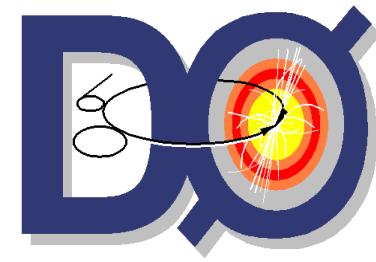


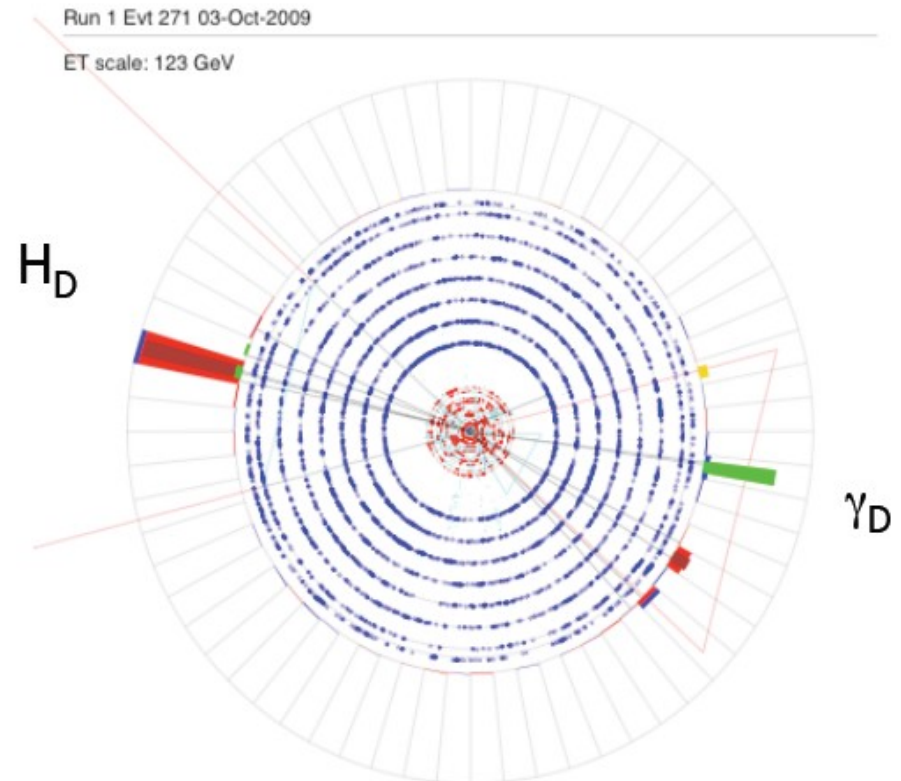
Searches for Leptonic Jets at D0



Andy Haas
Columbia University / SLAC

BOOST 2010 Workshop
June 24, 2010
Oxford, UK

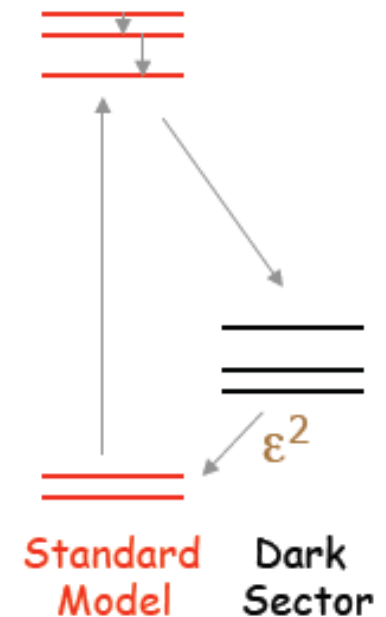
**New preliminary results for this workshop... note available shortly!*



Where to find l-jets

- Direct dark-photon production
 - “Guaranteed”, if dark sector exists
 - Low cross-section, depends on “ ϵ ”, soft l-jets
- Decays of $Z/h \rightarrow 2$ l-jet i.e. $Z \rightarrow \gamma_D H_D$
 - Rate depends on ϵ , and we know it's small
 - But could hope to reconstruct Z,h peak
- SUSY SMLSP \rightarrow l-jet
 - Rate could be large! No ϵ !
 - At least 2 l-jets per event
 - Also get large MET
 - But need low-mass SUSY to be real

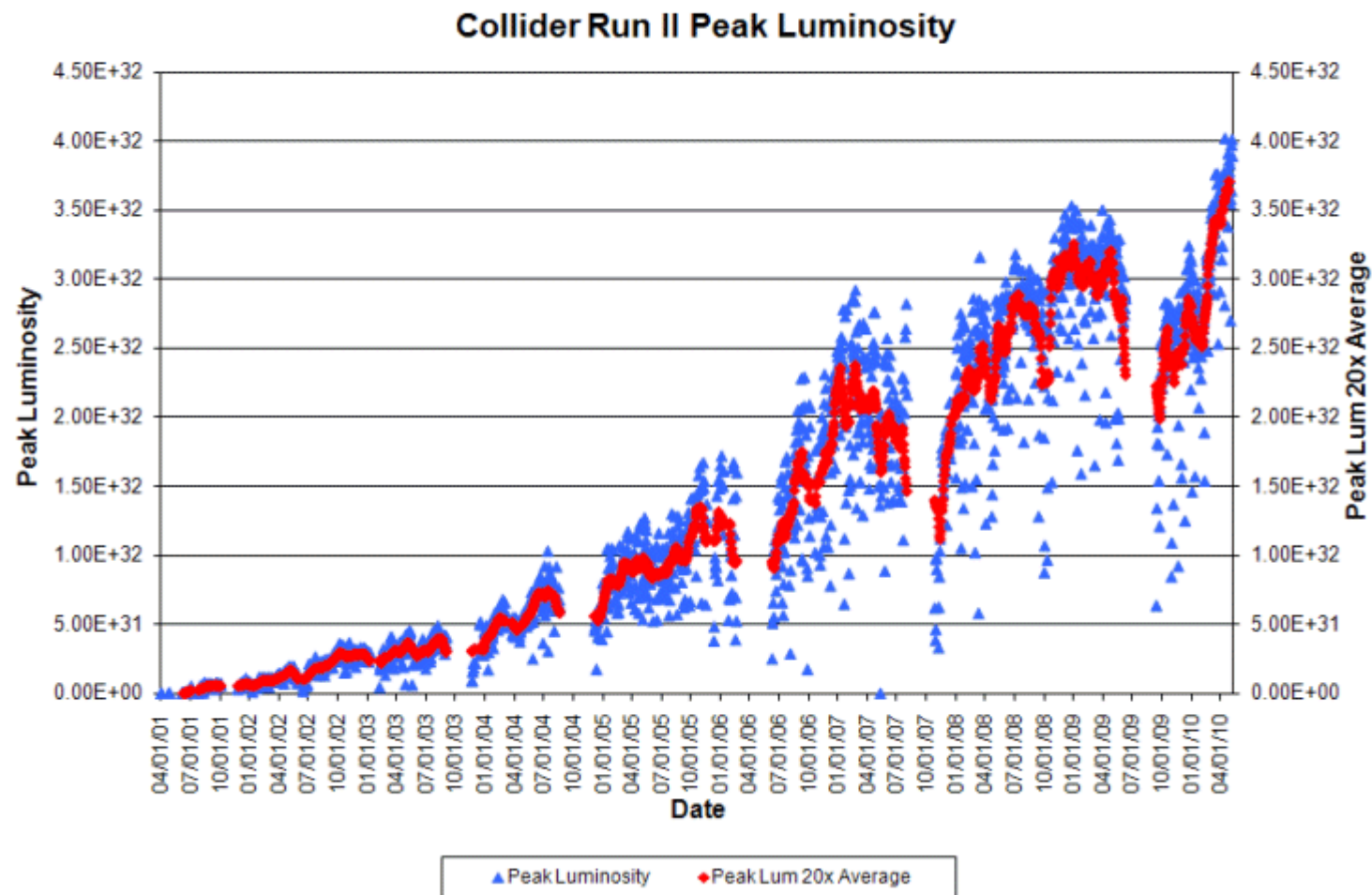
Thanks to
BOOST '09 !



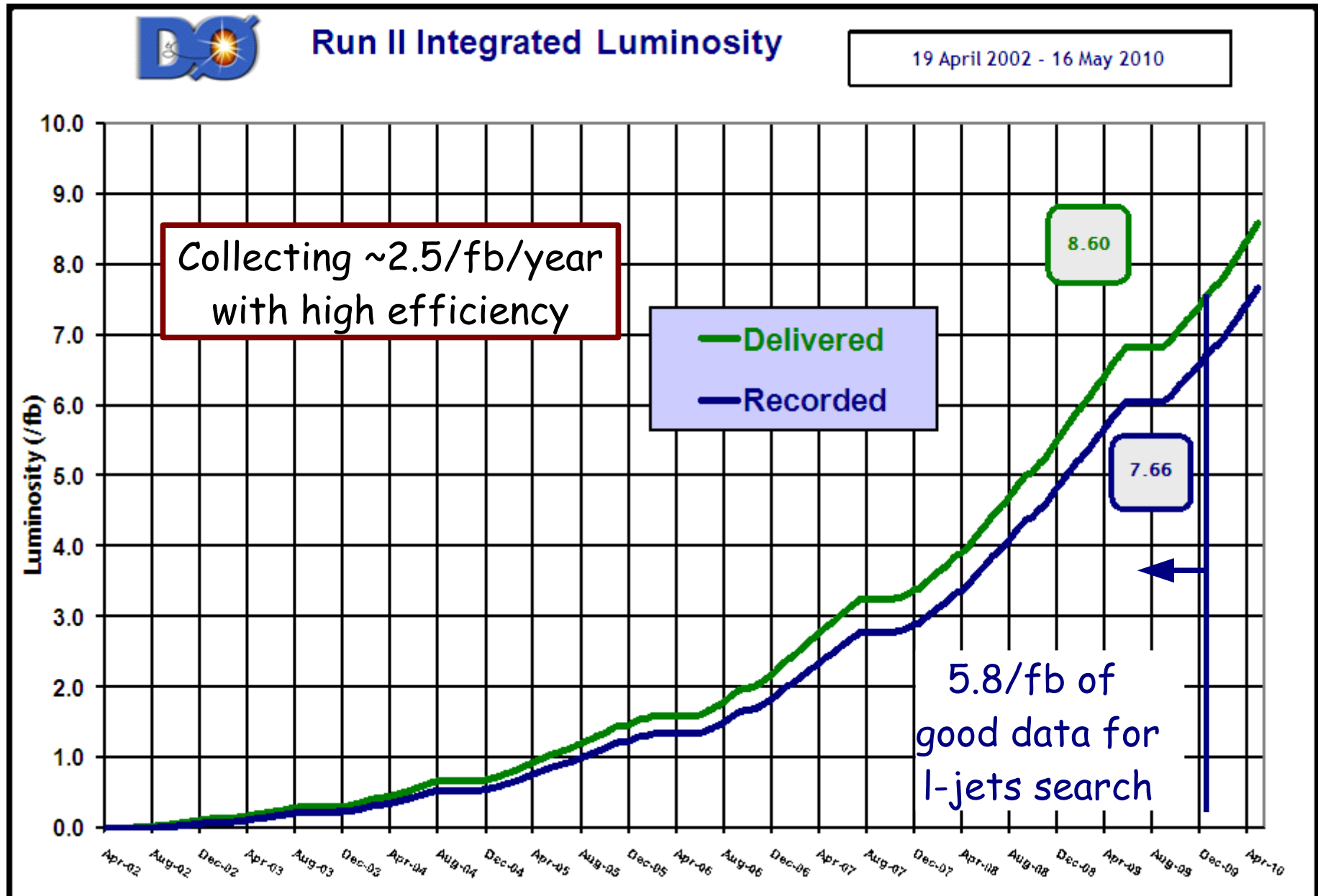
Focus on SUSY case first – uses strengths of Tevatron

Tevatron Performance

- Stores typically start at $>350/\text{ub/s}$
- (LHC record: $\sim 0.2/\text{ub/s}$... but improving fast, $\sim 1/\text{ub/s}$ soon)

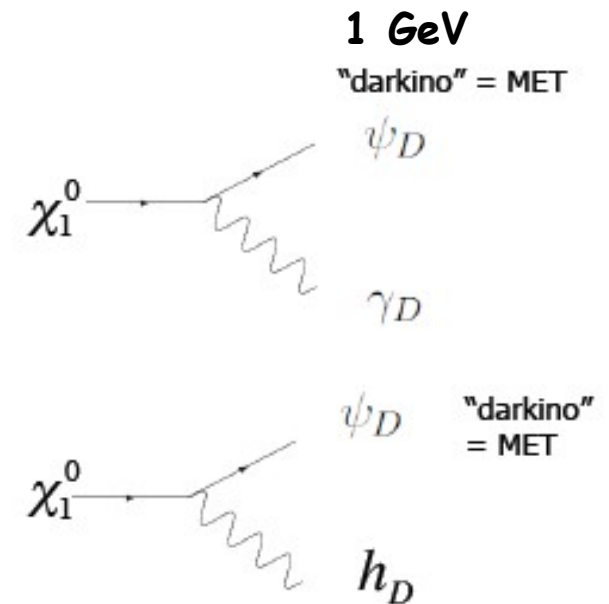
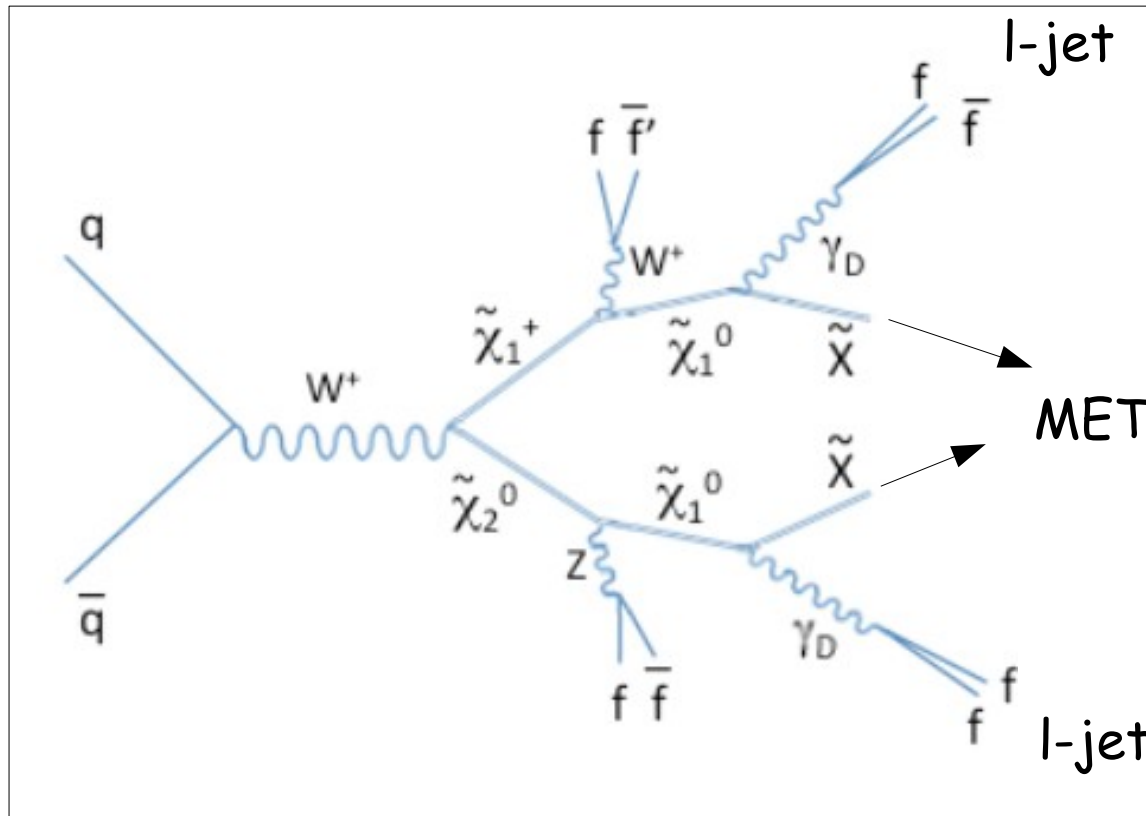


Tevatron Performance



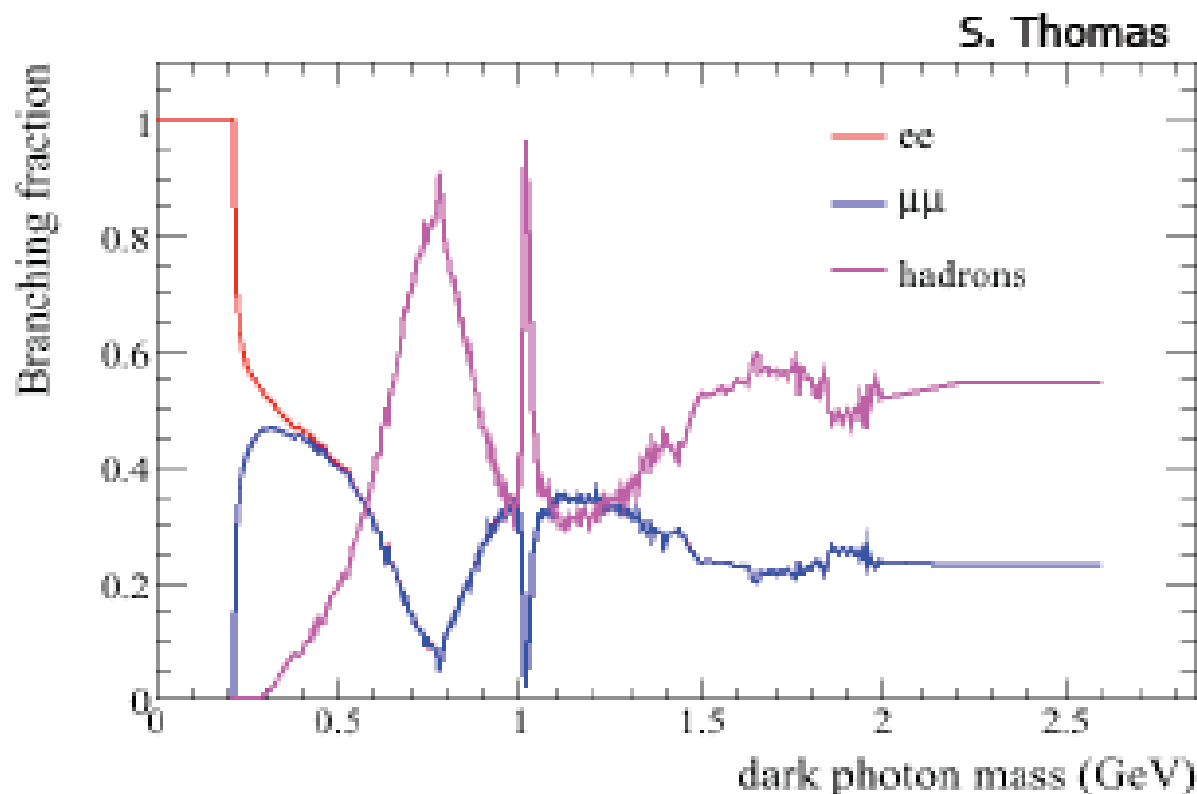
Decays to the dark side

- For a benchmark, use *GMSB SPS8* point, $\sigma = 20\text{fb}$
 - Kinematics do not change much for other similar SUSY points
- All SM LSPs decay to l-jet
- Focus on simpler case of dark photon + darkino (MET) first



Dark Photon Decays

- $\text{BR}(e) = \text{BR}(\mu)$, except below $2m_\mu$
- Depends on "R", well-measured at e^+e^- colliders
- BR to pions is large near hadronic resonances
- We study a range of dark photon masses from 0.15 to 2.0 GeV



L-jet Identification

"Electron l-jet"

EM cluster, $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$

Matched to $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$ track

"Muon l-jet"

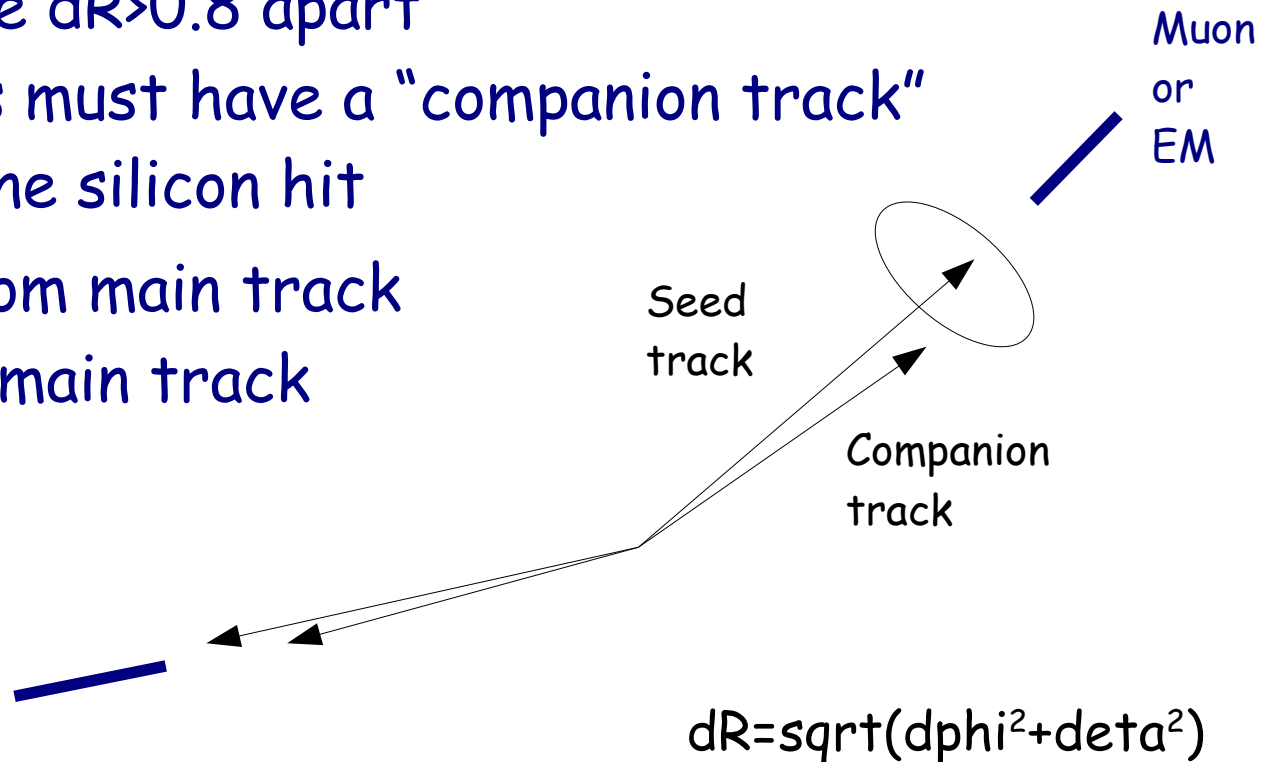
3 hit track in muon system

Matched to $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$ track

The two tracks must be $dR > 0.8$ apart

Each of the two tracks must have a "companion track"

- $p_T > 4 \text{ GeV}$, at least one silicon hit
- $dR < 0.2$, $|dz| < 1 \text{ cm}$ from main track
- Opposite sign from main track



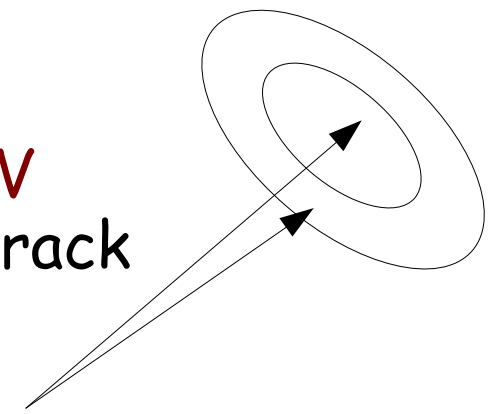
L-jet Isolation

- Need isolation to separate from huge QCD background
- But keep isolation loose enough to not kill possible signals!
 - May have many more tracks, be wider from radiation, etc...

Track isolation $< 2 \text{ GeV}$, in $0.2 < dR < 0.4$

Muon isolation in calorimeter $< .066 * pT + 2.35 \text{ GeV}$
 $dR < 0.4$ and $dR > 0.1$ of either muon or companion track

Electron isolation in calorimeter $< .085 * pT - .53$
 $0.2 < dR < 0.4$ in EM layers and $dR < 0.4$ in hadronic layers
(corrected for underlying event and pileup at high luminosity)



Isolation cuts are functions of l-jet pT so not to bias MET measurement

Two L-jet Data Sample

Look at MET distribution
(not μ corrected - calorimeter only)

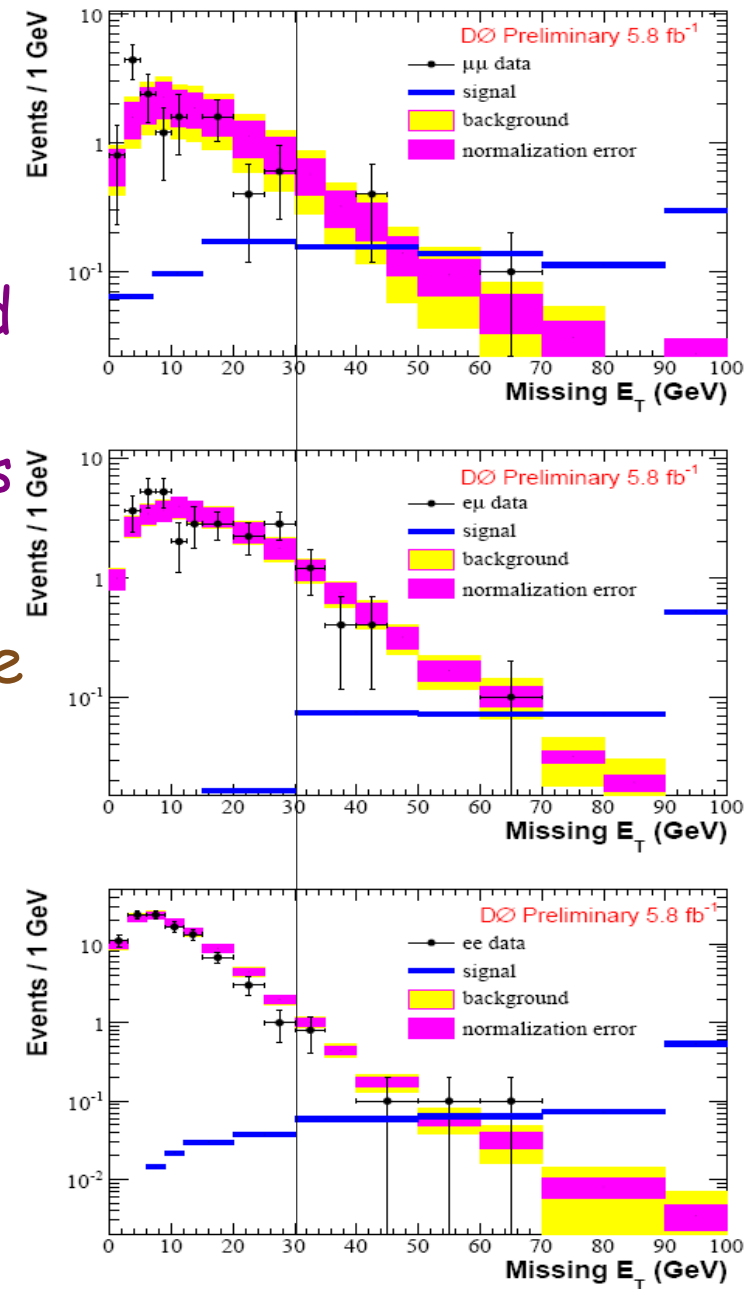
Compare data to non-isolated background
scaled to data for $\text{MET} < 15 \text{ GeV}$

- Normalization uncertainty from statistics

Systematics on the background shape are determined from changes in the MET shape when just one or the other l-jet is non-isolated

Signal MC has large MET

Require $\text{MET} > 30 \text{ GeV}$



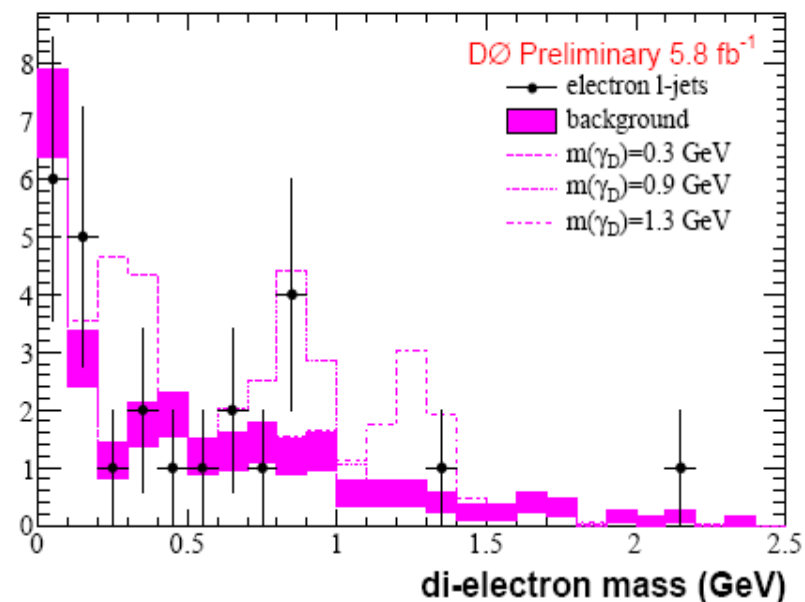
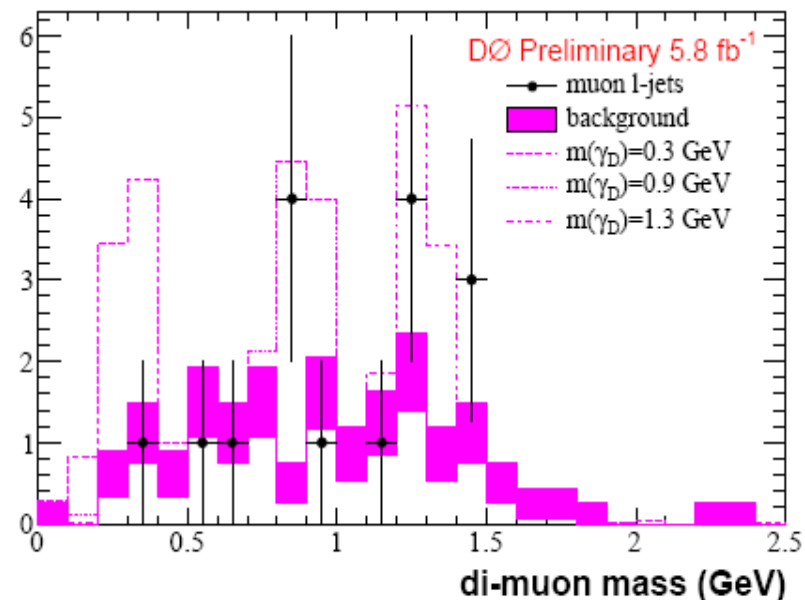
Resonance Search

For events with 2 isolated l-jets and $MET > 30$ GeV, look for resonance in track / companion track mass

Background estimated from isolated di-l-jet sample with $MET < 20$ GeV

BR's, mass windows:

$m(\gamma_D)$ (GeV)	BR(ee)($\mu\mu$)	$M_{reco}^{low} - M_{reco}^{high}$ (GeV)	Eff. e	Eff. μ
0.15	1 0	0.0 - 0.3	0.81	-
0.3	0.53 0.47	0.1 - 0.4	0.82	0.88
0.5	0.4 0.4	0.3 - 0.6	0.81	0.89
0.7	0.15 0.15	0.4 - 0.8	0.85	0.89
0.9	0.27 0.27	0.6 - 1.1	0.82	0.91
1.3	0.31 0.31	0.9 - 1.4	0.72	0.79
1.7	0.22 0.22	1.0 - 1.8	0.73	0.76
2.0	0.24 0.24	1.3 - 2.2	0.73	0.83

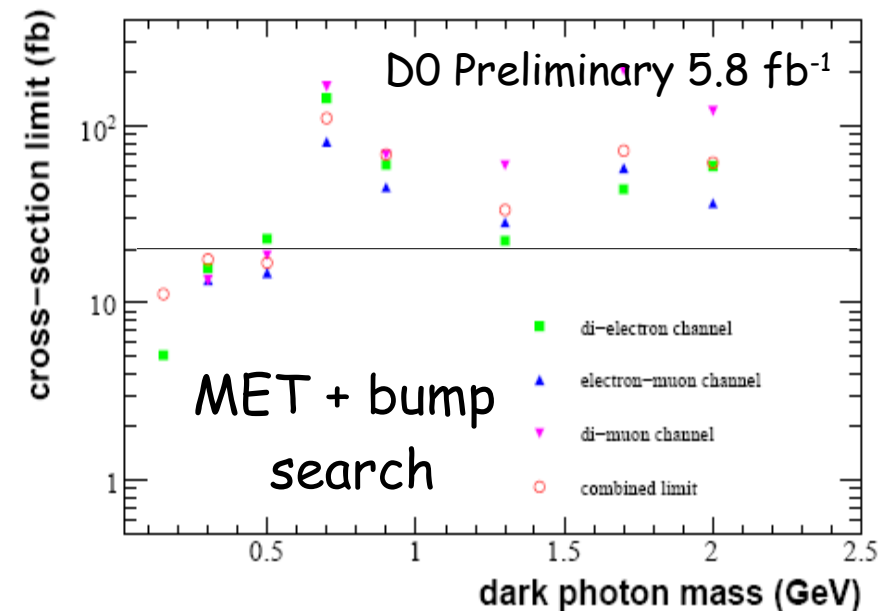
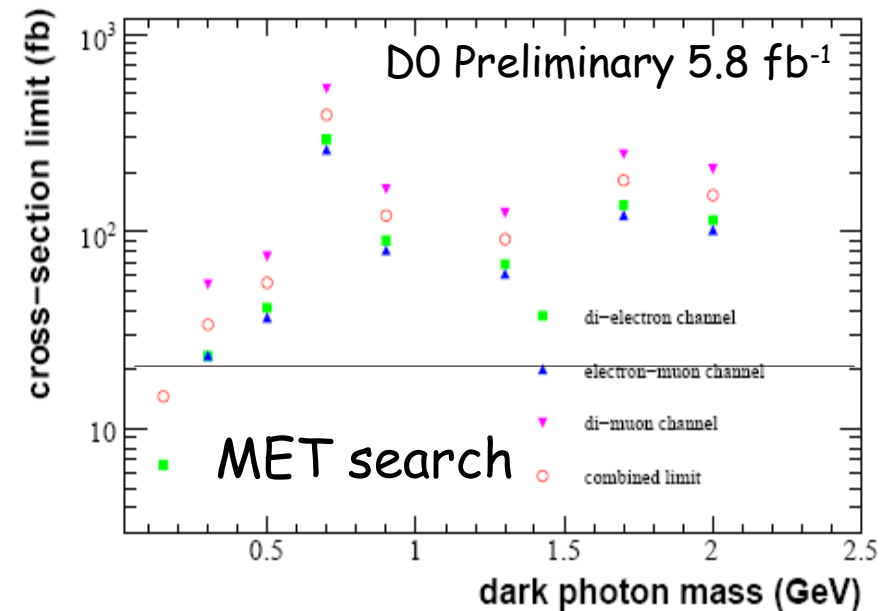


Results

- Calculate limits using Bayesian
- Systematics
 - Signal efficiency, 20%
 - Background normalization, 20-50%
 - Luminosity, 6.1%
- Limit for all channels combined corrects for SPS8 acceptance

Channel	Data	Background	SPS8 Acc.	Reco. eff.	Total eff.
ee	7	10.2 ± 1.7	0.45	0.20	8.9 %
$e\mu$	11	17.5 ± 4.2	0.53	0.15	7.8 %
$\mu\mu$	3	8.6 ± 4.5	0.50	0.12	5.8 %

- Rules out SPS8 for decays to l-jets for some masses
 - Would also rule out other SUSY points with lighter chargino / neutralino or strong production

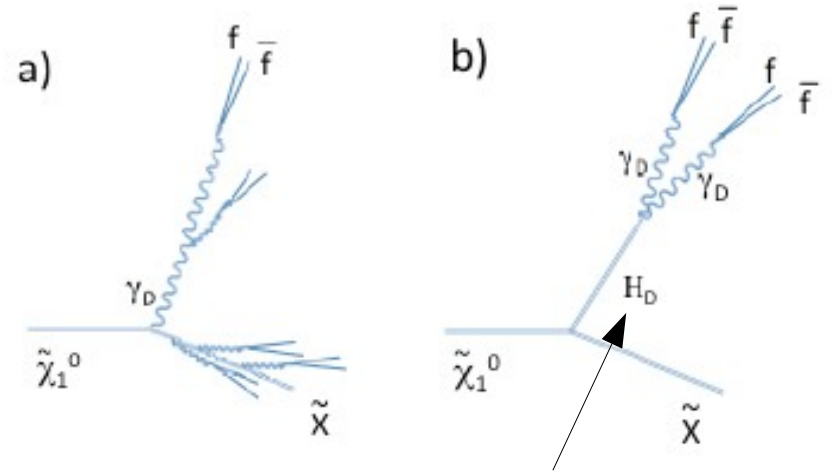


More complicated dark sector

Studied using MC simulation only

a) Additional dark radiation / showers

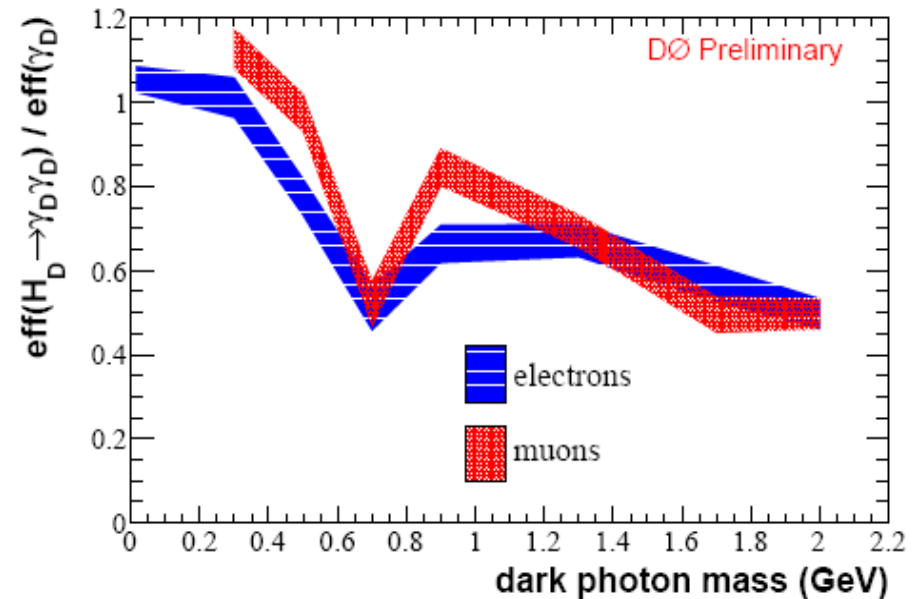
- Adds additional tracks, hadronic E
- Raising dark coupling from $0 \rightarrow 0.3$ decreases efficiency by up to 20%
- Independent of dark photon mass



$m(\gamma_D)$	0.15	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.0
$m(H_D)$	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.5

b) Decays to dark Higgs

- Gives softer leptons
- Up to 50% lower efficiency, for large dark photon mass



Summary

- First search for two l-jets + MET at a hadron collider
 - Studied both electron and muon l-jets (ee, emu, mumu)
- No excess seen over background at large MET
- No sign of a resonance in the high (or low) MET l-jet mass
- Rules out scenarios with light SUSY particles decaying to l-jets
 - Also sensitive to more complicated dark-sector decays/showers

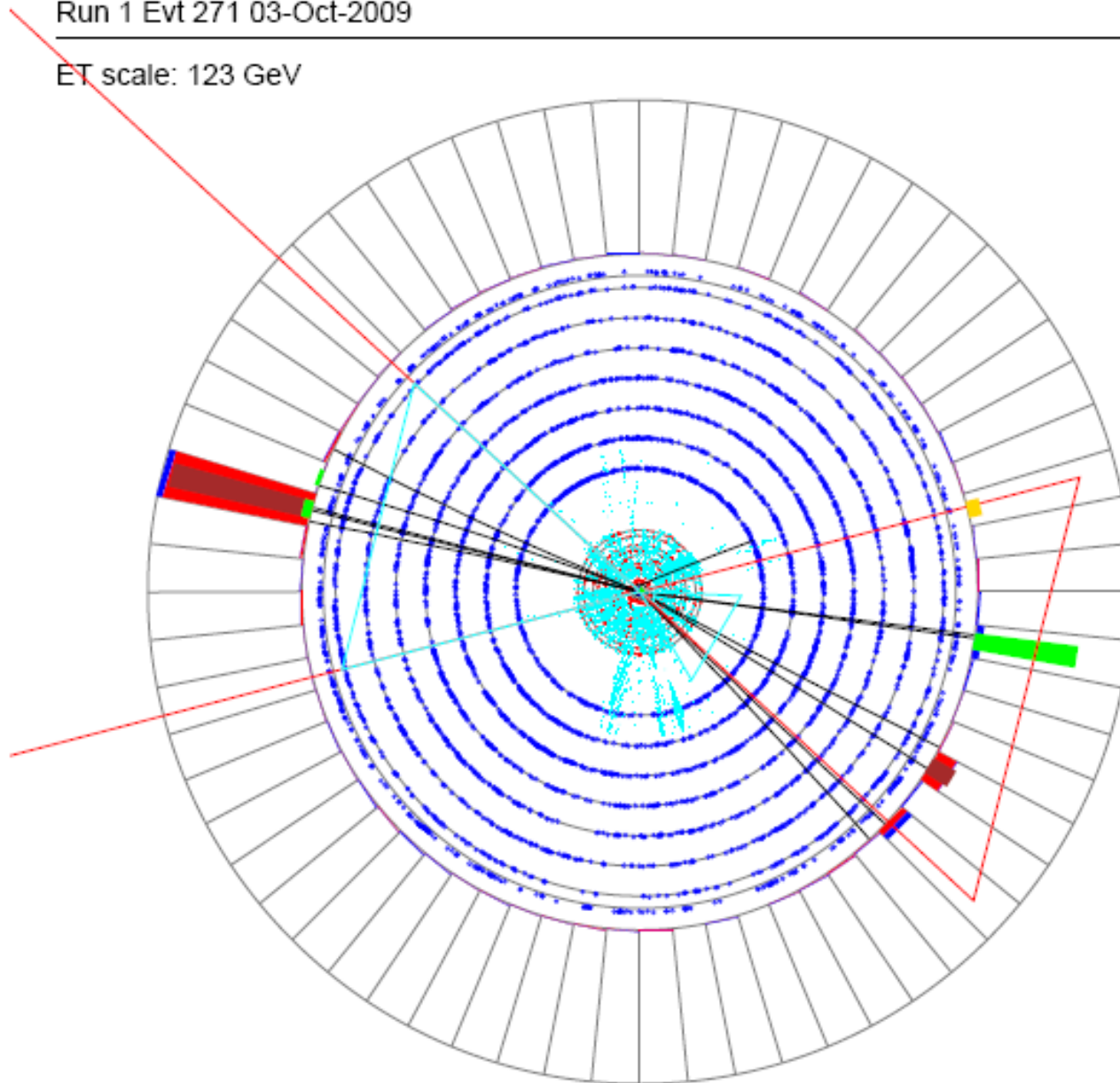
*Thanks also to participants of BOOST '09 and
A. Falkowski, J. Ruderman, M. Strassler,
S. Thomas, I. Yavin, and J. Wacker*

Backup

MC Signal Event

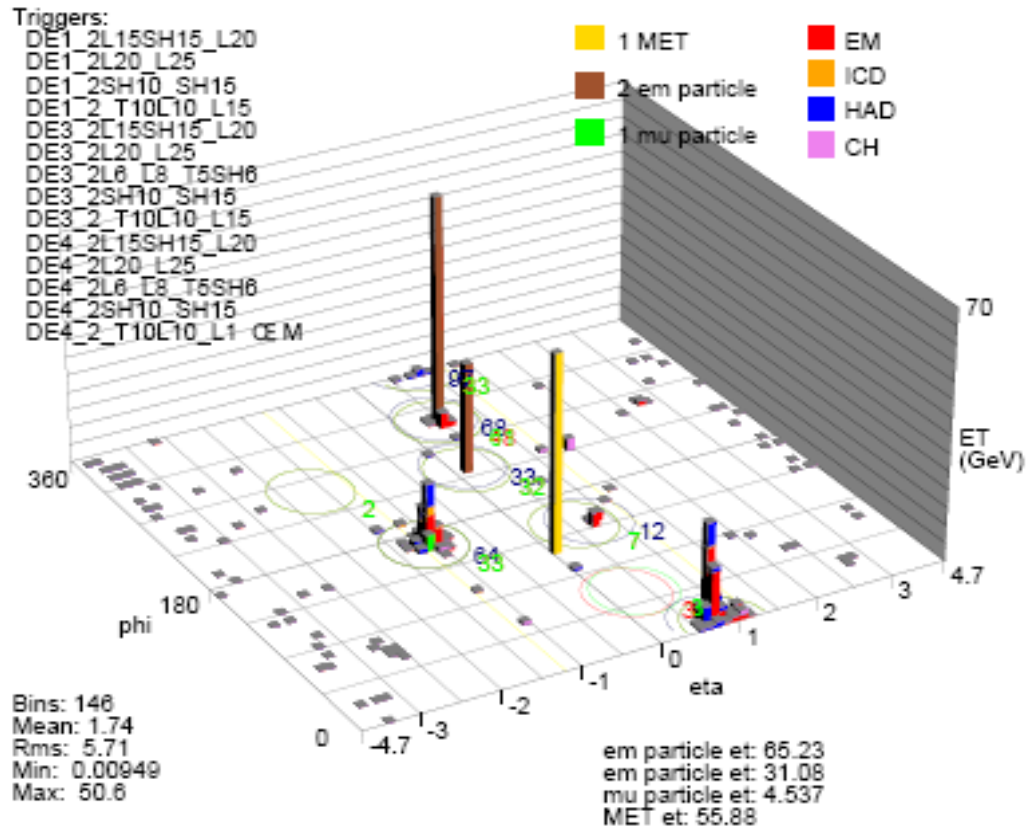
Run 1 Evt 271 03-Oct-2009

~~ET scale: 123 GeV~~



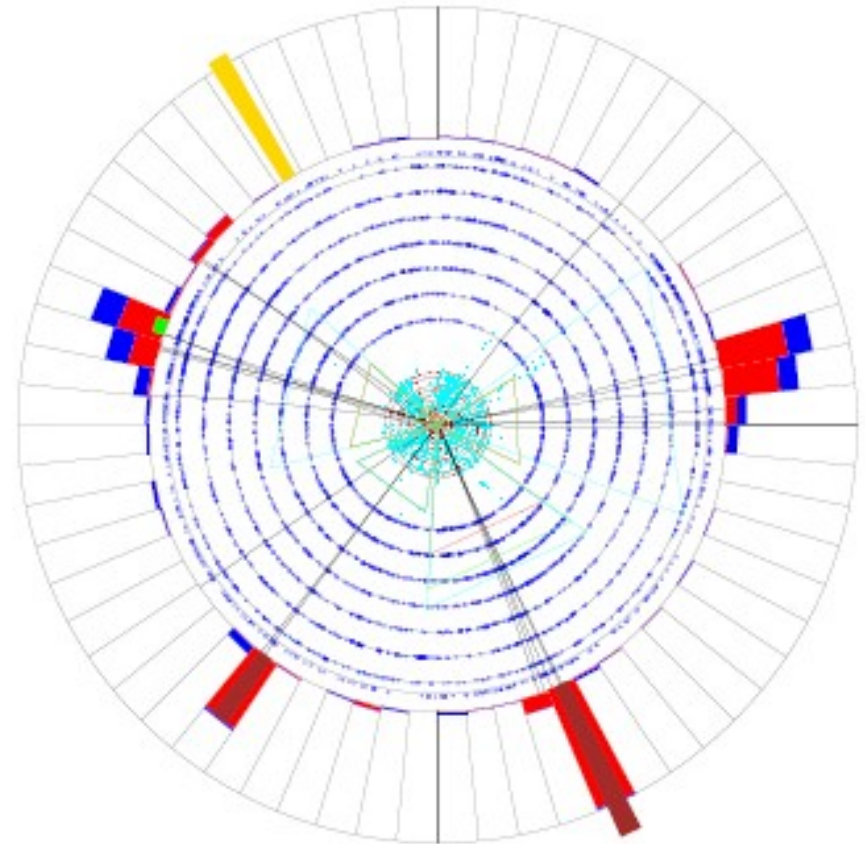
Two electron l-jets with large ME_T

Run 248074 Evt 24810582 Wed Dec 17 03:49:03 2008



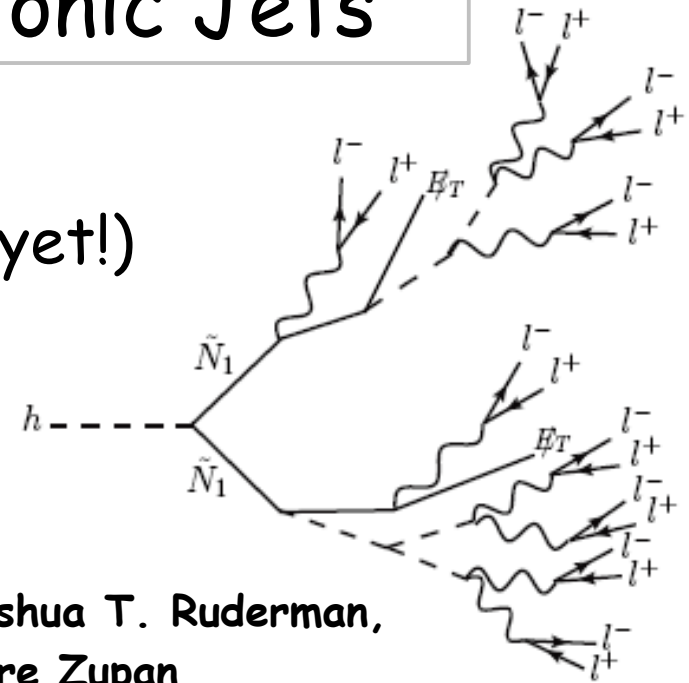
Run 248074 Evt 24810582 Wed Dec 17 03:49:03 2008

ET scale: 52 GeV



Searches for Higgs \rightarrow Leptonic Jets

- Leptonic jets could also hide the Higgs
- Not searched for generically at colliders (yet!)
- Narrow jets of leptons (and pions maybe)
- Probably some ME_T
- Probably resonances of $l+l^-$ pairs inside jets



Adam Falkowski, Joshua T. Ruderman,
Tomer Volansky, Jure Zupan
arXiv:1002.2952

