

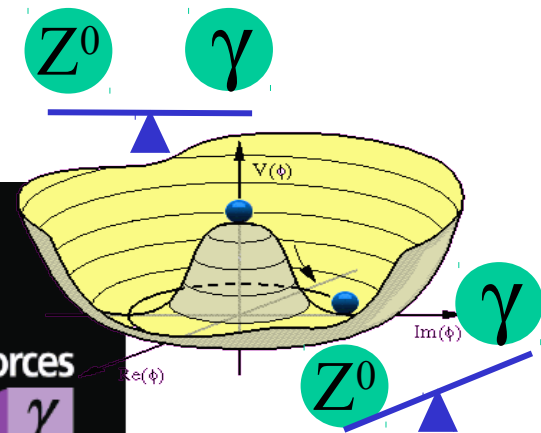
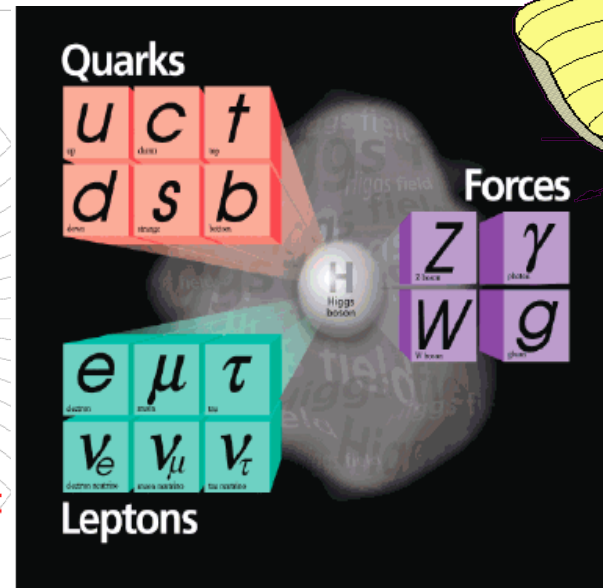
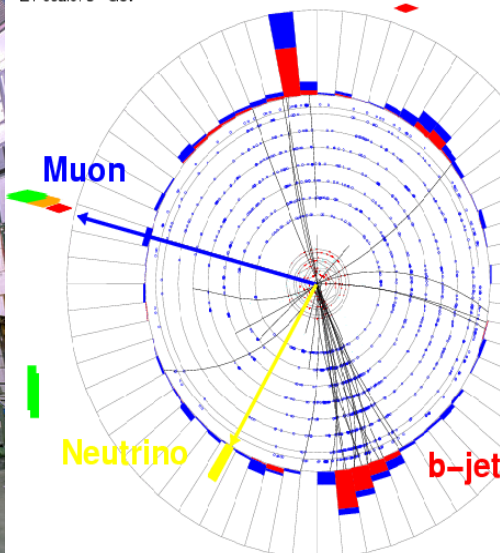
Search for Higgs bosons at Tevatron

Boris Tuchming – Irfu/Spp CEA Saclay

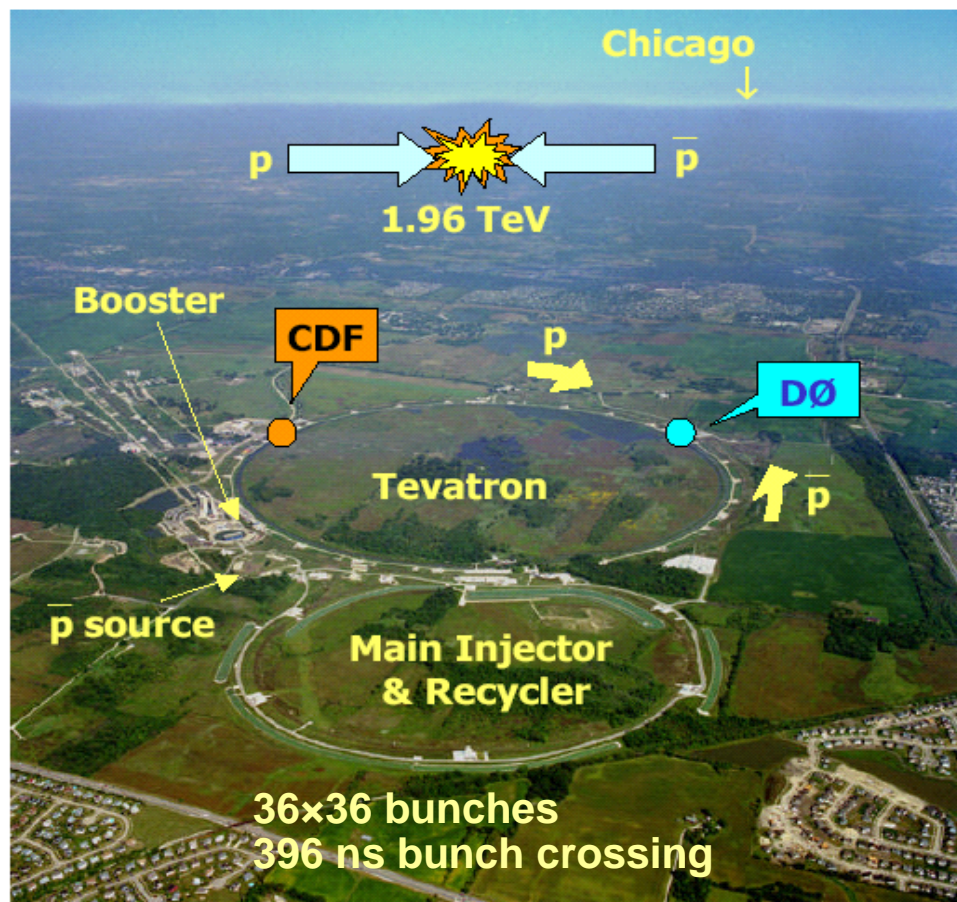
- Outline :
- SM Higgs
 - channels
 - techniques
 - results
 - selected Beyond SM



Rur 190059 Evt49300403 Sat Mar 6 11:15:43 2004
ET scale: 3 GeV



The Tevatron proton-antiproton collider



Run I (1993-1996)

~120 pb⁻¹ per experiment-top quark discovery

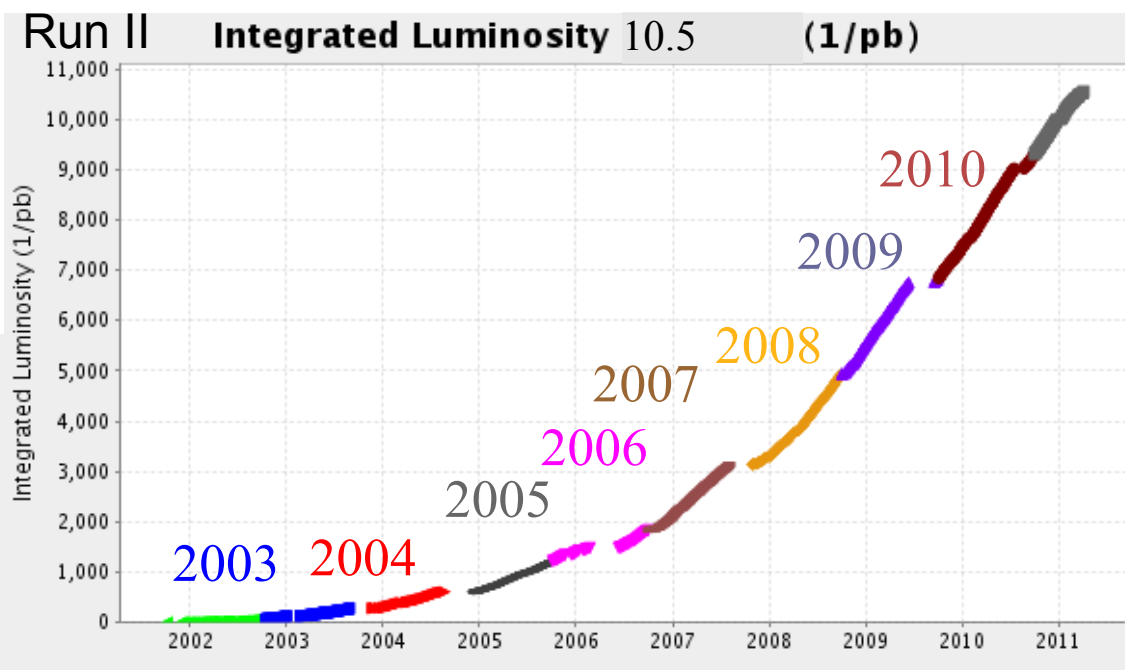
Run II: (2002-2011)

Tevatron now delivers >2 fb⁻¹ per year

Tevatron shutdown foreseen in 2011

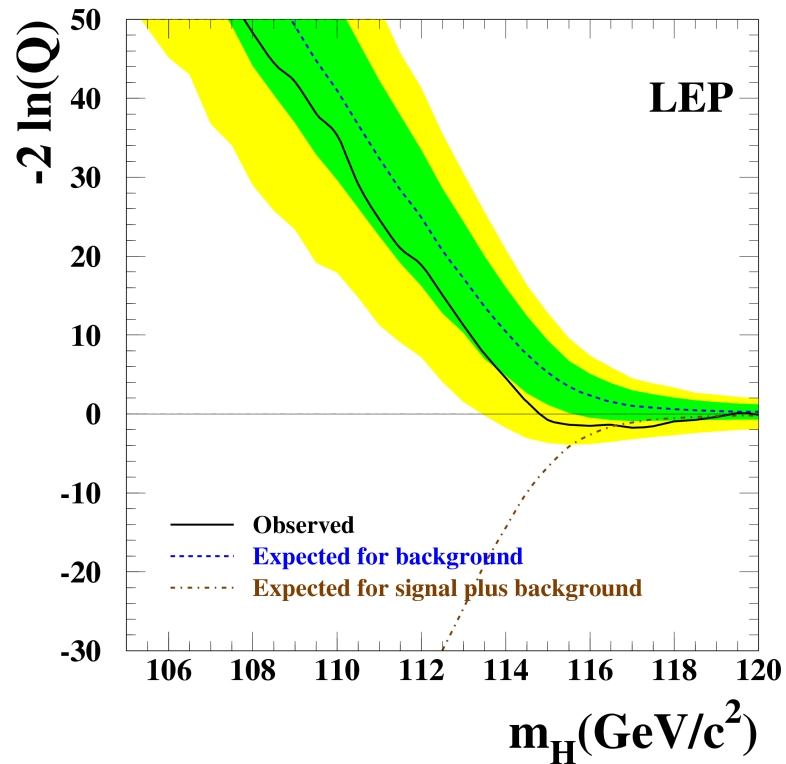
~10 fb⁻¹ delivered per experiment

Most of the Higgs results
use so far: 5-8 fb⁻¹



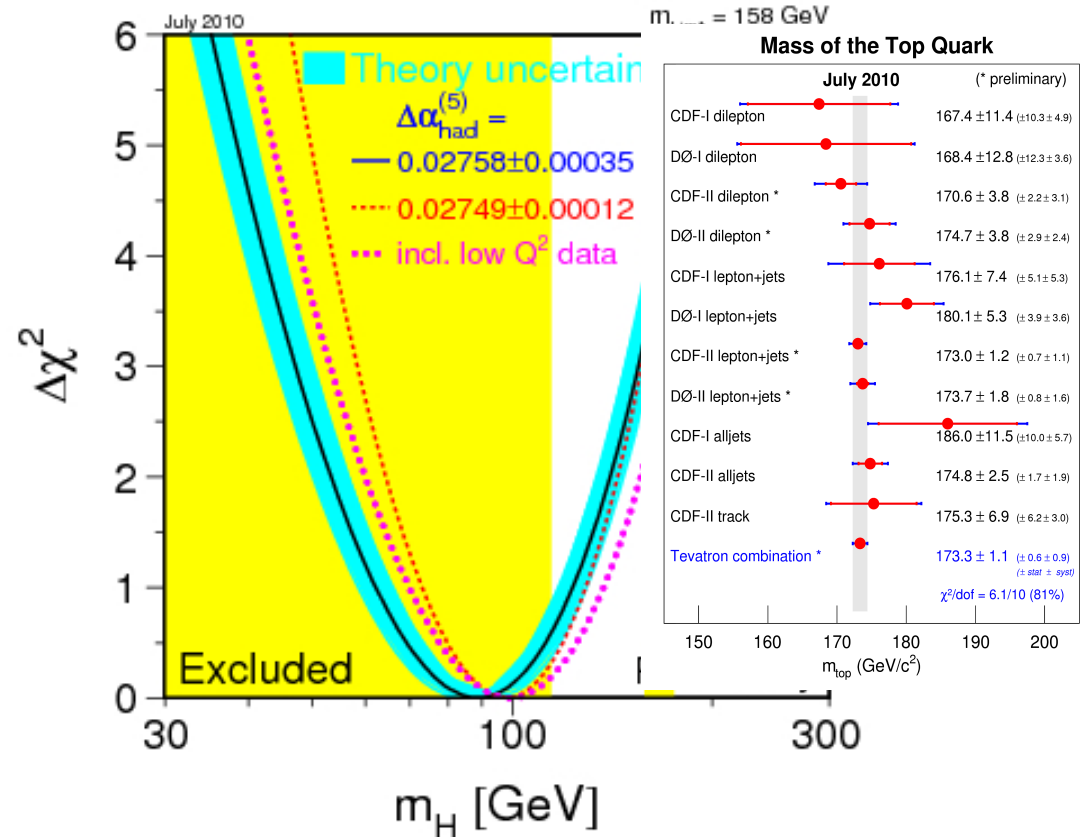
Direct and indirect constraints

Direct constraints from LEP



$$M_H > 114.4 \text{ GeV} @95\%$$

Indirect (contributions from Tevatron)



$$M_H = 89^{+35}_{-26} \text{ GeV}$$

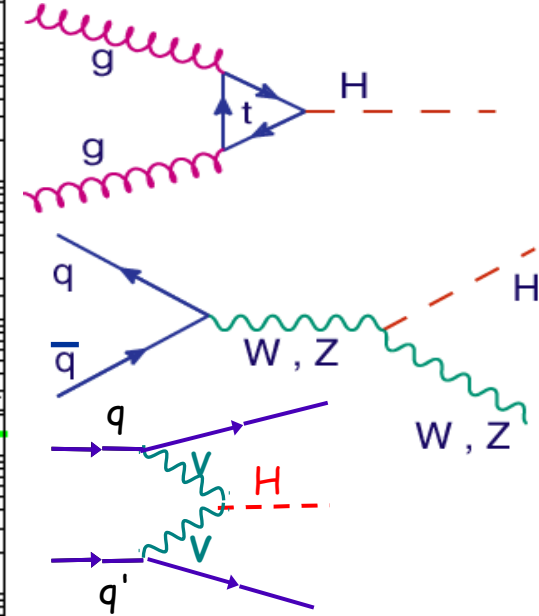
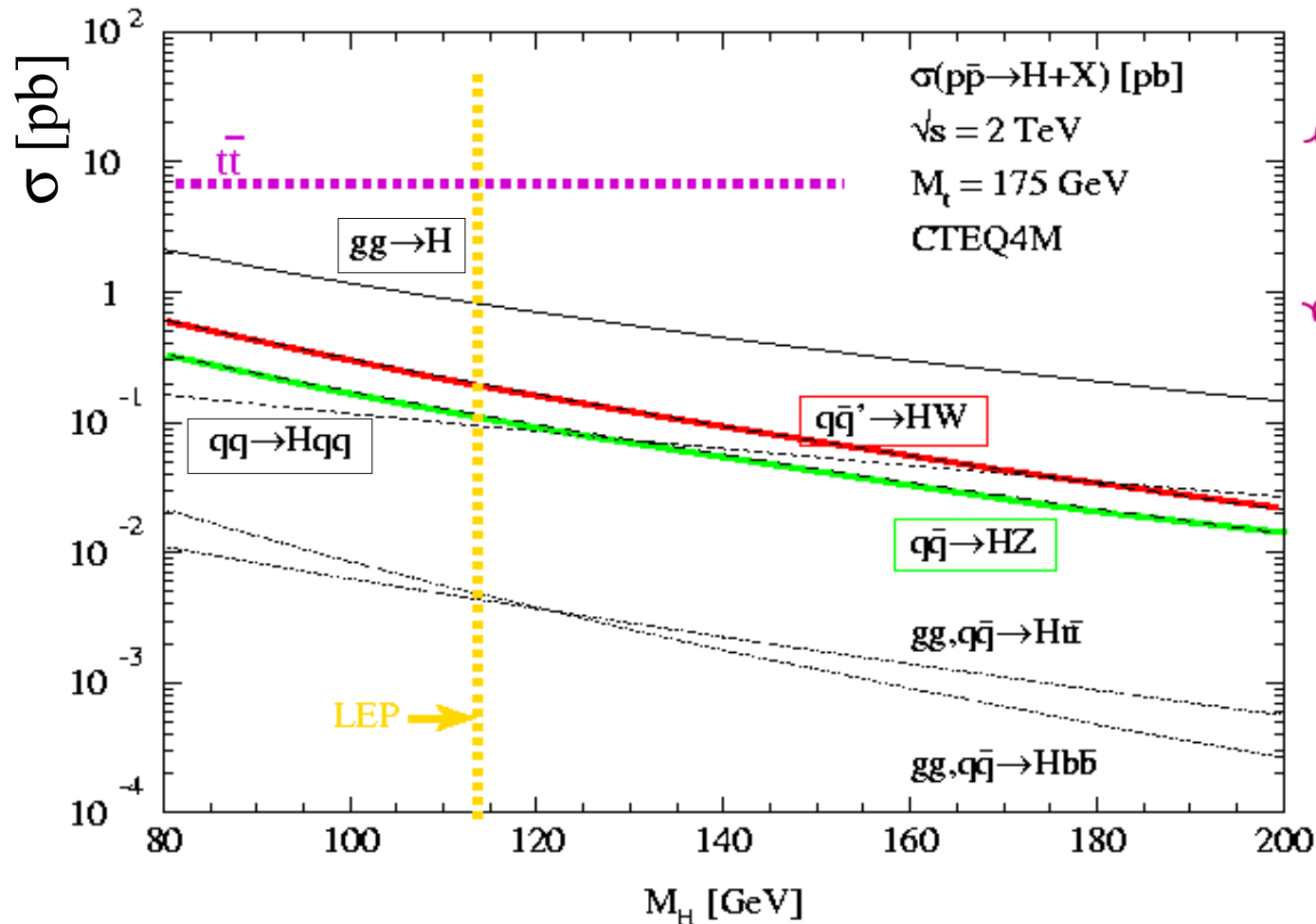
$$M_H < 185 \text{ GeV} @95\%$$

Light mass Higgs is favoured: region accessible to Tevatron

Higgs production at the Tevatron

Production cross section (for $115 < m_H < 180$ GeV)

- in the 1200-300 fb range for gluon fusion $gg \rightarrow H$
- In the 200-30 fb range for WH associated vector boson production
- In the 80-30 fb range for the vector boson fusion $qq \rightarrow Hqq$

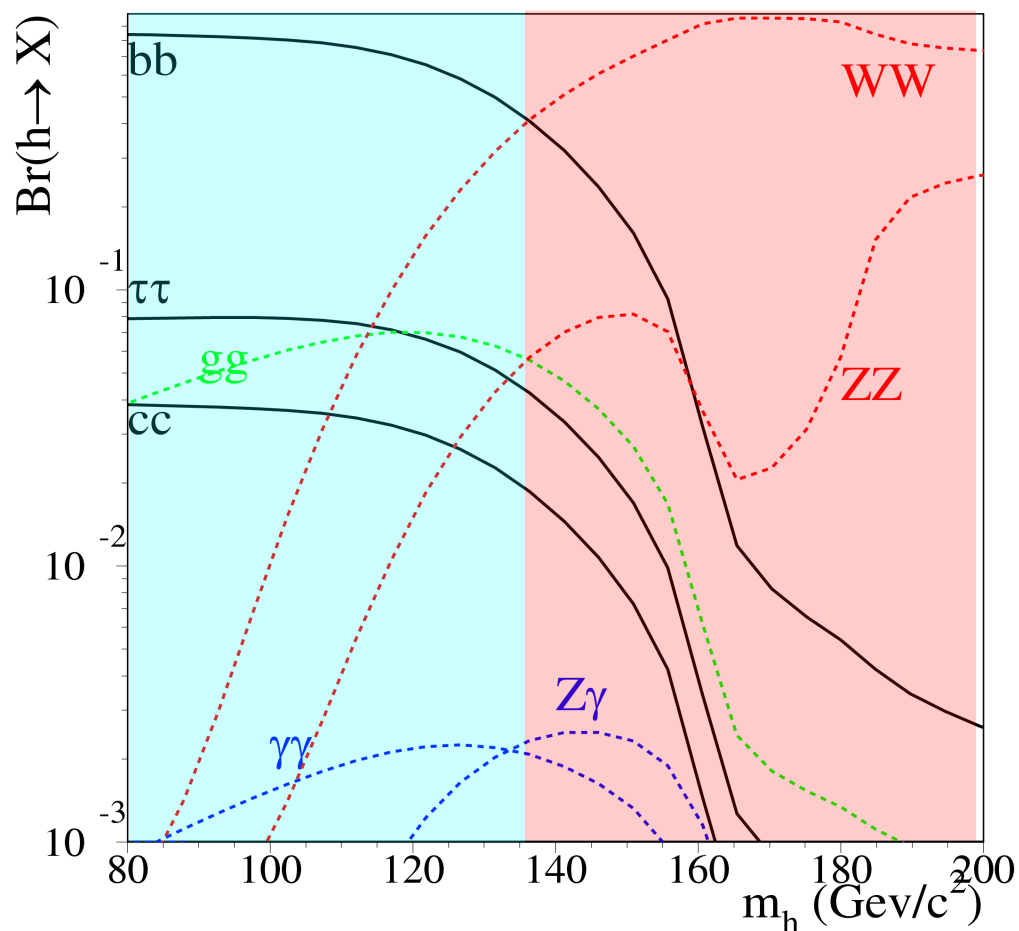
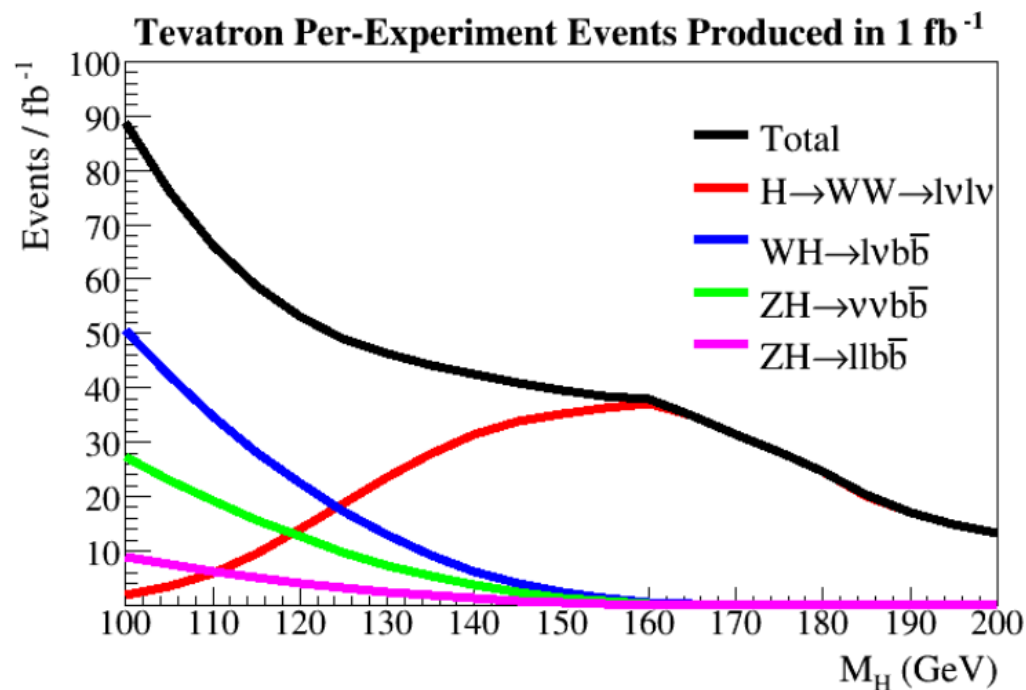


Low Mass vs High Mass

→ Decay modes depend on the Standard Model Higgs mass

→ At high mass :

- Look for W decay products
- Peak sensitivity just above threshold $M_H \sim 165$ GeV.



$m_H < 135$ GeV

$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$

$m_H > 135$ GeV

$H \rightarrow WW^*$

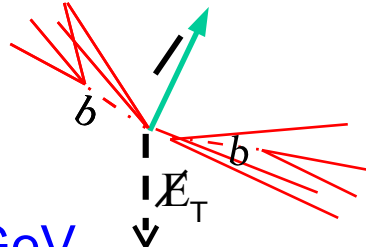
Main channels at the Tevatron

For $M_H < 130$ GeV

$pp \rightarrow WH \rightarrow Wbb$

→ $e\nu bb, \mu\nu bb$:

2 b-jets ~ 40 GeV
1 lepton ~ 40 GeV
 $E_T \sim 40$ GeV



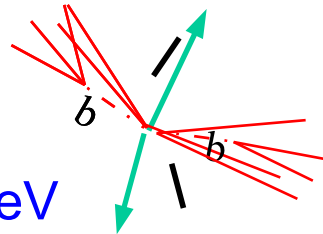
$pp \rightarrow ZH \rightarrow Zbb$

→ $ee bb, \mu\mu bb$

2 b-jets ~ 50 GeV
2 leptons ~ 40 GeV

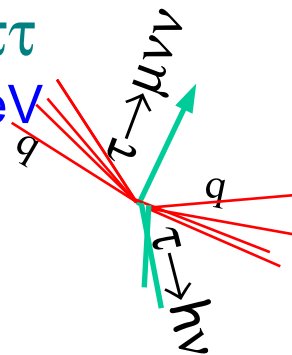
→ $\nu\nu bb$:

2 b-jets ~ 50 GeV
 $E_T \sim 50$ GeV



$pp \rightarrow H + Z/V/X \rightarrow jj \tau\tau$

2 jets ~ 30 GeV
1 leptonic tau
1 hadronic tau



For $M_H > 130$ GeV

$gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow WW^*$

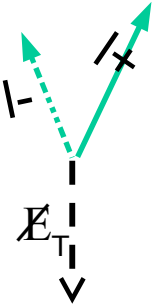
→ $e\nu\nu, \mu\nu\nu, e\nu\mu$

2 leptons ~ 40 GeV
 $E_T \sim 60$ GeV

small $\Delta\phi(l^+, l^-)$ (H is scalar)

→ $e\nu jj, \mu\nu jj$:

1 leptons ~ 40 GeV
 $E_T \sim 40$ GeV
2 jets ~ 40 GeV
 $M_{jj} = M_{l, E_T} = 80$ GeV

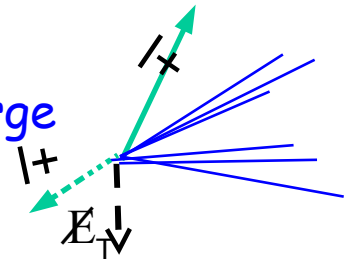


$pp \rightarrow WH \rightarrow WWW^*$

$ee+jj+\nu\nu, e\mu+jj+\nu\nu, \mu\mu+jj+\nu\nu$

$E_T \sim 40$ GeV

2 leptons of same charge

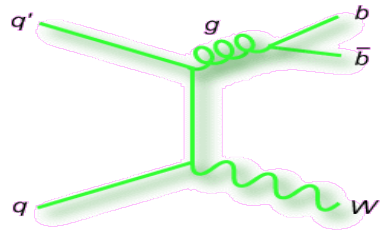


NB: Xsec normalized to NNLO

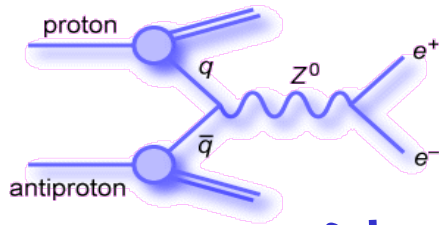
NB: Xsec normalized to NNLO+NNLL

Backgrounds to Higgs Searches

→ W+jets



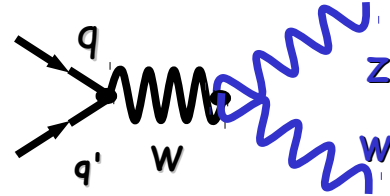
→ Z/γ



→ WW



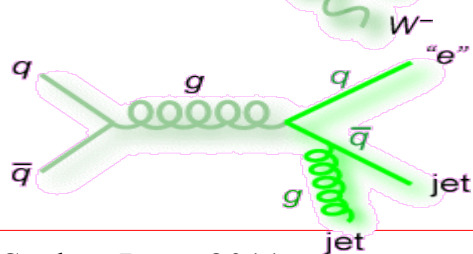
→ WZ



→ Top



→ multijet



→ W+jets, Z/γ +jets

→ Alpgen MC+ pythia showering, NNLO cross-sections, data-based corrections to model $p_T(W), p_T(Z)$

→ background for all channels:

→ jets faking lepton

→ mismeasured jets or leptons MET

→ W+bb, Z+bb final states (mimic ZH, WH)

→ Di-boson WW, WZ, ZZ

→ NLO calculation for cross-sections

→ for WW: NLO correction for p_T and di-lepton opening angle

→ Top pair and single top

→ cross-section normalized at NNLO

→ QCD multijet events

→ jets faking leptons

→ mismeasured jets creating MET

Backgrounds to Higgs Searches

→ W+jets

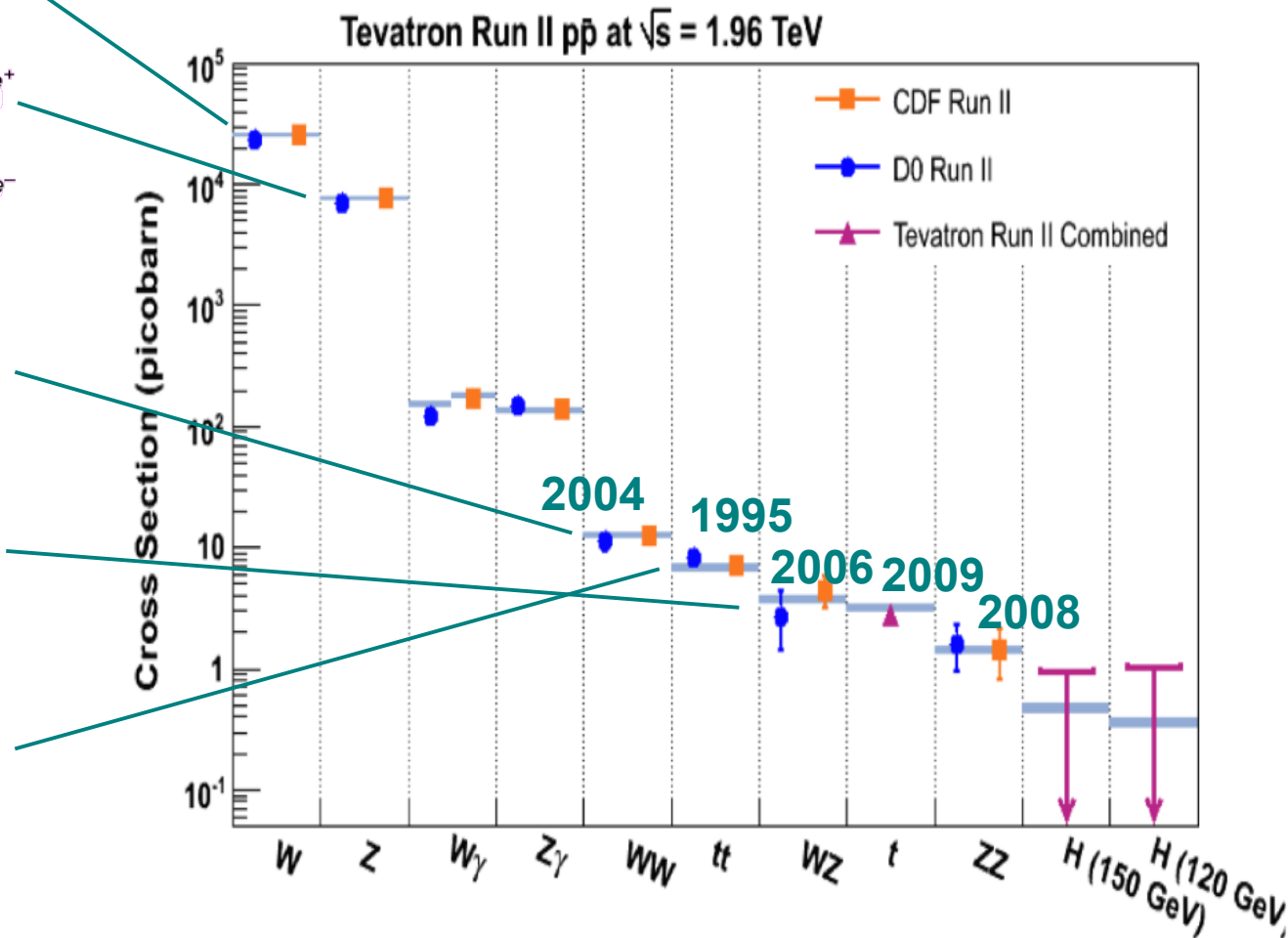
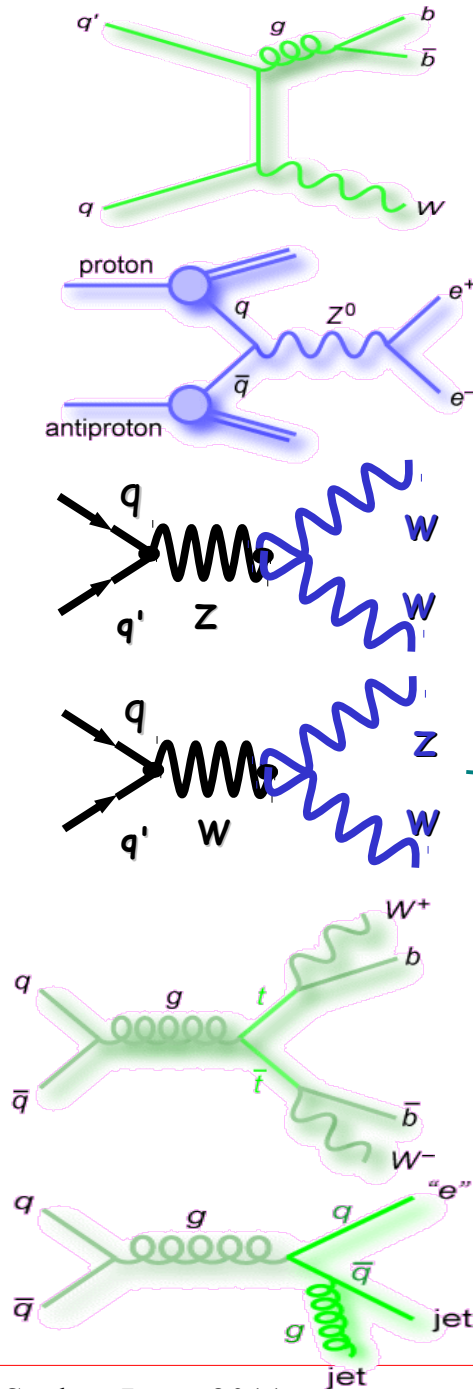
→ Z/ γ

→ WW

→ WZ

→ Top

→ multijet

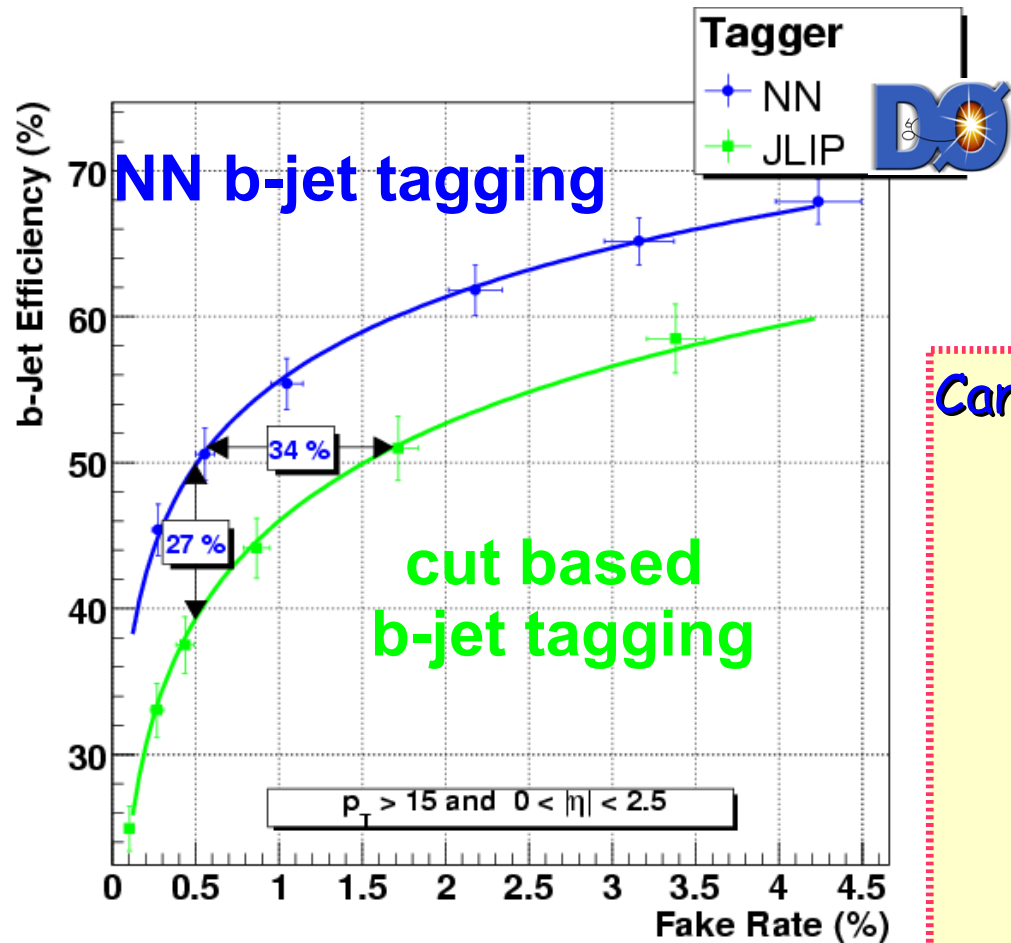
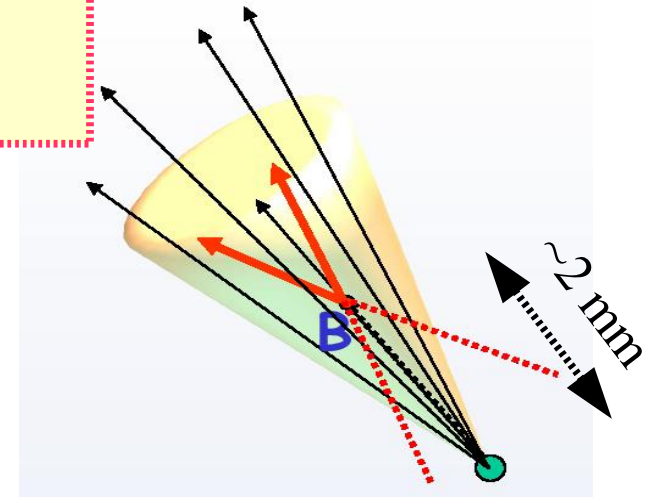


The Higgs signal is several order of magnitude below backgrounds

b jets tagging: essential for search at low mass

B-hadrons are long lived particles: $c\tau \sim 0.5$ mm.

B-hadrons can decay semi-leptonically: $b \rightarrow \mu \nu c$



Can make use of:

- High impact parameter of tracks
==> light quark Jet Probability
- Secondary vertex reconstruction (SVX)
- Lepton tag
- b-jet kinematics (large B-hadron mass)
- Combination of above with multivariate techniques (eg Neural Network)

Eg: CDF 2nd vtx tag

Eg: D0 NN (2006)

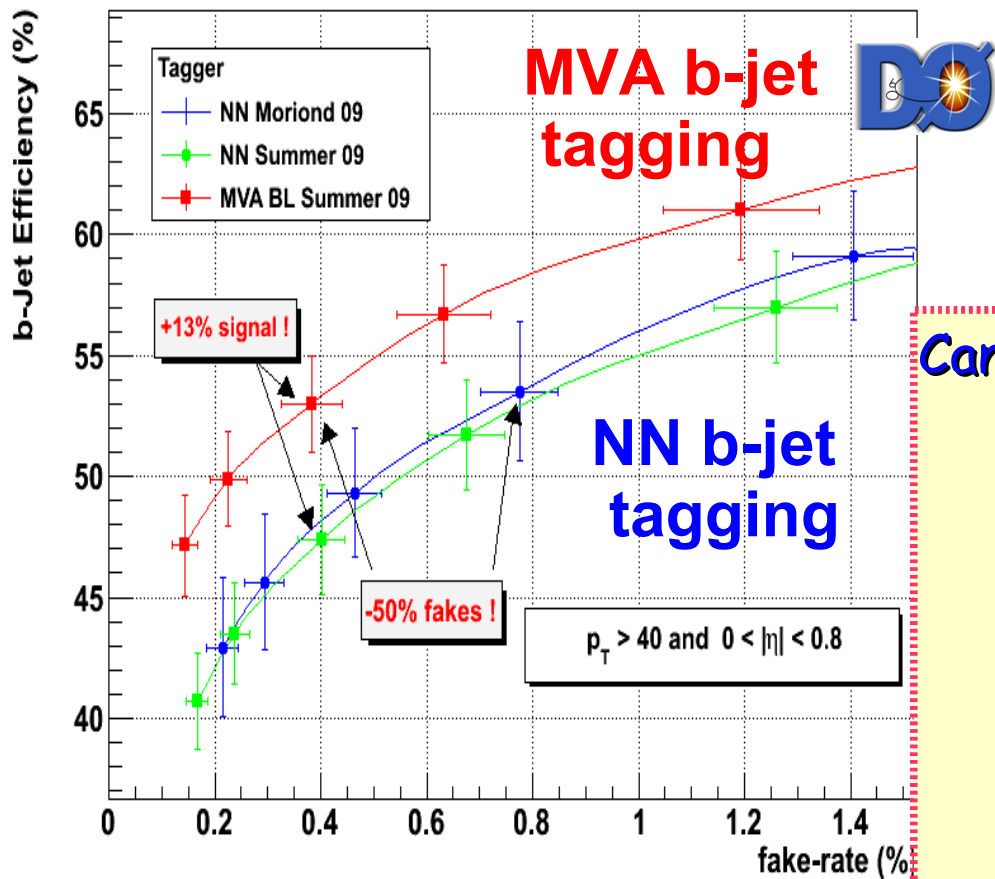
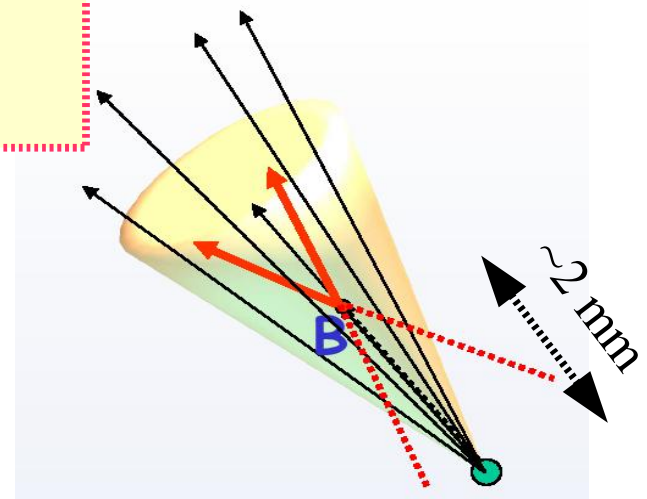
$\epsilon = 50\%$ for 2% mis-tag at $\eta < 1$

$\epsilon = 60\%$ for 1.5% mis-tag $P_T = 50$ GeV (loose tag)

Improving acceptance with better b-tagging

B-hadrons are long lived particles: $c\tau \sim 0.5$ mm.

B-hadrons can decay semi-leptonically: $b \rightarrow \mu \nu c$



Can make use of:

- High impact parameter of tracks \Rightarrow light quark Jet Probability
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Eg: CDF 2nd vtx tag

Eg: D0 NN (2006)

D0 MVA (2009)

$\epsilon = 50\%$ for 2% mis-tag at $\eta < 1$

$\epsilon = 60\%$ for 1.5% mis-tag $P_t = 50$ GeV (loose tag)

$\epsilon = 60\%$ for 1% mis-tag $P_t = 50$ GeV

Increasing number of Higgs candidate events

Increase in lepton acceptance

→ D0

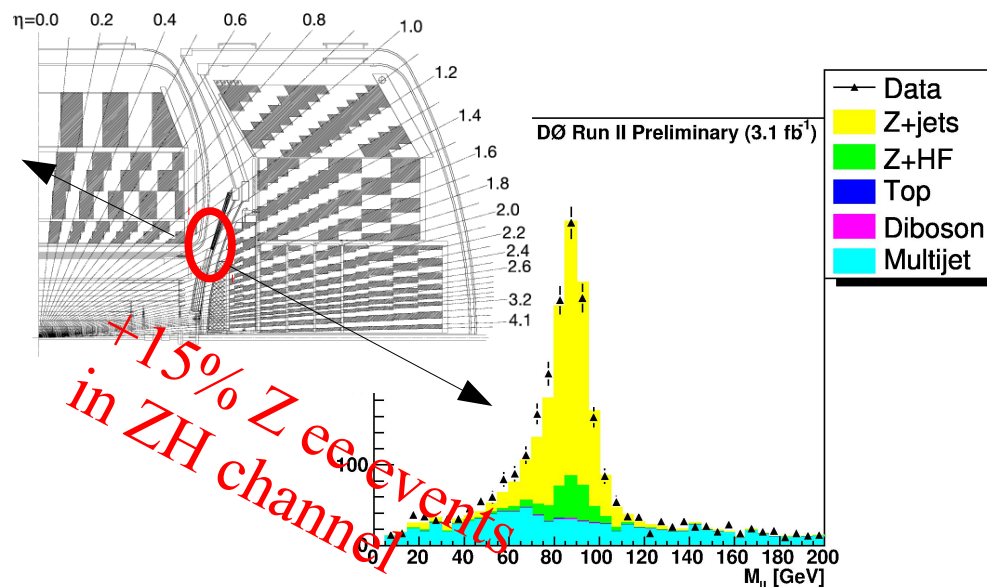
- electrons in intercriostat region
- isolated tracks without muon identification

→ CDF

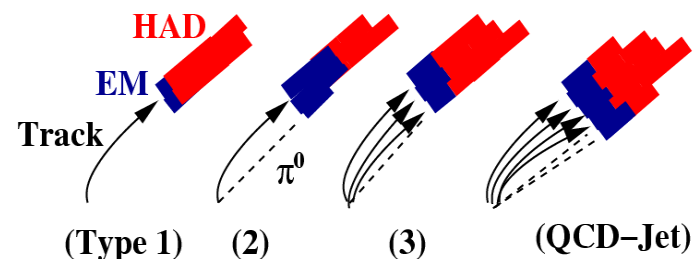
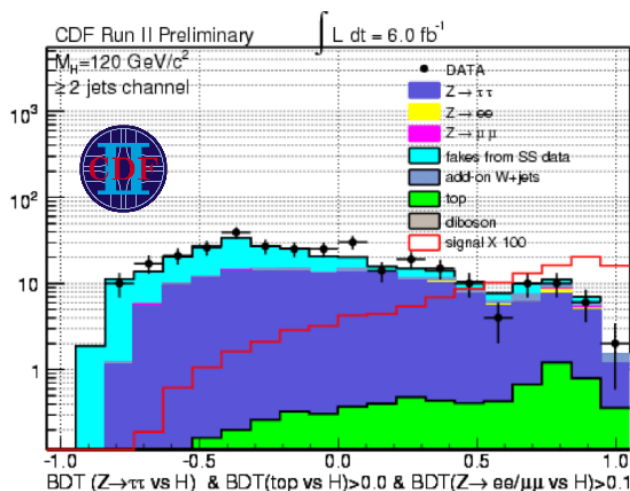
- plug (forward) electrons
- muon chamber extensions
- Inclusive triggering

Add low sensitivity channels

- Channels with τ , ttH , $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$,



$\tau\tau$ +jets



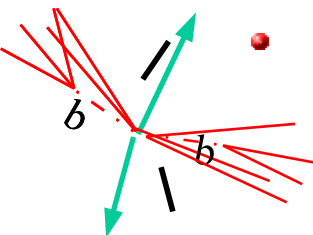
hadronic taus
performances:

NN cut effi	$\tau_h 1$	$\tau_h 2$	$\tau_h 3$
jets	3 %	2.5 %	2.5 %
τ	60 %	75 %	65 %

Jet energy resolution

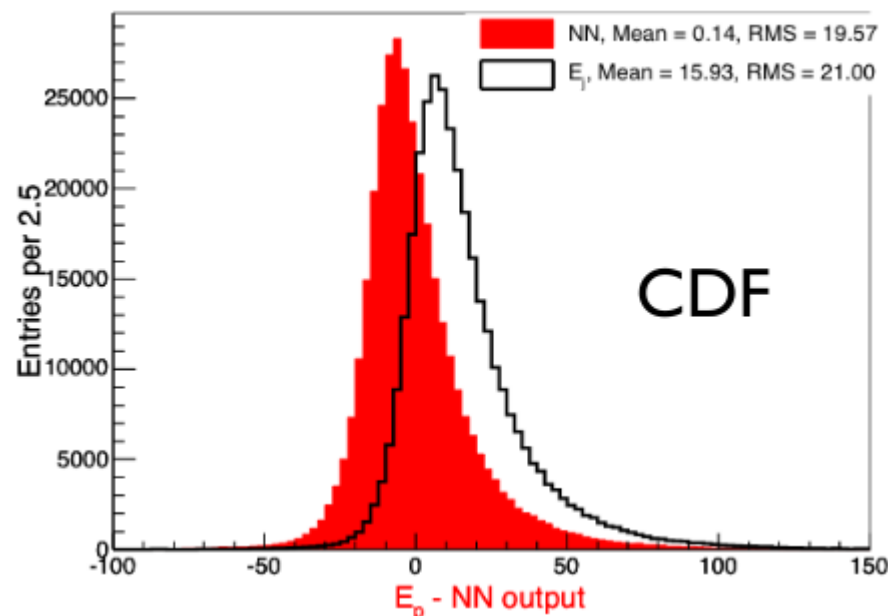
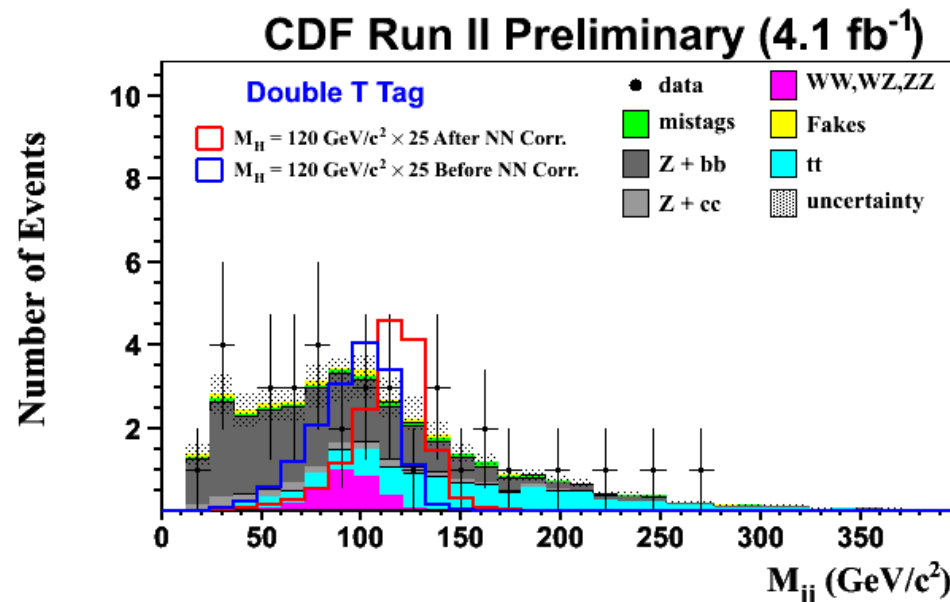
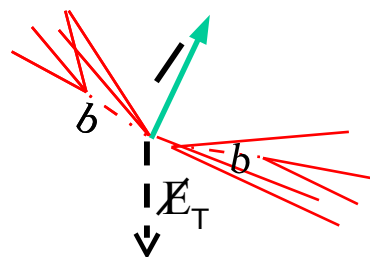
- $ZH \rightarrow ll bb$:

- $E_T \sim 0$ as kinematical constraint
- Improve dijet mass resolution at D0 and CDF



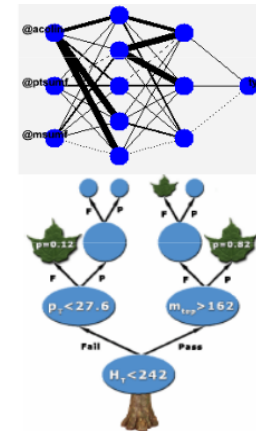
- $WH \rightarrow lv bb$

- Kinematics variable of (b) jets to bring energy closer to the initial parton energy
- Gain of $\sim 20\text{-}25\%$ in relative resolution



Multivariate techniques

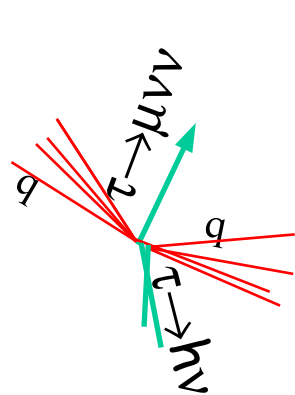
- Extended use of :
 - Artificial Neural Network (NN)
 - Boosted Decision Tree (BDT)
 - Easier and faster to train
 - Matrix Element (ME)
 - computer intensive
- Can be used several times per analysis:
 - Eg signal ME as inputs to BDT
 - Eg 3 BDT trained specifically against 3 kind of background



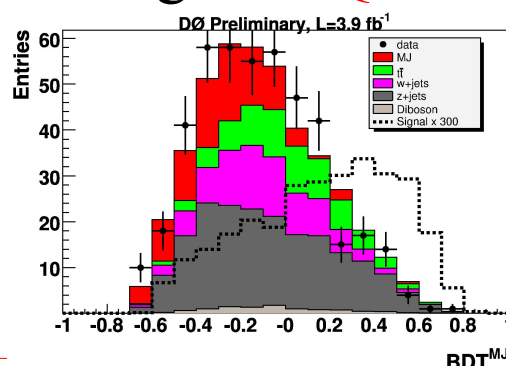
Major Inputs at low mass:

- Dijet mass
- p_T of dijet
- $W p_T$ $Z p_T$
- Sphericity
- ΔR_{jj} , $\Delta \phi_{jj}$, $\Delta \eta_{jj}$

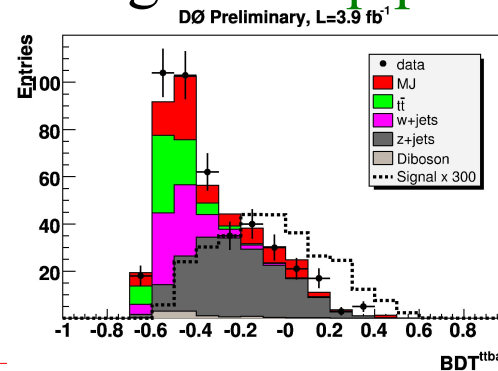
$$P_{WH}(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \underbrace{\sum_{i,j} \text{Flavor}} \int_y \underbrace{f_i(q_1) f_j(q_2)}_{\text{PDF}} \times \underbrace{\frac{d\sigma_{WH}}{dy}}_{\text{ME}} \times \underbrace{W(x,y)}_{\text{Detector Response}}$$



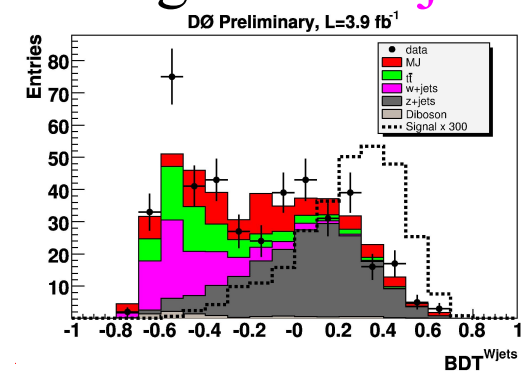
against QCD



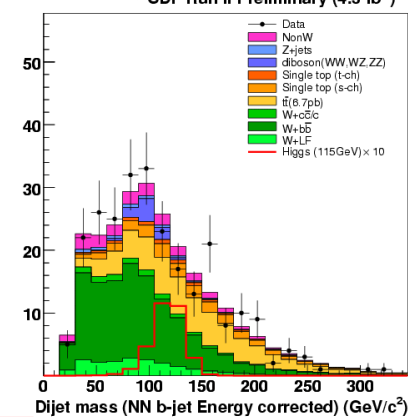
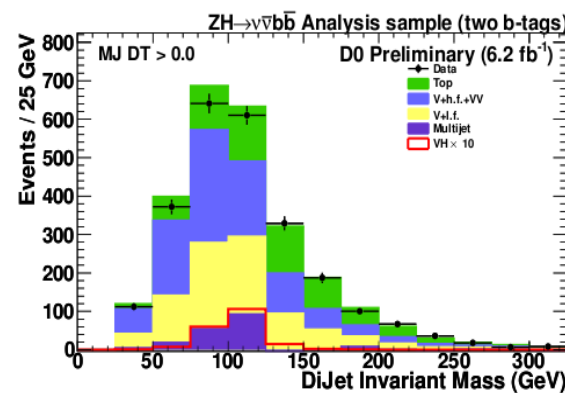
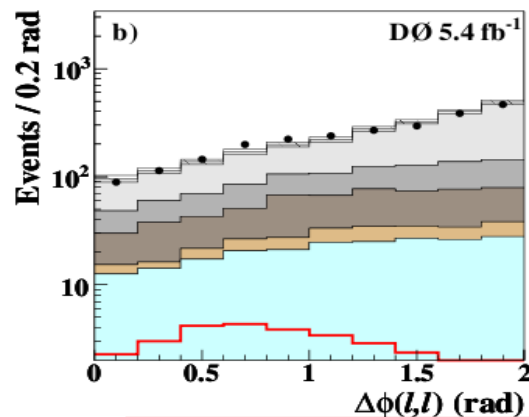
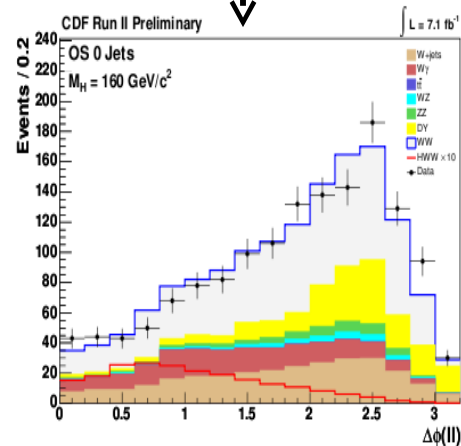
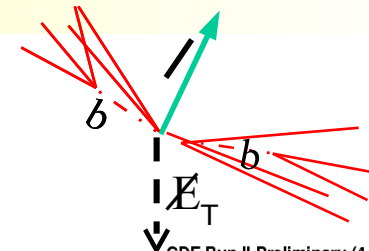
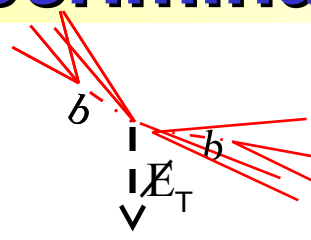
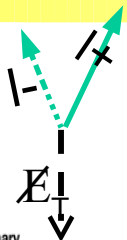
against top pairs



against W+jets

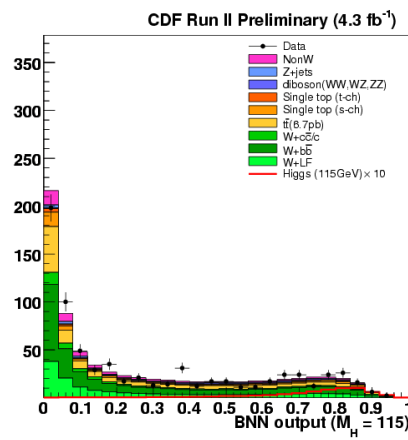
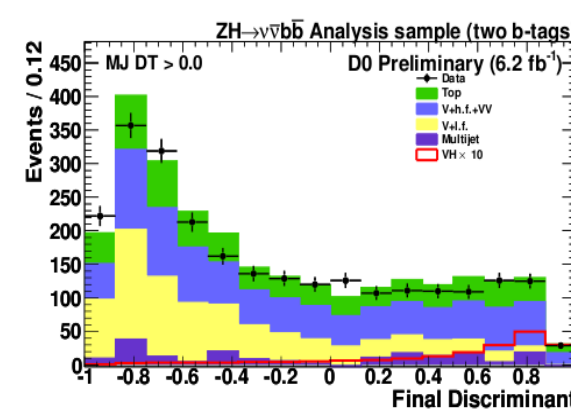
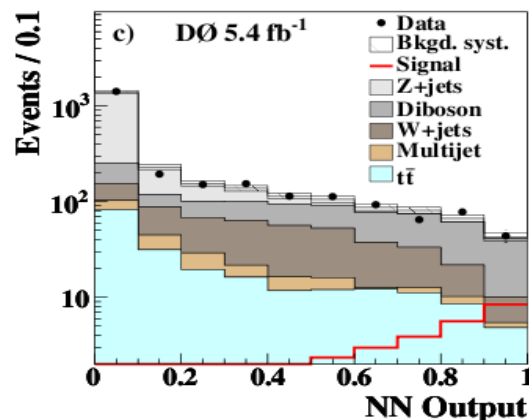
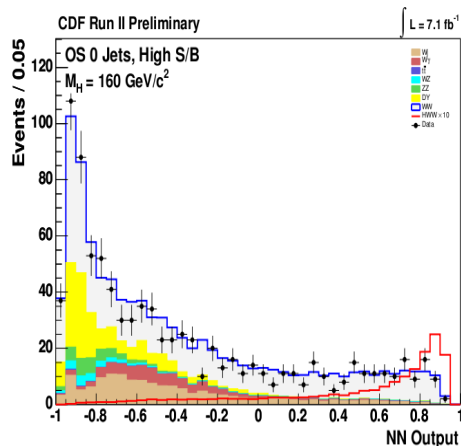


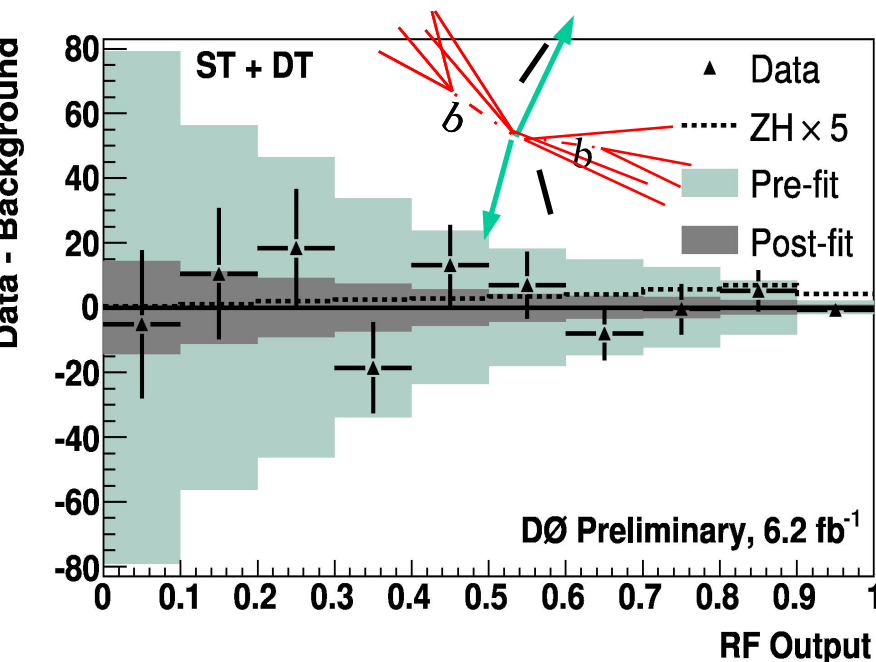
Each channel now uses (at least) one multivariate discriminant



Main discriminating variables as inputs to

Final multivariate discriminants





Systematics are channel dependent

- ➔ Flat systematics: affect overall normalization
- ➔ Shape systematics: modify output of final discriminant
- ➔ Impact of systematics is reduced thanks to statistical method (~fit procedure in background dominated region)
- ➔ Have to account of correlations among channels

Main sources are:

- ➔ Luminosity and normalization
- ➔ Multijet background estimates
- ➔ Background cross-sections, K-factors for W/Z+ Heavy flavor
- ➔ Modeling of background differential distributions (shape)
- ➔ B-tagging efficiency
- ➔ Jet energy calibration
- ➔ Lepton identification

Improved sensitivity in the future if we reduce our systematics

Some systematics from Tevatron combination (July 2010)

D0: double tag (TLDT) $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$ channel relative uncertainties (%)					
Contribution	WZ/ZZ	Z+jets	W+jets	$t\bar{t}$	ZH,WH
Jet Energy Scale pos/neg (S)	± 5.1	± 7.1	± 6.6	∓ 0.5	± 1.6
Jet ID (S)	1.1	± 1.2	0.8	0.1	1.1
Jet Resolution pos/neg (S)	∓ 1.6	± 2.0	± 1.9	∓ 2.0	∓ 1.6
MC Heavy flavor b -tagging pos/neg (S)	± 8.0	± 0.6	± 8.5	± 10.2	± 9.9
MC light flavor b -tagging pos/neg (S)	1.5	± 12.6	± 1.2	± 0.1	0.0
Direct taggability & Vertex Confirmation (S)	7.4/1.5	± 9.0	± 6.8	5.2/0.1	8.3/0.0
Trigger efficiency (S)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Parton Distribution Function (S)	± 0.1	0.0	± 0.4	0.6/-0.5	0.6/0.9
EM ID	0.3	-	0.6	0.8	0.3
Muon ID	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.8	1.0
Cross Section	7.0	6.0	6.0	10	6.0
Heavy Flavor Ratio	-	20	20	-	-
Luminosity	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1

CDF: loose double-tag (LDT) $WH, ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell_T b\bar{b}$ channel relative uncertainties (%)

Contribution	ZH	WH	Multijet	Top Pair	S. Top	Di-boson	W + h.f.	Z + h.f.
Luminosity	3.8	3.8		3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Lumi Monitor	4.4	4.4		4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Tagging SF	11.6	11.6		11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
Trigger Eff. (shape)	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.3
Lepton Veto	2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PDF Acceptance	2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
JES (shape)	+3.7 -3.7	+4.0 -4.0	-5.4 +5.2	+1.1 -0.7	+4.2 -4.2	+7.0 -7.0	+1.3 -7.6	+6.2 -7.1
ISR		+1.4						
FSR		-2.9						
		+5.3						
		+2.5						
Cross-Section	5.0	5.0		10	10	6	30	30
Multijet Norm. (shape)			11					

Contribution	Diboson	$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$	$W + jet/\gamma$	$t\bar{t}$	Multijet	H
Trigger	2	2	2	2	-	2
Lepton ID	3	3	3	3	-	3
Momentum resolution (s)	0	3	1	0	-	0
Jet Energy Scale (s)	1	5	1	1	-	1
Jet identification (s)	1	3	1	1	-	1
Cross Section	7	7	7	10	10	11
Luminosity	6	6	6	6	-	6
Modeling (s)	1	1	3	0	0	1

Analysis method: Divide and Rule

Channels are split into subchannels: ~50 analysis to be combined

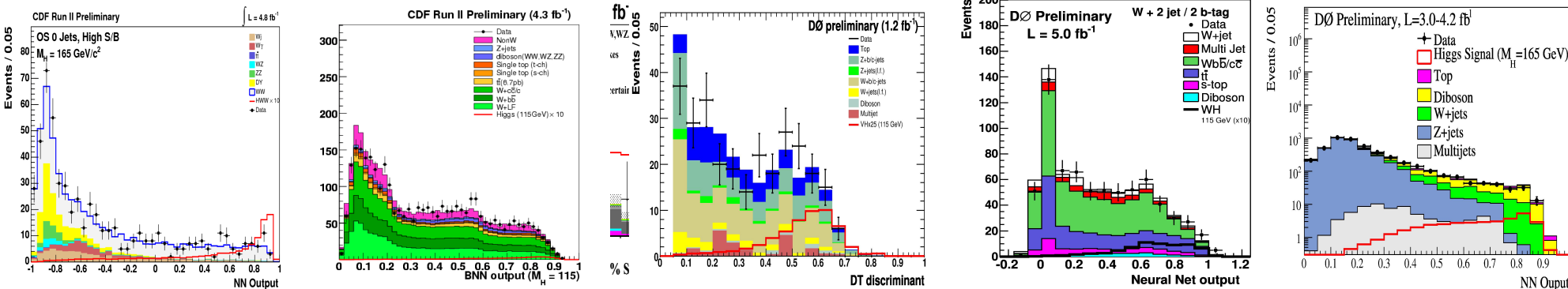
- Different bins in jet multiplicity
- Different b-tagging content
- Lepton flavour, lepton id criteria

Eg: $llbb$ at $D0 = 8$ channels ($ee, \mu\mu, e+lCRe, \mu+track$) \times (1 b-tag, 2 b-tag)

Goal is to maximize sensitivity : each subchannel has its own S/B

Eg WH, 2jets : 0-btag S/B~1:4000 , 1btag(only) S/B~1/400 2 b-tag S/B ~ 1/100

Build Likelihood based on multivariate discriminant distribution to test S and S+B hypothesis



Analysis method: Divide and Rule

Channels are split into subchannels: ~50 analysis to be combined

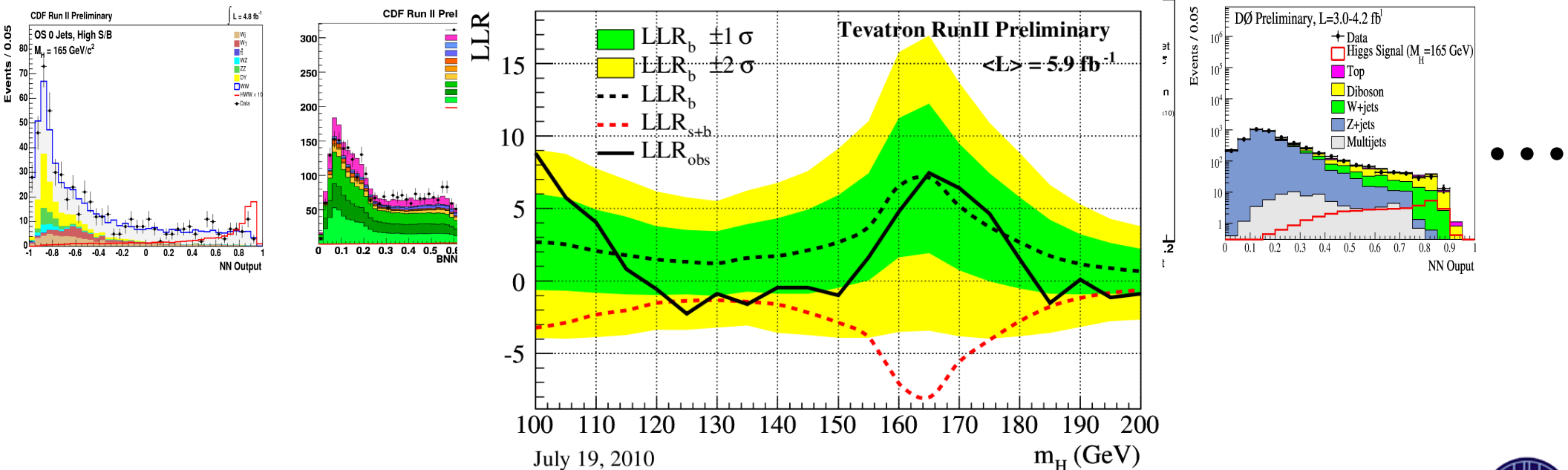
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Eg: llbb at D0 = 8 channels (ee, $\mu\mu$, e+lCRe, μ +track)x(1 b-tag, 2 b-tag)

Goal is to maximize sensitivity : each subchannel has its own S/B

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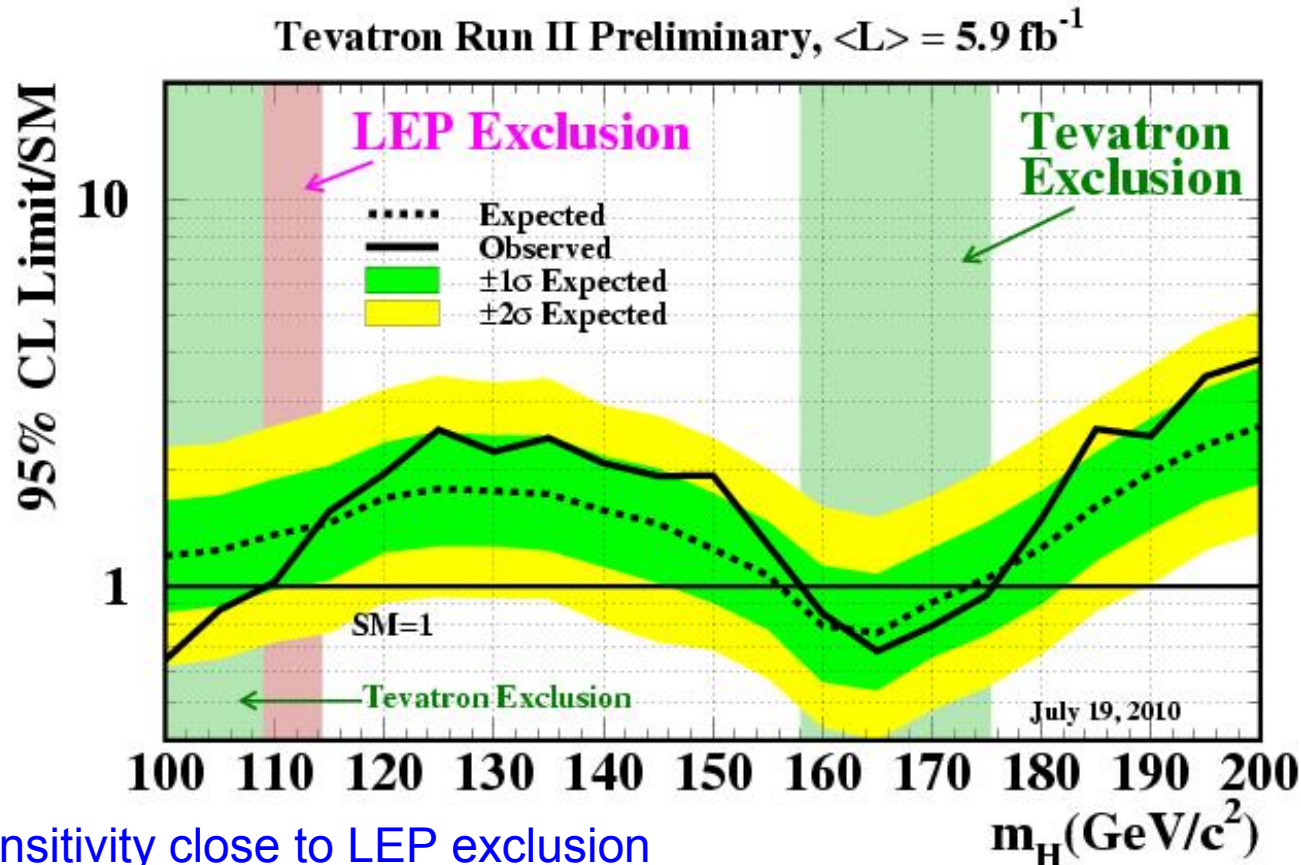
Build Likelihood based on multivariate discriminant distribution to test S and S+B hypothesis



Tevatron full mass range combined limits (Last update July 2010)

High mass channels able to exclude SM Higgs @ 95% CL

$158 < m_H < 175$ GeV is excluded
expected sensitivity $156 < m_H < 175$ GeV



Low mass sensitivity close to LEP exclusion

Limits For $m_H = 115 \text{ GeV}$ $\sigma_{95}/\sigma(\text{SM}) = 1.56$ (1.45 expected)

Limits For $m_H = 130 \text{ GeV}$ $\sigma_{95}/\sigma(\text{SM}) = 2.23$ (1.76 expected)

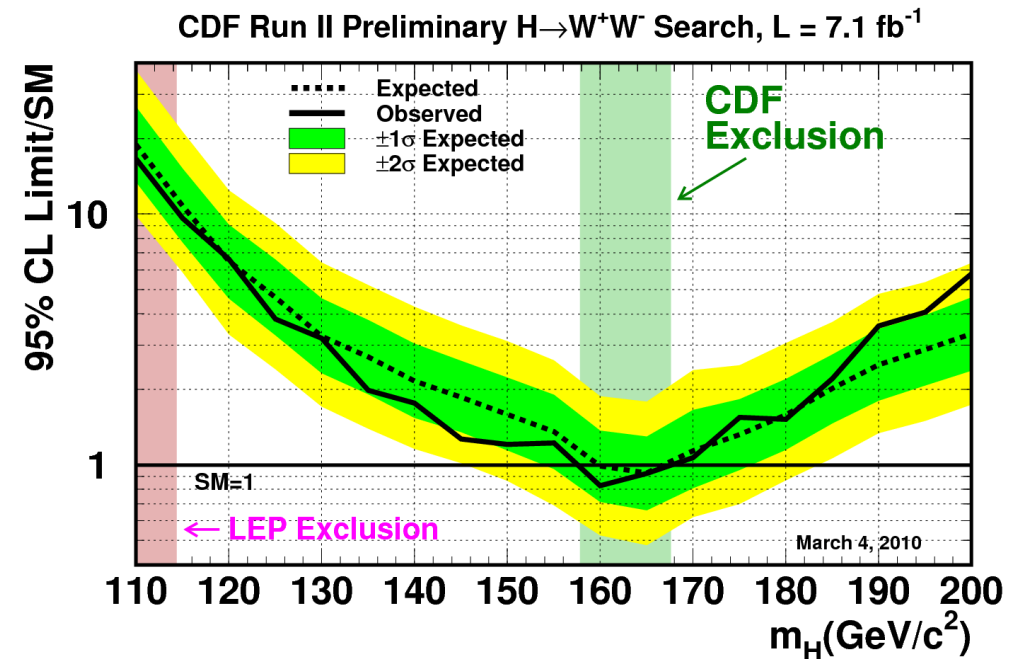
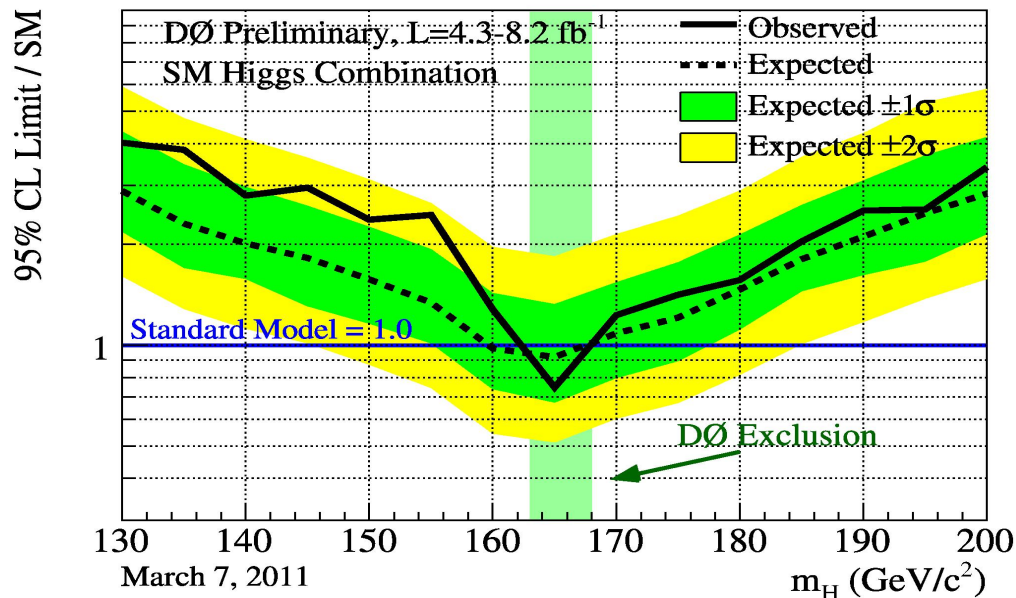
Break down in july 2010

Channel	Expt	Dataset now	Increase since Nov. 2009 combination
$H \rightarrow WW$	D0	6.7	24%
$H \rightarrow WW$	CDF	5.9	23%
$WH \rightarrow lvbb$	CDF	5.7	30%
$WH \rightarrow lvbb$	D0	5.3	6%
$ZH/WH \rightarrow METbb$	CDF	5.7	60%
$ZH/WH \rightarrow METbb$	D0	6.4	23%
$ZH \rightarrow llbb$	CDF	5.7	40%
$ZH \rightarrow llbb$	D0	6.2	45%
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	CDF	5.4	New!
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	D0	4.2	0%
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	CDF	2.3	15%
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	D0	4.9	0%
$ZH/WH \rightarrow qqbb$	CDF	4	100%
$t\bar{t}H$	D0	2.1	0%

- ➔ Final Tevatron results should be based on 10 fb^{-1}
 - ➔ will scale statistics by ~ 1.8 on average

Last update for high mass only (Moriond 2011)

Increase statistics and improved analysis :
Each experiment has reached SM Higgs sensitivity



163 < m_H < 168 GeV is excluded
expected sensitivity 160 < m_H < 168 GeV

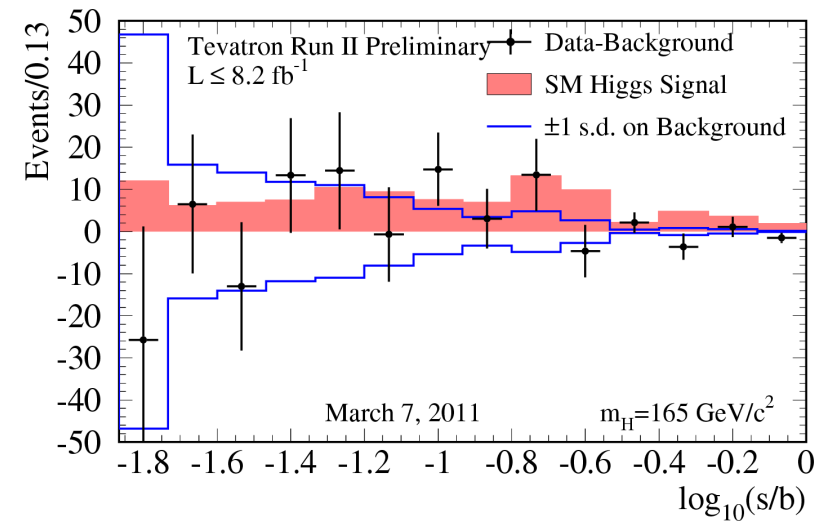
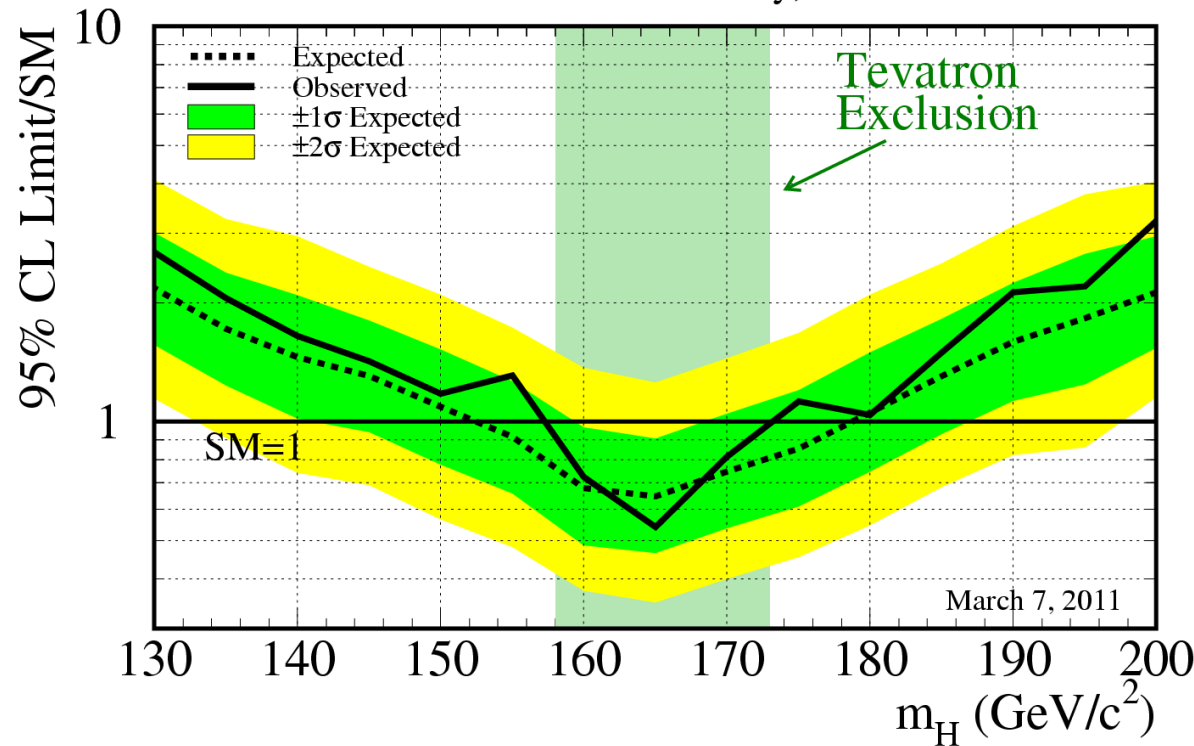
159 < m_H < 168 GeV is excluded
expected sensitivity 158 < m_H < 168 GeV

Combined update for high mass (Moriond 2011)

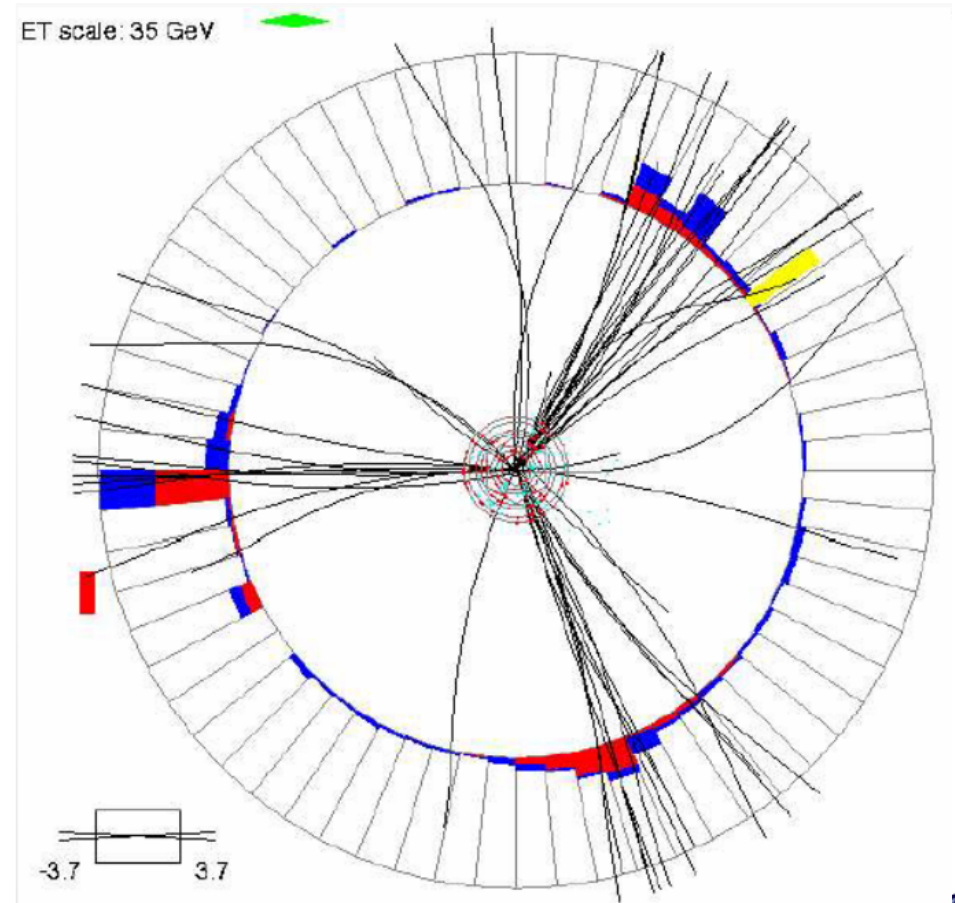
High mass channels able to exclude SM Higgs @ 95% CL

158 < m_H < 173 GeV is excluded
expected sensitivity 153 < m_H < 179 GeV

Tevatron Run II Preliminary, $L \leq 8.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

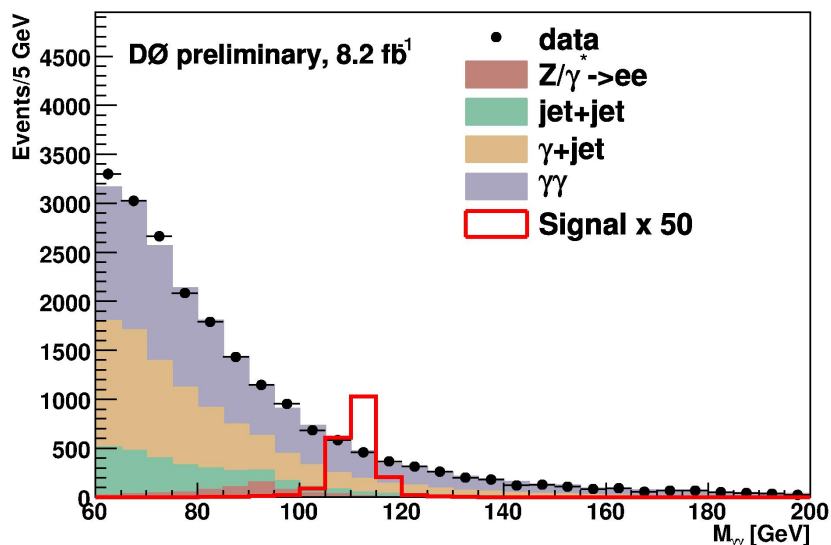


(selected) results for Higgs beyond SM

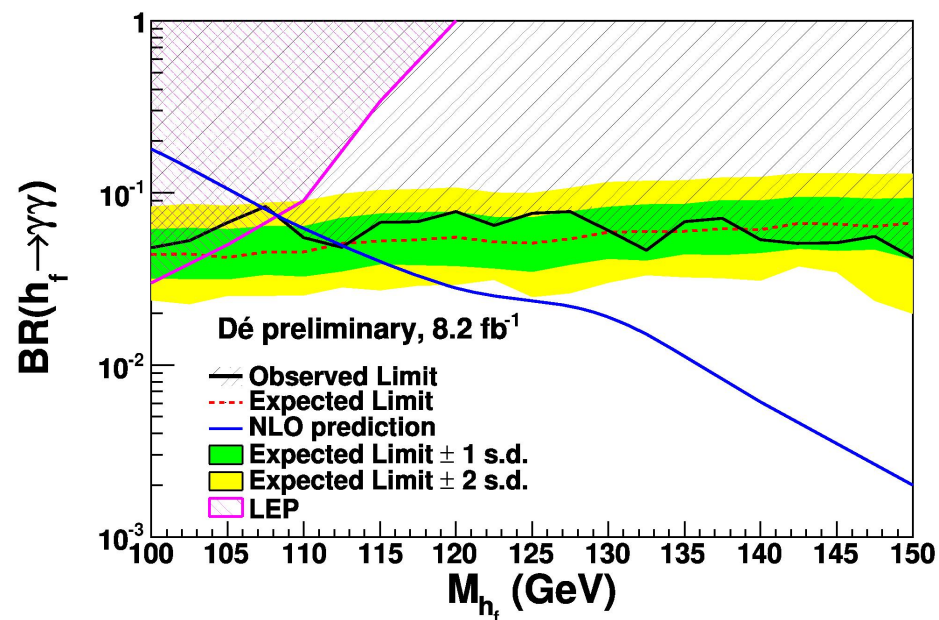
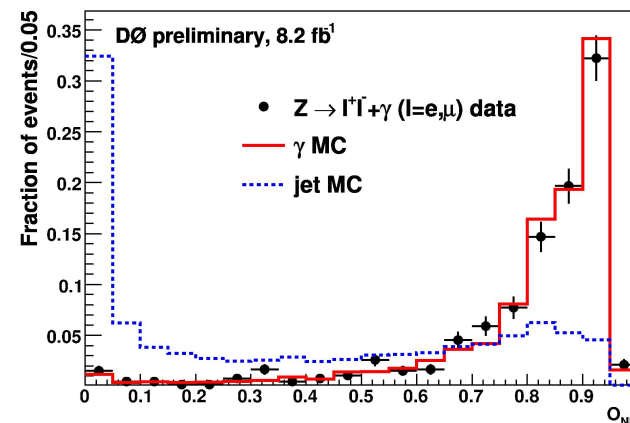


D0 new fermiophobic Higgs search

- ➔ Look for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay
- ➔ Employ NN based photon Identification
- ➔ MVA for final discrimination



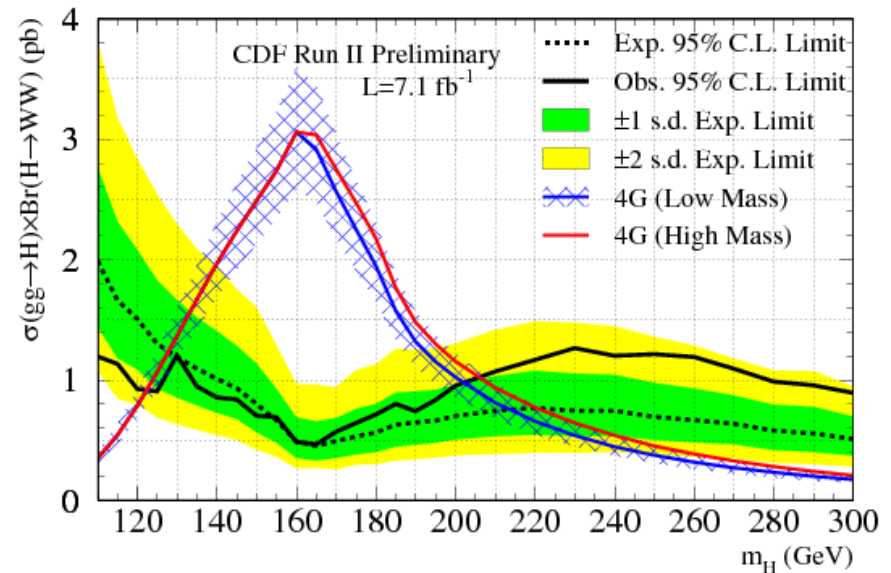
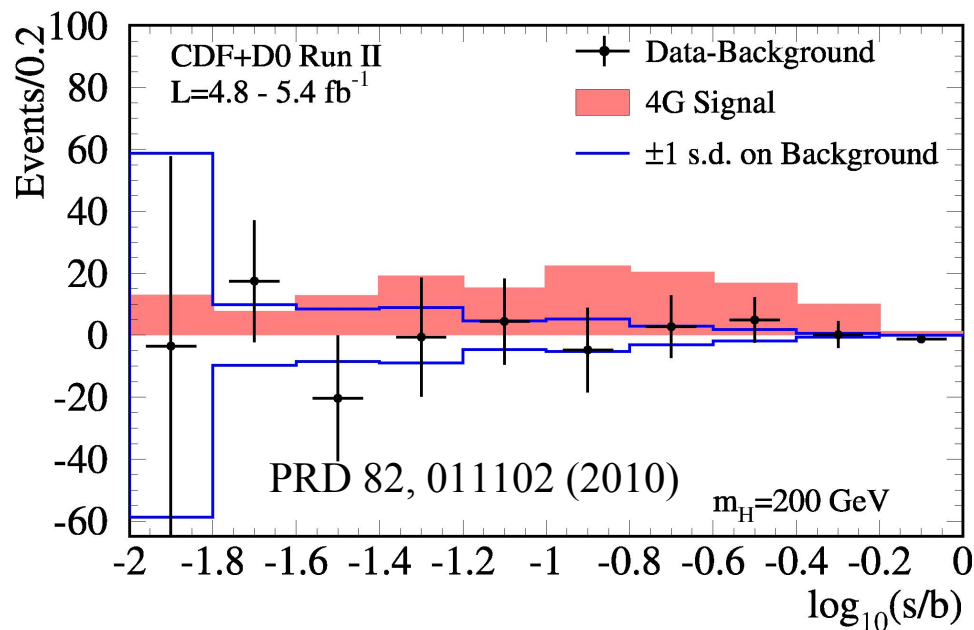
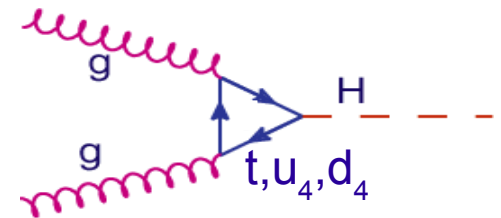
D0 exclude: $m_H < 112 \text{ GeV}$ @95%CL



Improve over LEP limit (109.7 GeV) and CDF (106 GeV, 2.6 fb⁻¹)

Higgs search within 4th generation model

- ➔ New heavy generation of quarks
 - ➔ ggH coupling is multiplied by 3 compared to SM
 - ➔ Production is enhanced by 9
- ➔ Search in di-lepton +MET channel can be recycled
 - ➔ Some analysis tuning required because of extended mass reach (eg $\Delta\phi(l,l)$ cut not applicable when W's are boosted)



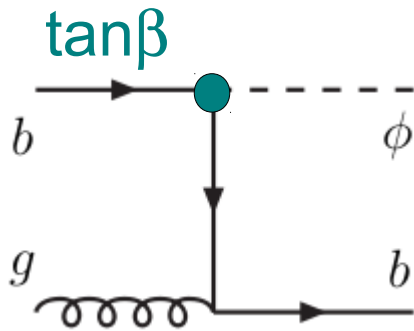
CDF+D0 combined exclusion: $130 < m_H < 210$ GeV @95%CL

4.8-5.4 fb⁻¹

CDF only 7.1 fb⁻¹ (spring 11) $123 < m_H < 202$ GeV @95%CL

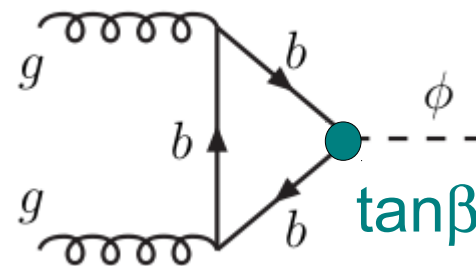
In MSSM 2 Higgs doublets (type II)

- $\tan \beta = v_2/v_1$ ratio of vev's
- 5 Higgs : 3 neutral (h, H, A) and 2 charged (H^\pm)
- 2 parameters at tree level : ($M_A, \tan(\beta)$)
- At large $\tan \beta$: 2 neutral \sim degenerated in mass with bbf coupling $\sim \tan \beta$
 - Decays $\phi \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (90%), $\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$ (10%)
- cross-section enhanced by $\sim 2 \times \tan^2 \beta$ (at leading order) relative to SM
- Region of interest : when $\tan \beta < M_t/M_b \sim 30$



Search channels
at Tevatron

$b\bar{b}b(\bar{b})$
 $b\tau^+\tau^-(\bar{b})$

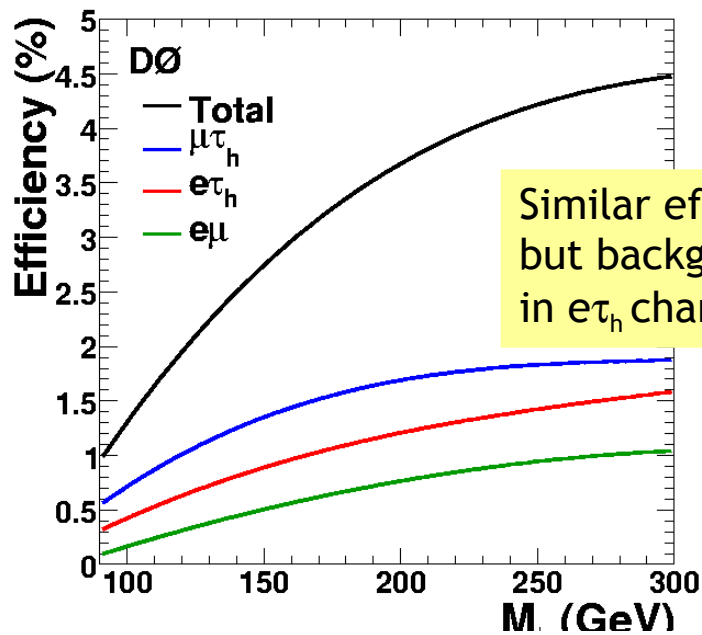


Search channels at
Tevatron :

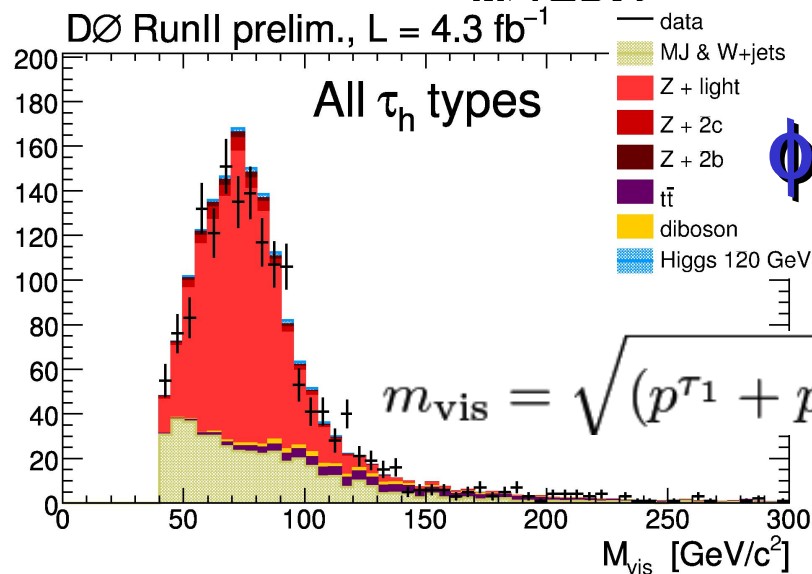
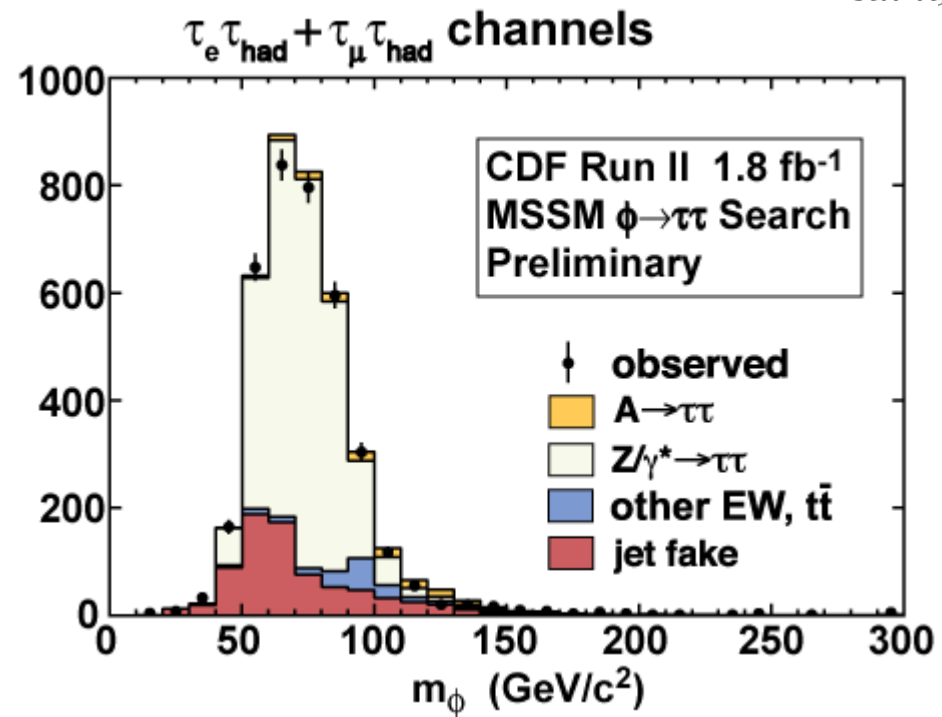
$\tau^+\tau^-$

Tau channels at large $\tan(\beta)$

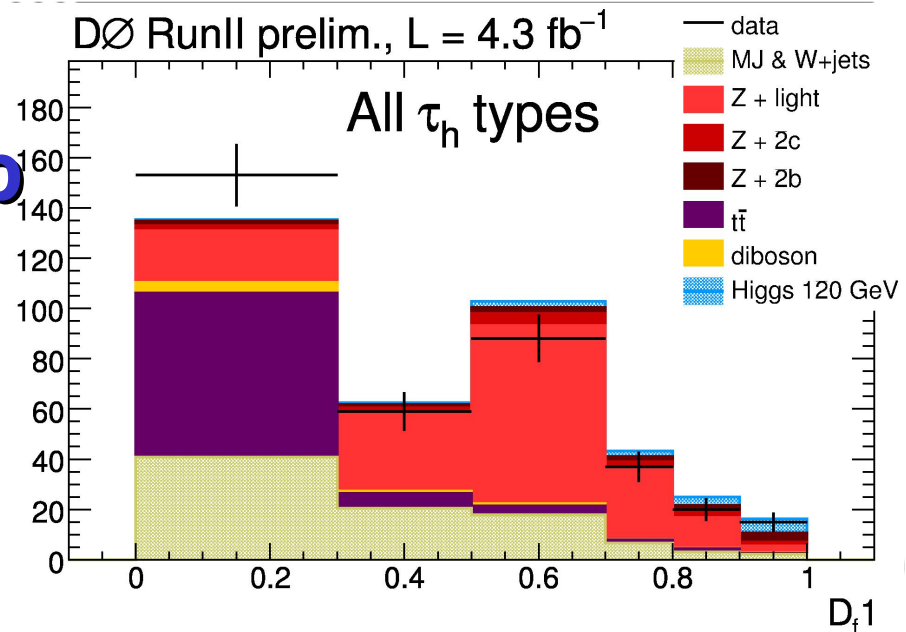
Small efficiencies



$\phi^0 \rightarrow \tau\tau$



$\phi^0 b \rightarrow \tau\tau b$

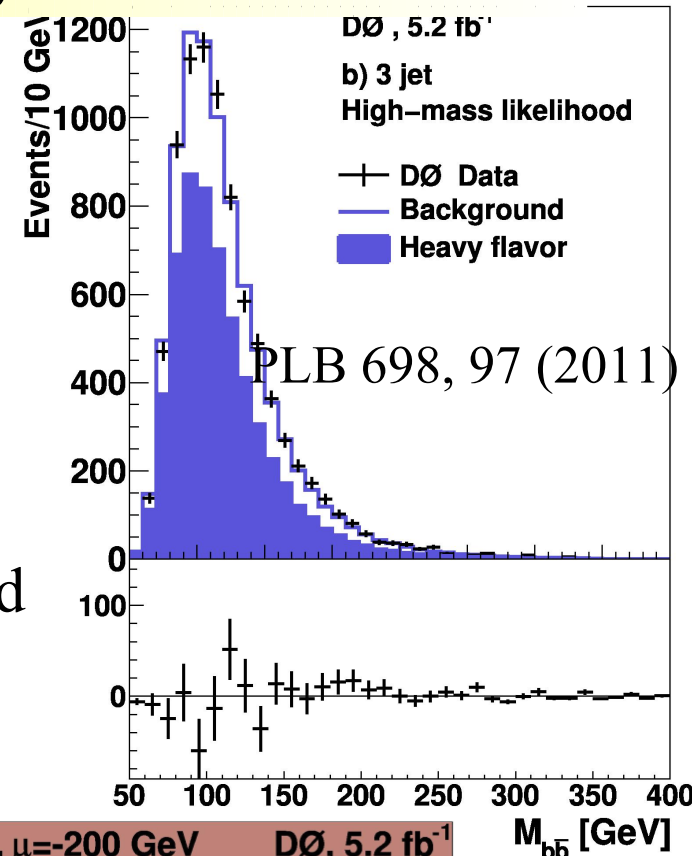
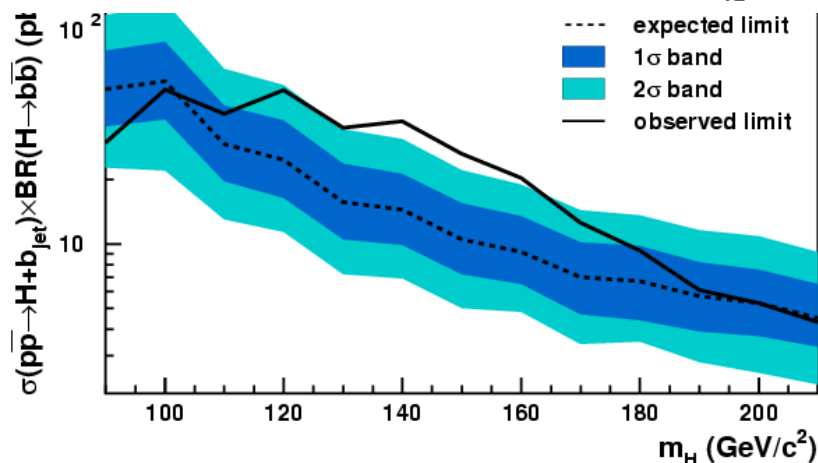
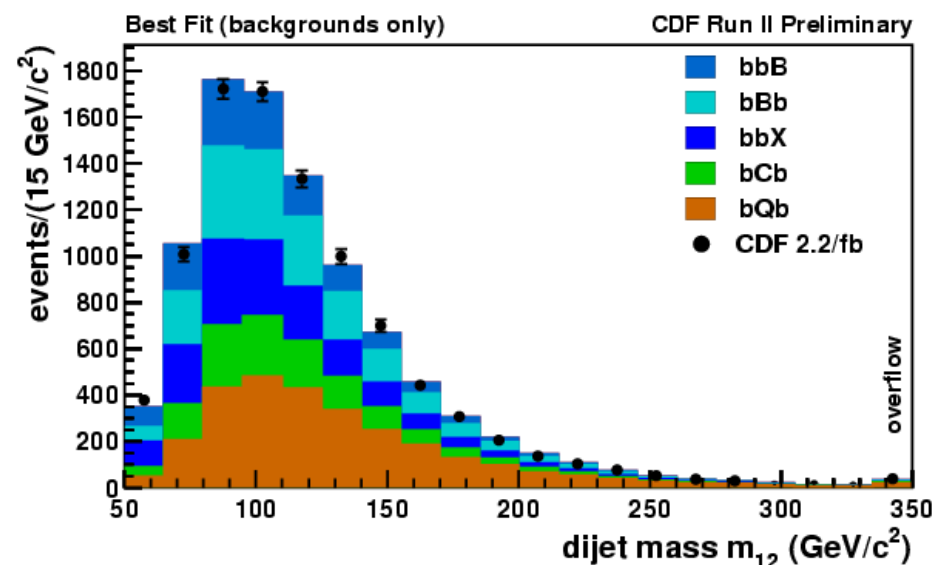


Searching for a bbb signal

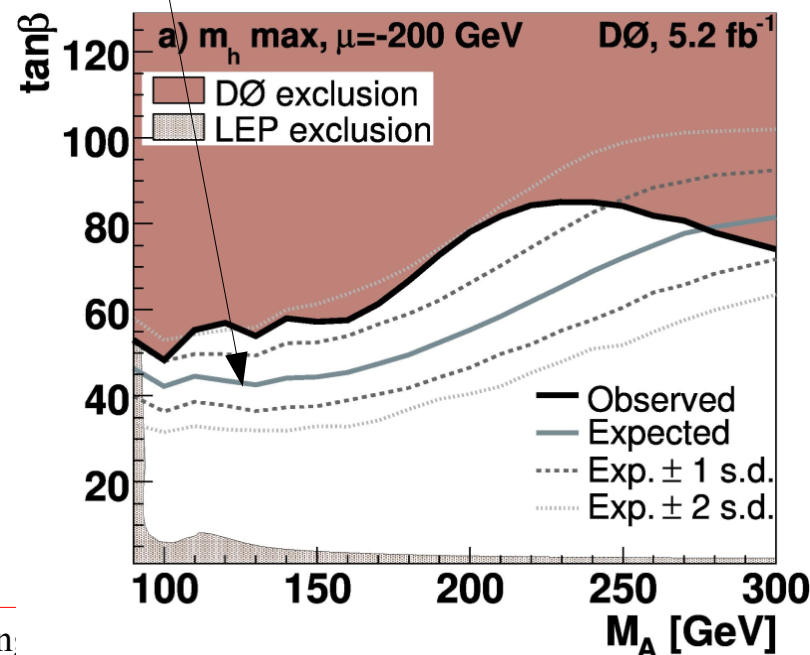
Difficulty : model multi-jet background

- DØ and CDF find similar flavour admixture
- But large systematic uncertainties

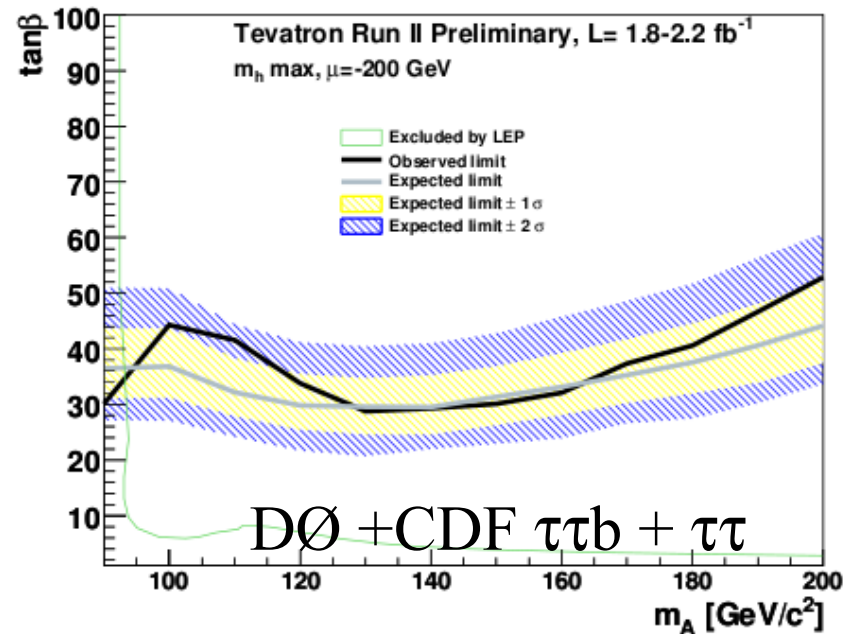
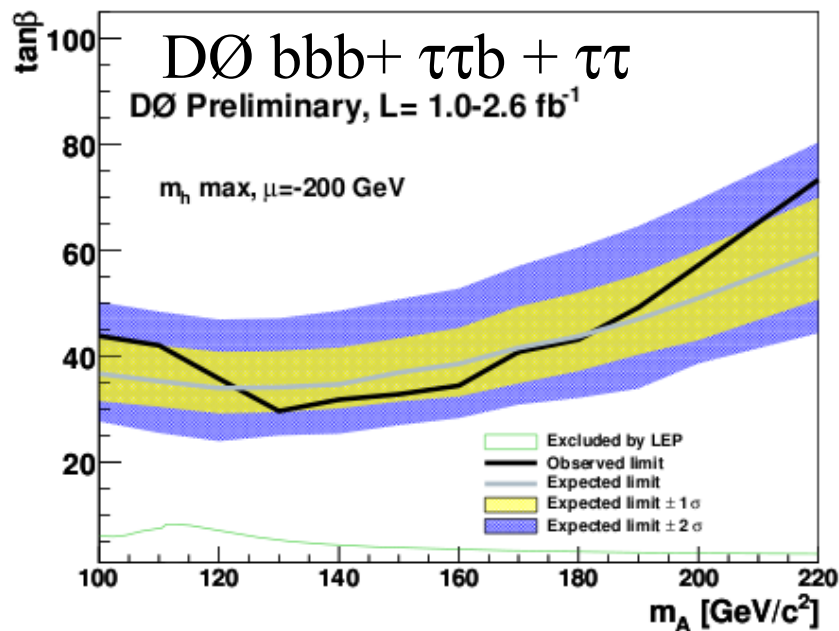
Look for excess in di-jet mass spectrum



sensitivity around $\tan \beta \sim 50$



Constraints on MSSM parameters



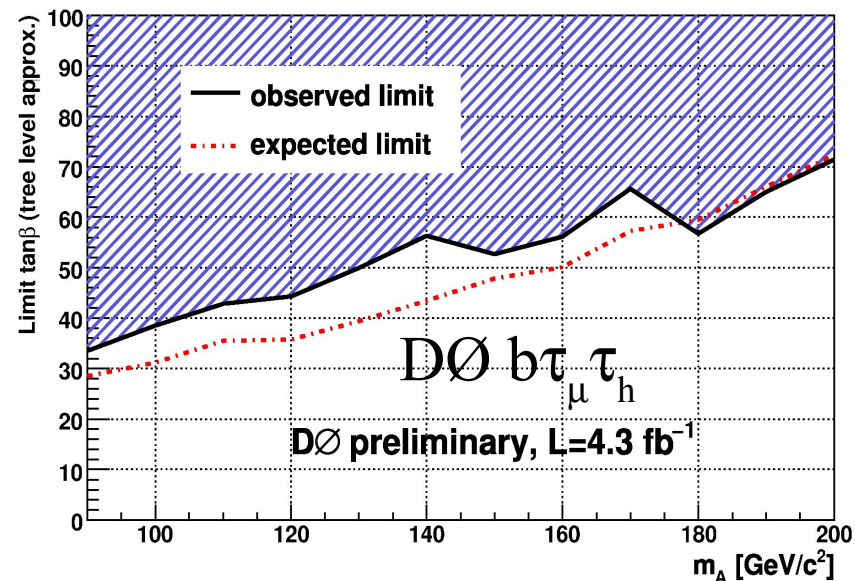
The Combinations probe value $\tan\beta \sim 30$

- DØ combination: 2 yrs old, $L < 2.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- CDF/DØ combination $L < 2.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Need to update with recent analysis from DØ :

- $\tau_\mu \tau_h$: $1 + 4.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$, $\tau_e \tau_h$ 3.7 fb^{-1} , bbb $1 + 4.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Should be able to probe $\tan\beta \sim 20-25$



- Already a lot of results from Tevatron for SM and BSM Higgs
- More data expected before 2011 shutdown
 - Full data set : + 25% to 70% statistics for most of the analysis
- Analysis improvement still foreseen
 - The demonstrated improved acceptances and resolutions are not yet propagated to all channels.
 - Some further improvements still expected

Standard Model Higgs

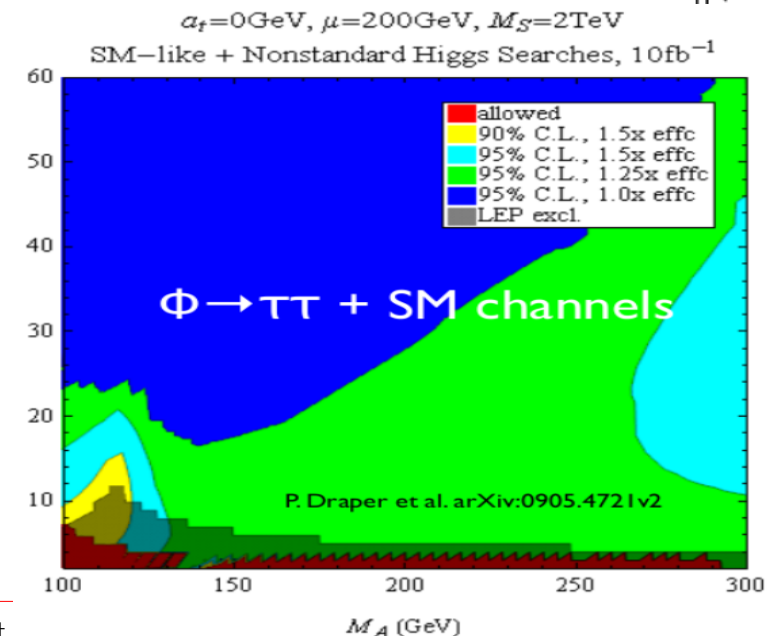
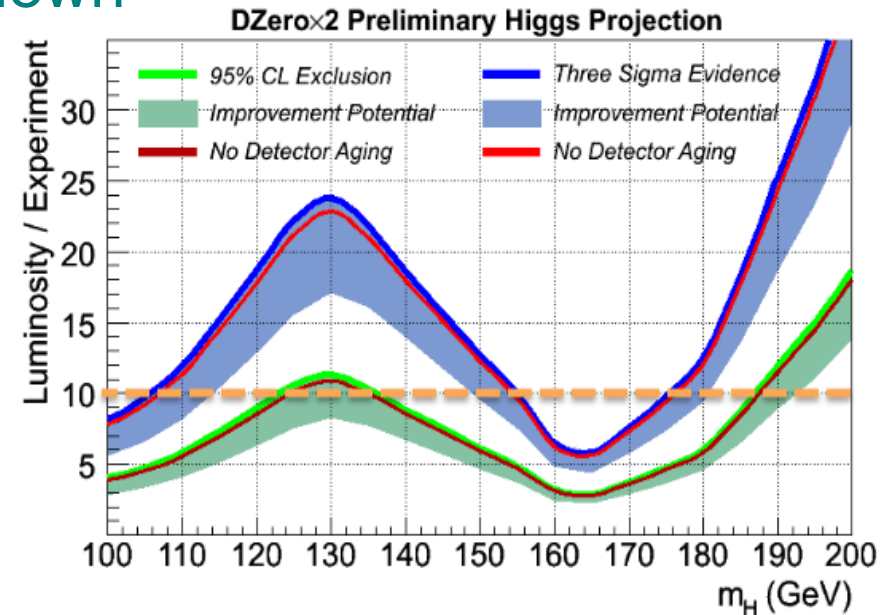
- Should explore mass range [100-190] GeV with final dataset

MSSM at large $\tan\beta$

- Combining existing results is foreseen to explore down to $\tan\beta \sim 20$

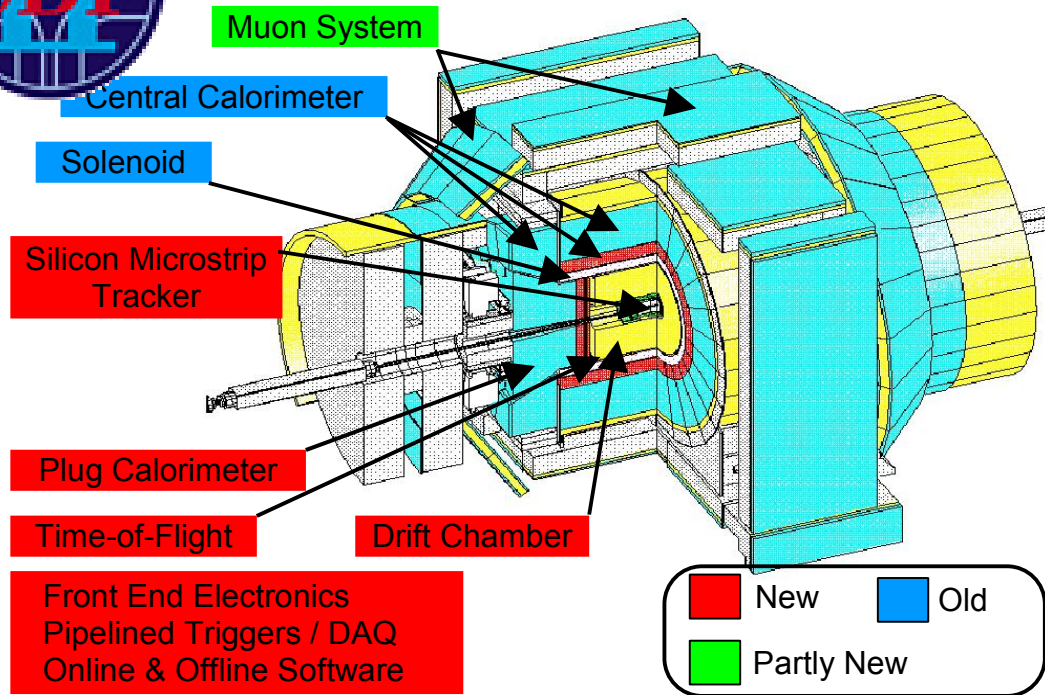
full MSSM combination

- Tevatron as the potential to cover a large part of the $(m_A, \tan\beta)$ plane



Support slides

Tevatron Experiments at RunII

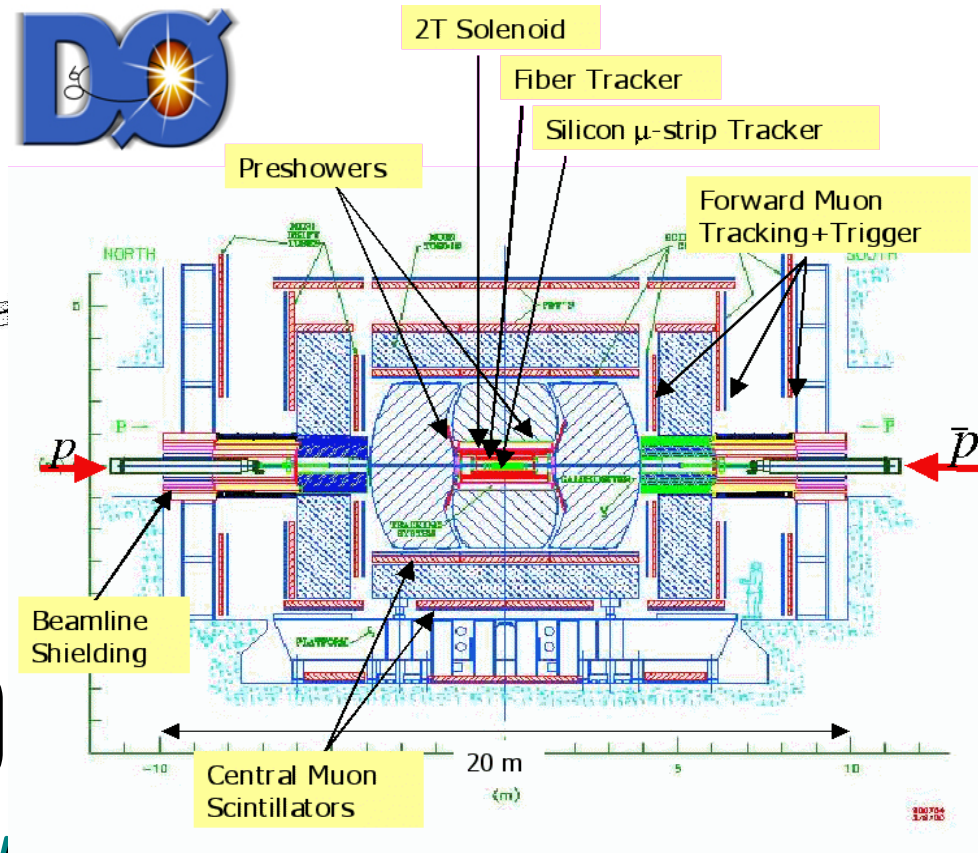


New

- silicon detector
- Drift chamber
- TOF PID system

Upgraded

- Calorimeter
- DAQ/trigger
- displaced-vertex trigger

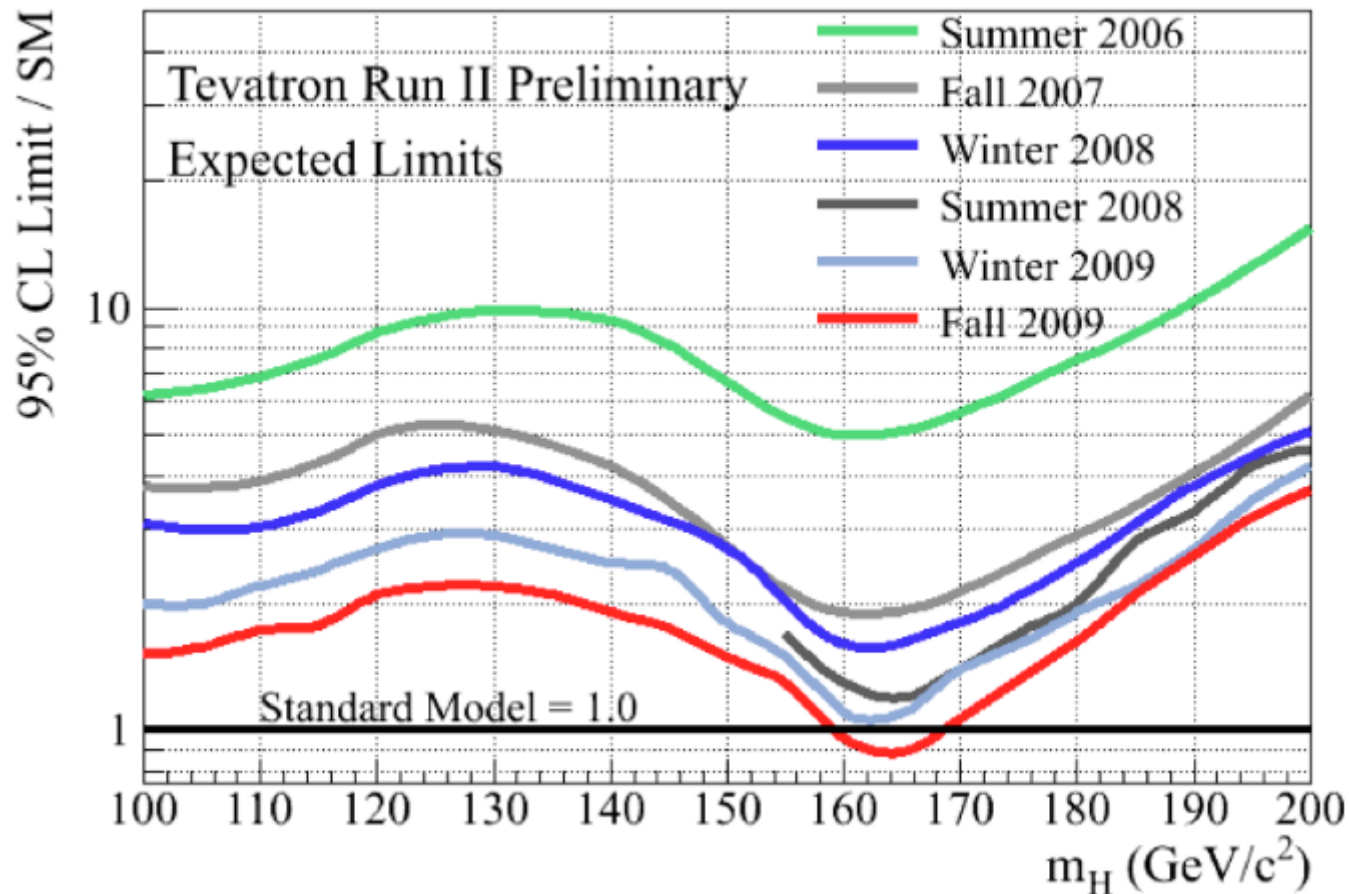


New

- Tracking in B-field
- Silicon detector
- fiber tracker

Upgraded

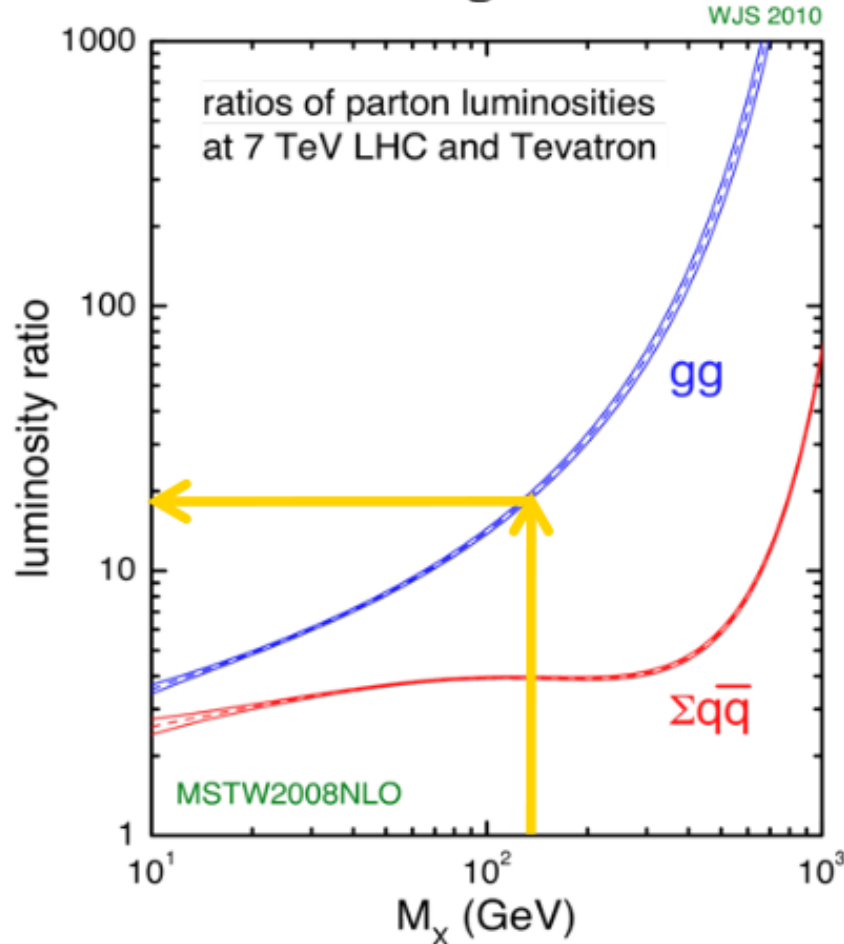
- Calorimeter, muon system
- DAQ/trigger
- RunIIb: Silicon layer 0, Cal Trigger



- ➔ How to go further ?
 - ➔ more data
 - ➔ but also more clever analysis techniques

LHC & Tevatron Compared (I)

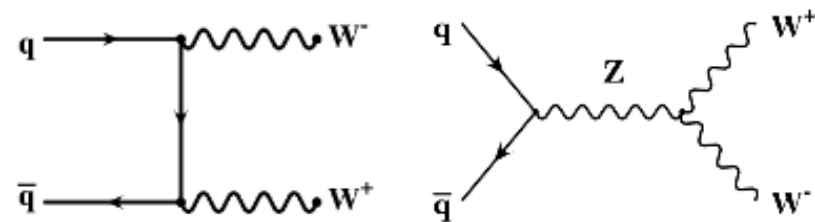
Stirling *et al*



For $M_x > 140$ GeV

$gg \rightarrow H$ cross section at 7 TeV
is >15 times that at 2 TeV

Irreducible backgrounds (WW,ZZ)
originate from $q\bar{q}$ process which
rises relative slowly (pp vs $p\bar{p}$)



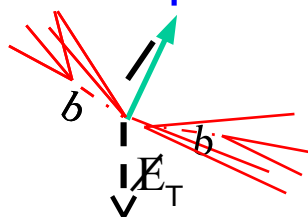
⇒ Larger signal, better S/N

Controlling background

Example of method that define data « control region »

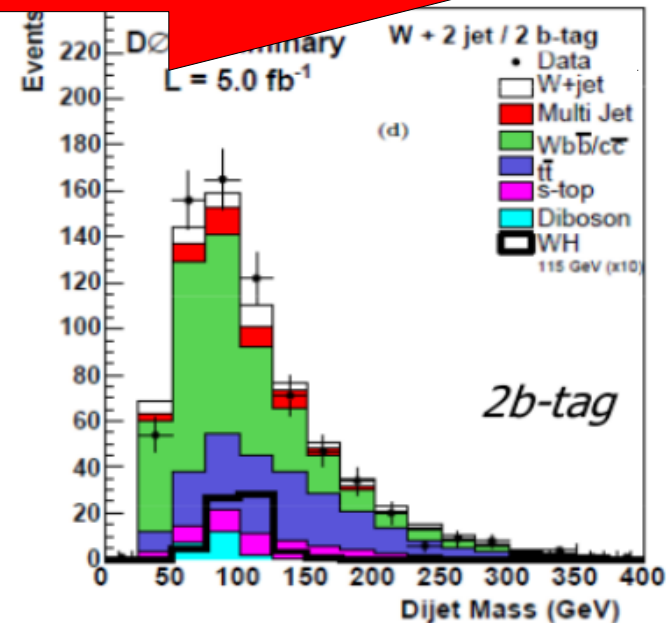
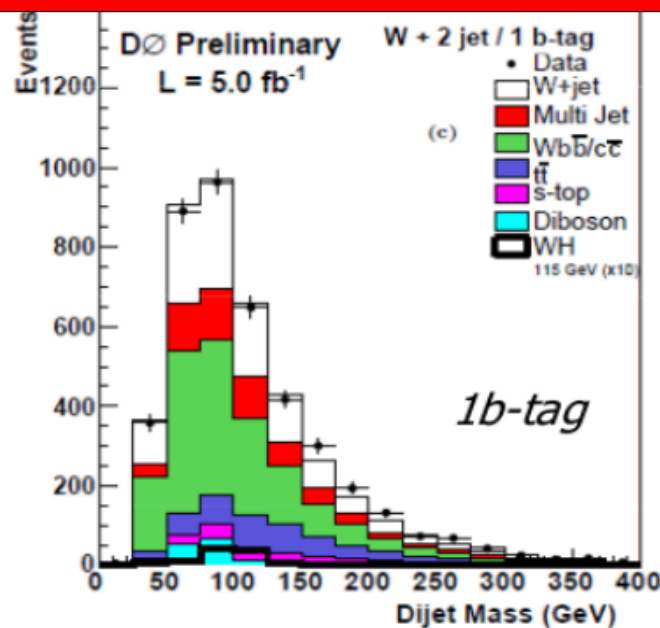
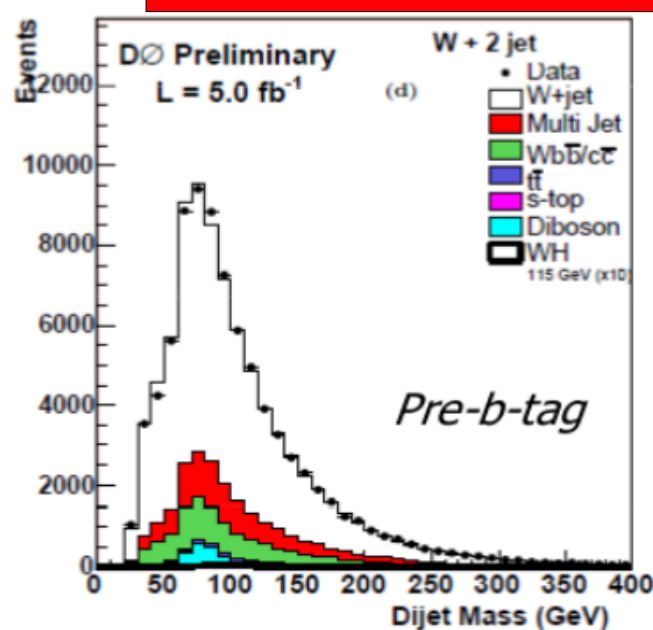
- B-tagging selection is varied to
 - Study background composition
 - Study background shape

Eg WH channels :



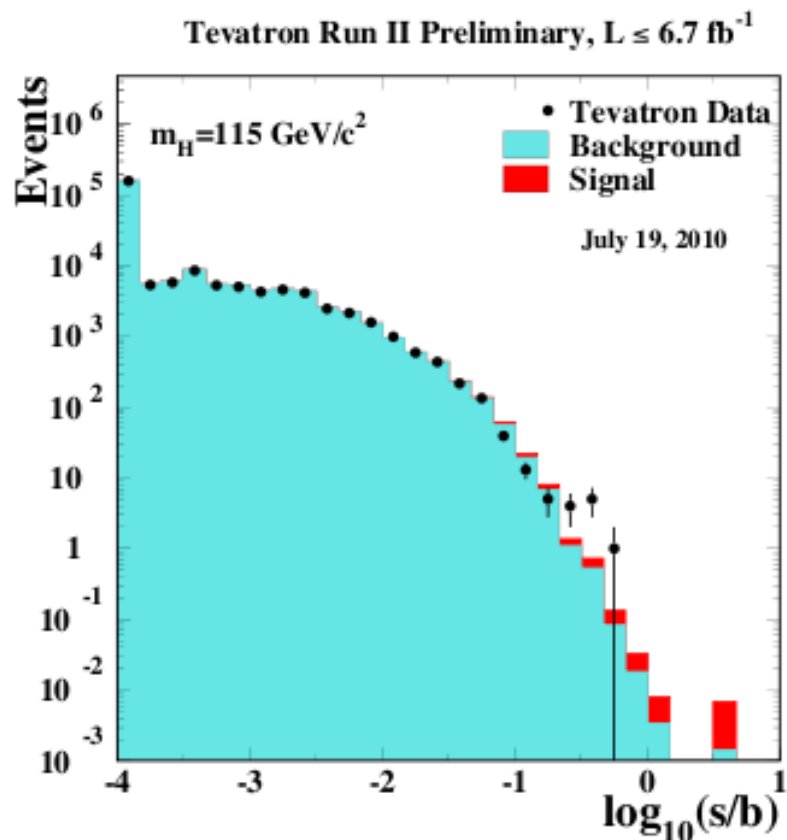
Dominated by W+jj QCD

Dominated by W+bb

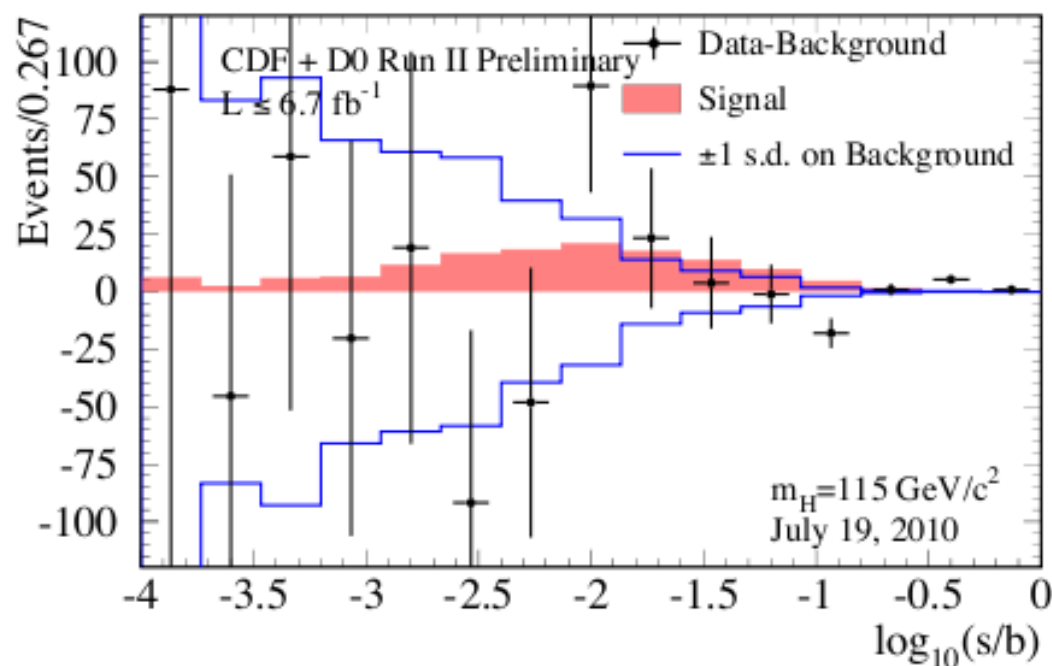


Note that S/B remains small, need to be increased.....

Hypothesis : $m_H = 115 \text{ GeV}$



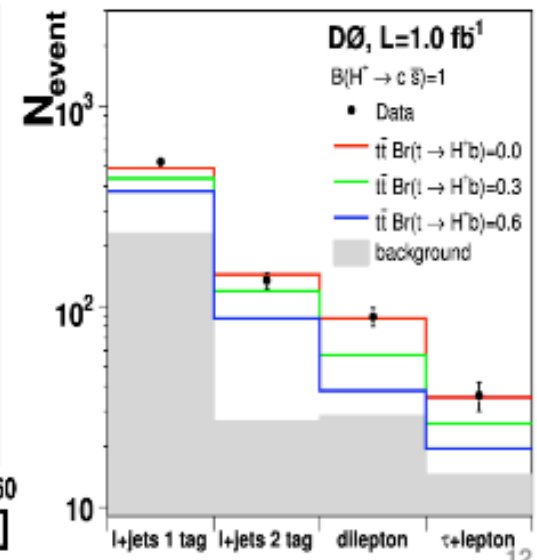
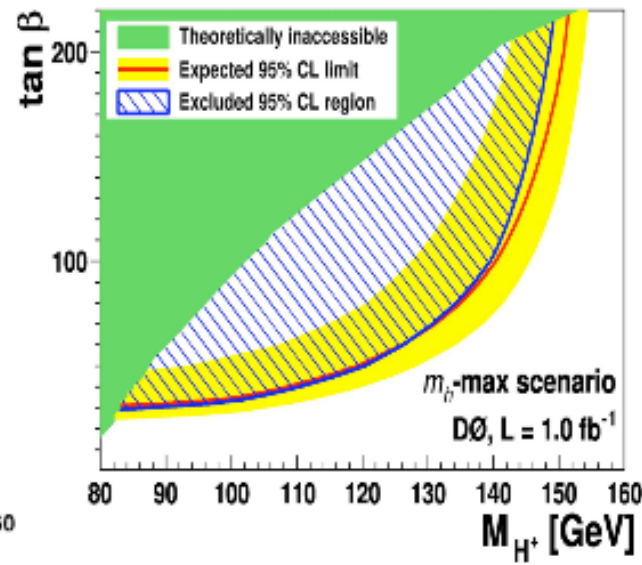
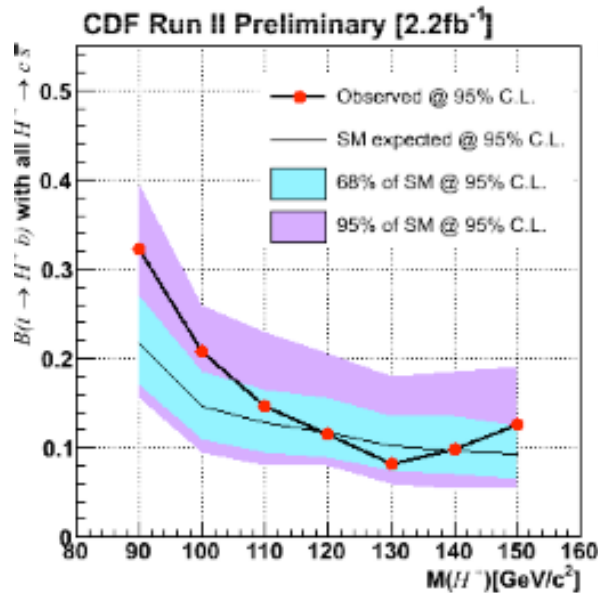
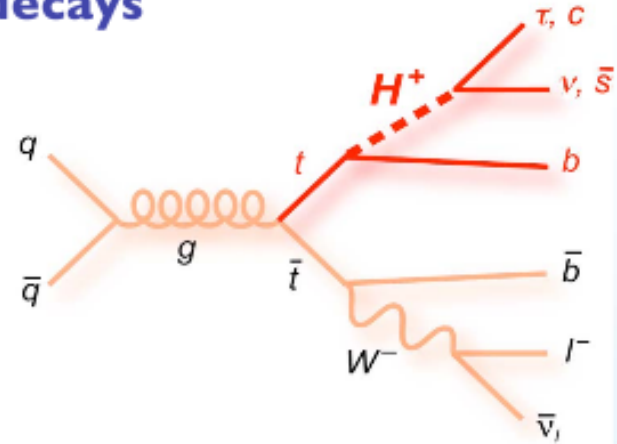
All bins of all sub-channels of all channels



Data - Background shown compared to signal in red

Fluctuations: Excess and deficit average out :
Expected limit $1.45 \times \text{SM}$
Observed limit $1.56 \times \text{SM}$

- ❖ If $m_{H^\pm} < m_{\text{top}}$: search in top pair sample for decay to H^\pm
- ❖ Consider two search modes based on H^\pm decays
 - Tauonic model: $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau \nu$ (high $\tan\beta$)
 - Leptophobic model: $H^\pm \rightarrow c \bar{s}$ (low $\tan\beta$)
- ❖ Search dilepton, ℓ +jets, ℓ + τ top channels
- ❖ Select high- p_T leptons, \cancel{E}_T , and b-tag
- ❖ 95% CL limits on $\text{BR}(t \rightarrow H^+ b)$
 - DØ 1.0 fb^{-1} : PLB 682, 278 (2009)
 - CDF 2.2 fb^{-1} : PRL 103, 101803 (2009)

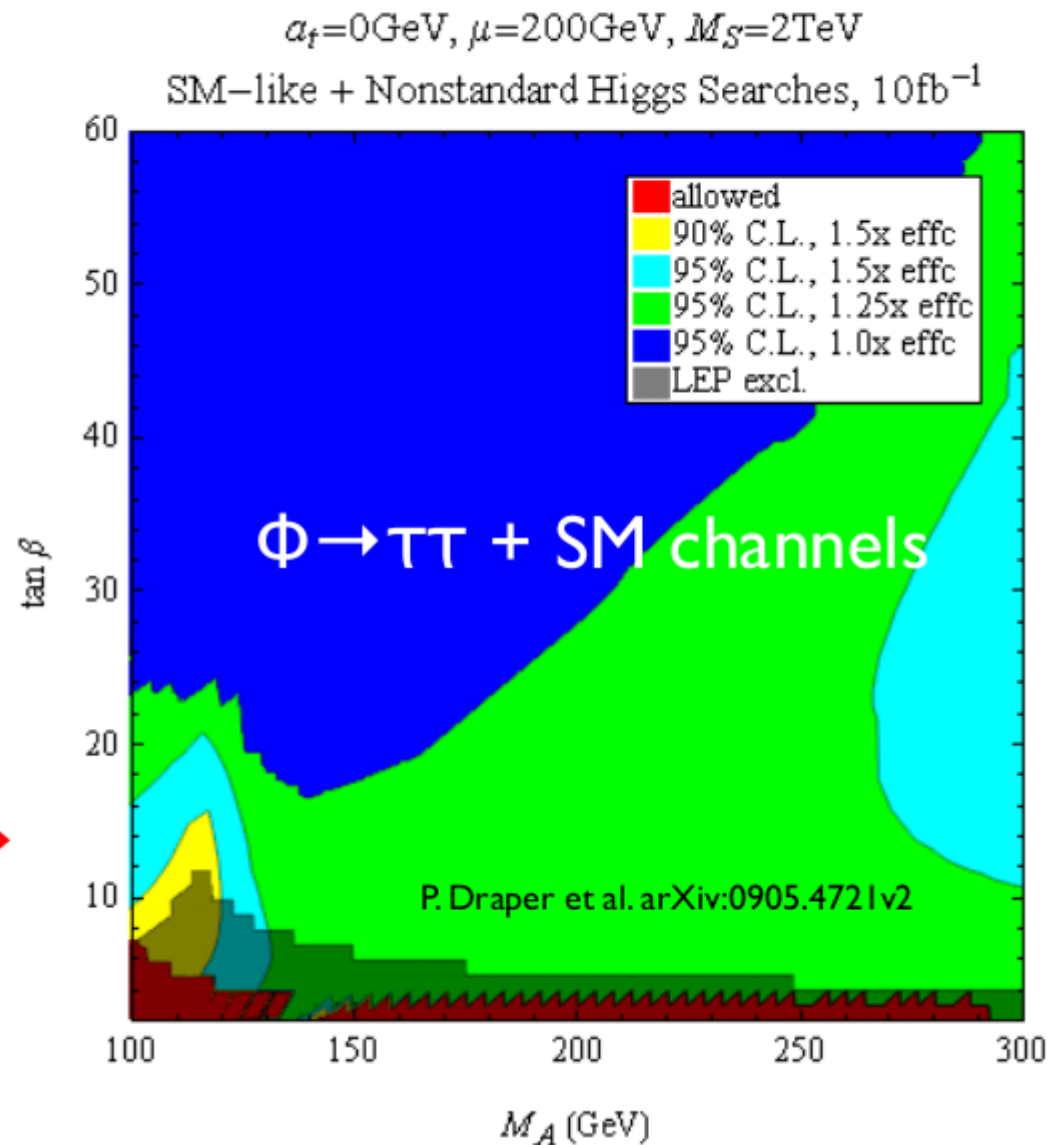
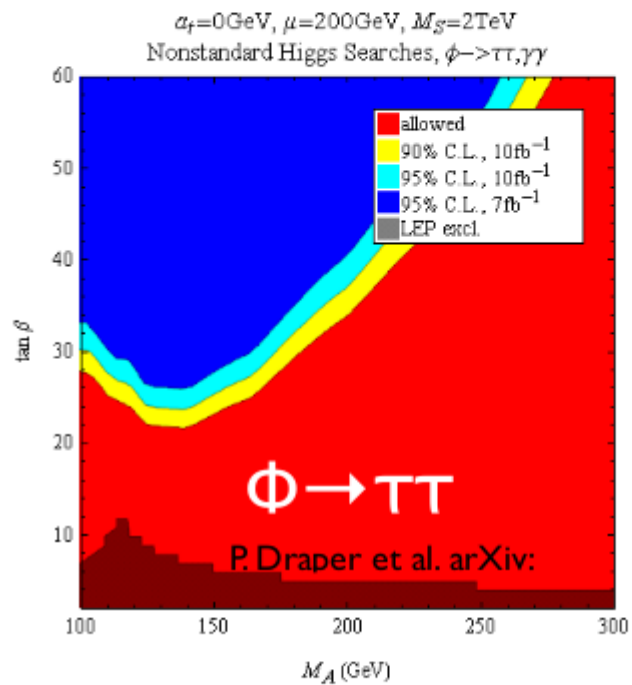


- 2 parameters, (M_A , $\tan(\beta)$) to describe SUSY Higgs sector at Leading Order
- hbb vertex receive large corrections from sbottom-gluino and stop-higgsino loop
- Five additional parameters due to radiative correction
 - M_{susy} (parameterizes squark, gaugino masses)
 - X_t (related to the trilinear coupling $A_t \rightarrow$ stop mixing)
 - M_2 (gaugino mass term)
 - μ (Higgs mass parameter)
 - M_{gluino} (comes in via loops)
- Two common benchmarks
 - Max-mixing - Higgs boson mass m_h close to max possible value for a given $\tan\beta$
 - No-mixing - vanishing mixing in stop sector \rightarrow small mass for h

	m_h -max	no-mixing
M_{susy}	1 TeV	2 TeV
X_t	2 TeV	0
M_2	200 GeV	200 GeV
μ	± 200 GeV	± 200 GeV
m_g	800 GeV	1600 GeV



Including SM searches





Di jet invariant mass in association with a W boson

fit with SM template
and SM+gaussian template

$$\sigma_{\text{resolution}} = \sigma_W \sqrt{\frac{M_{jj}}{M_W}} = 14.3 \text{ GeV}$$

excess events

electrons

muons

156 ± 42

97 ± 38

excess/expected diboson

electrons

muons

0.60 ± 0.18

0.44 ± 0.18

