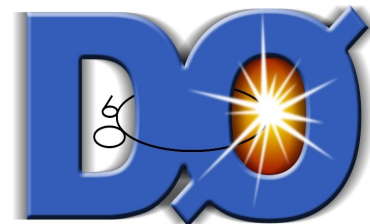


Low Mass Higgs Searches at the Tevatron: Secondary Channels

Elisabetta Pianori
on behalf of CDF and D0 collaborations



Higgs Hunting Workshop, Orsay
28 July, 2011

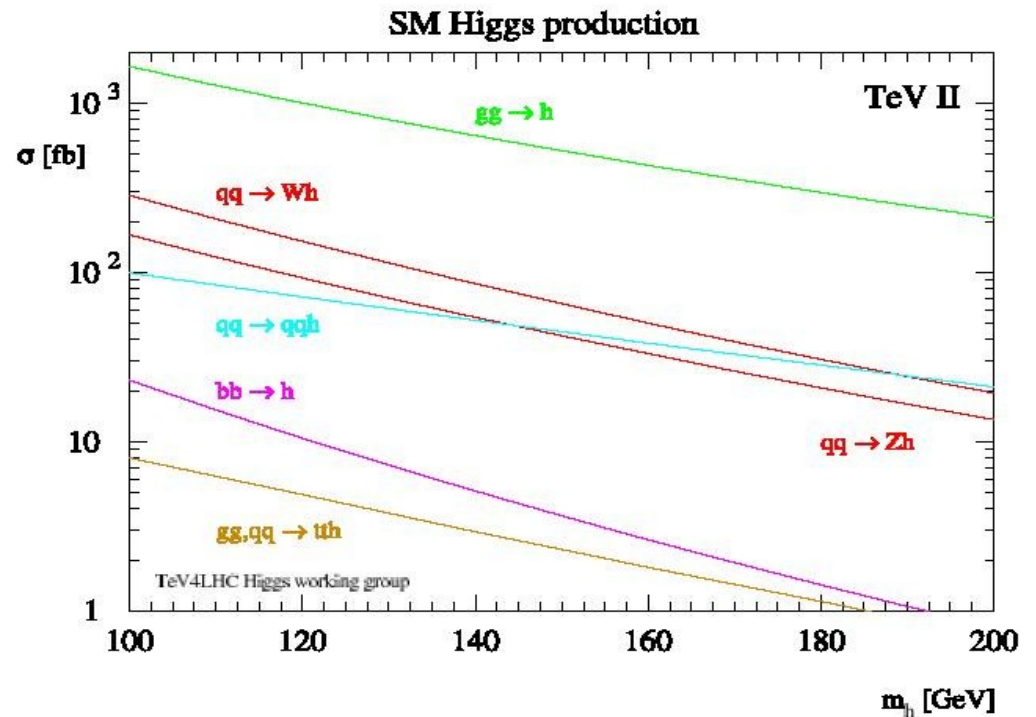


Higgs Production at the Tevatron

- Indirect measurements prefer low mass Higgs

$$m_H < 157 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \text{ at } 95\% \text{ C.L.}$$

- Higgs production cross sections:
gluon fusion $\sim 1.2 \text{ pb}$
associated production $\sim 0.2 \text{ pb}$
- Inelastic cross section $\sim 70 \text{ mbarn}$



Separating signal from background very challenging

→ search in many optimized channels

Higgs search strategy at the Tevatron

No single channel provides enough sensitive to claim a discovery
 → combining channels provides best sensitivity

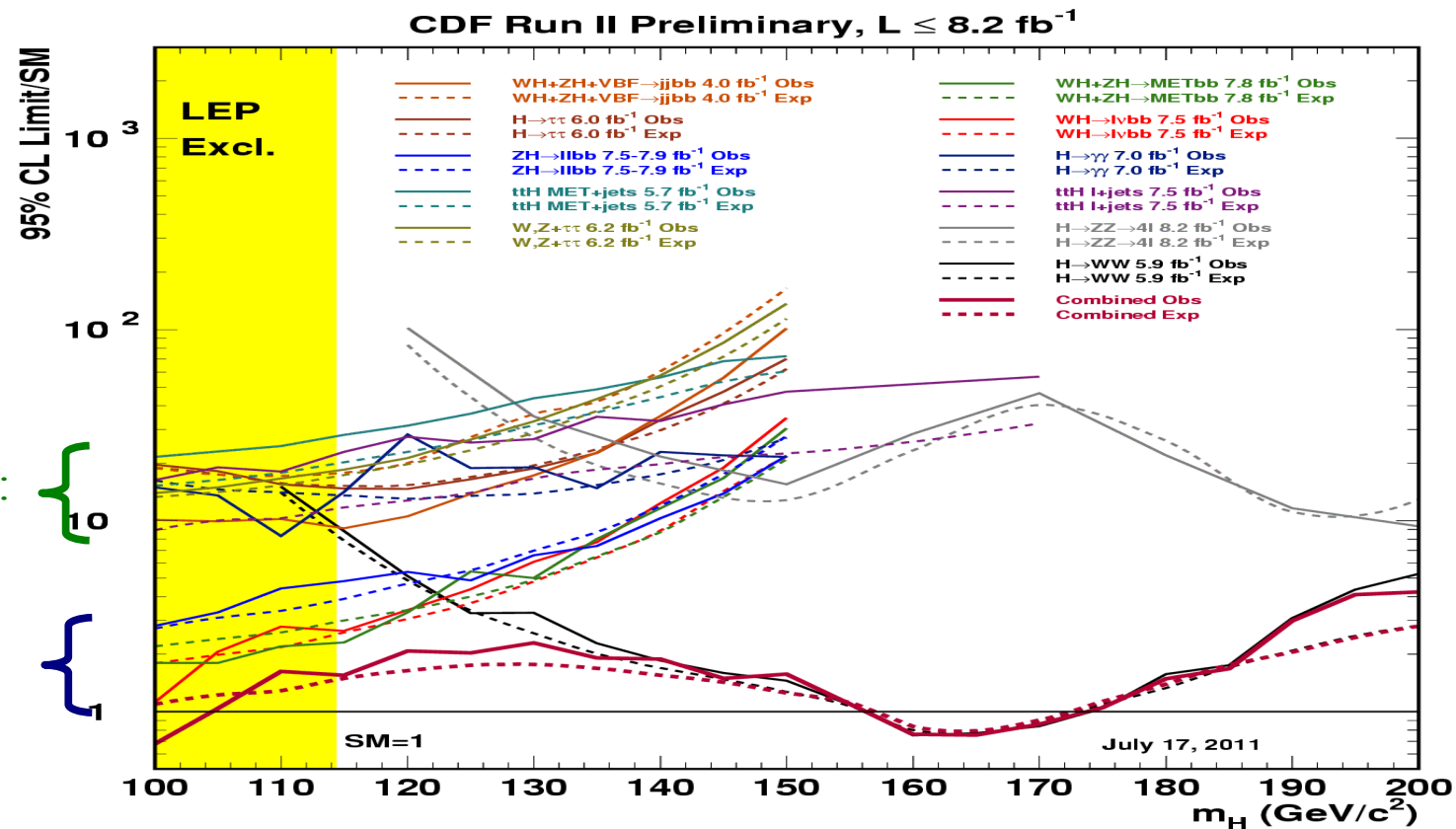
Search strategy determined by the Higgs decay modes

More Challenging Channels:

- Expected limit $> 10 \sigma_{\text{S.M}}$

Primary Channels:

- $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
- Associated VH production



Challenging Channels

- Sensitivities add in inverse quadrature sum

$$S = 1 / \sqrt{\sum 1/S_{channel}^2}$$

rough combined limit for analysis presented in this talk $\sim 5.4 \sigma_{\text{S.M.}}$

\sim sensitivity of primary channel!

- Very challenging: develop technique that could be used at LHC
- If Higgs existed, necessary to measure Branching fractions
- Sensitive to physics beyond S.M. (see talk by A. Patwa)

- Include analysis sensitive to:

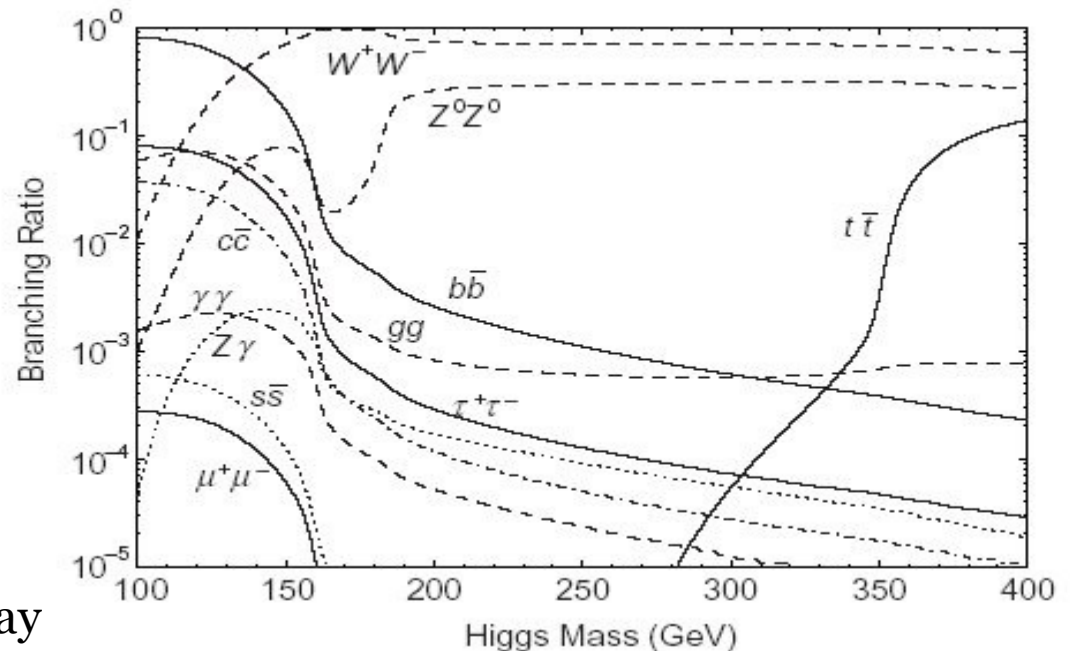
$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

$$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$$

different productions mechanism

(gluon fusion, VBF, ttH)

- Only new results for EPS presented today

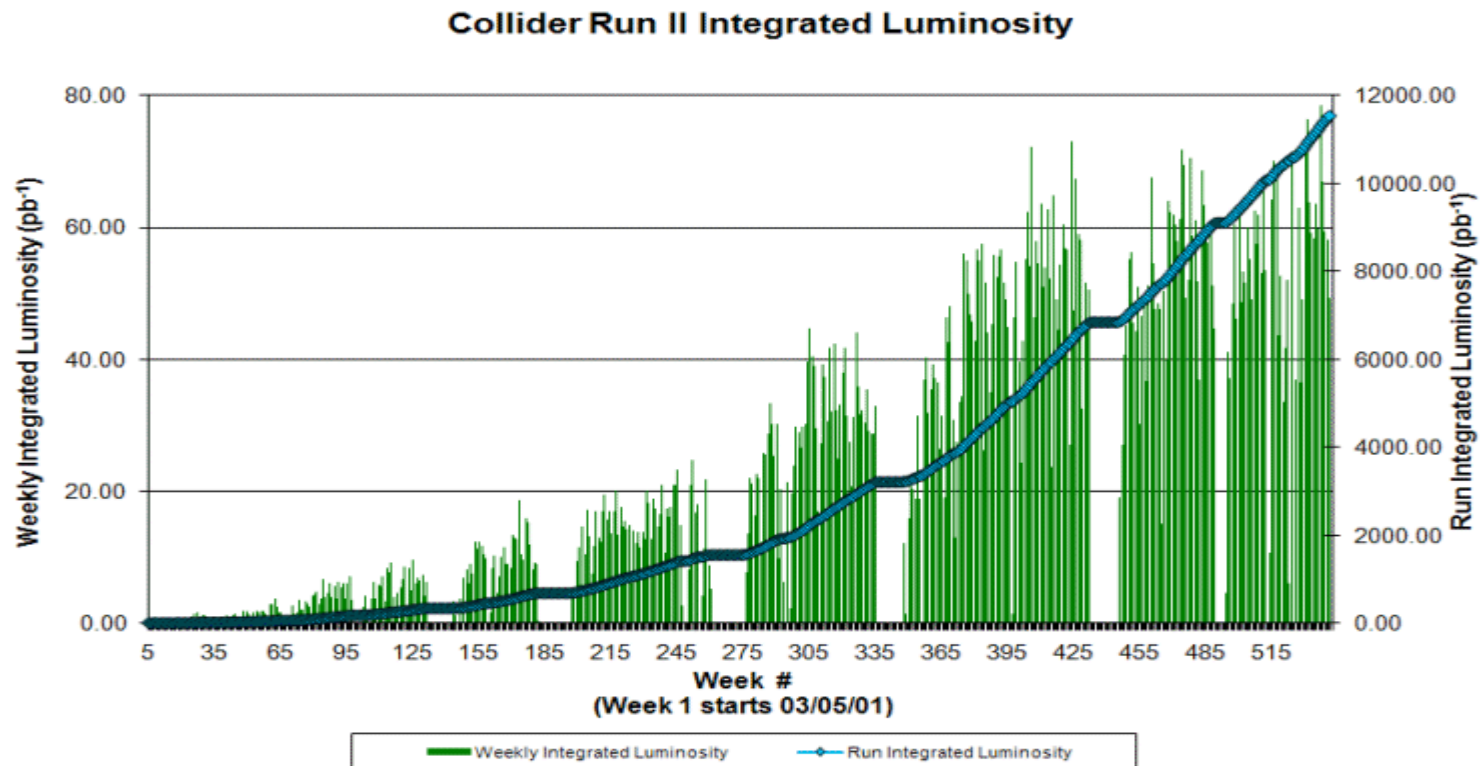


Tevatron

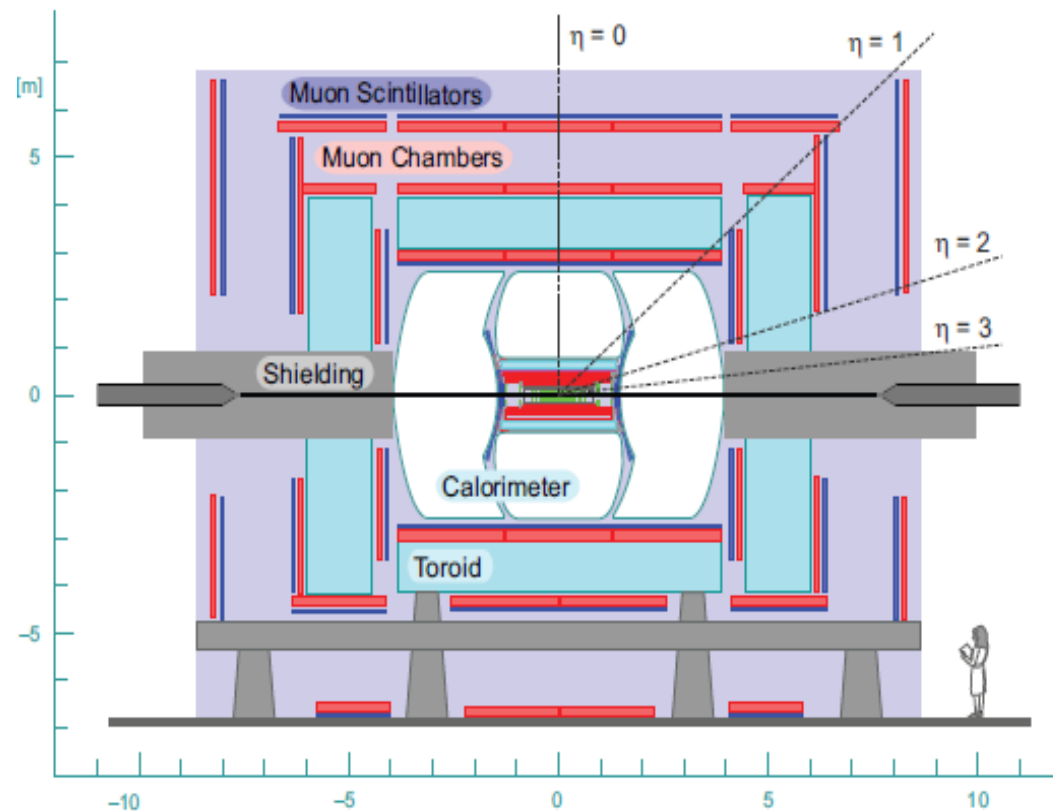
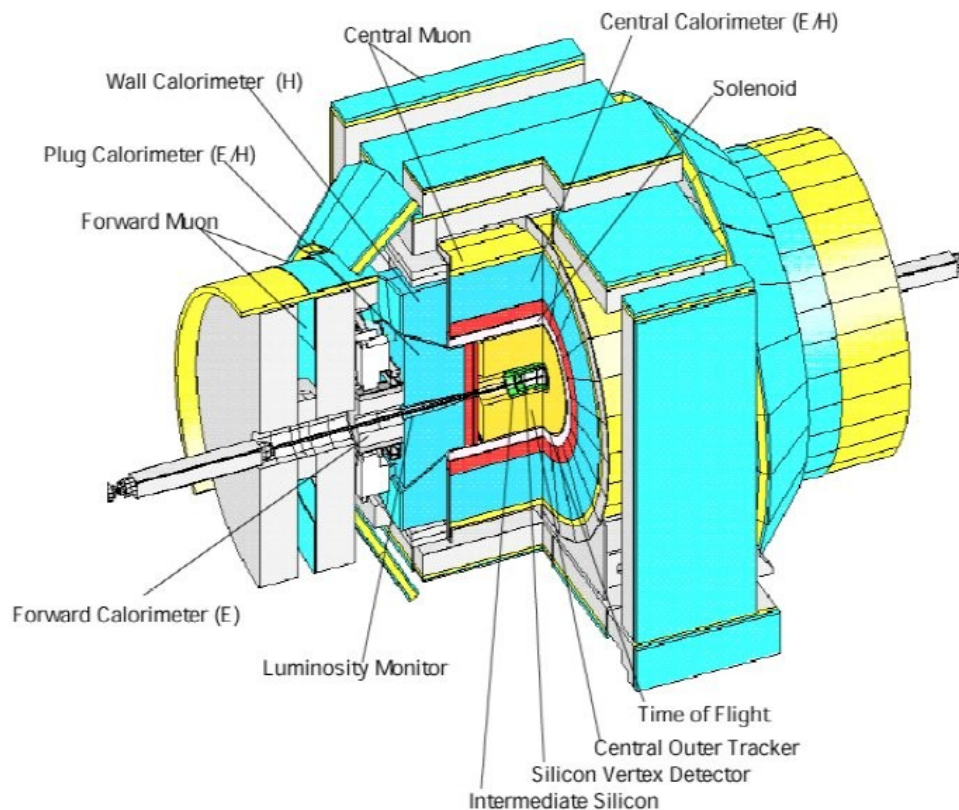
Tevatron is doing great:

- Integrated delivered luminosity: 11.6 fb^{-1}
- CDF acquired $> 9.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- D0 acquired $> 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Analysis presented today: $5.5 \text{ fb}^{-1} < \int L < 7.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



CDF and D0



	CDF	D0
Silicon	$ \eta < 2$	$ \eta < 3$
Tracking Chamber	$ \eta < 1.1$	$ \eta < 1.7$
Calorimeter	$ \eta < 3.6$	$ \eta < 4$
Muon Chambers	$ \eta < 1.5$	$ \eta < 2$

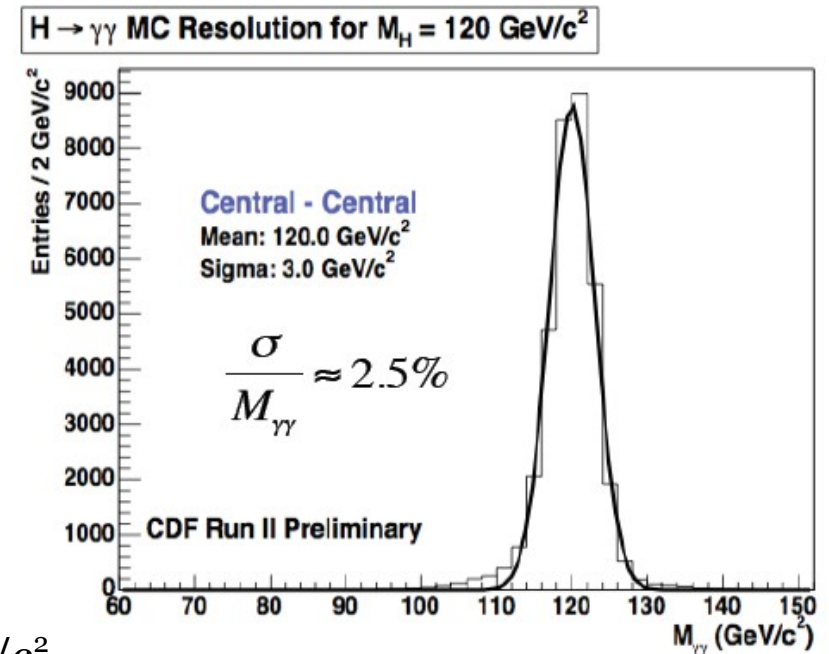
$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

Advantages:

- mass resolution limited only by EM calorimeter resolution ~ 3 GeV
- Different production modes:
gluon fusion, associated production, VBF
- Sensitivity \sim constant over a wide mass range

Challenge:

- small branching ratio: max 0.2% at $m_H = 120$ GeV/c²
- ◆ Primary channel at LHC
- ◆ Interesting for searches in Fermiophobic Models



$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ @CDF

Improve acceptance:

- include forward photons ($1.2 < |\eta| < 2.8$)
- include central converted photons

Improve purity:

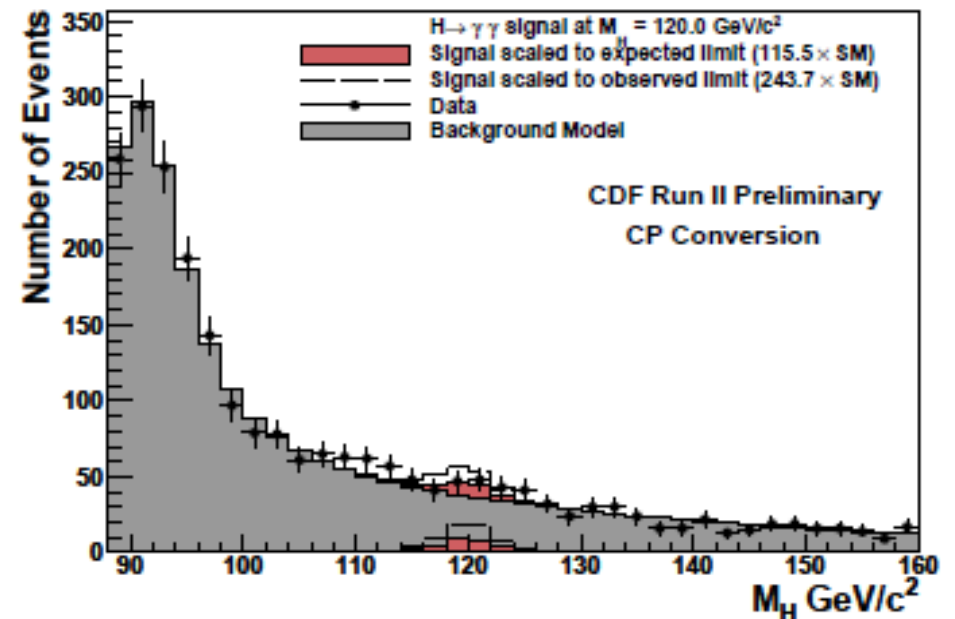
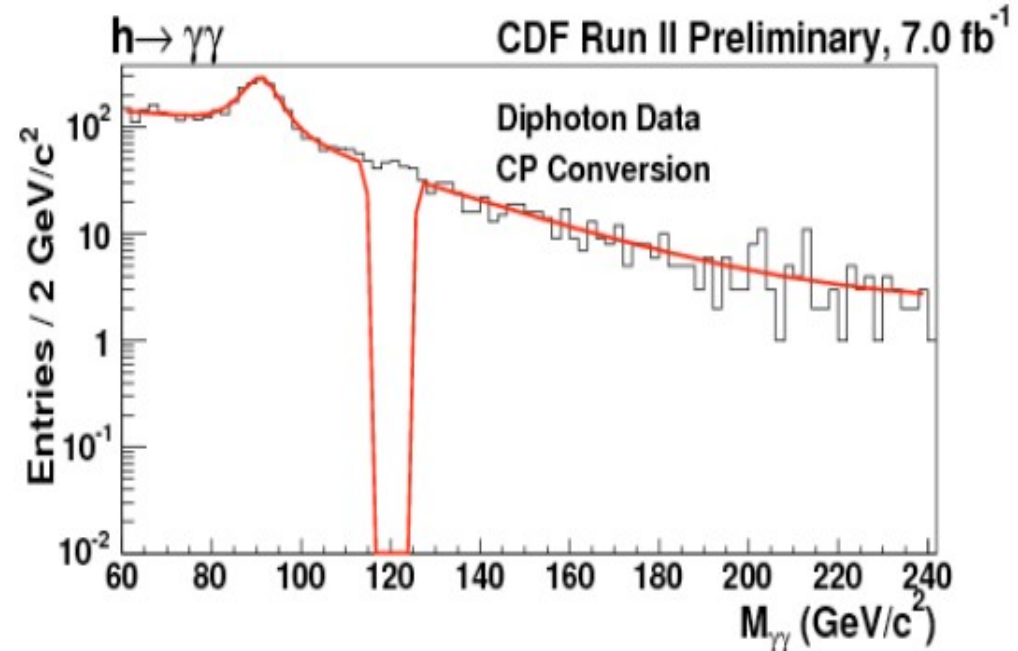
- use NN to reduce jets background
(reduce by $\sim 15\%$)

Data split in 4 channel:

- Central - Central
- Central - Forward
- Central - Central conversion
- Central conversion - Forward

Background:

- determined from the polynomial sideband fit
- interpolated into the $12 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ signal region



Background Modelling (D0)

Use NN to identify central photon ($O_{NN} > 0.75$)

Classify events depending on pass/fail NN cut

$$\begin{pmatrix} N_{ff} \\ N_{fp} \\ N_{pf} \\ N_{pp} \end{pmatrix} = E \times \begin{pmatrix} N_{jj} \\ N_{j\gamma} \\ N_{\gamma j} \\ N_{\gamma\gamma} \end{pmatrix}$$

$E = 4 \times 4$ efficiency matrix

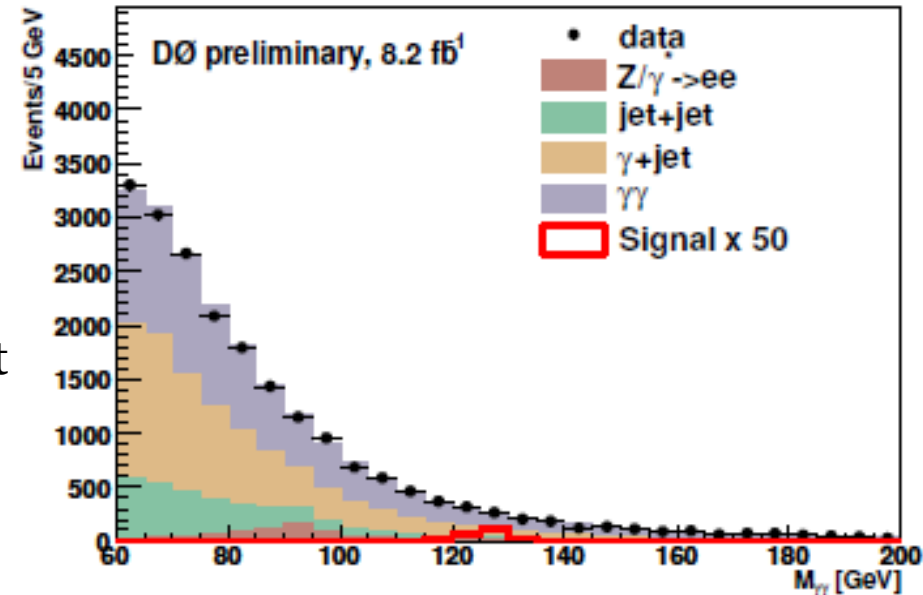
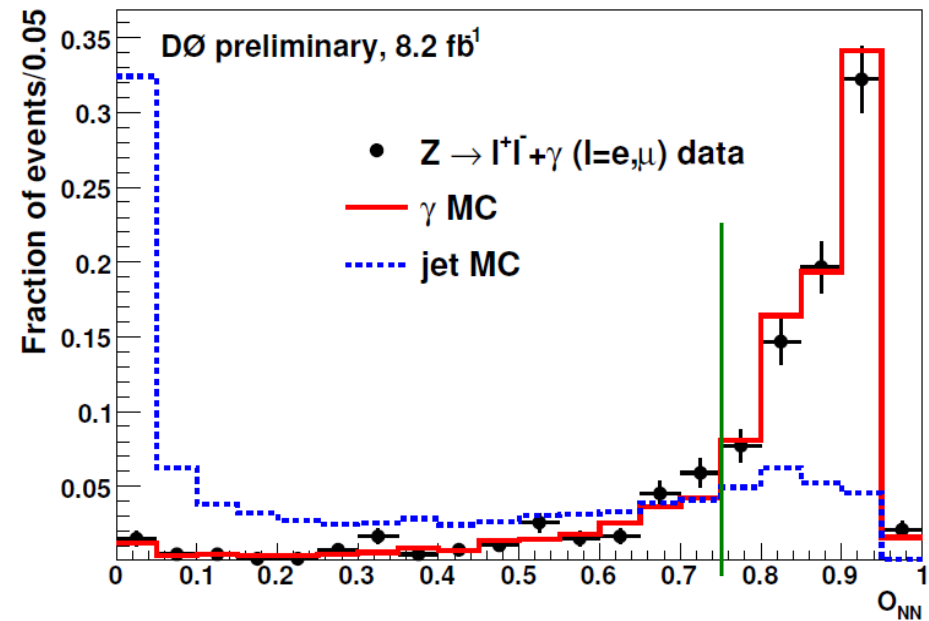
- determined in di-jet and di-photon MC
- efficiencies cross-checked in data

→ predict number of background events

Improve Sensitivity:

- Use Gradient Boosted Decision Tree as discriminant

$M_{\gamma\gamma}$, photons E_T , $p_T^{\gamma\gamma}$, $\Delta\Phi(\gamma\gamma)$



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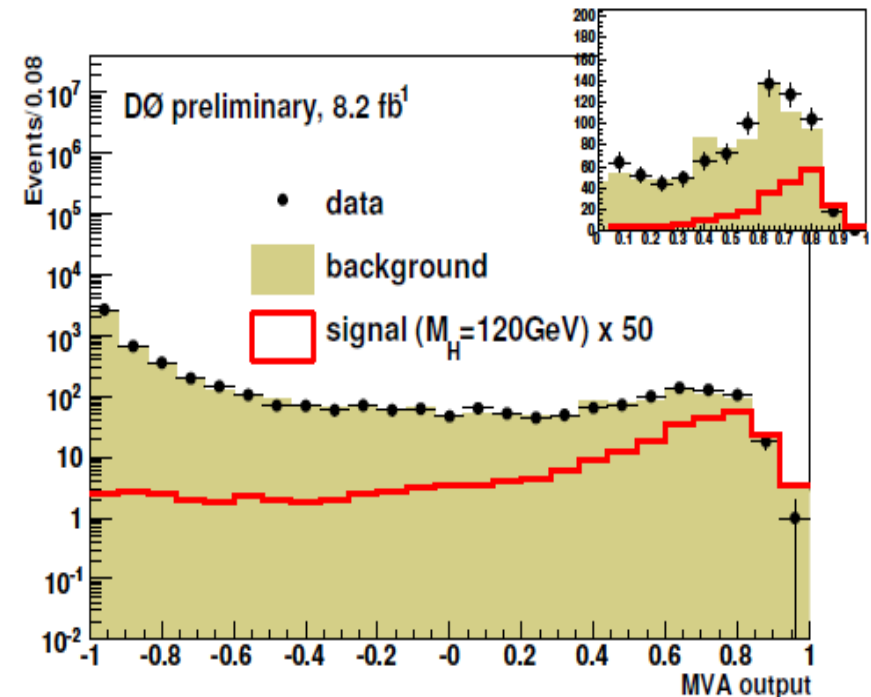
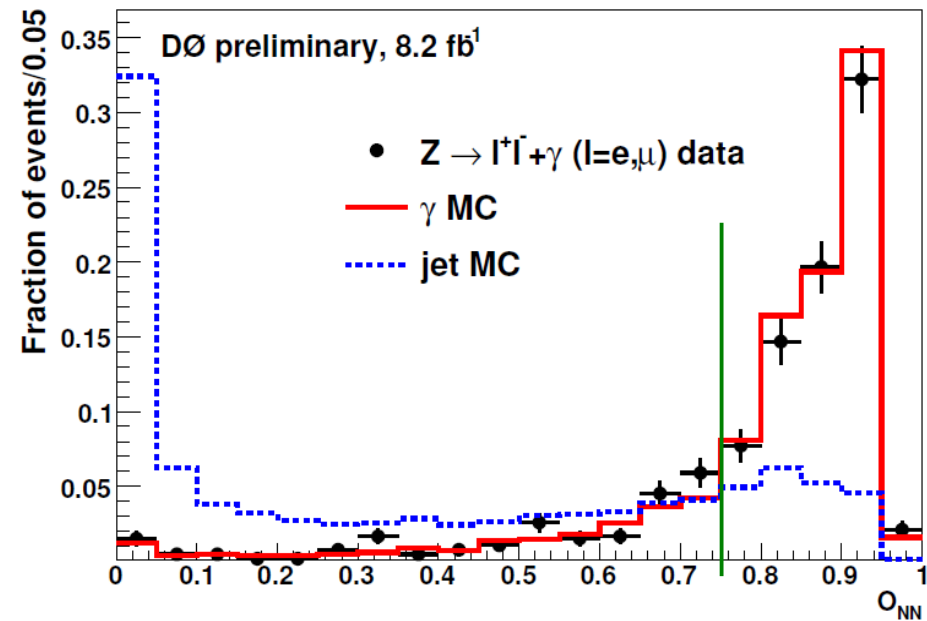
- determined in di-jet and di-photon MC
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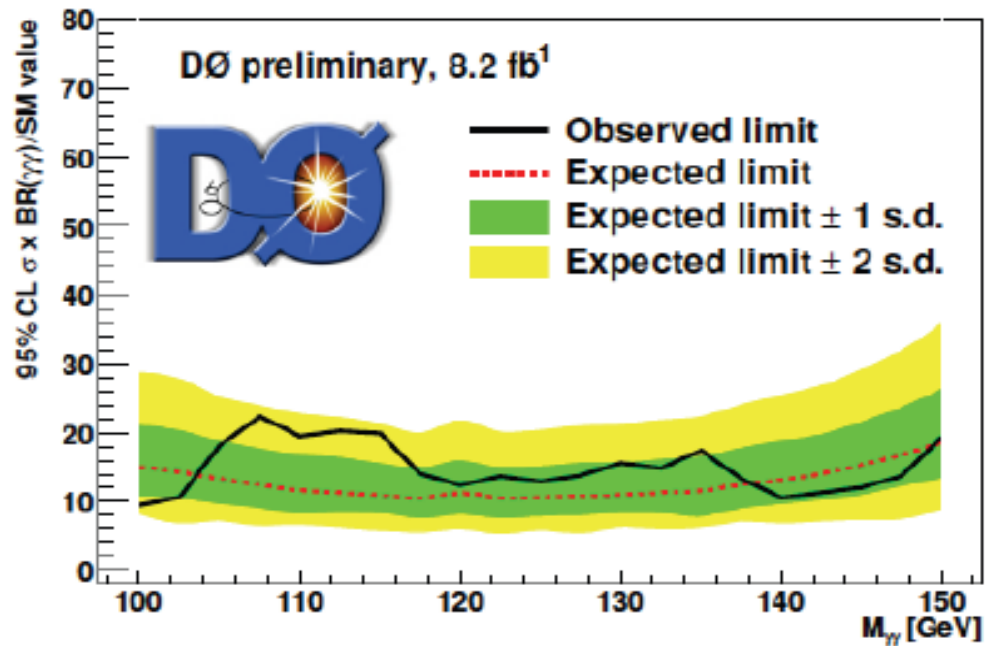
Improve Sensitivity:

- Use Gradient Boosted Decision Tree as discriminant

$M_{\gamma\gamma}$, photons E_T , $p_T^{\gamma\gamma}$, $\Delta\Phi(\gamma\gamma)$

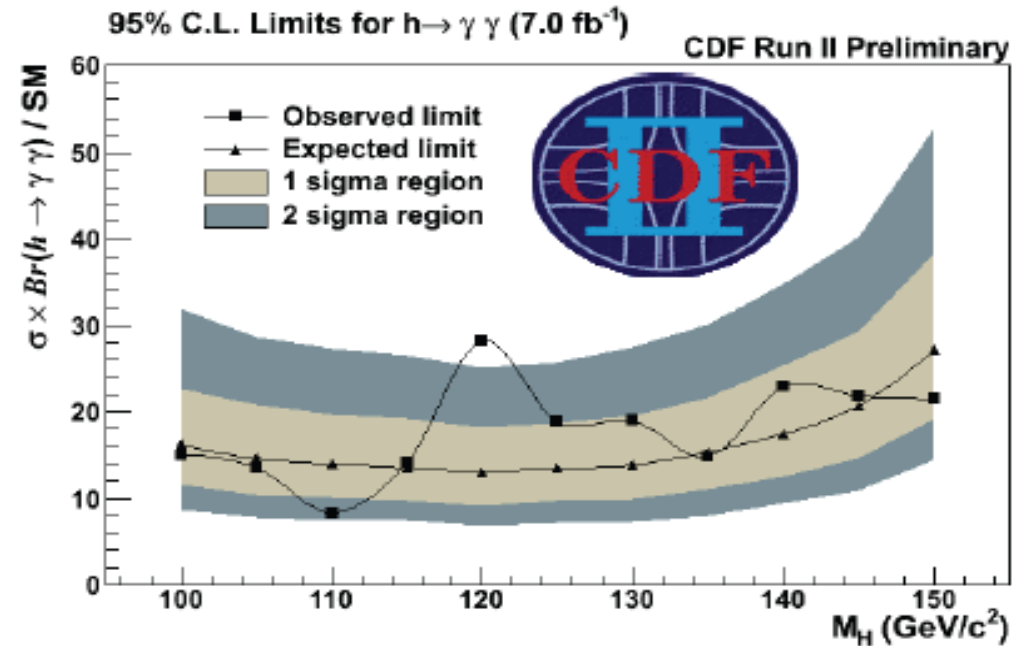


H $\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$: Results



Limit at @ $m_H = 120 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Obs (Exp) = 12.4 (11.3) $\sigma_{\text{S.M.}}$



Improvement in sensitivity since 5.4 fb⁻¹: $\sim 33\%$

Limit at @ $m_H = 120 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

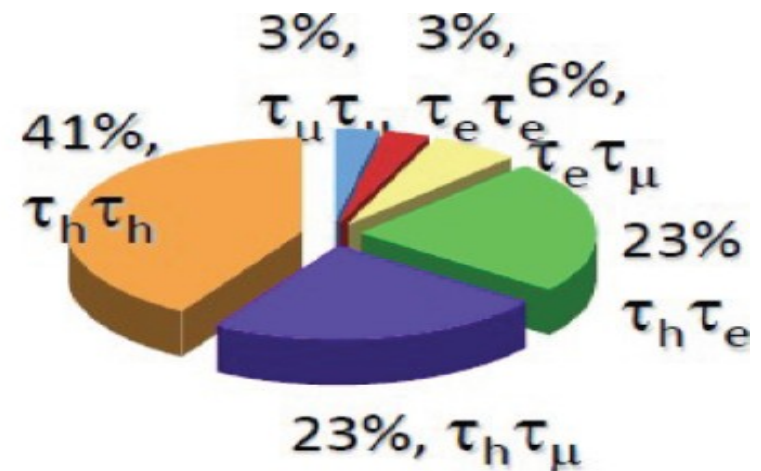
Obs (Exp) : 28.2 (13) $\sigma_{\text{S.M.}}$

Observed limit is outside 2 σ band:
considering trial factor, significance < 2 σ

$H \rightarrow \tau\tau + \text{jets}$

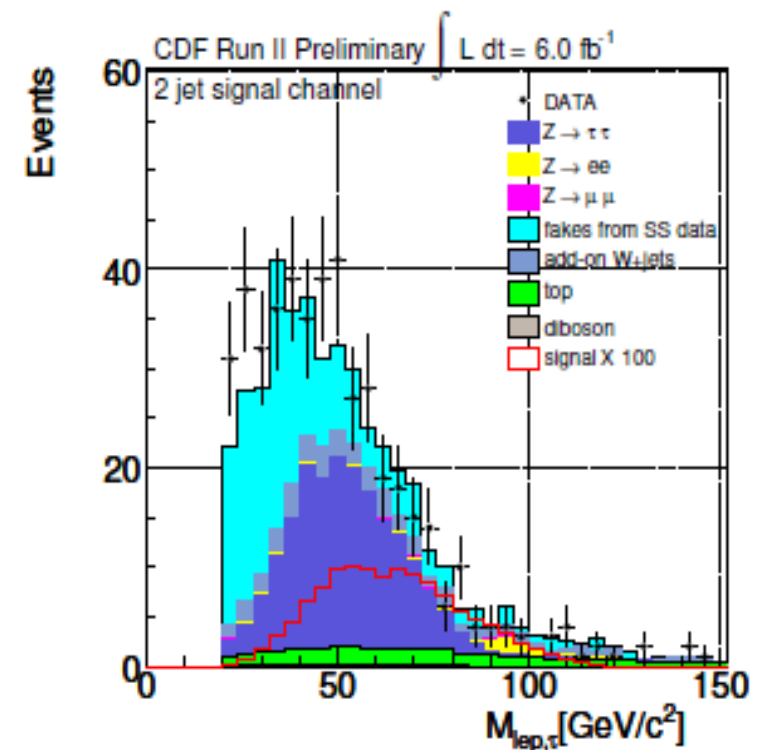
- $\text{Br}(H \rightarrow \tau\tau) \sim 10\%$
- Different production mechanism:
VH, VBF, gluon fusion

Consider only **hadronic τ + lepton** final state (46%)
Best S/\sqrt{B}



Challenges:

- Hadronic τ identification
- $\text{jet} \rightarrow \tau$ fake rate non-negligible, and difficult to model
Multivariate technique to improve purity of ID algorithm
- Neutrinos involved in τ decays
measure only visible energy
- Irreducible $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ background
- ◆ $\sigma(\text{gg} \rightarrow H)$ enhanced in MSSM models
increased sensitivity in this channel



$H \rightarrow \tau\tau + \text{jets}$ @CDF

τ identified by Boosted Decision Tree

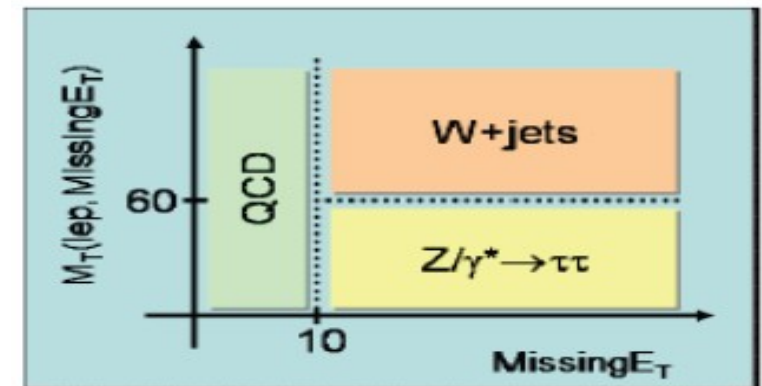
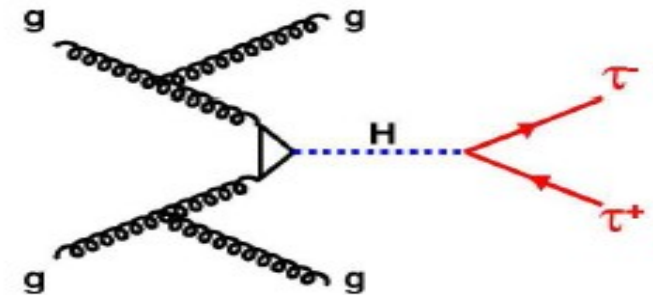
- different discriminant for 1 and 3 prongs τ candidate

Signal region:

- $N_{\text{jet}} = 1$ (mostly ggH)
- $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$ (ggH , VH , VBF)

Control region: $N_{\text{jets}} = 0$

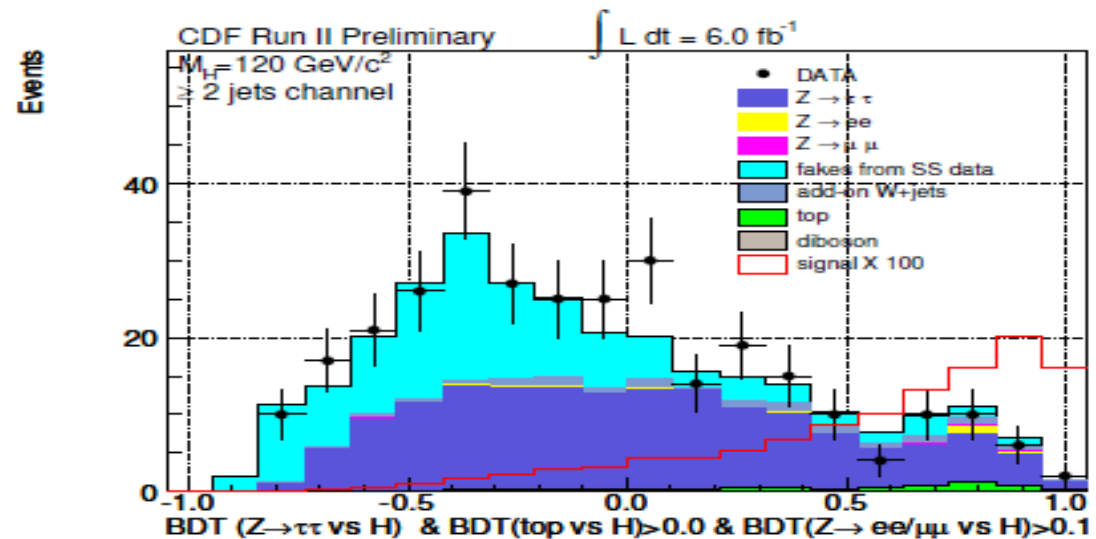
- $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$
- jet $\rightarrow \tau$ fakes
- $W + \text{jets}$



Use BDT to reduce fakes,

$W + \text{jets}$ and $Z \rightarrow ee/\mu\mu$ contributions

Final discriminant trained against $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$



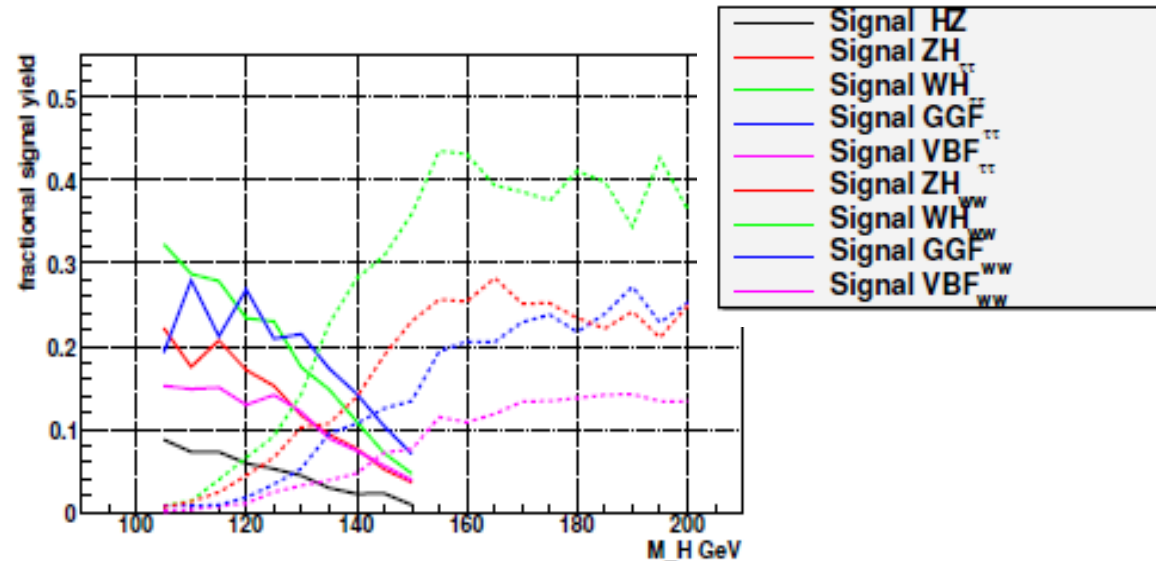
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau + 2 \text{ jets @D0}$

Include $H \rightarrow WW$ decays at high mass

Signal region: $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$

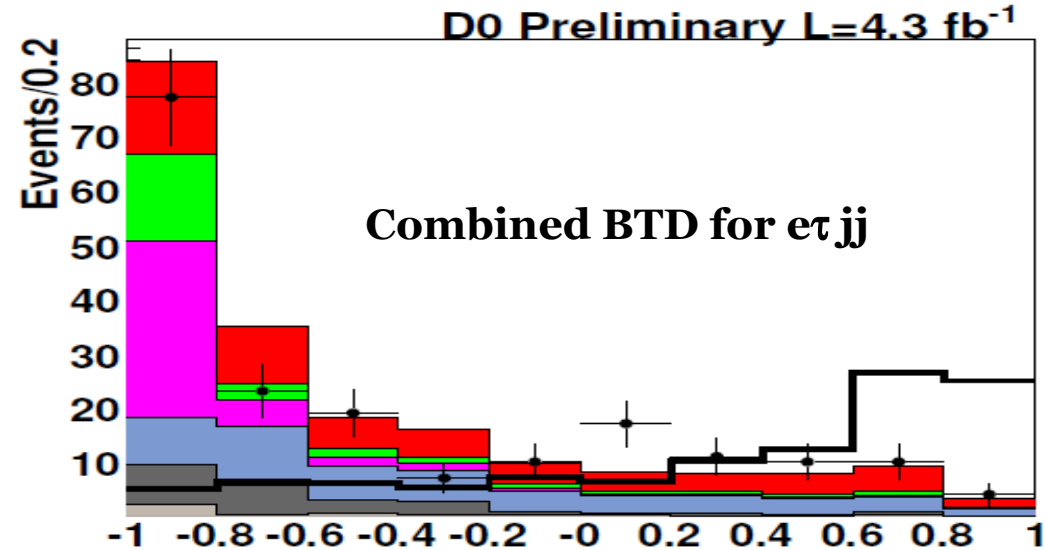
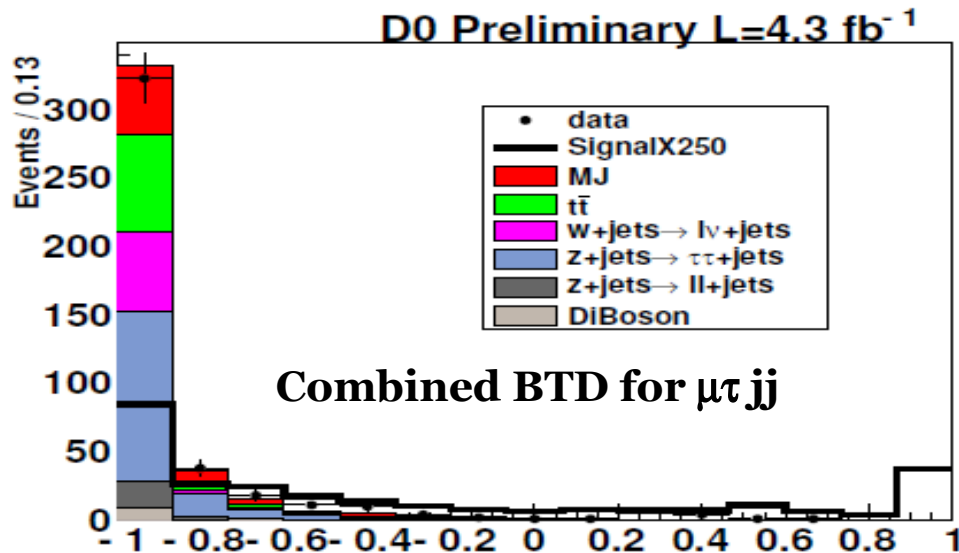
3 channels, for 3 class of τ candidate:

- $\tau \rightarrow \pi^\pm \nu$
- $\tau \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \nu$
- $\tau \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\pm (\pi^0)$

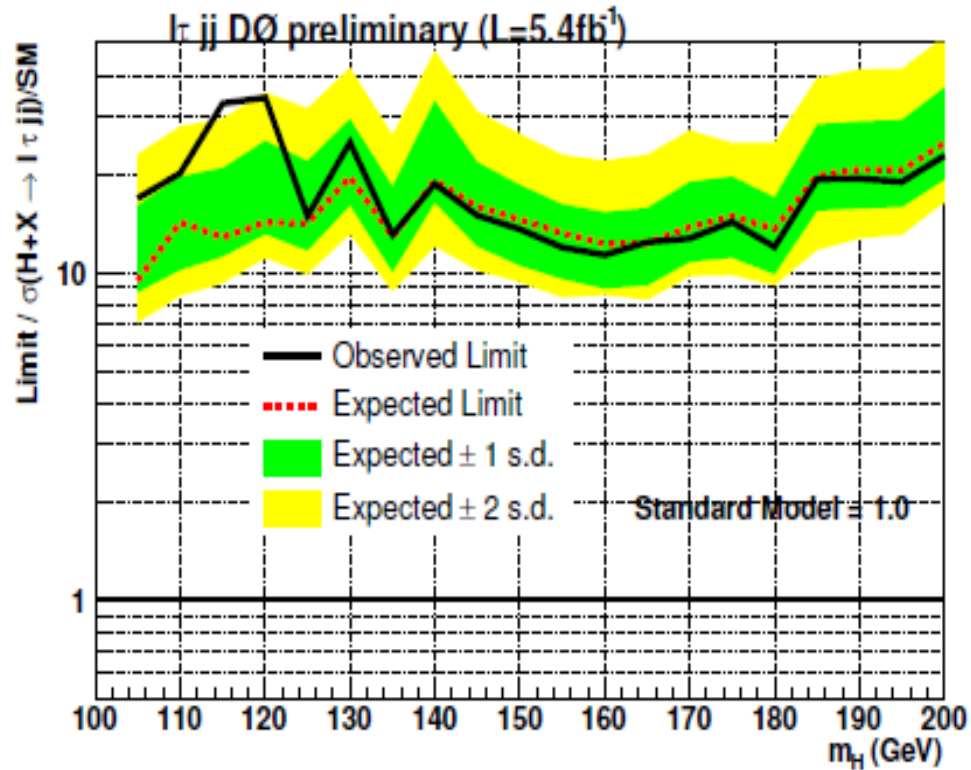


Train BDTs to separate each signal process from each background, in different mass regions

Output of BDTs used as input of final discriminant

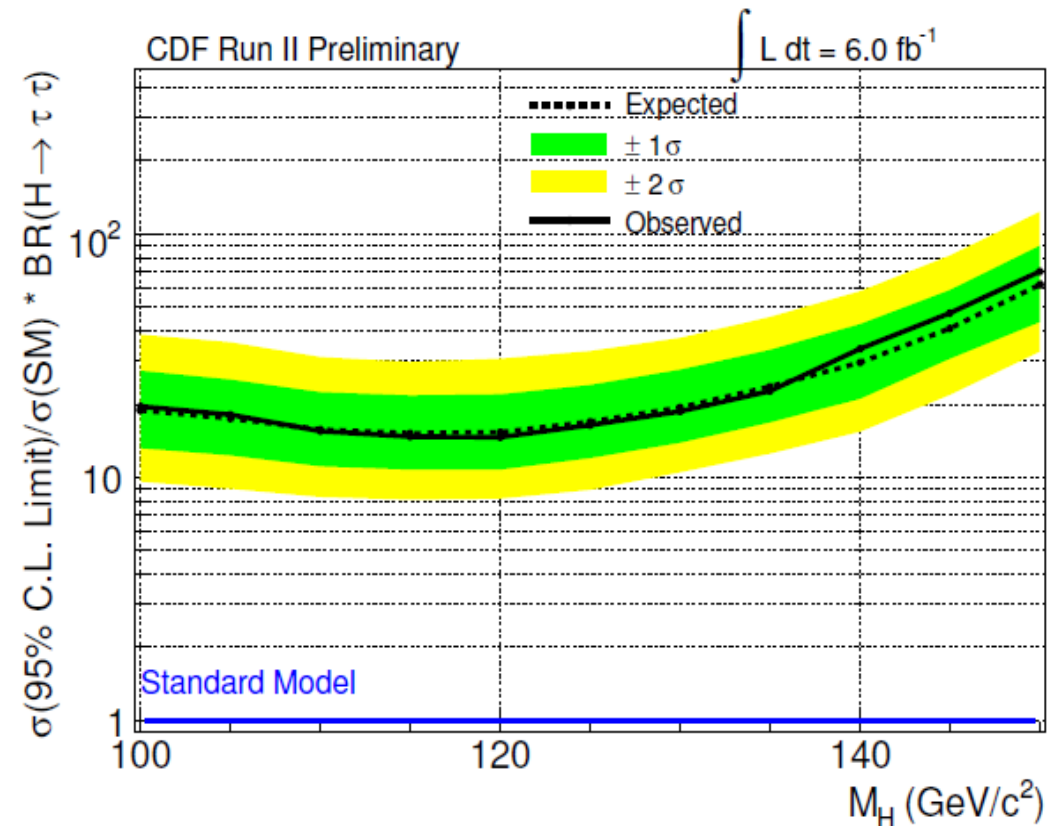


$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$: results



Limit at @ $m_H = 115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Obs (Exp) = **32.8** (12.8) $\sigma_{\text{S.M.}}$



Limit at @ $m_H = 115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Obs (Exp) = **14.7** (15.2) $\sigma_{\text{S.M.}}$



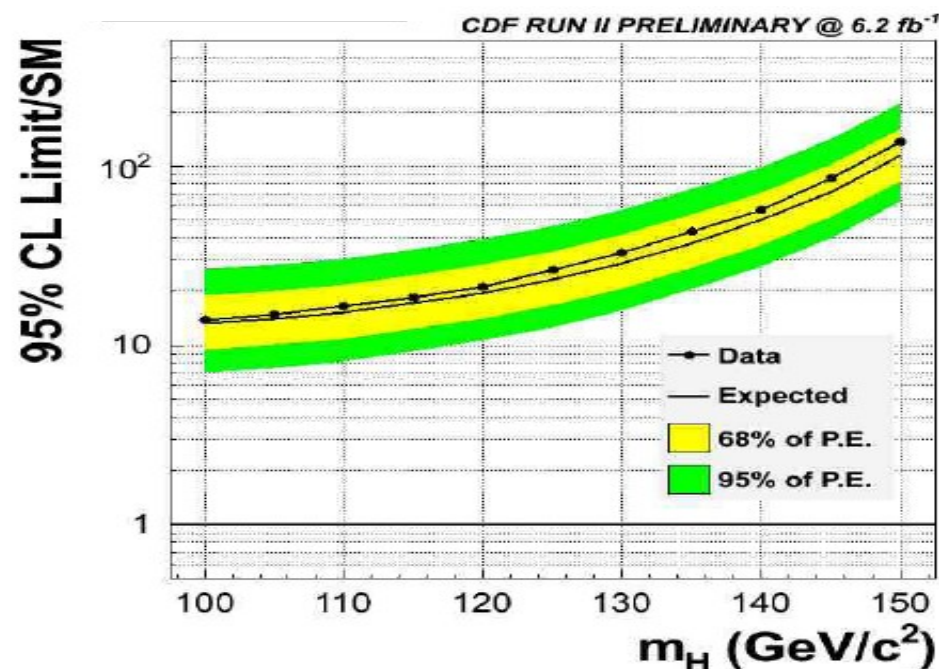
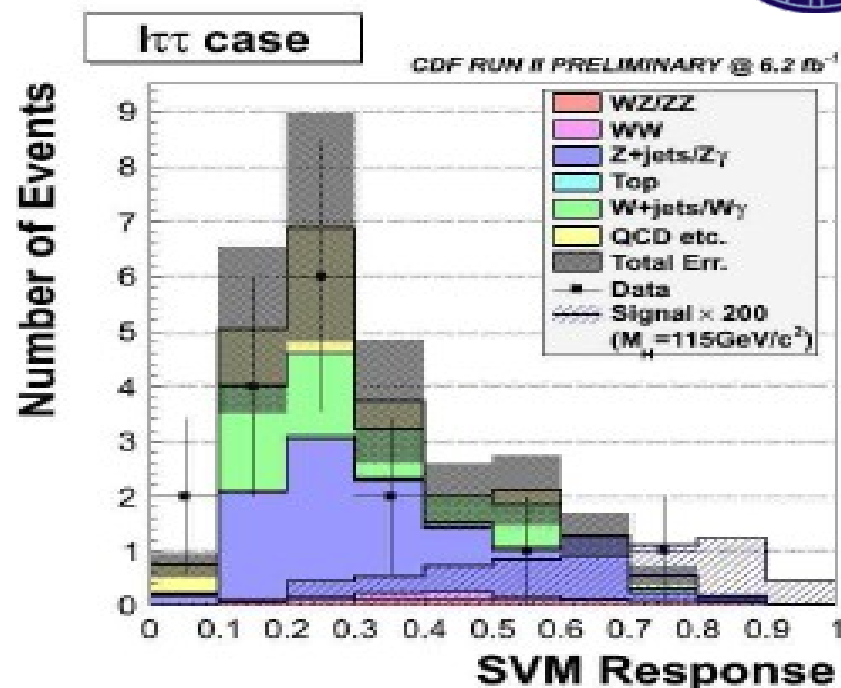
$ZH \rightarrow ll\tau\tau / WH \rightarrow l\nu\tau\tau$



- Include all tau decay modes
- 5 channels:
 $lll, ll\tau_h, e\mu\tau_h, l\tau_h\tau_h$
 4 leptons (any type)
- Met Significance cut to reduce
 DY and QCD background contribution
- Discriminant: Support Vector Machine
 - effective in pattern recognition in low statistic separable samples
 - classify events in 2 category in hyperspace with dimension equal to # input variables

Limit at @ $m_H = 115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Obs (Exp) = **18.5** (17.3) $\sigma_{\text{S.M.}}$



ttH: production mechanism

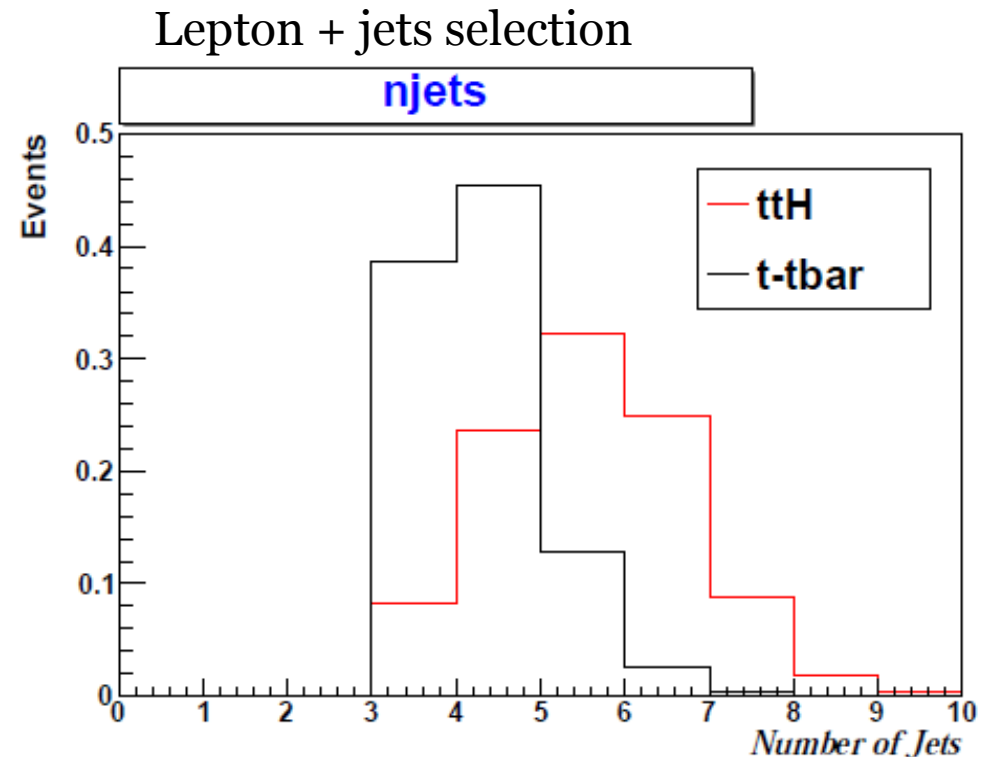
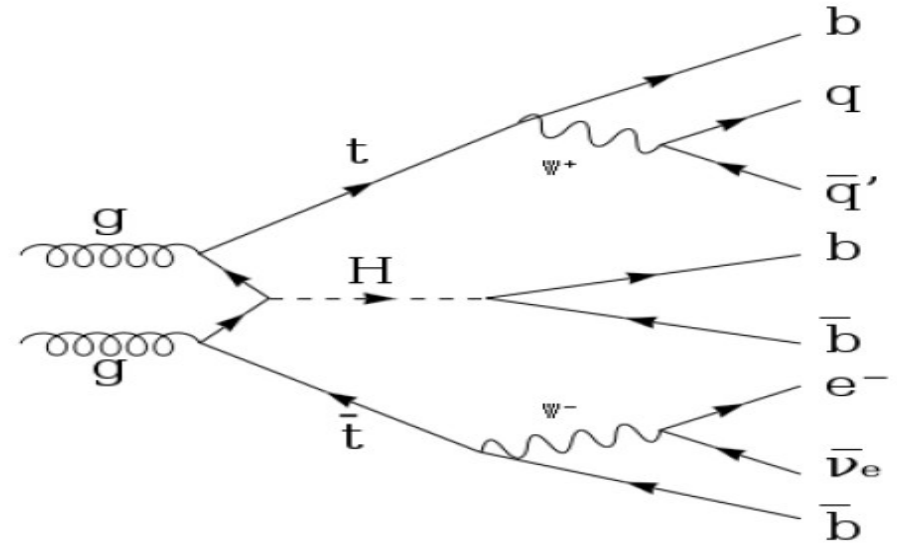
➤ Associated production of Higgs with ttbar pair
 $\sigma = 4.94 \text{ fb} \text{ (} m_H = 120 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \text{)}$

➤ Consider all hadronic decays of the Higgs
 $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, $H \rightarrow WW$, $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$

➤ Dominant background:
top pair production

Signal characteristic:

- higher jet multiplicity
Jet: $E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ $|\eta| < 2.0$
- ≥ 2 b-quarks in final state



ttH: lepton + jets channel



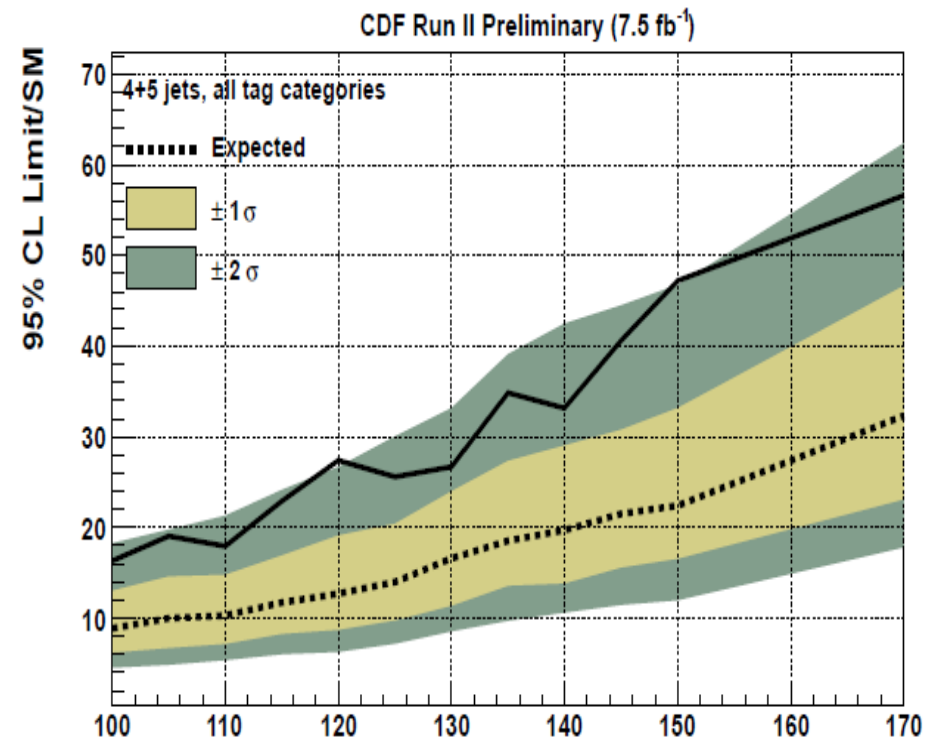
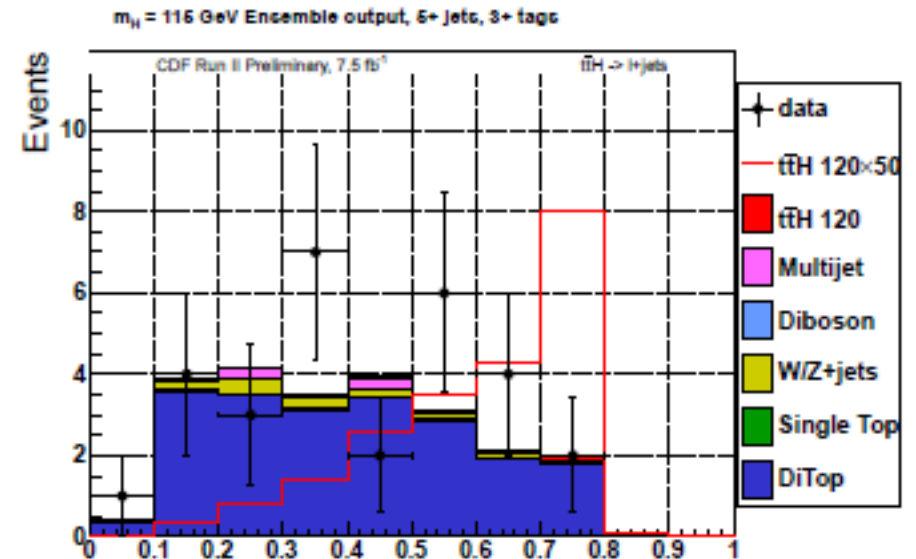
- Select events with high pt electron or muons
same selection as for lepton + jets Top sample
- Events classified by number of jets (4 or ≥ 5)jets
and number of b-tagged jets (2 or ≥ 3)
- when $H \rightarrow bb$, more b - quarks in final state

• Ensamble method:

- final discriminant is average of $S/(S+B)$
over an ensamble of NN output
- same sensitivity than using a single NN
 - more stable observed limit

Limit at @ $m_H = 115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Obs (Exp) = 22.9 (11.7) $\sigma_{\text{S.M.}}$

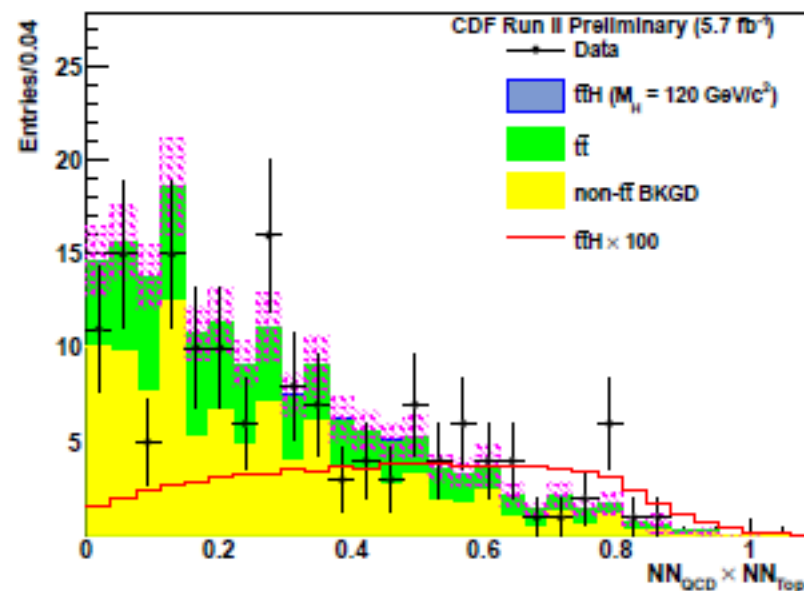


ttH: hadronic channel

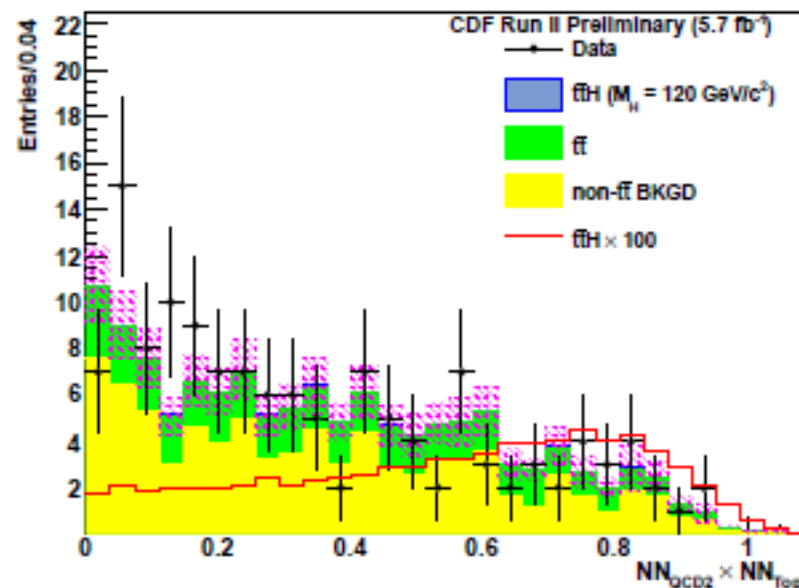


- Two channels:
 - Met+ jets: $ttH \rightarrow l\nu b qq' b bb$, lepton not detected
 - All jets channel: both W decays hadronically
- Use combination of NN to reduce the overwhelming QCD background

$t\bar{t}H \rightarrow \text{MET} + \text{Jets}$ Signal, $5 \leq n_{\text{jets}} \leq 8$ (3-tag)



$t\bar{t}H \rightarrow \text{All jets}$ Signal, $7 \leq n_{\text{jets}} \leq 10$ (3-tag)



ttH: hadronic channel

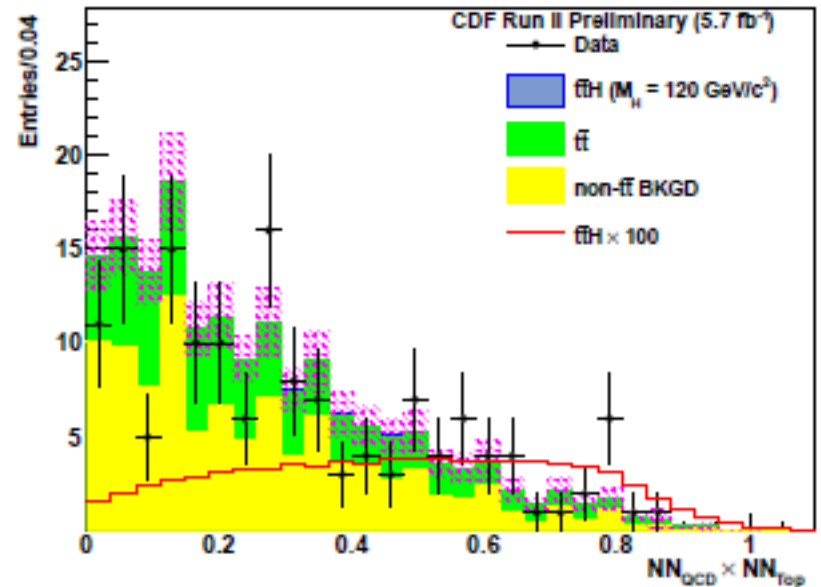


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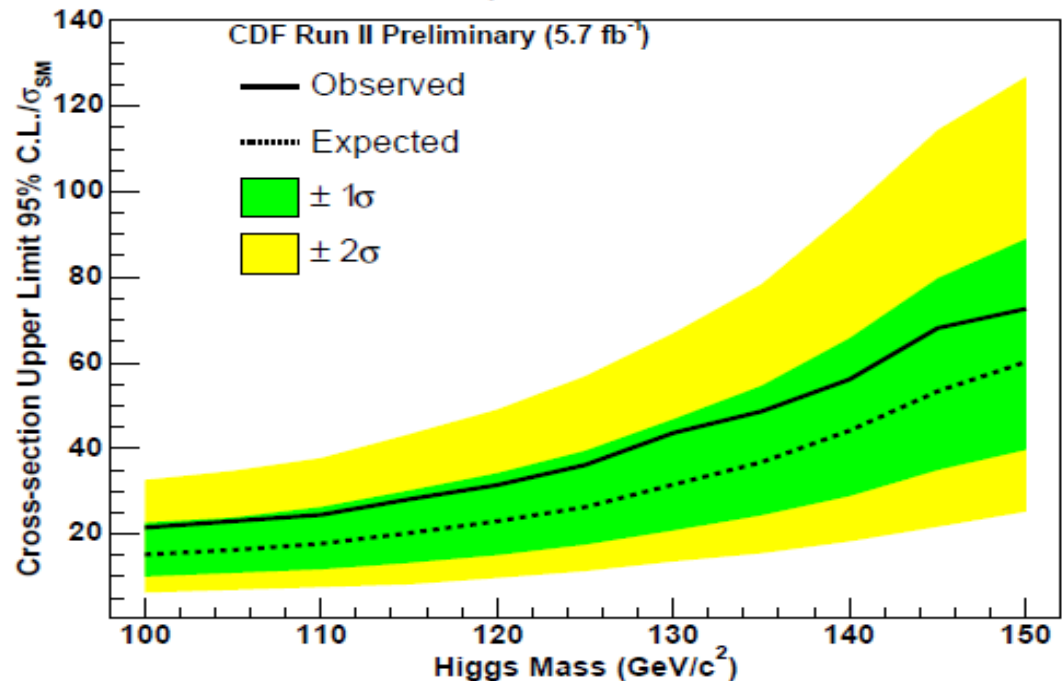
Limit at @ $m_H = 115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Obs (Exp) = **20.2** (28.1) $\sigma_{\text{S.M.}}$

$t\bar{t}H \rightarrow \text{MET} + \text{Jets}$ Signal, $5 \leq n_{\text{jets}} \leq 8$ (3-tag)



Limits for $t\bar{t}H$ in missing $E_T + \text{Jets}$ and All Jets



Summary

Presented the newest Higgs searches in challenging channels at the Tevatron

- one channel never included before ($ZH \rightarrow ll\tau\tau/WH \rightarrow l\nu\tau\tau$)
- many new analysis at CDF
- lot of effort in both CDF and D0 to improve challenging channels

Their contribution is important

- contribution to the final limit comparable to one of the main analyses at $m_H = 115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- even more relevant at higher masses ($m_H = 130 \text{ GeV}/c^2$)
- if Higgs exists, necessary to measure branching fractions
- challenging analyses: development of sophisticated techniques, could be useful at LHC

Not all the available data analyzed yet

Stay tuned for more results!

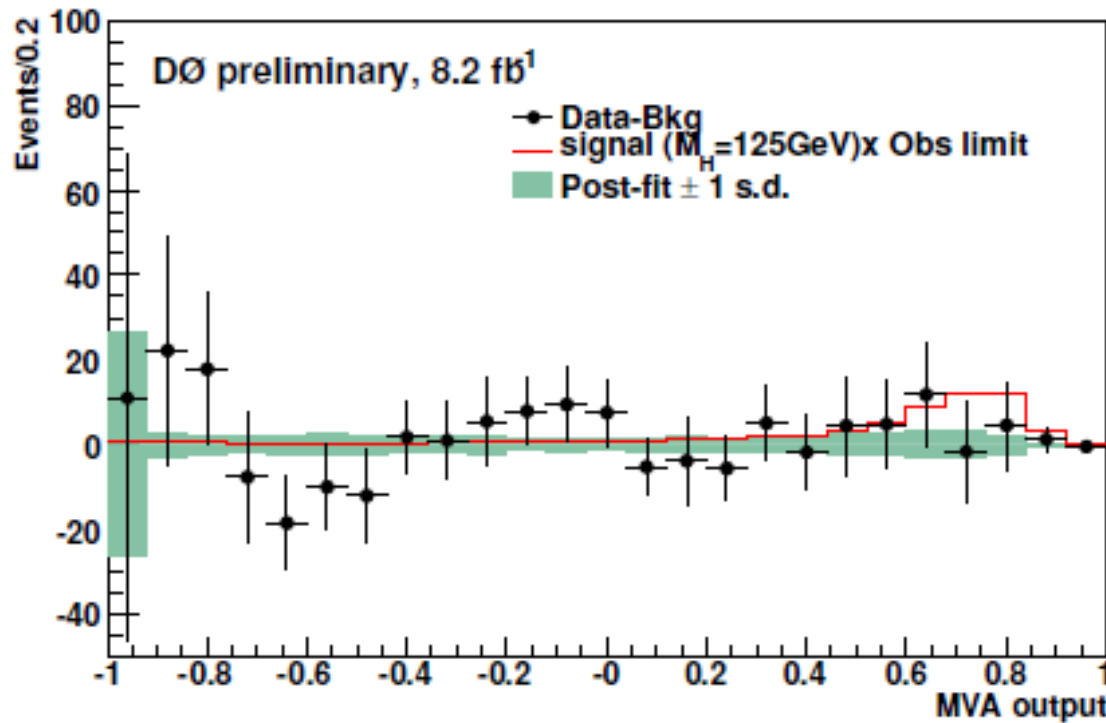
Back Up

$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \text{ @ } m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

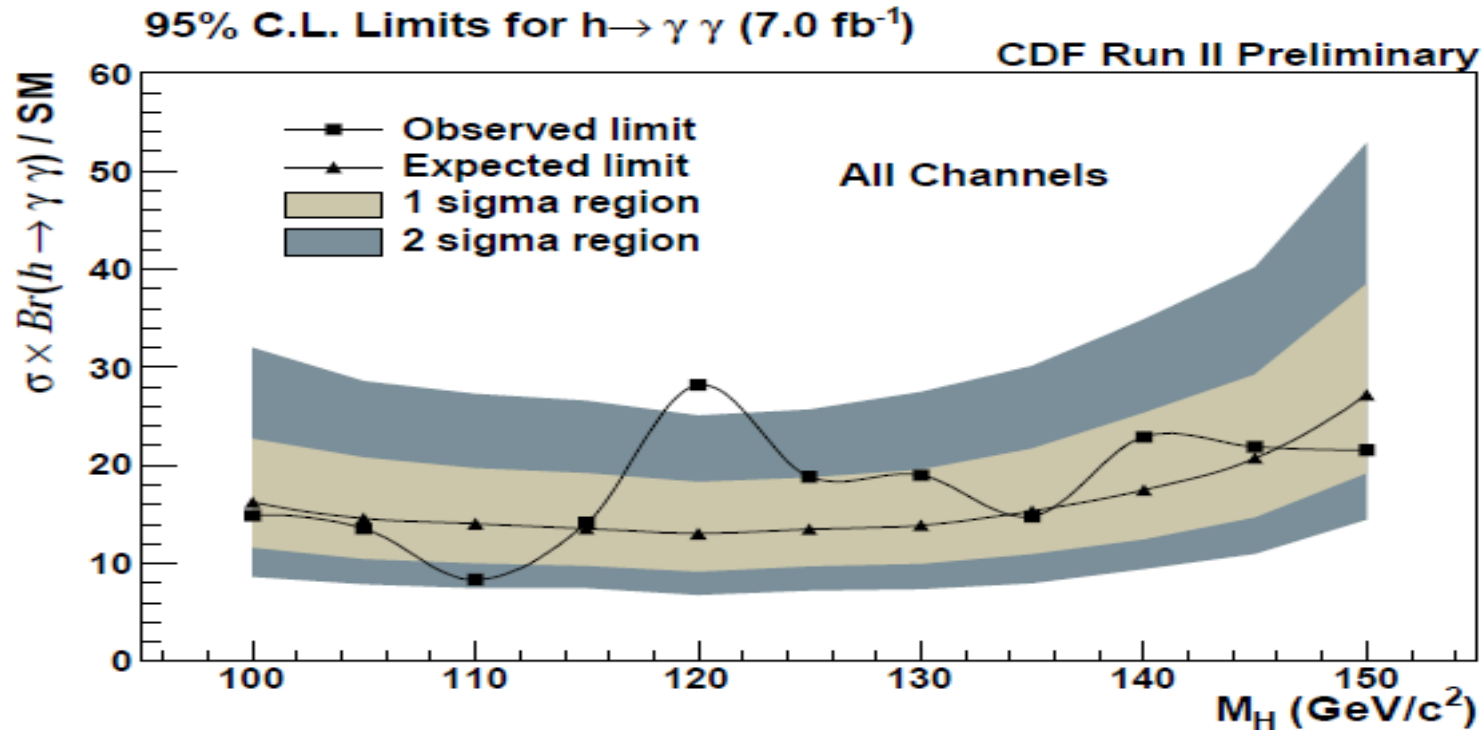
Post-fit background subtracted data distribution

Green area: post-fit 1σ under background only hypothesis

Red histogram: signal scaled by observed limit



$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \text{ @ } m_H = 120 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$



95% C.L. Limits at test mass $m_H = 120$

CDF Run II Preliminary

$\int \mathcal{L} = 7.0 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Channel	95% C.L. Limit/ $\sigma(\text{SM}) \times B(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$					Observed
Alone	-2 σ	-1 σ	Median Exp	+1 σ	+2 σ	
CC	8.4	11.6	16.2	23.14	32.0	32.0
CP	18.4	24.7	35.3	50.3	67.8	50.4
CC Conv	17.2	23.8	32.9	46.8	66.7	35.5
CP Conv	60.5	81.9	115.5	166.0	229.5	243.7

$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma @ m_H = 120 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

