

Search for Low Mass Higgs Boson at the Tevatron

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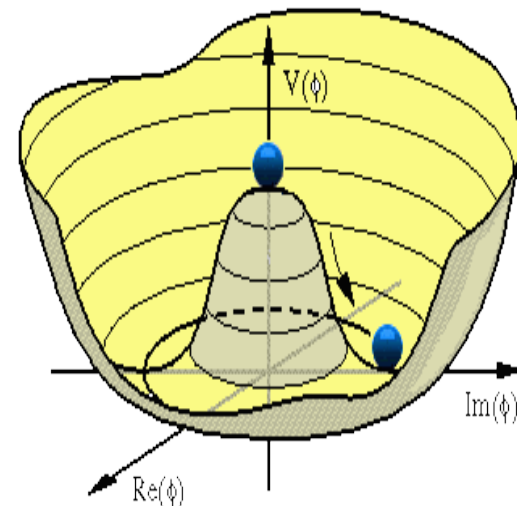
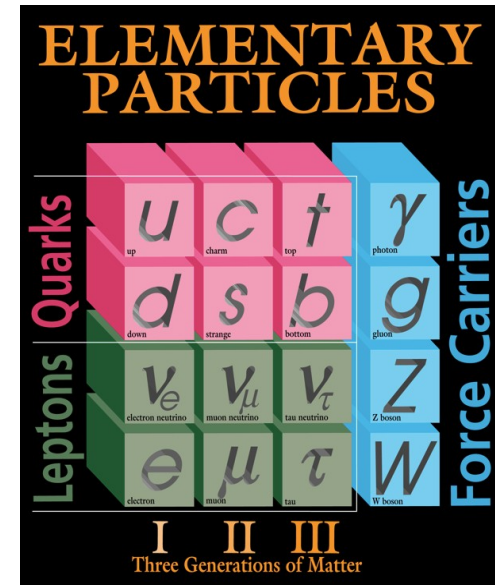
On behalf of the CDF and D0 Collaborations

Les XXV Rencontres de Physique de la Vallée d'Aoste
2/27-3/5, /2011

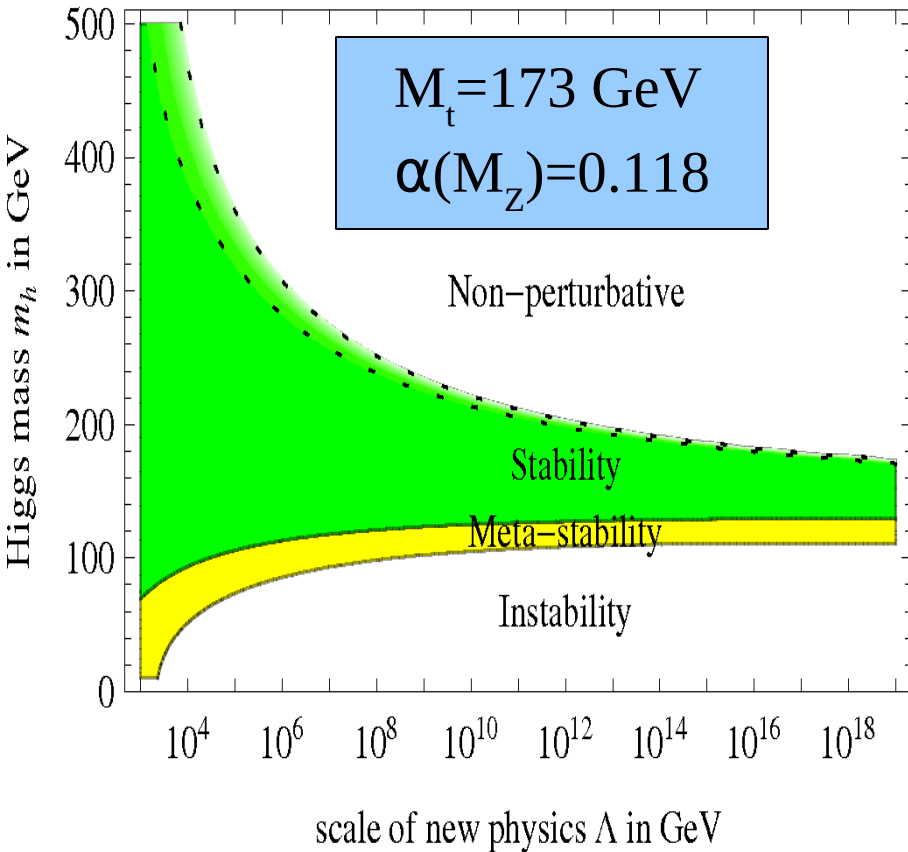


Introduction

- The Higgs boson is the last unobserved particle postulated in SM to explain the origin of mass in the universe.
- **Observation of the Higgs boson or like is a longstanding key objective to probe the mechanism of electroweak symmetry breaking(EWSB).**
- **Window of opportunity:** With full dataset and improved analysis Tevatron could add crucial information $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ that is more difficult to detect at LHC.
- **Not seeing a low mass Higgs gurantee's new physics waiting to be found at LHC.**



State of the Art Higgs Mass



Search for the Higgs Particle

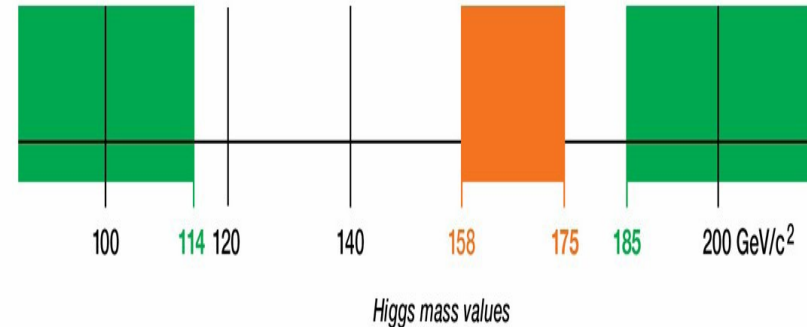
Status as of July 2010

95% confidence level

Excluded by
LEP Experiments
95% confidence level

Excluded by
Tevatron
Experiments

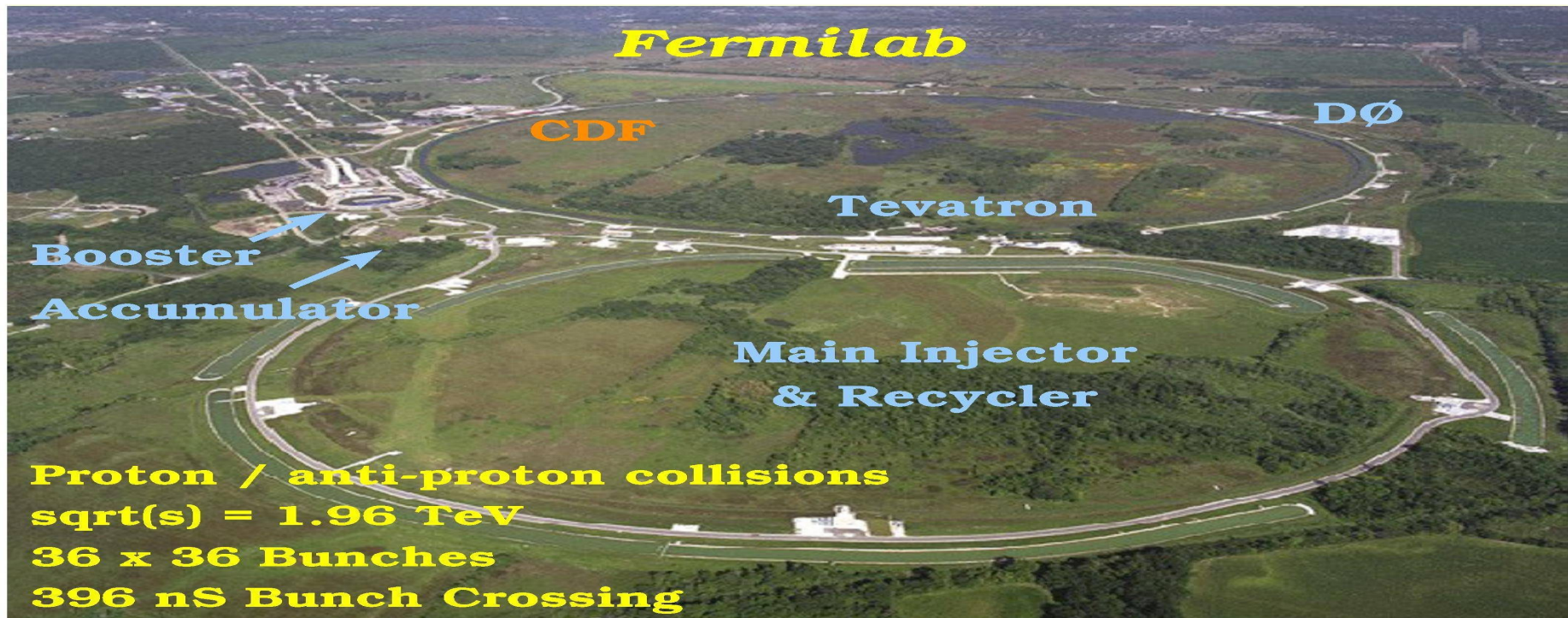
Excluded by
Indirect Measurements
95% confidence level



- **Theoretical Limits:** stability and perturbativity. (PR D77, 025034 (2008))
- **Direct from LEP+Tevatron:** $M_H > 114.4$ & Not $[158, 175]$ GeV/c²
- **Indirect from EW data:** $M_H < 158$ GeV/c² @ 95% CL

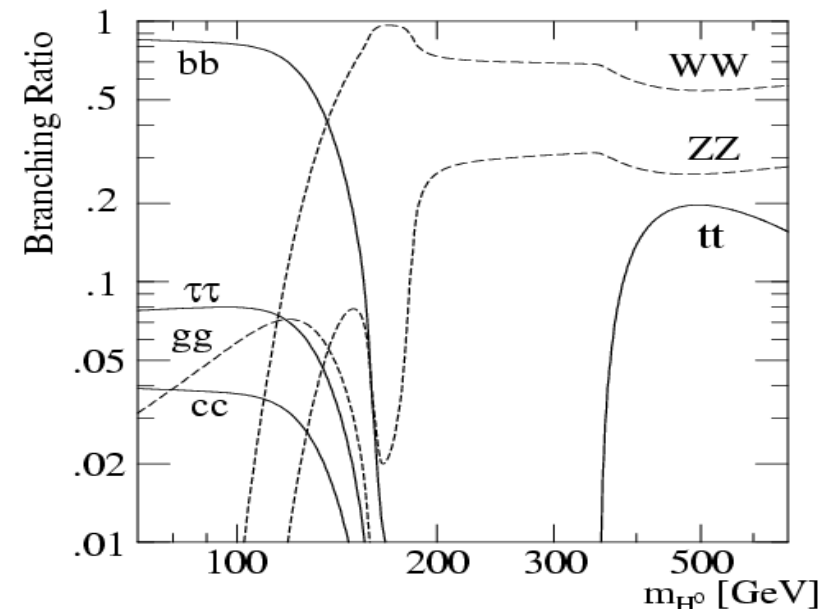
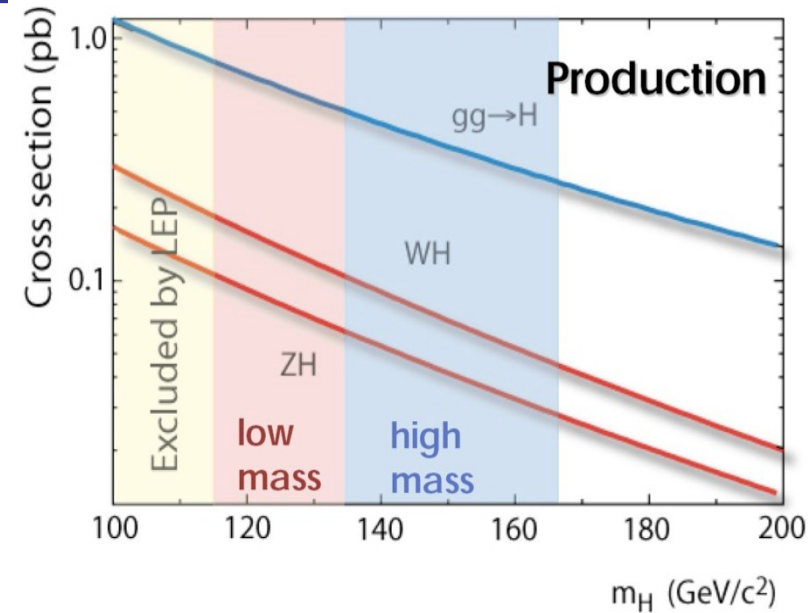
The Tevatron

- Tevatron: p-pbar collision @ 1.96 TeV, $L_{\text{peak}} = 4.1 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Delivered $> 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ to each experiment
- Expect 12 fb^{-1} delivered by end of FY11.
- Most results presented here are based on $\sim 6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$.

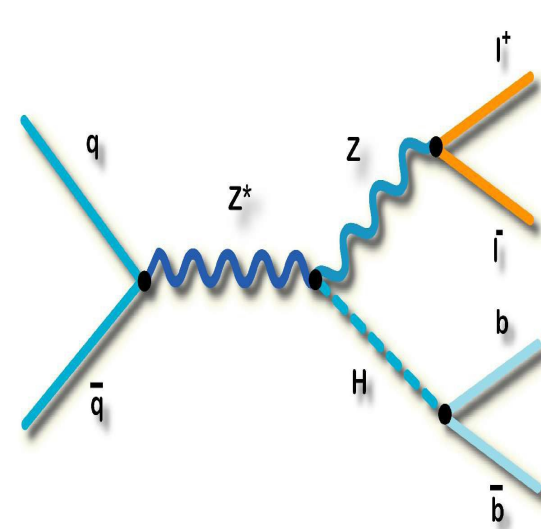
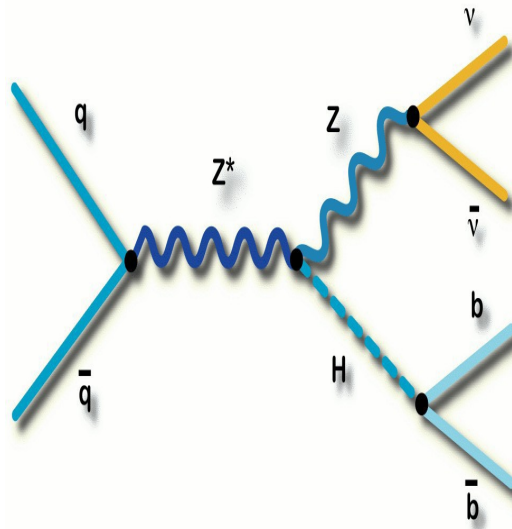
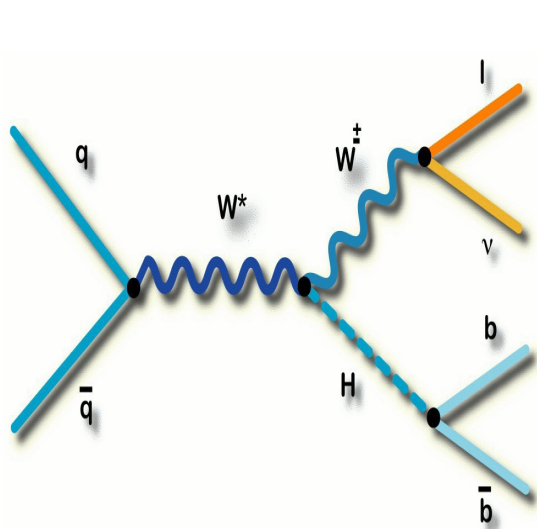


SM Higgs Production and Decay@Tevatron

- Primary production modes are:
 - Direct production($gg \rightarrow H$)
 - Associated production (WH,ZH)
- For higher mass($M_H > 135$ GeV)
 - Mainly decays to W pairs: $H \rightarrow WW$ (see talk by M. Buehler)
- For lower mass($M_H < 135$ GeV)
 - Main decay: $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
 - Rely on WH/ZH
 - Direct production $gg \rightarrow H$ is limited by multi-jet QCD background
 - Difficult at LHC, due to large $t\bar{t}$ bkg, needs to rely on $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$.



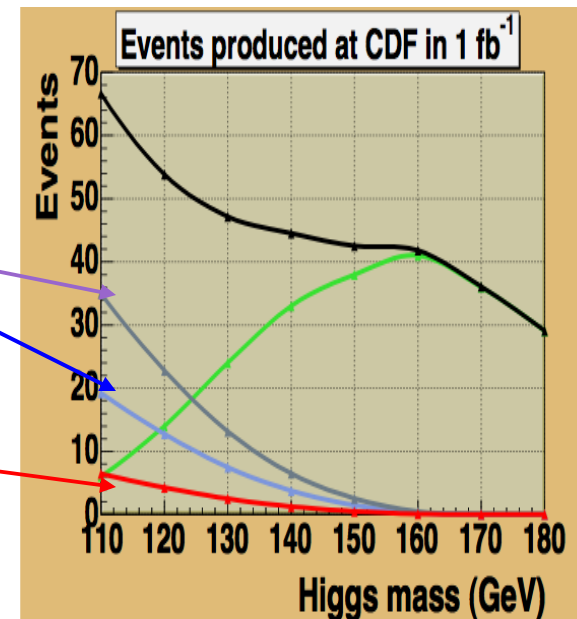
Main Tevatron Search Channels



- Search for a dijet resonance $H \rightarrow bb$ in associated production.

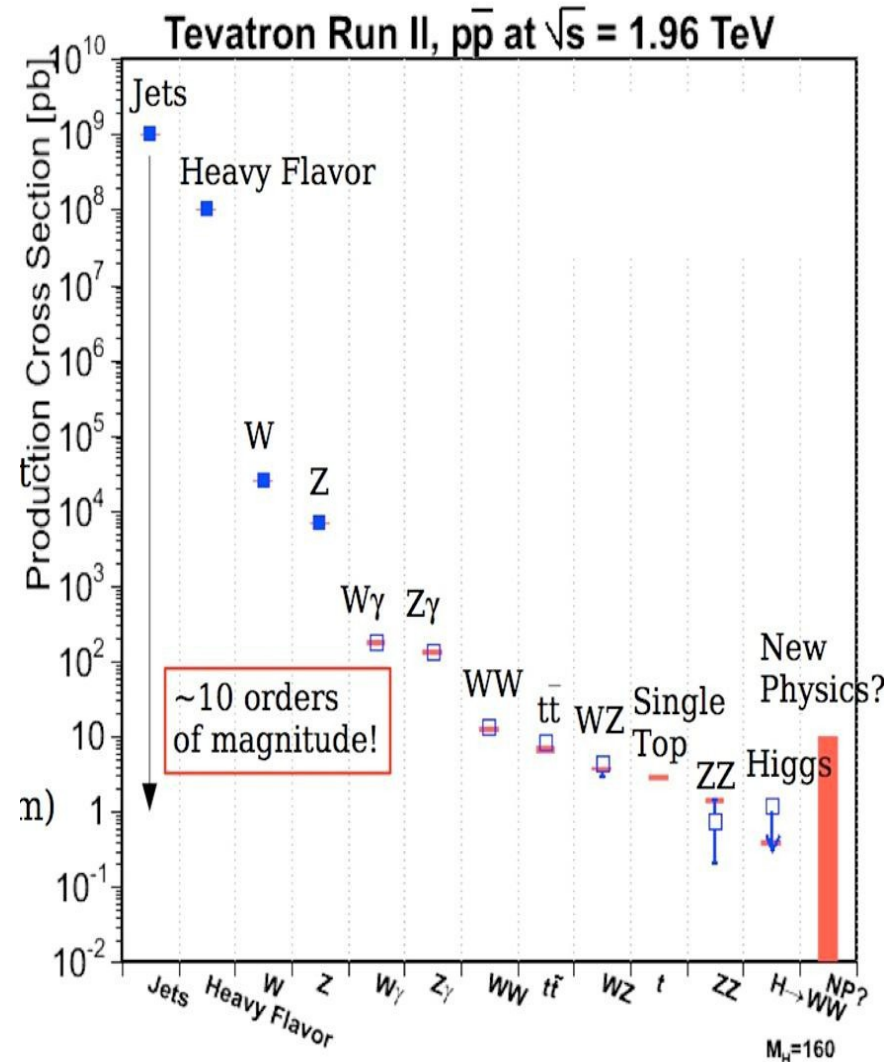
- $WH \rightarrow lvbb$: 1 lepton + met + 2b
- $ZH \rightarrow \nu b\bar{b}$, $WH \rightarrow (l)\nu b\bar{b}$: 0 lepton + met + 2b
- $ZH \rightarrow llb\bar{b}$: 2 lepton + 2b

- Expect ~ 30 per fb^{-1} $WH \rightarrow lvbb$ @ 115 GeV before detector acceptances.



The Challenges

- While Higgs events are rare, backgrounds are many orders of magnitude large.
- the challenge is to improve the signal acceptance while reducing background with advanced multivariate techniques.
- Observations of single top and diboson provide solid ground that these tools do work to separate small signal from large background.

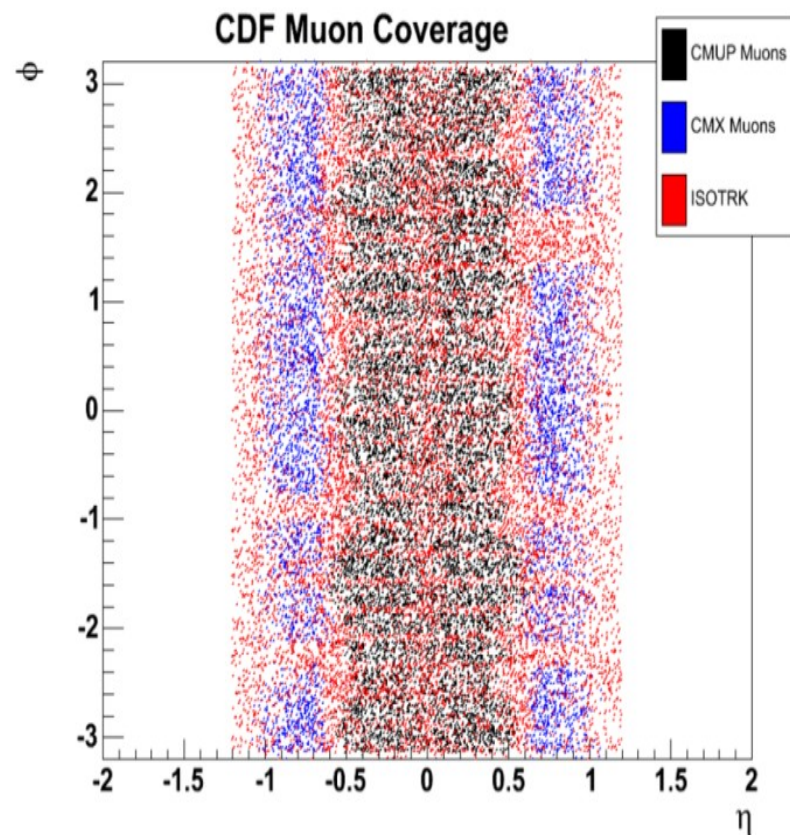
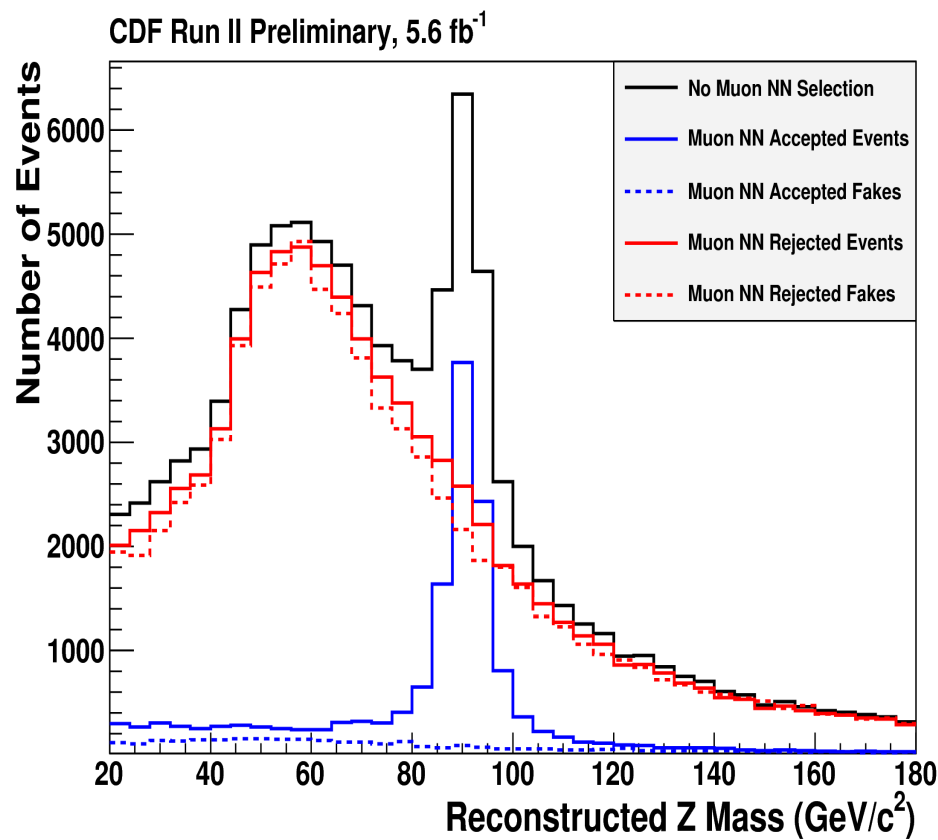


Low Mass Higgs Search Strategies

- **Maximize Signal Acceptance:**
 - Utilize as much of detector as possible
 - Improving lepton ID and additional triggers
- **Reduce W/Z +jets background with b-tagging**
 - Improving btag efficiency for b-jet while reducing the mistag for charm and light jets
- **Improving $H \rightarrow bb$ dijet mass resolution**
- **MultiVariate discriminant:**
 - Combining many kinematic variables to discriminate S/B
 - Validation the modeling of SM backgrounds using many control samples.
 - Fit the output of MV discriminant to extract Higgs signal.

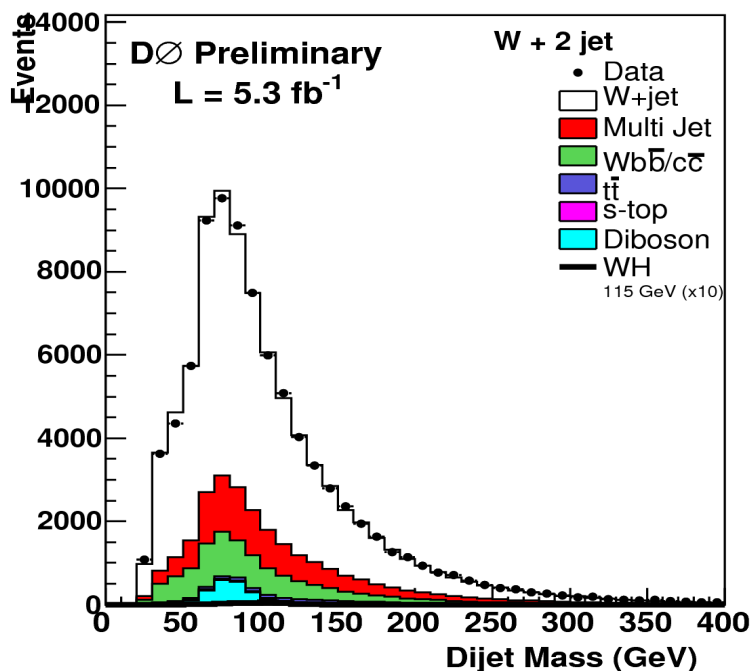
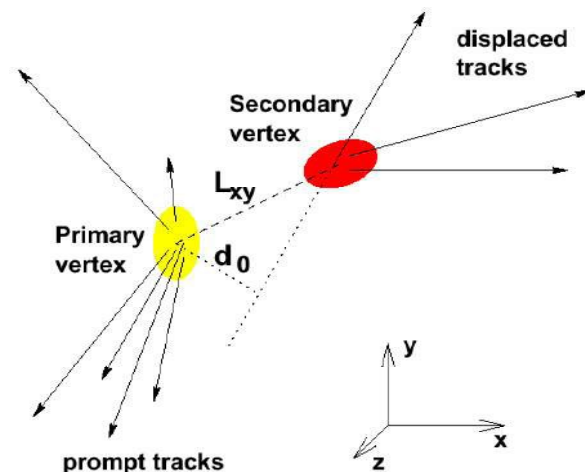
Maximizing Lepton ID & Triggers

- Selecting high Pt leptons with multivariate lepton identification could gain 20% more Z's than cut-based selections.
- Including loose muon as isolated high Pt track from Met Triggers.

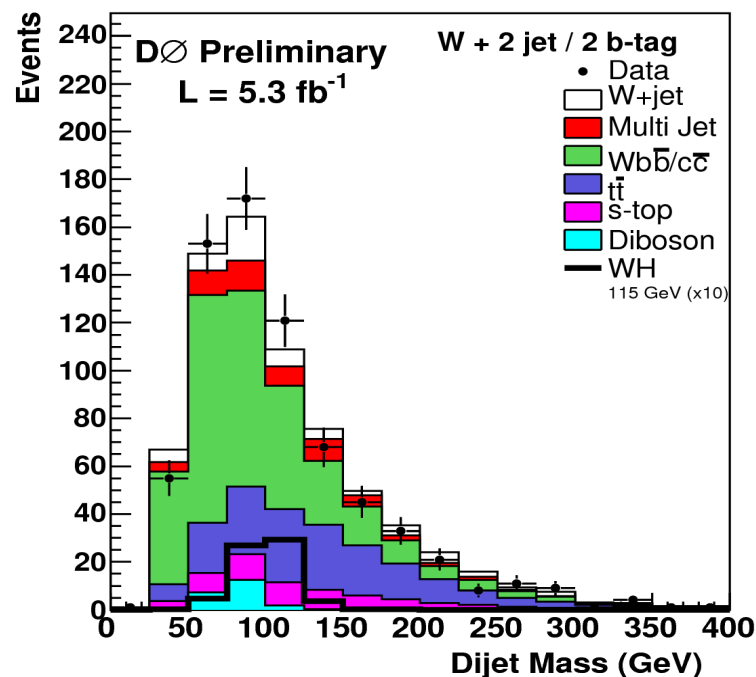


Identifying b-quark jets

- Distinguish b-jets from c/light jets
- Exploits long lifetime of b and large mass
- Tag 50-70% of b-jets with 1-6% of l-jets
- **WH→lvbb: requiring double tags reduces background from W+jets significantly**

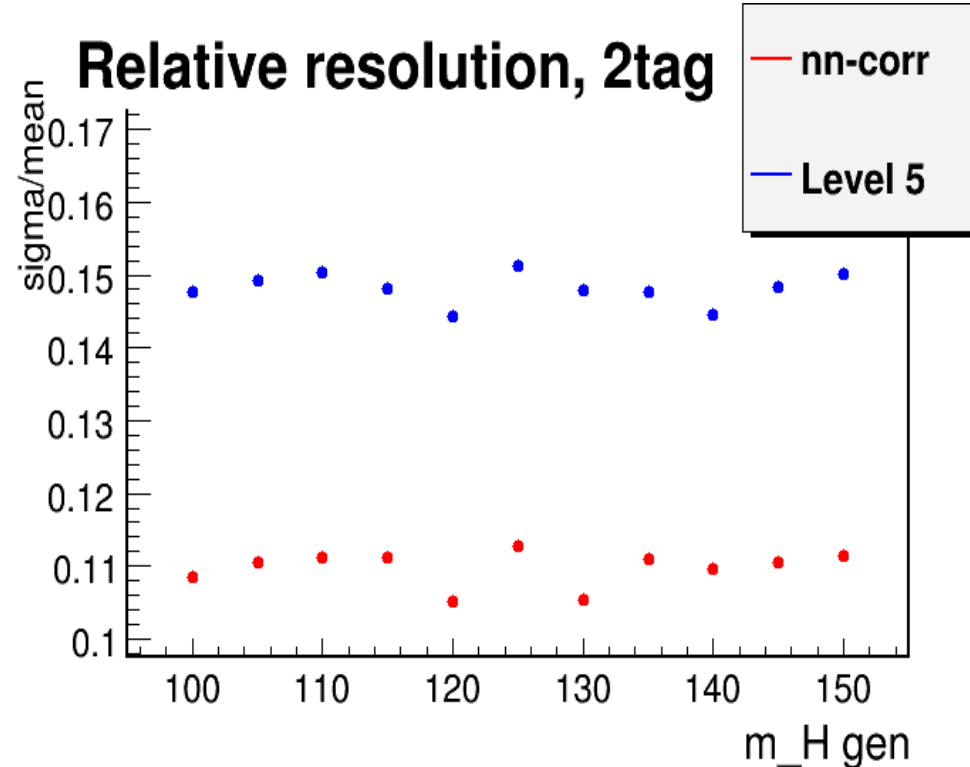
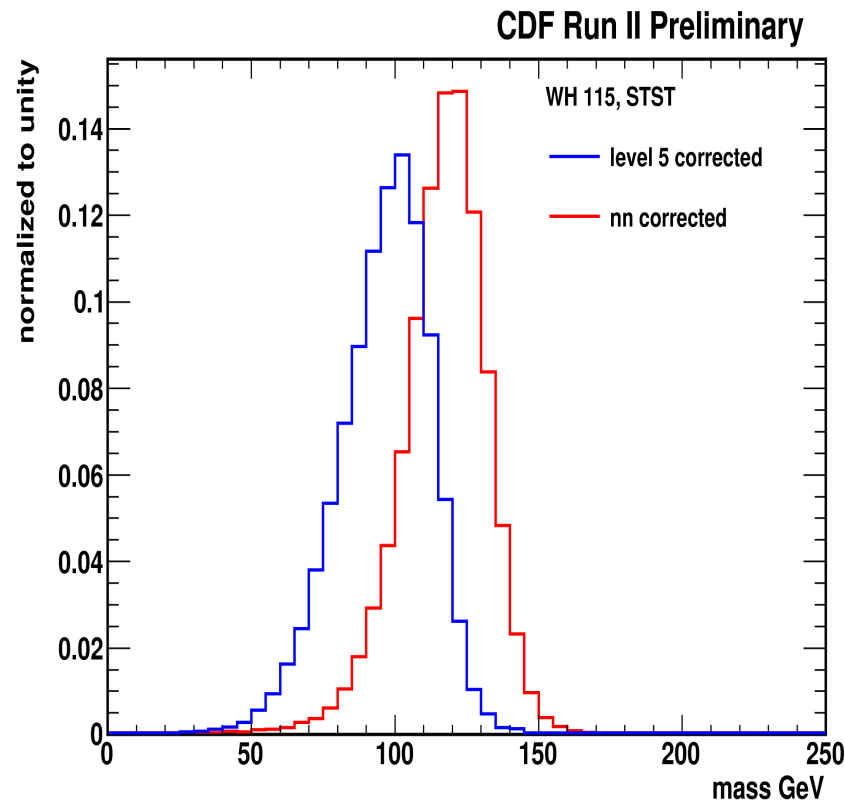


Double Tagging



Improving Dijet Mass

- The invariant mass of two b-jets provides most discriminant power between Signal and Background.
- Improving its resolution by combining calorimeter and tracking information using Neural Network.

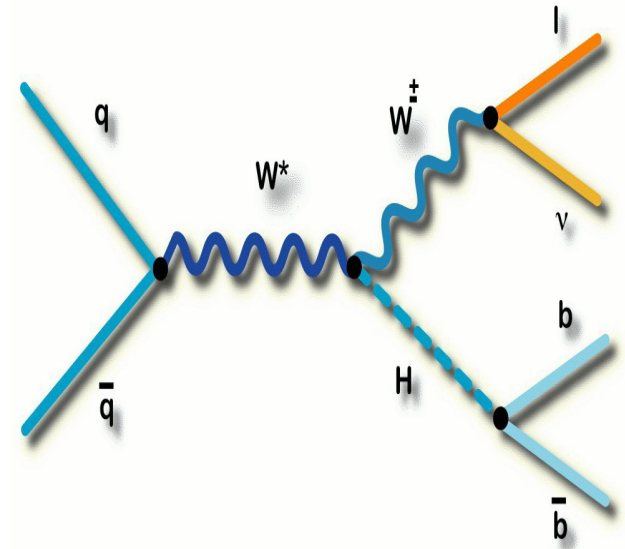


Advanced Multivariate Techniques

- In order to suppress large background, we use various advanced multivariate technique.
- **LO Matrix Elements (ME)**: are used to calculate event probabilities and likelihood ratios.
- **Neural network (NN)**: combine various kinematic variables, including ME into a final discriminant.
- **Boosted Decision Tree (BDT)**: an alternative to NN
- Typical Improvement is $\sim 25\%$ respect to use a single variable, such as dijet mass.
- However, the primary gains in recent years mainly from improved signal acceptance: more triggers, looser lepton ID, better b-tagging...

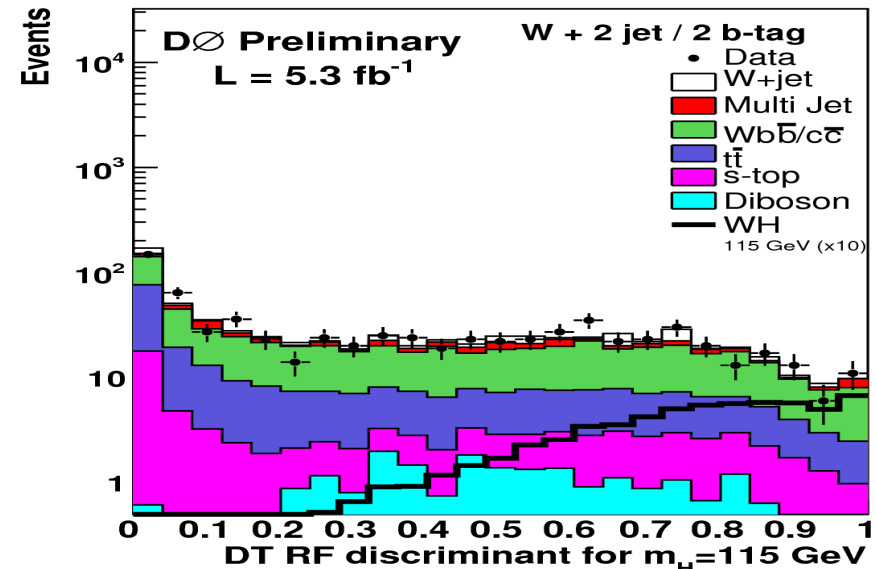
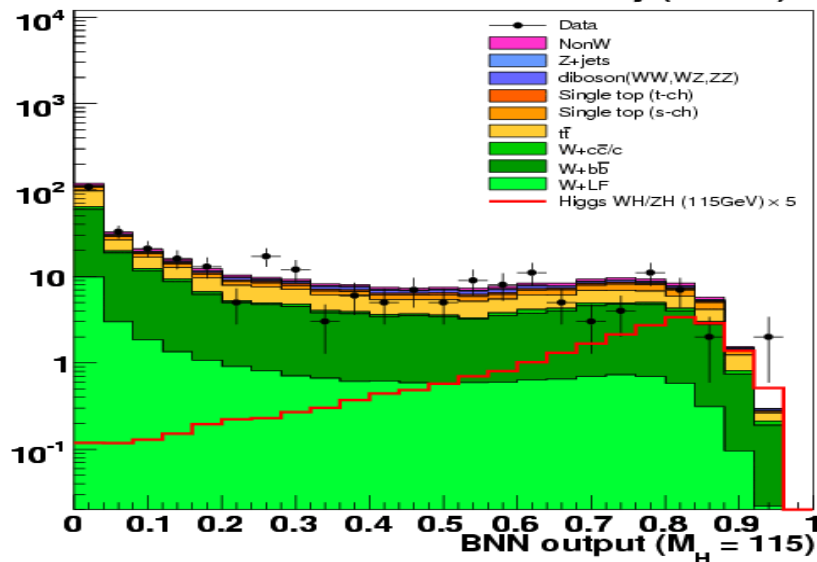
Search for $WH \rightarrow l\nu b\bar{b}$

- $WH \rightarrow l\nu b\bar{b}$ is one of most sensitive channel for low mass Higgs.
- Easy to trigger on lepton, missing E_t
- Require b-tag and MV discriminate.
- CDF: use Bayesian NN(2jet)+ME(3jet)
- D0: use Random Forest DT(2jet,3jet)

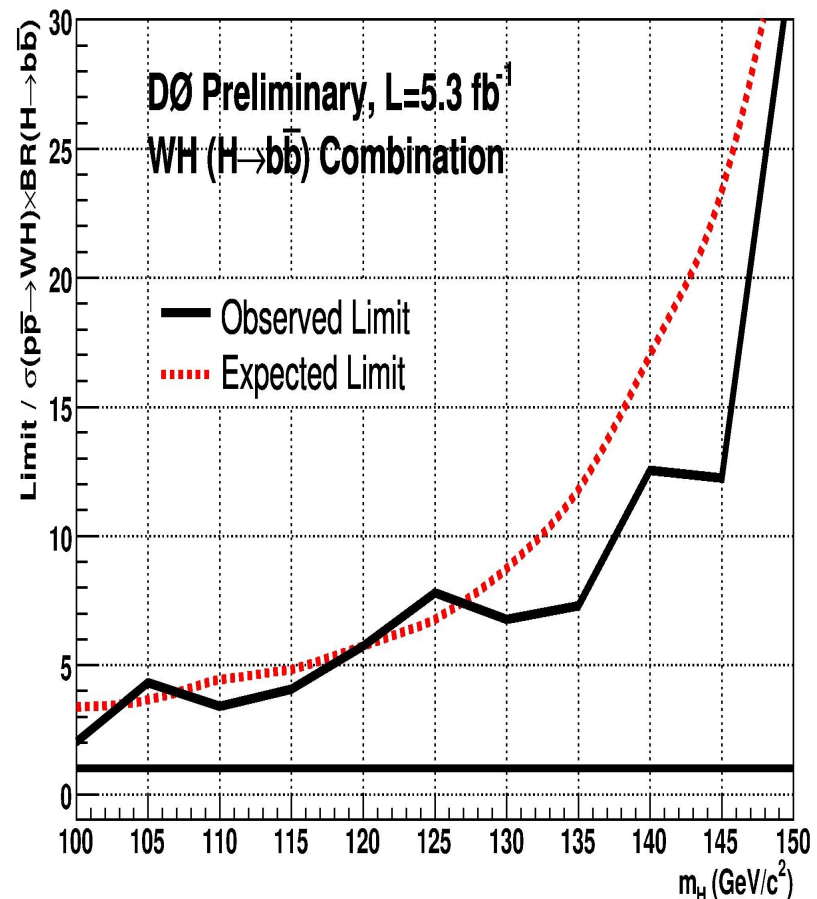
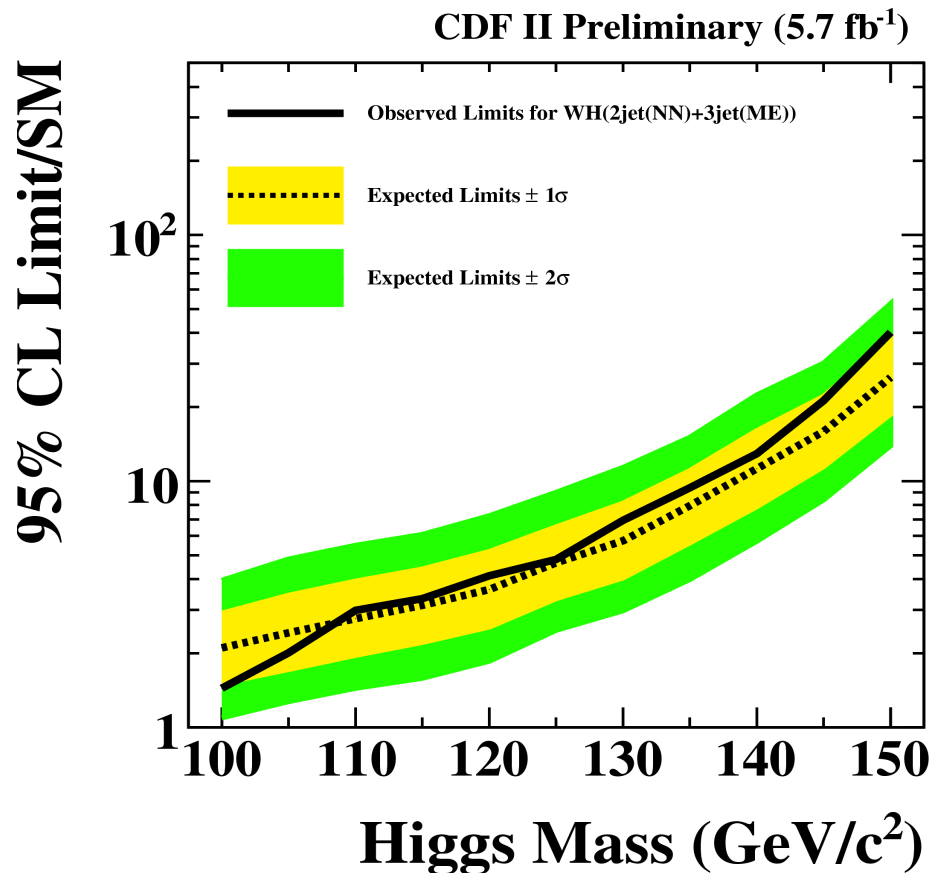


All Lepton Types
ST+ST

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



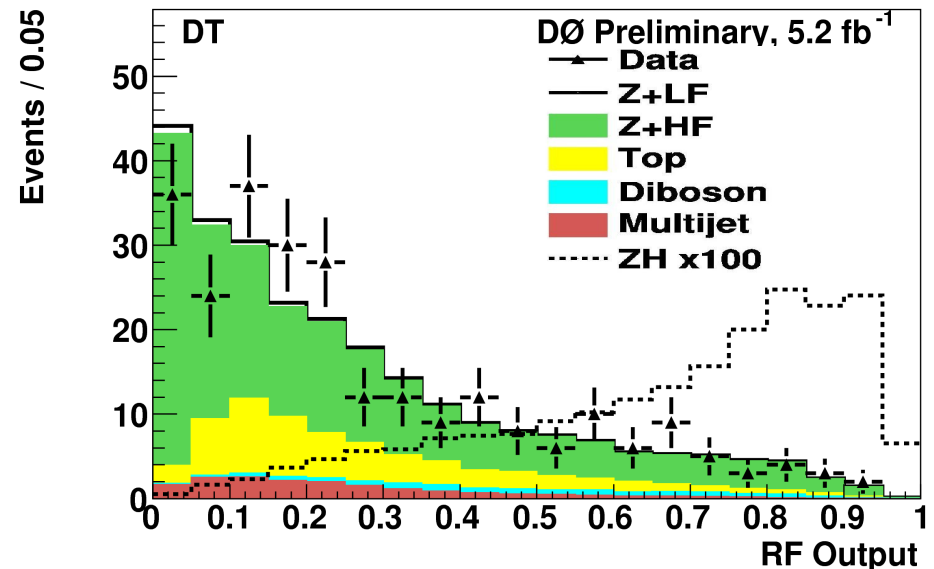
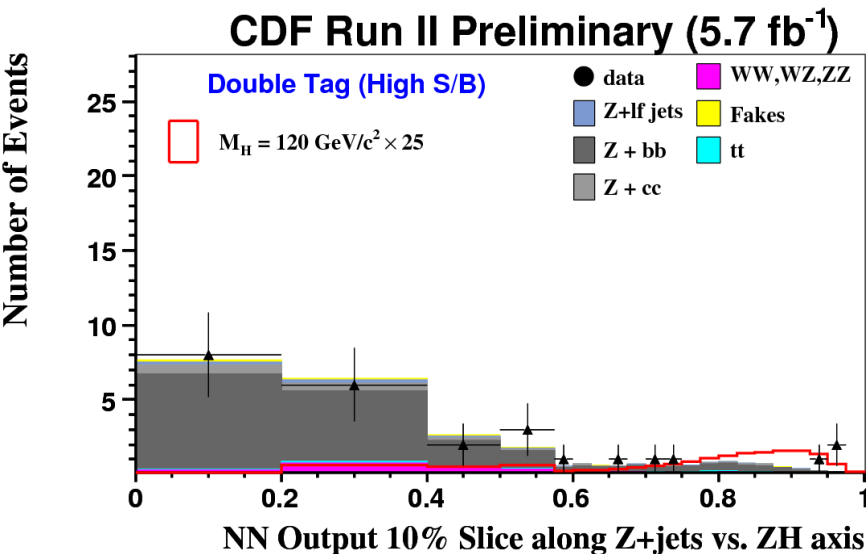
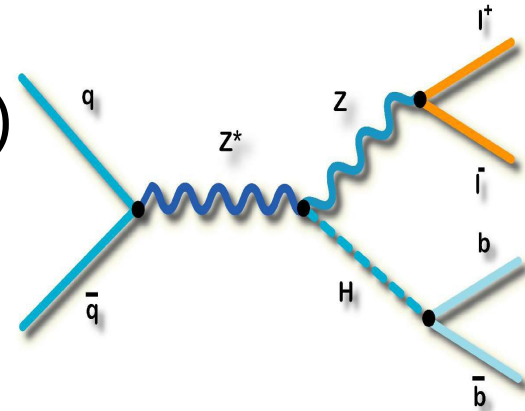
WH $\rightarrow$ lvbb Limits



- **Obs./exp. Limits: 3.3/3.1(CDF) and 4.1/4.8(D0) @115GeV**
- **Not competitive for a single channel, need to combine all channels and both CDF and D0.**

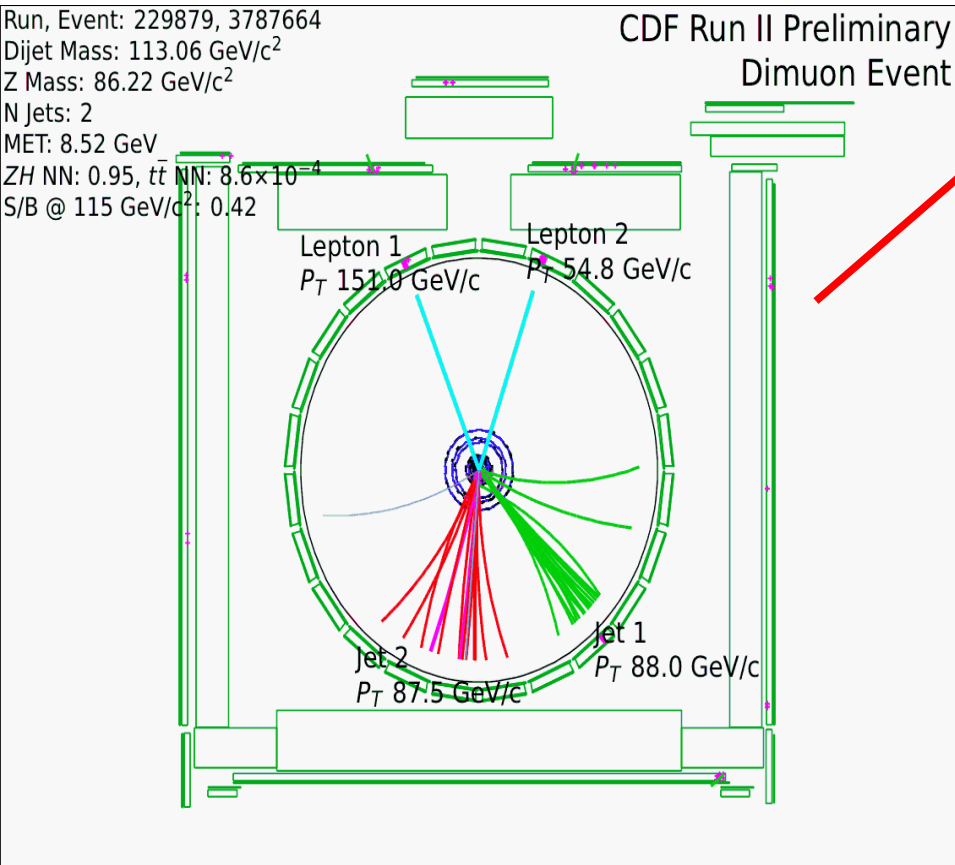
Search for $ZH \rightarrow llbb$

- Low event rate but clean signature
- Select two high Pt leptons (tight and loose)
- Split off 1 or 2 b-tags
- Improve dijet mass using met constrain
- NN train to separate ZH from top & Z+jets



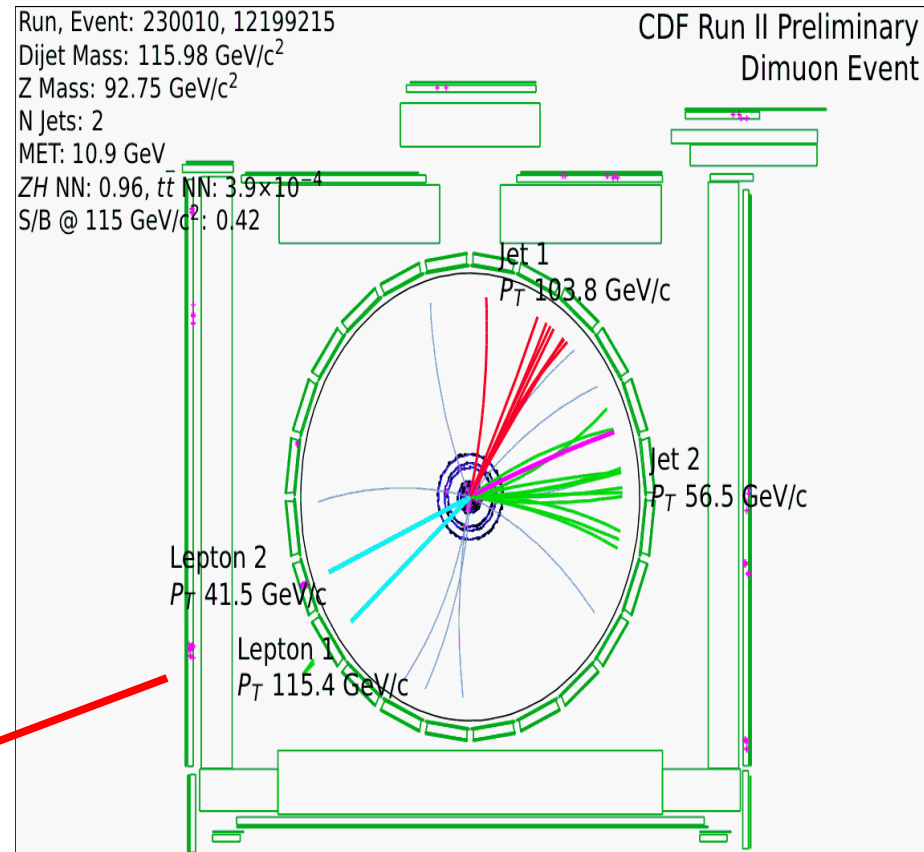
- Obs./exp. limits: 6.0/5.5(CDF) and 8.0/5.7(DØ) @115 GeV

ZH→llbb Candidates



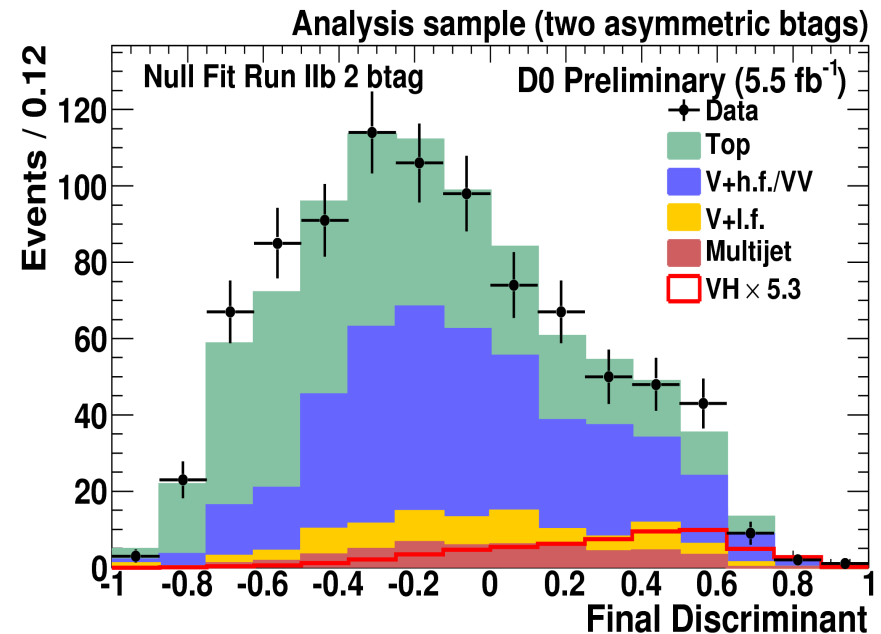
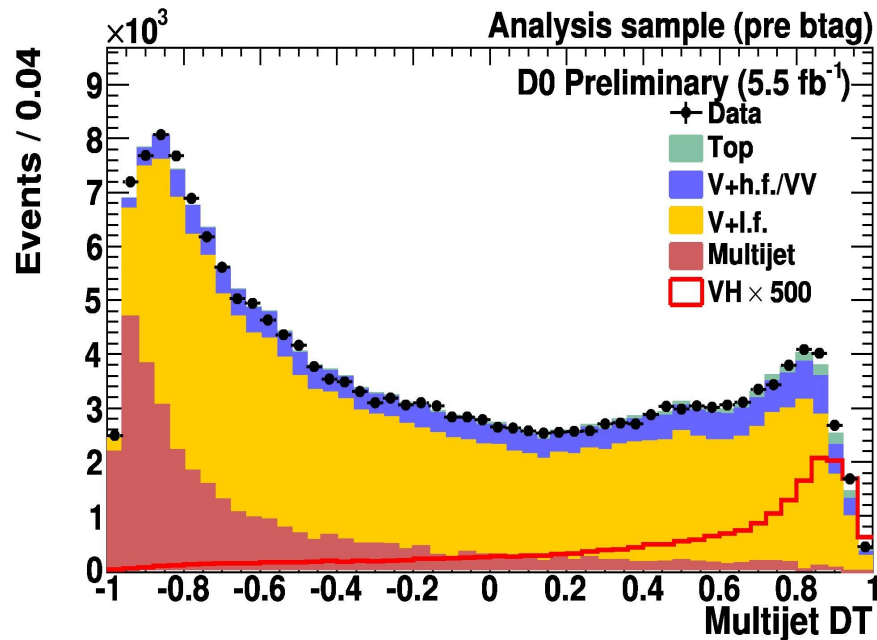
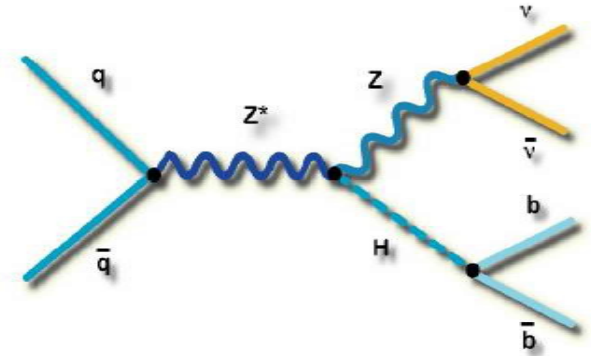
Dijet mass=113 GeV,
Z mass=86 GeV,
Met=8.5 GeV

Dijet mass=116 GeV,
Z mass=92.8 GeV,
Met=11 GeV



Search for $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$, $WH \rightarrow (l)\nu b\bar{b}$

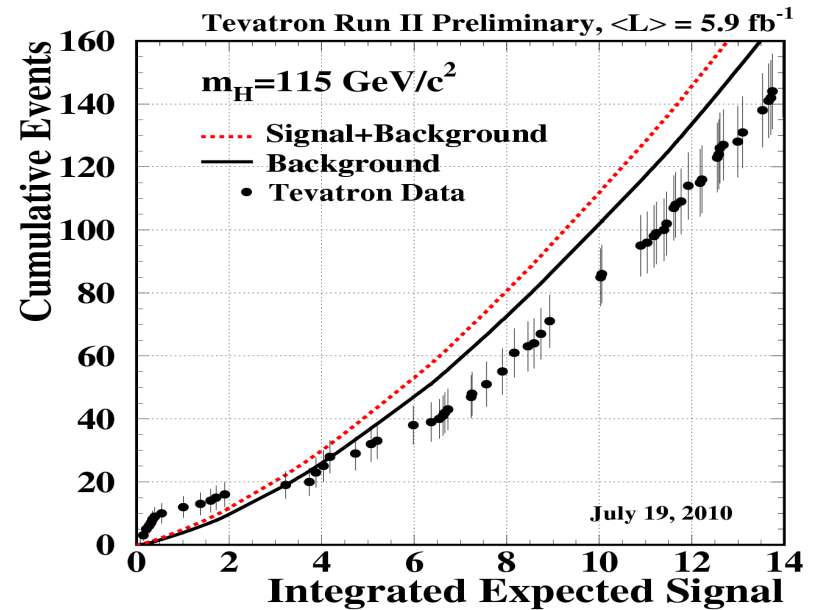
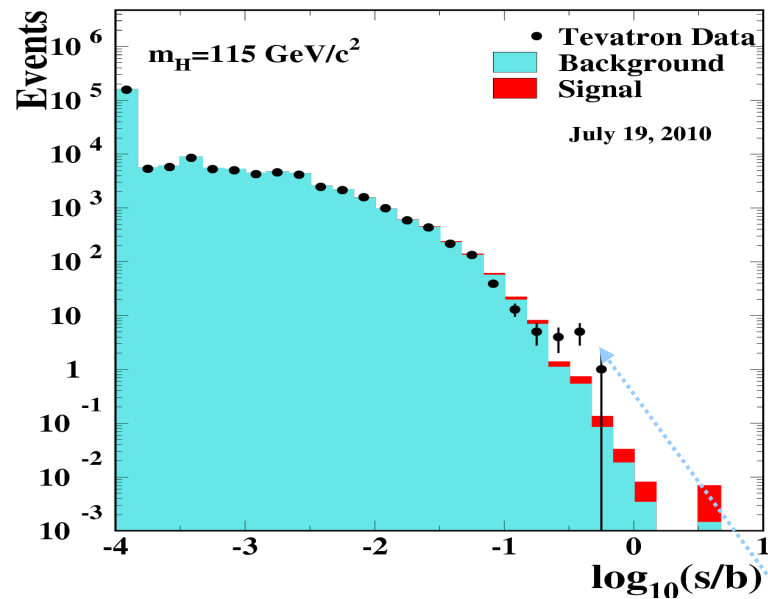
- Large $\sigma \times \text{BR}$, but large QCD difficulty
- Require $\text{Met} > 50 \text{ GeV} + 2\text{jet}$
- Split off 1 or 2-btag
- Reject Multijets: $\Delta\phi$, track met, met/σ



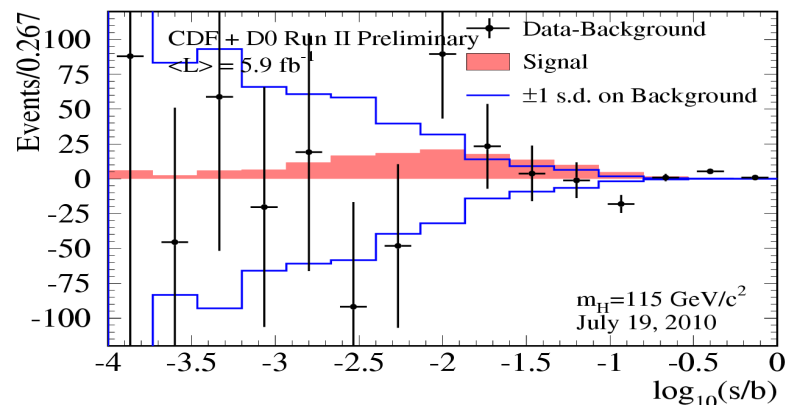
- Obs./exp. limits: 2.3/4.0(CDF) and 3.4/4.2(D0) @115 GeV

Tevatron low-Mass Candidate Summary

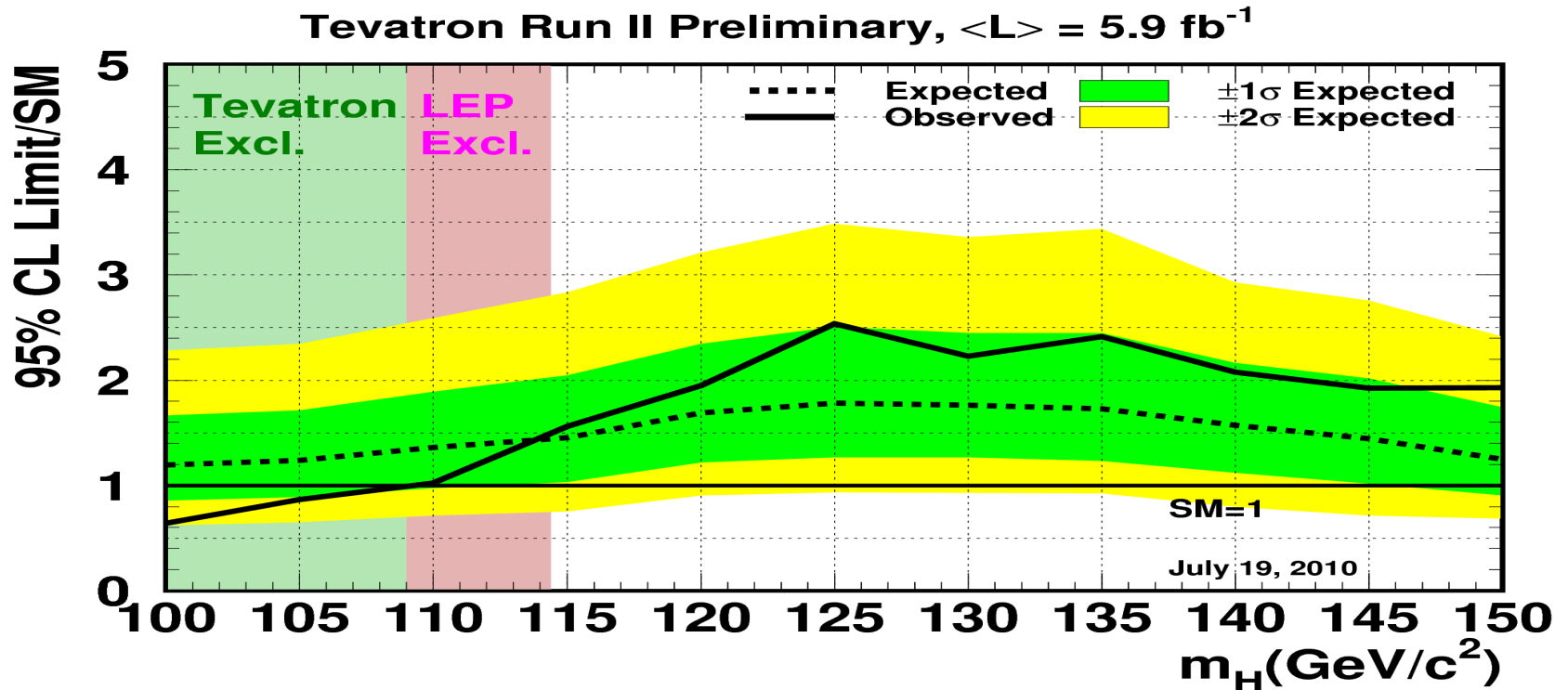
Tevatron Run II Preliminary, $\langle L \rangle = 5.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



- Data with similar S/B may be added without lose sensitivity.
- Data: 5 evts with 0.8 bkg $S/B=0.5$.
- Fluctuations: excess and deficit averages out.



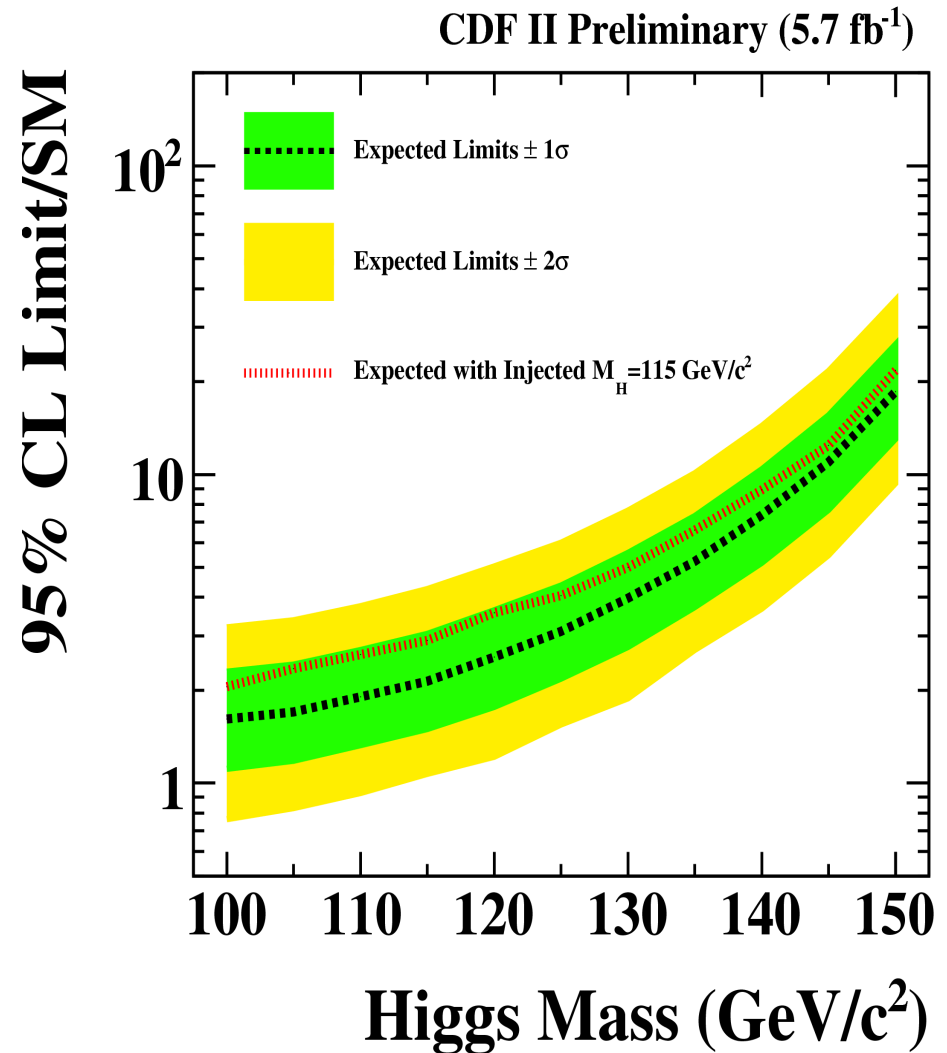
Tevatron Combination



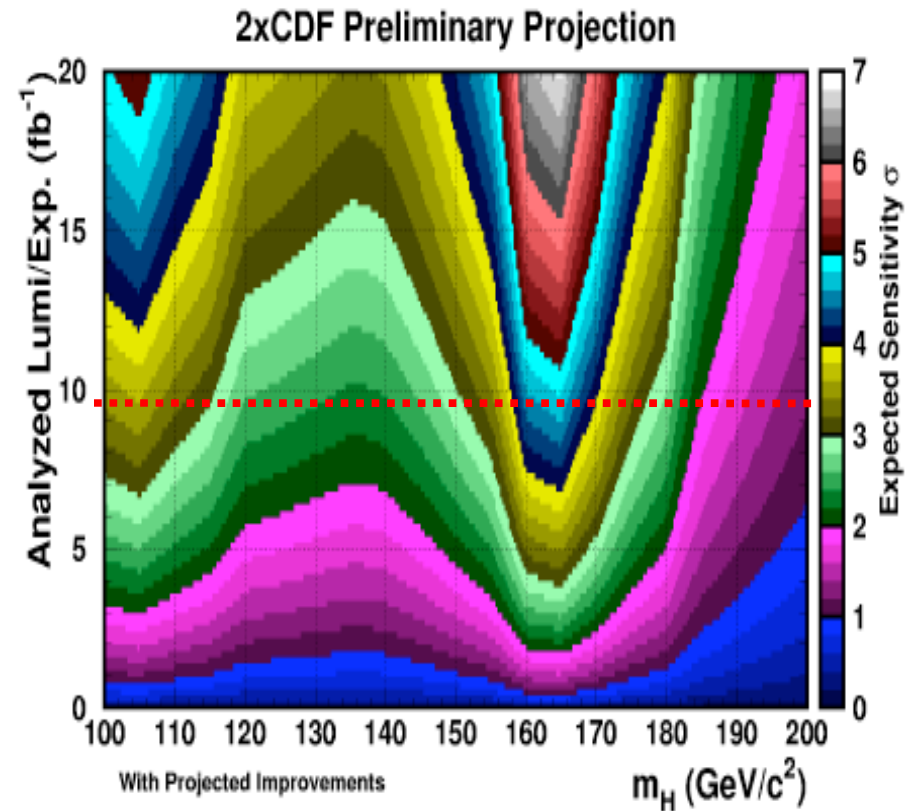
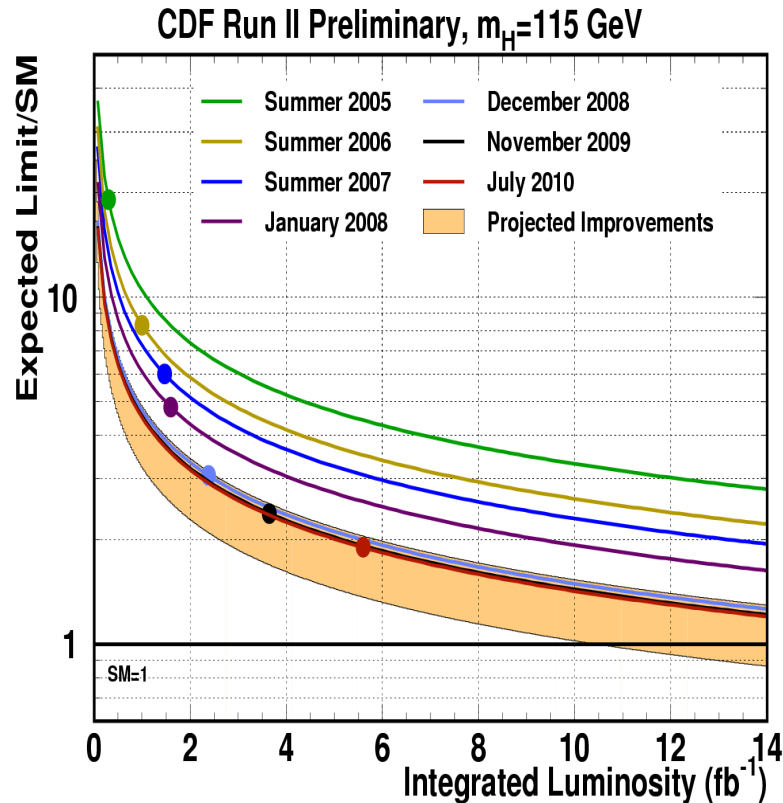
- Combining CDF and D0 for maximum sensitivity.
- Set 95% CL Limit: 1.56 (Obs) with 1.45(Exp) x SM @115 GeV
- Both CDF and D0 set limit close to 2xSM @ 115 GeV

What if Higgs exist at $m_H=115$ GeV...

- Injecting Higgs signal into pseudoexperiments for low-mass channels ($VH \rightarrow l\nu b\bar{b}$, $l\bar{l}b\bar{b}$, $\nu\nu b\bar{b}$).
- If Higgs exist, we would observed the limit 1σ higher than expected where Higgs signal is absent.
- More pronounced with other channels and D0 included as well.



Tevatron Prospects



- Achieved & projected expected limit on the SM Higgs over time.
- **With 10 fb^{-1} data, Tevatron could exclude significant fraction of low mass Higgs at 95% CL.**

Conclusion

- Tevatron's doing very well that makes the search possible.
- “No channel too small” strategy seems work well for both CDF&D0 and the Higgs sensitivity will continue to improve.
- With 10 fb^{-1} analysable dataset and further improvements, the Tevatron could exclude significant fraction of the low mass Higgs by the summer of 2012.
- Unfortunately the Tevatron is scheduled to shutdown at the end of FY2011 (Sept. 30).
- But the ideas and techniques developed at the Tevatron will certainly benefit LHC.
- It's exciting that we are finally entering the new era in the quest of EWSB.