

New Physics at CDF?

A Halloween “ghost” story.

Study of multi-muon events produced in $p\bar{p}$
collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV

arXiv:0810.5357 (31 Oct 08)

Flip Tanedo

4 November 2008

CIHEP Collider Club



Hype



nature

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Published online 3 November 2008
doi:10.1038/news.2008.11.03

News

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New Type of Particle May Have Been Found

Posted by kdawson on Monday November 03, @06:33PM from the outside-the-pipe dept.

An anonymous reader writes

"The LHC is out of commission, but the Tevatron collider at Fermilab is still chugging along, and may have just discovered a new type of particle that would signal new physics. New Scientist reports that the Tevatron's CDF detector has detected a signal that



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18:55 03 November 2008
NewScientist.com news service
Anil Ananthaswamy



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NEWS

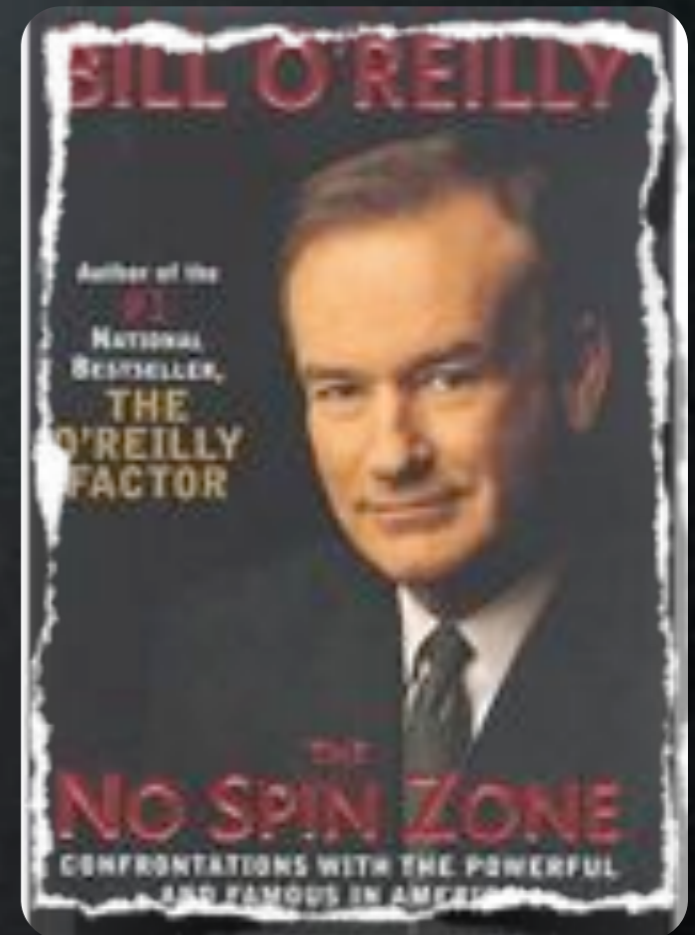
Nov 3, 2008

Fermilab 'ghosts' hint at new particles



Caveat Emptor

- This is a **controversial** result
- Only 2/3 of CDF on the author list
- Lots of **hype** from blogs, etc.
Latched on to Nima-Neal DM hype
- Work in progress.
- I don't have the answers.
Maybe you do.



Happy Halloween

I'll tell you a story.

Then you tell me what kind of story it was.

- **True story?**

Actually a potential signal of new physics

- **Fairy tale?**

Signal turns back into a pumpkin at midnight

- **Morality play?**

Not literally true, but teaches us lessons

Johannes Pumpkin is burning to find out if the CDF anomaly is new physics!

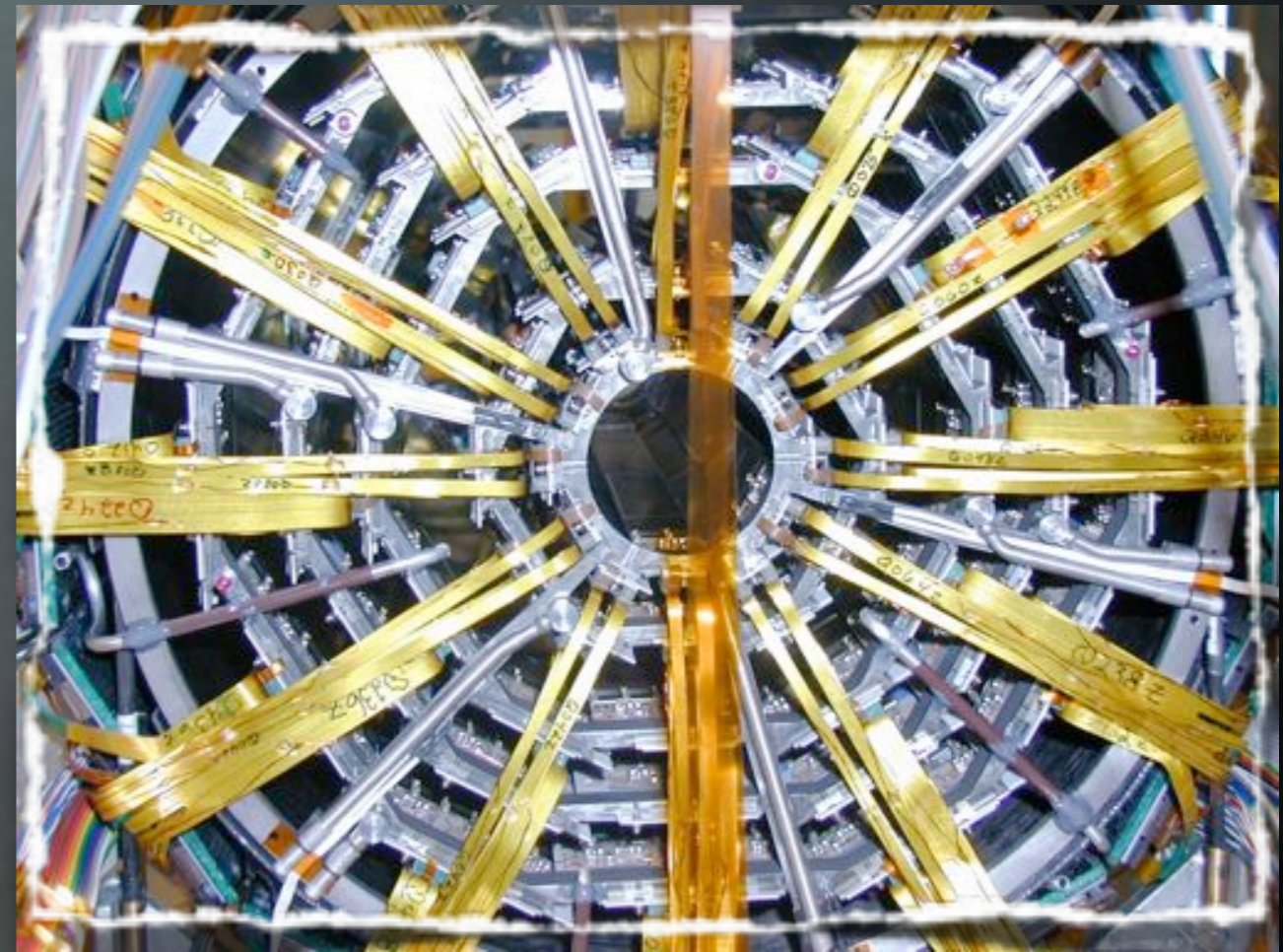


$b\bar{b}$ inconsistencies

- $R_{2b} = (\sigma_{b\bar{b}})_{\text{exp}} / (\sigma_{b\bar{b}})_{\text{NLO}}$ should be ≈ 1
 - $R = 1.15 \pm 0.21$ when using 2ndry vertex ID
 - $R = 3.0 \pm 0.6$ when using semileptonic decays
- Invariant mass spectrum doesn't fit well with simulation of sequential semileptonic b decays
- Time-integrated mixing probability of b hadrons "significantly larger" than LEP

New result: R fixed

- Phys. Rev. D 77, 072004 (2008) Measurement of correlated $b\bar{b}$ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1960$ GeV
- $R = 1.15 \pm 0.21$
- So what gives?
- Used **tight SVX** selection criteria, muon parents decay within 1.5 cm of beam (cf **loose SVX**)



Silicon Vertex Detector

The call is coming from

OUTSIDE

~~inside~~ the ~~house~~

BEAM PIPE

- Anomalously large number of muons produced **outside** the beam pipe
- “ghost” muons
- Unusual multiplicity of muons in B events (historically how they were discovered)



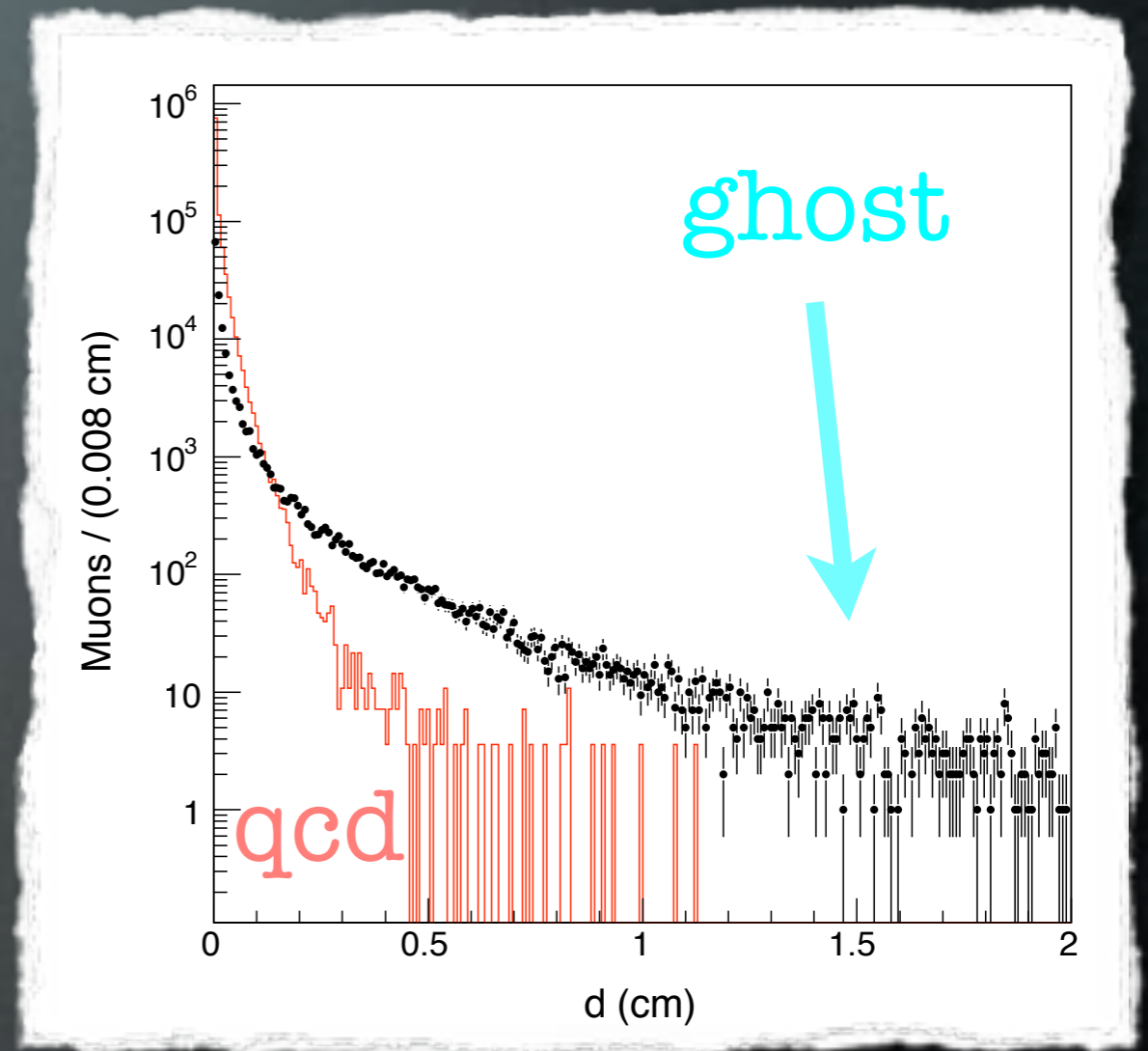
... and that's why Neve decided to purchase a cell phone

The call is coming from ~~inside~~ the house

OUTSIDE

BEAM PIPE

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Impact parameter distribution

“Ghost” Properties

Type	Total	Tight SVX	Loose SVX
All	743,006	143,743	590,970
QCD	589,111	143,743	518,417
Ghost	153,895	0	72,553

- 2x tracks in a 36.8° cone
- 4x real μ in a 36.8° cone
- Independent of luminosity, multiplicity of $p\bar{p}$ interactions
- Impact parameter distribution could fit NP with $\tau \approx 20$ ps

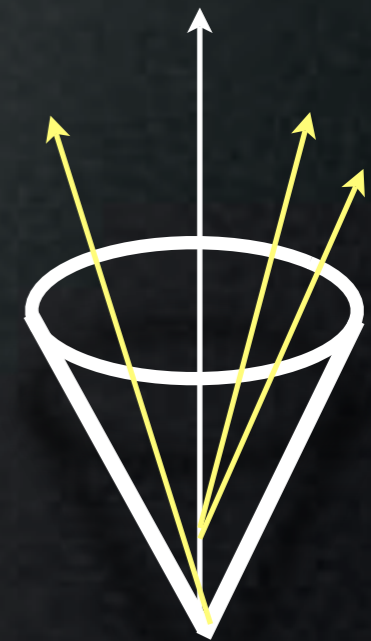


Won 2 Oscars

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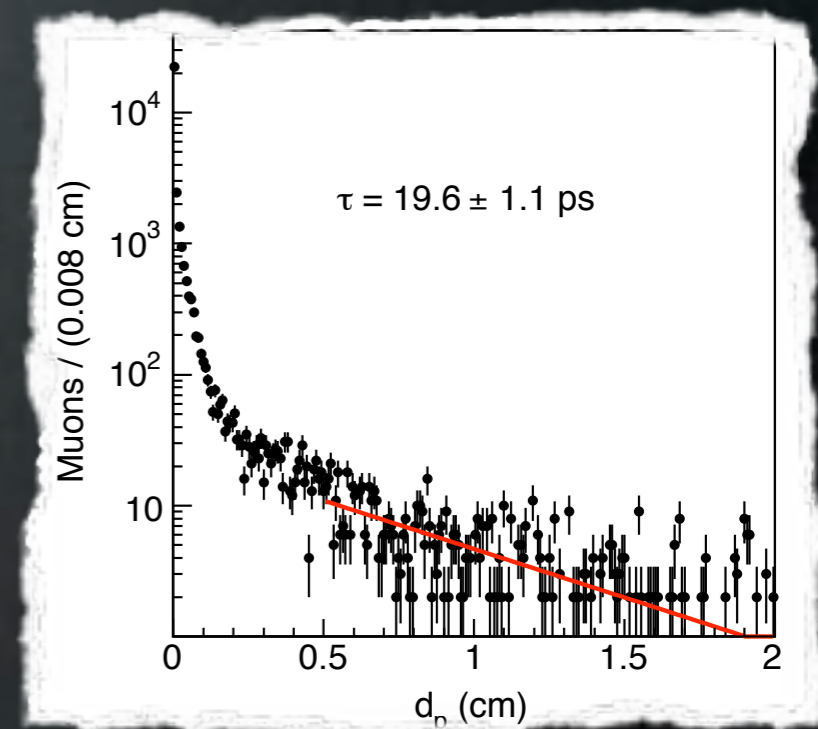


“Lepton Jet”

“Ghost” Properties

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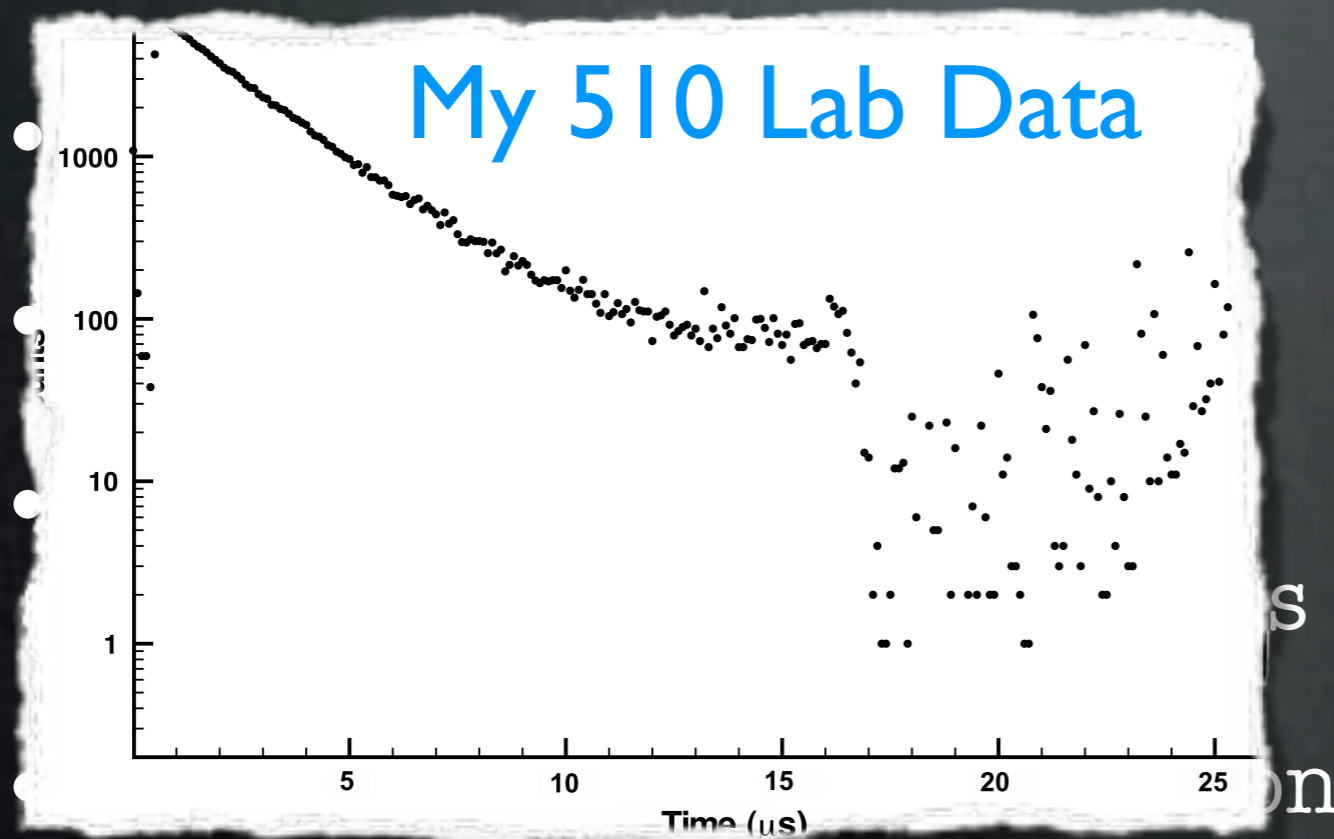
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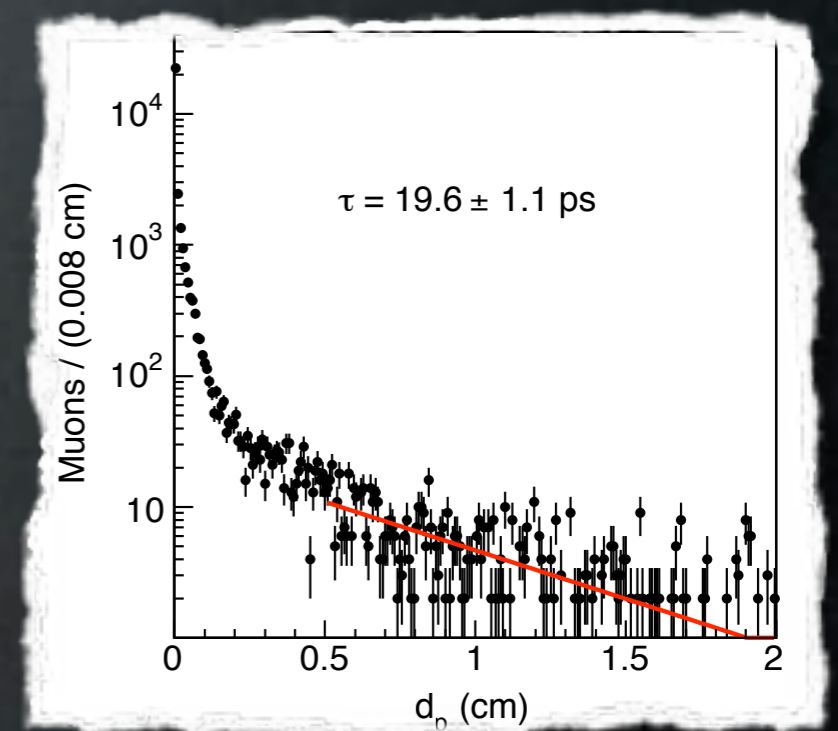
Events with $>2 \mu$

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Events with $>2 \mu$

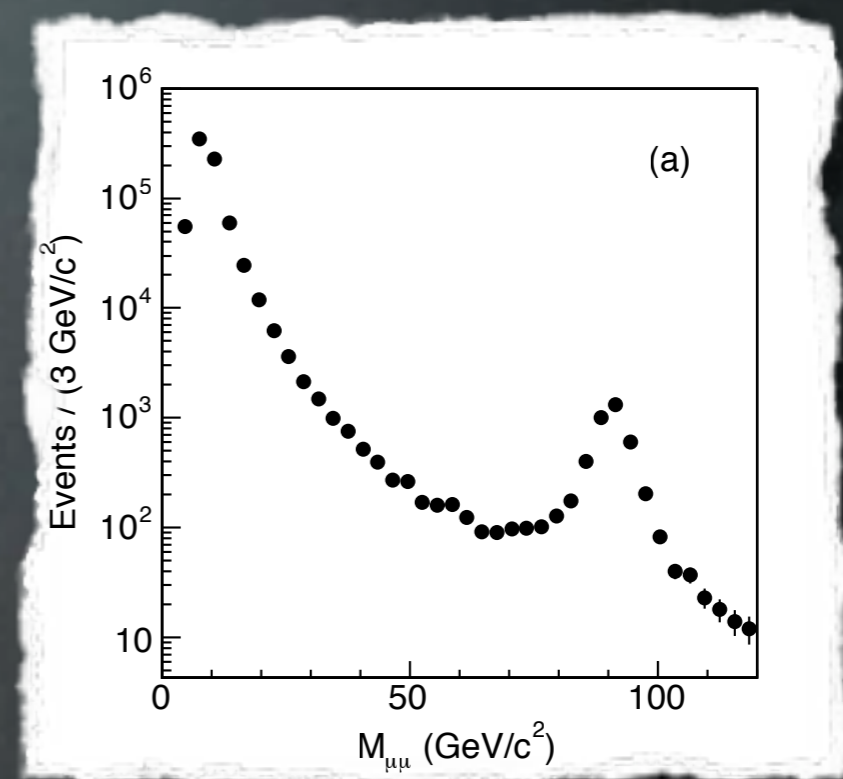
But is it real?

i.e. can we get rid of it?

But is it real?

Could it be ordinary QCD?

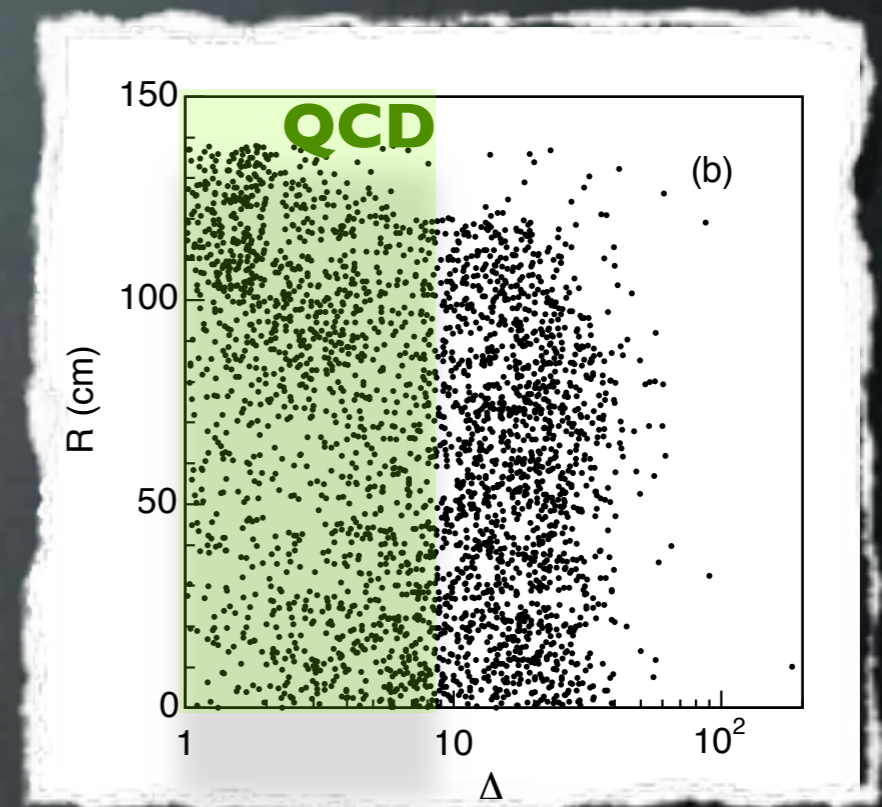
- “QCD” = Drell Yan, γ , Z^0 , heavy flavor, ...
- We expect 96% of QCD within 1.5 cm of beam
- **Highly boosted hadrons?**
Don't see any signature in the invariant mass distribution.
- Can also compare detector efficiencies



But is it real?

Could it be **in-flight decays of K, π** ?

- Particles with $\tau >$ heavy flavor lifetime
- In-flight decay to μ 's lead to misreconstructed tracks
- Simulated with HERWIG
- Can account for **35%** of ghosts, but only **10%** of those with $d \geq 0.5$ cm



Measure of π, K momentum vs. closest reconstructed tracks

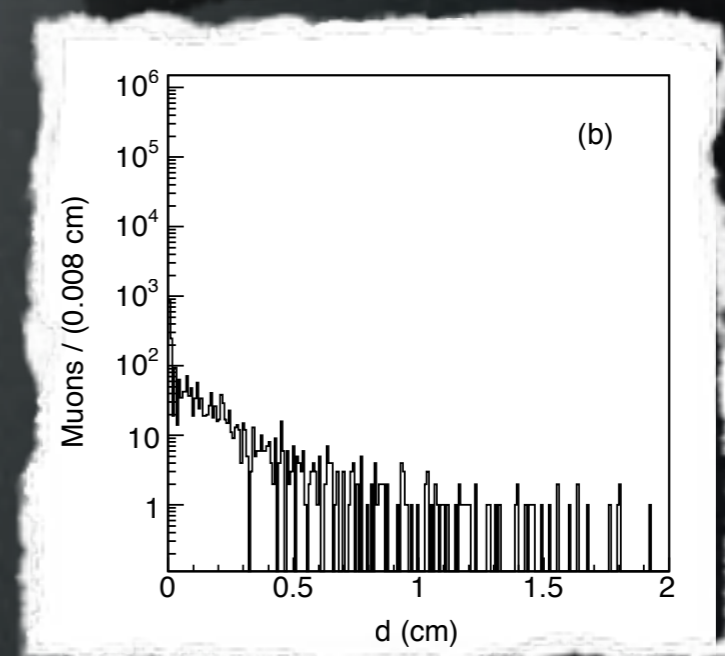
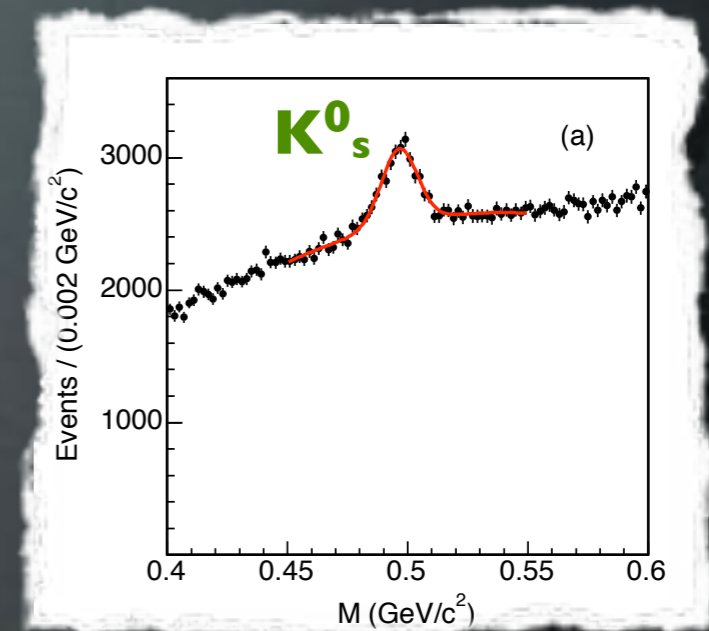
$$\Delta^2 = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\eta^h - \eta^{\text{track}}}{\sigma_\eta^2} + \frac{(\phi^h - \phi^{\text{track}})^2}{\sigma_\phi^2} + \left(\frac{1}{p_T^h} - \frac{1}{p_T^{\text{track}}} \right) / \sigma_{1/p_T}^2$$

But is it real?

Could it be **punchthrough** of K^0_s or **hyperons**?

- Hadrons from K^0_s and **hyperon** decay can mimic muons
- e.g. $K^0_s \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
- Explains about **8%** of ghost events

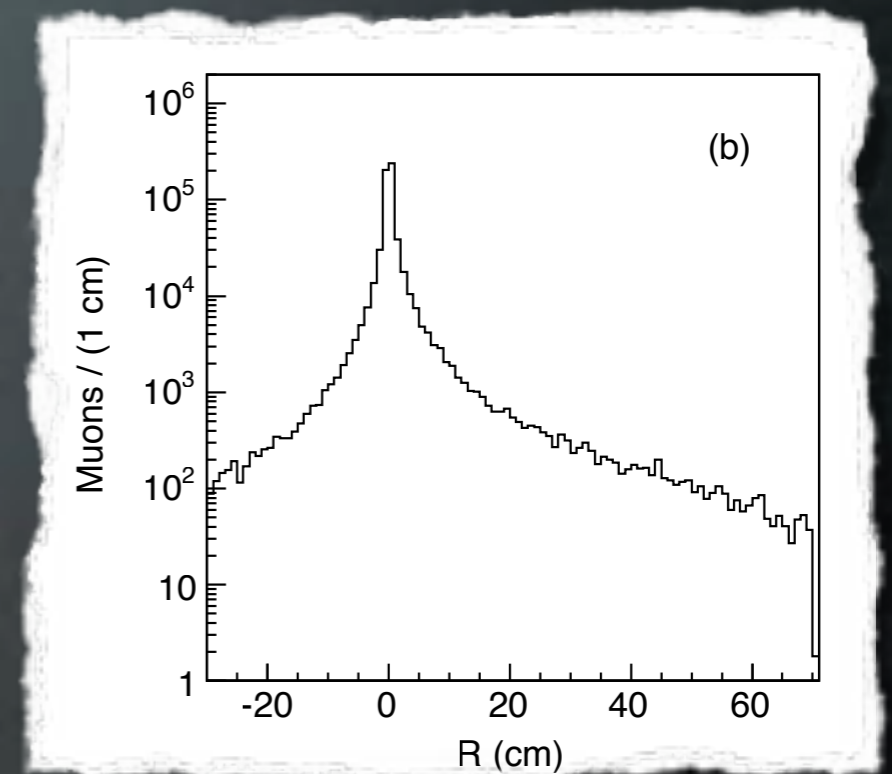
Invariant mass and impact parameter distribution for opposite-sign muons.



But is it real?

Could it be **secondary interactions**?

- Interactions with the detector volume
- e.g. detector support structure
- Signature: spikes in distance to reconstructed vertex
- Appears to be **negligible**.



But is it real?

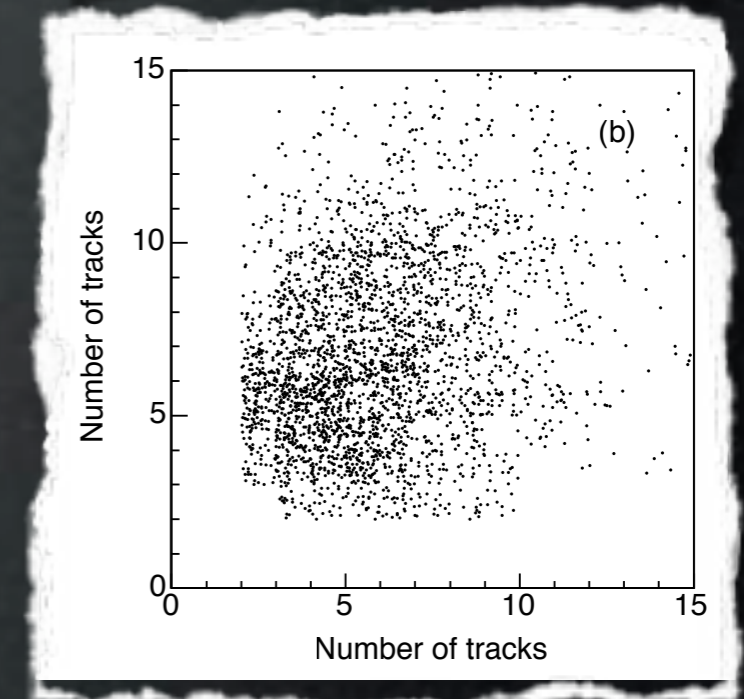
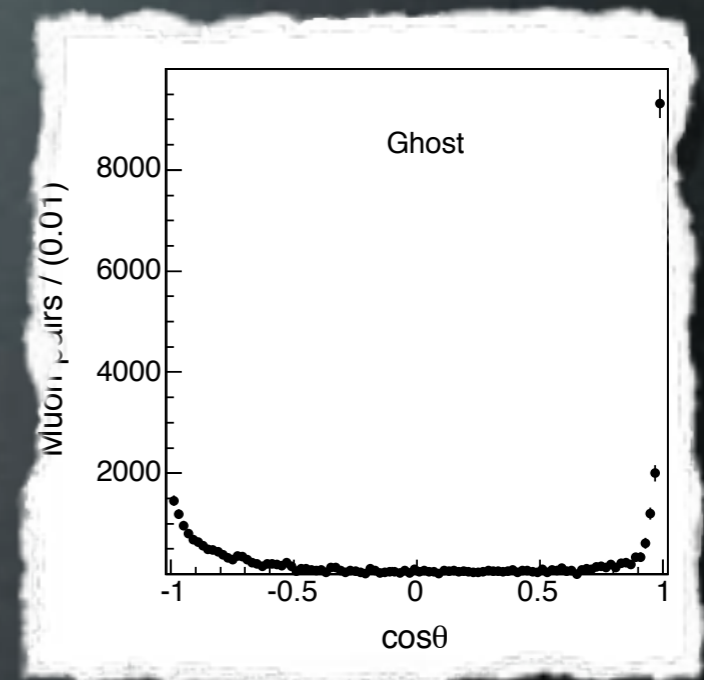
Does anything else fake **multiple muons**?

- All of the previous points could plausibly be a conspiracy of Monte Carlos, experiment
- But these backgrounds would not account for the additional number of **real muons** (2x QCD)
- Apply tight SVX to multi- μ sample,
 - efficiency drops from **0.193** to **0.166**
 - QCD fakes have much fewer additional muons, would expect efficiency to increase to **0.244** (QCD expectation)

But is it real?

Does anything else fake **multiple muons**?

- In a cone with $\cos \theta < 0.8$
2x as many tracks, 4x μ
- “Surprisingly large number of tracks with $p_T \geq 2$ GeV
- Shapes of impact parameter distribution for 2ndry differs from QCD; large tail, like primary μ s (correlated)
- Estimate fakes with D^0 decays; doesn't match high multiplicity tail of ghosts



Caveat Emptor II

- When only “best” muon tracks selected, signal significance **decreases**
- Estimating the fake rate is **hard**
- Tagging events is **hard**; p_T cut only below 3-5 GeV ... muons are relatively **soft**
- Analysis is still ongoing... still a few kinks

What's next?

- Does **DO** see the same thing?
- B analysis is subtle, don't expect much from the LHC in early years
- B factories?
- Continue **CDF** analysis
 - 1st priority: study electrons

In one slide...

- CDF **may** have found an excess of high-multiplicity, high-impact parameter muons
- Doesn't seem to be background, but this has **not** yet been ruled out.
- Analysis is **ongoing**.
- Model-building “circus” has already begun (prematurely?)

Paper trail

- Phys. Rev. D **77** 072004 (2008)
Main study using tight vs loose SVX
- arXiv:0810.5730
Model-building paper...