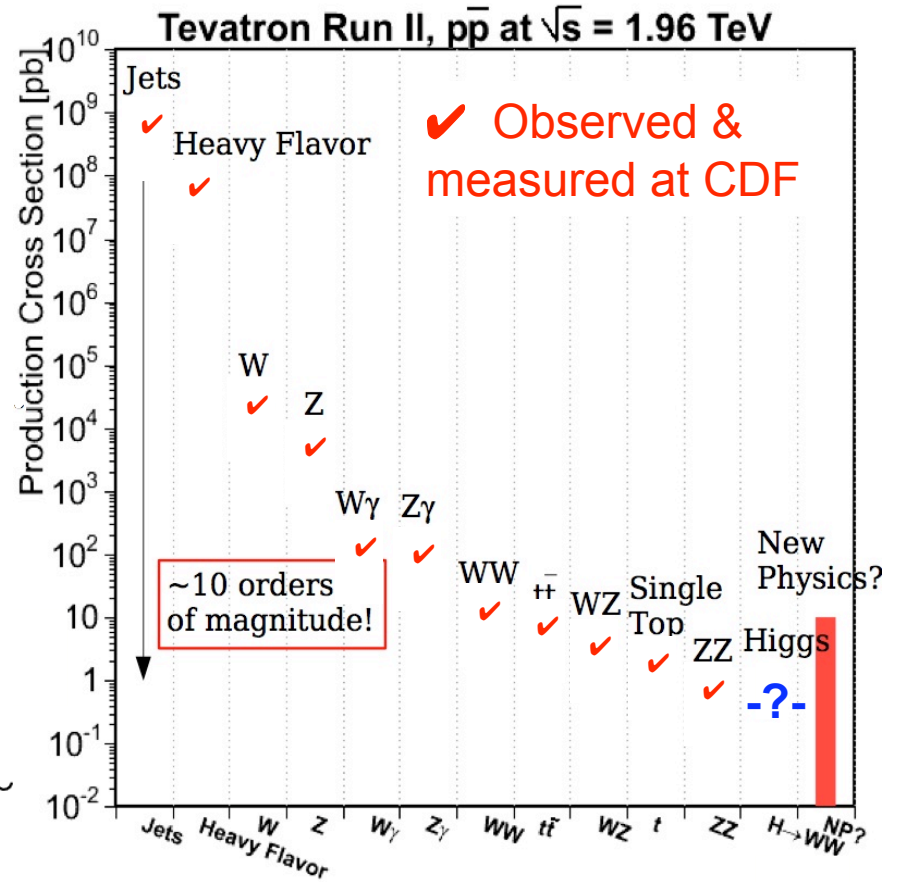
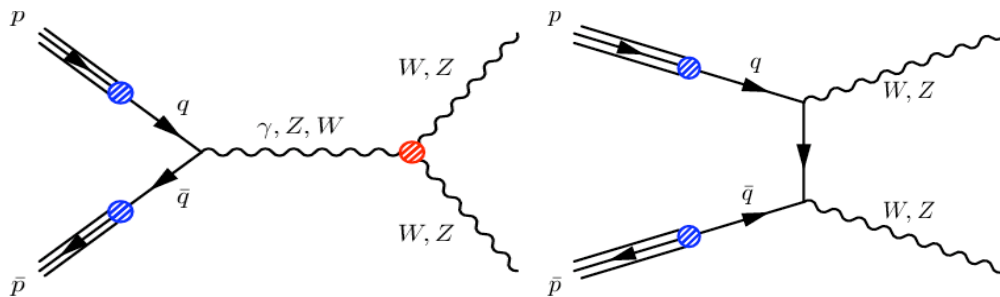


Milestone for Tevatron Higgs Searches: First Observation of Diboson Production in Hadronic Final States

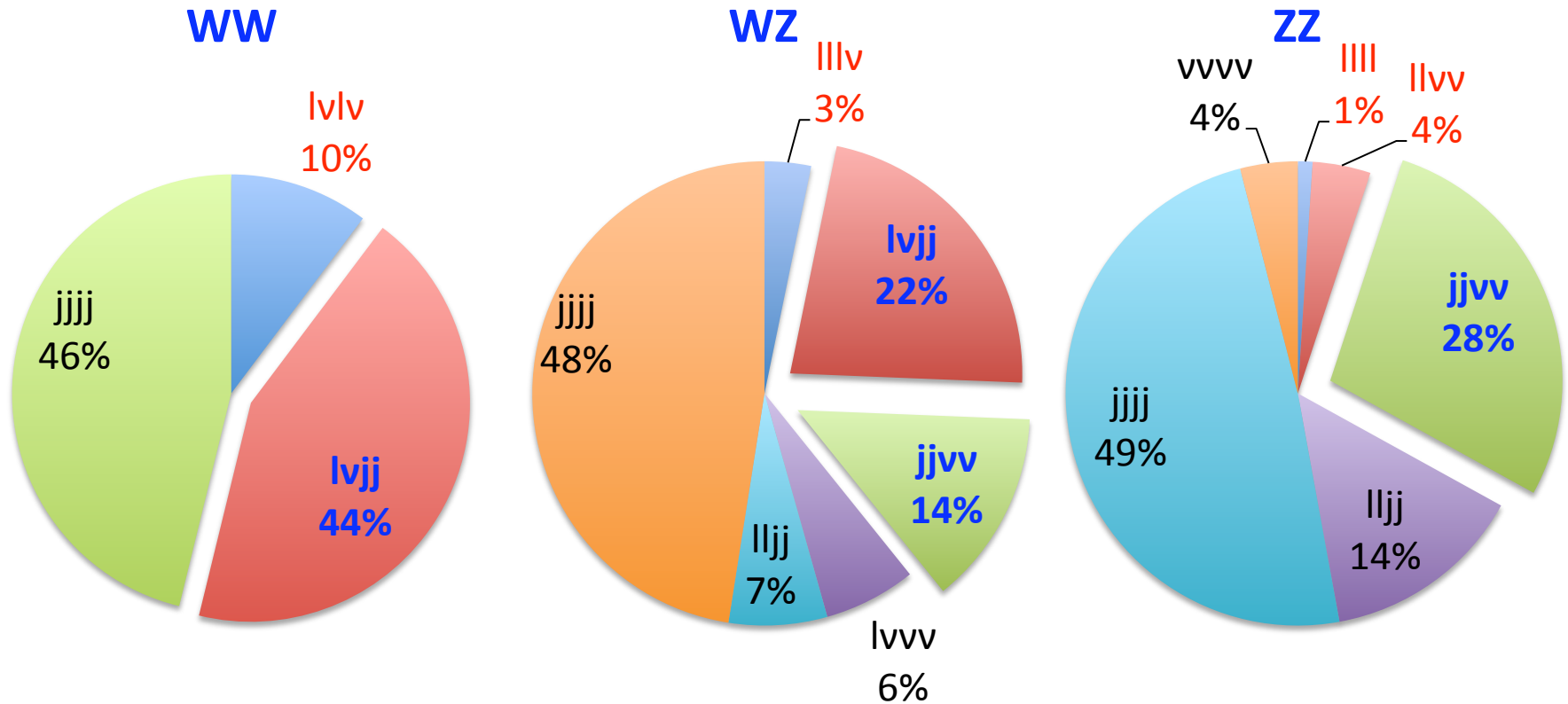
Sasha Pronko
Fermilab

Diboson Processes at the Tevatron

- $SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$
 - electroweak (EW) group structure is central to Standard Model
- EW boson self-interactions are completely dictated by gauge symmetry
 - Sensitive to new physics



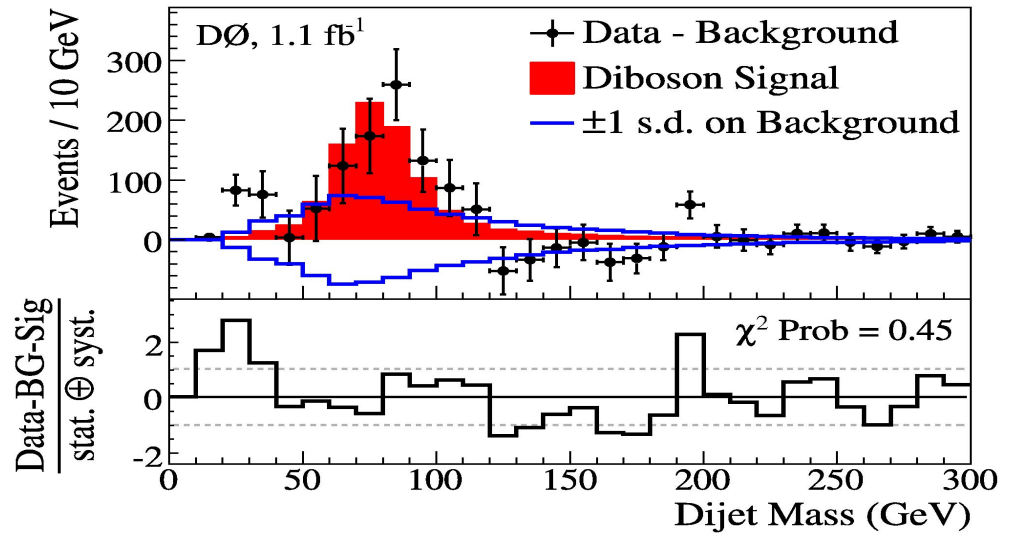
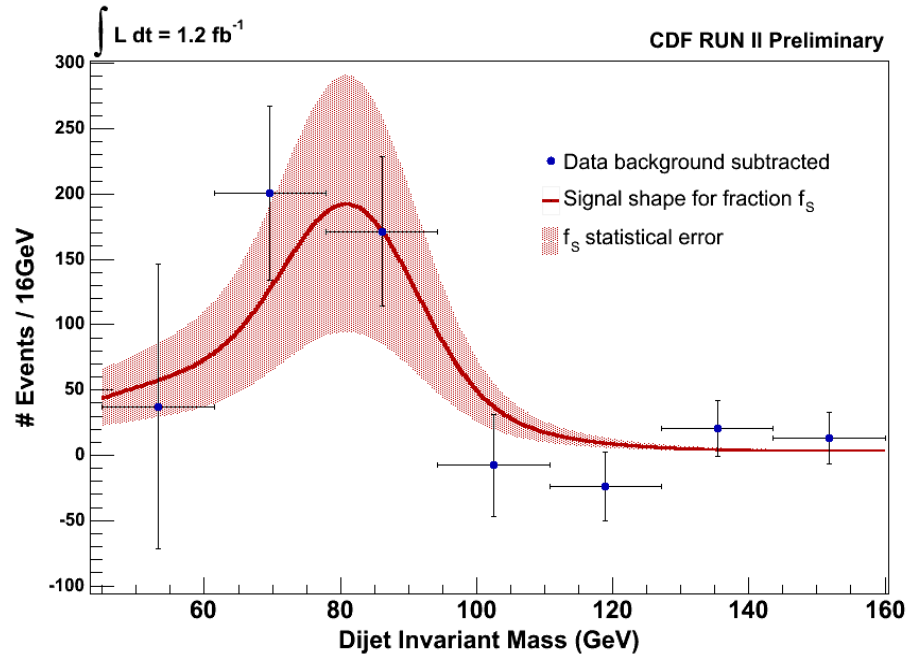
Diboson Final States



- Dibosons were discovered in $lvlv$, $lllv$, $llll$, and $llvv$, modes
 - Small branching ratios, clean signatures, easy to trigger
- “Semileptonic” modes with at least one $W/Z \rightarrow jj$
 - ~40% branching fractions, ~1000× backgrounds, difficult to trigger

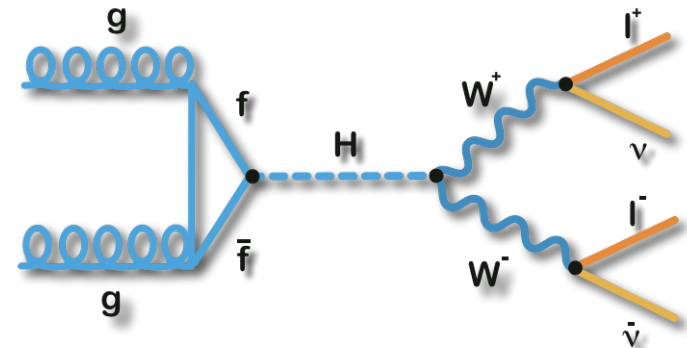
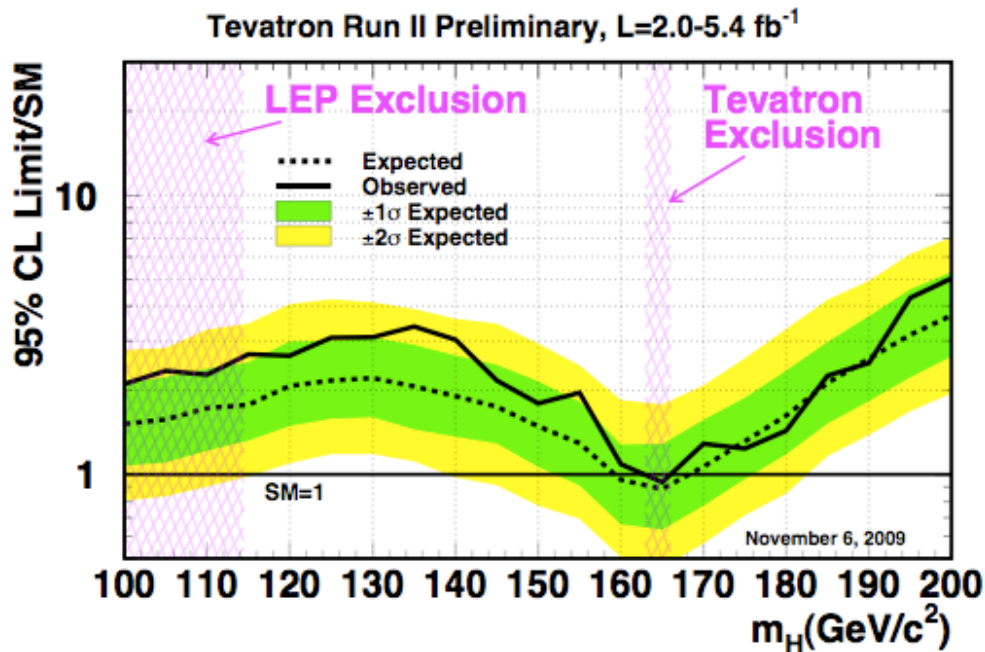
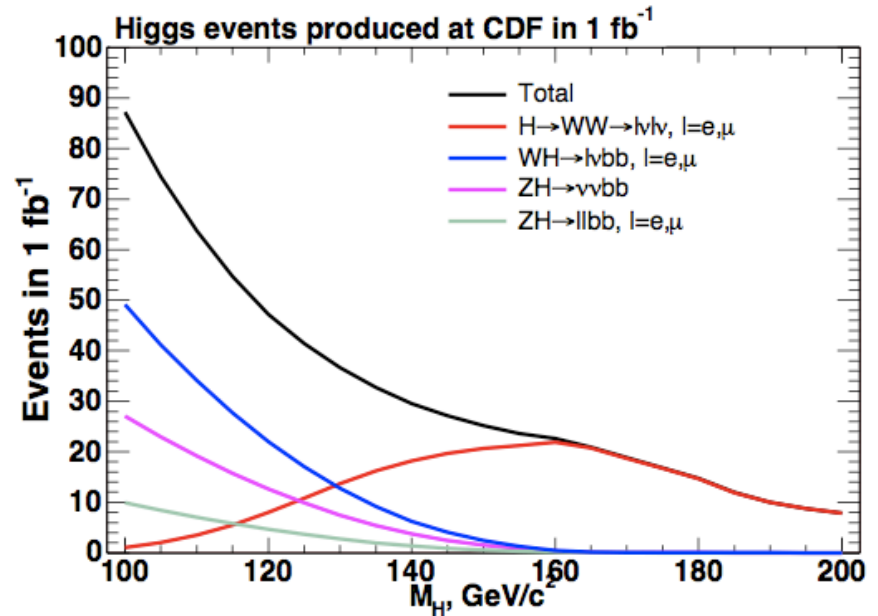
Recent Tevatron Results with Dibosons

- Dibosons (WW, WZ, and ZZ) were observed in fully leptonic mode
- Dibosons at Tevatron were not previously observed in $lvjj$ or $wvjj$ modes
 - CDF: 2.4σ in $WZ/WW \rightarrow lvjj$
 - D0: 4.3σ in $WZ/WW \rightarrow lvjj$
 - evidence



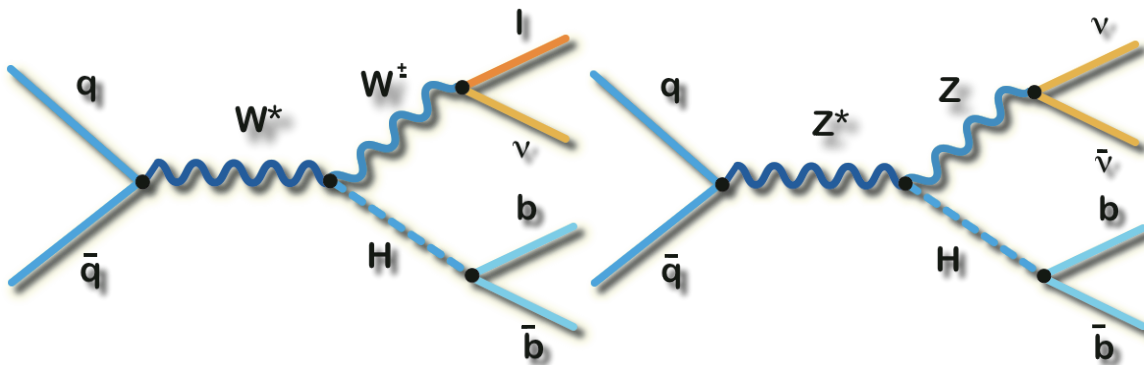
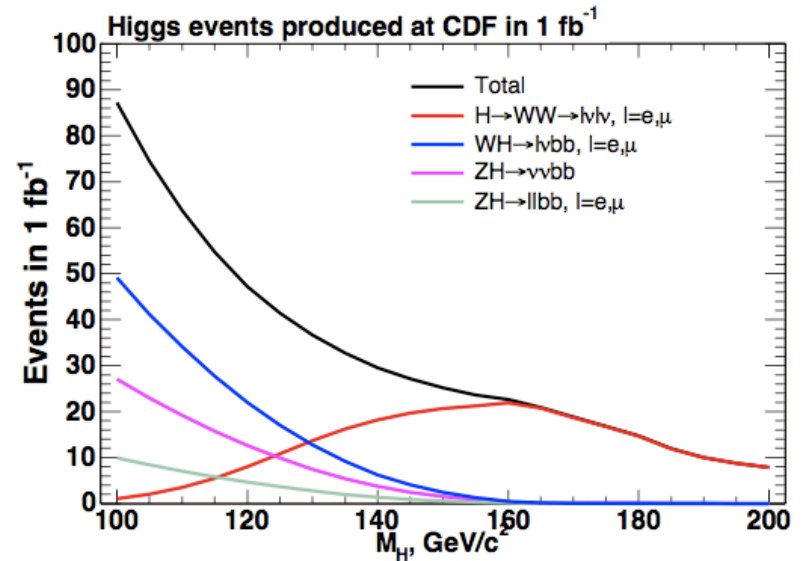
From Dibosons to Higgs Searches

- $H \rightarrow WW$ is dominant decay channel for $M_H > 135 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - Direct WW production is largest non-reducible background
 - Need to be well measured and understood



From Dibosons to Higgs Searches

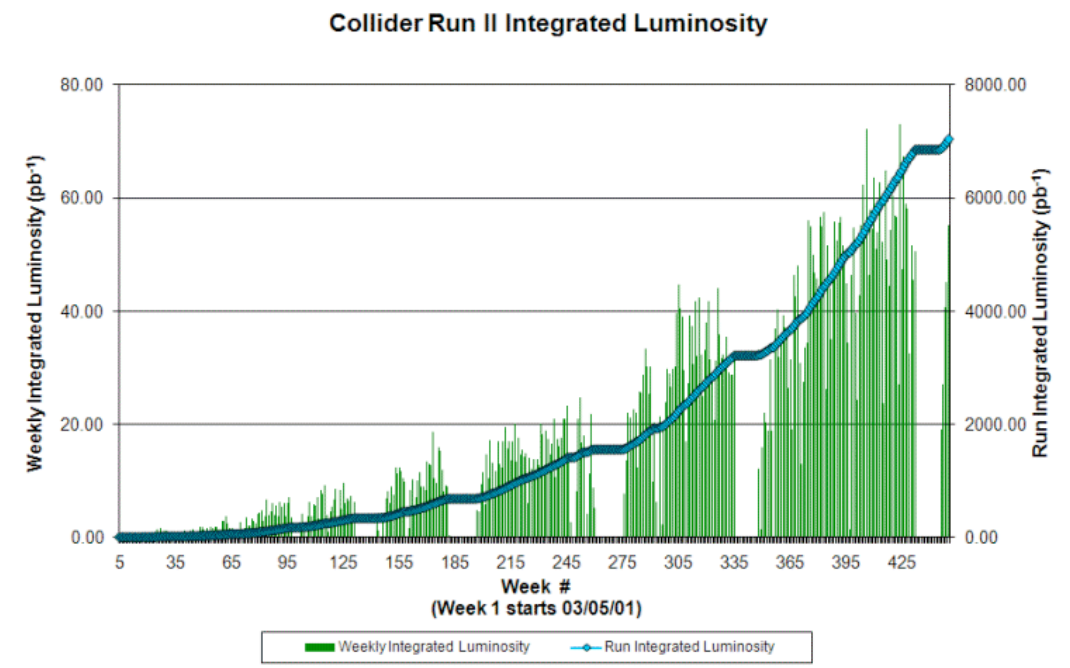
- $HW \rightarrow \nu l + bb$ and $HZ \rightarrow \nu\nu + bb$ are leading channels for light Higgs ($M_H < 135 \text{ GeV}/c^2$) searches at the Tevatron
 - Similar signatures and challenges to $WW/WZ \rightarrow \nu l + jj$ and $ZZ/WZ \rightarrow \nu\nu + jj$
 - Small signal in a large background
 - Test of analysis techniques



- Recent CDF Higgs results for $M_H = 115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - Observed limit
 - HW: $5.3 \times \sigma_{SM}$ in 4.3 fb^{-1}
 - HZ: $6.1 \times \sigma_{SM}$ in 3.6 fb^{-1}

Road to Higgs is paved with Dibosons

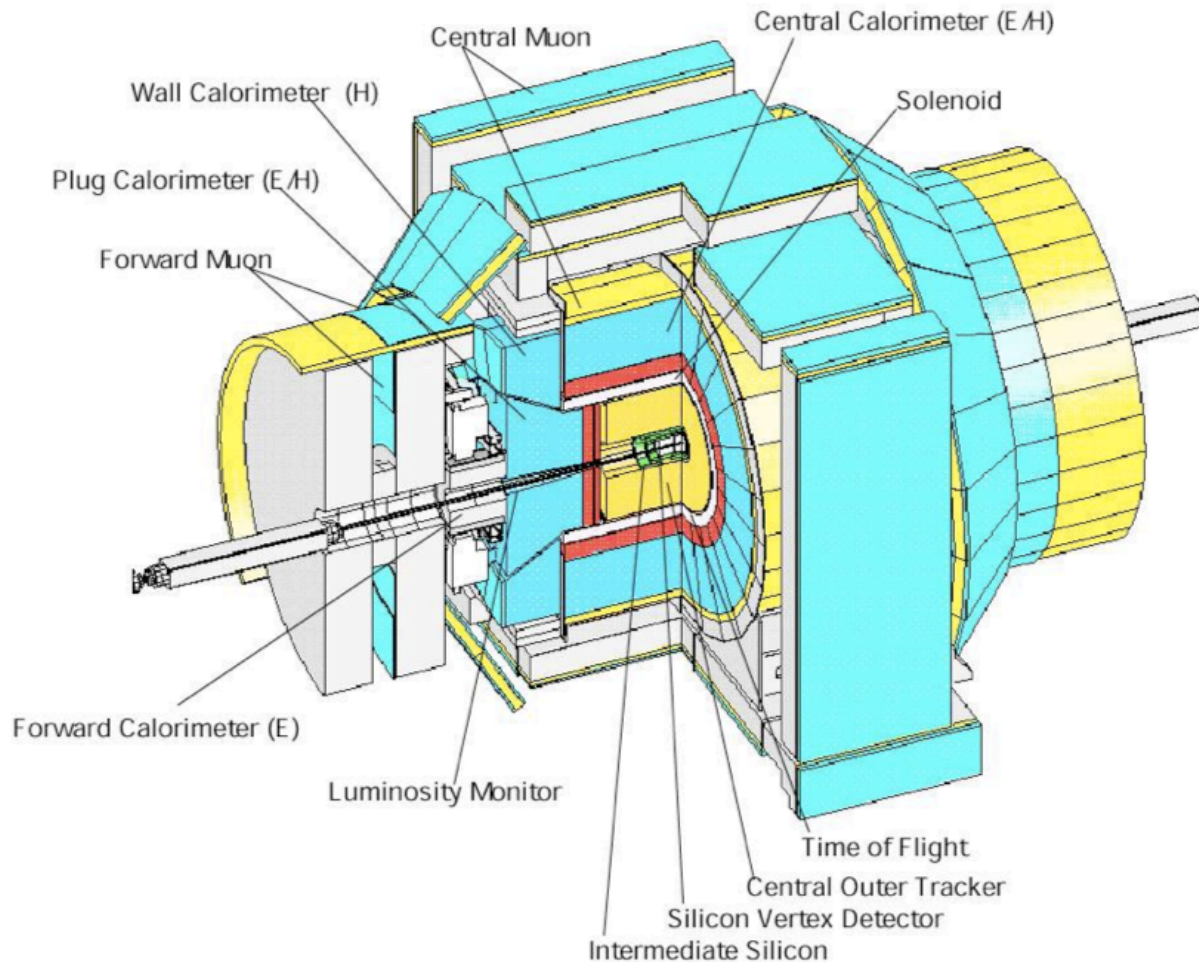
Tevatron is Running Very Well!



- Produced in 1 fb^{-1}
 - $\approx 6,200,000 \text{ W} \rightarrow \text{lv} + \text{X}$
 - $\approx 2,600,000 \text{ Z} \rightarrow \text{vv} + \text{X}$
 - $\approx 5,100 \text{ WW} \rightarrow \text{jjlv}$
 - $\approx 1,300 \text{ WZ} \rightarrow \text{jjlv} + \text{jjvv}$
 - $\approx 420 \text{ ZZ} \rightarrow \text{vvjj}$
 - $\approx 64 \text{ H} \rightarrow \text{WW}^* \rightarrow \text{lvjj} ??$
 - $\approx 33 \text{ WH} \rightarrow \text{lvbb} ??$
 - $\approx 13 \text{ ZH} \rightarrow \text{vvbb} ??$
- $l = e, \mu, \tau; M_{\text{H}} = 120 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

- $\sim 7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ per experiment; $\sim 1.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ in FY09
- $55\text{-}60 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ per week in FY09
- Ramping up speed after this summer shutdown
 - Already $\sim 300 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ since 09/15
- Running in 2011? Expect $10\text{-}12 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ per experiment

CDF in Run II

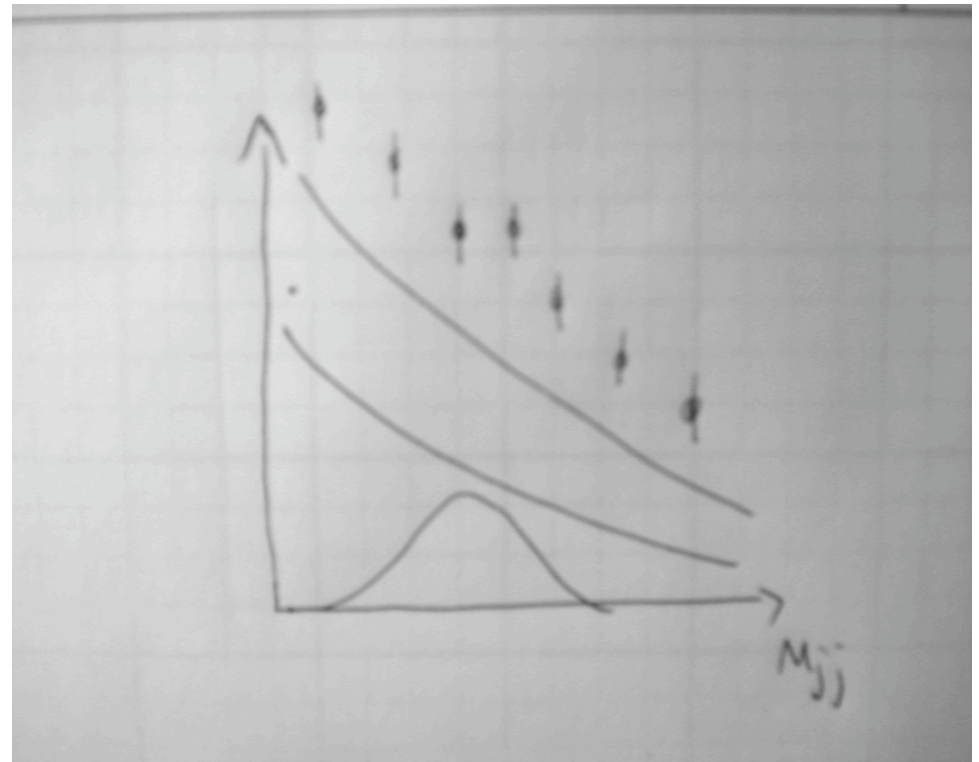


- Multipurpose, classic design
- Operating well
 - 80-90% efficiency
- Broad physics program
 - QCD, EWK, top, B-physics, Higgs searches, new physics searches

How Do You Find Dibosons in jj+MET?

- Strategy

- Select jj+MET events
 - Sensitive to lv and $\nu\nu$ decay modes of W and Z
 - Need only Calorimeter & COT (tracking)
 - 10% more data!
- Maximal use of data to estimate backgrounds
- Simple but smart analysis techniques
 - Focus on deep understanding of backgrounds
 - It's never late to add multivariate techniques
- Do it fast!!!



How Do You Find Dibosons in jj +MET?

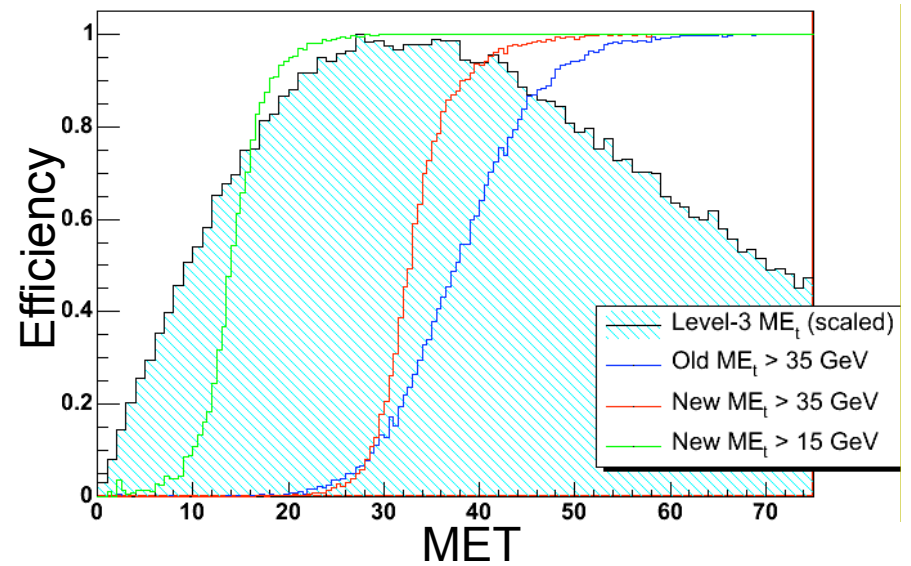
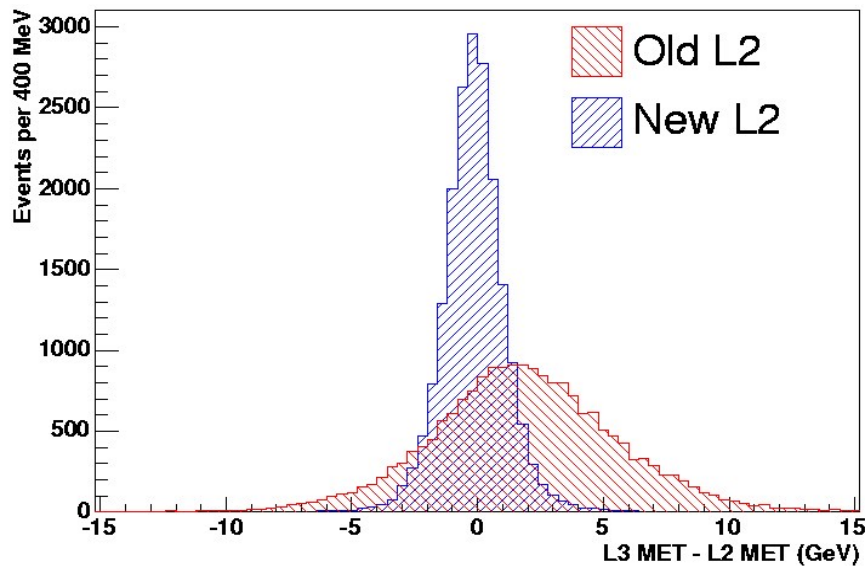
- Challenges

- Need lots of data ✓
 - Analysis is based on 3.5 fb^{-1} of data
- High efficiency triggers at all luminosities
 - L2 trigger upgrade
- Large backgrounds dominated by QCD multijet events with fake MET and Z/W+jets
 - Sophisticated technique to suppress QCD multijets and estimate systematics
- Extracting small signal

Calorimeter Trigger Upgrade

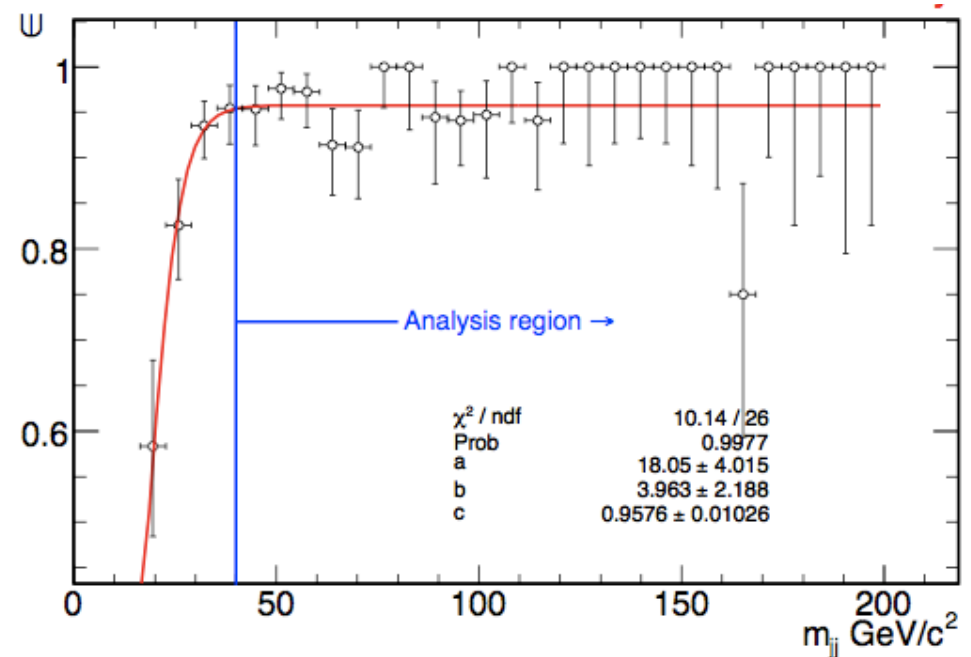
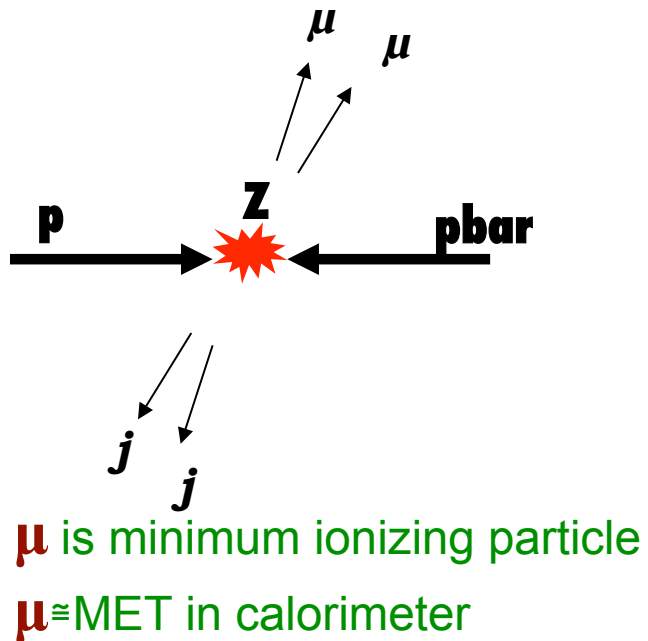
- Upgraded L2 trigger

- More sophisticated algorithm (almost same as in offline)
- Better resolution and turn-on
- Better performance at high luminosity

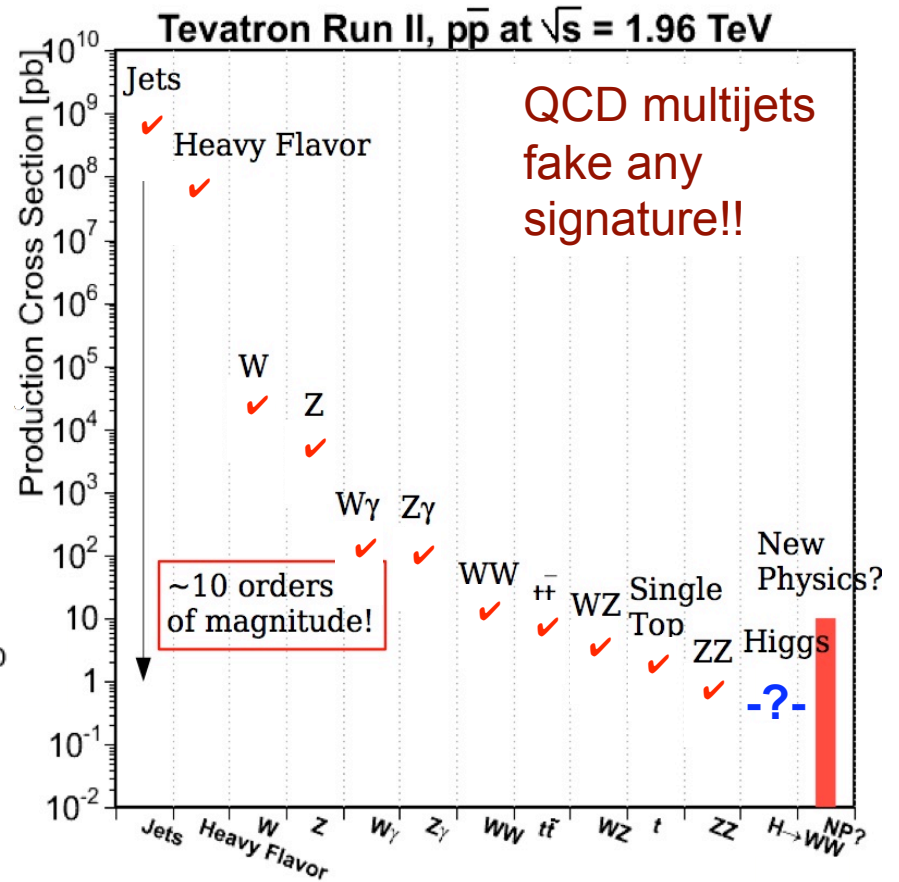
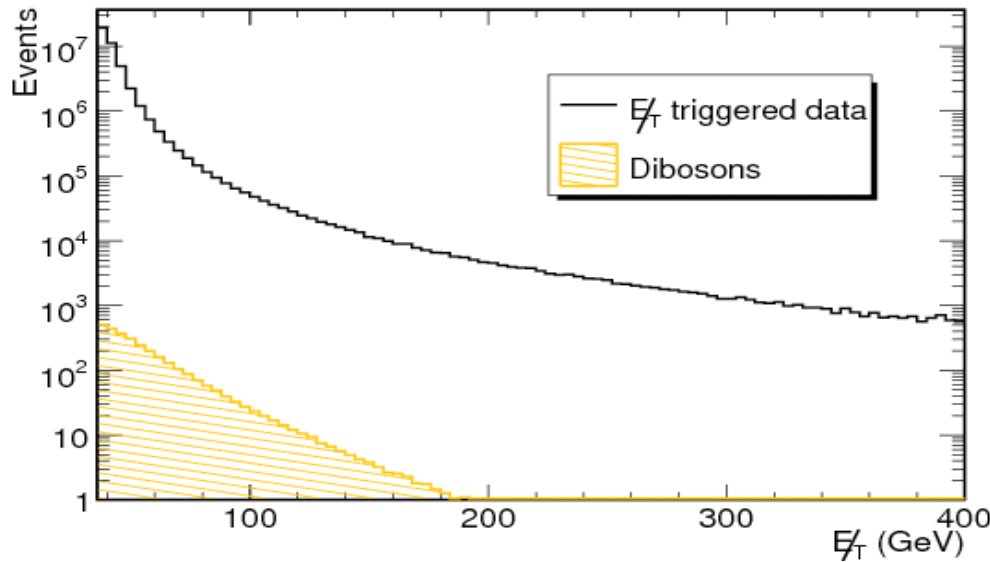


Trigger Efficiency

- Use all MET and MET+jets triggers
 - Every bit of extra data counts!
 - Complicates luminosity accounting
- Use $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ events (standard candle) with two jets from high P_T triggers to find trigger efficiency
 - Integrated efficiency $96.4\% \pm 2.2\%$



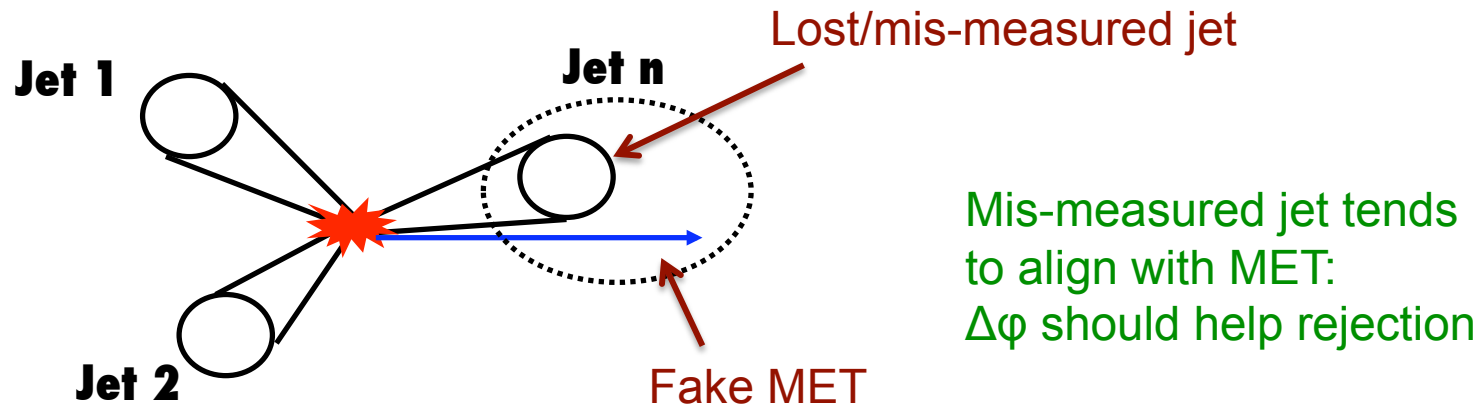
Dibosons are Swamped with Backgrounds



- Triggered data dominated by QCD events with fake MET

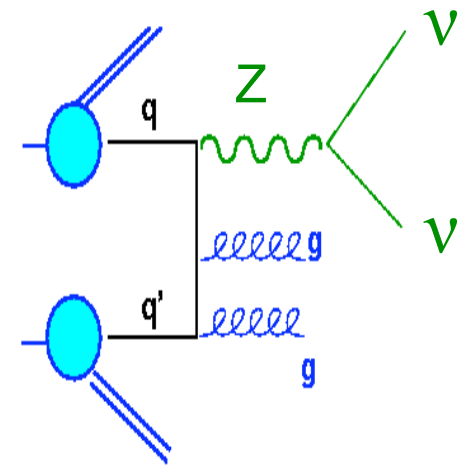
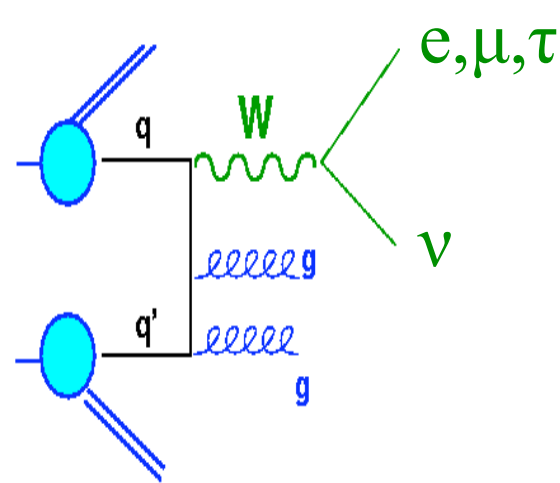
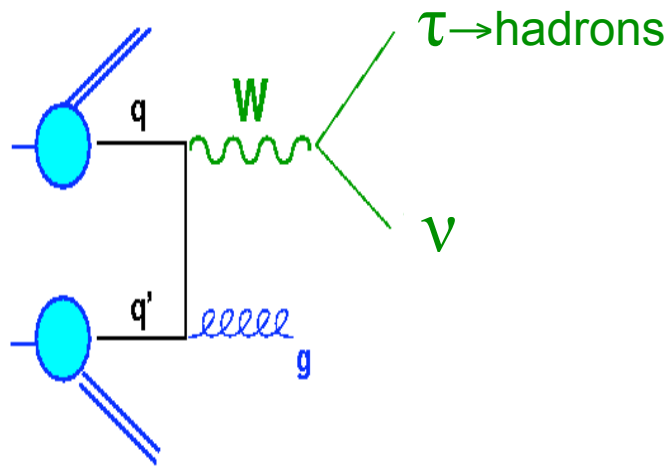
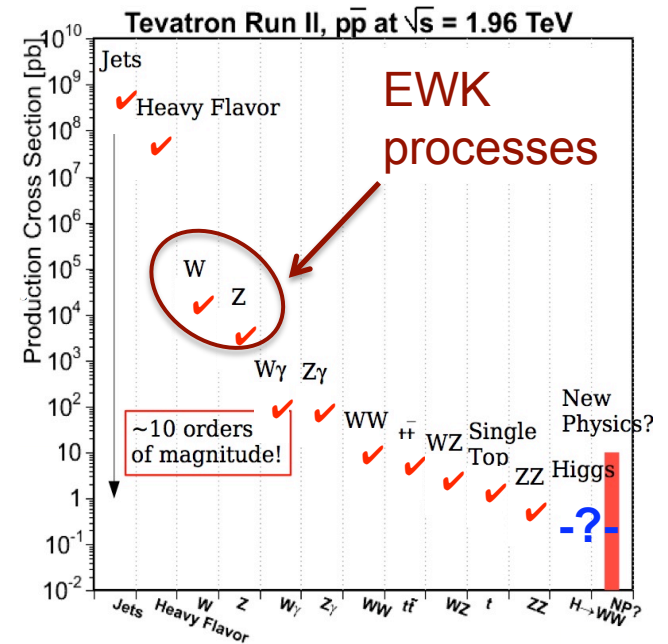
Backgrounds: QCD Multijets

- Huge production rate
 - ~9 orders of magnitude above WW+WZ+ZZ
- Fake MET due to jet energy mis-measurement in the calorimeter
 - Rare fluctuations \times huge rate = significant background
- Reject as much as possible
- Use data to model whatever remains



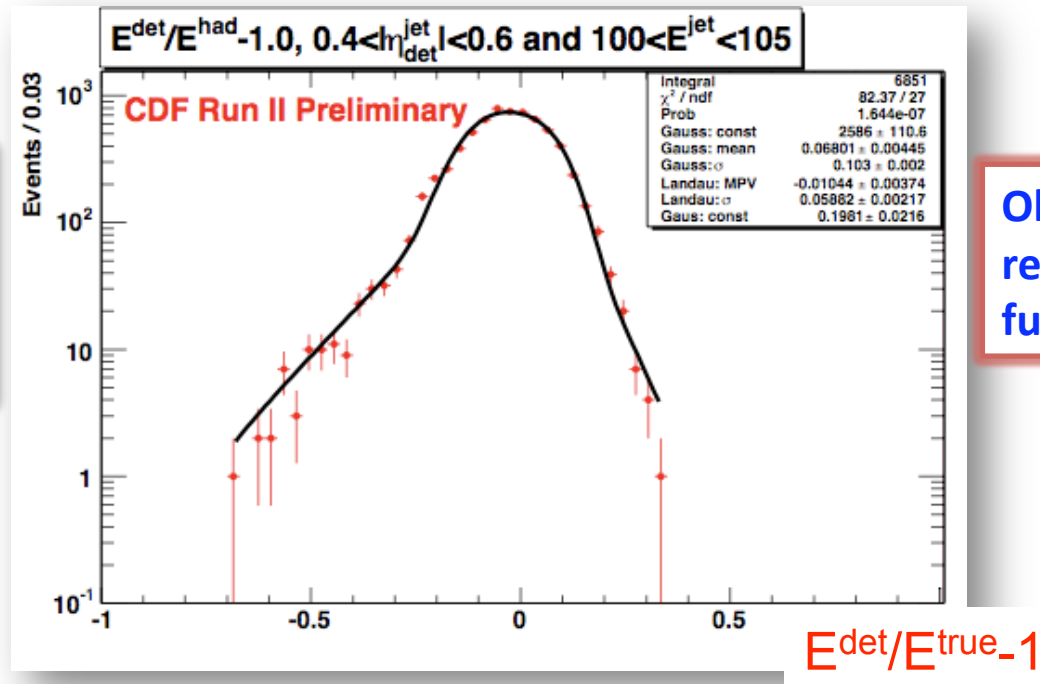
Backgrounds: EWK processes

- Use MC to describe kinematics
 - W+jets
 - $W \rightarrow e\nu, \mu\nu, \tau\nu$ ← Dominant EWK backgrounds
 - Z+jets
 - $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$ (looks like signal) ← Dominant EWK backgrounds
 - $Z \rightarrow ee, \mu\mu, \tau\tau$
 - Top quark production



MET Resolution Model (Metmodel)

Example of jet energy resolution



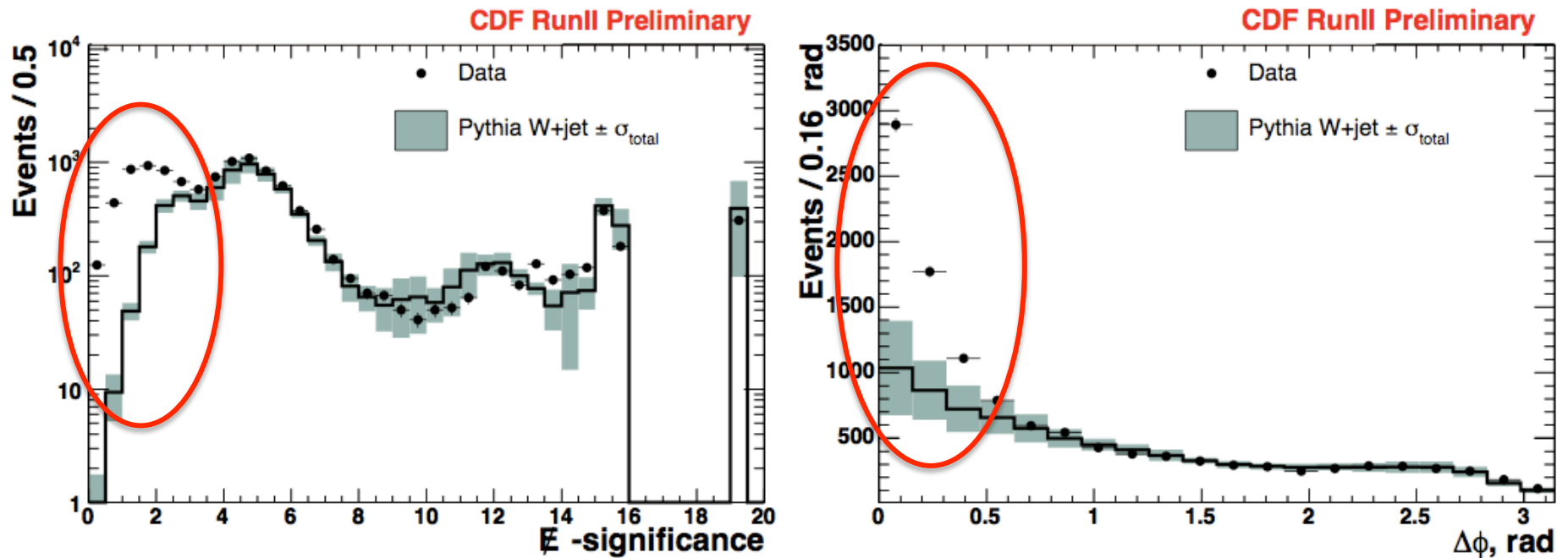
Mis-measurements in jet energy are leading source of fake MET

Obtain jet energy resolution as function of E^{jet} & η

- Select events with true MET
 - Calculate MET-significance based on event configuration & known energy resolution
 - Use MET-significance to select with true MET

Validation of Metmodel

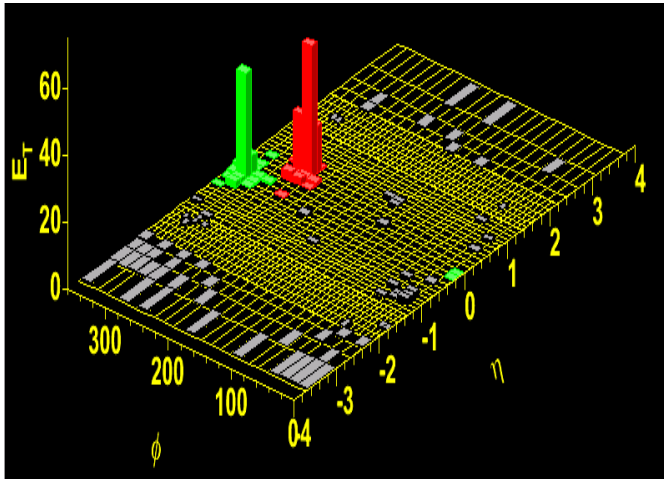
- Use $W(\rightarrow ev)+jet$ data to validate MET-resolution



- Regions dominated by events with fake MET
 - Low MET-significance and small $\Delta\phi(\text{jet-MET})$

Diboson Candidate Selection: 44,910 events

- Analysis is based on 3.5 fb^{-1} of data

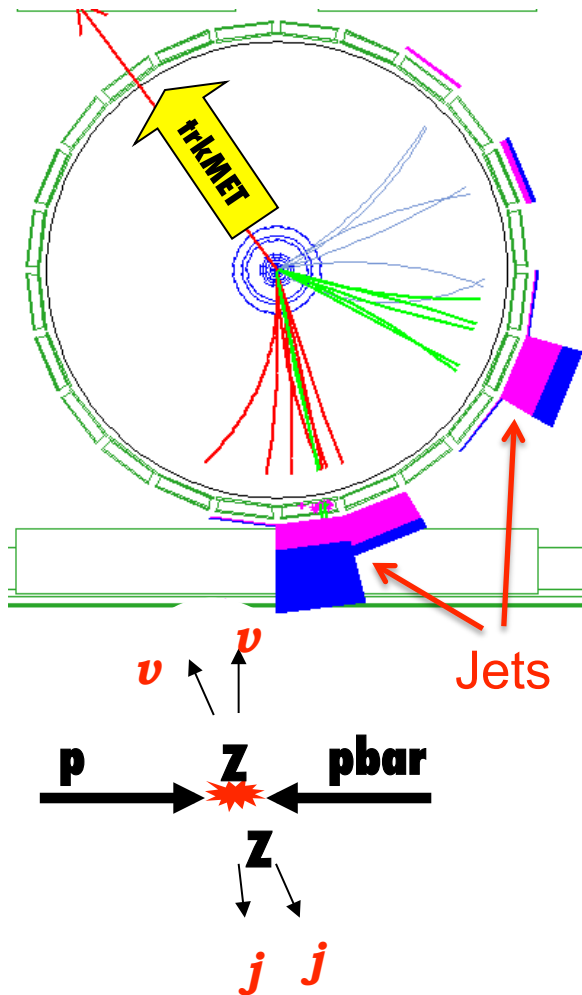


QCD multijet rejection

Variable	Cut values
MET	$>60 \text{ GeV}$
Jet -1,2 E_T	$>25 \text{ GeV}$
Jet EmFr	<0.9
Jet -1,2 $ \eta $	<2.0
$\Delta\phi_{\text{closest}}$	$>0.4 \text{ rad}$
MET-significance	>4
$\Delta R_{\text{lep-jet}}$	>0.2
$E^{\text{EM}}/E^{\text{tot}}$	$0.3-0.85$
M_{jj}	$40 \text{ GeV}/c^2 - 160 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
Jet timing	$<4.5 \text{ ns}$

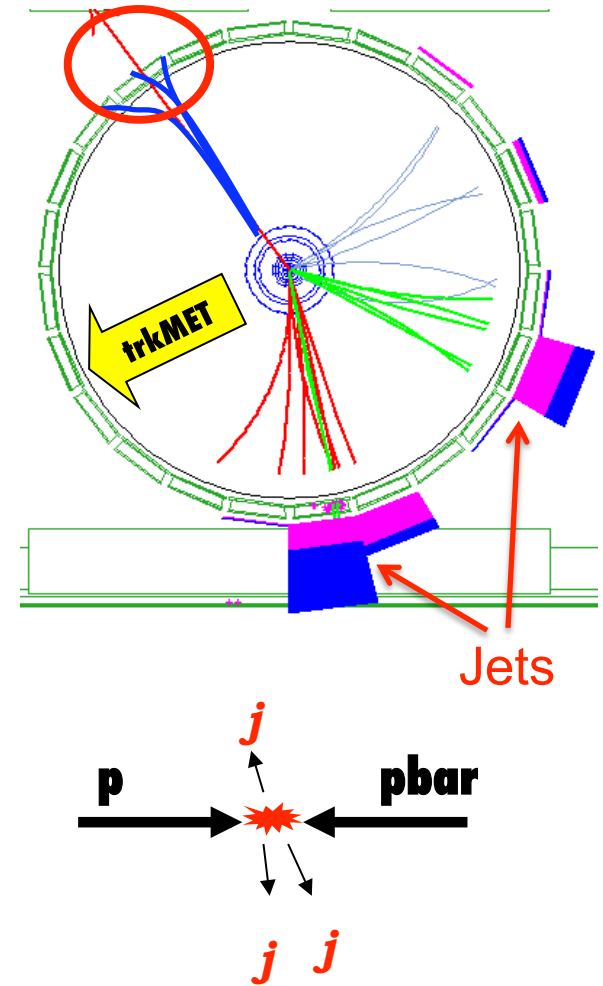
Modeling Remaining Multijet Background

MET from neutrinos
trkMET & MET aligned

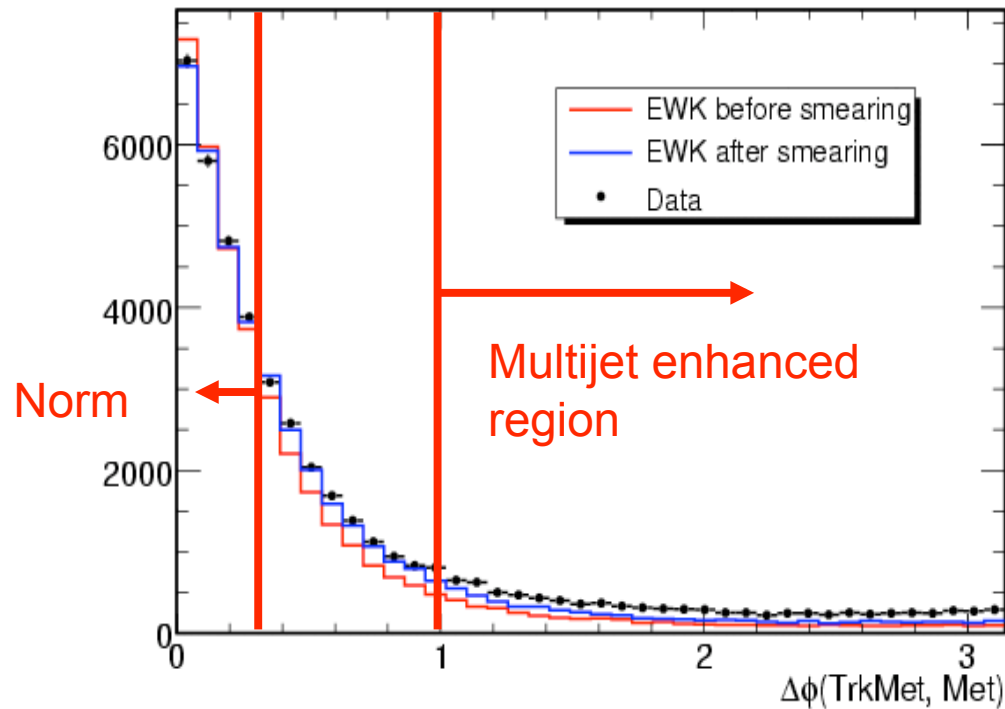


- Track MET (trkMET)
 - Analogous to MET
- True MET
 - Small $\Delta\phi(\text{trkMET-MET})$
- Fake MET
 - Large $\Delta\phi(\text{trkMET-MET})$

Mis-measured jet and resulting fake MET



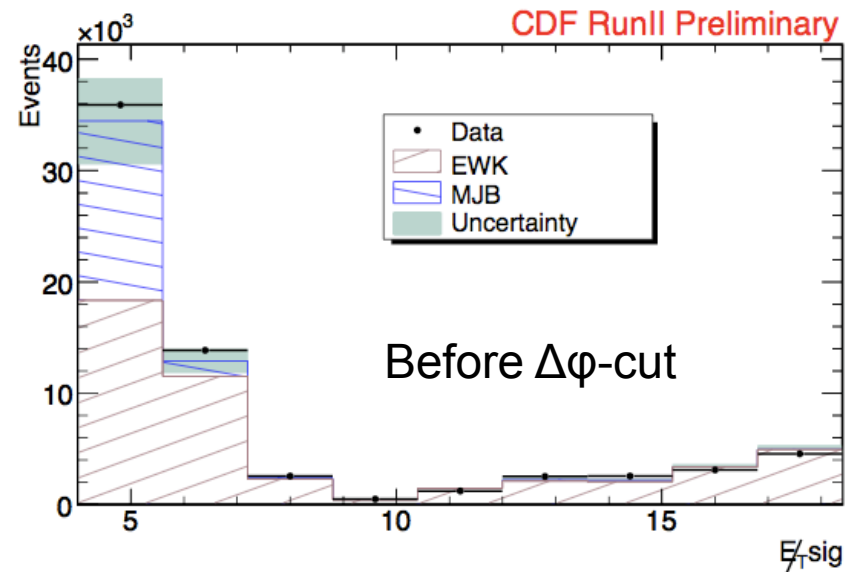
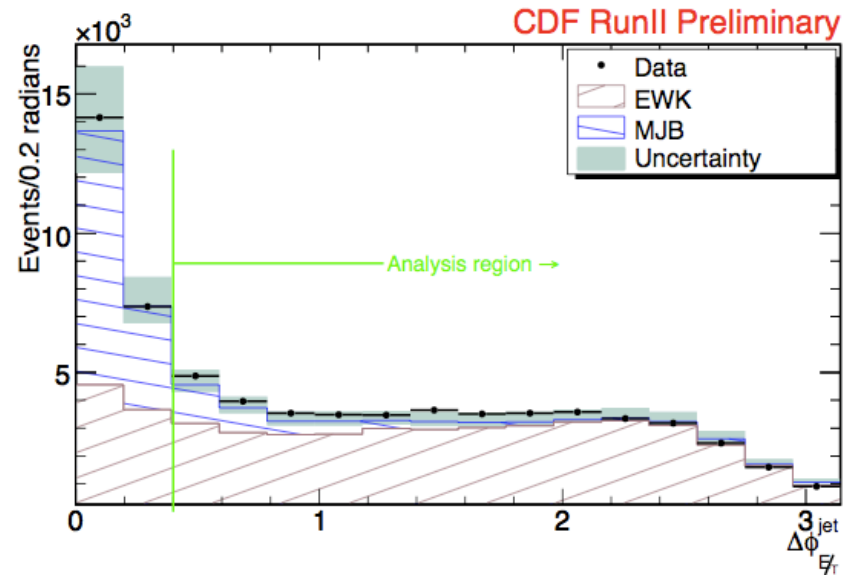
Modeling Remaining Multijet Background



- Subtract EWK from data in $\Delta\phi(\text{trkMET-MET}) > 1.0$ region
- Account for QCD background contribution in peak with dijet MC
- Address MC-data differences in resolution with $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ events

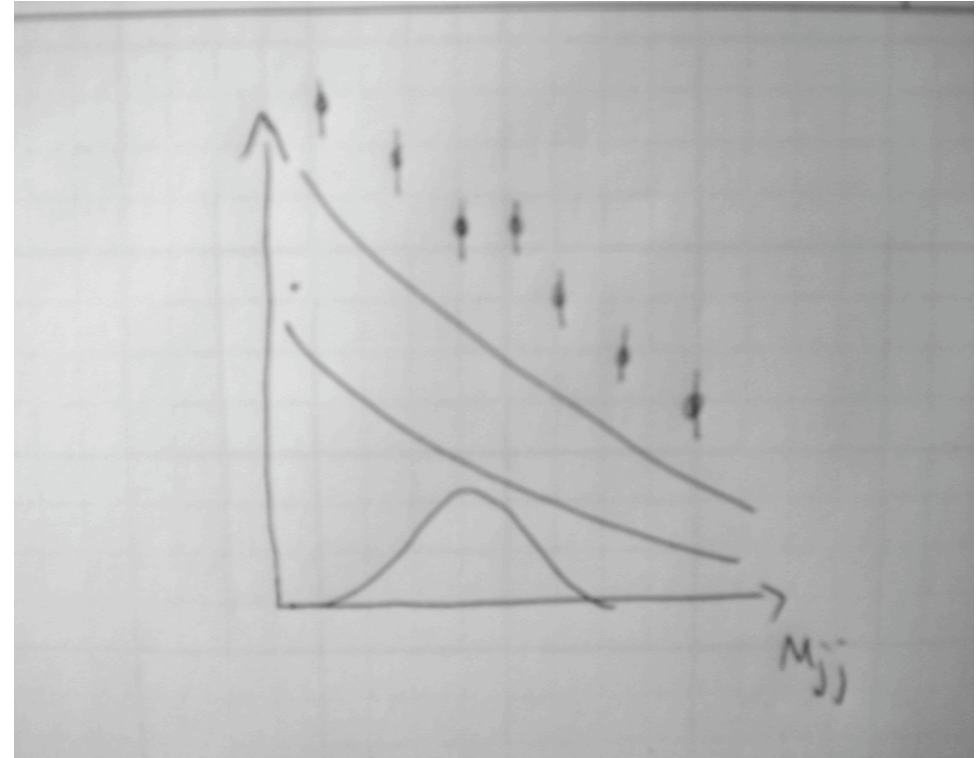
Checking Background Model

- Great agreement in distributions sensitive to fake MET
 - MET-significance
 - $\Delta\phi(\text{closest})$
- EWK background and signal have same shapes

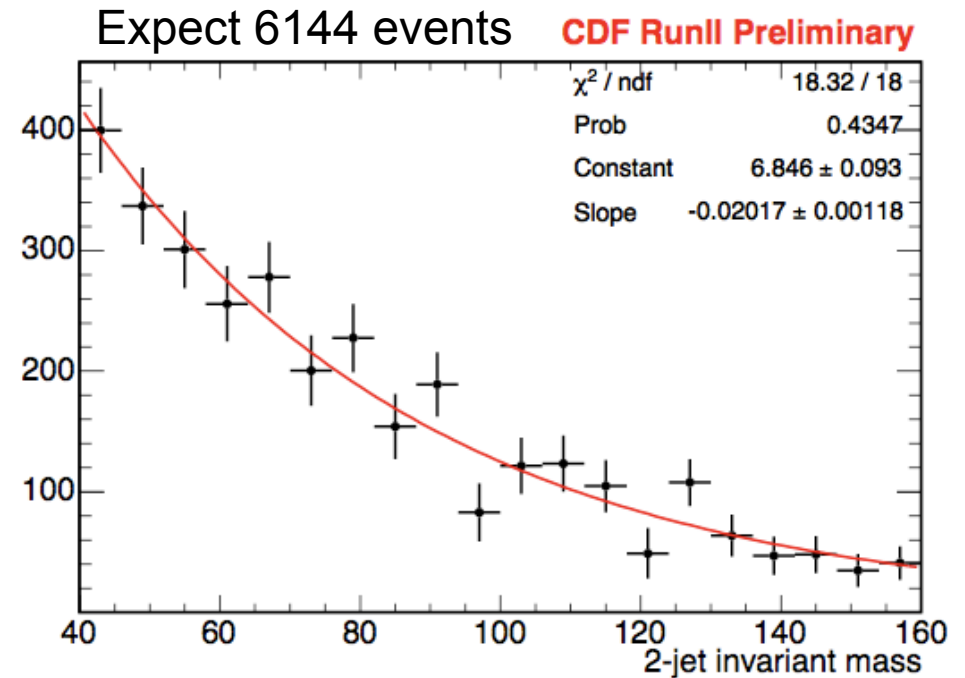
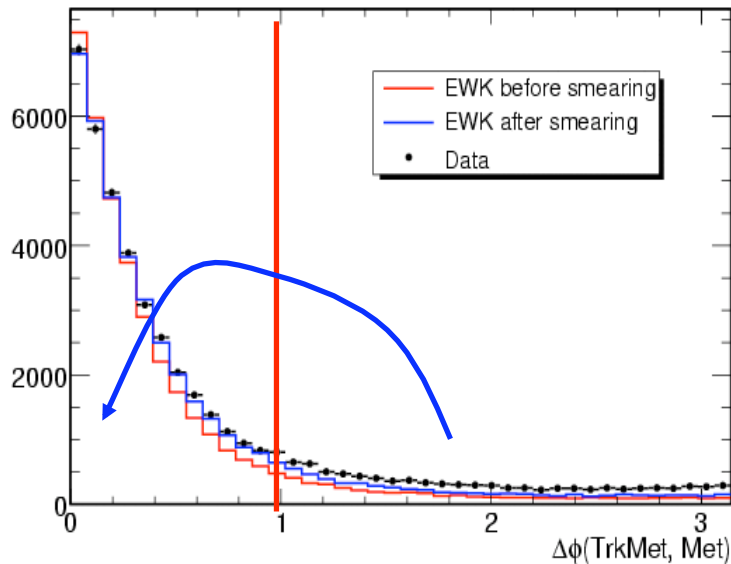


Extracting Diboson Signal

- Fit M_{jj} distribution using three templates
 - EWK, QCD, signal
- Minimize the unbinned extended negative log likelihood (ROOFIT)
- Nuisance parameters in the fit
 - EWK normalization
 - Jet energy scale (JES)
 - QCD shape & normalization
 - Signal normalization

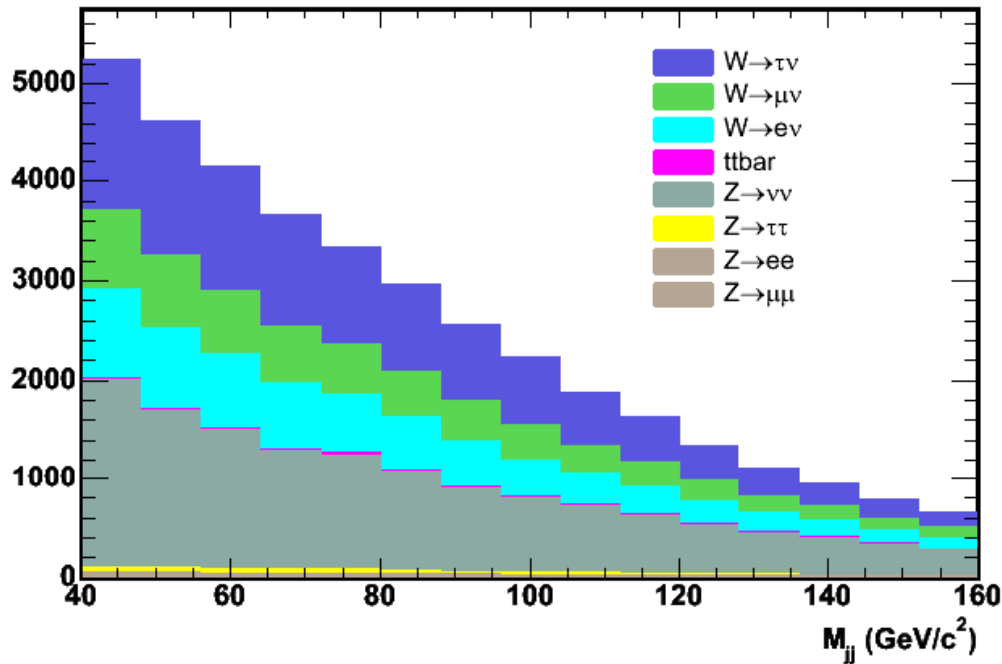


M_{jj} Templates: Multijet Background



- Shape & normalization taken from data in the region $\Delta\phi(\text{trkMET-MET}) > 1.0$ after EWK subtraction
- Shape & normalization are constrained in M_{jj} fit
- Uncertainties are driven by extrapolation into $\Delta\phi(\text{trkMET-MET}) < 1.0$ region

M_{jj} Templates: EWK Background



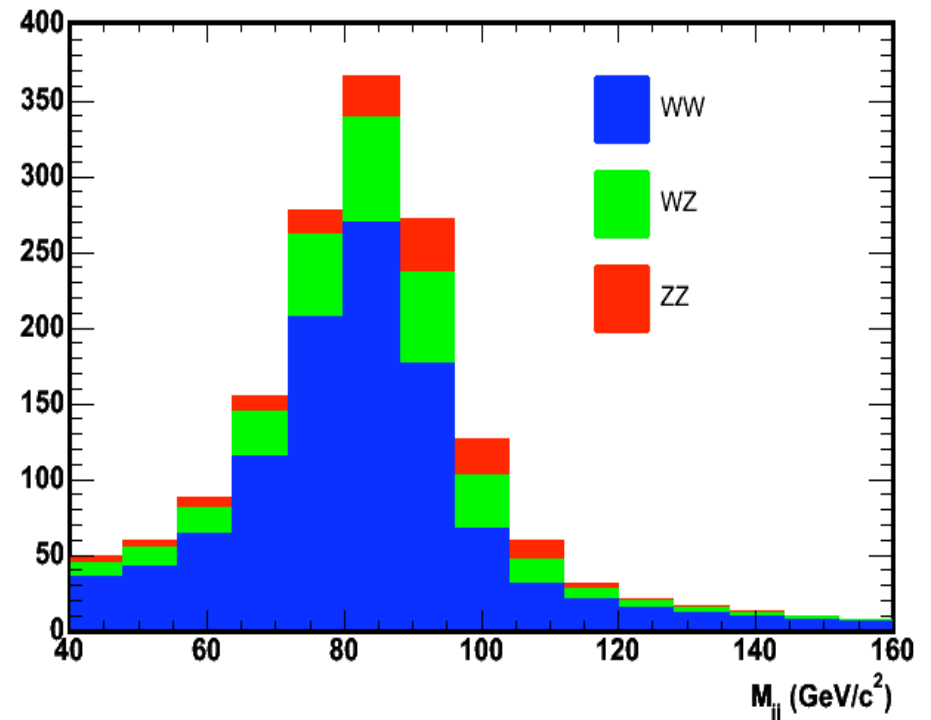
- Shapes taken from MC
- Total number of EWK events is unconstrained in fit

Expected 36,906
EWK events

Process	Expected % of sample
$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$	28.9
$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$	1.0
$Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$	0.7
$Z \rightarrow ee$	0.0
$W \rightarrow \tau\nu$	24.1
$W \rightarrow e\nu$	14.4
$W \rightarrow \mu\nu$	12.8
$t\bar{t}$	0.9
Single top	0.5
Total	82.9

M_{jj} Templates: Signal

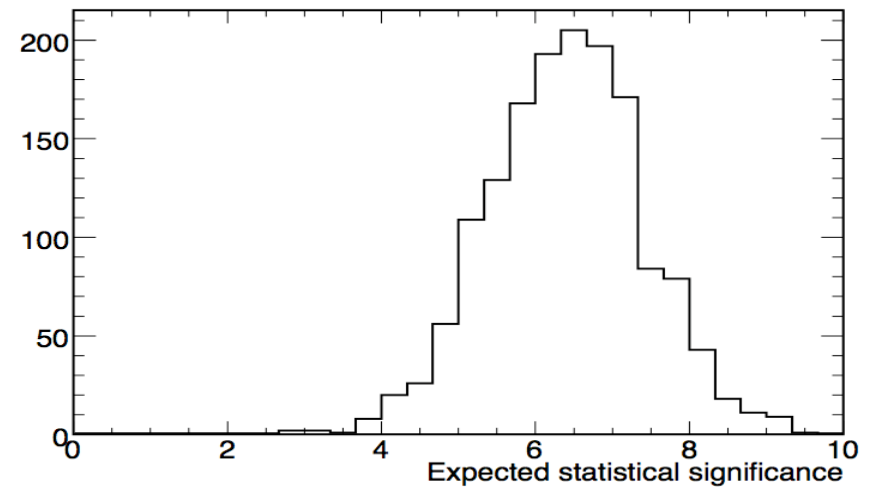
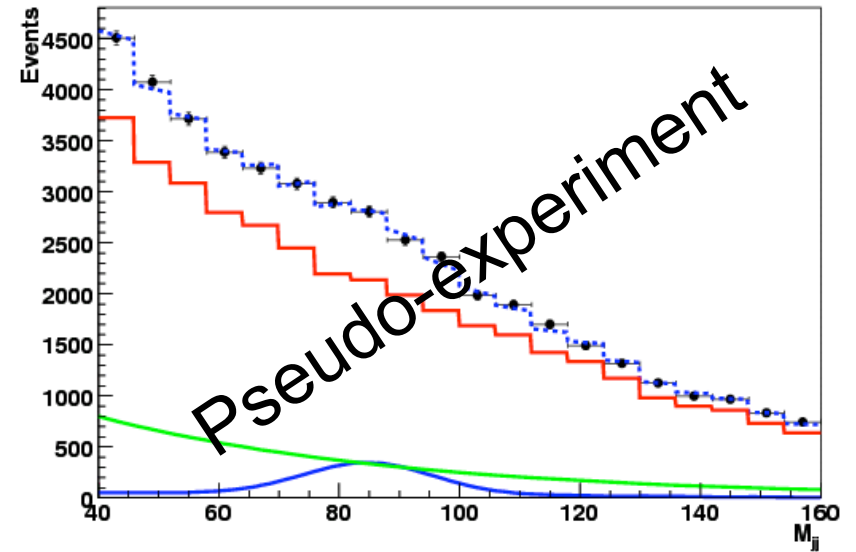
Process	Expected % of sample
WW	2.3
WZ	0.7
ZZ	0.3
Total Signal	3.3
EWK	82.9
QCD	13.8



- Shape from MC (Gaussian + polynomial)
- Number of signal events is unconstrained in fit
- Jet energy scale has a Gaussian constraint in fit
 - Gaussian width depends linearly on JES

Expected Signal Significance

- Check with pseudo experiments (PE)
- PE's input from expectations
 - EWK: 36,906
 - QCD: 6,144
 - Signal: 1,480
- Expected mean statistical significance $\sim 6\sigma$



Systematics

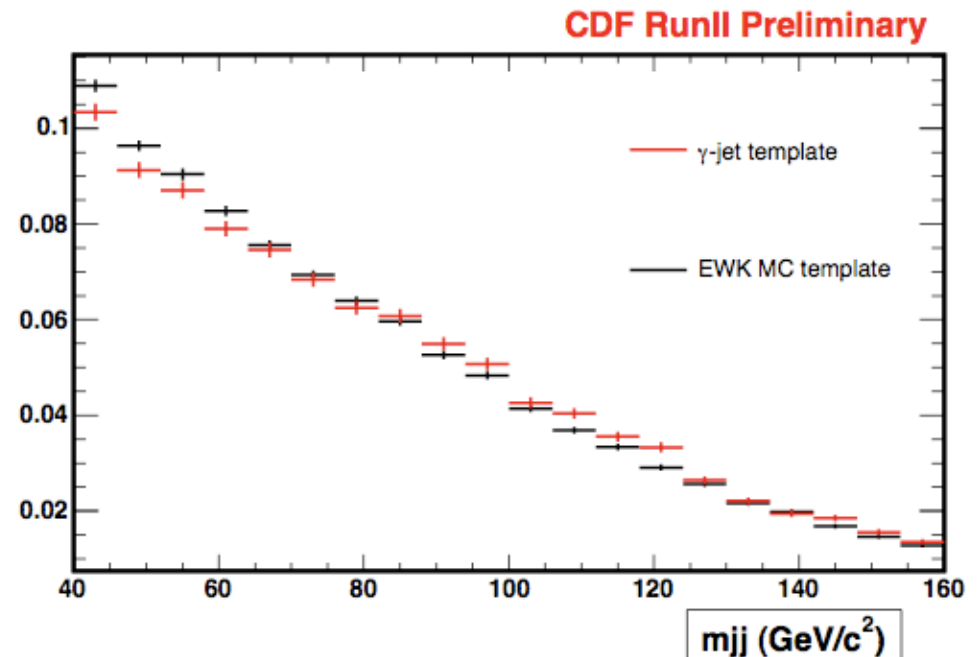
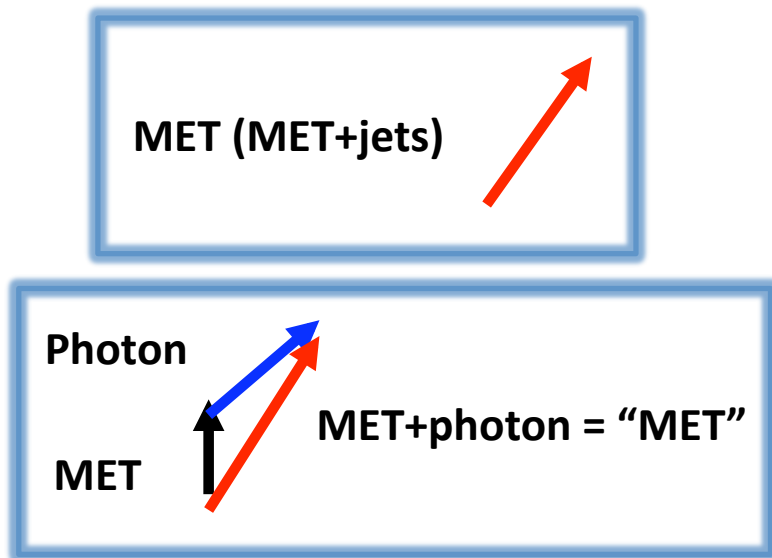
Signal Extraction	% uncertainty	# of signal
EWK shape	7.7	117
Resolution	5.6	85
TOTAL EXTRACTION	9.5	144
Acceptance	% uncertainty	# of signal
JES	8	121
JER	0.7	11
Met Model	1	15
Trigger Efficiency	2.2	33
ISR/FSR	2.5	38
PDF	2	30
TOTAL ACCEPTANCE	9.0	136
LUMI	6	91
TOTAL SYSTEMATICS	14.4	218

- Uncertainties associated with nuisance parameters are folded into fit statistical uncertainty
- Remaining systematic uncertainties on signal extraction
 - EWK shape (next slide)
 - Jet energy resolution (JER)
 - Smear signal template according to JER uncertainty

Systematics on Shape of EWK Background

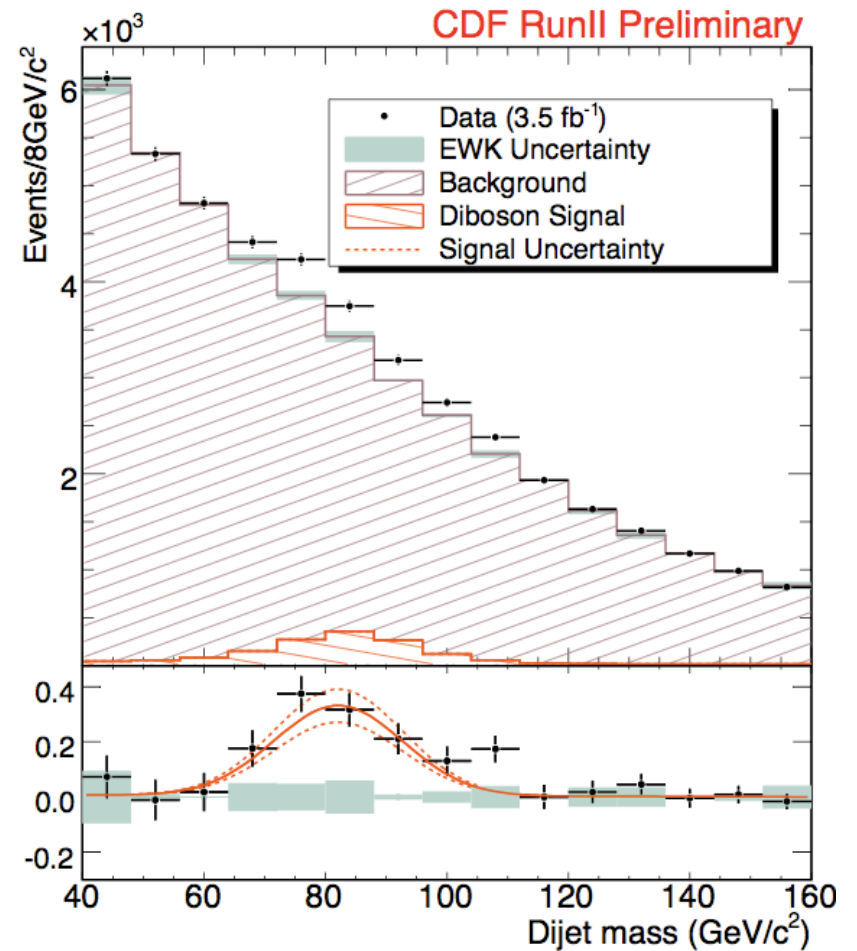
- Use data γ +jets as alternative template
 - Many uncertainties eliminated
- Basic idea: kinematics of **V+jets** \approx **γ +jets**, V=W,Z

$$V + jets(data) = \frac{V + jets(MC)}{\gamma + jets(MC)} \times [\gamma + jets(data)]$$



Signal Extraction

- Fit result
 - Signal: $1516 \pm 239(\text{stat}) \pm 144(\text{syst})$
 - Expected from PE: 1398 ± 243
 - JES: 0.985 ± 0.015
- Significance
 - Naively $1516/\sqrt{(239^2+144^2)}=5.4\sigma$
 - Consider parameter variations for all sources of systematics
 - Compare likelihood of background only fit with full fit result
 - Convert difference into probability
 - **Lowest significance returned:**
 5.3σ



χ^2/ndf has 37% probability

Cross Section

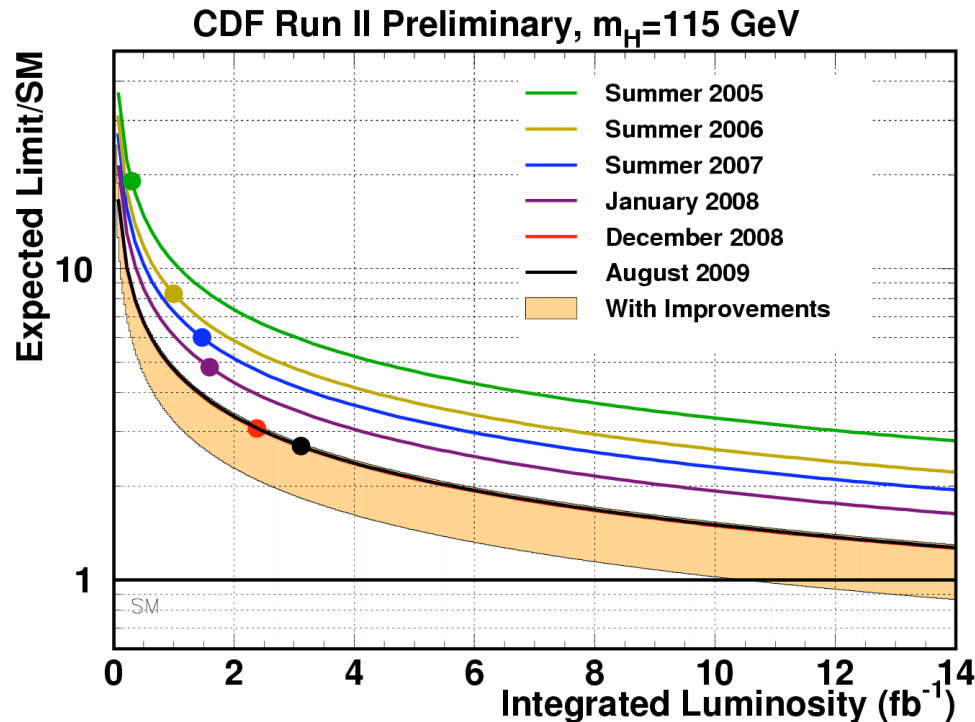
$$\sigma = \frac{N_{VV}(\text{extracted})}{\varepsilon \cdot A \cdot L}$$

- $N_{VV}(\text{extracted})=1516$
- Efficiency, ε
 - Trigger: 96%
 - Cosmics removal: 99%
- Luminosity, L : $3,450 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- Acceptance is weighted by WW, WZ, ZZ cross sections
- Cross section
 - Measured: $18.0 \pm 2.8(\text{stat}) \pm 2.4(\text{syst}) \pm 1.1(\text{lumi}) \text{ pb}$
 - Theory: $16.8 \pm 0.5 \text{ pb}$

Process	Cross Section, pb	Acceptance, %
WW	11.7	2.48
WZ	3.6	2.64
ZZ	1.5	2.94

Back to Higgs Searches...

- On the road to Higgs

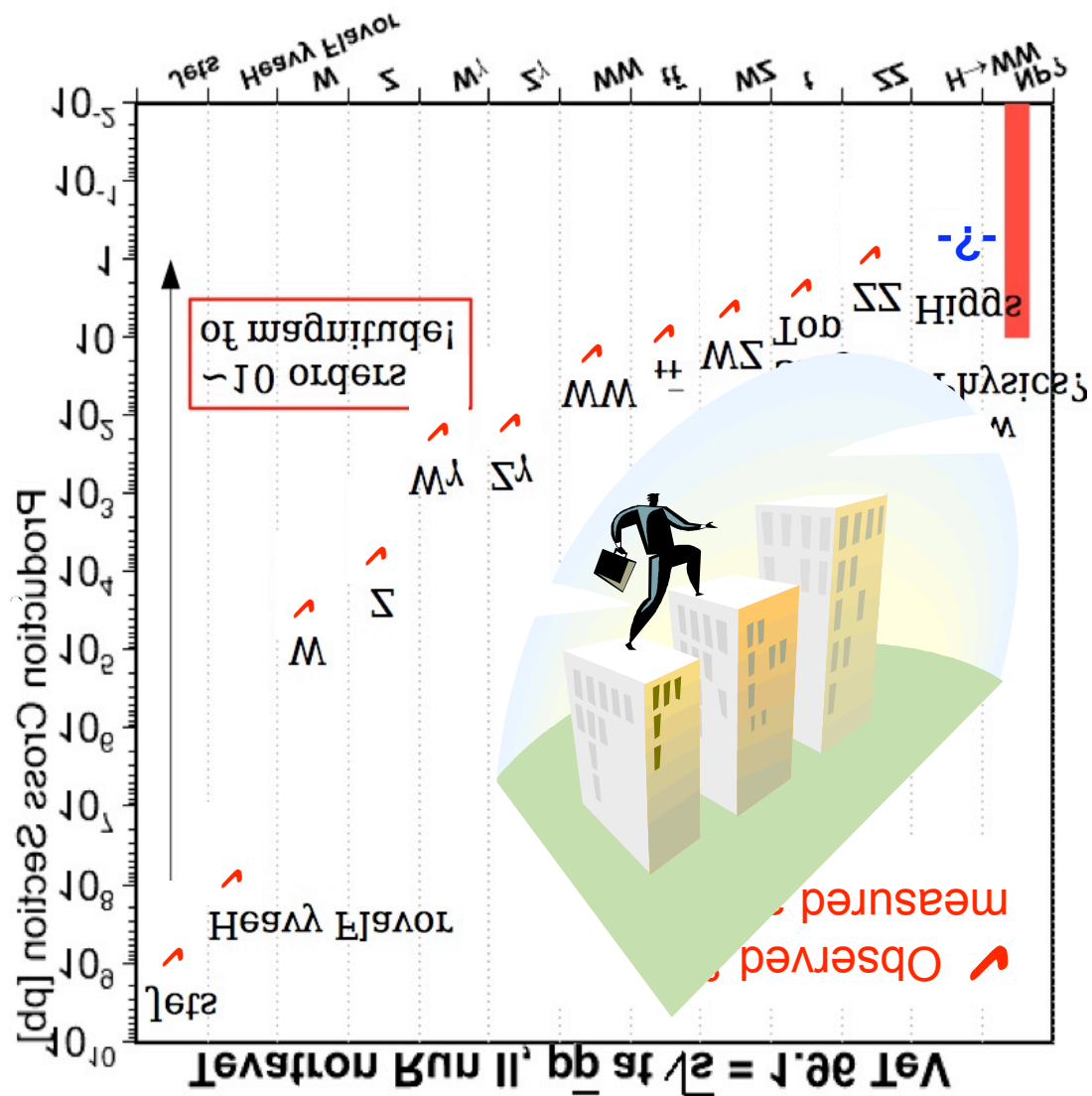


- Need more data
 - Tevatron running until 2011?
 - Increase acceptance
- Need better analysis techniques
 - Metmodel, track MET, ...
- Reduce systematics
 - Use data to model backgrounds
- Need smart techniques to extract small signals
 - ME, neural net, decision trees
- Combine analyses
- Explore new channels

Summary

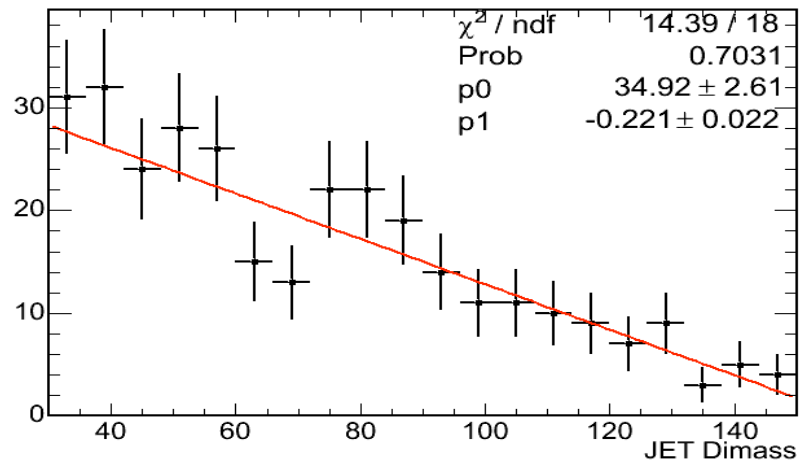
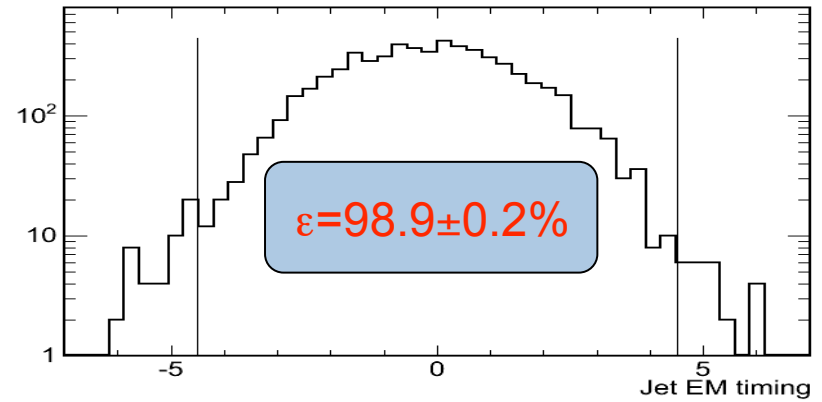
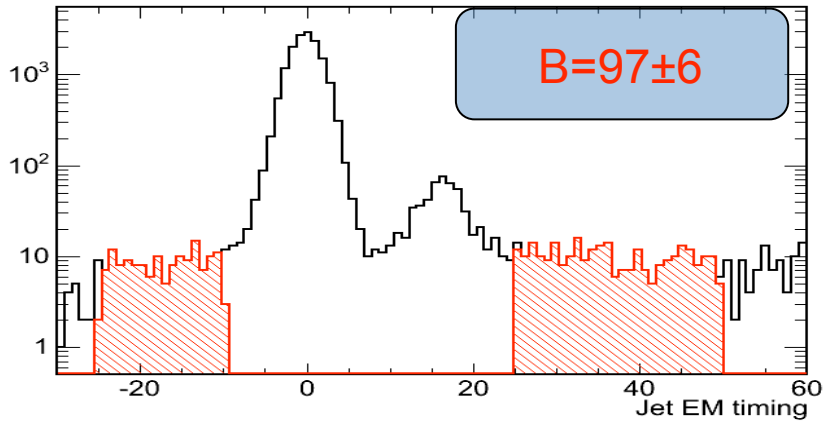
- First observation of vector boson pair production in hadronic final state at the Tevatron
 - Published in PRL 103, 091803 (2009)
 - Milestone in search for low mass Higgs
- Measured diboson production cross section
 - Measured: $18.0 \pm 2.8(\text{stat}) \pm 2.4(\text{syst}) \pm 1.1(\text{lumi})$ pb
 - SM prediction: 16.8 ± 0.5 pb
- Developed and tested new effective techniques
 - Metmodel to remove QCD
 - Track MET to estimate remaining QCD
 - Used $\gamma+jj$ events to estimate shape systematics of EWK template
- Next goal before Higgs is WZ and ZZ observation in final state with two b-jets

We are almost at the summit of SM!!!

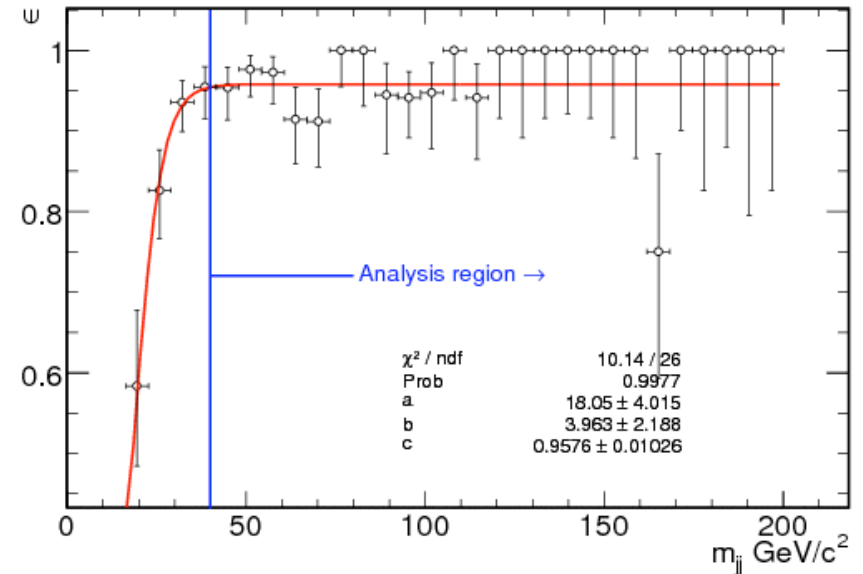
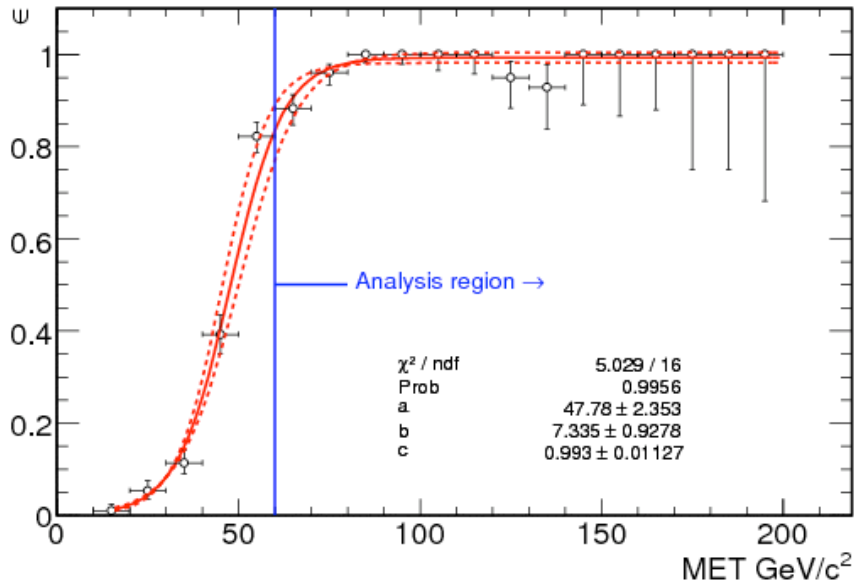


Backup Slides

Cosmic Removal

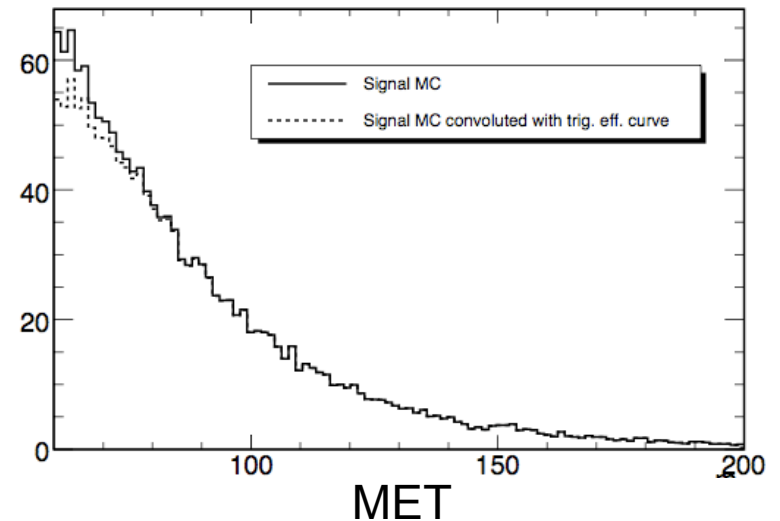


Trigger Efficiencies

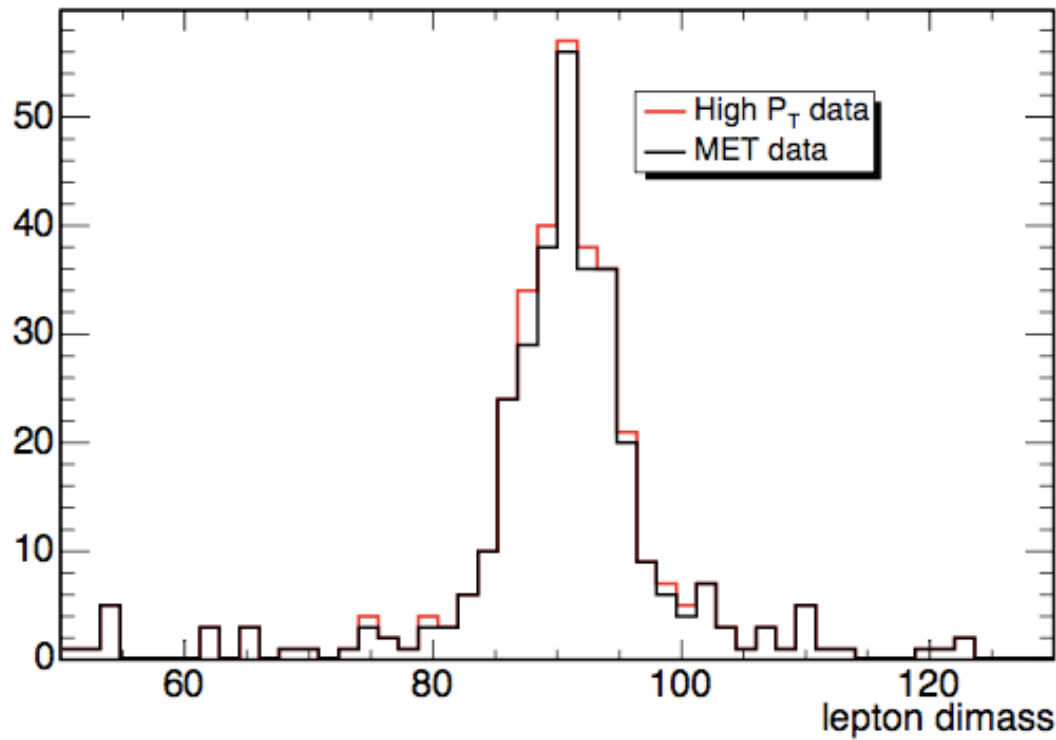


- Final integral efficiency is $96.2\% \pm 2.2\%$
 - Take 90% efficiency for MET > 120 → 2% effect → assign additional 2% uncertainty

$$Eff = \frac{c}{1 + e^{\frac{a-x}{b}}}$$

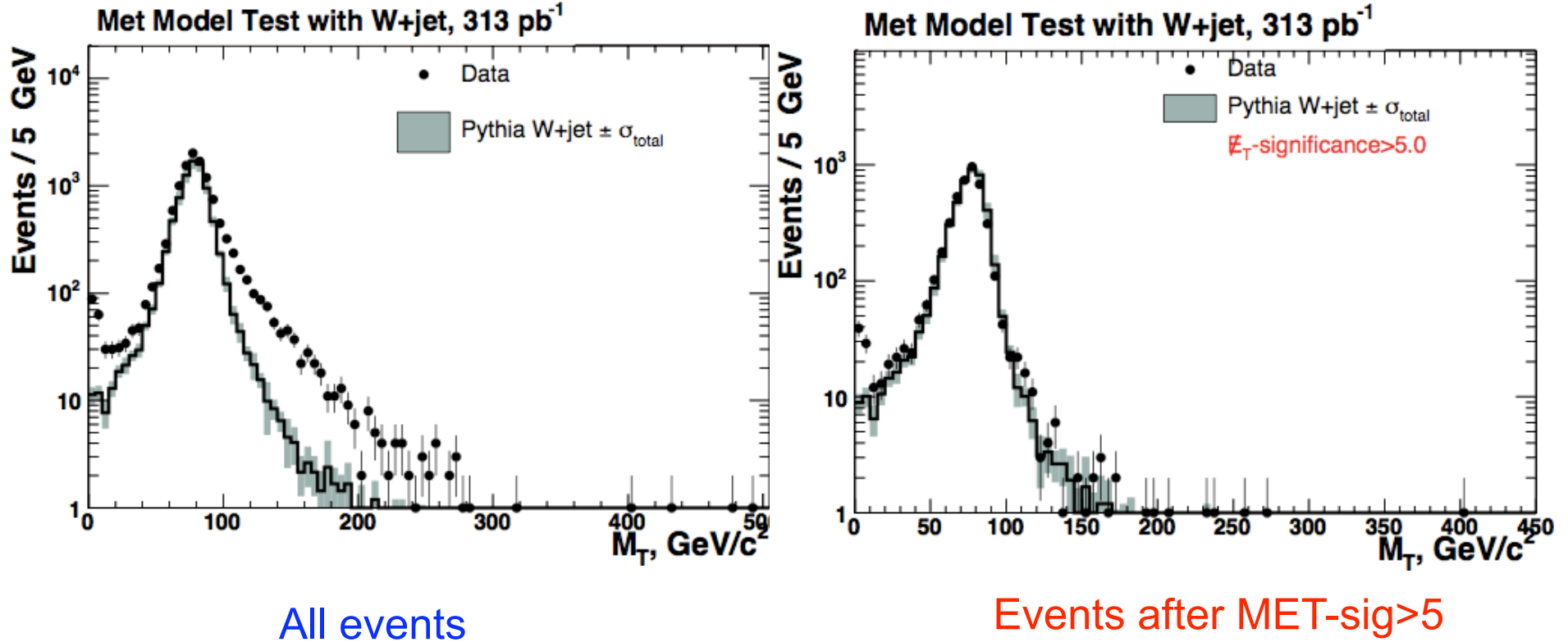


“Effective” Sample Lumi: 3,450 pb⁻¹



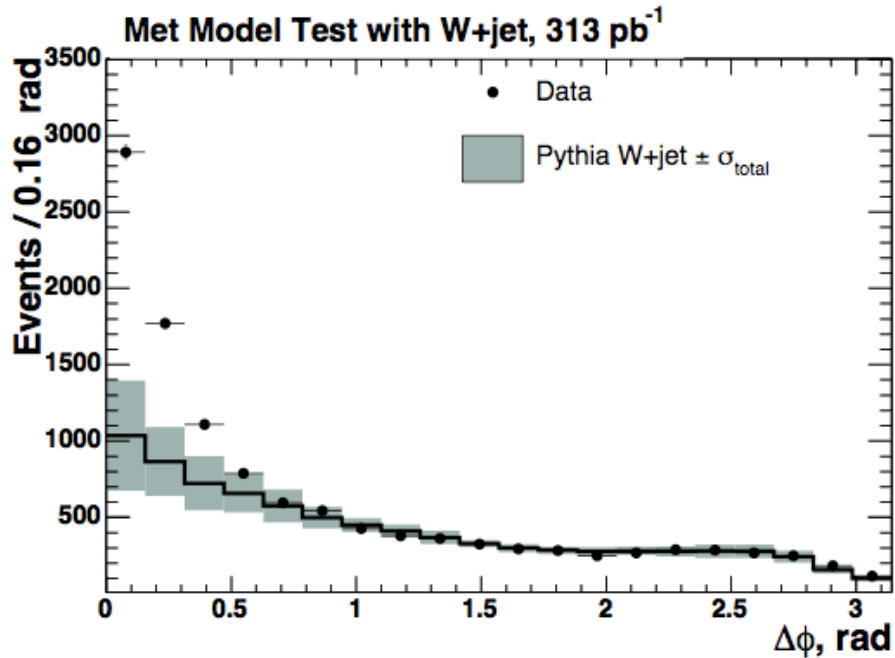
- Use muon trigger to find “effective” lumi of all MET triggers
 - Muon sample: $N = \sigma \cdot A \cdot \epsilon \cdot L_{\text{HiPt}} = 357$, $L_{\text{HiPt}} = 3,483 \text{ pb}^{-1}$, $\epsilon = 100\%$
 - MET sample: $N^{\text{MET}} = \sigma \cdot A \cdot \epsilon^{\text{MET}} \cdot L_{\text{MET}} = 339$, $\epsilon^{\text{MET}} = 96\%$
 - $L_{\text{MET}} = L_{\text{HiPt}} \cdot N^{\text{MET}} / (N \cdot \epsilon^{\text{MET}}) = 3,450 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
 - Method also x-checked with MET40 & MET45 triggers only

Rejecting Fake MET in W+jet Events: M_T plot

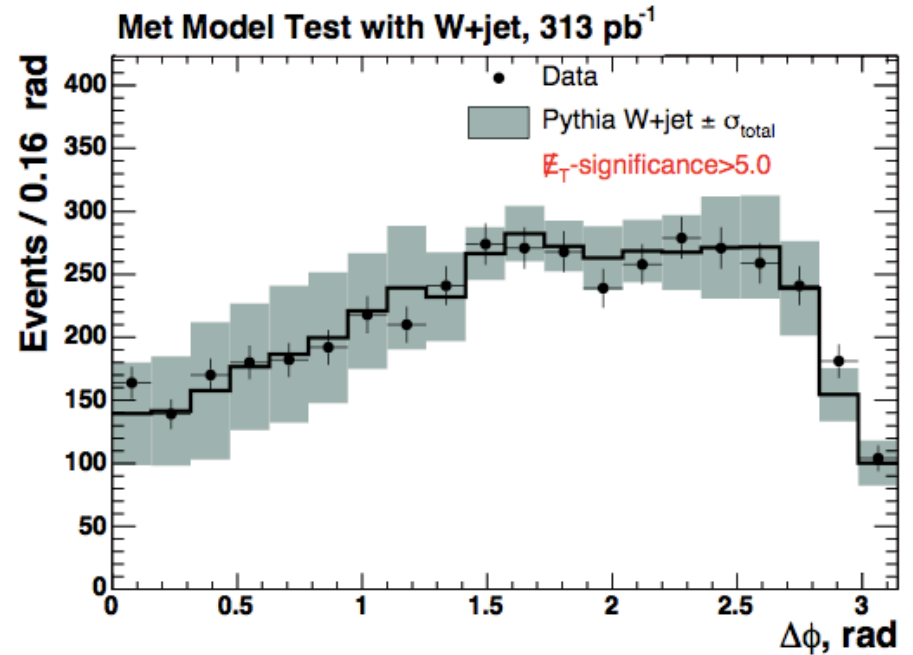


- $M_{Tsig}>5$ effectively removes QCD fakes
 - Only a small fraction remains in the region $M_T < 10$ GeV

Rejecting Fake MET in W+jet Events: $\Delta\phi_{\text{closest}}$



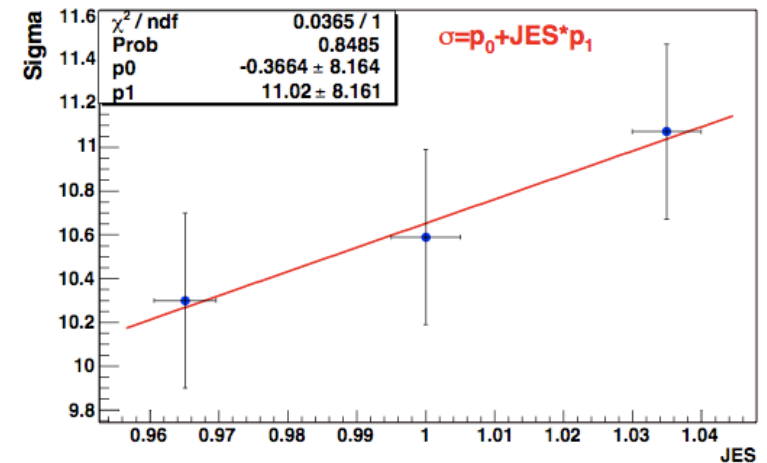
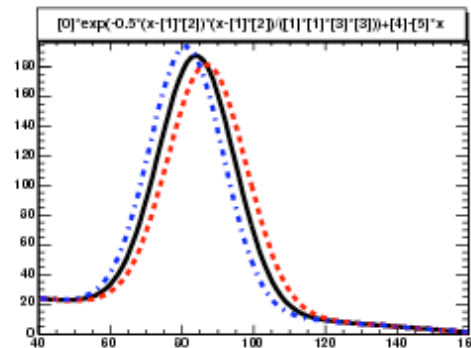
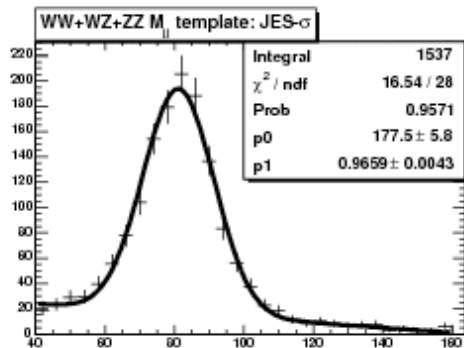
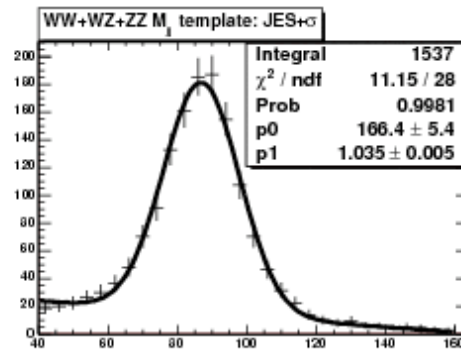
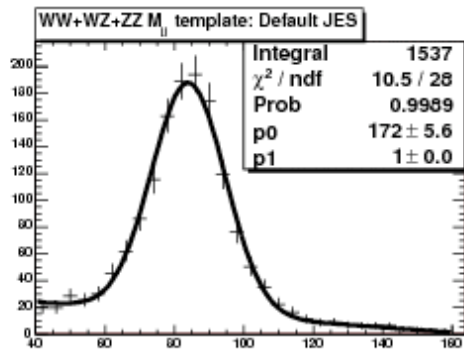
All events



Events after MET-sig > 5

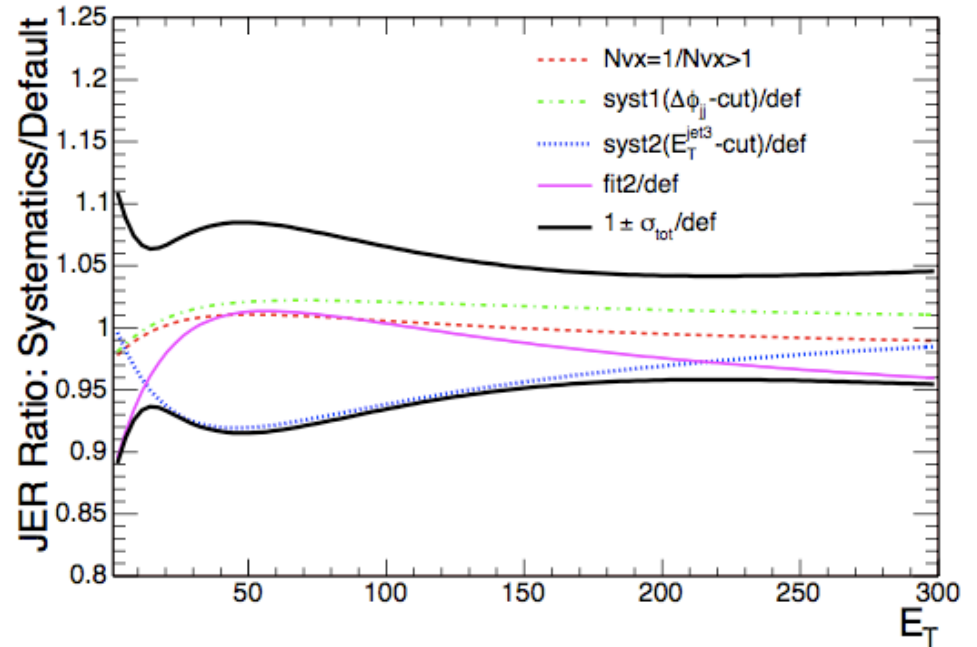
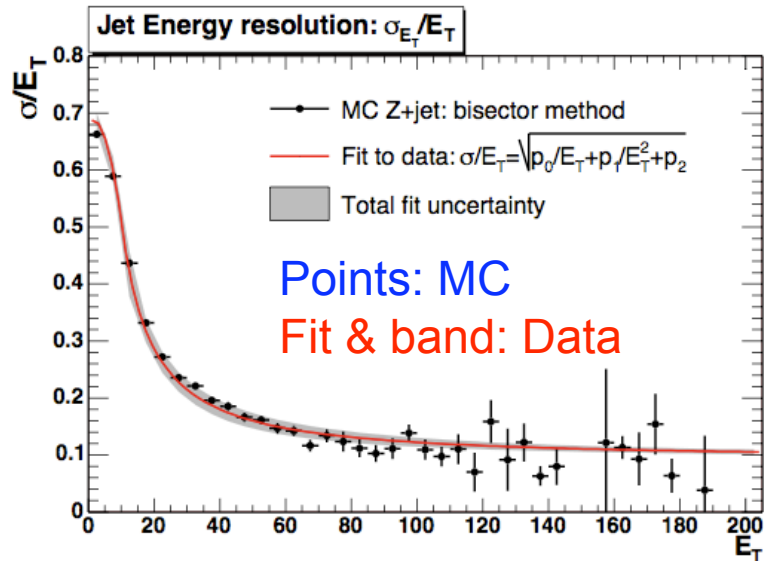
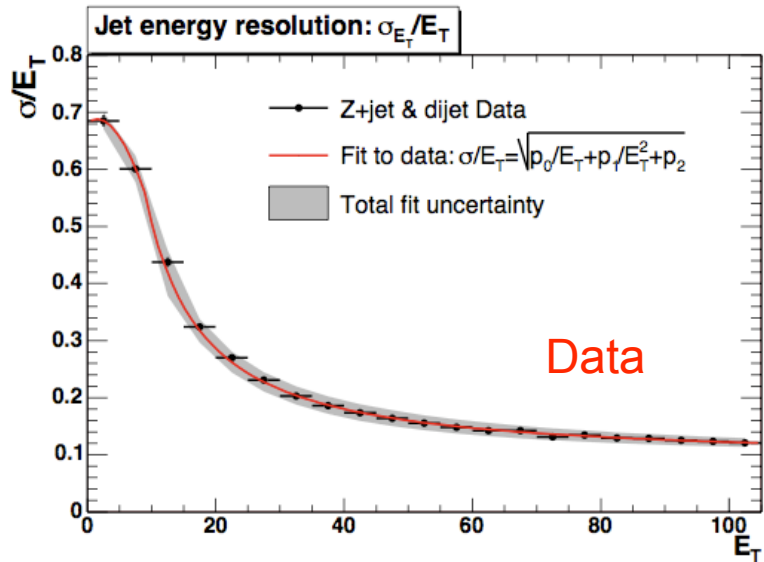
- Left plot: clearly see QCD contribution at small $\Delta\phi$
- Right plot: QCD is gone if MET-sig > 5

Signal Template for Final Fit



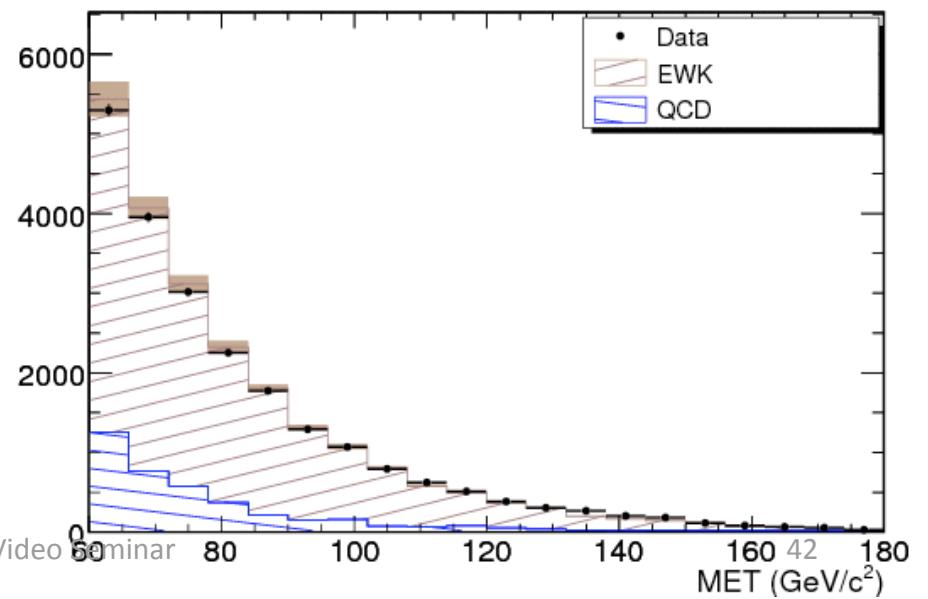
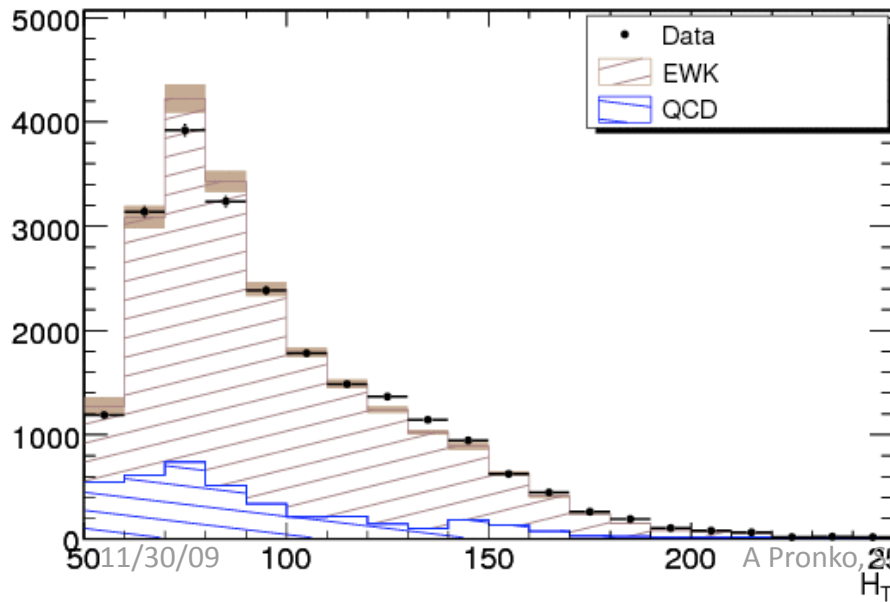
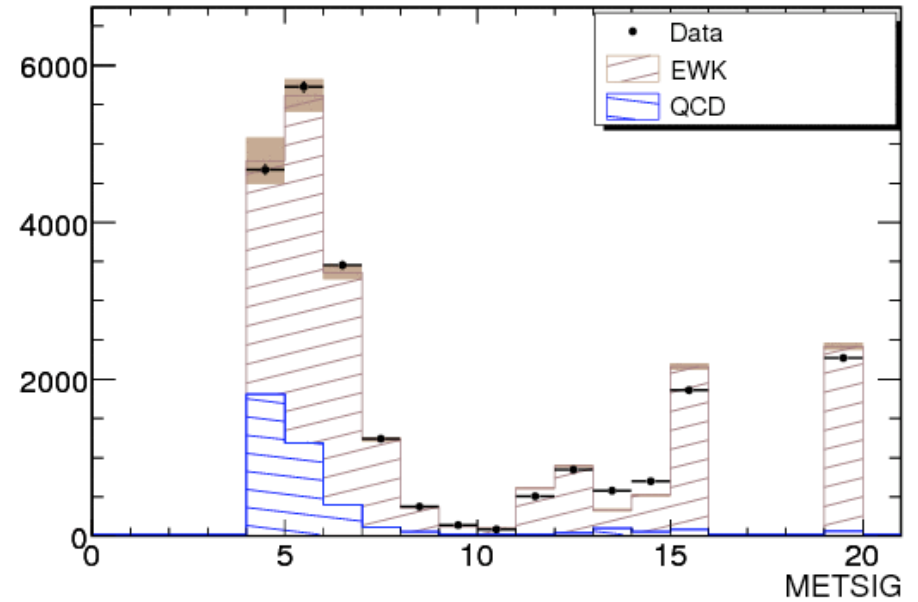
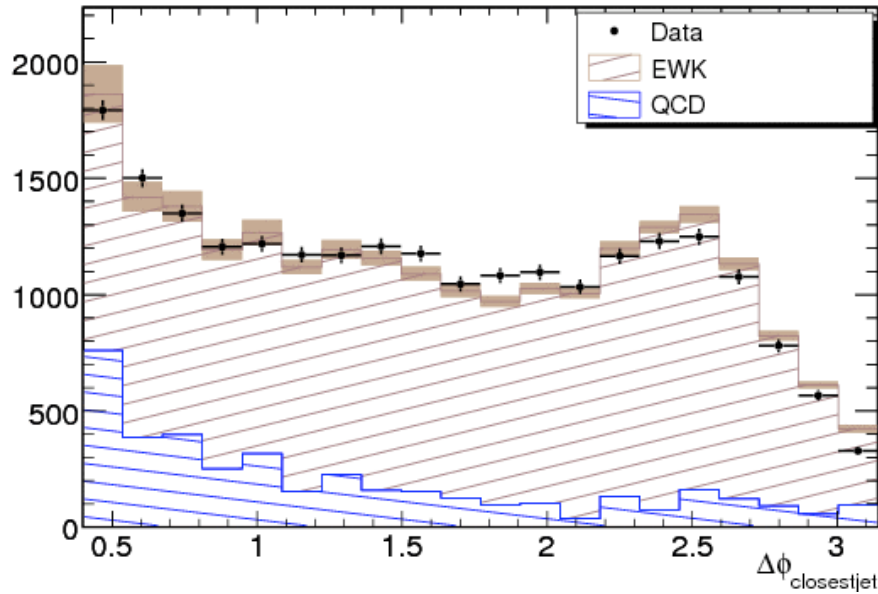
- Allow JES to float in the fit
 - From Final fit: 0.985 ± 0.019
- Parameterize width (Gaussian σ) as a function of JES

JER uncertainty

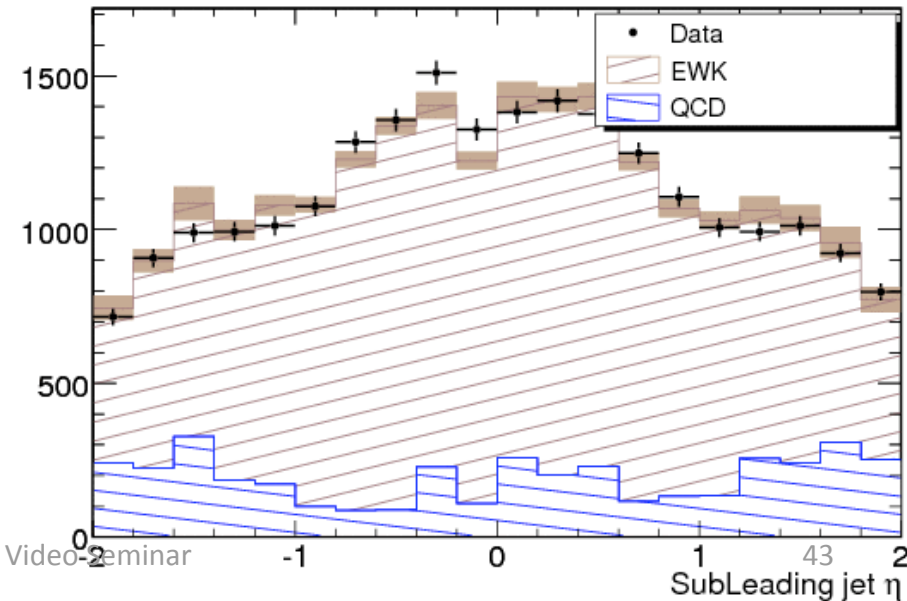
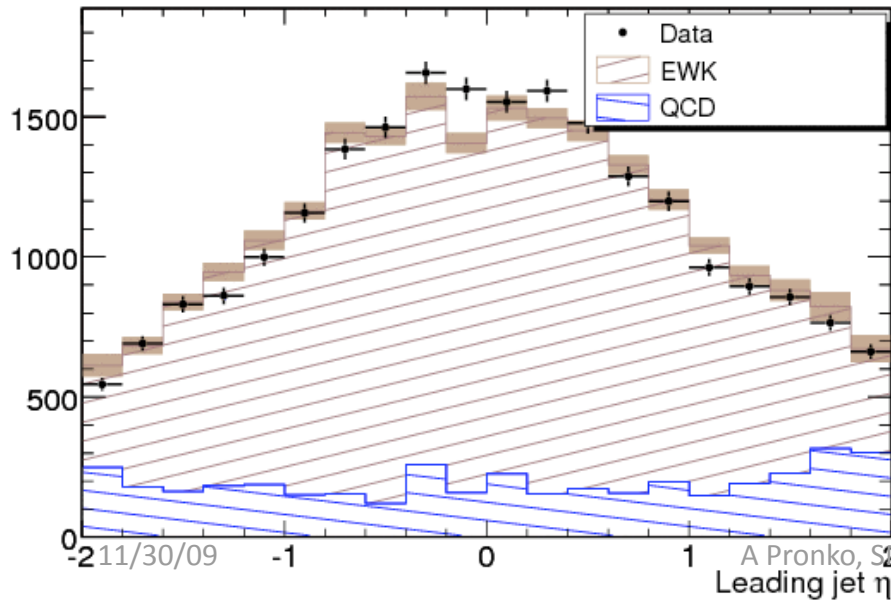
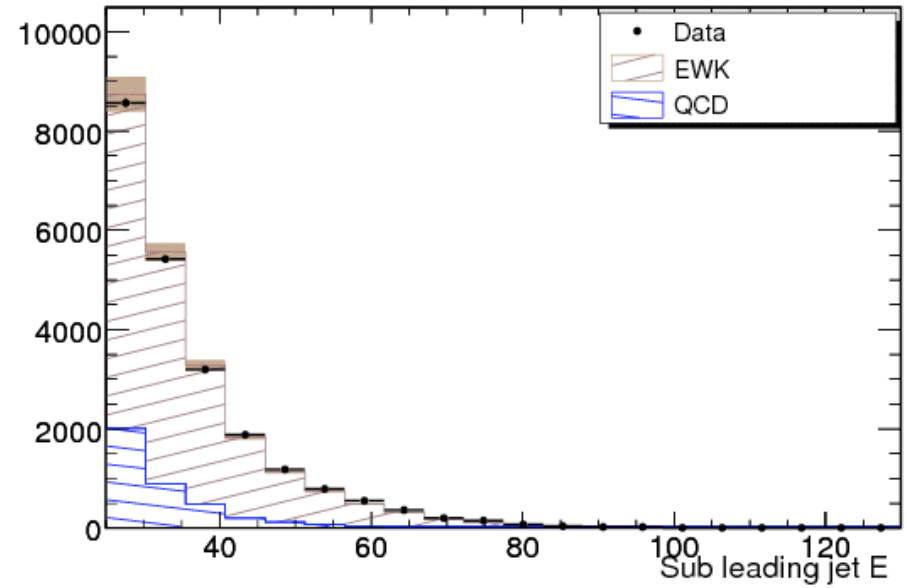
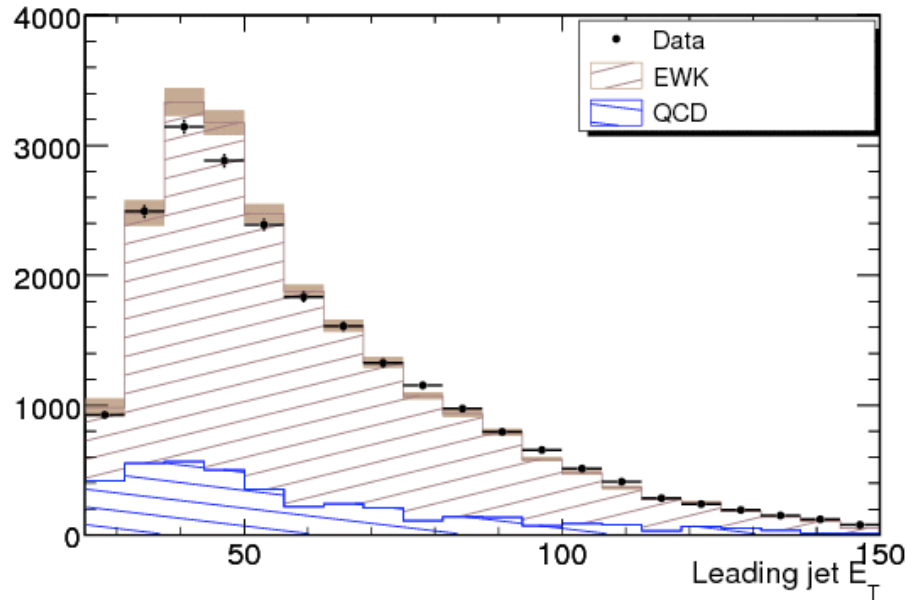


- JER uncertainty
 - Nvx=1 vs Nvx>1
 - Fit function
 - $\Delta\phi_{jj}$ cut
 - $E_T(\text{jet3})$ cut

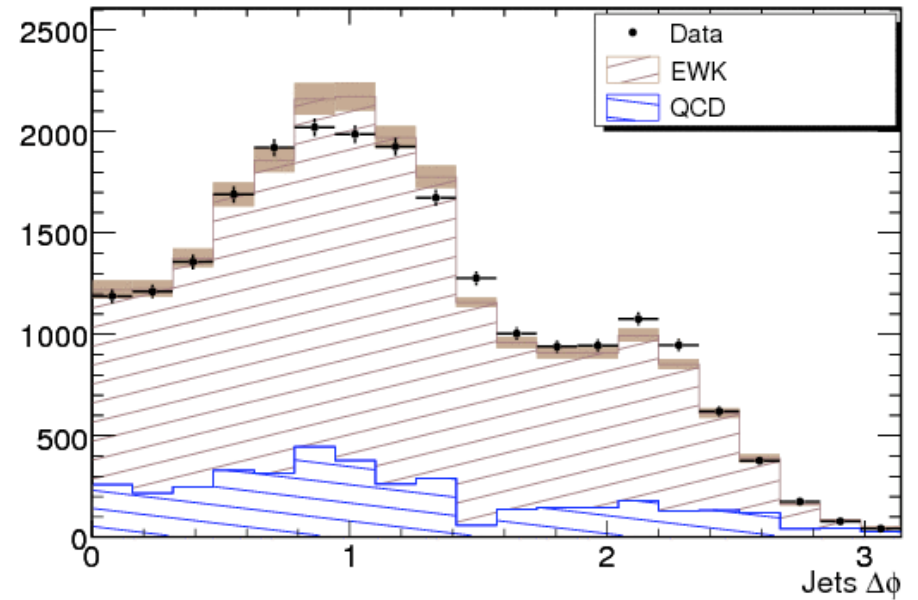
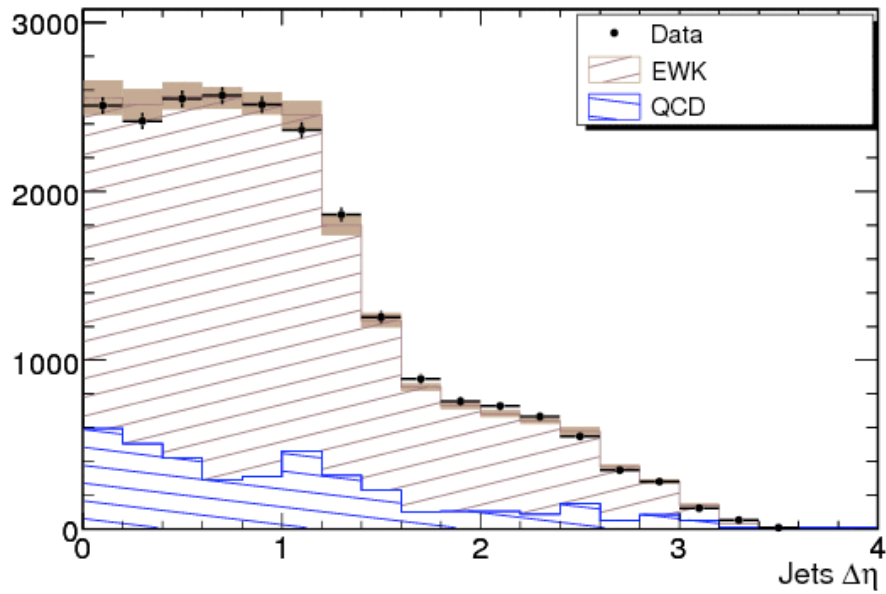
“Sideband” Kinematics: $40 < M_{jj} < 60$, $110 < M_{jj} < 160$



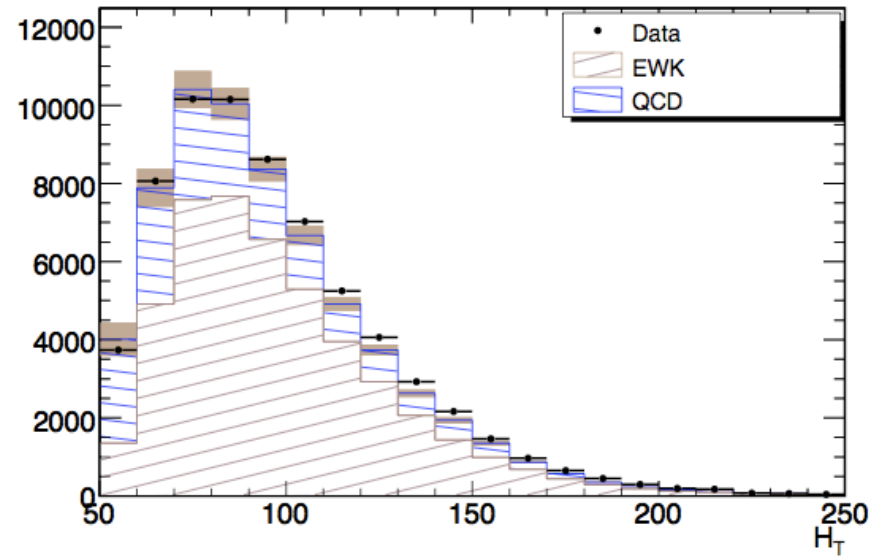
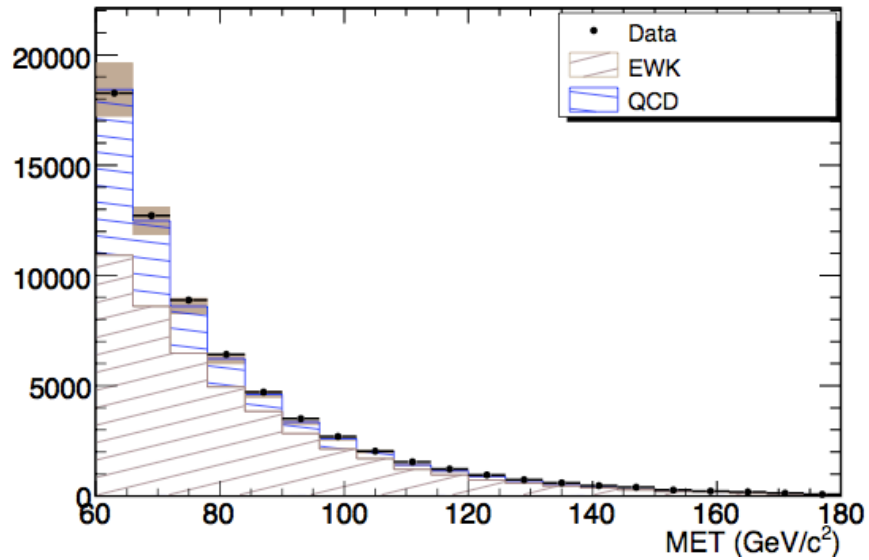
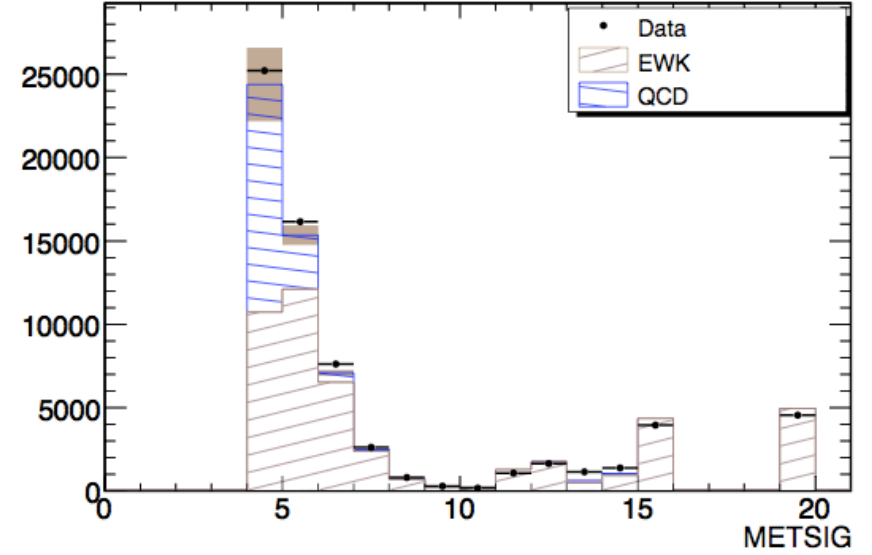
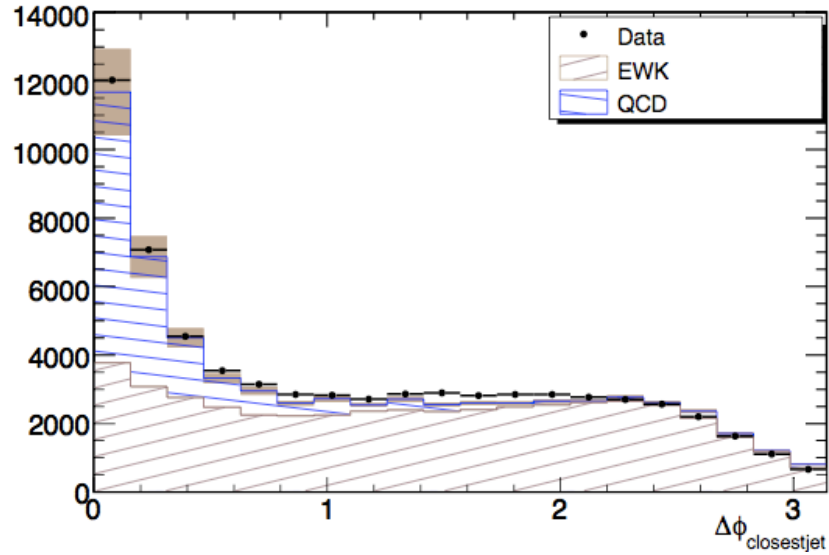
“Sideband” Kinematics: $40 < M_{jj} < 60$, $110 < M_{jj} < 160$



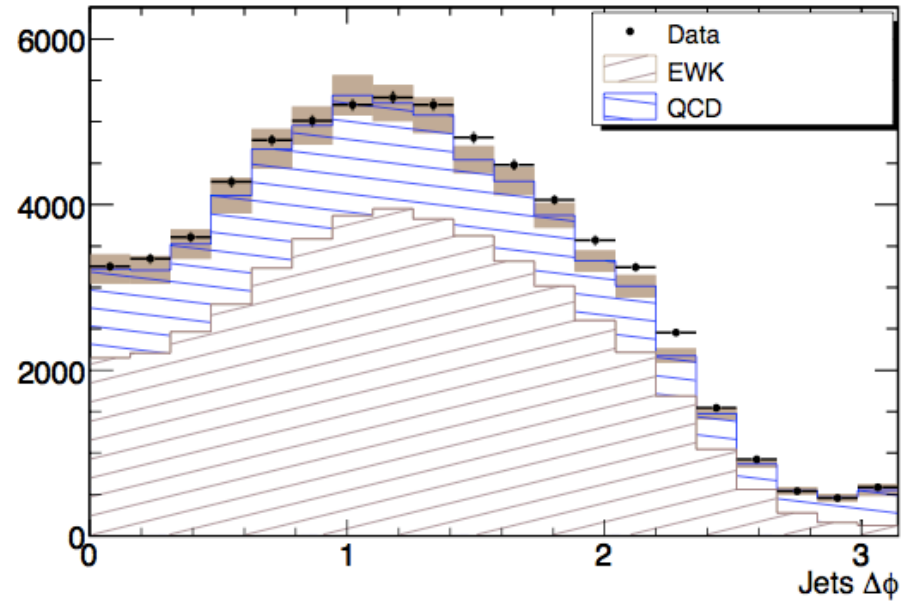
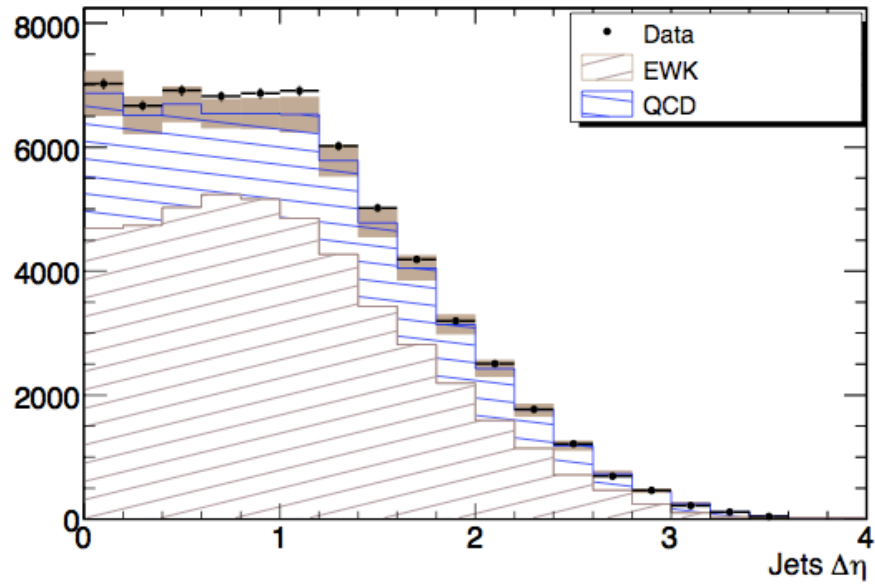
“Sideband” Kinematics: $40 < M_{jj} < 60$, $110 < M_{jj} < 160$



No $\Delta\phi_{\text{closest}}$ Cut



No $\Delta\phi_{\text{closest}}$ Cut



Significance Part-I

- MINUIT reports $1516/239=6.34\sigma$
 - PEs (s+b fit to s+b generated) imply a 6.45σ
 - $-2*\Delta L = \text{LogL}(s+b) - \text{LogL}(b) = 42$
 - $\text{TMath}::\text{Prob}(42,1) = 9.1 \times 10^{-11} \rightarrow 6.48\sigma$
- Naïve approach:
 - $\text{stat}^2 + \text{syst}^2 = 234^2 + 144^2 = 275^2$
 - $1516/275 = 5.5\sigma \rightarrow 3.8 \times 10^{-8}$

Significance Part-II

- Try to estimate the degradation of all systematic uncert. on the significance
 - Fix all parameters except N_{ewk} and N_{sig}
 - $\Delta L = 22 \rightarrow \text{TMath::Prob}(44,1)=3.3 \times 10^{-11} \rightarrow >6\sigma$
 - Use alternative JER and repeat:
 - $\Delta L = 22 \rightarrow \text{TMath::Prob}(44,1)=3.3 \times 10^{-11} \rightarrow >6\sigma$
 - Use alternative γ +jets and repeat:
 - $\Delta L = 14 \rightarrow \text{TMath::Prob}(28,1)=1.2 \times 10^{-7} \rightarrow 5.3\sigma$
- The smallest significance corresponds to 5.3σ
 - Good agreement with Naïve approach: 5.5σ