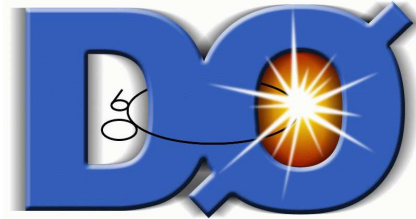


Search for Higgs Bosons and New Particles at the Tevatron

Prospecting for Gold at the Tevatron

Volker Büscher

Universität Freiburg



XXXIV SLAC Summer Institute, July 18, 2006



Outline



The Tevatron Collider

Proton Antiproton Collider

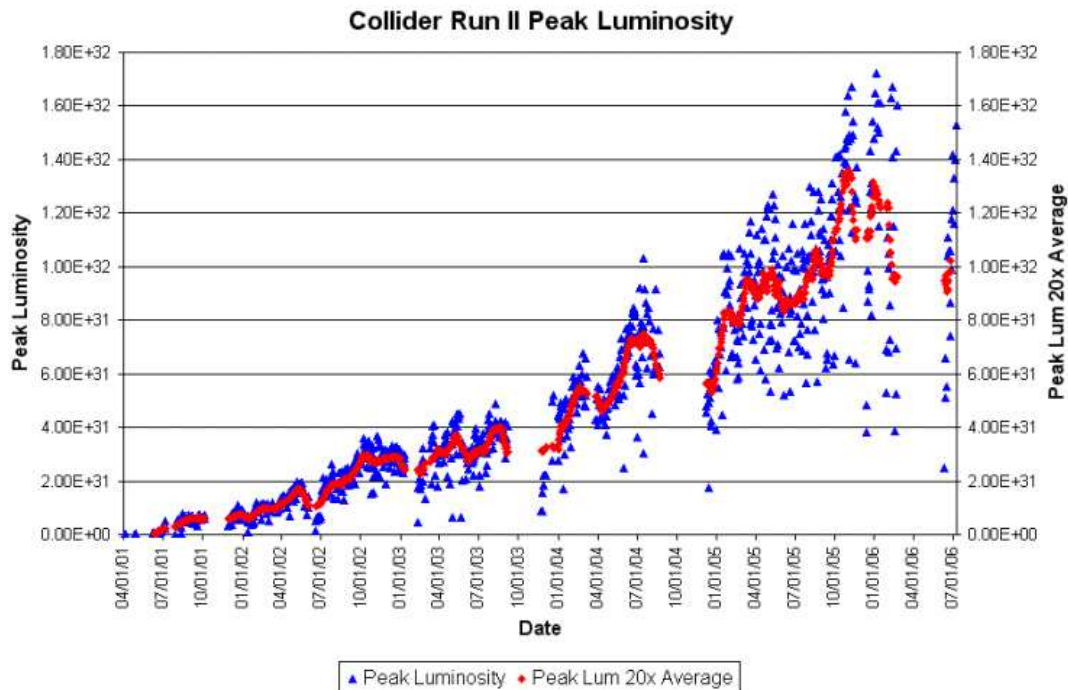
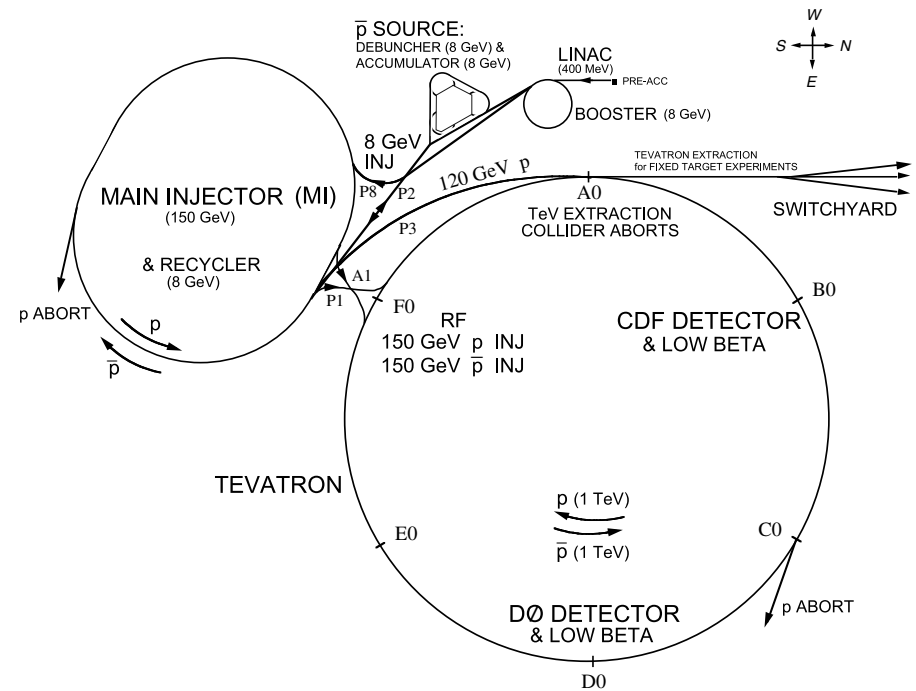
Centre-of-mass energy: 1.96 TeV

Integrated Luminosity: 1.4 fb^{-1} so far

Peak luminosity:

- currently at $1.7 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- ultimate: $3 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Expecting to accumulate 8 fb^{-1} by 2009



Electron Cooling in operation

The Tevatron Collider

Proton Antiproton Collider

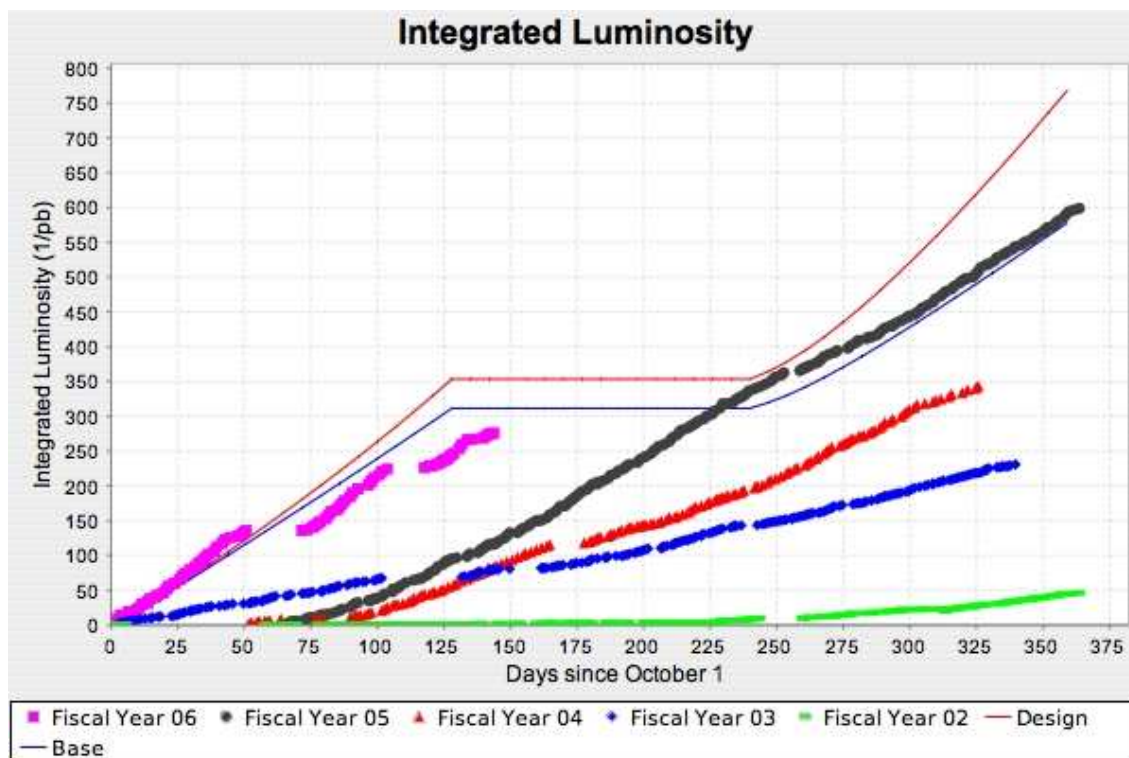
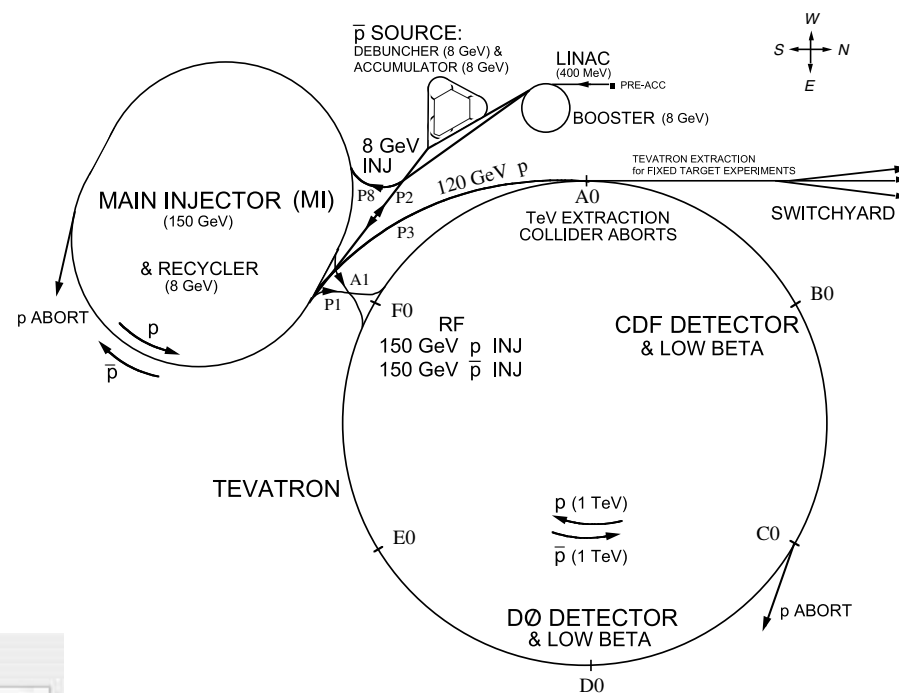
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Electron Cooling in operation

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Proton Antiproton Collider

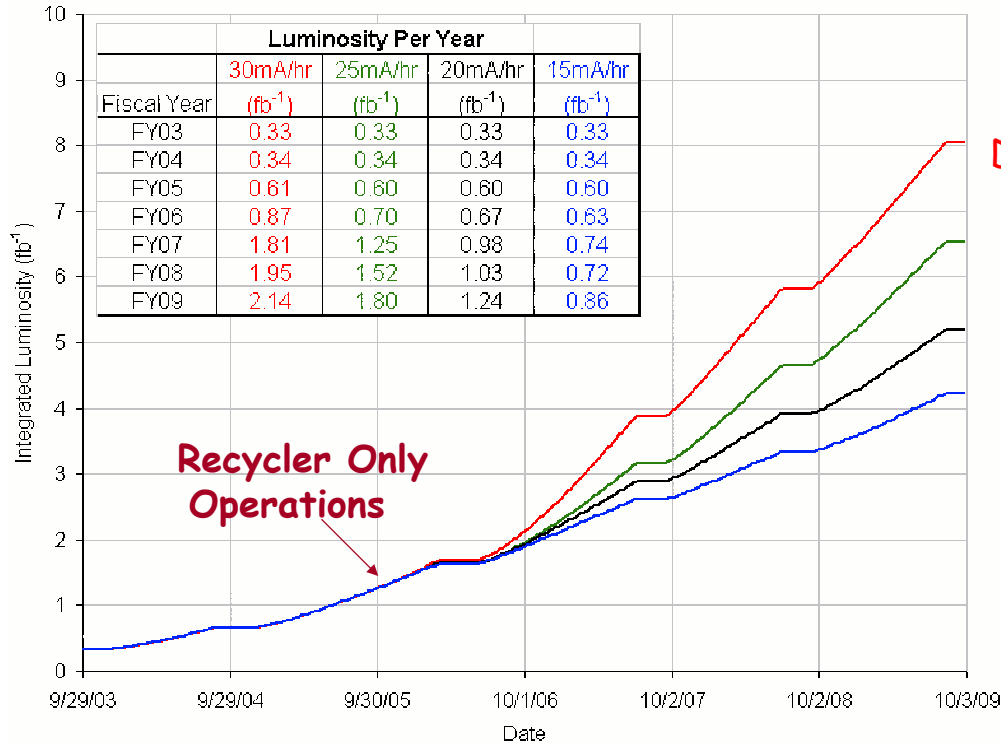
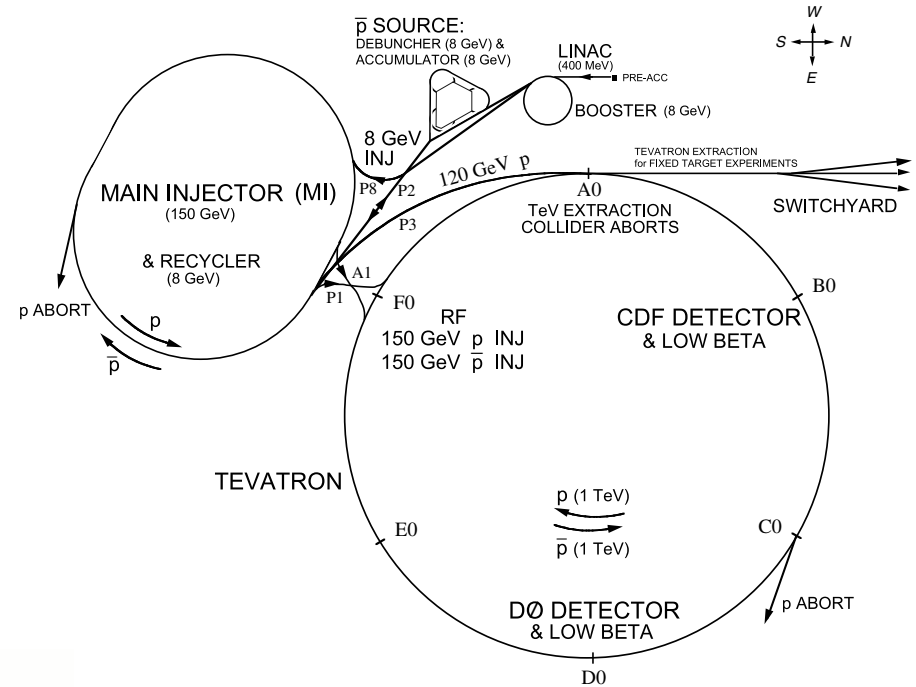
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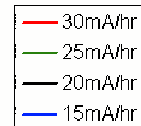
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Expecting to accumulate 8 fb^{-1} by 2009



Design



Base

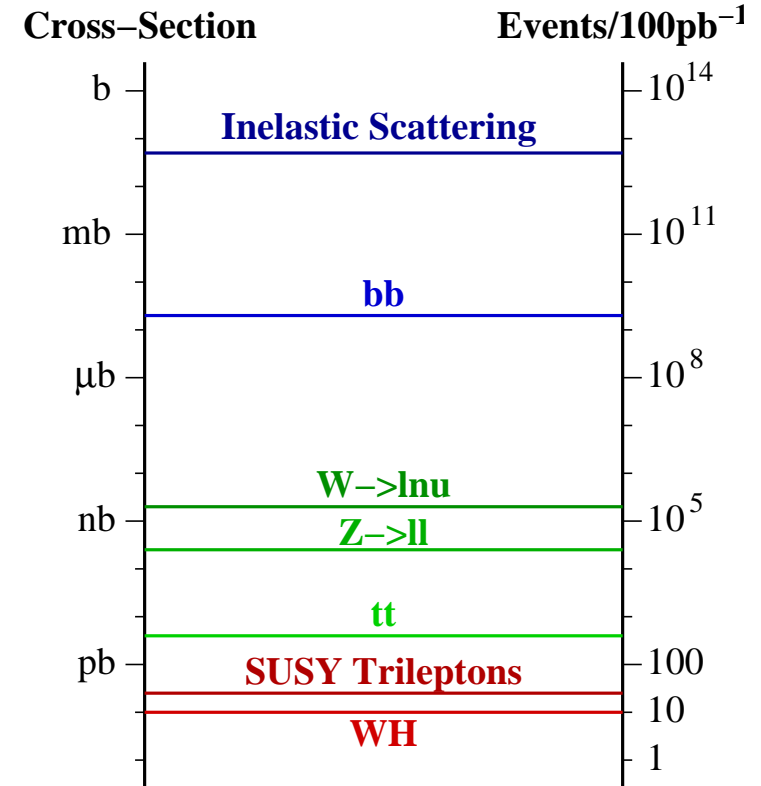
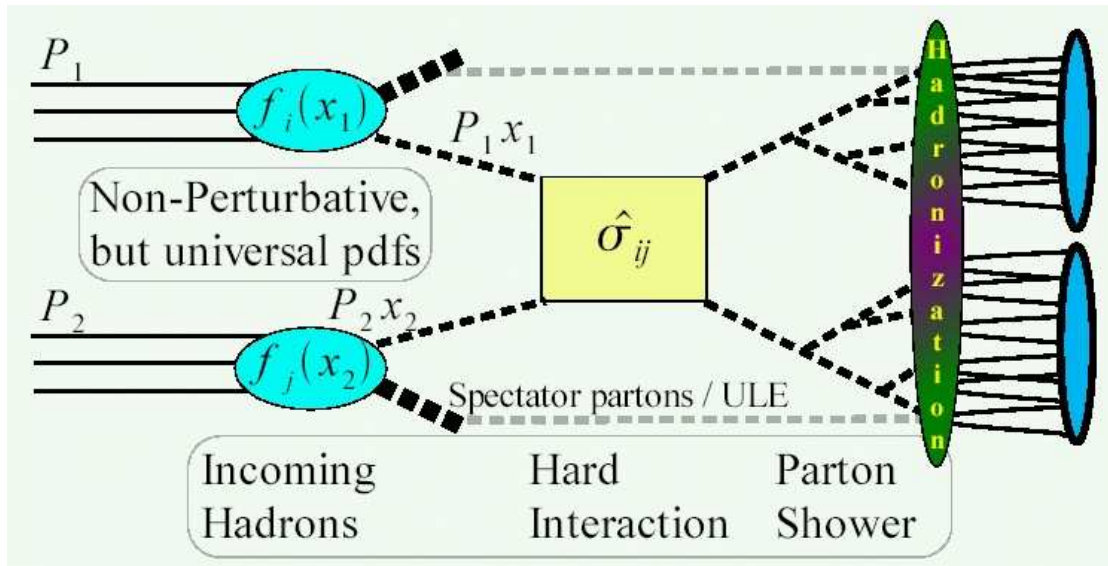


Main Injector und Recycler

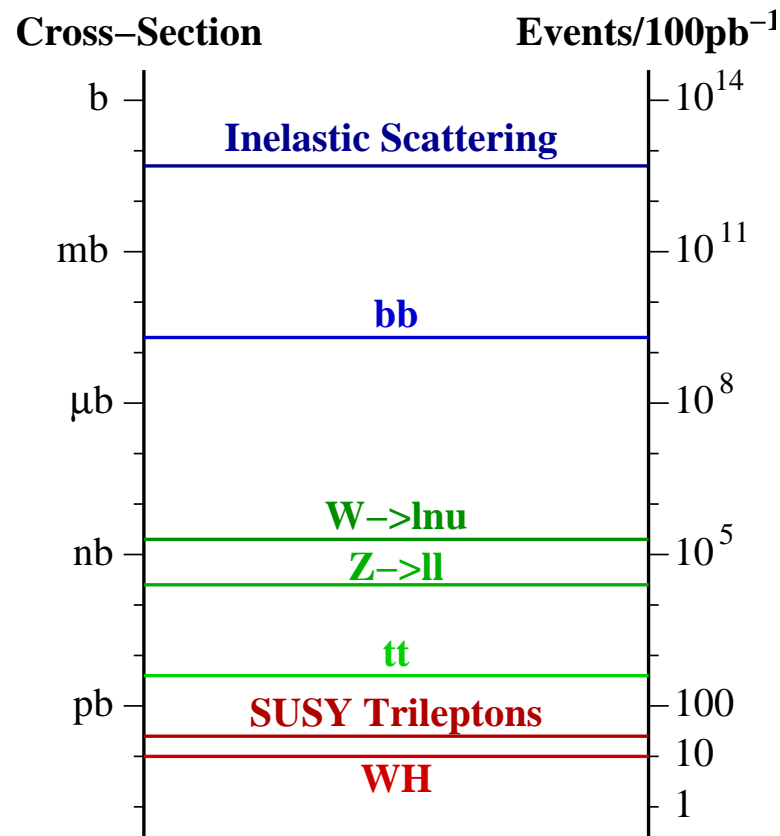
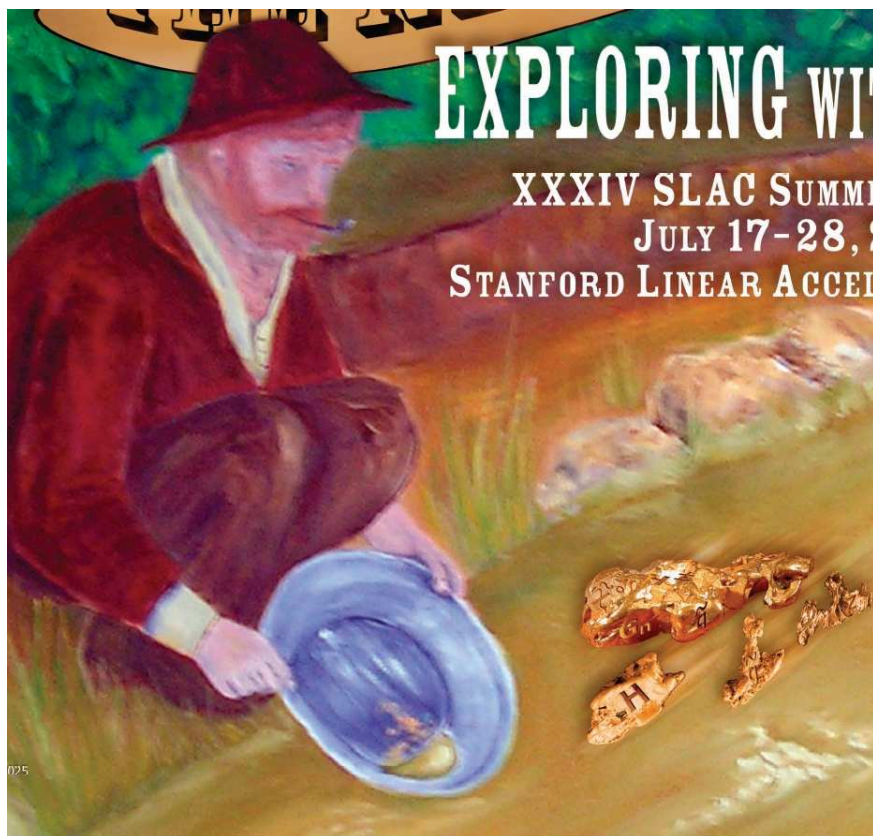
Physics at the Tevatron

Tevatron: Proton-Antiproton Collider at $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV, collisions every 396 ns

- **Advantage: High centre-of-mass energy**
 - production of massive particles (LEP: $m \lesssim 100$ GeV)
- **Disadvantage: Strong Interaction**
 - complicated final states:
 - particles from fragmentation of p/\bar{p} remnants
 - gluon radiation → jets
 - huge event rates for jet production
 - multiple interactions per crossing



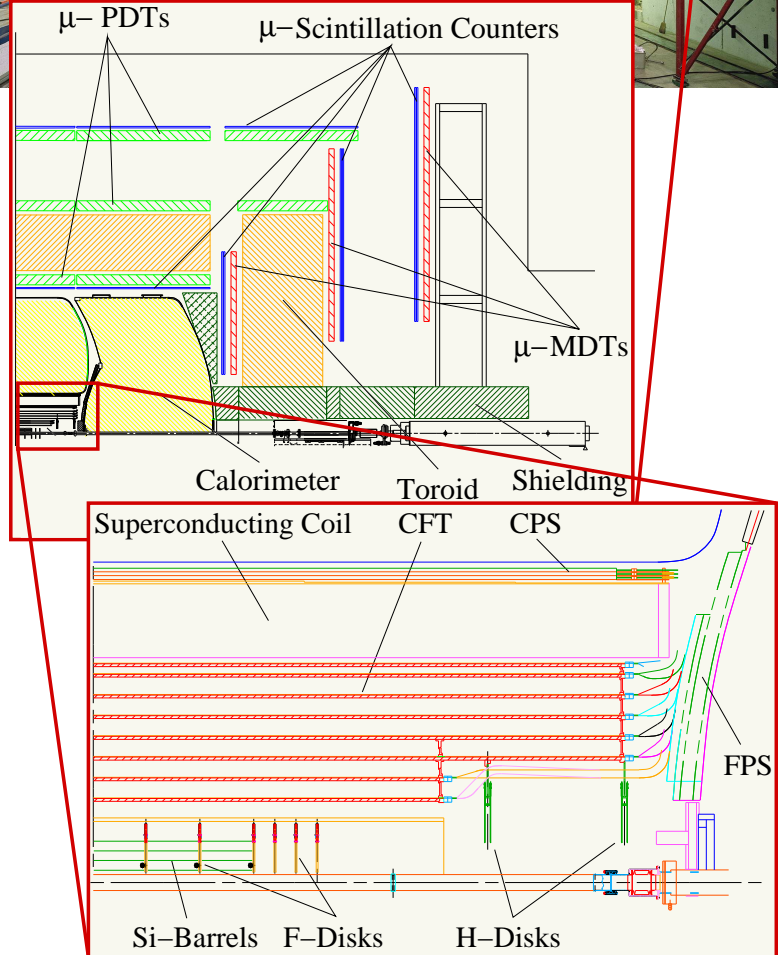
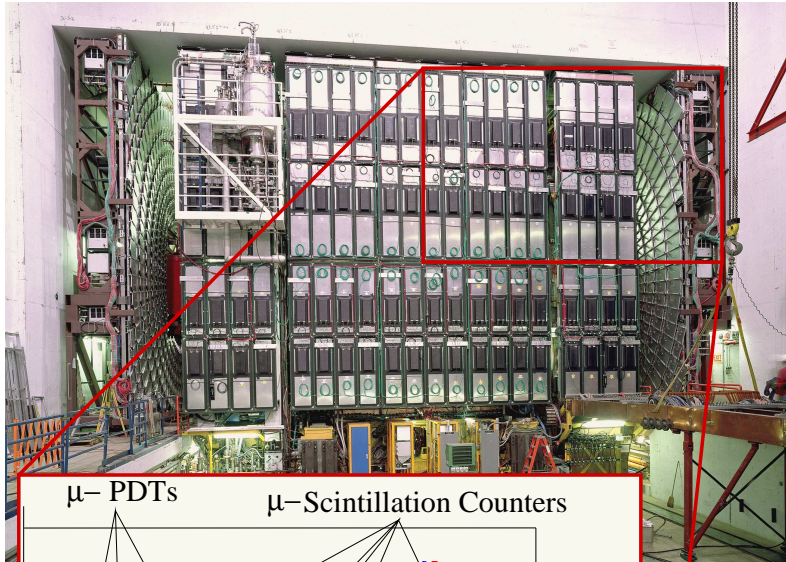
Prospecting for Gold at the Tevatron



- CDF/DØ are searching for about 1 WH event in 10¹² inelastic scatters
- 1 Higgs boson seems to be about 5x5x5 cm of Gold
- prospector needs to sift through 10⁸ m³ of water to find 1 Higgs boson
- about 40 years of sifting, 12 hours every day...

Sounds painful - is there a better way?

The Tevatron Experiments



Two General-Purpose Detectors:

CDF

DØ

Electron acceptance

$|\eta| < 2.0$

$|\eta| < 3.0$

Muon acceptance

$|\eta| < 1.5$

$|\eta| < 2.0$

Silicon Precision tracking

$|\eta| < 2.0$

$|\eta| < 3.0$

Hermetic Calorimeter

$|\eta| < 3.6$

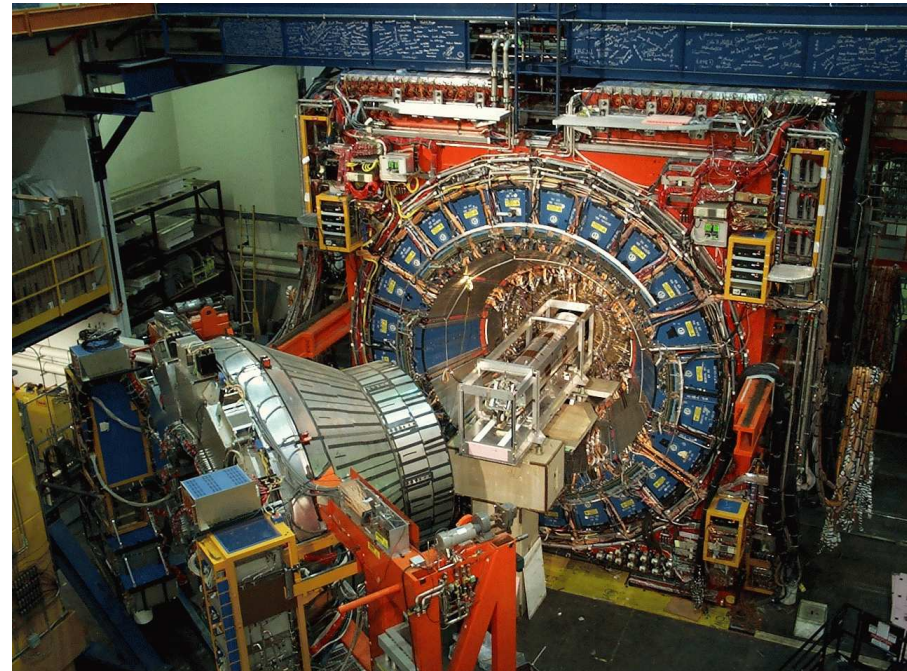
$|\eta| < 4.2$

Powerful trigger systems (2.5 MHz \rightarrow 100 Hz)

- Dilepton triggers starting at $p_T > 4$ GeV
- Jets + E_T triggers with $E_T > 25$ GeV

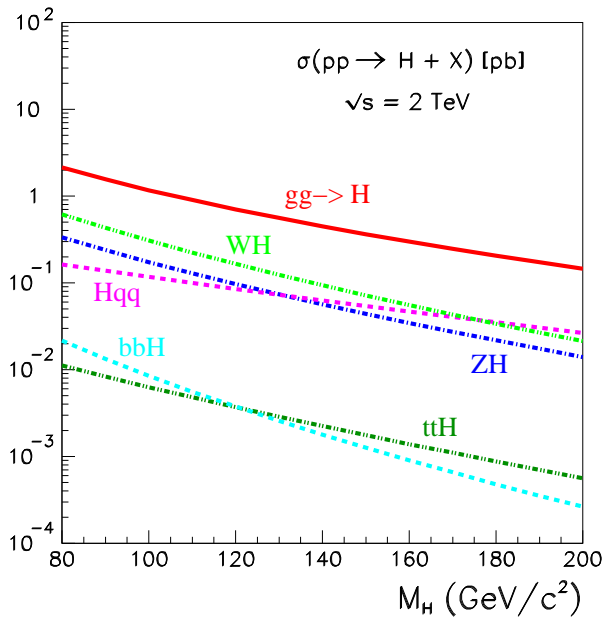
RunIIa: 1.2 fb⁻¹ on tape

- Current Average Efficiency $\approx 90\%$

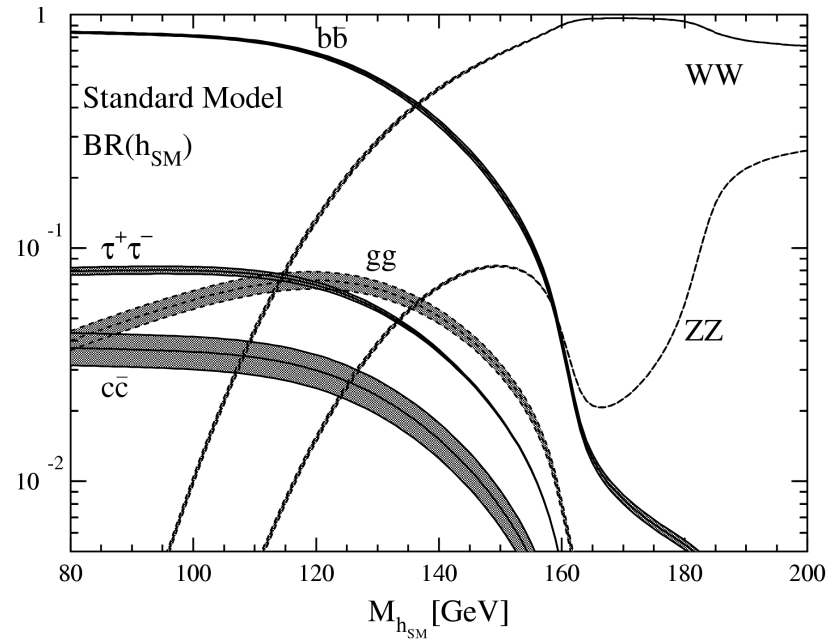


Search for Higgs Bosons – Production and Decay

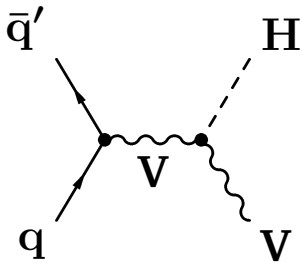
Production Cross-Sections



Branching Ratios



Light Higgs bosons ($m_H < 130$ GeV):



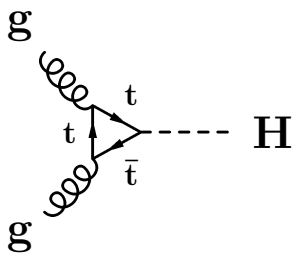
Dominant decay mode: $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

Production: in association with W,Z

→ leptonic W,Z-decays provide best signature

→ b-tagging to suppress background from W/Z+jets

Heavy Higgs bosons ($m_H > 130$ GeV):



Dominant decay mode: $H \rightarrow WW$

Production: Gluon-Gluon Fusion

→ relatively high cross-section

→ clean 2-lepton + E_T signature via $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$

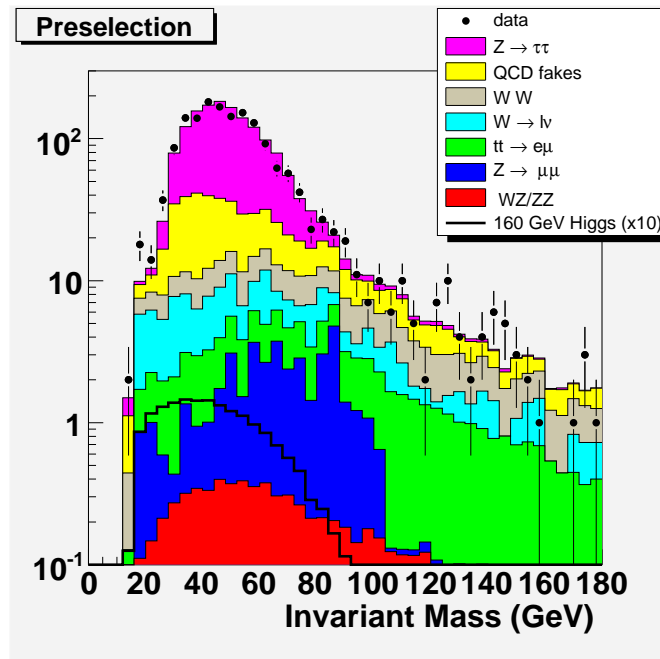
Search for Higgs Bosons: $H \rightarrow WW$

New $D\emptyset$ search for $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ based on 950 pb^{-1}

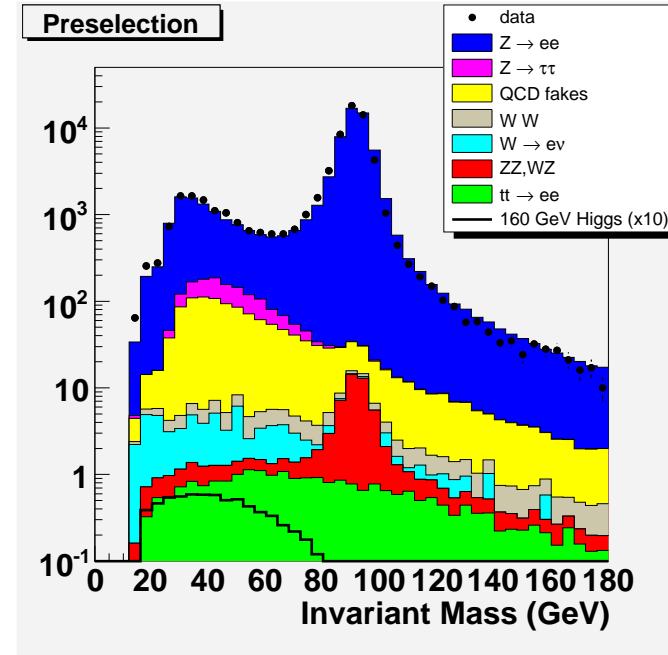
Clean final state: 2 isolated charged leptons plus missing transverse energy

→ massive reduction of multijet background already at trigger level

Preselection $e\mu$ Channel



Preselection ee Channel

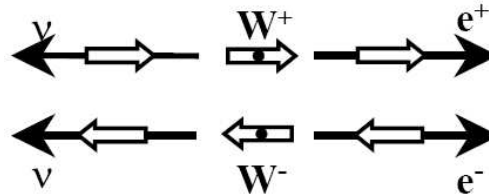


Main Backgrounds:

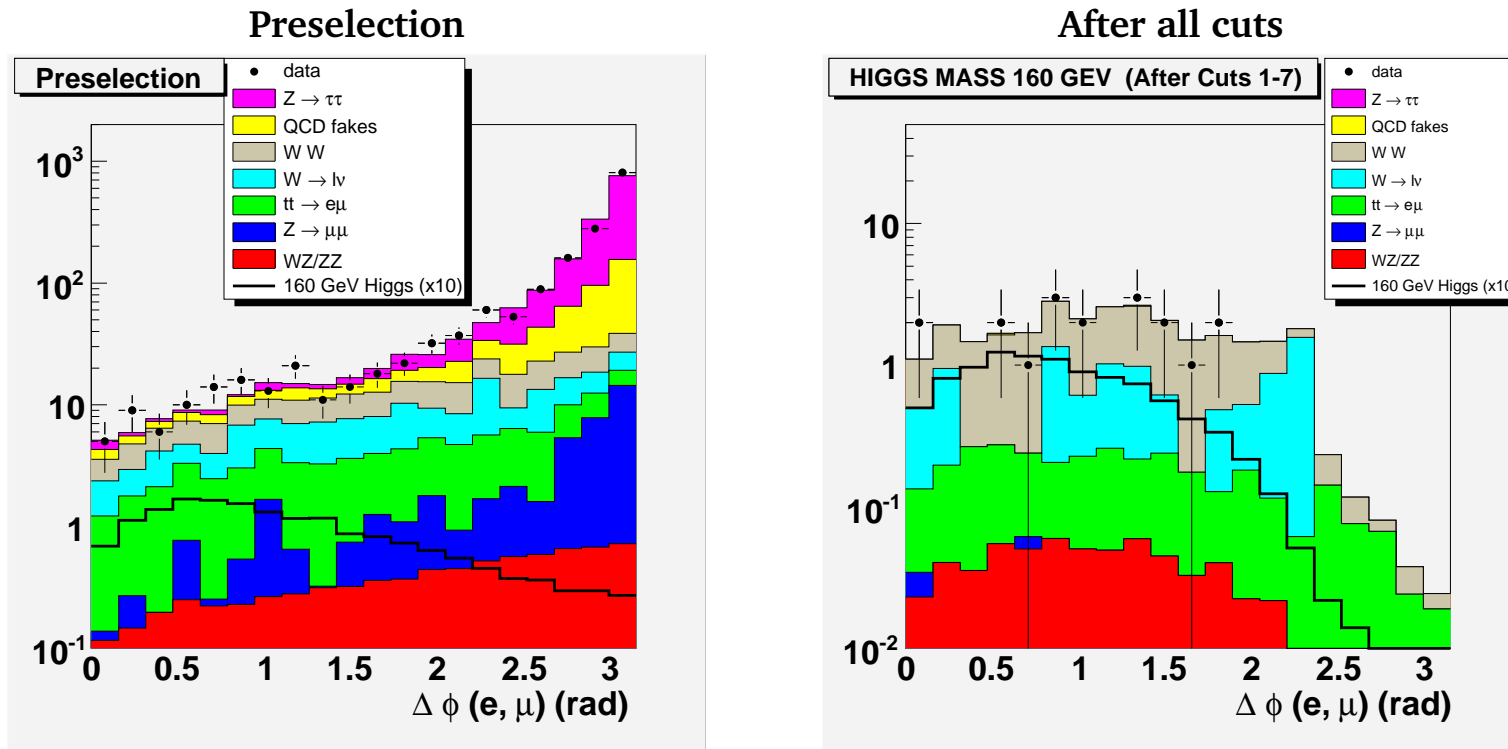
- Multijets: small E_T , 2 fake leptons (but: huge cross section)
- $W+\gamma$, $W+\text{jet}$ with $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$: 1 fake lepton
- $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$: small E_T
- $WW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$: irreducible

Search for Higgs Bosons: $H \rightarrow WW$

Additional information: angular correlations exploiting spin of Higgs boson



→ Charged leptons from Higgs decay tend to have small opening angle $\Delta\Phi$

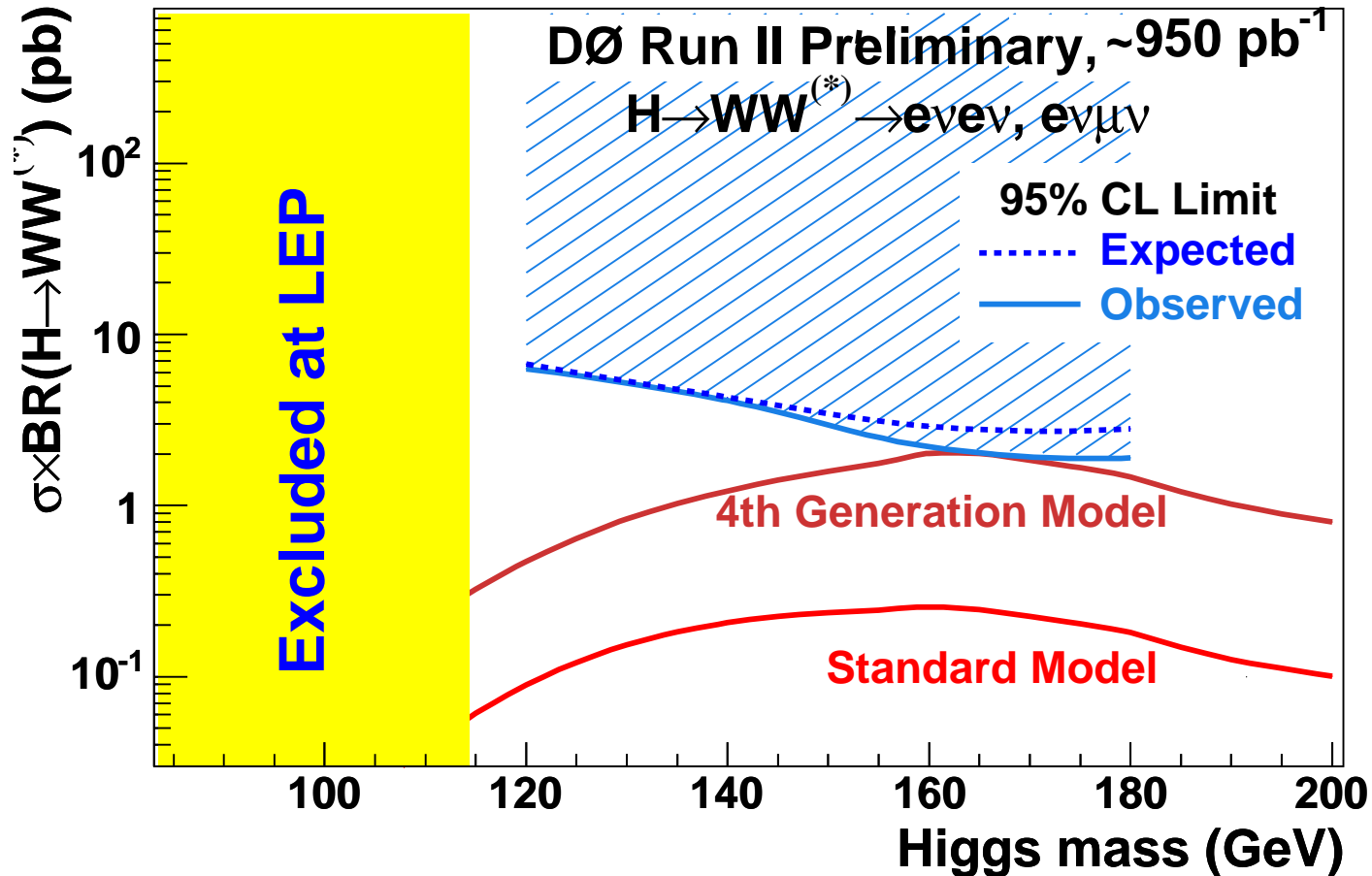


Note:

- 18 events observed in $e\mu$ channel (mostly WW)
- 1 event expected for SM Higgs boson with $m_H = 160$ GeV

Search for Higgs Bosons: $H \rightarrow WW$

No excess of events observed \rightarrow limits on $\sigma \times \text{BR}(H \rightarrow WW)$



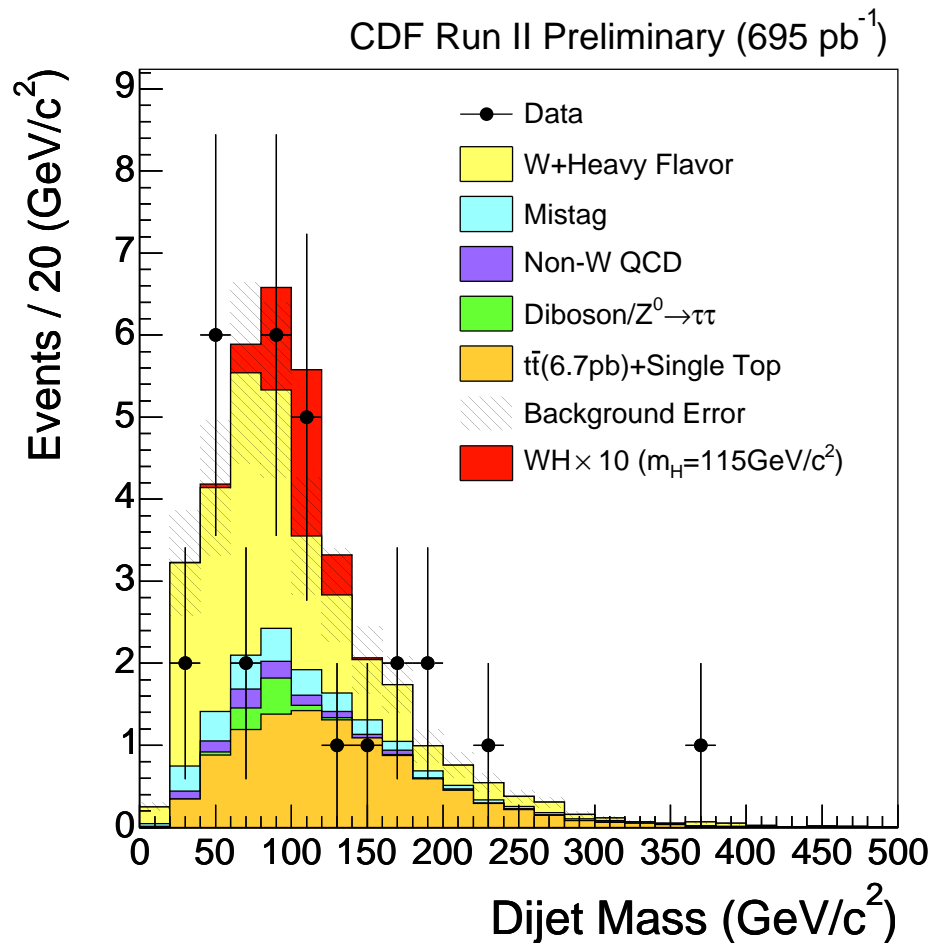
Standard Model with 4th generation:

- heavy quark loops enhance cross-section
- now excluded for $m_H = 160\text{--}170 \text{ GeV}$

Search for Standard Model Higgs Boson

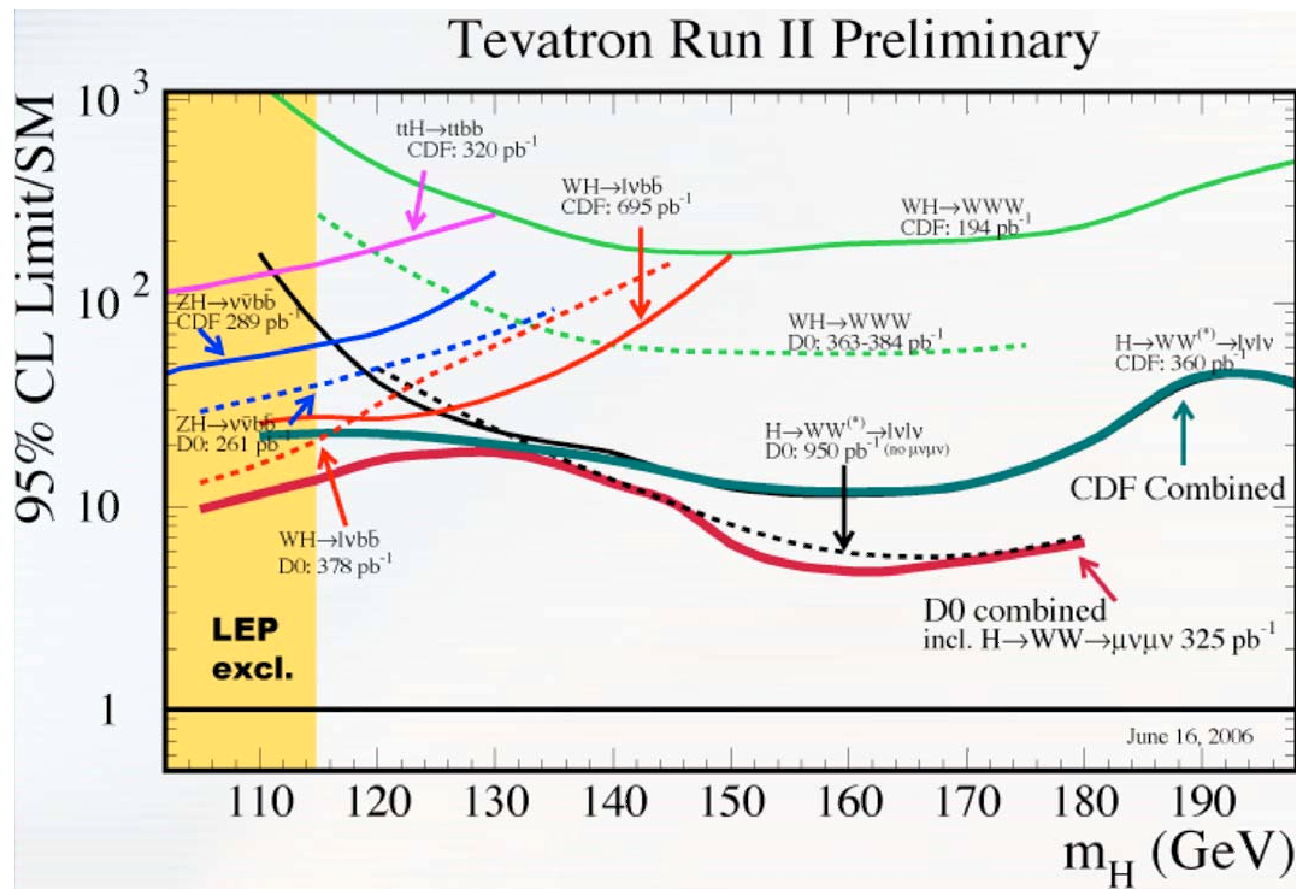
For best sensitivity over entire mass range:

combine with searches for $WH \rightarrow WWW$ and $WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$, $ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}$



Results from 14 channels are statistically tested for presence of a SM Higgs boson as a function of m_H (CLs method):

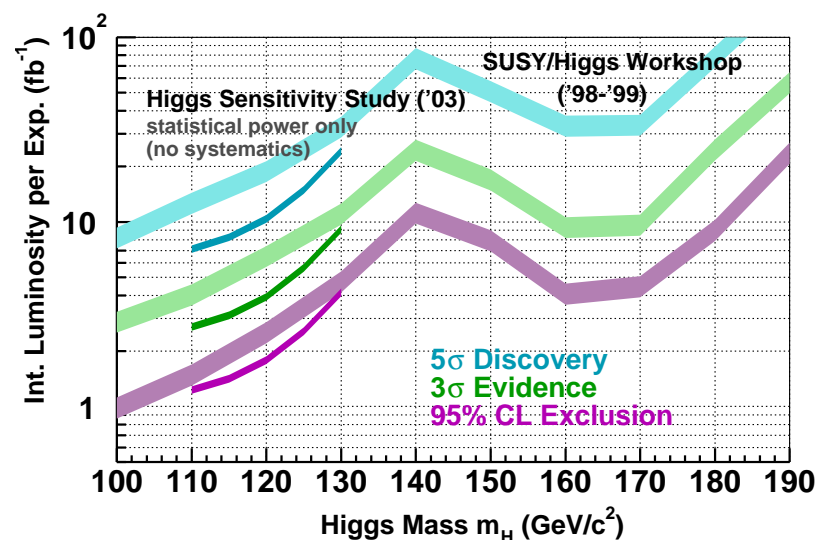
Search for Standard Model Higgs Boson



Projected to reach sensitivity at 95% C.L. with 2 fb^{-1}

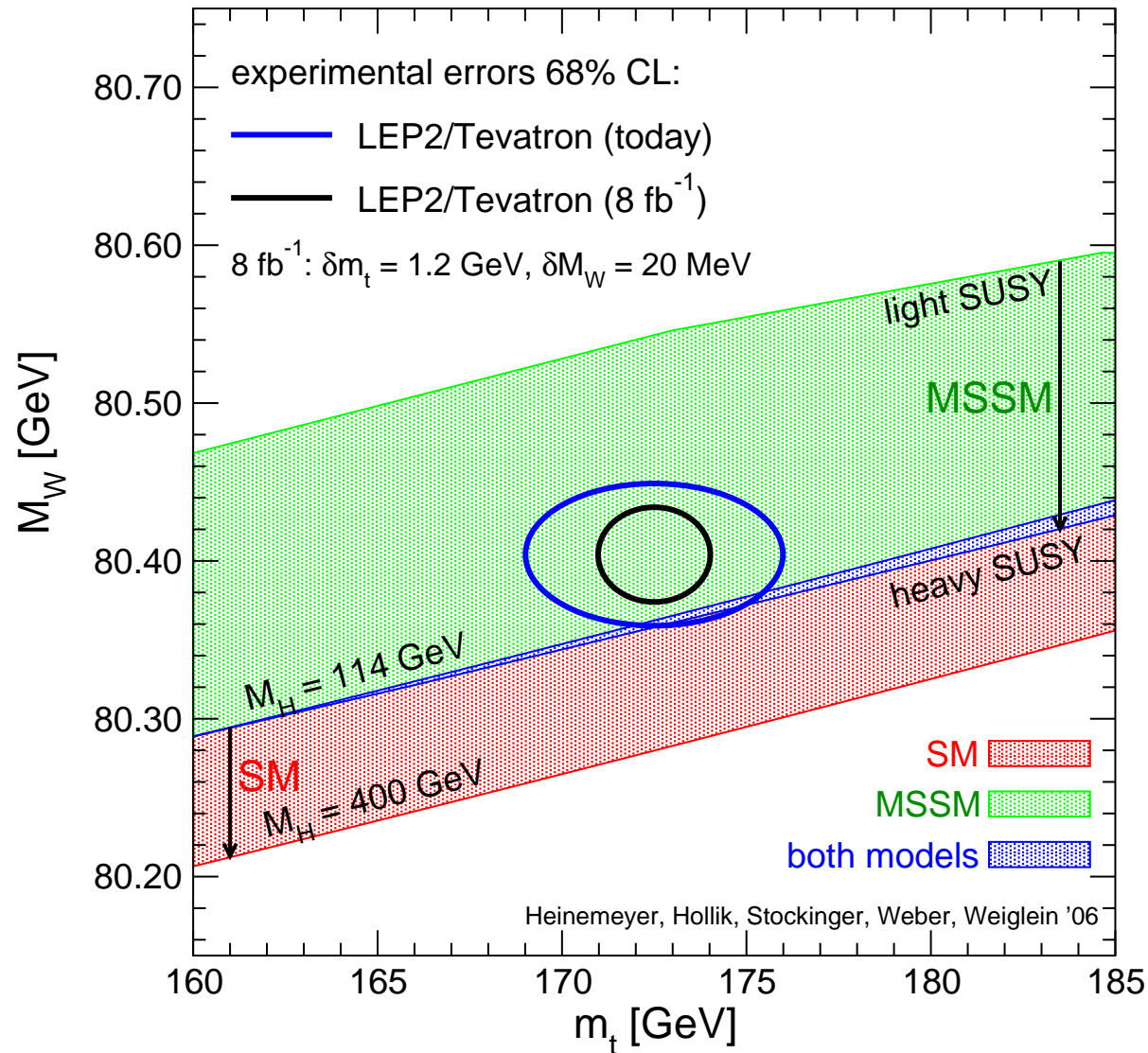
In the pipeline for summer:

- more channels: $ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell b\bar{b}$, $WH \rightarrow \tau\nu b\bar{b}$
- analysis improvements: NN, b-tagging, Eflow...
- combine results from CDF+DØ: TEVNPHWG
- analyze full Run IIa dataset



Beyond the Standard Model: Supersymmetry

Supersymmetric theories predict additional particles that modify loop corrections:



On which side would you like to place your money?

Supersymmetry

The idea: particle physics is symmetric under transformation fermion \leftrightarrow boson

→ implies one supersymmetric partner for each SM particle

Superpartners are heavy → SUSY must be broken

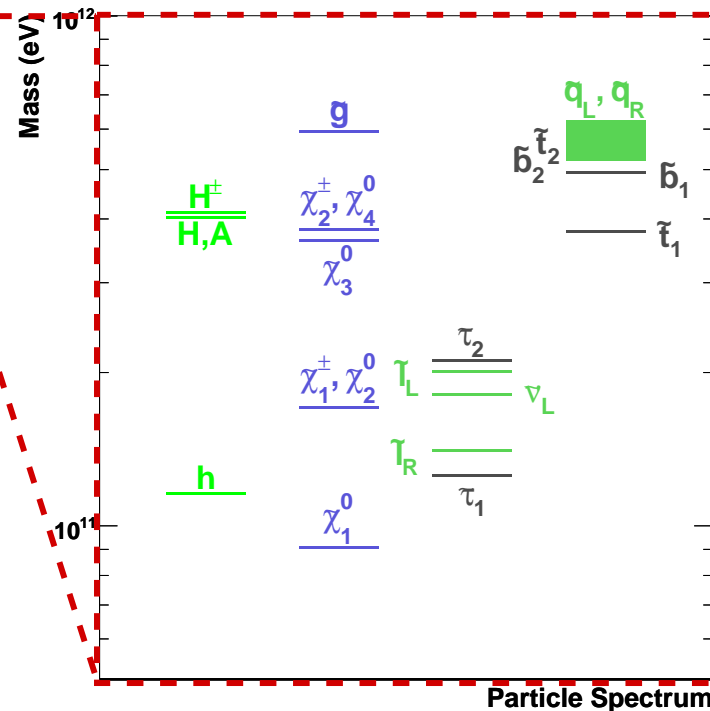
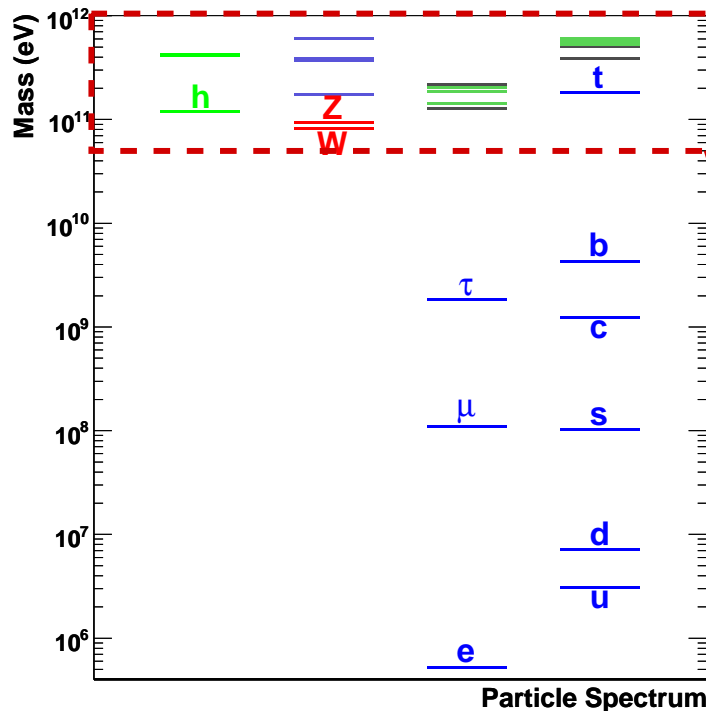
– Details of SUSY breaking mechanism unknown

→ need to consider several models: gravity-, gauge-, anomaly-mediated breaking

Predictions:

– Many new SUSY particles: Charginos/Neutralinos/Gluinos, Squarks, Sleptons

– Extended Higgs sector: 5 physical Higgs bosons h, H, A, H^\pm



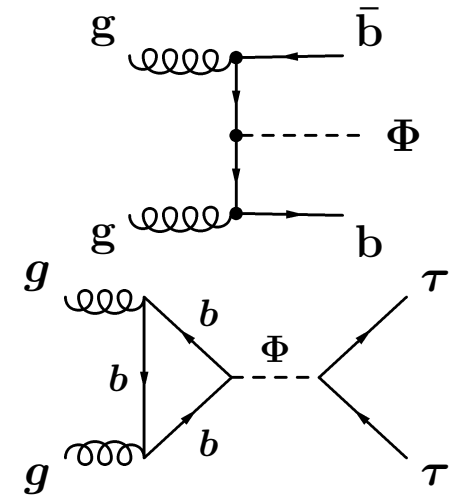
Search for SUSY Higgs

SUSY Higgs sector specified (at LO) by 2 parameters:

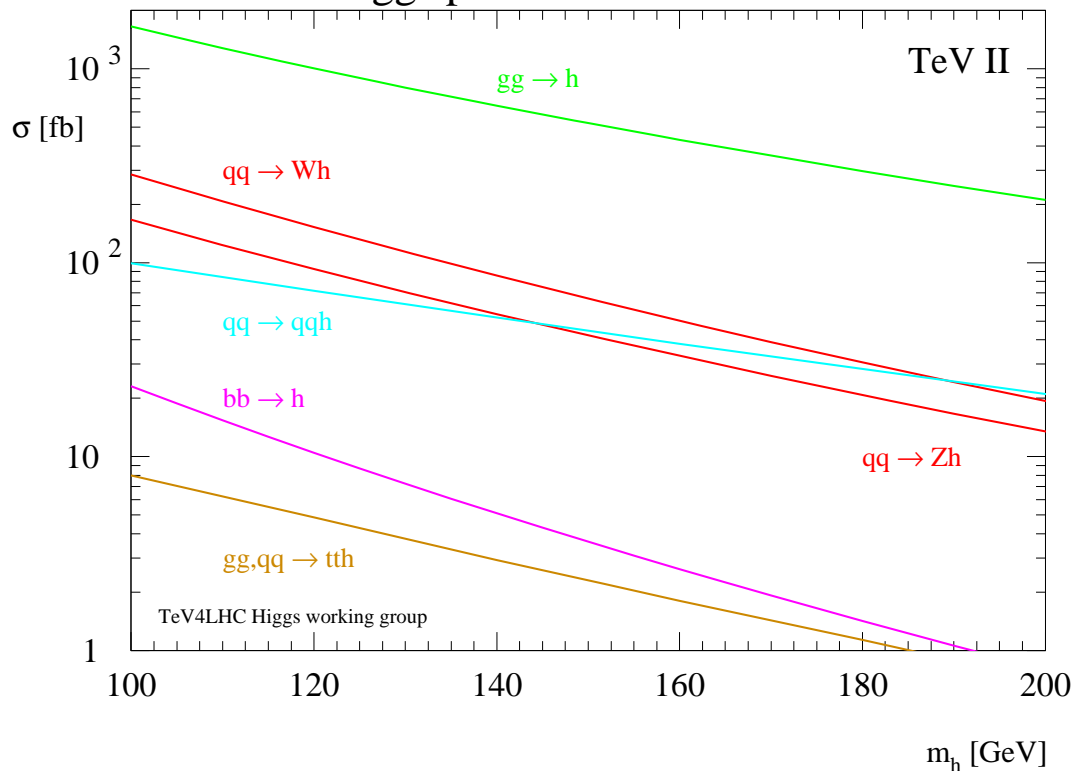
- m_A : mass of pseudo-scalar Higgs boson
- $\tan\beta$: ratio of vacuum expectation values

Important: $hb\bar{b}$ -coupling depends on $\tan\beta$

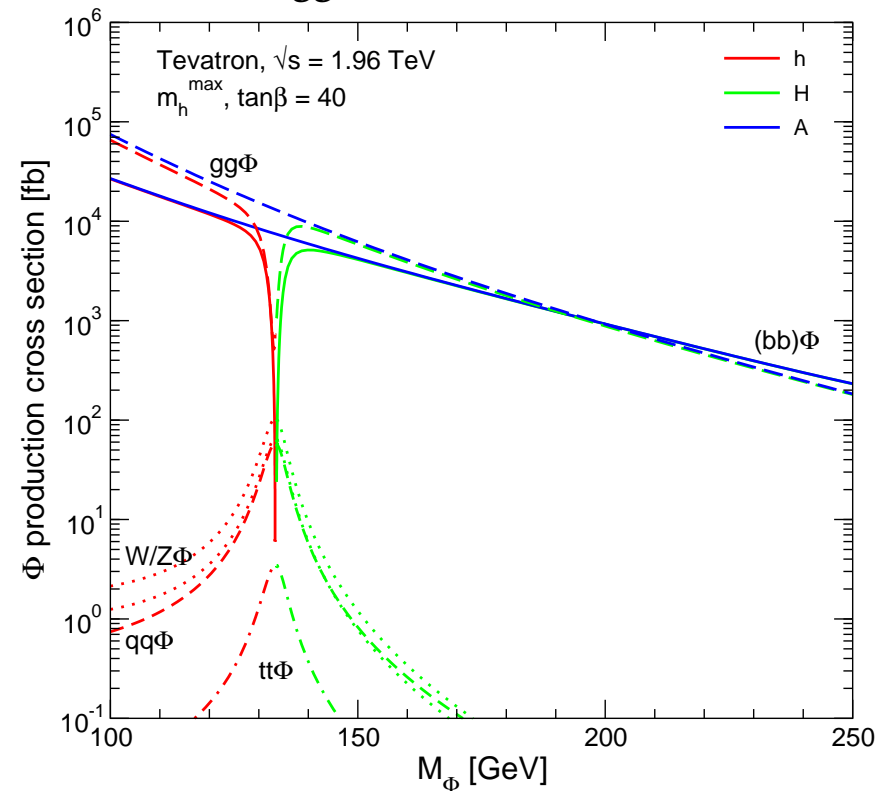
→ large cross-sections for Higgs production at high $\tan\beta$



SM Higgs production cross sections



MSSM Higgs Production cross sections

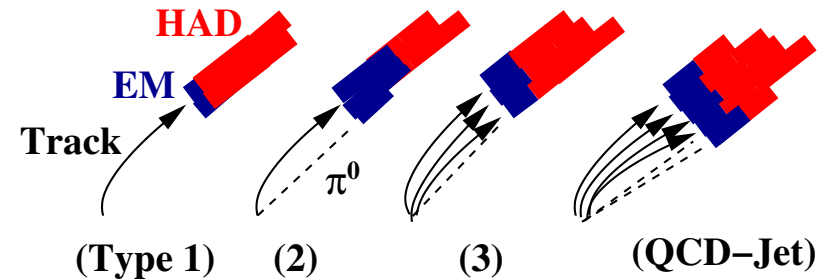


Search for SUSY Higgs

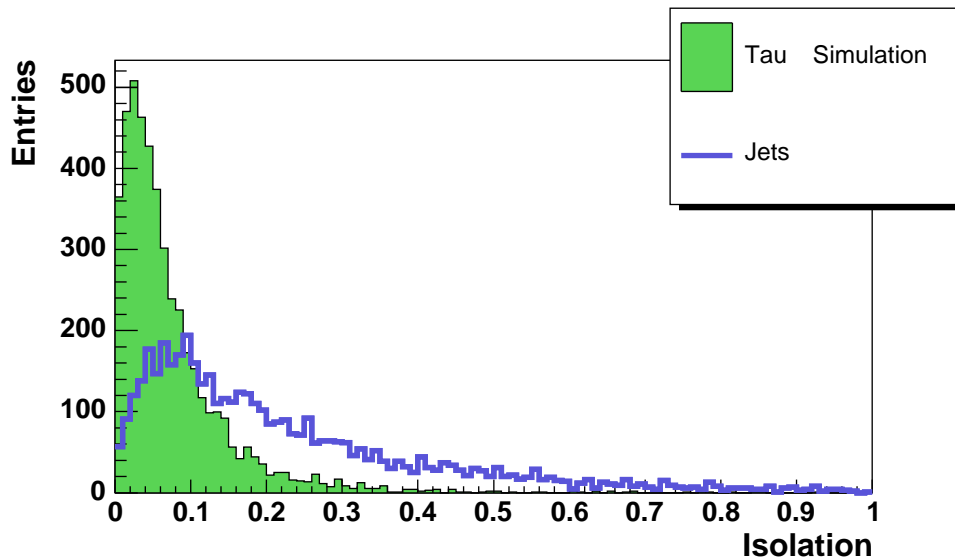
New $D\bar{D}$ analysis: Search for $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$ in 325 pb^{-1}

Main challenge: 65% of τ leptons decay hadronically

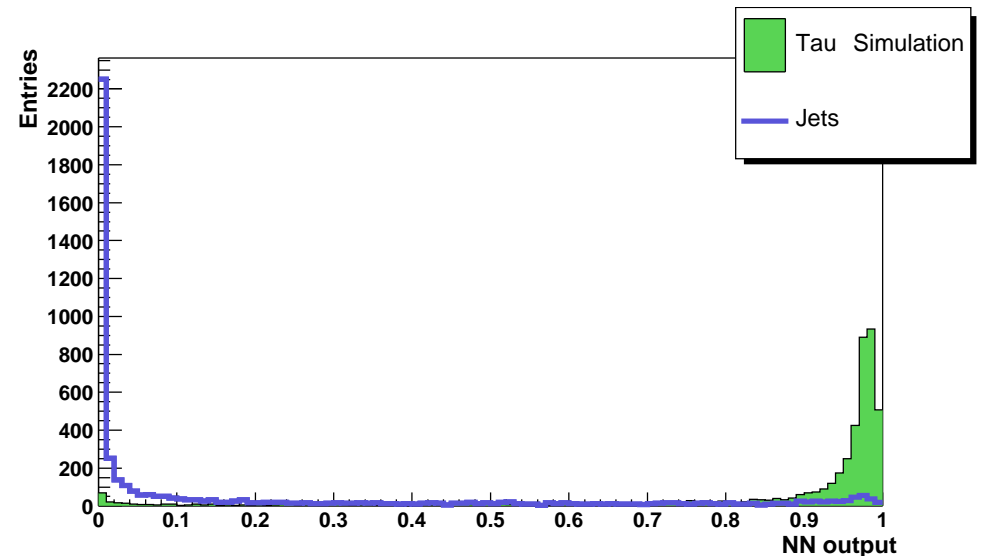
- reconstructed as 1 or 3 tracks pointing to narrow energy deposition in calorimeter
- using neural networks to separate τ -decays from jets



Input Variable: Isolation in Calorimeter



Output of Neural Network



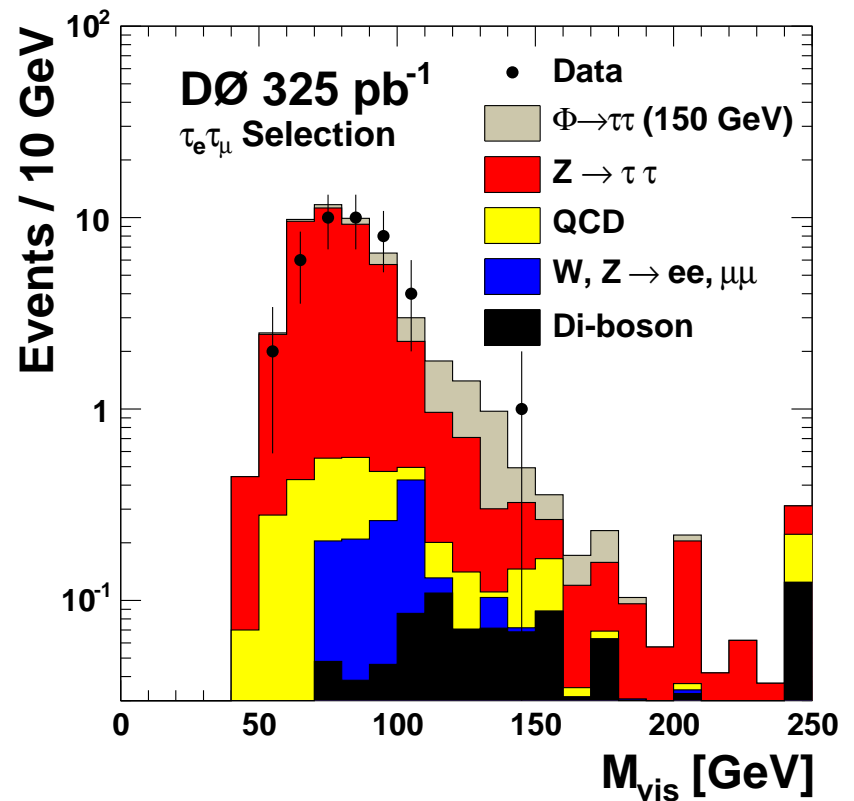
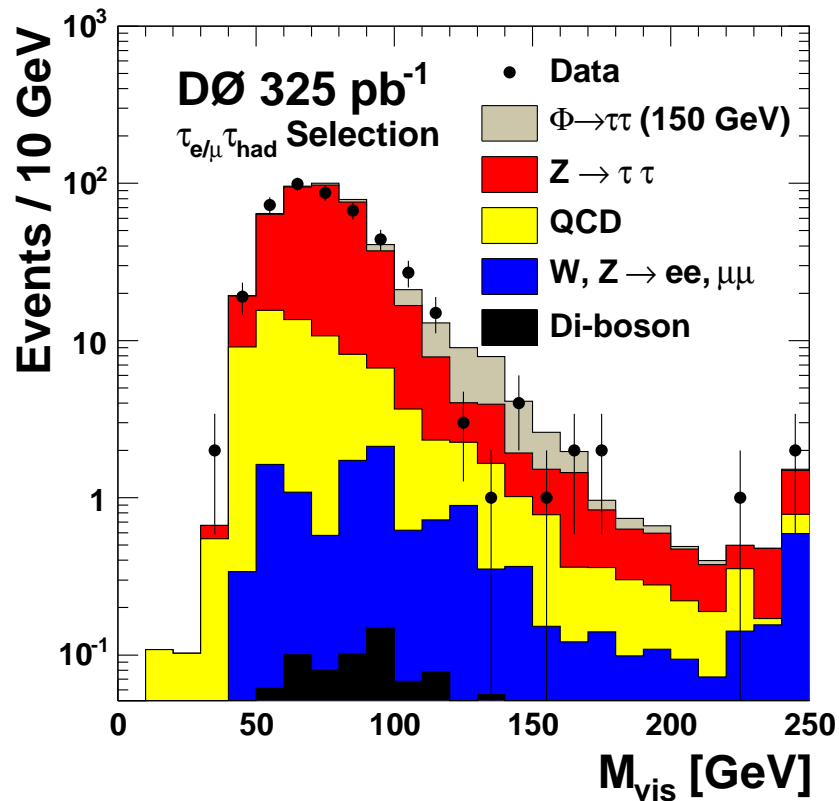
Search for SUSY Higgs

Mode	Fraction (%)	Comments
$\tau_e \tau_e$	3	Large DY BGND
$\tau_\mu \tau_\mu$	3	Large DY BGND
$\tau_e \tau_\mu$	6	Small QCD BGND
$\tau_e \tau_h$	23	Golden
$\tau_\mu \tau_h$	23	Golden
$\tau_h \tau_h$	41	Large QCD BGND

Selections:

- A) two isolated taus with one leptonic tau decay
- B) isolated electron and muon

- Irreducible background from $Z \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$
- Reconstruction of effective mass from visible tau decay products and E_T



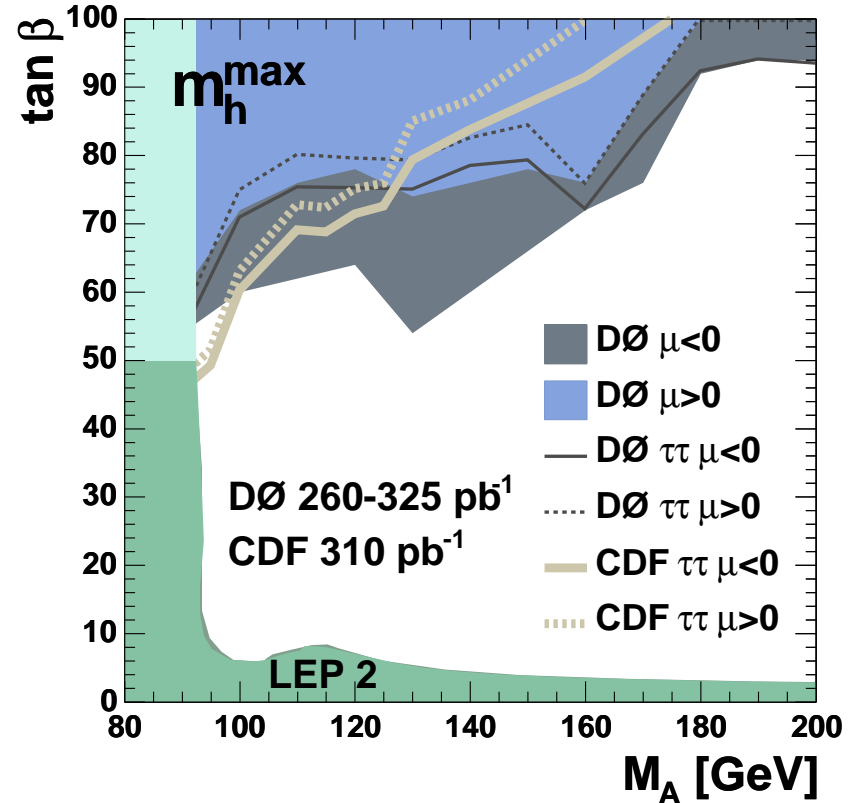
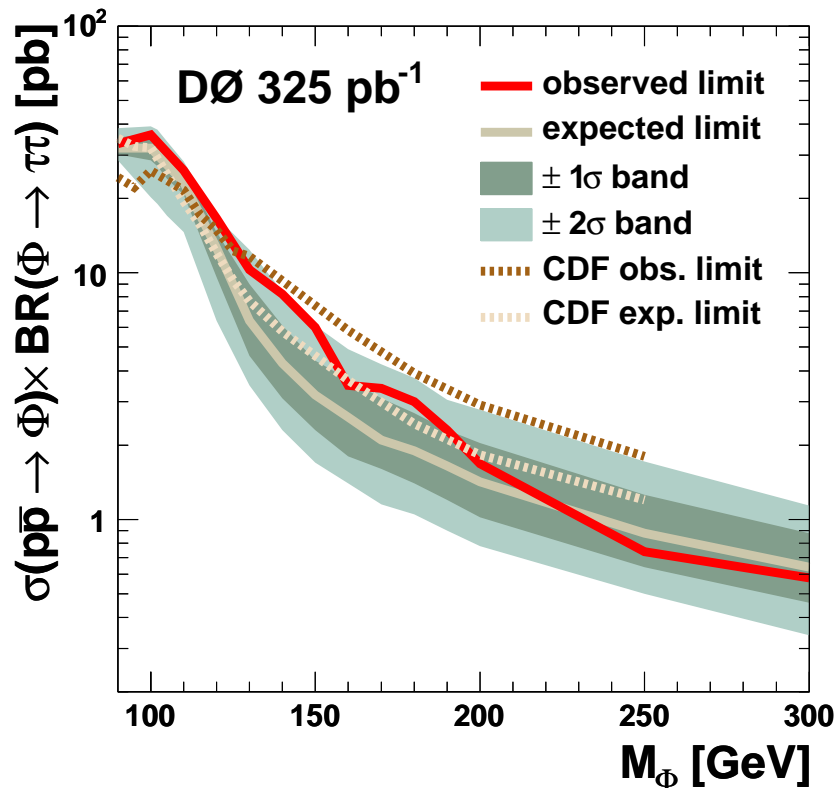
Search for SUSY Higgs

So far no hint for a signal

→ limits on $\sigma \times \text{BR}(h \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-)$

Combination of results from search for $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and $hb(b) \rightarrow bbb(b)$

- powerful constraints on $\tan\beta$ even at large m_A
- Tevatron combination currently in progress (TEVNPWG)



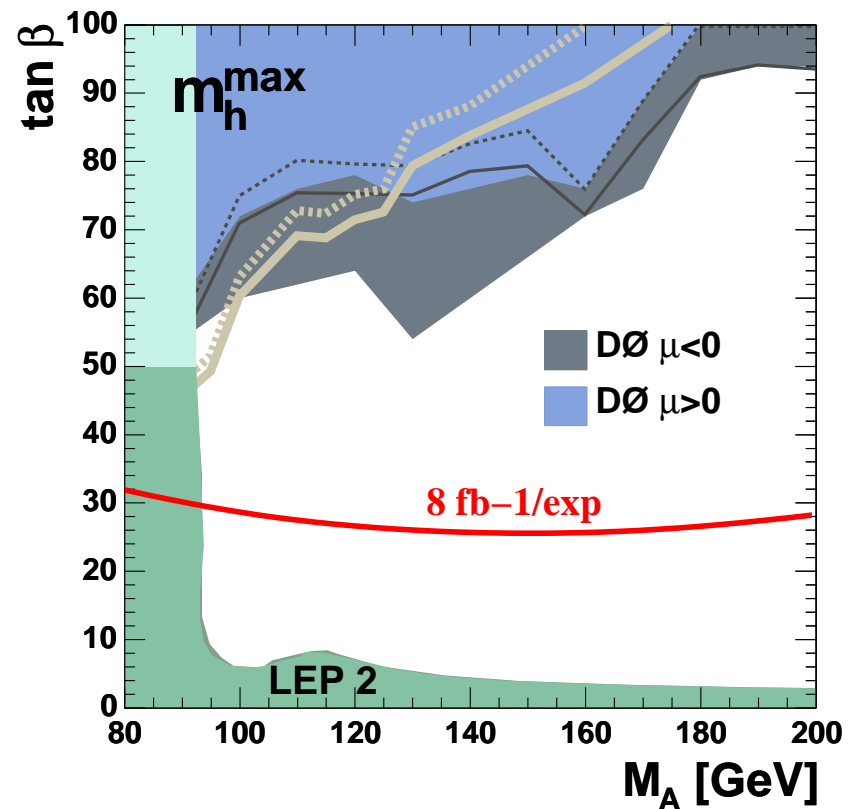
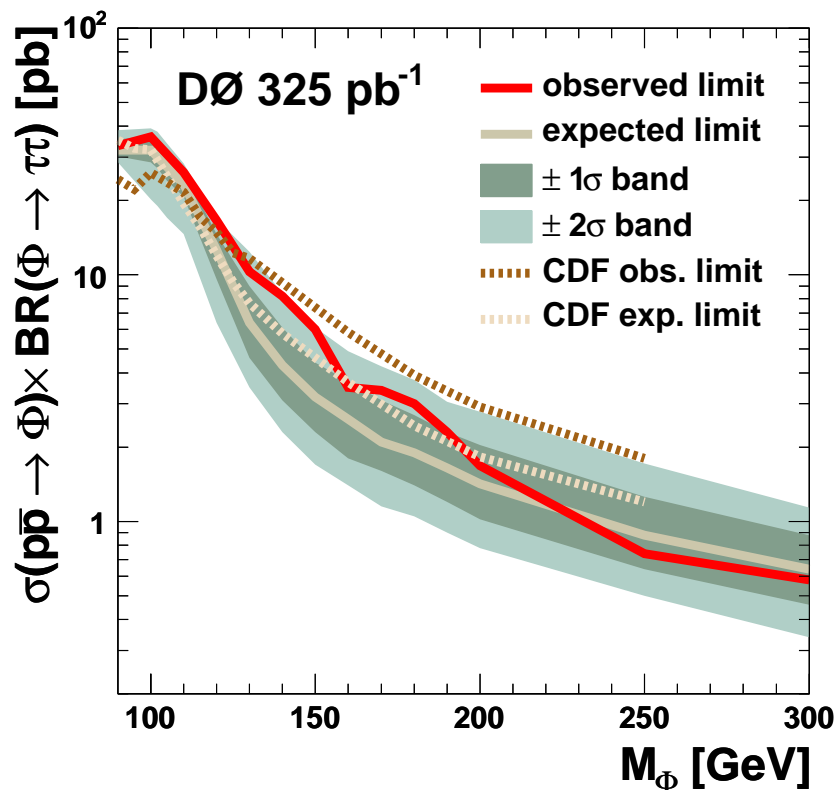
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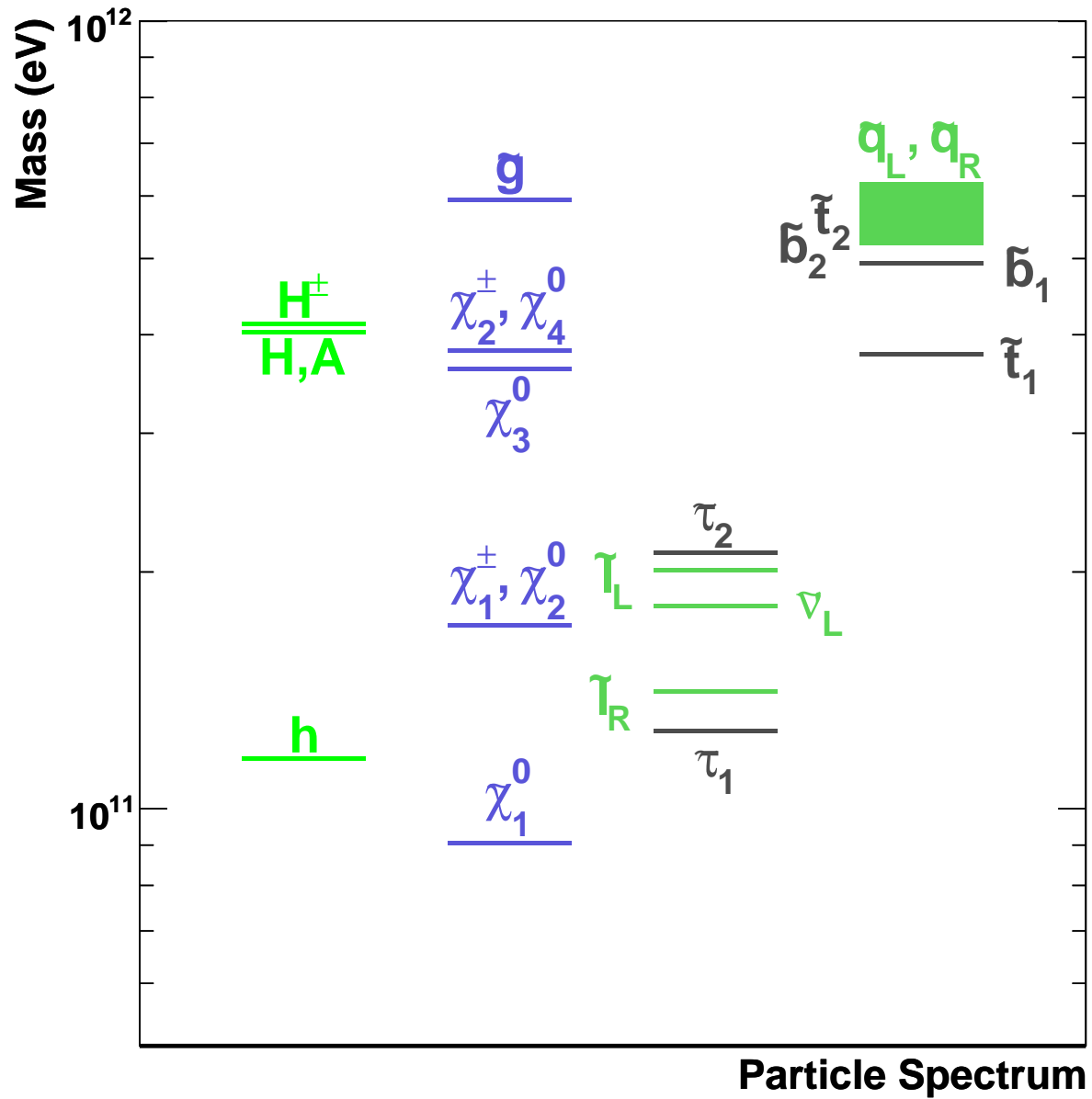
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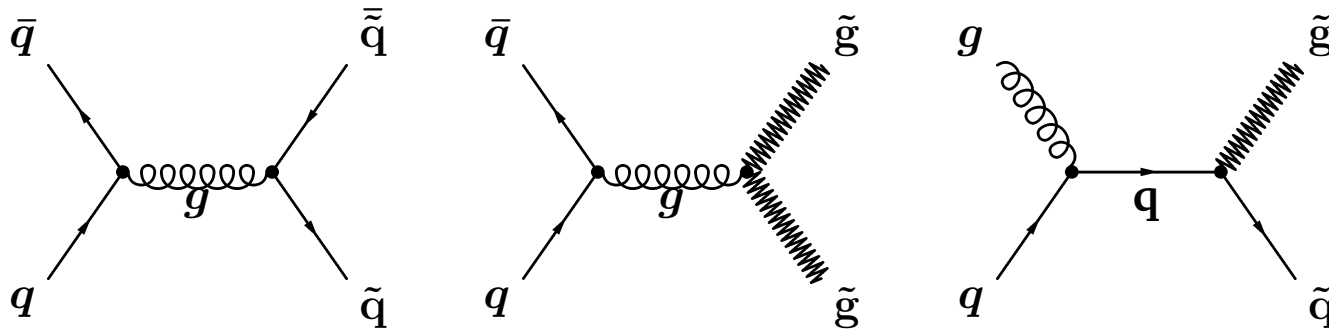
- powerful constraints on $\tan\beta$ even at large m_A
- Tevatron combination currently in progress (TEVNPWG)



What other particles does SUSY predict?

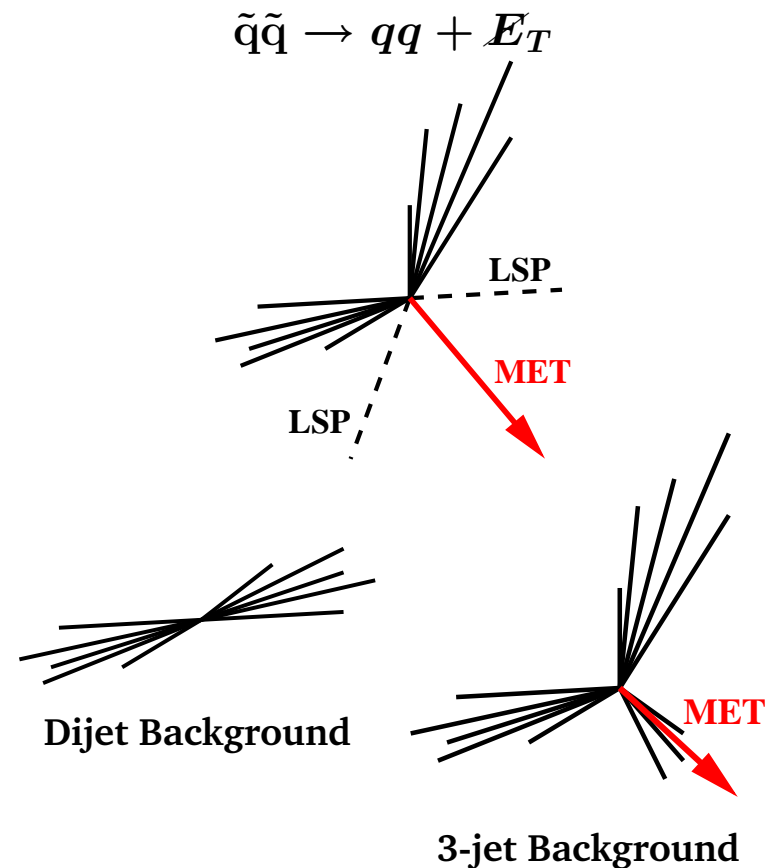


Search for Supersymmetry – Squarks/Gluinos



- Squarks/Gluinos produced via strong interaction
 - large cross sections at hadron colliders
- Decays: jets + LSP
 - LSP assumed to be stable (R_p conserved)
 - Signature: jets + E_T
- $D\mathcal{O}$: 310 pb^{-1} collected with dedicated trigger: acoplanar jets + E_T

Mass region	Main Channel	Signature
$m_{\tilde{q}} < m_{\tilde{g}}$	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}$	$2j + E_T$
$m_{\tilde{q}} > m_{\tilde{g}}$	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	$4j + E_T$
$m_{\tilde{q}} \approx m_{\tilde{g}}$	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q}\tilde{g}$	$2j/3j + E_T$

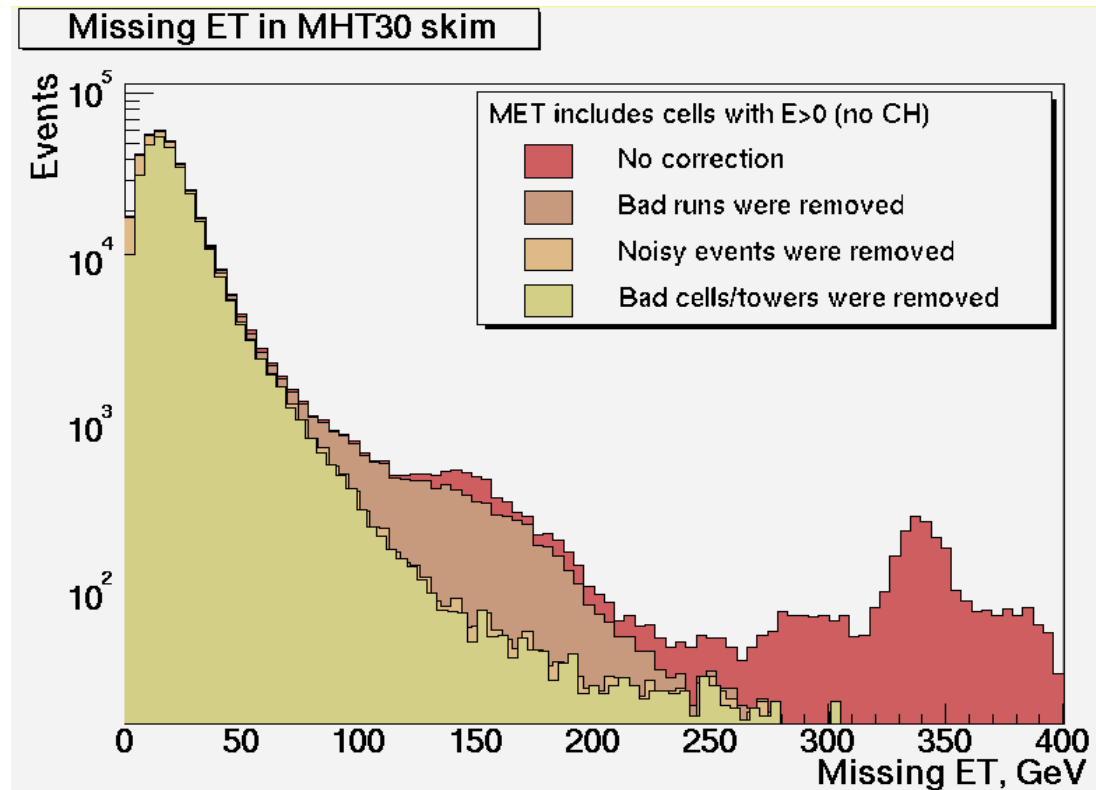


Search for Supersymmetry – Squarks/Gluinos

Searching for one SUSY event with high E_T out of 10^{14} $p\bar{p}$ collisions

→ very sensitive to rare calorimeter problems

Missing E_T distribution (before quality cuts)



Deployed extensive data quality monitoring effort

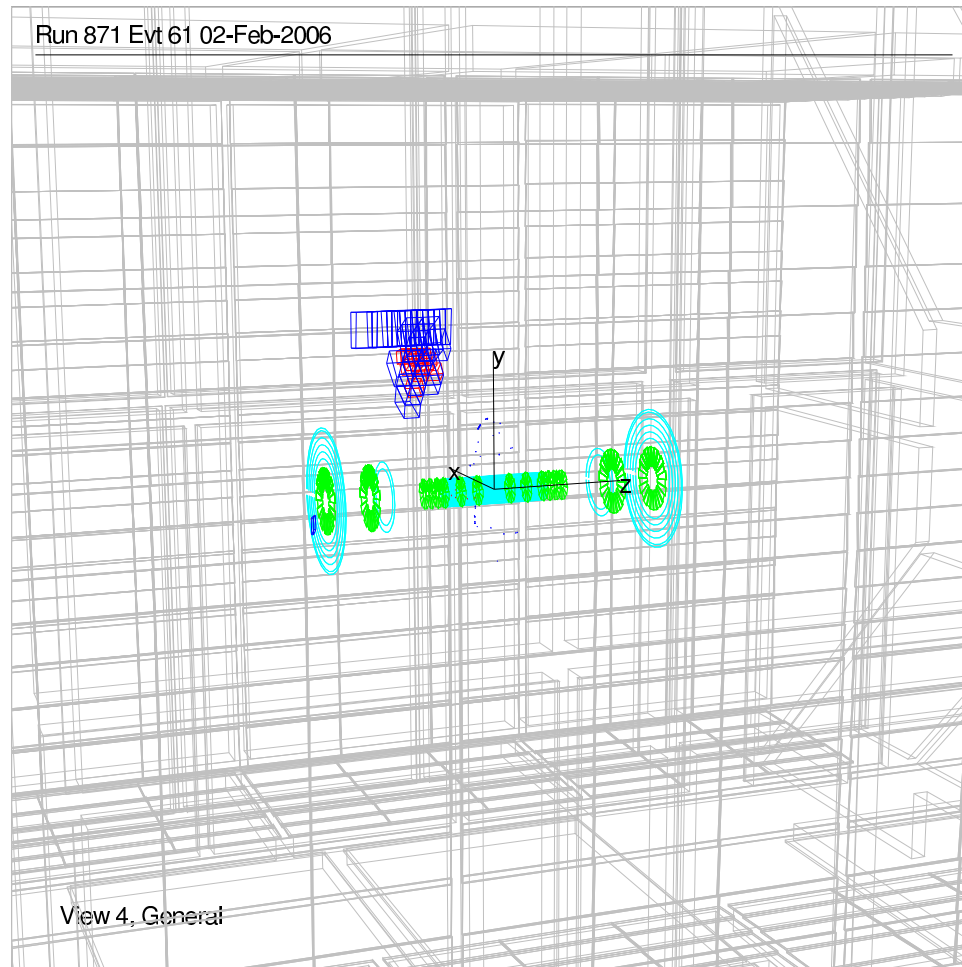
→ offline tools to veto bad blocks of data

→ early online detection and fixing of detector problems

Search for Supersymmetry – Squarks/Gluinos

Note: Distinction of noise and new physics non-trivial

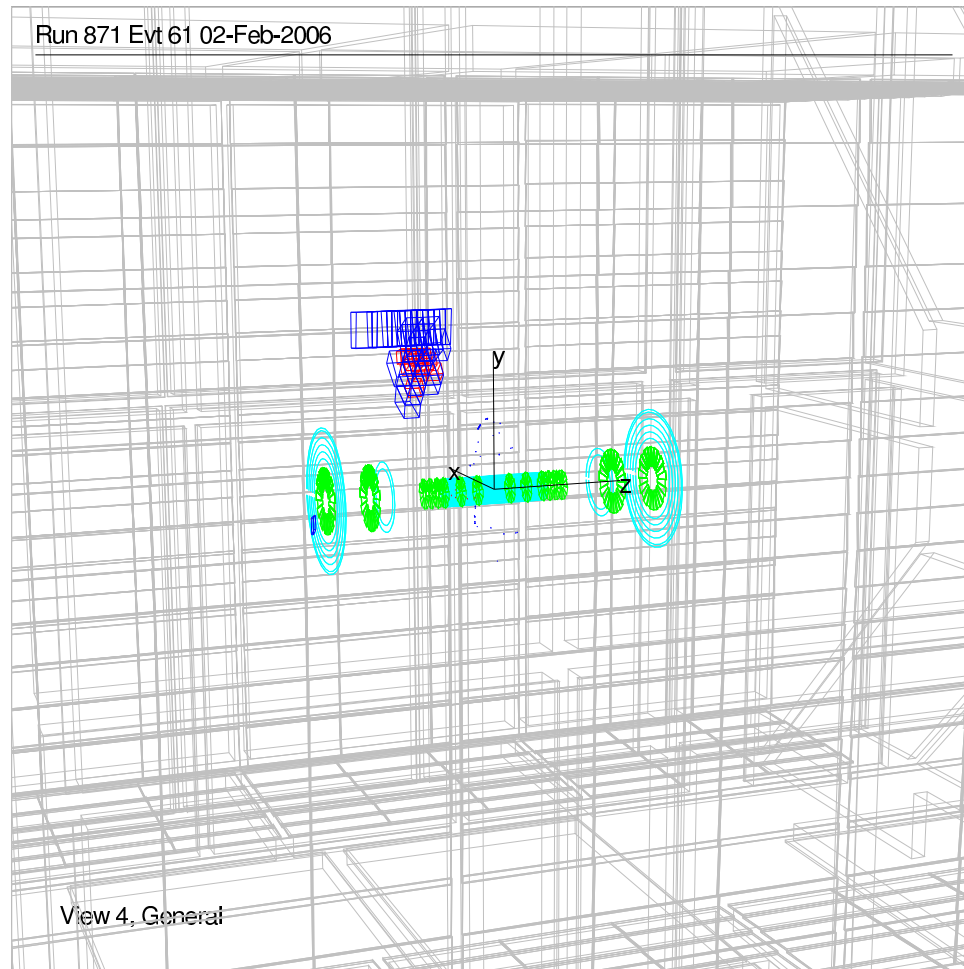
- Should this event be discarded as noise?:



Search for Supersymmetry – Squarks/Gluinos

Note: Distinction of noise and new physics non-trivial

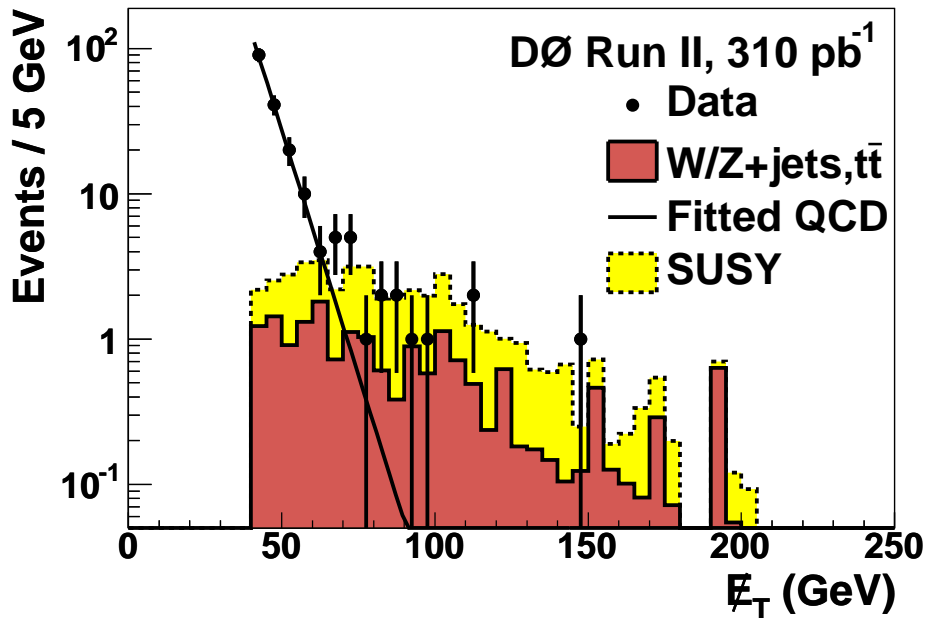
- Should this event be discarded as noise?:



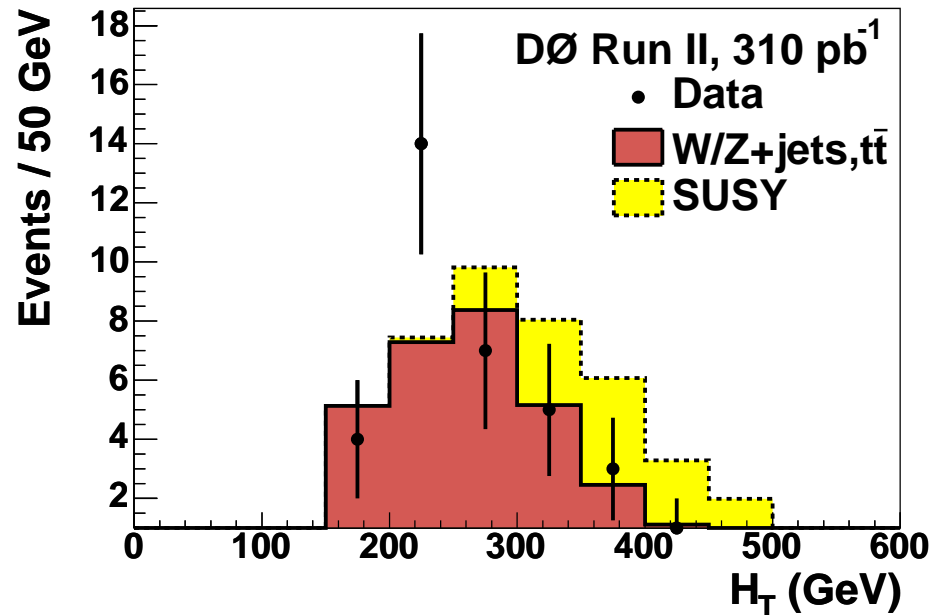
- Event from simulation of long-lived gluinos (new $D\emptyset$ search based on 350 pb^{-1})
- Gluinos can get stuck in calorimeter and decay at random times

Search for Supersymmetry – Squarks/Gluinos

4j+ E_T analysis

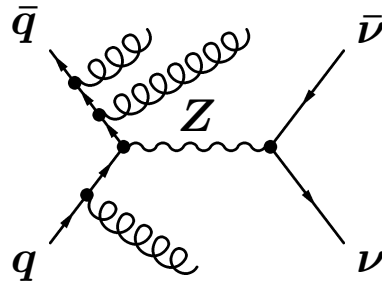


3j+ E_T analysis



Main backgrounds:

- Multijets with fake E_T
- W+jets with $W \rightarrow e\nu, \mu\nu, \tau\nu$
- Z+jets with $Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$

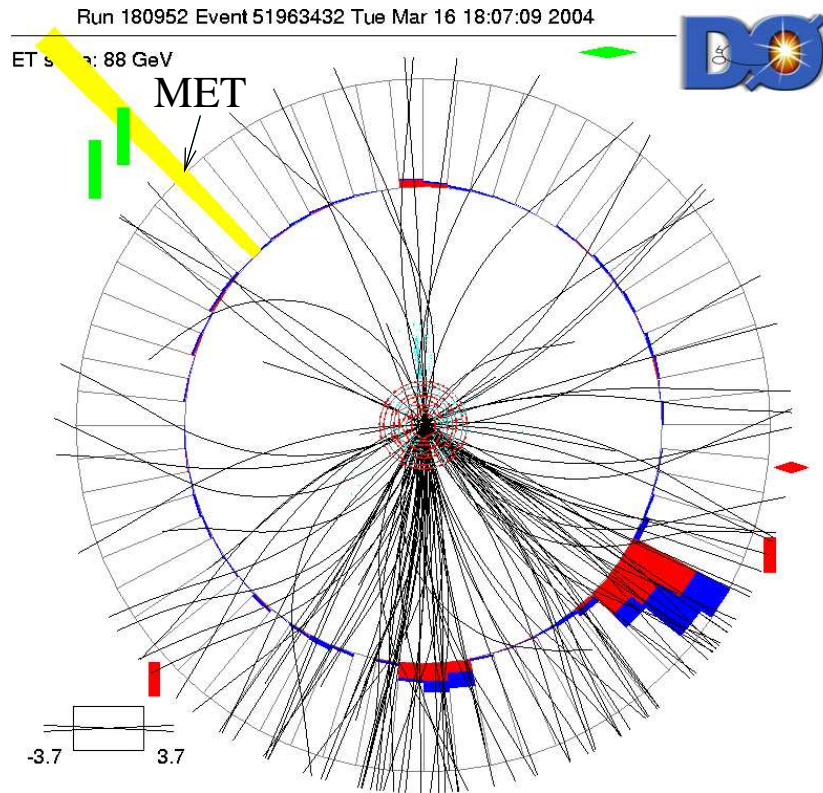


Main selection cuts:

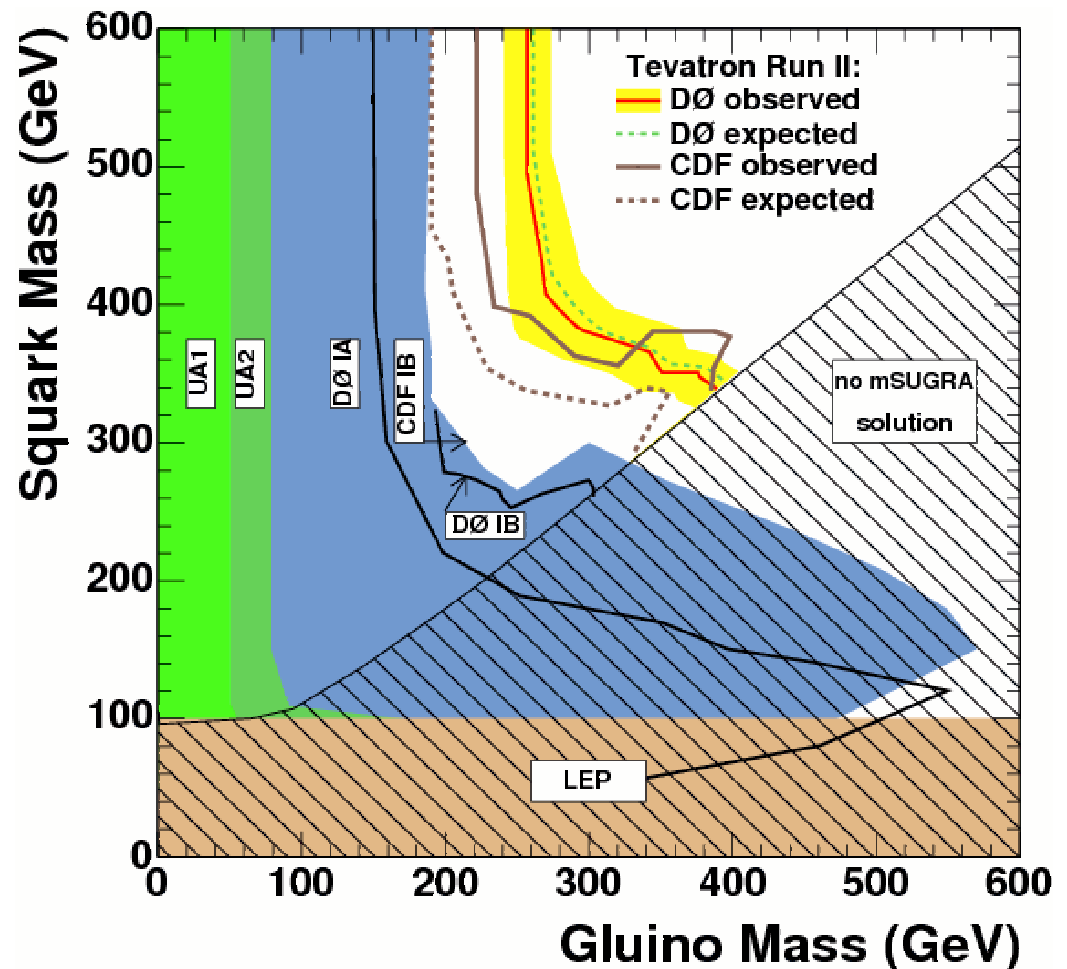
- 2/3/4 jets and large E_T
- angular separation E_T , jets
- isolated lepton veto

Mass region	Main Channel	Signature	E_T	$H_T = \sum p_T^{jet}$	Exp. Bckgd.	Data
$m_{\tilde{q}} < m_{\tilde{g}}$	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}$	2j + E_T	>175 GeV	>275 GeV	$4.8^{+4.5}_{-2.2}$	6
$m_{\tilde{q}} > m_{\tilde{g}}$	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	4j + E_T	>75 GeV	>225 GeV	10.3 ± 2.6	10
$m_{\tilde{q}} \approx m_{\tilde{g}}$	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q}\tilde{g}$	2j/3j + E_T	>100 GeV	>350 GeV	3.9 ± 1.3	4

Search for Supersymmetry – Squarks/Gluinos



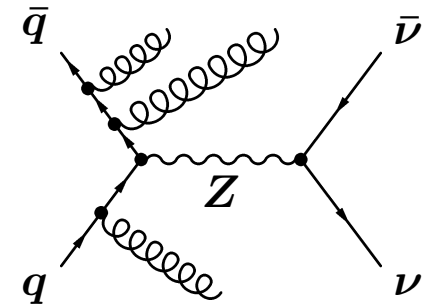
$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}$ candidate event
 $(E_T = 354 \text{ GeV}, p_T^{j1} = 264 \text{ GeV},$
 $p_T^{j2} = 106 \text{ GeV})$



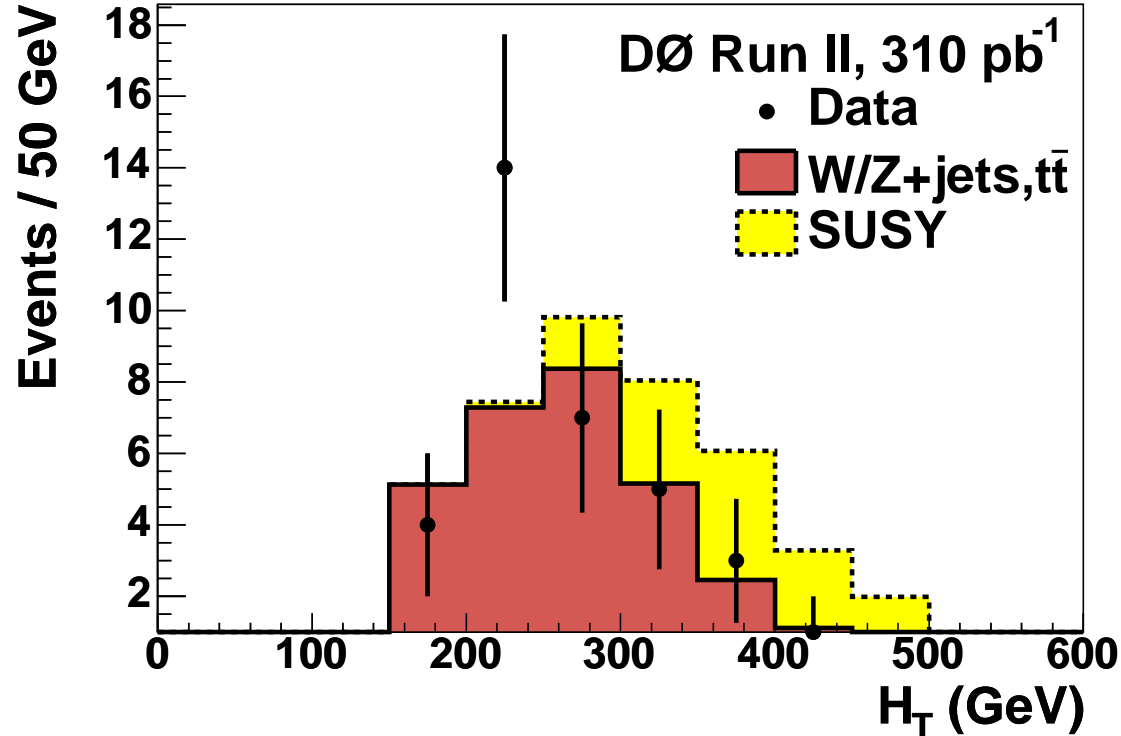
- No evidence for squark/gluino production at the Tevatron
- New limits in squark/gluino mass plane (mSUGRA: $\tan\beta = 3, A_0 = 0, \mu < 0$)
- Ultimate reach with 8 fb^{-1} : gluinos $\sim 320 \text{ GeV}$, squarks $\sim 400 \text{ GeV}$

Search for Supersymmetry at LHC – V+jets Background

- Search for SUSY in Jets+ E_T is flagship analysis at the LHC
- Modelling of V+jets backgrounds is crucial
- Default pythia modelling is not adequate

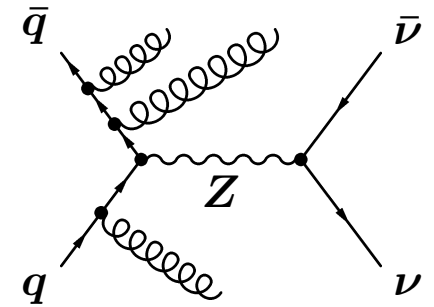


DØ Squark/Gluino Search

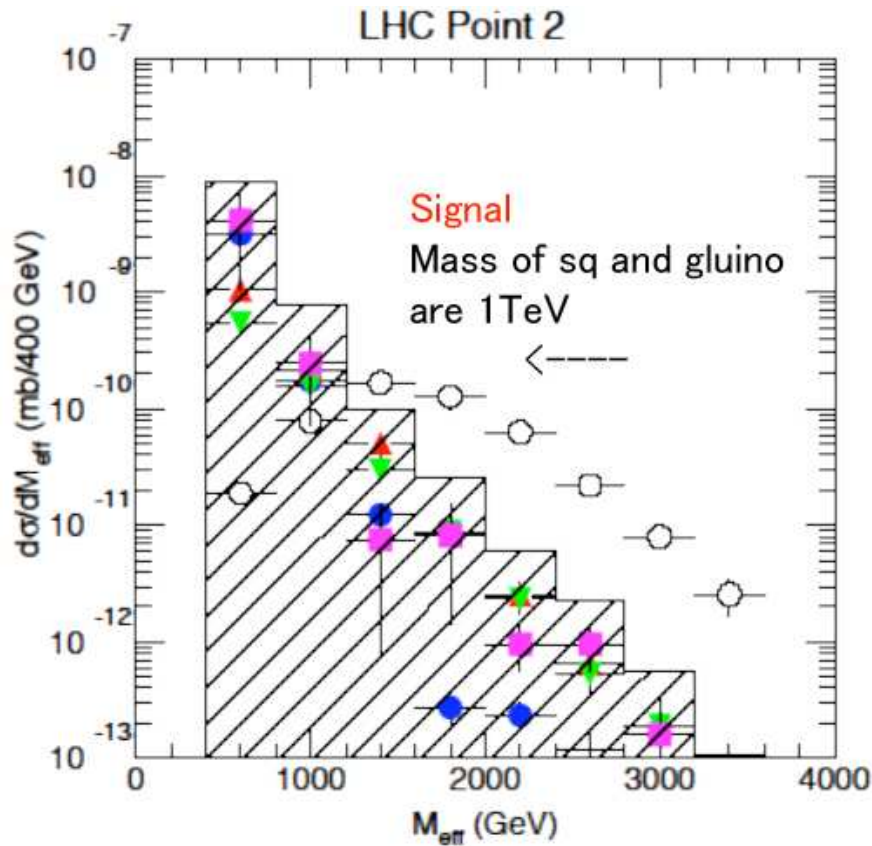


Search for Supersymmetry at LHC – V+jets Background

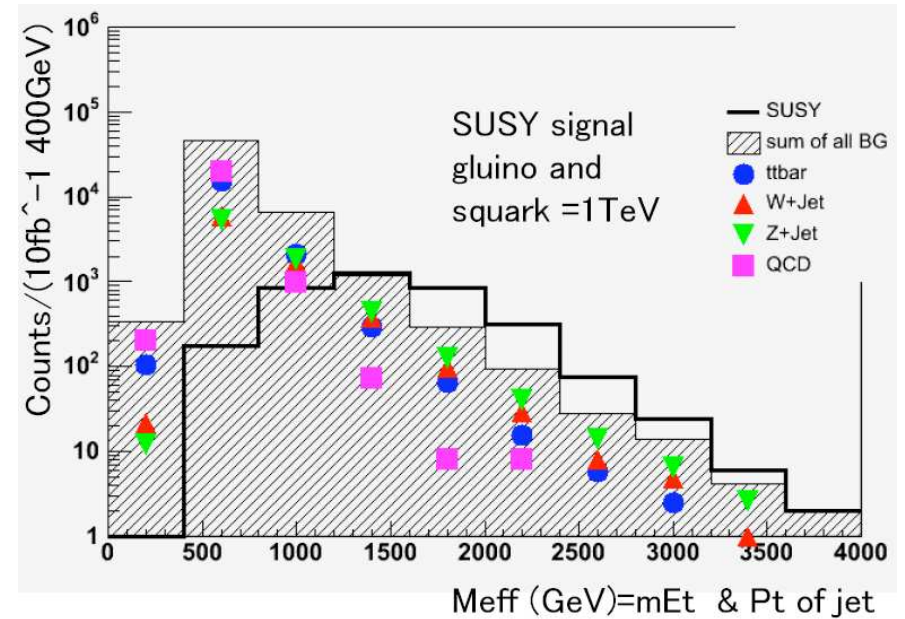
- Search for SUSY in Jets+ E_T is flagship analysis at the LHC
- Modelling of V+jets backgrounds is crucial
- Default pythia modelling is not adequate



ATLAS TDR Study (Parton Shower MC)



New Study (Matrix Element MC)

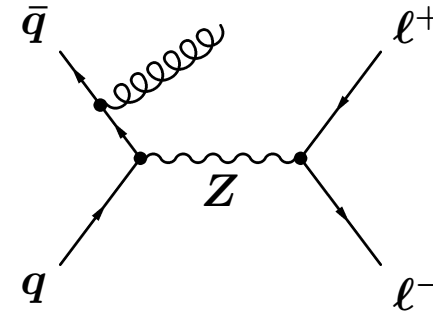


(S. Asai et al.)

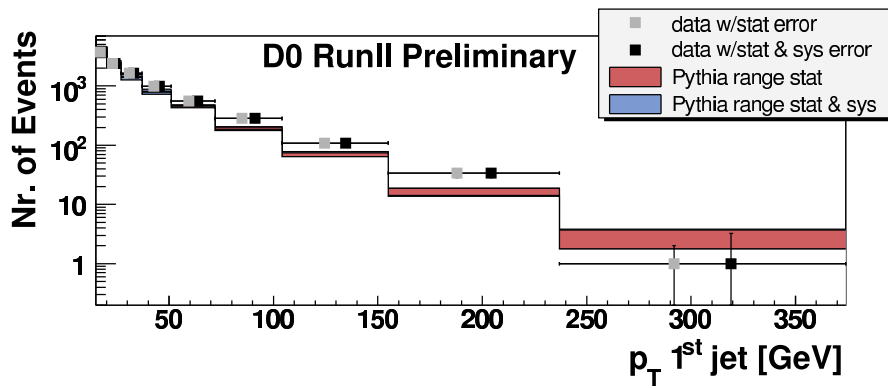
Vector Boson plus Jet Production at the Tevatron

Dedicated $D\bar{O}$ Analyses to test new MC Generators in Z+jets data (950 pb^{-1})

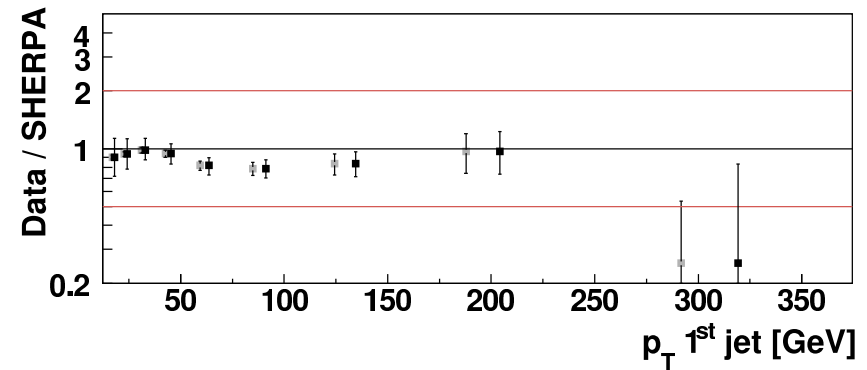
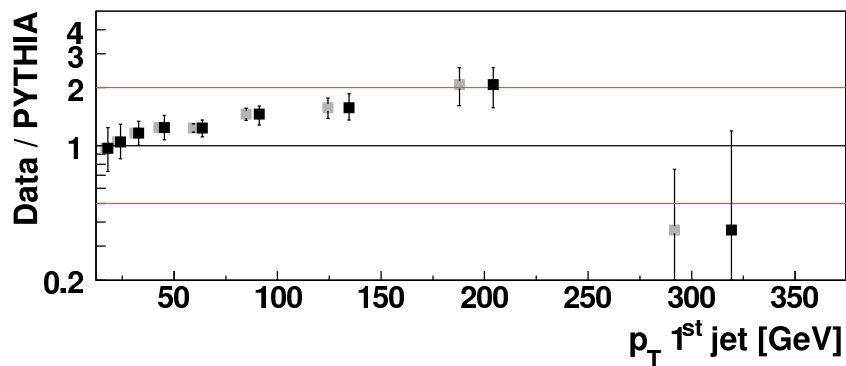
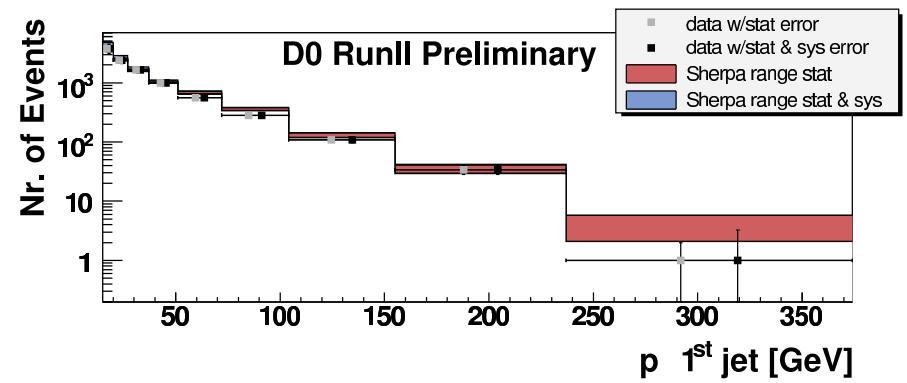
P_T Distribution of leading Jet



$D\bar{O}$ Data vs. PYTHIA



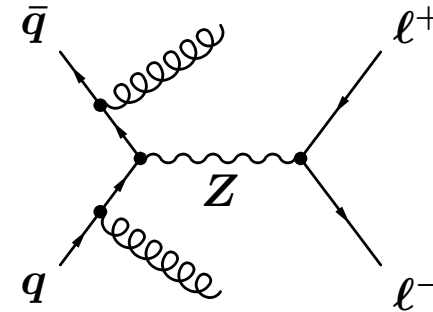
$D\bar{O}$ Data vs. SHERPA



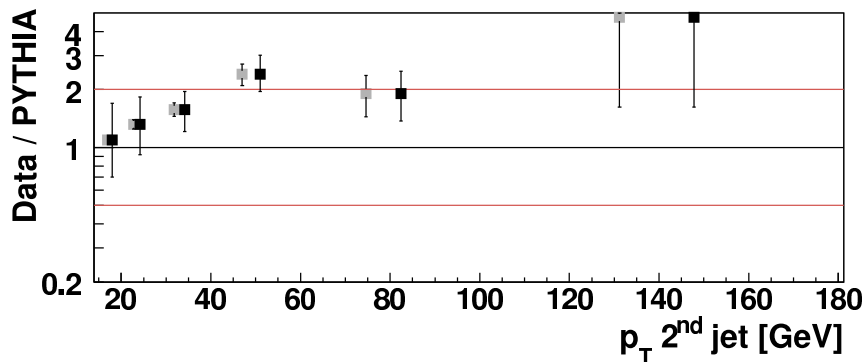
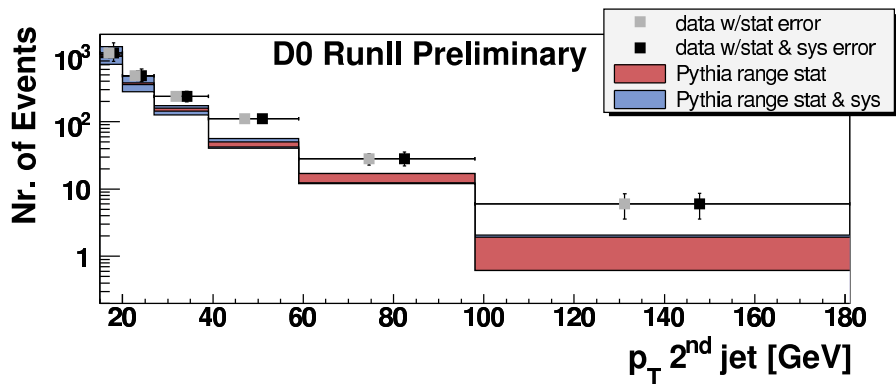
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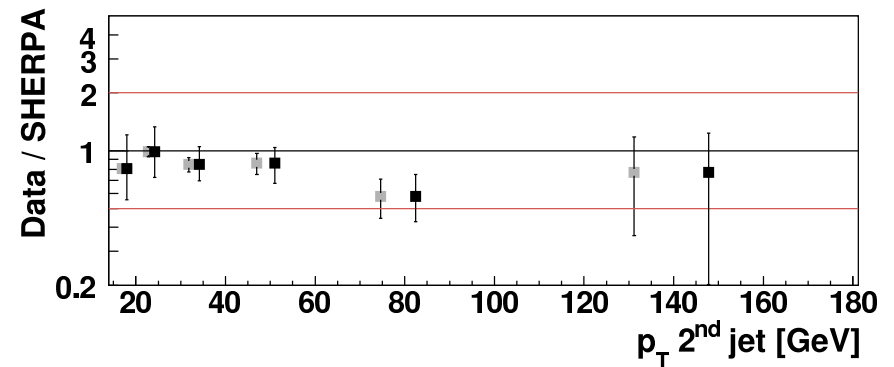
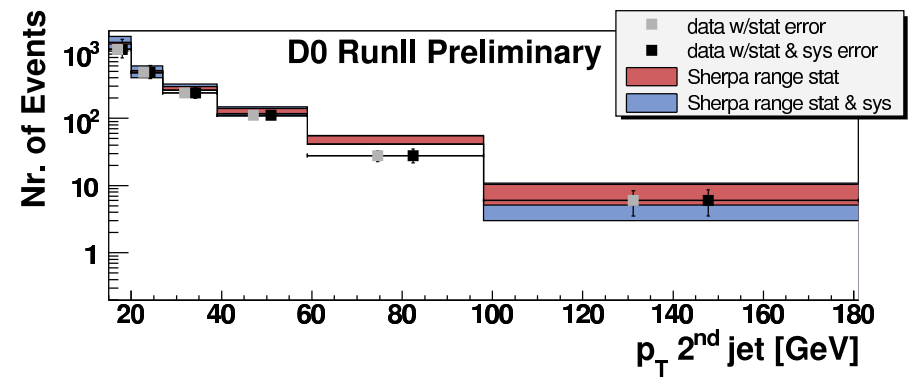
P_T Distribution of next-to-leading Jet



$D\bar{O}$ Data vs. PYTHIA



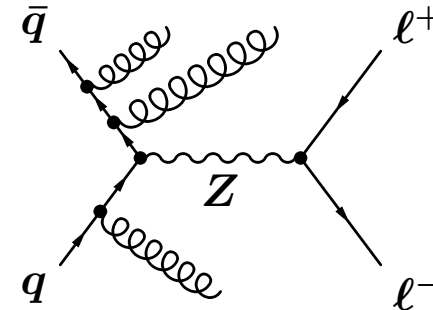
$D\bar{O}$ Data vs. SHERPA



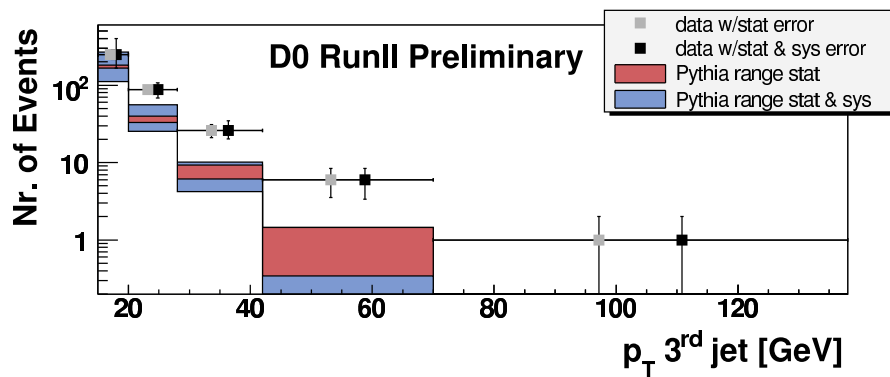
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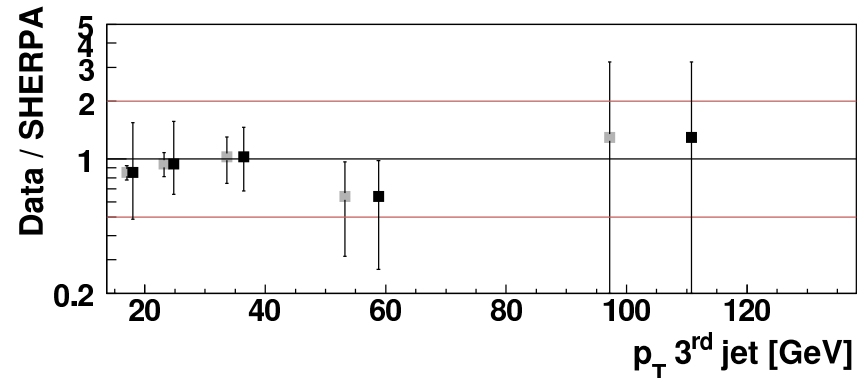
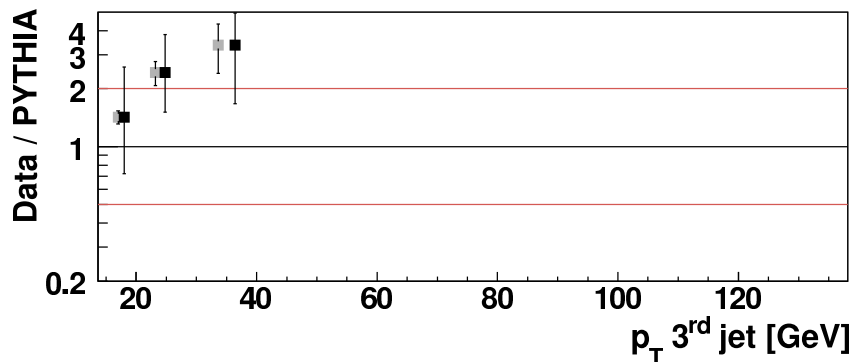
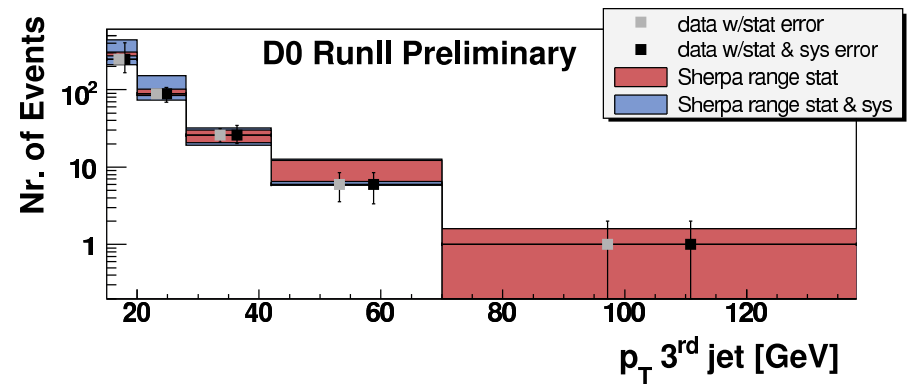
P_T Distribution of next-to-next-to-leading Jet



$D\bar{O}$ Data vs. PYTHIA



$D\bar{O}$ Data vs. SHERPA



Beyond Supersymmetry

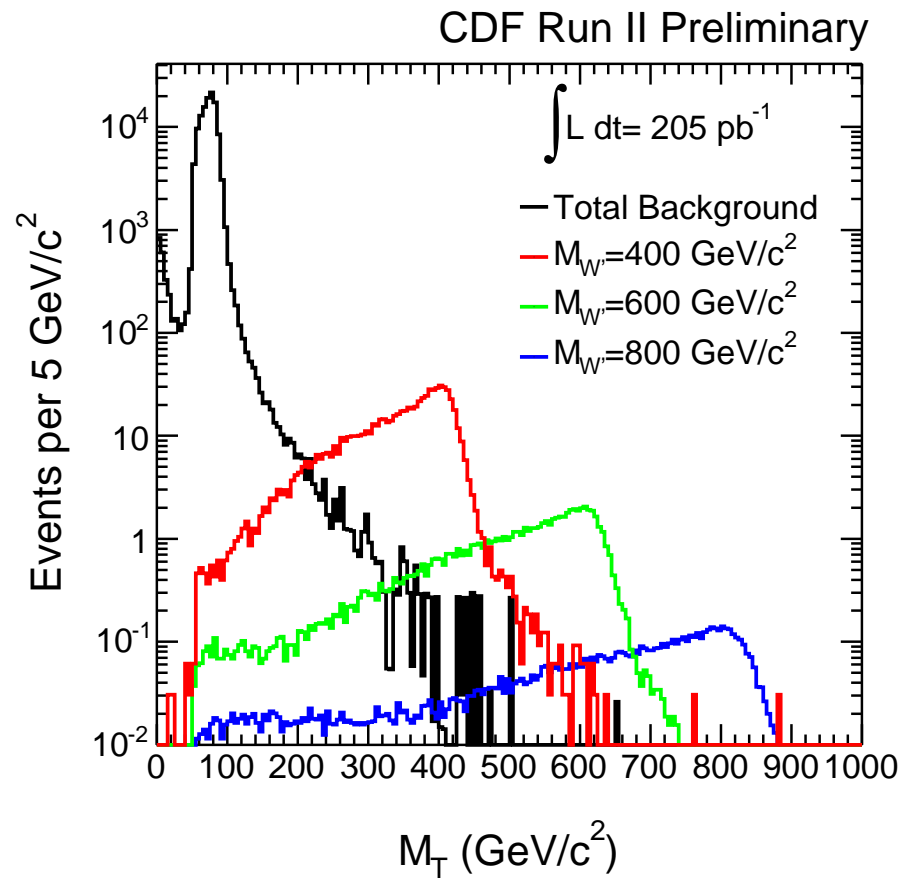


Still need to discuss: Gravitons, extra gauge bosons

Search for Heavy Gauge Bosons

Many models predict extra charged or neutral gauge bosons (W' , Z')

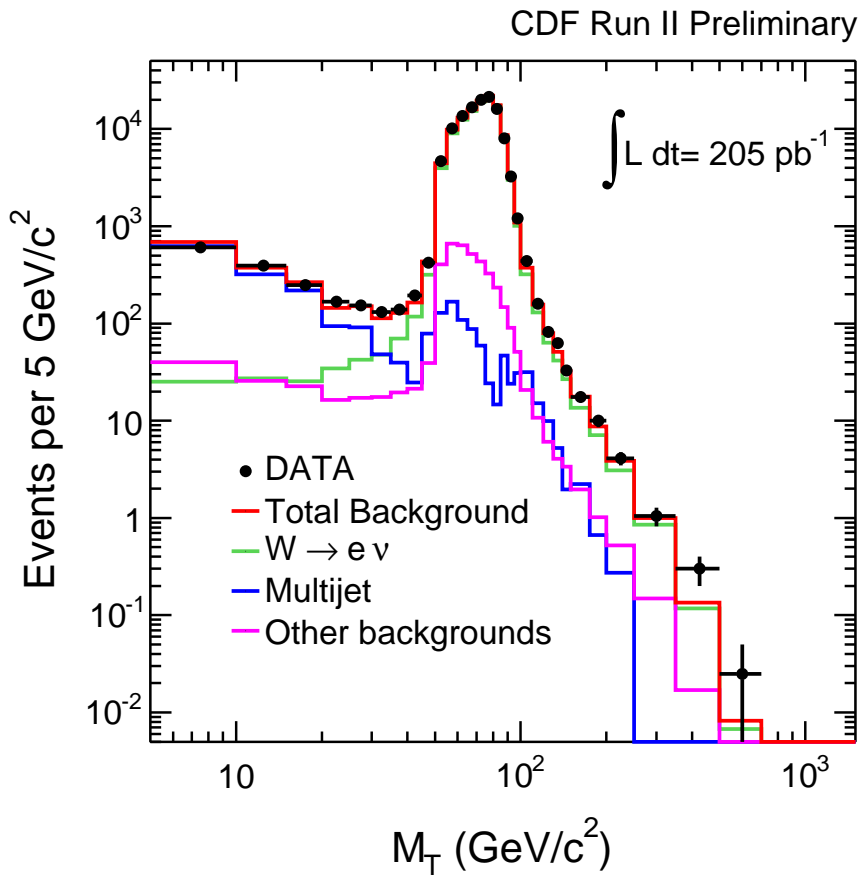
→ search for leptonic decays of high-mass resonances: $W' \rightarrow \ell\nu$, $Z' \rightarrow \ell\ell$



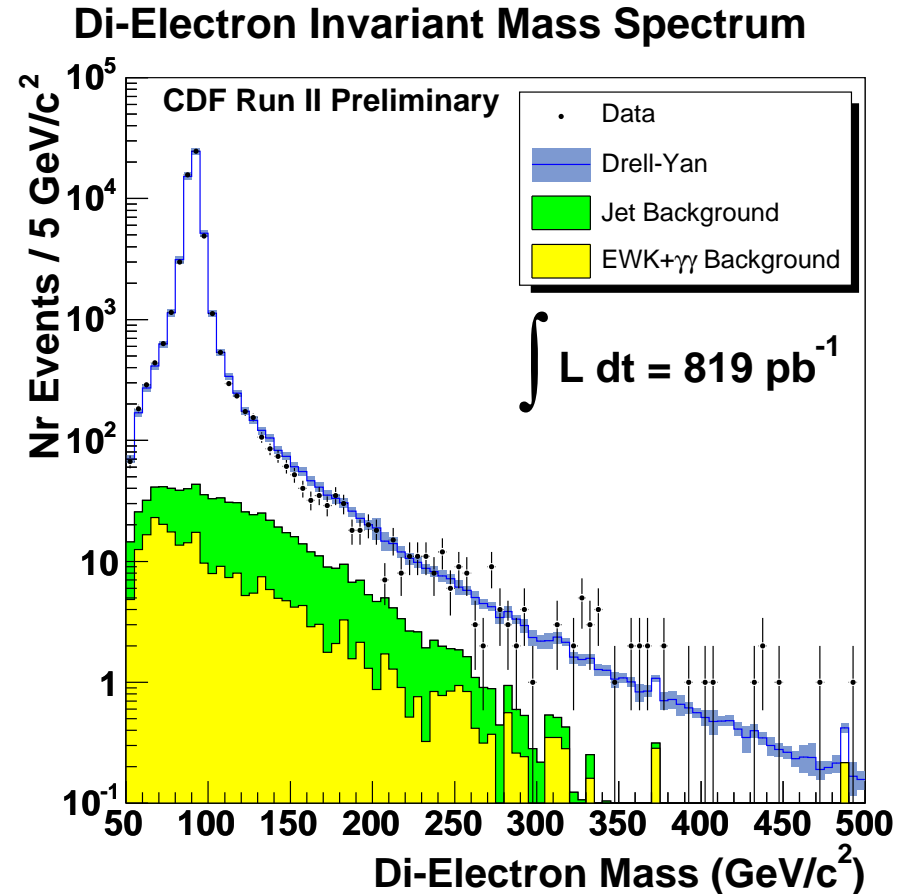
Search for Heavy Gauge Bosons

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→ search for leptonic decays of high-mass resonances: $W' \rightarrow \ell\nu$, $Z' \rightarrow \ell\ell$



Limit (CDF): $M_{W'} > 788 \text{ GeV}$



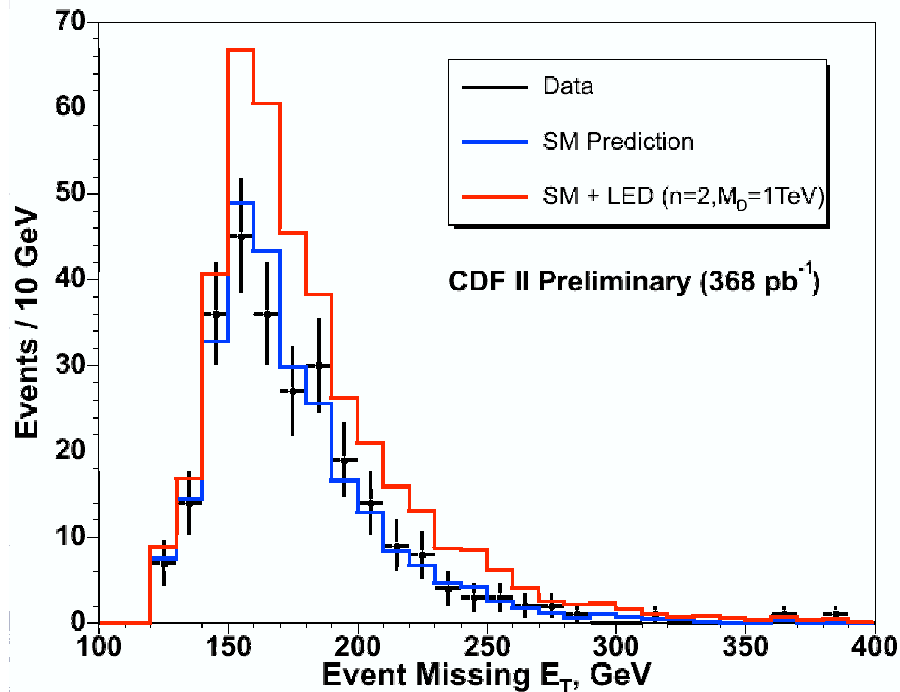
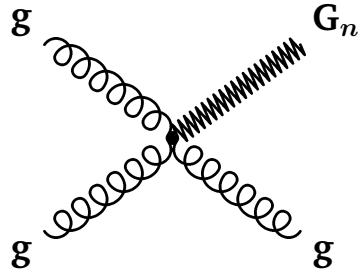
Limit (CDF): $M_{Z'} > 850 \text{ GeV}$

Search for Extra Dimensions – Graviton Production

Large Extra Dimension (ADD)

Gravitons escape detection

→ monojet signature

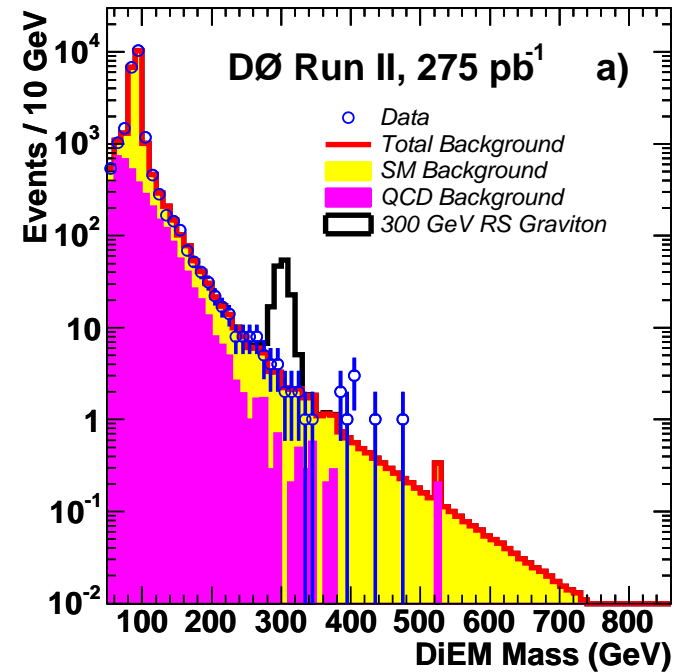
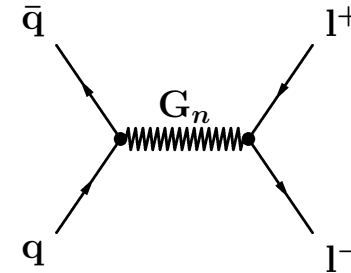


Limits (CDF): $M_D > 1.33$ TeV ($n=2$)

Randall-Sundrum Gravitons

Graviton states are heavy

→ dilepton/diphoton resonances



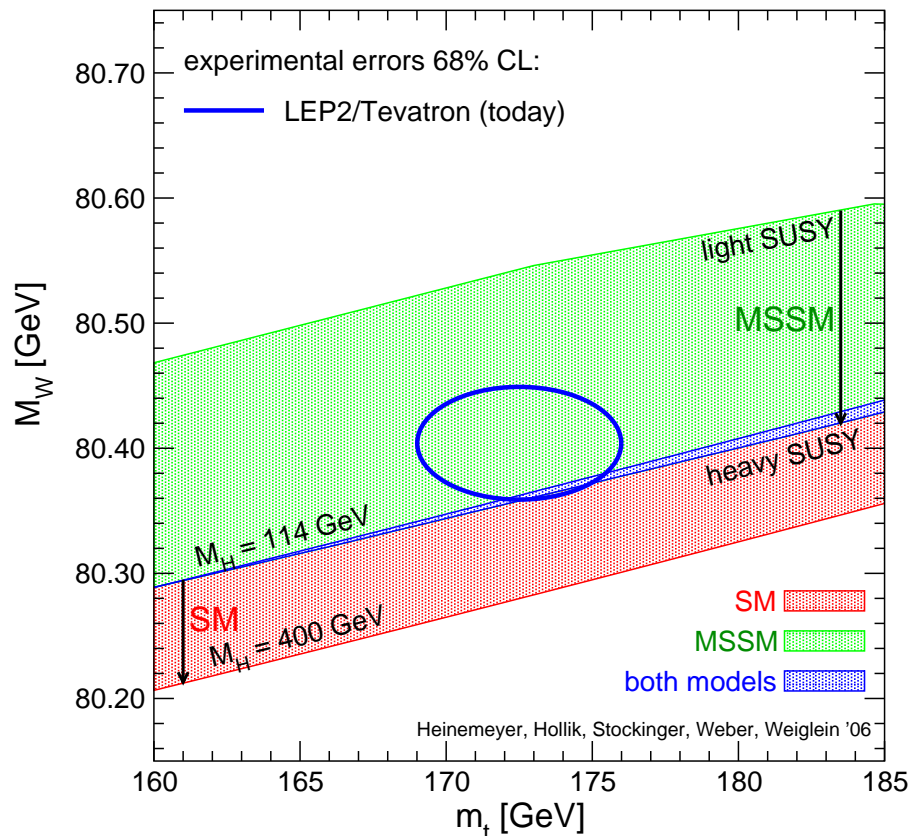
Limits (DØ): $M_G > 785$ GeV ($\kappa=0.1$)

Conclusions

- Tevatron sets new limits on SM/MSSM Higgs bosons, SUSY, Extra Dimensions and W'/Z'
- Higgs searches about 1 year away from reaching sensitivity at 95% C.L.
- Vast amount of additional results available (see CDF/DØ web pages)
- Preparing for LHC physics with dedicated measurements at the Tevatron

Conclusions

- Tevatron sets new limits on SM/MSSM Higgs bosons, SUSY, Extra Dimensions and W'/Z'
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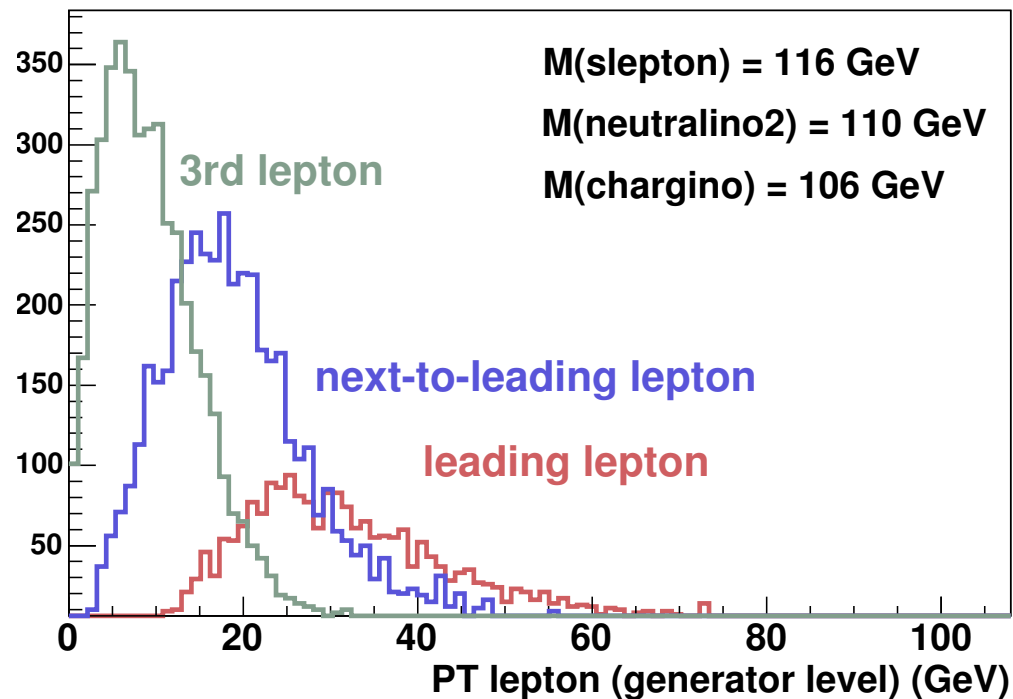
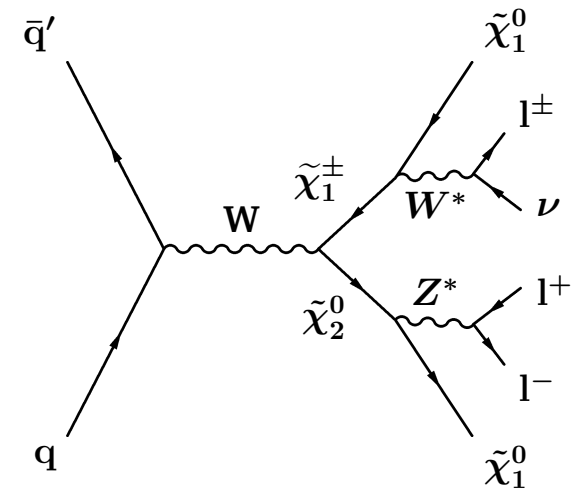


Let's hope we'll hit the gold mine!

BACKUP

Search for Charginos and Neutralinos

- Production cross section (electroweak) relatively small
 - need clean leptonic signature to suppress backgrounds
- Golden channel: $\tilde{\chi}^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow 3\ell + E_T$
- Experimental Challenge: low- p_T leptons
 - need multilepton triggers with low thresholds
 - need efficient lepton identification at low p_T

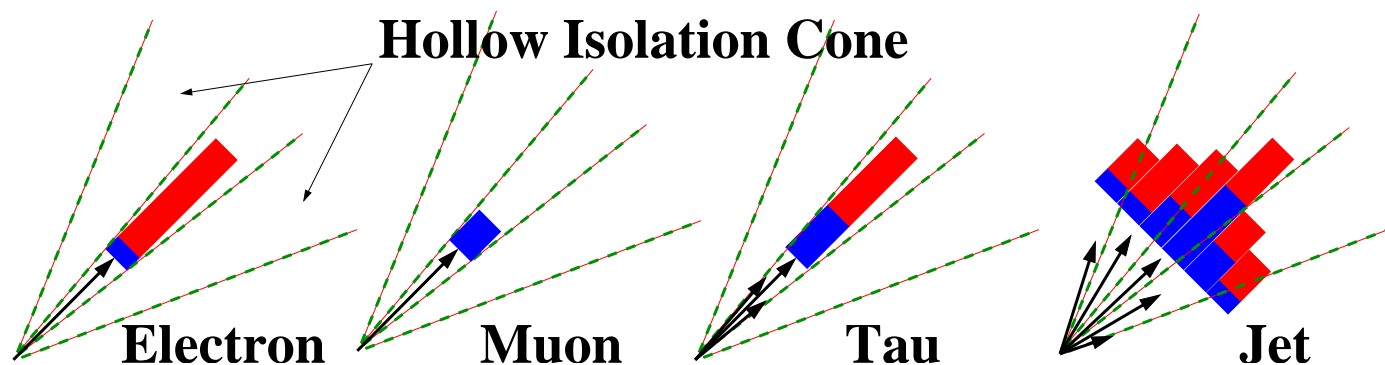
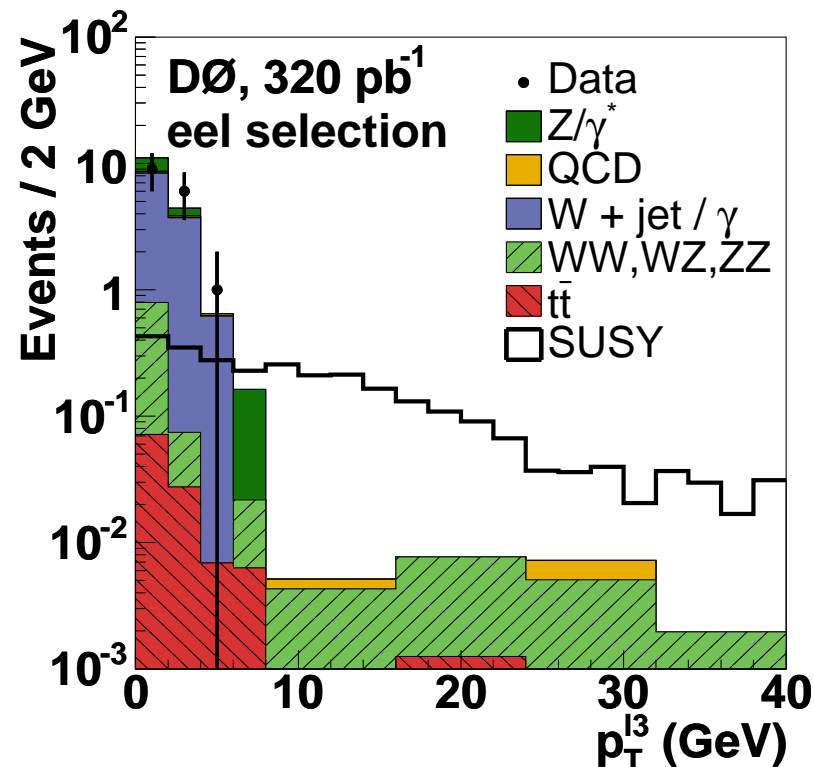


Search for Charginos and Neutralinos

Analysis Strategy:

- two identified leptons plus isolated track
- isolation criteria designed to be efficient for electrons, muons and hadronic τ -decays

Selection	$p_T^{\ell 1}$	$p_T^{\ell 2}$	$p_T^{\ell 3}$
$e\ell$	> 12 GeV	> 8 GeV	> 4 GeV
$e\mu\ell$	> 12 GeV	> 8 GeV	> 7 GeV
$\mu\mu\ell$	> 11 GeV	> 5 GeV	> 3 GeV
$1s-\mu\mu$	> 11 GeV	> 5 GeV	-



Search for Charginos and Neutralinos

Results (0.3–1.1 fb⁻¹):

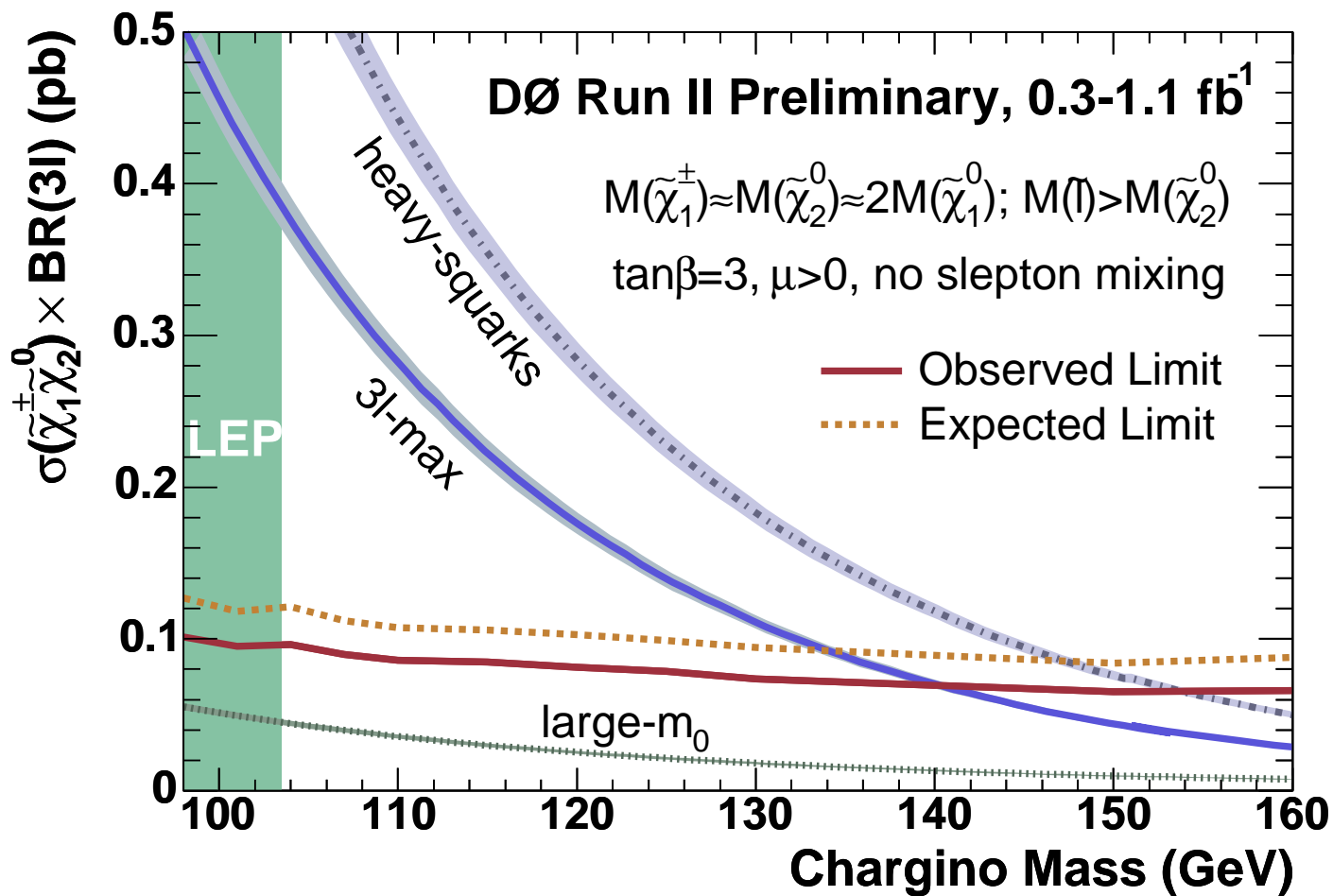
Selection	Expected Background	Observed	Signal ($m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} = 110$ GeV)
<i>eel</i>	0.76 ± 0.67	0	4.6 ± 0.3
<i>eμl</i>	0.31 ± 0.13	0	1.6 ± 0.1
<i>μμl</i>	1.75 ± 0.57	2	1.3 ± 0.2
ls-μμ	1.10 ± 0.40	1	4.2 ± 0.7
Combined	3.92 ± 0.98	3	11.7 ± 0.8

– Backgrounds dominated by WZ, WW, Wγ (plus $b\bar{b}$ for dimuon channels)

→ No evidence for chargino/neutralino production

→ Limits on product of cross section and leptonic branching fraction

Search for Charginos and Neutralinos

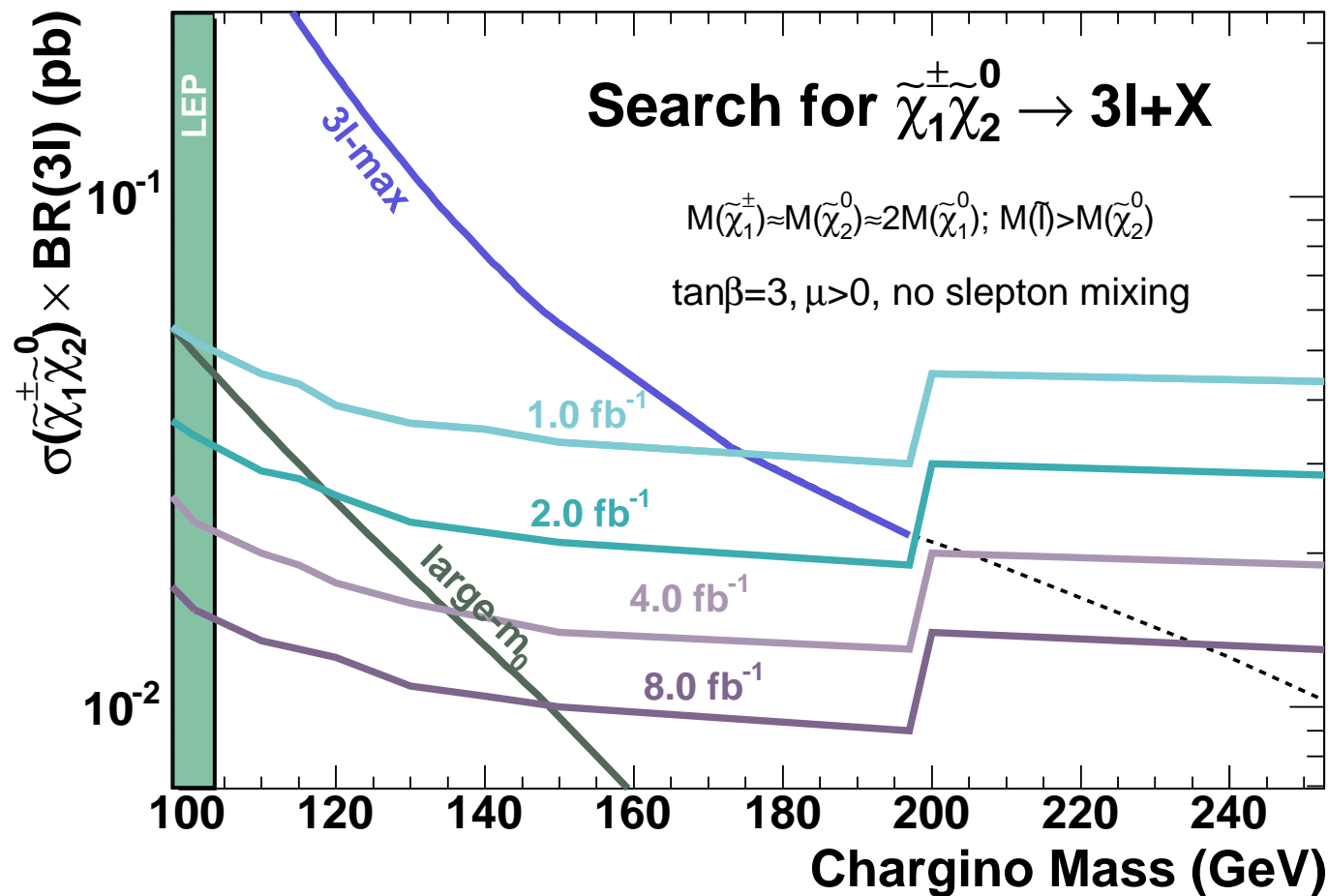


Limits constrain SUSY beyond LEP chargino limits:

- 3l-max scenario: $m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} > 140$ GeV
- heavy-squarks scenario: $m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} > 154$ GeV

Full update with 1 fb⁻¹ dataset currently in progress

Search for Charginos and Neutralinos

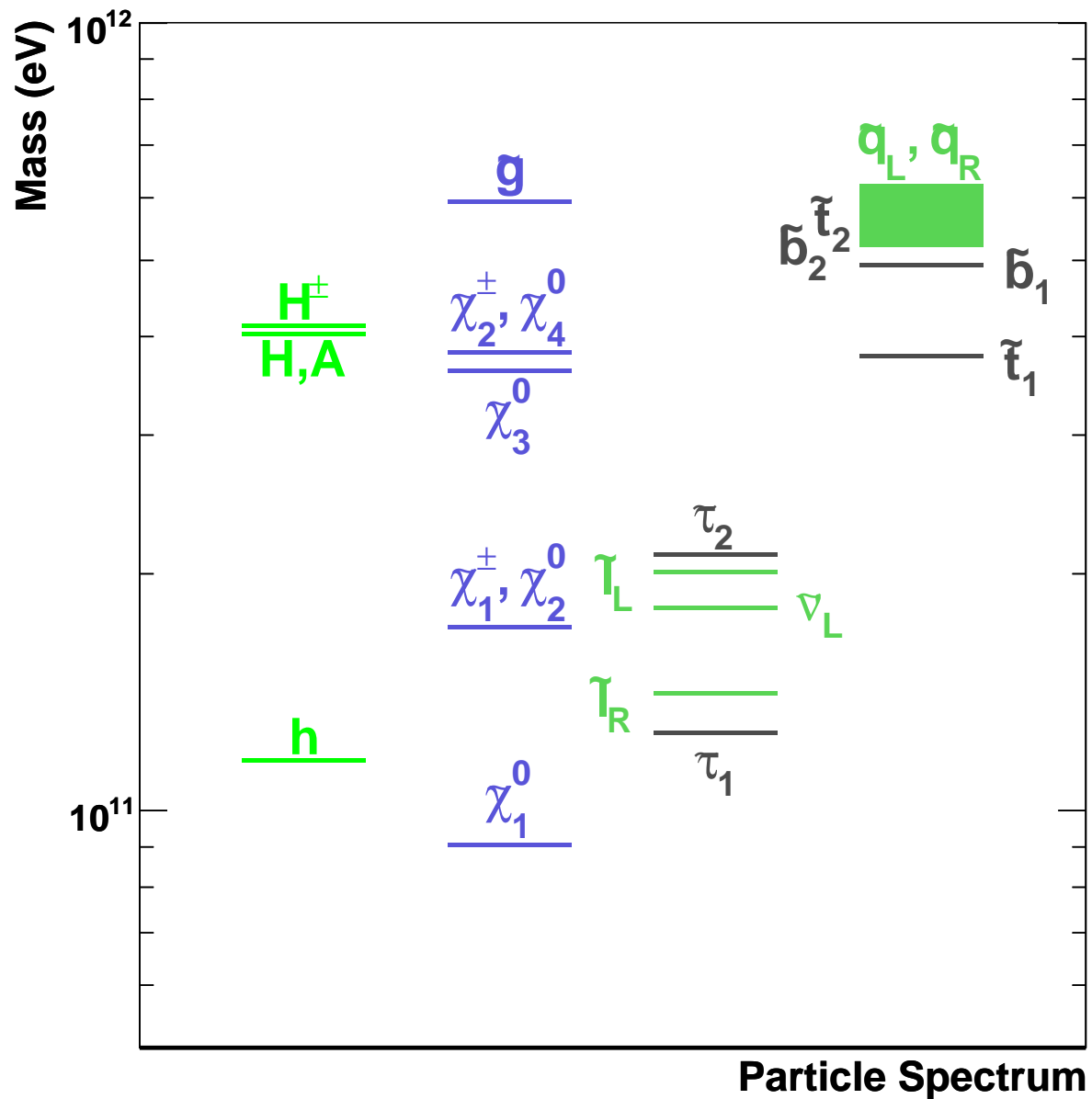


Run IIb projections (assuming some analysis improvements):

- 3 ℓ -max scenario: will probe $m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} > 200$ GeV
- large- m_0 scenario: sensitive up to $m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} \approx 150$ GeV

Full update with 1 fb^{-1} dataset currently in progress

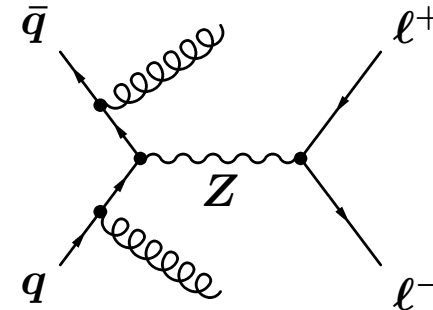
Typical mass spectrum of SUSY particles



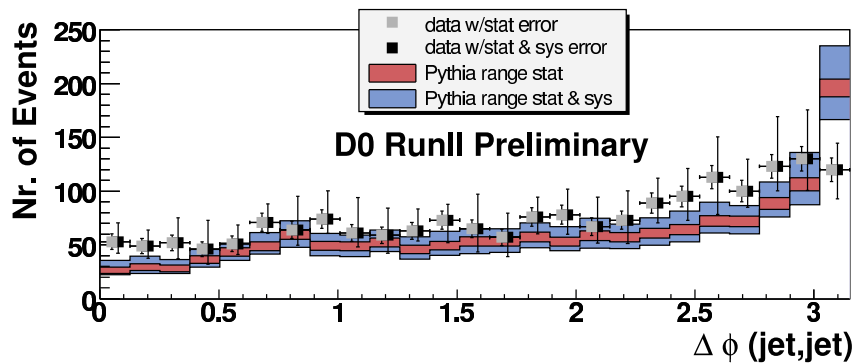
Vector Boson plus Jet Production at the Tevatron

Dedicated $D\bar{0}$ Analyses to test new MC Generators in Z+jets data (950 pb^{-1})

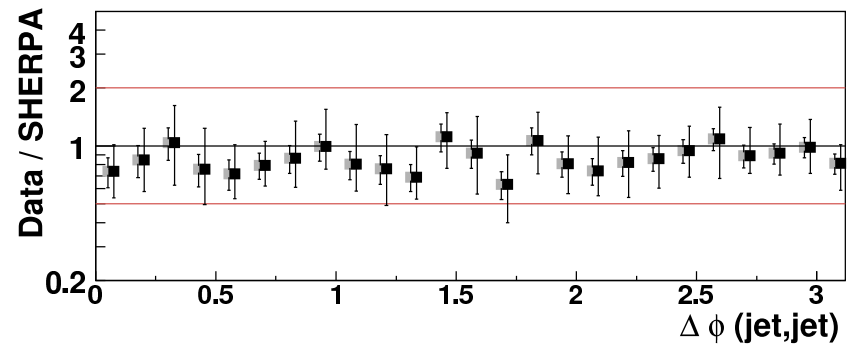
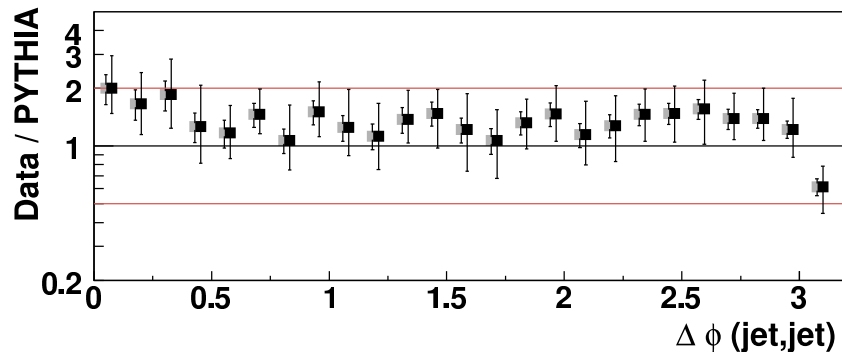
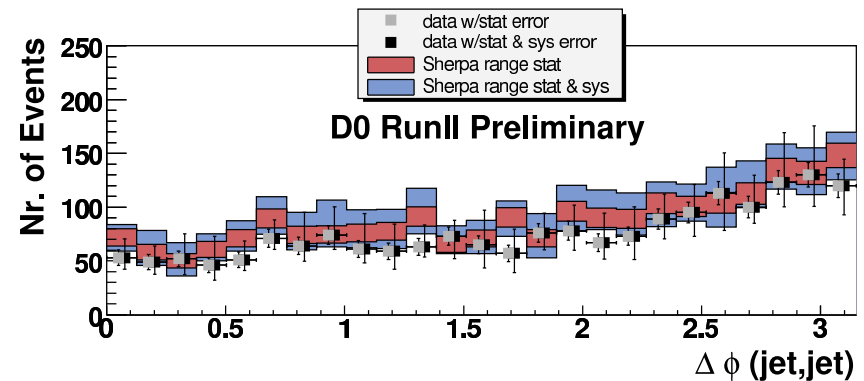
Azimuthal angle between leading and next-to-leading Jet



$D\bar{0}$ Data vs. PYTHIA

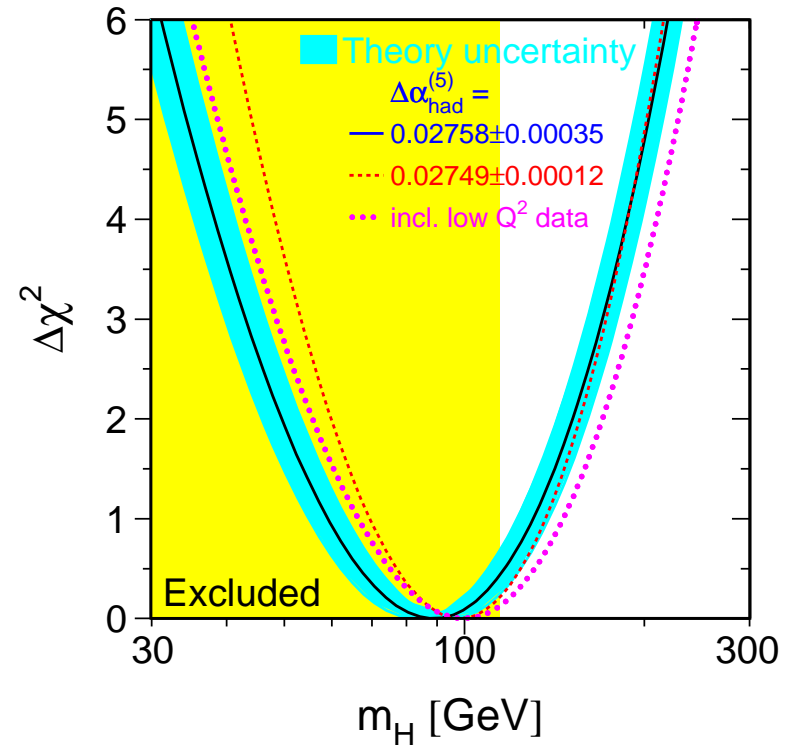
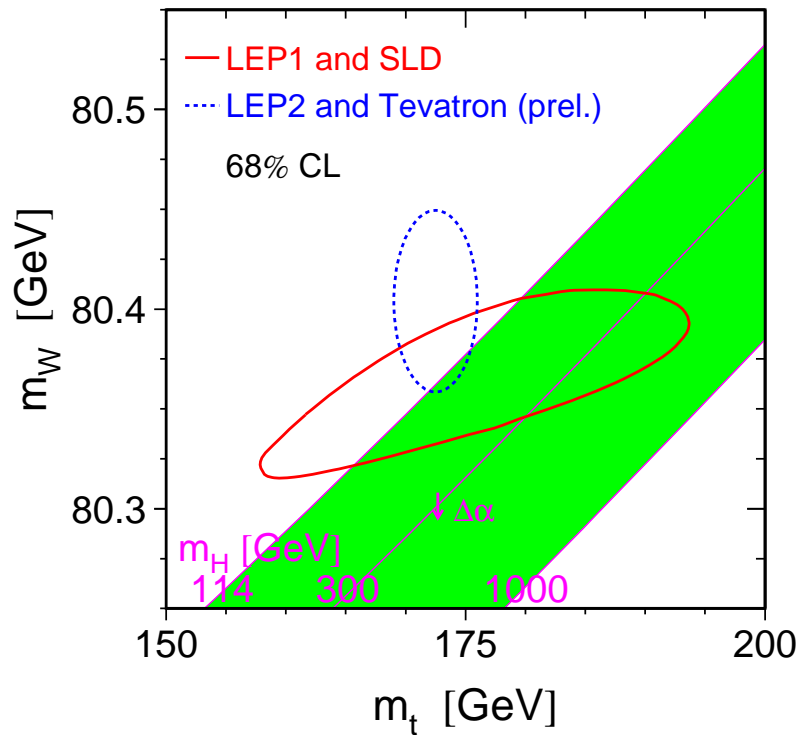
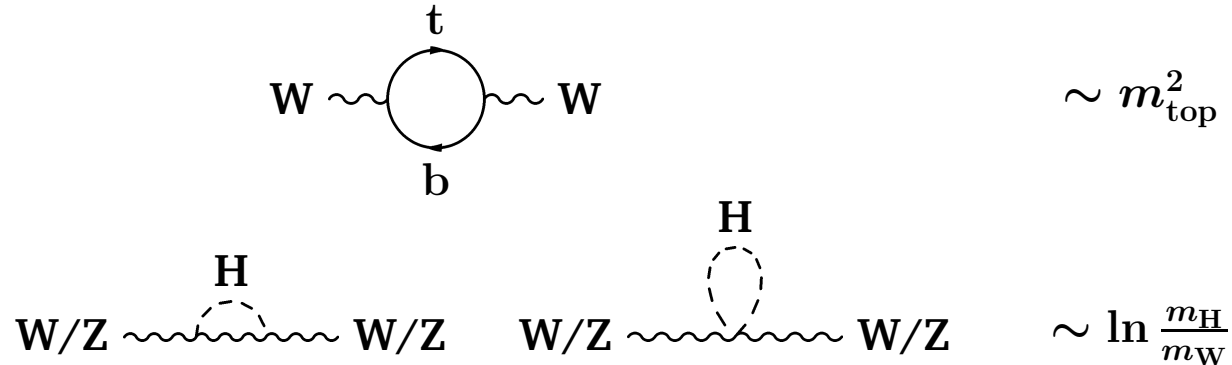


$D\bar{0}$ Data vs. SHERPA



Pinning down EWSB at the Tevatron

Standard Model relates m_H, m_t, m_W via radiative corrections:



→ Indirect constraints on Higgs boson mass:

$$m_H = 89 + 42 - 30 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_H < 175 \text{ GeV at 95\% C.L.}$$

Pinning down EWSB at the Tevatron

Current combined results from CDF and DØ:

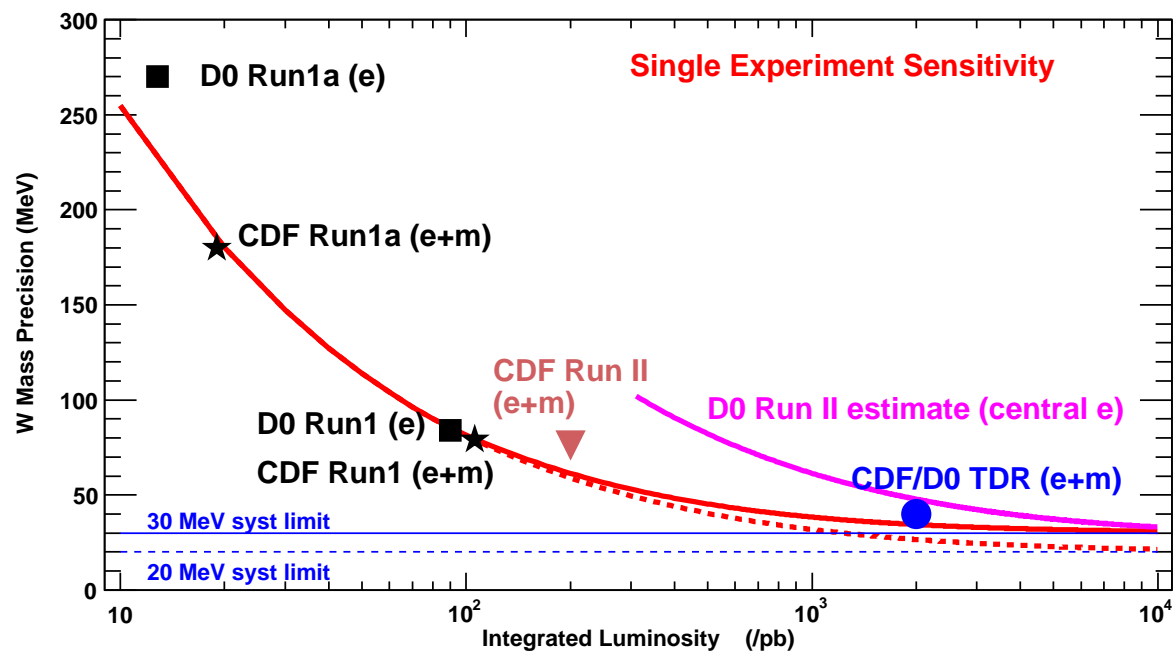
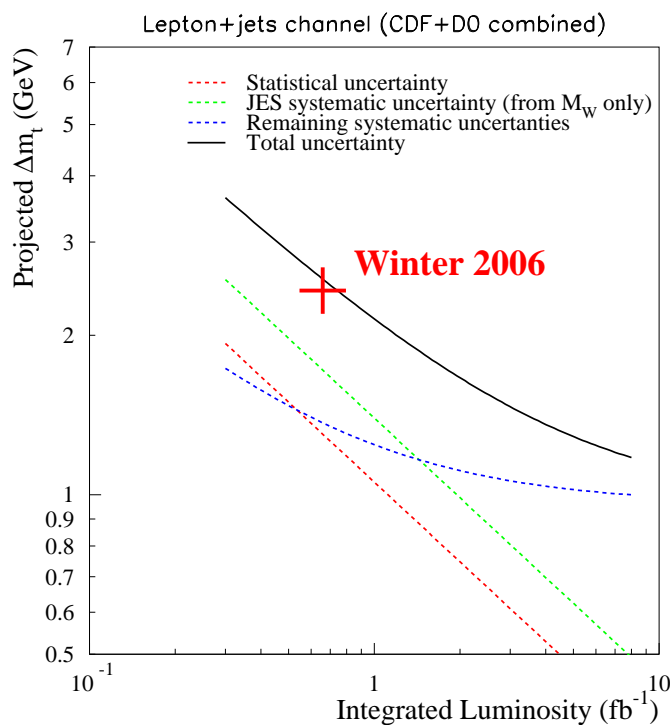
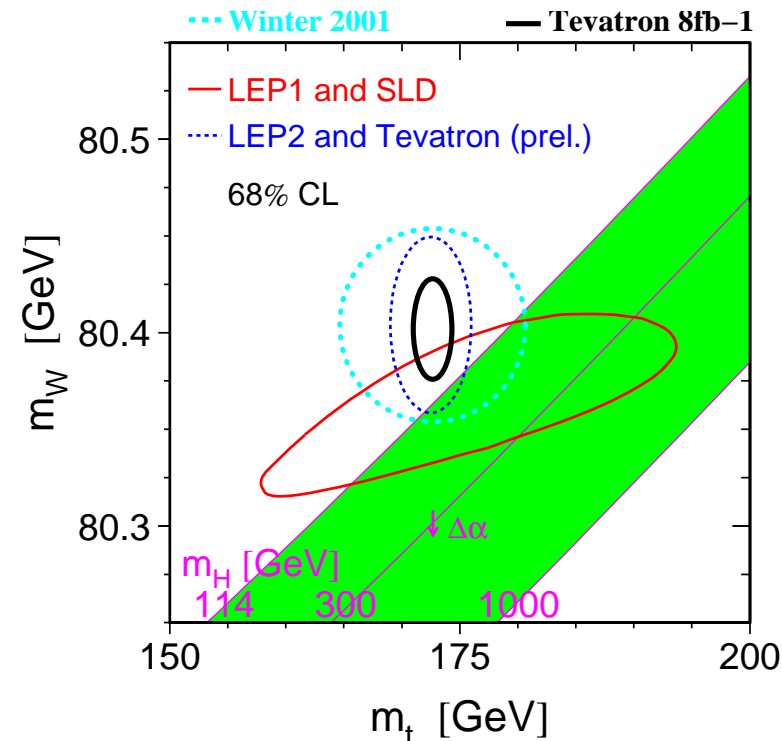
$$m_t = 172.5 \pm 1.3(\text{stat}) \pm 1.9(\text{syst}) \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_W = 80.454 \pm 0.059 \text{ GeV (Run I)}$$

Projected uncertainties for 8 fb⁻¹:

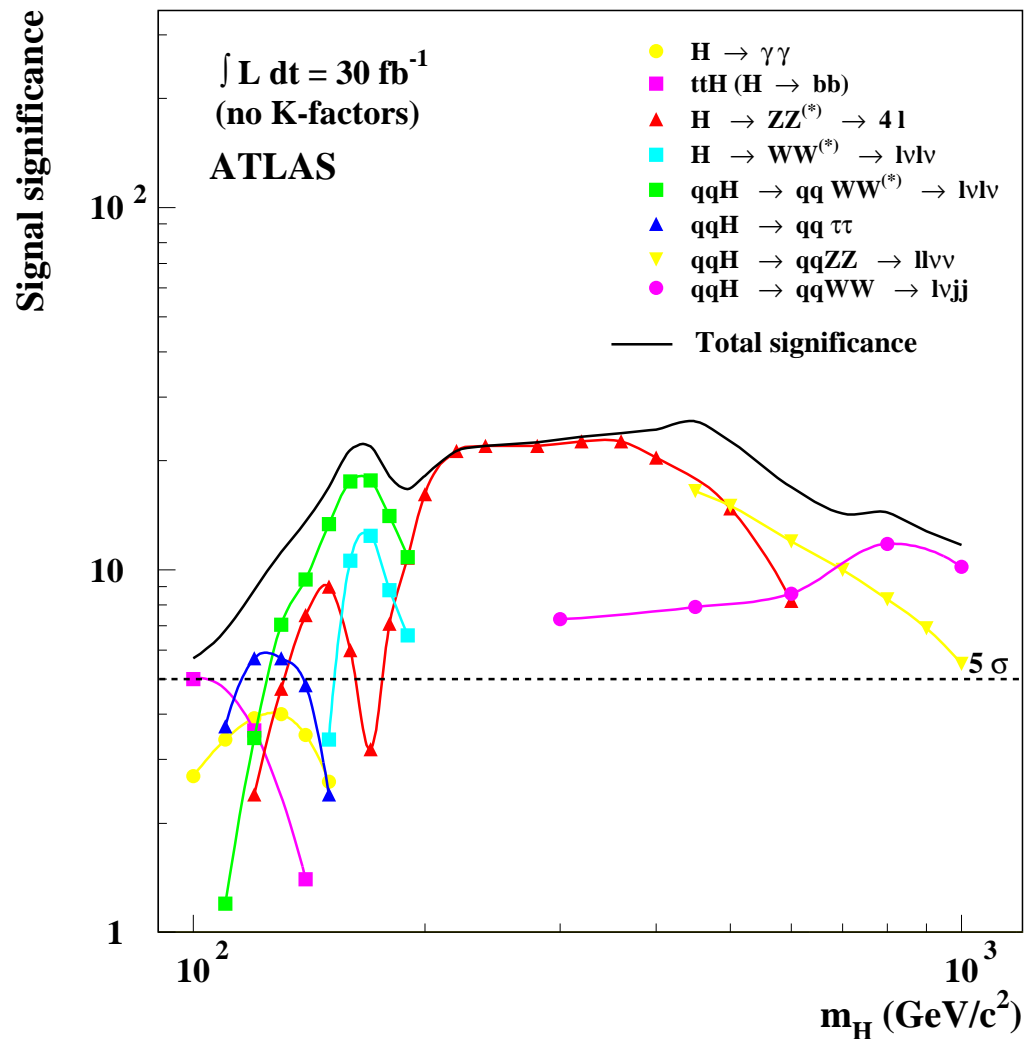
$$m_t: \pm 1.2 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_W: \pm 20\text{-}30 \text{ MeV}$$



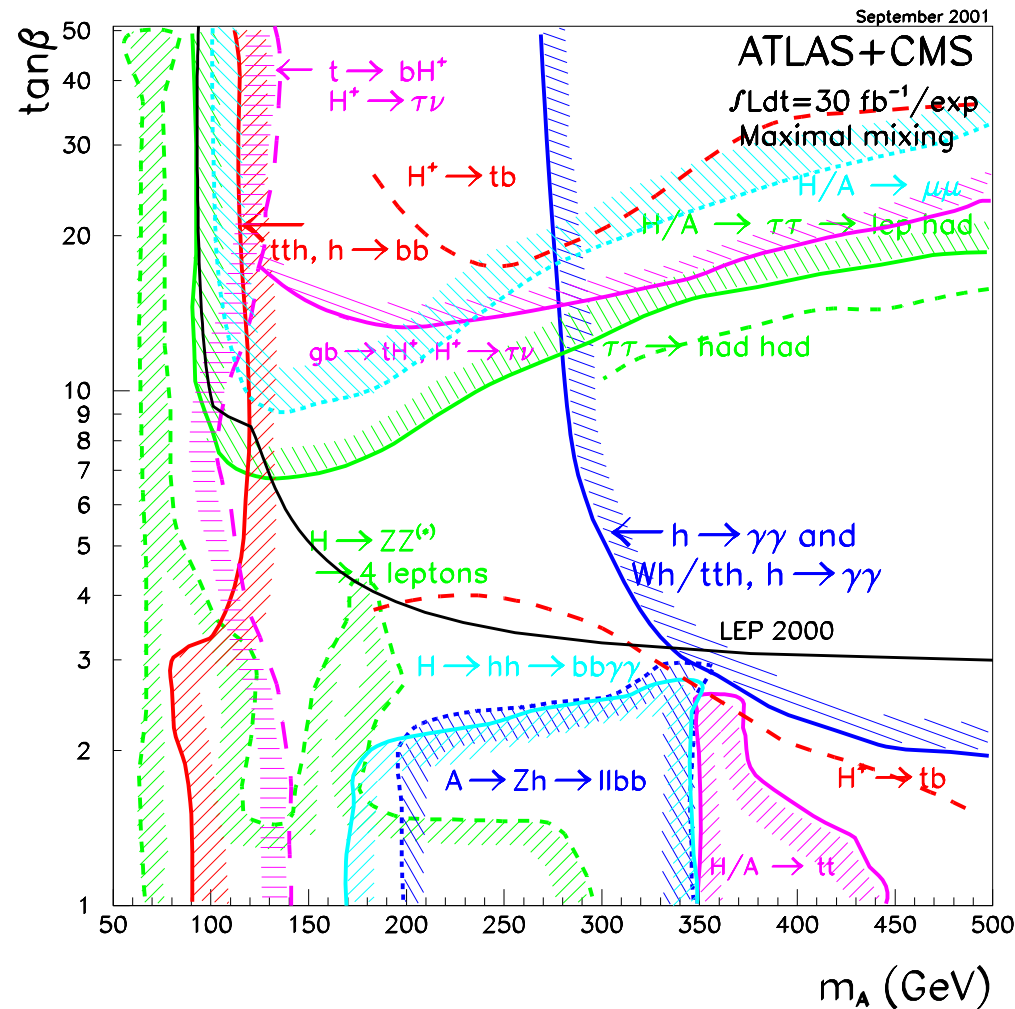
Outlook: Search for SM Higgs boson at the LHC

- For discovery at 5σ level need LHC
- LHC sensitive across entire mass range with moderate luminosity
- Note: discovery in low-mass region non-trivial



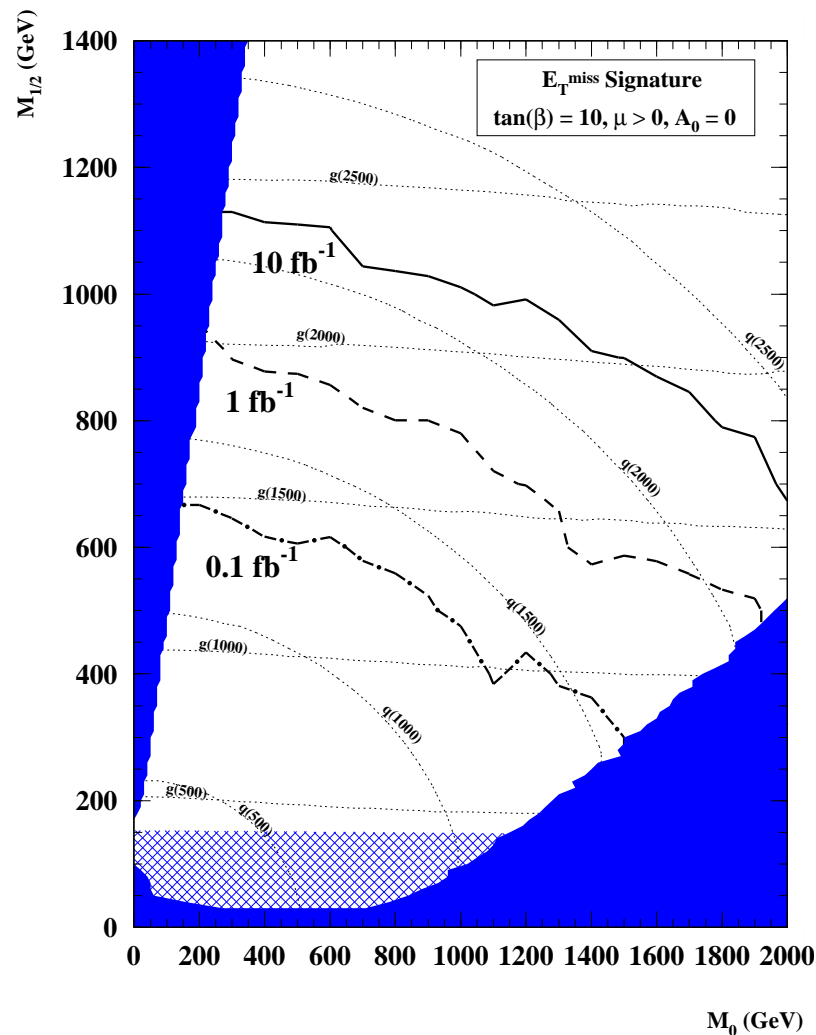
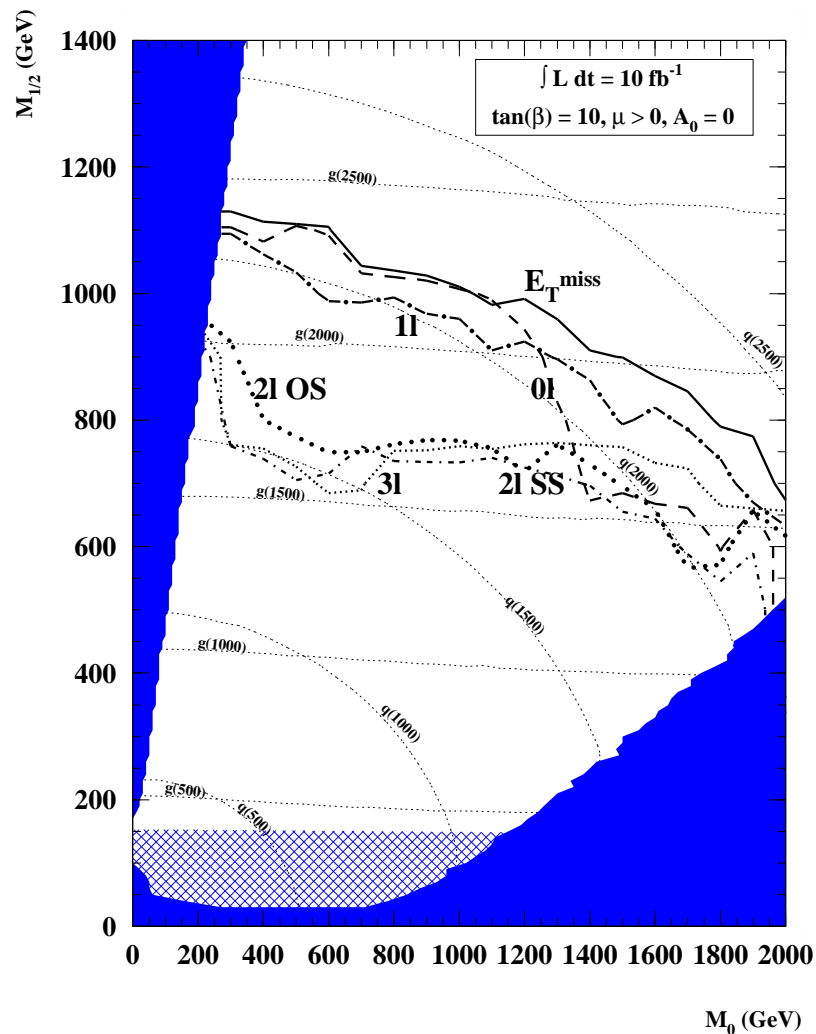
Outlook: MSSM Higgs Searches at the LHC

- Discovery at 5σ level extremely unlikely at Tevatron
- LHC can detect MSSM Higgs bosons at 5σ across entire parameter space
- Several production/decay channels accessible for a given point in $\tan\beta, m_A$ plane



Outlook: SUSY at the LHC

ATLAS Discovery reach for Supersymmetry:



Most likely limitation for a fast SUSY discovery:

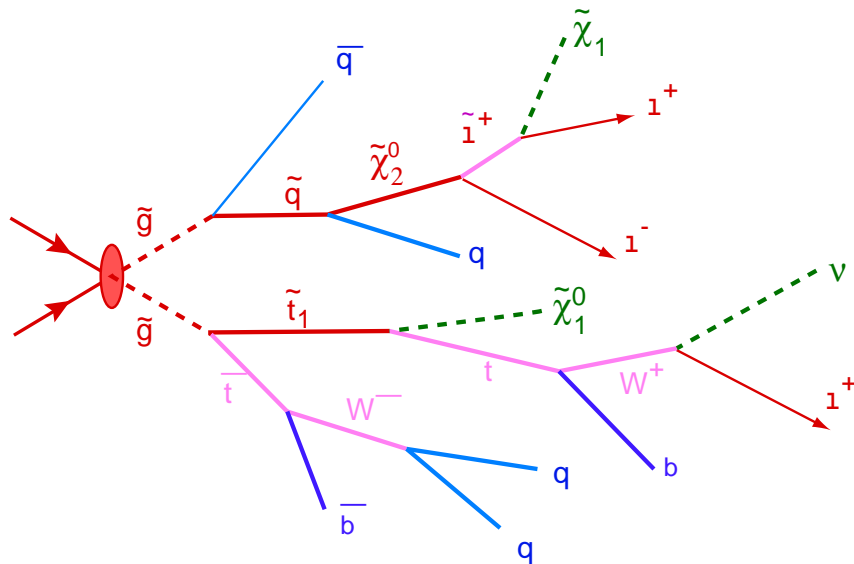
- calibration, data quality, trigger commissioning...

Outlook: SUSY physics at the LHC and ILC

First step after discovery:

- extract masses, couplings, spins...
- verify SUSY hypothesis

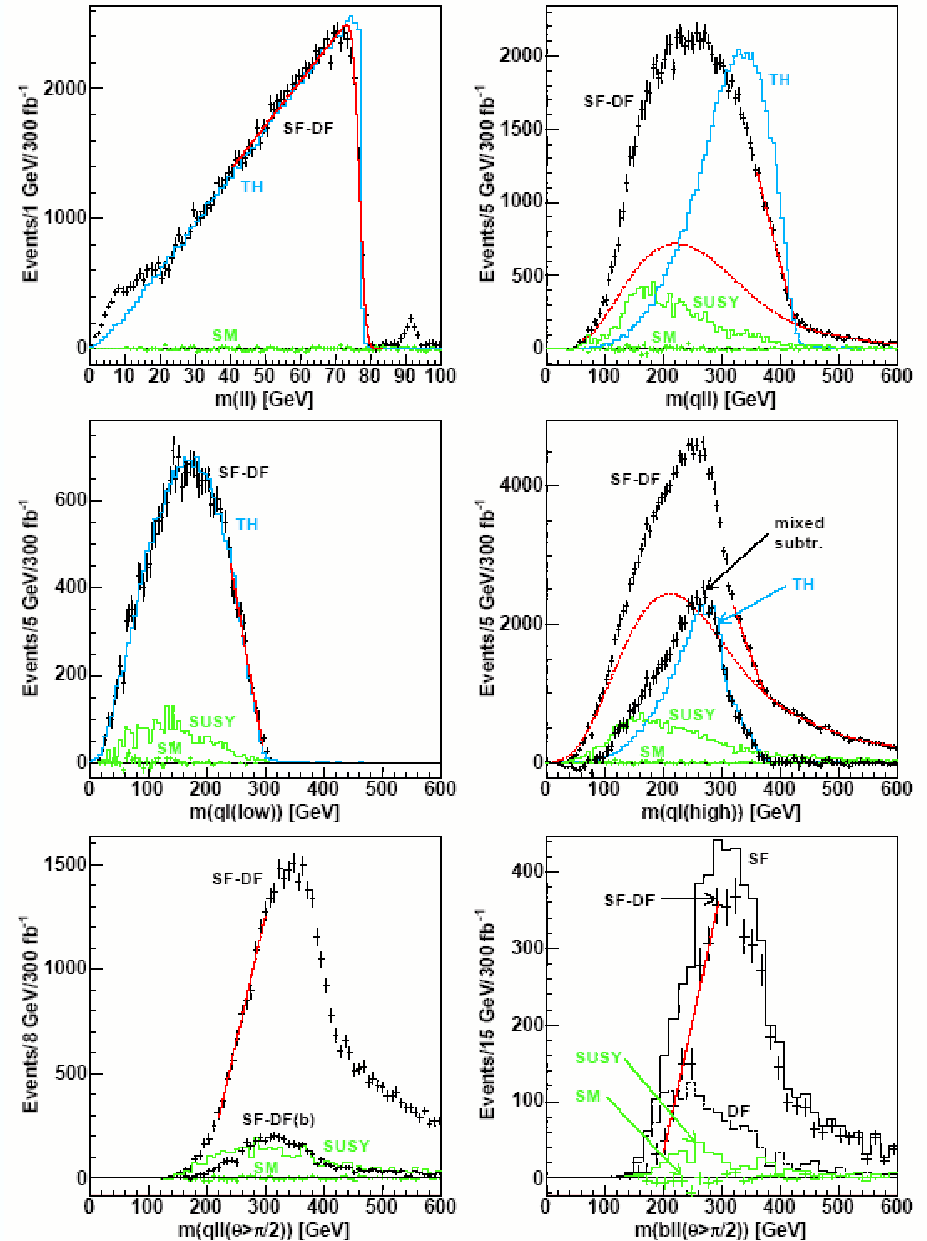
Signals at LHC will likely involve complicated cascade decays:



→ need to study endpoint spectra to extract masses

Next step (ILC):

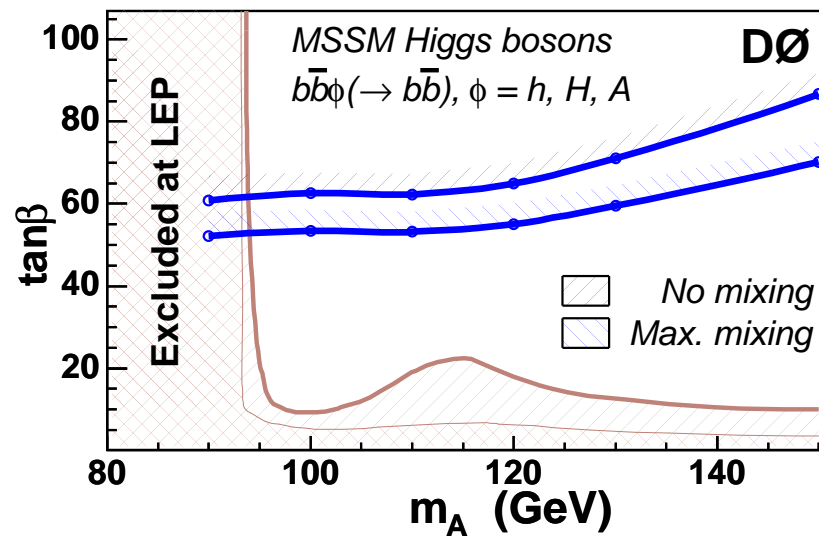
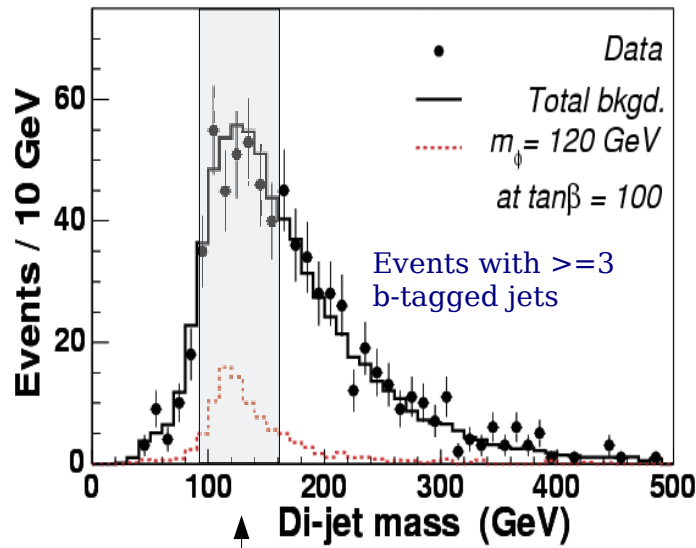
- precision measurements to test underlying fundamental theory



Search for SUSY Higgs: $hb(b) \rightarrow b\bar{b}(b)$

SUSY: $hb\bar{b}$ -coupling enhanced at large $\tan\beta \rightarrow$ large cross-sections for $hb(b)$ production

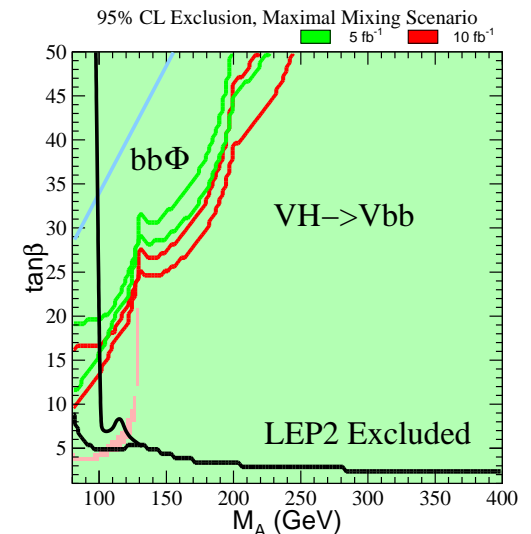
- Selection: at least 3 b-jets
- Backgrounds: multijet production (modelled using data, cross-checked with MC)
- Reconstruction of Higgs boson mass in $b\bar{b}$ spectrum



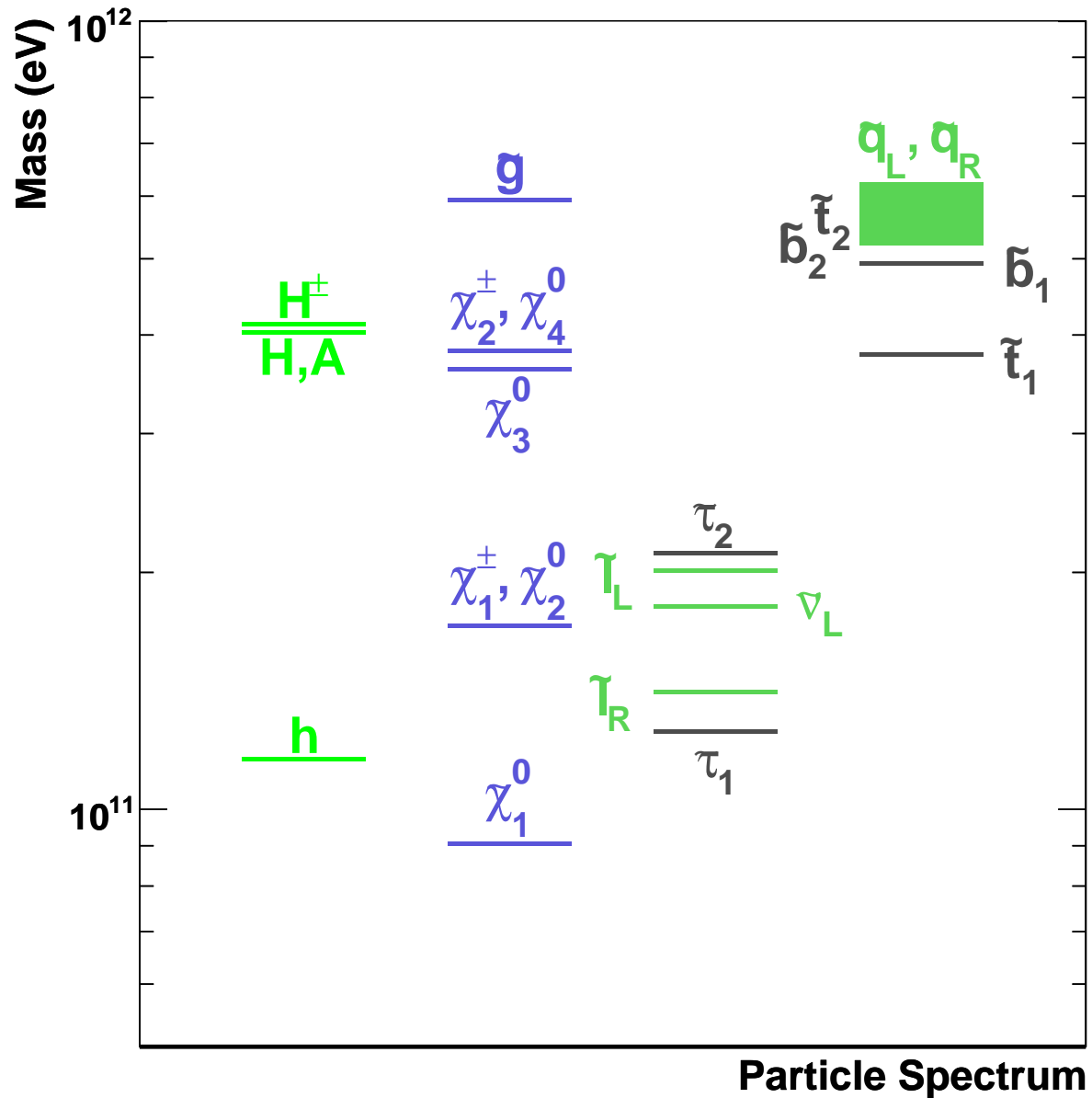
- still no hint for a signal
- \rightarrow significantly improved limits on $\tan\beta$ as a function of m_A

Reminder:

- SUSY predicts at least one Higgs boson with $m \leq 135$ GeV
- combination of $b\bar{b}h$ and VH analyses should allow a test at 95% C.L. with 5fb^{-1} (mhmax scenario)



Typical mass spectrum of SUSY particles

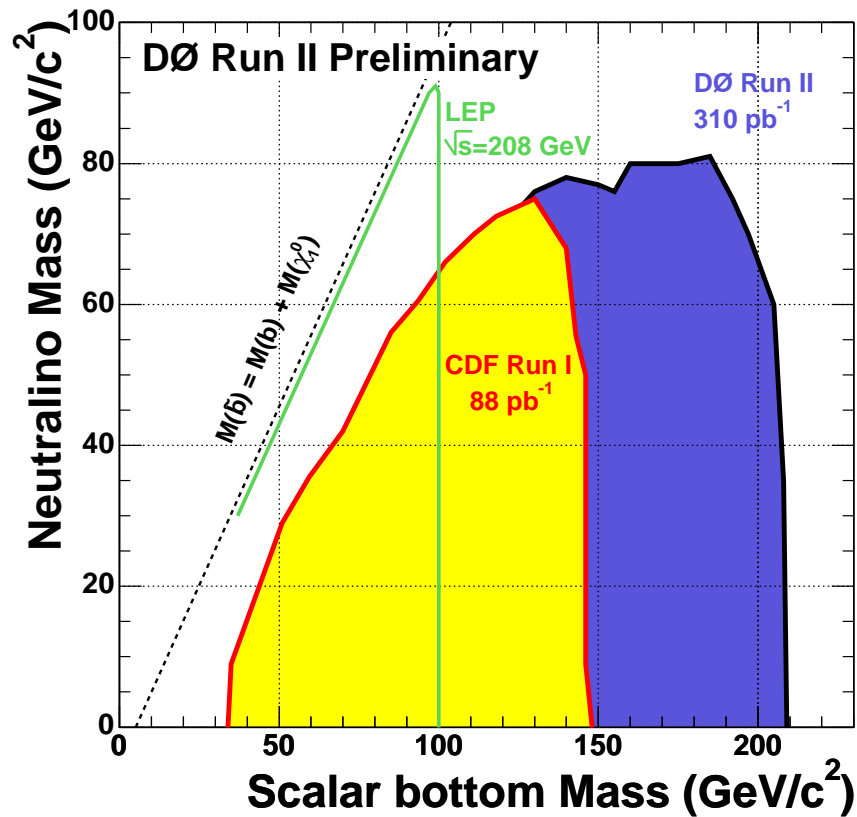


Search for Supersymmetry – Sbottoms/Stops

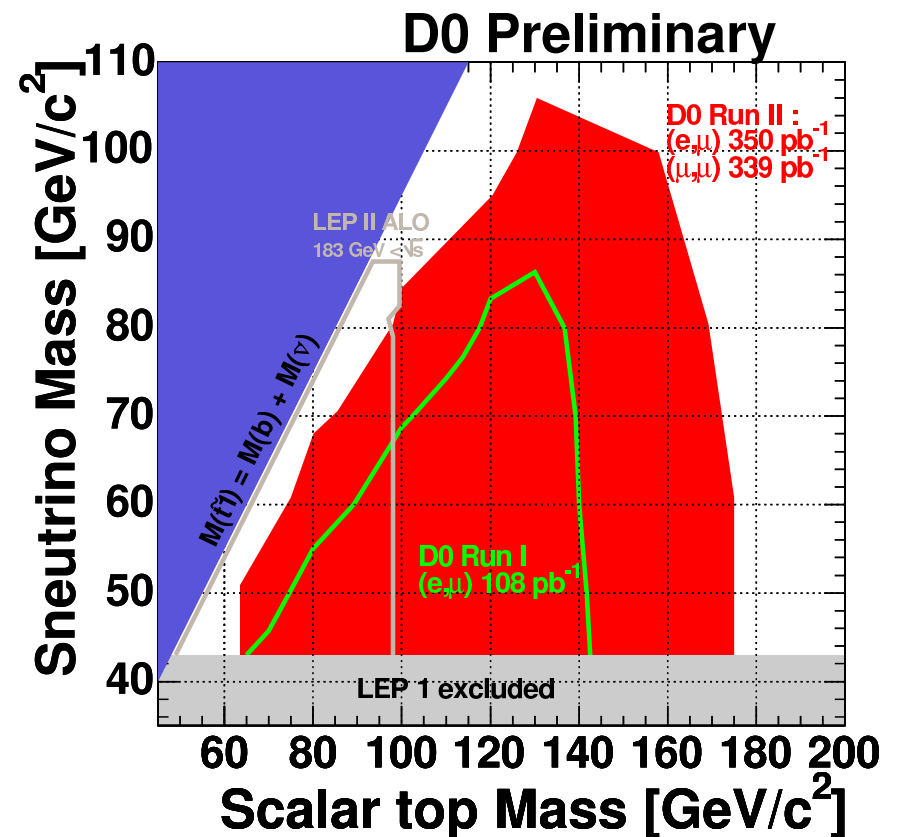
Dedicated $D\bar{D}$ searches for light sbottom or stop quarks

- can use b- and charm-tagging to substantially reduce backgrounds
- still significant potential with more integrated luminosity

$$\tilde{b}\tilde{b} \rightarrow bb + E_T$$



$$\tilde{t}\tilde{t} \rightarrow \ell\ell + bb + E_T$$



Search for Charginos and Neutralinos – R-Parity Violation

Most general Superpotential contains 45 R-parity violating Yukawa terms:

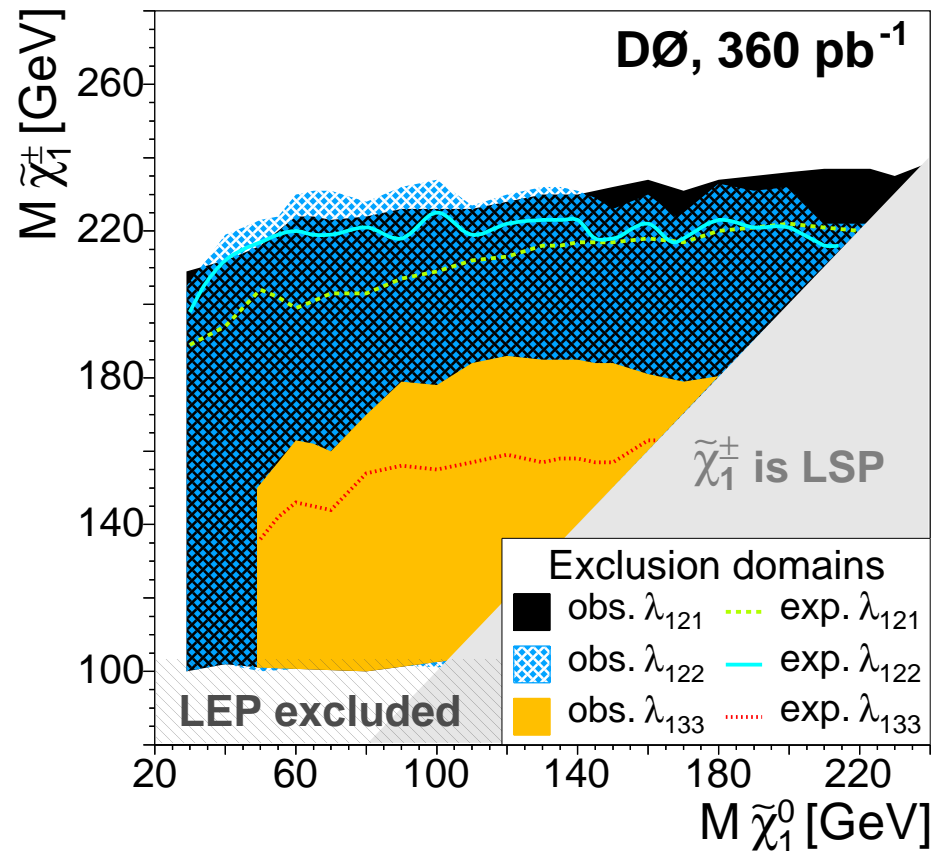
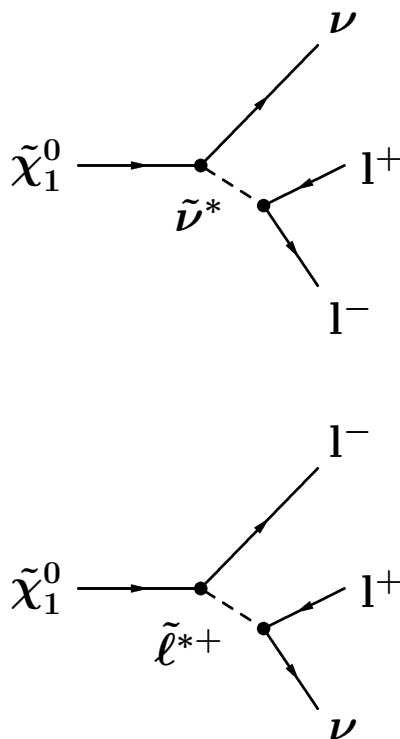
$$W_{RPV} = \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k$$

→ LSP can decay into SM fermions

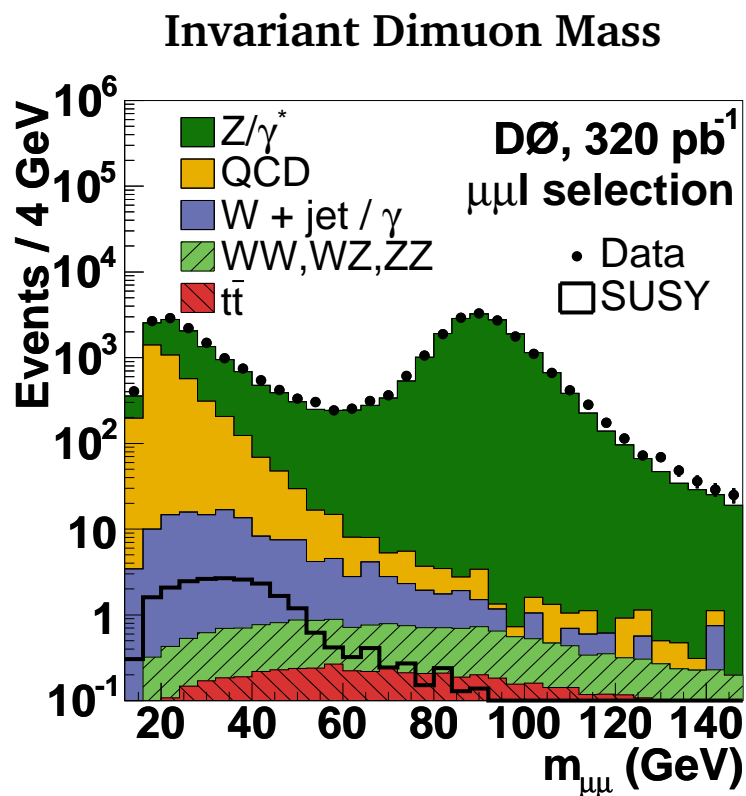
→ For LLE-coupling: Chargino/Neutralino production yields $4l + E_T + X$

DØ: Analyzed 360 pb^{-1} with 5 dedicated trilepton selections:

- $eee + E_T + X$, $ee\mu + E_T + X$, $ee\tau + E_T + X$, $e\mu\mu + E_T + X$, $\mu\mu\mu + E_T + X$

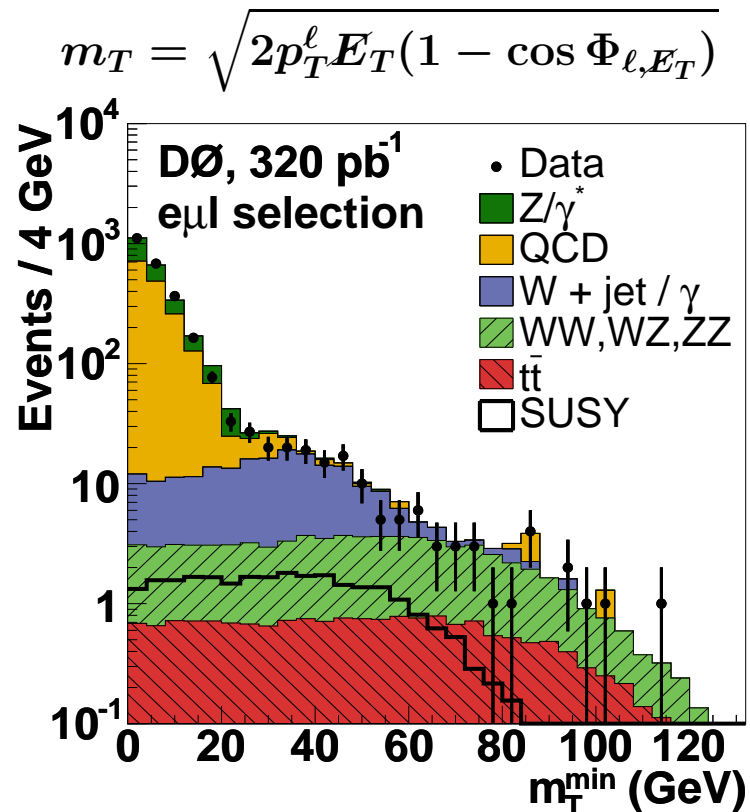


Search for Charginos and Neutralinos



Backgrounds:

- Multijets with fake leptons
- Drell-Yan, Z -production with $Z \rightarrow ll$
- WW, WZ, ZZ production

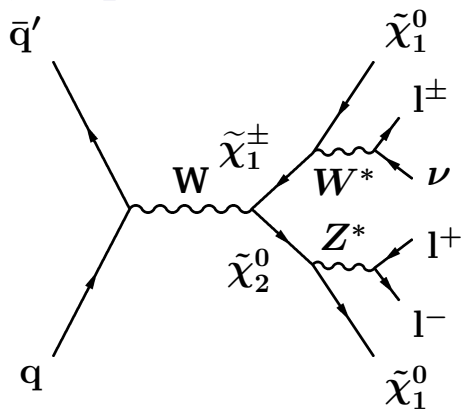


Main selection cuts:

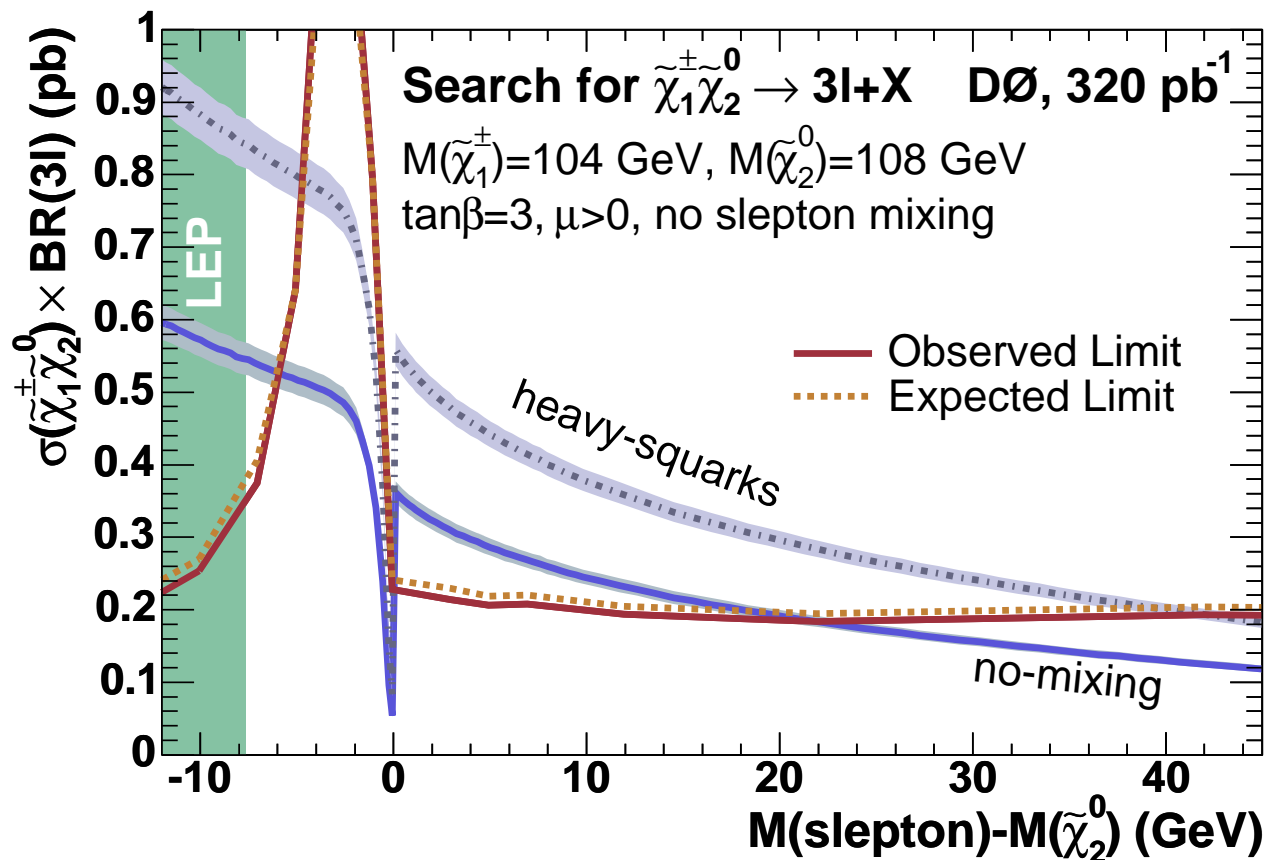
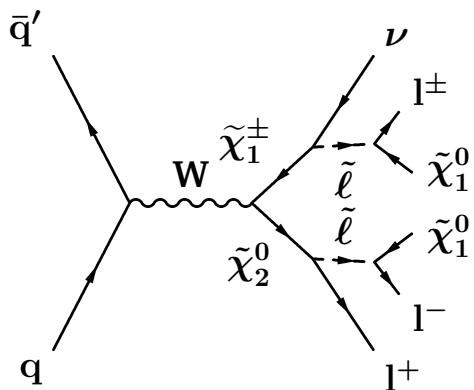
- Three leptons (ll +track)
- Missing transverse Energy
- veto events containing $Z \rightarrow ll$ decays

Search for Charginos and Neutralinos

Heavy sleptons:



Light sleptons:



$\Delta M < 0$: two-body decays into real sleptons

$\Delta M < -6$ GeV: good efficiency, high branching fractions

-6 GeV $< \Delta M < 0$: very soft third lepton \rightarrow limit set by $ls-\mu\mu$ -analysis

$\Delta M > 0$: three-body decays via slepton- and W/Z-exchange

$\Delta M \gtrsim 0$: slepton-exchange maximal \rightarrow large BR($3l$): “ $3l$ -max scenario”

$\Delta M \gg 0$: W/Z-exchange dominates \rightarrow small BR($3l$): “ $large-m_0$ scenario”

Search for Charginos and Neutralinos

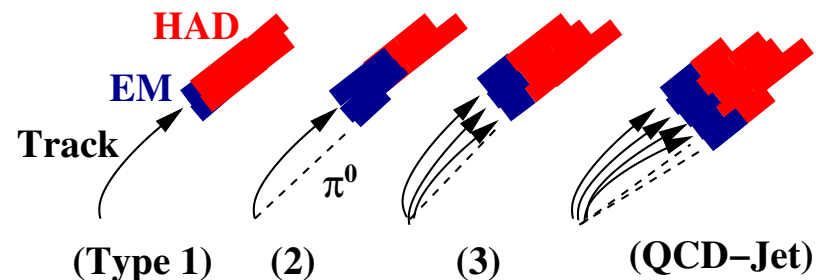
SUSY mass spectrum likely contains light stau leptons

→ chargino/neutralino decay cascades proceed via stau

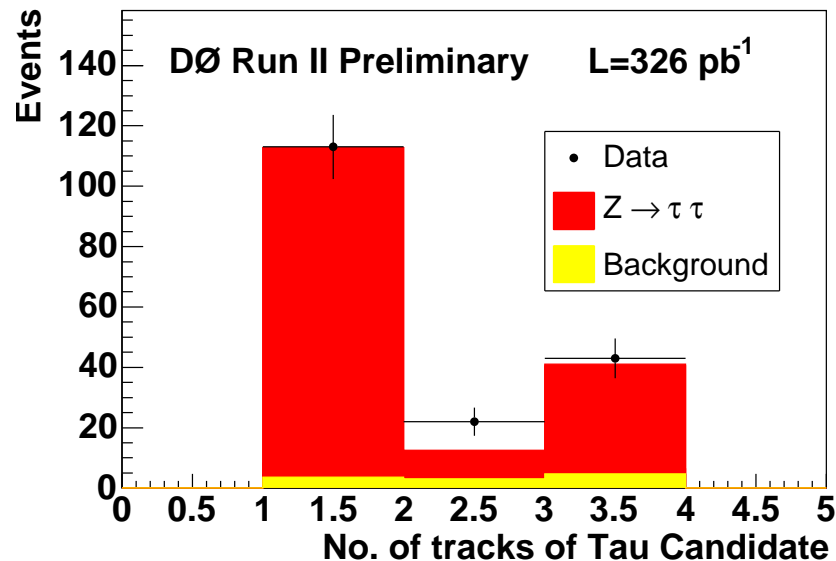
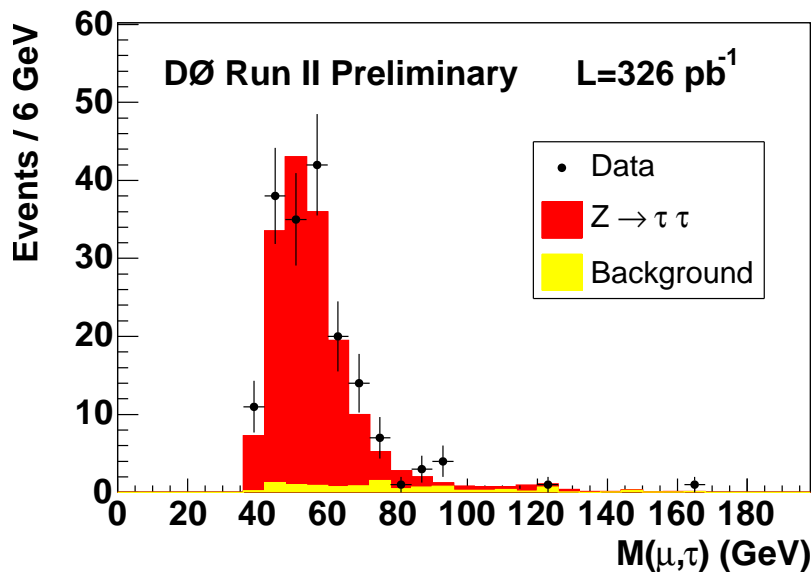
→ multiple τ leptons in final state

65% of τ leptons decay hadronically

- reconstructed as 1 or 3 tracks pointing to narrow energy deposition in calorimeter
- using neural networks to separate τ -decays from jets



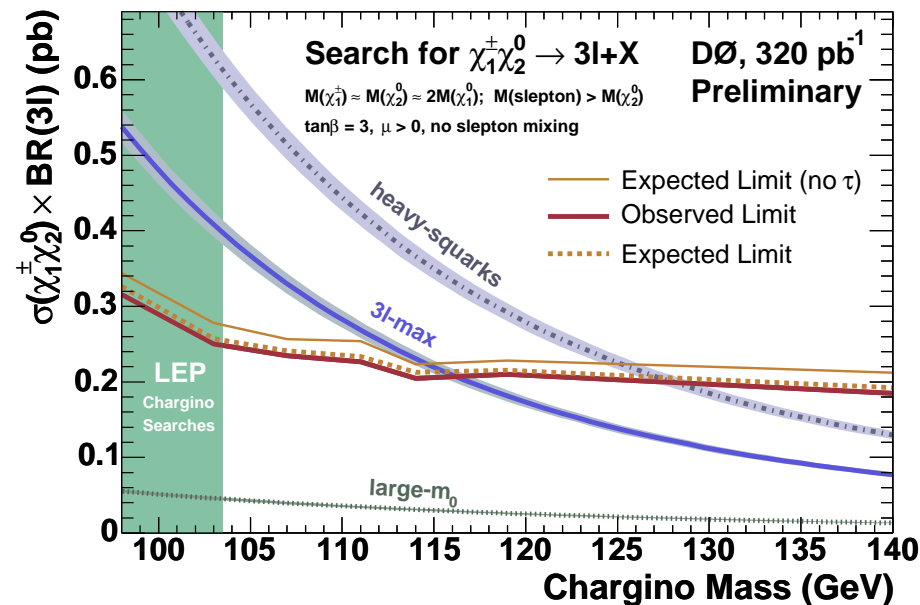
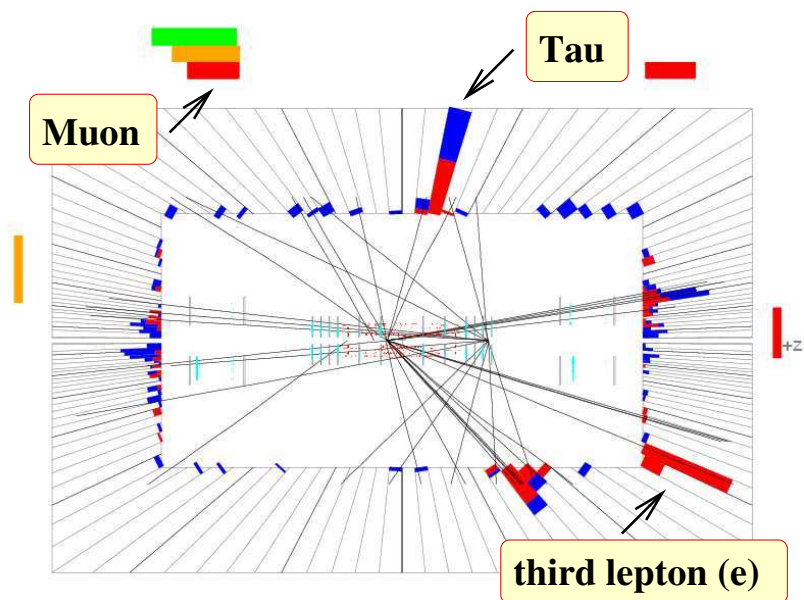
Reference signal: $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow e/\mu + \text{hadrons}$



Search for Charginos and Neutralinos

Two new $D\bar{0}$ trilepton analyses: $e/\mu + \tau +$ isolated track

Selection	Expected Background	Observed	Signal ($m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} = 110$ GeV)
$e e \ell$	0.21 ± 0.12	0	1.9 ± 0.2
$e \mu \ell$	0.31 ± 0.13	0	1.6 ± 0.1
$\mu \mu \ell$	1.75 ± 0.57	2	1.3 ± 0.2
1s- $\mu \mu$	0.66 ± 0.37	1	0.7 ± 0.1
$e \tau \ell$	0.58 ± 0.14	0	0.4 ± 0.1
$\mu \tau \ell$	0.36 ± 0.13	1	0.7 ± 0.1
Combined	3.87 ± 0.81	4	6.6 ± 0.3



Interpretation of results in models with light stau (high $\tan\beta$) still in progress

Search for Stable Charginos

Charginos with small mass difference to LSP can be quasi-stable (Anomaly-mediated SB)

→ slow-moving massive stable charged particle

Experimental signature: two high-pt muons with out-of-time scintillator hits

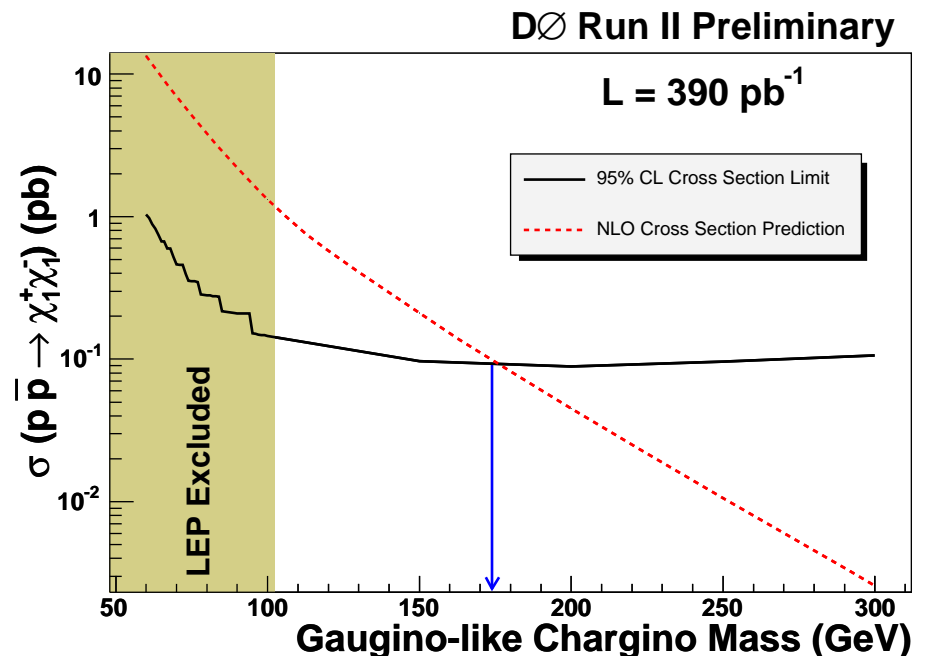
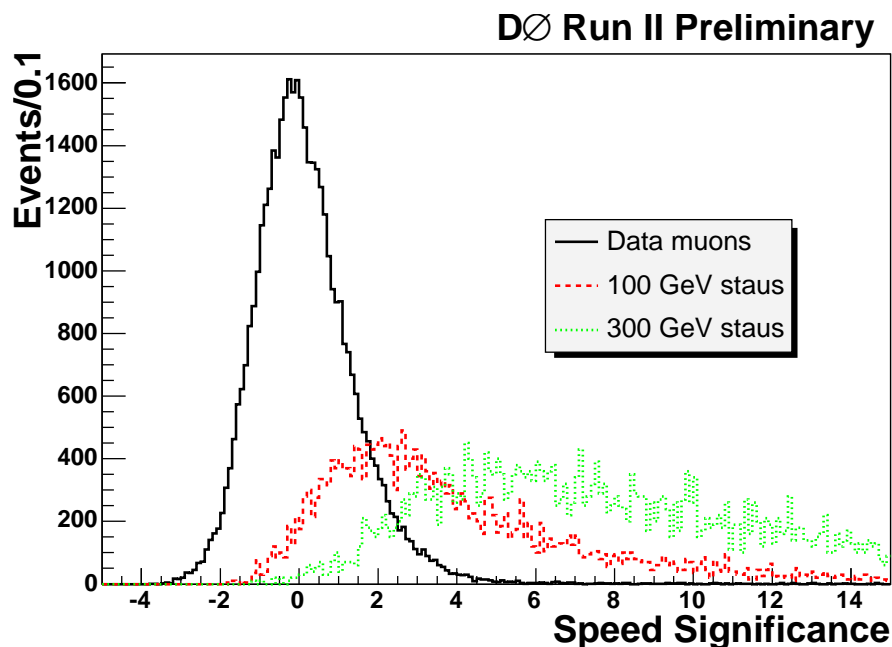
Additional Handle: large dE/dx in tracker and calorimeter (not used by current analysis)

Analysis of 390 pb^{-1} of data collected with dimuon trigger:

- require speed of muons to be significantly below c
- kinematic cuts against $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ with poorly measured timing

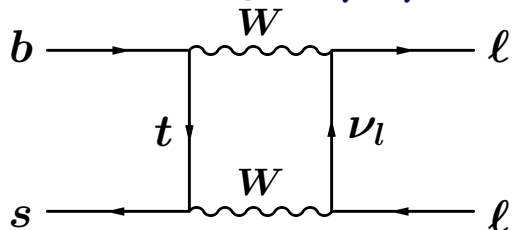
Results ($m > 100 \text{ GeV}$): no events observed, 0.66 ± 0.06 events expected

→ new chargino mass limits: 140 GeV (higgsino-like), 174 GeV (gaugino-like)

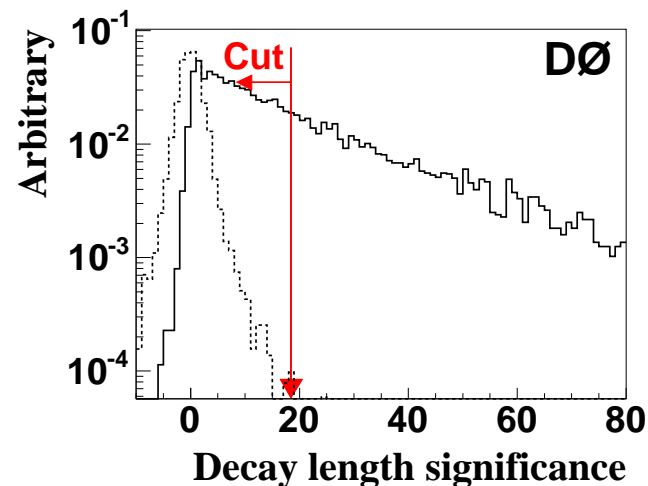
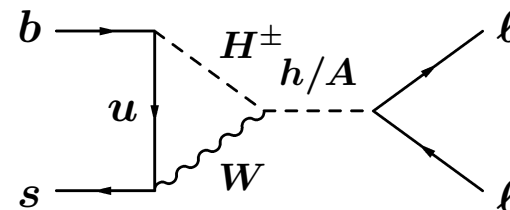


Search for Supersymmetry: $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

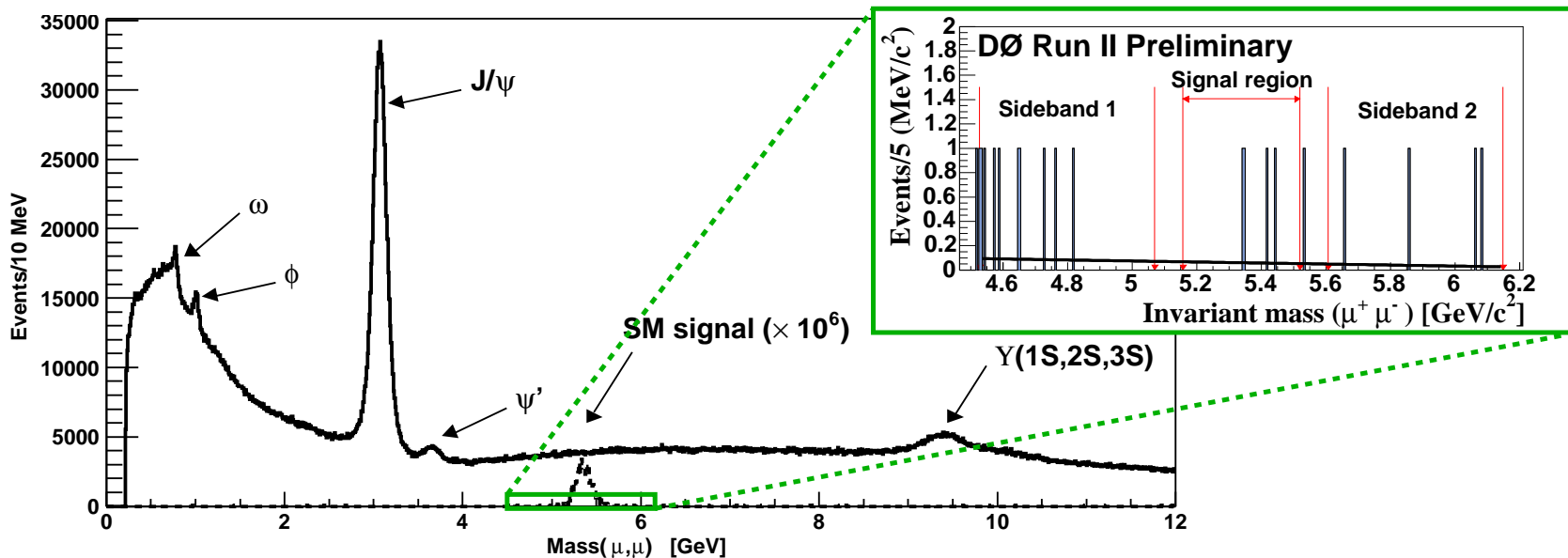
SM prediction: $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = 3.8 \times 10^{-9}$



SUGRA: enhancement $\sim (\tan\beta)^6$



- significant at high $\tan\beta$: $\text{BR} = O(10^{-7})$
- complementary to trilepton search
- Tevatron: large production rate for B_s
- Selection: two isolated muons, displaced vertex



Search for Supersymmetry: $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

Results (limits at 95% C.L.):

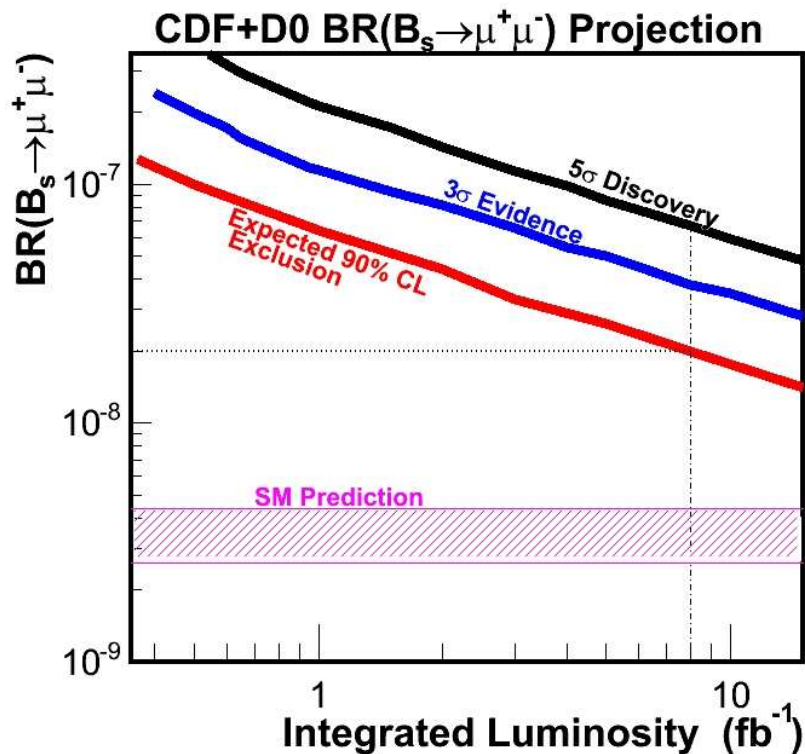
DØ (300 pb⁻¹): 4.3 ± 1.2 expected, 4 observed → BR($B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$) < 3.7 × 10⁻⁷

CDF (364 pb⁻¹): 1.5 ± 0.2 expected, 0 observed → BR($B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$) < 2.0 × 10⁻⁷

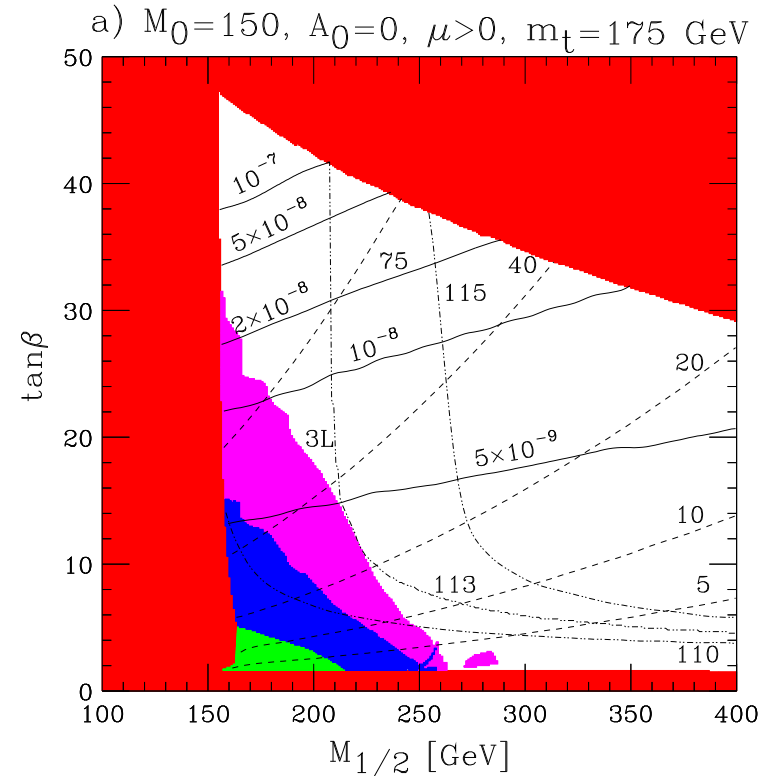
TEVNPWG Combination: BR($B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$) < 1.5 × 10⁻⁷

Projection for Run IIb: sensitivity will approach 10⁻⁸

→ will test large part of SUGRA parameter space



Dedes, Dreiner, Nierste, Richardson
(hep-ph/0207026)



Search for Supersymmetry: R-Parity Violation

Most general Superpotential contains 45 Yukawa terms leading to violation of Lepton/Baryon-Number:

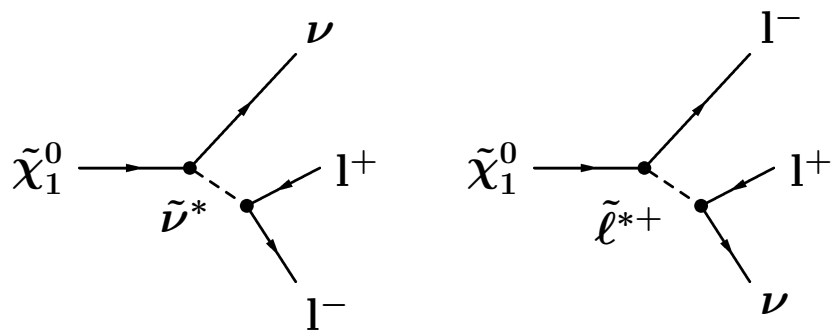
$$W = W_{RPC} + W_{RPV}$$

$$W_{RPV} = \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k$$

- couplings are constrained by searches for L- and B-violation, but could be non-zero
- all terms violate conservation of multiplicative quantum number R-parity
- need to study SUSY with and without conservation of R-Parity

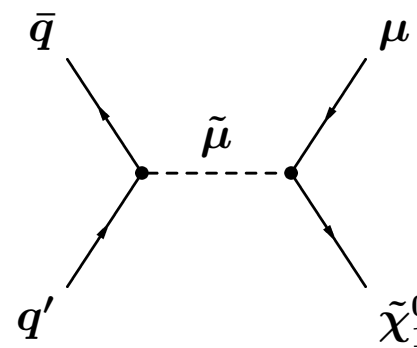
Important consequences of R-parity violation for SUSY collider signatures:

LSP can decay into SM fermions:



(For non-zero $L_i L_j \bar{E}_k$ -coupling)

Resonant production of SUSY particles:



(For non-zero $L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k$ -coupling)

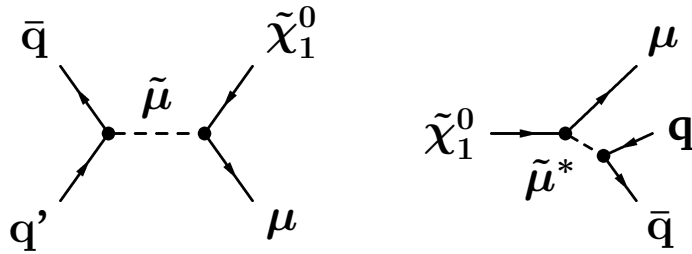
\emptyset search channels:

$$\tilde{\chi}^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 + X \rightarrow 4\ell + E_T + X$$

$$\tilde{\mu} \rightarrow \mu + \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow 2\mu + 2j$$

Search for Supersymmetry: RPV

Search for resonant smuon production (154 pb^{-1}):



- Two muons with $p_T > 8$ and $p_T > 20$ GeV
- Two jets with $p_T > 15$ GeV
- Topological cuts to reduce Z+jets background
- Reconstruction of Neutralino and Smuon invariant masses

Background Expectation:

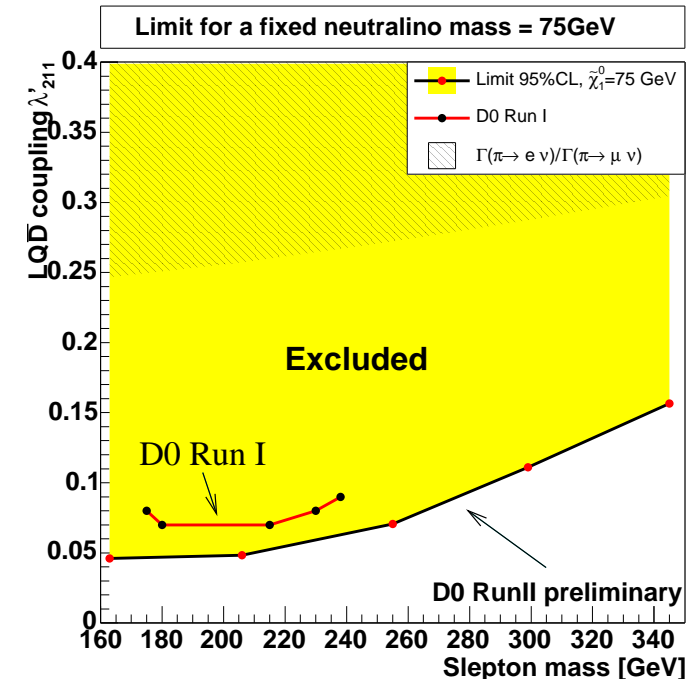
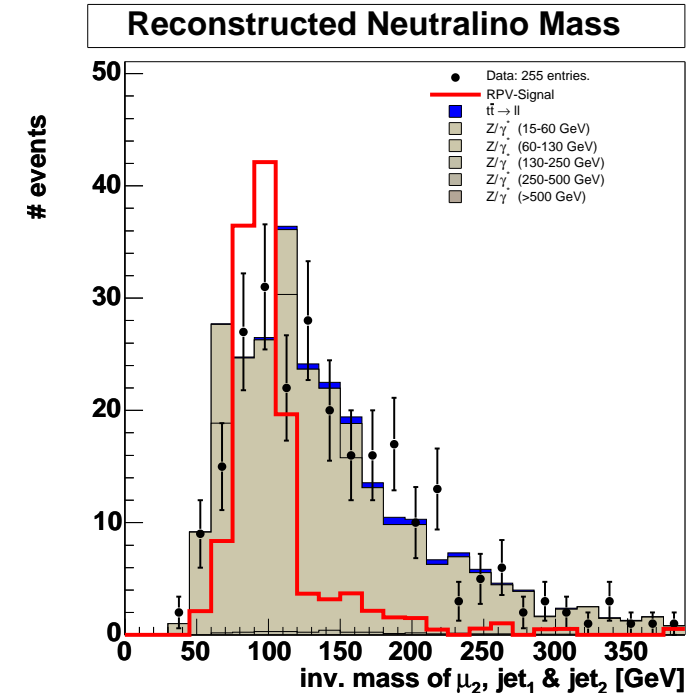
- between 0.1 and 1.6 events (depending on mass hypothesis)

No excess observed in data:

- two or less events for all masses

Interpretation:

- limits on λ'_{211} as a function of Smuon and Neutralino mass

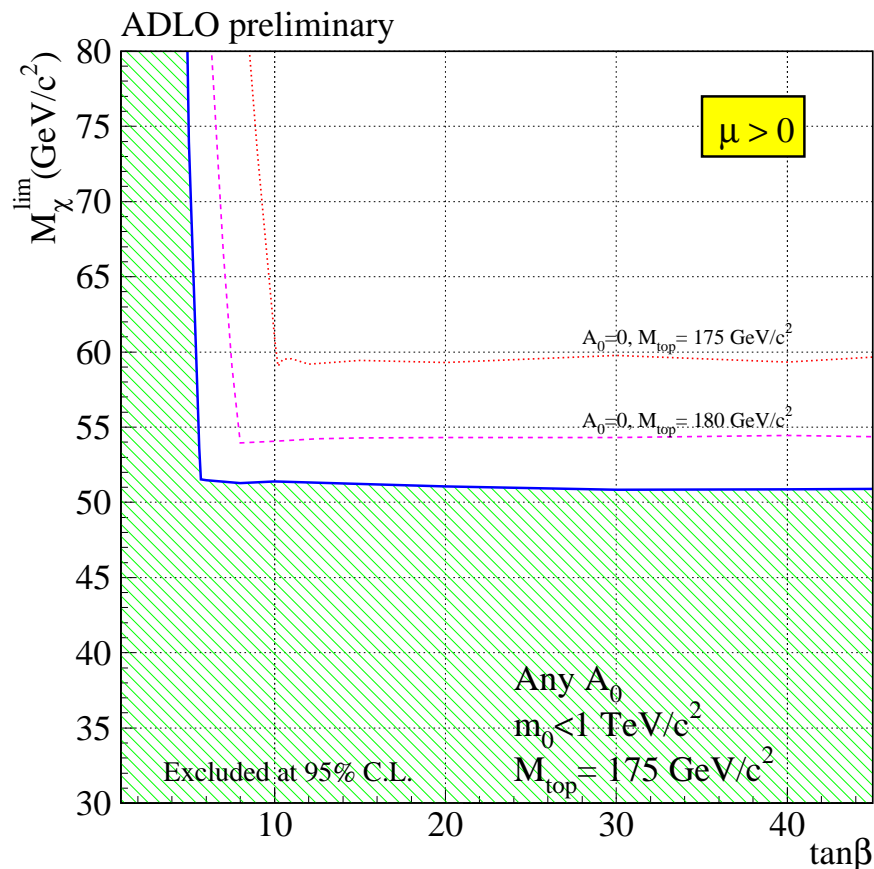


Search for Supersymmetry at LEP

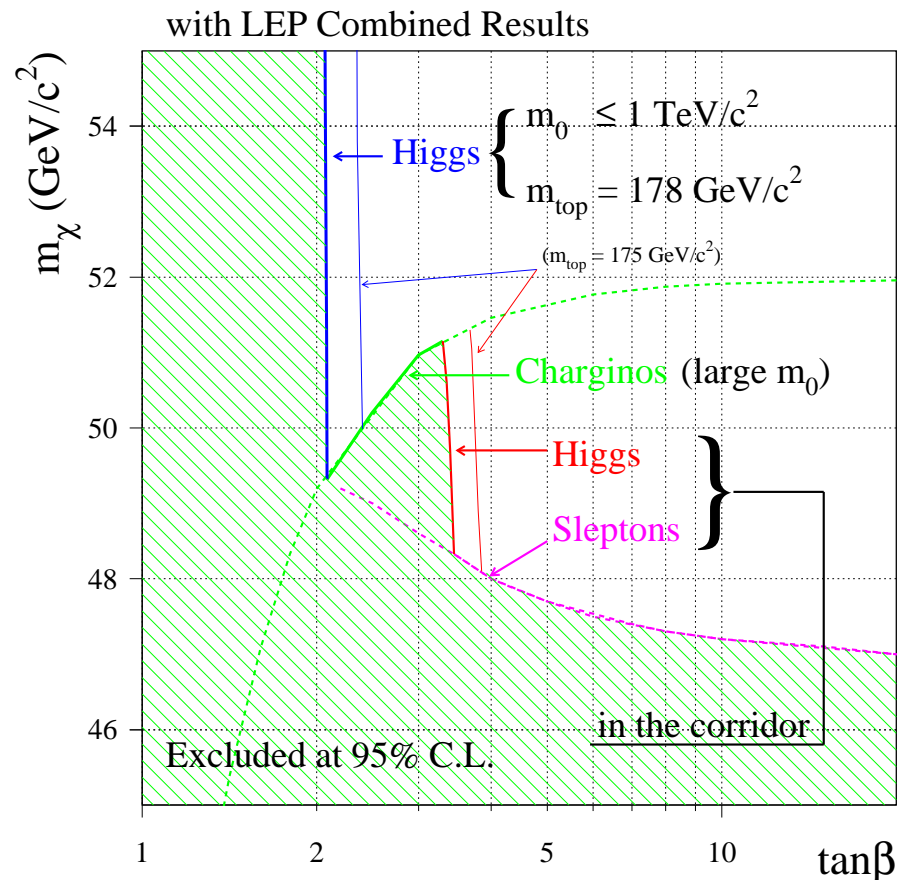
- Very clean environment, highly efficient searches for large variety of signatures
- Main limitation: maximum beam energy of ≈ 104 GeV
- Strong limits on SUSY from searches for charginos, sleptons and Higgs bosons:

$$m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} > 103.5 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{\ell}} \gtrsim 95 \text{ GeV}, m_h > 114.4 \text{ GeV}$$
- Within a given model, can derive mass limits on LSP (dark matter candidate)

LSP Mass Limit in mSUGRA



LSP Mass Limit in MSSM



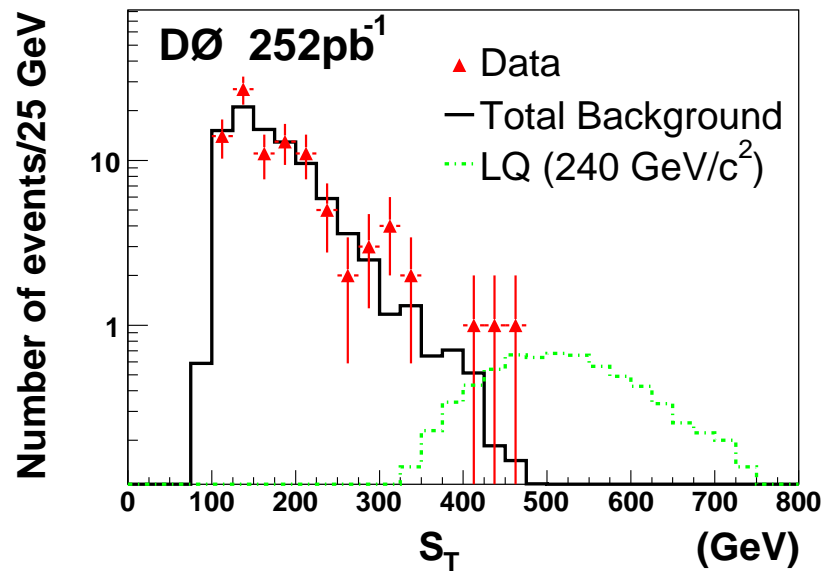
Suche nach Leptoquarks

Leptoquarks koppeln an Leptonen und Quarks (Motivation: Grand Unification)

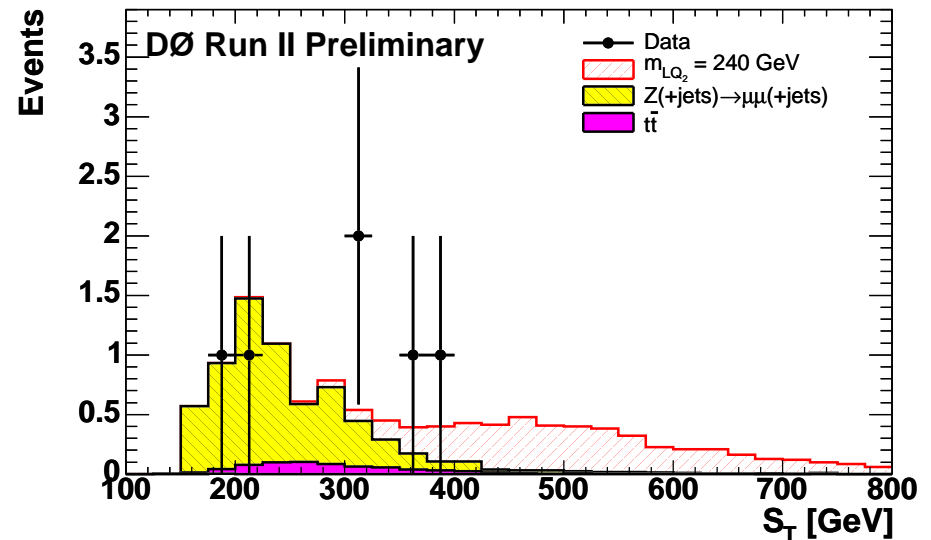
Beide Experimente: Suche nach $LQLQ \rightarrow llq\bar{q}$, $\nu\nu q\bar{q}$, $\nu\nu q\bar{q}$ im Run II-Datensatz (250 pb^{-1})

- Selektionen: $2l+2j$, $1+2j+E_T$, $2j+E_T$ (mit $l=e,\mu$)
- Hohe LQ-Masse \rightarrow hohe Transversalimpulse für Zerfallsprodukte
- \rightarrow Suche nach Überschuß bei hohem $S_T = p_T^1 + p_T^2 + p_T^3 + p_T^4$

1. Generation



2. Generation



Verbesserte Massengrenzen:

- 1. Generation: $m > 256 \text{ GeV}$ für $BR(eq) = 1$
- 2. Generation: $m > 251 \text{ GeV}$ für $BR(\mu q) = 1$
- Alle Generationen: $m > 117 \text{ GeV}$ für $BR(\nu q) = 1$