

Trilepton Analysis: The $WH \rightarrow WWW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu l\nu$ Signal

(CDF Collaboration)

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Abstract

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ΔR BETWEEN GENERATOR-LEVEL LEPTONS

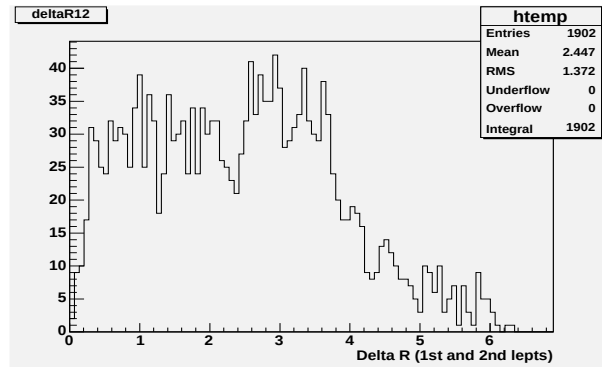


FIG. 1: ΔR between the leading and 2nd generator-level leptons.

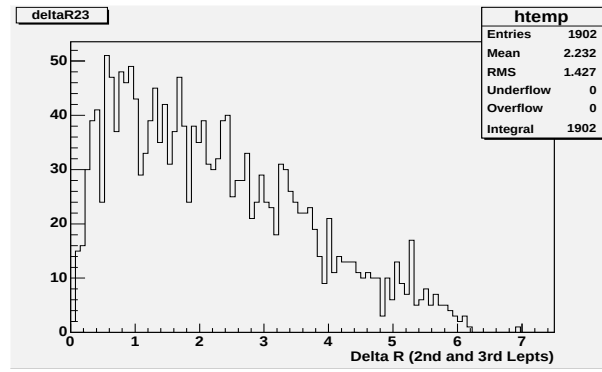


FIG. 2: ΔR between the 2nd and 3rd generator-level leptons.

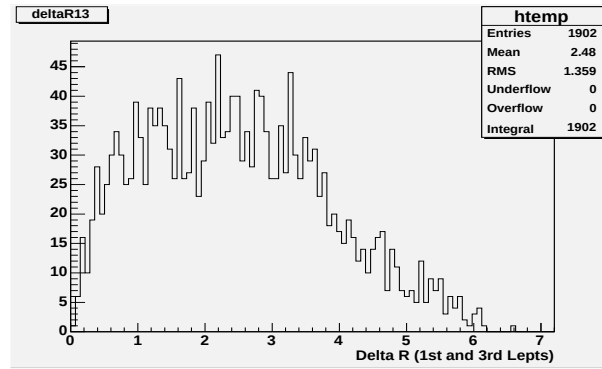


FIG. 3: ΔR between the leading and 3rd generator-level leptons.

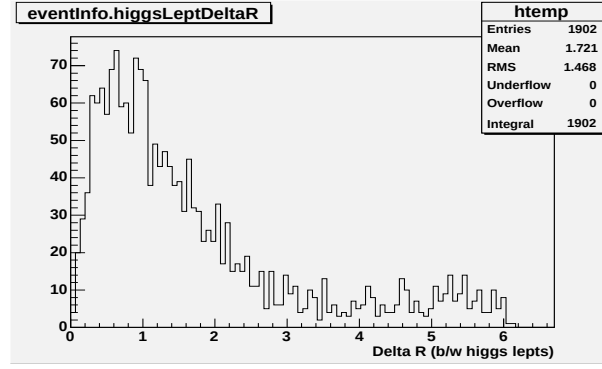


FIG. 4: ΔR between the two leptons that directly decay from the Higgs. Notice that the distribution indicates these two leptons generally tend to be closer together.

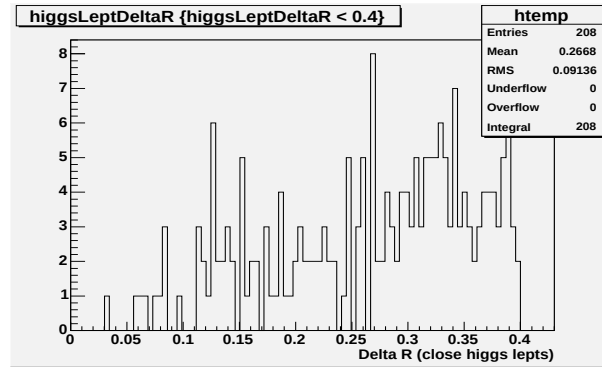


FIG. 5: ΔR between the two leptons that directly decay from the Higgs. These are specifically the 208 instances that are within $\Delta R < 0.4$.

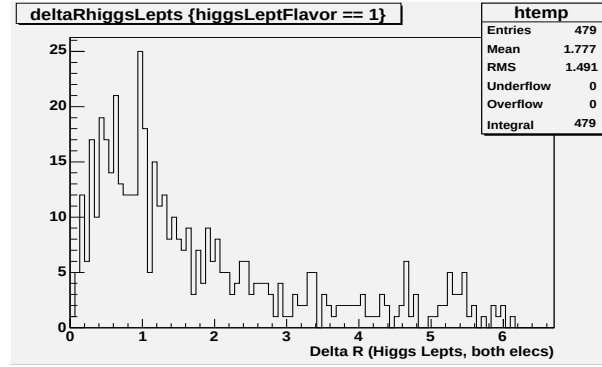


FIG. 6: ΔR between the two leptons that directly decay from the Higgs. These are specifically the events where the two Higgs leptons are electrons.

HIGGSLEPTONS AND BREM-W LEPTONS

Now lets distinguish between the leptons that decay directly from the Higgs boson and the lepton that decays from the W boson that radiated the Higgs.

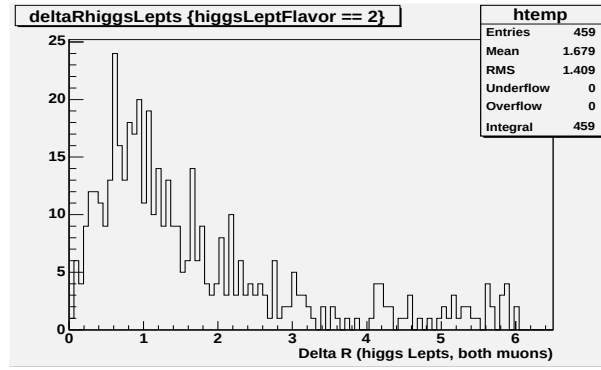


FIG. 7: ΔR between the two leptons that directly decay from the Higgs. These are specifically the events where the two Higgs leptons are muons.

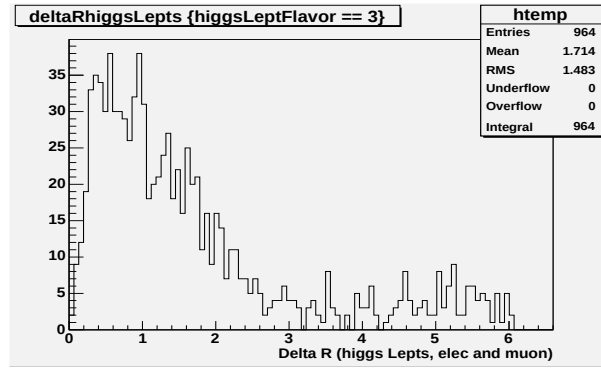


FIG. 8: ΔR between the two leptons that directly decay from the Higgs. These are specifically the events where the two Higgs leptons are one electron and one muon.

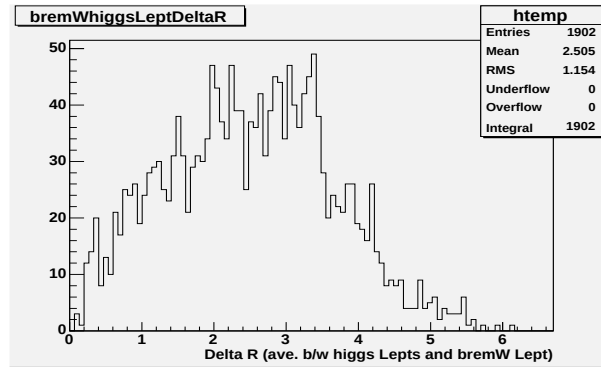


FIG. 9: ΔR between the average angular position of the two Higgs leptons and the lepton from the Brem W .

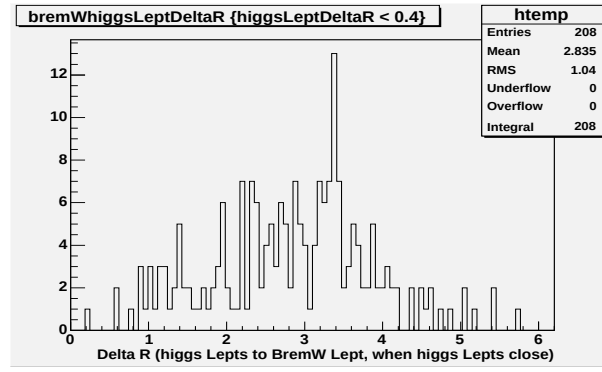


FIG. 10: ΔR between the average angular position of the two Higgs leptons and the lepton from the Brem W for the 208 events where the two Higgs leptons are close ($\Delta R < 0.4$).

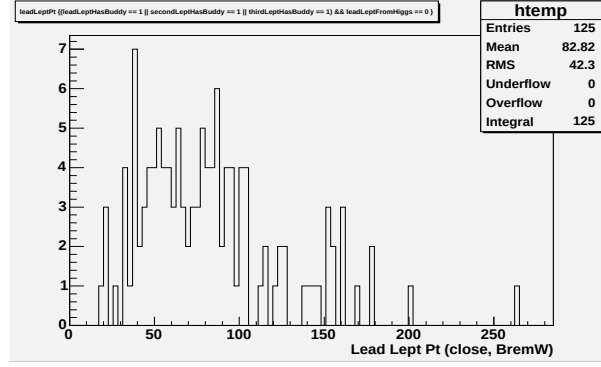


FIG. 11:

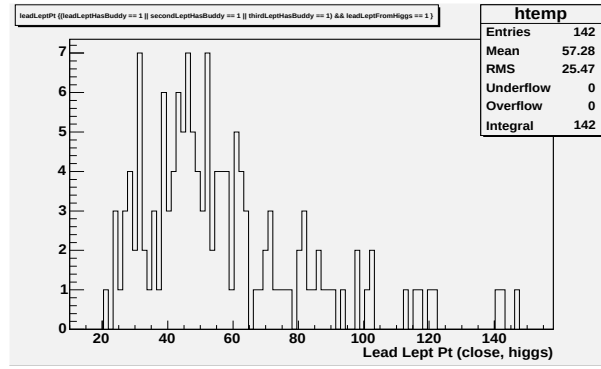


FIG. 12:

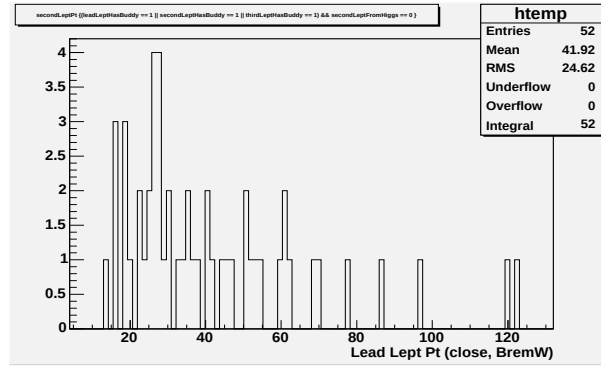


FIG. 13:

P_T AND η DISTRIBUTIONS FOR EVENTS WITH CLOSE LEPTONS

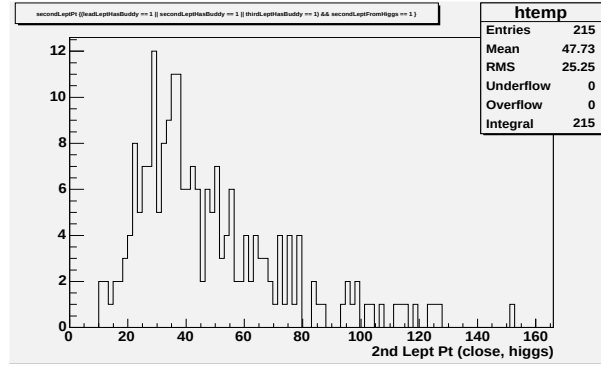


FIG. 14:

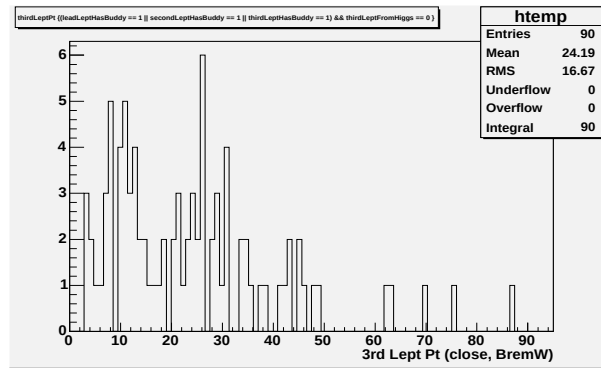


FIG. 15:

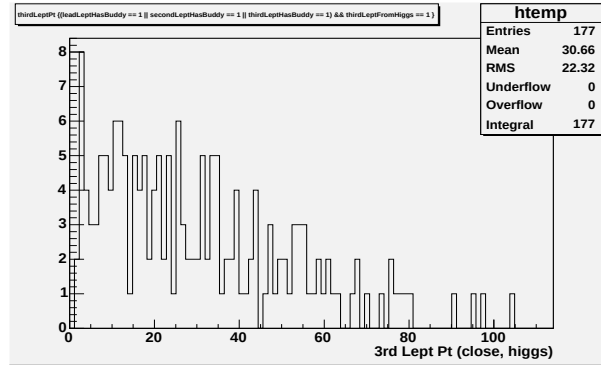


FIG. 16:

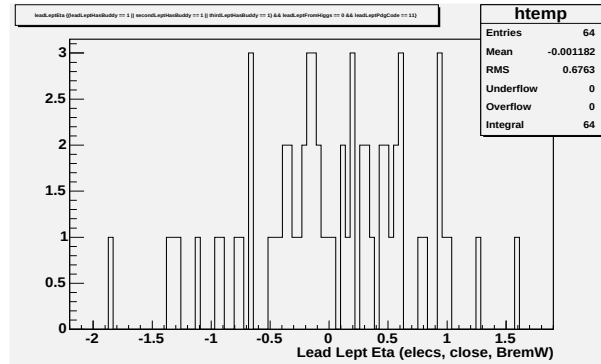


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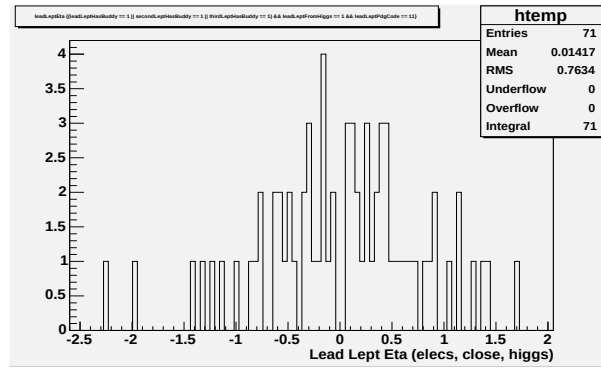


FIG. 18:

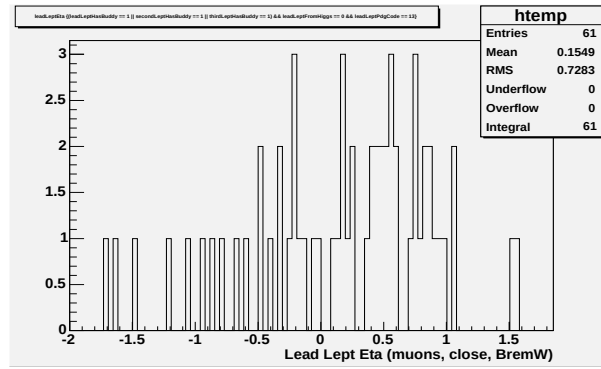


FIG. 19:

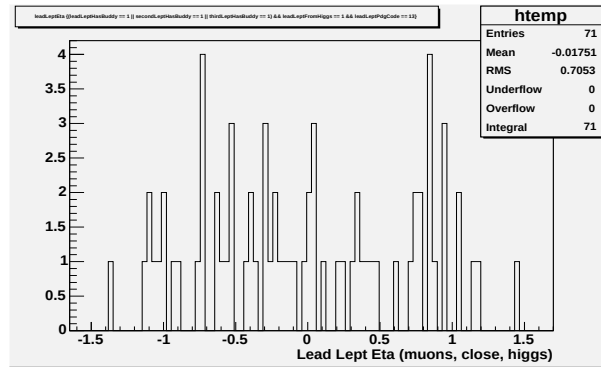


FIG. 20:

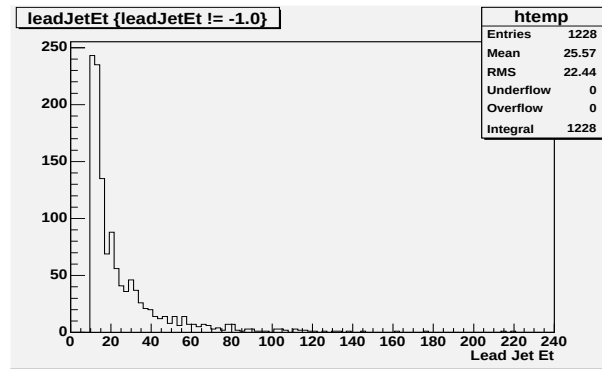


FIG. 21:

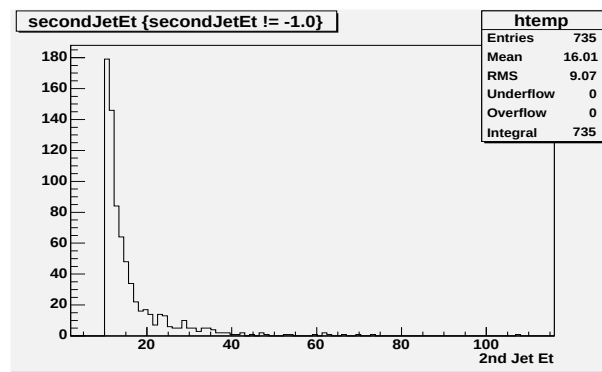


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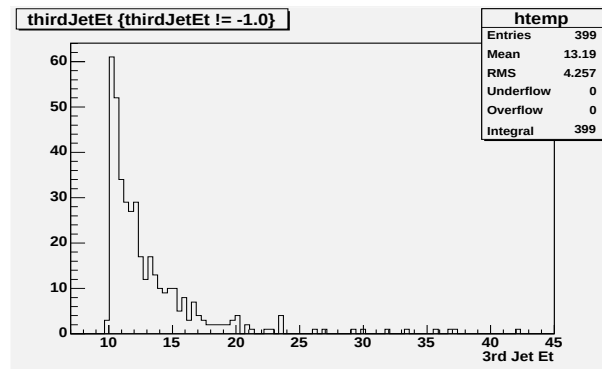


FIG. 23:

LEADING THREE JETS IN EVENTS W/ GEN. CUTS ONLY

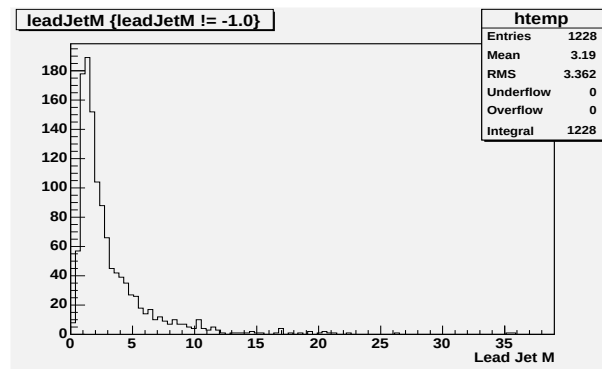


FIG. 24:

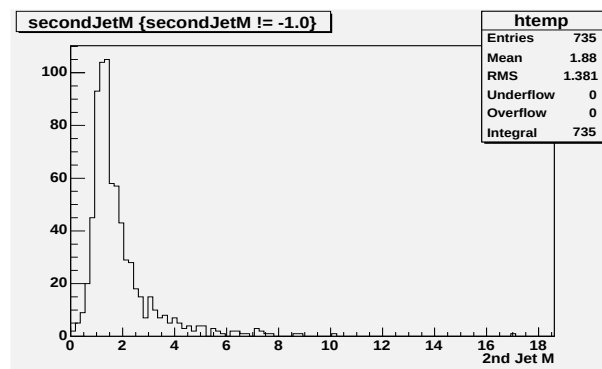


FIG. 25:

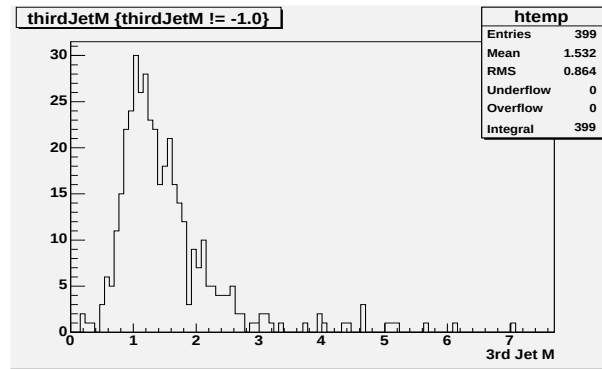


FIG. 26:

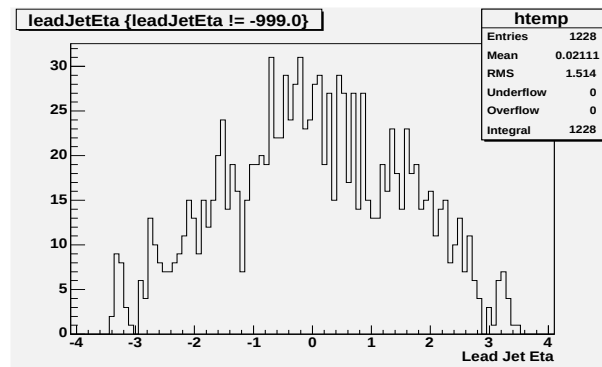


FIG. 27:

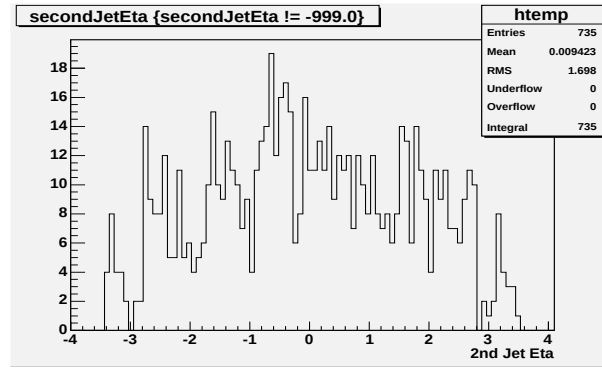


FIG. 28:

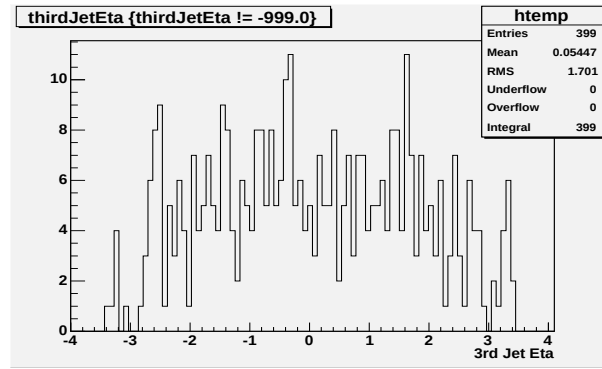


FIG. 29:

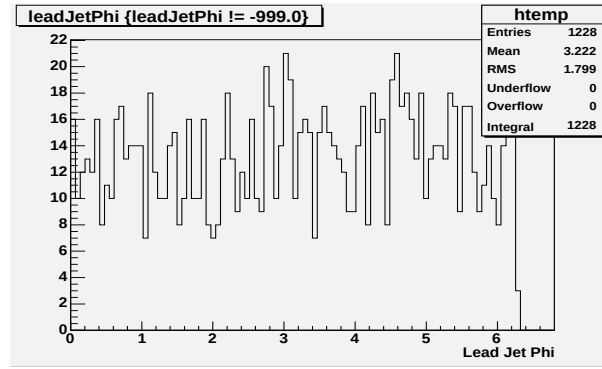


FIG. 30:

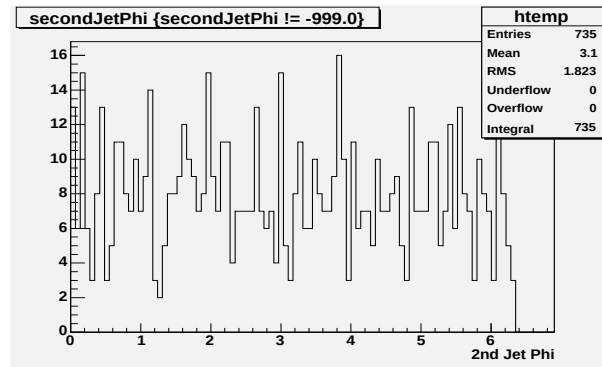


FIG. 31:

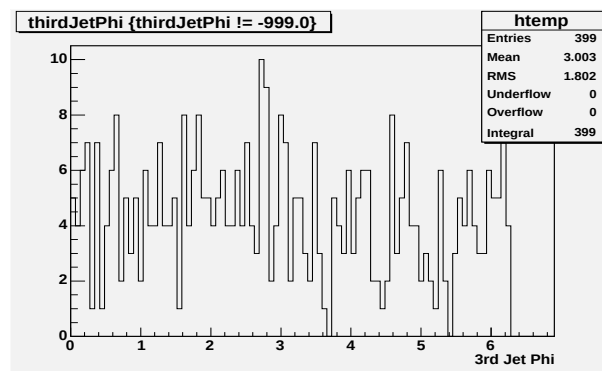


FIG. 32:

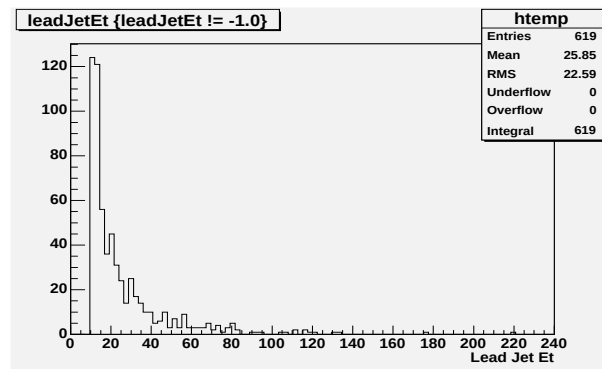


FIG. 33:

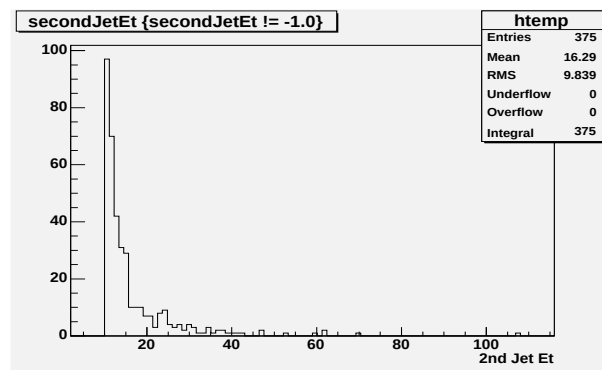


FIG. 34:

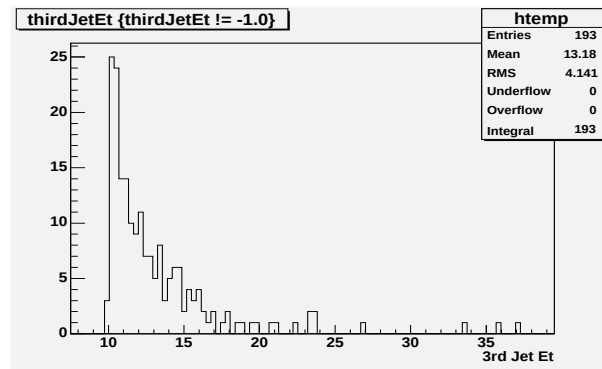


FIG. 35:

LEADING THREE JETS IN EVENTS W/ THREE LEPTONS PASSING QUALITY CUTS AND MATCHING

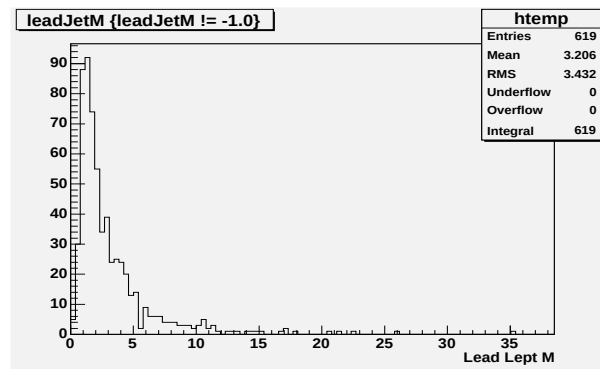


FIG. 36:

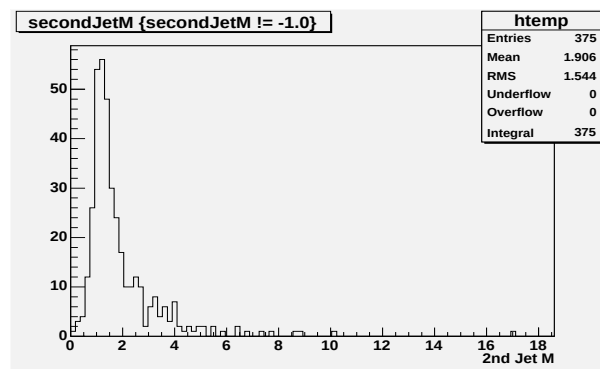


FIG. 37:

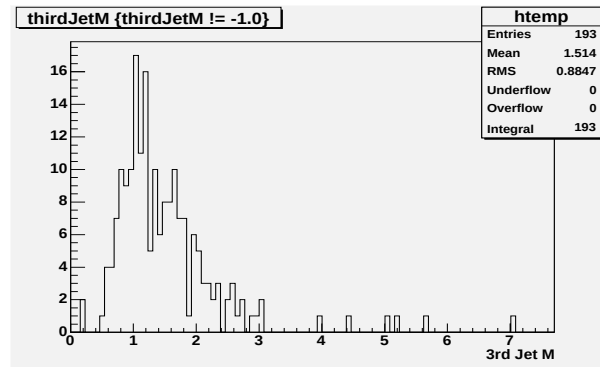


FIG. 38:

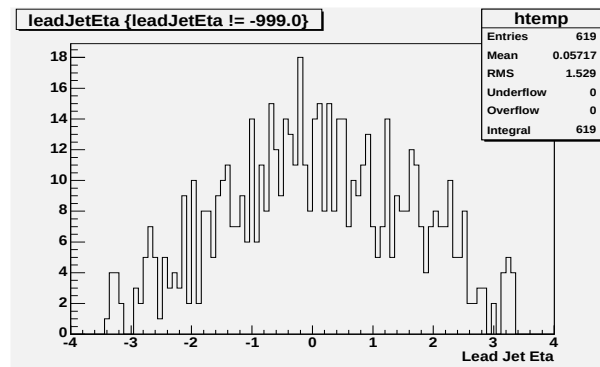


FIG. 39:

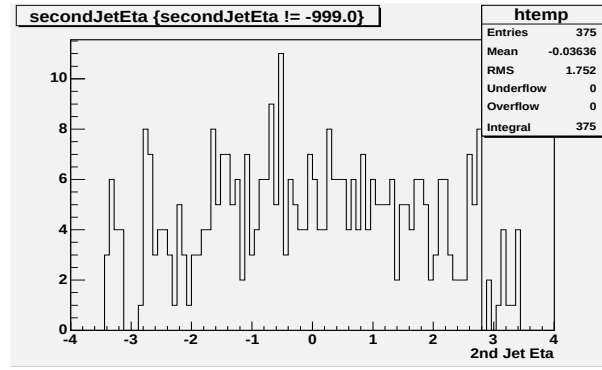


FIG. 40:

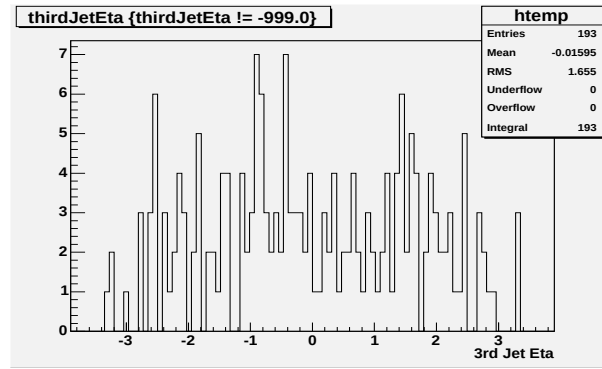


FIG. 41:

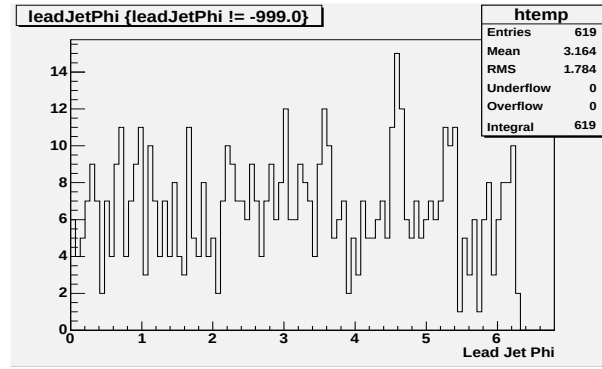


FIG. 42:

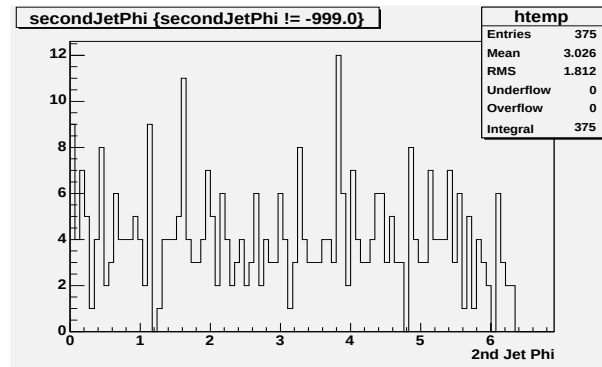


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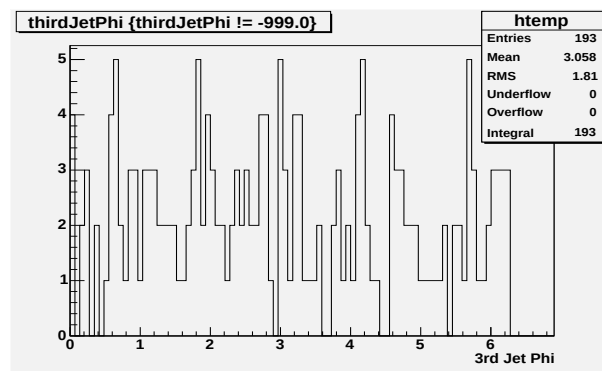


FIG. 44:

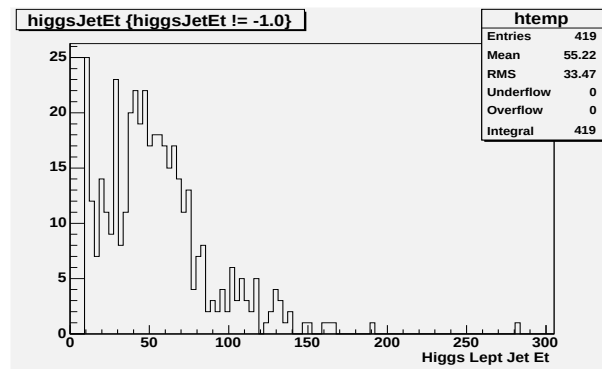


FIG. 45:

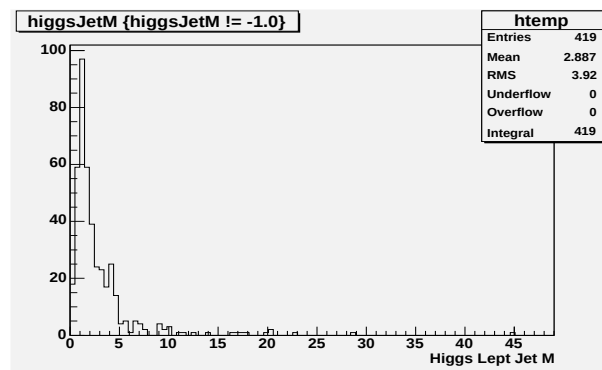


FIG. 46:

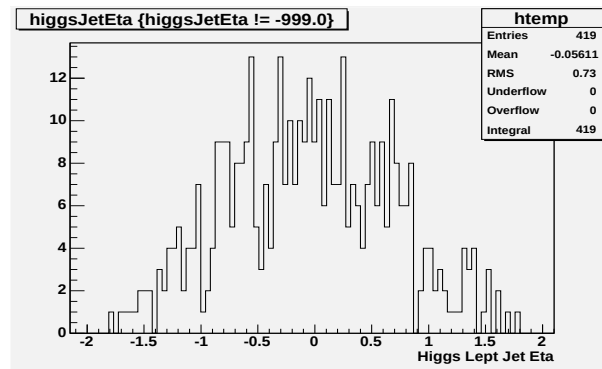


FIG. 47:

PROPERTIES OF JETS MATCHING SMALL-ANGLE HIGGS LEPTONS

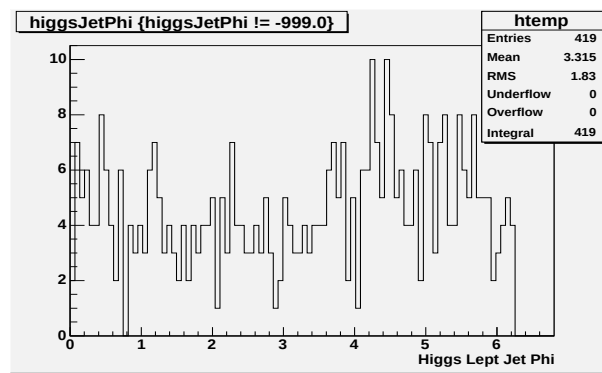


FIG. 48:

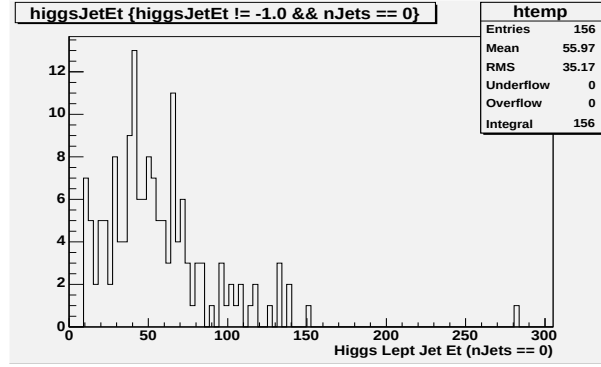


FIG. 49:

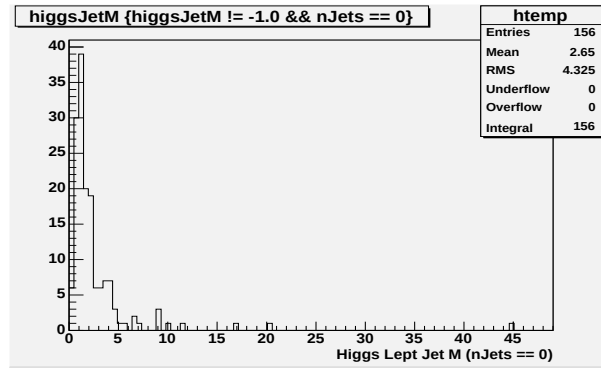


FIG. 50:

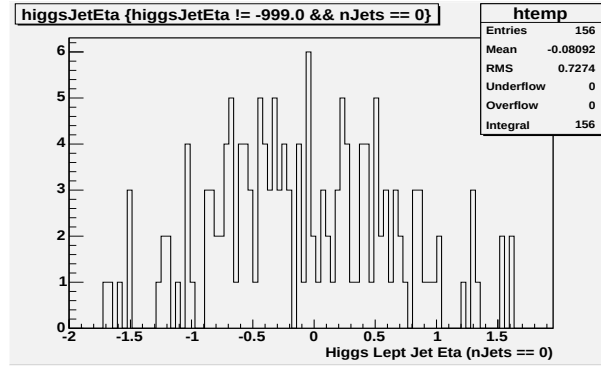


FIG. 51:

PROPERTIES OF JETS MATCHING SMALL-ANGLE HIGGS LEPTONS IN THE ZERO-JET BIN

I define Zero-Jet bin here as the number of jets for the event excluding those jets containing any of the three generator-level W leptons within $\Delta R < 0.4$ and any jet with $E_T < 10.0$ GeV. The jet whose properties are shown here is the one containing two higgs leptons.

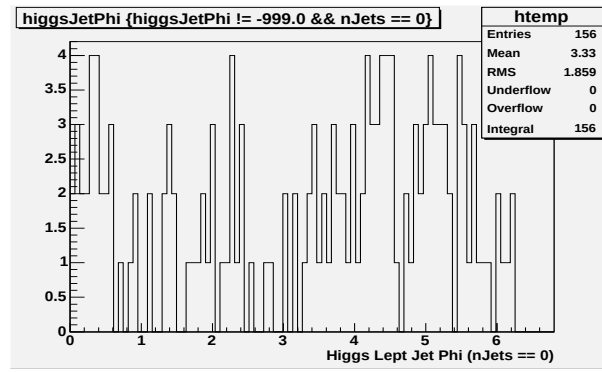


FIG. 52: