

Search for new Physics at Tevatron

Outline:

- Introduction
- Search for new Physics
 - ✓ Model driven
 - ✓ Signature based



Do we need New Physics?

Present “Observational” Evidence for New Physics

- **NEUTRINO MASSES** 
- **DARK MATTER** 
- **MATTER-ANTIMATTER ASYMMETRY** 
- **INFLATION** 

What kind of New Physics?

At Tevatron

- High Mass Resonances (Z' , W' , Graviton, Sneutrino, Axigluon)
- SUSY
- Technicolor
- New or Excited Fermions
- LeptoQuarks
- Extra Dimensions

Search for New Physics

The breaking mechanism determines the **phenomenology** and the **search strategies**:

Model Driven:

- theory driven, optimize analysis to the searches
- explore large region of parameter space

Signature Based:

- search for unusual final states (not SM)
- optimize selections to minimize background
- interpret the results in term of several models

Global Searches:

- maximize the parameter space coverage
- less sensitivity but can give hint on possible deviation from SM

Experimental Approach

- Lepton-only final states
 - e/μ identification well understood
 - τ id more complex
 - straightforward and efficient approach to search for anomalies
- MET and/or Photons
 - wealth of models and exotic process
 - detector effect are important, need to be understood
- Jets and Heavy Flavor
 - more complex signatures
 - Need to maintain high S/B

Model Driven Searches

SUperSYmmetry

- Standard Model is theoretically incomplete
- SUSY: spin-based symmetry that relates Fermions to Bosons

$Q|Boson\rangle = \text{Fermion}$

$Q|Fermion\rangle = \text{Boson}$

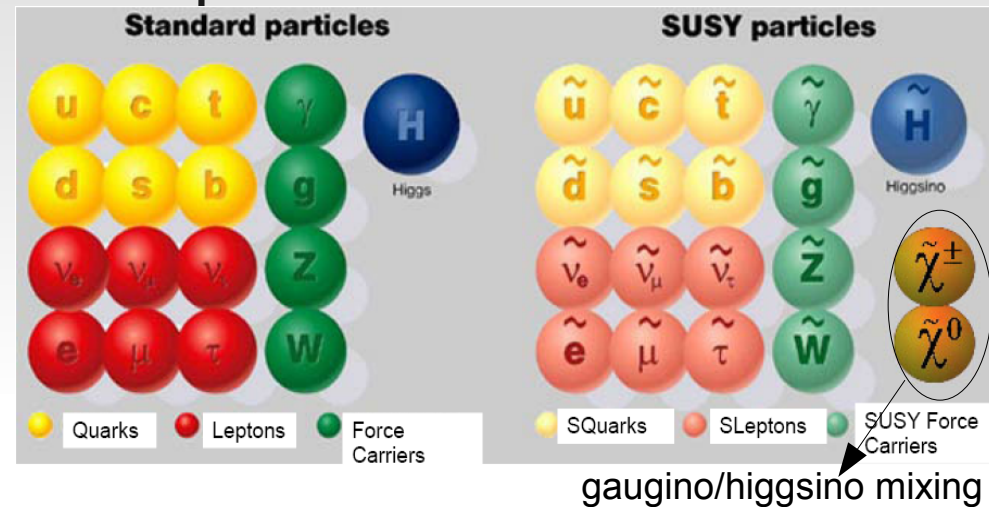
- Define R parity: $(-1)^{3(B-L)+2s}$

R=1 SM particles

R=-1 MSSM partners

- No SUSY particles found yet

- SUSY must be broken -> models depend on many parameters even in "minimal" models



If conserved, provides

Dark Matter Candidate

(Lightest Supersymmetric Particle)

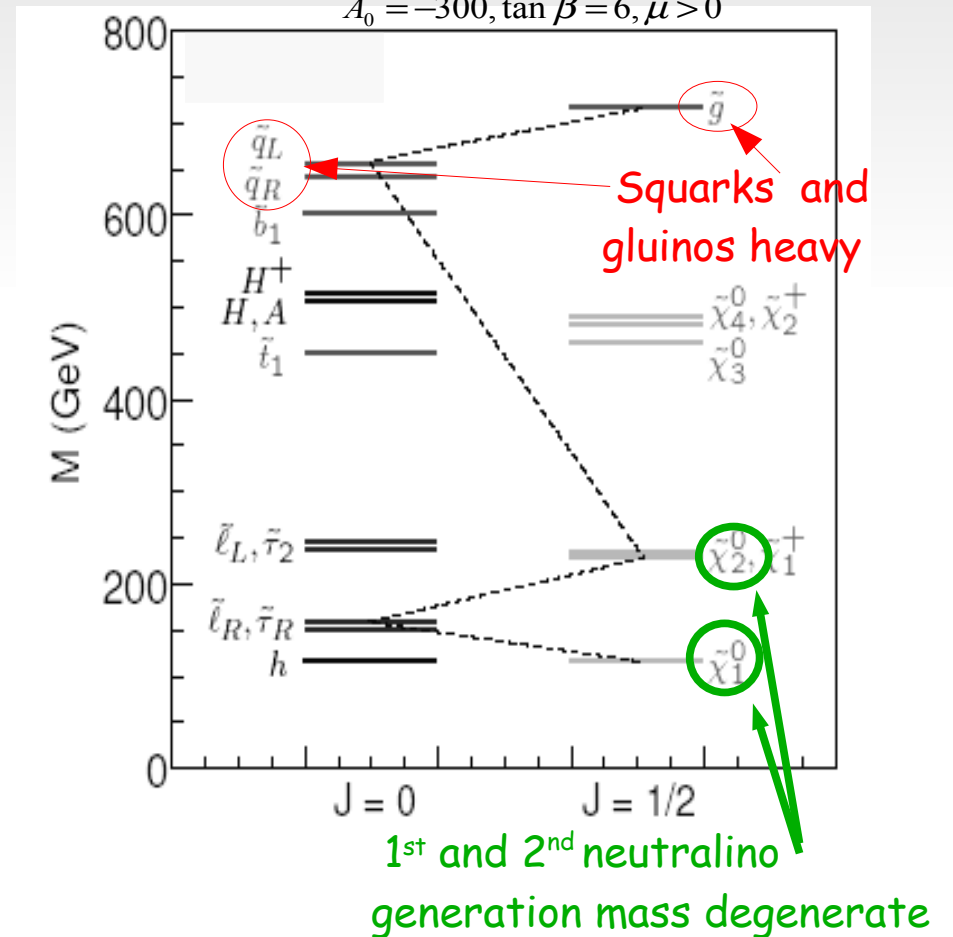
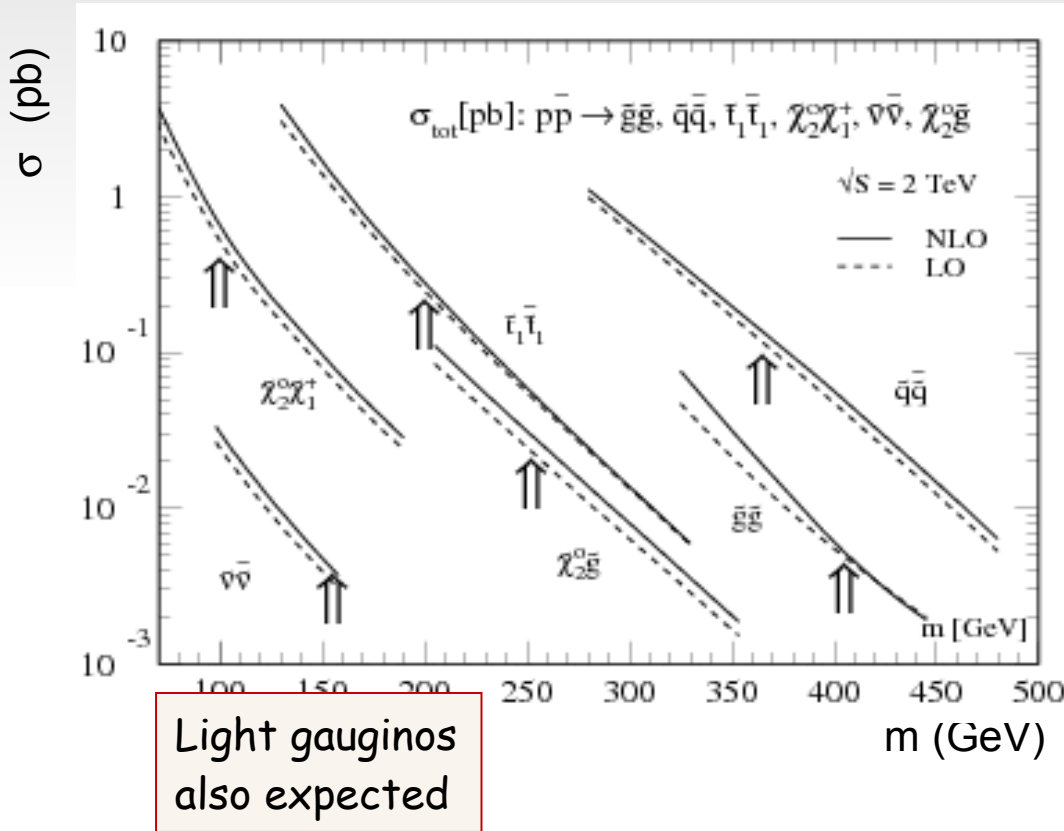
"Standard" SuSy

Consider production with the highest cross sections

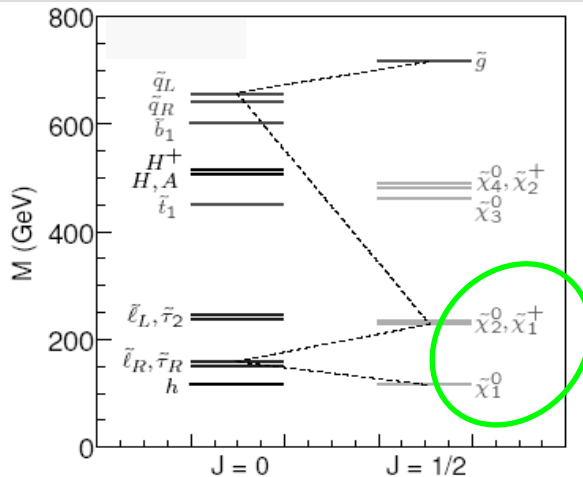
Small masses (chargino/neutralinos) or large couplings (squark/gluino)

$$m_0 = 100 \text{ GeV}, m_{1/2} = 300 \text{ GeV}$$

$$A_0 = -300, \tan \beta = 6, \mu > 0$$

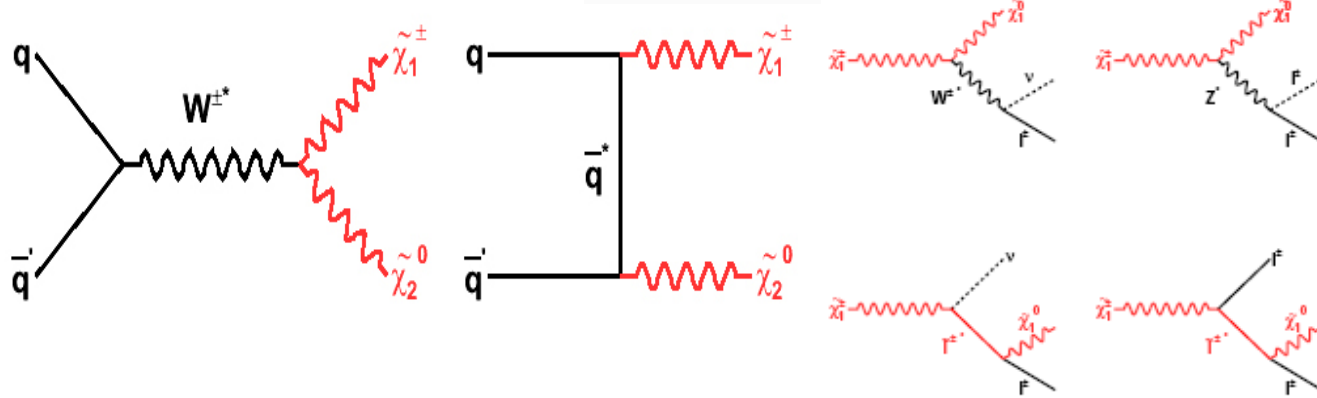


$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ Production: Trilepton



Assume R^P conservation and $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ is LSP (light stable particle)

Low cross section: $\sigma \times \text{Br} < 0.5 \text{ pb}$



Clean signature:

- 3 isolated leptons
- MET due to ν
- no jets
- Z veto

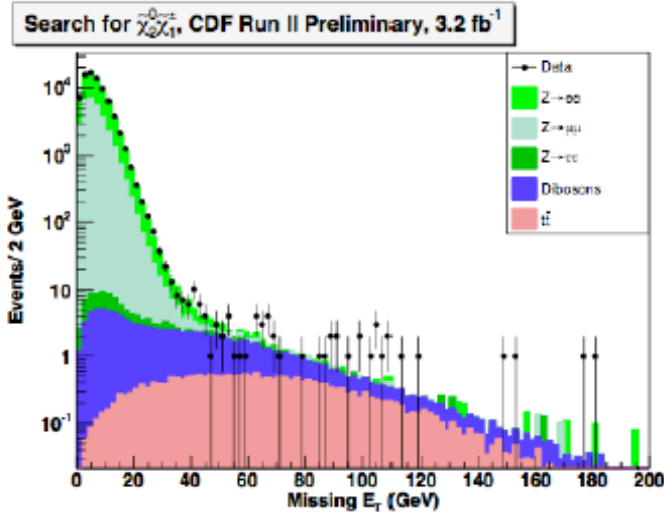
Main Background:

Z+ γ , tt, di-bosons: WW, ZZ

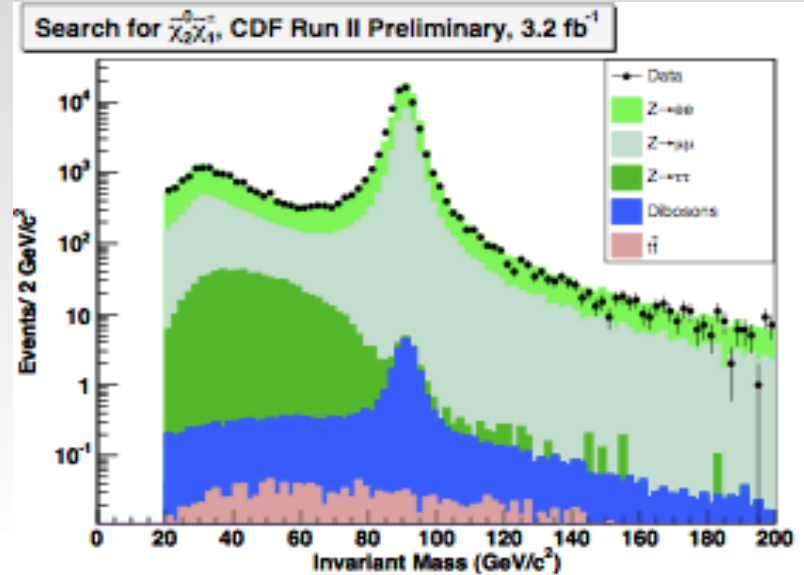
Determined with MC checked with dilepton data

$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ Production: Trilepton

Data and MC agree



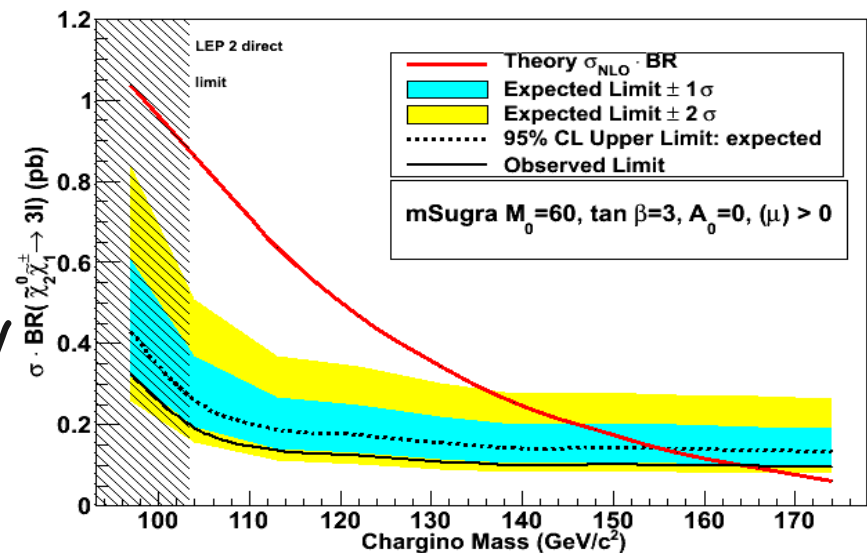
Control regions in MET vs $M_{\ell\ell}$ phase-space



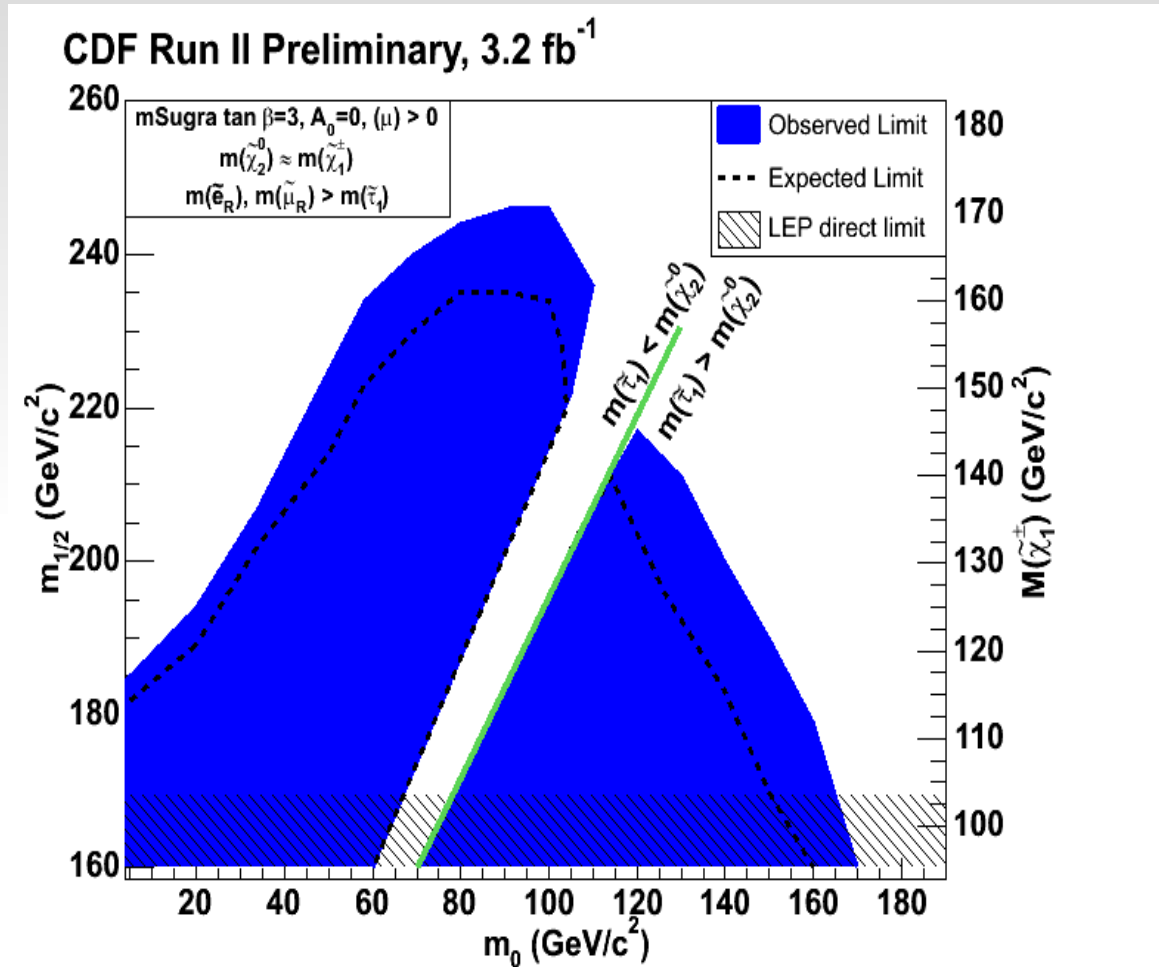
CDF Run II Preliminary, 3.2 fb⁻¹

Excluded regions where measured $\sigma \times BR <$ theoretical value.

Chargino $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} < 164$ (155 Exp.) GeV is excluded

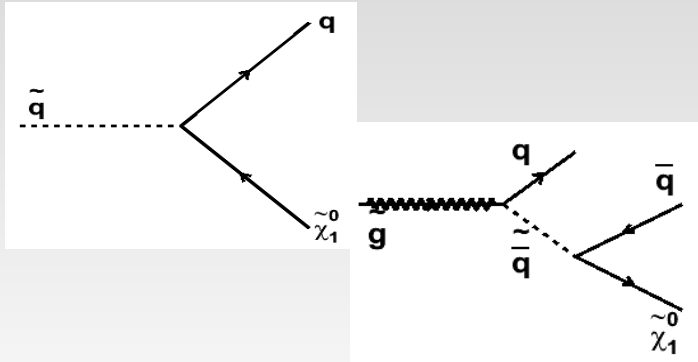
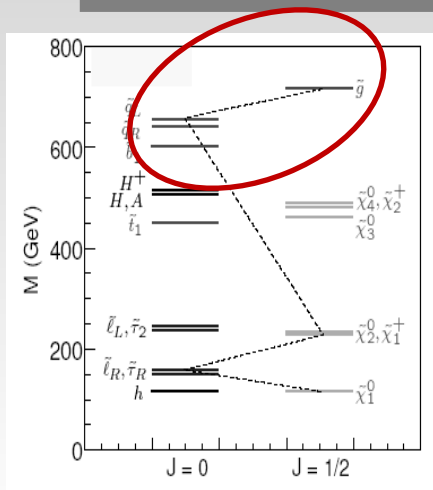


M SUGRA limits



m_0 : universal scalar mass
 $m_{1/2}$ universal gaugino mass

Search for squark and gluino

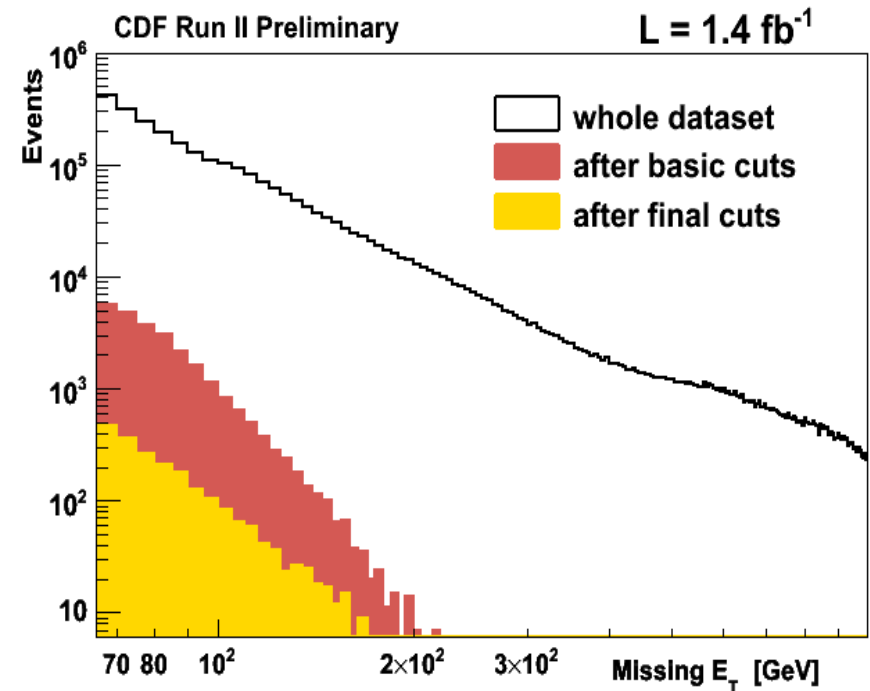


Process:

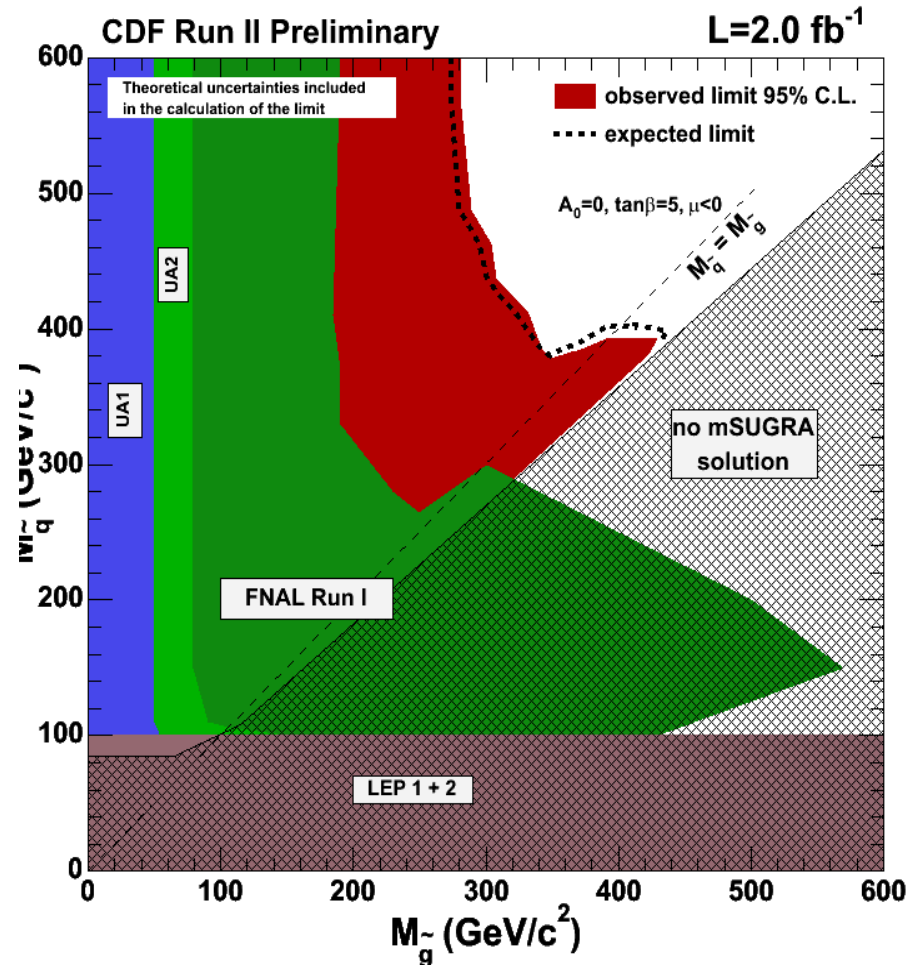
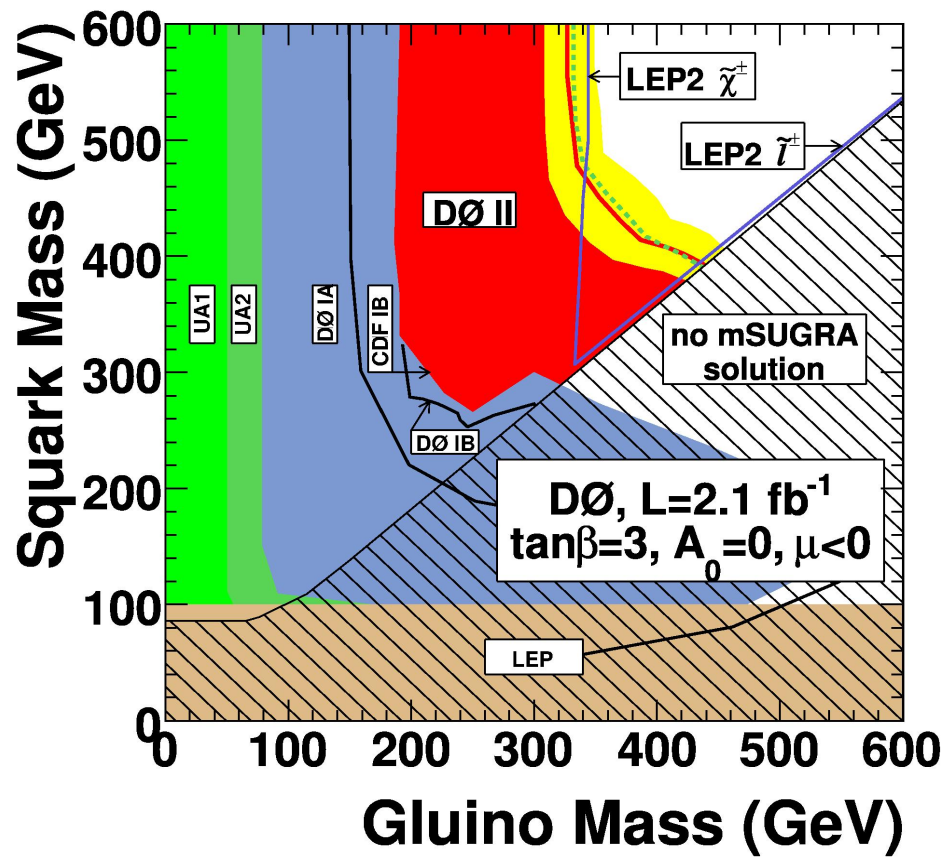
$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{q}\tilde{q} &\rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \quad (m_q < m_g) \\ \tilde{q}\tilde{g} &\rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \quad (m_q \sim m_g) \\ \tilde{g}\tilde{g} &\rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \quad (m_q > m_g) \end{aligned}$$

Final states with Jets+MET

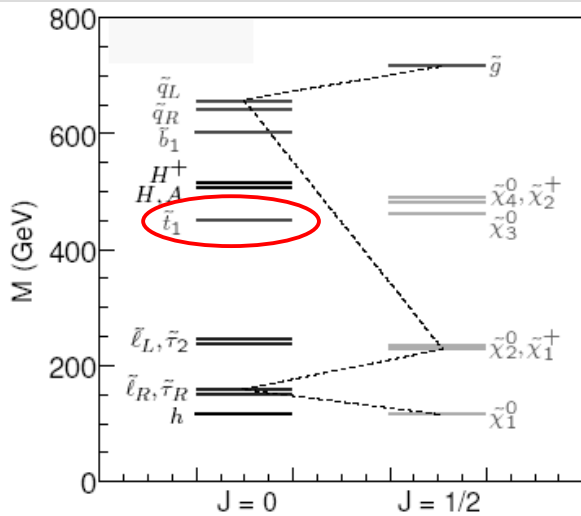
- MET > 70 GeV
- At least two/three/four jets with ET > 25 GeV
- $\Delta\phi$ (MET-jet) > 0.7 (first two/three leading jets)
- No reconstructed Z from tracks
- Background: QCD W/Z+jets



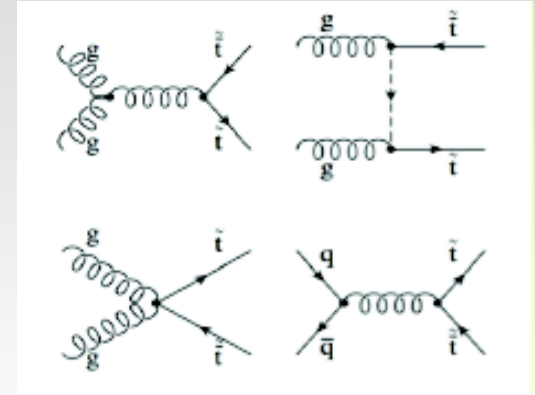
Search for squark and gluino: Results



Search for Stop

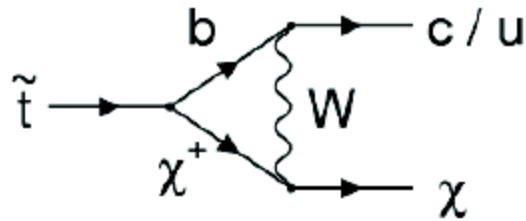


Lightest of the squark
It can be lighter than Top

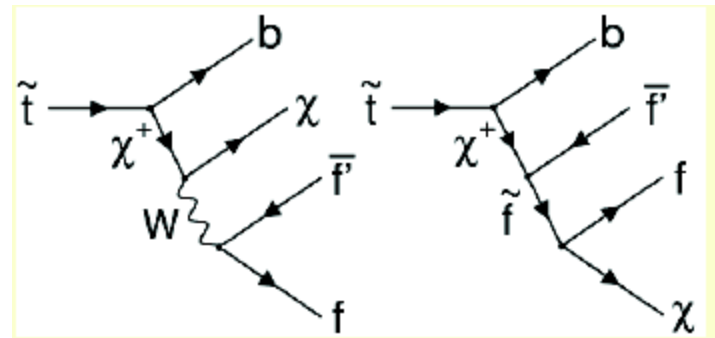


Assumptions: R^P conserved and $m_{\text{stop}} < m_{\text{top}}$

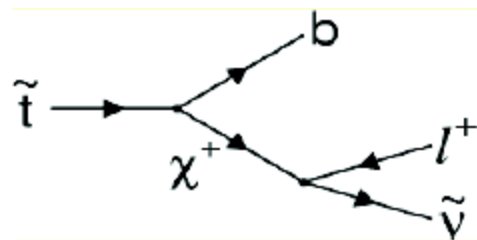
1) $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1$



2) $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow b W^\pm \tilde{\chi}_0$



3) $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b l \tilde{\nu}$



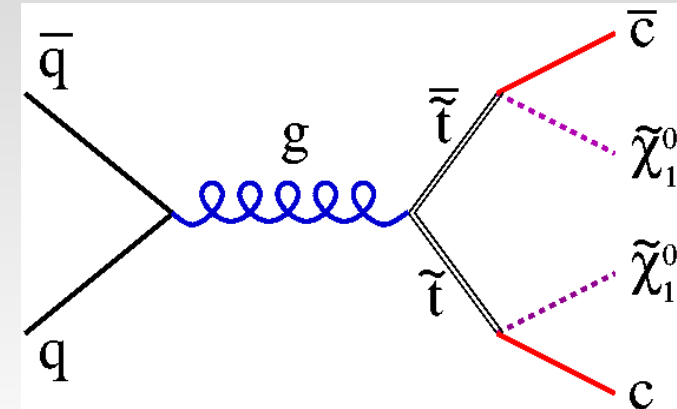
Search for Stop $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0$

Signature:

2 c-jets at least one jets tagged

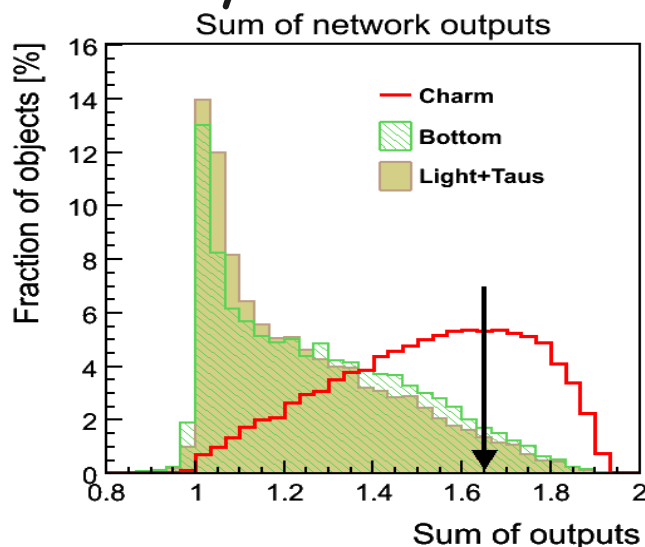
+ MET from neutralino

Background: QCD. Evaluated using data

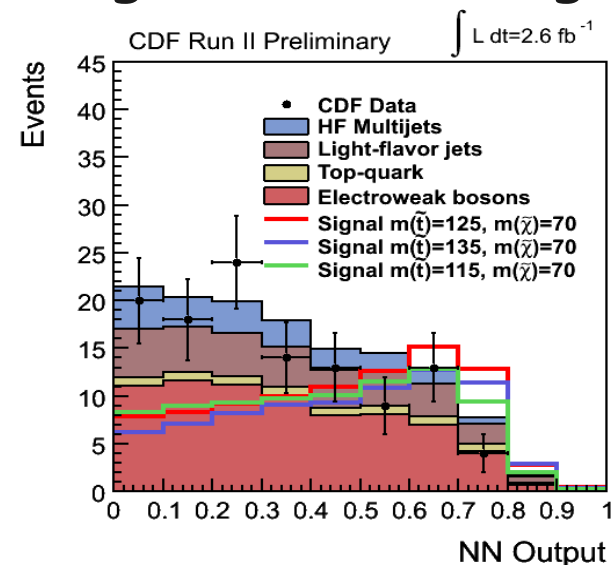


Use two NN to separate:

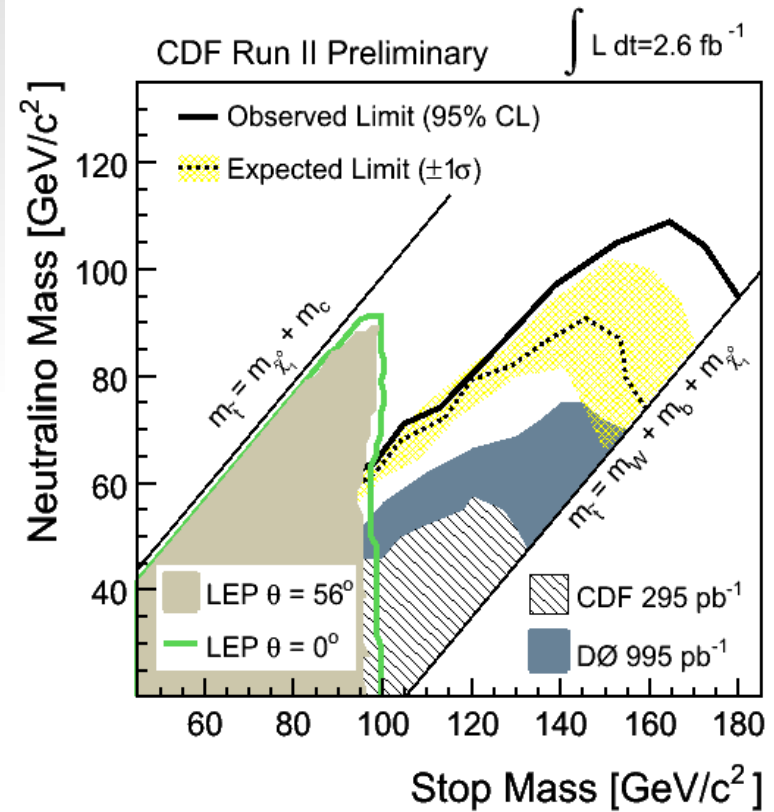
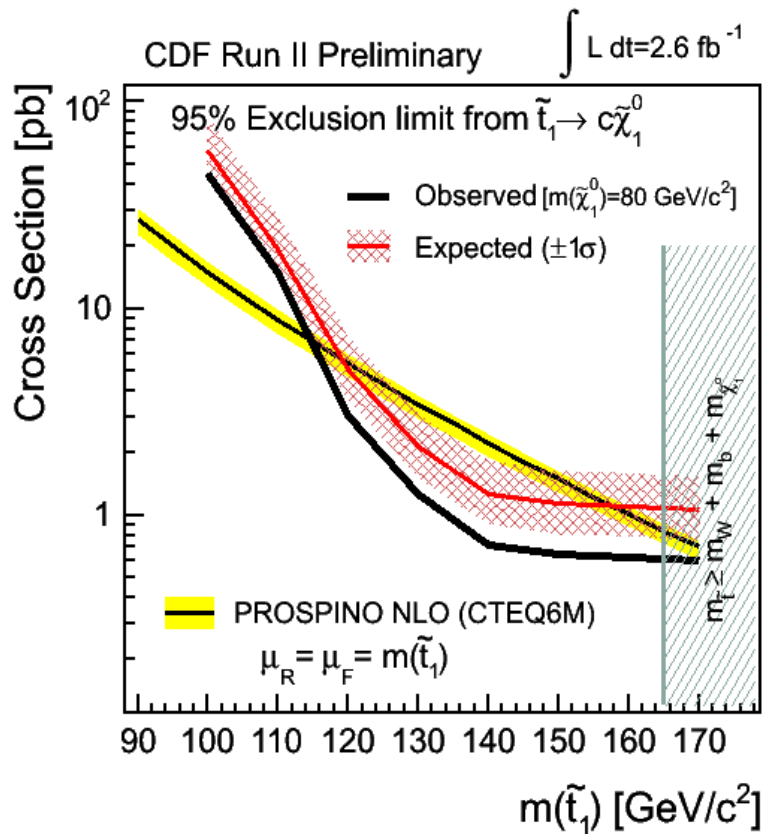
Heavy flavors



Signal from background



Stop Results

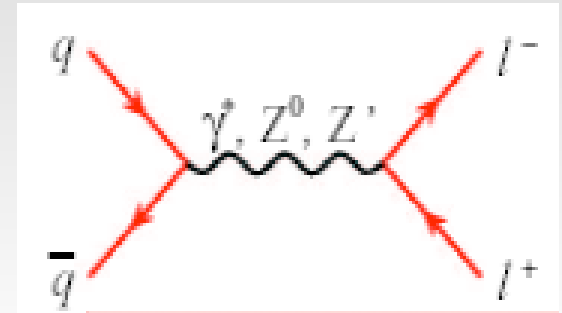


Signature Based Searches

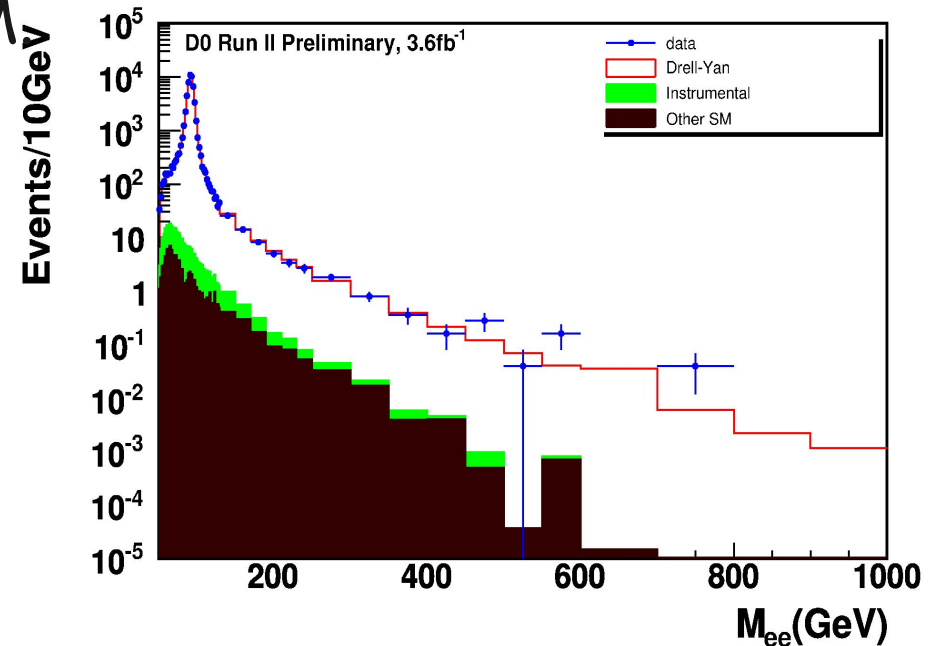
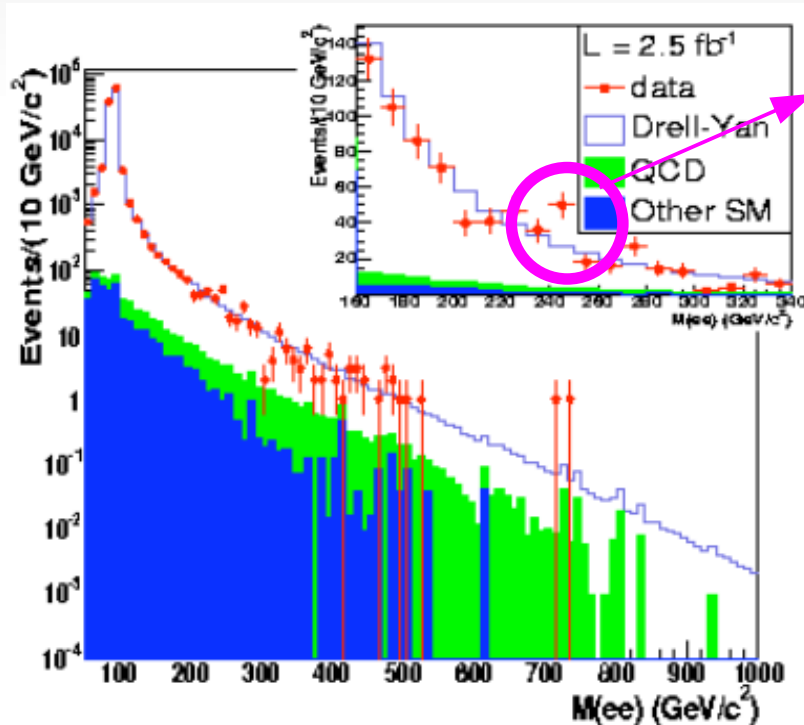
Di-leptons searches: Starting Point

Search for resonances in $ee/\mu\mu$ above 150 GeV

- lepton id well under control
- Z peak used as reference
- clean events



Excess?
3.8 standard
deviations
over SM

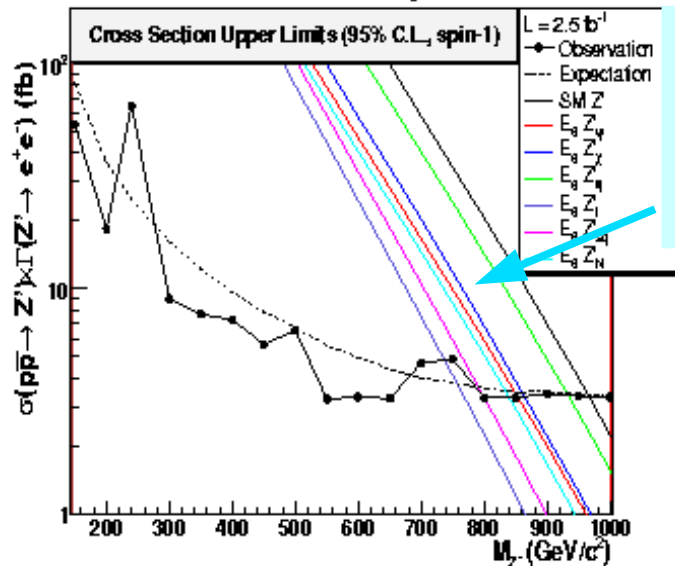


New Physics Searches with Di-leptons

New Physics limits

- understand very well data spectrum in term of SM process
- calculate new signal acceptances and trigger efficiencies
- derive the number of expected new physics events
- if no events found in data calculate 95% CL cross section limit and set particle mass limit

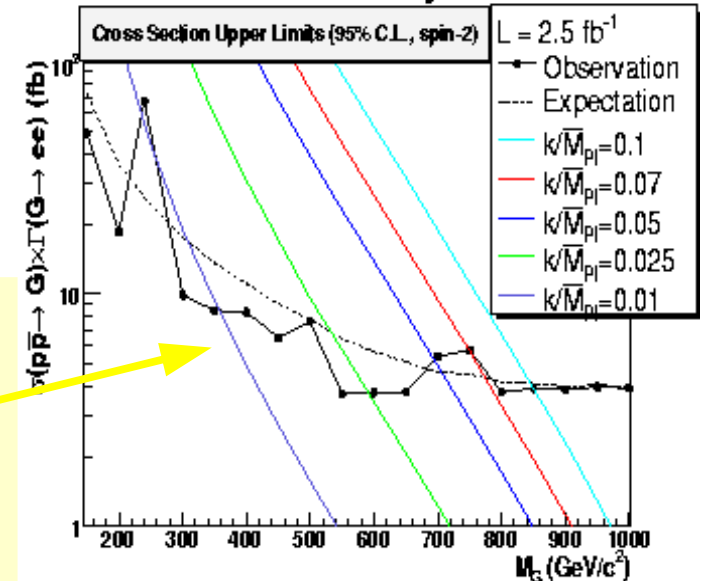
CDF Run II Preliminary



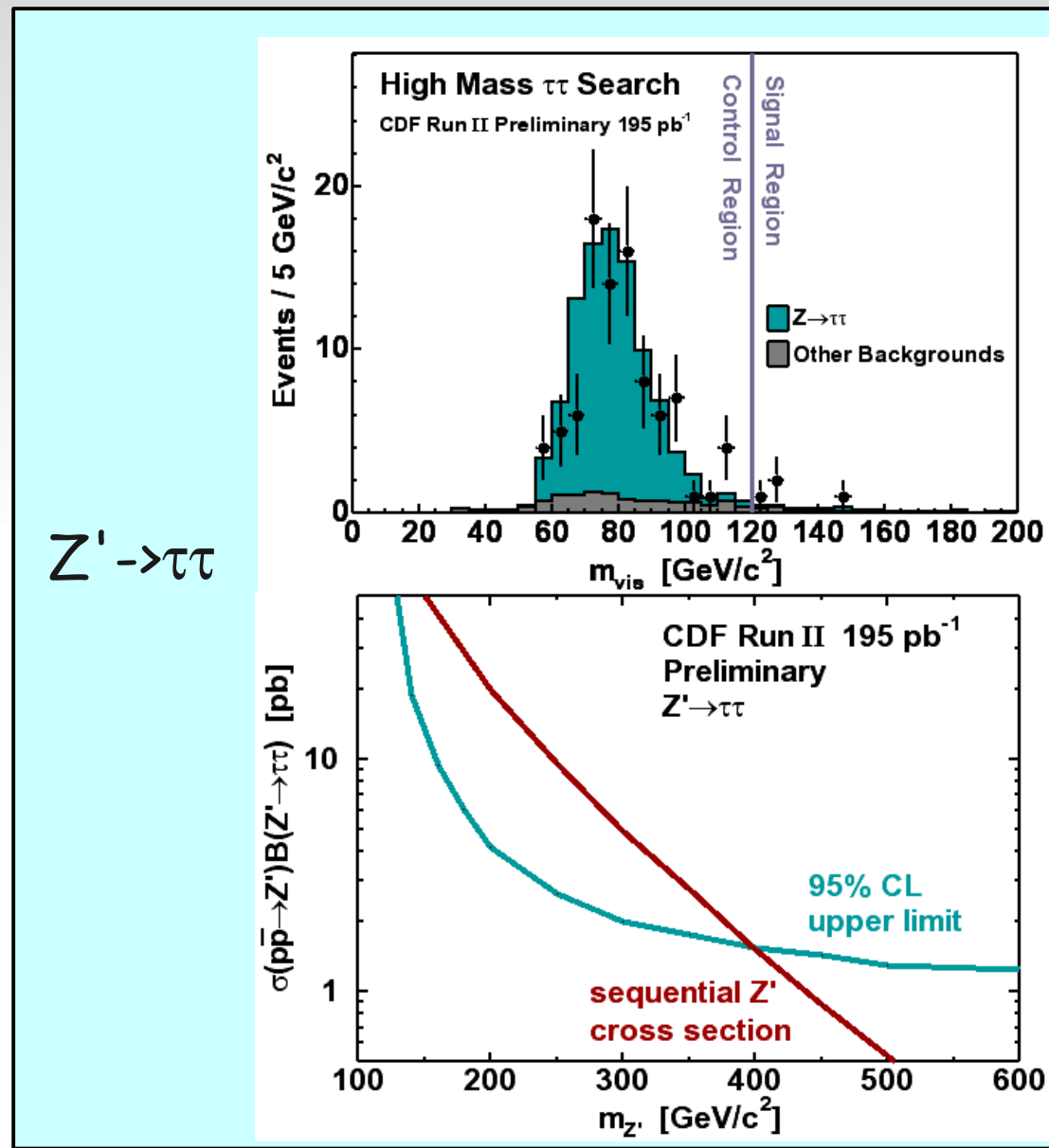
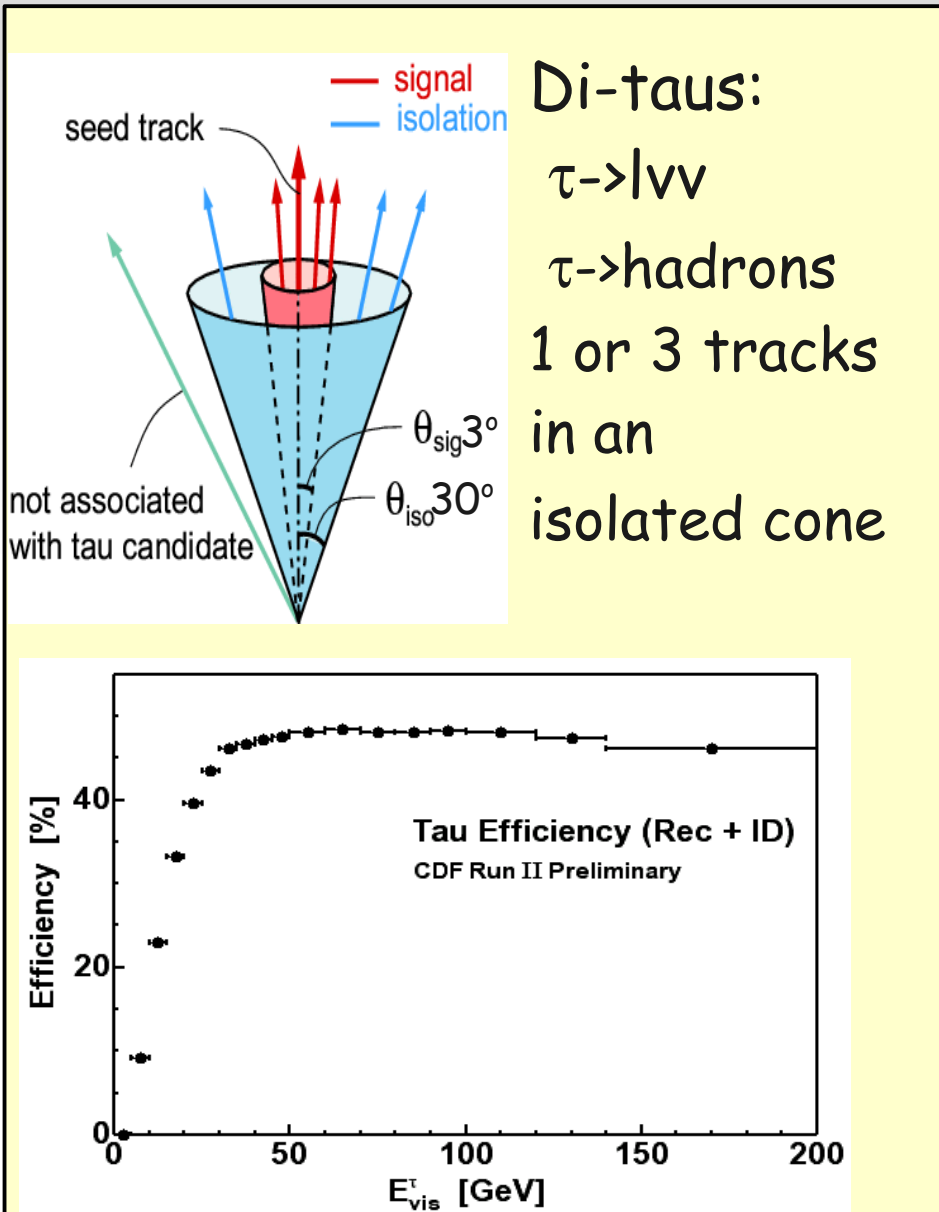
exclude 95%CL
Z' with SM coupling
with mass < 966 GeV

Randall-Sundrum
graviton with
mass < 850 GeV
excluded at 95%CL

CDF Run II Preliminary

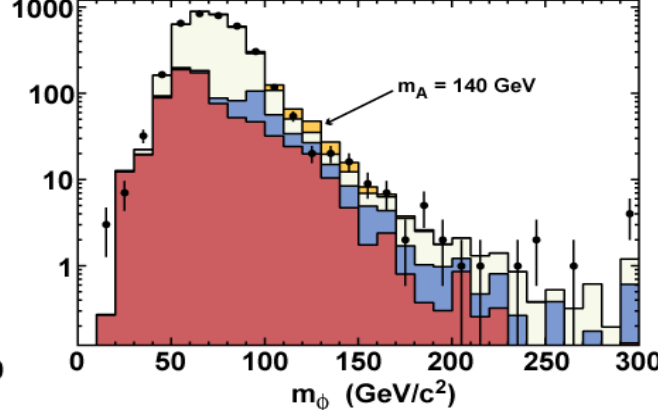
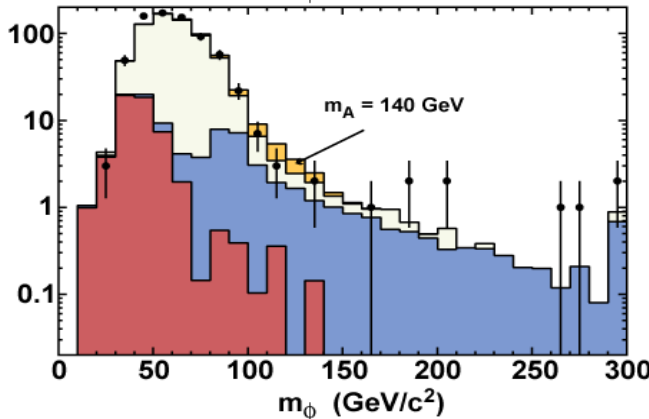
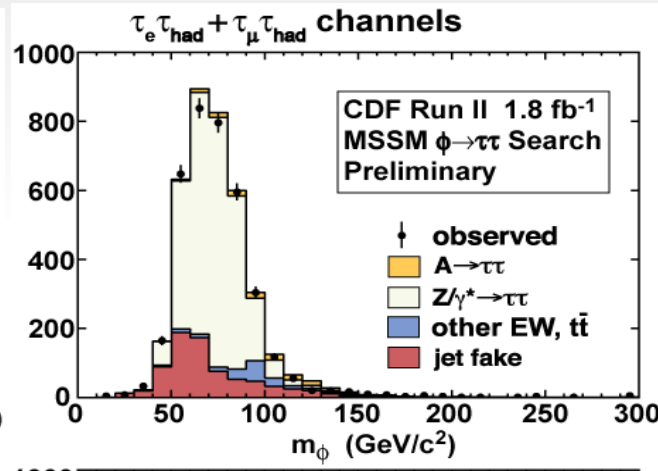
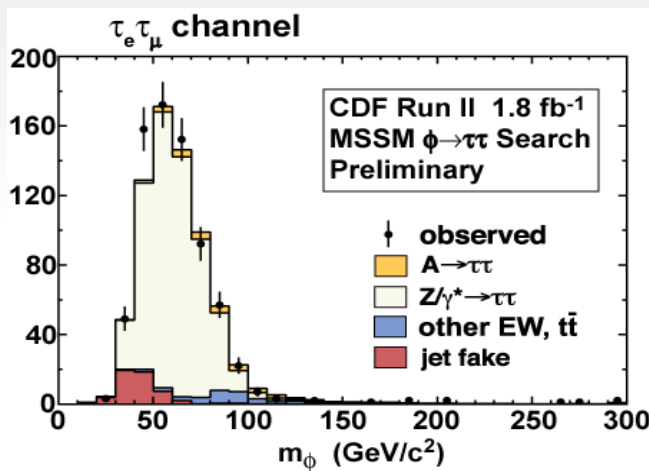


Tau final states searches



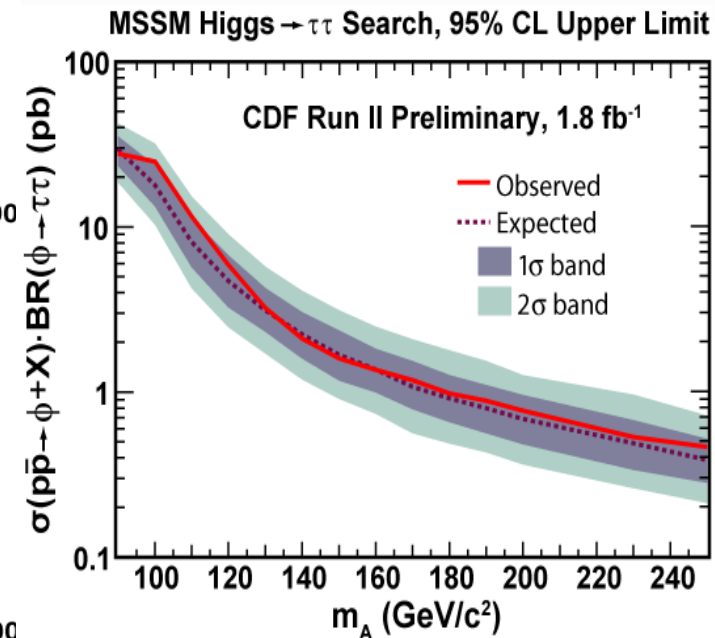
$\Phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$ searches

In the Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model at high $\tan(\beta)$ Higgs neutral sector simplifies: A and h/H are \sim degenerate, $\Phi \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (90%), $\Phi \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ (10%). $\Phi \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ searched looking at visible mass:



Donatella Lucchesi

combined limit



Di-jets Final States: mass bumps

Selects events with two high P_{\perp} jets
 Look for bumps in M_{jj} cross section

Excited quarks

$q^* \rightarrow qg$

$m(q^*) = 300, 500,$

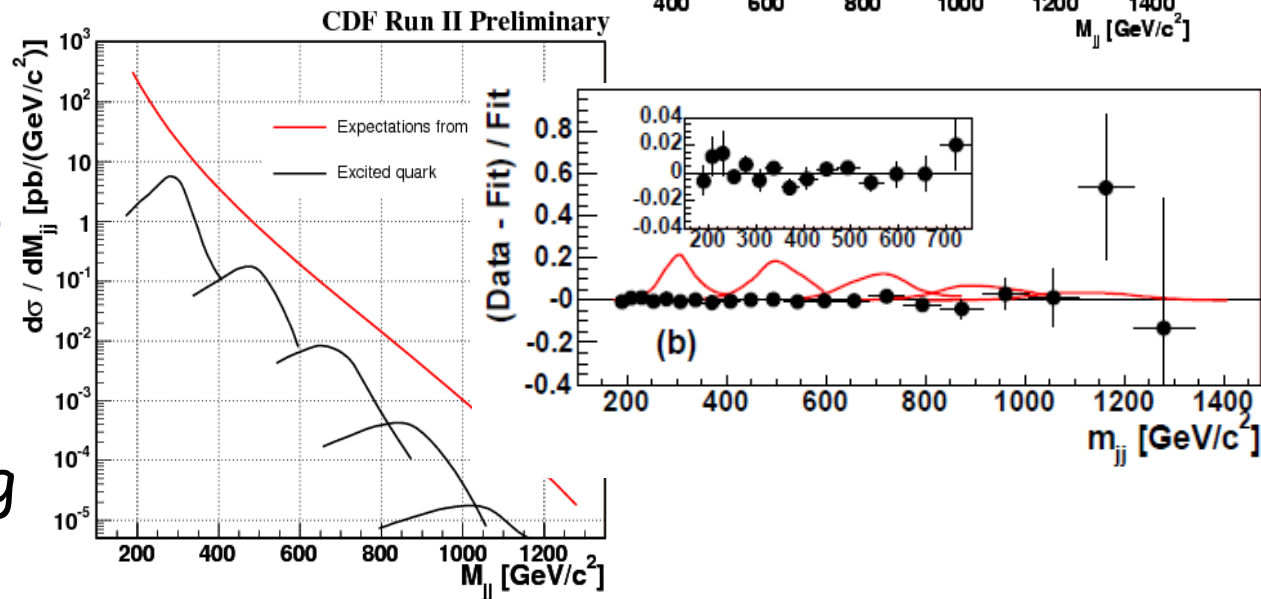
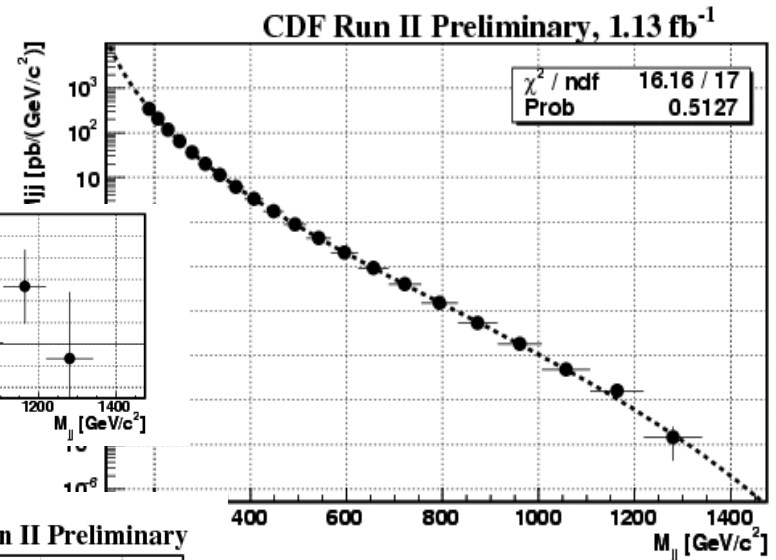
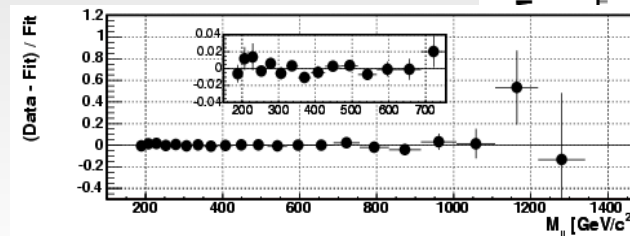
$700, 900, 1100 \text{ GeV}/c^2.$

Randall-Sundrum graviton

$g_{RS} \rightarrow q\bar{q} \quad g_{RS} \rightarrow gg$

Technicolor models:

color-octet technipion $\rightarrow q\bar{q}, gg$



Di-jets Final States: mass bumps cont'd

Red:

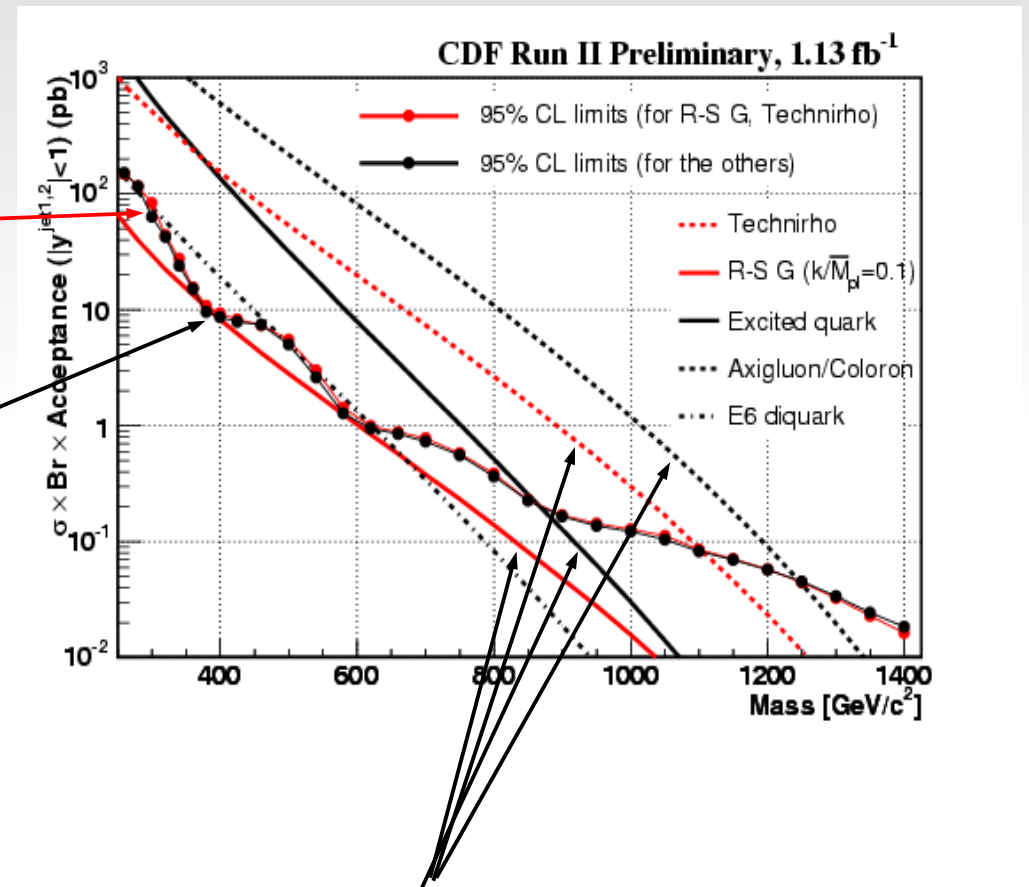
limits on:

- Randall-Sundrum graviton
- color-octet techni- ρ

Black

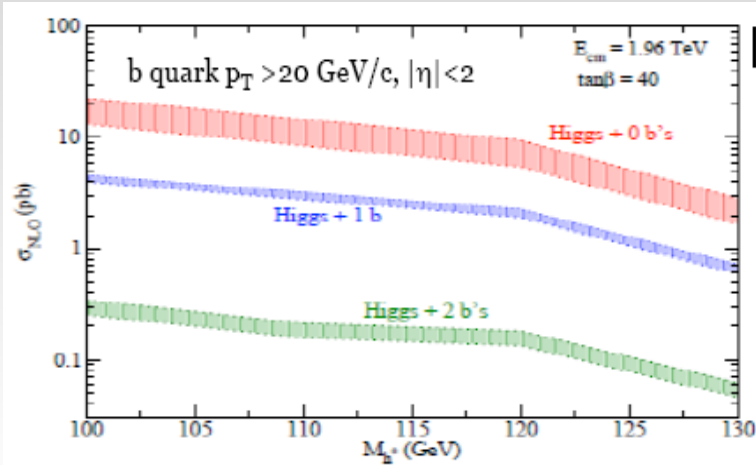
limits on:

- excited quark
- axigluon
- flavor-universal coloron,
- E6 diquark

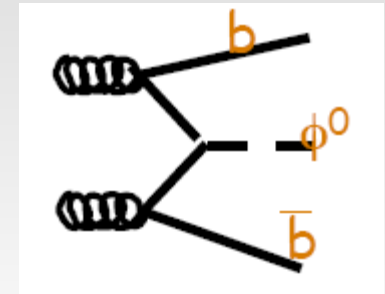


These limits are compared with theoretical predictions

Di-jets Final States: $b\bar{b}$

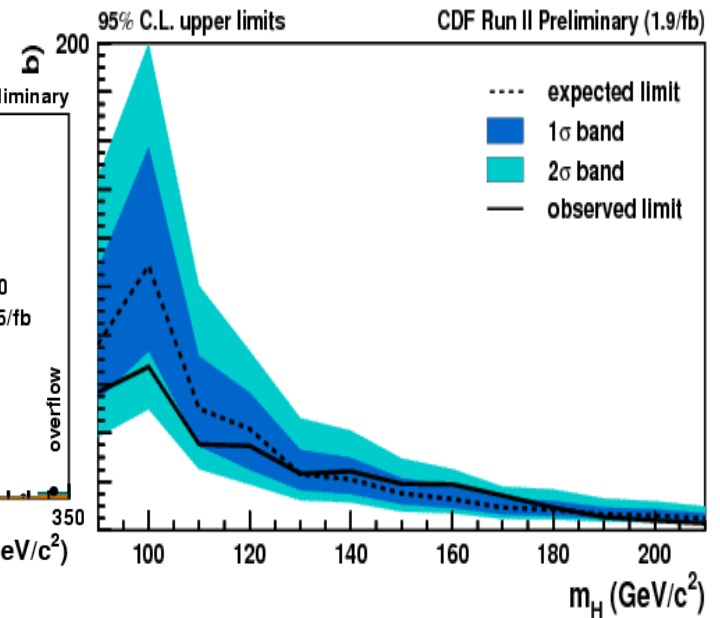
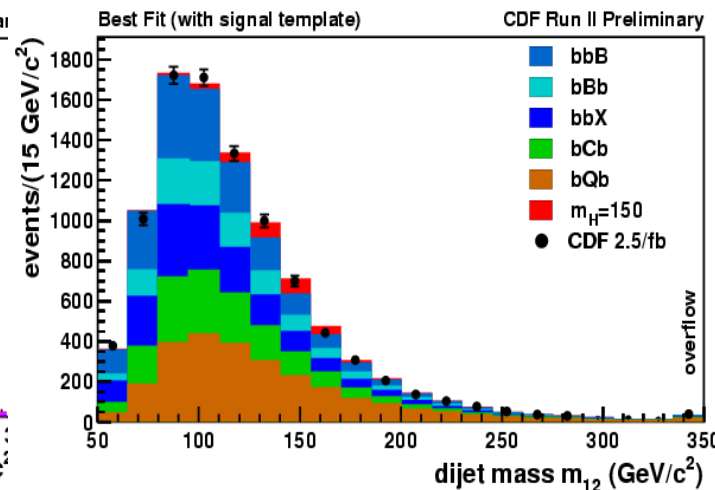
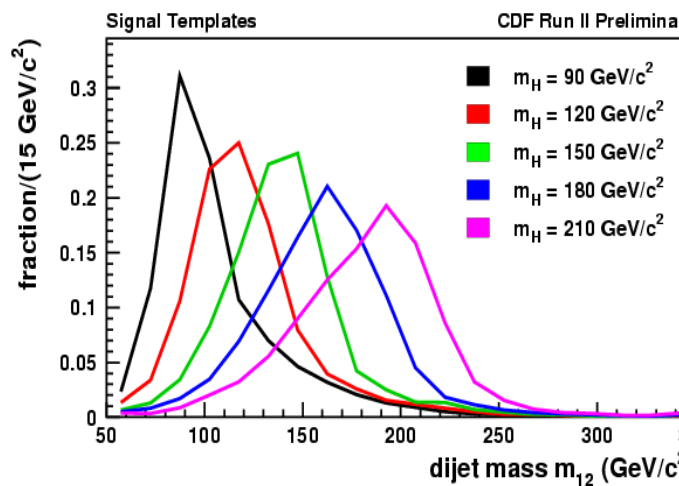


Inclusive $b\bar{b}$ hard due to QCD $b\bar{c}k$
 Require a 3^d b-jets
 Good compromise between
 signal and background rate



M_{12} , inv. mass 2 leading jets
 separate signal from background

Result:



Leptoquarks searches

Leptoquarks are proposed as link among quarks and leptons, with fractionally-charged color-triplet bosons carrying both lepton and baryon quantum numbers. Leptoquarks appear in a wide range of theories, including $SU(5)$ grand unification, superstrings, $SU(4)$ Pati-Salam, and compositeness models.

1st Generation

$$LQ \bar{L}Q \rightarrow e e^+ q \bar{q}$$

$$LQ \bar{L}Q \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e q_i q_j$$

$$LQ \bar{L}Q \rightarrow \nu_e \nu_e q \bar{q}$$

2nd Generation

$$LQ \bar{L}Q \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- q \bar{q}$$

$$LQ \bar{L}Q \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu q_i q_j$$

$$LQ \bar{L}Q \rightarrow \nu_\mu \nu_\mu q \bar{q}$$

3rd Generation

$$LQ \bar{L}Q \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^- q \bar{q}$$

$$LQ \bar{L}Q \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau q_i q_j$$

$$LQ \bar{L}Q \rightarrow \nu_\tau \nu_\tau q \bar{q}$$

Final states with:

-jets

-leptons

-neutrinos (MET)

Leptoquarks searches cont'd

First generation:

- * di-electrons + jets
- * electron + MET + jets
- * MET + jets

Main background:

W+jets, top, Z+jets

Second generation:

- * di-muons + jets
- * muon + MET + jets
- * MET + jets

Main background:

W+jets, top, Z+jets

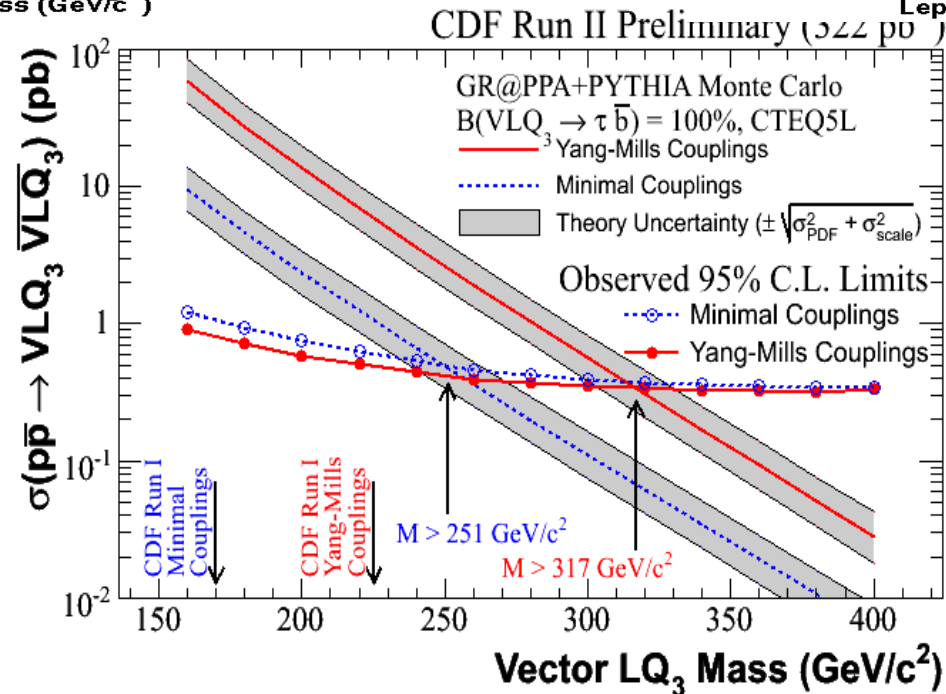
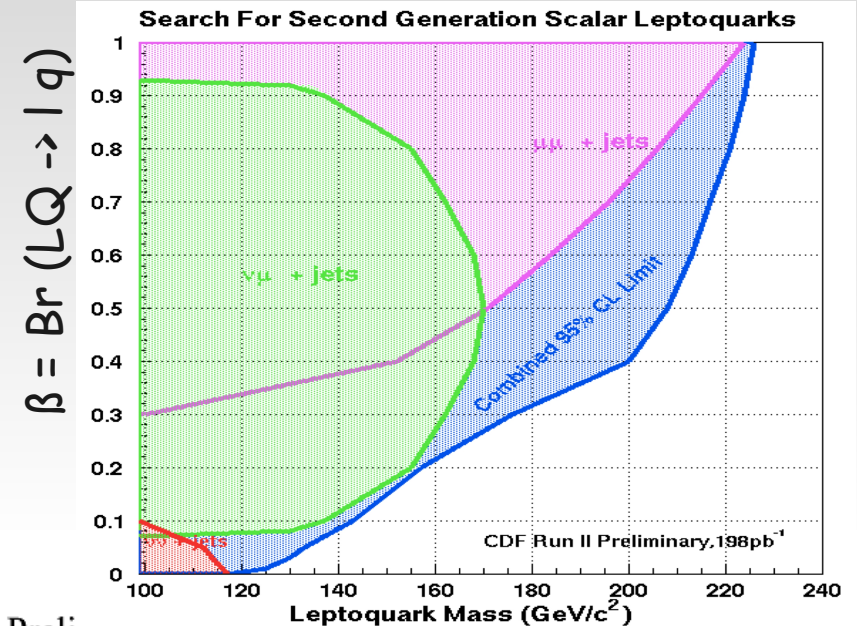
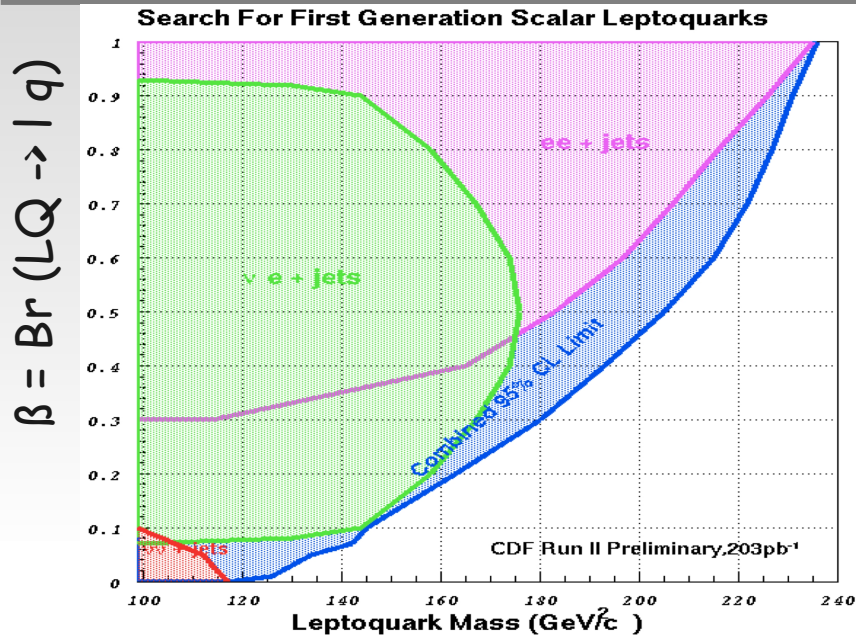
Third generation:

- * di-taus + jets
- * tau + MET + jets
- * MET + jets

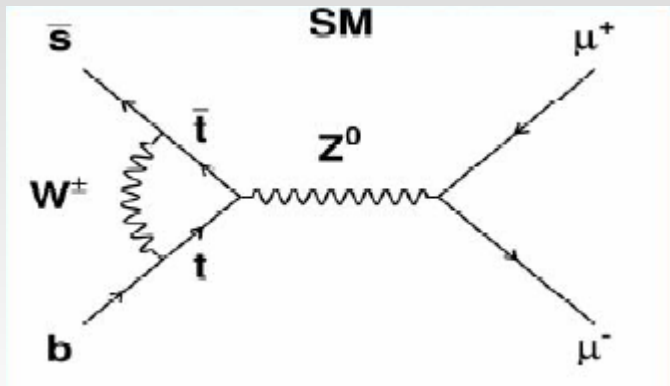
Main background:

W+jets, Z, QCD

Leptoquarks searches: Results



Non Standard SUSY Searches: $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$

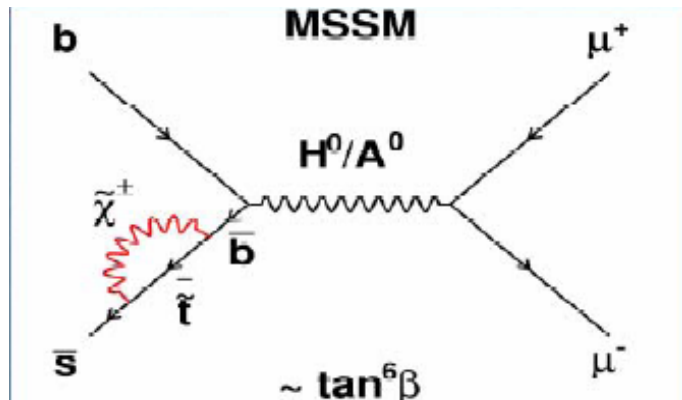


SM: $BR = 3.86 \times 10^{-9}$

Various SM extensions predict enhancements by one to three orders of magnitude.

Some models attempt to explain:

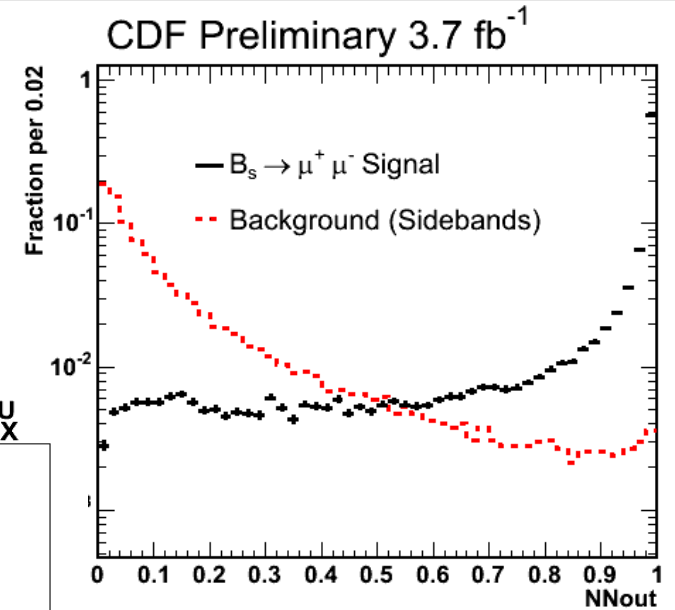
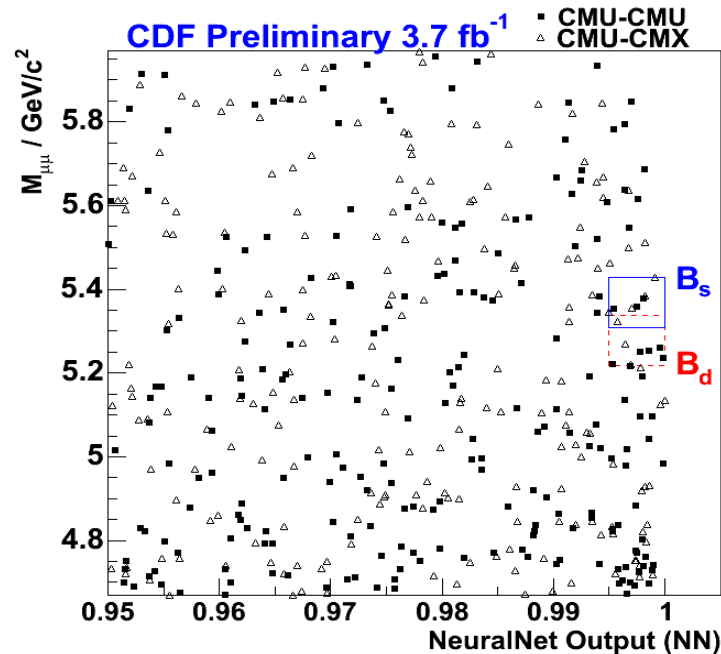
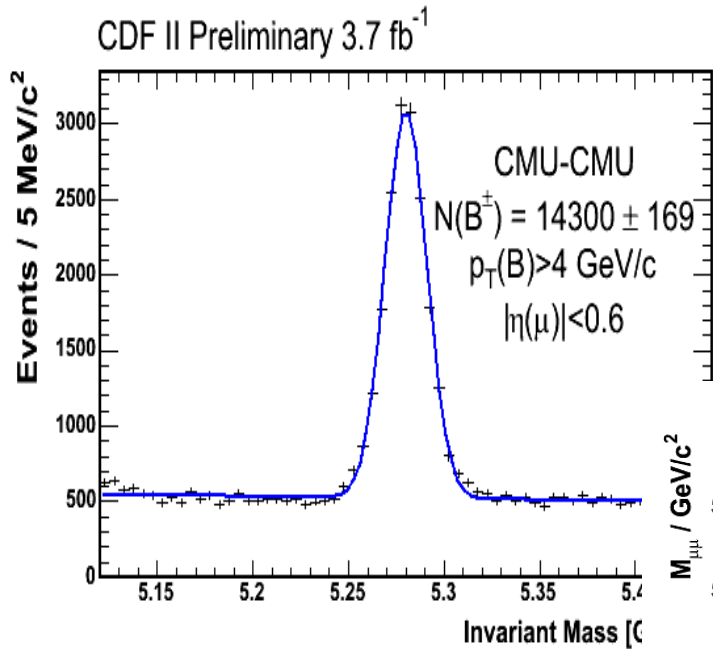
- deviation of the muon ($g-2$),
- neutrino oscillations,
- B_s oscillation phase
- dark matter/dark energy results.



SUSY enhance $\sim (\tan \beta)^6$

Non Standard SuSy Searches: $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$

Number of candidates $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$ normalized to the number of $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$



NN cut > 0.95

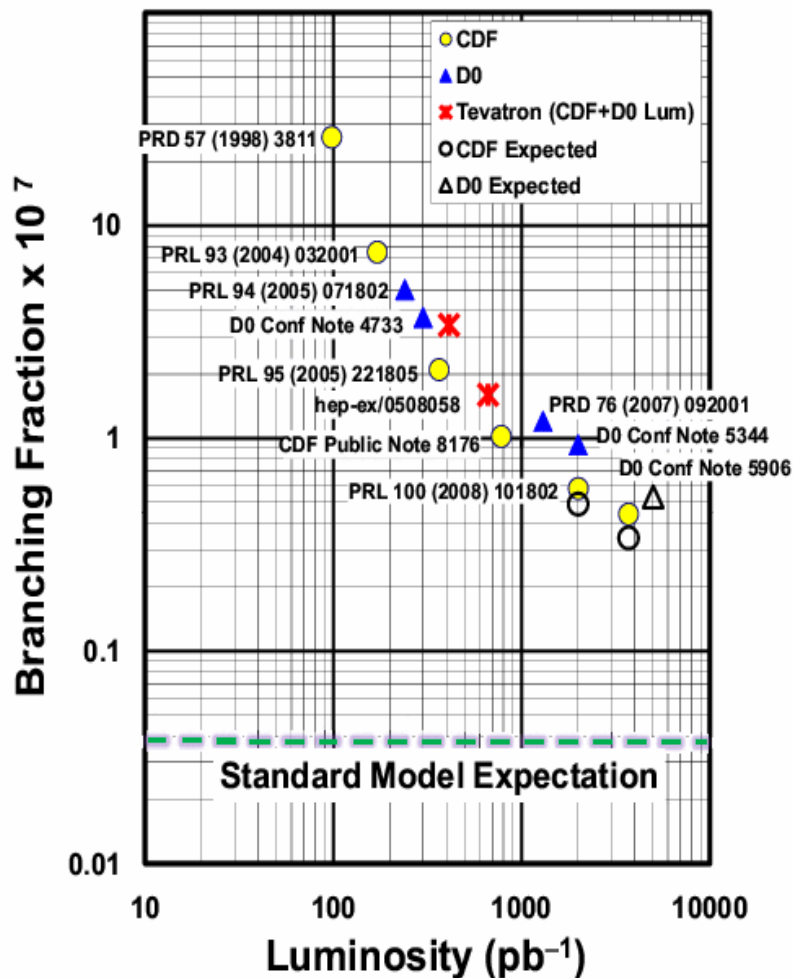
$B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$ Results

Current limit:

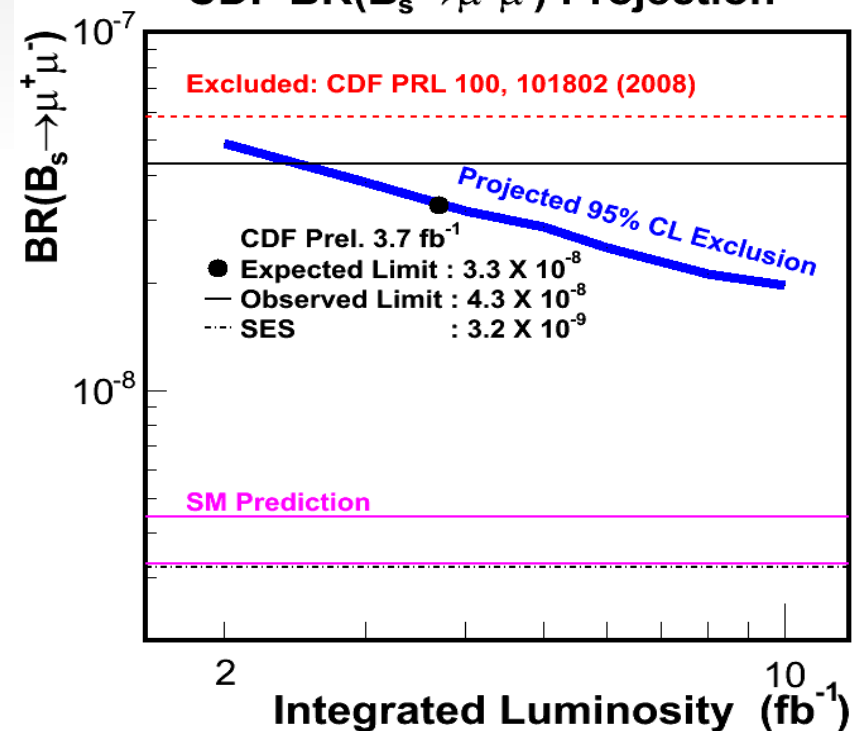
$$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu) < 4.3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ @95\% CL}$$

$$\text{BR}(B_d \rightarrow \mu\mu) < 7.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ @95\% CL}$$

95% CL Limits on $\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu)$

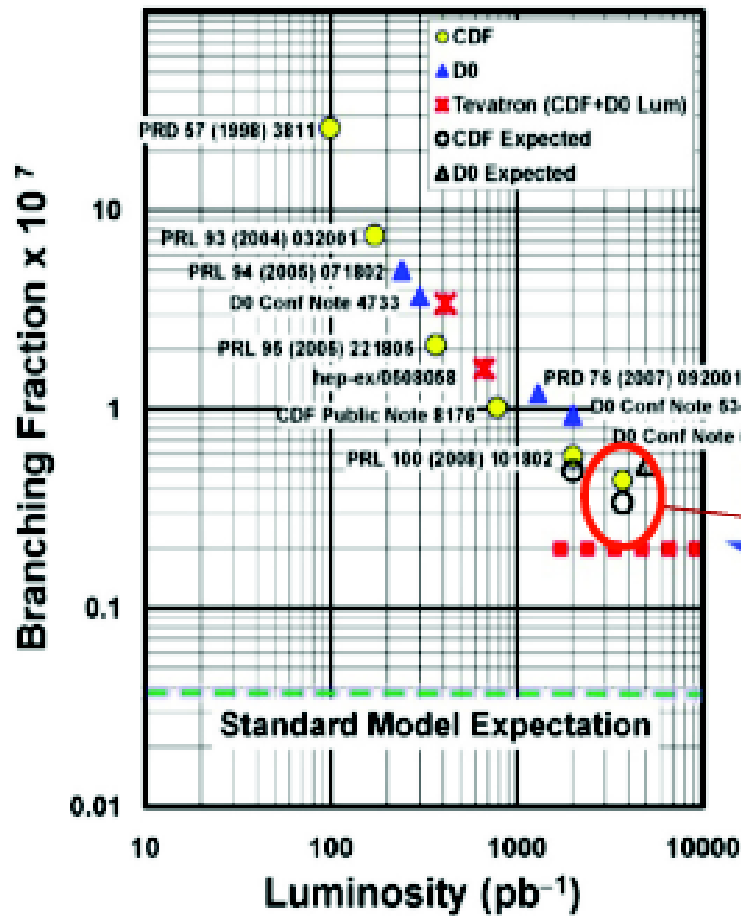


CDF $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ Projection

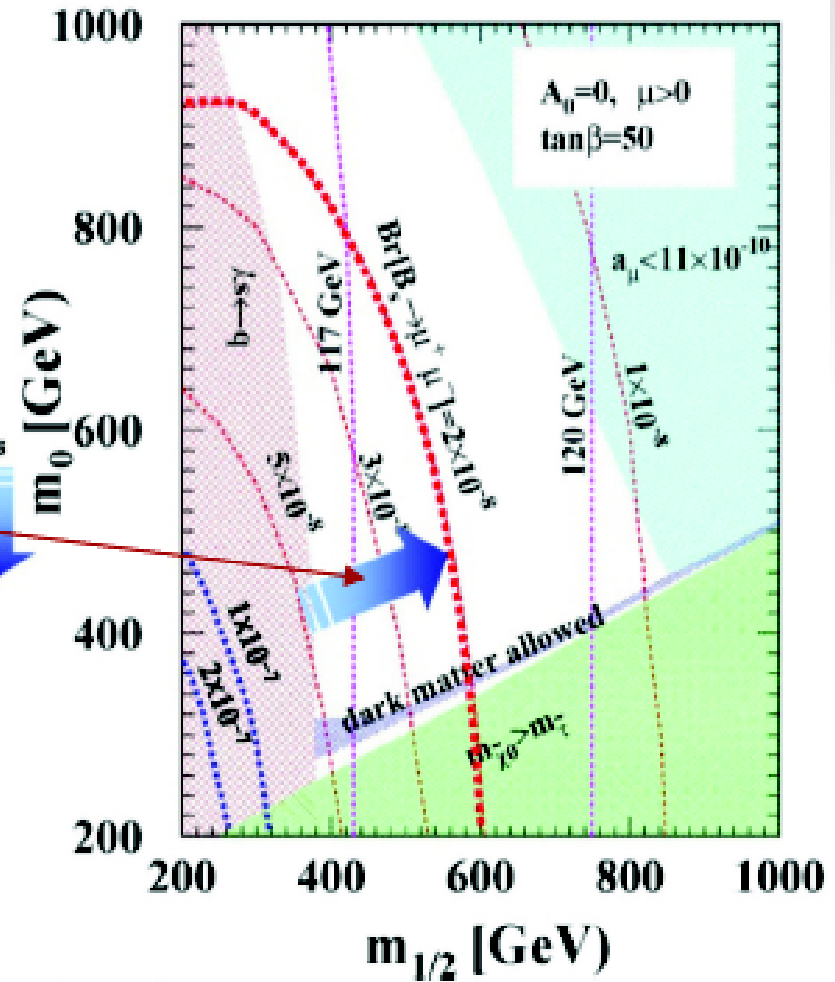


$B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$ Results Implications

95% CL Limits on $\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu)$



mSUGRA at $\tan\beta = 50$
 Arnowitt, Dutta, et al., PLB 538 (2002) 121



Is New Physics discovery possible for LHC?

The "energy desert" between electroweak and GUT scale is possible if Higgs is between 130 and 180 GeV

Ellis, Espinosa, Giudice,
Hoecher, Riotto quoted
by Masiero.