

# The Global Electroweak Fit (and Beyond) with **G**fitter

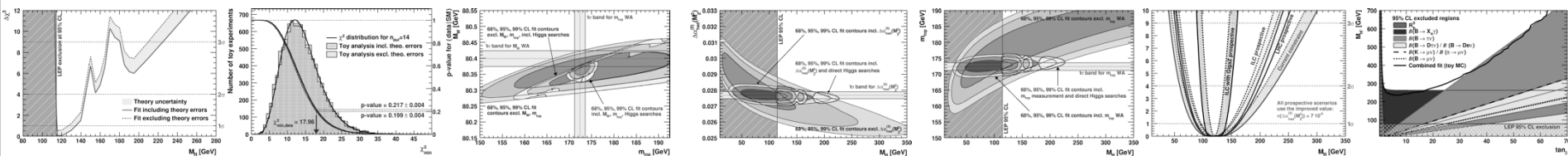
Andreas Hoecker (CERN)

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On behalf of the Gfitter group:  
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<http://cern.ch/Gfitter>



# Themes

- I. Introduction to the Gfitter programme
- II. Input to the global electroweak Standard Model fit
- III. Fit results
- IV. Vacuum stability at high scales (→ Jose Espinosa today, 4:45pm)
- V. Two-Higgs-Doublet Model (→ Max Baak today, 4:30pm)
- VI. Outlook

# Electroweak fits have a long history ...

## Based on a huge amount of preparatory work

- Needed to understand importance of loop corrections
- Precise Standard Model (SM) predictions and measurements required

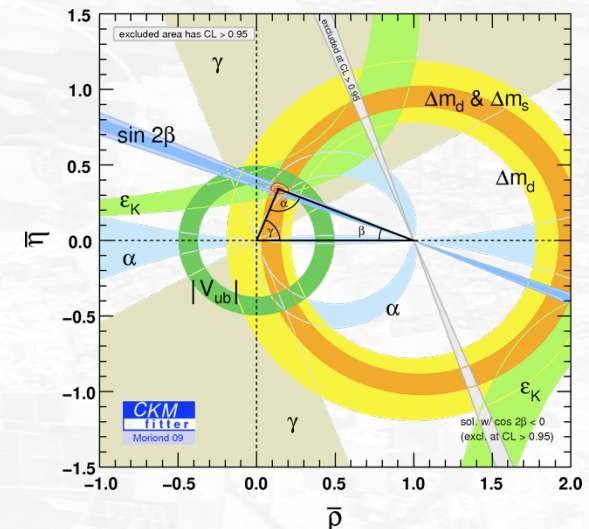
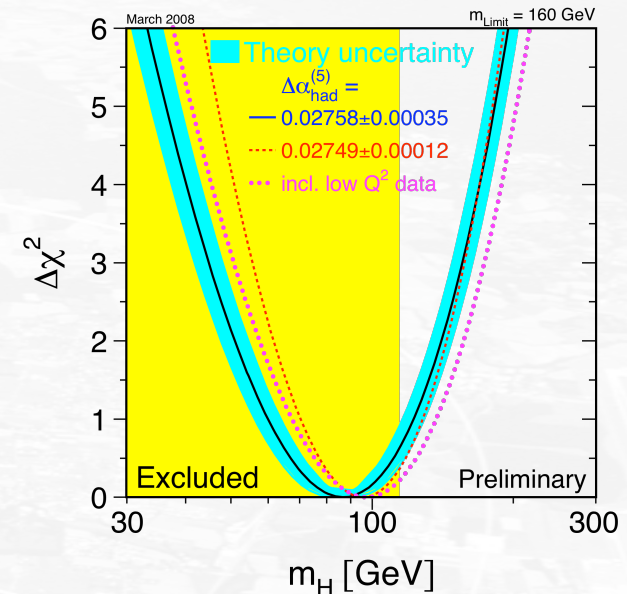
## EW fits routinely performed by many groups

- D. Bardinet *et al.* (ZFITTER), G. Passarino *et al.* (TOPAZ0), LEP EW WG (M. Grünewald, K. Mönig *et al.*), J. Erler (GAPP), ...
- Important results obtained !

## Global SM fits also used at lower energies

- CKMfitter (J. Charles *et al.*), UTfit (M. Bona *et al.*), ...
- Mostly concentrating on CKM matrix

## Also many groups pursuing global beyond-SM fits





## *A Generic Fitting Project for HEP Model Testing*

### Goal: provide state-of-the-art model testing tool for LHC era

- Tools used by LEP written in outdated programming language, difficult to maintain in line with theoretical and experimental progress, difficult to include beyond-SM scenarios, limited fitting and statistics capabilities, ...

### Gfitter software

- Modular, object-oriented C++ relying on ROOT, XML and python
- Core package with data handling, fitting and statistics tools
- Independent physics libraries: SM, 2HDM, Oblique parameters, ...

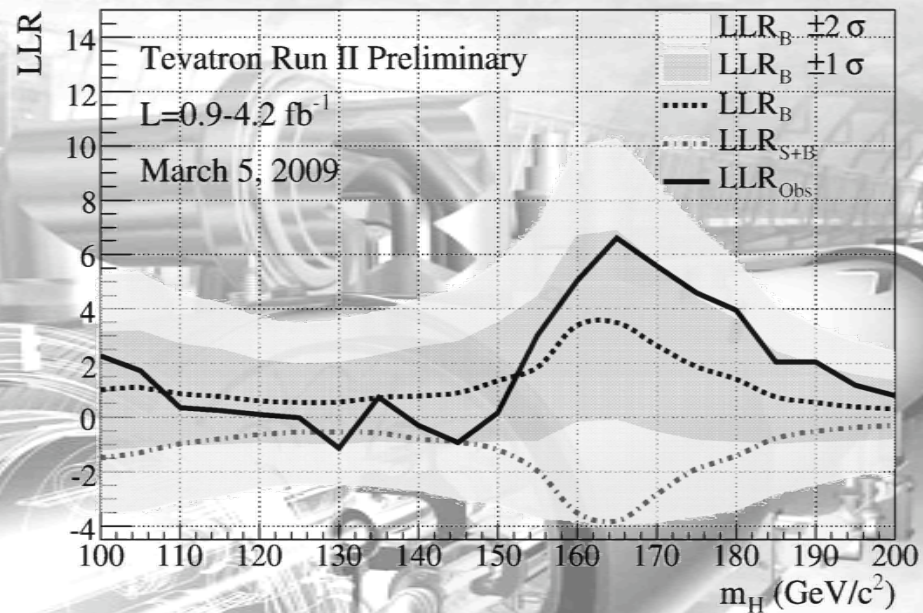
### Gfitter features

- Consistent treatment of theoretical uncertainties in fit using *Rfit* prescription (CKMfitter)
- Various fitting tools: Minuit, Genetic Algorithm and Simulated Annealing (via *TMVA*)
- Full statistics analysis: parameter scans, p-values, MC analyses, goodness-of-fit tests

Main publication: [EPJ C60, 543-583,2009 \[arXiv:0811.0009\]](#)



# Fit Inputs



# Theoretical Input

Since the Z boson couples to all fermion-antifermion pairs, it is ideal for measuring and studying the electroweak and strong interactions

State-of-the art calculations, in particular:

- $M_W$  and  $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$ : full two-loop + leading beyond-two-loop form factor corrections  
[M. Awramik et al., Phys. Rev D69, 053006 (2004) and ref.] [M. Awramik et al., JHEP 11, 048 (2006) and refs.]
- **Radiator functions**: 3NLO prediction of the massless QCD cross section  
[P.A. Baikov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 101 (2008) 012022]

Radiative corrections are important !

- Example: consider tree-level electroweak unification relation

→ gives:  $M_W = (79.964 \pm 0.005) \text{ GeV}$

Exp:  $M_W = (80.399 \pm 0.023) \text{ GeV}$

→ 19  $\sigma$  discrepancy !

$$M_W^2 \Big|_{\text{tree-level}} = \frac{M_Z^2}{2} \cdot \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sqrt{8}\pi\alpha}{G_F M_Z^2}} \right)$$



and vertex corrections ...

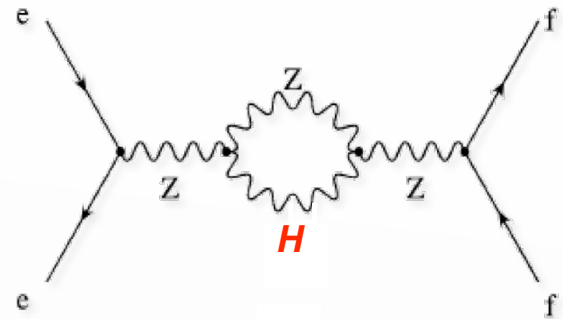
# Theoretical Input

Since the Z boson couples to all fermion-antifermion pairs, it is ideal for measuring and studying the electroweak and strong interactions

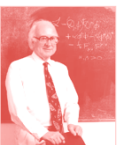
State-of-the art calculations, in particular:

- $M_W$  and  $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$ : full two-loop + leading beyond-two-loop form factor corrections  
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[P.A. Baikov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 101 (2008) 012022]

Logarithmic Higgs dependence enters through virtual corrections, e.g. :



$$\Delta\rho_{(\text{Higgs})} = \frac{11G_F m_Z^2 \cos^2 \theta_W}{24\sqrt{2}\pi^2} \log\left(\frac{m_H^2}{m_W^2}\right)$$





# Theoretical Input

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Since the Z boson couples to all fermion-antifermion pairs, it is ideal for measuring and studying the electroweak and strong interactions

State-of-the art calculations, in particular:

- $M_W$  and  $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$ : full two-loop + leading beyond-two-loop form factor corrections  
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Wherever possible, calculations cross-checked against ZFITTER  
→ excellent agreement

Free fit parameters are :

- $M_Z, M_H, m_t, m_c, m_b, \Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}(M_Z), \alpha_s(M_Z),$
- **+ scale parameters** for theoretical uncertainties on  $M_W$  ( $\sigma(M_W) = 4\text{--}6$  MeV),  $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$  ( $\sigma(\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f) = 4.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$ ), and for the electroweak form factors  $\rho_Z^f, \kappa_Z^f$  (fully correlated)

# Experimental Input

## Experimental results:

- **Z-pole observables**: LEP/SLD results (corrected for ISR/FSR QED effects)  
[ADLO+SLD, Phys. Rept. 427, 257 (2006)]
- $M_W$  and  $\Gamma_W$ : LEP + Tevatron (incl. Moriond-09 result from D0)  
[ADLO, hep-ex/0612034] [D0 Conference Note 5893-CONF] [CDF, Phys Rev. D77, 112001 (2008)]  
[CDF, Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 071801 (2008)] [CDF+D0, Phys. Rev. D 70, 092008 (2004)]
- $m_t$ : latest Tevatron average [arXiv:0903.2503]
- $m_c, m_b$ : world averages [PDG, J. Phys. G33,1 (2006)]
- $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}(M_Z)$ : [K. Hagiwara et al., Phys. Lett. B649, 173 (2007)] + rescaling mechanism to account for  $\alpha_s$  dependency
- **Direct Higgs searches** at LEP and Tevatron (incl. Moriond-09 Tevatron average)  
[ADLO: Phys. Lett. B565, 61 (2003)] [CDF+D0: arXiv:0903.4001]

## Not considered: results on $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}$ from

- NuTeV; reason: unclear theoretical uncertainties from QCD effects (NLO corrections, nuclear effects of the bound nucleon PDFs)
- APV, fixed target polarised Möller scattering; reason: present experimental accuracy too low

# Experimental Input

Parameter	Input value	Free in fit
$M_Z$ [GeV]	$91.1875 \pm 0.0021$	yes
$\Gamma_Z$ [GeV]	$2.4952 \pm 0.0023$	—
$\sigma_{\text{had}}^0$ [nb]	$41.540 \pm 0.037$	—
$R_\ell^0$	$20.767 \pm 0.025$	—
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,\ell}$	$0.0171 \pm 0.0010$	—
$A_\ell^{(*)}$	$0.1499 \pm 0.0018$	—
$A_c$	$0.670 \pm 0.027$	—
$A_b$	$0.923 \pm 0.020$	—
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,c}$	$0.0707 \pm 0.0035$	—
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,b}$	$0.0992 \pm 0.0016$	—
$R_c^0$	$0.1721 \pm 0.0030$	—
$R_b^0$	$0.21629 \pm 0.00066$	—
$\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell(Q_{\text{FB}})$	$0.2324 \pm 0.0012$	—

LEP

SLC

LEP

SLC

Parameter	Input value	Free in fit
$M_H$ [GeV] <sup>(o)</sup>	Likelihood ratios	yes
$M_W$ [GeV]	$80.399 \pm 0.023$	—
$\Gamma_W$ [GeV]	$2.098 \pm 0.048$	—
$\bar{m}_c$ [GeV]	$1.25 \pm 0.09$	yes
$\bar{m}_b$ [GeV]	$4.20 \pm 0.07$	yes
$m_t$ [GeV]	$173.1 \pm 1.3$	yes
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2)$ <sup>(†Δ)</sup>	$2768 \pm 22$	yes
$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$	—	yes
$\delta_{\text{th}} M_W$ [MeV]	$[-4, 4]_{\text{theo}}$	yes
$\delta_{\text{th}} \sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell$ <sup>(†)</sup>	$[-4.7, 4.7]_{\text{theo}}$	yes
$\delta_{\text{th}} \rho_Z^f$ <sup>(†)</sup>	$[-2, 2]_{\text{theo}}$	yes
$\delta_{\text{th}} \kappa_Z^f$ <sup>(†)</sup>	$[-2, 2]_{\text{theo}}$	yes

Tevatron LEP & Tevatron

Correlation matrix for observables from Z lineshape fit

	$M_Z$	$\Gamma_Z$	$\sigma_{\text{had}}^0$	$R_\ell^0$	$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,\ell}$
$M_Z$	1	-0.02	-0.05	0.03	0.06
$\Gamma_Z$		1	-0.30	0.00	0.00
$\sigma_{\text{had}}^0$			1	0.18	0.01
$R_\ell^0$				1	-0.06
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,\ell}$					1

Correlation matrix for heavy-flavour observables at Z pole

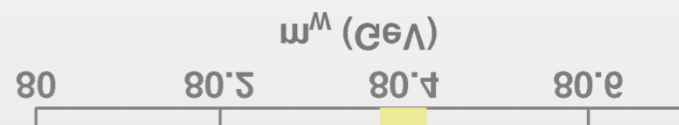
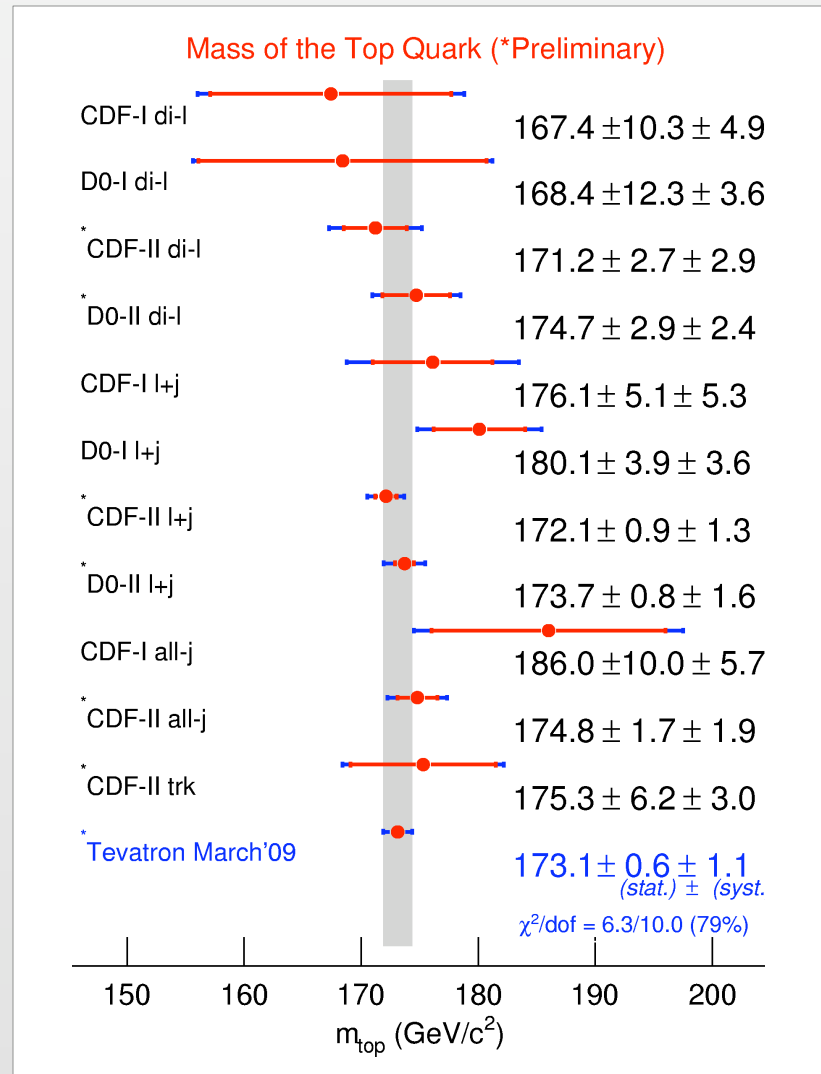
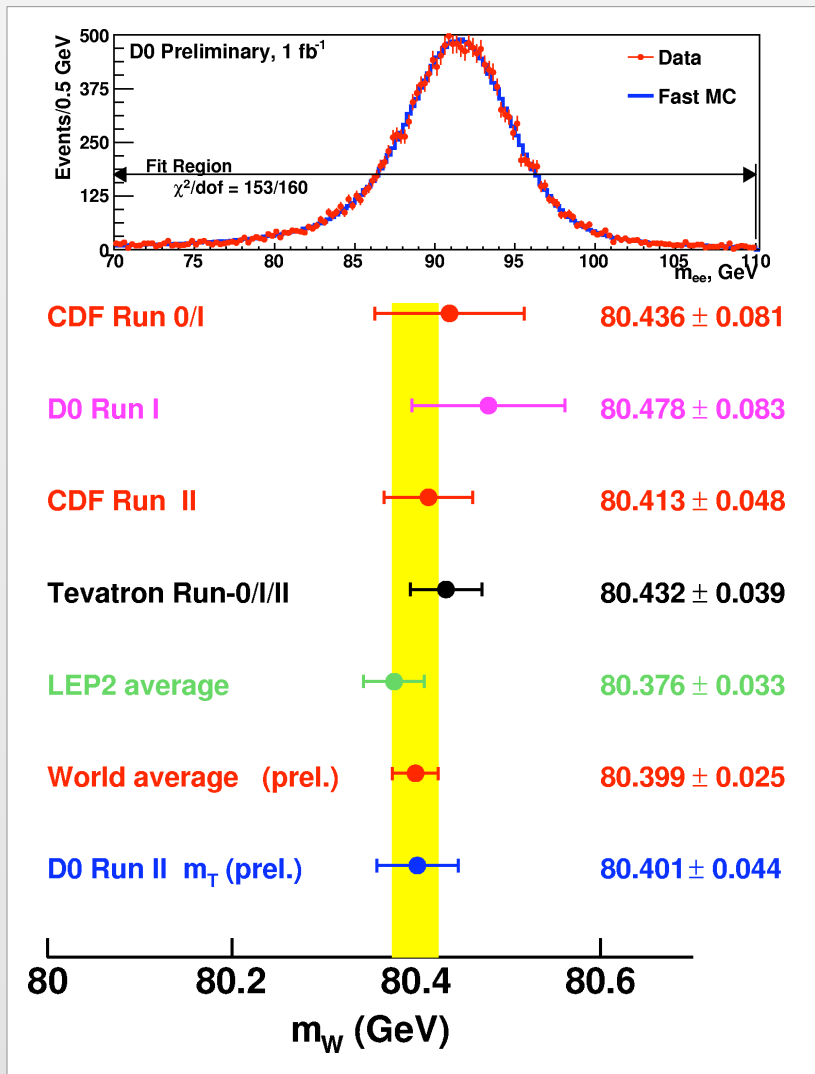
	$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,c}$	$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,b}$	$A_c$	$A_b$	$R_c^0$	$R_b^0$
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,c}$	1	0.15	0.04	-0.02	-0.06	0.07
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,b}$		1	0.01	0.06	0.04	-0.10
$A_c$			1	0.11	-0.06	0.04
$A_b$				1	0.04	-0.08
$R_c^0$					1	-0.18



# 2009 $M_W$ and $m_{\text{top}}$ averages

[Latest result: D0 Conference Note 5893-CONF]

[CDF + D0, 3.6 fb<sup>-1</sup>, arXiv:0903.2503]

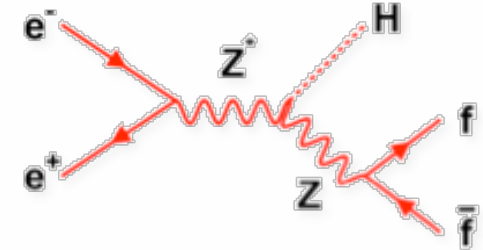


# Direct Higgs Searches

## LEP: Higgs production via “Higgs-Strahlung”

- $ee \rightarrow ZH (H \rightarrow bb, \tau\tau)$

[ADLO: Phys. Lett. B565, 61 (2003)]



## Tevatron: $gg$ fusion with $H \rightarrow WW$ , associated production, weak boson fusion

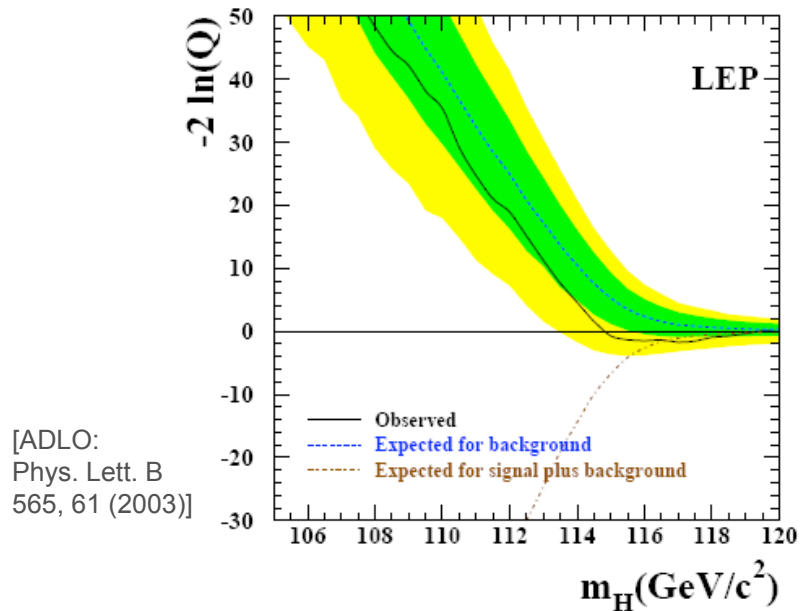
- $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow WW, WH \rightarrow l\nu bb, 3W, ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu(l\bar{l})bb, WBF \rightarrow H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \tau\tau$

[CDF+D0: arXiv:0903.4001 – up to  $4.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ]

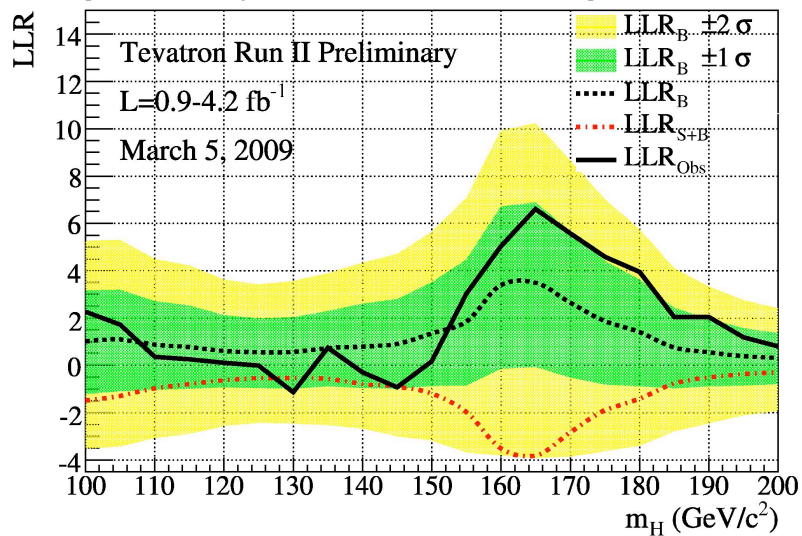
## Statistical interpretation in global fit: *two-sided* $CL_{S+B}$

- Experiments measure test statistics  $LLR = -2\ln Q$ , where  $Q = L_{S+B} / L_B$
- $LLR$  is transformed by experiments into  $CL_{S+B}$  using pseudo-MC experiments
- We transform one-sided  $CL_{S+B}$  into a **two-sided**  $CL_{S+B}$  (measure *deviation* from SM !)
- Contribution to  $\chi^2$  estimator obtained via inverse error function:  $\Delta\chi^2 = \text{Erf}^{-1}\left(1 - CL_{S+B}^{2\text{-sided}}\right)$
- Alternative treatments (thanks to fruitful discussion with Tevatron people):
  - Use one-sided  $CL_{S+B}$ : however, different interpretation – want SM Higgs (not *any* Higgs)
  - Directly use  $\Delta\chi^2 \approx LLR$ : Bayesian interpretation, lacks pseudo-MC information

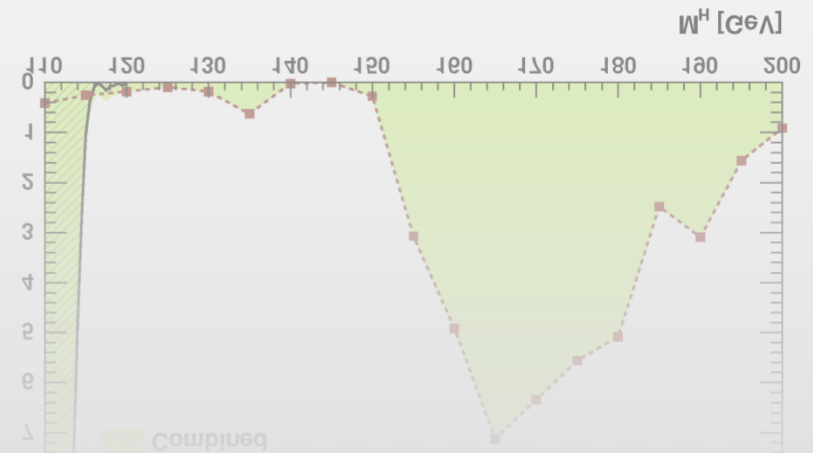
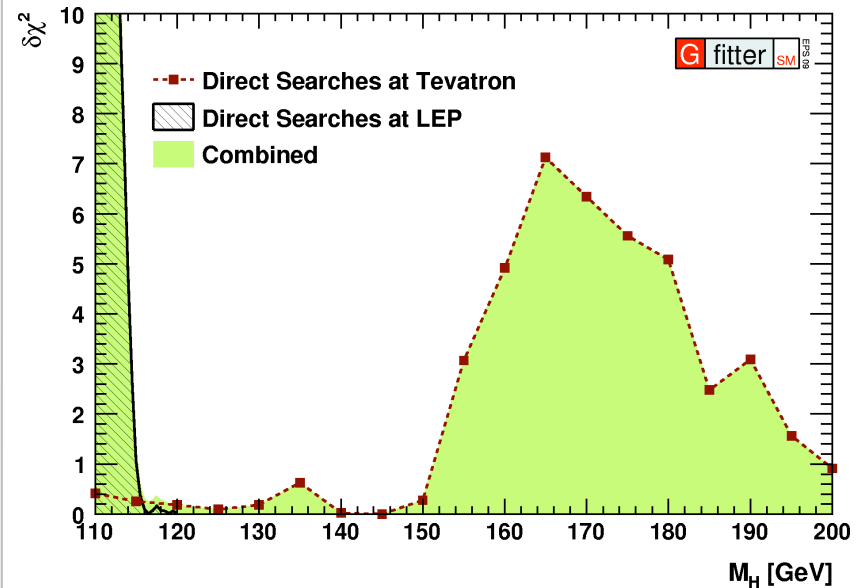
# Direct Higgs Searches



[CDF + D0, up to 4.2 fb<sup>-1</sup>, arXiv:0903.2503]



Combined  $\delta\chi^2$  input to EW fit:



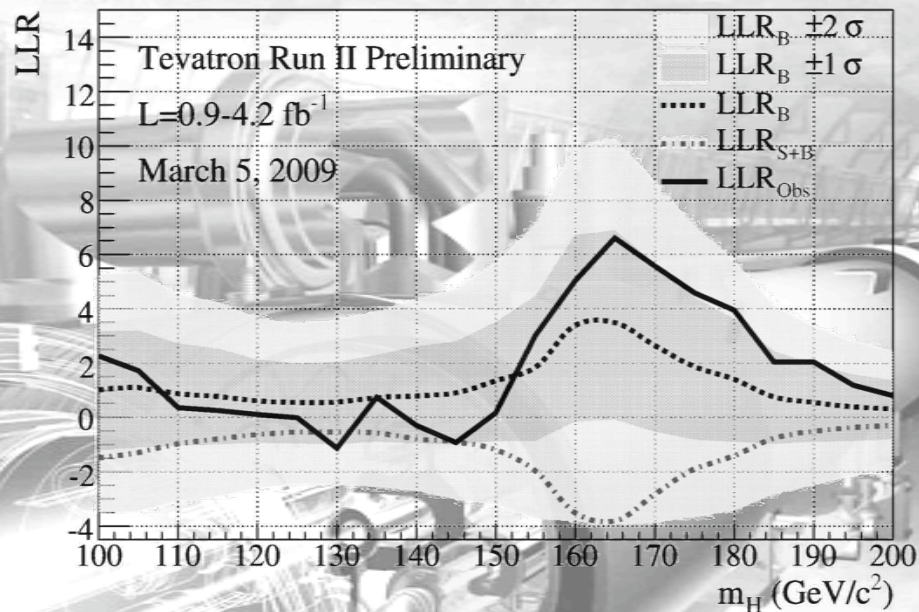


# Fit Results

Distinguish two fit types:

*Standard Fit*: all data except for direct Higgs searches

*Complete Fit*: all data including direct Higgs searches



# Experimental Input and Fit Results

Parameter	Input value	Free in fit	Results from global EW fits:		<i>Complete fit w/o exp. input in line</i>
			<i>Standard fit</i>	<i>Complete fit</i>	
$M_Z$ [GeV]	$91.1875 \pm 0.0021$	yes	$91.1874 \pm 0.0021$	$91.1876 \pm 0.0021$	$91.1974^{+0.0191}_{-0.0159}$
$\Gamma_Z$ [GeV]	$2.4952 \pm 0.0023$	—	$2.4960 \pm 0.0015$	$2.4956 \pm 0.0015$	$2.4952^{+0.0017}_{-0.0016}$
$\sigma_{\text{had}}^0$ [nb]	$41.540 \pm 0.037$	—	$41.478 \pm 0.014$	$41.478 \pm 0.014$	$41.469 \pm 0.015$
$R_\ell^0$	$20.767 \pm 0.025$	—	$20.742 \pm 0.018$	$20.741 \pm 0.018$	$20.717 \pm 0.027$
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,\ell}$	$0.0171 \pm 0.0010$	—	$0.01638 \pm 0.0002$	$0.01624 \pm 0.0002$	$0.01617^{+0.0002}_{-0.0001}$
$A_\ell^{(*)}$	$0.1499 \pm 0.0018$	—	$0.1478 \pm 0.0010$	$0.1472^{+0.0009}_{-0.0008}$	—
$A_c$	$0.670 \pm 0.027$	—	$0.6682^{+0.00045}_{-0.00044}$	$0.6679^{+0.00042}_{-0.00036}$	$0.6679^{+0.00041}_{-0.00036}$
$A_b$	$0.923 \pm 0.020$	—	$0.93469 \pm 0.00010$	$0.93463^{+0.00007}_{-0.00008}$	$0.93463^{+0.00007}_{-0.00008}$
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,c}$	$0.0707 \pm 0.0035$	—	$0.0741^{+0.0006}_{-0.0005}$	$0.0737 \pm 0.0005$	$0.0737 \pm 0.0005$
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,b}$	$0.0992 \pm 0.0016$	—	$0.1036 \pm 0.0007$	$0.1032^{+0.0007}_{-0.0006}$	$0.1037^{+0.0004}_{-0.0005}$
$R_c^0$	$0.1721 \pm 0.0030$	—	$0.17225 \pm 0.00006$	$0.17225 \pm 0.00006$	$0.17225 \pm 0.00006$
$R_b^0$	$0.21629 \pm 0.00066$	—	$0.21578 \pm 0.00005$	$0.21577 \pm 0.00005$	$0.21577 \pm 0.00005$
$\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell(Q_{\text{FB}})$	$0.2324 \pm 0.0012$	—	$0.23142 \pm 0.00013$	$0.23151^{+0.00010}_{-0.00012}$	$0.23149^{+0.00013}_{-0.00010}$
$M_H$ [GeV] <sup>(o)</sup>	Likelihood ratios	yes	$83^{+30[+75]}_{-23[-41]}$	$116^{+15.6[+36.5]}_{-1.3[-2.2]}$	$83^{+30[+75]}_{-23[-41]}$
$M_W$ [GeV]	$80.399 \pm 0.023$	—	$80.384^{+0.014}_{-0.015}$	$80.371^{+0.008}_{-0.011}$	$80.361^{+0.013}_{-0.012}$
$\Gamma_W$ [GeV]	$2.098 \pm 0.048$	—	$2.092^{+0.001}_{-0.002}$	$2.092 \pm 0.001$	$2.092 \pm 0.001$
$\overline{m}_c$ [GeV]	$1.25 \pm 0.09$	yes	$1.25 \pm 0.09$	$1.25 \pm 0.09$	—
$\overline{m}_b$ [GeV]	$4.20 \pm 0.07$	yes	$4.20 \pm 0.07$	$4.20 \pm 0.07$	—
$m_t$ [GeV]	$173.1 \pm 1.3$	yes	$173.2 \pm 1.2$	$173.6 \pm 1.2$	$179.5^{+8.8}_{-5.2}$
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2)^{(\dagger\Delta)}$	$2768 \pm 22$	yes	$2772 \pm 22$	$2764^{+22}_{-21}$	$2733^{+57}_{-63}$
$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$	—	yes	$0.1192^{+0.0028}_{-0.0027}$	$0.1193 \pm 0.0028$	$0.1193 \pm 0.0028$
$\delta_{\text{th}} M_W$ [MeV]	$[-4, 4]_{\text{theo}}$	yes	4	4	—
$\delta_{\text{th}} \sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell^{(\dagger)}$	$[-4.7, 4.7]_{\text{theo}}$	yes	4.7	0.8	—
$\delta_{\text{th}} \rho_Z^f^{(\dagger)}$	$[-2, 2]_{\text{theo}}$	yes	2	2	—
$\delta_{\text{th}} \kappa_Z^f^{(\dagger)}$	$[-2, 2]_{\text{theo}}$	yes	2	2	—

Correlation coefficients between free fit parameters

Parameter	$\ln M_H$	$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2)$	$M_Z$	$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$	$m_t$	$\overline{m}_c$	$\overline{m}_b$
$\ln M_H$	1	-0.395	0.113	0.041	0.309	-0.001	-0.006
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2)$		1	-0.006	0.101	-0.007	0.001	0.003
$M_Z$			1	-0.019	-0.015	-0.000	0.000
$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$				1	0.021	0.011	0.043
$m_t$					1	0.000	-0.003
$\overline{m}_c$						1	0.000



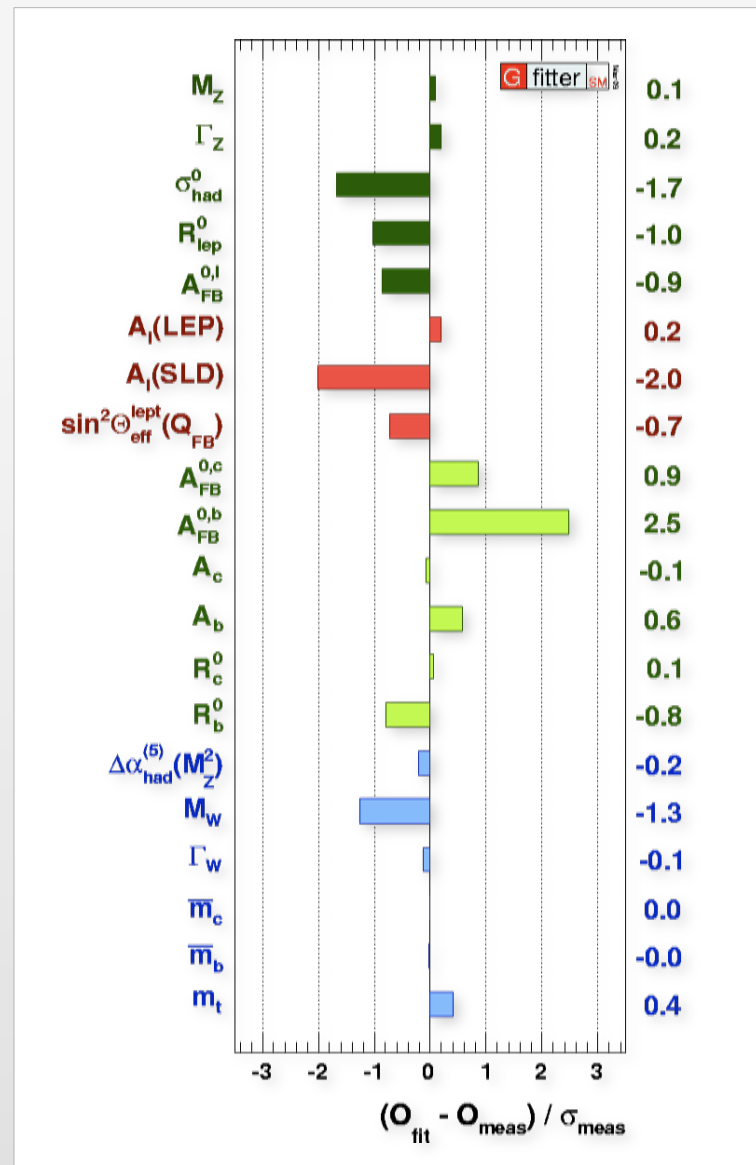
# Goodness-of-Fit

## Goodness-of-fit:

- *Standard fit*:  $\chi^2_{\min} = 16.4 \rightarrow \text{Prob}(\chi^2_{\min}, 13) = 0.23$
- *Complete fit*:  $\chi^2_{\min} = 17.9 \rightarrow \text{Prob}(\chi^2_{\min}, 14) = 0.21$

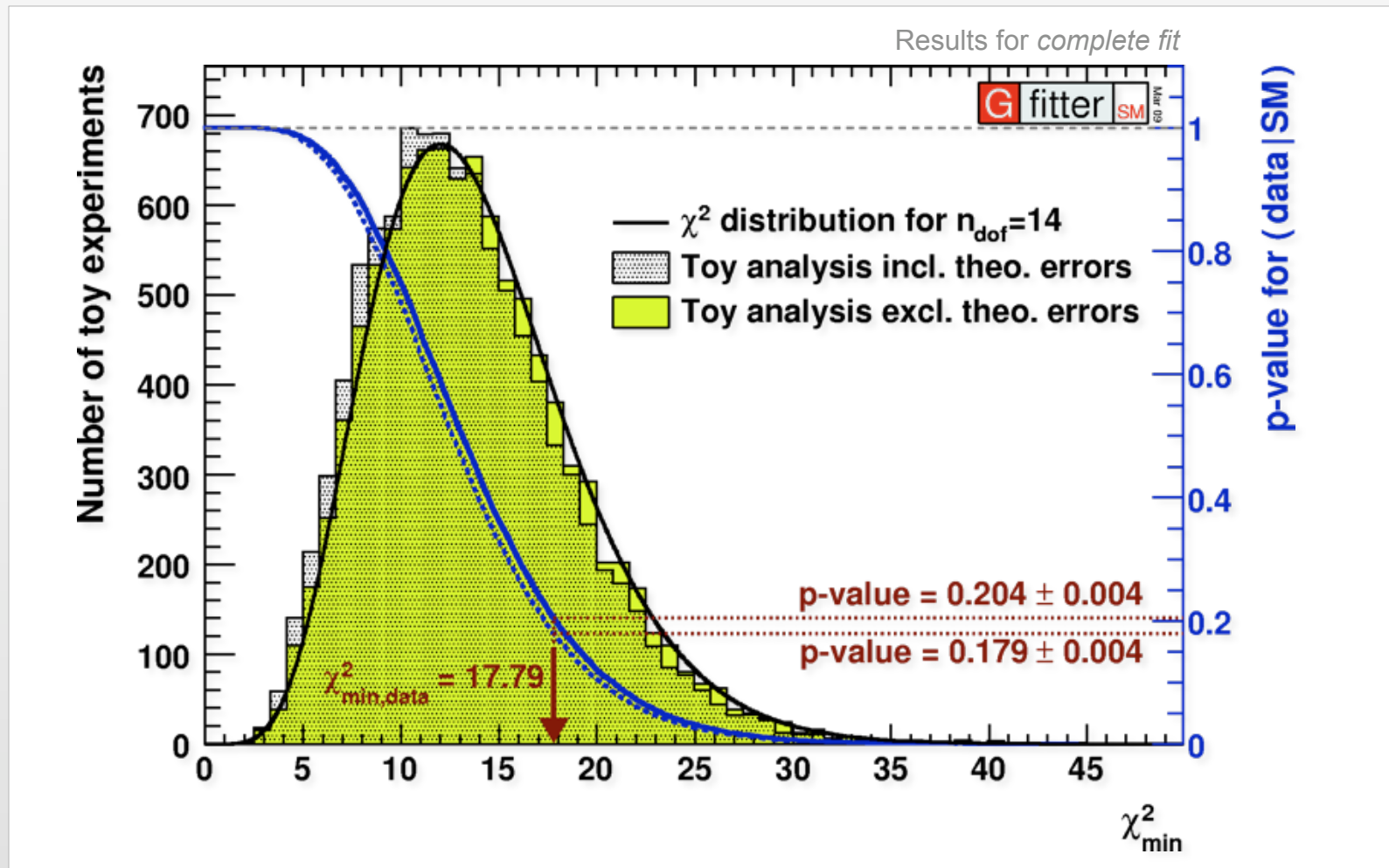
## Pull values for complete fit (right figure $\rightarrow$ )

- No individual pull exceeds  $3\sigma$
- $\text{FB}(b)$  asymmetry largest contributor to  $\chi^2_{\min}$
- Small contributions from  $M_Z$ ,  $\Delta\alpha^{\text{had}}(M_Z)$ ,  $m_c$ ,  $m_b$  indicate that their input accuracies exceed fit requirements  $\rightarrow$  parameters could have been fixed in fit



# Goodness-of-Fit

Toy analysis: p-value for wrongly rejecting the SM =  $0.20 \pm 0.01$ – $0.02_{\text{theo}}$



# Higgs Mass Constraints

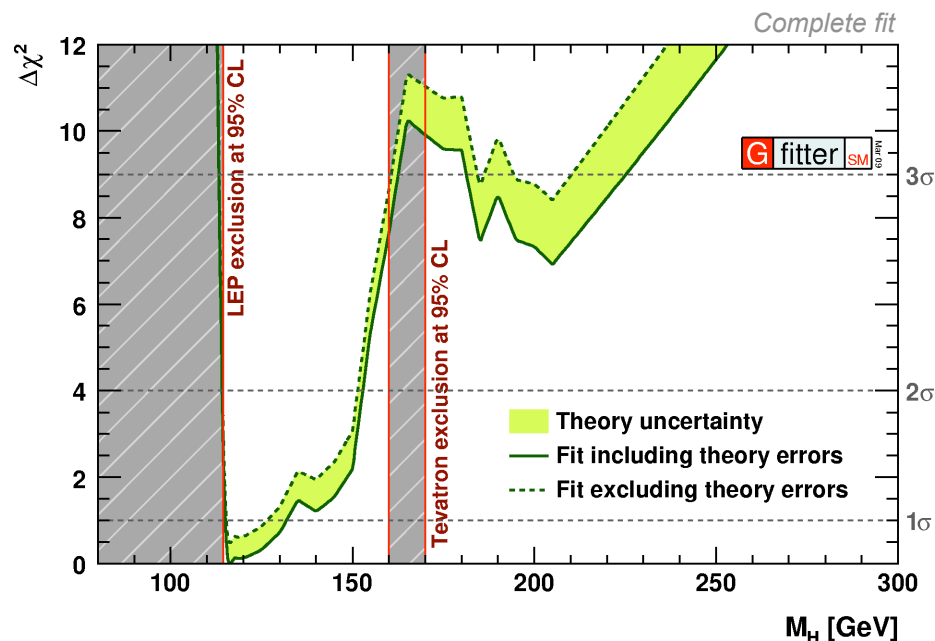
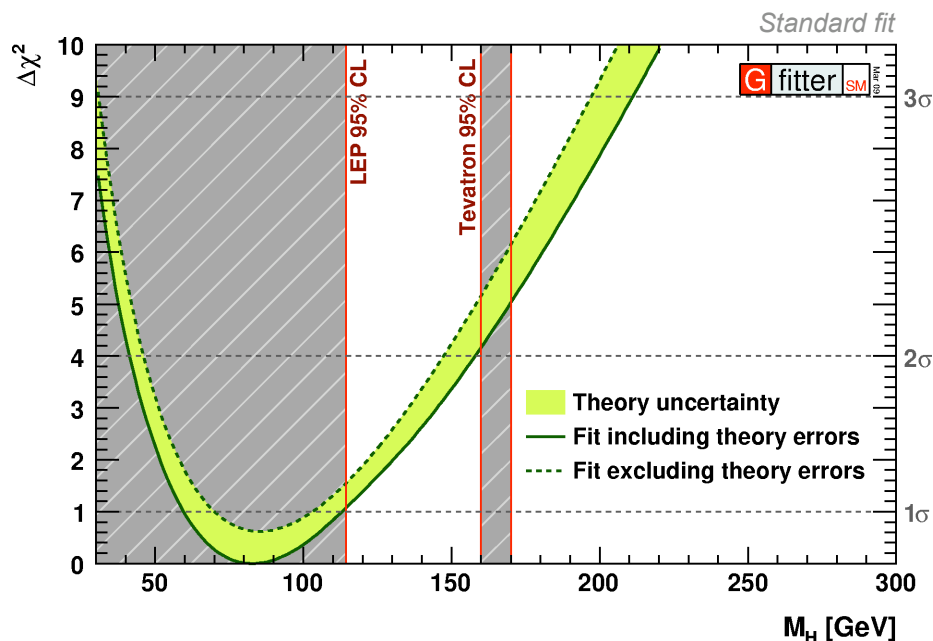
## $M_H$ from Standard fit:

- Central value  $\pm 1\sigma$ :  $M_H = 83^{+30}_{-23}$  GeV
- $2\sigma$  interval: [42, 158] GeV

Green band due to *Rfit* treatment of theory errors, fixed errors lead to larger  $\chi^2_{\min}$

## $M_H$ from Complete fit:

- Central value  $\pm 1\sigma$ :  $M_H = 116^{+16}_{-1.3}$  GeV
- $2\sigma$  interval: [114, 153] GeV



# Higgs Mass Constraints

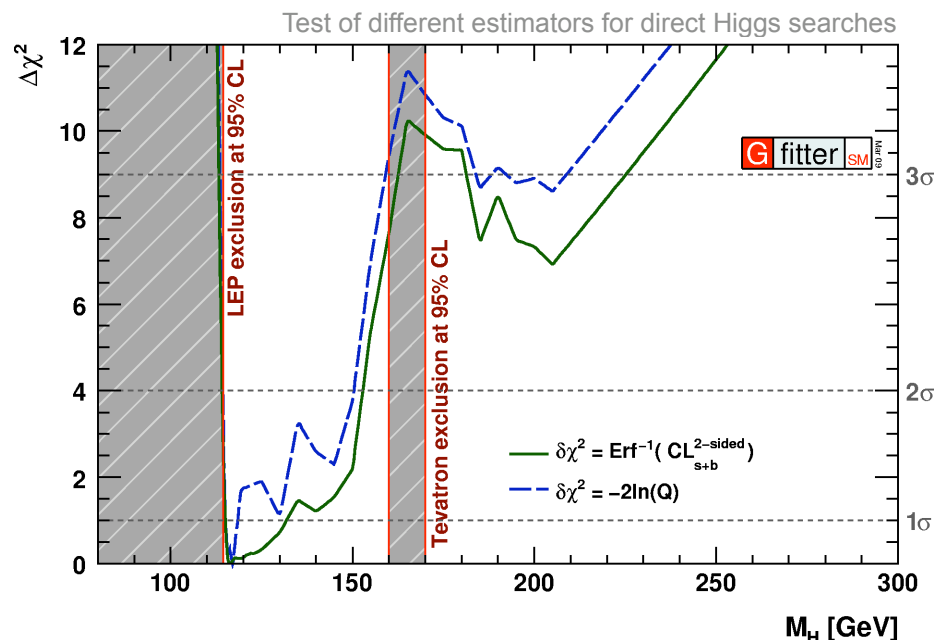
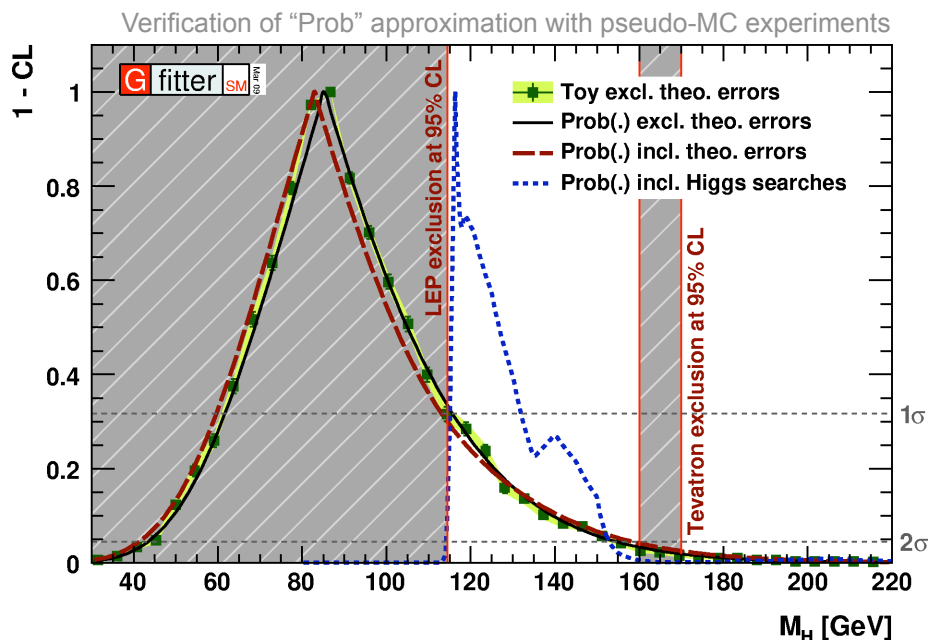
## $M_H$ from Standard fit:

- Central value  $\pm 1\sigma$ :  $M_H = 80^{+30}_{-23}$  GeV
- $2\sigma$  interval: [42, 158] GeV

Green band due to  $R_{\text{fit}}$  treatment of theory errors, fixed errors lead to larger  $\chi^2_{\text{min}}$

## $M_H$ from Complete fit:

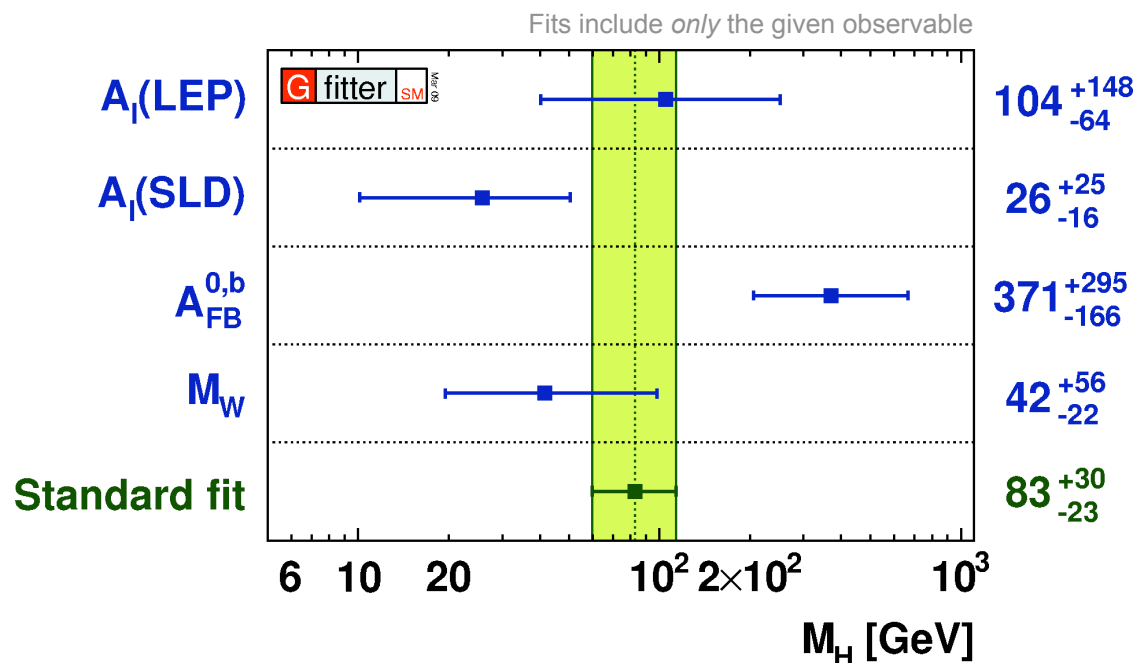
- Central value  $\pm 1\sigma$ :  $M_H = 116^{+16}_{-1.3}$  GeV
- $2\sigma$  interval: [114, 153] GeV



# Higgs Mass Constraints

Known tension between  $A_{\text{FB}}^{0,b}$  and  $A_{\text{lep}}(\text{SLD})$  and  $M_W$ :

- Pseudo-MC analysis to evaluate  
*“Probability to observe a  $\Delta\chi^2 = 8.0$  when removing the least compatible input”*  
 → accounts for “look-elsewhere effect”
- Find: 1.4% ( $2.5\sigma$ )





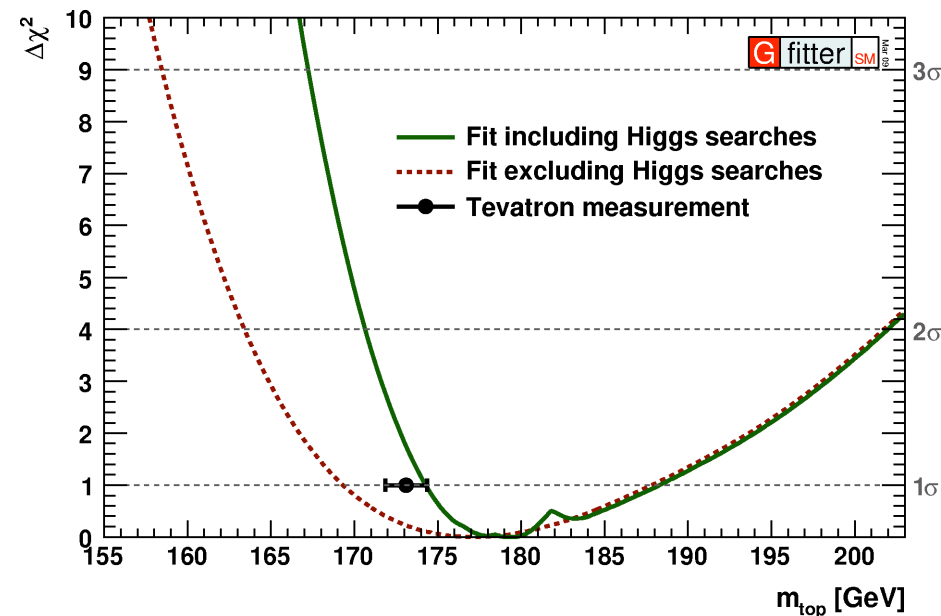
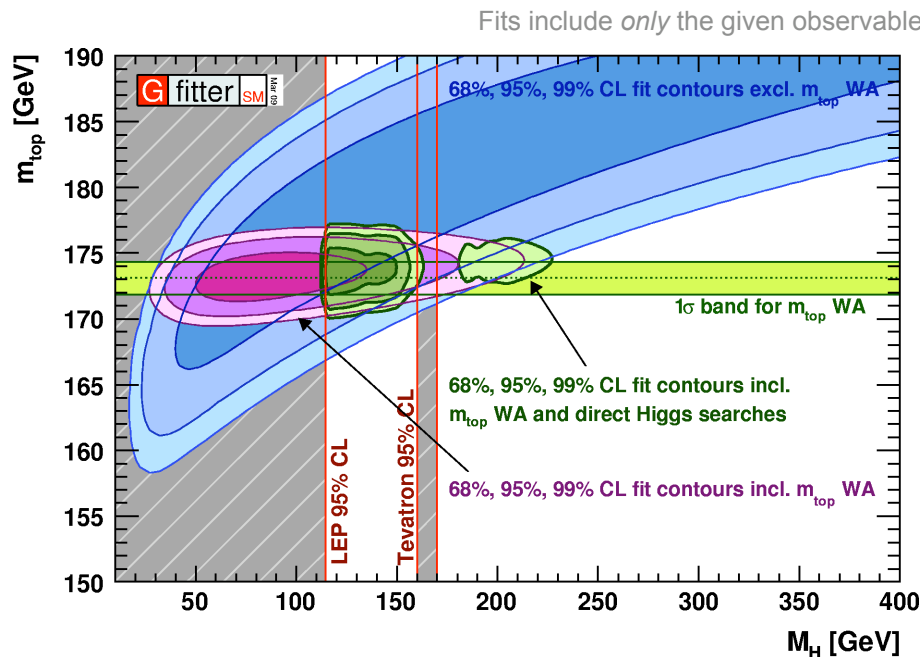
# Top Mass

## Quadratic sensitivity to $m_{\text{top}}$

- *Standard fit:*  $m_{\text{top}} = 177.2^{+10.5}_{-7.8}$  GeV
- *Complete fit:*  $m_{\text{top}} = 179.5^{+8.8}_{-5.2}$  GeV

Tevatron average:  $(173.1 \pm 1.3)$  GeV

For Standard fit with free  $m_{\text{top}}$  find:  $m_H = 116^{+184}_{-61}$  GeV



# Top Mass

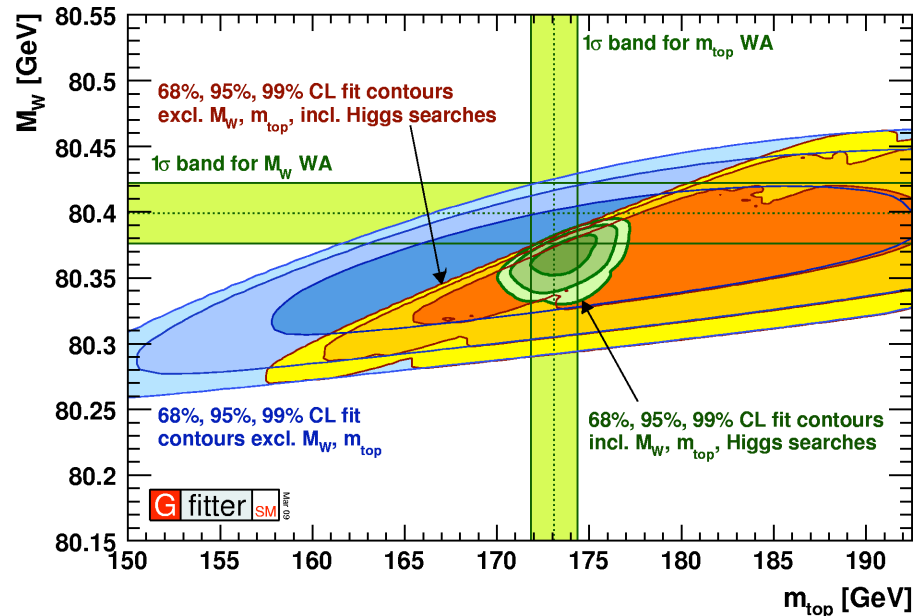
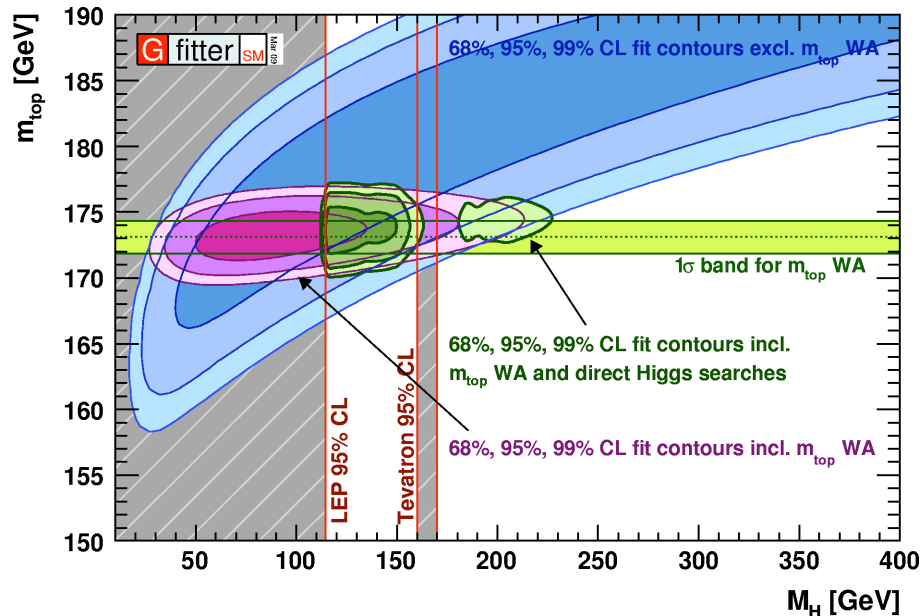
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Fits include *only* the given observable



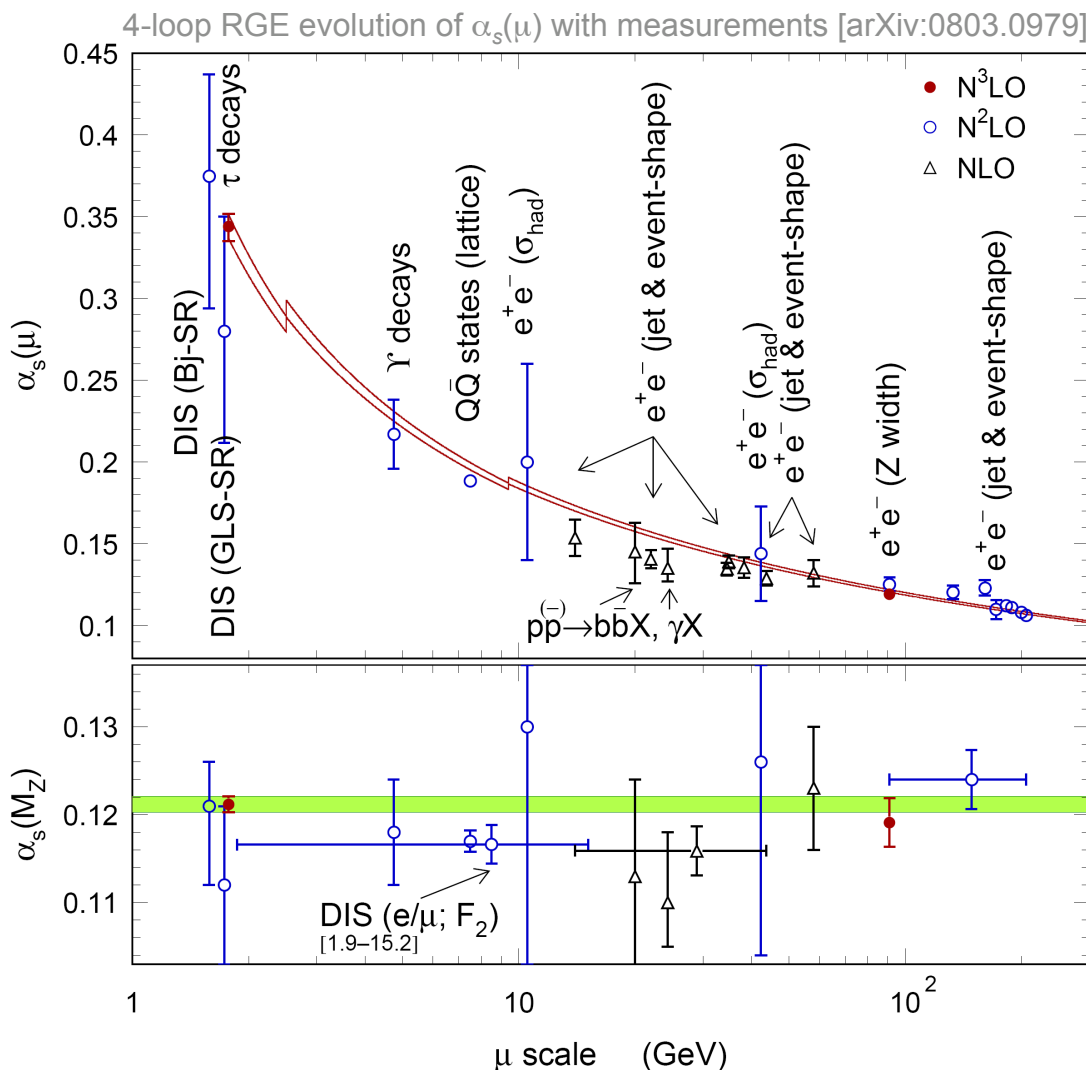
# NNNLO Determination of $\alpha_s$

## From Complete Fit:

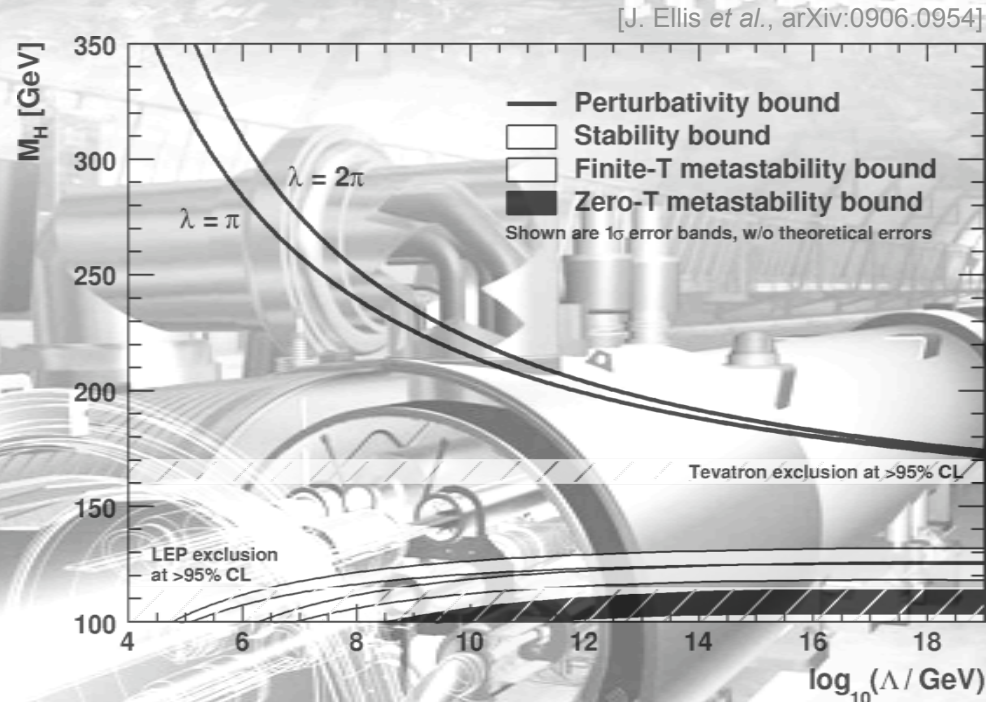
$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1193 \quad \pm 0.0028$$

$$\pm 0.0001$$

- First error experimental
  - Second error theoretical (!)  
[ incl. variation of renorm. scale from  $M_Z/2$  to  $2M_Z$  and massless terms of order/beyond  $\alpha_s^5(M_Z)$  and massive terms of order/beyond  $\alpha_s^4(M_Z)$  ]
  - Excellent agreement with N<sup>3</sup>LO result from hadronic  $\tau$  decays  
[M. Davier et al., arXiv:0803.0979]
- $$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1212 \quad \pm 0.0005_{\text{exp}}$$
- $$\pm 0.0008_{\text{theo}}$$
- $$\pm 0.0005_{\text{evol}}$$
- Best current test of asymptotic freedom property of QCD !



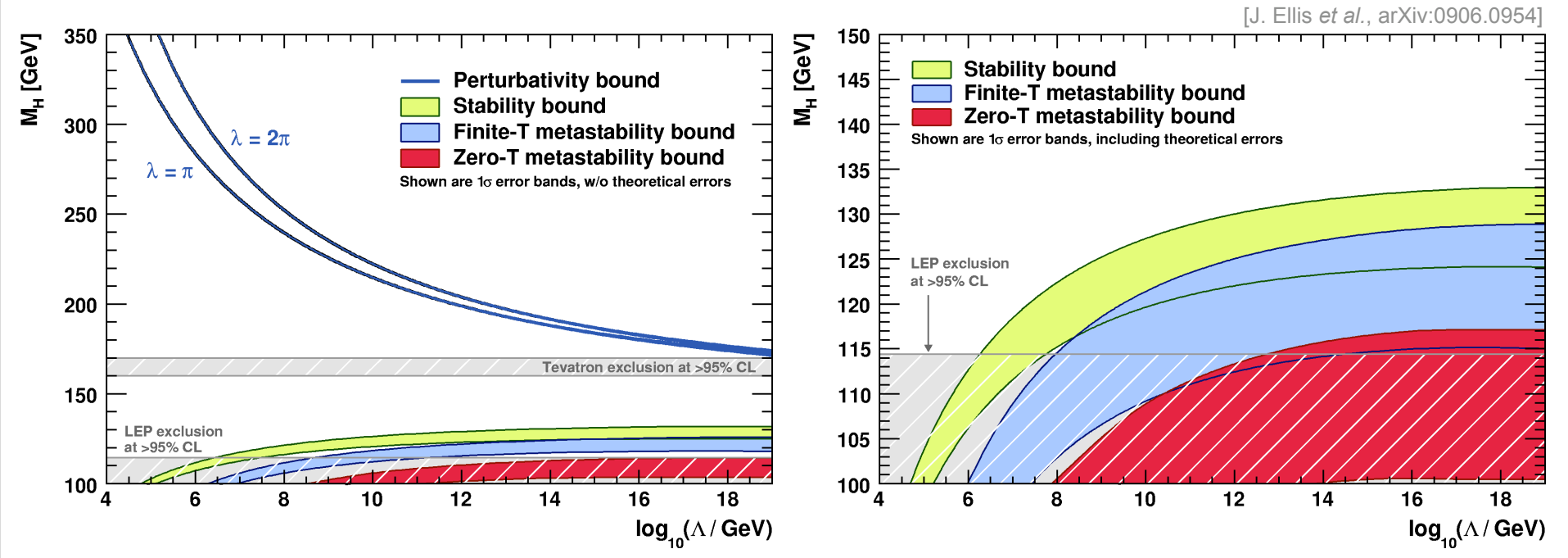
# The Fate of the Standard Model



# Driving the SM to $M_{\text{Planck}}$

As (well) known, the behaviour of the quartic Higgs couplings as function of the cut-off scale  $\Lambda$  puts bounds on  $M_H$

- For too large  $M_H$ , the couplings become non-perturbative (“triviality” or “blow-up” scenario)
  - For too small  $M_H$ , the vacuum becomes unstable
- obtain three lower bounds on  $M_H$  from different requirement: **absolute stability, finite- $T$  and zero- $T$  metastability**

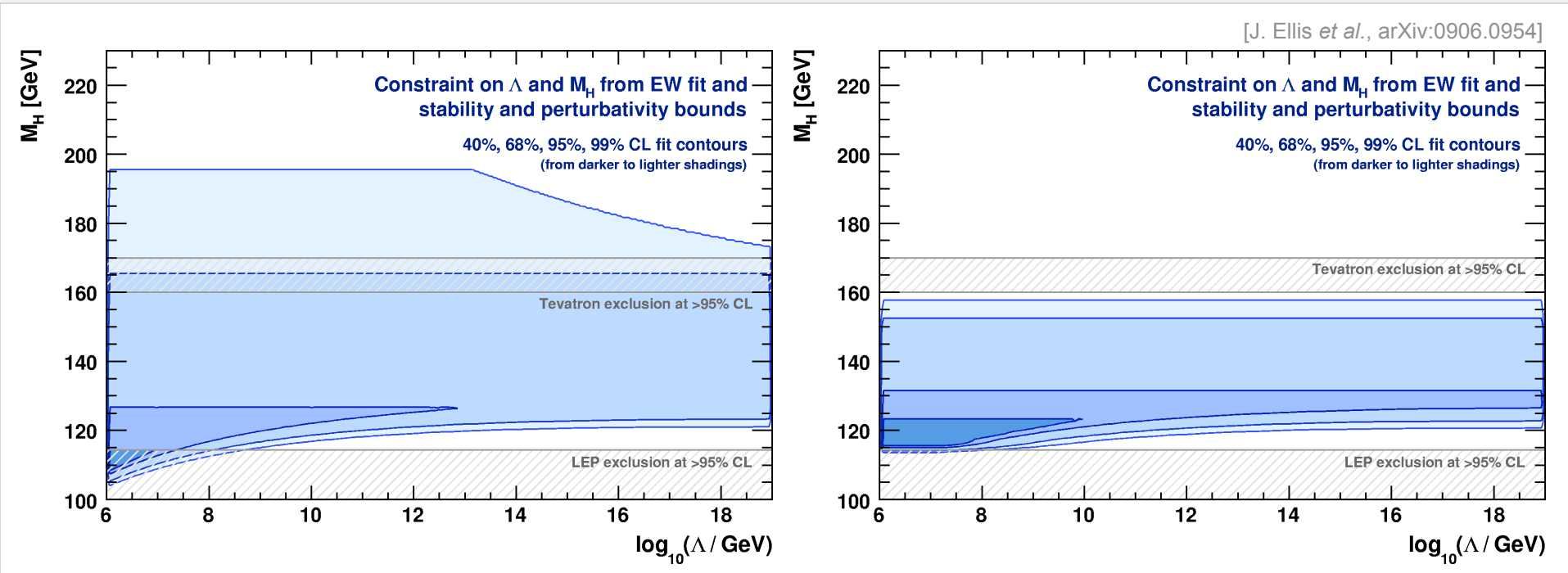




# Convolve Bounds with $M_H$ Constraints

Can we obtain likelihoods on vacuum stability (or, likewise, the cut-off = new physics scale  $\Lambda$ ) from constraint on  $M_H$  ?

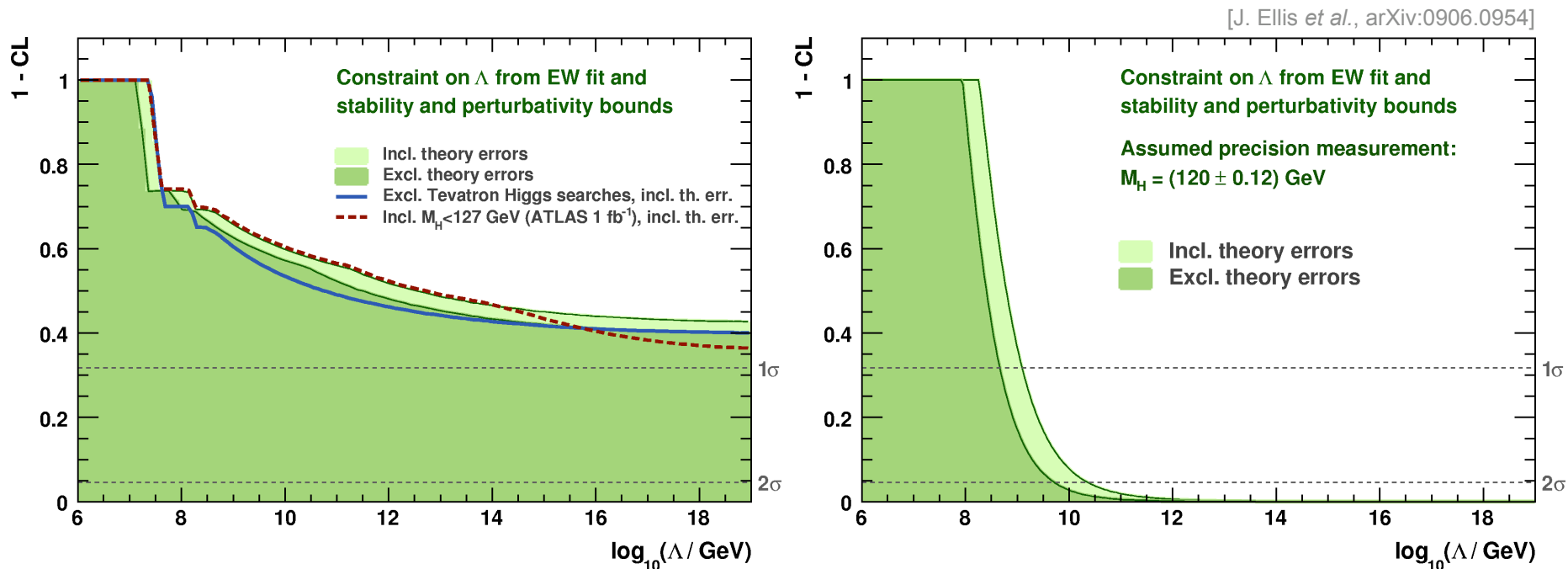
- Non-perturbativity excluded at 95.7% CL  $\rightarrow$  raise to 99.1% with Tevatron Higgs searches !
- Cannot distinguish between vacuum stability, metastability or collapse scenarios  
 $\rightarrow$  requires  $M_H > 122$  GeV to exclude collapse scenario at 95% CL



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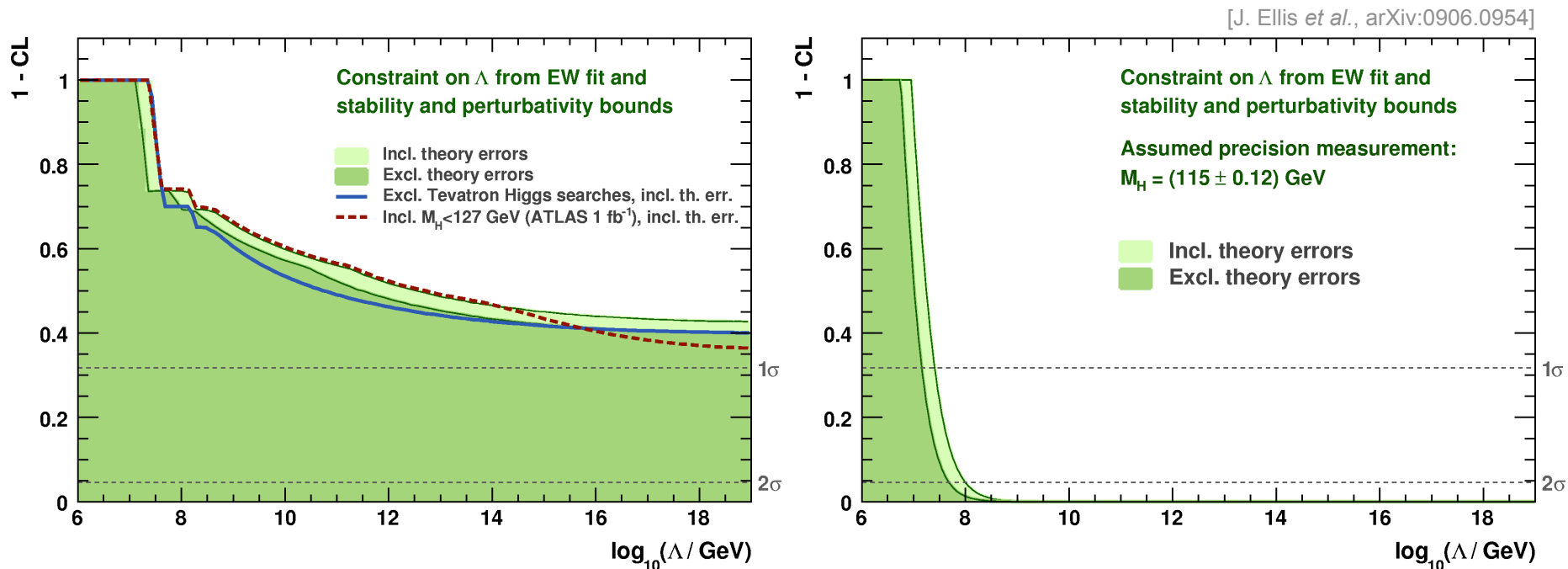
- Requiring absolute vacuum stability (at all times), one can obtain upper bound  $\Lambda$ 
  - Left plot: current situation  $\rightarrow$  no significant information
  - Right plot: case for precise  $M_H$  measurement of **120 GeV**



# Convolve Bounds with $M_H$ Constraints

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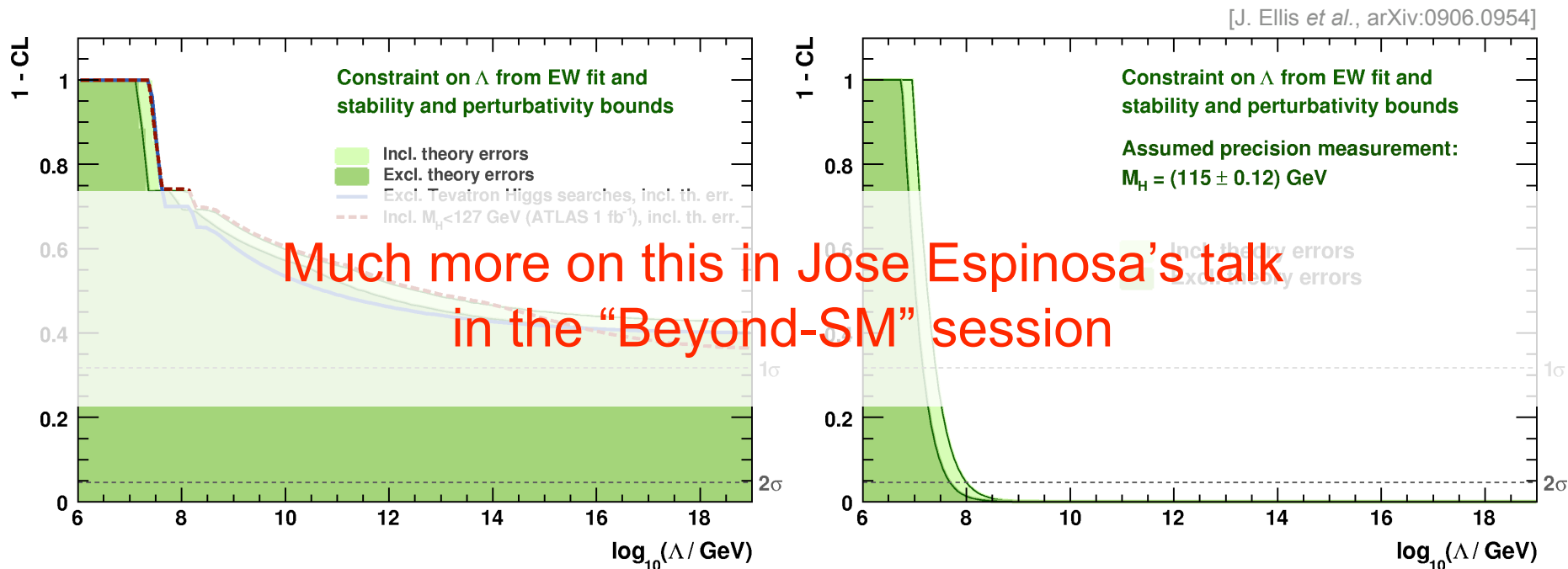
- Requiring absolute vacuum stability (at all times), one can obtain upper bound  $\Lambda$ 
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  - Right plot: case for precise  $M_H$  measurement of **115 GeV**



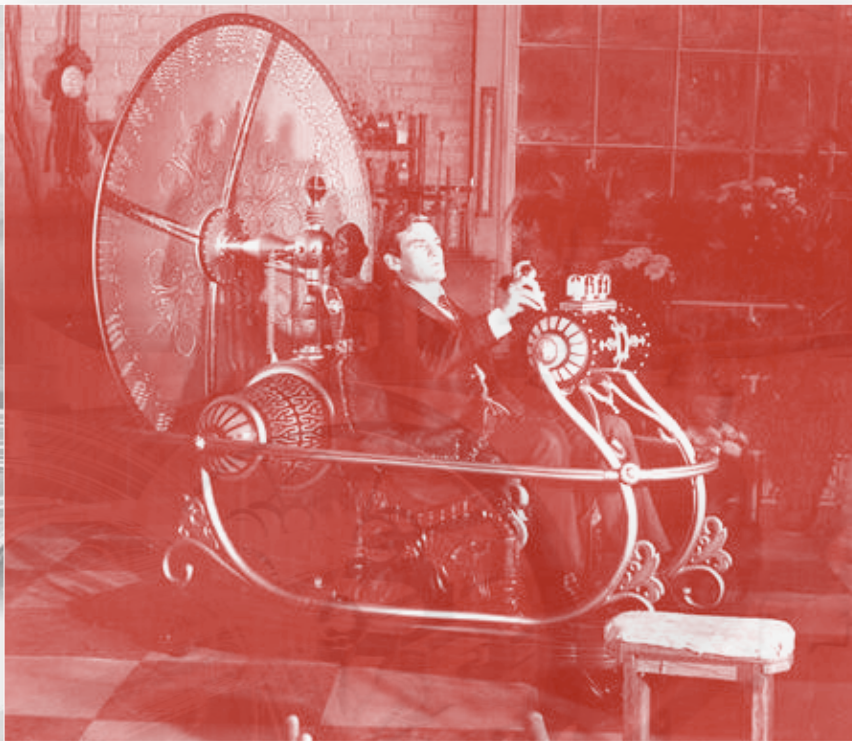
# Convolve Bounds with $M_H$ Constraints

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# Prospects for the Standard Model Fit





# Prospects for LHC, ILC and ILC with Giga-Z

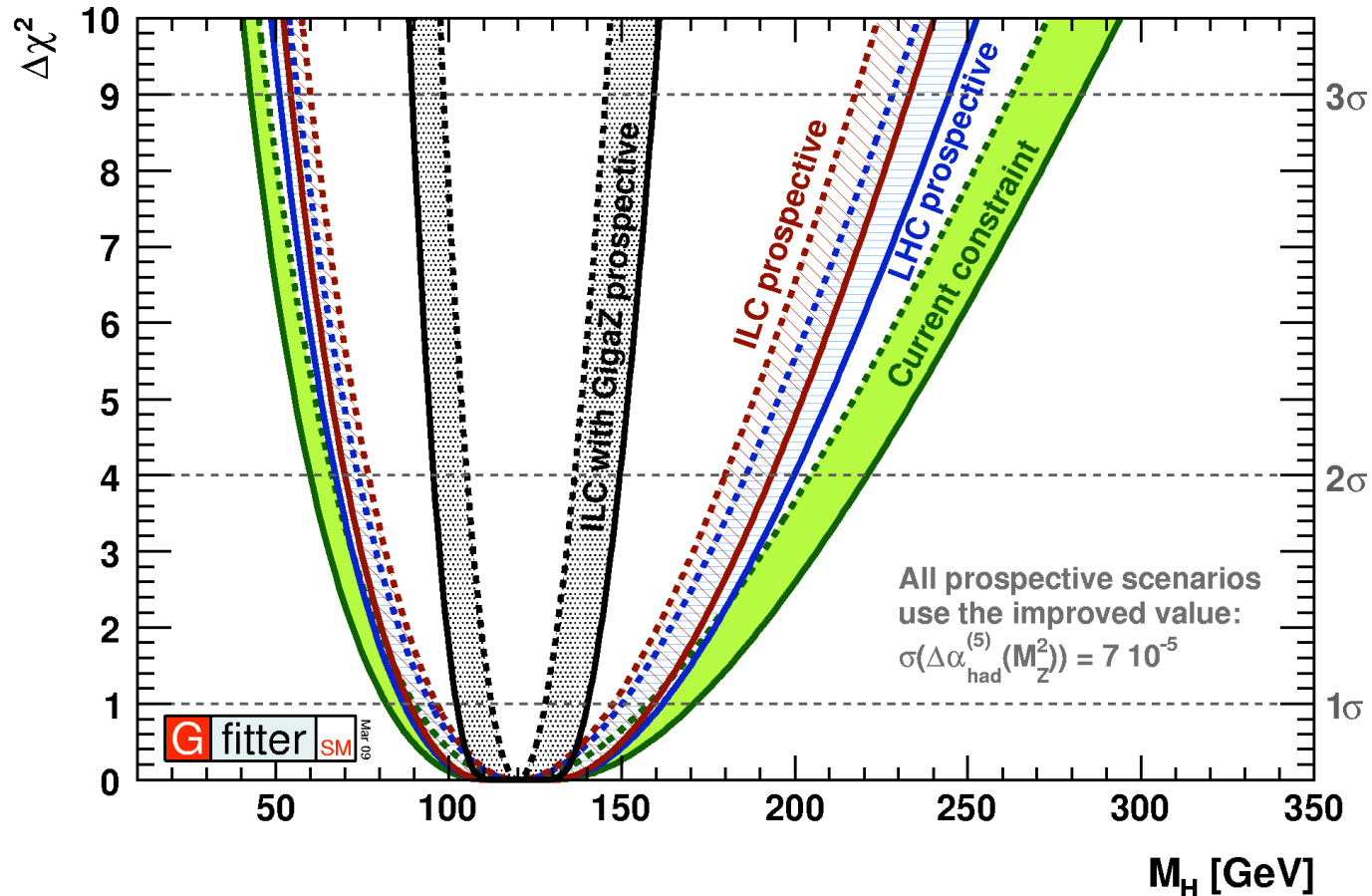
Assumed experimental improvements for prospective study:

- LHC:  $M_W, m_{\text{top}}$
- ILC:  $M_W, m_{\text{top}}$
- Giga-Z:  $M_W, m_{\text{top}}, \sin^2\theta'_{\text{eff}}, R_{\text{lep}}$
- ISR-based (BABAR) and BESIII cross-section measurements should improve  $\Delta\alpha^{\text{had}}(M_Z)$

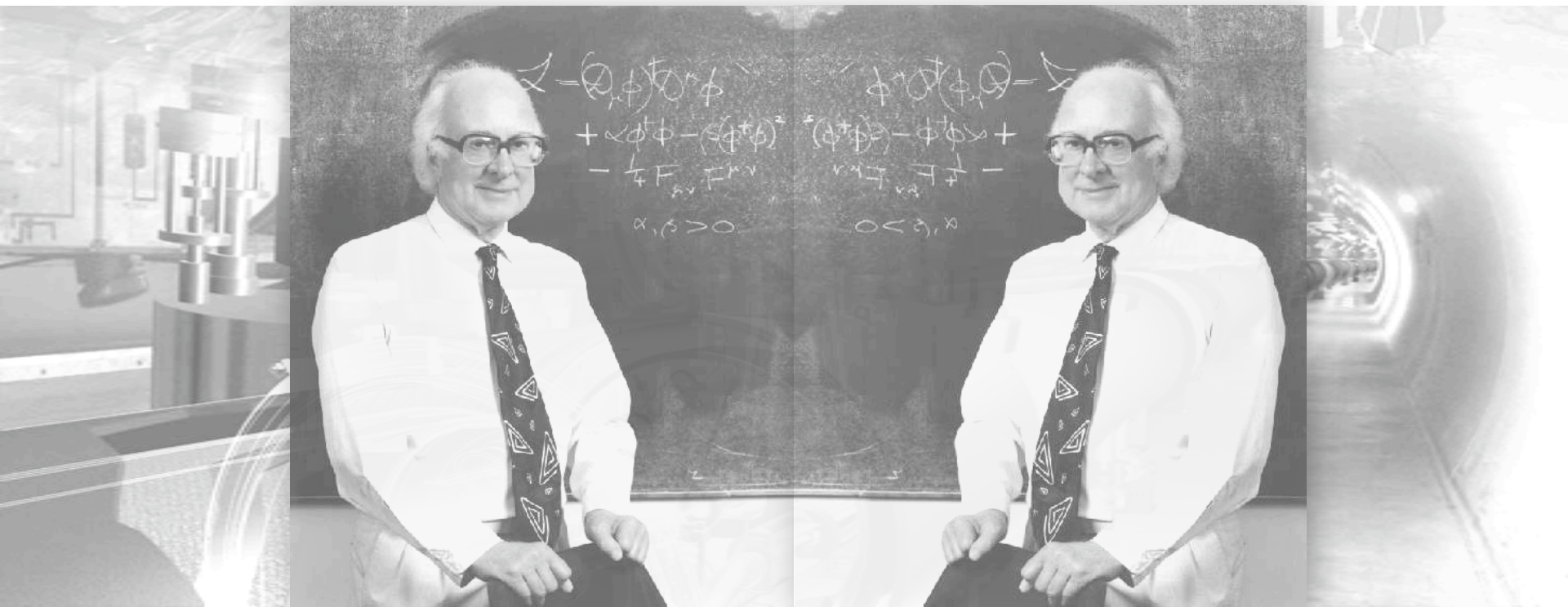
Quantity	Expected uncertainty			
	Present	LHC	ILC	GigaZ (ILC)
$M_W$ [ MeV]	23	15	15	6
$m_t$ [ GeV]	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.1
$\sin^2\theta'_{\text{eff}} [10^{-5}]$	17	17	17	1.3
$R_\ell^0 [10^{-2}]$	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.4
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2) [10^{-5}]$	22 (7)	22 (7)	22 (7)	22 (7)
$M_H(= 120 \text{ GeV})$ [ GeV]	$+54 \begin{pmatrix} +51 \\ -40 \end{pmatrix} [+38 \atop -30]$	$+45 \begin{pmatrix} +42 \\ -35 \end{pmatrix} [+30 \atop -25]$	$+42 \begin{pmatrix} +39 \\ -33 \end{pmatrix} [+28 \atop -23]$	$+26 \begin{pmatrix} +20 \\ -23 \end{pmatrix} [+8 \atop -18]$
$\alpha_s(M_Z^2) [10^{-4}]$	28	28	28	6

# Prospects for LHC, ILC and ILC with Giga-Z

Results on  $M_H$ , including (solid) and excluding (dotted) theoretical errors



# The Two-Higgs-Doublet Model (2HDM)



# The Two-Higgs-Doublet Model (2HDM)



If you are interested in the 2HDM results,  
please attend Max Baak's talk in the "Beyond-SM" session

A pixelated illustration of a night sky. The sky is dark blue/black, filled with numerous small white stars. Several large, colorful spiral galaxies are visible, including a prominent one in the center with a yellow core and purple/pink outer rings. Other galaxies in shades of orange, blue, and purple are scattered across the upper half. A bright rainbow arches across the middle of the image, transitioning from red on the left to purple on the right. Below the rainbow is a landscape featuring a range of snow-capped mountains with jagged peaks. In the foreground, there's a body of water reflecting the sky. On the right side of the foreground, a radio telescope dish is mounted on a small hill with some green trees. The overall style is reminiscent of early computer graphics or video game art.

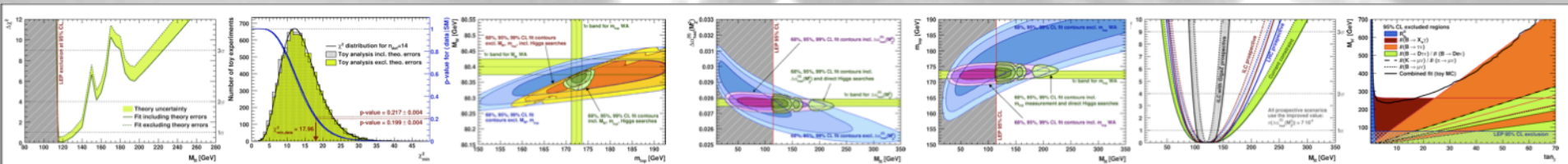
*What's Next ?*



# What's Next?

<http://cern.ch/Gfitter>

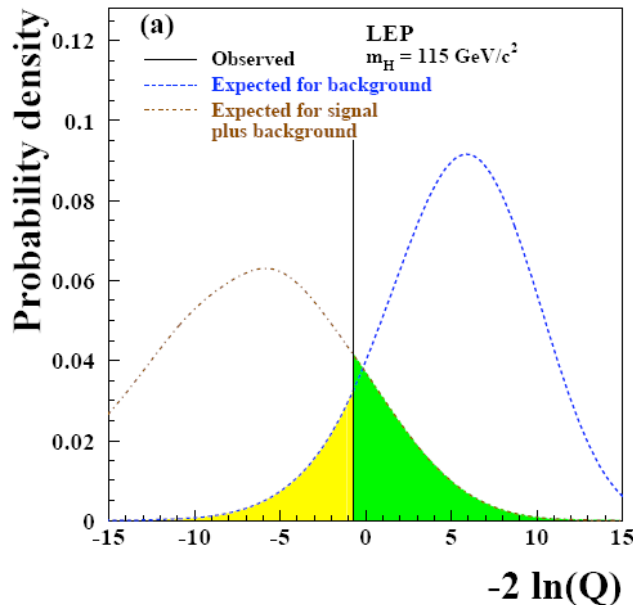
- Gfitter is growing:
  - New members: Max Baak, Matthias Schott (CERN), and Doerthe Ludwig (DESY)
- Maintain SM package in line with experimental and theoretical progress
- Maintain and improve Gfitter core package, improve fitter efficiency
- Extend SM fit to “oblique” parameters ( $\varepsilon_{1,2,3}$  and  $S$ ,  $T$ ,  $U$ )
  - For SM fit and Little Higgs corrections and more new physics models
- Maintain and extend 2HDM package
  - Extend to more rare decays
- Long-term goal: MSSM



Backup

# Using Direct Higgs Searches in Fit

The collaborations quantify the level of agreement of the data with the “s+b” hypothesis by  $CL_{s+b}$  using toy MC experiments



For insertion in fit:

- Only the tail of large values is integrated (corresponds to “too few Higgs-like events” in simple counting experiment)
- In the SM fit, we are interested in any kind of deviation from the “s+b” hypothesis (including the case of “too many Higgs-like events”)

➔ Transform 1-sided into 2-sided CL:

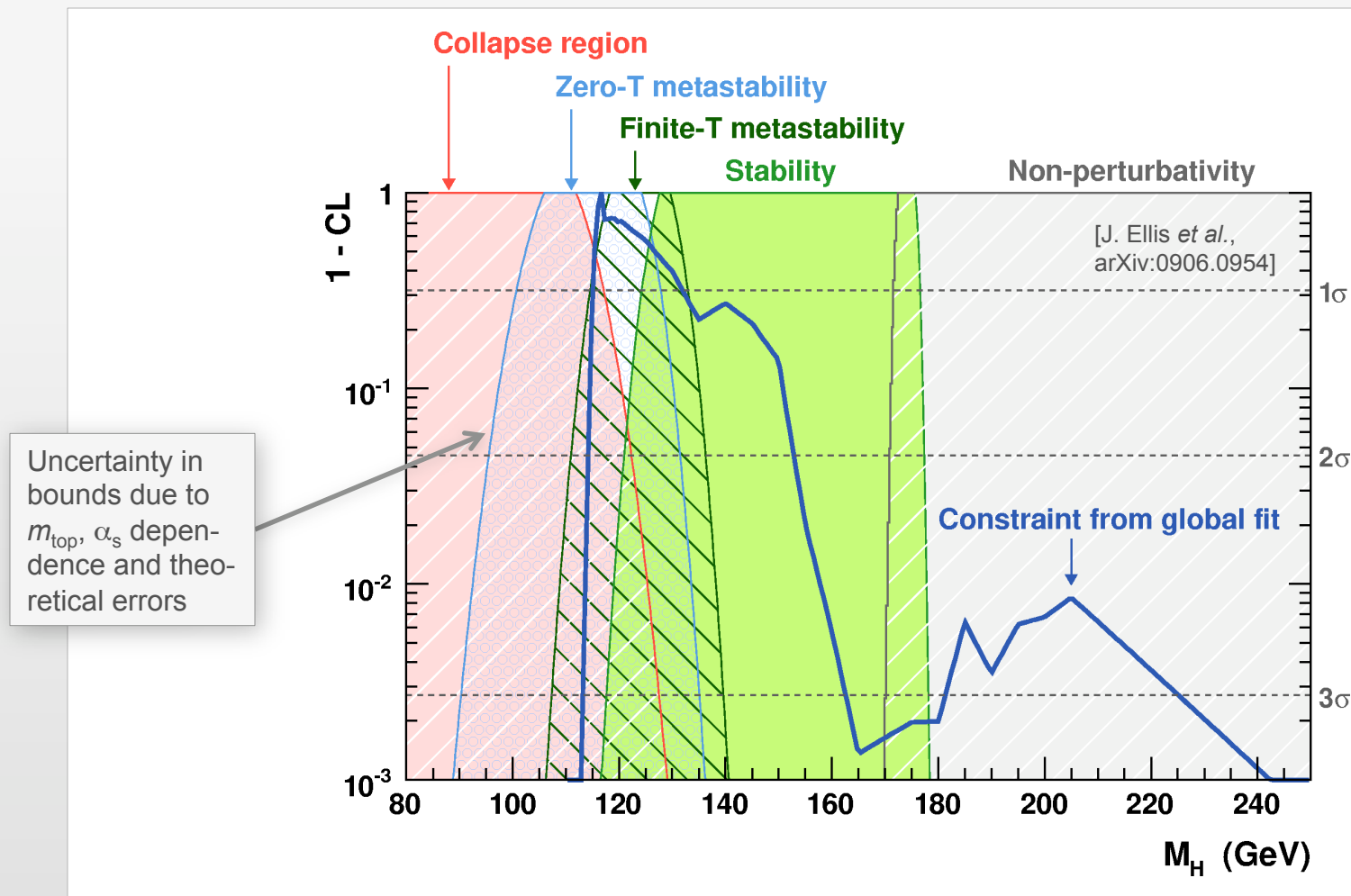
$$\text{for: } CL_{s+b} \leq 0.5 : CL_{s+b}^{[2\text{-sided}]} = 2 CL_{s+b}$$

$$\text{for: } CL_{s+b} > 0.5 : CL_{s+b}^{[2\text{-sided}]} = 2 (1 - CL_{s+b})$$

Transform into a contribution to  $\chi^2$  via:  $\delta\chi^2 = \text{Erf}^{-1} \left( 1 - CL_{S+B}^{2\text{-sided}} \right)$

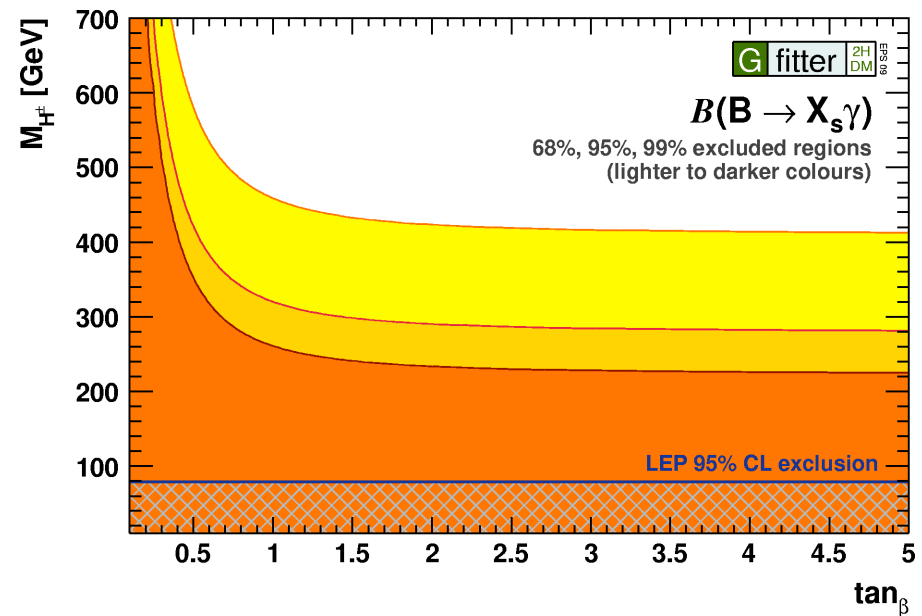
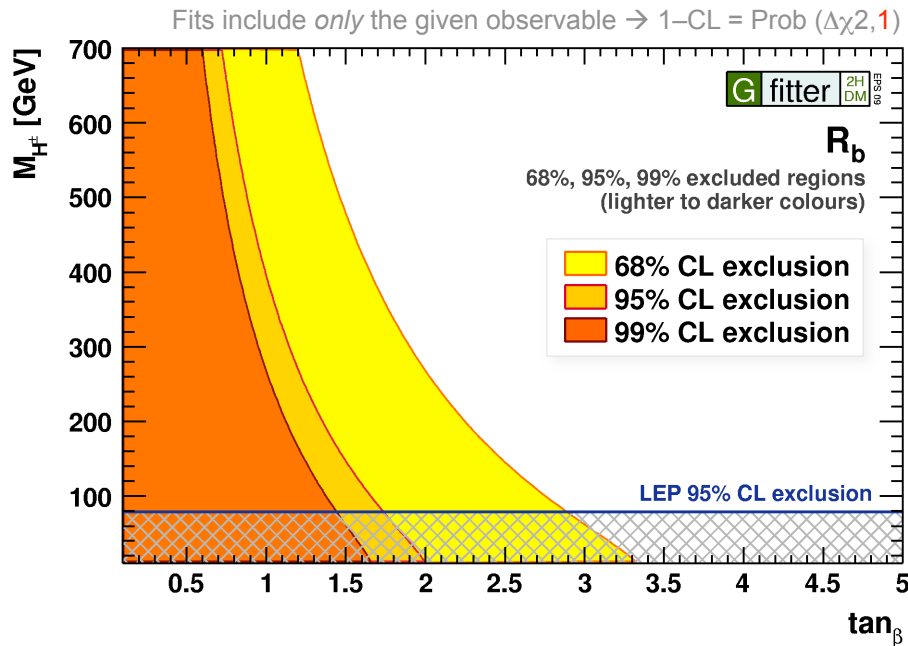
# Driving the SM to $M_{\text{Planck}}$

At  $M_{\text{Planck}}$ , the following bounds are obtained, depending on stability criterion



## Extend SM by adding another scalar Higgs doublet (2HDM):

- *Type-II* 2HDM: one doublet couples to up-type, one doublet couples to down-type quarks
- 6 free parameters:  $M_{H^\pm}$ ,  $M_{A^0}$ ,  $M_{H^0}$ ,  $\underline{M}_h$ ,  $\tan\beta = v_2/v_1$ ,  $\alpha$  (governing  $h$ – $H^0$  mixing)
- So far: only looked at processes sensitive to charged Higgs:  $M_{H^\pm}$ ,  $\tan\beta$ :
  - $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  width ratio:  $R_b^0$
  - Radiative and leptonic meson decays:  $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ ,  $B \rightarrow \mu\nu / \tau\nu$ ,  $K \rightarrow \mu\nu / \pi \rightarrow \mu\nu$
  - Semi-leptonic  $B$  decay:  $B \rightarrow D\tau\nu$



# Tension ( $2.4\sigma$ ) in $B \rightarrow \tau\nu$ branching fraction between measurement and SM

- Measurement:  $BR(B \rightarrow \tau\nu) = (1.73 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-4}$  [BABAR + Belle average, FPCP 2009]

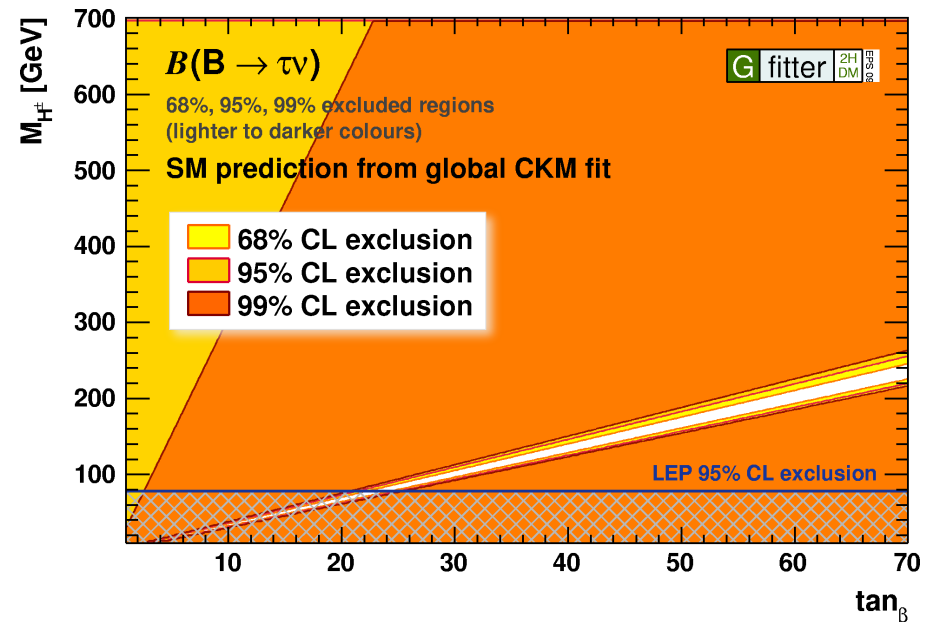
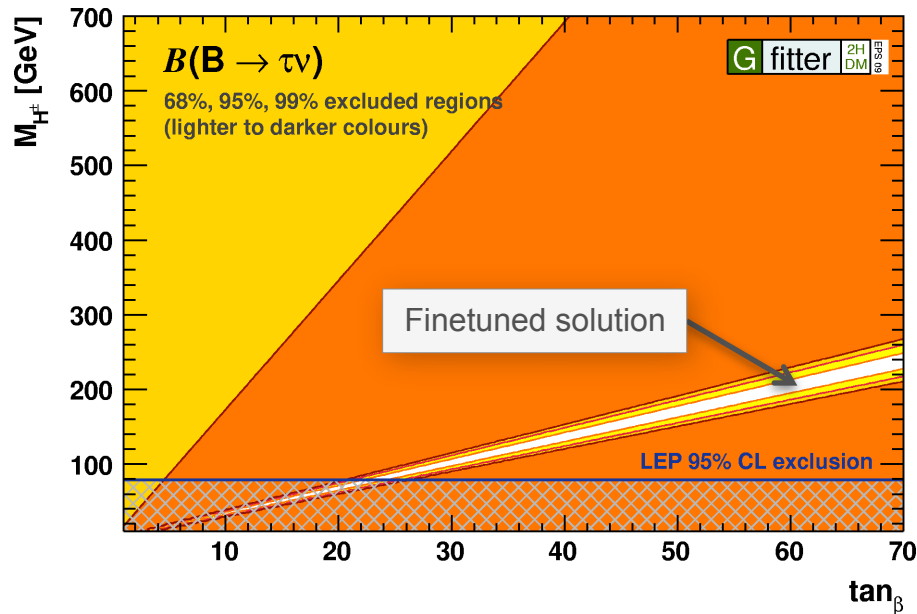
- Theoretical prediction:  $BR(B \rightarrow \tau\nu) \sim (m_\tau f_B |V_{ub}|)^2$

use:  $f_B = (190 \pm 13) \text{ MeV}$  [HPQCD 2009 using NRQCD, Davies at FPCP'09]

$|V_{ub}| = (3.70 \pm 0.33) \times 10^{-3}$  [using incl. + excl. averages from HFAG 2009]

$$BR(B \rightarrow \tau\nu) = (0.87^{+0.21}_{-0.18}) \times 10^{-4} \quad [\text{using above values for } f_B \text{ and } |V_{ub}|]$$

$$BR(B \rightarrow \tau\nu) = (0.80^{+0.15}_{-0.09}) \times 10^{-4} \quad [\text{using global CKM fit, CKMfitter Group FPCP 2009}]$$





# 2HDM – Combined Fit

$M_{H^\pm} > 270$  GeV (95% CL). Strong exclusion for large  $\tan\beta$  from  $B \rightarrow \tau\nu$

