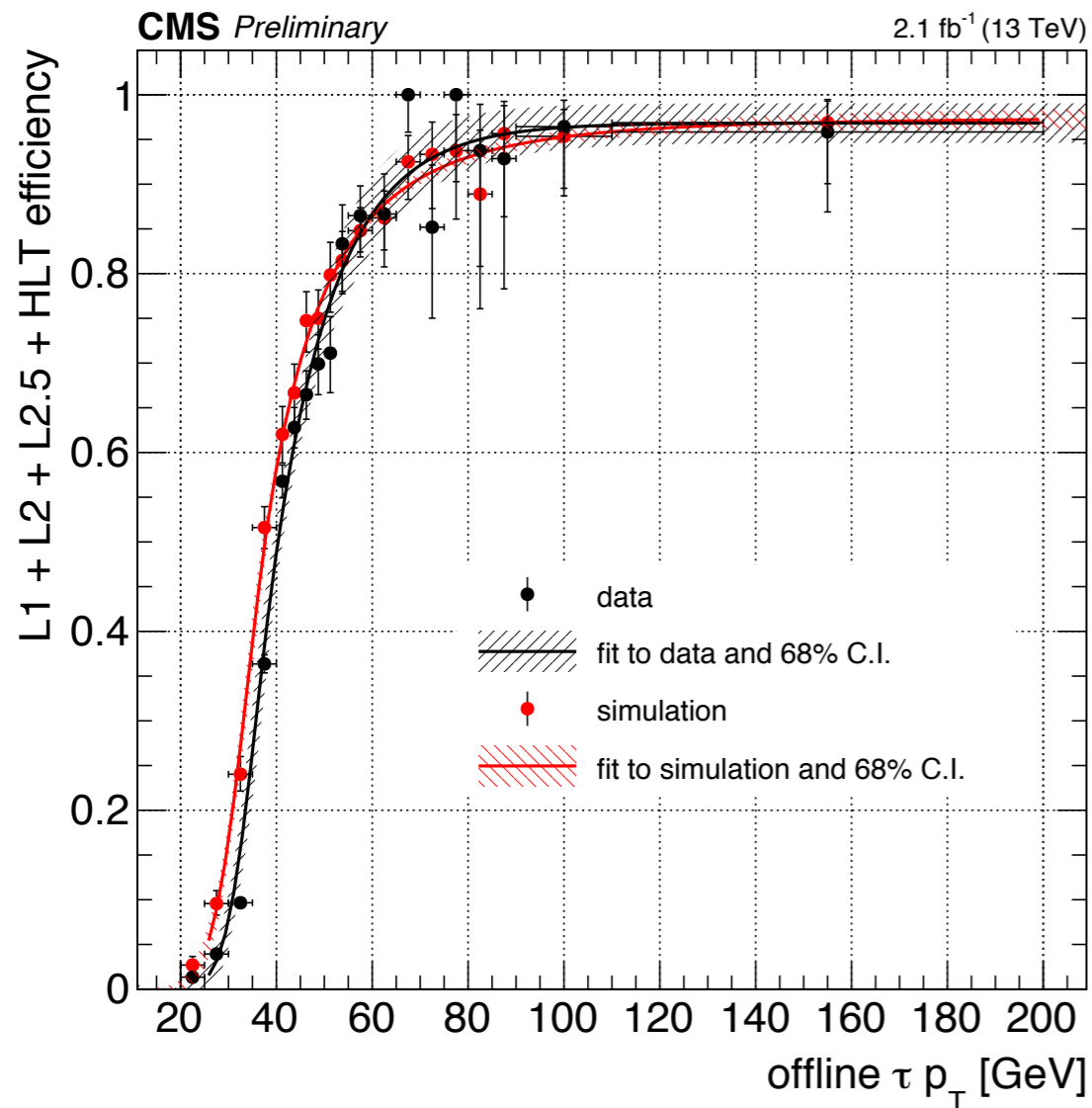


**Figure 1b**

Energy response for level-1 hadronically-decaying  $\tau$ 's used to seed the di- $\tau$  High Level Trigger for the  $H \rightarrow \tau_h \tau_h$  analysis.

The L1  $\tau$ 's here considered are geometrically matched to offline  $\tau_h$ 's which are selected in  $Z \rightarrow \tau_\mu \tau_h$  events that fired the single  $\mu$  HLT and fulfil the baseline  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  requirements of well identified and isolated  $\mu\tau_h$  pairs and  $m(E_T^{\text{miss}}, \mu) < 30$  GeV.

# Di- $\tau_h$ High Level Trigger efficiency



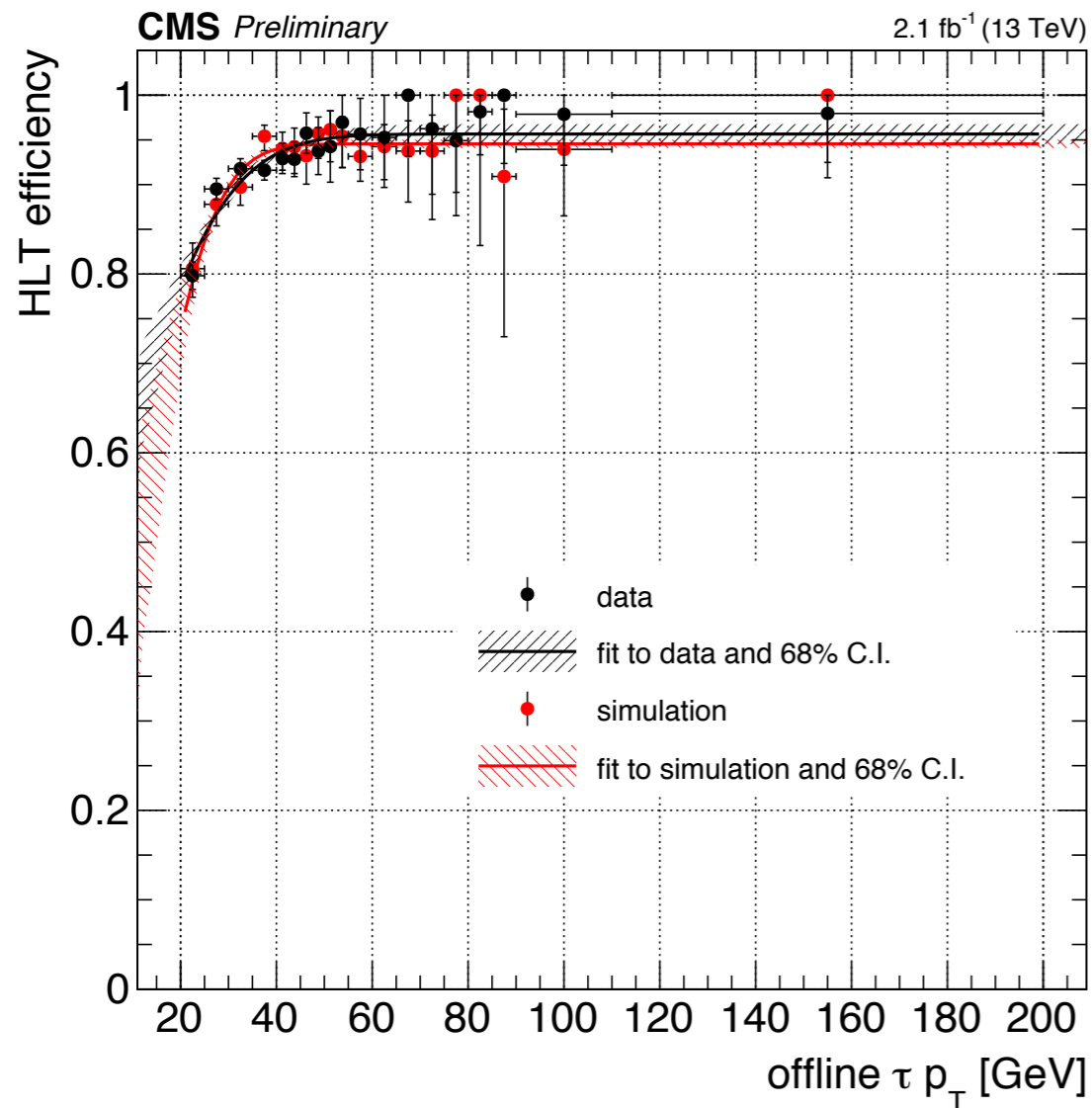
**Figure 2**

Combined L1 + L2 + L2.5 + High Level trigger efficiency of the di- $\tau_h$  (medium isolation,  $p_T > 35$  GeV, seeded by di- $\tau$  Level-1) trigger for the  $H \rightarrow \tau_h \tau_h$  analysis.

The efficiency is computed per single  $\tau$ -leg through the tag-and-probe method, as a function of the offline-reconstructed tau transverse momentum. Hadronically-decaying  $\tau$ 's from the  $Z \rightarrow \tau_\mu \tau_h$  process are selected in events that fired the single  $\mu$  HLT and fulfil the baseline  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  requirements of well identified and isolated  $\mu\tau_h$  pairs and  $m(E_T^{\text{miss}}, \mu) < 30$  GeV.

Passed probe  $\tau$ 's are those that fired one leg of the di- $\tau_h$  HLT and geometrically match to selected offline  $\tau$ 's.

# $\mu\tau_h$ High Level Trigger efficiency



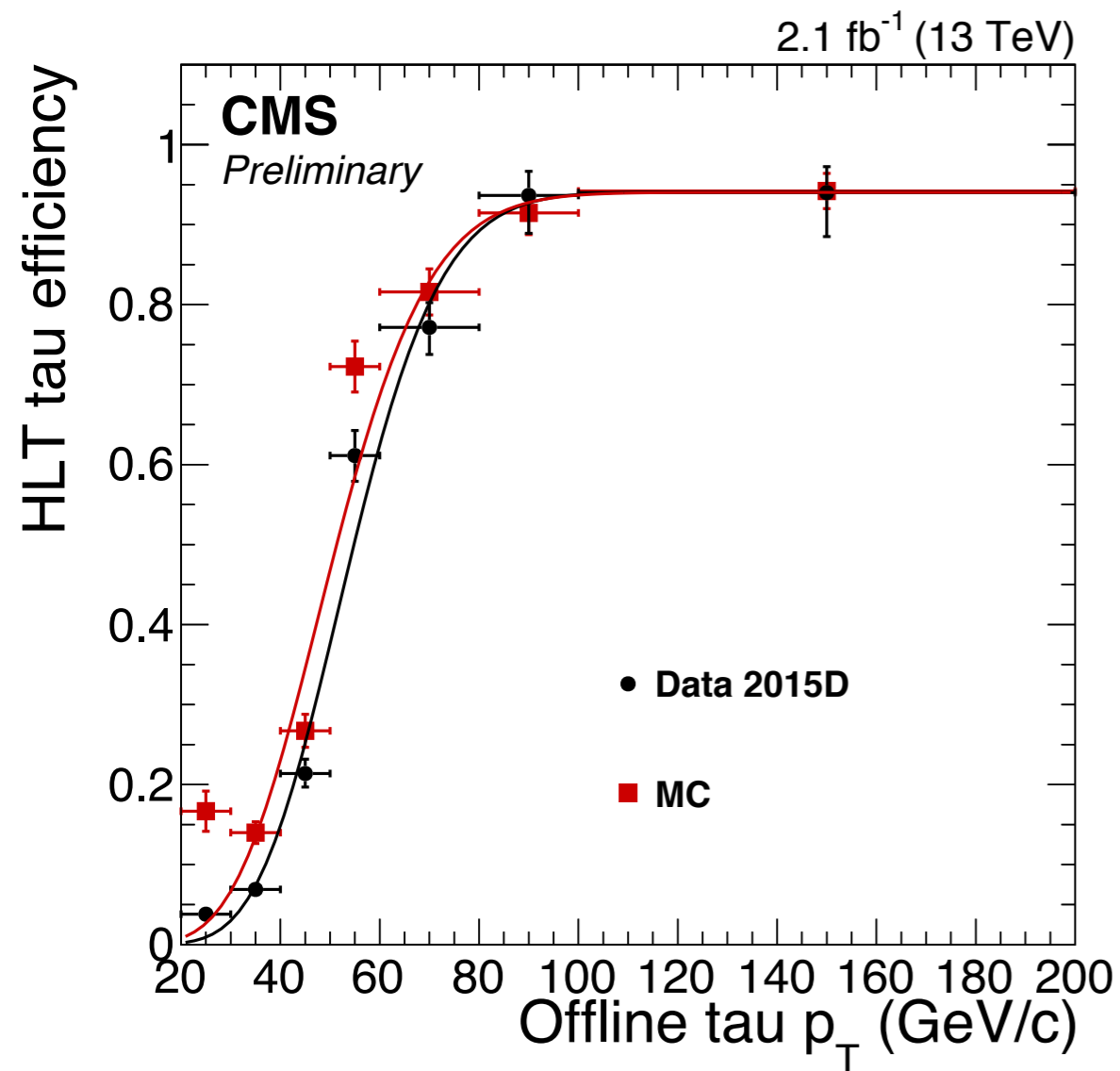
**Figure 3**

High Level Trigger efficiency of the  $\tau$  leg of the  $\mu\tau_h$  (loose isolation,  $p_T > 20$  GeV, seeded by single- $\mu$  Level-1) trigger for the  $H \rightarrow \tau_\mu\tau_h$  analysis.

The efficiency is computed through the tag-and-probe method, as a function of the offline-reconstructed tau transverse momentum. Hadronically-decaying  $\tau$ 's from the  $Z \rightarrow \tau_\mu\tau_h$  process are selected in events that fired the single  $\mu$  HLT and fulfil the baseline  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  requirements of well identified and isolated  $\mu\tau_h$  pairs and  $m(E_T^{\text{miss}}, \mu) < 30$  GeV.

Passed probe  $\tau$ 's are those that fired the  $\mu\tau_h$  HLT and geometrically match to selected offline  $\tau$ 's.

# $\tau_h + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ High Level Trigger efficiency - $\tau_h$ leg



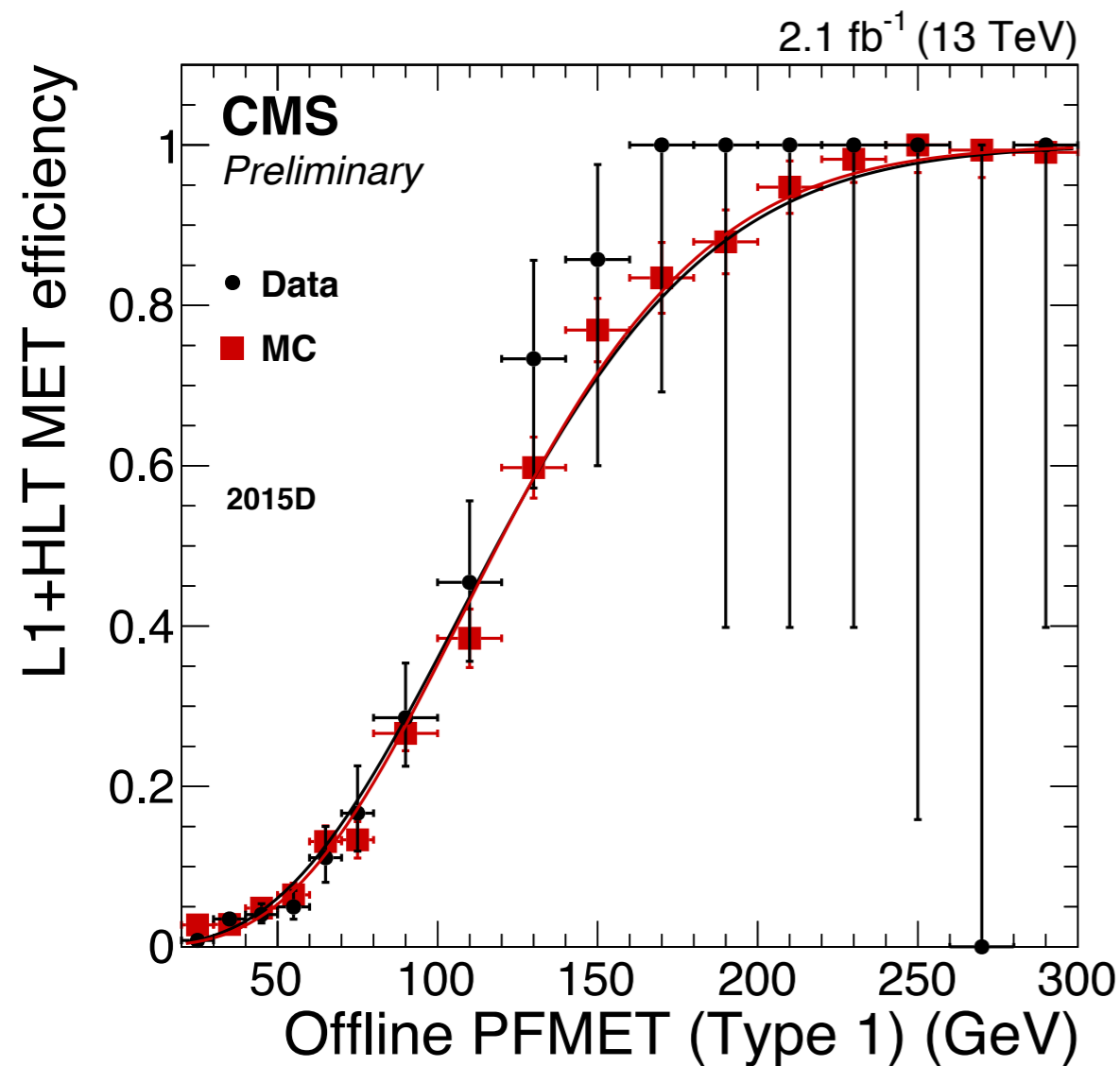
**Figure 4a**

High Level Trigger efficiency of the  $\tau_h$  leg of the  $\tau_h + E_T^{\text{miss}}$  (medium isolation,  $p_T > 50$  GeV, seeded by  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  Level-1) trigger for the  $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau_h \nu_\tau$  analysis.

The efficiency is computed through the tag-and-probe method, as a function of the offline-reconstructed tau transverse momentum. Hadronically-decaying  $\tau$ 's from the  $Z \rightarrow \tau_\mu \tau_h$  process are selected in events that fired the  $\mu + E_T^{\text{miss}}$  service HLT and for which the  $\tau_h$  fulfils identification and isolation requirements equivalent to those used in the  $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau_h \nu_\tau$  analysis.

Passed probe  $\tau$ 's are those that fired the  $\mu + \tau_h + E_T^{\text{miss}}$  service HLT and geometrically match to selected offline  $\tau$ 's.

# $\tau_h + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ HLT efficiency - $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ leg



**Figure 4b**

High Level Trigger efficiency of the  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  leg of the  $\tau_h + E_T^{\text{miss}}$  ( $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 80$  GeV, seeded by  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  Level-1) trigger for the  $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau_h \nu_\tau$  analysis.

The efficiency is computed through the tag-and-probe method, as a function of the offline Particle Flow based  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ , in  $t\bar{t}$ -enriched events selected by the single  $\tau_h$  service HLT and fulfil the  $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau_h \nu_\tau$  analysis requirements (presence of one b-tagged jet and absence of further leptons other than the  $\tau$ )

Passed probe events are those that fired the  $\tau_h + E_T^{\text{miss}}$  HLT.