

News from the Microscopic Universe and the Energy Frontier

(with a look at how art & science imitate one another)

Jerry Blazey

Northern Illinois University



NORTHERN ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY

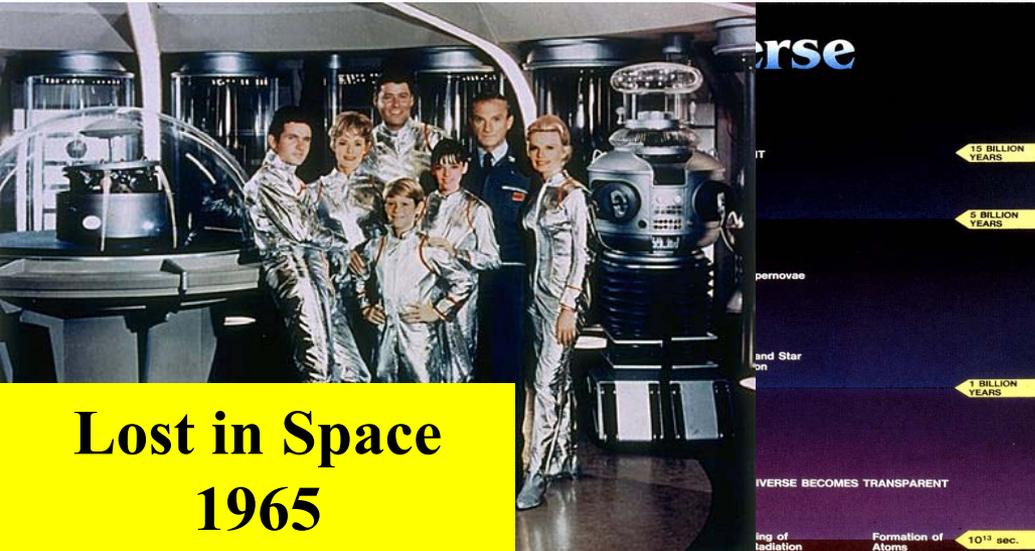
University of Minnesota

March 30, 2005



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Minneapolis*

Cosmic Context



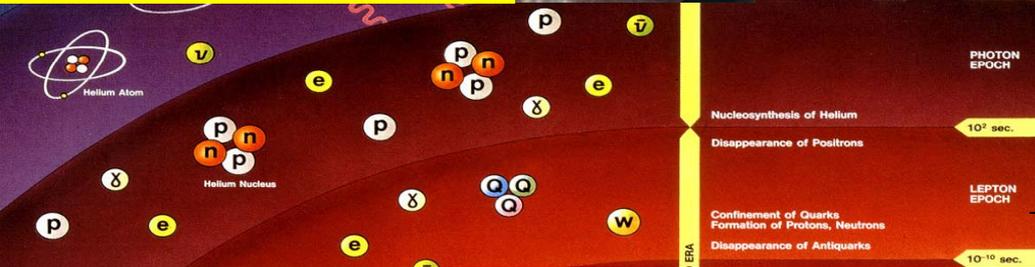
**Lost in Space
1965**

Now (15 billion yrs)

Stars form (1 billion yrs)

Atoms form (300,000 yrs)

Nuclei form (180 seconds)



Protons and neutrons (10^{-10} s)



1966

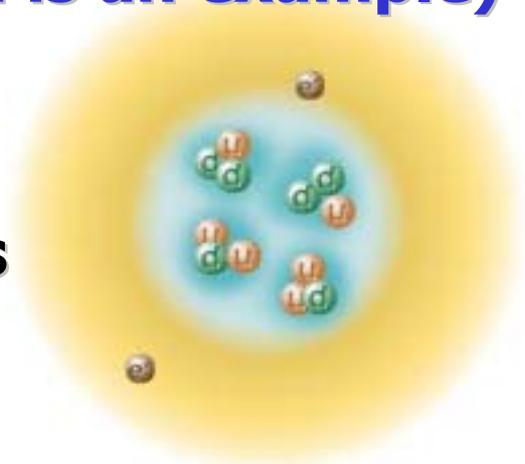
**Domain of current accelerators
 $\sim 10^{-12}$ seconds**

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The Universe at 10^{-12} s →

The Standard Model

- The essence: Bits of matter stick together by exchanging stuff.
- The great achievement of particle physics is a model that describes all particles and particle interactions. The model includes:
 - 6 quarks (the particles in the nucleus) and their antiparticles.
 - 6 leptons (of which the electron is an example) and their antiparticles
 - 4 force carrier particles
- Precisely: “All known matter is composed of composites of quarks and leptons which interact by exchanging force carriers.”



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The Bits: Periodic Table of Fundamental Particles

Quarks	u up	c charm	t top
	d down	s strange	b bottom
Leptons	ν_e e- Neutrino	ν_μ μ - Neutrino	ν_τ τ - Neutrino
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau
	I	II	III

The Generations of Matter

Mass \rightarrow

$+2/3$

$-1/3$

0

-1

All point-like (down to 10^{-18} m) spin-1/2 Fermions

Families reflect increasing mass and a theoretical organization

u, d, n, e are "normal matter"

These all interact by exchanging spin 1 bosons

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The Stuff: Standard Model Interactions Mediated by Boson Exchange

	Unification			
	Gravity	Weak (Electroweak)	Electromagnetic	Strong
Carried By	Graviton (not yet observed)	W^+ W^- Z^0	Photon	Gluon
Acts on	All	Quarks and Leptons	Quarks and Charged Leptons and W^+ W^-	Quarks and Gluons

10^{-37} weaker than EM, not explained

Explained by Standard Model

We could stop here but.....

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Compelling Questions That Can Be Addressed by Particle Physics

(there are many others)

- **How do particles get mass?**
- **Are there higher symmetries manifesting, themselves as new particles and forces?**
- **Are there hidden dimensions (perhaps explaining the weakness of gravity)?**

All properties of the submicroscopic world!



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Mass: The Higgs Particle

- Electroweak unification postulates the existence of the Higgs field.

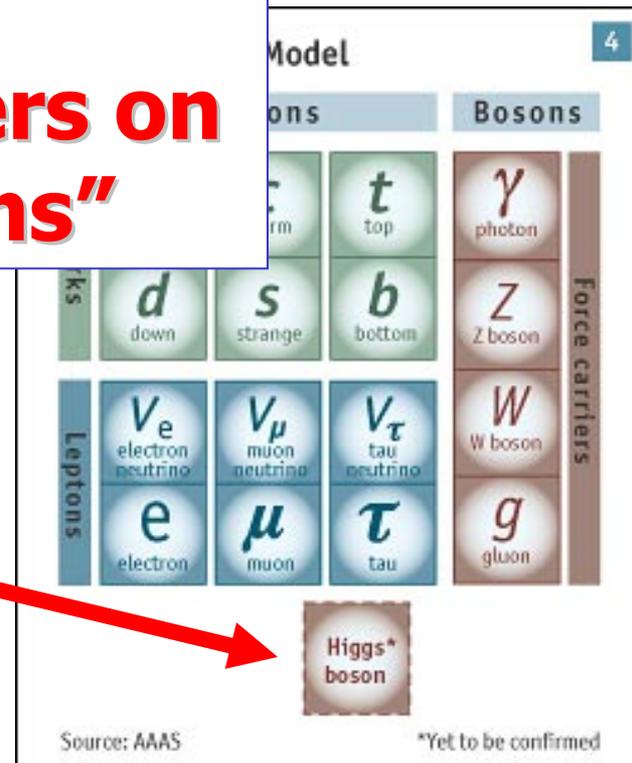
Recently Hollywood gave some practical pointers on the uses of Higgs "beams"

- property of
at least one real
result.

The collider
Fermilab, Large
Collider, and
International
are dedicated
search for an
particle.



Solaris - 2002



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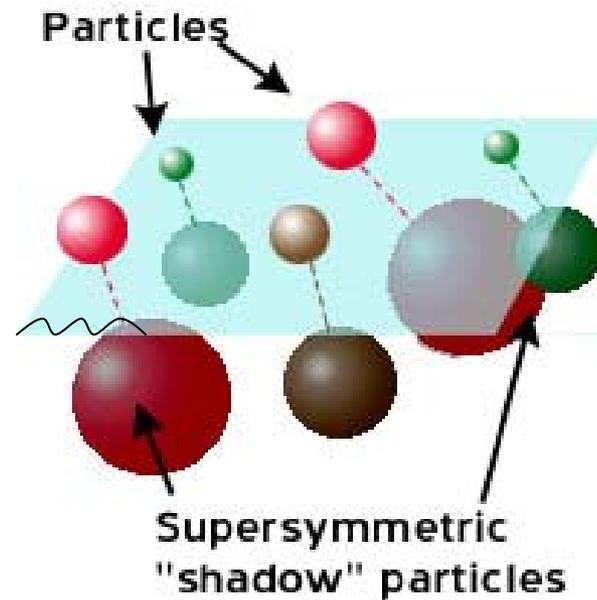
Beyond That?

- **Even with the Higgs, the Standard Model requires fine tuning of parameters to avoid infinite Higgs masses from quantum corrections – the theory is “ugly.”**
- **This and other theoretical thoughts lead to strong belief that the SM is merely a low energy or effective theory valid up to some scale.**
- **At this higher energy scale additional physics may (will?) appear.**
- **Supersymmetry or SUSY is one of the most popular theoretical options.**



SUSY

- In **SUSY** every particle and force carrier has a massive partner: **Squarks, selectrons, gluinos...**
- Since they are massive they've not been produced in current machines.
- The discovery requires more energetic accelerators – something which is being enthusiastically pursued.



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Or...Extra Dimensions!?

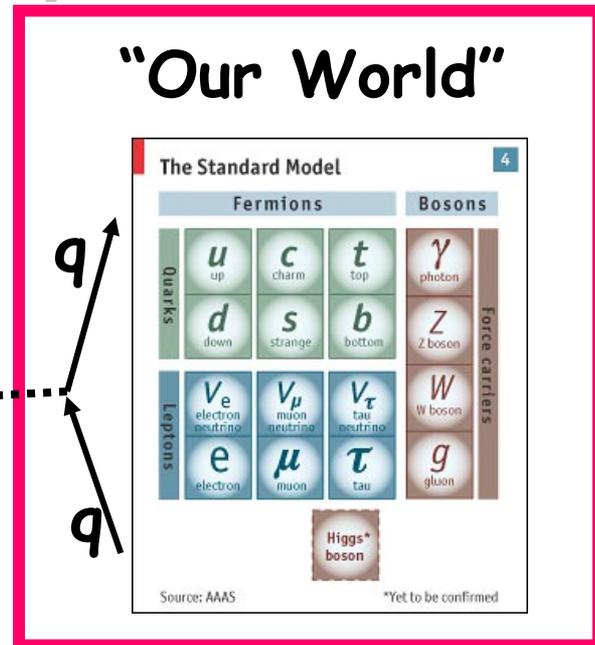
- Amazingly enough, a higher dimensional world (time, 3-D, plus "n" additional dimensions) can accommodate a theory with all four forces.
- Only gravity can communicate with/to other dimensions, it's "strength" is diluted in ours. That is, our gravity carrier can spread it's influence over the extra spatial dimensions.



**The Adventures Of
Buckeroo Banzai
Across The Eighth
Dimension - 1984**

are underway searching for signals of these dimensions.

graviton



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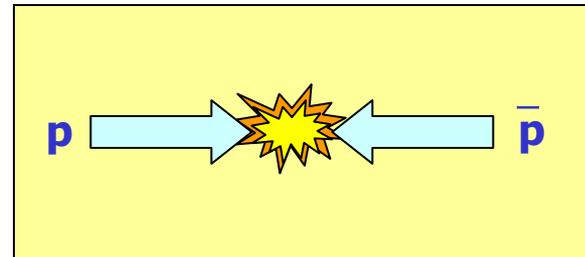
How do we test these theories?

The Two Basic Ideas:

- Find a source of particles with high kinetic energy.
- Study the debris resulting from collisions inside detectors.

The Sources:

- Cosmic Rays
- Accelerators
- The higher the energy the more numerous the number and types of particles.

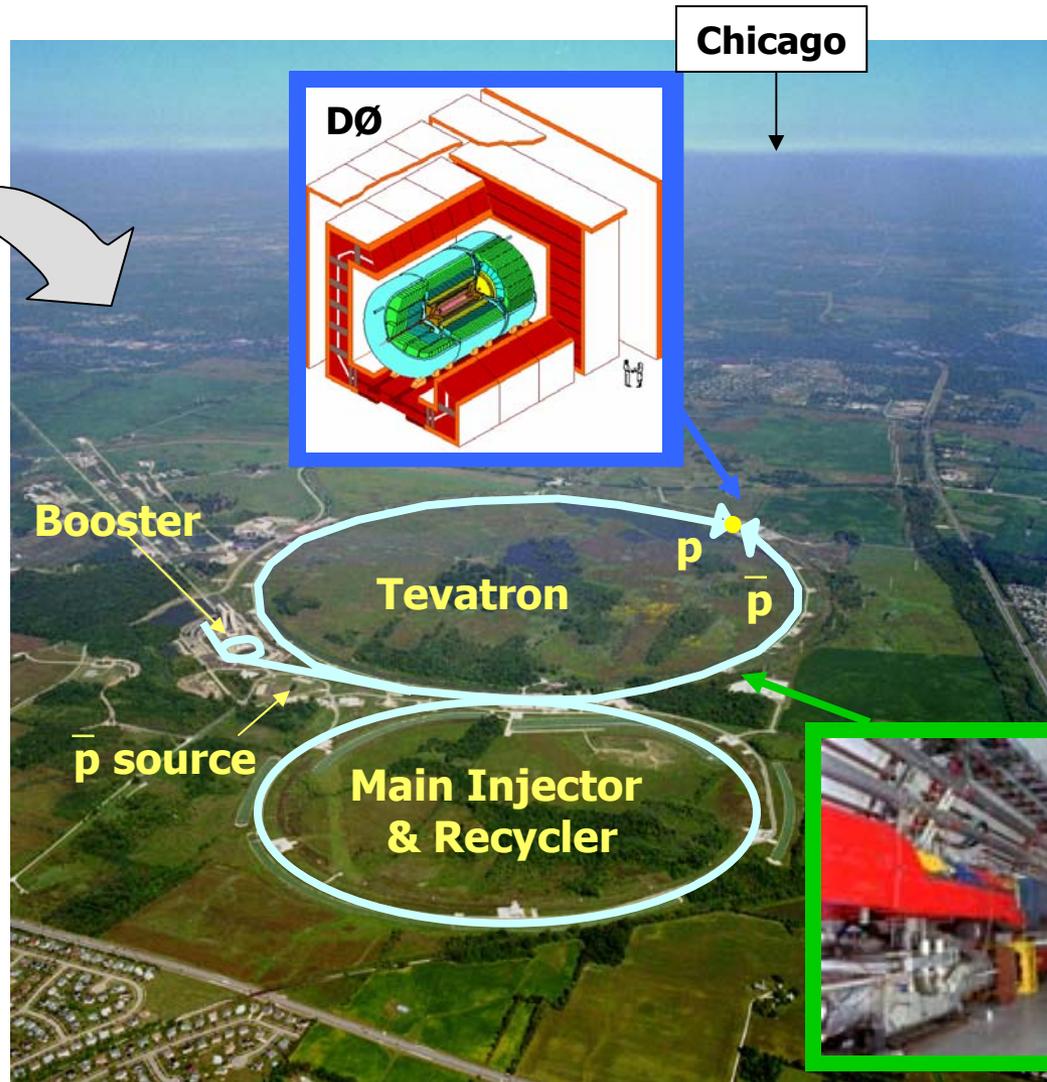
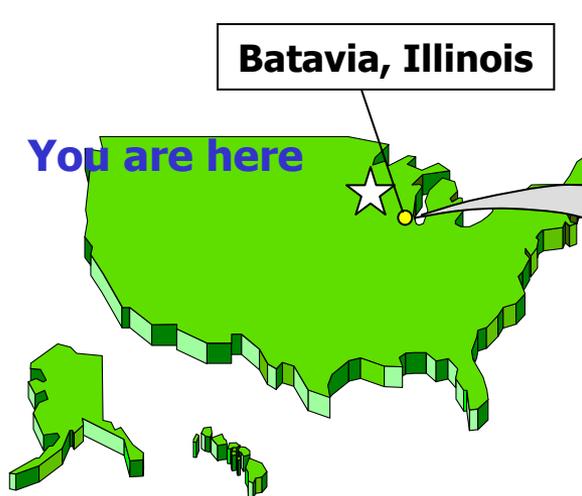


The Detectors:

- A series of special purpose devices that track and identify collision products



Fermilab Proton-Antiproton Collider

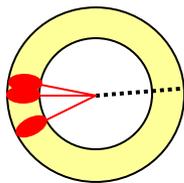
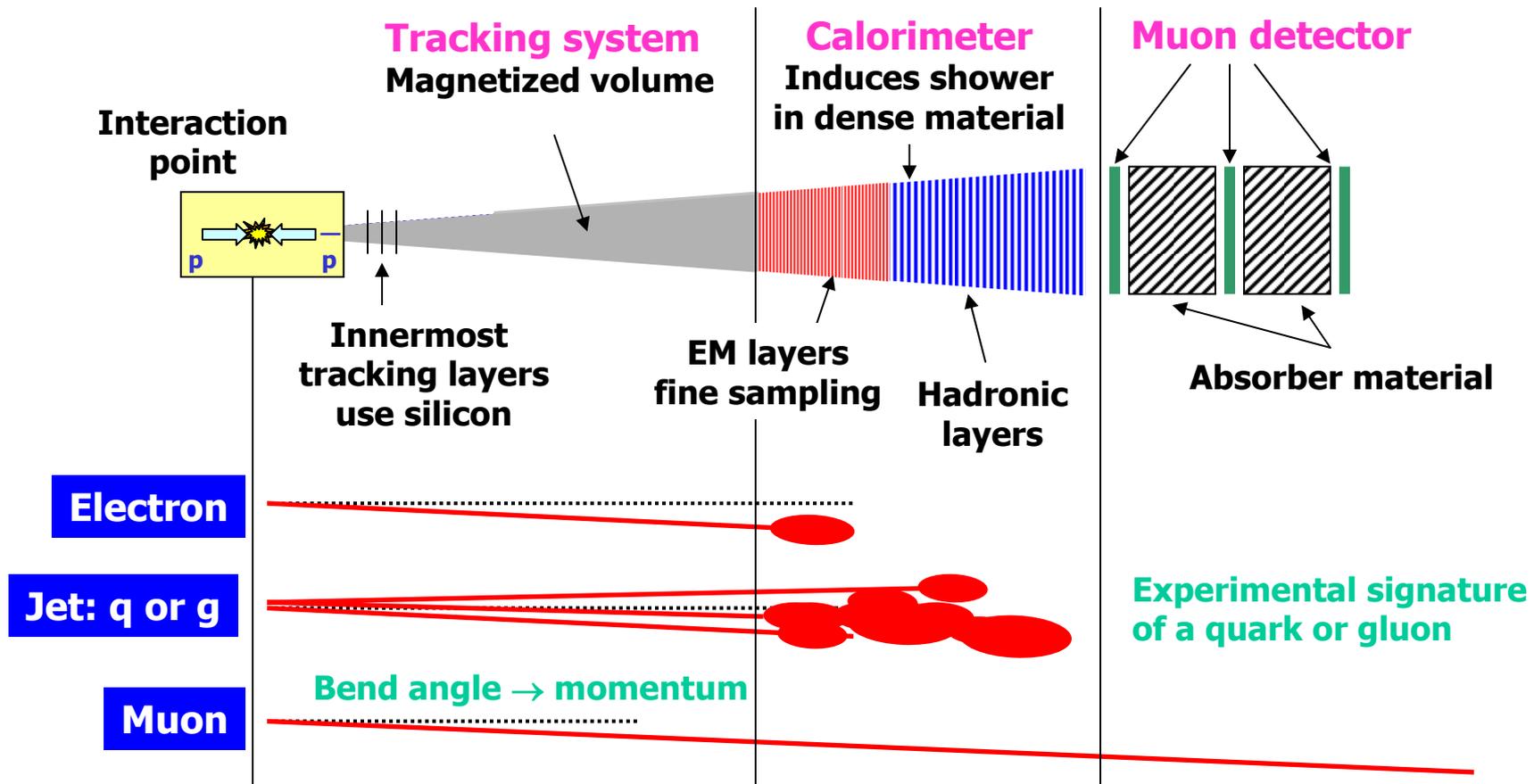


- 1) Hydrogen Bottle
- 2) Linear Accelerator
- 3) Booster
- 4) Main/Injector
- 5) Antiproton Source
- 6) Tevatron @ **2 TeV**

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A Schematic detector



"Missing transverse energy"

Signature of a non-interacting (or weakly interacting) particle like a neutrino

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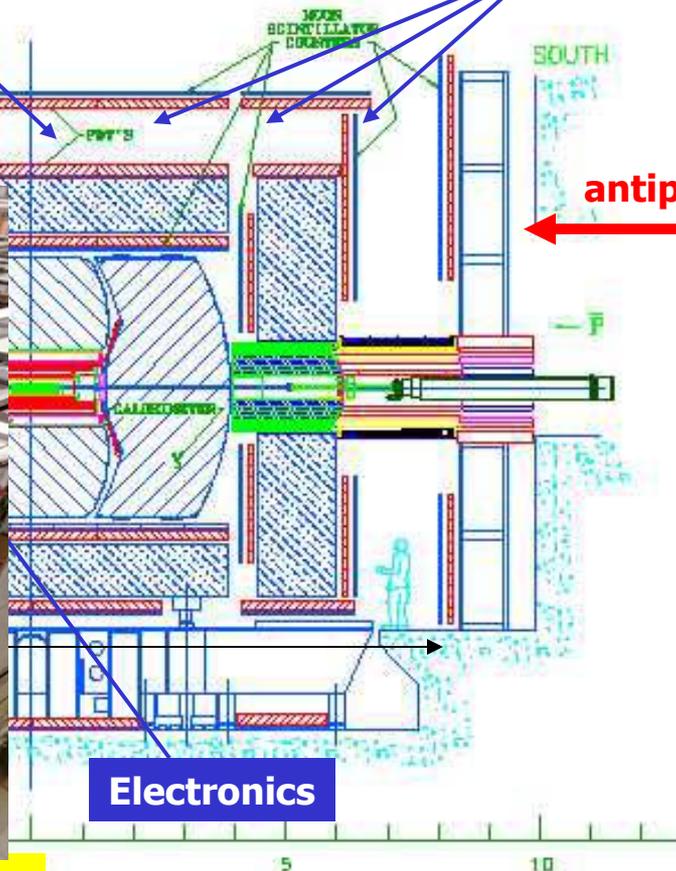


Calorimeters

Tracker

Muon System

- **A Real Experiment: DZero**
 - **Proposed 1982**
 - **First Run: 1992-1995 1.8 TeV**
 - **Upgrade: 1996-2001**
 - **Run II: 2002-2009 2.0 TeV**



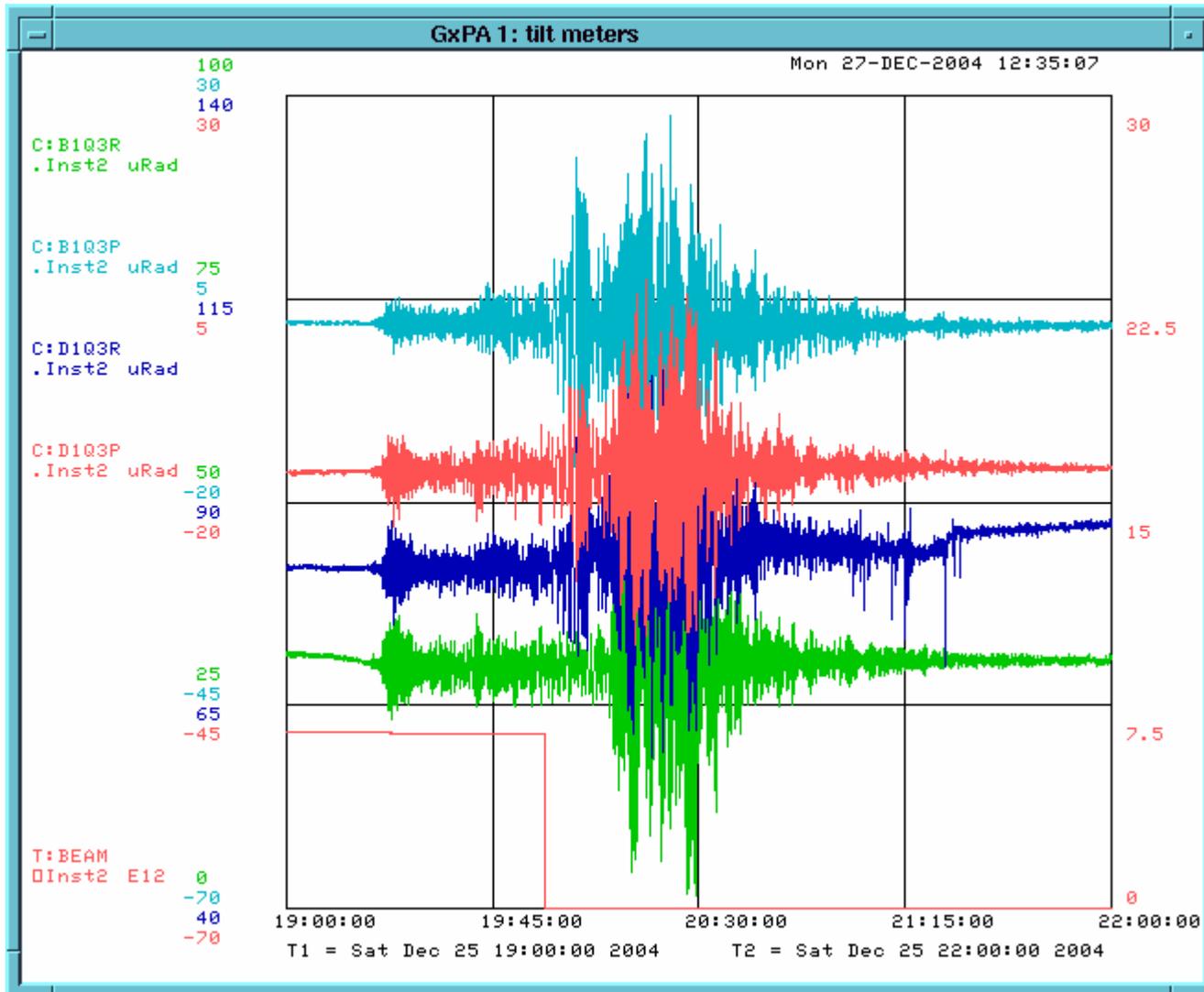
Star Trek First Contact -1996

900784
3-30-05

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Earthquake: Low β Quad Tiltmeters



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International



The DØ Collaboration

 AZ U. of Arizona CA U. of California, Berkeley CA U. of California, Riverside Cal. State U., Fresno Lawrence Berkeley Nat. Lab. FL Florida State U. IL Fermilab U. of Illinois, Chicago Northern Illinois U. Northwestern U. IN Indiana U. U. of Notre Dame IA Iowa State U. KS U. of Kansas Kansas State U. LA Louisiana Tech U. MD U. of Maryland MA Boston U. Northeastern U. MI U. of Michigan Michigan State U. MS U. of Mississippi NE U. of Nebraska NJ Princeton U. NY Columbia U. U. of Rochester SUNY, Stony Brook Brookhaven Nat. Lab. OK Langston U. U. of Oklahoma RI Brown U. TX U. of Texas at Arlington Texas A&M U. Rice U. VA U. of Virginia WA U. of Washington	 U. de Buenos Aires	 LAFEX, CBPF, Rio de Janeiro State U. do Rio de Janeiro State U. Paulista, São Paulo	 U. of Alberta Simon Fraser U.	 IHEP, Beijing
 U. de los Andes, Bogotá	 Charles U., Prague Czech Tech. U., Prague Academy of Sciences, Prague	 LPC, Clermont-Ferrand ISN, IN2P3, Grenoble CPPM, IN2P3, Marseille LAL, IN2P3, Orsay LPNHE, IN2P3, Paris DAPNIA/SPS, CEA, Saclay IRIS, Strasbourg IPN, IN2P3, Villeurbanne	 U. San Francisco de Quito	 U. of Aachen Bonn U. U. of Freiburg U. of Mainz Ludwig-Maximilians U., Munich U. of Wuppertal
 Panjab U., Chandigarh Delhi U., Delhi Tata Institute, Mumbai	 University College, Dublin	 KDL, Korea U., Seoul	 CINVESTAV, Mexico City	
 FOM-NIKHEF, Amsterdam U. of Amsterdam / NIKHEF U. of Nijmegen / NIKHEF	 JINR, Dubna ITEP, Moscow Moscow State U. IHEP, Protvino PNPI, St. Petersburg	 Lund U. RIT, Stockholm Stockholm U. Uppsala U.	 Lancaster U. Imperial College, London U. of Manchester	 HGI, Hochiminh City

Ann Heinson, UC Riverside

- **19 countries**
- **80 institutions**
- **650+ physicists**

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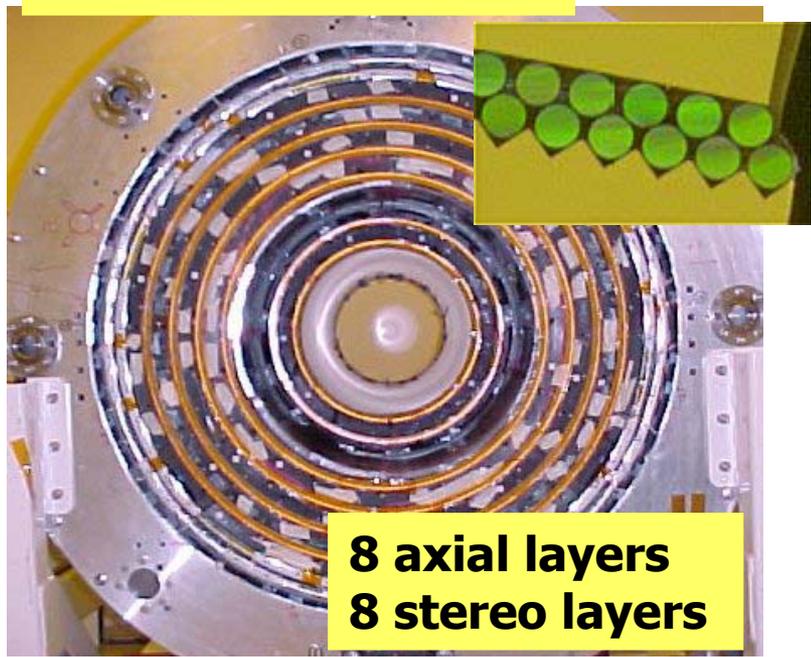


**Silicon Microstrip Tracker
1M channels, 4 barrel layers
axial + stereo strips**



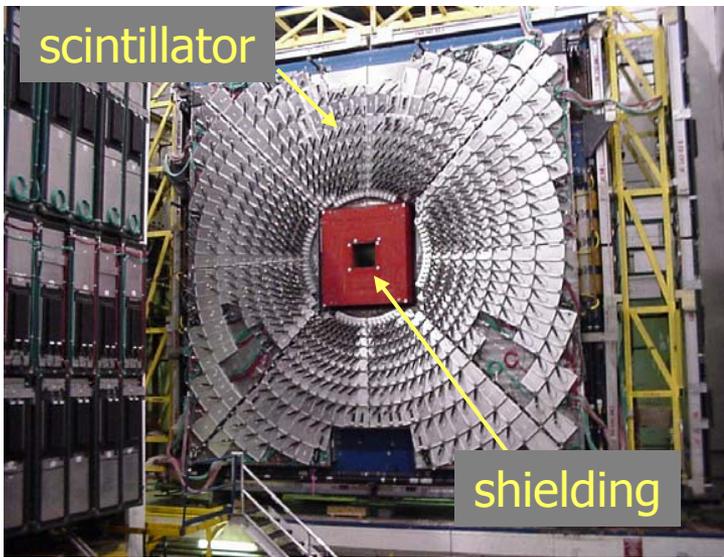
H, F Disks/wedges

**Central Fiber Tracker
80k Channels**



**8 axial layers
8 stereo layers**

**Calorimeter, 50k Channels
Liquid argon calorimeter
with uranium absorber**



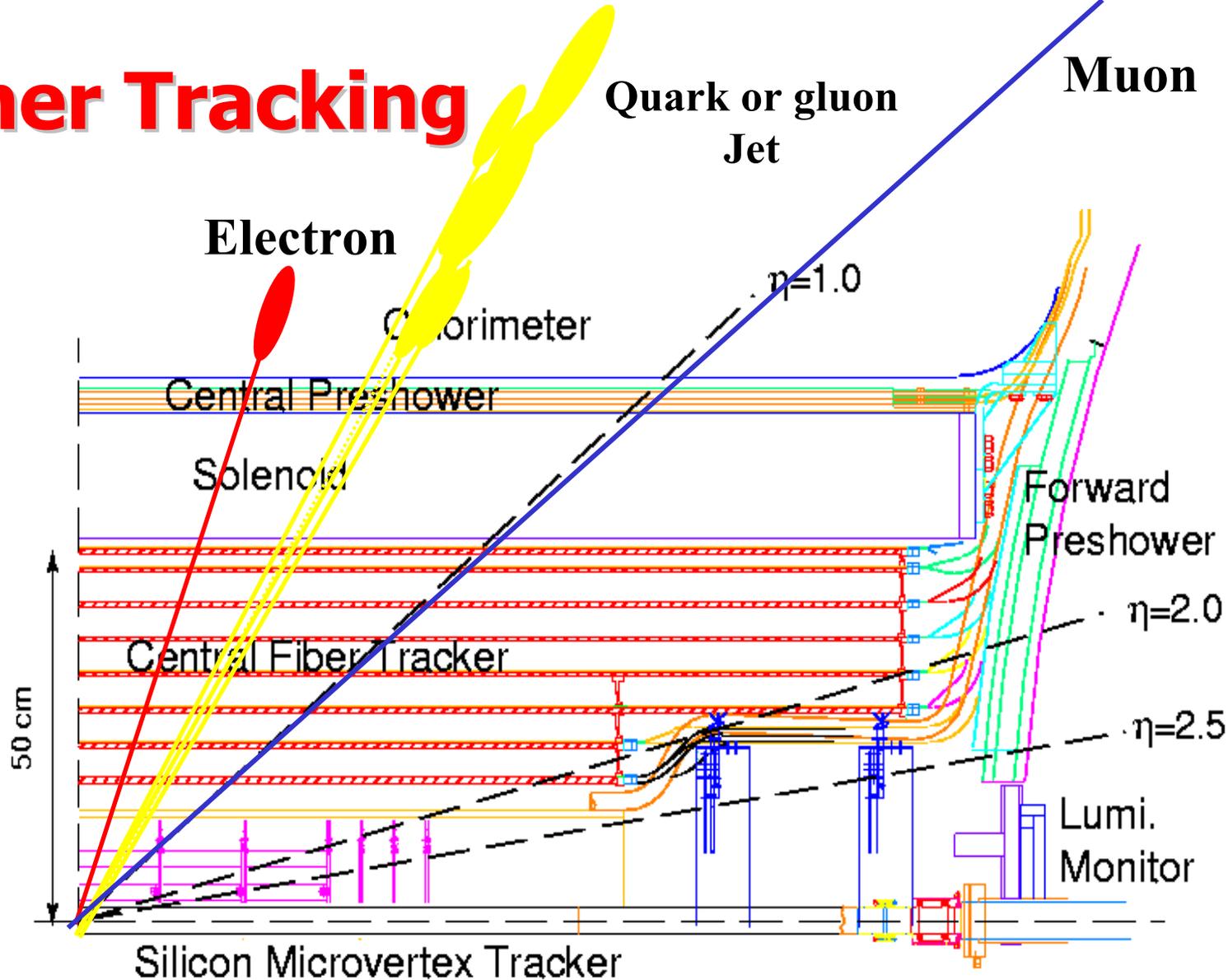
scintillator

shielding

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Inner Tracking

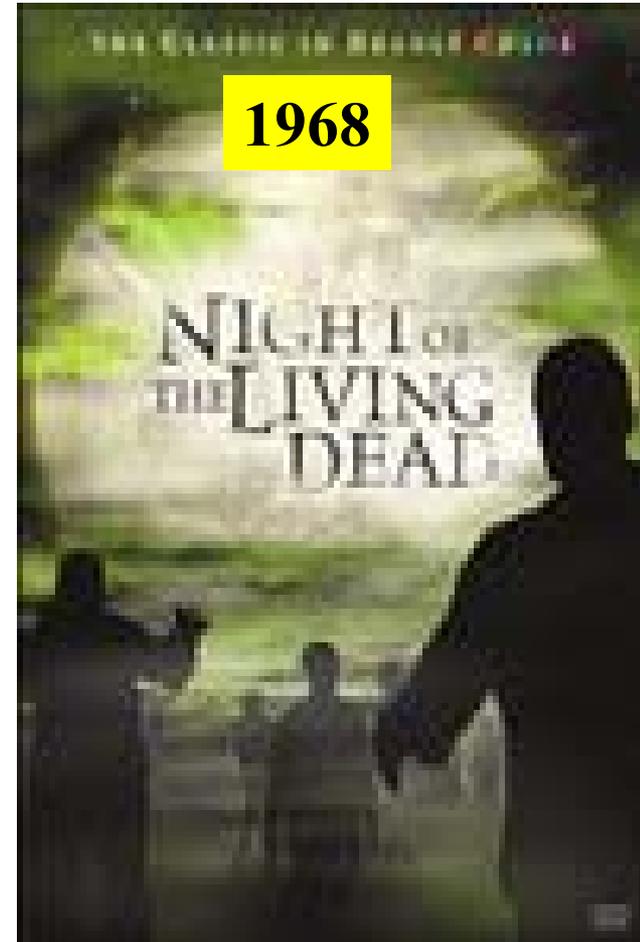


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Run II: 24/7 Event Collection

- Proton-antiprotons collide at 7MHz or seven million times per second
- Tiered electronics pick successively more interesting events
 - Level 1 2 kHz
 - Level 2 1 kHz
- About 100 crates of electronics readout the detectors and send data to a Level 3 farm of 100+ CPUs that reconstruct the data
- Level 3: 50 events or 12.5 Mbytes of data to tape per second
- Per year: 500 million events

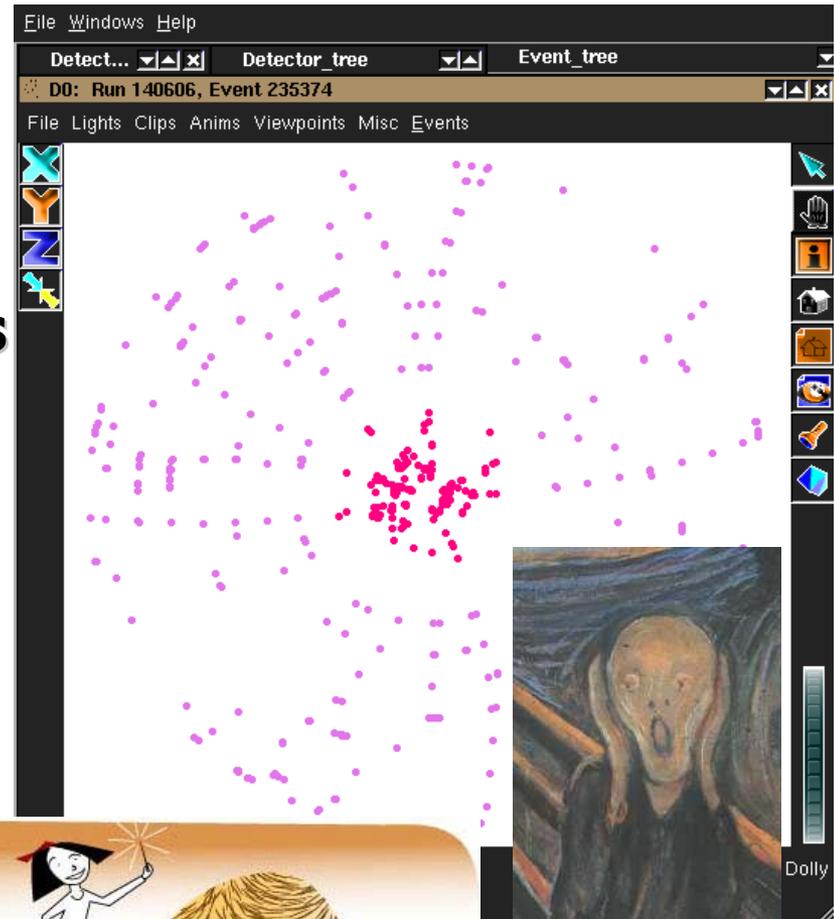


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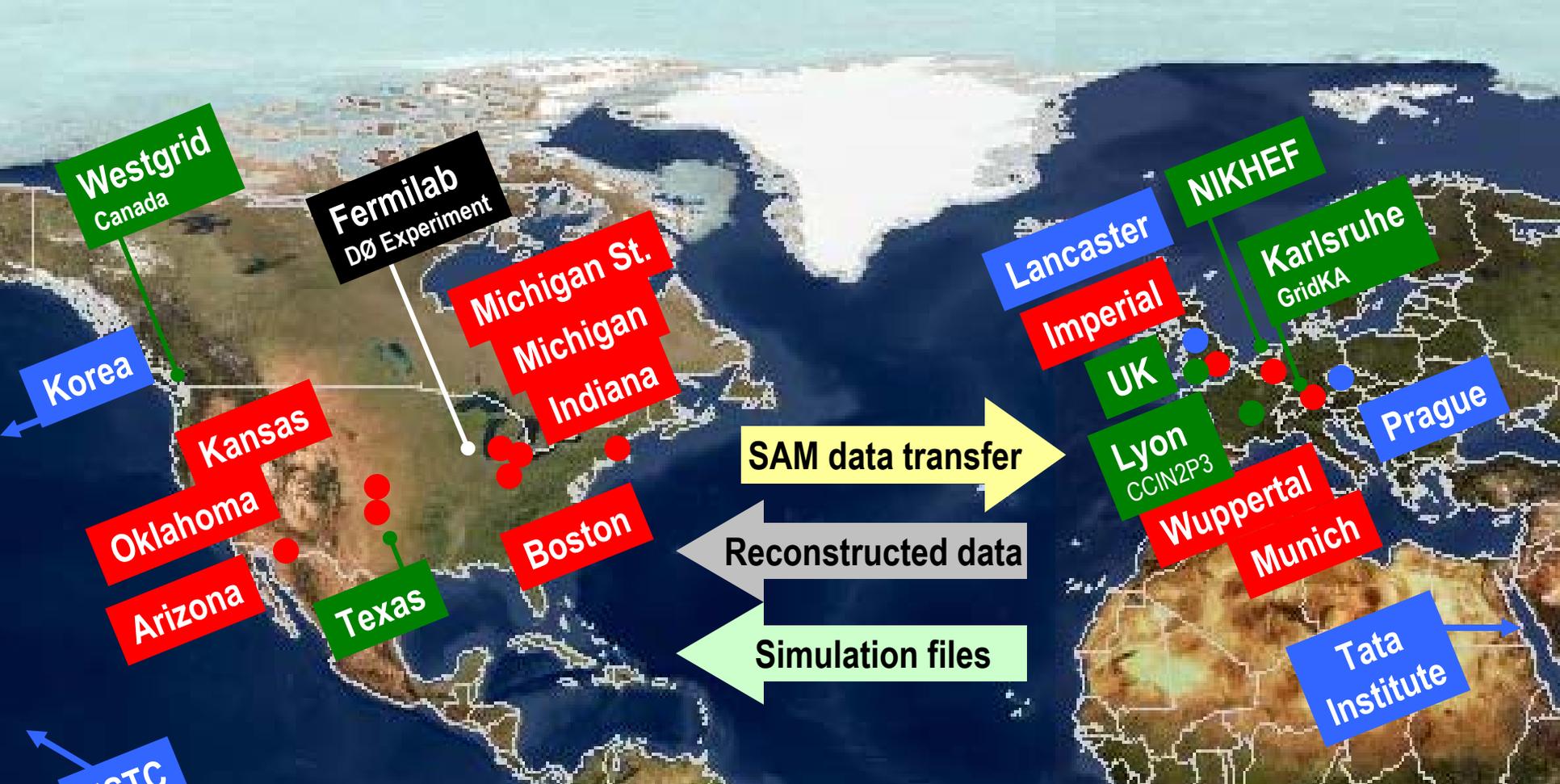
Physics: Event Analysis

- Events are “reconstructed” offline by farms of ~ 100 CPUs.
- Each detector samples position, energy, or momentum, 1M+ channels
- Then computers build or reconstruct full event characteristics based upon these samples
- Interesting events or signals are culled from the background usually 100's out of millions.



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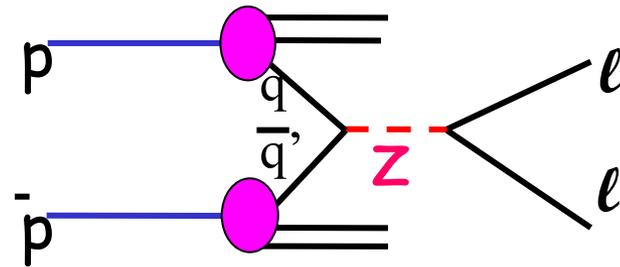


DØ Worldwide Data Grid Autumn 2003

- Remote Data Reconstruction sites
- Remote Simulation sites
- Stations for remote data analysis + more coming

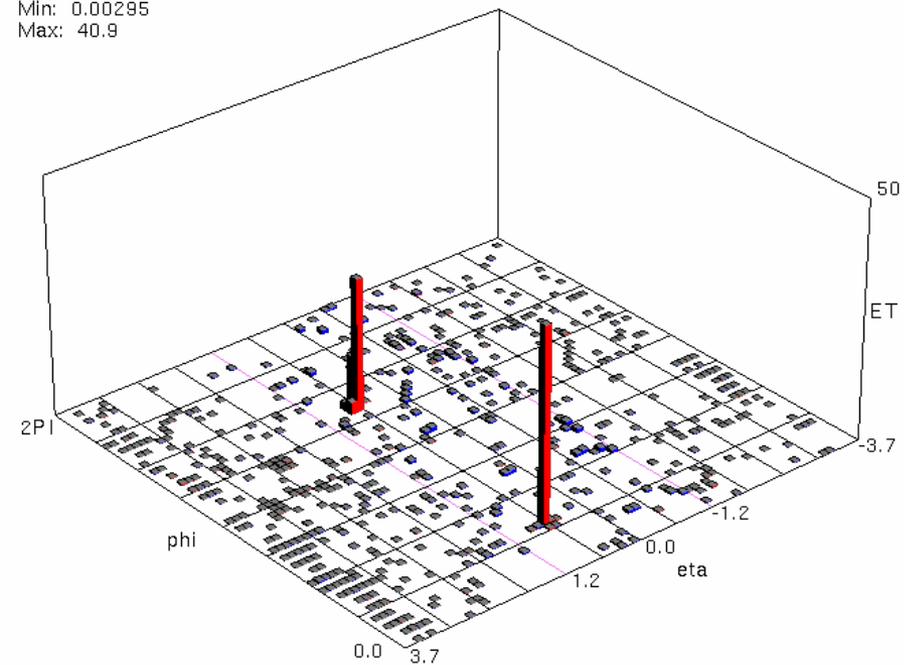
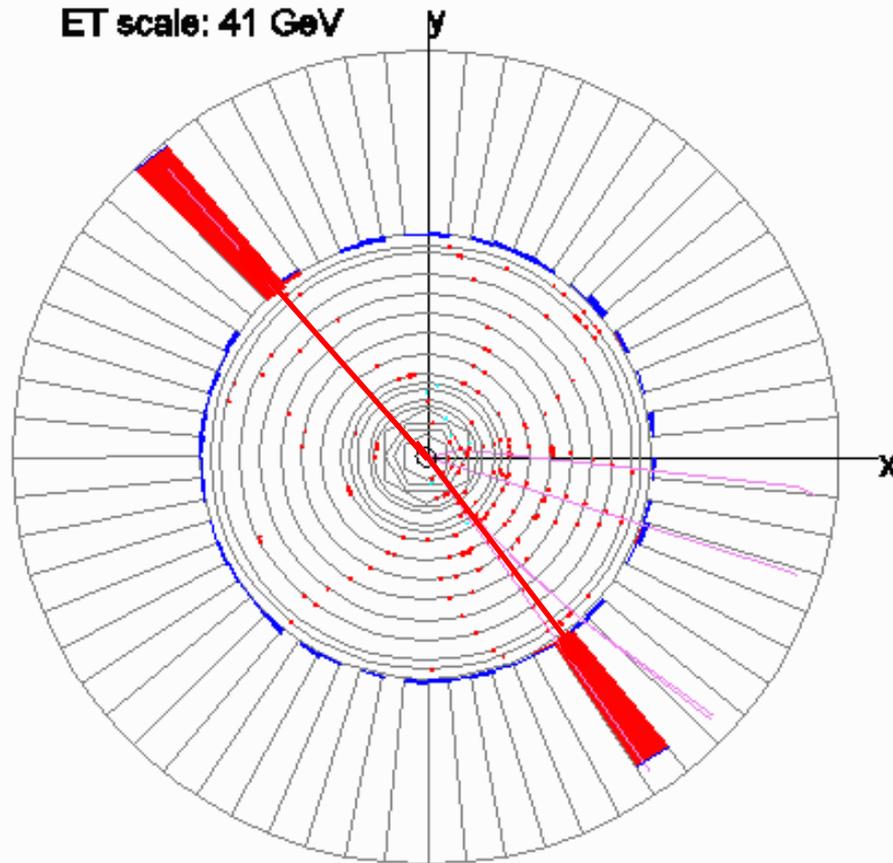


A Sample Event: $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$



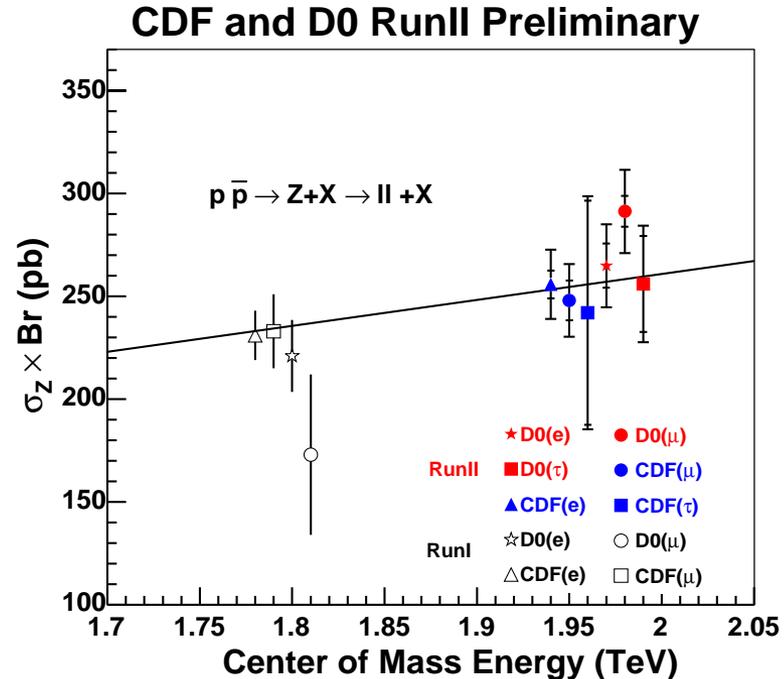
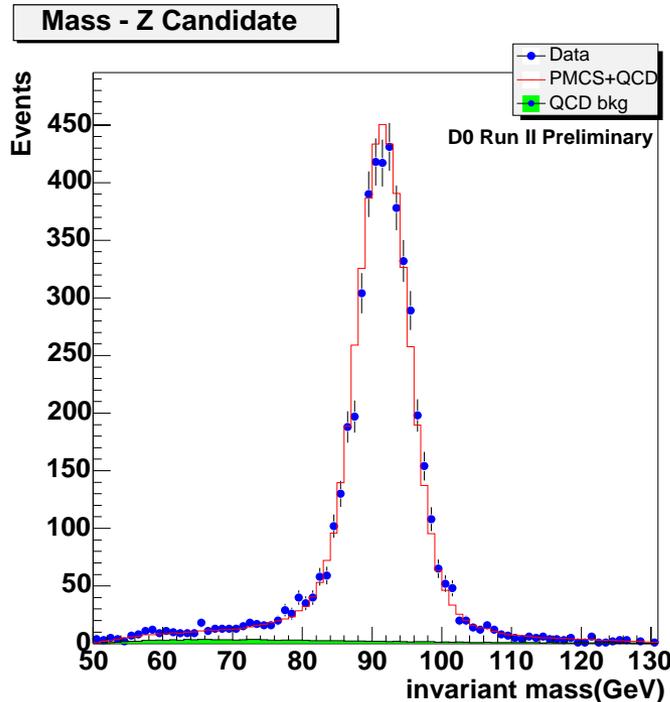
Run 130671 Event 1927445

Bins: 557
 Mean: 0.259
 Rms: 2.15
 Min: 0.00295
 Max: 40.9



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Sample Distribution: Z mass



- Collect events and calculate mass for each event, then plot distributions
- Extract or measure properties such as mass or production rate as a function of beam brightness or luminosity.
- For example 1pb^{-1} of luminosity means 1 event will be produced for a process of 1pb cross section.



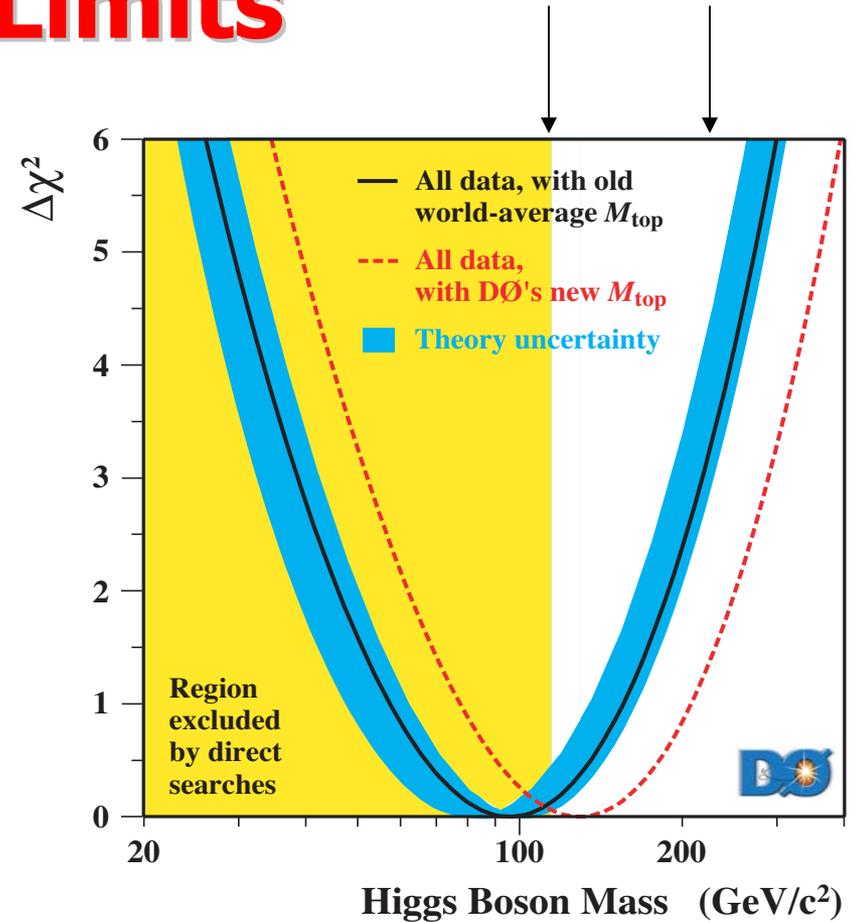
**Now back to our three
scheduled questions!**



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Past Higgs Searches and Current Limits

- Over the last decade or so, experiments at LEP or the European e^+e^- collider have been searching for the Higgs.
- Direct searches for Higgs production, similar to our Z mass measurement exclude $m_H < 114$ GeV.
- Precision measurements of electroweak parameters combined with DZero's newest Run I top quark mass measurement, favor $m_H = 117$ GeV with an upper limit of $m_H = 251$ GeV.



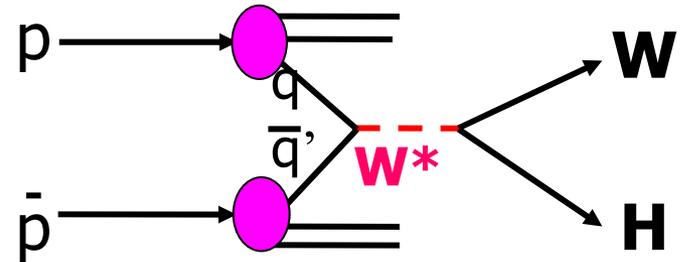
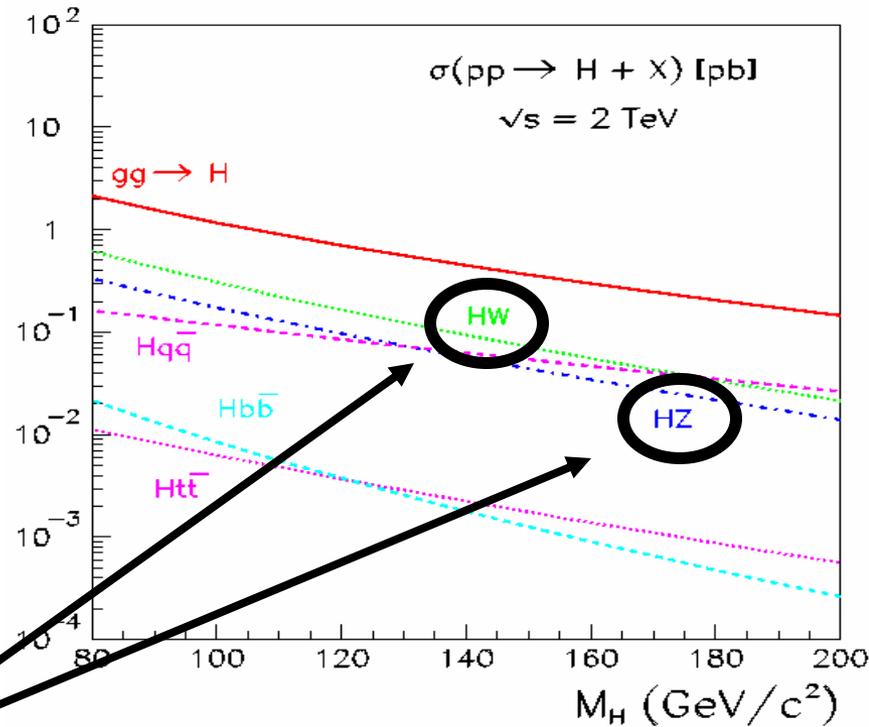
* Nature 10 June 2004



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A current Tevatron Search

- For any given Higgs mass, the production cross section, decays are calculable within the Standard Model
- There are a number of ongoing searches in a number of production and decay channels
- In the ~ 120 GeV region a good bet would be to look for Higgs and associated W or Z production
 - Cross section $\sim 0.1\text{-}0.2$ pb
 - e or μ decays of W/Z help distinguish the signal

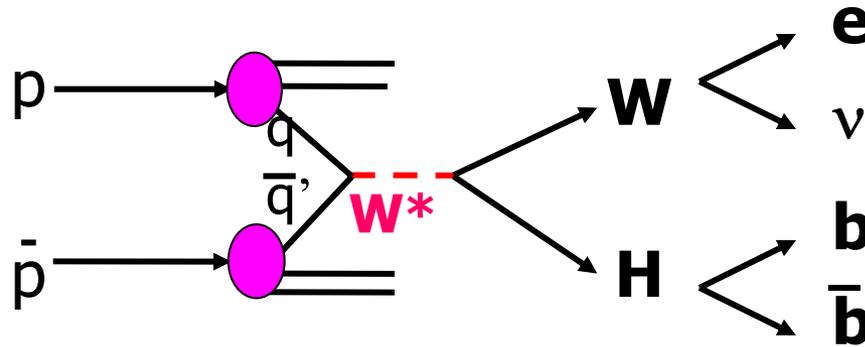


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Search for HW production

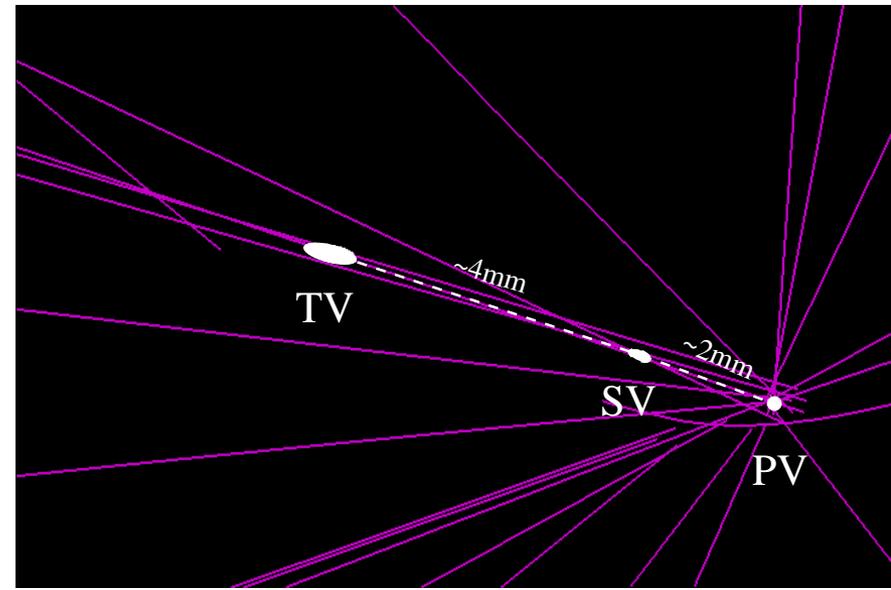
- One very striking and distinctive signature



- Look for

- an electron = track + EM calorimeter energy
- neutrino = missing transverse energy
- two b quarks =

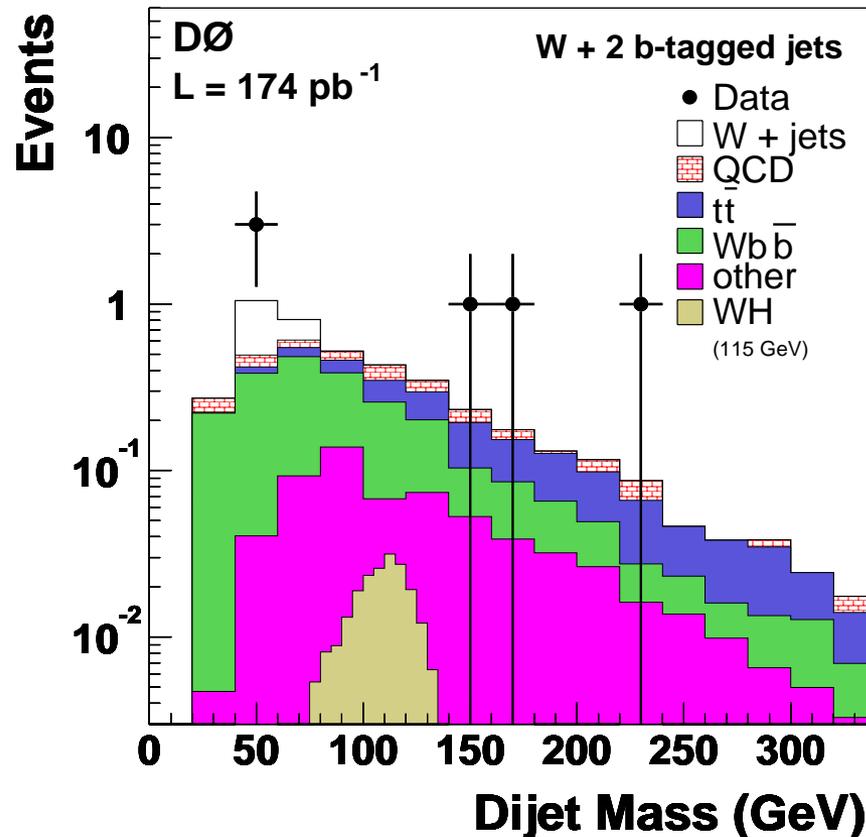
two jets each with a secondary vertex from the long lived quarks.



The $b\bar{b}$ jet mass distribution

Details:

- **W selection:**
 - Isolated, central electron, $pt > 20$ GeV
 - Missing transverse energy > 25 GeV
- **Two Jet Selection:**
 - $E_t > 20$ GeV
 - Two tracks
 - Large impact parameter
- Efficiency about 1%
- Expect: 4.4 ± 1.2
- Observe: 6

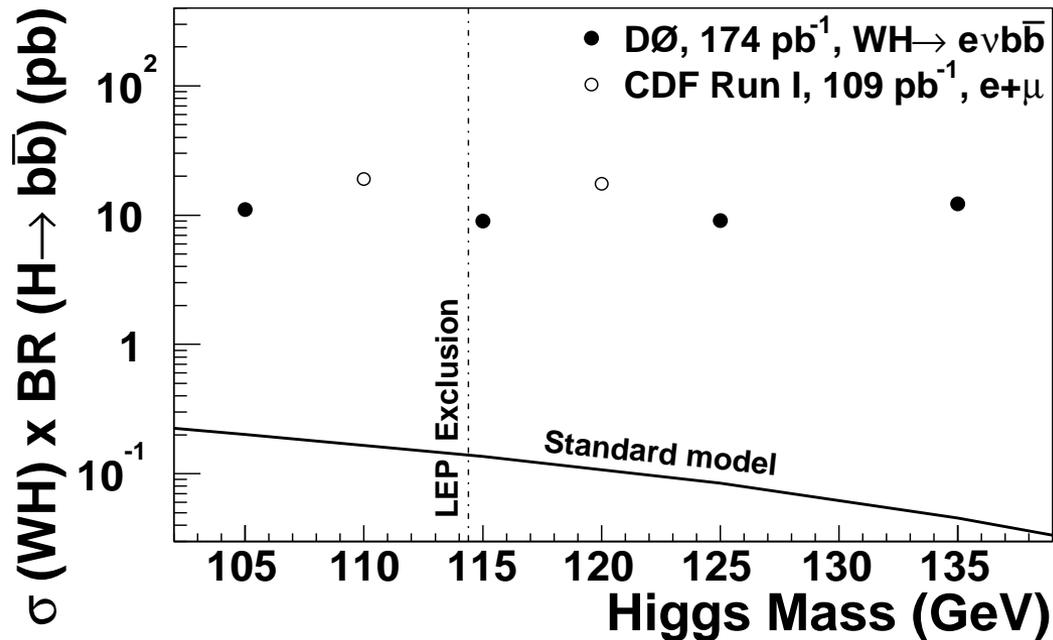


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Limits

- Mass distribution consistent with Standard Model $Wb\bar{b}$, t , W , Z production
- 9 pb upper cross section limit at $m_H=115$ GeV for $pp\rightarrow WH$ and $H\rightarrow b\bar{b}$.



- In the mass window 85-135 still factor of 20 from expectation, but by the end of Run II and combining all channels, we should have sensitivity to ~ 130 GeV.

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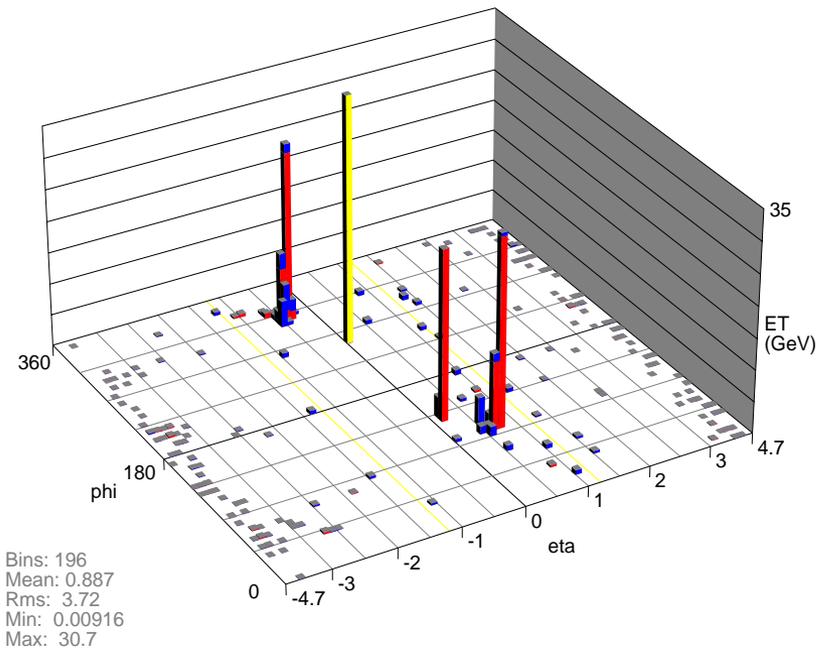
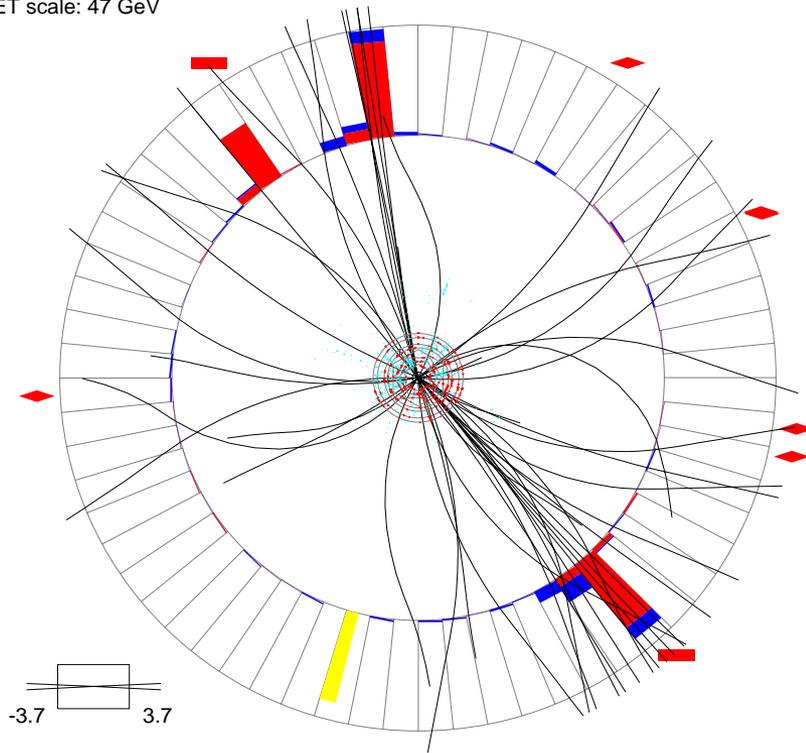


A candidate

Run 172577 Event 3625634 Fri Mar 5 20:31:29 2004

Run 172577 Event 3625634 Fri Mar 5 20:31:28 2004

ET scale: 47 GeV



mE_t: 39.4
 phi_t: 255 deg

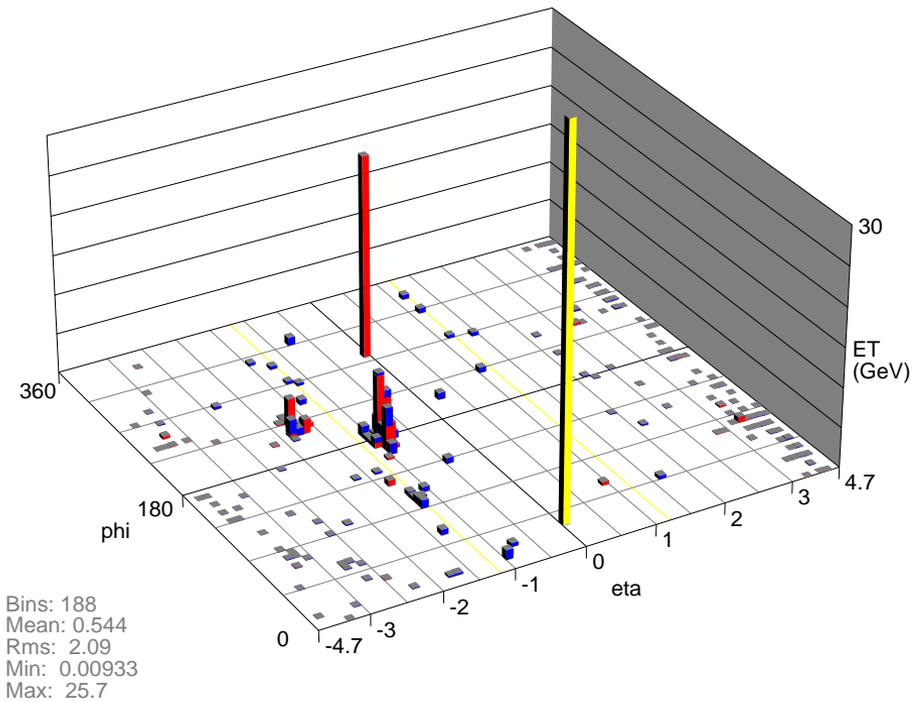


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A second candidate

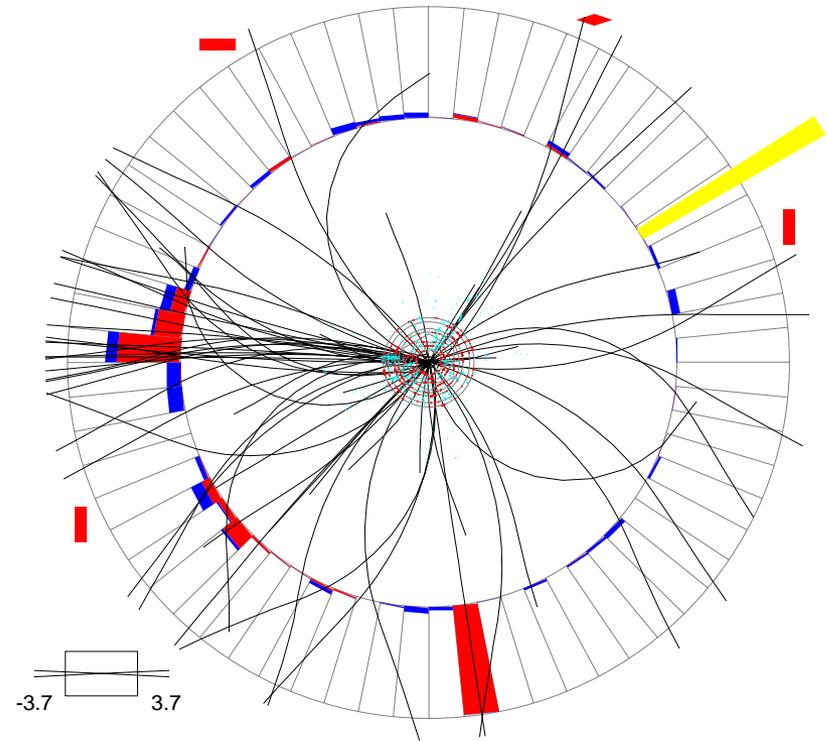
Run 174426 Event 7077298 Fri Mar 5 20:33:38 2004

Run 174426 Event 7077298 Fri Mar 5 20:33:38 2004



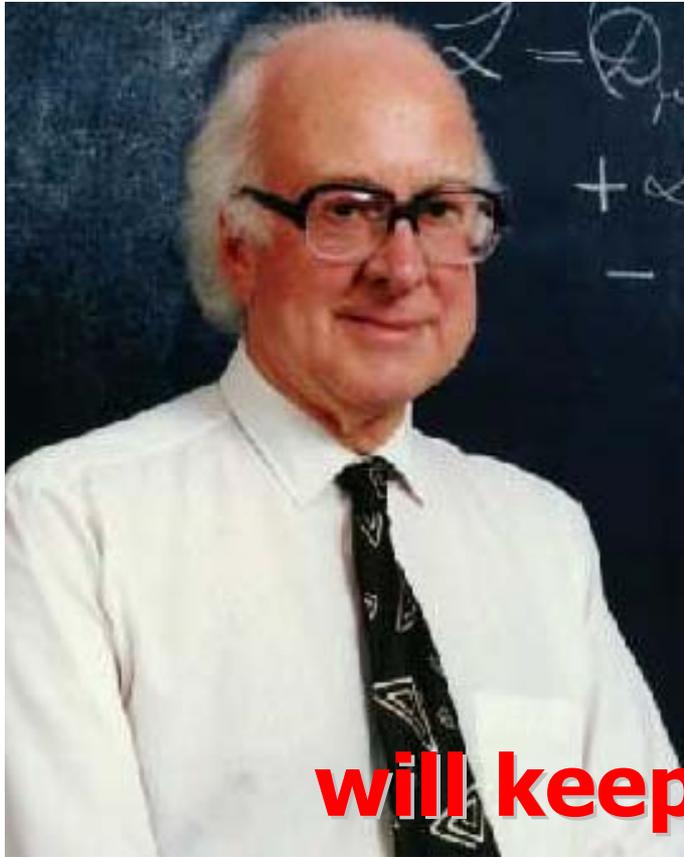
mE_t: 48.6
 phi_t: 31.6 deg

ET scale: 26 GeV



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**Well actually... there's at least
one Higgs, in Scotland**



**...but we
will keep looking for more!**



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The Search for Extra Dimensions

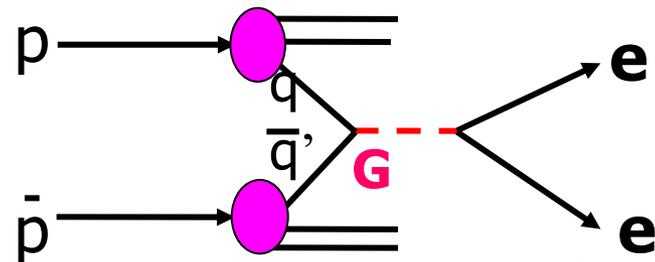
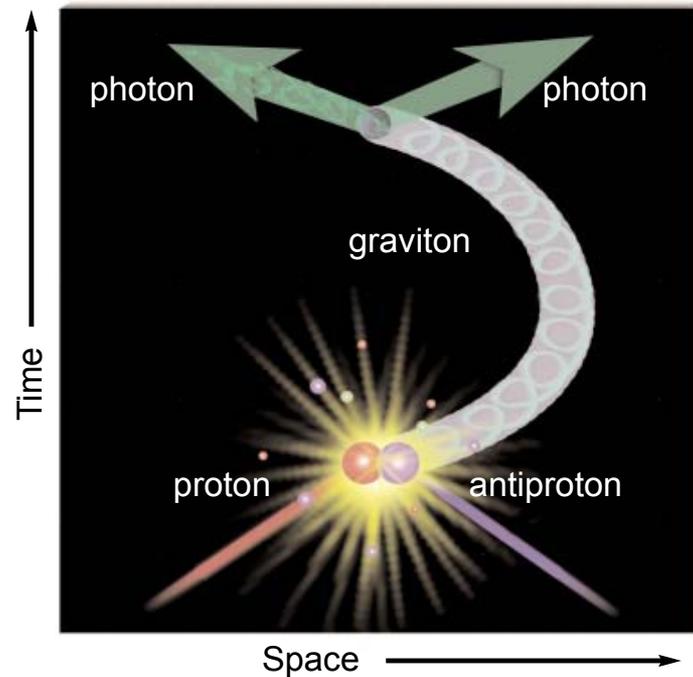
- **The strengths of the electromagnetic, strong, and weak forces change with energy, suggesting grand unification of these forces.**
- **It is believed that gravity becomes as strong as the other forces and unifies with them at the energy known as the Planck scale.**
- **Difficult to find a natural way to make gravity much weaker than other forces at lower energy scales**
- **It has been suggested that there are extra, compact, spatial dimensions, in which only gravity can propagate, and which are therefore hidden from our everyday experience.**
- **Gravity would therefore be as strong as other forces, but appears diluted and weak from our four space-time dimensional viewpoint in which we are “confined” ...but once again...**



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A Model with "n" Dimensions.

- Gravity communicating with these extra dimensions could produce an unexpectedly large number of electron or photon pairs.
- Thus, analysis of the production rate of electrons and photon provides sensitivity to these extra dimensions.
- Large energies are required to produce such pairs.

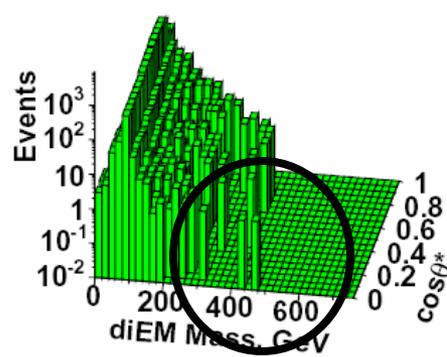
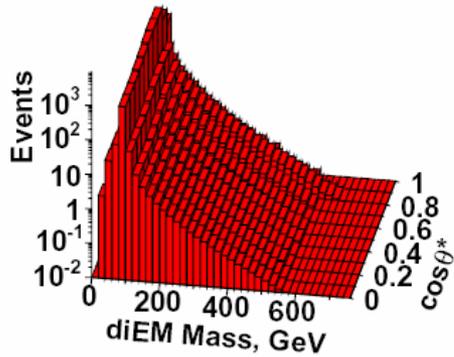


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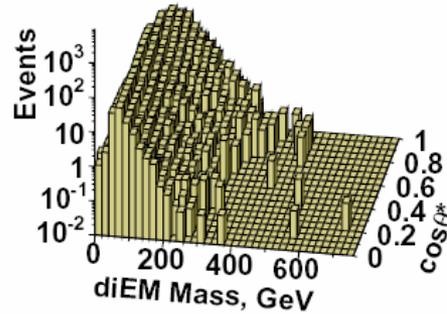
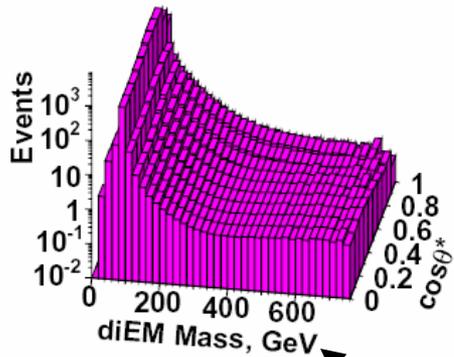
SM Prediction **DØ Run II Preliminary**

Data



ED Signal

QCD Background



Note the long mass tail

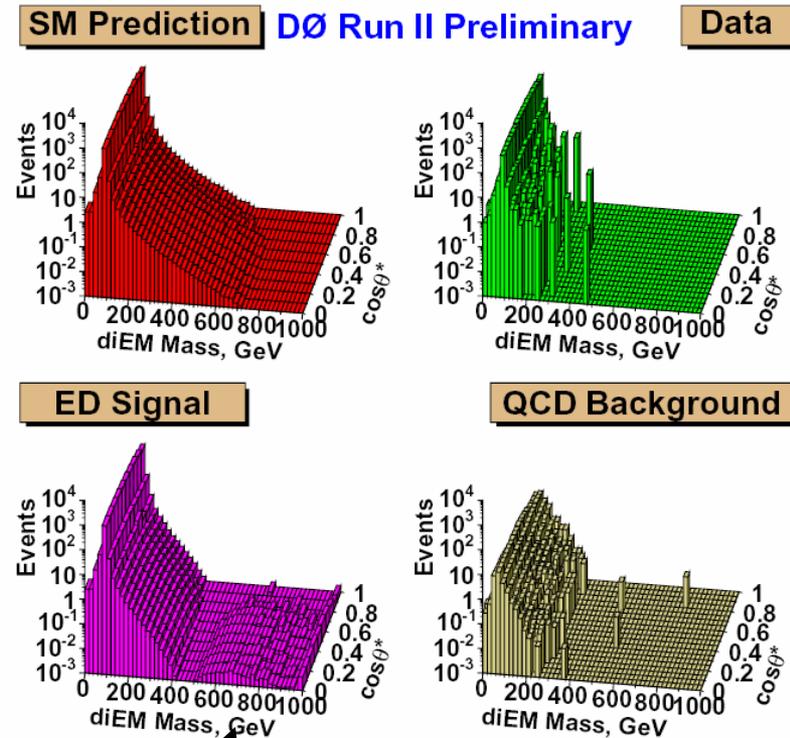
- **Di-electromagnetic objects (>25 GeV) are collected on the mass calculated (just as in our Z plot a few minutes ago).**
- **The observed mass spectrum is compared to a linear combination of**
 - **SM signals**
 - **Instrumental backgrounds**
 - **Extra Dimension Signals**
- **No evidence is found for hidden dimensions, @ 95%CL**
 - **$n = 2$, 170 μm**
 - **$n = 3$, 1.5 nm**
 - **$n = 4$, 5.7 pm**
 - **$n = 5$, 0.2 pm**
 - **$n = 6$, 21 fm**
 - **$n = 7$, 4.2 fm**

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Or a Single TeV^{-1} size Extra Dimension

- Another idea introduces a single dimension of the size of $\sim 10^{-19}$ m (or $\sim 1 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$ in "natural" units), where the carriers of the electroweak and strong force (photons, W and Z particles, and gluons) can propagate.
- We also see no evidence for a single extra dimension of $\sim 1 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$ size
- At 95% CL size limit 1.75×10^{-19} m



Note the long mass tail

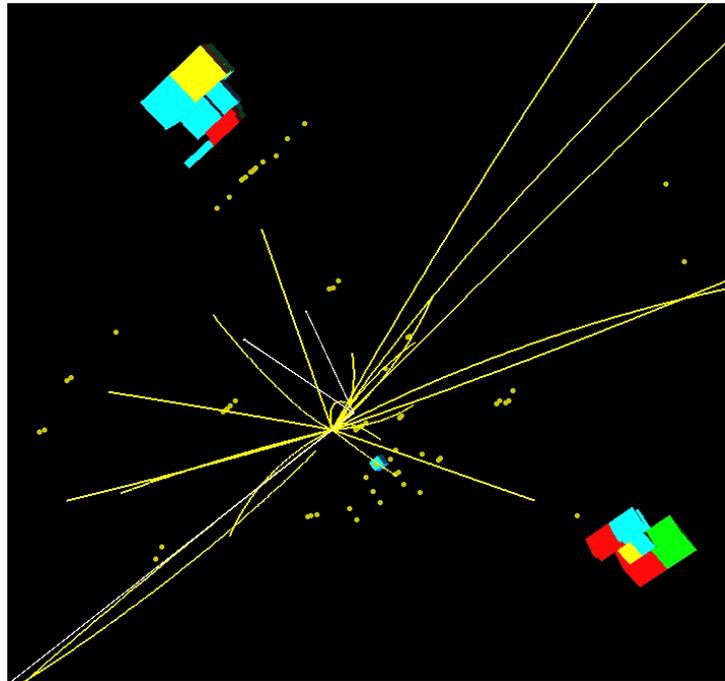
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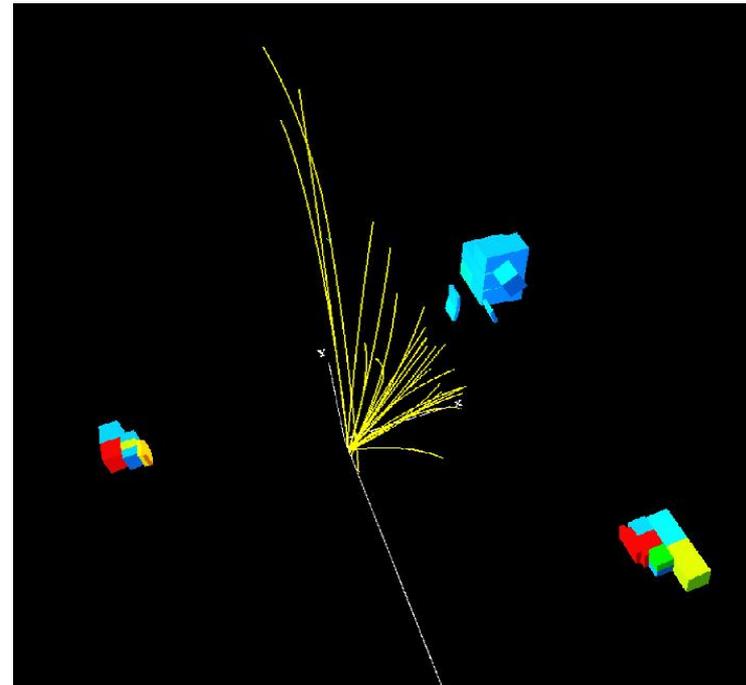
Once again there are interesting events!

(way out on the mass tail.)

ee pair



$\gamma\gamma$ pair



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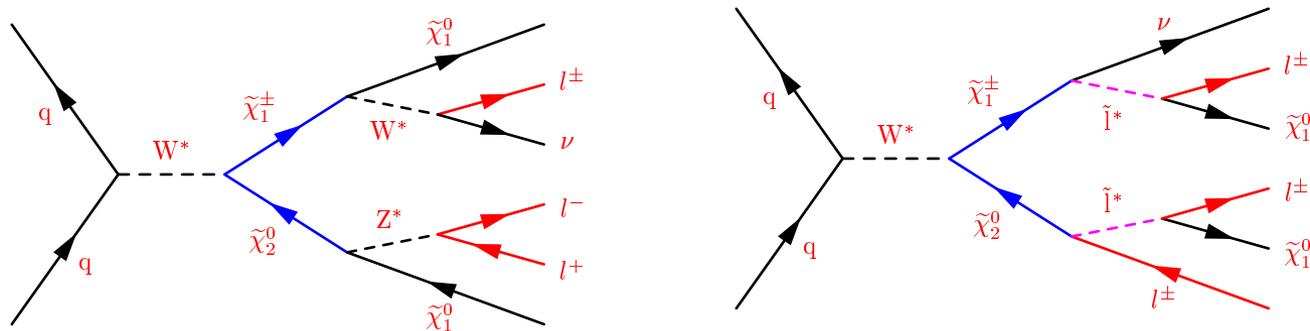
Supersymmetry

- **Reminder: Postulates a symmetry between bosons and fermions such that all the presently observed particles have new, more massive super-partners.**
- **Theoretically attractive:**
 - **Additional particles cancel divergences in m_H**
 - **SUSY closely approximates the standard model at low energies**
 - **Allows unification of forces at much higher energies**
 - **Provides a path to the incorporation of gravity and string theory: Local Supersymmetry = Supergravity**
 - **Lightest stable particle cosmic dark matter candidate**
- **Masses depend on unknown parameters, but expected to be 100 GeV - 1 TeV**



The Golden Tri-lepton Supersymmetry Signature

- In one popular model the charged and neutral partners of the gauge and Higgs bosons, the charginos and neutralinos, are produced in pairs
- Decay into fermions and the Lightest Supersymmetric Particle (LSP), a candidate for dark matter.

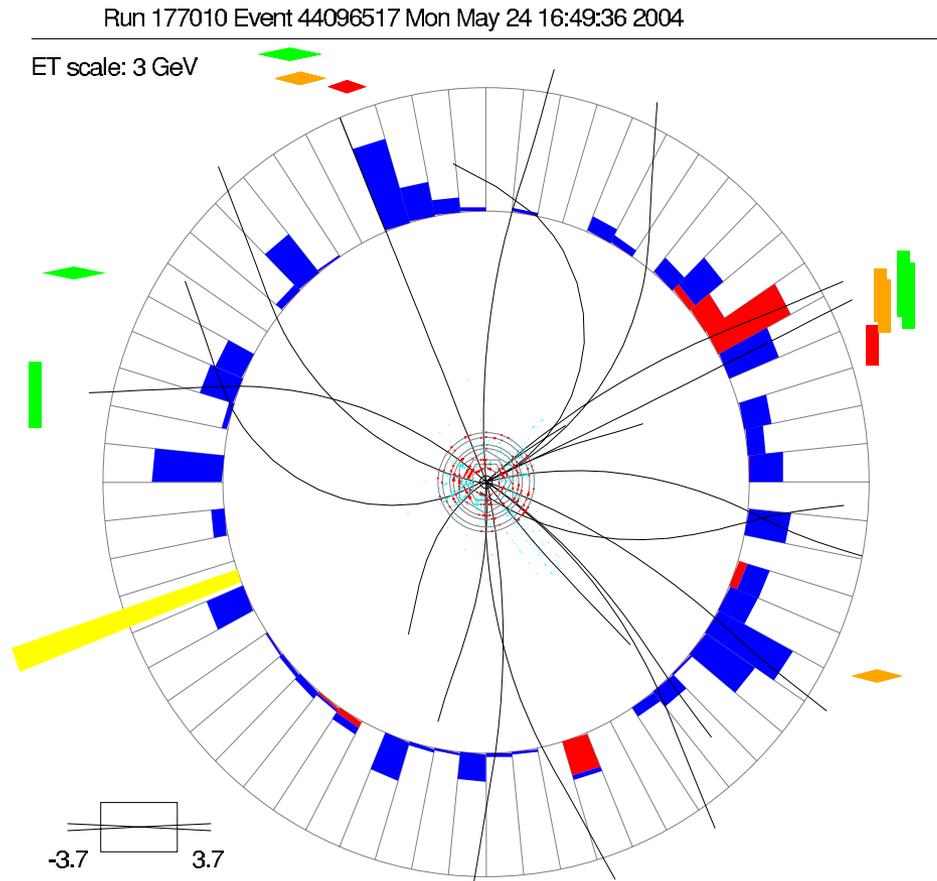


- The signature is particularly striking:
 - Three leptons = track + EM calorimeter energy or tracks + muon tracks (could be eee, eeμ, eμμ, μμμ, eeτ, etc...).
 - neutrino = missing transverse energy



Trilepton Search Results

- **Four tri-lepton channels**
 - Electron, electron, lepton
 - Muon, muon, lepton
 - Electron, muon, lepton
 - Like sign muon-muon
- **Cuts**
 - Two leptons
 - $P_t > 5-12$ GeV
 - Missing $E_t > 22$ GeV
 - Track above 3 GeV
- **About 320 pb^{-1}**
- **Expected: 2.9 ± 0.8**
- **Observe: 3 events**

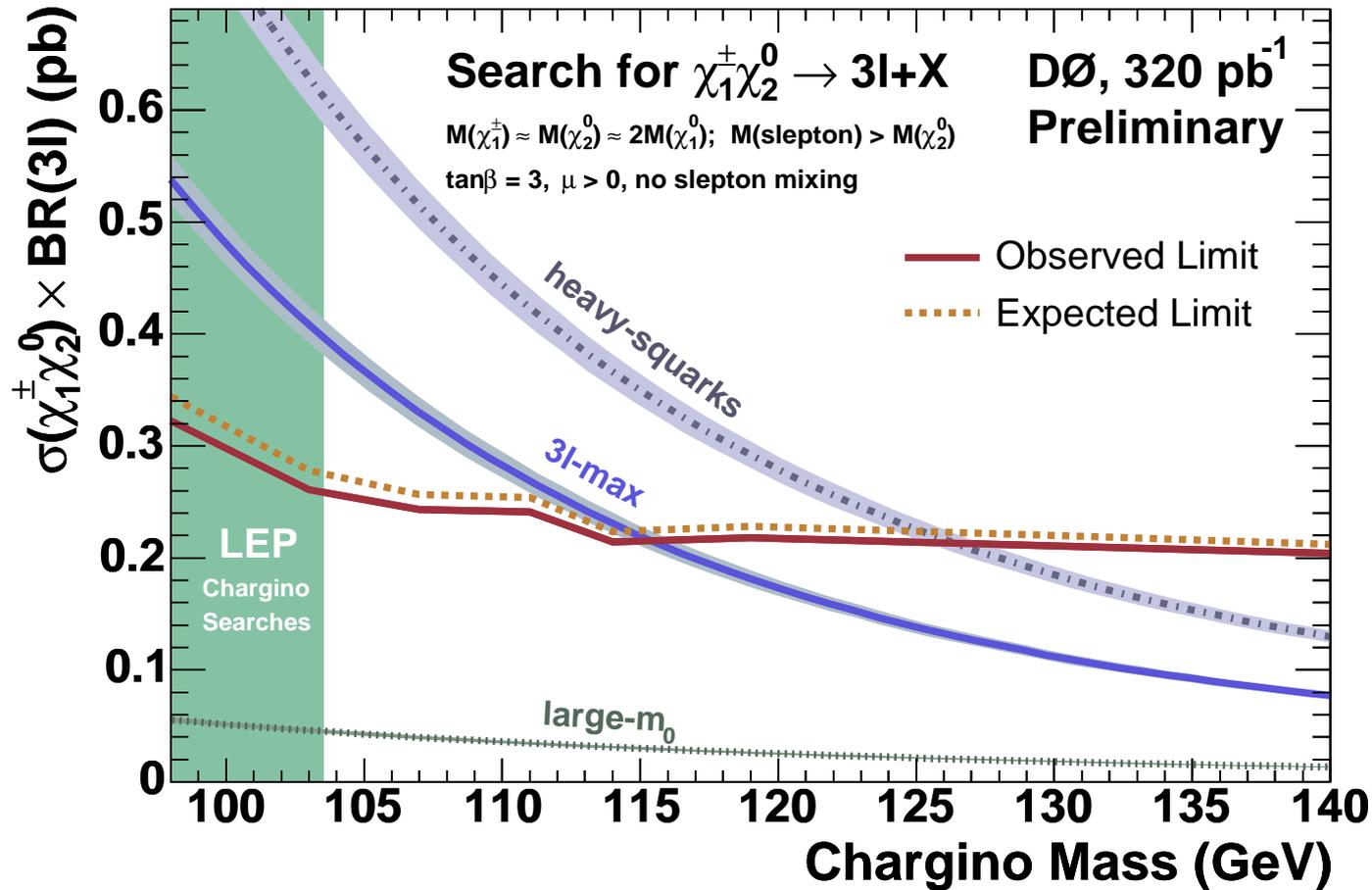


Like sign muon candidate

*Jerry Blazey
March 30, 2005
Minneapolis*



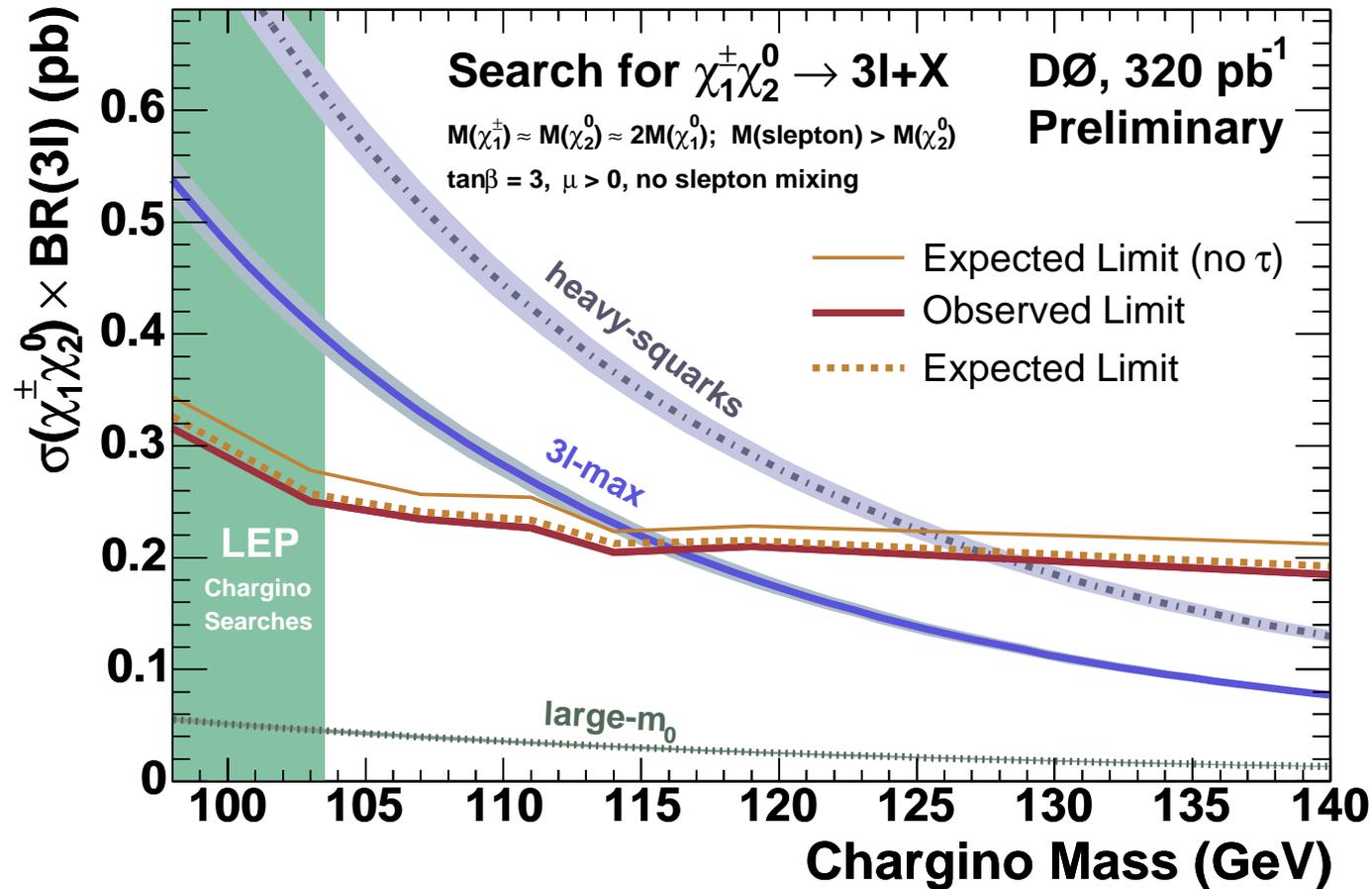
Interesting events do turn up...but we are now severely constraining the allowed SUSY parameter space



Jerry Blazey
 March 30, 2005
 Minneapolis



Adding $e+\tau+lepton$ and $\mu+\tau+lepton$



Jerry Blazey
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 Minneapolis

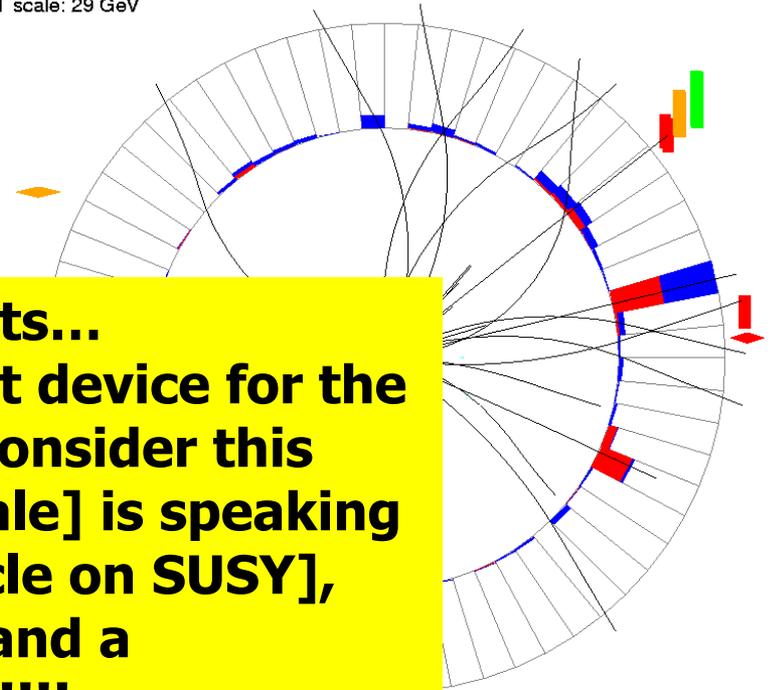
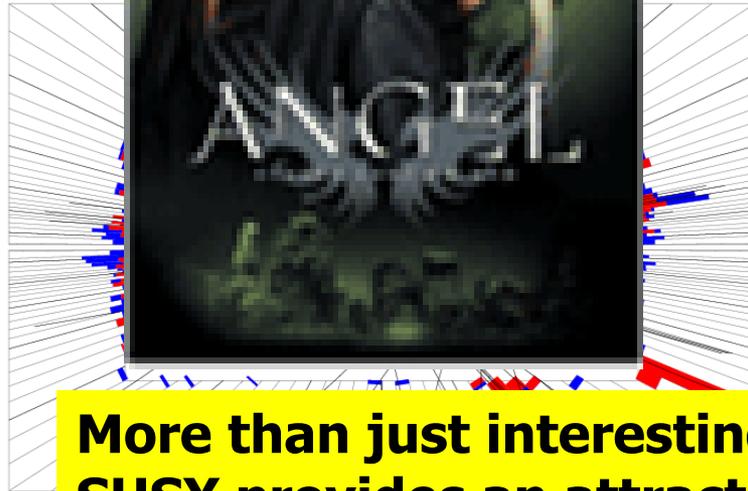


nepton event

E scale: 25 GeV



ET scale: 29 GeV



**More than just interesting events...
SUSY provides an attractive plot device for the
fourth season of Angel, 2002. Consider this
synopsis: While Fred [lead female] is speaking
[at a conference about her article on SUSY],
a portal opens above her head and a
tentacle demon tries to kill her!!!!**

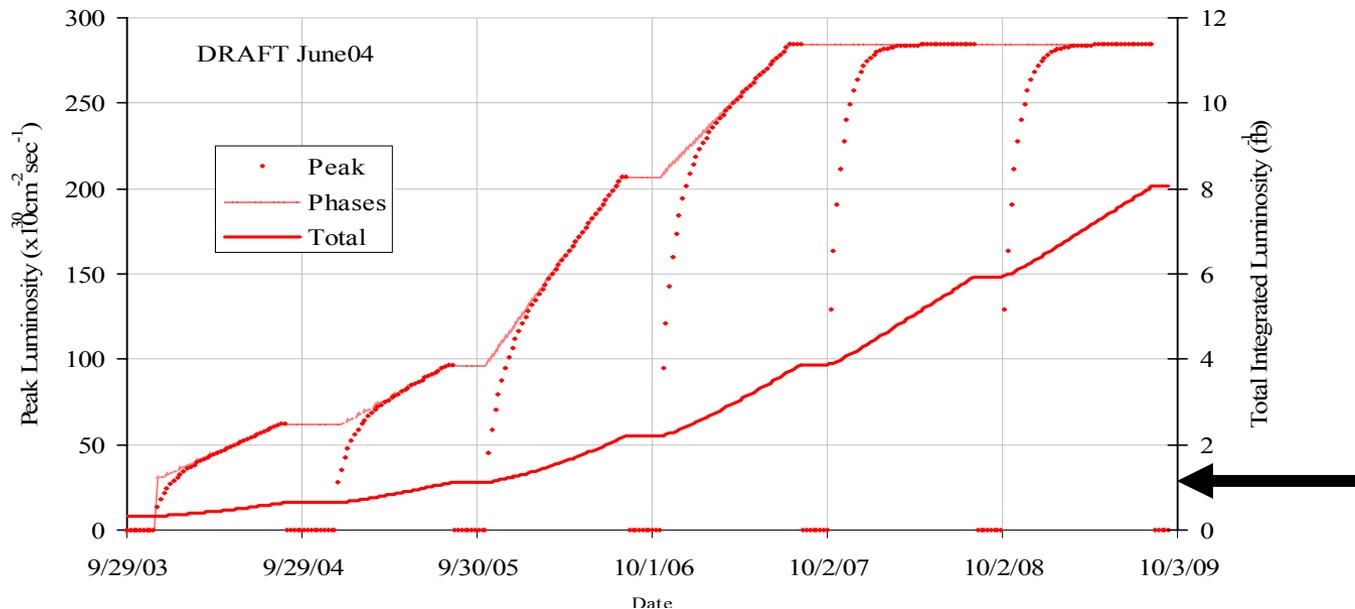
Don't you sometimes wish!?

*Jerry Blazey
March 30, 2005
Minneapolis*



The Future: A Huge Data Set to Explore

- These analyses $\sim 400 \text{ pb}^{-1}$, have already logged 0.6 fb^{-1}
- Expect to see 8 fb^{-1} this run.



**These hints and events should become
even more interesting...**

*Jerry Blazey
March 30, 2005
Minneapolis*



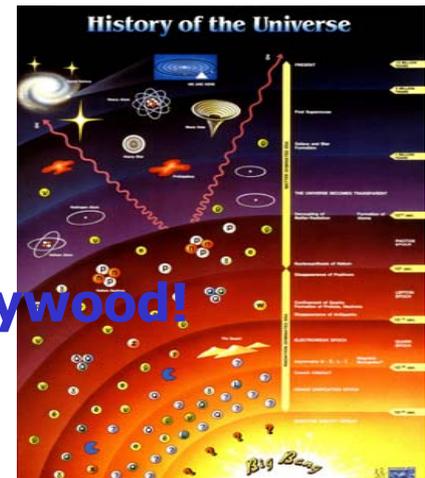
Prospects

- **The Tevatron is stretching the boundaries of the observed universe:**
 - **Constrain the SM and place limits on the Higgs mass or**
 - **Better yet: observe/discover the Higgs**
 - **Discover new physics ... SUSY**
 - **Communicate with extra dimensions....**
- **A thoroughly exciting challenge to answer the most basic questions...**
 - **What is the history of the universe?**
 - **What is the composition of the universe?**
 - **What is the structure of the universe?**
 - **It seems some answers are already in Hollywood!**

Toy Story - 1995



**"To the
[Microscopic]
Universe....
and Beyond!"**



***Jerry Blazey
March 30, 2005
Minneapolis***



