

Recent Results from the Tevatron

Charged Higgs 2010 Uppsala

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Outline

- 1 Overview
- 2 The Tevatron
 - Tevatron
- 3 Results
 - Indirect Searches
 - Direct Searches
- 4 Summary

Overview

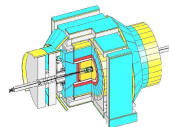
- Tevatron zeros in on SM Higgs boson.
 - 95% CL exclusion $100 < m_h < 109$ GeV and $158 < m_h < 175$ GeV (LEP $m_h < 114$ GeV)
- No evidence restricts SM to a single Higgs doublet;
- Simplest extension add a second Higgs doublet;
 - Required by MSSM;
- Additional doublet adds 4 degrees of freedom leading to 4 new spin zero bosons (5 total h^0, H^0, A^0, H^\pm);
- Generic models (require no FCNC at LO & $\rho \approx 1$)
 - Type I—fermions couple to a single doublet;
 - Type II—Up-type fermions couple to one doublet, Down-type to other doublet (*required by MSSM*);
 - Type III—fermions couple to both doublets
- Analysis are based on large tH^+b coupling.

Overview

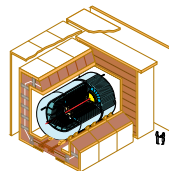
Tevatron Results

- Tevatron charged Higgs (H^\pm) results:
 - Published: Run II 6, Run I 6; Preliminary Run II 1.
 - Run I 6 D0 2 CDF 4
 - Run II 6+1 D0 4 CDF 2+1
 - 5 results on H^{++} also, will not be discussed D0 2 CDF 3
 - Covered mass range: 60 to 300 GeV.
 - Techniques:
 - Indirect: Deviations from SM branching ratios.
 - Direct: Search for mass resonance.
 - H^\pm decay modes $M_{H^\pm} < m_t + m_b$, $M_{H^\pm} > m_t + m_b$:
 - $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ $H^\pm \rightarrow cs$ $H^\pm \rightarrow t^* b \rightarrow W^\pm \bar{b}b$
 - $H^\pm \rightarrow A^0 W^\pm$ $H^\pm \rightarrow h^0 W^\pm$ $H^\pm \rightarrow tb$

Tevatron

 $p\bar{p}$
 $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$
 $\int \mathcal{L} dt \approx 8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$


CDF

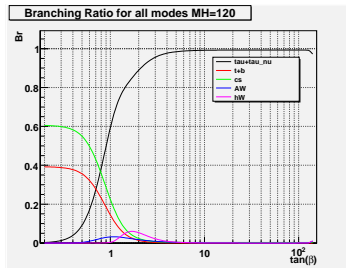
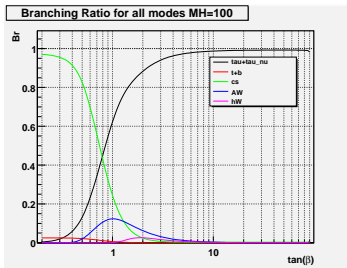


DØ

Indirect Search

Overview

- Analysis are based on type 2 models
 - Concentrate on $m_{H^\pm} < m_t + m_b$
 - Search for: $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ $H^\pm \rightarrow cs$ $H^\pm \rightarrow h^0 W^\pm$
 $H^\pm \rightarrow A^0 W^\pm$ $H^\pm \rightarrow t^* b \rightarrow W^\pm \bar{b} b$

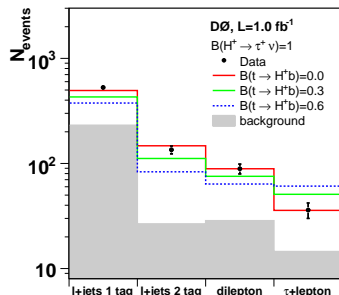
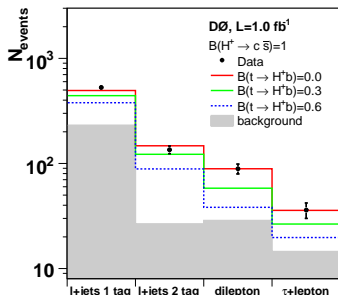


FeynHiggs m_h^{\max}

Indirect Search

Overview

- Search for deviations from SM branching ratios.
 - N_{events} will increase/decrease depending on channel.
 - $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ Increase final states with τ decrease final states with e, μ , all-hadronic.
 - $H^\pm \rightarrow cs$ Increase all-hadronic final states decrease final states with leptons.



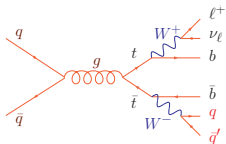
DØ Ratio Method

Technique Overview 1

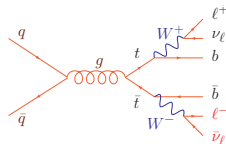
- Measure cross section ratios
 - Cross section measurement

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{\text{exp}} = \frac{[\sigma_{t\bar{t}} \cdot \text{B}(t\bar{t} \rightarrow X)]_{\text{exp}}}{[\text{B}(t\bar{t} \rightarrow X)]_{\text{SM}}} = \sigma_{t\bar{t}}$$

$$\sum_X \text{B}(t\bar{t} \rightarrow W^\pm b \rightarrow X) = 1$$



$\ell + \text{jets}$



$\ell + \ell$

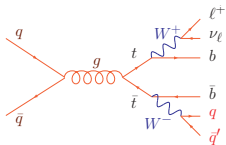
\mathcal{O} Ratio Method

Technique Overview 1

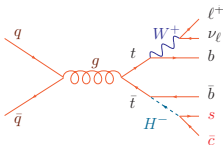
- Measure cross section ratios
 - Cross section measurement

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{\text{exp}} = \frac{[\sigma_{t\bar{t}} \cdot \mathcal{B}(t\bar{t} \rightarrow X)]_{\text{exp}}}{[\mathcal{B}(t\bar{t} \rightarrow X)]_{\text{SM}}} = \sigma_{t\bar{t}} \cdot f_X$$

$$\sum_X \mathcal{B}(t\bar{t} \rightarrow W^\pm b \rightarrow X) + \sum_X \mathcal{B}(t\bar{t} \rightarrow H^\pm b \rightarrow X) = 1$$



$l + \text{jets}$



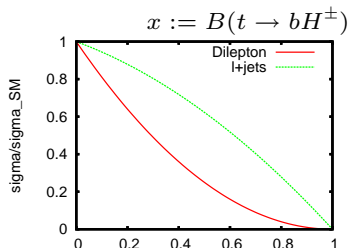
$l + l$

$\mathcal{D}\mathcal{O}$ Ratio Method

Technique Overview 2

- If ratio does not equal 1, can imply new physics.
- Assume leptophobic H^\pm small $\tan\beta$
 - $H^\pm \rightarrow cs \Rightarrow \sigma^{\ell\ell}/\sigma^{\ell j} < 1$ ($\ell = e$ or μ)
- Tauonic H^\pm model large $\tan\beta$
 - $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau \Rightarrow \sigma^{\tau+\ell}/\sigma^{\ell\ell-\ell j} > 1$

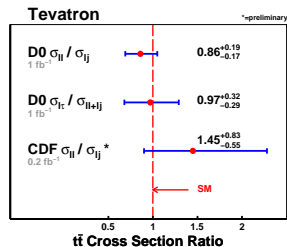
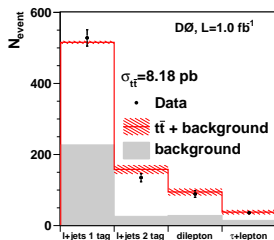
- $\sigma_{\text{meas}}/\sigma_{\text{SM}}$ vs. $B(t \rightarrow H^\pm b)$
 $B(H^\pm \rightarrow cs) = 1$
 σ_{meas} assuming SM BR



DØ Ratio Method

Results 1

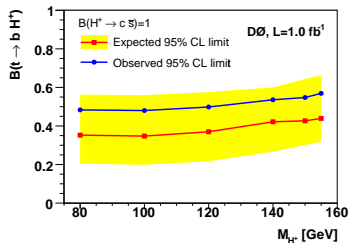
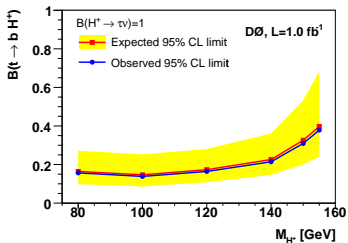
- Ratios computed using pseudodata data sets for numerator and denominator.
 - Decay channels are exclusive.
 - Account for correlations in systematic uncertainties.
 - Account for misidentified decay channels.



DØ Ratio Method

Results 2

- Two models assumed $B(H^\pm \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau) = 1$ and $B(H^\pm \rightarrow cs) = 1$.
 - Calculate efficiencies for different $B(t \rightarrow H^\pm b)$.
 - Limit set using Feldman Cousins frequentist approach.



Phys. Rev. D 80, 071102(R) (2009) DØ

CDF MSSM

- Analysis based on MSSM using CPsuperH calculation.
- Covers entire $\tan\beta$ range.

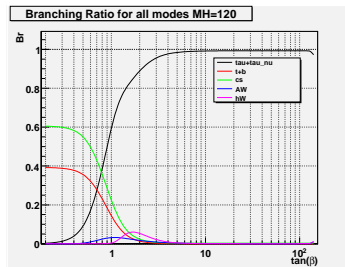
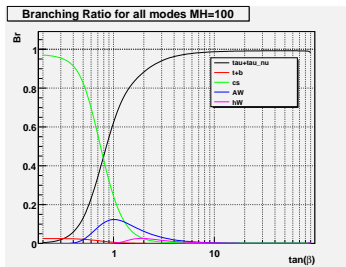
$$H^\pm \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau$$

$$H^\pm \rightarrow cs$$

$$H^\pm \rightarrow t^*b \rightarrow W^\pm\bar{b}b$$

$$H^\pm \rightarrow A^0W^\pm$$

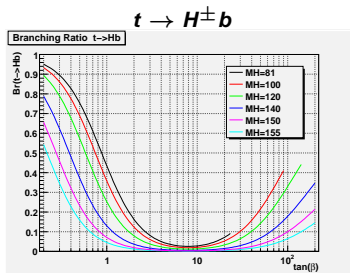
$$H^\pm \rightarrow h^0W^\pm$$



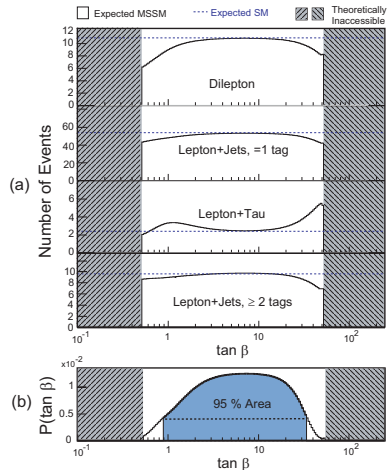
FeynHiggs m_h^{\max}

CDF MSSM

- $\int L dt = 193 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- Covers full $\tan \beta$ range
- Expected number of events SM, MSSM (2HDM)
- Exclusion based on CPsuperH
- Bayesian limit

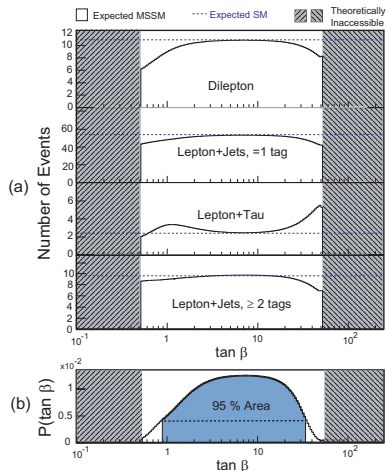
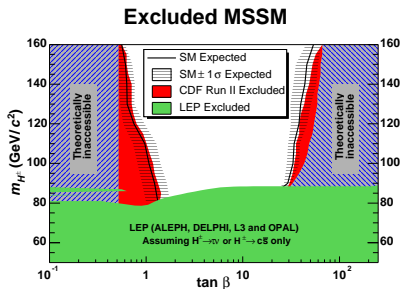


FeynHiggs



CDF MSSM

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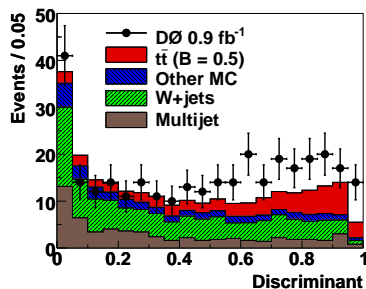
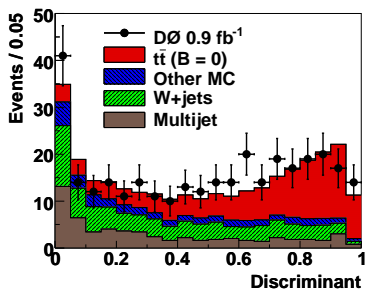
Phys. Rev. Lett 96, 042003 CDF

$D\bar{O}$ Topological Search

Results 1

- Based on $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell + \text{jets}$ cross section measurement.
Phys. Rev. Lett. **100** 192004 (2008) $D\bar{O}$
- Assume $B(H^\pm \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau) = 1$
- Discriminant (\mathbf{x} kinematic variables)

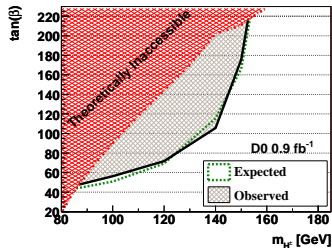
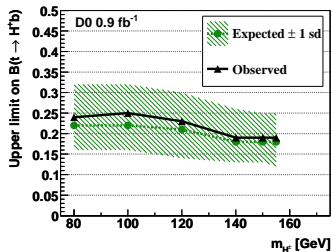
$$\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{P(\mathbf{x}|\mathcal{S})}{P(\mathbf{x}|\mathcal{S}) + P(\mathbf{x}|\mathcal{B})}$$



DØ Topological Search

Results 2

- Limits assume $B(t \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau) = 1$
- Use modified frequentist approach
- Exclusion regions based on m_h^{\max} scenario FeynHiggs



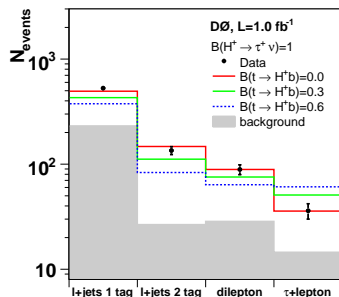
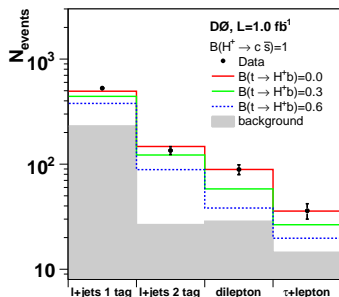
Phys. Rev. D 80, 051107(R) (2009) DØ

DØ Global Fit

Overview

- Limits based on previously measured final states.
 - $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell^\pm + \text{jets}$, $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell^\pm + \ell^\mp$, $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \tau^\pm + \ell^\mp$
- Limits for $B(H^\pm \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau) = 1$, $B(H^\pm \rightarrow cs) = 1$, and $B(H^\pm \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau) + B(H^\pm \rightarrow cs) = 1$

$$M_{H^\pm} = 80 \text{ GeV}$$

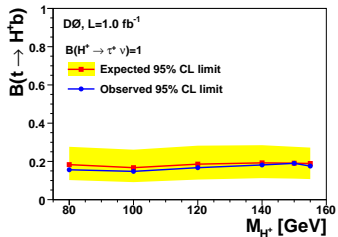


$D\bar{O}$ Global Fit

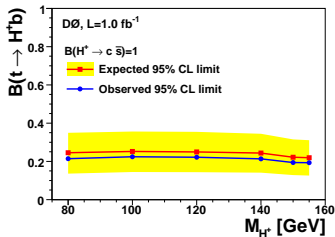
Tauonic and Leptophobic Limits

- Limits assume SM $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$
 - Data is split into 14 subchannels
 - Channels are statistically independent.

$$B(H^\pm \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau) = 1$$



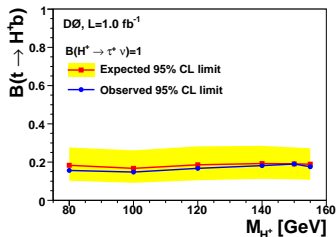
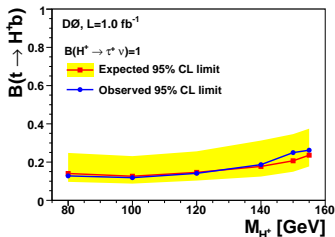
$$B(H^\pm \rightarrow cs) = 1$$



DØ Global Fit

Tauonic Simultaneous Fit

- Measure $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ and $B(t \rightarrow H^\pm b)$ simultaneously
 - Reduces systematics: $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{\text{theory}}$, Luminosity, ...
 - Requires small correlation between fitted quantities
 - holds for tauonic $M_{H^\pm} \leq 130$ GeV, does not for Leptophobic
 - Fitted $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ flat with M_{H^\pm}
 - Improves sensitivity for $M_{H^\pm} < 140$ GeV by $> 20\%$

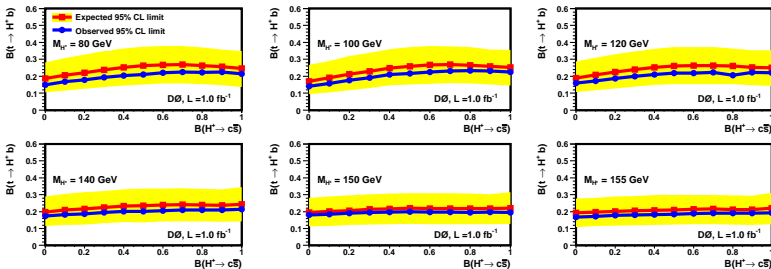
Fixed $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ Fit $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ Phys. Lett. B **682** 278 (2009) DØ

DØ Global Fit

Tauonic + Leptophobic Limits

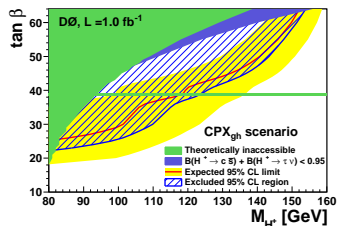
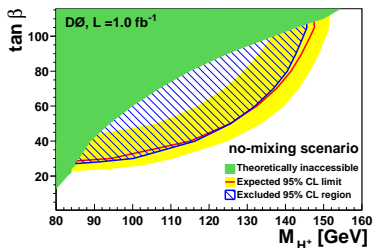
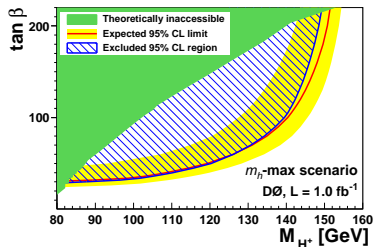
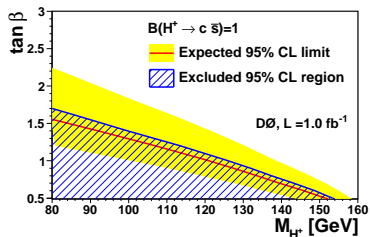
- Limits assume SM $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$
 - Data is split into 14 subchannels
 - Channels are statistically independent.

$$B(H^\pm \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau) + B(H^\pm \rightarrow cs) = 1$$



DØ Global Fit

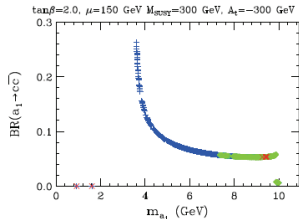
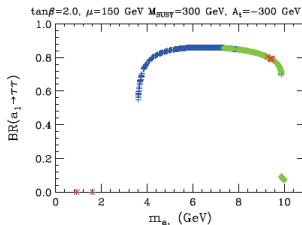
Exclusion



CDF NMSSM A^0 and H^\pm

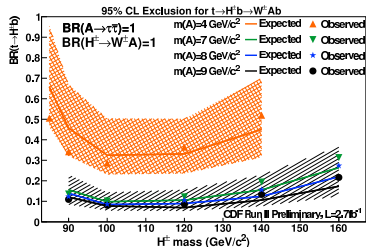
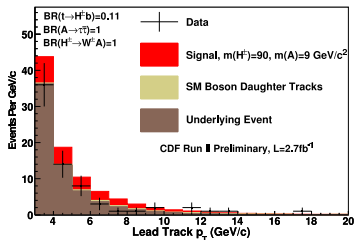
Overview

- NMSSM contains additional singlet superfield relative to MSSM \Rightarrow additional CP-even and CP-odd Higgs bosons.
- $m_{A^0} < 2m_b$ not ruled out and $\tan\beta \lesssim 2.5$ in NMSSM within Tevatron reach.
 - $m_{H^\pm} \approx 100$ GeV \Rightarrow $B(H^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm A^0) > 0.5$
 - $0.4 < \tan\beta < 1 \Rightarrow 0.1 < B(t \rightarrow H^\pm b) < 0.4$
 - $B(A^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-) = 1 \Rightarrow$ low p_T isolated tracks
 $t \rightarrow W^\pm b \tau^+ \tau^-$



CDF NMSSM A^0 and H^\pm

- Uses 2.7 fb^{-1} , $\sigma(t\bar{t})/\sigma(Z/\gamma^*)$ measurement ($t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell + \text{jets}$).
- $t \rightarrow H^\pm b \rightarrow W^\pm A^0 b$ with $B(A^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-) = 1$.
- Assume:
 - $m_{H^\pm} \approx 100 \text{ GeV}$
 - $m_{A^0} < 2m_b$
- The τ lepton identified as a single track

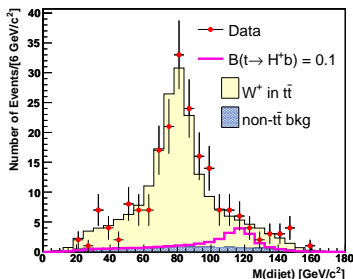
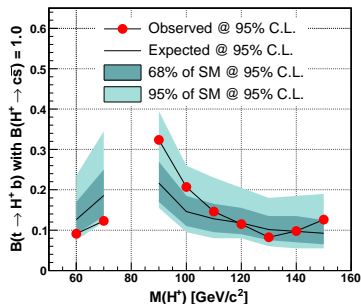


CDF Note 10104 & Phys. Rev. Lett. **105**, 012001 (2010)

CDF Direct

- Data: $\ell^\pm + \text{jets}$ mass measurement w/2 b -tags (2.7 fb^{-1})
- Search for 2nd peak in dijet mass spectrum (W^\pm and H^\pm)
- Assume $B(H^\pm \rightarrow cs) = 1$
 - For $M_{H^\pm} < M_W$ assume generic scalar $t \rightarrow X^\pm(ud)b$

Dijet Mass Spectrum

95% CL Limit 2.2 fb^{-1} 

Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 101803 (2009) CDF

DØ Large Mass

Outline

- Search for $q\bar{q}' \rightarrow H^+ \rightarrow t\bar{b} \rightarrow W^+ b\bar{b} \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell b\bar{b}$
 - Same final state as “Single top” s-channel analysis;
 - Use “Single top” data set with $\int L dt \approx 0.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$;
 - Use CompHEP to general H^+ MC samples
 - H^+ masses 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300 GeV
 - Generate pure chiral states, then mix to get appropriate model
 - Effective Lagrangian for H^+ quark couplings

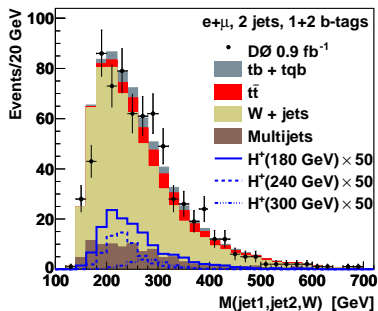
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{g_w}{2\sqrt{2}} H^+ \bar{f}_i \left[g_L^{ij} (1 - \gamma^5) + g_R^{ij} (1 + \gamma^5) \right] f_j$$

- Require H^+ decay width be less than $t\bar{b}$ mass resolution
 $\delta M_{t\bar{b}} \approx \mathcal{O}(10) \text{ GeV}$

DØ High Mass Discriminant

- M_{tb} used as discriminant to select H^\pm events
 - Selected smallest p_z for ν in M_W calculation

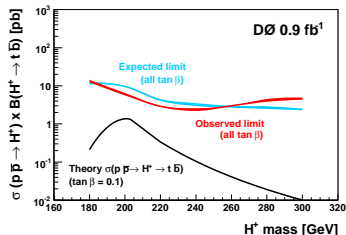
H^\pm mass distributions for
Type III model



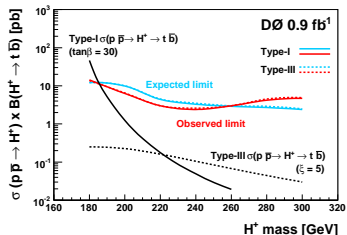
DØ High Mass Limits

- Limits for Type II and III above expected cross section (under the assumption that Γ_{H^\pm} is comparable to detector resolution).
- Can exclude region in $M_{H^\pm} \tan \beta$ space for type I model.

Type II

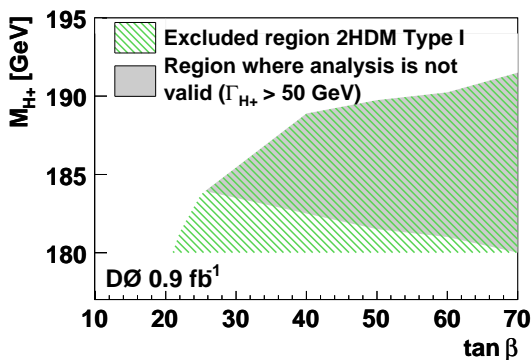


Type I & III



DØ High Mass Exclusion

Only Type I model has an exclusion region.



Phys. Rev. Lett. 102, 191802 (2009) DØ

Summary

- Searches in the context of 2HDM
- In the mass range 60 to 300 GeV
- Various decay modes considered

$$H^\pm \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$$

$$H^\pm \rightarrow cs$$

$$H^\pm \rightarrow t^* b \rightarrow W^\pm \bar{b} b$$

$$H^\pm \rightarrow tb$$

$$H^\pm \rightarrow A^0 W^\pm$$

$$H^\pm \rightarrow h^0 W^\pm$$

- For $M_{H^\pm} < m_t + m_b$ $B(t \rightarrow H^\pm b) \lesssim 20\%$
- For $M_{H^\pm} > 180$ GeV $\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow H^\pm) \cdot B(H^\pm \rightarrow tb) \lesssim 10$ pb
- Experiments will use larger data sets and add more channels.
- If Tevatron runs through 2014, can accumulate ≈ 17 fb $^{-1}$
 - Improve limits by a factor of up to ≈ 4