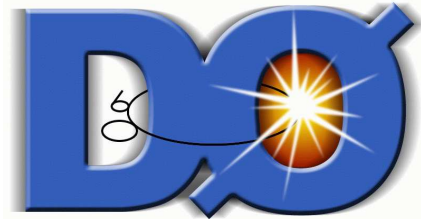


Recent Results from the Tevatron

Volker Büscher
Universität Bonn



Rencontres de Physique des Particules 2007
LPSC Grenoble, February 28, 2007

- **B Physics Highlights**
- **Single Top Production**
- **Properties of Top Quark**
- **Top Quark and W boson Masses**
- **Search for Higgs Bosons**
- **Search for Supersymmetry**

Full set of results available at:

<http://www-d0.fnal.gov/Run2Physics/WWW/results.htm>

<http://www-cdf.fnal.gov/physics/physics.html>

The Tevatron Collider

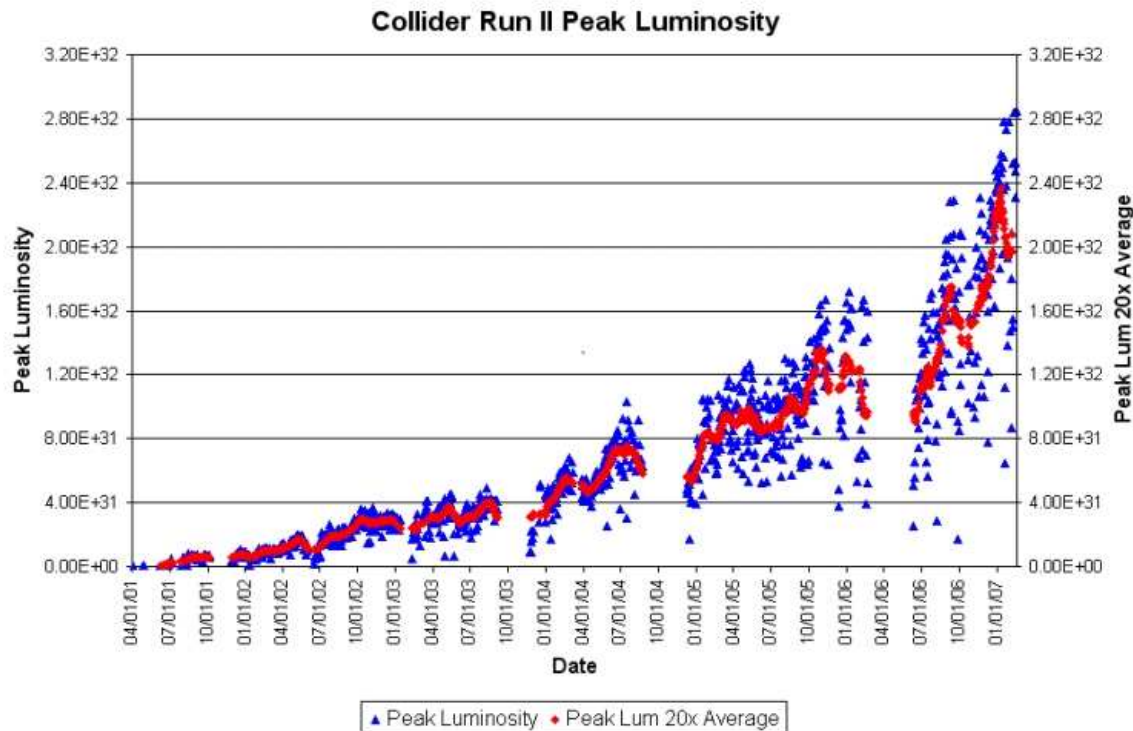
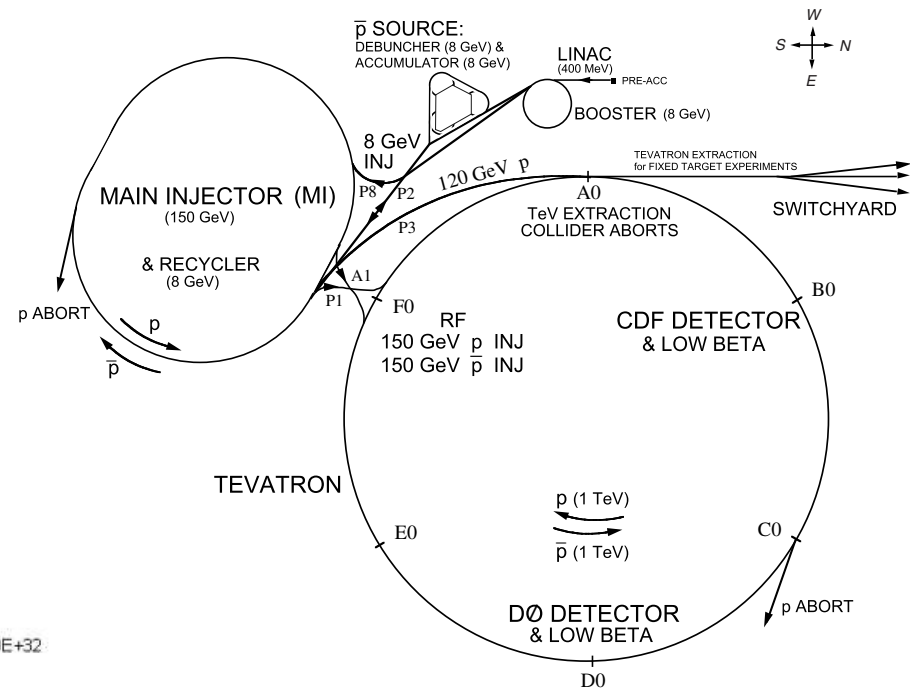
Proton Antiproton Collider

Centre-of-mass energy: 1.96 TeV

Integrated Luminosity: 2.5 fb^{-1} so far

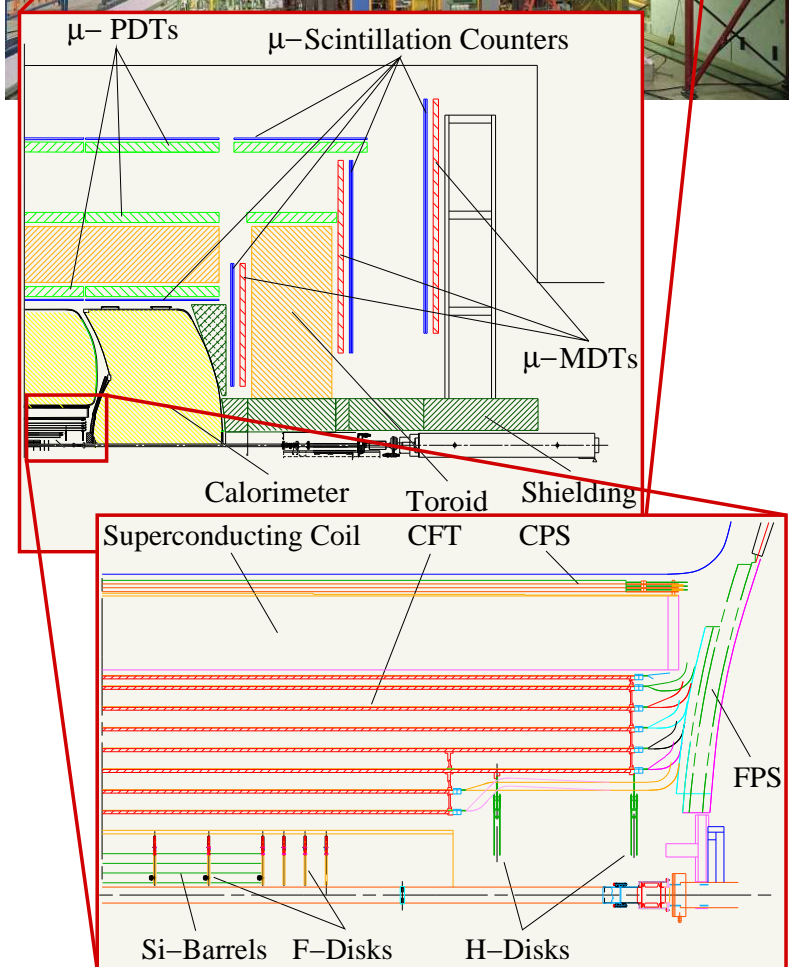
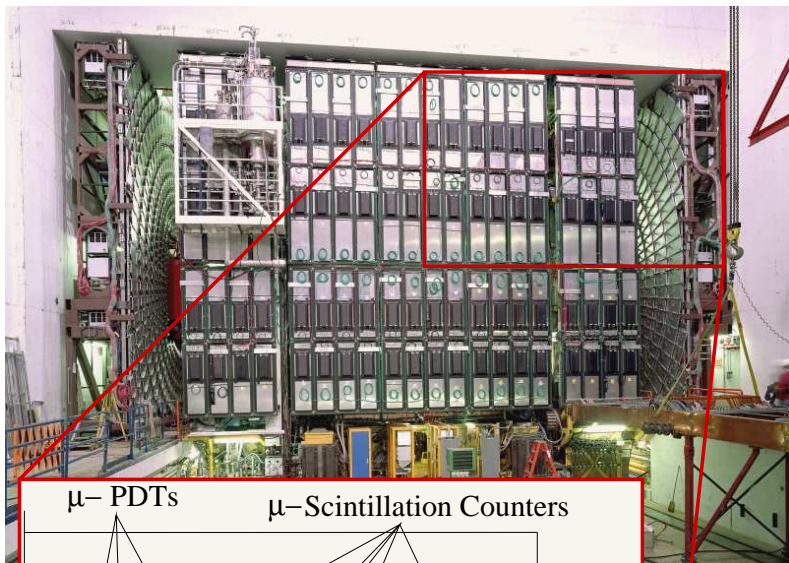
Peak luminosity: $2.9 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Expecting to accumulate $6\text{-}8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ by 2009



Electron Cooling in operation

The Tevatron Experiments



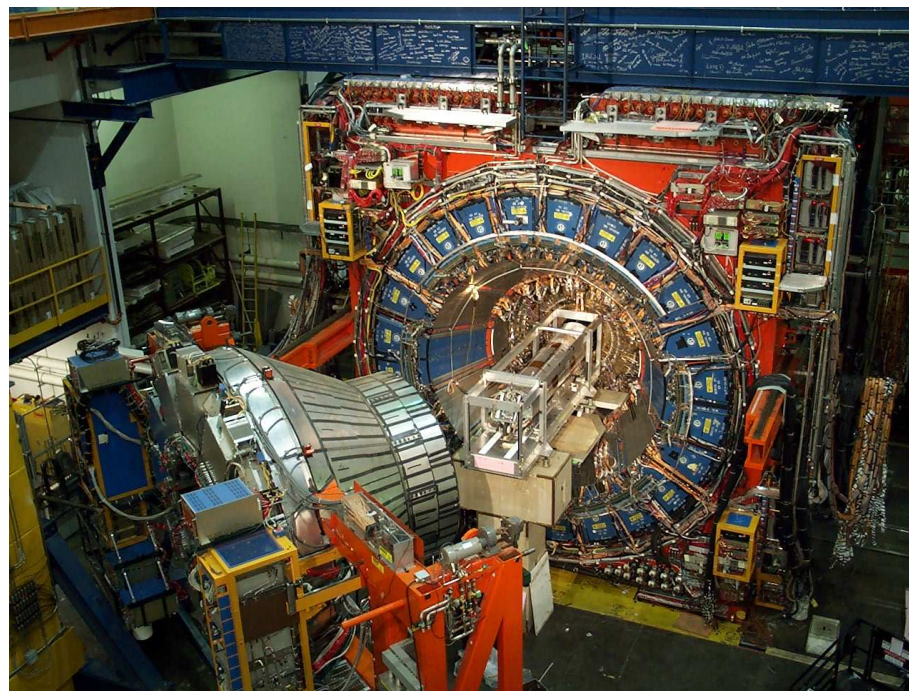
Two General-Purpose Detectors:

	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

RunIIb upgrades successfully installed

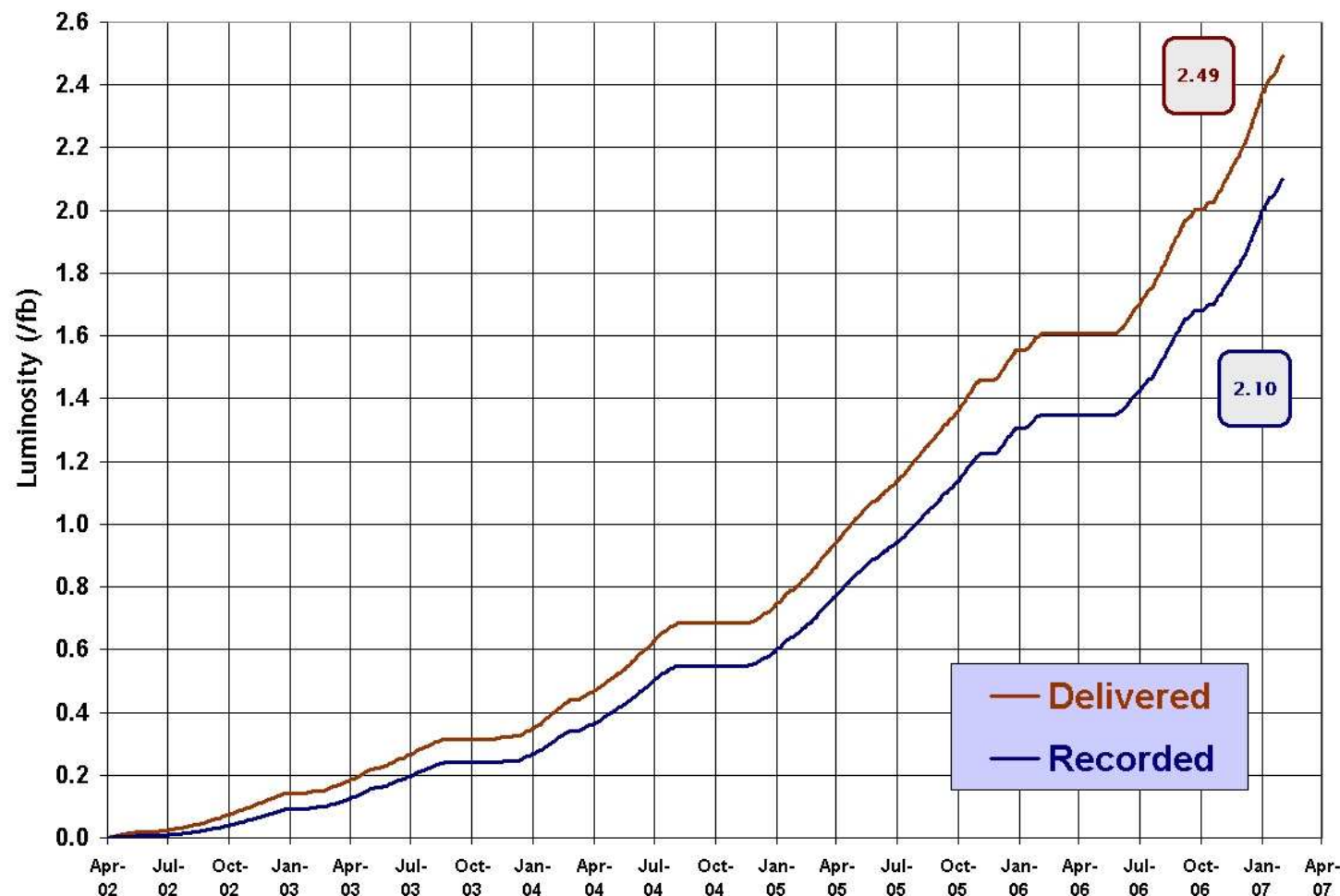


The Tevatron Experiments – Dataset



Run II Integrated Luminosity

19 April 2002 - 18 February 2007



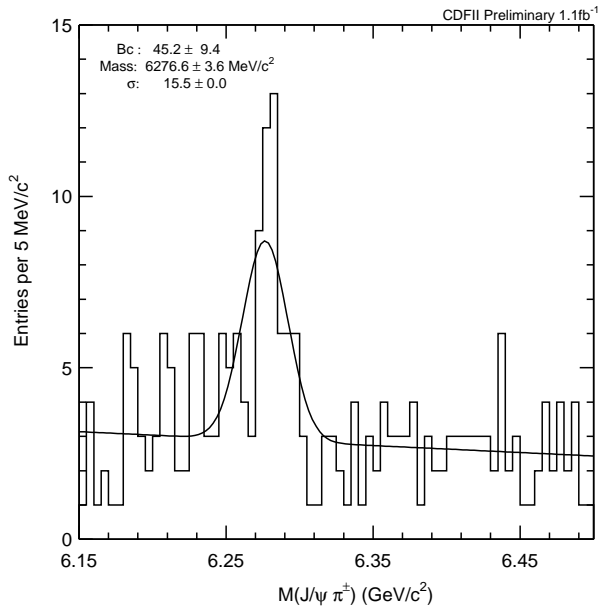
- Current data-taking efficiencies 85–90%
- Results presented here based on 1 fb^{-1}

B Physics – Discoveries

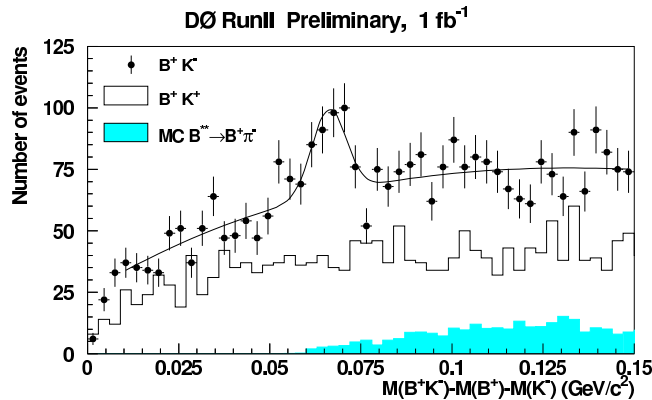
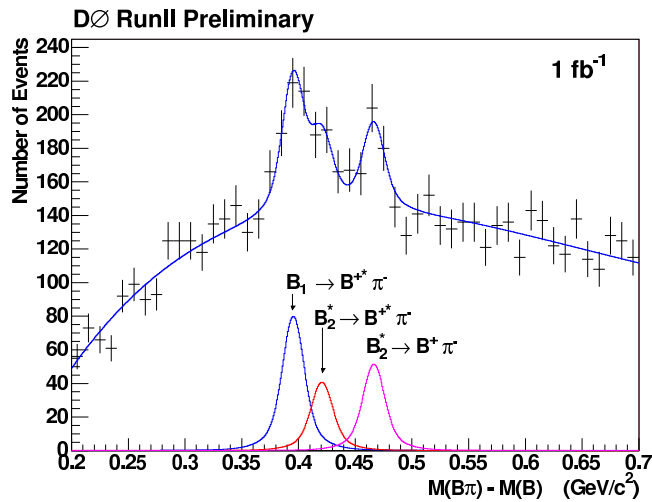
The Tevatron is a B Factory

- huge cross sections for production of $b\bar{b}$ quark pairs
- b-quark fragmentation: access to heavy B mesons and baryons

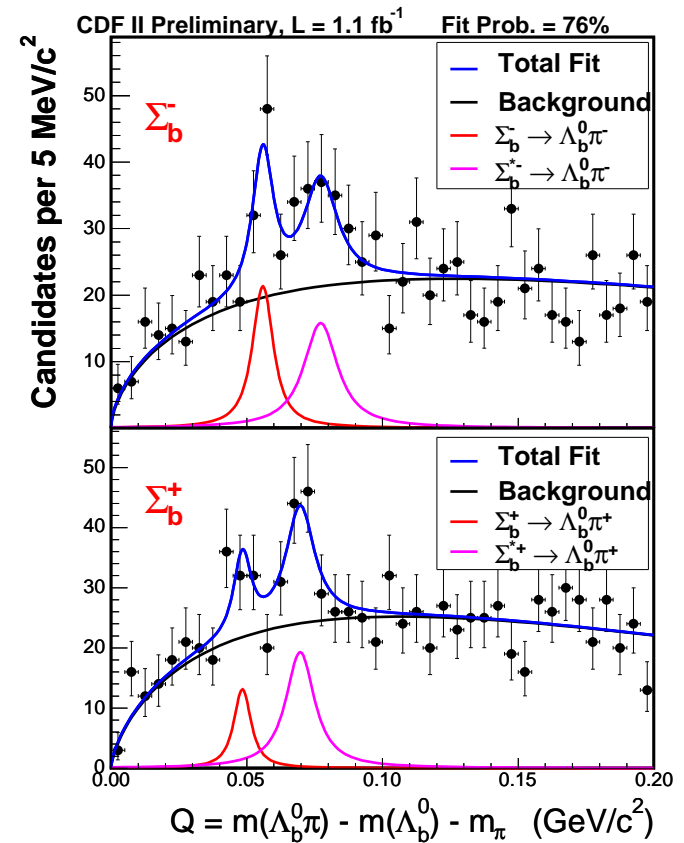
B_c : $>6\sigma$ observation



B_1, B_2^*, B_{s2}^* observed



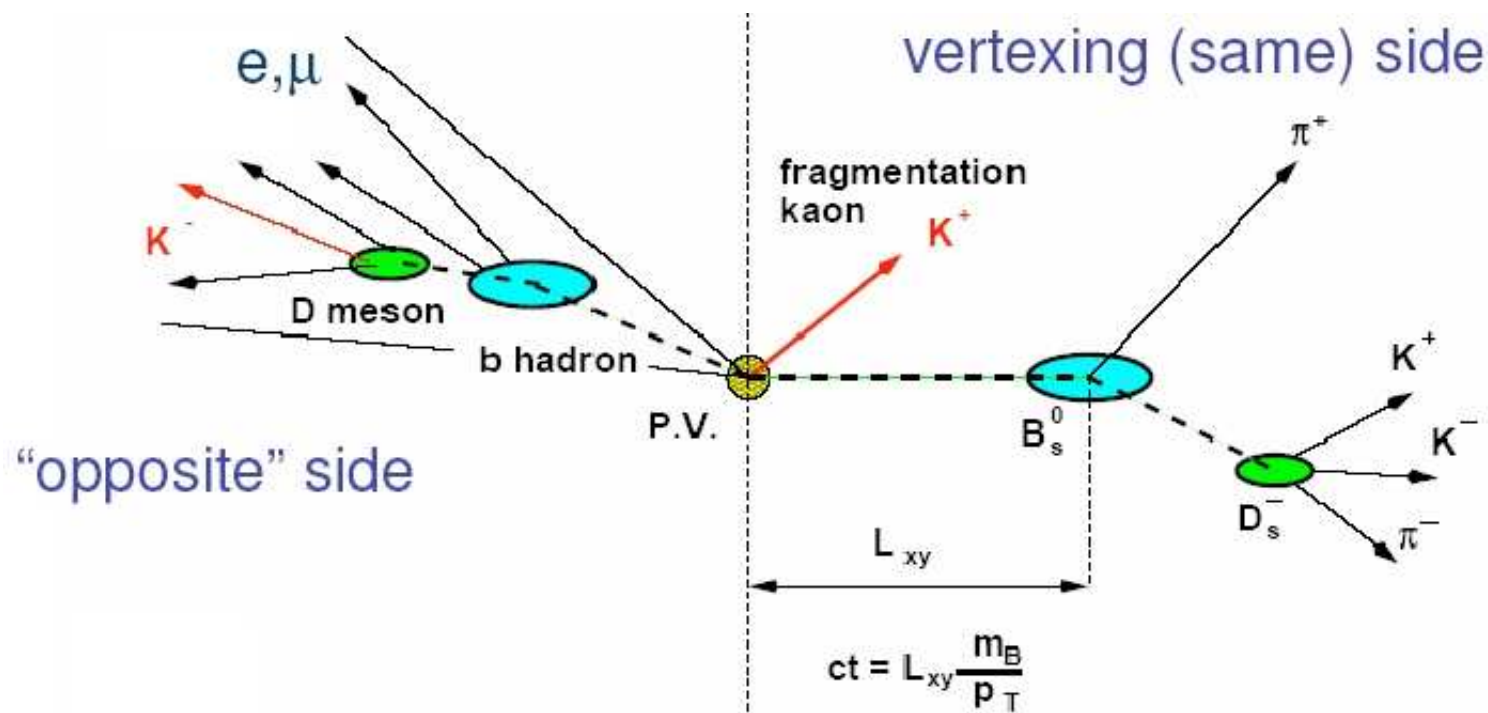
Σ_b^\pm observed



B_s Mixing – The Method

B_s sample: can measure time evolution of B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^0 oscillation

- tag B_s^0 flavour at production and decay
- measure B_s^0 decay length and momentum



- Leptonic decays (CDF+ $D\emptyset$): need to correct for missing momentum from neutrino
- Hadronic decays (CDF): full reconstruction of B_s^0 decay \rightarrow excellent time resolution

B_s Mixing – Results

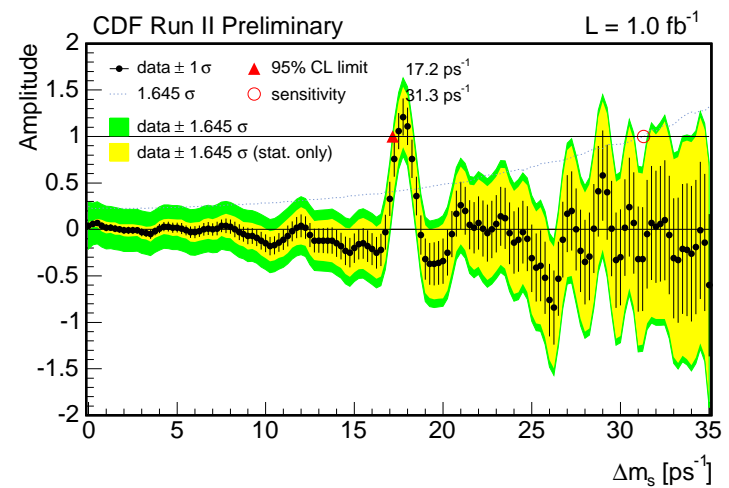
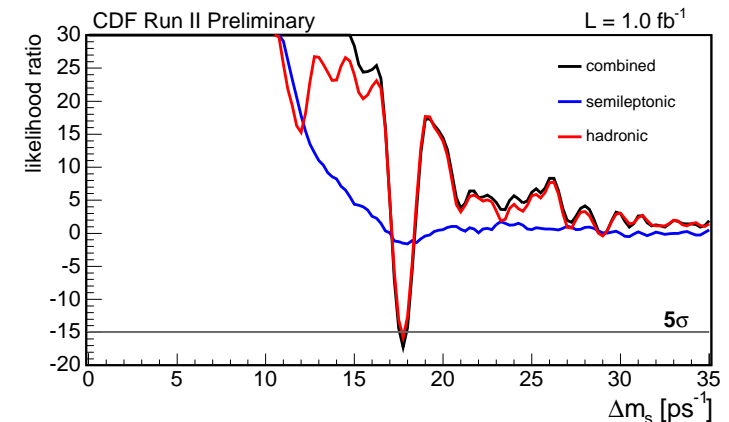
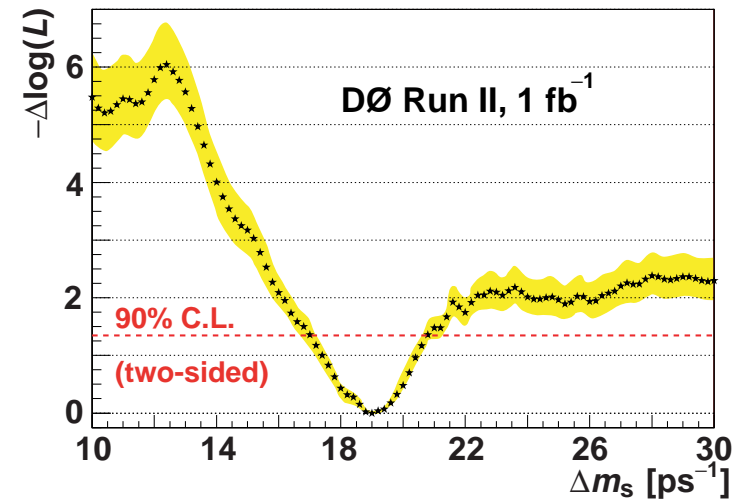
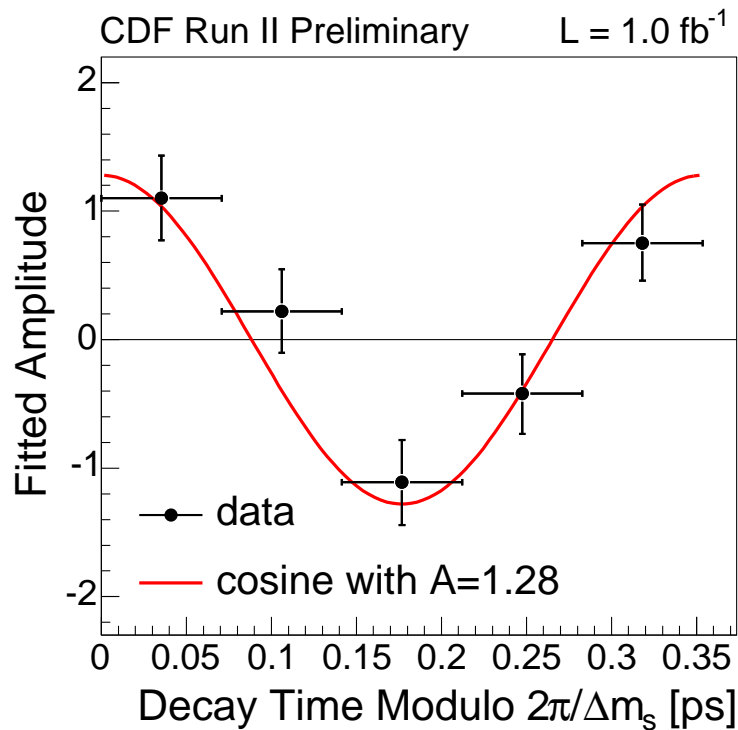
March 2006: first direct limits by DØ

$$17 < \Delta m_s < 21 \text{ ps}^{-1}$$

Now: precision measurement by CDF

$$\Delta m_s = 17.77 \pm 0.10(\text{stat}) \pm 0.07(\text{syst}) \text{ ps}^{-1}$$

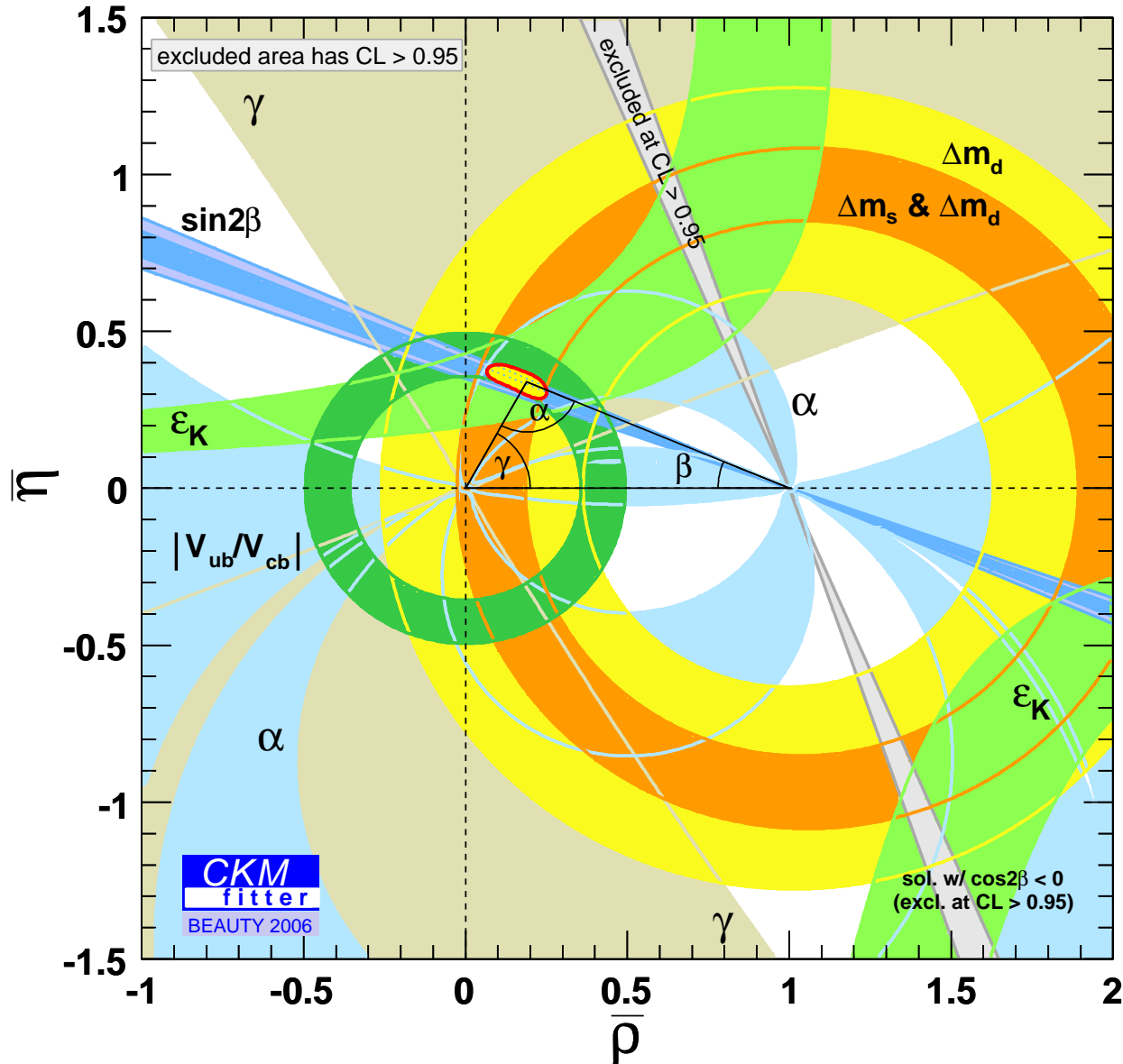
Oscillation is visible by eye!:



B_s Mixing – Results from CKMfitter

Measurement of Δm_s constrains CKM matrix elements:

$$|V_{td}|/|V_{ts}| = 0.2060 \pm 0.0007 \text{ (exp)} \begin{matrix} +0.0081 \\ -0.0060 \end{matrix} \text{ (theor)}$$



More B_s Physics: CP Violation

CP violation in B_s^0 system:

- SM prediction for CPV phase $\Phi_S = (4.2 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-3}$
- potentially modified by new physics

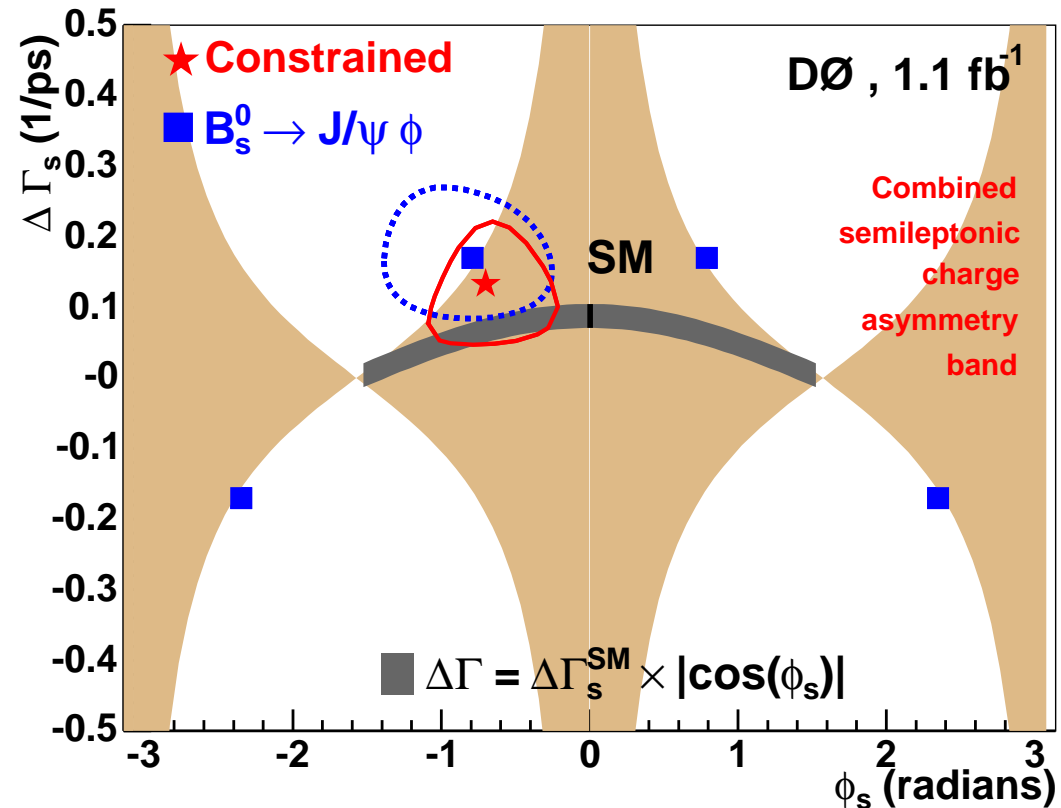
DØ: new combined constraint extracted from 4 measurements

- time-dependent angular distributions in $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \Phi$
- effective mean lifetime from flavour-specific B_s^0 decays
- charge asymmetry in semileptonic B_s^0 decays

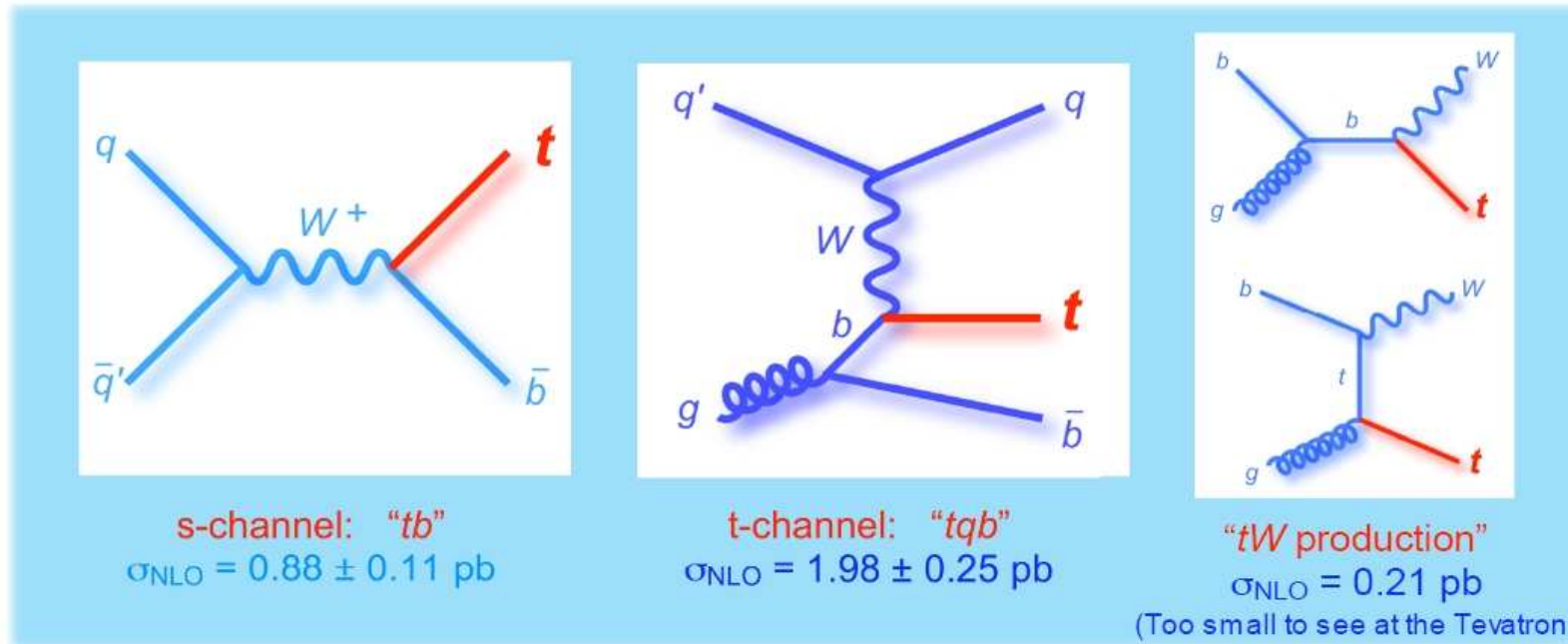
(Still) 4 solutions, including:

$$\Delta\Gamma_s = 0.13 \pm 0.09 \text{ ps}^{-1}$$

$$\Phi_s = -0.70^{+0.47}_{-0.39}$$



Single Top Production – Introduction



Physics Goals:

- Direct measurement of V_{tb}
- Test for new physics:
resonances: $W' \rightarrow tb$, ...
anomalous couplings, FCNC...

Channels:

- W-decays to electron or muon
- 2-4 jets, with 1-2 b-tags

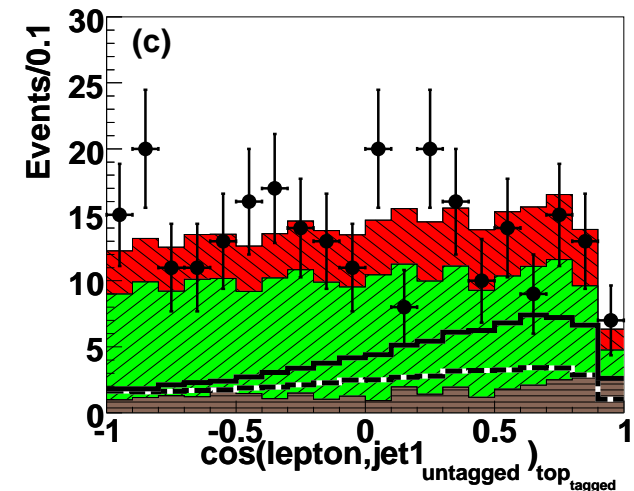
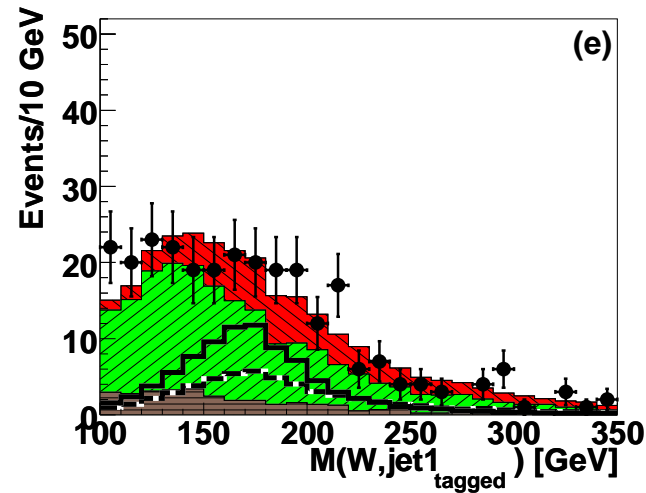
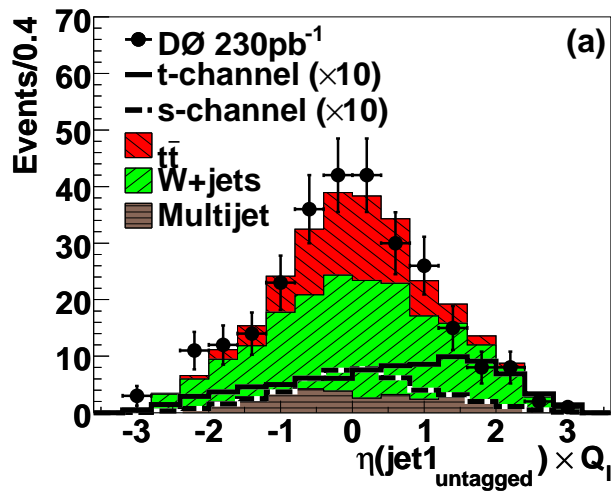
Source	Event Yields in 0.9 fb^{-1} Data		
	Electron+muon, 1tag+2tags combined		
	2 jets	3 jets	4 jets
tb	16 ± 3	8 ± 2	2 ± 1
tqb	20 ± 4	12 ± 3	4 ± 1
$t\bar{t} \rightarrow ll$	39 ± 9	32 ± 7	11 ± 3
$t\bar{t} \rightarrow l+jets$	20 ± 5	103 ± 25	143 ± 33
$W+b\bar{b}$	261 ± 55	120 ± 24	35 ± 7
$W+c\bar{c}$	151 ± 31	85 ± 17	23 ± 5
$W+jj$	119 ± 25	43 ± 9	12 ± 2
Multijets	95 ± 19	77 ± 15	29 ± 6
Total background	686 ± 41	460 ± 39	253 ± 38
Data	697	455	246

Single Top Production – The Method

Main challenge: signal buried in huge backgrounds

- need state of the art generators to model W+jets production (MLM matching, alpgen)
- employ multivariate discriminants optimally exploiting full information

Examples of input variables:

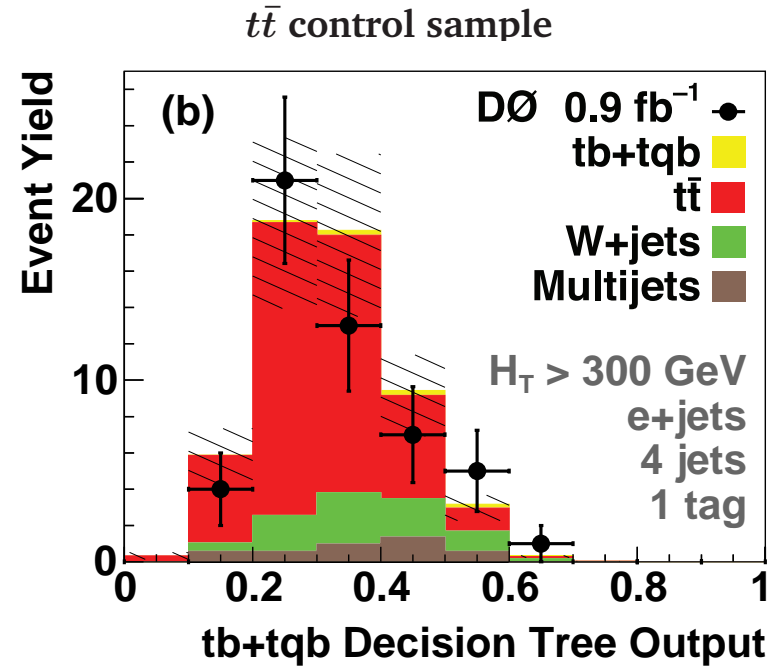
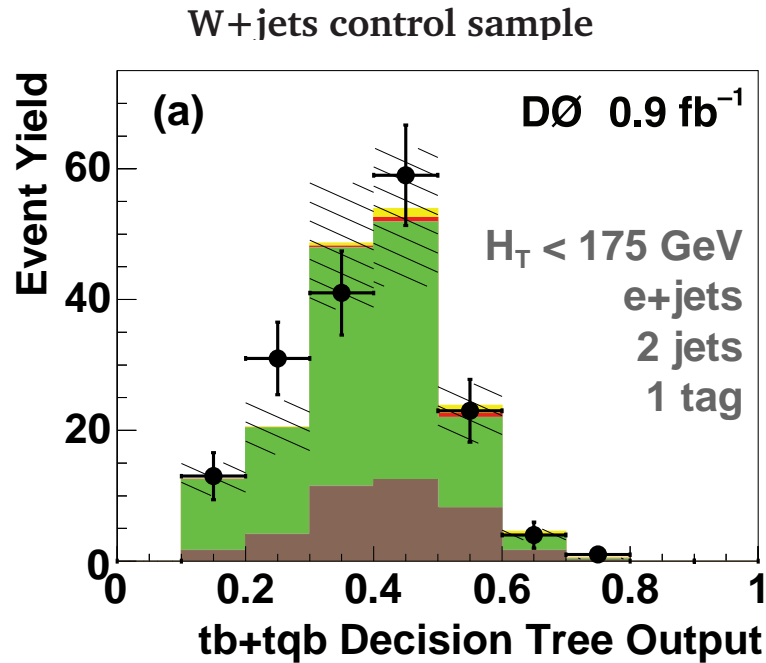


$D\phi$ Analysis: Boosted Decision Trees, Matrix Element Method, Bayesian Neural Networks

- signal extracted from discriminant distributions using binned likelihood fits

Single Top Production – Cross Checks

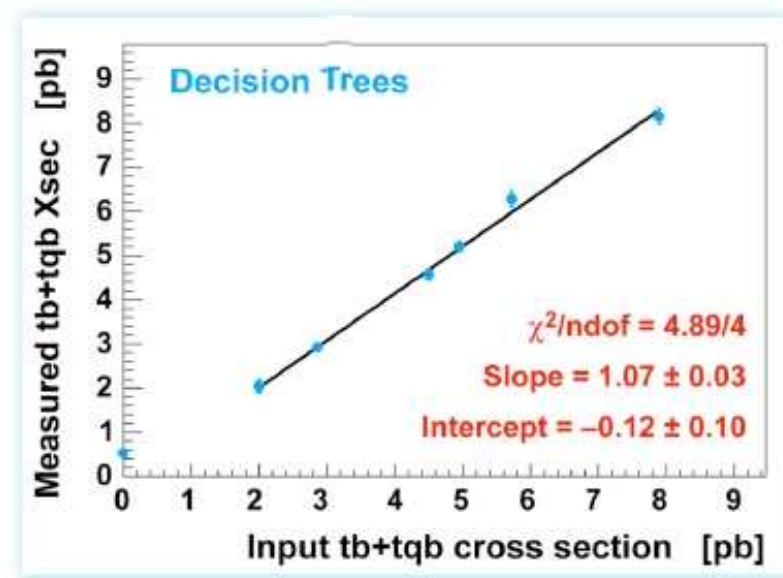
Verify modeling of discriminants in control samples:



Ensemble testing used to:

- check for bias, calibrate method
- determine significance (p-value)

Best sensitivity: Decision Tree analysis



Single Top Production – Results

DØ: 3.4σ evidence of single top production

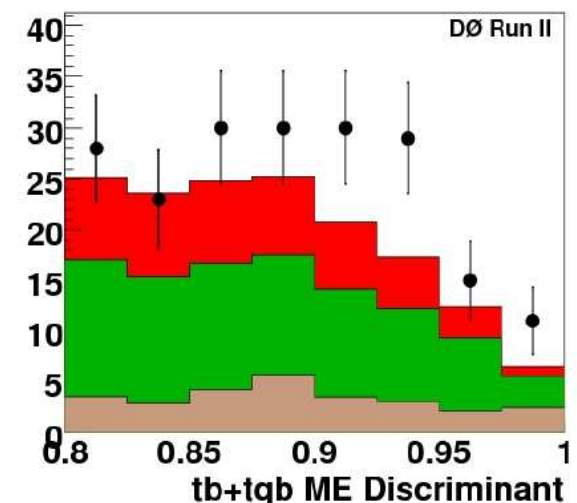
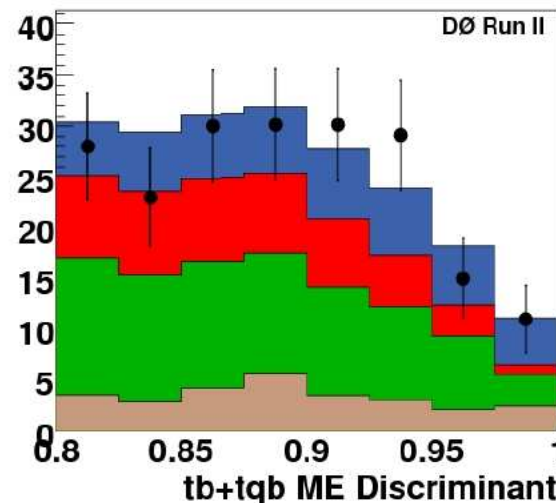
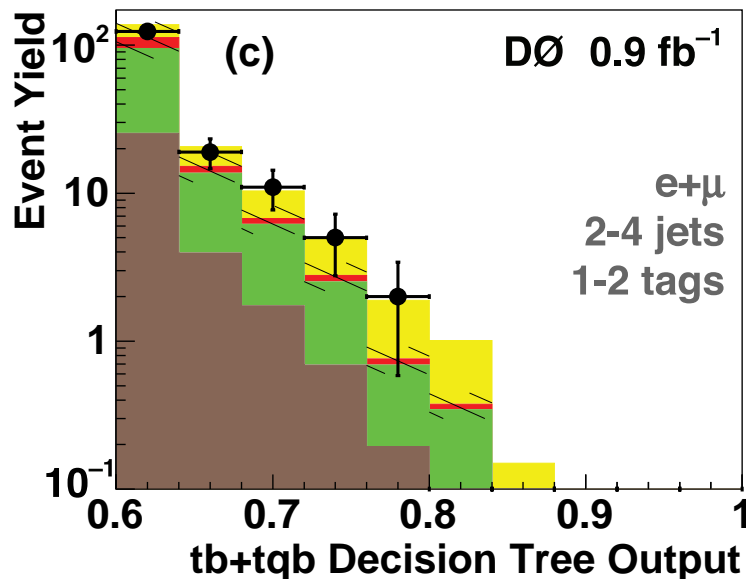
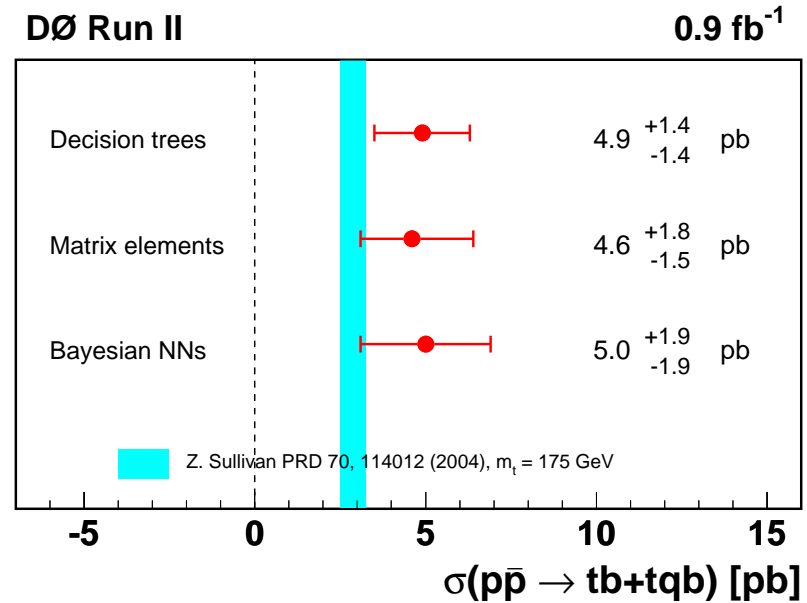
$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow tb + X, tqb + X) = 4.9 \pm 1.4 \text{ pb}$$

First direct measurement of $|V_{tb}|$:

$$0.68 < |V_{tb}| \leq 1 \text{ at 95\% C.L.}$$

CDF: two conflicting results

- ME analysis: $\sigma = 2.7_{-1.3}^{+1.5} \text{ pb}$ (2.3σ)
- NN analysis: $\sigma < 2.6 \text{ pb}$ at 95% C.L.
- to be resolved with more data...

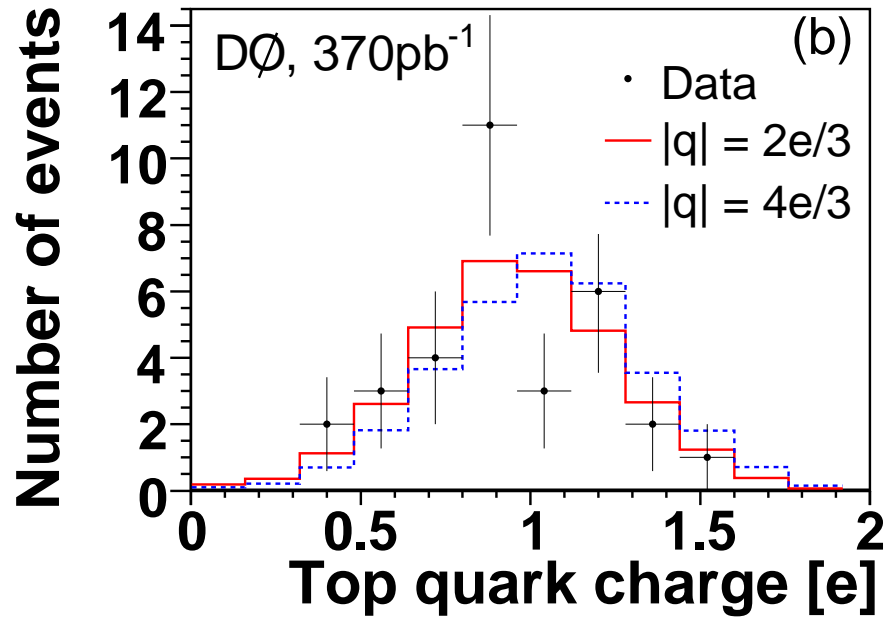


Properties of the Top Quark

Towards measurements of the complete set of quantum numbers

Top Charge:

- Charge consistent with $2/3e$, $4/3e$ excluded at 94% CL



Properties of the Top Quark

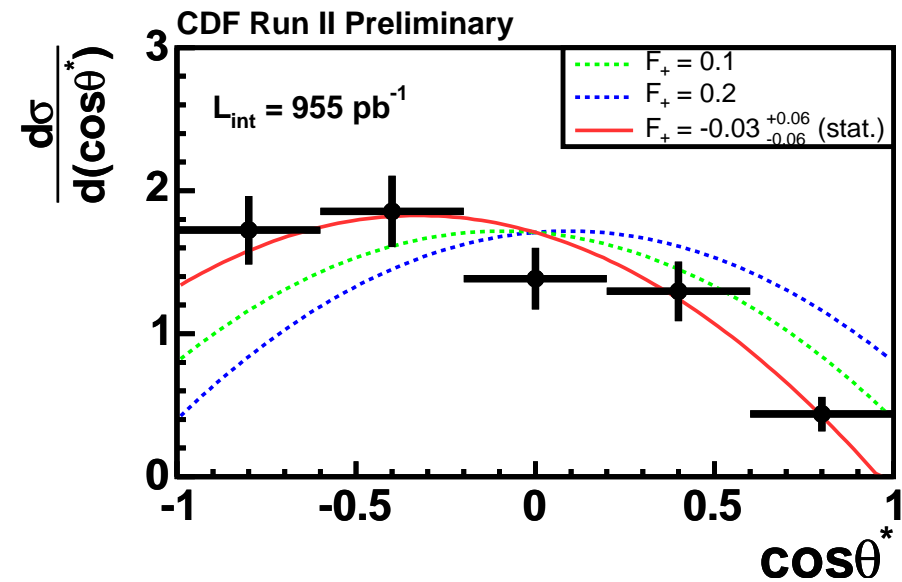
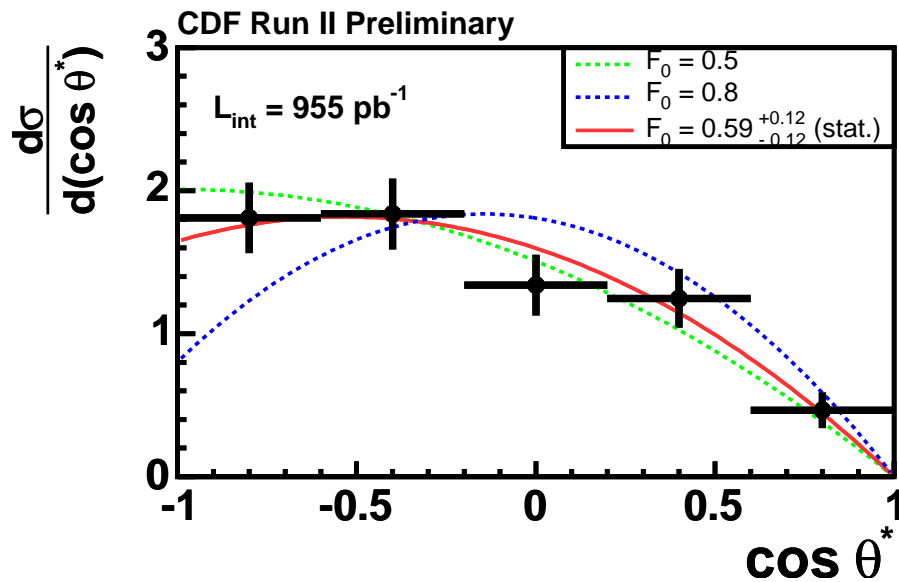
Towards measurements of the complete set of quantum numbers

Top Charge:

- Charge consistent with $2/3e$, $4/3e$ excluded at 94% CL

Top electroweak coupling: any hint of V+A contribution? → W-Helicity

$$F_+ = -0.03 \pm 0.06 \text{ (stat)} \begin{matrix} +0.04 \\ -0.03 \end{matrix} \text{ (syst)} \rightarrow F_+ < 0.10 \text{ at 95\% C.L.}$$



Properties of the Top Quark

Towards measurements of the complete set of quantum numbers

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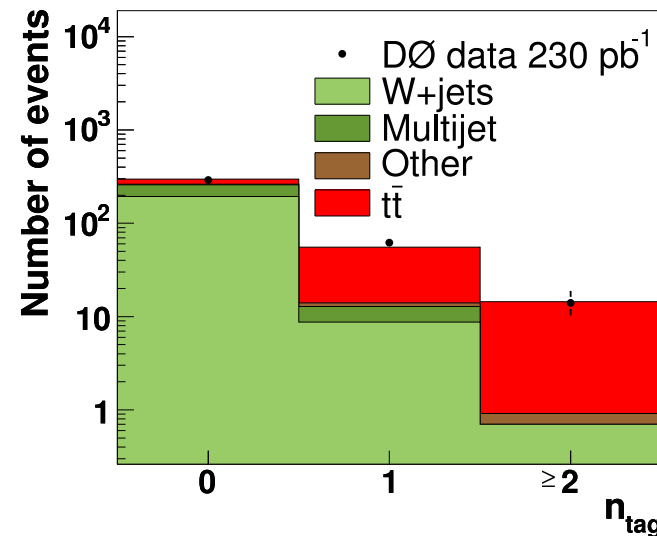
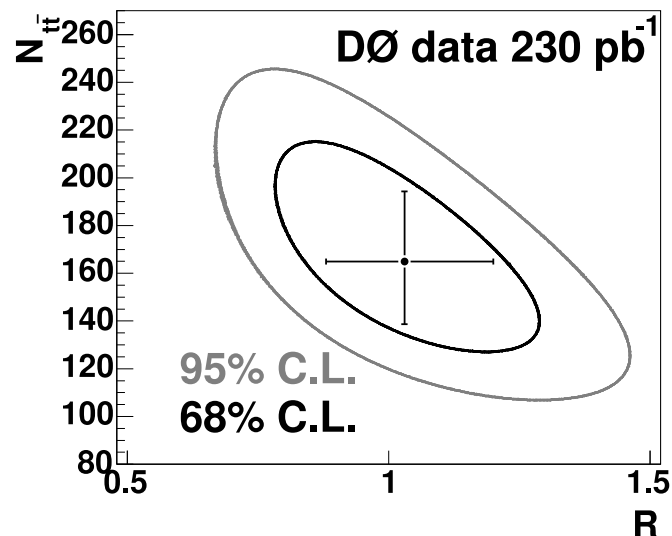
Top electroweak coupling: any hint of V+A contribution? \rightarrow W-Helicity

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Top electroweak coupling: V_{tb} from $R = \text{BR}(t \rightarrow Wb) / \text{BR}(t \rightarrow Wq)$

Simultaneous measurement of R and $t\bar{t}$ cross section

$$R = 1.03^{+0.19}_{-0.17} \rightarrow |V_{tb}| > 0.78 \text{ at 95\% C.L.}$$



Properties of the Top Quark

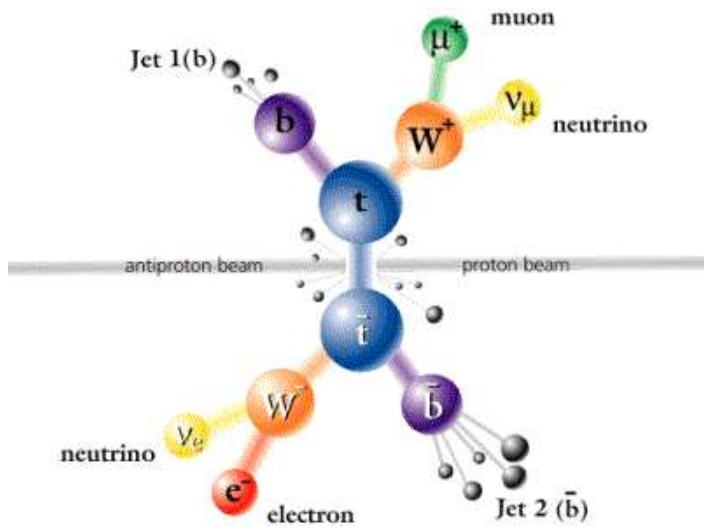
Towards measurements of the complete set of quantum numbers

Current Status:

	Measurement	SM prediction
$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$	7.3 ± 0.9 pb	6.7 ± 0.9 pb
$\sigma(gg \rightarrow t\bar{t})/\sigma(gg + qq \rightarrow t\bar{t})$	0.25 ± 0.26	0.18
$c\tau_{top}$	$< 53.5 \mu\text{m}$ (95% C.L.)	$10^{-10} \mu\text{m}$
$\text{BR}(t \rightarrow Wb)/\text{BR}(t \rightarrow Wq)$	$1.03^{+0.19}_{-0.17}$	0.998
F_0	0.59 ± 0.14	0.75
F_+	< 0.10 (95% C.L.)	0
Charge	Not 4/3 (94% C.L.)	2/3
Spin		1/2

→ still plenty of room for improvements with larger statistics!

Top Mass Measurement – Introduction

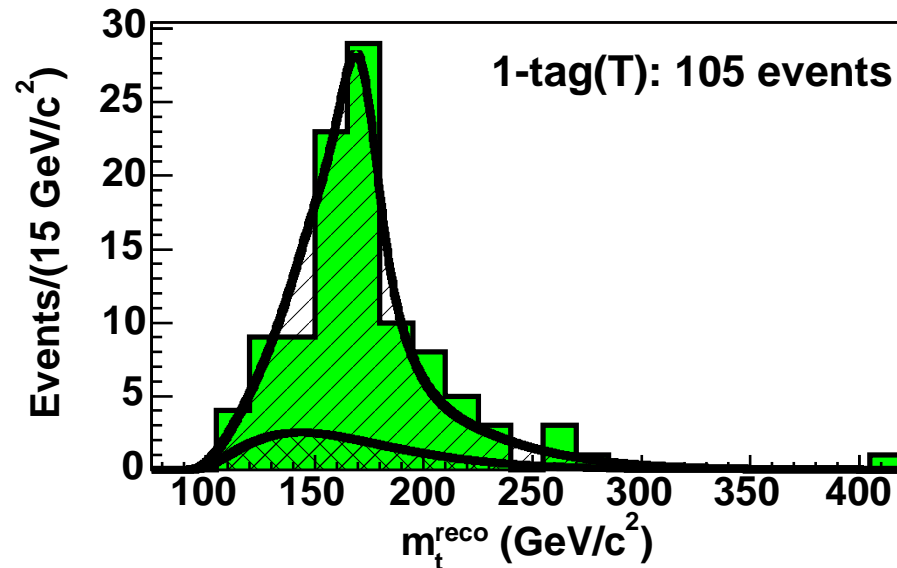


Decay modes of W-bosons define 3 main channels:

Channel	Signature	Events/1 fb ⁻¹
“Dilepton”	$ll + bb + E_T$	50
“Lepton + Jets”	$l + qq + bb + E_T$	200
“All Jets”	$4q + bb$	300

Golden Channel: Lepton + Jets

- good statistics
- good signal/background ratio
- only 1 neutrino escaping
- overconstrained system



Top Mass Measurement – The Method

Matrix Element Method (pioneered by DØ, Run I):

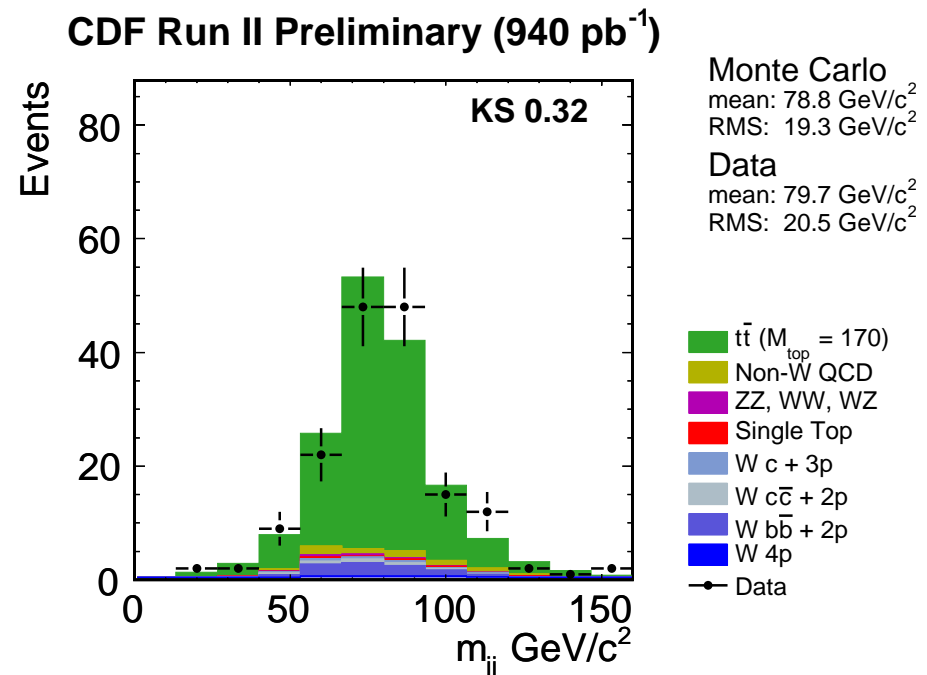
- check reconstructed events for consistency with top mass hypothesis m_t
- use full information: relate parton-level matrix element with reconstructed momenta x via transfer function W
- for each event, calculate likelihood P_{signal} for given m_t and jet energy scale JES

$$P_{signal}(x; JES, m_t) = \frac{1}{\sigma(m_t)} \int dq_1 dq_2 f(q_1) f(q_2) d^n y \frac{\partial \sigma(y; m_t)}{\partial^n y} W(x, y; JES)$$

- maximize likelihoods to determine m_t and JES

Jet Energy Scale:

- calibrated in γ +jets vs. η , E_t ...
- additional scale factor constrained in situ by $W \rightarrow qq$ mass



Top Mass Measurement – Results

Most precise single measurement: CDF lepton+jets

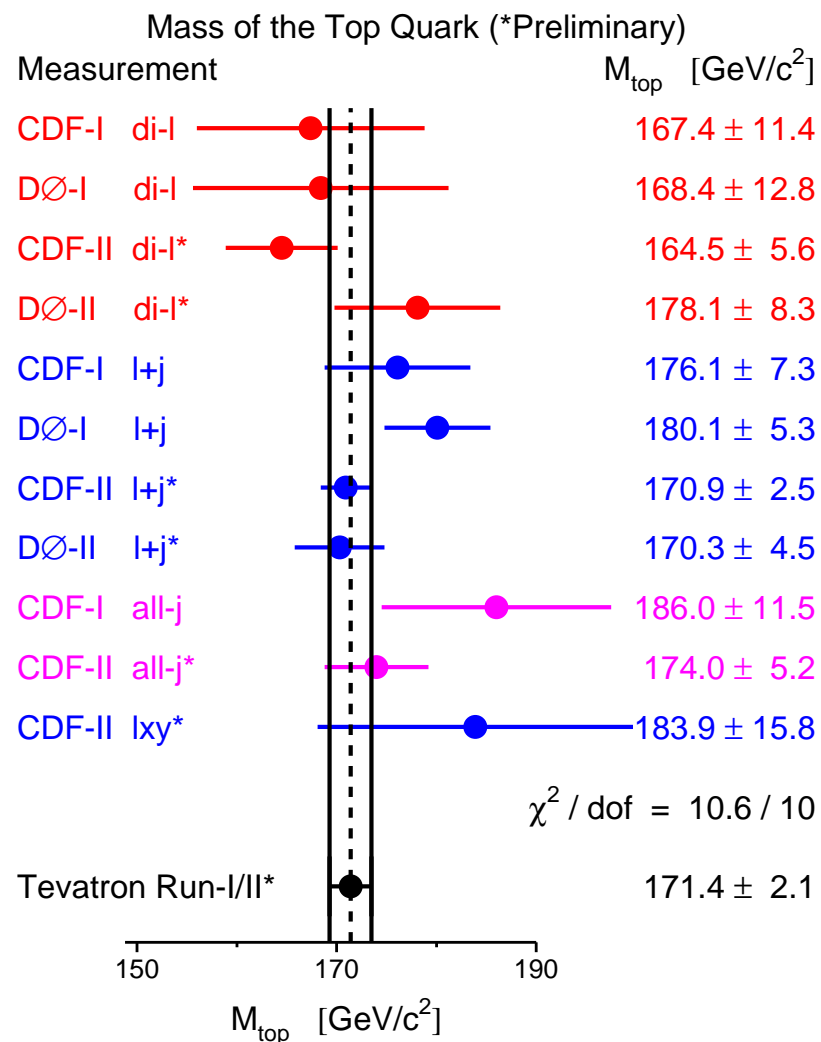
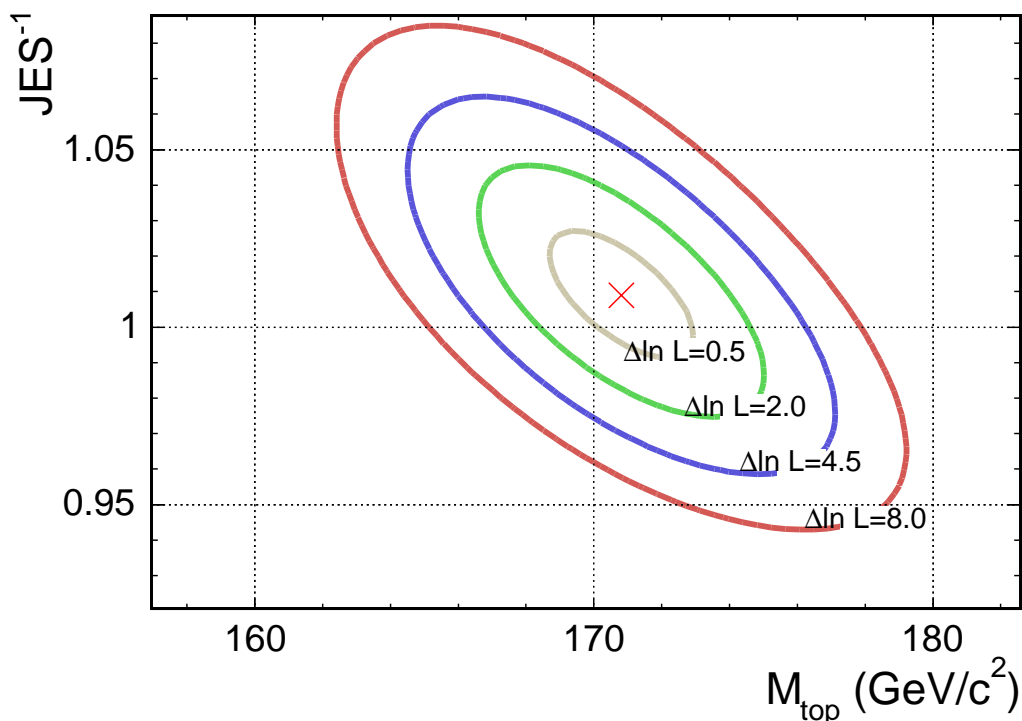
$$m_t = 170.9 \pm 2.2 \text{ (stat+JES)} \pm 1.4 \text{ (syst)} \text{ GeV} \quad (\text{JES} = 0.99 \pm 0.02)$$

World Average:

$$m_t = 171.4 \pm 1.2 \text{ (stat)} \pm 1.8 \text{ (syst)} \text{ GeV}$$

DØ 1 fb⁻¹ results about to be released

CDF Preliminary 940 pb⁻¹

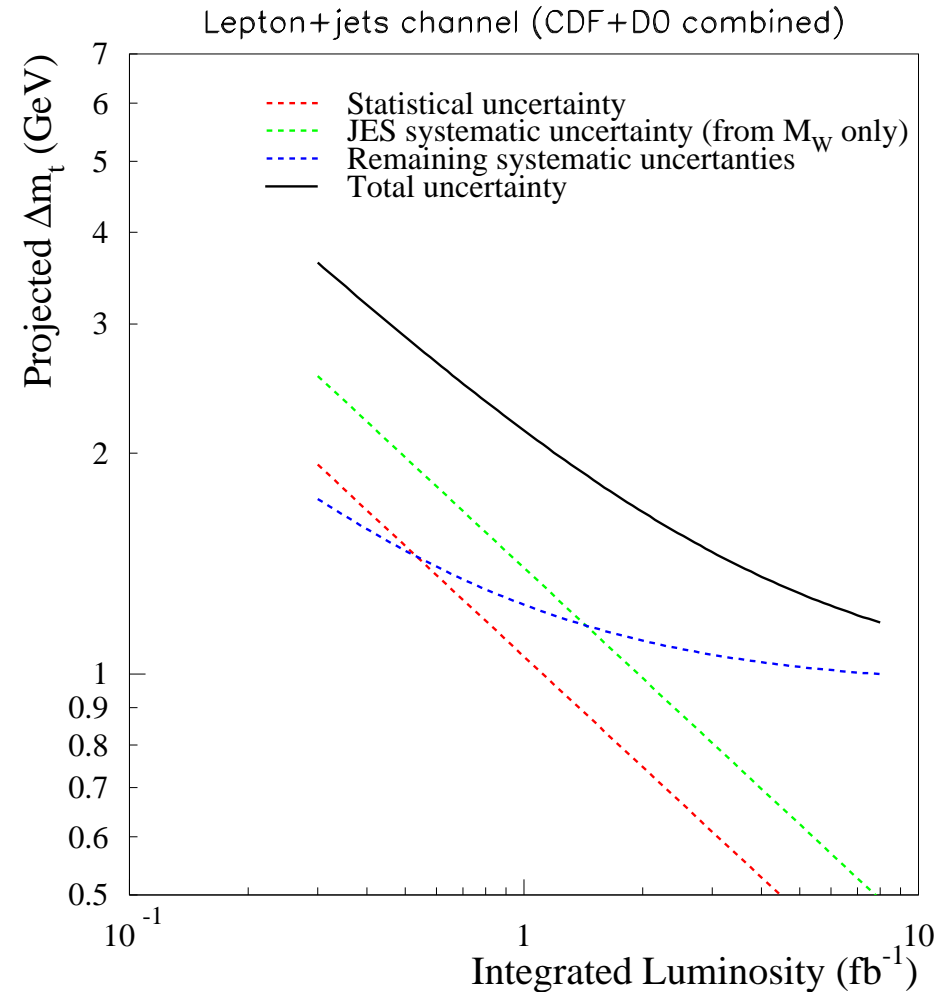


Top Mass Measurement – Projection

Breakdown of systematic uncertainties:

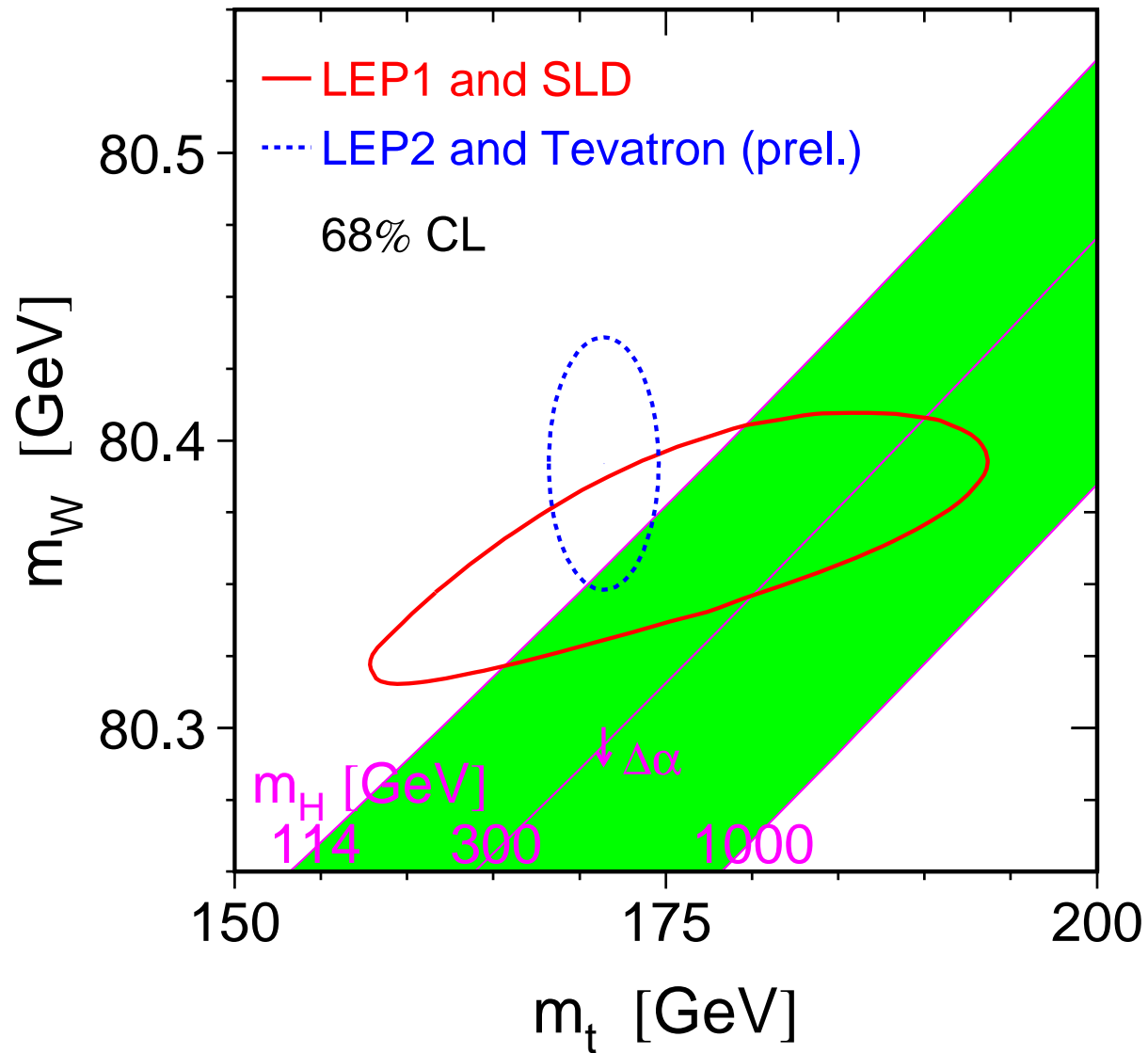
Systematic uncertainties (GeV/c^2)	
JES residual	0.42
Initial state radiation	0.72
Final state radiation	0.76
Generator	0.19
Background composition and modeling	0.21
Parton distribution functions	0.12
b-JES	0.60
b-tagging	0.31
Monte Carlo statistics	0.04
Lepton p_T	0.22
Multiple Interactions	0.05
Total	1.36

Projection:



Top Mass Measurement – Interpretation

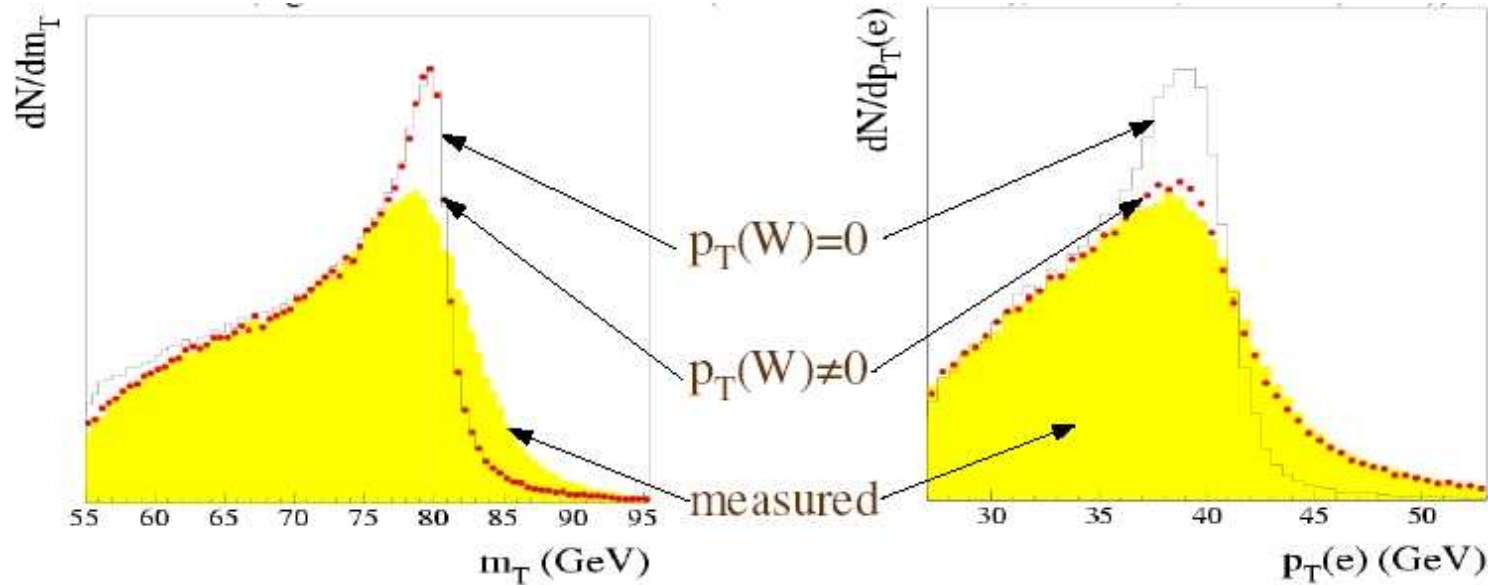
Summer 2006:



Desperately needed: improved W mass measurement

W Mass Measurement – The Method

Measure m_W from Jacobian edge in transverse mass:



- minimal dependence on modeling of $p_T(W)$
- crucial: calibration of energy measurements

Target precision: $29 \text{ MeV} / 80392 \text{ MeV} = 0.03\% !!$

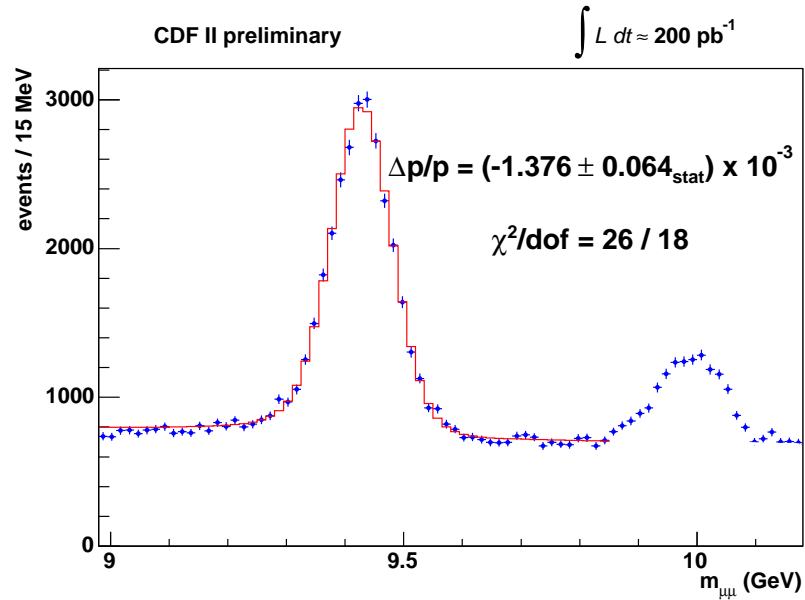
- extreme requirements on understanding of systematics

CDF Analysis based on 200 pb^{-1} (January 2007):

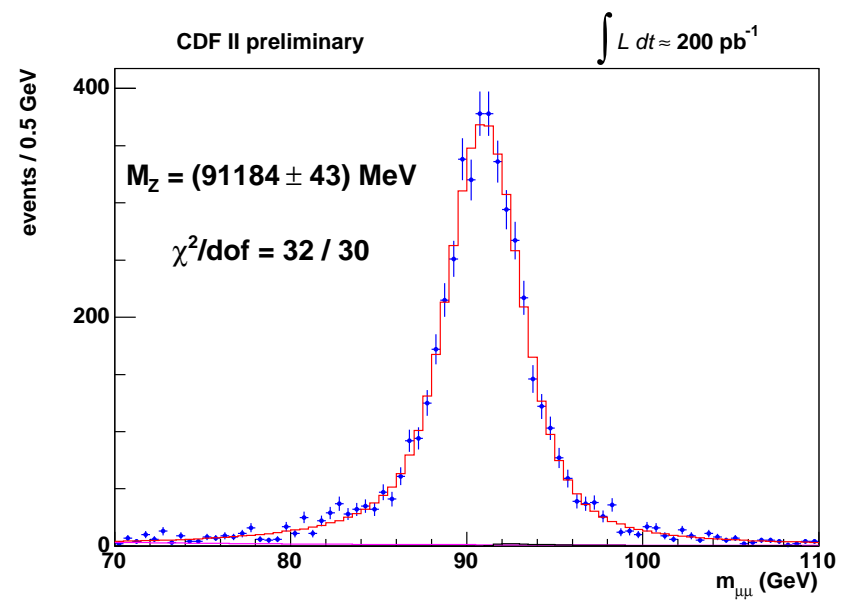
- 7 years of very hard work...
- samples sizes: 64k $W \rightarrow e\nu$, 50k $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$, 3k $Z \rightarrow ee$, 5k $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$

W Mass Measurement – Calibration

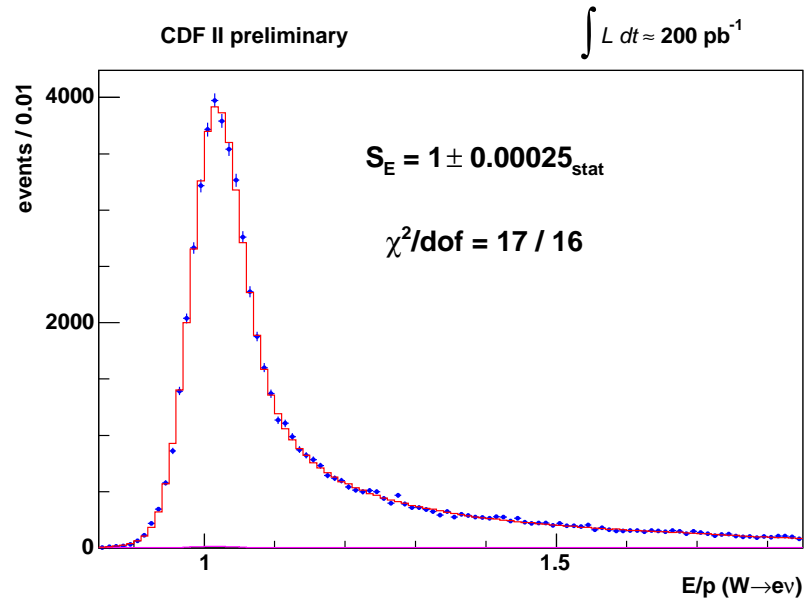
Momentum calibration from $J/\Psi, \Upsilon$:



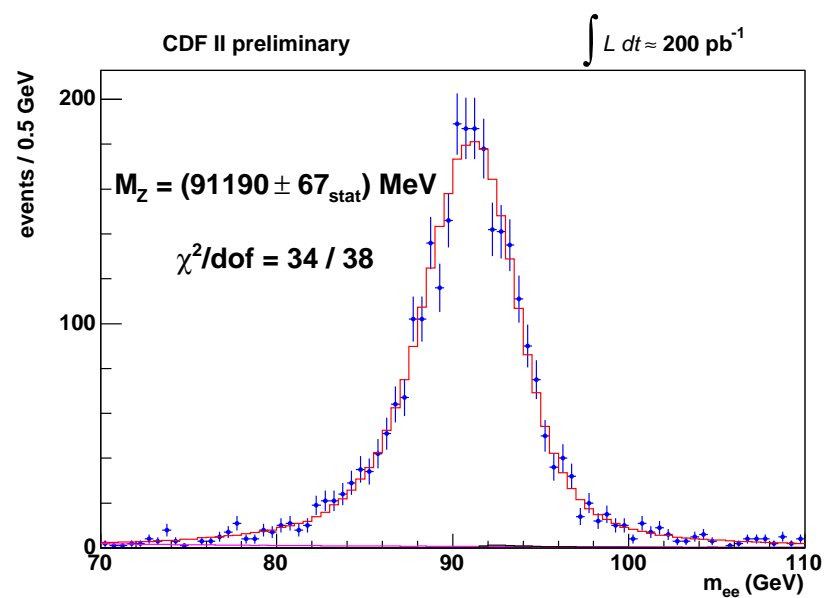
Cross-checked on $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$:



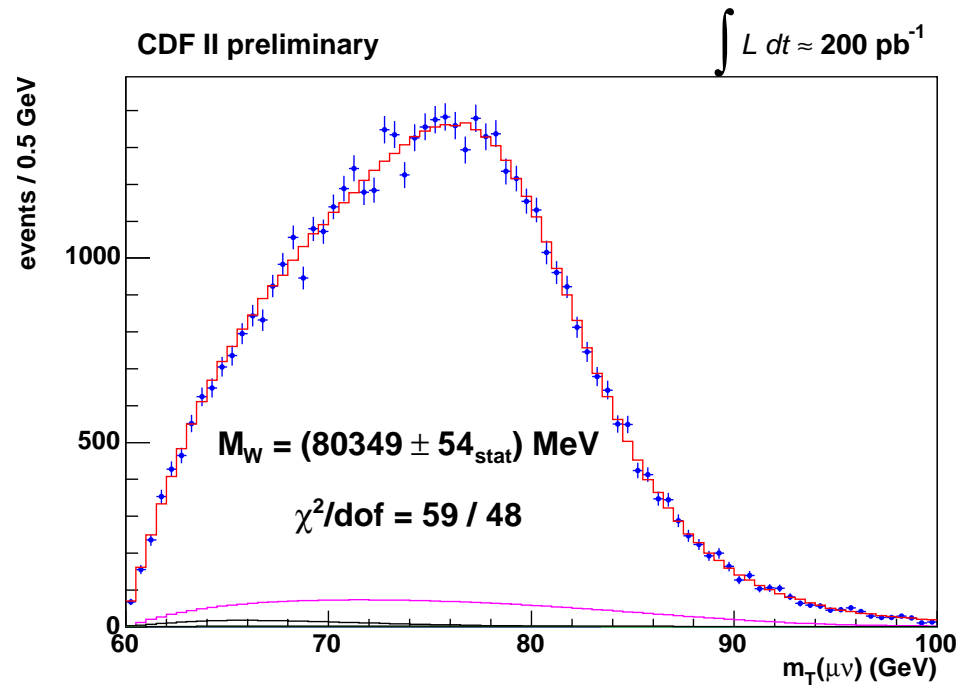
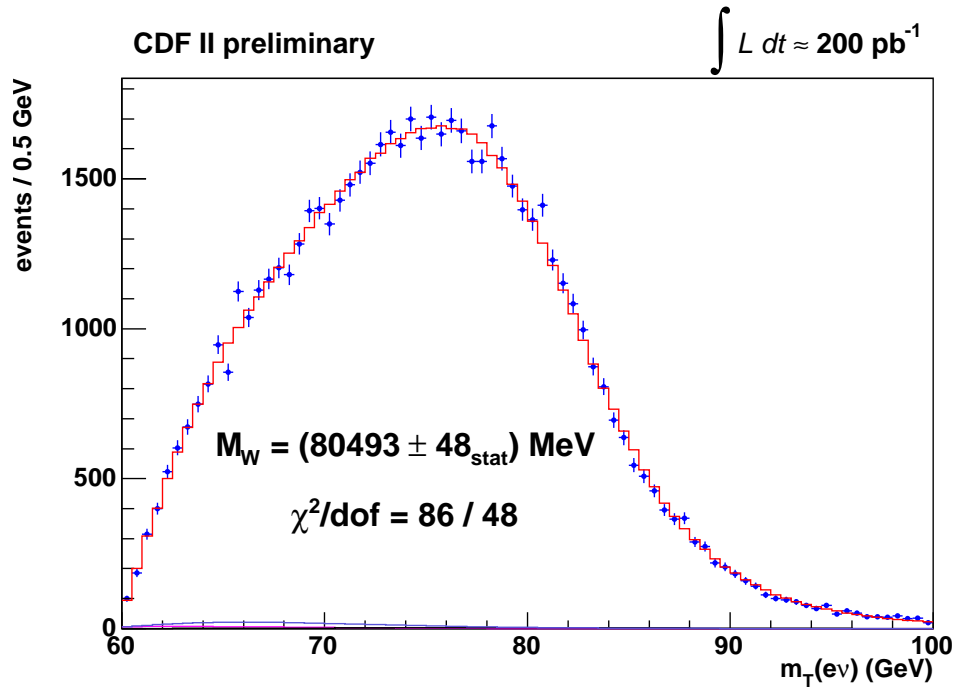
EM calibration using E/p :



Cross-checked on $Z \rightarrow ee$:



W Mass Measurement – Results



CDF Result (200 pb^{-1}):

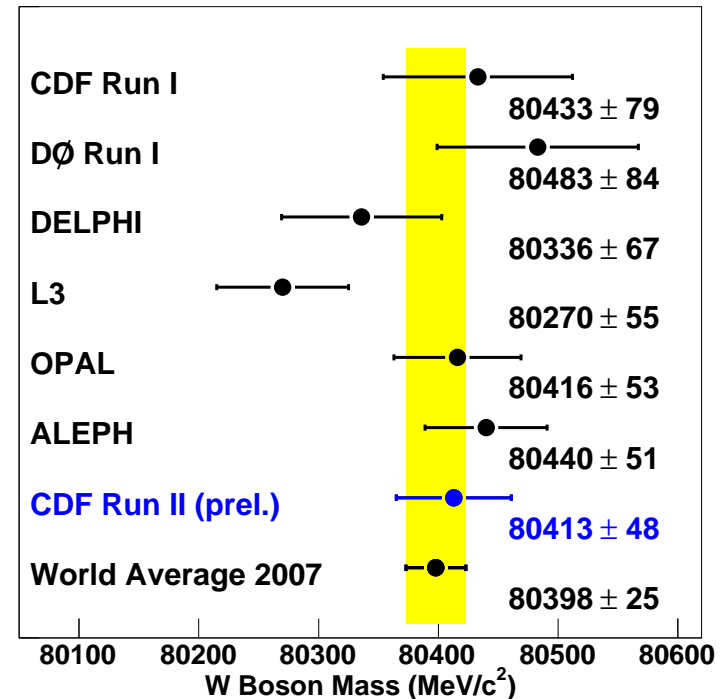
$80413 \pm 48 \text{ MeV}$ ($\pm 34(\text{stat})$, $\pm 34(\text{syst})$)

World Average:

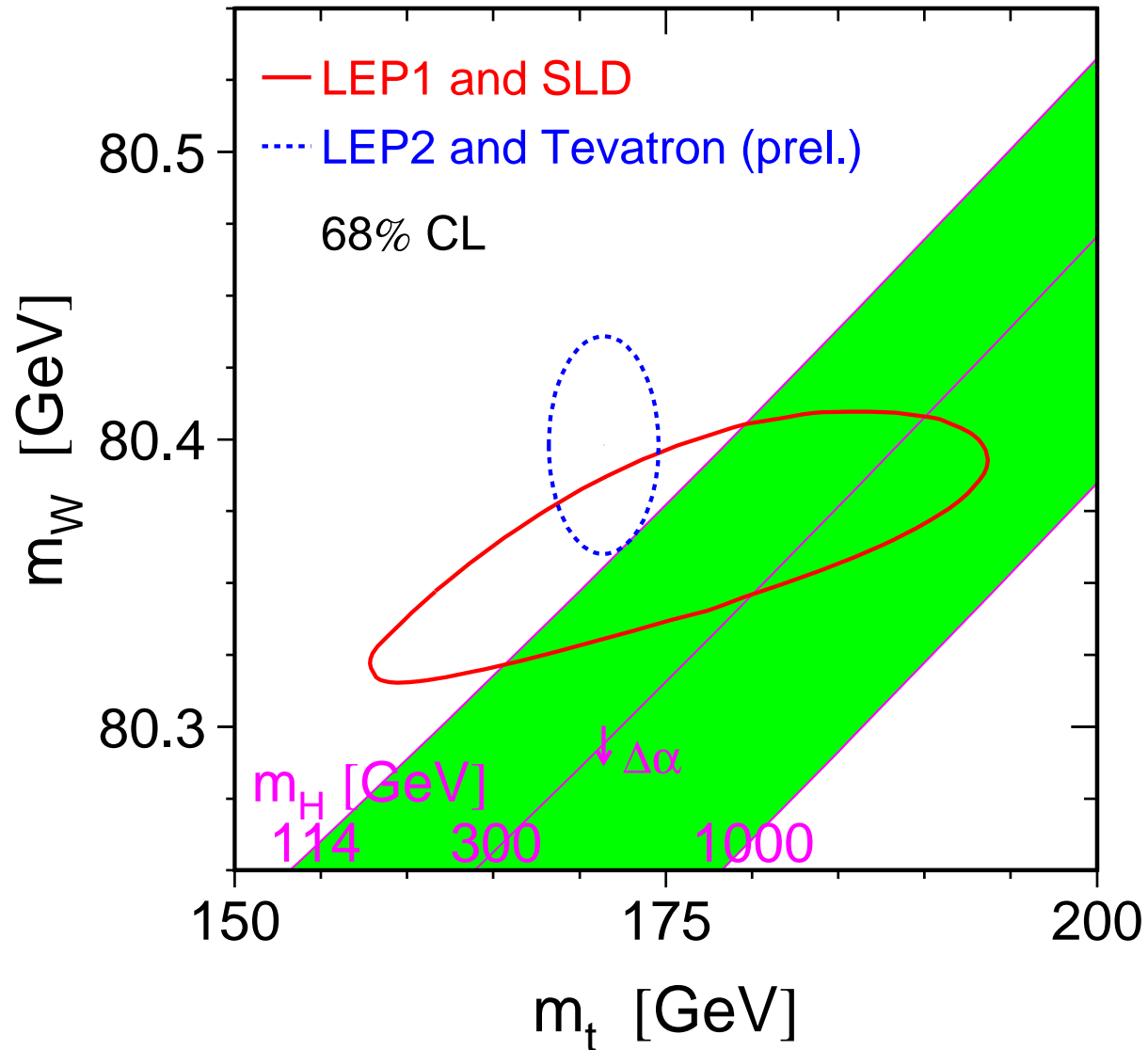
- previous: $80392 \pm 29 \text{ MeV}$
- new: $80398 \pm 25 \text{ MeV}$

Projection (CDF only):

$\Delta m_W < 25 \text{ MeV}$ with 1.5 fb^{-1}



W Mass Measurement – Interpretation

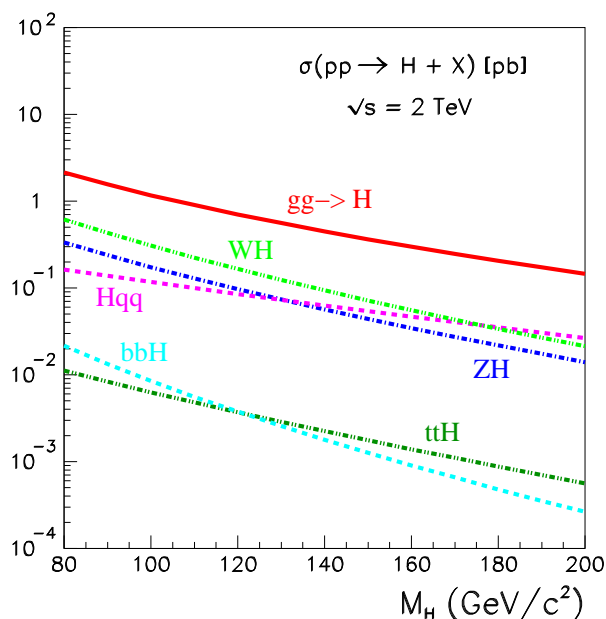


Indirect constraints on the Higgs mass:

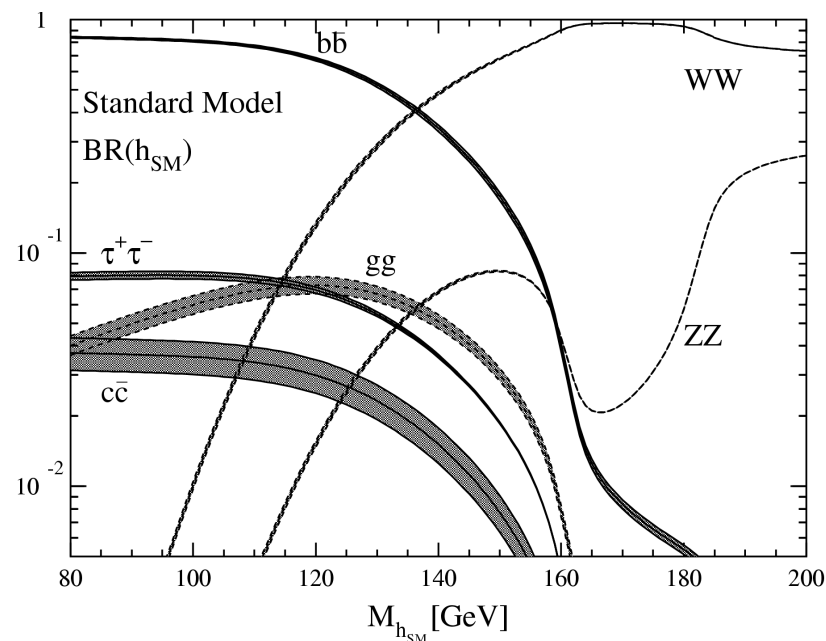
- $m_H = 80^{+36}_{-26}$ GeV (was 85^{+39}_{-28} GeV)
- $m_H < 153$ GeV at 95% C.L. (was < 166 GeV)

Search for Higgs Bosons – Production and Decay

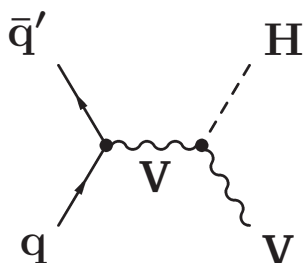
Production Cross-Sections



Branching Ratios



Light Higgs bosons ($m_H < 130 \text{ GeV}$):



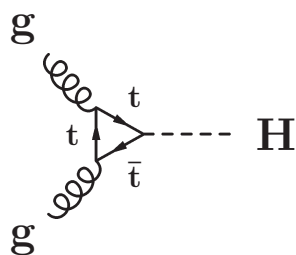
Dominant decay mode: $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

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 ($m_H > 130 \text{ GeV}$):



Dominant decay mode: $H \rightarrow WW$

Production: Gluon-Gluon Fusion

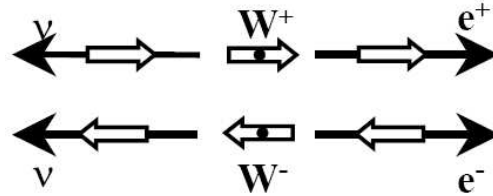
→ relatively high cross-section

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

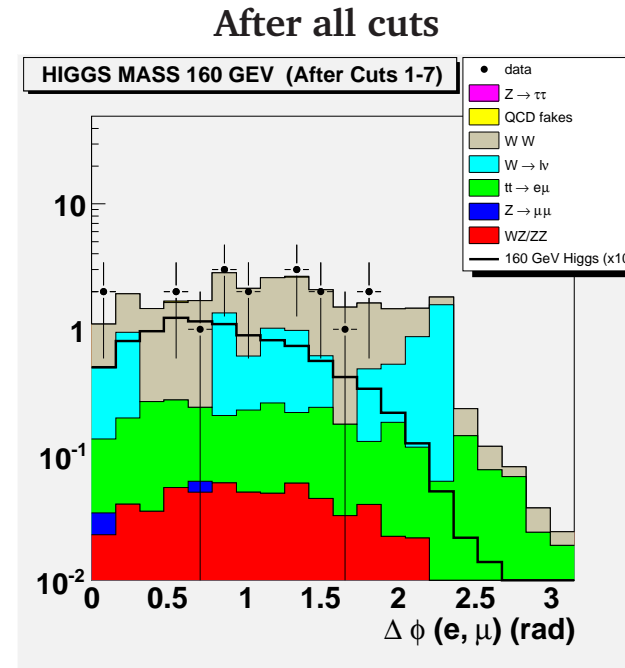
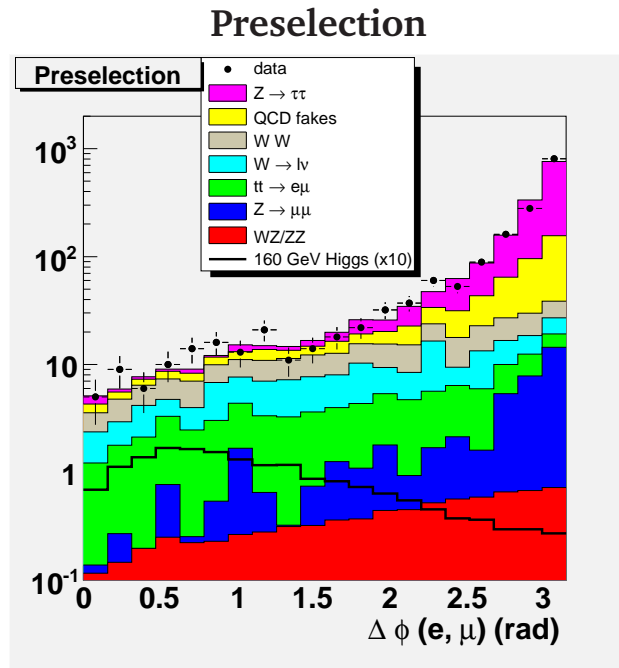
Search for Higgs Bosons: $H \rightarrow WW$

Main irreducible background: $WW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$

Additional information: angular correlations exploiting spin of Higgs boson



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



Note:

- 4 SM Higgs events expected after all cuts for CDF+DØ
- but: total expected background is 81 events (mostly WW)
- not yet sensitive (but getting close)

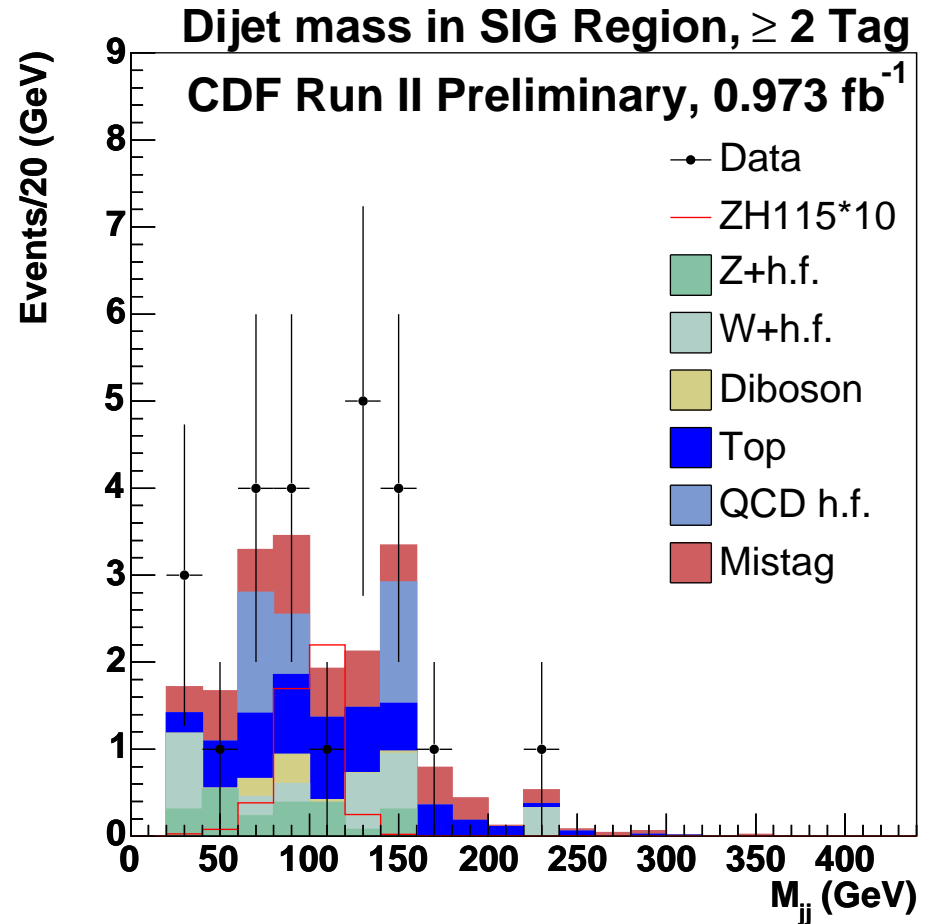
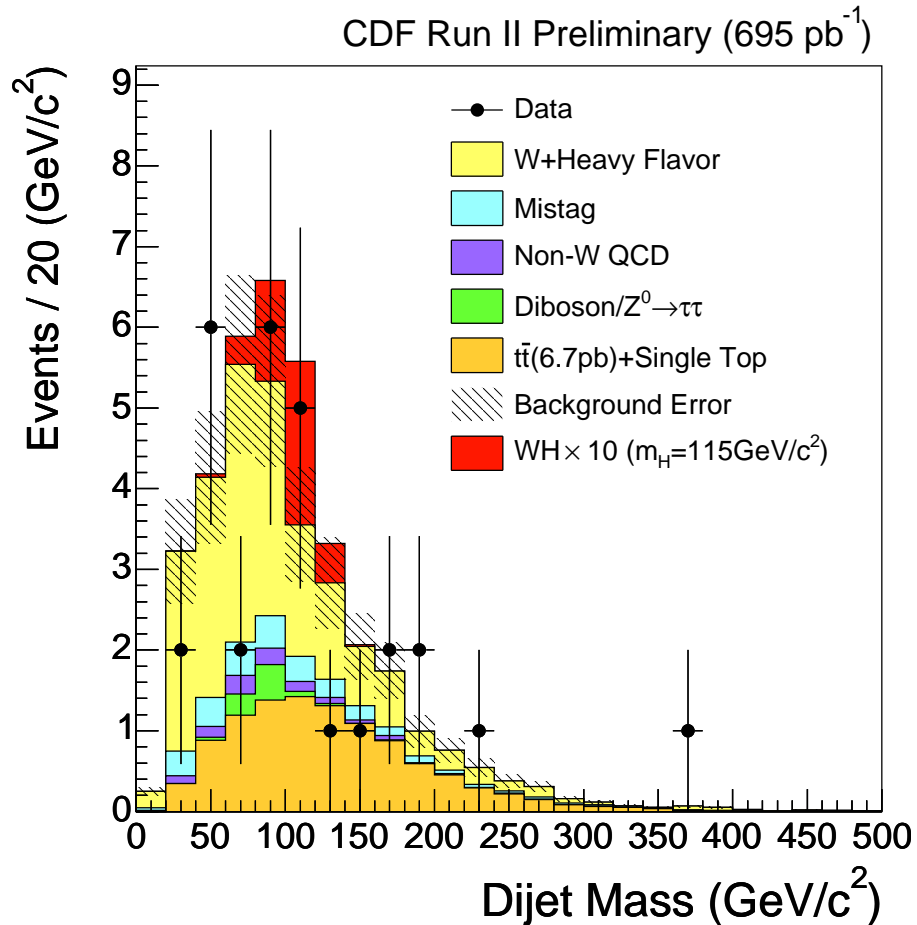
Search for low-mass Higgs Boson

For best sensitivity, need to combine many channels:

$$WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}, ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu b\bar{b}, ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell b\bar{b}, WH \rightarrow W\bar{W}$$

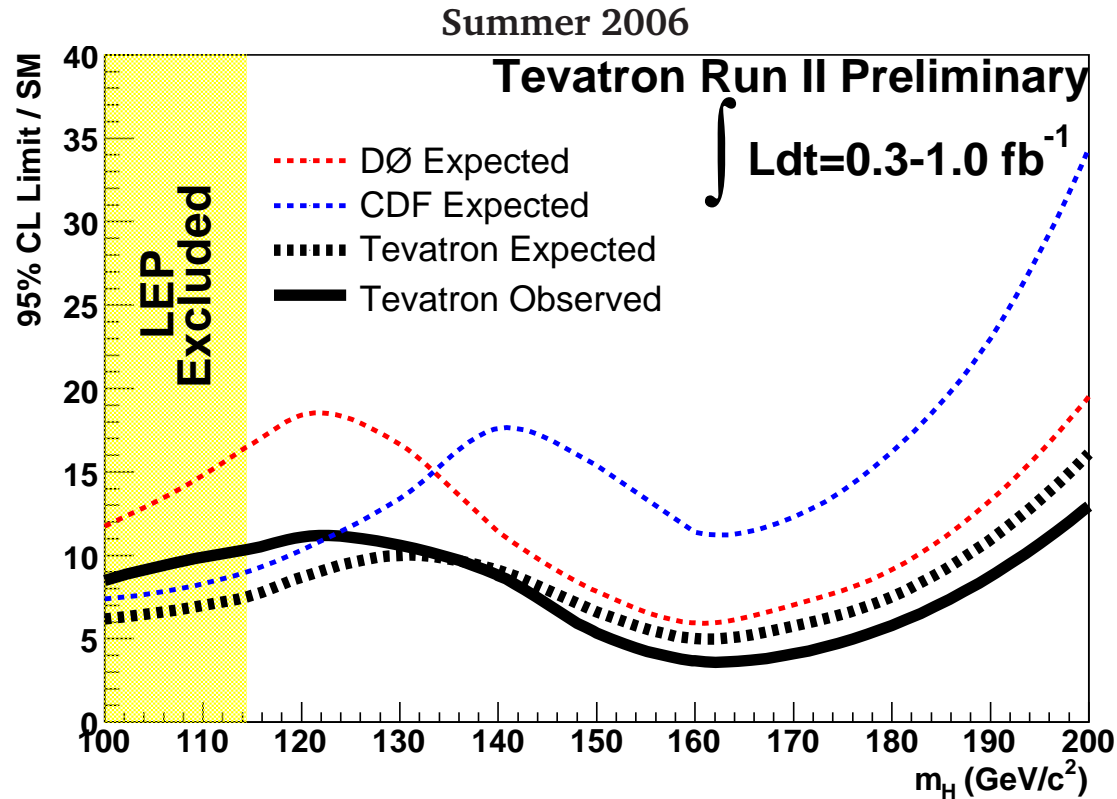
Challenge: very low signal rates, massive backgrounds from V+jets

- reconstruct Higgs mass to discriminate from irreducible $Vb\bar{b}$ background



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

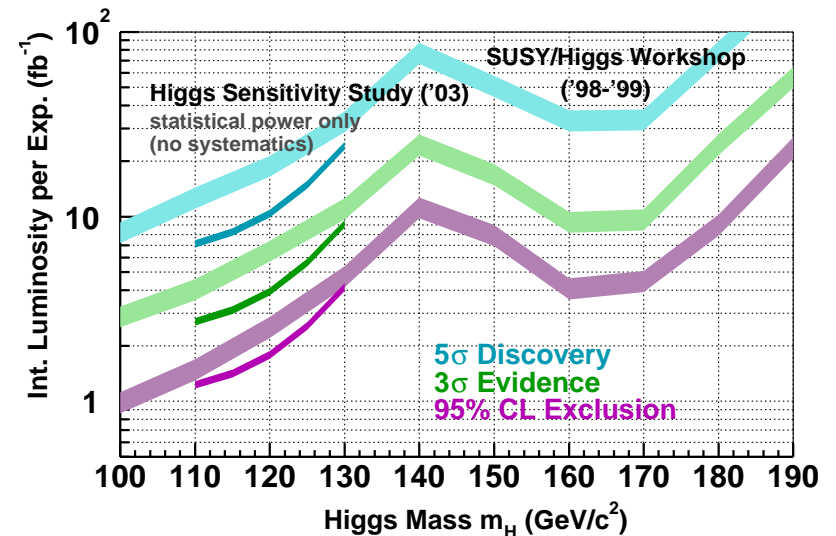
Search for Standard Model Higgs Boson



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

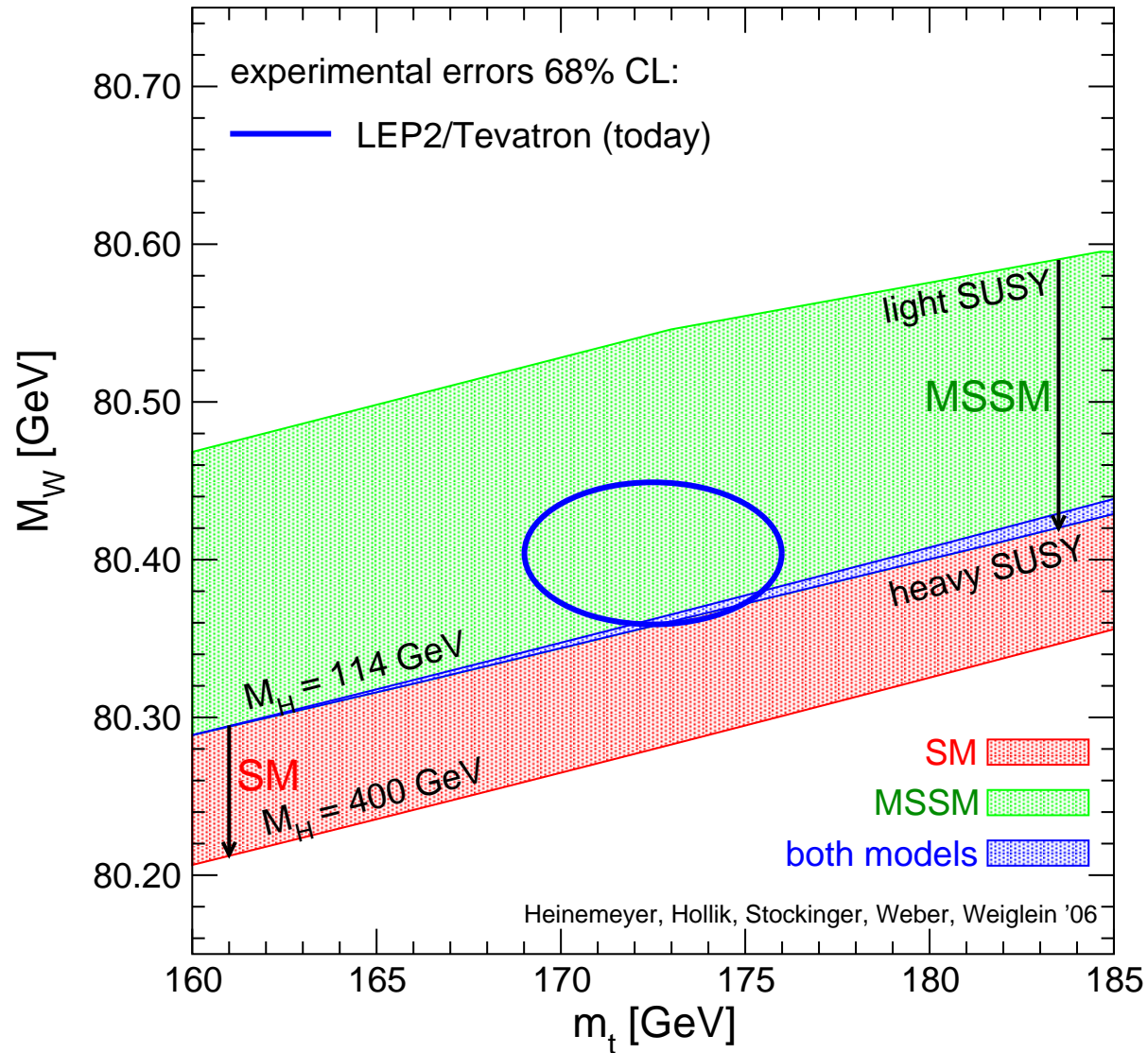
In the pipeline:

- more channels: $WH \rightarrow \tau\nu b\bar{b}$
- analysis improvements: NN, b-tagging, Eflow...
- analyze full datasets, updated combination



W Mass Measurement – Interpretation II

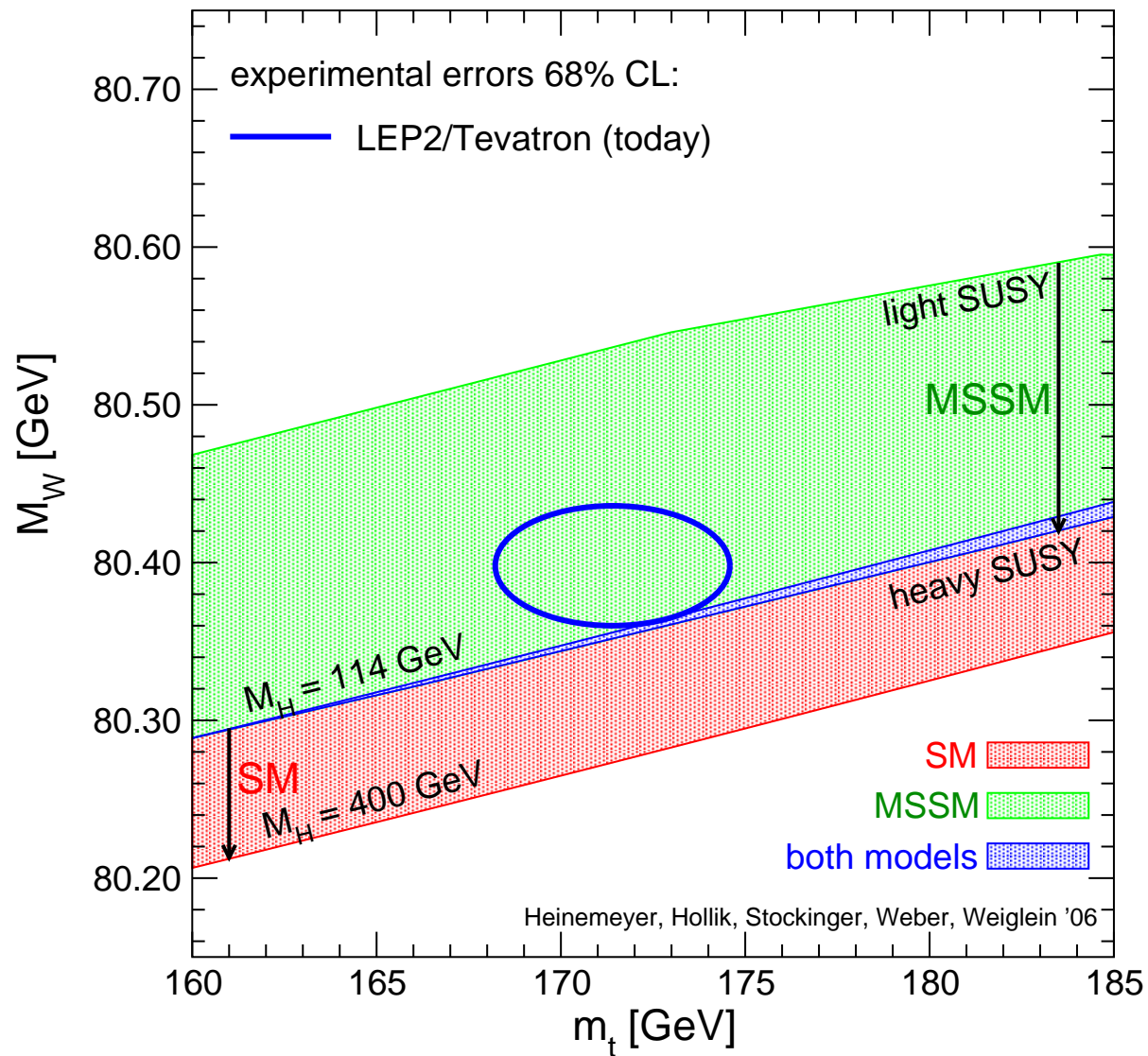
Before:



Supersymmetric theories predict additional particles that modify loop corrections

W Mass Measurement – Interpretation II

After:



Supersymmetric theories predict additional particles that modify loop corrections

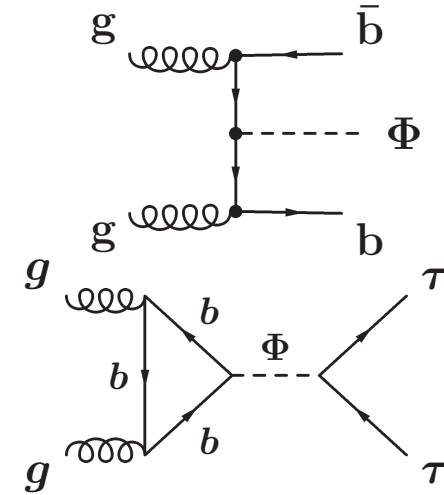
Search for SUSY Higgs

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

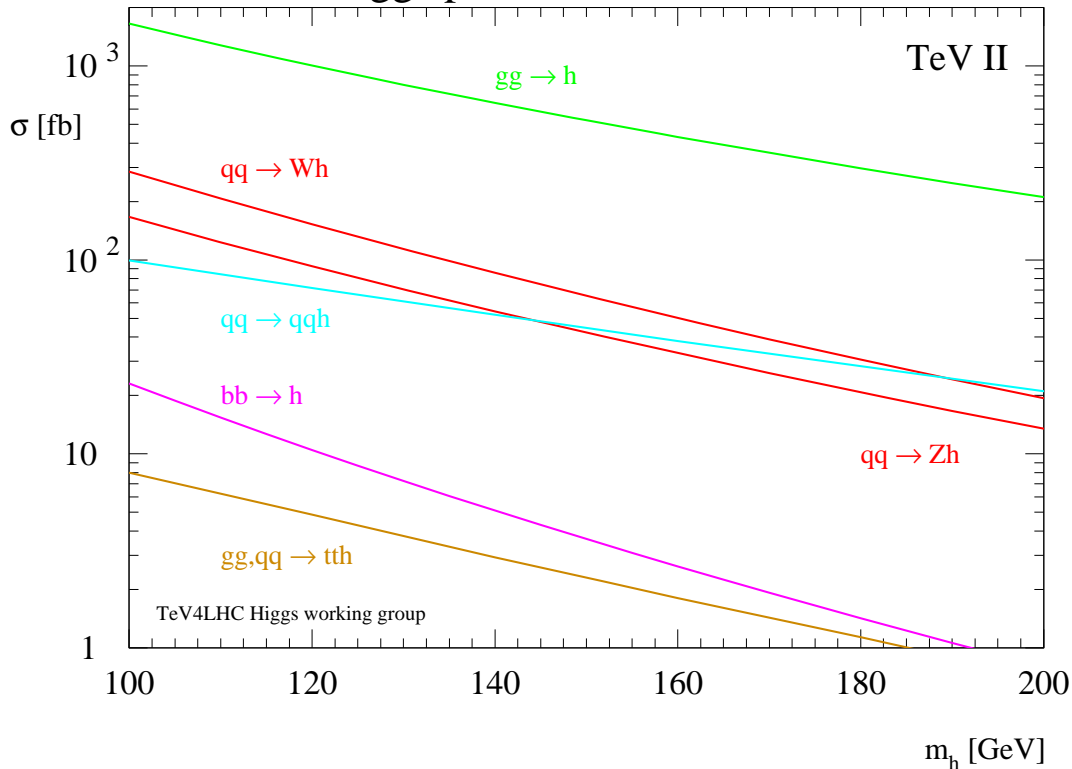
- m_A : mass of pseudo-scalar Higgs boson
- $\tan\beta$: ratio of vacuum expectation values

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

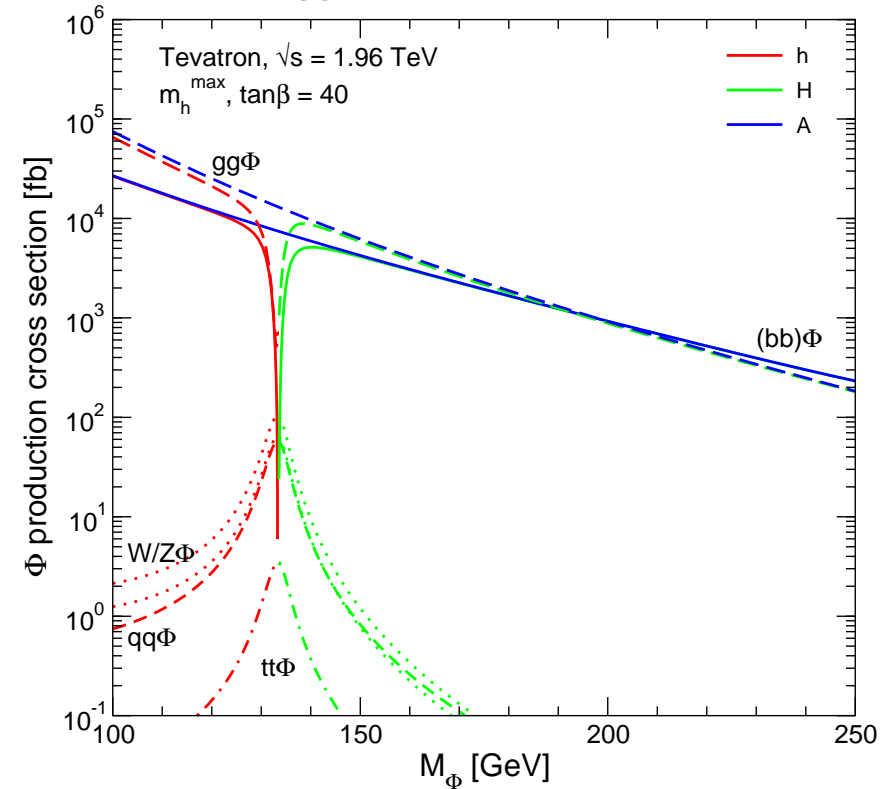
→ large cross-sections for Higgs production at high $\tan\beta$



SM Higgs production cross sections



MSSM Higgs Production cross sections



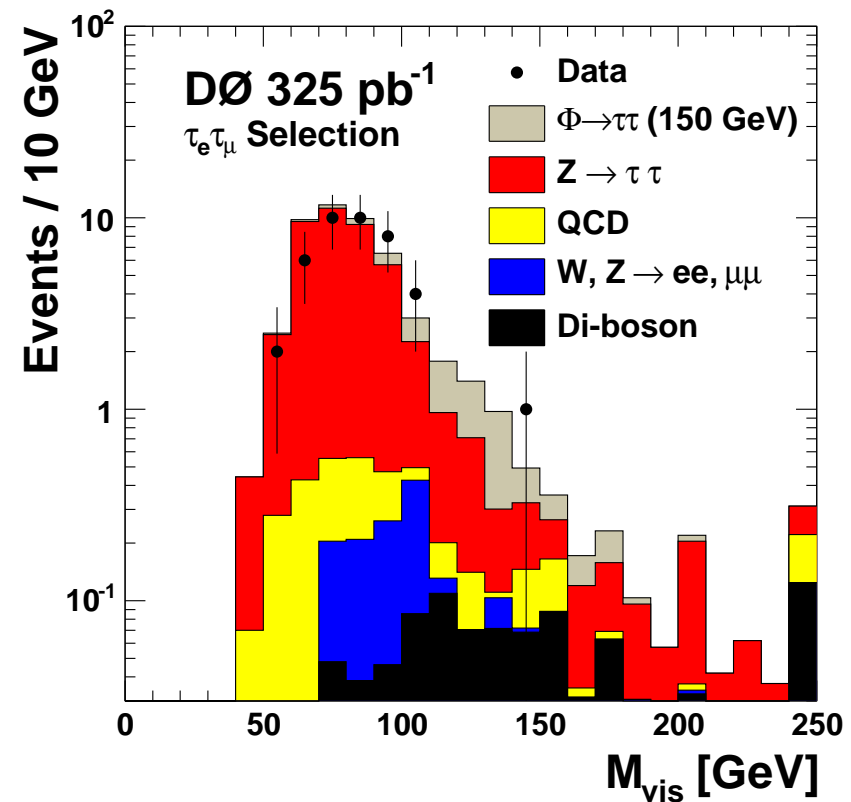
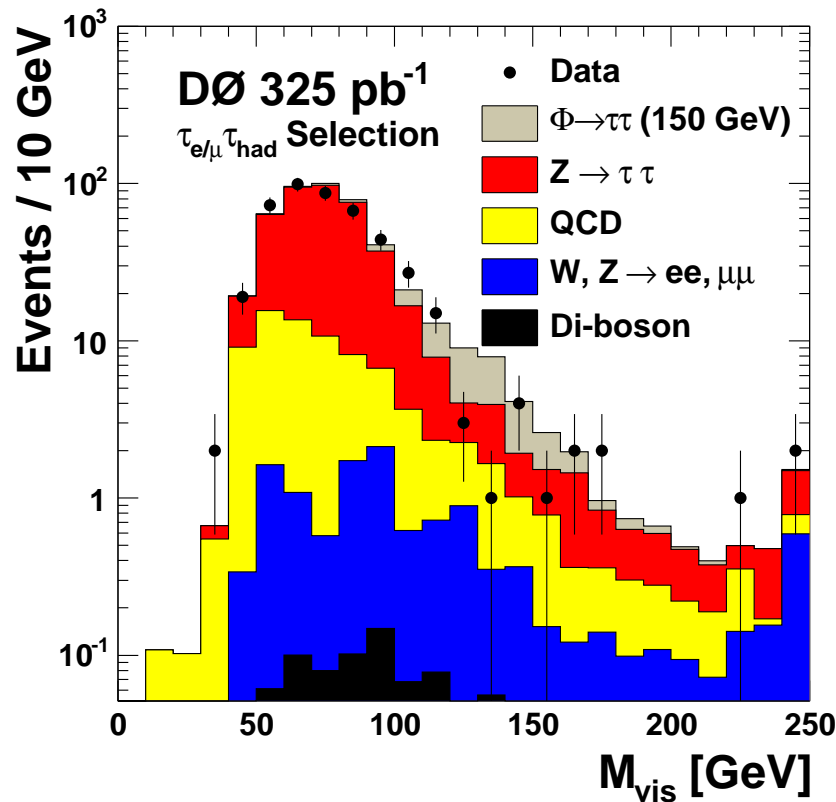
Search for SUSY Higgs

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:

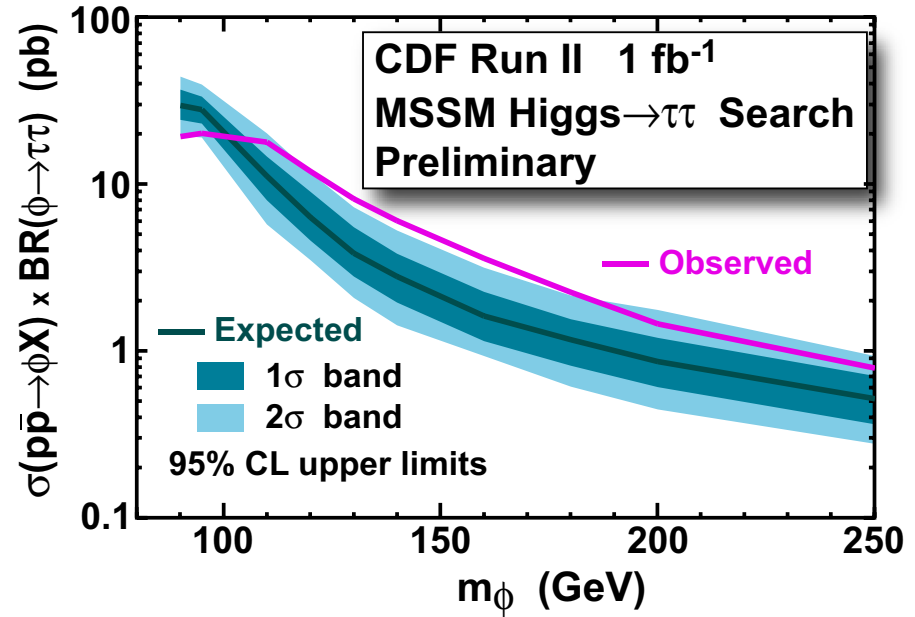
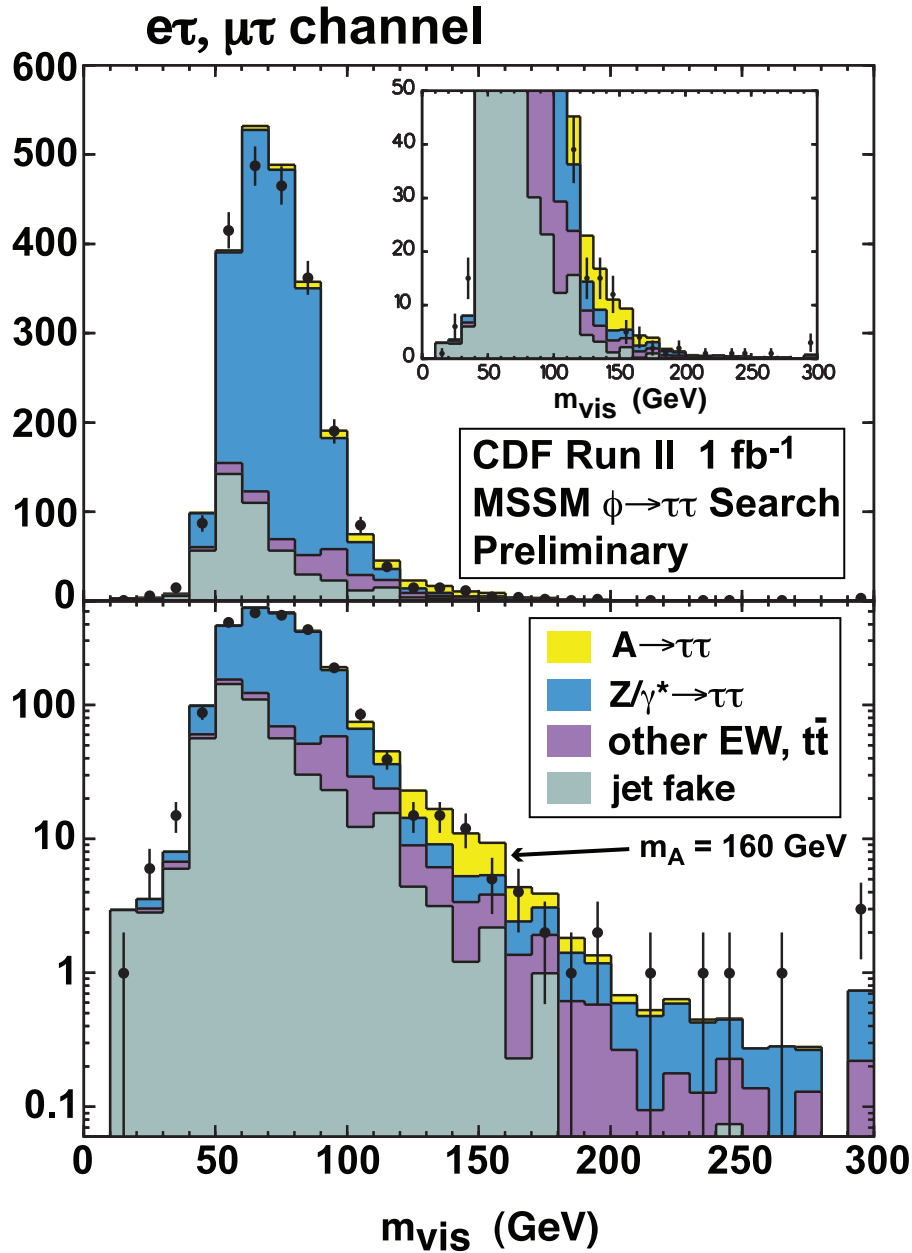
- A) two isolated taus with one leptonic tau decay
- B) isolated electron and muon

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



Search for SUSY Higgs

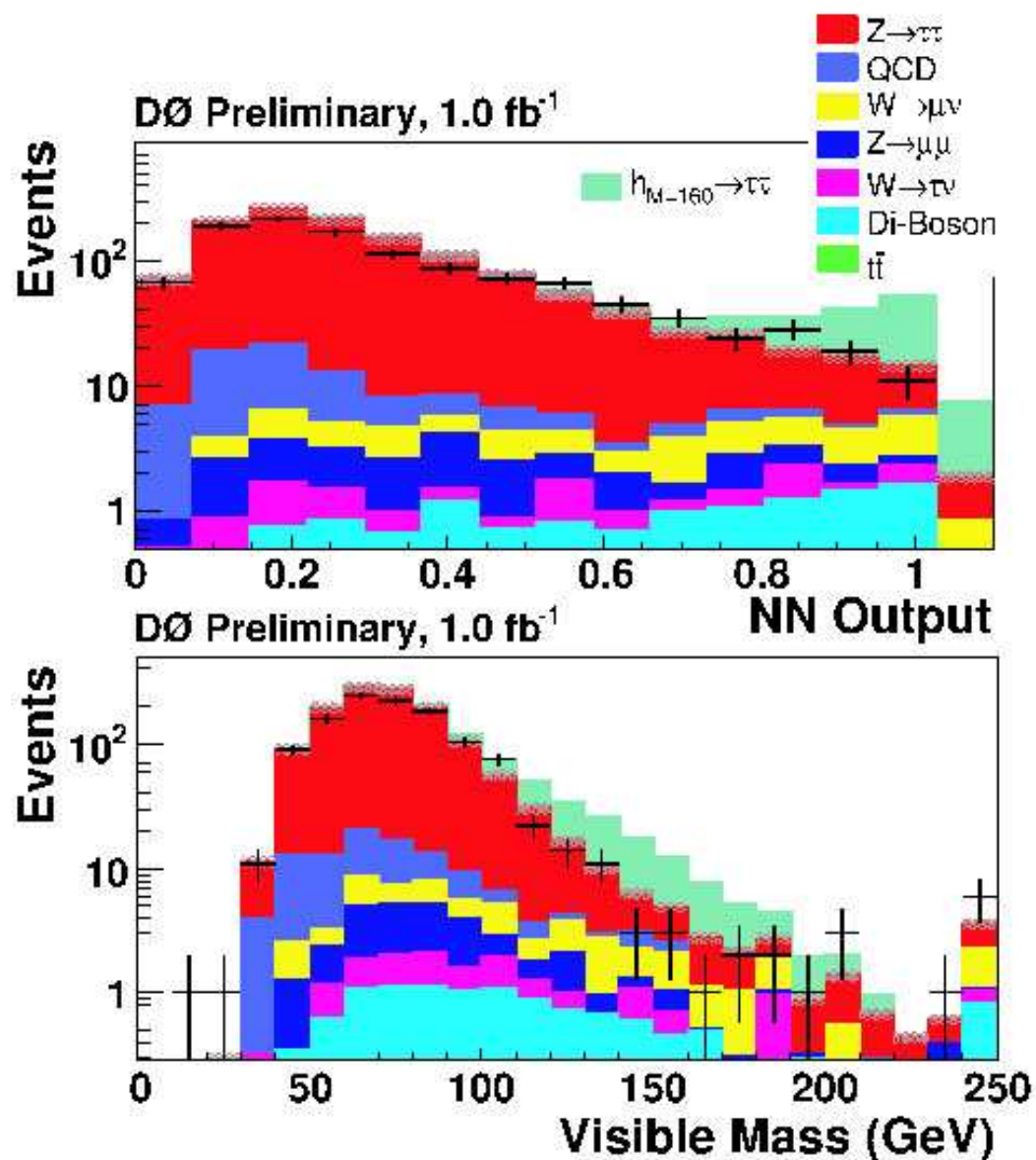
January 2007: new CDF results with 1 fb^{-1}



- 2σ excess at $m_A \approx 150 \text{ GeV}$
- would correspond to $\tan\beta \approx 50$
- confirmed by DØ?

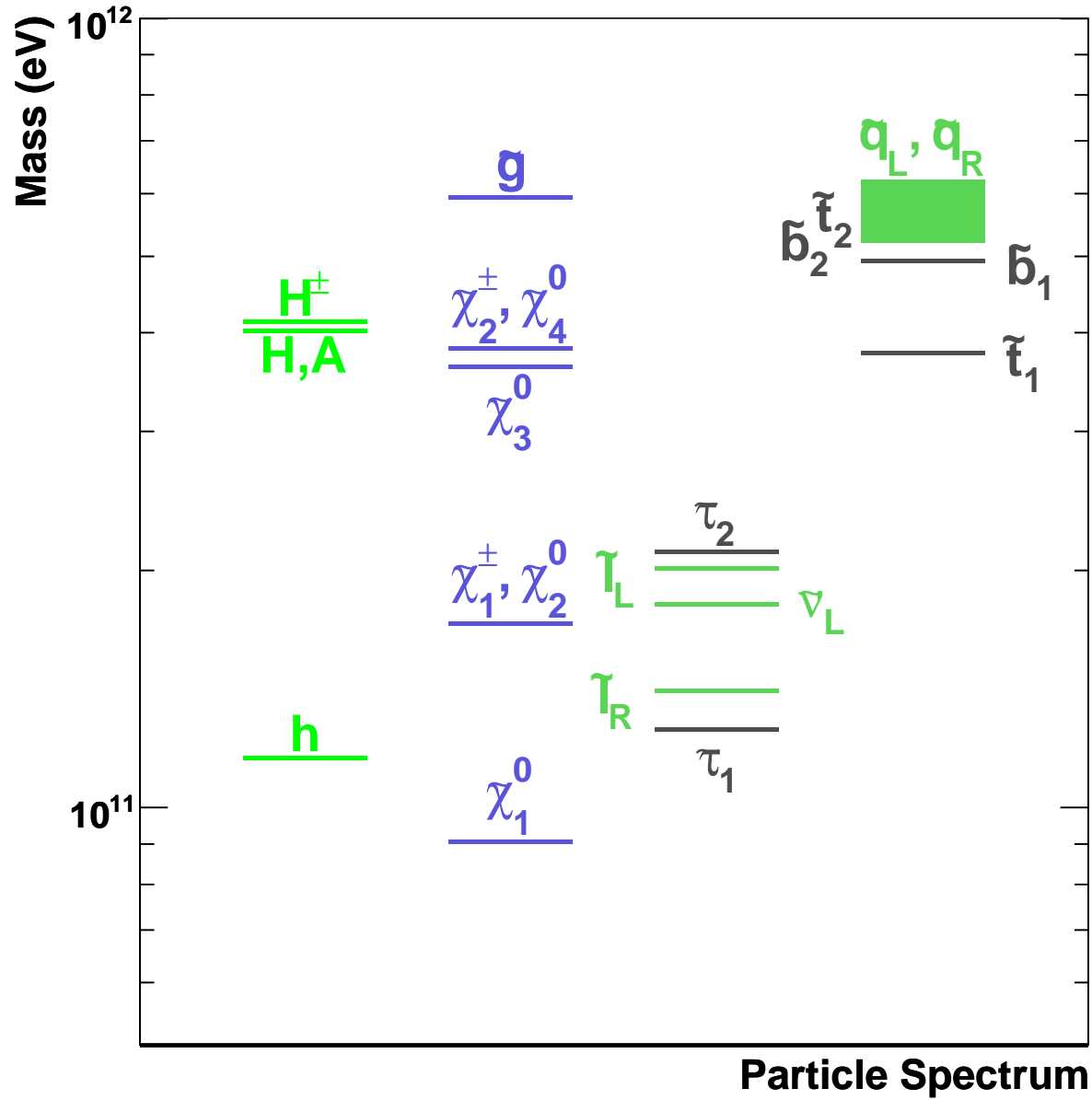
Search for SUSY Higgs

February 2007: new $D\emptyset$ results with 1 fb^{-1}

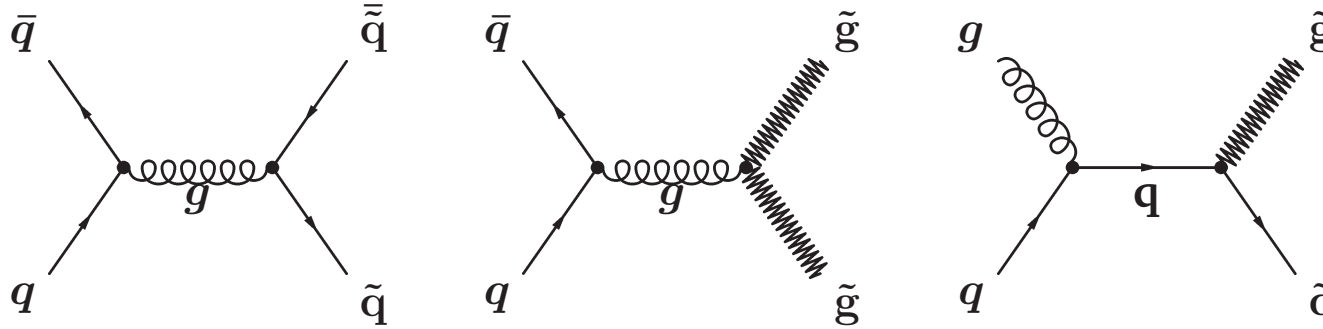


But: more than twice the data on tape, ready to be analyzed

What other particles does SUSY predict?

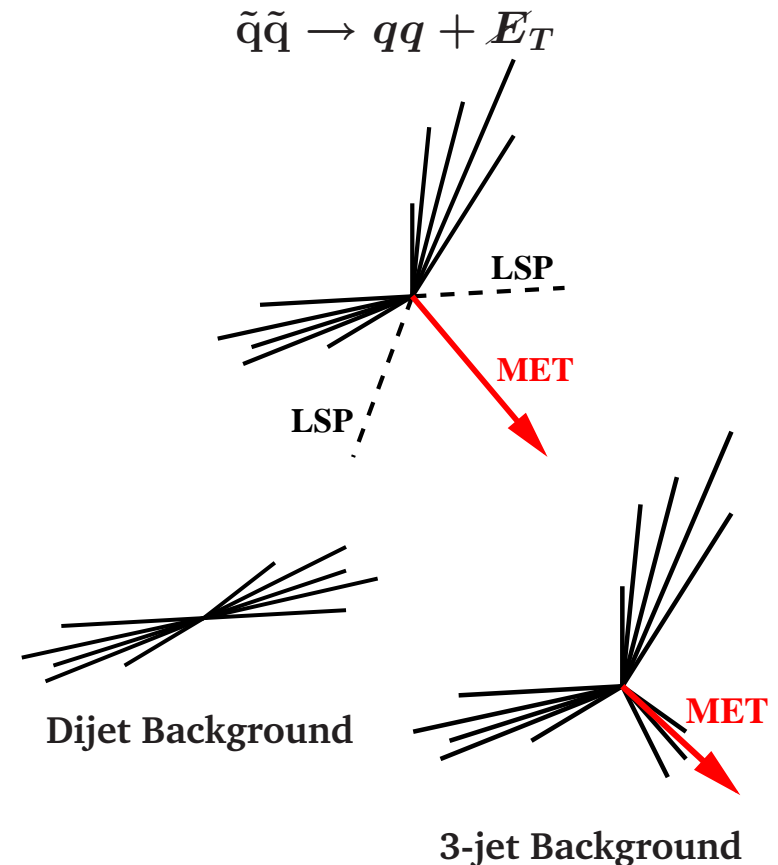


Search for Supersymmetry – Squarks/Gluinos



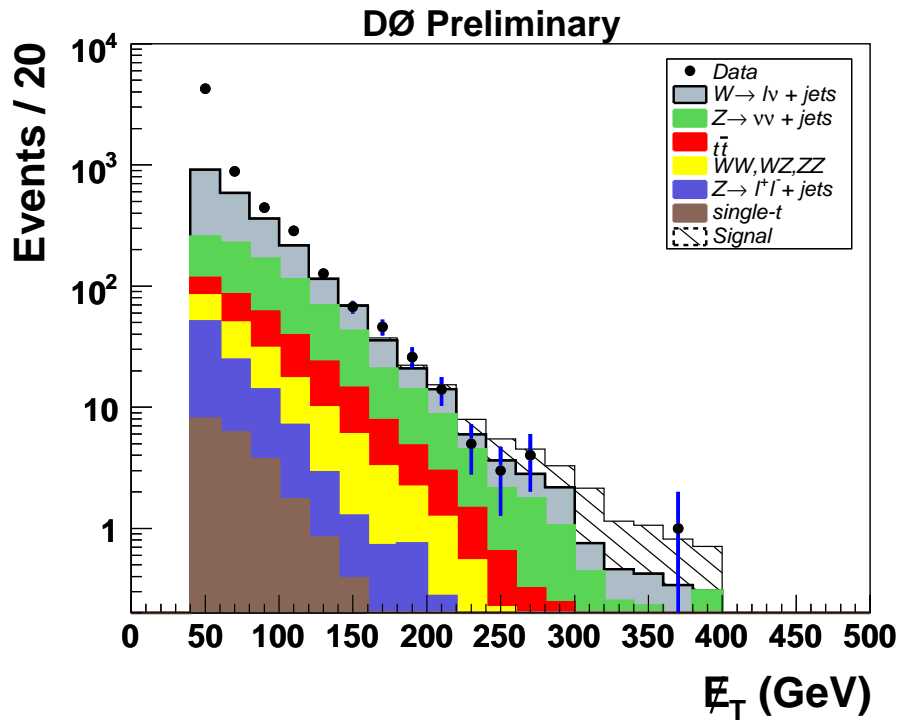
- Squarks/Gluinos produced via strong interaction
 - large cross sections at hadron colliders
- Decays: jets + LSP
 - LSP assumed to be stable (R_p conserved)
 - Signature: jets + E_T
- $D\mathcal{O}$: 1 fb^{-1} collected with dedicated trigger:
 - acoplanar jets + E_T

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

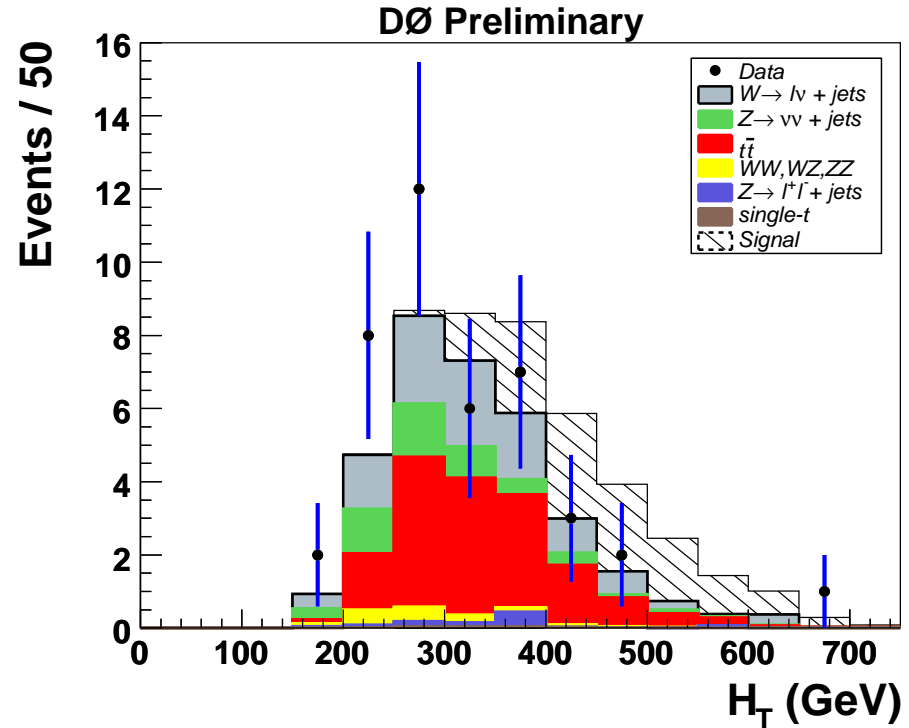


Search for Supersymmetry – Squarks/Gluinos

2j+ E_T analysis

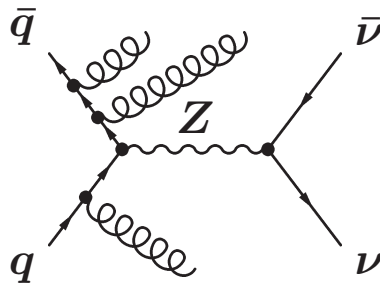


3j+ E_T analysis



Main backgrounds:

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

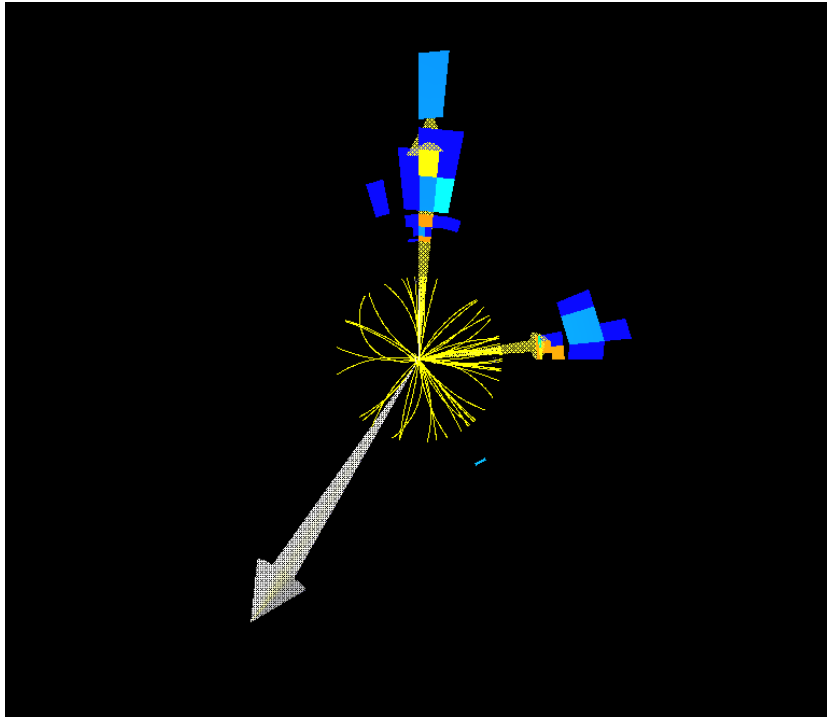


Main selection cuts:

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

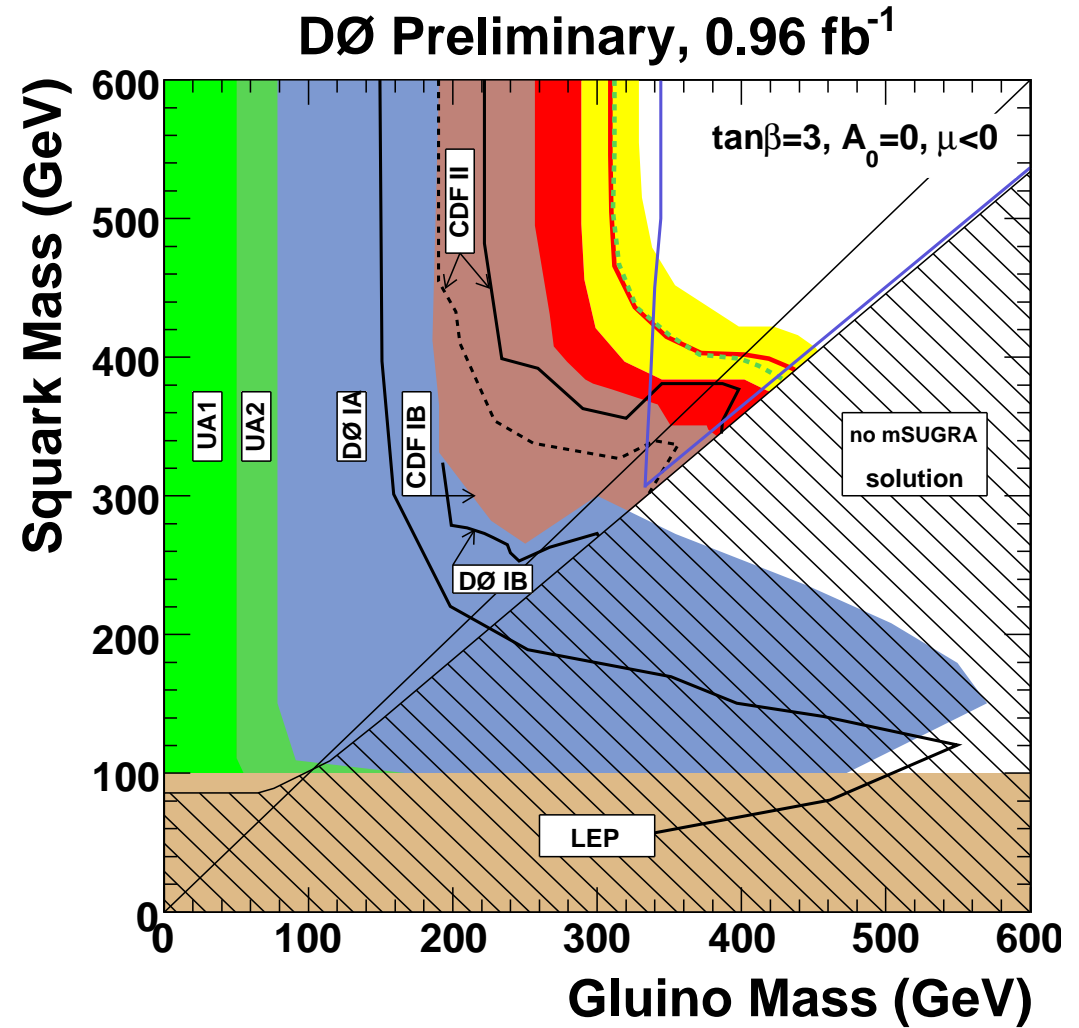
Mass region	Main Channel	Signature	E_T	$H_T = \sum p_T^{jet}$	Exp. Bckgd.	Data
$m_{\tilde{q}} < m_{\tilde{g}}$	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}$	2j + E_T	> 225 GeV	> 300 GeV	7.5 ± 1.7	5
$m_{\tilde{q}} > m_{\tilde{g}}$	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	4j + E_T	> 100 GeV	> 300 GeV	33 ± 6	34
$m_{\tilde{q}} \approx m_{\tilde{g}}$	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q}\tilde{g}$	2j/3j + E_T	> 150 GeV	> 400 GeV	6.1 ± 1.3	6

Search for Supersymmetry – Squarks/Gluinos



$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}$ candidate event

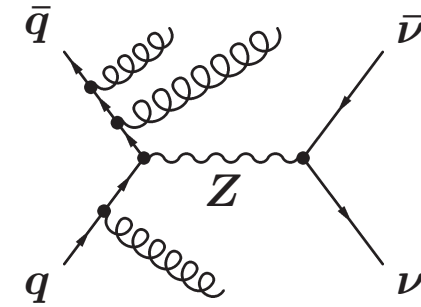
$(E_T=368 \text{ GeV}, p_T^{j1}=282 \text{ GeV}, p_T^{j2}=174 \text{ GeV})$



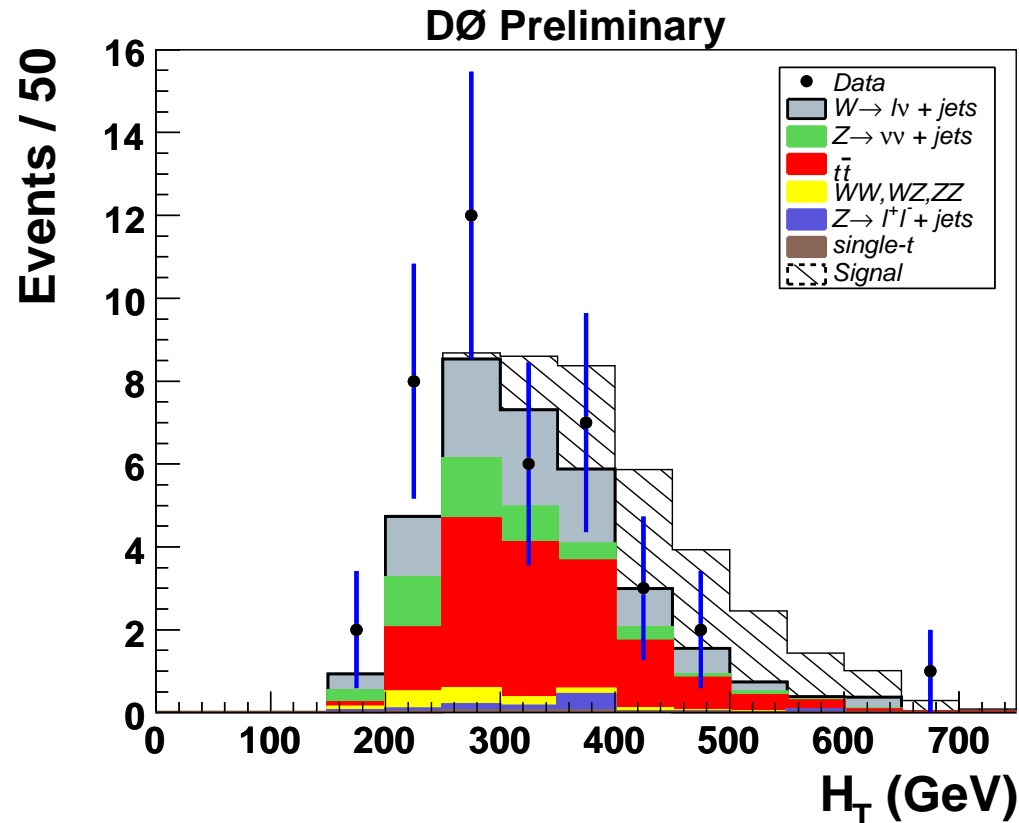
- No evidence for squark/gluino production at the Tevatron
- New limits in squark/gluino mass plane (mSUGRA: $\tan\beta = 3, A_0 = 0, \mu < 0$)
- Sensitivity beyond indirect limits from LEP

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

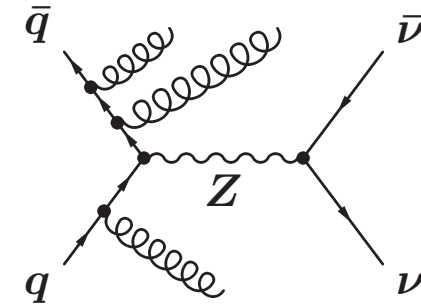


DØ Squark/Gluino Search

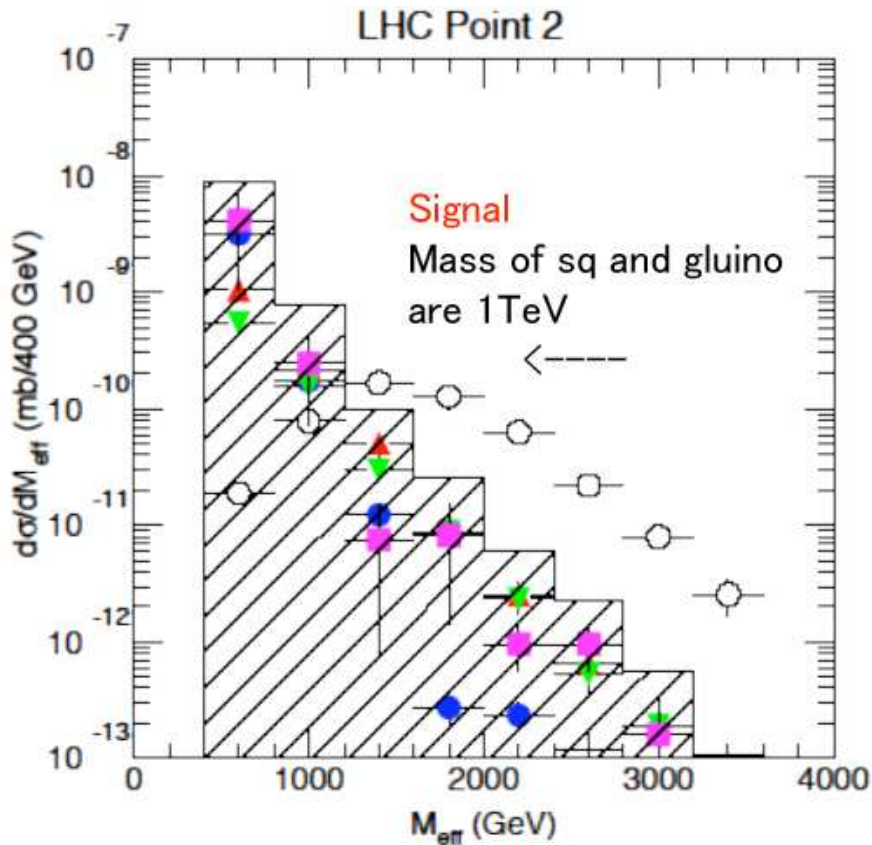


Search for Supersymmetry at LHC – V+jets Background

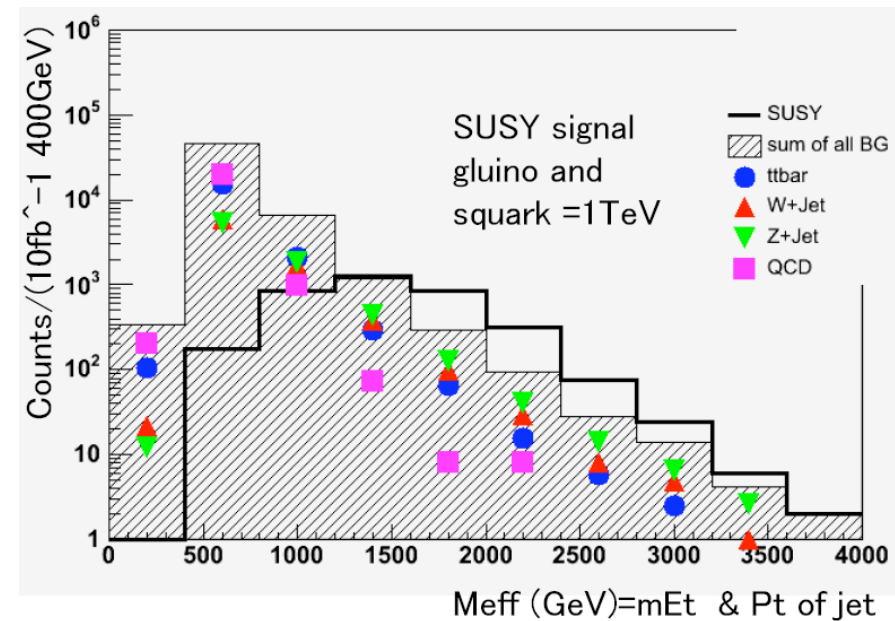
- Search for SUSY in Jets+ E_T is flagship analysis at the LHC
- Modelling of V+jets backgrounds is crucial
- Default pythia modelling is not adequate



ATLAS TDR Study (Parton Shower MC)



New Study (Matrix Element MC)

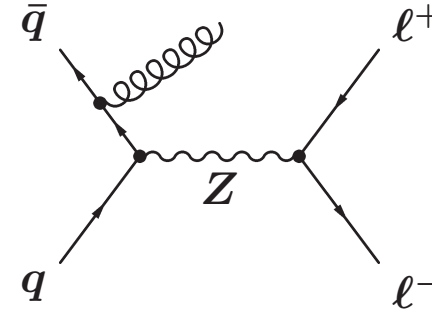


(S. Asai et al.)

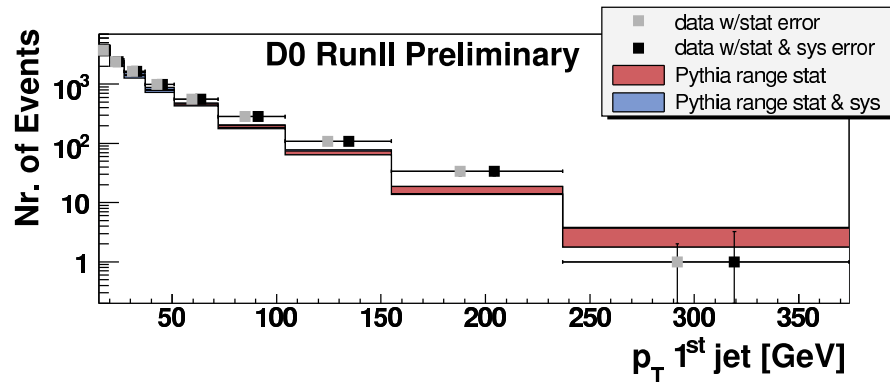
Vector Boson plus Jet Production at the Tevatron

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

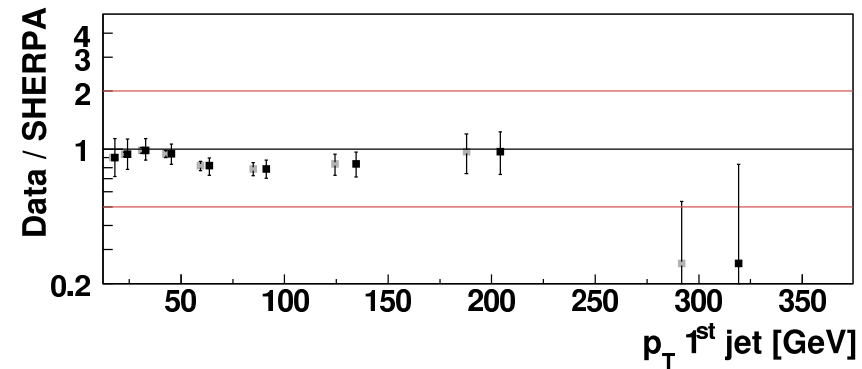
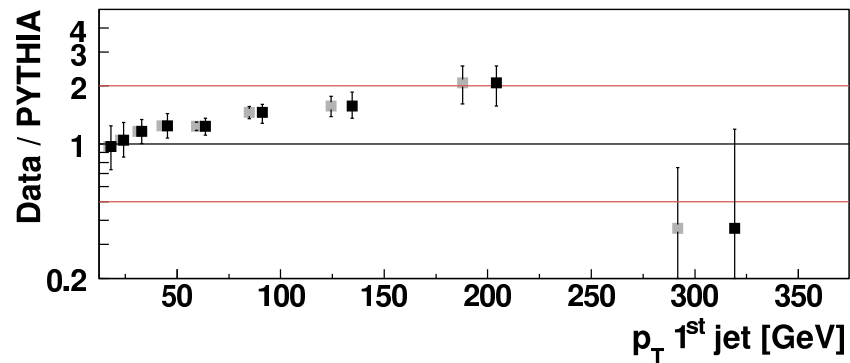
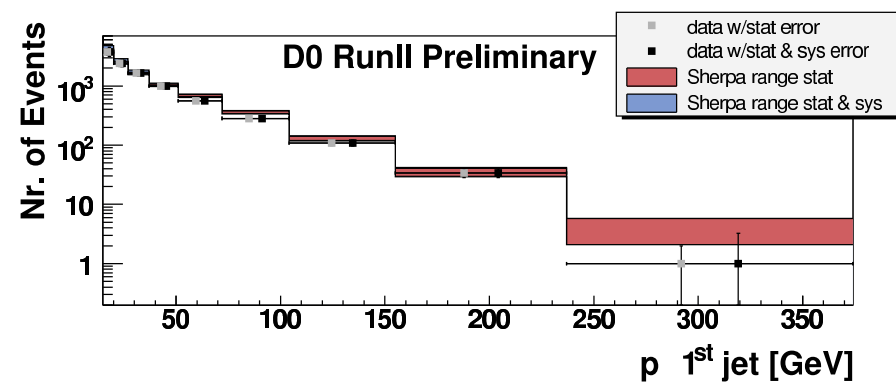
P_T Distribution of leading Jet



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



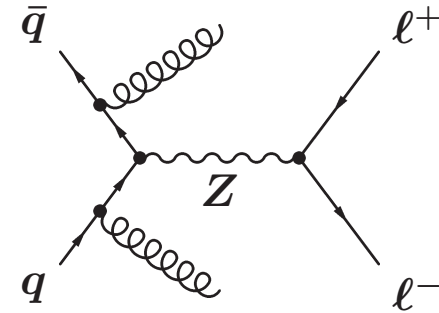
$D\bar{O}$ Data vs. SHERPA



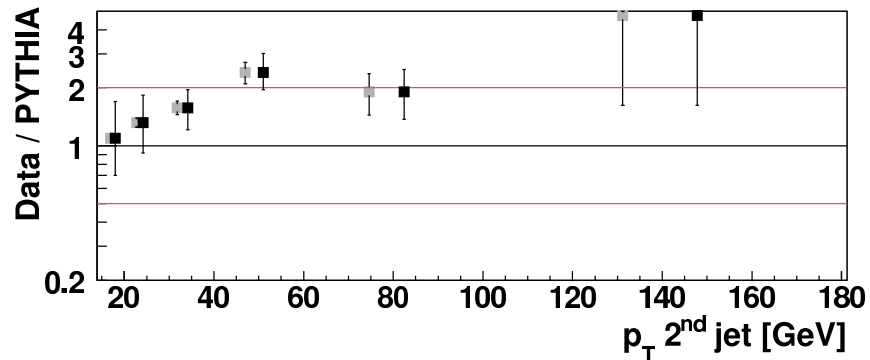
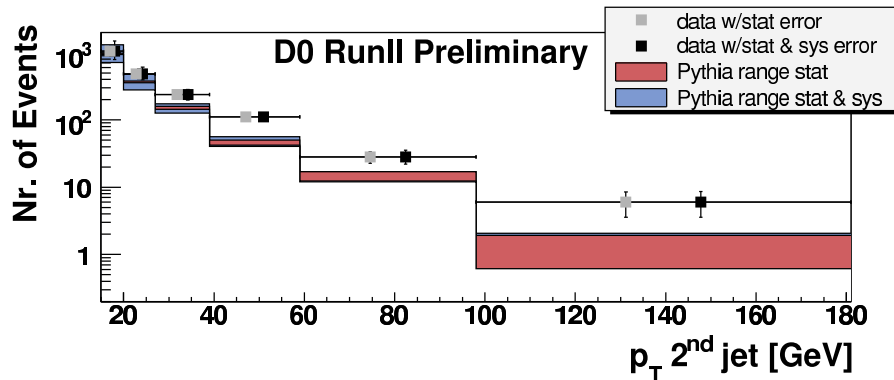
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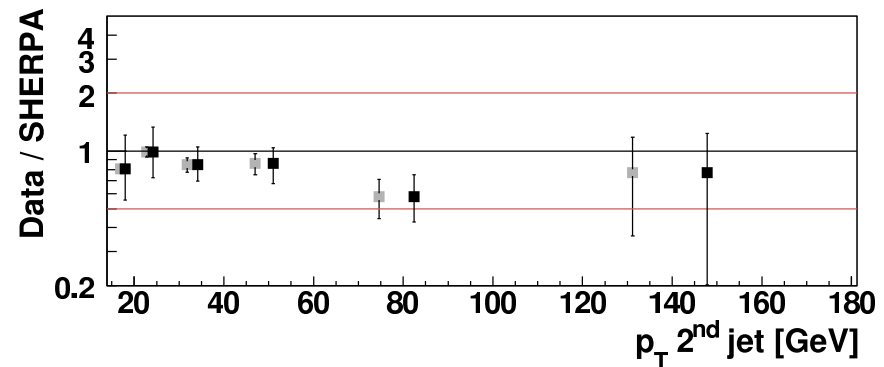
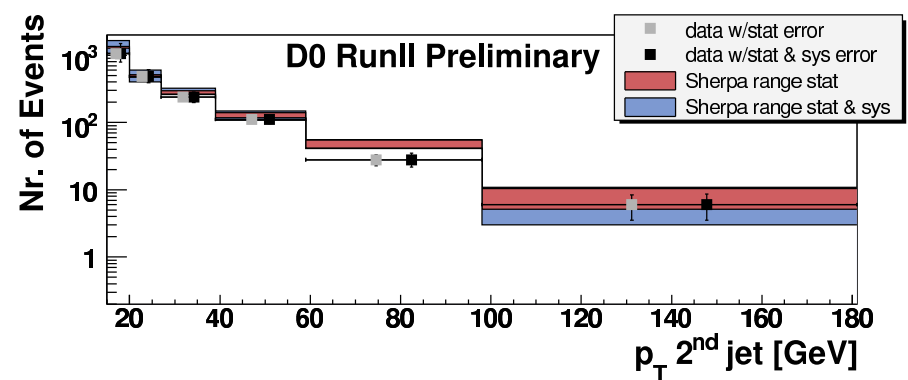
P_T Distribution of next-to-leading Jet



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



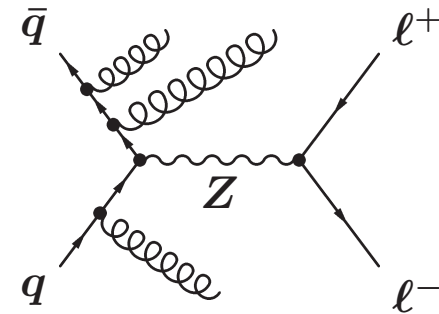
$D\bar{O}$ Data vs. SHERPA



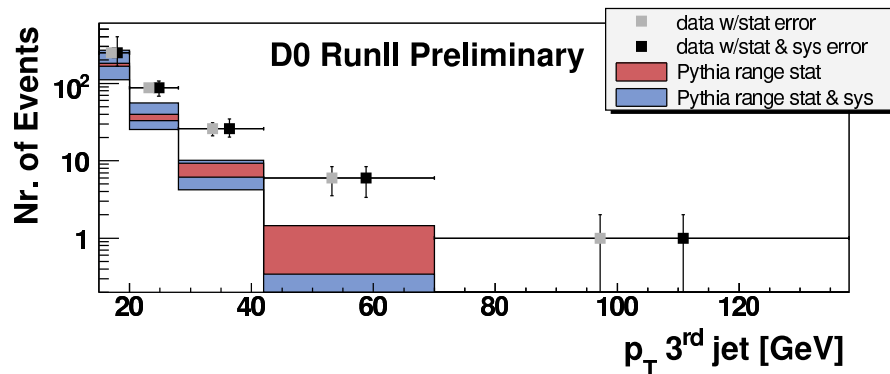
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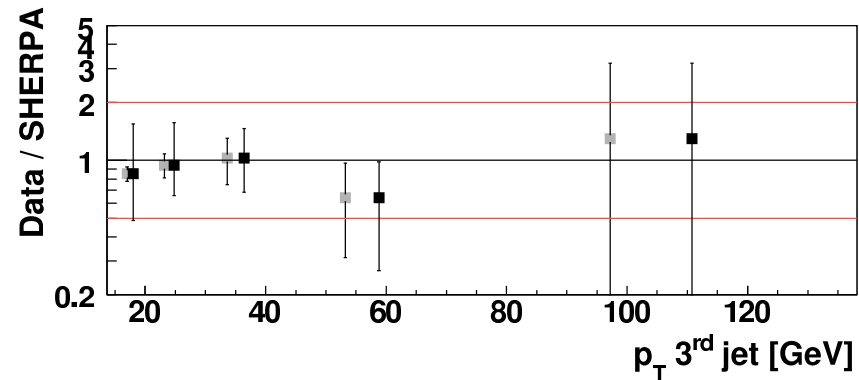
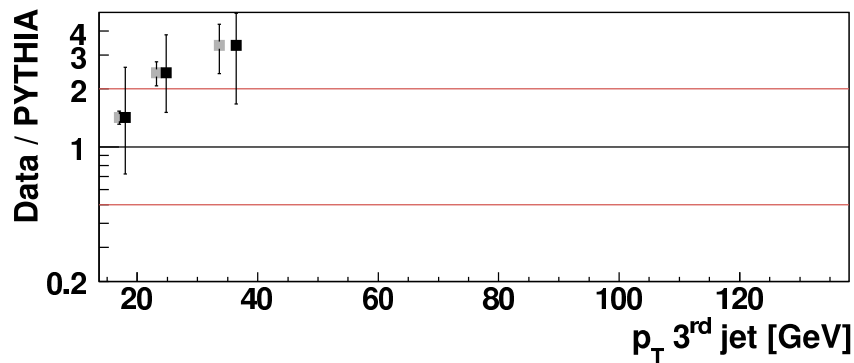
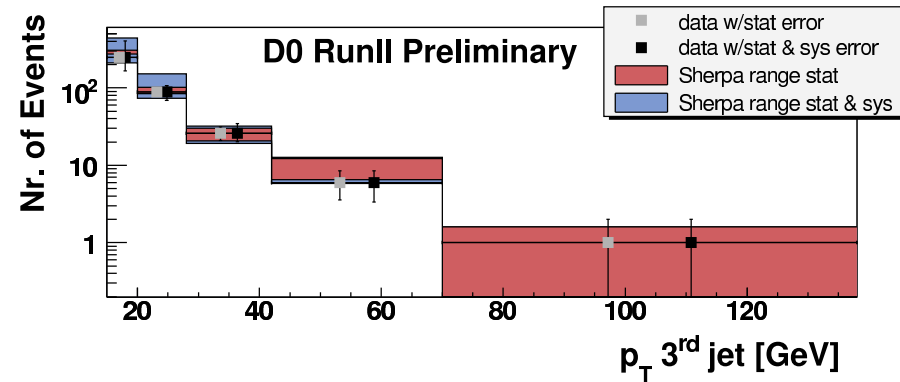
P_T Distribution of next-to-next-to-leading Jet



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



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

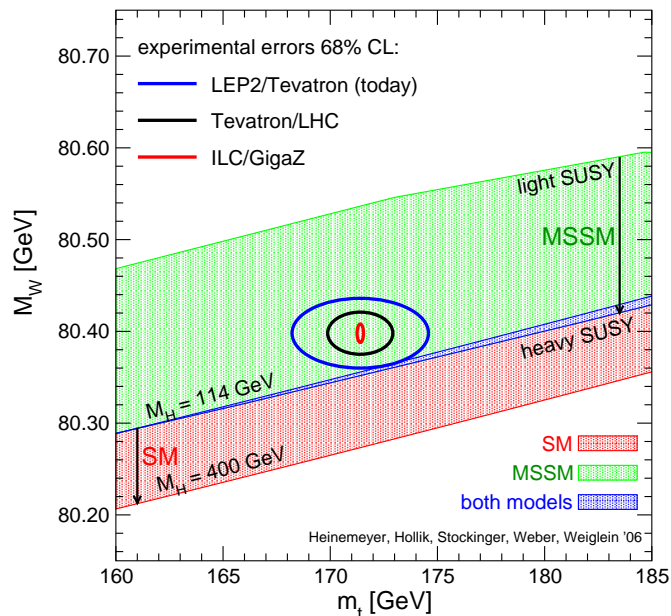


Conclusions

- Tevatron Collider has reached design luminosity, 2.5 fb^{-1} delivered so far
- CDF and DØ are in the headlines (5 press releases in 1 year)
- B_s mixing observation and precision measurement
- Evidence for single top production
- Improved measurements of top and W mass
- Higgs searches on the way to reaching sensitivity
- Massive set of results from searches for SUSY and other NP
- Preparing for LHC physics with dedicated measurements at the Tevatron

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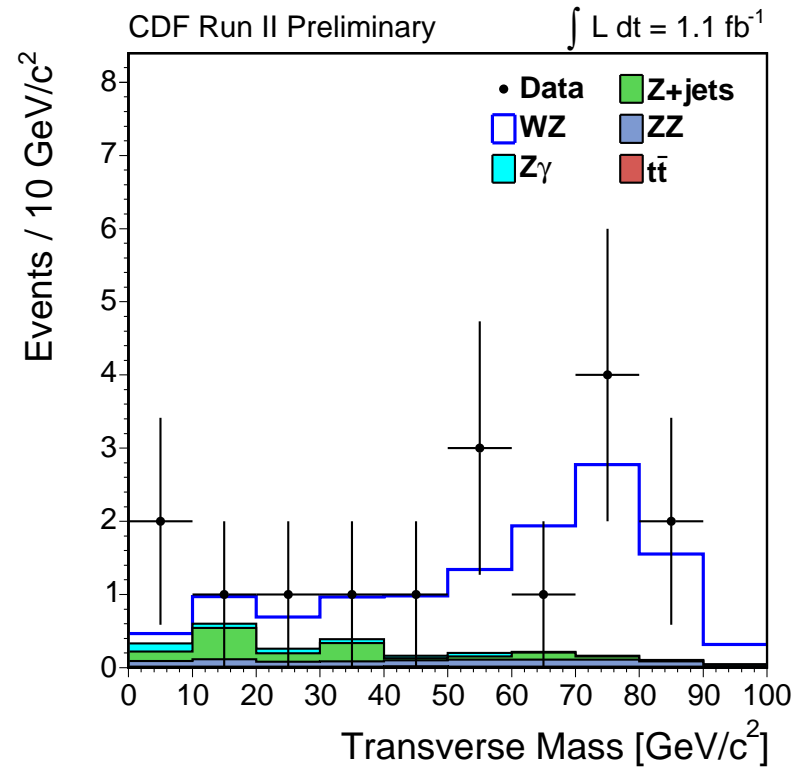
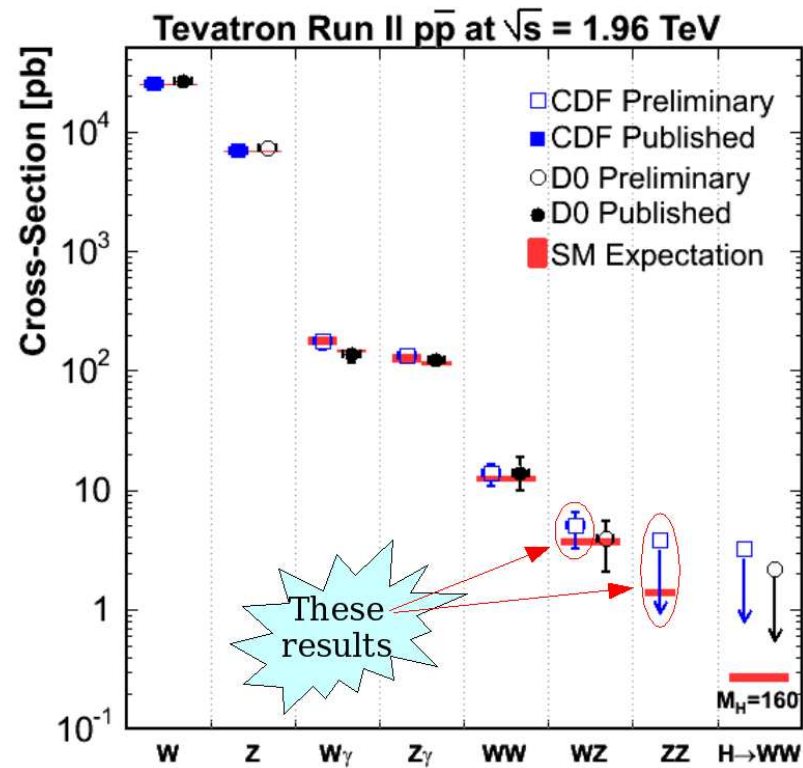
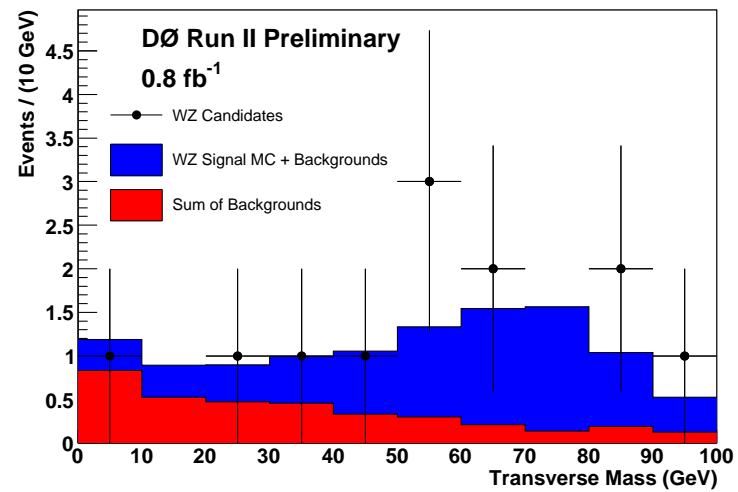


Let's hope we stay away from the dark side!

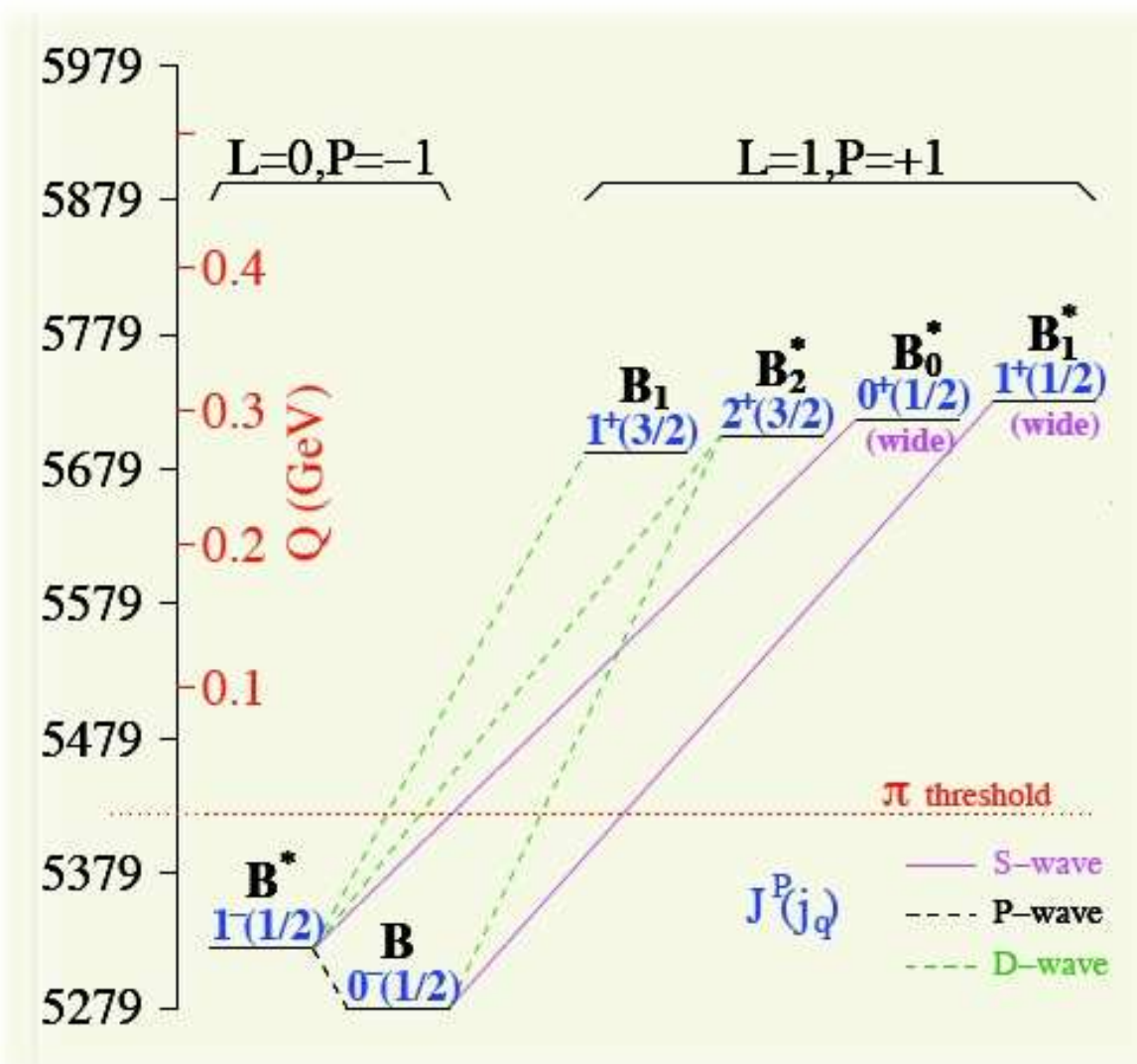
BACKUP

Diboson Production

WZ Candidate Transverse Mass



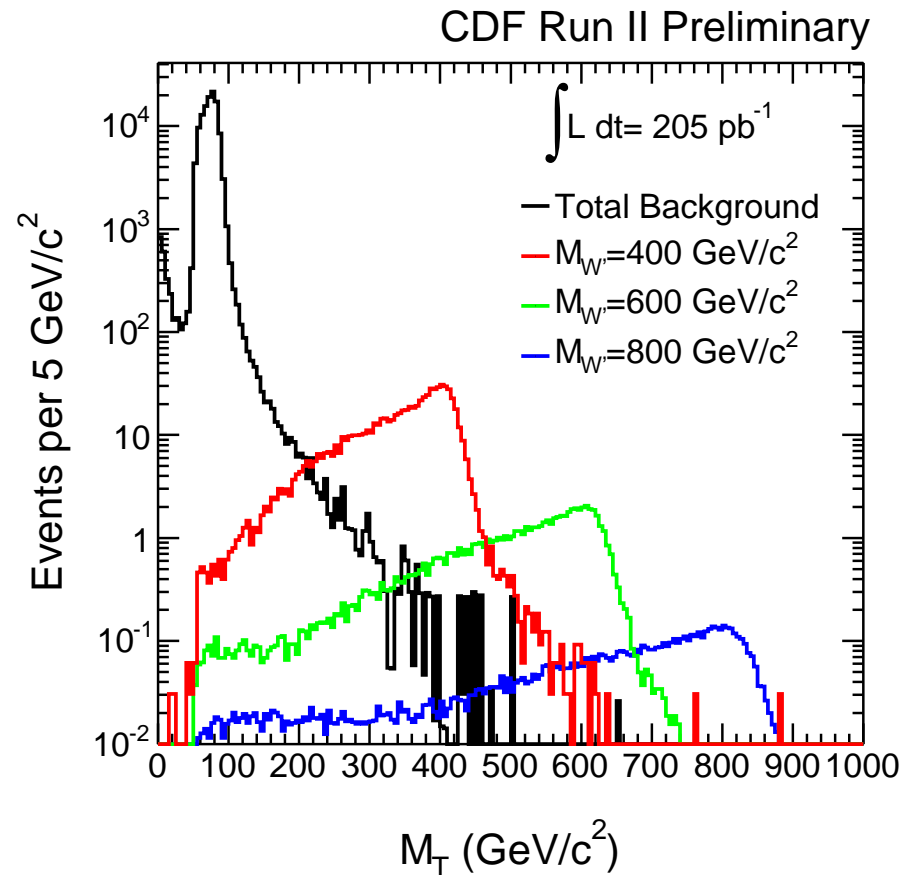
Heavy B meson states



Search for Heavy Gauge Bosons

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

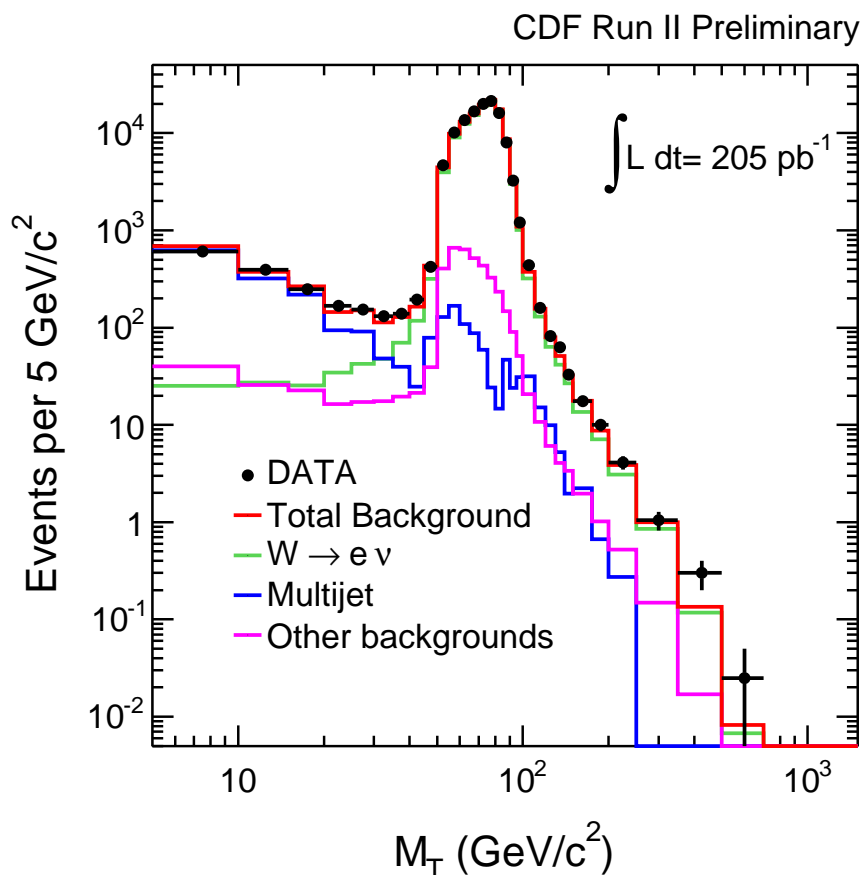
→ search for leptonic decays of high-mass resonances: $W' \rightarrow \ell\nu$, $Z' \rightarrow \ell\ell$



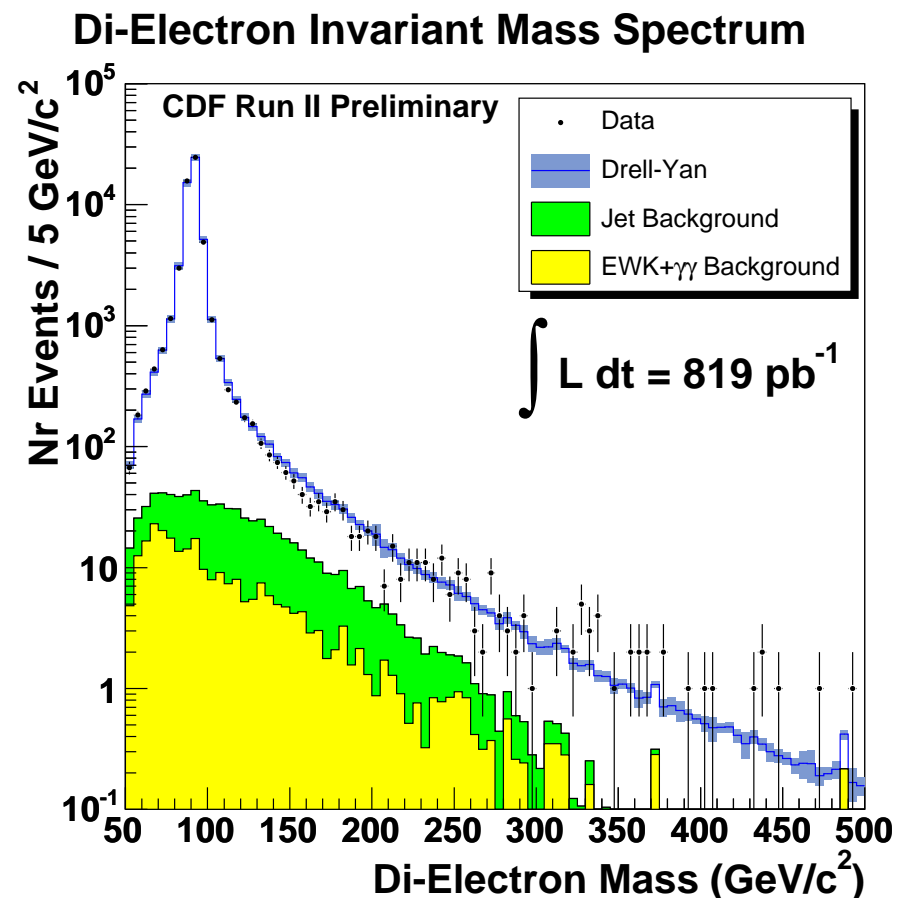
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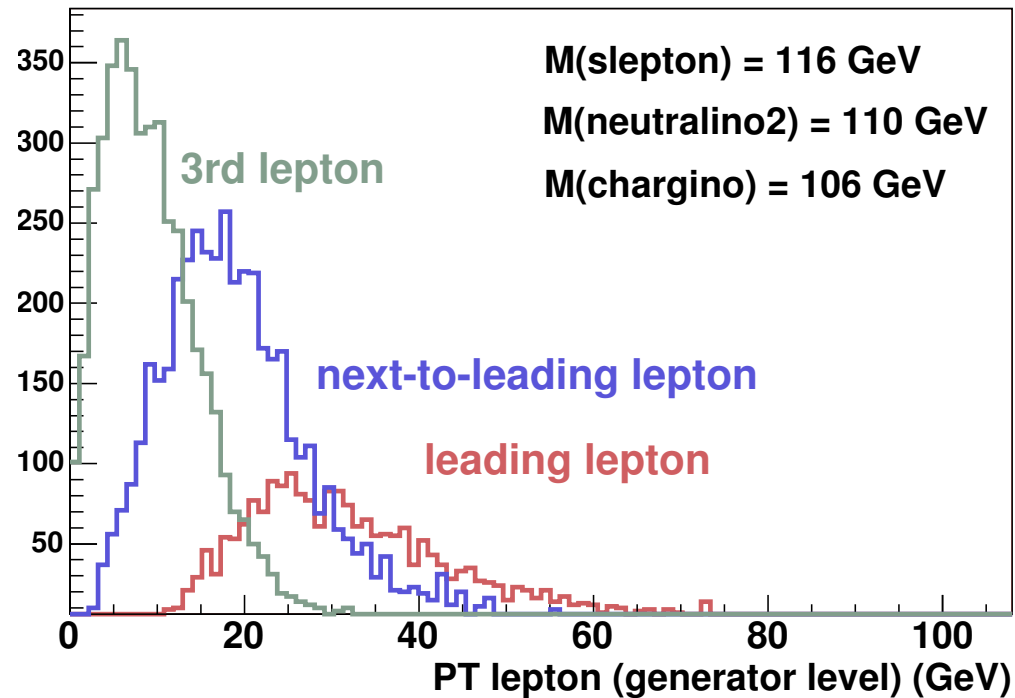
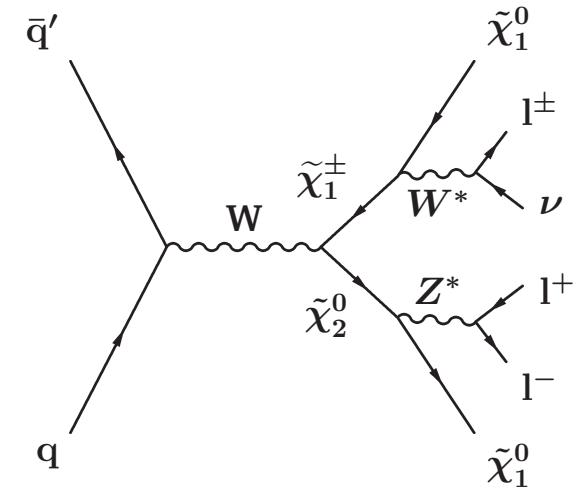
Limit (CDF): $M_{W'} > 788 \text{ GeV}$



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

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

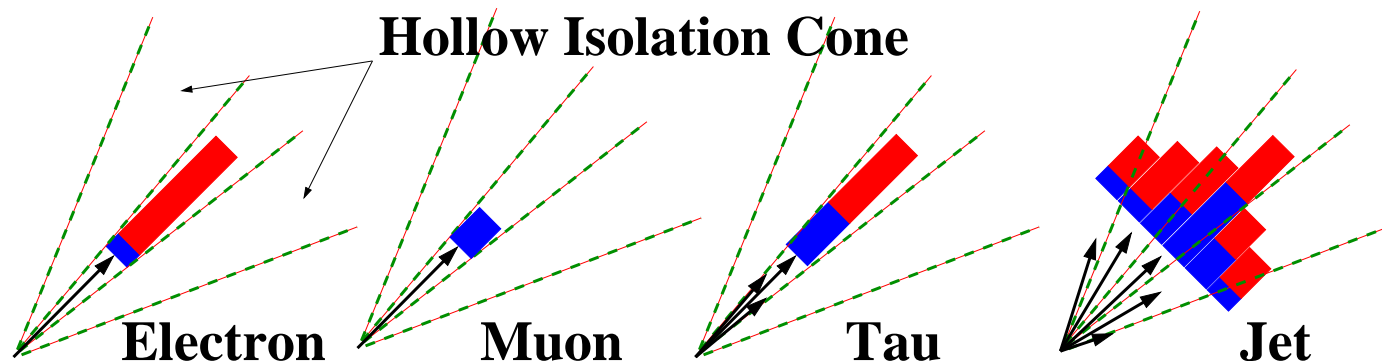
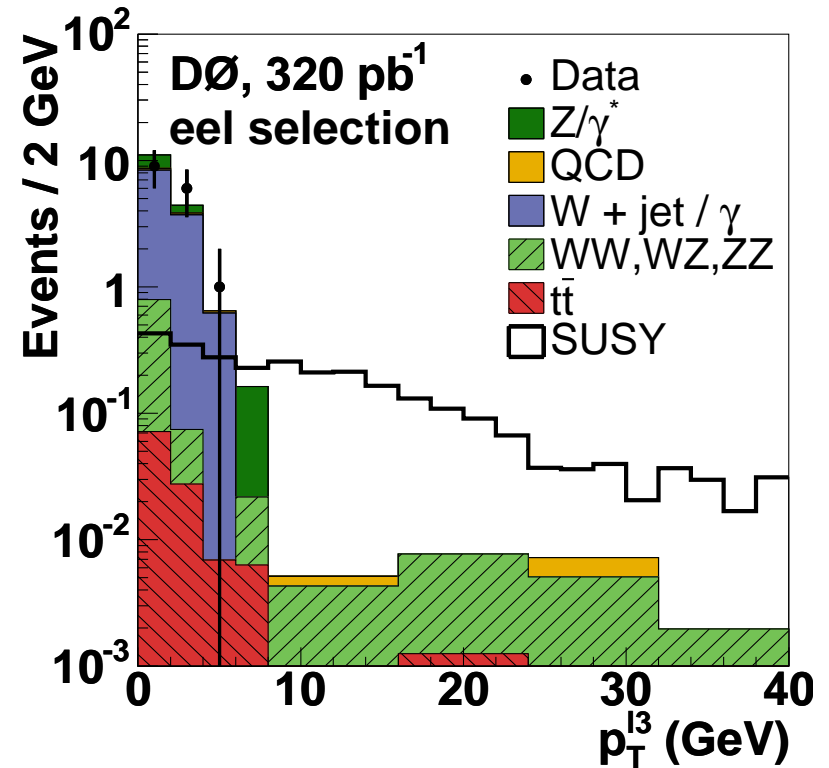


Search for Charginos and Neutralinos

Analysis Strategy:

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

Selection	$p_T^{\ell 1}$	$p_T^{\ell 2}$	$p_T^{\ell 3}$
eel	> 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):

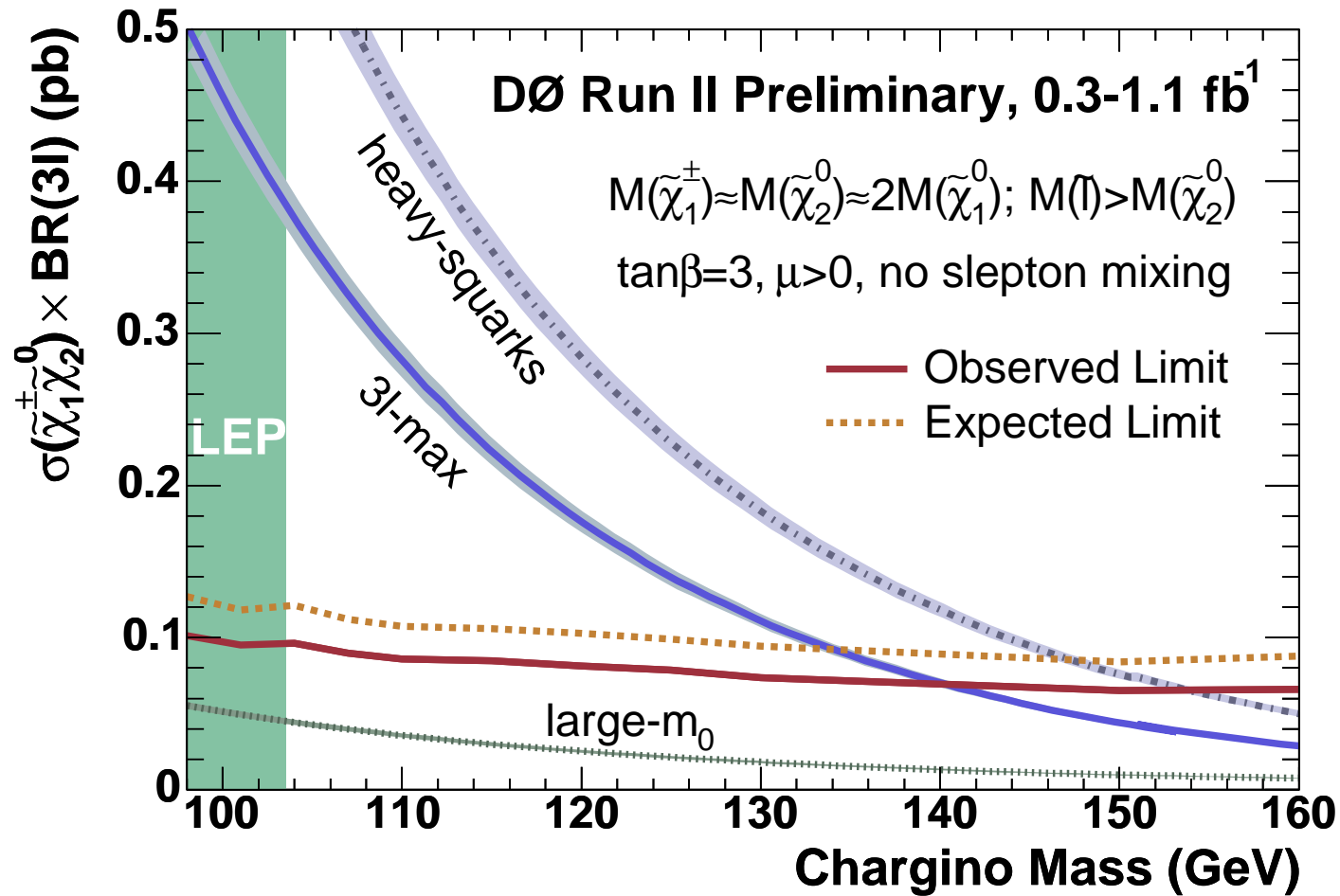
Selection	Expected Background	Observed	Signal ($m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} = 110$ GeV)
eel	0.76 ± 0.67	0	4.6 ± 0.3
$e\mu l$	0.31 ± 0.13	0	1.6 ± 0.1
$\mu\mu l$	1.75 ± 0.57	2	1.3 ± 0.2
ls- $\mu\mu$	1.10 ± 0.40	1	4.2 ± 0.7
Combined	3.92 ± 0.98	3	11.7 ± 0.8

– Backgrounds dominated by WZ, WW, W γ (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

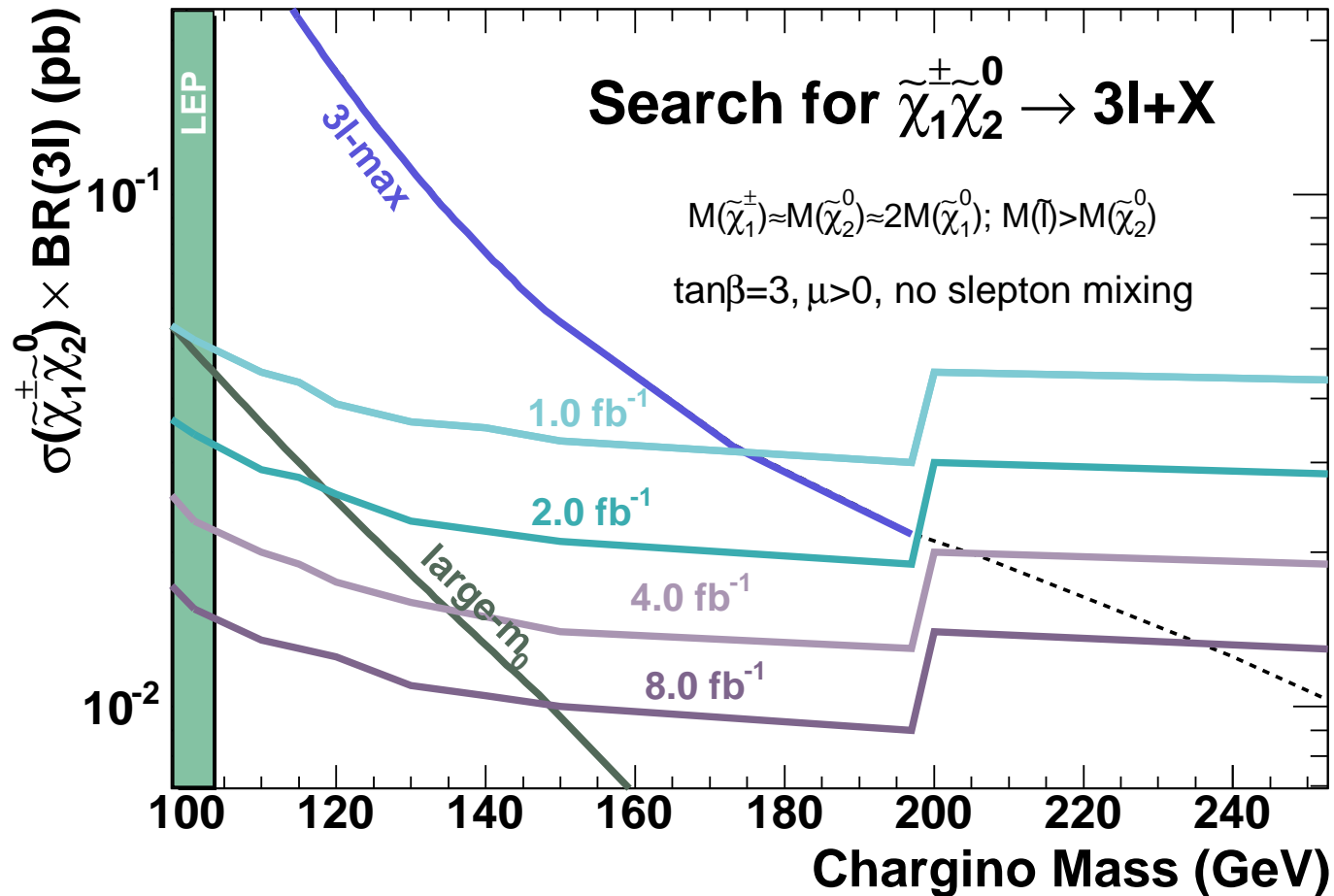


Limits constrain SUSY beyond LEP chargino limits:

- 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



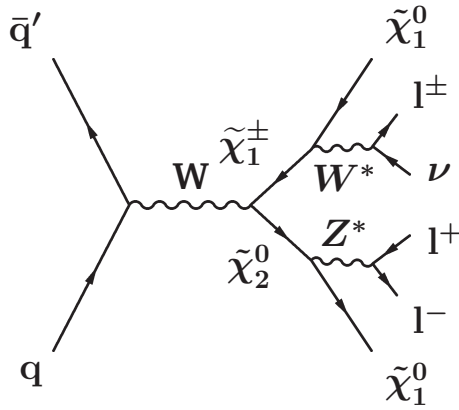
Run I Ib projections (assuming some analysis improvements):

- 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

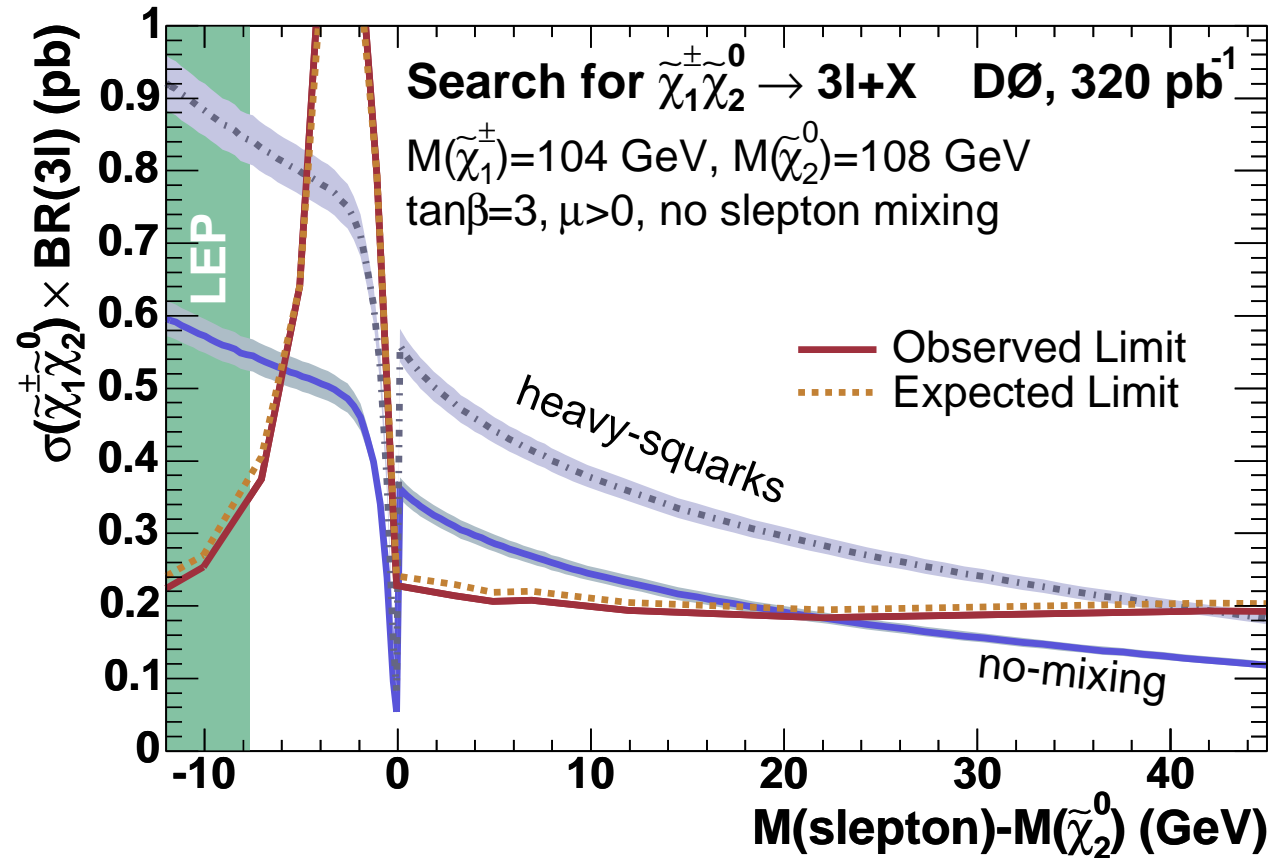
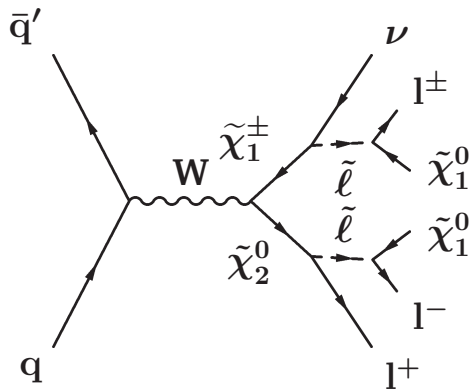
Full update with 1 fb⁻¹ dataset currently in progress

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”

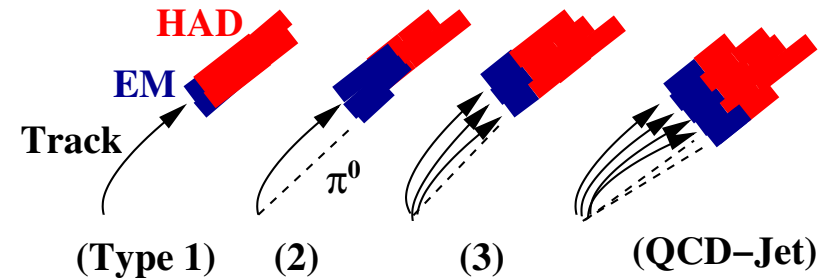
Search for Charginos and Neutralinos

SUSY mass spectrum likely contains light stau leptons

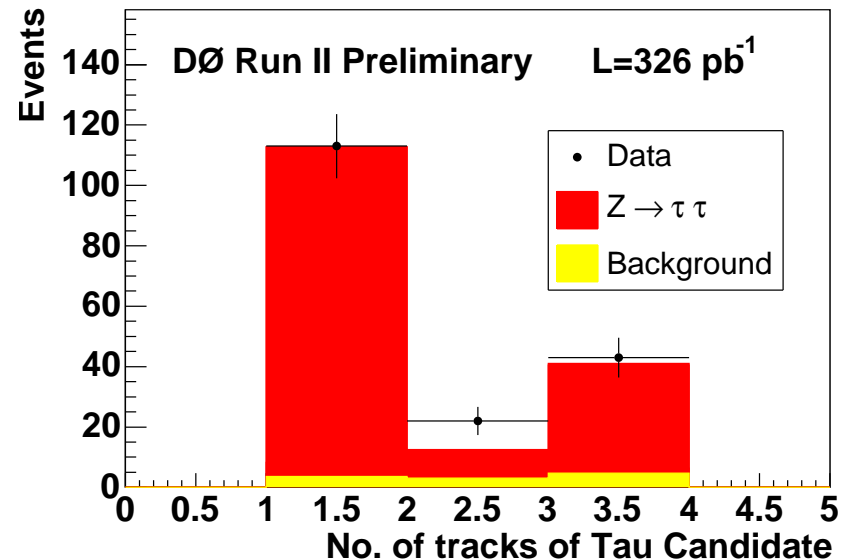
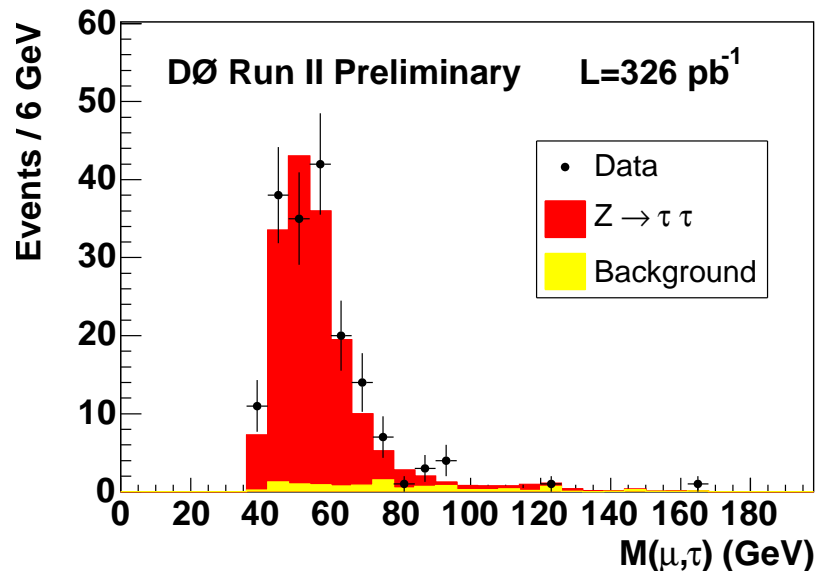
- chargino/neutralino decay cascades proceed via stau
- multiple τ leptons in final state

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



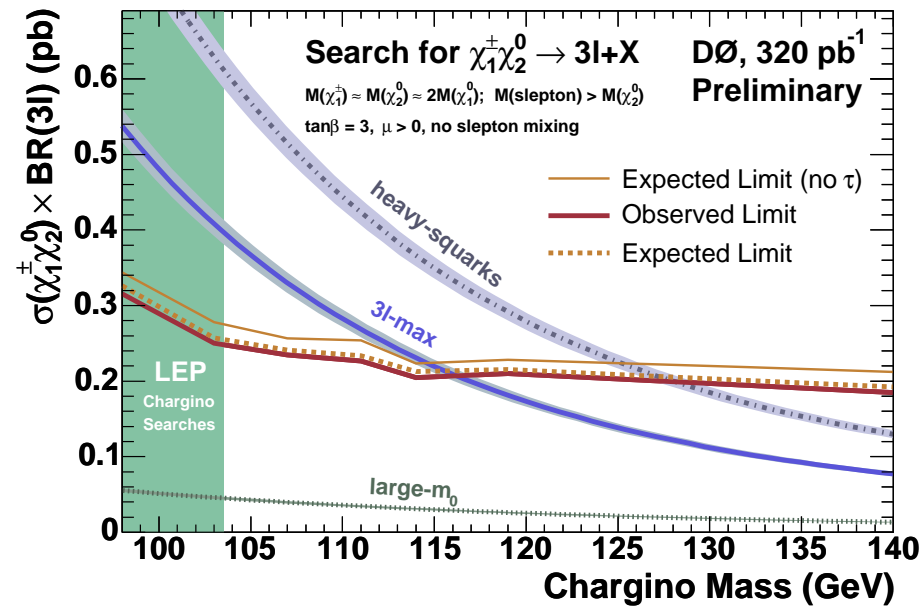
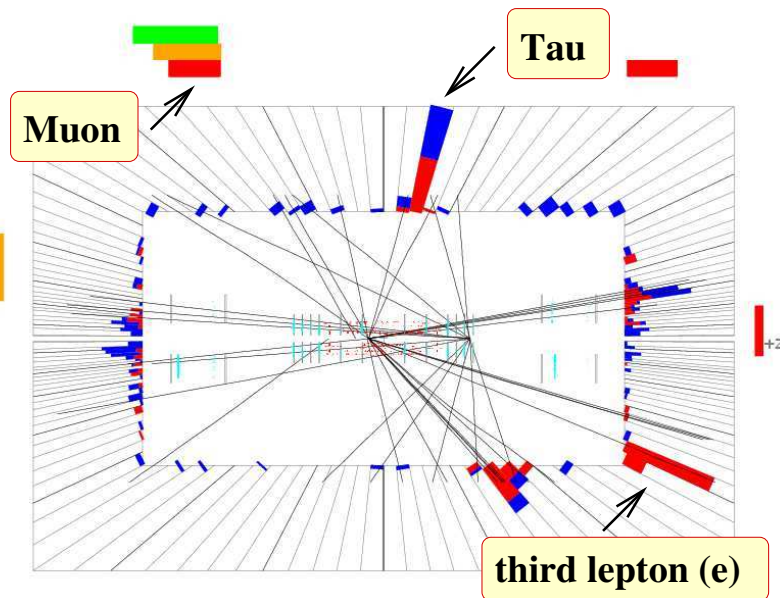
Reference signal: $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow e/\mu + \text{hadrons}$



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)
eel	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
$ls-\mu\mu$	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

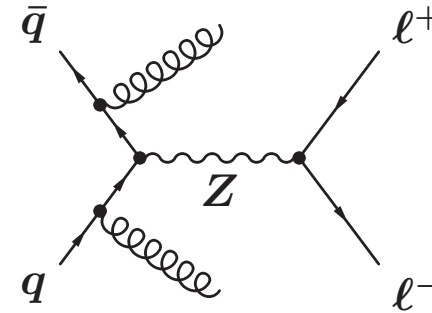


Interpretation of results in models with light stau (high $\tan\beta$) still in progress

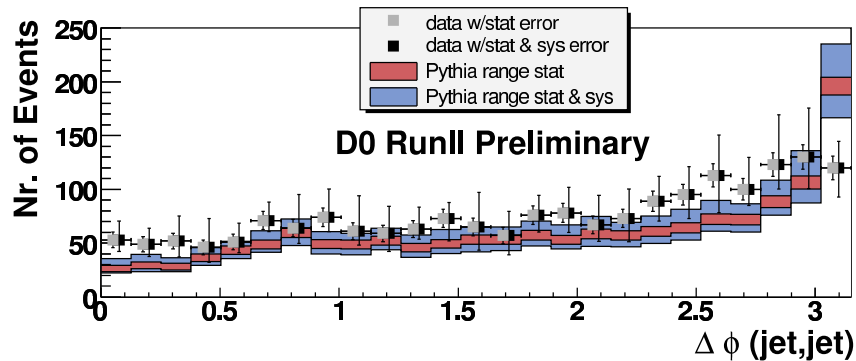
Vector Boson plus Jet Production at the Tevatron

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

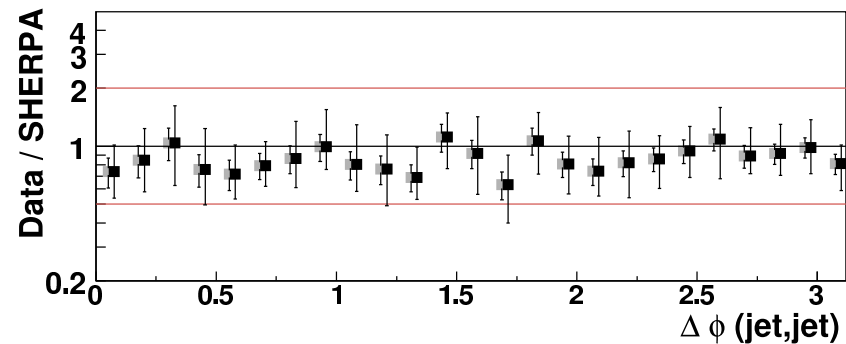
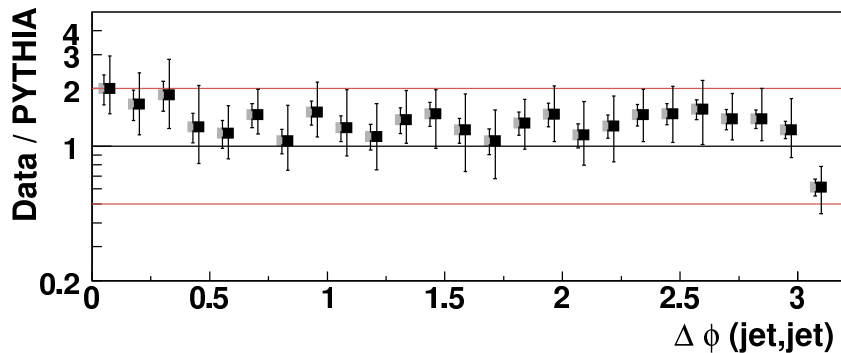
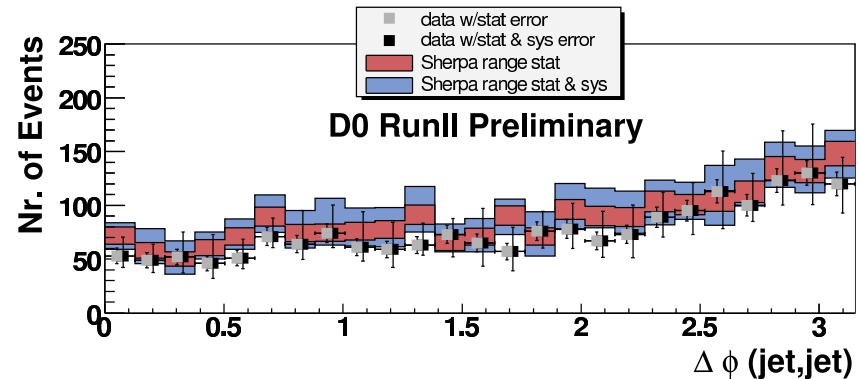
Azimuthal angle between leading and next-to-leading Jet



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

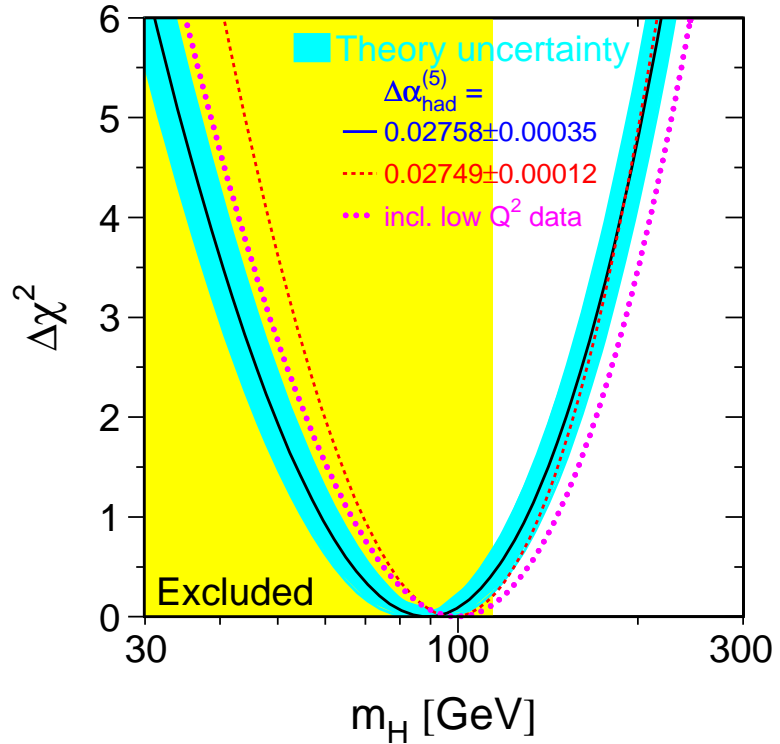
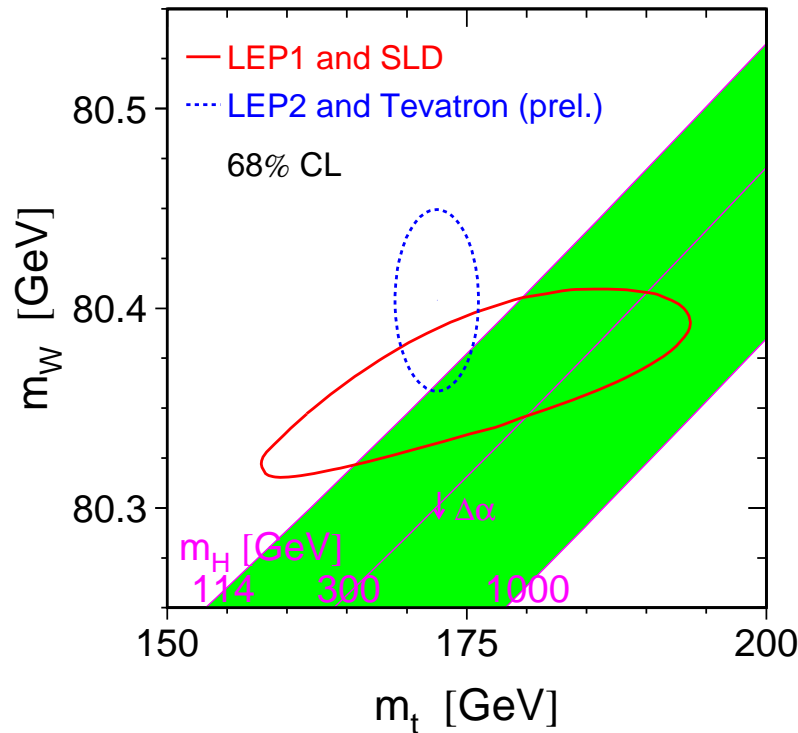
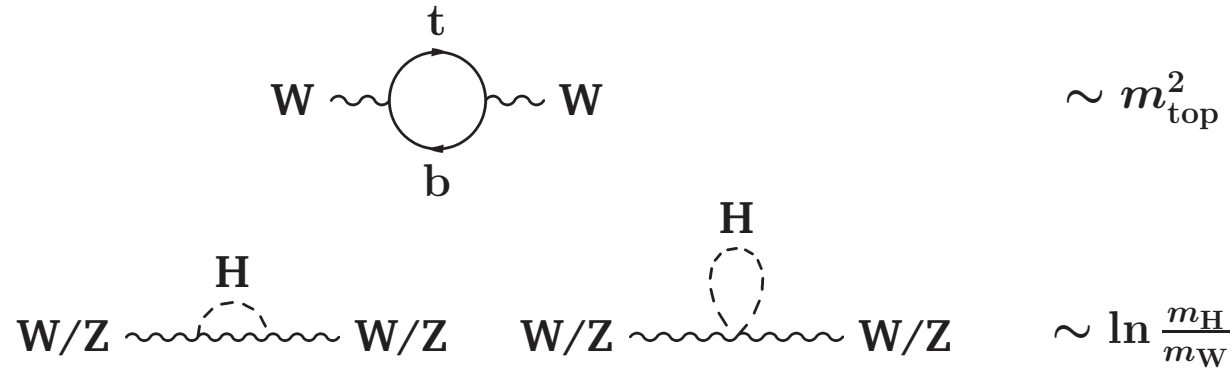


$D\bar{0}$ Data vs. SHERPA



Pinning down EWSB at the Tevatron

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



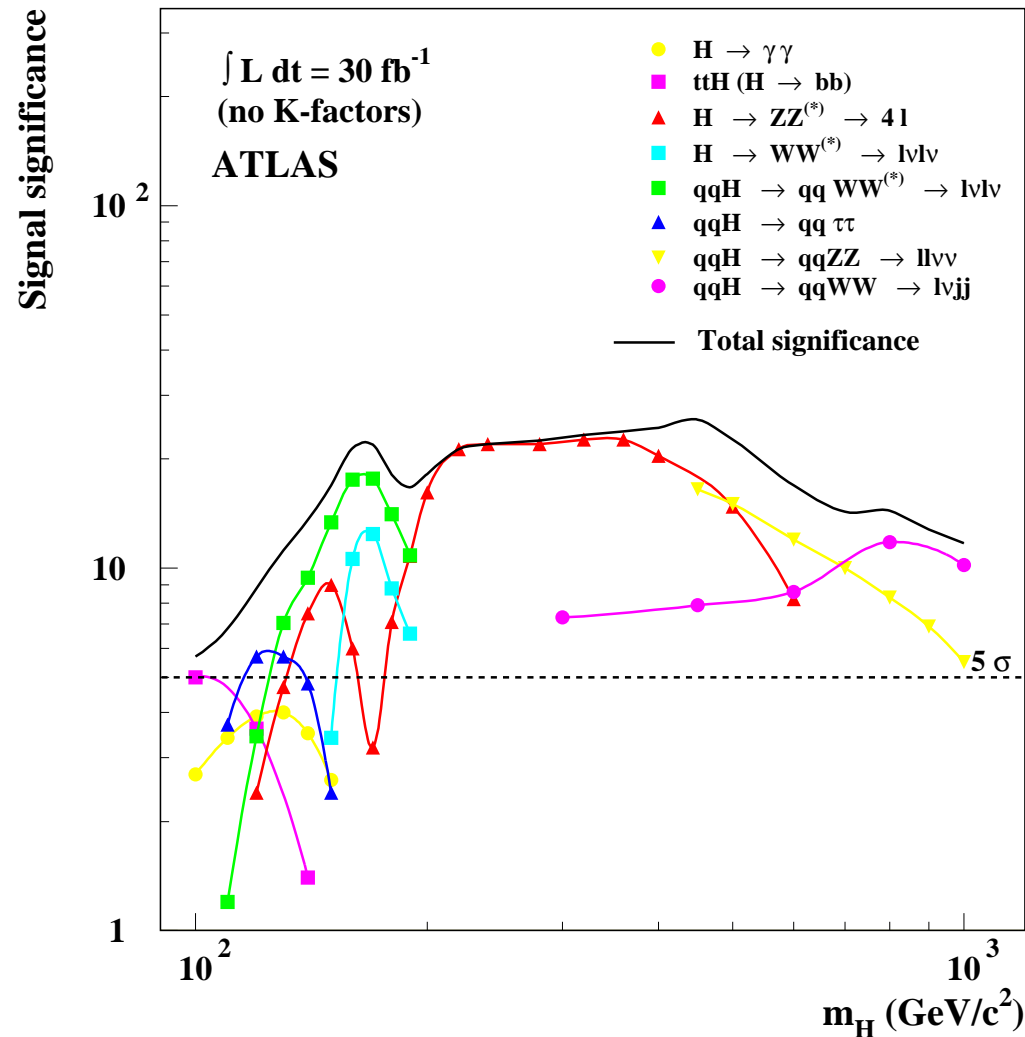
→ Indirect constraints on Higgs boson mass:

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

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

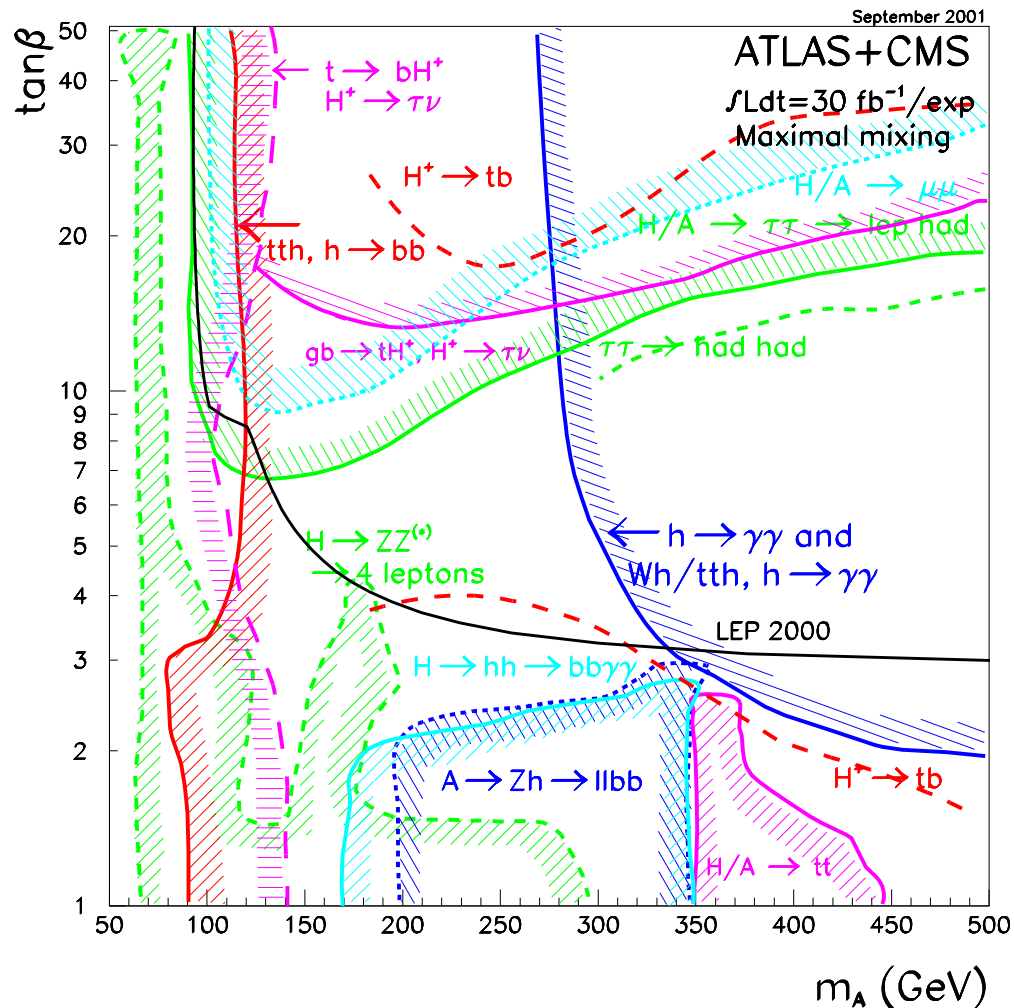
Outlook: Search for SM Higgs boson at the LHC

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



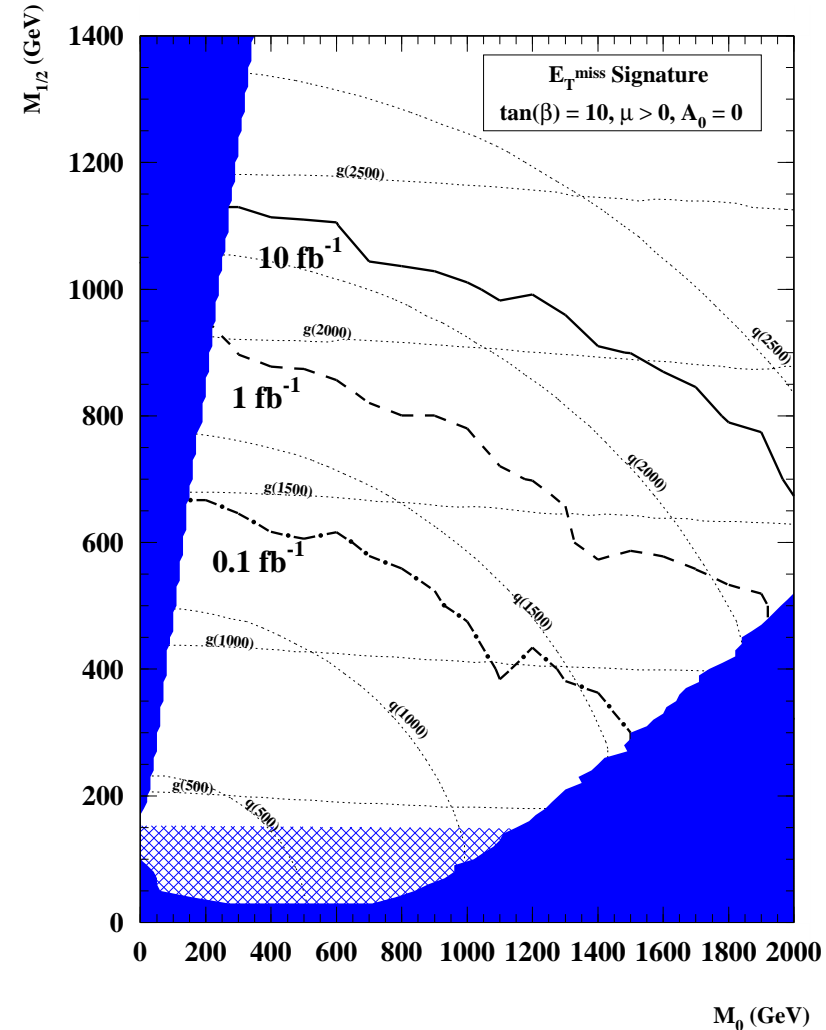
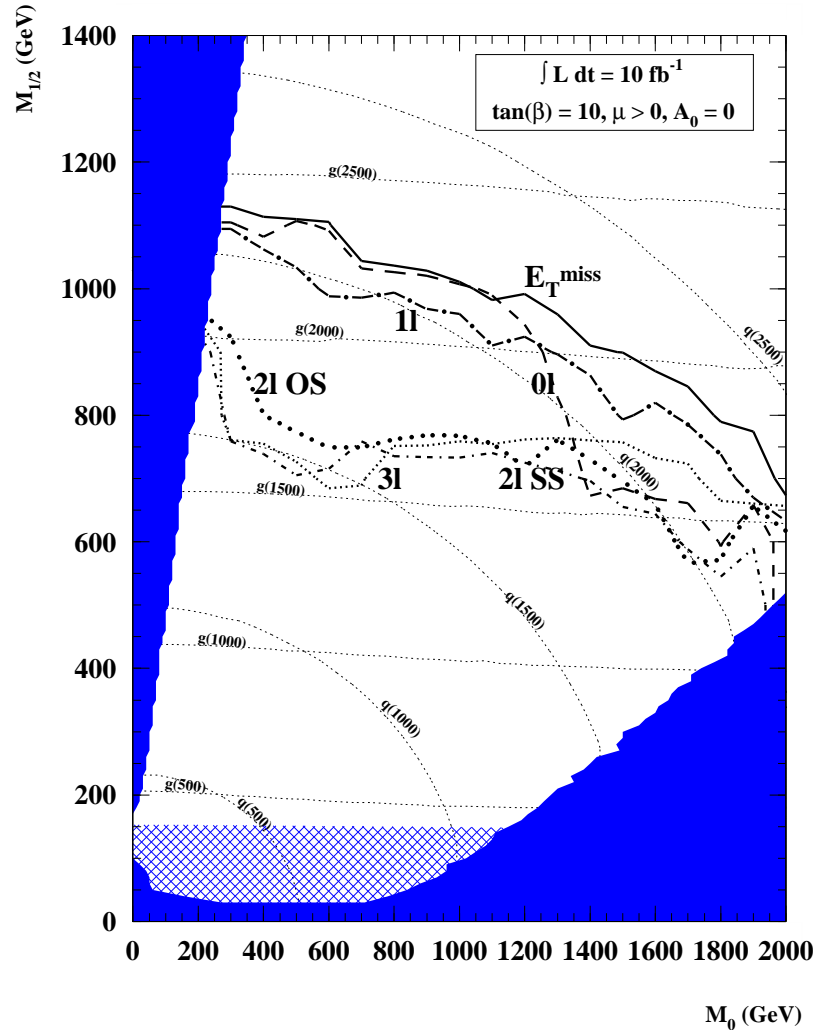
Outlook: MSSM Higgs Searches at the LHC

- 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

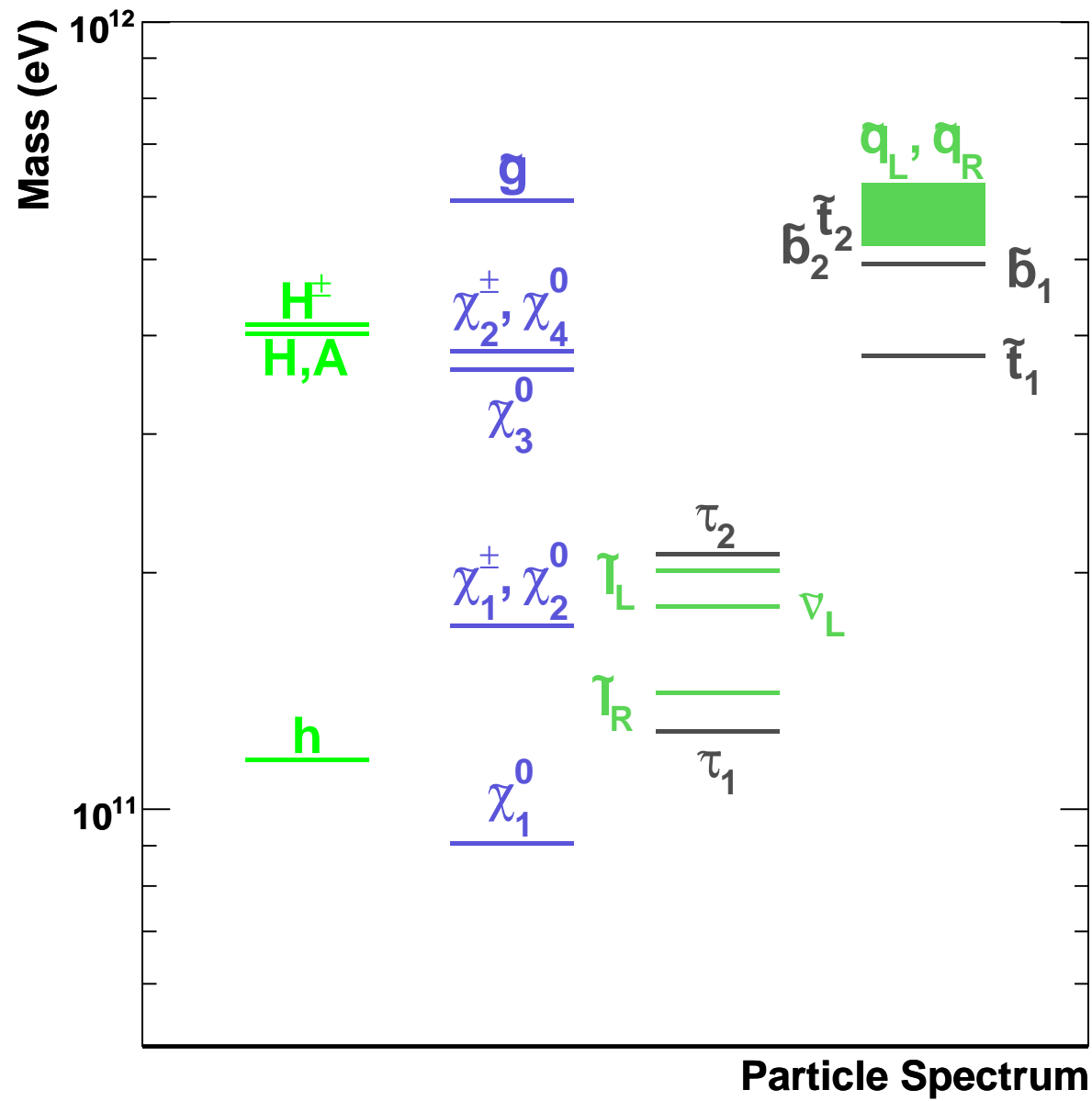
ATLAS Discovery reach for Supersymmetry:



Most likely limitation for a fast SUSY discovery:

- calibration, data quality, trigger commissioning...

Typical mass spectrum of SUSY particles

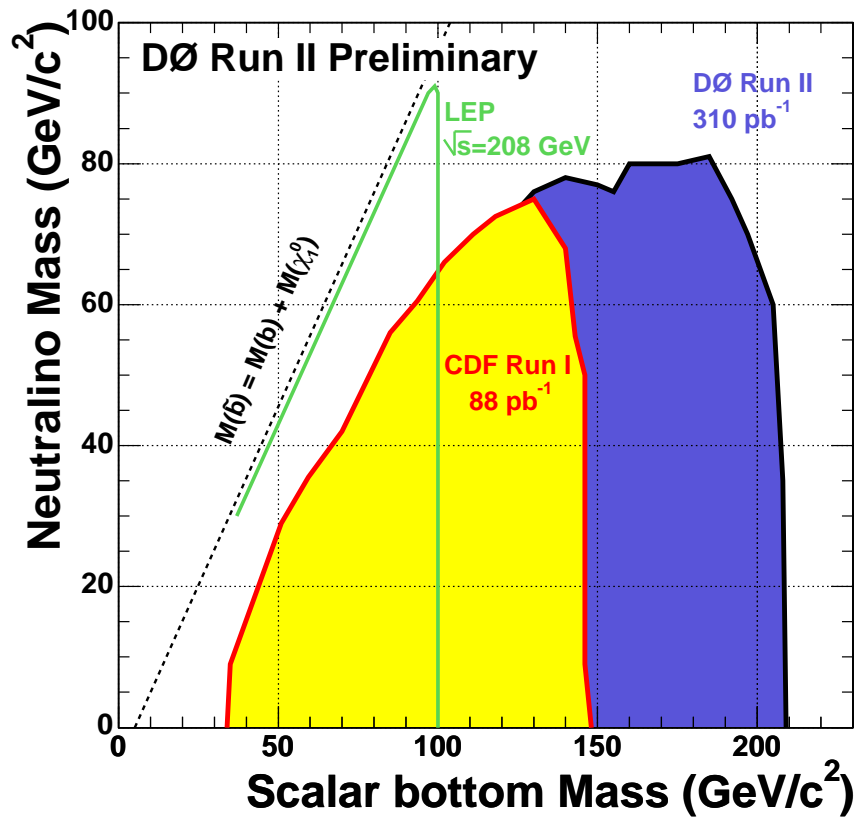


Search for Supersymmetry – Sbottoms/Stops

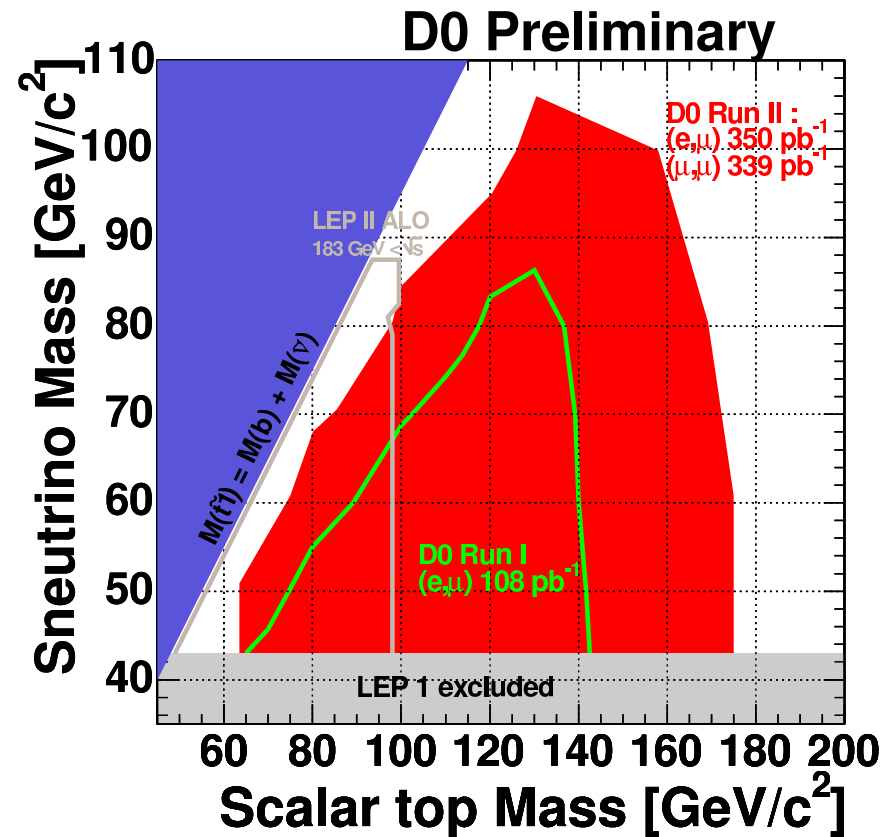
Dedicated $D\bar{D}$ searches for light sbottom or stop quarks

- 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 Supersymmetry: R-Parity Violation

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

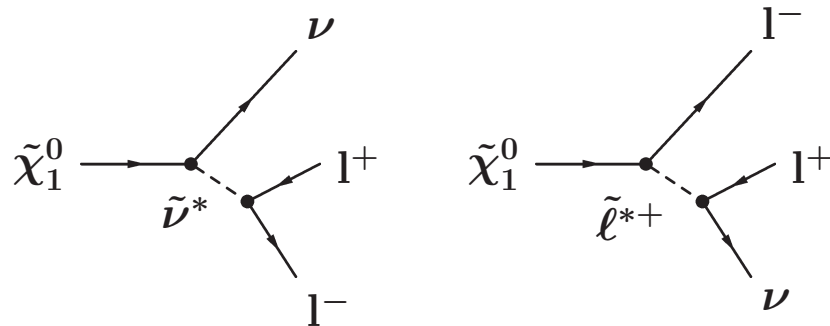
$$W = W_{RPC} + W_{RPV}$$

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

- 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

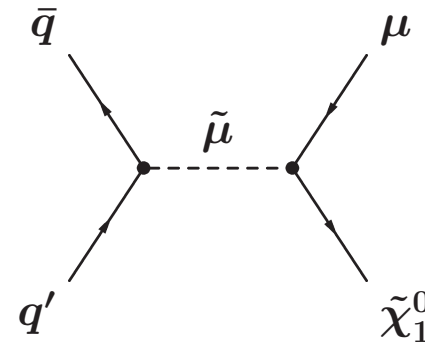
Important consequences of R-parity violation for SUSY collider signatures:

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)

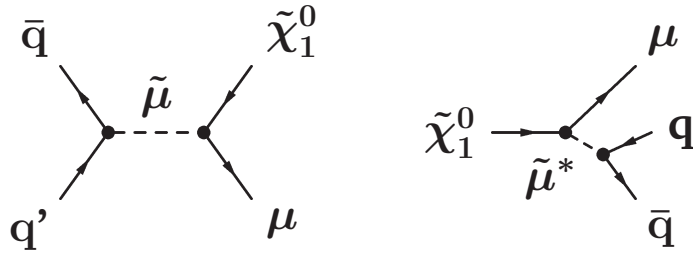
$\mathcal{D}\emptyset$ search channels:

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

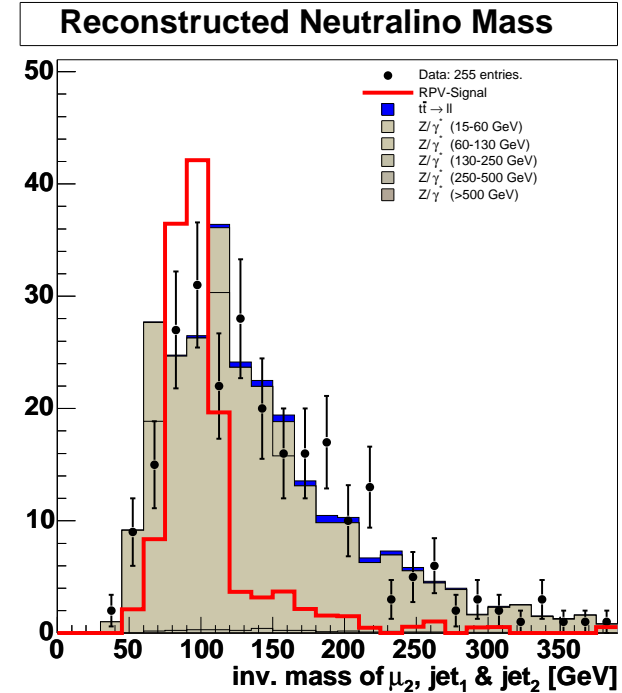
$$\tilde{\mu} \rightarrow \mu + \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow 2\mu + 2j$$

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:

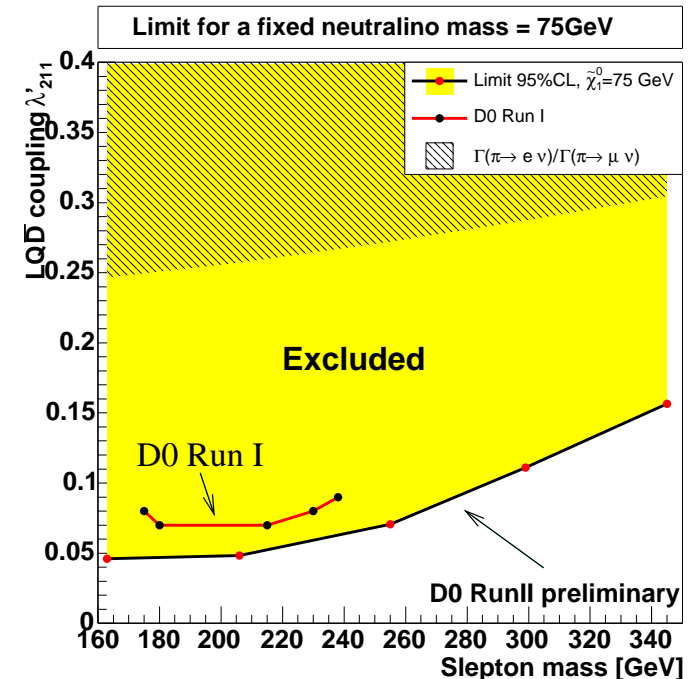
- between 0.1 and 1.6 events (depending on mass hypothesis)

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 Charginos and Neutralinos – R-Parity Violation

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

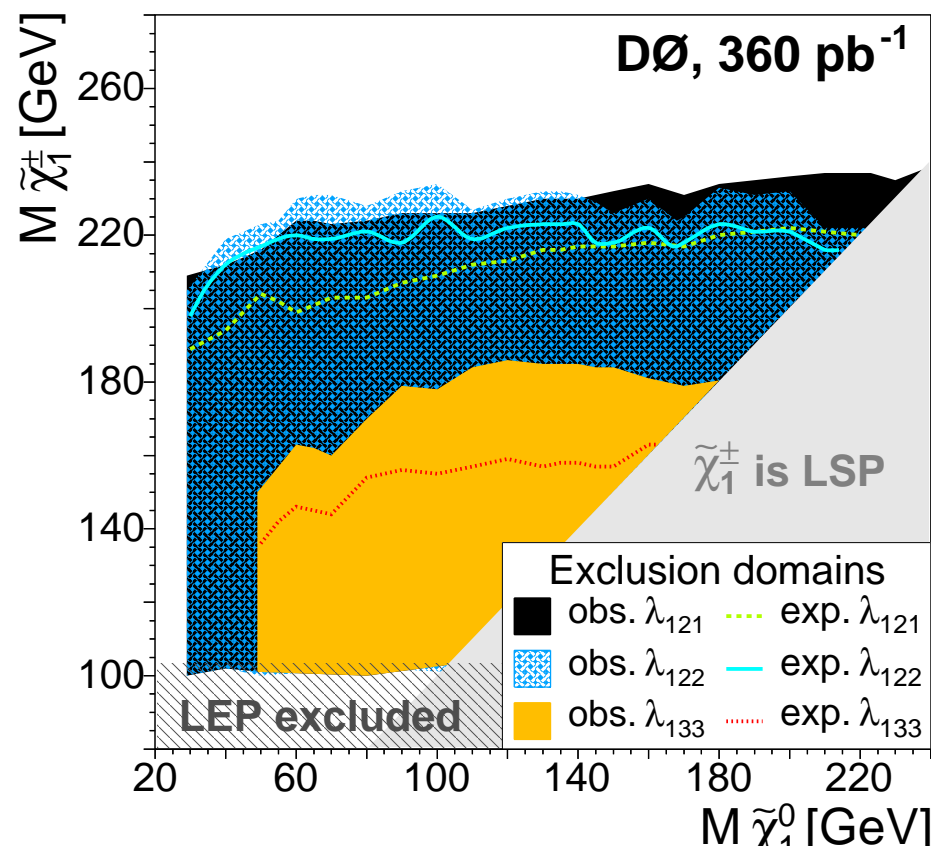
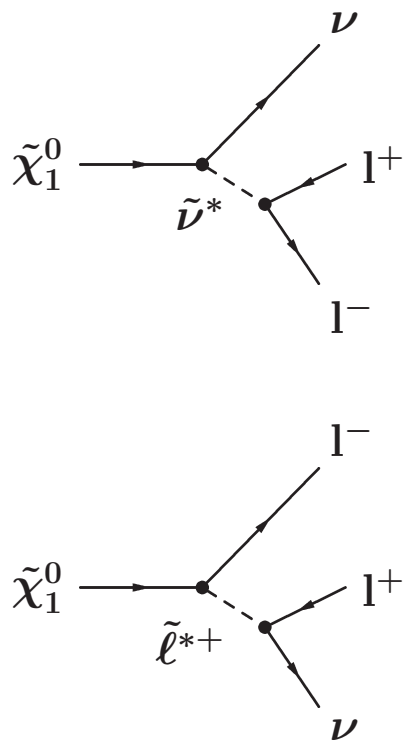
$$W_{RPV} = \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k$$

→ 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 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

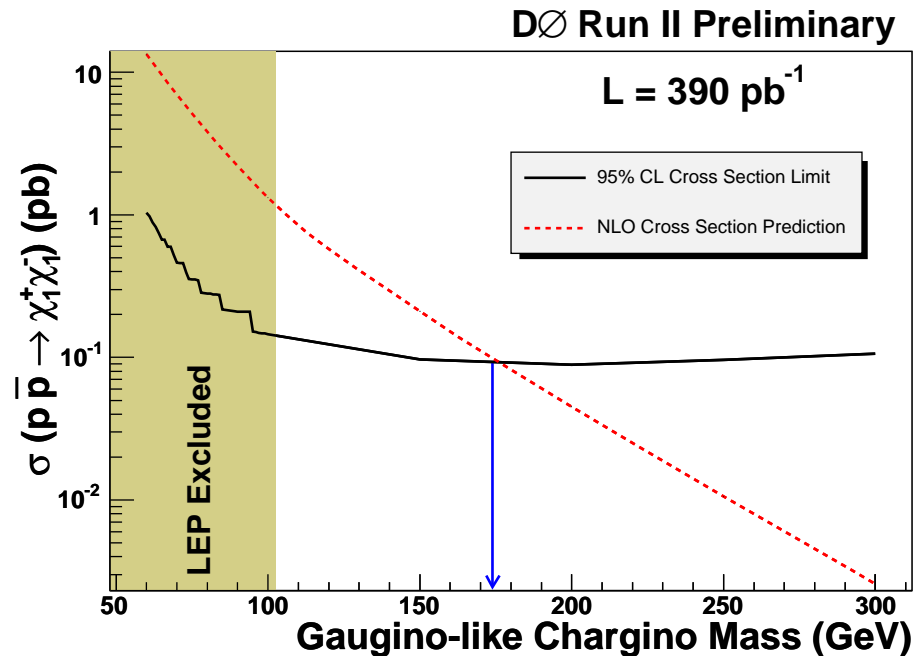
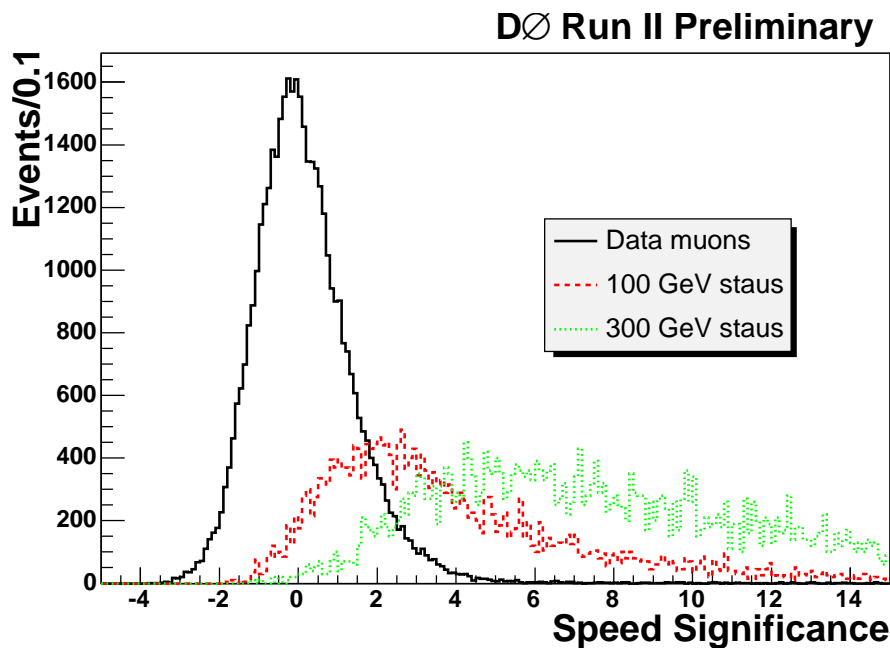
Additional Handle: large dE/dx in tracker and calorimeter (not used by current analysis)

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

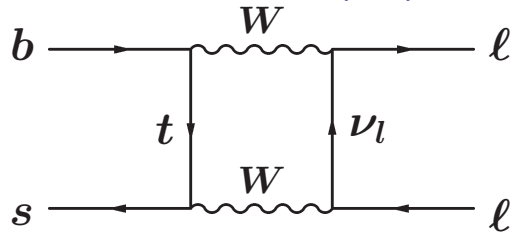
Results ($m > 100 \text{ GeV}$): no events observed, 0.66 ± 0.06 events expected

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

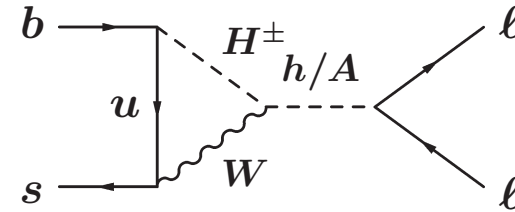


Search for Supersymmetry: $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

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



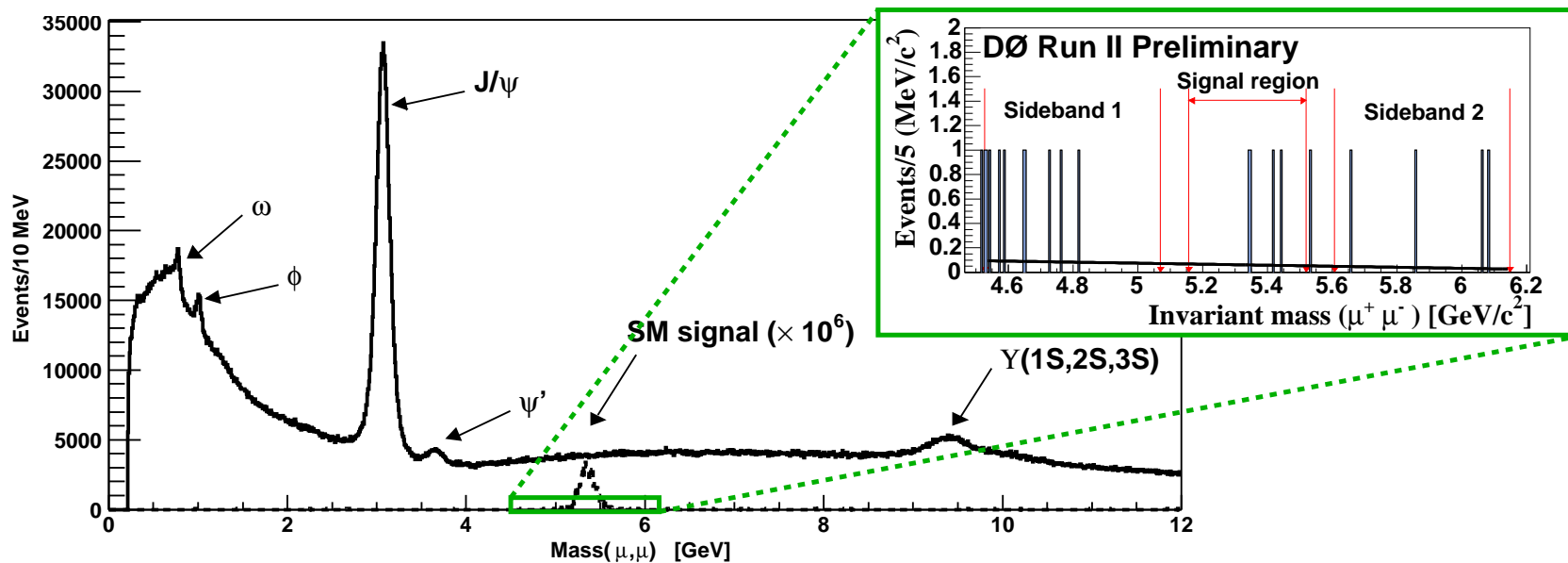
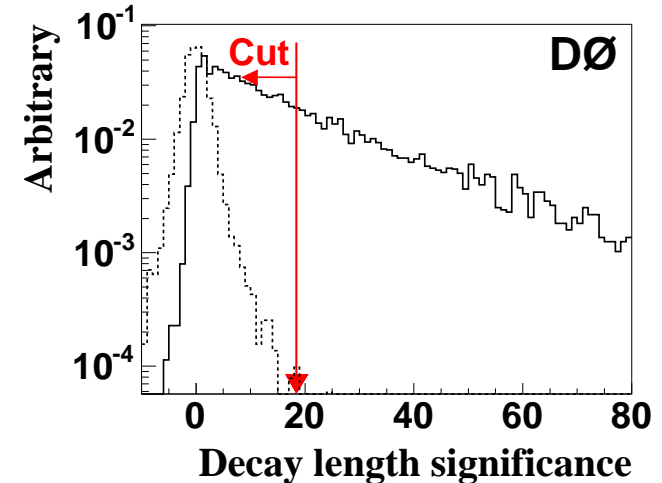
SUGRA: enhancement $\sim (\tan\beta)^6$



→ 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.):

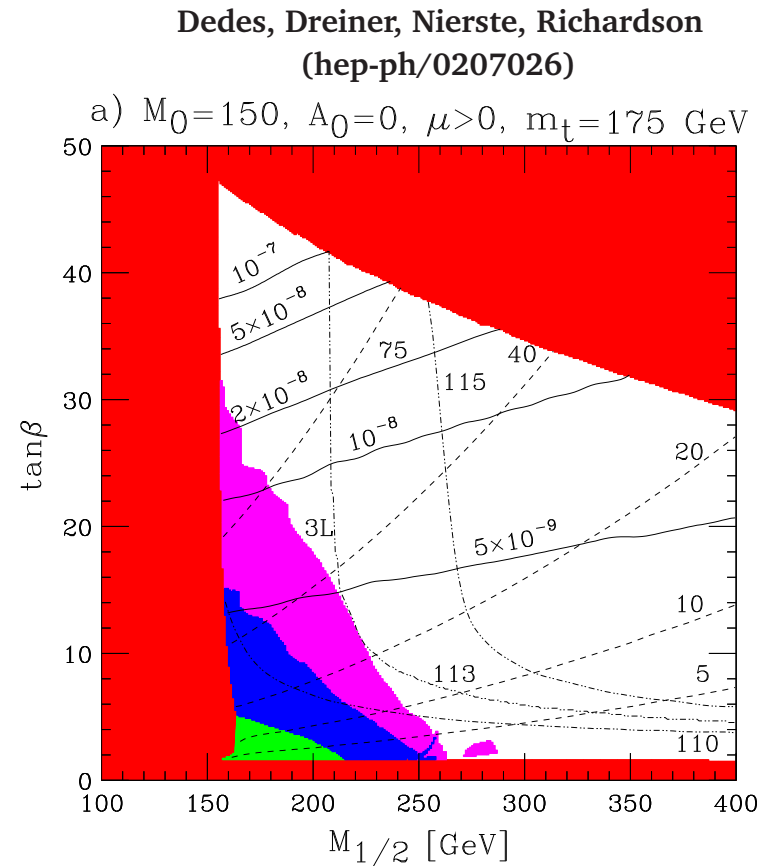
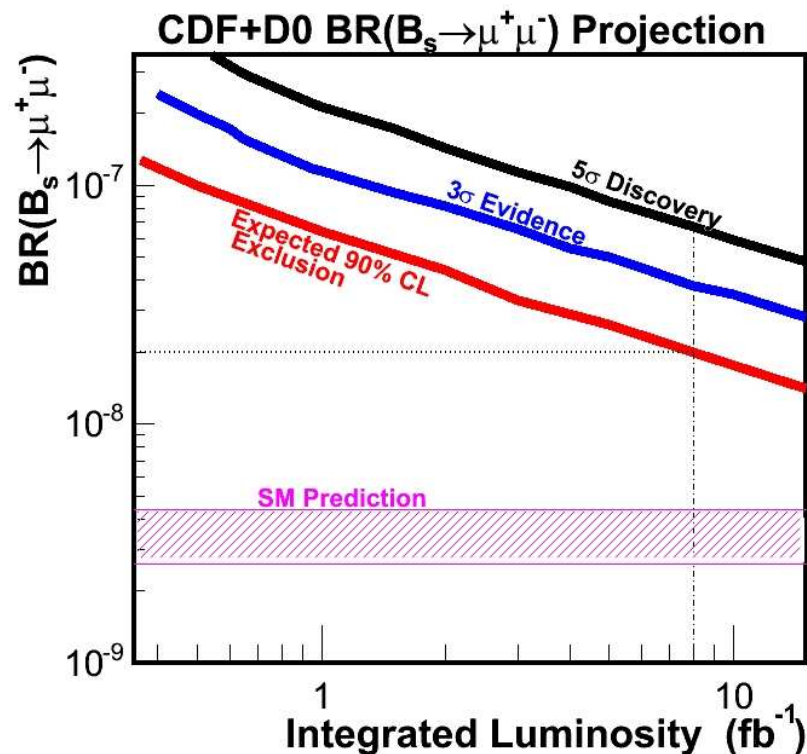
DØ (300 pb^{-1}): 4.3 ± 1.2 expected, 4 observed $\rightarrow \text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 3.7 \times 10^{-7}$

CDF (364 pb^{-1}): 1.5 ± 0.2 expected, 0 observed $\rightarrow \text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 2.0 \times 10^{-7}$

TEVNPWG Combination: $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 1.5 \times 10^{-7}$

Projection for Run IIb: sensitivity will approach 10^{-8}

\rightarrow will test large part of SUGRA parameter space



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)

