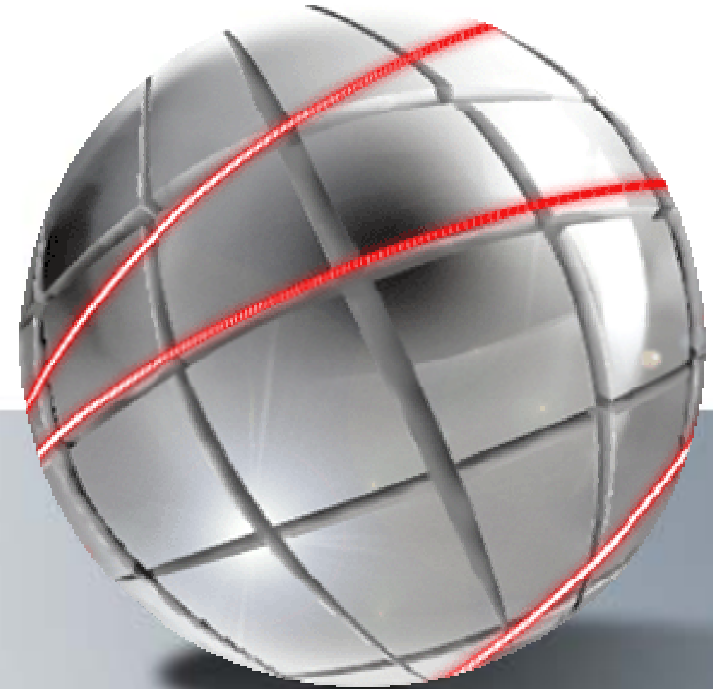


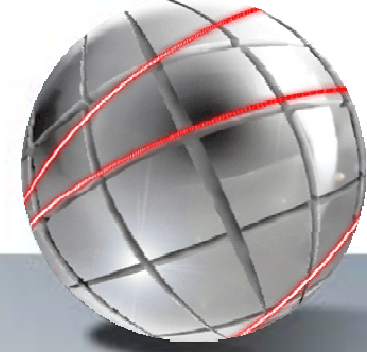
Dimensões Extras Universais

Parte 1: Fenomenologia



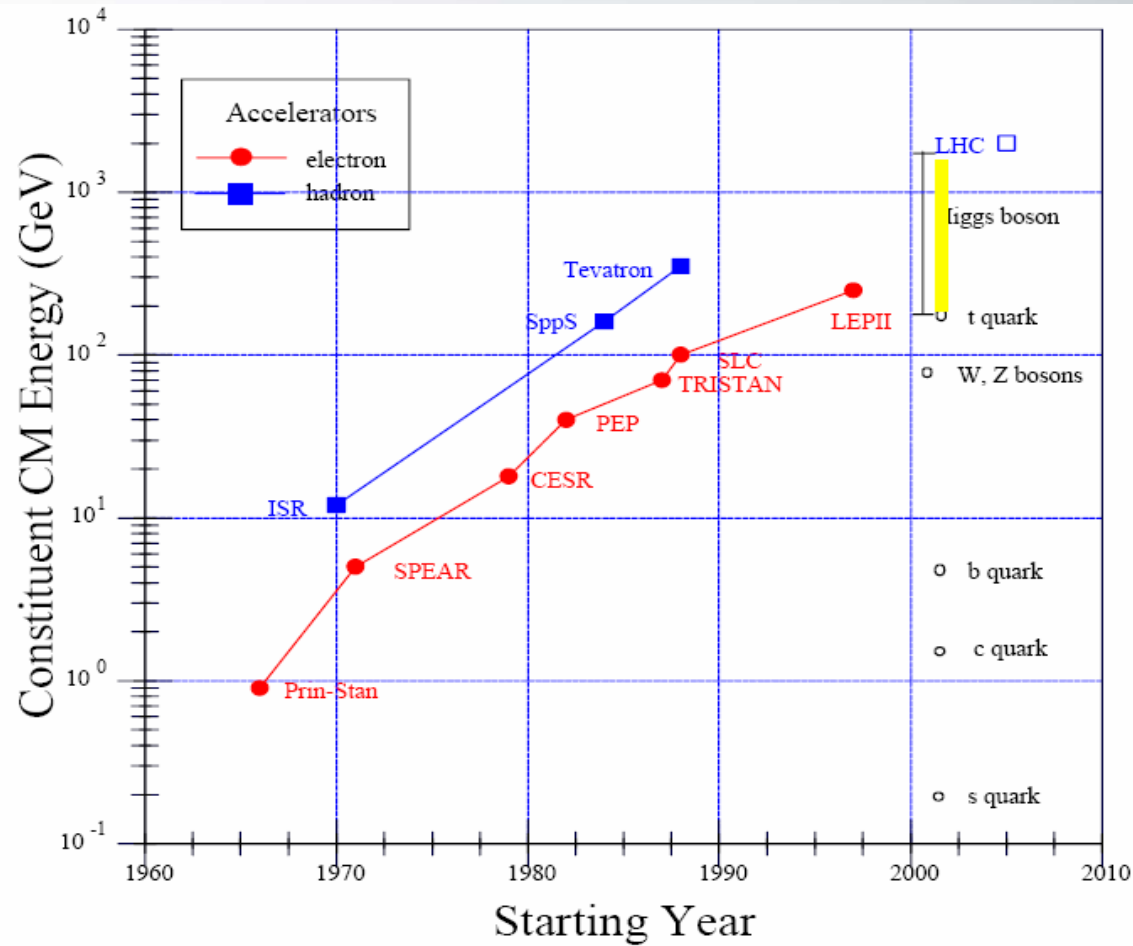
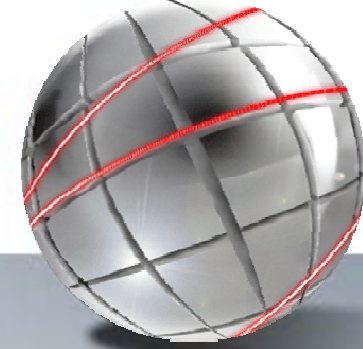
Pedro Mercadante (UNESP)

Sumário

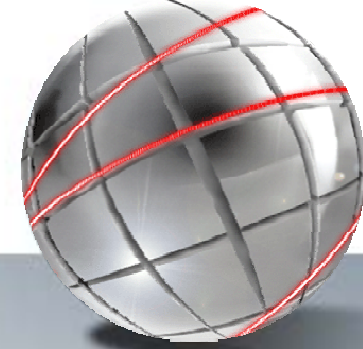


- Motivação
- Simulação
 - Pythia
 - Pythia ued
- Resultados

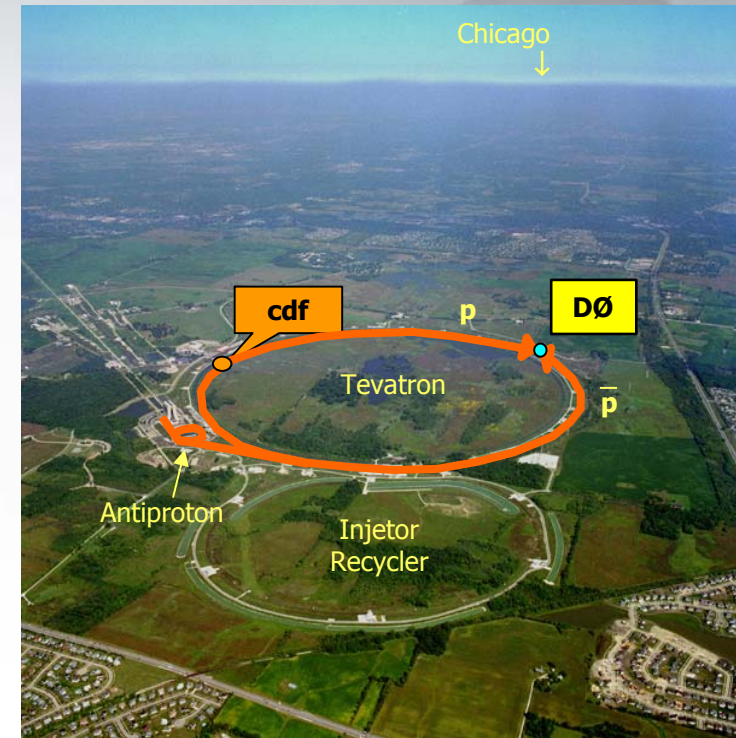
Aceleradores: atuais, antigos e futuros



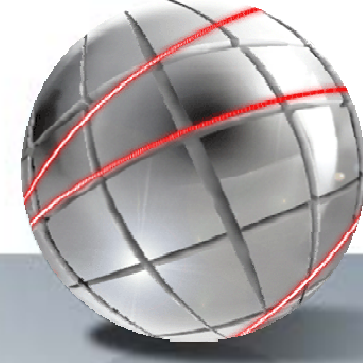
Por que a escala de TeV é especial?



- É a escala da quebra da simetria eletrofraca
- Não sabemos como a massa é gerada
- No modelo padrão o mecanismo de Higgs é evocado



Onde nós estamos



- Tevatron Run I e o LEP

- A teoria eletrofraca é testada como uma teoria quântica de campo a nível de um por mil
- Sinal de um Higgs leve em fits globais?
- Top quark descoberto com massa de 175 GeV
- Quarks and leptons não têm estrutura na escala de TeV

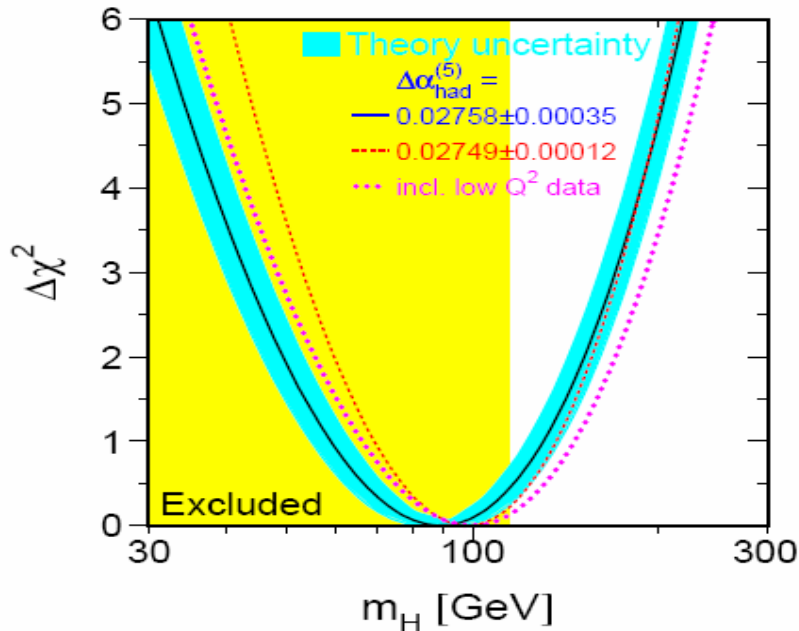
- Outros

- Oscilação de neutrinos (e massa?)
- Fábricas de B's mostram violação de CP em decaimentos de B^0
- Universo plano dominado por matéria escura e energia escura
- Neutrinos do tau

Medidas do Modelo Padrão



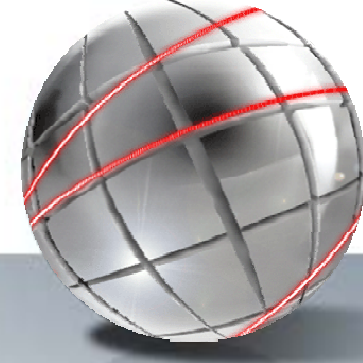
- Vários parâmetros e seus desvios do fit global
- Massa do Higgs a partir de correções radiativas



	Measurement	Fit	$ \frac{O_{meas} - O_{fit}}{\sigma_{meas}} $
$\Delta\alpha_{had}^{(5)}(m_Z)$	0.02758 ± 0.00035	0.02767	0.1
m_Z [GeV]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	91.1874	0.05
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4959	0.3
σ_{had}^0 [nb]	41.540 ± 0.037	41.478	1.7
R_1	20.767 ± 0.025	20.743	0.9
$A_{fb}^{0,l}$	0.01714 ± 0.00095	0.01642	0.8
$A_1(P_\tau)$	0.1465 ± 0.0032	0.1480	0.4
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21579	0.7
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.1723	0.05
$A_{fb}^{0,b}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1037	2.8
$A_{fb}^{0,c}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0742	1.0
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.935	0.6
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.668	0.05
$A_1(\text{SLD})$	0.1513 ± 0.0021	0.1480	1.6
$\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{lept}(Q_{fb})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.2314	0.8
m_W [GeV]	80.404 ± 0.030	80.377	0.9
Γ_W [GeV]	2.115 ± 0.058	2.092	0.4
m_t [GeV]	172.7 ± 2.9	173.3	0.3

“ this theory is sometimes dignified with the title ‘ the minimal standard model ’ , but its is not really a model at all ” Murayama e Peskin (hep-ex/9606003)

Problema da Hierarquia



- Divergências quadráticas para a massa do Higgs
→ enorme cancelamento para manter a massa na escala eletrofraca

Duas (mais estudadas) opções para resolver esse problema:

- Nova simetria que proteja o setor escalar → Supersimetria
- Dimensões extras
 - Gravidade na escala de TeV? (LED)
 - Mecanismos para proteger a escala eletrofraca? (Randall-Sundrum)
 - Nova física na escala de TeV? (UED)

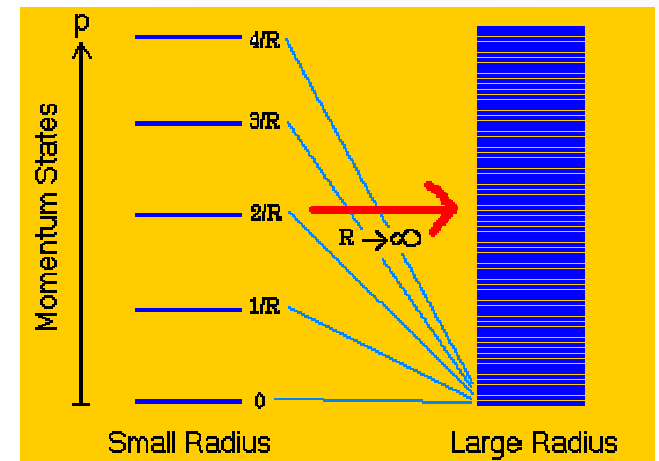
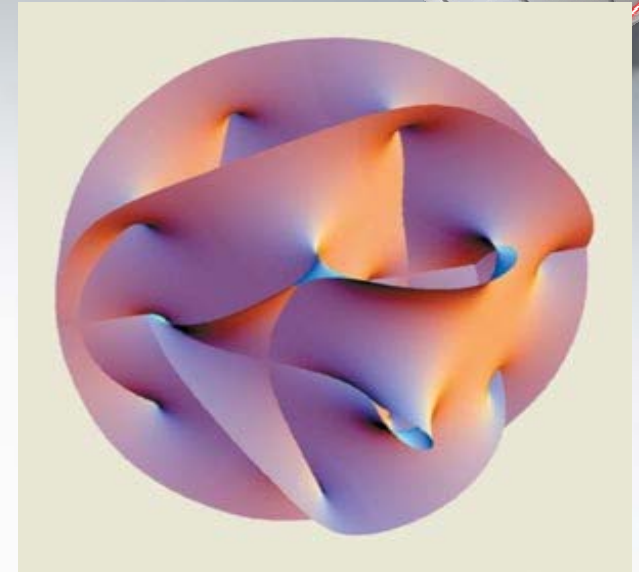
Dimensões Extras

- Superstrings \rightarrow 10 D
 - Observamos \rightarrow 4 D
 - Compactificar \rightarrow 6 D
- Como detectar em aceleradores?
 - Na compactificação \rightarrow Estados com $E = n/R_c$

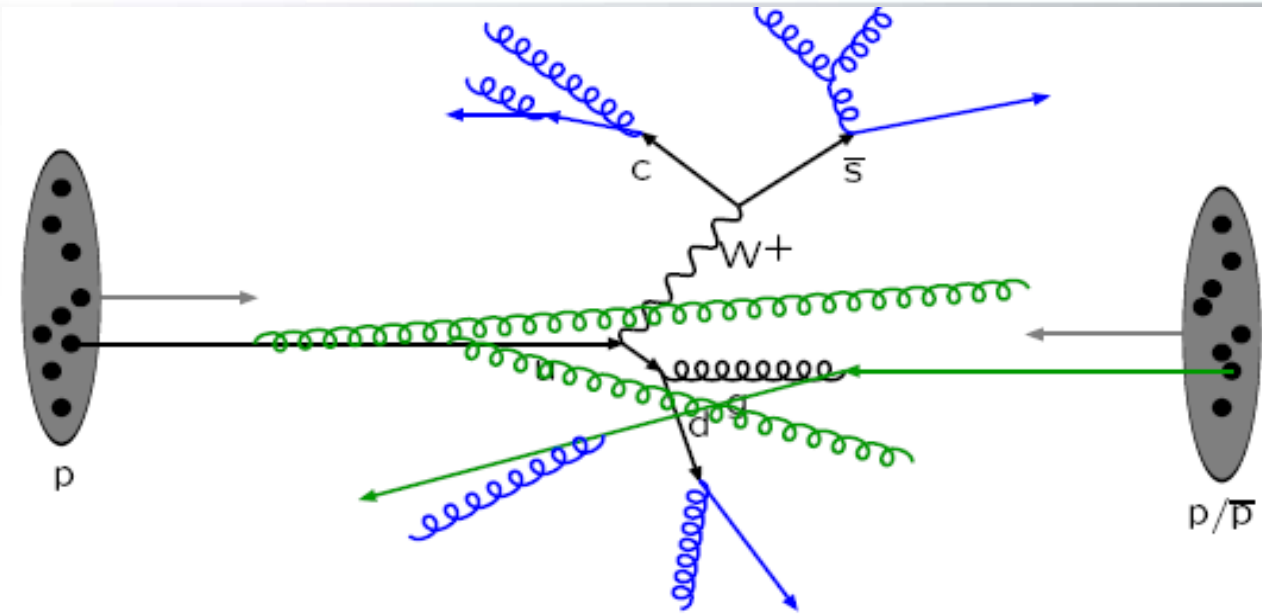
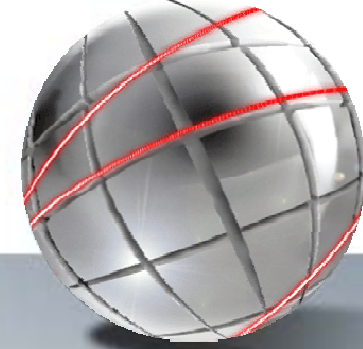
Para pequenos R_c
 \rightarrow grande gap entre estados

Para grandes R_c
 \rightarrow gap diminui (contínuo)

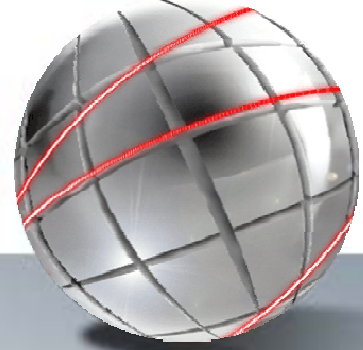
- Estes estados (torre de Kaluza-Klein) podem se manifestar no mundo **não-compactificado**.



Colisores de Protons



- Colisões interessantes são entre quarks e gluons
- Essa colisão é central e rara
- Processo duro calculável por QCD perturbativa
- O restante do evento (espectadores) sofrem espalhamento “soft” e tem que ser parametrizado
- Simulação por Monte Carlo

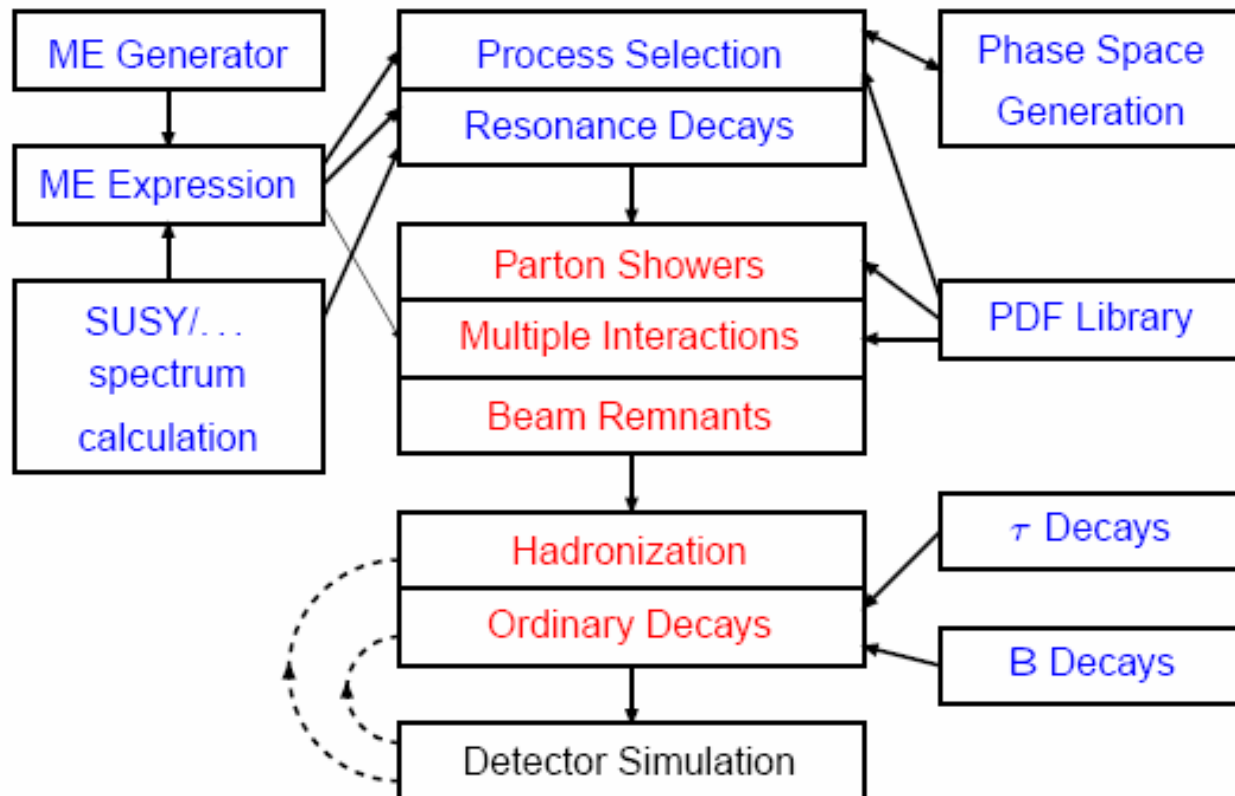


- Idéia básica
- Alguns parâmetros
- A listagem dos eventos
- Pythia UED: Aonde modificar?
- Correções no Pythia UED

Diretamente do Sjostrand ...



The Bigger Picture



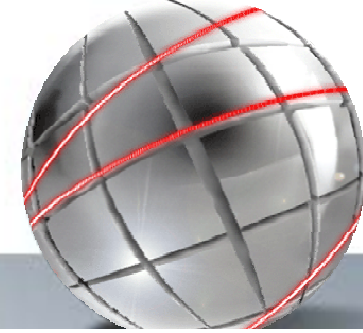
⇒ need standardized interfaces (LHA, LHAPDF, SUSY LHA, ...)

Programa Principal



- Common Blocks
- Inicializa subprocessos
 - MSEL=0
 - MSUB(14)=1
- Alguns cortes cinemáticos
 - CKIN(3)=5D0
- Seleção de PDF e outros parâmetros da simulação (showering, interações múltiplas...)
- Inicializa o gerador de eventos
 - CALL PYINIT('CMS', 'p', 'pbar', 1960)
- Loop principal
 - CALL PYEVNT (gera o próximo evento)
 - CALL PYLIST (escreve o evento)
 - CALL my_analysis (subrotina em que fazemos a análise do evento)
- Etapa final
 - CALL PYSTAT(1)

Exemplo



Produção do Higgs

```
C...Double precision and integer declarations.  
  IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H, O-Z)  
  IMPLICIT INTEGER(I-N)  
  INTEGER PYK,PYCHGE,PYCOMP
```

```
C...Common blocks.
```

```
COMMON/PYJETS/N,NPAD,K(4000,5),P(4000,5),V(4000,5)  
COMMON/PYDAT1/MSTU(200),PARU(200),MSTJ(200),PARJ(200)  
COMMON/PYDAT2/KCHG(500,4),PMAS(500,4),PARF(2000),VCKM(4,4)  
COMMON/PYDAT3/MDCY(500,3),MDME(8000,2),BRAT(8000),KFDP(8000,5)  
COMMON/PYSUBS/MSEL,MSELPD,MSUB(500),KFIN(2,-40:40),CKIN(200)  
COMMON/PYPARS/MSTP(200),PARP(200),MSTI(200),PARI(200)
```

```
C...Number of events to generate. Switch on proper processes.  
  NEV=1000  
  MSEL=0  
  MSUB(102)=1  
  MSUB(123)=1  
  MSUB(124)=1
```

```
C...Select Higgs mass and kinematics cuts in mass.
```

```
PMAS(25,1)=300D0  
CKIN(1)=290D0  
CKIN(2)=310D0
```

```
C...For simulation of hard process only: cut out unnecessary tasks.
```

```
MSTP(61)=0  
MSTP(71)=0  
MSTP(81)=0  
MSTP(111)=0
```

```
C...Initialize and list partial widths.  
  CALL PYINIT('CMS','p','p',14000D0)  
  CALL PYSTAT(2)
```

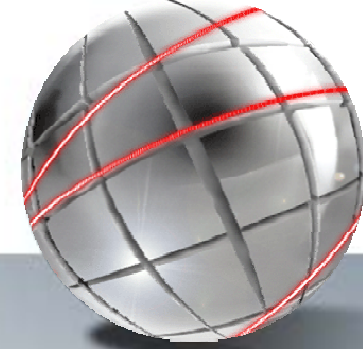
```
C...Book histogram.  
  CALL PYBOOK(1,'Higgs mass',50,275D0,325D0)
```

```
C...Generate events. Look at first few.  
  DO 200 IEV=1,NEV  
    CALL PYEVNT  
    IF(IEV.LE.3) CALL PYLIST(1)
```

```
C...Loop over particles to find Higgs and histogram its mass.  
  DO 100 I=1,N  
    IF(K(I,1).LT.20.AND.K(I,2).EQ.25) HMASS=P(I,5)  
100  CONTINUE  
    CALL PYFILL(1,HMASS,1D0)  
200  CONTINUE
```

```
C...Print cross sections and histograms.  
  CALL PYSTAT(1)  
  CALL PYHIST  
  
  END
```

A Listagem do Evento



Event listing (summary)

I	particle/jet	KS	KF	orig	p _x	p _y	p _z	E	m
1	!p+	21	2212	0	0.000	0.000	980.000	980.000	0.938
2	!pbar-	21	-2212	0	0.000	0.000	-980.000	980.000	0.938
3	!d!	21	1	1	-0.995	0.098	386.983	386.984	0.000
4	!dbar!	21	-1	2	0.196	1.460	-560.786	560.788	0.000
5	!d!	21	1	3	-3.165	1.149	310.301	310.319	0.000
6	!dbar!	21	-1	4	0.195	1.458	-560.086	560.088	0.000
7	!Dd!	21	377	0	-15.223	-209.186	-36.841	409.351	349.601
8	!Dd_bar!	21	-377	0	12.254	211.794	-212.943	461.056	349.601
9	!W-KK!	21	-395	7	-32.118	-210.003	-42.159	391.618	326.274
10	!u!	21	2	7	16.895	0.817	5.317	17.733	0.330
11	!ZKK!	21	394	8	-3.989	215.509	-207.224	443.436	327.465
12	!dbar!	21	-1	8	16.243	-3.715	-5.719	17.620	0.330
13	!Dnu_bar!	21	-390	9	-22.087	-177.481	-35.594	357.585	307.592
14	!tau-	21	15	9	-8.858	-31.529	-6.052	33.351	1.777
15	!Dnu_bar!	21	-386	11	-12.719	215.056	-183.128	417.804	307.592
16	!nu_e!	21	12	11	8.730	0.453	-24.096	25.633	0.000
17	(GAMMA_KK)	11	393	13	-25.088	-173.470	-29.945	350.035	301.507
18	!nu_taubar!	21	-16	13	3.001	-4.011	-5.649	7.550	0.000
19	(GAMMA_KK)	11	393	15	-9.097	213.368	-175.175	408.903	301.507
20	!nu_ebar!	21	-12	15	-3.621	1.688	-7.953	8.901	0.000

KF = K(I,2) = código da partícula

KS=K(I,1) = código do status da partícula no evento

Orig = K(I,3) = origem da partícula no evento

O Código de Partículas

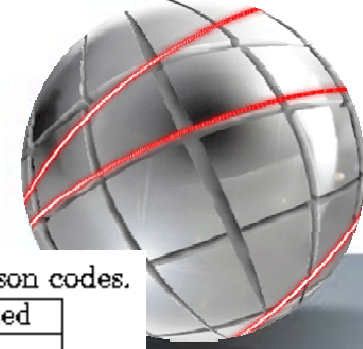


Table 3: Quark and lepton codes.

KF	Name	Printed	KF	Name	Printed
1	d	d	11	e ⁻	e-
2	u	u	12	ν_e	nu_e
3	s	s	13	μ^-	mu-
4	c	c	14	ν_μ	nu_mu
5	b	b	15	τ^-	tau-
6	t	t	16	ν_τ	nu_tau
7	b'	b'	17	τ'	tau'
8	t'	t'	18	ν'_τ	nu'_tau
9			19		
10			20		

Table 4: Gauge boson and other fundamental boson codes.

KF	Name	Printed	KF	Name	Printed
21	g	g	31		
22	γ	gamma	32	Z ⁰	Z'0
23	Z ⁰	Z0	33	Z ⁰	Z''0
24	W ⁺	W+	34	W ⁺	W'+
25	h ⁰	h0	35	H ⁰	H0
26			36	A ⁰	A0
27			37	H ⁺	H+
28			38		
29			39	G	Graviton
30			40		
			41	R ⁰	R0
			42	L _Q	LQ

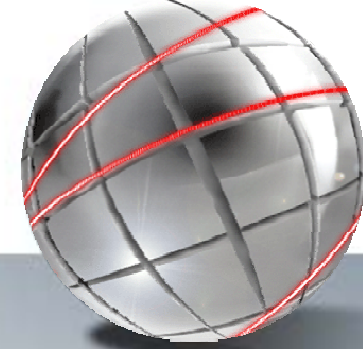
Table 5: Various special codes.

KF	Printed	Meaning
81	specflav	Spectator flavour; used in decay-product listings
82	rndmflav	A random u, d, or s flavour; possible decay product
83	phasespa	Simple isotropic phase-space decay
84	c-hadron	Information on decay of generic charm hadron
85	b-hadron	Information on decay of generic bottom hadron
86		
87		
88	junction	A junction of three string pieces (internal use for unspecified resonance data)
89		
90	system	Intermediate pseudoparticle in external process
91	cluster	Parton system in cluster fragmentation
92	string	Parton system in string fragmentation
93	indep.	Parton system in independent fragmentation
94	CMshower	Four-momentum of time-like showering system
95	SPHEaxis	Event axis found with PYPHE
96	THRUaxis	Event axis found with PYTHRU
97	CLUSjet	Jet (cluster) found with PYCLUS
98	CELLjet	Jet (cluster) found with PYCELL
99	table	Tabular output from PYTABU
100		

Table 7: Meson codes, part 1.

KF	Name	Printed	KF	Name	Printed
211	π^+	pi+	213	ρ^+	rho+
311	K ⁰	K0	313	K ^{*0}	K*0
321	K ⁺	K+	323	K ^{*+}	K**
411	D ⁺	D+	413	D ^{*+}	D**
421	D ⁰	D0	423	D ^{*0}	D*0
431	D ⁺	D_s+	433	D ^{*+}	D*_s+
511	B ⁰	B0	513	B ^{*0}	B*0
521	B ⁺	B+	523	B ^{*+}	B**
531	B ⁰	B_s0	533	B ^{*0}	B*_s0
541	B ⁺	B_c+	543	B ^{*+}	B*_c+
111	π^0	pi0	113	ρ^0	rho0
221	η	eta	223	ω	omega
331	η'	eta'	333	ϕ	phi
441	η_c	eta_c	443	J/ ψ	J/psi
551	η_b	eta_b	553	Υ	Upsilon
130	K _L ⁰	K_L0			
310	K _S ⁰	K_S0			

O programa de análise



Common
blocks

```
      SUBROUTINE MY_ANALYSE (IS)
      C
      C
      C
      C...The event record. PYTHIA61/02
      DOUBLE PRECISION P,V,XSEC,PYP,PYETA
      INTEGER N,NPAD,K,NGENPD,NGEN,njet
      COMMON/PYJETS/N,NPAD,K(4000,5),P(4000,5),V(4000,5)
      REAL*8 PMAS,PARF,VCKM
      COMMON/PYDAT2/KCHG(500,4),PMAS(500,4),PARF(2000),VCKM(4,4)
      C UED COMMON
      INTEGER NDIM
      REAL*8 RINV,XLAMBDA,XMH,GRINV
      COMMON/UED/RINV,XLAMBDA,XMH,GRINV,NDIM
      *****
      C Leptons common
      integer nlep(30),nleps(30),ijkmax,ijk,nqb,ntau,nmu,nel
      common/leptonespm/nlep,nleps,ijkmax,ijk,nqb,ntau,nmu,nel
      *****
      miss_etx=0.
      miss_ety=0.
      DO IP=1,N
```

Exemplo de como
tratar os eventos

```
      C true ENERGY MISSING
      C
      IF(K(IP,2).EQ.393) k(ip,1)=11
      if(k(ip,1).lt.10) then
      IF(K(IP,2).EQ.393.OR.iabs(K(IP,2)).EQ.12.OR.
      + iabs(K(IP,2)).EQ.14.OR.iabs(K(IP,2)).EQ.16)THEN
      miss_etx=miss_etx+P(IP,1)
      miss_ety=miss_ety+P(IP,2)
      ENDIF
      endif
      ENDDO
      miss_et = dsqrt(miss_etx**2+miss_ety**2)
      CALL HFILL(104,REAL(miss_et),0.,1.)
```


Achando os objetos físicos



Fazendo o
smearing

```
do i=1,n
  if(k(i,1).lt.10) then
    if(iabs(k(i,2)).eq.11.or.iabs(k(i,2)).eq.13.or.
$      iabs(k(i,2)).eq.15.or.iabs(k(i,2)).eq.22) then
      call smear(i,0.15d0,0.d0)
    else
      call smear(i,0.70d0,0.d0)
    endif
  endif
enddo
call missing_et
CALL HFILL(105,REAL(etmiss),0.,1.)
```

Acha leptons isolados

→ call isolep

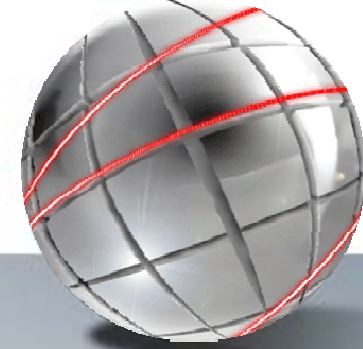
Acha jatos

→ call pycell(njet) ! the table from 1 to n, remain the same

Escreve os
eventos
com 2
leptons

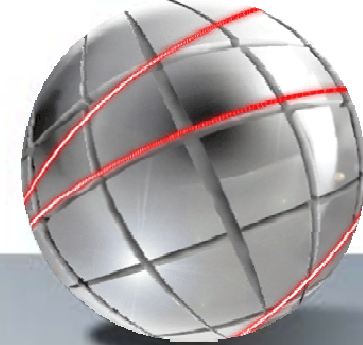
```
c      write events
      if(ijk.ge.2) then
        cuts(1)=cuts(1)+1
        write(90,*) ijk
        do i=1,ijk
          write(90,*) pyp(nlep(i),1),pyp(nlep(i),2),pyp(nlep(i),3)
%          pyp(nlep(i),4), k(nlep(i),2)
        enddo
        write(90,*) njet
        do i=1,njet
          write(90,*) p(n+i,1),p(n+i,2),p(n+i,3),p(n+i,4)
        enddo
        write(90,*) etx,ety
      endif
```

Modelos de UED



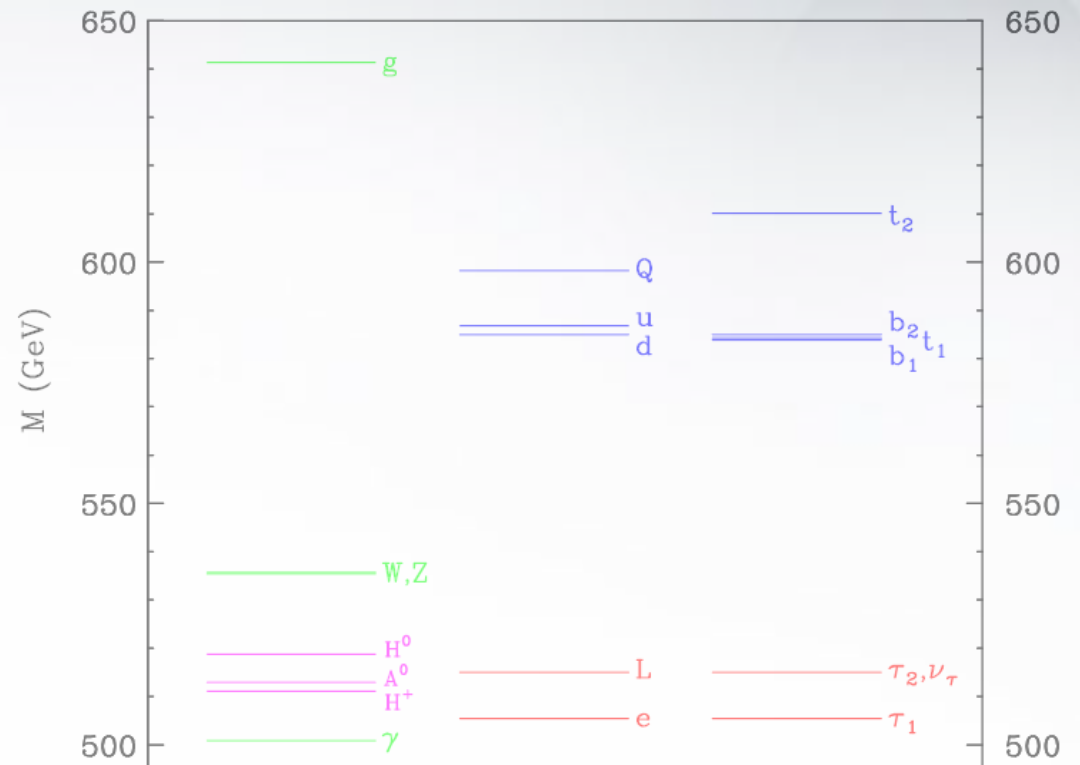
- Dimensões extras podem ser exploradas em aceleradores na escala de TeV. A existência de efeitos nessa escala seria uma alternativa para o problema da hierarquia. Dimensões universais é uma classe de modelos que recentemente começou a ser estudada.
- Todos os campos do modelo padrão podem se propagar nas dimensões extras, com $R_c = 1/M_c \sim 1 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$
- O modelo contém vector-like quarks e leptons
- Todas as partículas adquirem modos Kaluza-Klein (KK) com massas $M_n^2 = M_0^2 + n^2/R_c^2$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
- Se paridade KK parity for conservada em nível de árvore, os estados KK-excitados são produzidos em pares, semelhantes a partículas supersimétricas.
- Os limites atuais são dominados por medidas de precisão ($M_c = 1/R_c \sim 300 \text{ GeV}$)

O modelo mínimo



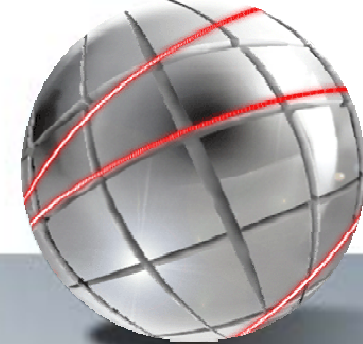
- No cenário mais simples todos os campos do modelo padrão se propagam em uma única dimensão extra
- Esperaríamos estados degenerados com massas por volta de $1/R_C$, $2/R_C$,
- No entanto correções radiativas são grandes e o **espectro de massa dos estados excitados é similar ao espectro de SUSY!** (Cheng, Feng, Matchev, Schmaltz)
- A produção em pares do primeiro nível dos estados KK pode ser alcançada no Tevatron

[Cheng, Matchev, Schmaltz, PRD **66**, 056006 (2002)]



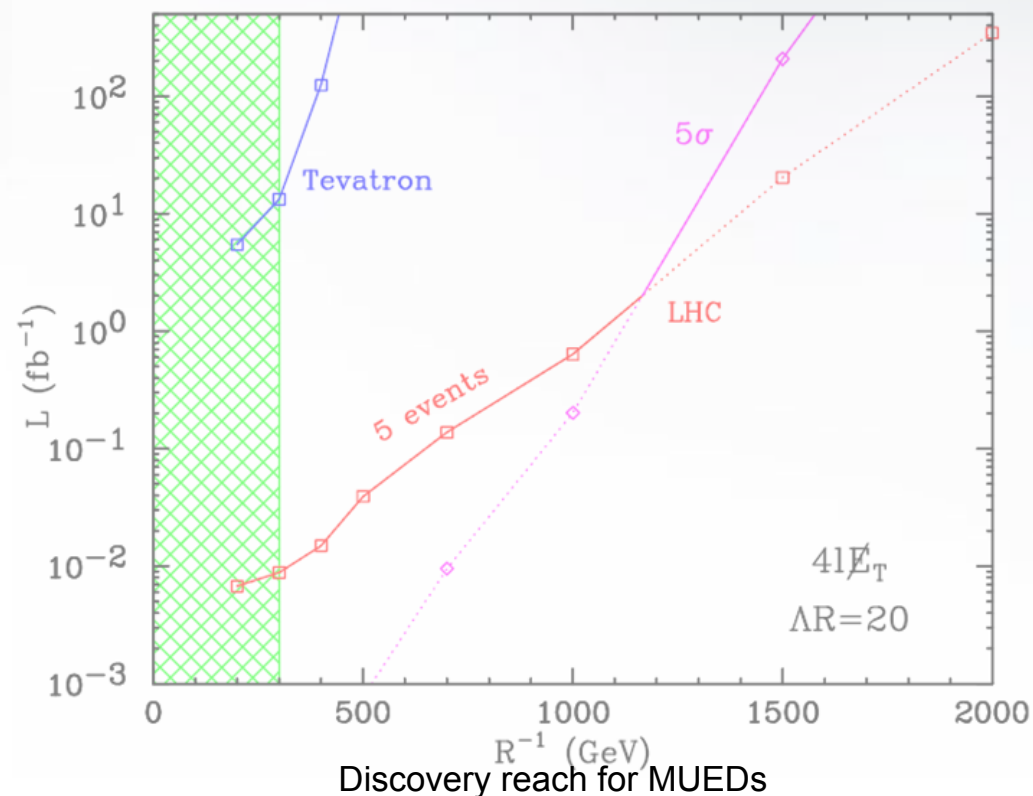
Espectro de massa em nível de um loop dos estados KK: Q , L (q , l) são dubletos (singletos) de $SU(2)$ e contém ambas as chiralidades

Sinais no Tevatron



- Produção de $Q_1 Q_1$
 $Q_1 Q_1 \rightarrow W_1 W_1, W_1 Z_1, Z_1 Z_1 + \text{jets}$
 $\rightarrow 2-4 \text{ leptons} + \text{ME}_T$
- Só gold-plated 4-leptons + ME_T foi considerado no artigo original
- Sensitividade no RunII b pode exceder os limites atuais
- Canais mais promissores:
 - dileptons + jets + ME_T + X
 - trileptons + jets + ME_T + X

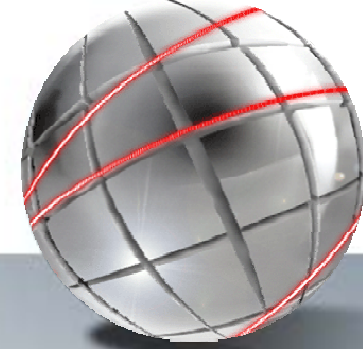
[Cheng, Matchev, Schmaltz, PRD **66**, 056006 (2002)]



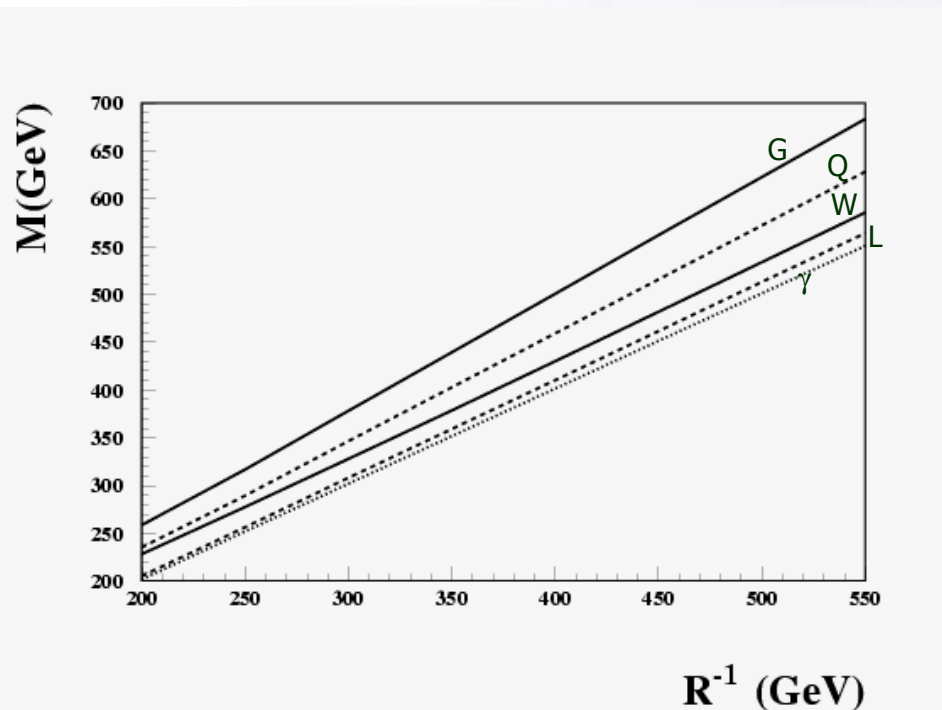


- Seções de choque do modelo
 - pyuxed.f
 - pysigh.f
- Parâmetros do modelo (massas, BR, larguras)
 - pydata.f
 - pywidt.f
 - ued_ini.f
- Acrescentar as partículas e cadeias de decaimento em pydata.f
- Em nosso caso corrigimos o decaimento do Z_{kk} em pydata.f
 - MDCY(395,2) – de 5074 para 5083 (posição do W_{kk} na tabela de decaimento)
 - MDCY(394,3) – de 9 para 18 (incluimos todos os modos de decaimento)
 - MDME(I,1) – ativar os canais correspondentes
 - BRAT(I) – colocar os novos br nas posições correspondentes
 - KFPD(I,1) – todas as anti-partículas dos modos KK
 - KFPD(I,2) – todos os léptons

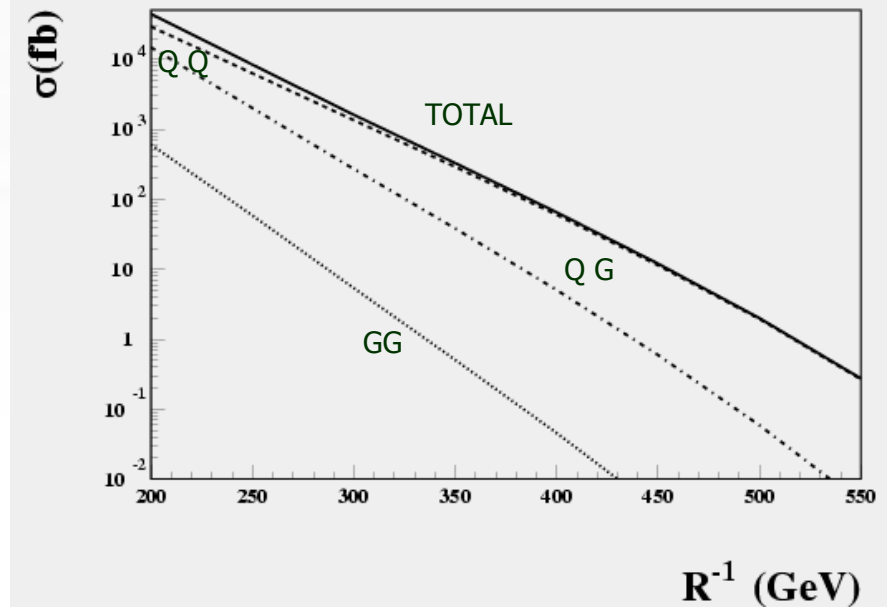
Resultados



Massas e seção de choque total



First excited states masses as a function of scale R



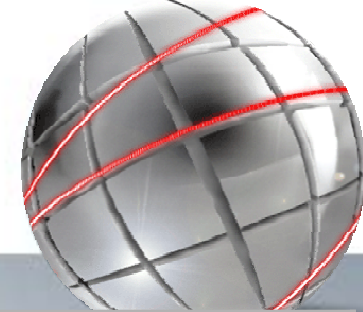
Pair production of $Q_1 Q_1$ cross section for several initial states as a function of scale R

Parâmetros da simulação



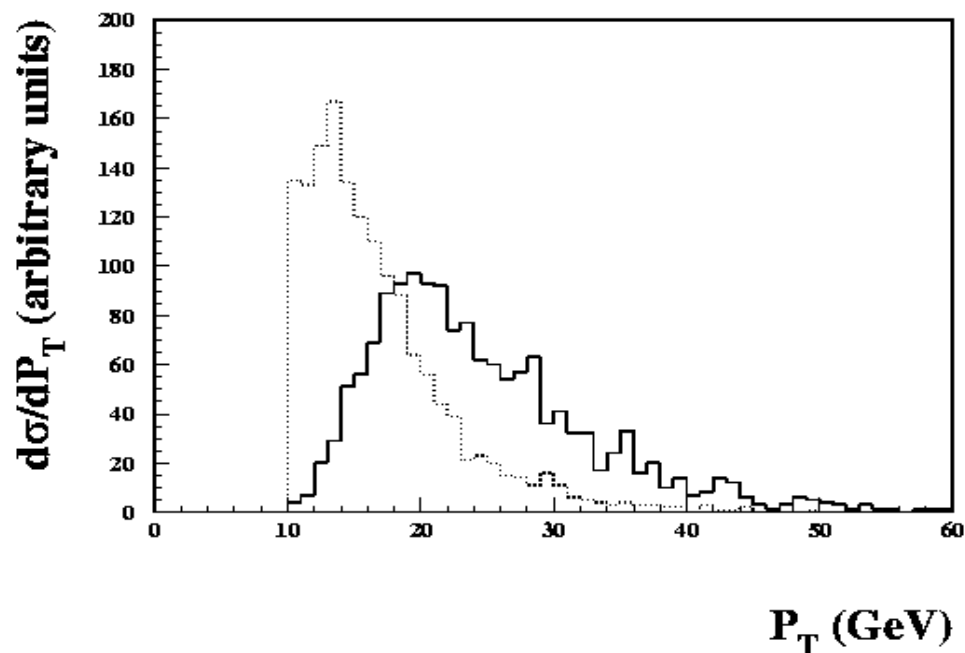
- Simulação do detector:
 - Resolução da energia:
 - Energia hadrônica: $\sigma/E=70\% / \sqrt{E}$
 - Energia EM: $\sigma/E=15\% / \sqrt{E}$
 - Jatos:
 - Pycell do Pythia
 - ΔR cone de 0.7
 - $E_t > 15$ GeV
 - 2 GeV para a mínima energia do cluster
 - Exclui leptons isolados
 - Leptons:
 - $E_t > 10$ GeV
 - $E_t < 2$ GeV em um cone de $\Delta R = 0.4$ (exclui leptons)
- ISR e FSR on, Fragmentação on, PDF=CTEQ5L

Número esperado de léptons (para $R^{-1} = 200 \text{ GeV}$)



- Número de léptons isolados (μ ou e)
- Critério de isolamento:
 $P_t < 2 \text{ GeV}$ in 0.4 cone

NI	Nevents ($P_t > 10 \text{ GeV}$)	Nevents ($P_t > 5 \text{ GeV}$)
0	76.357	70.704
1	20.594	23.302
2	3.045	5.620
3	0.032	0.352
4	0	0.022
2ss	1.118	-

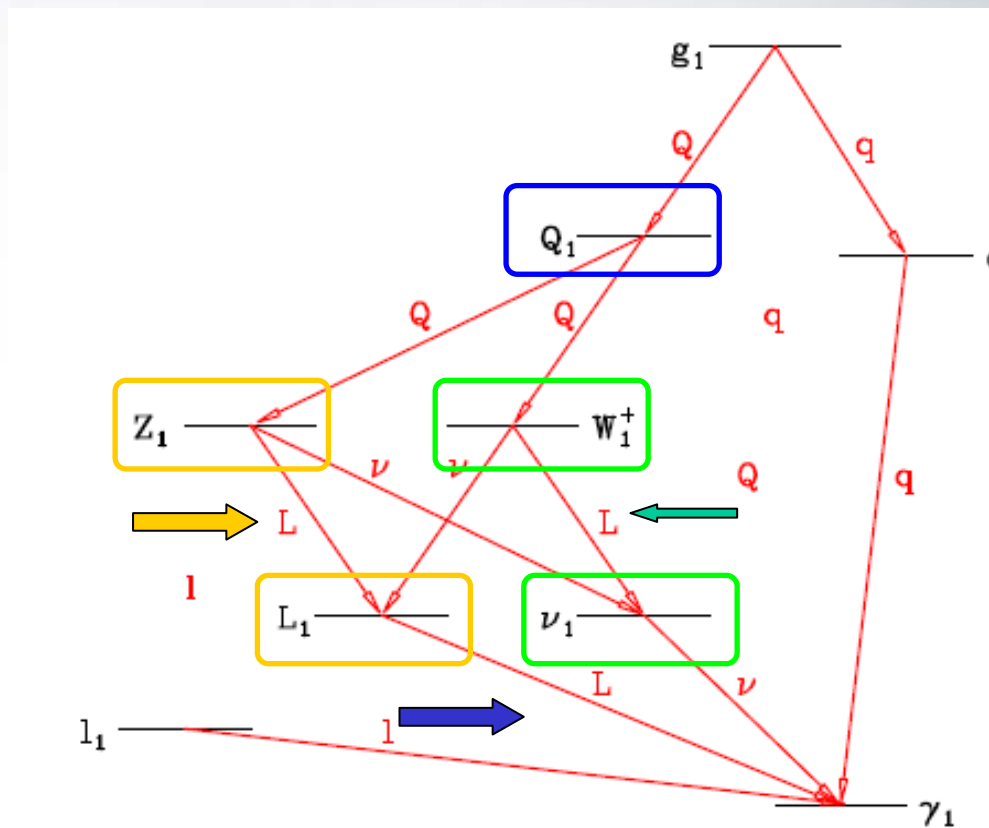


- Distribuição em P_t do lepton

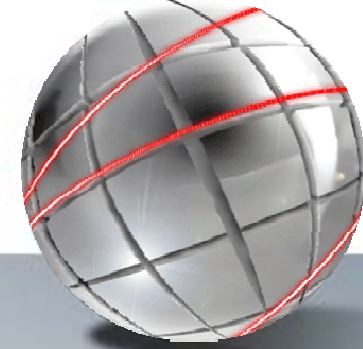
Sinal



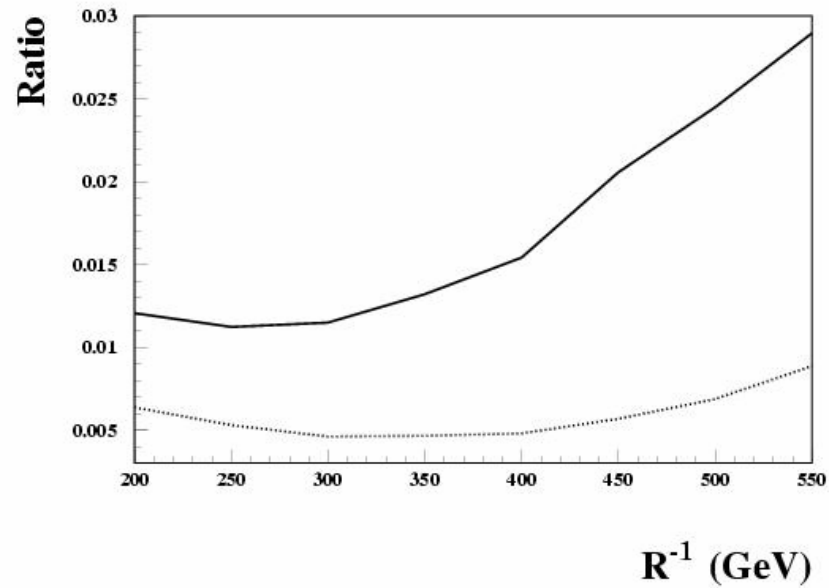
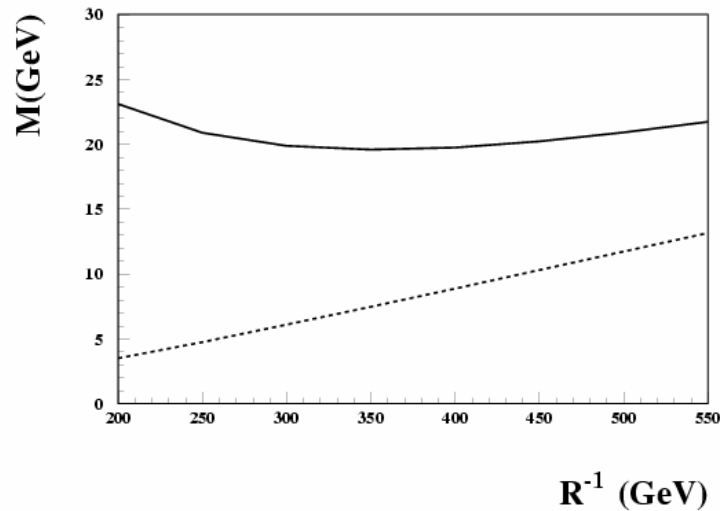
Os leptons são produzidos no decaimento dos Z_1 , L_1 and W_1



Sinal Para Dois SS Leptons

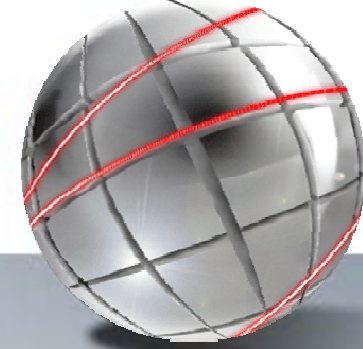


- Eficiência para 2 ss leptons



- Diferença de massa para $Z_1 - L_1$ e $L_1 - \gamma_1$

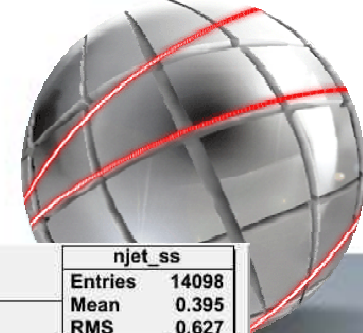
Seção de choque para o sinal e o bg



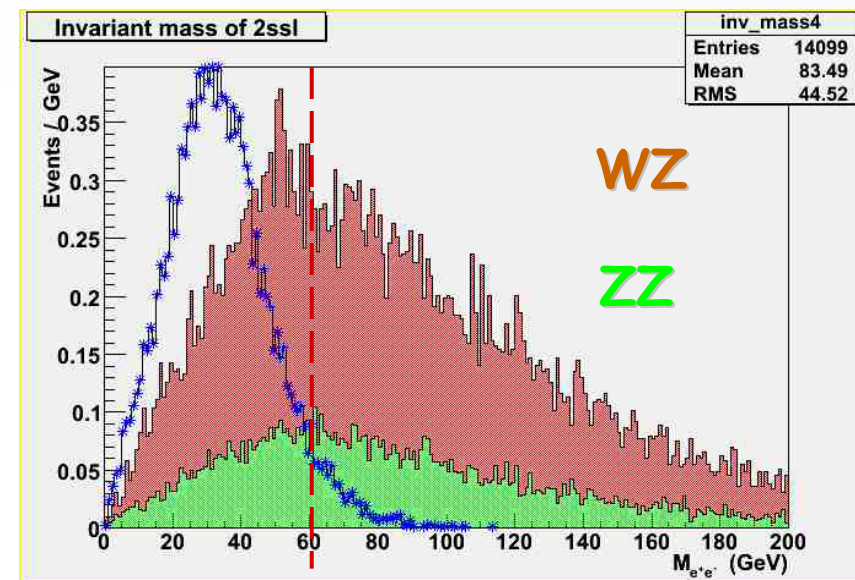
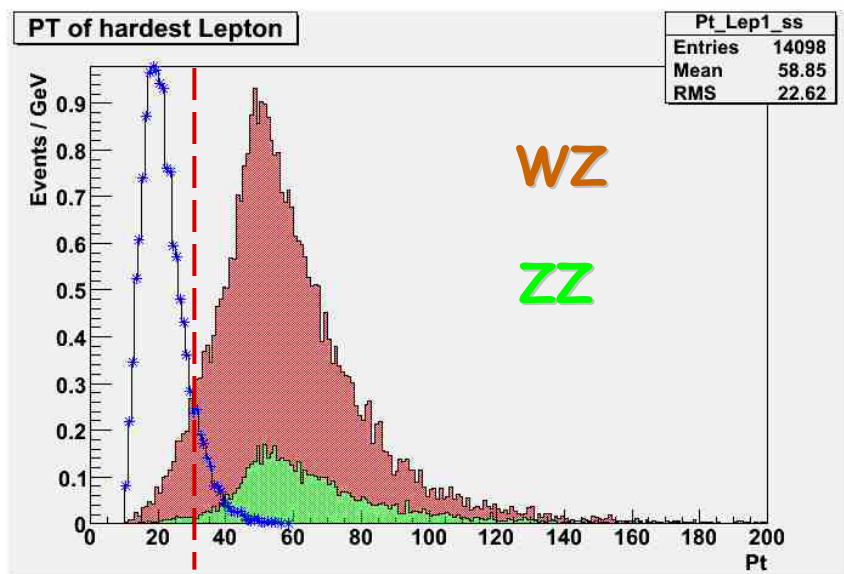
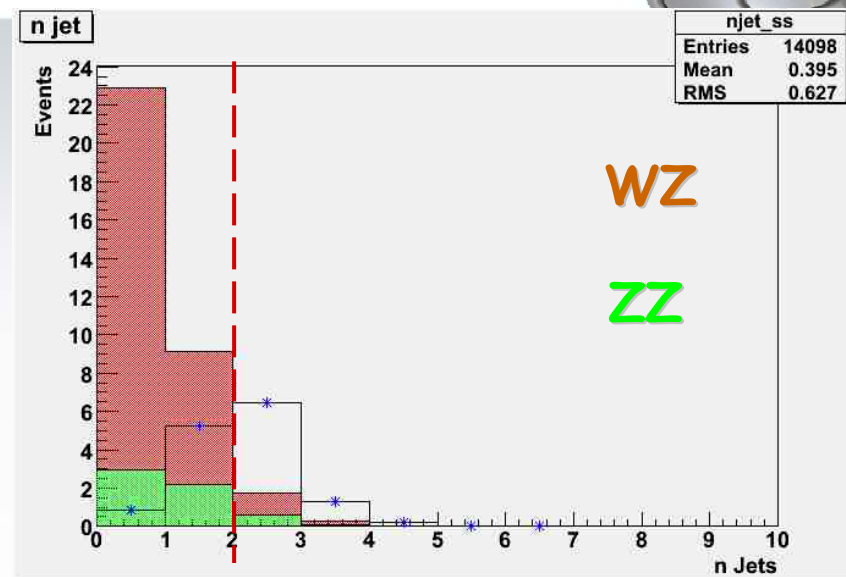
- Isolamento: $P_T < 2$ GeV em um cone de 0.4
- Seção de choque em cada canal (fb)
- Cortes em
 - Missing Et
 - Njets
 - Pt jet
 - Etot
 - Massa invariante dos léptons
 - Pt lep

NI	ZZ	WZ	UED (200)	UED (300)
0	846	1775	22367	953
1	48	504	6033	242
2	94	108	892	40
3	2	28	9	0.93
4	3	0	0	0.03
2ss	6	34	345	14

Distribuições e cortes



- Dois ou mais jatos
- $P_T^{\text{lepton}} < 30 \text{ GeV}$
- $M_{\text{inv}}(l^+ l^-) < 60 \text{ GeV}$



Resultados

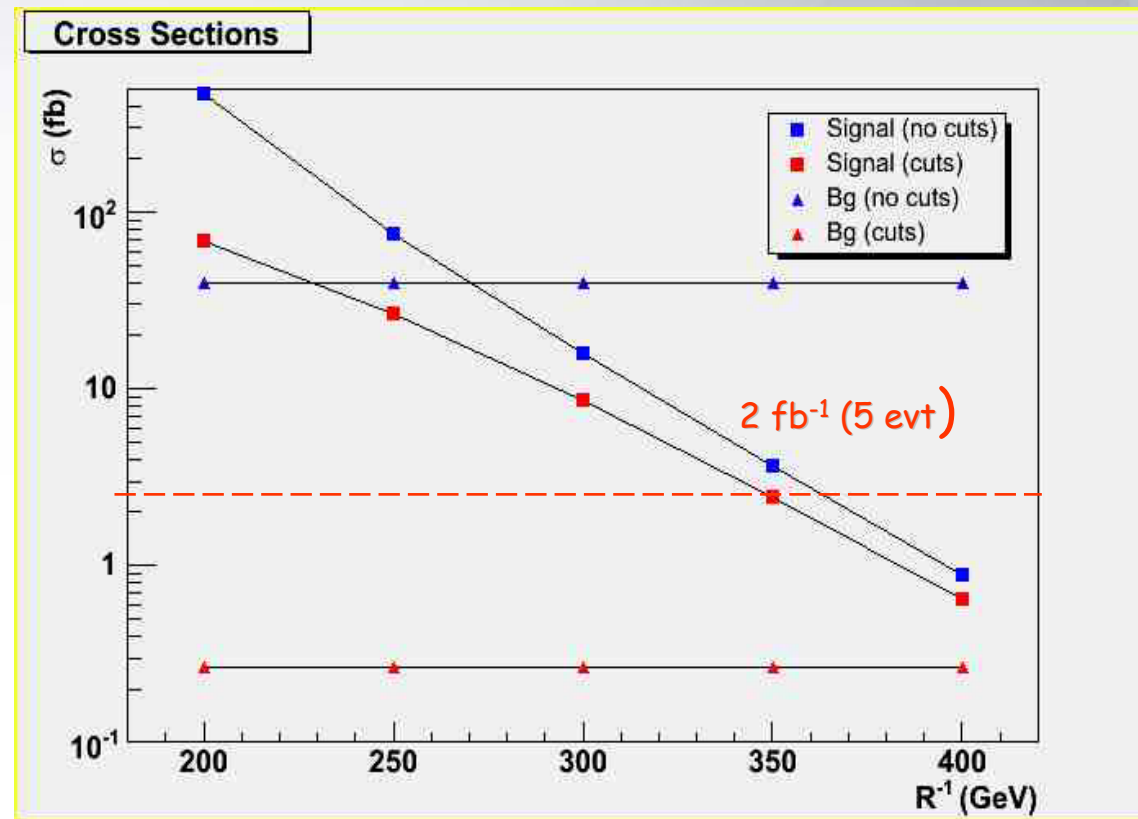


Seção de choque para 2 leptons de mesmo sinal.

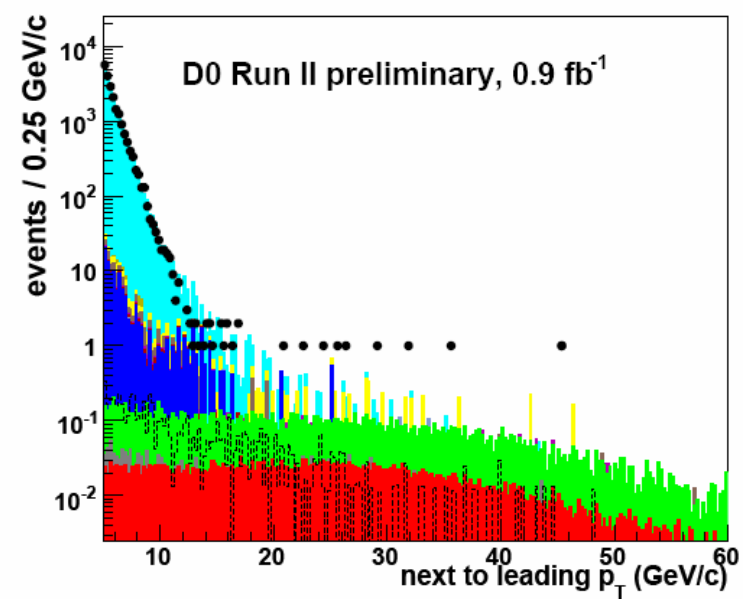
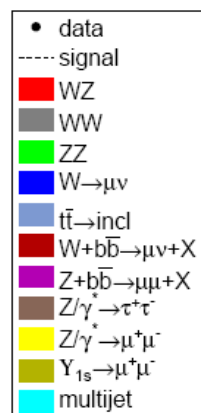
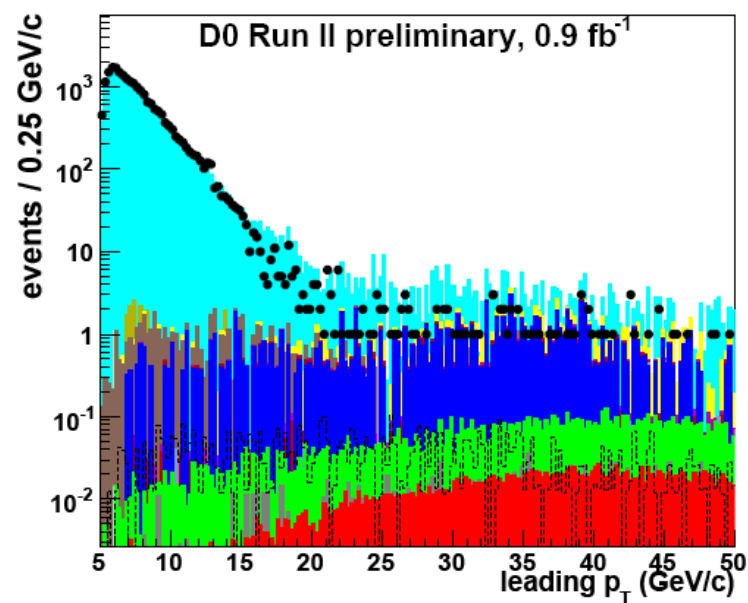
Cortes foram otimizados para

$R^{-1} = 300$ GeV.

Depois dos cortes o bg é desprezível. O alcance é limitado pelo sinal.



Outros bg (instrumentais)



2 same sign muons

D0 Note 5126-CONF v7

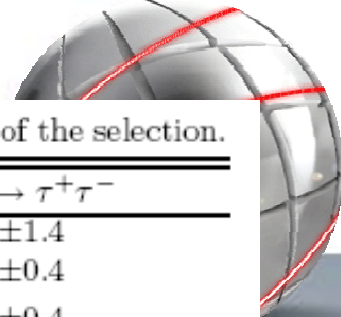


TABLE III: Number of events expected from background processes and observed in data at the different levels of the selection.

cut	QCD	WZ	ZZ	$W \rightarrow \mu\nu$	$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$
selection \mathcal{B}	14787±981	3.3±0.2	9.7±0.7	58±7	42±5	6.5±1.4
$M_{\mu^\pm\mu^\mp} \in [25 - 65] \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (a)	3452±232	0.66±0.05	0.70±0.06	16±3	4.2±1.0	1.7±0.4
$p_T^{\mu^2} < 35 \text{ GeV}/c$ (b)	3452±232	0.53±0.04	0.64±0.06	16±3	4.2±1.0	1.7±0.4
$p_T^{\mu^2} > 8 \text{ GeV}/c$ (c)	4.9±1.5	0.42±0.03	0.43±0.04	1.9±0.9	0.4±0.2	0.29±0.14
$p_T^{\mu^1} > 13 \text{ GeV}/c$ (d)	2.8±1.1	0.41±0.03	0.42±0.04	1.9±0.9	0.4±0.2	0.11±0.11
$M_{\mu^\pm\mu^\pm} \in [12 - 110] \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (e)	1.4±0.7	0.39±0.03	0.38±0.04	1.9±0.9	0.4±0.2	0.11±0.11
$M_T(\cancel{E}_T, p_T^{\mu^2}) \in [15 - 65] \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (f)	0.9±0.5	0.32±0.02	0.32±0.04	0.7±0.5	0.4±0.2	0
$\cancel{E}_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$ (g)	0.5±0.3	0.30±0.02	0.27±0.03	0.7±0.5	0.3±0.2	0
$\text{Sig}(\cancel{E}_T) > 12 \text{ GeV}^{1/2}$ (h)	0.19±0.19	0.198±0.015	0.16±0.02	0.7±0.5	0.21±0.14	0
$\cancel{E}_T \times p_T^{\mu^2} > 160 \text{ GeV}^2/c$ (i)	0.19±0.19	0.194±0.015	0.16±0.02	0.2±0.2	0.21±0.14	0



	Wbb	Zbb	WW	Υ_{1s}	tt	sum	data
selection \mathcal{B}	3.2±0.3	2.5±0.2	0.14±0.02	8.4±3.5	1.3±0.4	14922±981	15234
$M_{\mu^\pm\mu^\mp} \in [25 - 65] \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (a)	0.37±0.06	2.3±0.3	0.13±0.03	0.6±0.3	0.8±0.3	3479±232	3569
$p_T^{\mu^2} < 35 \text{ GeV}/c$ (b)	0.35±0.06	2.3±0.3	0.13±0.03	0.6±0.3	0.55±0.17	3479±232	3358
$p_T^{\mu^2} > 8 \text{ GeV}/c$ (c)	0.09±0.03	0.21±0.07	0.026±0.009	0	0.23±0.07	8.9±1.8	10
$p_T^{\mu^1} > 13 \text{ GeV}/c$ (d)	0.08±0.03	0.21±0.07	0.026±0.009	0	0.15±0.05	6.5±1.4	6
$M_{\mu^\pm\mu^\pm} \in [12 - 110] \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (e)	0.07±0.02	0.21±0.07	0.023±0.009	0	0	4.9±1.2	2
$M_T(\cancel{E}_T, p_T^{\mu^2}) \in [15 - 65] \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (f)	0.06±0.02	0.19±0.07	0.013±0.006	0	0	2.9±0.8	2
$\cancel{E}_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$ (g)	0.05±0.02	0.19±0.07	0.006±0.003	0	0	2.3±0.7	1
$\text{Sig}(\cancel{E}_T) > 12 \text{ GeV}^{1/2}$ (h)	0.03±0.015	0.16±0.06	0.006±0.003	0	0	1.7±0.6	1
$\cancel{E}_T \times p_T^{\mu^2} > 160 \text{ GeV}^2/c$ (i)	0.02±0.014	0.16±0.06	0.006±0.003	0	0	1.1±0.4	1



Conclusões

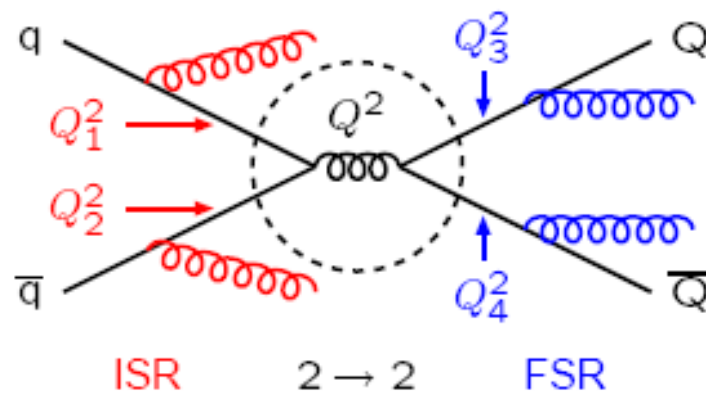


- O sinal de 2 leptons de mesmo sinal é promissor
- Precisamos de uma simulação mais detalhada
- O maior bg deve ser instrumental e proveniente de QCD
- Sinal de 2 muons reduz o bg de QCD
- Veremos o estudo no contexto do DZero.



The Parton-Shower Approach

$$2 \rightarrow n = (2 \rightarrow 2) \oplus \text{ISR} \oplus \text{FSR}$$



FSR = Final-State Rad.;
timelike shower

$$Q_i^2 \sim m^2 > 0 \text{ decreasing}$$

ISR = Initial-State Rad.;
spacelike shower

$$Q_i^2 \sim -m^2 > 0 \text{ increasing}$$

$2 \rightarrow 2 =$ hard scattering (on-shell):

$$\sigma = \iiint dx_1 dx_2 d\hat{t} f_i(x_1, Q^2) f_j(x_2, Q^2) \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{ij}}{d\hat{t}}$$

Shower evolution is viewed as a probabilistic process,
which occurs with unit total probability:
*the cross section is not directly affected,
but indirectly it is, via the changed event shape*