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# Search for Extra Dimensions in the Diphoton Channel at CDF

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# Outline

- Extra Dimensions
- Randall-Sundrum warped dimensions
- Collider signatures
- Increasing search sensitivity at CDF
- Diphoton candidate selection
- Efficiencies
- Backgrounds
- Systematics
- Limit setting
- Current limits
- Summary and plans

# Extra Dimensions

## Why EDs?

Come 'naturally' with string theory

Resolves hierarchy problem

( $M_{\text{Pl}} / M_{\text{EW}} \sim 10^{16}$ )

...

## Restrictions on ED topologies:

EDs must be compactified  
for inverse square law to hold.

If size smaller the ED: lines spread out  
equally in all directions.

If larger can only spread in infinite direction

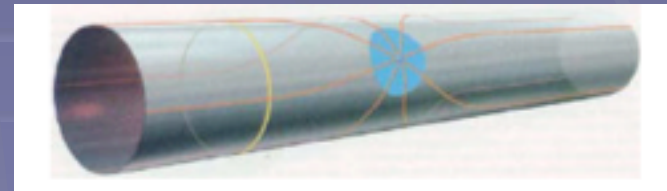
## Many models:

ADD large extra dimensions

RS warped extra dimension

TeV<sup>-1</sup> with modes of  $\sim$  TeV  
spacing

...

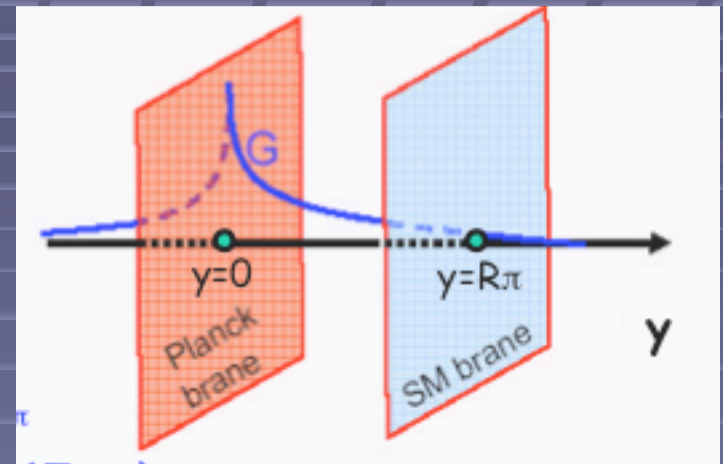


# RS Model

Warped 5D spacetime bound by positive (Planck) and negative (Weak) energy branes.

SM particles open strings confined to weak brane

Closed graviton string propagates in bulk



$$\Lambda_{\pi} = M_{\text{Pl}} e^{-kRc\pi}$$

for  $kRc \sim 11-12$   $\Lambda_{\pi} \sim \text{TeV}$

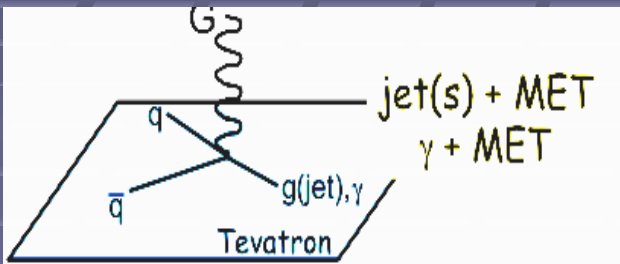
$$0.01 < k/M_{\text{Pl}} < 0.1$$

Probability function of graviton decreases exponentially

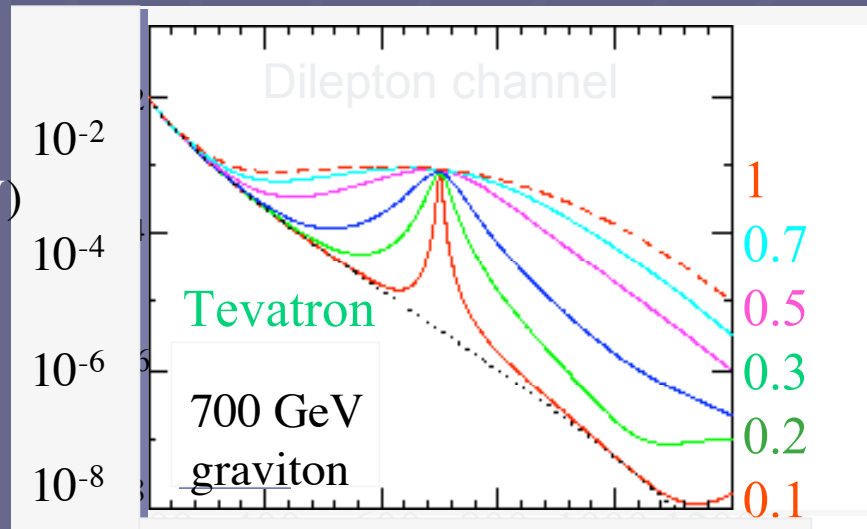
KK tower  $G^{(n)}$  of modes of mass  $M_n = x_n k e^{-kR\pi}$   
( $x_n$  first Bessel function ; well separated modes)  
→ look for first graviton resonance.

# RS Model: collider signatures

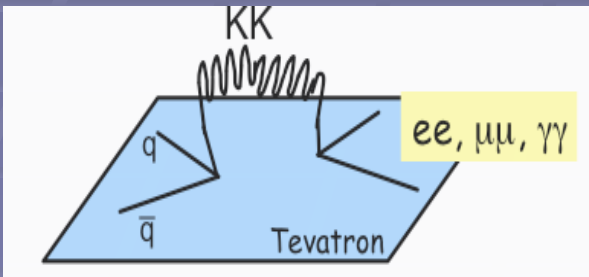
Real graviton emission



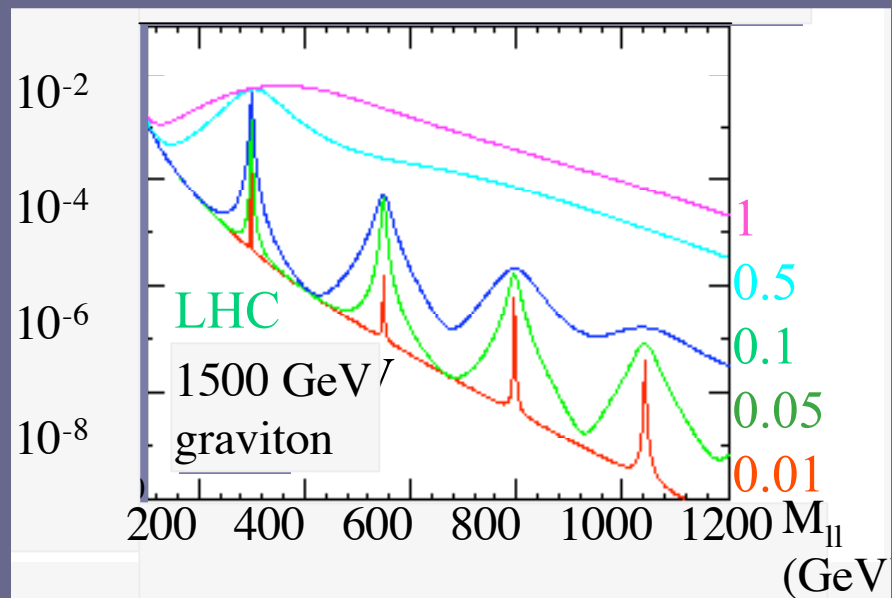
$d\sigma/dM$   
(pb/GeV)



Virtual graviton emission



$$\text{BR}(G \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 2 * \text{BR}(G \rightarrow ee)$$



# Increasing Sensitivity

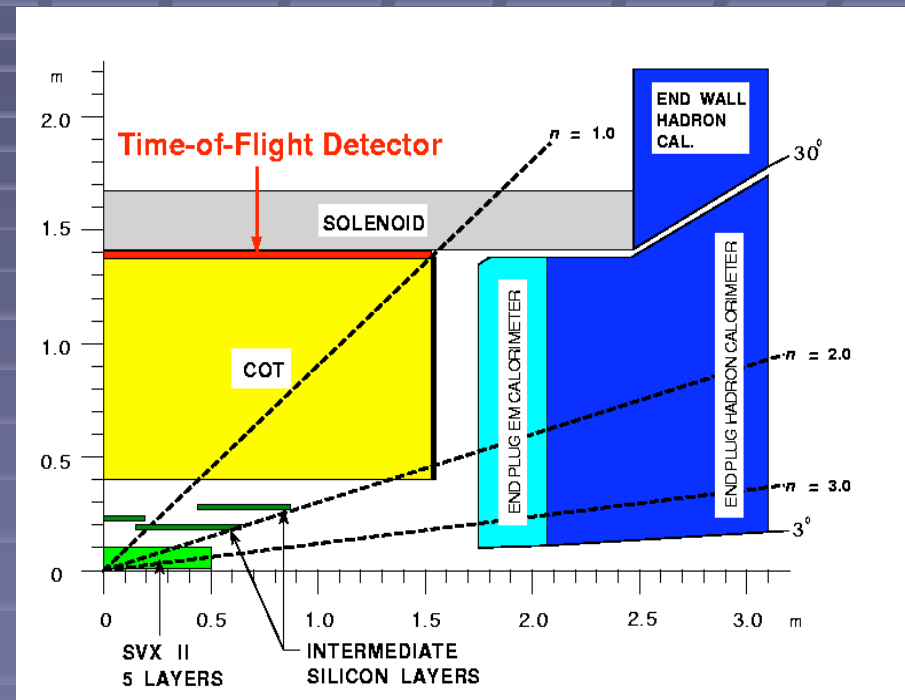
Significant increase in integrated luminosity from previous analysis of  $202 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ .

Central region:

$$\int \mathcal{L} dt = 886 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

Plug region (also requires good Si):

$$\int \mathcal{L} dt = 812 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$



Increase  $\eta$  range to include  $1.2 < |\eta| < 2.8$  where  $\eta = -\log(\tan(\theta/2))$  by including upgraded plug. First for Run II  $\gamma\gamma$  channel.

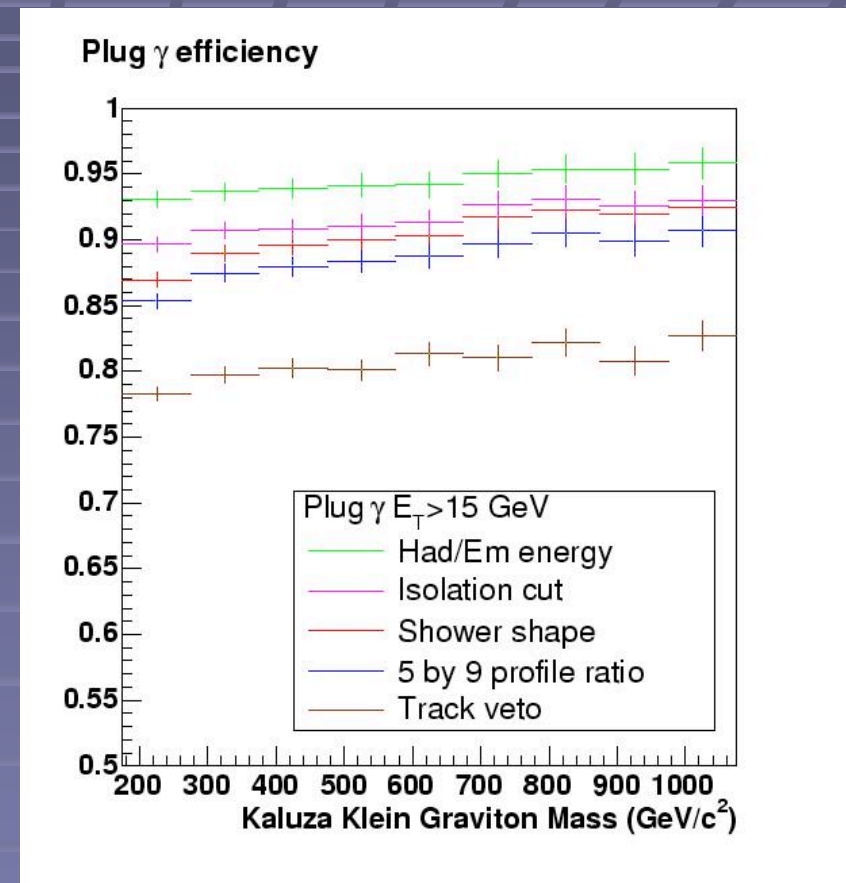
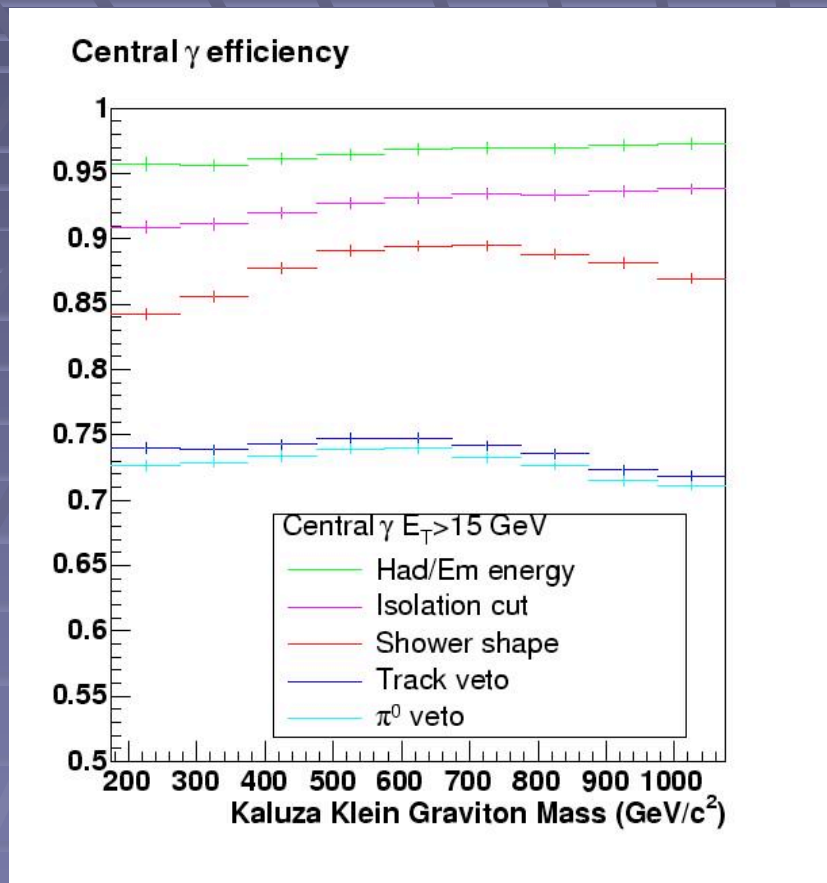
# Photon Selection

Photons required to have passed DIPHOTON or SUPERPHOTON triggers

**Photon pair candidates are constrained to be:**

- in standard central or plug region of detector.
- have  $E_T > 15$  GeV and  $M_{\gamma\gamma} > 30$  GeV.
- have shower shape consistent with EM shower through strip and wire hits in shower maximum detectors.
- Low ratio of energy deposited in hadronic calorimeter to EM calorimeter.
- track veto (zero or one track with low  $P_t$ ).
- Remove  $\pi^0$ s by asking for low energy in second cluster in strip detector.

# Photon Efficiencies



Generated using HERWIG RS MC for  
 $200 \text{ GeV} < MG < 1050 \text{ GeV}$  in  $50 \text{ GeV}$   
Increments with  $k/M_{\text{Pl}} = 0.01$

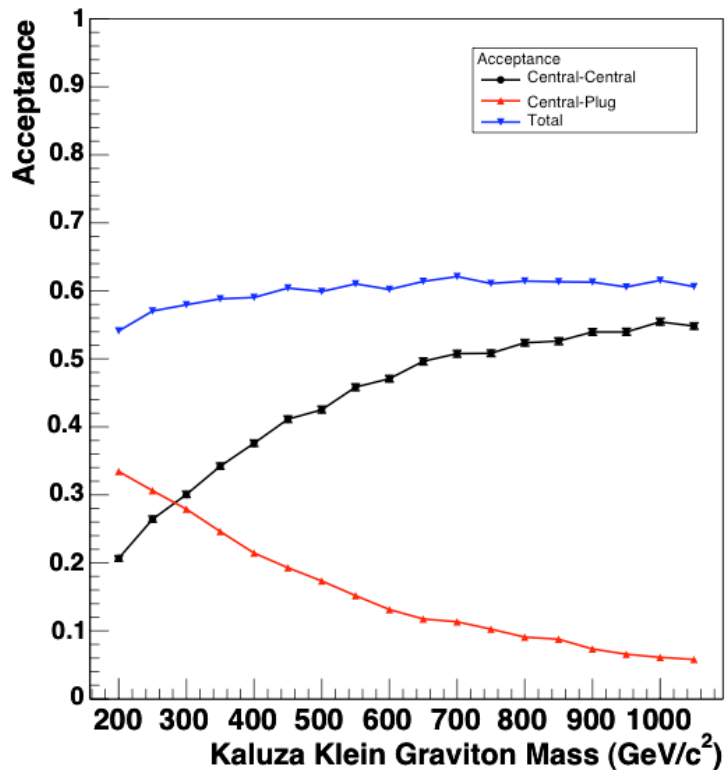
CDF Run II Preliminary



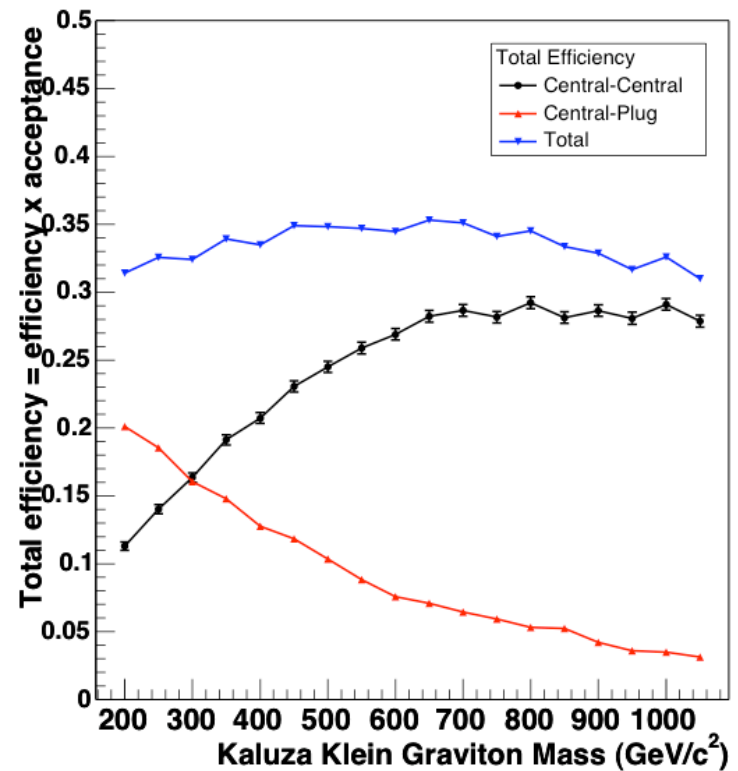
# Increase in Total Efficiency

CDF Run II Preliminary

Geometric acceptance for  $G \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



Total efficiency for  $G \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



# Background Estimation

## Diphoton fake events:

$\gamma$ -jet and jet-jet

estimated using sidebands:

- loosen  $\gamma\gamma$  selection criteria
- exclude tight  $\gamma\gamma$  events
- apply various tighter cuts for systematics
- fit to the spectrum

**Standard Model** diphoton production estimated using Diphox (NLO), absolutely normalised

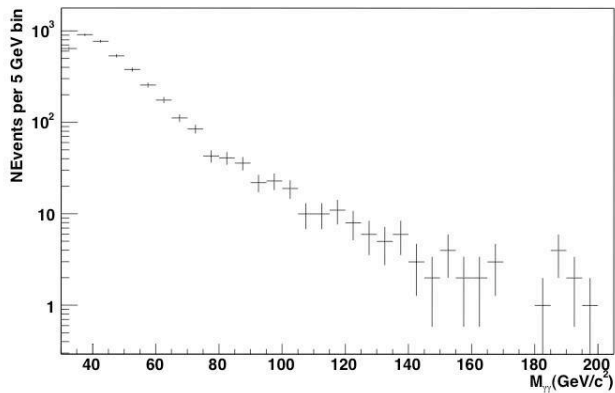
mass spectrum corrected for efficiency from Pythia SM  $\gamma\gamma$  prod.



Sample	$\gamma\gamma$ candidates	Sideband
CC	4142	8226
CP	7836	29578

# Background Estimation

Diphoton Low Mass (Central-Central)



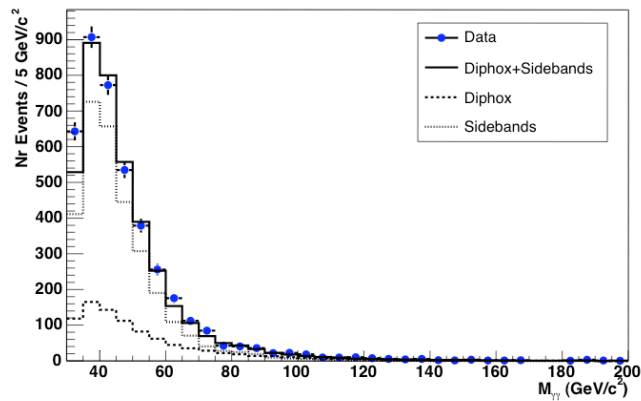
Normalised in the low mass region

$$\int_{40}^{100} N_{\text{data}} = \int_{40}^{100} N_{\text{diphox}} + \int_{40}^{100} N_{\text{SB}}$$

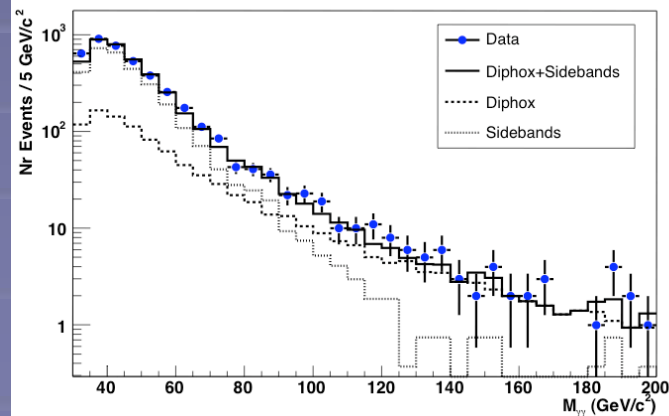
where  $N_{\text{diphox}} = \sigma_{\text{diphox}} \epsilon L$

CDF Run II Preliminary

Diphoton Invariant Mass (Central-Central)



Diphoton Invariant Mass (Central-Central)



# Systematic errors

## Acceptance:

Vary  $E_{\tau}$  by +/- 1% for Z mass difference in data and MC

PDFs

ISR/FSR

Luminosity

Energy resolution

## Efficiency:

Scaling from Z study

Trigger

Z vertex

$\gamma$  conversions

## Background:

Diphox

QCD fakes (from sidebands)

# Setting Limits

Likelihood that binned diphoton data ( $Nd_i$ ) is described by a predicted background and hypothetical signal ( $Ns_i$ ):

$$L(\sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^{Nbins} \frac{\mu(\sigma)^{Nd_i} e^{-\mu(\sigma)}}{d_i!}$$

Where  $\mu(\sigma) = A\epsilon LNs_i / Ns_{tot} + Nb_i$

$Ns_i$ : number of signal events

$Nb_i$ : number of background events

$Nd_i$ : number of data events

$Ns_{tot}$ : number of signal events passing selection in *ith* bin

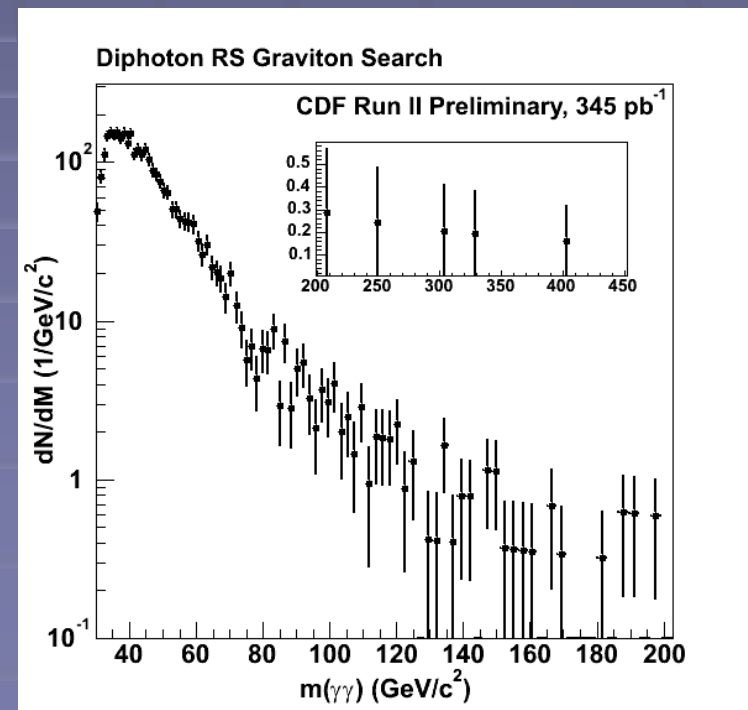
# Limits

95 % confidence level obtained by integrating likelihood wrt  $\sigma$  such that

$$\frac{\int_{\sigma=0}^{\sigma^{95}} L(\sigma) d\sigma}{\int_{\sigma=0}^{\infty} L(\sigma) d\sigma} = 0.95$$

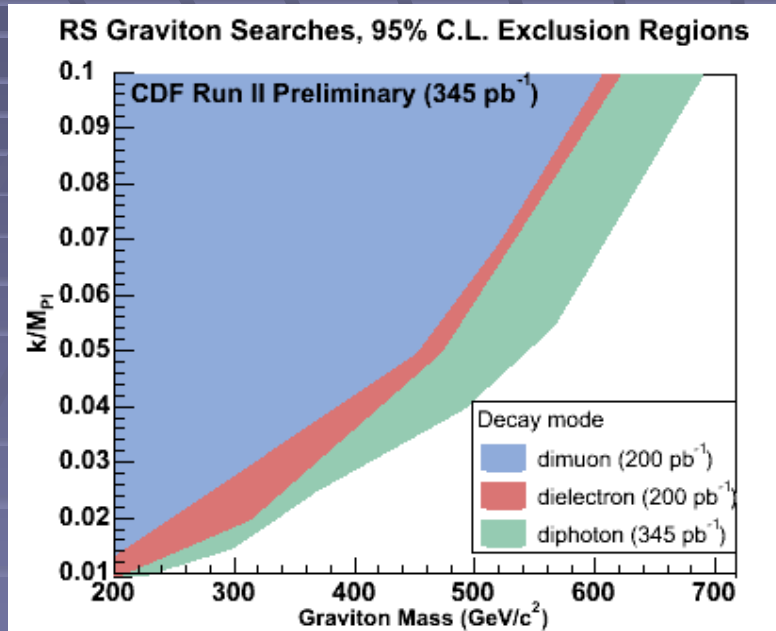
Compare observed limit to that expected if only background was present:  
5 000 pseudo-experiments generated for each mass point and limit calculated.  
Median then taken as expected limit.

CC and CP channels combined by multiplying individual likelihoods.

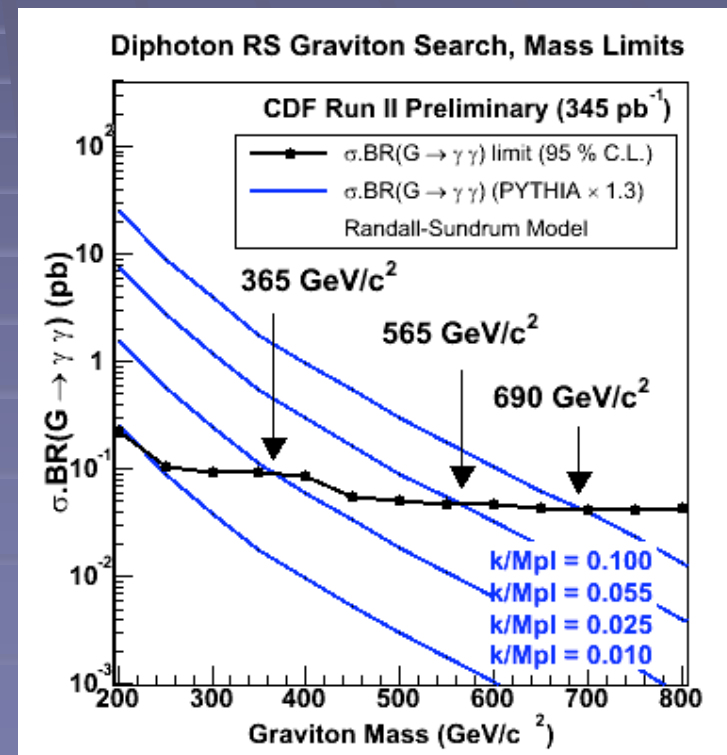


# Current Limits from CDF

Compare to RS cross section for different values of the  $k/M_{\text{Pl}}$  parameter.



$ee$  has greatest sensitivity at low mass but  $\gamma\gamma$  predominates at high mass.



# Summary and Plans

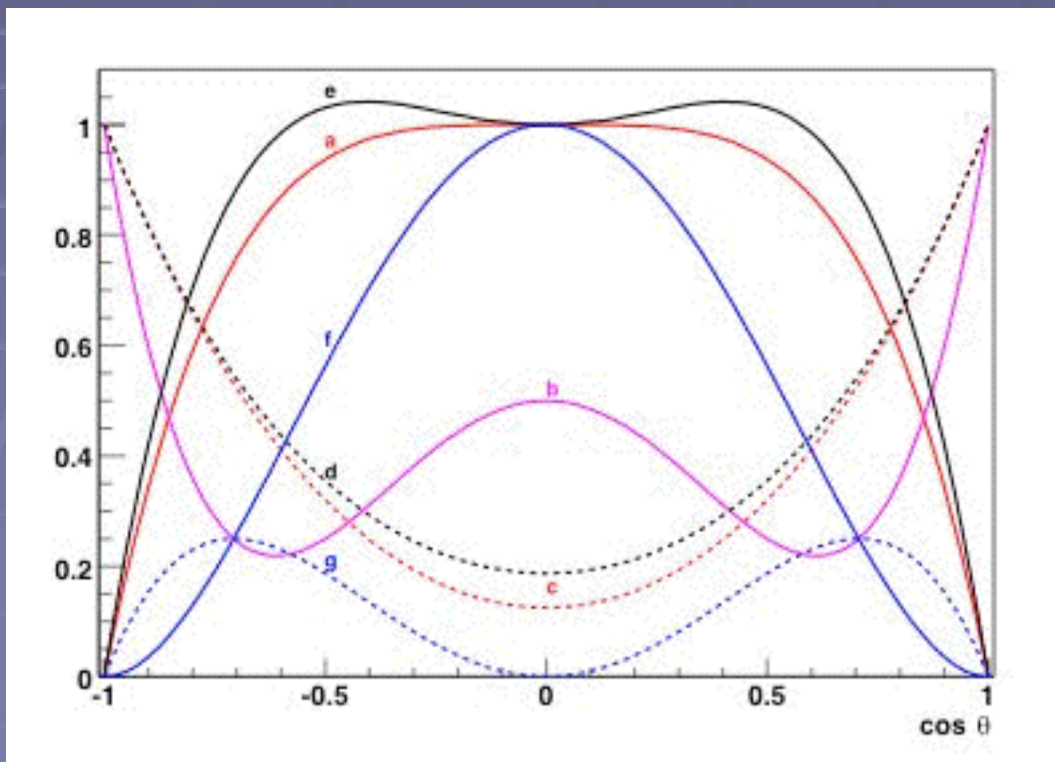
- EDs provide natural solution to hierarchy problem and come ‘naturally’ with string theory.
- Provide visible signatures at high energy colliders such as CDF.
- New diphoton search increases sensitivity through increasing the geometric acceptance and using higher integrated luminosities.
- Future plans to present limit for full  $\sim 800 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  dataset.



# Backup Slides

# Acceptance Distribution

- $gg \rightarrow G \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  predominates but  $qq \rightarrow G \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  flattens angular distribution  
 $\beta$  represents velocity of decay products, shown in limit of negligible mass ( $\beta = 1$ )



c shows  $gg$  and a shows  $qq$  (others are for  $ff$ ,  $ZZ$ ,  $WW$ ,  $HH$  decay products)

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