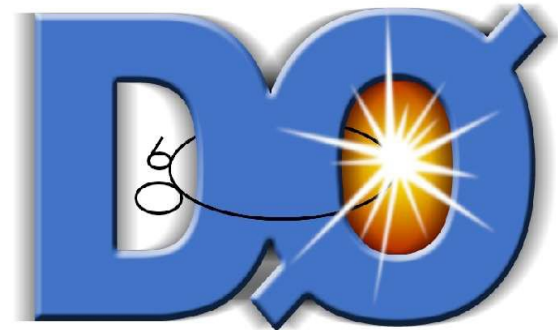


Higgs Boson Studies at the Tevatron

Weiming Yao (LBNL)

On behalf of the CDF and D0 Collaborations

ISHP2013, IHEP Beijing, August 12-16 2013



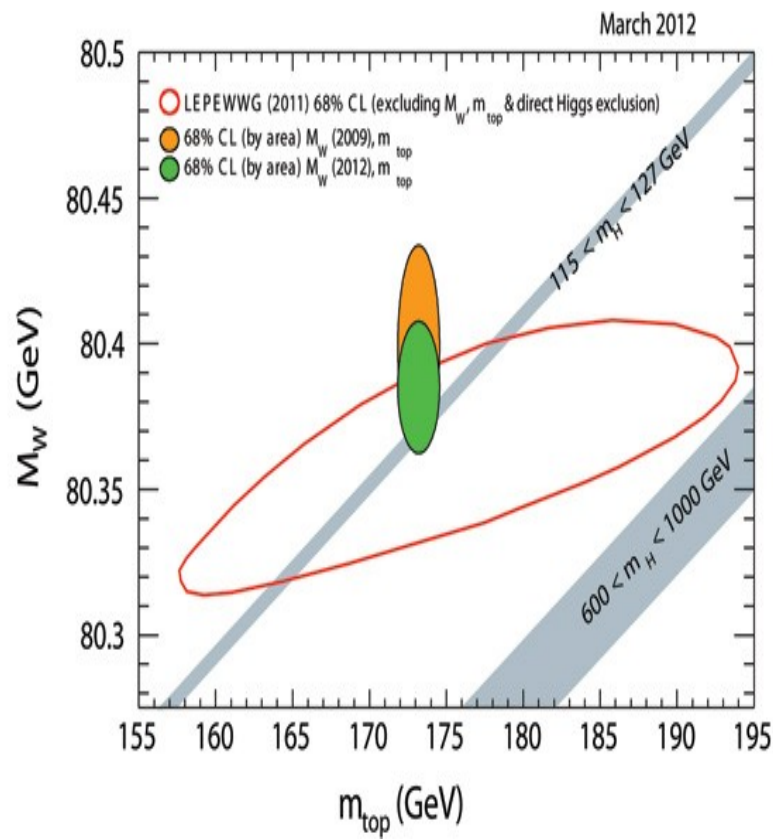
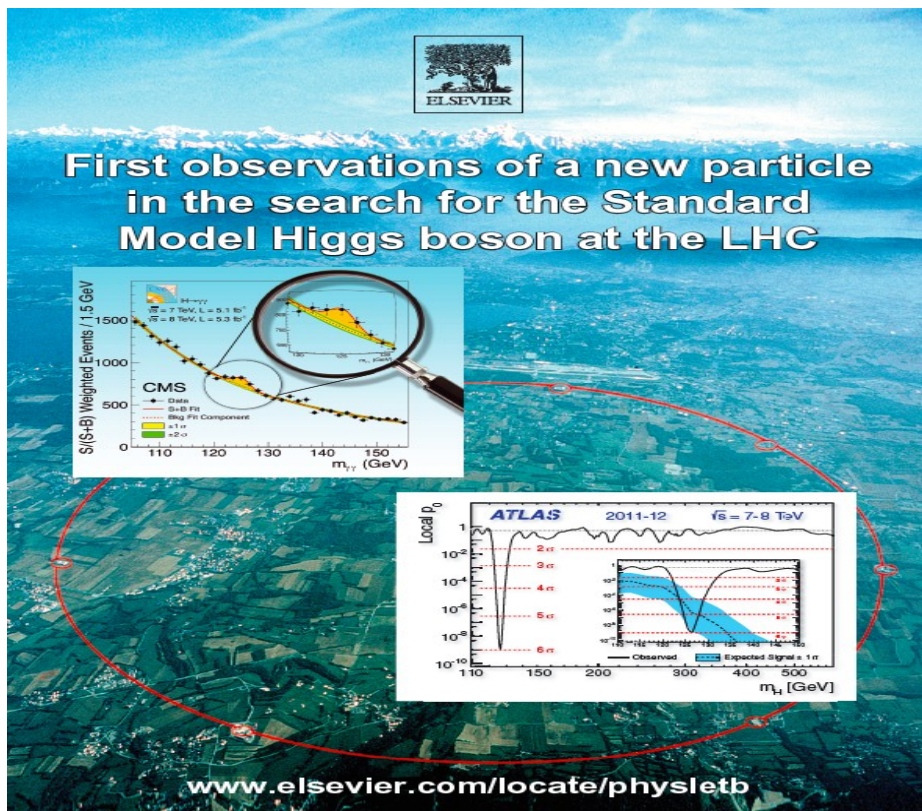
Outline

- Introduction
- Overview the Higgs search strategies at the Tevatron
- Tevatron final results with full dataset
- Studies of the Higgs coupling and spin measurements
- Tevatron non-SM Higgs Searches
- Conclusion

- More Details:
 - Tevatron Combination accepted by PRD arXiv:1303.6346
 - CDF combination accepted by PRD arXiv:1301.6668
 - D0 combination accepted by PRD arXiv: 1303.0823

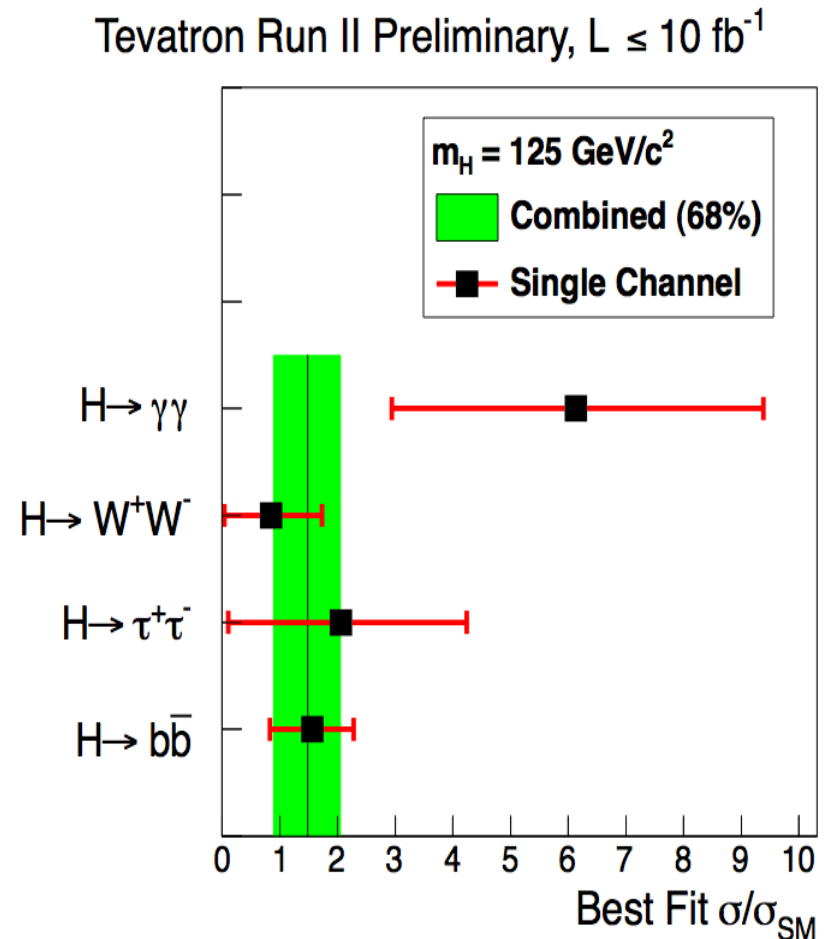
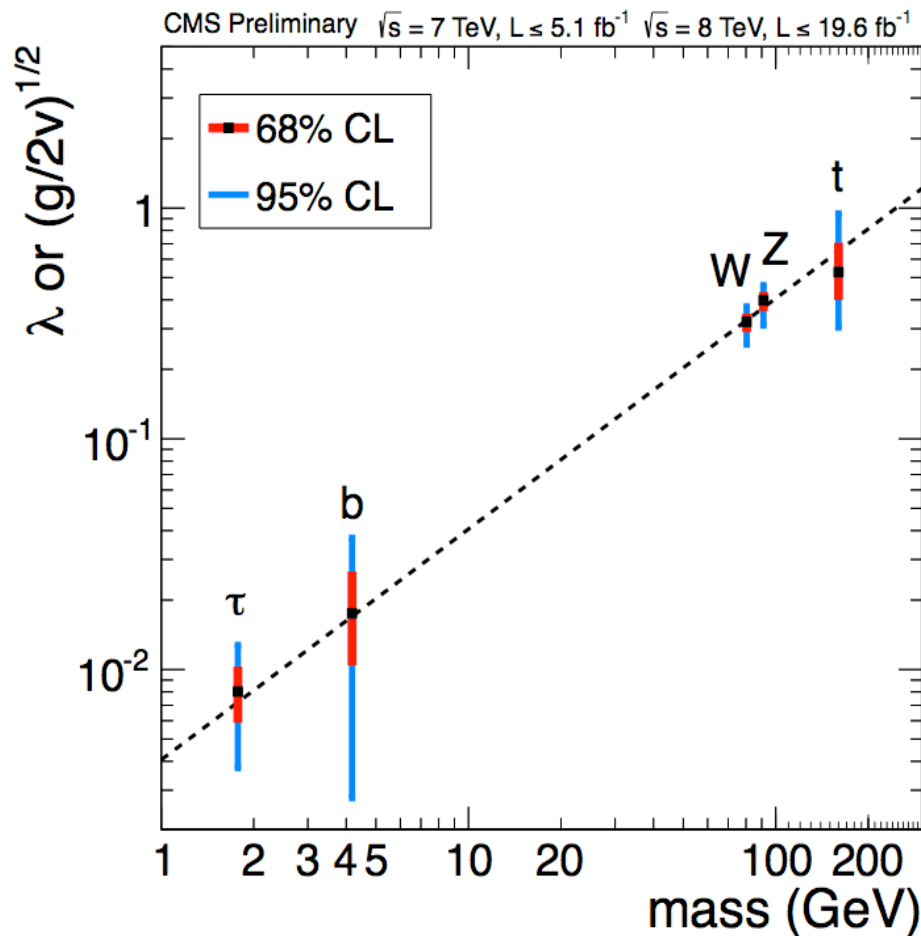
Introduction

- ATLAS & CMS discovered a new boson at 125 GeV/c² last July
- The results consistent with the expectation of a Higgs boson.
 - Most sensitivity channels at LHC are $H \rightarrow ZZ, \gamma\gamma, WW$.
 - Evidence of $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ from Tevatron



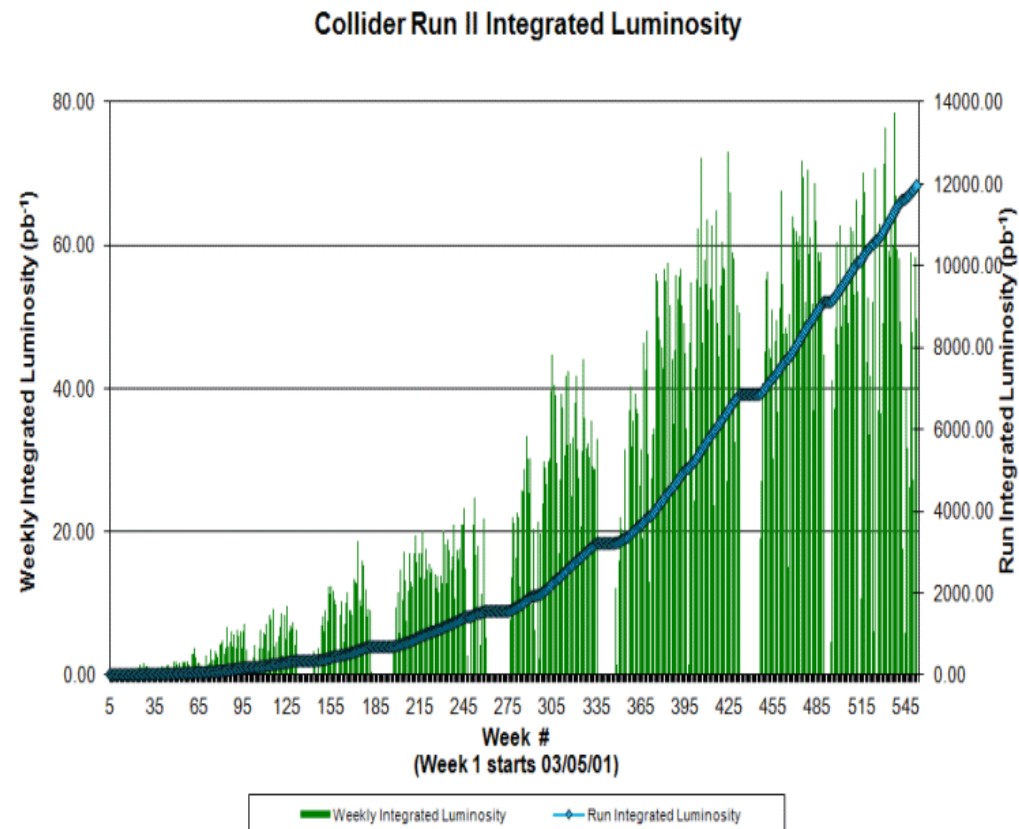
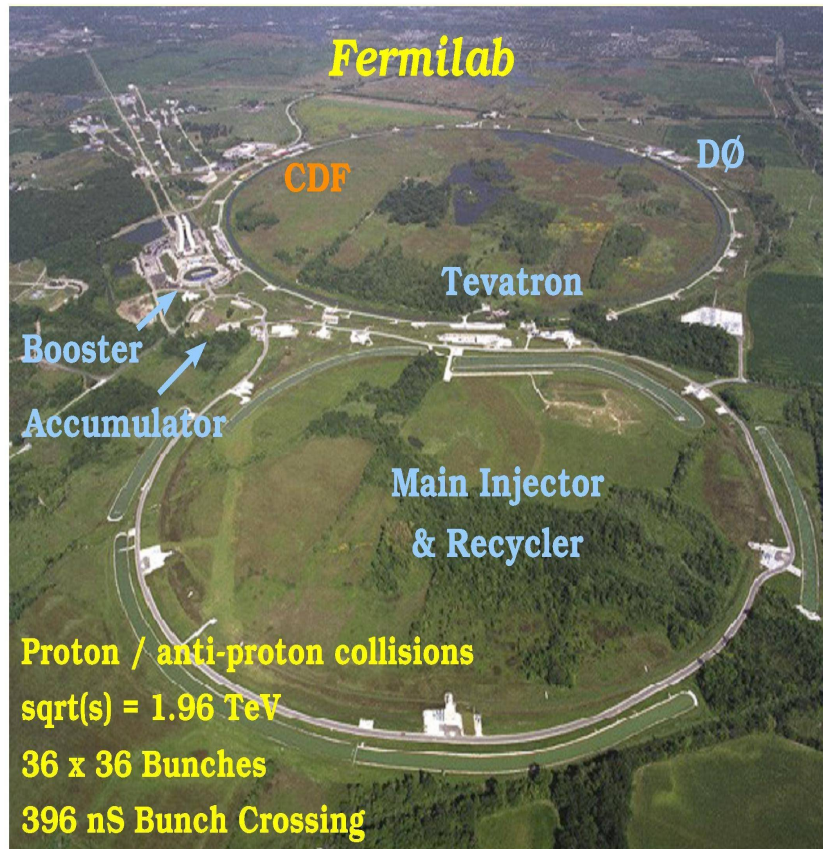
Since the discovery

- LHC focus on studying new boson coupling and spin properties.
- Tevatron complementary as exploiting primary on $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay.



The Tevatron

- Tevatron: p-pbar collision@1.96TeV, $L_{\text{peak}} = 4.3 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Delivered $\sim 12 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ data before shutdown on 9/30/2011.
- The final results presented are based on the full dataset ($\sim 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)



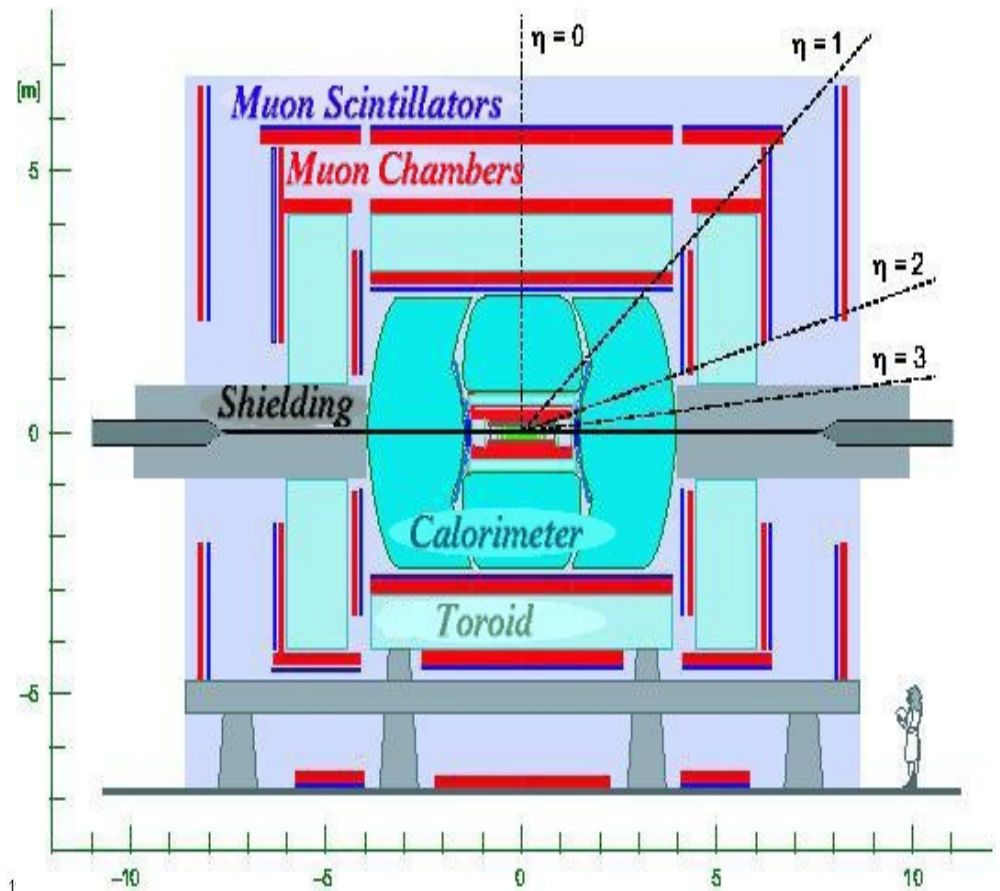
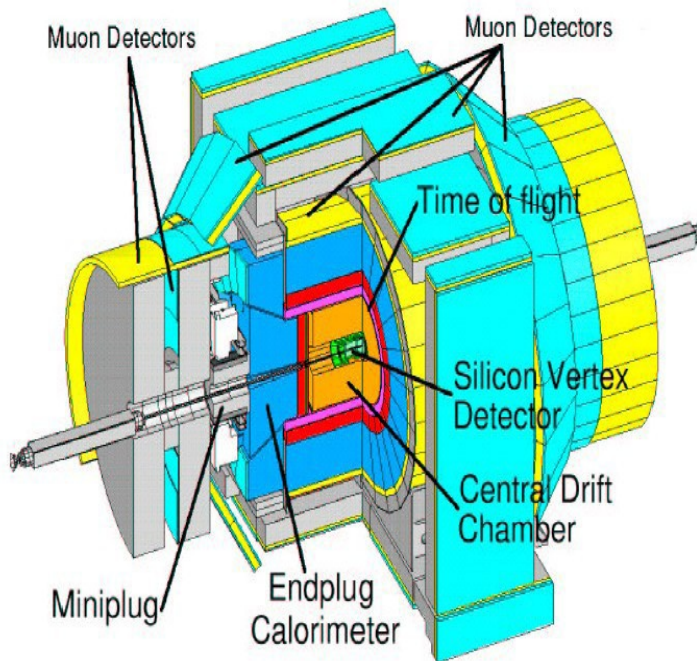
A remarkable discovery machine

- 1995 Top quark
- 1998 Bc meson
- 2006 Bs oscillations
- 2006 Sigma-b baryon
- 2007 Cascade-b baryon
- 2008 Omega-b baryon
- 2009 Single top quark production
- 2011 Xi-b baryon
- 2012 World's best W and top mass measurements
- 2012 Evidence of the $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

CDF & D0 General-purpose Detectors

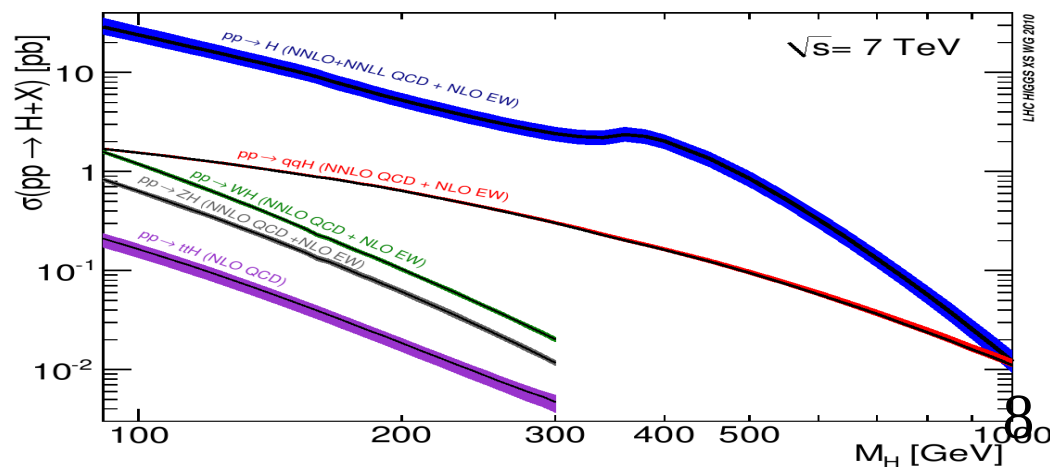
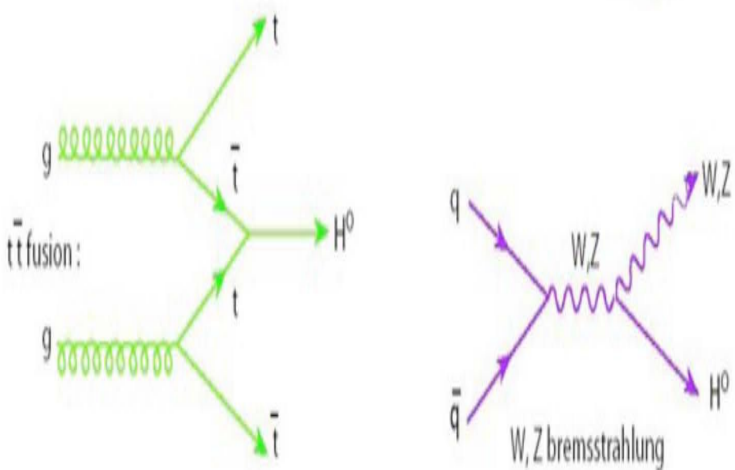
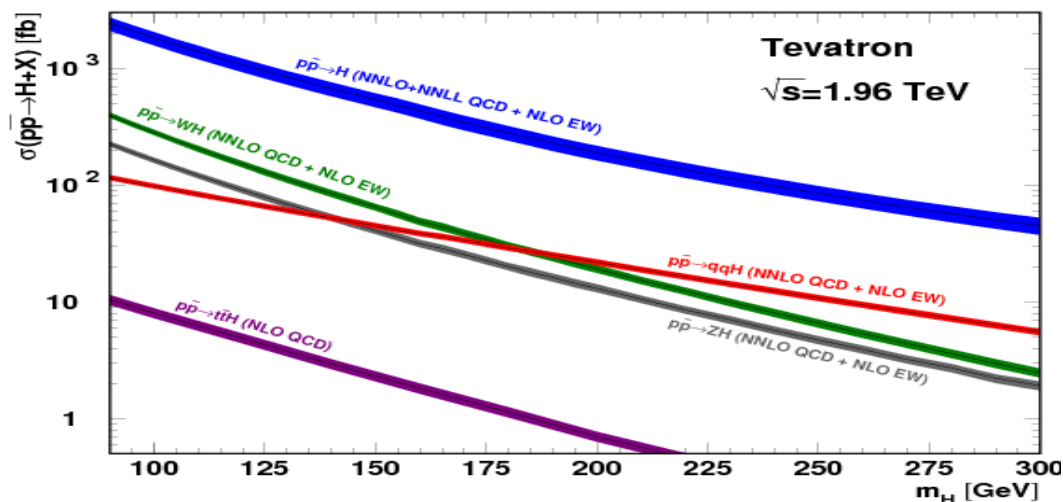
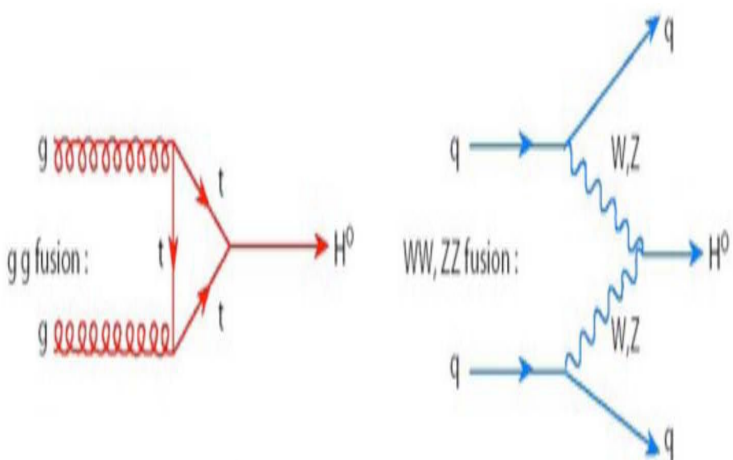
- Provides excellent lepton id, tracking, vertexing, jets, and missing Et
- Multi-level triggers to select interesting events with combination of signatures.
- Tevatron experience has been a major contributor to the success of LHC.

CDF II Detector



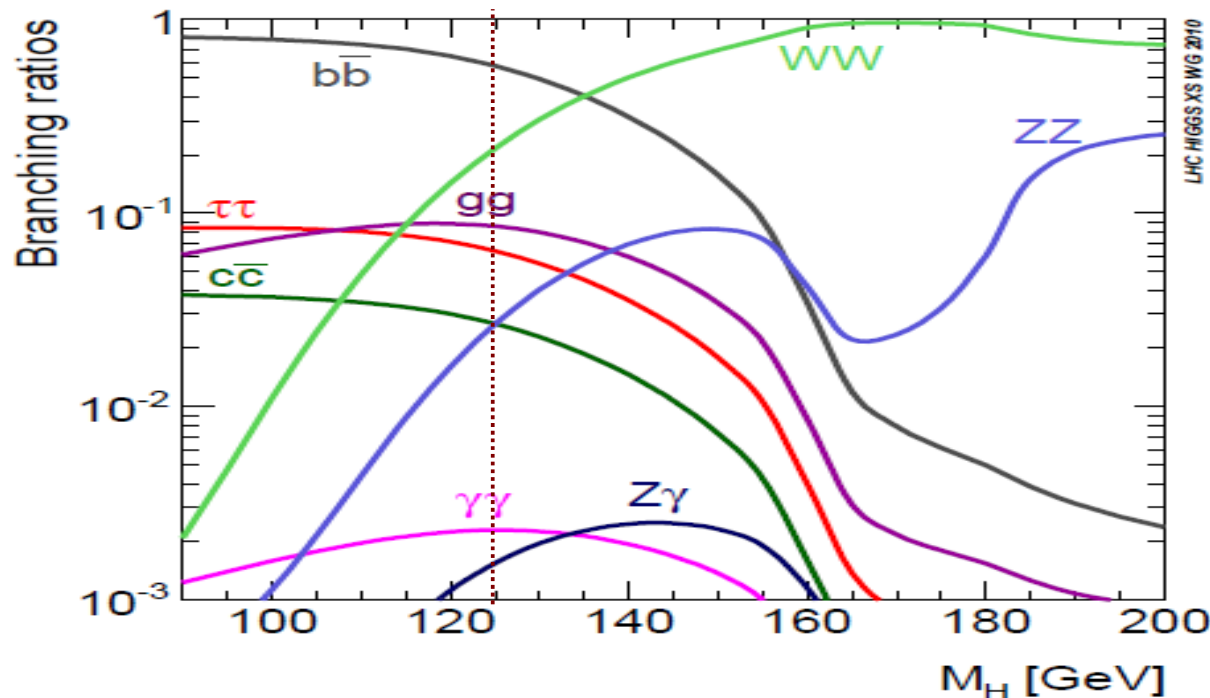
Higgs Production

- Higgs predominately produced via ggF & VH production at Tevatron.
- Energy & initial state very different than LHC: unique for $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ search.



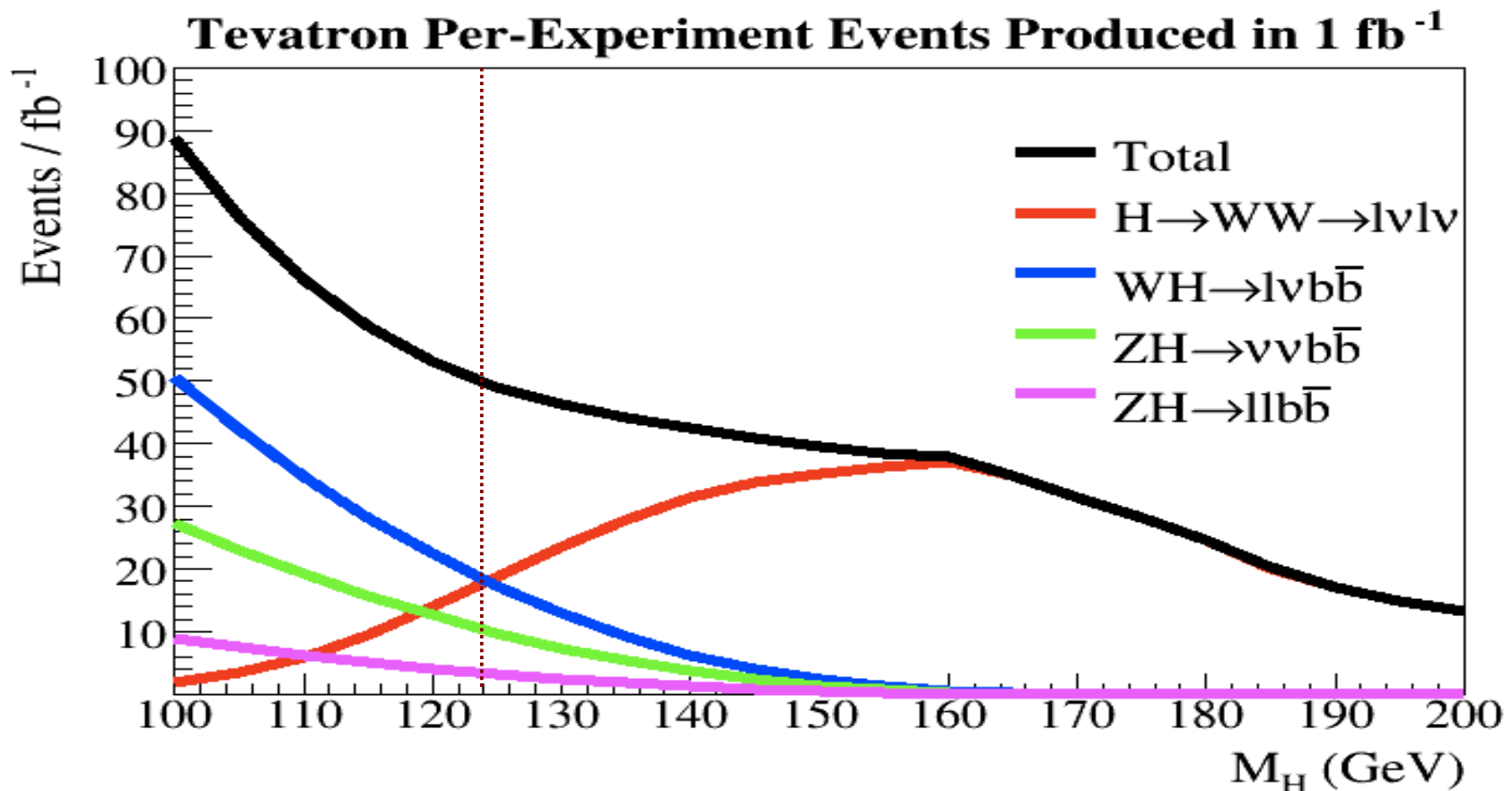
Standard Model Higgs Decays

- Decay modes change as a function of m_H .
- Divide into low, intermediate, and high mass regions.
- Low mass: dominant decay (bb) is difficult due to QCD:
 - Tevatron: $VH \rightarrow bb$, $H \rightarrow WW$
 - LHC: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, ZZ, WW$.



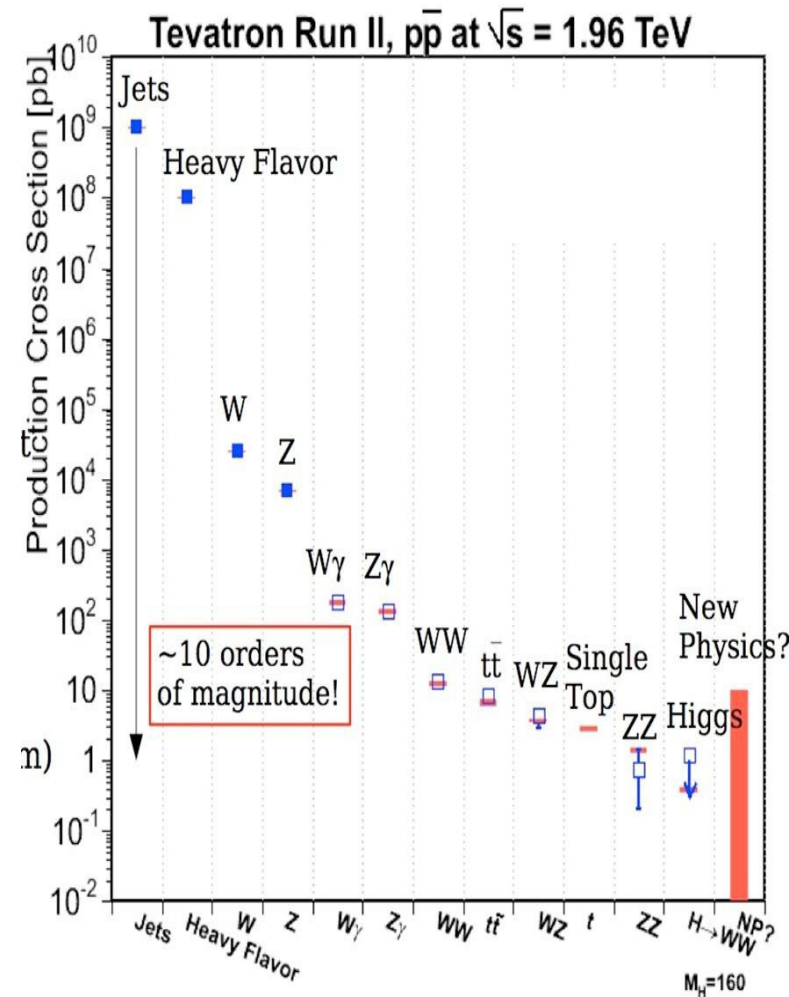
Higgs Search Strategies

- For $m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, there are about 50 Higgs events produced per inverse femtobarn per experiment at the Tevatron.
- With 10/fb per experiment, over 1000 total higgs events to find.



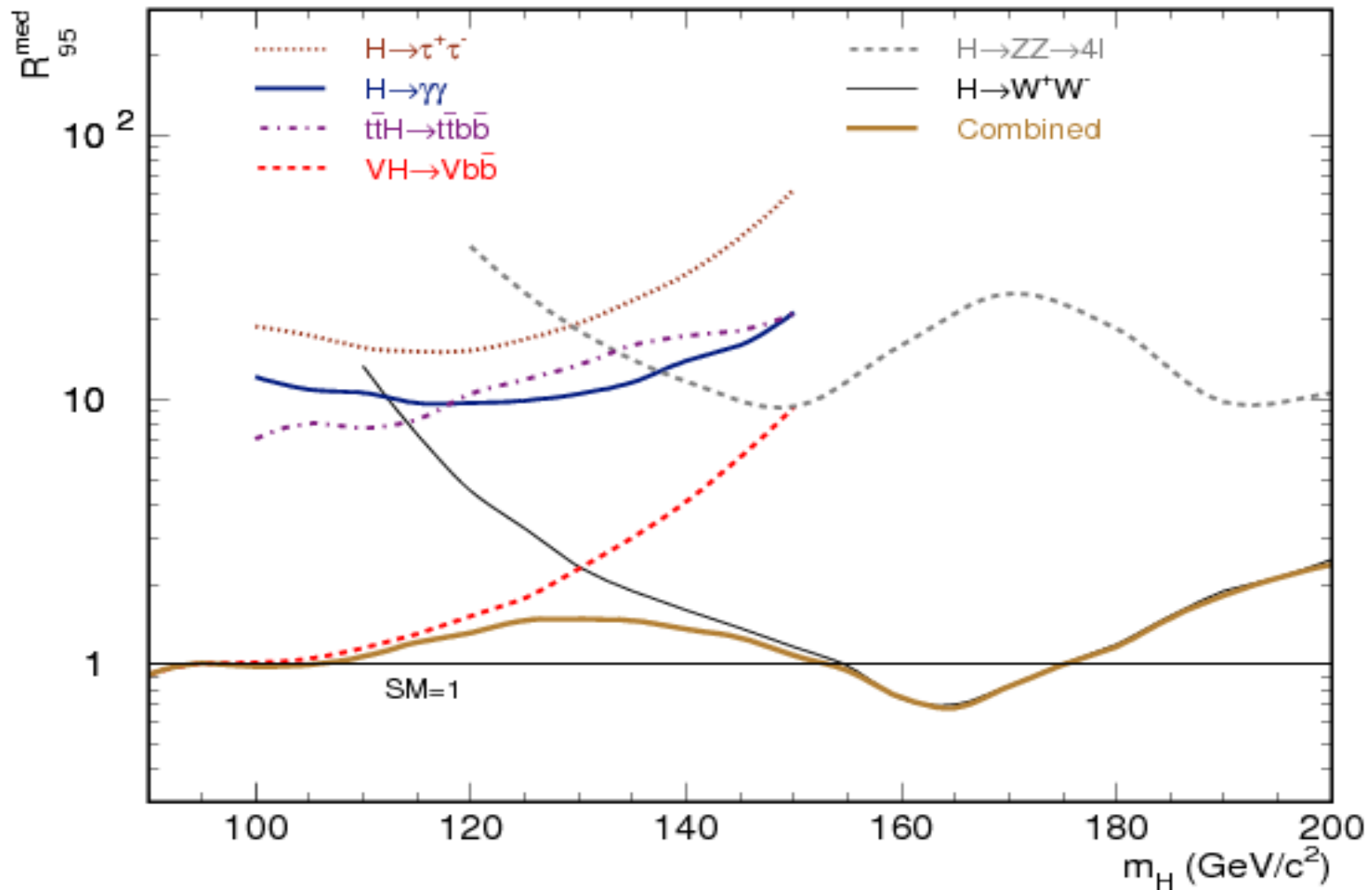
The Challenge

- The challenge is to separate the tiny Higgs signal from the huge background of SM processes with the same final states.
- Search strategy has evolved over years:
 - Maximizing signal acceptances using efficient triggers, lepton ID, and b-tagging that improves S/B to $\sim 1/100$.
 - Using multivariate analysis (MVA) to exploit kinematic differences of S and B that improves S/B to $\sim 1/10$.
- The procedures are iterated until the best sensitivity is achieved.



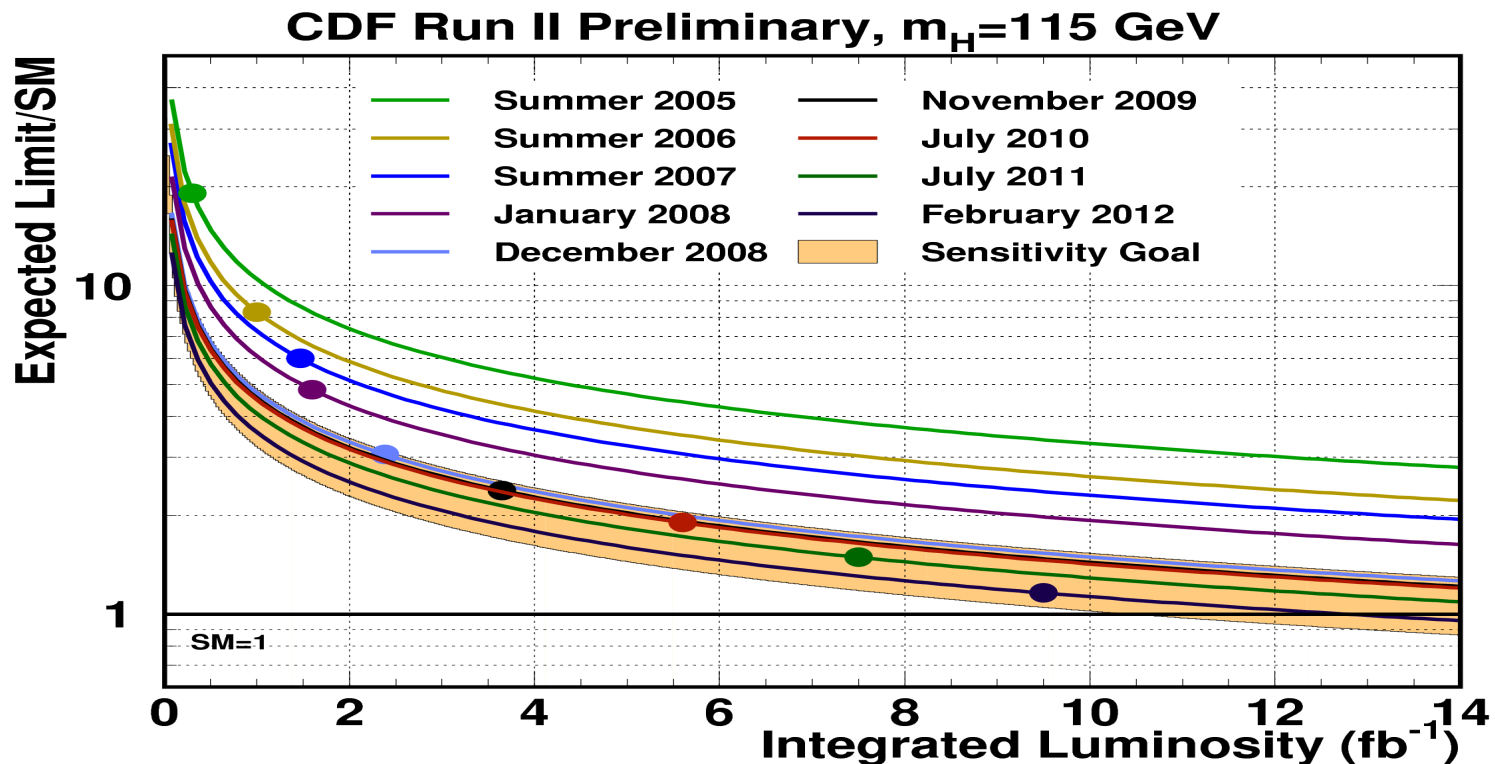
Higgs Sensitivity at the Tevatron

- Higgs sensitivity, $R_{95}^{\text{med}} = \sigma \times B / (\sigma \times B)^{\text{SM}}$ at 95% CL, by channels.

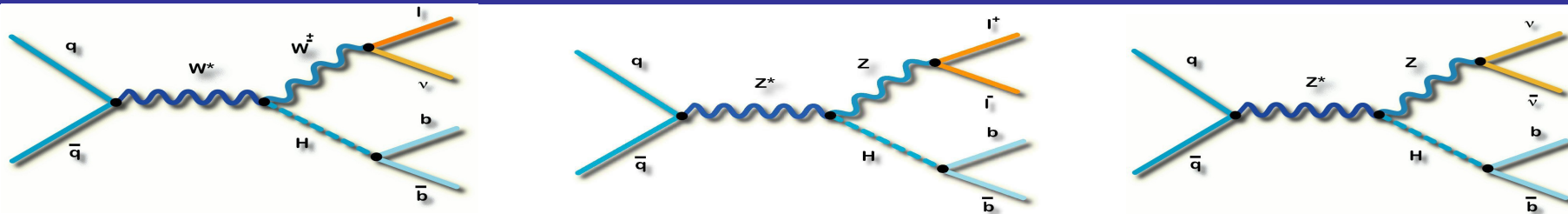


Sensitivity Improvement

- We constantly introduced and improved analysis techniques that boost sensitivity beyond expectation from increased luminosity.
- Orange band corresponds to our conservative and aggressive sensitivity projection based on 2007 summer results.

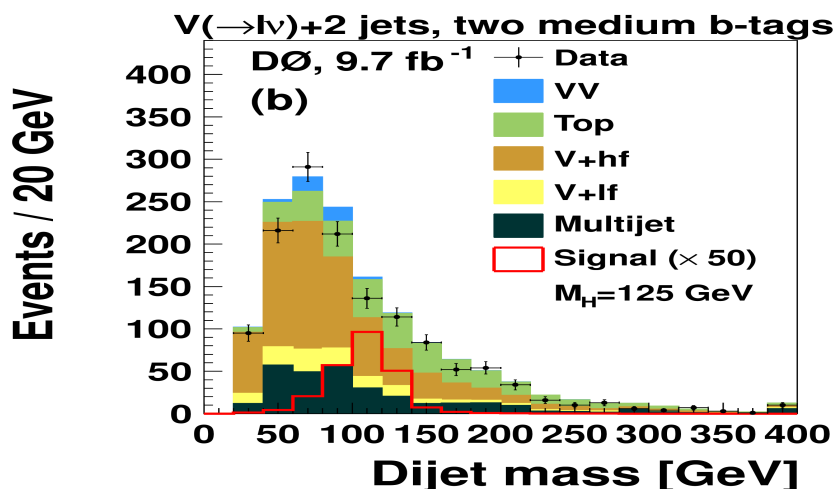


Search for $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

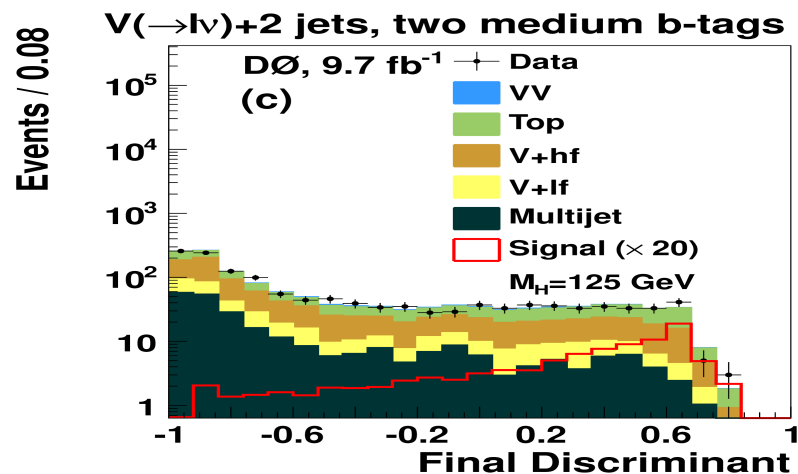


- Search for $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ resonance in association with W or Z in three main channels.
- Most sensitivity channels is $WH \rightarrow l\nu b\bar{b}$: one lepton + MET+bb
- Requiring b-tagging and use advanced multivariate analysis (MVA) to further suppress the background with gain of 25% in sensitivity.

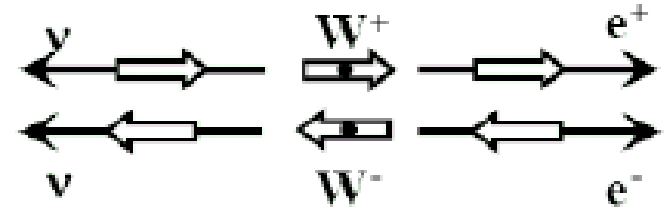
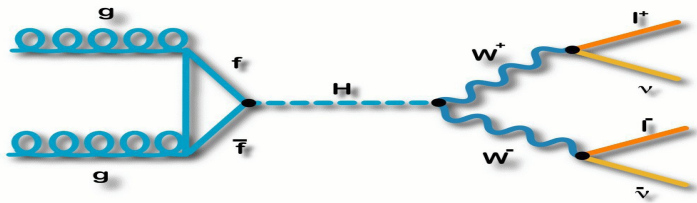
$WH \rightarrow l\nu b\bar{b}$



MVA

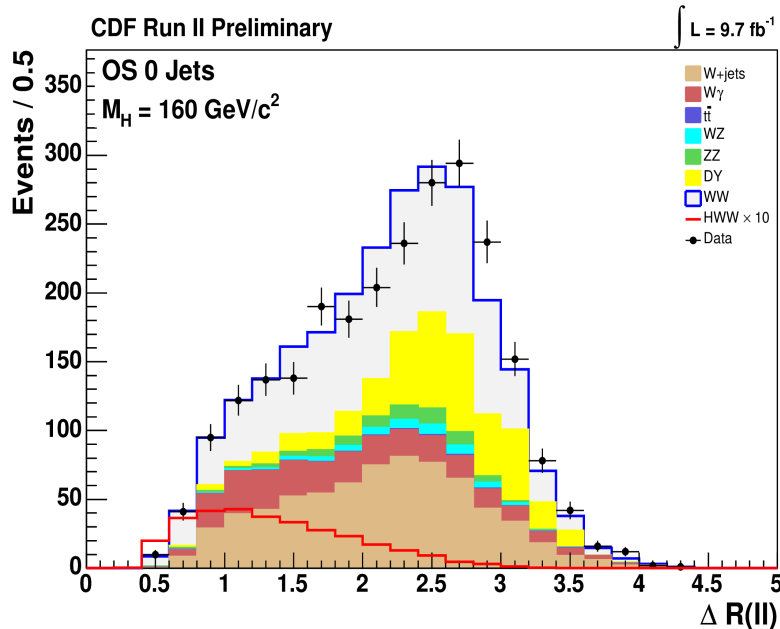


High Mass Signatures

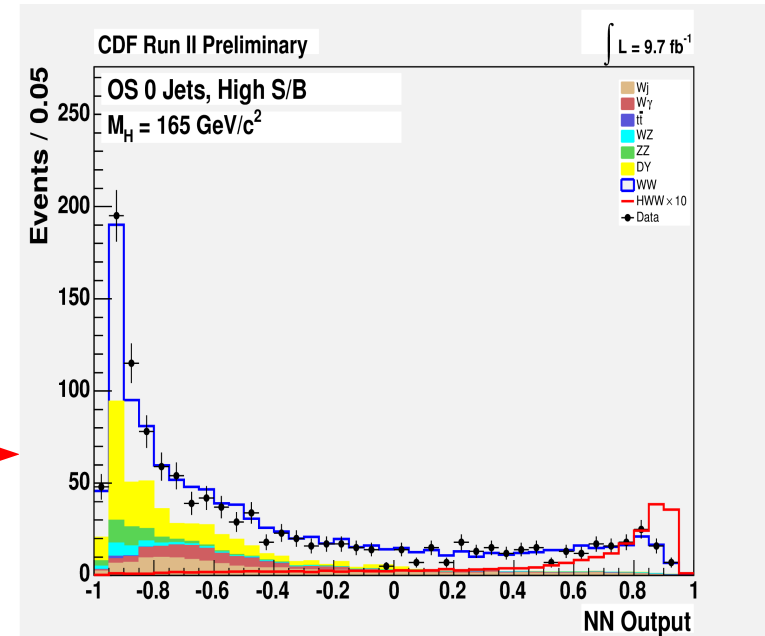


- Search for $H \rightarrow WW$ that leads to many interesting final states.
- Most sensitive channel is $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$: OS dilepton+met+0,1,2jets
- Requiring MVA to separate signal from main backgrounds (WW, ttbar)

$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$

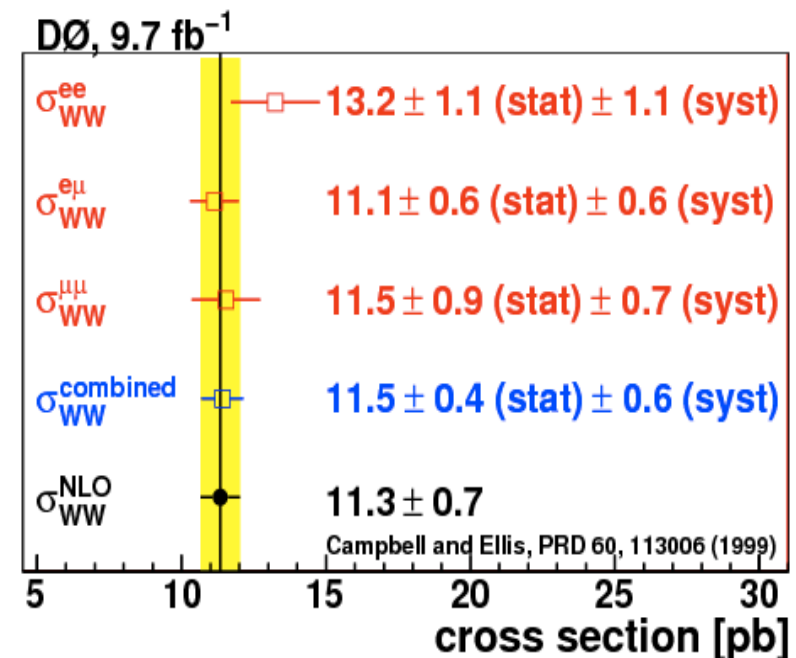
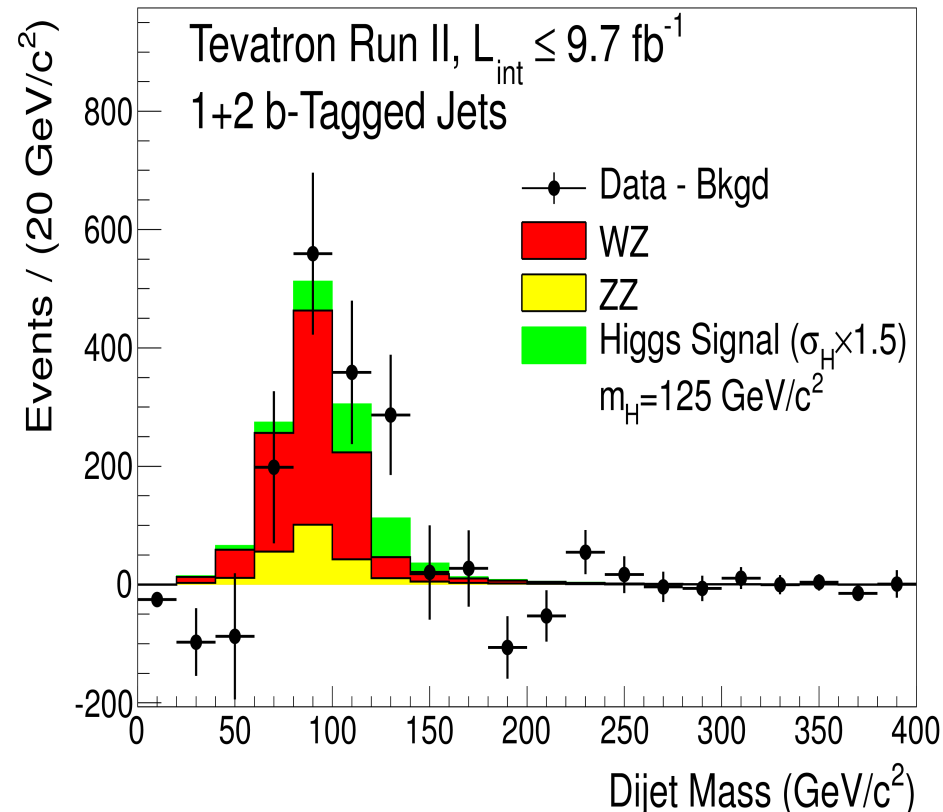


MVA



Validation of Search Strategies

- Looking for known SM processes with same signatures and analysis tools.
 - $H \rightarrow bb$ search: look for $Z \rightarrow bb$ in $WZ/ZZ \rightarrow l\nu bb$, lbb , and νbb with measured $\sigma_{WW+WZ} = (3.0 \pm 0.9)$ pb, in good agreement with SM prediction of 4.4 ± 0.3 pb.
 - $H \rightarrow W+W-$ search: look for SM WW production in $WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$ decay.



Combined Limits on SM Higgs Boson Production

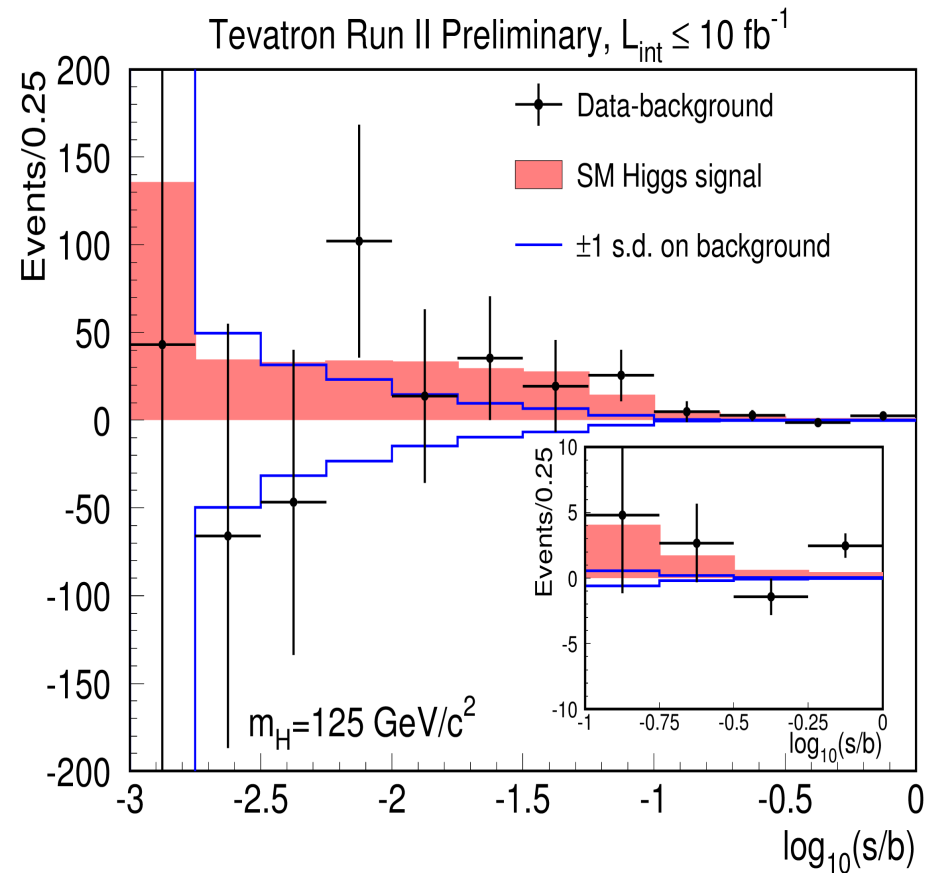
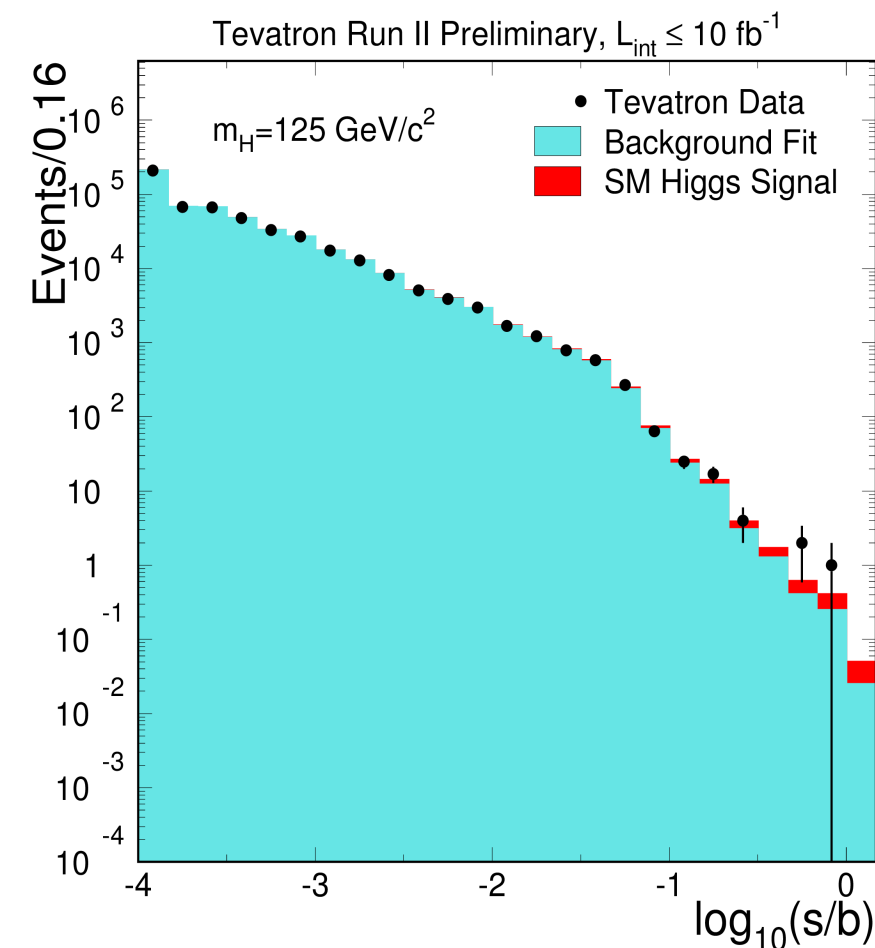
- In order to combine searches in many different production/decays, cross section limits are given with respect to nominal SM predictions.
- This requires to incorporate latest theoretical predictions and careful treatment of systematic, correlations cross channels & experiments.
 - Luminosity (6%), trigger and lepton ID (2-5%)
 - B-tagging (3.9-7.8%) and mistag (10-20%)
 - Jet energy scale (JES) shape and rate
 - Theoretical uncertainties (PDF, Q^2 , ISR/FSR)
 - W/Z + jets modeling
- Interpreting data using Bayesian and CLs statistical tools to set limits or measure the production cross section.
- Most systematic parameters are constrained by the data in the background dominated region.

List of Input Channels

DØ	Luminosity (fb ⁻¹)	M _H (GeV)	Reference
$WH \rightarrow \ell \nu b \bar{b}$	9.7	90–150	Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 121804 (2012); Sub to PRD arXiv:1301.6122
$ZH \rightarrow \ell \ell b \bar{b}$	9.7	90–150	Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 121803 (2012)
$ZH \rightarrow \nu \bar{\nu} b \bar{b}$	9.5	100–150	Phys. Lett. B 716, 285 (2012)
$H \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu \ell^- \bar{\nu}$	9.7	100–200	Acc to PRD arXiv:1301.1243
$H + X \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \mu^\pm \tau_h^\mp + \leq 1\text{jet}$	7.3	155–200	Phys. Lett. B 714, 237 (2012)
$H \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow \ell \nu q' \bar{q}$	9.7	100–200	Sub to PRD arXiv:1301.6122
$VH \rightarrow ee\mu/\mu\mu e + X$	9.7	100–200	Sub to PRD arXiv:1302.5723
$VH \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\pm + X$	9.7	100–200	Sub to PRD arXiv:1302.5723
$VH \rightarrow \ell \nu q' \bar{q} q' \bar{q}$	9.7	100–200	Sub to PRD arXiv:1301.6122
$VH \rightarrow \tau_h \tau_h \mu + X$	8.6	100–150	Sub to PRD arXiv:1302.5723
$H + X \rightarrow \ell \tau_h jj$	9.7	105–150	Acc. by PRD arXiv:1211.6993
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	9.7	100–150	Submitted to PRD, arXiv:1301.5358
CDF			
$WH \rightarrow \ell \nu b \bar{b}$	9.45	90–150	Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 111804 (2012)
$ZH \rightarrow \ell \ell b \bar{b}$	9.45	90–150	Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 111803 (2012)
$ZH \rightarrow \nu \bar{\nu} b \bar{b}$	9.45	90–150	Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 111805 (2012); Acc. by PRD arXiv: 1301.4440
$H \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu \ell^- \bar{\nu}$	9.7	110–200	FERMILAB-PUB-13-029-E, For submission to PRD
$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow e \tau_h \mu \tau_h$	9.7	130–200	FERMILAB-PUB-13-029-E, For submission to PRD
$VH \rightarrow ee\mu/\mu\mu e + X$	9.7	110–200	FERMILAB-PUB-13-029-E, For submission to PRD
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow llll$	9.7	120–200	Phys. Rev. D 86 (2012) 072012
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	6.0	100–150	Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 181804 (2012)
$VH \rightarrow jj b \bar{b}$	9.45	100–150	JHEP 1302 (2013) 004
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	10.0	100–150	Phys. Lett. B 717, 173 (2012)
$t\bar{t}H \rightarrow WW b \bar{b} b \bar{b}$	9.45	100–150	Phys. Rev. Lett. 109 (2012) 181802

Visualizing Data at $M_H=125$ GeV

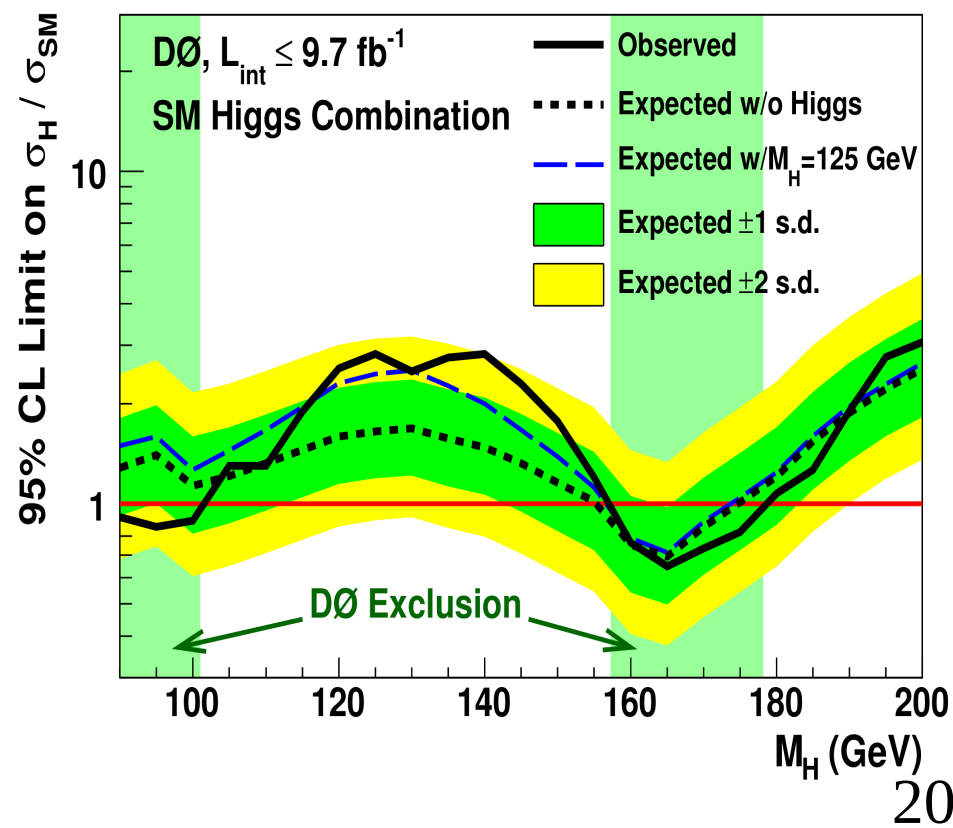
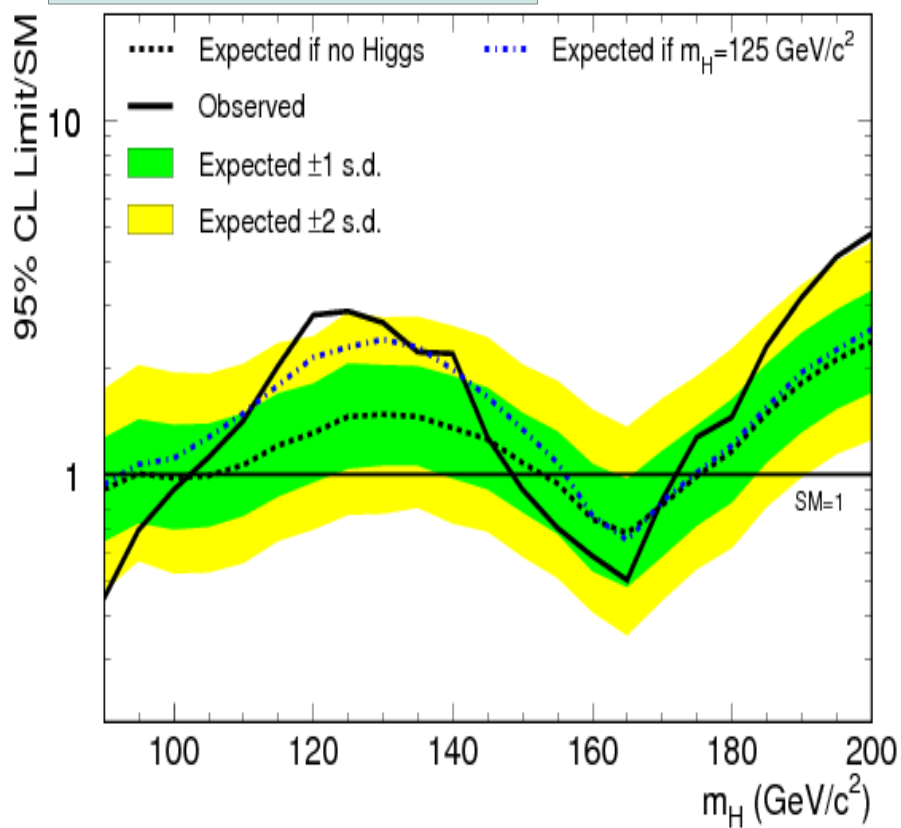
- Display cumulative discriminant from >100 channels, ordered by S/B.
- Expect to find an excess in high score region if there is a signal.



What's new

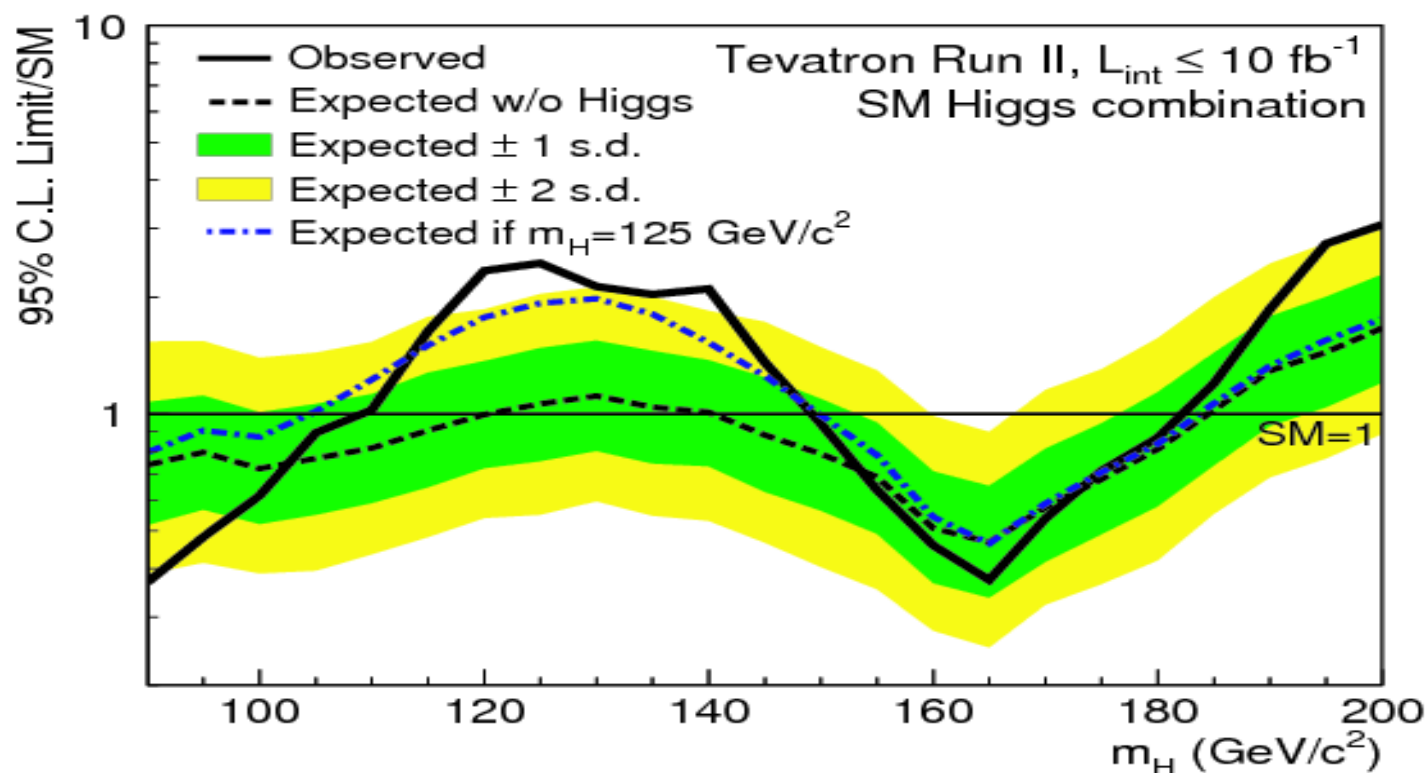
- There are no major changes in the analyses since HCP2012.
- Both collaborations have done many checks and all results have been submitted to the publication.
- The final Tevatron paper has been accepted by PRD recently.

CDF with 10 fb^{-1}

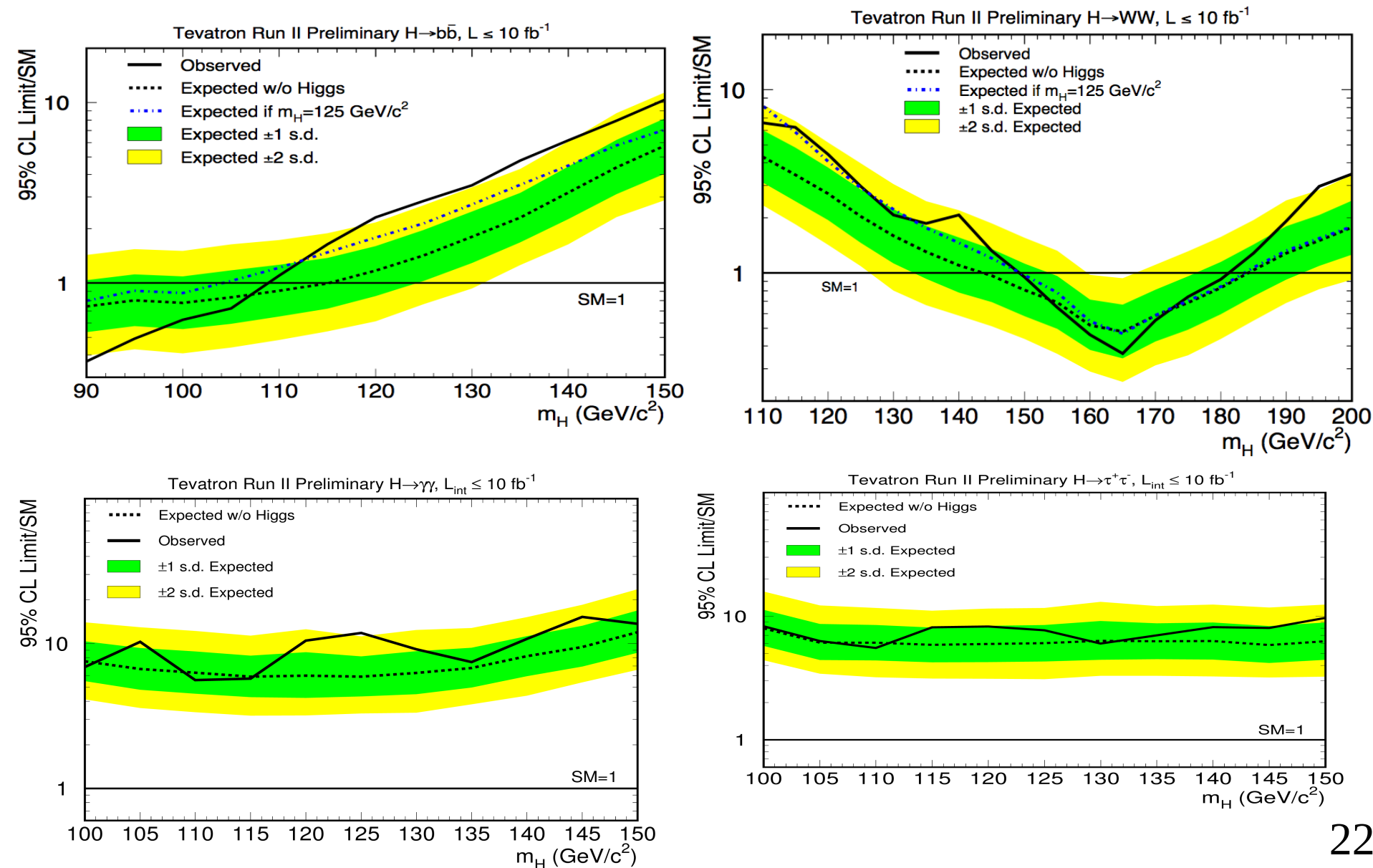


Tevatron Combination

- Exclusion regions at 95% CL:
 - High mass: 149-182 with exp. of 140-184 GeV/c^2
 - Low mass: 90-107 with exp. of 90-121 GeV/c^2 .
- Broad excess ($>2\sigma$) observed between 115-140 GeV/c^2 .

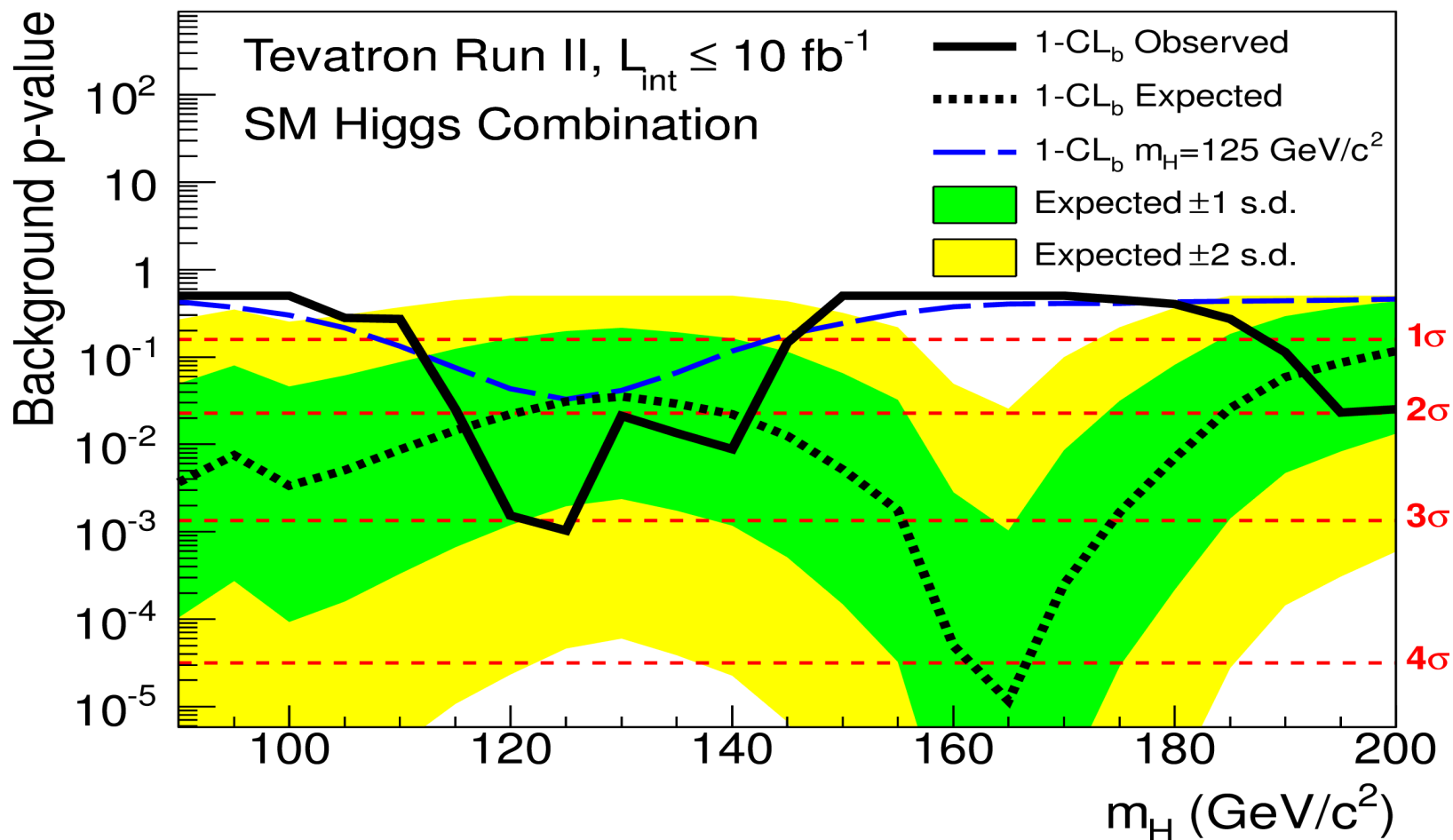


Tevatron Combination by Channel



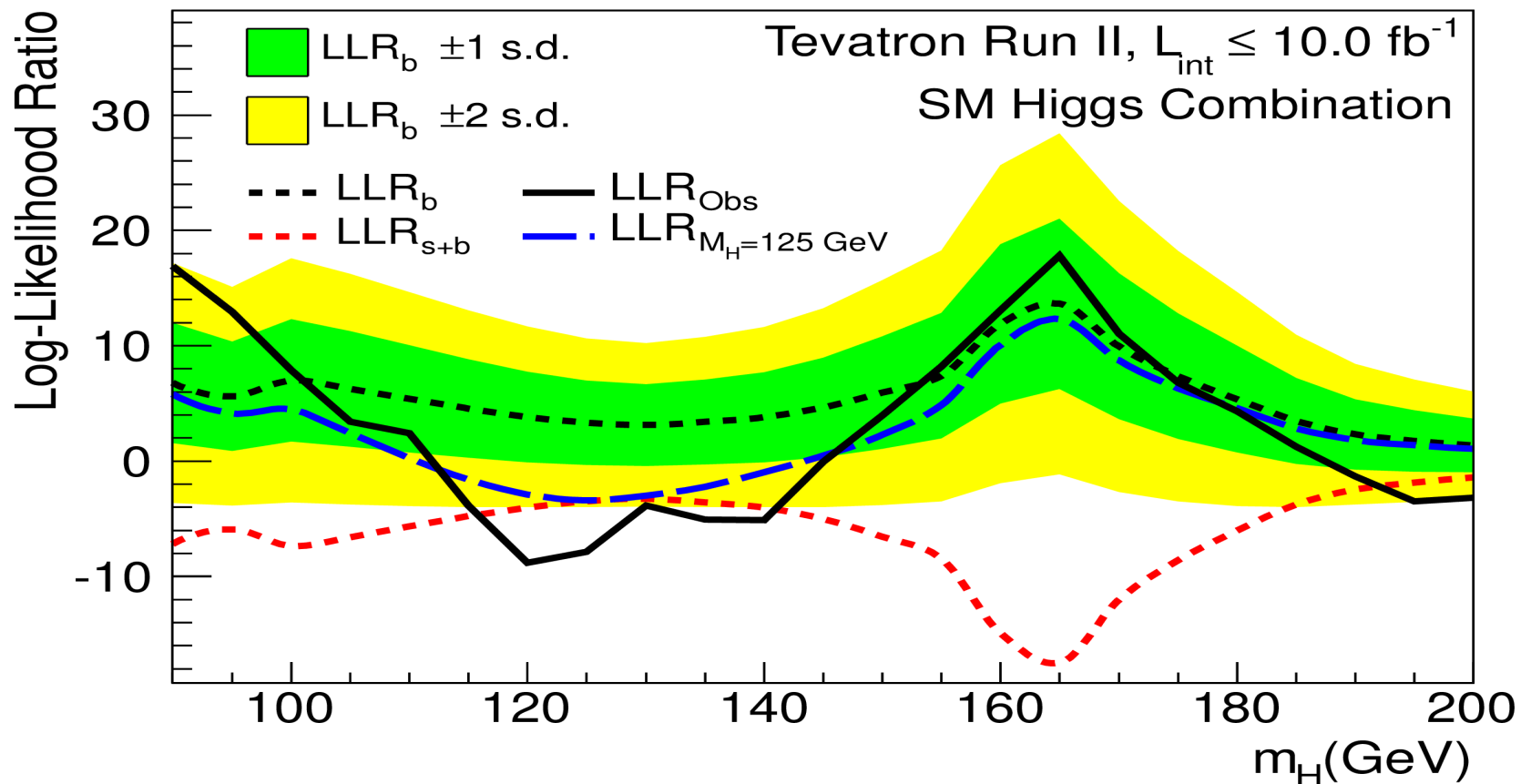
Quantifying the Excess

- Calculating local p-value for background-only hypothesis.
- The minimum p-value is found to be 3.1σ at $m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$.



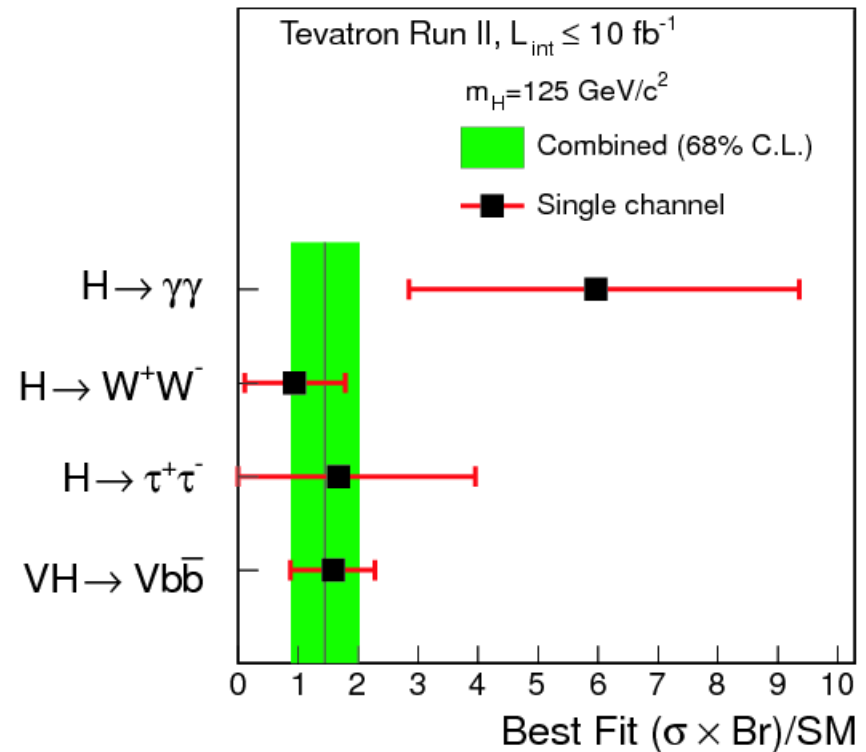
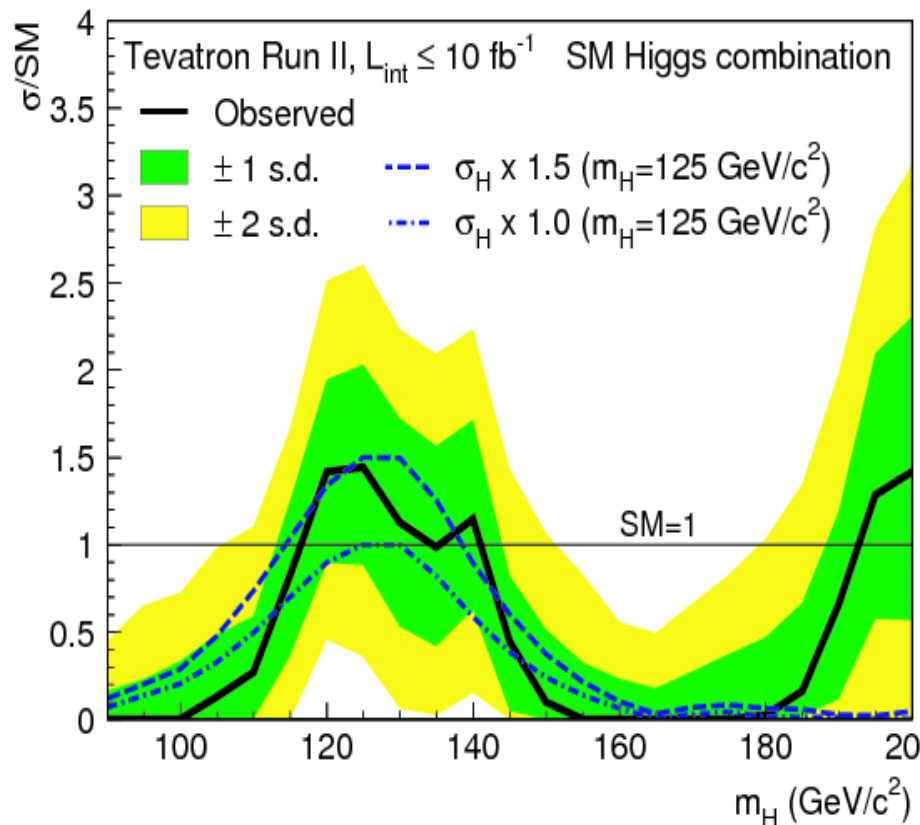
Compatible with SM Higgs at 125 GeV

- Compared LLR by injecting a signal of 125 to backgrnd pseudo-experiments. The distribution is broad due to MVA not optimized for mass, but for S/B.
- The shape including a 125 GeV Higgs is consistent with observed in the data.



Tevatron Cross Section Fits

- The fitted signal strength is (1.4 ± 0.6) @125 GeV, consistent with SM prediction.
- Separate fits to $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, WW , $\tau\tau$, bb , consistent across channels.

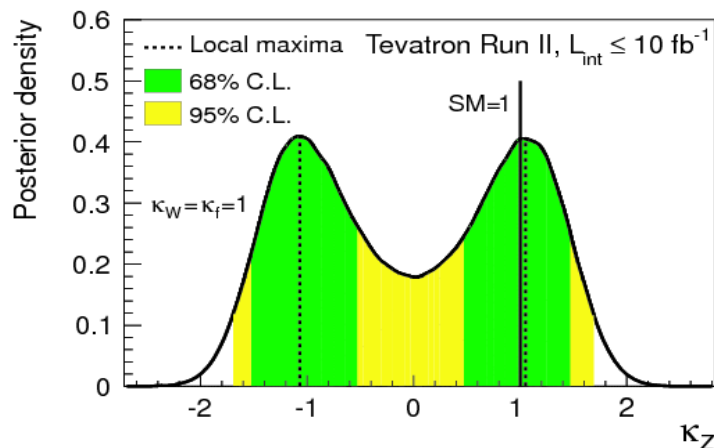
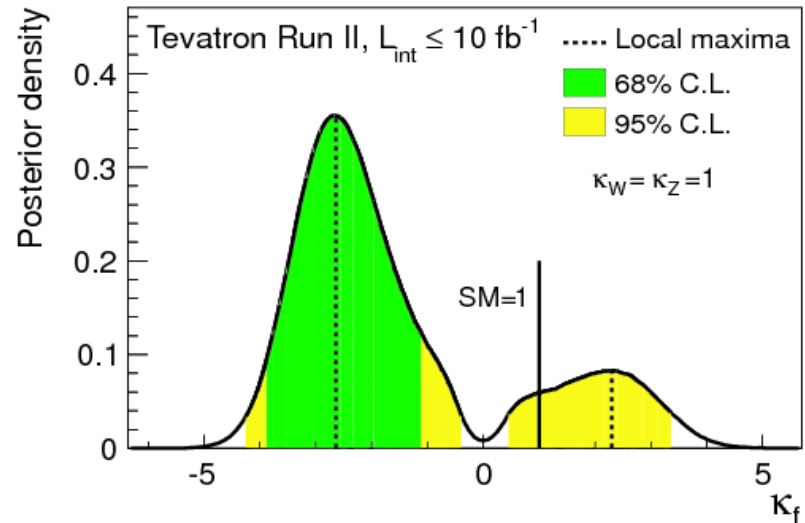
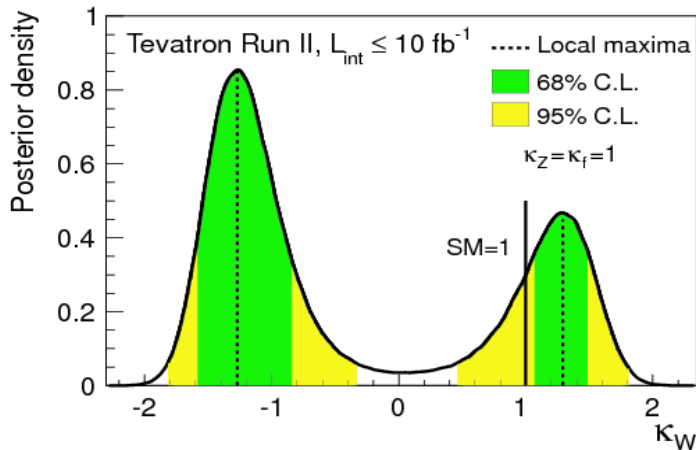


Studies of Higgs Boson Properties

- Studies of the coupling will help to understand what the new particle is and they can be parameterized through coupling factors respect to SM:
 - K_f is for Hff fermion coupling,
 - K_W, K_Z, K_V for HWW, HZZ, HVV boson coupling ($\lambda_{WZ} = K_W/K_Z$).
- Most searches at the Tevatron are sensitive to the product of fermion and boson couplings, for example:
 - $\mu_{vv}^{ggH} = \sigma(gg \rightarrow H) * B(H \rightarrow VV) / (\sigma * B)_{SM} = (0.95K_f^2 + 0.05K_f K_V) * K_V^2$.
 - $\mu_{bb}^{VH} = \sigma(VH) * B(H \rightarrow bb) / (\sigma * B)_{SM} = K_V^2 * K_f^2$.
- We follow the procedures of LHC Higgs cross section WG (arXiv:1209.0040).
- Assuming uniform prior for all K 's.

1-D Higgs Boson Coupling

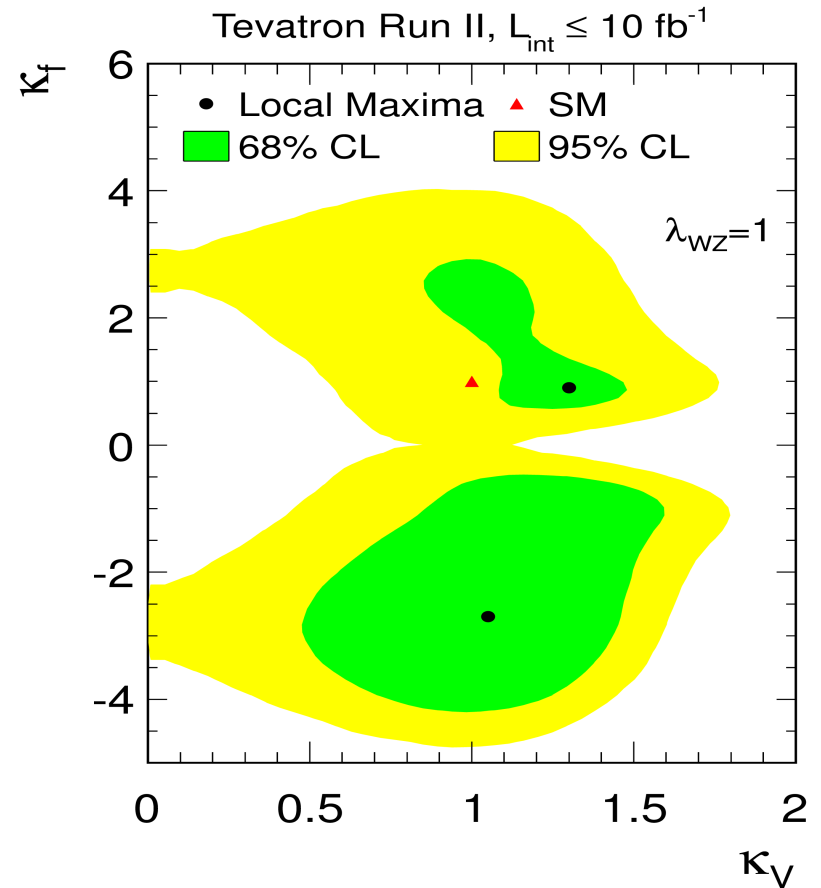
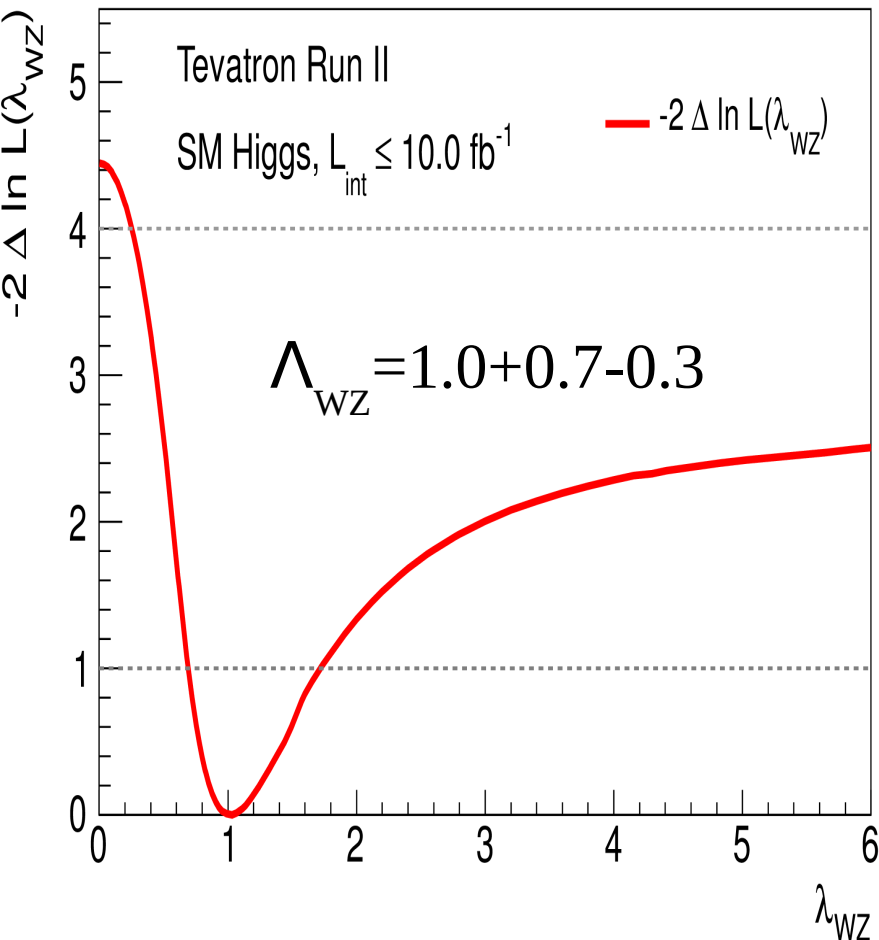
- Vary K_W , K_Z and K_f independently and measure each coupling:
- Results are consistent with SM predictions.



- $K_Z = \pm(1.05 + 0.45 - 0.55)$
- $K_f = -2.64 + 1.59 - 1.30$
- $K_W = -1.27 + 0.46 - 0.29$ or $[1.04, 1.51]$
- Negative values of K_W and K_f are preferred due to $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ excess

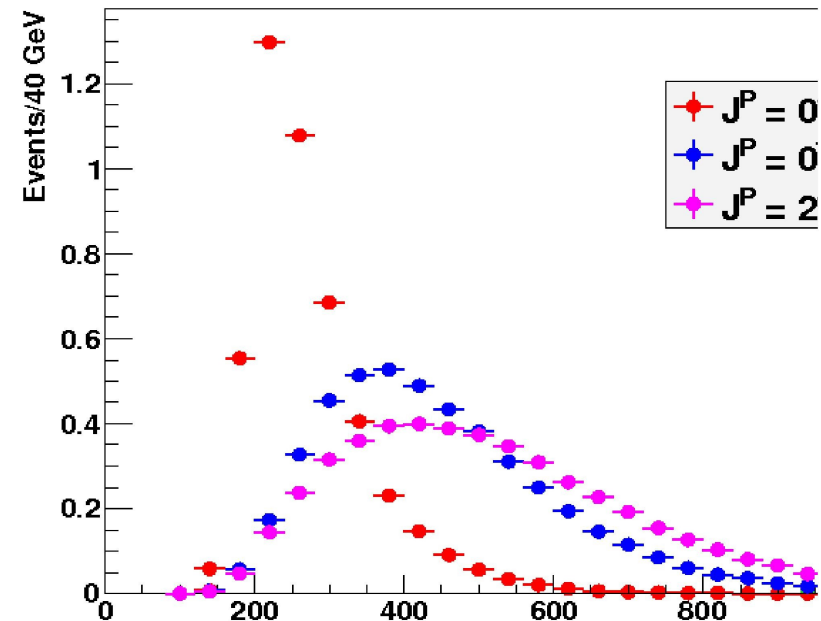
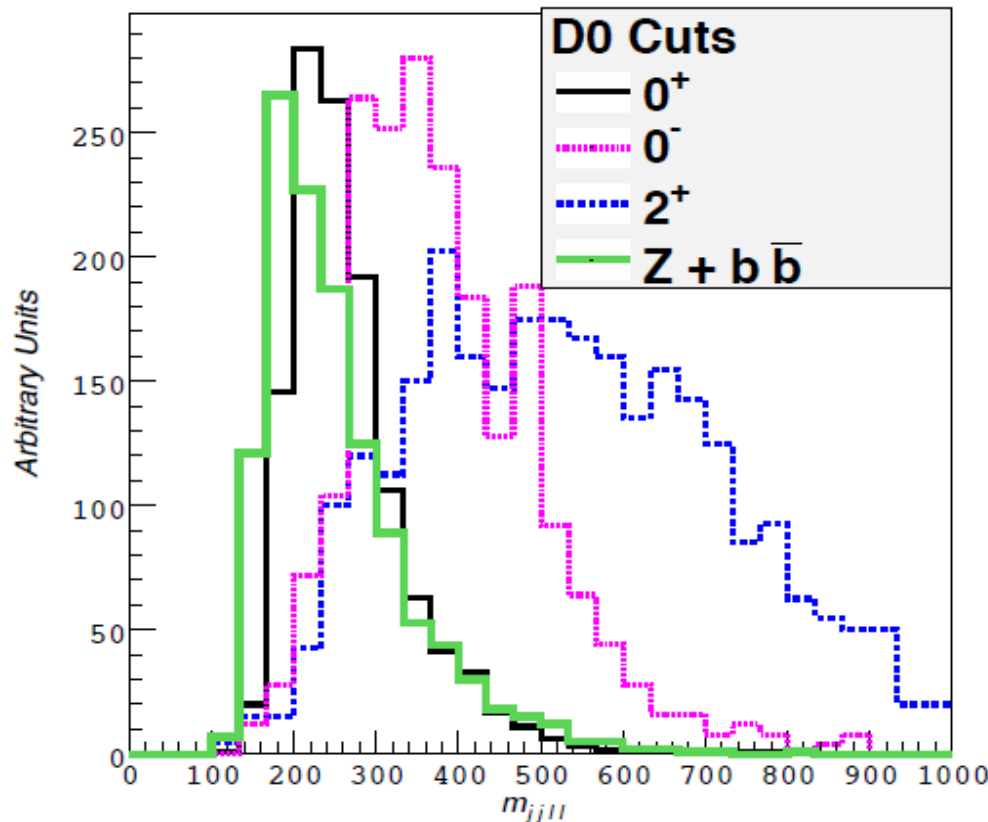
Constraining Higgs Boson Coupling

- Constraining custodial symmetry: $\lambda_{WZ} = K_W/K_Z$ by assuming $K_f = 1$
- Constraining K_f and K_V simultaneously by assuming $\lambda_{WZ} = 1$.
- Results are consistent with SM predictions.



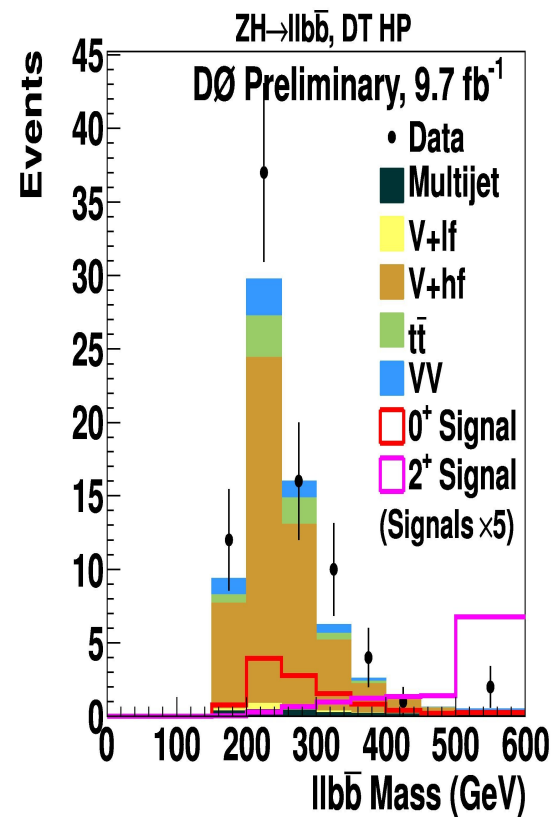
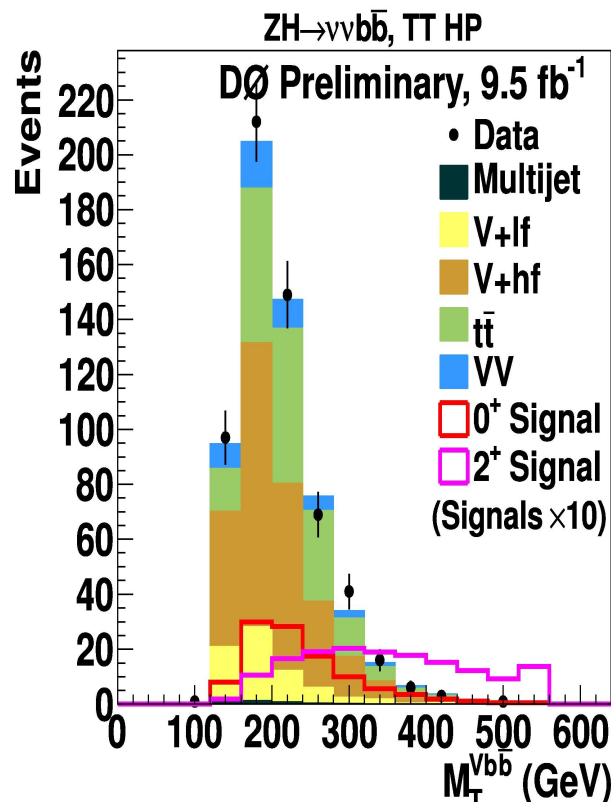
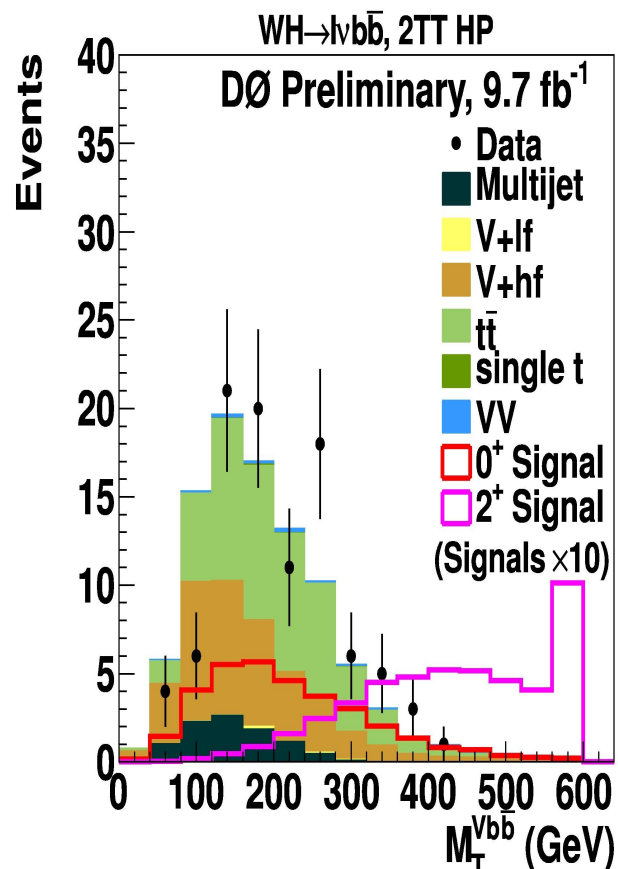
New Higgs Spin Measurement from D0

- SM predicts Higgs $J^P=0^+$, but 0^- and 2^+ possible
- LHC confirms 0^+ with bosonic decay modes
- Tevatron sensitive in VH final states where invariant mass of VH depends on J^P assignment, Ellis et al. JHEP 1211 134(2012).



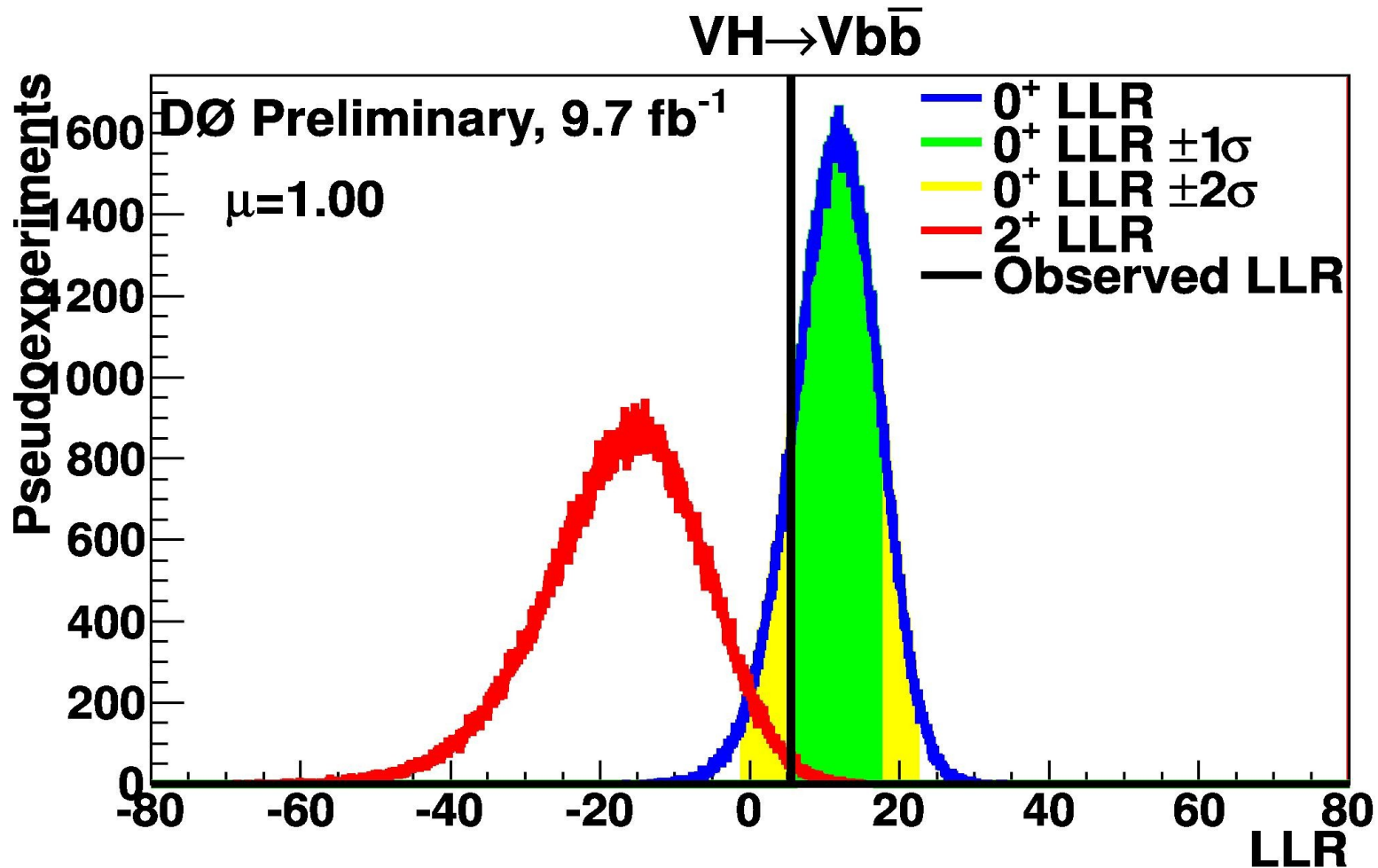
Spin Strategy

- Re-use published $VH \rightarrow Vbb$ analyses with same selections
- Use RS graviton as 2^+ from madgraph, normalized to $(\sigma \times B)_{SM}$.
- Use dijet mass or SM MVA to improve s/b
- Fit the final discriminate VH visible mass.



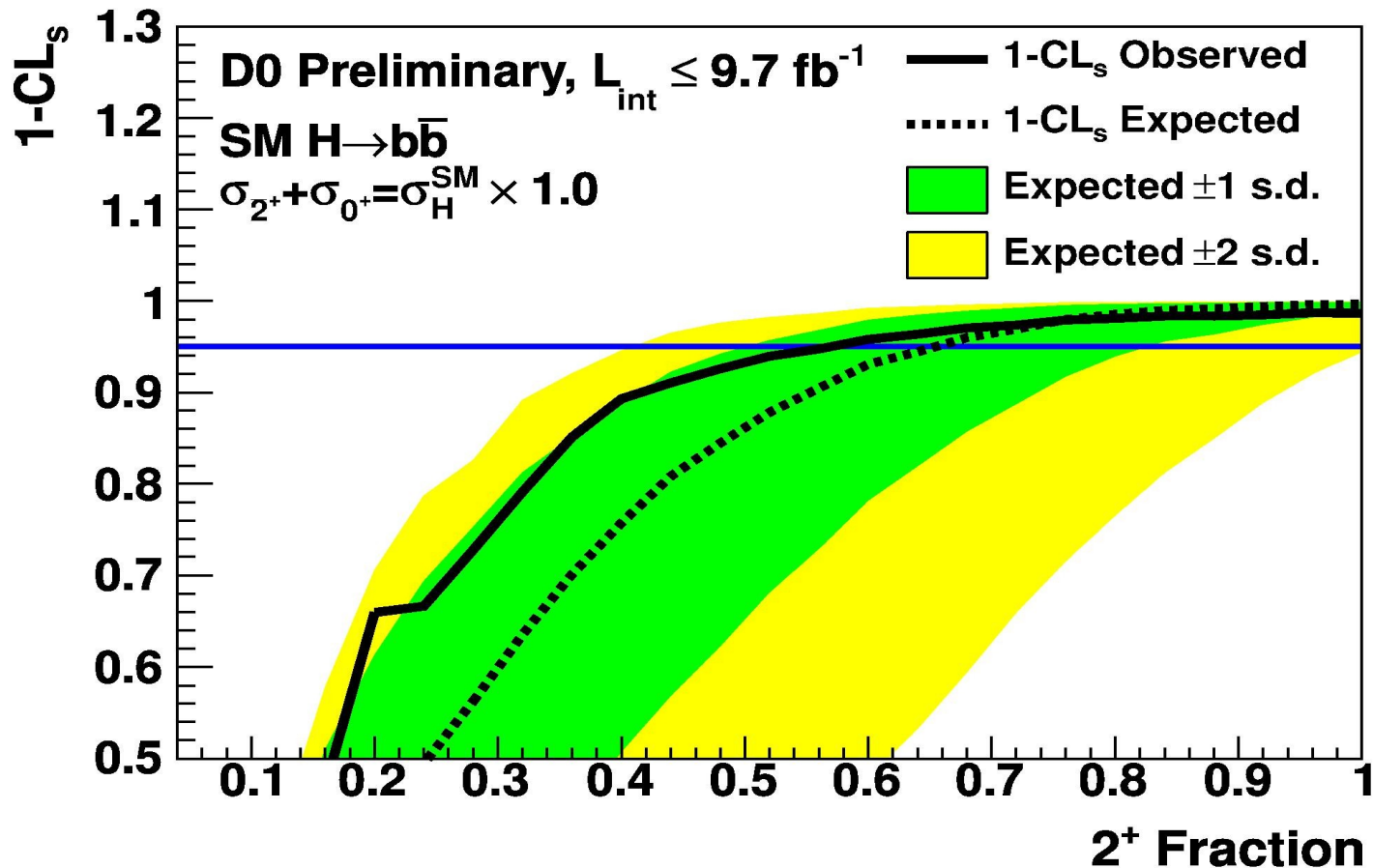
Spin Results

- Test $\text{LLR} = -2\log(L(2^+)/L(0^+))$ assuming $\mu=1$.
- 2^+ is excluded at 99.2% (exp. 99.95%) CL with $\mu=1$ in the data.



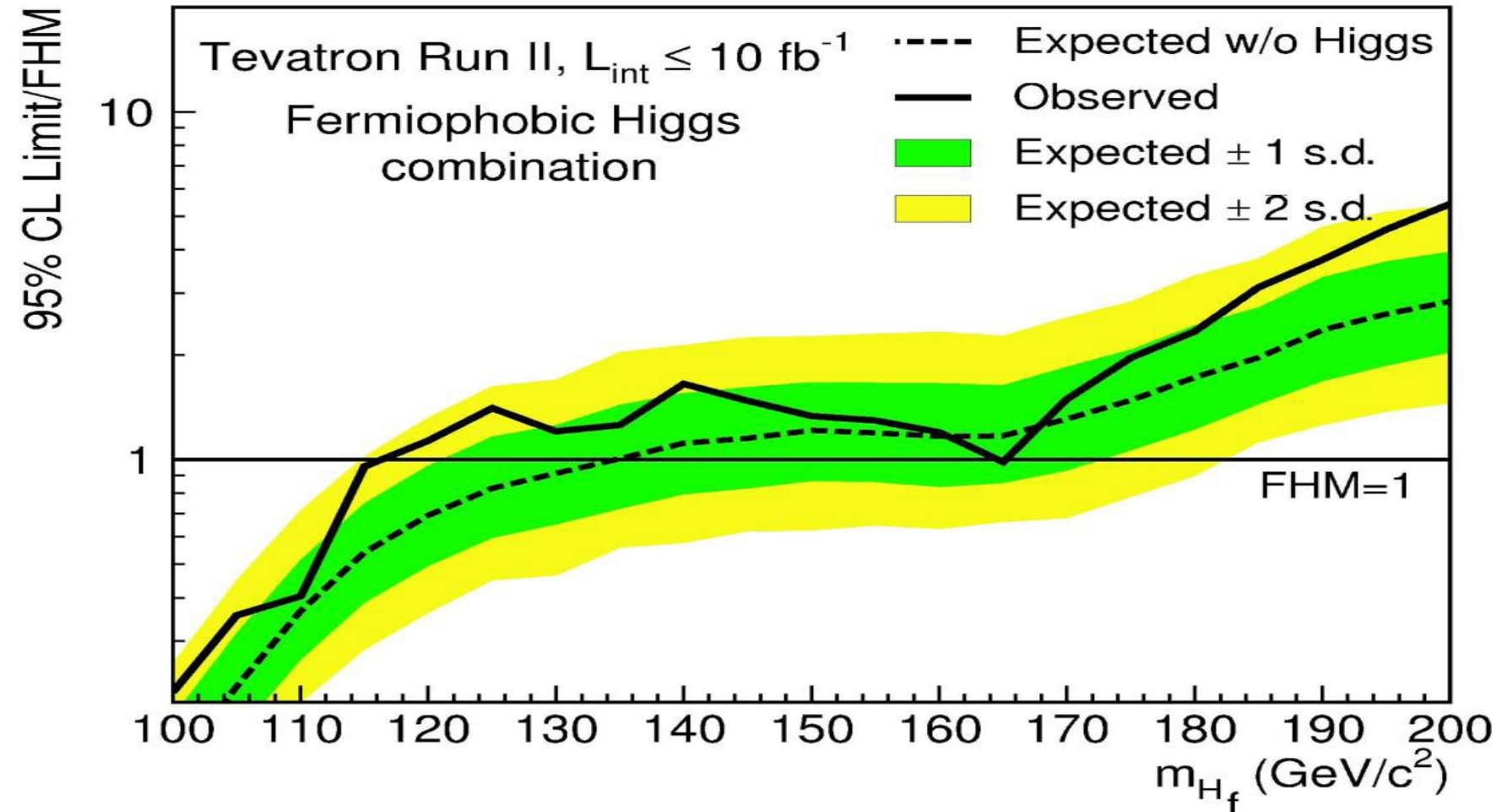
Spin Results

- Consider both 2^+ and 0^+ signal in data
- Vary fraction of 2^+ from 0 to 1
- Excluding at 95% CL: $f_{2^+} > 0.56$ (exp. 0.65) for $\mu=1.0$
- Work is on going to combine with CDF data.



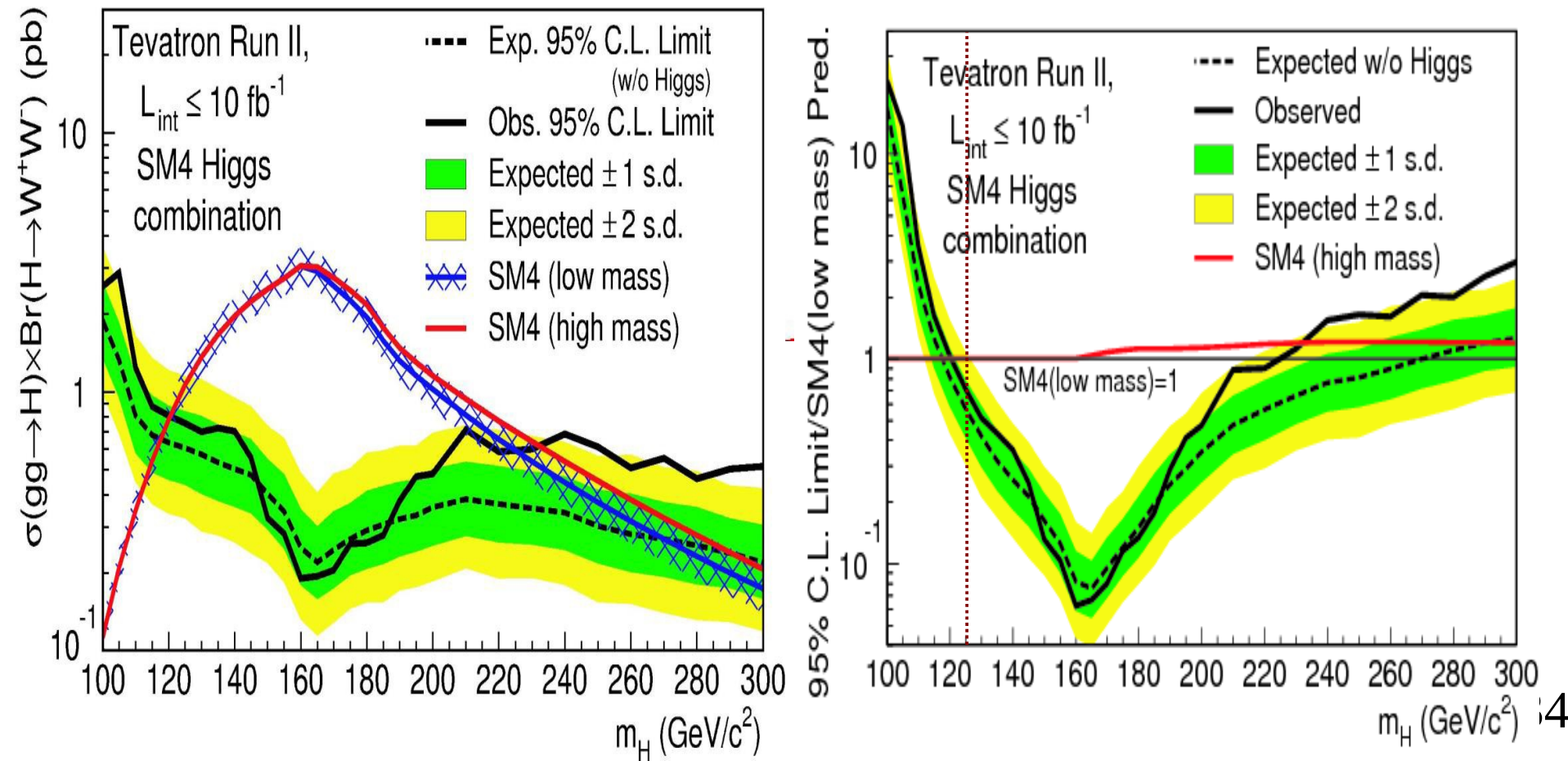
Fermiophobic Higgs Search

- Couplings to fermions highly suppressed
- Only VH and VBF production, a large enhancement in $B(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$.
- Exclusion at 95% CL: obs. (100,116) with exp. (100,135) GeV



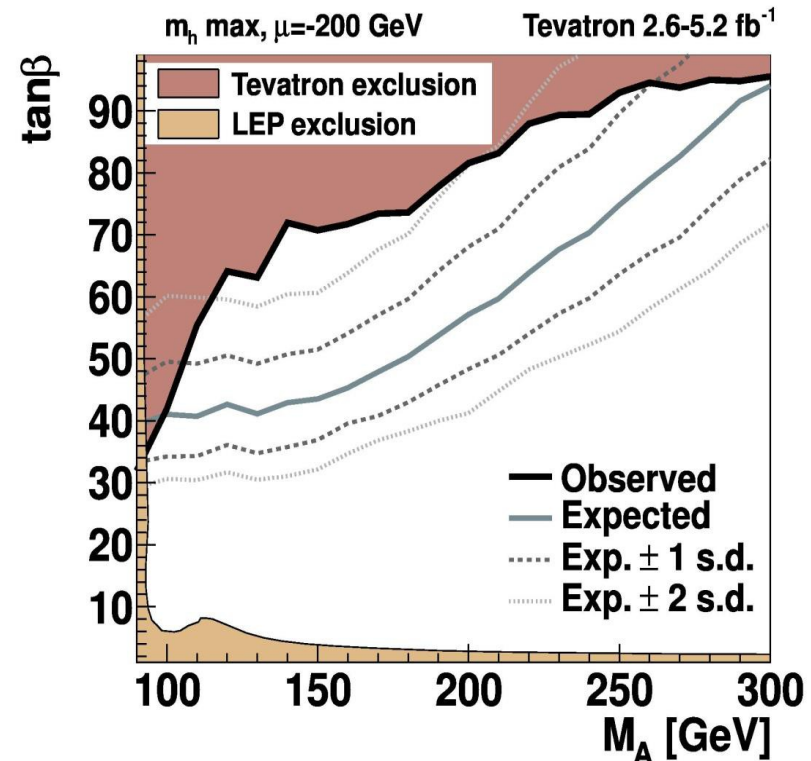
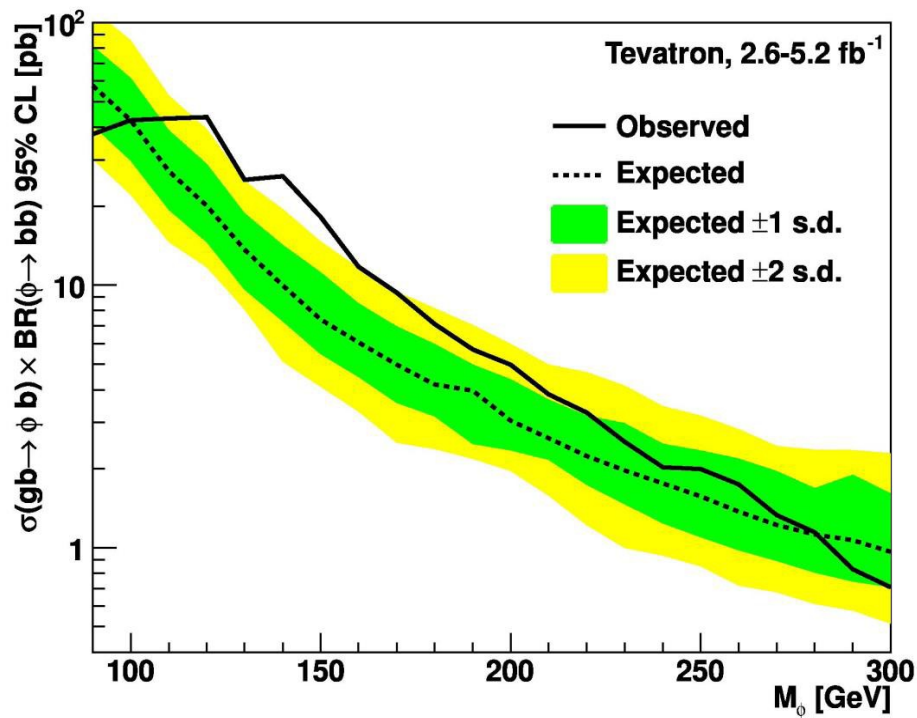
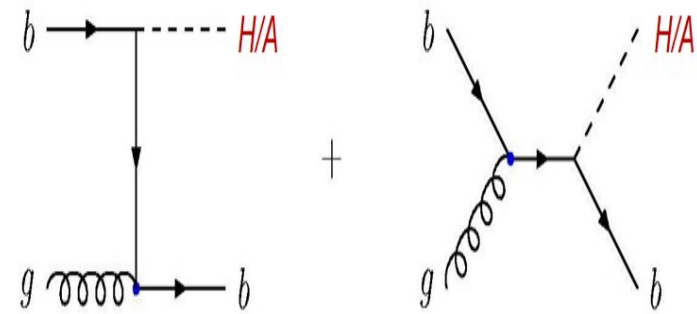
4th Generation Quark Search

- A sequential 4th generation of fermions could enhance ggH coupling by a factor 3 while providing new source of CP violation to explain matter-antimatter asymmetry.
- 4th gen. hypothesis seems excluded for observed $m_H = 125$ GeV.



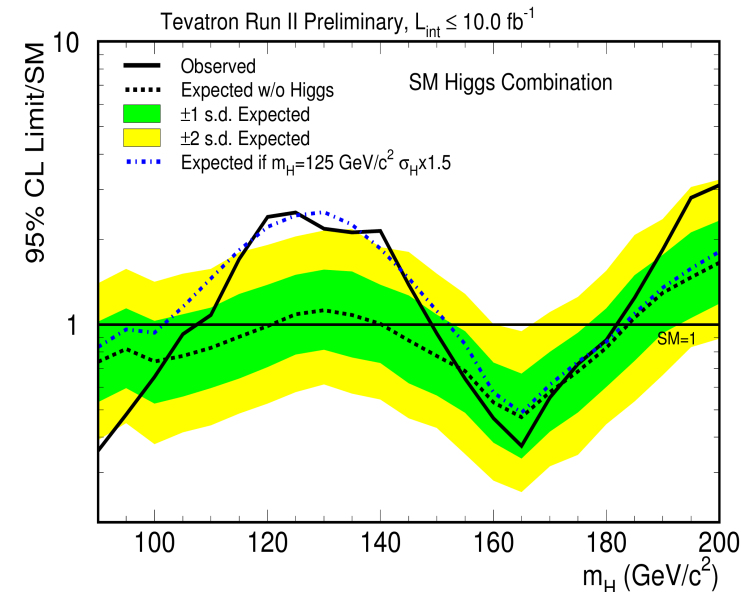
MSSM Higgs Search at the Tevatron

- MSSM Higgs production is enhanced by $\tan\beta^2$ in association with b-quarks and decaying in $H/A \rightarrow bb$.
- Mass reconstruction is challenging with multi-b quark final state.
- Some excess observed at $m_H = 145$ GeV.

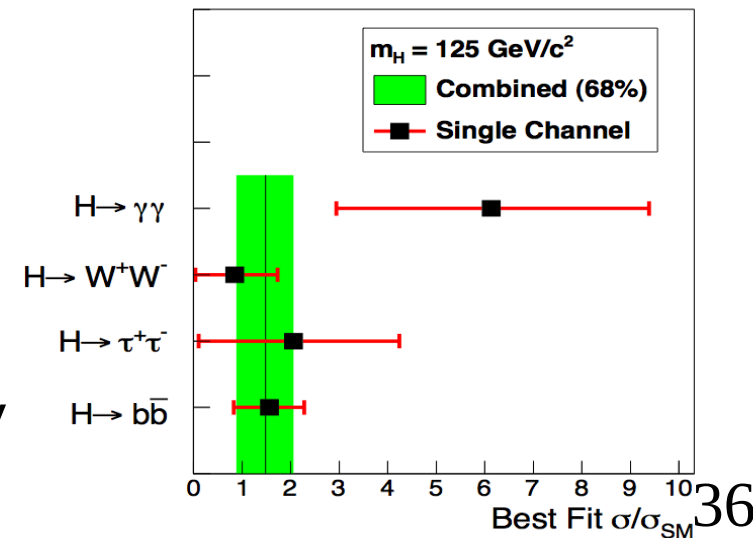


Conclusion

- Latest Tevatron results are presented based on full Run II dataset.
- Tevatron has achieved SM sensitivity over its expected accessible mass region (90-190 GeV).
- Observed a broad excess in $115 < M_H < 140$ GeV relative to bckgrnd-only hypothesis with a local p-value of 3.1σ consistent with LHC discovery.
- Studies of Higgs boson coupling at Tevatron are consistent with SM prediction and provide complementary information to LHC.

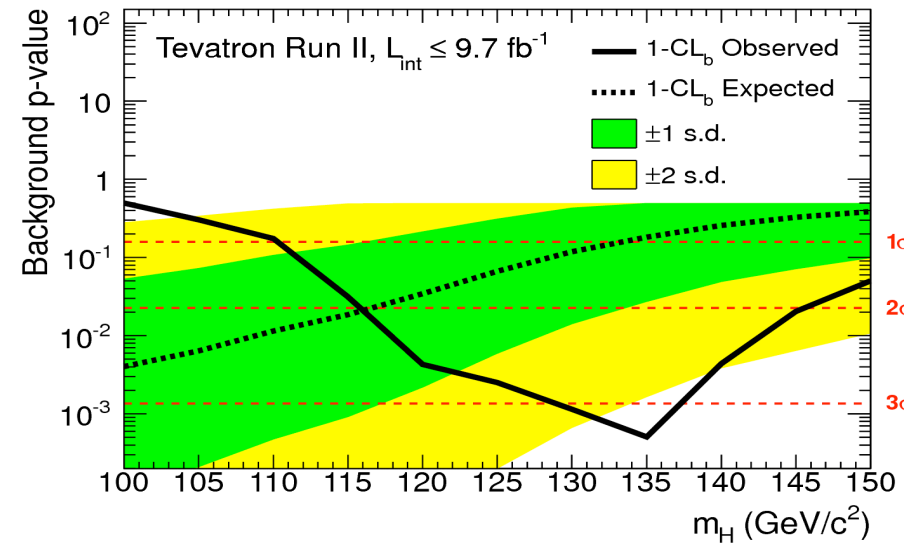
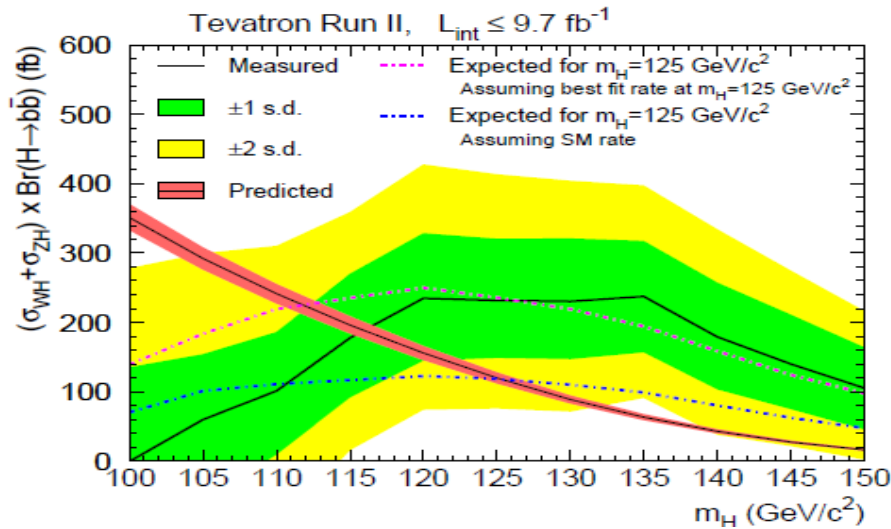


Tevatron Run II Preliminary, $L \leq 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



BACKUP

Tevatron H $\rightarrow$ bb Results, PRL 109,071804(2012)



• Last Summer:

– $\sigma_{\text{VH}} = 0.23 \pm 0.09 \text{ pb}$ (SM: $0.12 \pm 0.01 \text{ pb}$) @ 125

– Local max p-value = 3.3σ @ 135 GeV (global p-value = 3.1σ) and p-value = 2.8σ @ 125 GeV

• HCP:

– $\sigma_{\text{VH}} = 0.19 \pm 0.09 \text{ pb}$, consistent with the summer results.

– We find no significant issues with the previous metbb analysis and stay firmly behind last summer published results.

