



Search for Quark Substructure by Dijet Angular Distributions in $p\bar{p}$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV

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Run Periods

Period	Run No.	SAM	Lum(pb)	Sum	Dates
0	138425-186598	0d	520	520	04-Feb-02 - 22-Aug-04
1	190697-195408	0h	130	650	07-Dec-04 - 18-Mar-05
2	195409-198379	0h	130	780	19-Mar-05 - 20-May-05
3	198380-201349	0h	100	880	21-May-05 - 19-Jul-05
4	201350-203799	0h	100	980	20-Jul-05 - 04-Sep-05
5	203819-206989	0i	150	1130	05-Sep-05 - 09-Nov-05
6	206990-210011	0i	120	1250	10-Nov-05 - 14-Jan-06
7	210012-212133	0i	50	1300	14-Jan-06 - 22-Feb-06
8	217990-222426	0i	210	1510	09-Jun-06 - 01-Sep-06
9	222529-228596	0i	200	1710	01-Sep-06 - 22-Nov-06
10	228664-233111	0i	290	2000	24-Nov-06 - 30-Jan-07
11	233133-237795	0j	260	2260	30-Jan-07 - 31-Mar-07
12	237845-241664	0j	180	2440	01-Apr-07 - 13-May-07

Data Summary

Quantities

- 2.4 fb^{-1} Integrated Luminosity
- 25 million Jet100 samples
- 10 nb constant trigger cross-section

Cuts

- $|\eta| < 2$
- $|Z_{\text{vertex}}| < 60 \text{ cm}$
- Missing E_T Singnificance $< 5 \sqrt{\text{GeV}}$

QCD Subprocesses

all quarks massless, averaging over initial quark colors

$$t = -s \sin^2(\theta/2), u = -s \cos^2(\theta/2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \Omega}(q\bar{q} \rightarrow q'\bar{q}') = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{9s} \frac{t^2 + u^2}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \Omega}(qq' \rightarrow qq') = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{9s} \frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \Omega}(q\bar{q} \rightarrow q\bar{q}) = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{9s} \left[\frac{t^2 + u^2}{s^2} + \frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2} - \frac{2u^2}{3st} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \Omega}(qq \rightarrow qq) = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{9s} \left[\frac{t^2 + s^2}{u^2} + \frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2} - \frac{2s^2}{3ut} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \Omega}(q\bar{q} \rightarrow gg) = \frac{8\alpha_s^2}{27s} (t^2 + u^2) \left(\frac{1}{tu} - \frac{9}{4s^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \Omega}(qg \rightarrow qg) = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{9s} (s^2 + u^2) \left(-\frac{1}{su} + \frac{9}{4t^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \Omega}(gg \rightarrow q\bar{q}) = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{24s} (t^2 + u^2) \left(\frac{1}{tu} - \frac{9}{4s^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \Omega}(gg \rightarrow gg) = \frac{9\alpha_s^2}{8s} \left(3 - \frac{ut}{s^2} - \frac{su}{4t^2} - \frac{st}{4u^2} \right)$$

$$\chi = \frac{1 + \cos\theta}{1 - \cos\theta}, \quad \cos\theta = \frac{\chi - 1}{\chi + 1}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\chi} = \frac{2\pi}{\{\chi+1\}^2} \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}, \quad \frac{t}{s} = \frac{-1}{\chi+1}, \quad \frac{u}{s} = \frac{-\chi}{\chi+1}$$

QCD Subprocesses with Substructure Modeling

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(qq \rightarrow qq) = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{9s} \left[\frac{t^2 + s^2}{u^2} + \frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2} - \frac{2s^2}{3ut} \right] + \frac{2\alpha_s}{9s} \frac{\eta}{\Lambda^2} \left[\frac{s^2}{t} + \frac{s^2}{u} \right] + \frac{2}{3s} \frac{s^2}{\Lambda^4}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(q\bar{q} \rightarrow q\bar{q}) = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{9s} \left[\frac{t^2 + u^2}{s^2} + \frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2} - \frac{2u^2}{3st} \right] + \frac{2\alpha_s}{9s} \frac{\eta}{\Lambda^2} \left[\frac{u^2}{t} + \frac{u^2}{s} \right] + \frac{2}{3s} \frac{u^2}{\Lambda^4}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(q\bar{q} \rightarrow q'\bar{q}') = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{9s} \frac{t^2 + u^2}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4s} \frac{u^2}{\Lambda^4}$$

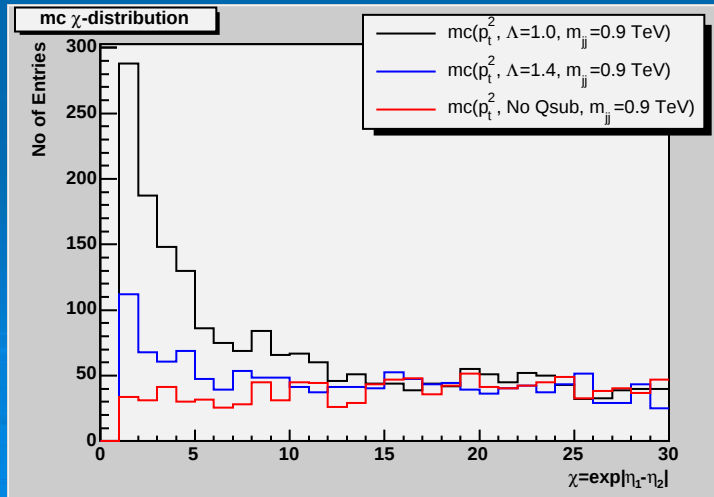
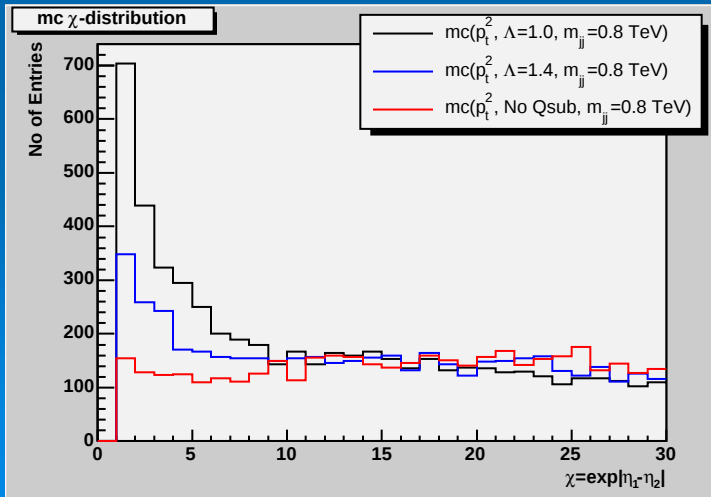
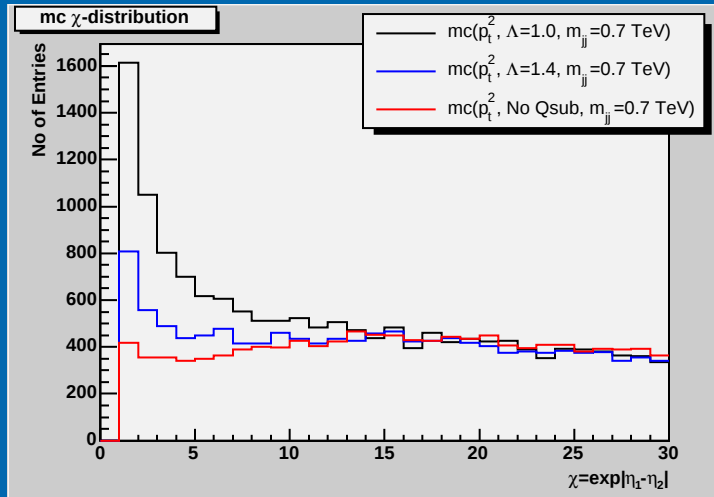
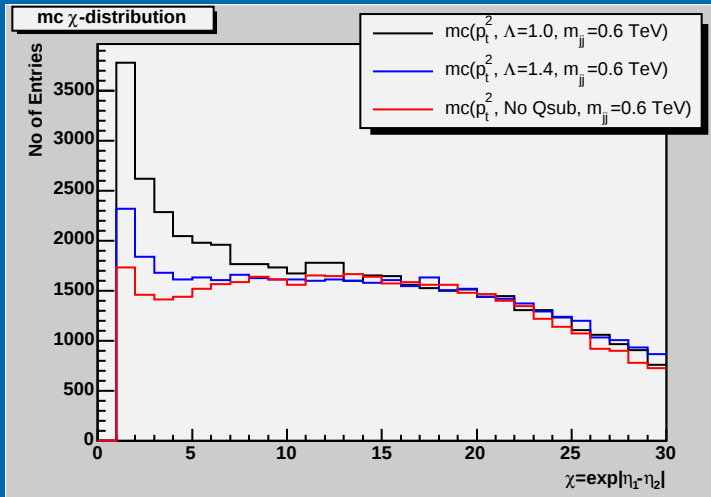
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(q\bar{q}' \rightarrow q\bar{q}') = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{9s} \frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2} + \frac{1}{4s} \frac{u^2}{\Lambda^4}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(qq' \rightarrow qq') = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{9s} \frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2} + \frac{1}{4s} \frac{s^2}{\Lambda^4}$$

The interference term $\left(\frac{\eta}{\Lambda} \right)$ is small, $\eta = \pm 1$.

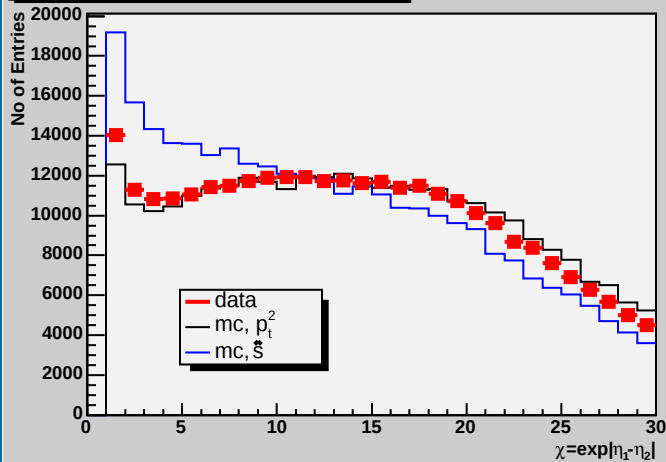
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\text{Rutherford}) \sim \frac{1}{s}, \quad \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\text{compositeness}) \sim \frac{s}{\Lambda^4}$$

QSub effects on mc χ -distribution

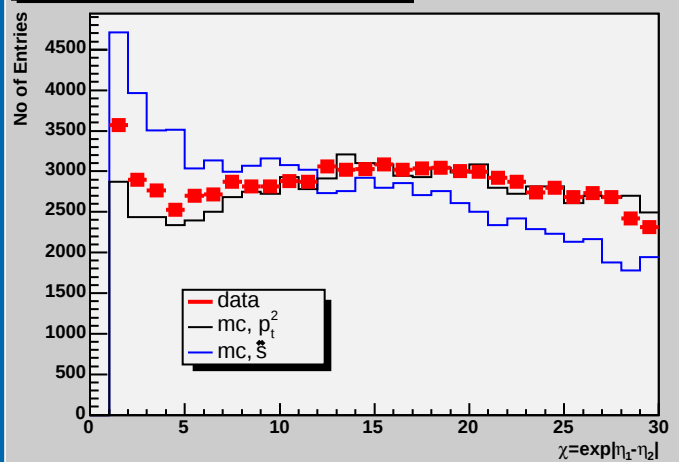


Data χ -Distribution Compared to no-qsub

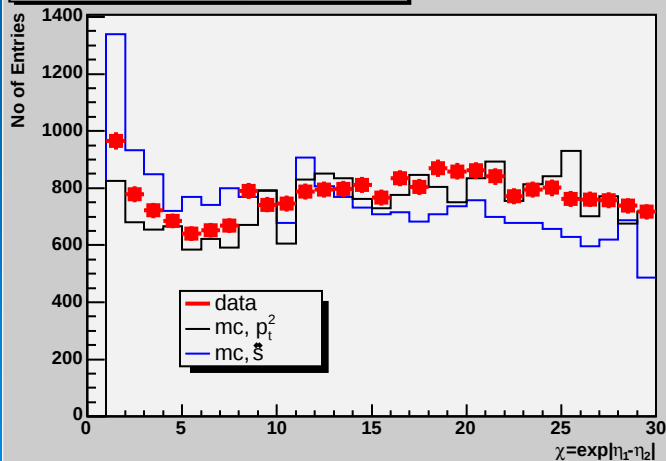
χ -distributions for $m_{jj}=0.6$ TeV Jets



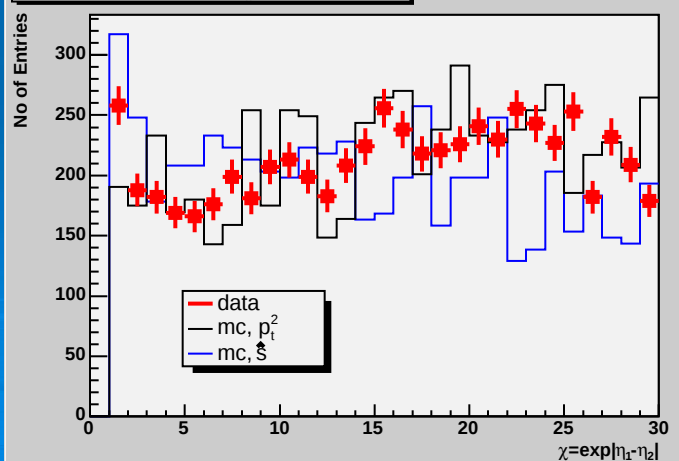
χ -distributions for $m_{jj}=0.7$ TeV Jets



χ -distributions for $m_{jj}=0.8$ TeV Jets

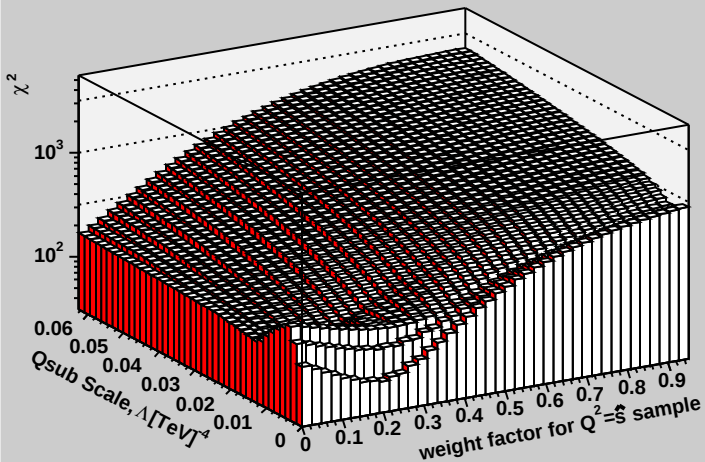


χ -distributions for $m_{jj}=0.9$ TeV Jets

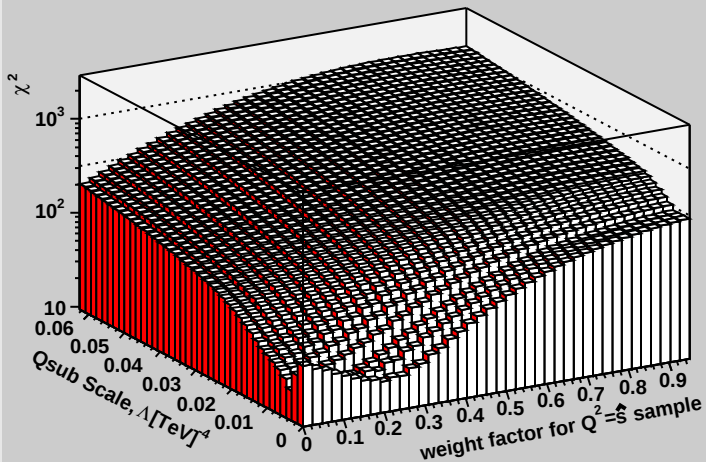


χ^2 -Distribution of varying Λ and Q^2 -mix

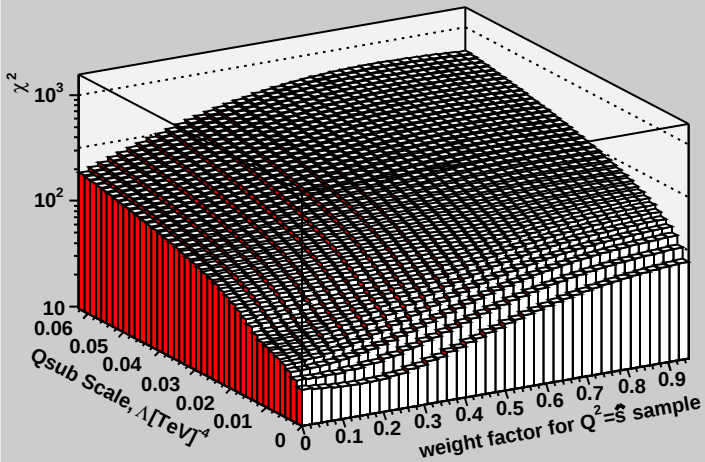
χ^2 distribution for $m_{jj} = 0.6$ TeV



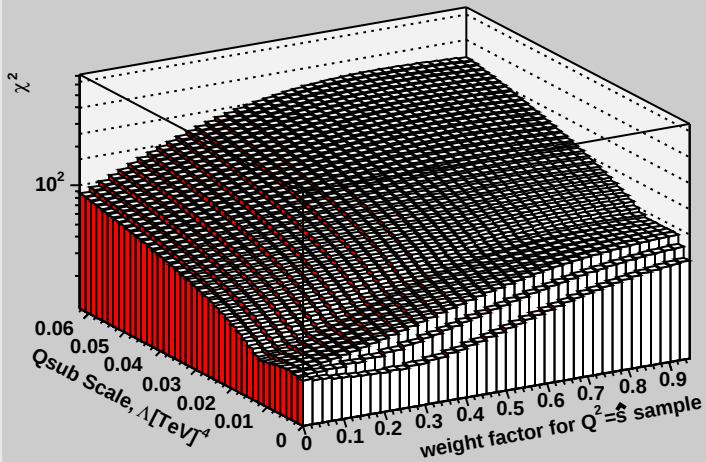
χ^2 distribution for $m_{jj} = 0.7$ TeV



χ^2 distribution for $m_{jj} = 0.8$ TeV

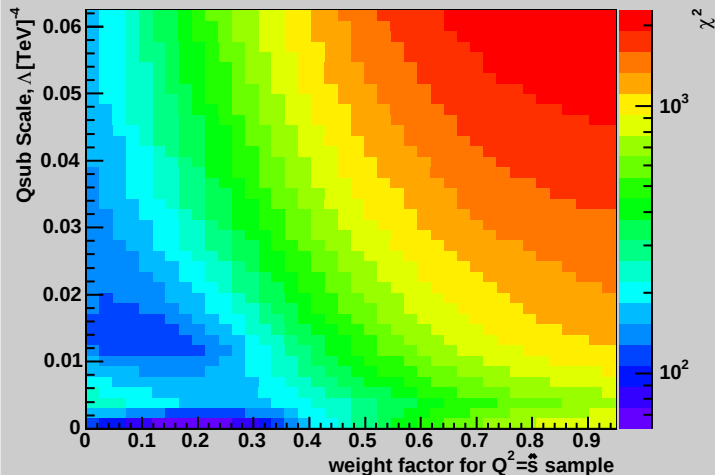


χ^2 distribution for $m_{jj} = 0.9$ TeV

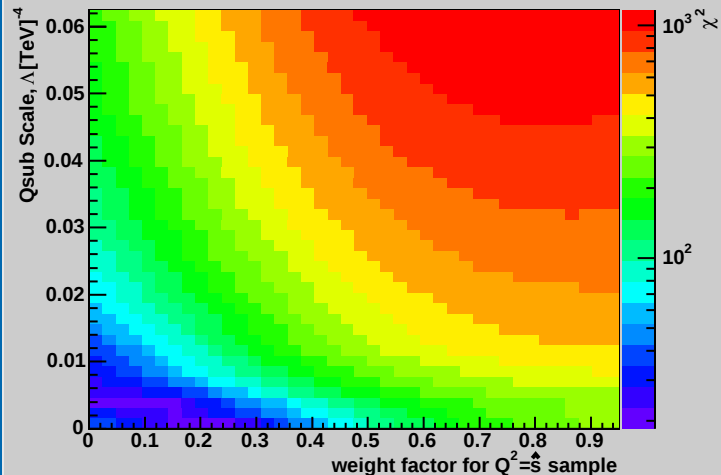


χ^2 -Distribution of varying Λ and Q^2 -mix

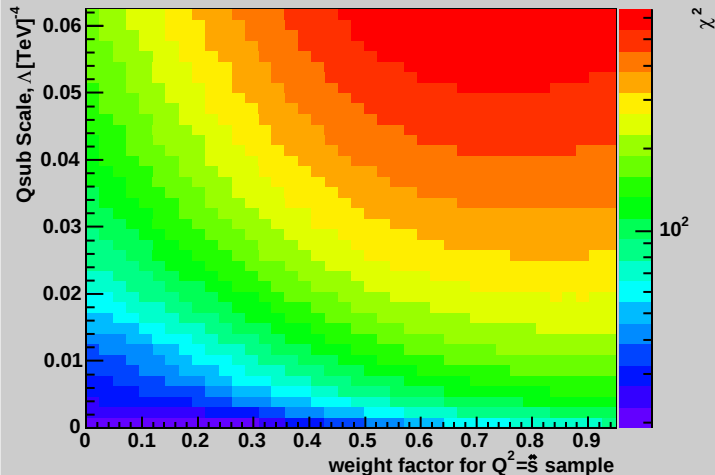
χ^2 distribution for $m_{jj} = 0.6$ TeV



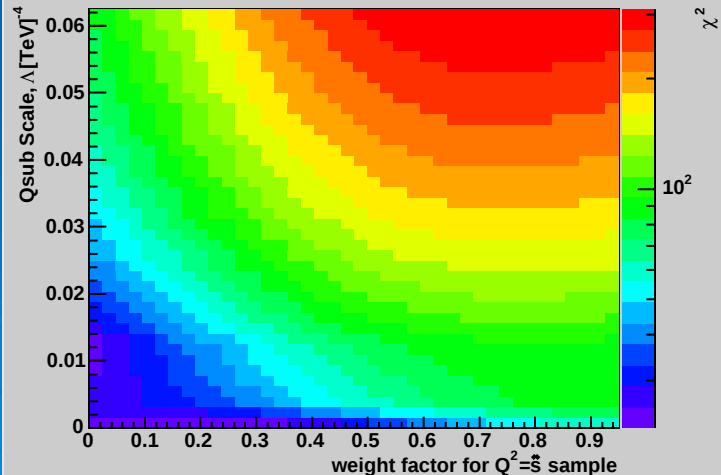
χ^2 distribution for $m_{jj} = 0.7$ TeV



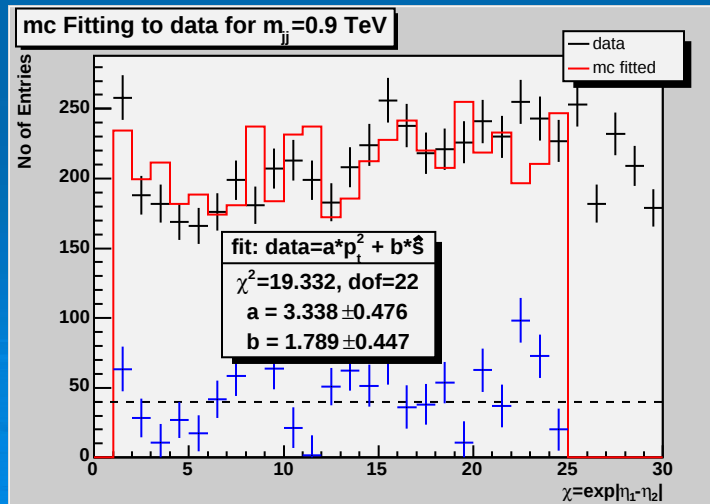
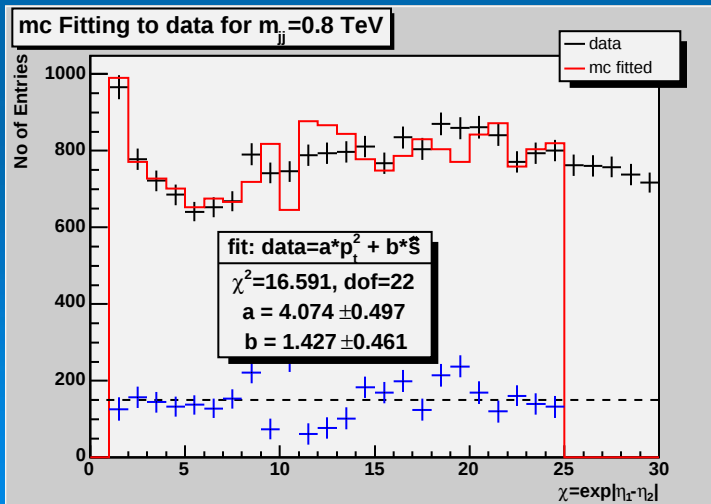
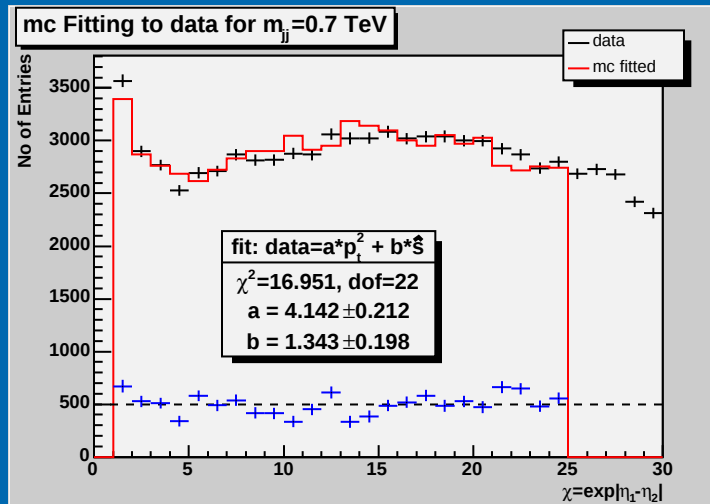
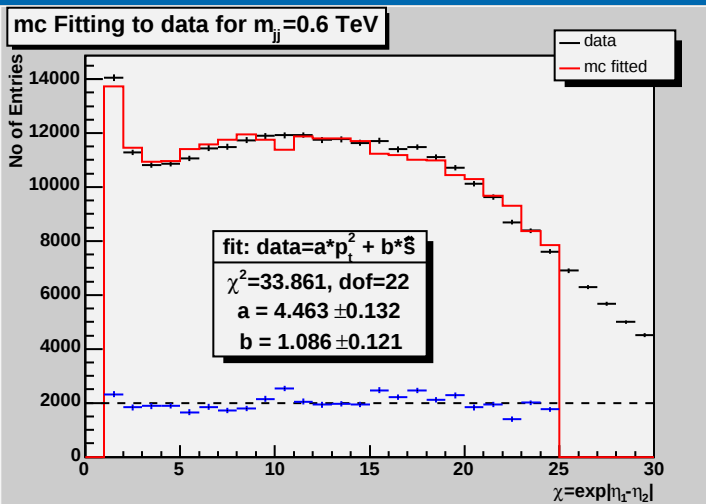
χ^2 distribution for $m_{jj} = 0.8$ TeV



χ^2 distribution for $m_{jj} = 0.9$ TeV

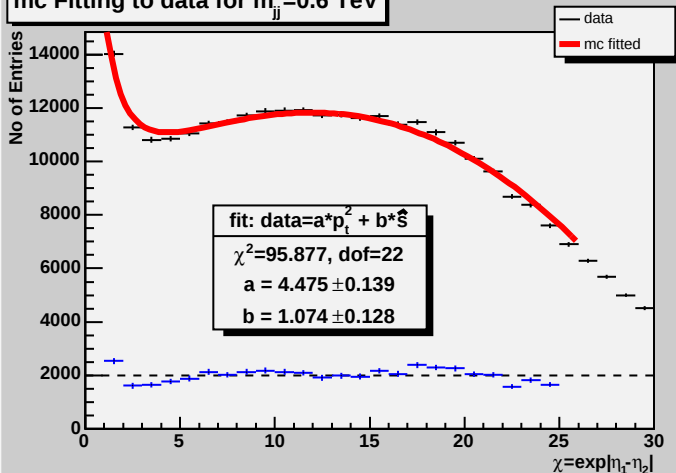


Least χ^2 Fit

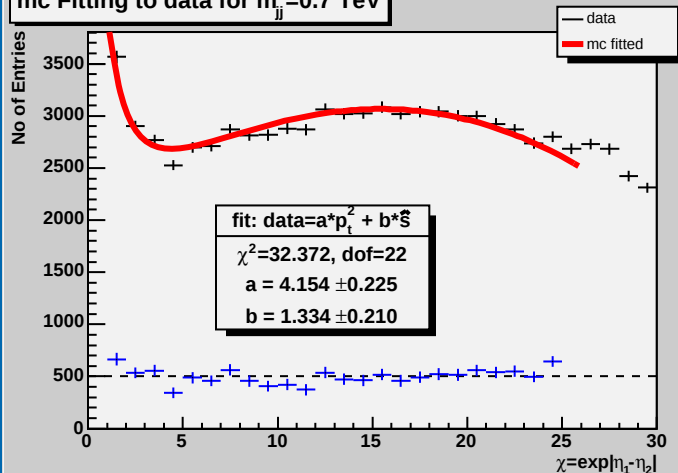


Least χ^2 Fit with Templates

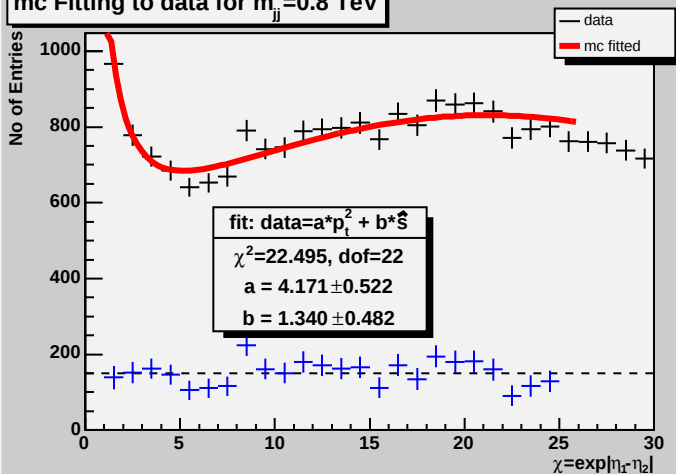
mc Fitting to data for $m_{jj}=0.6$ TeV



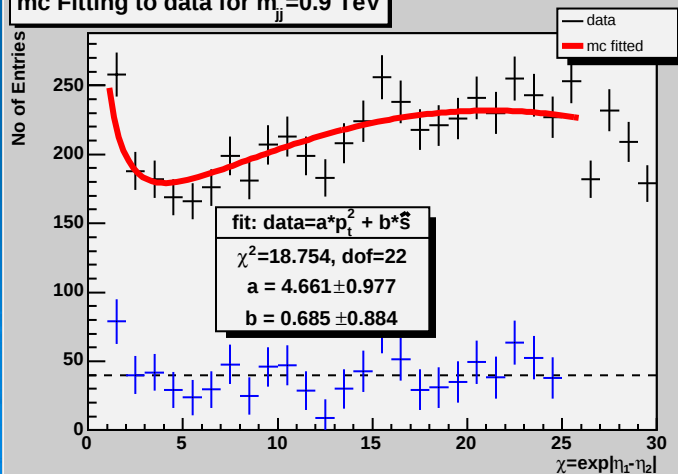
mc Fitting to data for $m_{jj}=0.7$ TeV



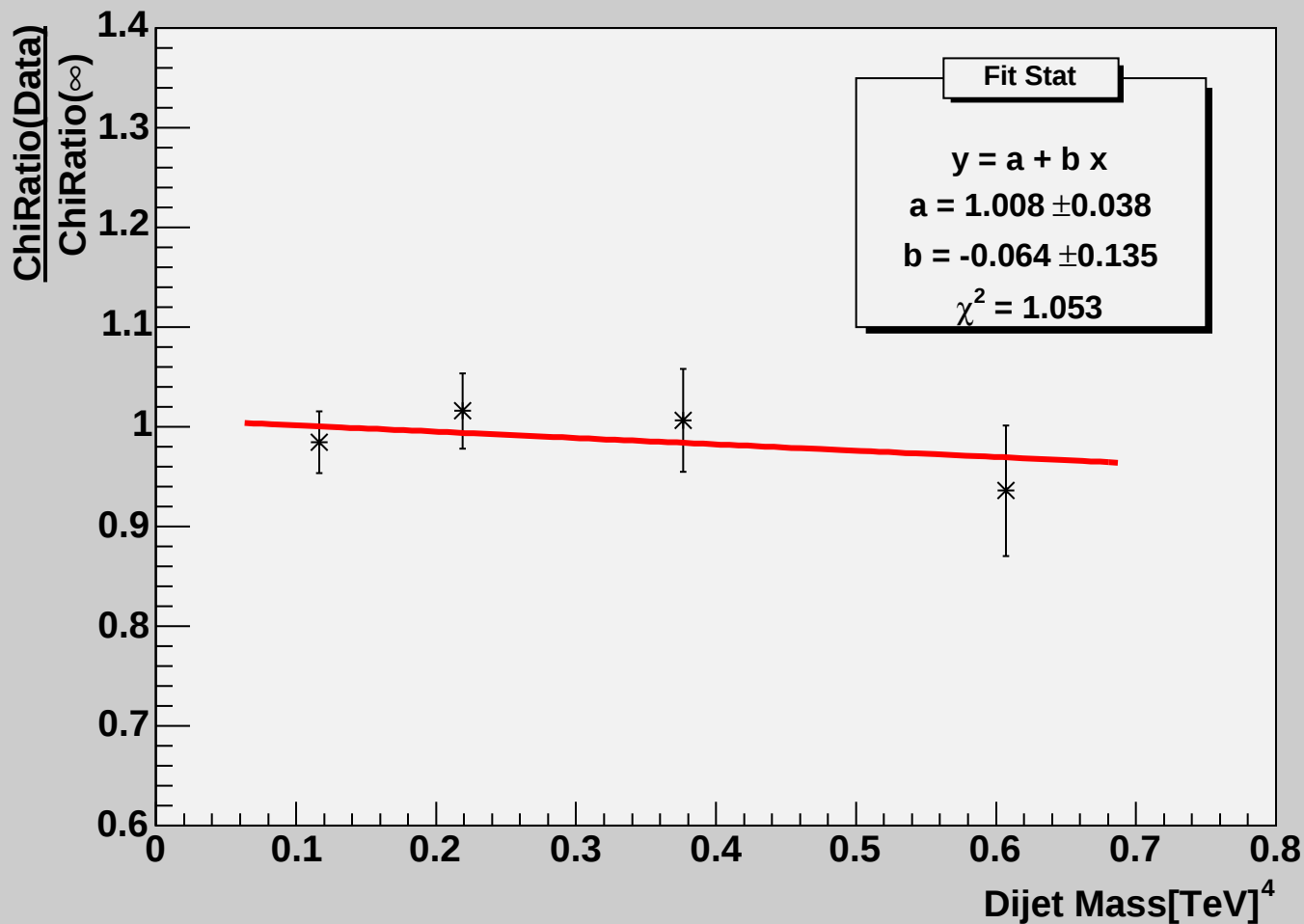
mc Fitting to data for $m_{jj}=0.8$ TeV



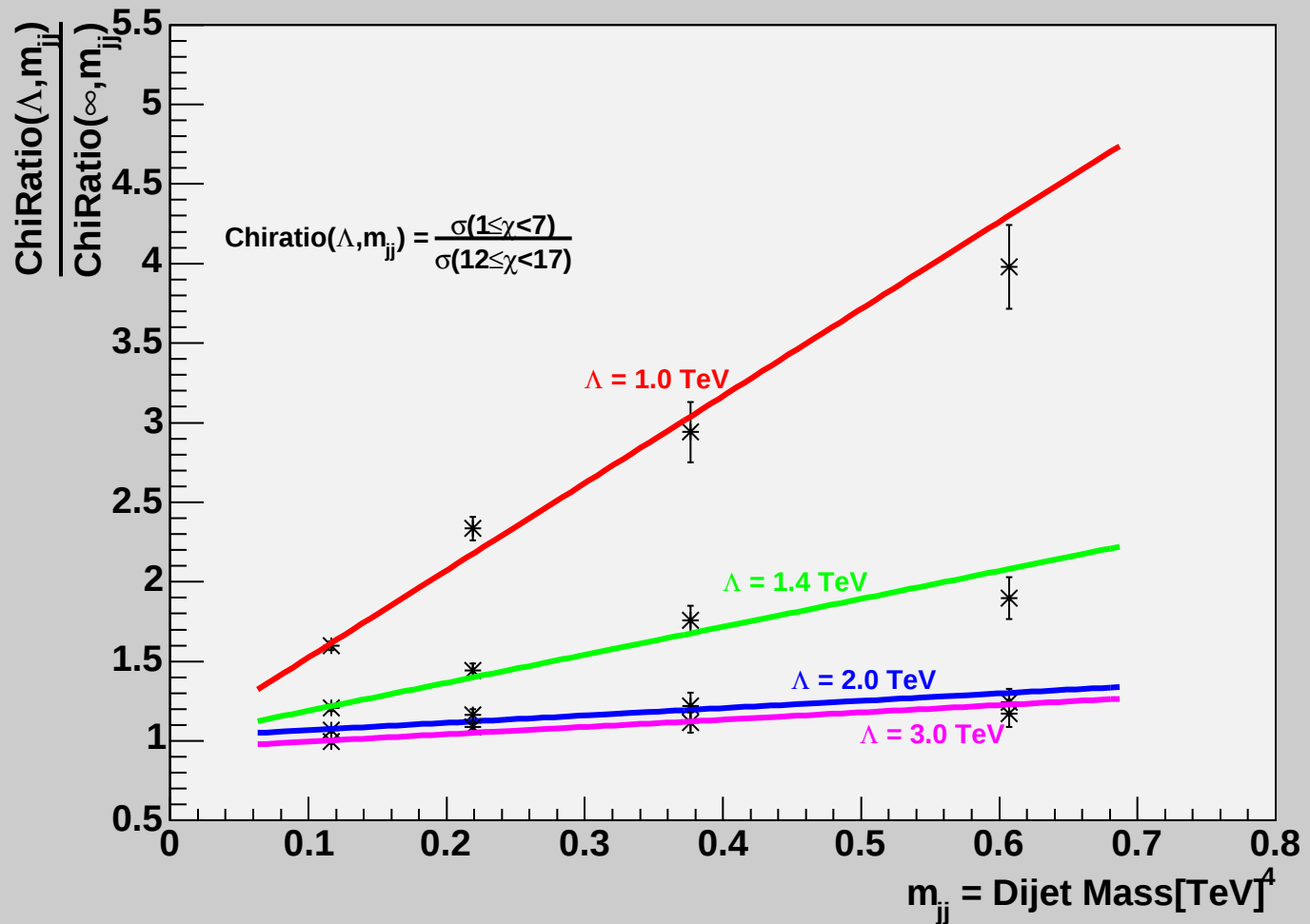
mc Fitting to data for $m_{jj}=0.9$ TeV



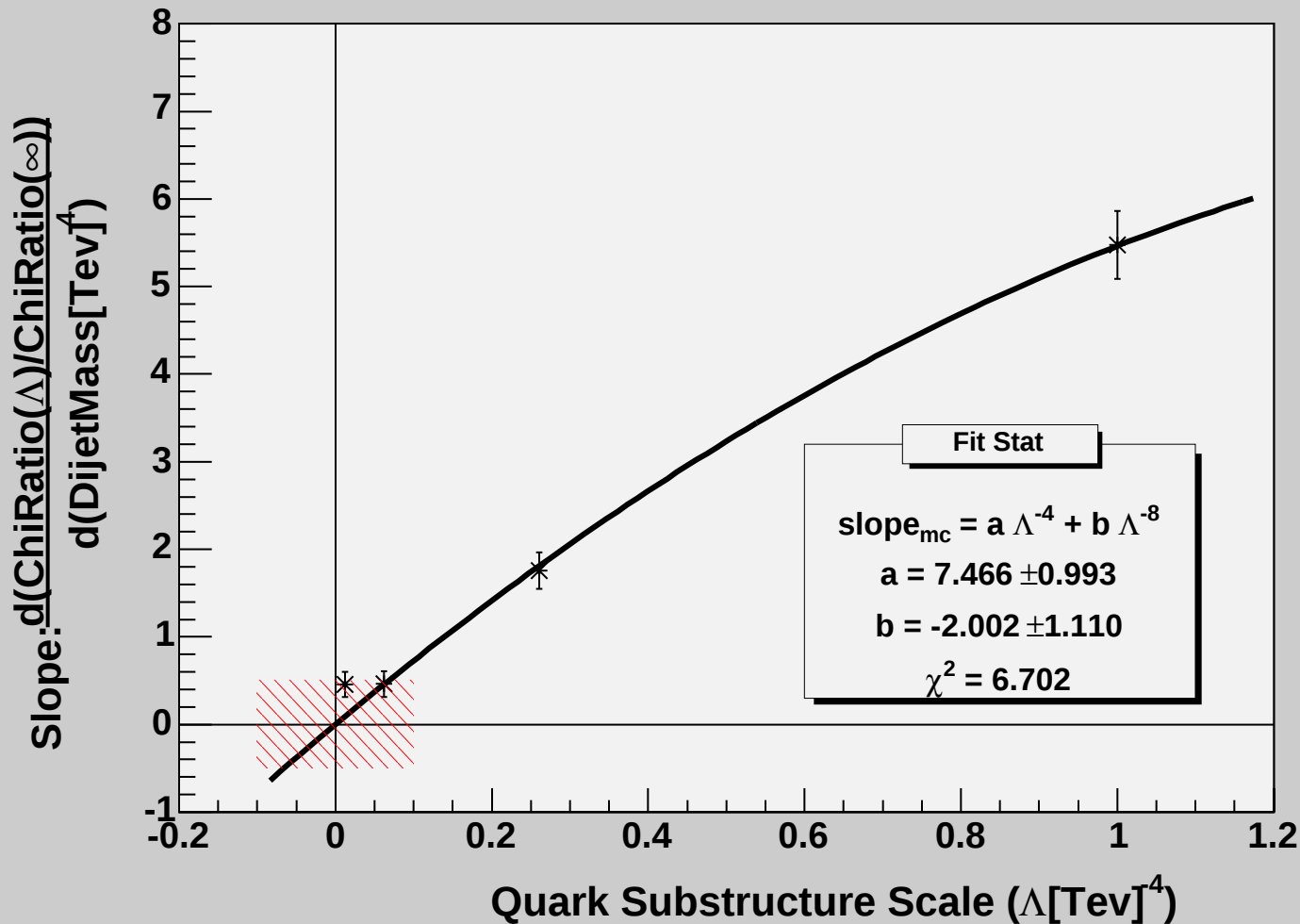
R ratio vs (jet-jet mass)⁴ for Data



R ratio vs (jet-jet mass)⁴

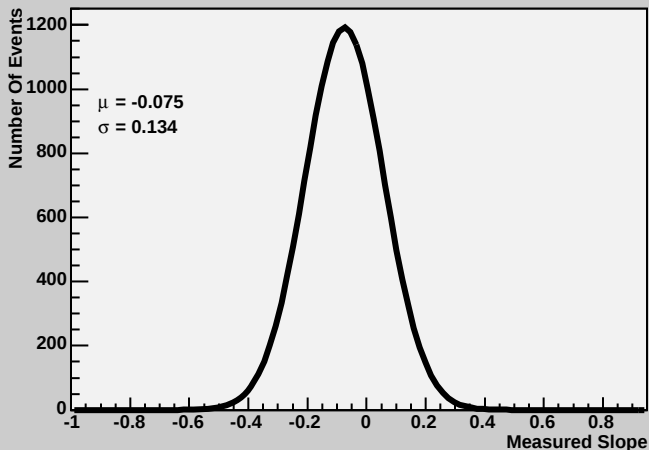


The Slopes vs $1/\Lambda^4$

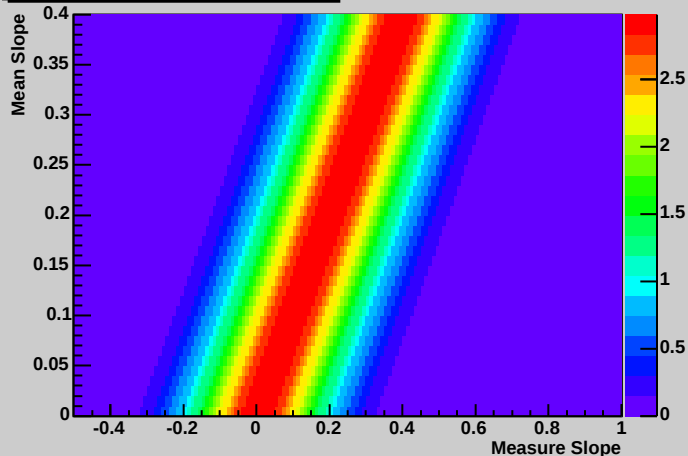


Pseudo Experiment w/ Feldman Cousins

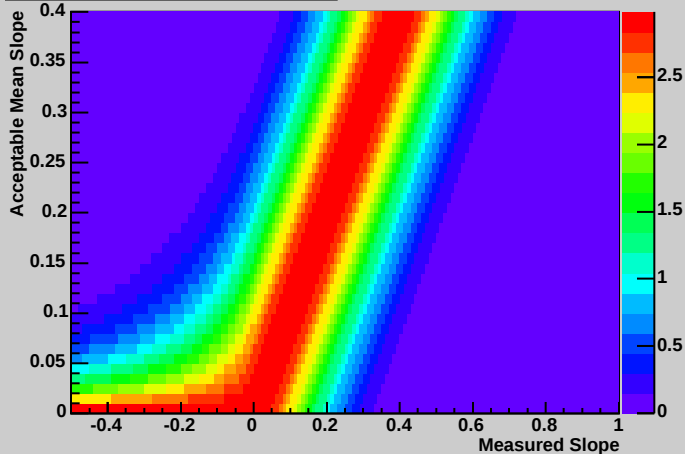
Result of Psuedo Experiment



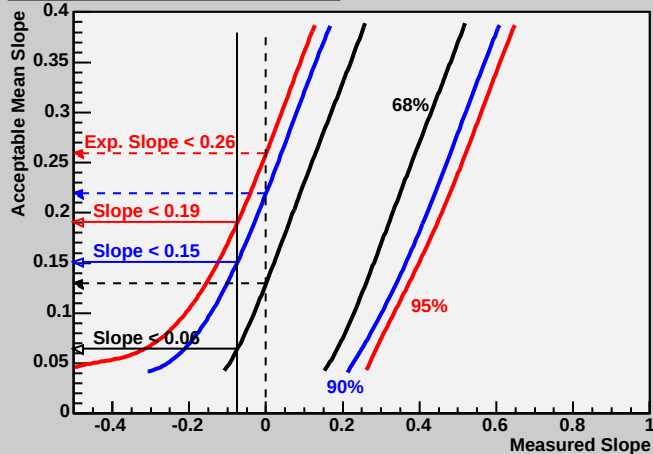
Signal vs Mean Distribution



Renormalized plot



Confidence Interval



Estimation of QSub Limit

