

The Standard Model as a Discovery Tool

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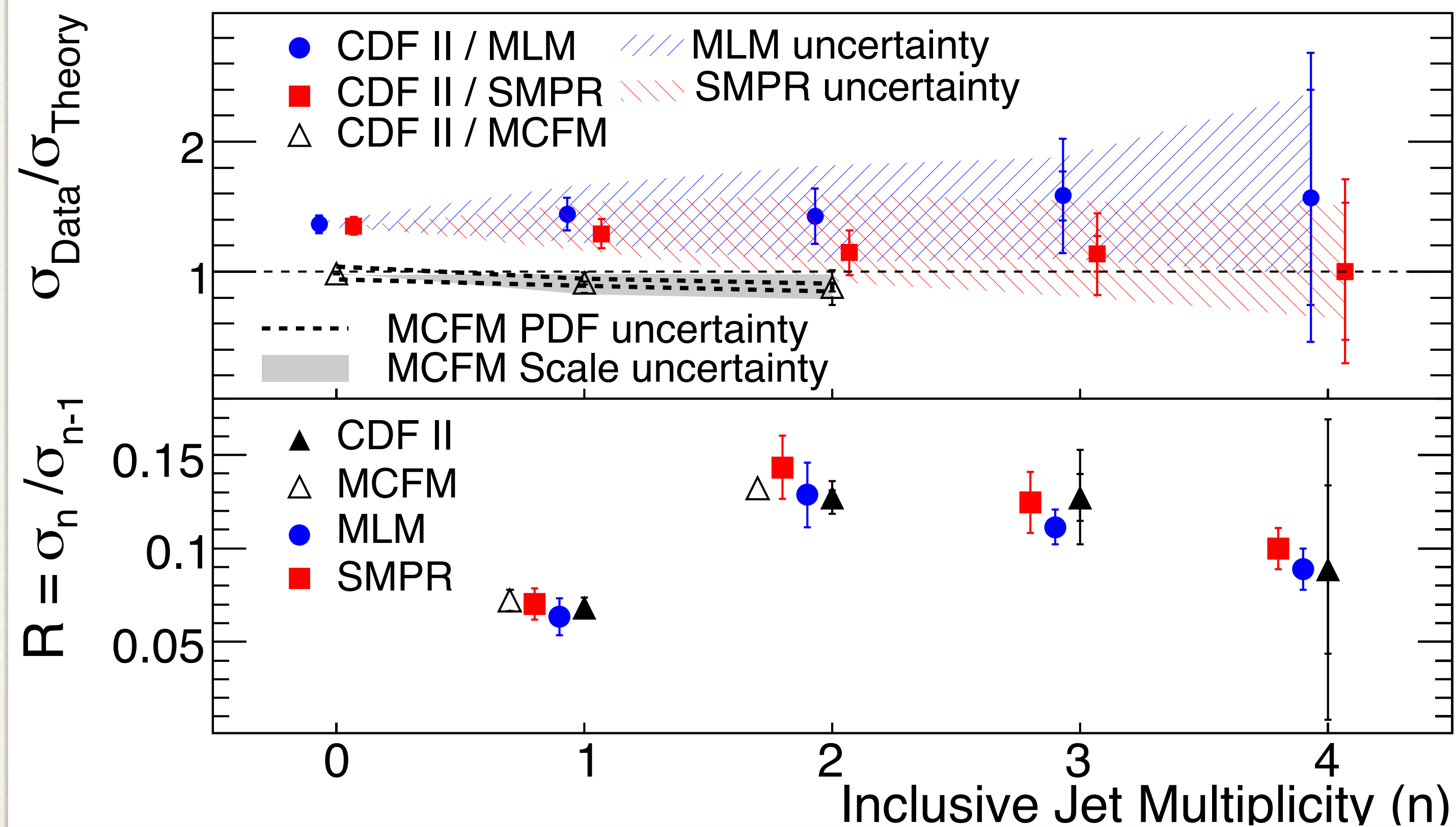
15. June 2022

Outline and disclaimer

- ❖ Focus of this talk will be possible SM analysis methods for future measurements
- ❖ Highly biased to my personal tastes
- ❖ Equally interesting are precision tests of the SM (mW, polarization, EFTs, etc) which I have left away completely here

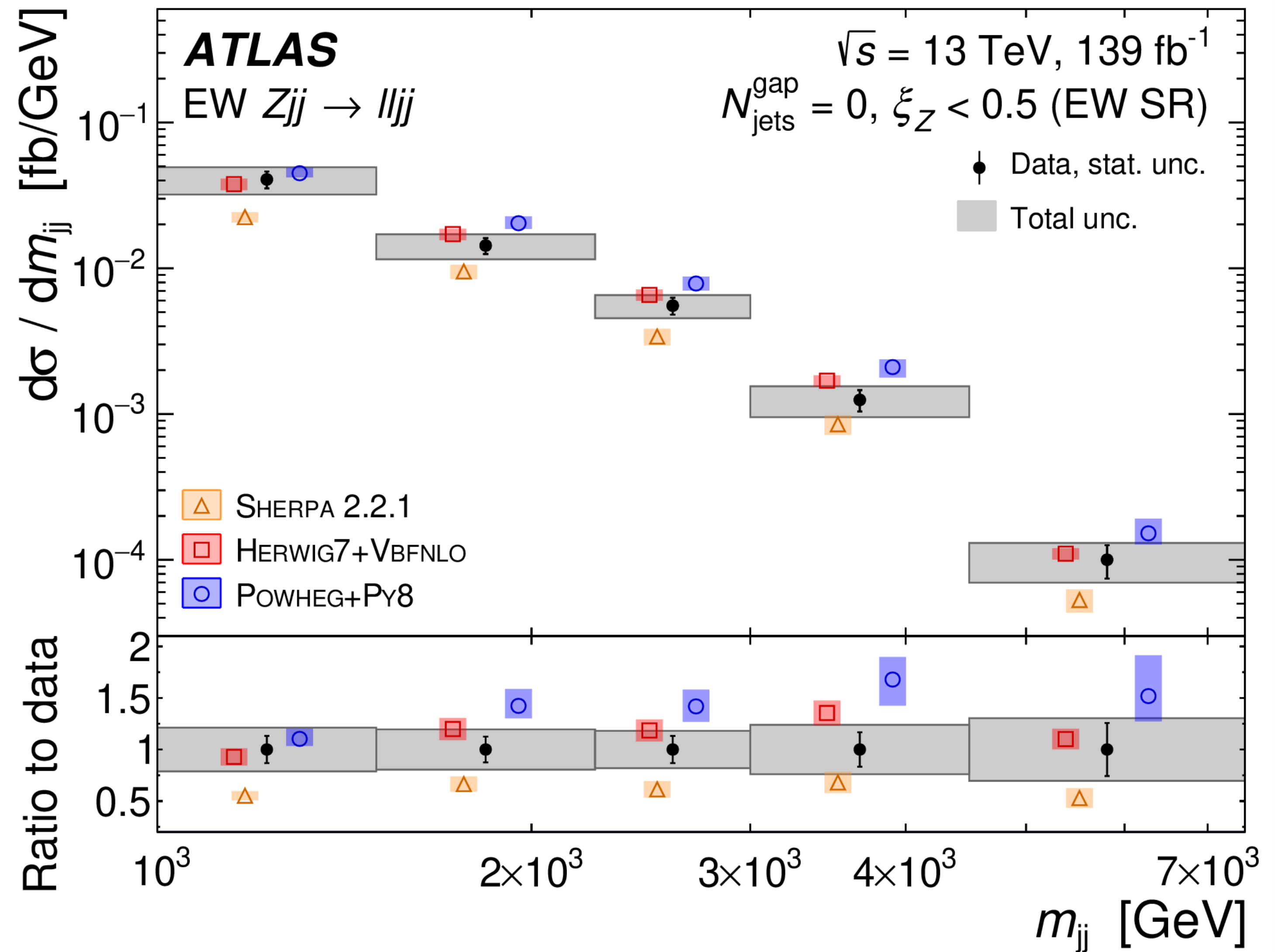
A short walk down memory lane

- ❖ In the pre-LHC era this was precision
- ❖ Limited predictions
- ❖ Inclusive phase-spaces



Today

- ❖ VBF Z+jets production
- ❖ High data statistics
- ❖ Multiple NLO predictions



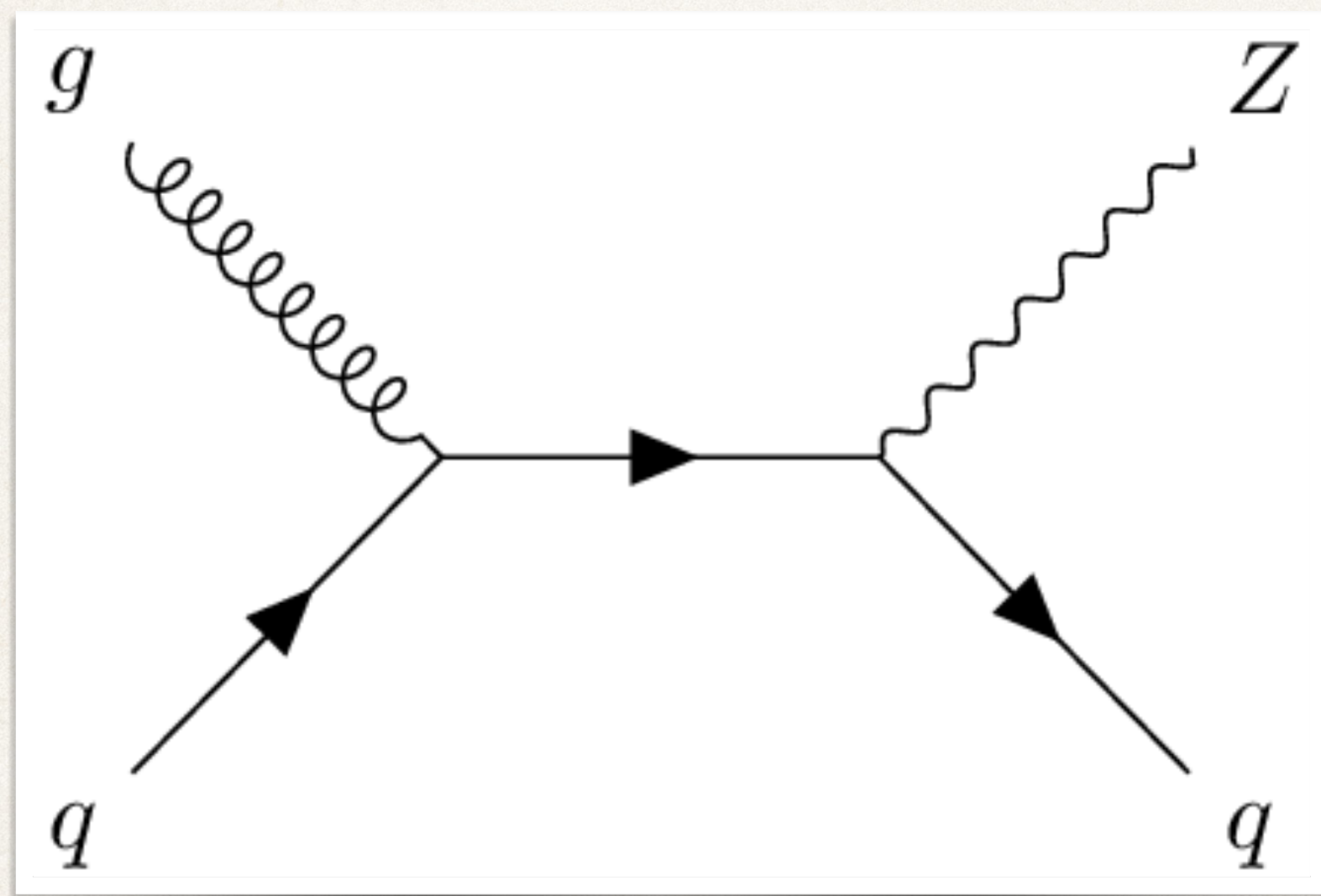
As a discovery tool...

- ❖ Future SM measurements are
 - ❖ Not inclusive
 - ❖ Not categorized
 - ❖ Not binned
 - ❖ Not always standard running

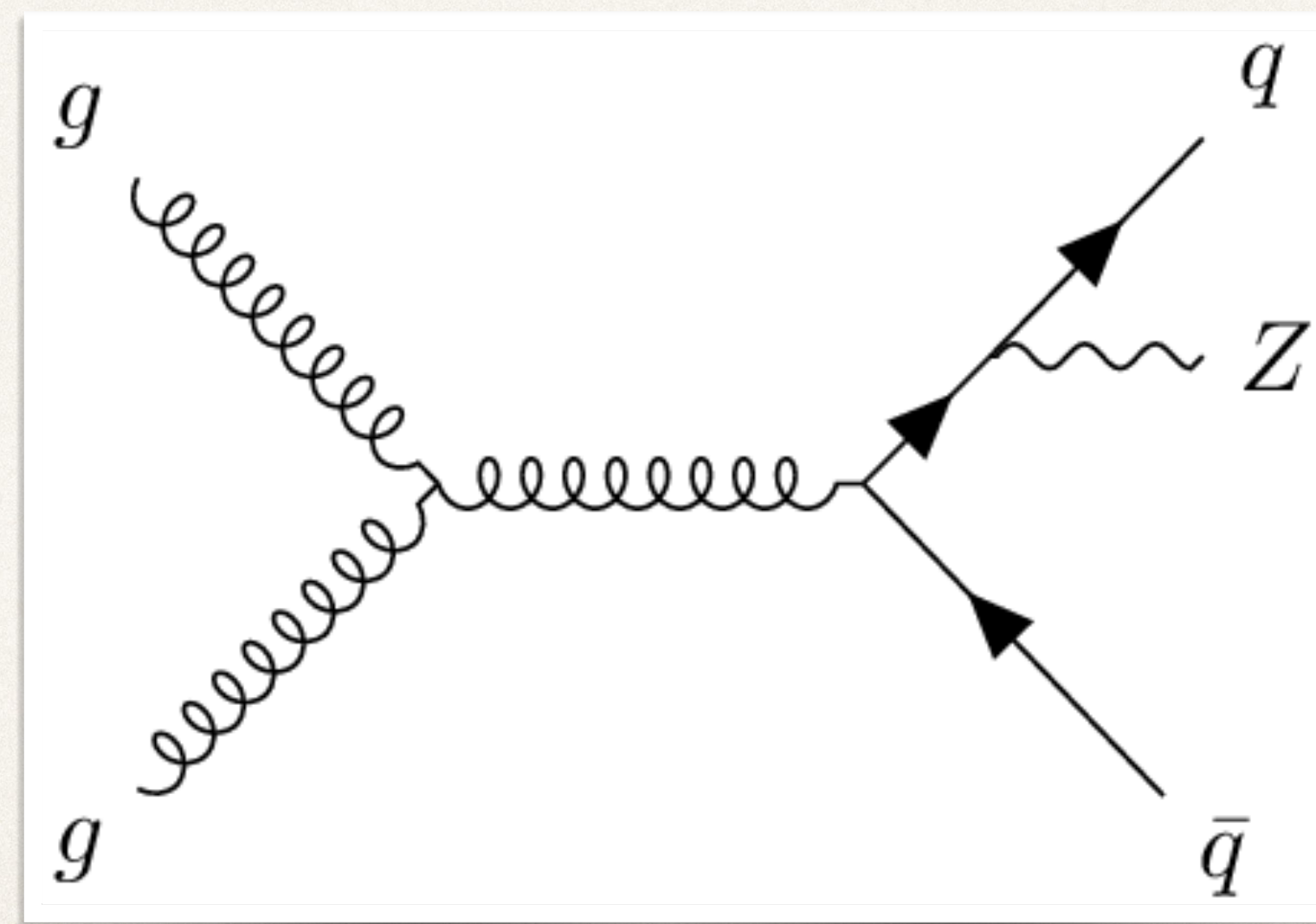
We have the big data samples and the powerful tools to break past these restrictions

Not inclusive

- ❖ Large data samples mean that we have both the kinematic reach and the precision to probe the extreme phase spaces



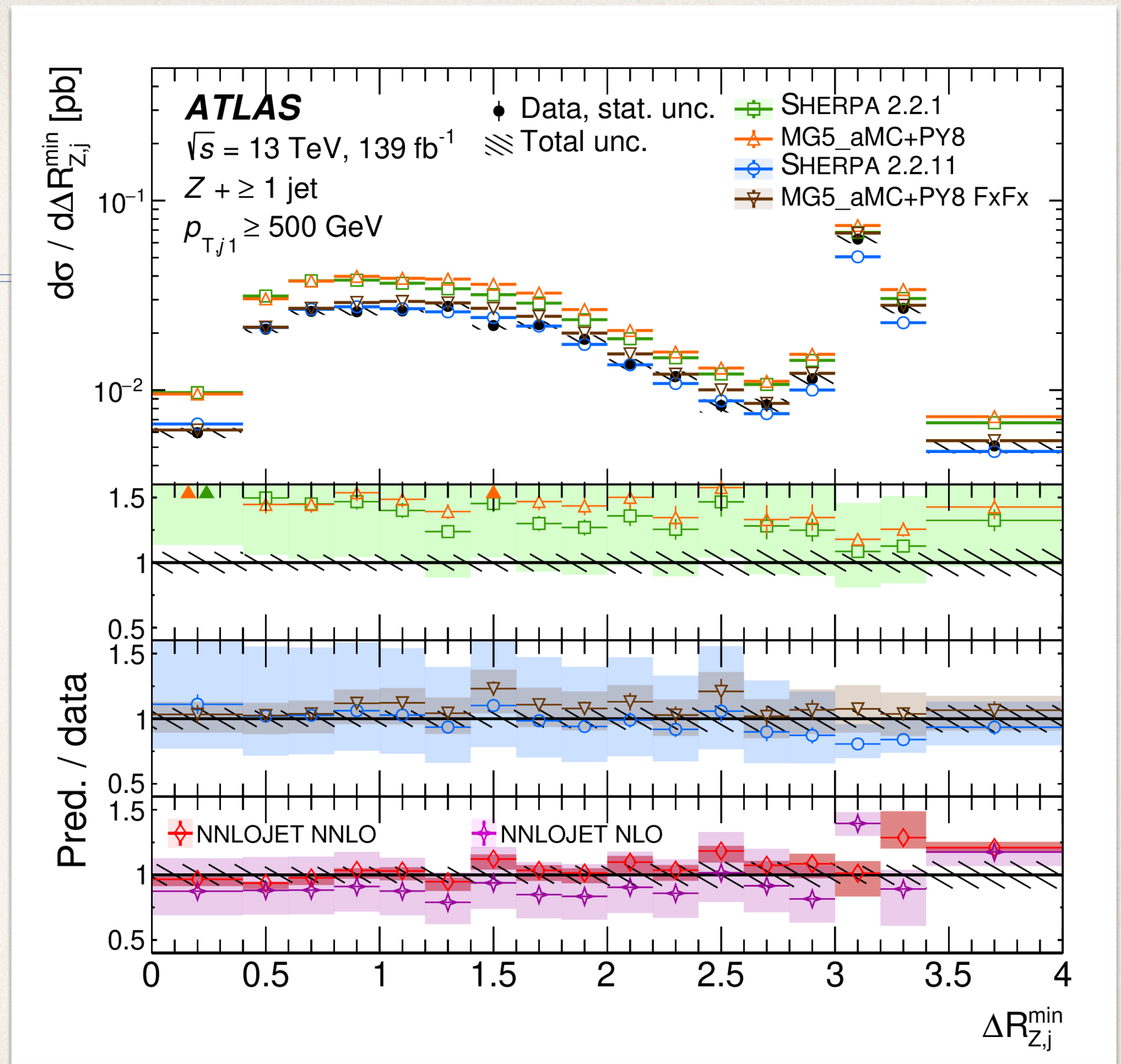
The 'standard' back-to-back



Z 'radiated' from a quark line

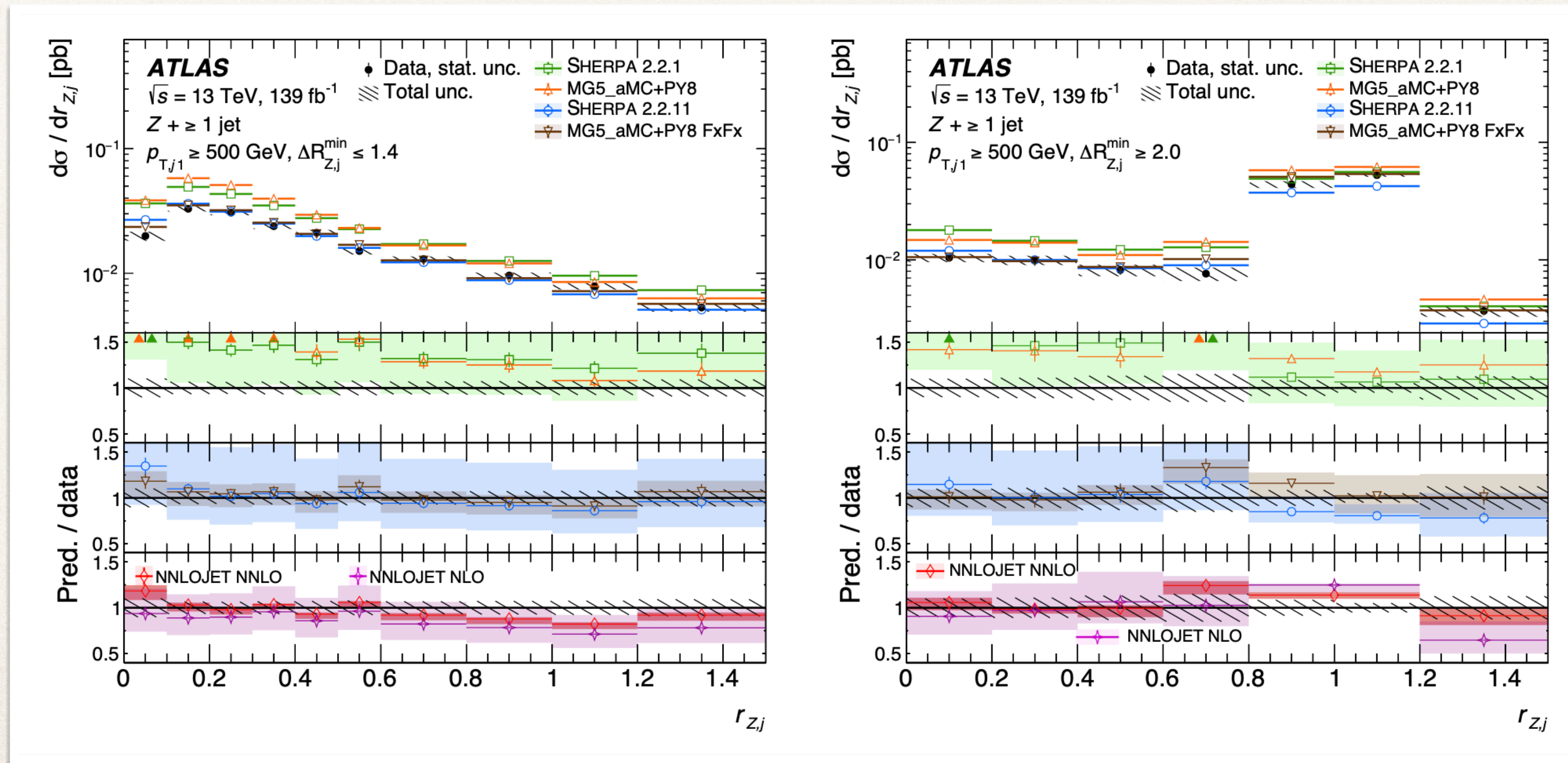
Not inclusive

- ❖ Low region means Z-radiation, high means back-to-back
- ❖ Have sufficient statistics to selection on these regions



Not inclusive

- ❖ Collinear events have much softer Z's. Get remarkable agreement with theory



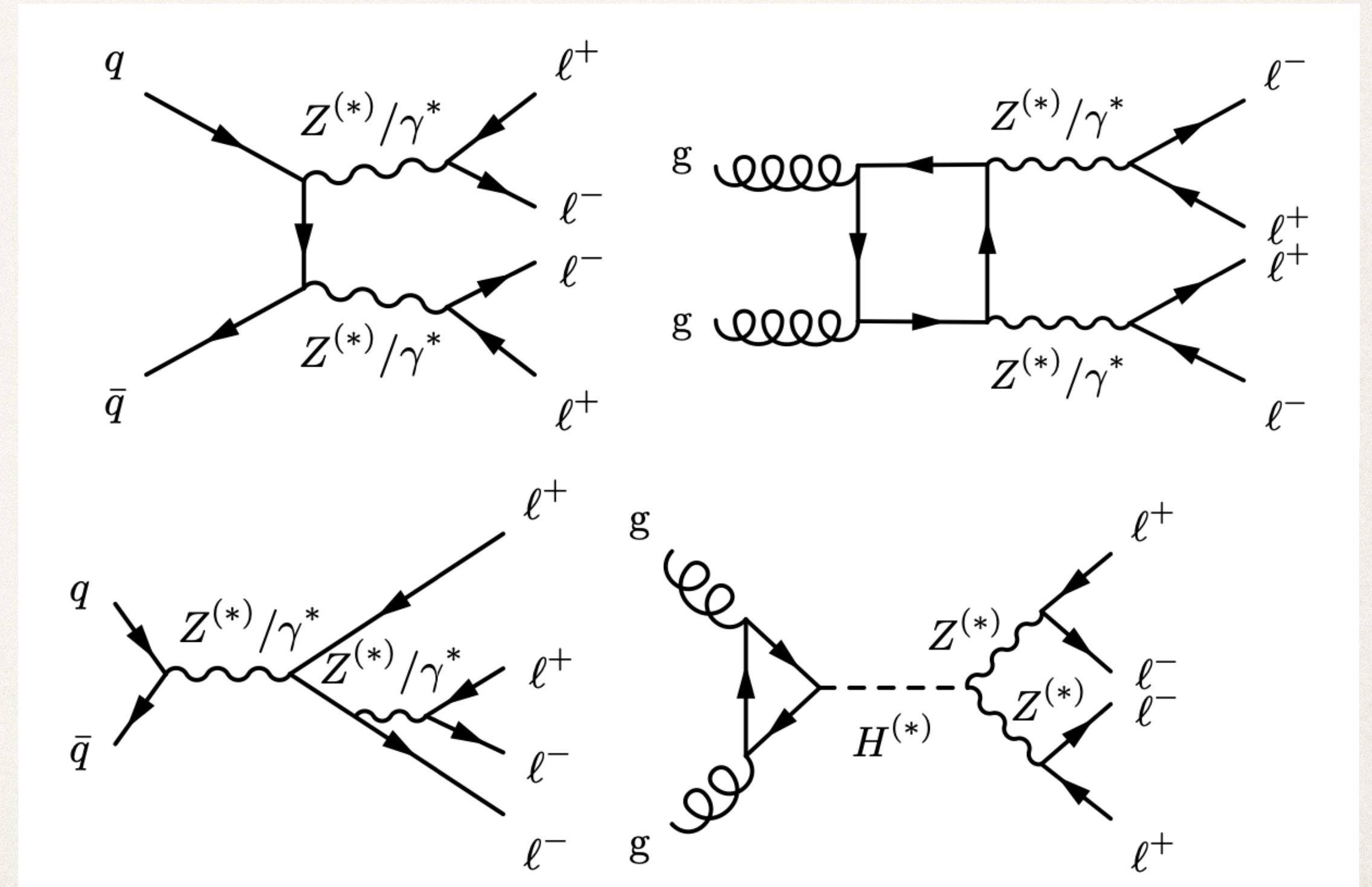
$$r_{Z,j} \equiv \frac{p_{T,\ell\ell}}{p_{T}(\text{closest jet})}.$$

Collinear

Back-to-back

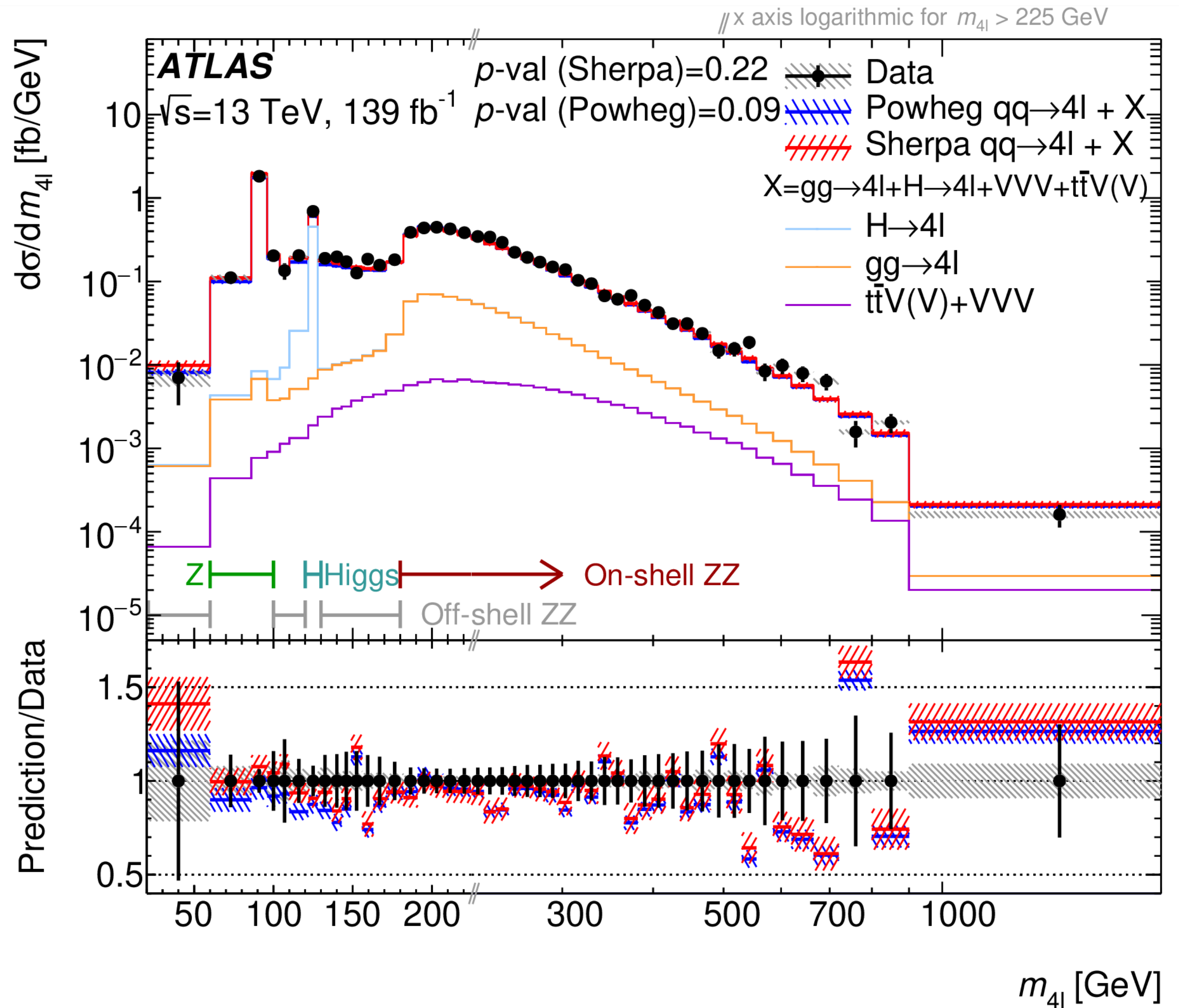
Not categorized

- ❖ An awesome analysis in which we need many more of!
- ❖ Single Z, Higgs boson production and on-shell ZZ in one
- ❖ Massively re-interpretable

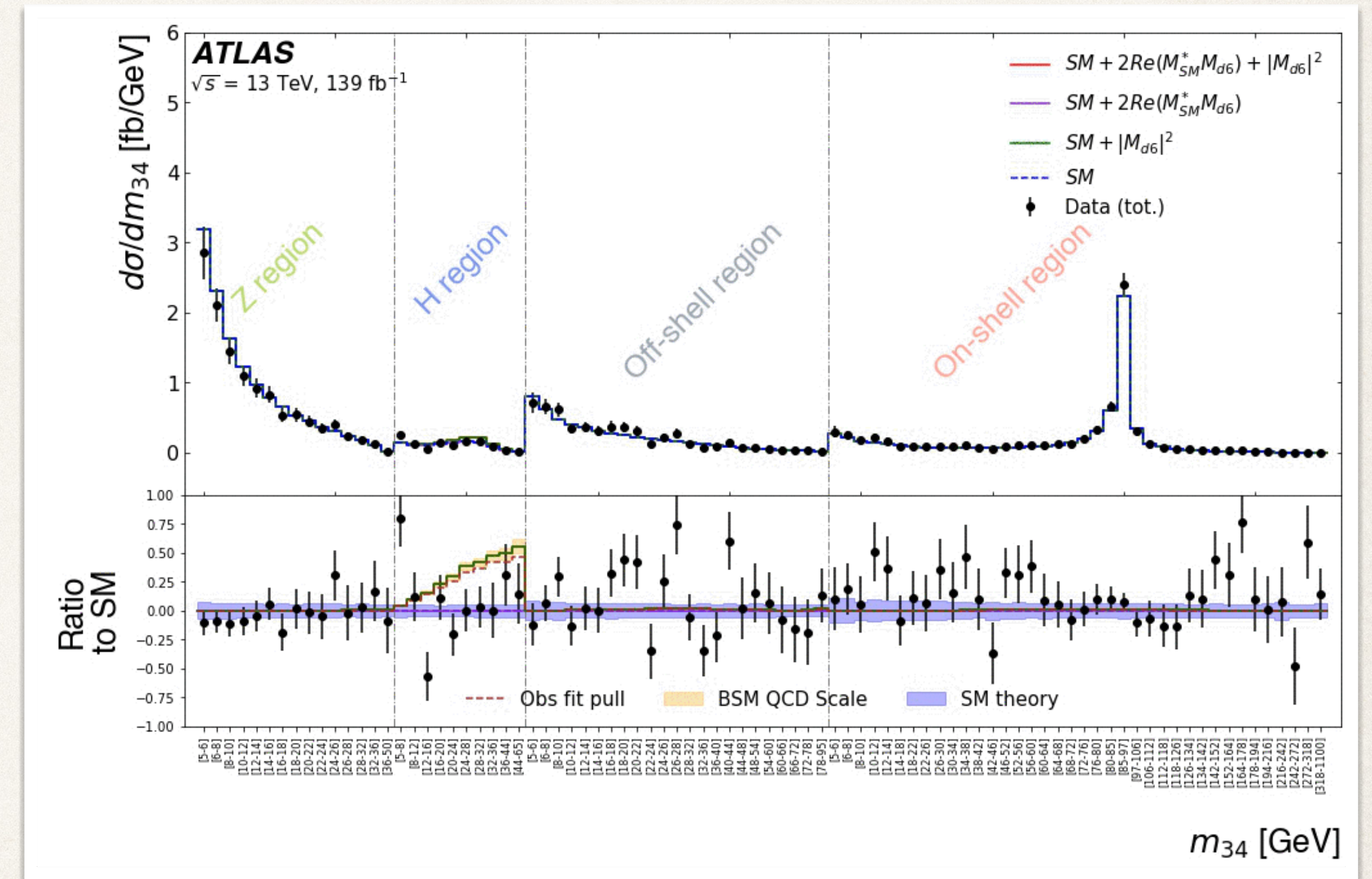
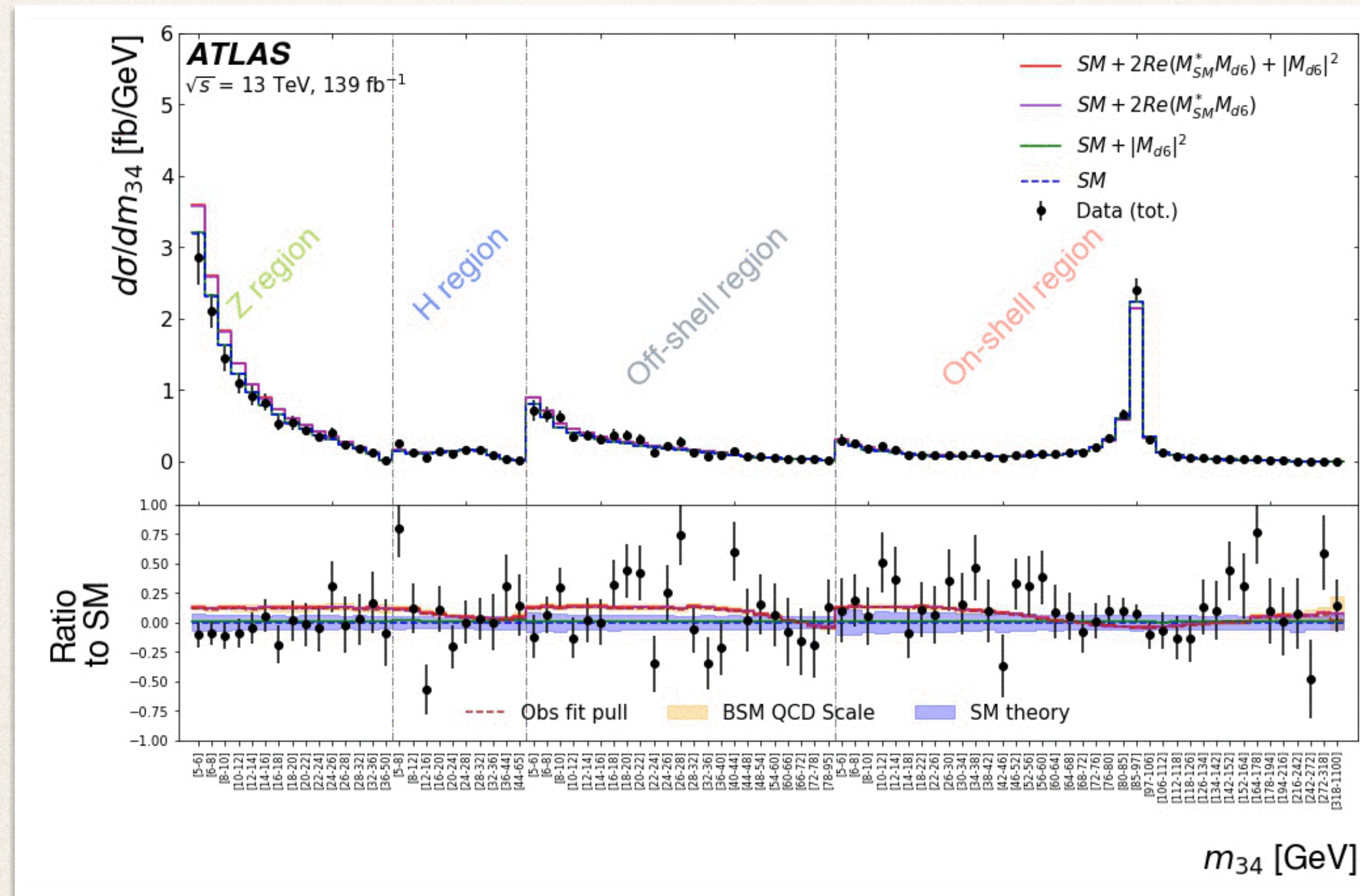


Not categorized

- ❖ Multi-dimensional measurements - second observable for different mass regions
- ❖ Improves BSM and EFT potential



Not categorized

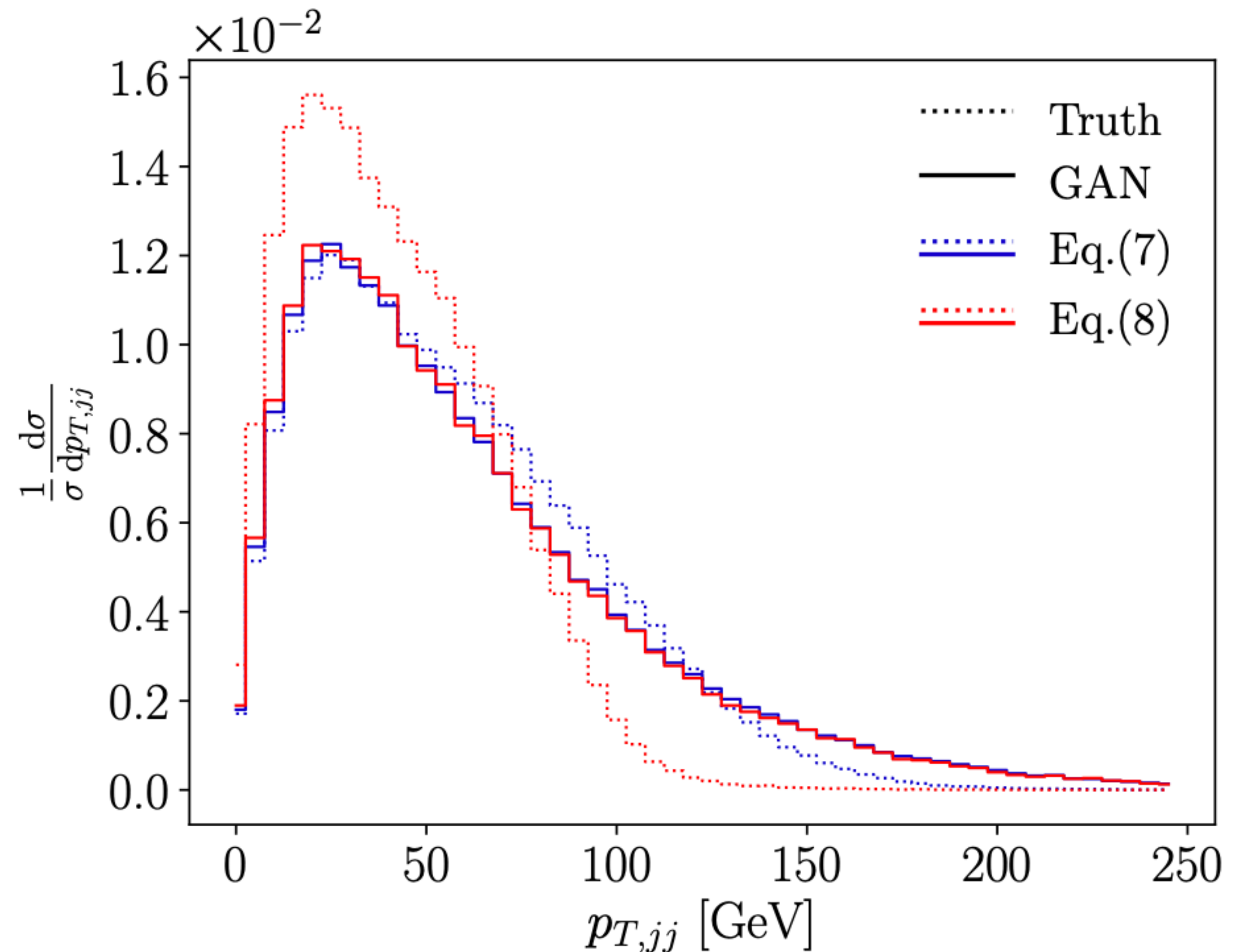


❖ Much better limits on cHWB compared to Higgs 4l paper alone

Not binned

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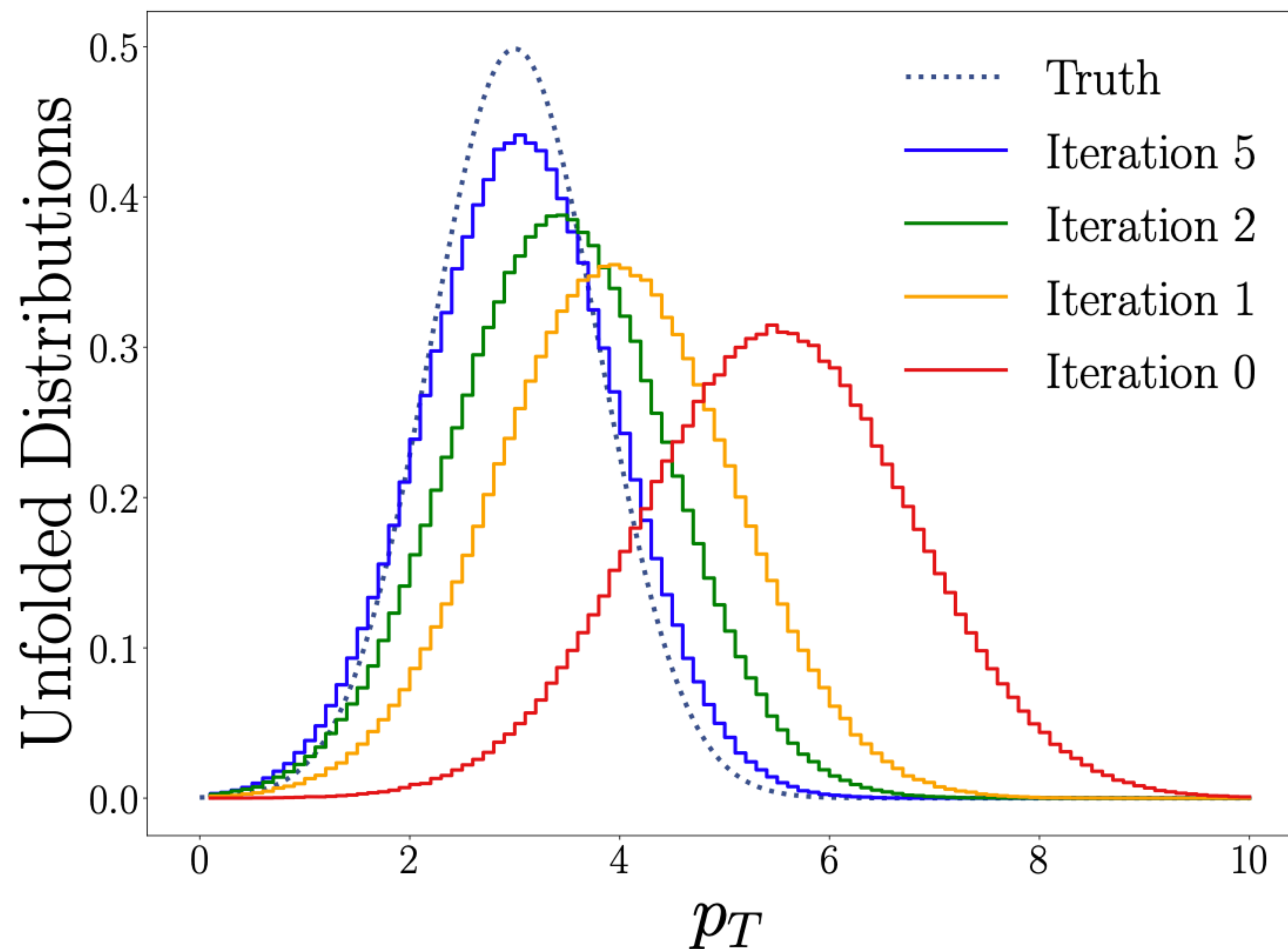
- ❖ Machine learning is a pathway to high dimensionality
- ❖ But in contrast to all the great results before, we don't trust the model



Note: I have selected here a ML model that is known to look bad

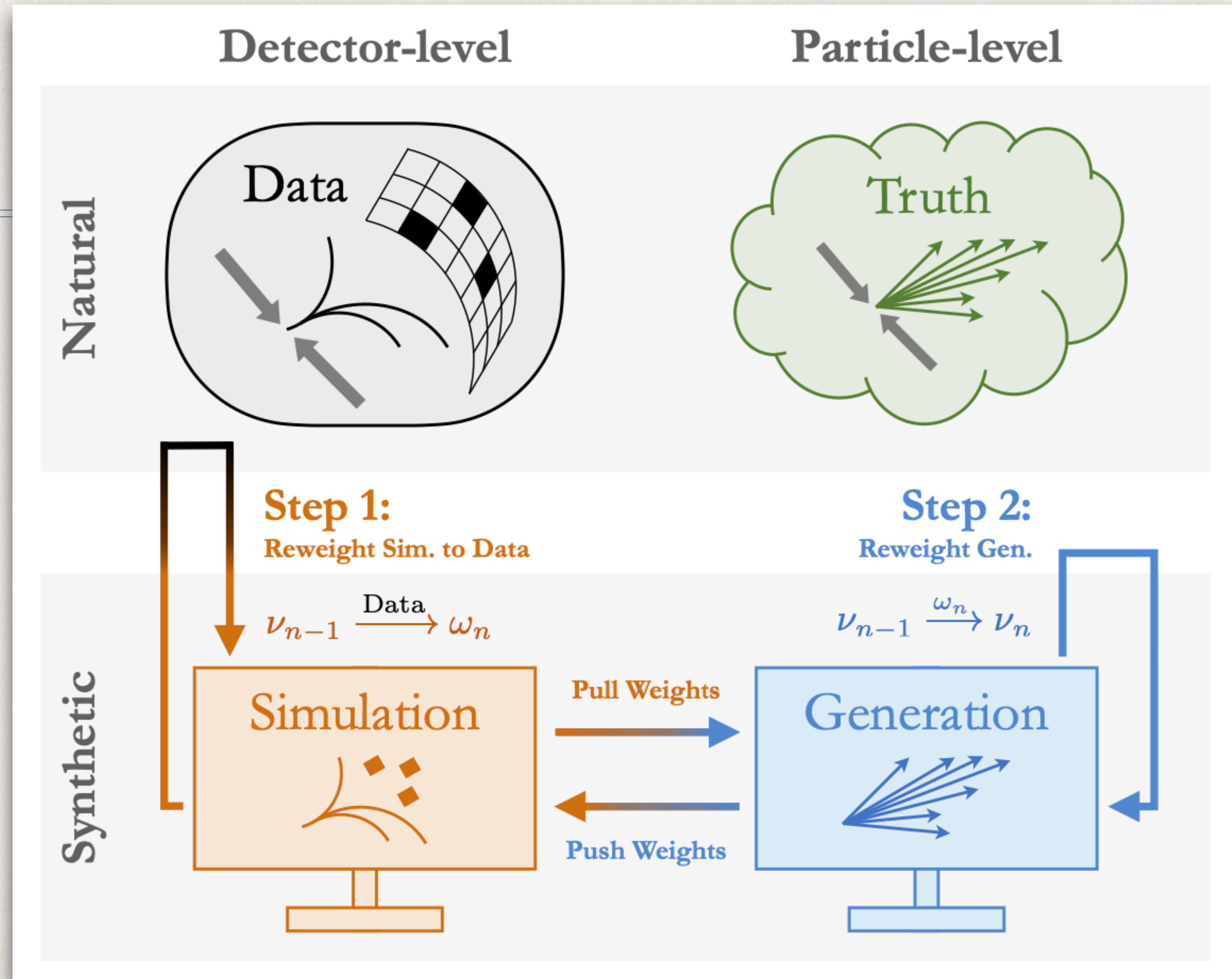
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- ❖ One of the powers of our unfolding methods is the iteration
- ❖ Can we take this experience and go high dimensional and no binning?



Not binned

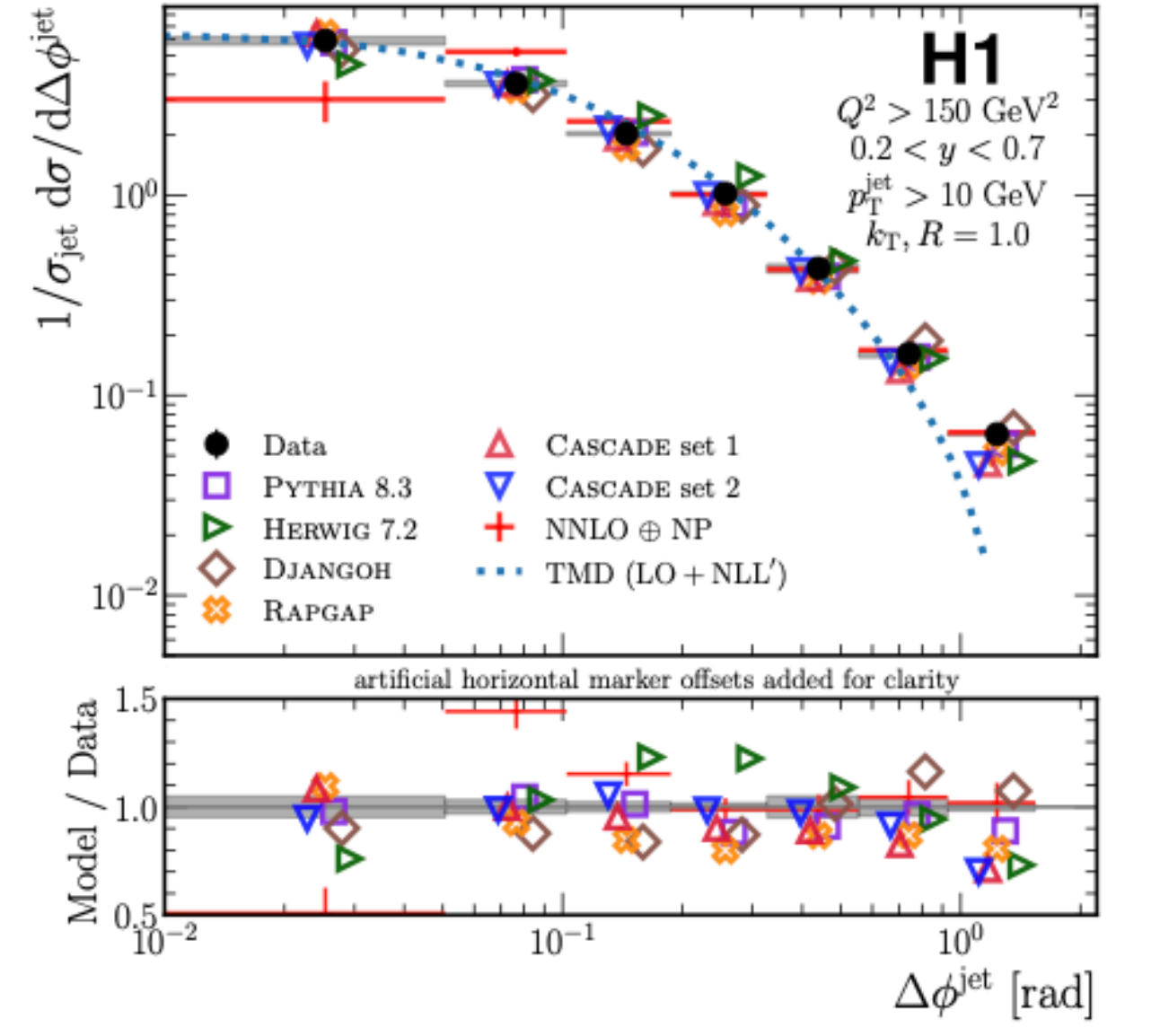
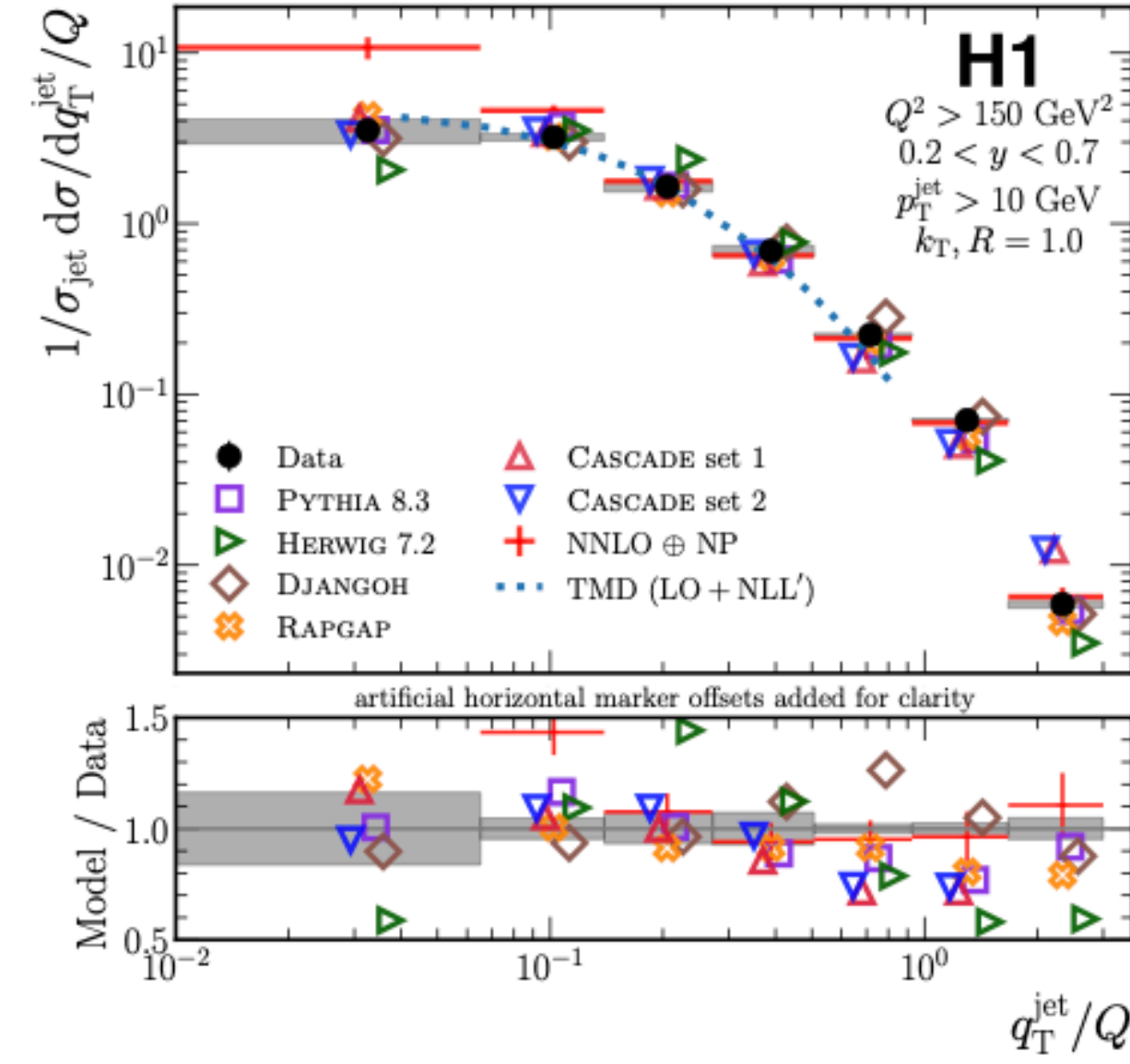
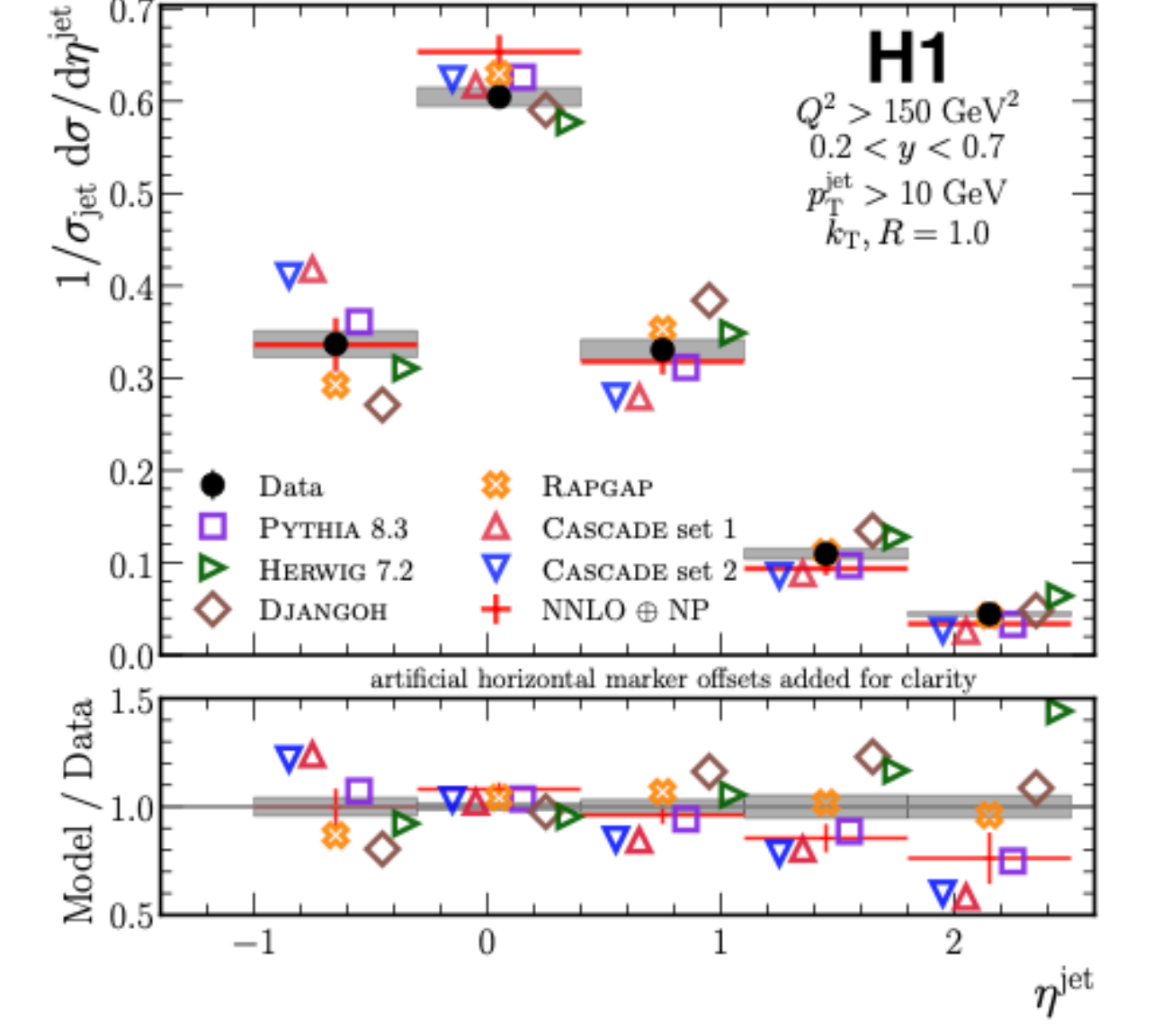
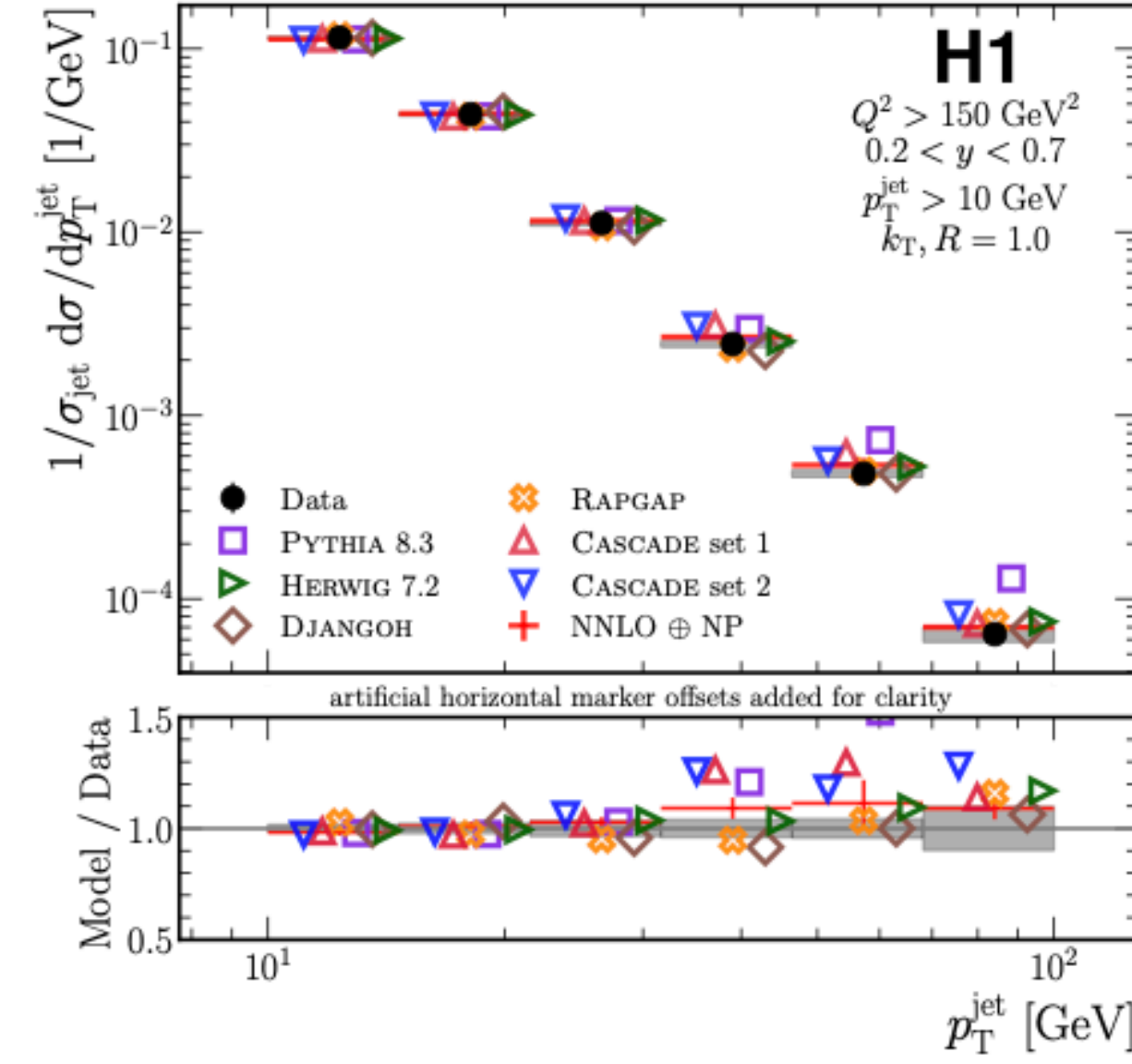
- ❖ Omnifold is an iterative approach to ML unfolding
- ❖ Utilizes that there is a one-to-one mapping between a generated and simulated event



Not binned

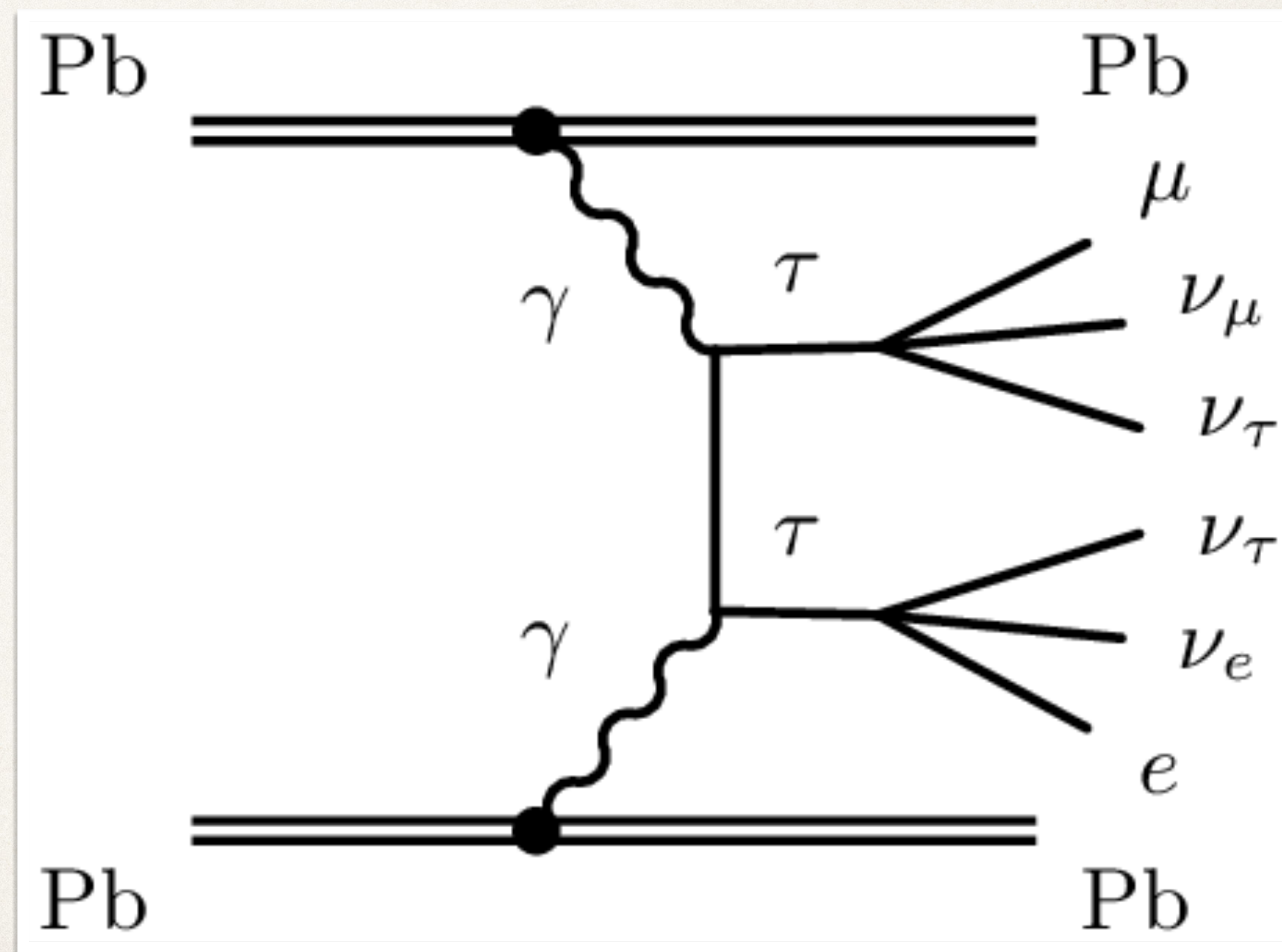
- ❖ The results on HERA data
- ❖ Fully unfolded objects

$(\vec{p}_T^e, p_z^e, p_T^{\text{jet}}, \eta^{\text{jet}}, \phi^{\text{jet}}, q_T^{\text{jet}}/Q, \text{ and } \Delta\phi^{\text{jet}})$



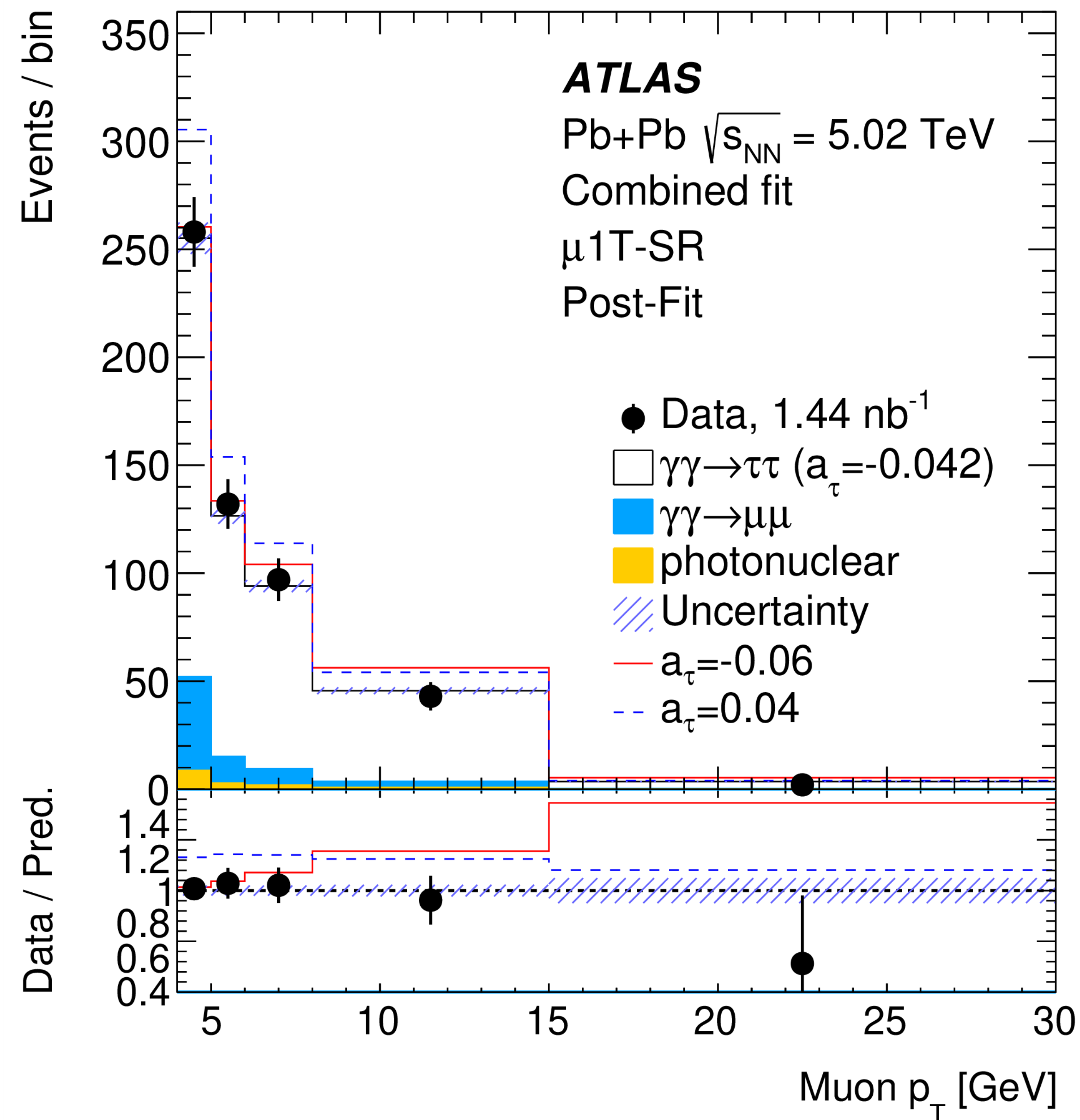
Not standard running

- ❖ The LHC is more than just protons
 - ❖ Heavy ion, proton-oxygen, low mu, CMS energy
- ❖ And our detector is configurable
 - ❖ Lower trigger thresholds, smaller magnetic fields, trigger-level readout
- ❖ An example of lead collisions to do light-by-light scattering



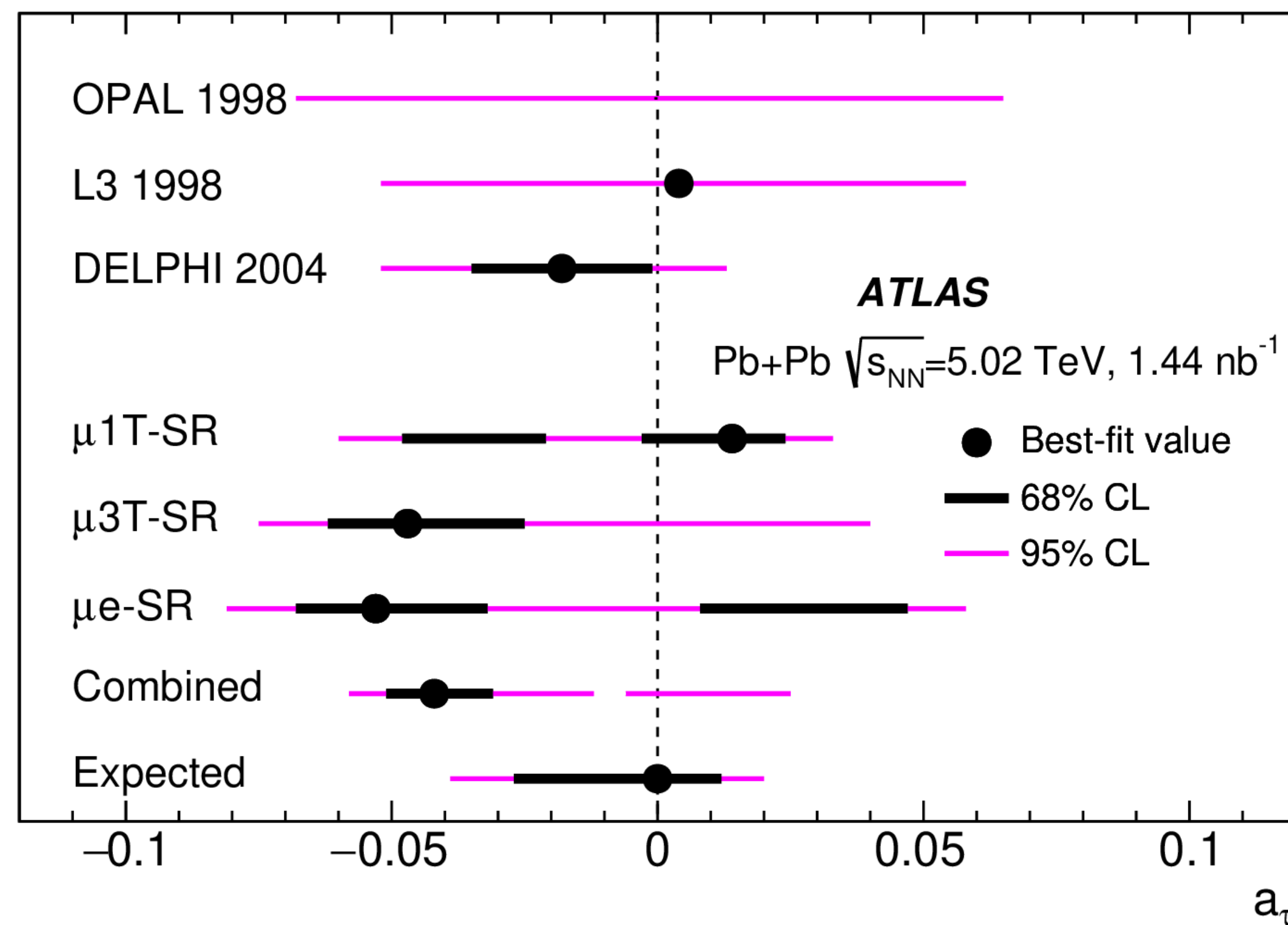
Not standard running

- ❖ Statistics are limited but not exploiting all channels yet
- ❖ Even so, we are still sensitivity to anomalous tau magnetic moment



Not standard running

- ❖ Still dominated by statistics
- ❖ Competitive to LEP



Conclusions

- ❖ We are in a lucky position - with powerful data samples, powerful tools, powerful simulations, powerful predictions
- ❖ For SM and BSM, we need to think big and outside the traditional SM analyses
- ❖ I personally feel that the potential is huge