Search for Pair Production of Scalar Leptoquarks



Meeting of the Division of Particles and Fields of the APS, August 9th, 2011

Overview

- Physics of Leptoquarks
- Leptoquark Production at the LHC
- Searches for Pair Production of Scalar Leptoquarks with the CMS detector:
 - > eejj and μμjj searches
 - > evjj and eejj combined search

Conclusions

Physics of Leptoquarks

- Leptoquarks (LQ) are predicted by many extensions of the Standard Model: GUTs, Technicolor, Composite models.
- Hypothetical particles that carry both baryon and lepton numbers, thus couple to a lepton-quark pair. They carry fractional electric charge, color triplet, can be scalar* of vector particles.
- Experimental limits on lepton number violation, FCNC, and proton decay favor three generations of LQs with no inter-generational mixing.
 - Production and decay are characterized by:
 - LQ mass
 - > Branching ration to $lq (\beta)$
 - > LQ-I-q coupling (λ)

Model parameters						
M_{LQ}	LQ mass					
β	BR(LQ \rightarrow l ^{+/-} +q)					
$\lambda_{l\text{-}q\text{-}LQ}$	l-q-LQ coupling					

* only scalar LQ production considered here

LQ Production at the LHC

 At hadron colliders, LQs are mainly pair-produced via gg fusion and qq annihiliation



These dominant production mechanism are not very sensitive to λ, and single LQ production becomes significant above the LQ mass range probed with 2010 data (shown here).

 \square Final state signatures (3 LQ generations: e, μ , τ)



Searches for Pair Production of Scalar LQs with the CMS Detector

At CMS, searches for 1st generation (eejj and evjj) and 2nd generation (μμjj) were performed and published on ~34 pb⁻¹ of data from the 2010 LHC run

- □ Analysis strategy (heavy object, excess in S_T , M(II) and M_T(In) spectra):
 - Single lepton Triggers (efficient and robust)
 - > Event Signature Preselection:
 - High momentum final state objects (two or more isolate leptons, two or more jets, or one isolated lepton, two or more jets and larger transverse missing energy, MET).
 - $_{\circ}$ Lower threshold on M(II), M $_{T}$ (Iv) and S $_{T}$

 $S_T = p_T(I_1) + p_T(I_2 \text{ or MET}) + p_T(jet_1) + p_T(jet_2)$

- > Backgrounds Estimate:
 - Major sources: Z,W +jets and t anti-t production (shapes from MC, normalization from data). Negligible multijet determined from data

Final Selection:

 $_{\circ}$ Optimization on M(II), M_T(Iv) and S_T

> No evidence of LQ, upper limit on cross-sections, lower limit on M_{LQ}

eejj: Preselection



μμjj: Preselection



Background Estimates (eejj and µµjj)



Z+jets determined from MC, but rescaled by data/MC at the Z peak at preselection (1.20±0.14 for eejj, 1.28±0.14 for μμjj). Normalization uncertainty from (statistically dominated) uncertainty on the ratio, shape uncertainty from comparing MC with different renormalization and factorization scales and matching thresholds.

t anti-t normalization and uncertainty based on a CMS cross-section measurement
VV+jets determined from MC (neglible)

□ QCD Multijet determined from data control samples (negligible).

eejj: Final Selection

M(ee)>125 GeV to reduce Z+jets, S_T optimized for different M_{LO} (see Table)



Good Data/SM Background Agreement. In absence of an excess we set a limit

	Signal samples (MC)		Standard model background samples (MC)				Events	Obs./Exp.
$M_{\rm LQ}$	Selected	Acceptance \times	Selected events in				in	95% C.L.
$(S_T \operatorname{Cut})$ [GeV]	Events	Efficiency	$t\bar{t} + jets$	Z/γ^* + jets	Others	All	data	u.l. on σ [pb]
200 ($S_T > 340$)	117.5 ± 0.8	0.297 ± 0.002	2.6 ± 0.1	2.0 ± 0.2	0.27 ± 0.05	4.9 ± 0.2	2	0.441/0.720
250 ($S_T > 400$)	43.8 ± 0.2	0.380 ± 0.002	1.3 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.1	0.14 ± 0.02	2.7 ± 0.1	1	0.309/0.454
280 ($S_T > 450$)	24.4 ± 0.1	0.403 ± 0.002	0.69 ± 0.05	0.87 ± 0.07	0.10 ± 0.02	1.7 ± 0.1	1	0.305/0.373
$300 (S_T > 470)$	17.3 ± 0.09	0.430 ± 0.002	0.52 ± 0.05	0.75 ± 0.07	0.10 ± 0.02	1.4 ± 0.1	1	0.292/0.332
320 ($S_T > 490$)	12.3 ± 0.06	0.451 ± 0.002	0.43 ± 0.04	0.65 ± 0.07	0.08 ± 0.02	1.2 ± 0.1	1	0.283/0.305
340 ($S_T > 510$)	8.88 ± 0.04	0.469 ± 0.002	0.32 ± 0.04	0.56 ± 0.06	0.08 ± 0.02	0.96 ± 0.08	1	0.278/0.279
370 ($S_T > 540$)	5.55 ± 0.02	0.496 ± 0.002	0.26 ± 0.03	0.47 ± 0.06	0.07 ± 0.02	0.80 ± 0.07	1	0.267/0.254
$400 (S_T > 560)$	3.55 ± 0.02	0.522 ± 0.002	0.20 ± 0.03	0.41 ± 0.05	0.06 ± 0.02	0.67 ± 0.07	1	0.257/0.234
450 ($S_T > 620$)	1.70 ± 0.01	0.539 ± 0.002	0.12 ± 0.02	0.28 ± 0.05	0.02 ± 0.01	0.42 ± 0.06	0	0.174/0.210
500 $(S_T > 660)$	0.868 ± 0.003	0.565 ± 0.002	0.08 ± 0.02	0.23 ± 0.05	0.02 ± 0.01	0.33 ± 0.05	0	0.166/0.194

μμjj: Final Selection

 \square M(µµ)>115 GeV to reduce Z+jets, S_T optimized for different M_{LO} (see Table)



Good Data/SM Background Agreement. In absence of an excess we set a limit

$M_{\rm ro}$ (Sr Cut)	Signal samples (MC) Cut) Selected Acceptance X			Standard model background samples (MC)				
[GeV]	Events	Efficiency	$t\bar{t}$ + jets	Z/γ^* + jets	Others	All	data	u.l. on σ [pb]
$200 (S_T > 310)$	160 ± 20	0.388 ± 0.003	4.6 ± 0.1	4.08 ± 0.07	0.1 ± 0.01	8.8 ± 0.2	5	0.438/0.695
225 ($S_T > 350$)	89 ± 9	0.421 ± 0.003	3.1 ± 0.1	2.99 ± 0.05	0.07 ± 0.01	6.2 ± 0.1	3	0.339/0.547
$250 (S_T > 400)$	51 ± 5	0.437 ± 0.003	1.88 ± 0.09	1.92 ± 0.04	0.051 ± 0.009	3.9 ± 0.1	3	0.366/0.436
$280 (S_T > 440)$	28 ± 3	0.467 ± 0.003	1.15 ± 0.07	1.53 ± 0.03	0.038 ± 0.008	2.72 ± 0.08	3	0.371/0.361
$300 (S_T > 440)$	21 ± 2	0.518 ± 0.004	1.15 ± 0.07	1.53 ± 0.03	0.038 ± 0.008	2.72 ± 0.08	3	0.335/0.326
$320 (S_T > 490)$	14 ± 1	0.509 ± 0.004	0.64 ± 0.05	1.12 ± 0.02	0.019 ± 0.005	1.78 ± 0.06	2	0.300/0.292
$340 (S_T > 530)$	9 ± 1	0.508 ± 0.003	0.4 ± 0.04	0.79 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.004	1.20 ± 0.04	1	0.245/0.264
$400 (S_T > 560)$	4.0 ± 0.4	0.578 ± 0.004	0.31 ± 0.04	0.67 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.004	0.99 ± 0.04	1	0.219/0.222
$450 (S_T > 620)$	1.9 ± 0.2	0.600 ± 0.004	0.19 ± 0.03	0.49 ± 0.01	0.006 ± 0.003	0.69 ± 0.03	0	0.153/0.199
500 ($S_T > 700$)	0.9 ± 0.1	0.602 ± 0.004	0.09 ± 0.02	0.277 ± 0.006	0.003 ± 0.002	0.37 ± 0.02	0	0.152/0.180

Upper limits on BR x Cross-Section (eejj and µµjj)

In absence of an excess of data above predictions, we use a Bayesian method to set an upper limit on the production cross-section times the branching ratio for a pair of LQs



Limits on the mass of a scalar LQ1(LQ2): 384 GeV (394 GeV) for β =1 Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 201802 (2011), Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 201803 (2011)

evjj: Preselection



Background Estimates (evjj)



- W+jets determined from MC, but rescaled by data/MC in 50 < M_T(ev) < 110 GeV Normalization uncertainty from (statistically dominated) uncertainty on the ratio, shape uncertainty from comparing MC with different renormalization and factorization scales and matching thresholds.
- t anti-t uncertainty based on a CMS cross-section measurement No rescaling needed. Shape uncertainty determined from MC
 DCD Multiliet determined from data control completion
- QCD Multijet determined from data control sample.
- Other sources of background negligible

evjj: Final Selection

 \square M_T(ev)>125 GeV, min(p_T(e),MET) > 85 GeV, S_T optimized for different M_{LQ} (see Table)



Good Data/SM Background Agreement. In absence of an excess we set a limit

M_{LQ}	MC Signal Samples		MC and QCD Background Samples					Events
(S _T cut)	Selected	Acceptance	Selected Events in					in
[GeV]	Events	× Efficiency	tī + jets	W + jets	Other Bkgs	QCD	All Bkgs	Data
$200 (S_{\rm T} > 350)$	34.5 ± 0.2	0.161	3.6±0.1	2.2±0.3	0.48 ± 0.06	0.20 ± 0.04	6.5 ± 0.3	5
$250 (S_T > 410)$	15.9 ± 0.1	0.255	2.24 ± 0.09	1.7 ± 0.3	0.35 ± 0.05	0.18 ± 0.05	4.4 ± 0.3	3
$280 (S_T > 460)$	9.54 ± 0.05	0.291	1.43 ± 0.08	1.2 ± 0.2	0.29 ± 0.05	0.14 ± 0.04	3.1 ± 0.2	3
$300 (S_T > 490)$	6.89 ± 0.03	0.317	1.09 ± 0.07	1.0 ± 0.2	0.27 ± 0.05	0.14 ± 0.04	2.5 ± 0.2	2
$320 (S_T > 520)$	5.03 ± 0.02	0.339	0.75 ± 0.05	0.8 ± 0.2	0.22 ± 0.05	0.13 ± 0.04	1.9 ± 0.2	2
$340 (S_{\rm T} > 540)$	3.73 ± 0.02	0.364	0.65 ± 0.05	0.7 ± 0.2	0.20 ± 0.05	0.12 ± 0.04	1.6 ± 0.2	2
$370 (S_{\rm T} > 570)$	2.40 ± 0.01	0.396	0.50 ± 0.04	0.6 ± 0.1	0.18 ± 0.04	0.08 ± 0.03	1.3 ± 0.2	1
$400 (S_{\rm T} > 600)$	1.57 ± 0.01	0.426	0.34 ± 0.04	0.5 ± 0.1	0.17 ± 0.04	0.08 ± 0.03	1.1 ± 0.1	1
$450 (S_{\rm T} > 640)$	0.797 ± 0.003	0.467	0.26 ± 0.03	0.4 ± 0.1	0.13 ± 0.04	0.08 ± 0.04	0.9 ± 0.1	0
$500 (S_{\rm T} > 670)$	$0.417 {\pm} 0.001$	0.500	0.18 ± 0.03	$0.4{\pm}0.1$	0.12 ± 0.04	$0.08 {\pm} 0.04$	0.8 ± 0.1	0

Combined limits (eejj and evjj)

The searches in the evjj and eejj channels can be combined to extend the parameter space probed.

The limit on the mass of a scalar LQ1 for β =0.5 Is then set at 340 GeV

Submitted to Physics Letters B



Conclusions

□ Searches for pair production of 1st and 2nd generation scalar leptoquarks have been performed at CMS in the final states with:

- ✓ two charged leptons, two jets
- one charged lepton (electron), missing transverse energy, two jets
- ✓ the 2010 full statistics

□ In the absence of a signal we exclude:

- ✓ 1st generation LQ with masses below 384 GeV (β =1)
- \checkmark 2nd generation LQ with masses below 394 GeV (β =1)
- ✓ 1st generation LQ with masses below 340 GeV (β =0.5)

 \square The β =1 results were the most stringent limits at the time of publication

□ The β =0.5 and β =1 results have been combined and have been submitted for publication

□ Analysis of the 2011 data is ongoing.

Backup

Other experiments LQ results



ATLAS (Submitted to PRD): M_{LQ}<376(319) 1st gen M_{LO}<422(362) 2nd gen



H1 (Submitted to PLB): M_{LO} <800 1st gen with λ =0.3