

Improving Higgs Search Acceptance with New Triggers and Loose Leptons for $ZH \rightarrow llbb$

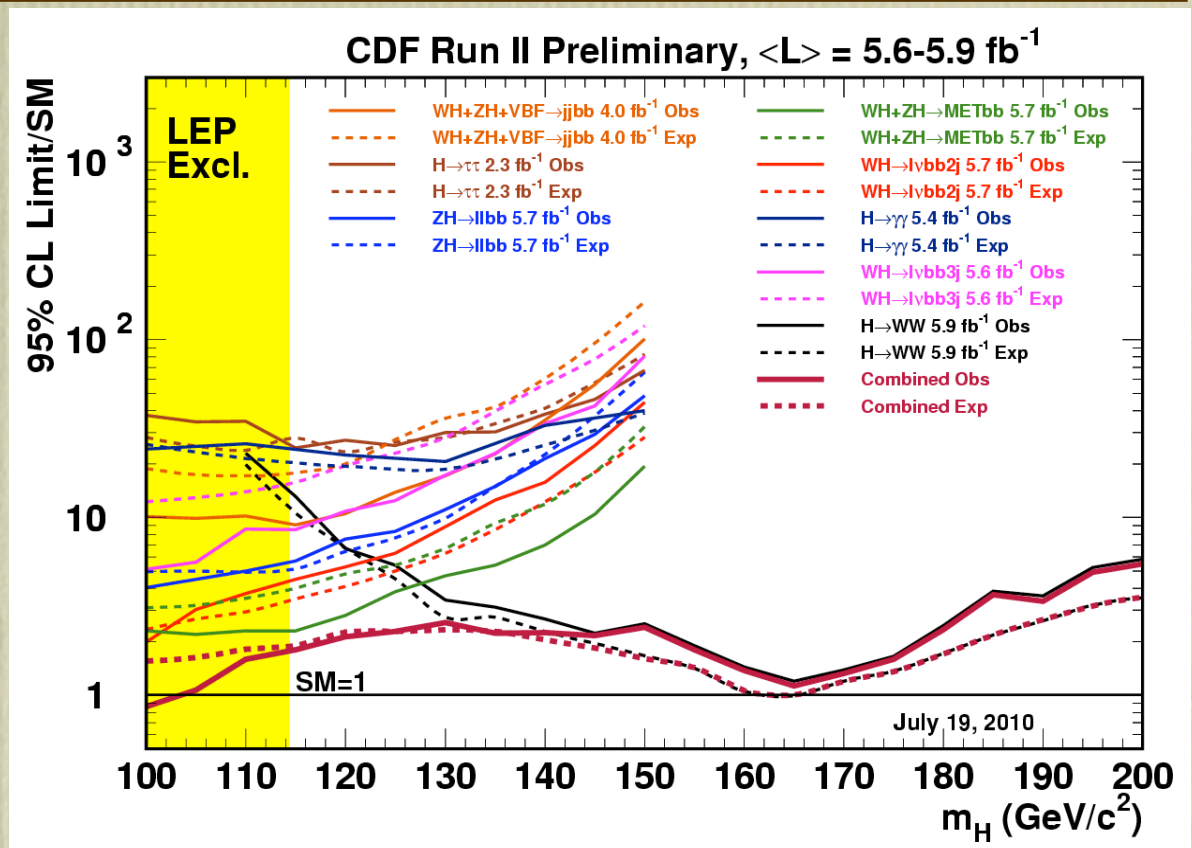
Justin Pilot -- *The Ohio State University*
for the CDF Collaboration

Higgs Hunting Workshop
Orsay, France
July 29, 2010



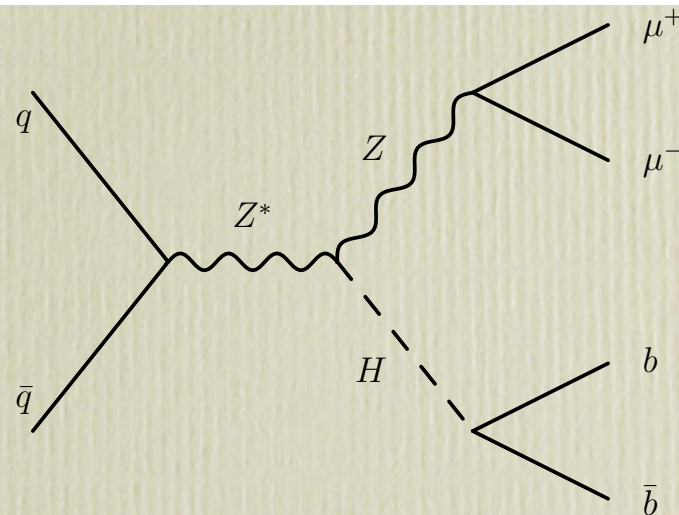
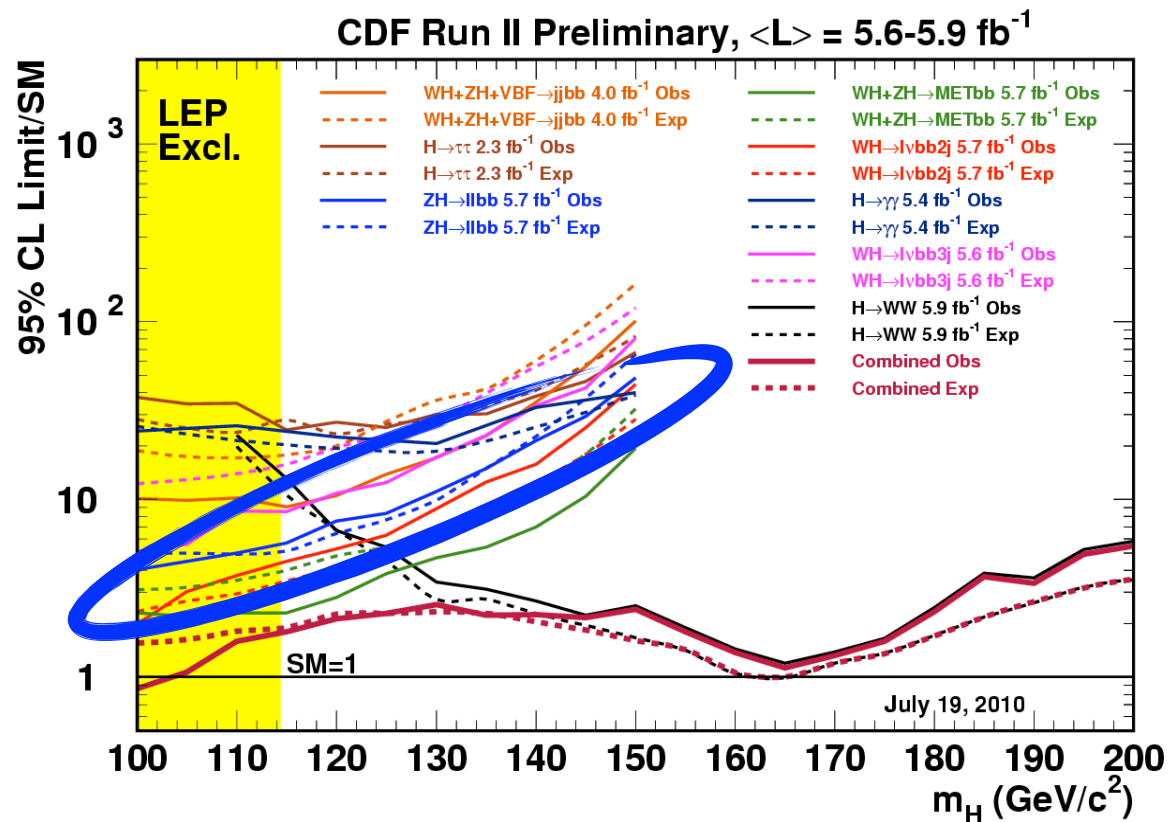
Introduction

- Many mature Higgs analyses in place at CDF
 - Many processes and event topologies
 - Challenge to find new ways to contribute
- Many significant improvements still being added
 - These add up to great increases in sensitivity
 - Every little bit helps!



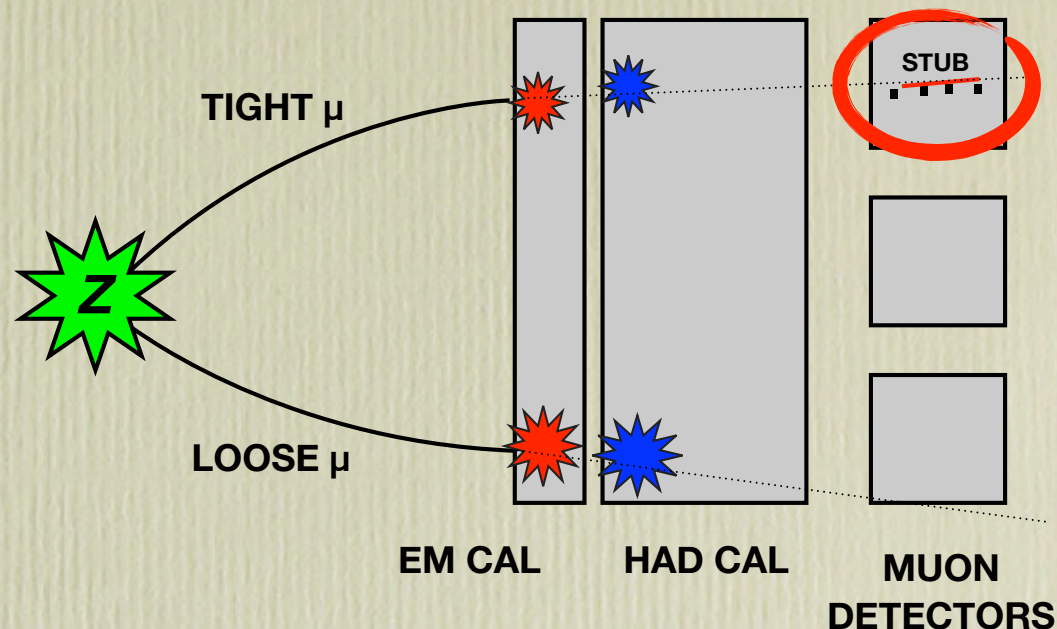
Introduction

- The $ZH \rightarrow llbb$ associated production channel is one example where recent improvements have been made
- This channel contributes approximately 1/6 of the total CDF combination sensitivity for the low-mass range
- We search for $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ and $H \rightarrow bb$ decays while loosening muon selection criteria to increase our signal acceptance



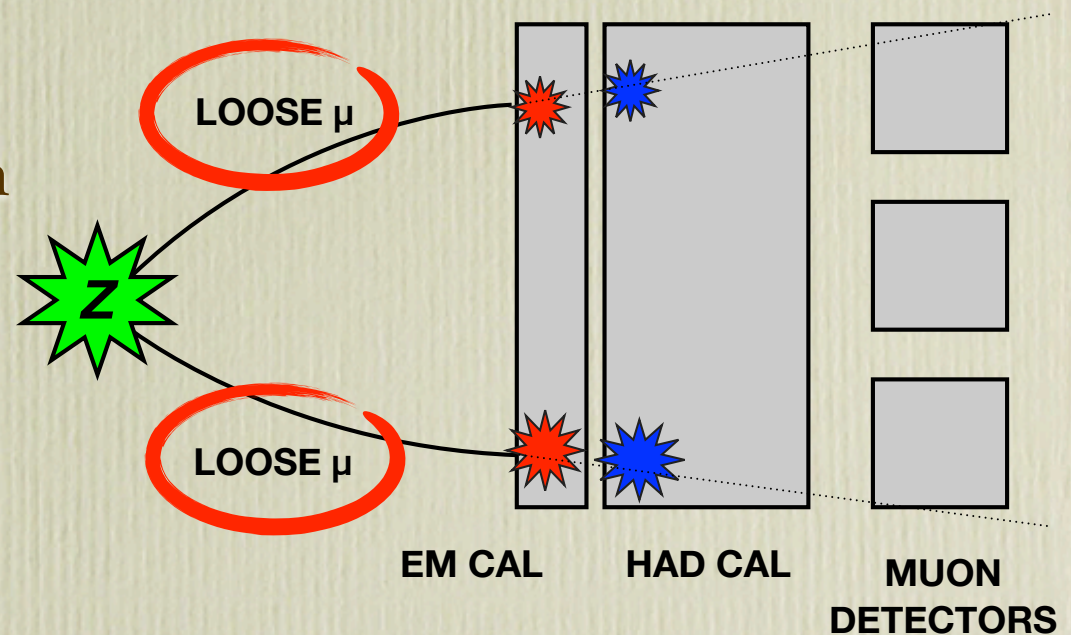
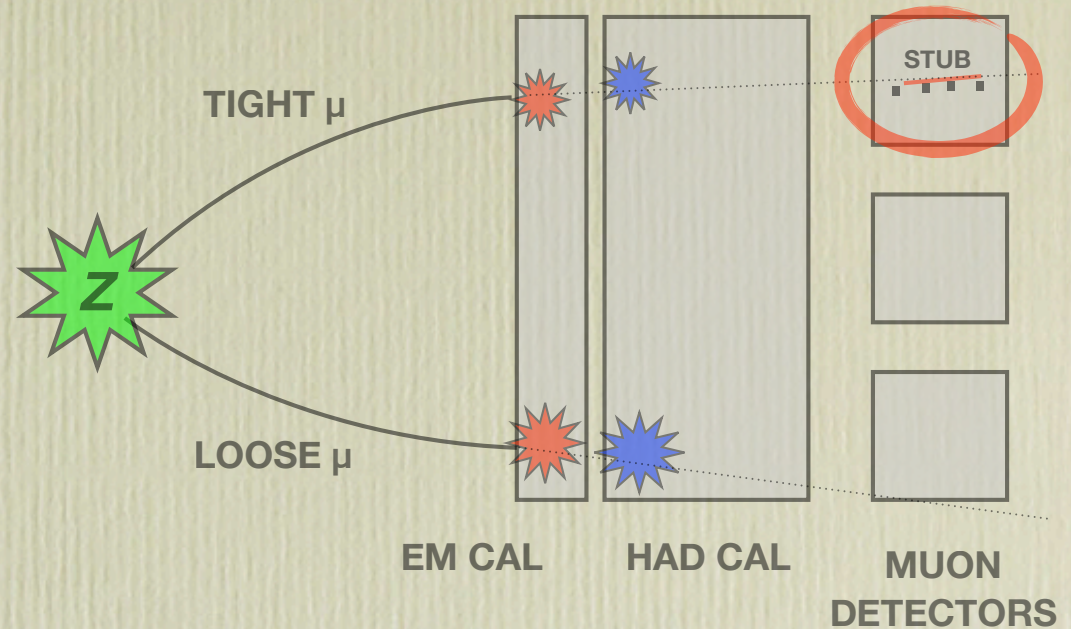
Muon Identification

- Muon identification at CDF generally relies on hits in muon detector (**stub**)
 - “Tight” muons
- Default analysis requires at least one tight muon to form a Z candidate



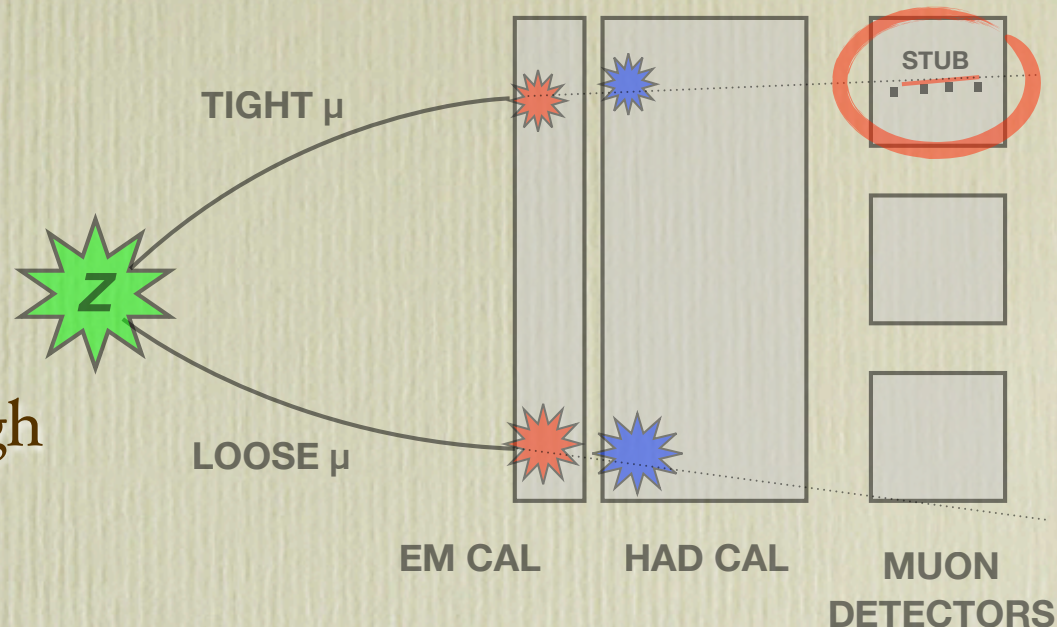
Muon Identification

- To increase signal acceptance, we search for events with 2 “loose” muons
 - Track in central chamber
 - Minimal energy deposit
 - No confirmation from muon detector required
- These events are new to the $ZH \rightarrow llbb$ analysis!

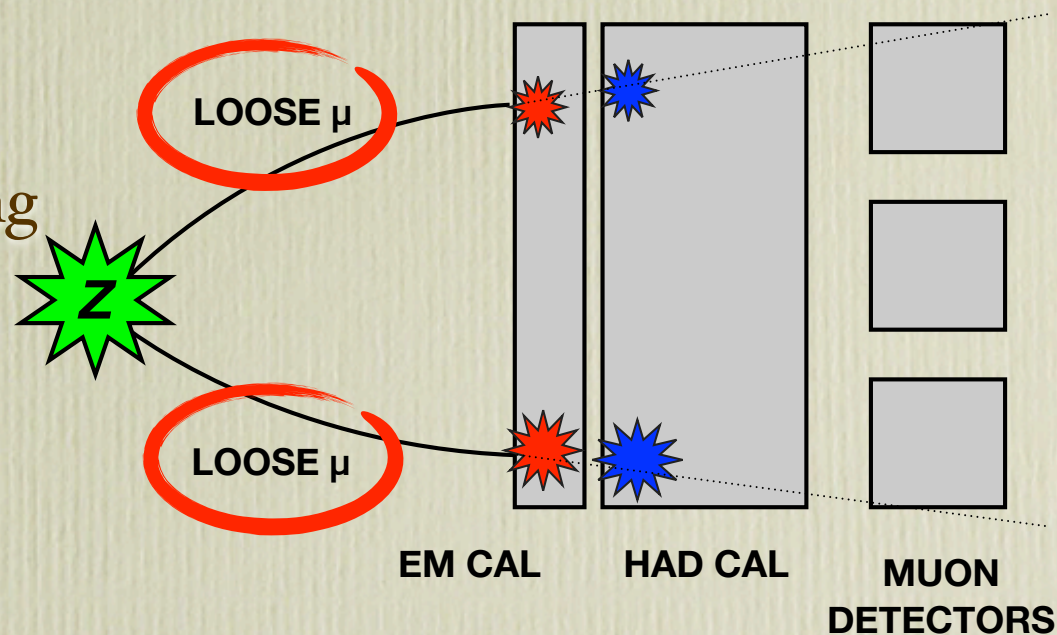


Muon Identification

- Default analysis required a high P_T muon trigger to select di-muon Z events
 - Requires a stub in muon detector

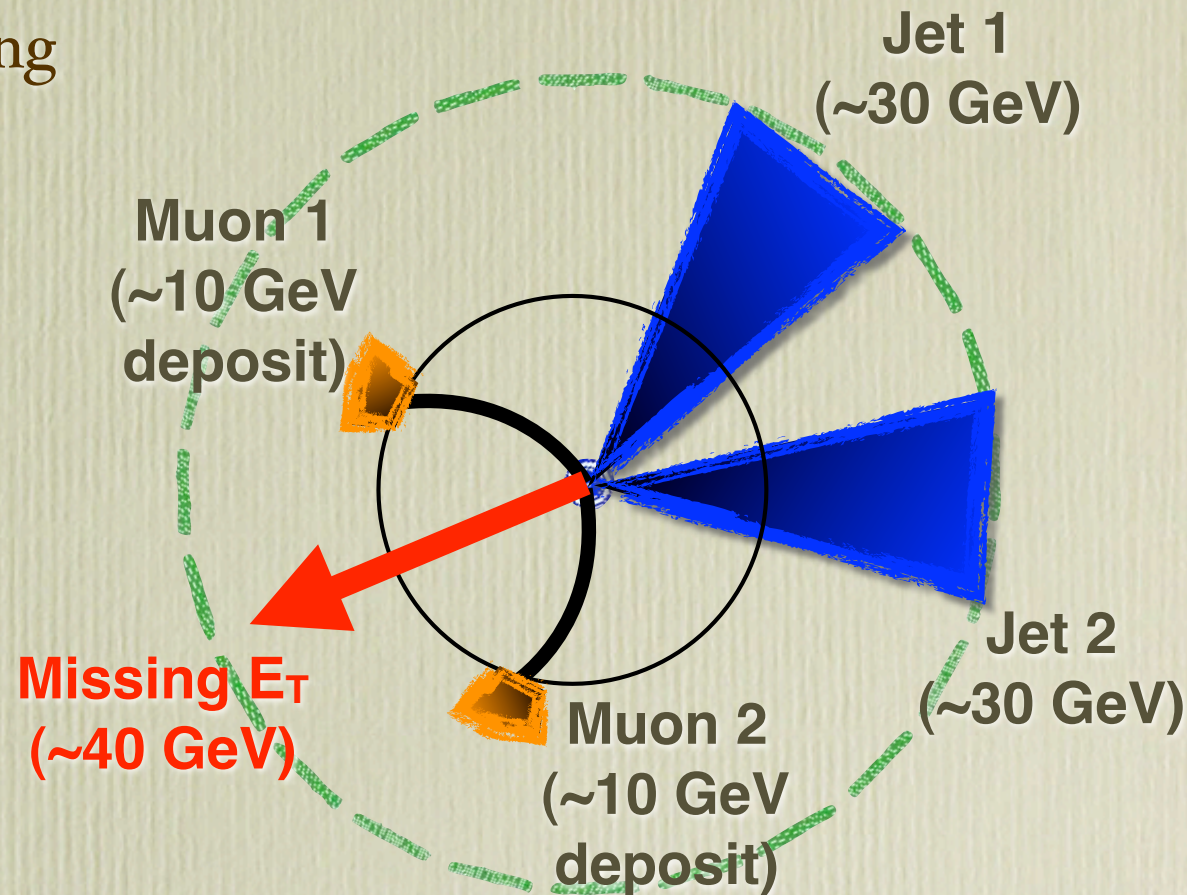


- We search for new events using this same trigger, as well as a missing transverse energy trigger



Missing E_T Trigger

- Muons leave minimum energy deposits in calorimetry
 - This is a source of missing transverse energy at the trigger level
- We search for additional events using a missing E_T trigger
 - More than 35 GeV of calorimeter missing E_T
 - Two or more jets
 - One central jet
- First time this trigger is used in the $ZH \rightarrow llbb$ analysis!



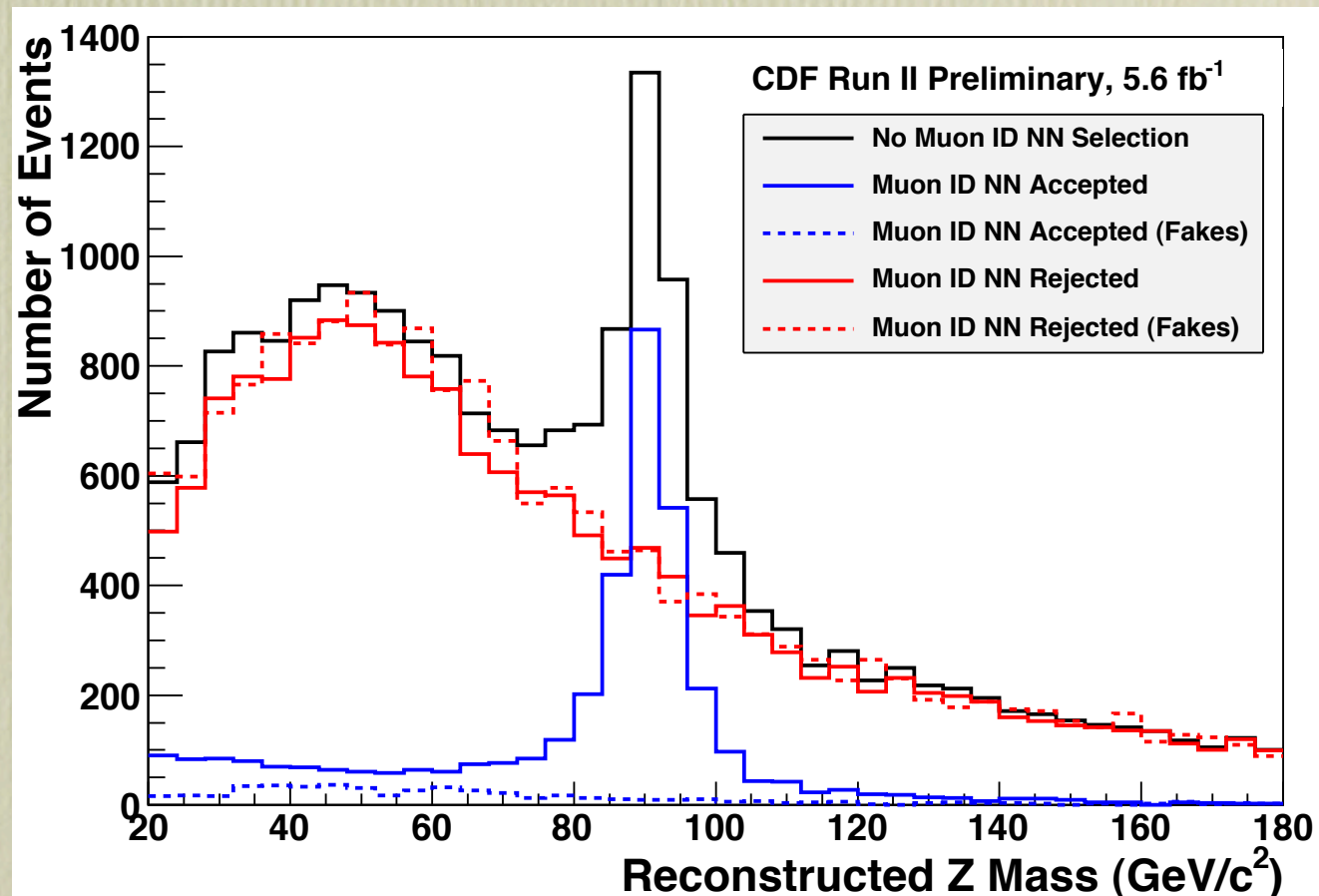
Finding Z Candidates

5 | 10

- Due to loosened muon selection, the non-Z background increases significantly
 - Non-Z determined from like-sign muon events

- Applying this NN results in large decrease of non-Z background while maintaining acceptance gains

- To suppress this, we have implemented a muon identification neural network
 - Trained on individual muon kinematic quantities



Acceptance Gains

- Default $ZH \rightarrow llbb$ analysis searches for events with at least one tight muon
- The addition of events with two loose muons, both on the high- P_T trigger and the missing E_T trigger results in a gain of roughly 30%
 - Observed data events
 - Expected ZH signal events



	Data	ZH
Default Analysis	6192	2.43
Improvements	1777	0.81

Acceptance Gains

- Default $ZH \rightarrow llbb$ analysis searches for events with at least one tight muon
- The addition of events with two loose muons, both on the high- P_T trigger and the missing E_T trigger results in a gain of roughly 30%
 - Observed data events
 - Expected ZH signal events

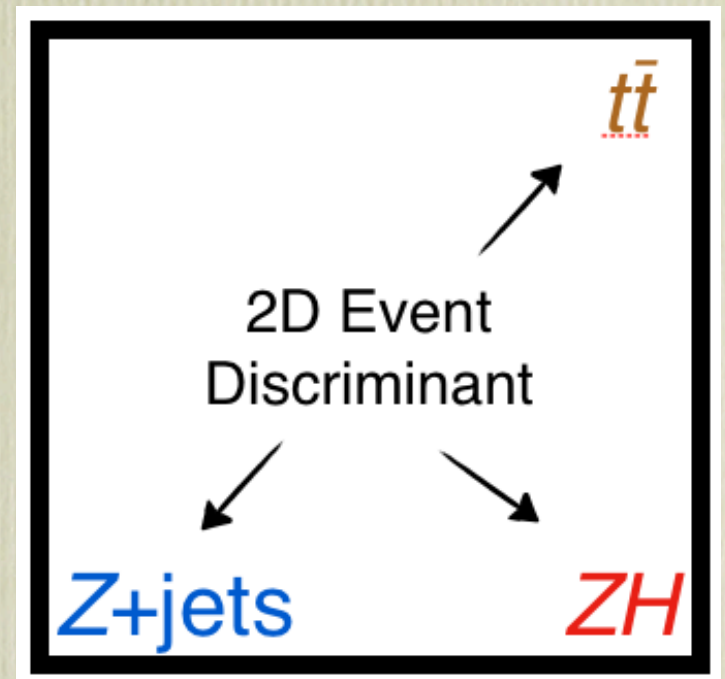
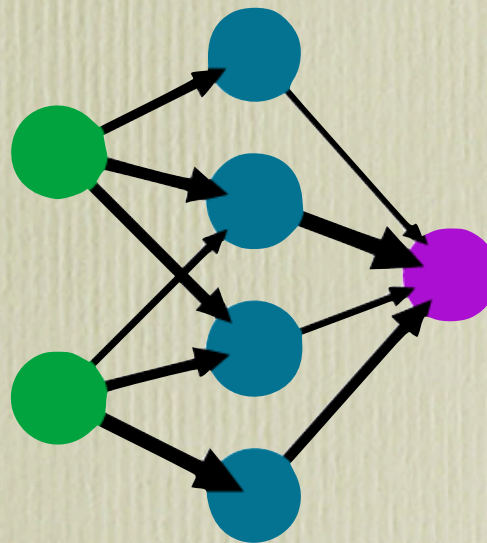
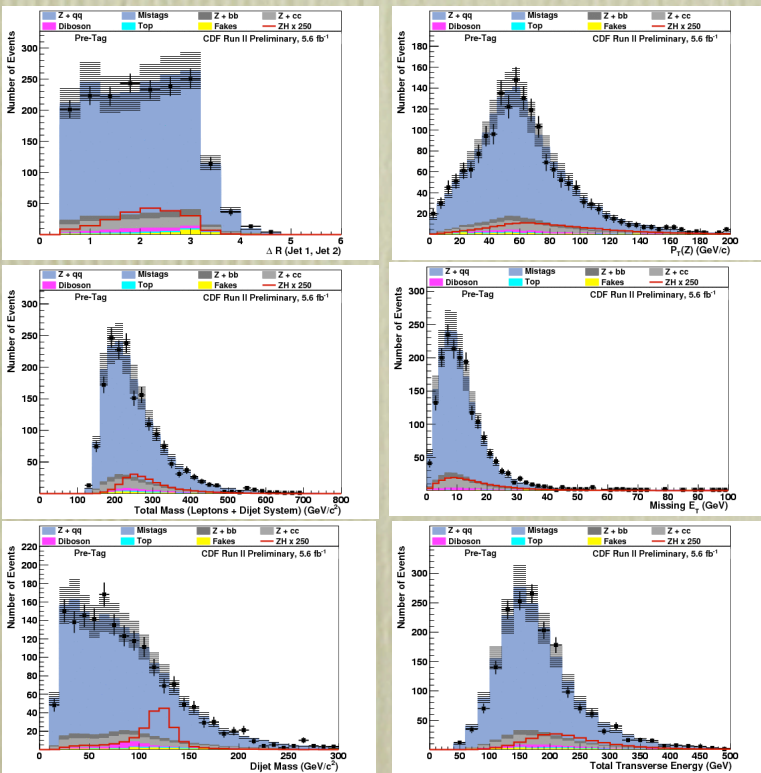
- Default Analysis ($Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$)
- New Improvements



	Data	ZH
Default Analysis	6192	2.43
Improvements	1777	0.81

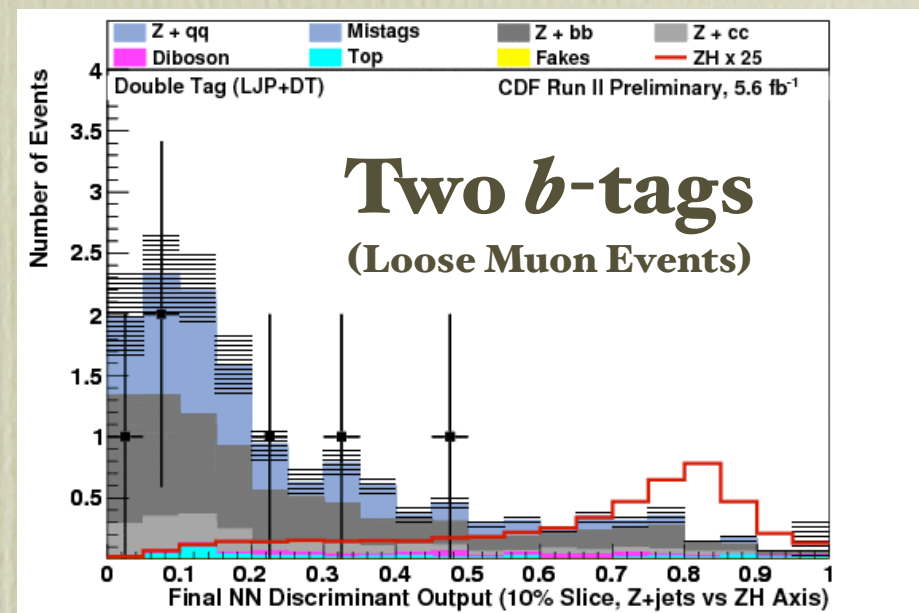
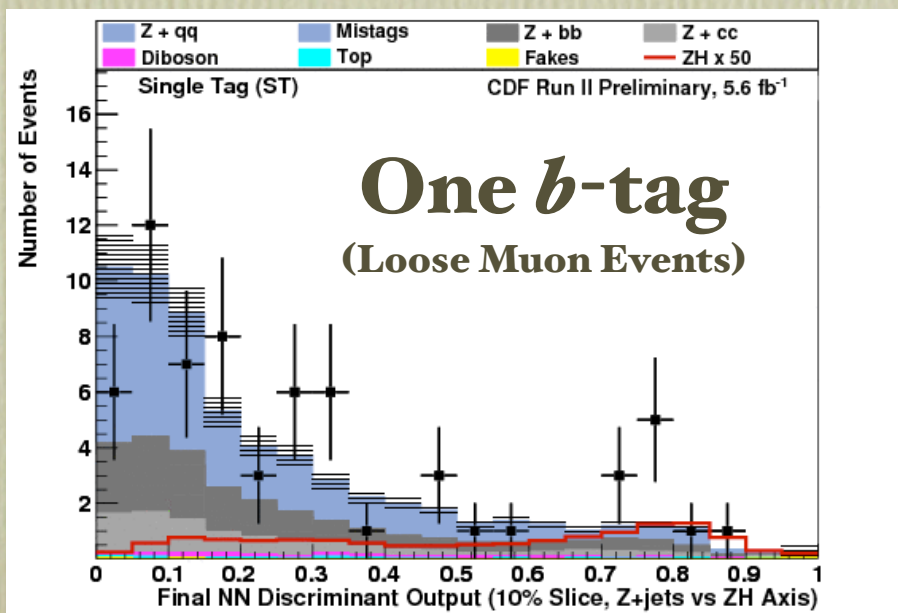
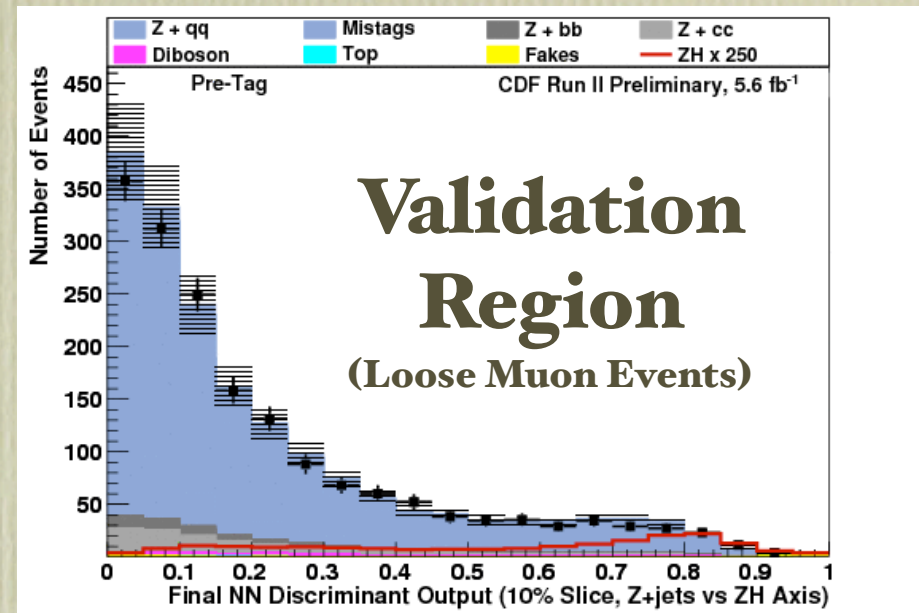
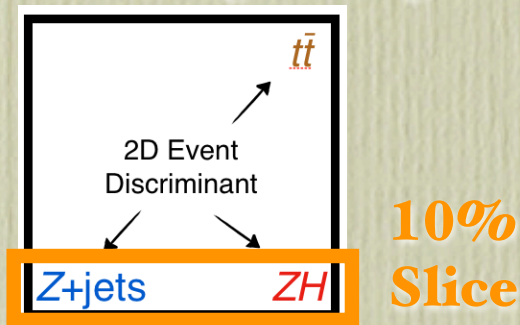
Event Discrimination

- After finding Z candidates, we search for jets with displaced vertices signifying b -jets
- Events are divided into several categories based on the quality of b -tagged jets
- We utilize a two-dimensional neural network for the final event discrimination
 - Simultaneously separates ZH signal from top-pair production and Z +jets production



Results

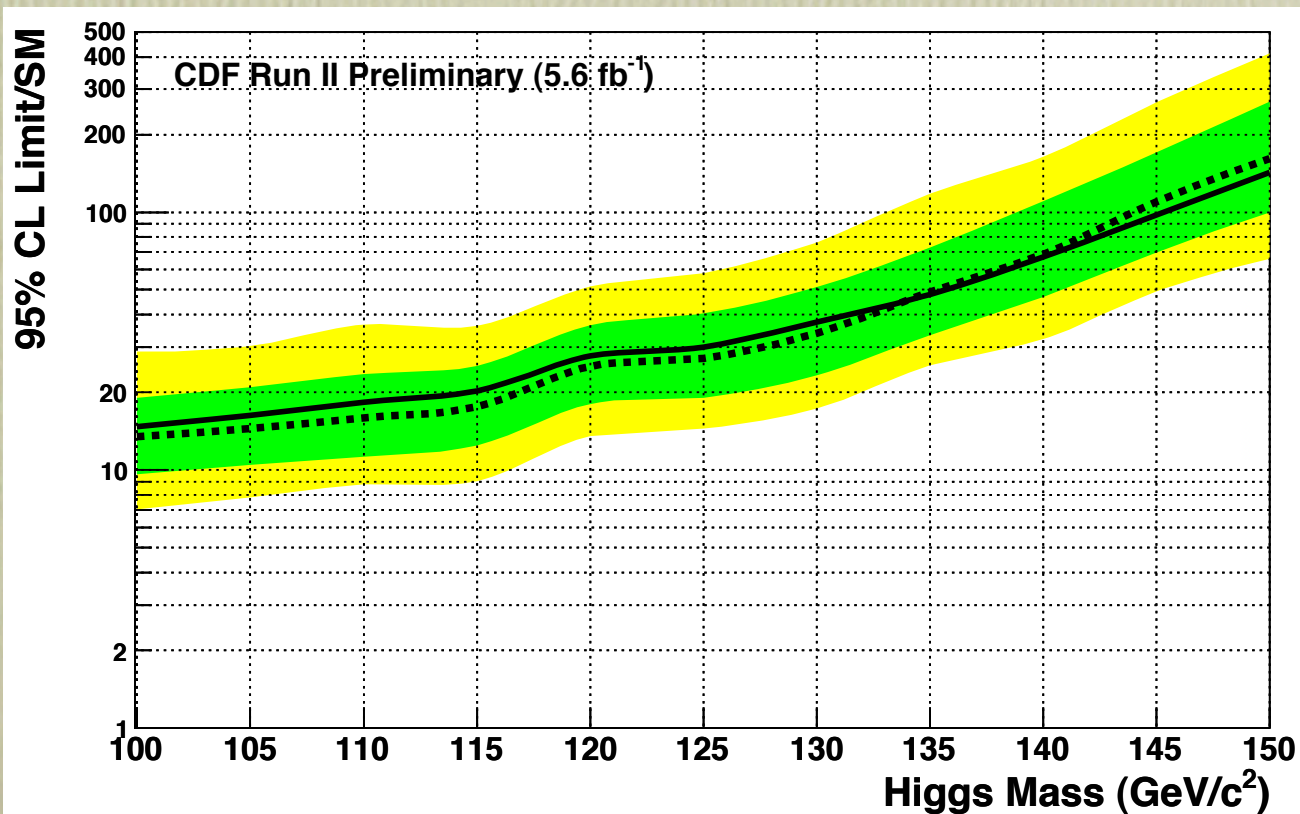
- Most information along Z +jets vs ZH axis of plane
 - $t\bar{t}$ corner used for constraining background



Setting Limits

- The NN output distributions are used to set limits on the Higgs production cross section, after applying all relevant systematics

For $m_H = 115$ GeV	Exp	Obs
Loose Muon Analysis	17.6	20.3

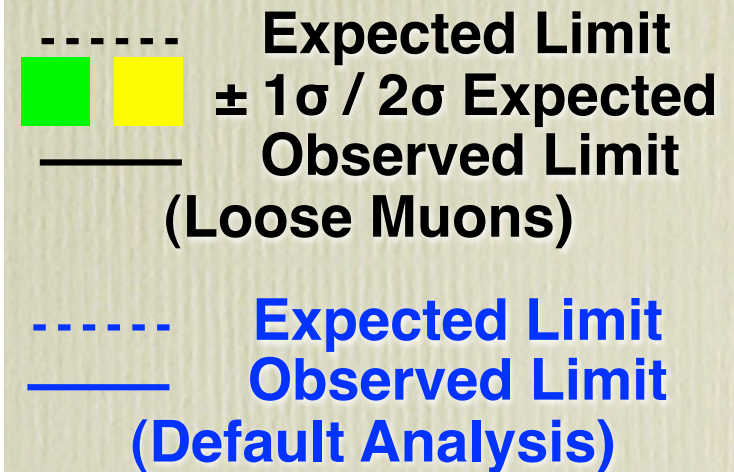
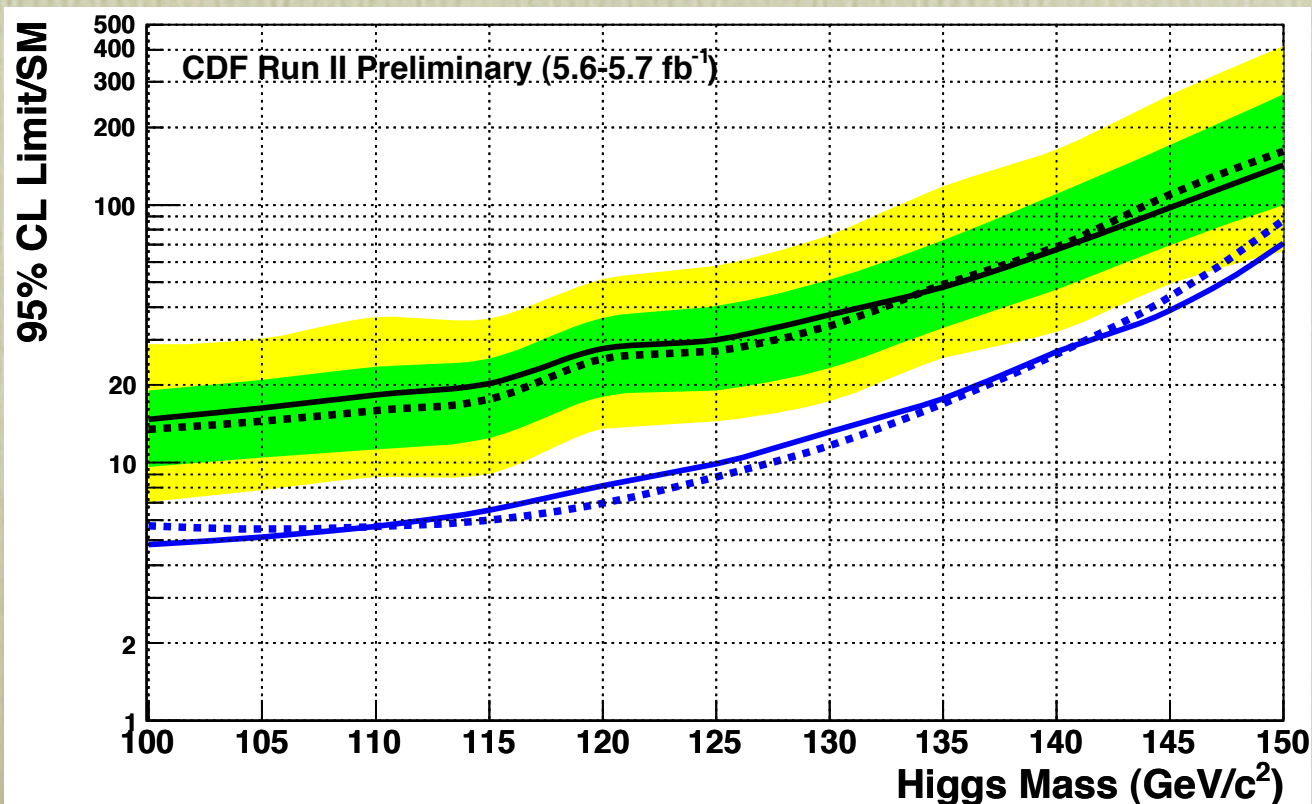


----- Expected Limit
± 1σ / 2σ Expected
— Observed Limit
(Loose Muons)

Setting Limits

- The NN output distributions are used to set limits on the Higgs production cross section, after applying all relevant systematics

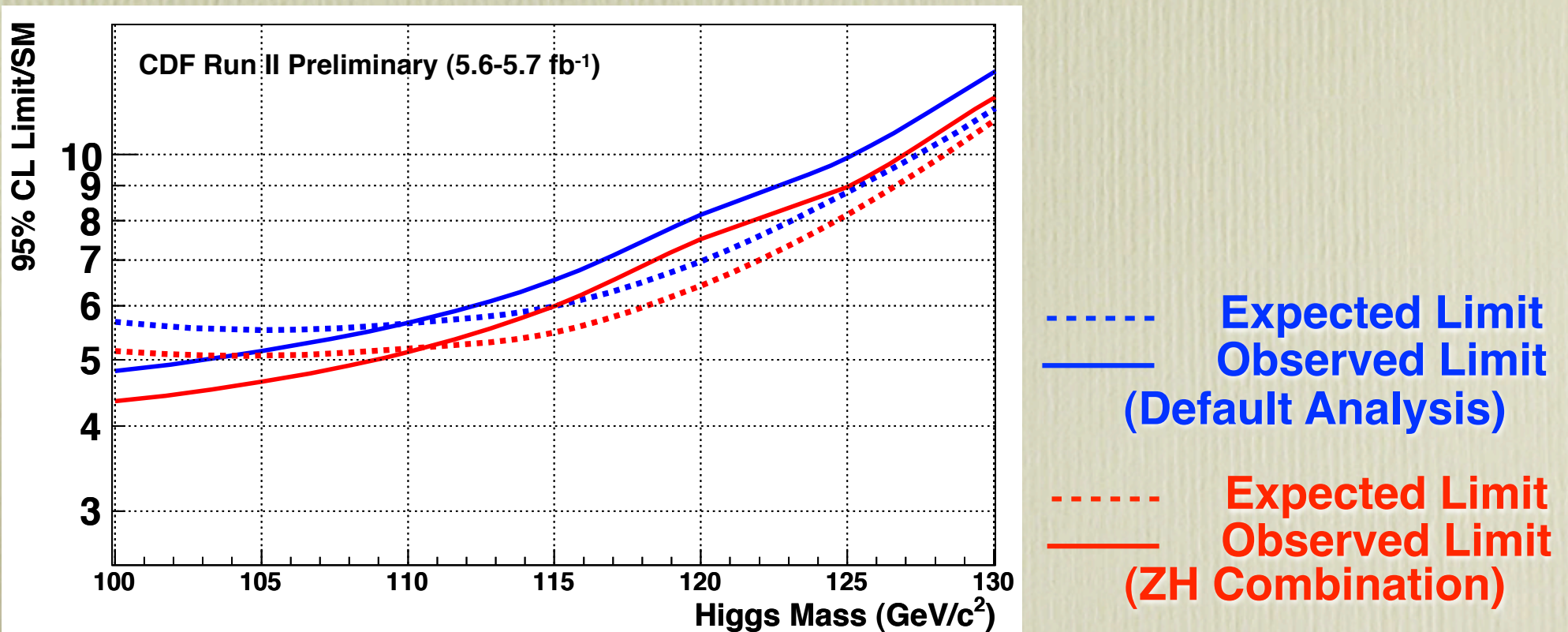
For $m_H = 115$ GeV	Exp	Obs
Loose Muon Analysis	17.6	20.3
Default Analysis	6.0	6.5



Setting Limits

- The NN output distributions are used to set limits on the Higgs production cross section, after applying all relevant systematics

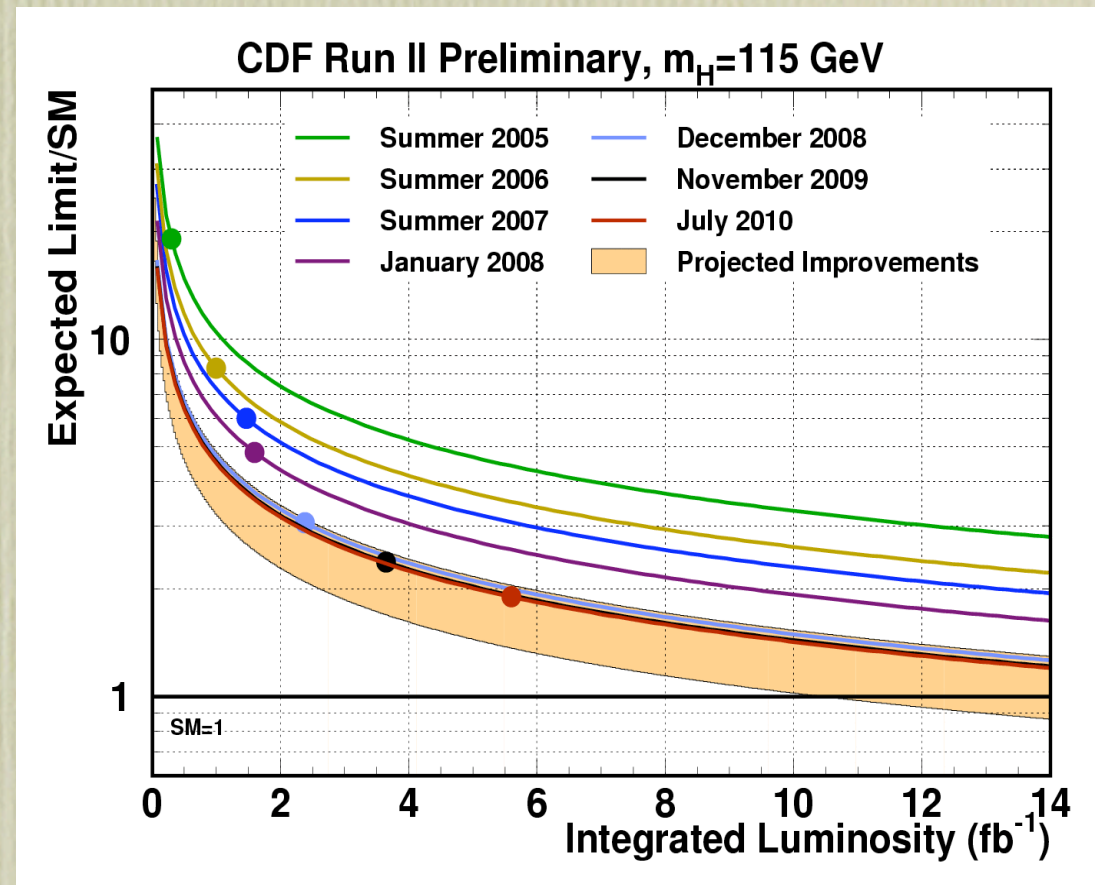
For $m_H = 115$ GeV	Exp	Obs
Loose Muon Analysis	17.6	20.3
Default Analysis	6.0	6.5
$ZH \rightarrow lbb$ Combination	5.5	6.0
Sensitivity Gain	+8.3 %	+7.7 %



Conclusions

- We have gained acceptance using a loosened muon selection in combination with the use of new triggers
- This resulted in a sensitivity increase of roughly 8 % for this channel
 - These new improvements are included in the latest ICHEP 2010 results
- We plan to continue down this path
 - New trigger paths
 - More loose lepton types

- More improvements needed for Standard Model Higgs sensitivity!



- Thanks for listening!