



# A Search for Neutral Higgs Bosons at High $\tan\beta$ with the DØ Detector

Axel Naumann  
University of Nijmegen / NIKHEF,  
The Netherlands

for the DØ Collaboration



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Axel Naumann  
University of Nijmegen / NIKHEF, NL





# Outline

- Higgs in the Super-Symmetric World – an Introduction
- The  $b\bar{b}h$  Signature
- Selecting  $b\bar{b}h$  events
- Backgrounds
- Results





# Higgs and MSSM

MSSM introduces a second scalar doublet

Three neutral eigenstates  $h$ ,  $H$  (CP even) and  $A$  (CP odd); two charged  $H^+$ ,  $H^-$

$\alpha$ : neutral Higgs eigenstates' mixing angle

$\tan\beta$ : ratio of neutral Higgs vacuum expectation values

Modified SM Yukawa couplings:

$$b\bar{b}h: \quad \sin(\beta-\alpha) - \tan\beta \cos(\beta-\alpha)$$

$$b\bar{b}H: \quad \cos(\beta-\alpha) + \tan\beta \sin(\beta-\alpha)$$

$$b\bar{b}A: \quad \tan\beta$$





# MSSM Higgs At Large $\tan\beta$

$\tan\beta$  is free parameter; large values  $m_t/m_b$  favored

At large  $\tan\beta$

- A nearly degenerate with  $h$  or  $H$ , depending on  $m_A$
- A and one of  $h$ ,  $H$  have enhanced  $b$  coupling
- branching ratio to  $b\bar{b}$   $\sim 90\%$  in the mass range of our interest

Production cross sections scale with  $\tan^2\beta$

Here,  $h$  or  $H$  assumed to be degenerate with  $A$ ,  
 increasing the cross section of a visible neutral  
 Higgs boson

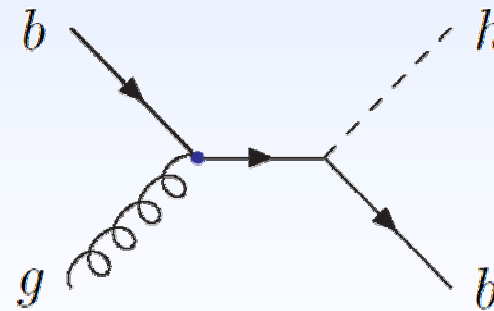
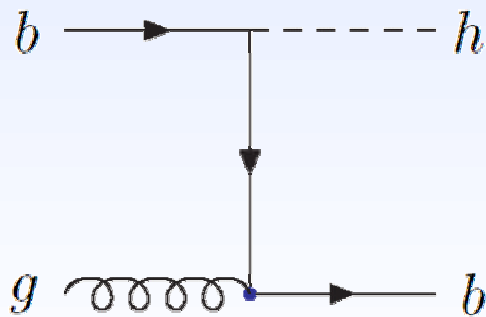




# $h$ and $b\bar{b}$

For Tevatron, dominant Higgs signature is  
 $p\bar{p} (\rightarrow gb) (\rightarrow bh) \rightarrow bb\bar{b}$

Three bottom quarks in final state increases signal rate over background rate; important signature for discovery

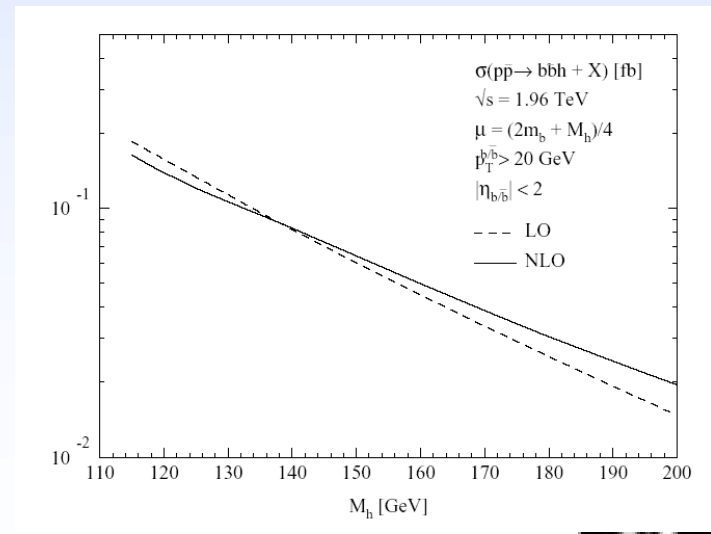
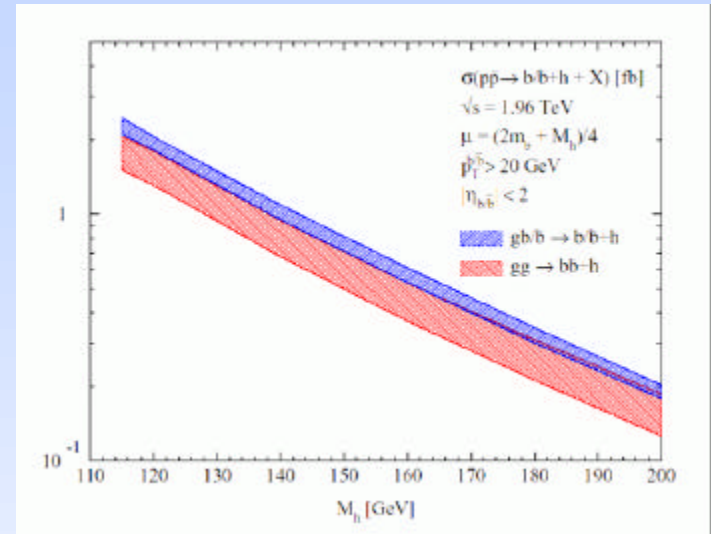




# b(b)h Predictions

H and b quark is field of active theoretical research, see e.g. NLO predictions for Tevatron and LHC in hep-ph/0405302 for bh and bbh production

Cross section for at least two jets from b quarks (“b-jets”) in final state with  $E_T > 20$  GeV





# Selecting $b(b)h$

Using  $131\text{pb}^{-1}$  of DØ's data from Sept 2002 to July 2003

Look for peak in invariant mass spectrum of two highest  $E_T$  jets in events with at least three b-tagged jets

Signal selection, simulation:

- Event selection depends on  $m_h$ , e.g. for  $m_h=120\text{GeV}$ : 1 jet with  $E_T>45\text{GeV}$ , one with  $E_T>35\text{GeV}$ , 2 with  $E_T>15\text{GeV}$
- signal distributions predicted by Pythia, NLO re-weighting

Background prediction, simulation:

- predict background from data, assuming negligible signal content
- distributions of  $b\bar{b}j$ ,  $b\bar{b}jj$ ,  $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  from ALPGEN
- $t\bar{t}$  from Pythia

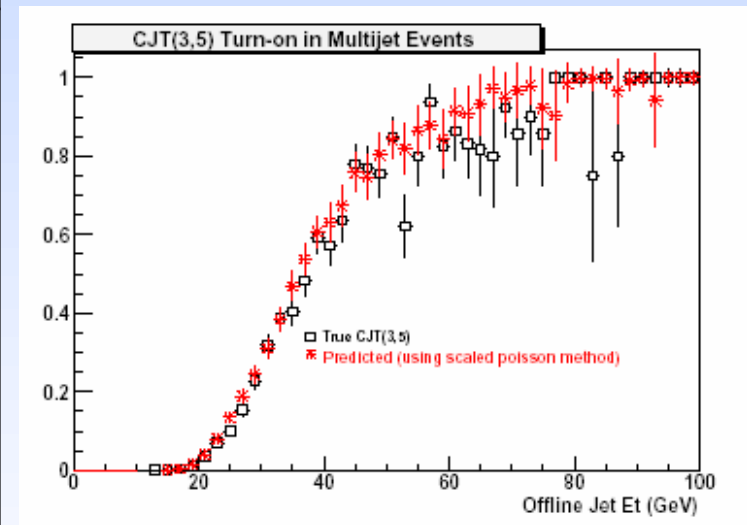




# Selecting bbh - Triggering

Three levels of triggering (old and new trigger version)

Level	Old	New
L1: tower $E_T$	4*5GeV	3*5GeV
L2: jet $E_T$ $\Sigma(E_T > 5\text{GeV})$	3*8GeV 50GeV	
L3: jet $E_T$	3*15GeV	2*25GeV 1*15GeV



Efficiencies relative to offline selection of 68-80%,  
depending on  $m_h$

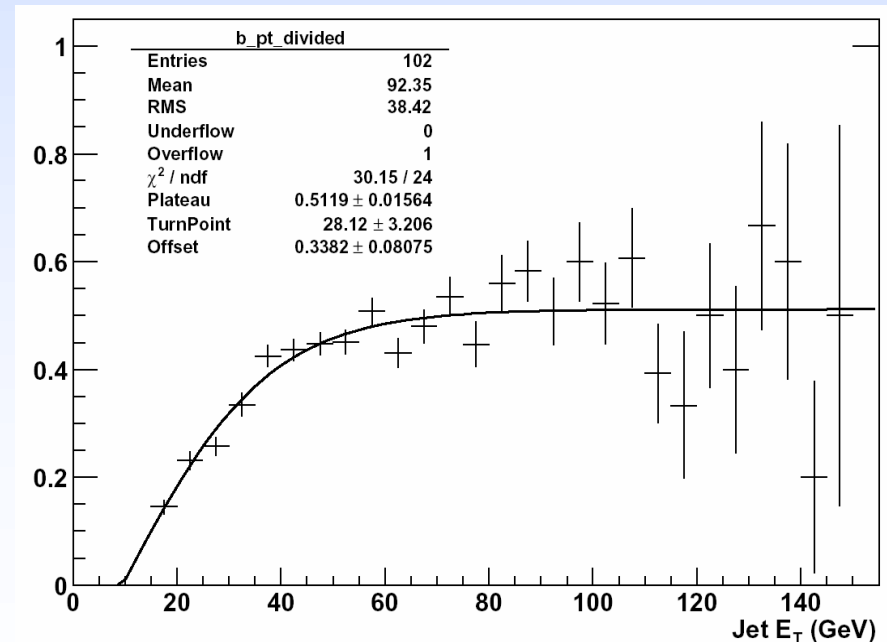
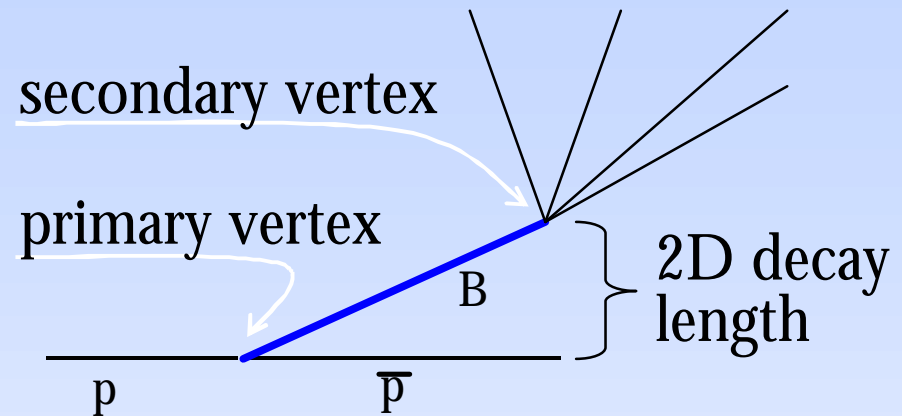




# Selecting bbh – Tagging b-Jets

Loose b-tag requirement:  
require secondary vertex,  
cut on 2D decay length  
significance

Efficiency plateau for b-jets  
at 50%, light jet (“mis-  
tag”) efficiency  $\sim 2\%$ ,  
both derived from data



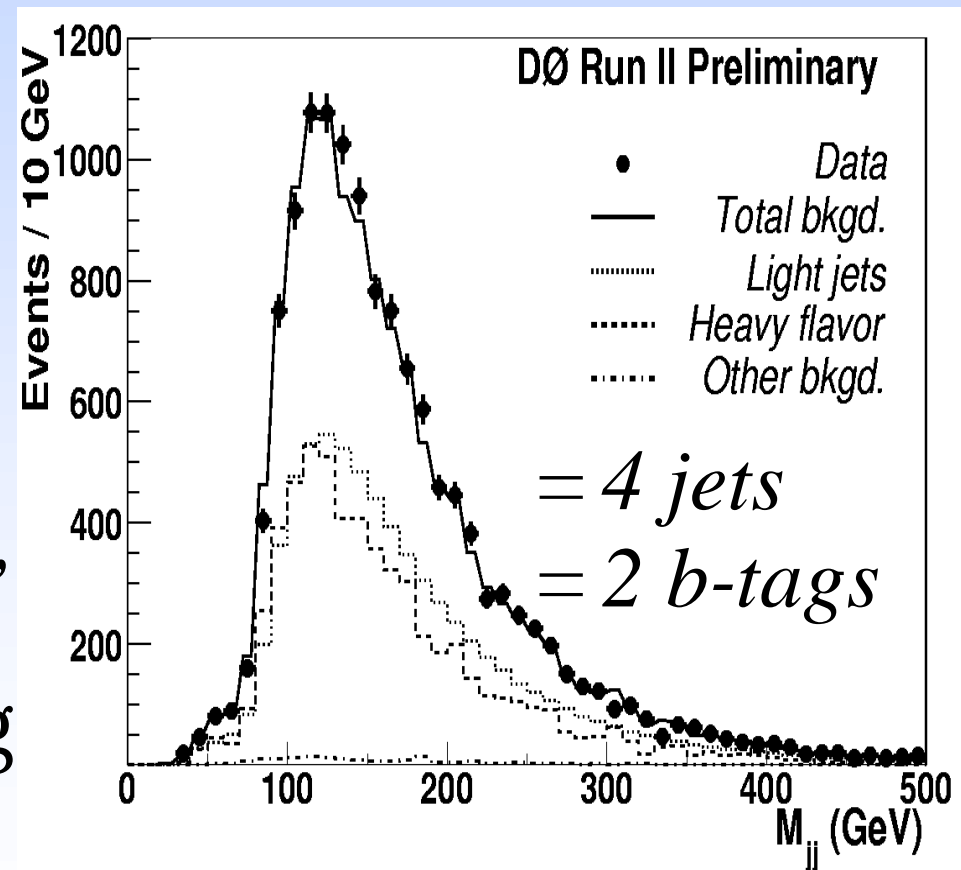


# Backgrounds

Main background contributions (j: light jet, b: b-jet)

- $jjjj$ , 3 mis-tagged
- $b\bar{b}jj$ , mis-tagged jets
- $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$  small,  $Zb\bar{b}$  and  $t\bar{t}$  even smaller

Estimate mis-tags: given a 2 b-tag  $m_{jj}$  spectrum, calculate each bin's contribution to 3 b-tag  $m_{jj}$  spectrum



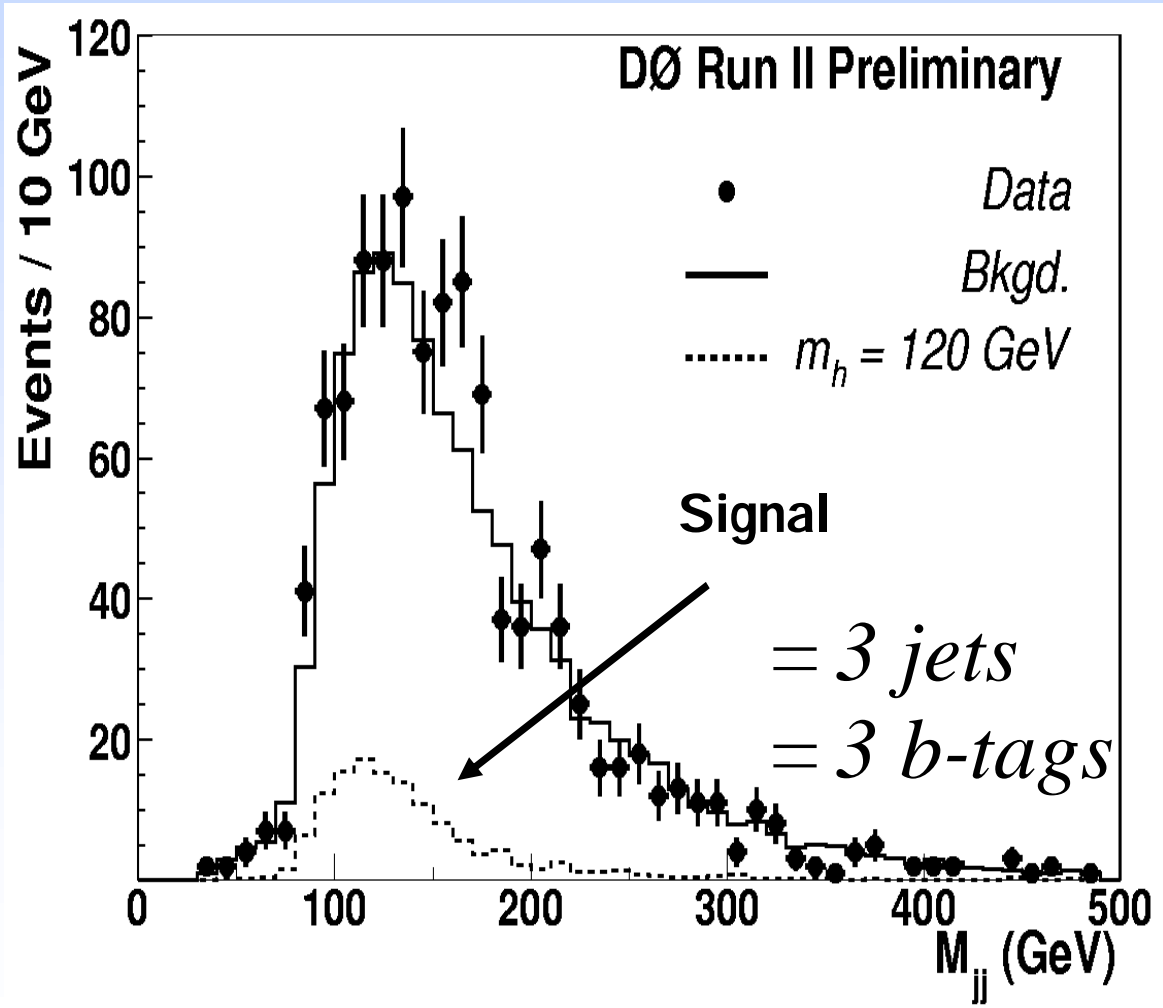


# Results – Invariant Mass

## Invariant mass distribution of two leading jets in a 3

### jet sample with 3 b-tagged jets

### Using Monte Carlo for prediction of b(b)h signal only





# Results - Uncertainties

Systematic uncertainties of acceptance in %

Signal (GeV/c <sup>2</sup> )	NLO/LO	Trig	Resolution	JES	Jet ID	B-tag	Total
$n_j^{min}=4, m_h=100$	5	9	8.0	20	3.8	13.5	27.7
$n_j^{min}=4, m_h=120$	5	9	12.0	16	3.4	13.5	26.5
$n_j^{min}=4, m_h=150$	5	9	11.9	13	3.5	13.8	24.9
$n_j^{min}=3, m_h=100$	5	9	7.5	12	3.7	13.5	22.4
$n_j^{min}=3, m_h=120$	5	9	12.5	7.5	3.5	13.2	22.5
$n_j^{min}=3, m_h=150$	5	9	12.8	3.4	3.6	13.4	21.8

Systematic uncertainties for backgrounds 8-10% (depending on  $n_j^{min}, m_h$ ); mostly b-tagging related





# Results – Exclusion Limit

Exclusion limits are calculated using  
background / (signal + background)  
likelihood ratio using ROOT's TLimit

Based on mclimit (CLs method), see NIM A434, p.  
435-443, 1999

Sweep through  $\tan\beta$ , given  $m_A$

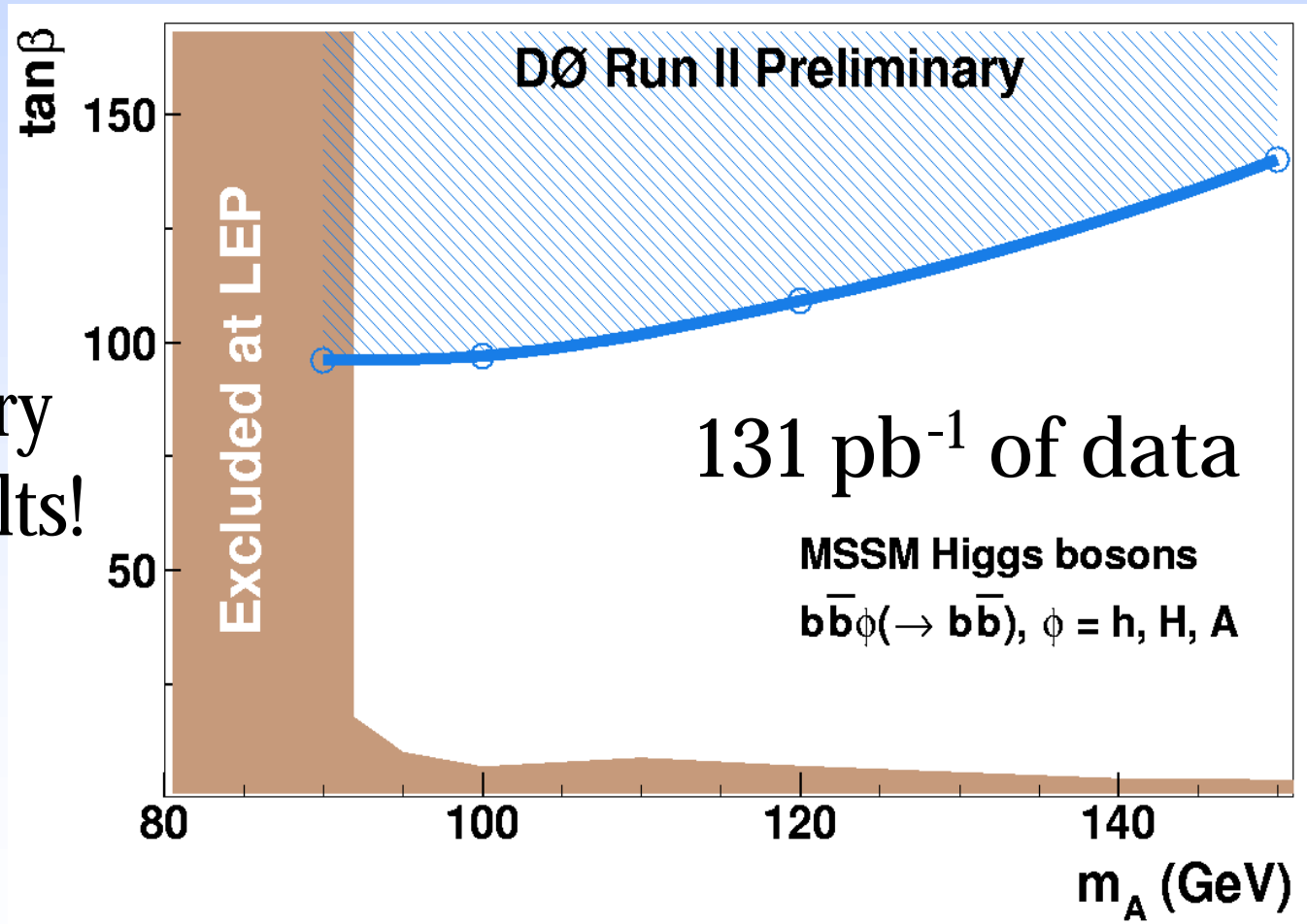




# Results - Exclusion

## MSSM excluded for $(m_A, \tan\beta)$ parameter space

Complementary  
to LEP results!





# Summary & Outlook

Limit compatible with old limits – this will change!

Expect improvements soon due to

- larger dataset
- better b-tagging
- better JES
- better triggers
- better cuts





# Summary & Outlook

Limit compatible with old limits – this will change!

Expect improvements soon due to

- ✓ • larger dataset \* 2
- ✓ • better b-tagging
- ✓ • better JES
- ✓ • better triggers
- ✓ • better cuts (4b giving additional leverage)

