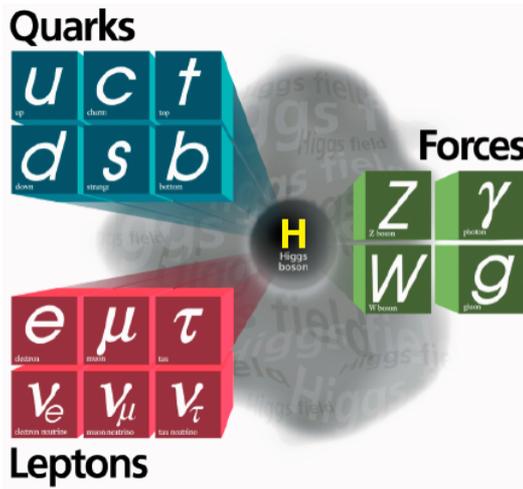


UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

Low Mass SM Higgs Limits at The Tevatron

On behalf of the CDF and DØ Collaborations

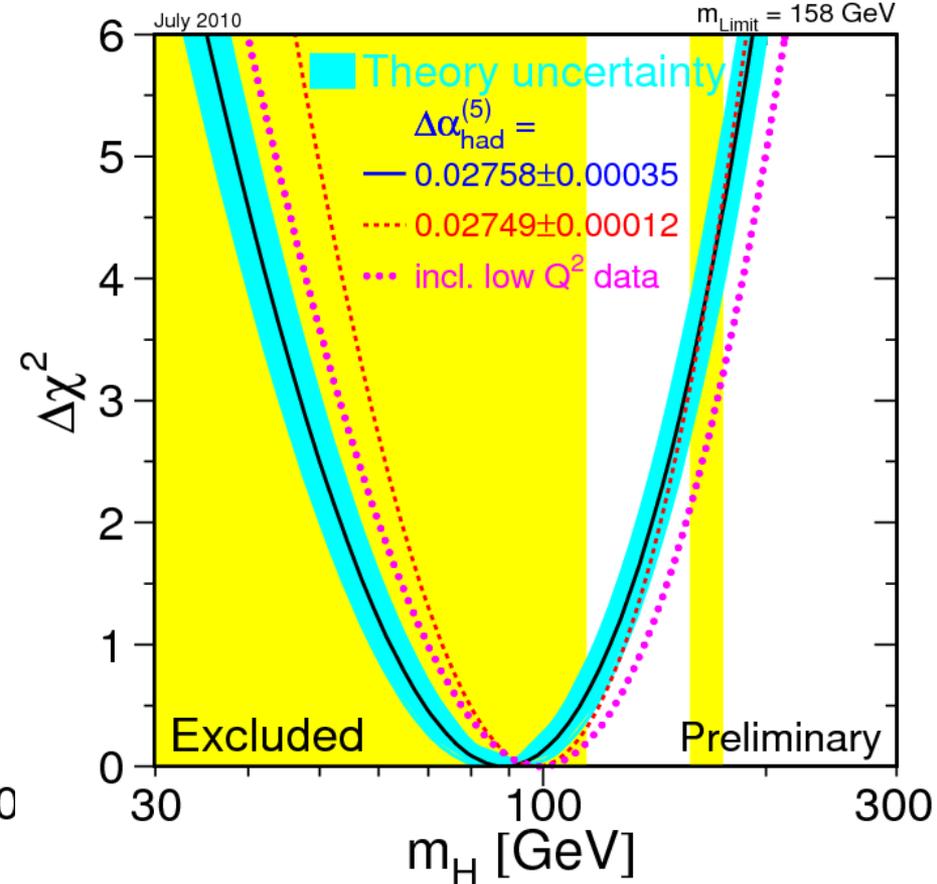
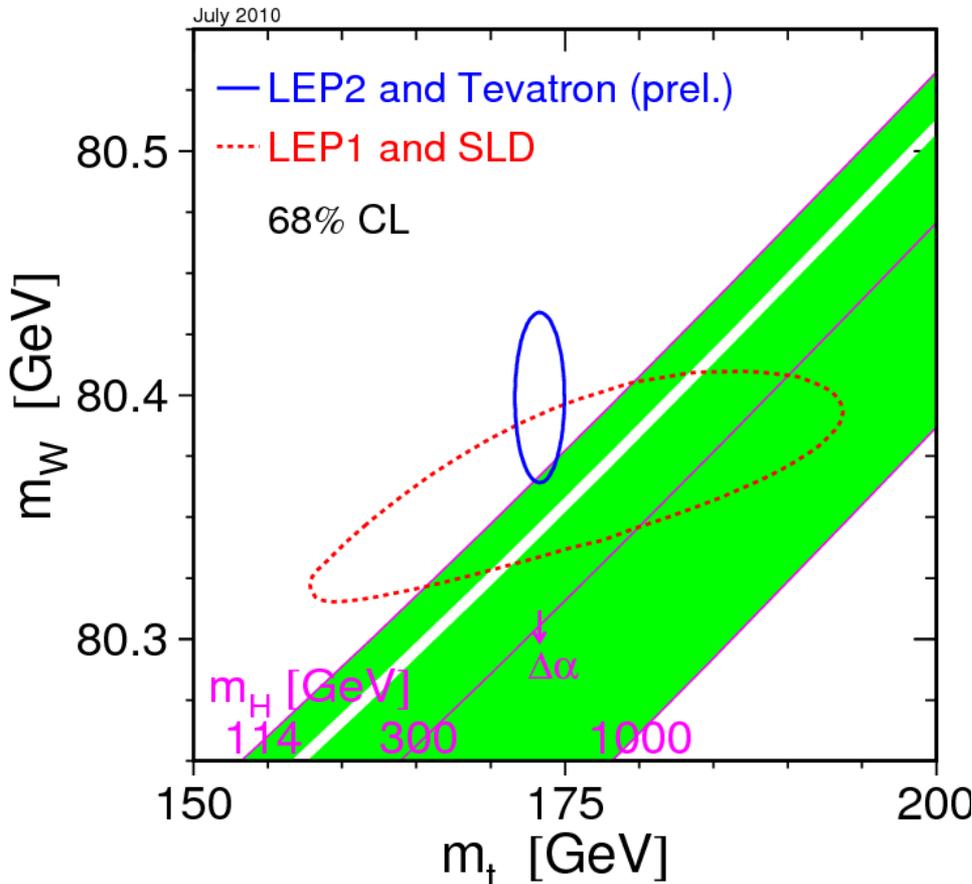


Justin Keung
University of Toronto



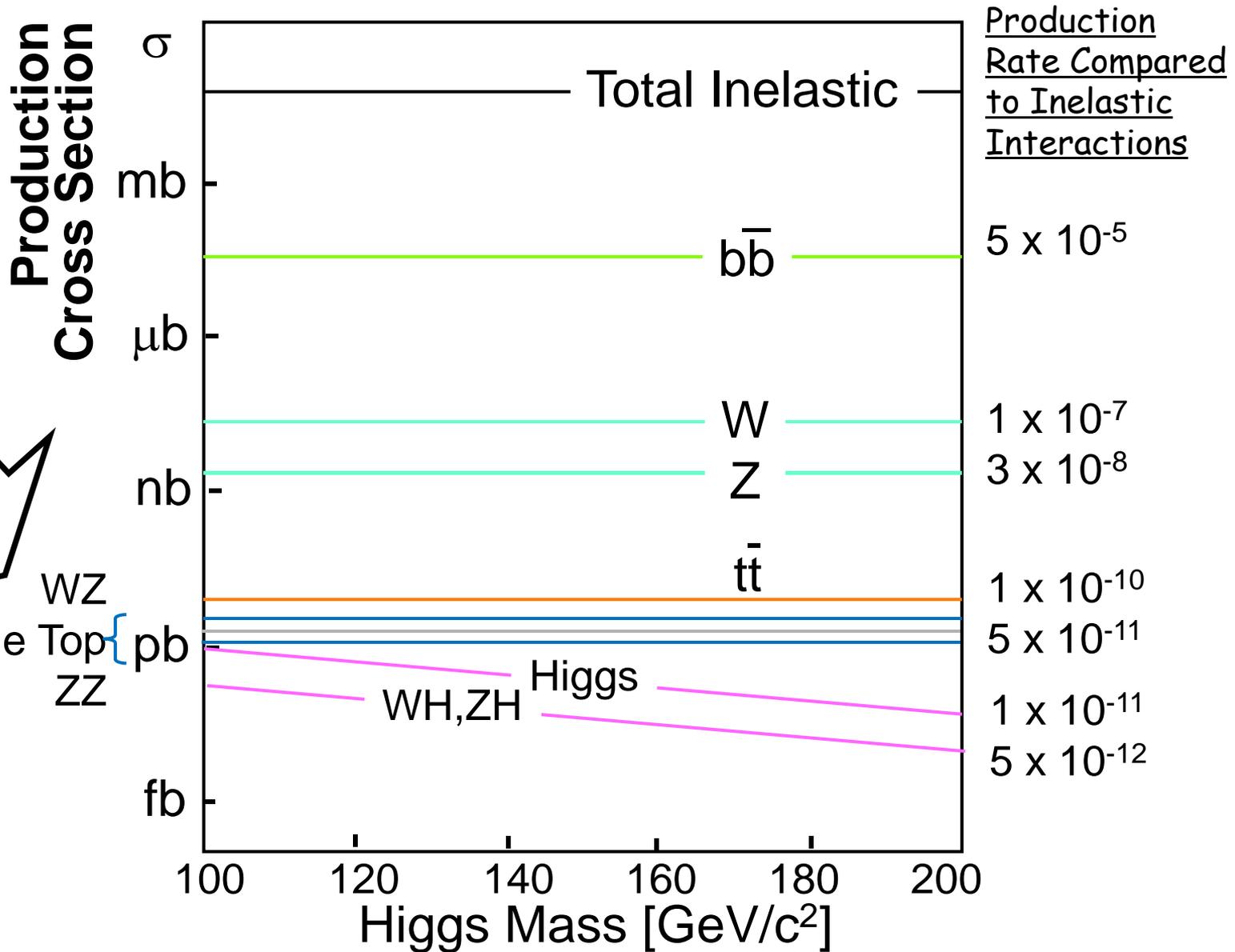
August 25th, 2010
Hadron Collider Physics Symposium 2010

- The Higgs boson enters in Standard Model interactions via radiative corrections
 - Indirectly bound Higgs mass by precision m_W and m_{top} measurements
 - 95% CL $m_H < 158 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (including LEP limits, $114 < m_H < 185 \text{ GeV}/c^2$)

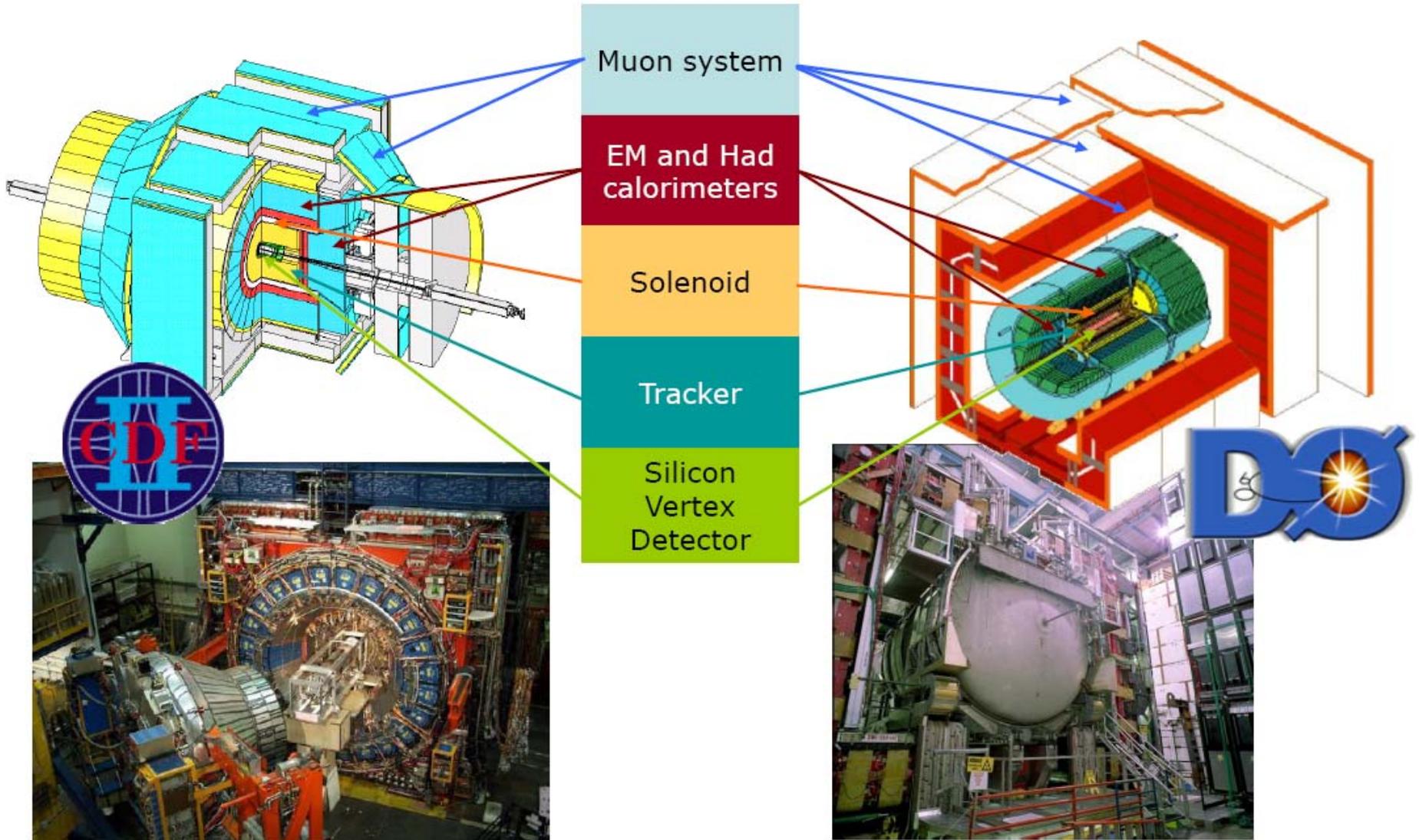


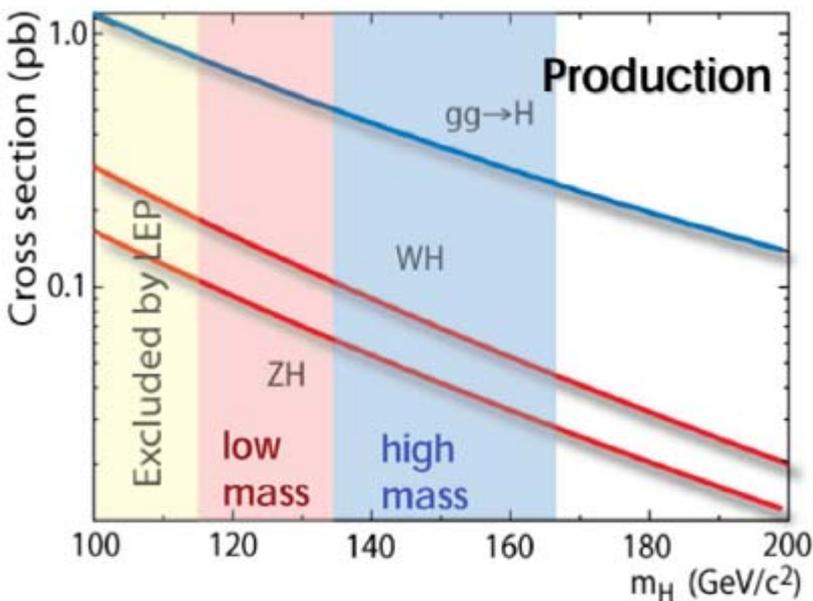
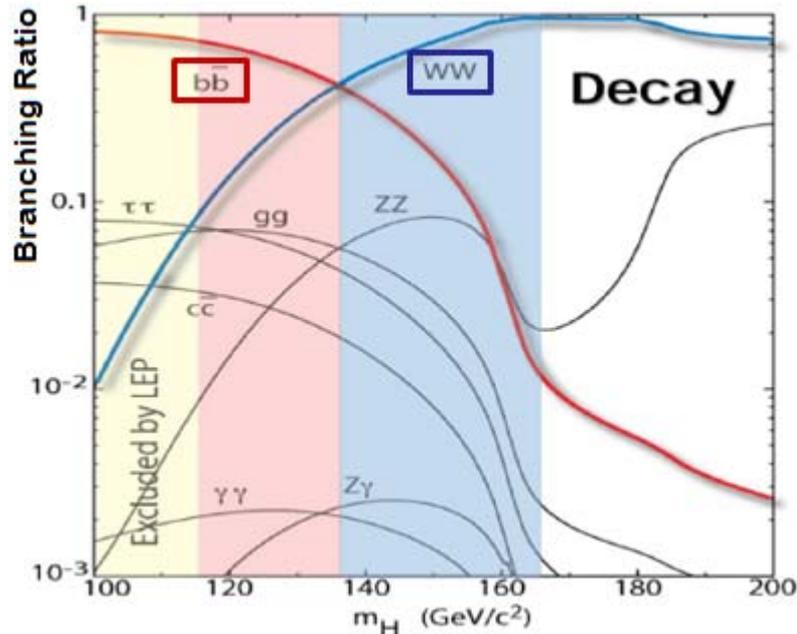
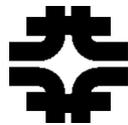


Road to the Higgs at the Tevatron

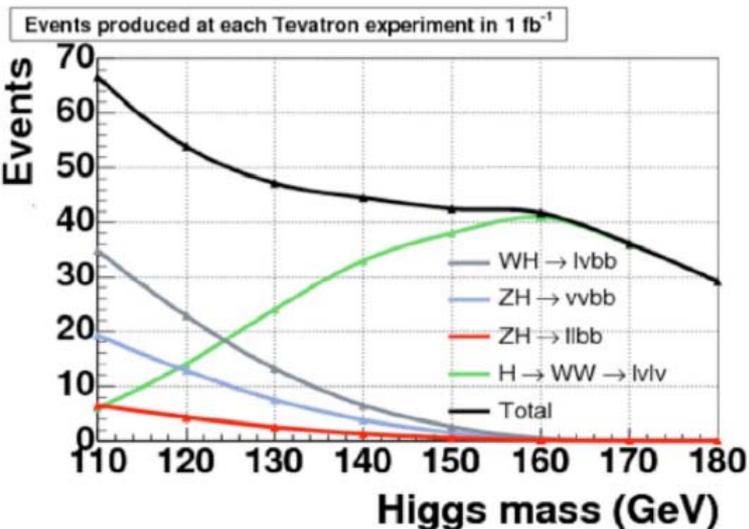


- Multipurpose detectors
 - lepton ID, b-jet ID, jets and missing energy measurements

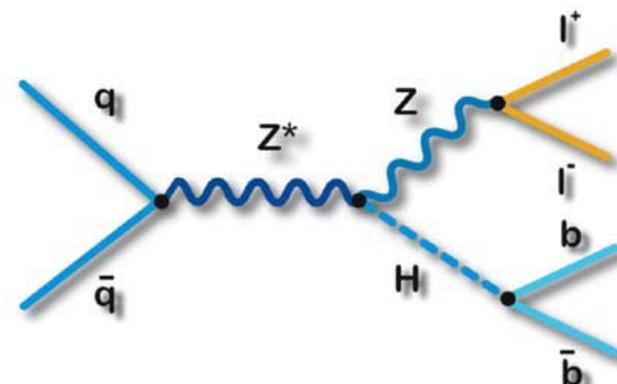
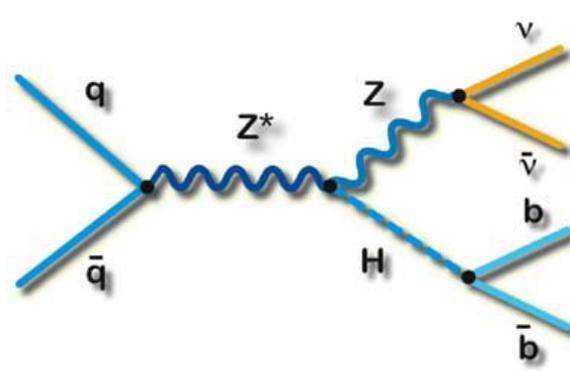
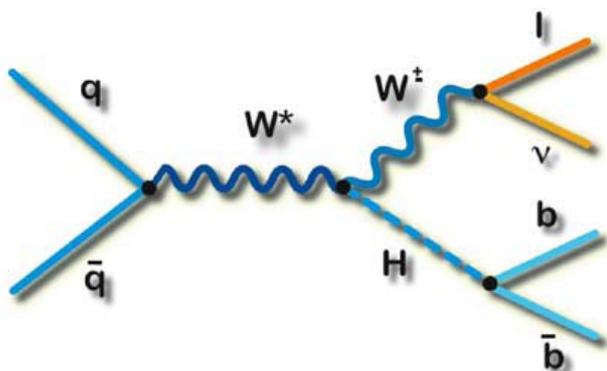




- Separate according to decays
- This talk: Low mass
 - $m_H < 135 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Decays dominated by $H \rightarrow bb$
 - Identify Higgs by its b decays
- Direct production $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow bb$ has overwhelming QCD background
- Associated production WH/ZH , presence of the extra vector boson reduces backgrounds
 - Leptonic decay (into either electron or muon) gives a distinct signature for efficient triggering
 - MET reduces multijet background
- WH/ZH : Main low mass channels



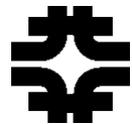
Prod+Decay Channel	events/fb @ $115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	events/fb @ $165 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
$WH \rightarrow lvbb$	28	0.1
$ZH \rightarrow vvbb$	16	0.07
$ZH \rightarrow llbb$	5	0.02
$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow lvlv$	9	38
Total	58	38



- $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow lvlv$ channel will be described in the High Mass Higgs presentation



Low Mass Higgs Search Strategy

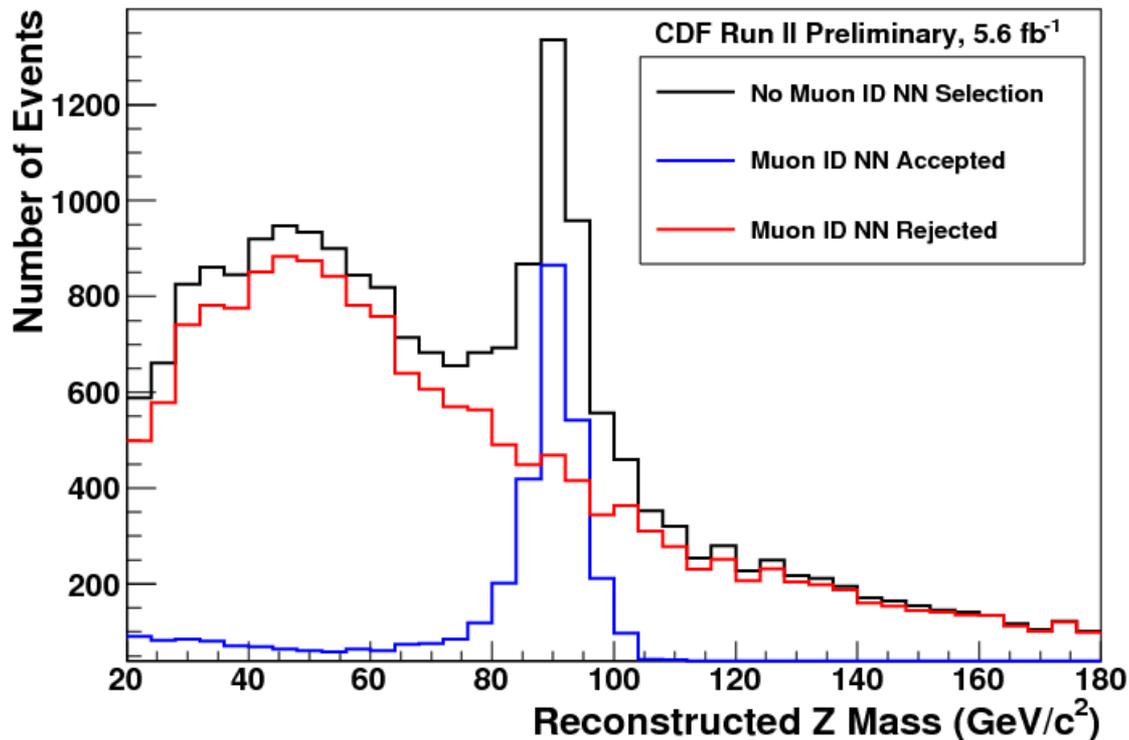


1. Maximize Signal Acceptance
 - Increase detector acceptance
 - Additional triggers, relaxed lepton ID
2. Reduce background through b-jet ID
 - “b-tagging” reduces up to ~95% of light and c-jet backgrounds
3. Multi-Variate (MV) signal/background discrimination
 - Simultaneously utilize the combined discriminating power of multiple quantities

1) Maximizing Signal Acceptance



- Example: $ZH \rightarrow llbb$ with small expected signal
- Loosen lepton selection to increase Z acceptance
 - Loose definition improves acceptance, with lots of additional BKG
 - MuonID NN removes most background while preserving signal
- Gain signal acceptance from extended lepton identification

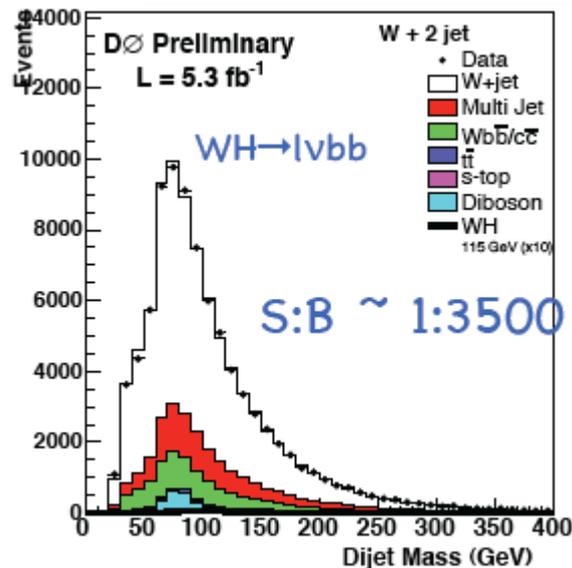


2) Reduce background through b-jet ID

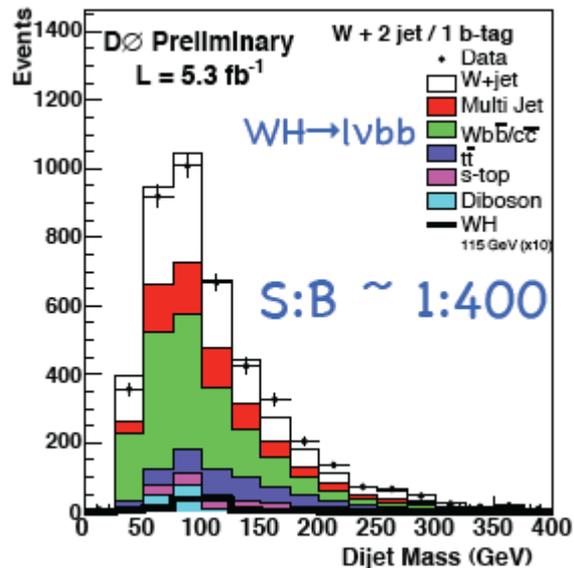


- Identification of b-jets improves the signal to background ratio
- Example $WH \rightarrow lvbb$ analysis benefits from b-jet ID
 - S:B improves with each b-jet ID'ed

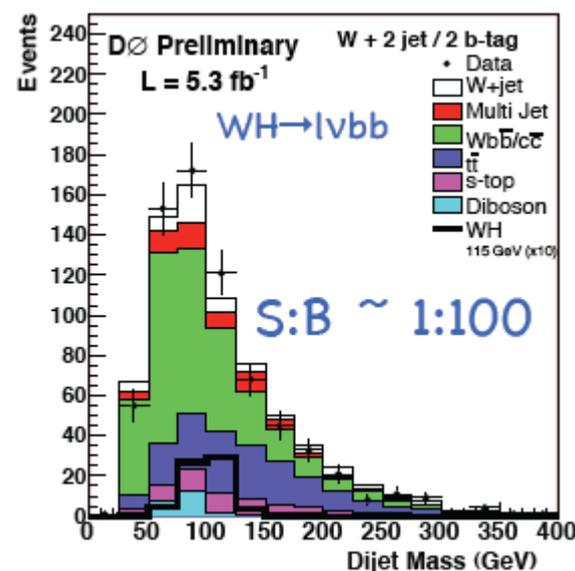
Zero b-jets identified



One b-jet identified

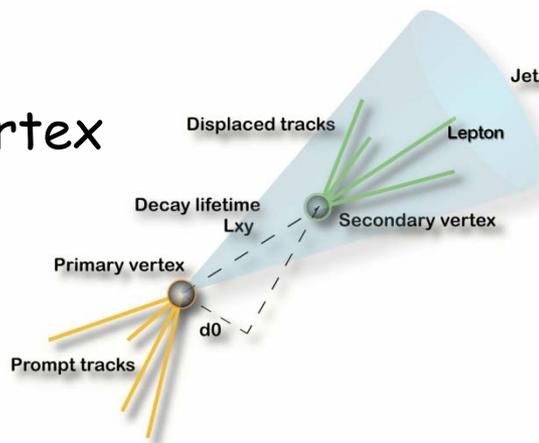


Two b-jets identified

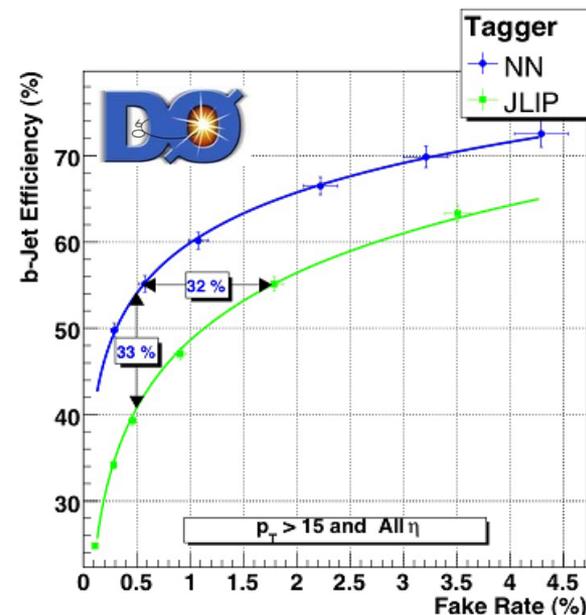
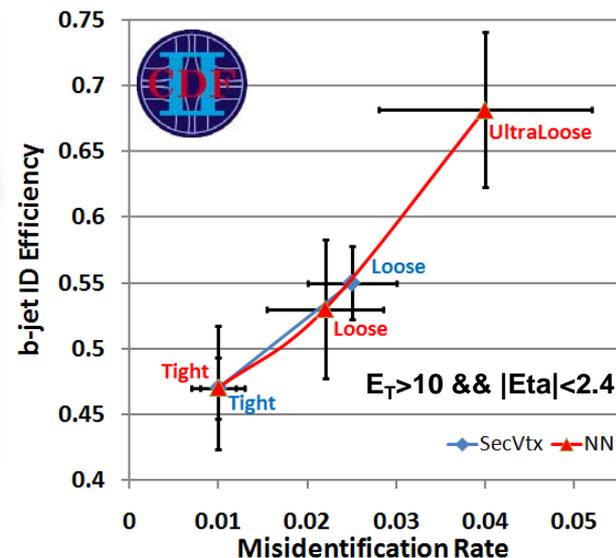


b-jet Features

- Displaced secondary vertex
- Displaced tracks
- Decays semileptonically

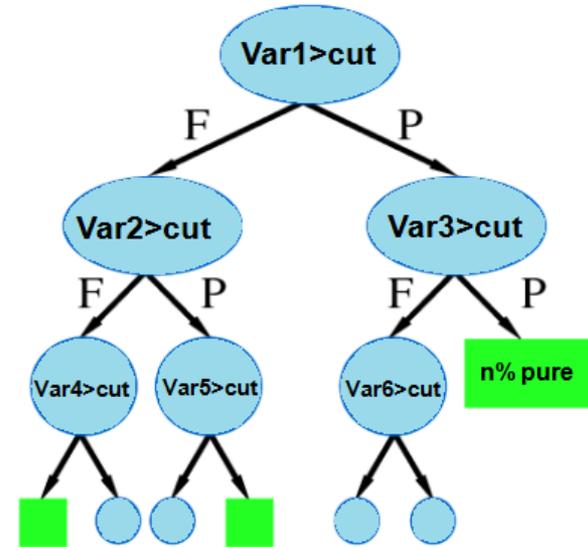
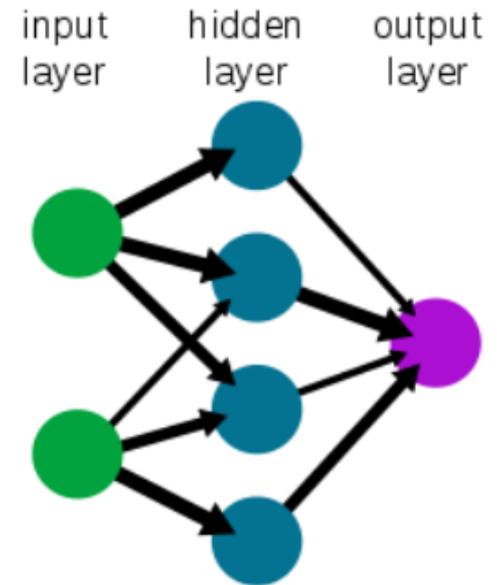


- Advanced "b-tag" algorithms use all information from jet
 - Improve efficiency while keeping misidentification rate low
- Important to improve b-jet identification efficiency to gain signal in the tagged samples
 - Double-tag channels have best S:B
 - If per-jet efficiency increases 10%, then the number of events with 2 identified b-jets increases 21%





- MV: combine multiple discriminants into a stronger one
 - Improve analyses by ~20% with respect to leading two variables
 - Correlations useful
- Common MV Discriminants:
 - Artificial Neural Network (NN)
 - Boosted Decision Trees (BDT), Random Forests (RF)
 - Matrix Element Probabilities (ME)
 - They have similar performance
- ✓ Observed ~pb processes with MV tools
 - Single top, also WW,WZ (in lvqq final state)
- Caveat: recently, our primary sensitivity gains don't come from MV
 - Mainly from improved signal acceptance

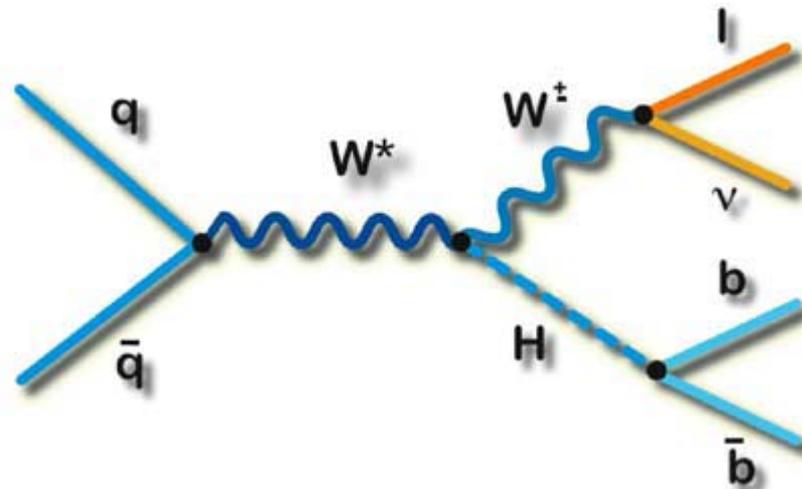


- Event Selection

- 1 high P_T e or μ ($>15\text{GeV}$ DØ, $>20\text{GeV}$ CDF)
- large missing transverse energy ($>20\text{GeV}$)
- 2 or 3 jets ($>20\text{GeV}$), at least one with b-jet ID

- Main backgrounds

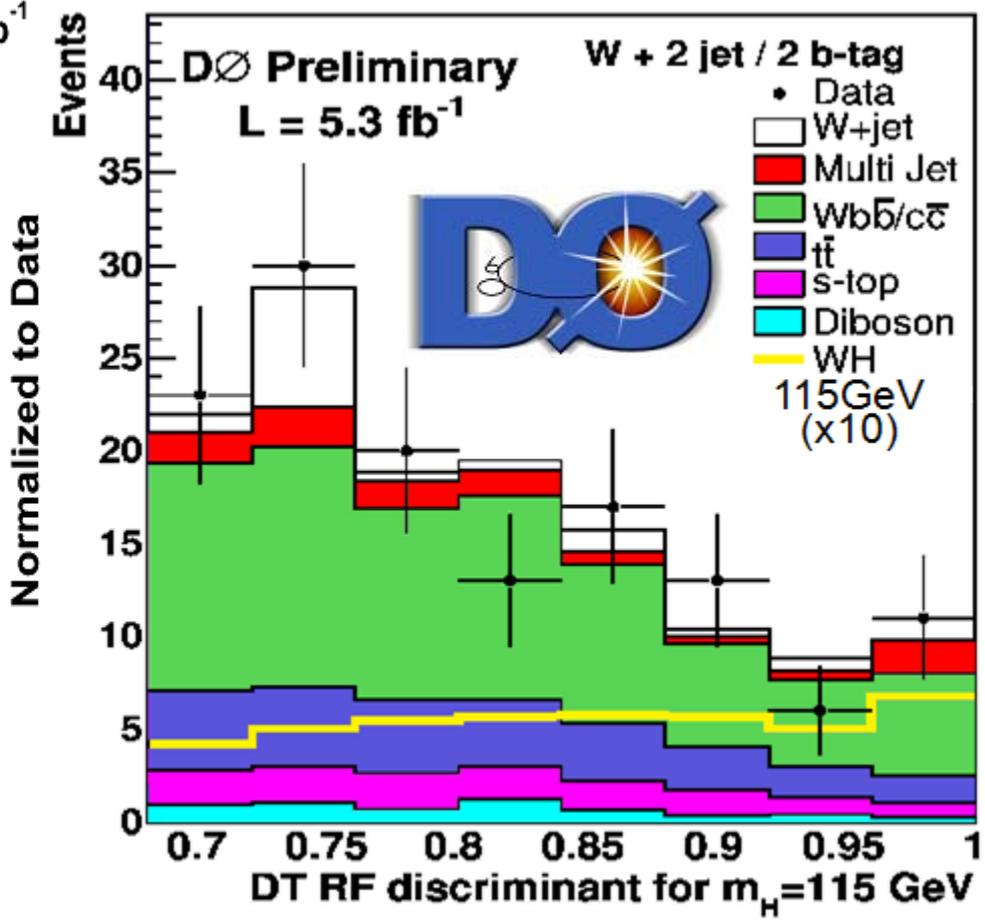
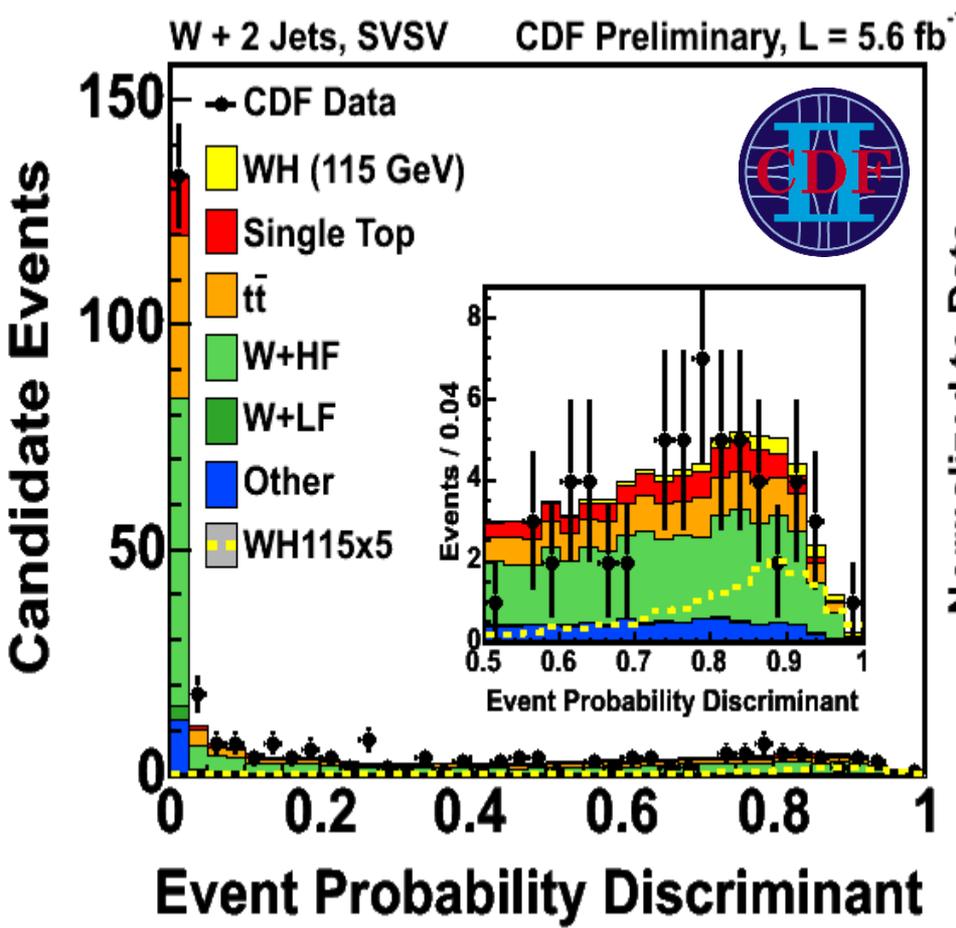
- W + heavy-flavor jets
- Mistags (light-flavor jets mis-ID'ed as b-jets)
- QCD multi-jet (jet mis-ID'ed as lepton)
- Top, dibosons



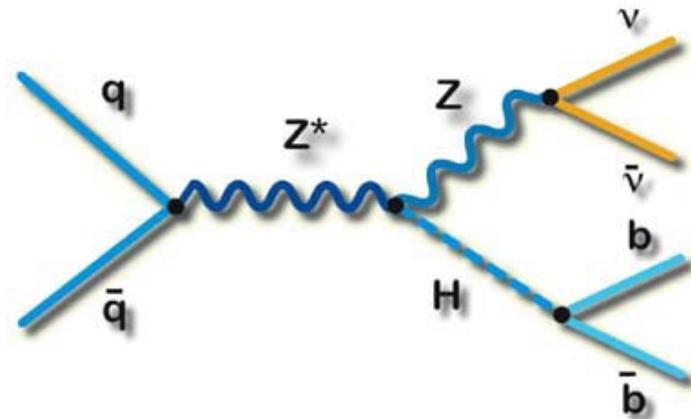
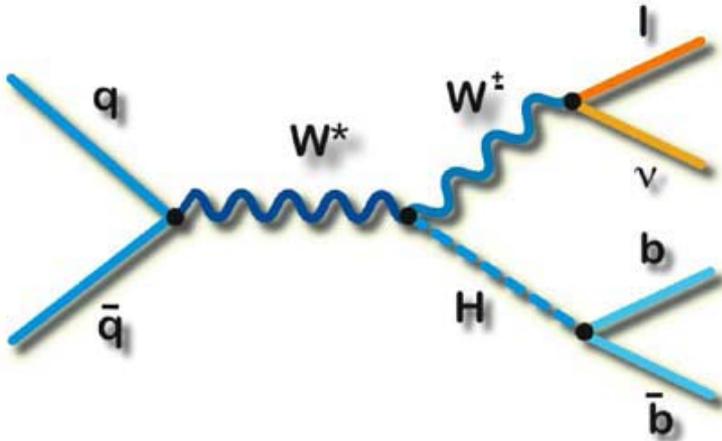
WH → lνbb



95% CL Limit for $m_H=115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	Observed (Expected) [$\times \sigma_{SM}$]	Comments
CDF Matrix Element 5.6 fb^{-1}	3.6 (3.5)	2 and 3-jets
CDF Neural Network 5.7 fb^{-1}	4.5 (3.5)	2-jets
DØ Random Forest 5.3 fb^{-1}	4.1 (4.8)	2 and 3-jets



- Large signal statistics, but has large background from multi-jet processes
- Has signal contributions from:
 - $ZH \rightarrow \nu b \bar{b}$, $WH \rightarrow (l) \nu b \bar{b}$ (l not identified)
- Event Selection
 - large missing transverse energy ($>40\text{GeV}$ DØ, $>50\text{GeV}$ CDF)
 - 2 or 3 jets ($>20\text{GeV}$ DØ, $>35, 25, 15\text{GeV}$ CDF), \geq one with b-jet ID
 - Exclude identified leptons, avoid overlap with other VH searches
- Main Backgrounds
 - QCD multijet (MET from Instrumental effects)
 - W/Z+jets, top, diboson (Real MET)



VH → MET bb



95% CL Limit for $m_H = 115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ Observed (Expected) [$\times \sigma_{SM}$]

CDF Neural Network 5.7 fb^{-1}

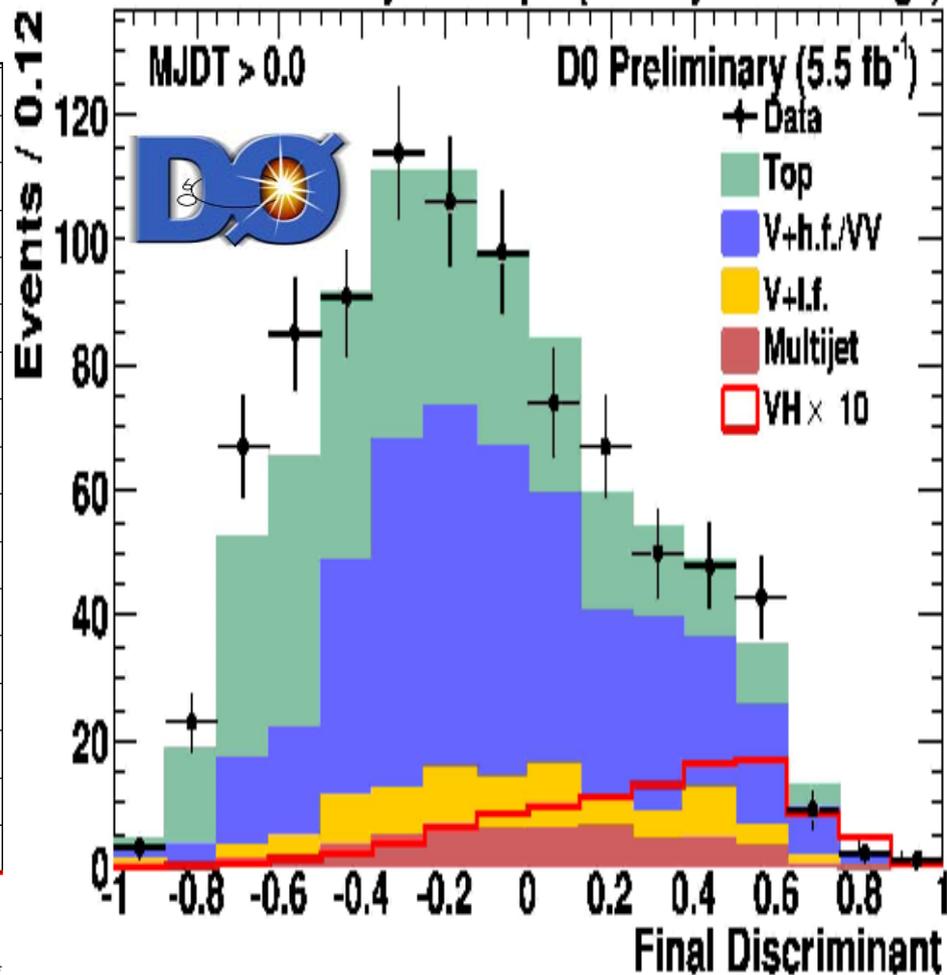
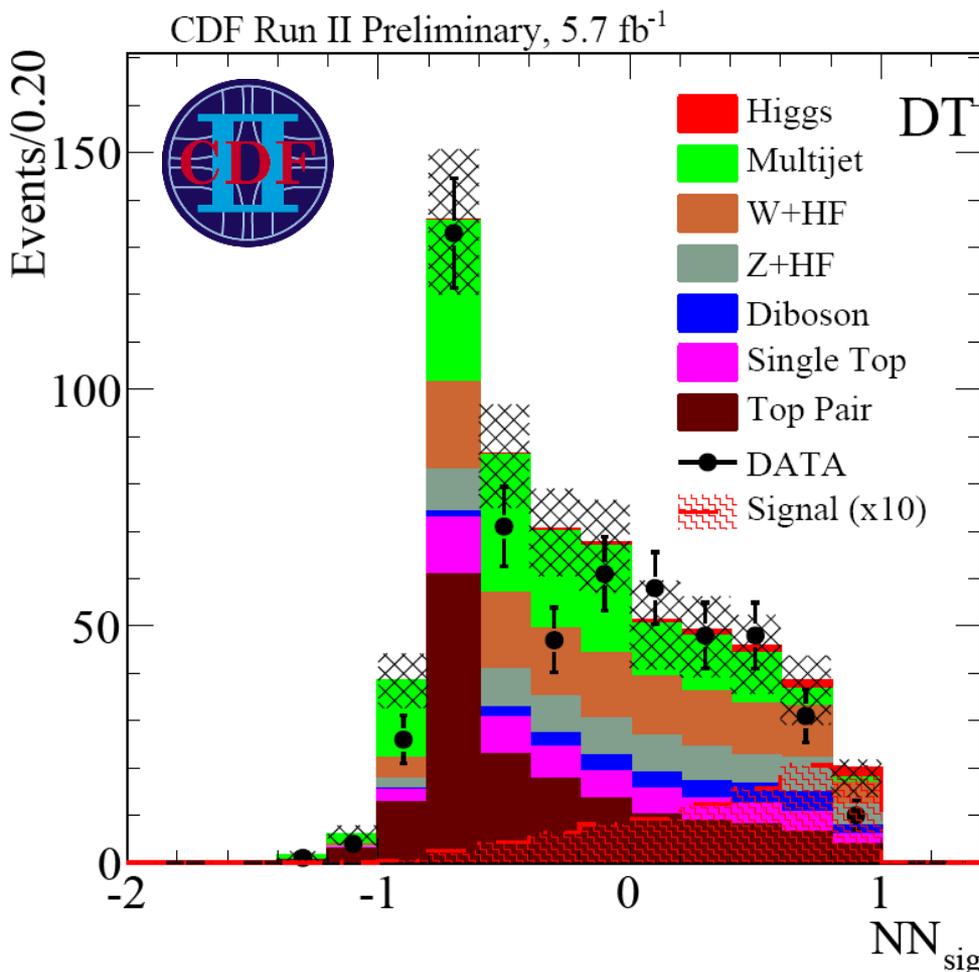
2.3 (4.0)

DØ Decision Tree 5.5 fb^{-1}

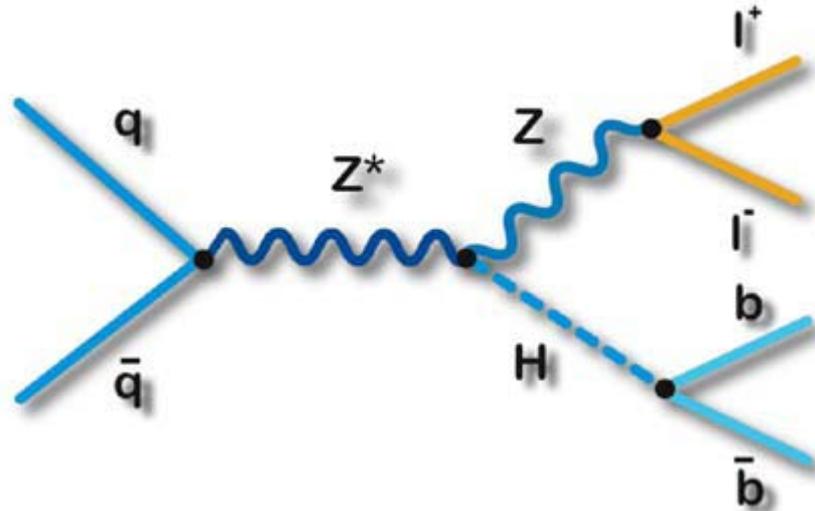
3.4 (4.2)

⊗ BkgEstUnc

Analysis sample (two asymmetric btags)



- Low signal statistics, but cleanest channel
 - Fully reconstructible final state, Z resonance
- Event Selection
 - Select Z candidate decaying into ee or $\mu\mu$
 - 2 or 3 jets ($>20, 15\text{GeV D}\emptyset$, $>25, 15\text{GeV CDF}$), ≥ 1 with b-jet ID
- Main Backgrounds
 - Z+jets
 - Diboson, ttbar
- Reconstruction of Z resonance controls background rates, allowing for looser lepton selection requirements



ZH → llbb

95% CL Limit for $m_H = 115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ Observed (Expected) [$\times \sigma_{SM}$]

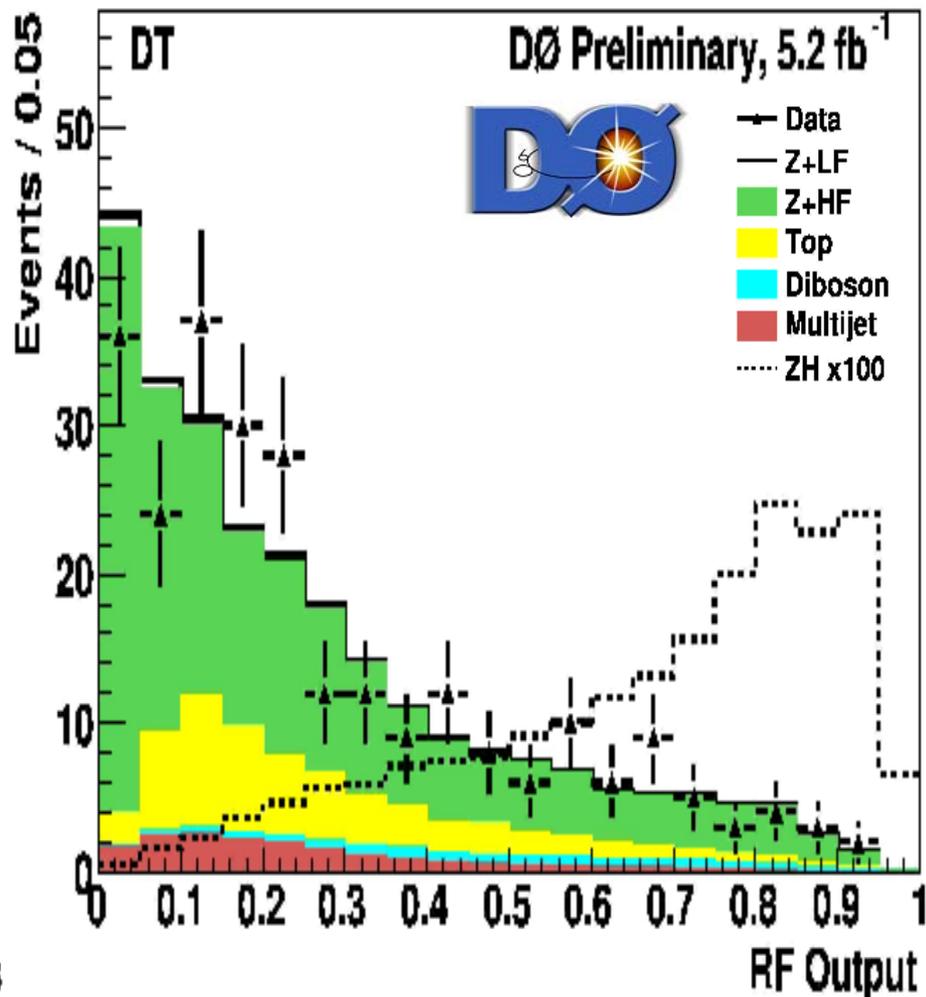
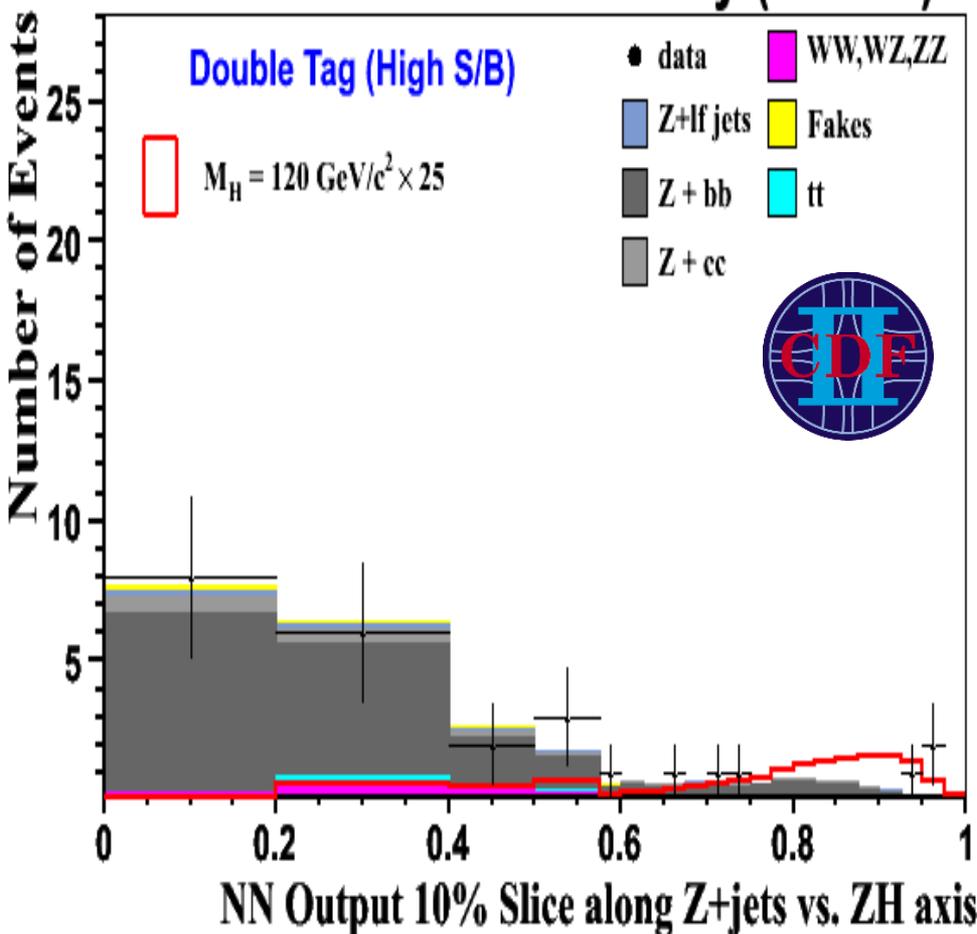
CDF Neural Network 5.7 fb^{-1}

6.0 (5.5)

DØ Random Forest 5.2 fb^{-1}

8.0 (5.7)

CDF Run II Preliminary (5.7 fb^{-1})





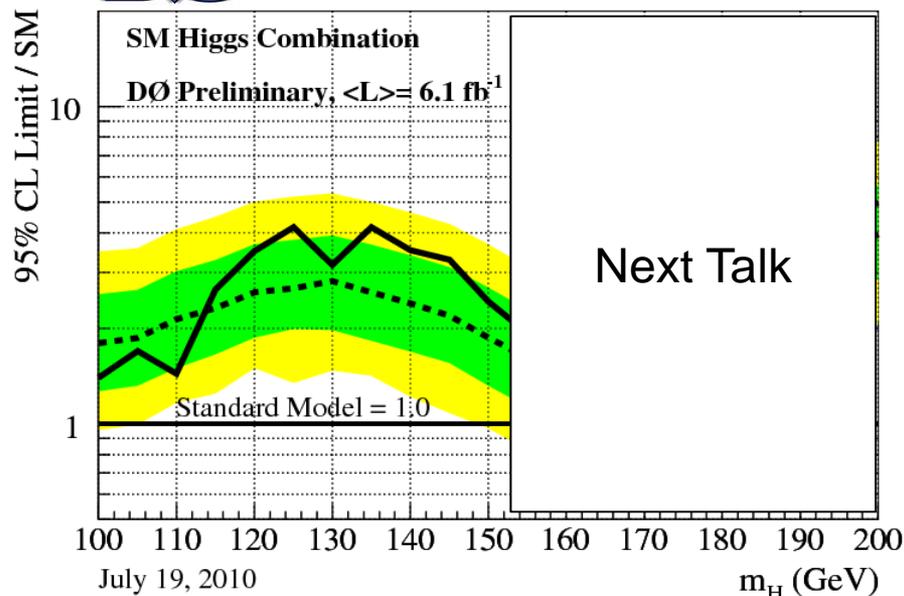
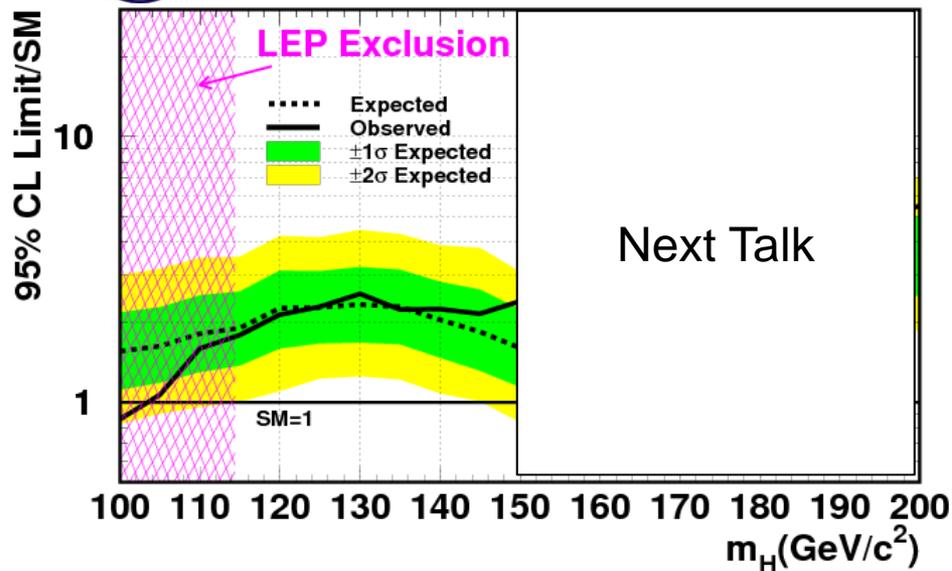
All Channels Combination



- With present dataset, no single channel has significant sensitivity to exclude the Low Mass Higgs
- Combine different channels to maximize sensitivity
 - The analysis were divided into mutually exclusive sub-categories



CDF Run II Preliminary, $\langle L \rangle = 5.6-5.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

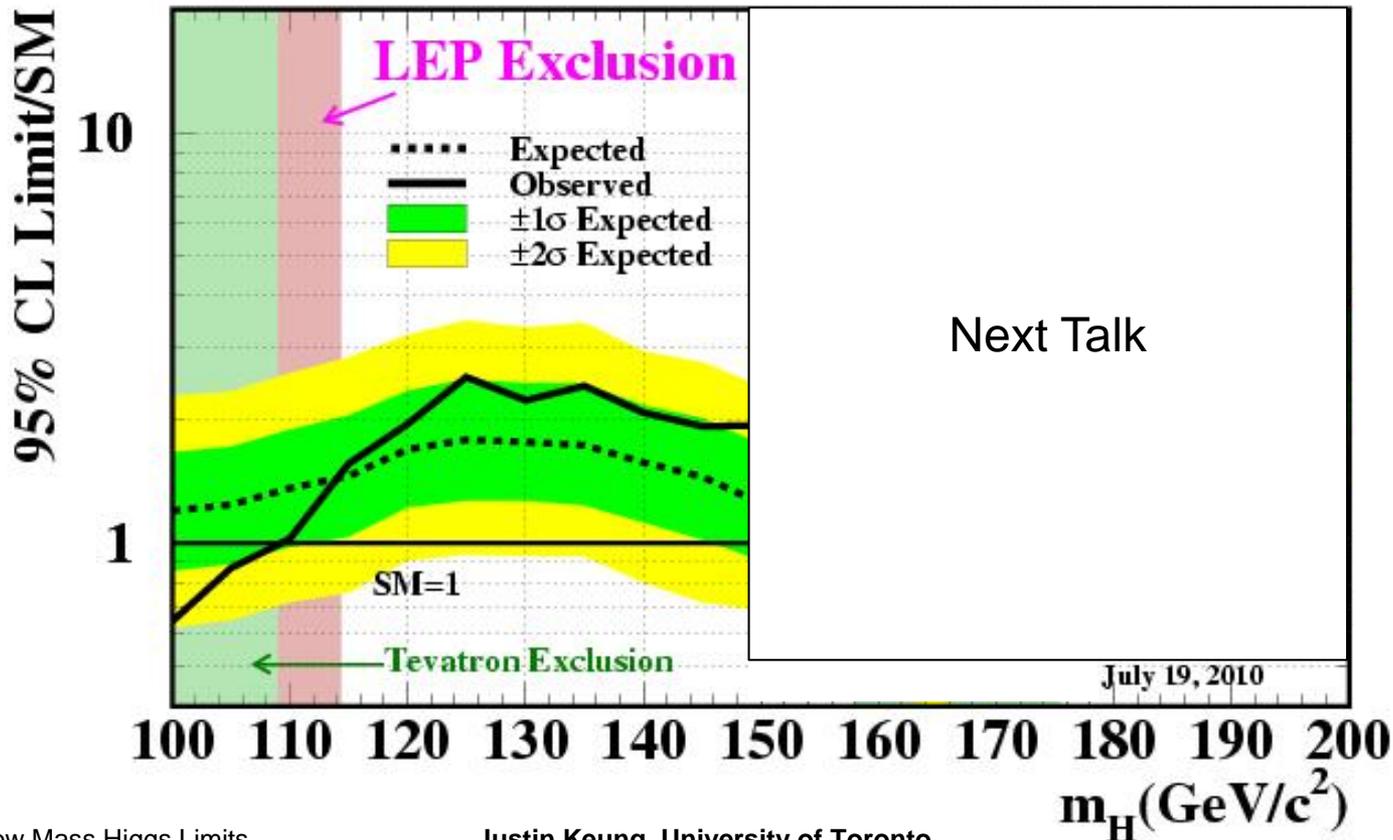


95% CL Limit for $m_H = 115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	Observed (Expected) [$\times \sigma_{SM}$]
CDF Combined	1.79 (1.90)
DØ Combined	2.65 (2.31)

- Combine the results from the two Tevatron experiments
- Tevatron Combined
 - 95% CL limit for $m_H=115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$: observe(expect) $1.56 (1.45) \times \sigma_{SM}$
 - Expected limit is $1.8 \times \sigma_{SM}$ or below for entire low mass range
 - Beginning to exclude some masses below the direct LEP limits



Tevatron Run II Preliminary, $\langle L \rangle = 5.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

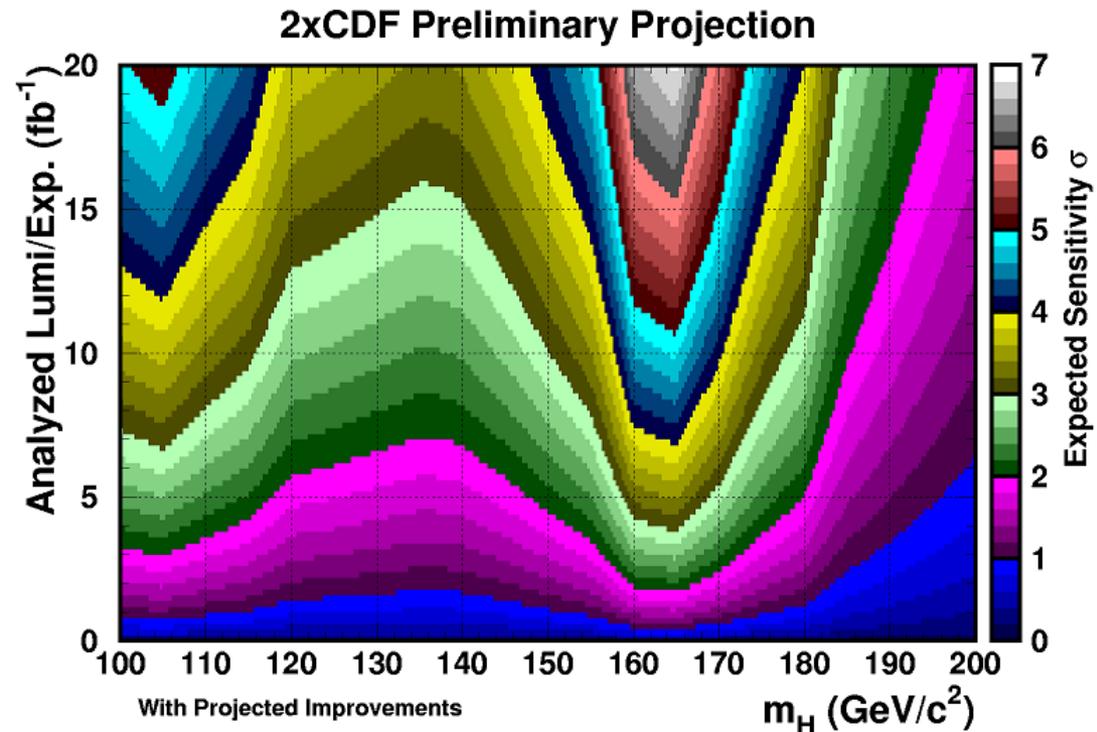




- CDF and DØ each have about 8 fb^{-1} recorded, and is each projected to collect $\sim 2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ more per year
- Tevatron will run at least one more year, can expect to have 10 fb^{-1} per experiment
- Can expect to achieve 3σ sensitivity at $m_H = 115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

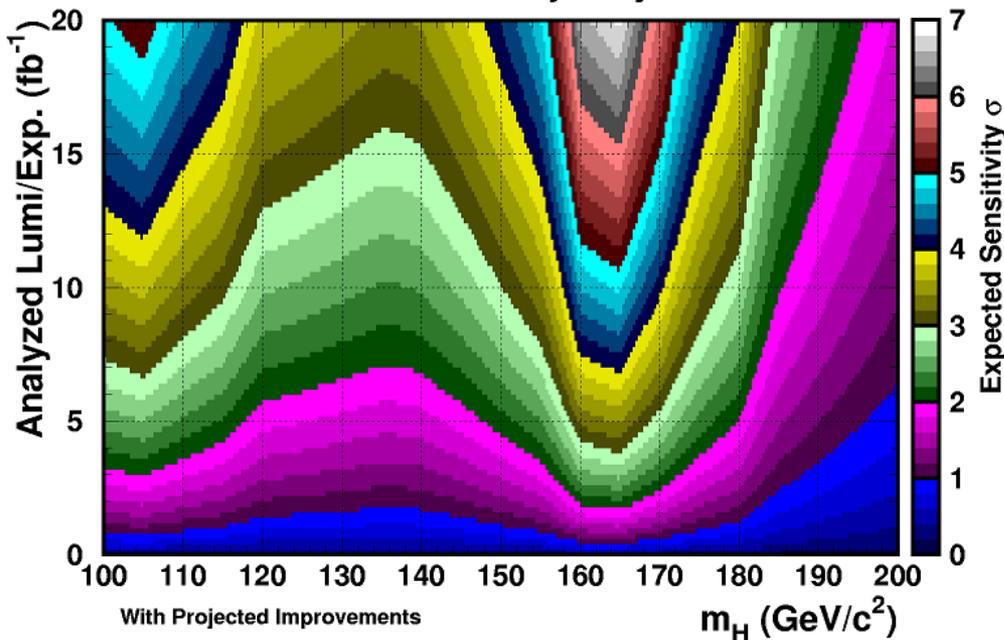
Upcoming Improvements

- migration of existing improvements across channels
- expanded e/μ selection
- final states with taus
- better b-tagging
- improved jet energy resolution



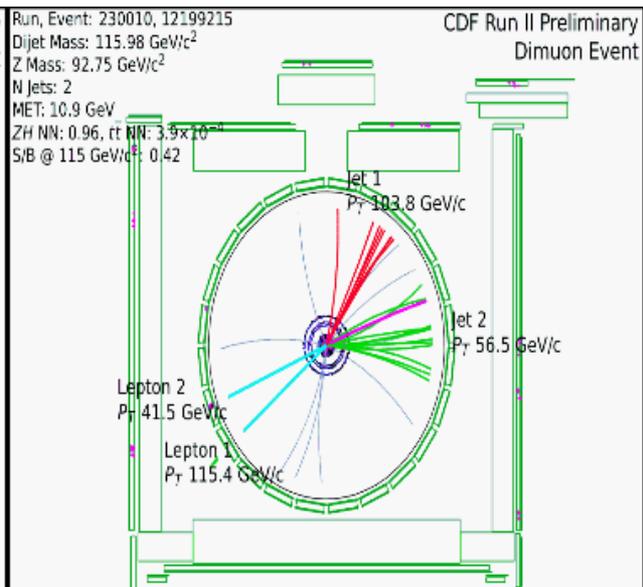
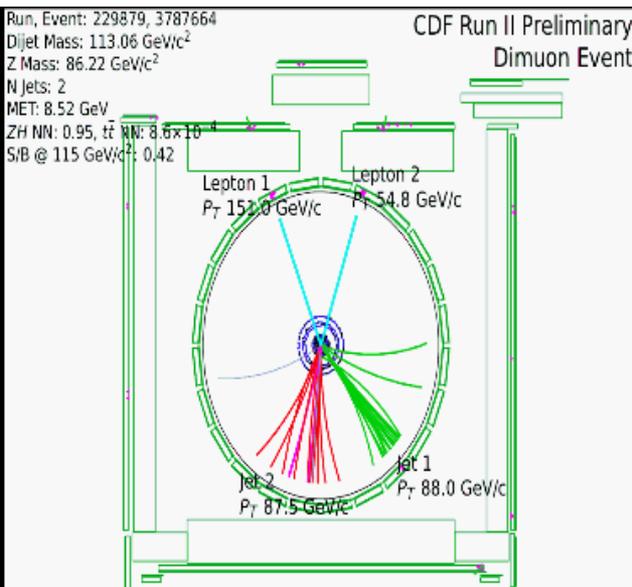
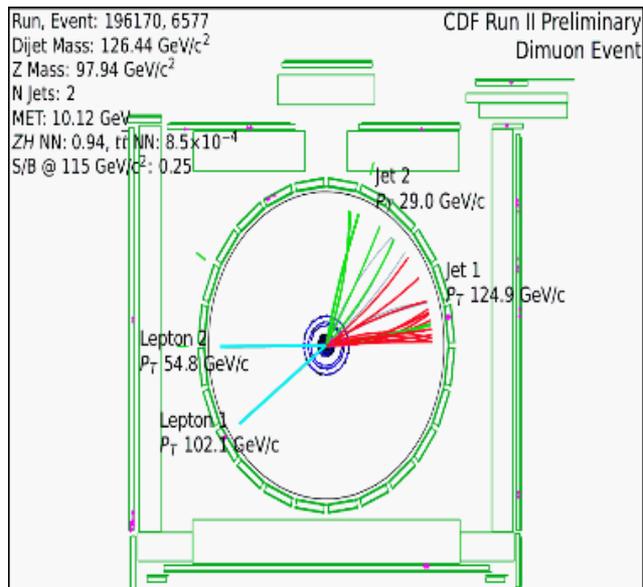
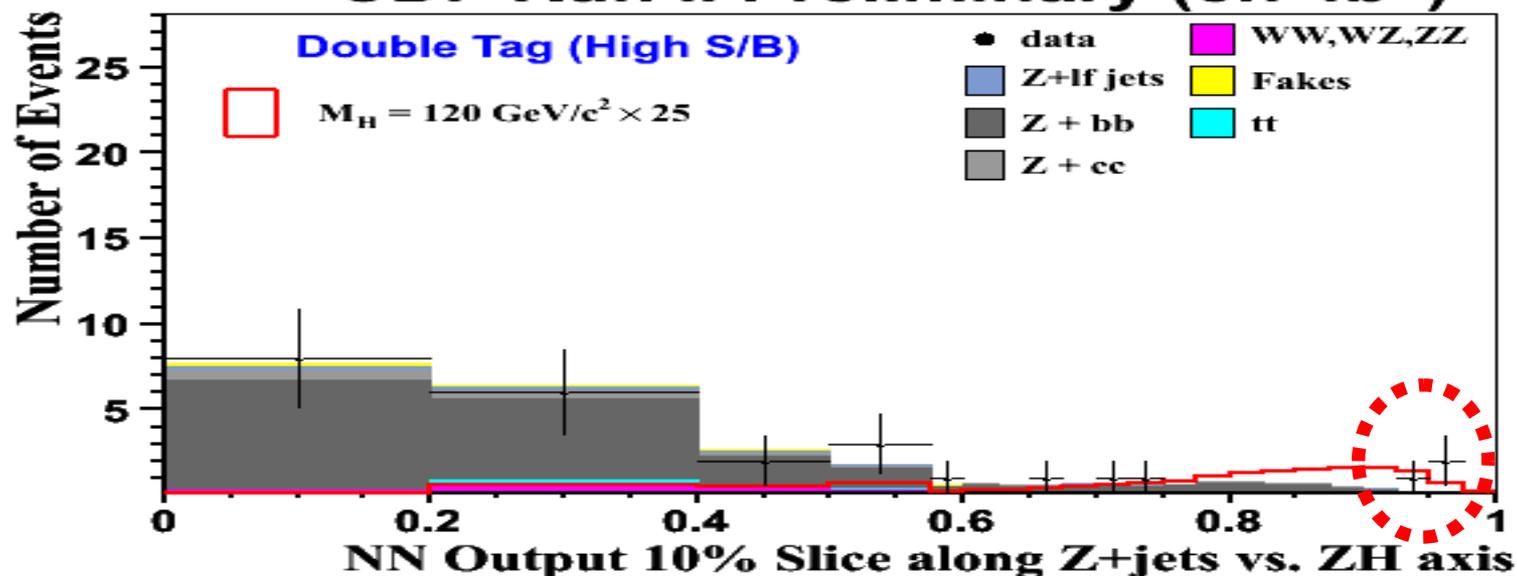
- CDF+DØ Combined 95% CL limit for $m_H=115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ is observed (expect) $1.56 (1.45) \times \sigma_{SM}$
- Tevatron is already excluding some masses below the direct LEP limits
- With projected improvements, Tevatron expects to be able to exclude SM Higgs (if it does not exist) over the entire mass range between 100 and 185 GeV/c^2

2xCDF Preliminary Projection

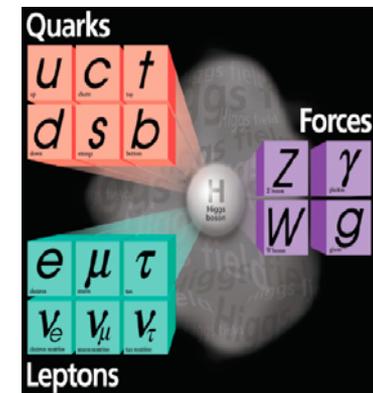
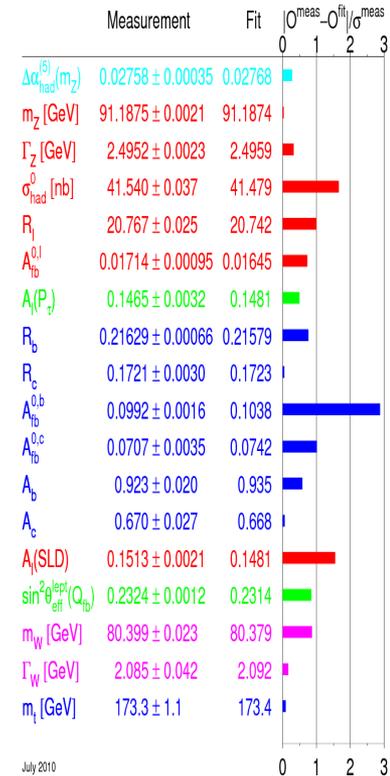


- With 15 fb^{-1} of data per experiment, expected sensitivity is above 3σ over the entire mass range!

CDF Run II Preliminary (5.7 fb⁻¹)

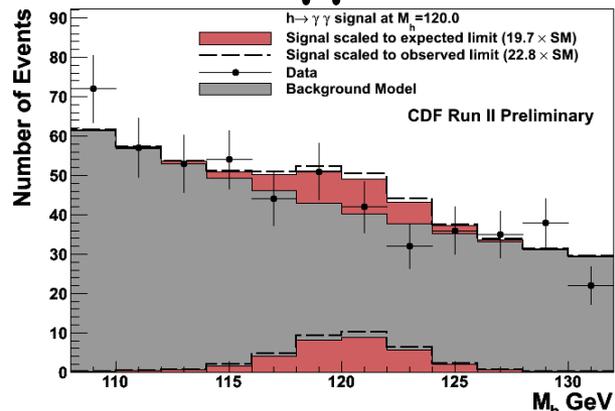


- The Standard Model says that
 - Matter is made out of fermions (quarks and leptons)
 - Forces are mediated by bosons
- Its many predictions have been verified to incredible precision
- Shortcoming: cannot explain the different masses of the particles
- Proposal (Higgs et al): mass is not an intrinsic property of particles, but arises from their interaction with a yet unseen field
- Called the Higgs field, it interacts with particles via the Higgs boson
- Observing (or refuting the existence of) the Higgs boson is a very important test of the Standard Model

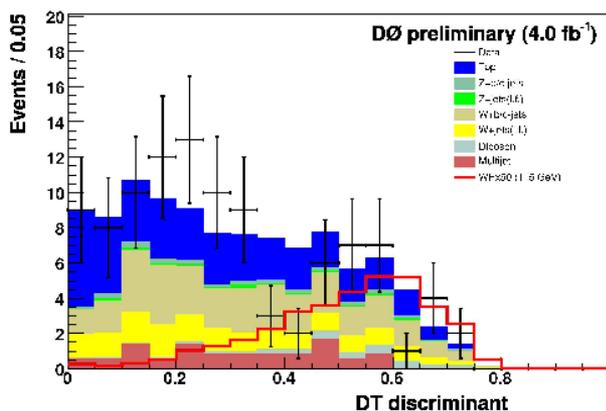


95% CL limit for $m_H=115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	Limit [$\times \sigma_{SM}$]
CDF $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Observed (Expected)	24 (20)
DØ $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Observed (Expected)	16 (19)
DØ $WH \rightarrow \tau\nu bb$ Observed (Expected)	14 (22)
CDF $VH \rightarrow qqbb$ Observed (Expected)	9 (19)

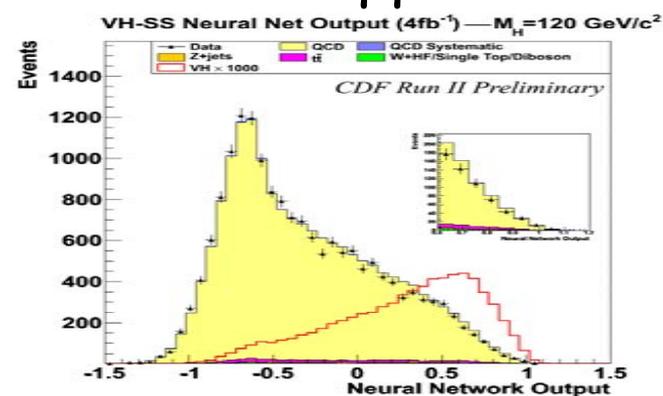
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



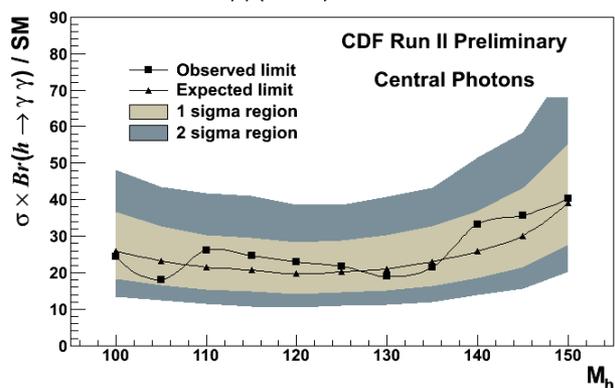
$WH \rightarrow \tau\nu bb$



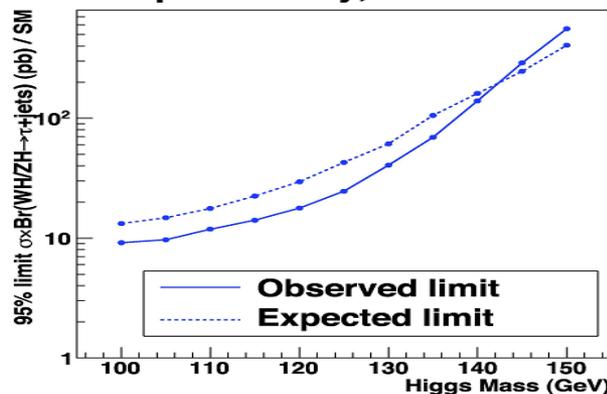
$VH \rightarrow qqbb$



Limits for $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (5.4 fb^{-1})



DØ preliminary, 4.0 fb^{-1}



Limits for combined VH/VBF Channel (4 fb^{-1})

