Tevatron Higgs Searches



Higgs Mechanism

- Standard Model describes electromagnetic, weak, and strong forces
- need mechanism to give weak
 gauge bosons mass
- Higgs mechanism adds scalar field throughout the universe
 - symmetric potential with non-zero vacuum expectation
 - ground state breaks the symmetry
 - the W/Z acquire mass, photon still massless



- some nice benefits
 - gauge invariance is maintained
 - masses generated for fermions due to coupling to field
 - predicts presence of a new particle: Higgs boson

limits on SM Higgs mass



Mass of the W Boson M_w [MeV] Measurement CDF-0/I 80432 ± 79 80478 ± 83 DØ-I **DØ-II** (1.0 fb⁻¹) 80402 ± 43 CDF-II (2.2 fb⁻¹) 80387 ± 19 **DØ-II** (4.3 fb⁻¹) 80369 ± 26 Tevatron Run-0/I/II 80387 ± 16 LEP-2 80376 ± 33 World Average 80385 ± 15 80200 80400 80600 M_w [MeV] March 2012

Higgs and top contribute radiative corrections to M_W

New World Average $M_W = 80390 \pm 16 \text{ MeV}$ $\text{CDF} \pm 19, \text{DØ} \pm 23$

The Tevatron at Fermilab

Tevatron protonantiproton collider at Fermilab

√s = 1.96 TeV

EWK scale processes probe different region of parton distribution than LHC

Channel sensitivity
differs from LHC



Tevatron Integrated Luminosity





delivered 11.9 fb⁻¹
 exceptionally efficient in final years

recorded w/ ~90% eff
final results ~10 fb⁻¹

Tevatron Integrated Luminosity





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Tevatron Integrated Luminosity





Huge thanks to Tevatron for the great datasets

Higgs Production at Tevatron



Gluon fusion dominates Associated production (WH,ZH) Vector Boson fusion



Higgs Production at Tevatron



Gluon fusion dominates Associated production (WH,ZH) Vector Boson fusion

M_H<135, H→bb M_H >135, H->WW

SM Higgs at Tevatron

Winter 2012 focus on the low-mass Higgs region

Iow-mass Higgs channels

Select: 0,1,2 leptons and/ or missing E_T

 \odot reconstruct high-E_T jets

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http://www-cdf.fnal.gov/physics/new/hdg/Results.html http://www-d0.fnal.gov/Run2Physics/WWW/results/higgs.htm

SM Higgs at Tevatron

- Winter 2012 focus on the low-mass Higgs region
- re-evaluate current analysis tools to optimize signal sensitivity
 - improve b-tagging
 strategy
 - jet energy resolution
 improve MVA discriminants
 incorporate new channels



http://www-cdf.fnal.gov/physics/new/hdg/Results.html http://www-d0.fnal.gov/Run2Physics/WWW/results/higgs.htm

SM Higgs at Tevatron



http://www-cdf.fnal.gov/physics/new/hdg/Results.html http://www-d0.fnal.gov/Run2Physics/WWW/results/higgs.htm

WH $\rightarrow l\nu bb$ Search



identifying b-quark jets

- take advantage of b-quark lifetime
- reconstruct displaced vertices
- soft charge leptons from semi-leptonic decays
- multivariate discriminant based tagger
 - well established for DØ, new tagger for CDF
- optimize thresholds for Higgs signal



0.8

NN Output

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0.15

0.1 0.05

0_0.2

0.2

0

0.4

0.6

identifying b-quark jets

- b-jet efficiency 40-70%
- light jet mistag 0.5 9%
- CDF utilizes 5 tagging regions from tight and loose thresholds
- DØ uses event based tag categories where jet scores are combined
- order 5-15% improvement in Higgs sensitivity





 b-jet calorimeter deposits have sizable differences from light-jets

$ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu bb$ Signature



- NN based b-jet corrections
- better signal/background separation
- RMS/mean improves in Met+bb
 - 0.|95 -> 0.|56
- b-jet corrections now included in all H→bb analysis



multivariate methods

- going beyond using single MVA to separate signal from all backgrounds
- develop MVA for specific backgrounds
- multi-stage classification of events
- separate easiest background first
- train final discriminant after passing all expert discriminants







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$DOO ZH \rightarrow vvbb MVA$

- develop MVA for rejecting multijet background first
- validate in the EWK control sample region





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$WZ/ZZ \rightarrow X+bb$ validation

- identical final state as
 WH/ZH→X+bb
- $\sigma(WZ/ZZ)$ $\approx 5 \times \sigma_{SM}(WH/ZH)$

- same event selection
- utilize Higgs techniques
- critical test of analysis



 $\sigma(WZ/ZZ)=4.47\pm0.64_{(stat)}\pm0.73_{(syst)}$ pb approximately 4.6 σ significance $\sigma_{SM}(WZ/ZZ) = 4.4\pm0.3$ pb

H→WW MVA

- also continuing to work on
 H→WW sensitivity beyond just
 adding luminosity
- improved the background rejection
- increase the acceptance through trilepton and same-sign selections







Exclude SM Higgs at 95% C.L.: $159 < m_H < 166 \text{ GeV/c}^2$

Expect to exclude: $157 < m_H < 172 \text{ GeV/c}^2$

CDF full combination

CDF Run II Preliminary, $L \le 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



Tevatron Run II Preliminary, L ≤ 10.0 fb⁻¹



Exclude SM Higgs @ 95% C.L. $100 < m_H < 106 \text{ GeV/c}^2 \& 147 < m_H < 179 \text{ GeV/c}^2$

compatible with background



2.2**σ**

fitted Higgs cross section



compatible with SM Higgs



- Behavior at higher m_H values is consistent with the expectation from a lower mass Higgs
- \blacktriangleright Data are most consistent with SM in mass range from 110 $< m_{\rm H} <$ 125 GeV/c²

SUSY Higgs searches



MSSM introduces two Higgs doublet fields

- couple to up/down separately
- \odot ratio of vacuum is $\tan\beta = \langle H_u \rangle / \langle H_d \rangle$
- Higgs coupling to b and tau enhanced at high tanβ
- on combined bφ→bbb & bφ→bττ & φ→ττ
- identification of b-jets and τ reconstruction critical
- \circ able to exclude the "natural" region of tanß



Tevatron Higgs Summary

- Tevatron delivered a spectacular dataset
- CDF and DO incorporated full dataset into Higgs searches
- added considerable improvements beyond luminosity
- measure WZ/ZZ →X+bb at 4.6σ significance, consistent with SM
- Observe an excess of Higgs like event consistent with SM Higgs production around 125 GeV/c²
- \circ global significance of excess 2.2 σ



Tevatron Excl @ 95% C.L $100 < m_H < 106 \text{ GeV/c}^2$ $147 < m_H < 179 \text{ GeV/c}^2$

CDF only limits

CDF combination channels

Channel	$\substack{ \text{Luminosity} \\ (\text{fb}^{-1}) }$	$m_H m range (GeV/c^2)$
$WH \rightarrow \ell \nu bb$ 2-jet channels $4 \times (TT, TL, Tx, LL, Lx)$	9.45	100-150
$WH \rightarrow \ell \nu b \bar{b}$ 3-jet channels $3 \times (TT, TL)$	9.45	100-150
$ZH \rightarrow \nu \bar{\nu} b \bar{b}$ (SS,SJ,1S)	9.45	100-150
$ZH \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- b\bar{b}$ 2-jet channels $2 \times (TT, TL, Tx, LL)$	9.45	100-150
$ZH \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- b\bar{b}$ 3-jet channels $2 \times (TT, TL, Tx, LL)$	9.45	100-150
$H \to W^+W^-$ 2×(0 jets,1 jet)+(2 or more jets)+(low- $m_{\ell\ell}$)	9.7	110-200
$H \rightarrow W^+ W^ (e - \tau_{had}) + (\mu - \tau_{had})$	9.7	130-200
$WH \rightarrow WW^+W^-$ (same-sign leptons)+(tri-leptons)	9.7	110-200
$WH \rightarrow WW^+W^-$ tri-leptons with 1 $\tau_{\rm had}$	9.7	130-200
$ZH \rightarrow ZW^+W^-$ (tri-leptons with 1 jet)+(tri-leptons with 2 or more jets)	9.7	110-200
$H \rightarrow ZZ$ four leptons	9.7	120-200
$H + X \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$ (1 jet)+(2 jets)	8.3	100-150
$WH \rightarrow \ell \nu \tau^+ \tau^- / ZH \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \tau^+ \tau^- \ell - \tau_{\rm had} - \tau_{\rm had}$	6.2	100-150
$WH \rightarrow \ell \nu \tau^+ \tau^-/ZH \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \tau^+ \tau^- (\ell - \ell - \tau_{\rm had}) + (e - \mu - \tau_{\rm had})$	6.2	100-125
$WH \rightarrow \ell \nu \tau^+ \tau^- / ZH \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \tau^+ \tau^- \ell - \ell - \ell$	6.2	100-105
$ZH \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \tau^+ \tau^-$ four leptons including $\tau_{\rm had}$ candidates	6.2	100-115
$WH + ZH \rightarrow jjb\bar{b}$ (SS,SJ)	9.45	100-150
$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ (CC,CP,CC-Conv,PC-Conv)	10.0	100-150
$t\bar{t}H \rightarrow WWb\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ (lepton) (4jet,5jet, \geq 6jet)×(SSS,SSJ,SJJ,SS,SJ)	9.45	100-150
$t\bar{t}H \rightarrow WWb\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ (no lepton) (low met, high met)×(2 tags, 3 or more tags)	5.7	100-150

 $l = e \text{ or } \mu$ Michael Kirby, Fermilab Users Meeting

compatibility with background

Highest local p-value, 2.6 σ , is found at m_H = 120 GeV/c²

$CDF H \rightarrow WW$ Combination

$CDF H \rightarrow bb$ Combination

how much did things change?

A ~0.5 σ excess in mass range from 115 to 135 GeV/c² has become a ~2 σ excess. How can this happen?

$H \rightarrow WW$

Summer 2011

Winter 2012

- 18% additional data
- Small signal acceptance improvements (0.1 < ΔR_{\parallel} < 0.2)
- No appreciable change in behavior of limits

ZH→vvbb

Summer 2011

Winter 2012

- ▶ 21% additional luminosity
- Small improvements in background rejection
- same basic behavior w/ 0.5 to 1.0 or increases in significance of excess Michael Kirby, Fermilab Users Meeting

WH→lvbb

Summer 2011

Winter 2012

- 26% (69%) additional luminosity for 2-jet (3-jet) channels
- 5-10% level lepton acceptance/trigger efficiency improvements
- New HOBIT b-tagger equivalent to adding another 20% in additional luminosity
- Limits show same basic behavior with 1.0 to 1.5 or increases in significance of excess Michael Kirby, Fermilab Users Meeting

ZH→llbb

- ▶ 23% additional luminosity
- More gain from HOBIT in this analysis than WH (original tagging not as sophisticated)
- ▶ 56% of data events in current analysis were not included in previous analysis!
- 37% sensitivity improvement (4.67® 2.95 at m₁=120 GeV/c²) Michael Kirby, Fermilab Users Meeting

ZH→llbb

 Examine top 20 events in both channels based on S/B of the discriminant bin in which it's located

The electron channel contains 12 new candidates within this high score region, while muon channel has 5

compatible with SM Higgs?

Consistent with SM Higgs at Ισ level for mass range between 107 and 142 GeV/c² Michael Kirby, Fermilab Users Meeting

Projected Sensitivity

Achieved Sensitivity

DØ only limits

DØ combination channels

Channel	$ Luminosity (fb^{-1}) $	m_H range (GeV/ c^2)
$WH \rightarrow \ell \nu b \bar{b}$ (TST,LDT,TDT)×(2,3 jet)	9.7	100-150
$ZH \rightarrow \nu \bar{\nu} b \bar{b}$ (MS,TS)	9.5	100-150
$ZH \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- b\bar{b}$ (TST,TLDT)×(ee, $\mu\mu$,ee _{ICR} , $\mu\mu_{trk}$)	9.7	100-150
$H + X \rightarrow \ell^{\pm} \tau^{\mp}_{\rm had} j j$	4.3-6.2	105-200
$VH \rightarrow e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm} + X$	9.7	115-200
$H \to W^+ W^- \to \ell^\pm \nu \ell^\mp \nu$ (0,1,2+ jet)	8.6-9.7	115-200
$H \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow \mu \nu \tau_{\rm had} \nu$	7.3	115-200
$H \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow \ell \bar{\nu} j j$	5.4	130-200
$VH \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell + X$	9.7	100-200
$VH \rightarrow \tau \tau \mu + X$	7.0	115-200
$H ightarrow \gamma \gamma$	9.7	100-150

 $l = e \text{ or } \mu$

compatibility with background

Highest local p-value, 2.14 σ , is found at m_H = 135 GeV/c²

$DOH \rightarrow WW$ Combination

$DOH \rightarrow bb$ Combination

fitted Higgs cross section

Higgs optimized b identification tagger

- 25 input variables
- Ø 8 operating points
- validated in tt-bar and soft-electron samples

tagger	eff	HOBIT	increase
SV T	0.38	0.50	30%
SV L	0.47	0.60	27%
Roma	0.50	0.58	16%

identifying b-quark jets

- CDF utilizes 4/5 tagging regions from tight and loose thresholds
- DØ uses event based tag categories where jet scores are combined
- efficiency 50-70%
- Iight jet mistag 0.5 5%
- order 5-15% improvement in Higgs sensitivity

extending the search

$VH \rightarrow VVV$ Search

- final states with same 0 sign dilepton or trileptons
- 0

Entries

12

10

8

6

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DØ Preliminary

L = 9.7 fb⁻¹ µµe+∉_

m_µ=145 GeV – data

Ζγ

Diboson Z+jets

$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ Search

