

Properties of a Higgs-like particle of mass 125 GeV

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On behalf of the DØ collaboration



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- Introduction/Motivation
 - The Higgs
 - The Tevatron
- $D\bar{O}$ Higgs results
 - Cross Section
- Tevatron Higgs results
 - Cross Section
 - Couplings
- Higgs Spin and Parity in $VH \rightarrow Vb\bar{b}$
- Summary





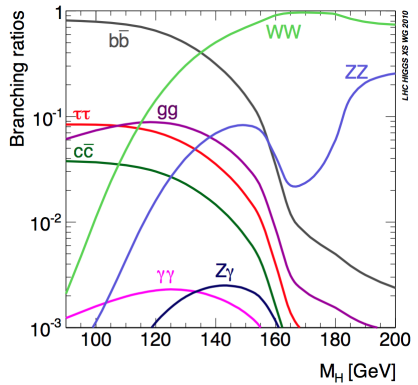
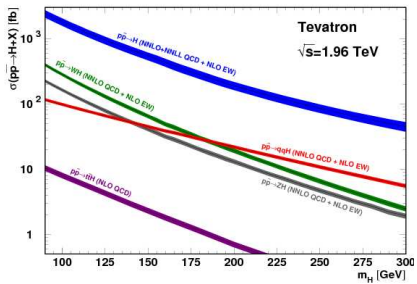
- July 2012 was an exciting time for particle physics!
- LHC experiments discovered new particle at 125 GeV in $\gamma\gamma$ and $ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ final states consistent with SM Higgs
- Tevatron provided 3σ evidence of particle in $b\bar{b}$ final state, also consistent with SM Higgs
- Focus now is shifting to measure this new particle's properties



The Higgs at the Tevatron



- Primary search modes at LHC: $H \rightarrow ZZ, H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, H \rightarrow WW$
- Primary search modes at the Tevatron: $VH \rightarrow Vbb, H \rightarrow WW$.

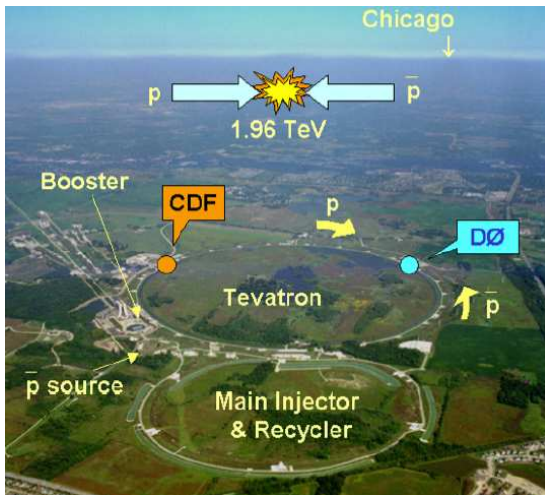




The Tevatron

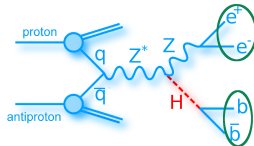
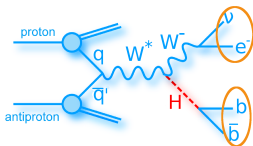
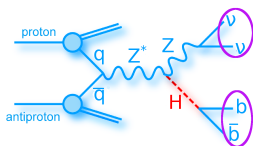


The Tevatron was a $p\bar{p}$ collider operating at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV.





- General strategy:
 - Select events based on final state topology
 - Categorize events
 - Separate signal from background using multivariate techniques
 - Perform statistical analysis



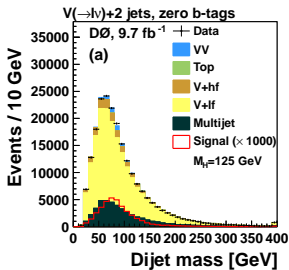
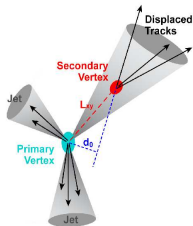
- Require large missing transverse energy and two jets
- Includes contribution from $WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$, where the lepton was not identified
- Dedicated MVA to reject multijet background

- Require exactly one lepton (e or μ), missing transverse energy and two or three jets
- Dedicated MVA to reject multijet background

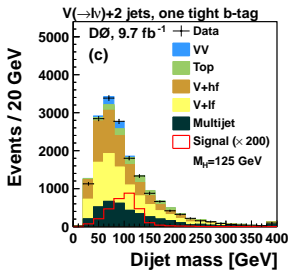
- Require two isolated charged leptons (e or μ), and at least two jets
- Able to fully reconstruct final state
- Dedicated MVA to reject $t\bar{t}$ background



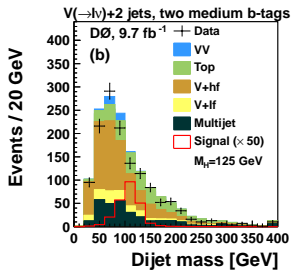
- Tag events coming from decay of a B meson
 - Use secondary vertex and tracking information to build an MVA to separate out light jets from b-jets.



(a) 0 b-tags



(b) 1 tight b-tags



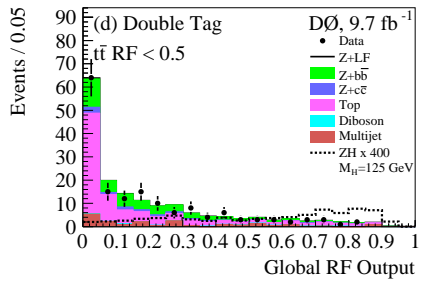
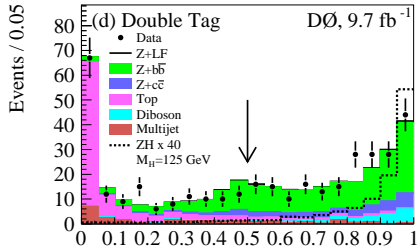
(c) 2 tight b-tags



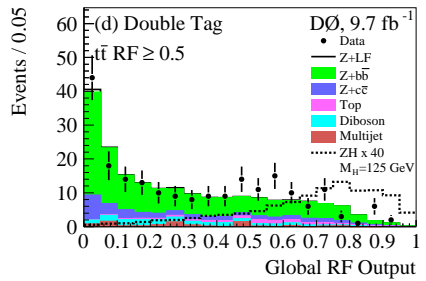
Multivariate Analysis Example: $ZH \rightarrow llbb$



- Separate signal from specific backgrounds, or all backgrounds together.



(a) $t\bar{t}$ enriched



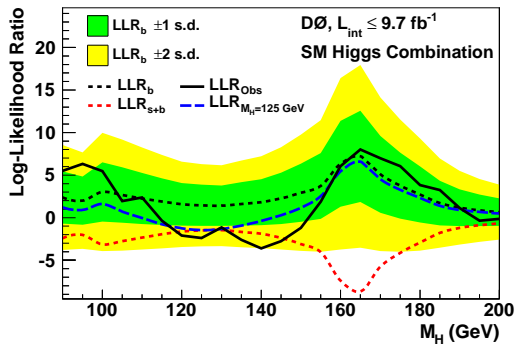
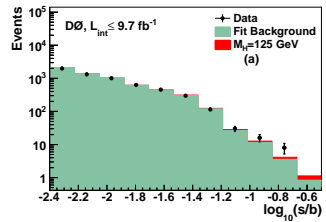
(b) $t\bar{t}$ depleted



Combining all DØ Higgs searches



- Combine searches in $H \rightarrow bb$,
 $H \rightarrow WW$, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$
- Observe a broad excess over background only prediction

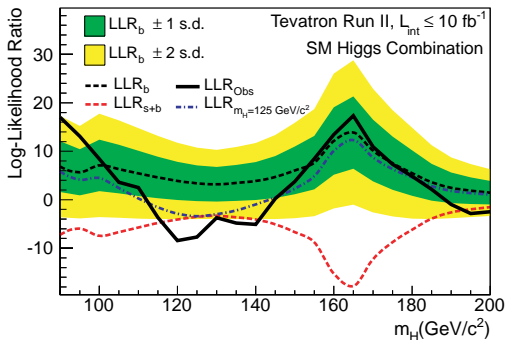
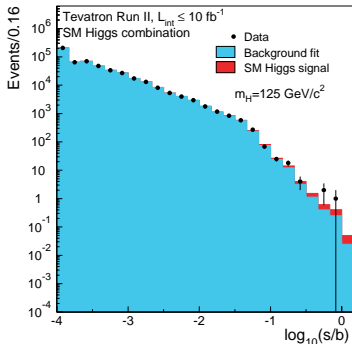




Combining all Tevatron Higgs searches

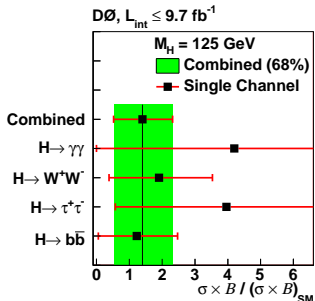


- Combine $D\bar{O}$ and CDF Higgs searches
- Observe a broad excess over background only prediction

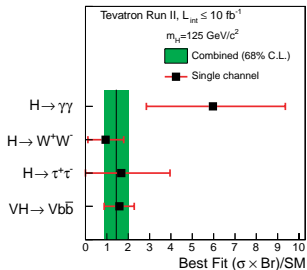




Best Fit Cross Section



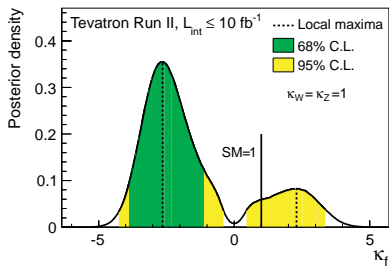
| Higgs Decay Mode | $\frac{(\sigma \times BR)}{(\sigma \times BR)_{SM}}$ |
|------------------------------|--|
| Combined | $1.40^{+0.92}_{-0.88}$ |
| $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ | $4.20^{+4.60}_{-4.20}$ |
| $H \rightarrow W^+W^-$ | $1.90^{+1.63}_{-1.52}$ |
| $H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ | $3.96^{+4.11}_{-3.38}$ |
| $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ | $1.23^{+1.24}_{-1.17}$ |



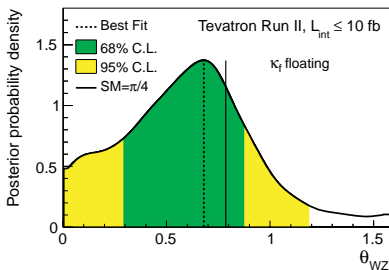
| Higgs Decay Mode | $\frac{(\sigma \times BR)}{(\sigma \times BR)_{SM}}$ |
|------------------------------|--|
| Combined | $1.44^{+0.59}_{-0.56}$ |
| $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ | $5.97^{+3.39}_{-3.12}$ |
| $H \rightarrow W^+W^-$ | $0.94^{+0.85}_{-0.83}$ |
| $H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ | $1.68^{+2.28}_{-1.68}$ |
| $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ | $1.59^{+0.69}_{-0.72}$ |



- Introduce multiplicative scaling factors on Higgs coupling to fermions, W bosons, Z bosons, and general vector bosons: $\kappa_f, \kappa_W, \kappa_Z, \kappa_V$
 - Search for deviations from SM expectation of 1
- Also measure the ratio $\lambda_{WZ} = \kappa_W/\kappa_Z$
 - For custodial symmetry to hold $\lambda_{WZ} = 1$

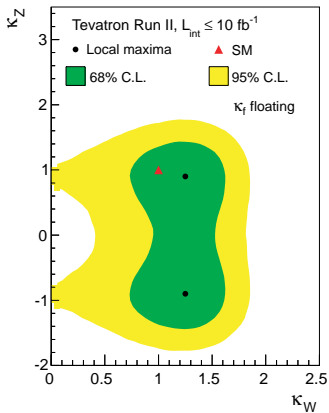


(a) κ_f

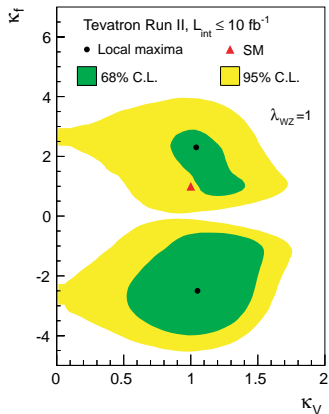


(b) $\theta_{WZ} = \tan^{-1}(1/\lambda_{WZ})$

- $\kappa_f = -2.64^{+1.59}_{-1.30}$
 - Negative sign from excess in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ($\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma} \propto |1.28\kappa_V - 0.28\kappa_f|^2$)
- $\lambda_{WZ} = 1.24^{+2.34}_{-0.42}$



(a) κ_W vs κ_Z



(b) κ_f vs κ_V

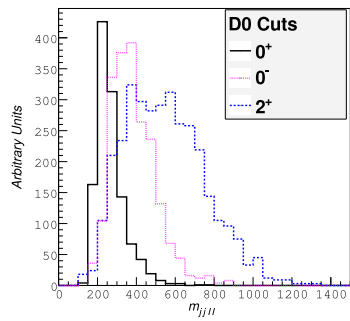
- $(\kappa_W, \kappa_Z) = (1.25, \pm 0.90)$
- $(\kappa_f, \kappa_V) = (1.05, -2.04)$



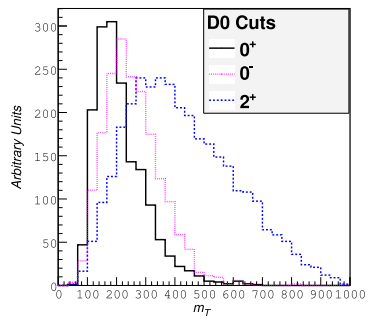
- The Standard model Higgs is predicted to have $J^P=0^+$
- Could have non-SM scenarios with $J^P=0^-, 2^+$.
- LHC experiments studying spin and parity in bosonic final states
- Tevatron experiments sensitive to $b\bar{b}$ final state.



- Total visible mass of the Vbb system shows good separating power between different J^P assignments
 - J. Ellis, D. S. Hwang, V. Sanz and T. You, "A Fast Track towards the 'Higgs' Spin and Parity," JHEP **1211**, 134 (2012)
 - arXiv:1208.6002 [hep-ph].



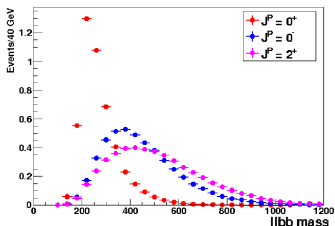
(a) $ZH \rightarrow llbb$



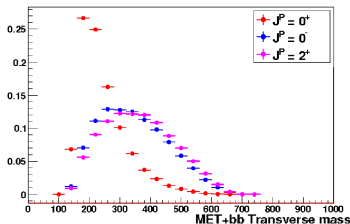
(b) $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu bb$



- Non-SM signals generated with MADGRAPH5, then interfaced with PYTHIA for showering
- Will only be considering 2^+ vs 0^+ today (work on 0^- result is ongoing)
 - 2^+ signal is generated using Randall-Sundrum graviton model
- After full reconstruction and detector simulation, we see good separation as predicted



(a) $ZH \rightarrow llbb$



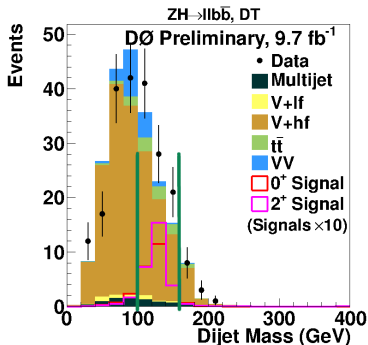
(b) $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu bb$



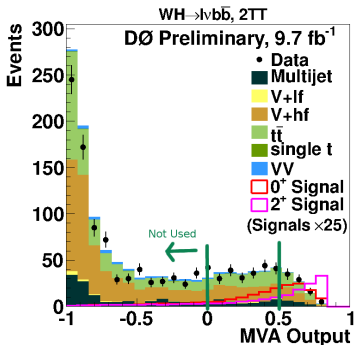
Discriminating Further



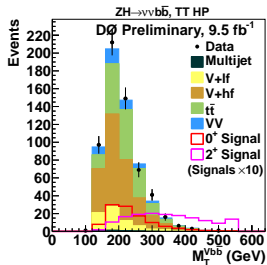
- Can use the knowledge of mass to split our samples into regions of high and low signal purity
- $ZH \rightarrow Zbb$ analyses split into regions based on dijet mass, while $WH \rightarrow Wbb$ analysis split based on MVA output



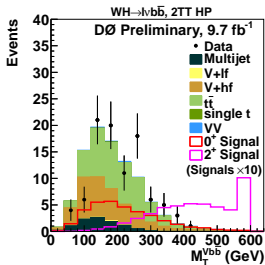
(a) $ZH \rightarrow llbb$



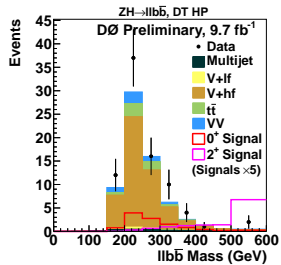
(b) $WH \rightarrow lvbb$



(a) ZH $\rightarrow\nu\nu b\bar{b}$



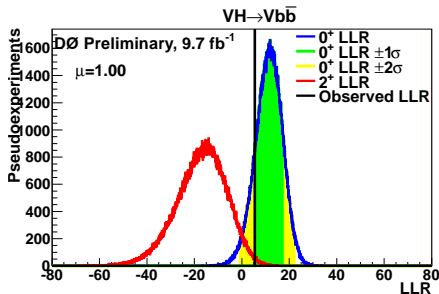
(b) WH $\rightarrow l\nu b\bar{b}$



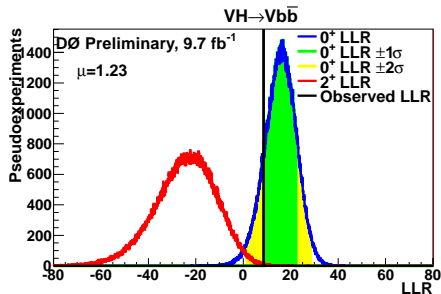
(c) ZH $\rightarrow ll b\bar{b}$



- Use LLR as a test statistic: $LLR = -2 \log\left(\frac{H_1}{H_0}\right)$
 - $H_0 = 0^+ + \text{background}$
 - $H_1 = 2^+ + \text{background}$
- Do computation under two different assumptions:
 - $\sigma \times \text{BR} = 1.0 \text{ SM}$
 - $\sigma \times \text{BR} = 1.23 \text{ SM}$ (best cross section fit value)
 - $\mu = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{SM}}$



(a) $\mu=1.00$



(b) $\mu=1.23$



- To quantify model preference, use $CL_S = \frac{CL_{H_1}}{CL_{H_0}}$
 - $CL_X = P(\text{LLR} \geq \text{LLL}^{\text{observed}} | X)$.
- Can interpret $1-CL_S$ as the confidence level for exclusion of 2^+ model in favour of 0^+ model.

| | $1-CL_S$ |
|-------------------------|----------|
| $\mu = 1.00$, Expected | 0.9995 |
| $\mu = 1.00$, Observed | 0.992 |
| $\mu = 1.23$, Expected | 0.9999 |
| $\mu = 1.23$, Observed | 0.999 |



- Tevatron sees broad excess in data that is consistent with SM Higgs boson
- Tevatron primarily sensitive to $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, provides information complimentary to LHC $H \rightarrow$ bosons
- Prefer $J^P = 0^+$ over 2^+ , and reject 2^+ (with graviton like couplings) at $> 99.2\%$ confidence level in $VH \rightarrow Vb\bar{b}$
- Spin and parity studies on 0^- in $VH \rightarrow Vb\bar{b}$ coming soon!

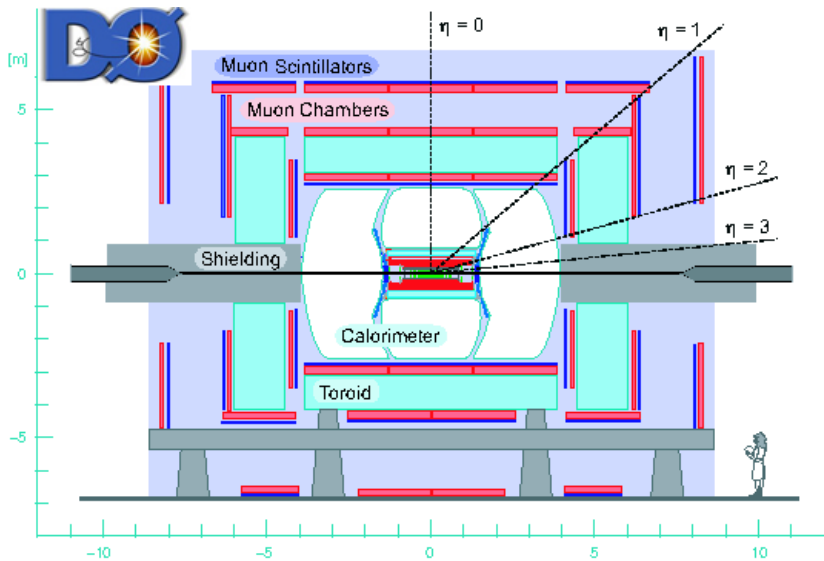


For more information:

- Tevatron New Phenomena and Higgs Working Group:
 - <http://tevnpnwg.fnal.gov/>
- DØ Higgs results:
 - <http://www-d0.fnal.gov/Run2Physics/WWW/results/higgs.htm>



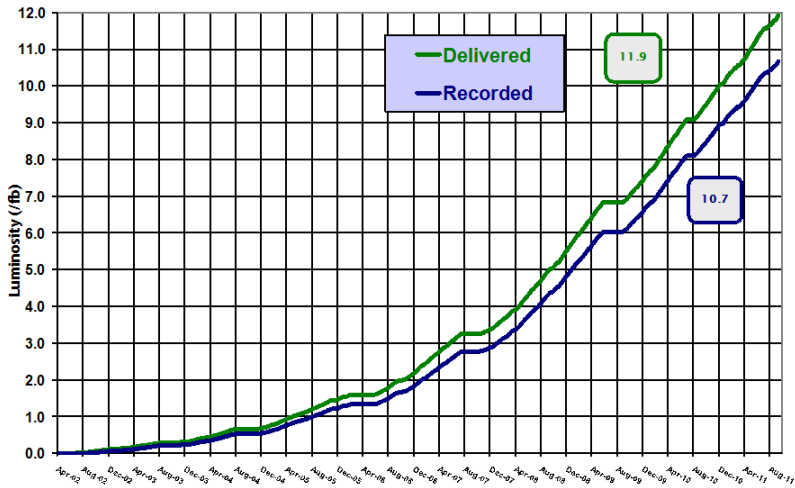
The DØ Detector





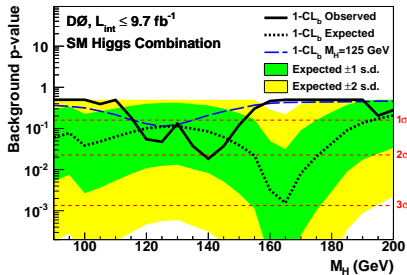
Run II Integrated Luminosity

19 April 2002 - 30 September 2011

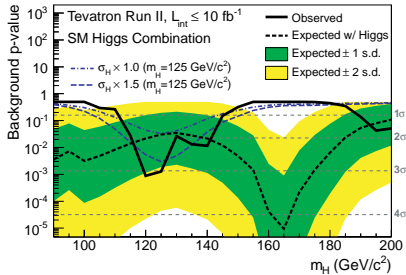




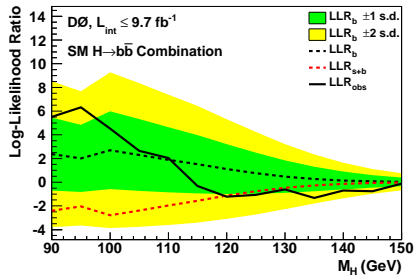
Background p-values



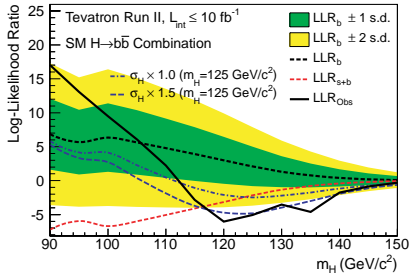
(a) DØ



(b) Tevatron

 $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ 

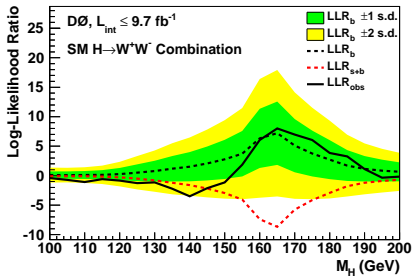
(a) DØ



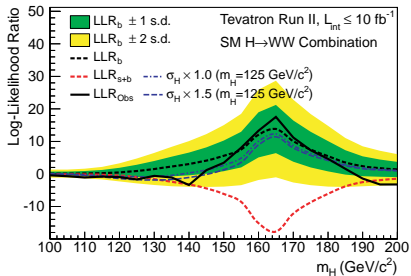
(b) Tevatron



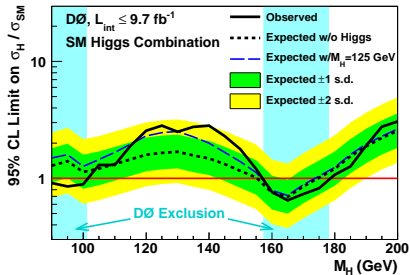
H → WW



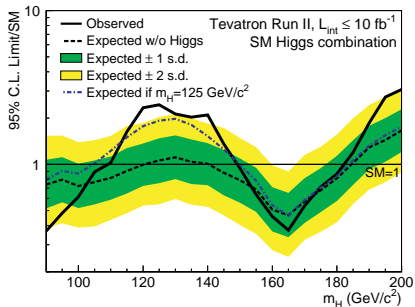
(a) DØ



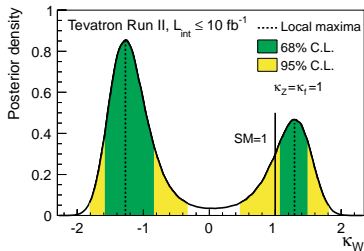
(b) Tevatron



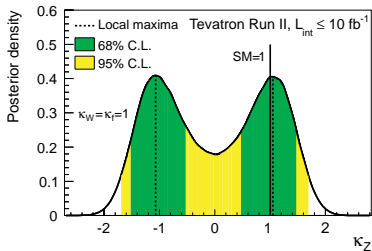
(a) DØ



(b) Tevatron



(a) κ_W



(b) κ_Z