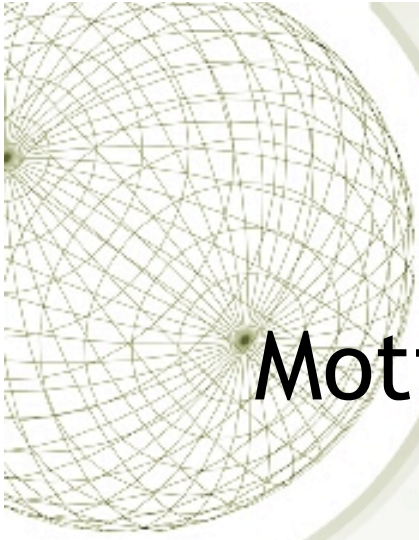


*Search for Supersymmetry
Using Diphoton Events in $pp\bar{b}ar$
Collision at $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV*

Eunsin Lee
Department of Physics
Texas A&M University



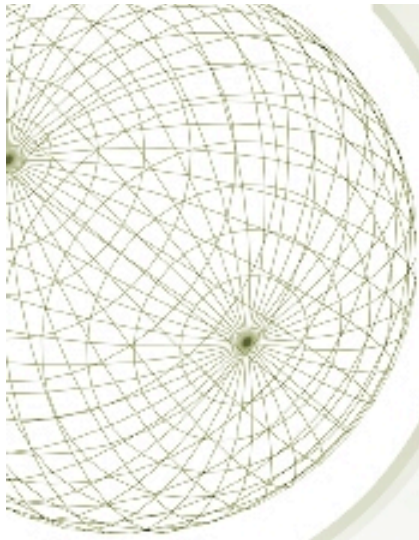
Outline

Motivation

Tools

Analysis

Conclusion



Motivation

Excuse me, are you a fundamental particle?



The Standard Model

The Fundamental Question:
What is the world made of?

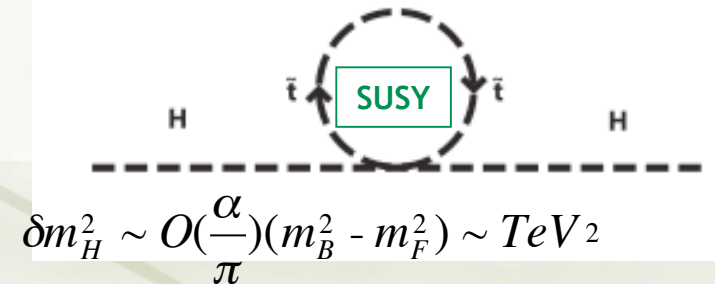
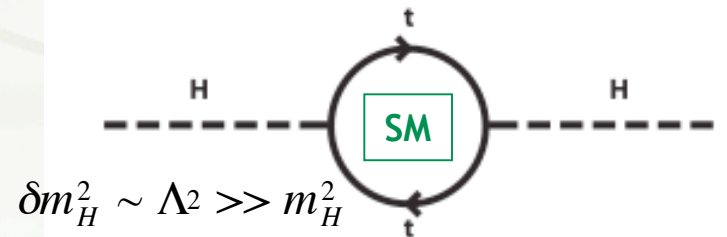
- ★ The SM provides a remarkably successful description of the properties of fundamental particles based on symmetry principle.
- Fermions (matters, spin 1/2)
- Bosons (force carriers, spin 1)
- Particle masses acquired by Higgs boson (not found yet)
- ★ But incomplete... e.g. hierarchy (naturalness) problem

Elementary Particles

Quarks	u up	c charm	t top	γ photon
	d down	s strange	b bottom	
Leptons	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	Z Z boson
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	
	I	II	III	
	Three Families of Matter			

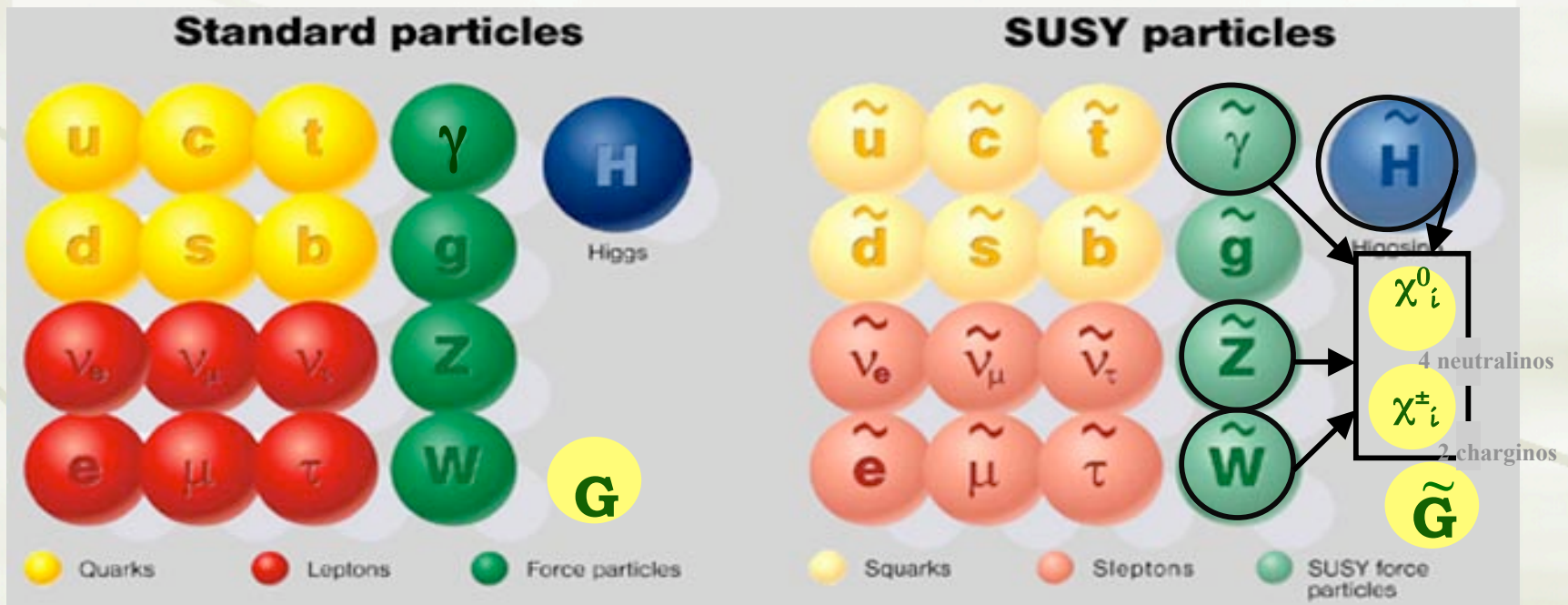
Hierarchy Problem in SM

- ✦ Electromagnetic and weak forces are successfully unified at $\sim 10^2$ GeV scale: Electroweak theory (EWK)
- ✦ Want to unify EWK and strong force: Grand Unified Theory (GUT)
- ✦ The GUT scale (Λ) is believed to be 10^{16} GeV while Higgs mass should be EWK scale $\sim 10^2$ GeV - Difficulties arise in the SM: **HIERARCHY** problem
- ✦ Higgs mass driven by the GUT scale is unstable (divergent)
- ✦ **Supersymmetry is designed to solve this problem**



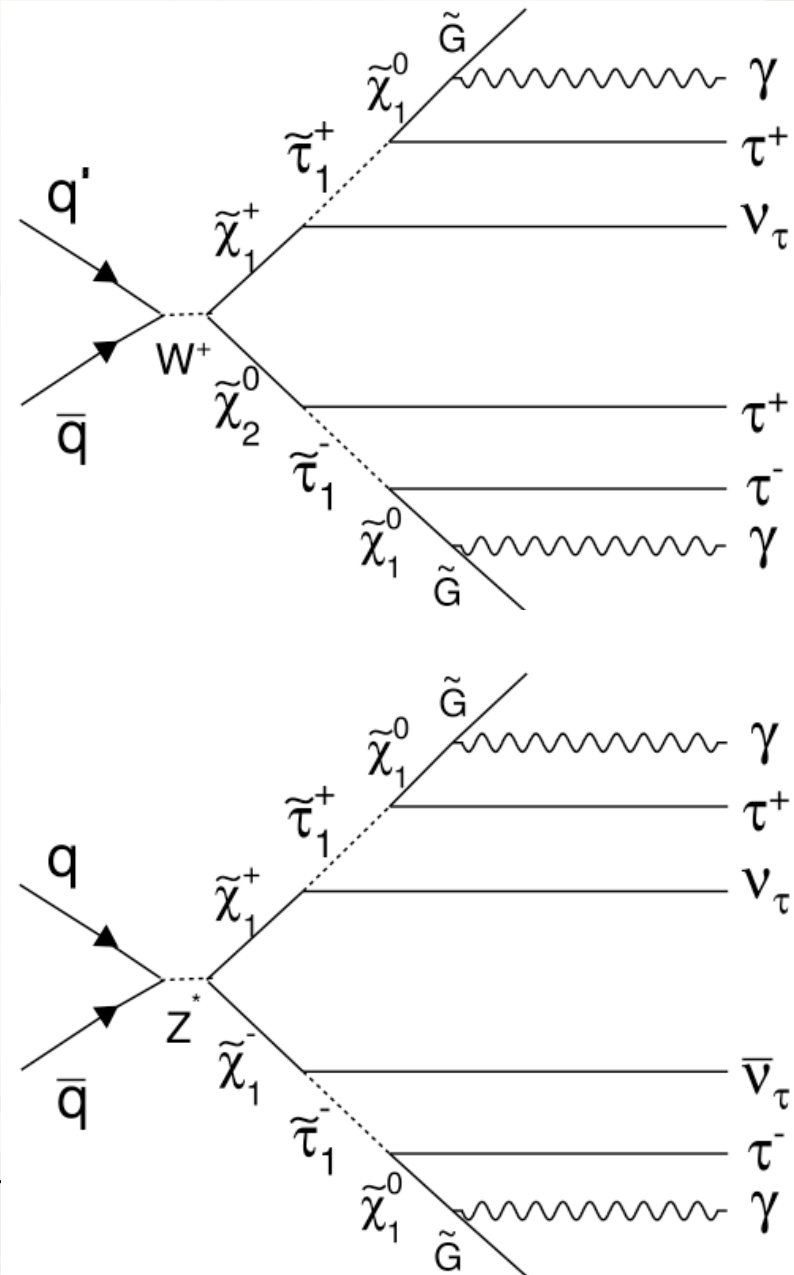
Supersymmetry

- ★ A solution to the problem: suggest a symmetry between **fermions** and **bosons**, **supersymmetry**, at few TeV scale
- ★ Protect the Higgs mass from the divergence
- ★ SUSY particles not observed yet - they must be heavier and SUSY must be broken at higher energy (~TeV)



- ★ In Gauge Mediated Supersymmetry Breaking (GMSB) Models the ordinary gauge interactions are responsible for SUSY breaking
- ★ SUSY broken at low energy (\sim TeV)- much of parameter space predict new particles to be accessible at today's experiments
- ★ GMSB is quite predictive in the SUSY mass spectrum and have distinctive phenomenological features - collider experiments can put these predictions fully to test

GMSB Models





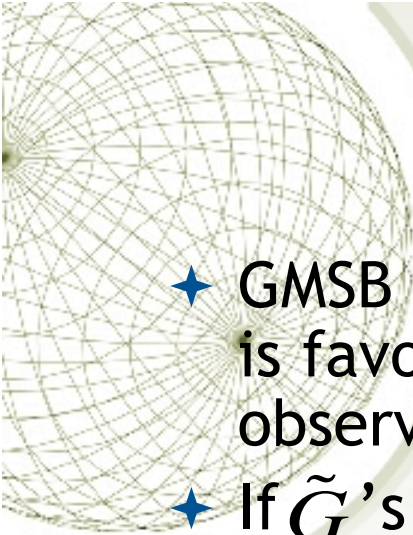
More on GMSB

- ★ GMSB has only 6 “free” parameters while Minimal SUSY Model has 106 free parameters
- ★ Intrinsically suppress flavor-changing neutral currents (FCNC)
- ★ Consistent with cosmological constraints as all SUSY particles produced in early universe decay to the \tilde{G} Lightest SUSY Particle (LSP) which can be a warm dark matter candidate - More on this later



GMSB Neutralino

- ★ For simple case GMSB predicts the lightest Neutralino ($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$) to be the Next-to-Lightest SUSY Particle with the Gravitino (\tilde{G}) as the Lightest SUSY Particle
- ★ For much of the parameter space the Neutralino decays via $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma + \tilde{G}$
- ★ The final state high energy photons can be produced at collider experiments
- ★ $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ can travel macroscopic distance (meters) with nanosecond lifetimes - measure the arrival time of photon



GMSB and Cosmology

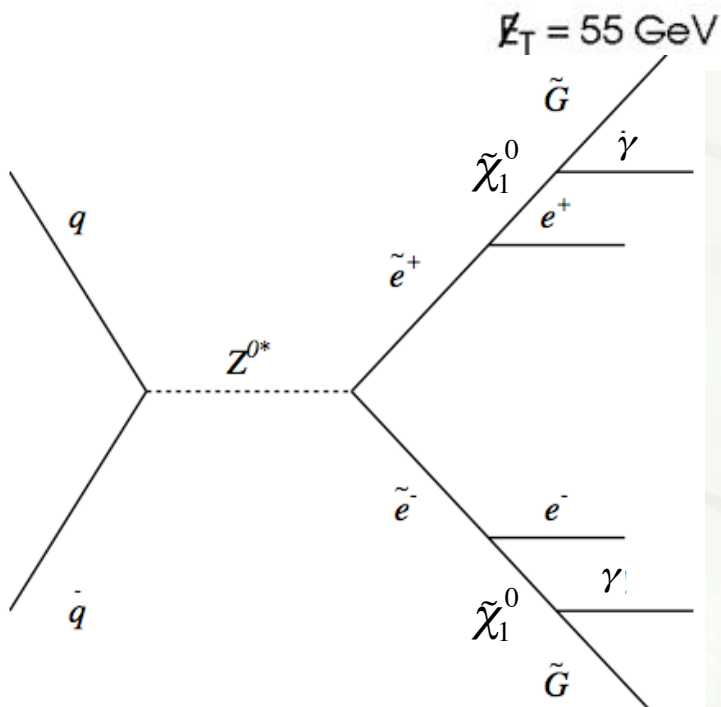
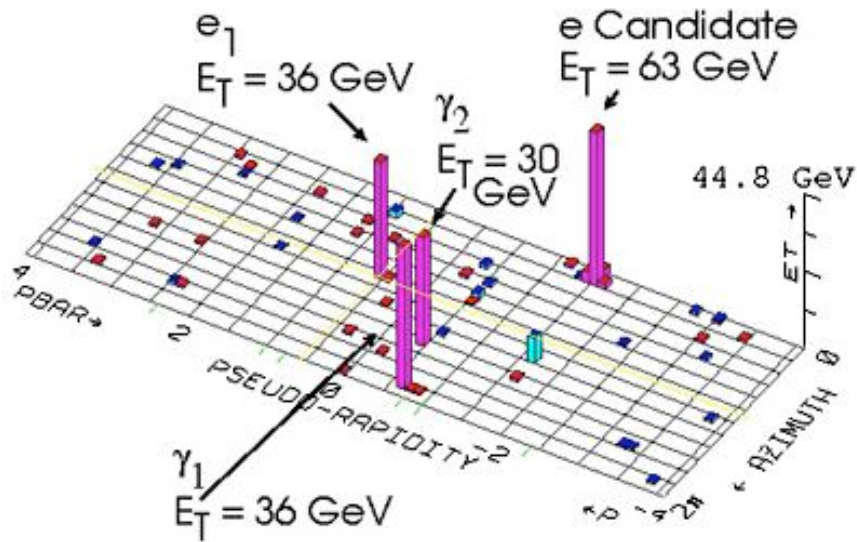
- ★ GMSB with non-zero $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ lifetime and ~ 1 keV mass \tilde{G} is favored as they are consistent with astronomical observations and early universe inflation model
- ★ If \tilde{G} 's too light (< 1 keV) they can destroy the nuclei produced during big bang nucleosynthesis - cosmic microwave background inconsistent with observation
- ★ If \tilde{G} 's too heavy (> 1 keV) their density can cause the universe to “overclose”
- ★ This cosmology constraints ($m_{\text{Grav}} \sim 1$ keV) relate mass and lifetime of $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$
 - small lifetimes (several ns) are favored for large masses (~ 100 GeV)

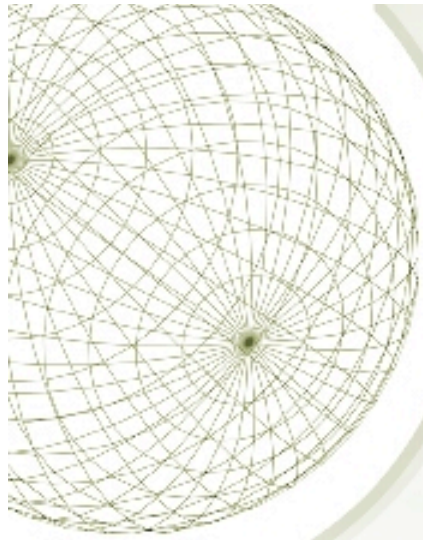
Unusual Event: SUSY?

◆ In late 1990's
an unusual $ee\gamma\gamma E_T$
candidate event was
observed at the CDF
detector in Fermilab

◆ SM prediction:
 $\sim 10^{-6}$ events

◆ Is this GMSB-SUSY?





Tools

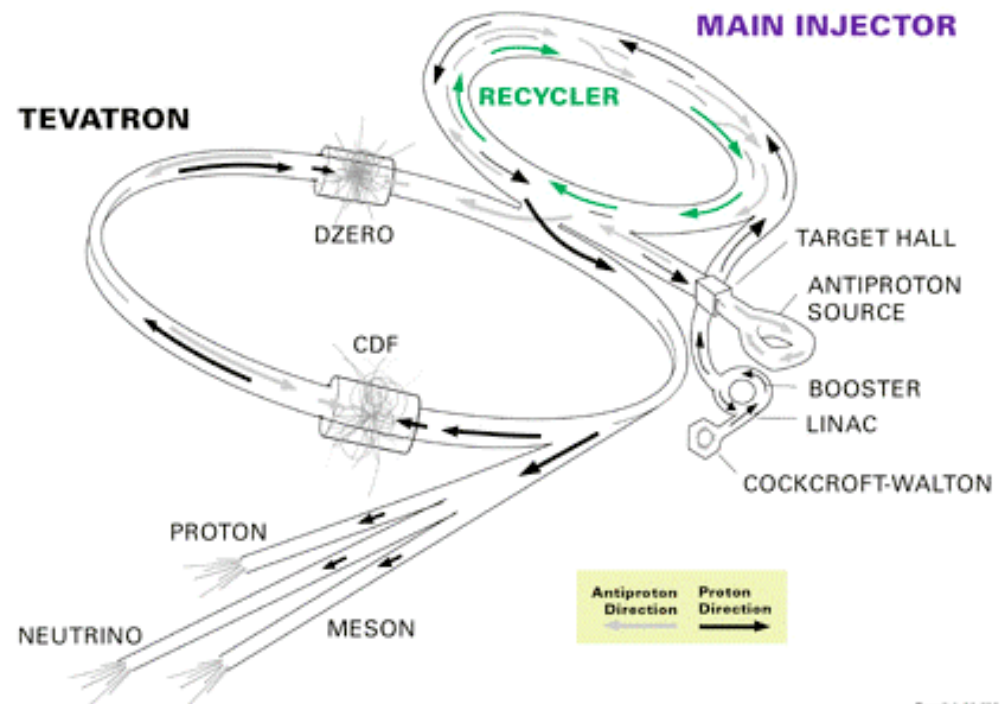


Particle Collider

One way to search for the Neutralinos is to use particle colliders like the Tevatron at Fermilab

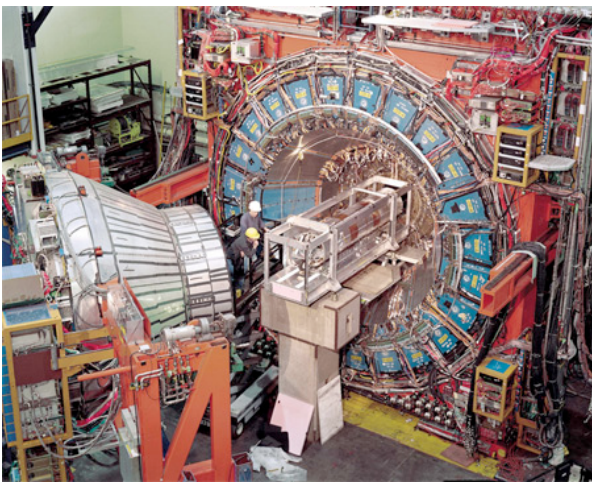
- ★ Energy frontier for now : 1.96 TeV
- ★ A beam crossing every 396 ns
- ★ ~ 60 mb inelastic cross section: 6 trillion collisions per 100 pb^{-1}
- ★ Total integrated luminosity $\sim 5.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ delivered up to now

FERMILAB'S ACCELERATOR CHAIN



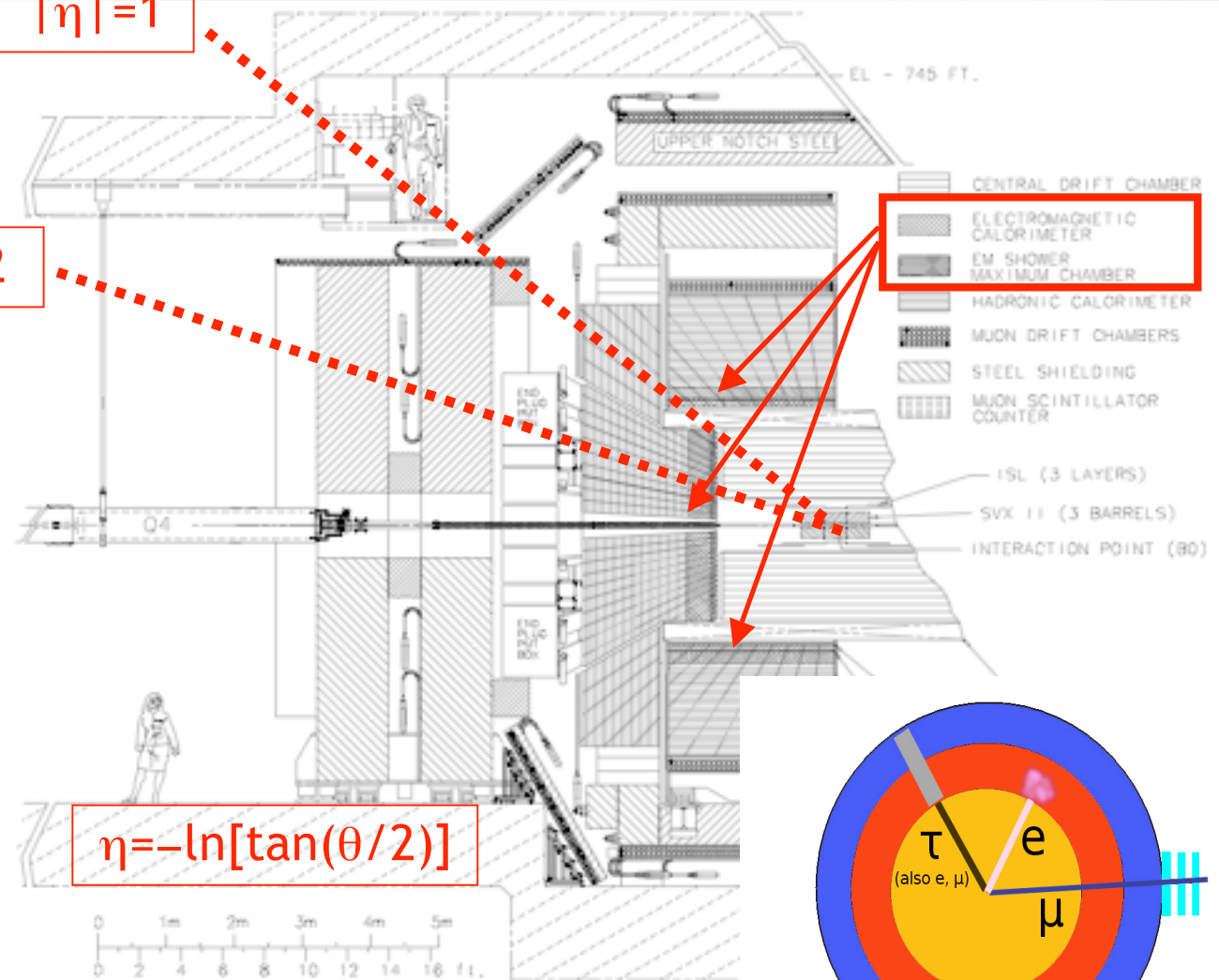
Fermilab 05-035

CDF Detector II

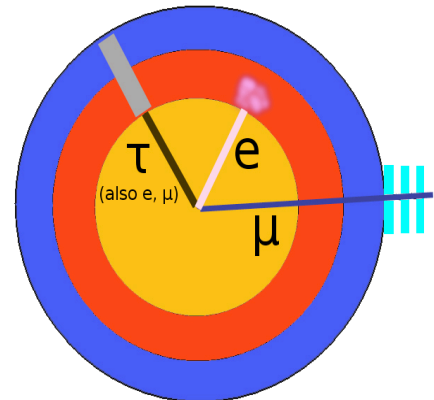


$|\eta|=1$

$|\eta|=2$



$\eta = -\ln[\tan(\theta/2)]$



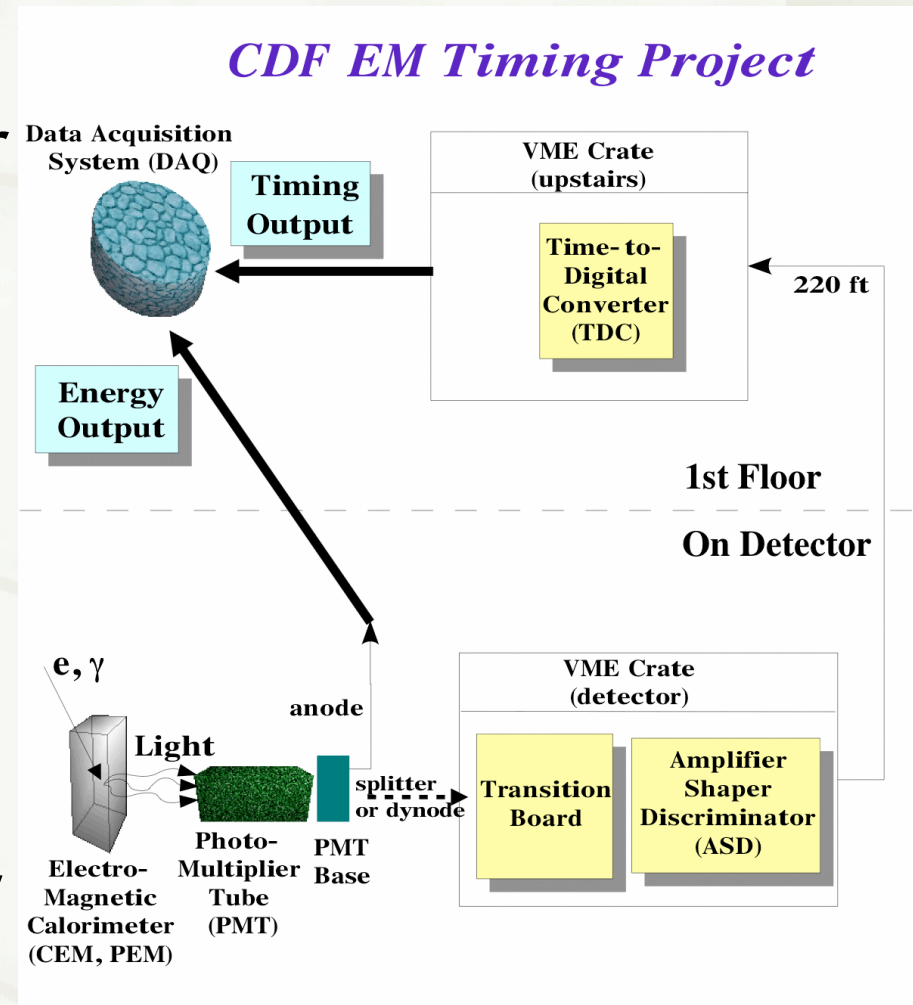
- ★ This is a multipurpose detector with multi concentric system
- ★ Able to identify electrons, muons, taus, jets, photons, b's and E_T

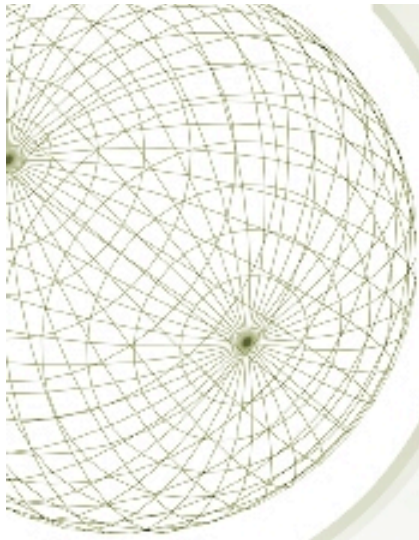
Eunsin Lee

Dissertation Proposal

The EMTiming System

- ★ Provides time of arrival of photons at calorimeter
- ★ Includes both CEM and PEM ($|\eta| < 2.0$)
- ★ Became fully operational starting in Dec 2004
- ★ Timing resolution: ~ 0.5 ns
- ★ 100% efficient for photons with $E_T > 13$ GeV



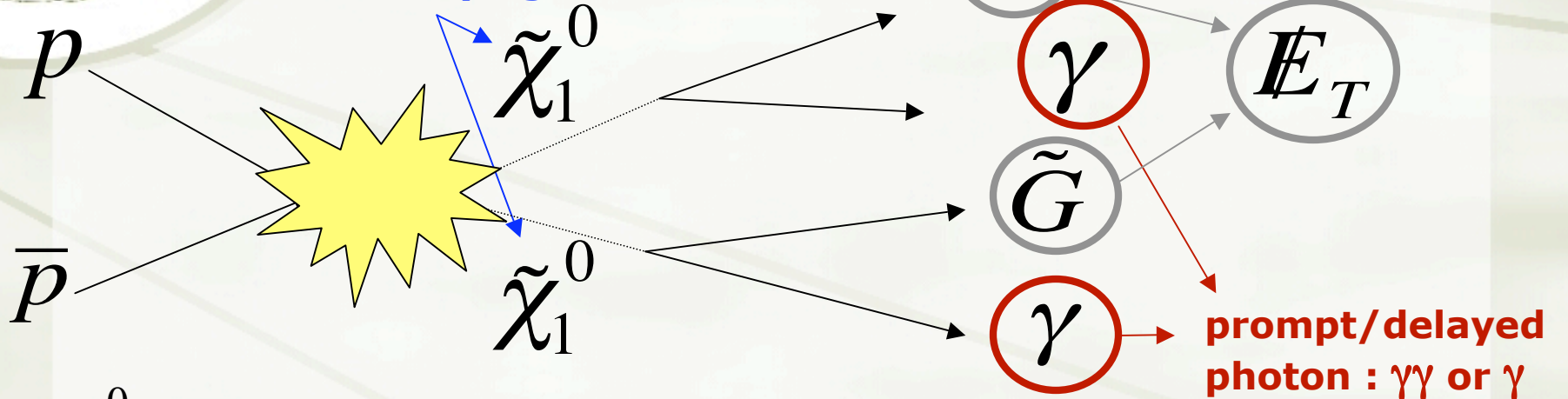


Analysis

GMSB Event Signature

- ★ In the Tevatron ($p\bar{p}$ collision) gaugino pair-production dominates
- ★ The gaugino pair decays produce a pair of $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$'s

Decay promptly or travel before decaying

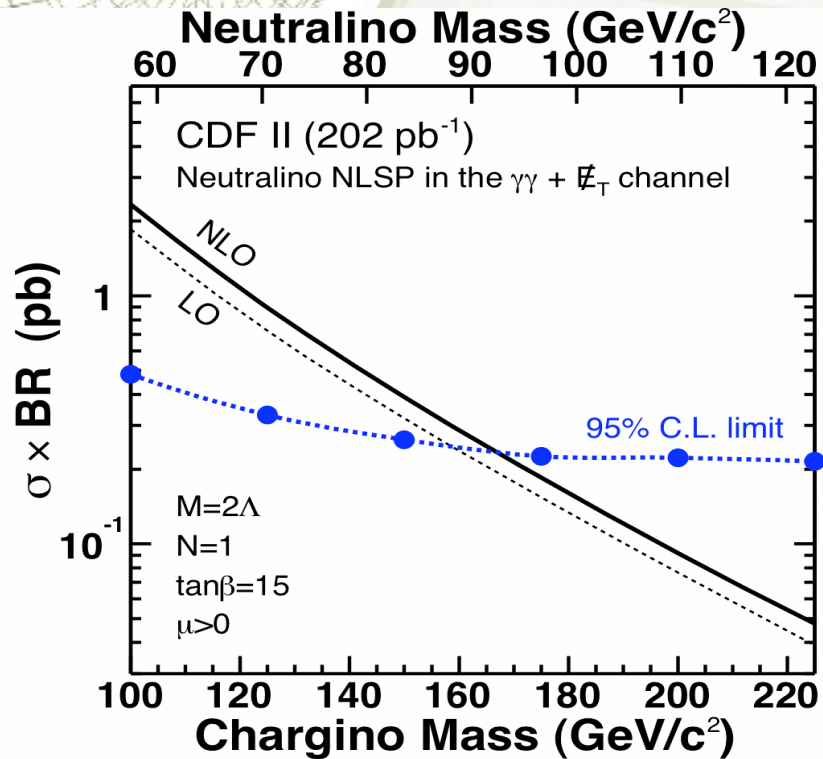


- ★ $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ decays into \tilde{G} , that gives rise to missing transverse energy (\cancel{E}_T), and a photon
- ★ Both or either $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ can decay in the detector

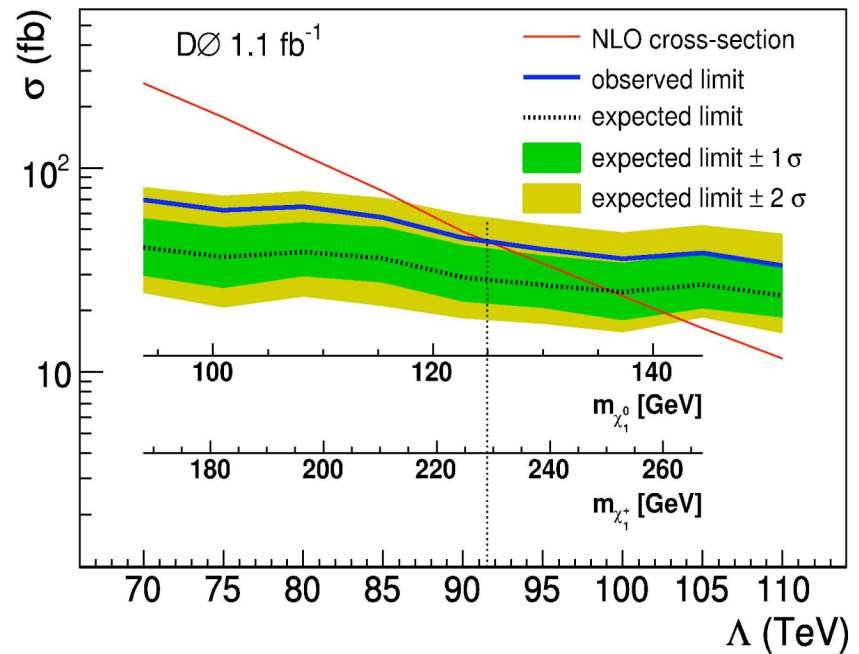
$$\gamma\gamma + \cancel{E}_T \text{ or } \gamma + \cancel{E}_T$$

Previous Diphoton Searches

$\gamma\gamma + \cancel{E}_T$ searches : sensitive to low lifetimes ($\tau < 2$ ns)
 (only prompt photons : $\tau = 0$ ns)



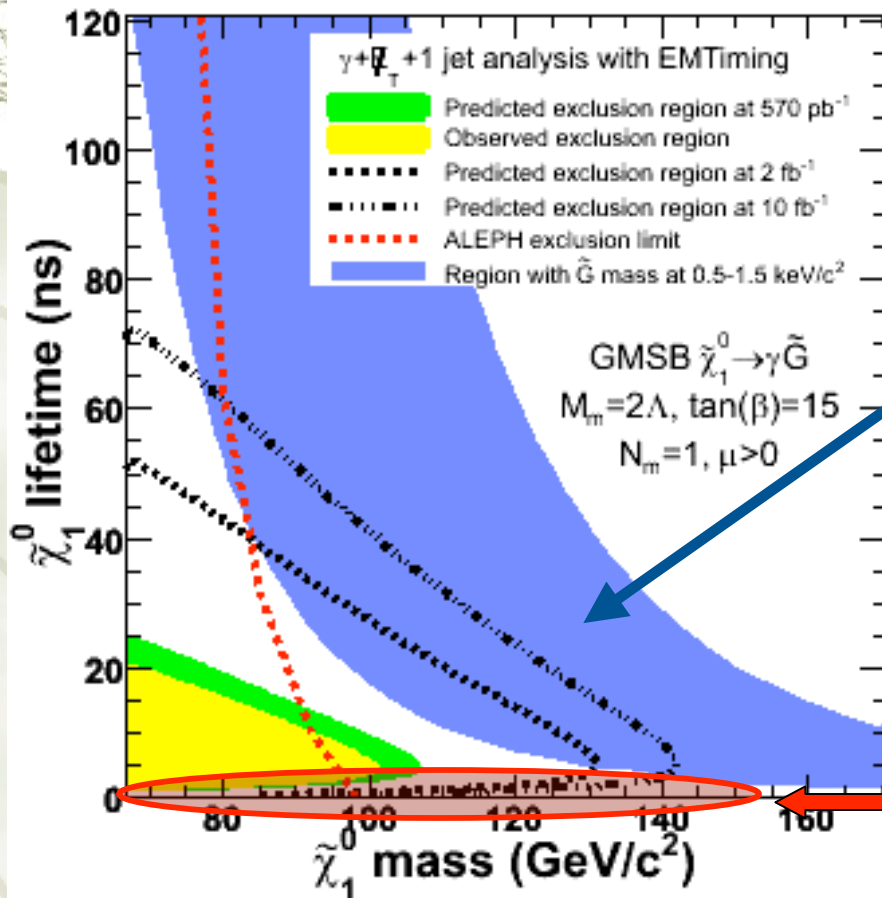
CDF (0.2 fb⁻¹)
 Phys.Rev.D71, 031104 (2005)



DØ (1.1 fb⁻¹)
 Phys.Lett.B659, 856 (2008)

Single Delayed Photon Search

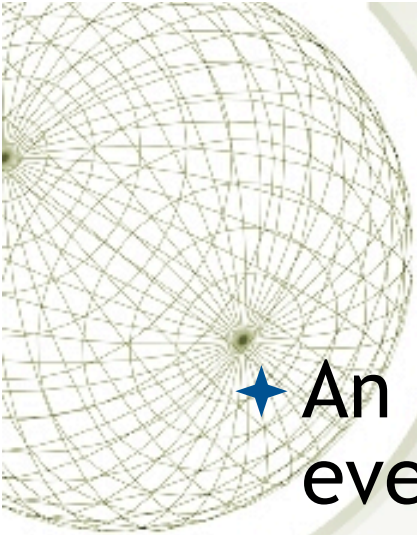
$\gamma + \cancel{E}_T + jet$: sensitive to high lifetimes
 (delayed photons : $\tau > 2$ ns)



CDF (0.6 fb^{-1})
 Phys.Rev.Lett 99, 121801 (2007)
 Phys.Rev.D78, 032015 (2008)
 P. Geffert, M. Goncharov, **EUNSIN LEE**,
 D. Toback, V. Krutelyov and P. Wagner

Cosmology Favored Region
 (shown in previous slide)

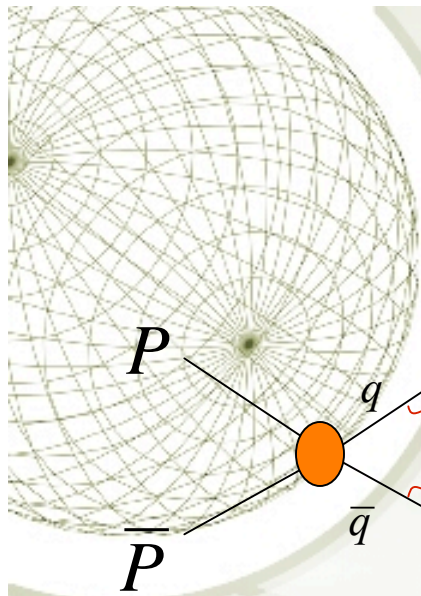
Our new search is **first $\gamma\gamma$**
search for non-zero low
lifetime region ($\tau < 2$ ns):
Trying to understand here



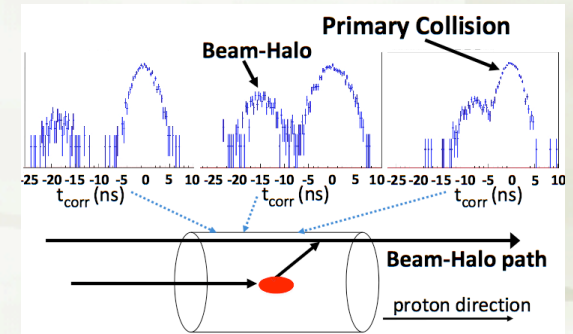
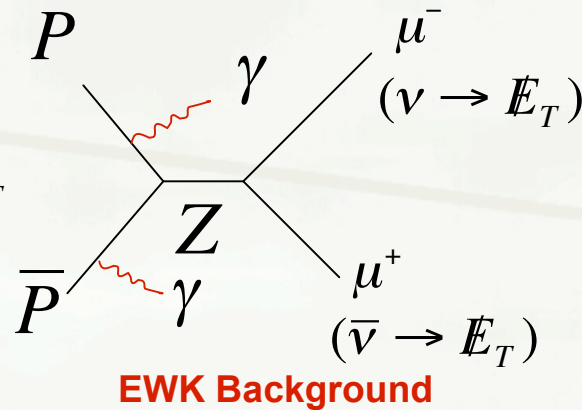
Analysis Overview

- ★ An *a priori* analysis where we look at all events that have two photons, regardless of what else is in the sample (inclusive diphoton sample)
- ★ Estimate the backgrounds for this sample as a function of various cuts
- ★ Optimize with background predictions and signal acceptance
- ★ Open the box

Backgrounds



QCD Background



Non-Collision Background : Cosmic and Beam Halo


- ★ QCD Events ($\gamma\gamma, \gamma - jet \rightarrow \gamma\gamma_{fake}$ and $jet - jet \rightarrow \gamma_{fake}\gamma_{fake}$) with fake \cancel{E}_T due to energy mis-measurement and event reconstruction pathologies such as wrong vertex and tri-photon events
- ★ EWK Events (W's and Z's) with real \cancel{E}_T
- ★ Non-Collision Backgrounds (cosmic rays and beam halo)

More on each later!



Dataset and Event Selection

- ★ Luminosity = 2.6 fb^{-1}
- ★ Photon of $E_T > 13 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 1.1$
- ★ Standard Photon ID requirements
- ★ $N_{vx} \geq 1$, Highest ΣP_T Vertex, $|Z_{vx}| < 60 \text{ cm}$
- ★ Cosmic rays and Beam related background removal cuts



What's new?

- ★ New METMODEL to improve QCD rejection
- ★ The EMTiming system to reject cosmics and beam related backgrounds
- ★ Simplify and re-optimize the analysis due to more direct ways of rejecting backgrounds
- ★ Use 13 times more data ($0.2 \text{ fb}^{-1} \Rightarrow 2.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
- ★ Estimate the sensitivity to non-zero lifetimes
(The EMTiming Simulation in GMSB signal MC)



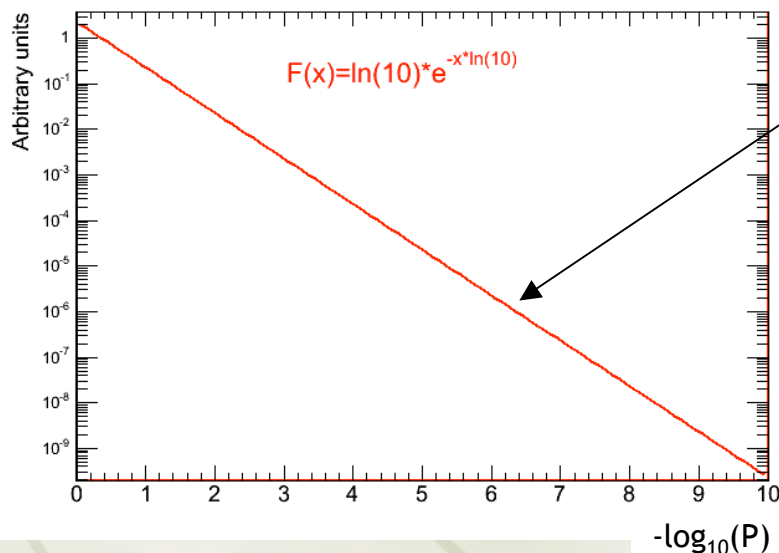
\cancel{E}_T Resolution Model

- ★ Missing Transverse Energy (\cancel{E}_T):
Transverse momentum of particles that escape a detector \Rightarrow **real** \cancel{E}_T
- ★ Detectors not perfect: **fake** \cancel{E}_T can arise due to energy measurement fluctuations
- ★ \cancel{E}_T Resolution Model (*METMODEL*) is designed to measure the significance of the \cancel{E}_T and predict the expected \cancel{E}_T significance distribution for a sample of events

E_T -significance

- ★ METMODEL runs large number of pseudo experiments to produce $P(E_T)$ of all possible values of the fake E_T by smearing clustered (jets) and unclustered energy
- ★ Want to know how significant measured E_T is
- ★ New definition:

$$E_T \text{ - significance} = -\log_{10} P(E_T^{fluc} \geq E_T^{meas})$$



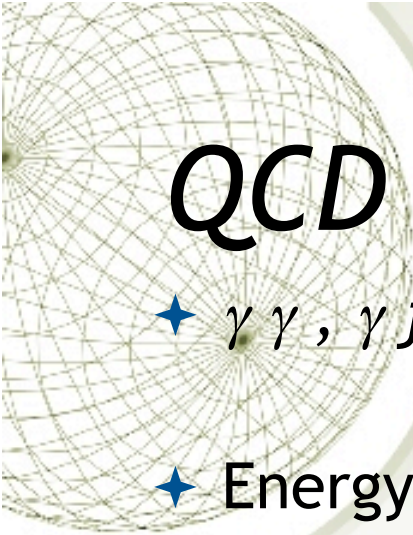
If there is no real E_T

For 10,000 events

Cut on MetSig > 1: ~ 1,000 events pass (10%)

Cut on MetSig > 2: ~ 100 events pass (1%)

Cut on MetSig > 3: ~ 10 events pass (0.1%)



QCD Backgrounds with Fake E_T

★ $\gamma\gamma, \gamma jet \rightarrow \gamma \gamma_{fake}, jet jet \rightarrow \gamma_{fake} \gamma_{fake}$

★ Energy Measurement Fluctuations

- Measure the significance of the E_T and predict the expected significance distribution for a sample of events by means of METMODEL

★ Large Fake E_T from event reconstruction pathologies such as tri-photon events where a photon is lost

- Normalize diphoton MC sample to the inclusive diphoton sample, taking into account jet backgrounds

★ Total QCD Prediction:

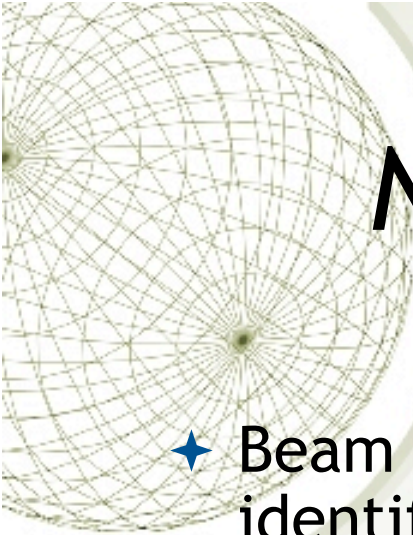
$$N_{\text{signal}}^{\text{QCD}} = N_{\text{signal}}^{\text{MetModel}} + N_{\text{signal}}^{\text{PATH}}$$

EWK Backgrounds with Real E_T

- ★ W 's and Z 's with real E_T in Leptonic Channels :
 - 1) $W_{\gamma\gamma}$ and $Z_{\gamma\gamma}$
 - 2) $W_{\gamma\gamma_{fake}}$ and $Z_{\gamma\gamma_{fake}}$
 - 3) $W_{\gamma_{fake}\gamma_{fake}}$ and $Z_{\gamma_{fake}\gamma_{fake}}$
- ★ Using MC samples with production cross section, normalize to $e\gamma$ data

$$N_{\text{signal}}^{\text{EWK}} = \sum_{i=\text{sources}} N_{\text{signal},i}^{\text{EWK-MC}} \cdot \text{SF}_i \frac{\text{Data}(e\gamma)}{\text{MC}(e\gamma)}$$

where $\text{SF}_i = \frac{\sigma_i \cdot k_i \cdot \mathcal{L}}{N_{\text{sample},i}^{\text{EWK}}}$ is scale factors to get proper ration of each EWK background for $\gamma\gamma + E_T$

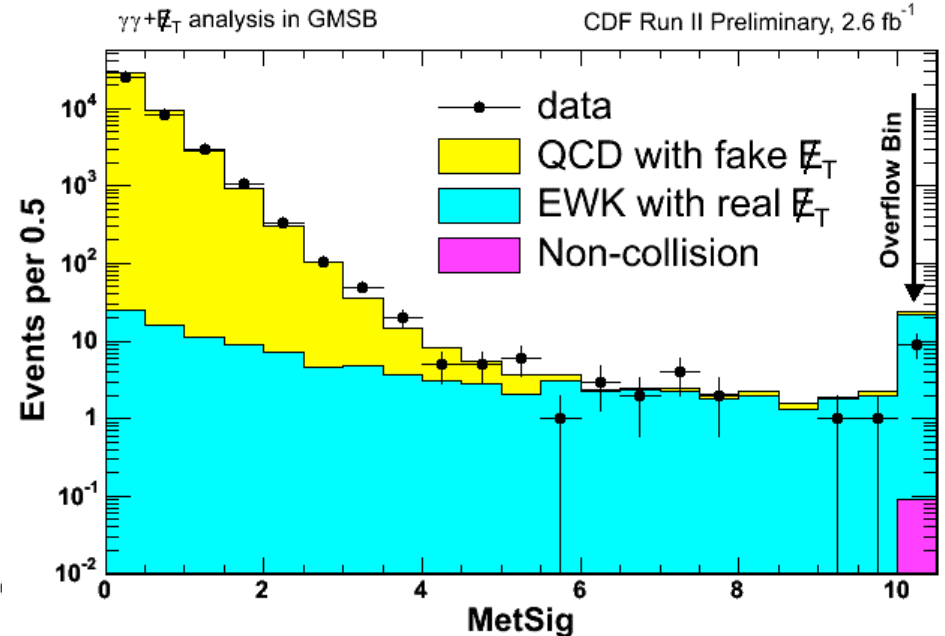
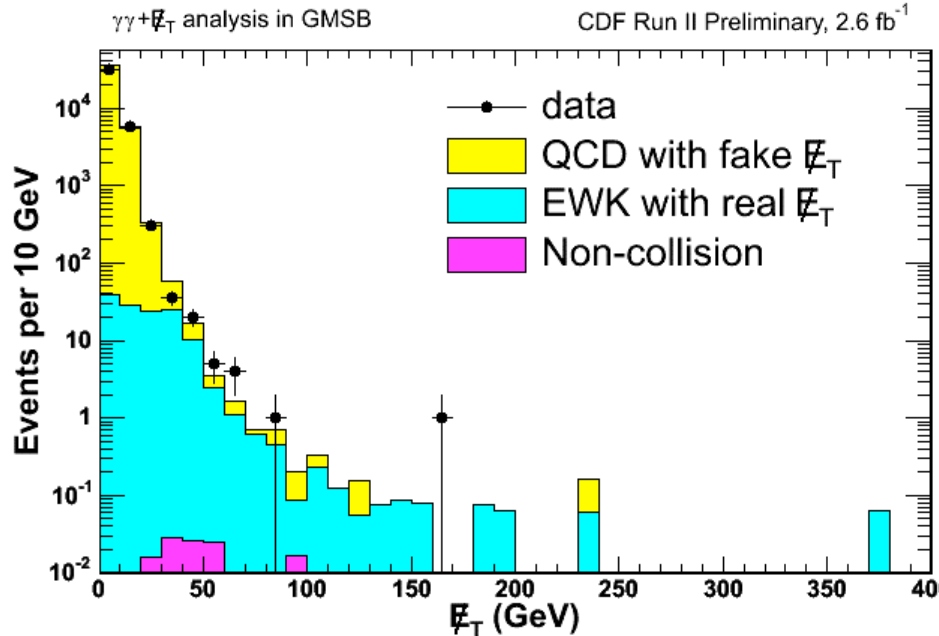


Non-Collision Backgrounds

- ✦ Beam Halo (BH): Estimate based the number of identified BH events
 - Distinctive energy deposition pattern of BH muons traveling along the beam pipe
- ✦ Cosmic Rays: Use the EMTiming system
 - not correlated in time with collisions and their timing distribution roughly flat

These non-collision backgrounds are almost negligible compared to QCD and EWK backgrounds

Backgrounds for the inclusive diphoton sample

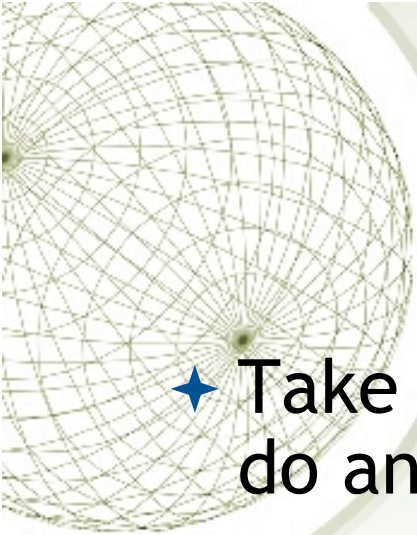


- ◆ A total of 38,053 events pass the inclusive diphoton selection requirements
- ◆ Backgrounds are well modeled
- ◆ \cancel{E}_T - significance shows a good separation between QCD with fake \cancel{E}_T and EWK with real \cancel{E}_T



GMSB MC Simulation

- ★ Use MC simulation to produce the GMSB signal with detector simulation
- ★ The EMTiming system is also simulated to search for neutralino's non-zero lifetime region
- ★ Generate 133K events for different mass (70 GeV - 150 GeV) and lifetime (0 ns - 2 ns) points



Optimization Strategy

- ★ Take the inclusive diphoton sample and then do an optimization
- ★ Pick a GMSB parameter point (mass=140 GeV, lifetime=0 ns)
- ★ Find the optimal cuts by calculating the lowest 95% C.L. expected cross section limit
- ★ Pick a single set of **optimization variable cuts (next slide)**
- ★ Map out the sensitivity as a function of neutralino mass and lifetime



Optimization Cuts

- ★ MetSig

- Get rid of QCD with fake E_T

- ★ H_T (Scalar sum of E_T for photon, jet and E_T)

- GMSB signal gets cascade decays from heavy gaugino pairs so GMSB has large H_T compared to SM

- ★ $\Delta\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$

- Get rid of back-to-back photons and wrong vertex (EWK backgrounds with large H_T have a high E_T photon recoiling against $W \rightarrow e\nu$ and QCD with large H_T have high E_T back-to-back diphotons or wrong vertex)



Optimization Results

$$\begin{aligned} H_T &> 200 \text{ GeV} \\ \Delta\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) &< \pi - 0.35 \text{ rad} \\ \text{MetSig} &> 3 \end{aligned}$$

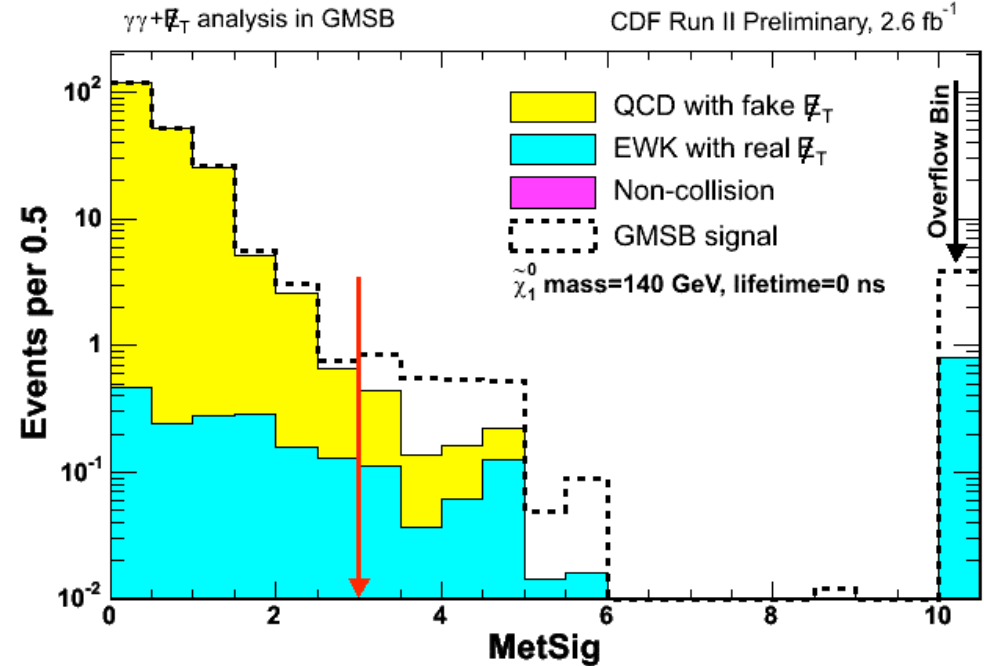
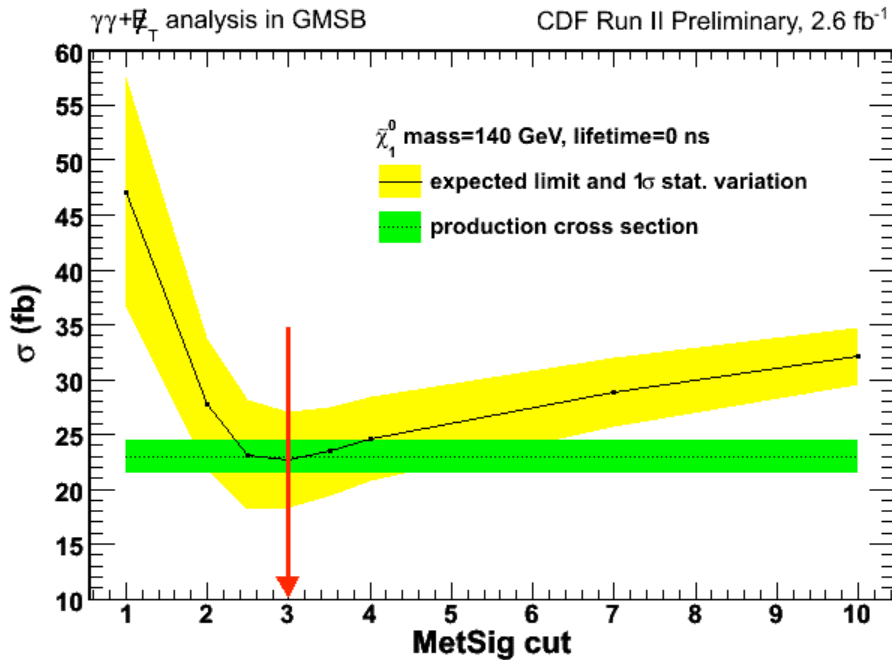
- ★ Example point:
 $m(\chi^0_1) = 140 \text{ GeV}$, $\tau(\chi^0_1) = 0 \text{ ns}$
- ★ Acceptance: $7.80 \pm 0.54 \text{ (\%)}$
- ★ Luminosity: $2.6 \pm 0.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$$\sigma_{\text{exp}} = 22.62 \text{ fb}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{prd}} = 22.97 \text{ fb}$$

Background Estimations	
EWK	$0.92 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.30$
QCD	$0.46 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.10$
Non-Collision	$0.001 + 0.008 - 0.001$
Total	$1.38 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.32$

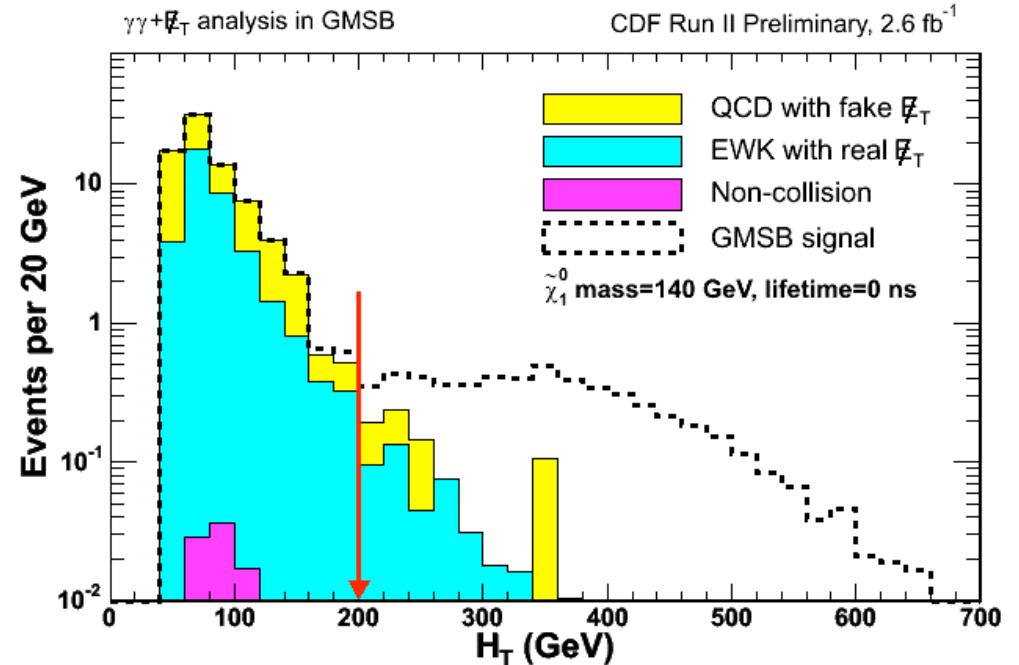
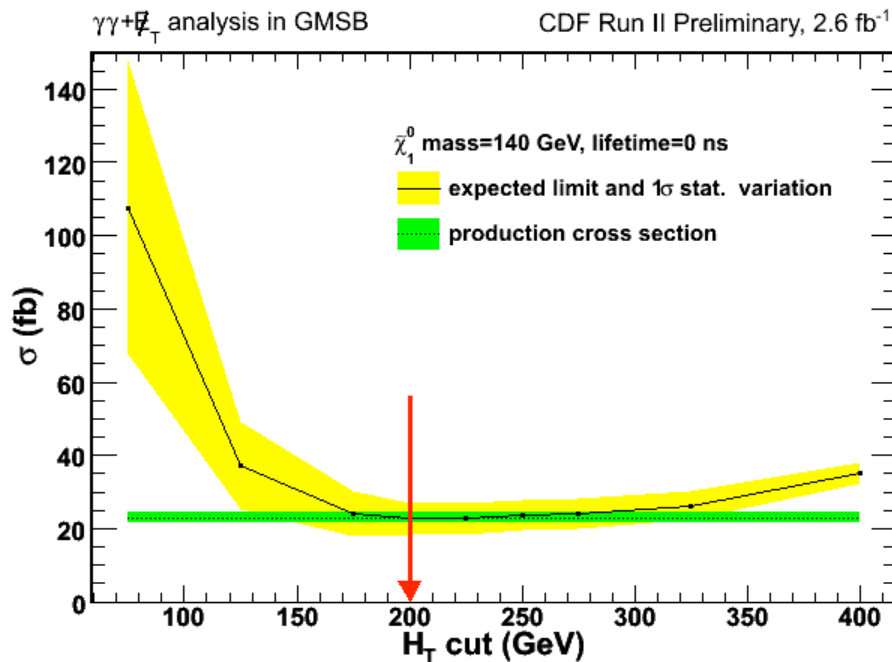
95% C.L. Cross Section Limits and N-1 Plot: MetSig



★ While varying a cut all others held at optimal cuts: **Minimal at Metsig=3**

★ N-1 Plot for background distributions along with GMSB signal: **Good separation!**

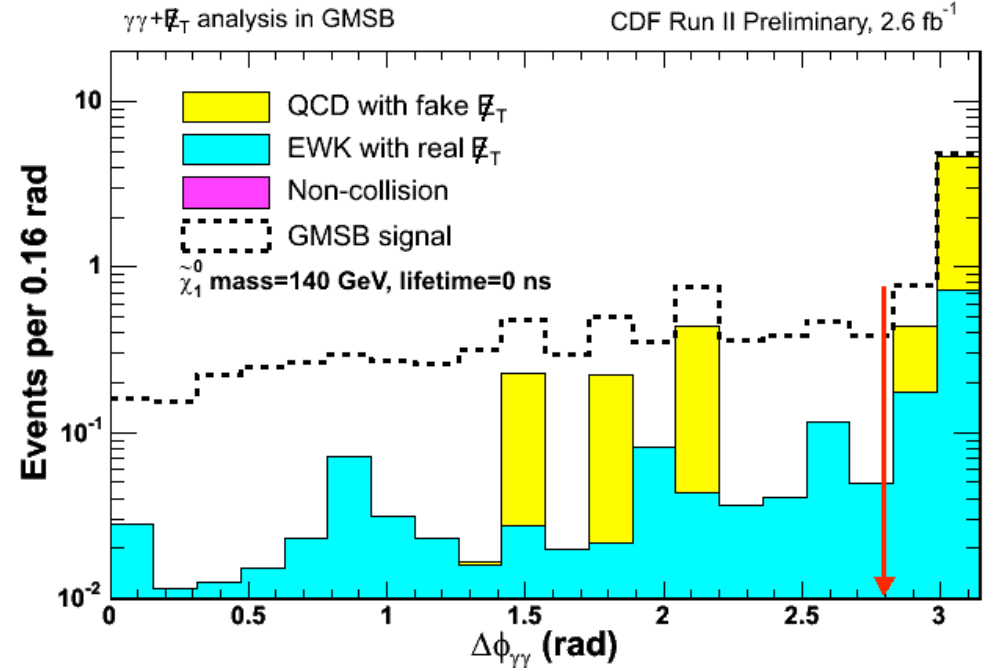
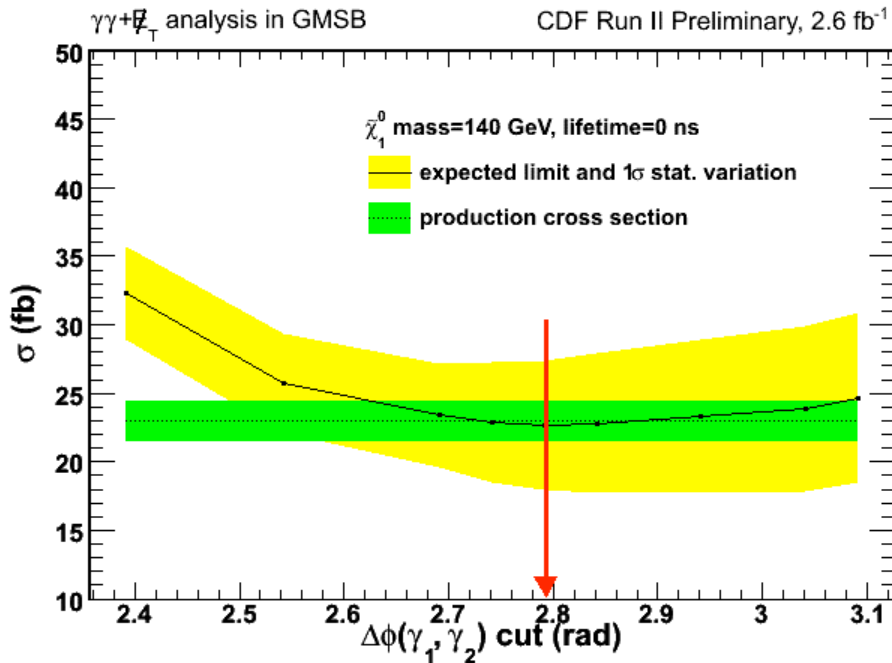
95% C.L. Cross Section Limits and N-1 Plot: H_T



- While varying a cut all others held at optimal cuts
: Minimal at $H_T=200$ GeV

- N-1 Plot for background distributions along with GMSB signal: Good separation!

95% C.L. Cross Section Limits and N-1 Plot: $\Delta\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$

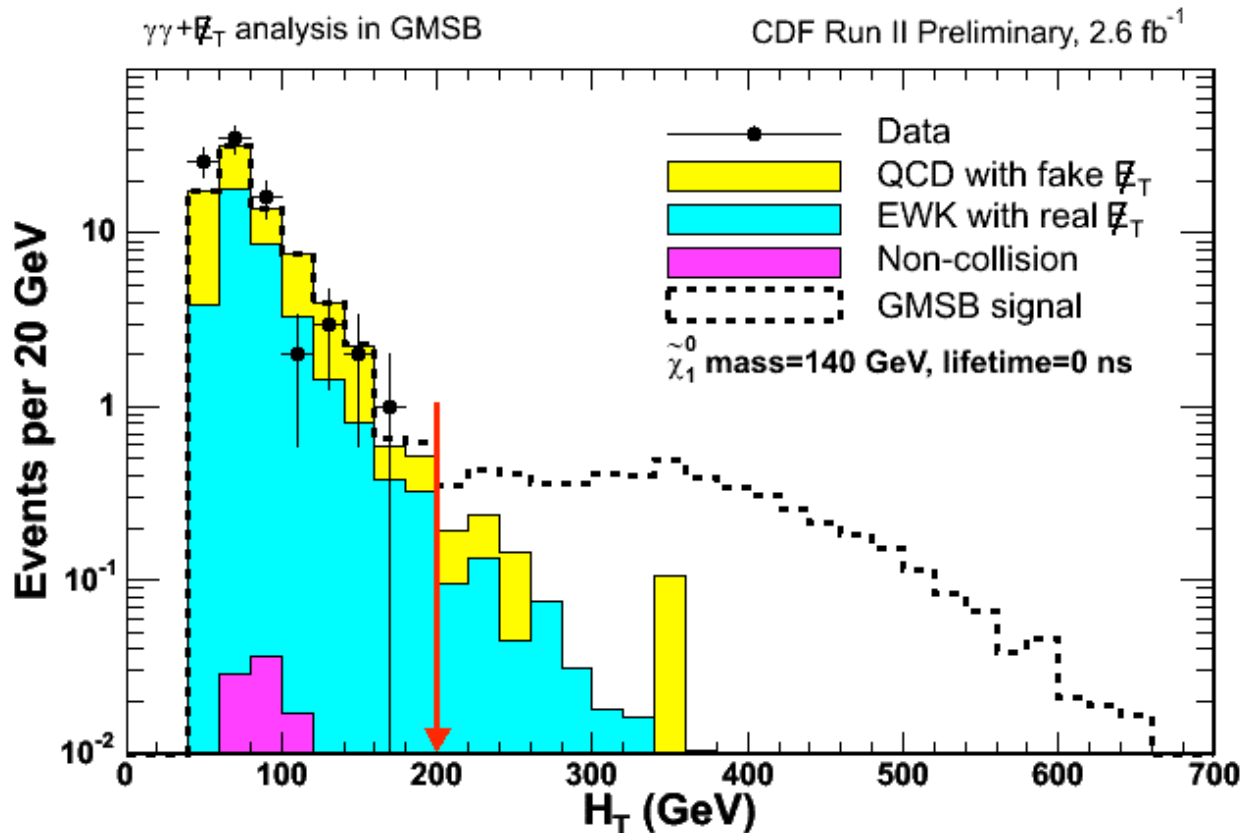


- While varying a cut all others held at optimal cuts :
Minimal at $\Delta\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \pi - 0.35$ rad

- N-1 Plot for background distributions along with GMSB signal: **Good separation!**

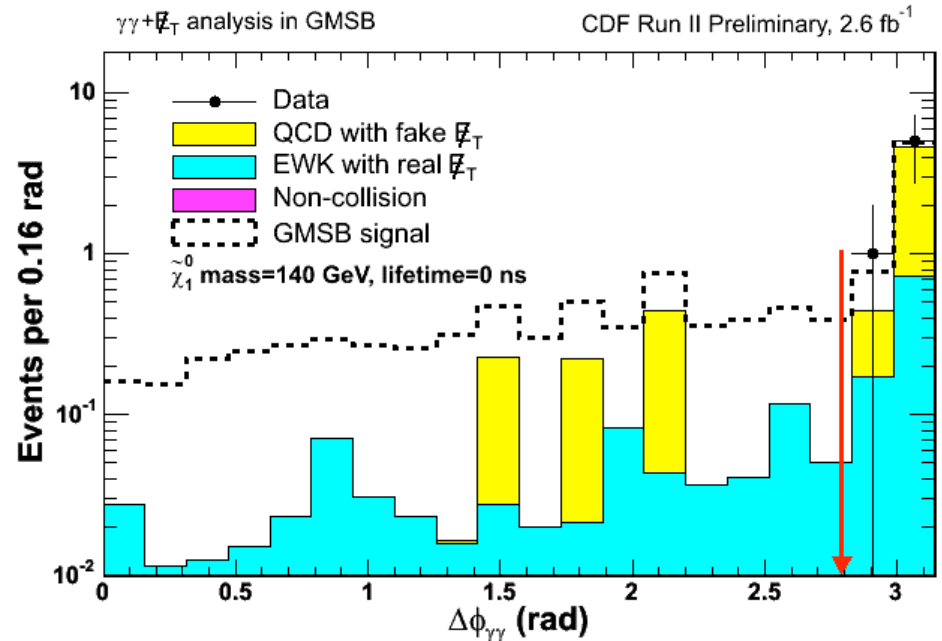
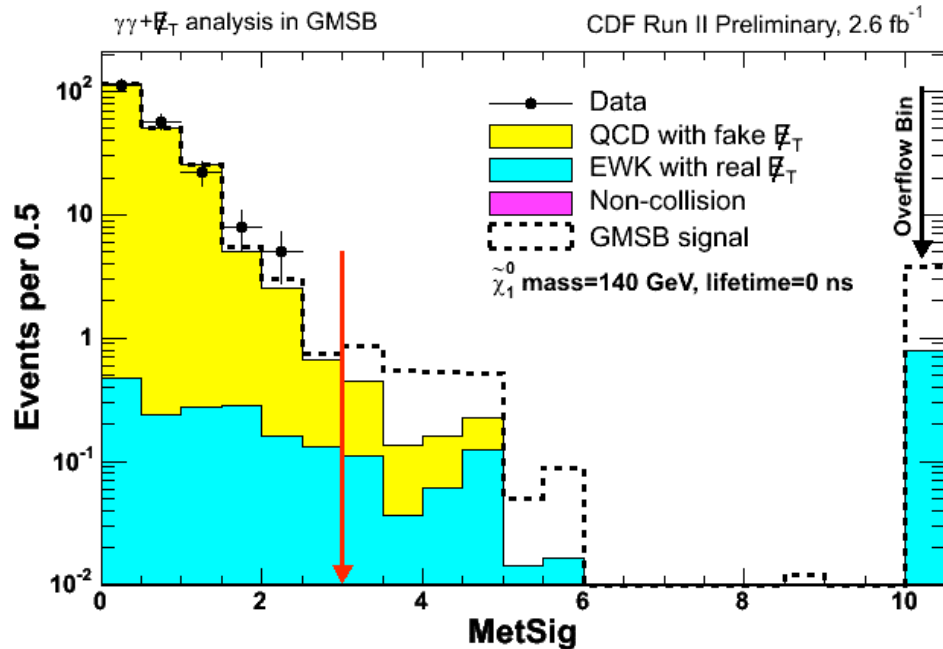
Data and N-1 Plot: H_T

We open the box: 0 events observed



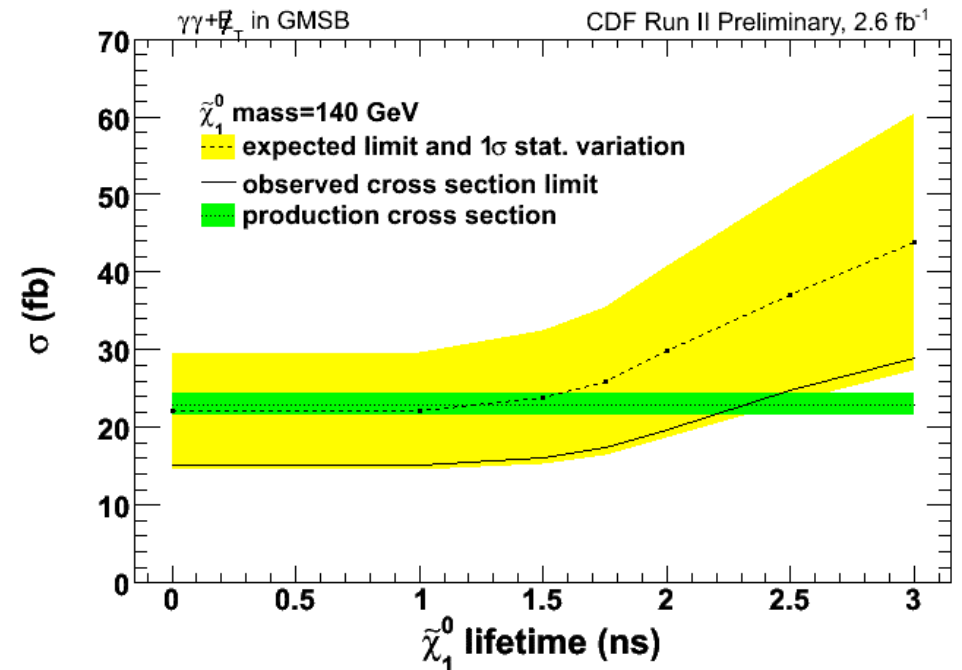
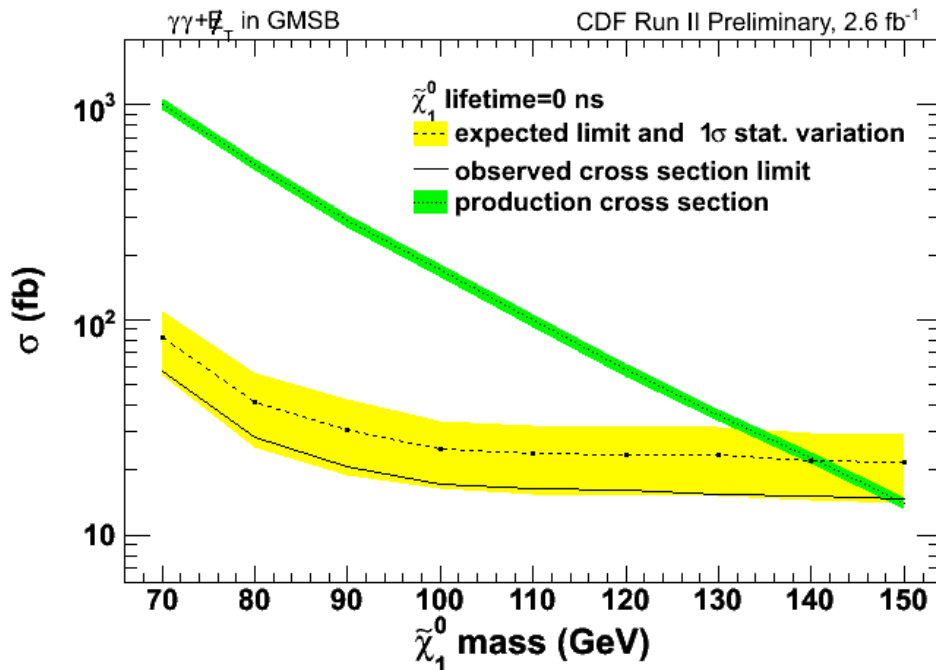
- ◆ For a distribution all other variables held at optimal cuts
- ◆ Everything is well modeled

Other N-1 Plots with Data



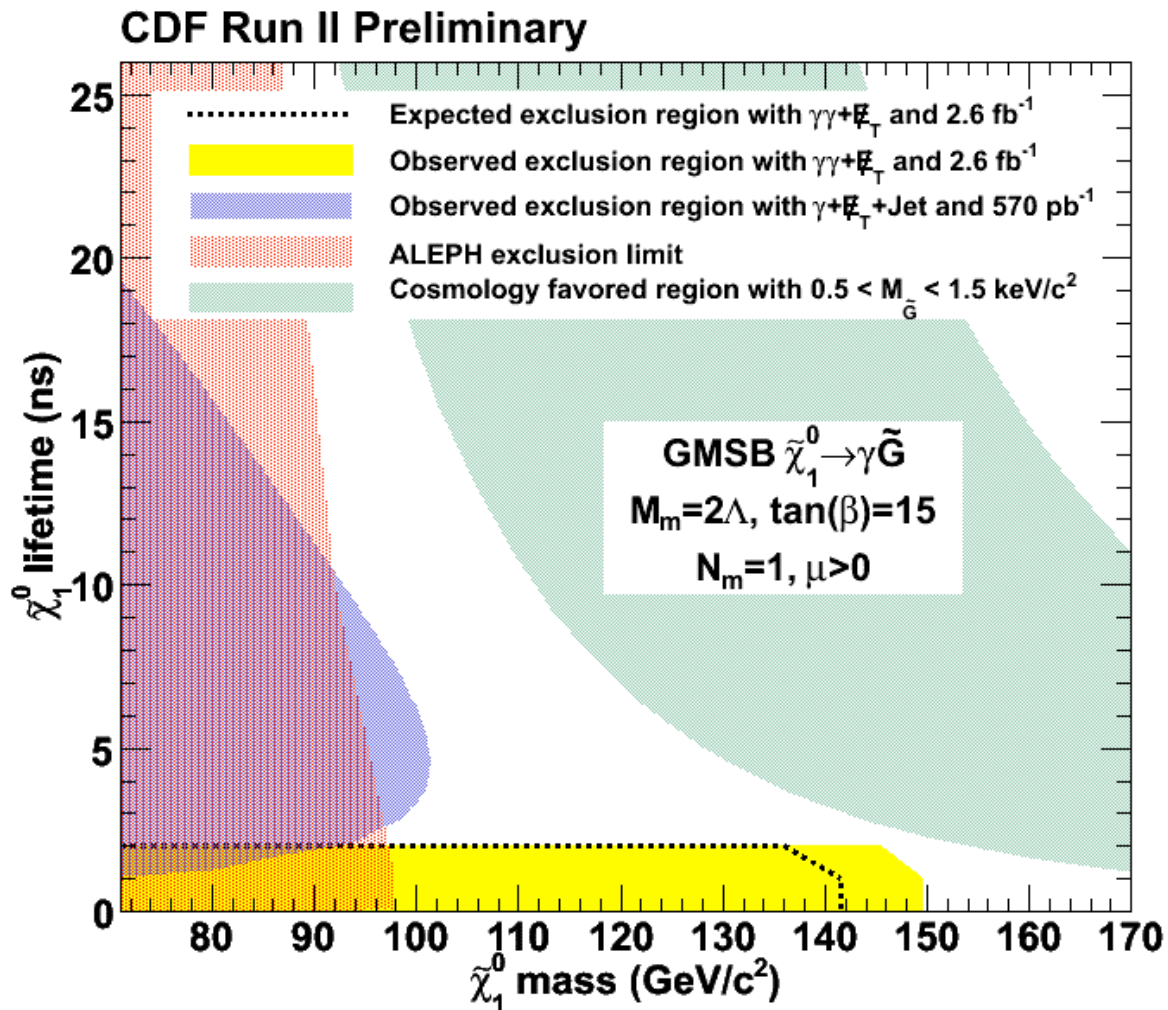
- ◆ For a distribution all other variables held at optimal cuts
- ◆ Again everything is well modeled

Cross Section Limits vs. Neutralino mass and lifetime

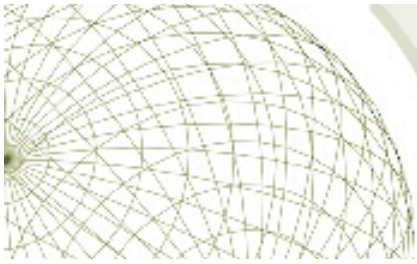


- Using the optimal cuts: $H_T > 200$ GeV $\Delta\phi(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) < \pi - 0.35$ rad $MetSig > 3$
- Expected (Observed) neutralino mass limit 141 GeV (149 GeV) for $\tau=0$ ns
- Exclude neutralino lifetime up to ~ 2.3 ns for $m=140$ GeV

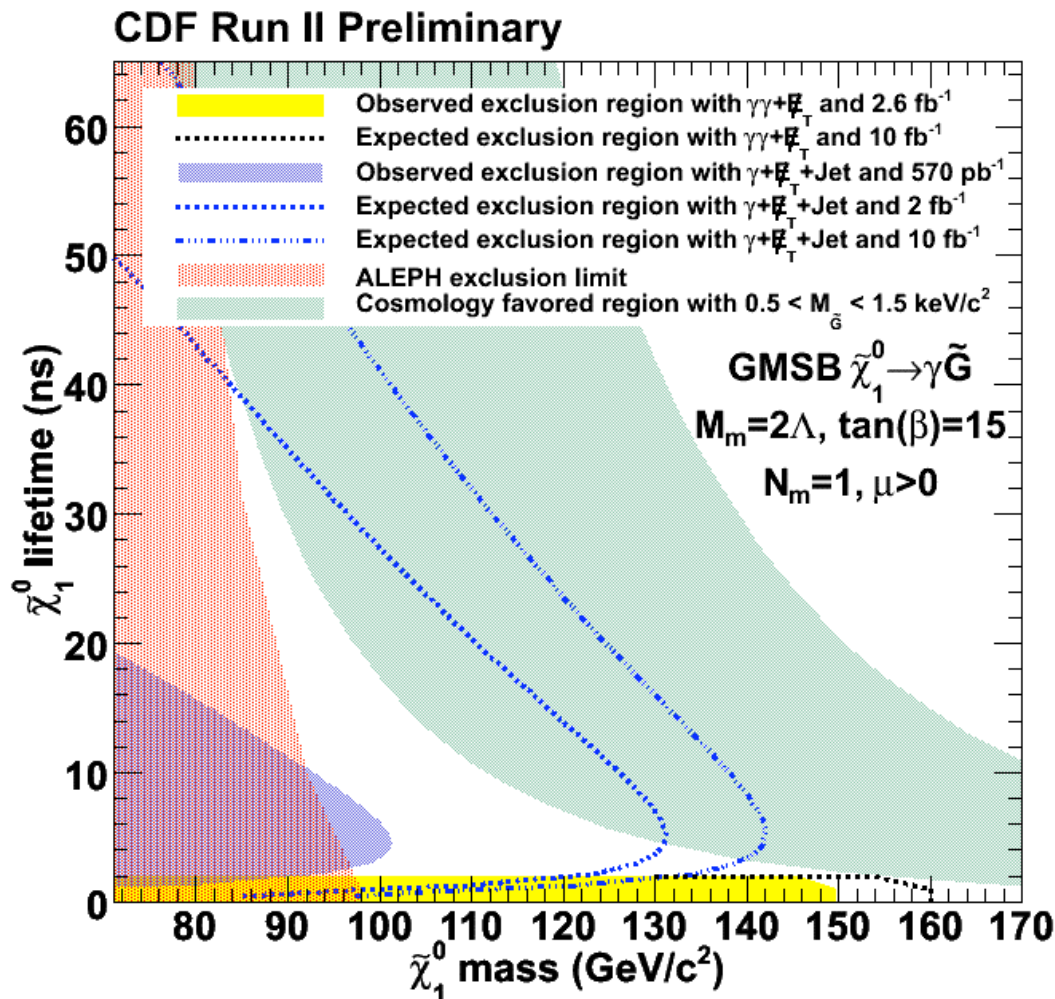
Exclusion Region



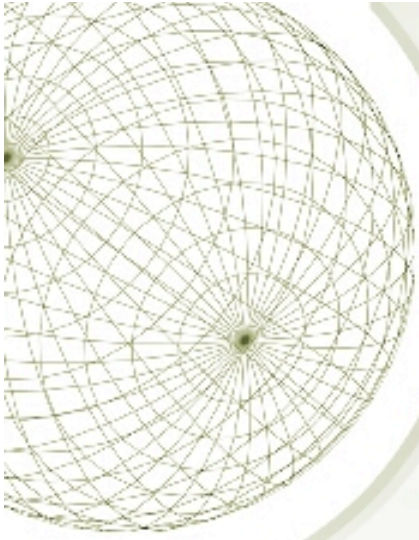
- ★ Exclude up to ~ 149 GeV for $\tau < 2$ ns (World-Best Limit)
- ★ New Limits extend the sensitivity in both mass and lifetime. (goes above the Delayed Photon Analysis)
- ★ We are nearing the cosmology favored region (green band)



Prospects for the Future



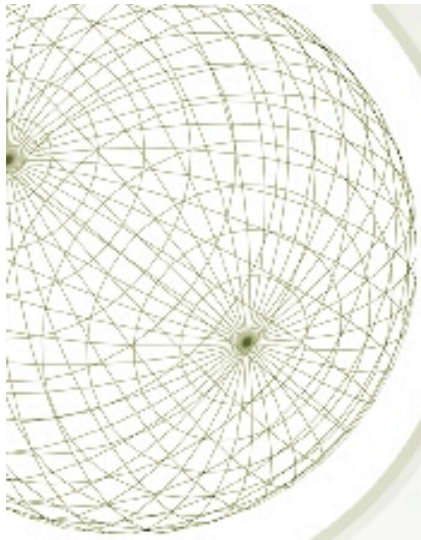
- ★ For high luminosity we calculate the cross section limits assuming:
 - all backgrounds scale linearly with luminosity
 - their uncertainty fractions remain constant
- ★ $\gamma\gamma + \cancel{E}_T$: will extend mass limits up to 160 GeV with 10 fb^{-1}
- ★ The next generation delayed photon analysis will cover up high lifetime region



Conclusion

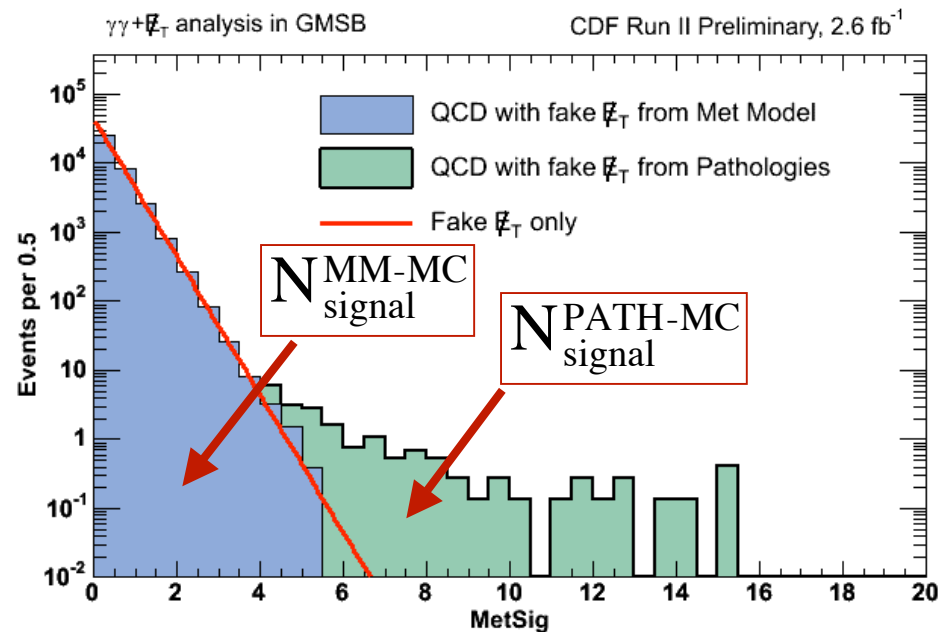
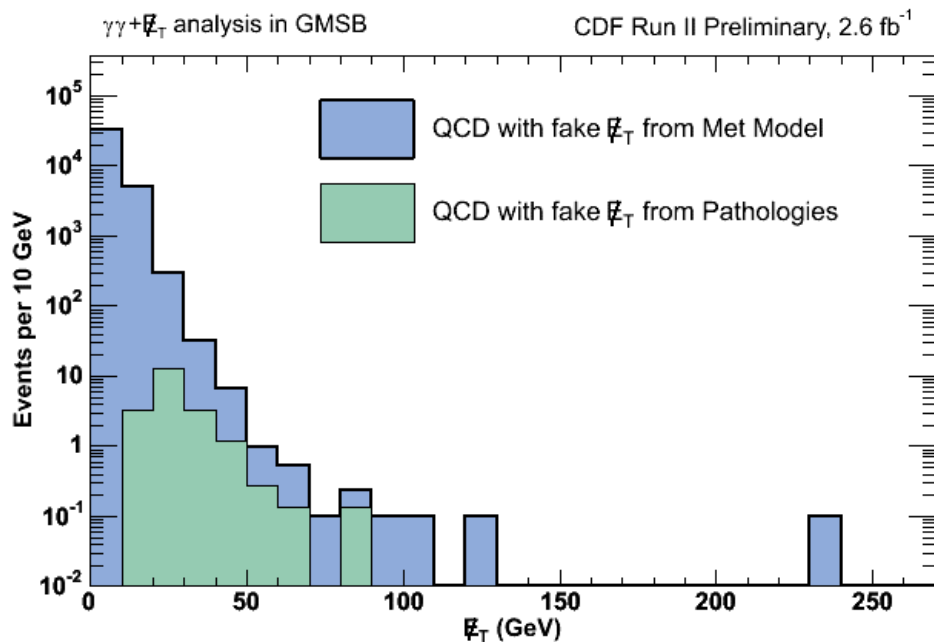
Summary

- ★ First $\gamma\gamma$ search for neutralinos with non-zero lifetimes
- ★ World's most sensitive search for low lifetime GMSB in $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma + \tilde{G}$
- ★ Observed 0 events consistent with 1.4 ± 0.4 of background predictions
- ★ Exclude neutralino mass up to 149 GeV for lifetime < 2 ns
- ★ Results approved by collaboration for presentation at conferences
- ★ In preparation for publication for Phys. Rev. Lett. (Currently in first reading by collaboration, approved by God Parents)

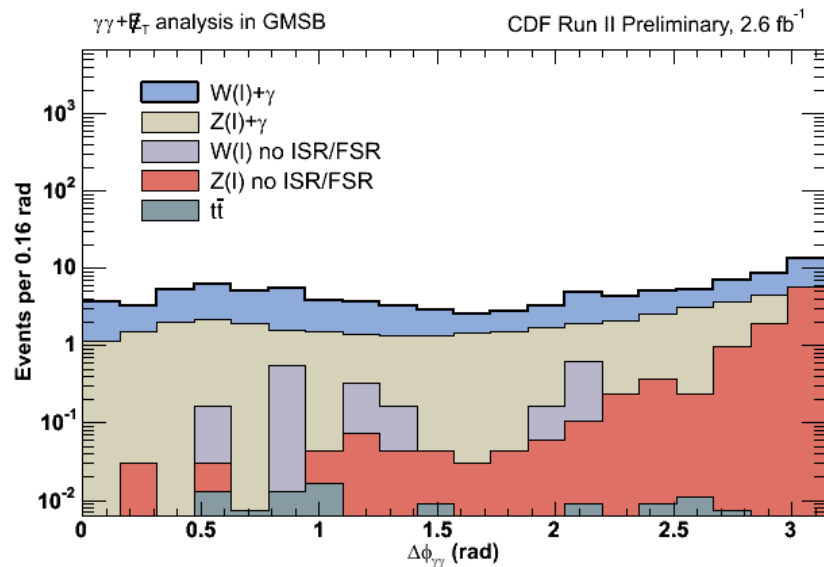
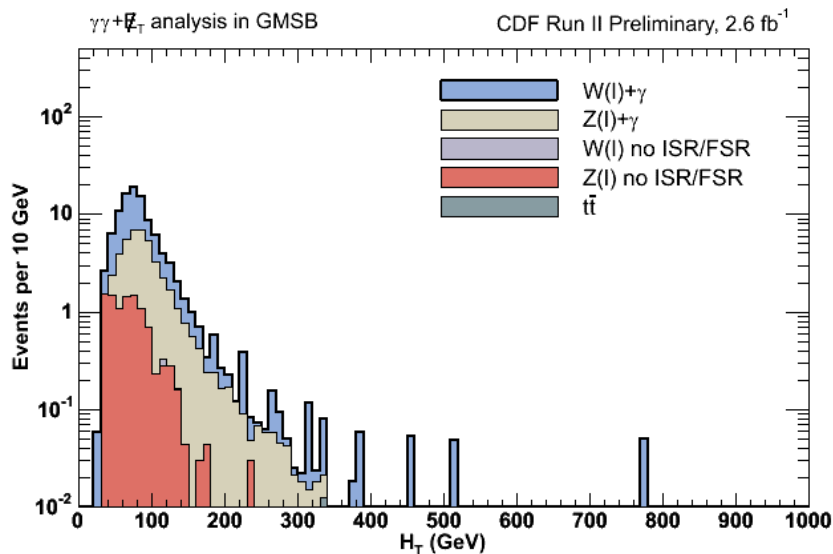
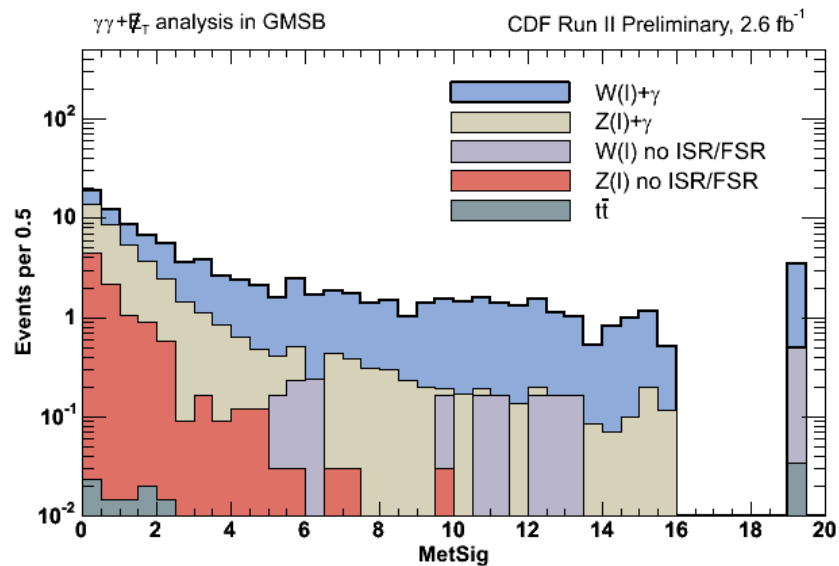
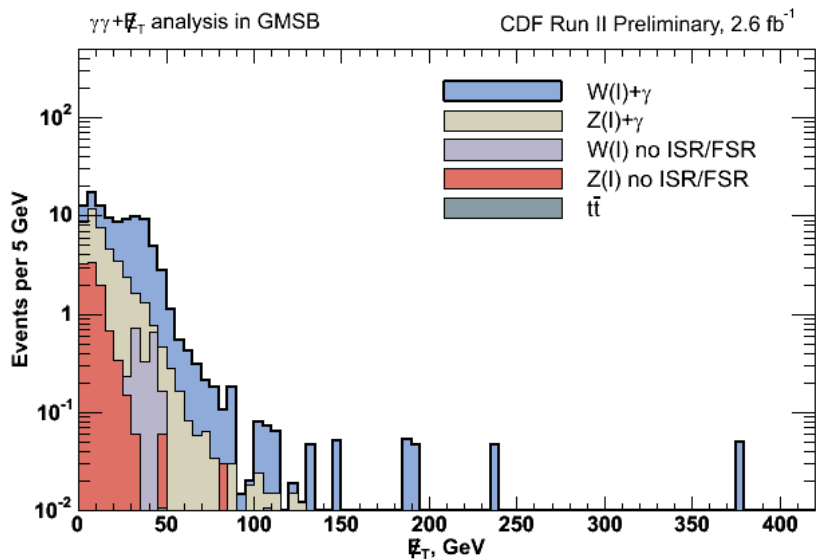


Back Up

Total QCD Backgrounds



EWK Backgrounds Distributions



Eunsin Lee

Dissertation Proposal

August 04 2009

Non-Collision Background Distributions

