



g g s

hunting...

b b s

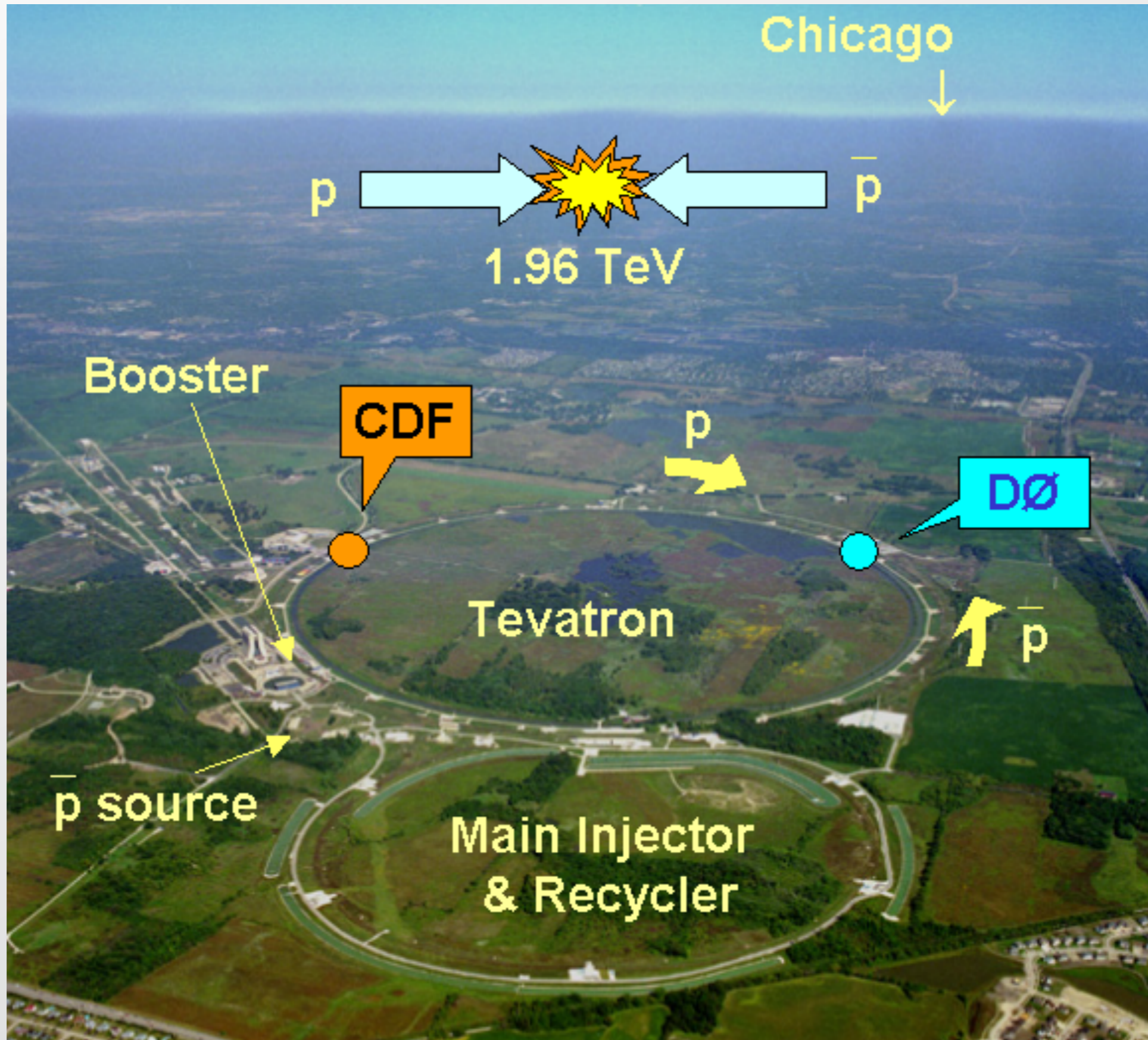
Richard E. Hughes  
The Ohio State University  
for  
The CDF and D0 Collaborations



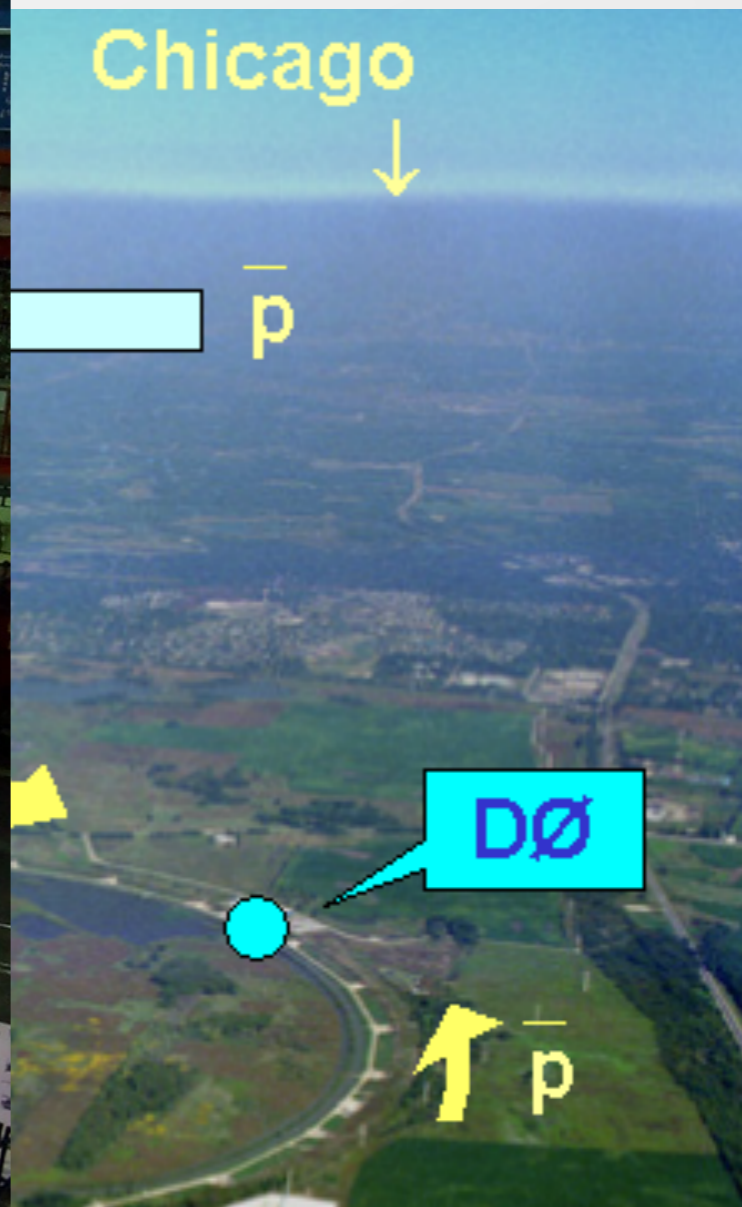
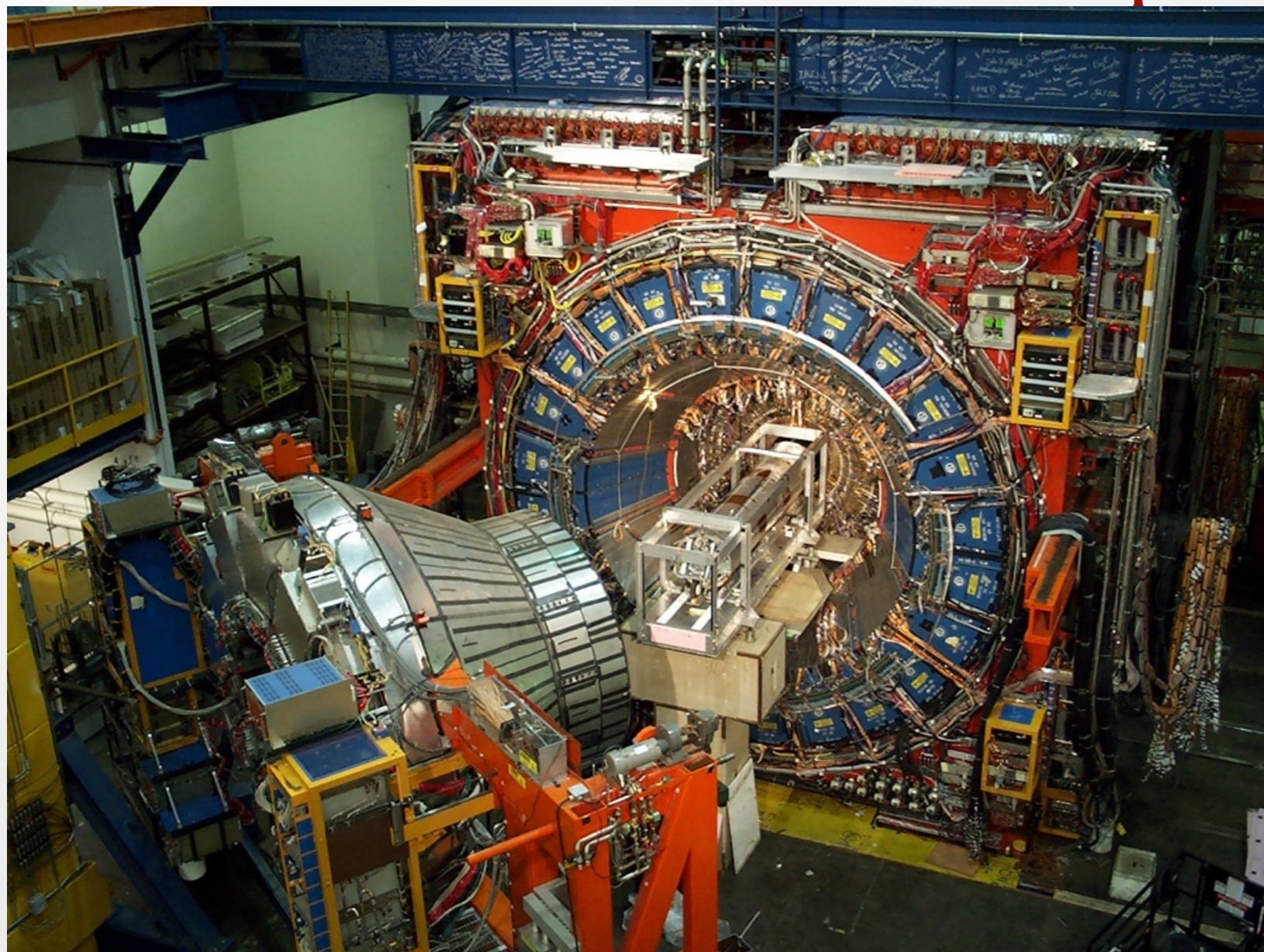
Low Mass SM Higgs  
Search at the Tevatron



# Tevatron and Experiments

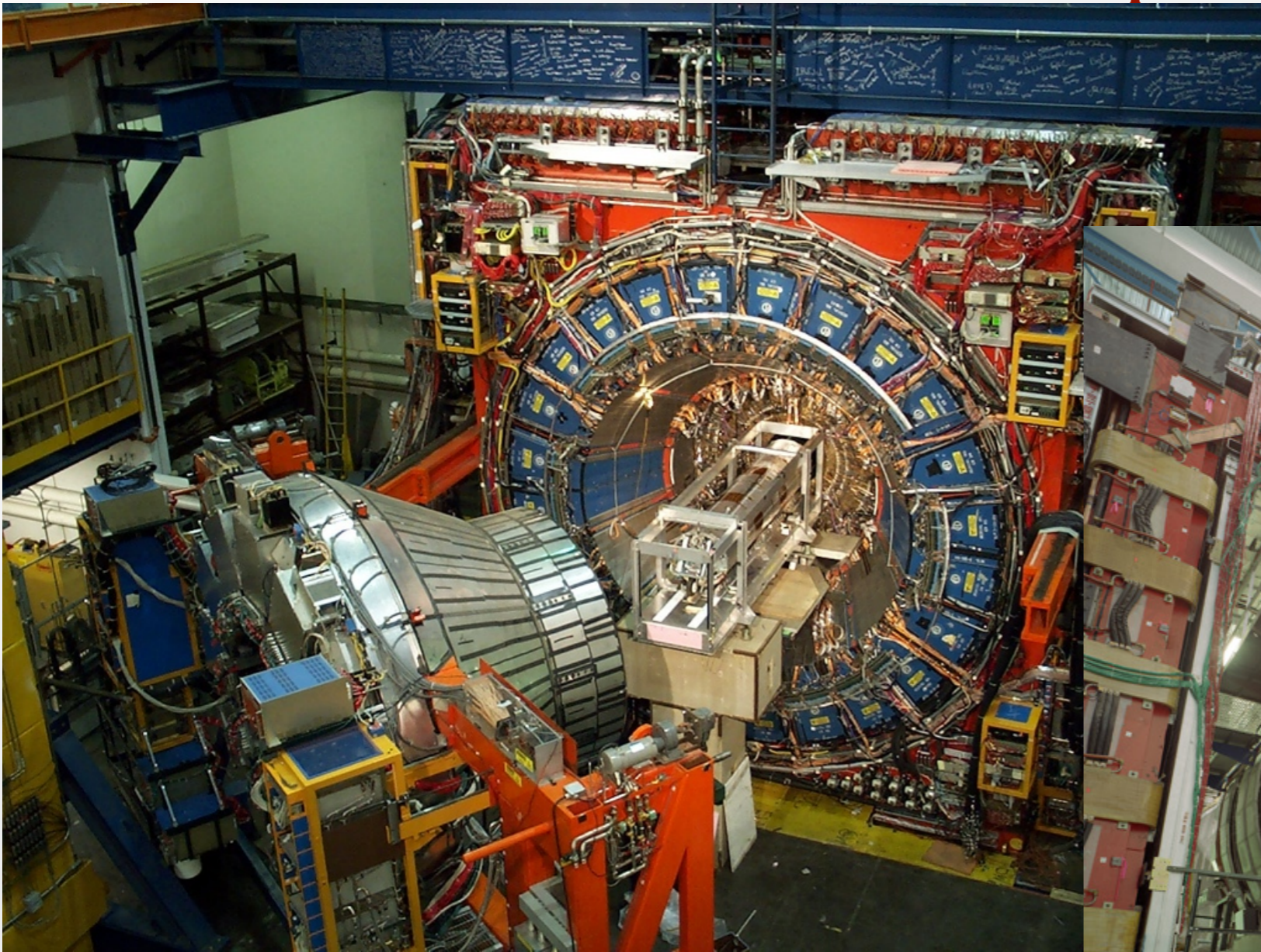


# Tevatron and Experiments



# Tevatron and Experiments

Chicago

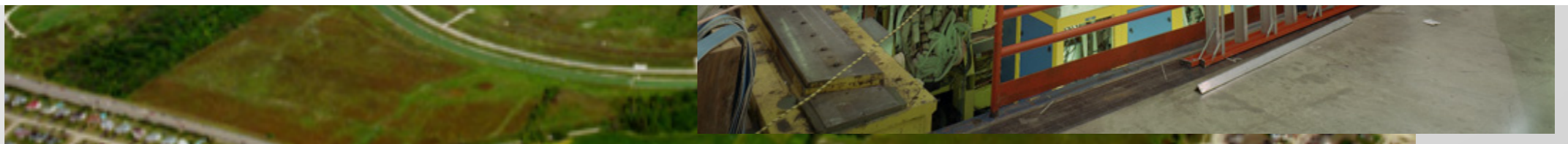
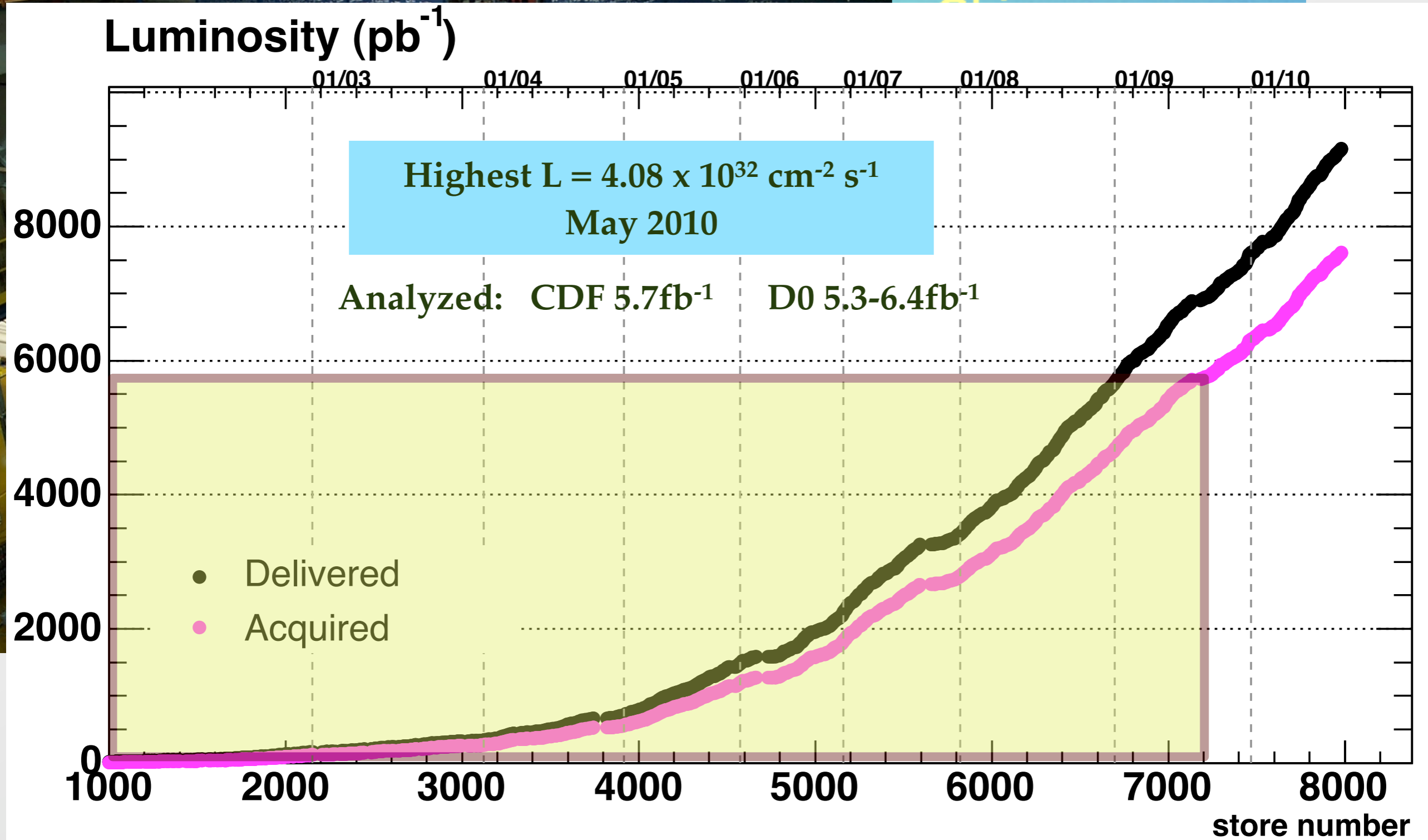


p source

Main  
& R



# Tevatron and Experiments



# Constraints on the SM Higgs Boson

What we know:

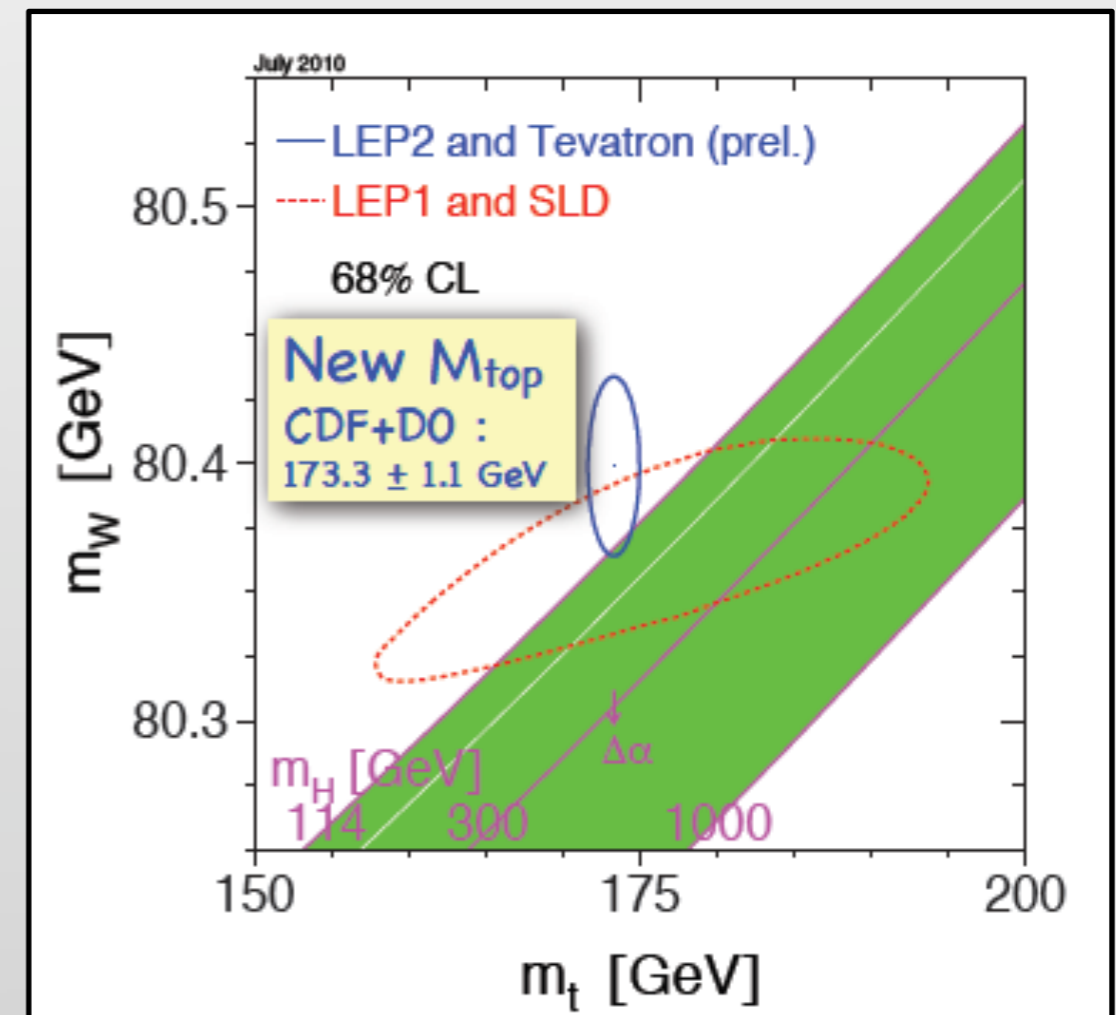
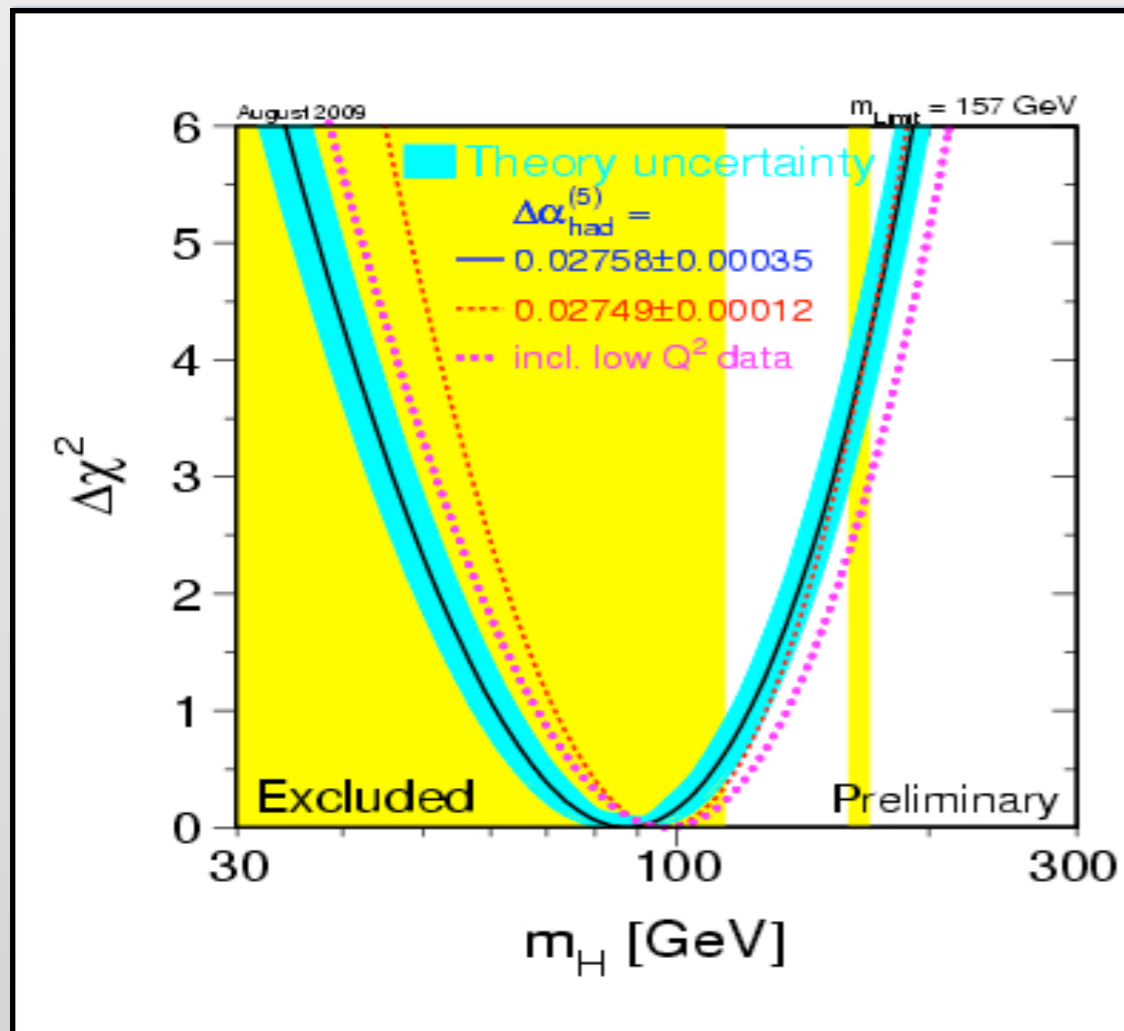
• Direct search at LEP II:

$$M_h > 114 \text{ GeV}/c^2 @95\% \text{ CL}$$

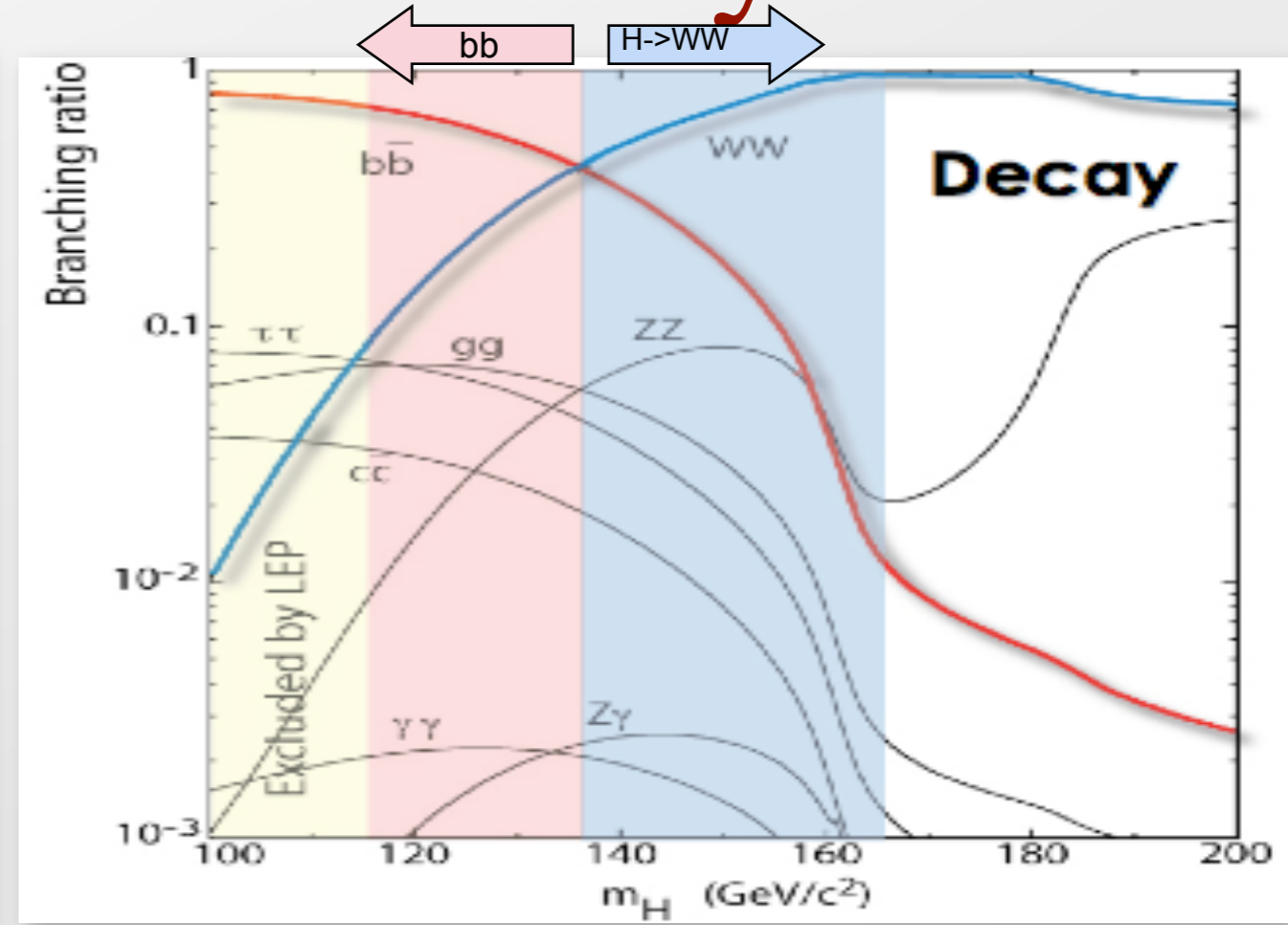
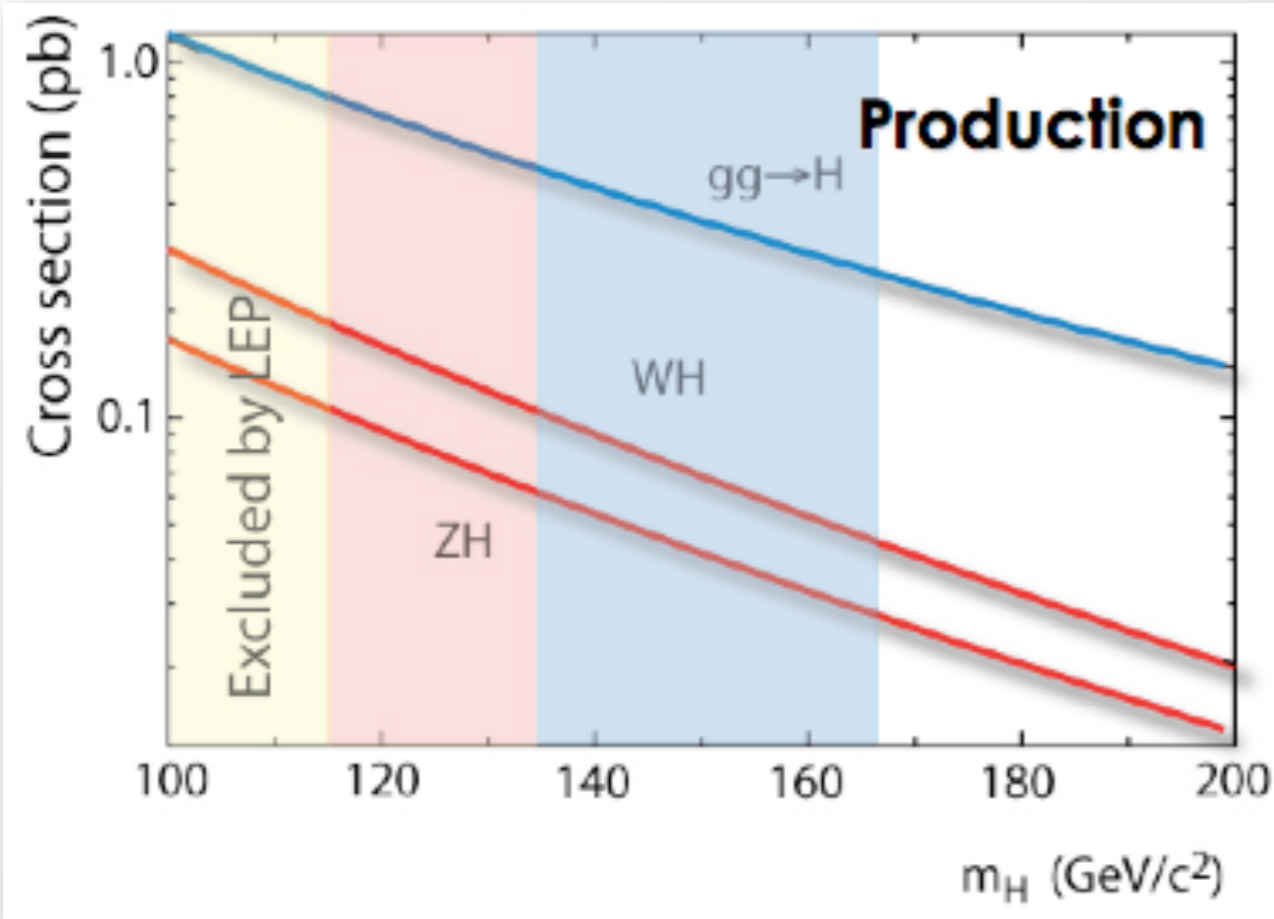
• Precision EWK measurements (top mass, W mass, etc):

$$M_h = 89.0^{+35}_{-26} \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

$$M_h < 158 \text{ GeV}/c^2 @95\% \text{ CL}$$



# Production and Decay



Low Mass Final States

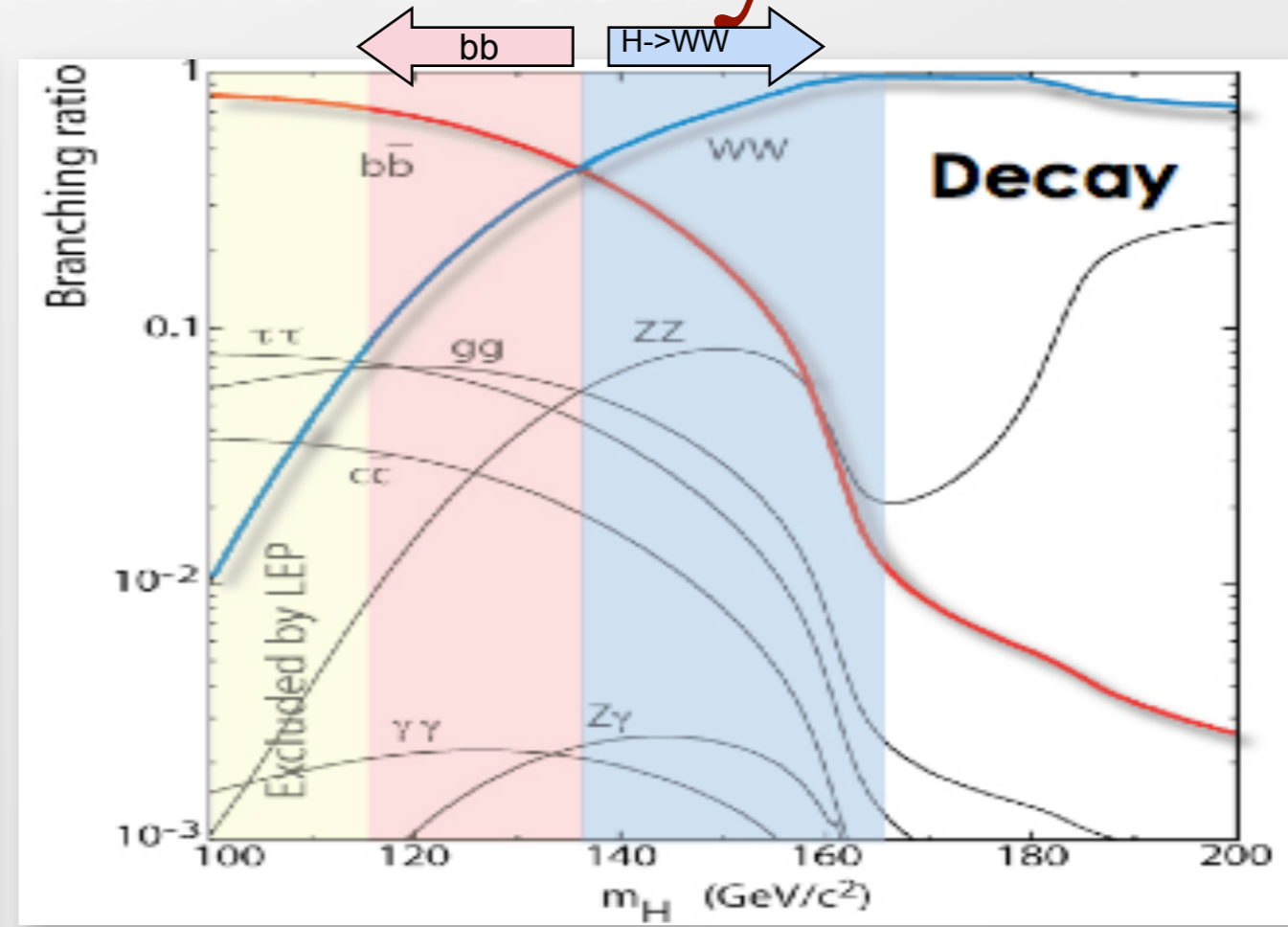
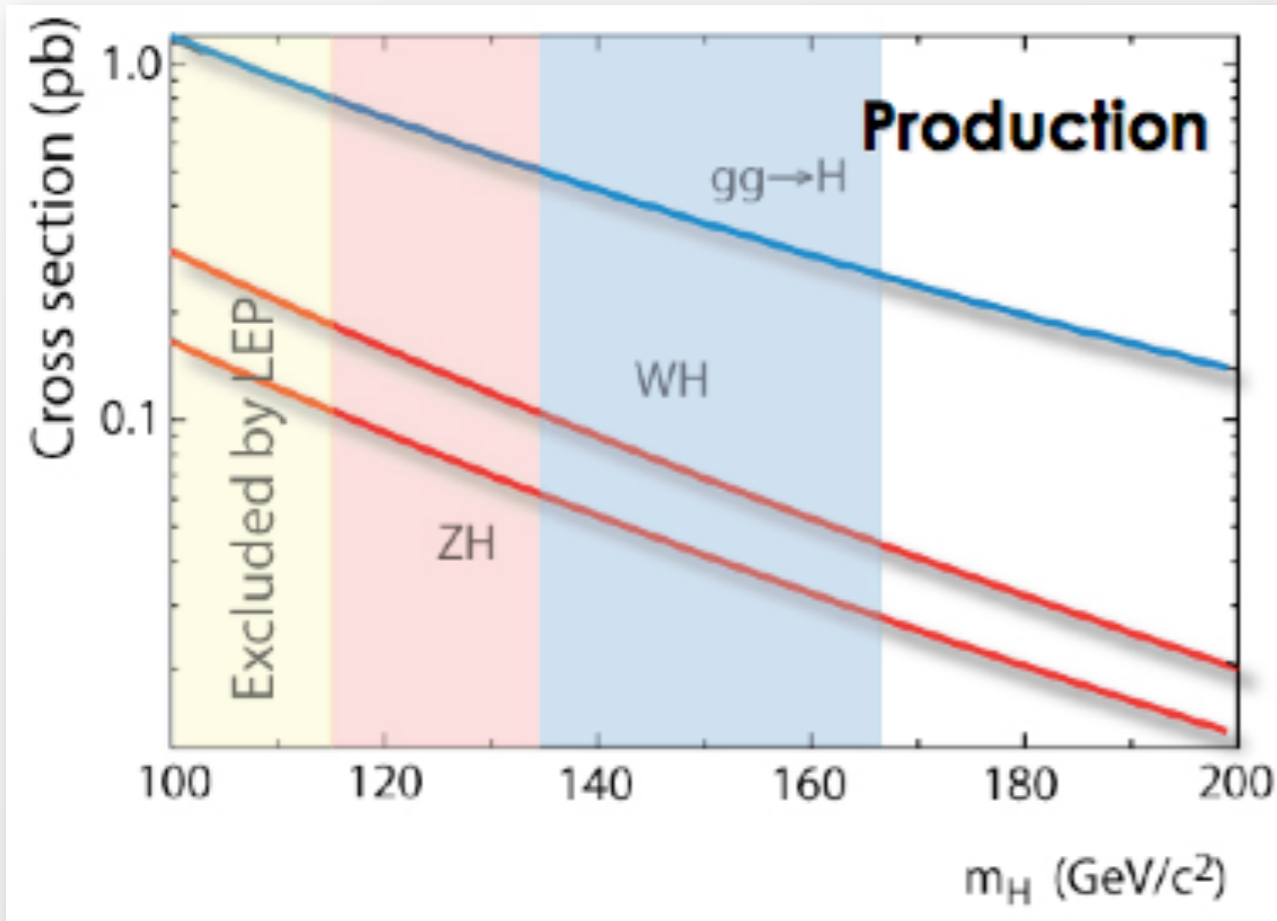
$$WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$$

$$ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell b\bar{b}$$

$$ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$$

$$WH \rightarrow (\ell)\nu b\bar{b}$$

# Production and Decay



## Low Mass Final States

$$WH \rightarrow \ell \nu b \bar{b}$$

$$ZH \rightarrow \ell \ell b \bar{b}$$

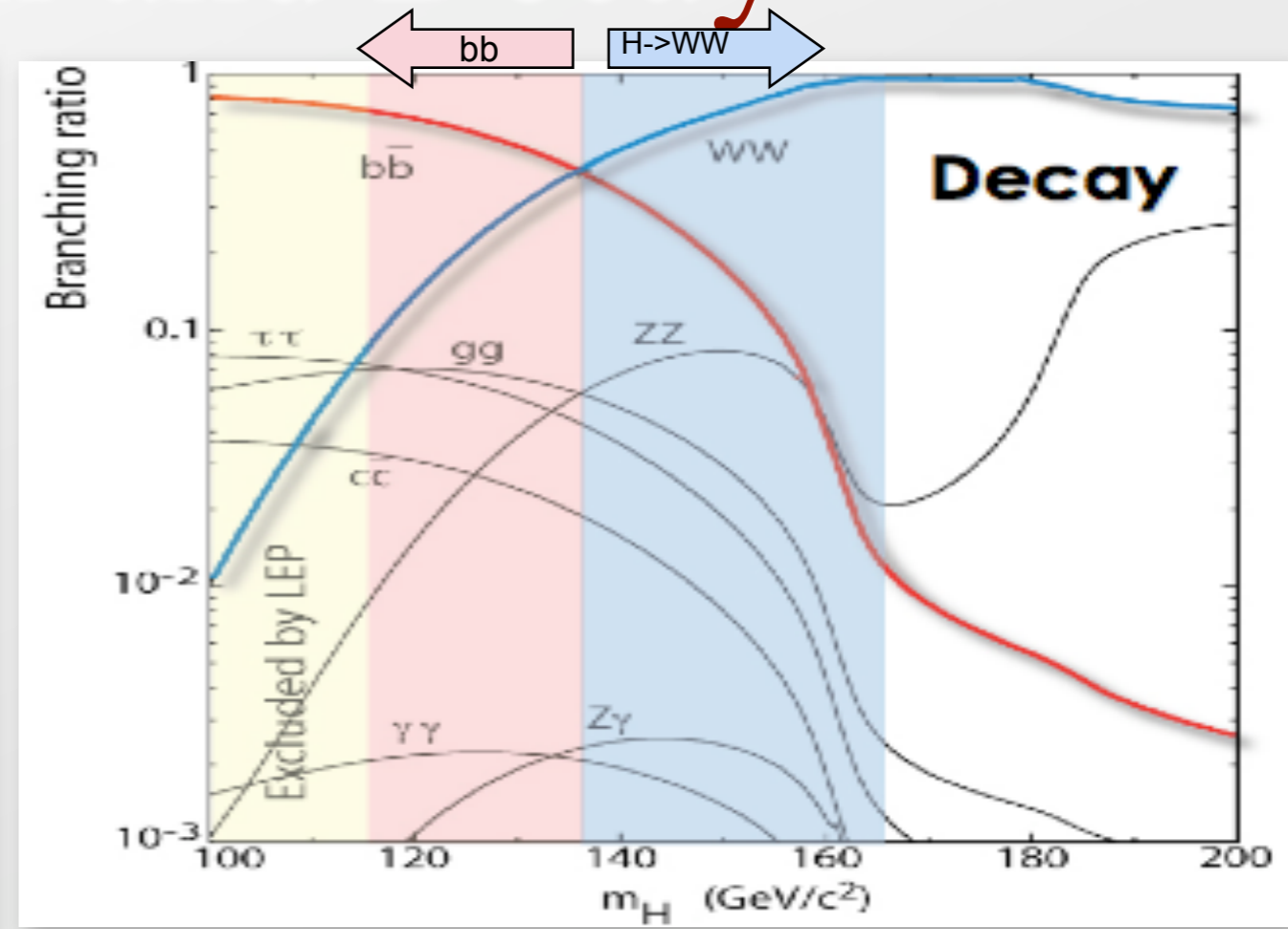
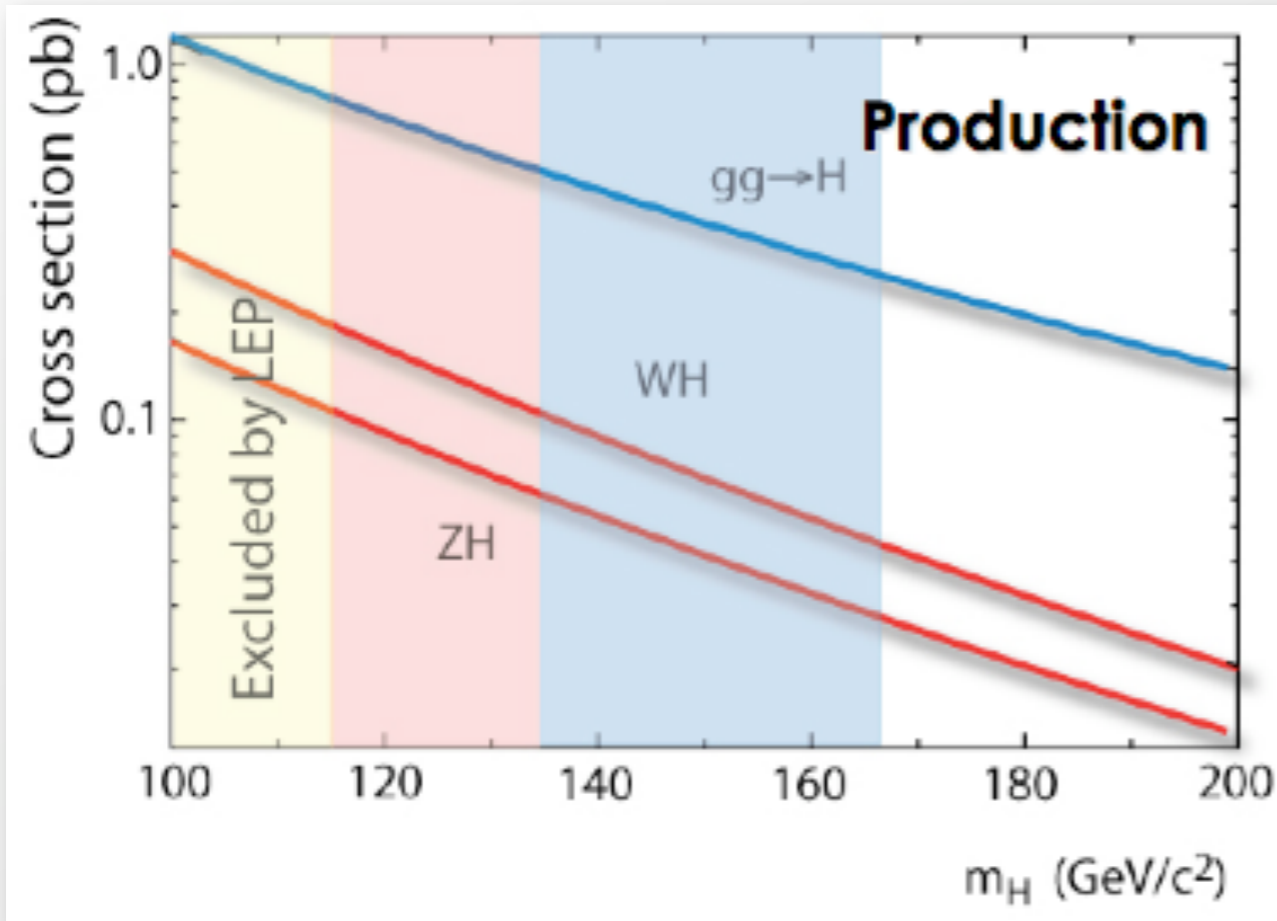
**→** 1 High  $P_T$  Lepton +  $\cancel{E}_T$  + b jets

$$ZH \rightarrow \nu \nu b \bar{b}$$

$$WH \rightarrow (\ell) \nu b \bar{b}$$



# Production and Decay



## Low Mass Final States

$$WH \rightarrow \ell \nu b \bar{b}$$



1 High  $P_T$  Lepton +  $\cancel{E}_T$  + b jets

$$ZH \rightarrow \ell \ell b \bar{b}$$

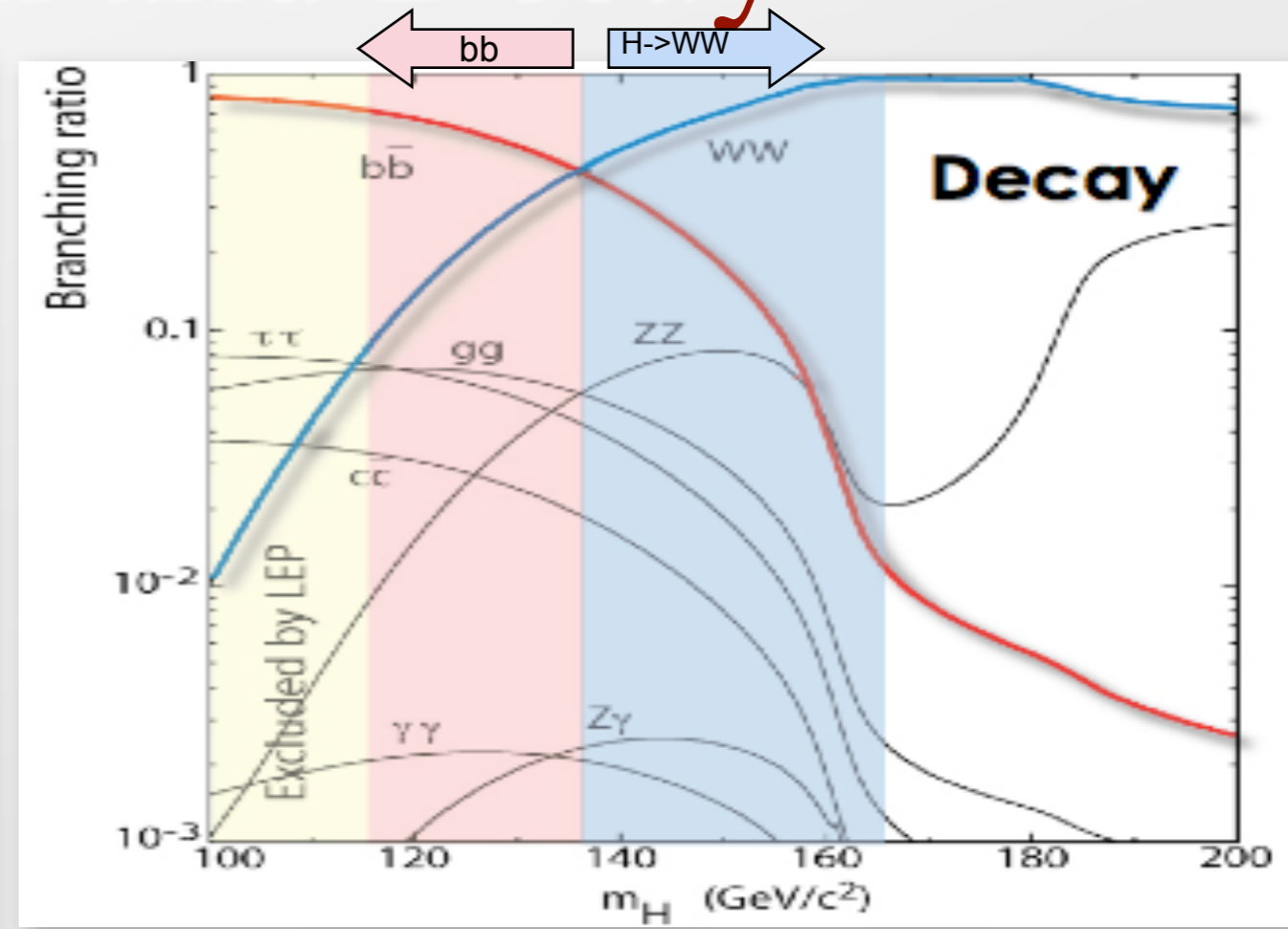
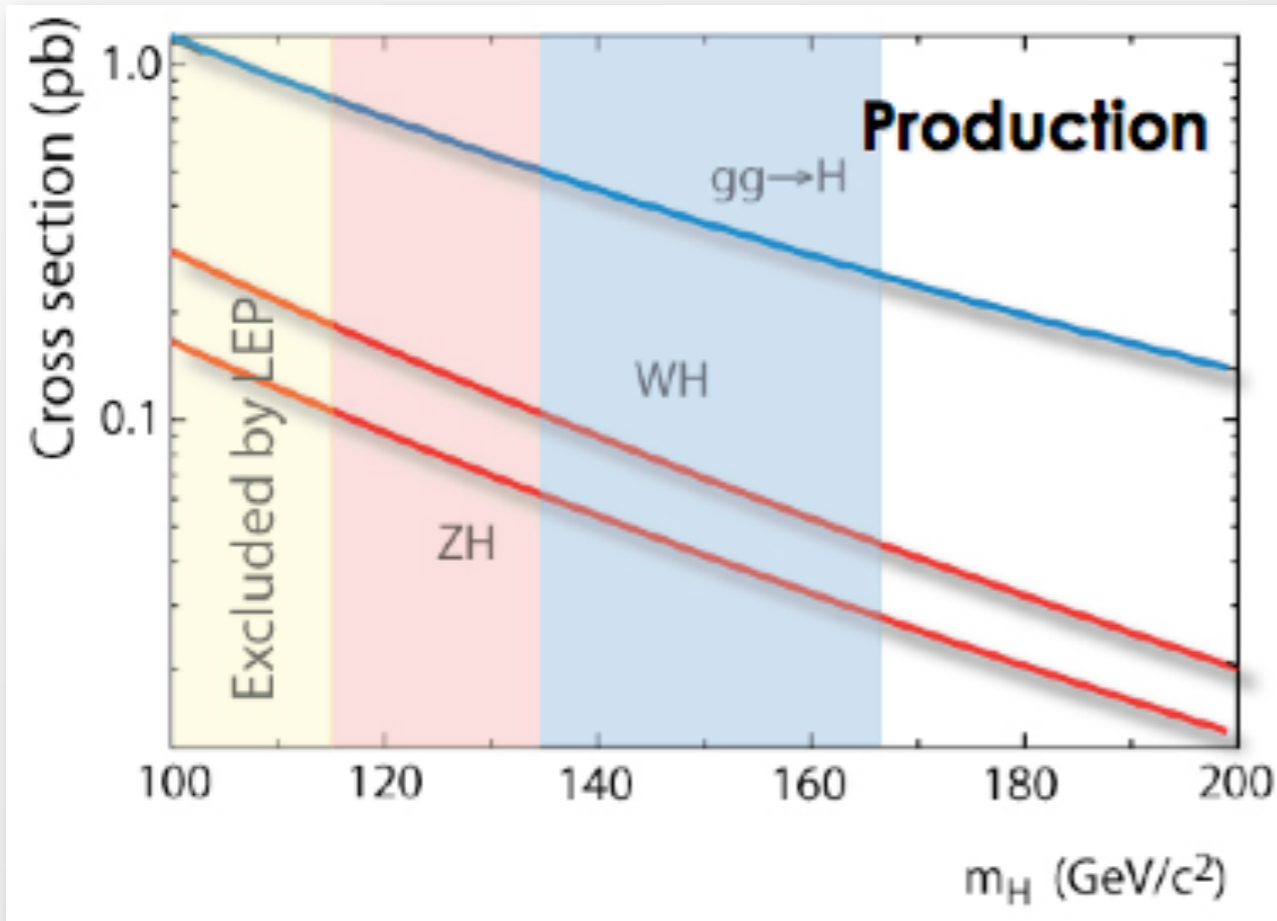


2 High  $P_T$  Leptons + b jets

$$ZH \rightarrow \nu \nu b \bar{b}$$

$$WH \rightarrow (\ell) \nu b \bar{b}$$

# Production and Decay



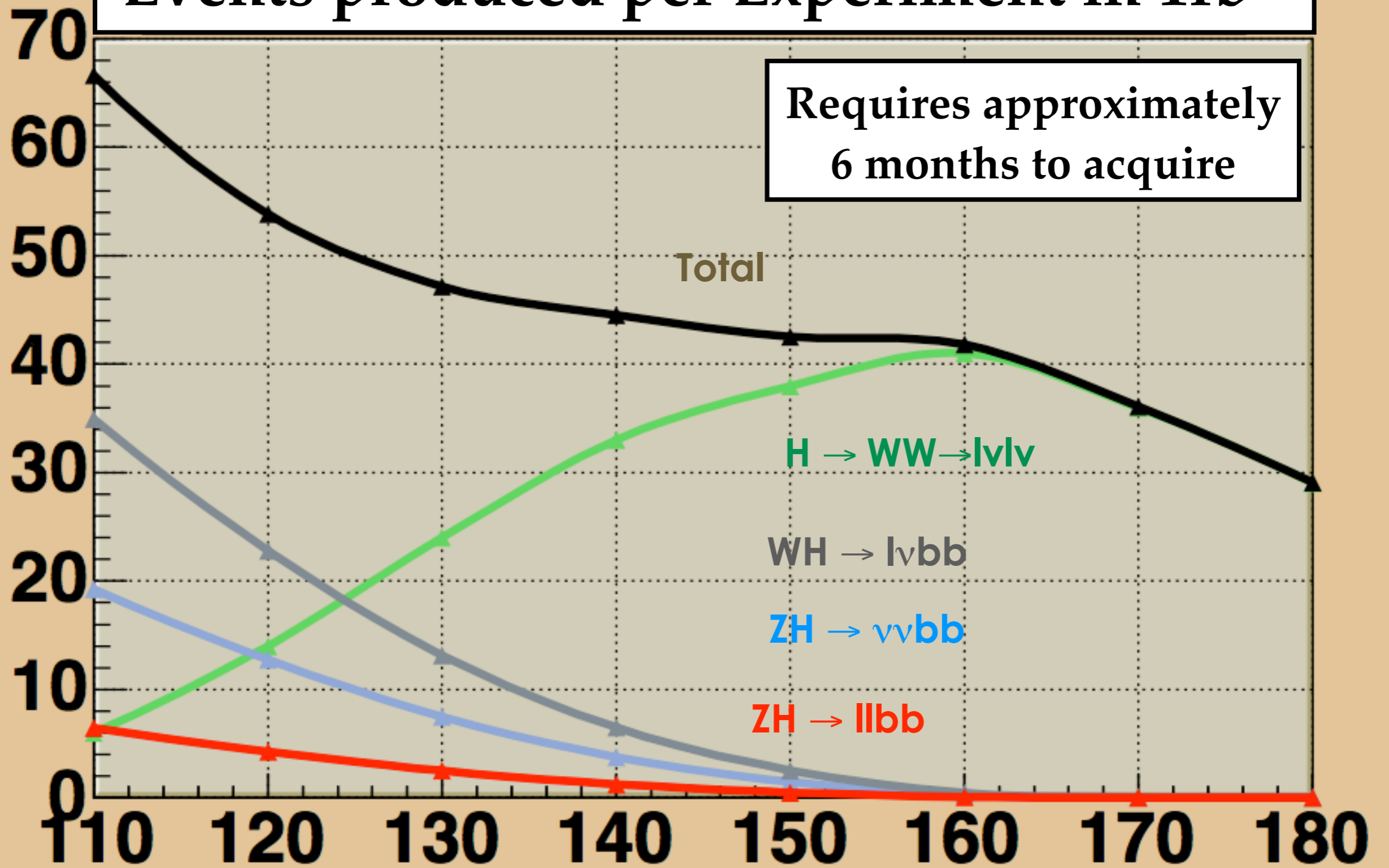
## Low Mass Final States

- $WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$   $\rightarrow$  1 High  $P_T$  Lepton +  $\cancel{E}_T$  + b jets
- $ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell b\bar{b}$   $\rightarrow$  2 High  $P_T$  Leptons + b jets
- $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$   $\rightarrow$  0 High  $P_T$  Leptons +  $\cancel{E}_T$  + b jets
- $WH \rightarrow (\ell)\nu b\bar{b}$   $\rightarrow$  0 High  $P_T$  Leptons +  $\cancel{E}_T$  + b jets

# Events produced per Experiment in $1\text{fb}^{-1}$

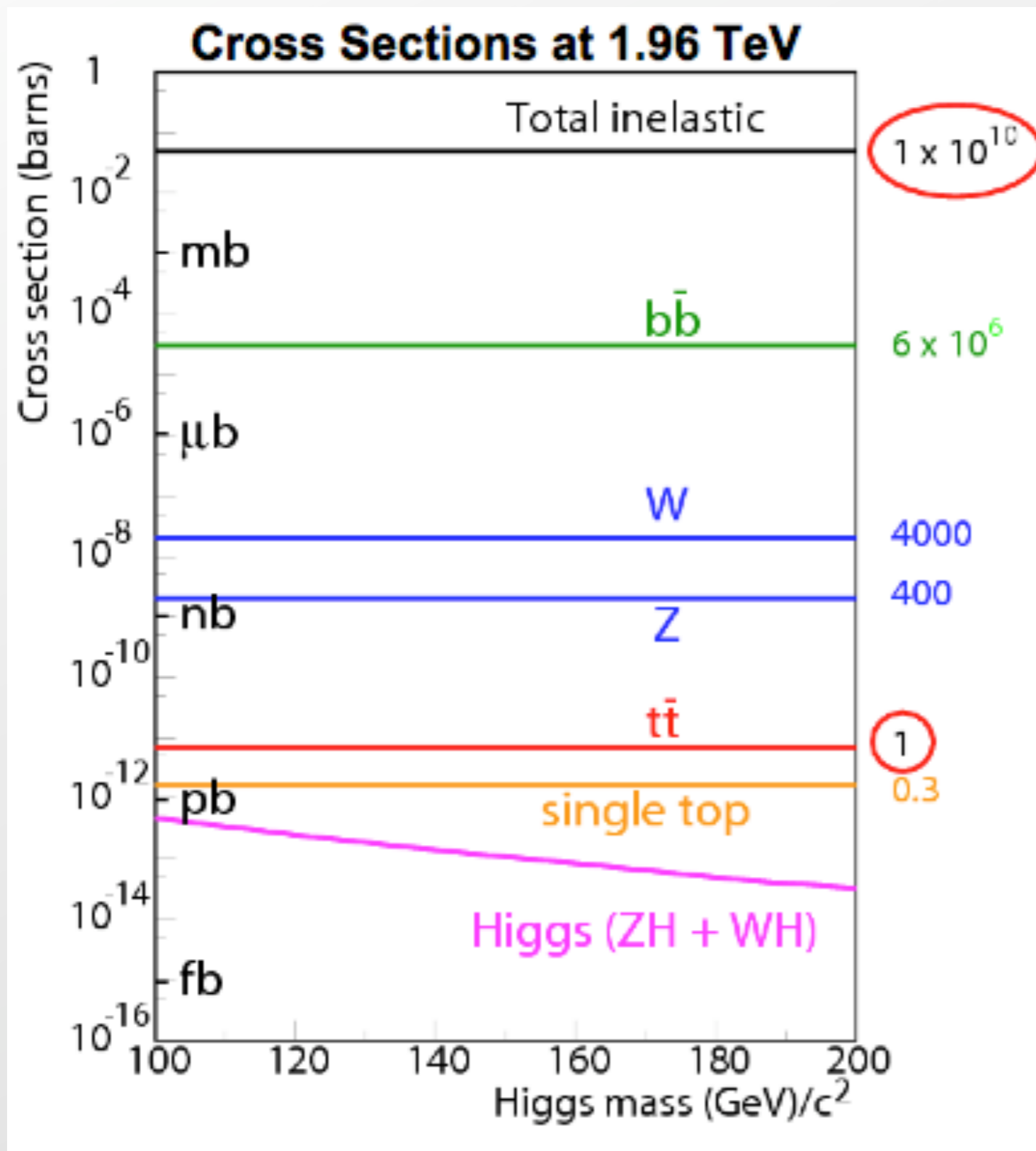
Requires approximately 6 months to acquire

Events



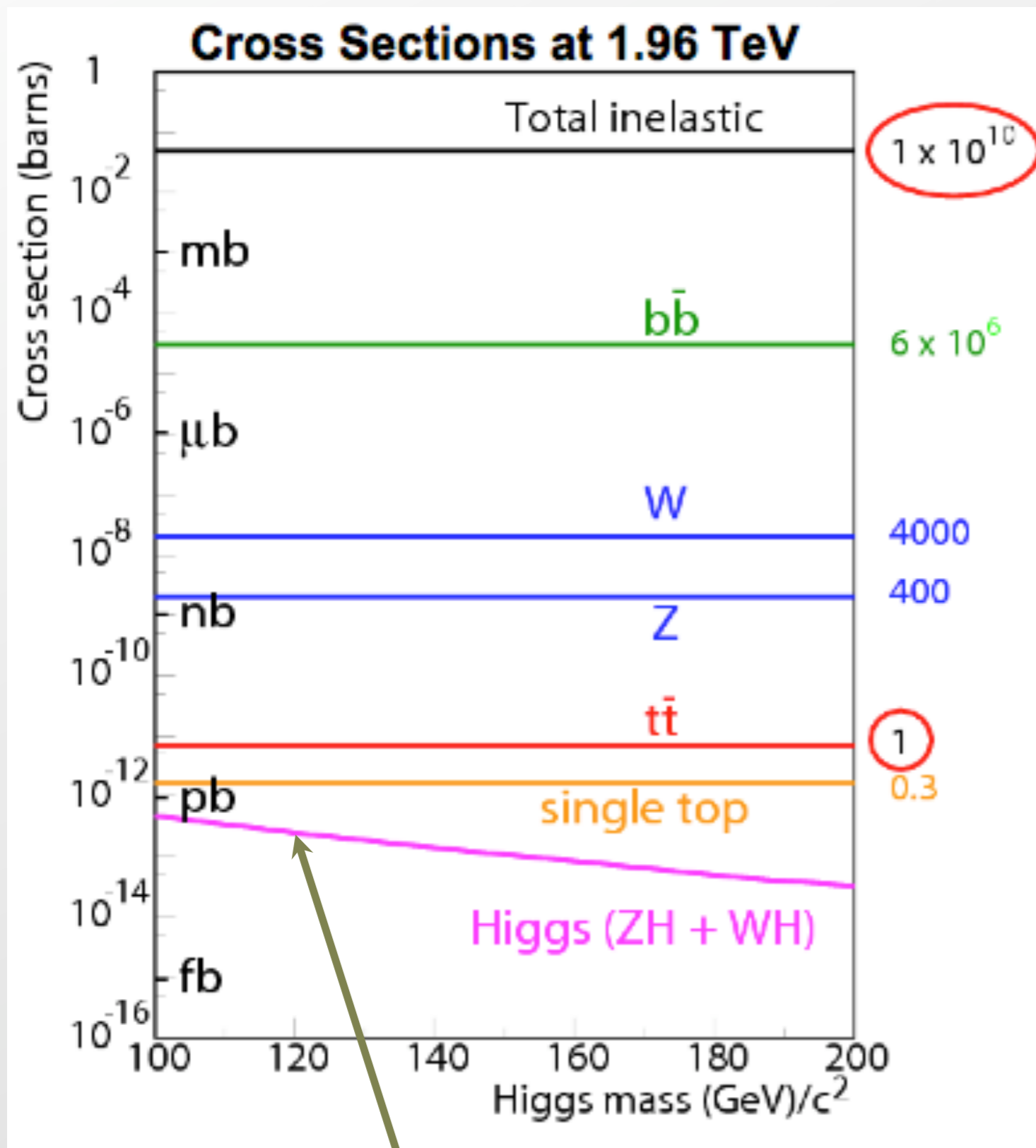
Higgs mass (GeV)

# The Challenge...



- Higgs Production is a low rate process at the Tevatron.
- Backgrounds are many orders of magnitude larger.
- Challenge: Separate Signal from Background

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- Challenge: Separate Signal from Background

Before Anything  
S:B ~ 1:10<sup>11</sup>

# The Strategy

**Attack at every opportunity!**

## **1) Maximize acceptance**

**“Tight” cuts on final state objects (leptons, jets, etc.) are too costly - valuable signal efficiency is available at the cost of additional hard work! Includes triggers as well.**

## **2) Minimize backgrounds**

- Often a good model of the backgrounds are needed to do this - some may come from the data itself**

## **3) Maximize measurement resolution**

- Improvements in jet energy resolution directly impact acceptance, backgrounds, and many other aspects of the analyses**

## **4) Extract the most from the resulting events**

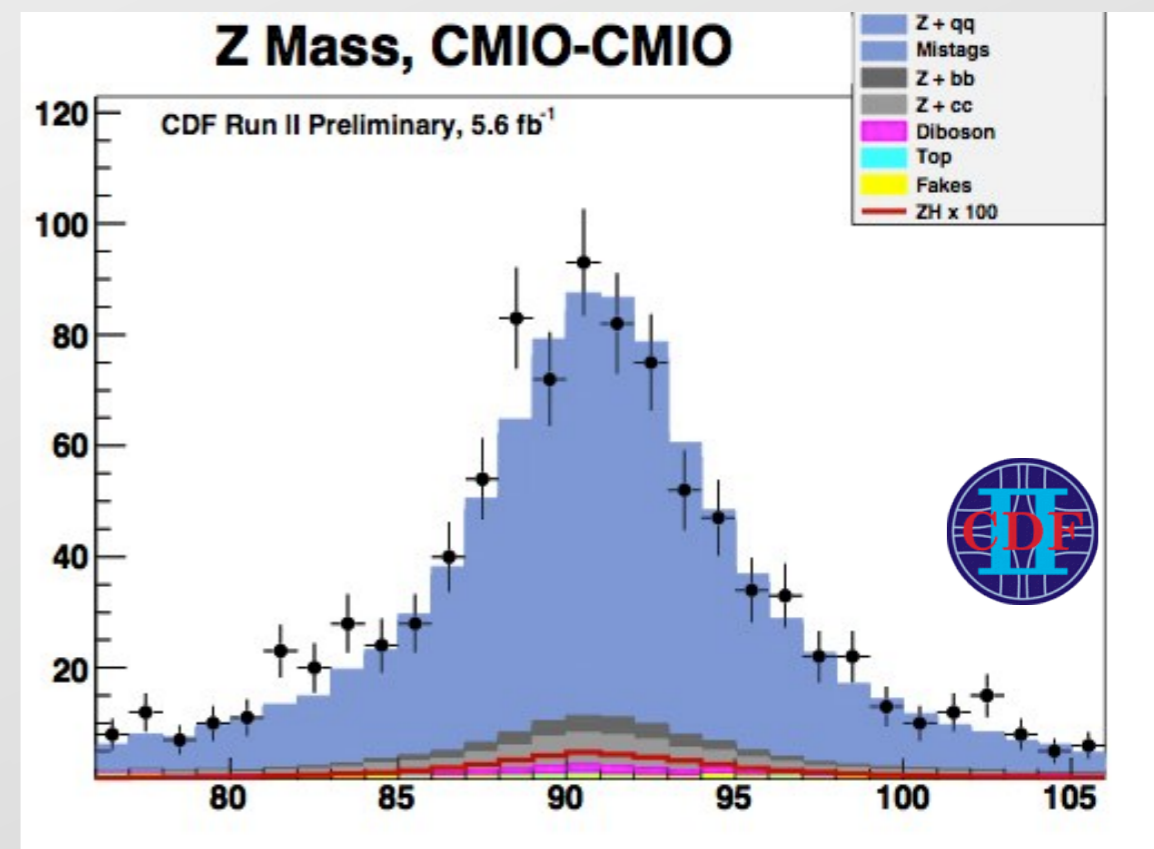
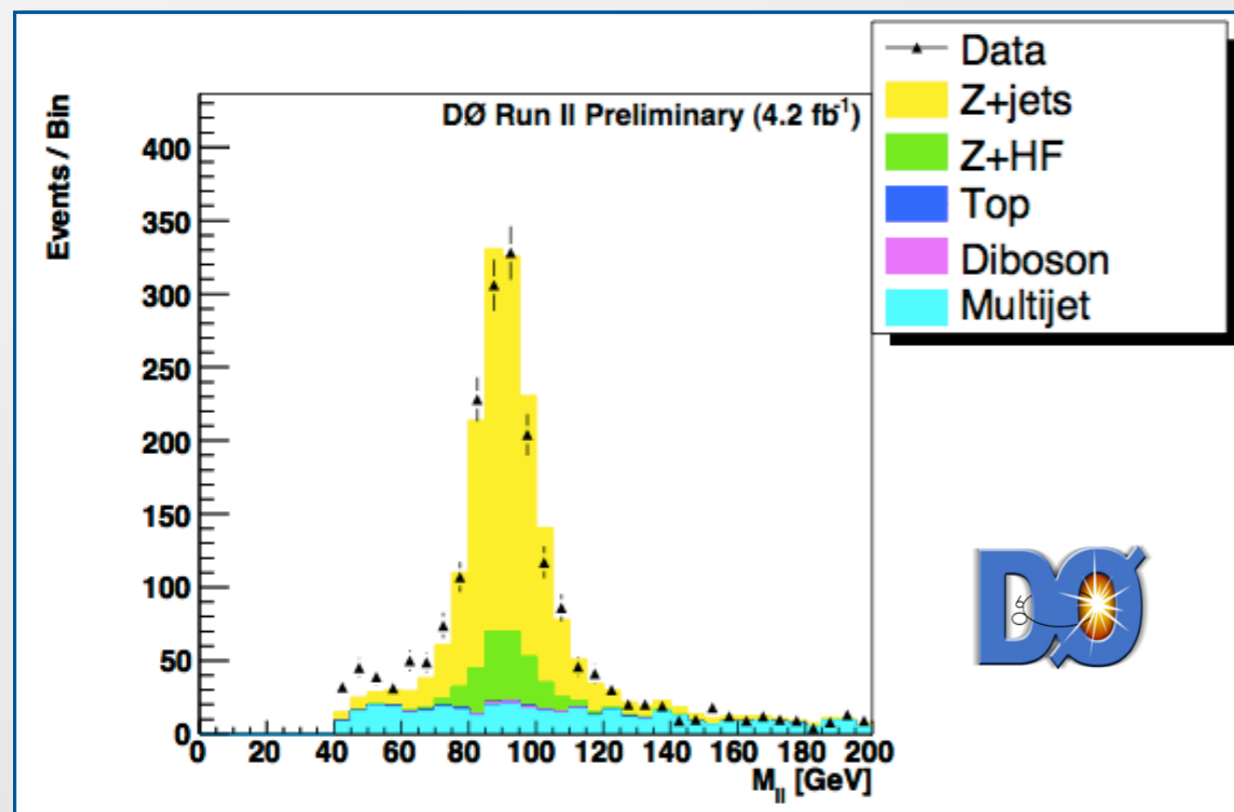
- Use advanced algorithms like decision tree, neural networks, matrix elements, etc**

# Maximizing Acceptance

Example:  $ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell b\bar{b}$

Reconstruct Z candidate  
using a  $\mu$  and an  
isolated track

Reconstruct Z candidate using  
two loose muons AND non-  
muon trigger!



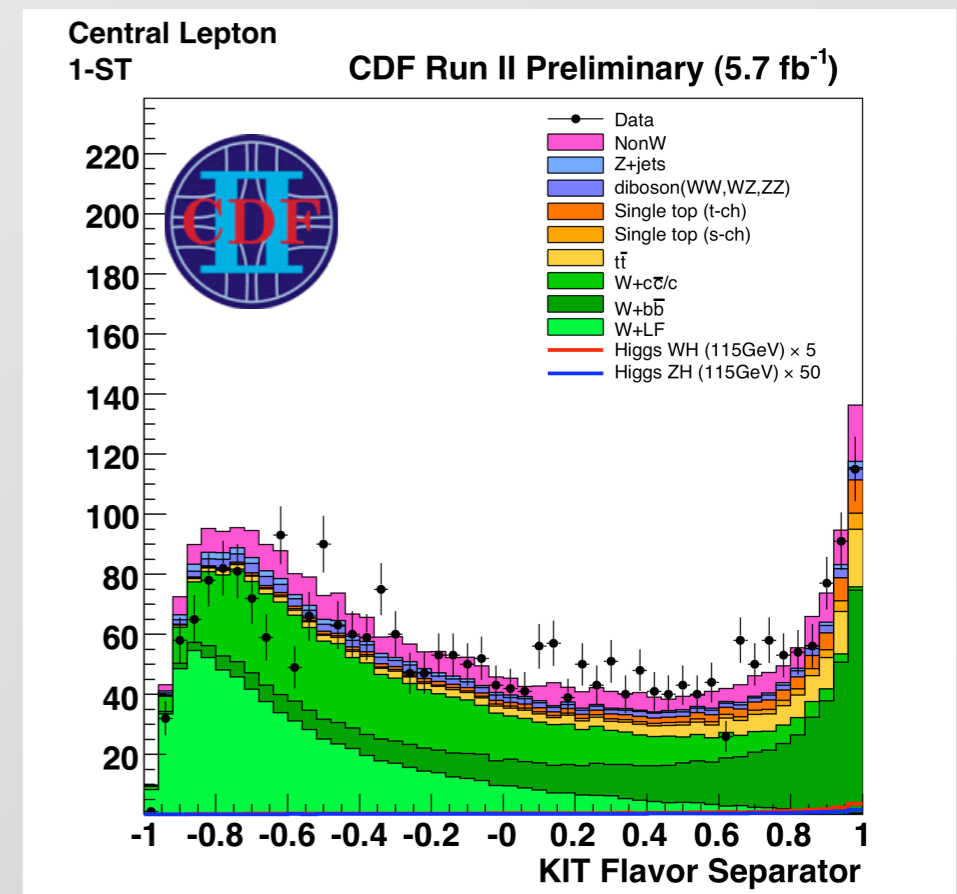
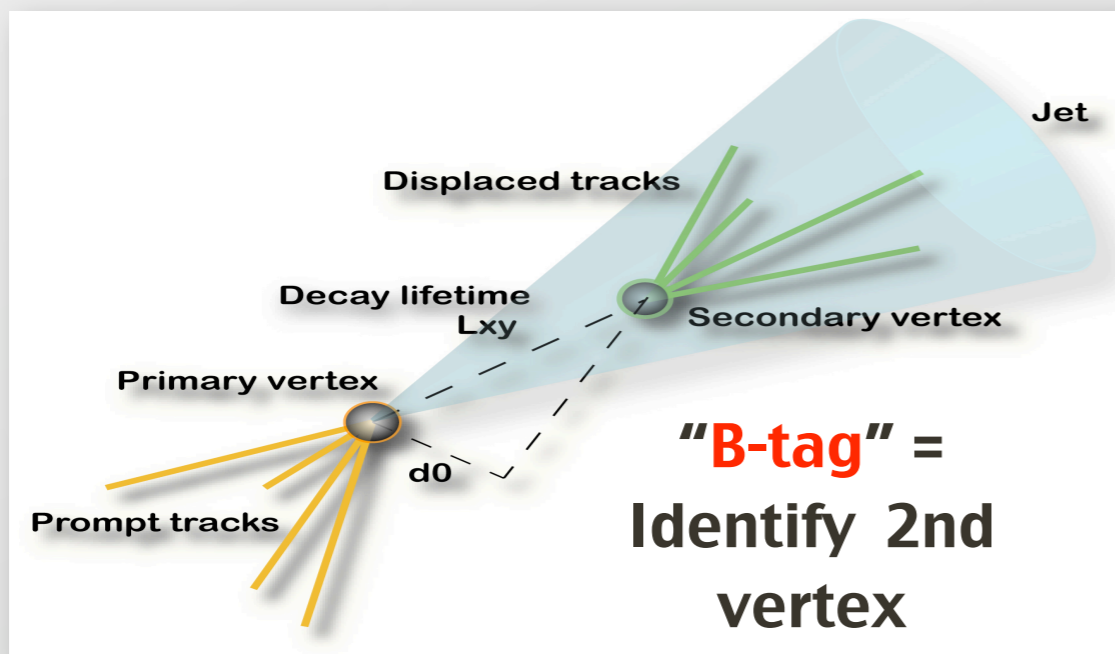
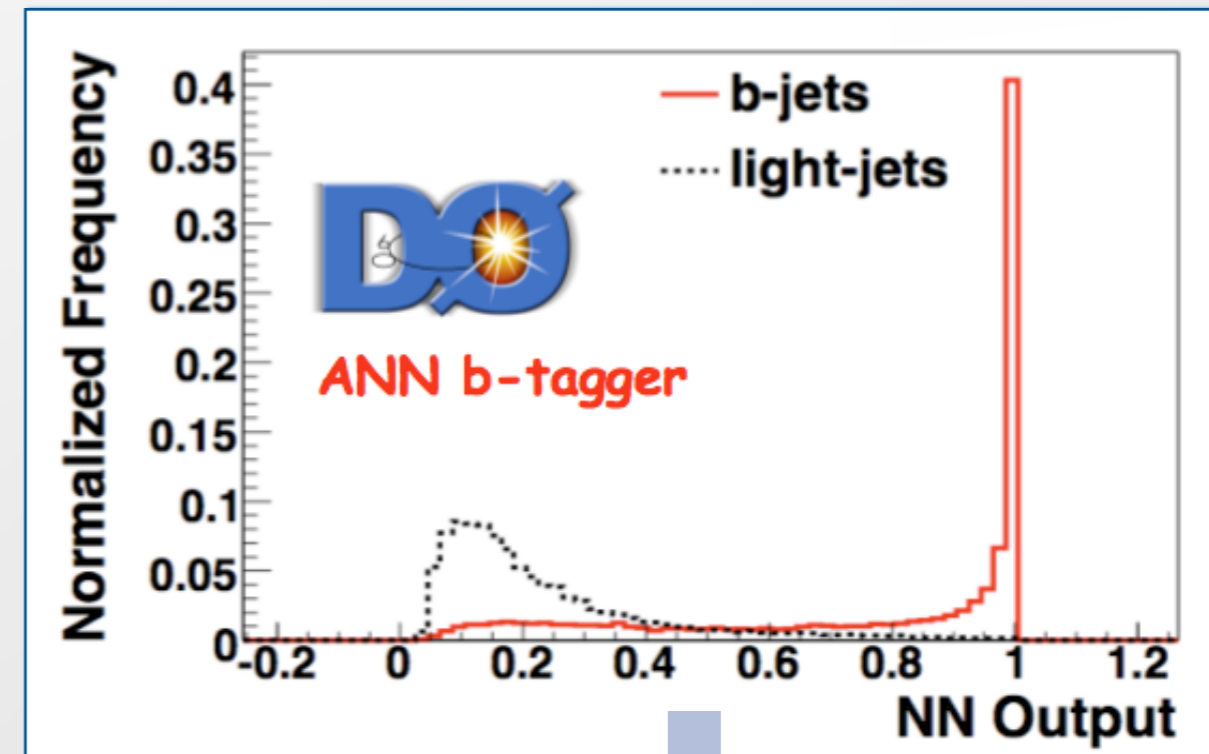
Typical gain from increased lepton ID  
~15%

See Justin Pilot's talk this  
afternoon

# Identification of B-jets

## Btagging

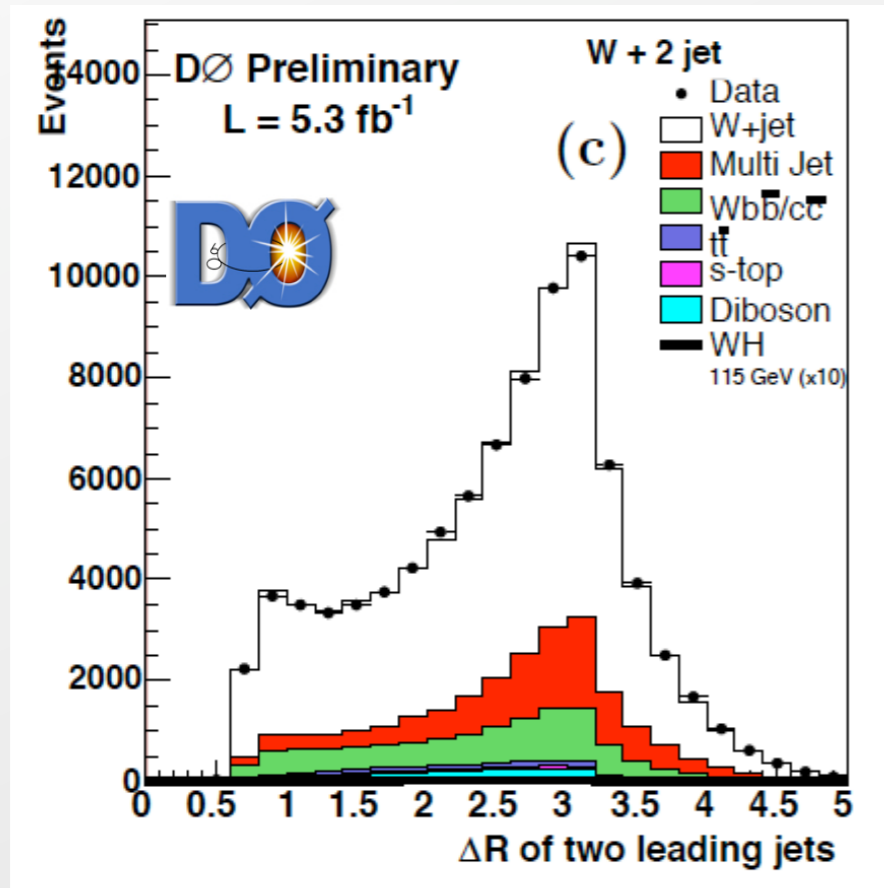
- ◆ ~50-70% efficient
- ◆ Dependent on  $E_T$  and  $\eta$  of jet.
- ◆ Mistag rates typically ~0.3 - 6.0%
- ◆ Loose tagging helpful in double tag situations
- ◆ D0 uses NN tagger based on 7 discriminating B-lifetime variables
- ◆ CDF uses a variety of secondary vertexing algorithms
- ➔ New: a neural network Flavor Separator



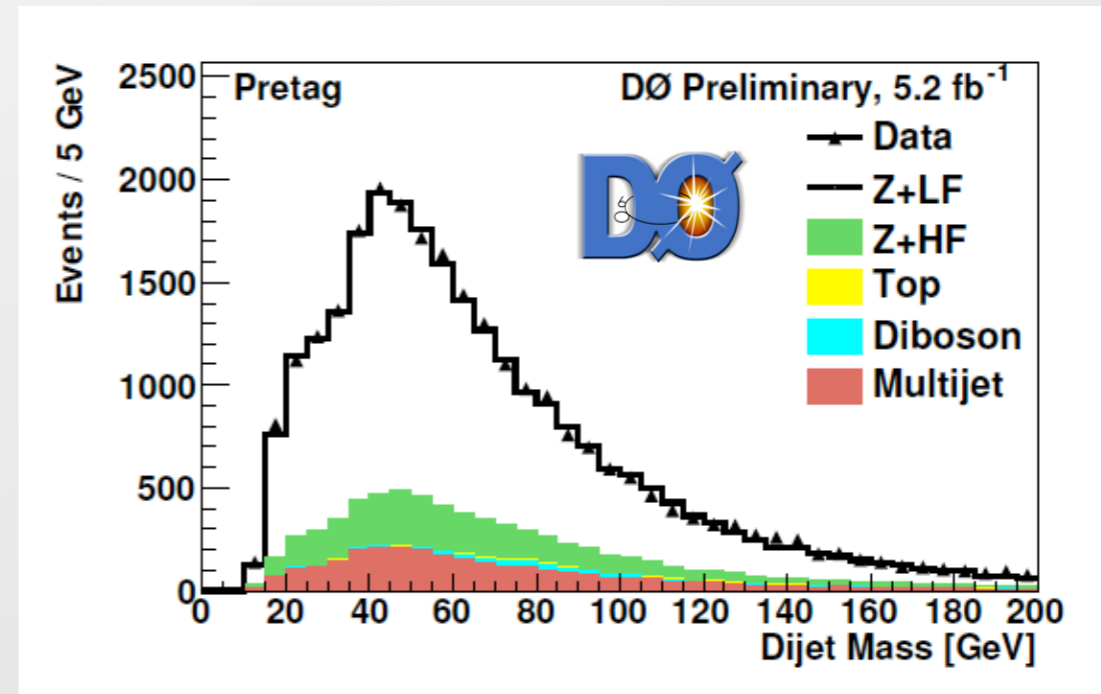


# Modeling of Backgrounds

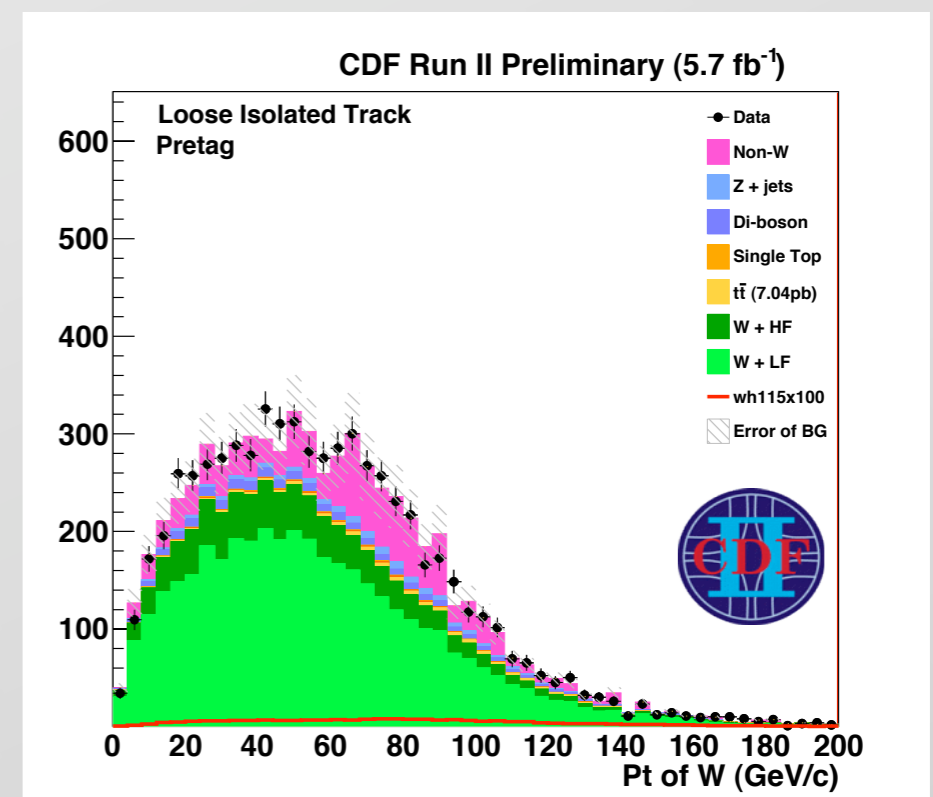
## Pre-tag W+jets



## Pre-tag Z+jets



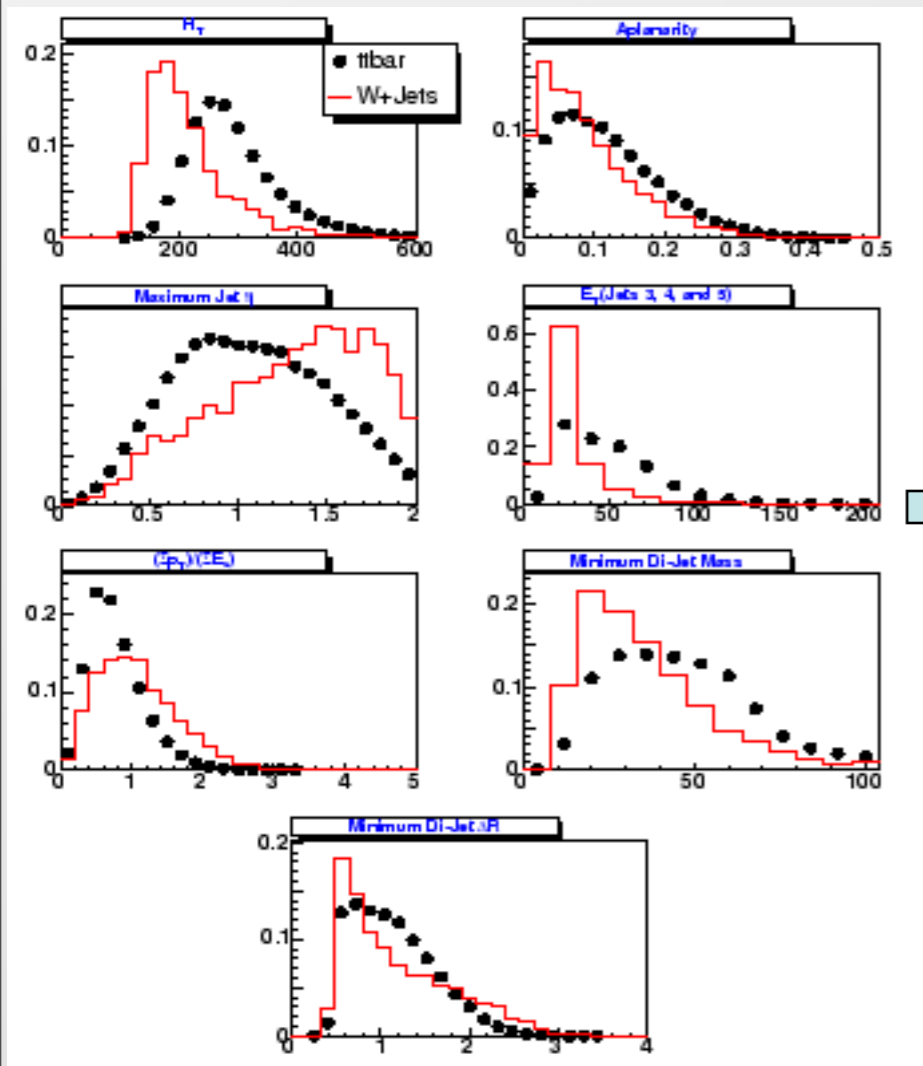
## Pre-tag W+jets loose isolated tracks (mostly electrons)



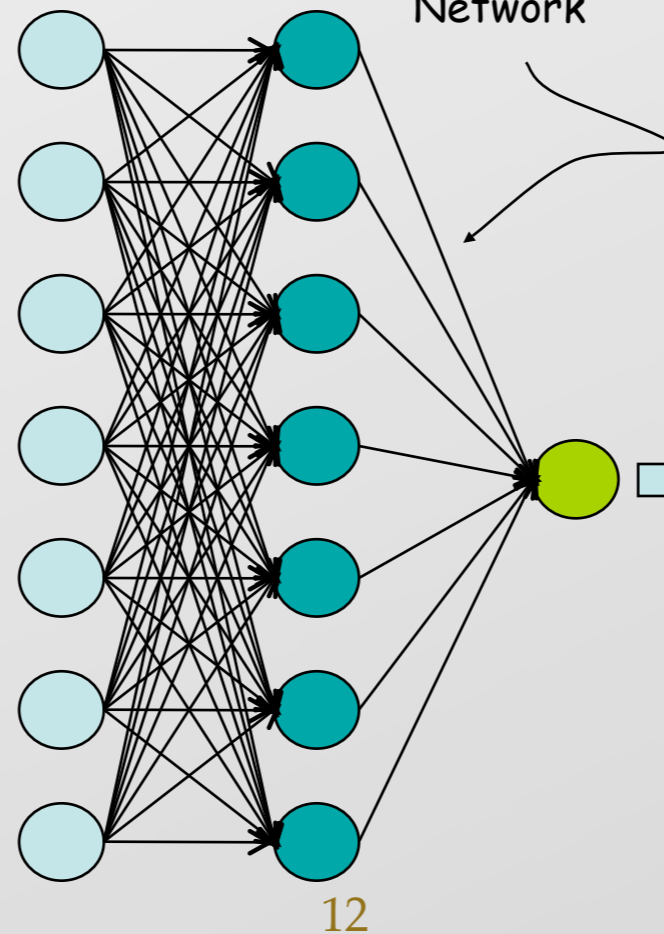
# Using Advanced Algorithms

- Variety of methods: Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Boosted Decision Trees (BDT), Matrix Element (ME)
- Example: ANN can be used to combine information from different kinematic variables: both Energy-based and Shape-based
- Improved discrimination and less sensitive to systematic effects
- Tested using already observed physics processes: identification of top in Lepton plus jets

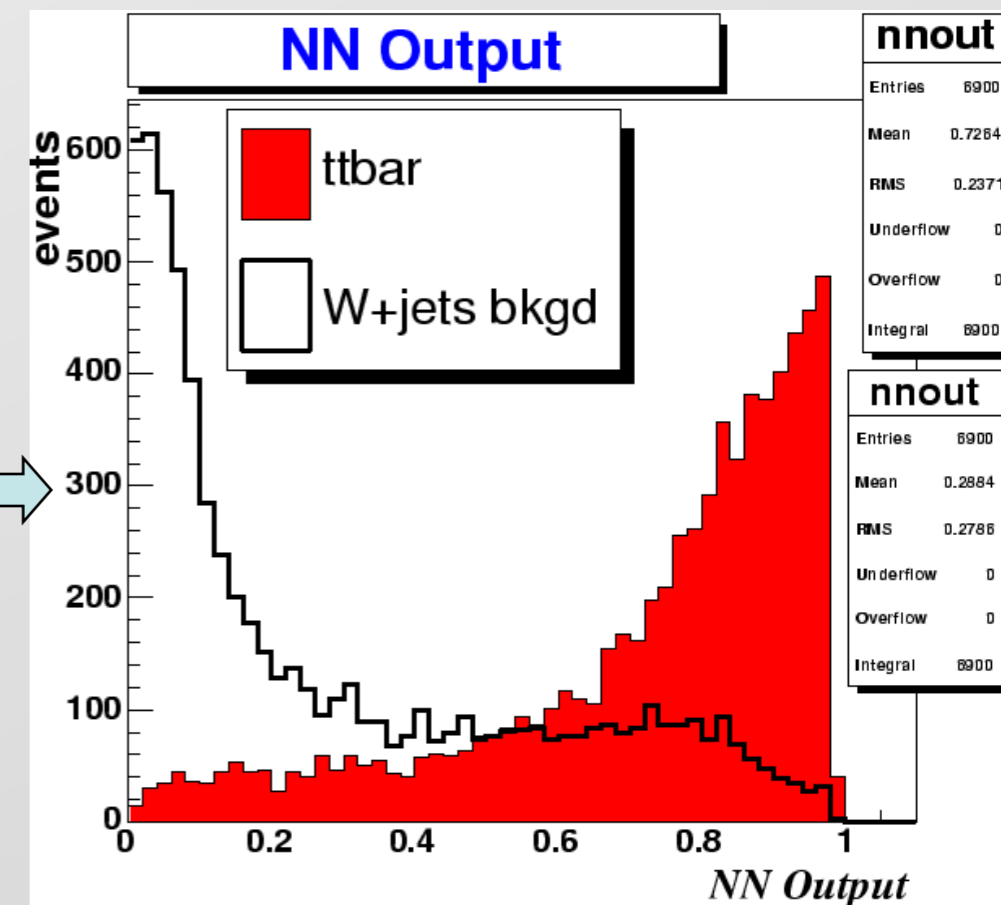
Kinematic variables



Neural Network



Final discriminant

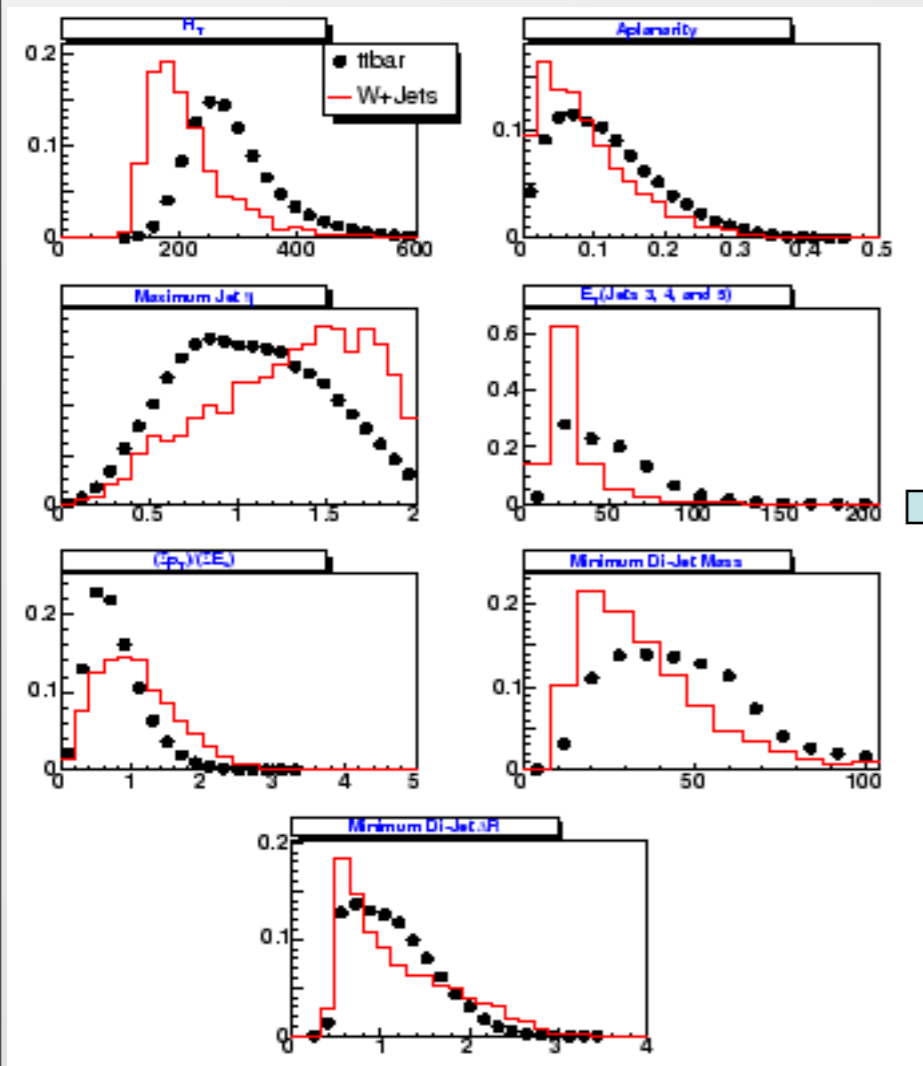


$6.80 \pm 0.38$  (stat)  $\pm 0.61$  (syst)  $\pm 0.39$  (lumi) pb

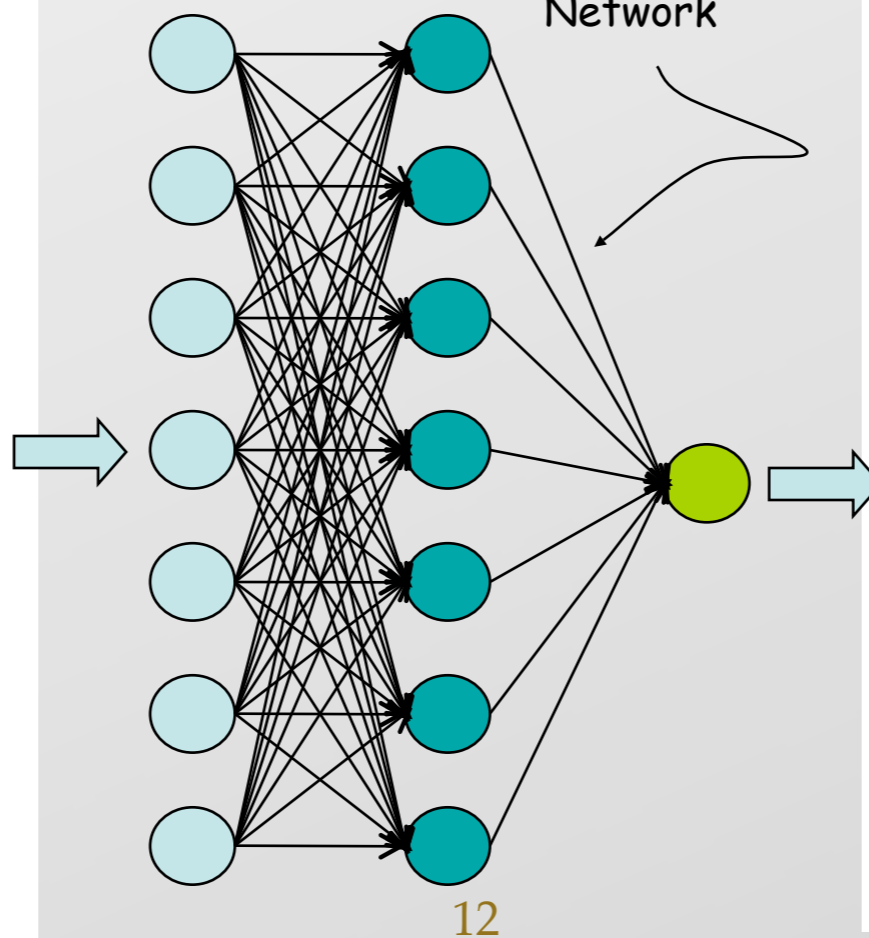
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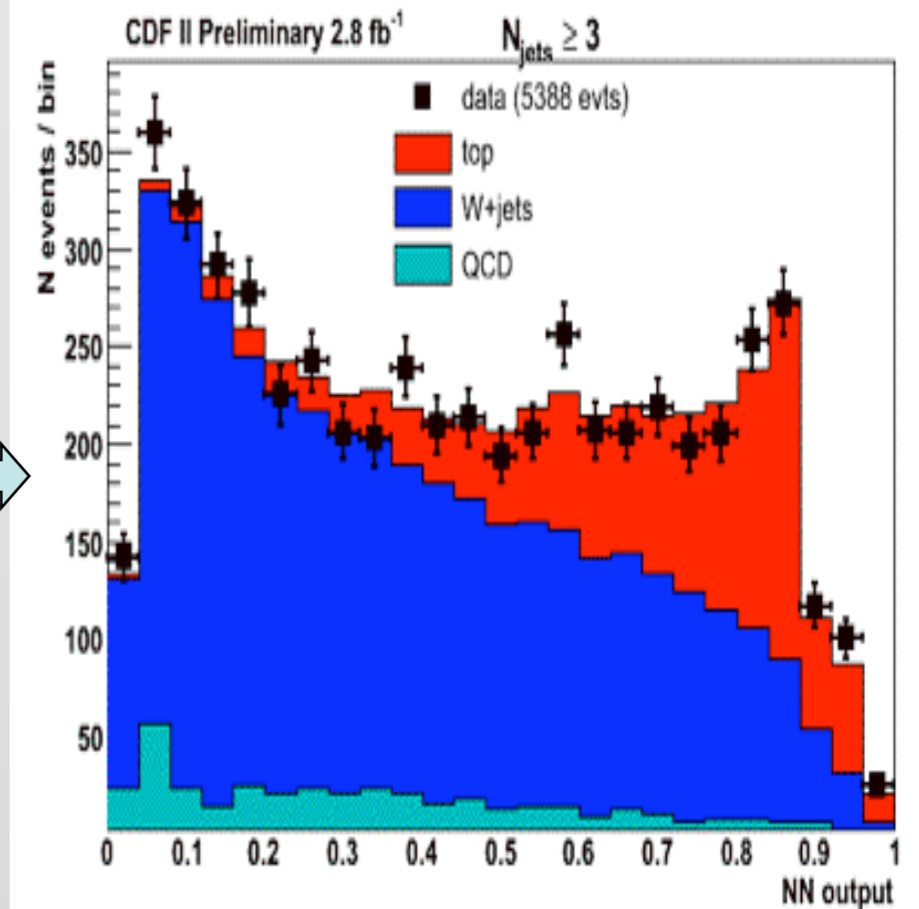
Kinematic variables



Neural Network



Final discriminant



$6.80 \pm 0.38$  (stat)  $\pm 0.61$  (syst)  $\pm 0.39$  (lumi) pb

# Applications of Advanced Algorithms

Diboson observation :

$WW + WZ \rightarrow lvjj$

Similar to  $WH \rightarrow lvbb$

Matrix Element :

Us:  $\sigma(WW+WZ) = 16.6^{+3.5}_{-3.0}$  pb

SM :  $\sigma = 15.1 \pm 0.8$  pb

Single top observation

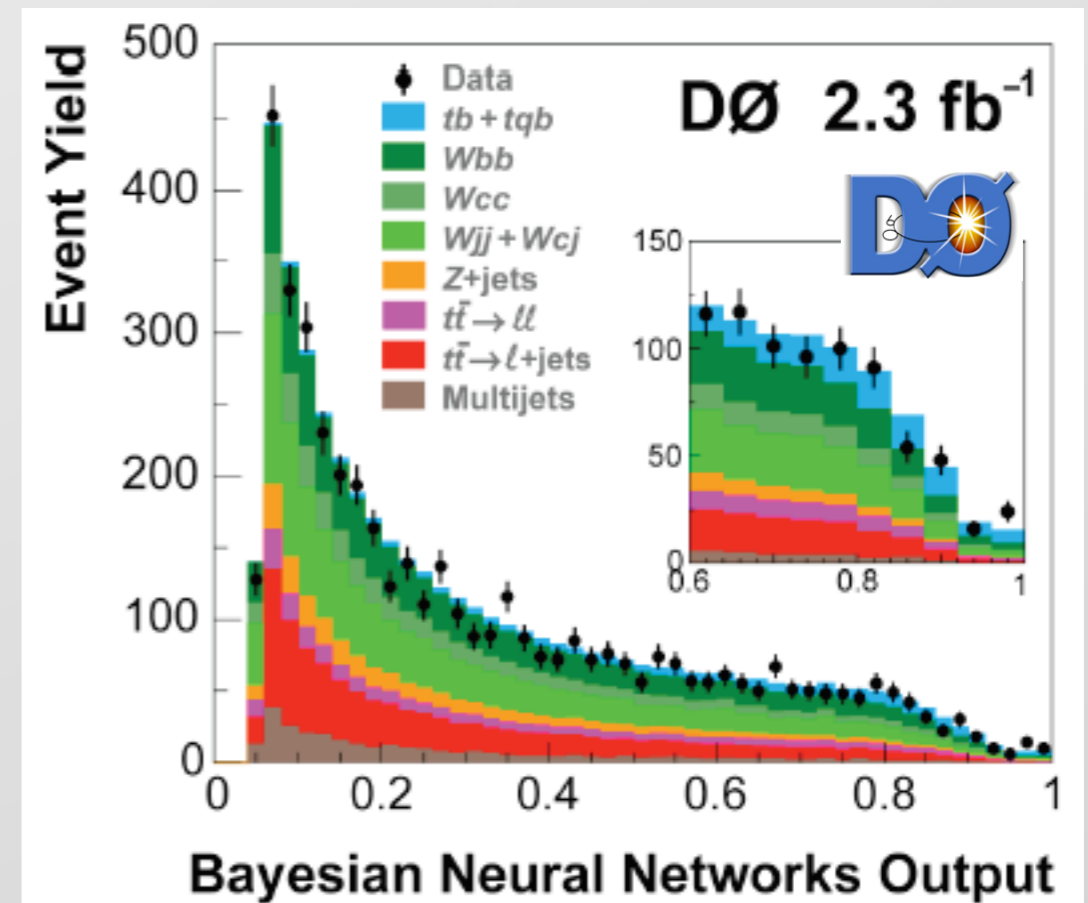
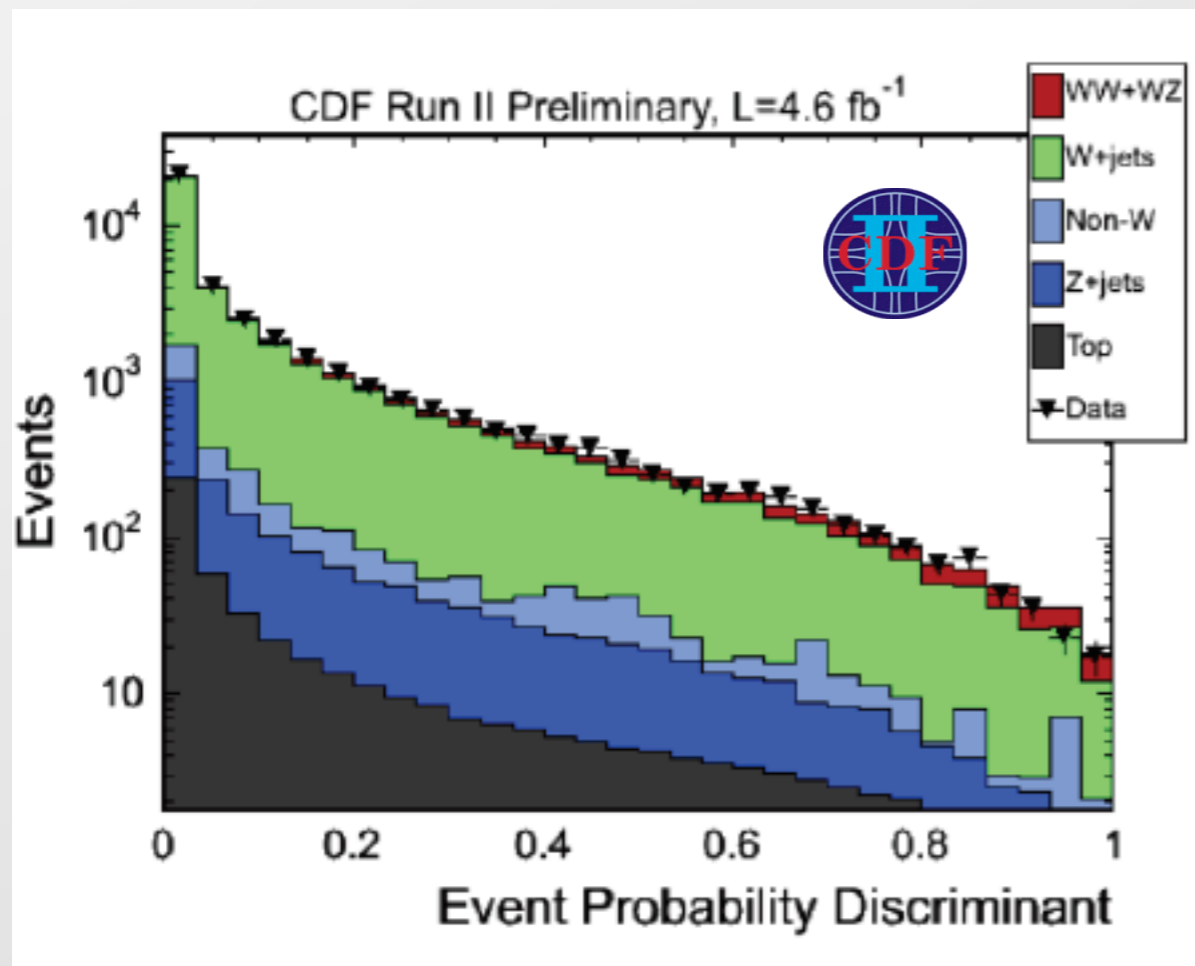
$t+q \rightarrow lvb+j$  (with b-tag)

Similar to  $WH \rightarrow lvbb$

Neural Network :

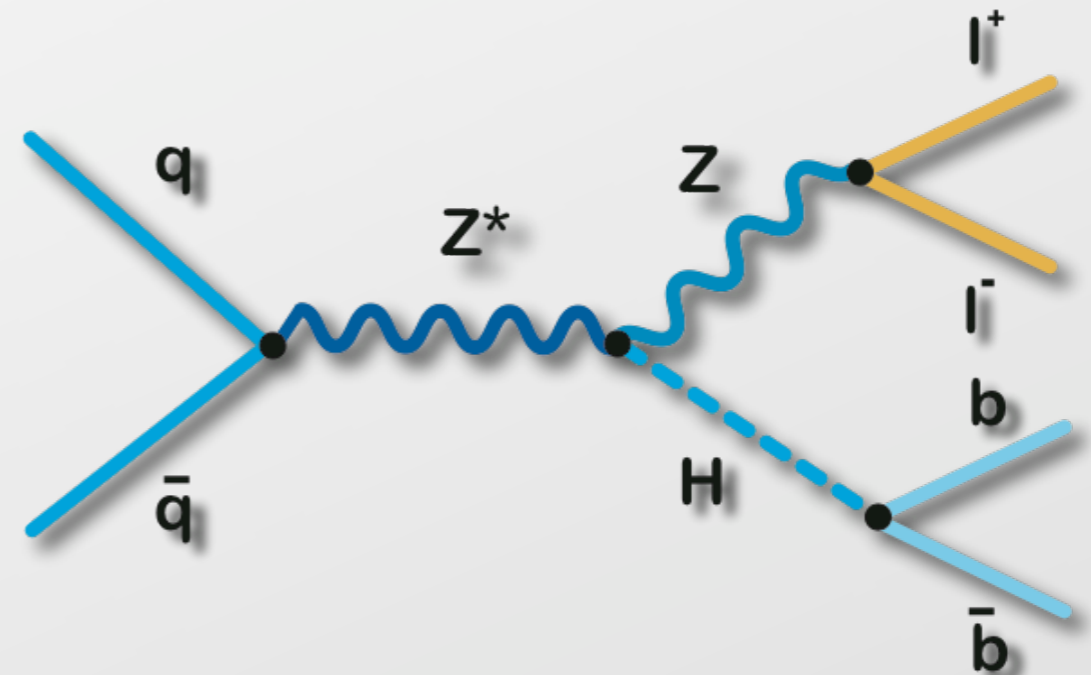
Us :  $\sigma(t) = 4.70^{+1.18}_{-0.93}$  pb

SM :  $\sigma = 3.46 \pm 1.8$  pb



$$ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell b\bar{b}$$

- Two High  $P_T$  Leptons
- No (direct) Missing  $E_T$
- $\geq 2$  jets
  - Split up 1 and 2 b-tags



### Features:

1. Small  $\sigma \cdot \text{BR}$
2. Several tight constraints
  - i.  $M_H \cong M_Z$
  - ii. “ $E_T$ ”  $\rightarrow$  improve jet resol.
    1.  $\sim 1 \text{ evt}/6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (dbl tags)

### Primary Backgrounds

$Zb\bar{b}$ ,  $Zc\bar{c}$ ,  $Zqq'$

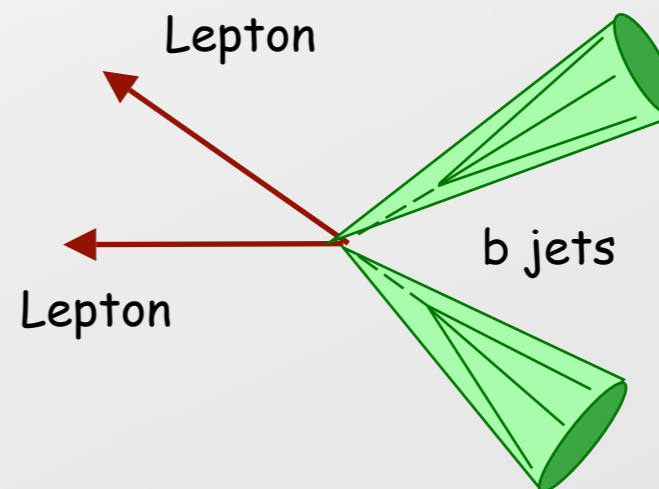
$t\bar{t}$

$WW + jj$ ,  $WZ$ ,  $ZZ$

$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$

$$ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell b\bar{b}$$

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### Primary Backgrounds

$$Zb\bar{b}, Zc\bar{c}, Zqq'$$

$$t\bar{t}$$

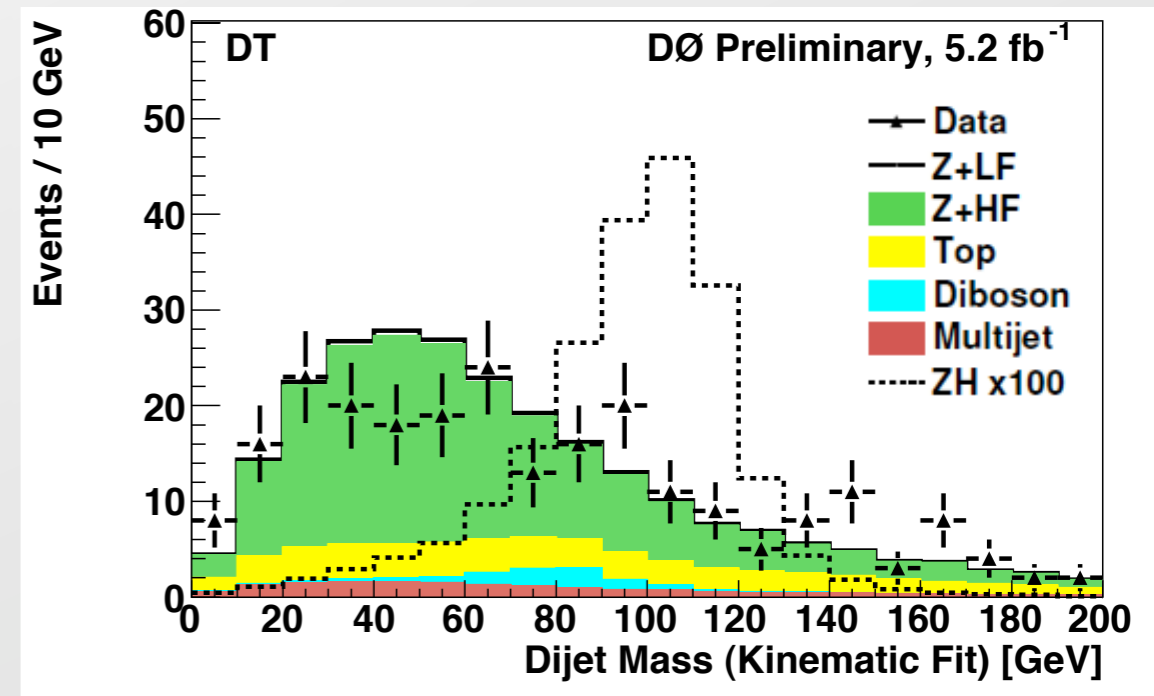
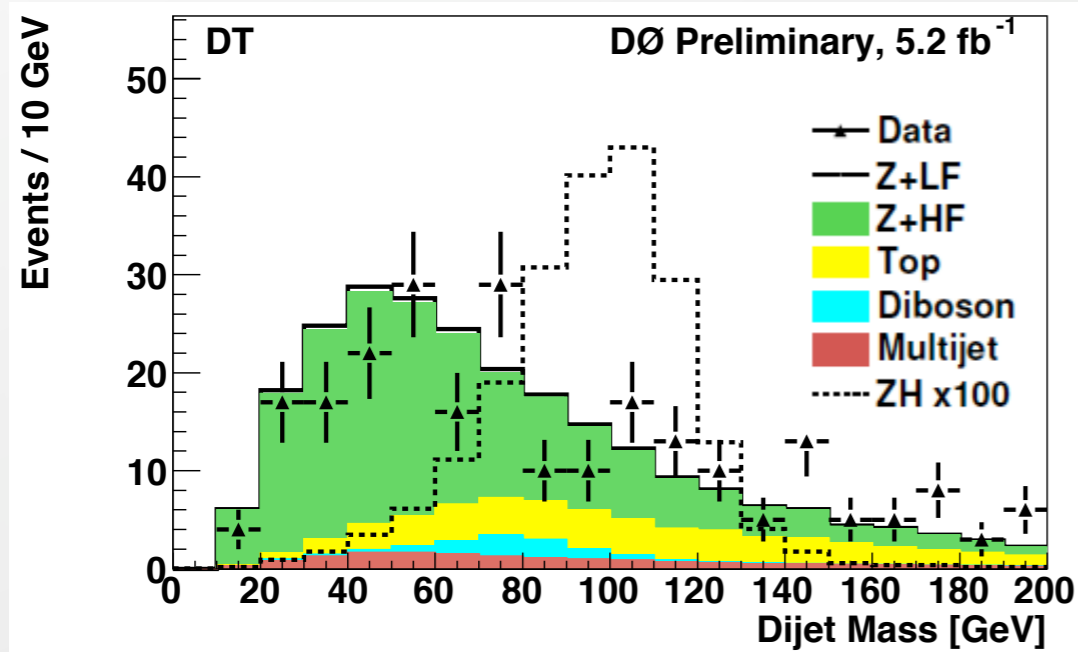
$$WW + jj, WZ, ZZ$$

$$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$$

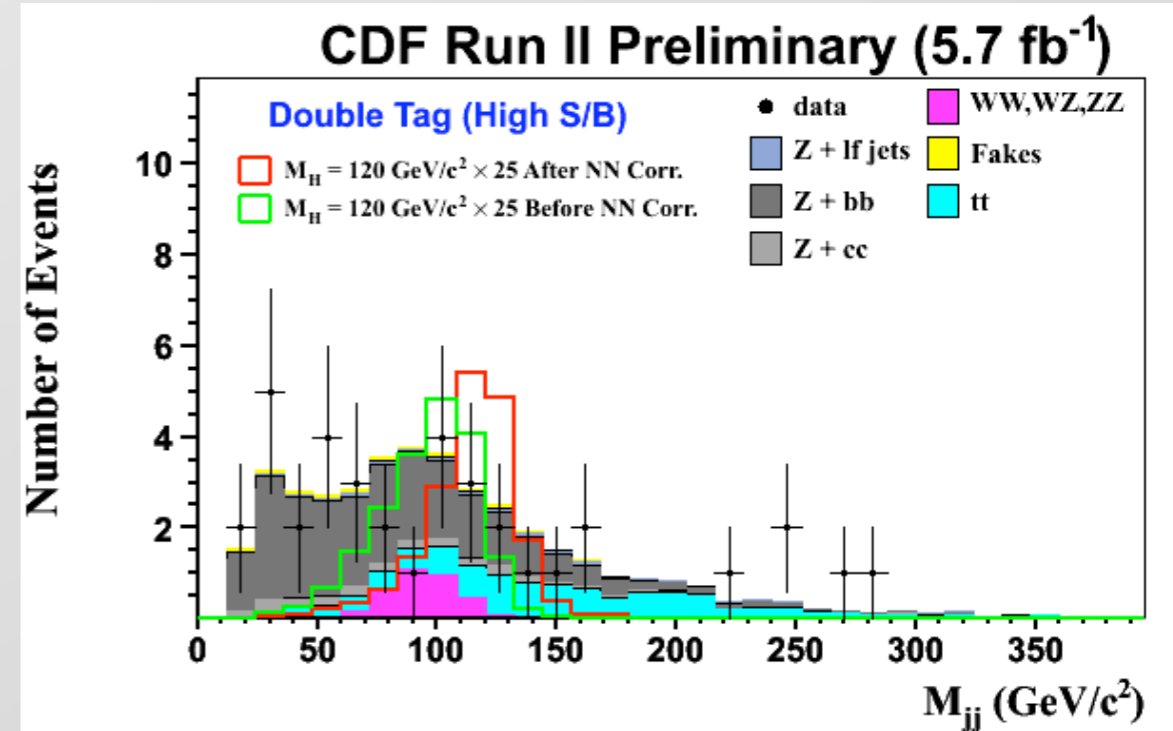
# $ZH \rightarrow llb\bar{b}$ Dijet Mass Improvements



DØ uses a kinematic fit, adjusting lepton and jet energies to obtain the correct  $M_Z$  and  $P_t$  of the  $llb\bar{b}$  system



CDF uses a NN, with inputs of observed jet energies and directions, MET magnitude and direction, to correct the two highest  $E_t$  jets



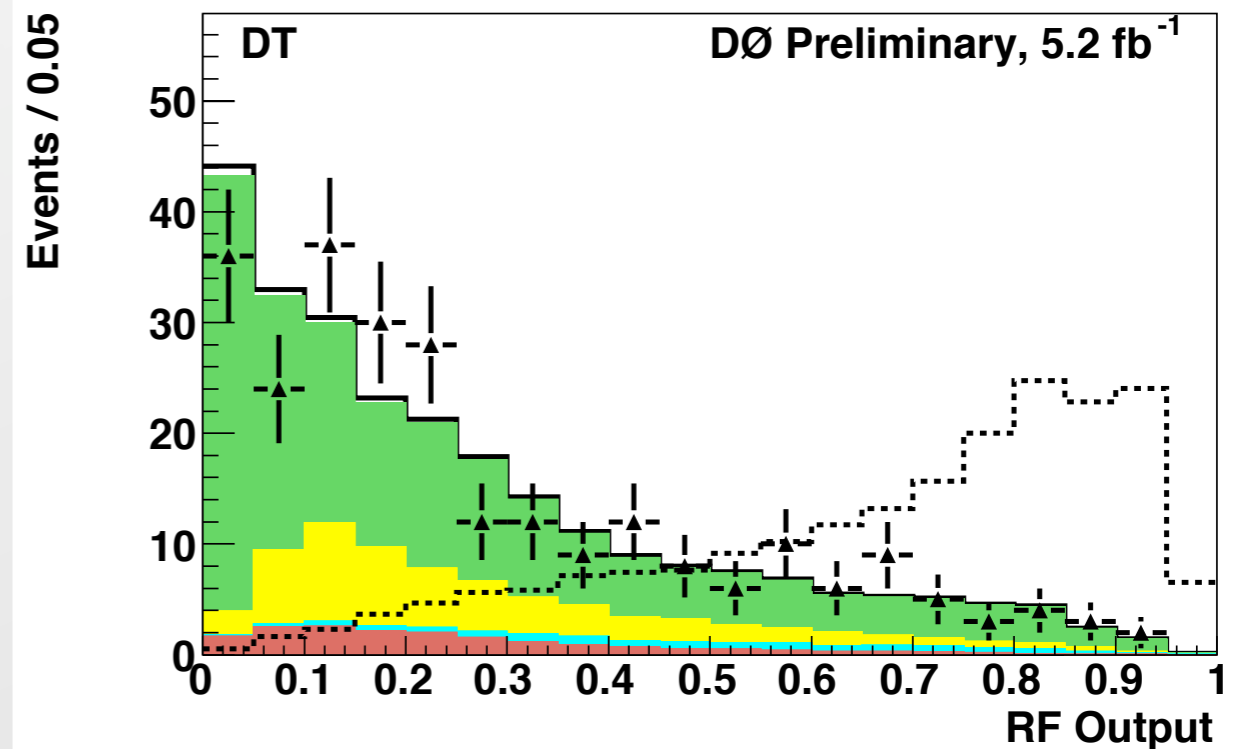
# $ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell b\bar{b}$

# Event Discriminants



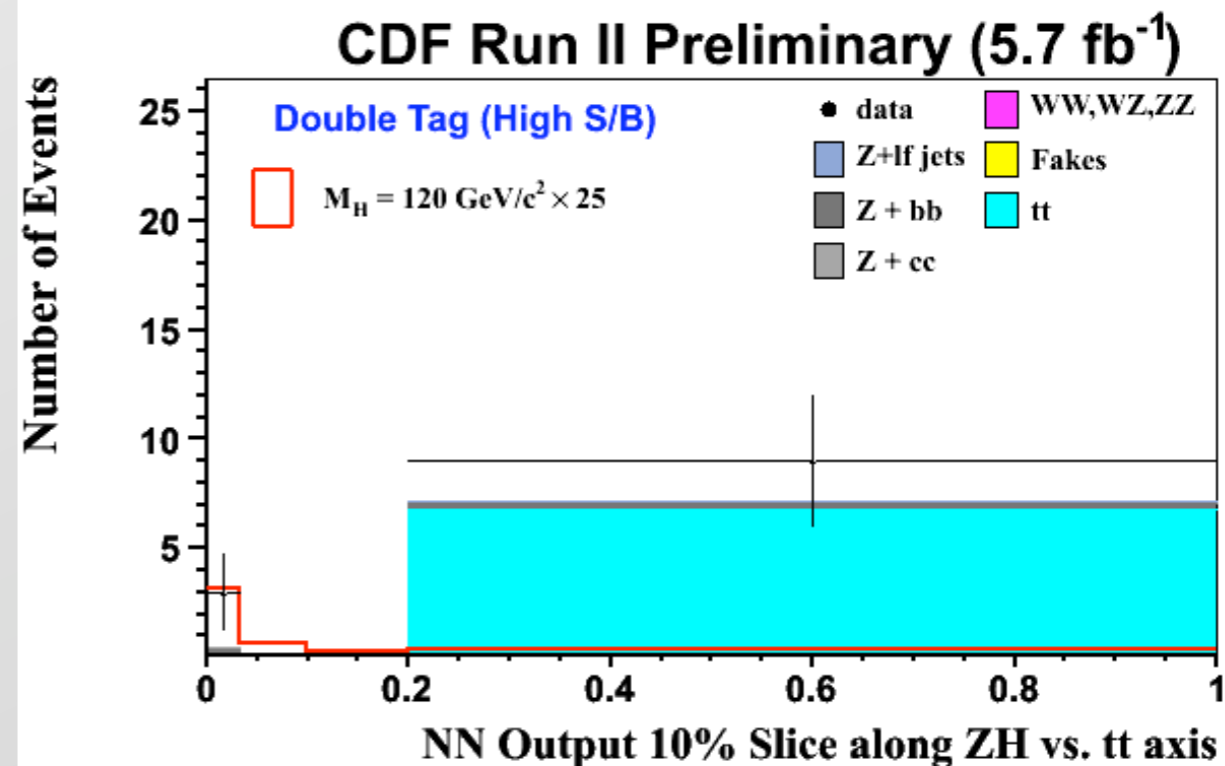
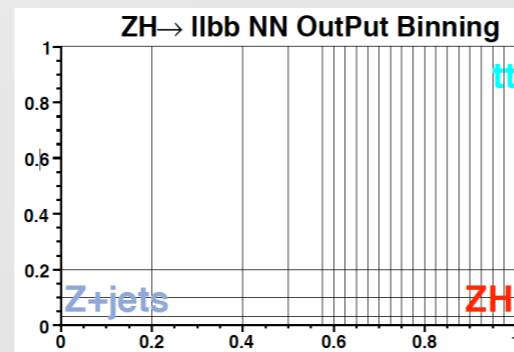
DØ uses a Random Forest Decision Tree method:

- 20 well modeled inputs chosen
- 200 trees are trained, using a random subset of 10 inputs
- RF Output is the performance weighted result of all 200 trees



CDF uses a 2D NN:

- one axis is ZH vs Z+jets
- one axis is ZH vs ttbar
- A 10% slice along the ZH vs ttbar is for display (full 2D is used in limit)

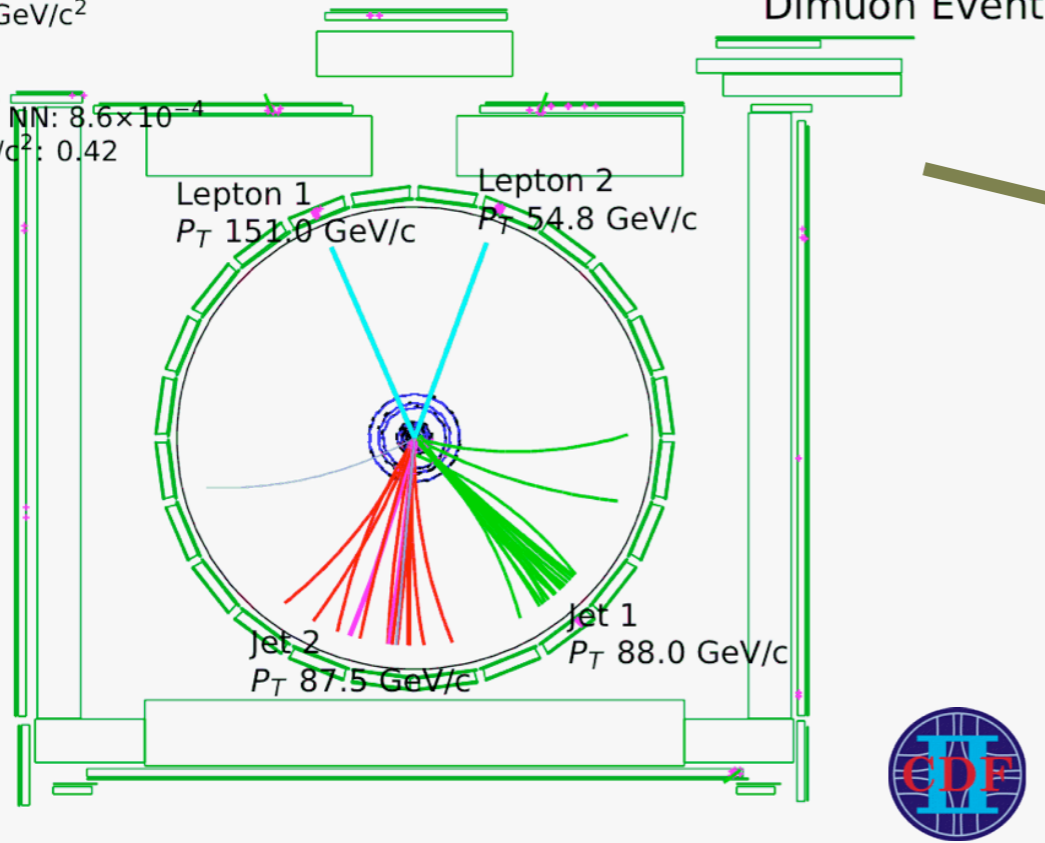




# $ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell b\bar{b}$ Event Displays

Run, Event: 229879, 3787664  
 Dijet Mass: 113.06  $\text{GeV}/c^2$   
 Z Mass: 86.22  $\text{GeV}/c^2$   
 N Jets: 2  
 MET: 8.52 GeV  
 ZH NN: 0.95,  $t\bar{t}$  NN:  $8.6 \times 10^{-4}$   
 S/B @ 115  $\text{GeV}/c^2$ : 0.42

CDF Run II Preliminary  
 Dimuon Event

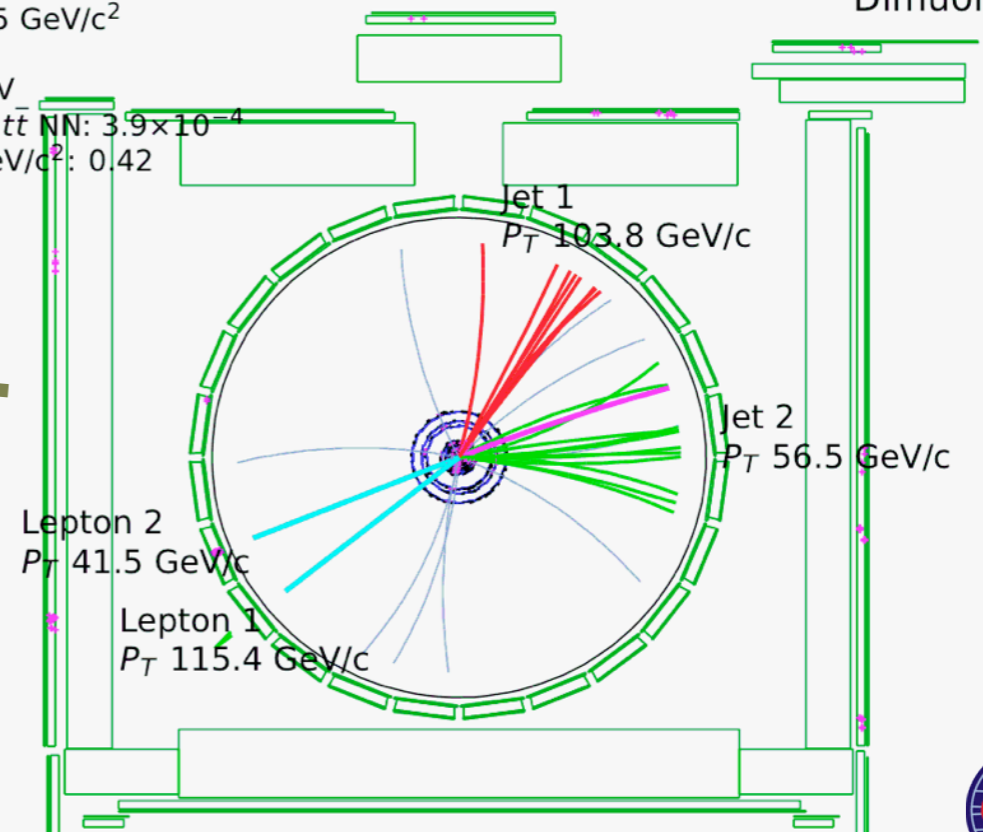


Dijet Mass = 113  $\text{GeV}/c^2$   
 Z Mass = 86.2  $\text{GeV}/c^2$   
 MET = 8.5 GeV



Run, Event: 230010, 12199215  
 Dijet Mass: 115.98  $\text{GeV}/c^2$   
 Z Mass: 92.75  $\text{GeV}/c^2$   
 N Jets: 2  
 MET: 10.9 GeV  
 ZH NN: 0.96,  $t\bar{t}$  NN:  $3.9 \times 10^{-4}$   
 S/B @ 115  $\text{GeV}/c^2$ : 0.42

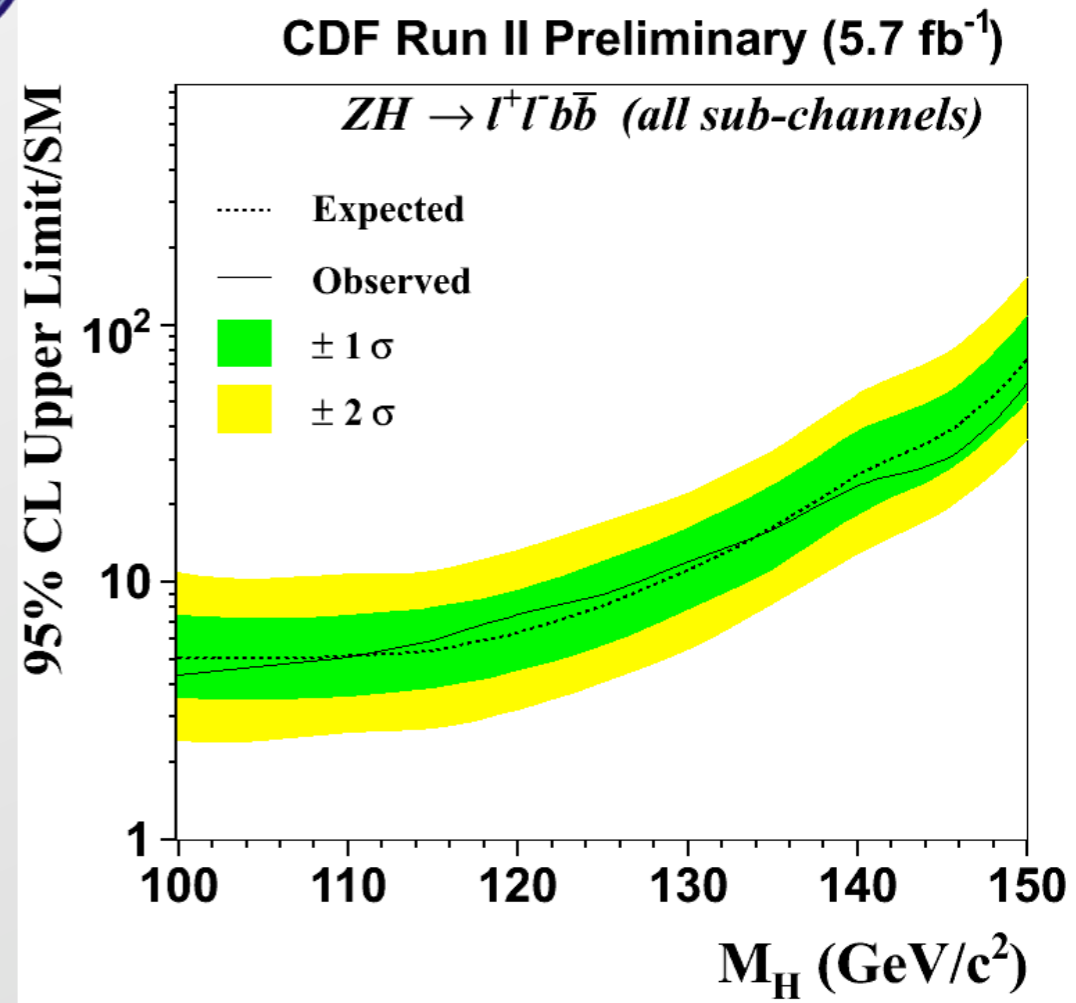
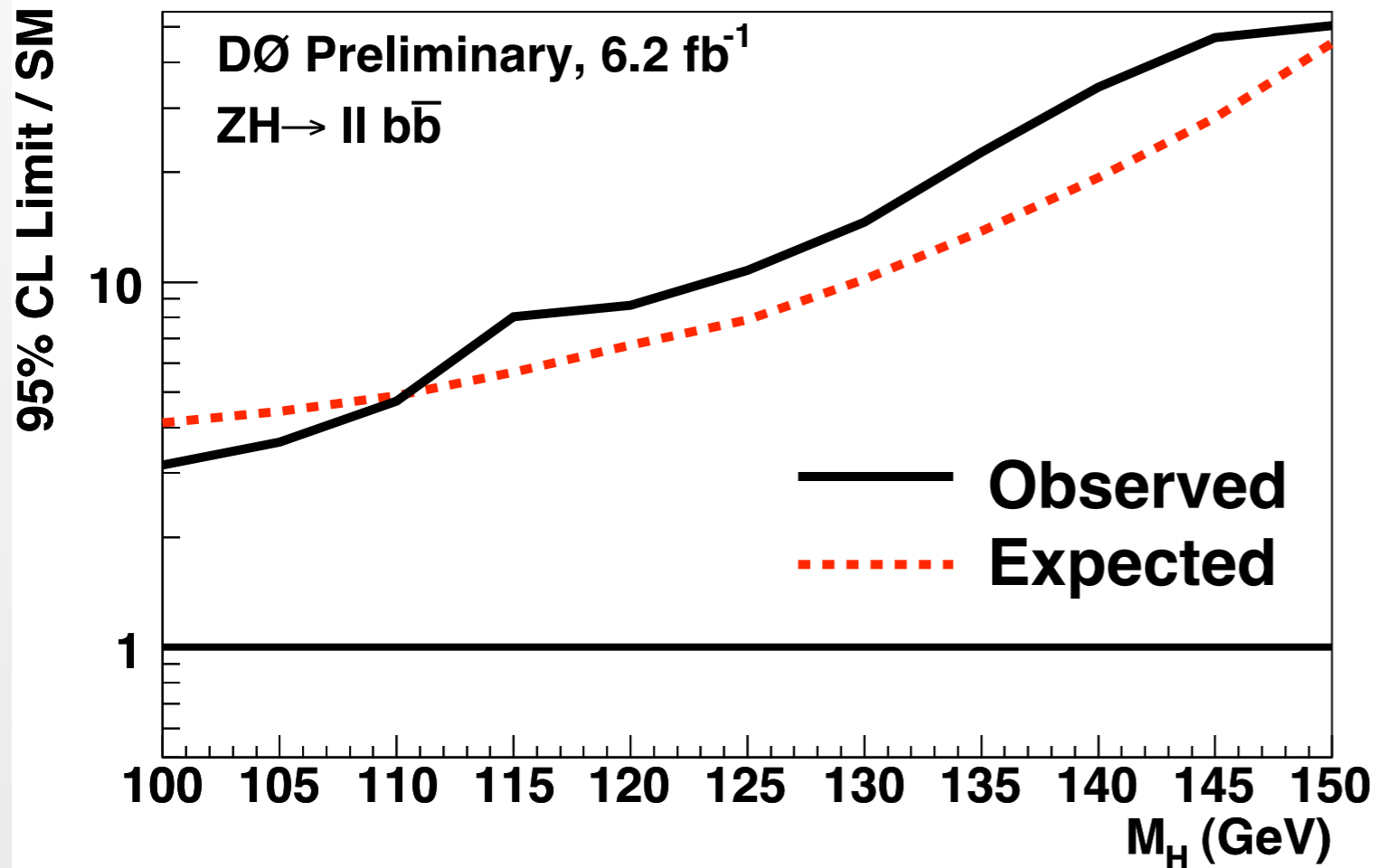
CDF Run II Preliminary  
 Dimuon Event



Dijet Mass = 116  $\text{GeV}/c^2$   
 Z Mass = 92.8  $\text{GeV}/c^2$   
 MET = 10.9 GeV



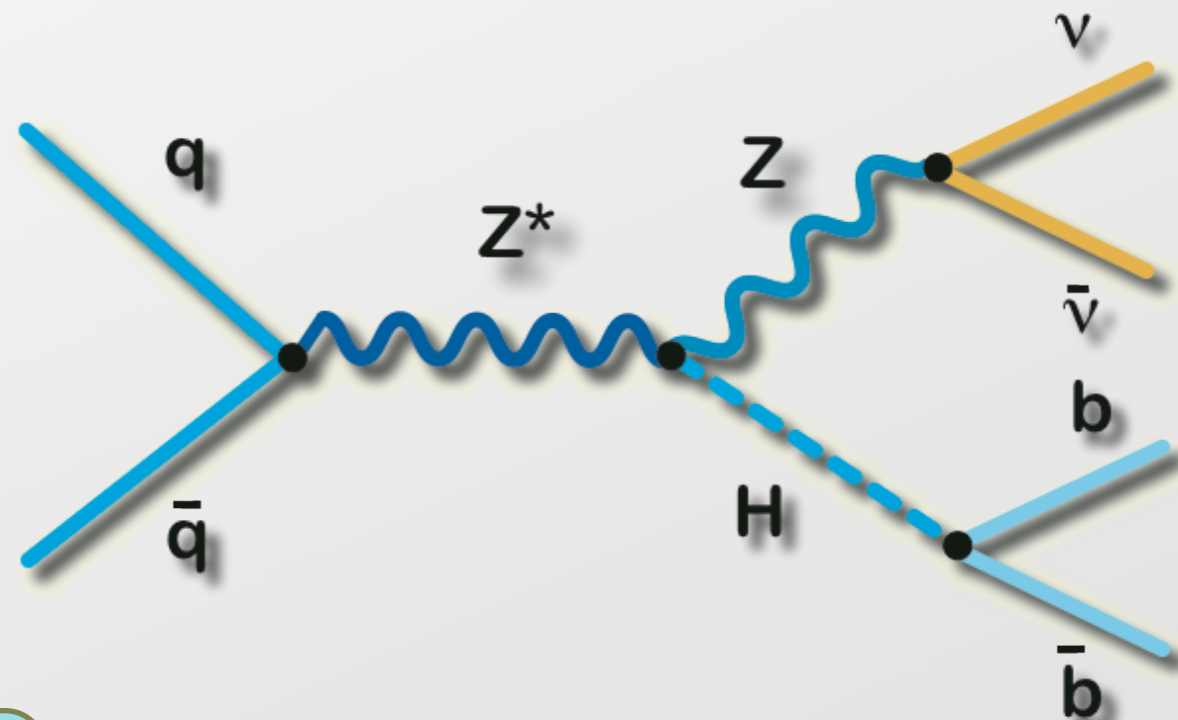
# $ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell b\bar{b}$ Results



Experiment	Lum	Obs / SM	Exp / SM
DØ	6.2 fb <sup>-1</sup>	8.0	5.7
CDF	5.7 fb <sup>-1</sup>	6.0	5.5

$$ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$$

- No High  $P_T$  Leptons
- Large Missing  $E_T$
- D0: 2 jets 2 b-tags
- CDF: 2/3 Jets, 1/2 b-tags



### Features:

1. Trigger is more challenging
2. Large QCD/Fake Bkg: Difficult to Simulate: *use data*
3. Use tracks to help bkg identification.
4. Large contribution ( $\sim 50\%$ ) from WH
5.  $\sim 10$  evts/  $6\text{fb}^{-1}$  (double tags)

### Primary Backgrounds

QCD Heavy Flavor,

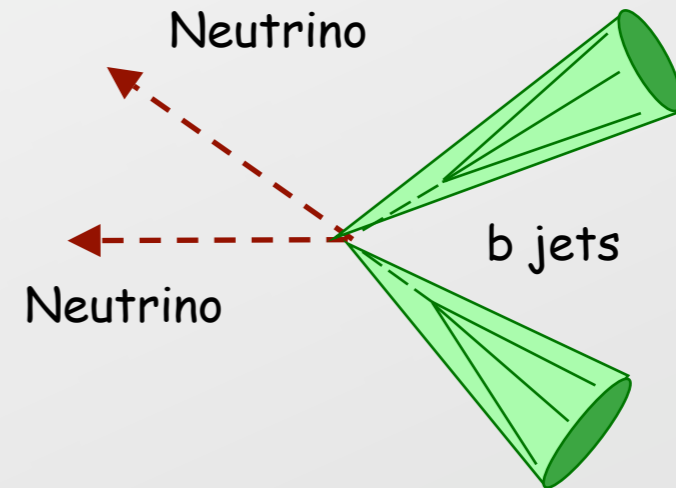
$t\bar{t}$ ,  $W/Z + b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}$ ,

Single Top,

$ZZ$ ,  $WZ$ ,  $WW$

$$ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$$

- No High  $P_T$  Leptons
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### Features:

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4. Large contribution (~50%) from WH
5. ~10 evts/  $6\text{fb}^{-1}$  (double tags)

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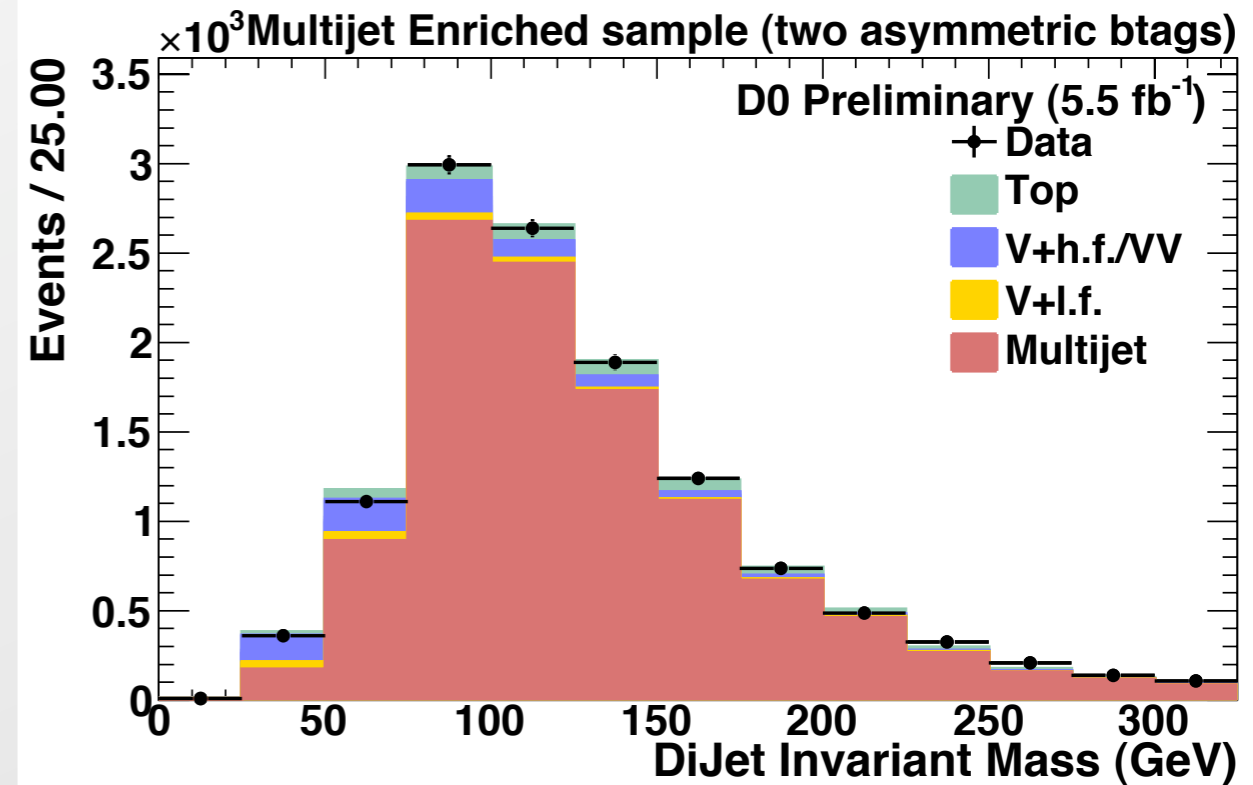
QCD Heavy Flavor,  
 $t\bar{t}$ ,  $W/Z + b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}$ ,  
Single Top,  
 $ZZ$ ,  $WZ$ ,  $WW$

# $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$ Background Modeling



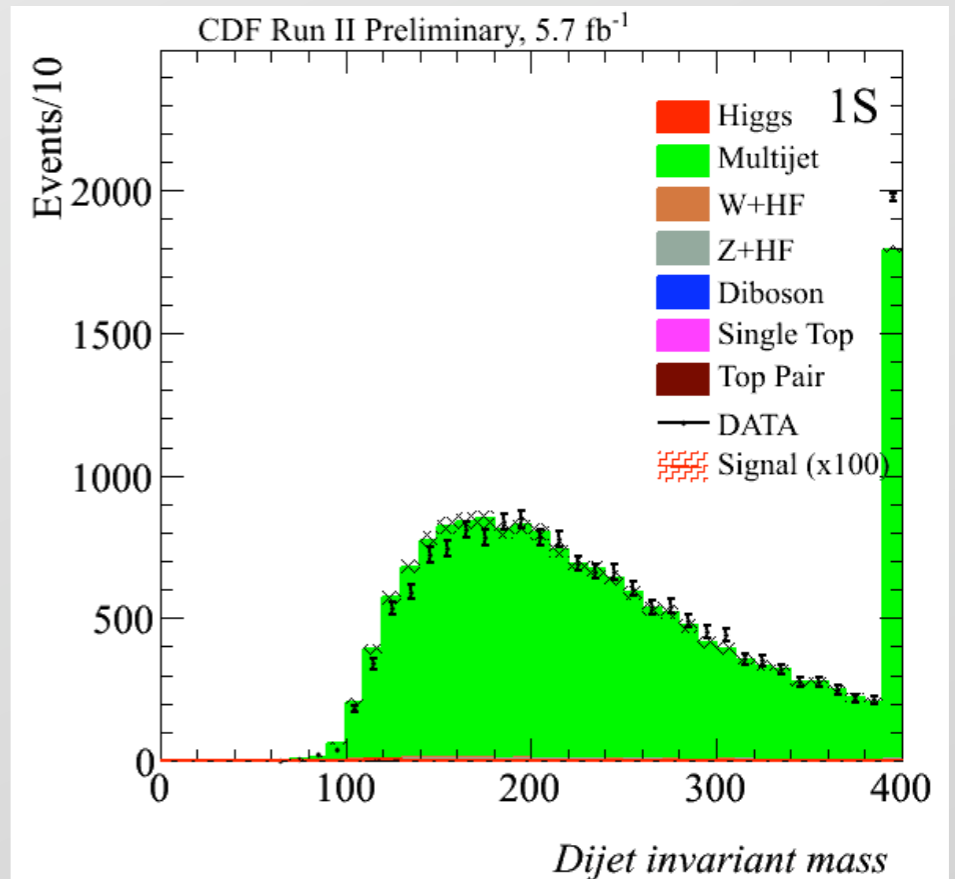
D0 divides data into 4 subsamples:

- Signal used to search for Higgs
- MJ-model for modeling MJ background in signal sampl
- MJ-control to validate MJ-modeling
- EWK control, enhanced in  $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$



CDF divides data into 5 subsamples:

- Signal used to search for Higgs
- QCD Region for systematic studies
- EWK region for modeling ewk processes
- QCD Regions (2) to check normalization of MJ

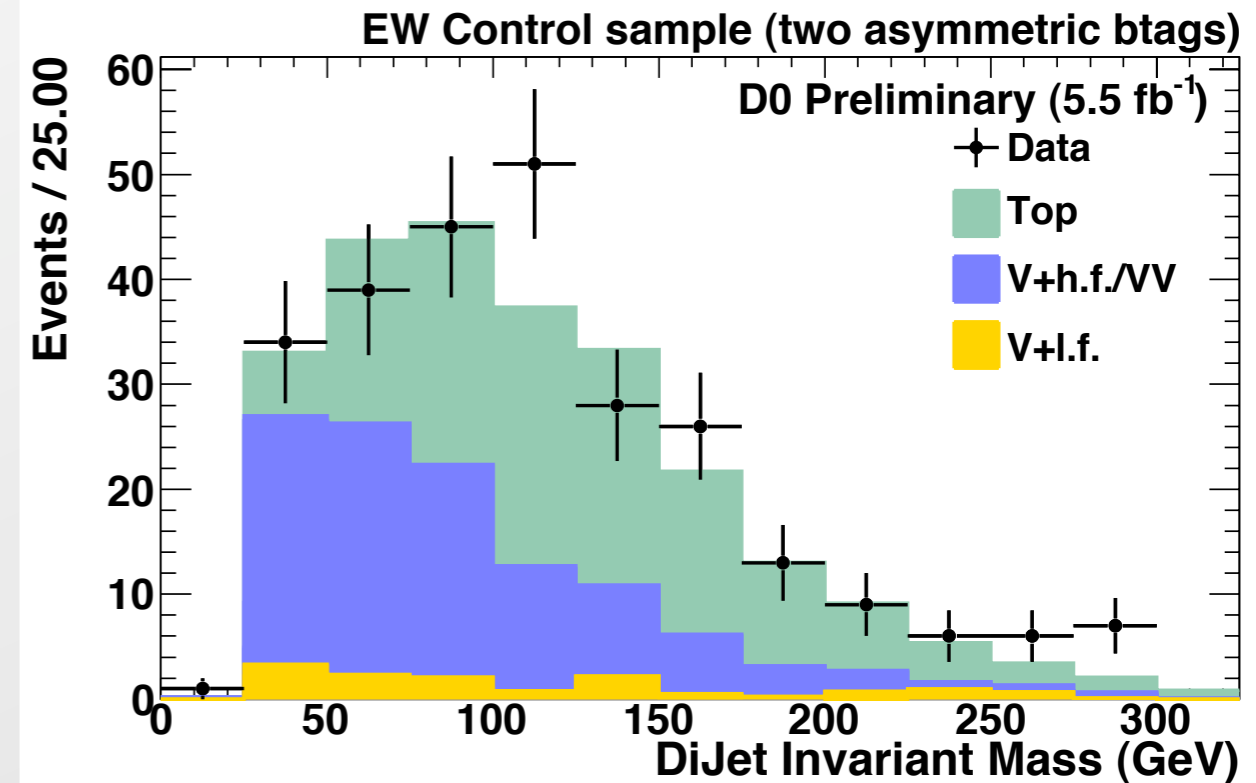


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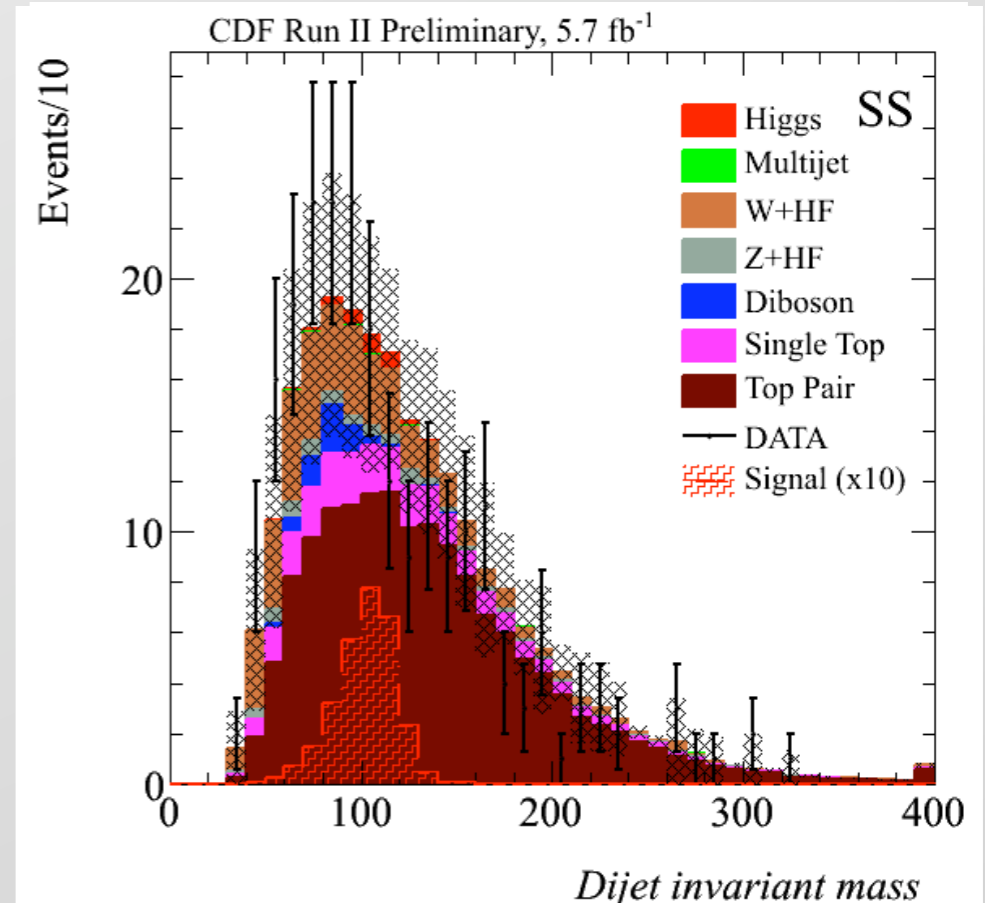
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- EWK region for modeling ewk processes
- QCD Regions (2) to check normalization of MJ

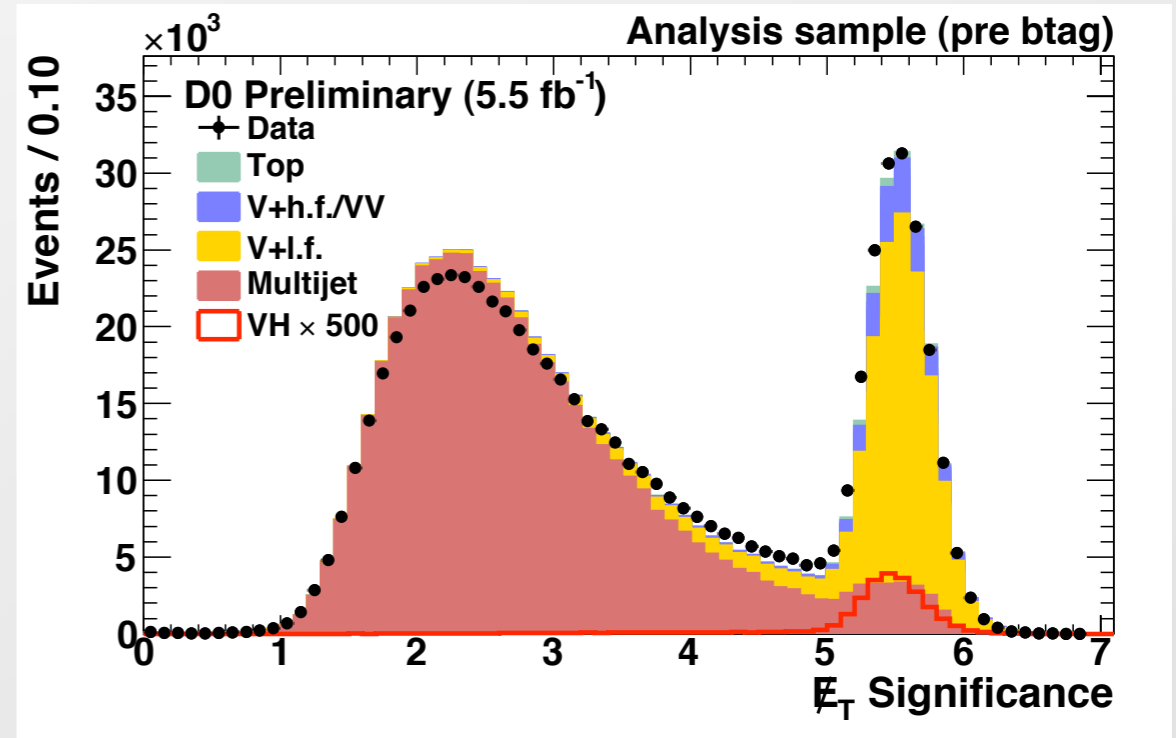


# $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$ MultiJet (QCD) Removal



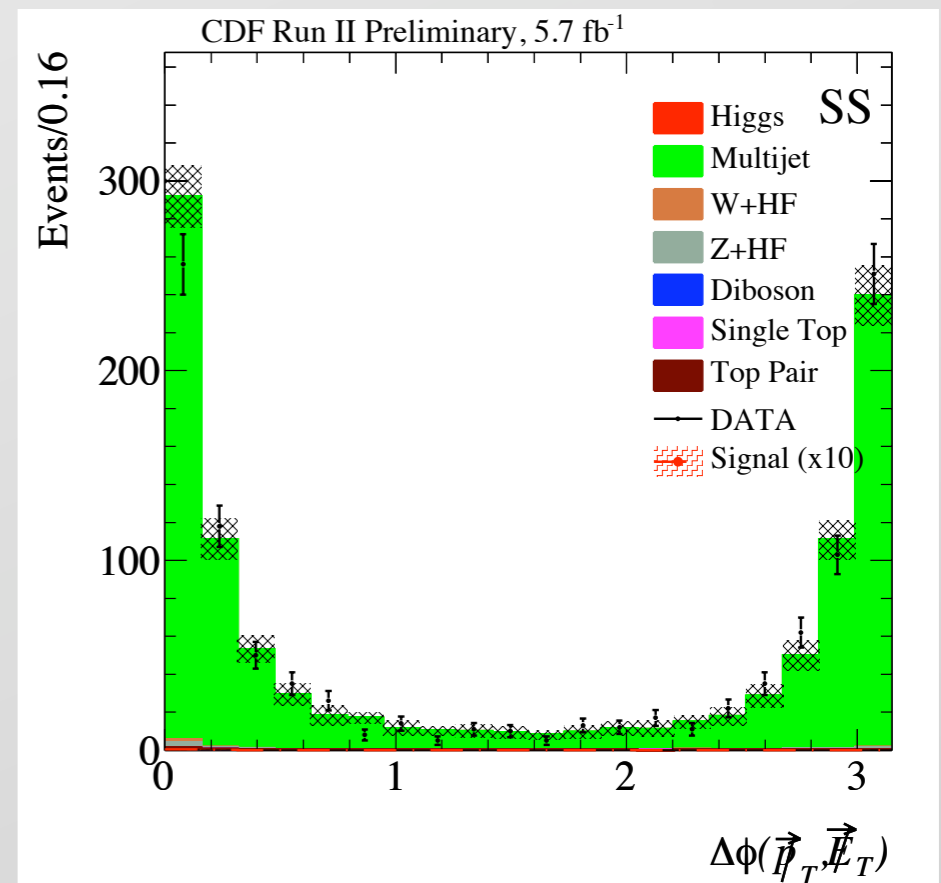
D0 employs a Multijet Discriminant:

- Based on jet kinematics (but after a cut on “track-based missing transverse momentum”)
- Removes 95% of MJ and 65% of non-MJ background
- Preserves 70% of signal



CDF uses a QCD NN:

- Based on Jet kinematics as well as “track missing transverse momentum”
- Removes 87% of MJ, 50-70% of non-MJ background
- Preserves 90-95% of signal

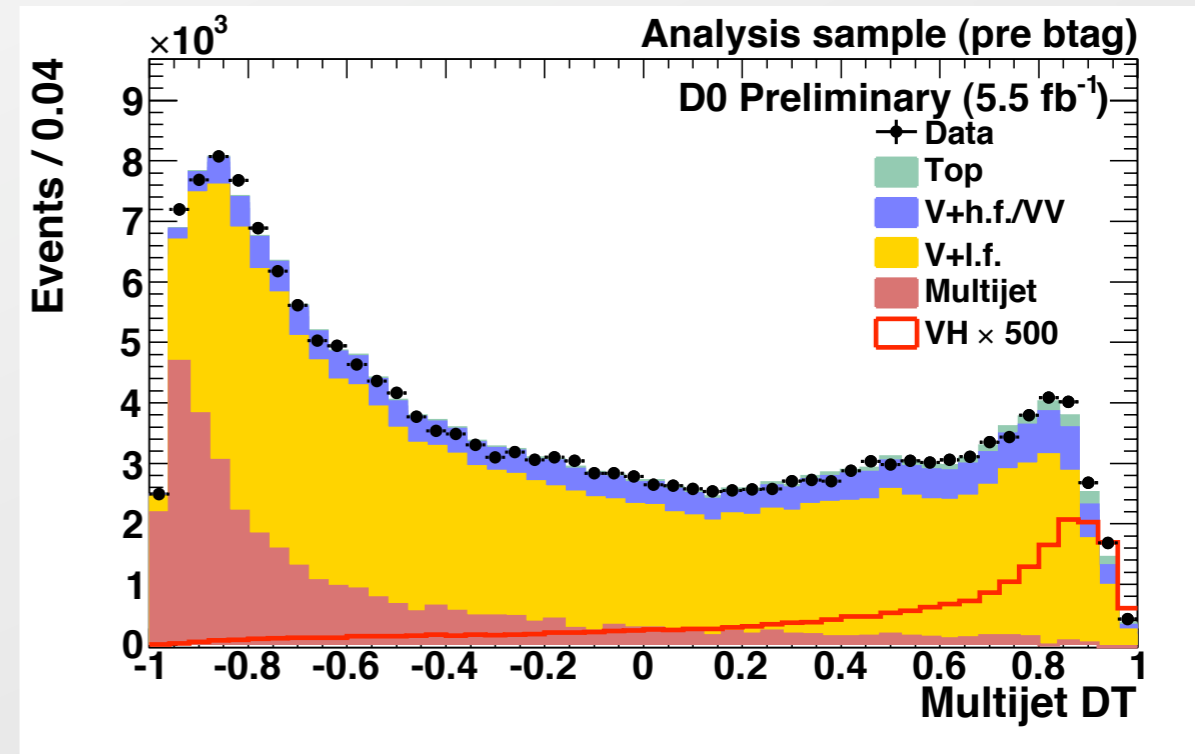


# $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$ MultiJet (QCD) Removal



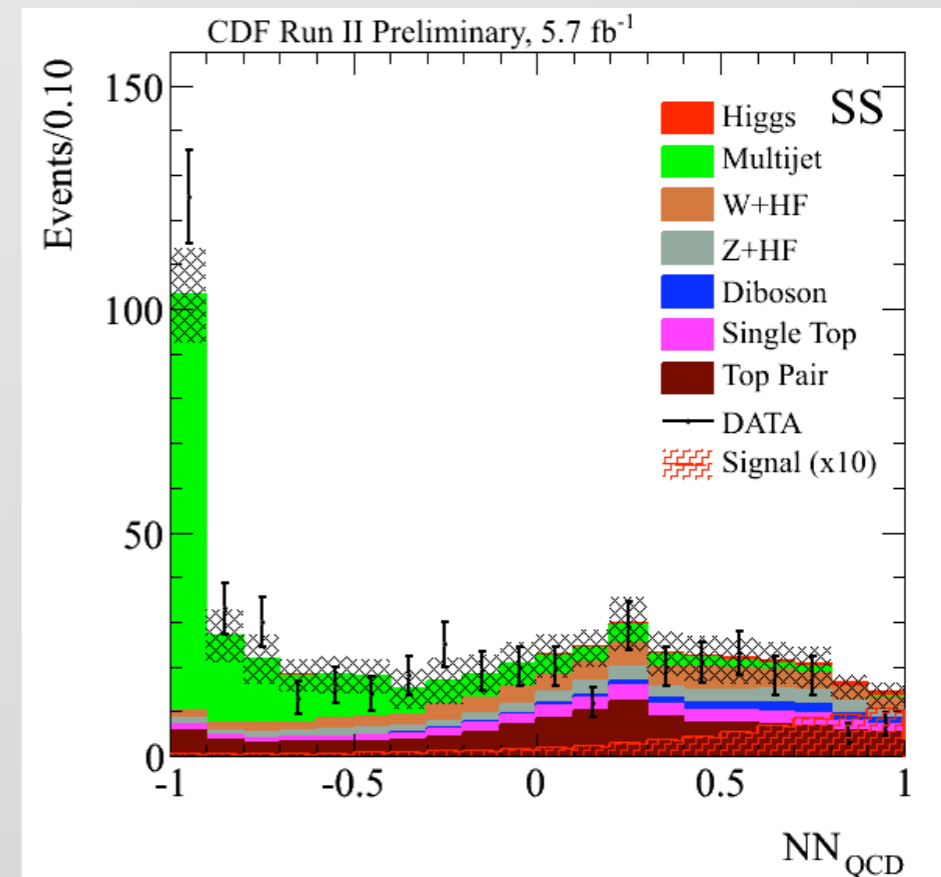
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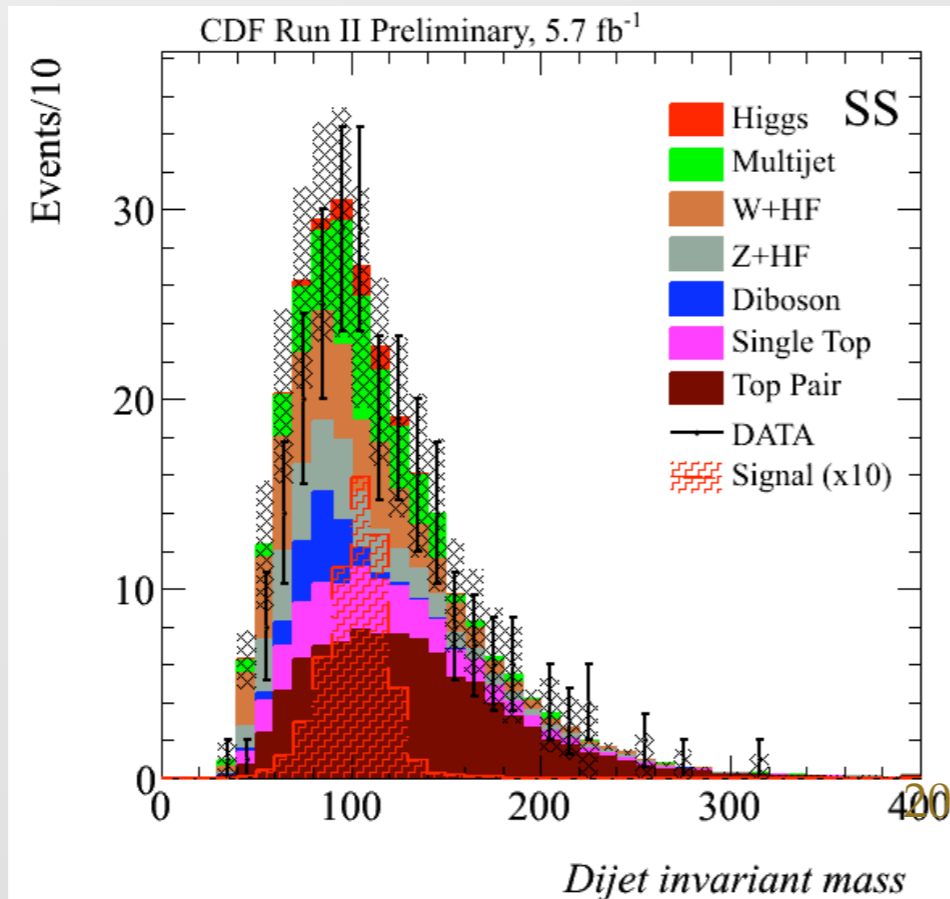
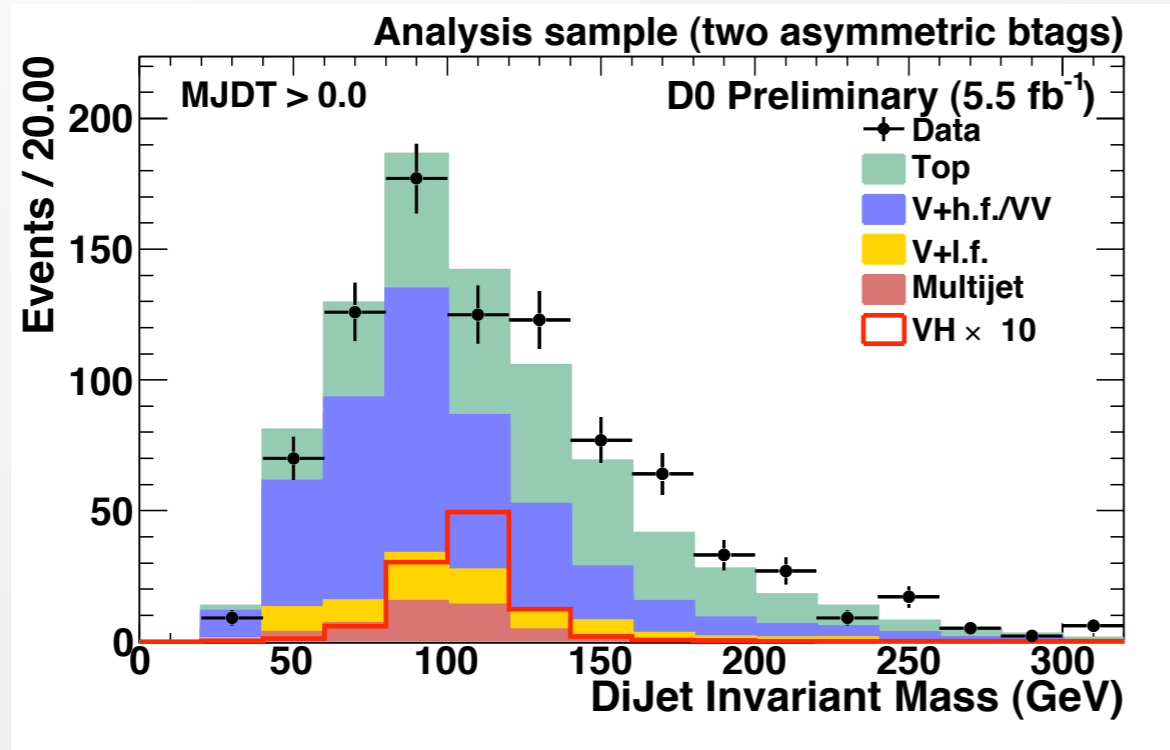
CDF uses a QCD NN:

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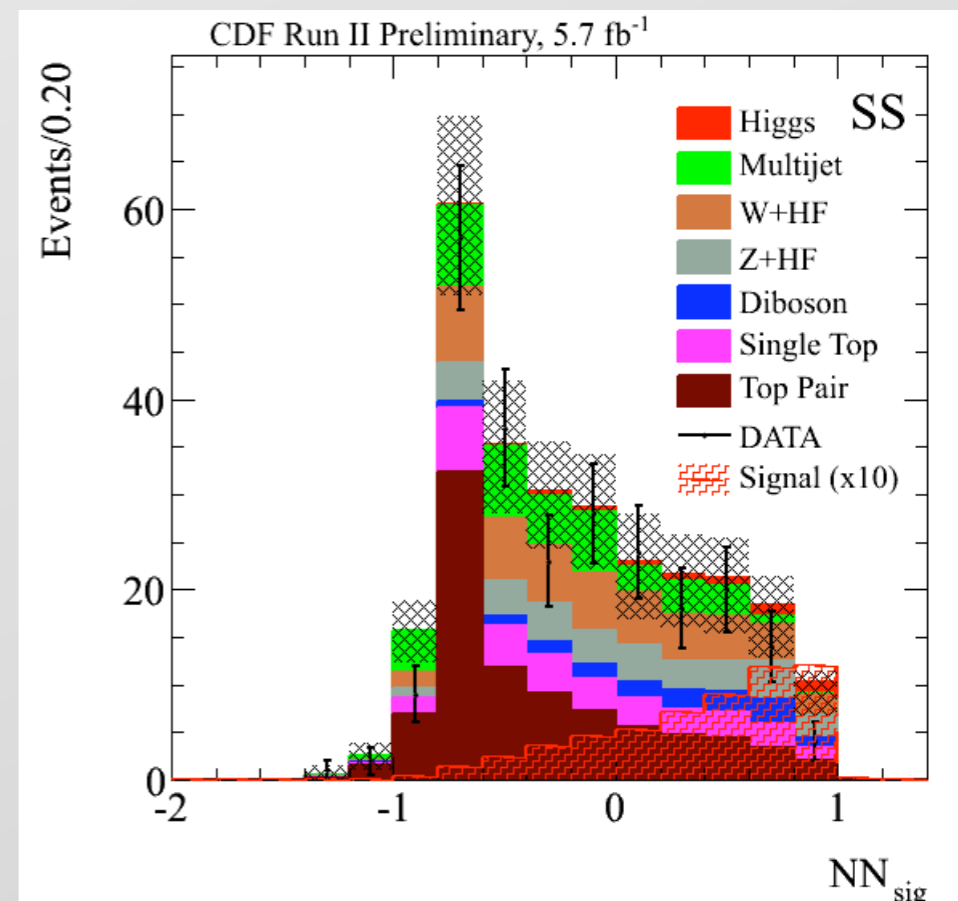
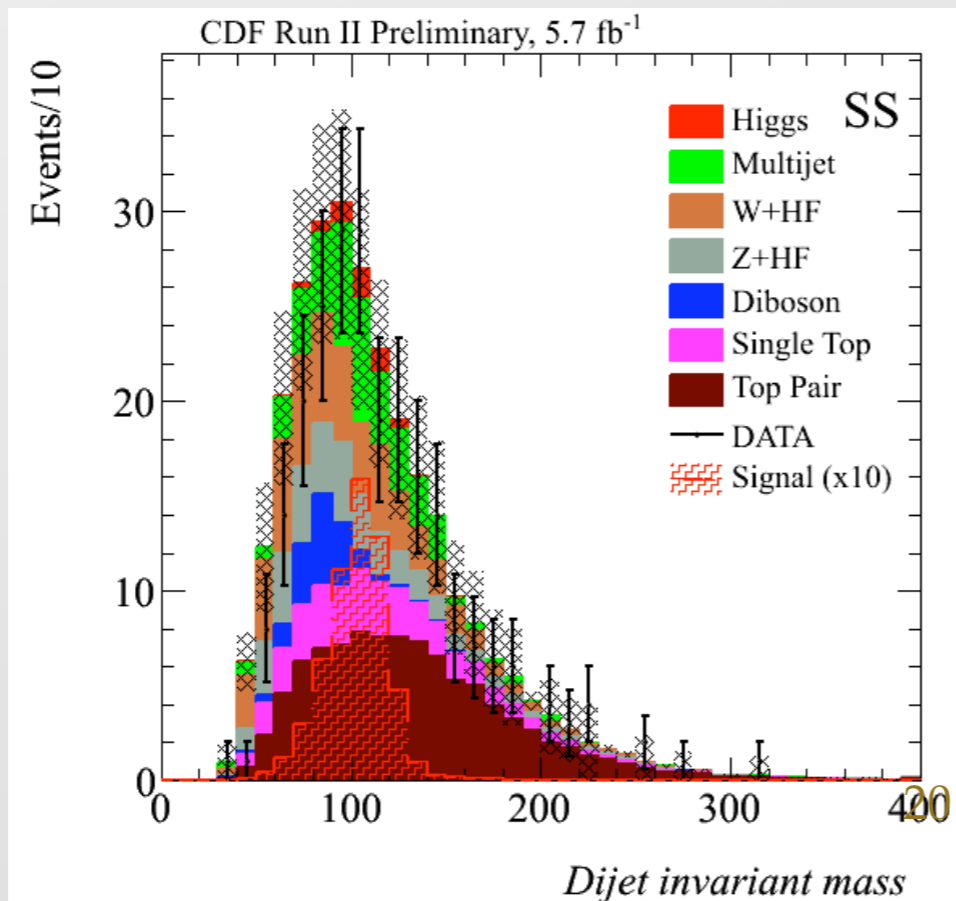
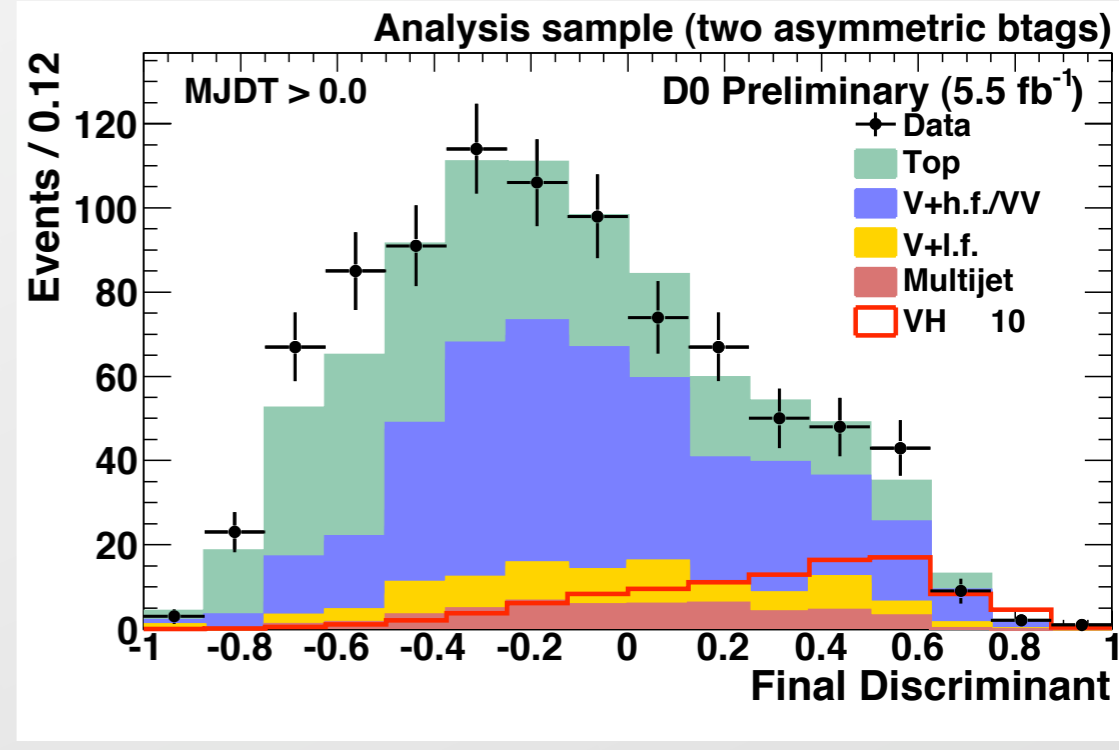
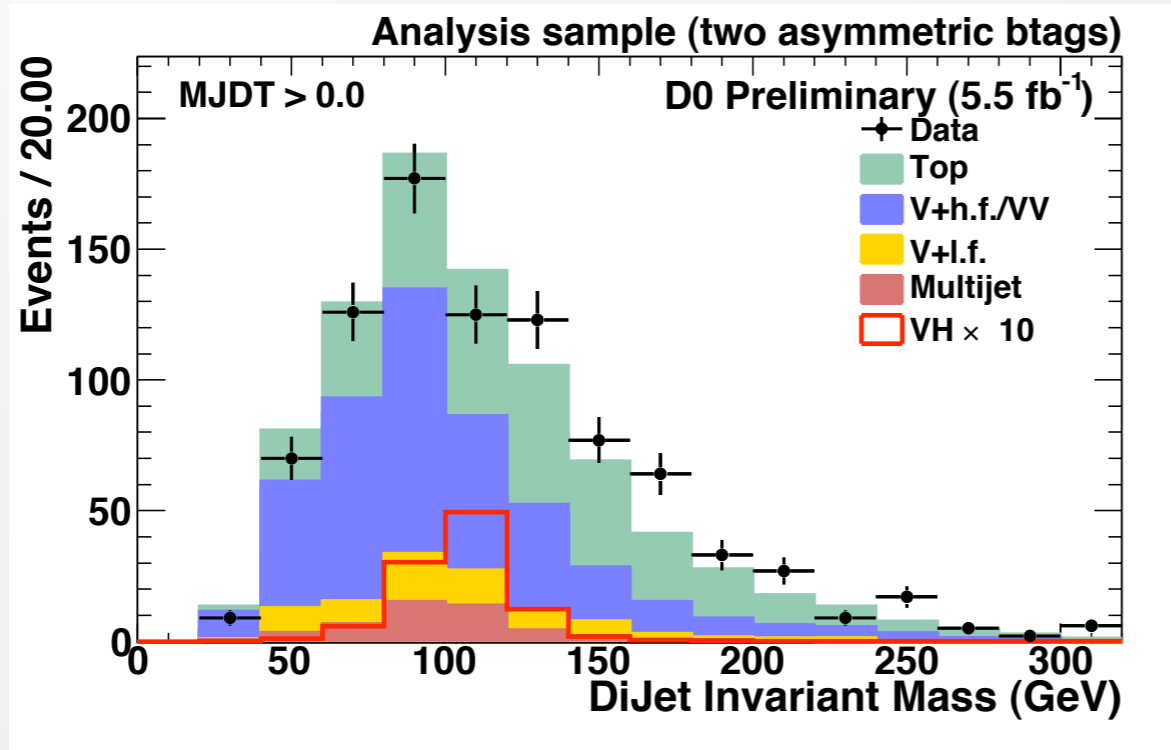




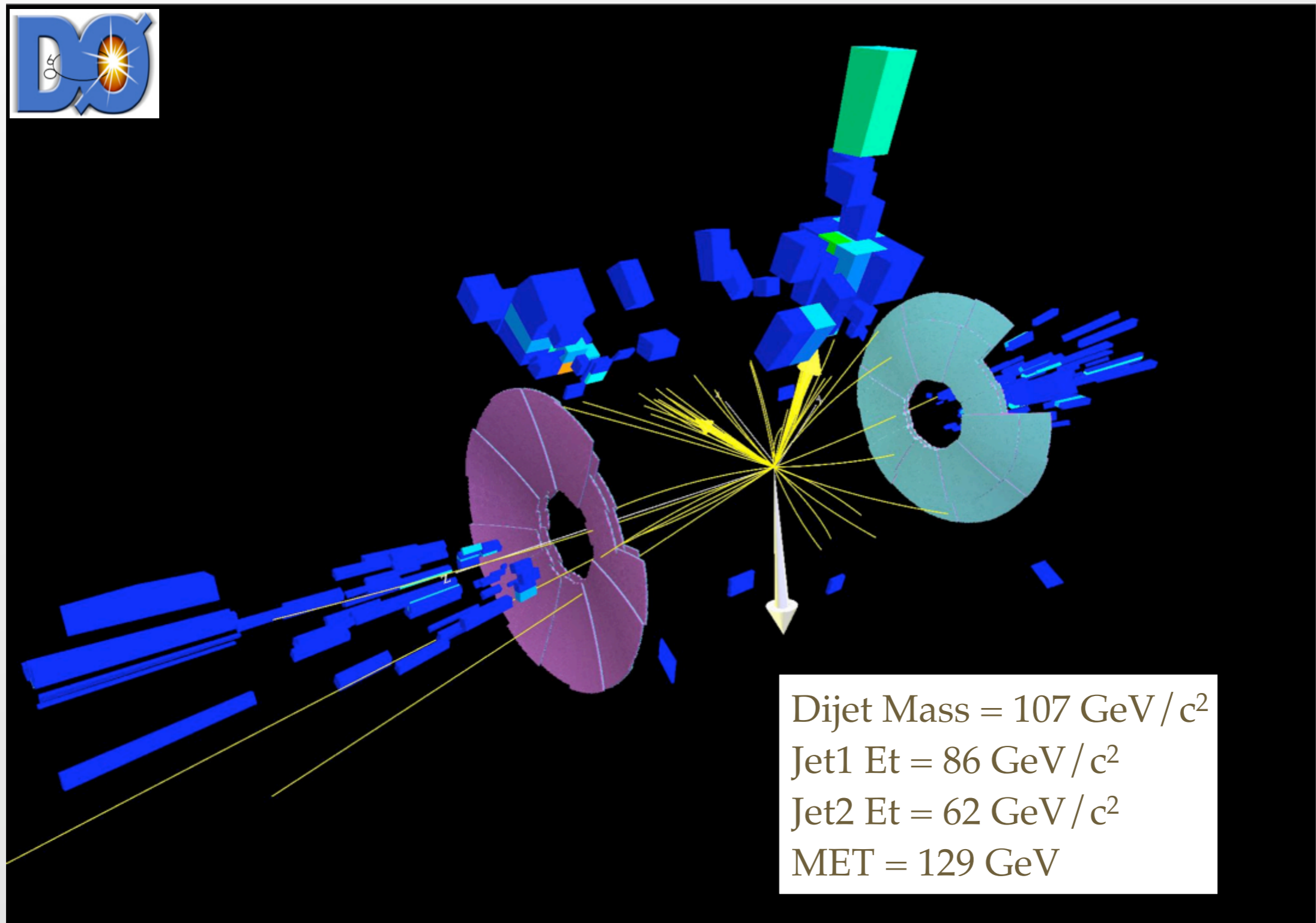
# $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$ Event Discriminants



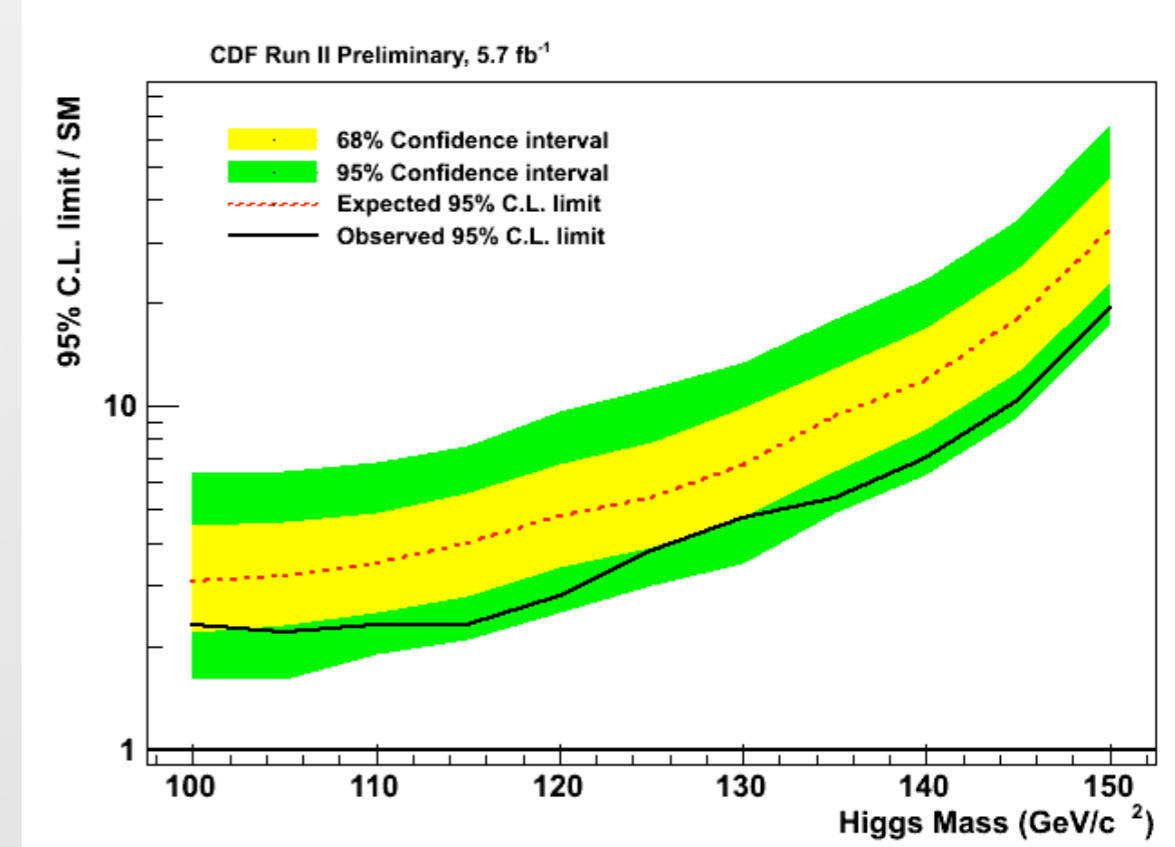
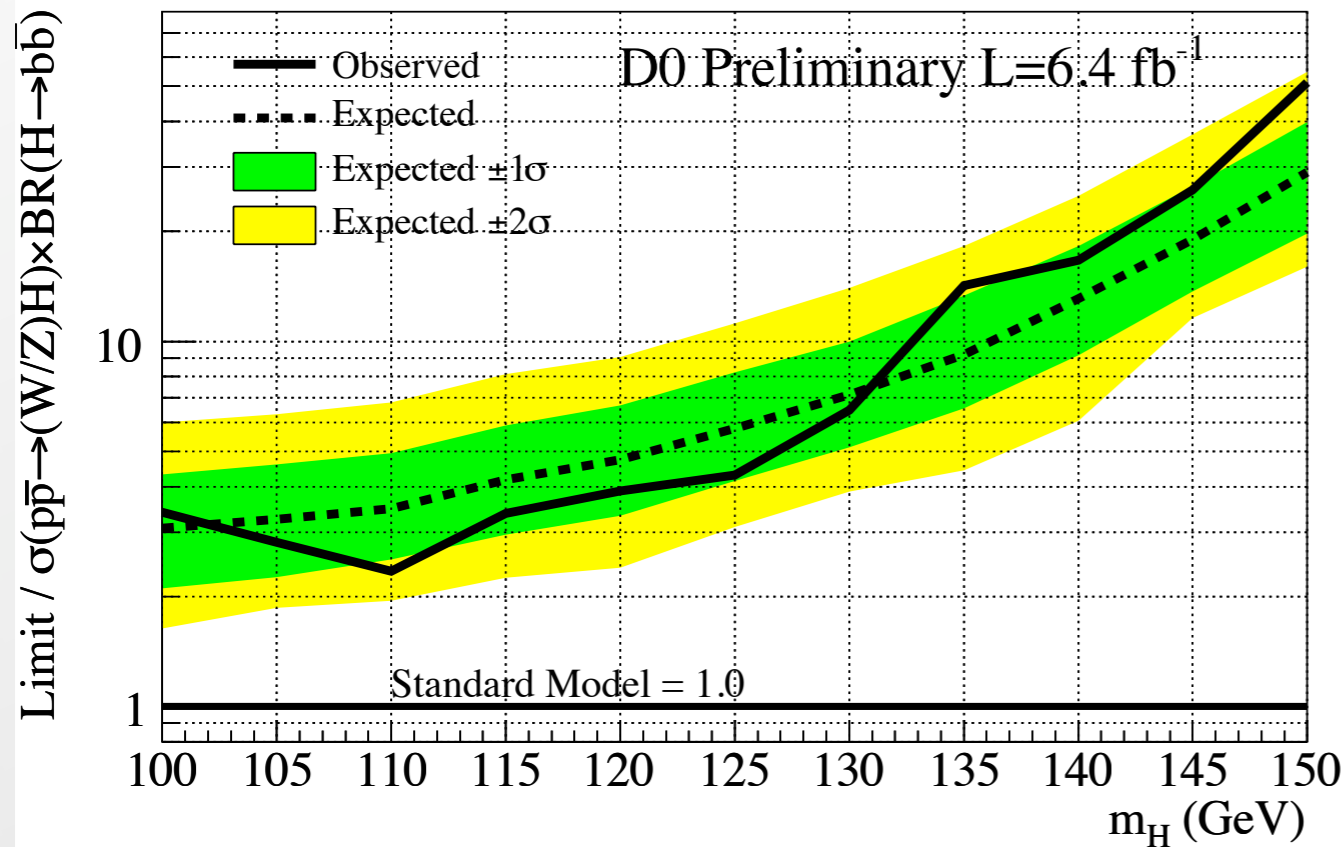
# $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$ Event Discriminants



# $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$ Event Display



# $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$ Results



Experiment	Lum	Obs / SM	Exp / SM
D0	6.4 fb <sup>-1</sup>	3.4	4.2
CDF	5.7 fb <sup>-1</sup>	2.3	4.0

$$WH \rightarrow \ell \nu b \bar{b}$$

- High  $P_T$  Lepton
- Missing  $E_T$
- 2/3 Jets, 1/2 b-tags



### Features:

1. Good Acceptance
2. Final state similar to single top prod.
3.  $\sim 5$  evts/  $6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (dbl tags)

### Primary Backgrounds

$Wb\bar{b}$ ,  $Wc\bar{c}$ ,  $Wqq'$

$t\bar{t}$

Single top

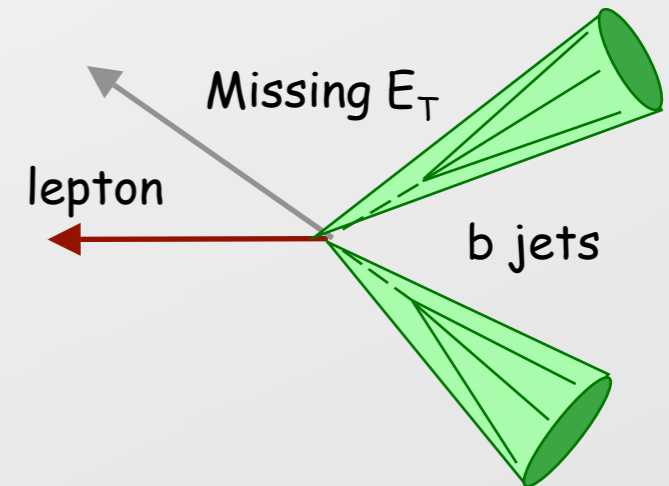
non - W QCD

$WZ$ ,  $WW$

$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$

$$WH \rightarrow \ell \nu b \bar{b}$$

- High  $P_T$  Lepton
- Missing  $E_T$
- 2/3 Jets, 1/2 b-tags



### Features:

1. Good Acceptance
2. Final state similar to single top prod.
3.  $\sim 5$  evts/  $6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (dbl tags)

### Primary Backgrounds

$Wb\bar{b}$ ,  $Wc\bar{c}$ ,  $Wqq'$

$t\bar{t}$

Single top

non - W QCD

$WZ$ ,  $WW$

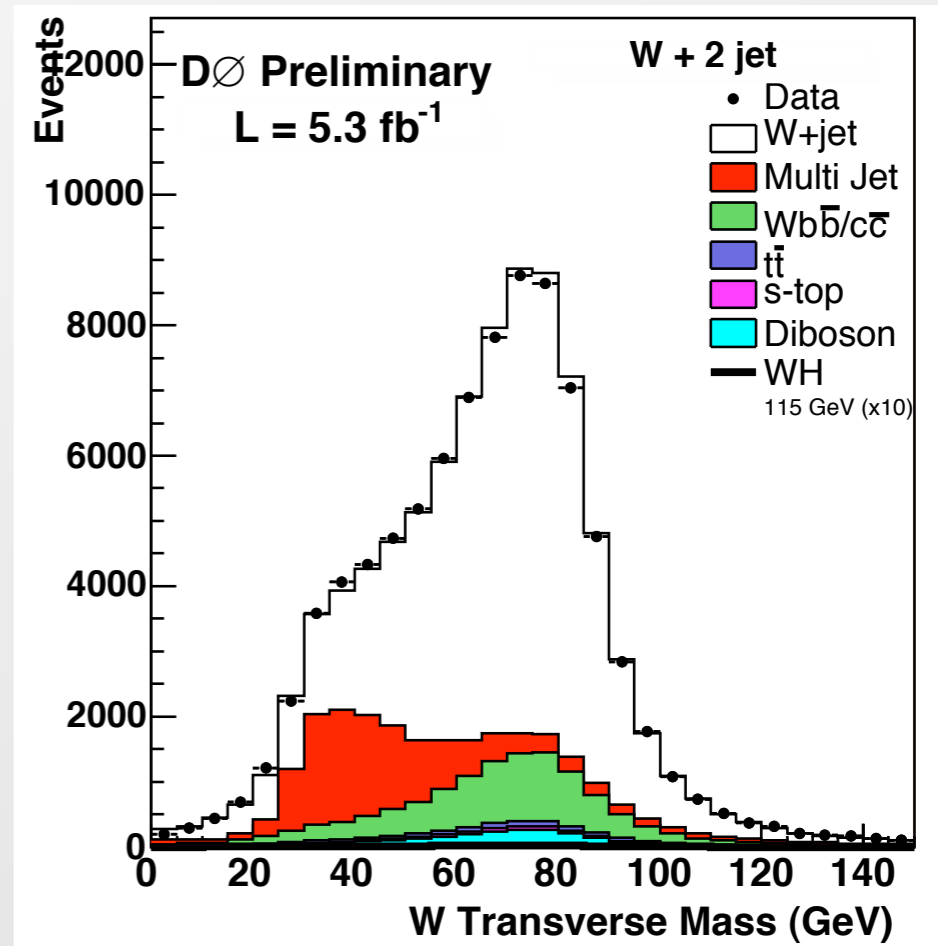
$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$

# $WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$ Procedure



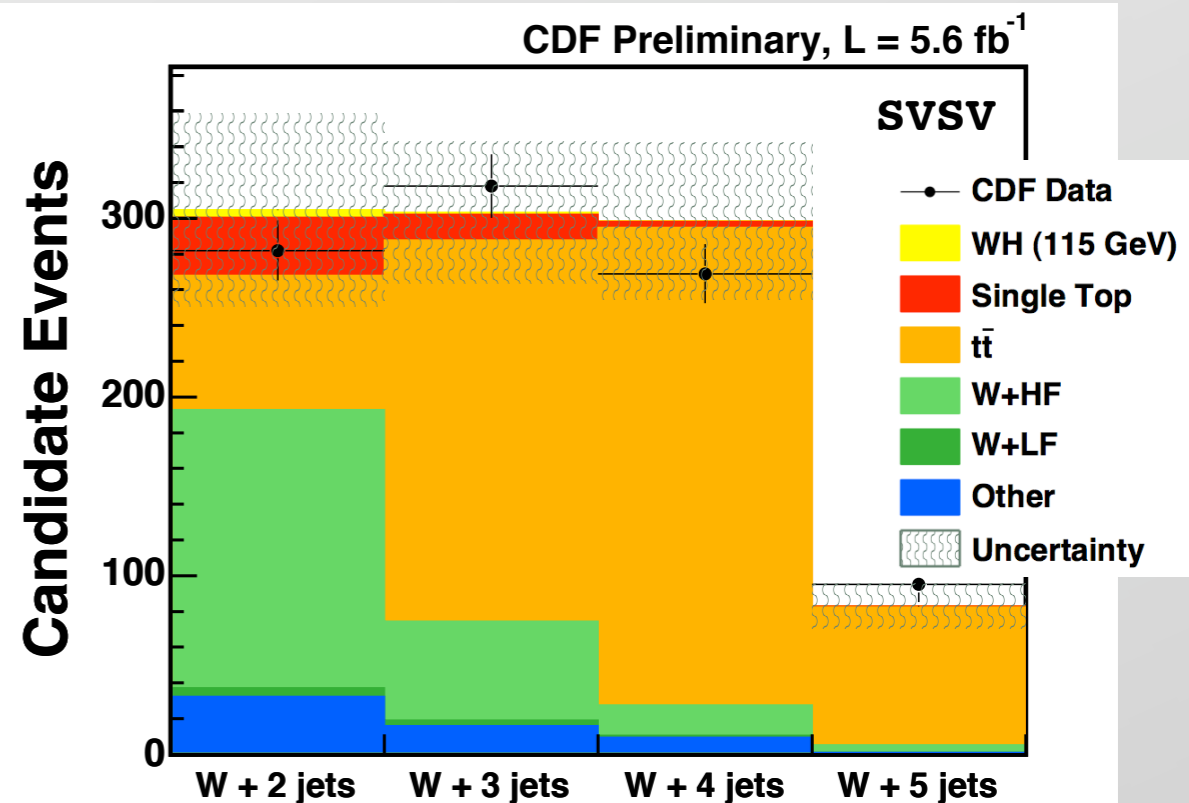
D0 method:

- e/ $\mu$  MET, 2/3 jets
- Double loose or single tight tagging
- Random forest discriminant

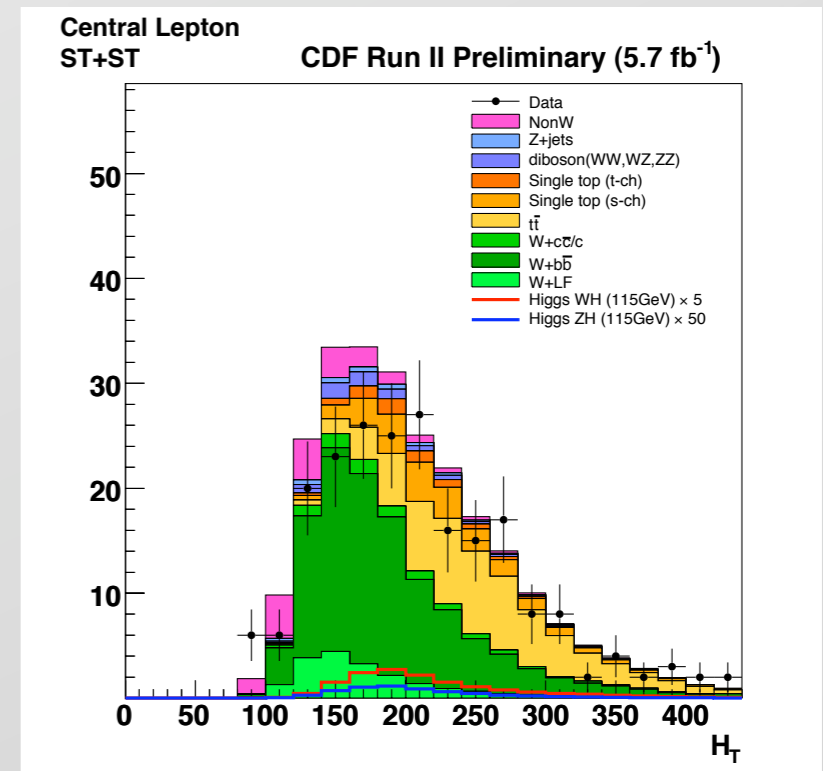
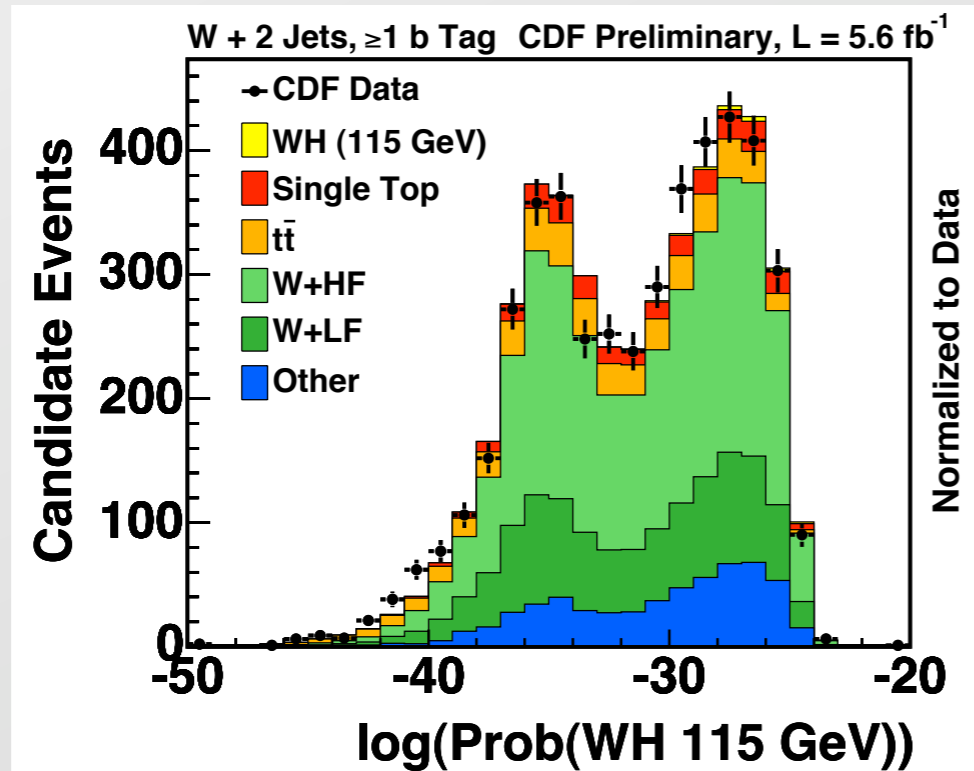
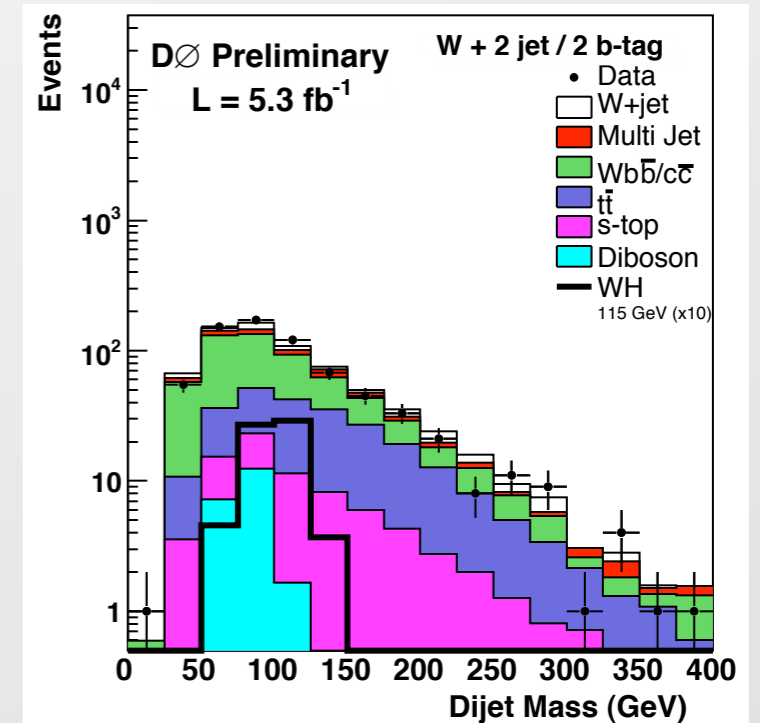
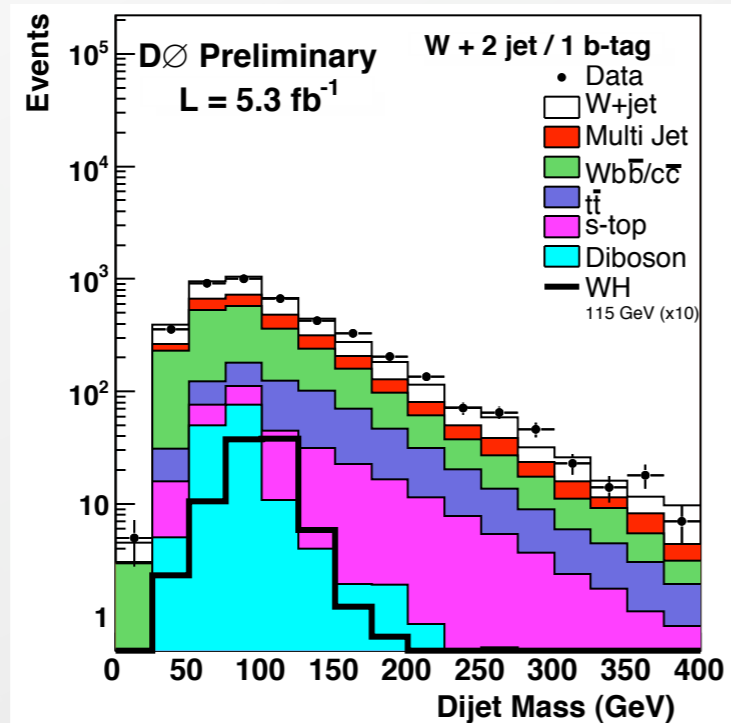


CDF uses 2 methods:

- e/ $\mu$  MET, 2/3 jets
- double loose or single tight tagging
- Flavor separator for single tags
- Two discriminants
  - 1) Matrix Element
  - 2) Bayesian Neural Network (adds in single isolated tracks as well)

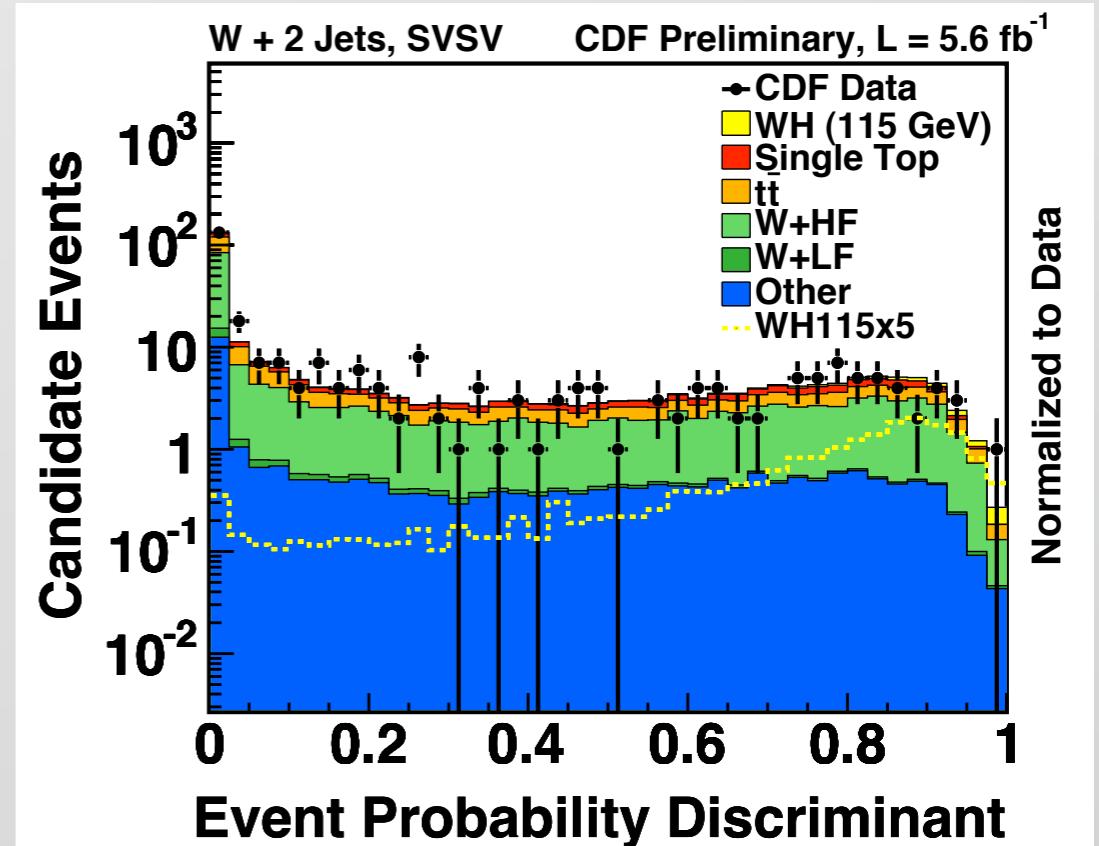
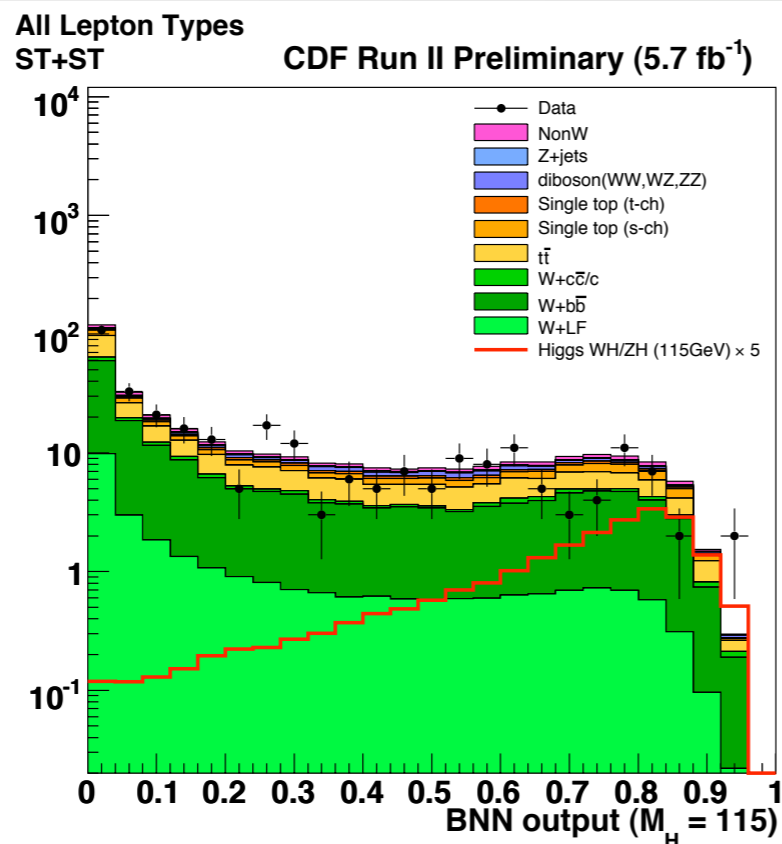
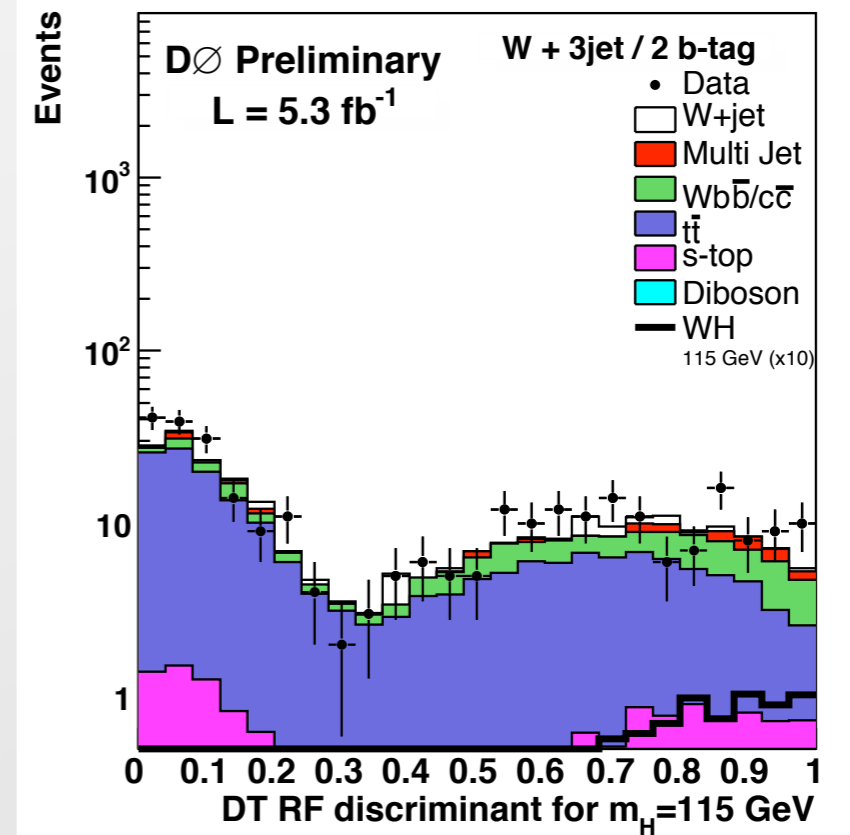
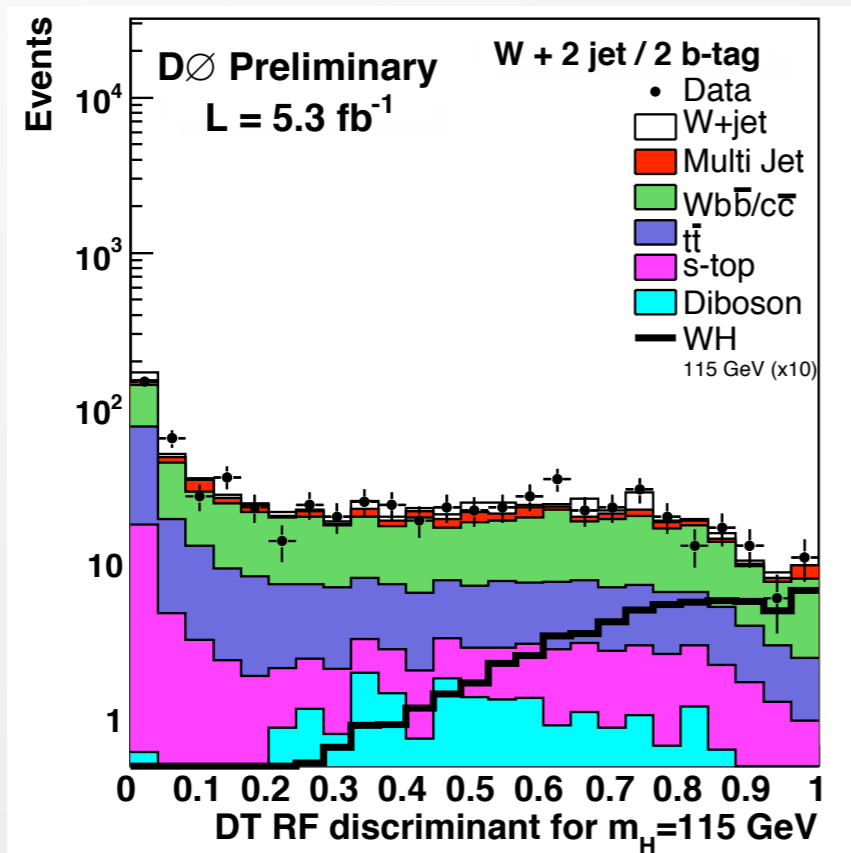


# $WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$ Discriminant Inputs

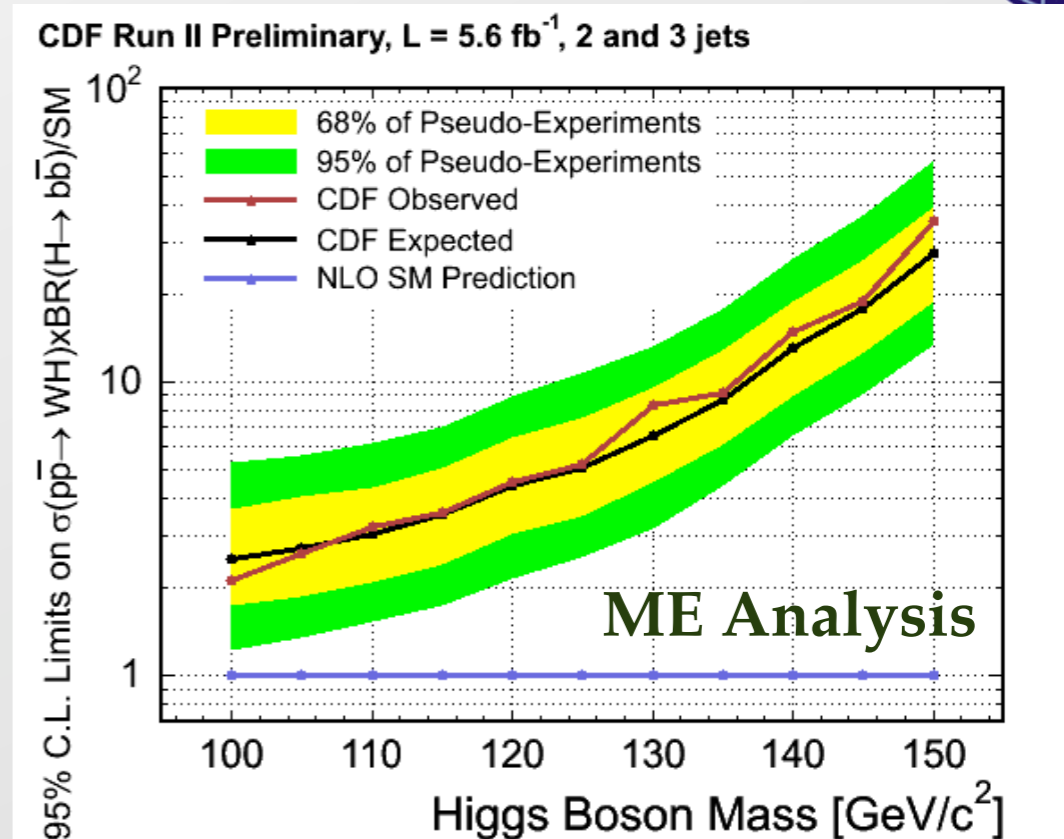
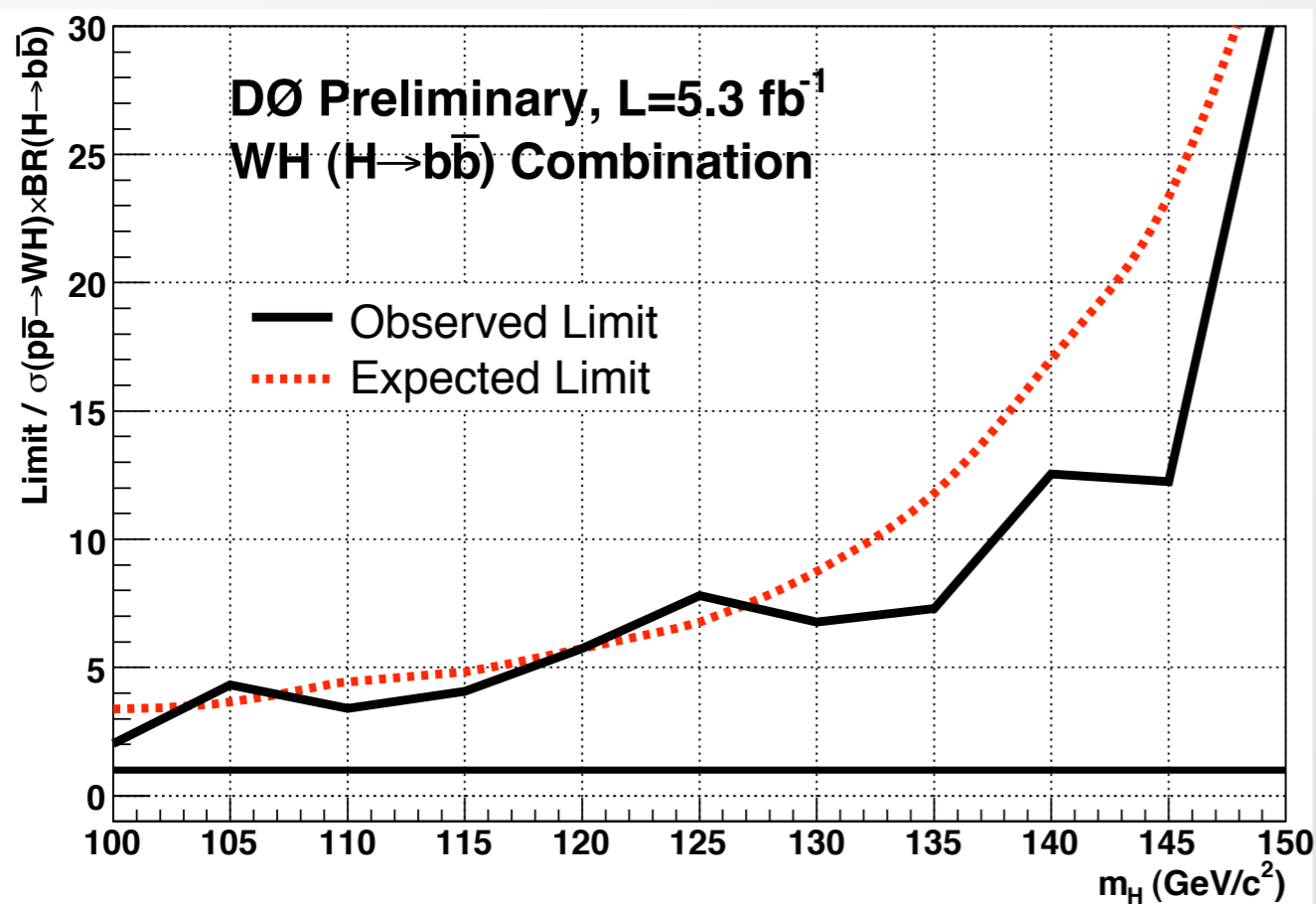




# $WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$ Final Discriminants

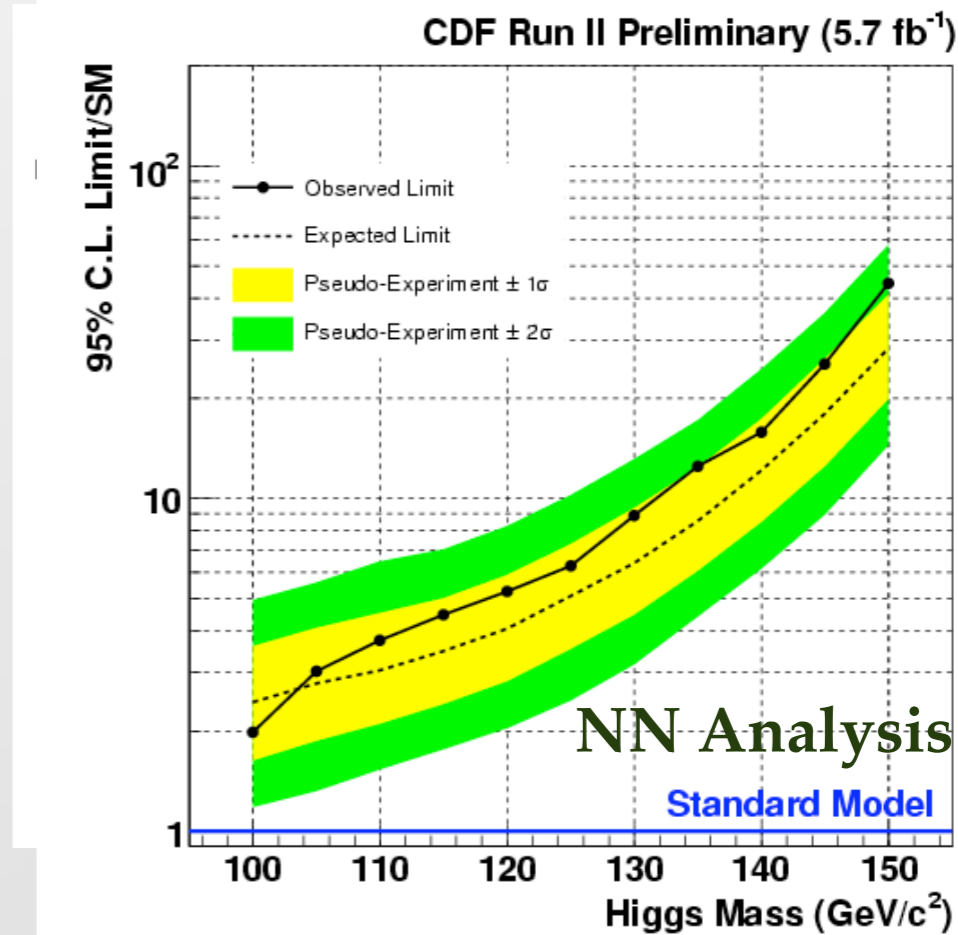
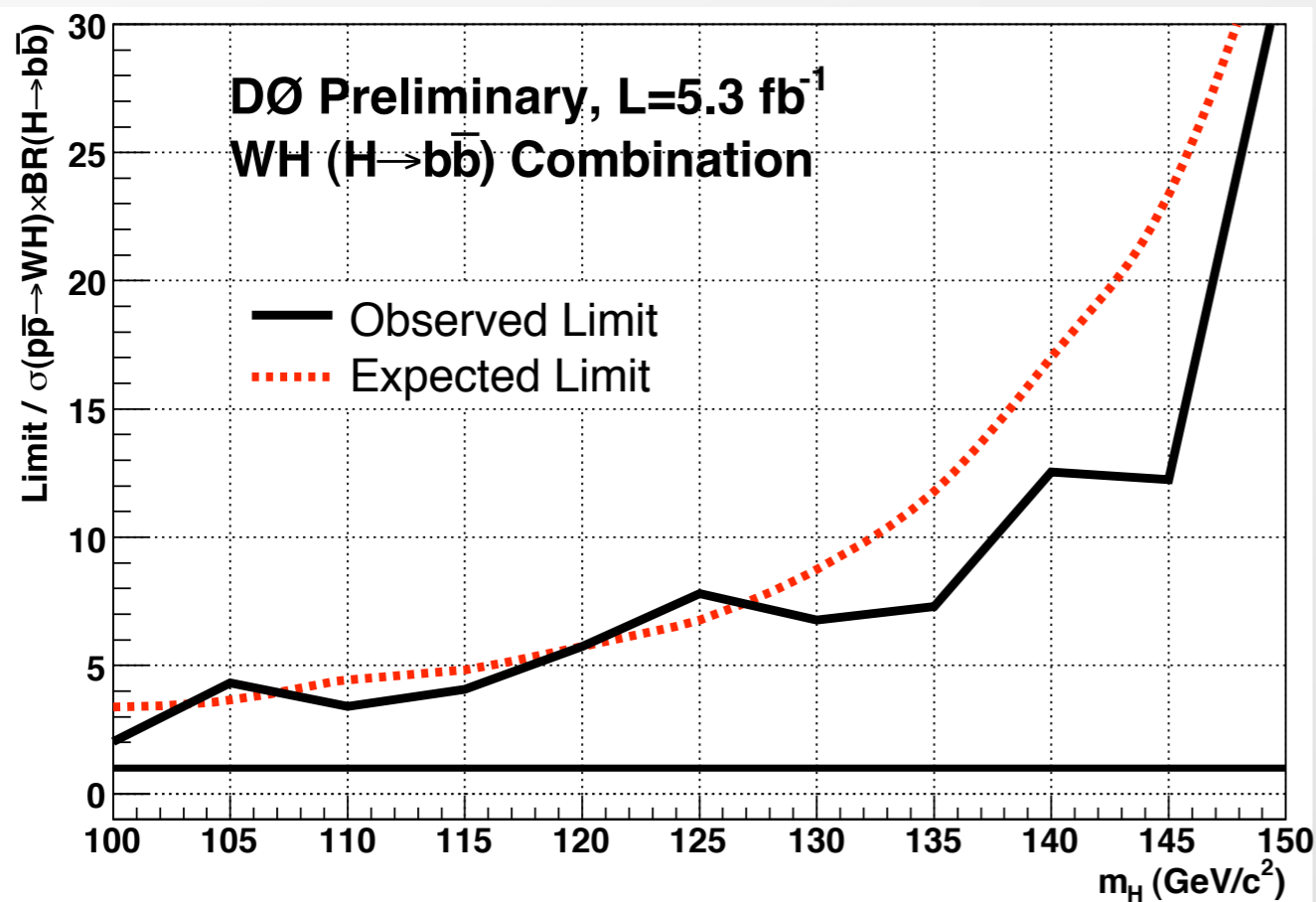


# $WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$ Results



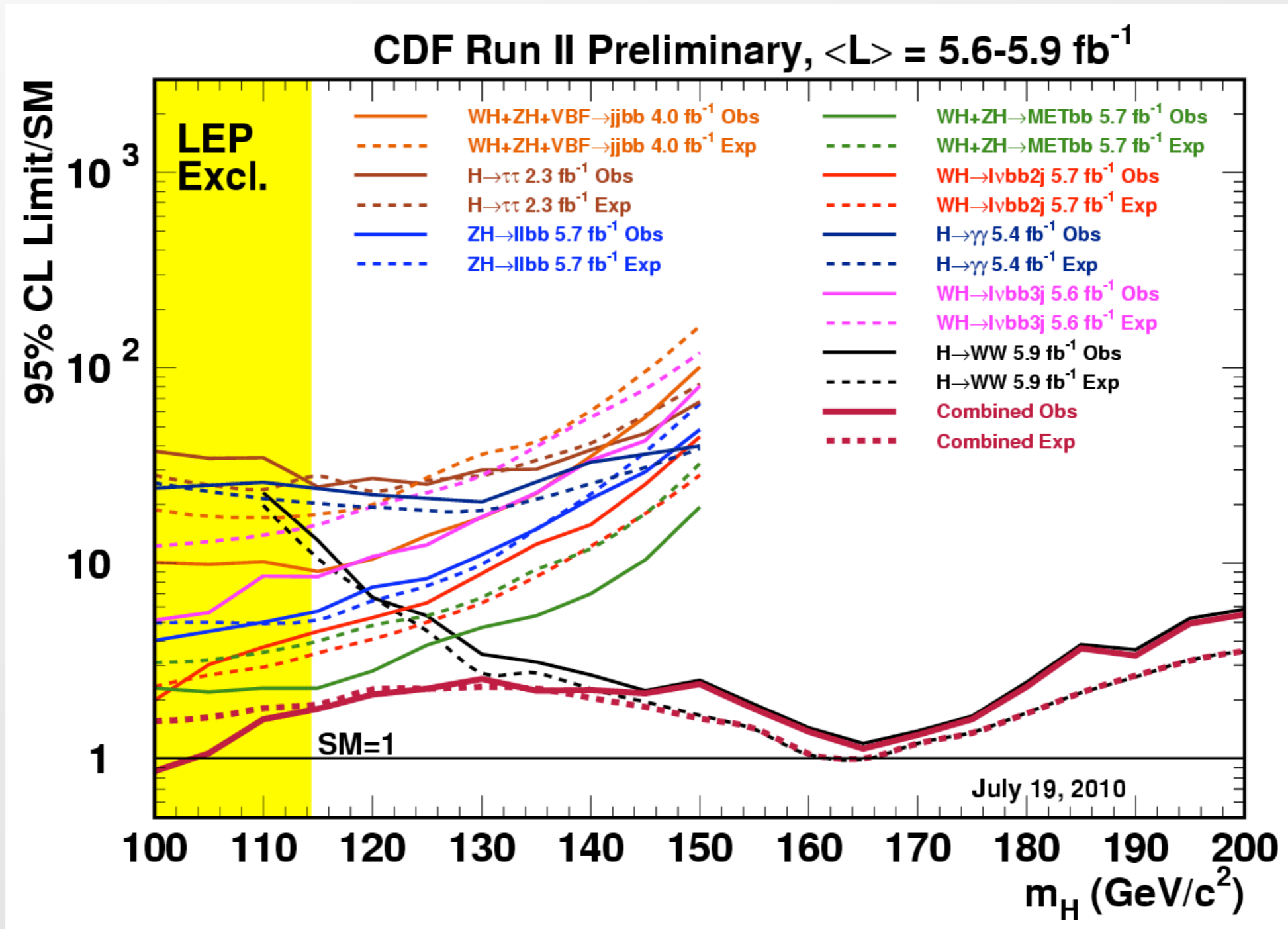
Experiment	Lum	Obs / SM	Exp / SM
DØ	5.3 fb <sup>-1</sup>	3.7	4.7
CDF	5.7 fb <sup>-1</sup>	3.6 / 4.5	3.5 / 3.4

# $WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$ Results

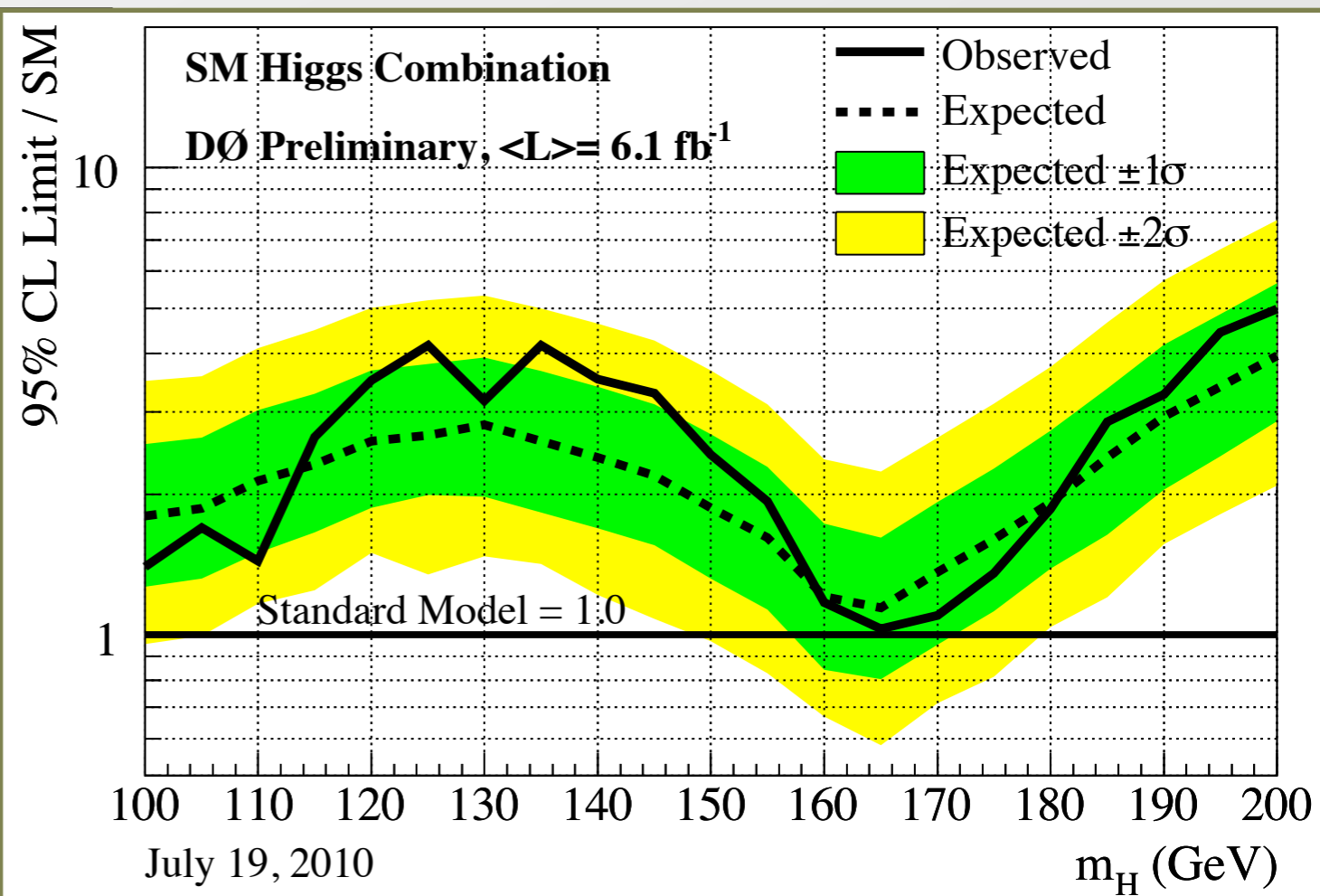
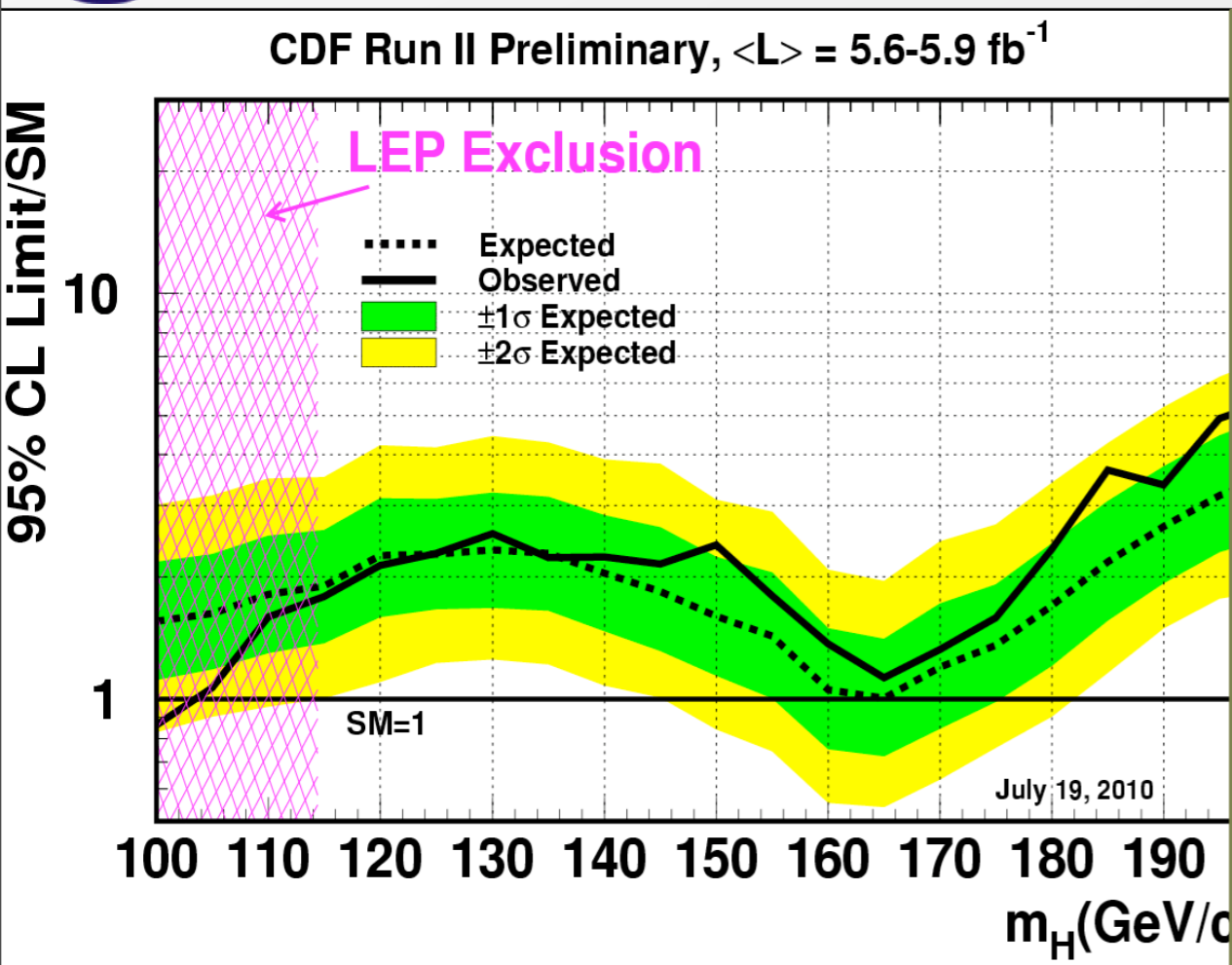


Experiment	Lum	Obs/SM	Exp/SM
DØ	5.3 fb <sup>-1</sup>	3.7	4.7
CDF	5.7 fb <sup>-1</sup>	3.6/4.5	3.5/3.4

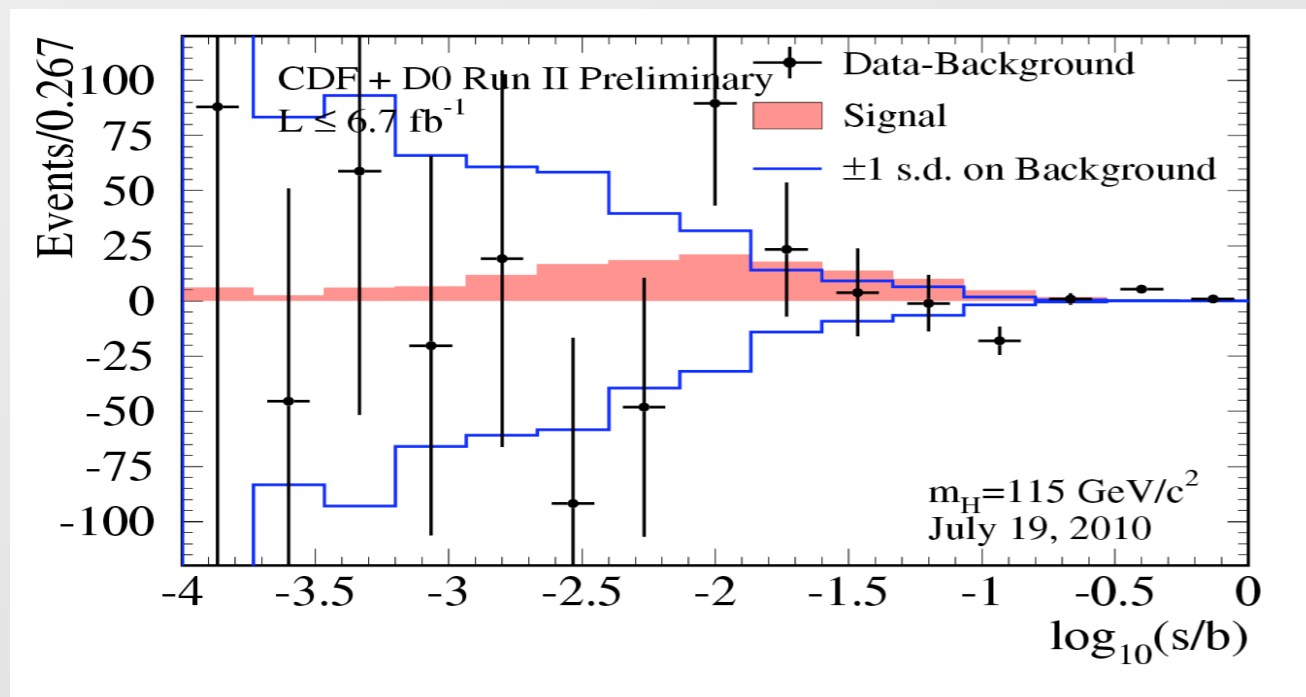
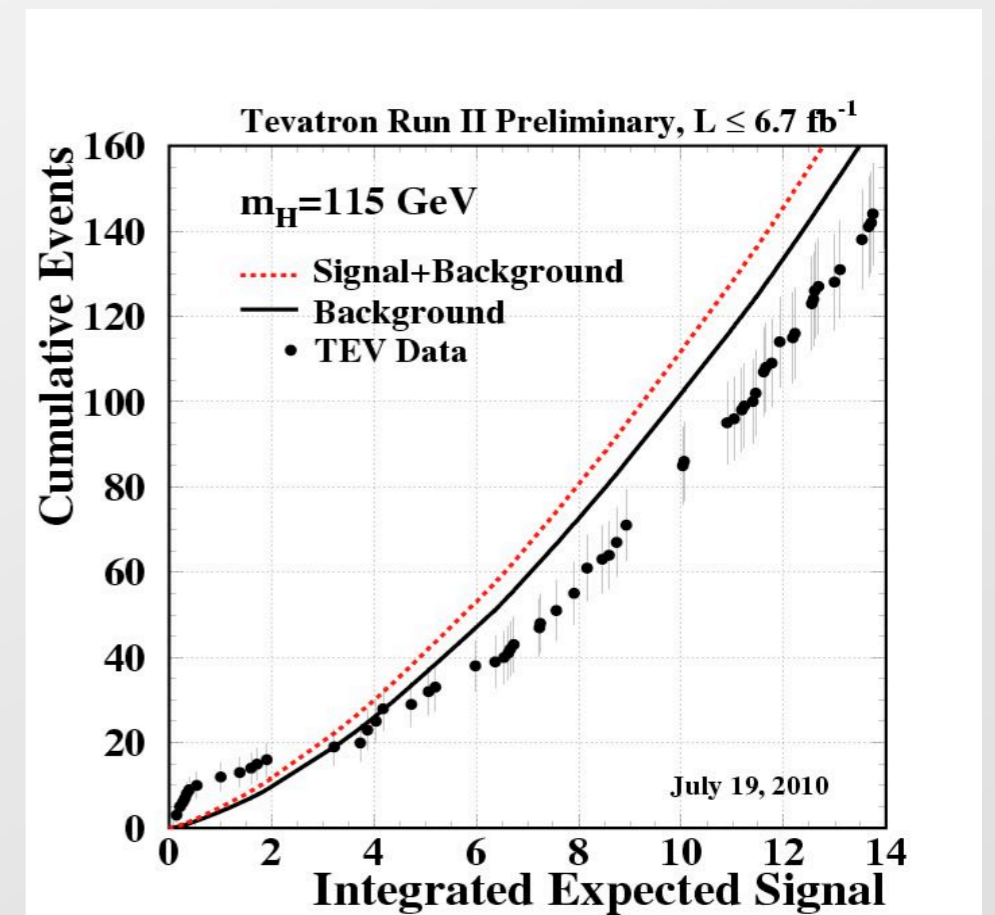
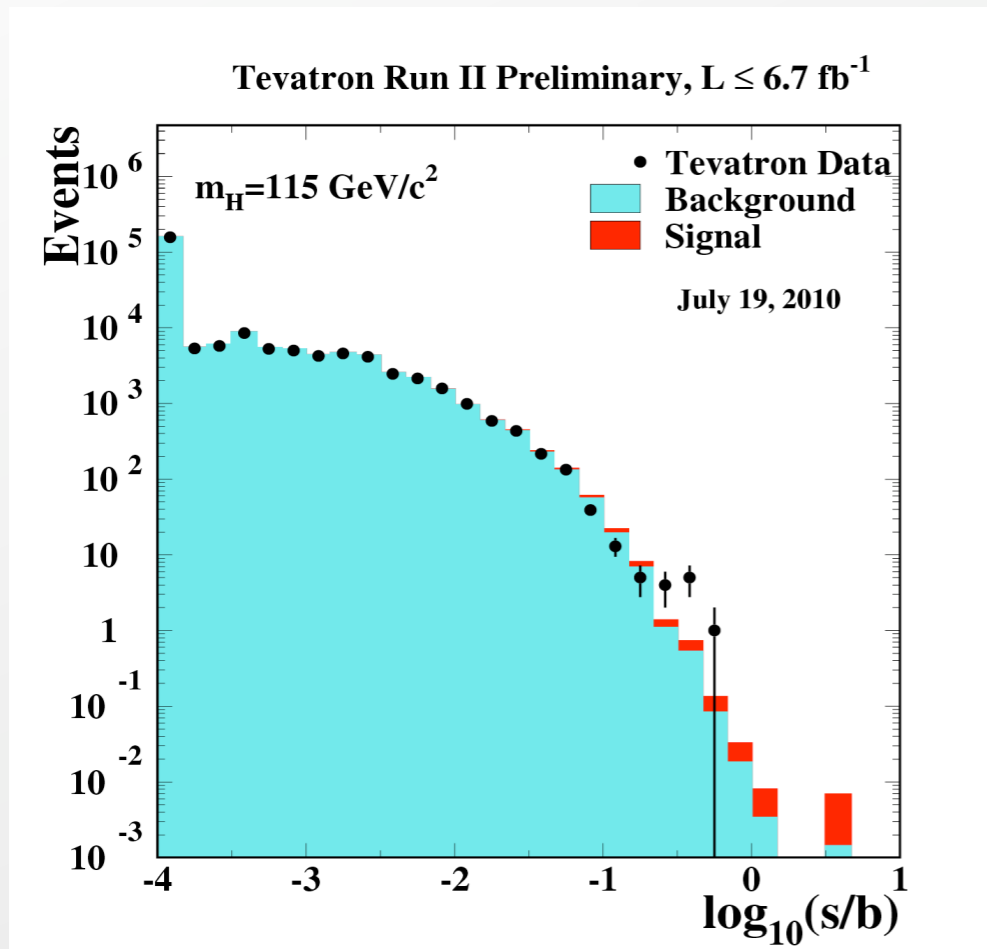
# CDF/D0 Combinations



# CDF/D0 Combinations

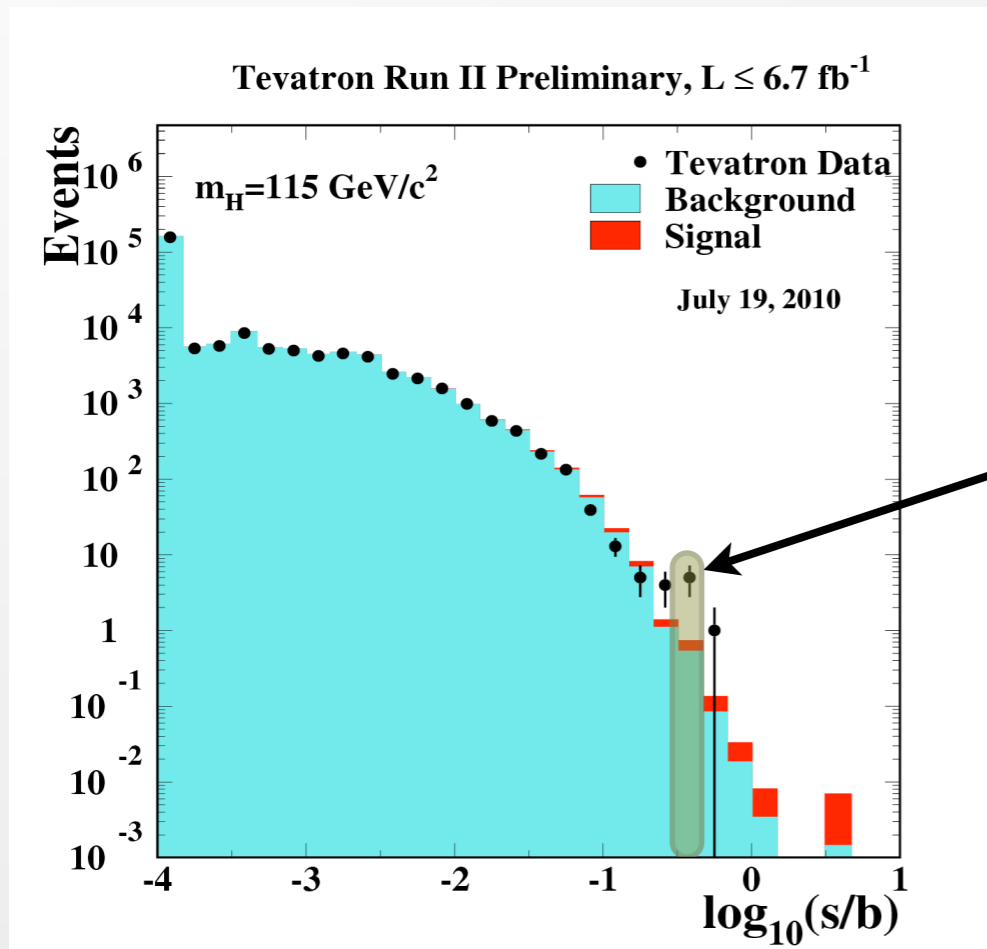


# Tevatron Candidate Summary, $m_H=115 \text{ GeV}$

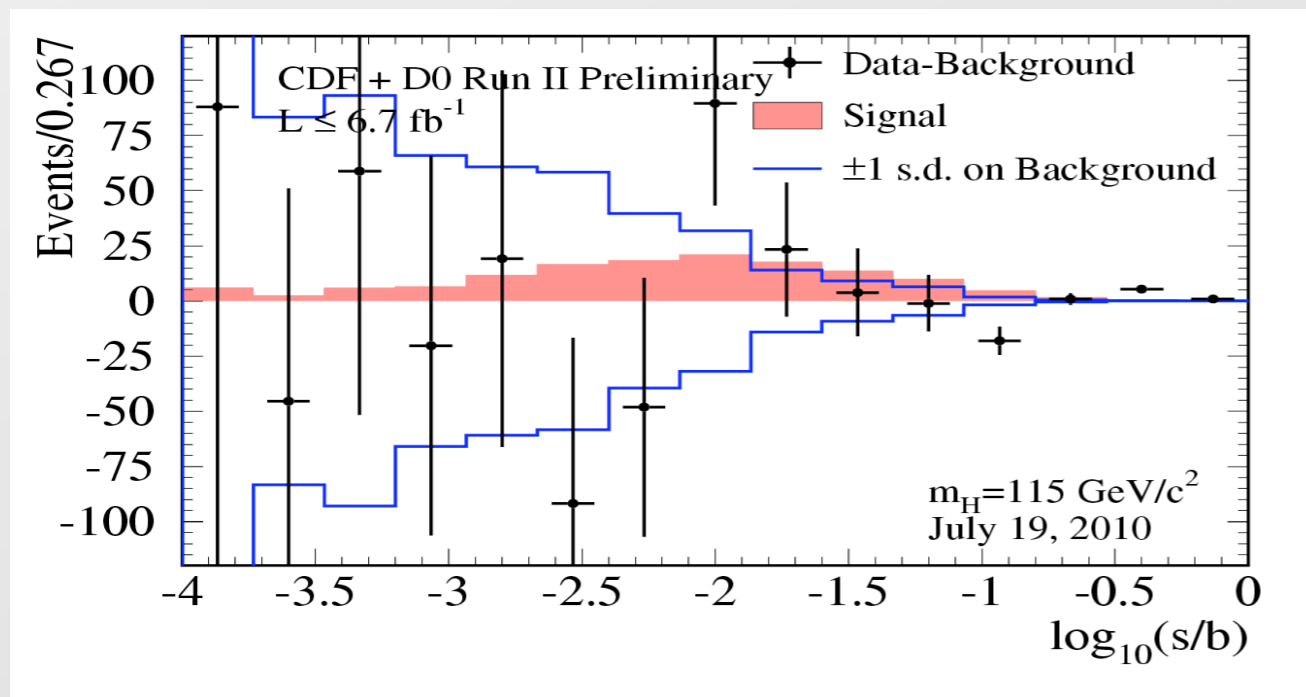
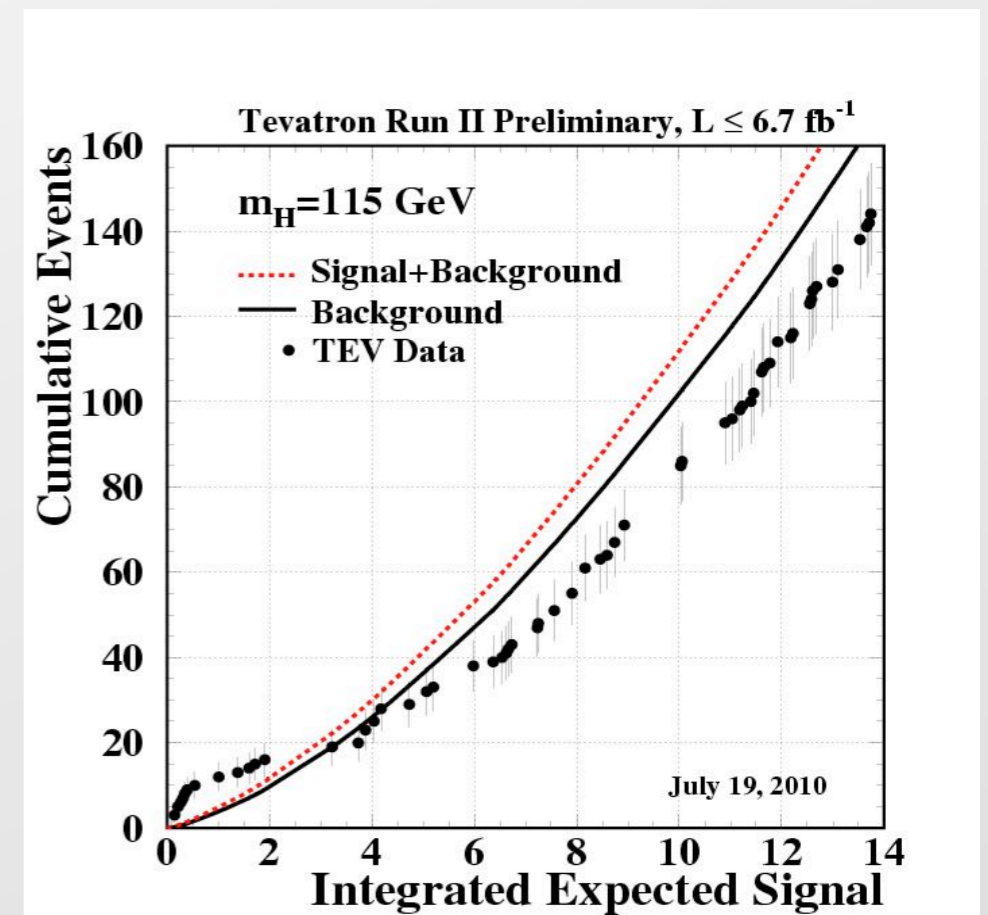


Fluctuations: Excess and deficit average out :  
 Expected limit  $1.45 \cdot SM$   
 Observed limit  $1.56 \cdot SM$

# Tevatron Candidate Summary, $m_H=115 \text{ GeV}$



Data: 5 events  
 Backgnd: 0.8 events  
 S:B  $\sim$  1:2

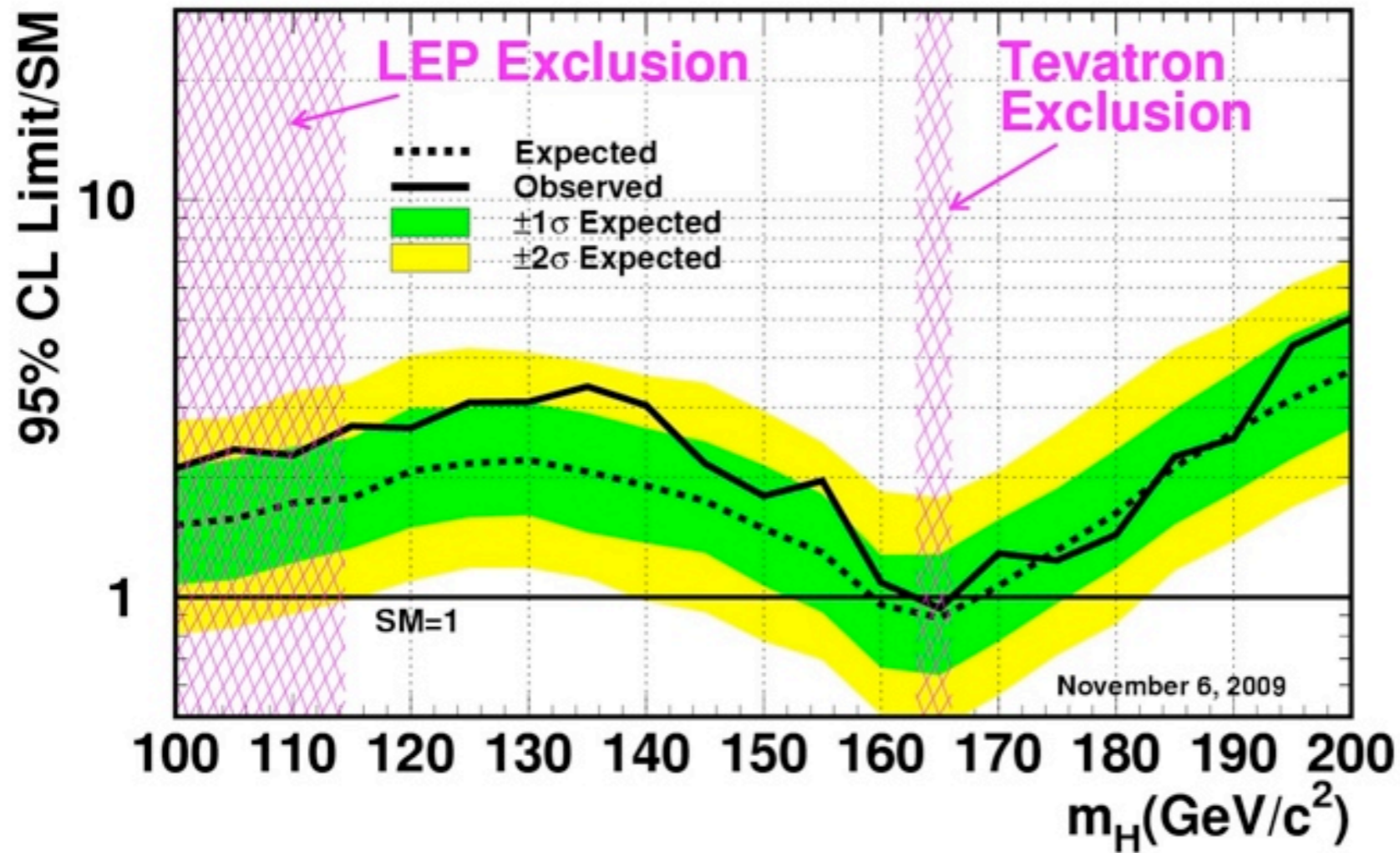


Fluctuations: Excess and deficit average out :  
 Expected limit  $1.45 \cdot SM$   
 Observed limit  $1.56 \cdot SM$

# Conclusion: Tevatron Combination

**\*November 2009 Result\***

Tevatron Run II Preliminary,  $L=2.0-5.4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

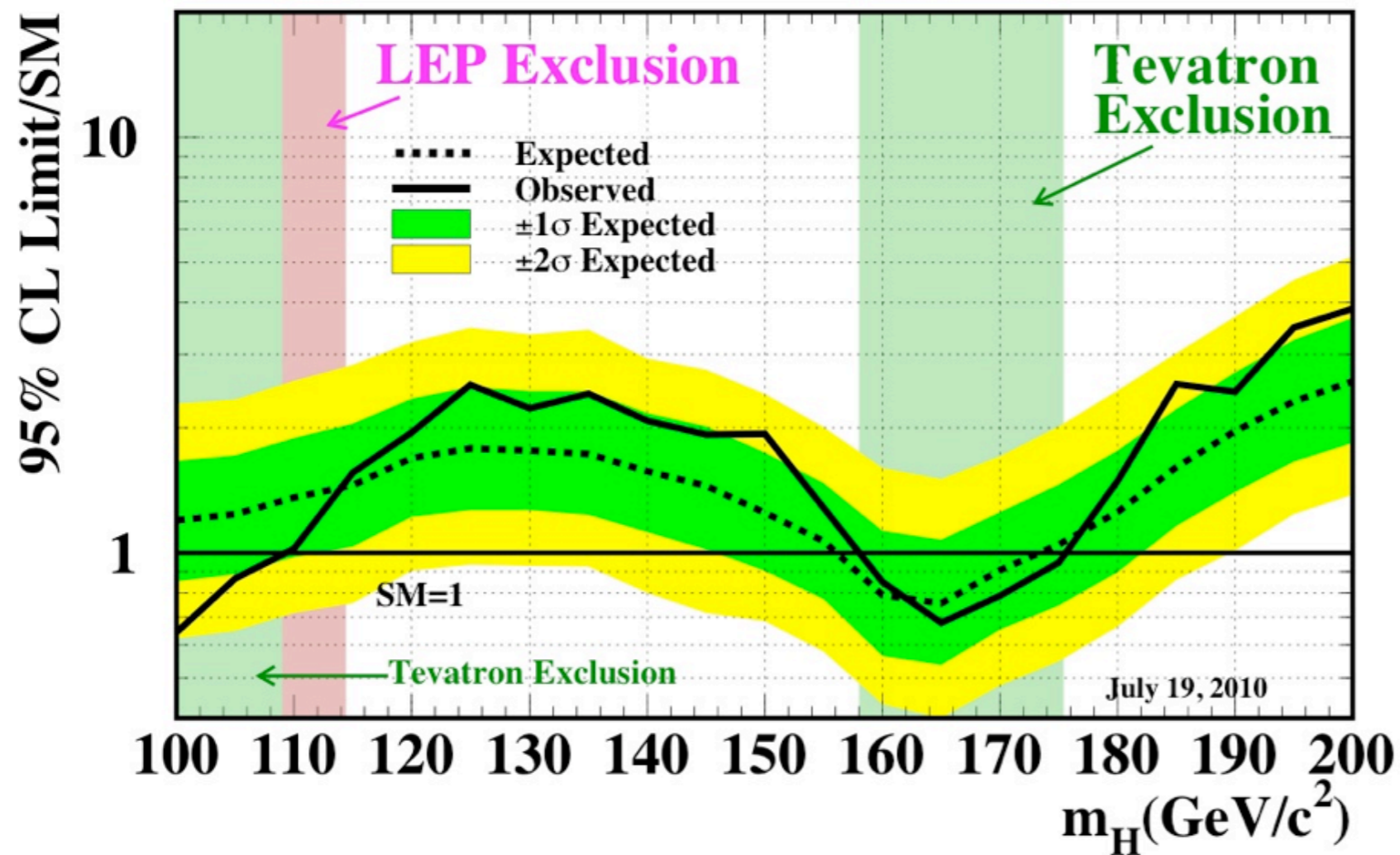




# Conclusion: Tevatron Combination

**\*New Result\***

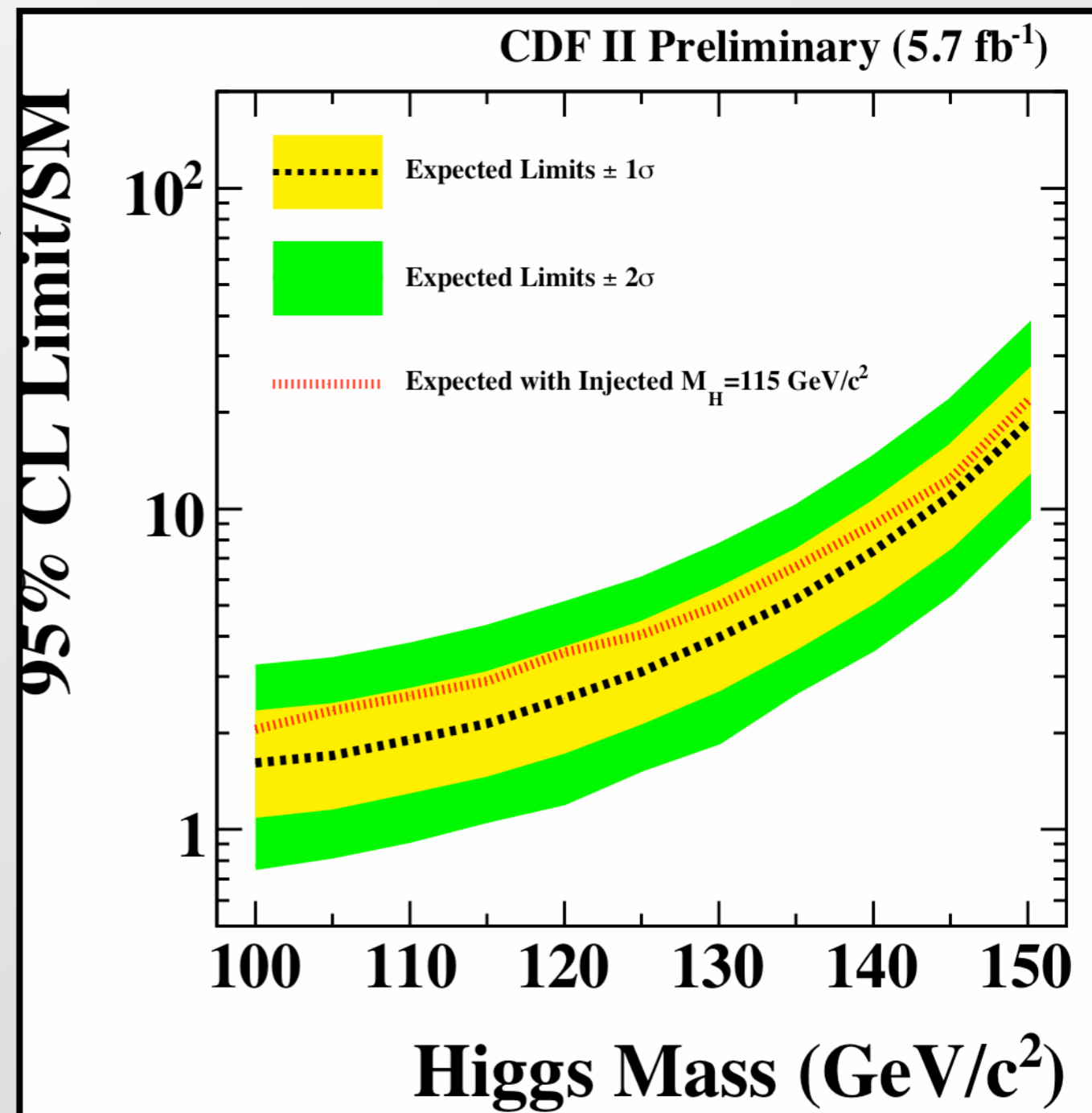
Tevatron Run II Preliminary,  $\langle L \rangle = 5.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



Low mass sensitivity  
approaching LEP exclusion :  
At  $M_H$  105 GeV:  
Expected Limit  $1.24 \cdot \text{SM}$   
At  $M_H$  115 GeV:  
Expected Limit  $1.45 \cdot \text{SM}$

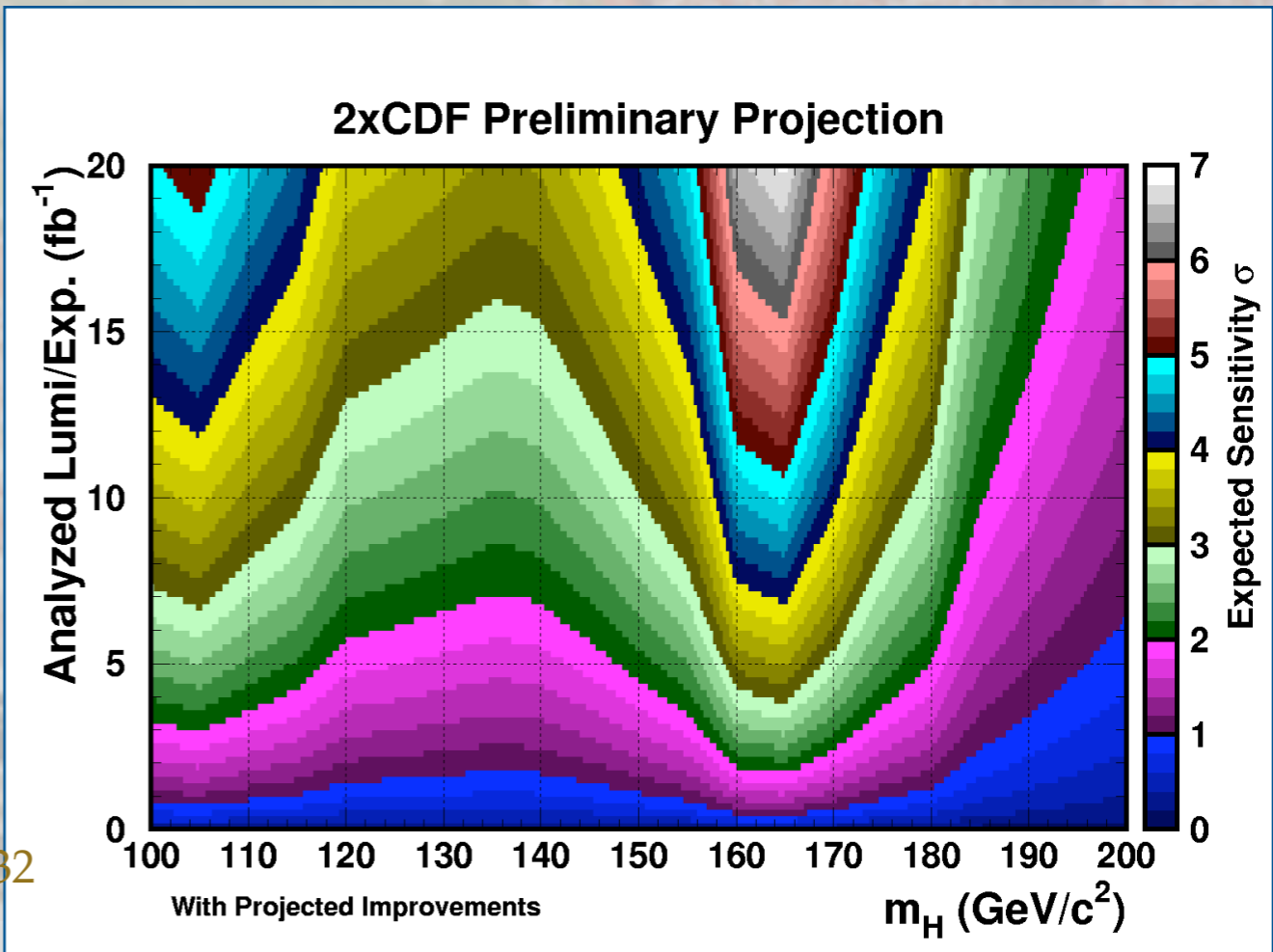
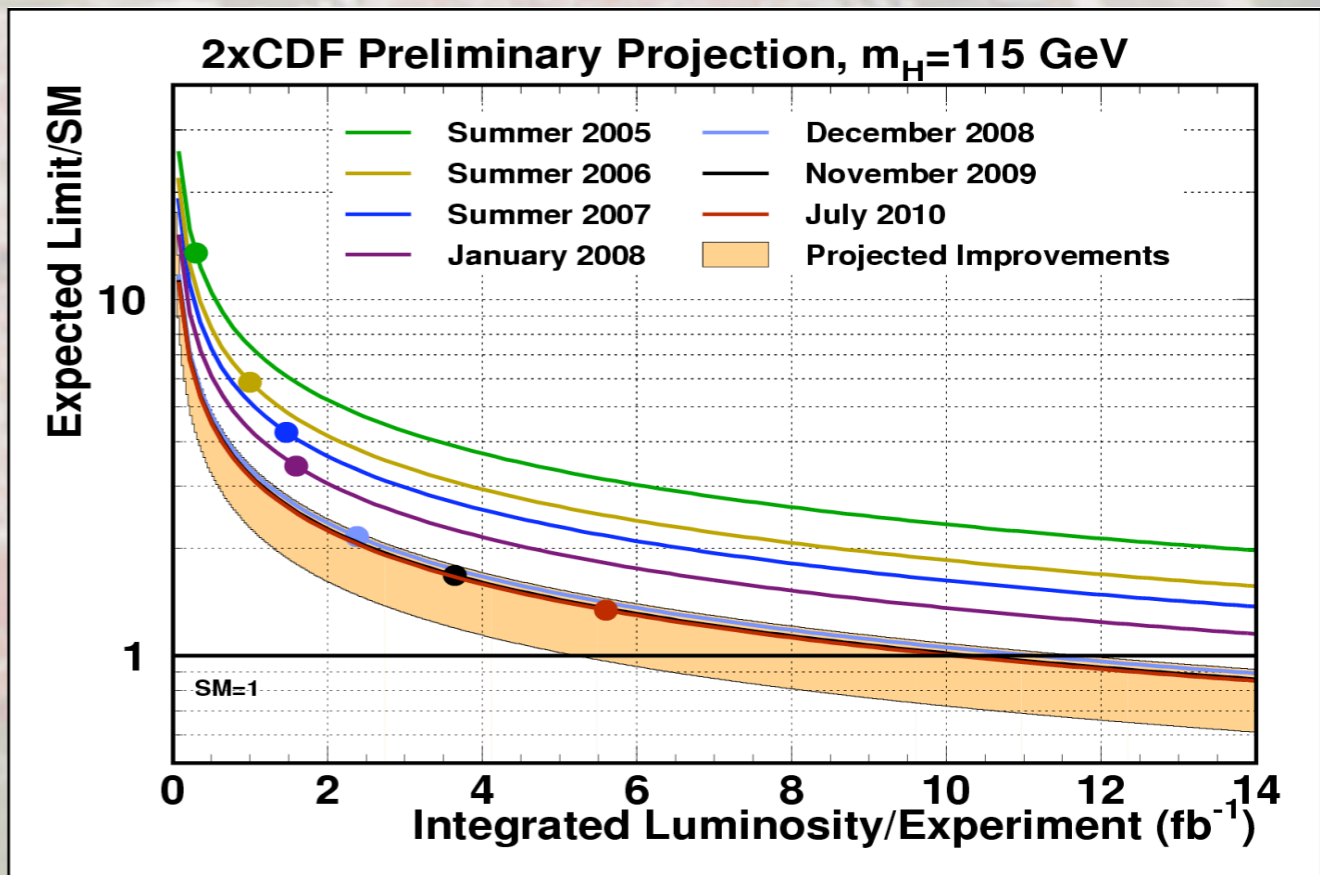
# Studies of Injecting a Signal at $m_H=115$ GeV

- $lvbb$ ,  $METbb$ , and  $llbb$  channels included
- Inject  $SM \times 1.0$  signal at  $m_H=115$  GeV on top of SM backgrounds, and generate pseudoexperiments with that.
- Analyze 115 signal+background pseudoexperiments at other test masses –100 GeV to 150 GeV
- Find the median expected limit with injected signal and compare with the distribution of limits when the signal is completely absent.



# Future Expectations

Delivered luminosity now  $\sim 8.5$   
 $\text{fb}^{-1}$  per experiment  
Tevatron will deliver  $\sim 11 \text{fb}^{-1}$  per  
experiment by end of 2011

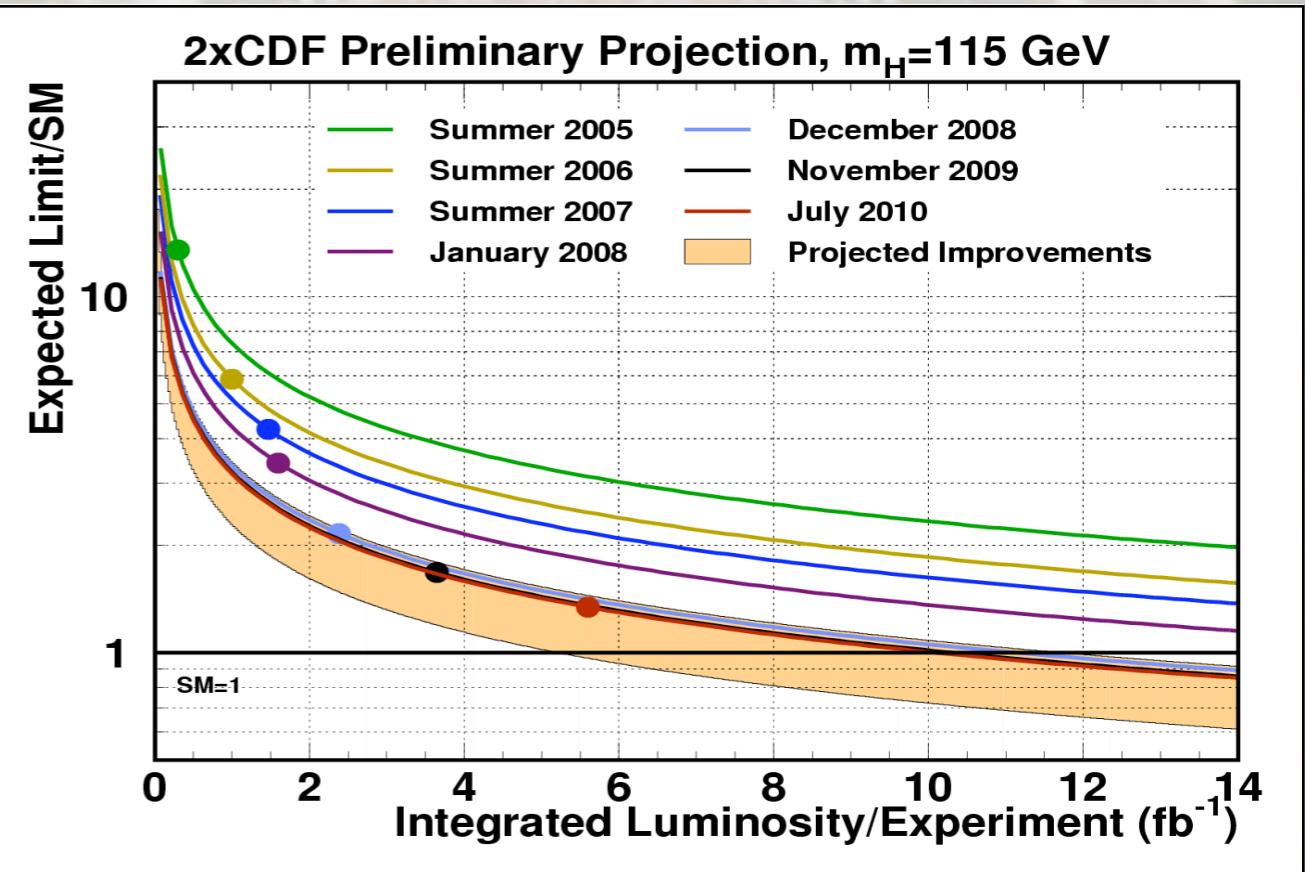


# Future Expectations

Delivered luminosity now  $\sim 8.5$

$\text{fb}^{-1}$  per experiment

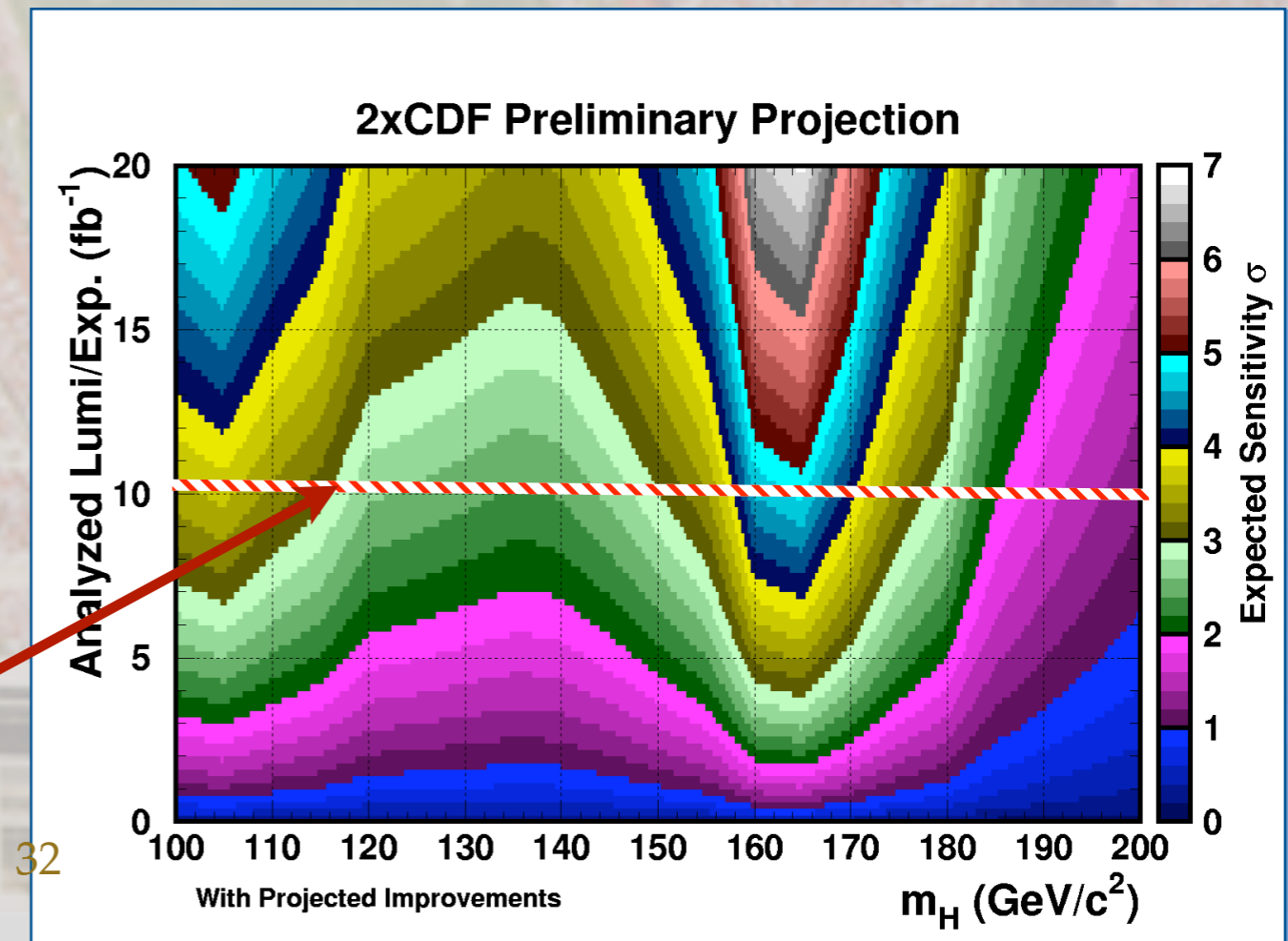
Tevatron will deliver  $\sim 11 \text{fb}^{-1}$  per experiment by end of 2011



Sensitivity to SM Higgs with  $10 \text{fb}^{-1}$  per experiment

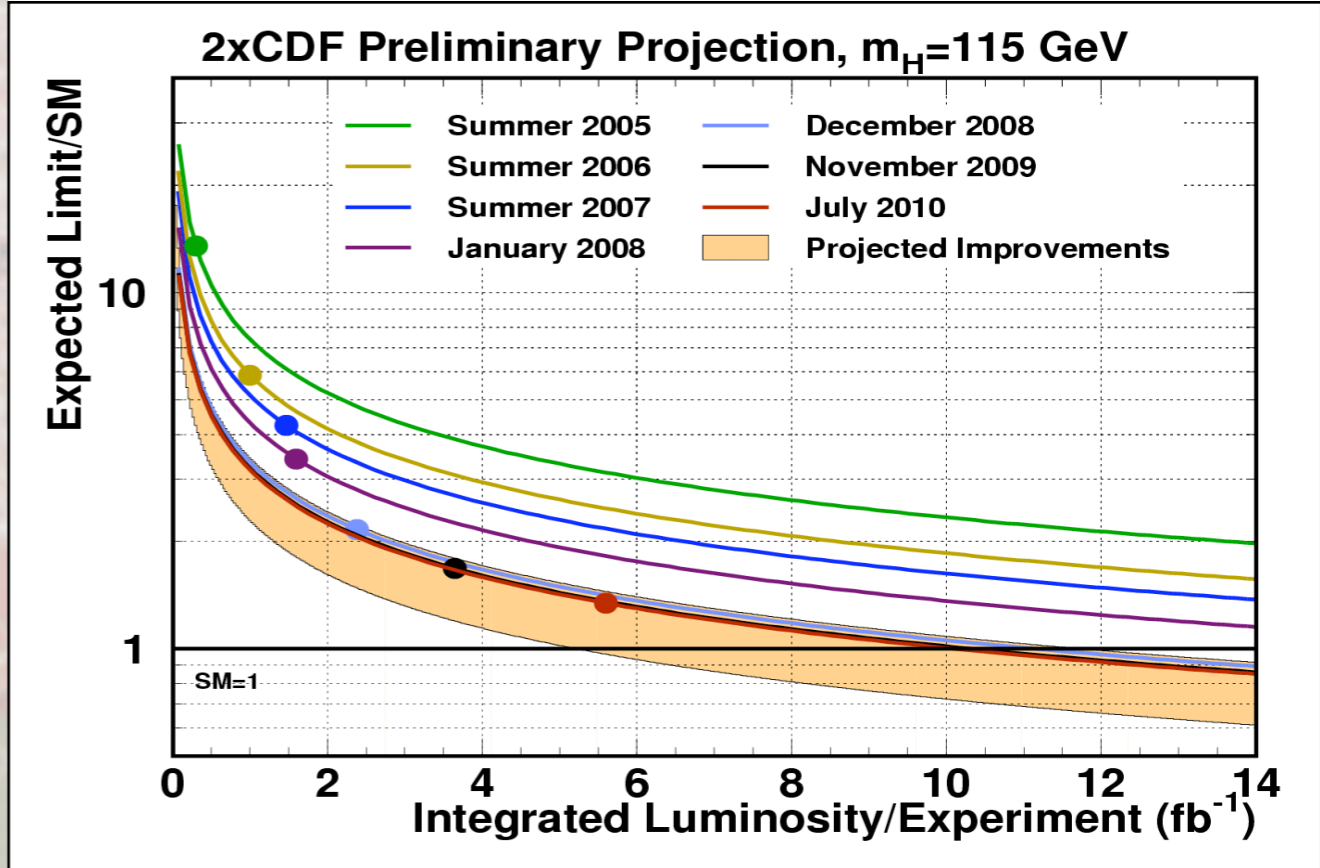
➔ Better than  $2.4 \sigma$  expected sensitivity from  $100 - 185 \text{ GeV}$

➔  $3 \sigma$  @  $115 \text{ GeV}$



# Future Expectations

Delivered luminosity now  $\sim 8.5$   $\text{fb}^{-1}$  per experiment  
 Tevatron will deliver  $\sim 11$   $\text{fb}^{-1}$  per experiment by end of 2011



Sensitivity to SM Higgs with 16  $\text{fb}^{-1}$  per experiment  
 ➔ Better than  $3\sigma$  expected sensitivity from 100 – 185 GeV  
 ➔  $4\sigma$  @ 115 GeV

Sensitivity to SM Higgs with 10  $\text{fb}^{-1}$  per experiment  
 ➔ Better than  $2.4\sigma$  expected sensitivity from 100 – 185 GeV  
 ➔  $3\sigma$  @ 115 GeV

