

The background image shows a view from a boat on a river in Moscow. In the foreground, the side of a boat is visible on the left. In the middle ground, a large, arched bridge spans the river. In the background, the Kremlin's red walls and towers are visible, along with several golden-domed churches. The sky is overcast.

**XIII Lomonosov Conference on  
Elementary Particle Physics  
August 23 – 29, 2007**

**Search for New Phenomena and  
non-SM Higgs at the Tevatron**

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# The Standard Model Remains Standing!

Preview of this talk's conclusions:

- ◆ Tevatron searches for New Phenomena show no significant deviations from Standard Model predictions

This is probably not a surprise

- ◆ It is a conclusion we have heard far too many times...
- ◆ The title of my talk starts with the word "Search"...
- ◆ Rumors and news travel faster than airplanes...

# Will the SM Continue to Stand?

- ◆ While the edifice of the Standard Model remains intact, the foundation is weak
  - The familiar force of gravity is completely absent
  - The SM appears to describe only ~5% of the universe
  - Some divergent loops are not cancelled (hierarchy problem)
  - Large number of seemingly arbitrary parameters
  - Source of baryon asymmetry, integer ratio of quark/lepton charges, strong CP puzzle, etc. etc. etc.

Likely the better question is:

“How Long Will the SM Continue to Stand”

# Lessons from the Past

- ◆ Nearly all of the major particle physics discoveries in the past ~35 years were predicted by well motivated theoretical arguments now embodied in the SM
  - The converse is not true - not all good theoretical ideas survive!
  - This did not occur in a vacuum – the experimental clues were in place
  - Many successes from requiring calculations to yield sensible results ⇒ gauge theories, cancellation of divergent loops and anomalies, etc.
  - We should listen to our theoretical colleagues!
- ◆ The discovery of dark matter and dark energy are perhaps the most notable exceptions
  - Interestingly, these discoveries were made with telescopes rather than particle accelerators
  - New technology can play a significant role in breaking new ground
  - There are limits to theoretical prognostication!

# Looking under the Lamp Post

- ◆ A successful accelerator search requires:
  - There is enough energy to produce the particle in question
  - There is enough luminosity to produce the particle in sufficient quantity
  - The new particle is distinguishable from backgrounds
  - Experimenters have to look in the right place
- ◆ In some sense, we are like the person who has lost their keys at night...our only hope is to look under the lamp posts where there is sufficient “illumination”
- ◆ This analogy is especially true for New Phenomena searches at the Tevatron
  - Well motivated theoretical arguments for new physics at the TeV scale
  - But the Tevatron energy / luminosity may not provide enough illumination
  - By contrast, LHC will have the energy / luminosity needed to thoroughly explore the TeV scale

# Selected Tevatron Lamp Posts

This talk will focus on a subset of the Tevatron searches:

- ◆ Search for supersymmetric particles
  - Squark / gluino
  - Neutralino / chargino
  - Gauge Mediated SUSY
- ◆ Search for Non-SM Higgs
  - SM Higgs search covered in talk by Gaston Gutierrez
- ◆ Search for excited gauge bosons
- ◆ Search for leptoquarks
- ◆ Search for extra dimensions

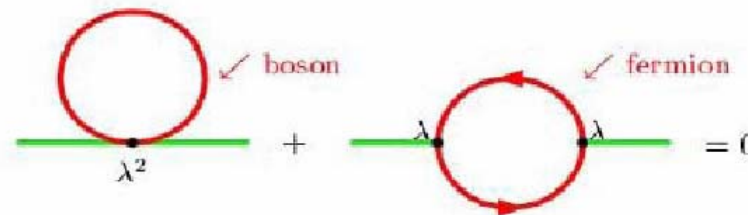
**Many details are omitted in this talk – please refer to CDF / DØ publications and web pages for more complete descriptions of these (and other) analyses**

# SUperSYmmetry

- ◆ Supersymmetry imposes a new symmetry between fermions and bosons
- ◆ Symmetry is clearly broken – SUSY particles must be heavy if they exist
- ◆ SUSY potentially resolves a number of open issues in the SM
  - Loop diagrams cancel at all orders (solves the hierarchy problem)

SM Particles	SUSY Particles	
quarks: $q$	$q$	squarks: $\tilde{q}$
leptons: $l$	$l$	sleptons: $\tilde{l}$
gluons: $g$	$g$	gluino: $\tilde{g}$
charged weak boson: $W^\pm$	$W^\pm$	Wino: $\tilde{W}^\pm$
Higgs: $H^0$	$H^\pm, A^0, H^0$	charged higgsino: $\tilde{H}^\pm$
neutral weak boson: $Z^0$	$Z^0$	neutral higgsino: $\tilde{h}^0, \tilde{A}^0$
photon: $\gamma$	$\gamma$	Zino: $\tilde{Z}^0$
		photino: $\tilde{\gamma}$

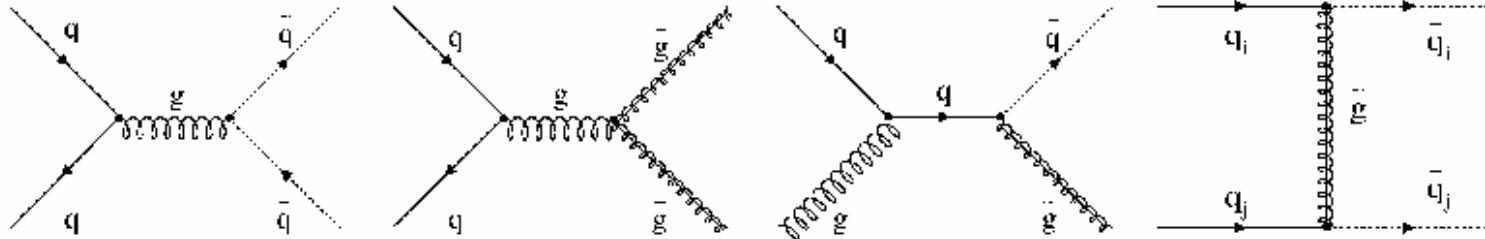
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tilde{W}^\pm \\ \tilde{H}^\pm \end{array} \right\} \tilde{\chi}_{1,2}^{\pm} \text{ chargino}$   
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \tilde{h}^0, \tilde{A}^0 \\ \tilde{Z}^0 \end{array} \right\} \tilde{\chi}_{1,2,3,4}^0 \text{ higgsino / neutralino}$



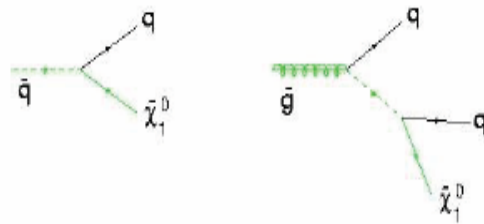
- If R-Parity is conserved, then lightest SUSY particle is a dark matter candidate
- Potential to unify coupling constants at the GUT scale (assuming nothing goes wrong in the 13 orders of magnitude between the TeV and GUT scales)
- Supersymmetry required in some attempts to include gravity (e.g., string theory)

# Squark / Gluino Search

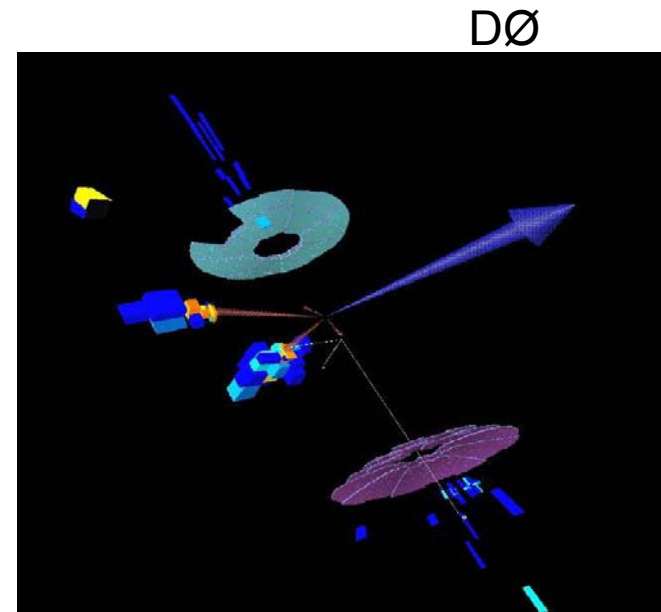
- ◆ Squarks and gluinos produced by strong interaction



- ◆ For stable neutralino LSP, decays yield final states of Missing  $E_T$  and jets



- ◆ Data contains events with missing  $E_T$  as high as 368 GeV
- ◆  $H_T$ , the scalar sum of jet  $E_T$ , is 489 GeV for this event





# DØ Squark / Gluino Search

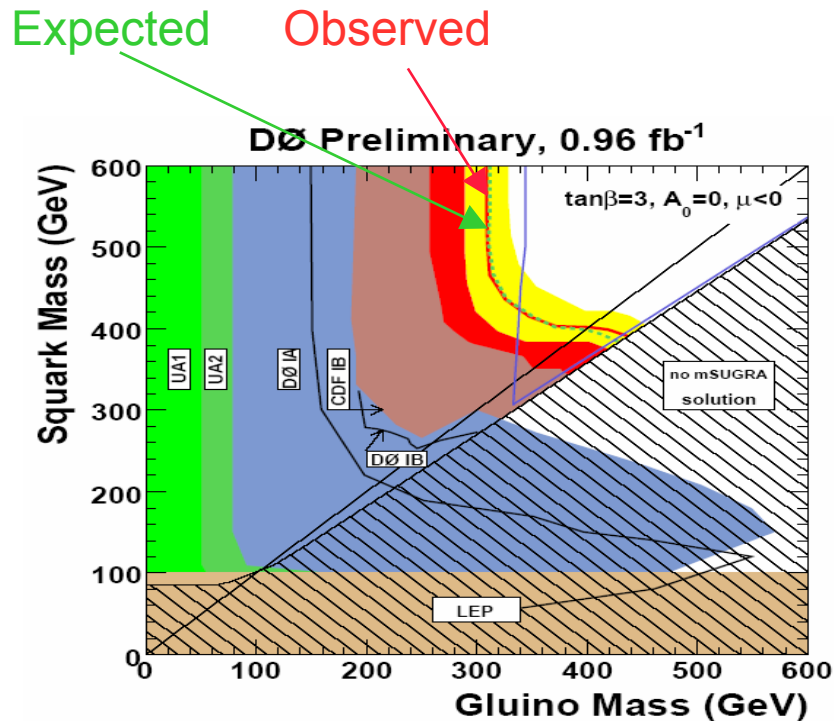
- ◆ Assume gravity mediated (mSuGRA) SUSY breaking
  - 5 parameters:  $m_0$ ,  $m_{1/2}$ ,  $A$ ,  $\tan\beta$ , and  $\text{sign}(\mu)$
- ◆ 3 Separate Analyses
  - low  $m_0$ : squark pair production dominates  $\Rightarrow \geq 2$  jets + Missing  $E_T$
  - med  $m_0$ : squark-gluino production dominates  $\Rightarrow \geq 3$  jets + Missing  $E_T$
  - high  $m_0$ : gluino-gluino production dominates  $\Rightarrow \geq 4$  jets + Missing  $E_T$

◆ Final MET/HT cuts :

- ◆ “dijet” : MET > 225 GeV, HT > 300 GeV
- ◆ “3-jets” : MET > 150 GeV, HT > 400 GeV
- ◆ “gluino” : MET > 100 GeV, HT > 300 GeV

	Data	Total background
“Dijet”	5	$7.5 \pm 1.1$ (stat) +1.3 -1.0 (syst)
“3 jets”	6	$6.1 \pm 0.4$ (stat) +1.3 -1.2 (syst)
“Gluino”	34	$33.4 \pm 0.8$ (stat) +5.6 -4.9 (syst)

# Squark / Gluino Search Results



Yellow band: PDF and scale uncertainties  
Limits from lower edge of band

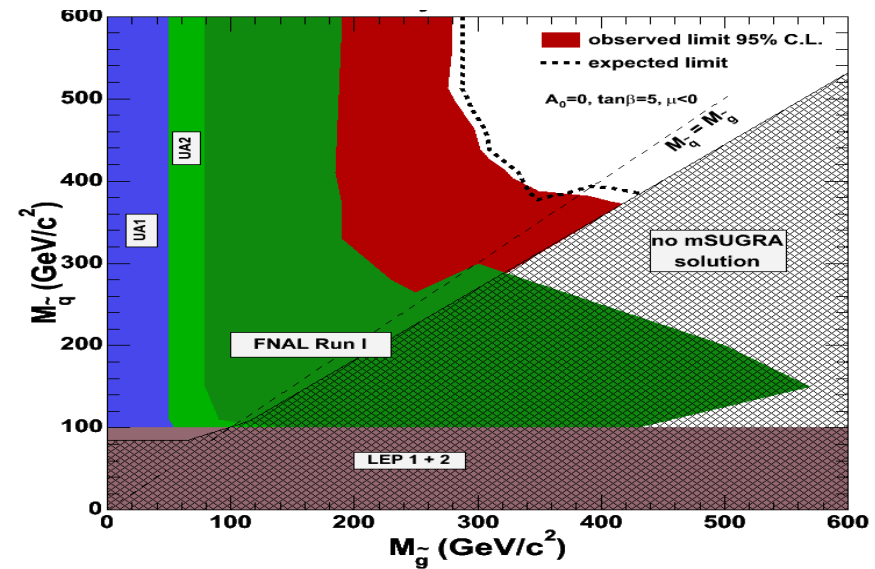
$$m_{\tilde{q}} > 375 \text{ GeV @ 95\% CL}$$

$$m_{\tilde{g}} > 383 \text{ GeV @ 95\% CL}$$

$$m_{\tilde{q}} = m_{\tilde{g}}: m > 380 \text{ GeV @ 95\% CL}$$

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Similar analysis by CDF presented at the 2007 Lepton-Photon conference



PDF and scale uncertainties not shown  
Limits from nominal cross section

$$m_{\tilde{g}} > 290 \text{ GeV @ 95\% CL}$$

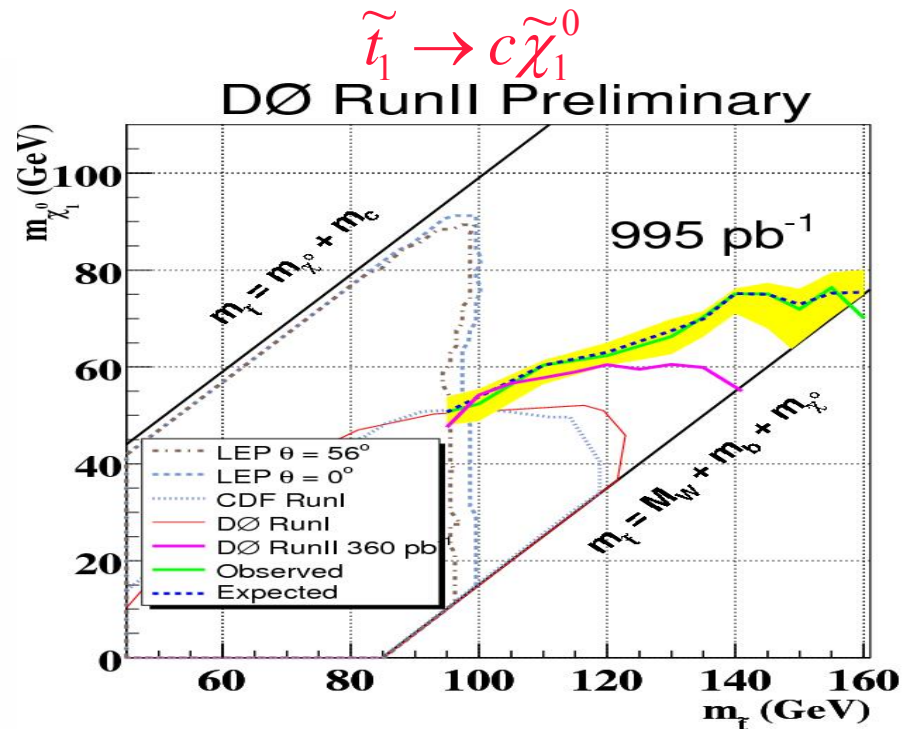
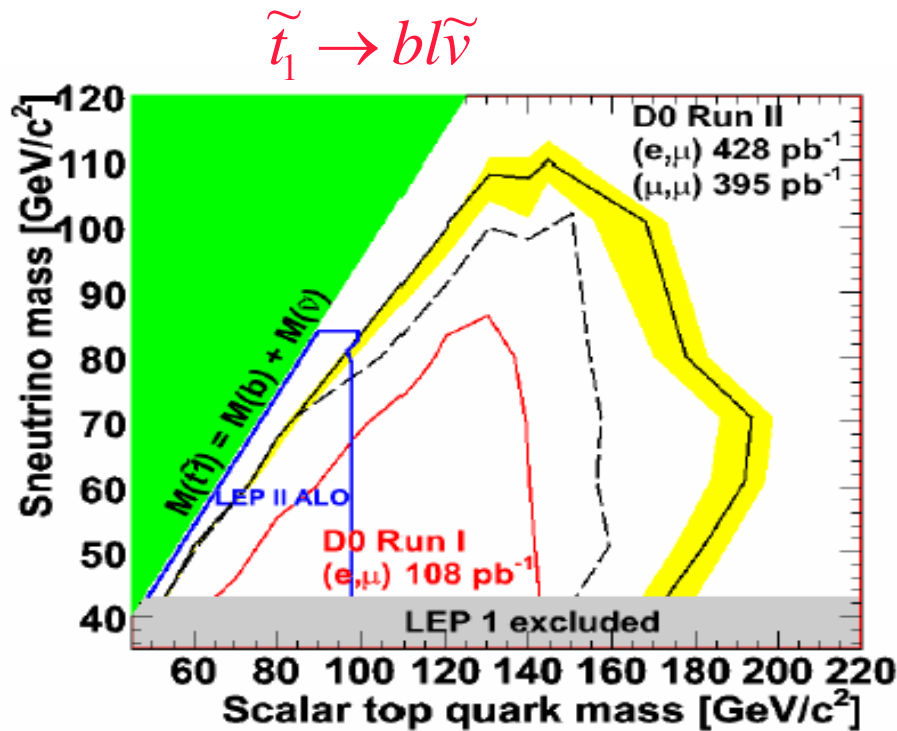
$$m_{\tilde{q}} = m_{\tilde{g}}: m > 380 \text{ GeV @ 95\% CL}$$

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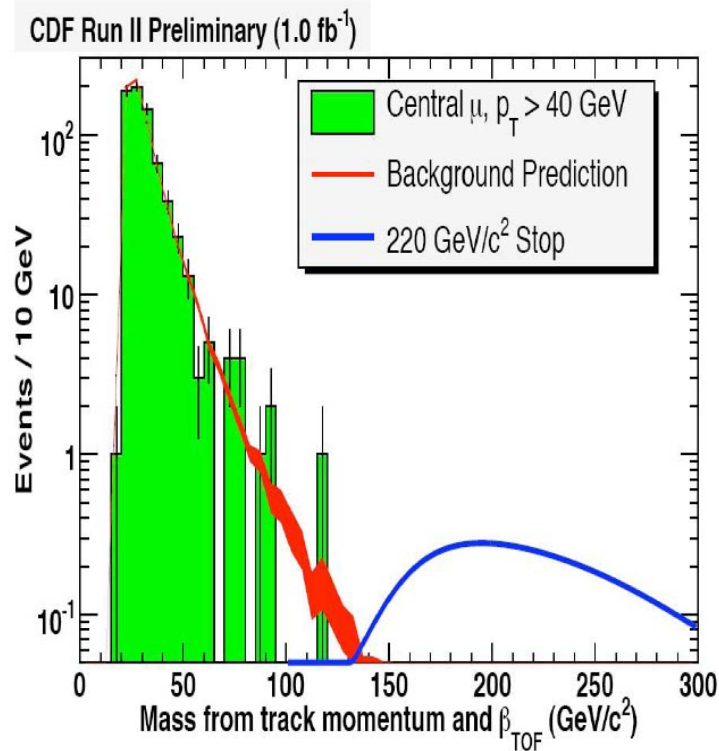
# Search for Stop Squarks

- ◆ Stop quark can be relatively light
  - Large Yukawa coupling of top quark generates a light stop mass in some models
  - If  $m(\text{stop}) < m(\text{top})$ , decays to top are forbidden
  - Two light stop searches currently limit SUSY parameter space

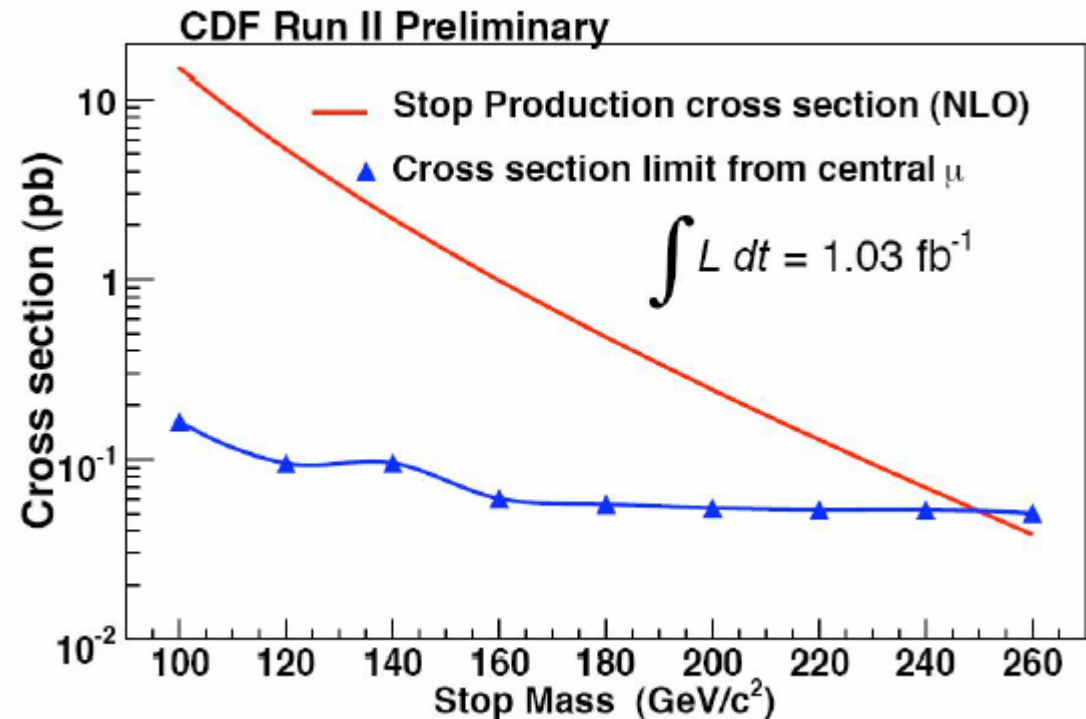


# CDF Search for Stable Stop Squarks

- ◆ If the Stop Squark is the lightest SUSY partner, then it will appear as a stable particle
  - Stop reconstructed as a muon
  - Calculate particle mass from TOF and momentum measurements



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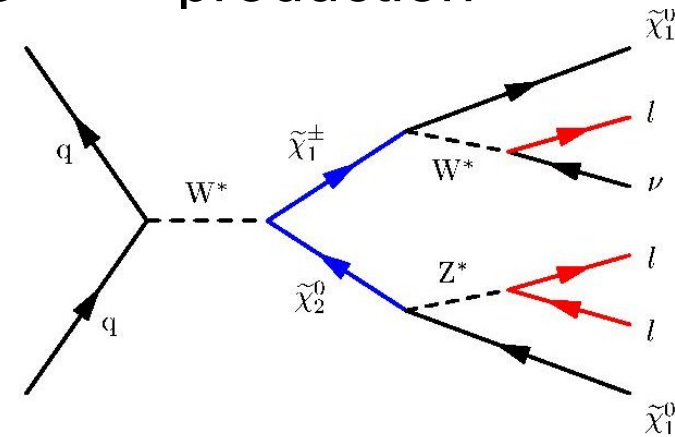
$m_{\tilde{t}}(\text{stable}) > 250 \text{ GeV} @ 95\% \text{ CL}$

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# Chargino / Neutralino Search

- ◆ Triple gauge boson coupling leads to  $\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^+$  production
  - Small BR for 3 lepton final states
  - Clean signature with little background
  - “trilepton” and like-sign dilepton signatures



CDF Trileptons	Background	Data
$\mu\mu + \ell$ (low $p_T$ )	$0.4 \pm 0.1$	1
$ee + \text{track}$	$1.0 \pm 0.3$	3
$\mu + \ell\ell$	$1.2 \pm 0.2$	1
$e + \ell\ell$	$0.8 \pm 0.4$	0
$e^\pm e^\pm$	$2.9 \pm 0.5$	4
$e^\pm \mu^\pm$	$4.0 \pm 0.6$	8
$\mu^\pm \mu^\pm$	$0.9 \pm 0.1$	1

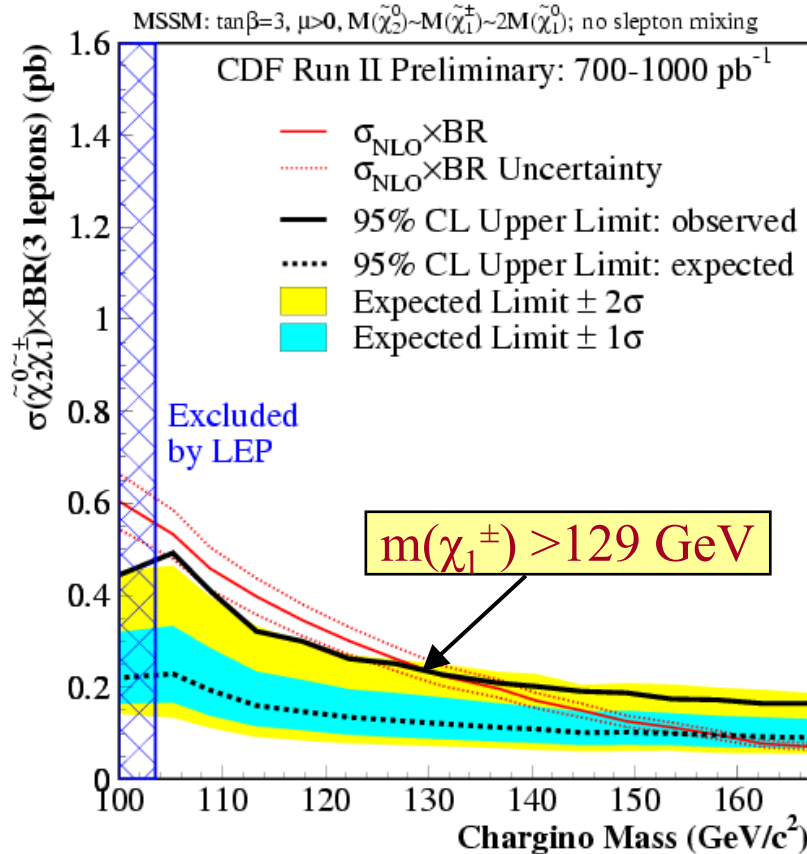
DØ Trileptons	Background	Data
$\mu\mu + \text{track}$	$0.32 \pm 1.34$	2
$ee + \text{track}$	$1.0 \pm 0.3$	0
$e\mu + \text{track}$	$0.9 \pm 0.4$	0
$\mu^\pm \mu^\pm$	$1.1 \pm 0.4$	1

- ◆ No significant excess – combine channels to form cross section limits

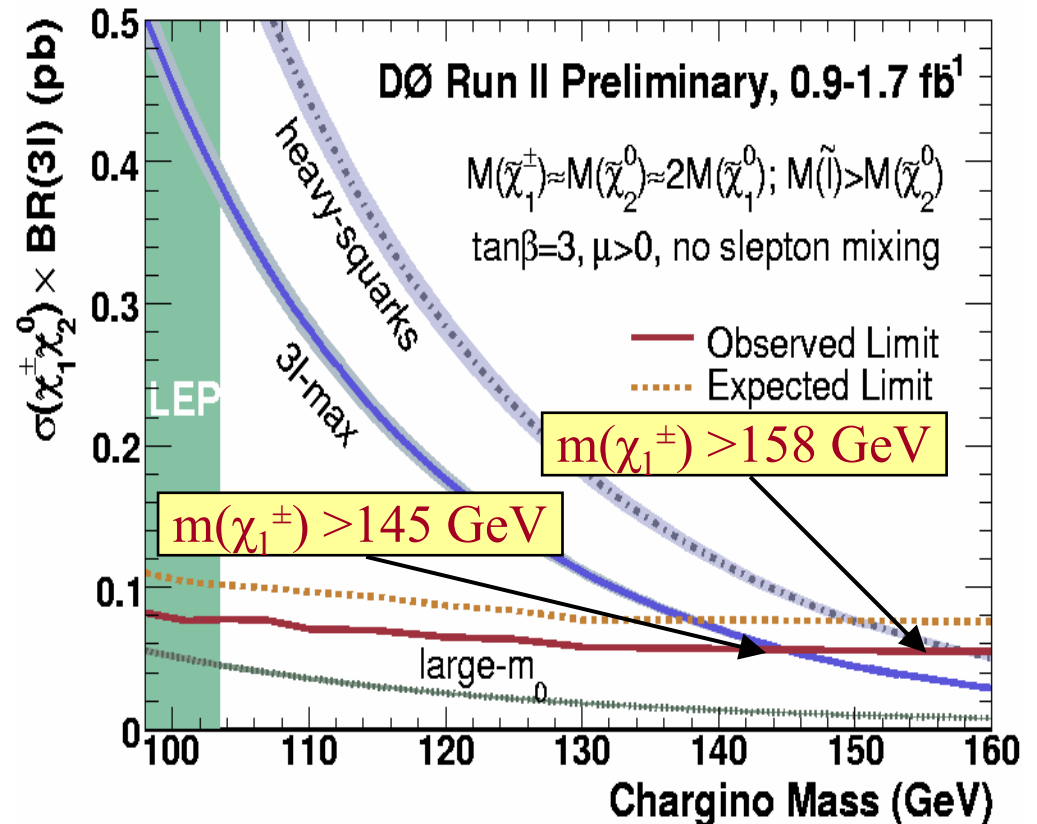
# Chargino / Neutralino Search

◆ SUSY predictions are model dependent

- CDF:  $\tan \beta = 3, A_0 = 0, \mu > 0, m_0 = 70 \text{ GeV}$
- DØ:  $\tan \beta = 3, A_0 = 0, \mu > 0, m(\tilde{\ell}) > m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)$



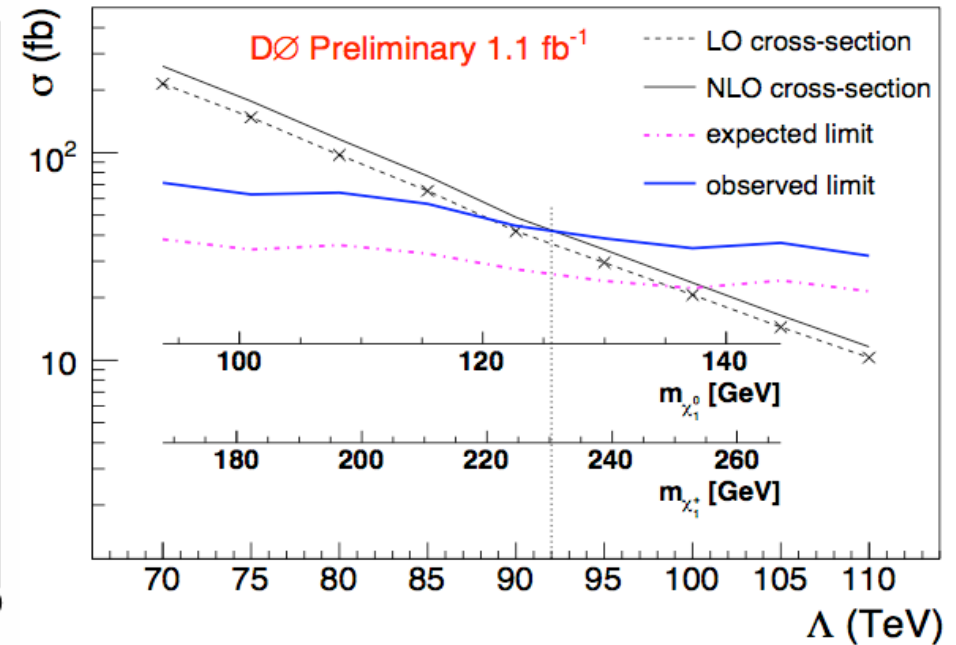
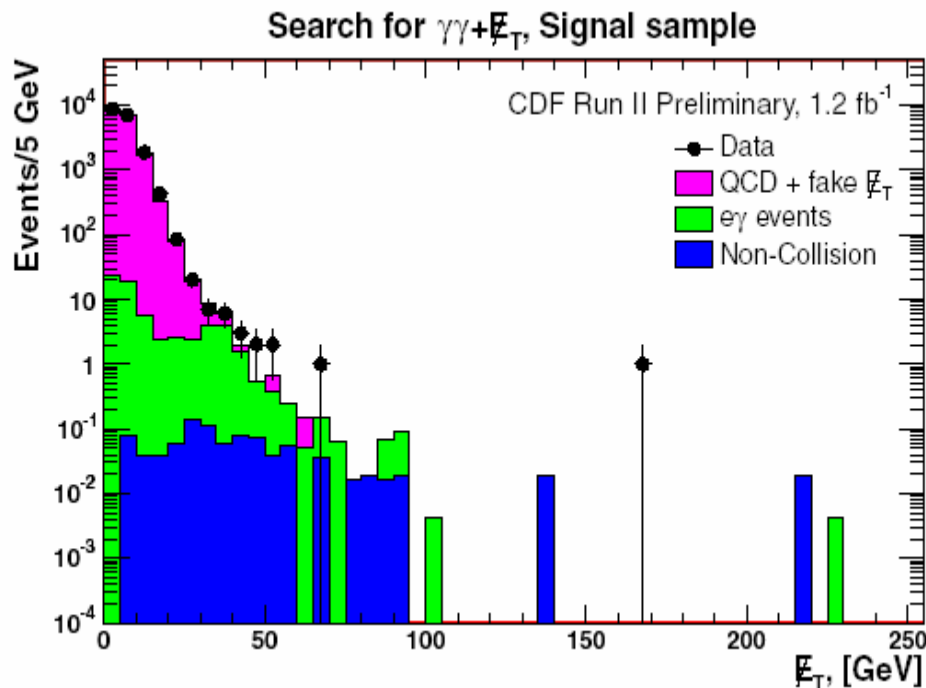
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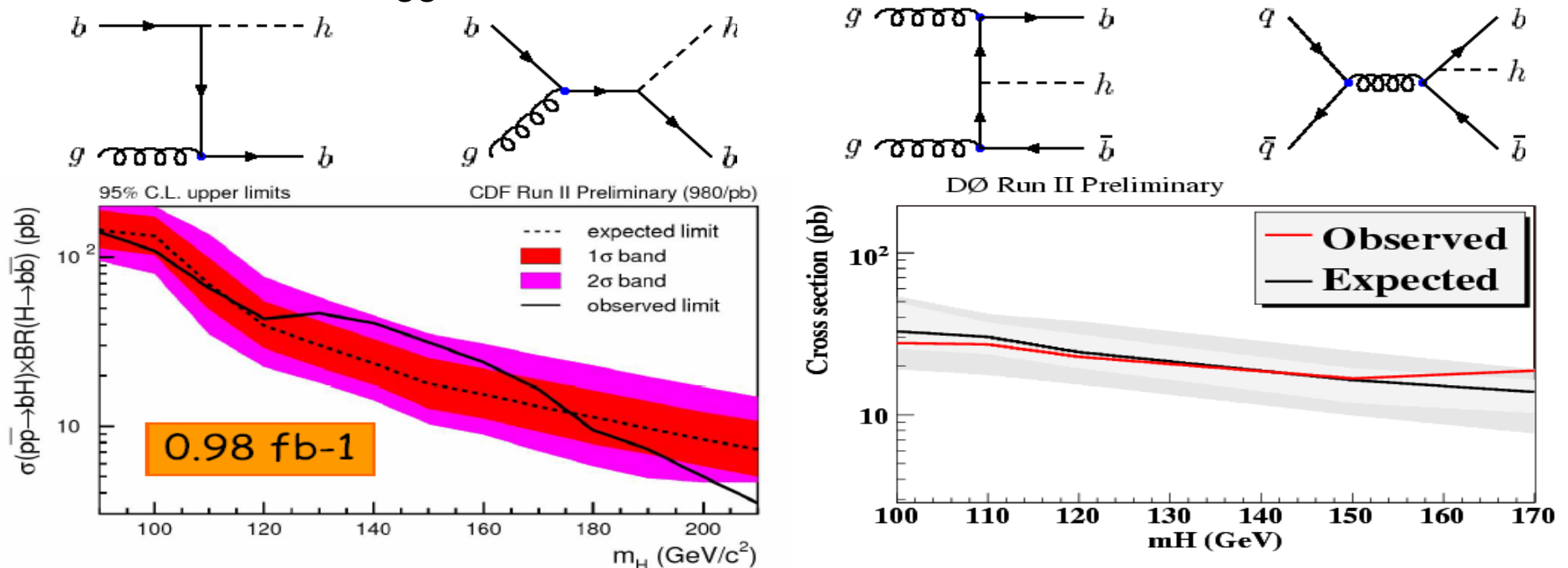
# Search for Gauge Mediated SUSY

- ◆ SUSY breaking at scale  $\Lambda$  mediated by gauge fields
- ◆ Gravitino is LSP, neutralino or stau is NLSP
  - Neutralino NLSP decays to gravitino  $\chi_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma \tilde{G}$
  - Stau NLSP signature is massive long-lived charged particles
- ◆ No excess seen; DØ combined stau/ $\gamma\gamma$ MET limit:  $\Lambda > 92 \text{ TeV}$



# Search for SUSY Higgs in 3b Final State

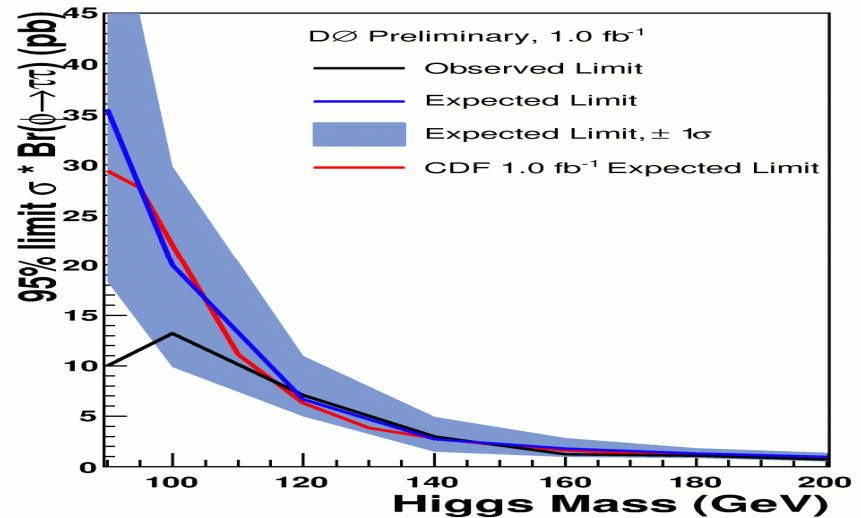
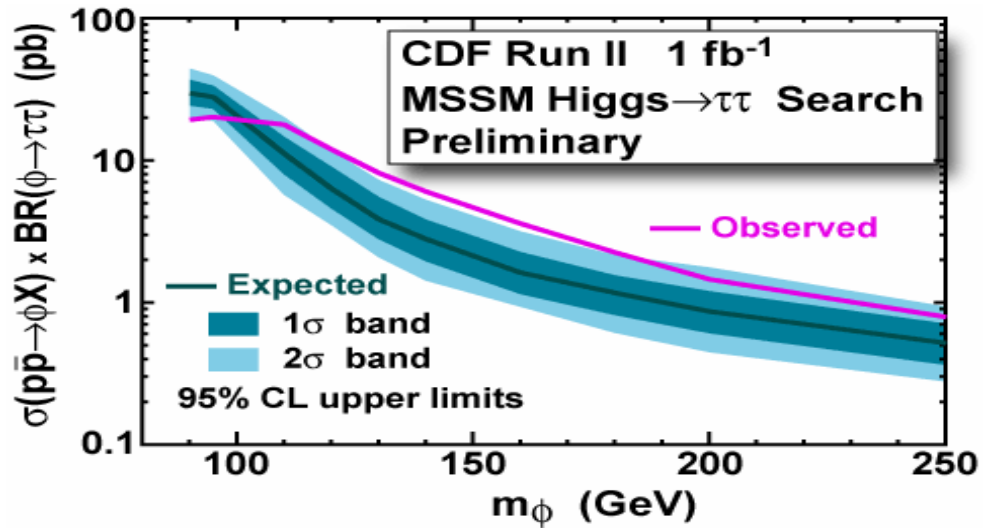
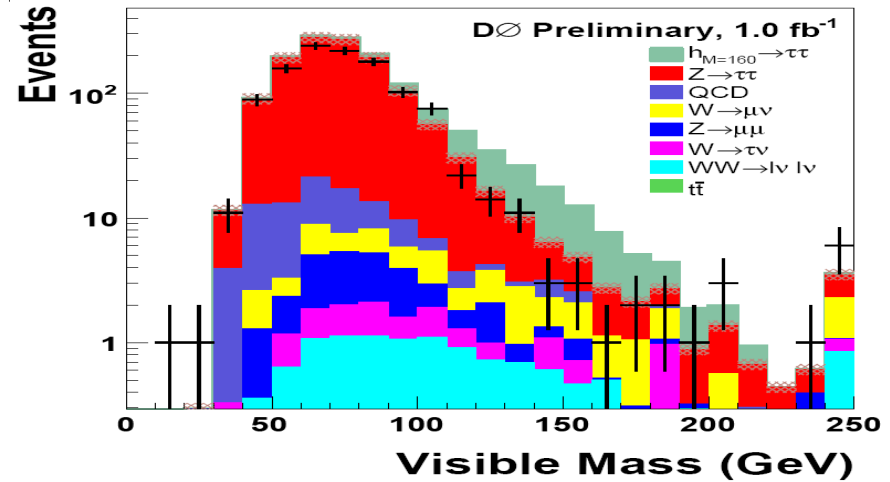
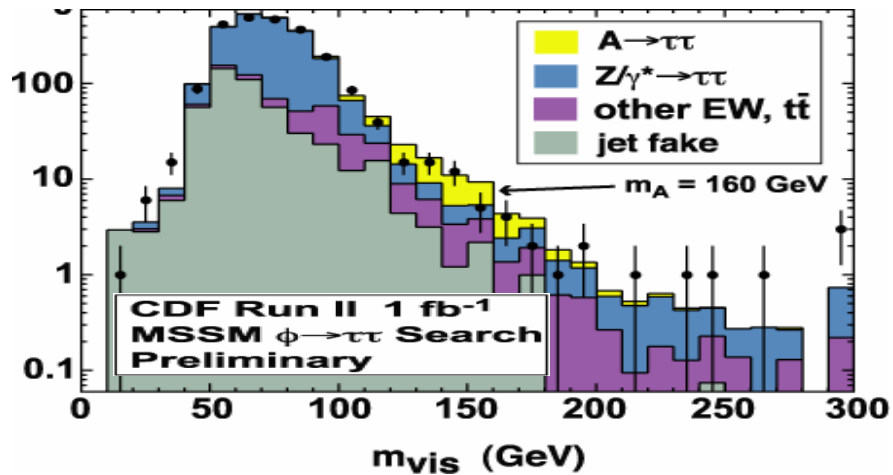
- ◆ Minimal supersymmetry has 2 Higgs doublets  $H_u, H_d$ 
  - 5 Higgs bosons:  $h, H, A, H^+, H^-$
  - At tree level, two independent parameters:  $m_A$  and  $\tan\beta \equiv \langle H_u \rangle / \langle H_d \rangle$
  - For large  $\tan\beta$ , production cross section enhanced by a factor  $\tan^2\beta$
  - Light Higgs BR  $\sim 90\%$   $bb$ ,  $\sim 10\%$   $\tau\tau$
  - Look for Higgs in 3b final state





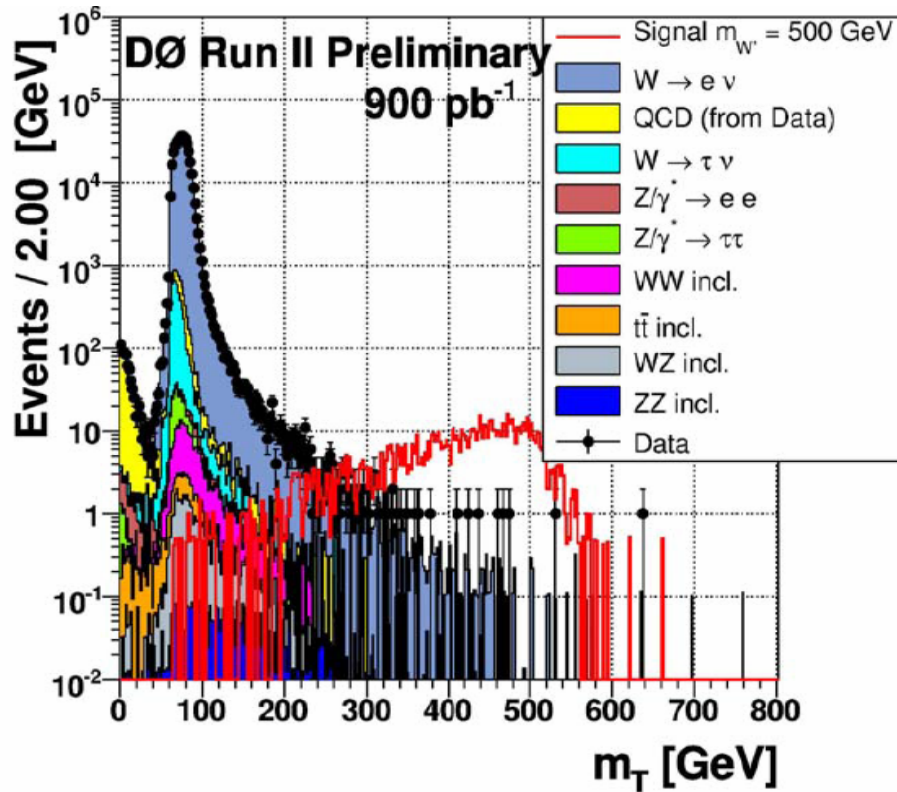
# Search for SUSY Higgs in $\tau\tau$ Channel

- ◆ CDF has  $\sim 2\sigma$  excess for  $m_\phi \sim 150$  GeV; not seen by DØ



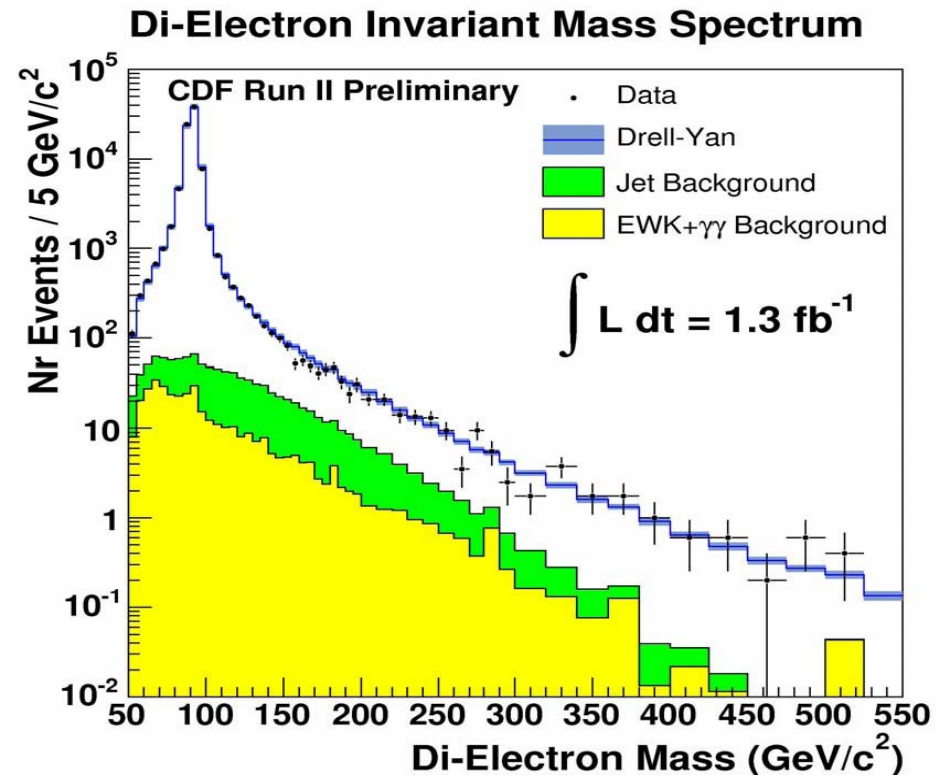
# Search for Excited Gauge Bosons

- ◆ Additional gauge bosons predicted by many theories
- ◆ No evidence for  $W'$  or  $Z'$  in Tevatron data
  - Set mass limits assuming SM couplings



$m_{W'} > 965$  GeV @ 95% CL

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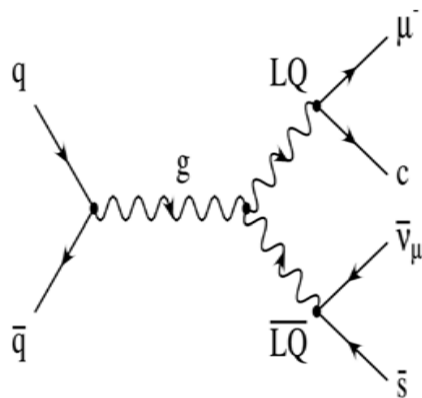
$m_{Z'} > 923$  GeV @ 95% CL

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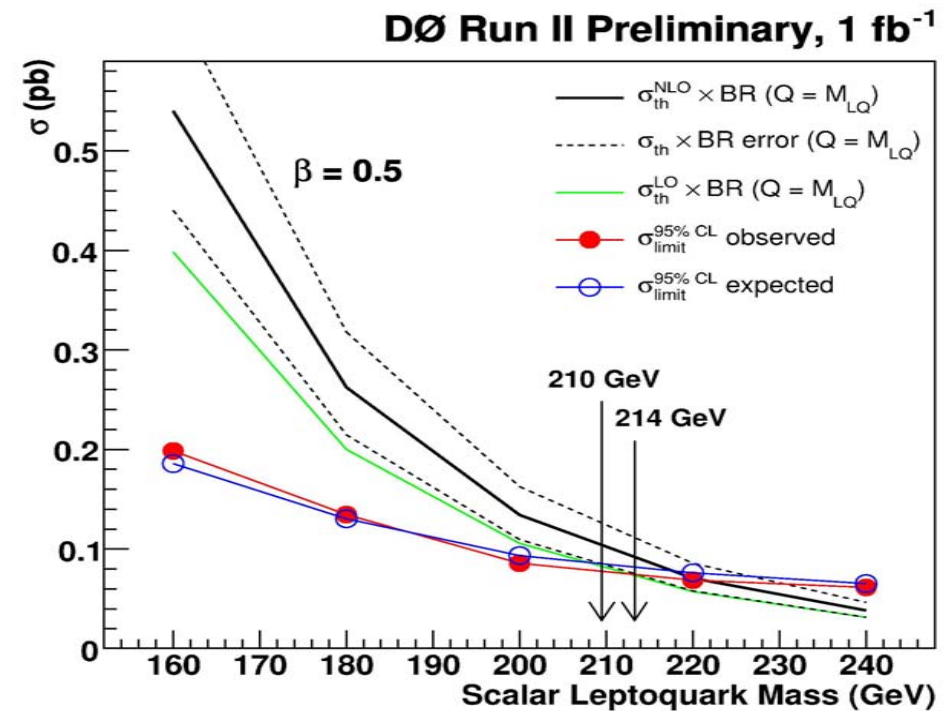
# Search for 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Leptoquarks

- ◆ Models providing a natural explanation for the parallels between quarks and leptons often require leptoquarks
- ◆ DØ search for scalar leptoquarks in the  $\mu\nu jj$  final state



$$BR(LQ \rightarrow \ell q) = \beta$$

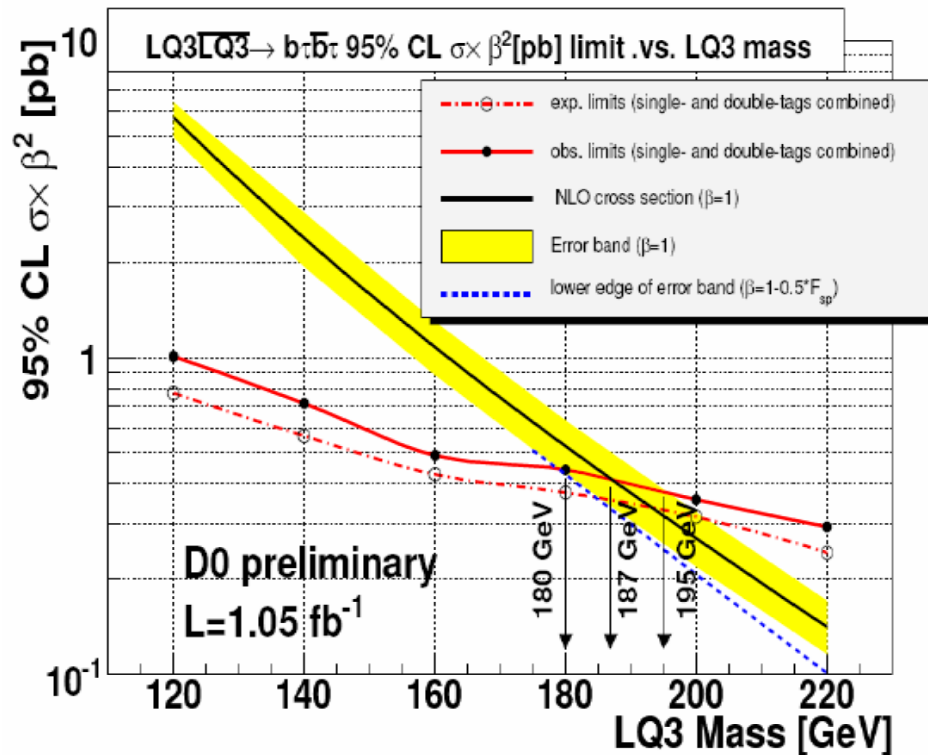
$$BR(LQ \rightarrow \nu q) = 1 - \beta$$



$$m_{SLQ2} > 214 \text{ GeV @ 95\% CL for } \beta = 0.5$$

# Search for 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Leptoquarks

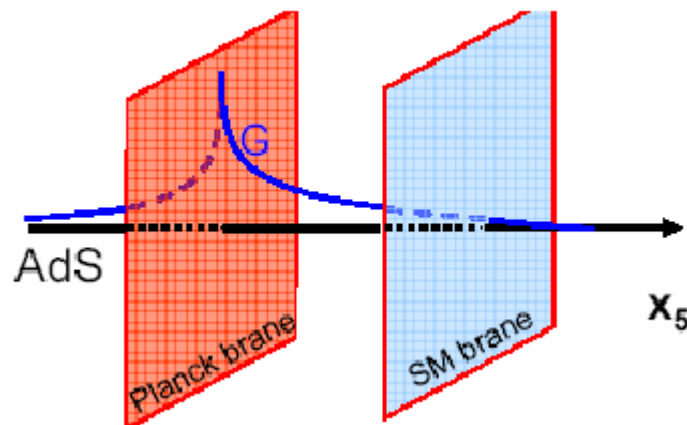
- ◆ New  $D\bar{0}$  search in the  $b\bar{b}\tau\tau$  channel
  - LQ  $\rightarrow t\nu_\tau$  kinematically suppressed



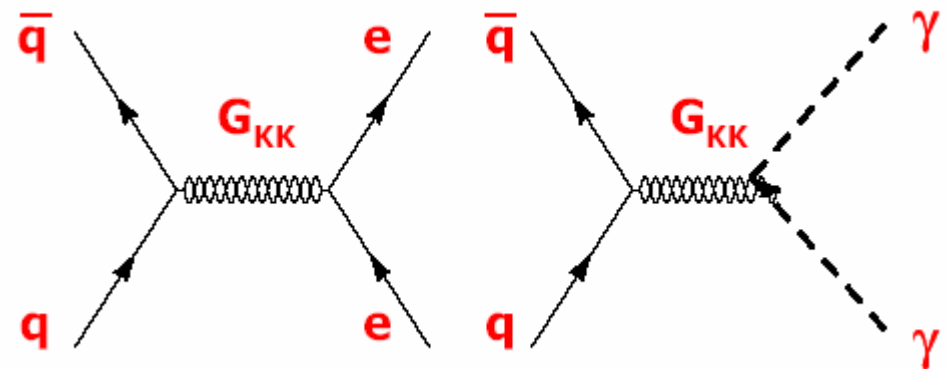
$$m_{SLQ3} > 180 \text{ GeV @ 95\% CL}$$

# Search for Extra Dimensions

- ◆ Alternative solution to the hierarchy problem
- ◆ Randall-Sundrum model:
  - Gravity on a 3+1D Planck brane
  - Planck brane separated from the SM brane by a warped 5<sup>th</sup> dimension
  - Only gravitons propagate in the region between branes
  - Graviton wave function falls exponentially - gravity weak on SM brane
  - Kaluza-Klein excitations with  $\sim 1$  TeV spacing, couple to SM particles



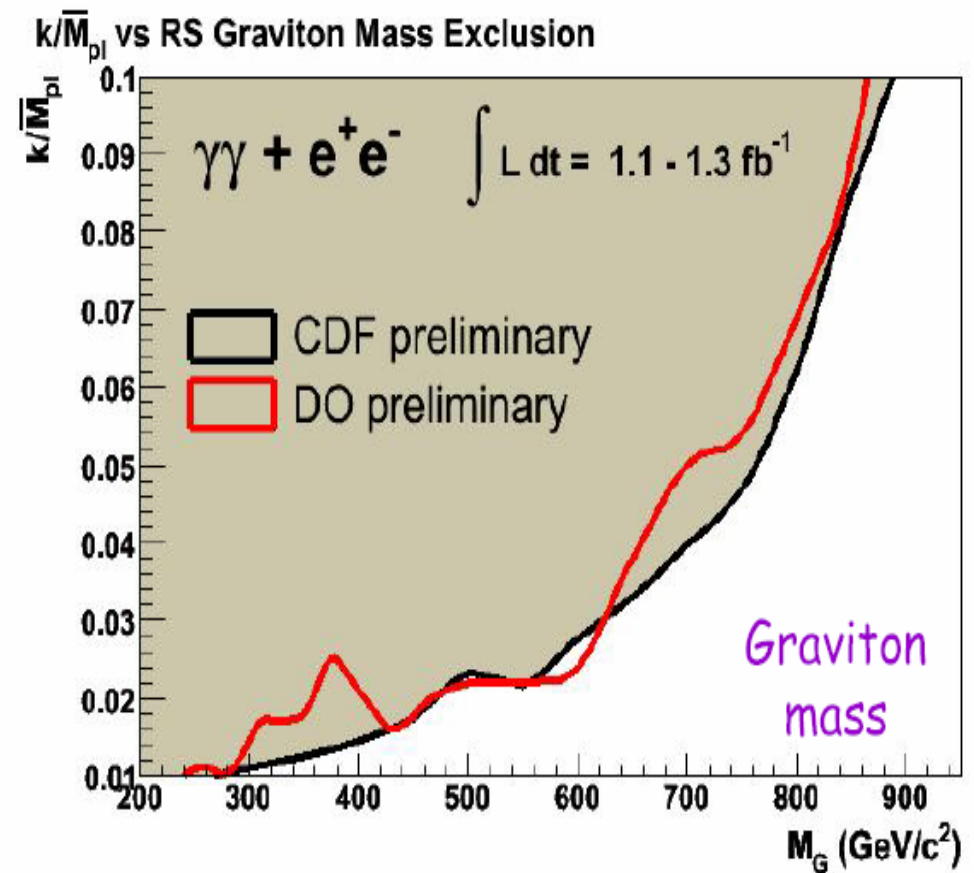
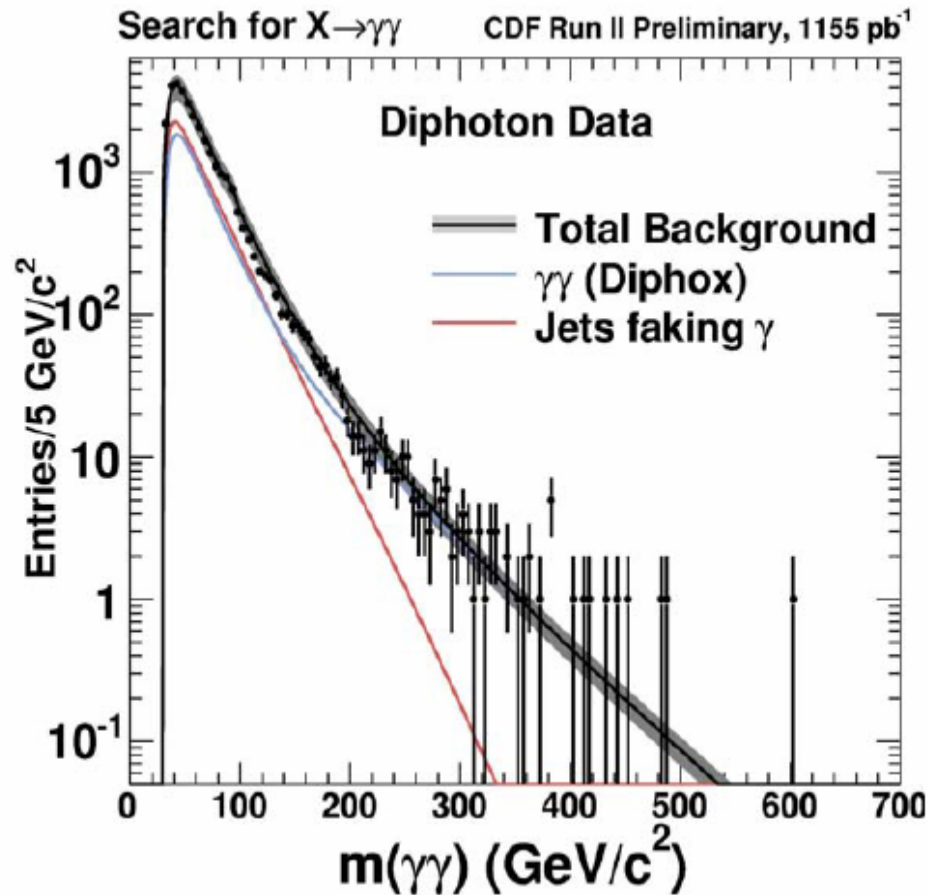
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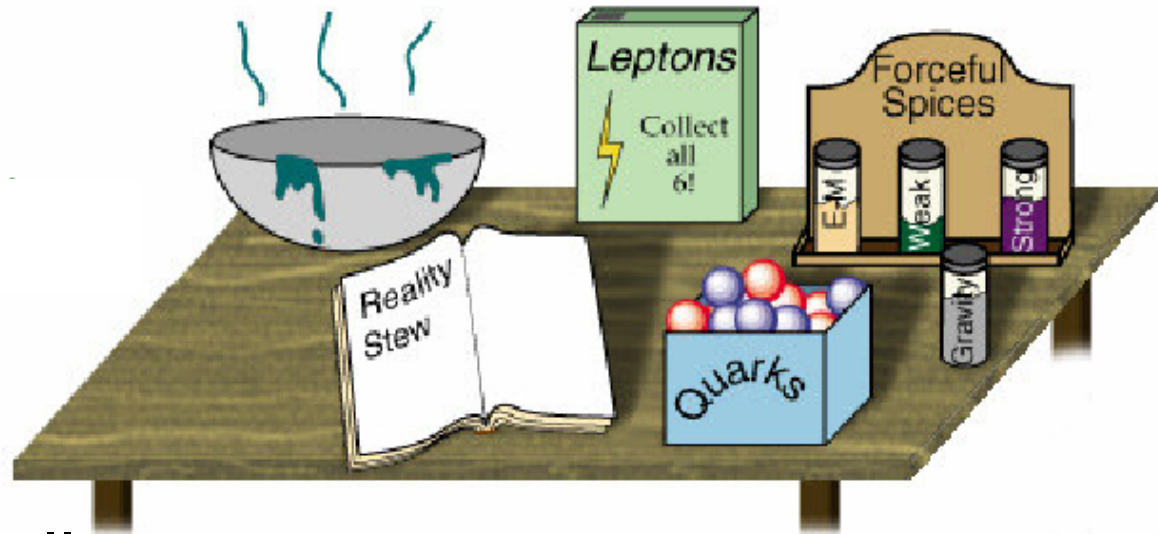
# Search for Extra Dimensions

- ◆ Signature: narrow resonances in  $\gamma\gamma$  or  $ee$  final state
  - No resonance seen; set limit on coupling and graviton mass



# Conclusions

- ◆ Still cooking with the same old ingredients
- ◆ Most searches shown from  $\sim 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  samples
- ◆ Sensitivity of many searches will improve with luminosity
- ◆ Expect  $\sim 6\text{-}8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  in Run II
- ◆ LHC is on the horizon – the sooner we come up with new ingredients the better



(stolen from talk by C. Magass)