

# Top, Higgs, and searches at the Tevatron

Gaston Gutierrez

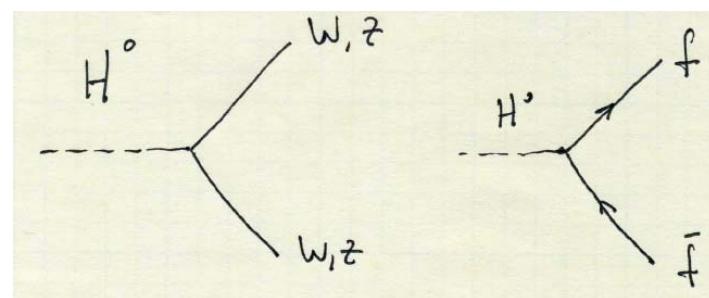
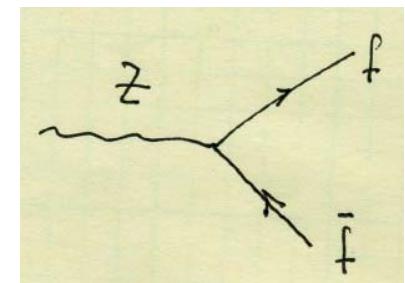
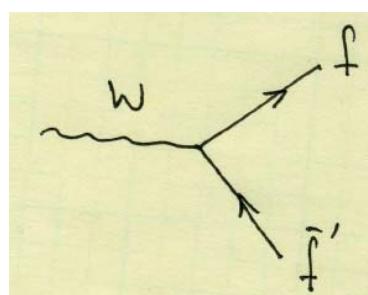
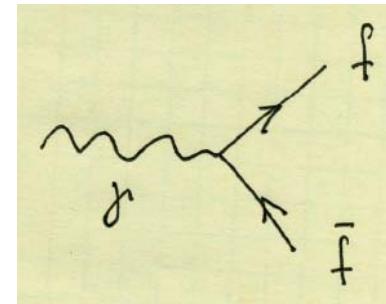
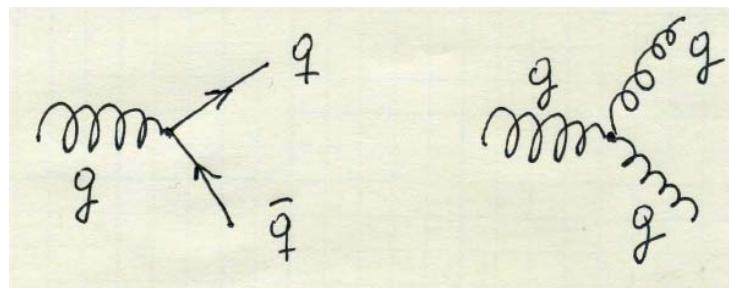
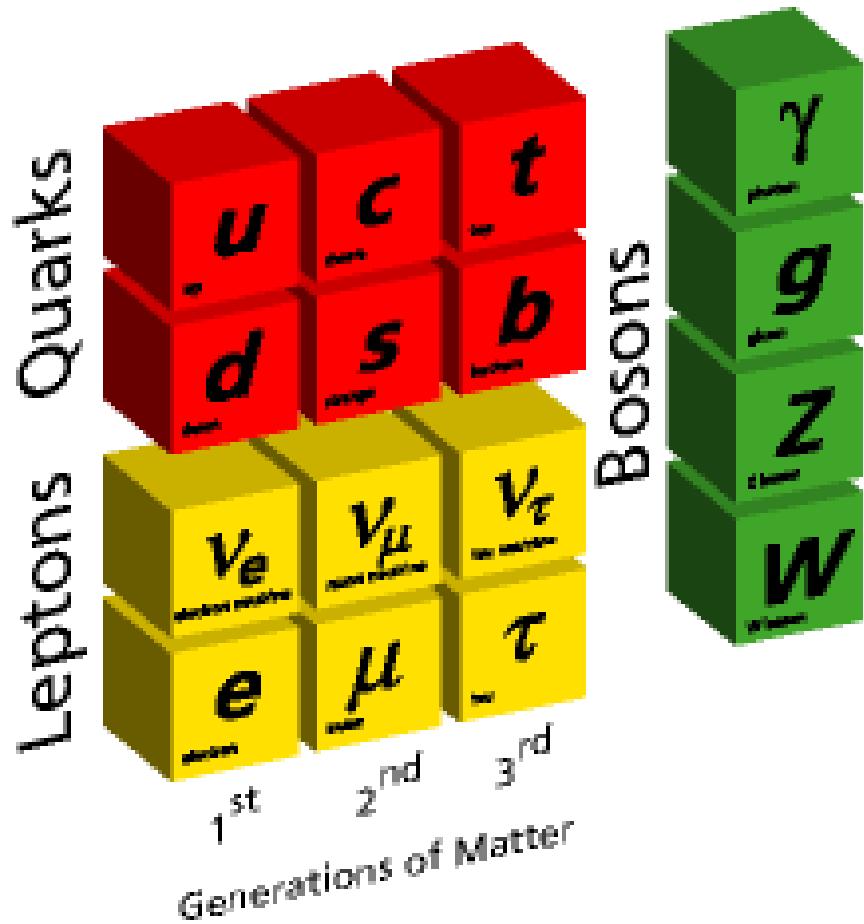
Fermilab

*There are big and exciting questions today in physics. Like, what is the origin of dark energy?, what produces dark matter?, how do elementary particles get their masses? ... As an example on how to seek answers for the last two questions I will review three pieces of the Fermilab Tevatron Collider program. They are the top quark mass measurements, and the searches for the Higgs boson and the lightest supersymmetric particle.*



# SM particles

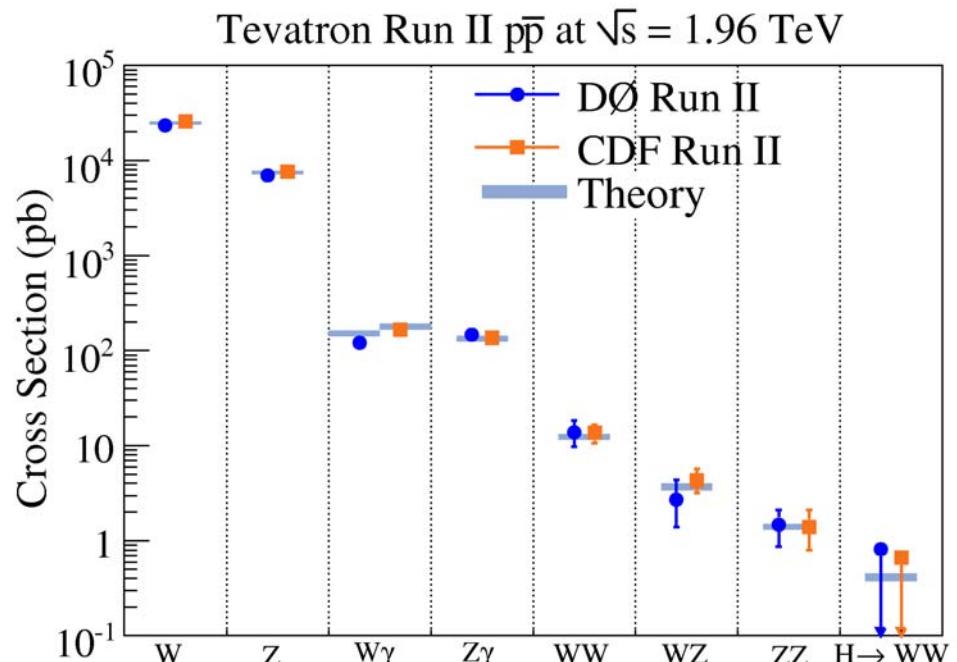
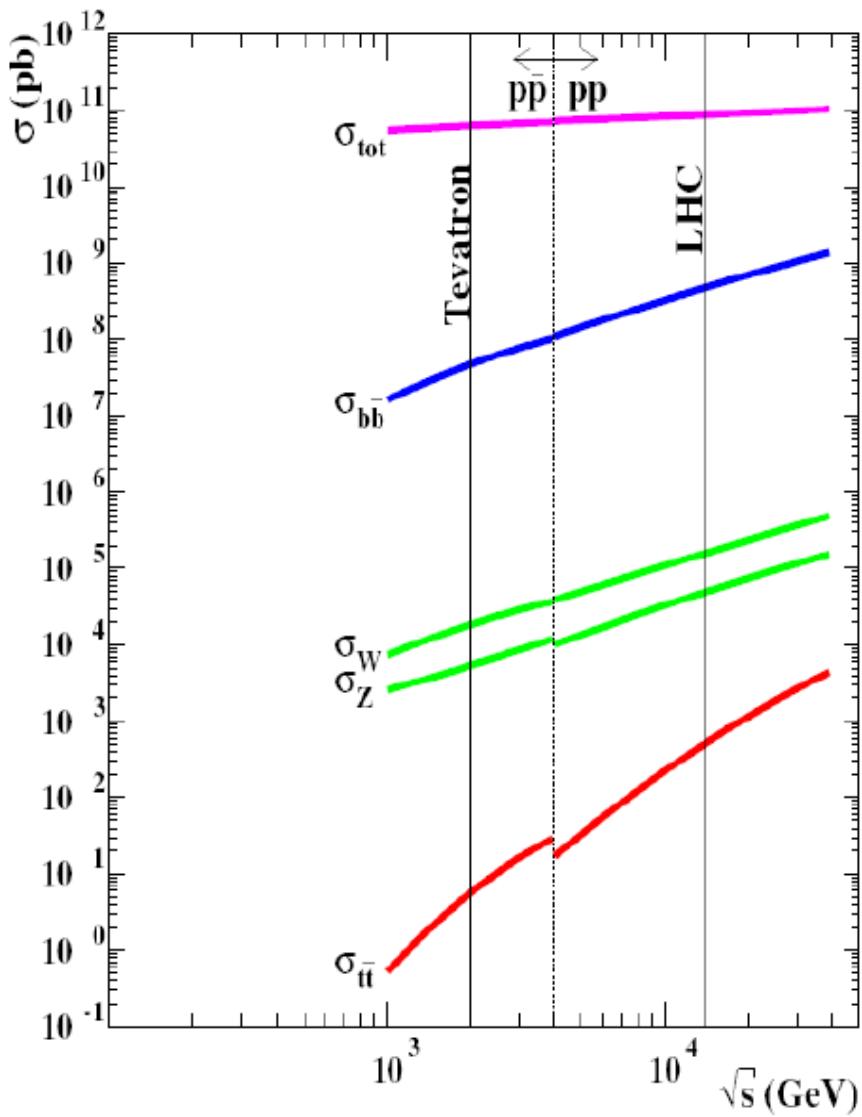
## Elementary Particles



?



# Cross section in hadron machines



# Fermilab's Tevatron complex



# Fermilab's Tevatron complex



# Fermilab's Tevatron complex



# Fermilab's Tevatron complex

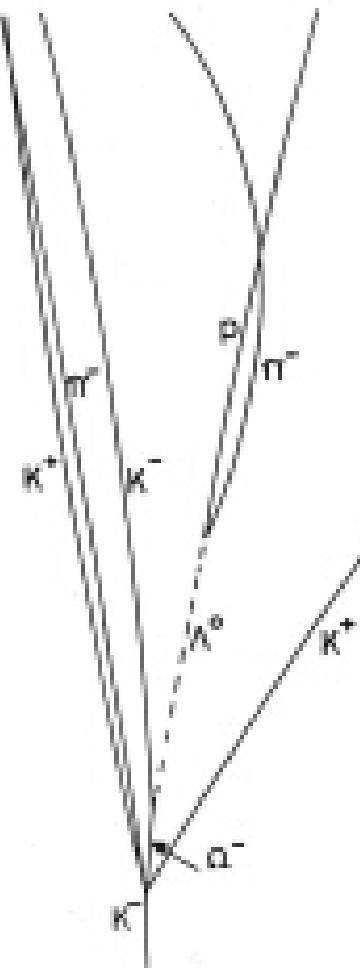
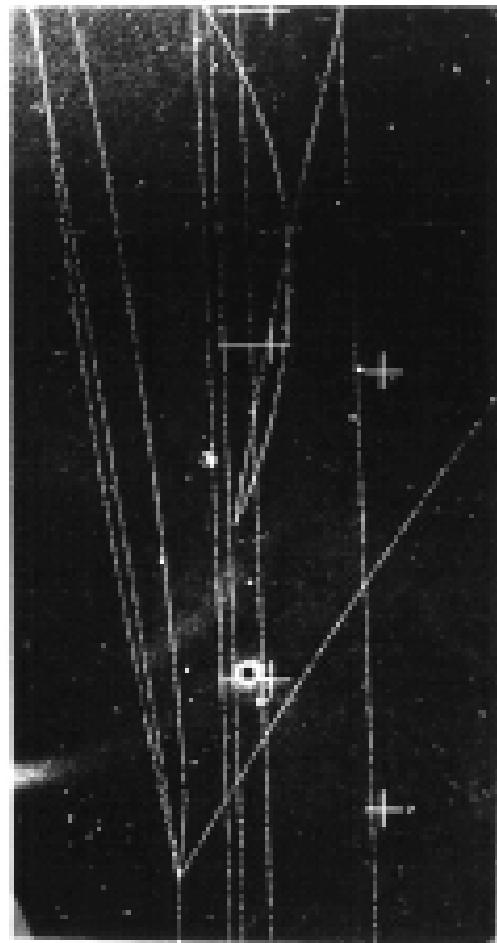


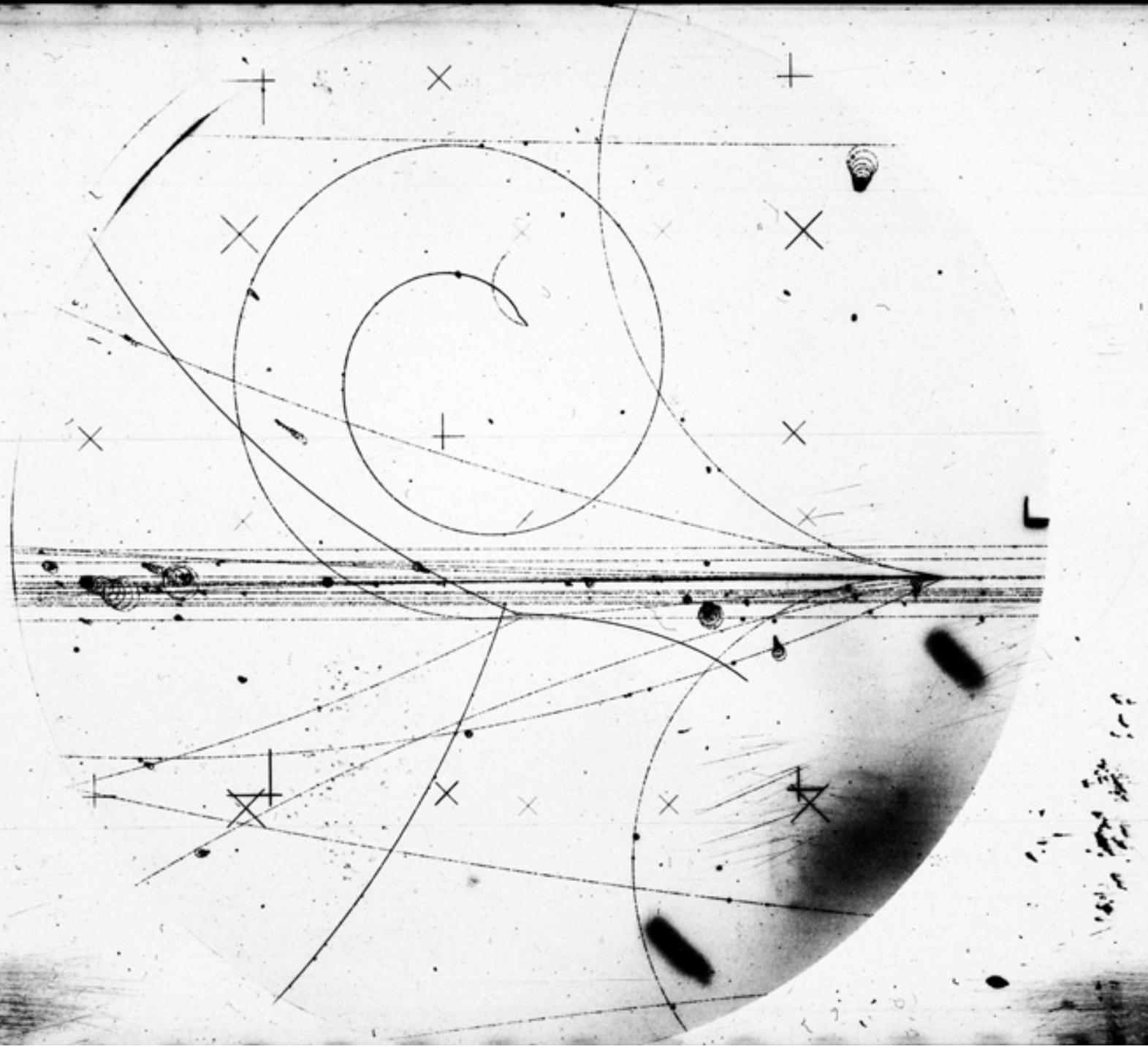
# Fermilab's Tevatron complex

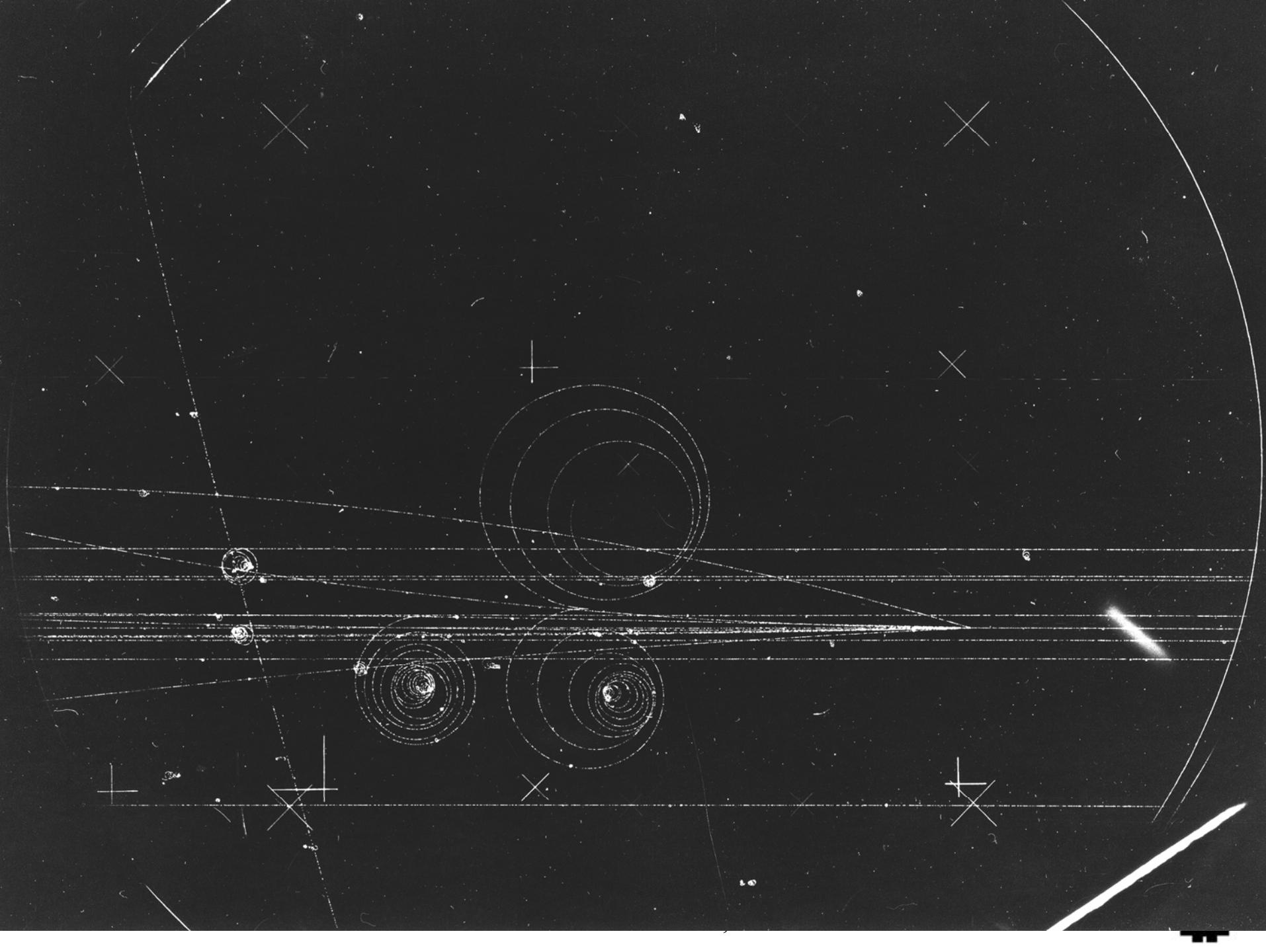


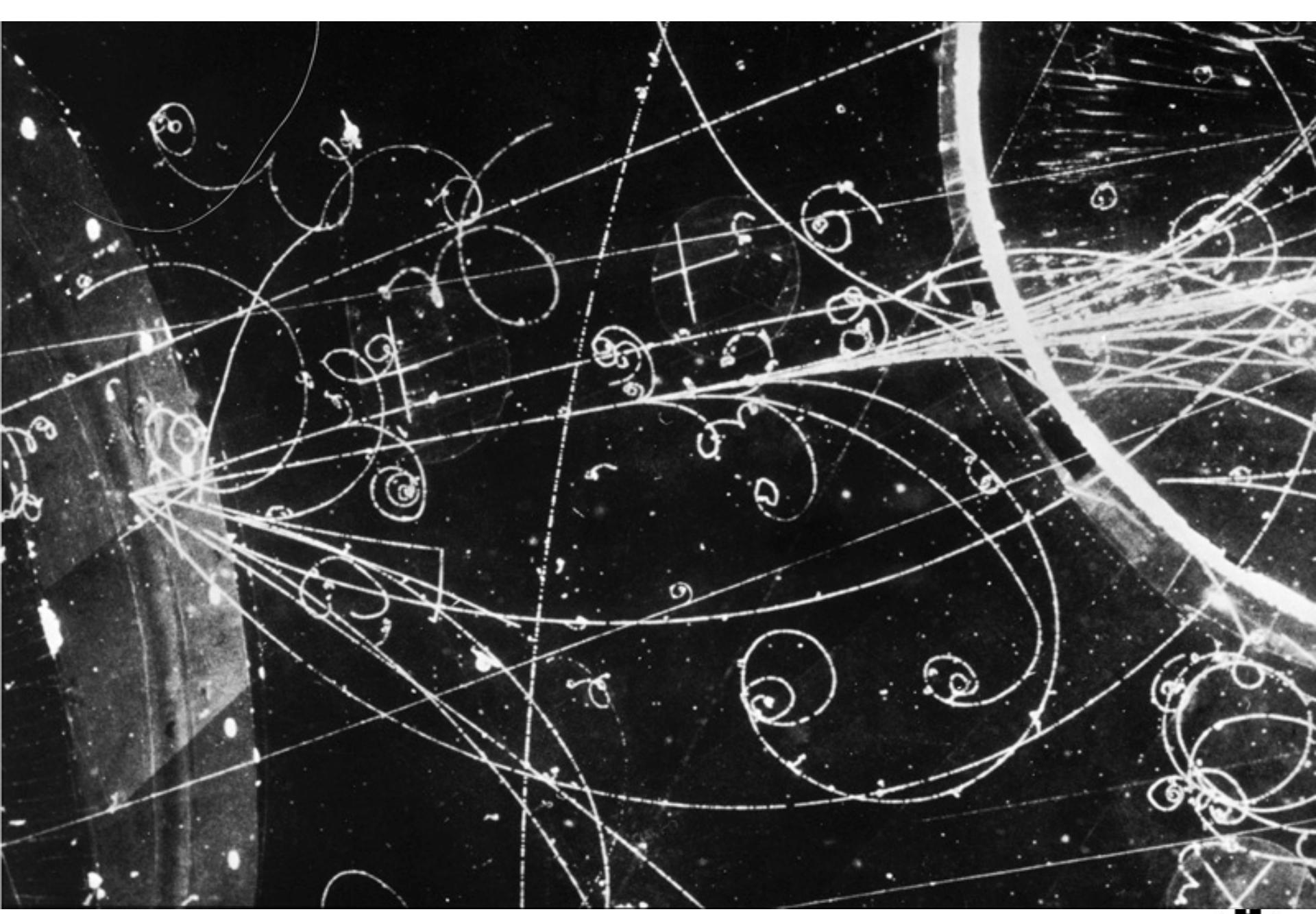
# The $\Omega^-$ discovery

$K^- p \rightarrow \Omega^- K^+ K^+ \pi^-$   
L =  $\Lambda^0 K^-$   
R =  $p \pi^-$   
AT 10 GeV/c





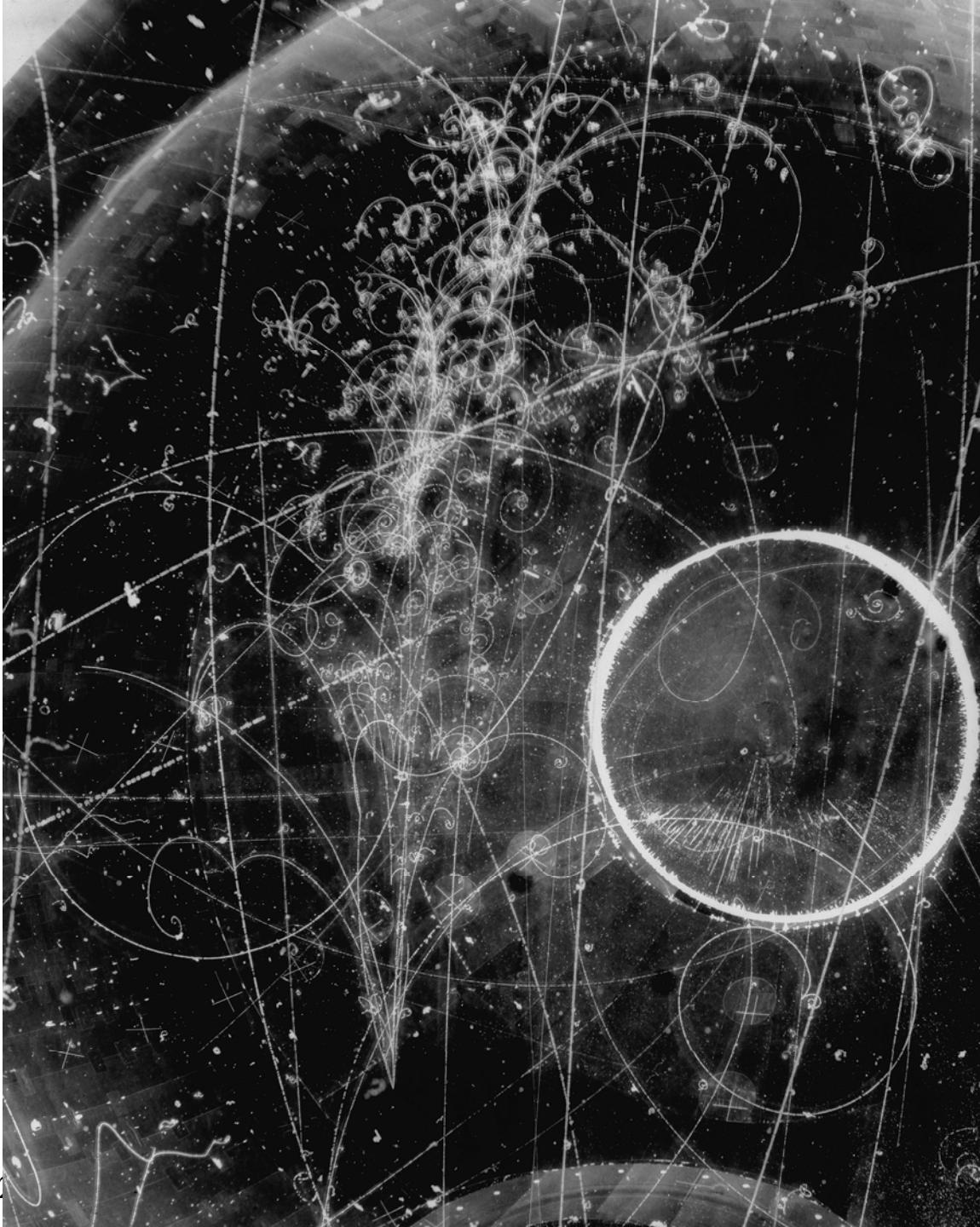




FNAL 30-JUN-2009

G. Gutierrez, Fermilab





FNAL 30-JUN-1



# The detector onion

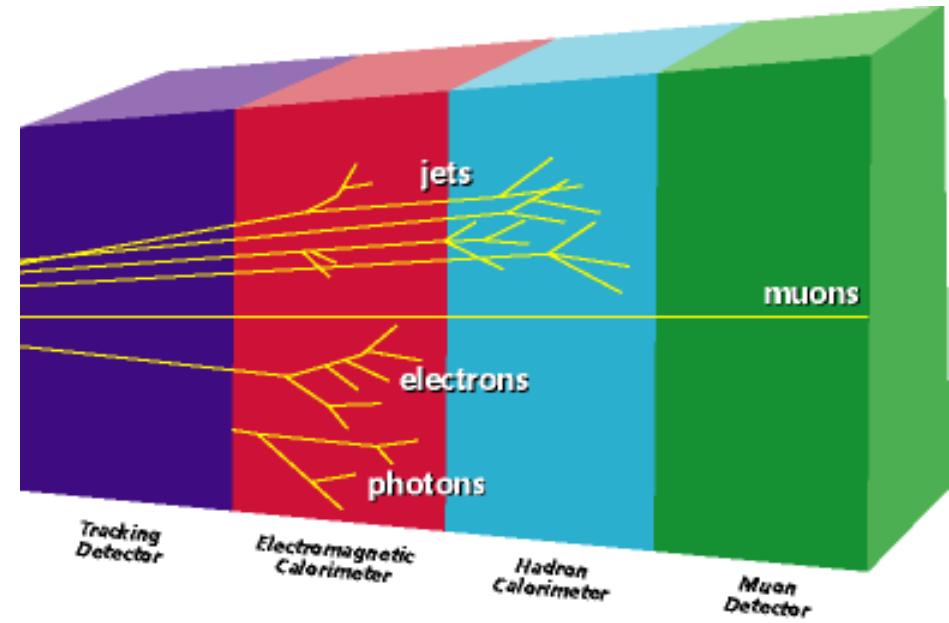
**Muons**

Convert more particles (energy)

Convert particles in Pb (energy)

Course tracking + field (momentum)

Fine tracking (vertices)



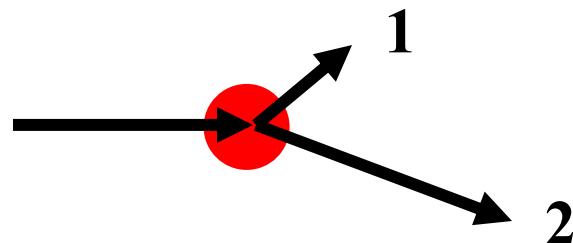
# Combining particles

**momentum**  $p = m \beta$

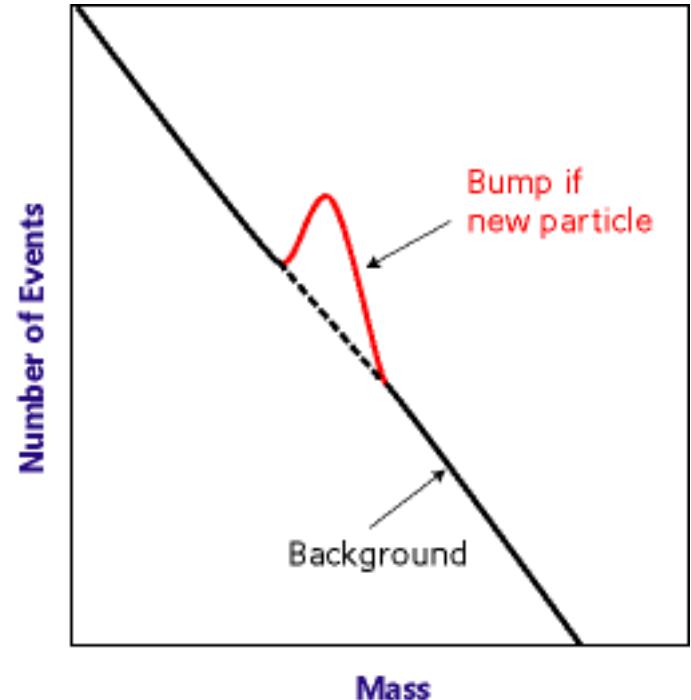
**energy**  $E = m$

**rest mass**  $m_0^2 = E^2 - p^2$

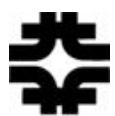
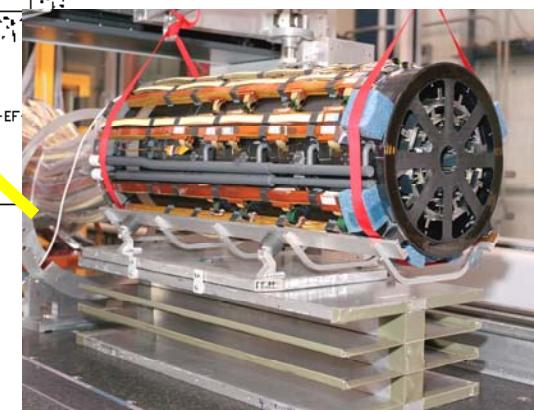
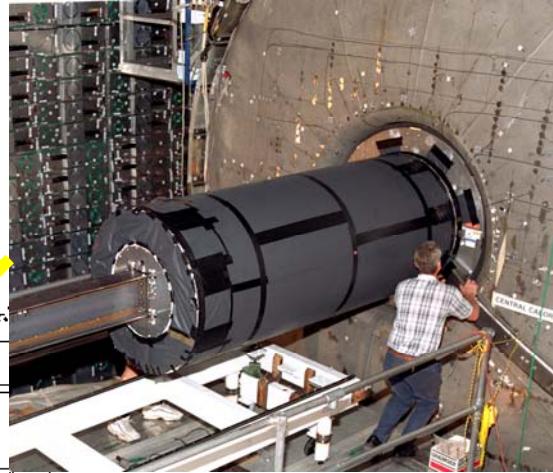
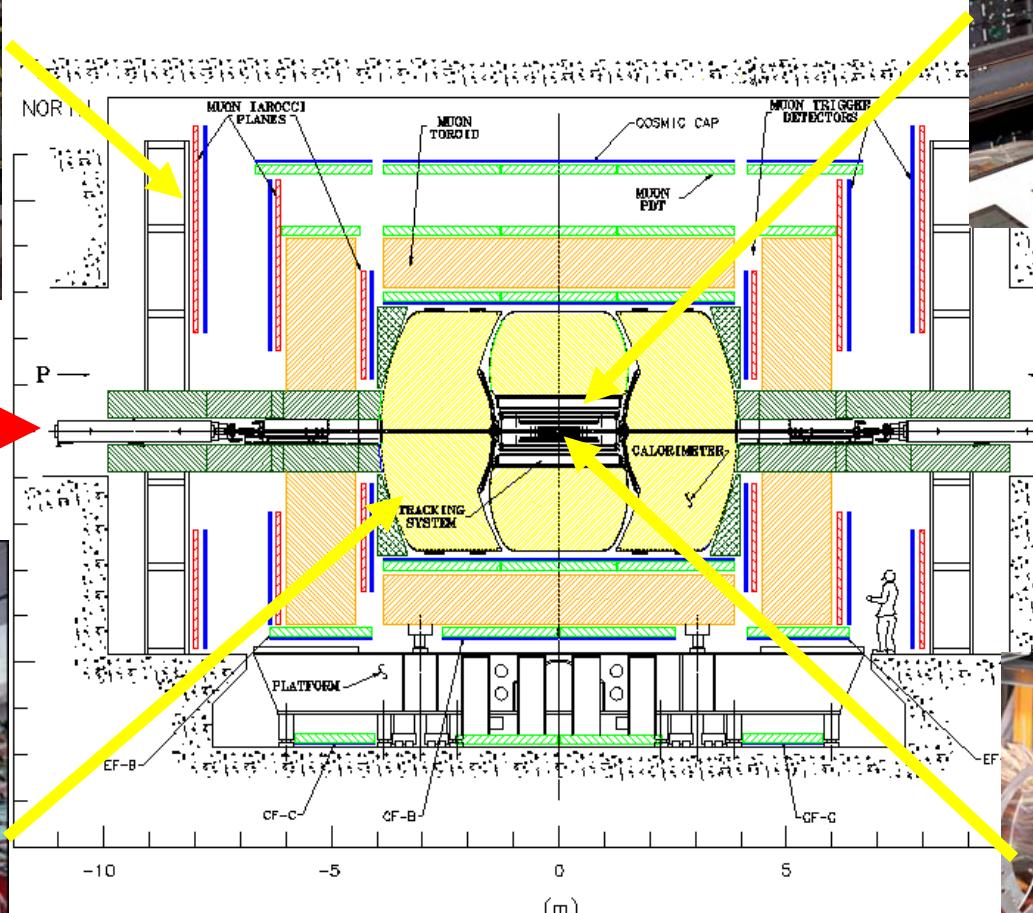
## Particle decay



$$E = E_1 + E_2 \quad , \quad \vec{p} = \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 \quad , \quad M_0^2 = E^2 - \vec{p}^2$$



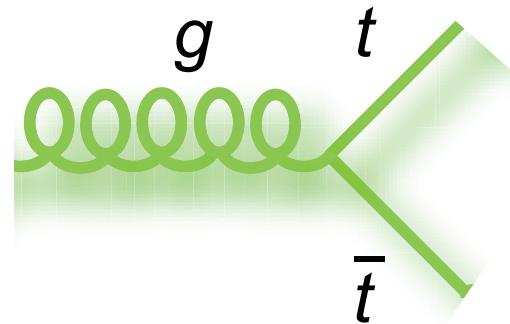
# The D0 detector



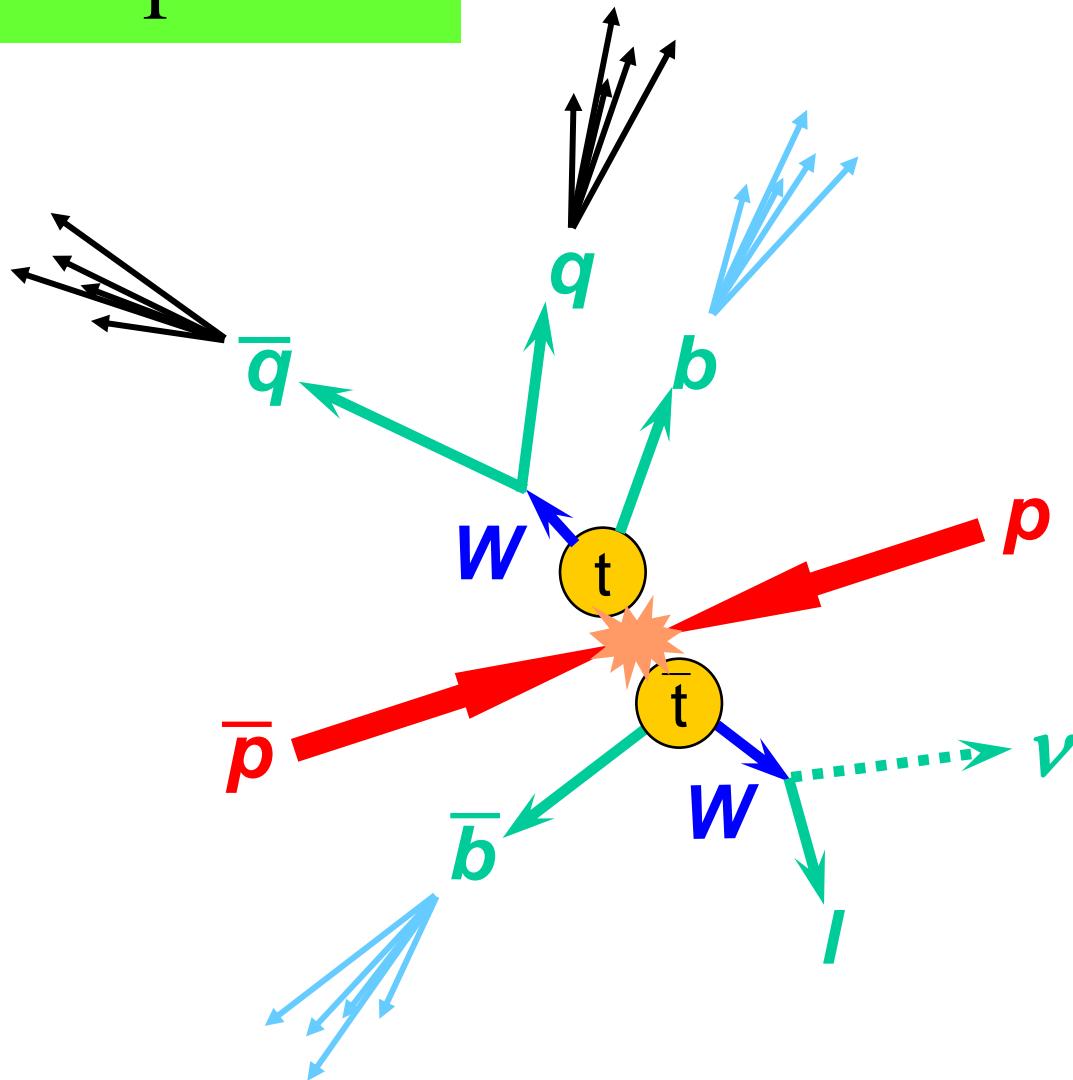
# Measuring the top quark mass



# Top pair production



# lepton+jets top event



# Top and W decay

$$M_t = 172 \text{ GeV/c}^2$$



$$p \sim 70 \text{ GeV/c}$$

Top decays to W+b essentially  
100 % of the time

$$M_W = 80 \text{ GeV/c}^2$$

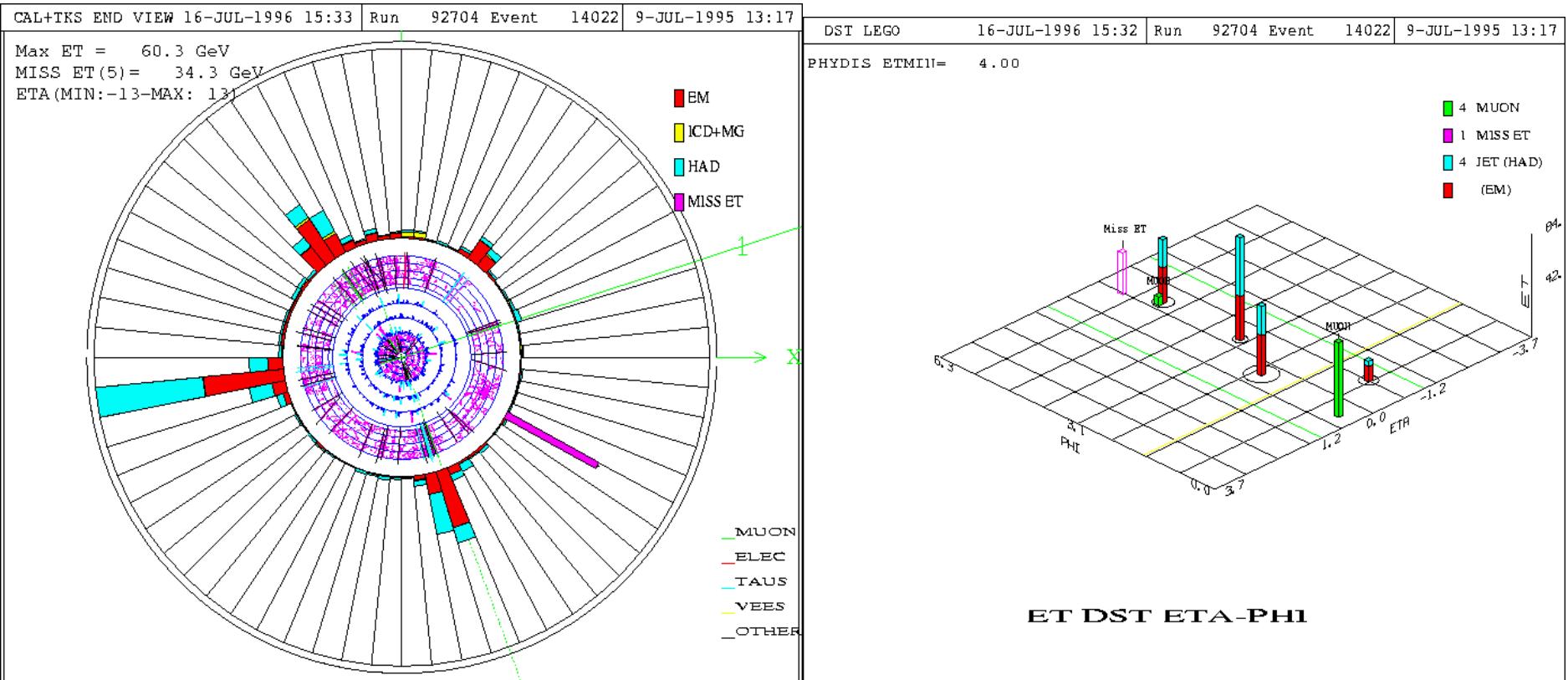


$$p = 40 \text{ GeV/c}$$

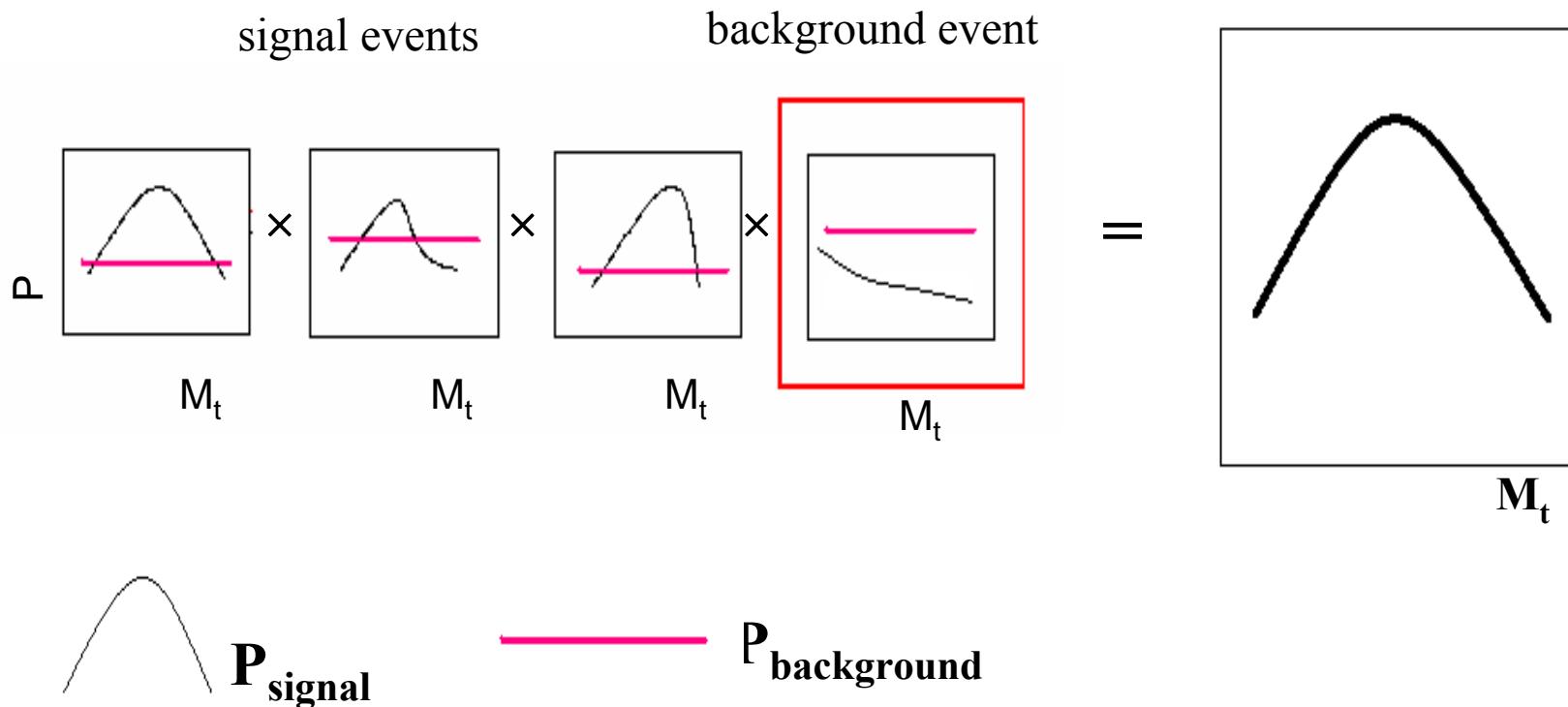
The decay to jets is 3 times  
more likely than to e and  $\mu$



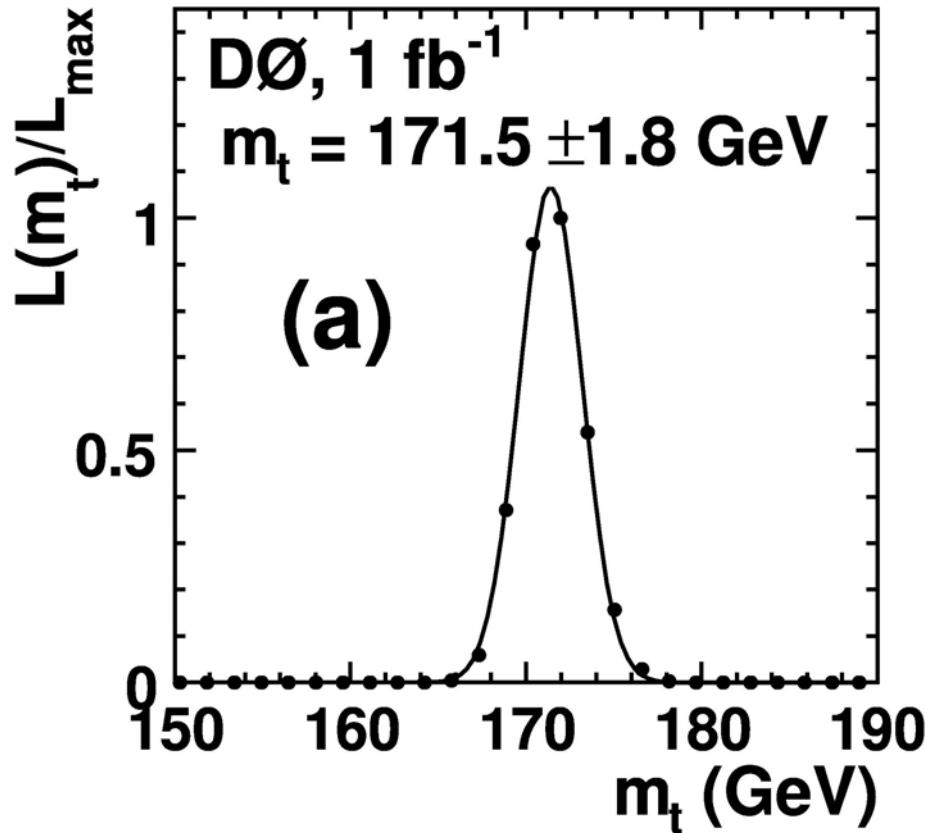
# Top discovery event (D0)



# Using probabilities to measure the top mass



# Top mass (D0)



Why do we bother  
to measure the top  
mass to better  
than 1% ?

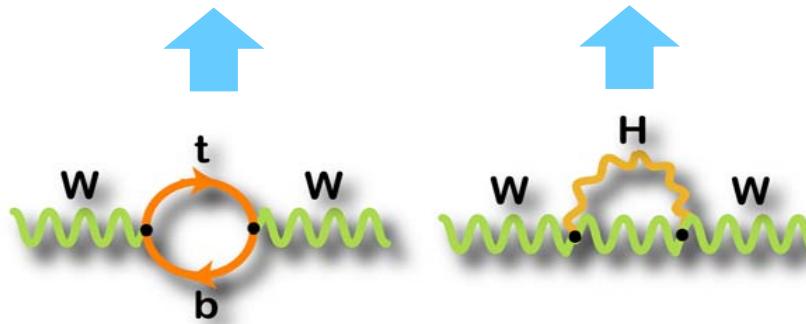


# Top, W and Higgs masses are related

$$M_W^2 (1 - M_W^2 / M_Z^2) = A^2 / (1 - \Delta r)$$

$A = 37.2802 \text{ GeV}$  and

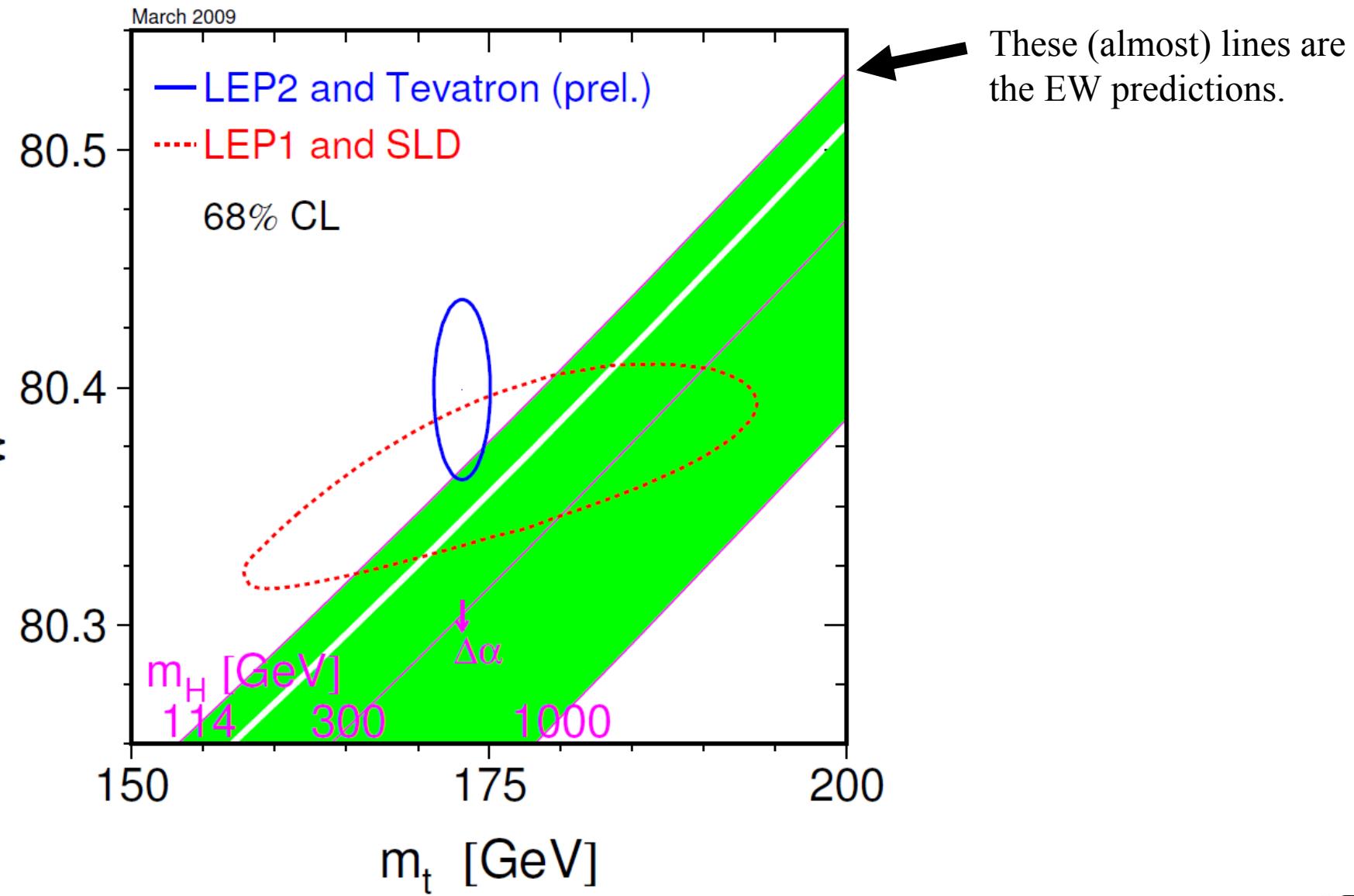
$$\Delta r \approx a + b m_t^2 + c \ln(M_H^2 / M_W^2)$$



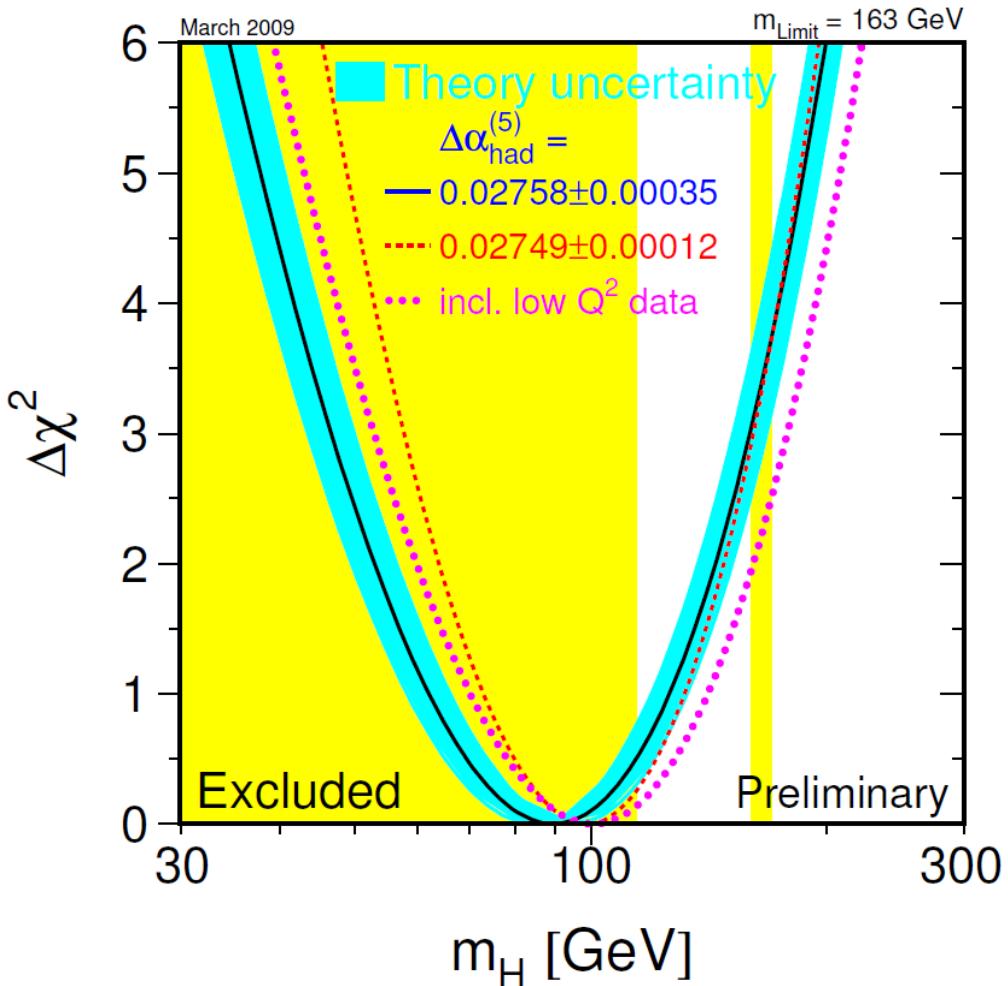
Accurate measurements of the top quark and W boson masses put constraints on the mass of the Higgs boson. Because of the log dependence to have meaningful constraints on the Higgs mass high precision measurement of the W and top quark masses are required.



# LEP EWWG as of March 2009



# Higgs limits



The SM Higgs mass limit  
from the EW fit is:  $m_H < 163$   
 $\text{GeV}/c^2$  at 95% CL.

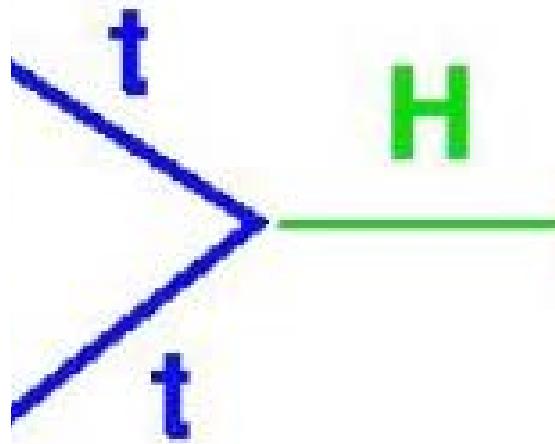
**Footnote:** There is a  $3\sigma$  discrepancy between the hadronic and leptonic F-B asymmetries. If any of these two are removed there are big changes in the Higgs mass limits (see M. Chanowitz, PRD 66:073002, 2002 and Fermilab W&C 2/23/2007)



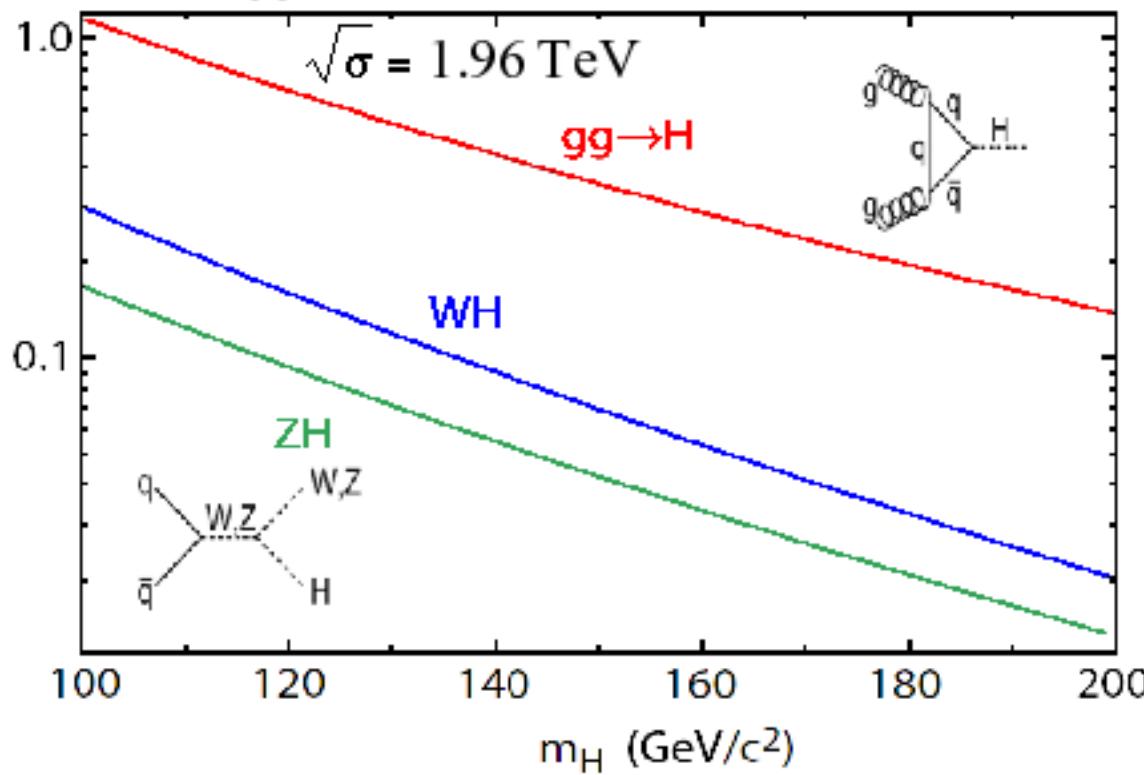
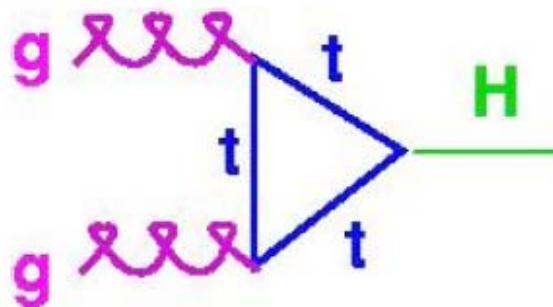
# Looking for the Higgs



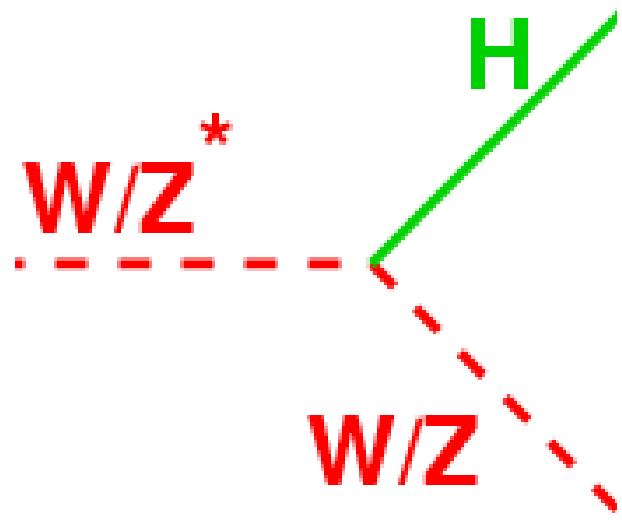
# Higgs production



# Higgs cross section

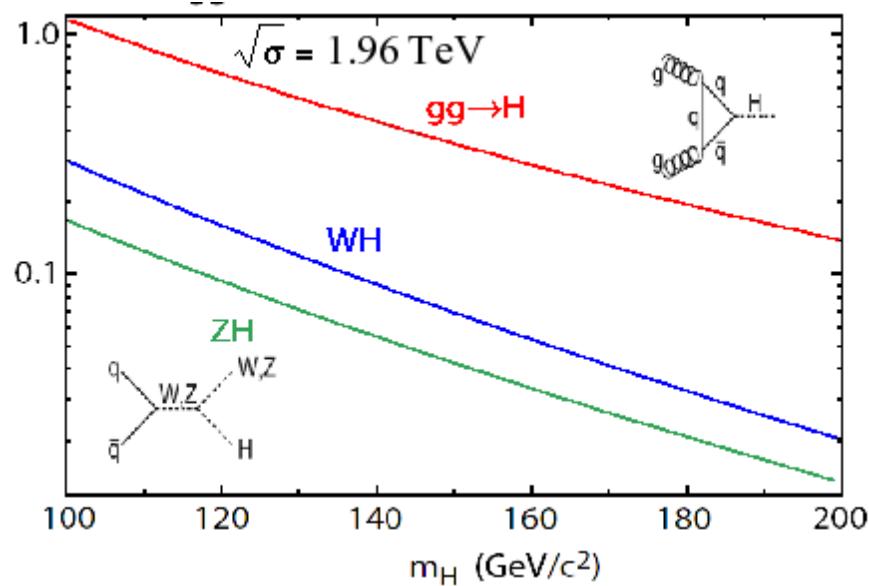


# Higgs production

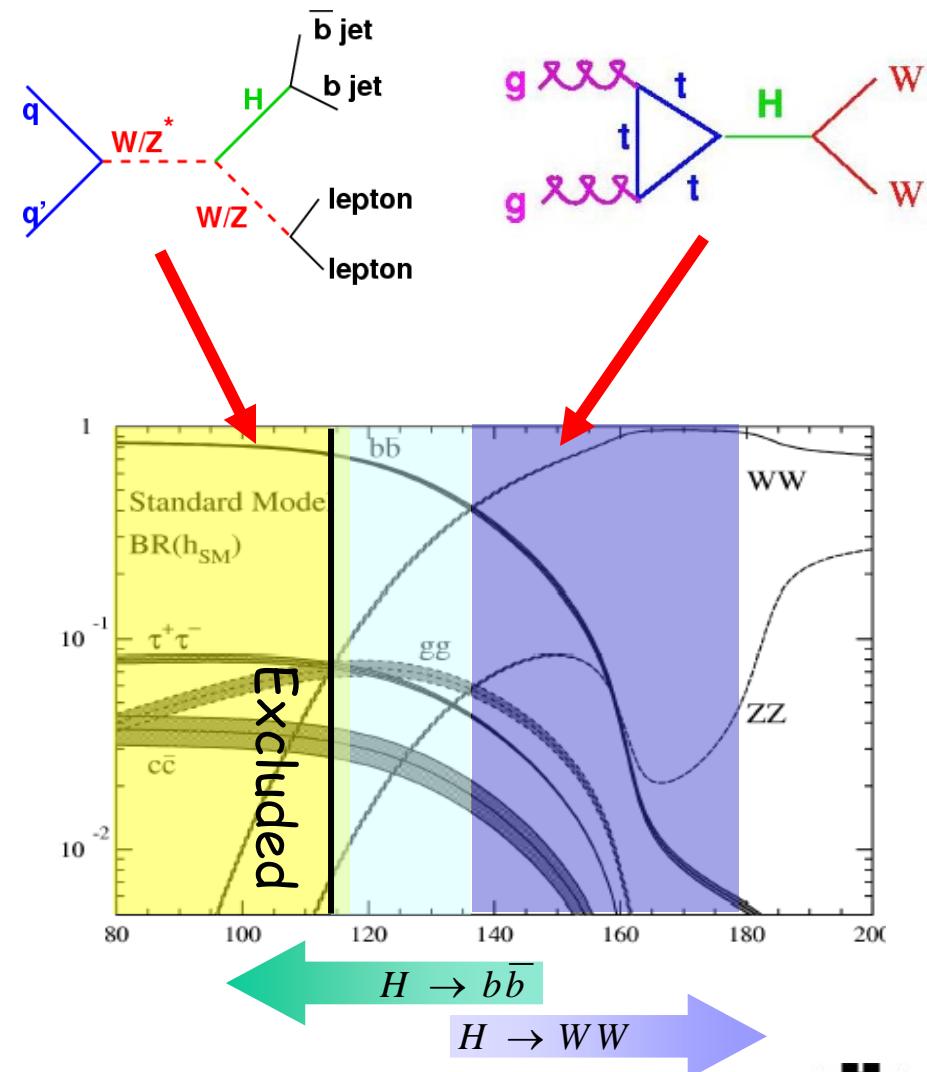


# Cross section and branching ratios

**Production**



**Decay**



# Channels that enter in the combination

CDF

TABLE I: Luminosity, explored mass range and references for the CDF analyses.  $\ell$  stands for either  $e$  or  $\mu$ .

	$WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$ 2 (TDT,LDT,STC)	$ZH \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu} b\bar{b}$ TDT,LDT	$ZH \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^- b\bar{b}$ ST,DT	$H \rightarrow W^+W^-$ low,high S/B	$H + X \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- + 2 \text{ jets}$ H+VBF+WH+ZH
Luminosity ( $\text{fb}^{-1}$ )	1.9	1.7	1.0	2.4	2.0
$m_H$ range ( $\text{GeV}/c^2$ )	110-150	100-150	110-150	110-200	110-150
Reference	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]

D0

TABLE II: Luminosity, explored mass range and references for the DØ analyses.  $\ell$  stands for either  $e$  or  $\mu$ .

	$WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$ 2 (ST,DT)	$ZH \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu} b\bar{b}$ DT	$ZH \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^- b\bar{b}$ 2 (ST,DT)	$H \rightarrow W^+W^-$ $\rightarrow \ell^\pm\nu\ell^\mp\nu$	$WH \rightarrow WW^+W^-$ $\rightarrow \ell^\pm\nu\ell^\pm\nu$	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
Luminosity ( $\text{fb}^{-1}$ )	1.7	2.1	1.1	2.3	1.1	2.3
$m_H$ range ( $\text{GeV}/c^2$ )	105-145	105-145	105-145	110-200	120-200	105-145
Reference	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13],[14]	[15]	[16]

Due to lack of time I will only cover the highlighted channel



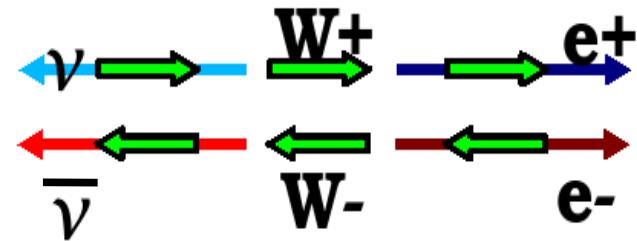
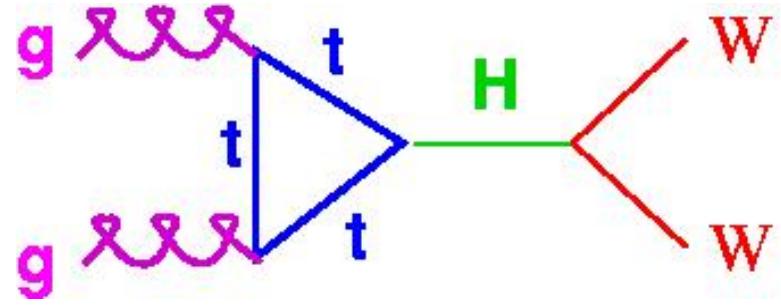
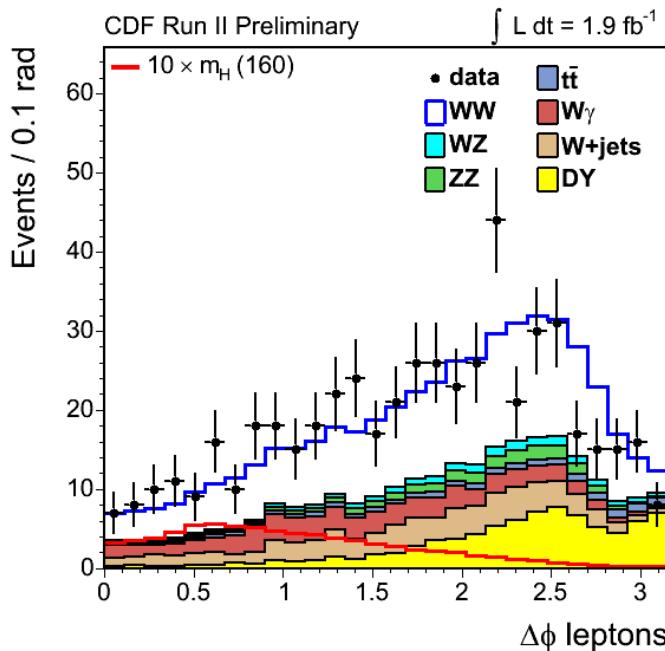
$$gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow l^+\nu l^-\nu$$

Basic selection:

- Two opposite sign isolated leptons
- missing transverse momentum

Main backgrounds:

- WW, WZ, ZZ
- W+jets and Drell-Yang



Geometry help

Use full power of Matrix element



# H $\rightarrow$ W $^+$ W $^-$ in CDF (1.9 fb $^{-1}$ )

Calculate probabilities

$$P_m(\vec{x}_{obs}) = \frac{1}{\langle \sigma_m \rangle} \int d^n \sigma_m^{theory}(y) \epsilon(y) G(\vec{x}_{obs}, y)$$

$P_m$  : Event-by-event probability for process  $m$

$y$  : true lepton kinematics, incl. neutrinos

$\vec{x}_{obs}$  : observed kinematics

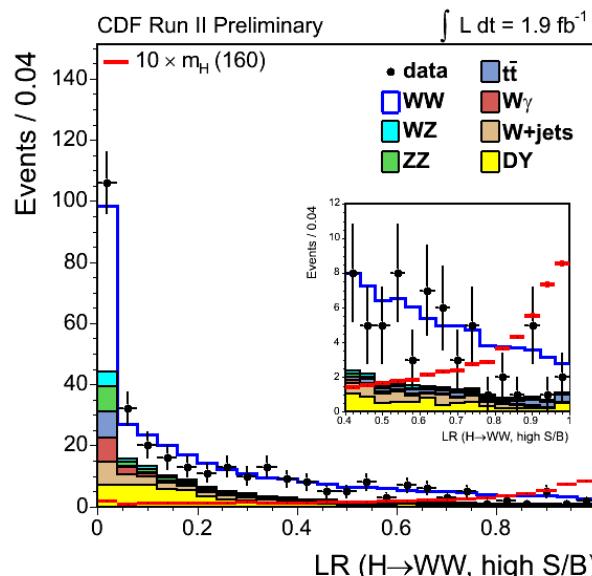
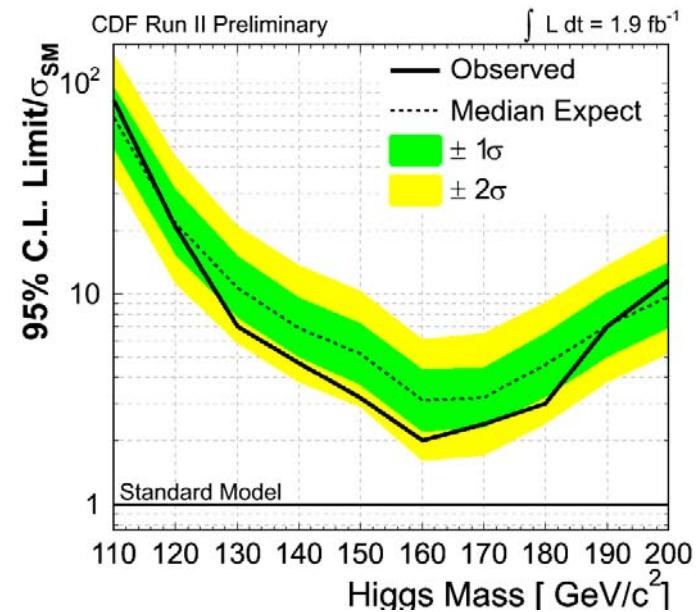
$\epsilon$  : lepton efficiencies

$G$  : detector resolution function

Calculate discriminant

$$LR(m_H) = \frac{P_{Higgs}(m_H)}{P_{Higgs}(m_H) + \sum_{bg=WW,WZ,tt,\dots} f_{bg} P_{bg}}$$

Check for observation

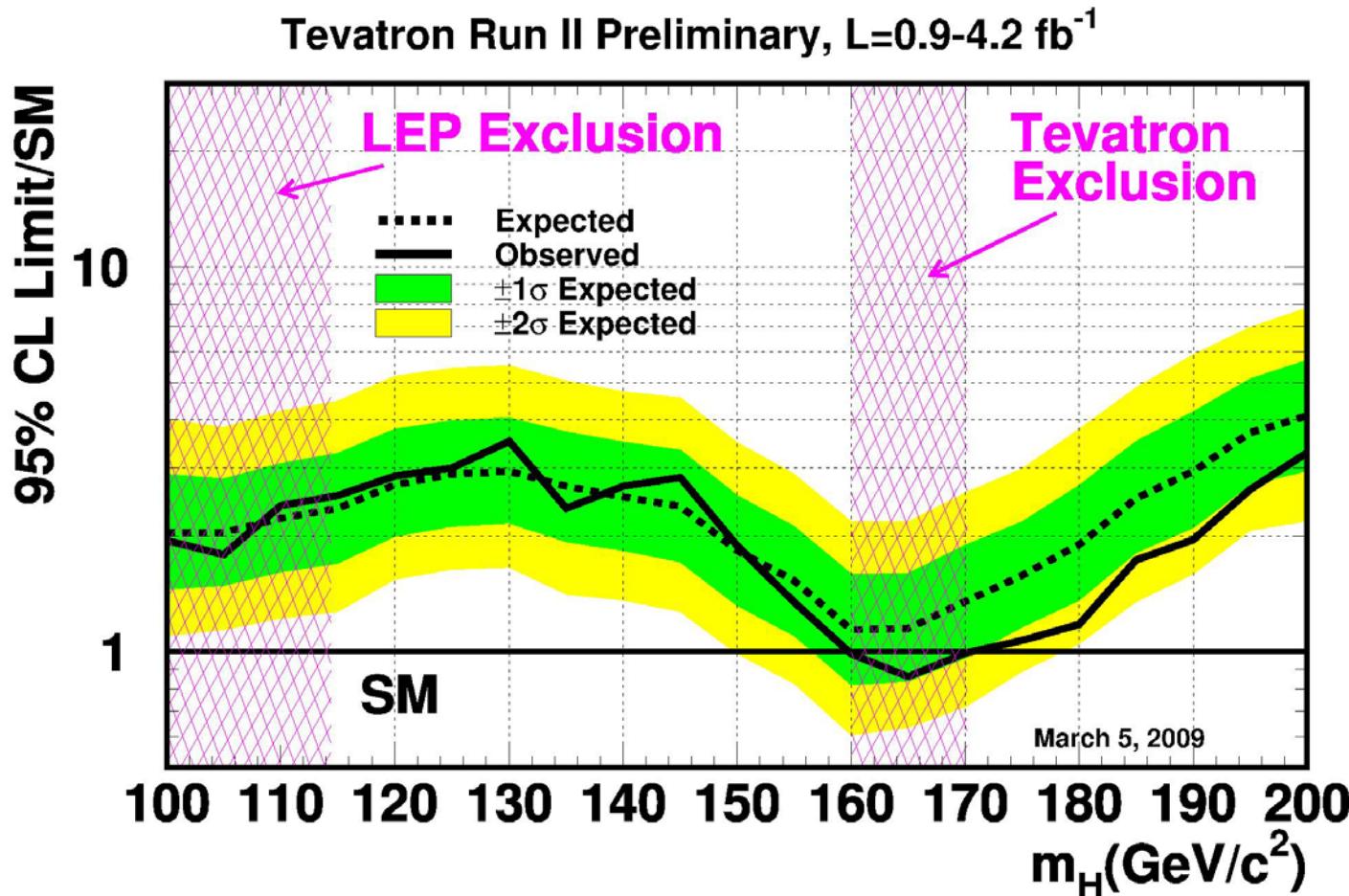


If no  
observation  
set limit



# Winter 2009 Higgs limits

D0 + CDF all channels combined



# Direct searches



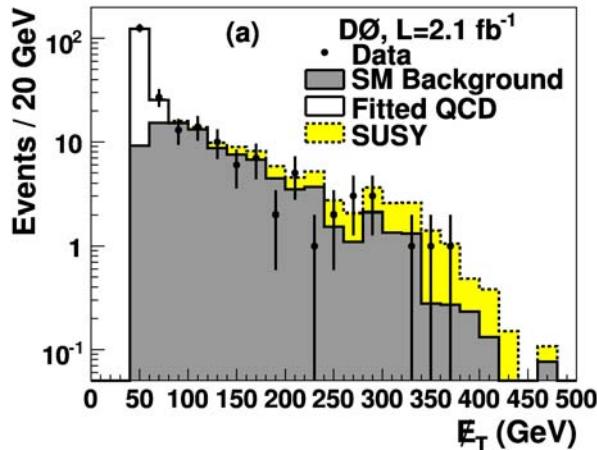
# Searches for squarks and neutralinos

$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow \tilde{q}\bar{\tilde{q}} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

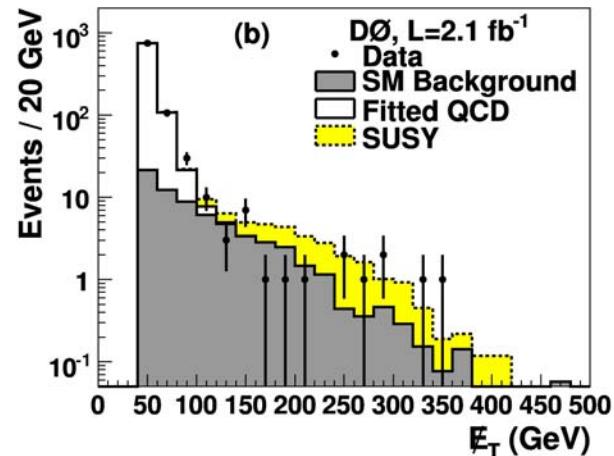
$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0 q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0 q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

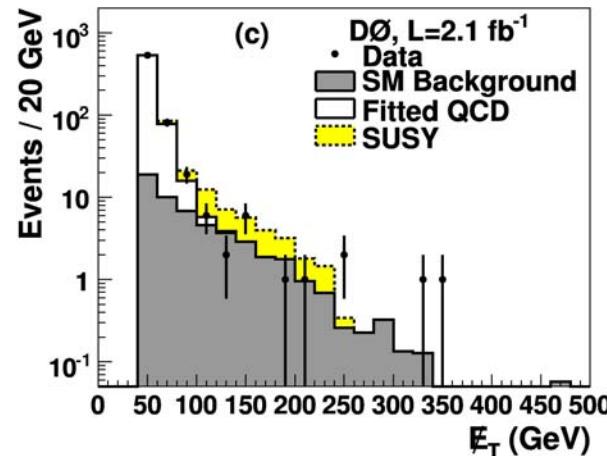
$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0 q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$$



di-jet  
events



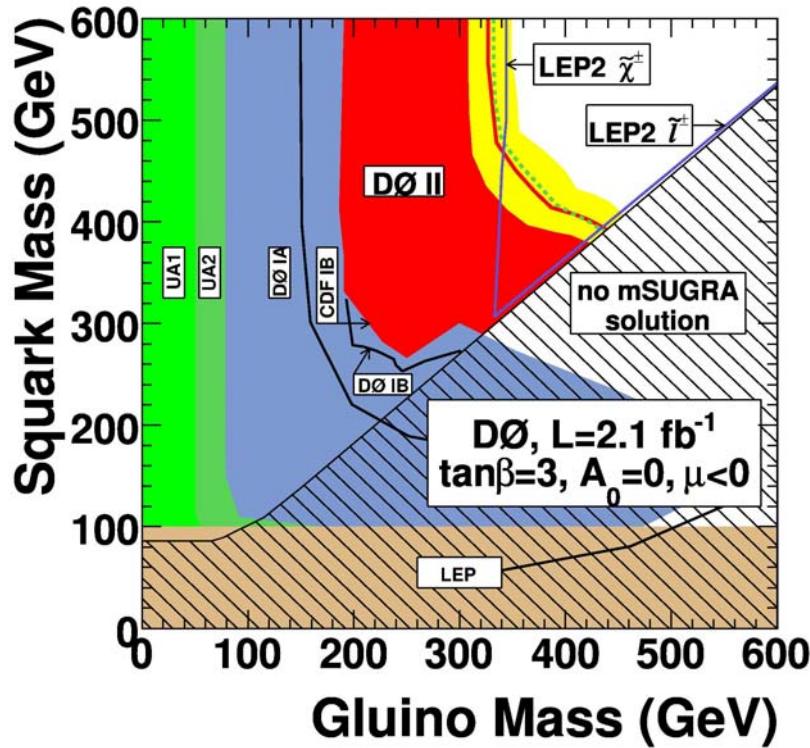
3-jet  
events



4-jet  
events



# Squark-gluino searches



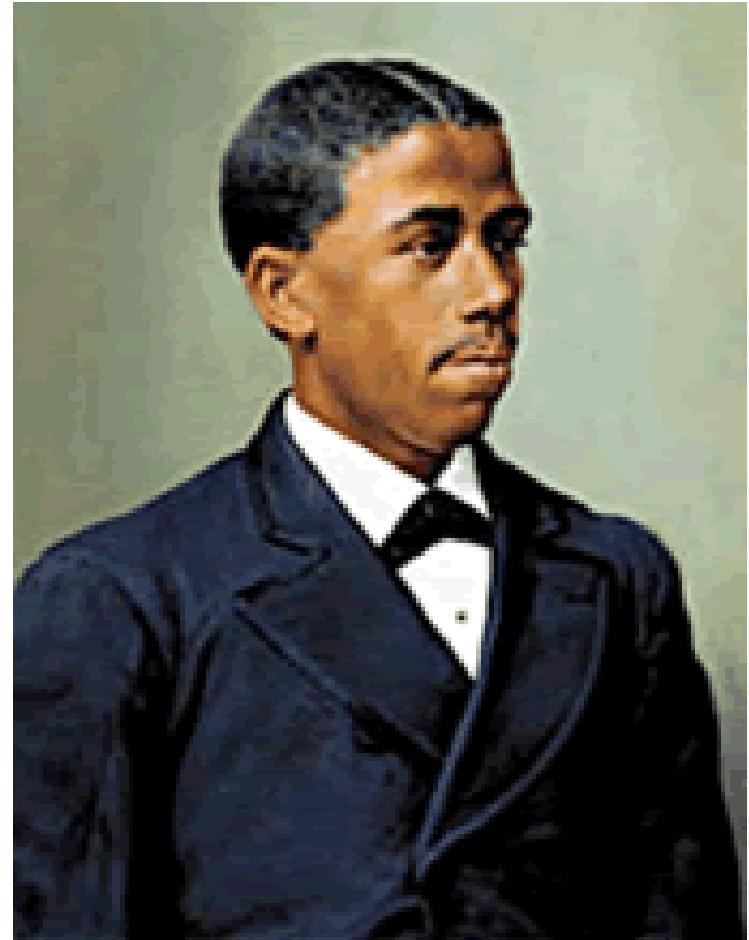
CDF and D0 have already published ~100 papers on searches of all kind of particles. No particles beyond the SM have been found. We are all waiting for the LHC.



# Bouchet challenge

**Edward Bouchet obtained his PhD in physics from Yale in 1876.**

**He was the first African American to obtain a PhD in physics in an American university and the sixth American to earn a PhD in physics period.**



**Edward Bouchet 1852-1918**

