

An aerial photograph of Madison, Wisconsin, showing a dense urban grid, a large stadium, and a river. The image is faded and serves as a background for the text.

Vista@CDF

Broad Search for New Physics in 1 fb^{-1} of Tevatron Data

Pheno 07

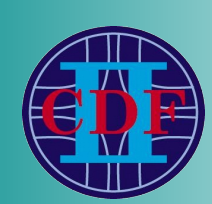
May 7 2007

Madison, WI

Georgios Choudalakis, **MIT**

for the **CDF** collaboration

- New Physics could appear in unexpected ways
 - Model Independence
 - Try to make sure we are not missing anything

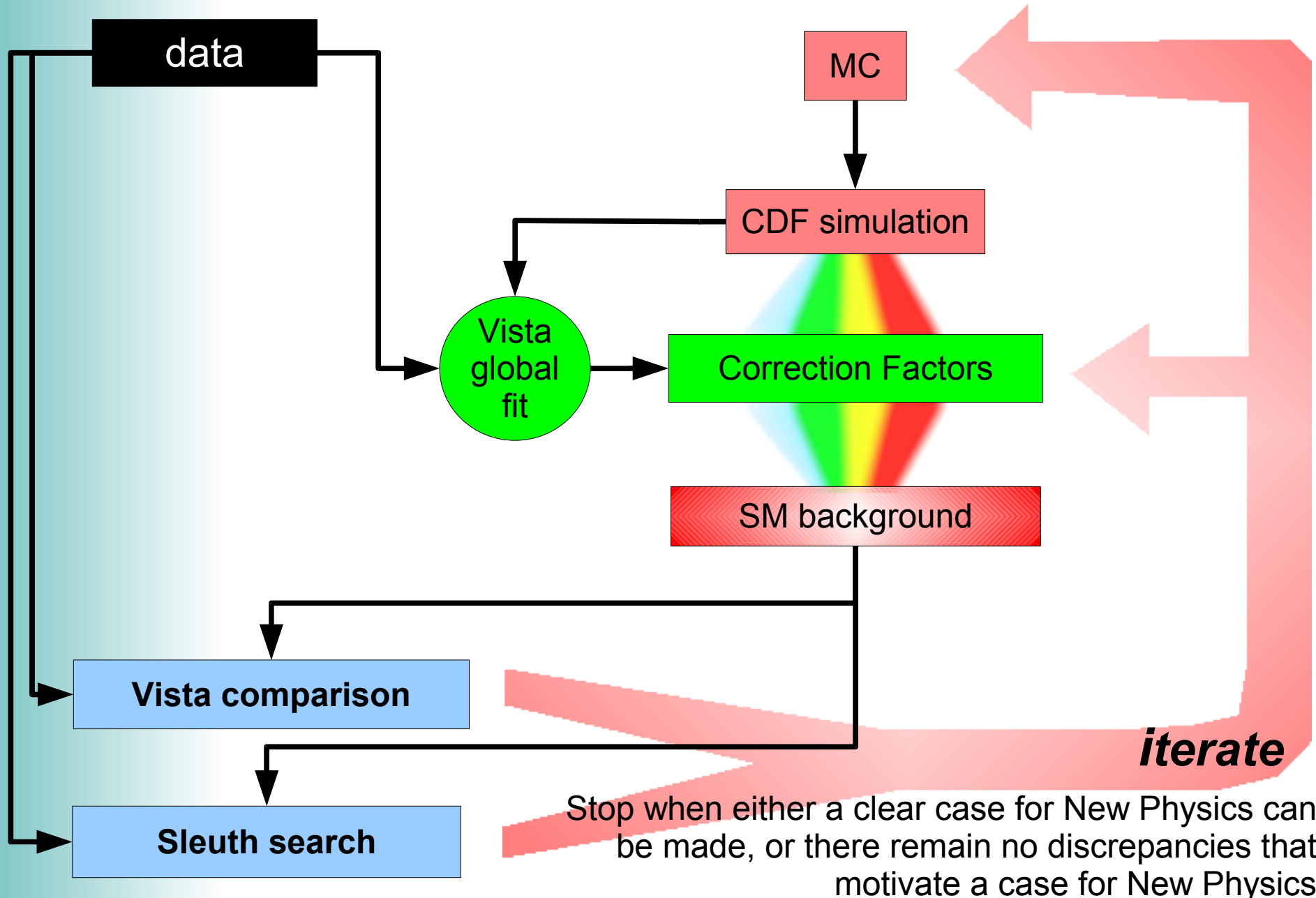


Vista Overview

- Addresses the question:
 - “How well can the Standard Model describe the high- p_T data?”
- Finds the SM background that best fits the data globally.
 - No distinction between “control” and “signal” regions.
- Examines the gross features of all final states where high- p_T data are observed. Checks for discrepancies in
 - final state **populations**
 - distribution **shapes**



Method

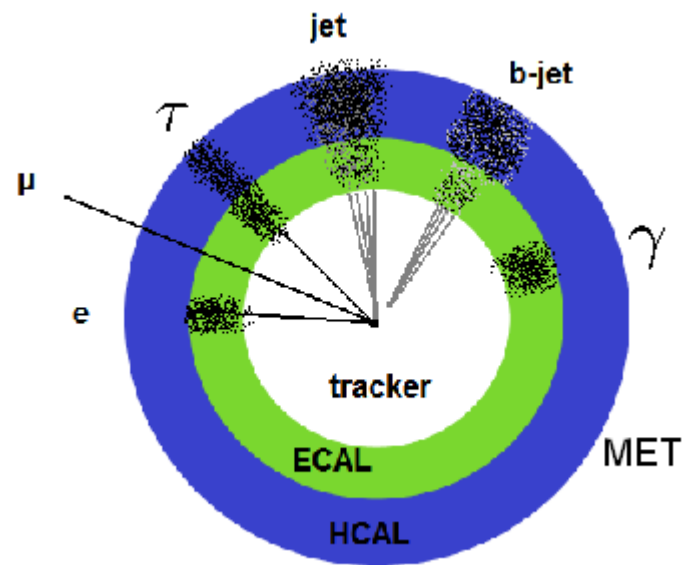
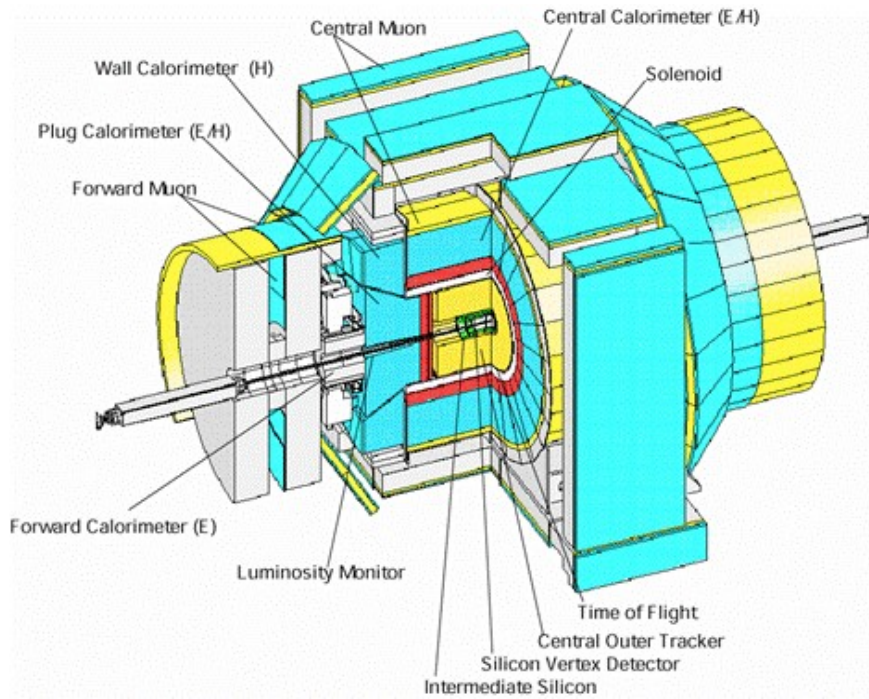


Stop when either a clear case for New Physics can be made, or there remain no discrepancies that motivate a case for New Physics



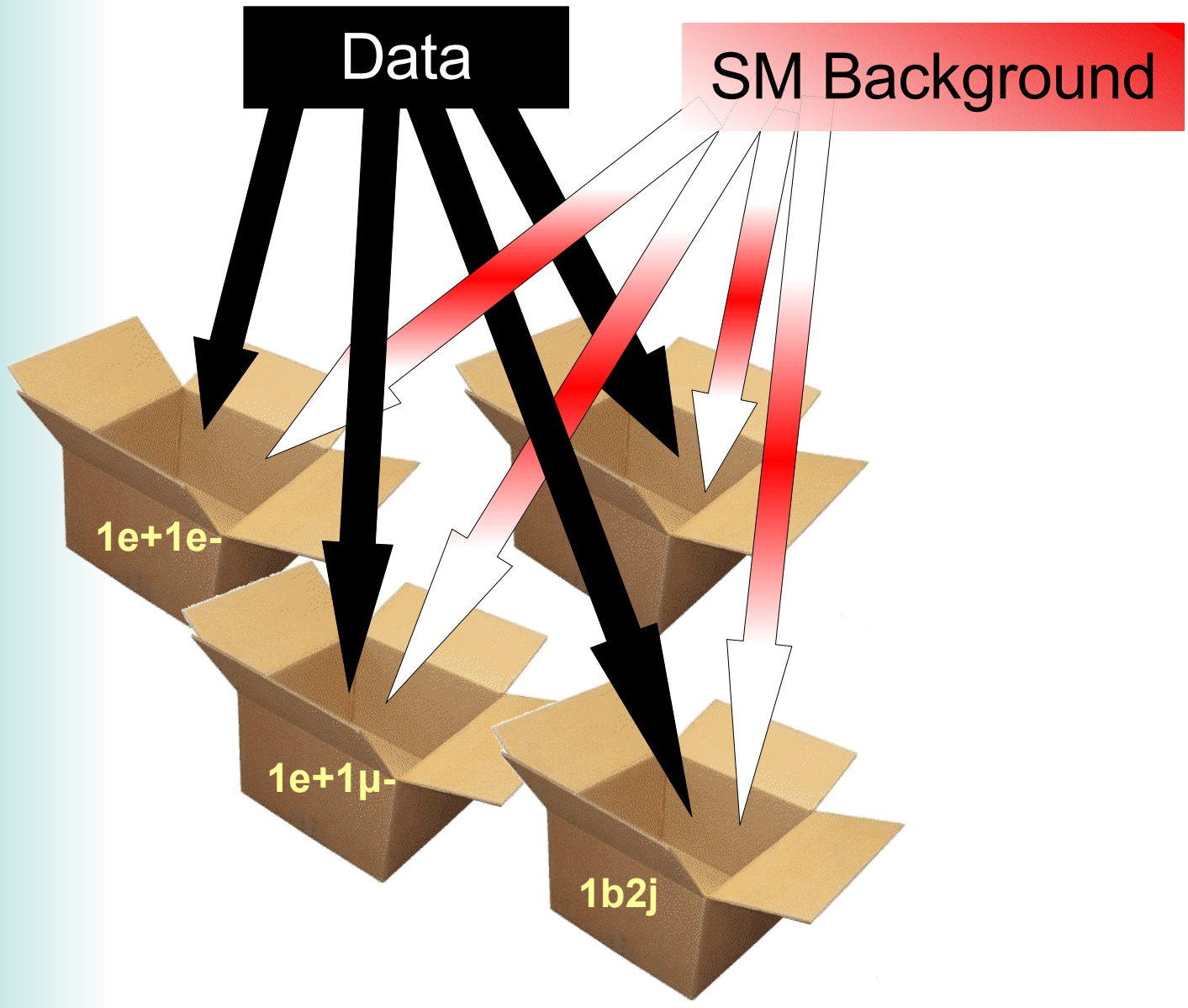
Event Selection

- Objects identified:
 - $e, \mu, \tau, \text{jet}, \text{b-jet}, \gamma, \text{Missing } E_T$
- Consider objects of $p_T > 17 \text{ GeV}$
- Consider events with any of the following:
 - $e, p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$
 - $\mu, p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$
 - $\gamma, p_T > 60 \text{ GeV}$
 - $\text{jet}, p_T > 40 \text{ GeV}$
 - additional diobject triggers





Partition in Final States





Correction Model

- What does it do?
 - It reweights the SM background events, to globally bring the background closer to what the SM@CDF is believed to be.
- What does it involve?
 - A minimal set of correction factors:
 - Integrated luminosity
 - k-factors ($= \sigma_{SM} / \sigma_{LO}$)
 - Particle misidentification probabilities
 - Particle identification efficiency scale factors*
 - Trigger efficiency scale factors*
 - External constraints + other details

* definition: *scale factor* = multiplicative factor that corrects the output of CDF simulation



The Global Fit

- The globally best fitting SM background is found by minimizing:

$$\chi^2(\vec{s}) = \left(\sum_{k \in \text{bins}} \chi_k^2(\vec{s}) \right) + \chi_{\text{constraints}}^2(\vec{s})$$

\vec{s} = set of correction factors

$\chi_k^2(\vec{s}) = \frac{(\text{Data}[k] - \text{SM}[k])^2}{\delta\text{SM}[k]^2 + \sqrt{\text{SM}[k]}}$

e.g. theoretical estimation of k-factors

$$\text{SM} = \text{Integrated Luminosity} \times \text{Acceptance} \times \{\sigma_{\text{LO}} \times \text{k-factors}\} \times \{\text{ID and misID probabilities}\} \times \{\text{Trigger Efficiencies}\}$$

- All the data are used during the fit, and all the correction factors are found simultaneously.

And now, time for the Results



344 final states contain a lot of information

- Table including all Vista final states with at least 10 data events observed
- The background uncertainties are only statistical.

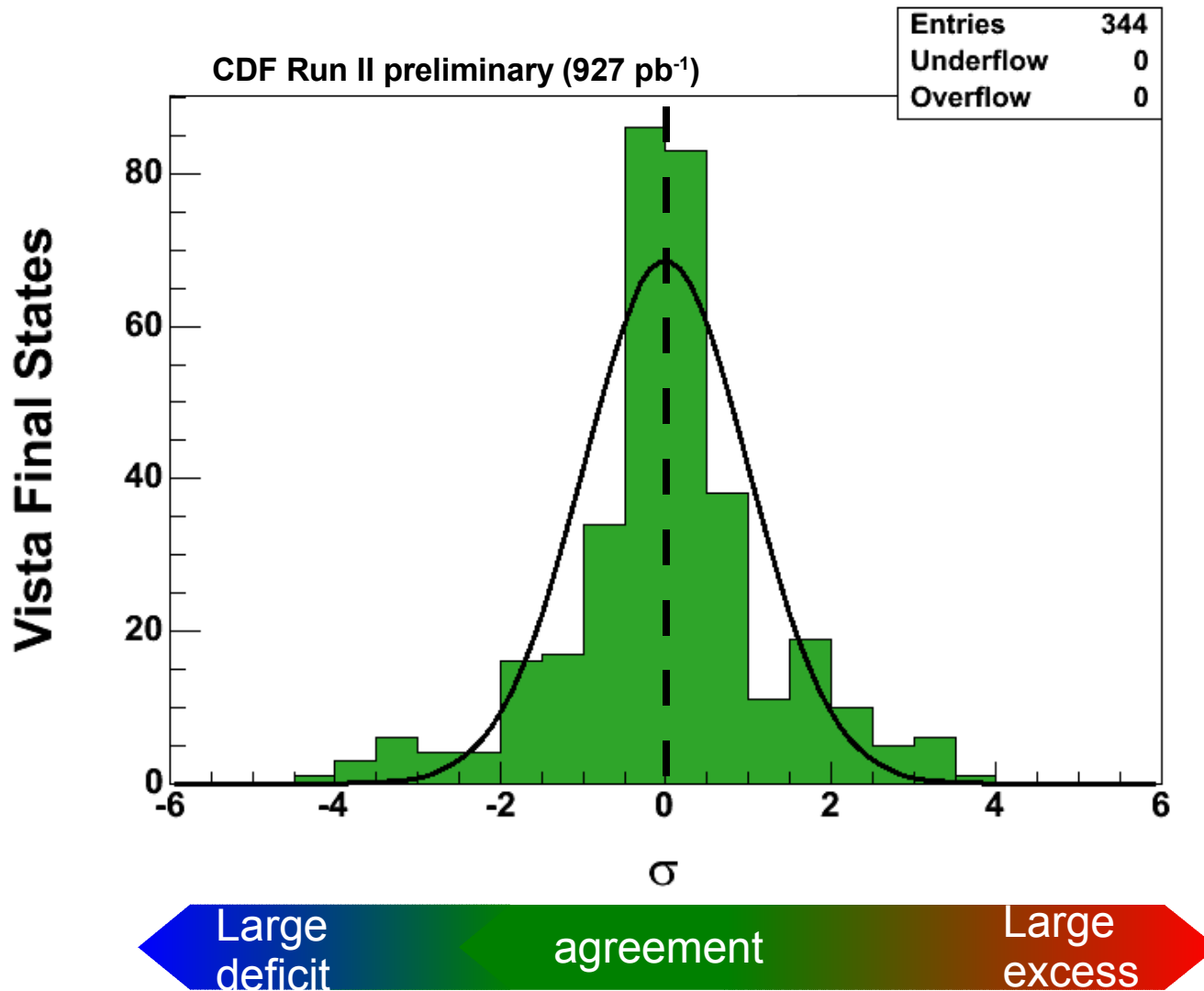
Final State	Data	Background	Final State	Data	Background	Final State	Data	Background
3j τ +	71	113.7 \pm 3.6	2e+j	13	9.8 \pm 2.2	e+ γ \not{p}	141	144.2 \pm 6
5j	1661	1902.9 \pm 50.8	2e+e-	12	4.8 \pm 1.2	e+ μ - \not{p}	54	42.6 \pm 2.7
2j τ +	233	296.5 \pm 5.6	2e+	23	36.1 \pm 3.8	e+ μ + \not{p}	13	10.9 \pm 1.3
be+j	2207	2015.4 \pm 28.7	2b $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	327	335.8 \pm 7	e+ μ -	153	127.6 \pm 4.2
3j $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	35436	37294.6 \pm 524.3	2b $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	187	173.1 \pm 7.1	e+j	386880	392614 \pm 5031.8
e+3j \not{p}	1954	1751.6 \pm 42	2b3j $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	28	33.5 \pm 5.5	e+j2 γ	14	15.9 \pm 2.9
be+2j	798	695.3 \pm 13.3	2b2j $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	355	326.3 \pm 8.4	e+j τ +	79	79.3 \pm 2.9
3j \not{p} $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	811	967.5 \pm 38.4	2b2j $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	56	80.2 \pm 5	e+j τ -	162	148.8 \pm 7.6
e+ μ +	26	11.6 \pm 1.5	2b2j γ	16	15.4 \pm 3.6	e+j \not{p}	58648	57391.7 \pm 661.6
e+ γ	636	551.2 \pm 11.2	2b γ	37	31.7 \pm 4.8	e+j γ \not{p}	52	76.2 \pm 9
e+3j	28656	27281.5 \pm 405.2	2bj $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	415	393.8 \pm 9.1	e+j μ - \not{p}	22	13.1 \pm 1.7
b5j	131	95 \pm 4.7	2bj $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	161	195.8 \pm 8.3	e+j μ -	28	26.8 \pm 2.3
j2 τ +	50	85.6 \pm 8.2	2bj \not{p} $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	28	23.2 \pm 2.6	e+e-4j	103	113.5 \pm 5.9
j τ + τ -	74	125 \pm 13.6	2bj γ	25	24.7 \pm 4.3	e+e-3j	456	473 \pm 14.6
b \not{p} $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	10	29.5 \pm 4.6	2be+2j \not{p}	15	12.3 \pm 1.6	e+e-2j \not{p}	30	39 \pm 4.6
e+j γ	286	369.4 \pm 21.1	2be+2j	30	30.5 \pm 2.5	e+e-2j	2149	2152 \pm 40.1
e+j \not{p} τ -	29	14.2 \pm 1.8	2be+j	28	29.1 \pm 2.8	e+e- τ +	14	11.1 \pm 2
2j $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	96502	92437.3 \pm 1354.5	2be+	48	45.2 \pm 3.7	e+e- \not{p}	491	487.9 \pm 12
be+3j	356	298.6 \pm 7.7	τ + τ -	498	428.5 \pm 22.7	e+e- γ	127	132.3 \pm 4.2
8j	11	6.1 \pm 2.5	γ τ +	177	204.4 \pm 5.4	e+e-j	10726	10669.3 \pm 123.5
7j	57	35.6 \pm 4.9	γ \not{p}	1952	1945.8 \pm 77.1	e+e-j \not{p}	157	144 \pm 11.2
6j	335	298.4 \pm 14.7	μ + τ +	18	19.8 \pm 2.3	e+e-j γ	26	45.6 \pm 4.7
4j $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	39665	40898.8 \pm 649.2	μ + τ -	151	179.1 \pm 4.7	e+e-	58344	58575.6 \pm 603.9
4j $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	8241	8403.7 \pm 144.7	μ + \not{p}	321351	320500 \pm 3475.5	b6j	24	15.5 \pm 2.3
4j2 γ	38	57.5 \pm 11	μ + \not{p} τ -	22	25.8 \pm 2.7	b4j $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	13	9.2 \pm 1.8
4j τ +	20	36.9 \pm 2.4	μ + γ	269	285.5 \pm 5.9	b4j $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	464	499.2 \pm 12.4
4j \not{p} $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	516	525.2 \pm 34.5	μ + γ \not{p}	269	282.2 \pm 6.6	b3j $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	5354	5285 \pm 72.4
4j γ \not{p}	28	53.8 \pm 11	μ + μ - \not{p}	49	61.4 \pm 3.5	b3j $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	1639	1558.9 \pm 24.1
4j γ	3693	3827.2 \pm 112.1	μ + μ - γ	32	29.9 \pm 2.6	b3j \not{p} $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	111	116.8 \pm 11.2
4j μ +	576	568.2 \pm 26.1	μ + μ -	10648	10845.6 \pm 96	b3j γ	182	194.1 \pm 8.8
4j μ + \not{p}	232	224.7 \pm 8.5	j2 γ	2196	2200.3 \pm 35.2	b3j μ + \not{p}	37	34.1 \pm 2
4j μ + μ -	17	20.1 \pm 2.5	j2 γ \not{p}	38	27.3 \pm 3.2	b3j μ +	47	52.2 \pm 3
3 γ	13	24.2 \pm 3	j τ +	563	585.7 \pm 10.2	b2 γ	15	14.6 \pm 2.1
3j $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	75894	75939.2 \pm 1043.9	j \not{p} $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	4183	4209.1 \pm 56.1	b2j $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	8812	8576.2 \pm 97.9
3j2 γ	145	178.1 \pm 7.4	j γ	49052	48743 \pm 546.3	b2j $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	4691	4646.2 \pm 57.7
3j \not{p} $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	20	30.9 \pm 14.4	j γ τ +	106	104 \pm 4.1	b2j \not{p} $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	198	209.2 \pm 8.3
3j γ τ +	13	11 \pm 2	j γ \not{p}	913	965.2 \pm 41.5	b2j γ	429	425.1 \pm 13.1
3j γ \not{p}	83	102.9 \pm 11.1	j μ +	33462	34026.7 \pm 510.1	b2j μ + \not{p}	46	40.1 \pm 2.7
3j γ	11424	11506.4 \pm 190.6	j μ + τ -	29	37.5 \pm 4.5	b2j μ +	56	60.6 \pm 3.4
3j μ + \not{p}	1114	1118.7 \pm 27.1	j μ + \not{p} τ -	10	9.6 \pm 2.1	b τ +	19	19.9 \pm 2.2
3j μ + μ -	61	84.5 \pm 9.2	j μ + \not{p}	45728	46316.4 \pm 568.2	b γ	976	1034.8 \pm 15.6
3j μ +	2132	2168.7 \pm 64.2	j μ + γ \not{p}	78	69.8 \pm 9.9	b γ \not{p}	18	16.7 \pm 3.1
3bj $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	14	9.3 \pm 1.9	j μ + γ	70	98.4 \pm 12.1	b μ +	303	263.5 \pm 7.9
2 τ +	316	290.8 \pm 24.2	j μ + μ -	1977	2093.3 \pm 74.7	b μ + \not{p}	204	218.1 \pm 6.4
2 γ \not{p}	161	176 \pm 9.1	e+4j	7144	6661.9 \pm 147.2	bj $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	9060	9275.7 \pm 87.8
2 γ	8482	8349.1 \pm 84.1	e+4j \not{p}	403	363 \pm 9.9	bj $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	7236	7030.8 \pm 74
2j $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	93408	92789.5 \pm 1138.2	e+3j τ -	11	7.6 \pm 1.6	bj2 γ	13	17.6 \pm 3.3
2j2 γ	645	612.6 \pm 18.8	e+3j γ	27	21.7 \pm 3.4	bj τ +	13	12.9 \pm 1.8
2j τ + τ -	15	25 \pm 3.5	e+2 γ	47	74.5 \pm 5	bj \not{p} $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	53	60.4 \pm 19.9
2j \not{p} $\Sigma p_T > 400$ GeV	74	106 \pm 7.8	e+2j	126665	122457 \pm 1672.6	bj γ	937	989.4 \pm 20.6
2j \not{p} $\Sigma p_T < 400$ GeV	43	37.7 \pm 100.2	e+2j τ -	53	37.3 \pm 3.9	bj γ \not{p}	34	30.5 \pm 4
2j γ	33684	33259.9 \pm 397.6	e+2j τ +	20	24.7 \pm 2.3	bj μ + \not{p}	104	112.6 \pm 4.4
2j γ τ +	48	41.4 \pm 3.4	e+2j \not{p}	12451	12130.1 \pm 159.4	bj μ +	173	141.4 \pm 4.8
2j γ \not{p}	403	425.2 \pm 29.7	e+2j γ	101	88.9 \pm 6.1	be+3j \not{p}	68	52.2 \pm 2.2
2j μ + \not{p}	7287	7320.5 \pm 118.9	e+ τ -	609	555.9 \pm 10.2	be+2j \not{p}	87	65 \pm 3.3
2j μ + γ \not{p}	13	12.6 \pm 2.7	e+ τ +	225	211.2 \pm 4.7	be+ \not{p}	330	347.2 \pm 6.9
2j μ + γ	41	35.7 \pm 6.1	e+ \not{p}	476424	479572 \pm 5361.2	be+j \not{p}	211	176.6 \pm 5
2j μ + μ -	374	394.2 \pm 24.8	e+ \not{p} τ -	48	35 \pm 2.7	be+e-j	22	34.6 \pm 2.6
2j μ +	9513	9362.3 \pm 166.8	e+ \not{p} τ +	20	18.7 \pm 1.9	be+e-	62	55 \pm 3.1

CDF Run II preliminary (927 pb⁻¹)



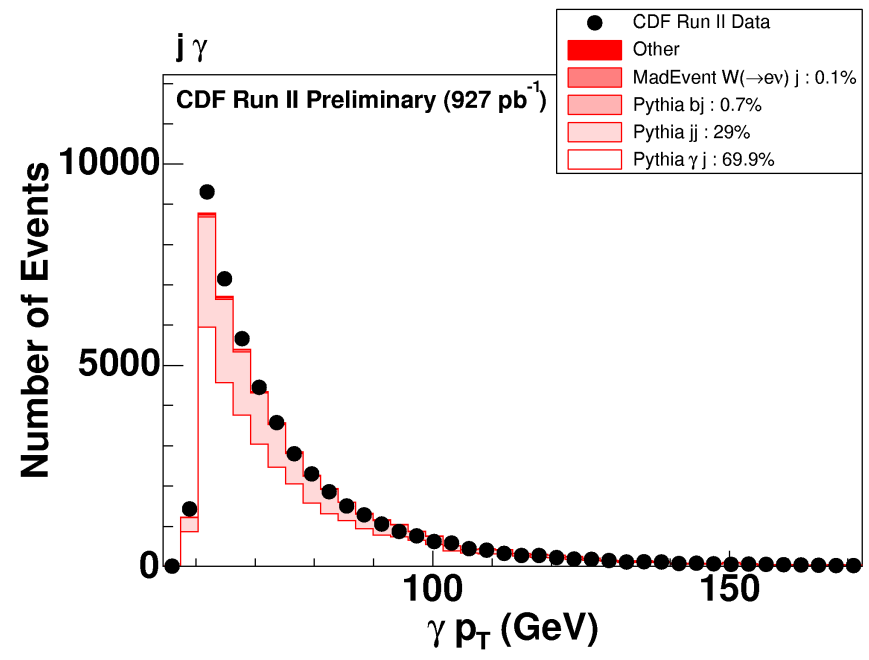
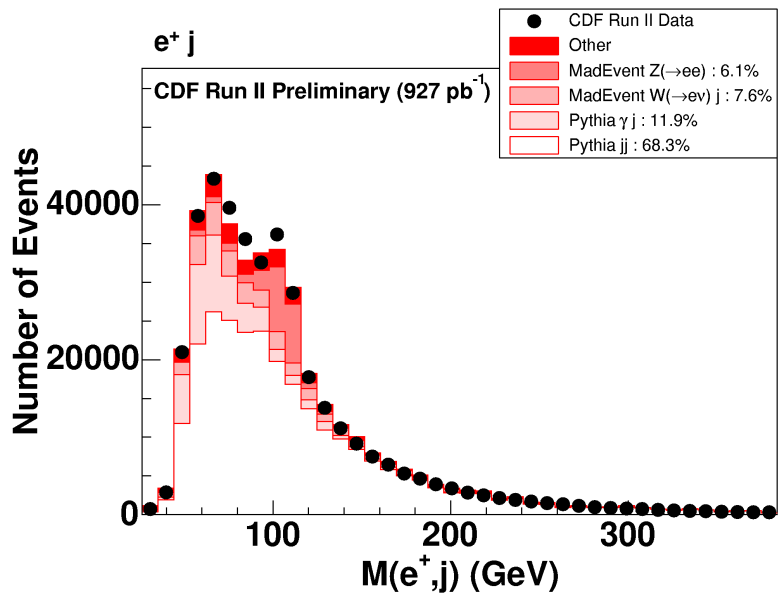
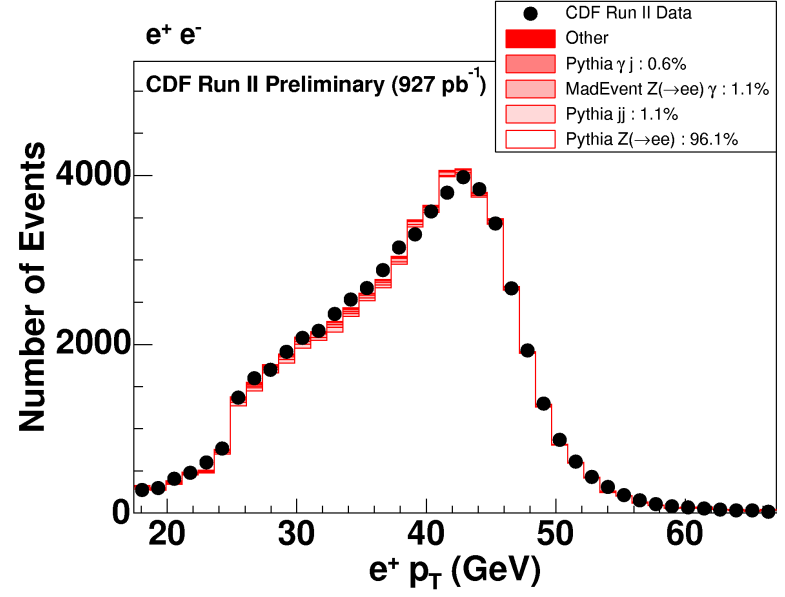
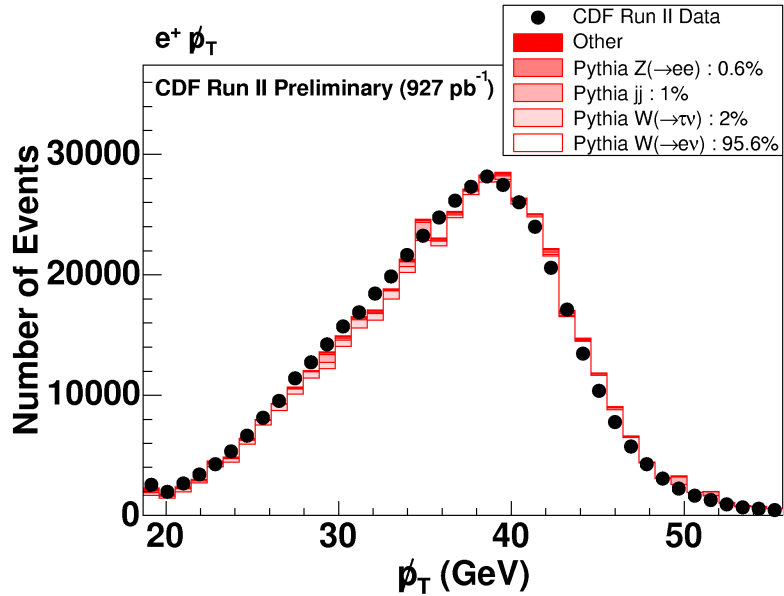
Result of Comparing Populations

- The Poisson probability that the SM population in a final state would fluctuate above (or below) the observed population in the data.
- This probability is expressed in units of standard deviation (σ).
- These probabilities plotted do not yet take into account the **trials factor**: We examined 344 final states. Accounting for this reduces the significance of every observed discrepancy.
- After taking into account the trials factor, the greatest population discrepancy is only a **2.3 σ** deficit of data.





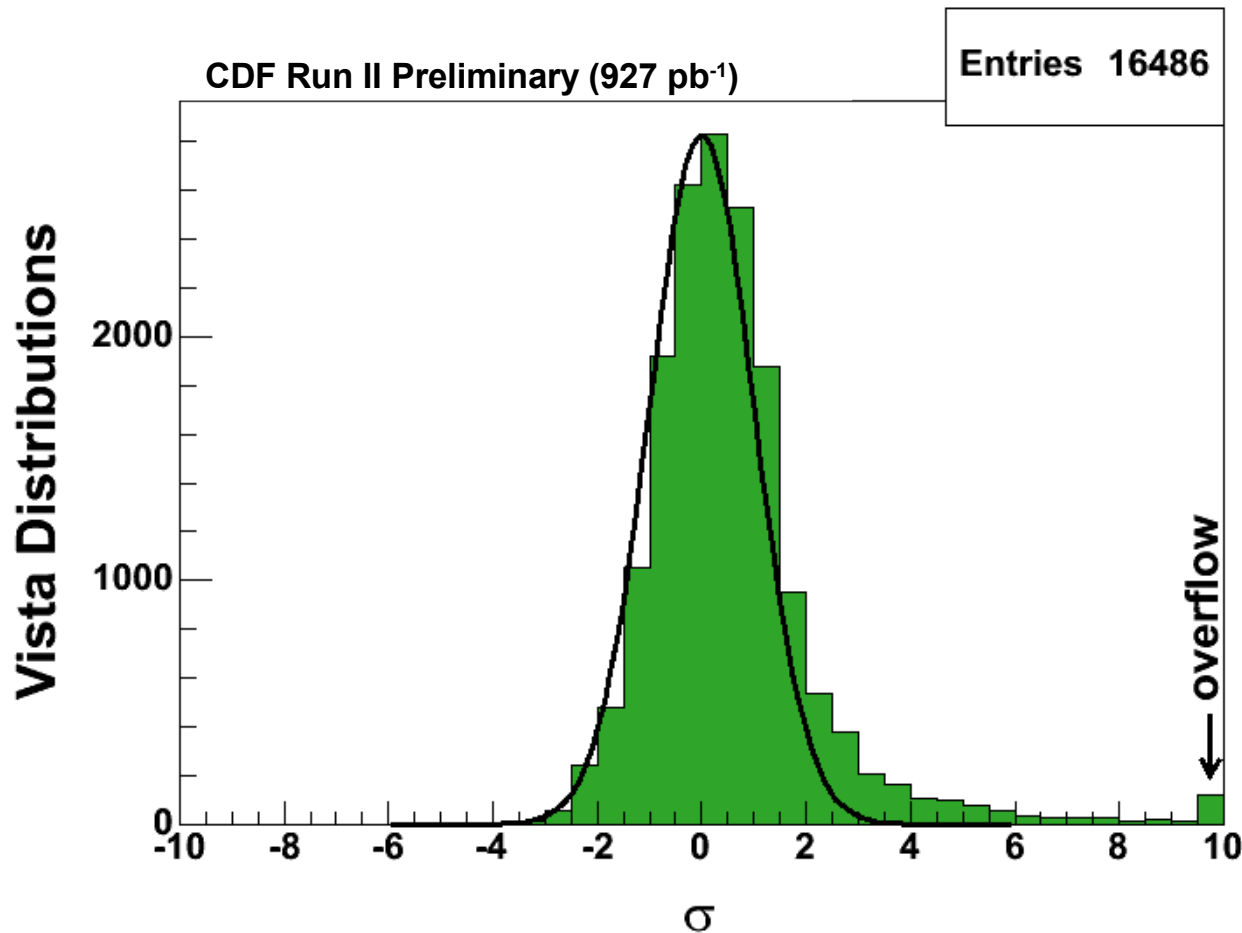
Examples of Vista Distributions





Result of comparing Shapes

- Vista automatically produces and examines ~17,000 distributions of kinematic variables.
- Their consistency with the background is tested using Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.
- The KS probability P (that two distributions are consistent) is expressed in units of standard deviation (σ).
- In the probabilities plotted here, the trials factor due to examining thousands of distributions has not yet been accounted for.



- Interest is focused on outliers : kinematic variables showing significant disagreement



Characteristic Shape Discrepancies

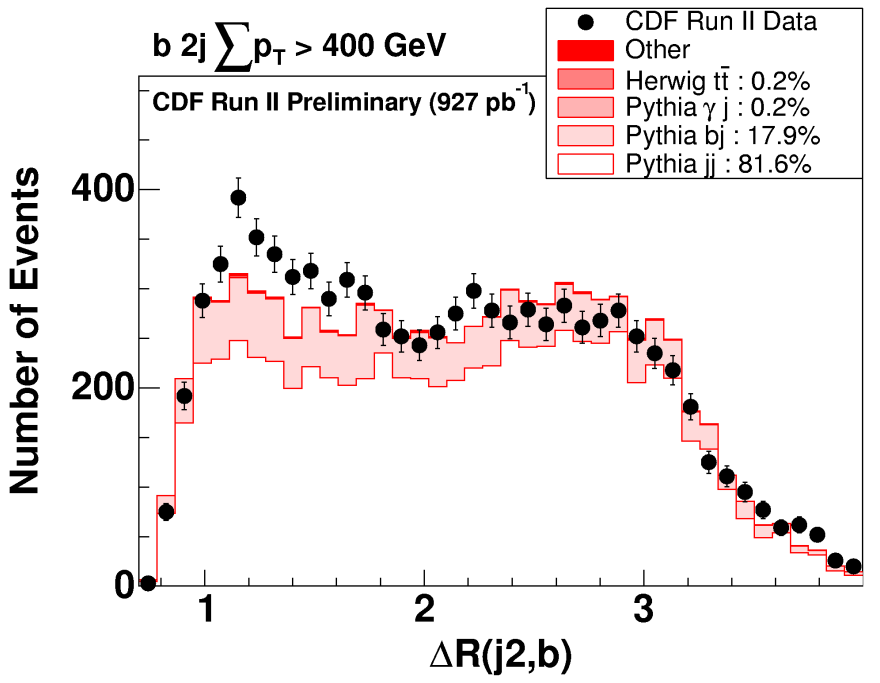
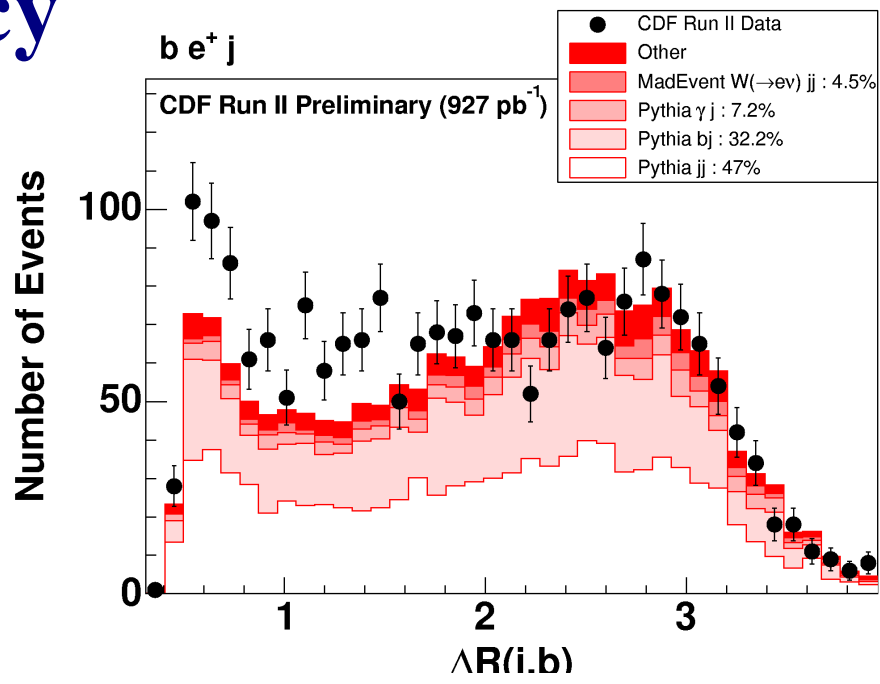
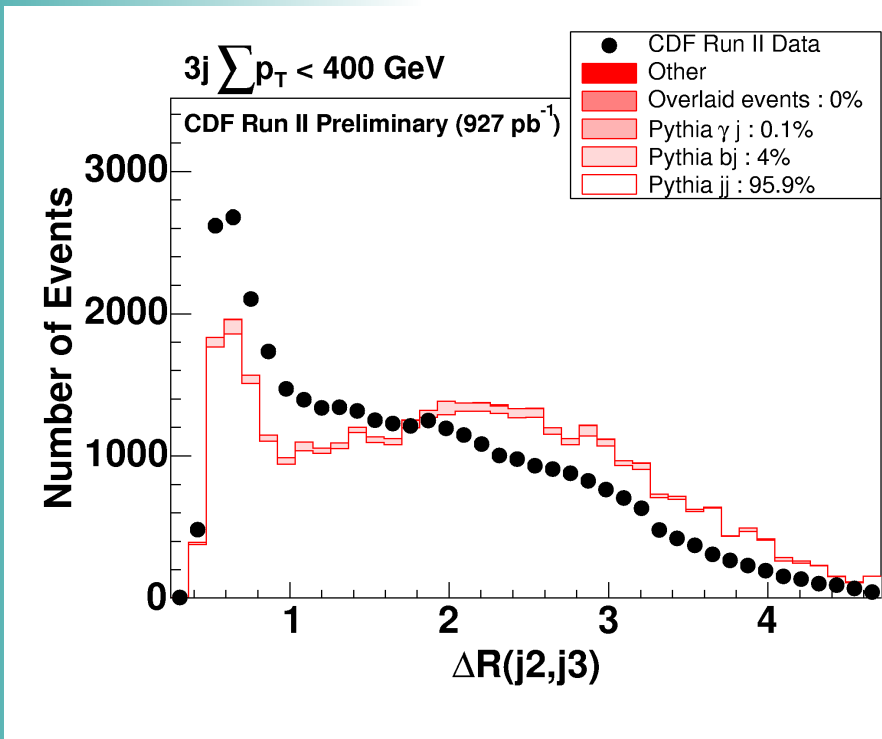
Even after accounting for the trials factor due to examining $\sim 17,000$ distributions, there are a few hundred distributions with shape inconsistent with the Standard Model implementation.

They are mostly of two kinds:

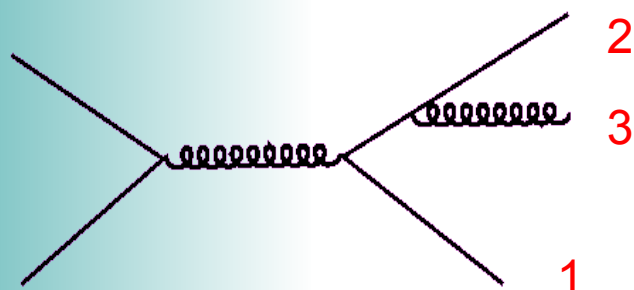
1. Related to the “3-jet” effect
2. Related to the modeling of intrinsic transverse momentum



The “3-jet” discrepancy



Parameters for parton showering are being investigated





Summary & Conclusion

• What is Vista@CDF?

- A model independent analysis searching for New Physics in the bulk features of the high- p_T data.

• What is the result, from the first 1 fb^{-1} of CDF Run II?

- With Vista@CDF, we have not been able to support a New Physics claim.

• Disclaimer:

- The Vista@CDF null result does not necessarily mean that there is no New Physics present in the data:
 - Vista does not exploit variables optimal to detect specific signals, therefore may not be the best method to search for something *specific*.
 - Vista does not examine low- p_T physics, such as B-physics.
 - If the New Physics is of low cross-section and appears at high p_T , *Sleuth* will be more likely to find it. Stay tuned for Conor Henderson's talk on Sleuth.

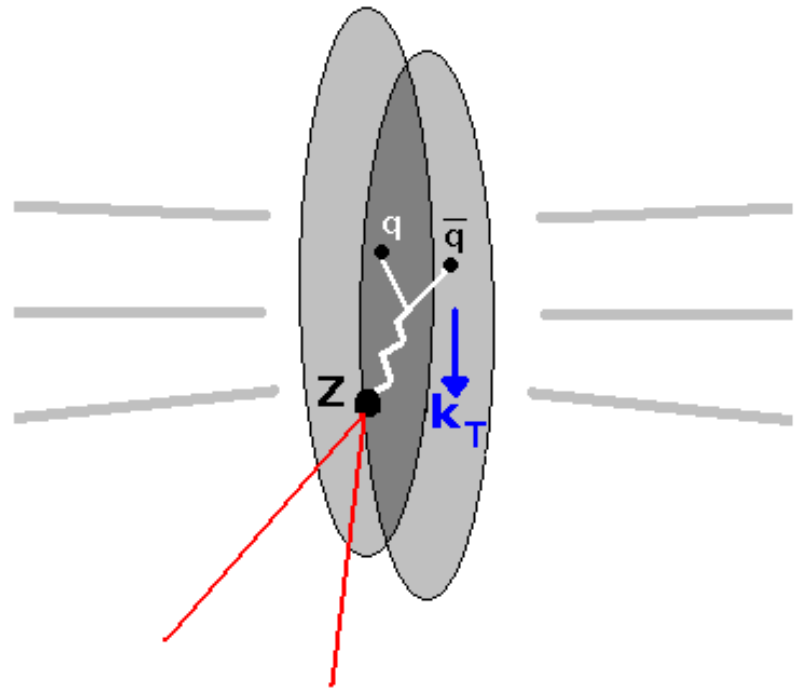
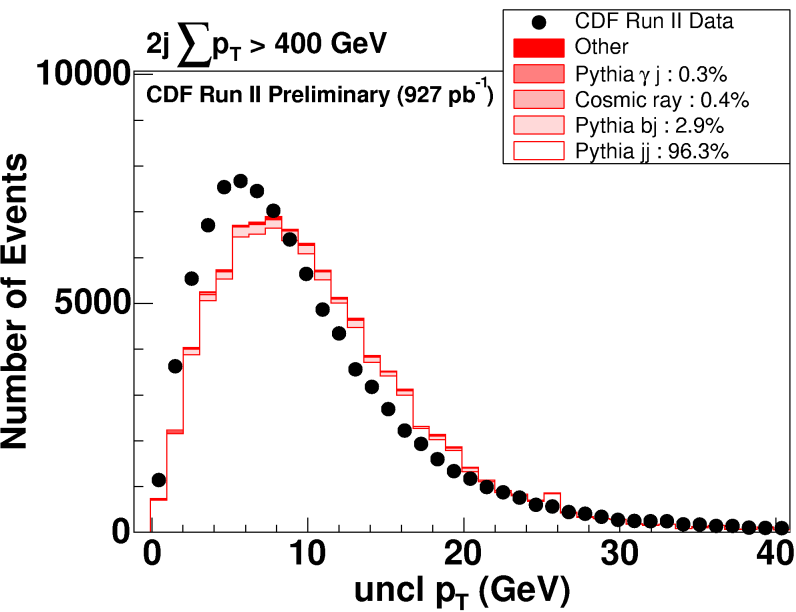
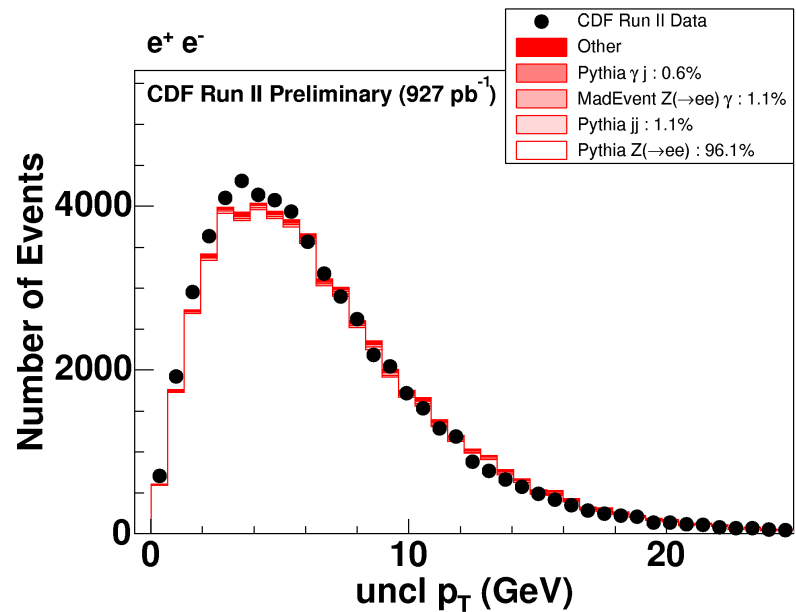
• Why is this an important result?

- No such broad, encompassing analysis was available before.
- Studying the data globally allows for a deeper understanding of the experiment and of the physics coming into it. That applies also to LHC. Stay tuned for Bruce Knutson's talk.

Backup slides



Intrinsic k_T



uncl p_T = Energy visible in the detector but not clustered into any object

The need for intrinsic k_T correction appeared in 2-object final states, in $\Delta\phi$, $uncl p_T$ and *missing p_T* distributions.

Simultaneously describing intrinsic k_T in all final states is difficult



Is This A Blind Analysis?

- No. We started with a crude correction model, and refined it after looking to see where it failed to describe the data
- The development of the correction model and associated improvements is not an automated process
- Refining the correction model requires judgement, and all adjustments must be physically motivated
- This process ends when either:
 - a clear case for new physics can be made
 - or there remain no discrepancies that motivate a case for new physics



The Correction Factors

CDF Run II Preliminary (927 pb⁻¹)

- These are the 44 parameters determined by the global fit.
- Their meaning is intimate to Vista@CDF, and are only applicable within it.
- Their values are compared to available external sources, to verify they are reasonable.
- The uncertainties come from the global fit, and do not include additional sources of systematic uncertainty.

Category	Explanation	Value	Error	Error(%)
luminosity	CDF integrated luminosity	927.1	20	2.2
k-factor	cosmic_ph	0.686	0.05	7.3
k-factor	cosmic_j	0.4464	0.014	3.1
k-factor	1 γ 1j photon+jet(s)	0.9492	0.04	4.2
k-factor	1 γ 2j	1.205	0.05	4.1
k-factor	1 γ 3j	1.483	0.07	4.7
k-factor	1 γ 4j+	1.968	0.16	8.1
k-factor	2 γ 0j diphoton(+jets)	1.809	0.08	4.4
k-factor	2 γ 1j	3.417	0.24	7.0
k-factor	2 γ 2j+	1.305	0.16	12.3
k-factor	W0j W (+jets)	1.453	0.027	1.9
k-factor	W1j	1.059	0.03	2.8
k-factor	W2j	1.021	0.03	2.9
k-factor	W3j+	0.7582	0.05	6.6
k-factor	Z0j Z (+jets)	1.419	0.024	1.7
k-factor	Z1j	1.177	0.04	3.4
k-factor	Z2j+	1.035	0.05	4.8
k-factor	2j $\hat{p}_T < 150$ dijet	0.9599	0.022	2.3
k-factor	2j $150 < \hat{p}_T$	1.256	0.028	2.2
k-factor	3j $\hat{p}_T < 150$ multijet	0.9206	0.021	2.3
k-factor	3j $150 < \hat{p}_T$	1.36	0.032	2.4
k-factor	4j $\hat{p}_T < 150$	0.9893	0.025	2.5
k-factor	4j $150 < \hat{p}_T$	1.705	0.04	2.3
k-factor	5j+ low	1.252	0.05	4.0
misId	p(e \rightarrow e) central	0.9864	0.006	0.6
misId	p(e \rightarrow e) plug	0.9334	0.009	1.0
misId	p($\mu\rightarrow\mu$) CMUP	0.8451	0.008	0.9
misId	p($\mu\rightarrow\mu$) CMX	0.915	0.011	1.2
misId	p($\gamma\rightarrow\gamma$) central	0.9738	0.018	1.8
misId	p($\gamma\rightarrow\gamma$) plug	0.9131	0.018	2.0
misId	p(b \rightarrow b) central	0.9969	0.04	4.0
misId	p(e $\rightarrow\gamma$) plug	0.04452	0.012	27.0
misId	p(q \rightarrow e) central	9.71×10^{-5}	1.9×10^{-6}	2.0
misId	p(q \rightarrow e) plug	0.0008761	1.8×10^{-5}	2.1
misId	p(q $\rightarrow\mu$)	1.157×10^{-5}	2.7×10^{-7}	2.3
misId	p(j \rightarrow b) $25 < \hat{p}_T$	0.01684	0.00027	1.6
misId	p(q $\rightarrow\tau$) $15 < \hat{p}_T < 60$	0.003414	0.00012	3.5
misId	p(q $\rightarrow\tau$) $60 < \hat{p}_T < 200$	0.000381	4×10^{-5}	10.5
misId	p(q $\rightarrow\gamma$) central	0.0002651	1.5×10^{-5}	5.7
misId	p(q $\rightarrow\gamma$) plug	0.001591	0.00013	8.2
trigger	p(e \rightarrow trig) central, $\hat{p}_T > 25$	0.9758	0.007	0.7
trigger	p(e \rightarrow trig) plug, $\hat{p}_T > 25$	0.835	0.015	1.8
trigger	p($\mu\rightarrow$ trig) CMUP, $\hat{p}_T > 25$	0.9166	0.007	0.8
trigger	p($\mu\rightarrow$ trig) CMX, $\hat{p}_T > 25$	0.9613	0.01	1.0



Result of Comparing Populations

CDF Run II preliminary (927 pb⁻¹)

Hyperlink to kinematic distributions

Statistical Errors

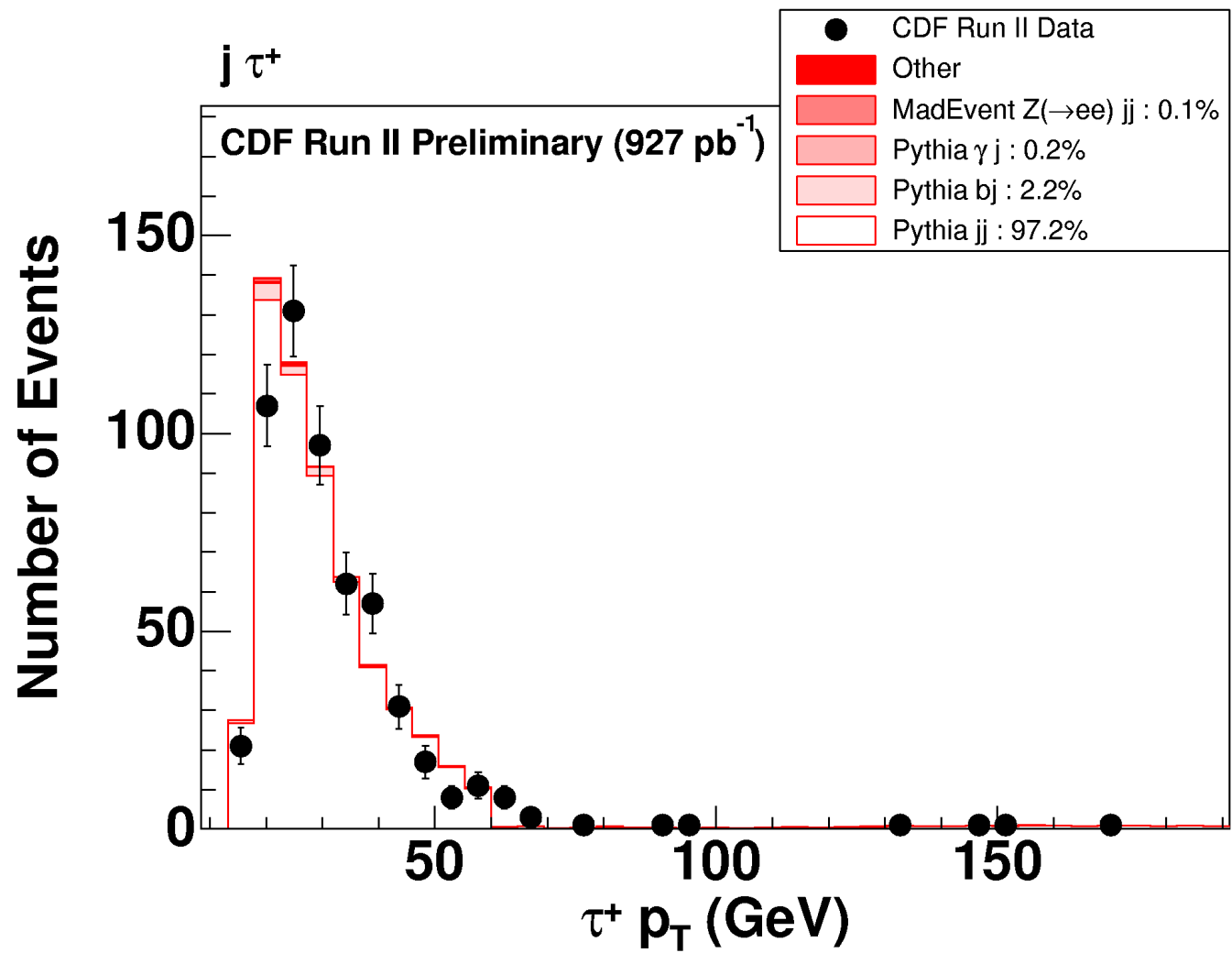
Includes trials factor

Final State	Plots	Observed	Expected	Discrepancy (σ)
3j1tau+	[plots]	71	113.7 +- 3.6	-2.3
5j	[plots]	1661	1902.9 +- 50.8	-1.7
2j1tau+	[plots]	233	296.5 +- 5.6	-1.6
2j2tau+	[plots]	6	27 +- 4.6	-1.4
1b1e+1j	[plots]	2207	2015.4 +- 28.7	+1.4
3j_sumPt0-400	[plots]	35436	37294.6 +- 524.3	-1.1
1e+3j1pmiss	[plots]	1954	1751.6 +- 42	+1.1

- All final states are sorted in order of decreasing discrepancy.
- The above table is only the head of the whole list of final states.
- The greatest population discrepancy is only a 2.3 σ deficit of data, after taking into account the trials factor.

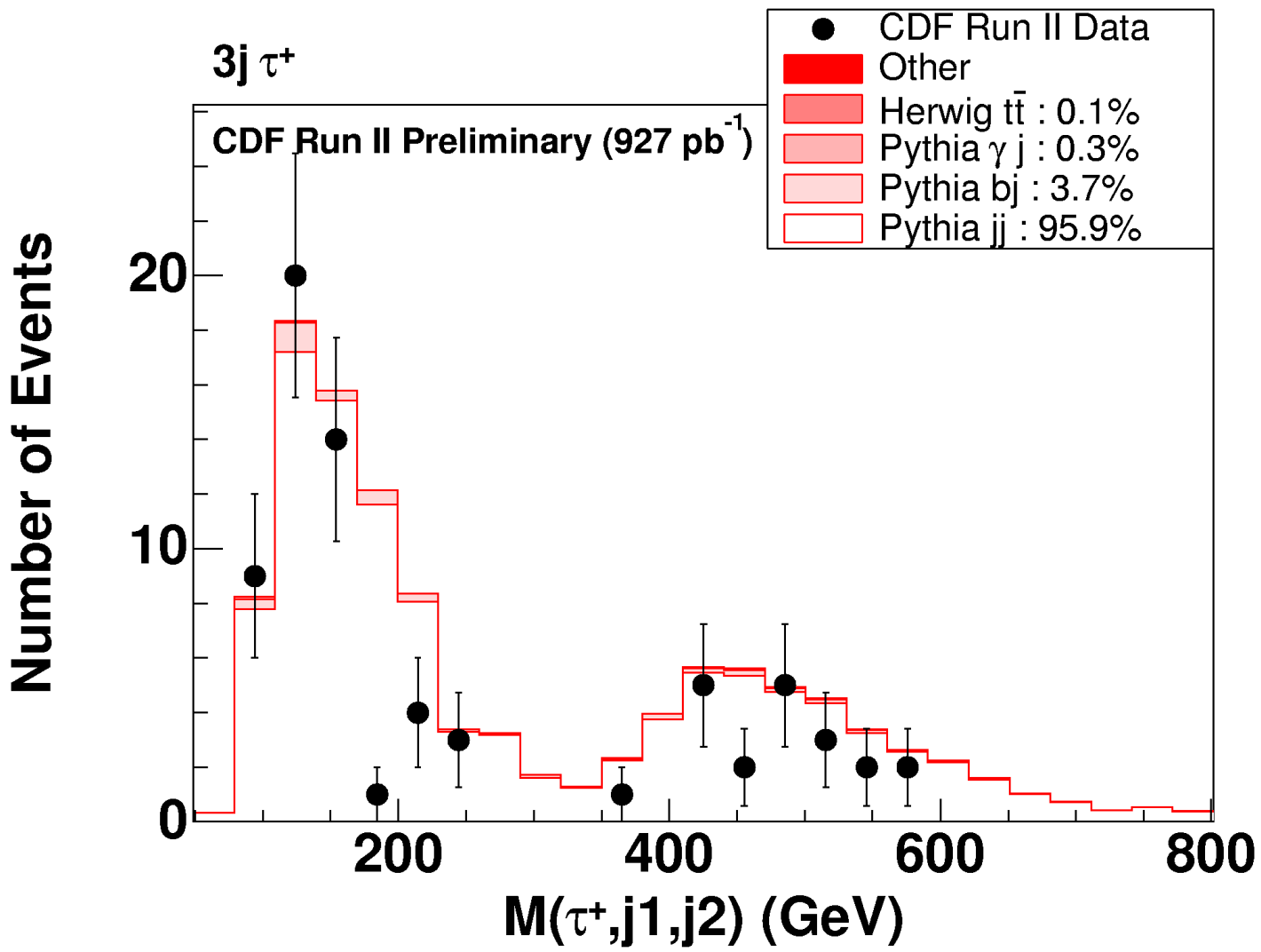


Example of final state dominated by jets faking τ .



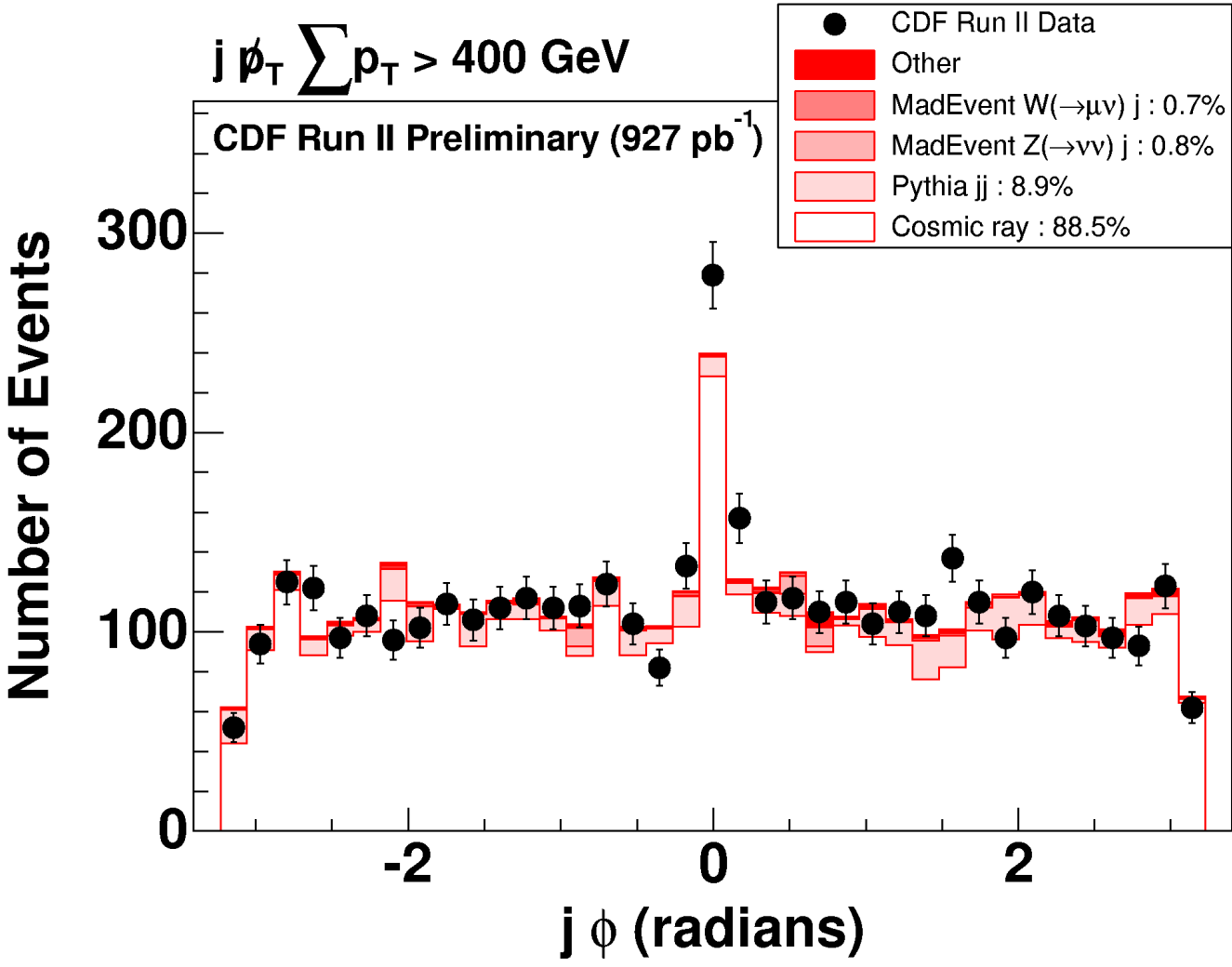


The most discrepant distribution from the final state with the greatest population discrepancy





Non-collision Events





Identification efficiency scale factors and misidentification probabilities across p_T and η

CDF Run II preliminary (927 pb⁻¹)

$ \eta $ p_T	0 - 0.6					0.6 - 1.0					> 1.0		
	15 - 25	25 - 40	40 - 60	60 - 200	> 200	15 - 25	25 - 40	40 - 60	60 - 200	> 200	15 - 25	25 - 40	> 40
e→e	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>0.93</u>	<u>0.93</u>	<u>0.93</u>
e→μ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e→τ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e→γ	4×10 ⁻³	4×10 ⁻³	4×10 ⁻³	4×10 ⁻³	4×10 ⁻³	4×10 ⁻³	4×10 ⁻³	4×10 ⁻³	4×10 ⁻³	4×10 ⁻³	<u>0.045</u>	<u>0.045</u>	<u>0.045</u>
e→j	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e→b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
μ→e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
μ→μ	<u>0.85</u>	<u>0.85</u>	<u>0.85</u>	<u>0.85</u>	<u>0.85</u>	<u>0.92</u>	<u>0.92</u>	<u>0.92</u>	<u>0.92</u>	<u>0.92</u>	<u>0.92</u>	<u>0.92</u>	<u>0.92</u>
μ→τ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
μ→γ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
μ→j	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
μ→b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
τ→e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
τ→μ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
τ→τ	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0	0	0
τ→γ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
τ→j	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
τ→b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
γ→e	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.005	0.005	0.005
γ→μ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
γ→τ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
γ→γ	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.91</u>	<u>0.91</u>	<u>0.91</u>
γ→j	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
γ→b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j→e	9.7×10 ⁻⁵	9.7×10 ⁻⁵	9.7×10 ⁻⁵	9.7×10 ⁻⁵	9.7×10 ⁻⁵	9.7×10 ⁻⁵	9.7×10 ⁻⁵	9.7×10 ⁻⁵	9.7×10 ⁻⁵	9.7×10 ⁻⁵	0.00088	0.00088	0.00088
j→μ	1.5×10 ⁻⁵	1.2×10 ⁻⁵	1.2×10 ⁻⁵	1.2×10 ⁻⁵	1.2×10 ⁻⁵	1.5×10 ⁻⁵	1.2×10 ⁻⁵	1.2×10 ⁻⁵	1.2×10 ⁻⁵	1.2×10 ⁻⁵	0	0	0
j→τ	<u>0.0034</u>	<u>0.0034</u>	<u>0.0034</u>	<u>0.00038</u>	0.00015	<u>0.0034</u>	<u>0.0034</u>	<u>0.0034</u>	<u>0.00038</u>	0.00015	0	0	0
j→γ	<u>0.00027</u>	<u>0.00027</u>	<u>0.00027</u>	<u>0.00027</u>	<u>0.00027</u>	<u>0.00027</u>	<u>0.00027</u>	<u>0.00027</u>	<u>0.00027</u>	<u>0.00027</u>	<u>0.0016</u>	<u>0.0016</u>	<u>0.0016</u>
j→j	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
j→b	0	<u>0.017</u>	<u>0.017</u>	<u>0.017</u>	<u>0.017</u>	0	<u>0.017</u>	<u>0.017</u>	<u>0.017</u>	<u>0.017</u>	0	0	0
b→e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b→μ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b→τ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b→γ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b→j	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
b→b	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0	0	0



External Constraints

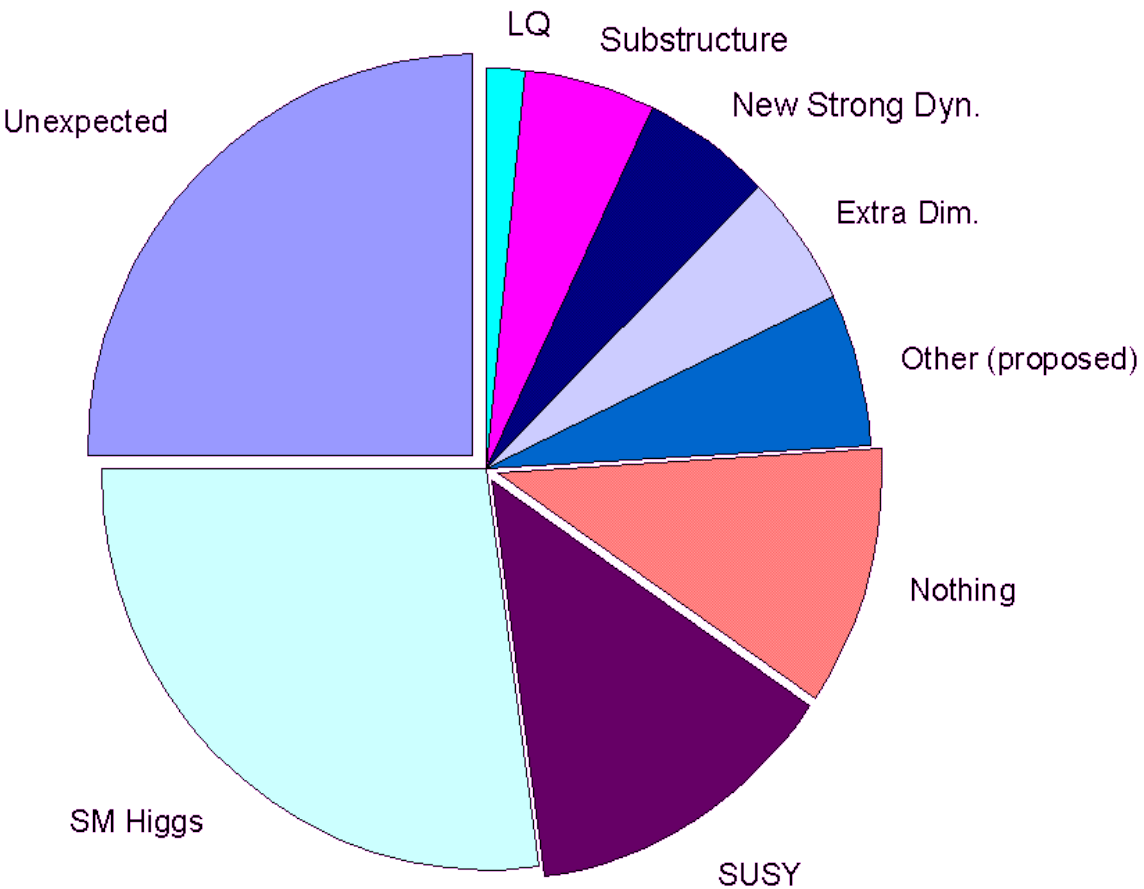
CDF Run II preliminary (927 pb⁻¹)

Code	Description	Value	σ_{fit}	$\mu_{\text{constraint}}$	$\sigma_{\text{constraint}}$	$\frac{\text{value} - \mu}{\sigma_{\text{constraint}}}$
5001	luminosity	927.1	20	901.9	53.11	0.47
5161	k -factor, 2j $\hat{p}_T < 150$	0.96	0.02	1.100	0.050	-2.8
5162	k -factor, 2j $150 < \hat{p}_T$	1.26	0.03	1.330	0.050	-1.4
5211	misId, $p(e \rightarrow e)$ central	0.99	0.01	0.981	0.007	1.29
5212	misId, $p(e \rightarrow e)$ plug	0.93	0.01	0.940	0.010	-1
5216	misId, $p(\gamma \rightarrow \gamma)$ central	0.97	0.02	0.990	0.020	-1
5217	misId, $p(\gamma \rightarrow \gamma)$ plug	0.91	0.02	0.910	0.020	0
5219	misId, $p(b \rightarrow b)$ central	1	0.04	0.874	0.080	1.58
5285	misId, $p(q \rightarrow \tau) 15 < \hat{p}_T < 60$	3.4×10^{-3}	1.0×10^{-4}	0.004	0.0004	-1.5
5401	trigger, $p(e \rightarrow \text{trig})$ central, $\hat{p}_T > 25$	0.98	0.01	0.970	0.010	1
5403	trigger, $p(\mu \rightarrow \text{trig})$ CMUP, $\hat{p}_T > 25$	0.92	0.01	0.908	0.010	1.2
5404	trigger, $p(\mu \rightarrow \text{trig})$ CMX, $\hat{p}_T > 25$	0.96	0.01	0.954	0.015	0.4



What do you expect the next discovery to be in the field?

- A big part of the votes indicates it is a good idea to try to find New Physics we may not expect.



Poll of ~300 people at Fermilab.
Appeared in Symmetry magazine.