

The Tevatron Higgs Search

Search



For the CDF & DØ collaborations

Wade Fisher
Michigan State University

Tevatron (1983-2011)

proton - antiproton collider

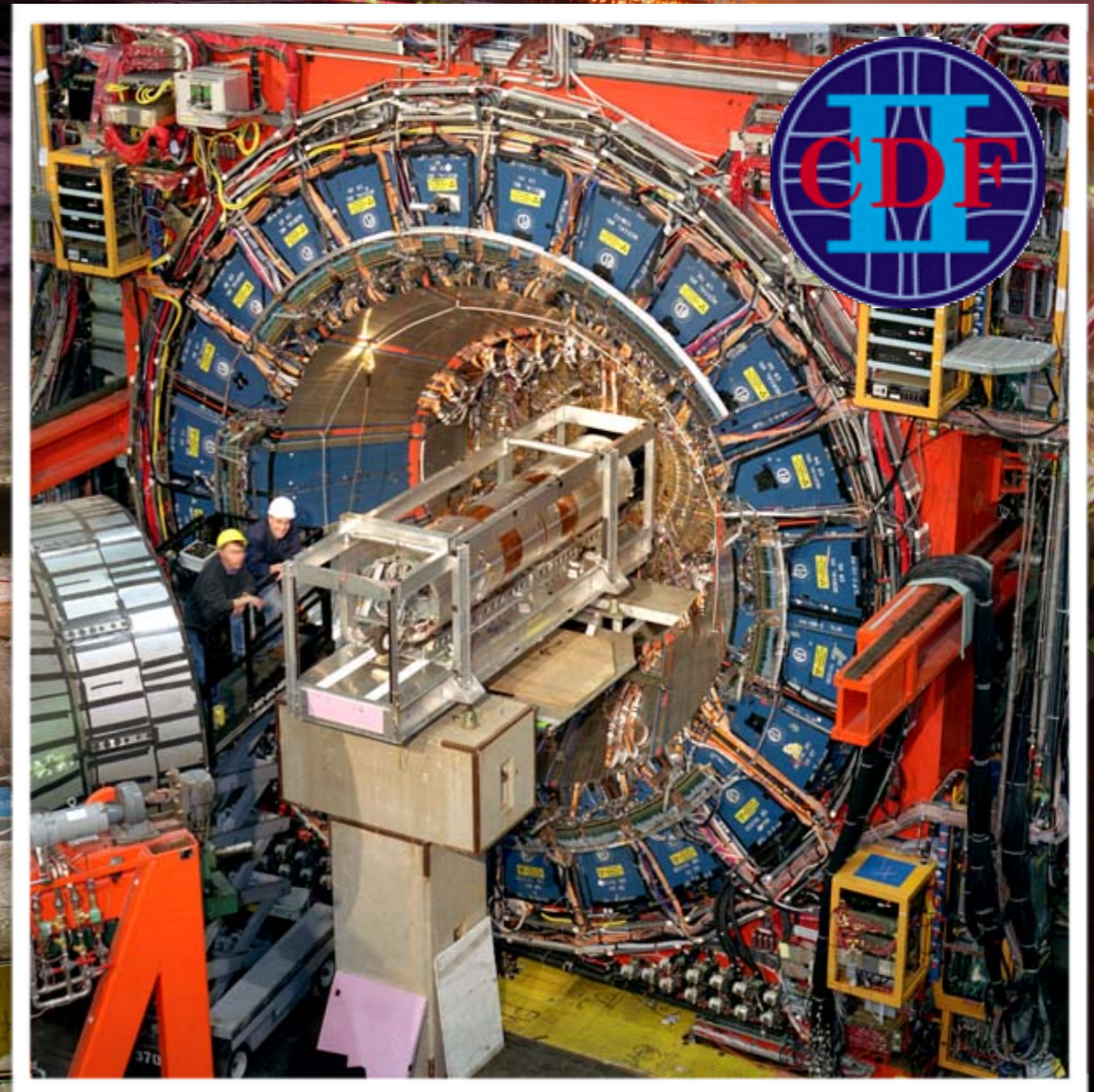
collision energy = 1.96 TeV



Tevatron (1983-2011)

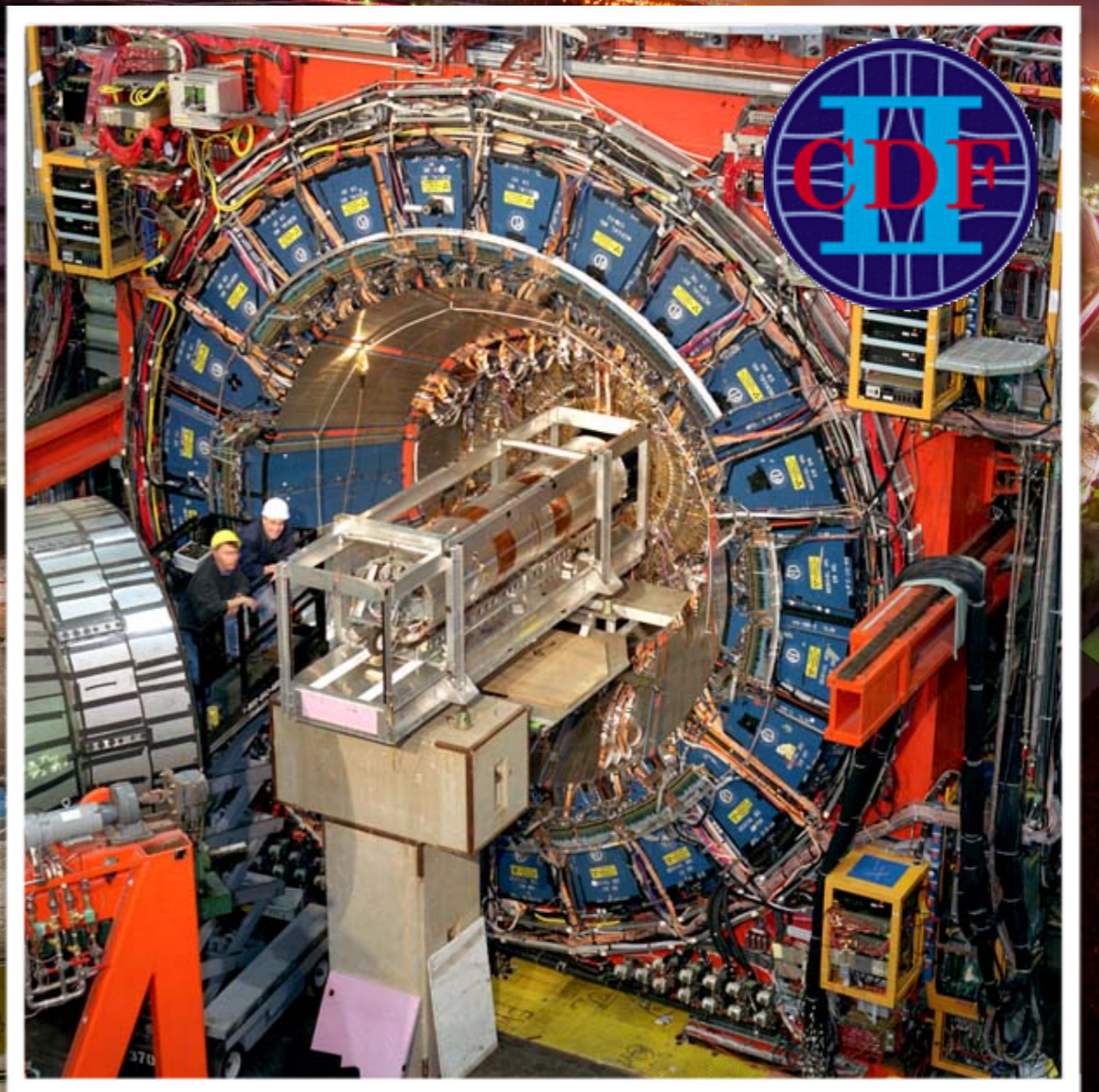
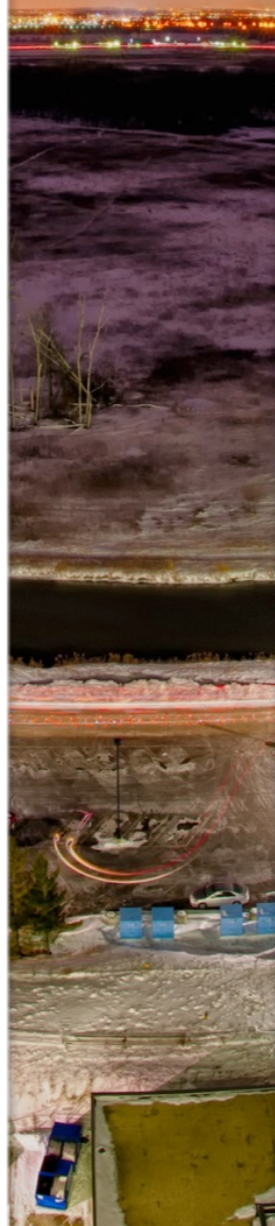
proton - antiproton collider

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Tevatron (1983-2011)

proton - antiproton collider
collision energy = 1.96 TeV



The Tevatron's Higgs Legacy

Higgs searches at the Tevatron

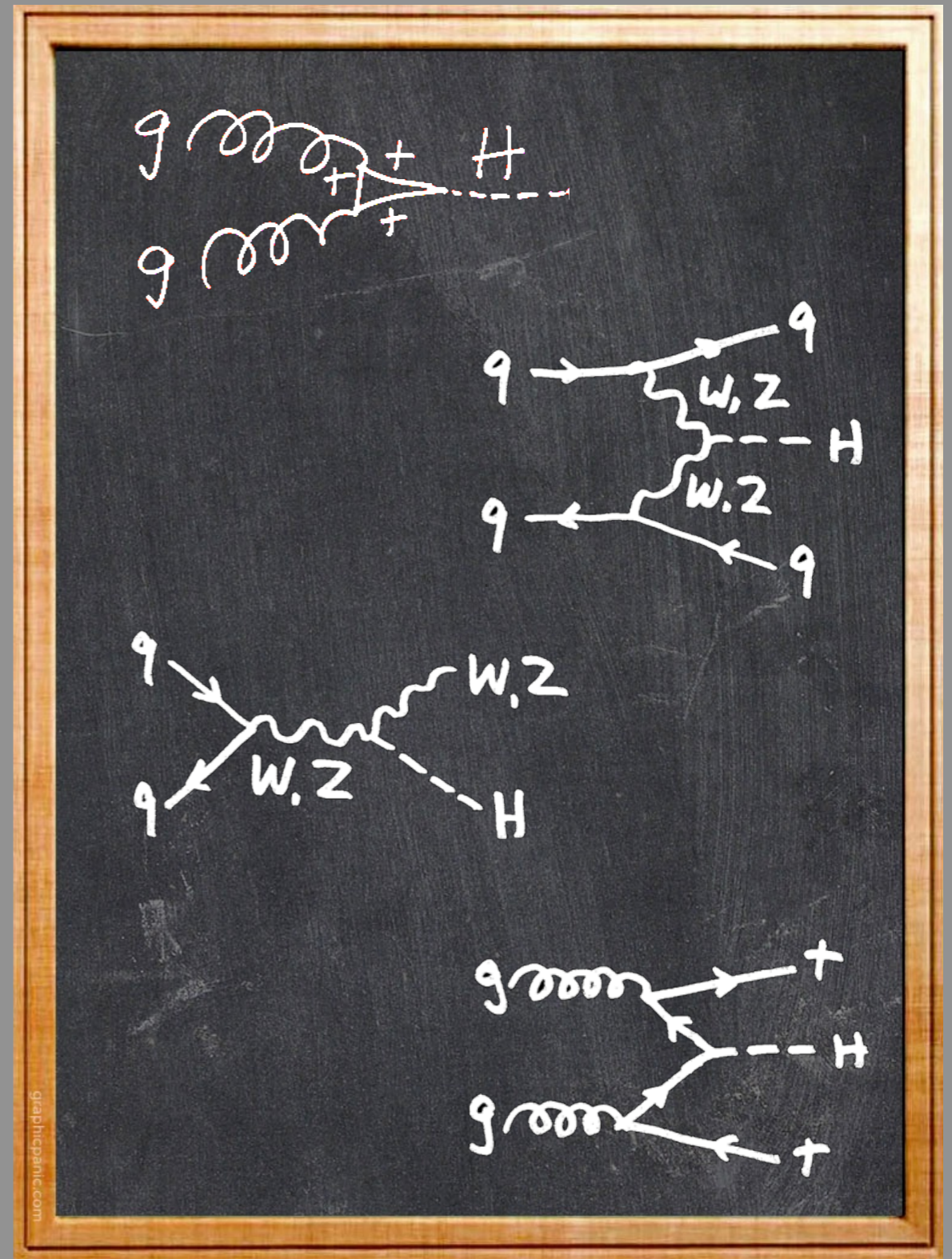
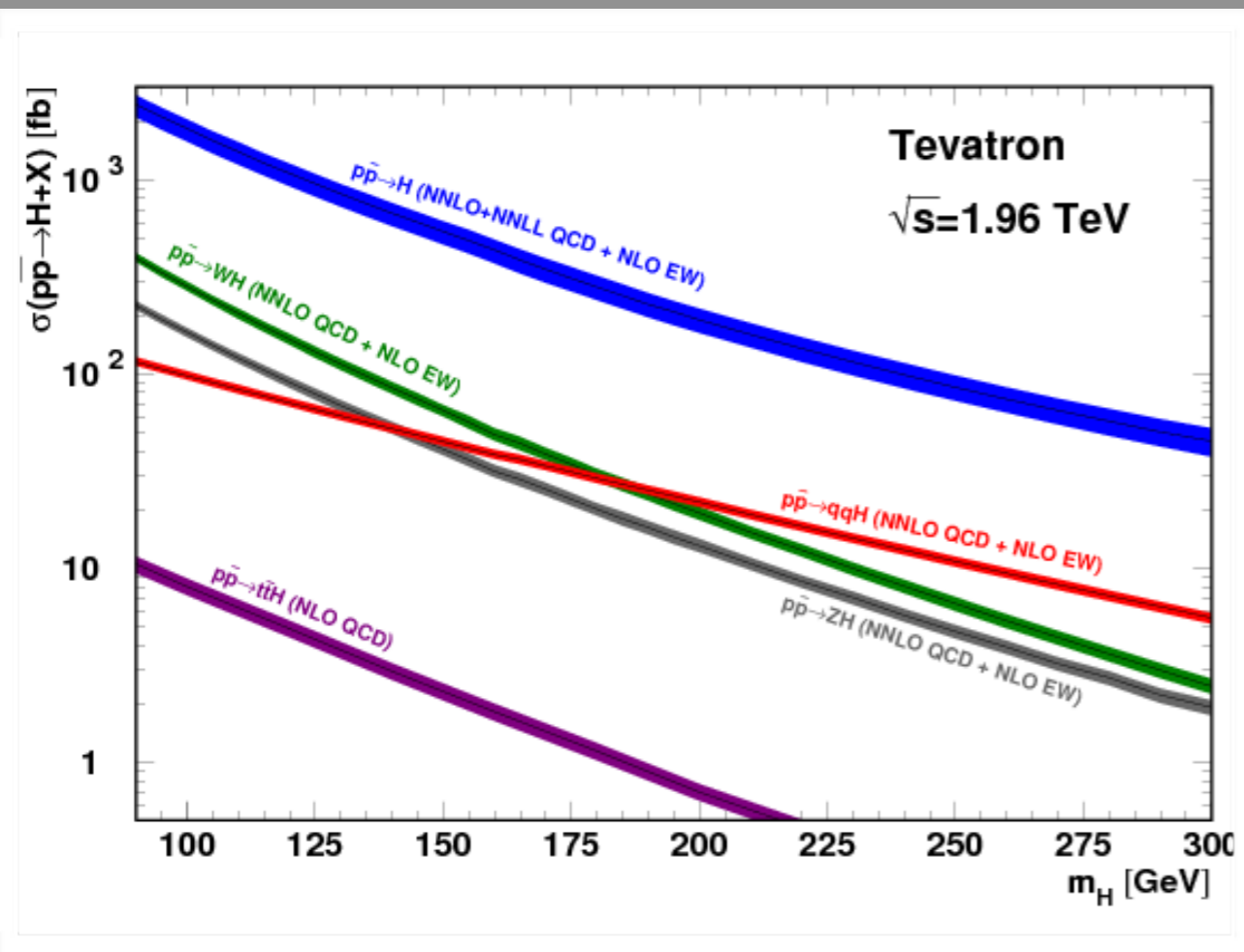
- ◆ Production and decay modes
- ◆ Search strategies

Studies of Higgs production at $M_H=125$ GeV

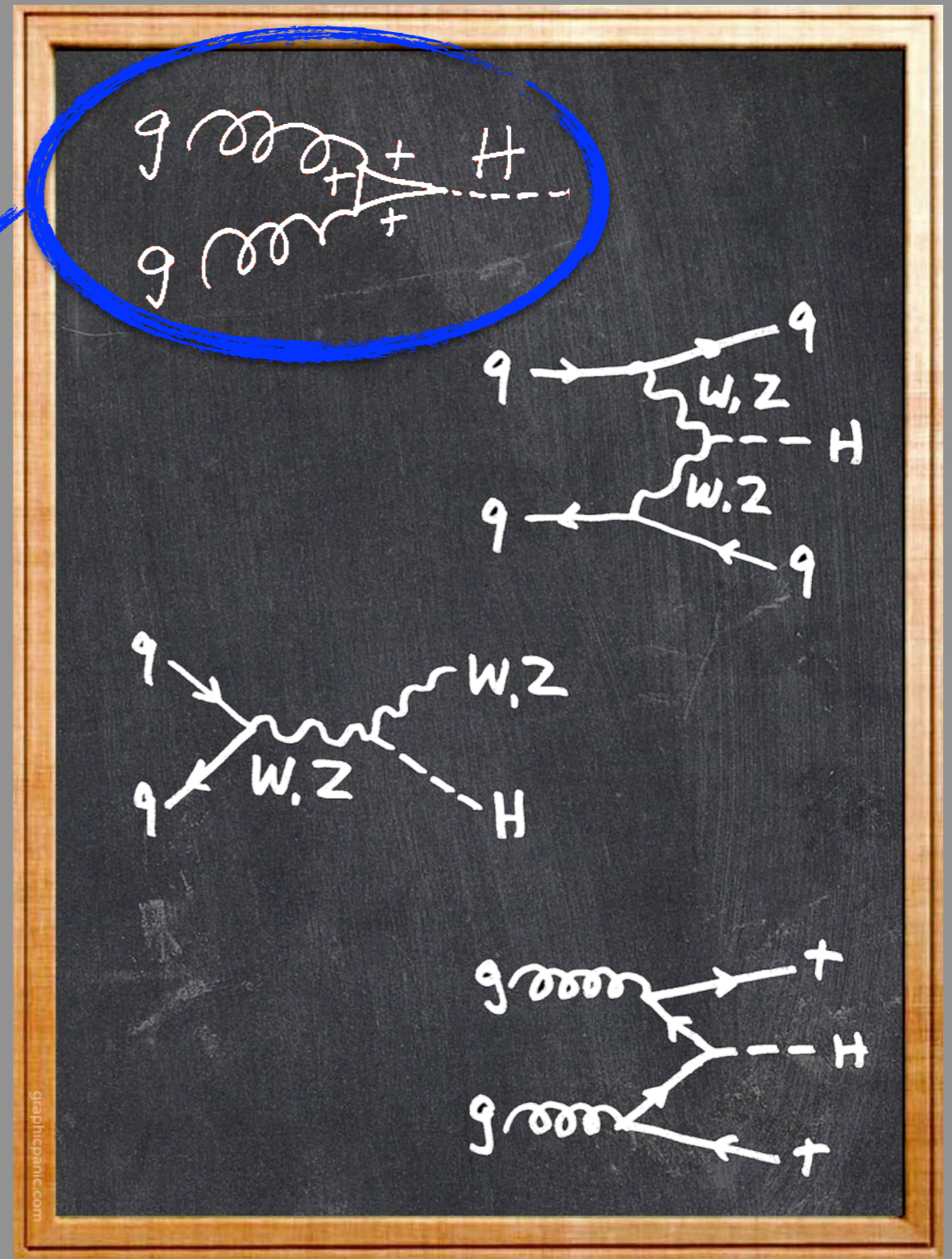
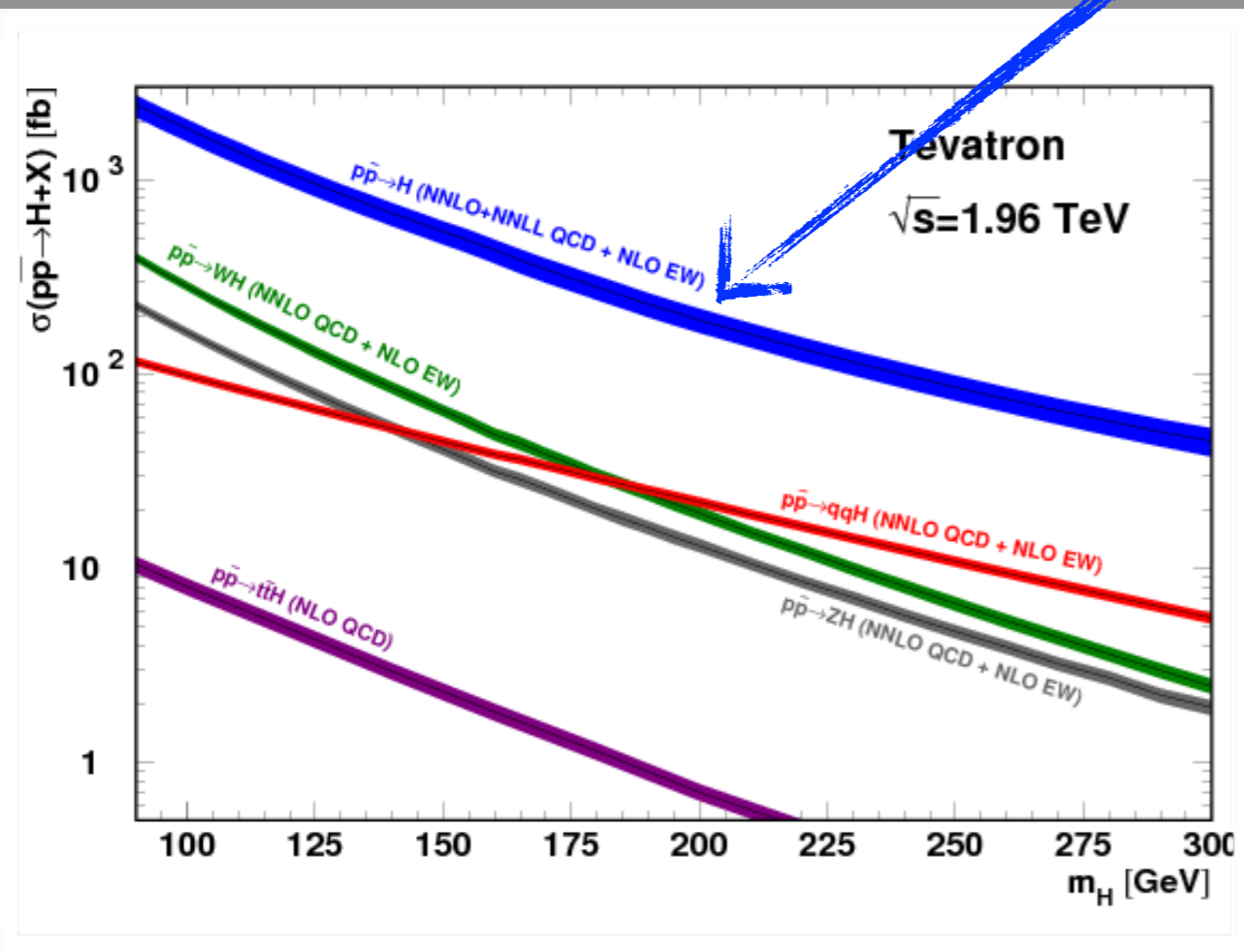
- ◆ Signal significance
- ◆ Measurements of Higgs properties



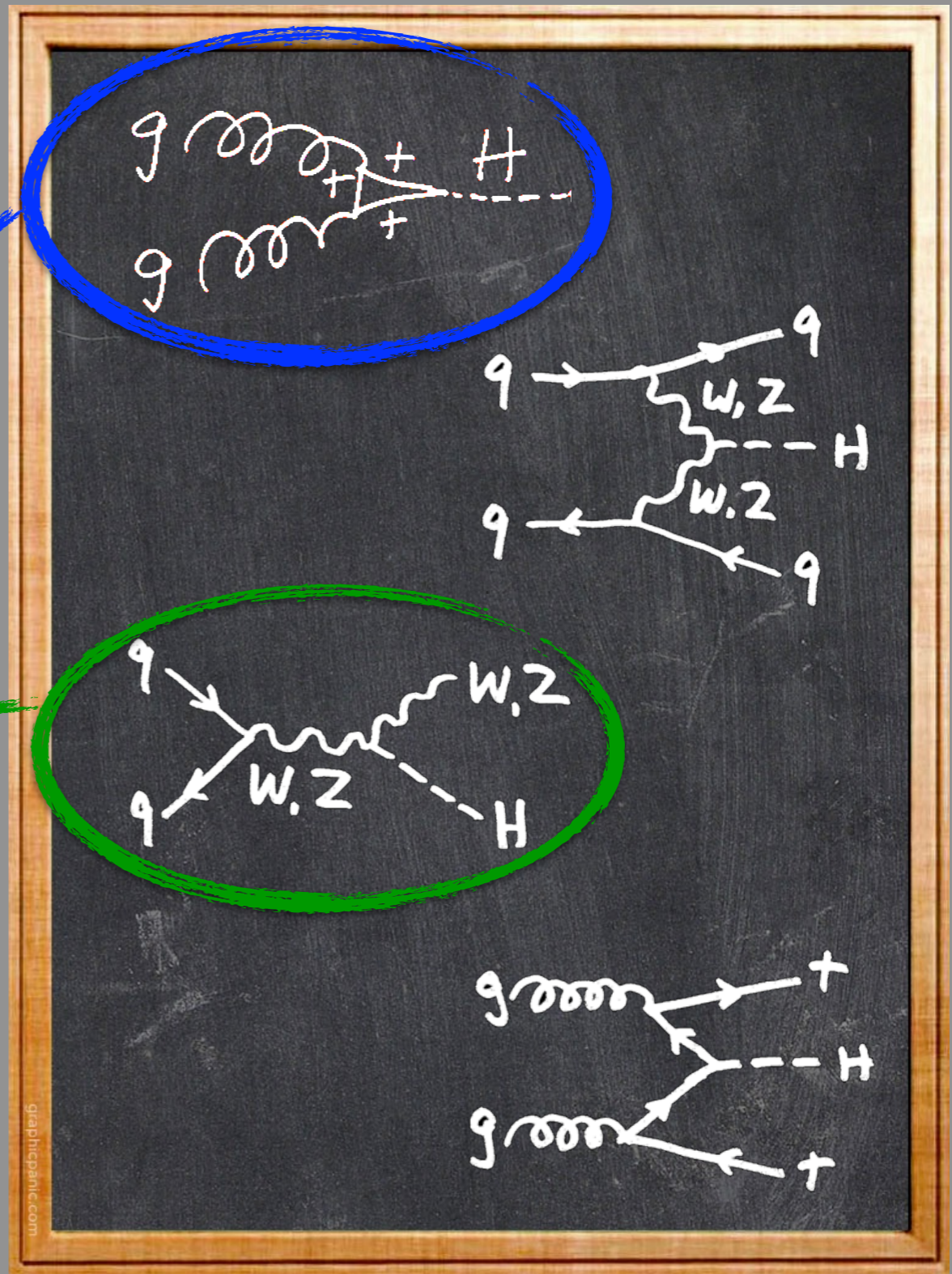
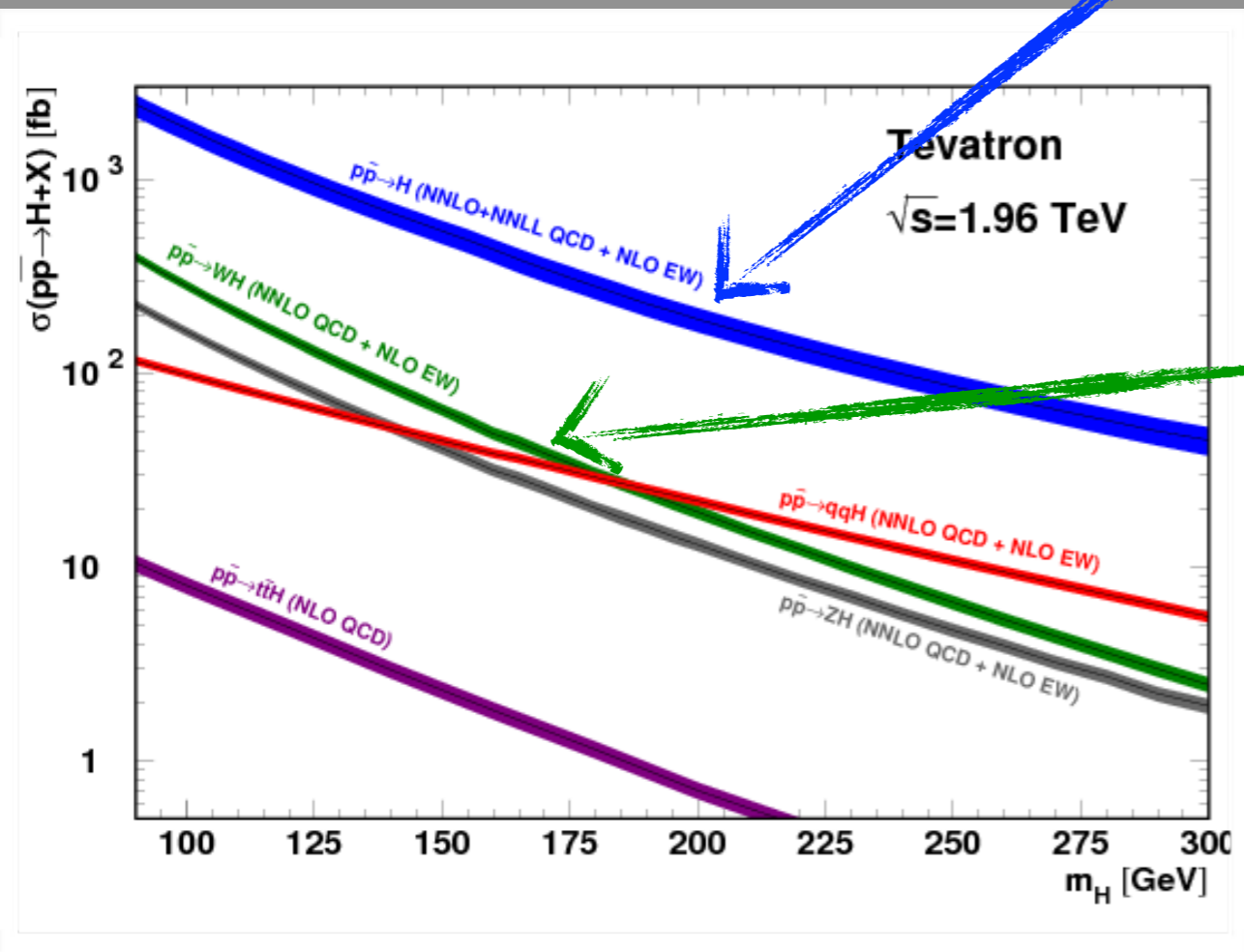
Producing Higgs at the Tevatron



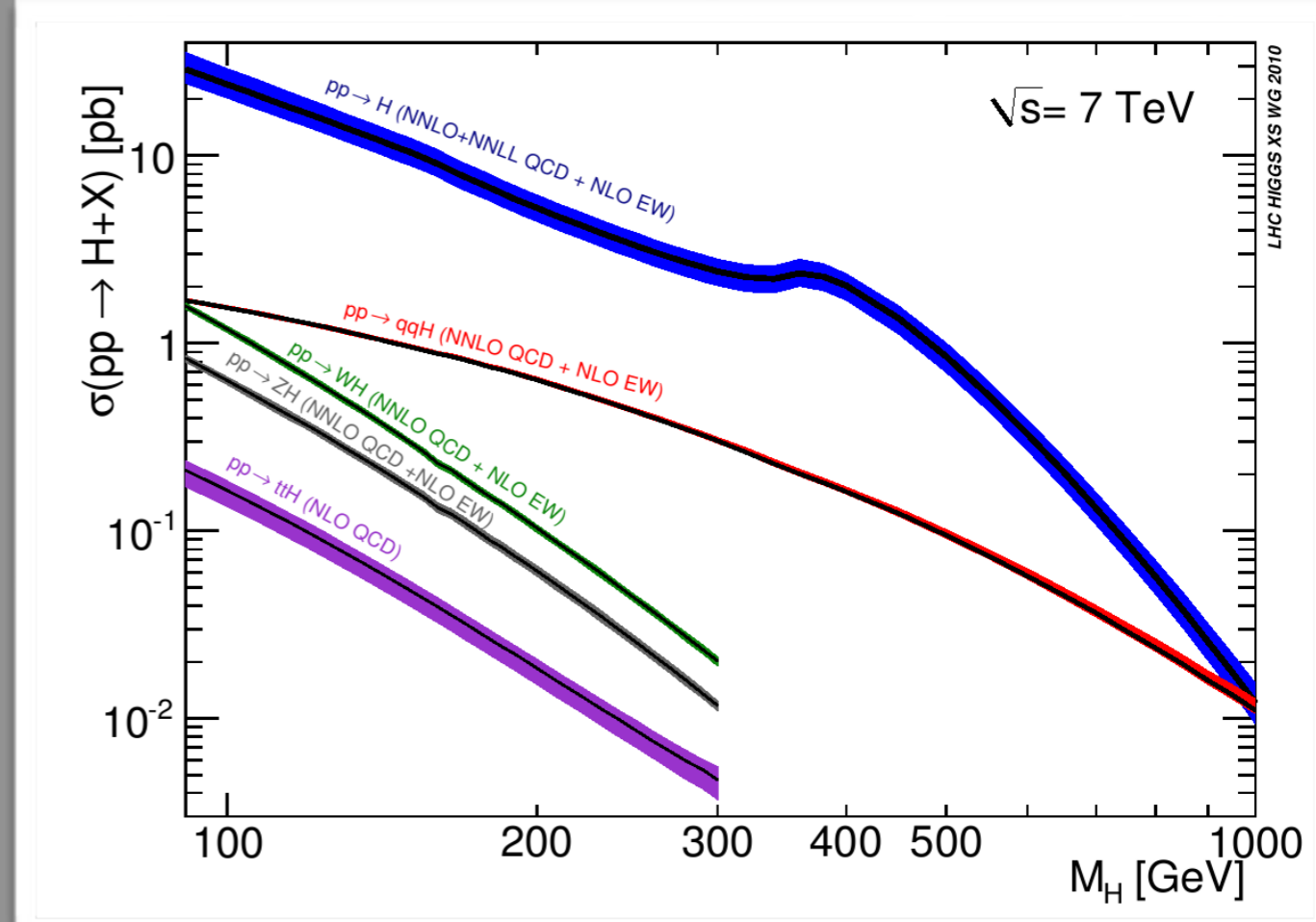
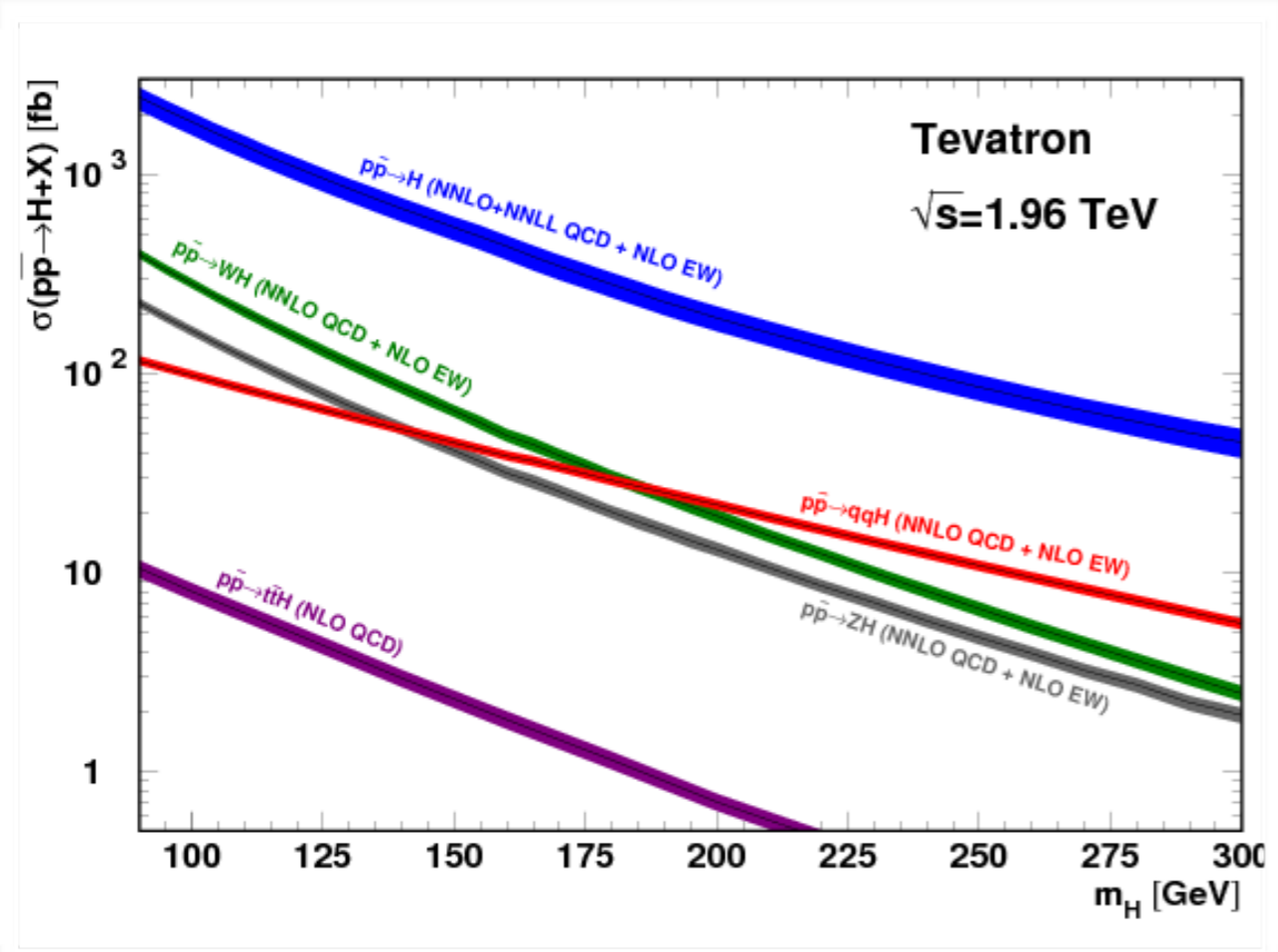
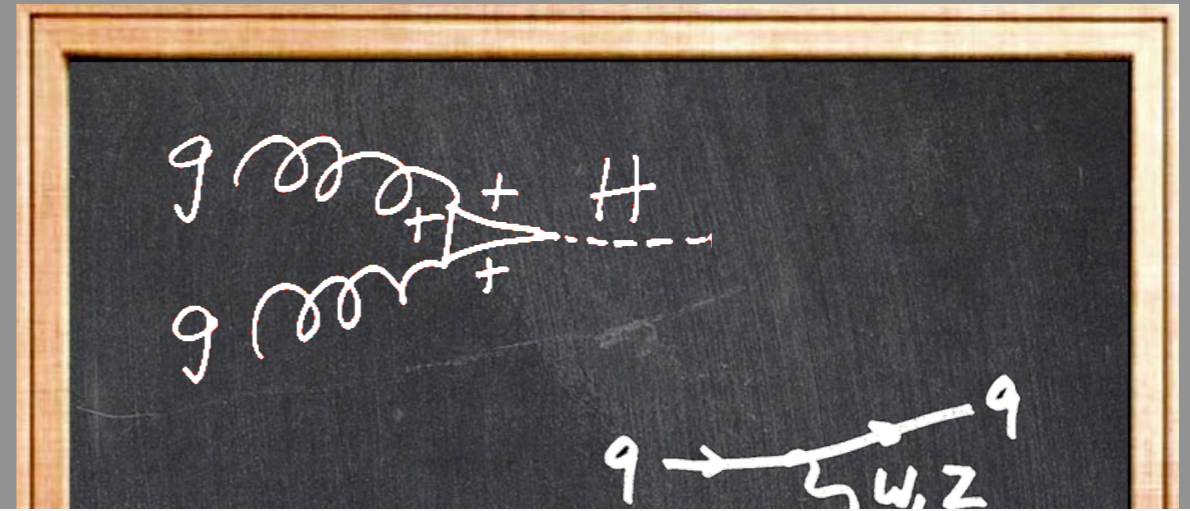
Producing Higgs at the Tevatron



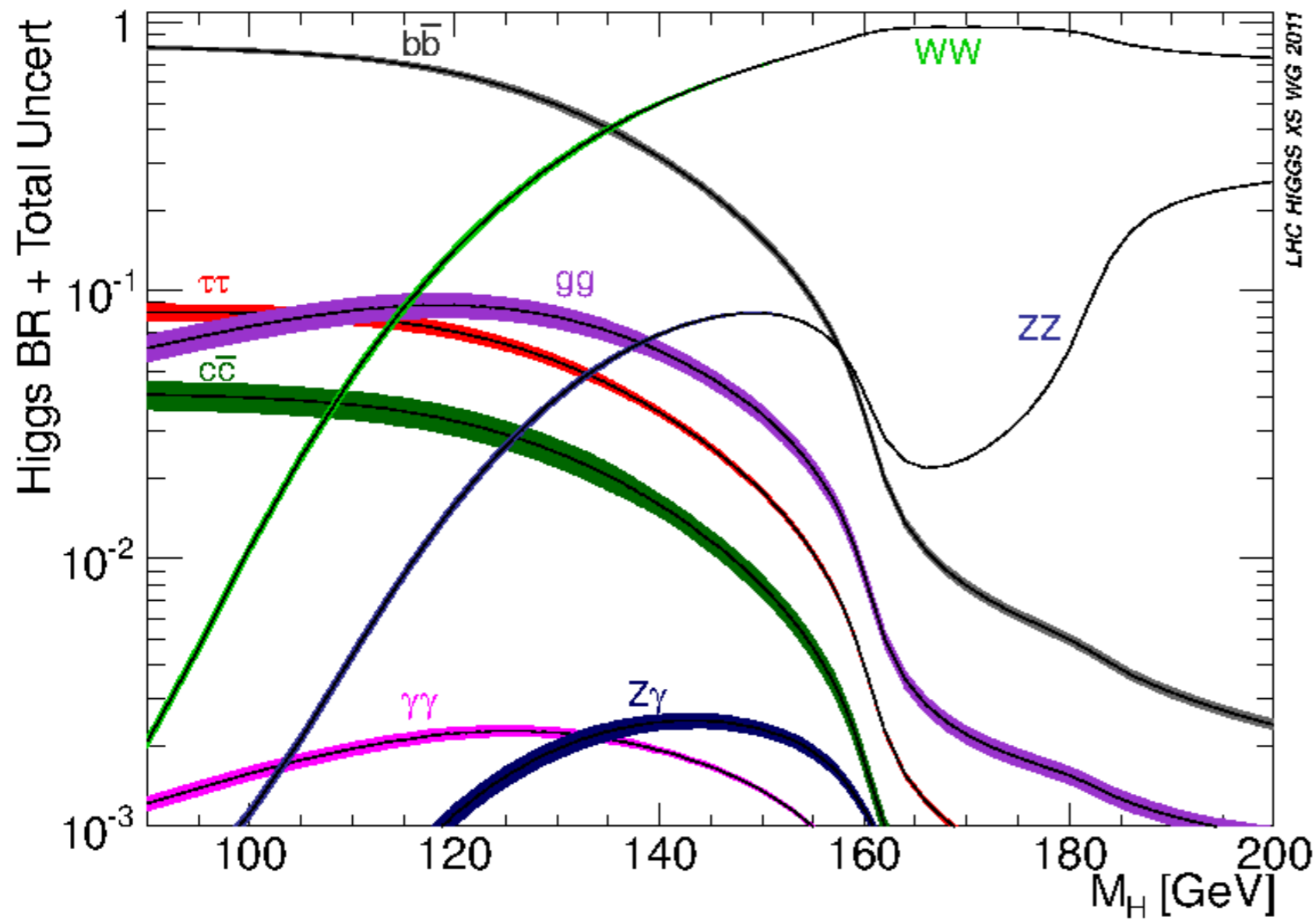
Producing Higgs at the Tevatron



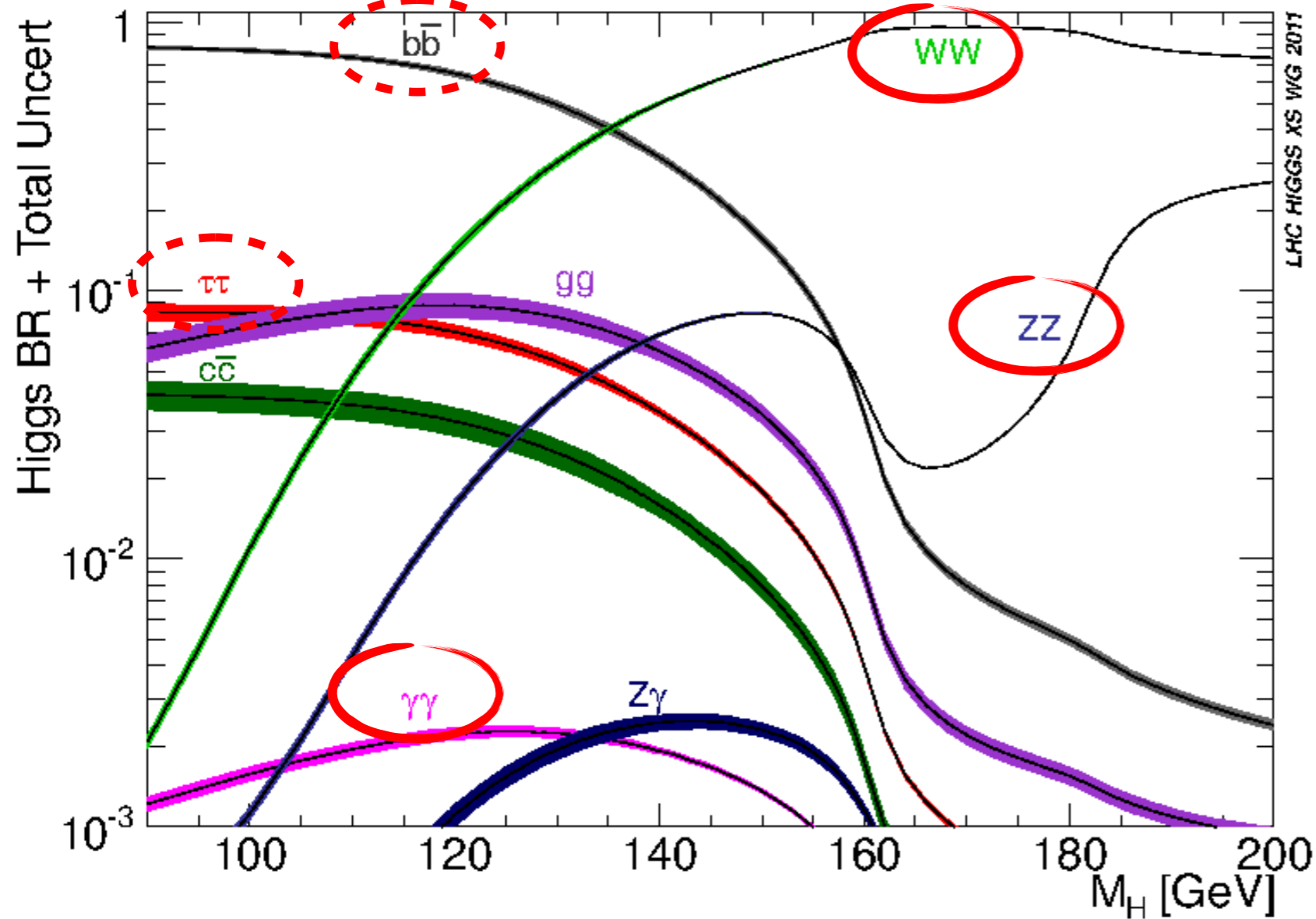
Producing Higgs at the Tevatron



Focusing the Search



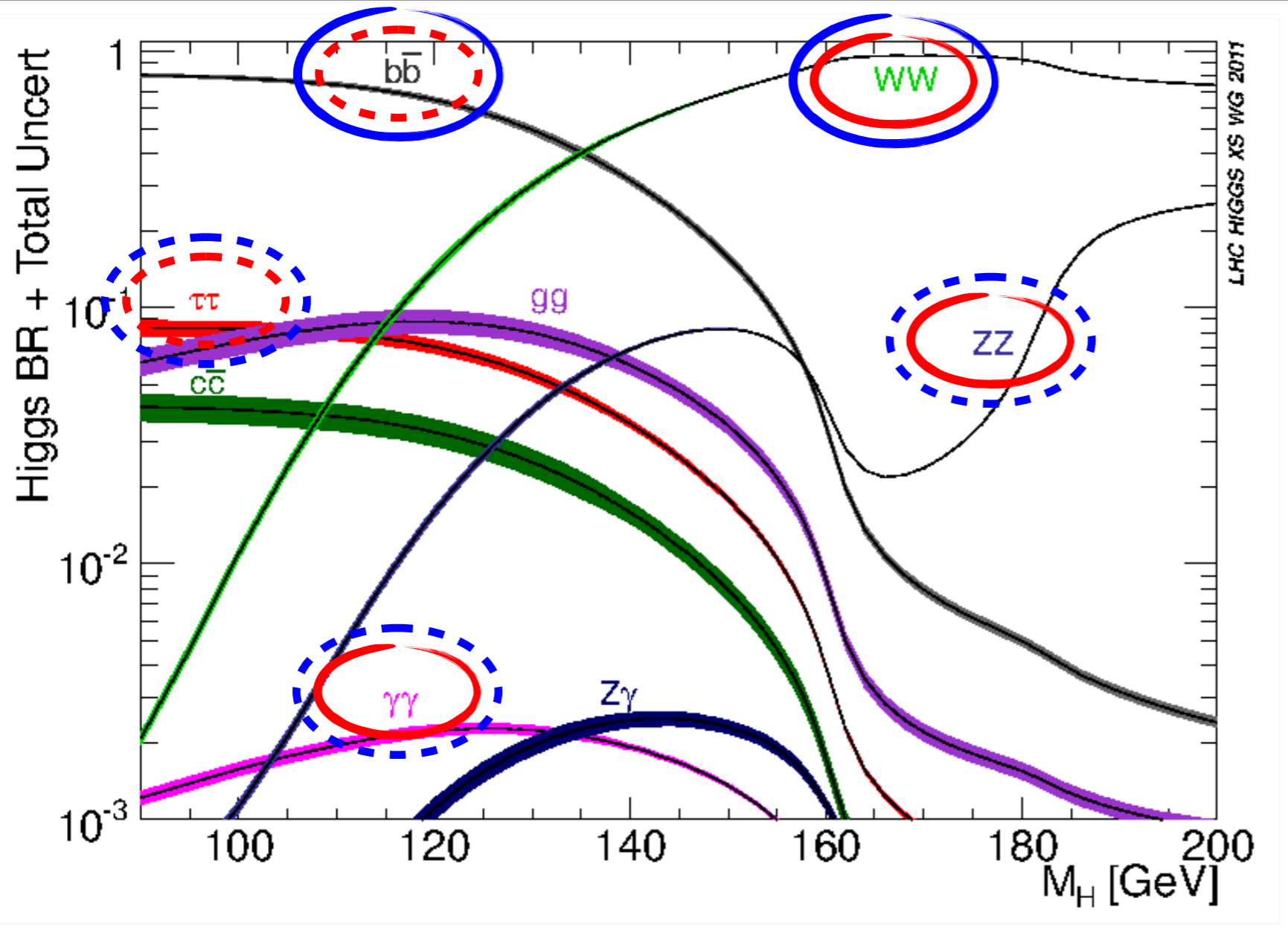
Focusing the Search



— Main mode
- - - Supporting mode

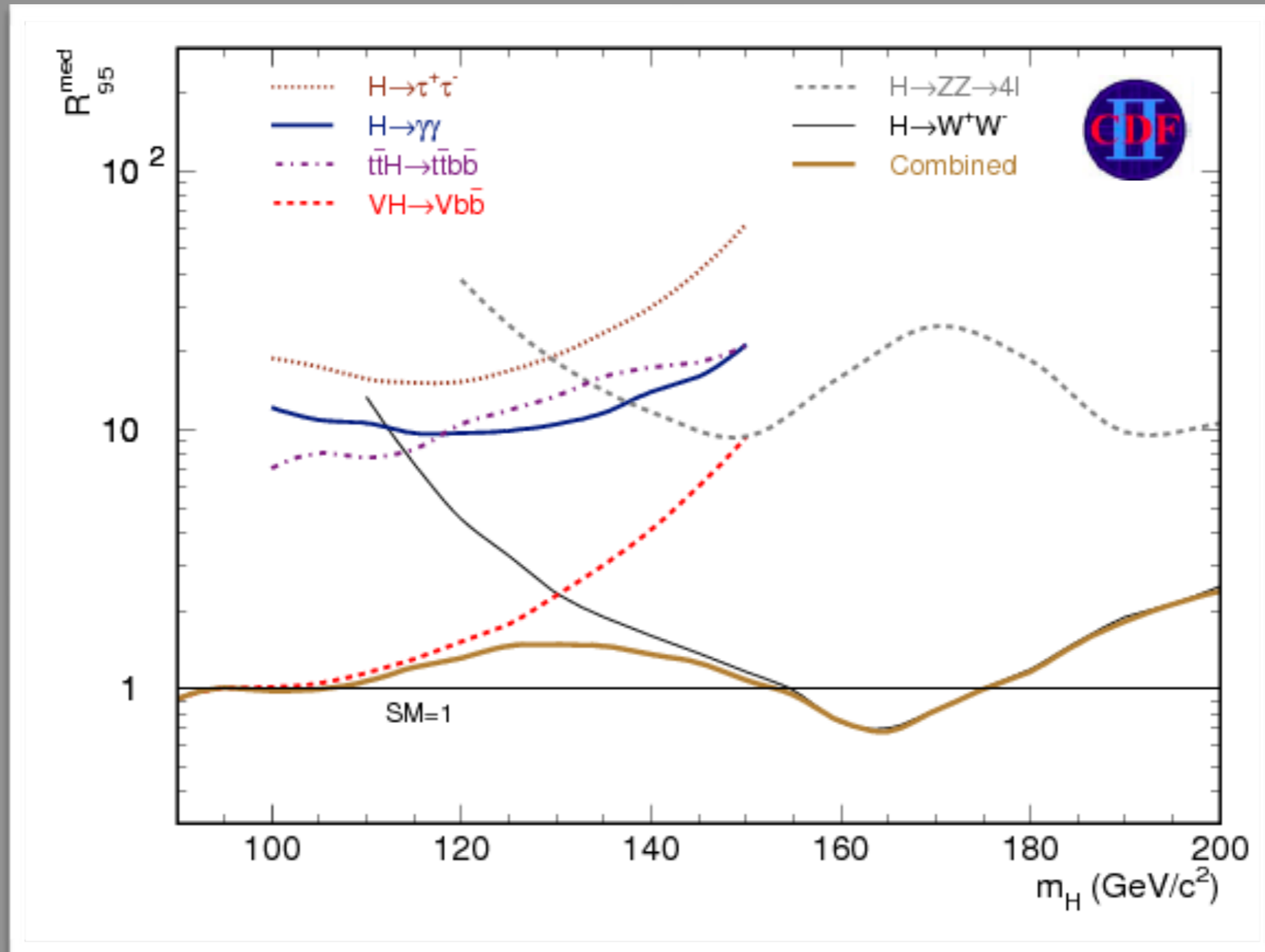
LHC

Focusing the Search

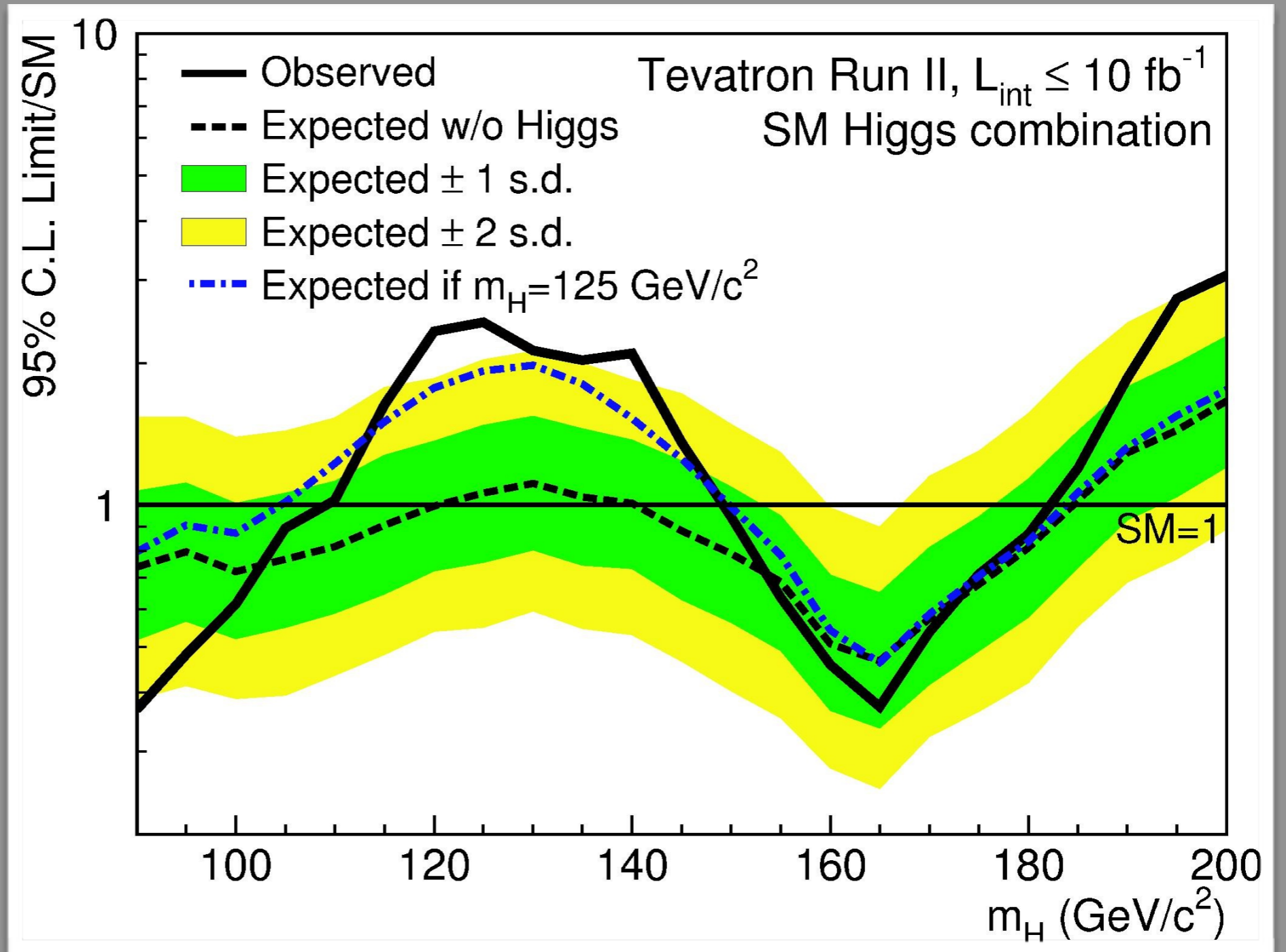


- Main mode
- - - Supporting mode
- LHC Tevatron

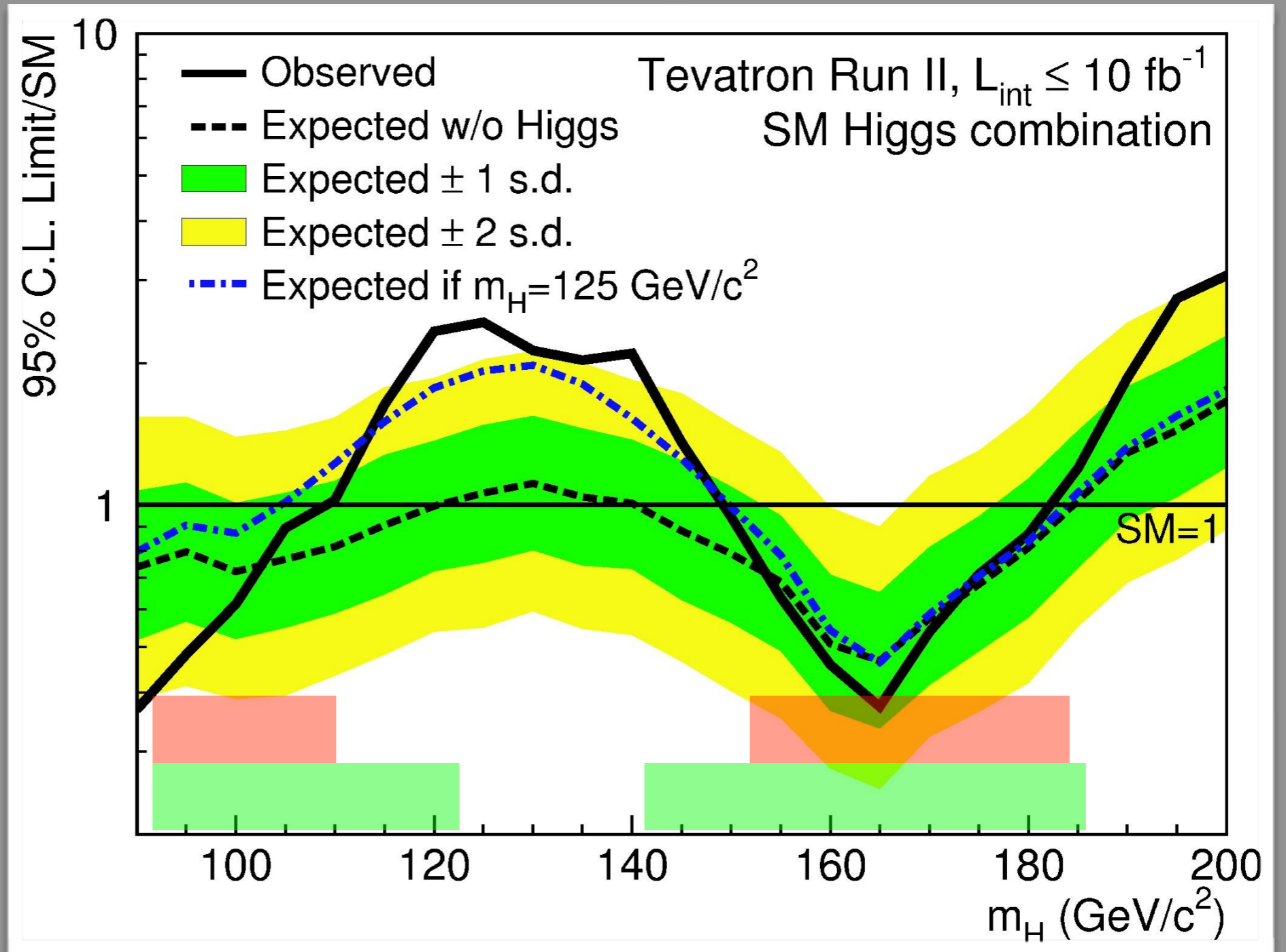
A Combination of Many Searches



Spring 2013



Spring 2013

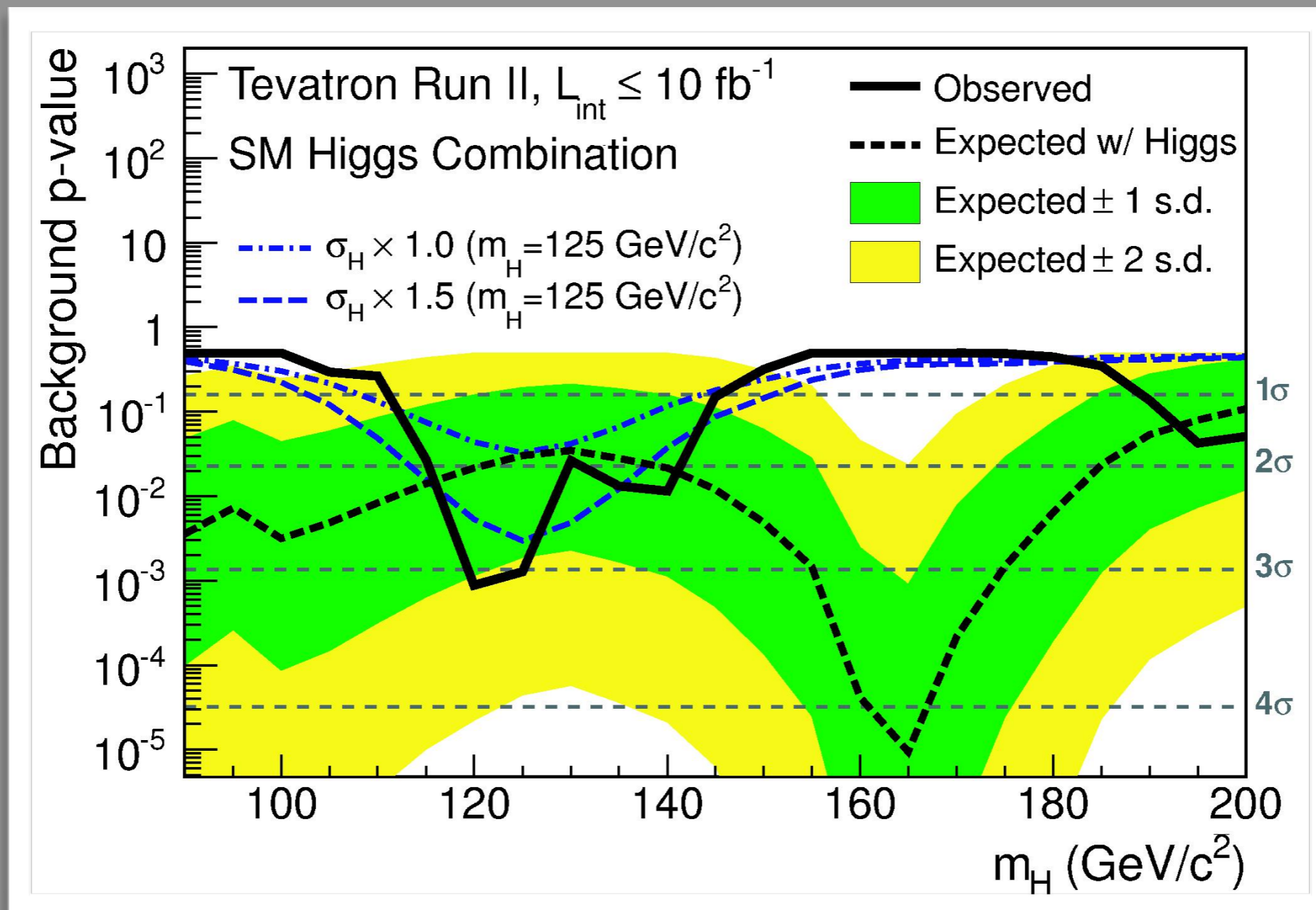


Expected Exclusion

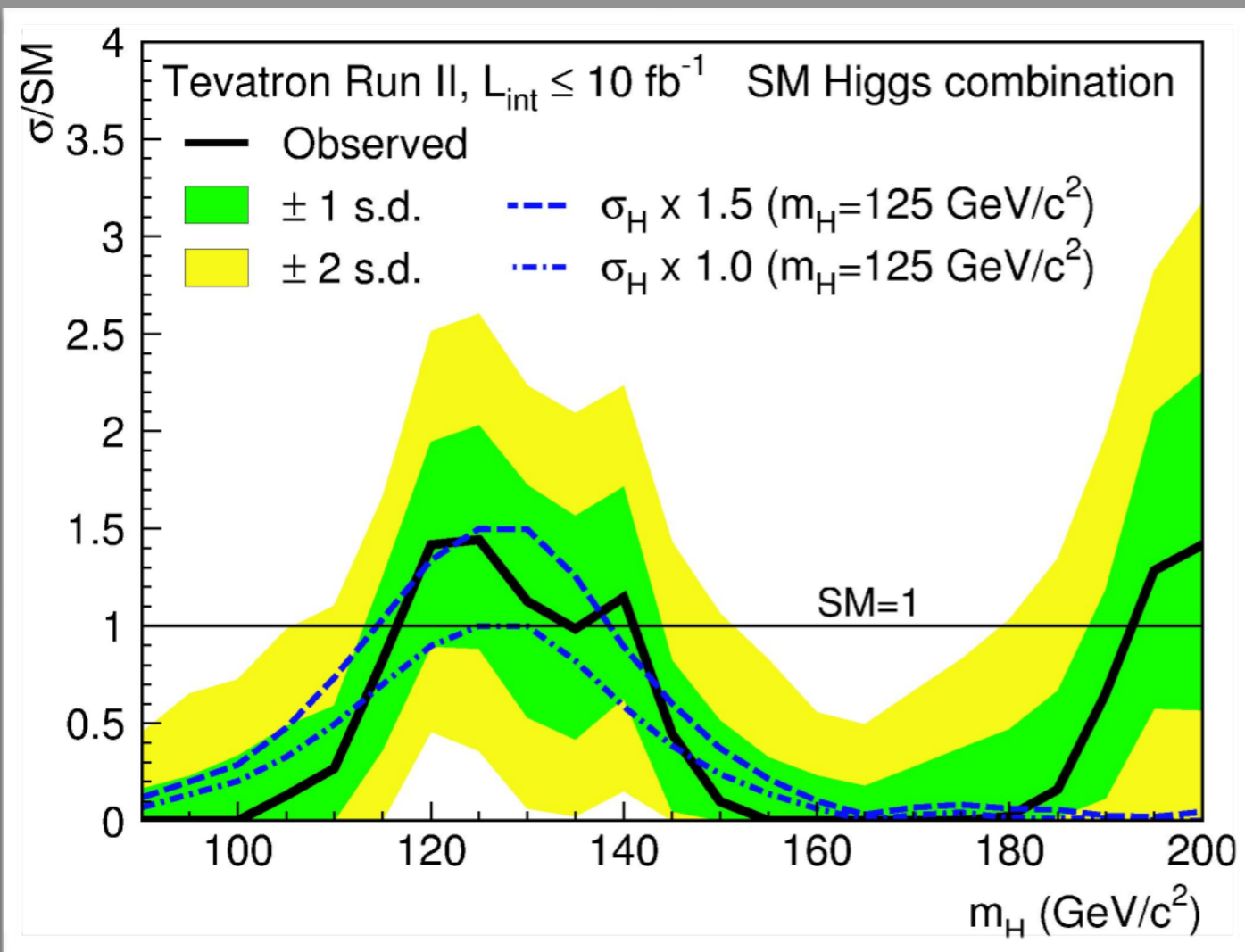
Observed Exclusion

p-value noun :

probability of an outcome as extreme as that observed, assuming the null hypothesis is true.

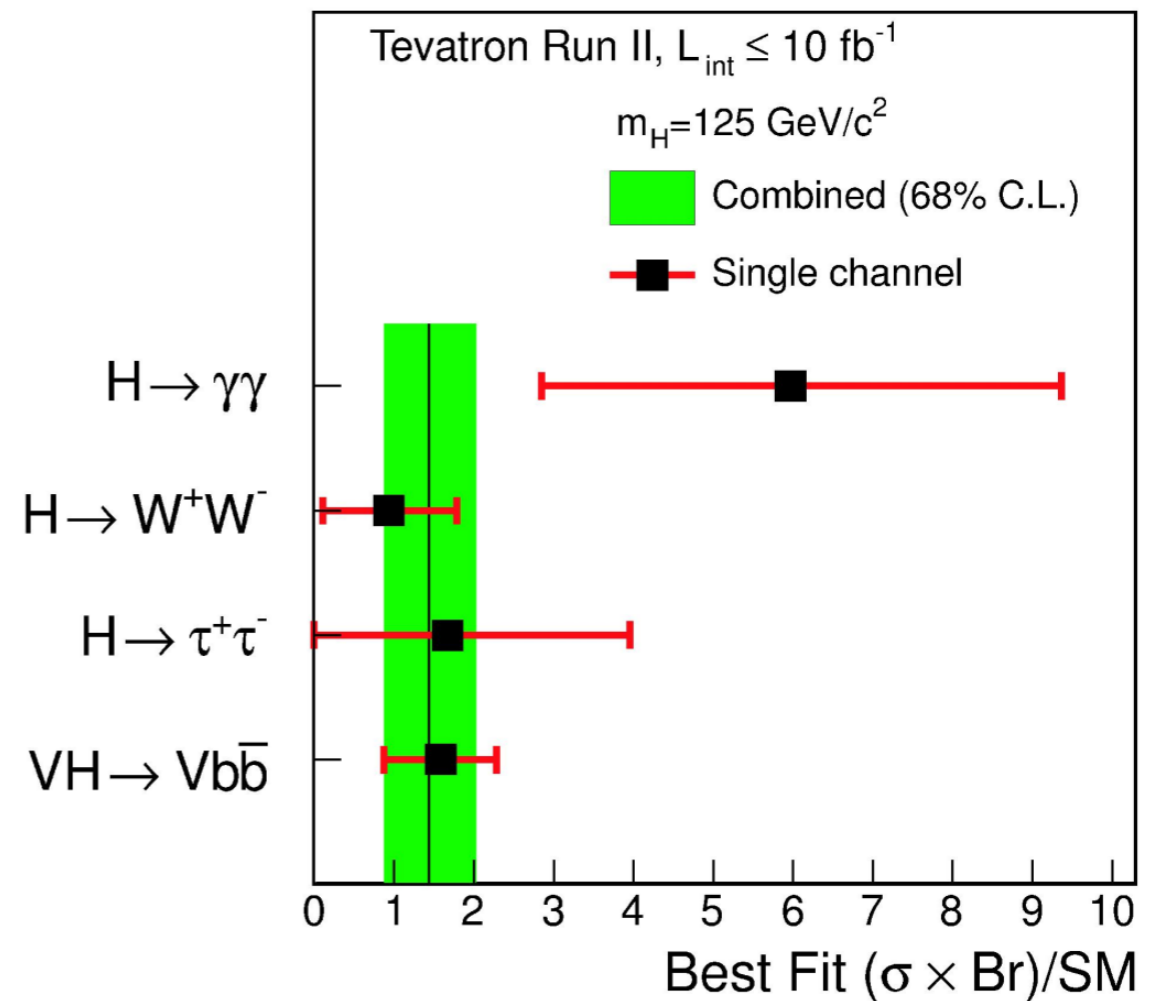
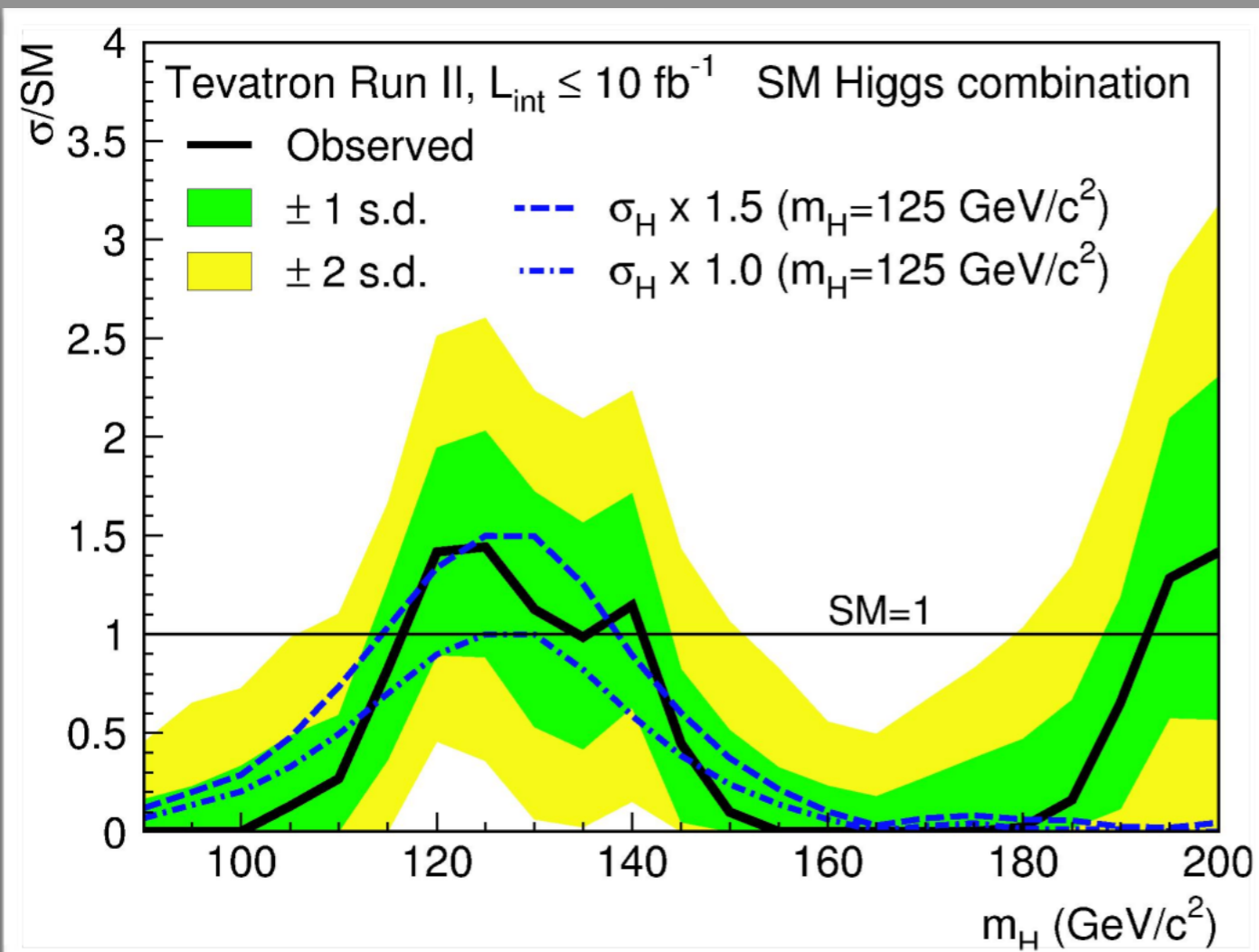


Production Rates



$$\mu_{125 \text{ GeV}} = 1.44^{+0.59}_{-0.56}$$

Production Rates



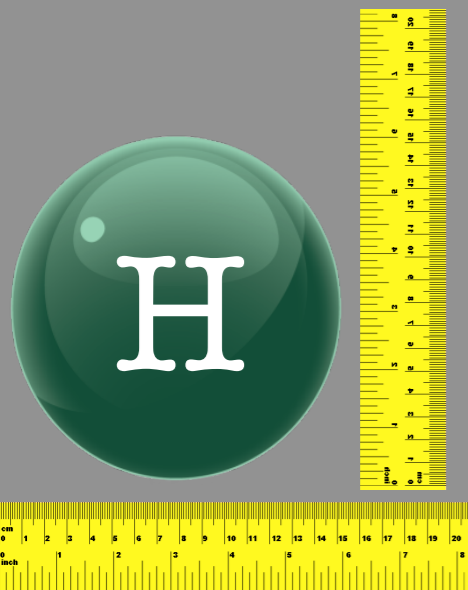
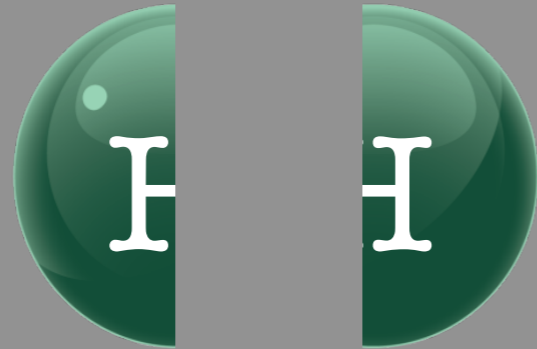
$$\mu_{125 \text{ GeV}} = 1.44^{+0.59}_{-0.56}$$

$$\mu_{H \rightarrow b\bar{b}} = 1.59^{+0.69}_{-0.72}$$

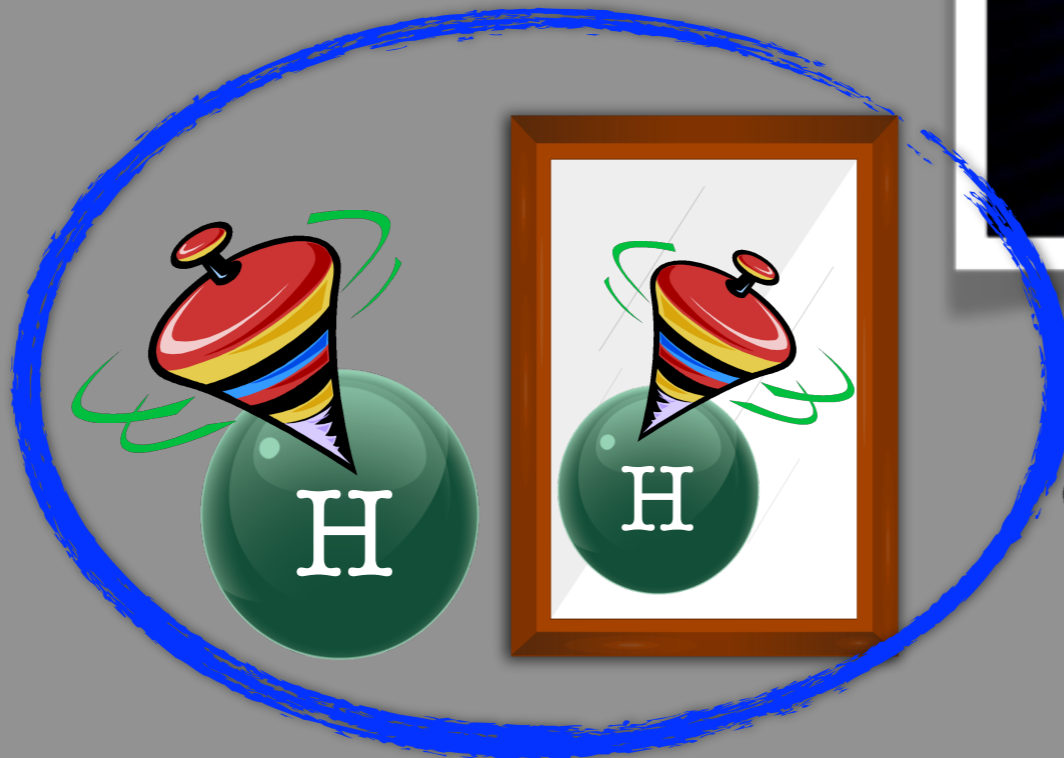
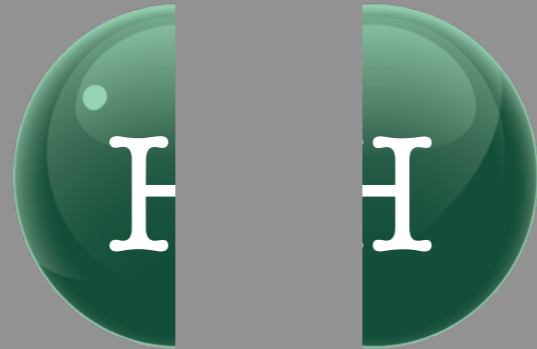
But is it a Higgs boson??



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JP

Class

Comments

JP	Class	Comments

JP	Class	Comments

J^P

Class

Comments

0^+

SM Higgs

$P = C = +$

J^P

Class

Comments

0^+

SM Higgs

$P = C = +$

0^-

Pseudo-scalar

2HDMs, SUSY, etc

J^P

Class

Comments

0^+

SM Higgs

$P = C = +$

0^-

Pseudo-scalar

2HDMs, SUSY, etc

1^-

Composite
Higgs. KK

Quark production
only.

1^+

modes of ED.
Strong SB (ρ
analog - QCD).

Forbidden by
Landau-Yang? No!

J^P

Class

Comments

 0^+

SM Higgs

 $P = C = +$ 0^-

Pseudo-scalar

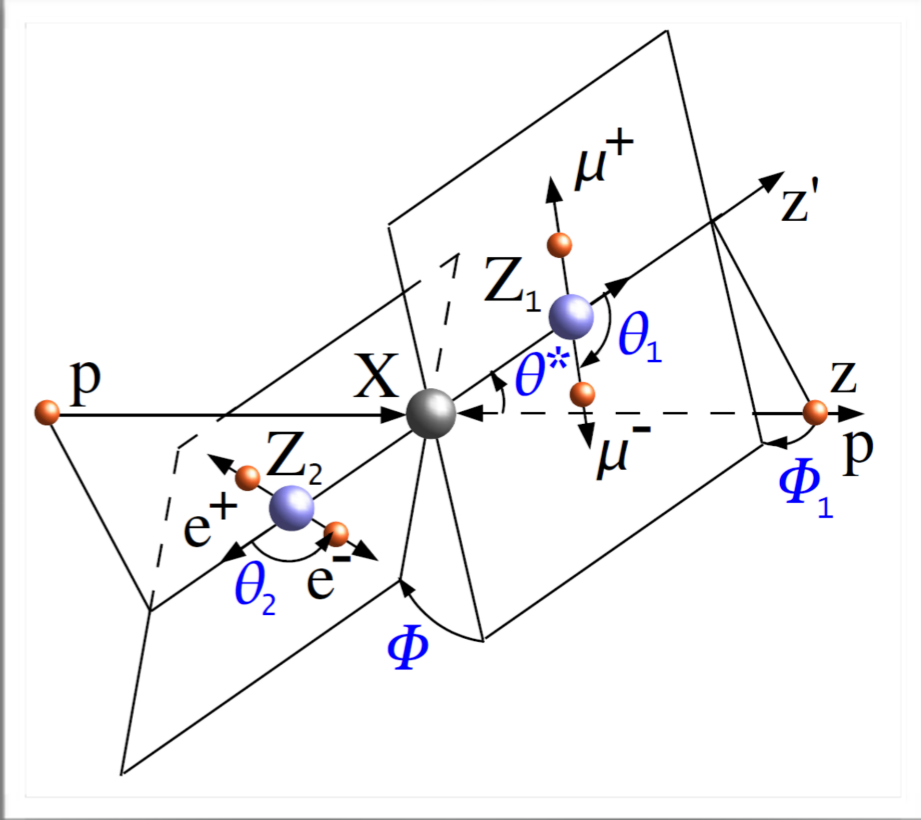
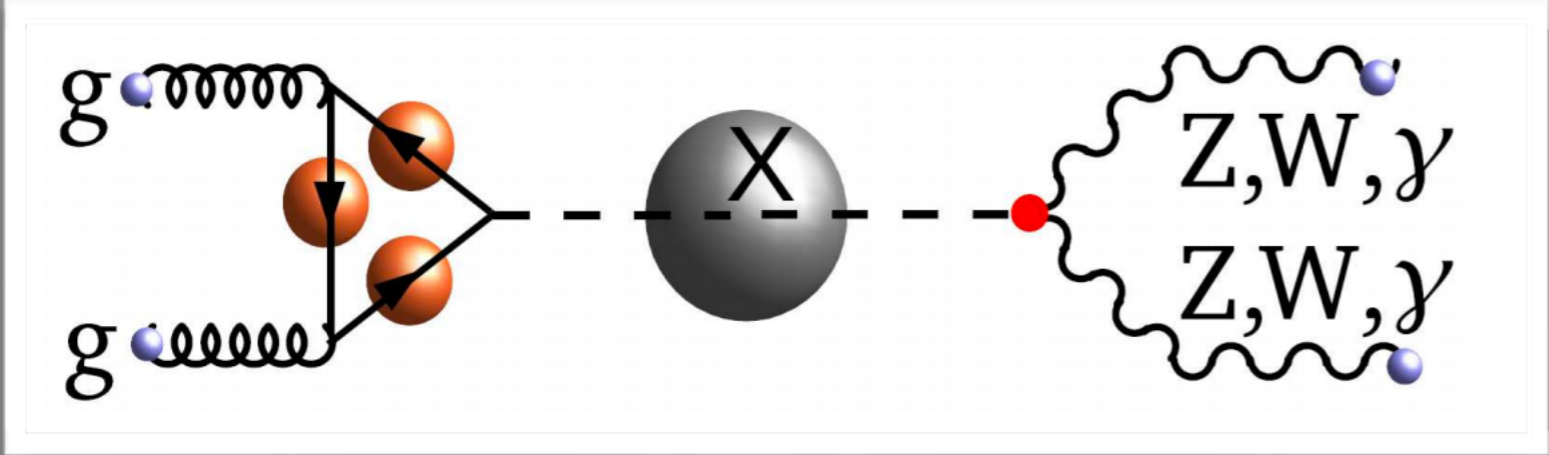
2HDMs, SUSY, etc

 1^- Composite
Higgs, KKQuark production
only. 1^+ modes of ED.
Strong SB (rho
analog - QCD).Forbidden by
Landau-Yang? No! 2^+ Graviton-like
tensor, or 2^-

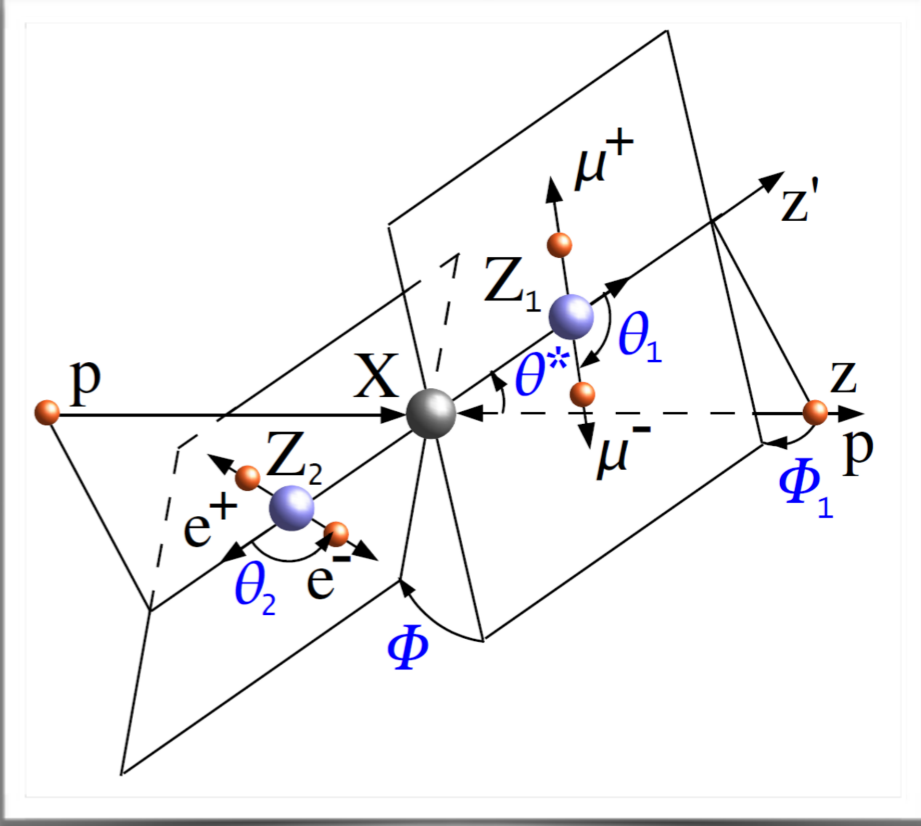
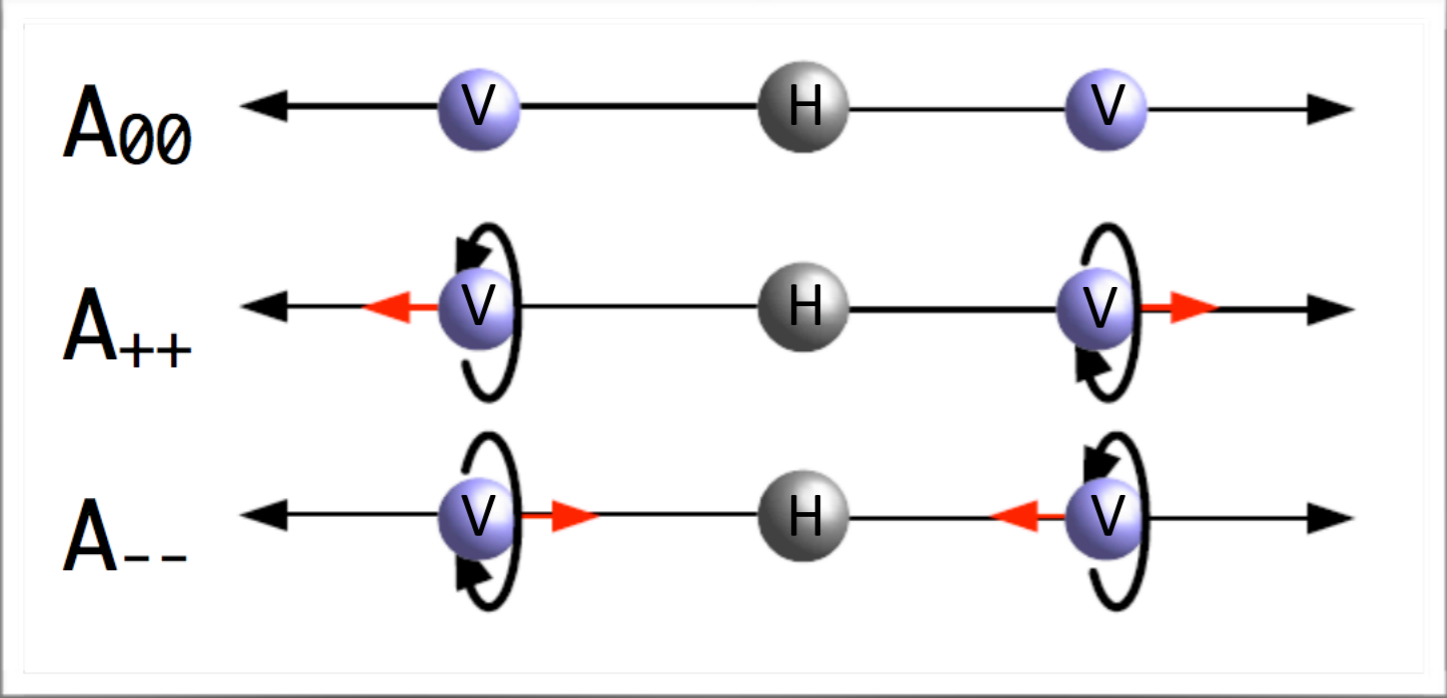
pseudo-tensor

Many assumptions
to be made,
depending on the
model constructed

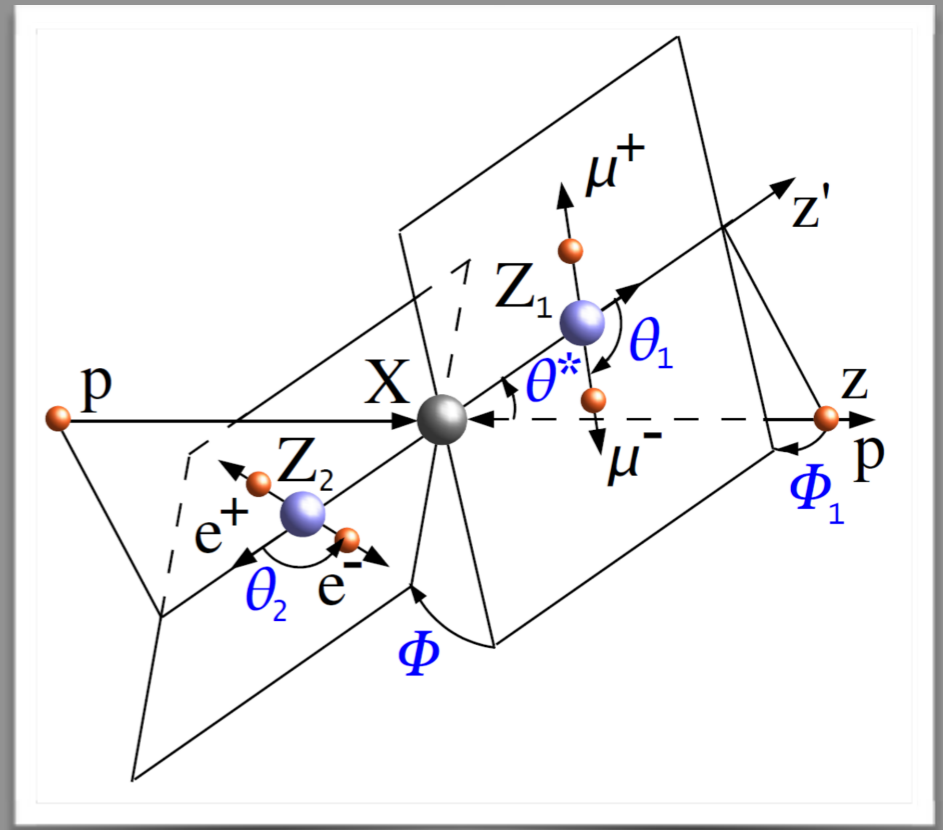
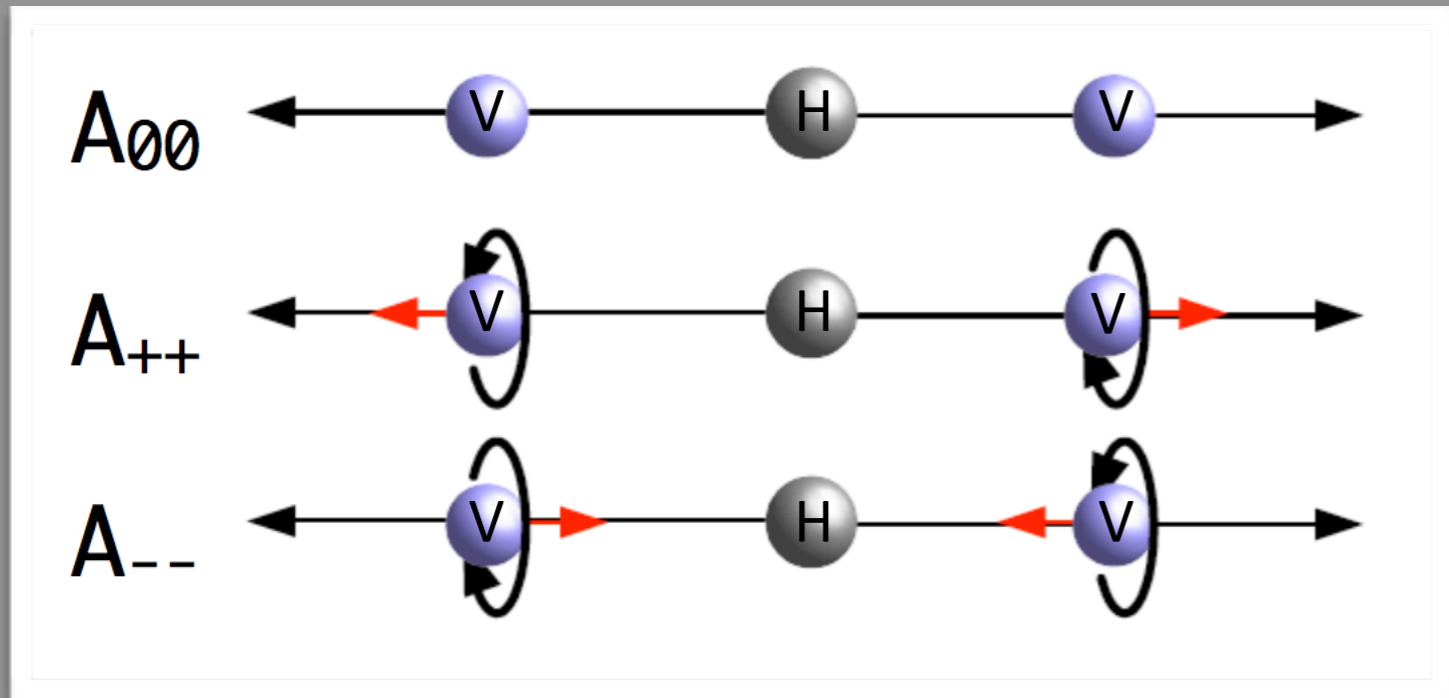
At the LHC, it's all about the angles.



At the LHC, it's all about the angles.



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$$A_{00} = -\frac{M_x^2}{v} (a_1 \chi + a_2 \eta (\chi^2 - 1))$$

$$A_{\pm\pm} = \frac{M_x^2}{v} (a_1 \pm i a_3 \eta \sqrt{\chi^2 - 1})$$

Vector boson helicity amplitudes

At the Tevatron, it's all about the threshold.



At the Tevatron, it's all about the threshold.



$$A_{00} = -a_1 E_Z / M_Z$$

$$A_{10} = -a_1 \quad J^P: 0^+$$

$$A_{00} = 0 \quad J^P: 0^-$$

$$A_{10} = -ia_1 \beta s$$

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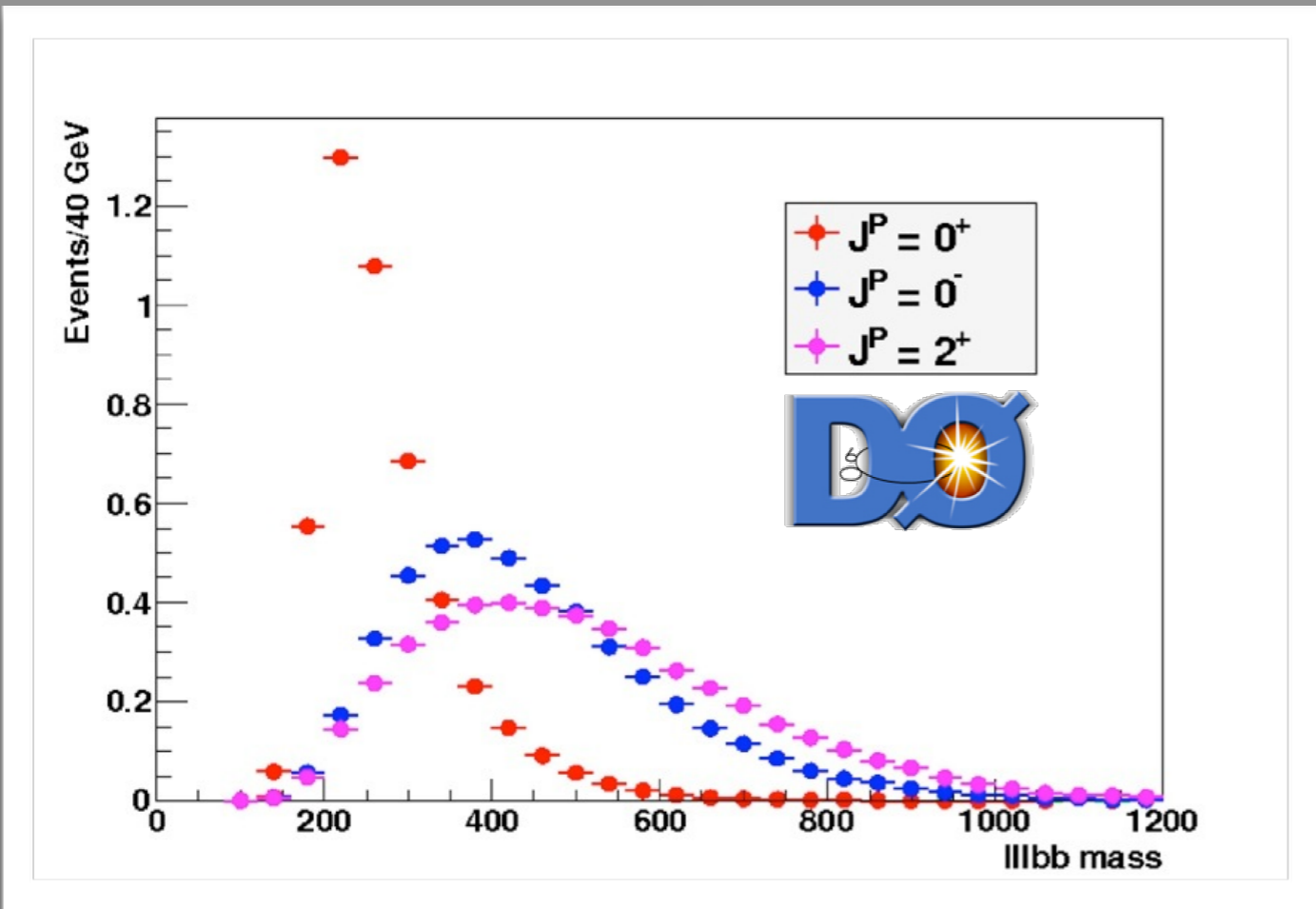
$$A_{10} = -ia_1 \beta s$$

$$\beta = 2p / \sqrt{s} \sim \sqrt{s - (M_H + M_Z)^2}$$

$$\sigma(V^* \rightarrow VH) \propto \beta \sum_{ij} |A_{ij}|^2$$

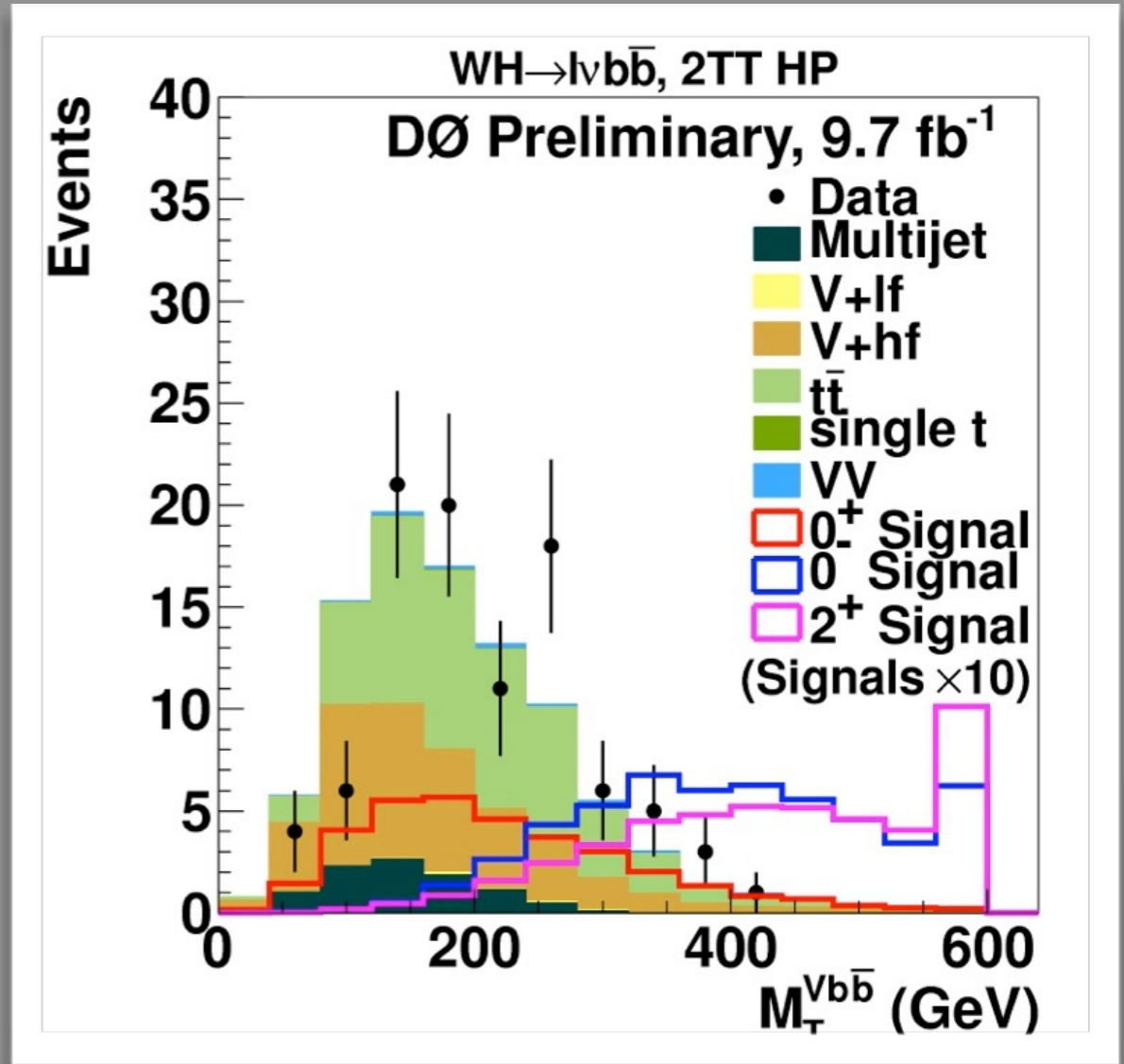
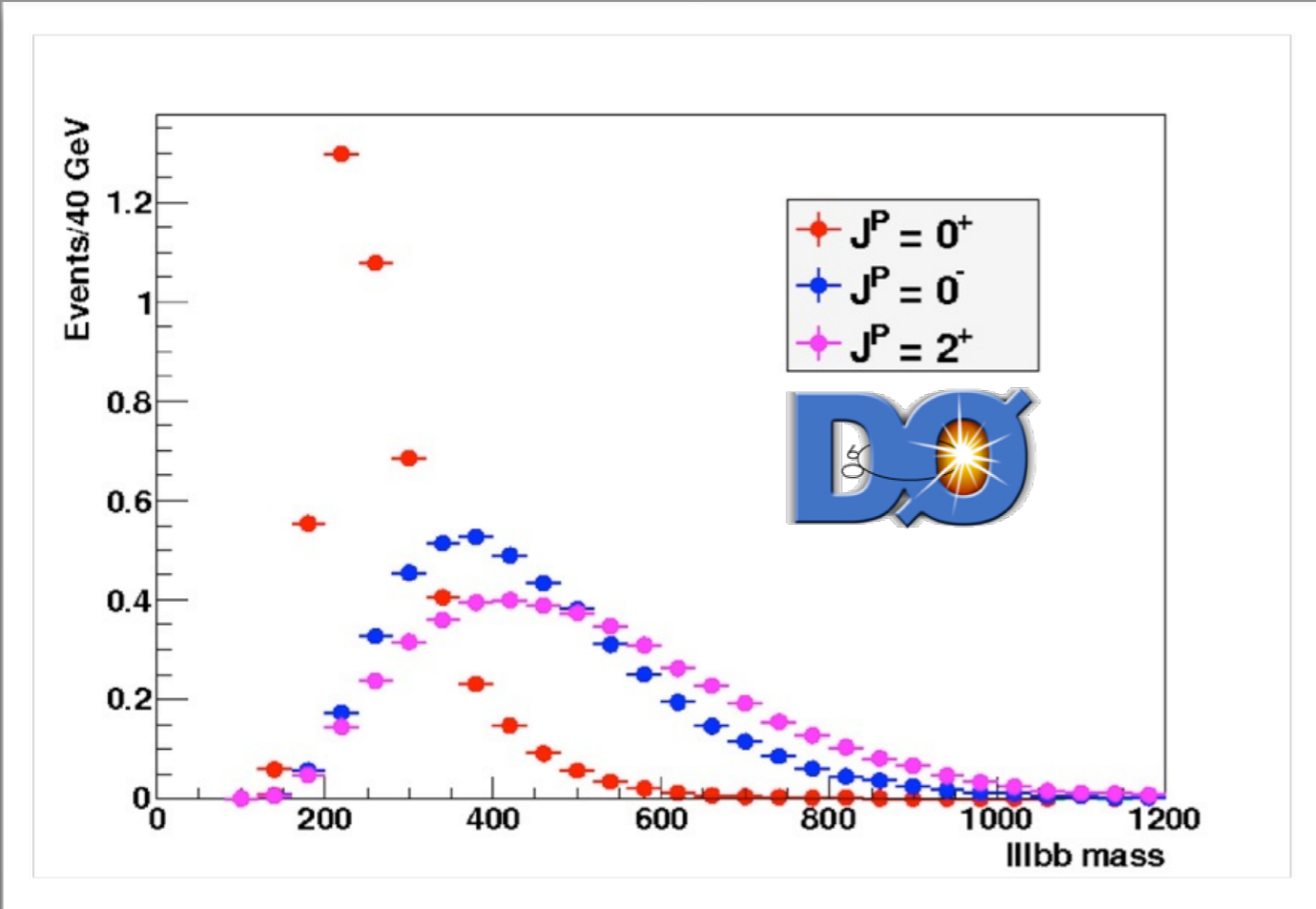
Threshold $V+H$ production goes as:

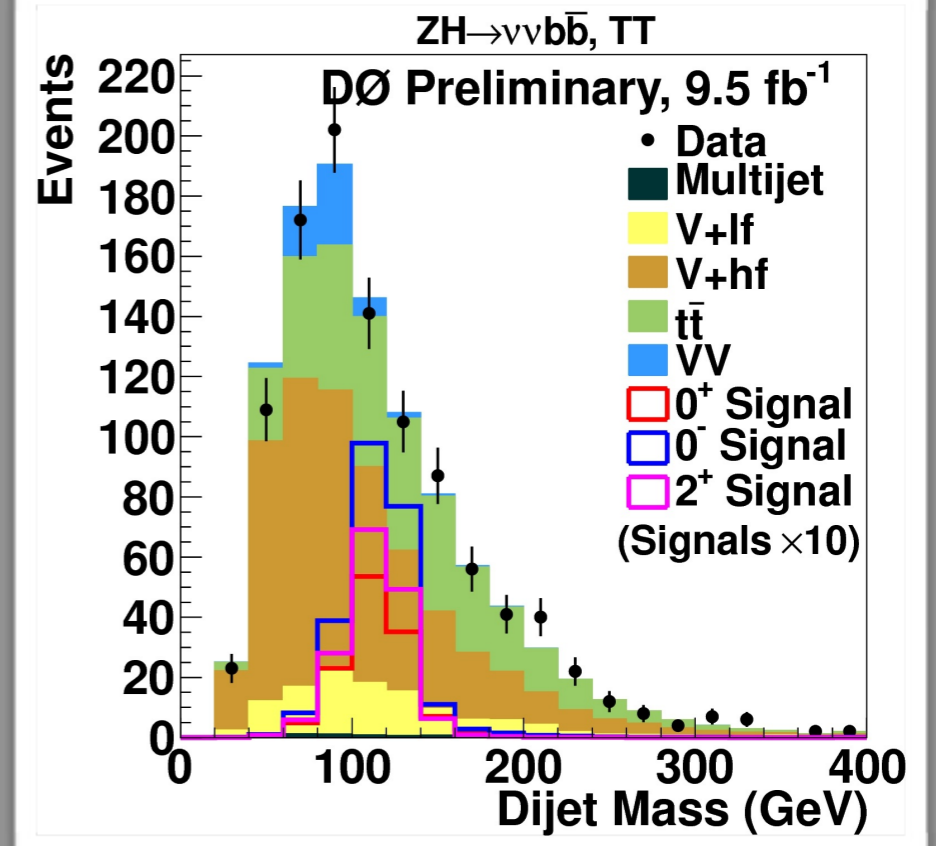
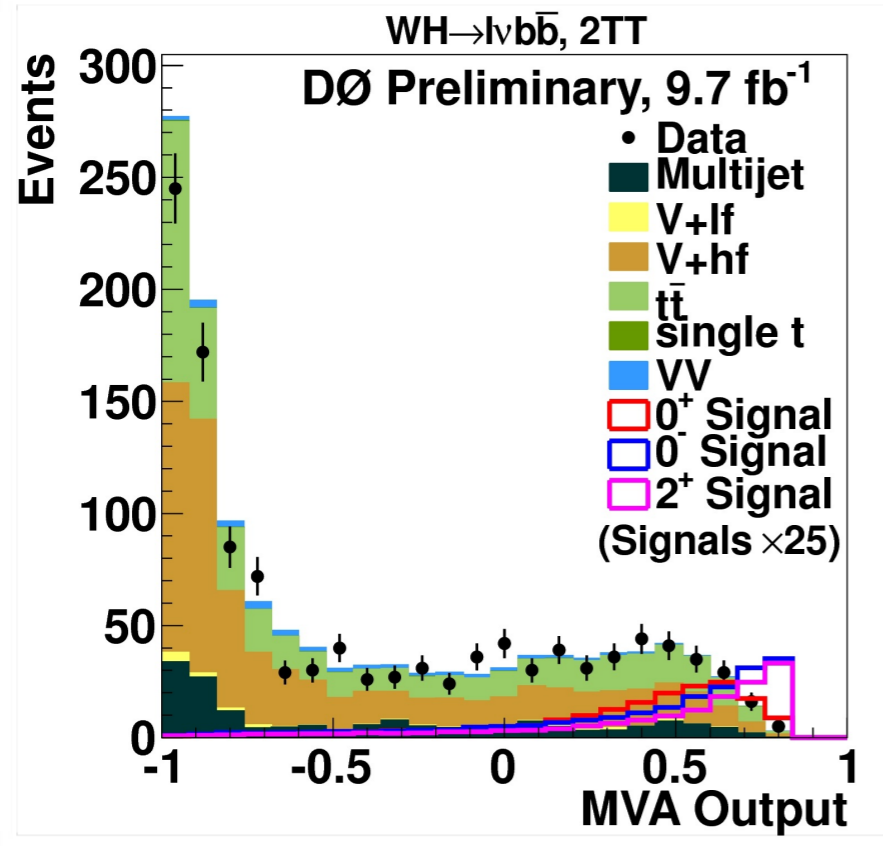
- β for $J^P=0^+$ (s-wave)
- β^3 for $J^P=0^-$ (p-wave)
- β^5 for $J^P=2^+$ (d-wave)

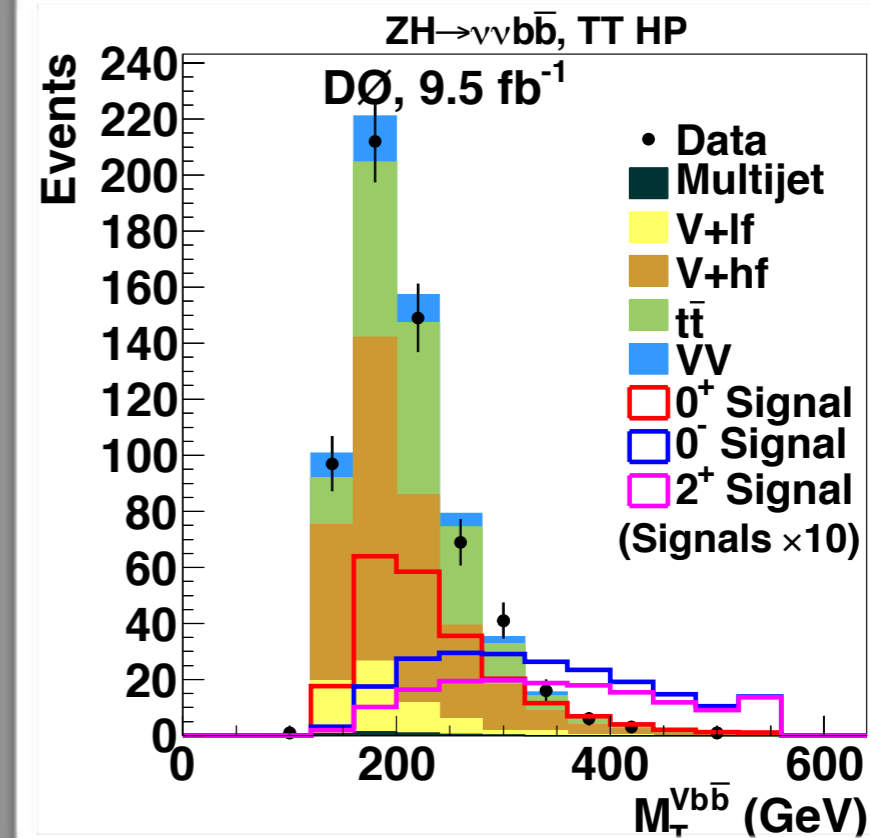
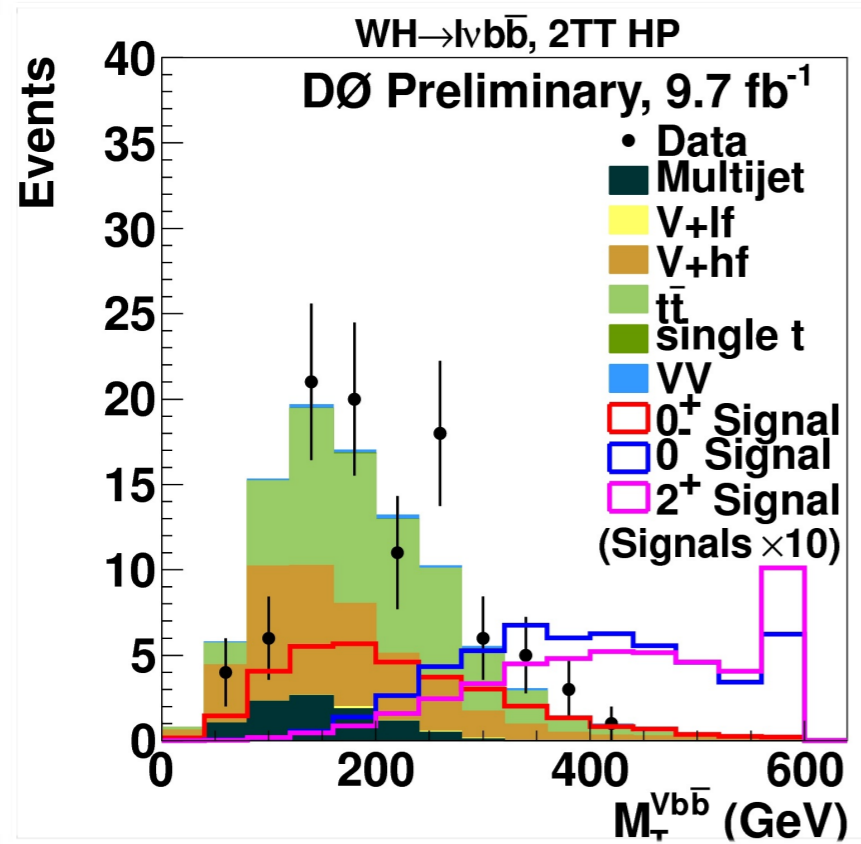
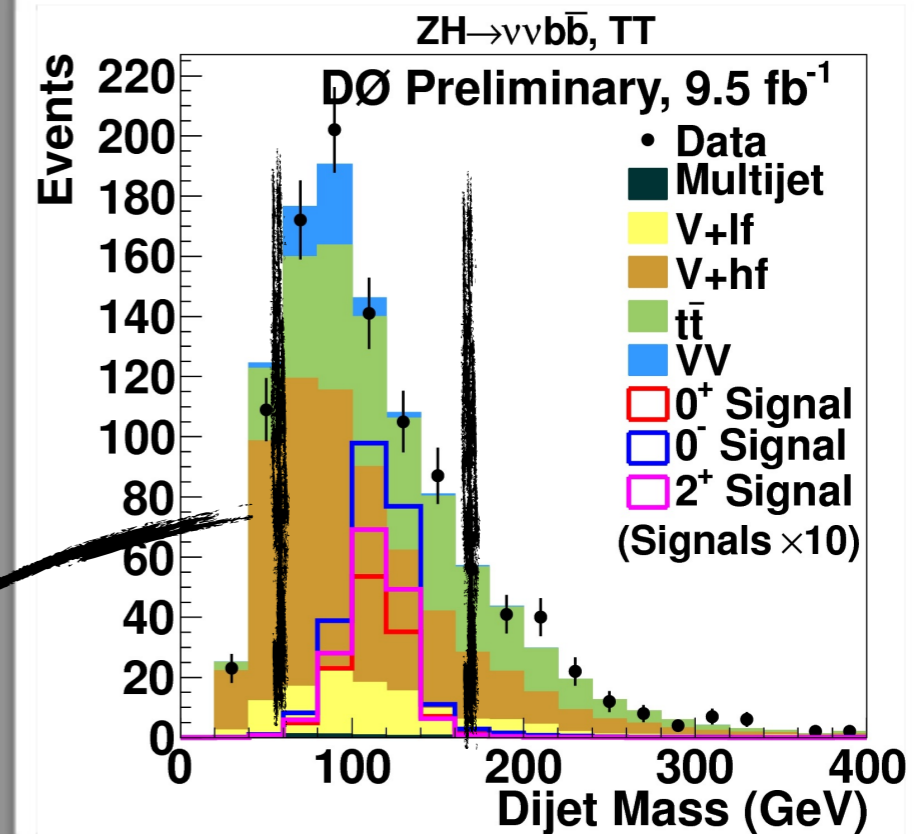
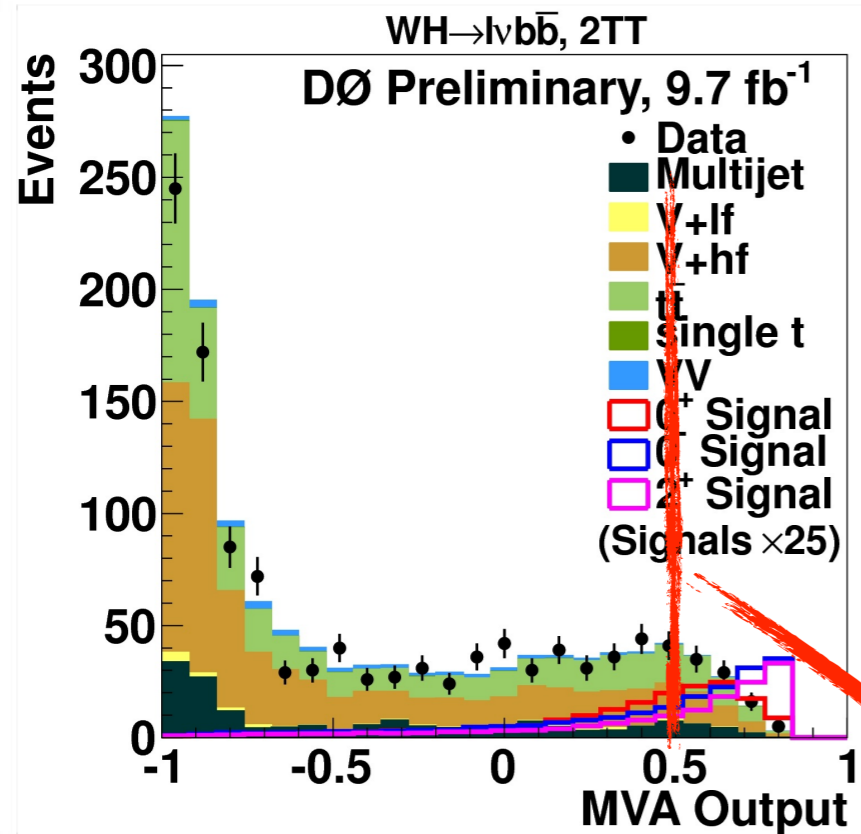


Threshold $V+H$ production goes as:

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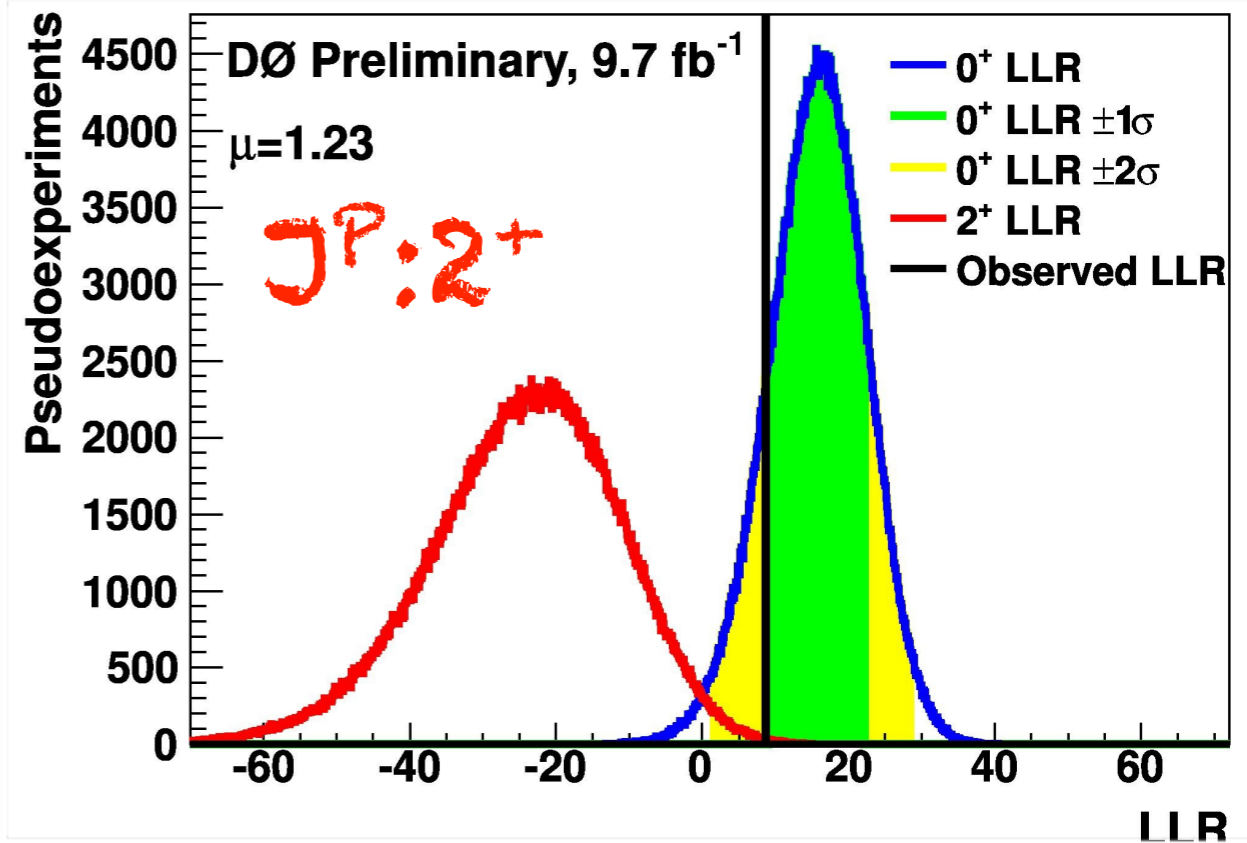
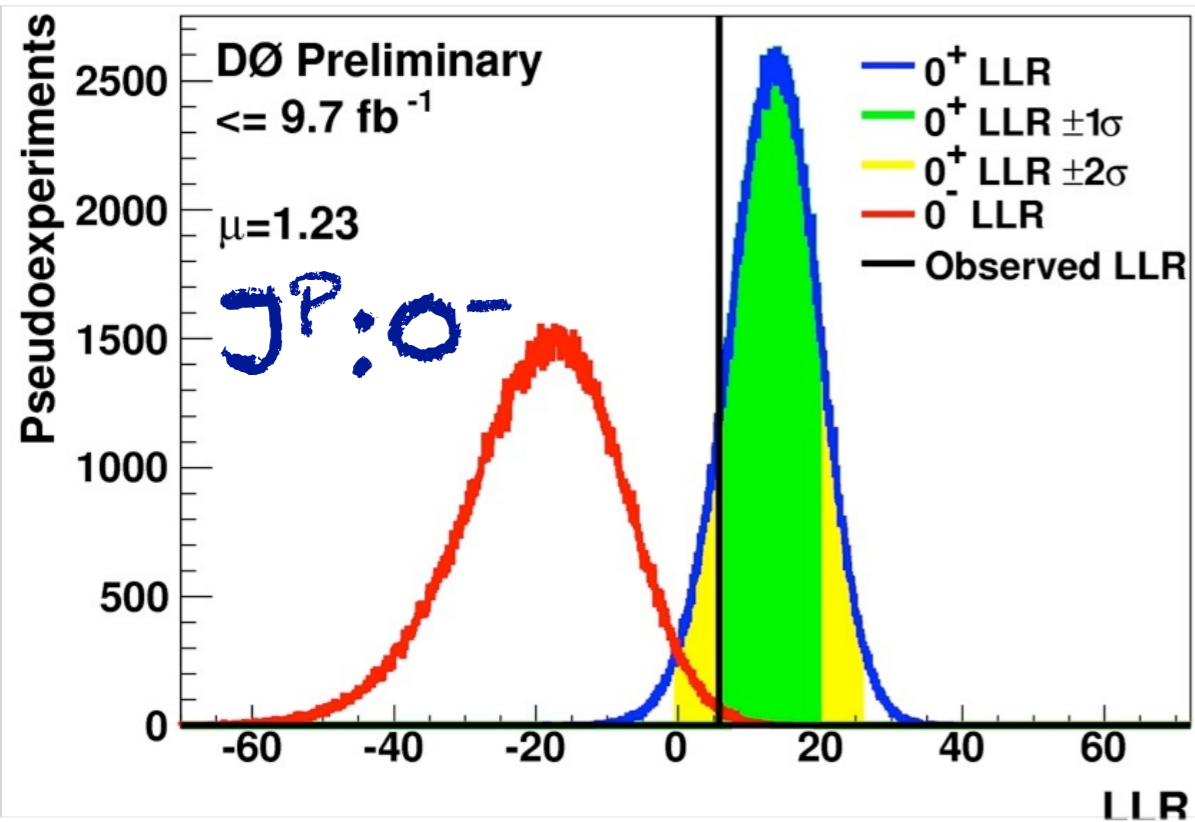






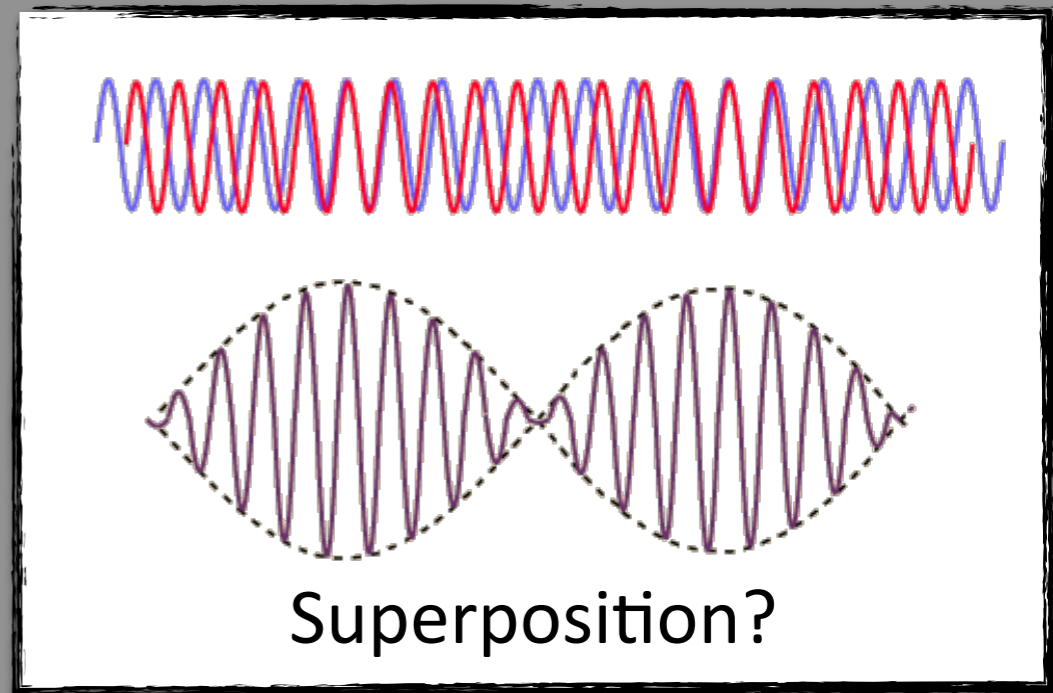
DØ excludes J^P models using $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decays

- $J^P=0^-$ excluded at the **99.6% C.L.**
- $J^P=2^+$ excluded at the **99.9% C.L.**



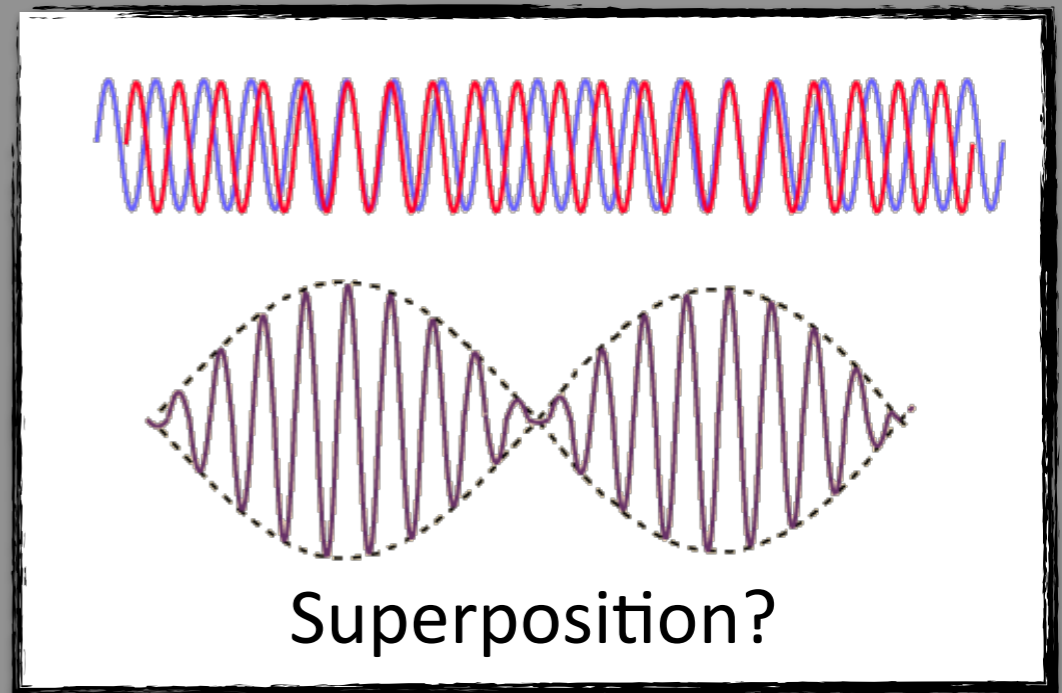
$$\mu_{H \rightarrow b\bar{b}}^{\text{fit}} = 1.23$$

Is nature more complicated?



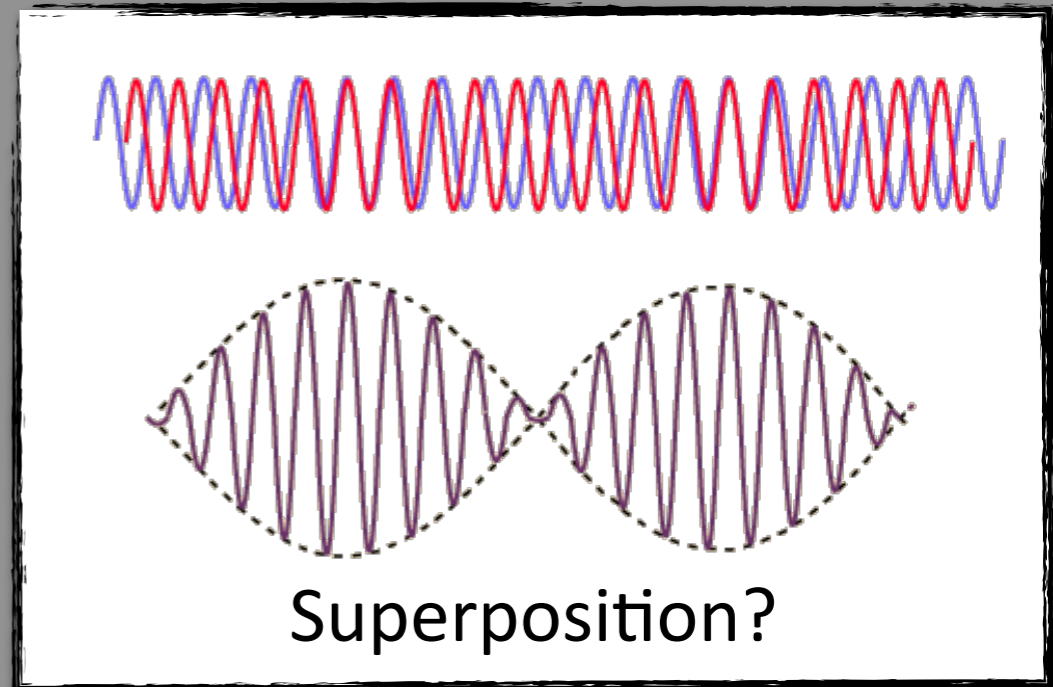
Is nature more complicated?

$$\phi = \cos \alpha H + \sin \alpha A$$



Eg, Two Higgs Doublet Model

Is nature more complicated?



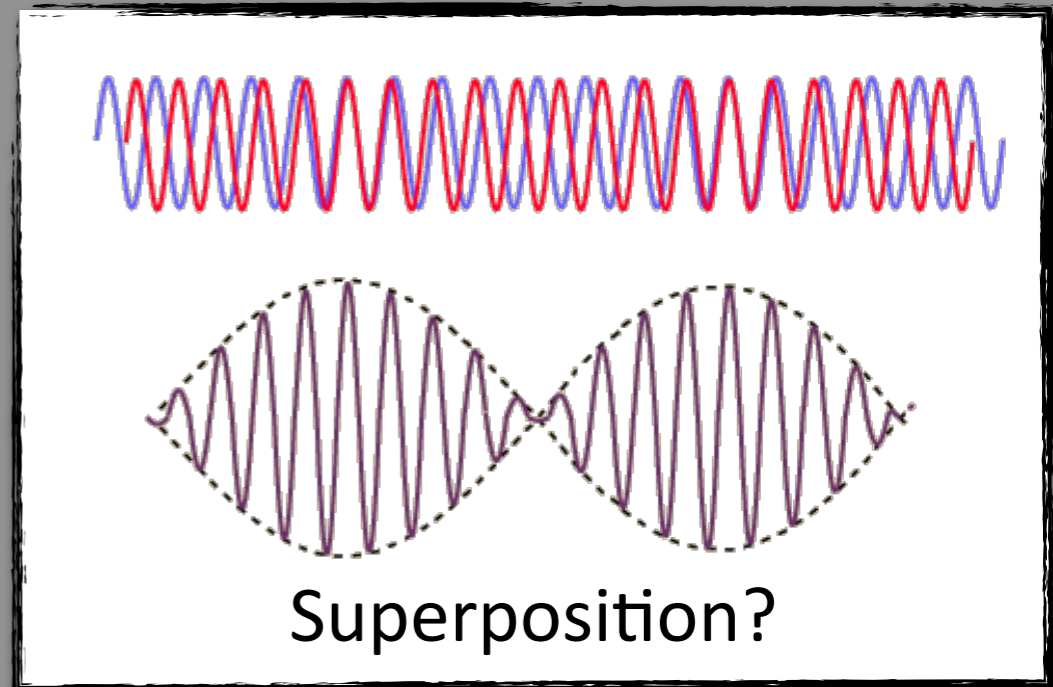
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CP-EVEN

CP-ODD

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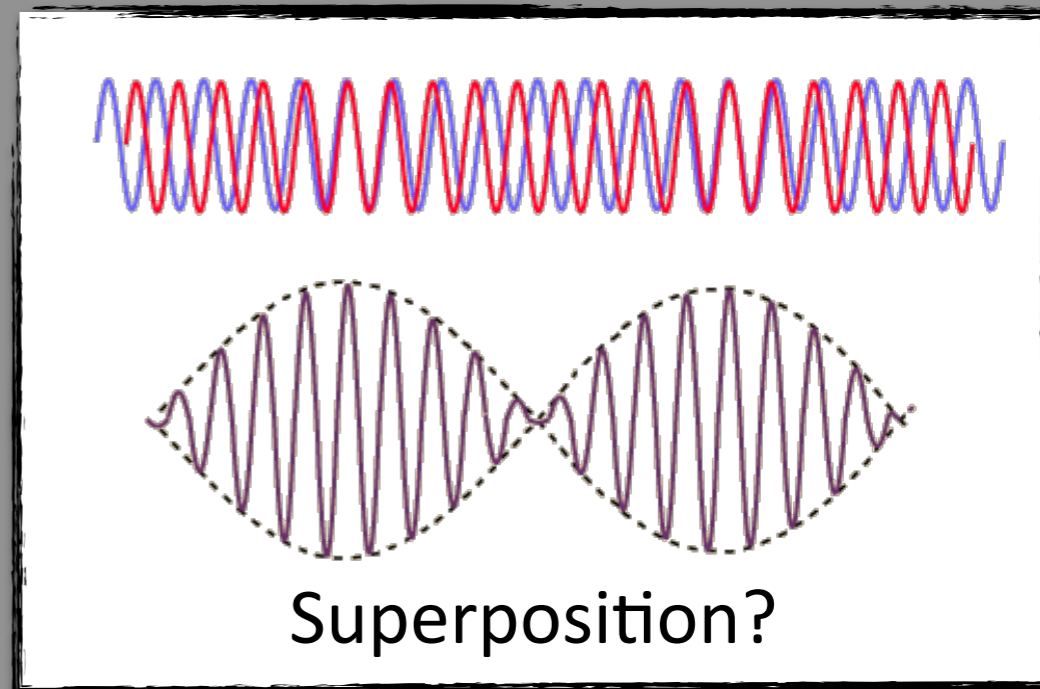
Eg, Two Higgs Doublet Model

$$\phi' = -\sin \alpha H + \cos \alpha A$$

What about this one??

Is nature more complicated?

$$\phi = \cos \alpha H + \sin \alpha A$$



$$\frac{\Gamma[\phi \rightarrow b\bar{b}]}{\Gamma_{SM}[H \rightarrow b\bar{b}]} = \underbrace{(y_d^H \cos \alpha)^2}_{\uparrow} + \underbrace{(y_d^A \sin \alpha)^2}_{\uparrow}$$

Yukawa
Couplings

$$(1) \quad \sigma_{\text{Tot}} = \sigma_A + \sigma_H$$

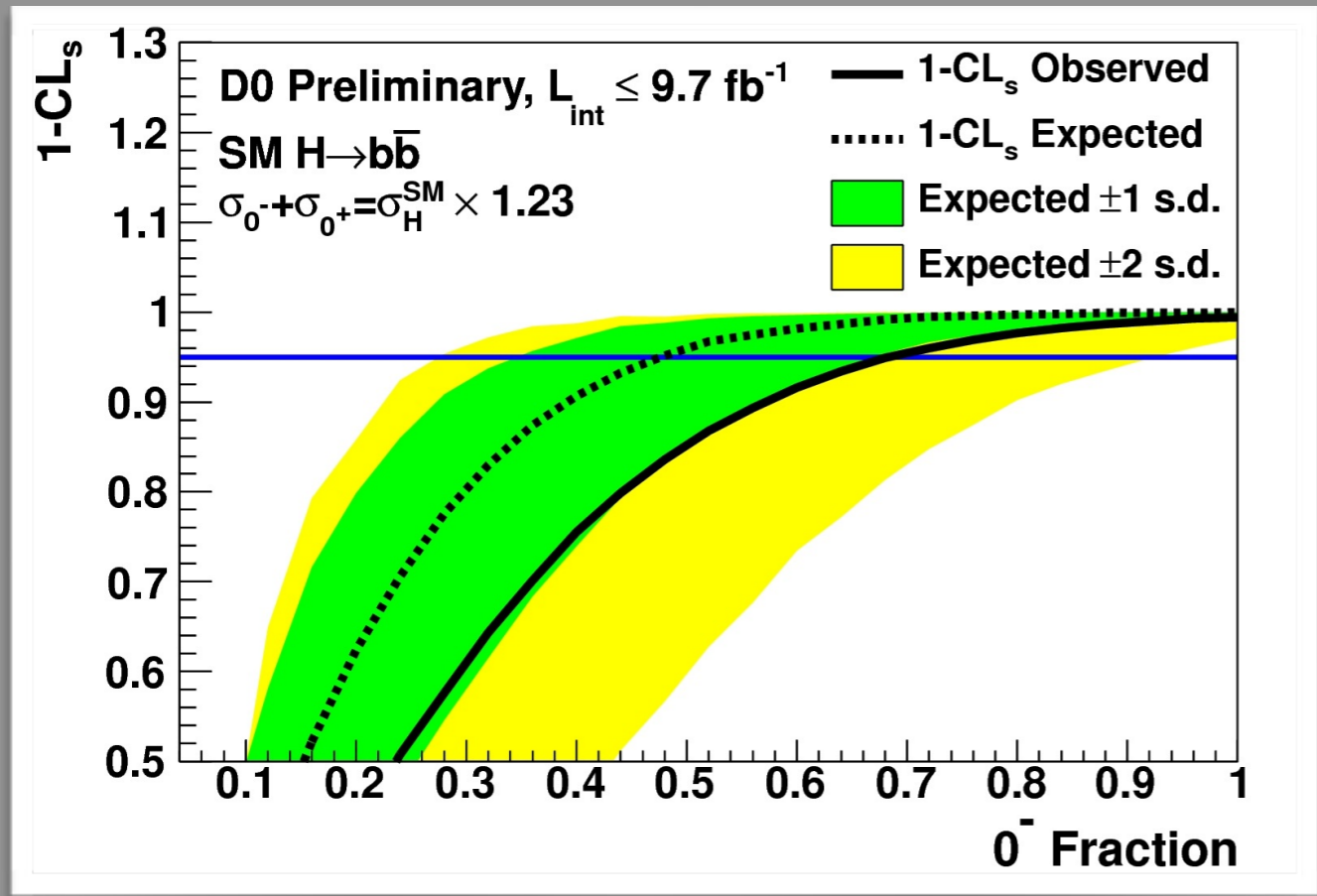
Scan the $J^P = 0^-$
Fraction

$$(2) \quad f_A = \frac{\sigma_A}{\sigma_{\text{Tot}}} = \left(\frac{y_d^A}{y_d^{\text{SM}}} \sin \alpha \right)^2$$

Scan the $J^P=0^-$
Fraction

(1) $\sigma_{\text{Tot}} = \sigma_A + \sigma_H$

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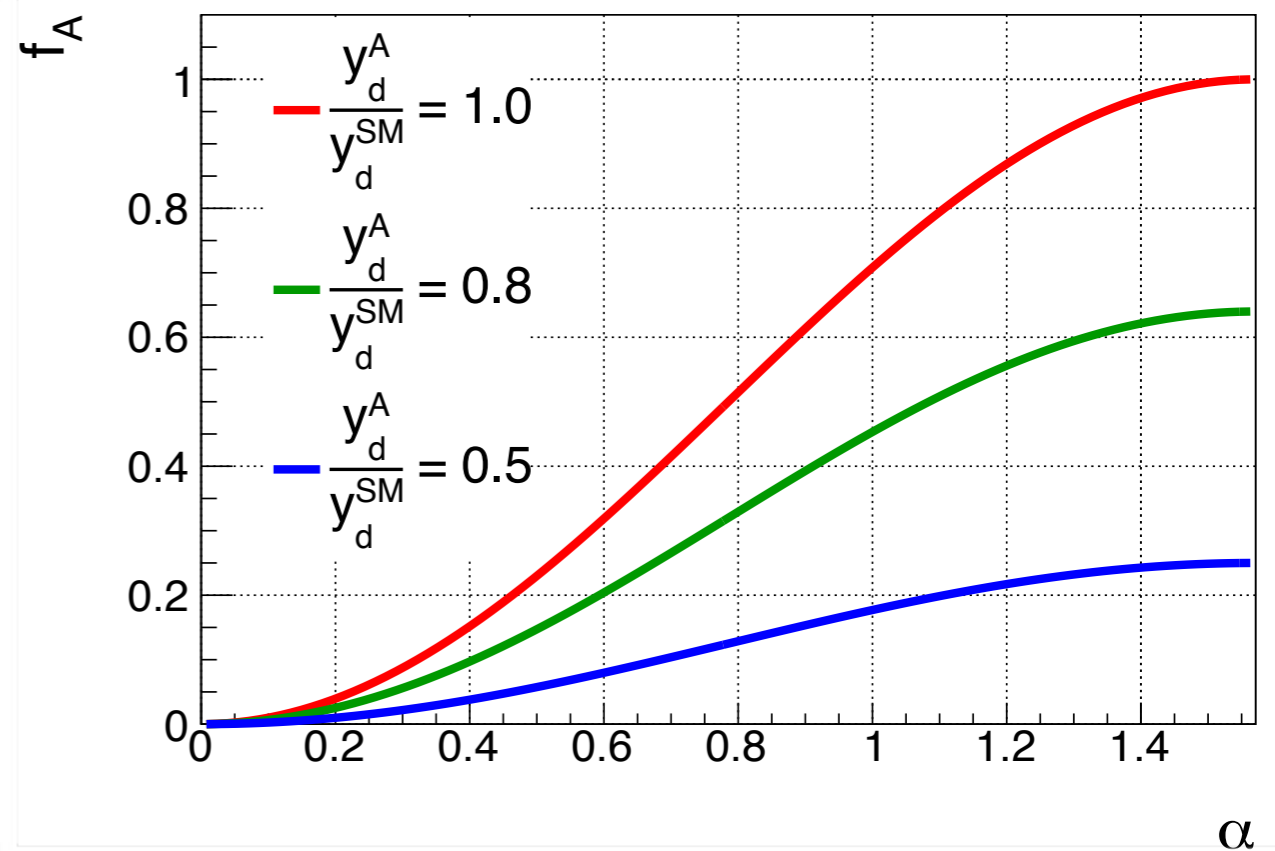
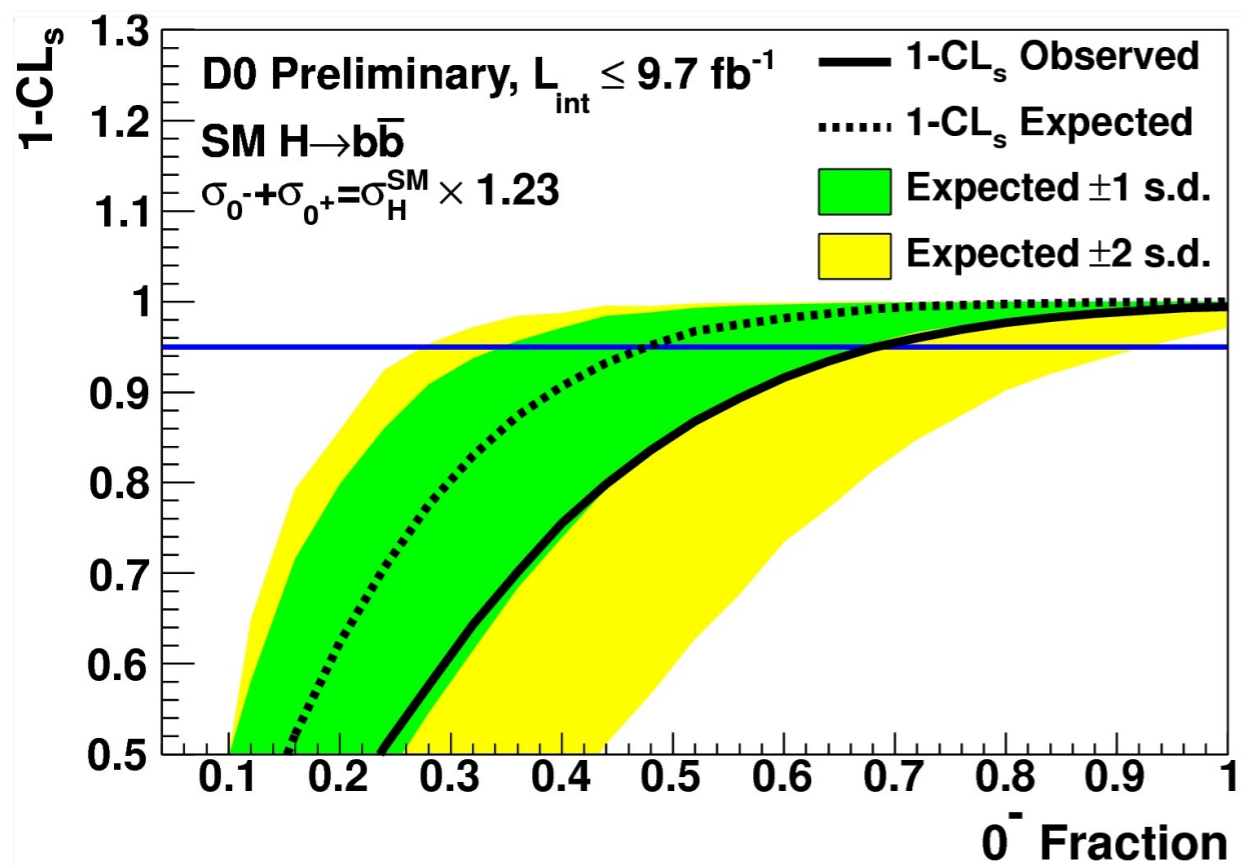


*Neglects Interference in Angular Variables

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Scan the $J^P=0^-$
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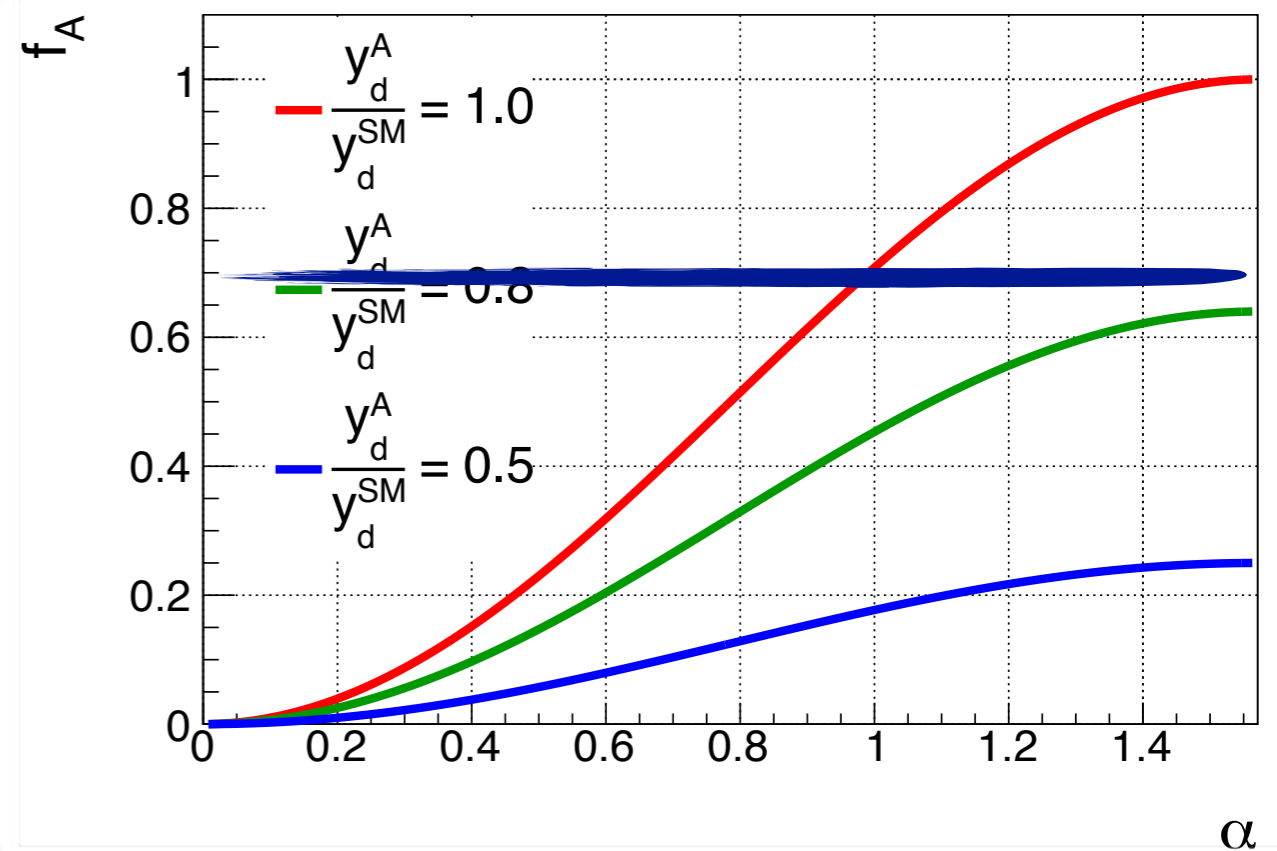
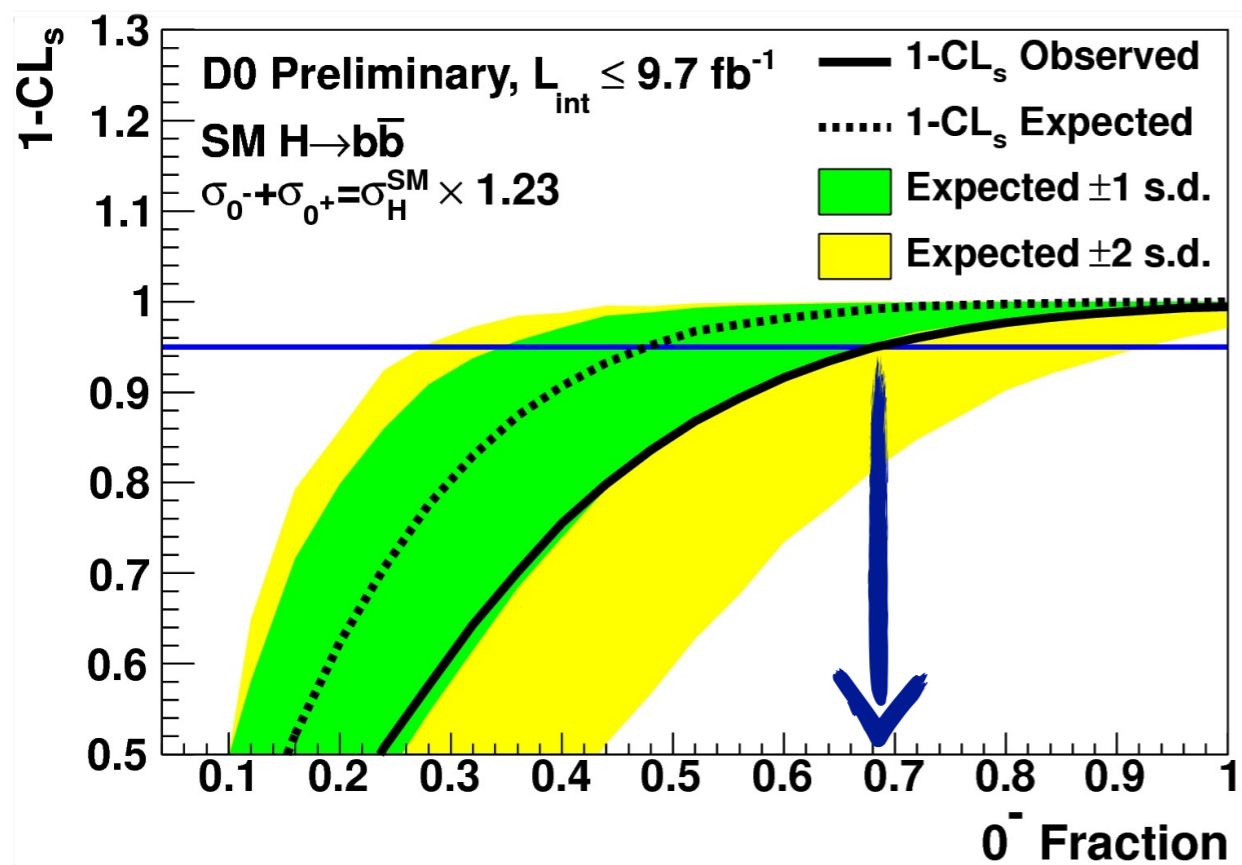


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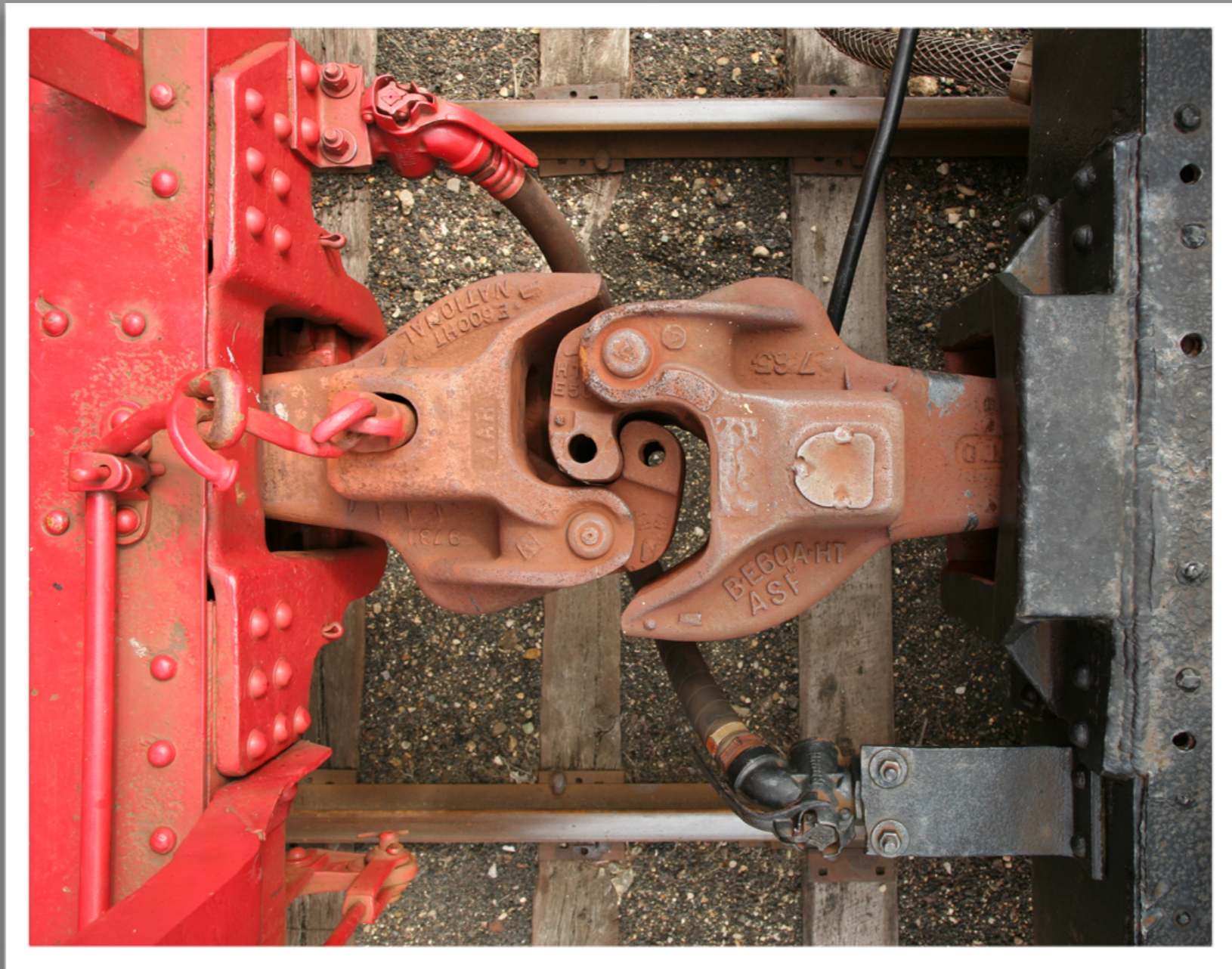
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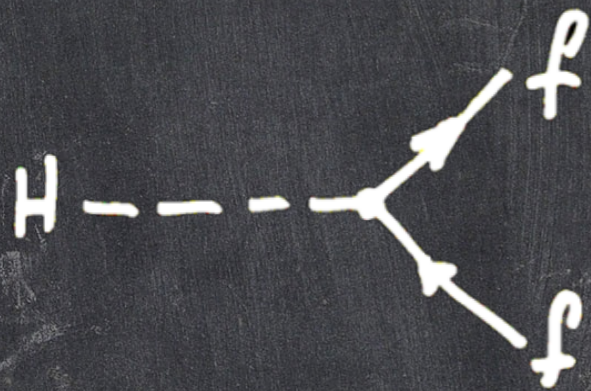
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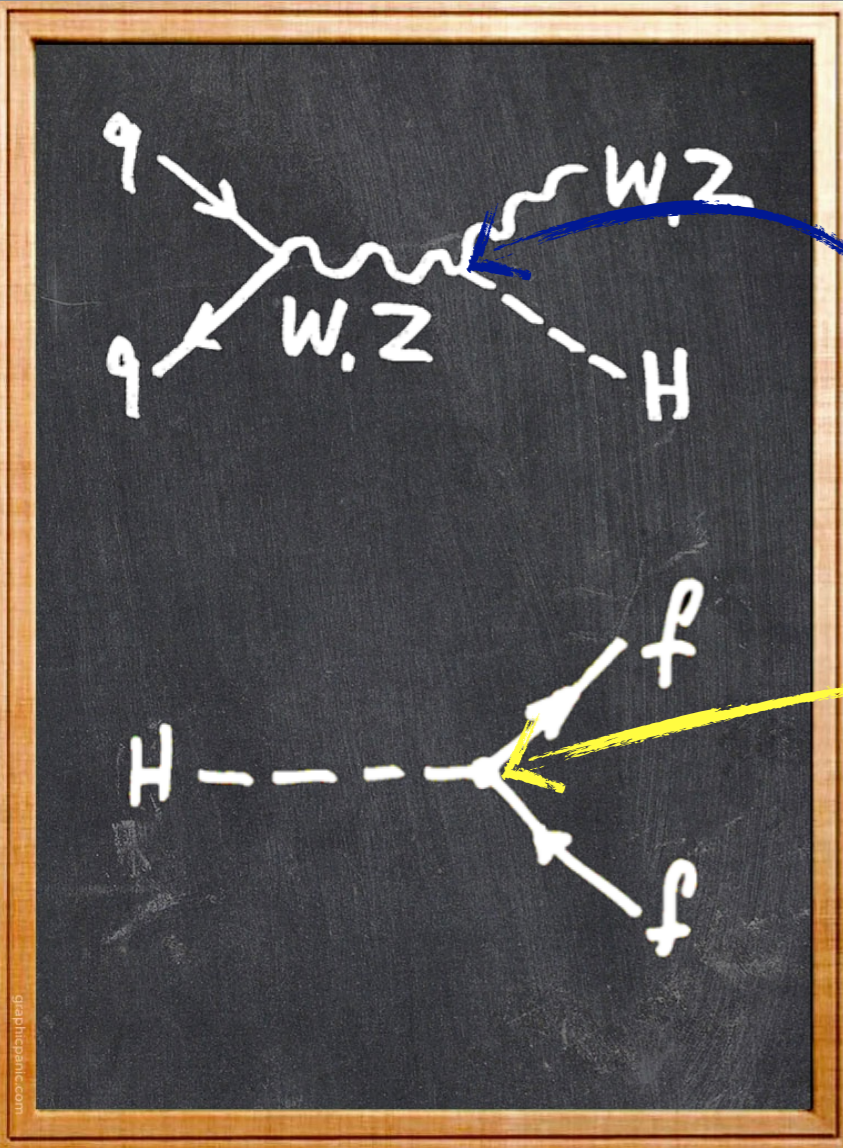


*Neglects Interference in Angular Variables

Higgs couplings







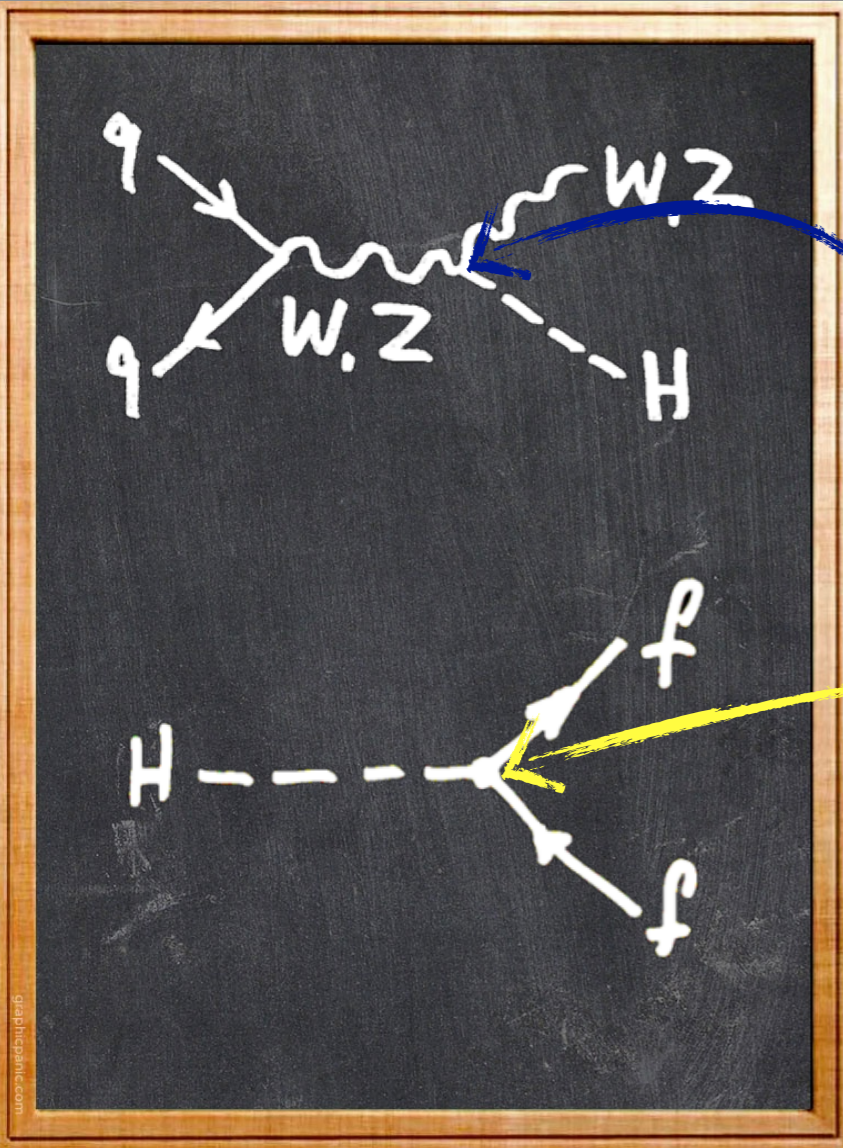
$$2i \frac{m_W^2}{v} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$i \frac{m_f}{v} \delta_{ij}$$



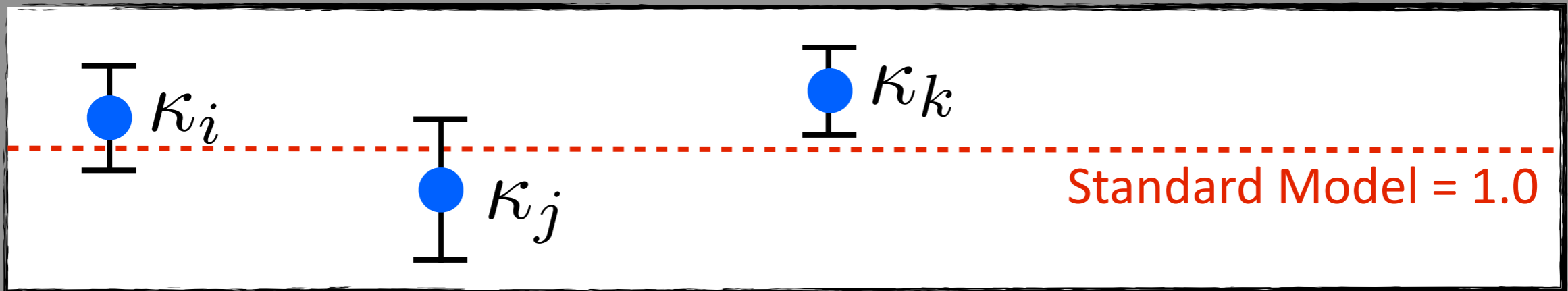
$$2i \frac{m_W^2}{v} g_{\mu\nu} \times \kappa_W$$

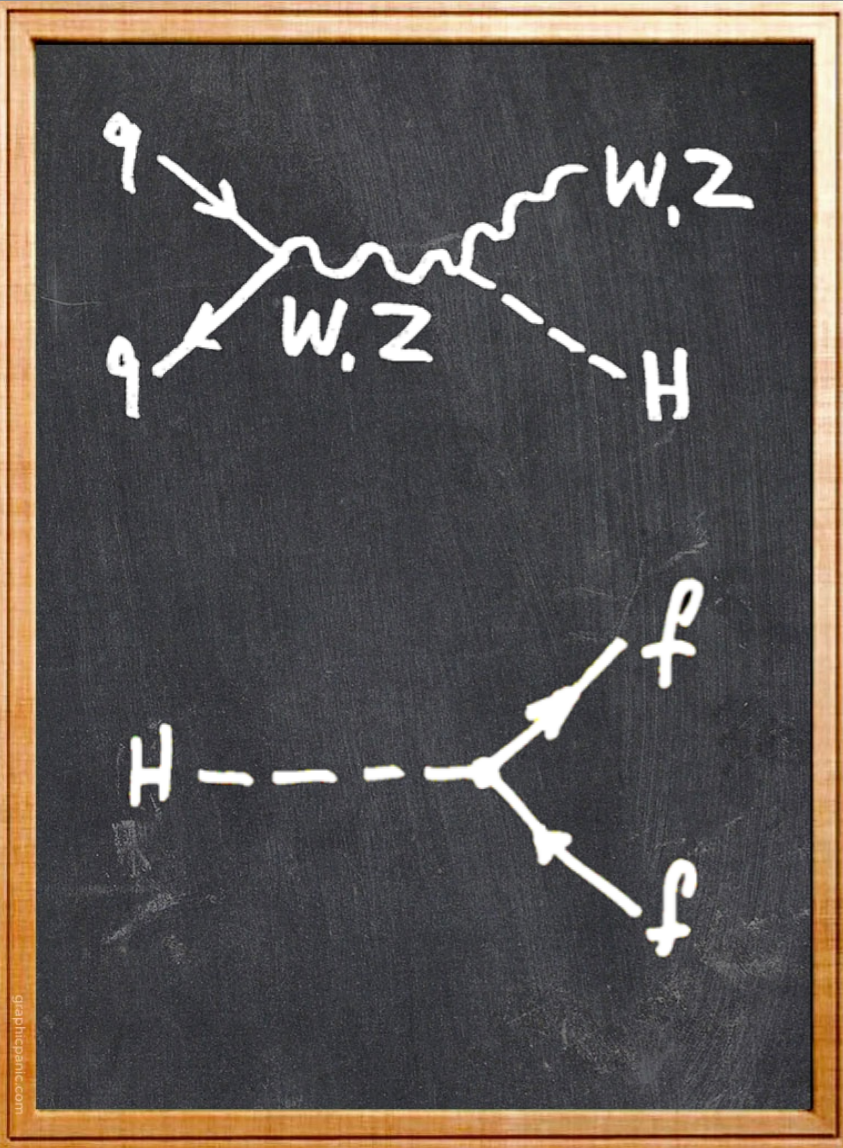
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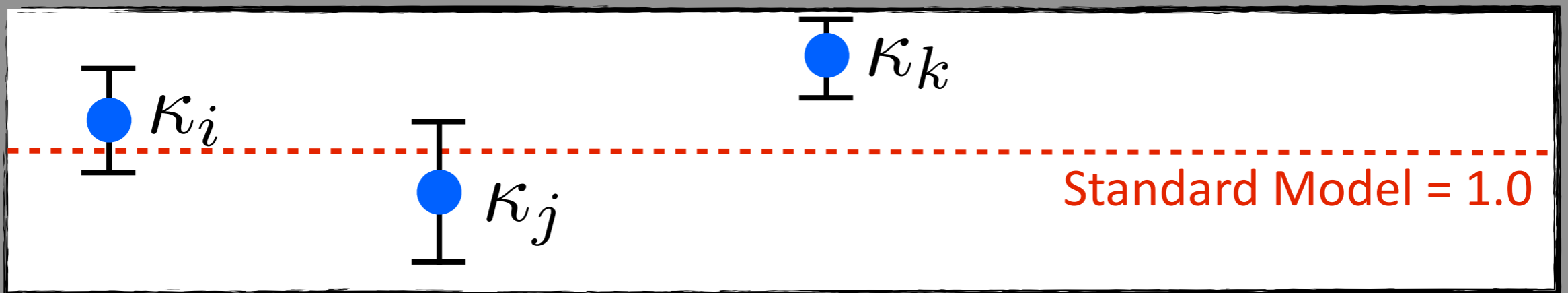
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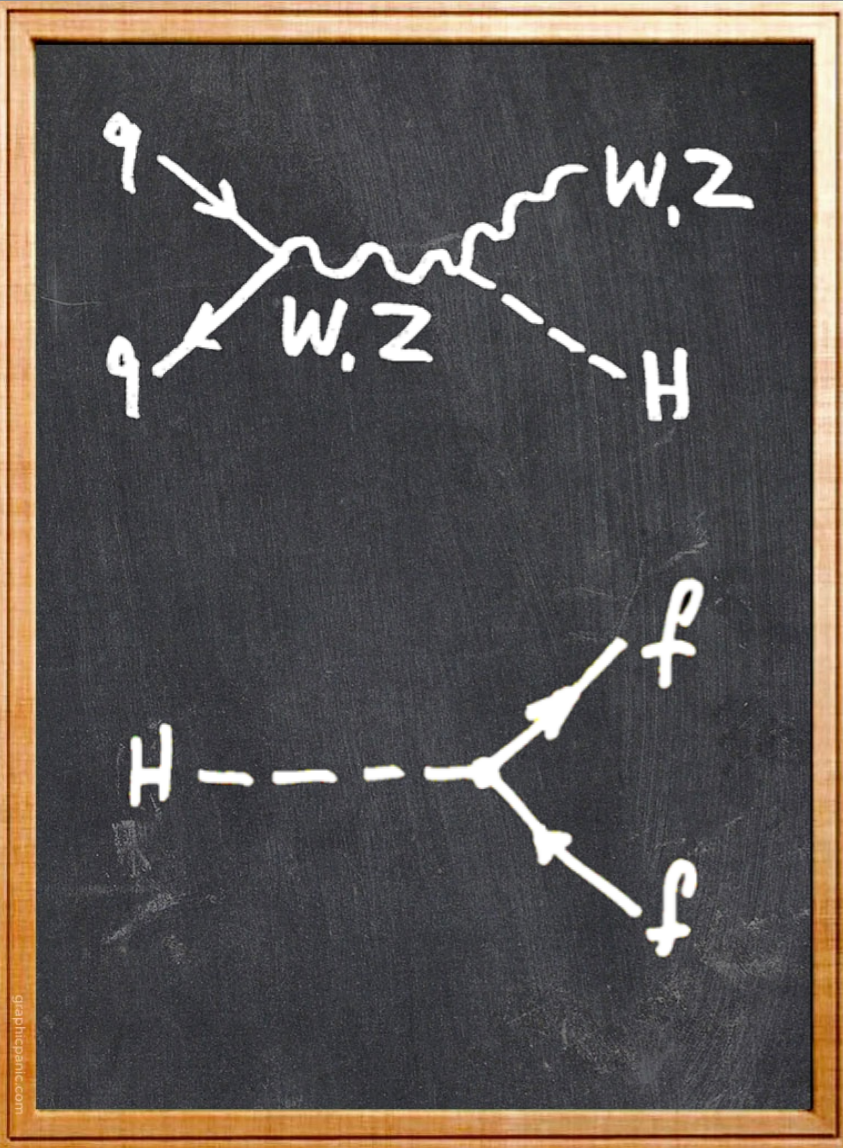




For new particles with $M \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$,
this is a discovery measurement

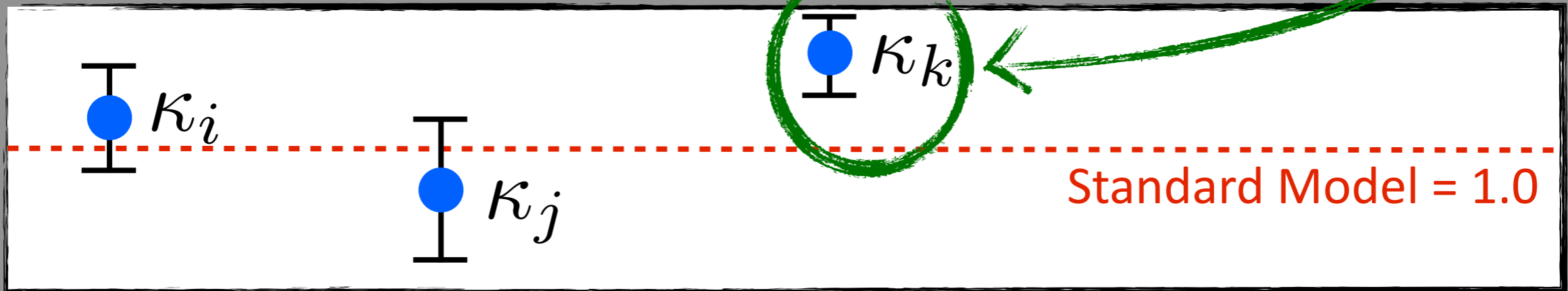
	κ_V	κ_b	κ_τ
Singlet Mixing	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$
2HDM	$\sim 1\%$	$\sim 10\%$	$\sim 1\%$
Decoupling MSSM	$\sim -0.0013\%$	$\sim 1.6\%$	$< 1.5\%$
Composite	$\sim -3\%$	$\sim -(3 - 9)\%$	$\sim -9\%$
Top Partner	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -3\%$





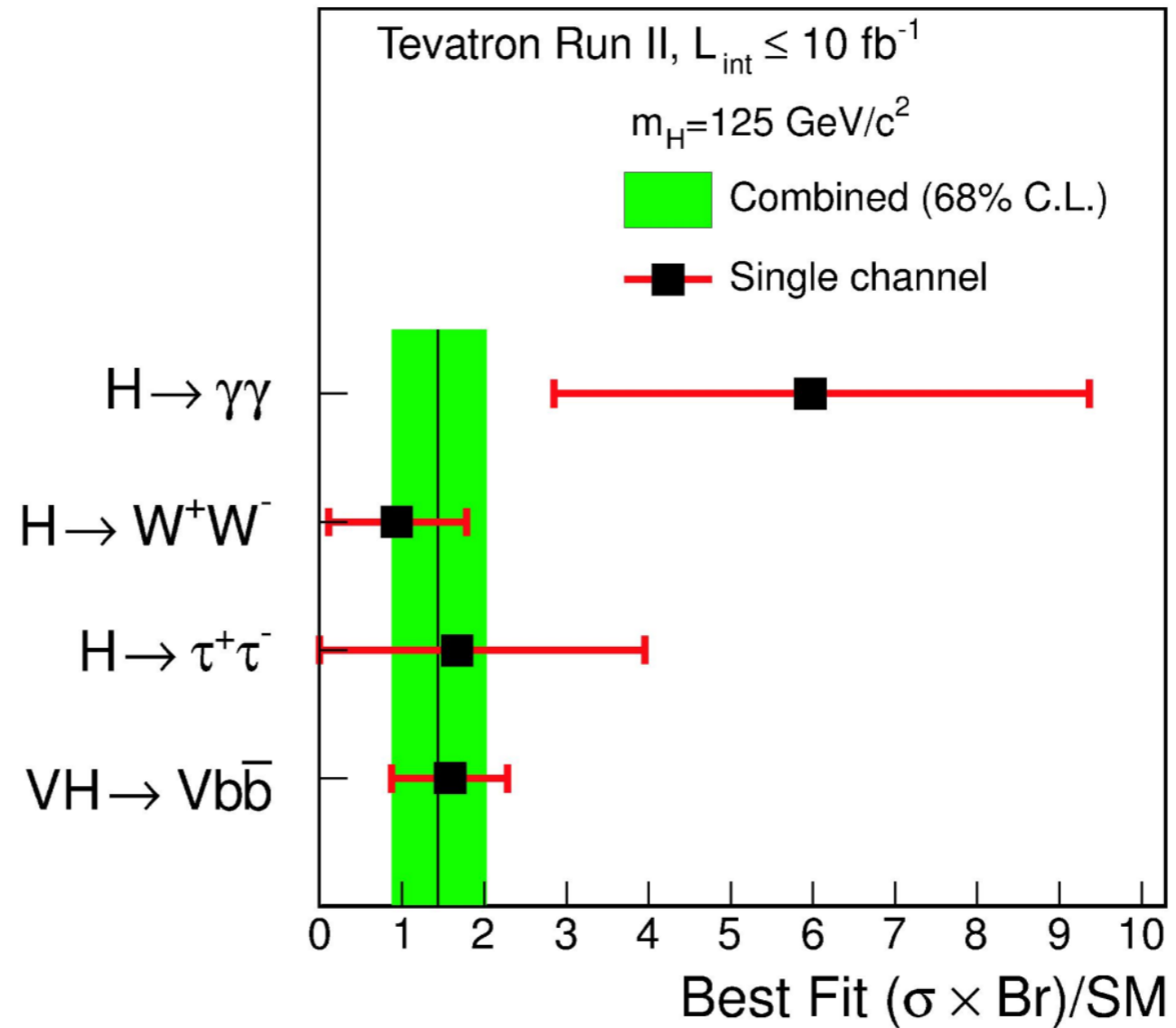
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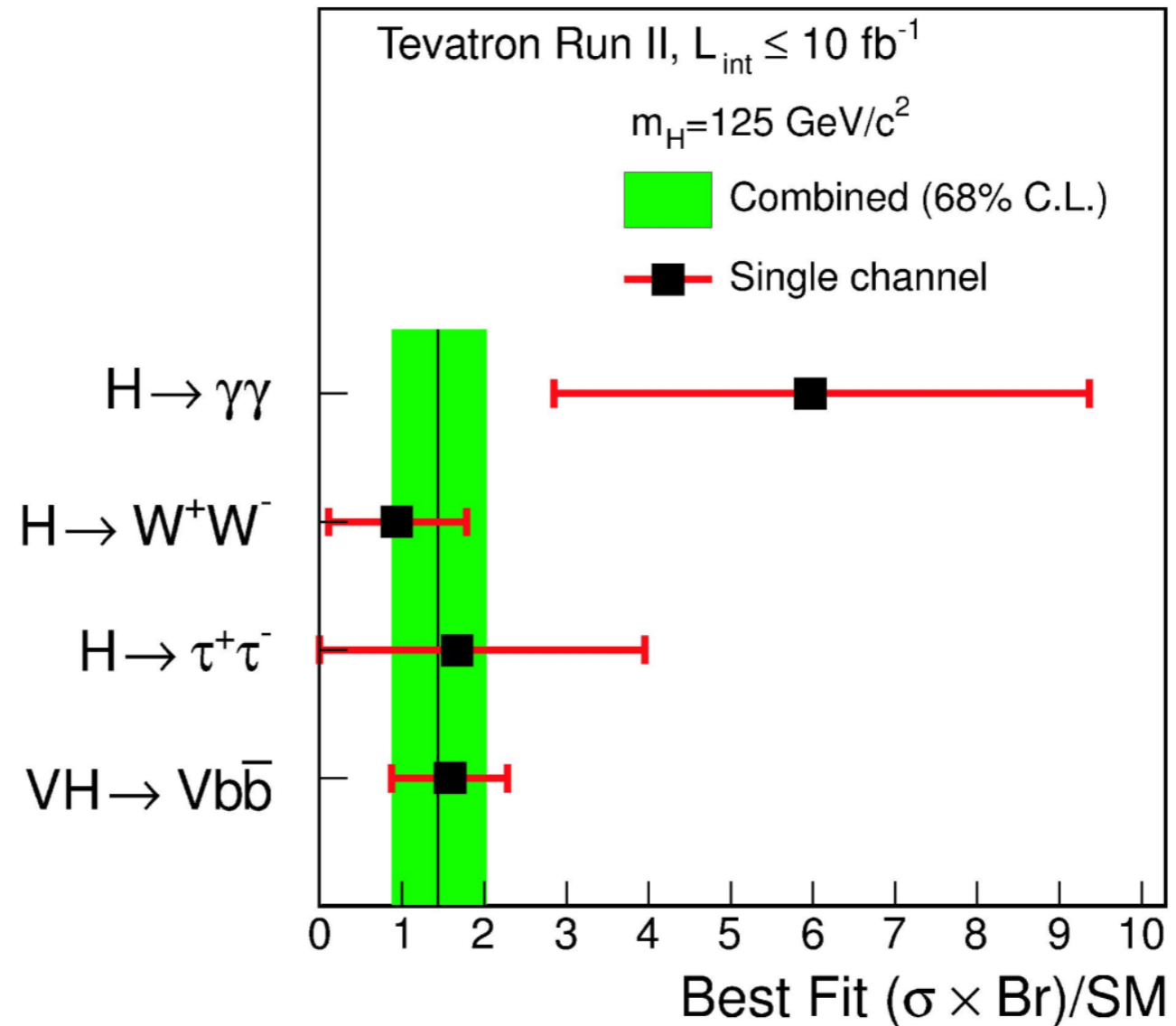


Start with
rates...

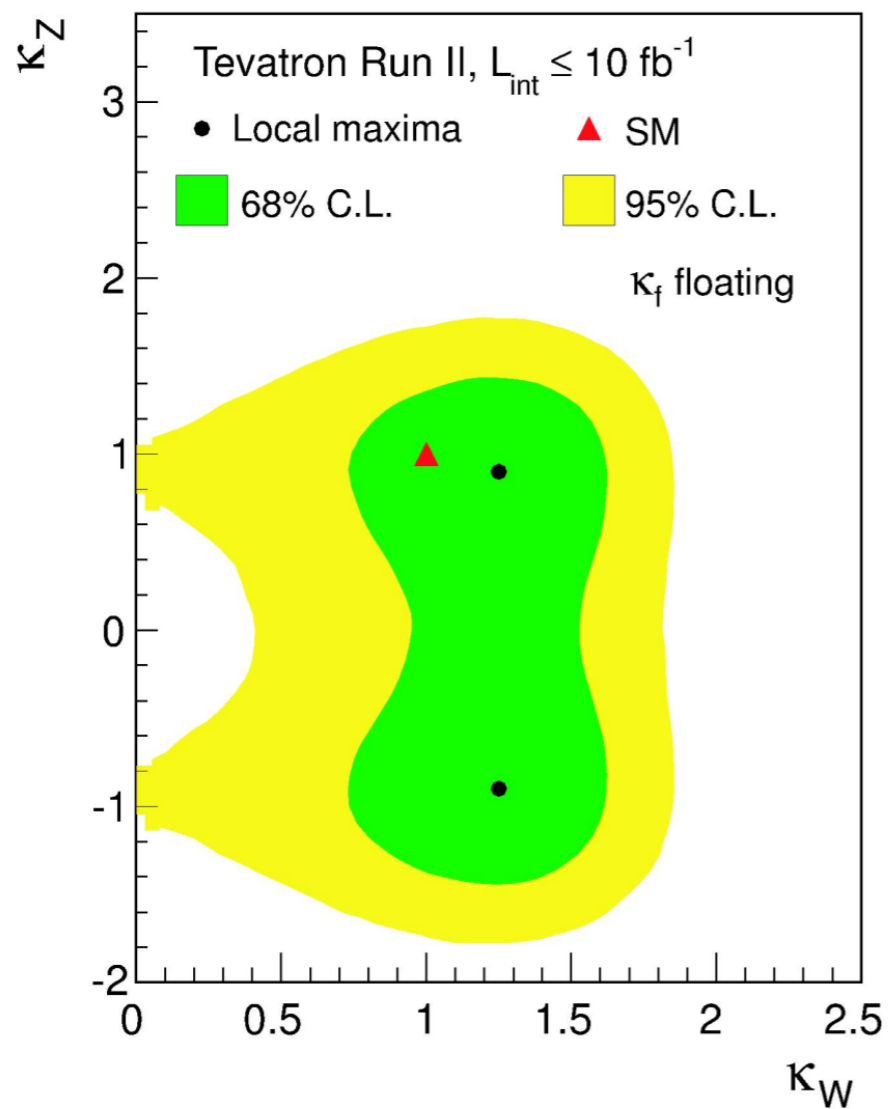
Start with rates...



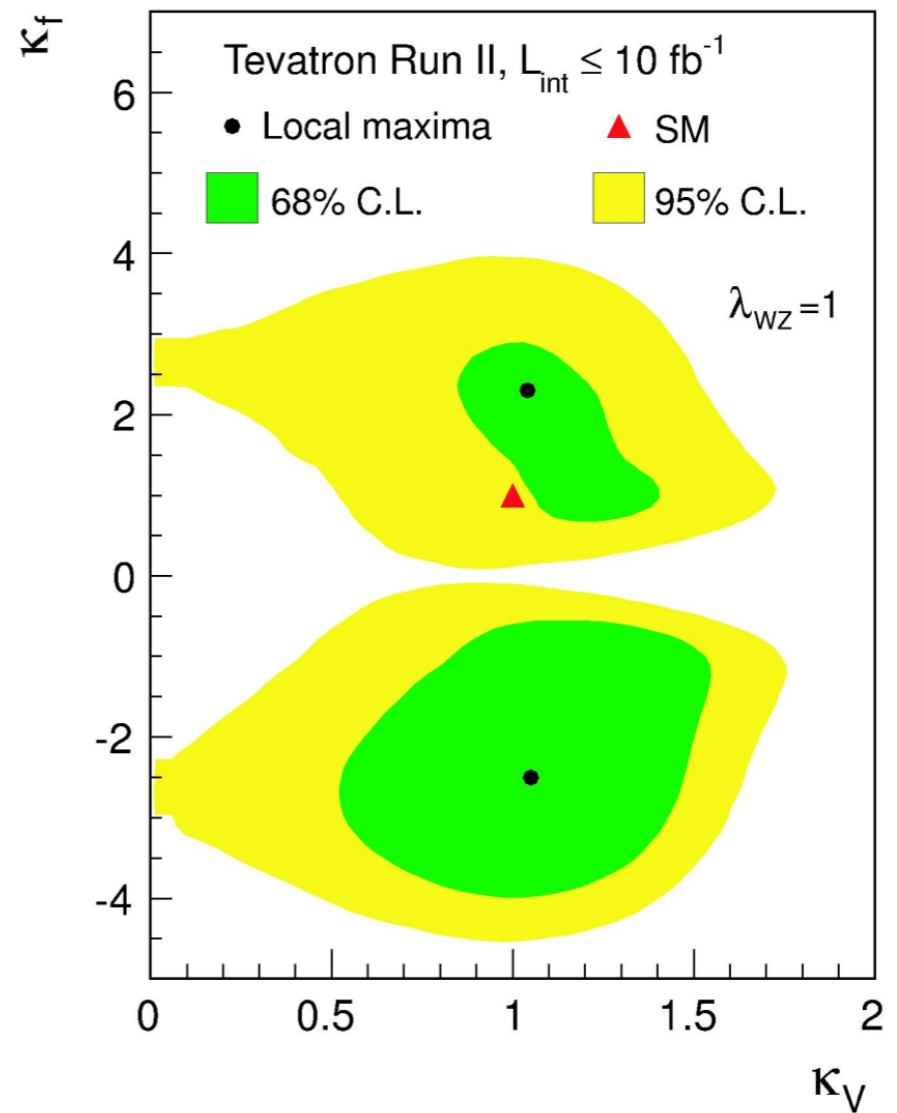
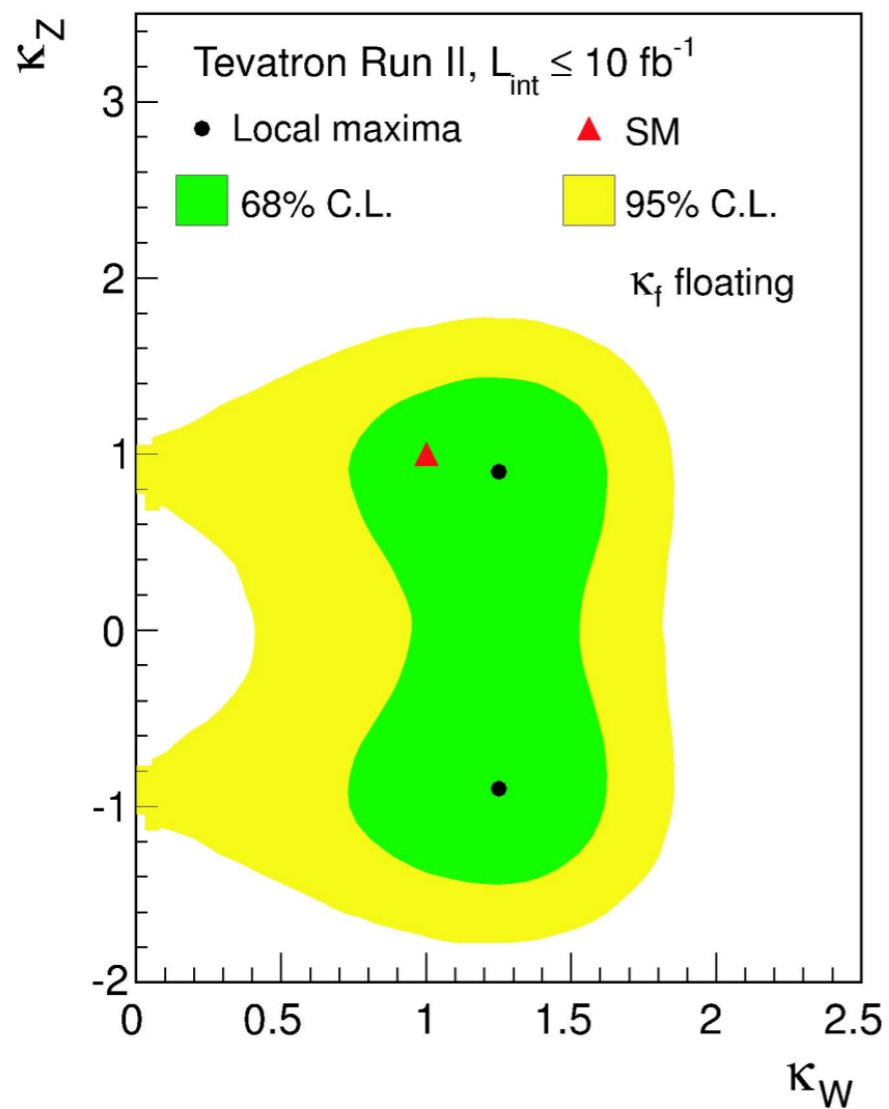
Start with rates...



$$\sigma \propto |(g_i \times \kappa_i) \cdot (g_j \times \kappa_j)|^2 \propto k_i^2 \cdot k_j^2$$

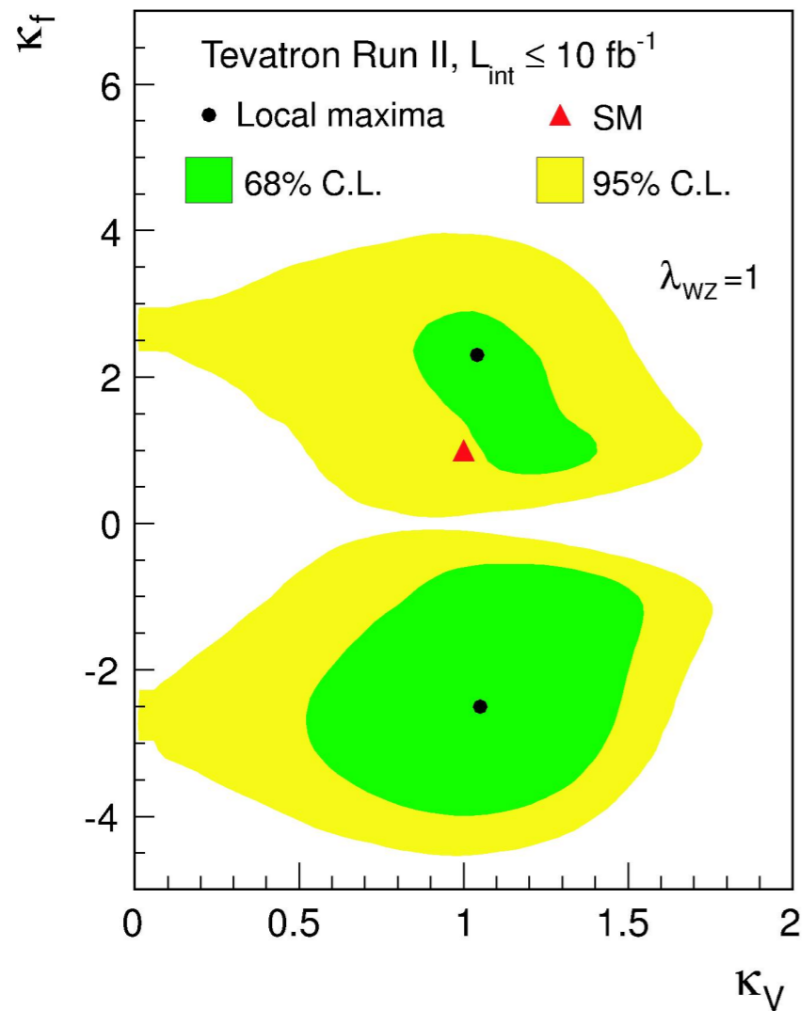


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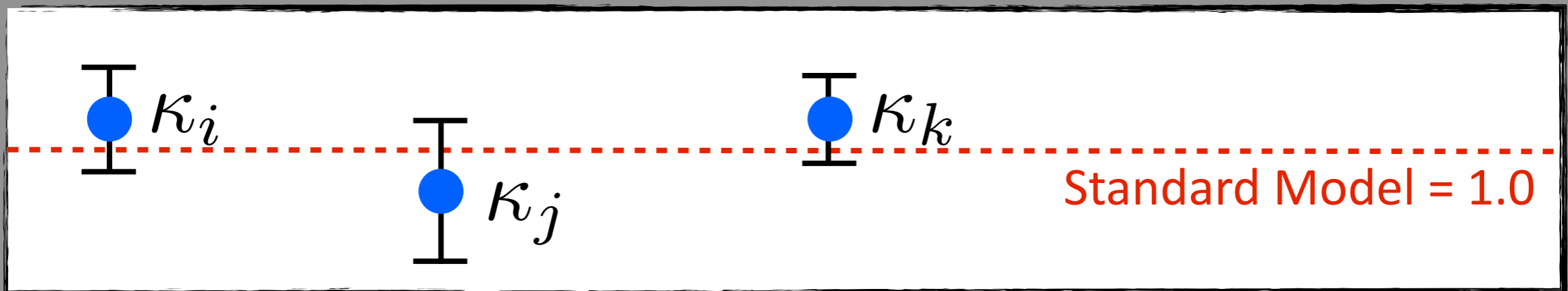


$$\sigma \propto |(g_i \times \kappa_i) \cdot (g_j \times \kappa_j)|^2 \propto k_i^2 \cdot k_j^2$$

No surprises, but the LHC will continue to improve here



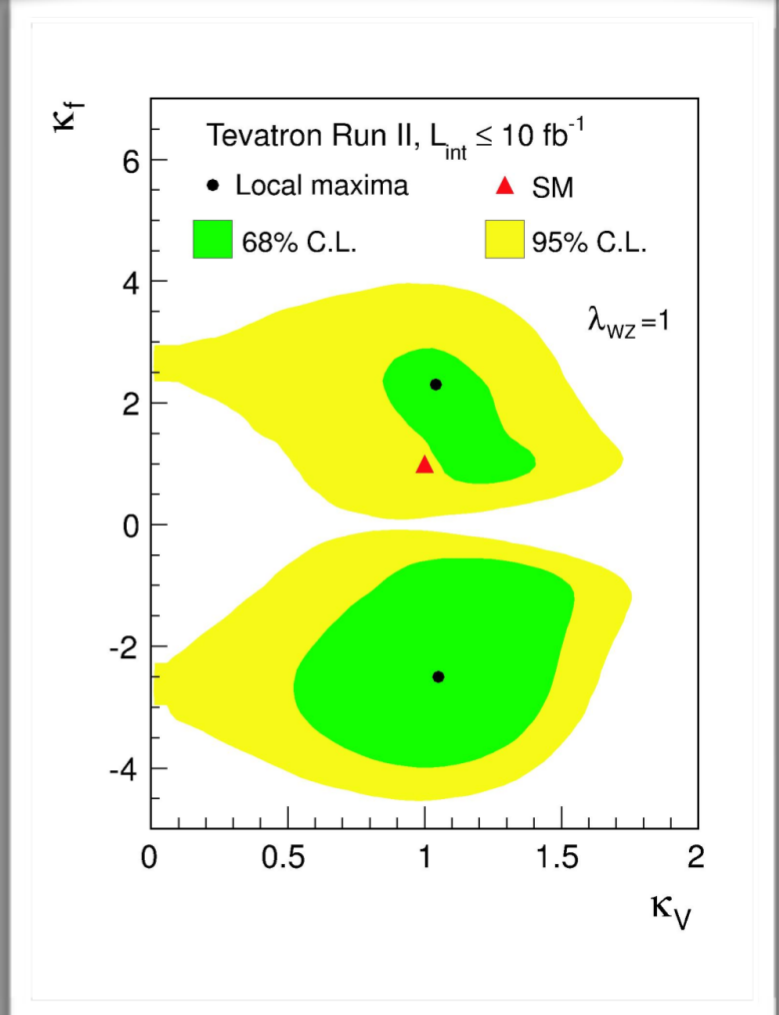
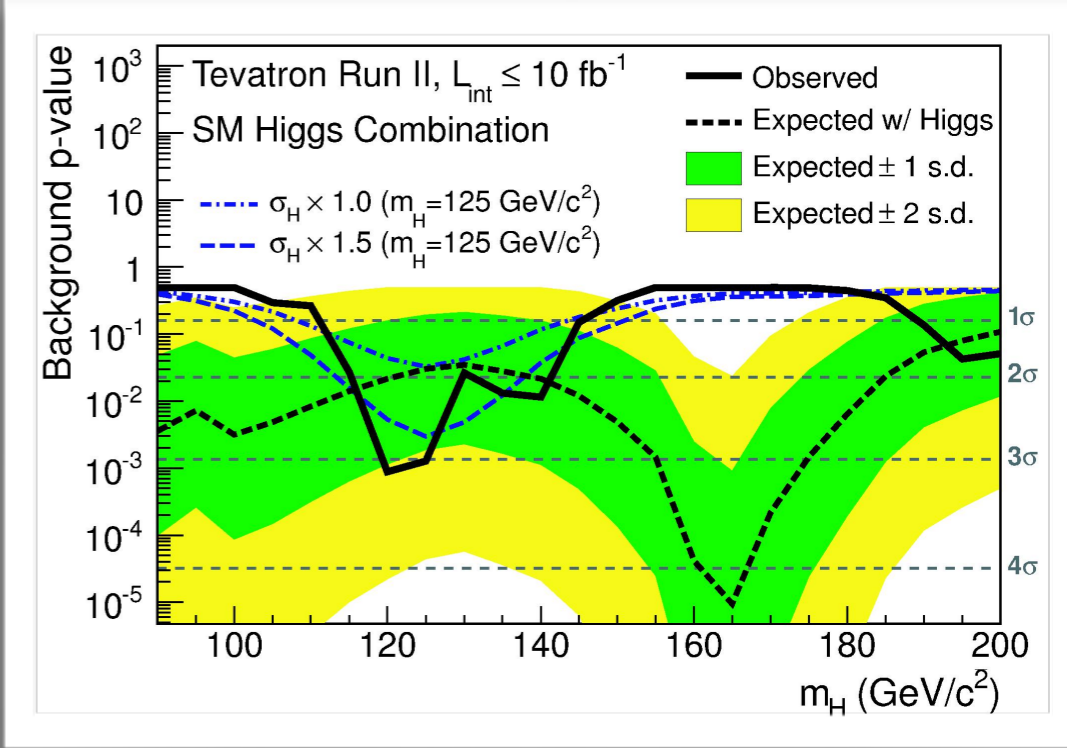
	κ_V	κ_b	κ_γ
Singlet Mixing	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$
2HDM	$\sim 1\%$	$\sim 10\%$	$\sim 1\%$
Decoupling MSSM	$\sim -0.0013\%$	$\sim 1.6\%$	$< 1.5\%$
Composite	$\sim -3\%$	$\sim -(3-9)\%$	$\sim -9\%$
Top Partner	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -3\%$



Final Tevatron Higgs results

- Search channels using full RunII dataset & published.

+ tevnpnphwg.fnal.gov



Final Tevatron Higgs results

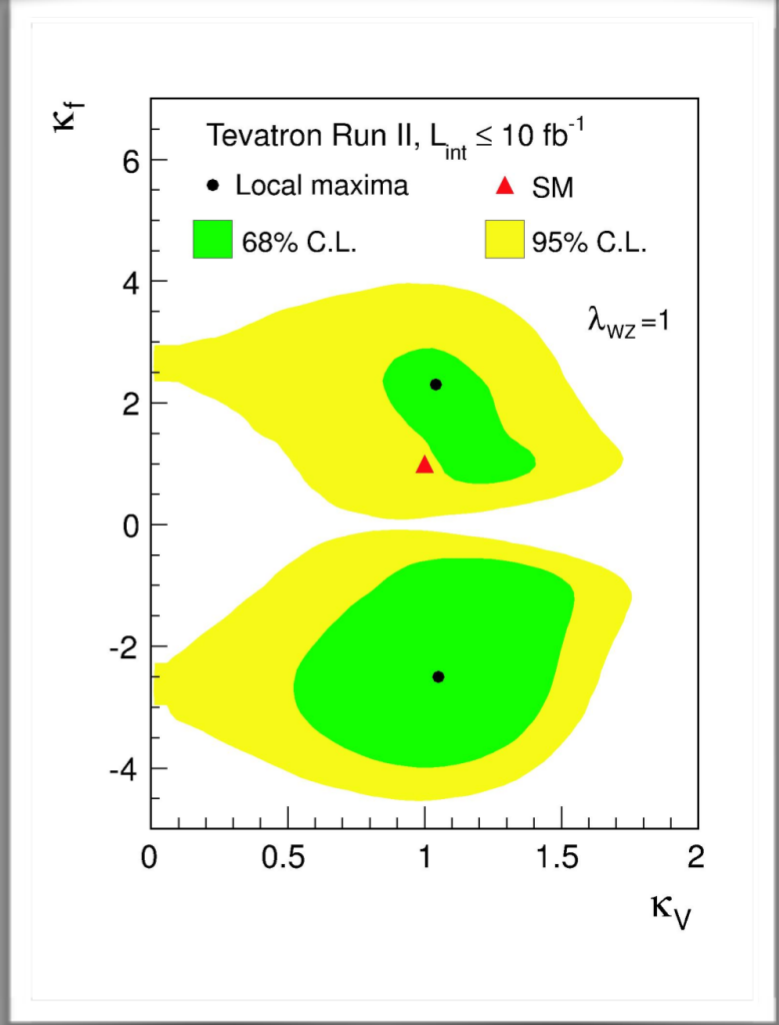
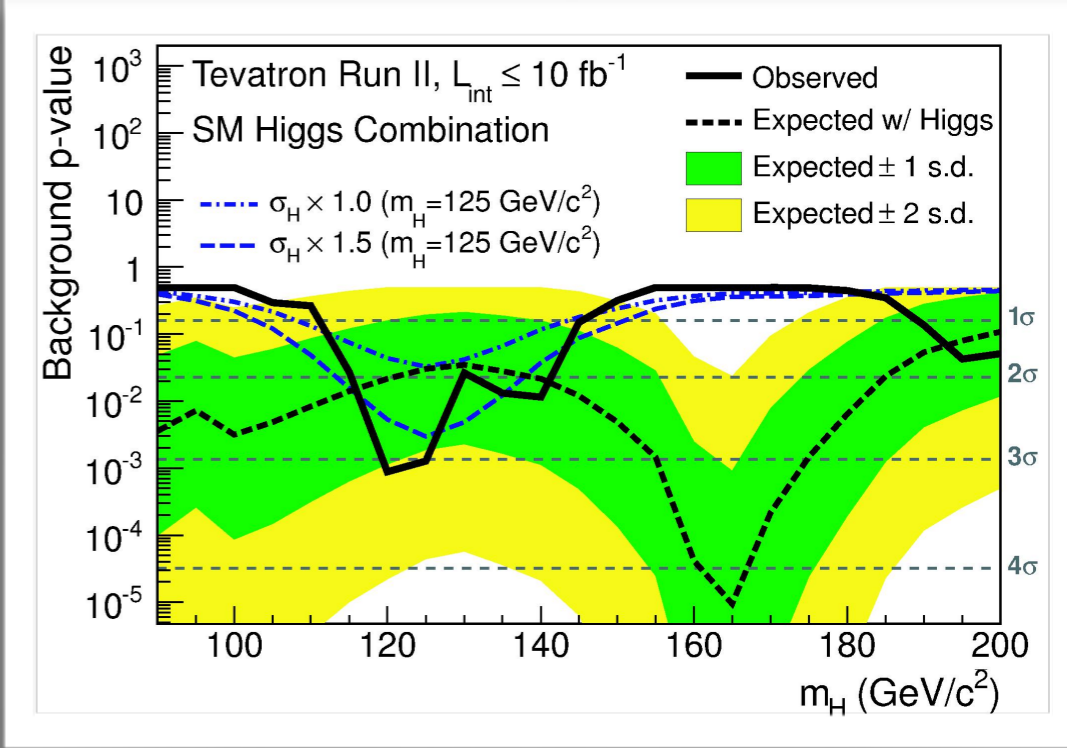
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Achieved SM sensitivity over most of accessible mass range

- Excess near 125 GeV corresponds to 3.0σ

+ Consistent with LHC results



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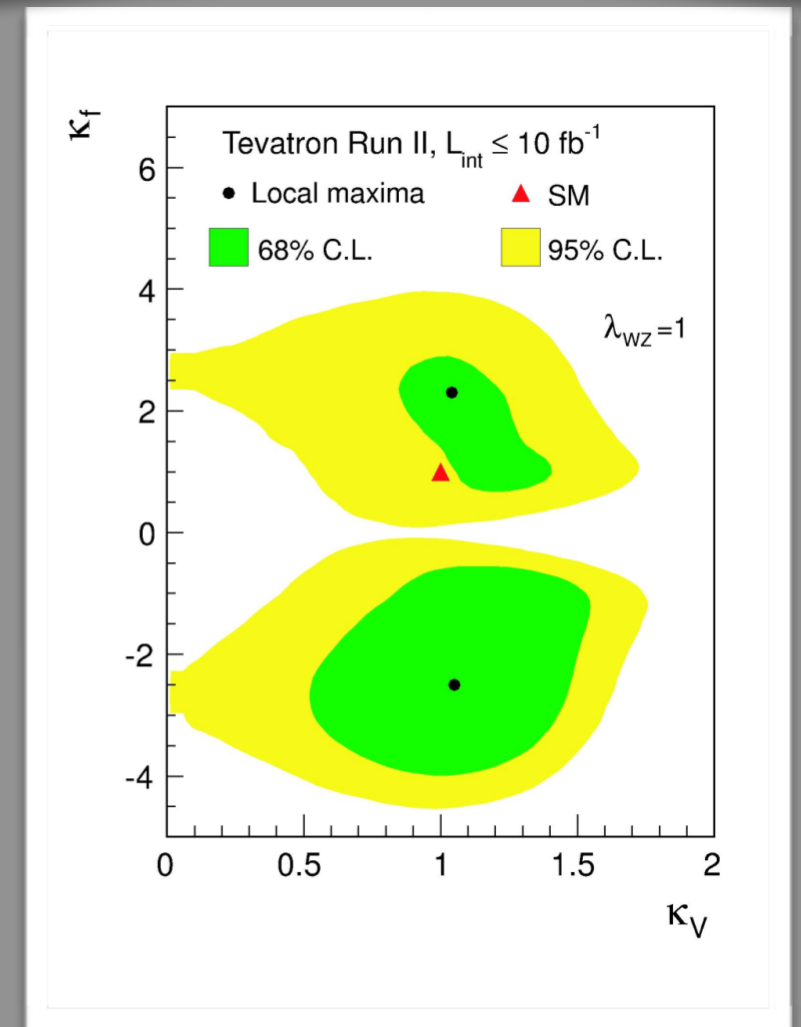
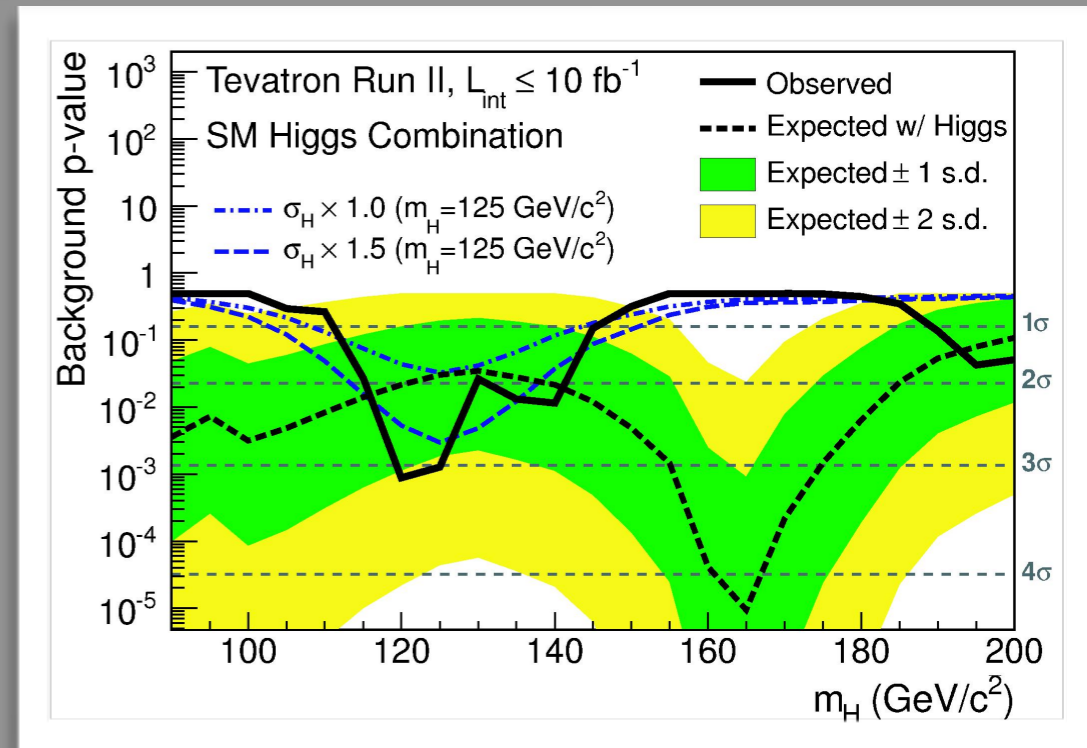
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Sensitive to Higgs properties in Hbb mode

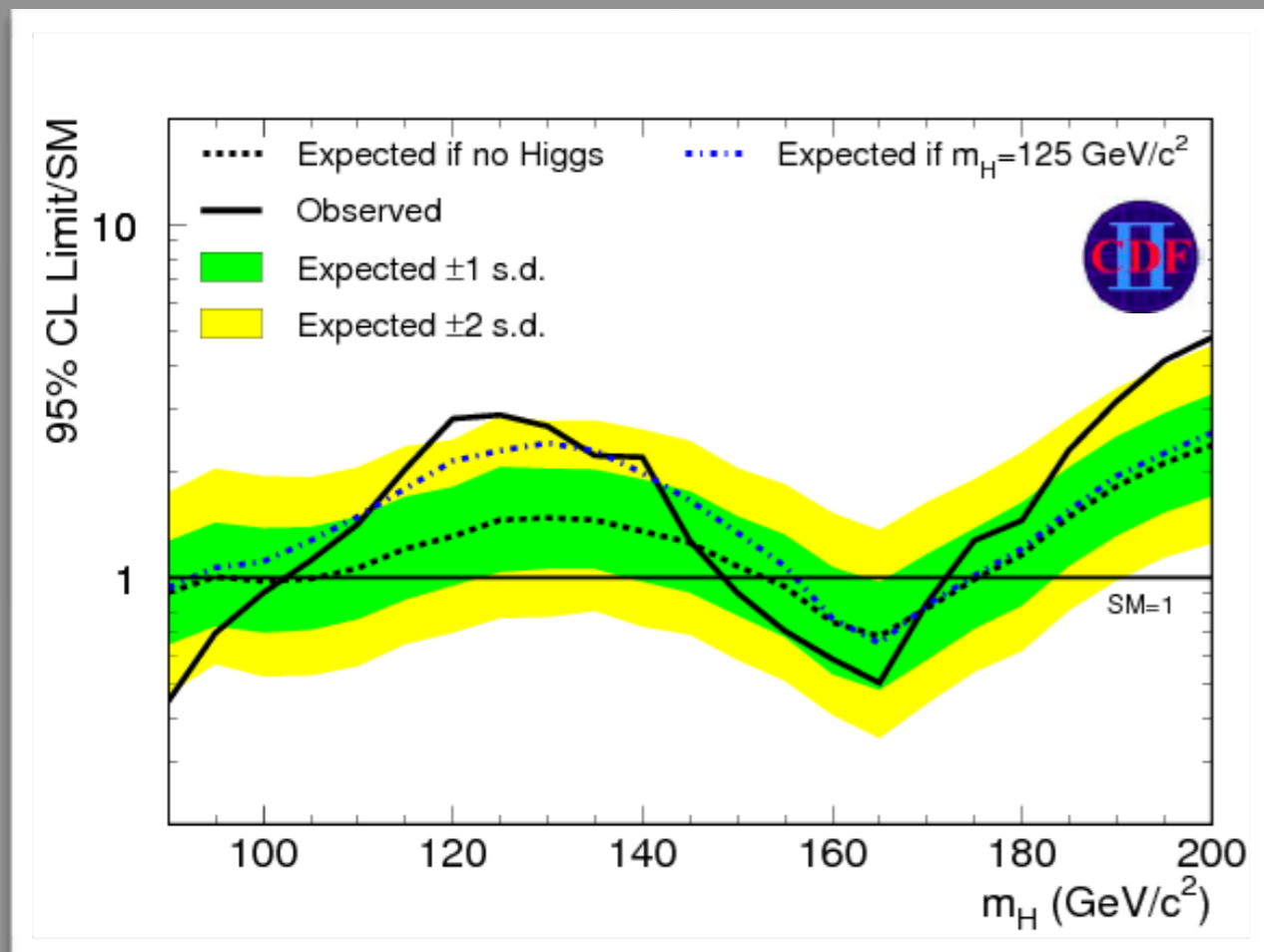
- J^P & couplings measurements are a valuable contribution

+ Updated J^P results coming from $D\emptyset$, CDF & $CDF+D\emptyset$



FIN

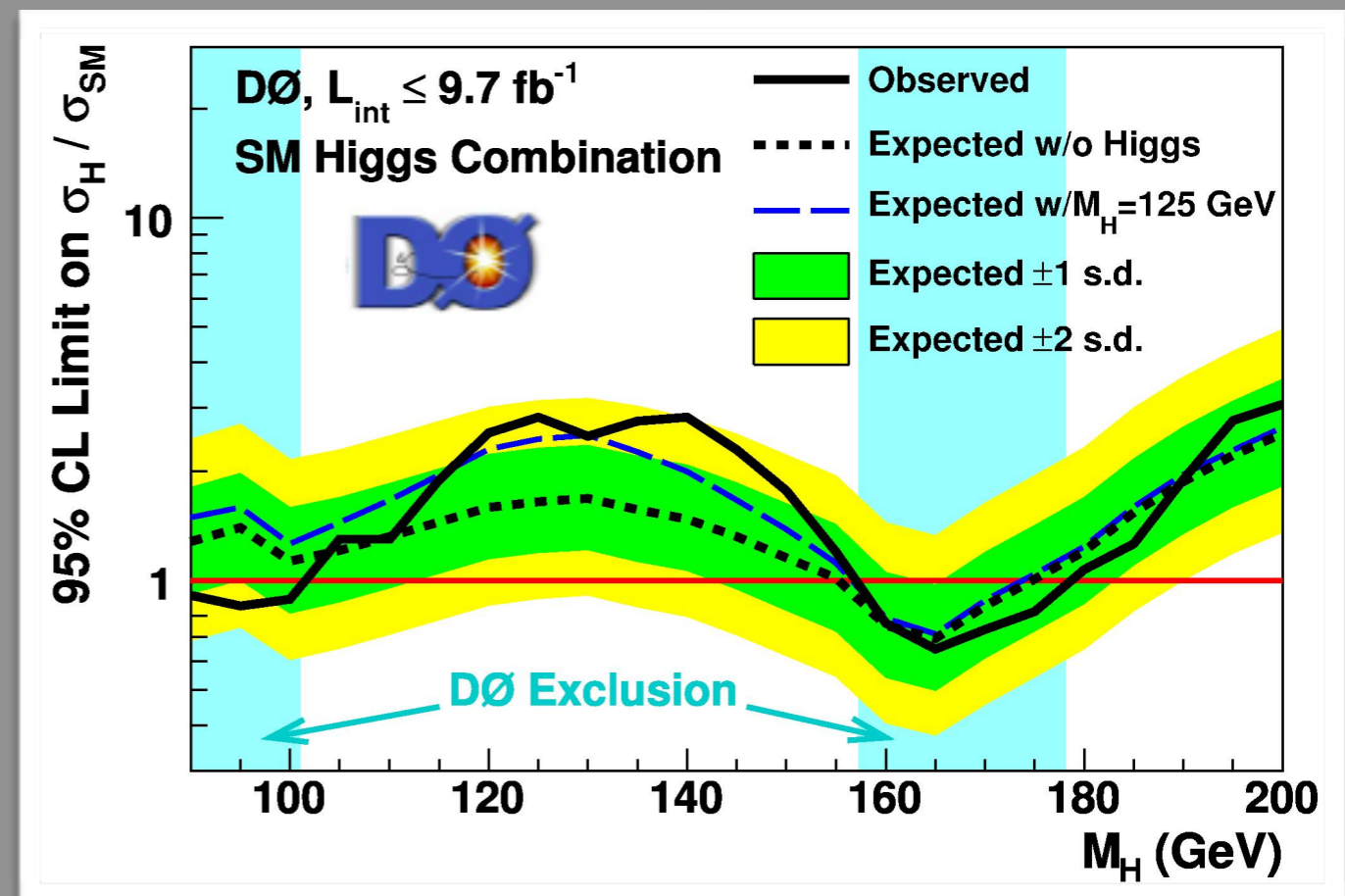
Individual Results



At $M_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$:

Exp. limit: $1.5 \times \sigma(\text{SM})$

Obs. limit: $2.9 \times \sigma(\text{SM})$



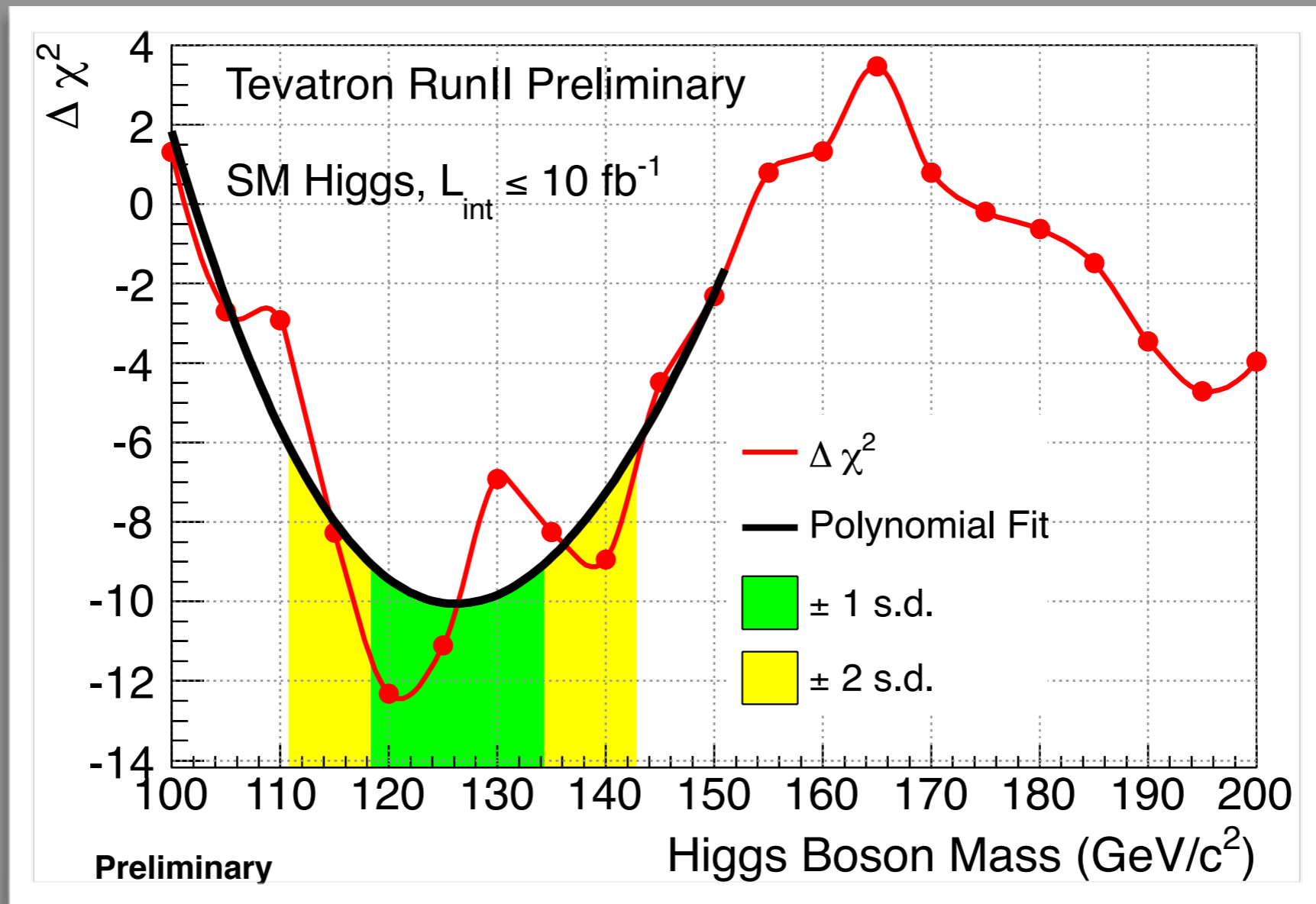
At $M_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$:

Exp. limit: $1.7 \times \sigma(\text{SM})$

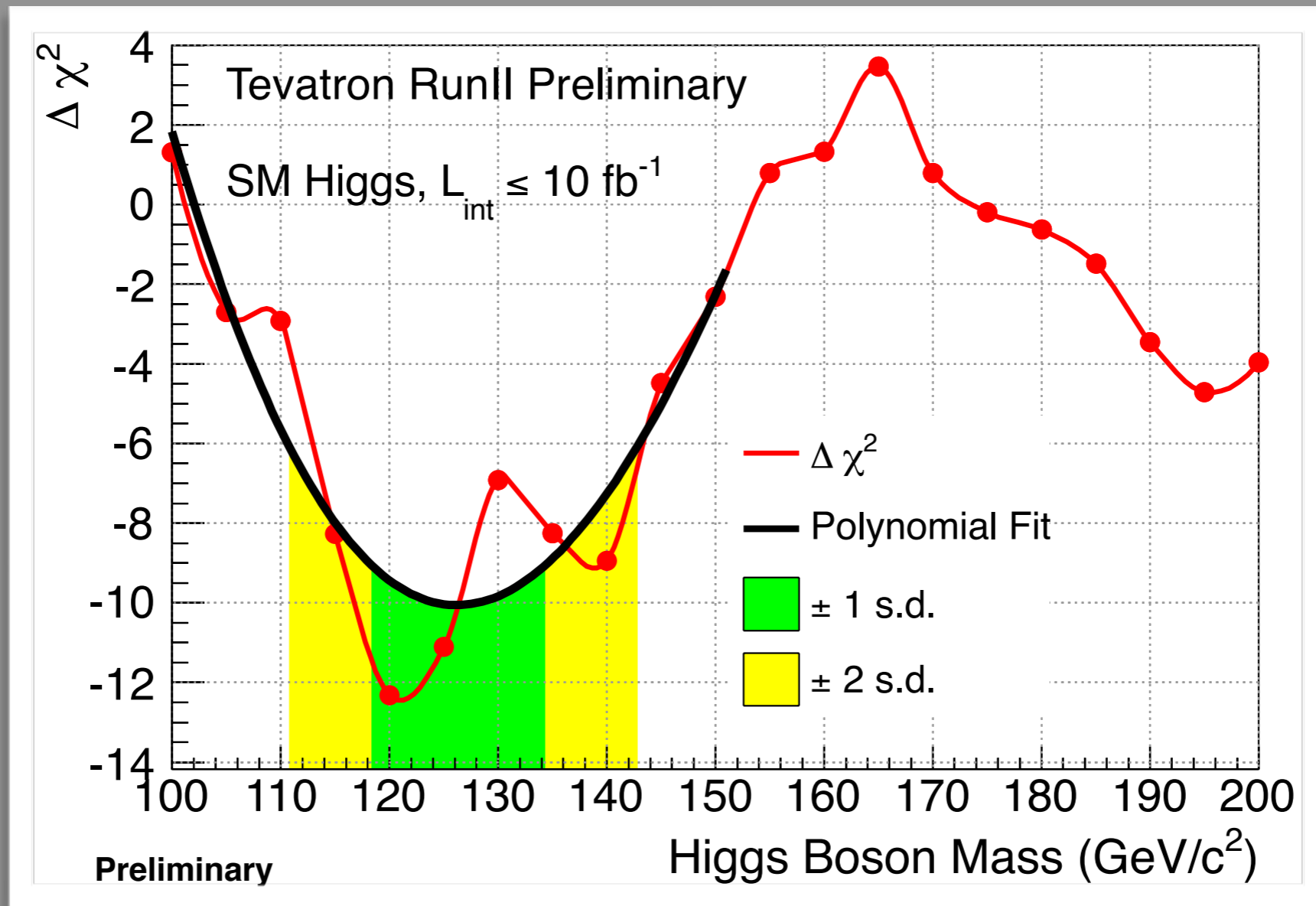
Obs. limit: $2.9 \times \sigma(\text{SM})$

Higgs Mass

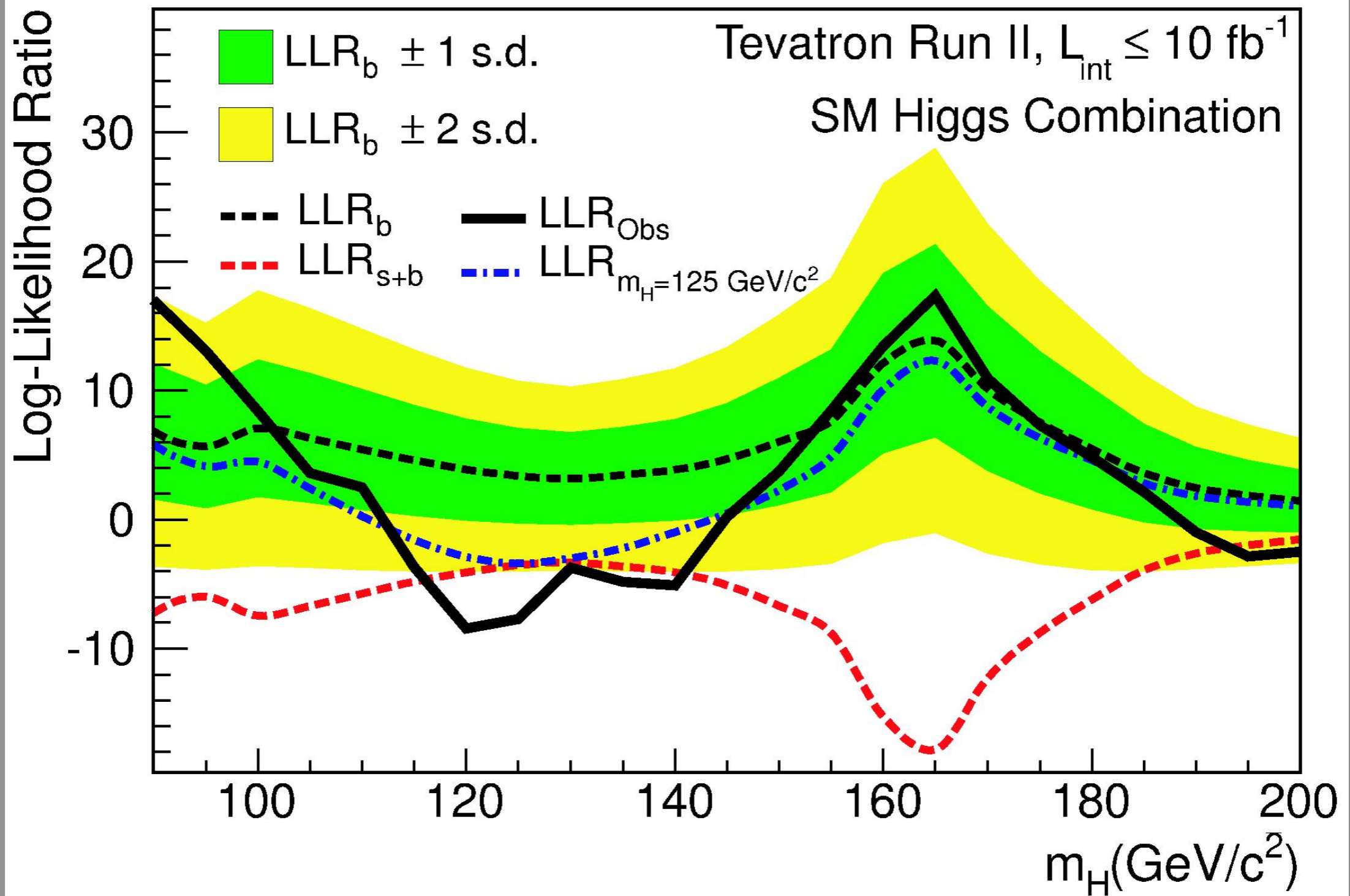
Higgs Mass



Higgs Mass



$$M_H^{\text{fit}} = 126.2_{-7.8}^{+8.1} \text{ GeV}$$



At the Tevatron, it's all about the threshold.



$$A_{00} = -a_1 E_Z / M_Z$$

$$A_{10} = -a_1 \quad J^P: 0^+$$

$$A_{00} = 0 \quad J^P: 0^-$$

$$A_{10} = -ia_1 \beta s$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} = \frac{3}{4A_{\text{Tot}}^2} (\sin^2\theta [|A_{00}|^2 + 2|A_{11}|^2] + (1 + \cos^2\theta) [|A_{01}|^2 + |A_{10}|^2 + |A_{12}|^2])$$

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$J^P = 0^+$

Isotropic near threshold

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$J^P = 0^+$

Isotropic near threshold

$J^P = 0^-$

Strong angular dependence

Threshold $V+H$ production goes as:

- β for $J^P=0^+$ (s-wave)

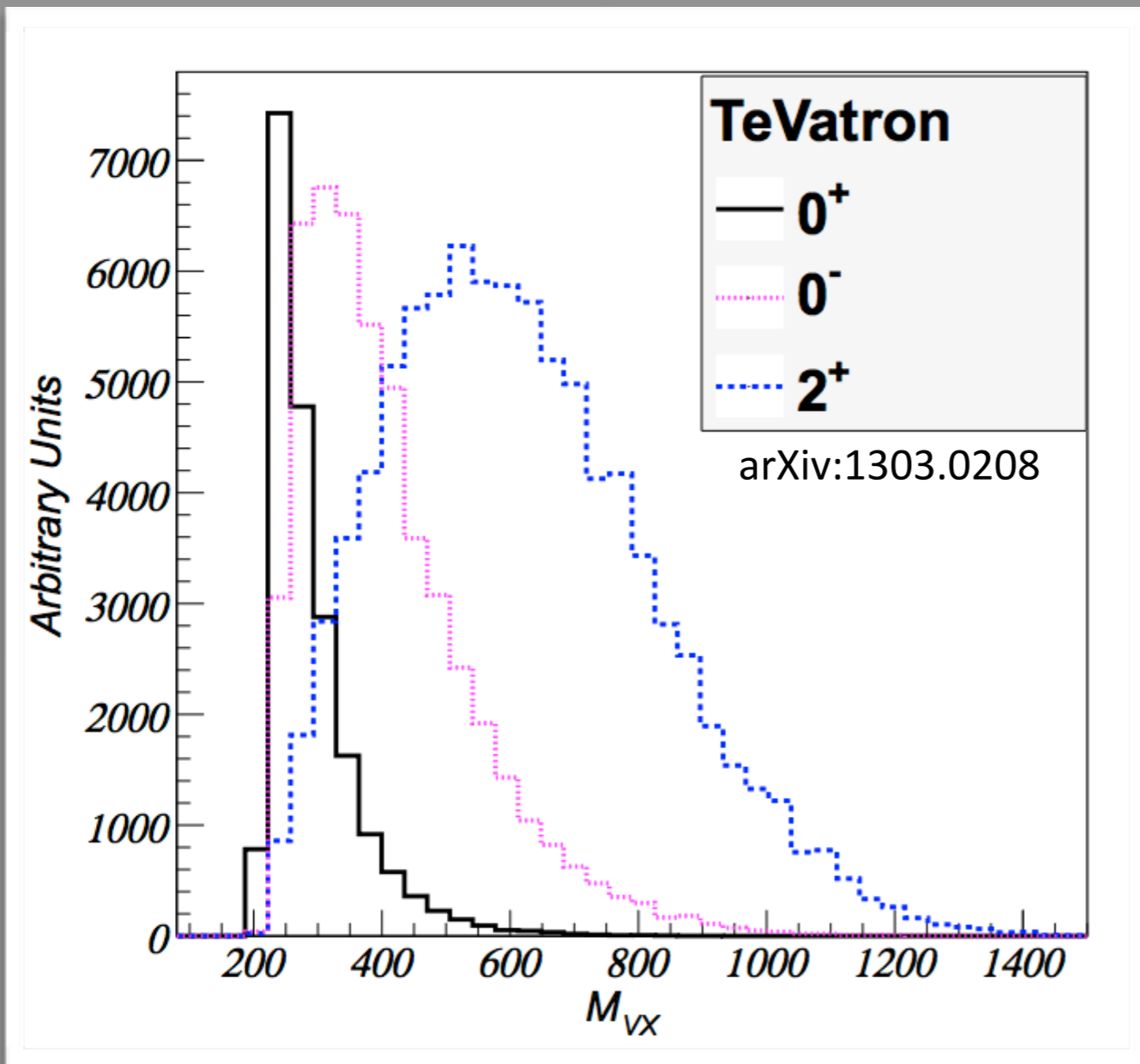
- β^3 for $J^P=0^-$ (p-wave)

- β^5 for $J^P=2^+$ (d-wave)



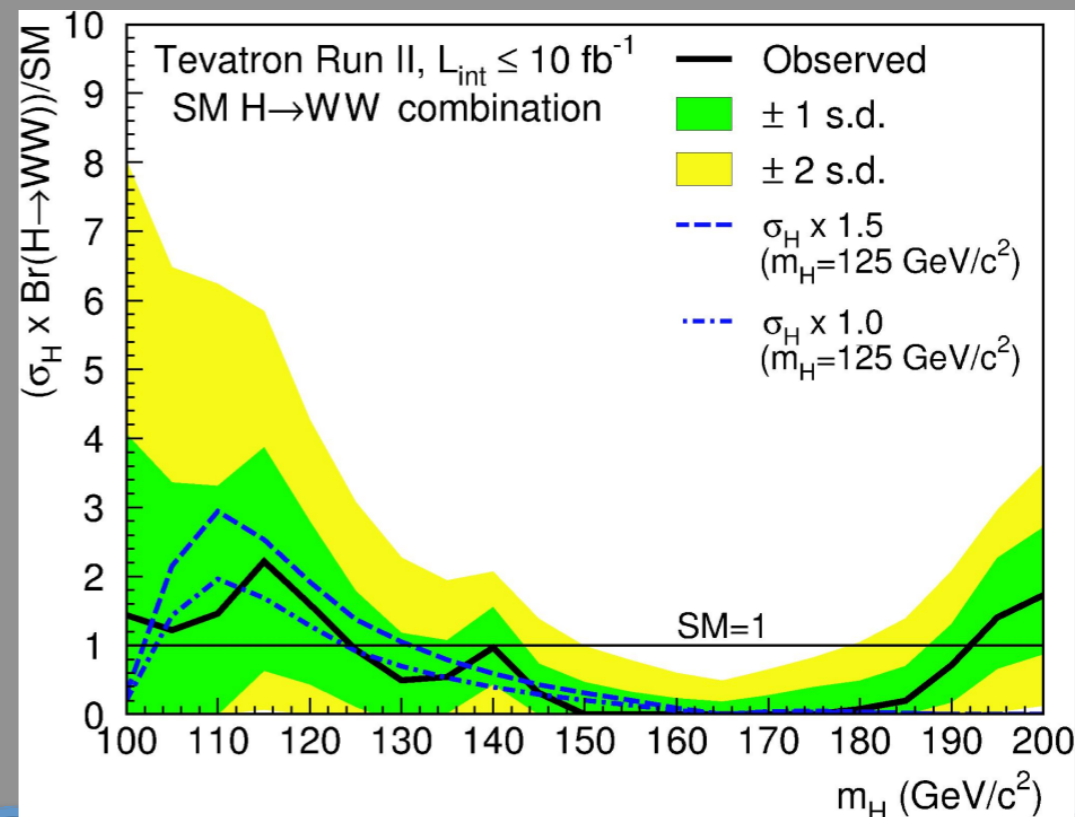
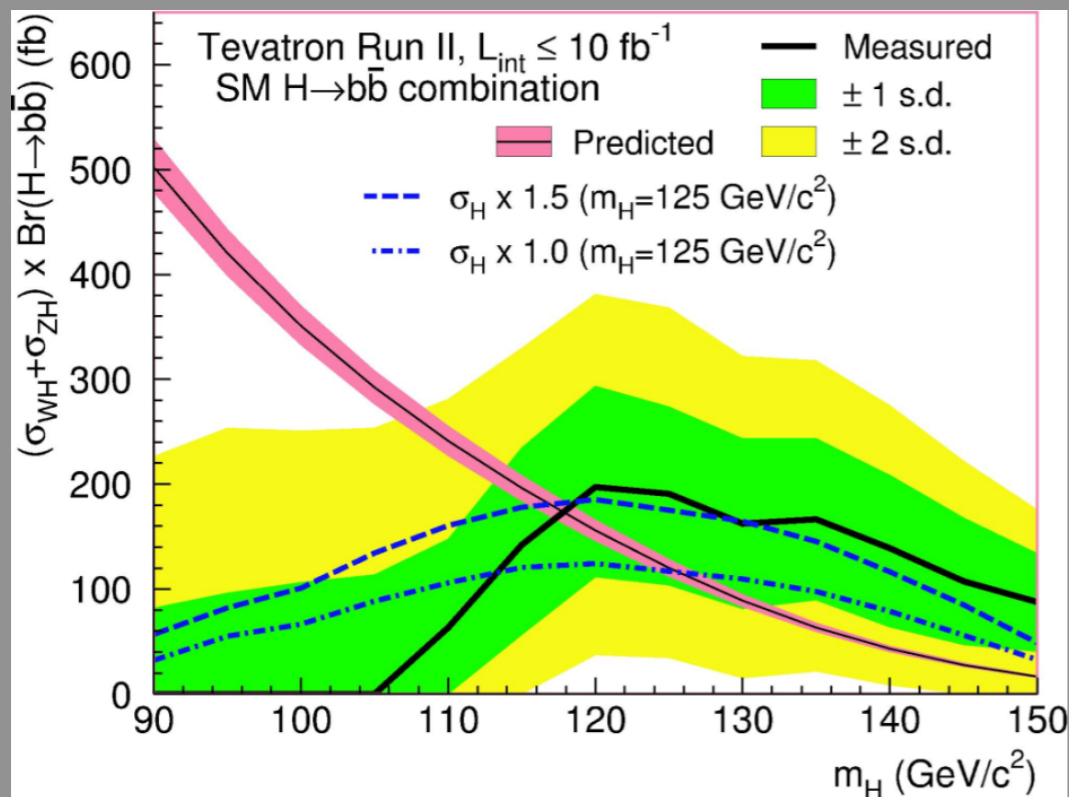
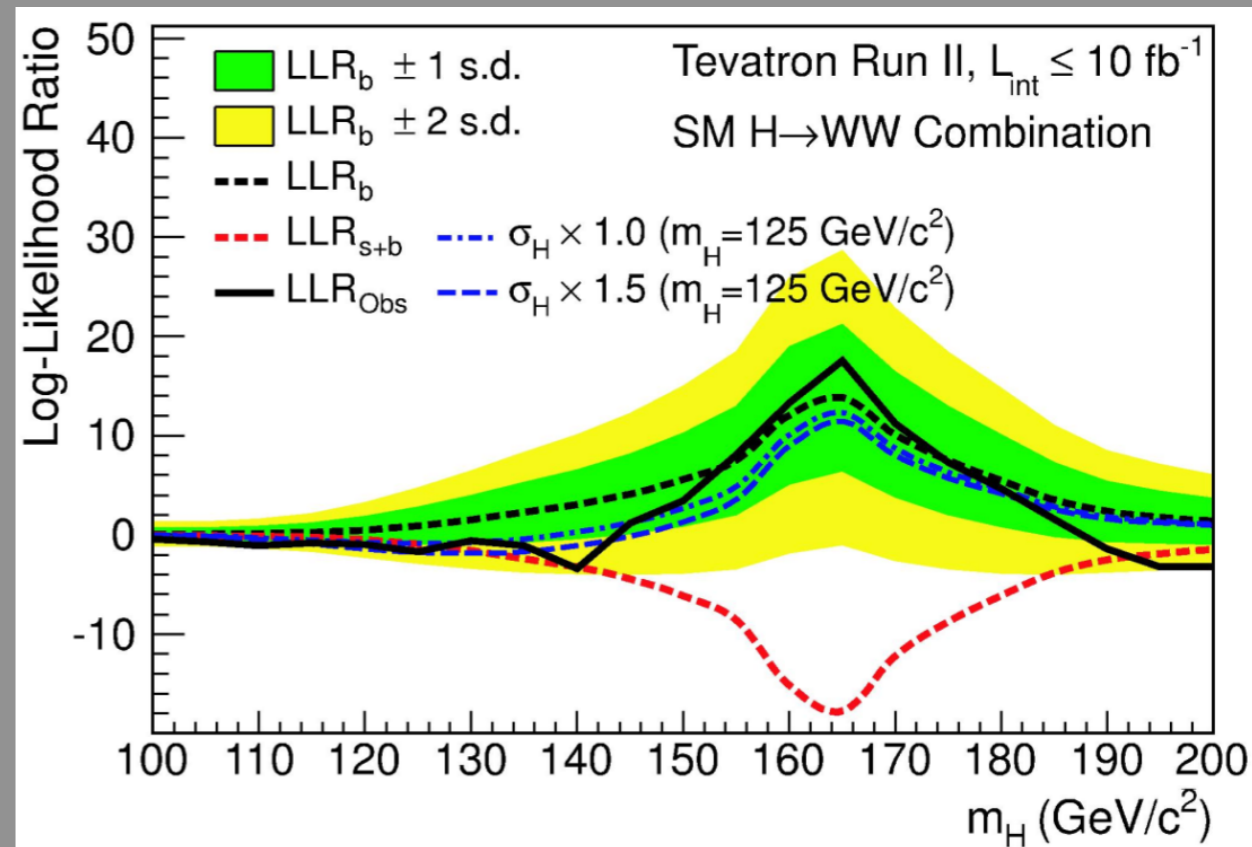
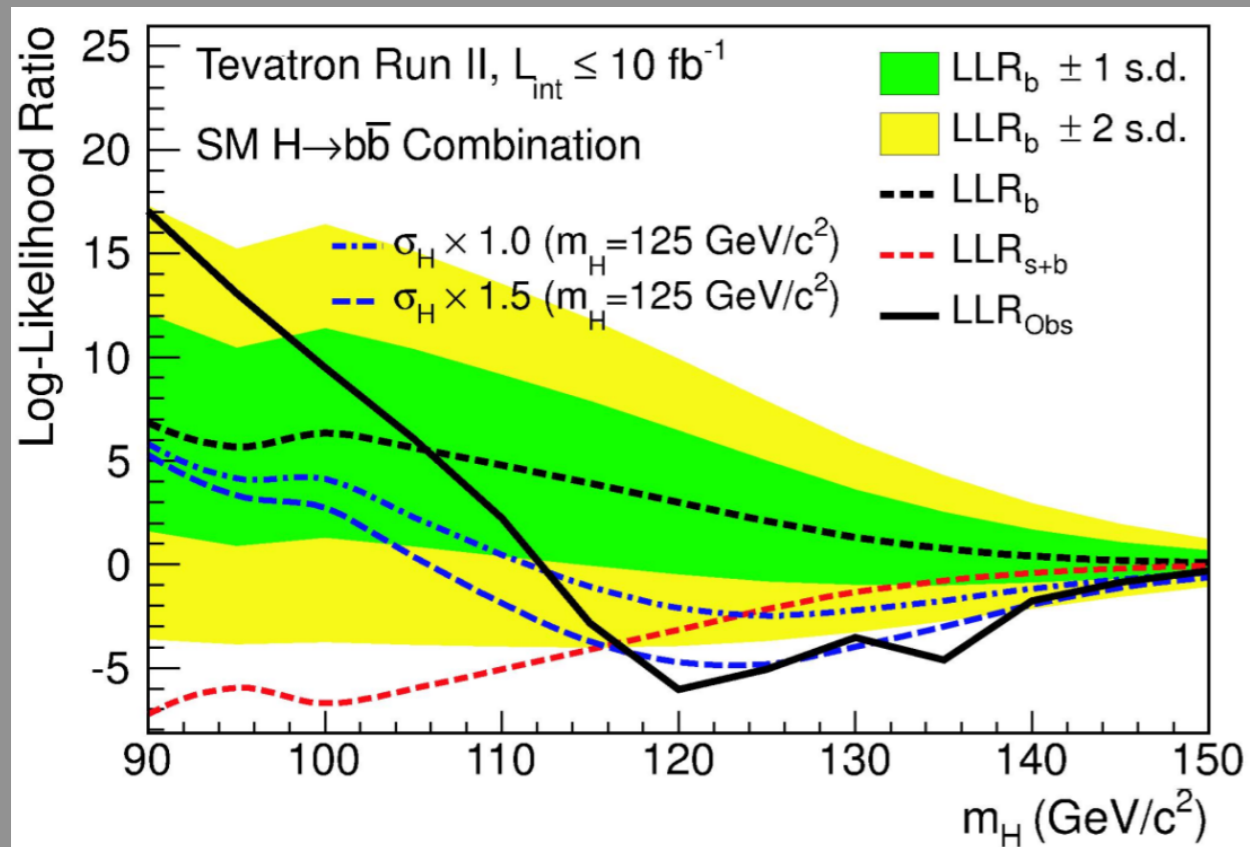
Threshold $V+H$ production goes as:

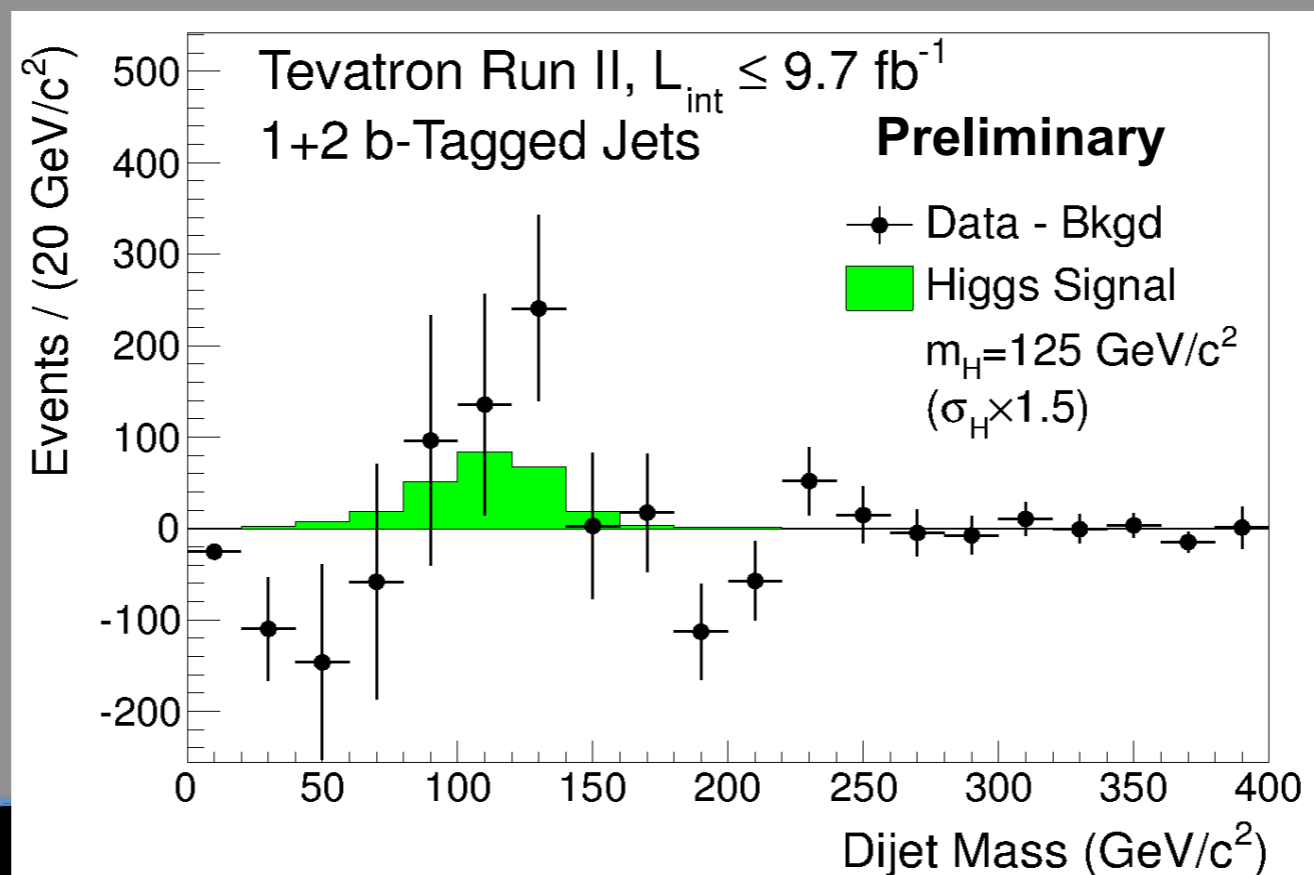
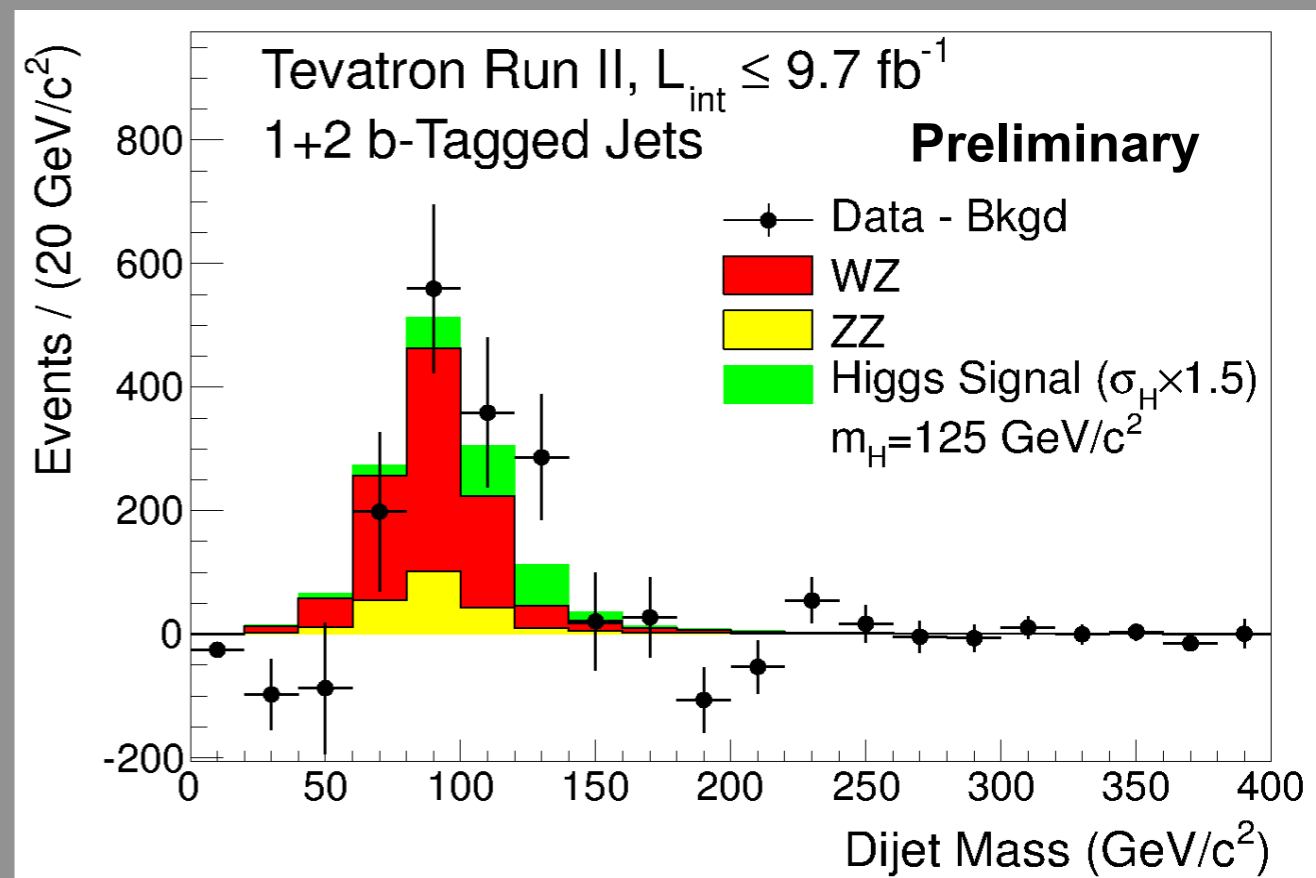
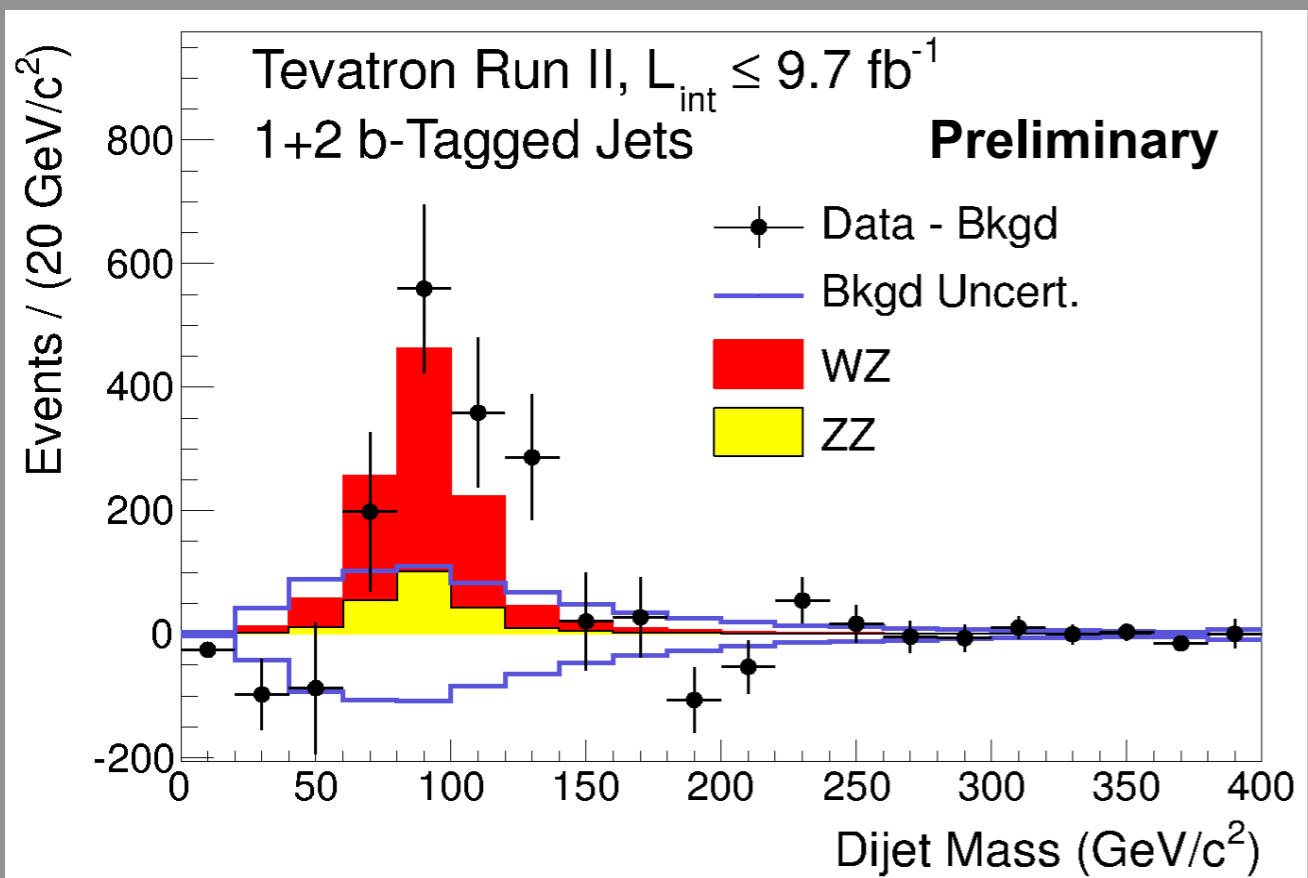
- β for $J^P=0^+$ (s-wave)
- β^3 for $J^P=0^-$ (p-wave)
- β^5 for $J^P=2^+$ (d-wave)

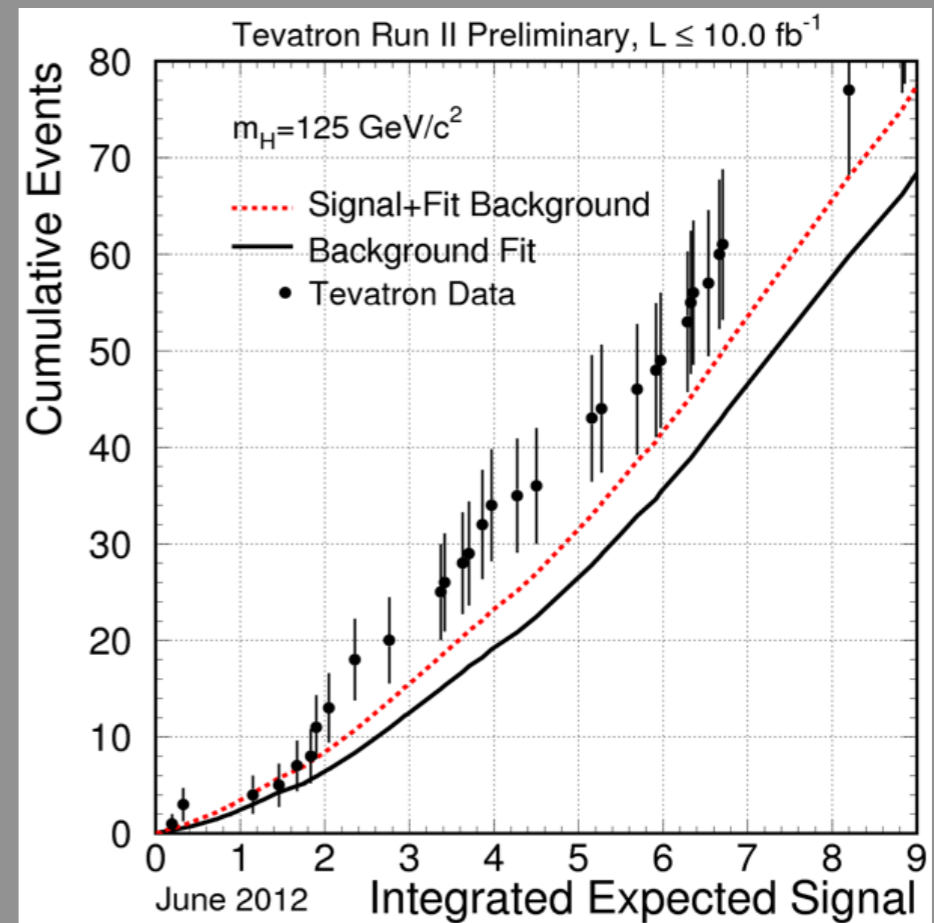
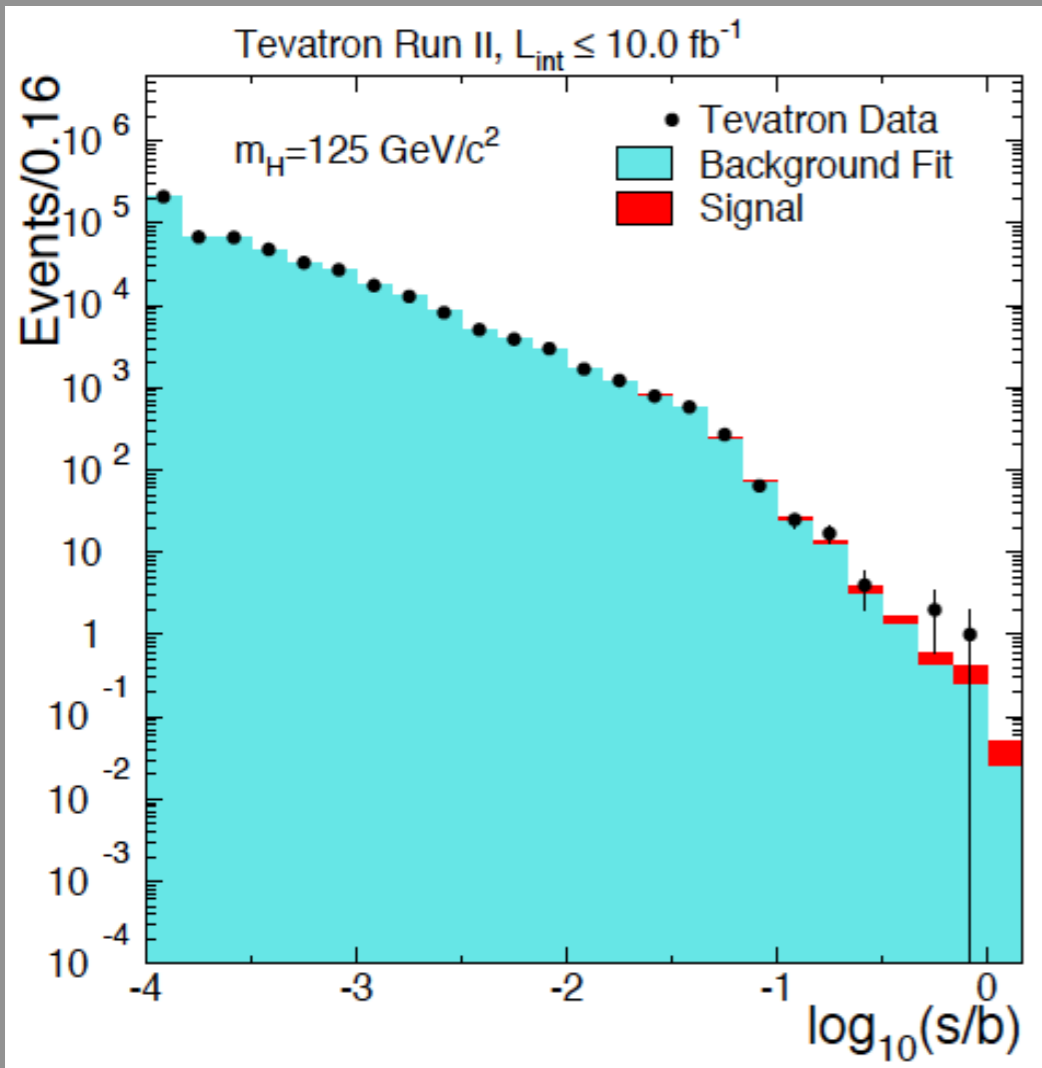


- J. Ellis, D. S. Hwang, V. Sanz, and T. You, J. High Energy Phys. 2012, 134 (2012).
- J. Ellis, V. Sanz, and T. You, arXiv:1303.0208, (2013).
- D. Miller, S. Choi, B. Eberle, M. Muhlleitner, and P. Zerwas, Phys. Lett. B 505, 149 (2001).

Quantifying the Excess: Sub Channels

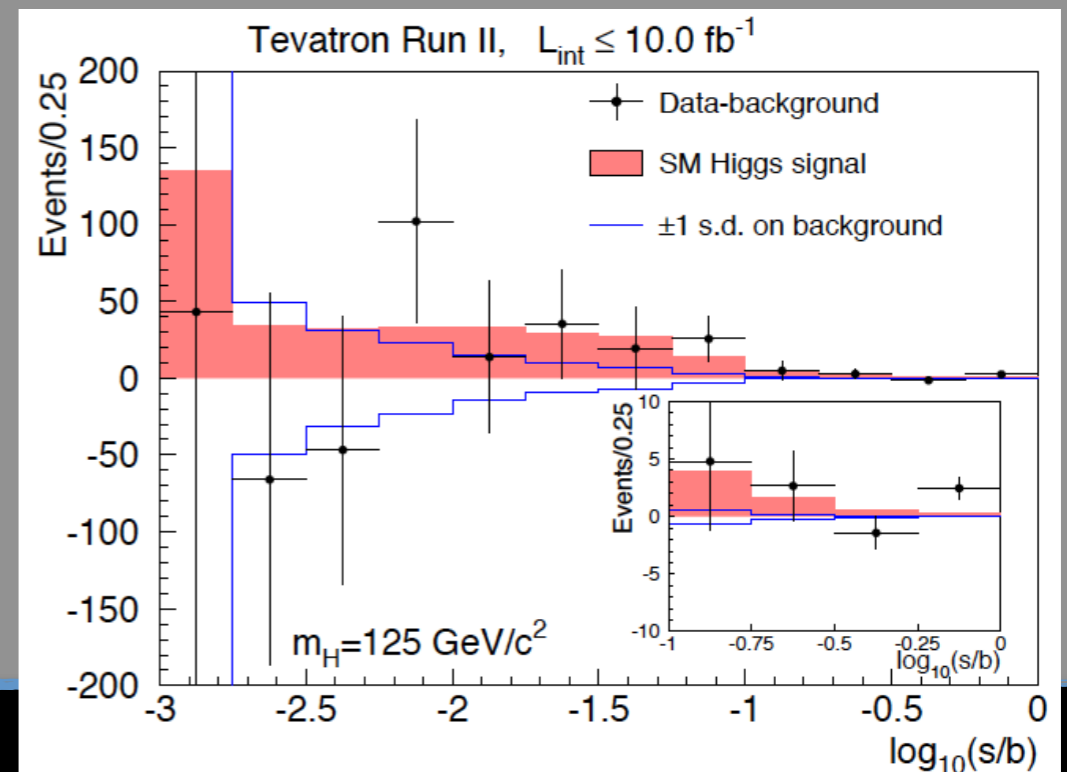


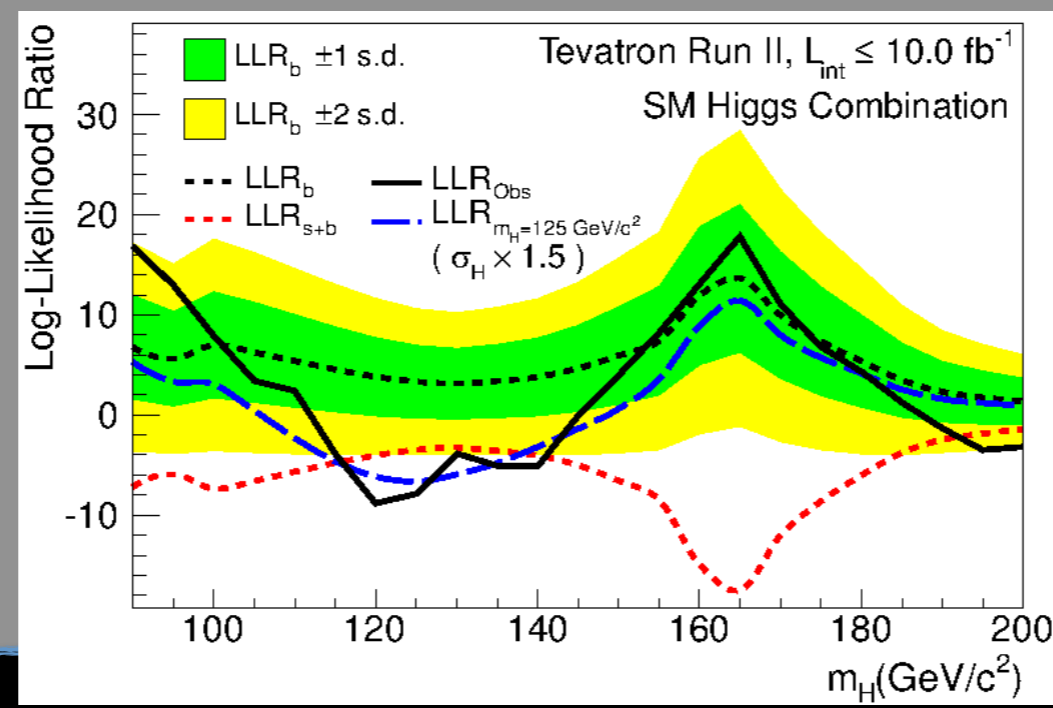
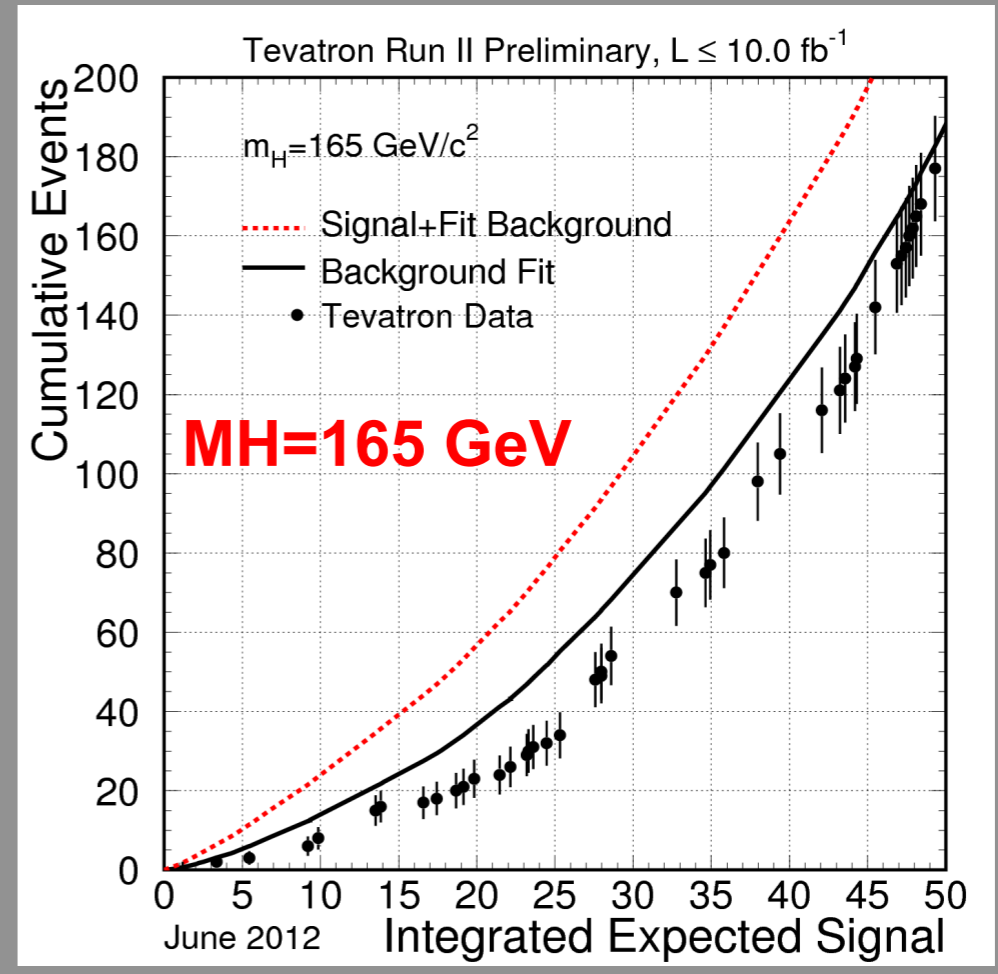
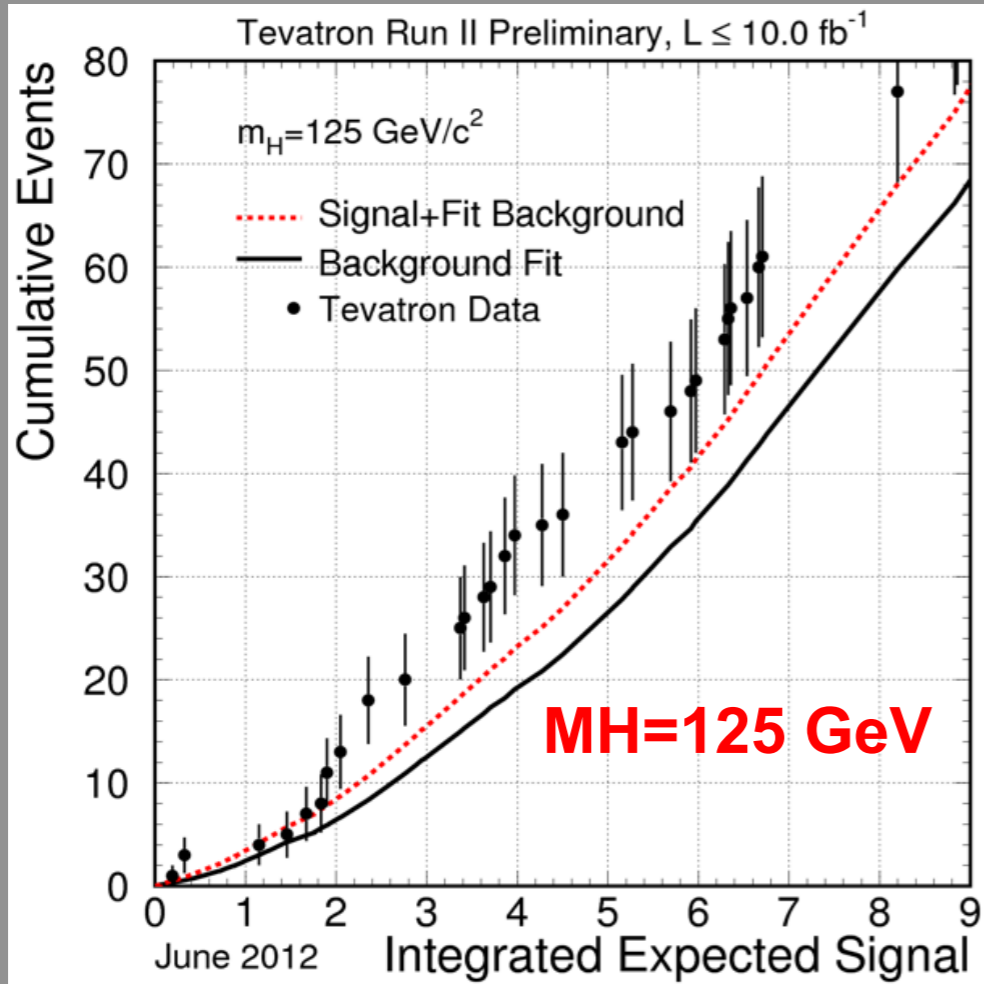


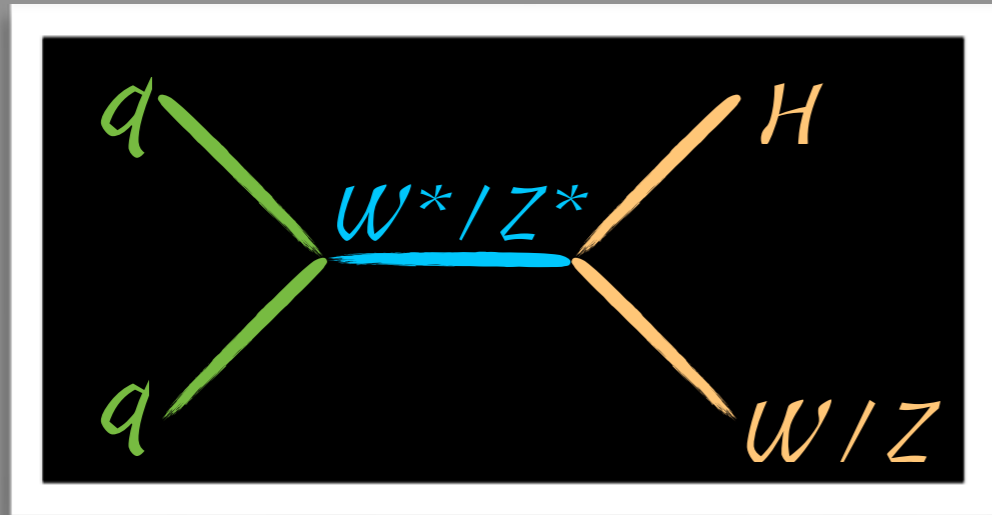


Display all input histogram bins ordered according to S/B in one plot.

– The background model has been constrained by the data.

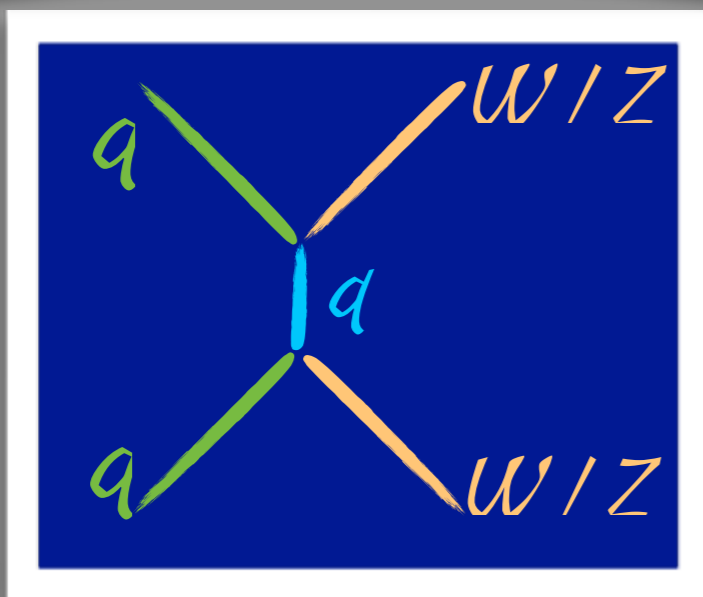
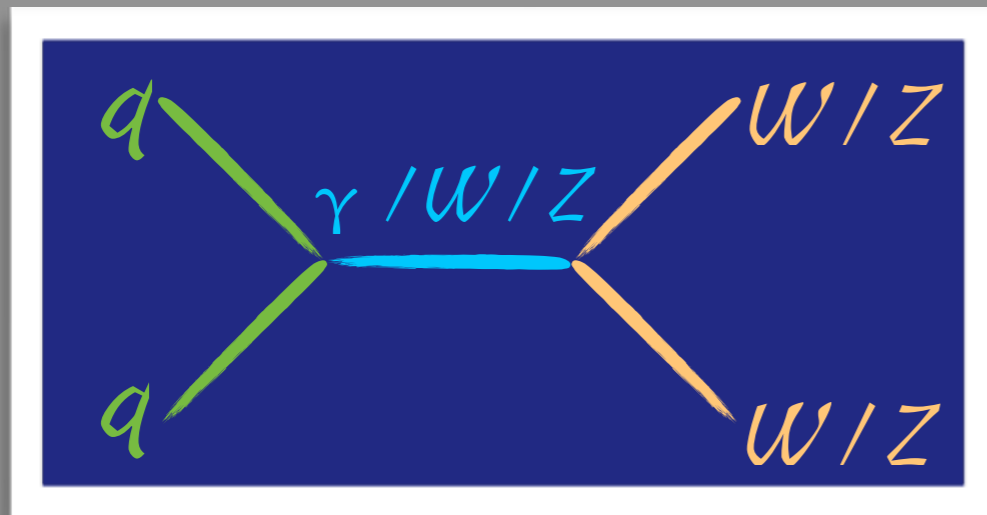
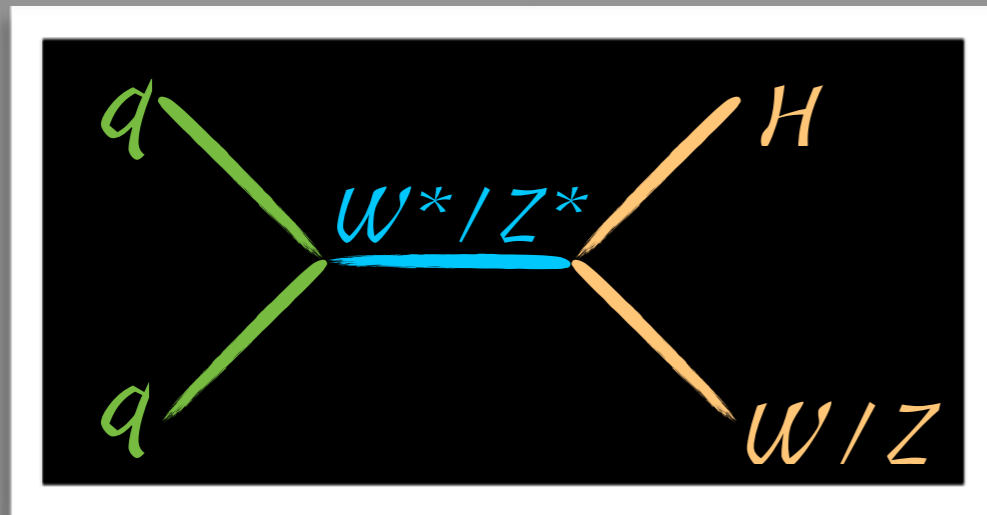


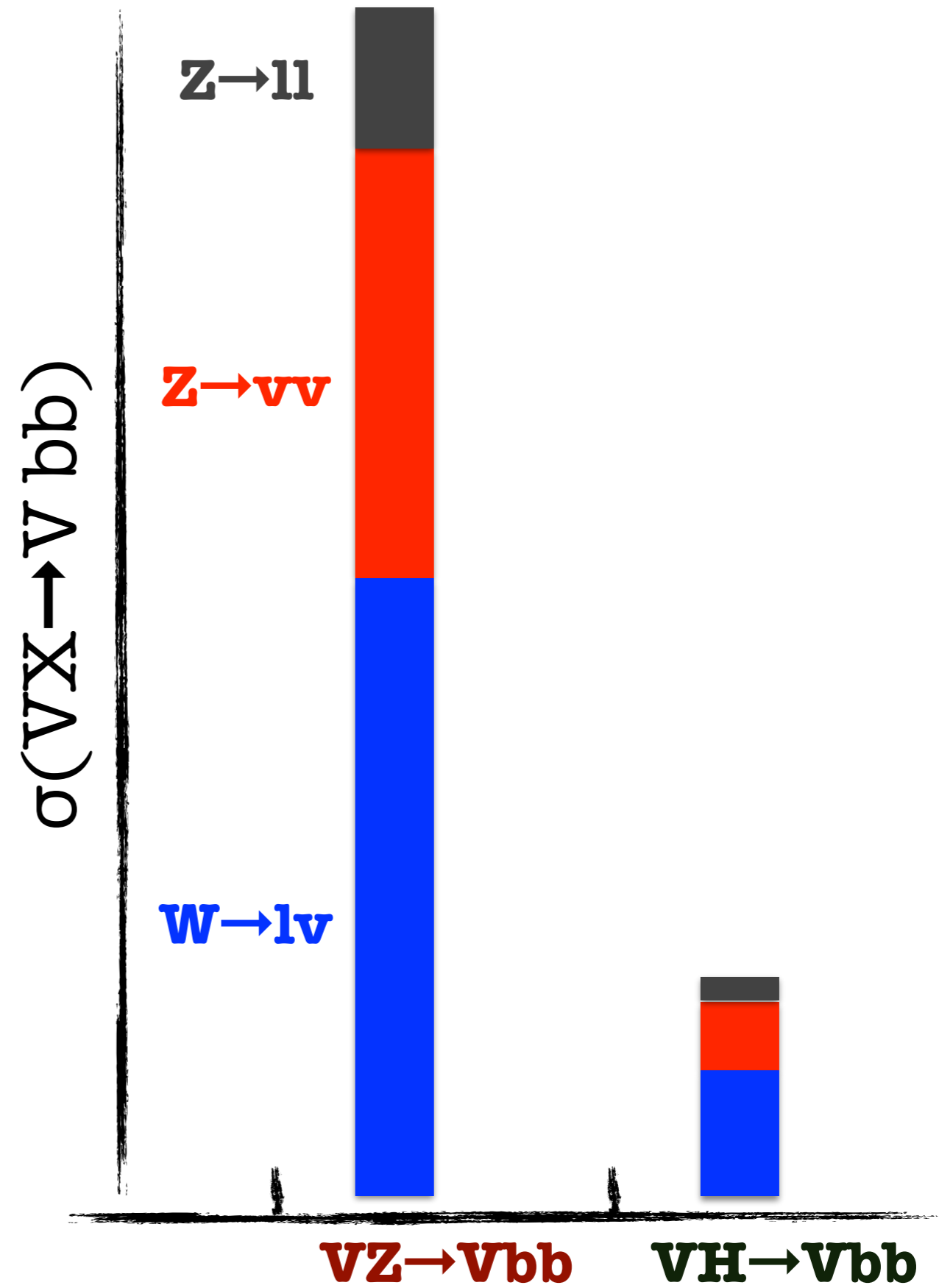
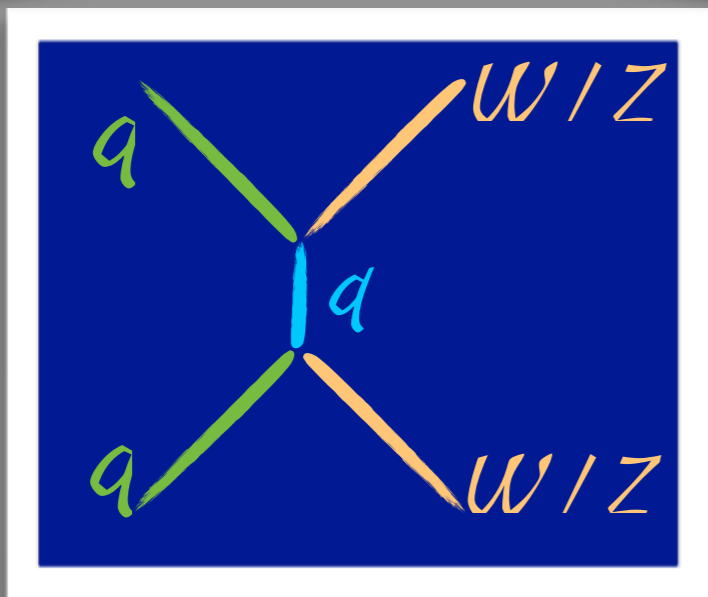
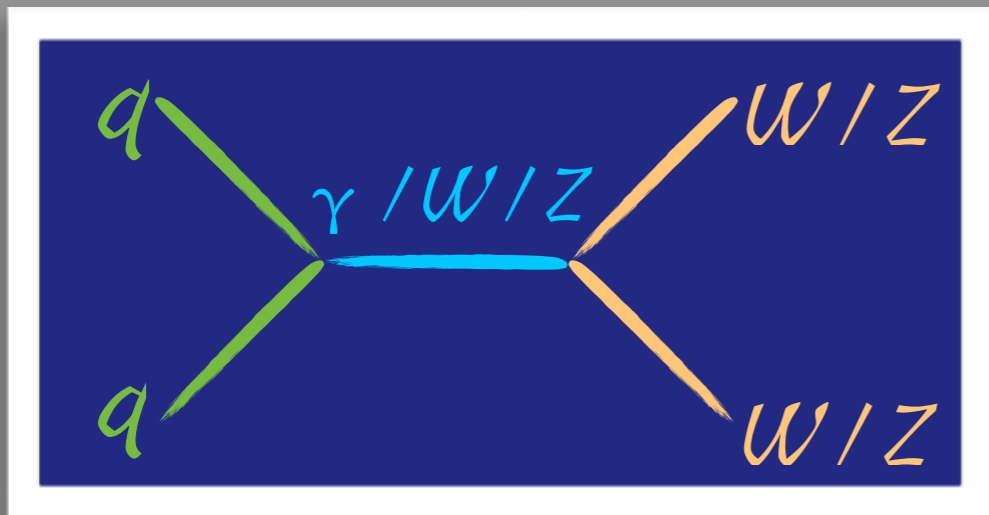
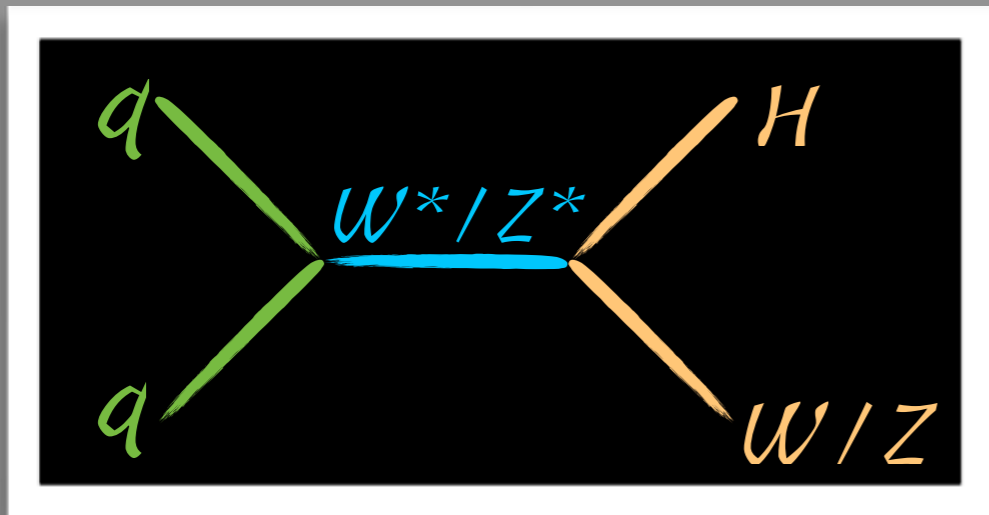


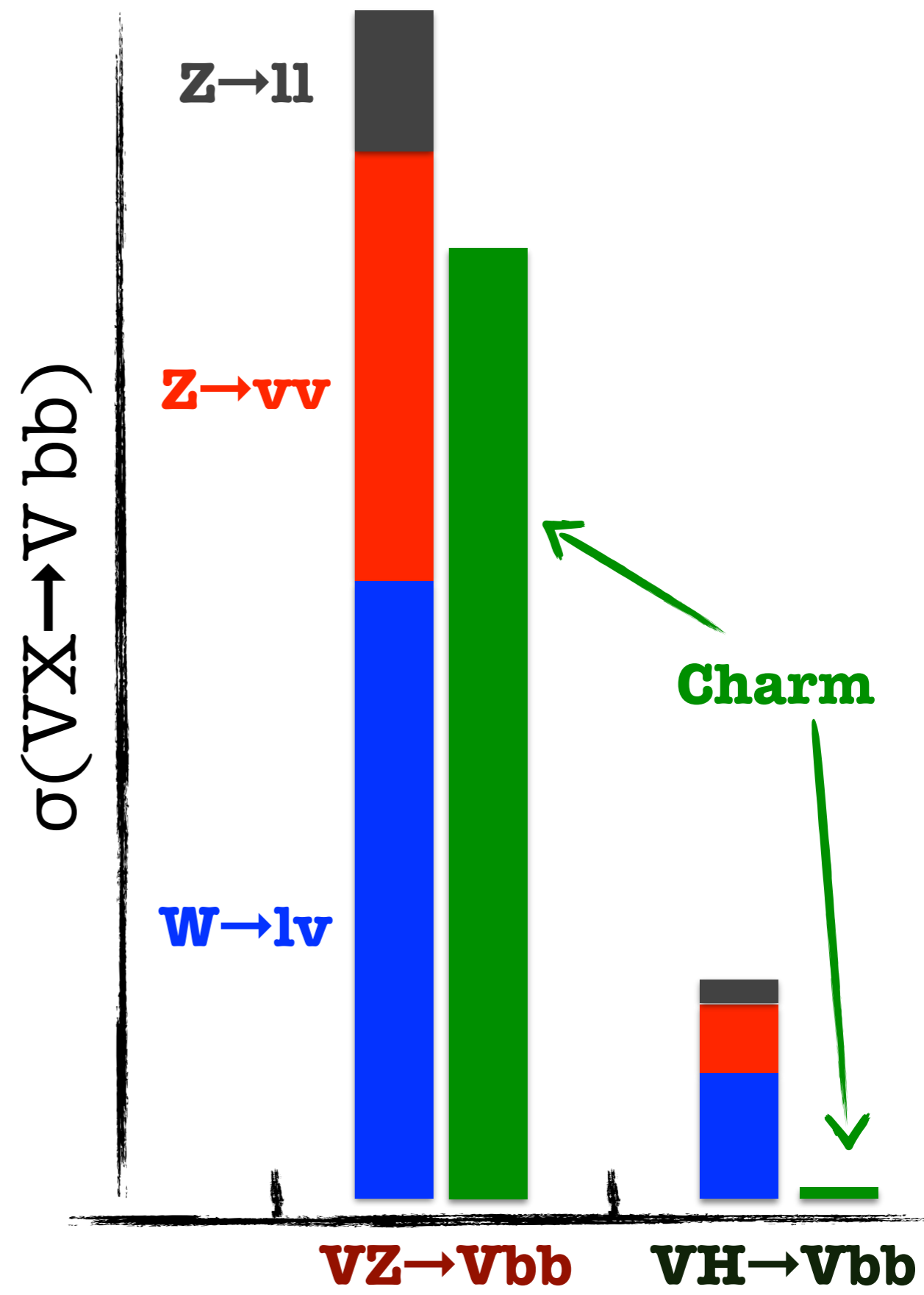
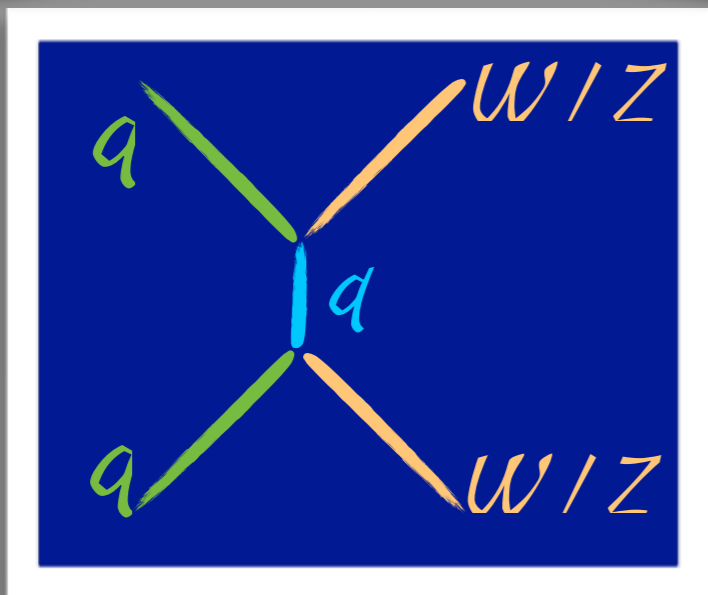
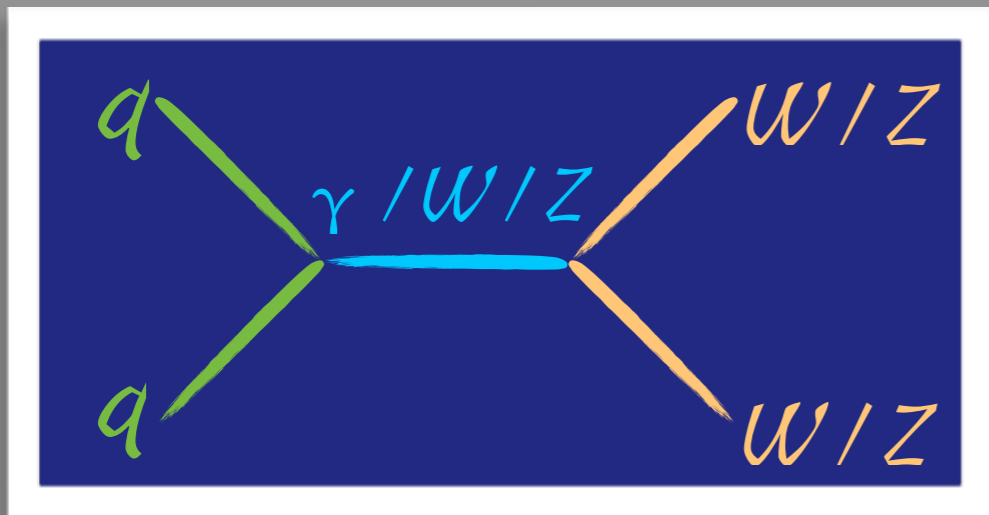
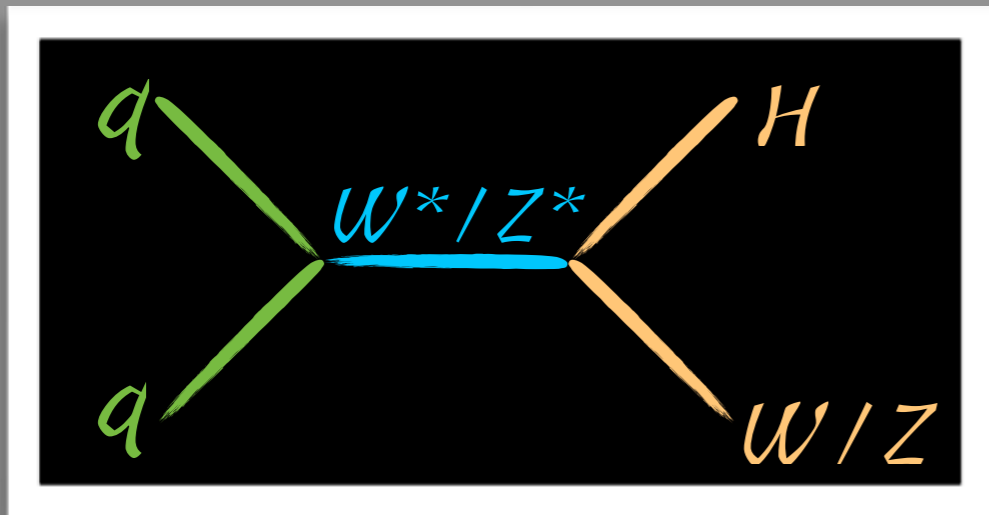


Search
Validation?

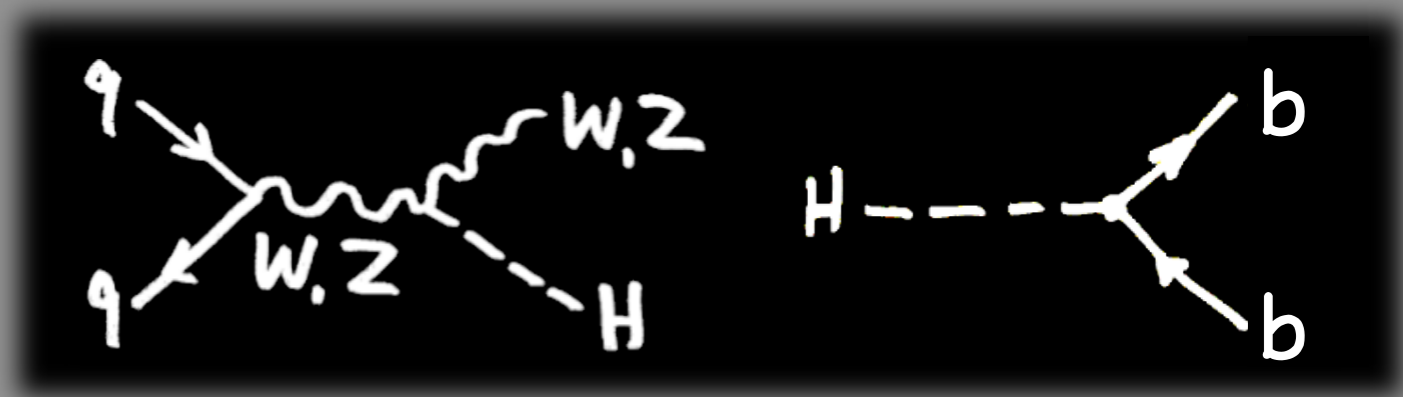
Search Validation?



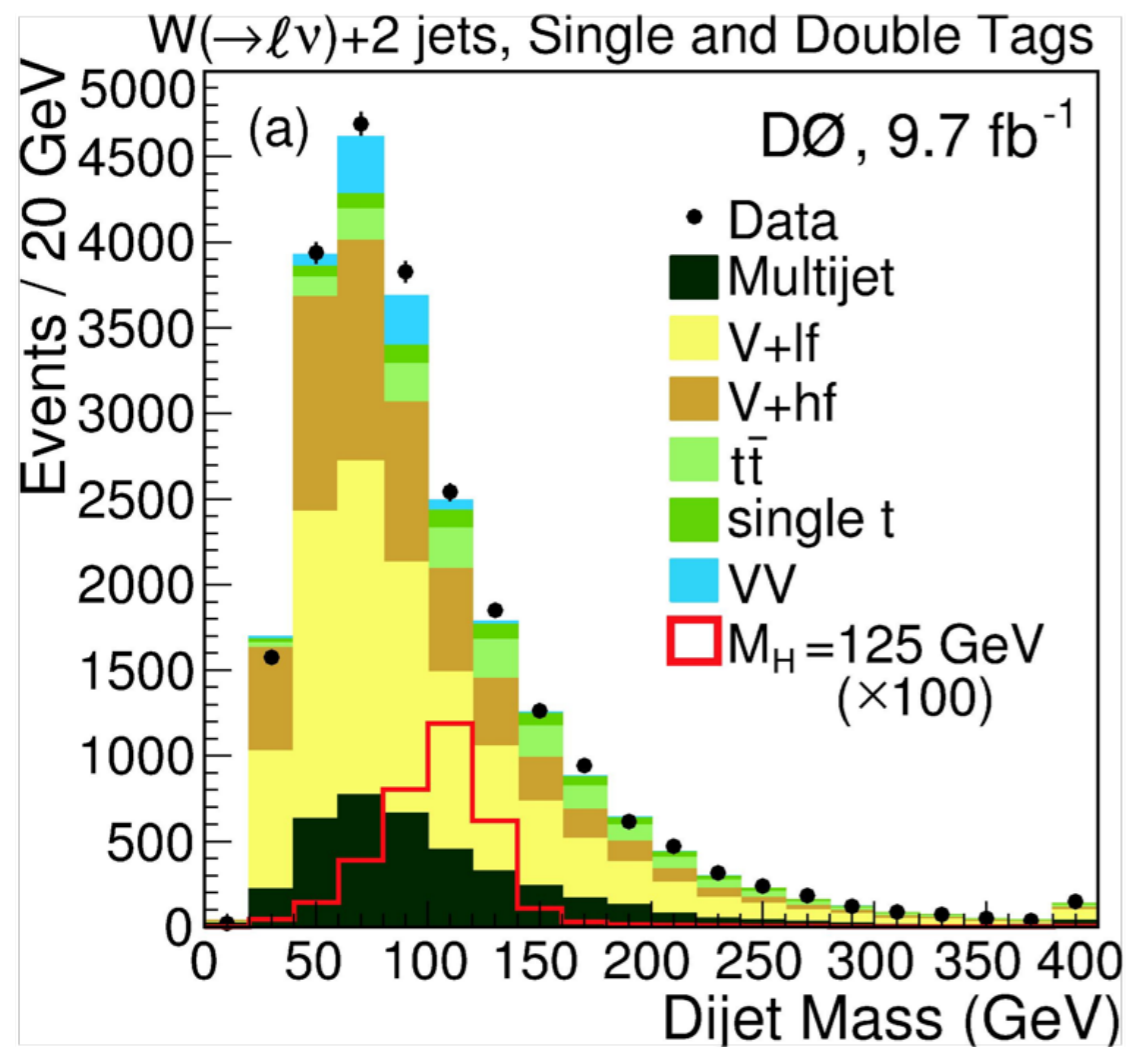
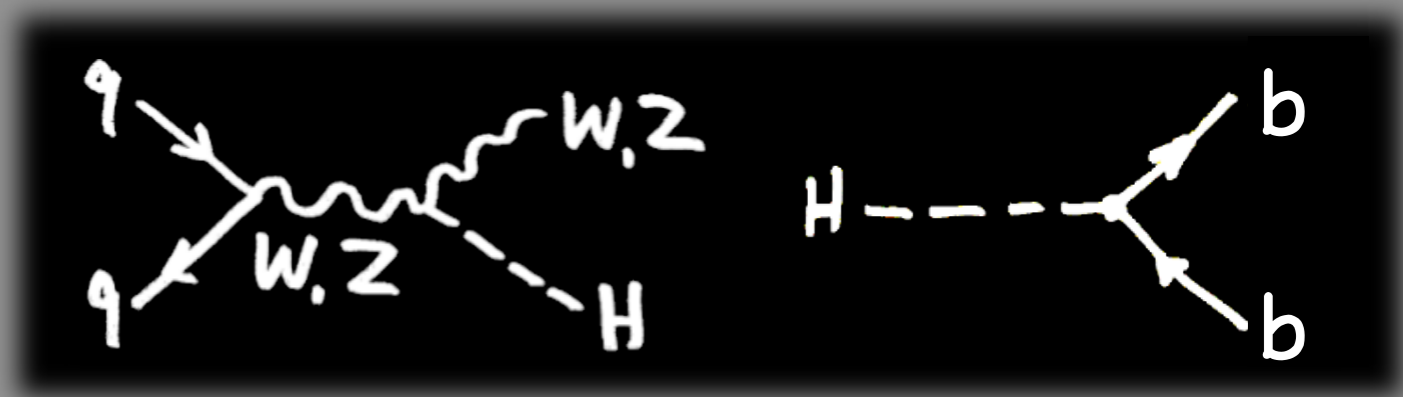




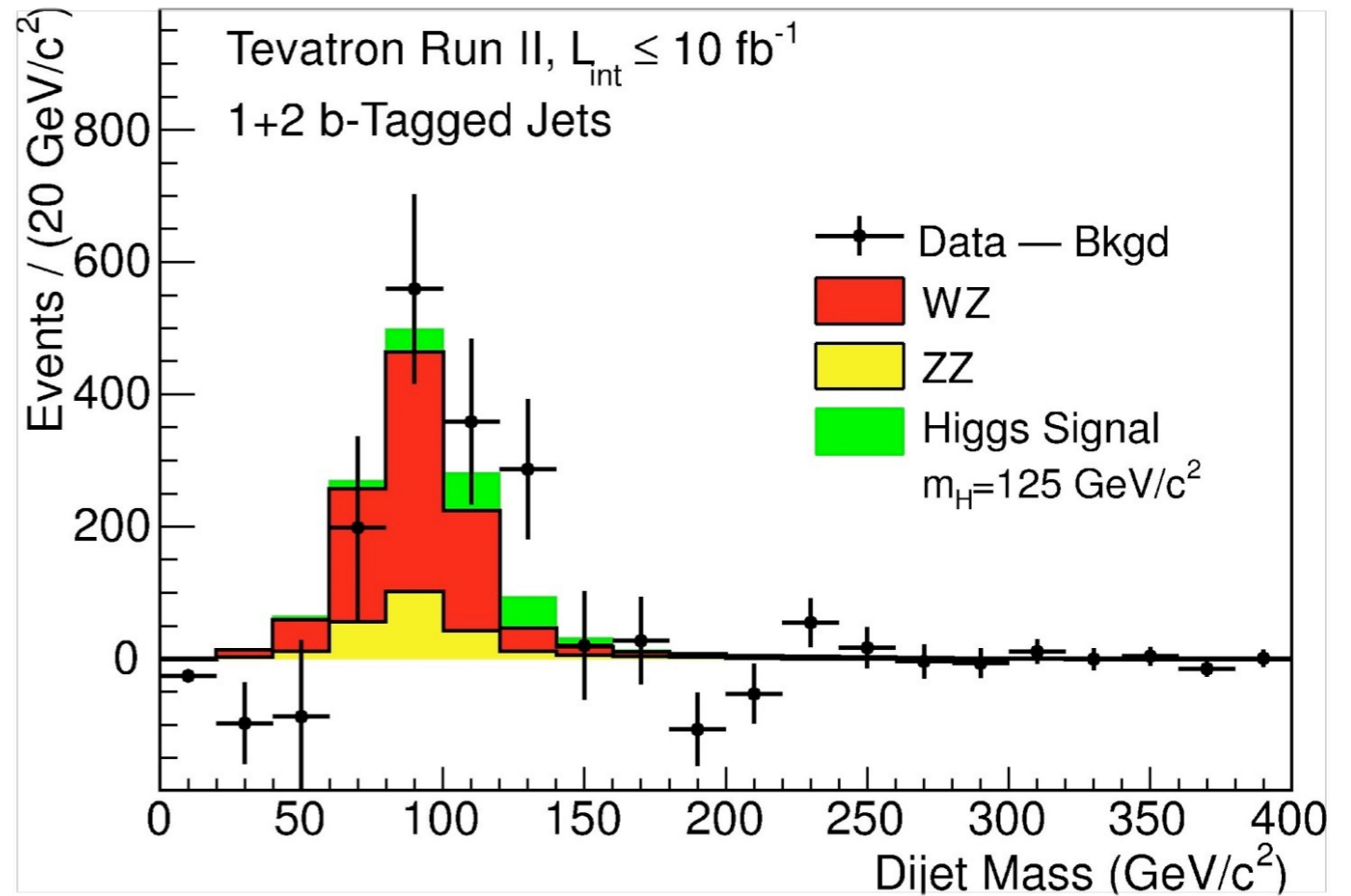
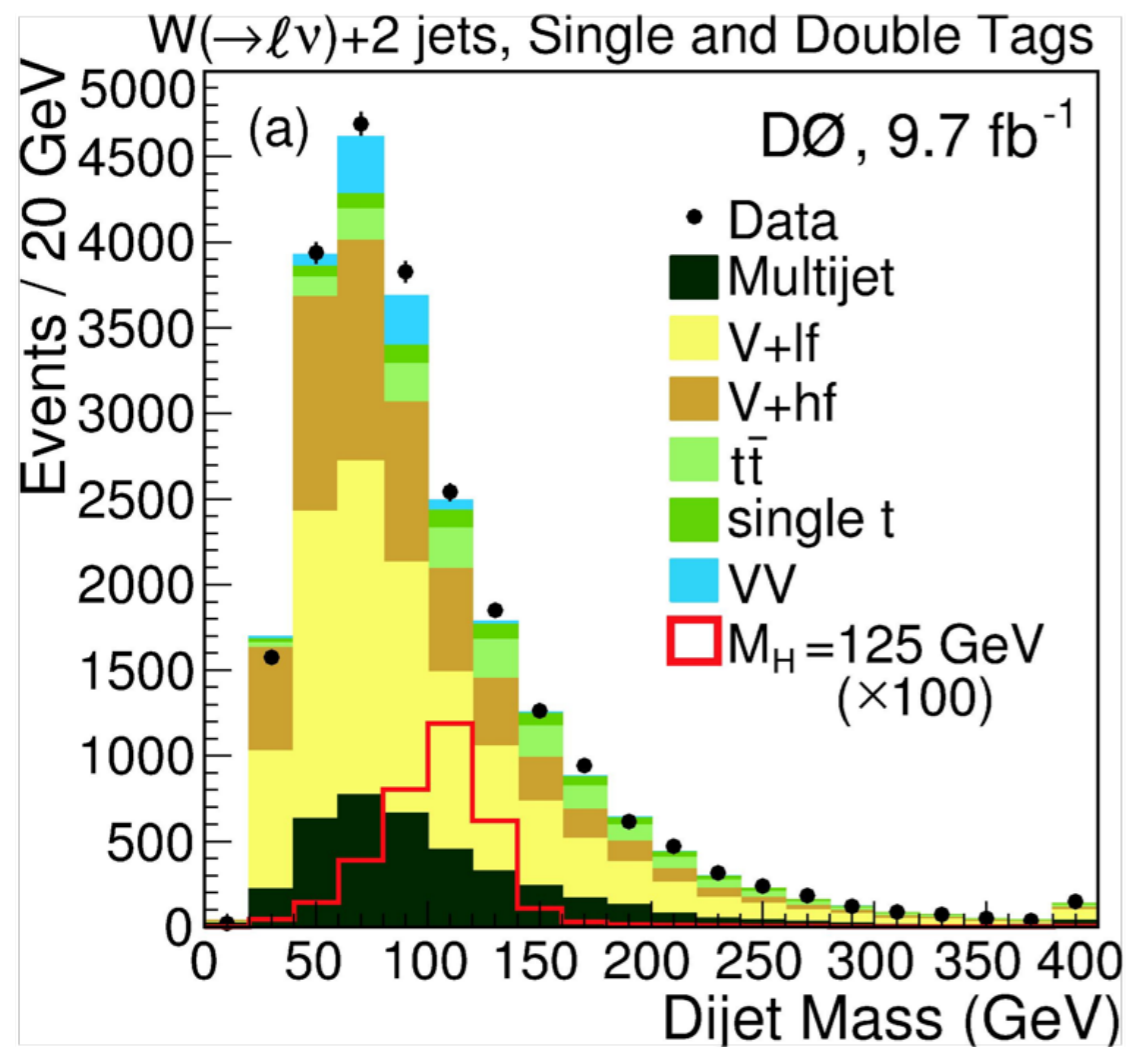
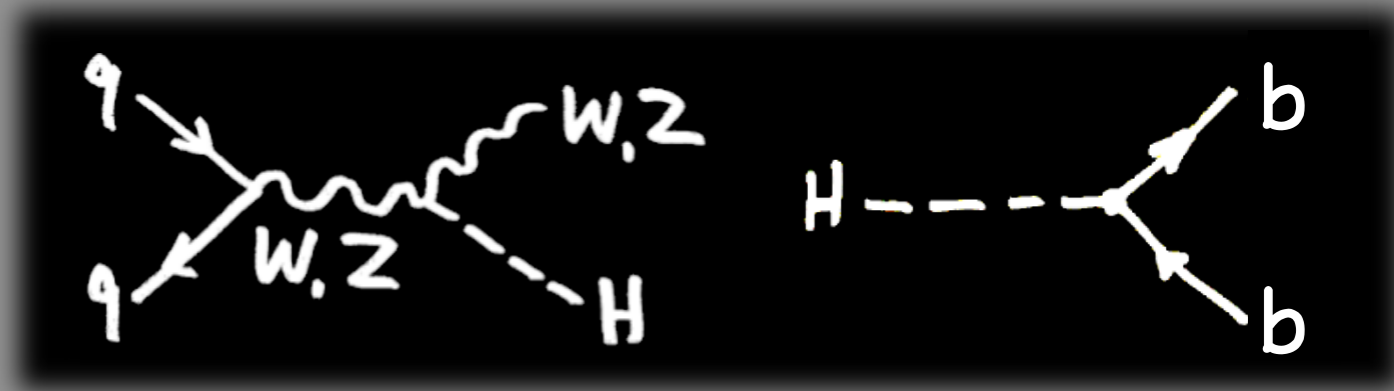
Low Mass Search



Low Mass Search

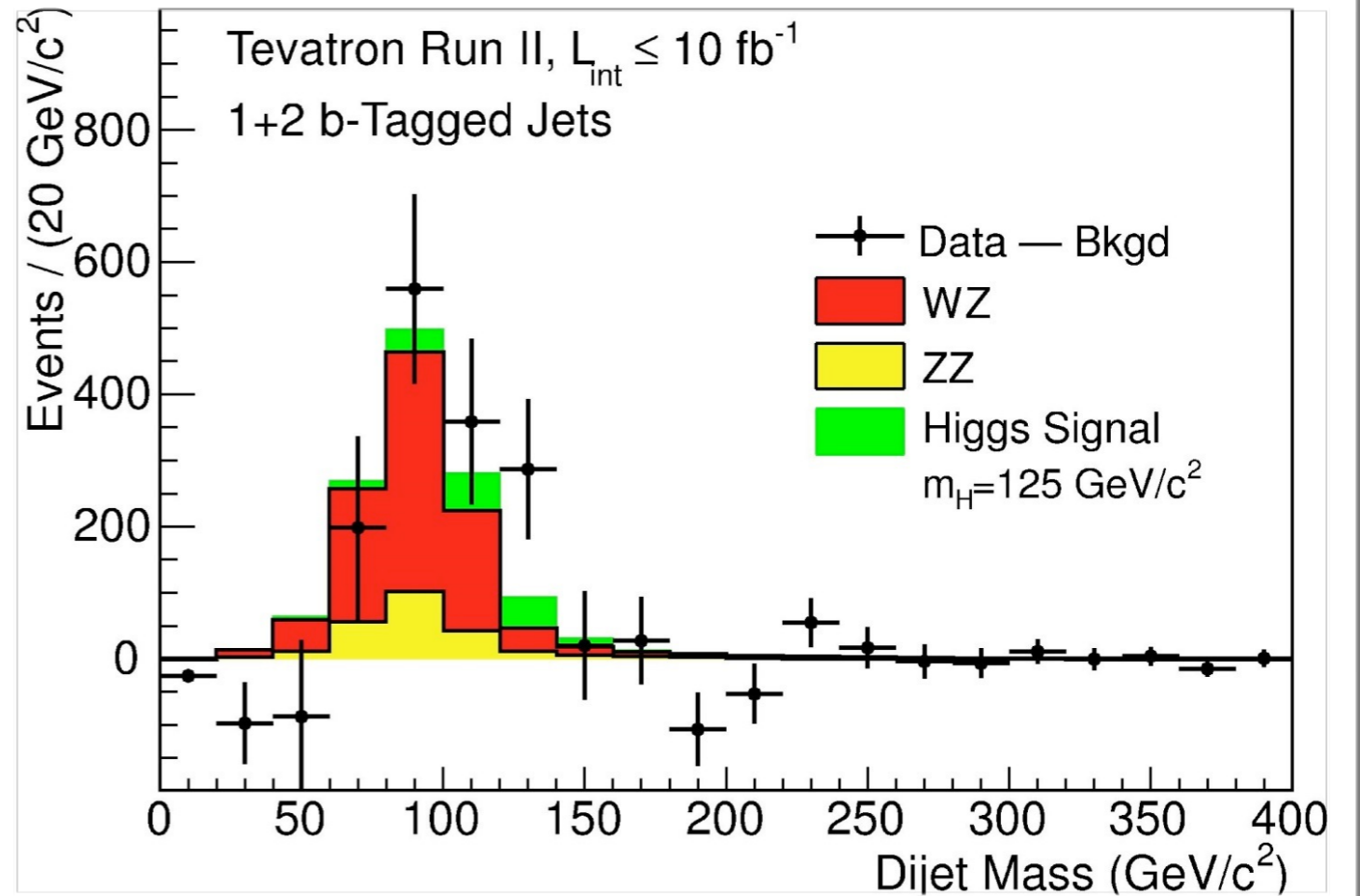
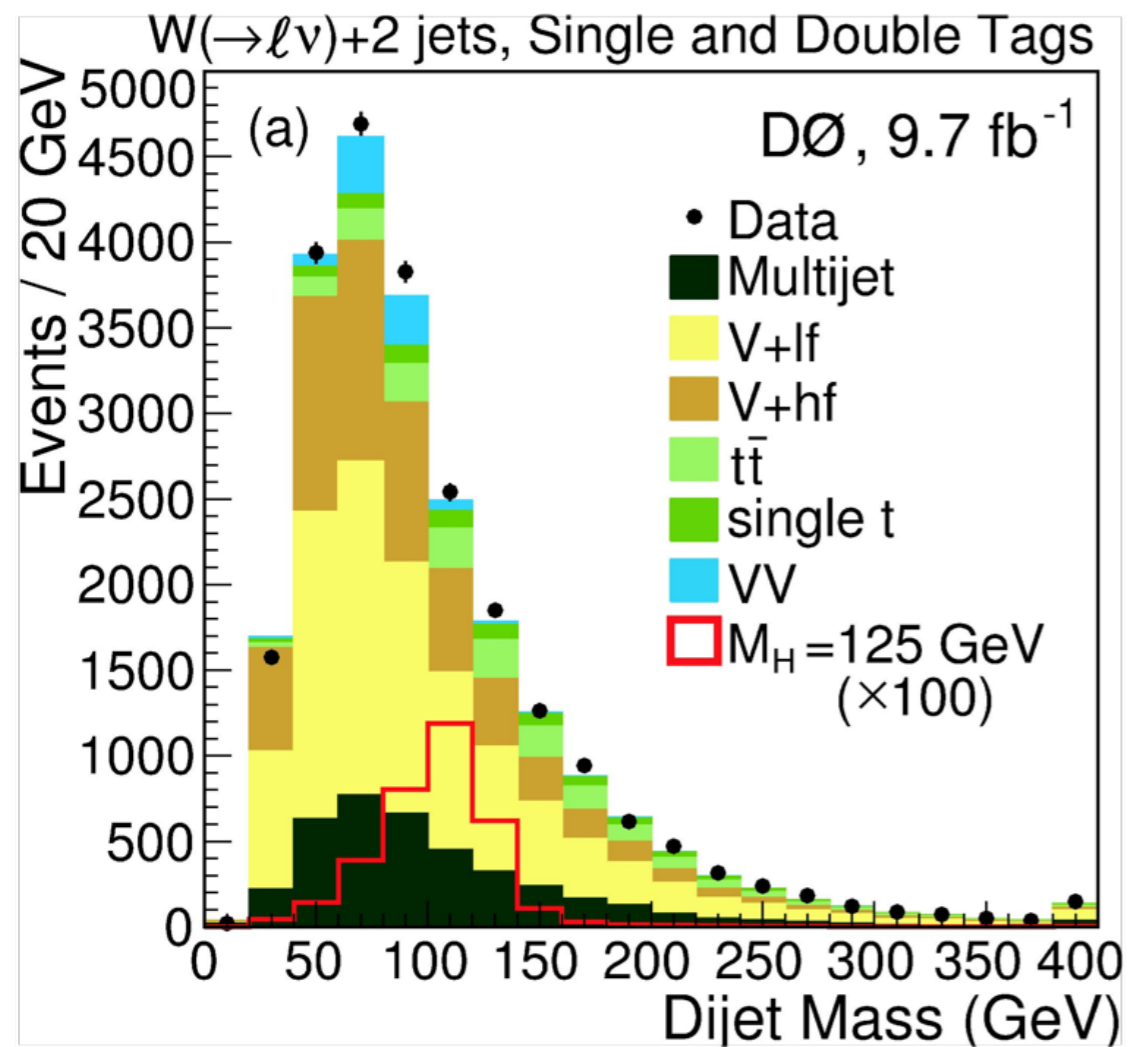
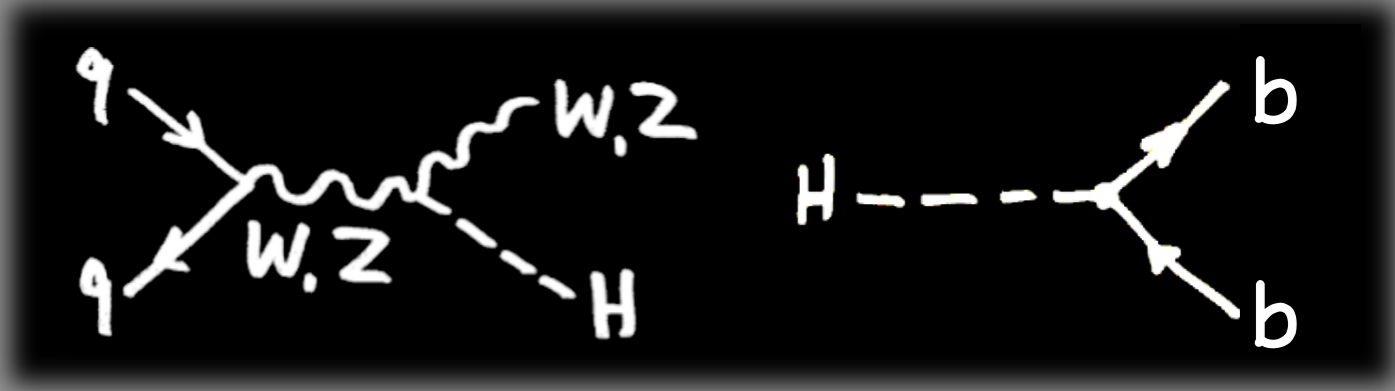


Low Mass Search



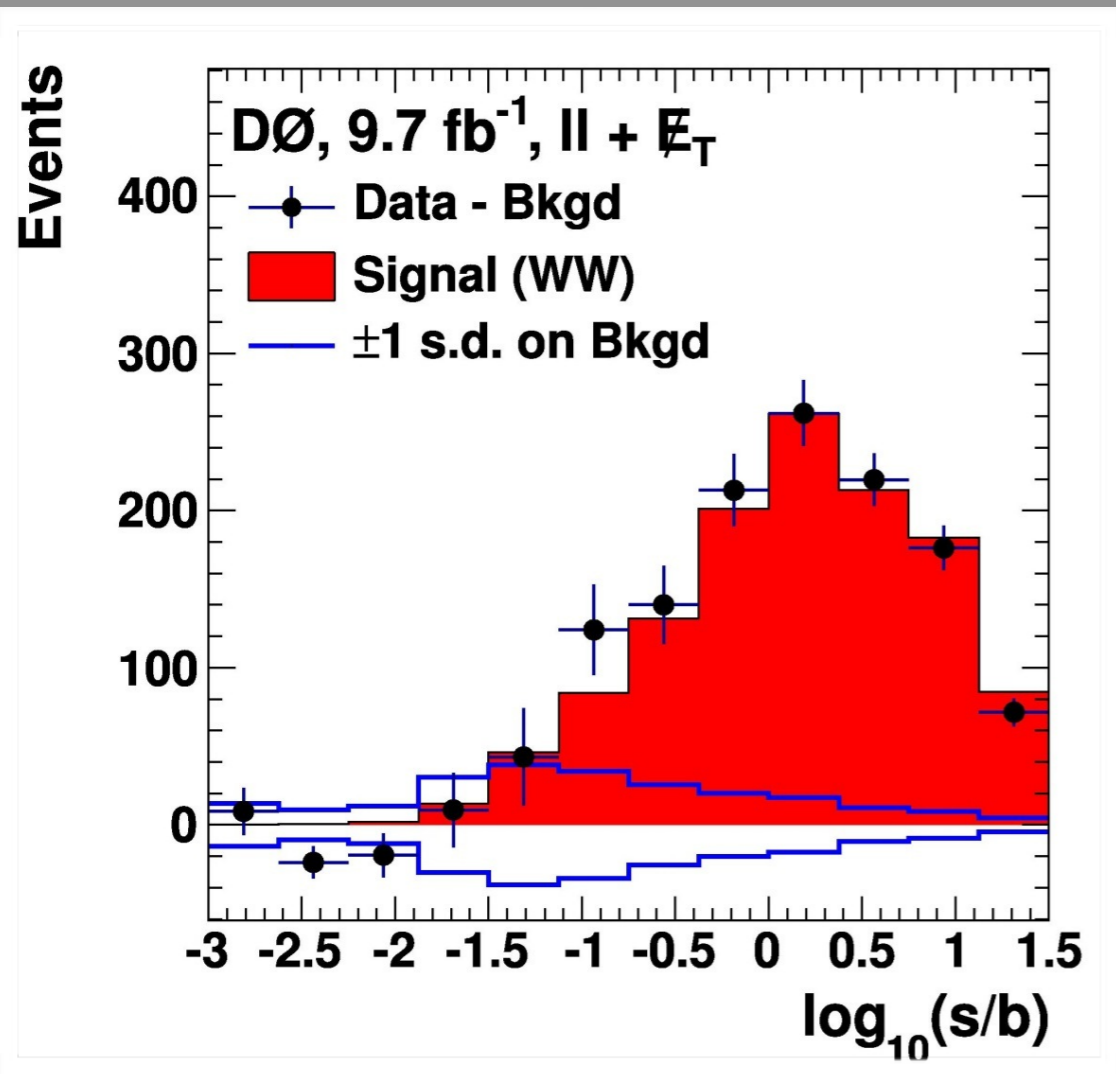
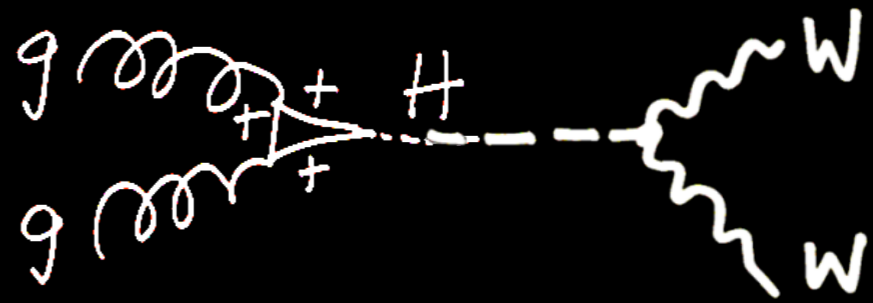
Low Mass Search

VALIDATED



$$\sigma(WZ + ZZ) / \sigma^{SM} = 0.7 \pm 0.2$$

High Mass Search



High Mass Search

VALIDATED

