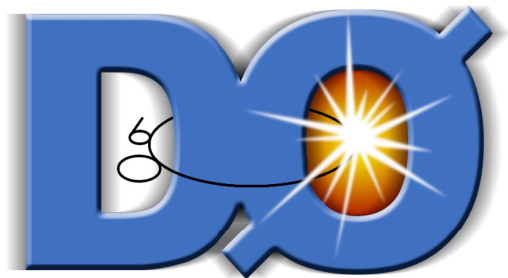


# Axigluon Sample Generations for Top Quark Forward Backward Asymmetry Studies

Alicia Gomez  
with Dr. Doug Orbaker and Dr. Regina Demina

19 September 2012

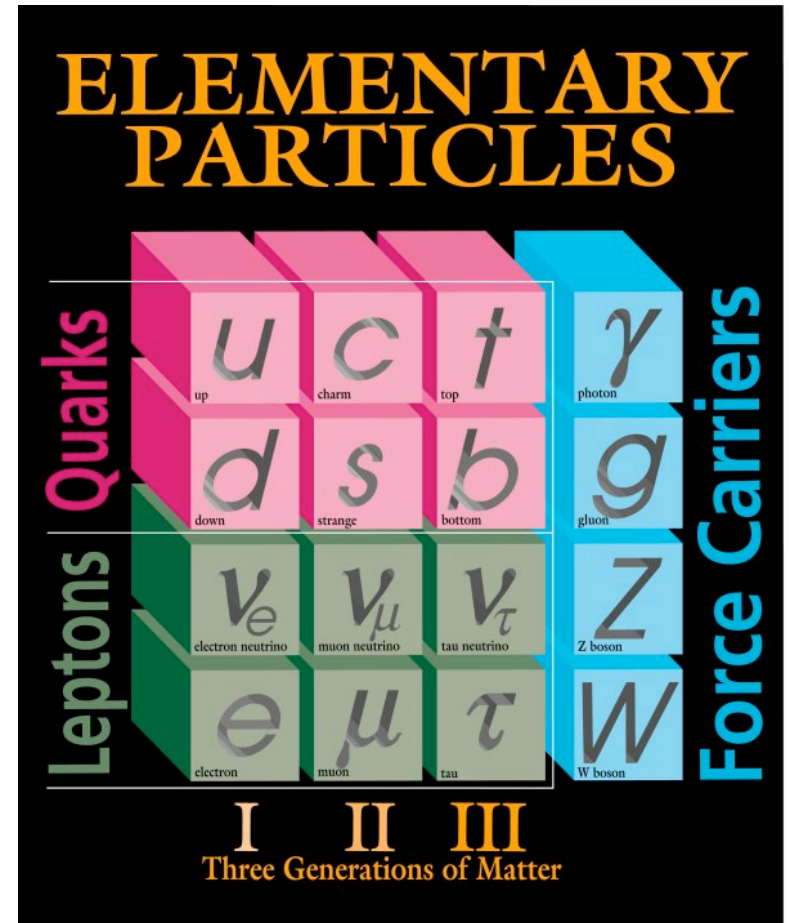


# Outline

- Motivation.
- Explanation of terms.
- What I did in the analysis.
- My results.

# The Standard Model (SM)

- The SM, to the best of our knowledge, describes how our universe works.
- Organization of the building blocks of matter.
- But wait, does this explain everything?
  - No.



Fermilab 95-759

The SM of Particle Physics [1]

# An Incomplete Model

- an example: Hierarchy problem. Why is gravity so much weaker than the other forces?
- Another example: top quark forward backward asymmetry.
  - At leading order in quantum chromodynamics (QCD) there is no asymmetry present. [2]
  - Basically the SM predicts there not to be a forward backward asymmetry.
  - Problem: There is an asymmetry, specifically in the top quark of about 6% [3]

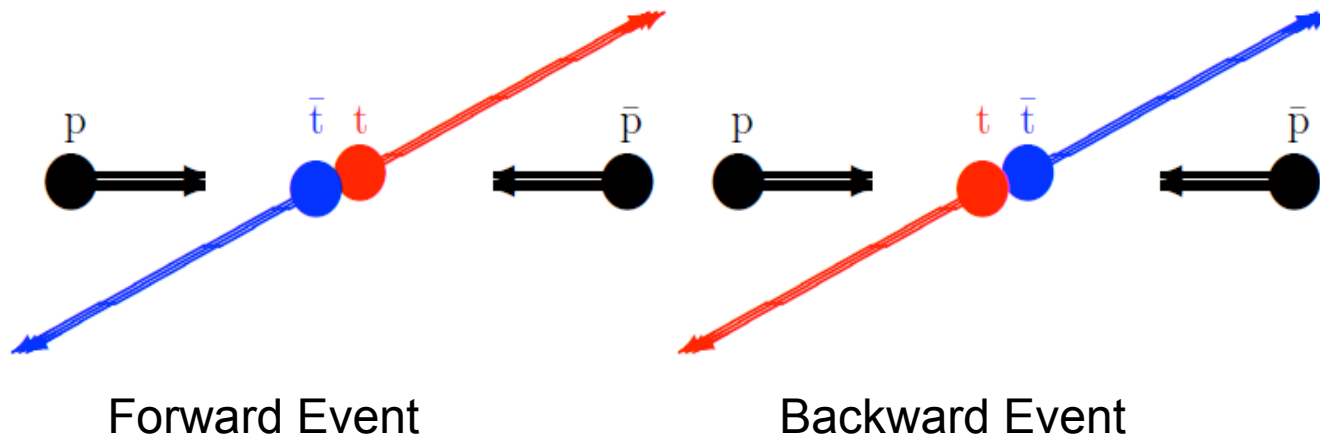
# Axigluon

- A possible beyond the standard model (BSM) solution to the asymmetry problem.
- What are axigluon colored octets?
  - “Like hell should I know, the theorists worry about the details.” - my advisor.
- Has to do with “chiral color” in QCD. [4]
- Important part: it's a theorized particle that is a nice candidate for breaking the forward backward asymmetry.

# What is forward backward asymmetry?

- Asymmetry in the number of forward and backward events:

$$A_{FB} = (N_F - N_B) / (N_F + N_B)$$



# Some Observables

- Rapidity ( $y$ ) – a quantity that is related to the angle of a value (such as momentum) with respect to the beam line.

$$\text{rapidity} = 0.5 * \log \left( \frac{\text{energy} + p_z}{\text{energy} - p_z} \right)$$

- Charged Lepton Rapidity ( $q_l y_l$ ) – This rapidity takes into account the value of the lepton's charge when the top quark decays leptonically.
- Forward:
- Backward:  $\Delta y > 0$  or  $q_l y_l > 0$

$$\Delta y < 0 \text{ or } q_l y_l < 0$$

# How do you make a top quark?

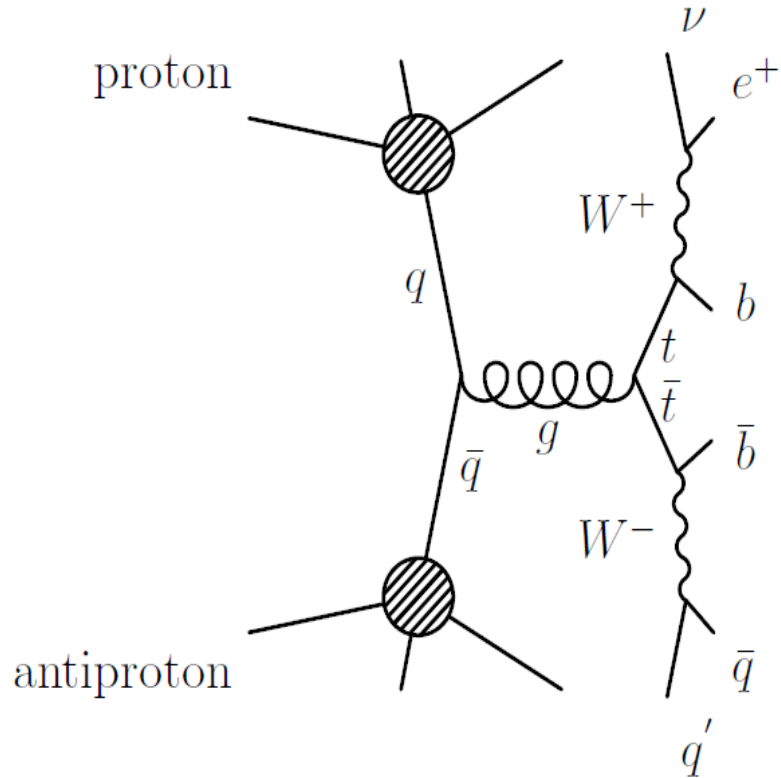
- Collide protons and antiprotons!
- 99.999954% speed of light. [5]
- All begins with a tank of hydrogen and then some nickel.



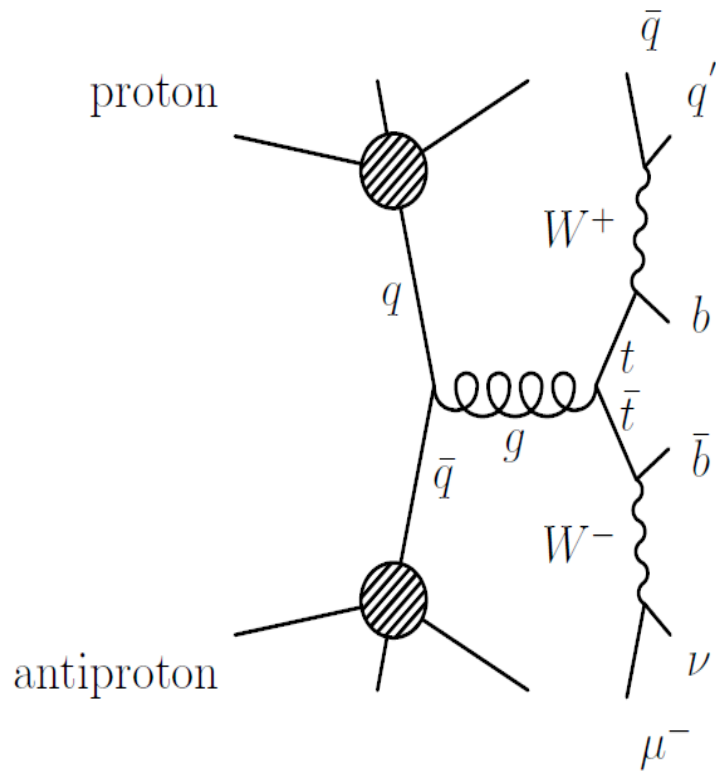
Diagram of the Tevatron in Batavia, IL. [5]



# Top Quark Decays (that I cared about)



“electron plus jets”  
Feynman Diagram [2]

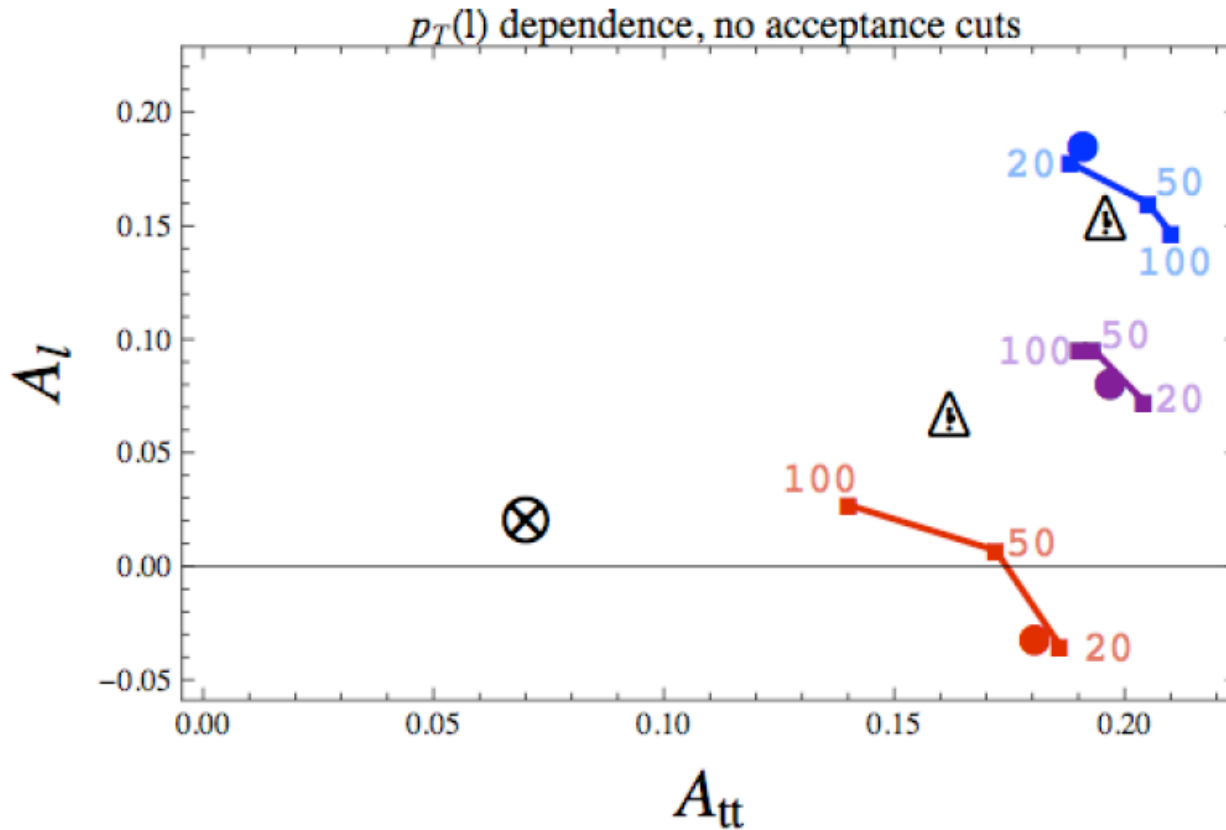


“muon plus jets”  
Feynman Diagram [2]

# MadGraph!

- Matrix element generator. i.e. it is a program which generates random events based on the parameters you indicate.
- Analyzed these events by making a graphs of  $q_1 y_1$  based asymmetry vs  $D y$  based asymmetry.
- My summer goal was to replicate a graph presented at a talk given by Dr. Adam Falkowski (Warsaw Univ).

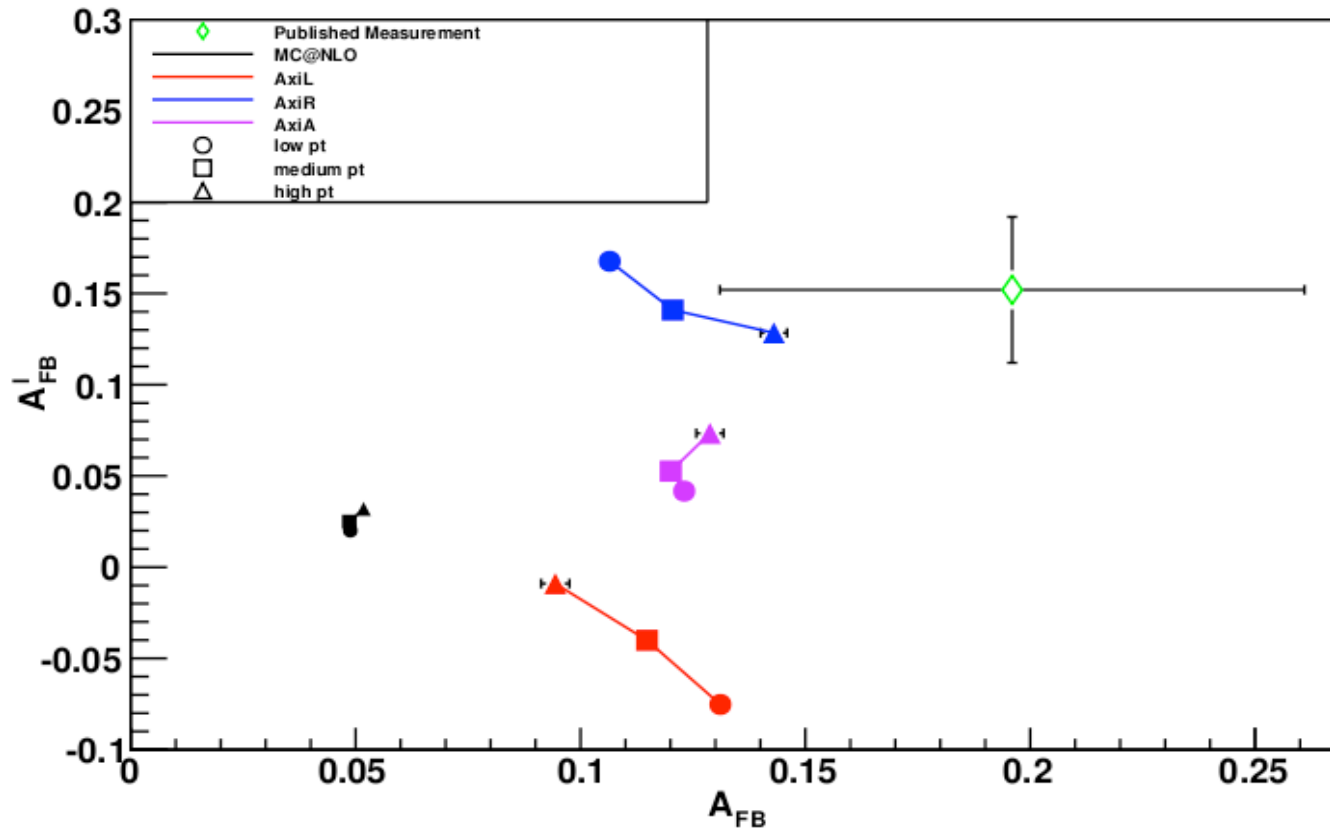
# Goal



Asymmetry comparison plot by Adam Falkowski [6]  
Axigluon Mass = 200 GeV, Axigluon Width = 50 GeV.

# My Resulting Graph

MGp=200 WGP=50



Axigluon Mass = 200 GeV, Axigluon Width = 50 GeV

# Conclusion

- My analysis was a step in the analysis. The events I generated need to be reconstructed before truly being compared to data.
- Decide which mass/width to use in the analysis.
- The graphs I made look nice, and will help get money to aid in continuing the forward backward asymmetry study.



*That's all Folks!*

# Works Cited

- [1] <http://www.fnal.gov/pub/inquiring/matter/madeof/index.html>
- [5] <http://www.fnal.gov/pub/science/accelerator/>
- [2] Thesis of Doug Orabaker, University of Rochester, can be provided upon request.
- [3] [http://www.fnal.gov/pub/today/archive\\_2011/today11-01-07.html](http://www.fnal.gov/pub/today/archive_2011/today11-01-07.html)
- [4] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiral\\_color](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiral_color)
- [6] Adam Falowski Presentation: <http://indico.cern.ch/getFile.py/access?contribId=22&sessionId=3&resId=0&materialId=slides&confId=175916>