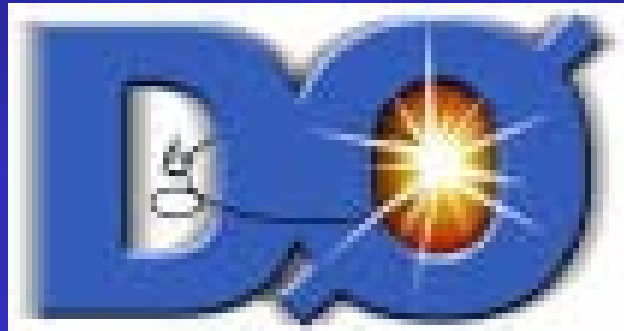


# Search for Long-Lived Particles at DØ



**SUSY05**

Todd Adams

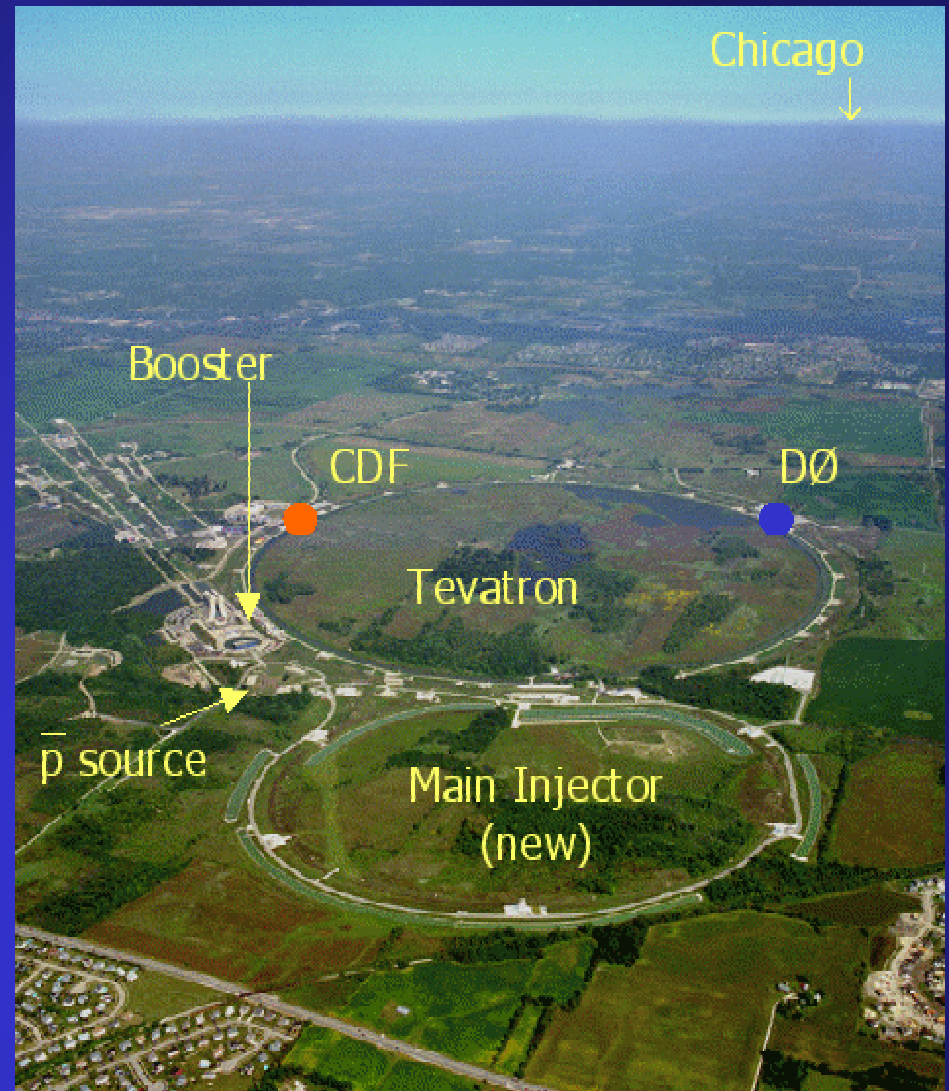
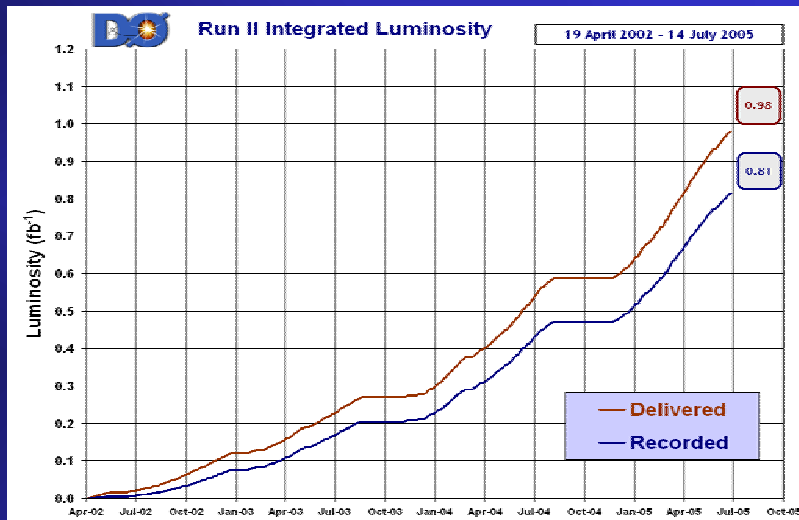
Florida State University

July 19, 2005

**IPPP Durham**

# Tevatron

- $p\bar{p}$  collisions at 1960 GeV
- detectors:
  - DØ and CDF



recorded luminosity  $\sim 8$  times Run I

# Introduction

- Search for long-lived particles
  - “stable” = doesn’t decay within the collider detector
    - can still decay
  - massive ( $>50$  GeV)
  - charged particles = unique signature
- SUSY models
  - GMSB: stau
  - chargino
  - optimize for pair production

# GMSB Model

- stable stau: NLSP (LSP is gravitino/goldstino)
- large value of  $C_{\text{grav}}$
- Snowmass 2001 Model Line D

$\Lambda_m$	scale of SUSY breaking	19 to 100 TeV
$M_m$	messenger mass scale	$2\Lambda_m$
N5	number of messenger fields	3
$\tan\beta$	ratio of Higgs VEVs	15
sign $\mu$	sign of higgsino mass term	+1
$C_{\text{grav}}$	factor for effective mass of gravitino	$\gg 1$

# Chargino Model

- small ( $<150$  MeV) mass difference between lightest chargino and lightest neutralino

- stable chargino
  - higgsino-like
  - or
  - gaugino-like

	higgsino-like	gaugino-like
$\mu$ (GeV)	60-300	10,000
$M_1$ (GeV)	100,000	$3M_2$
$M_2$ (GeV)	100,000	60-300
$M_3$ (GeV)	500	500
$\tan\beta$	15	15
squark mass (GeV)	800	800

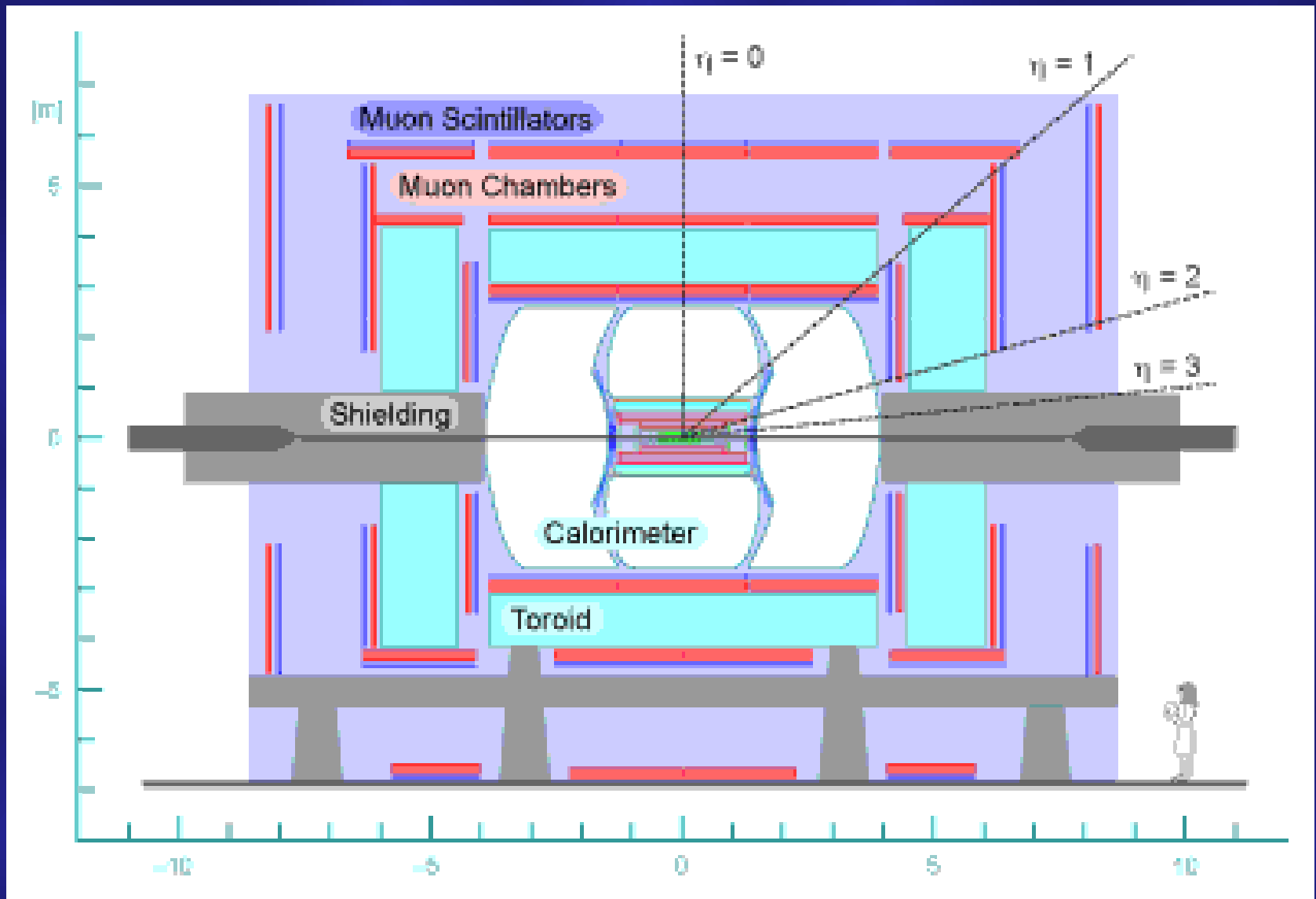
# Charged Massive Stable Particles (CMSPs)

- Massive:  $>50$  GeV
- **Slow-moving:  $\beta < 1$**
- Charged: large energy deposition
  - Bethe-Block formula

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = \frac{4\pi N_0 z^2 e^4}{mv^2} \frac{Z}{A} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{2mv^2}{I(1-\beta^2)} \right) - \beta^2 \right]$$

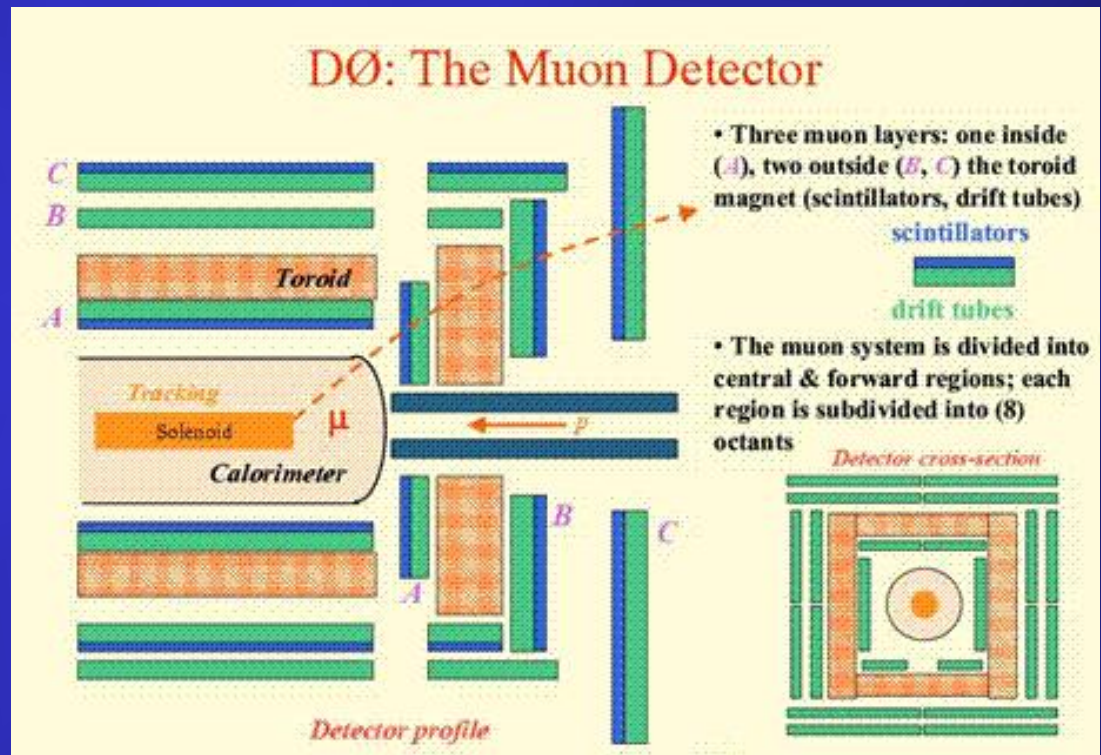
- Long-lived: decays outside of muon detector
- **Will look like slow moving muon**

# DØ Detector



# Muon System

- Detects minimum-ionizing particles
- Timing: speed of light particle will register at  $t=0$  in all three layers
  - resolution is 2-3 ns
- Three layers
- Toroid between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> layers
- CMSP's will be out-of-time





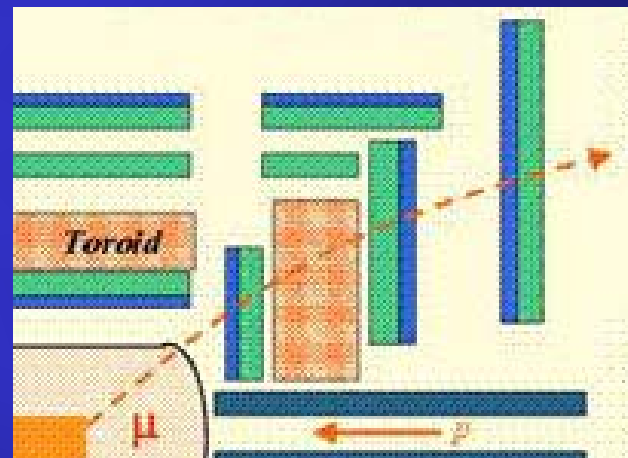
# Trigger

- Trigger requires two tracks in muon system
- Timing issues:
  - trigger gate is asymmetric
    - allows later particles
  - trigger gate ranges from 20-85 ns for different layers
  - causes inefficiency for slower moving particles
  - efficiency drops as mass increases
  - sufficient for our mass range (60-300 GeV)

# Preliminary Dimuon Selection

Luminosity = 390 pb<sup>-1</sup>

- muon  $p_T > 15$  GeV
- matched to track in central tracker
- scintillator hits in 2 of 3 layers of muon system
- at least one isolated muon
- $\Delta\phi > 1.0$  radians
- cosmic ray muon rejection



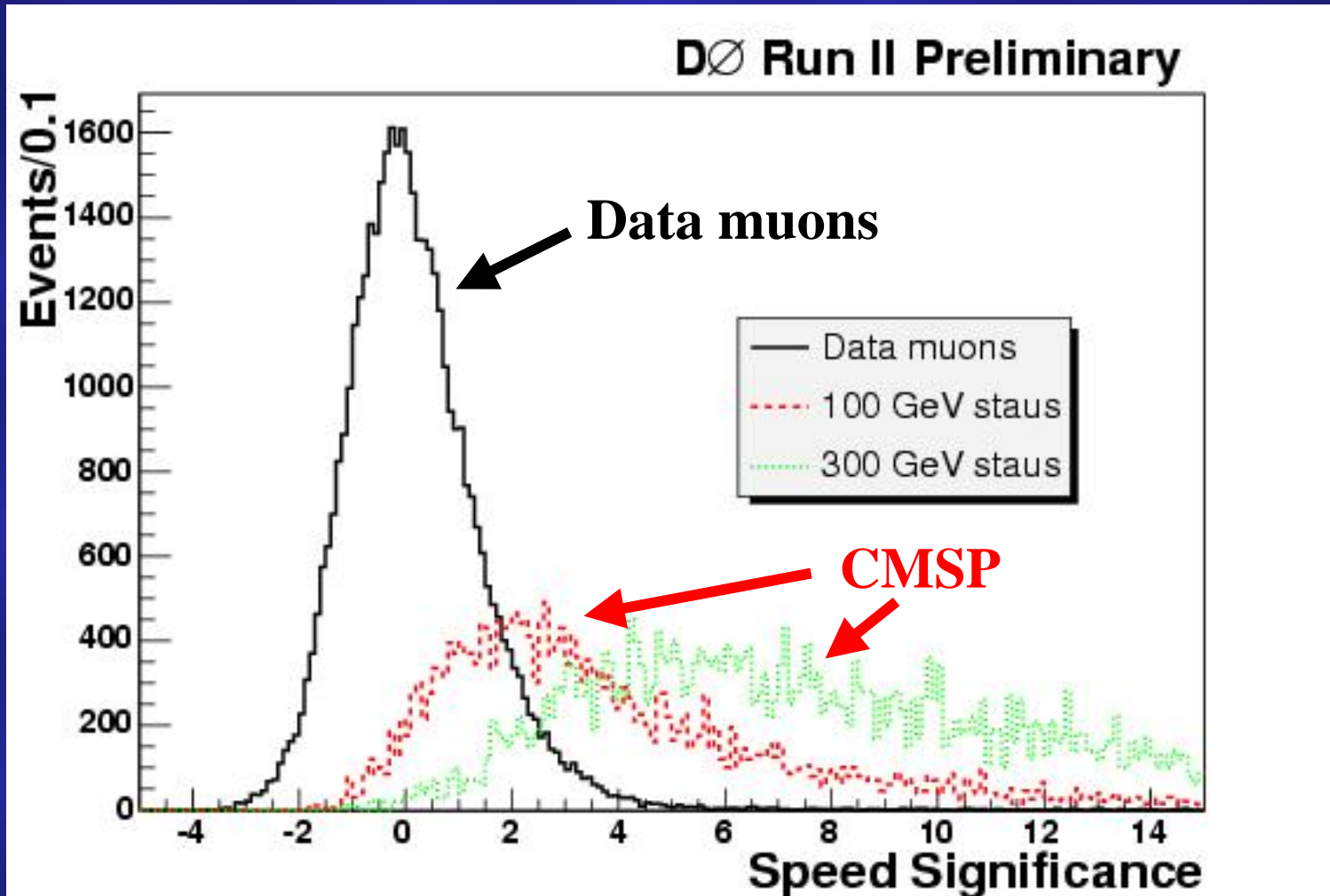
# Muon Speed

- Calculate speed of muon at each layer
  - $v = d/t$  ( $v$  in units of  $c$ )
  - $\sigma_v$  from timing error
- Calculate average velocity for each muon
- Calculate speed  $\chi^2$
- Require  $\chi^2 < 4$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{layer} \frac{(v_{avg} - v_{layer})^2}{\sigma^2}$$

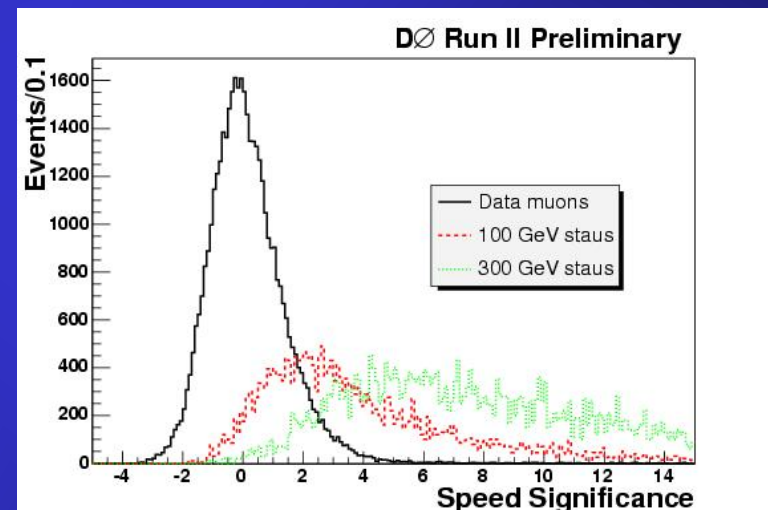
# Speed Significance

$$\text{significance} = \frac{1 - \text{speed}}{\sigma_{\text{speed}}}$$

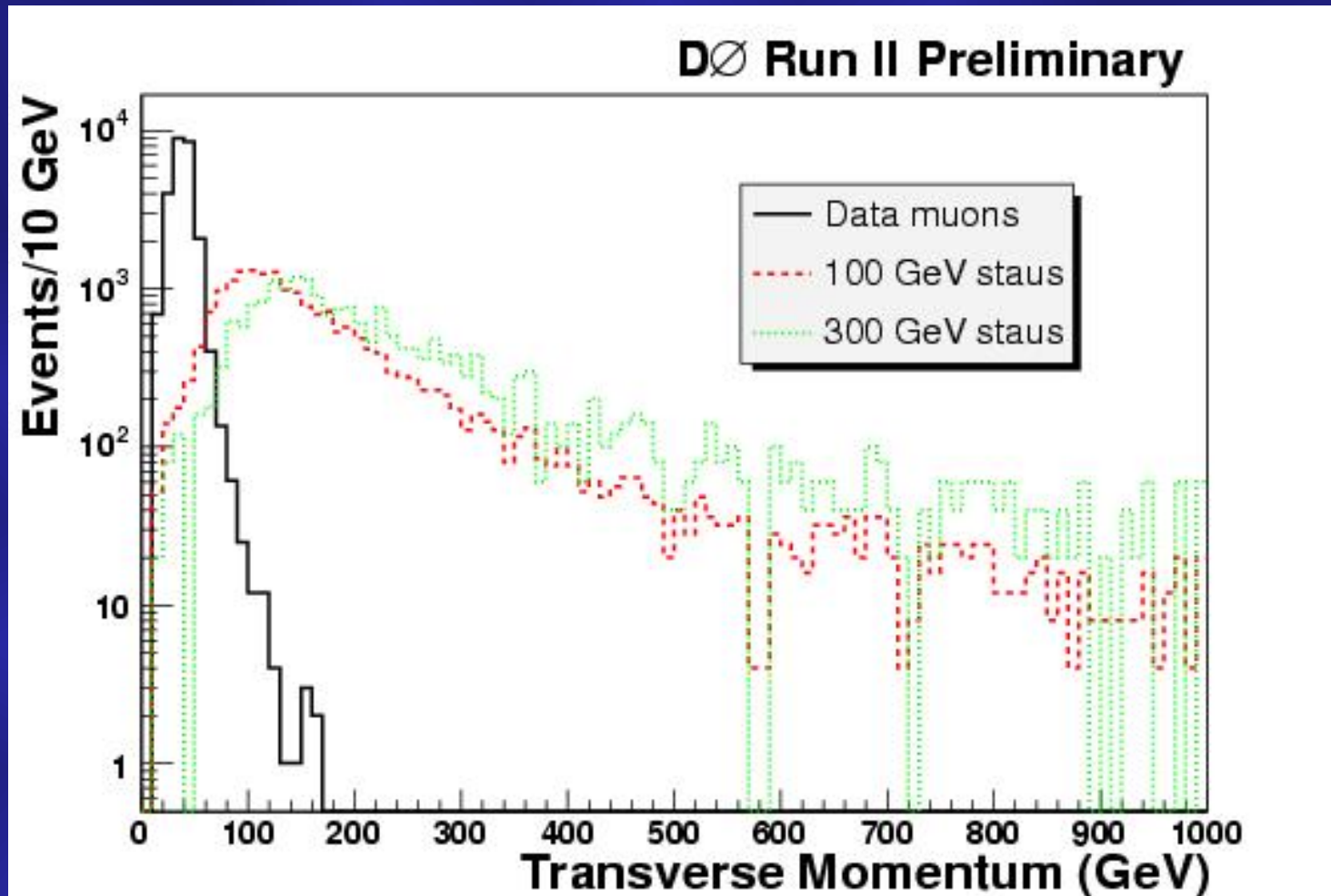


# Backgrounds

- Z/Drell-Yan is major background
  - no natural source of slow-moving high- $p_T$  particles
- Use data to estimate background
  - use Z-peak events for timing distribution
  - use negative time events for invariant mass distribution



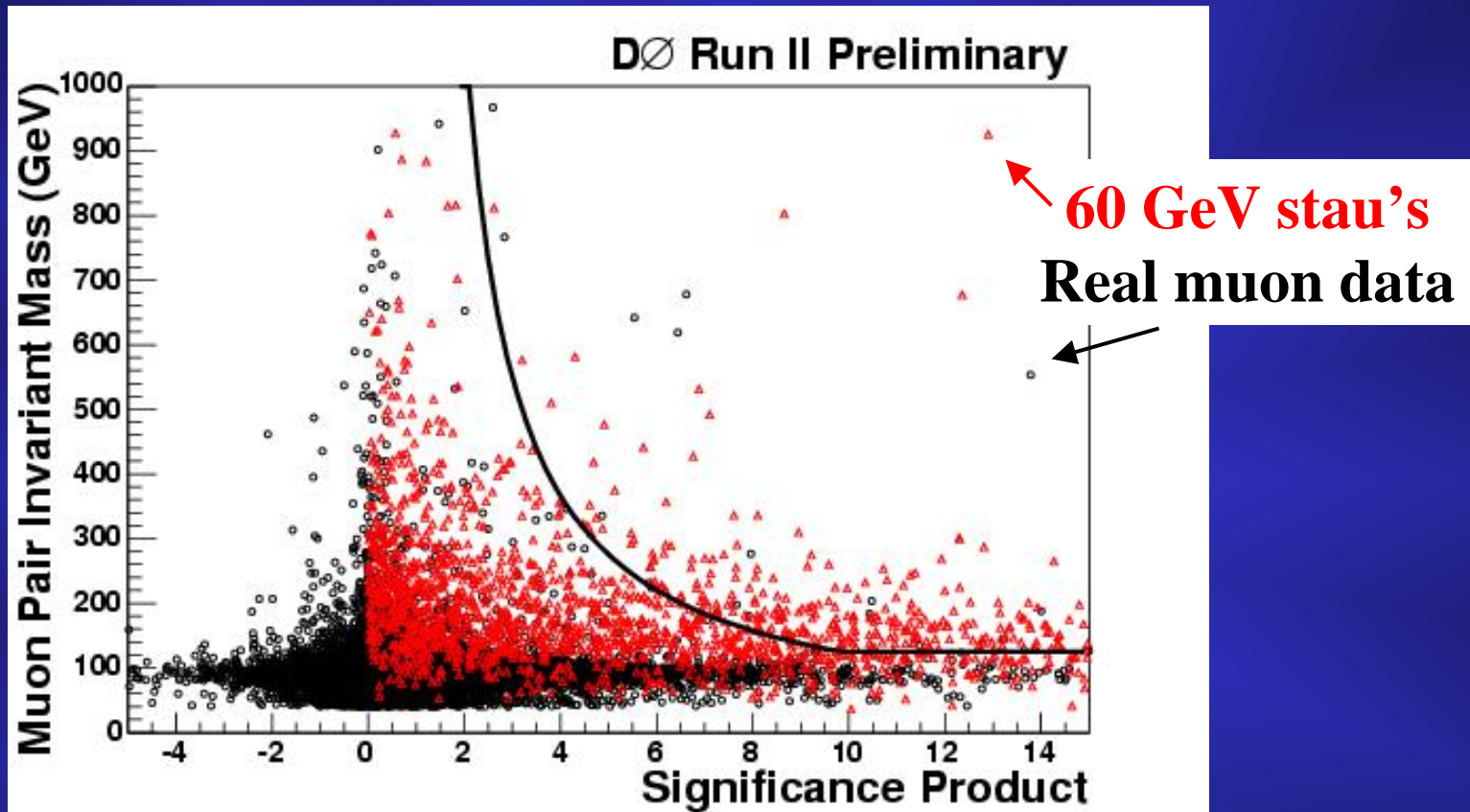
# Transverse Momentum



Signal has larger  $p_T$

# Dimuon $p_T$ vs Significance Product

- Significance product:  $\text{Sig}(\mu_1) \times \text{Sig}(\mu_2)$



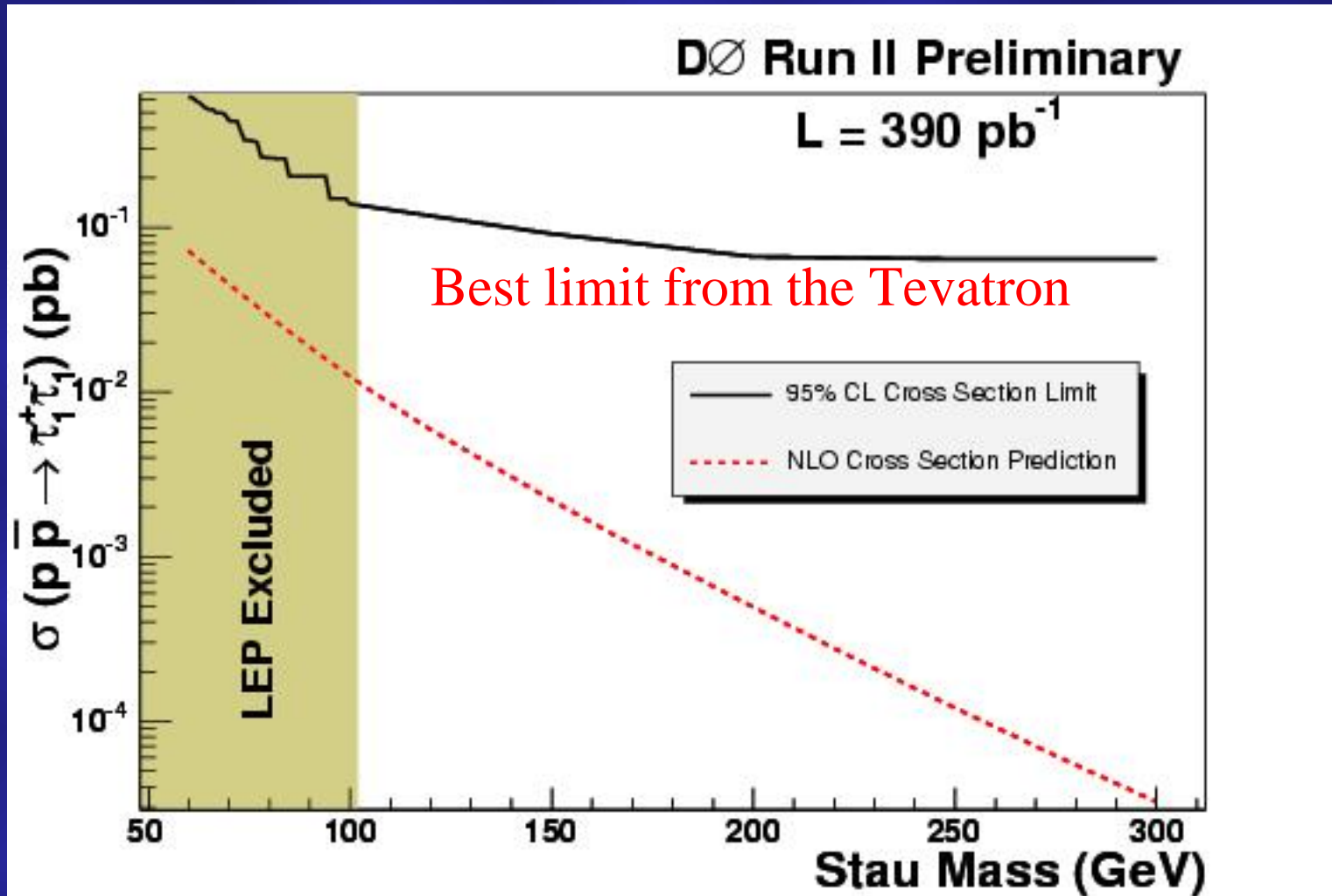
# Analysis Results

Stau Mass (GeV)	Background Estimate	Data Events
60	$13.6 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.5$	13
100	$0.66 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.02$	0
150	$0.69 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.02$	0
200	$0.60 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.02$	0
250	$0.47 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.02$	0
300	$0.61 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.02$	0

- Background estimated using data

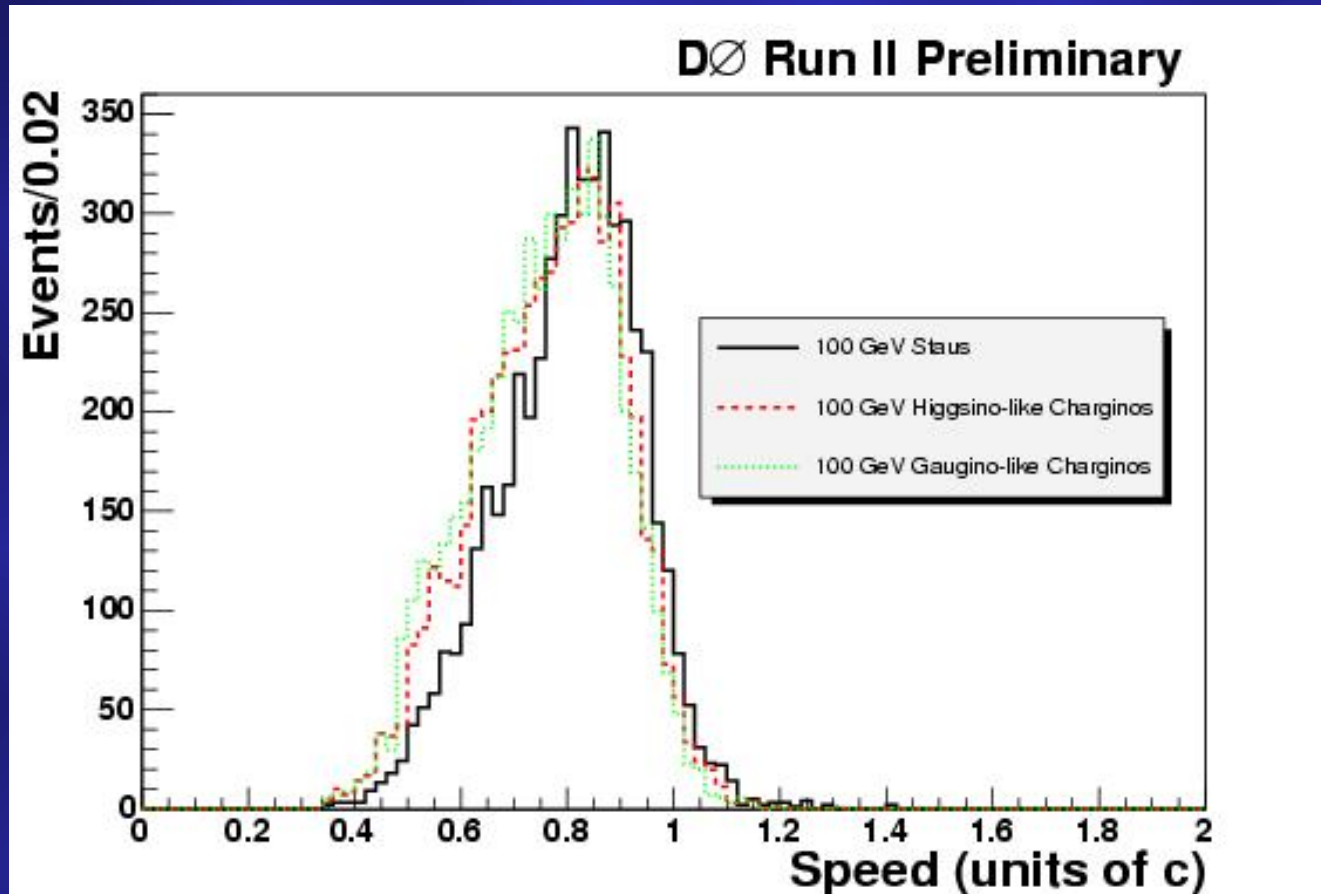


# stau Cross-section Limit



# Charginos

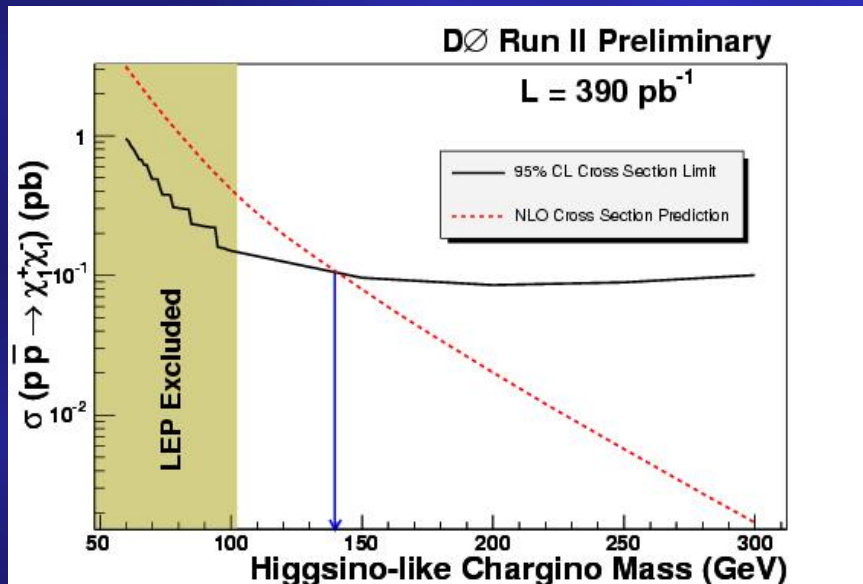
Charginos look like stau's



Use same  
analysis

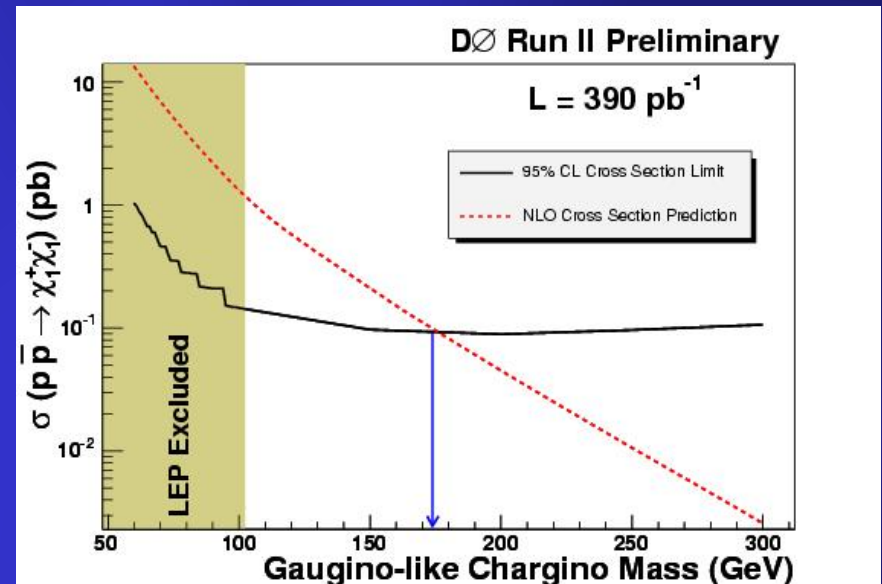
# Chargino Limits

Higgsino-like



$M > 140$  GeV

Gaugino-like

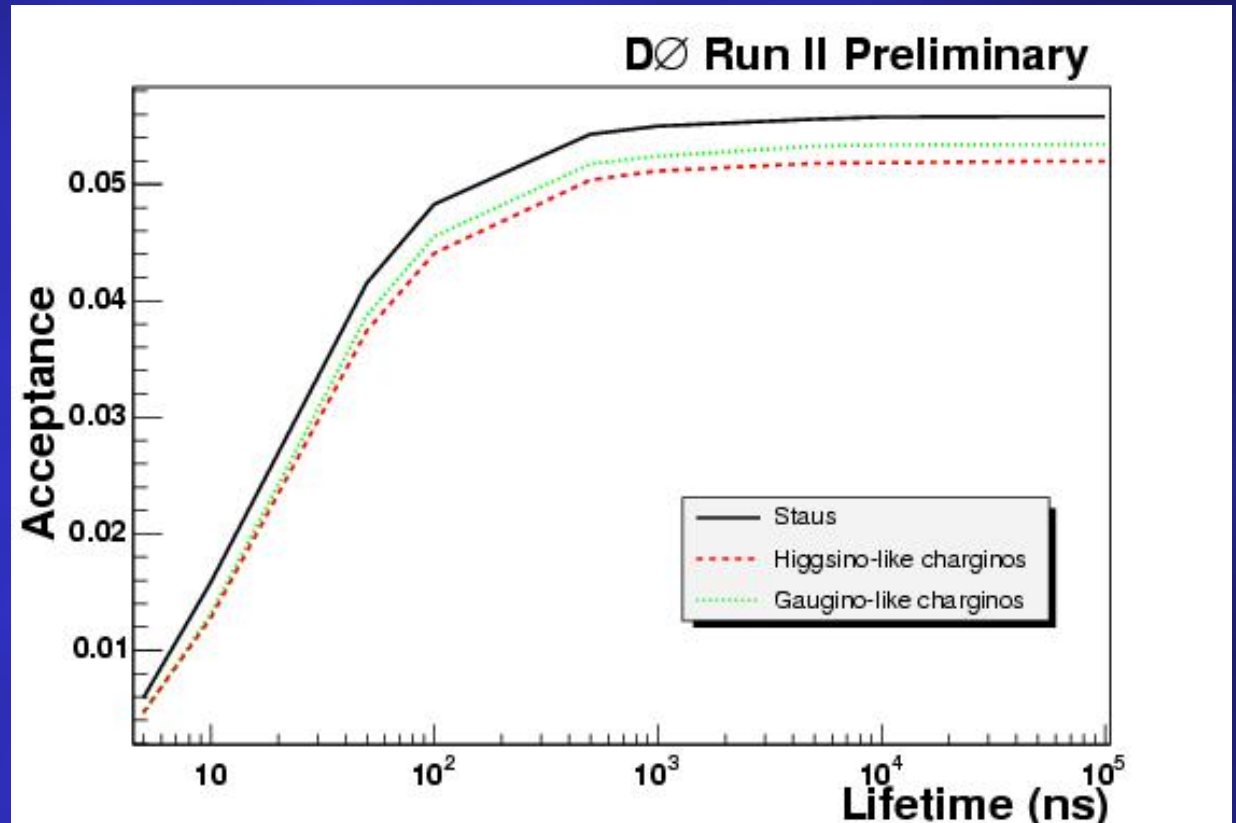


$M > 174$  GeV

DØ RunII Preliminary

# Effect of Lifetime

- “Short” lifetime  $\rightarrow$  decay within detector
- loss of acceptance



# Conclusions

- DØ has performed a search for charged, massive stable particles
  - look for slow moving particles
- Set limits on stau and chargino production
  - best limits on chargino mass

