

Latest Results From Tevatron

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IoP High Energy Physics Conference

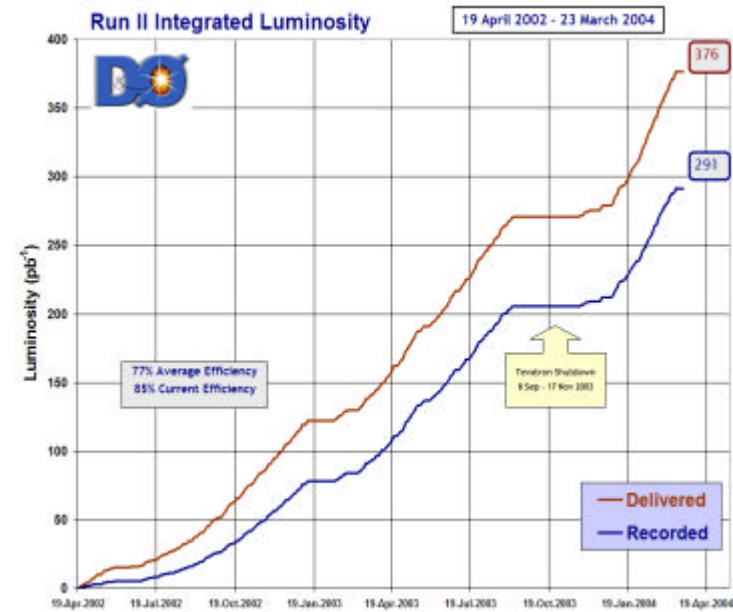
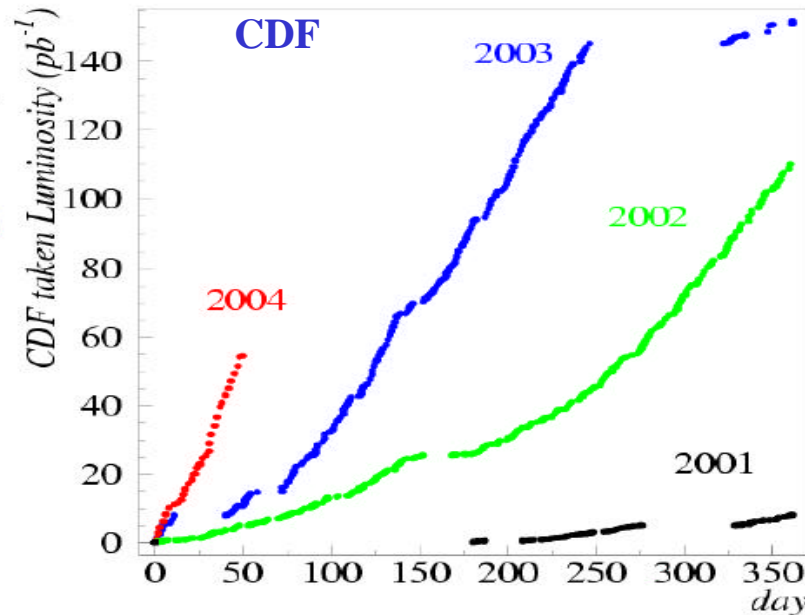
University of Birmingham

6 April 2004

In this talk:

- Electro-weak physics;
- t-quark physics;
- B-physics;
- Searches for the new physics (Higgs boson etc.)

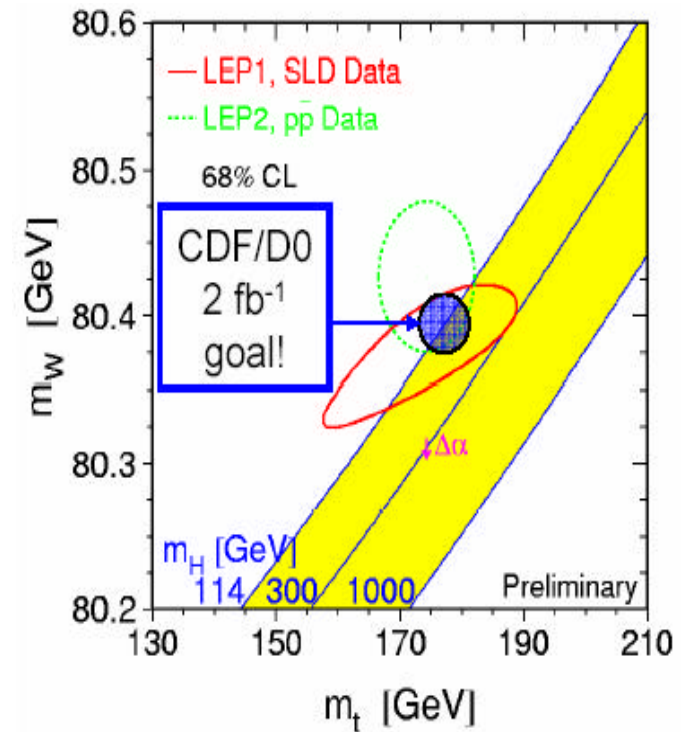
Tevatron Performance



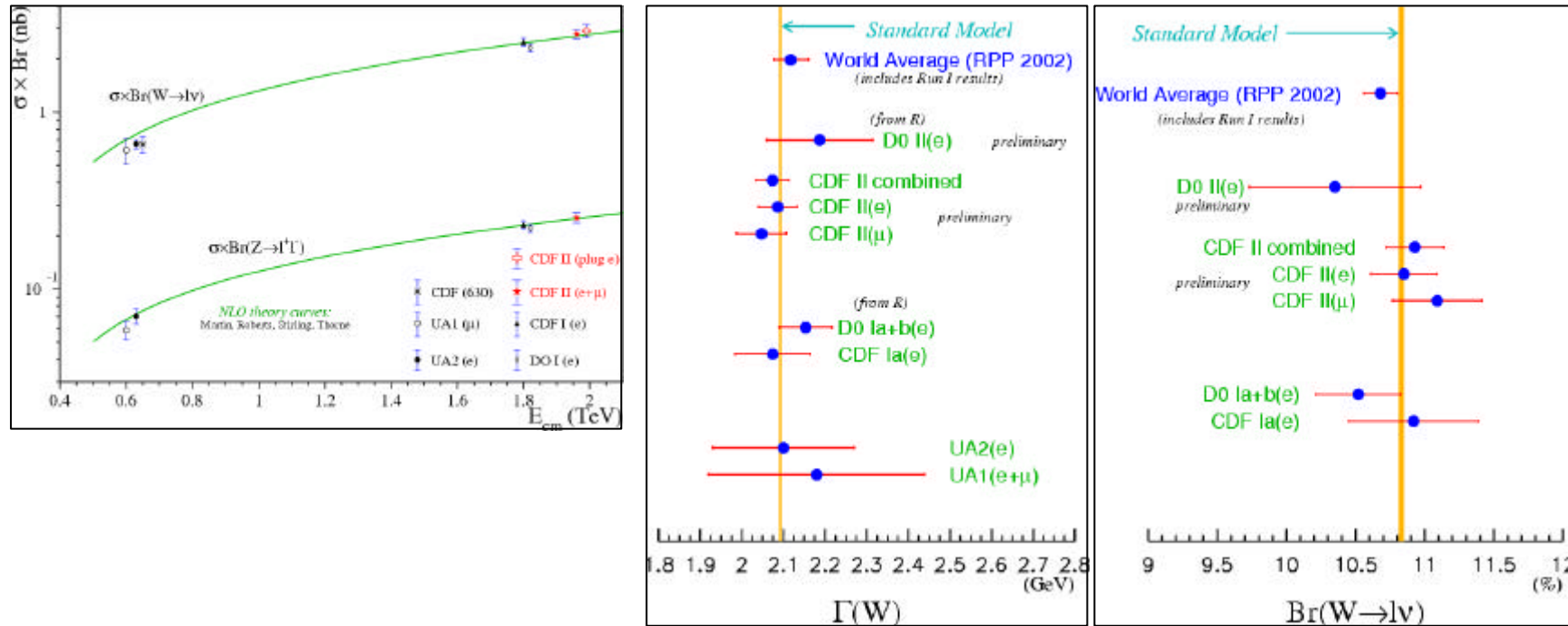
- Permanently improving accelerator performance
- 300 pb^{-1} of data on tape per experiment
- Record initial luminosity = $7.2 \cdot 10^{31} \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- 70 pb^{-1} recorded in 2004 by DØ (March 2004)
- Used in analysis: 100-200 pb^{-1} (CDF), up to 250 pb^{-1} (DØ)

Electro-weak Results

- Tevatron gives important information on properties of W , Z^0 bosons and t -quark: their production cross-section, masses and widths;
- Combined with other precise measurements, they set constraint on the Higgs boson mass;
- Many other interesting measurements with W , Z^0 , e.g. $W^? Z^0?$ production – information on triple boson coupling.



W and Z⁰ Production



CDF Results

$$\sigma \cdot \text{Br}(W) = 2777 \pm 10(\text{stat}) \pm 52(\text{syst}) \pm 167(\text{lum})$$

$$\sigma \cdot \text{Br}(Z^0) = 254.3 \pm 3.3(\text{stat}) \pm 4.3(\text{syst}) \pm 15.3(\text{lum})$$

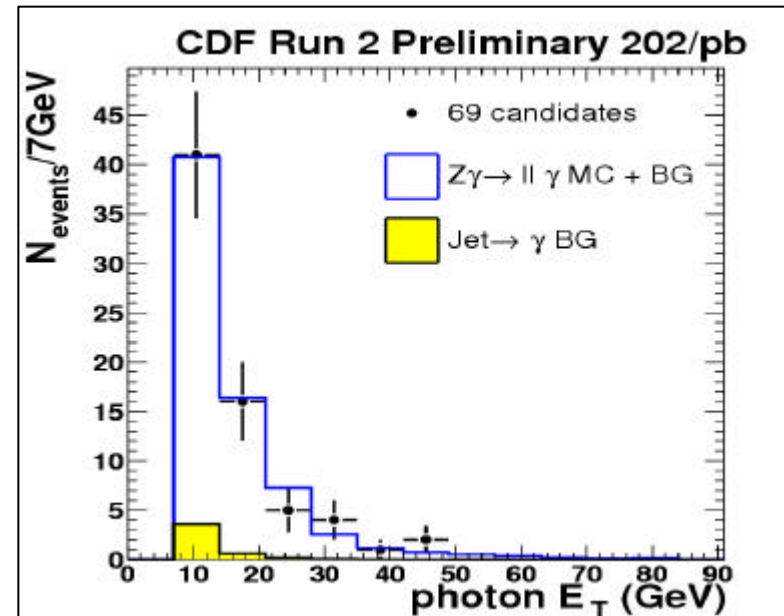
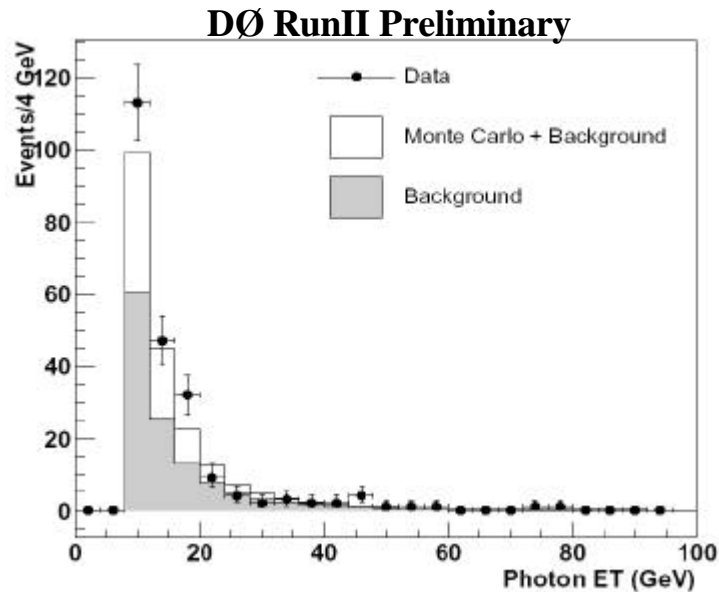
From ratio of cross-sections:

$$\text{Br}(W \rightarrow \nu l) = 0.1093 \pm 0.0021 \text{ (world average: } 0.1068 \pm 0.0012)$$

$$G_W = 2071.4 \pm 39.8 \text{ MeV (world average: } 2118 \pm 42 \text{ MeV)}$$

W? and Z⁰? Cross-section

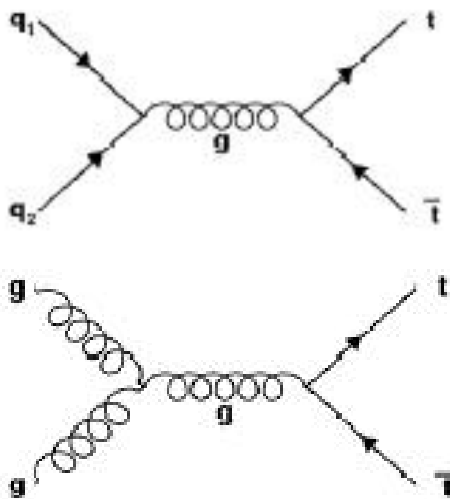
- Two boson production is an important test of the Standard Model
- Possibility to search for anomalous tri-boson coupling
- $\sigma(W?) = 19.3 \pm 6.7(\text{stat}) \pm 1.2(\text{syst}) \text{ pb (D}\bar{\text{O)}} \quad (\text{Theory: } 16.4 \pm 0.4 \text{ pb})$
- $\sigma(W?) = 19.7 \pm 1.7(\text{stat}) \pm 1.1(\text{syst}) \text{ pb (CDF)} \quad (\text{Theory: } 19.3 \pm 1.4 \text{ pb})$
- $\sigma(Z^0?) = 5.3 \pm 6.7(\text{stat}) \pm 1.2(\text{syst}) \text{ pb (CDF)} \quad (\text{Theory: } 5.4 \pm 0.3 \text{ pb})$



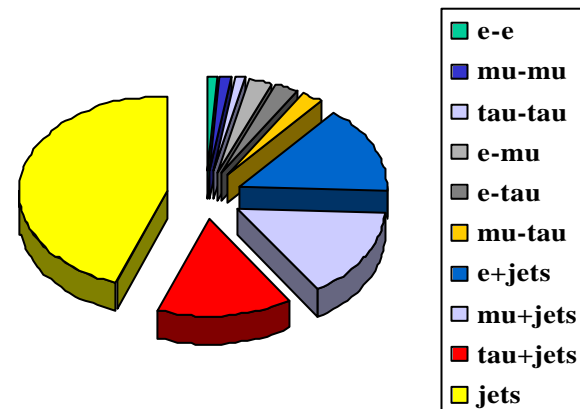
Top Quark

- Heaviest known quark, can be produced and studied only at Tevatron at present;
- $t\bar{t}$ -pair is produced in strong interactions;
- $\text{Br}(t \rightarrow W b) = 100\%$;
- Single top production: ~ 2 times smaller rate, not observed yet;

t-quark production



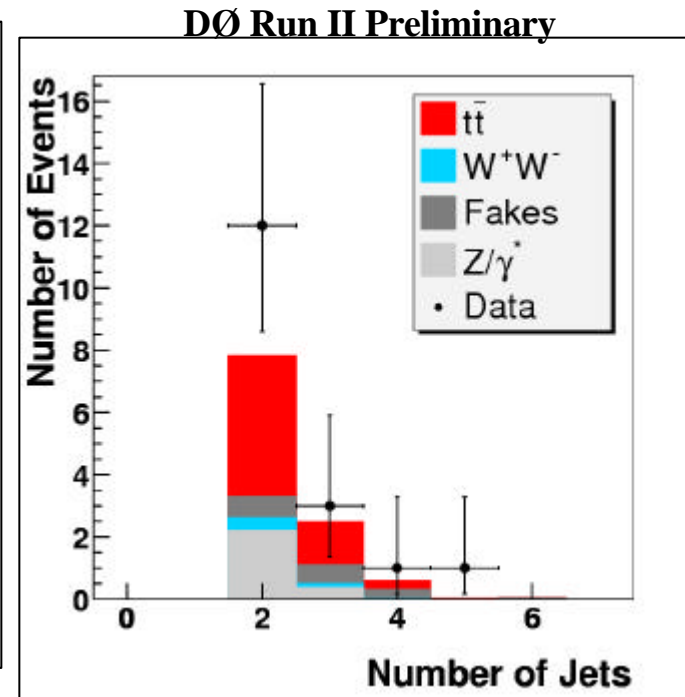
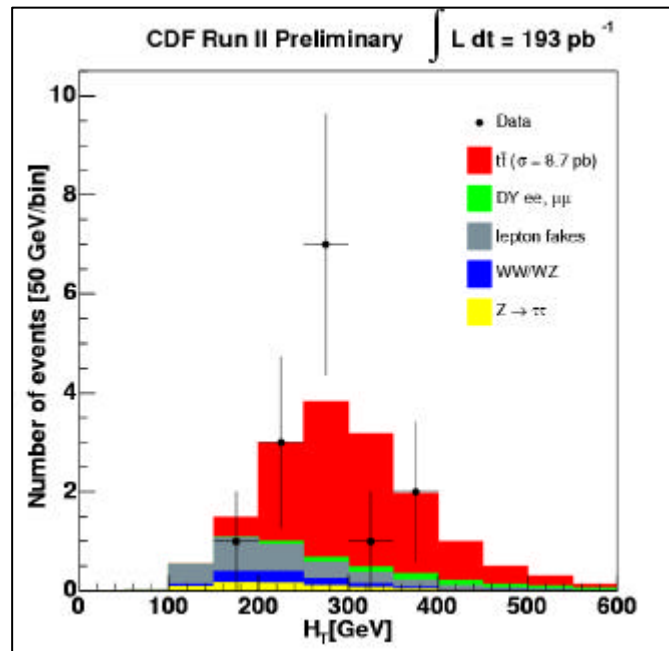
t-quark decay topologies



$t\bar{t}$: Dilepton Final State

Event Selection:

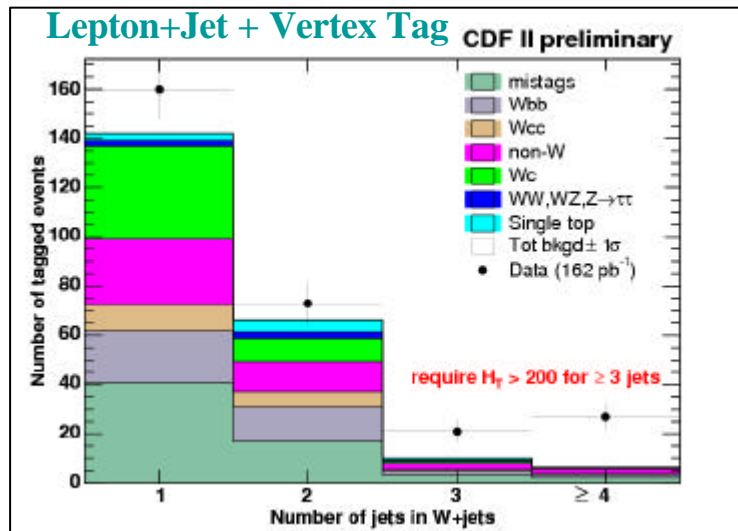
- 2 high P_T leptons;
- Large missing transverse energy;
- Large total transverse energy;



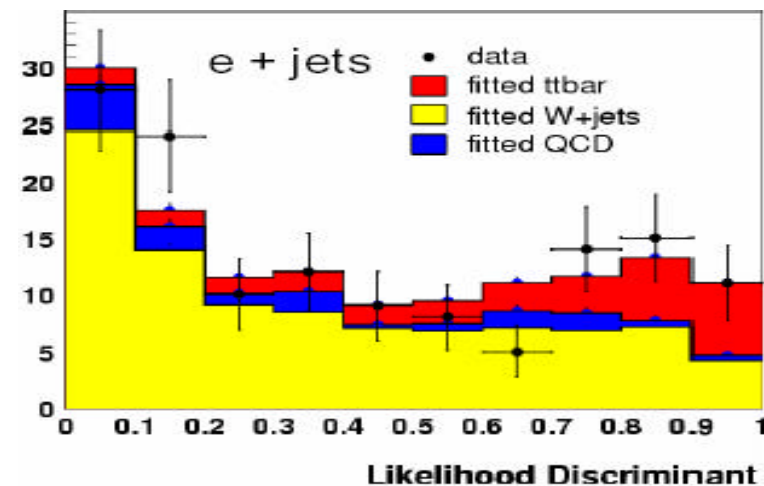
$t\bar{t}$: Lepton + Jet Final State

Much higher branching rate, but with larger background contribution. Each collaboration performs many different analyses varying the combination of the selection criteria. They include:

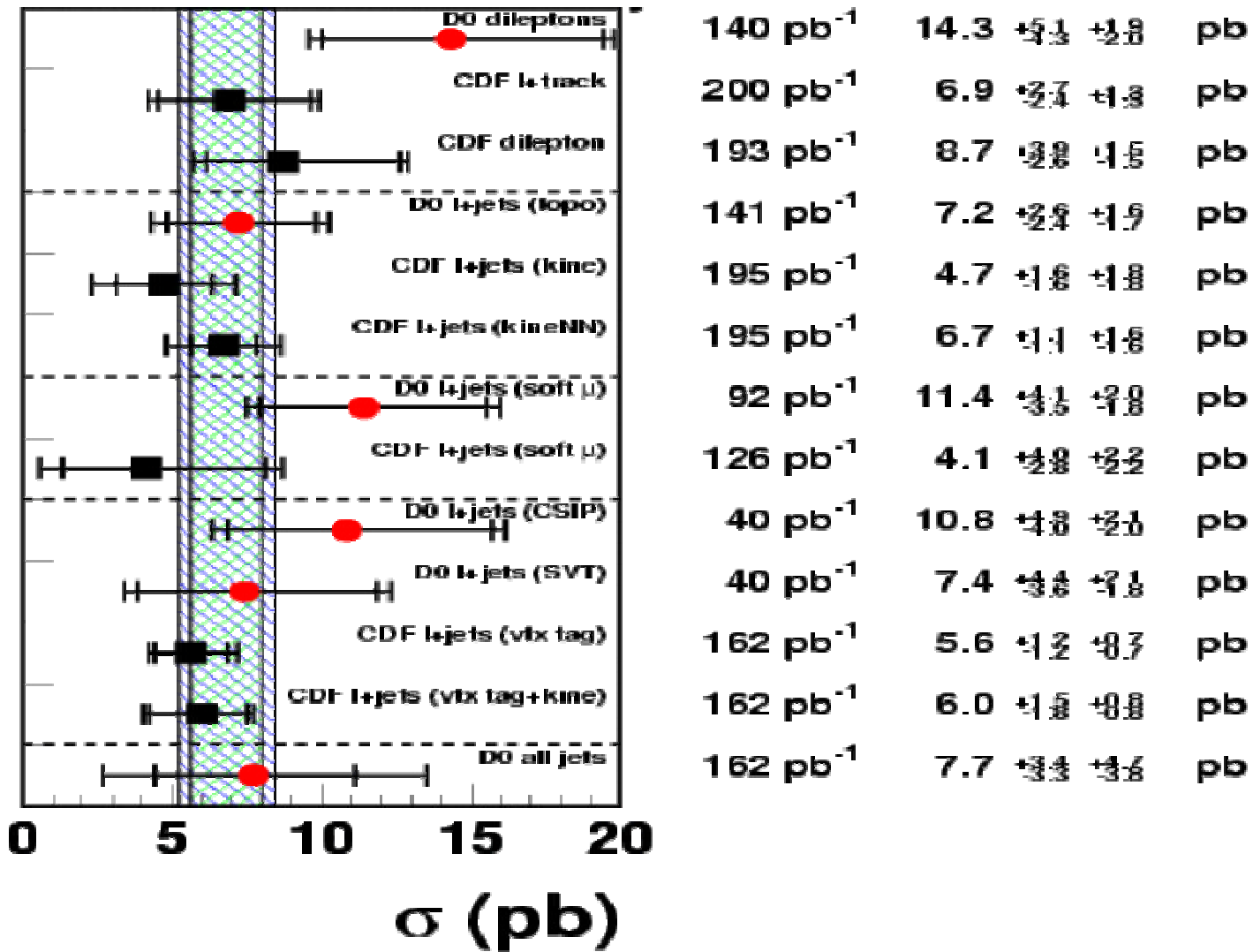
- Lepton identification;
- Combination of topological variables;
- b-tagging (soft lepton or impact parameter - based);



Lepton+Jet + Topology DØ Run II Preliminary

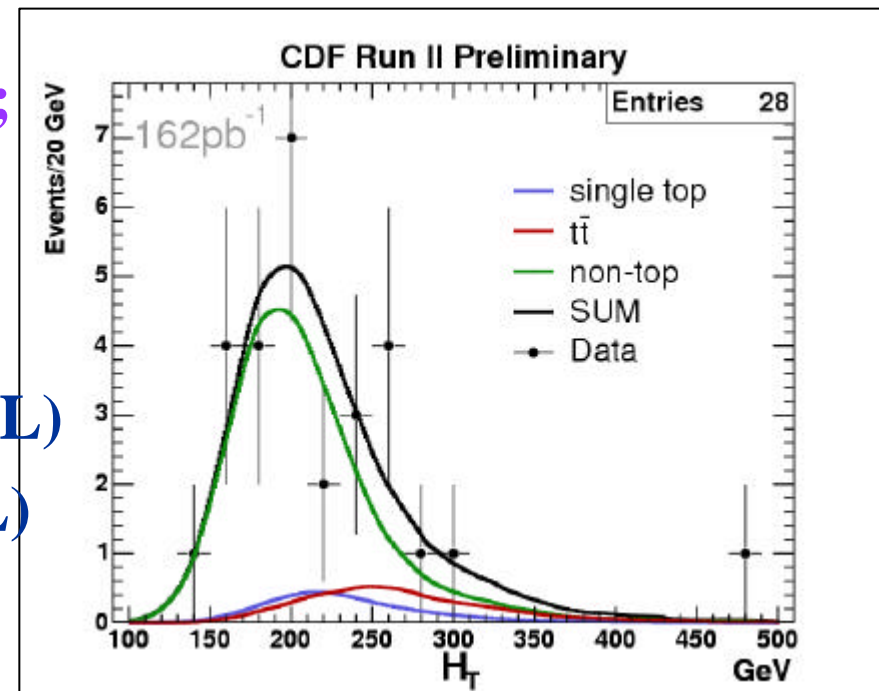


$t\bar{t}$: Cross-section Summary



Other Results With Top Quark (CDF)

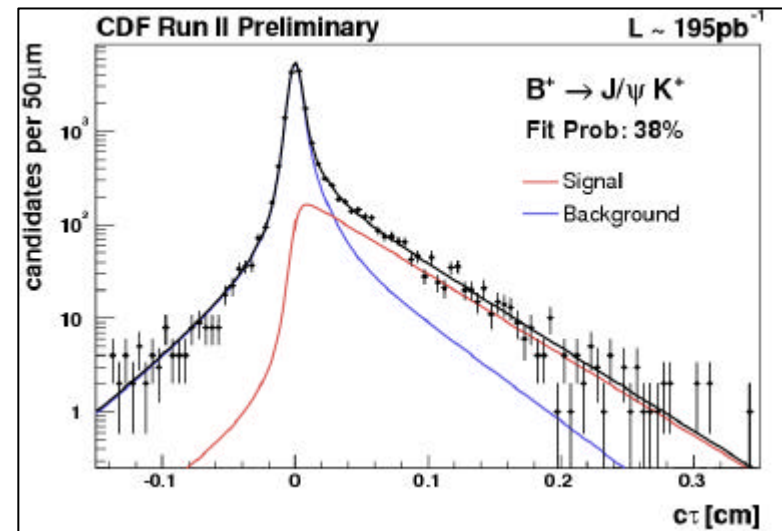
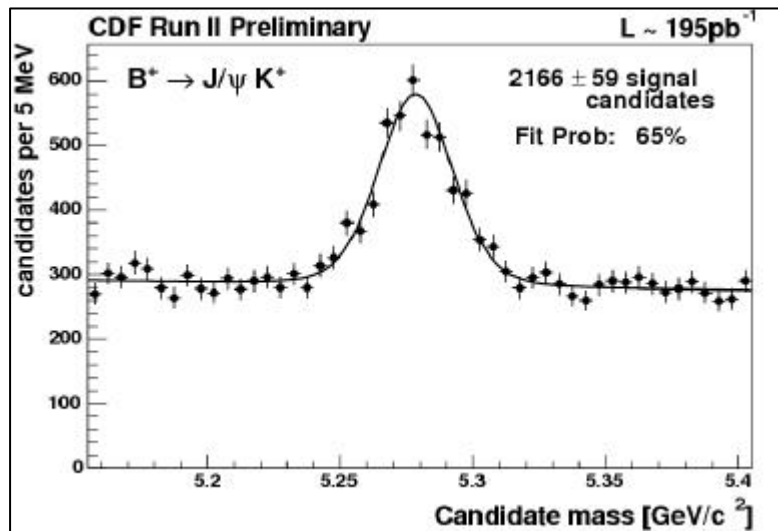
- $R_s = s_{LL} / s_{LJ}$: $0.46 < R_s < 4.45$ (95% CL)
Sets the limit $Br(t \rightarrow Xb) < 0.46$ for additional all hadronic $t \rightarrow Xb$ decay;
- $Br(t \rightarrow Wb) > 0.12$ (95% CL);
- **Single top production:**
Combined: $s < 13.7$ pb (95% CL)
t-channel: $s < 8.5$ pb (95% CL)



B-physics

- **Tevatron – good place for B-physics:**
 - Large production rates of b -quarks;
 - Production of B_s , χ_b , not accessible at b -factories;
 - Rich b -quark spectroscopy (B^{**} , B_c , χ_b , O_b etc.);
- **More difficult task than at b -factories:**
 - Detectors were not constructed specifically for b -physics;
 - Large background level: sophisticated triggers required;
 - More complicated events, many interactions overlaid;

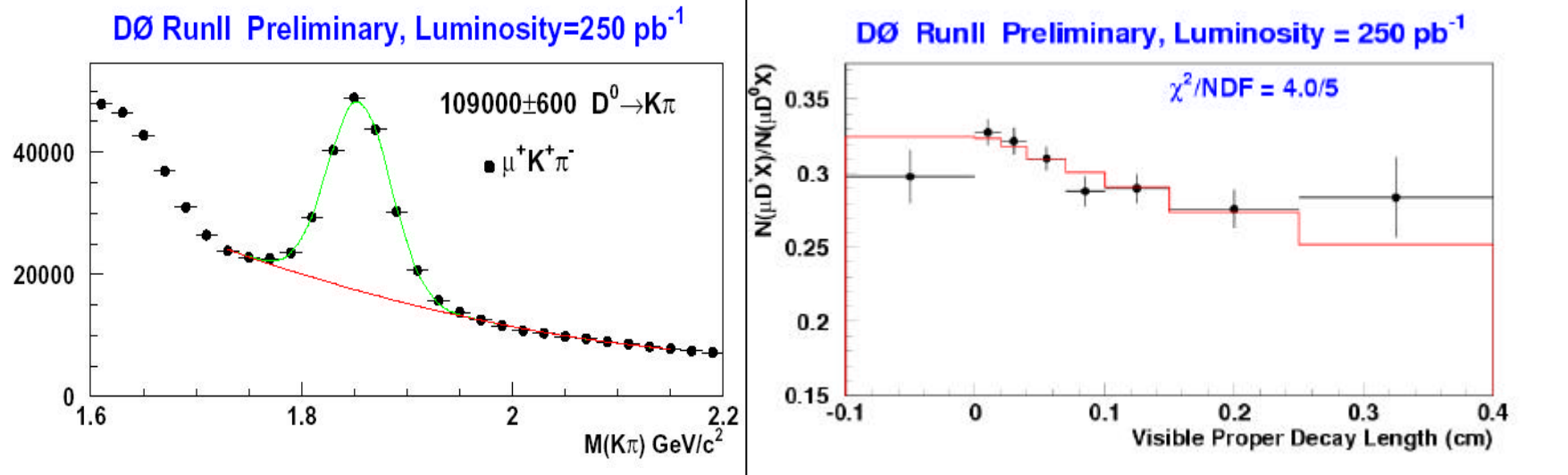
Lifetime of Different B-hadrons (CDF)



CDF determines lifetimes of different B hadrons in exclusive decays $B \rightarrow J/\psi X$

B-hadron	CDF measurement	PDG value
B^+	$1.66 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.02$	1.674 ± 0.018
B^0	$1.49 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.03$	1.542 ± 0.016
B_s	$1.33 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.02$	1.461 ± 0.057
$?_b$	$1.25 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.10$	1.229 ± 0.080

B⁺/B⁰ Lifetime Ratio

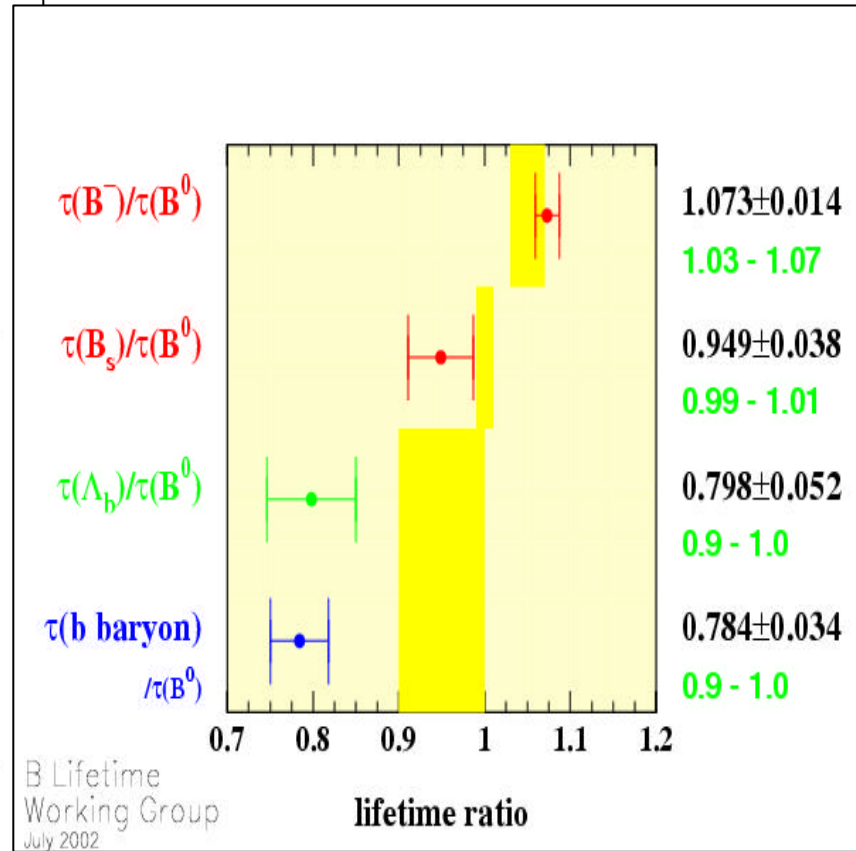
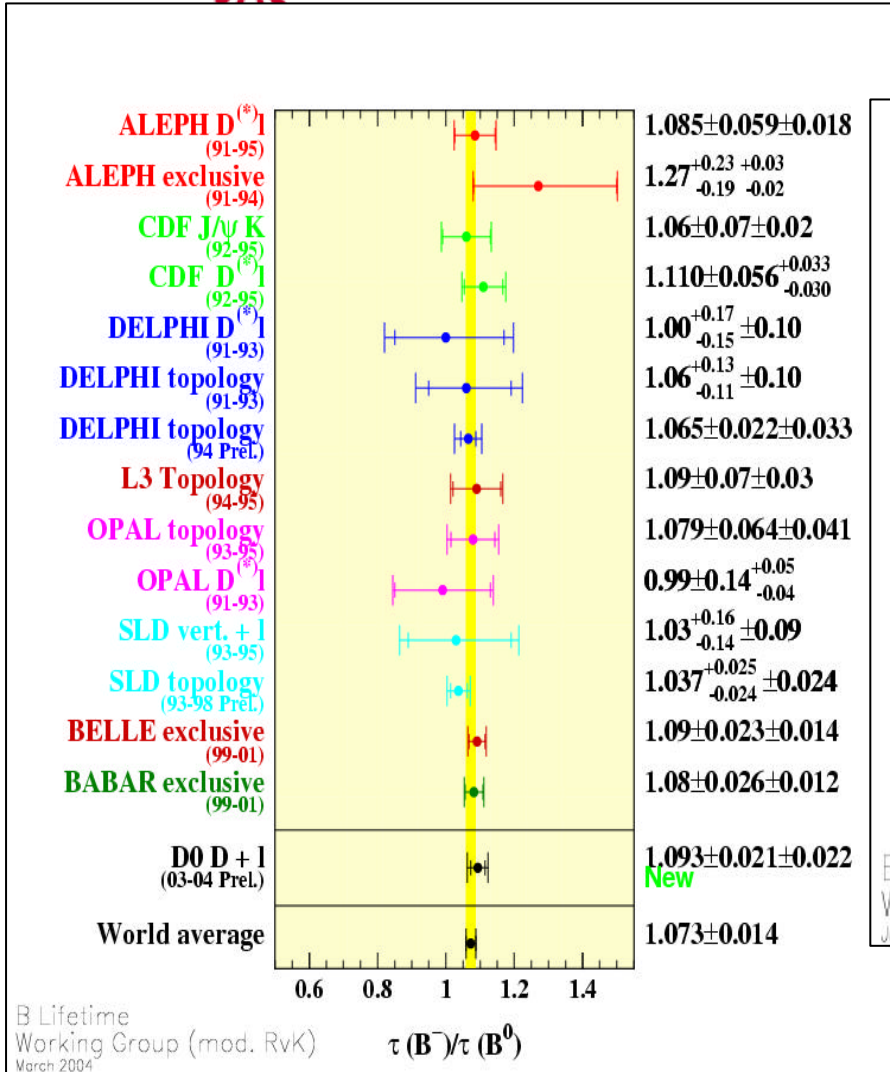


DØ measures lifetime ratio of B⁺ and B⁰ using large sample of semileptonic decays
 B⁺ @ μ⁺?D⁰X, B⁰ @ μ⁺?D^{*-}X decays. t⁺/ t⁰ is determined from N(μ⁺?D^{*-}X)/ N(μ⁺?D⁰X)
 at different decay distances.

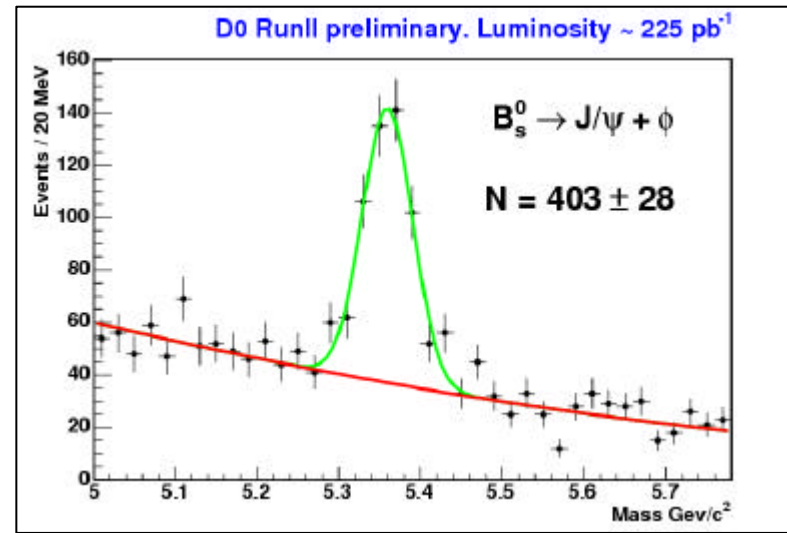
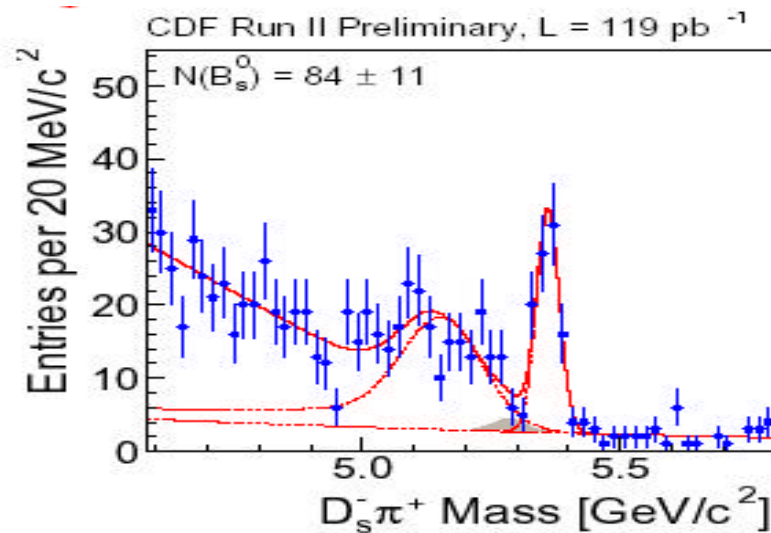
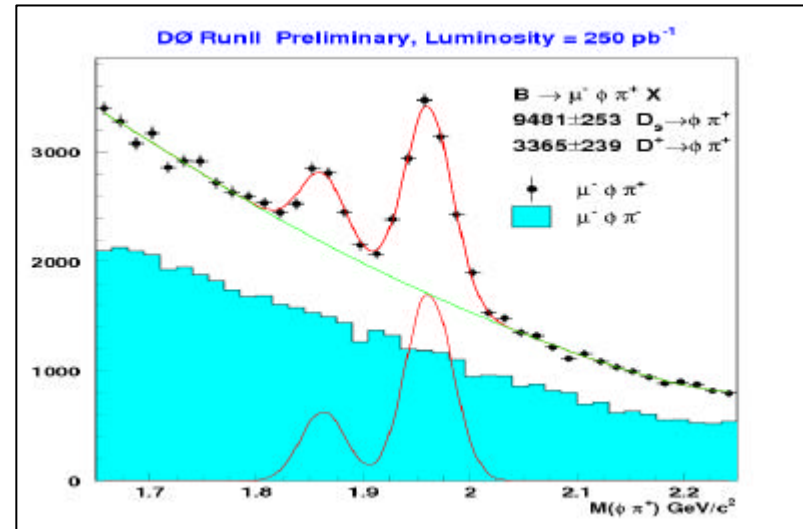
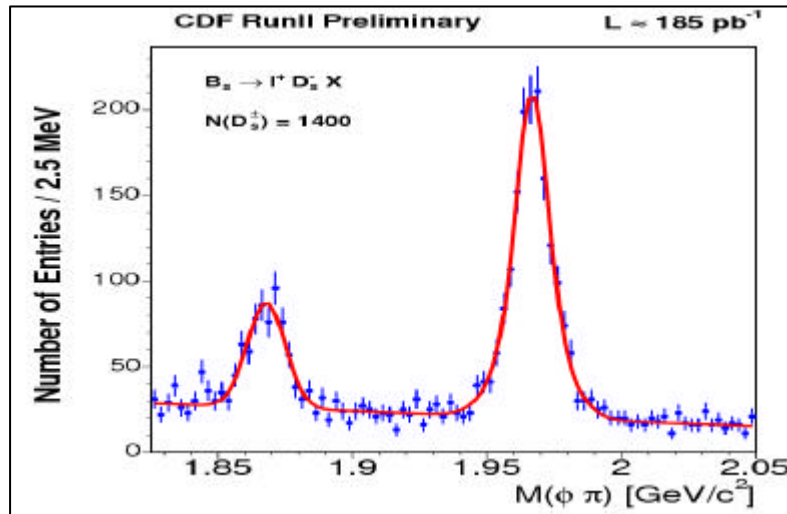
$$t^+ / t^- = 1.093 \pm 0.021 \pm 0.022 \quad \text{DØ, semileptonic}$$

$$t^+ / t^- = 1.119 \pm 0.046 \pm 0.014 \quad \text{CDF, exclusive J/?}$$

B-hadron Lifetimes: Summary



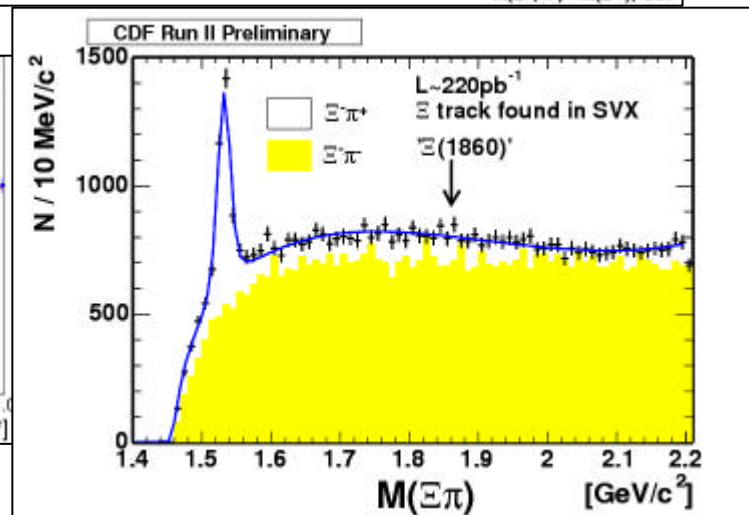
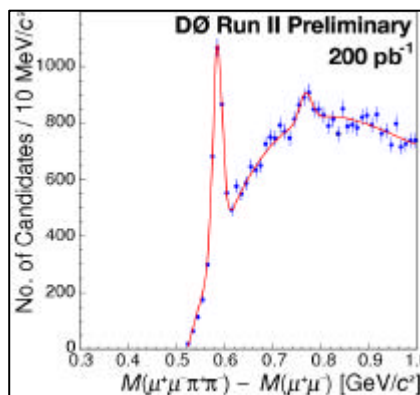
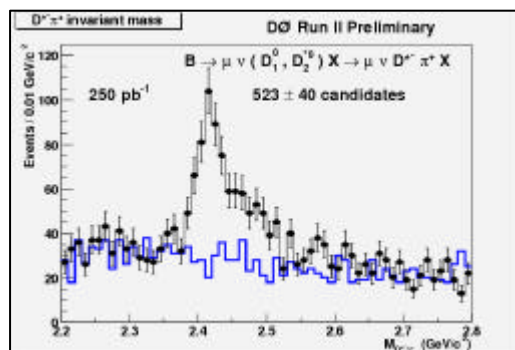
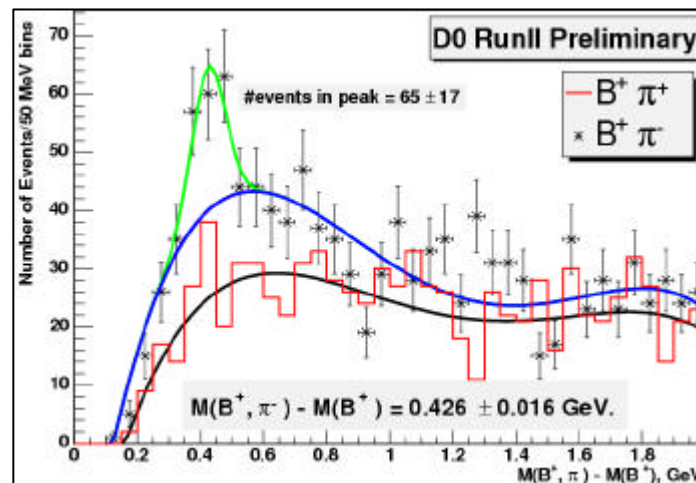
B_s Signals



(Heavy) Quark Spectroscopy

Renaissance of spectroscopy:

- B^{**} study, production rate and mass (DØ) (see talk of M.Doidge at parallel session);
- $B \otimes \mu^+ D^{**}$ branching rate (DØ);
- $X(3872) \otimes J/\psi p^+ p^-$, confirmation of BELLE signal (DØ, CDF);
- Search for pentaquark ? (1862) \otimes ? p : no signal (CDF);



Other Results in B-physics

- **Search for $B_{s(d)} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$:**

$$\text{Br}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 7.5 \cdot 10^{-7}; \text{Br}(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 1.9 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ (CDF) (95\% CL);}$$

Sensitivity of $D \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ (not actual limit yet):

$$\text{Br}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 1.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ (95\% CL);}$$

- **Milestone in preparation for the search for B_s oscillation:**

$$B_d \text{ oscillation in Run II: } 0.506 \pm 0.055 \pm 0.049 \text{ (CDF);}$$

- **D^0 decay rates (CDF):**

$$G(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-) / G(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ p^-) = 9.96 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.12\%$$

$$G(D^0 \rightarrow p^+ p^-) / G(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ p^-) = 3.608 \pm 0.054 \pm 0.040\%$$

$$G(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-) / G(D^0 \rightarrow p^+ p^-) = 2.762 \pm 0.040 \pm 0.034$$

- **CP asymmetry in D^0 decays (CDF):**

$$A(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-) = 2.0 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.6\%$$

$$A(D^0 \rightarrow p^+ p^-) = 1.0 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.6\%$$

Search for New Physics

- Tevatron provides the largest CMS energy;
- Currently, it is the only possible place to search for the new physics;
- It was one of the main goals of Run II, detectors were adjusted especially for this task;

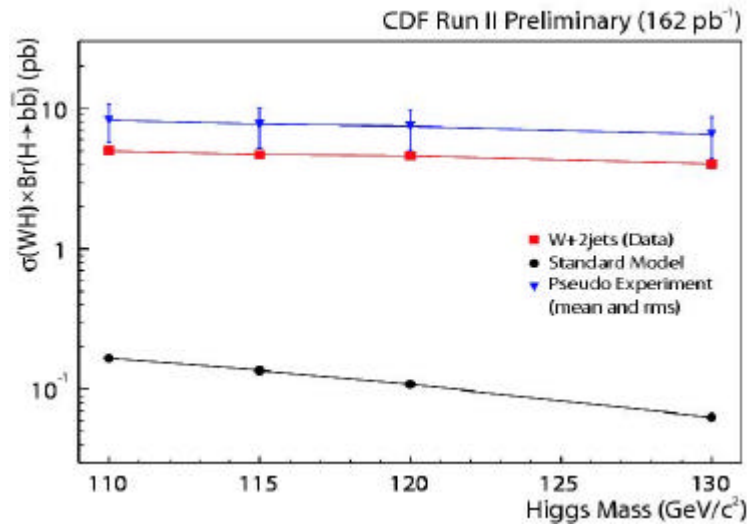
But:

- Signal is hidden under huge background;
- Current luminosity is not sufficient to observe the SM Higgs boson;

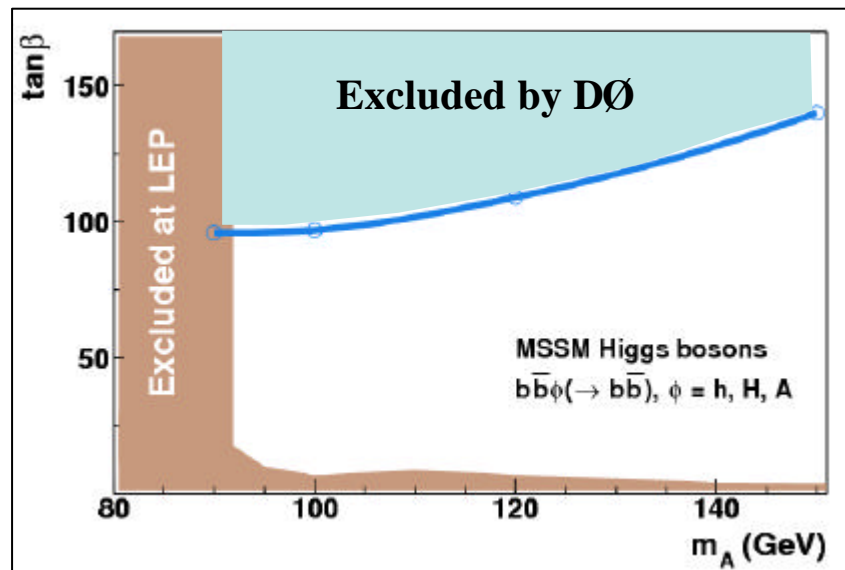
Still:

- Non-minimal models can be tested already now;
- Many exotic particles (leptoquarks, excited leptons, extra dimensions) can be searched for;
- **Experiments report many new results in the searches, but only limits, no indication of the signal yet.**

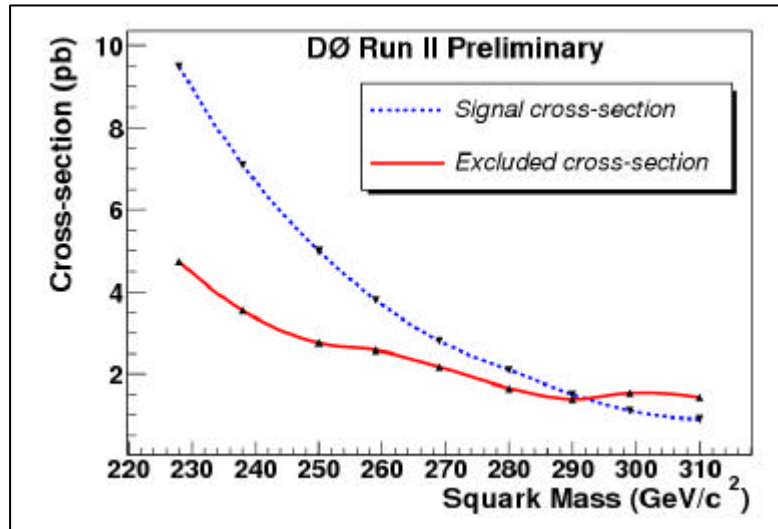
Search for the Higgs Boson



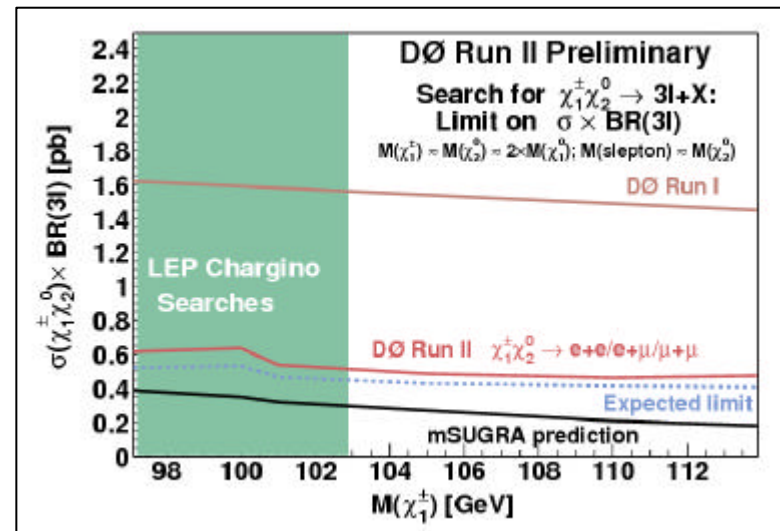
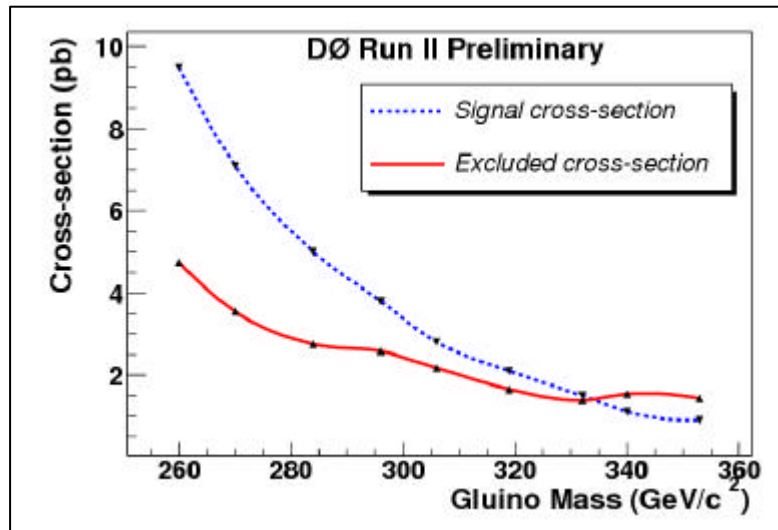
- CDF search for the SM Higgs in $p\bar{p} \rightarrow HW \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ channel. They improved the Run I limit, but still well above the SM Higgs cross-section.
- D0 search for the MSSM Higgs boson in the multi-jet final state: $p\bar{p} \rightarrow b\bar{b}h \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$. They significantly extended the exclusion area for large $\tan\beta$.



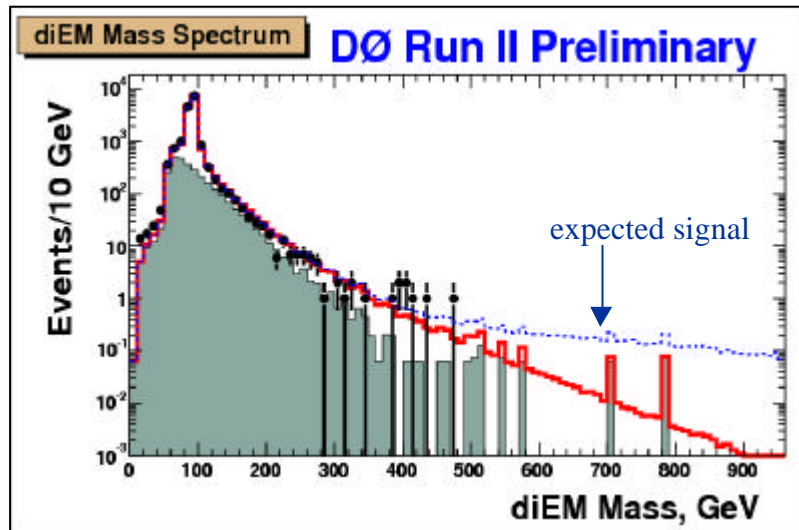
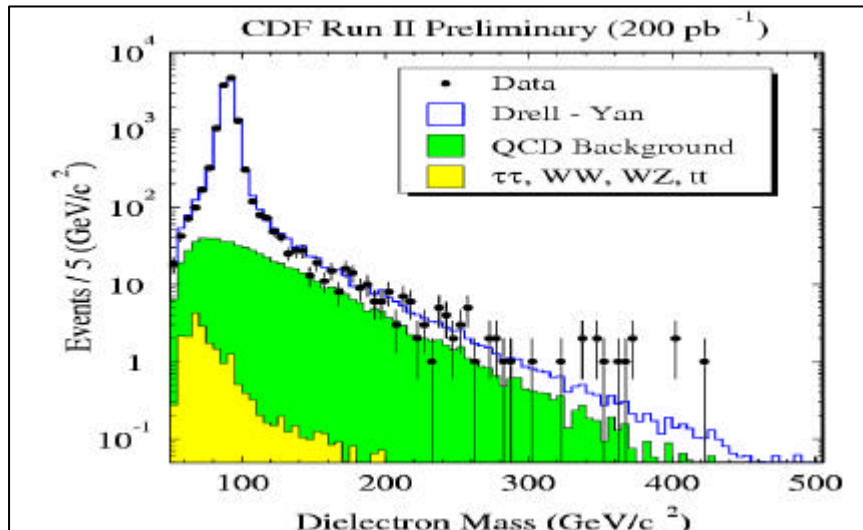
SUSY Searches



Many new limits on SUSY particles (DØ);
 Better limits than in Run I;
 For squark/gluino search in jets+MET topology: 4 events observed 2.7 ± 1 event expected;
 $M(\text{squark}) > 292 \text{ GeV}$; $M(\text{gluino}) > 333 \text{ GeV}$
 (for $m_0 = 25 \text{ GeV}$, $A_0 = 0$, $\tan\beta = 3$, $\mu = 0$);
 Chargino-neutralino search in 3 leptons+MET
 final state significantly improves limit from
 Run I. Very close now to the model prediction.



Search for Large Extra Dimensions



- Large Extra Dimensions (LED) model provides interesting explanation for the large Plank scale and weakness of gravitation.
- They can be reveal itself in deviation of e^+e^- - or $??$ - cross-section from SM prediction.
- No deviation is observed so far, but both CDF and DØ set new limits, which are the most restrictive to date.

CDF Run I	$M_S > 1.11$ TeV
DØ Run II	$M_S > 1.36$ TeV
DØ Run I+II	$M_S > 1.43$ TeV

 (M_S is (3+n)-dimensional Plank scale)
- Same data can be analyzed in many different ways (Z ζ , technicolor, RPV sneutrino etc.)

Conclusions

- Performance of the Tevatron gradually improves, very close now to the design parameters, collected luminosity already $\sim 2 \times$ Run I;
- Both CDF and DØ report many new results, significantly improving achievements of Run I;
- New measurements of W, Z⁰ and $t\bar{t}$ production;
- Promising results in B-physics: lifetimes of B-hadrons, *b*-spectroscopy. Large collected samples of B_s allow to expect measurements of B_s oscillation and CP-violation in B_s decays;
- Many new results in the searches for new physics, significantly improved limits of Run I;

Tevatron provides exciting possibility to do the excellent physics in the pre-LHC era and to gain the precious experience of work at hadron collider, which can be very useful for LHC.