

Long-lived Particles: Tevatron Legacy

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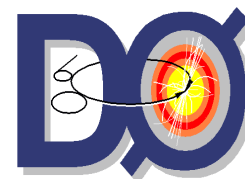
LHC Long-Lived Particle Mini-Workshop

CERN - May 12, 2016

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/517268/timetable/>



NEW YORK UNIVERSITY



(member from 1998-2012)

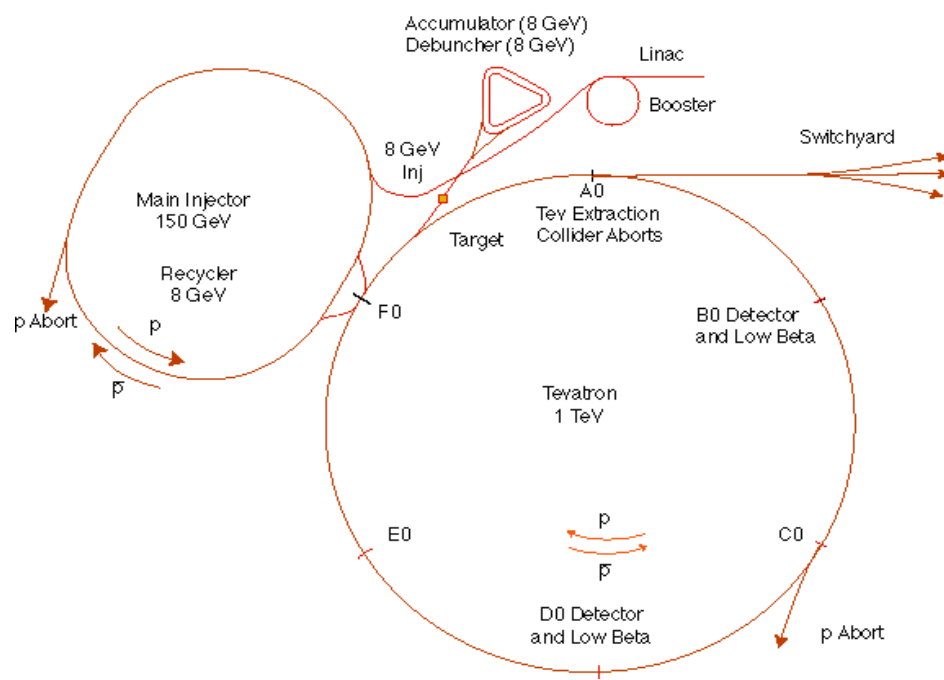


(member from 2004-)

The Teva-what?

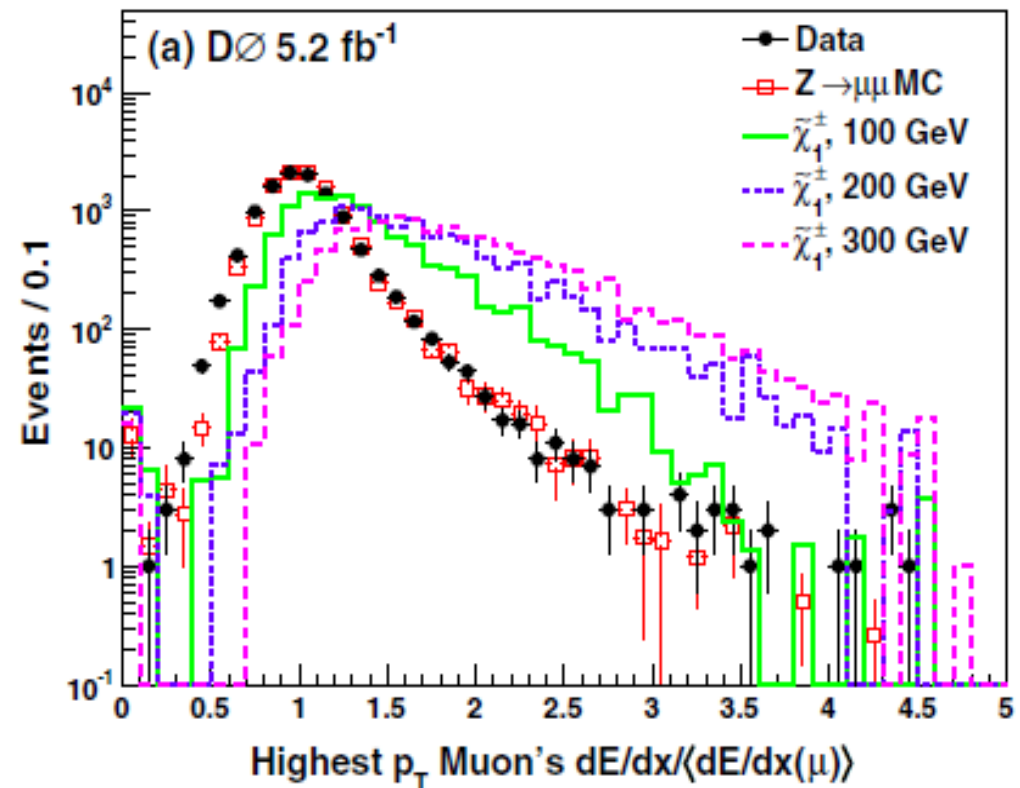
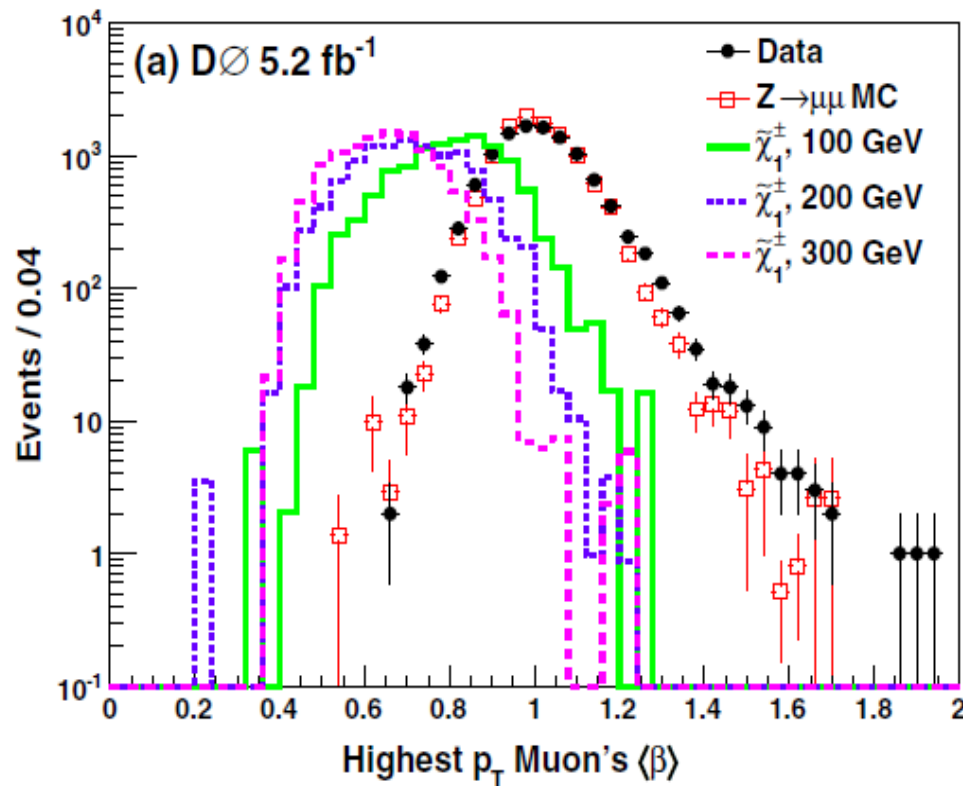
- Was the highest energy particle collider in the world, until LHC ~2010
- 1.96 TeV center-of-mass energy, *proton anti-proton* (~15% of LHC)
- Typical luminosity of $\sim 3 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ (~3% of LHC)
- Run1 (1.8 TeV) discovered top quark in 1995 (~20 candidates, ~100/pb)
- Run2 (1.96 TeV): ~10/fb from 2002-2012 (*almost* found Higgs($\rightarrow b\bar{b}$))

Fermilab Tevatron Accelerator With Main Injector



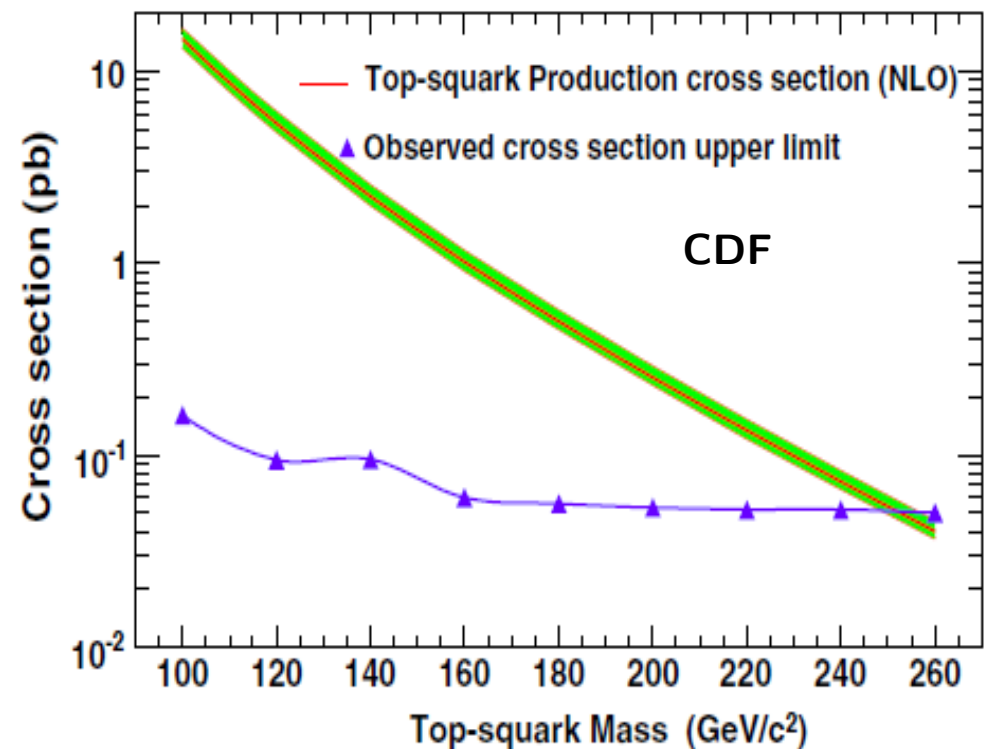
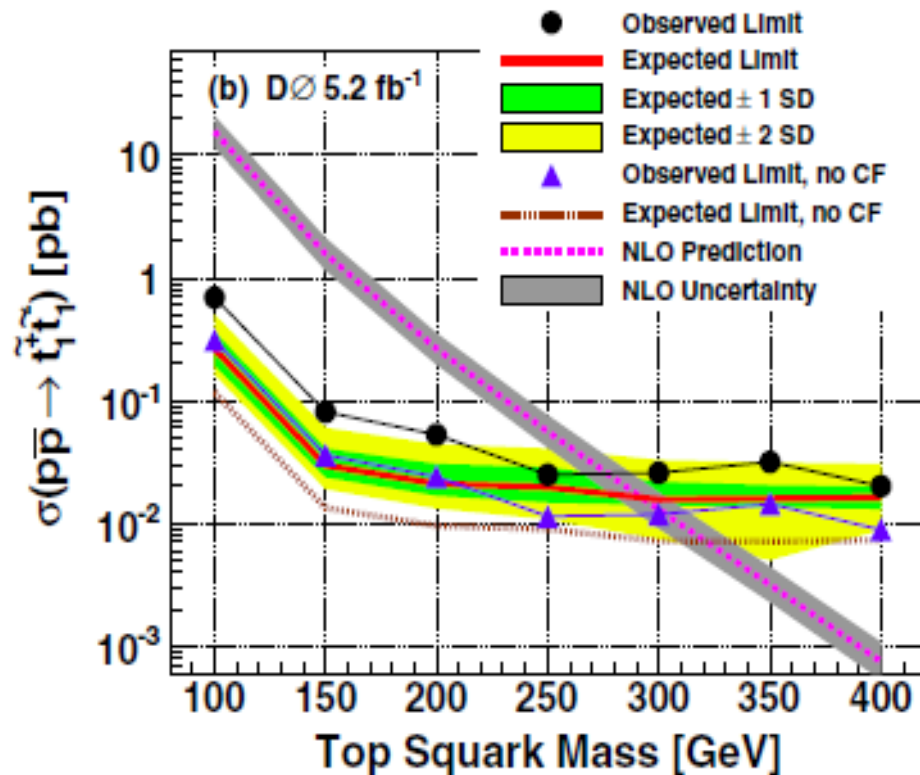
CDF/D0: long-lived charged massive particles

- Could be R-hadrons, staus, etc.
- Will look like muon, but slow \rightarrow use timing and dE/dx in silicon
- Look for pairs of them, or singles (model-dependent)
- D0 had several searches, based on time-of-flight in the muon system** as well as silicon dE/dx



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D0: Long-lived $N^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$ decay

- Look for a di-muon vertex displaced from the interaction point
 - Low background (no conversions, like in ee), easy trigger
- Vertex radius > 5 cm from beamspot
 - Below that was background from b-decays

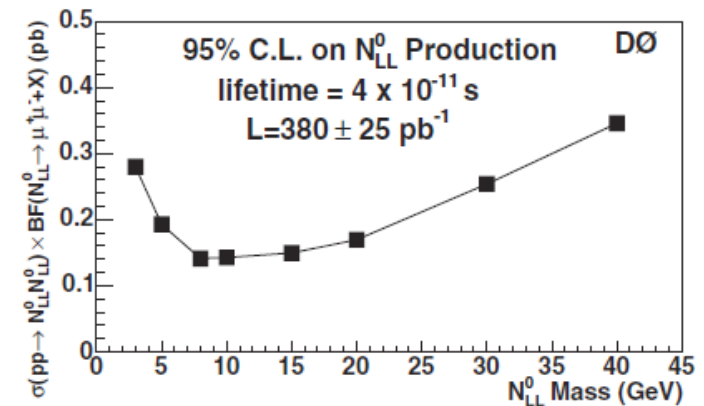
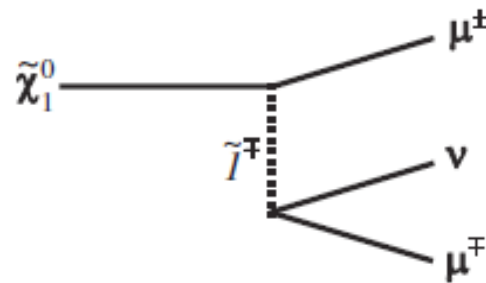
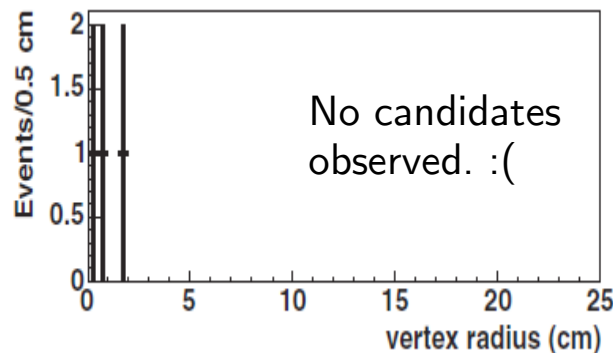
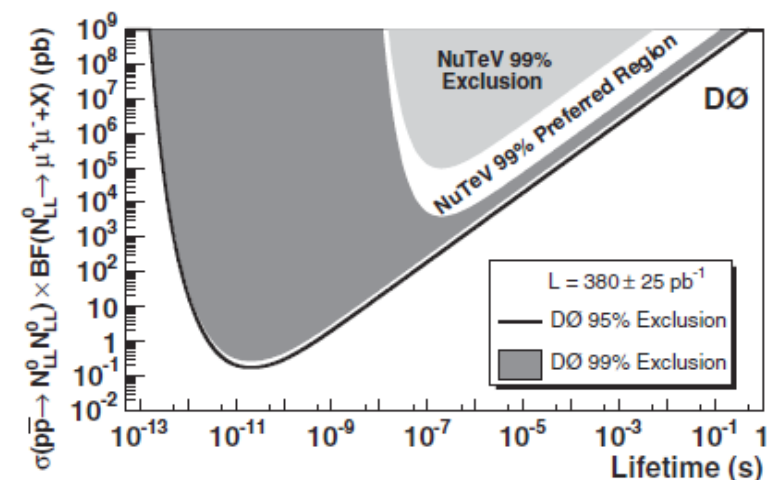


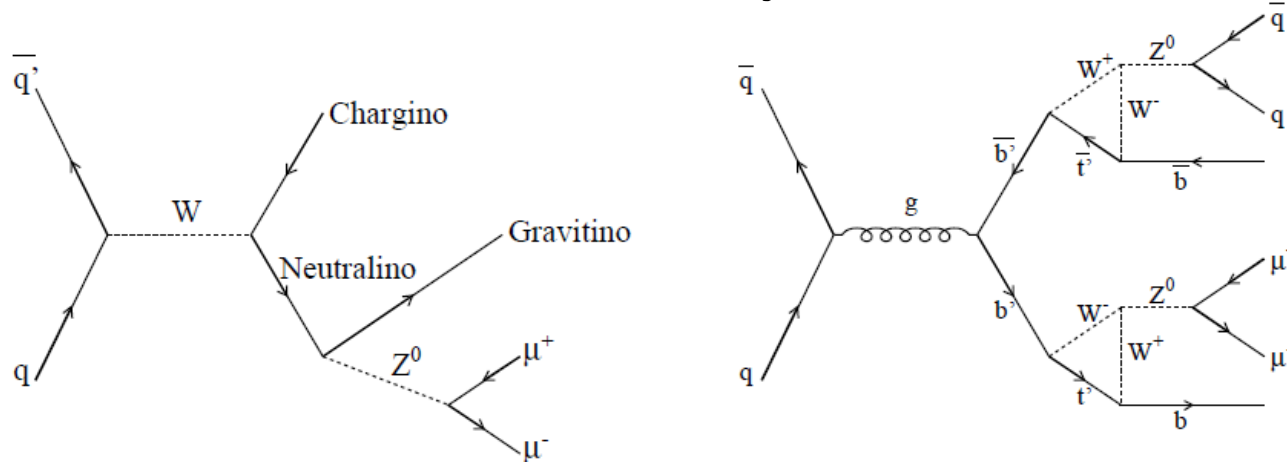
FIG. 4. Limits on N_{LL}^0 pair production as a function of its mass. The limit is for a lifetime of 4×10^{-11} s.

- Sensitive to RPV neutralino $\rightarrow \mu\mu\nu$, etc.
- Motivated by NuTeV anomaly of dimuon events (3 observed, 0.07 ± 0.01 expected!)

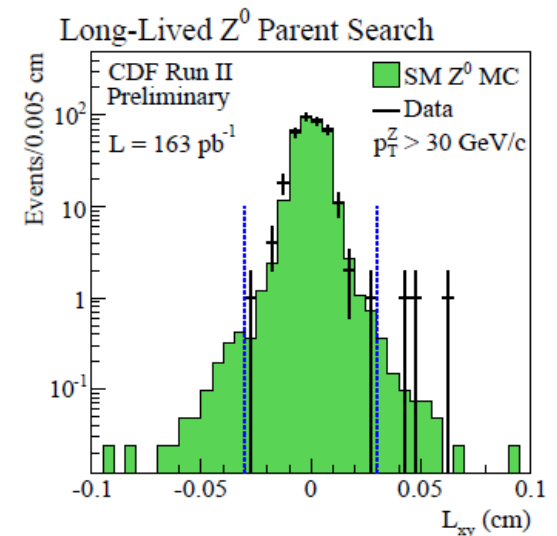
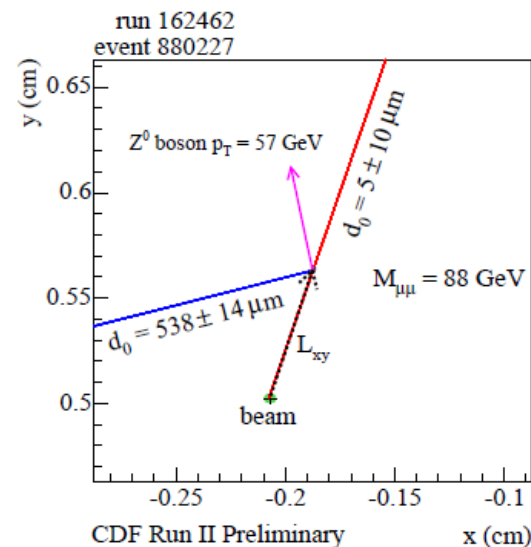
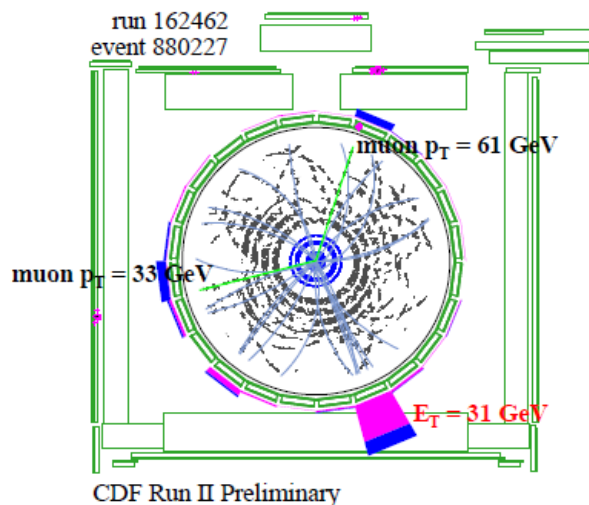


CDF: Displaced $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$

- Displaced $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$, motivated by various SUSY models

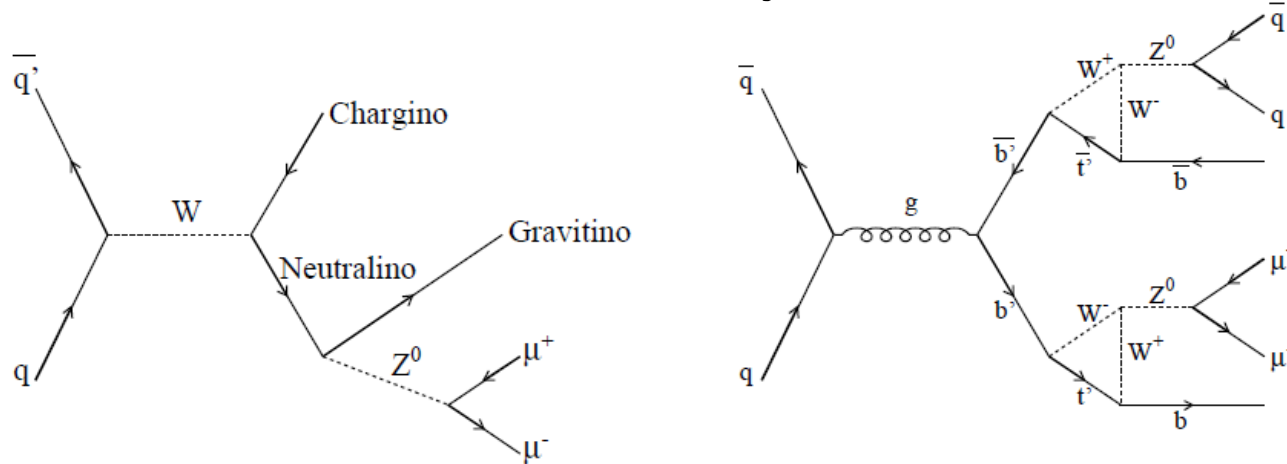


- Require Z $p_T > 30$ GeV reduces backgrounds
 - $\sim 1 \pm 1$ events expected, 3 observed

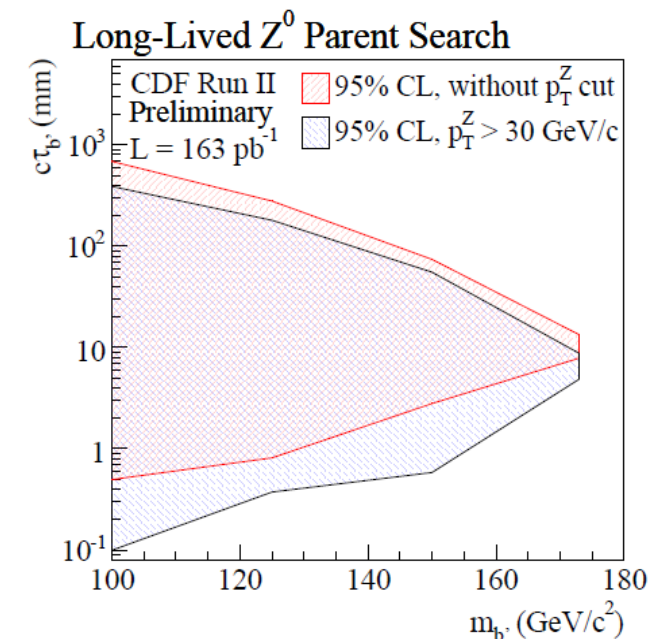
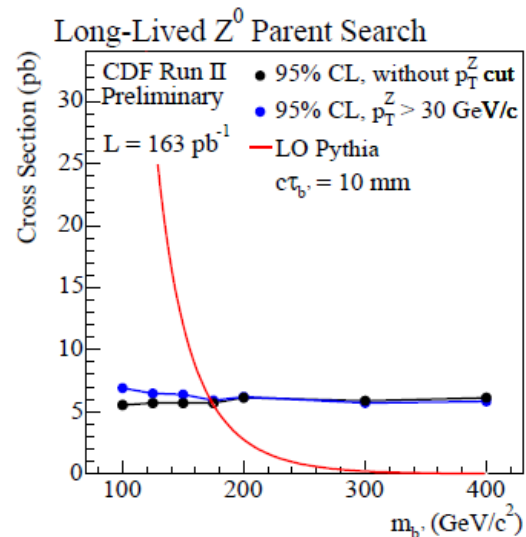
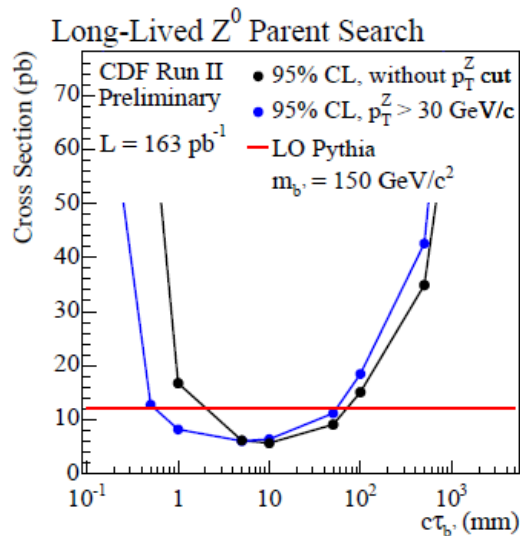


CDF: Displaced $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$

- Displaced $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$, motivated by various SUSY models



- Set limits on b' as function of lifetime...



CDF: Neutralinos to “late” photon + MET

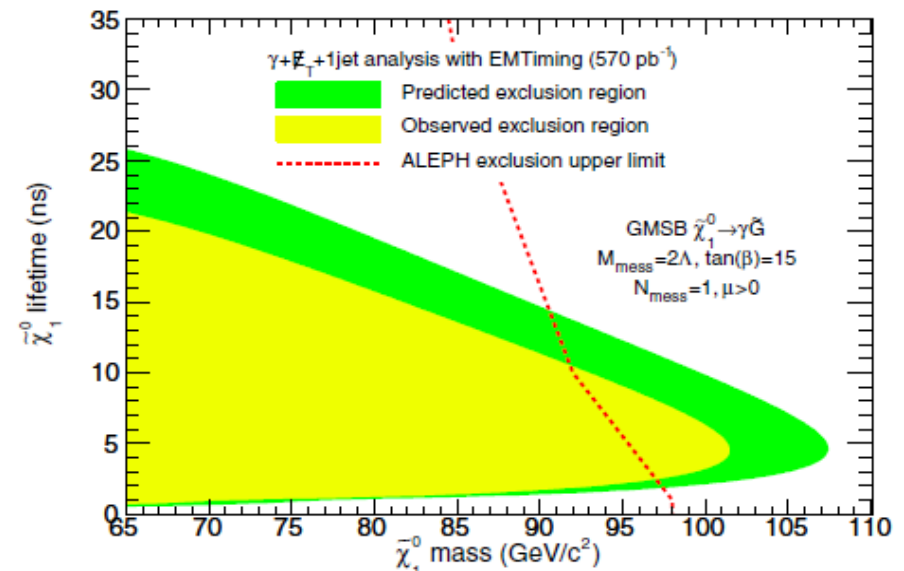
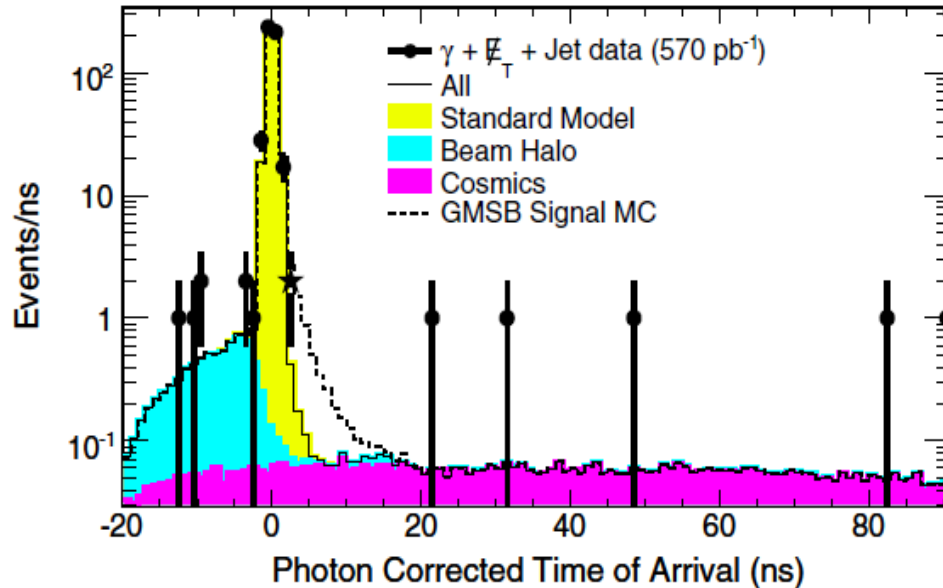
- Photons appear “late” due to neutralino moving slow and due to kinked path of neutralino decay...
- CDF had nice timing in their EM calor. Resolution about 0.6 ns !
(ATLAS is about 3x better, 10 years later.)

Preselection requirements

$E_T^\gamma > 30 \text{ GeV}$, $\cancel{E}_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$
 Photon ID and fiducial, $|\eta| < 1.0$
 Good vertex, $\sum_{\text{tracks}} p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}/c$
 $|\eta^{\text{jet}}| < 2.0$, $E_T^{\text{jet}} > 30 \text{ GeV}$
 Cosmic ray rejection

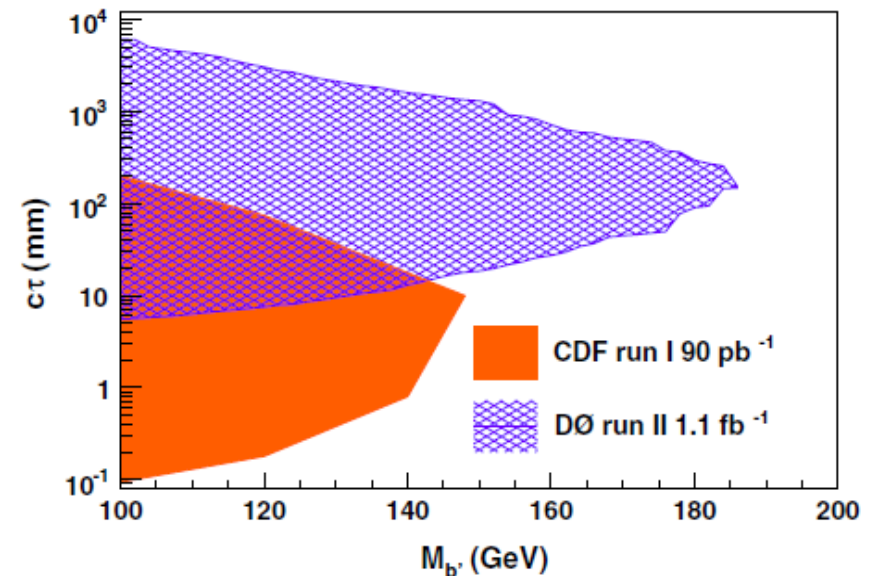
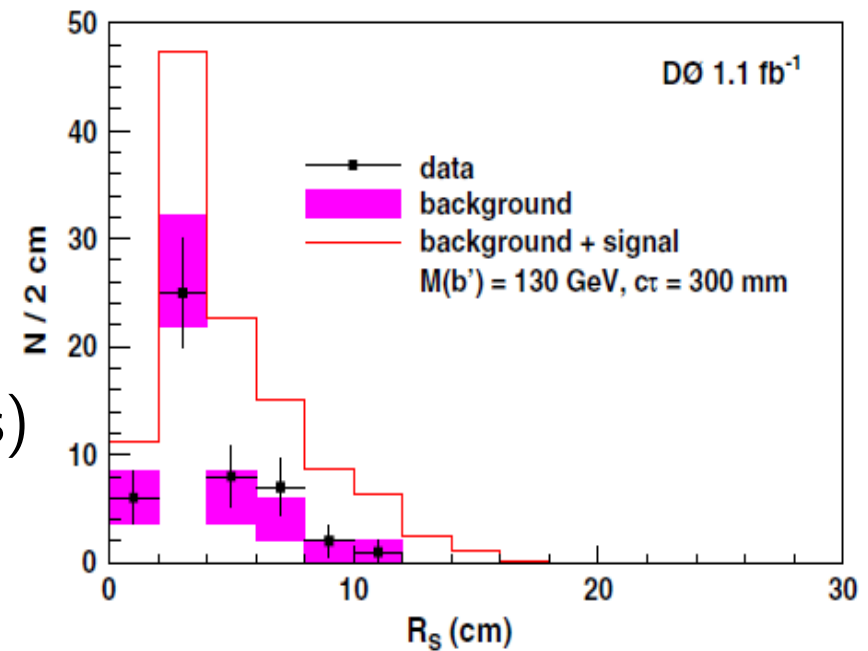
Requirements after optimization

$\cancel{E}_T > 40 \text{ GeV}$, $E_T^{\text{jet}} > 35 \text{ GeV}$
 $\Delta\phi(\cancel{E}_T, \text{jet}) > 1 \text{ rad}$
 $2 \text{ ns} < t_c^\gamma < 10 \text{ ns}$



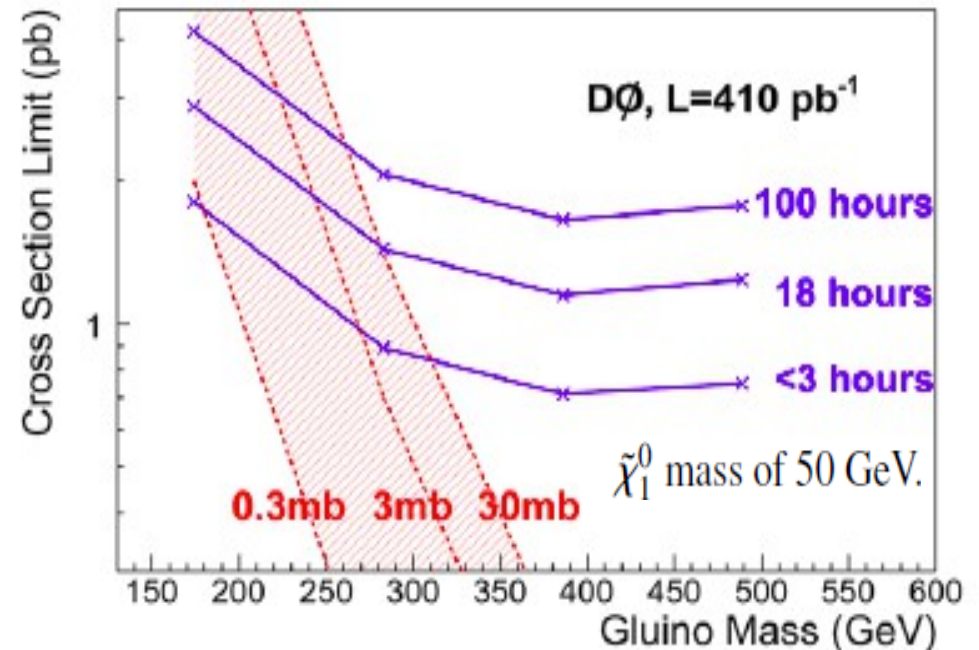
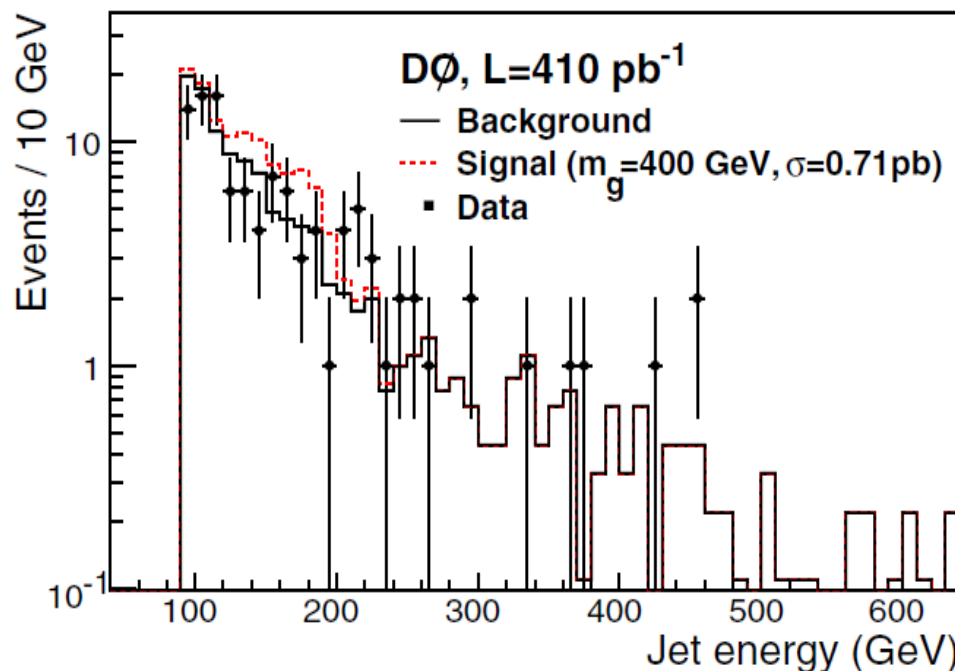
D0: Displaced decay to electrons or photons

- D0 had segmentation in the EM calor. Measure direction (in eta) of showers
(ATLAS has even better segmentation, but has not done this search yet (??))
- Look for a pair of electrons (or photons) (can't tell the difference, since there's no track out there at large radii) from a common displaced vertex
- Similar sensitivity as CDF's displaced $b' \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ search, but peak sensitivity at $\sim 10\times$ larger lifetime



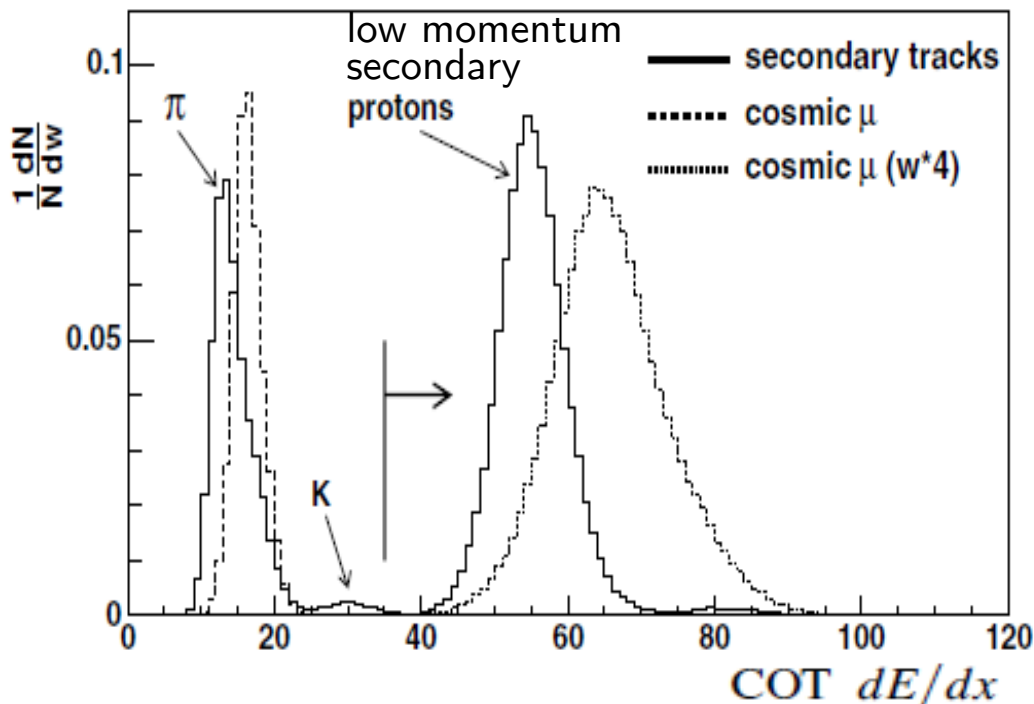
D0: Stopped Gluinos

- First direct search for particles (R-hadrons) stopping in the calorimeter, and then decaying later (out of time with collisions)
- Was <1 event / bunch crossing, so could use standard crossings, but require no inelastic collision (based on forward trigger scintillators)
 - LHC analyses must use empty bunch crossings / abort gap
- Backgrounds were mainly cosmics, and small beam-halo
 - Vetoed double-diffractive events using PV, MET

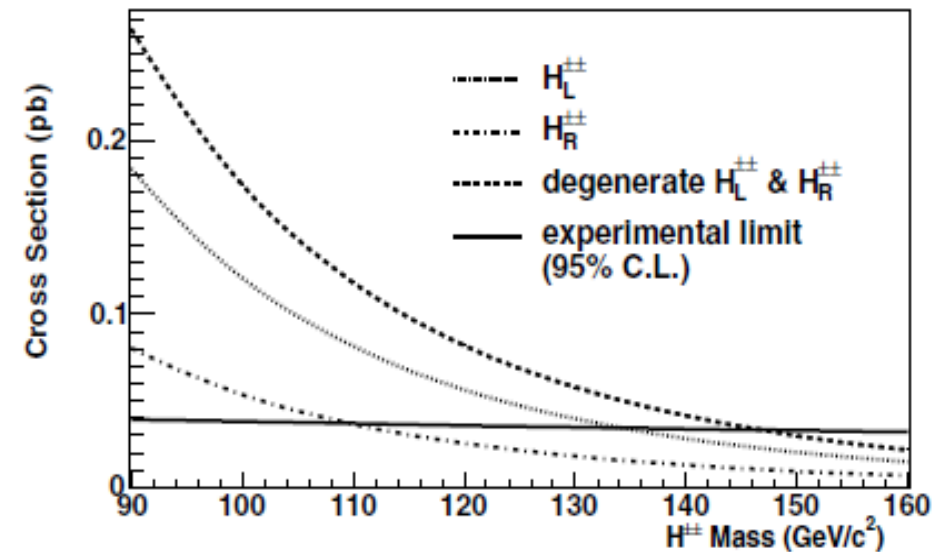


CDF: Search for highly ionizing tracks (H^{++})

- Use dE/dx in the central outer tracker (COT)
- 2 tracks with $p_T > 18$ GeV, >1 matching a muon segment
- Very low background
- No events observed

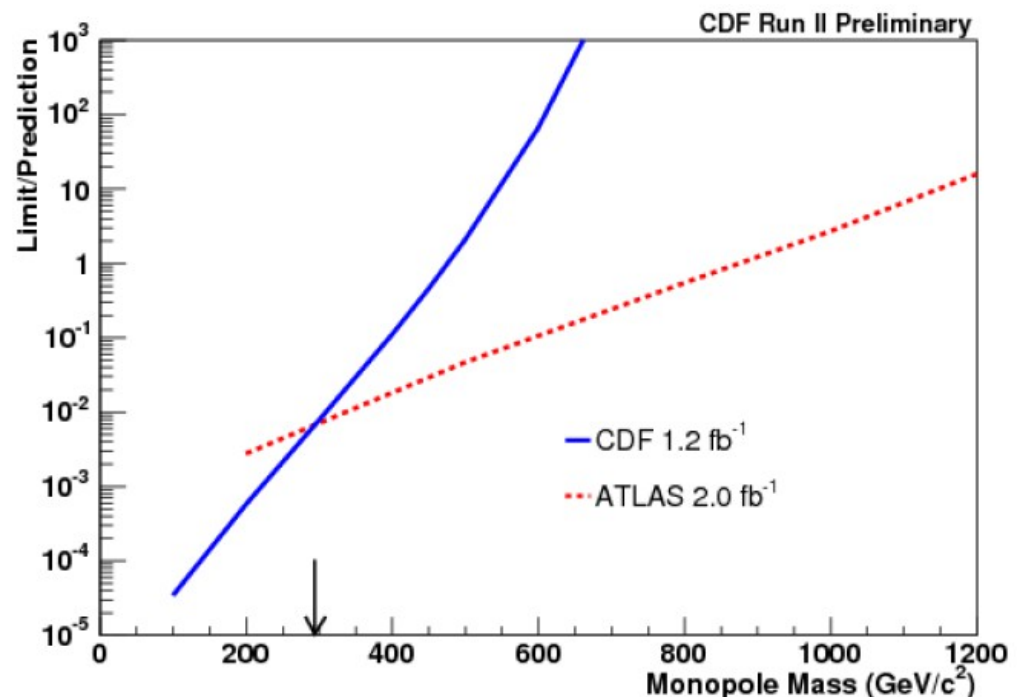
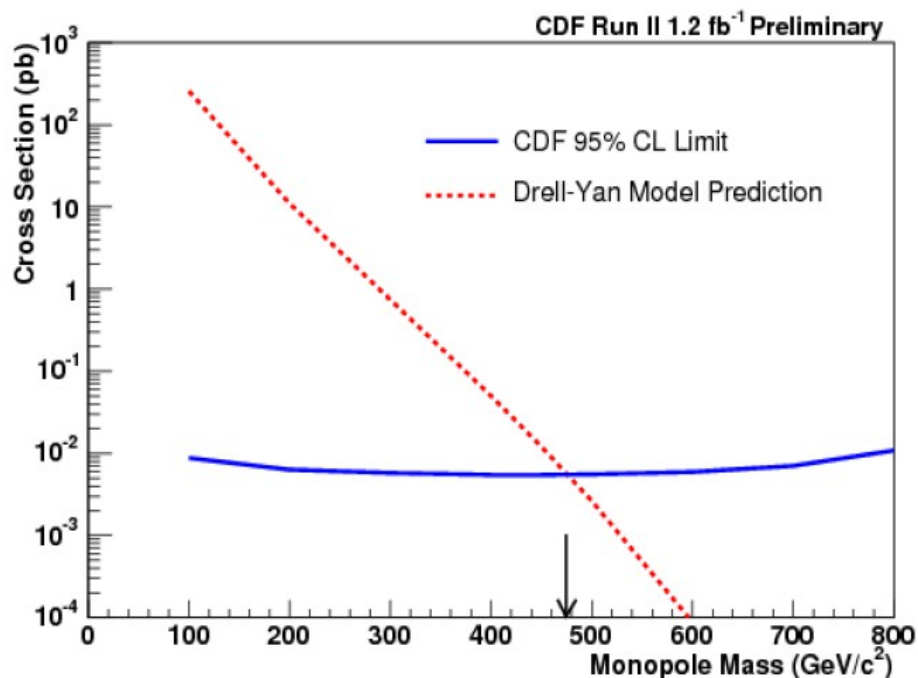


Background	Loose Search	Tight Search
Jet	$< 3 \times 10^{-5}$	$< 3 \times 10^{-6}$
$Z \rightarrow ee$	$< 1 \times 10^{-11}$	$< 2 \times 10^{-14}$
$Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$	$< 4 \times 10^{-7}$	$< 4 \times 10^{-12}$
$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$< 8 \times 10^{-9}$	$< 8 \times 10^{-9}$
Data	0	0



CDF: Search for monopoles

- Special time-of-flight trigger, require large ionization
- Offline: require no r-phi curvature (no electric charge) and large COT ionization
- Expect 0.04 ± 0.02 events of background (mostly from jets)
Observe 0 events
- More sensitive than *predicted* ATLAS reach at low monopole mass



D0: Hidden-Valley Higgs decays \rightarrow bb vertices

- Trigger on low-pt muon (from b decay)
- Look for pairs of displaced vertices with
 - >3 tracks, $1.6 < \text{radius} < 20$ cm
 - Mass > 2.5 GeV
 - Acollinear decay products (to reduce inelastic collisions)
 - Not in “detector material”

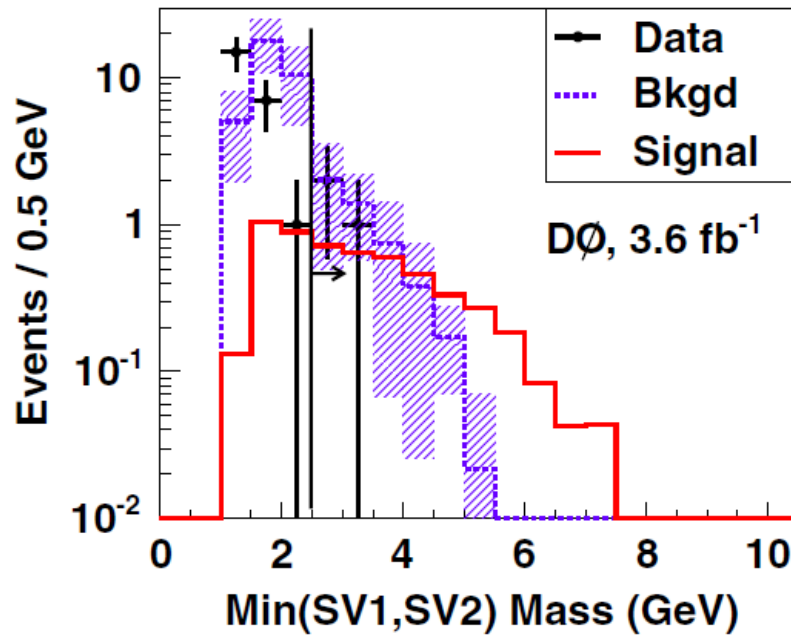
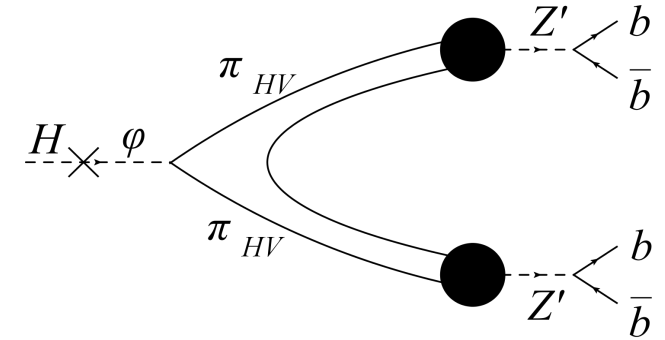
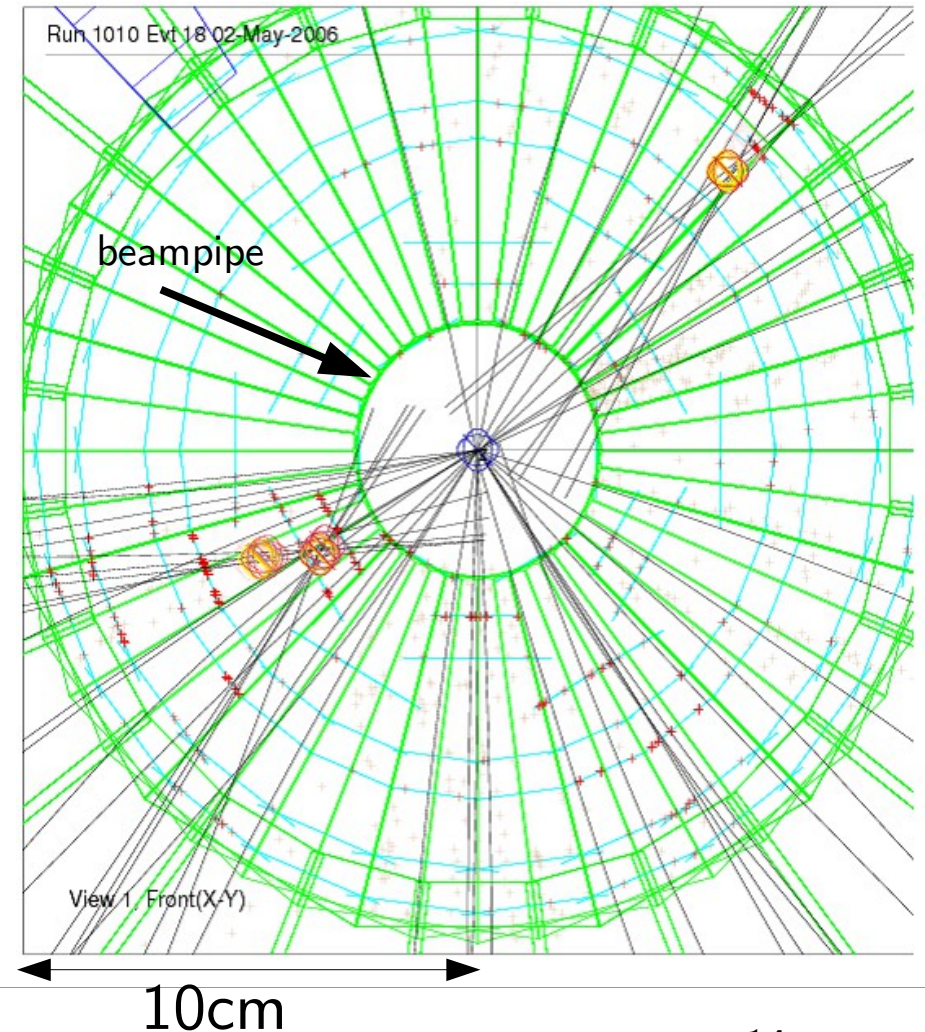
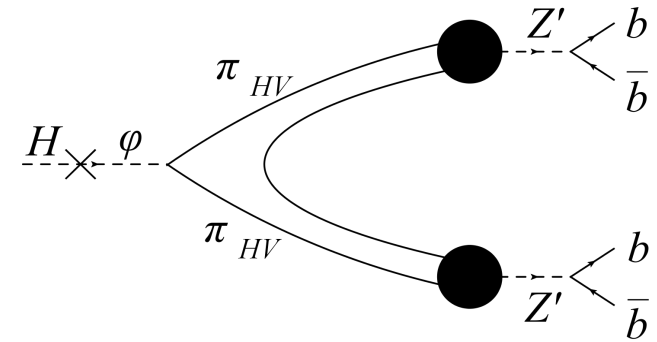


FIG. 2 (color online). The minimum mass of the two SVs, for data, background MC, and signal MC events with $M_H = 120$ GeV, $m_{HV} = 15$ GeV, and $L_d = 5$ cm. The hatched region shows the uncertainty on the background MC events.

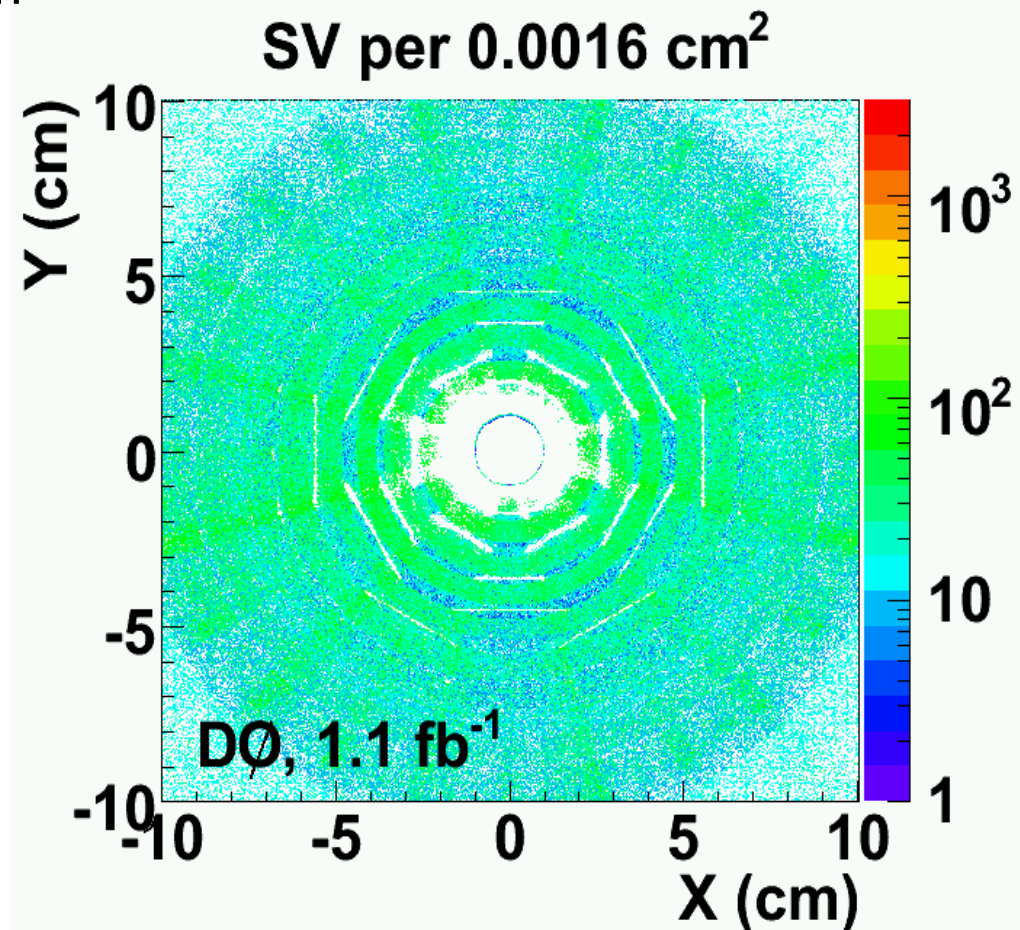
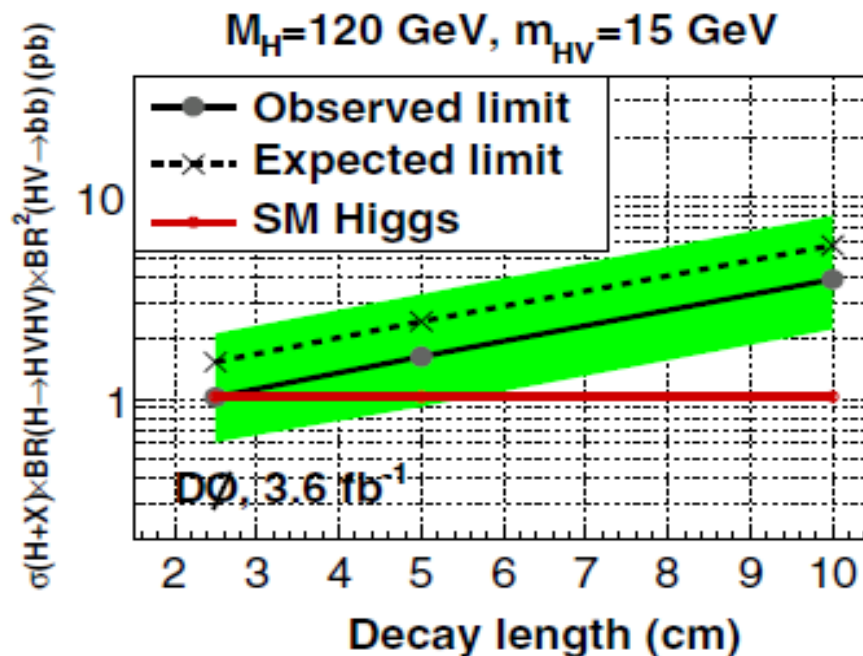


D0: Hidden-Valley Higgs decays \rightarrow bb vertices

Material veto map



- Set limits vs. m_{HV} and decay length
- Could barely exclude 100% BR of Higgs \rightarrow HV... but reasonable in 2009!



Summary

- Many LLP analyses familiar today done (often first) at the Tevatron!
 - Long-lived charged massive particles
 - LLP decays to displaced muons or late electrons/photons
 - Stopped gluinos
 - Highly-ionizing tracks / monopoles
 - Hidden-Valley Higgs decays \rightarrow hadronic vertices in the tracker
- Many familiar tools:
 - Timing, dE/dx , calorimeter pointing, vertexing, material veto...
 - Resolutions typically a factor of \sim few worse than LHC
 - Smaller efficiency and forward coverage, higher fake rates
 - 396 ns and almost no pileup :)

Summary

Fun times! Just a few hundred people per experiment for everything...
Detector running, software, computing, simulation, analysis, etc.!



Usually the “LLP group” was you,
until you finished your analysis. :)



D0 LLP references

- http://www-d0.fnal.gov/d0_publications/d0_pubs_list_runII_bytopic.html#np
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 - <http://journals.aps.org/prl/pdf/10.1103/PhysRevLett.101.111802>
- Search for Neutral, Long-Lived Particles Decaying into Two Muons
 - <http://journals.aps.org/prl/pdf/10.1103/PhysRevLett.97.161802>
- Search for Stopped Gluinos
 - <http://journals.aps.org/prl/pdf/10.1103/PhysRevLett.99.131801>
- Search for Resonant Pair Production of Neutral Long-Lived Particles Decaying to $b\bar{b}$
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- Search for charged massive long-lived particles
 - <http://journals.aps.org/prd/pdf/10.1103/PhysRevD.87.052011>

CDF LLP references

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- Search for Dirac monopoles
 - <http://www-cdf.fnal.gov/physics/exotic/r2a/20140619.monopole/index.html>
- Search for Heavy Long-Lived Particles that Decay to Photons
 - <http://journals.aps.org/prl/pdf/10.1103/PhysRevLett.99.121801>
- Search for Long-Lived Massive Charged Particles
 - <http://journals.aps.org/prl/pdf/10.1103/PhysRevLett.103.021802>
- Search for Long-Lived Parents of the Z Boson
 - http://www-cdf.fnal.gov/physics/exotic/r2a/20040826.mumulxy_longlifez/note_7244.pdf
- Search for Long-Lived Doubly Charged Higgs Bosons
 - <http://journals.aps.org/prl/pdf/10.1103/PhysRevLett.95.071801>