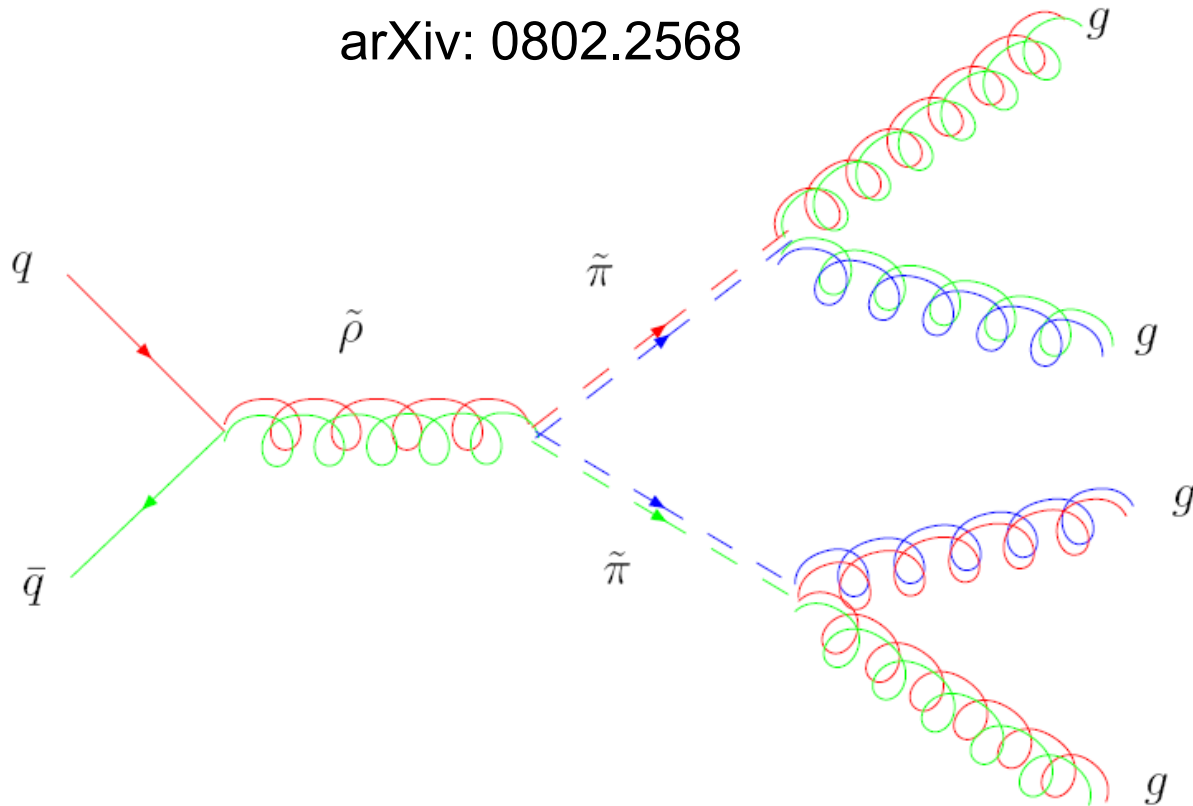


# Colored Resonances at the Tevatron: Phenomenology and Discovery

arXiv: 0802.2568



Can Kılıç

Johns Hopkins University

work done with Takemichi Okui and Raman Sundrum

# Outline

- Introduction: Why colorons are interesting
- A minimal model:
  - Description: qualitative
  - Phenomenology: quantitative
- Constraints
- Looking for a colorful needle in a haystack
- Outlook and Conclusions

# INTRODUCTION

## THE AGE OF COLOR

- The 90's and 00's:

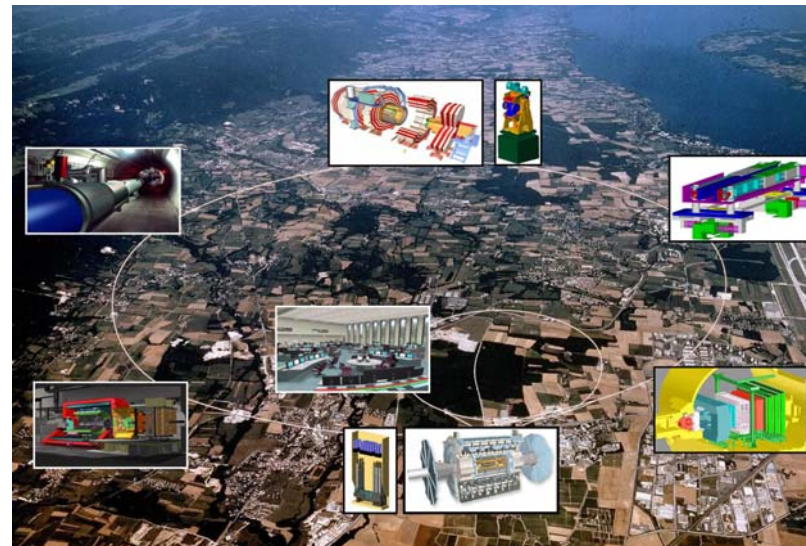
### The Tevatron Age

- Run I:  $E_{CM}=1.8$  TeV
- Run II:  $E_{CM}=1.96$  TeV

- The 10's (and 20's?):

### The LHC Age: $E_{CM}=14$ TeV

- Our greatest strength is the production of new colored states.
- Our greatest weakness is the production of *old* colored states.
- Discovery strategy for most BSM models lie in distinctive signatures:
  - leptons
  - heavy flavors
  - missing energy

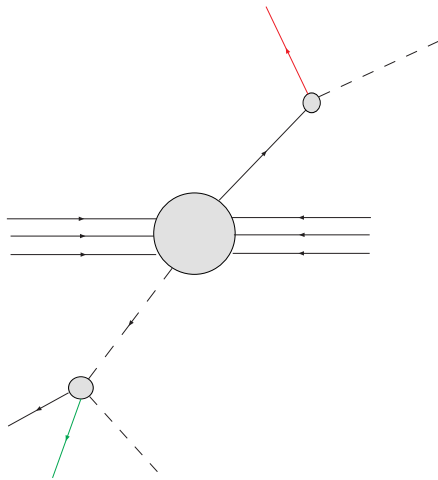


# INTRODUCTION

## WHAT DREAMS MAY COME (TRUE)

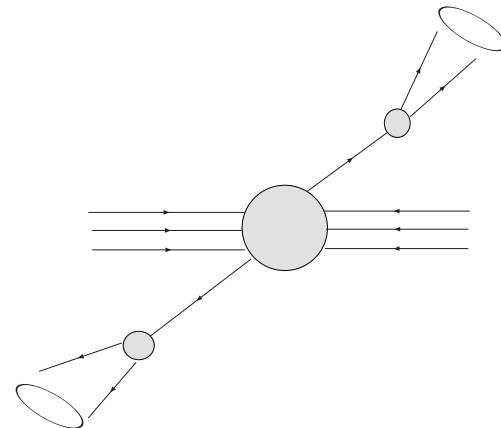
Solutions to the hierarchy problem:

- New states carry EW quantum numbers
- Highly constrained by precision data
- Must be heavy, small cross section (usually  $2 \rightarrow 2$ ). Background reasonable
- Many search strategies devised



Incidentals: (“Who ordered this?”)

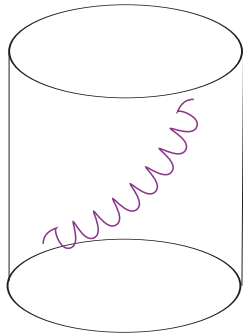
- New states can be EW singlets
- Then color is our best (only) bet
- Need large signal to beat large background ( $2 \rightarrow 1$  ideal)
- Search strategies based on kinematic signatures



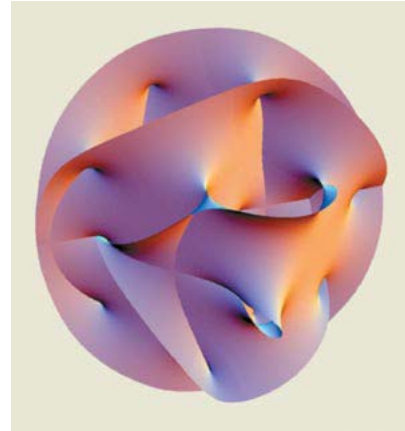
# INTRODUCTION

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF COLORONS

KK  
Gluons



TeV  
Gravity



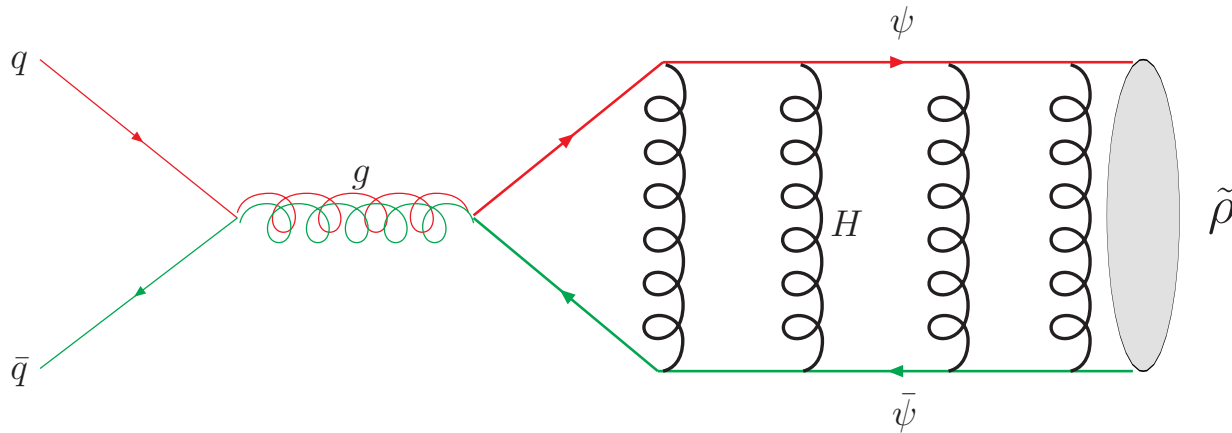
$$SU(3)_1 \times SU(3)_2 \rightarrow SU(3)_c$$

Topcolor

$V_8$   
non-minimal TC

# INTRODUCTION

## A MORE GENERAL MOTIVATION



- This should be familiar from  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \rho$
- Also known as  $\gamma/\rho$  mixing
- *Resonant* production, large cross section

# INTRODUCTION

## DIFFICULTIES

- Colorons proposed before in order to explain high- $p_T$  excess.
- Coming from  $q\bar{q}$  the coloron can decay back to dijets.
- $O(1)$  BF into dijets has been excluded in the sub-TeV regime.
- $O(1)$  coupling to  $t\bar{t}$  excluded by top production measurements.
- $\tilde{\rho} \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}\tilde{\pi}$  is *allowed*.

# INTRODUCTION

## MAIN STATEMENTS

- The coloron is a generic object that can arise in many BSM scenarios, motivated or incidental.
- One should keep an open mind in devising search strategies.
- A light coloron can be consistent with existing bounds if it carries no EW charge and is flavor blind.
- It can be detected at the Tevatron in multijets.
- The LHC will have lessened sensitivity to such a state.



# A MINIMAL MODEL

## QUALITATIVE DESCRIPTION

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \bar{\psi}(i\not{D} - m)\psi - \frac{1}{4}H_{\mu\nu}H^{\mu\nu}$$

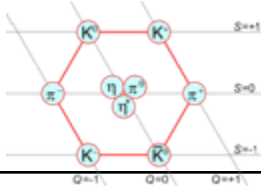

Ingredients:

- New colored fermions (EW singlets)
- Confining gauge interactions (“Hypercolor”)

Consequences:

- QCD gauges unbroken flavor symmetry
- For  $G_{\text{HC}}=\text{SU}(3)$  with massless hyperquarks, we can use QCD as an analog computer.
- Renormalizable, possible separation of scales from EWB or flavor physics

# A DICTIONARY

	QCD	HYPERCOLOR
Gauge	$SU(3)_c$	$SU(3)_{HC}$
Flavor (unbroken)	$SU(3)$ : broken by quark masses, $U(1)$ gauged	$SU(3)_c$ No quark masses All gauged
Scale	1 GeV	$\sim 500$ GeV
Goldstones		$\tilde{\pi}$
Vectors		$\tilde{\rho}$

# DICTIONARY, cont`d

	QCD	HYPERCOLOR
Kinetic	$\bar{e}i\not{D}e - \frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}$	$\bar{q}i\tilde{\not{D}}q - \frac{1}{4}G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}$
Mixing/ Production	$-\frac{1}{4}\rho_{\mu\nu}\rho^{\mu\nu} + \frac{m_\rho^2}{2}\rho_\mu\rho^\mu + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\rho_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}$	$-\frac{1}{4}\tilde{\rho}_{\mu\nu}^a\tilde{\rho}^{a\mu\nu} + \frac{m_{\tilde{\rho}}^2}{2}\tilde{\rho}_\mu^a\tilde{\rho}^{a\mu} + \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{2}\tilde{\rho}_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}$
Strong sector Decay	$-ig_{\rho\pi\pi}\rho^\mu(\pi^- \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \pi^+)$	$-g_{\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\pi}\tilde{\pi}}f^{abc}\tilde{\rho}_\mu^a\tilde{\pi}^b\partial^\mu\tilde{\pi}^c$
Goldstones Decay	$-\frac{e^2\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}}{32\pi^2 f_\pi}\pi^0 F_{\mu\nu}F_{\rho\sigma}$	$-\frac{3g_3^2\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}}{16\pi^2 f_{\tilde{\pi}}}\text{tr}[\tilde{\pi}G_{\mu\nu}G_{\rho\sigma}]$

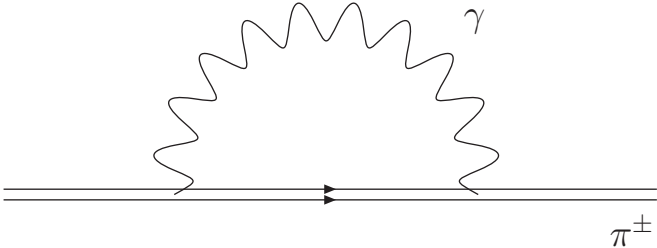
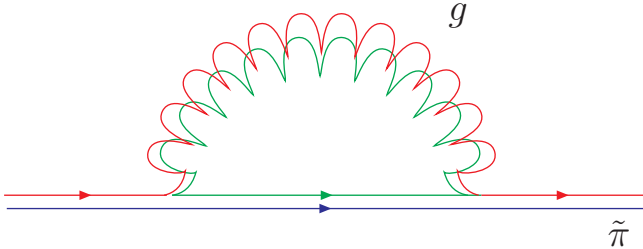
# MOVING ON UP - I

QCD	HYPERCOLOR
$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \sim m_\rho$	$\Lambda_{\text{HC}} \sim m_{\tilde{\rho}}$
$f_\pi \simeq 92 \text{ MeV}$	$f_{\tilde{\pi}} \simeq 92 \text{ GeV} \frac{m_{\tilde{\rho}}}{10^3 m_\rho}$
$g_{\rho\pi\pi} \simeq 6$ $(\Gamma_{\rho \rightarrow \pi\pi} = 149 \text{ MeV})$	$g_{\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\pi}\tilde{\pi}} = g_{\rho\pi\pi}$ $( f^{abc} \rho_\mu^a \pi^b \partial^\mu \pi^c = i \rho^\mu (\pi^- \overset{\leftrightarrow}{\partial}_\mu \pi^+) + \dots )$  determines $\Gamma_{\tilde{\rho} \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}\tilde{\pi}}$

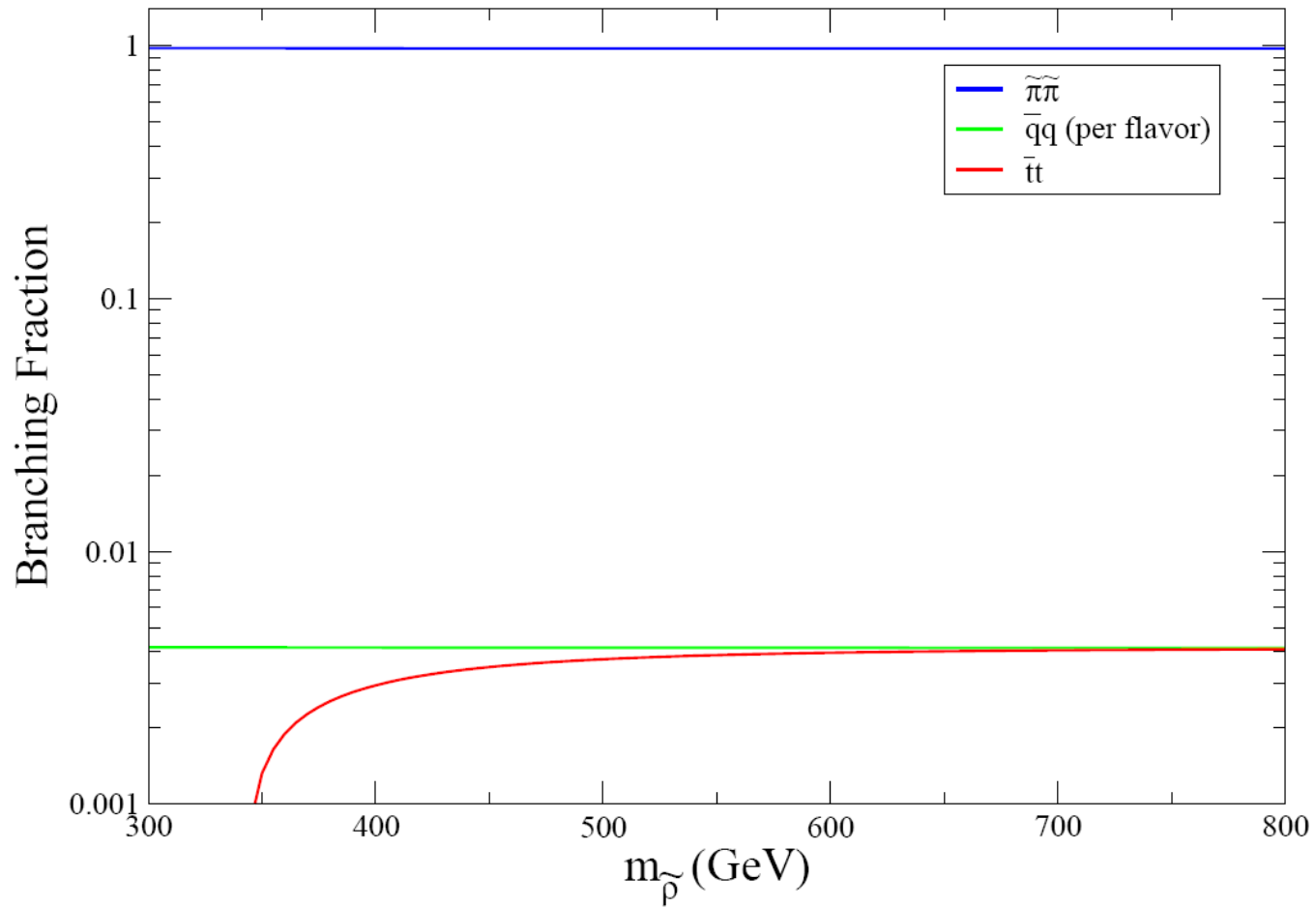
# MOVING ON UP - II

QCD	HYPERCOLOR
$-e\varepsilon\rho_\mu\bar{e}\gamma^\mu e$ $\varepsilon \simeq 0.06$ <p>(<math>\Gamma_{\rho\rightarrow e^+e^-} = 7.04 \text{ keV}</math>)</p>	$-g_3\tilde{\varepsilon}\tilde{\rho}_\mu^a\bar{q}\gamma^\mu T^a q$ $\tilde{\varepsilon} = \frac{g_3}{e}\varepsilon \simeq 0.2$ <p><math>\sigma_{prod}</math> fixed</p> <p><math>\Gamma_{\tilde{\rho}\rightarrow q\bar{q}}/\Gamma_{\tilde{\rho}\rightarrow\tilde{\pi}\tilde{\pi}}</math> fixed by</p> $\tilde{\varepsilon}/g_{\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\pi}\tilde{\pi}}$

# MOVING ON UP - III

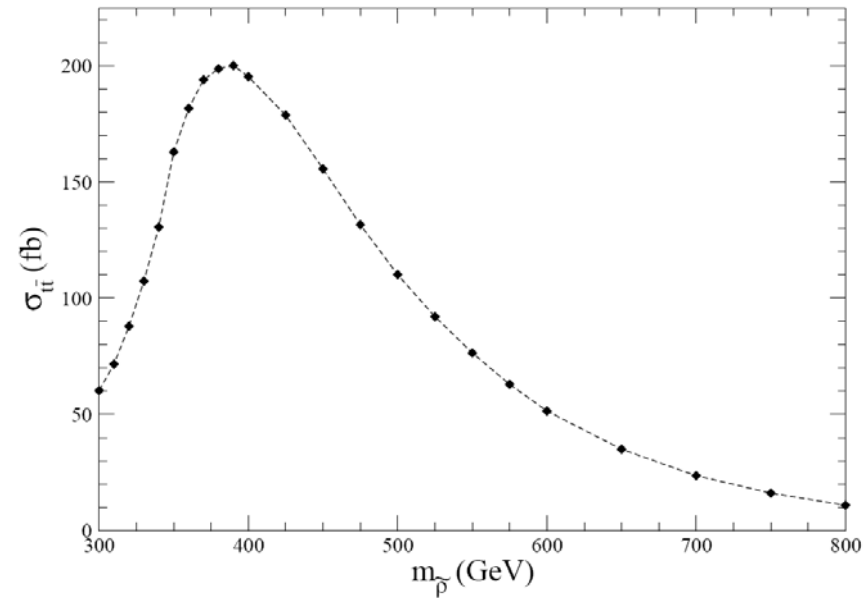
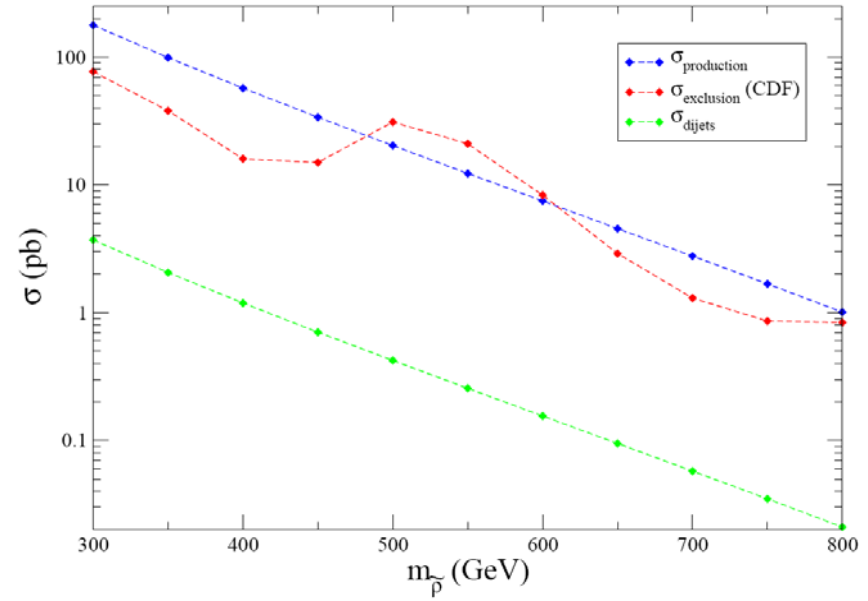
QCD	HYPERCOLOR
	
$c m_\rho^2 f_\pi^2 \text{Tr} [\Sigma^\dagger Q \Sigma Q] \rightarrow$ $m_{\pi^\pm}^2 - m_{\pi^0}^2$	$c m_{\tilde{\rho}}^2 f_{\tilde{\pi}}^2 \sum_a \text{Tr} [\tilde{\Sigma}^\dagger T^a \tilde{\Sigma} T^a] \rightarrow$ $\frac{m_{\tilde{\pi}}^2}{m_{\tilde{\rho}}^2} = 3 \frac{g_3^2}{e^2} \frac{m_{\pi^\pm}^2 - m_{\pi^0}^2}{m_\rho^2}$ $m_{\tilde{\pi}} \simeq 0.3 m_{\tilde{\rho}}$

# Coloron Decay



# Constraints on $\tilde{\rho}$

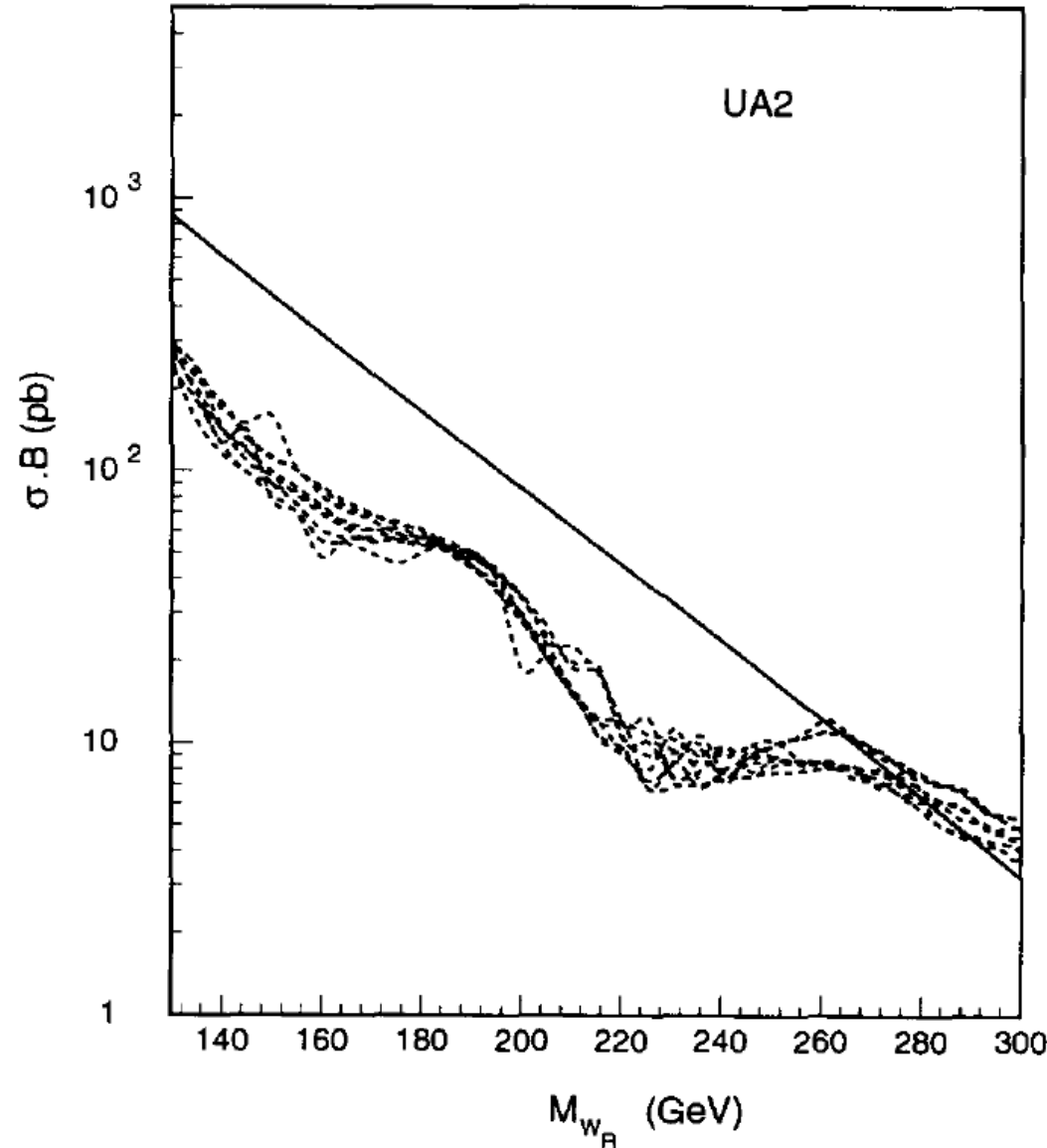
- Dijet resonance searches
- $t\bar{t}$  production
- Multi-jet studies  
Run I ( $105 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ )  
Severe cuts
- Global searches





# Constraints on $\tilde{\pi}$

- $gg \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}$  is loop suppressed
  - $S p \bar{p} S$  :  
 $\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}) \simeq 21 \text{ pb}$   
for  $m_{\tilde{\pi}} = 100 \text{ GeV}$
  - Tevatron Run I:  
 $\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}) \simeq 4.8 \text{ pb}$   
for  $m_{\tilde{\pi}} = 250 \text{ GeV}$
- Pair production
- How light?



# Other Sources of Constraints

- LEP direct searches
- Precision Electroweak  $\frac{m_{\tilde{\rho}}}{\tilde{\epsilon}} \geq 450 \text{ GeV}$
- FCNC
- Compositeness
- Other states:      Lightest Hyper-Baryon  
Stable if  $U(1)_{\text{HB}}$  is exact  
Same quantum numbers as a gluino  
Straightforward to break  $U(1)_{\text{HB}}$

# Search Strategy

- Signal  $\tilde{\rho} \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}\tilde{\pi} \rightarrow gggg$   
Background: QCD 4j

- Effect of PDF's
- Margin of error

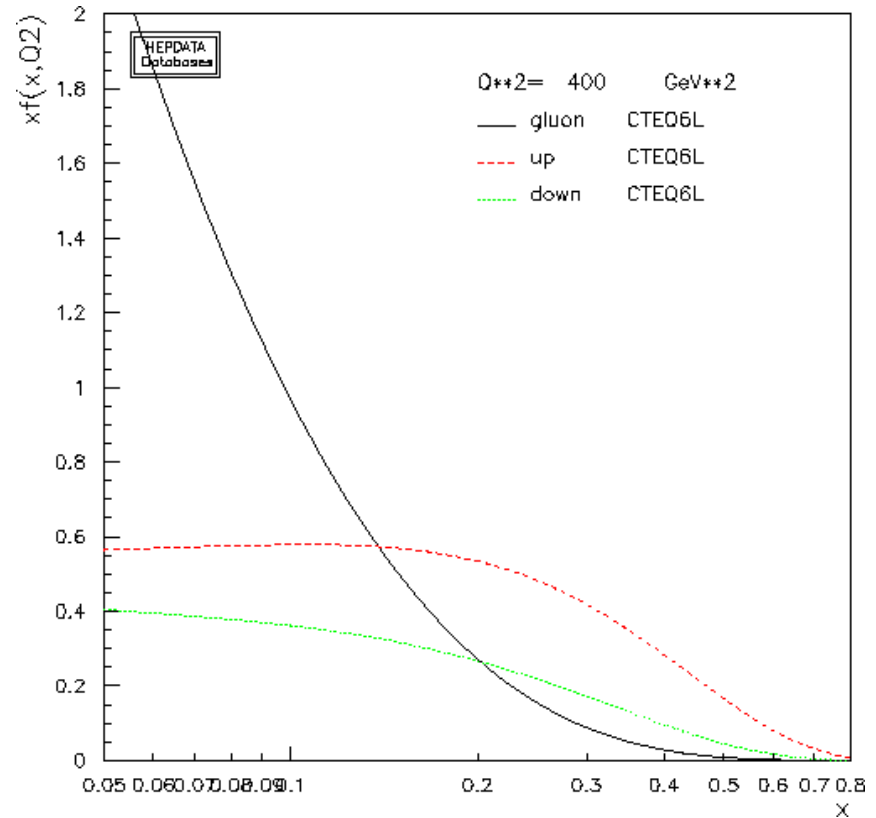
- Two benchmarks:

$$m_{\tilde{\rho}} = 350 \text{ GeV and } m_{\tilde{\pi}} = 100 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{\rho}} = 600 \text{ GeV and } m_{\tilde{\pi}} = 180 \text{ GeV}$$

- Emulate triggers

leading jet  $p_T \gtrsim 120 \text{ GeV}$

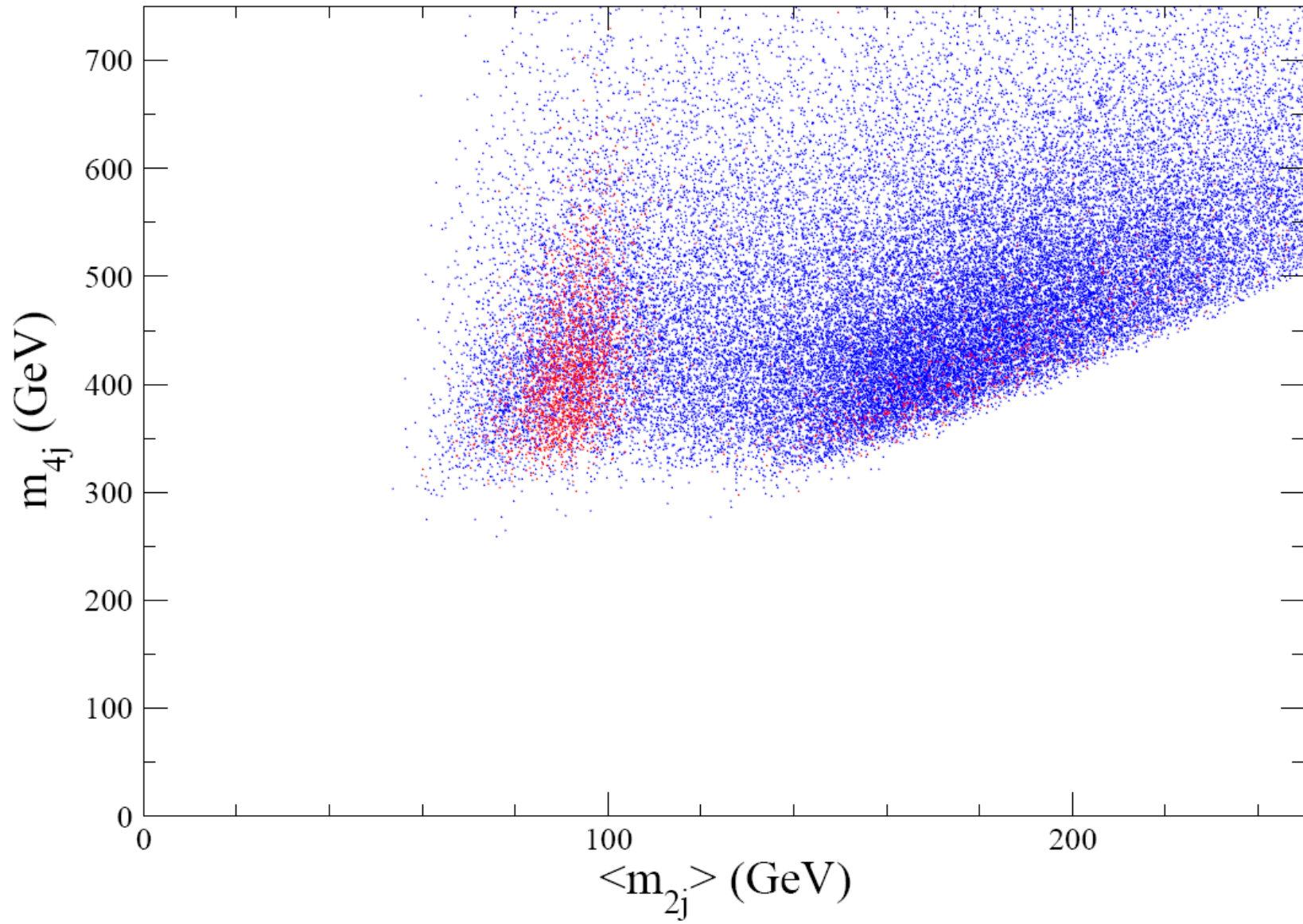


# Case I : Lighter Coloron

- Event generation:
  - parton level: MadEvent
  - shower/hadronization: Pythia
  - detector simulation: PGS
  - cone jets:  $\Delta R=0.7$
- Use different  $p_T$  hierarchy in signal vs. background
  - Cut: Four jets with  $p_T \gtrsim 40\text{GeV}$
- Signal:  $1\text{fb}^{-1}$ , 3.6 pb after cuts
- Background:  $2\text{fb}^{-1}$ , 66 pb after cuts
- Pairing:
  - signal: 2.7 pb after cuts
  - background: 21 pb after cuts
- Significance estimate 
$$\chi^2 = \sum_{bins} \left( \frac{n_s}{\sqrt{n_b}} \right)^2$$

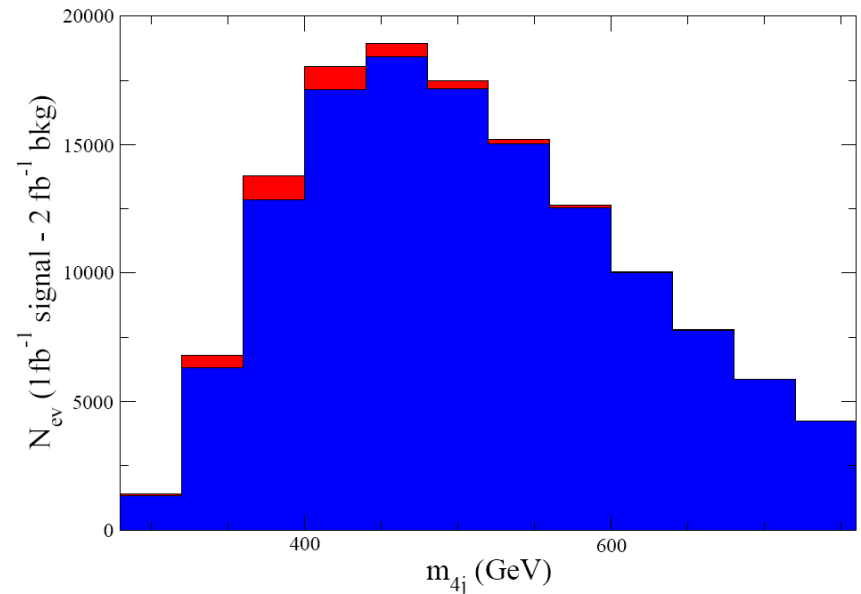
# The Result:

## Significance of Excess is $32.3\sigma$



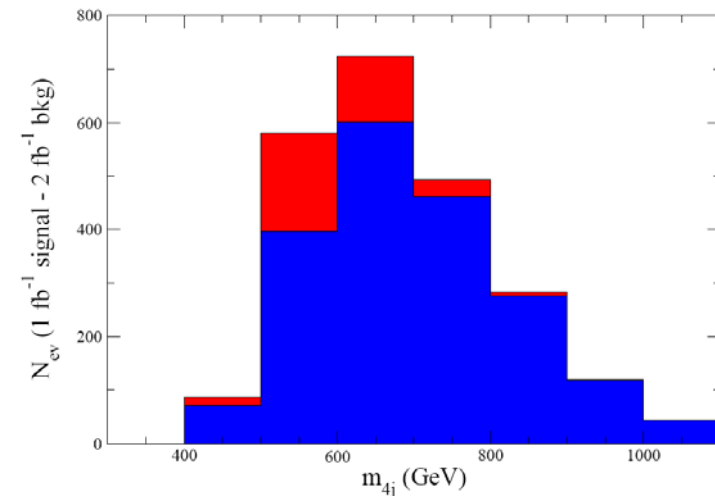
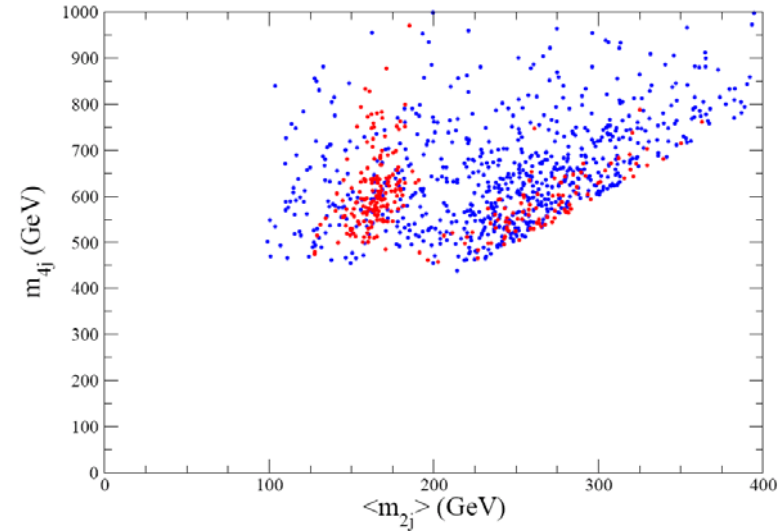
# Model Independent Search

- Without pairing:  
Sensitive to alternative models but smaller significance
- Signal in the lower bins  
 $S/\sqrt{B}$  is  $13.4\sigma$   
( $8.3\sigma$  for bins above 400 GeV)
- Caveats: Cannot impose harder cuts without losing signal



# Case II : Heavier Coloron

- Light coloron discoverable despite low trigger efficiency, larger background
- Now we can impose harder cuts (4 jets with  $p_T \gtrsim 90\text{GeV}$ )
- Signal:  $1\text{fb}^{-1}$ ,  $0.36\text{ pb}$   
Background:  $2\text{fb}^{-1}$ ,  $0.99\text{ pb}$   
(after cuts)
- Pairing:  
signal:  $0.27\text{ pb}$   
background:  $0.38\text{ pb}$
- Significance:  $17.2\sigma$
- $10.8\sigma$  for less model-dependent search, excess shape is more reliable than before.



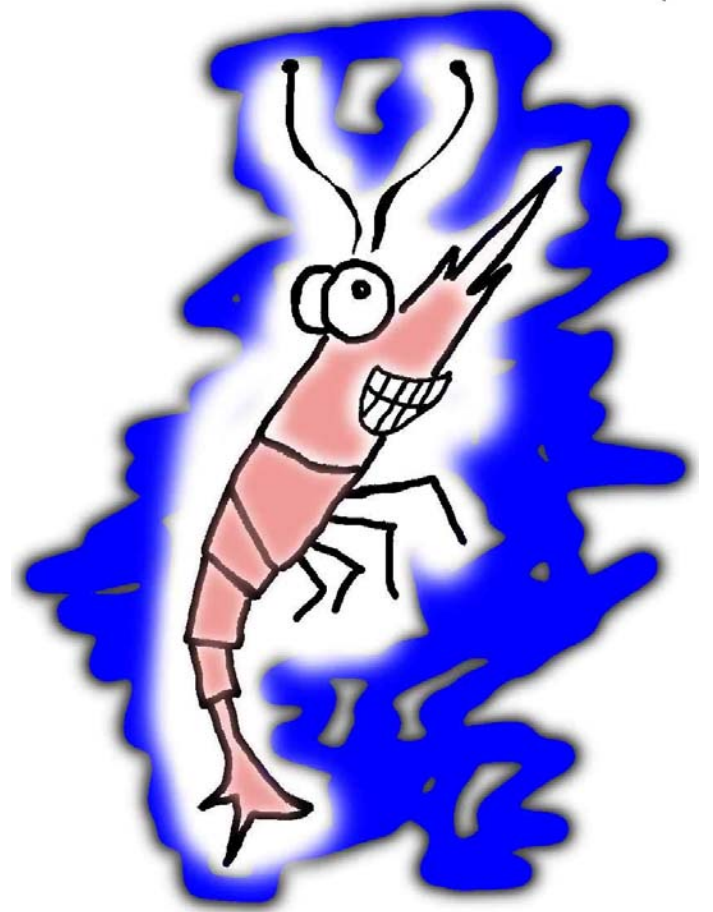
# OUTLOOK AND CONCLUSIONS

- Colorons are generic physics objects appearing in various contexts.
- Model with QCD analog experimentally allowed for masses as light as few hundred GeV.
- Search strategy in multijet channel at the Tevatron looks promising for a range of parameters.
- Prospects for the LHC:
  - pp machine: PDF's for signal vs. background
  - higher luminosity and trigger thresholds
  - other states in the model
- Variations of the model:
  - direct couplings to quarks
  - less minimal flavor structure
  - LHC regime: better prospects than minimal model
  - additional states: heavy colored fermions

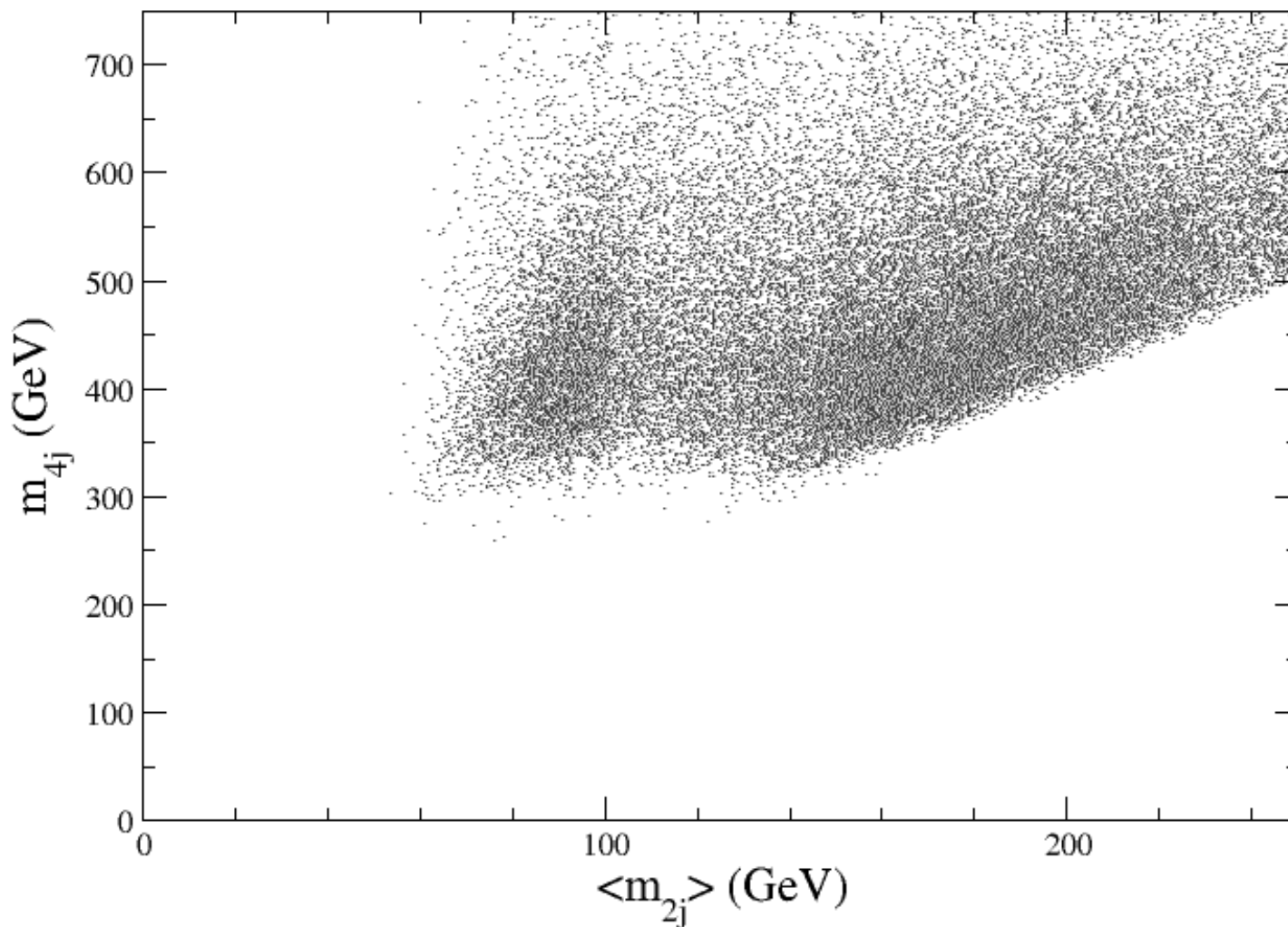


**BACKUP SLIDES**

**S** Eeking  
**H** adronic  
**R** esonances  
**I** n  
**M** ultijet  
**P** eaks



# Search Plot Without Coloring Lighter Coloron



# Search Plot Without Coloring Heavier Coloron

