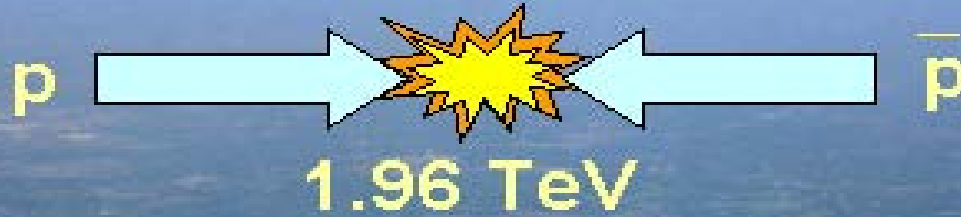


Tevatron: from the Discovery of the Top Quark to the Evidence for the Higgs Boson

Chicago



Booster

CDF



DØ



Tevatron

Main Injector
& Recycler

\bar{p} source

Dmitri Denisov, Fermilab

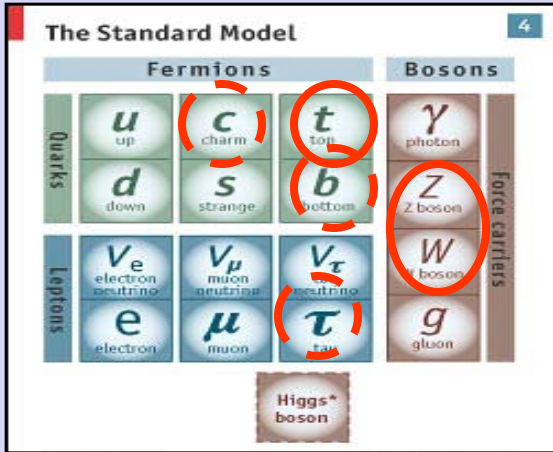
Tokyo University Seminar, November 8 2012



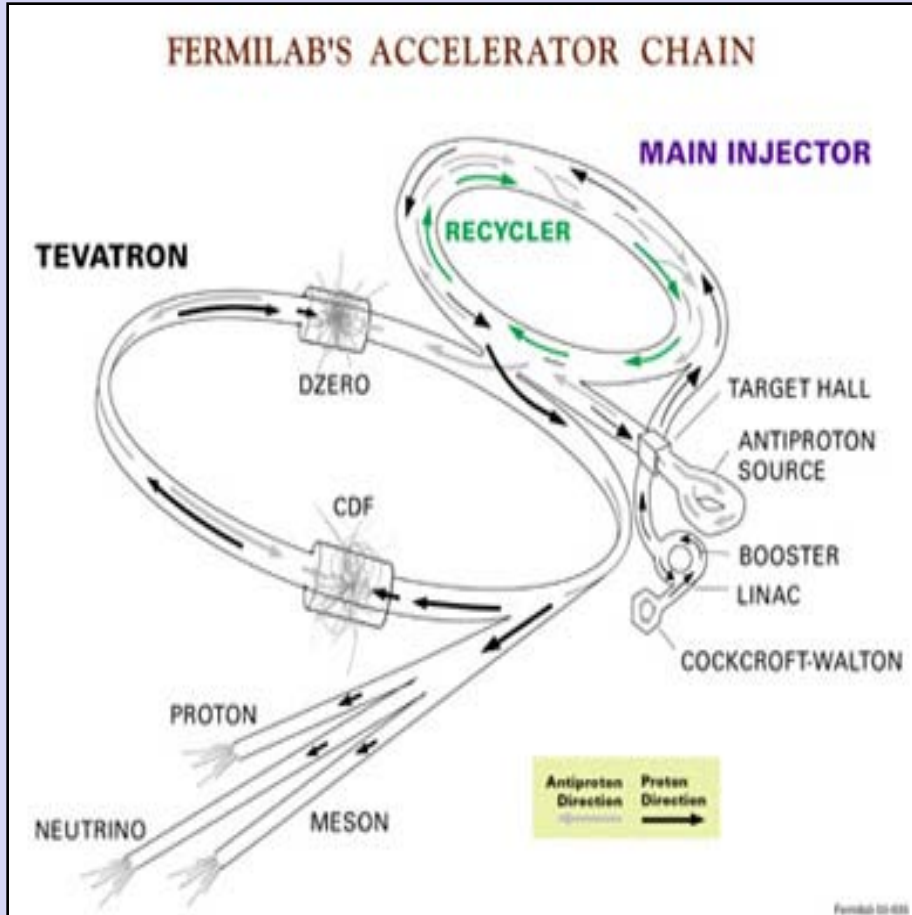
SppS



Tevatron

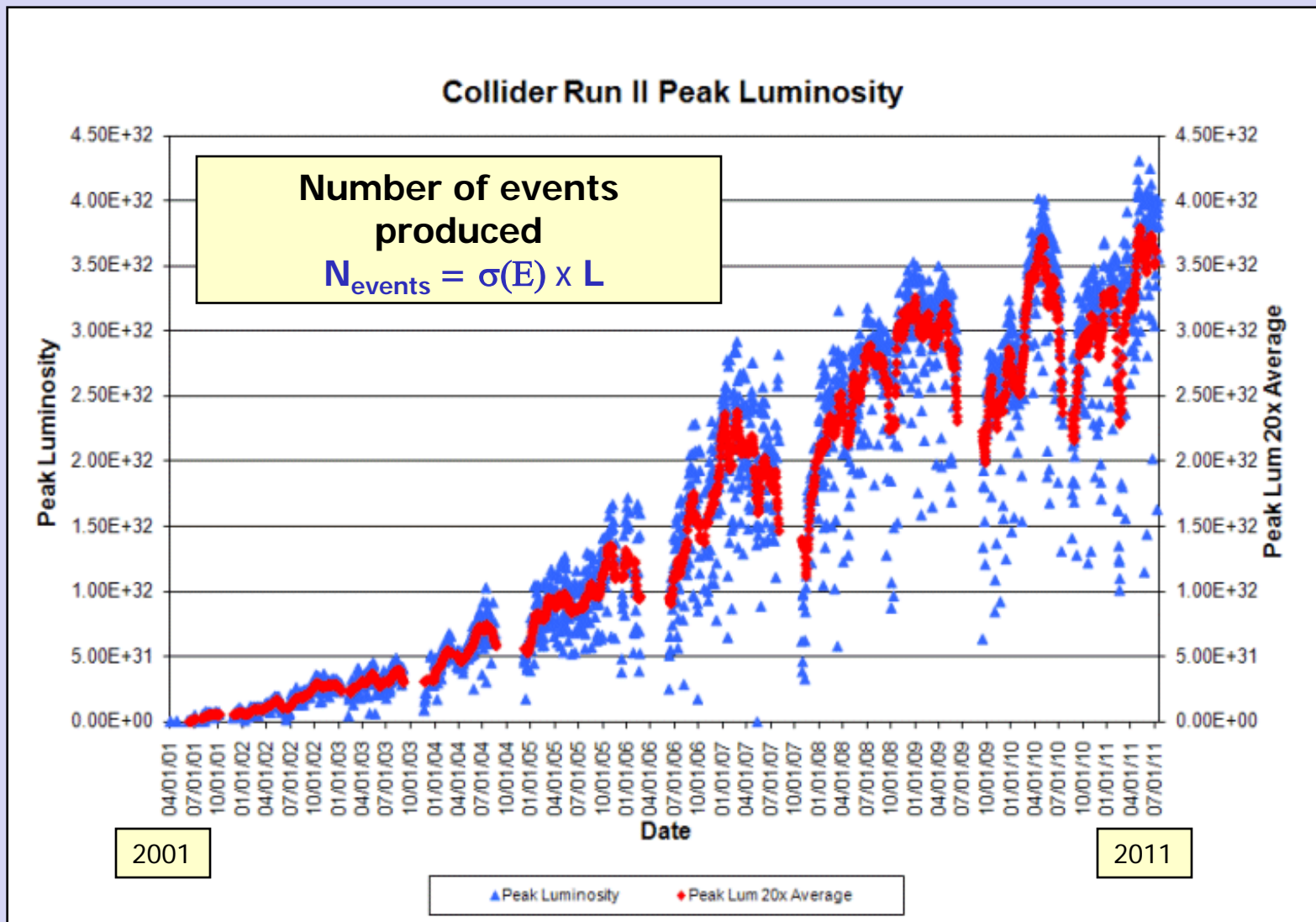


- In late 1970's the hunt for heavier and heavier elementary particles continued
 - Fixed target $E_{\text{cms}} \sim \sqrt{2mE}$: for 100 GeV particle ~5 TeV accelerator is required
- Brilliant idea: use existing proton accelerators and circulate antiprotons in the same beam pipe to collide
- Main challenge was to make enough antiprotons to have dense particle beams
 - SppS and Tevatron were born



	Run I 1992-1996	Run IIa 2001-2006	Run IIb 2006-2011
Bunches in Turn	6 × 6	36 × 36	36 × 36
\sqrt{s} (TeV)	1.8	1.96	1.96
Typical L (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	1.6 × 10 ³⁰	9 × 10 ³¹	3 × 10 ³²
∫ Ldt (pb ⁻¹ /week)	3	17	50
Bunch crossing (ns)	3500	396	396
Interactions/crossing	2.5	2.3	8
	Run I → Run IIa → Run IIb		
	0.1 fb ⁻¹	~1 fb ⁻¹	~12 fb ⁻¹

- Chain of six accelerators to get to 1 TeV per beam energy
- Single magnet ring – protons and antiprotons circulate in the opposite directions
- Elaborate source of antiprotons – main driver of the Tevatron luminosity
 - Use of electron cooling of antiproton beam
- Collision particles wavelength is $\sim 10^{-16}$ cm



- Improvements to antiproton production and cooling increased Tevatron peak luminosity
- Very high reliability: ~80% of ~24 hours stores were ended by planned termination
- Average number of interactions per crossing is ~12 peak and ~6 average in 2011

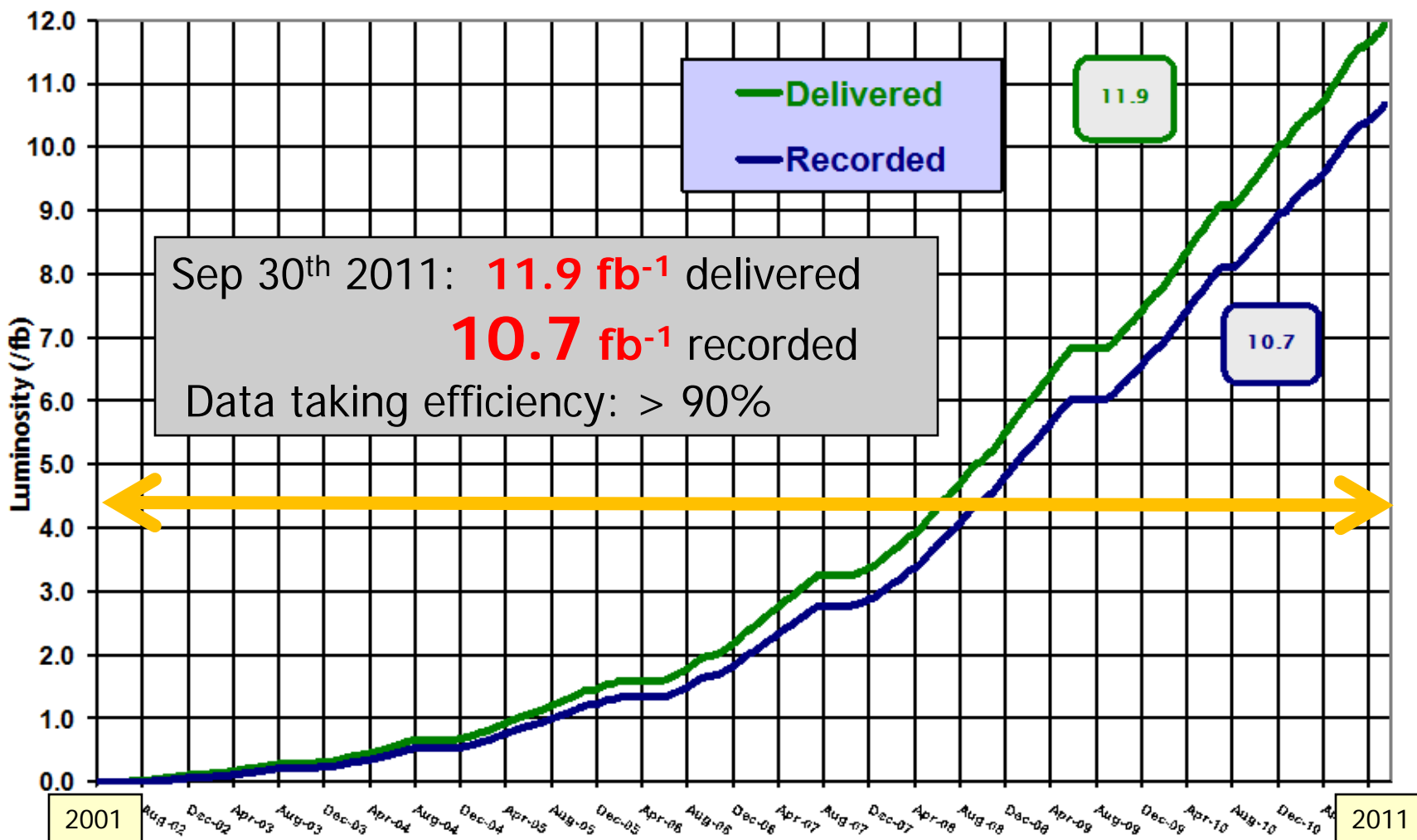


Tevatron Data Set



Run II Integrated Luminosity

19 April 2002 - 30 September 2011



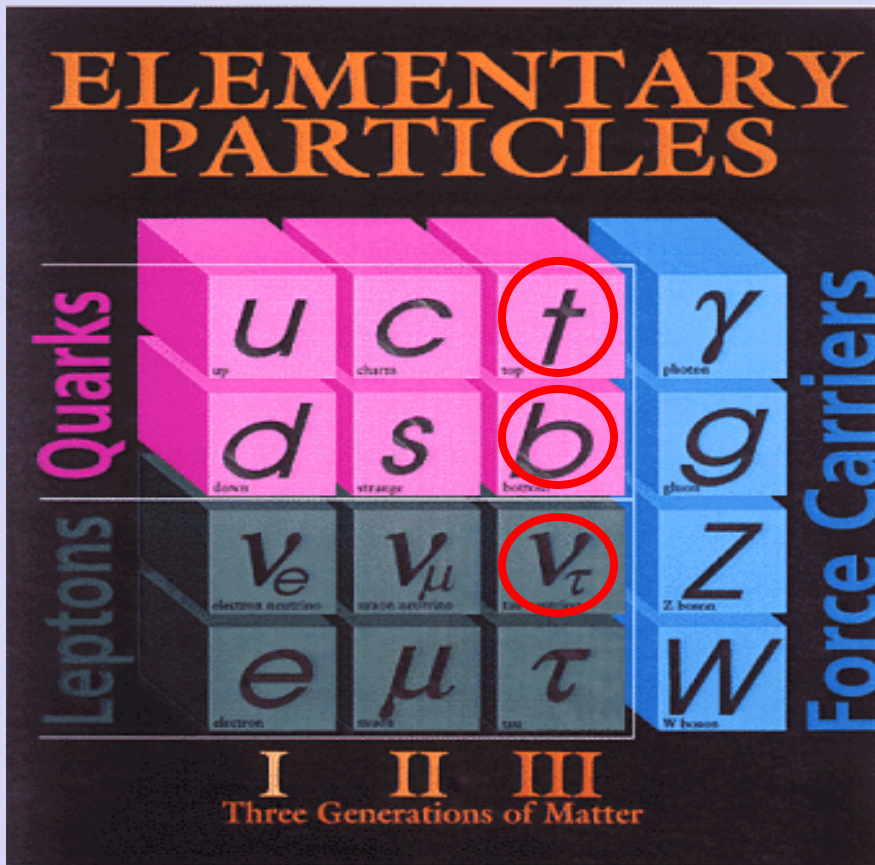
- Total data set is ~5 times above original Tevatron Run II goal
- Detectors and accelerator components operated well till last store on September 30, 2011

Precision tests of the Standard Model

- Weak bosons, top quark, QCD, B-physics...

Search for particles and forces beyond those known

- Higgs, supersymmetry, extra dimensions...

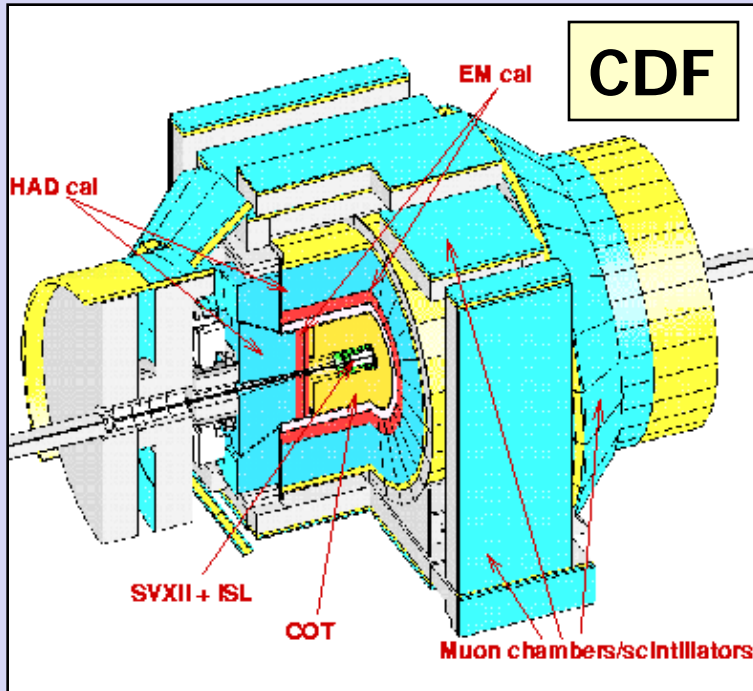


Fundamental Questions

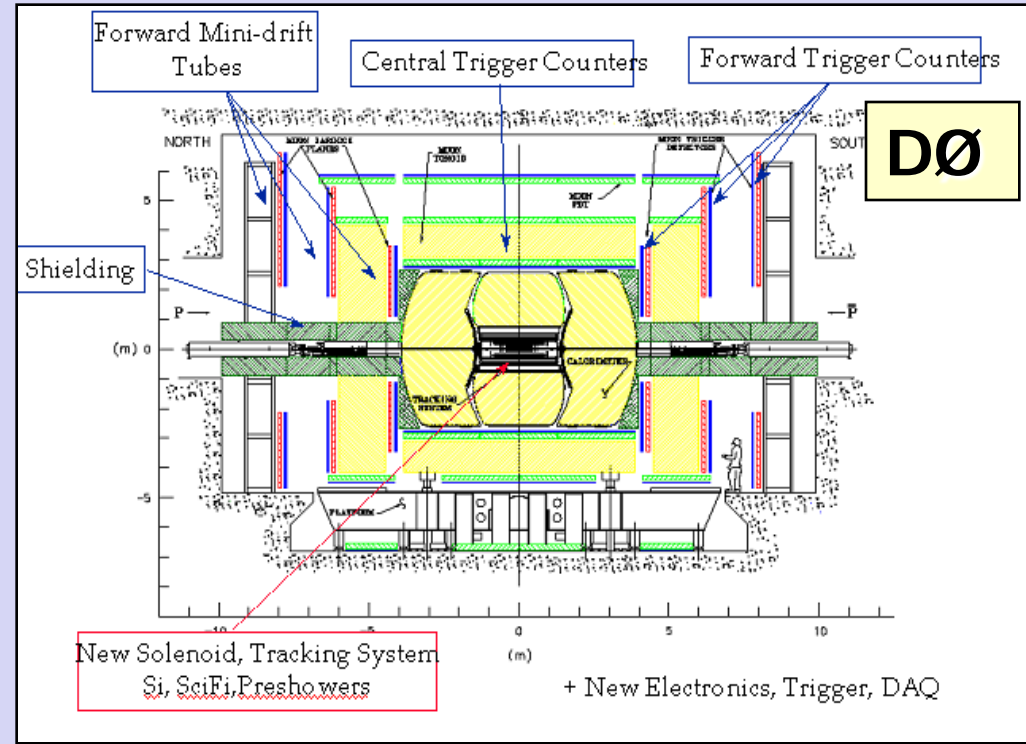
- ✓ Quark sub-structure?
- ✓ Origin of mass? Higgs?
- ✓ Matter-antimatter asymmetry?
- ✓ What is cosmic dark matter?
SUSY?
- ✓ What is space-time structure?
Extra dimensions?...



Tevatron collaborations are ~1000 scientists from 26 countries



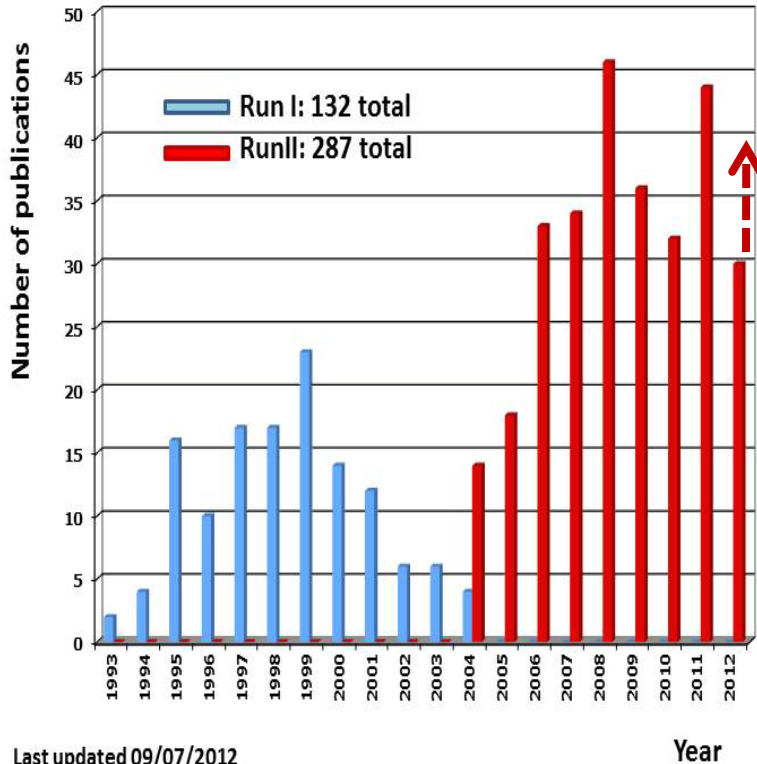
Silicon Detector
Central Drift Chamber
Calorimetry
Extended muon coverage
Fast electronics



Silicon Detector
2 T solenoid and central fiber tracker
Large coverage muon system
Fast electronics

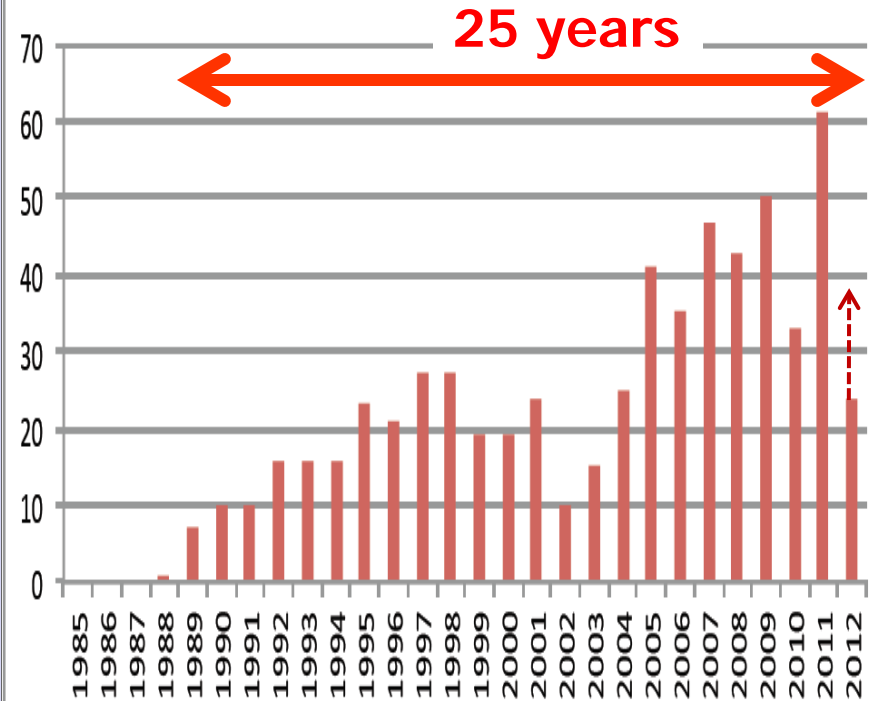
Driven by physics goals detectors are rather "similar":
silicon, central magnetic field, hermetic calorimetry and muon systems
Layout of the hadron collider detectors have been finalized at the Tevatron

DØ History of Journal Submissions



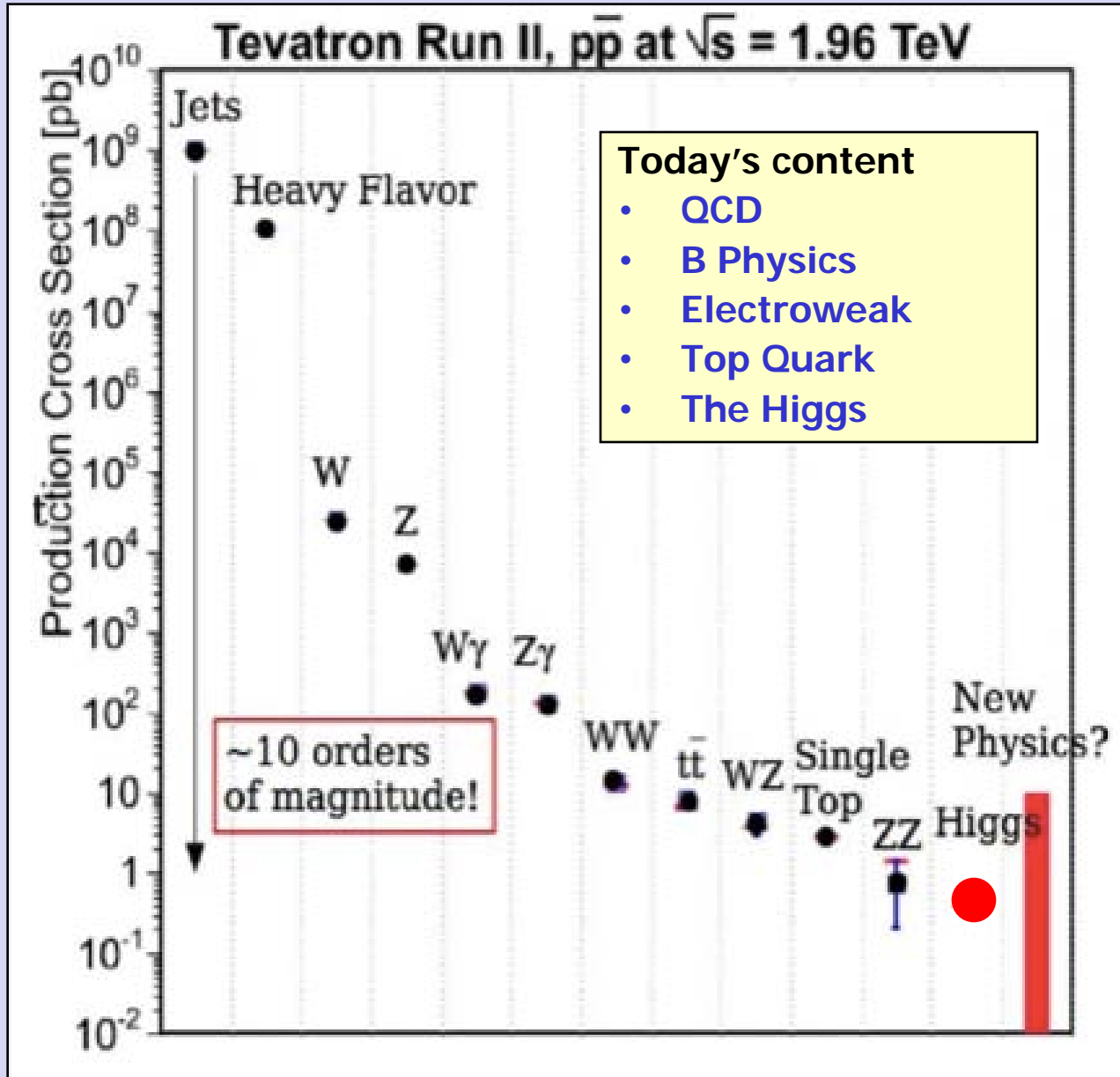
Last updated 09/07/2012

CDF Papers Submitted



- Over 1000 publications in referenced journals from CDF and DØ
- From discoveries of the top quark, new mesons and baryons to extremely precise measurements and searches for new phenomena
- ~ 100 new results over last year alone – visit CDF and DZero Web pages
 - Only few highlights in this talk

Tevatron Cross Sections

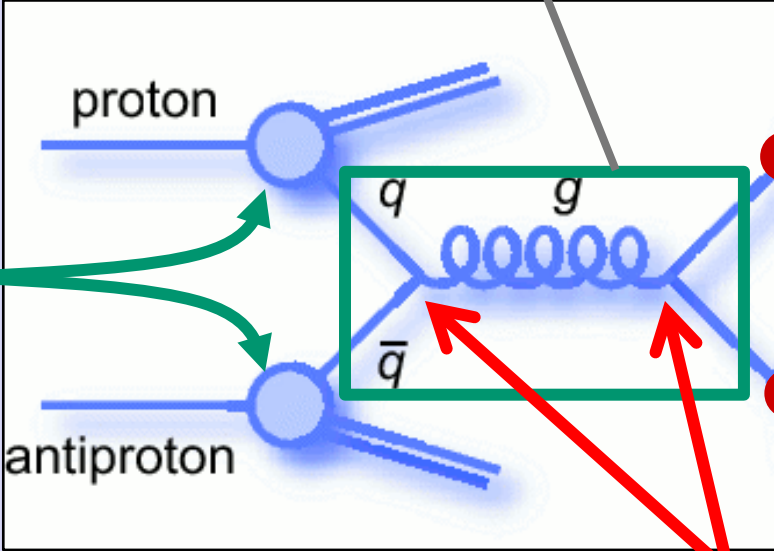


The most copious physics process at hadron colliders

“Rutherford experiment”

pQCD matrix elements

Parton distribution functions (PDFs) of the hadrons



Hadronization, showering

Strong coupling constant α_s

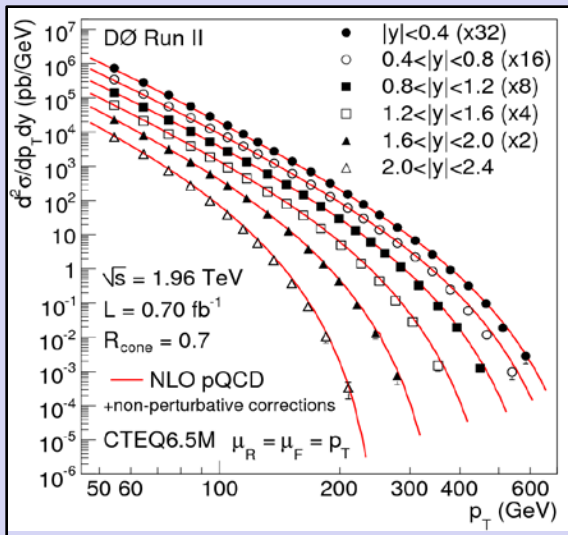
- PDFs, higher order corrections, α_s measurements, production of vector bosons and jets, direct photons, double parton interactions and many others
- Understand how strong force works and to be able to predict backgrounds for processes with much lower cross sections



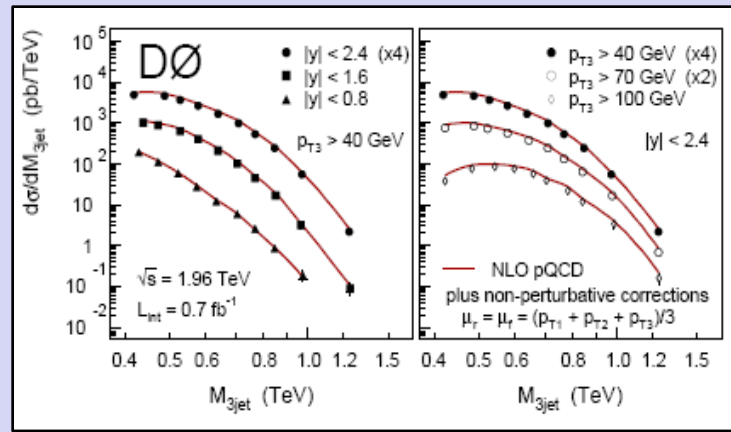
Various QCD Measurements



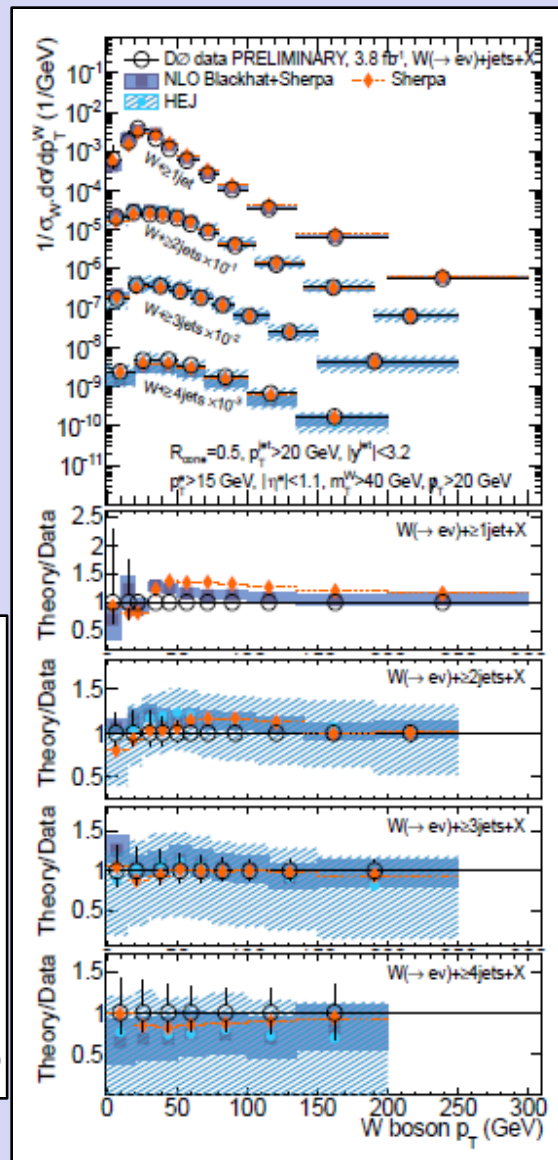
Inclusive Jets



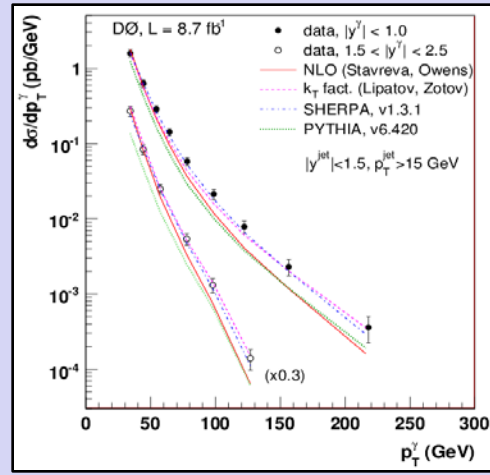
3 jets distributions



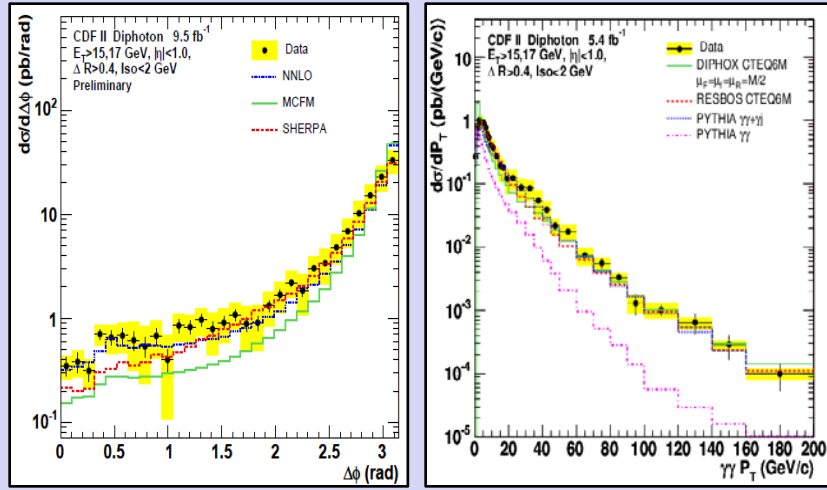
W + jets



γ + b-jets



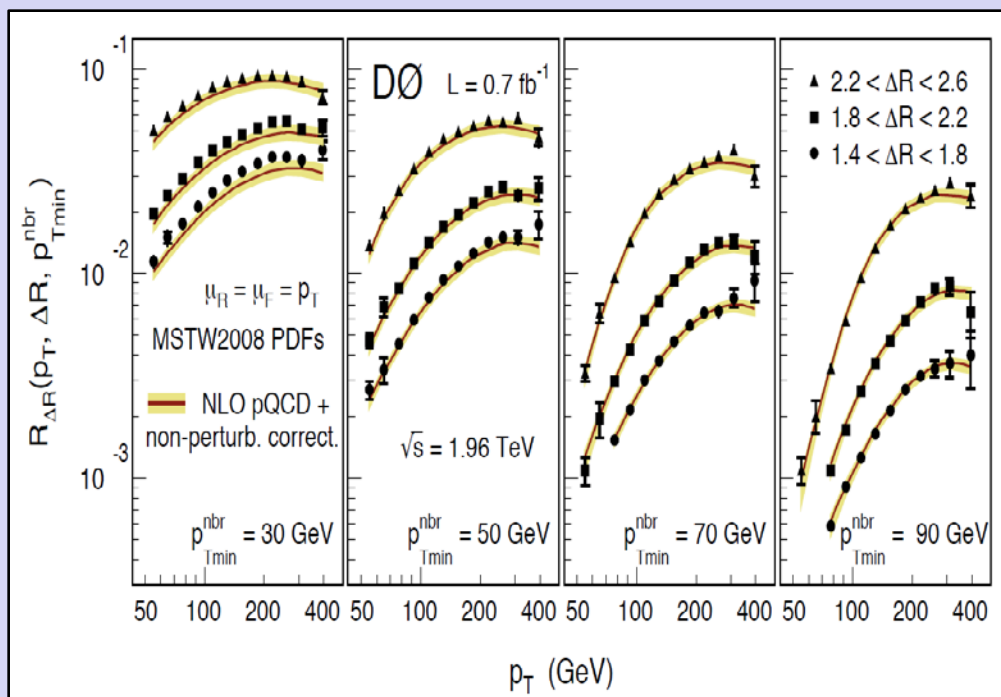
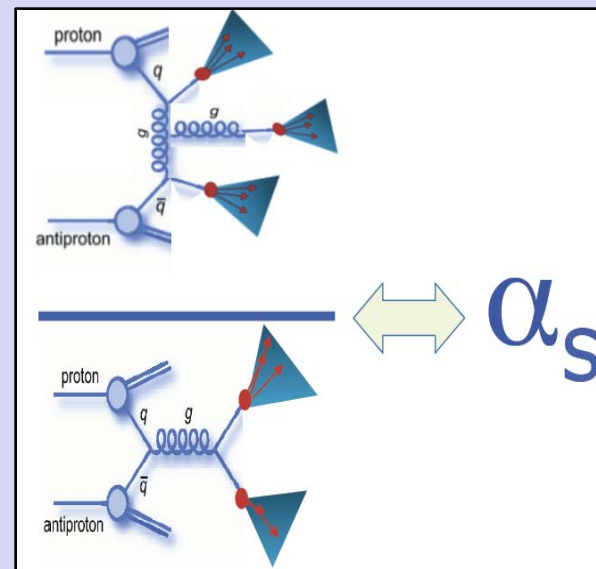
Di-photons



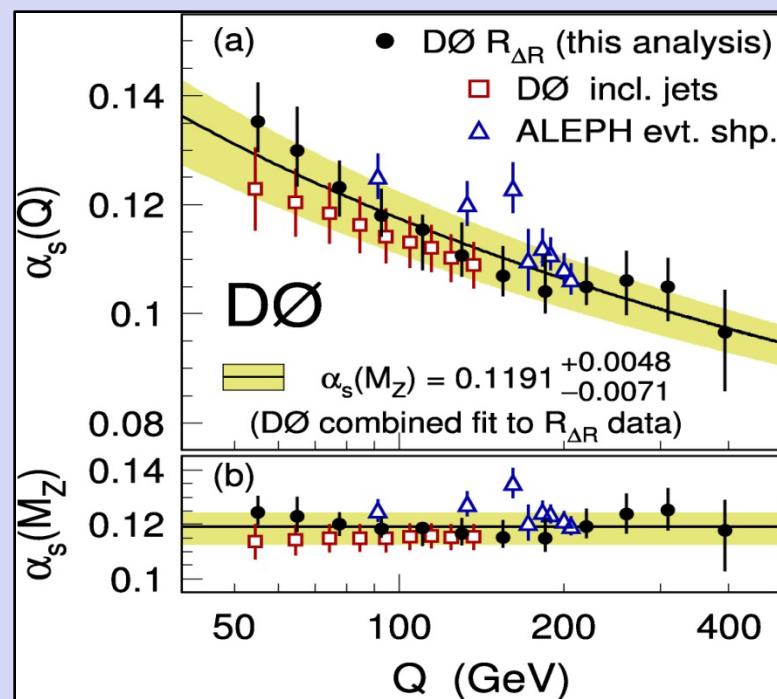
Many important results including generators testing

- $R_{3/2} = \sigma_{3\text{Jet}} / \sigma_{2\text{Jet}}$
- **Observable:** average number of neighboring jets in ΔR (Δy - $\Delta\phi$ space) region less than π

$$R_{\Delta R} = N_{\text{jets}}(\Delta R) / N_{\text{jets}}(\text{all})$$



Confirm strong coupling constant running up to 400 GeV



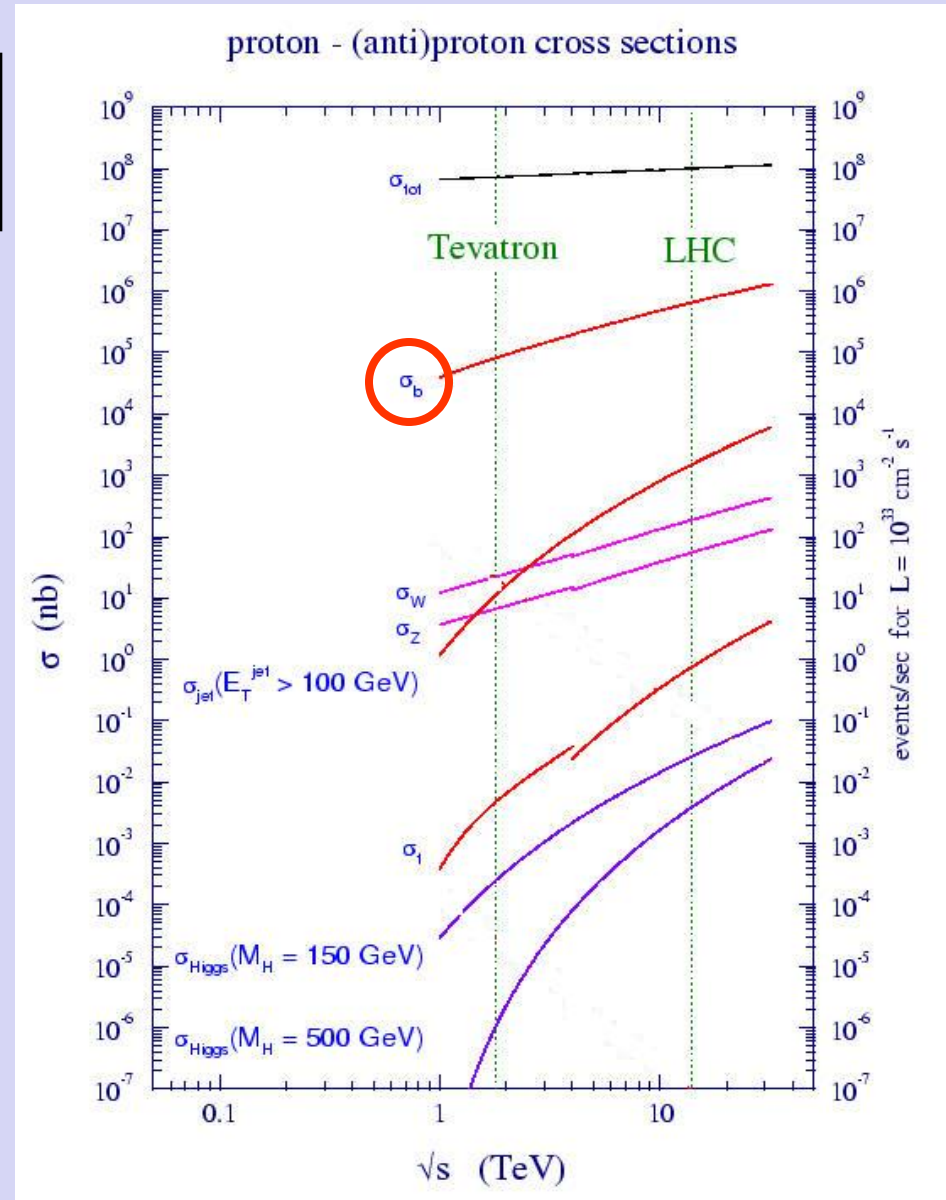
High b quark cross section at Tevatron

$\sim 10^{-3} \sigma_{\text{tot}}$

$\sim 10^4$ b's per second produced!

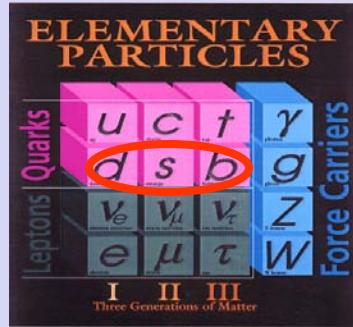
Large data samples of particles with b-quarks provide

- B mesons lifetime studies
- Mass spectroscopy (B_c , etc.)
- Studies of B_s oscillations
- CP violation studies
- Search for new b hadrons
- Search for rare decays

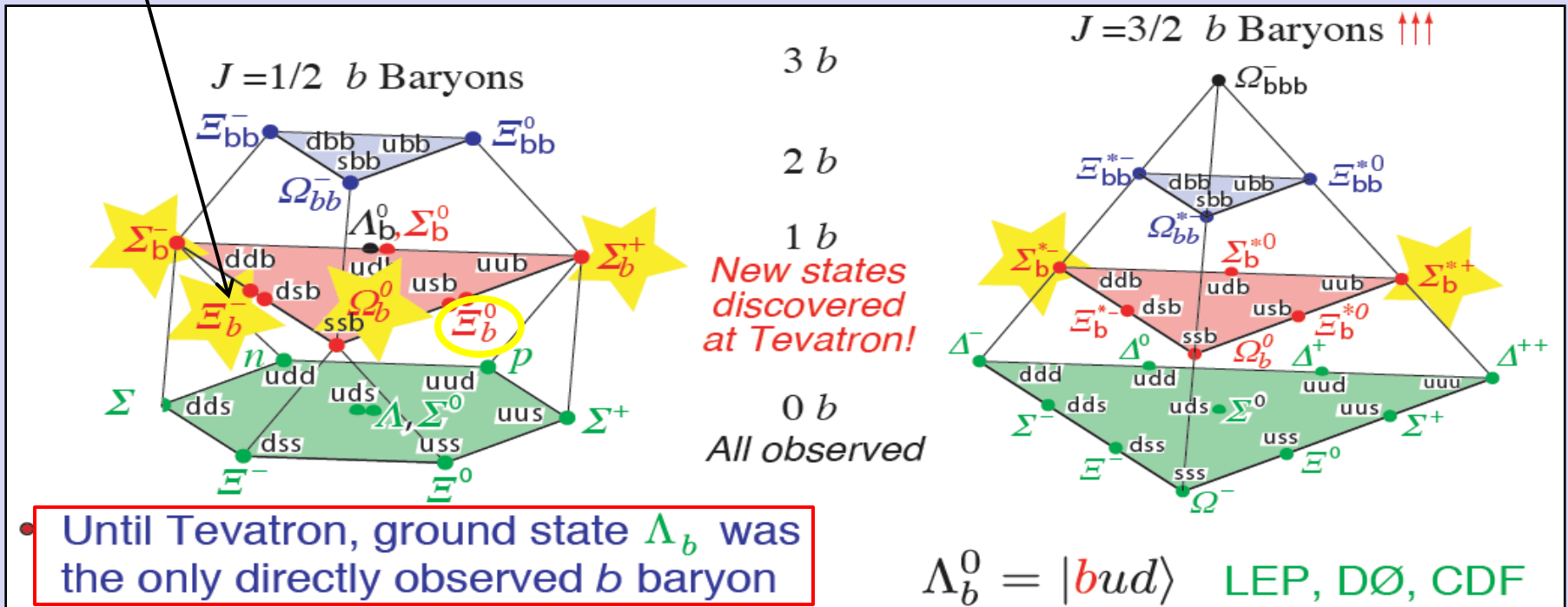
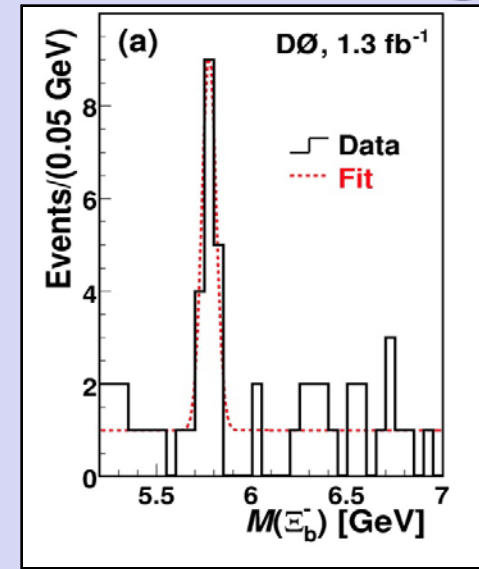
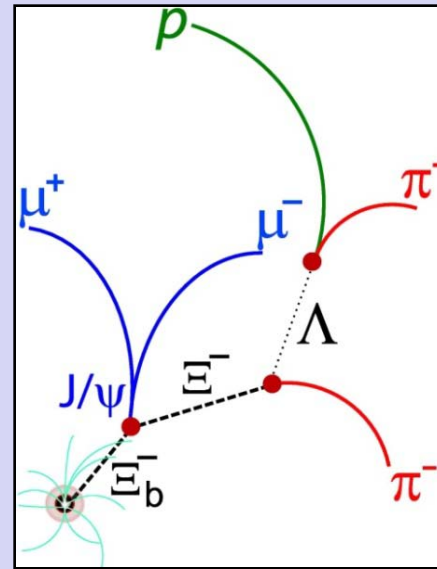


Discoveries of b-Baryons

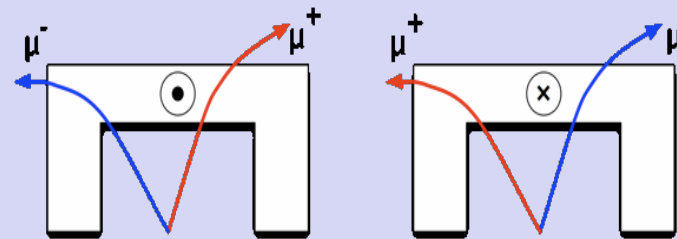
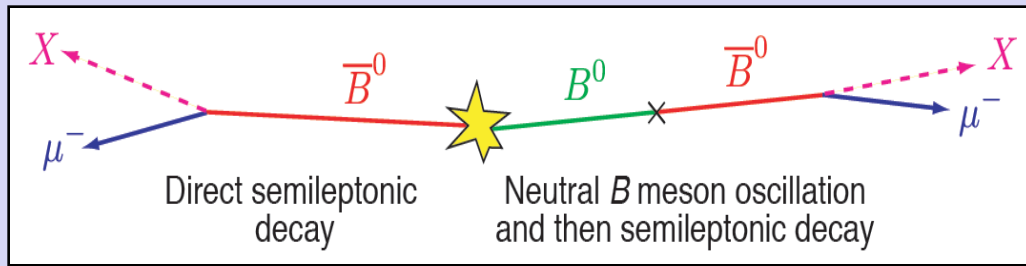
All b quark containing species are produced: B^\pm , B^0 , B_s , B_c , Λ_b ...and many new heavy baryons!



First baryon with quarks from all three generations observed!



DØ di-muon Charge Asymmetry



Swapping Magnet Polarity

Di-muon charge asymmetry

$$A_{sl}^b \equiv \frac{N_b^{++} - N_b^{--}}{N_b^{++} + N_b^{--}}$$

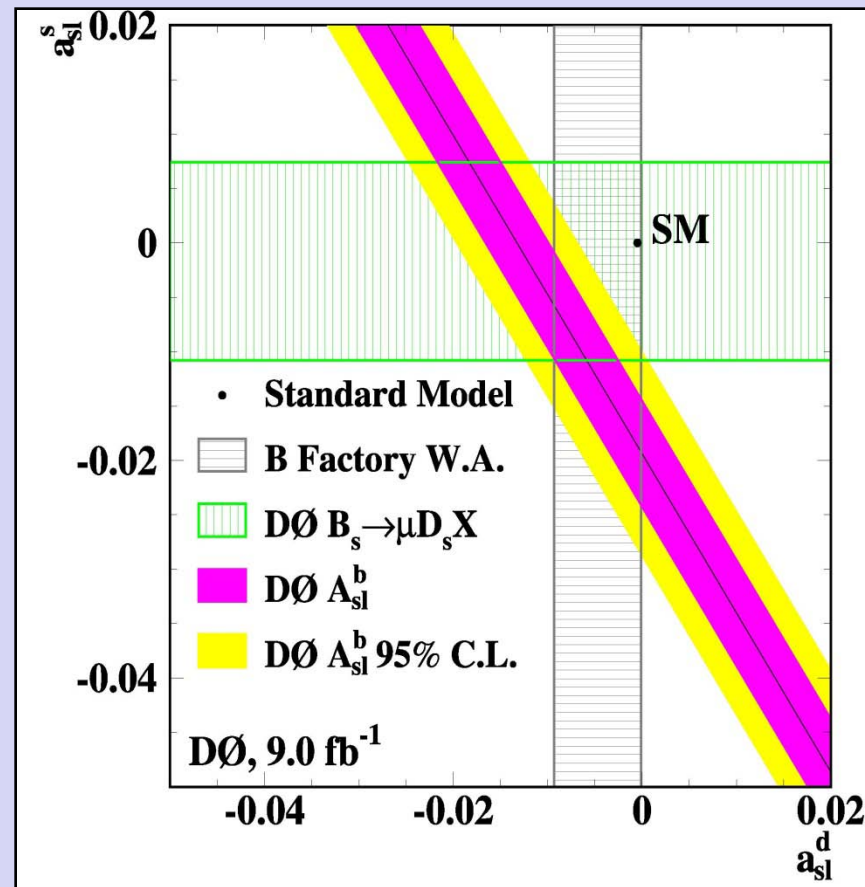
for events coming from decays of mesons containing b quarks undergoing mixing

- Standard Model predicts this asymmetry to be very small

$$A_{sl}^b = (-2.3_{-0.6}^{+0.5}) \times 10^{-4}$$

- Any substantial deviation of this asymmetry from zero will be indication of new source of CP violation
- Measured value is 3.9σ from prediction

$$A_{sl}^b = (-0.787 \pm 0.172 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.093 \text{ (syst)}) \%$$



Decay channel for B_s^0 :

$$B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu D_s^- X$$

$$D_s^- \rightarrow \phi \pi^-$$

$$\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$$

$$a_{sl}^s = [-1.08 \pm 0.72 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.17 (\text{syst})] \%$$

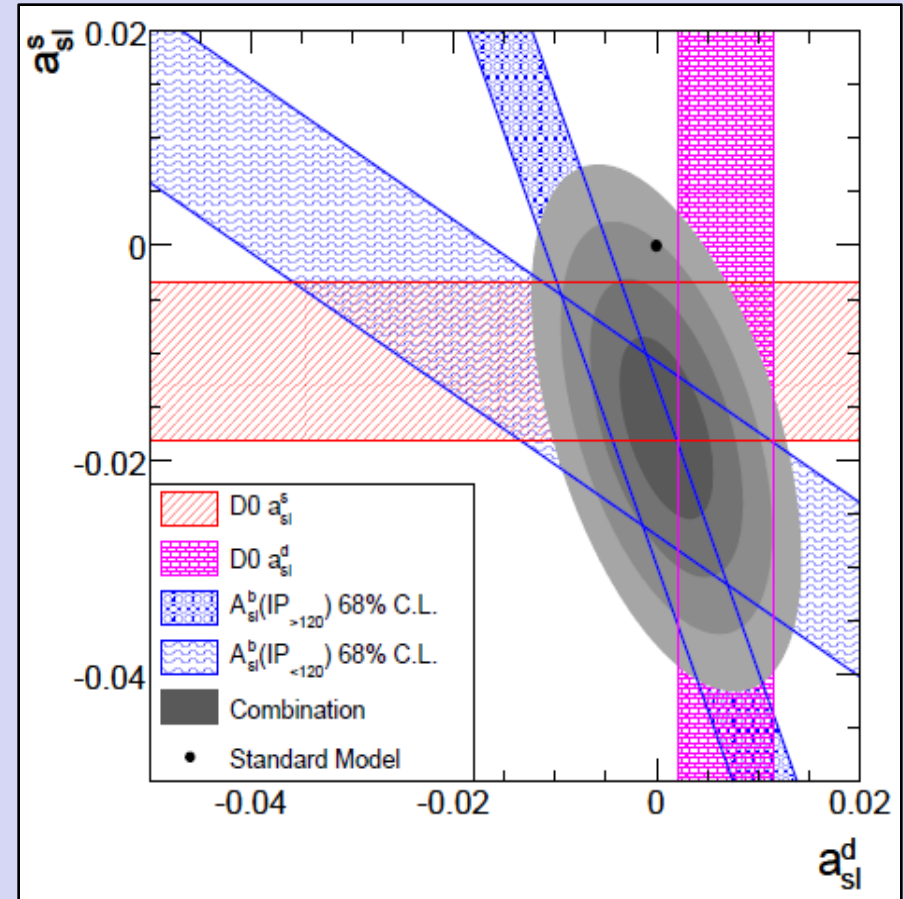
Decay channels for B^0 :

$$1) \quad B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu D^- X$$

$$D^- \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$$

$$a_{sl}^d = [0.68 \pm 0.45 (\text{stat.}) \pm 0.14 (\text{syst.})] \%$$

- **Combined DØ result**
 - Deviation is $\sim 2.9 \sigma$ from the SM
- **Reasons**
 - New physics?
 - Un-known systematic?
 - Di-muon asymmetry is not related to B mesons oscillations?



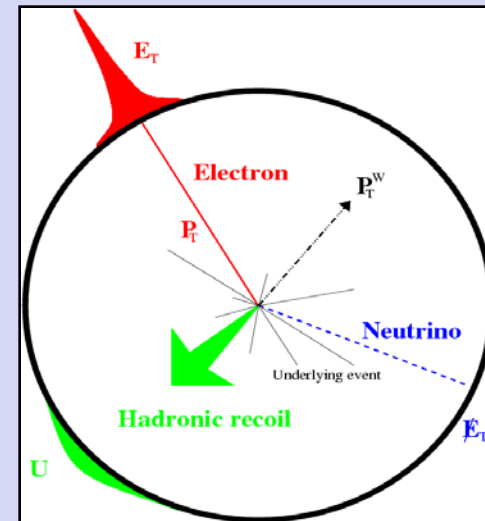
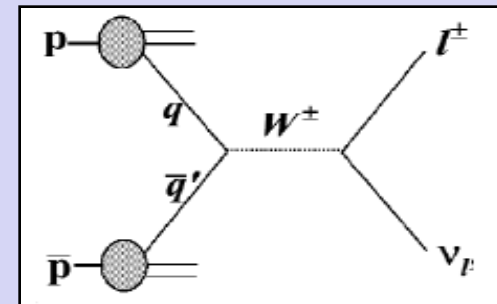
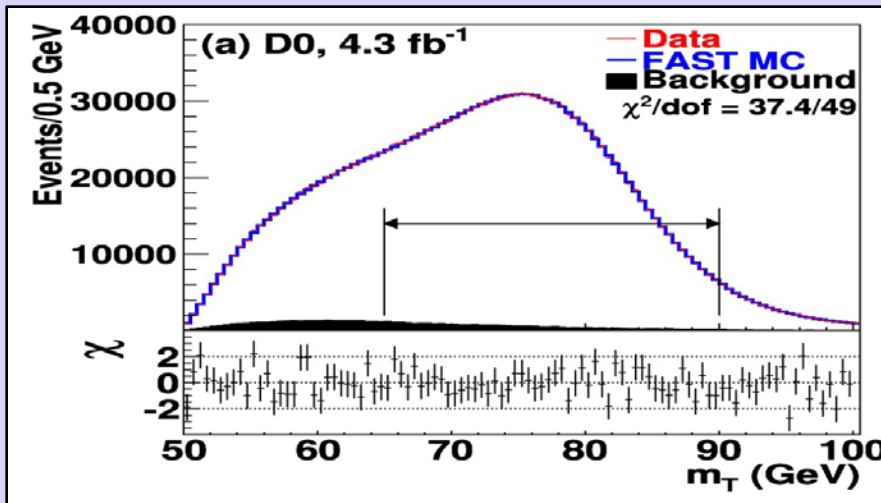
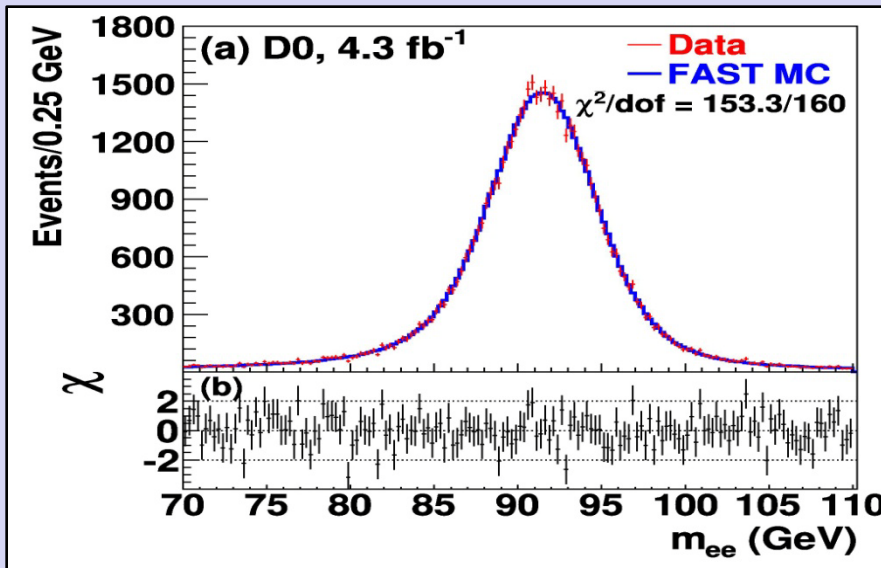
LHCb :

$$a_{sl}^s = (-0.24 \pm 0.54 \pm 0.33) \%$$

B-Factories :

$$a_{sl}^d = (-0.05 \pm 0.56) \%$$

Single and pair W/Z production, asymmetries, weak mixing angle...

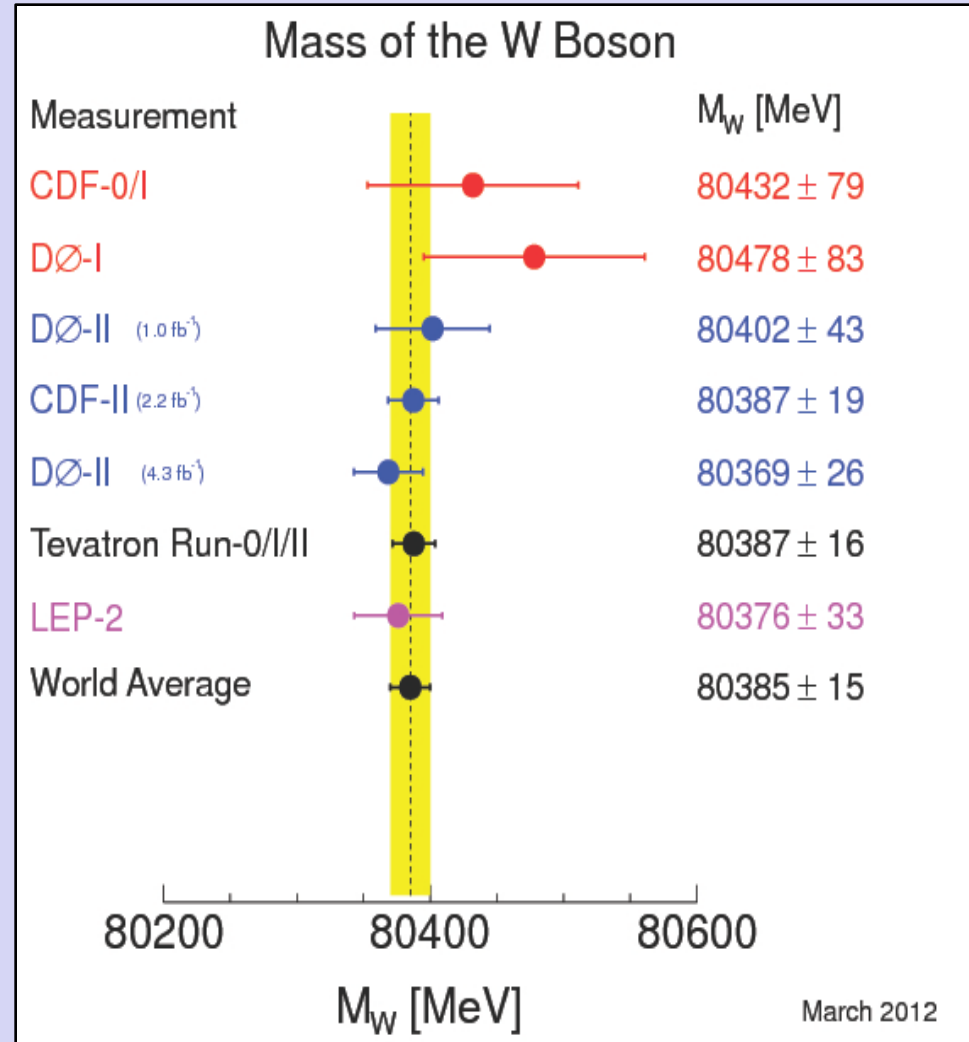
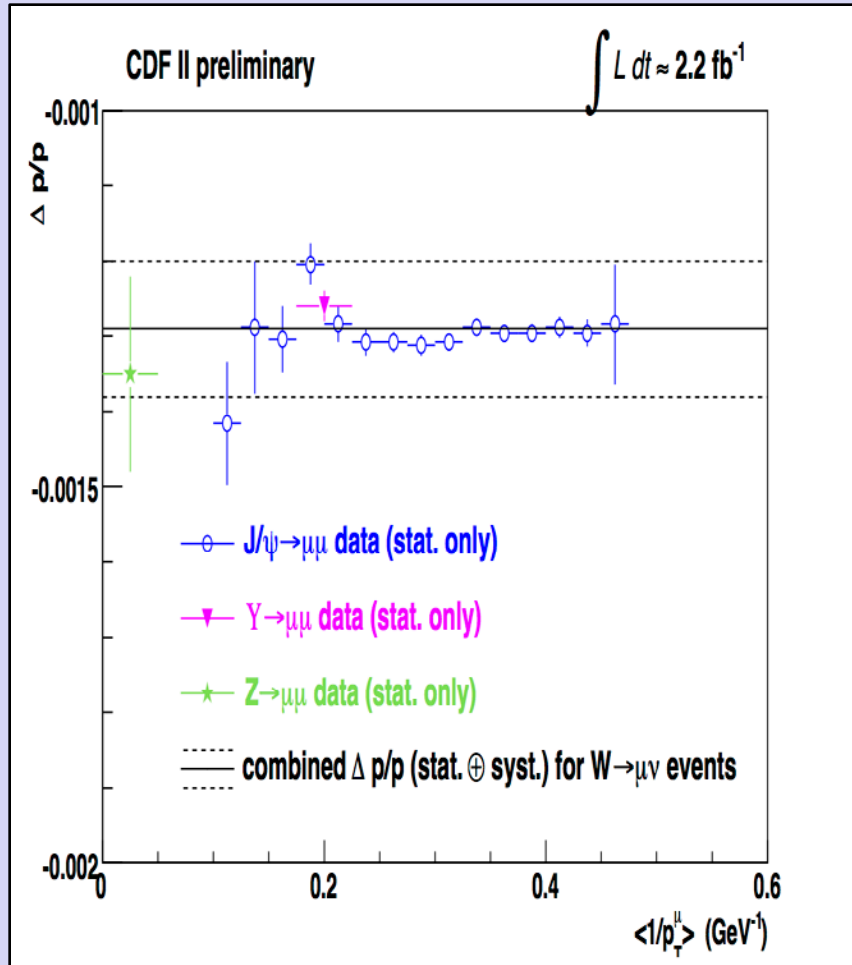


$M_W = 80,375 \pm 23 \text{ MeV}$
0.03% accuracy

- W boson mass is measured using decay products: electron and neutrino
- DØ : calibration of energy scale is performed using Z boson mass



World Average W boson Mass



CDF: tracker based lepton momentum measurement

$M_W = 80,387 \pm 19 \text{ MeV}$
0.03% accuracy

W mass world average is now
 $80,385 \pm 15 \text{ MeV}$ (0.02%)

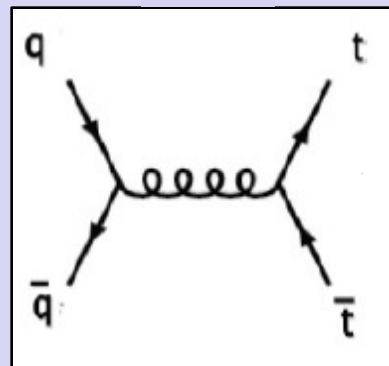
Heaviest known elementary particle:
~ 173 GeV

→ Measure properties of the least known quark

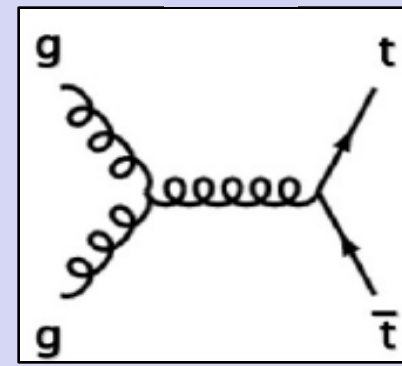
- mass, charge, decay modes, etc.
- data sets of 1000's of top quarks exist

→ Short life time: probe bare quark

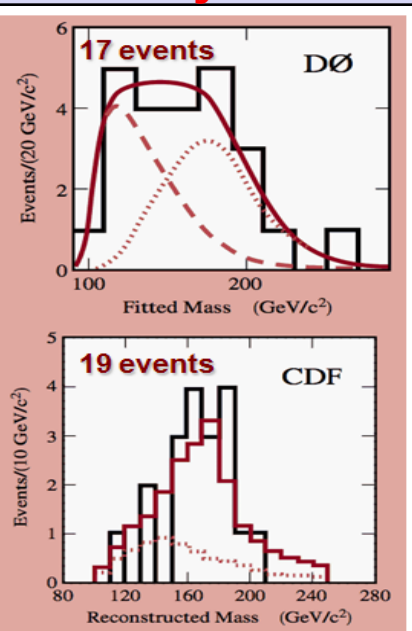
85 %



15 %

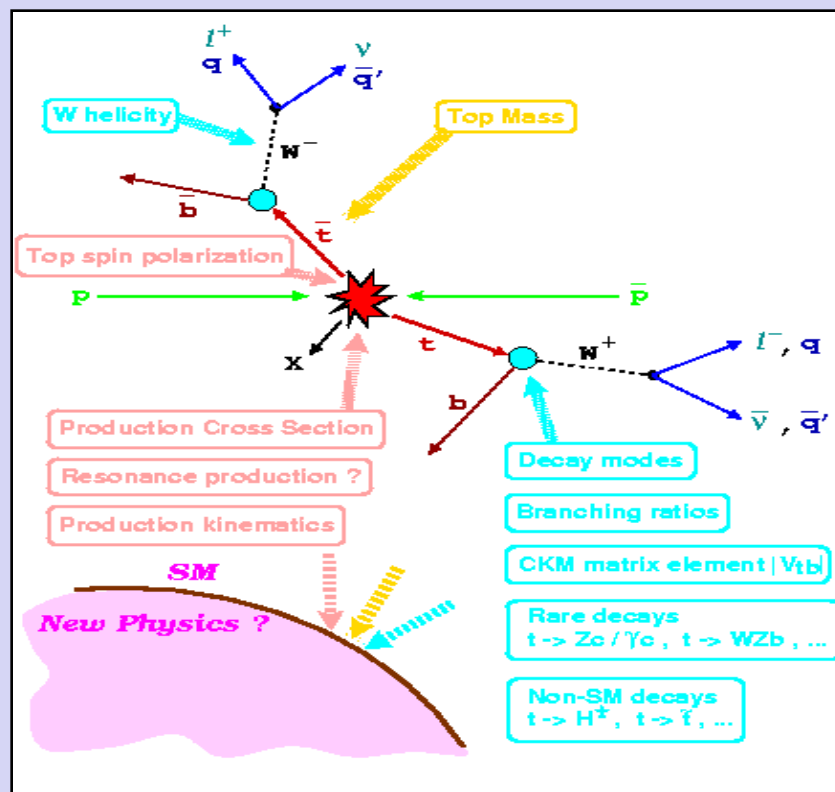
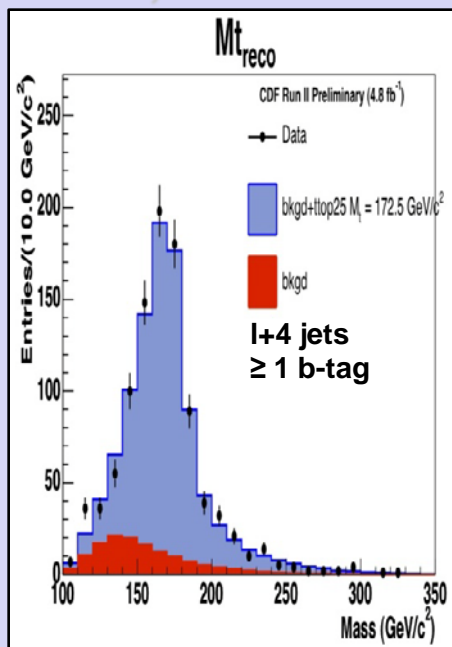


Discovery in 1995

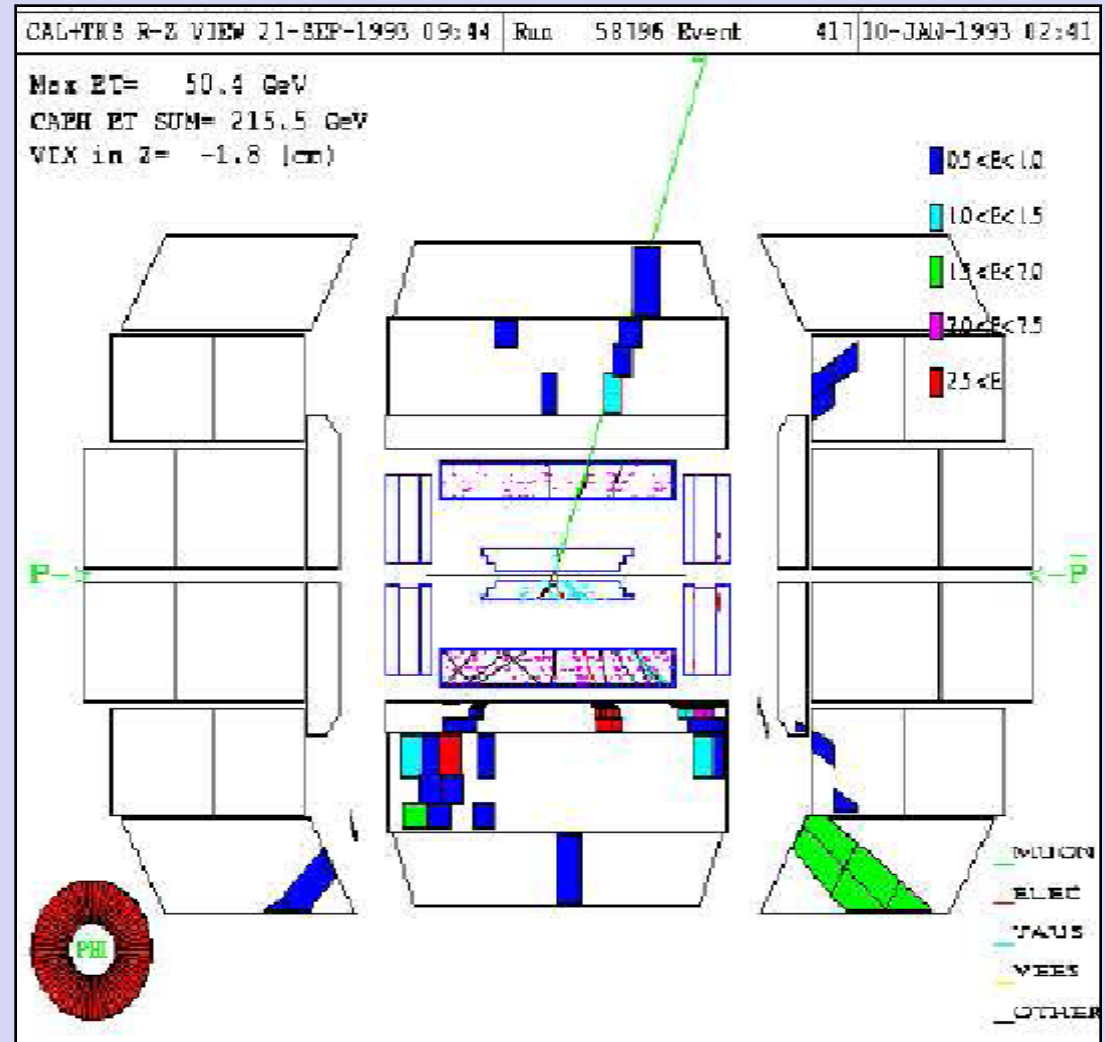
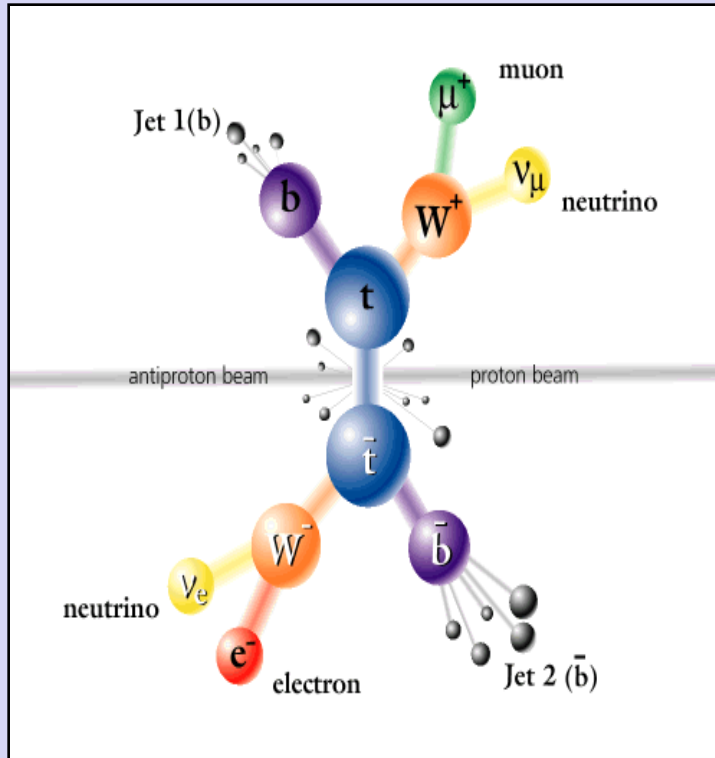


1995, CDF and DØ experiments, Fermilab

Today
~10,000 events

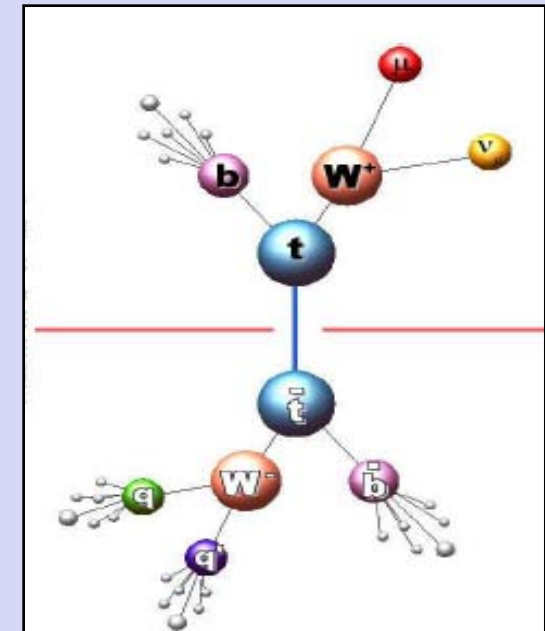
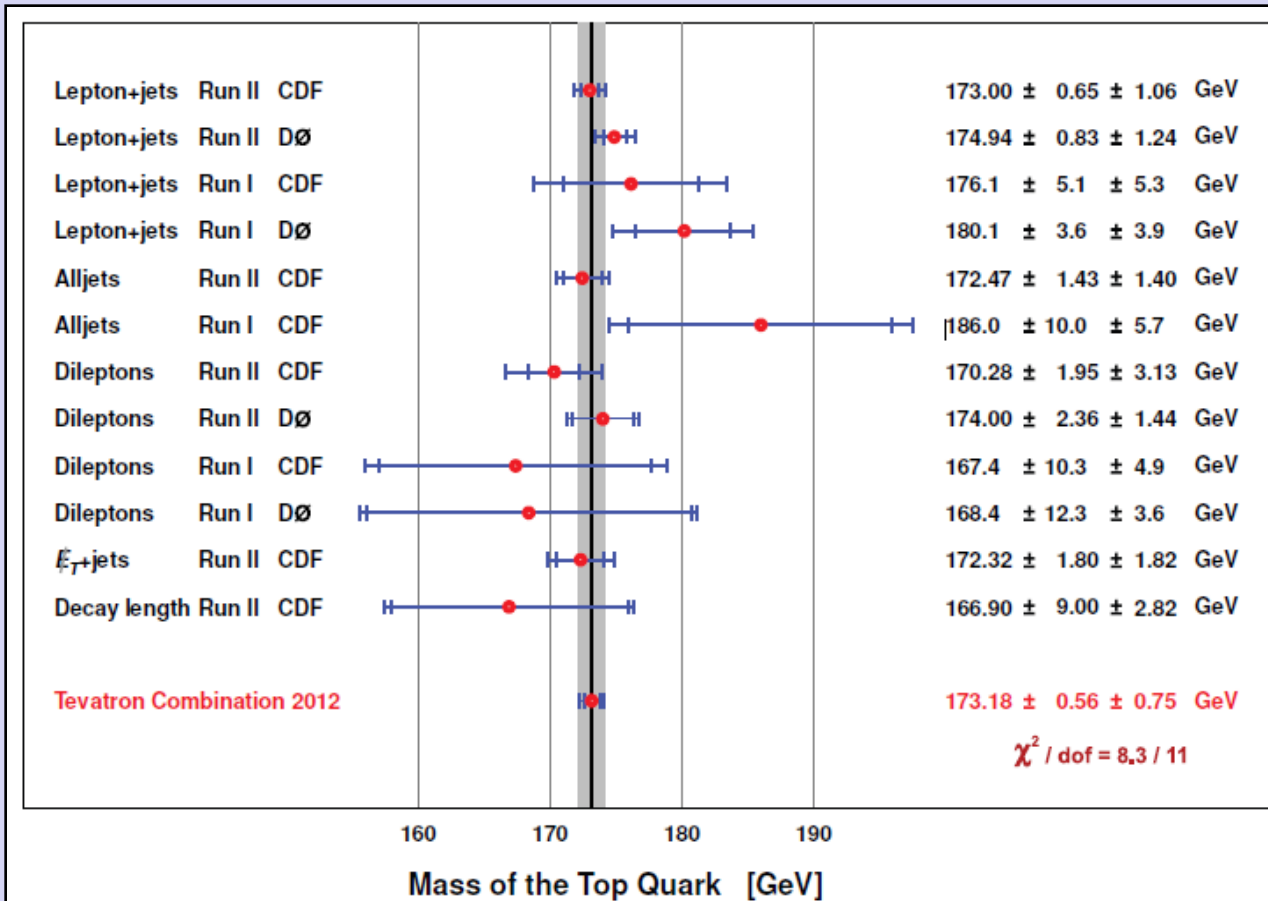


Discovery of the Top Quark



Due to relatively low backgrounds (high top quark mass, pair production)
 "a few" candidates only required for the discovery

- Top quark mass is measured using decay products in many different channels
- Lepton+jets channel with two jets coming from W boson is the most precise

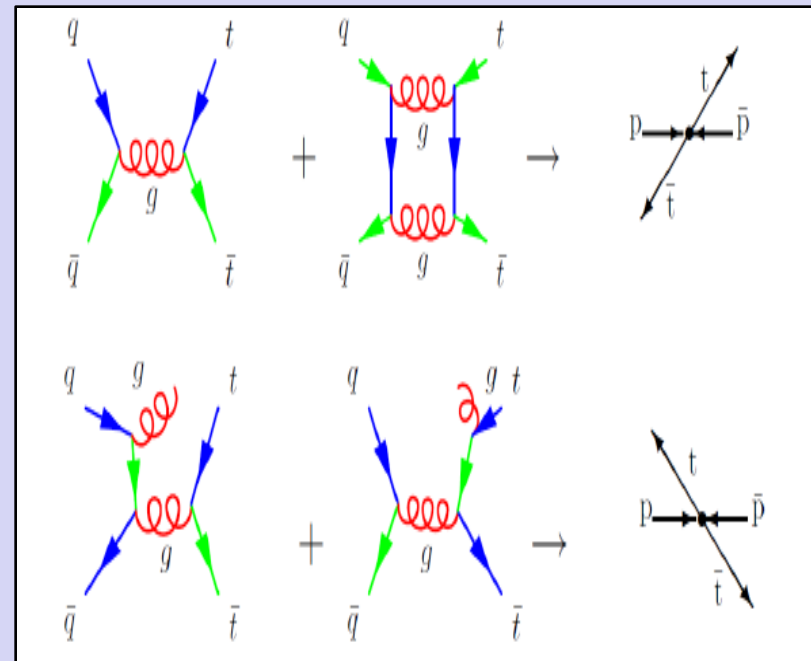
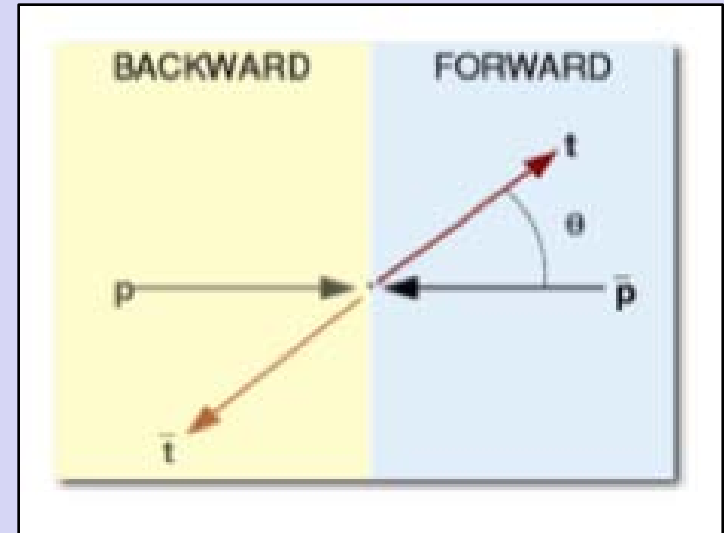


DØ and CDF combined top mass result
 $m_t = 173.2 \pm 0.9$ GeV
0.5% accuracy
Best (of any) quark mass measurement!

Tevatron

$$A_{FB}^{t\bar{t}} = \frac{N(\Delta y > 0) - N(\Delta y < 0)}{N(\Delta y > 0) + N(\Delta y < 0)}$$

- In Standard Model, there is no asymmetry in leading order, but next to leading order predicts asymmetry
 - Positive asymmetry from box diagrams
 - Negative asymmetry from ISR and FSR
- Forward backward asymmetry
 - Enhanced in some beyond standard models scenarios

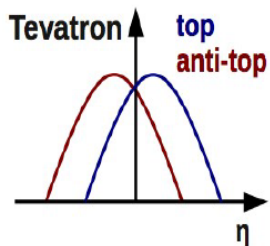


Tevatron

$$A_{FB}^{t\bar{t}} = \frac{N(\Delta y > 0) - N(\Delta y < 0)}{N(\Delta y > 0) + N(\Delta y < 0)}$$

LHC

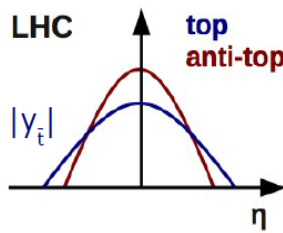
$$A_c = \frac{N(\Delta |y| > 0) - N(\Delta |y| < 0)}{N(\Delta |y| > 0) + N(\Delta |y| < 0)}$$



$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{E + p_z}{E - p_z} \right)$$

$$y = y_t - y_{\bar{t}}$$

$$|y| = |y_t| - |y_{\bar{t}}|$$





Main Top Quark Properties Measured at the Tevatron

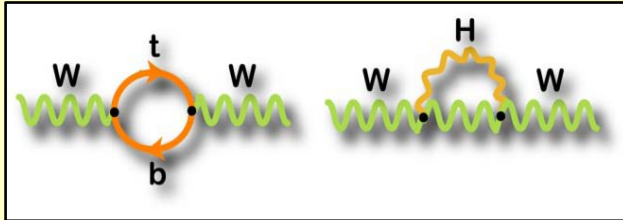


- Top quark mass: $m_t = 173.2 \pm 0.9$ GeV (0.5% accuracy)
- Are top and antitop masses the same? Test of CPT
 $\Delta m = 0.8 \pm 1.9$ GeV (equal to 1%)
- Top quark lifetime
 $\Gamma_t = 1.99 (+0.69 / -0.55)$ GeV agrees with SM
- Top charge $|q| = 2/3e$ to 95% C.L.
- W helicity in top decay expect 70% longitudinal, 30% left-handed
SM looks good
- Asymmetry of top quark in p vs pbar direction expected to be a few %
Anomalous asymmetry of ~15% - requires theory improvements?
- Correlations of spins of top and anti-top are consistent with SM
- No flavor changing neutral currents
 $< 2 \times 10^{-4}$ ($t \rightarrow gu$); $< 4 \times 10^{-3}$ ($t \rightarrow gc$)
- No evidence for SUSY H^\pm in top decays
- Anomalous top vector/tensor couplings?
Combination of W helicity & single top is in good agreement with SM V-A
- 4th generation t' ? None below ~450 GeV
- tt resonances? None below ~800 GeV
- Is W in t decay color singlet? Singlet preferred
- Electroweak single top quark production observed: $|V_{tb}| > 0.77$ @ 95% C.L.

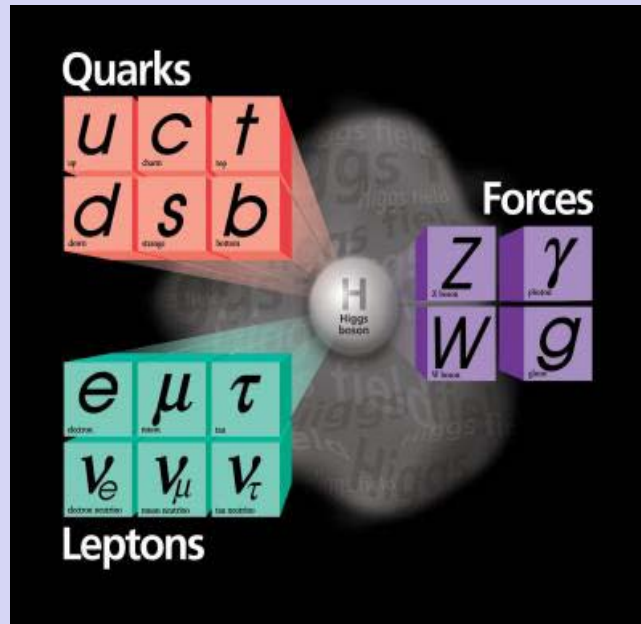
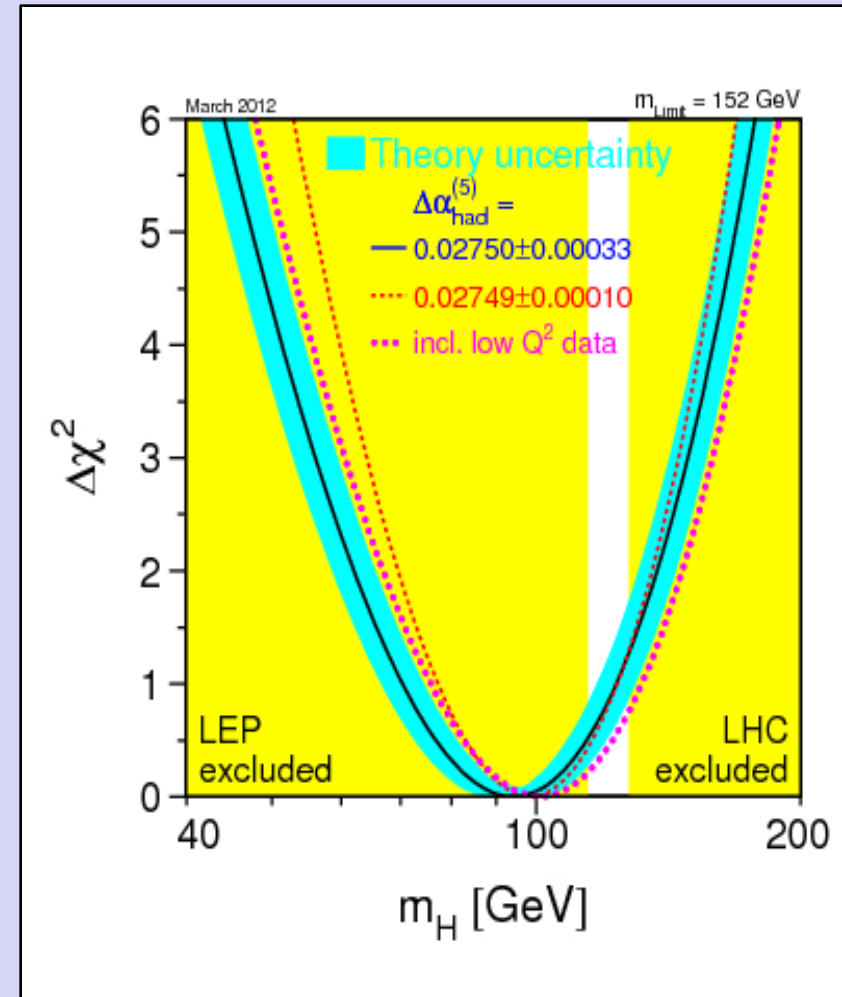
Very well know quark by now!

Indirect experimental limits

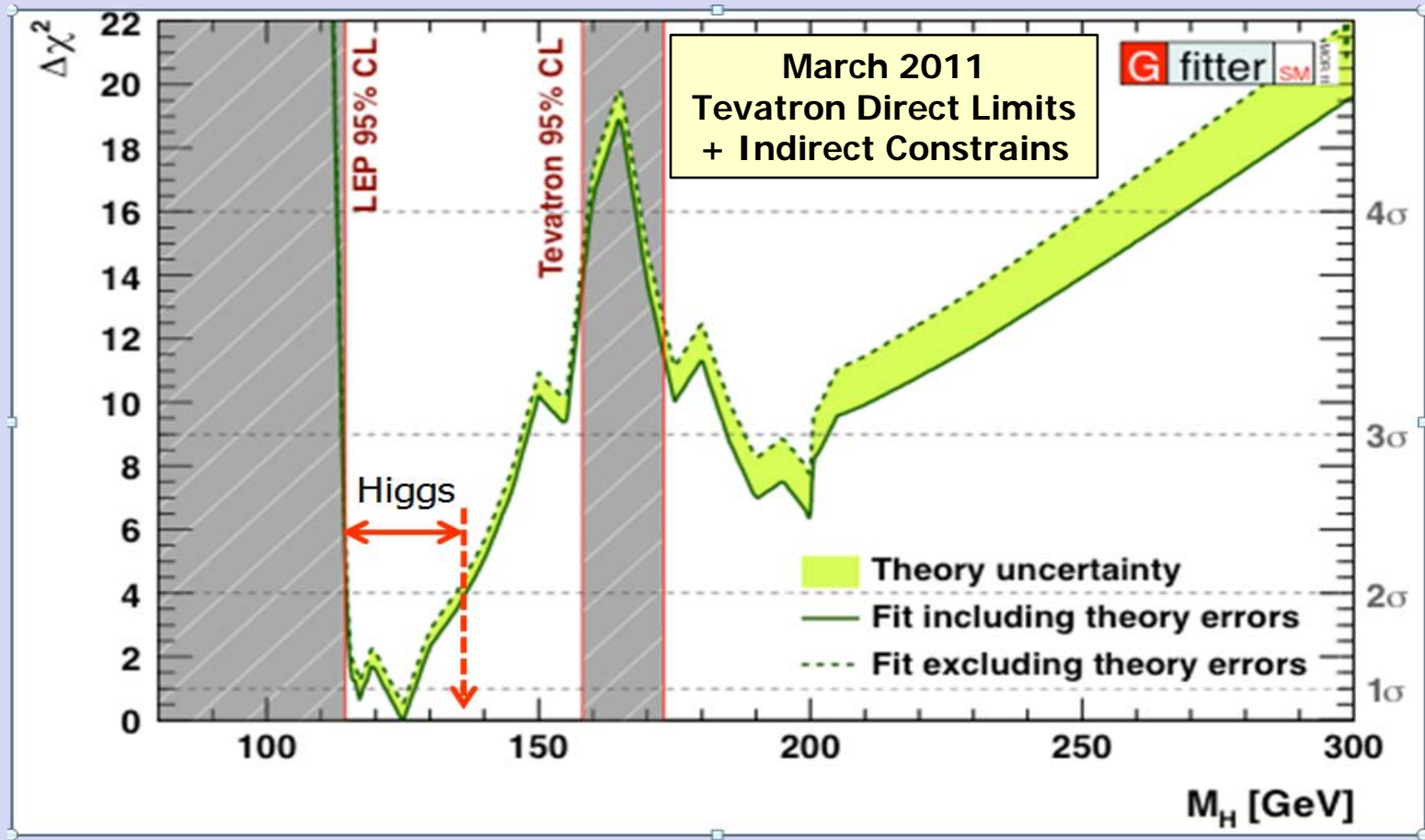
→ Precision theory fits including W boson mass and top quark mass



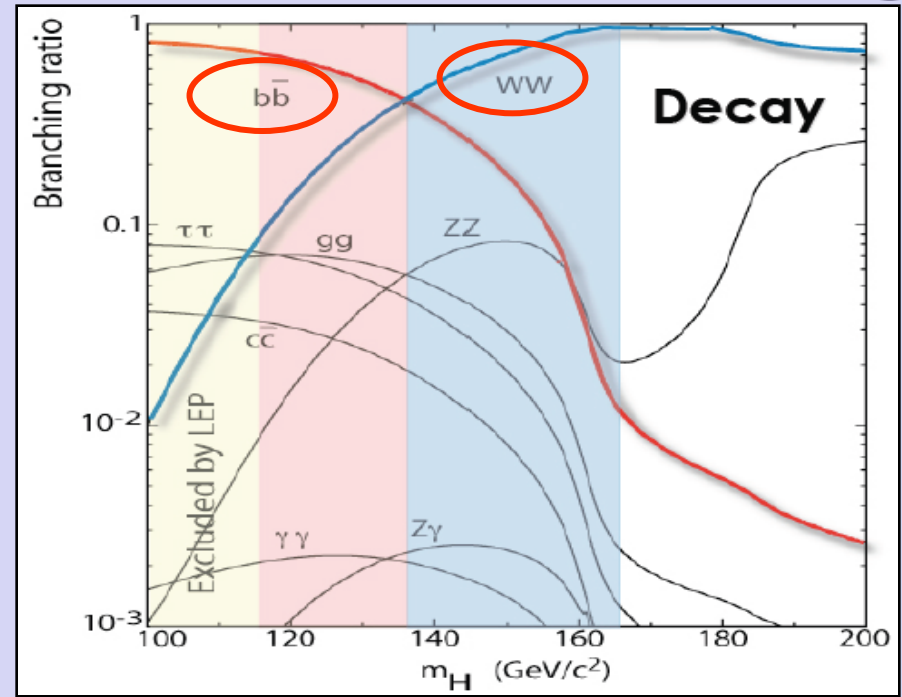
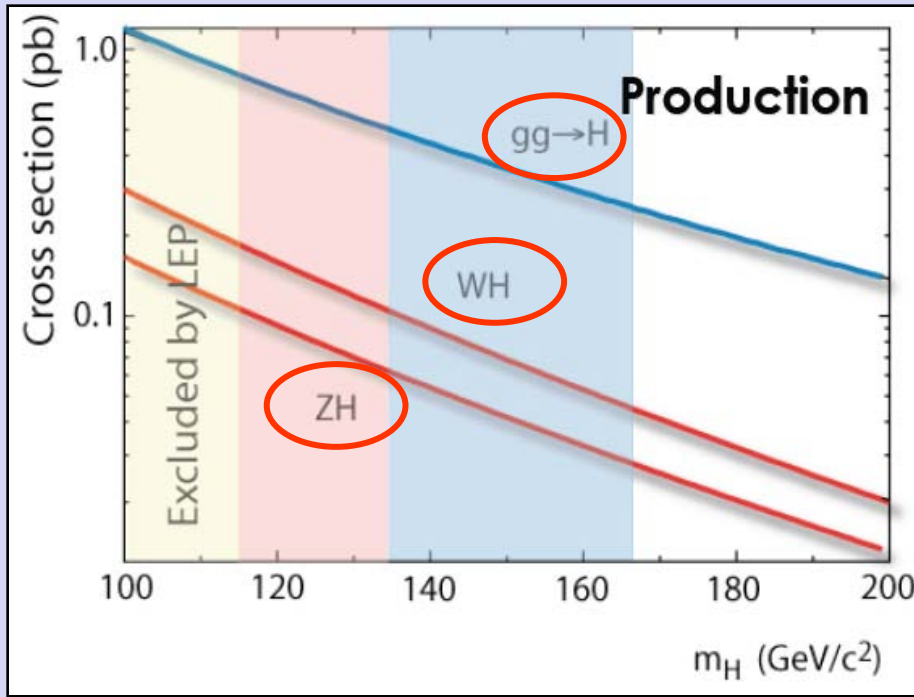
$M_H < 152 \text{ GeV}$ at 95% CL



- Higgs masses 158-173 GeV are excluded by the Tevatron
- Precision measurements point to Higgs masses below ~150 GeV
- LEP results indicate Higgs mass is above ~114 GeV



- Higgs mass was limited to 114 to 137 GeV window at 95% CL
- Most probable value was... 125 GeV



Production cross sections

- in the 1 pb range for $gg \rightarrow H$
- in the 0.1 pb range for associated vector boson production

Decays

- bb for $M_H < 135$ GeV
- WW for $M_H > 135$ GeV

Search strategy:

- $M_H < 135$ GeV associated production and bb decay $W(Z)H \rightarrow l\nu(l\bar{l}/\nu\nu) bb$
- Main backgrounds: top, Wbb , Zbb
- $M_H > 135$ GeV $gg \rightarrow H$ production with decay to WW
- Main background: electroweak WW production



Experimental Challenges

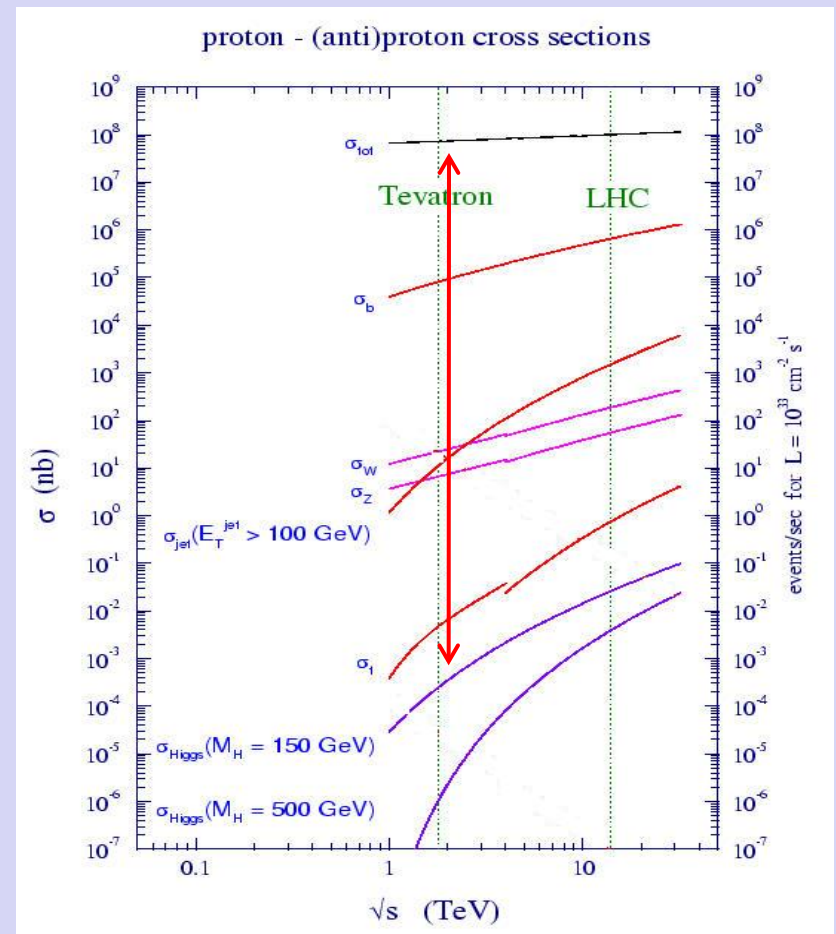
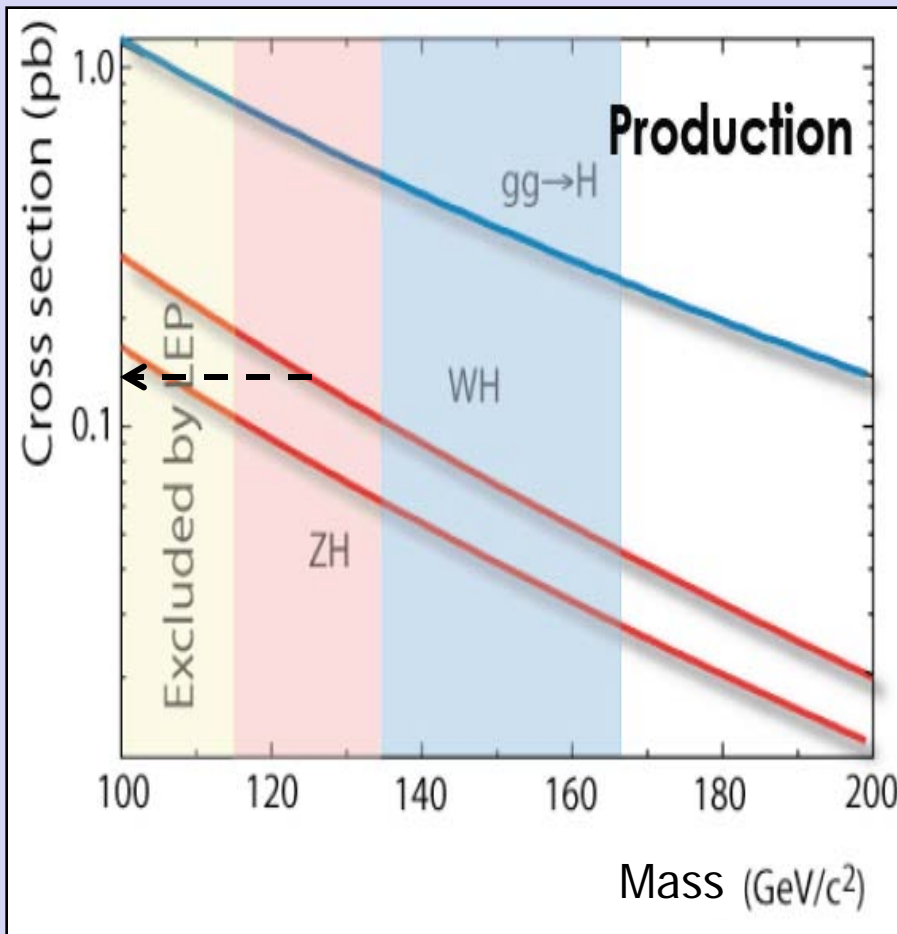


- Probability of producing Higgs is low

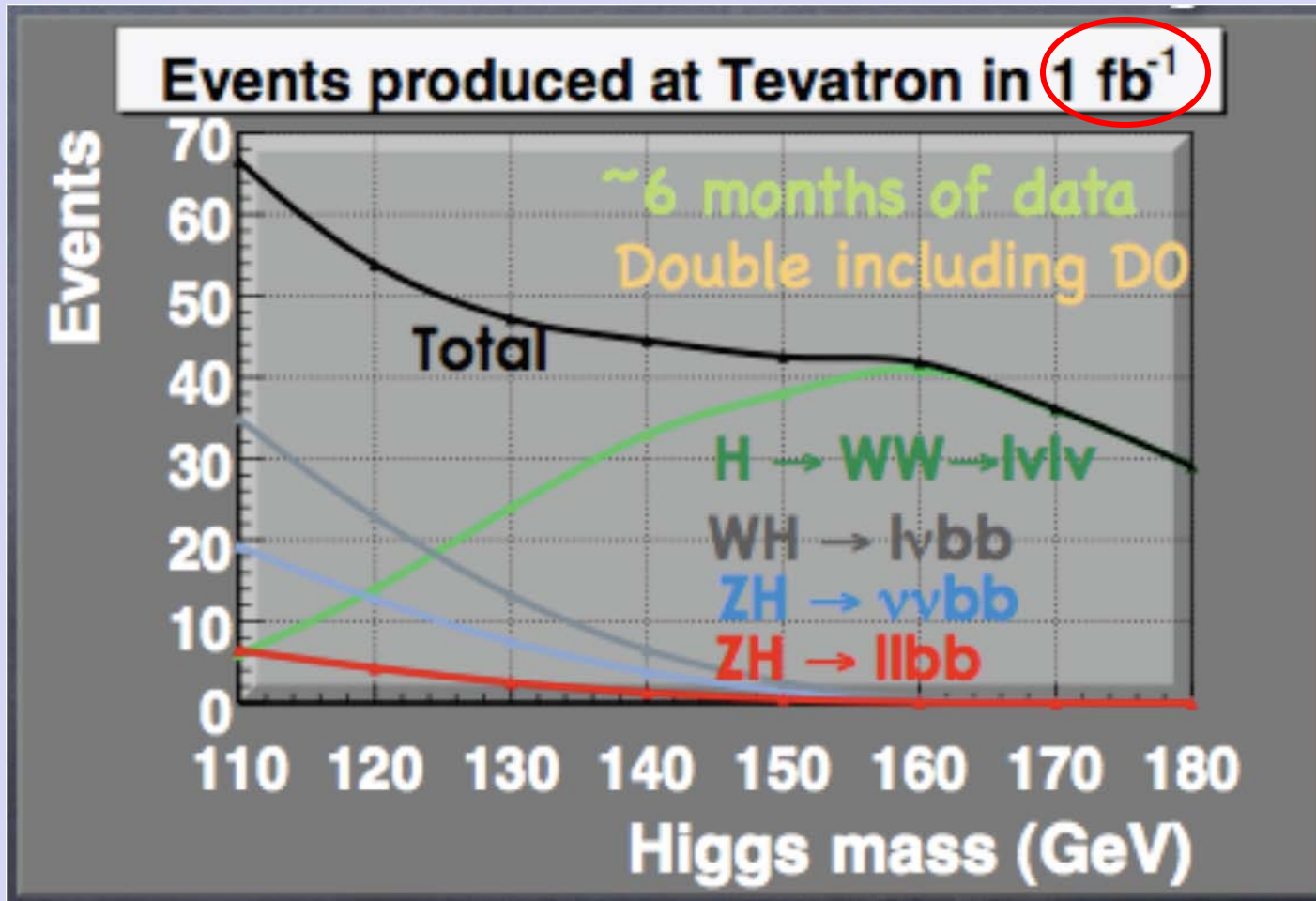
$$N_{\text{events}} = L \times \sigma$$

- High luminosity is important!

- Backgrounds from Standard Model processes are high
 - Only one out of $\sim 10^{12}$ collisions might contain Higgs
- Separation of backgrounds is one of the main challenges in hunt for the Higgs

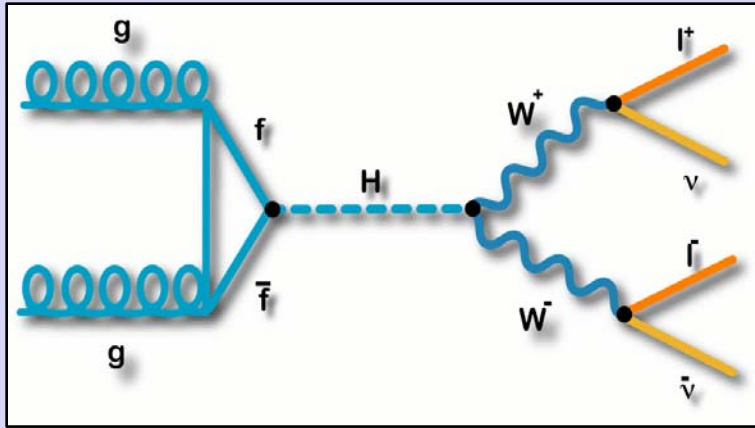


Number of Higgs Events

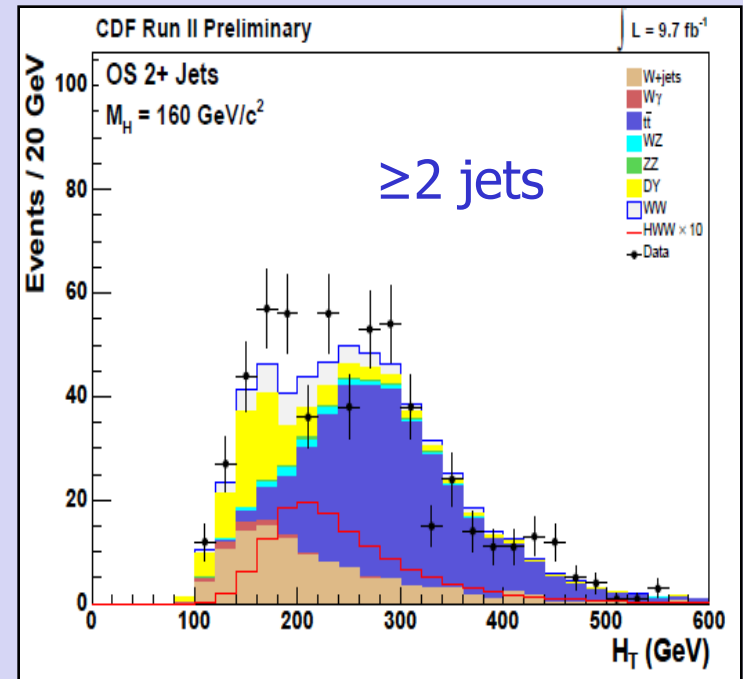
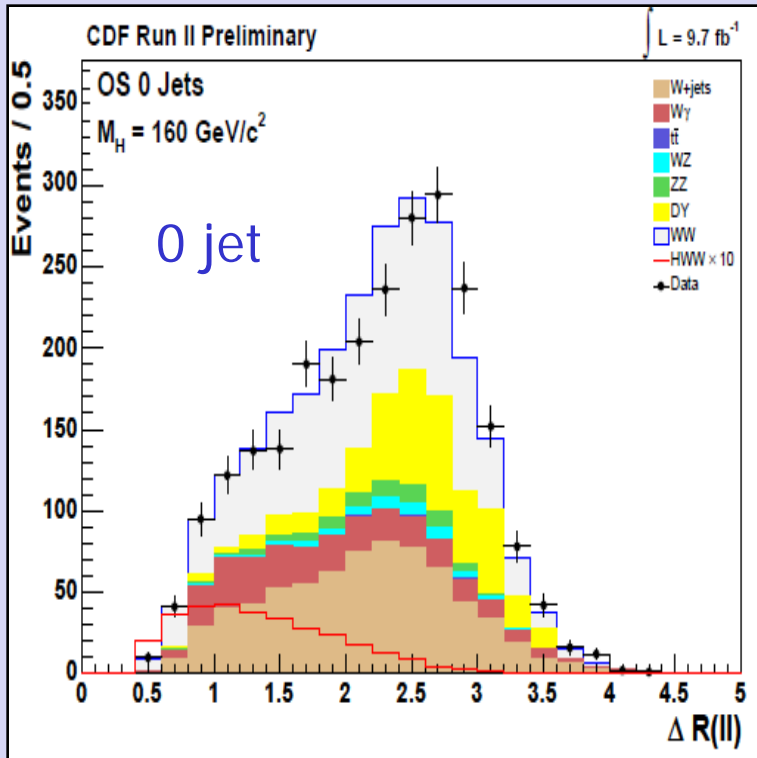
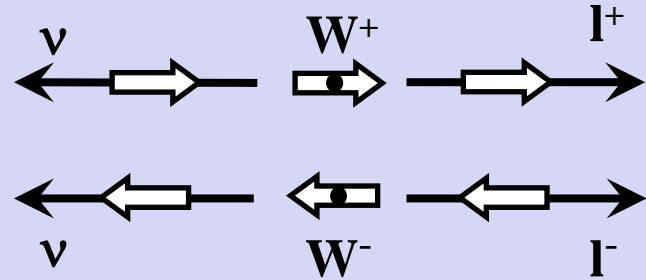


- Number of Higgs events available to CDF+DØ with the full Tevatron Run II data set of 10 fb^{-1} at 125 GeV is $\sim 10^3$
- Reconstruction/selection efficiencies
 - $\sim 10\%$ in $H \rightarrow bb$ channels and $\sim 25\%$ in $H \rightarrow WW$ channels

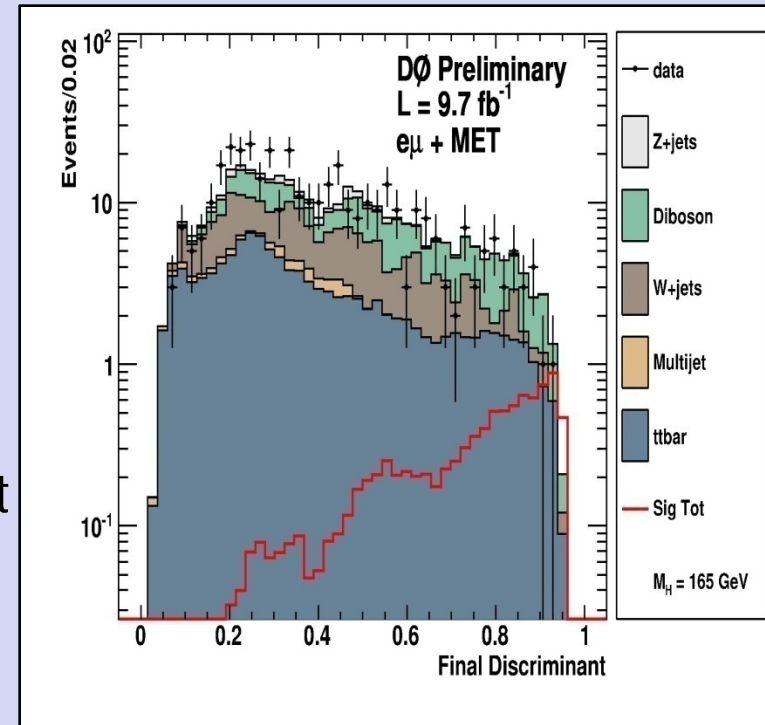
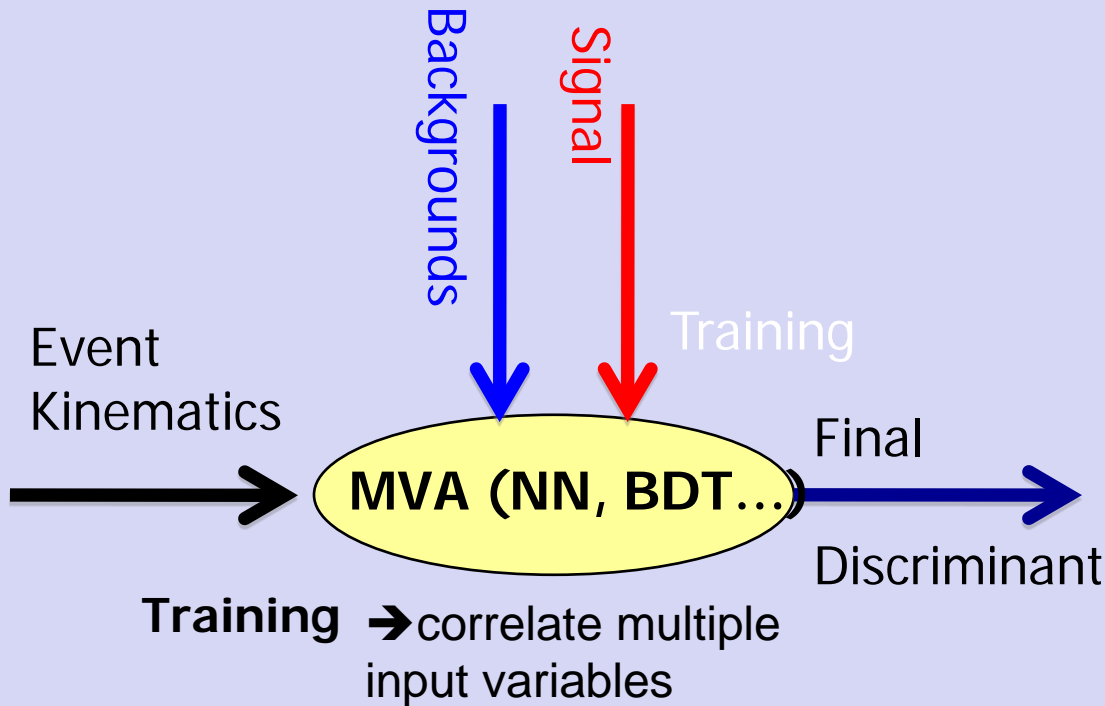
Higgs Search: $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$ ($M_H > 130$ GeV)



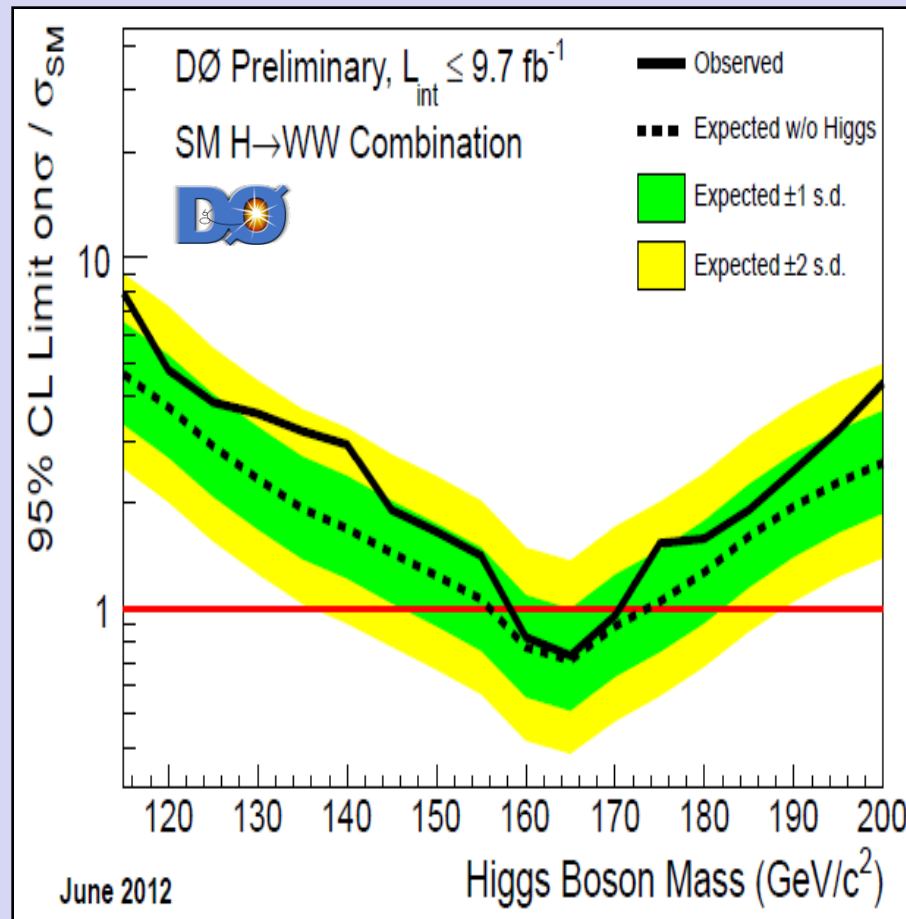
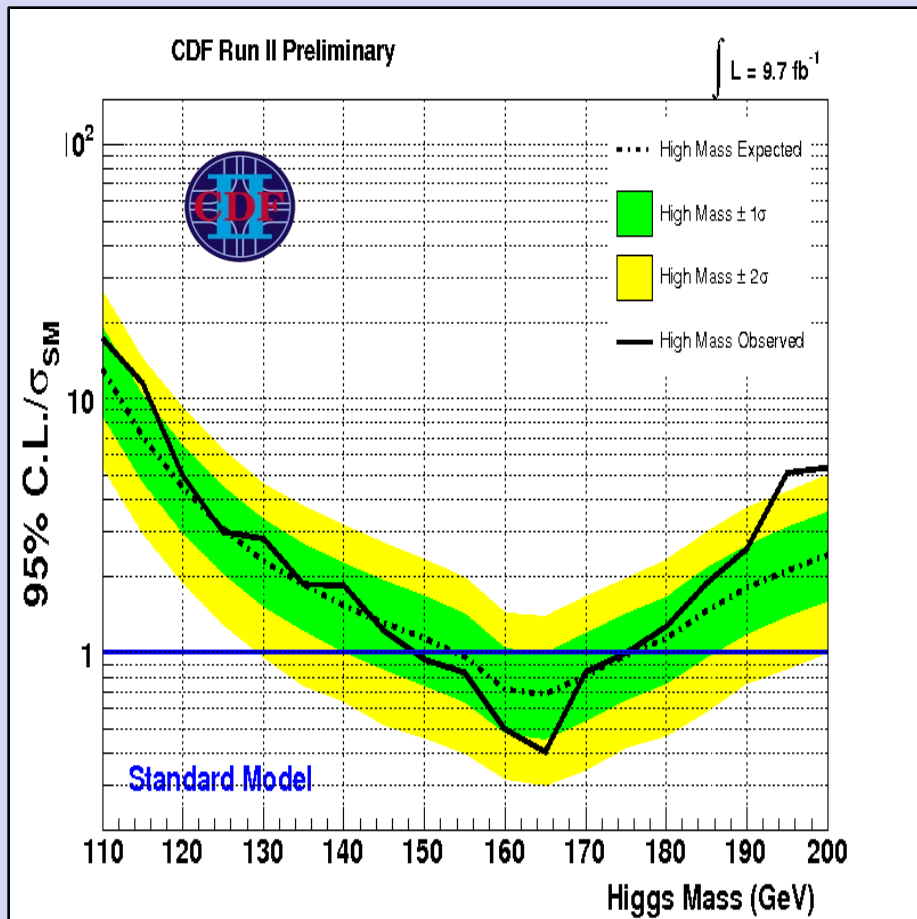
Search strategy:
 \rightarrow 2 high P_t leptons and missing E_t
 \rightarrow WW pair comes from spin 0 Higgs:
 leptons prefer to point in the same direction



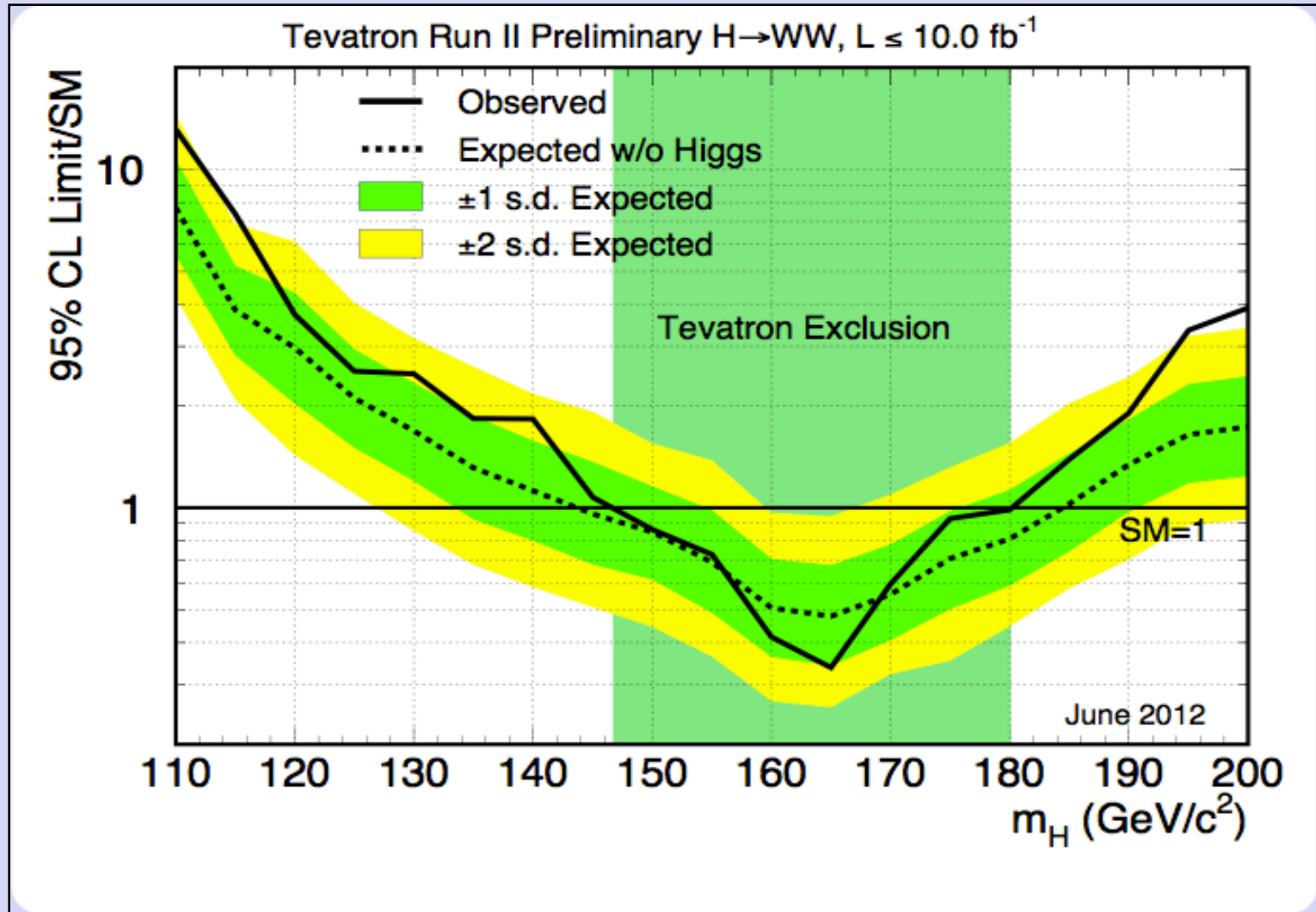
Multivariate Analyses (neural networks, boosted decision trees, etc.) are used to provide a gain sensitivity beyond that obtained from optimized, cut-based analysis



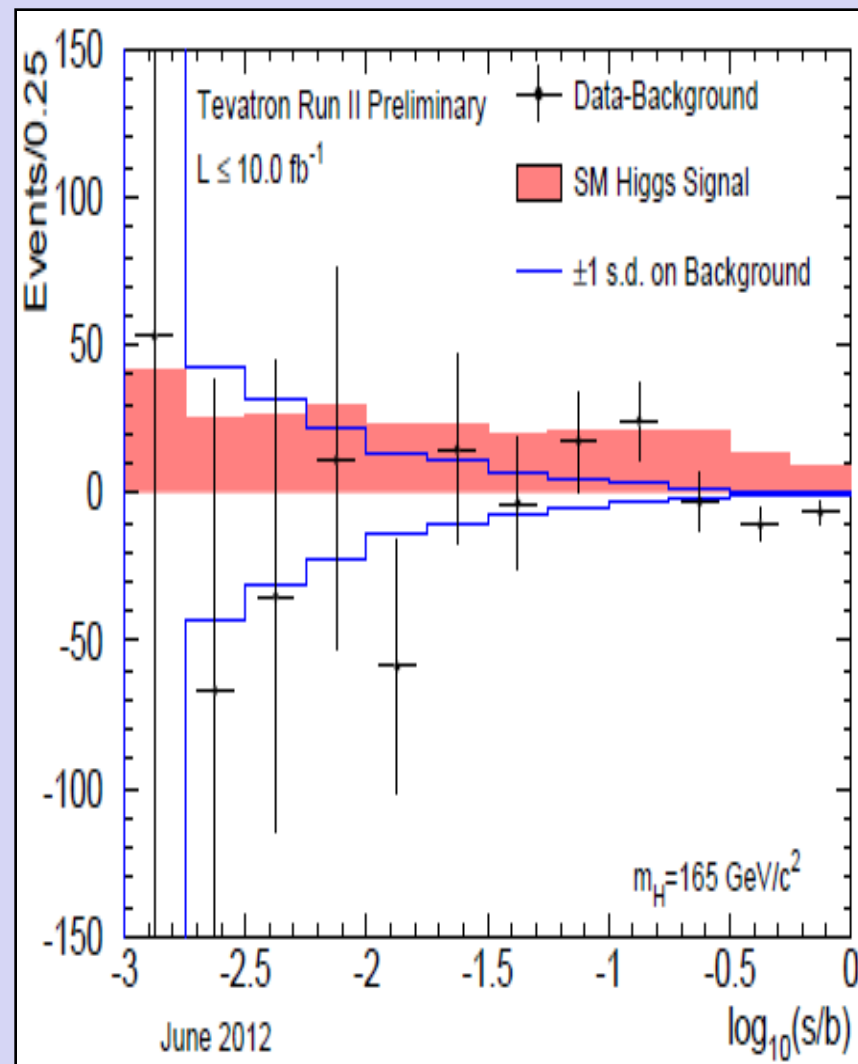
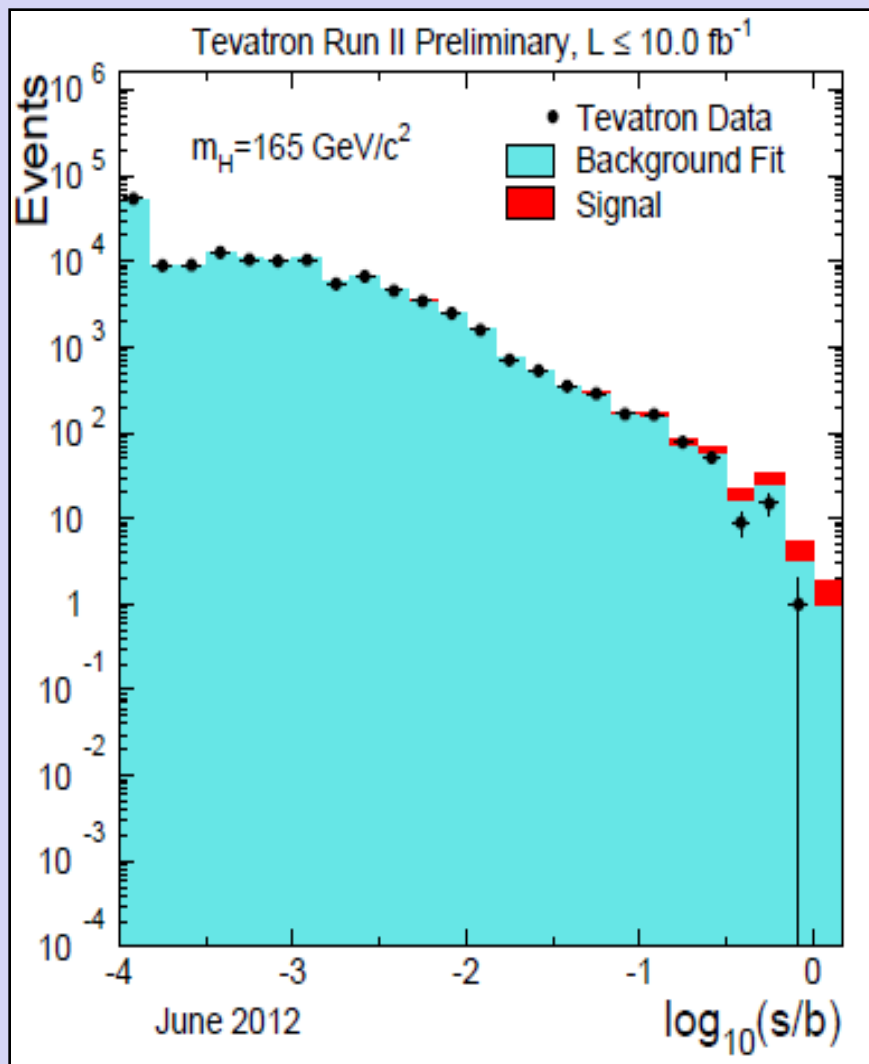
Even for a single channel reach $S/B \sim 1$ in high discriminant region!



Limits are presented as ratio to Standard Model predictions
Both experiments exclude Standard Model Higgs boson around 165 GeV

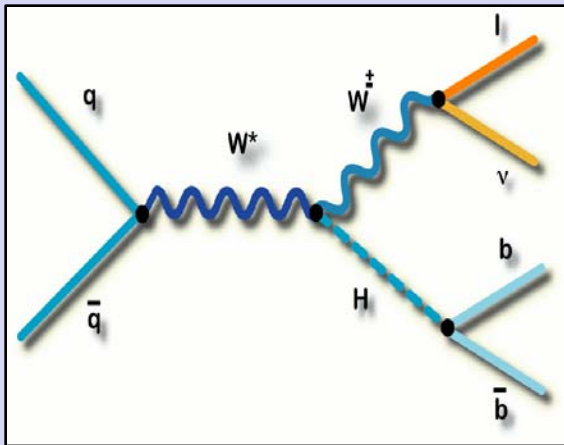


Exclude $147 < M_H < 180$ GeV at 95% CL

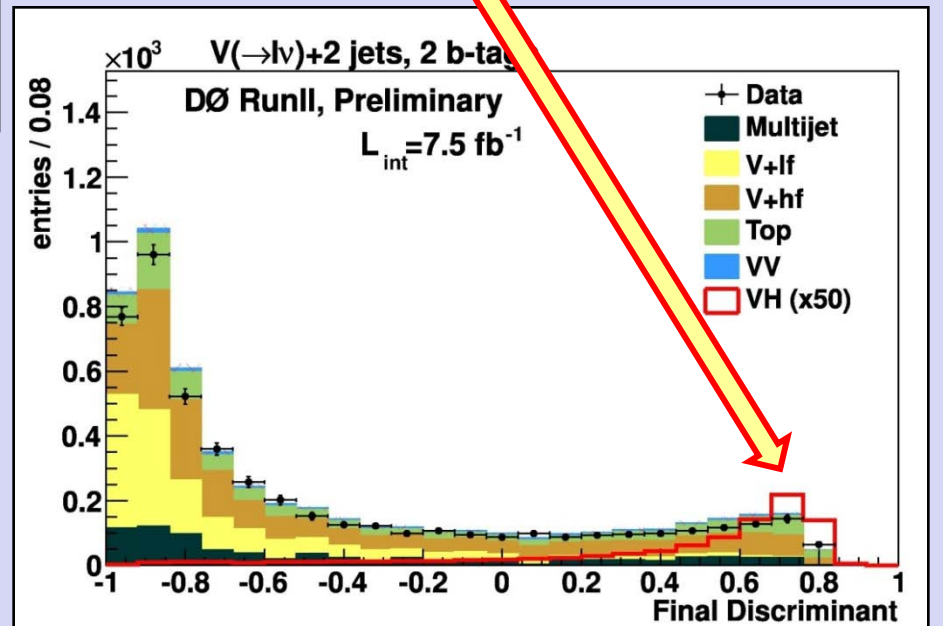
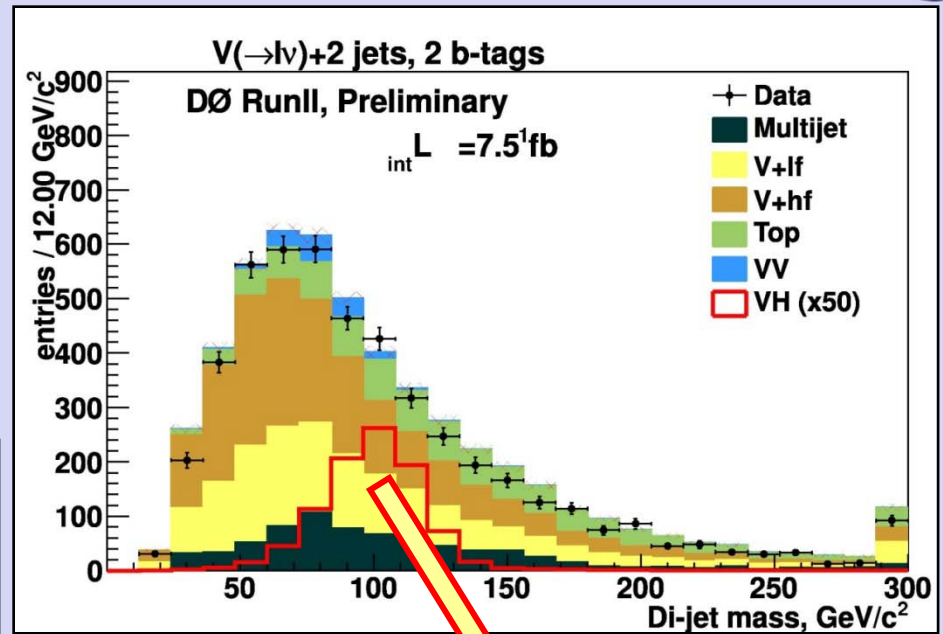
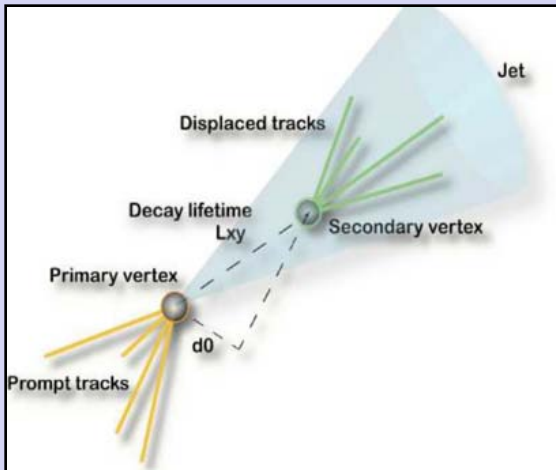


Events in all channels are sorted based on signal/background ratio
No excess observed

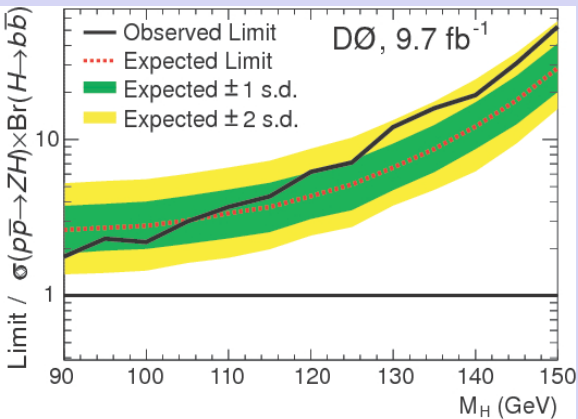
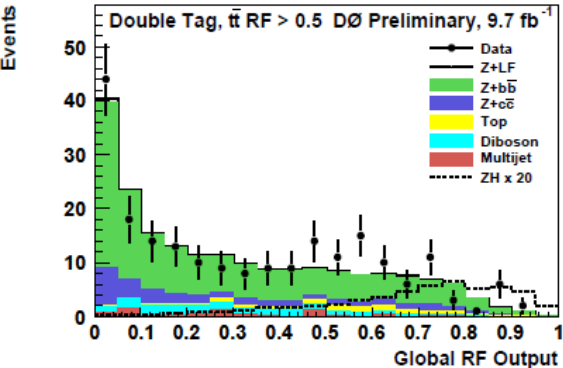
Low Mass Higgs Channels



- Main discriminant is di-jet mass from b-quarks pair
- Elaborate b-tagging of jets
- Multivariate analyses help to extract full information about event kinematic

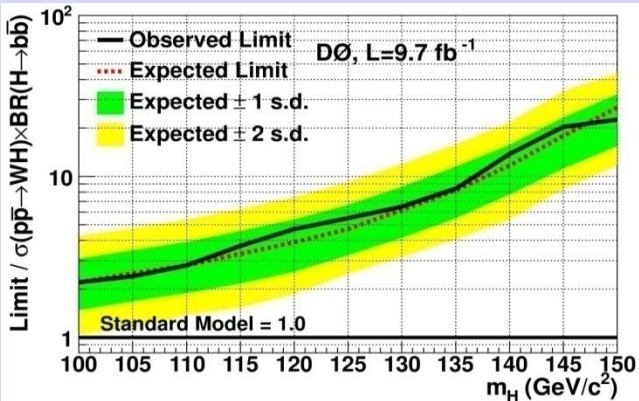
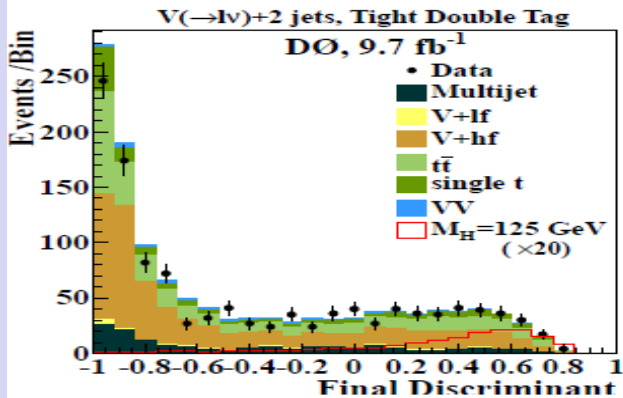


$ZH \rightarrow ll b\bar{b}$ $\int L dt = 9.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



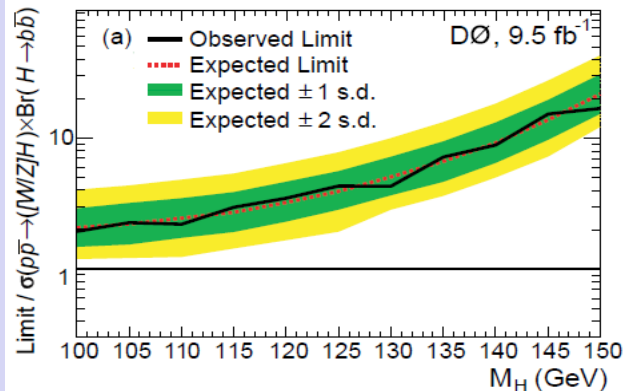
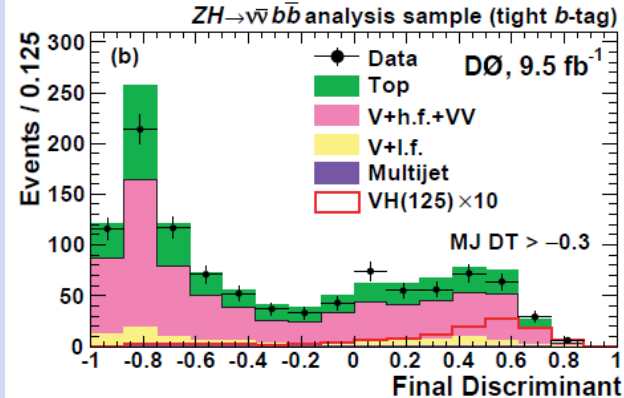
95% CL **Exp (obs)**
 Limit **3.7 (4.3)** x SM
 @ $M_H = 115 \text{ GeV}$

$WH \rightarrow l\nu b\bar{b}$ $\int L dt = 9.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



95% CL **Exp (obs)**
 Limit **3.2 (3.7)** x SM
 @ $M_H = 115 \text{ GeV}$

$ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$ $\int L dt = 9.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



95% CL **Exp (obs)**
 Limit **3.0 (2.7)** x SM
 @ $M_H = 115 \text{ GeV}$

All channels are consistent and demonstrate sensitivity to the Higgs

$ZH \rightarrow llb\bar{b}$

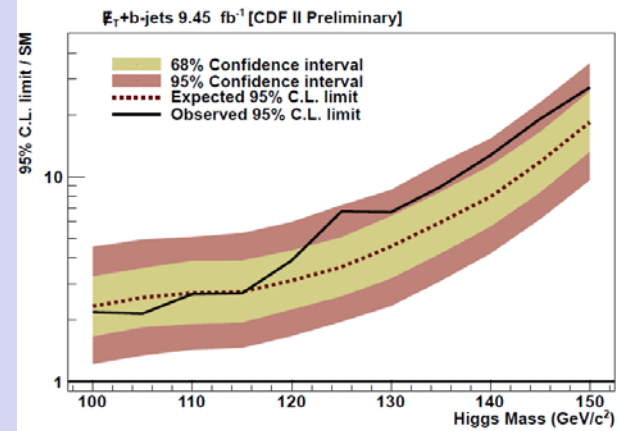
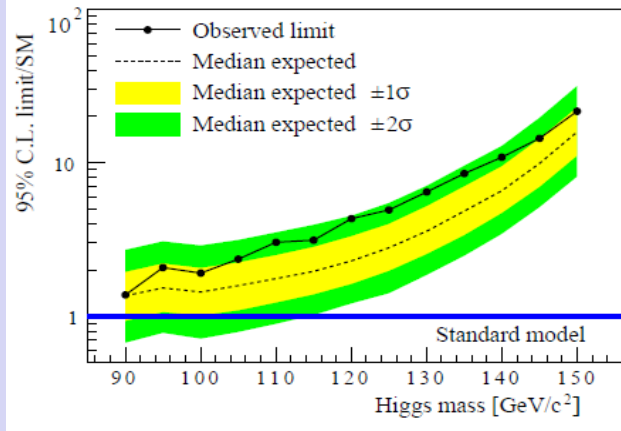
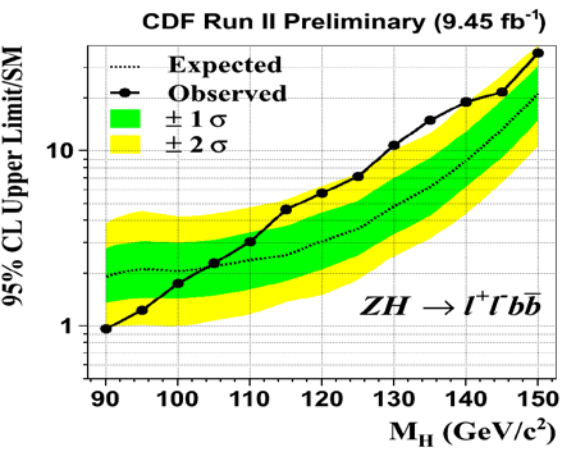
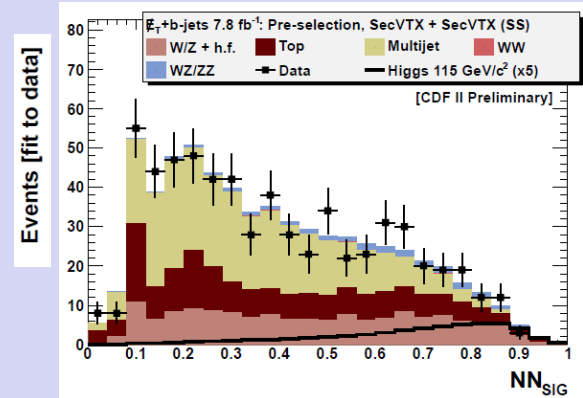
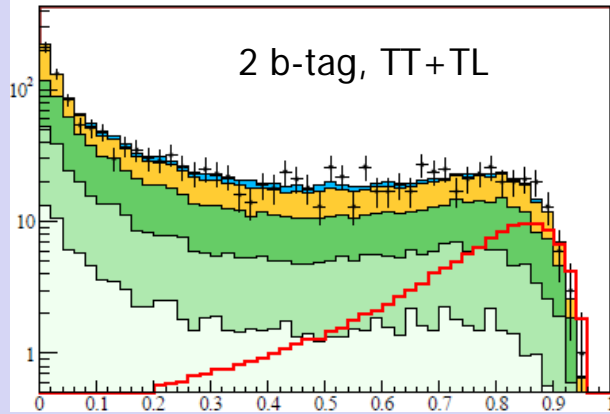
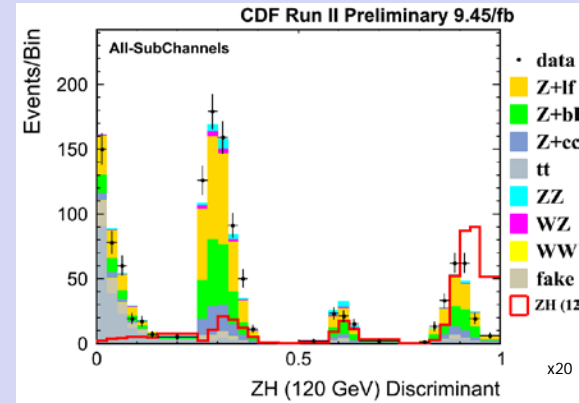
$\int L dt = 9.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$WH \rightarrow lvb\bar{b}$

$\int L dt = 9.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$

$\int L dt = 9.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



95% CL **Exp (obs)**
Limit **2.6 (4.7)** x SM
@ $M_H = 115 \text{ GeV}$

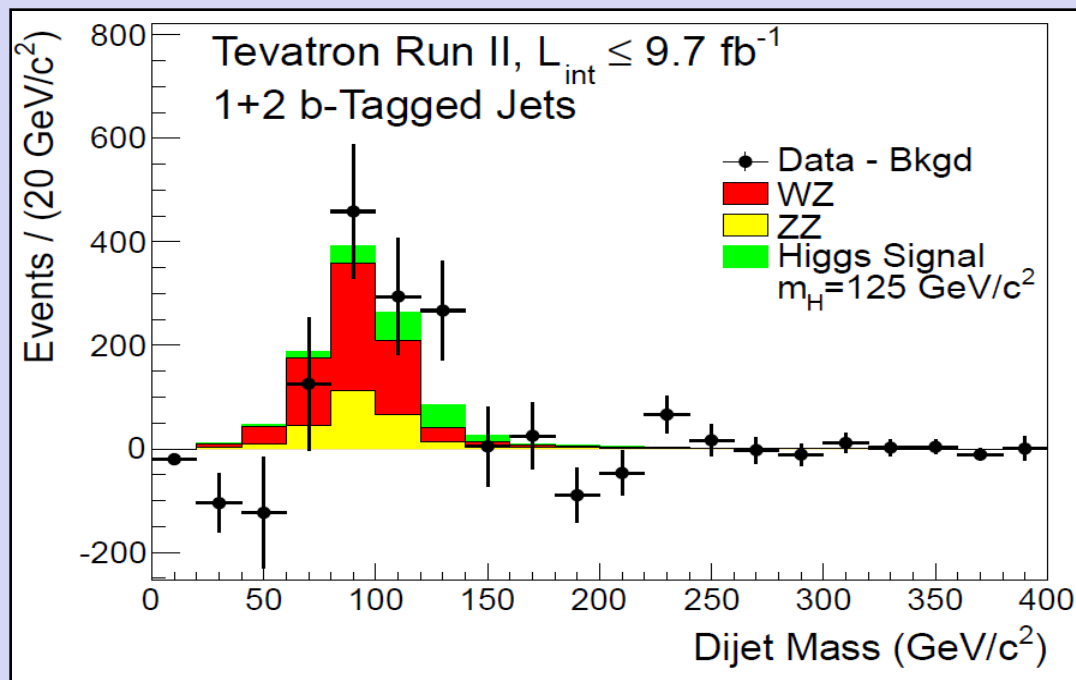
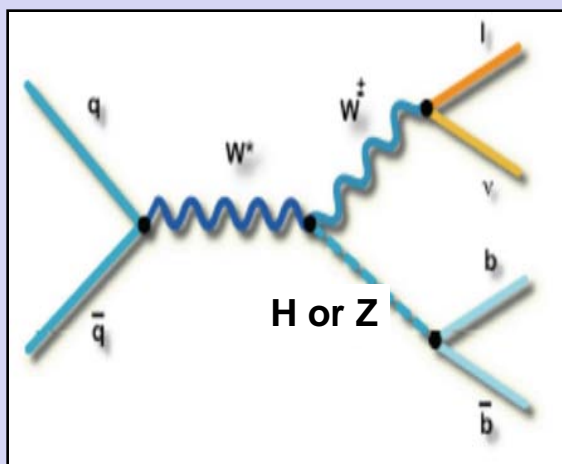
95% CL **Exp (obs)**
Limit **2.0 (3.1)** x SM
@ $M_H = 115 \text{ GeV}$

95% CL **Exp (obs)**
Limit **2.7 (2.7)** x SM
@ $M_H = 115 \text{ GeV}$

Pattern of an excess is starting to appear...

Benchmark for $H \rightarrow bb$ searches using well known process

WZ, ZZ with W or Z decaying to leptons and Z decaying to heavy flavor jets



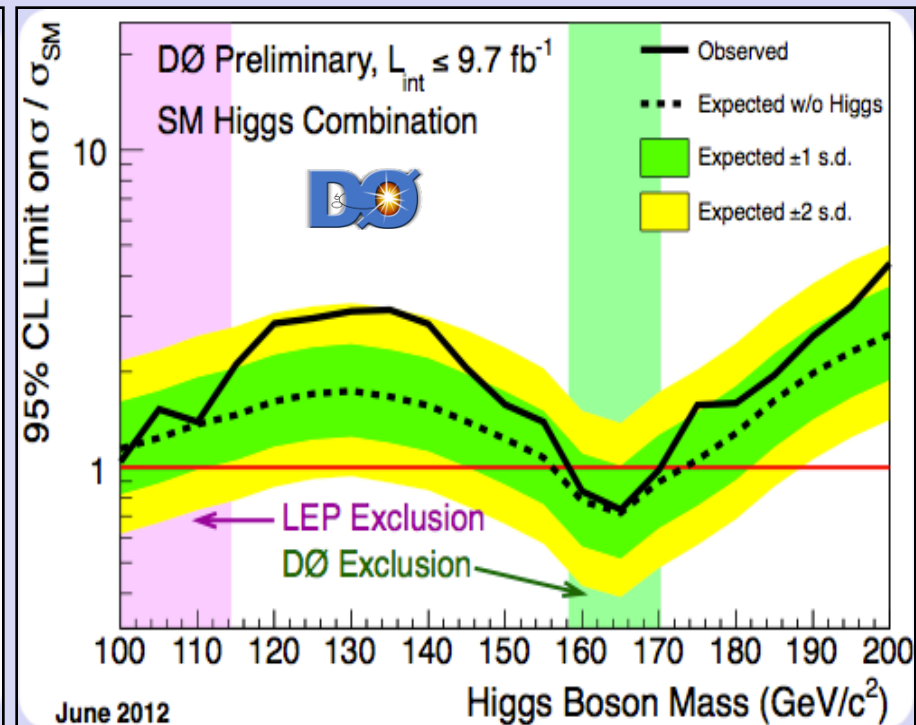
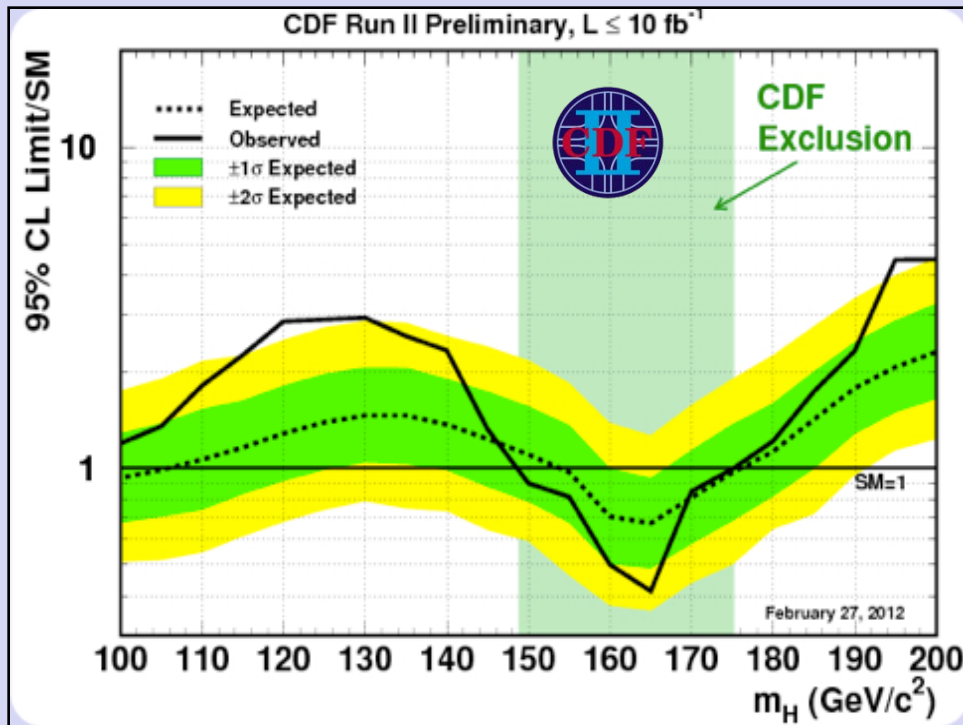
Apply exactly the same selections and multivariate analysis as for WH/ZH searches

CDF + DØ combination cross-section: 3.9 ± 0.9 pb

Standard Model prediction: 4.4 ± 0.3 pb

4.5 σ significance

CDF and DØ combinations of **all** Higgs search channels:
 $H \rightarrow WW$, $H \rightarrow bb$, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ + other modes

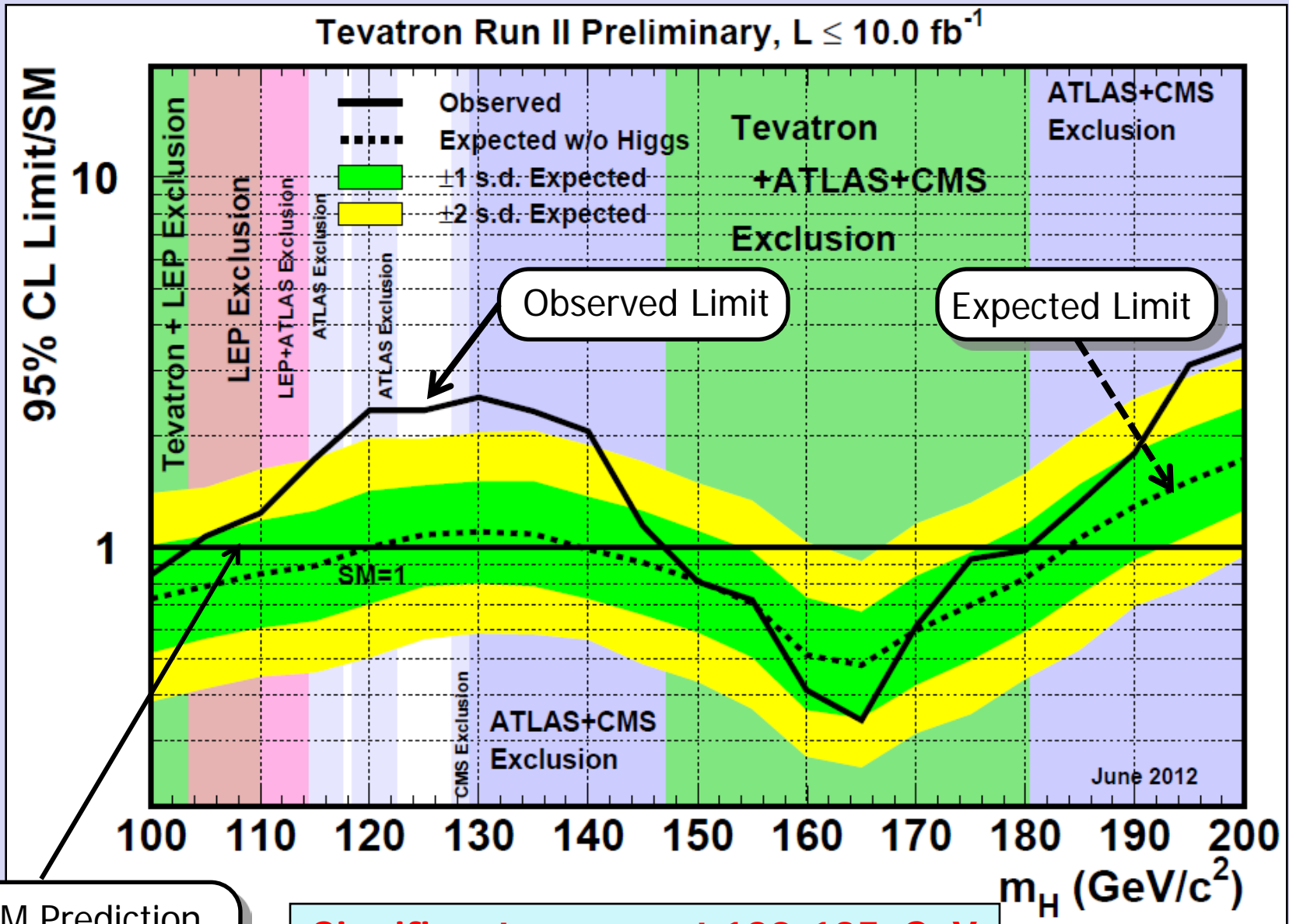


Remarkably similar shapes:

no excess below	~ 110 GeV
broad excess around	~ 120-140 GeV
exclusion around	~ 165 GeV



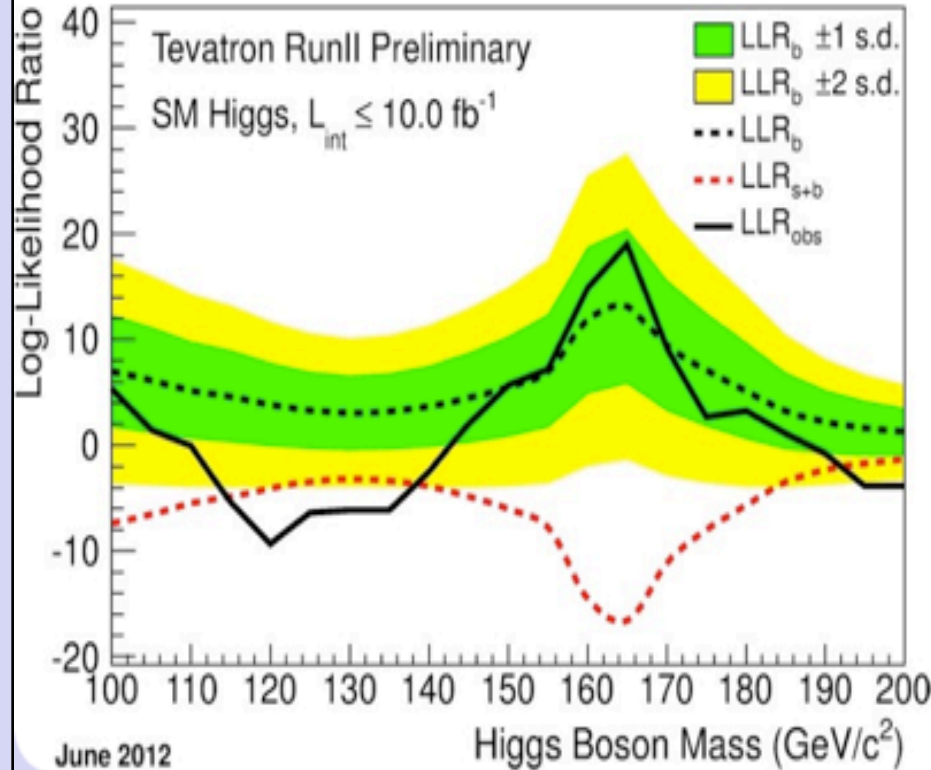
June 2012 Tevatron Combination



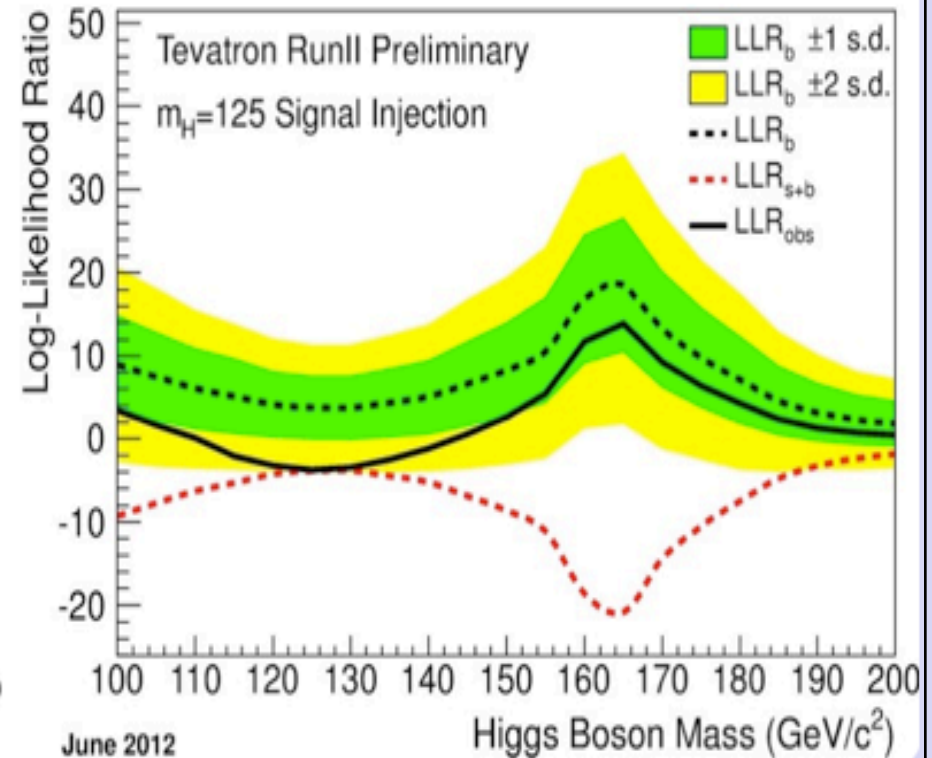
SM Prediction

Significant excess: at 120-135 GeV

Real Data Analysis



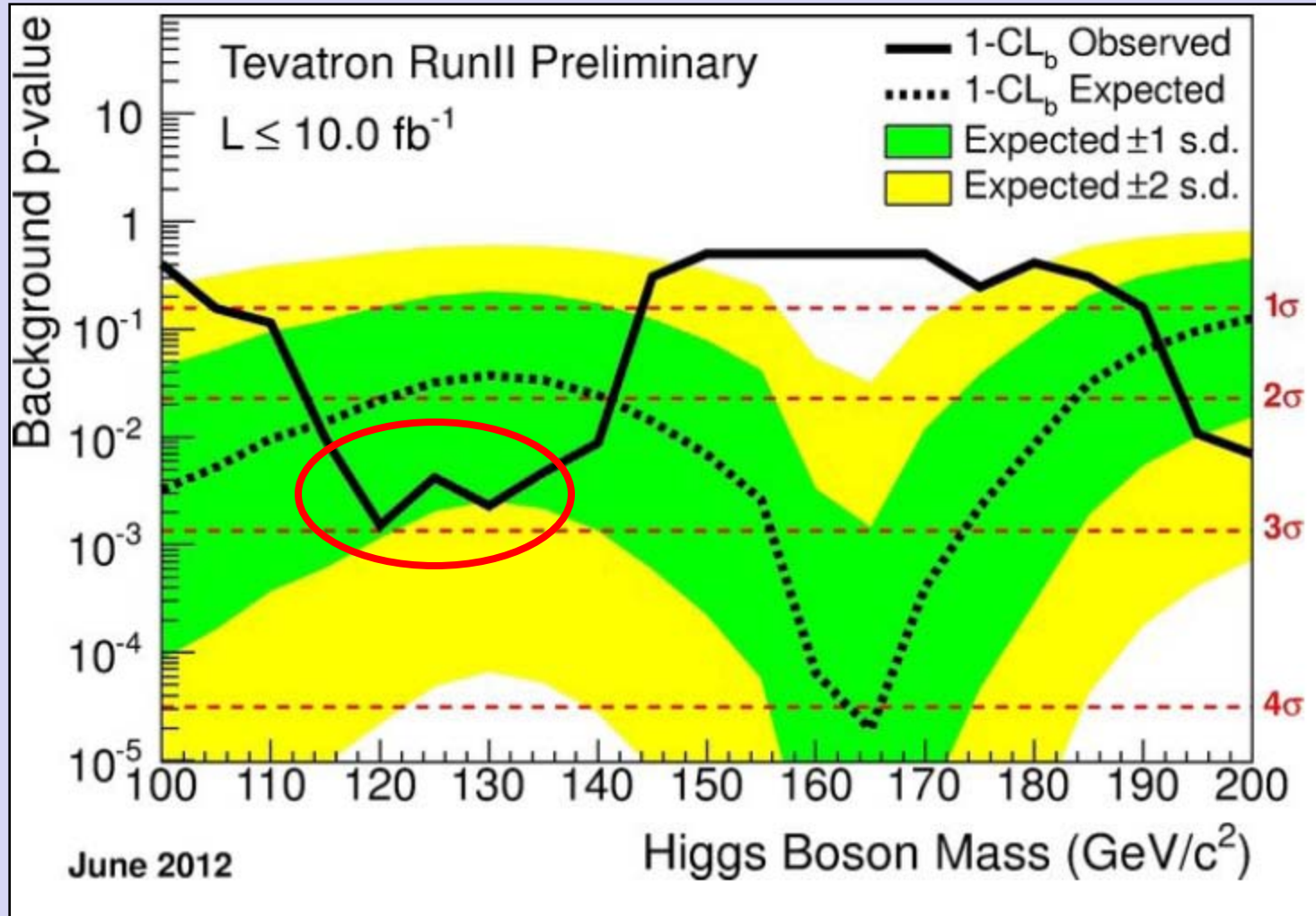
Signal Injection Study



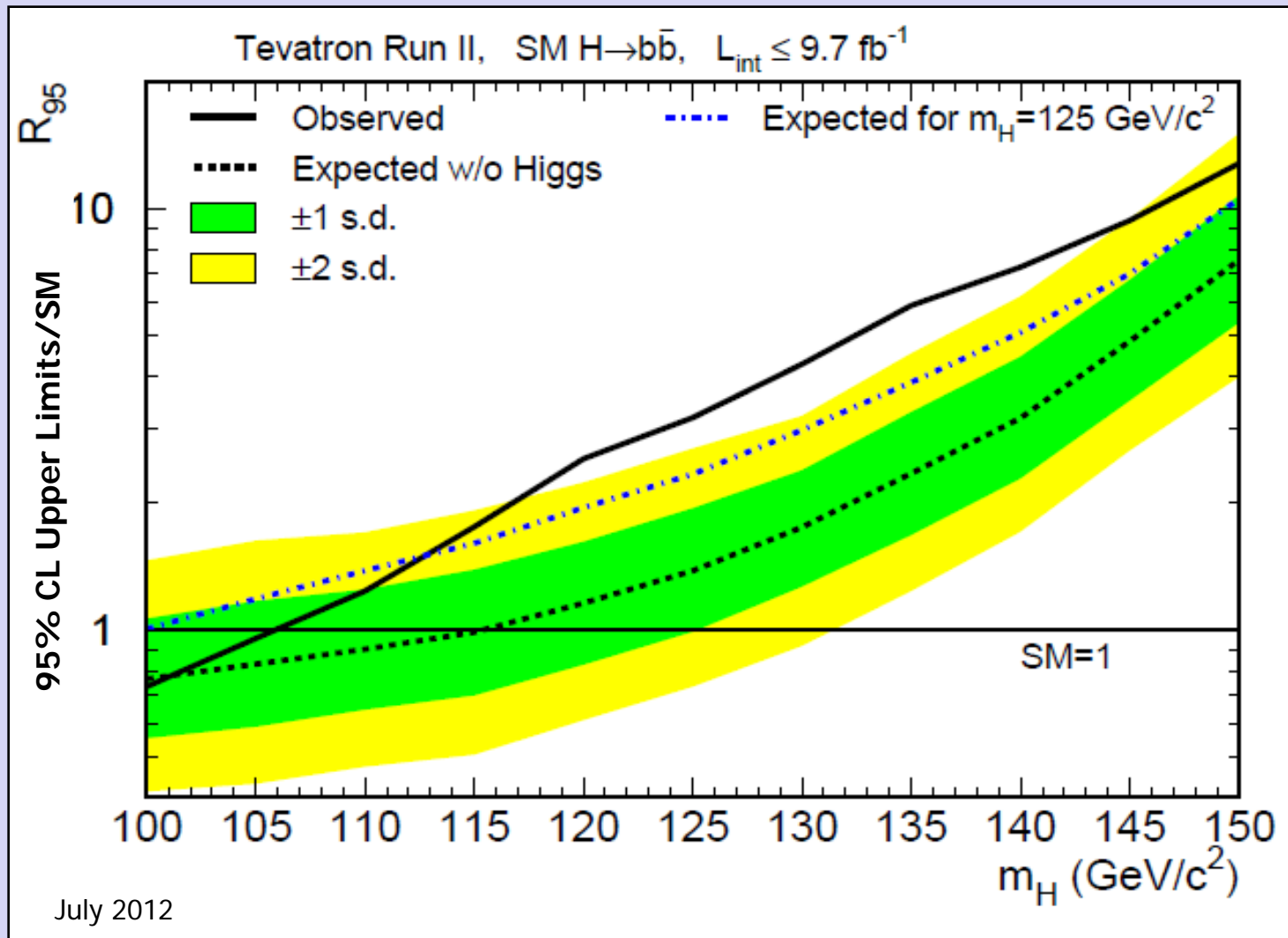
Injection of Standard Model Higgs signal at 125 GeV provides very similar to the observed behavior

“background like” shape above ~ 140 GeV
“signal like” shape in 115-140 GeV region

Probability of Background to Mimic Signal



3.0 σ local excess at 120 GeV
2.5 σ global excess taking into account "look elsewhere effect"
as we perform studies at many data points

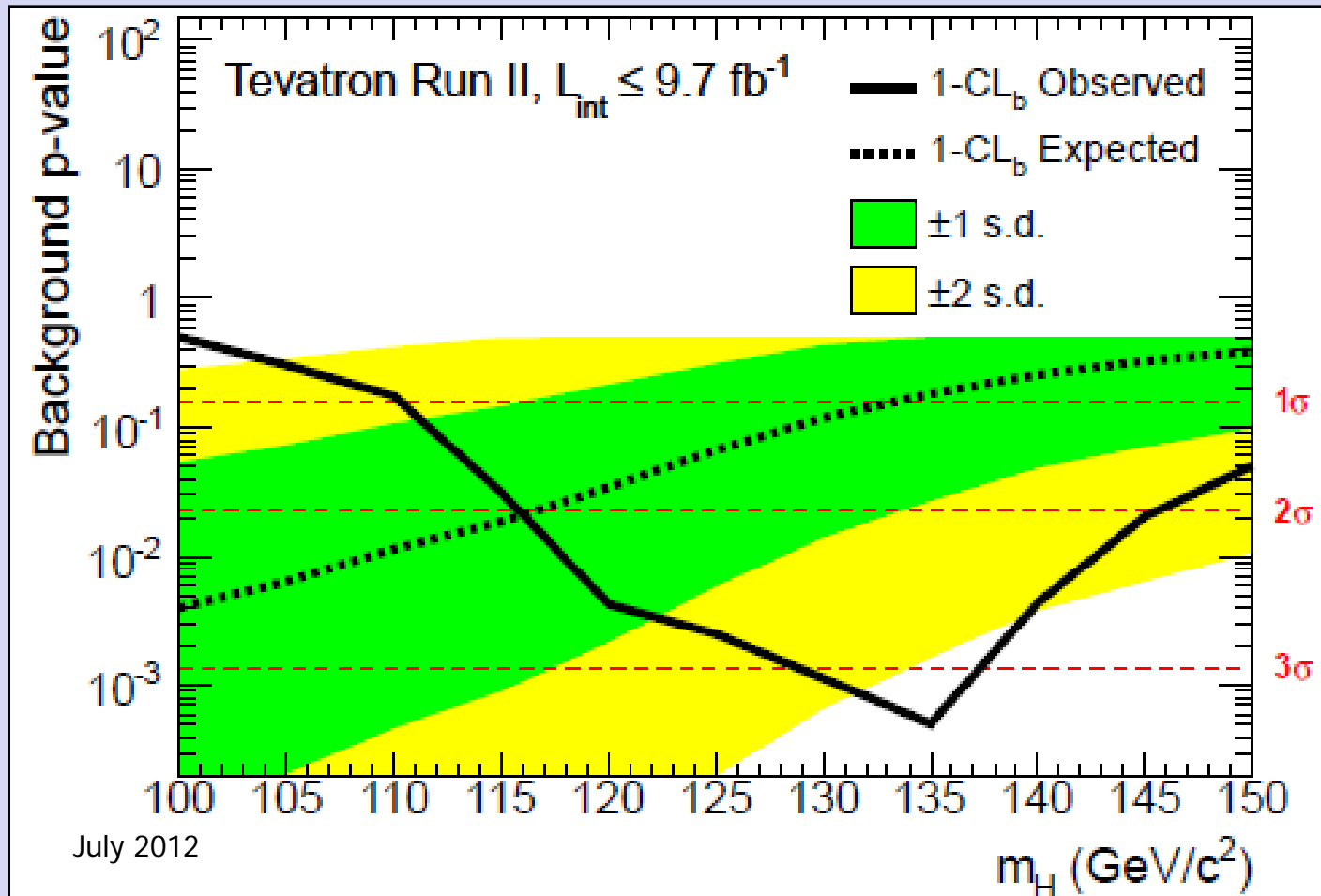


Broad excess, maximum between 120 and 140 GeV

Width consistent with di-jet mass resolution



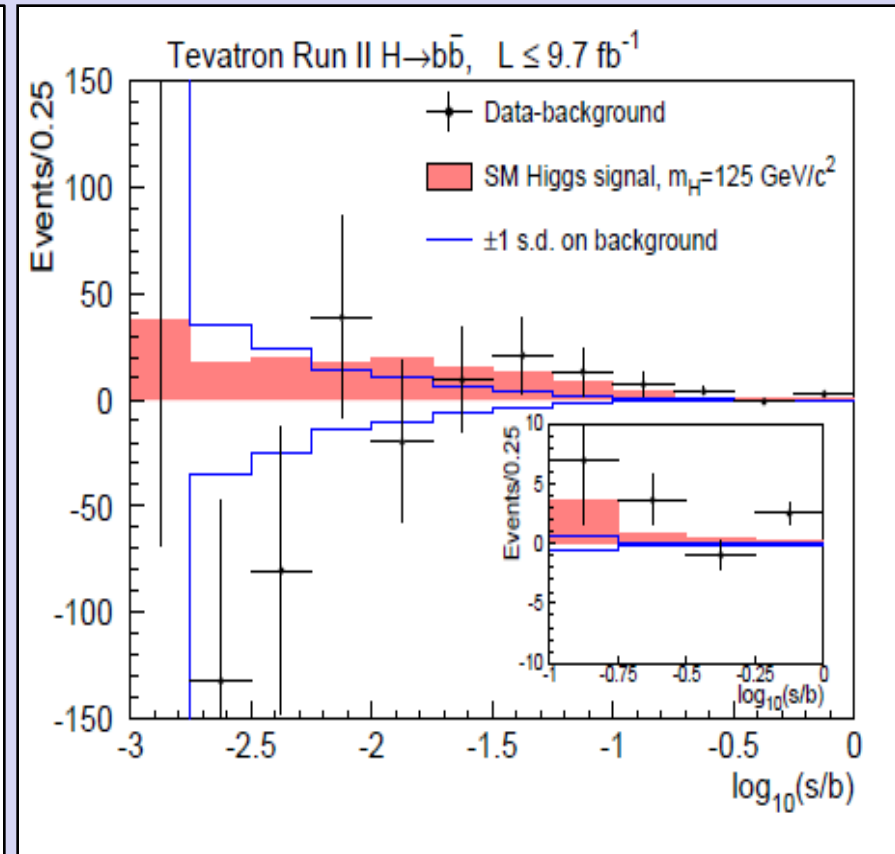
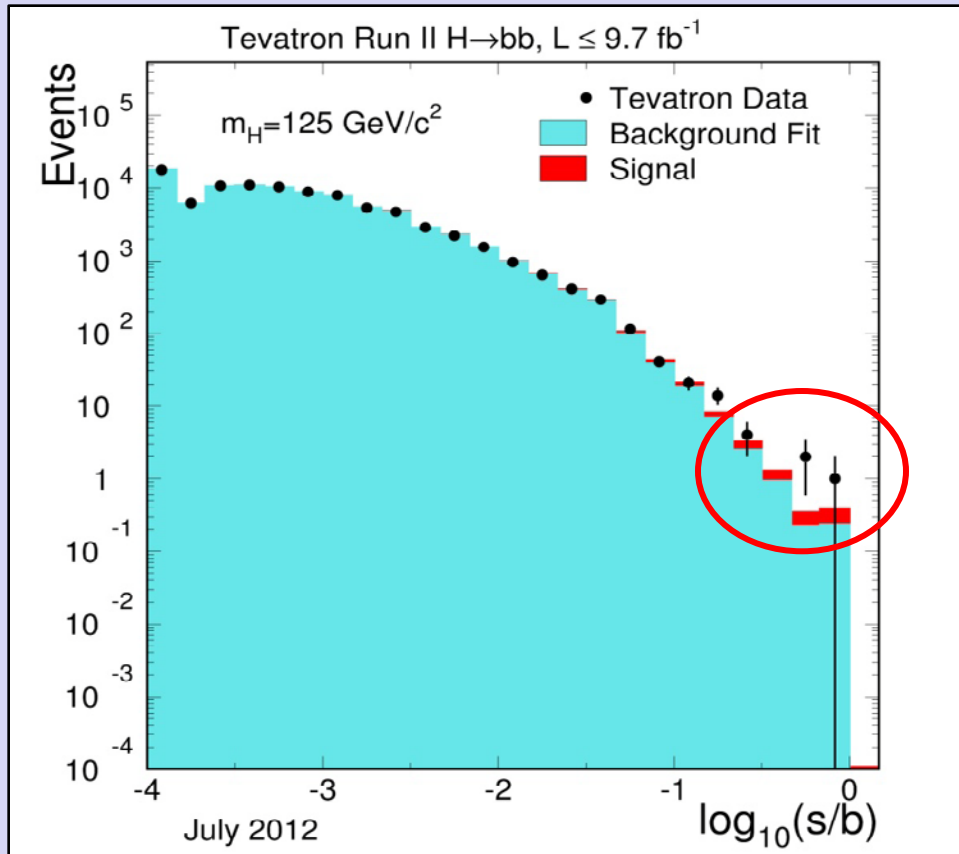
H→bb, Probability of Background to Mimic Signal



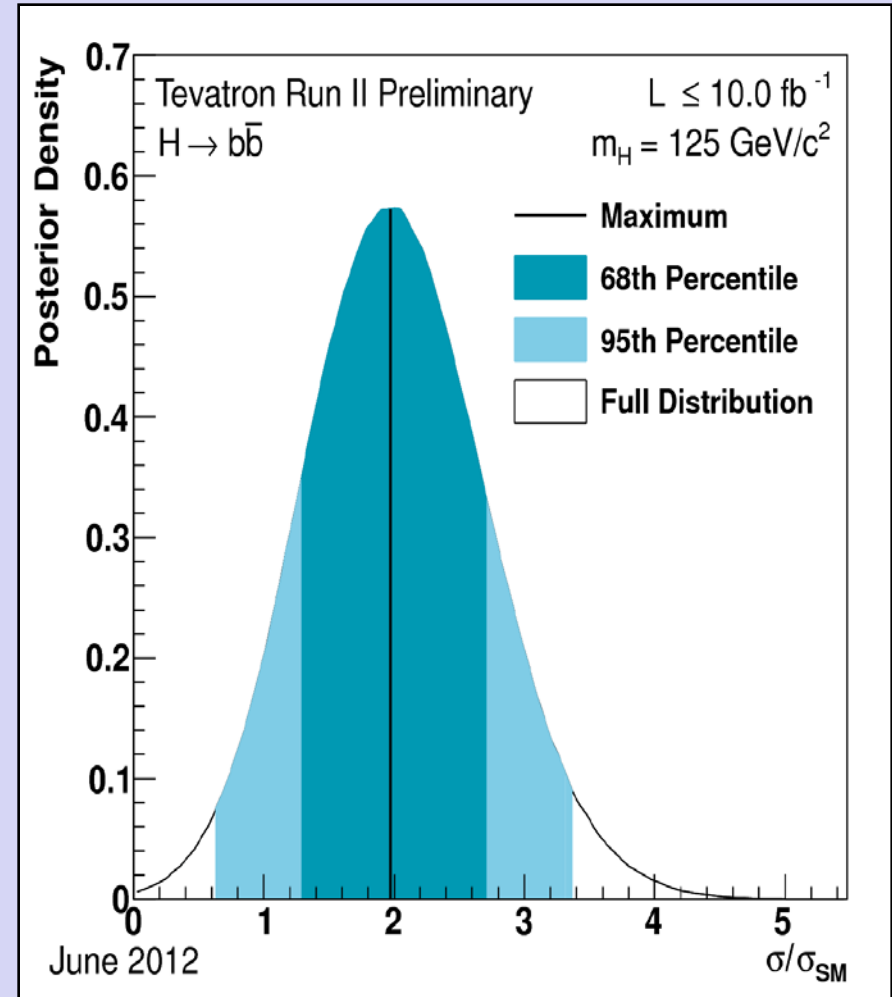
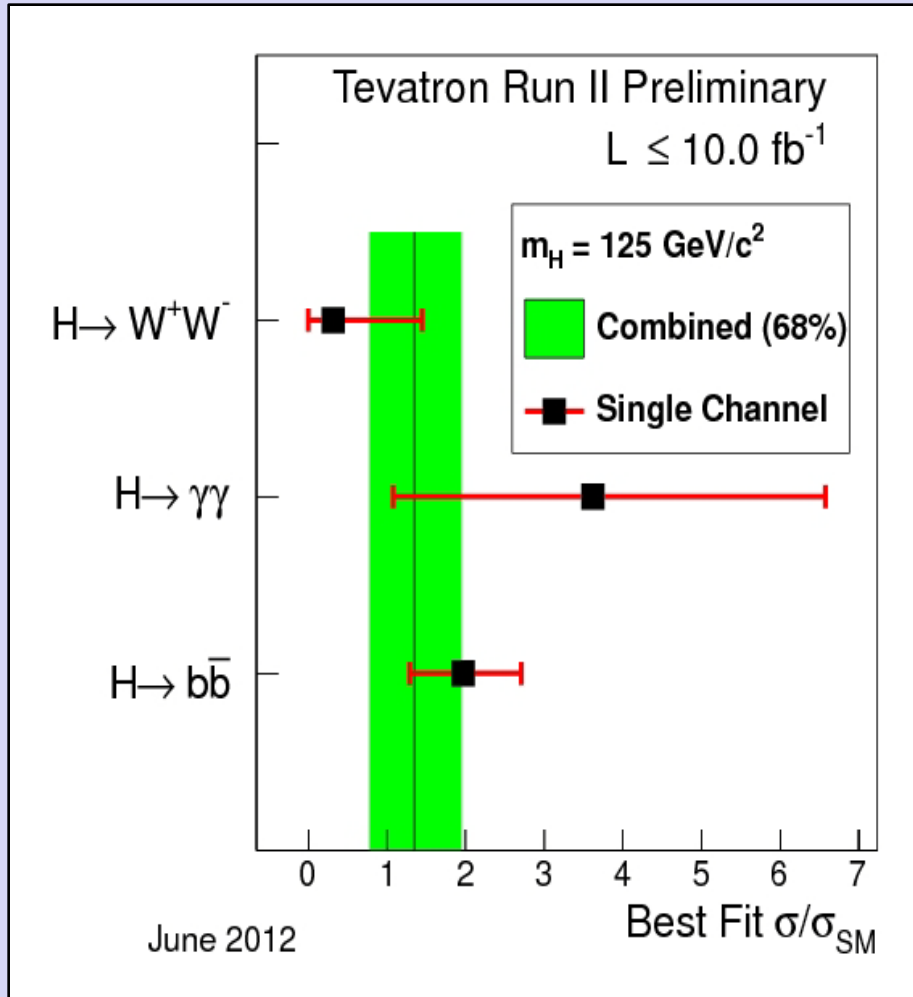
Significance of
observed
excess

Channels	Local	Global
H→bb	3.3 σ	3.1 σ Evidence!

Events Count for 125 GeV Higgs Search



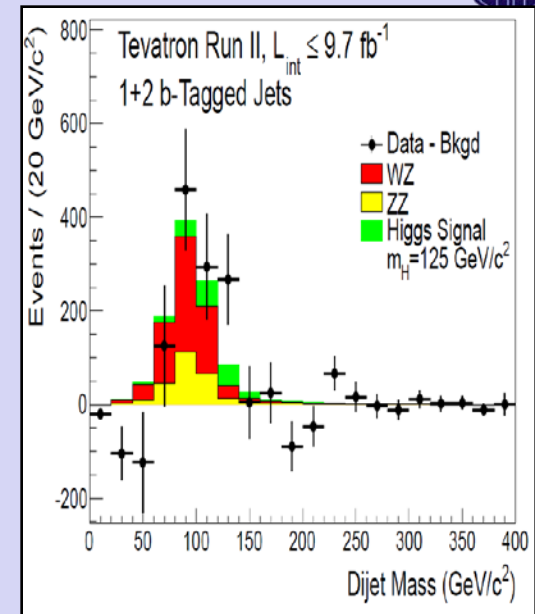
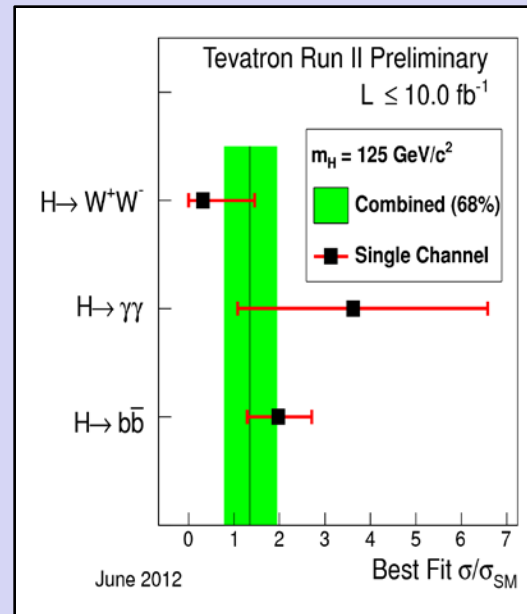
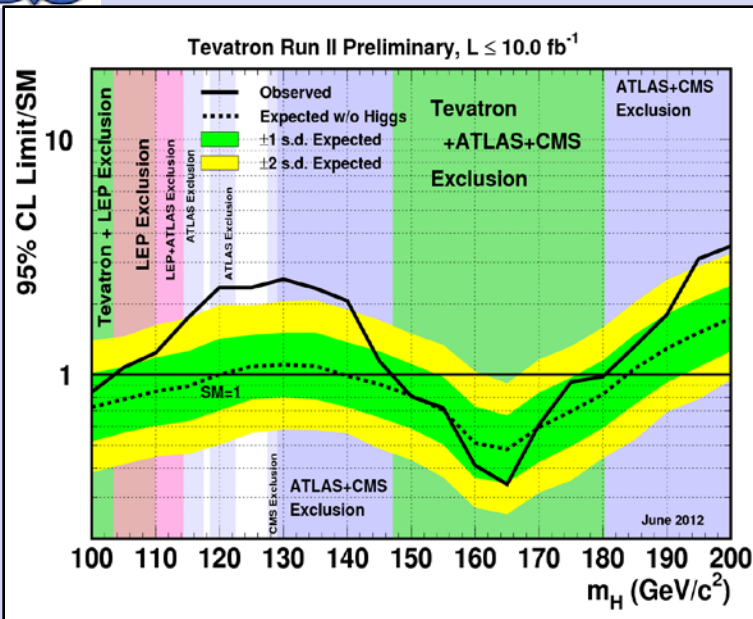
Clear excess in the high Signal/Background region



- Using data we extract $\sigma \times \text{Br}$ for $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, $H \rightarrow WW$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ values normalized by the Standard Model predictions
- All data are compatible with predictions for the Standard Model Higgs boson



Evidence for the Higgs Boson with Full Tevatron Data Set



- Tevatron Higgs search data are incompatible with background only hypothesis
 - For Higgs to bb channel p-value is 3.1σ
- Tevatron data are compatible with Standard Model Higgs boson production in the mass range
 - $115 \text{ GeV} < M_H < 135 \text{ GeV}$ in all studied channels including $H \rightarrow bb$, $H \rightarrow WW$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
 - $(\sigma_{WH} + \sigma_{ZH}) \times \mathcal{B}(H \rightarrow b\bar{b}) = 0.23_{-0.08}^{+0.09}$ (stat + syst) pb
- Based on Tevatron results, including precision W boson and top quark mass measurements, new particle has properties predicted for the Higgs in the Standard Model and couples to fermions

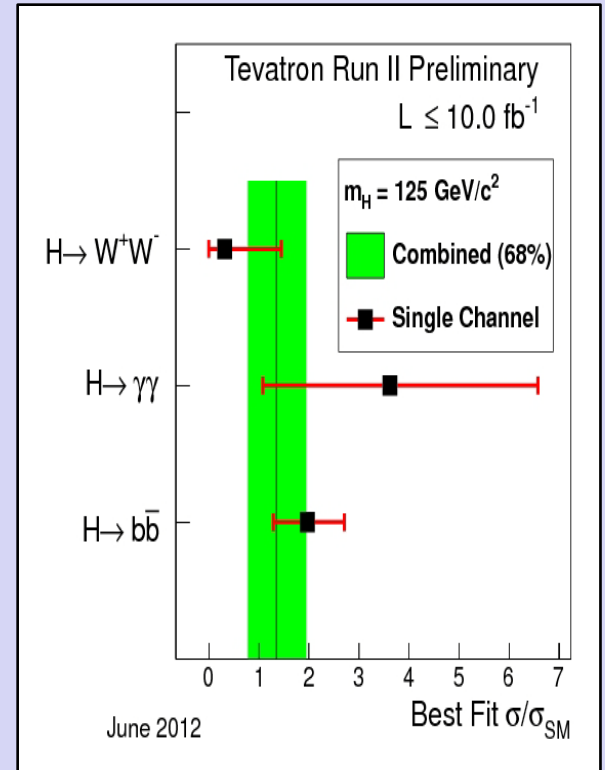
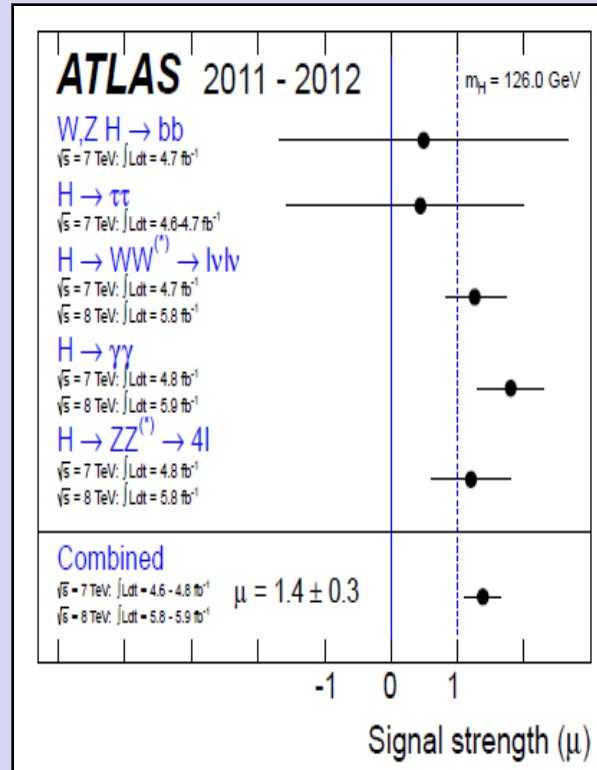
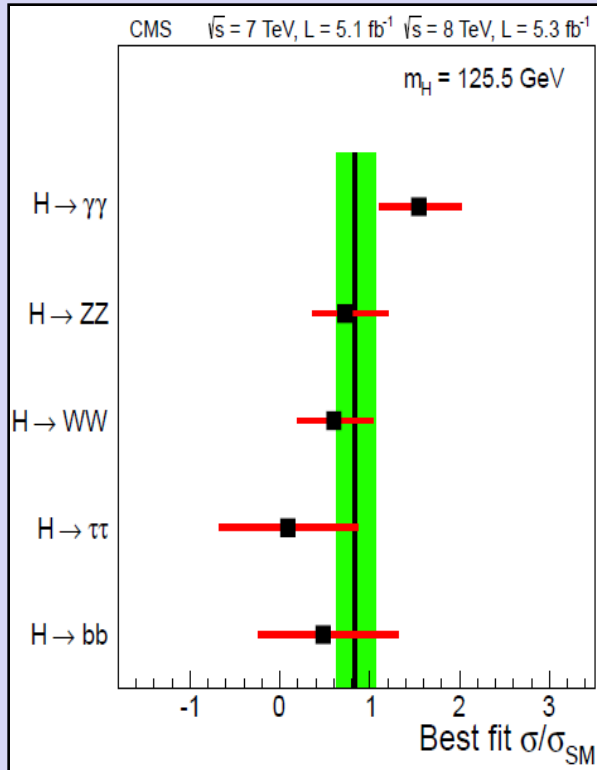
- All of the above is interpreted as
 - Evidence for the Higgs boson production at the Tevatron



Current Status of Higgs "Searches"

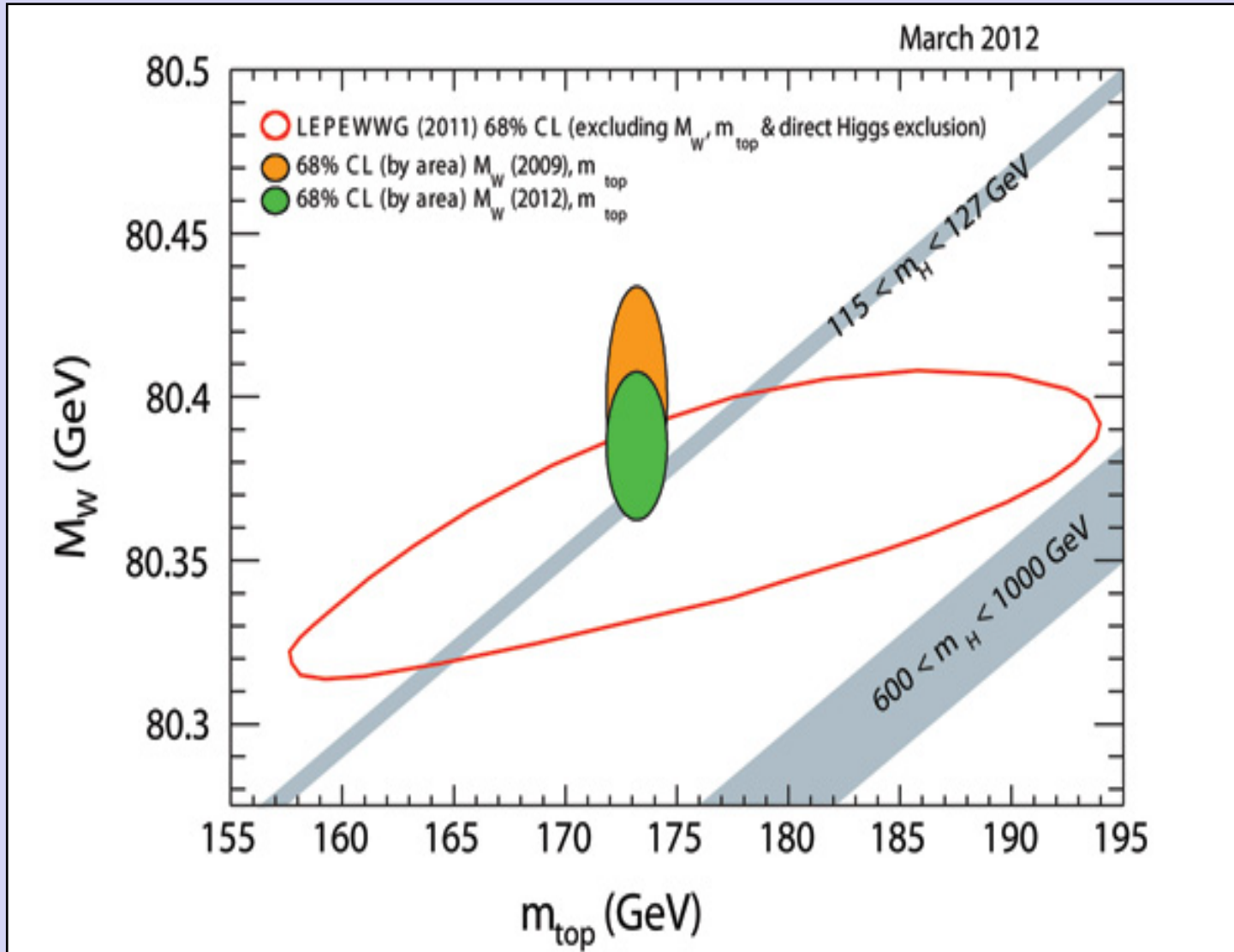


- LHC provides large samples of Higgs bosons (x100 Tevatron cross section)
 - Rare and clean decay modes, like $\gamma\gamma$ can be used for searches – **discovery this summer!**
- Tevatron, due to proton-antiproton collisions, provides unique opportunity to study most probable at 125 GeV decay mode: pair of b quarks and indicate coupling to fermions



Careful analysis of all available data, including cross sections at vastly different collision energies, demonstrates good agreement between properties of the observed particle and predicted in the Standard Model **Higgs boson**

Self-consistency of the Standard Model



Precision measurements of Standard Model parameters and Higgs mass of ~125 GeV are in perfect agreement



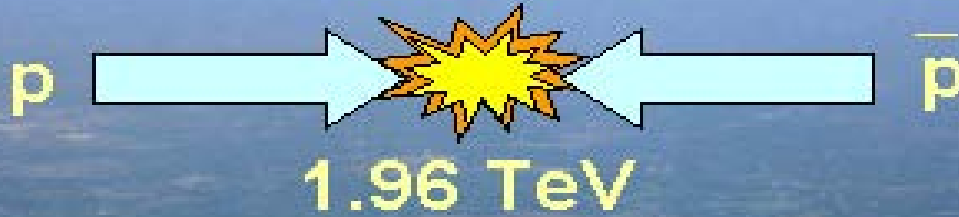
Looking Ahead - Higgs



- **Tevatron**
 - Improved analysis will gain another $\sim 10\%$ in sensitivity
 - **HCP, Kyoto next week**
 - Using mass constrain of 125 GeV will improve measurements of branching fraction to a pair of b-quarks
 - Measurement of Higgs couplings
- **LHC**
 - More data coming: $\sim 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ by later this year before ~ 2 years shutdown
 - Sensitivity over 3σ for majority decay modes, including fermions
 - Measurement of Higgs spin using large data sets
 - Measurement of Higgs couplings
- **Higgs factory**
 - As Higgs mass is relatively low
 - **Medium energy lepton collider will suffice**
 - High luminosity is required for reasonable number of Higgs bosons
 - Exciting option widely discussed

Tevatron Highlights Summary

Chicago



- Tevatron experiments published over 1000 fundamental results
 - From the discovery of the top quark to the evidence of the Higgs boson production and decay to fermions
- Many extremely precise measurements of the Standard Model parameters
- 100's of searches for physics beyond Standard Model with two "clouds" remaining
 - Top quark forward-backward asymmetry
 - Anomalous di-muon asymmetry
- 10 fb⁻¹ unique proton-antiproton collisions 1.96 TeV data set is accumulated
- Tevatron collaborations will publish ~150 papers in 2012 and 2013
- Large number of analyses in all physics areas continue including
 - Unique for proton-antiproton collider measurements
 - Top quark mass to ~0.6 GeV accuracy and W boson mass to ~10 MeV accuracy

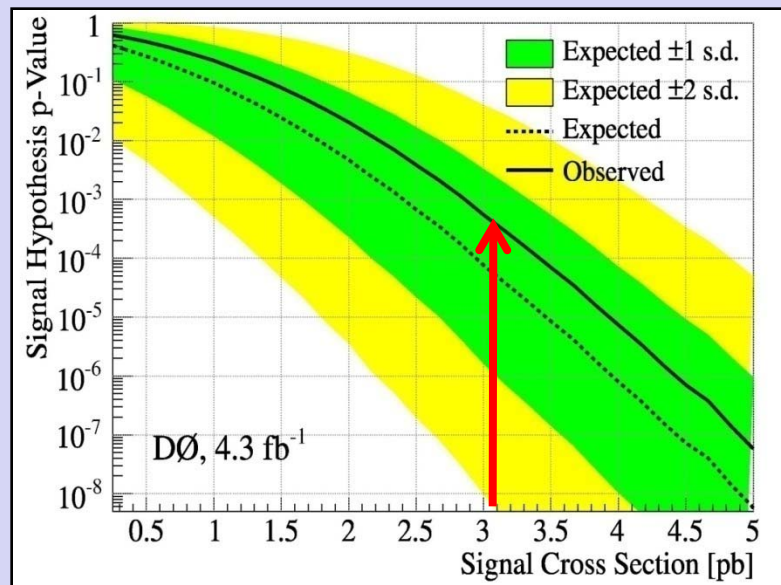
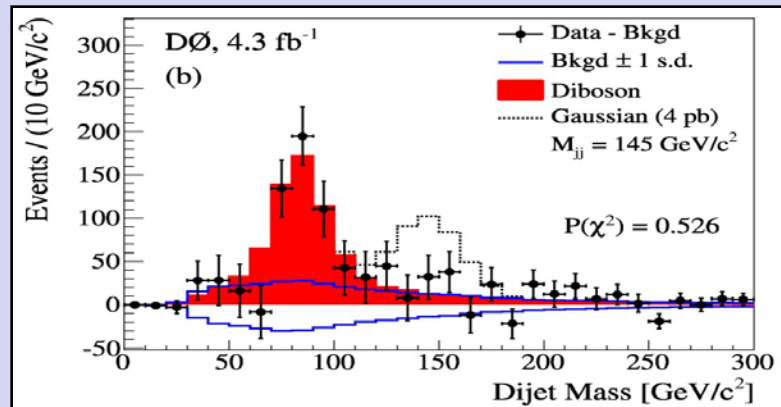
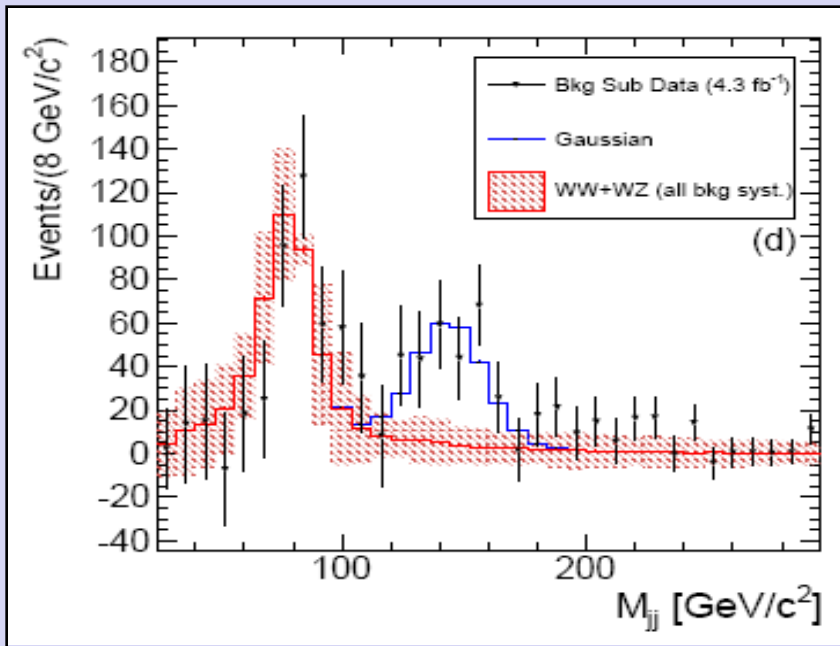


**Thank you for the invitation to visit Tokyo University
and present an exciting summary of recent Tevatron
results!**

ありがとうございます。



Backup Slides



- CDF: 3.2σ peak in di-jet mass spectrum
- Cross section 3.1 ± 0.8 pb
- Mass 144 ± 5 GeV
- Width consistent with detector resolution

- ATLAS/CMS (pp) do not see "the bump"
- Waiting for updated CDF analysis addressing uncovered concerns

- DZero: good agreement with Standard Model
- Exclude 3.1 pb cross section at $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
- 95% CL exclusion at 1.9 pb

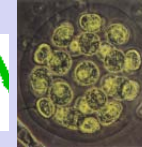
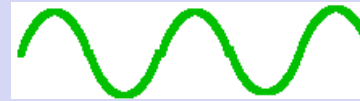
- Accelerators are giant microscopes to study extremely small objects

$$\text{Wavelength} = h/E_{\text{beam}}$$

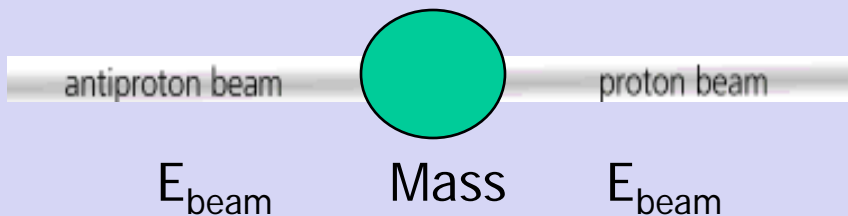
- Accelerators are "converters" of energy into mass

$$E = mc^2$$

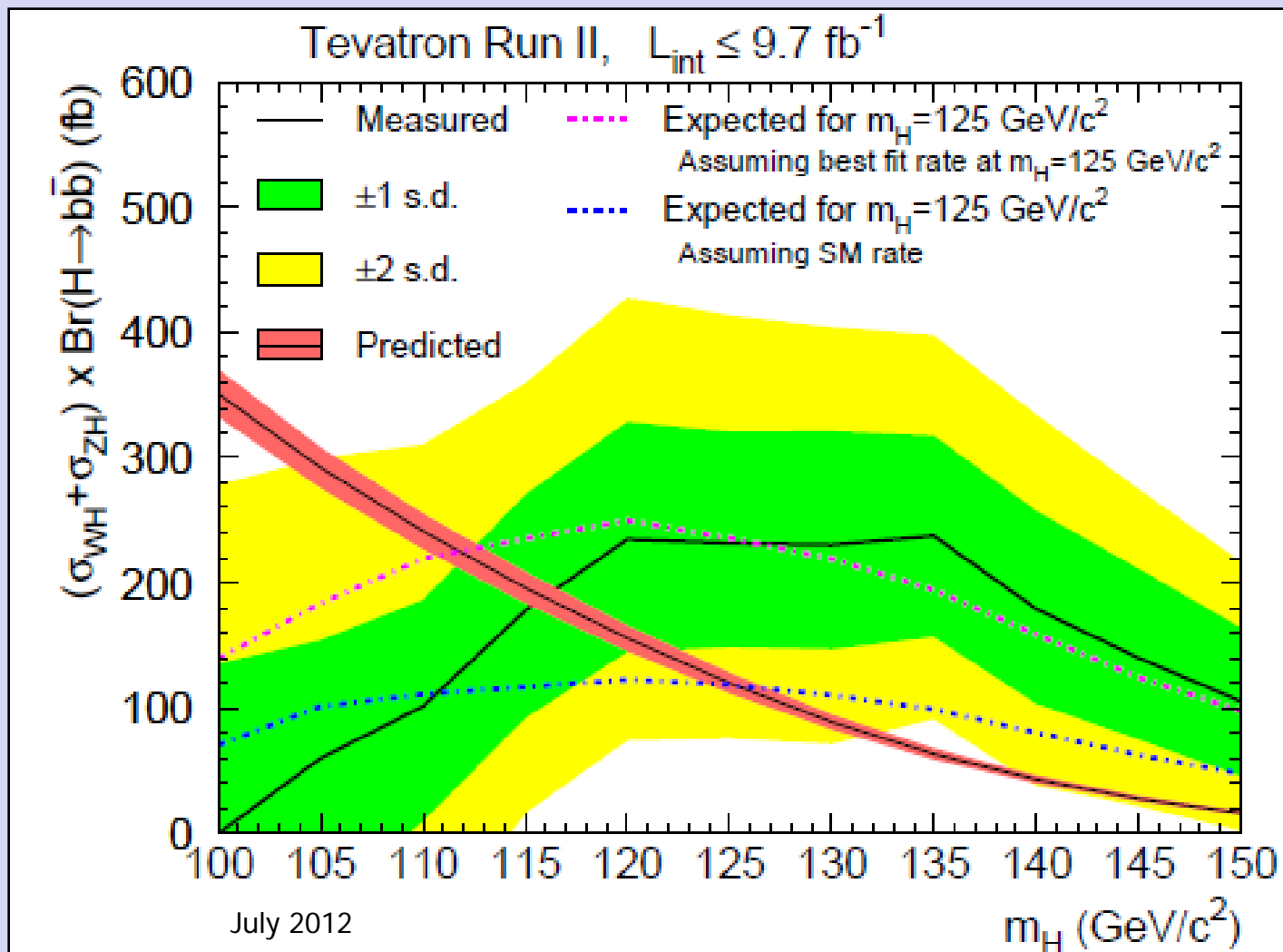
Objects with masses up to
Mass = $2E_{\text{beam}}/c^2$ could be created



Cell



Tevatron center of mass energy is 2000 GeV
Protons wavelength is $\sim 10^{-16}$ cm



$$(\sigma_{WH} + \sigma_{ZH}) \times \mathcal{B}(H \rightarrow b\bar{b}) = 0.23^{+0.09}_{-0.08} \text{ (stat + syst) pb}$$

$$\text{SM Higgs @ 125 GeV: } 0.12 \pm 0.01 \text{ pb}$$

Higgs to $\gamma\gamma$

