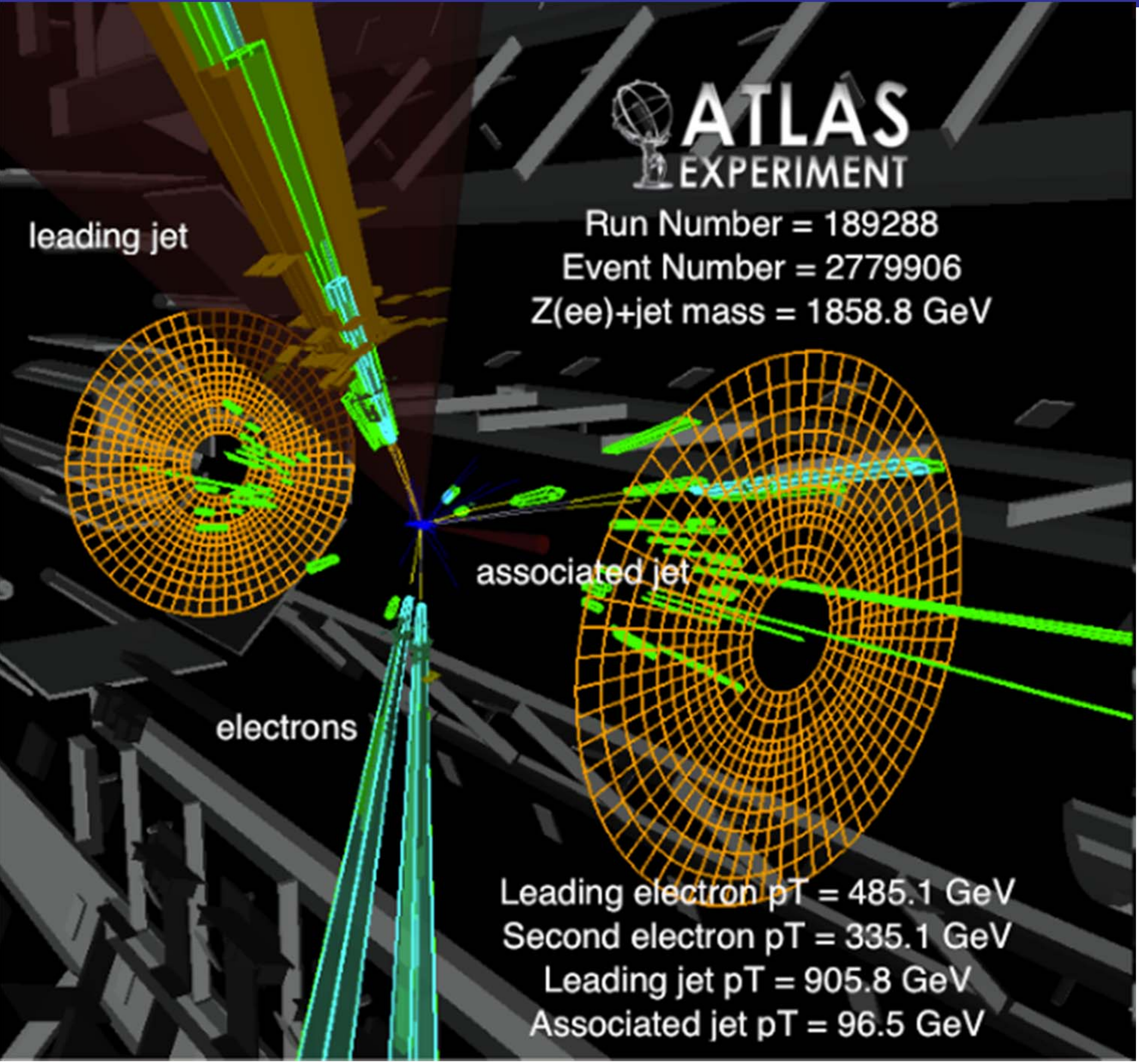
Exotics Searches at LHC



Cigdem Issever
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HASCO Summer School
University of Goettingen
07.07-19.07.2013

Acknowledgement

- Hitoshi Murayama,http://arxiv.org/abs/0704.2276v1
- Lykken, http://arxiv.org/pdf/1005.1676.pdf
- CERN 2012 summer school

Discussions with

- Henri Bachacou
- Bryan Lynn
- Christophe Grojean
- Glenn Starkman
- Steven Worm

Outline….

- Why search for new physics?
- What are Exotics Searches?
- Examples of Searches

Why search for new physics?

- We are **reSEARCHers**

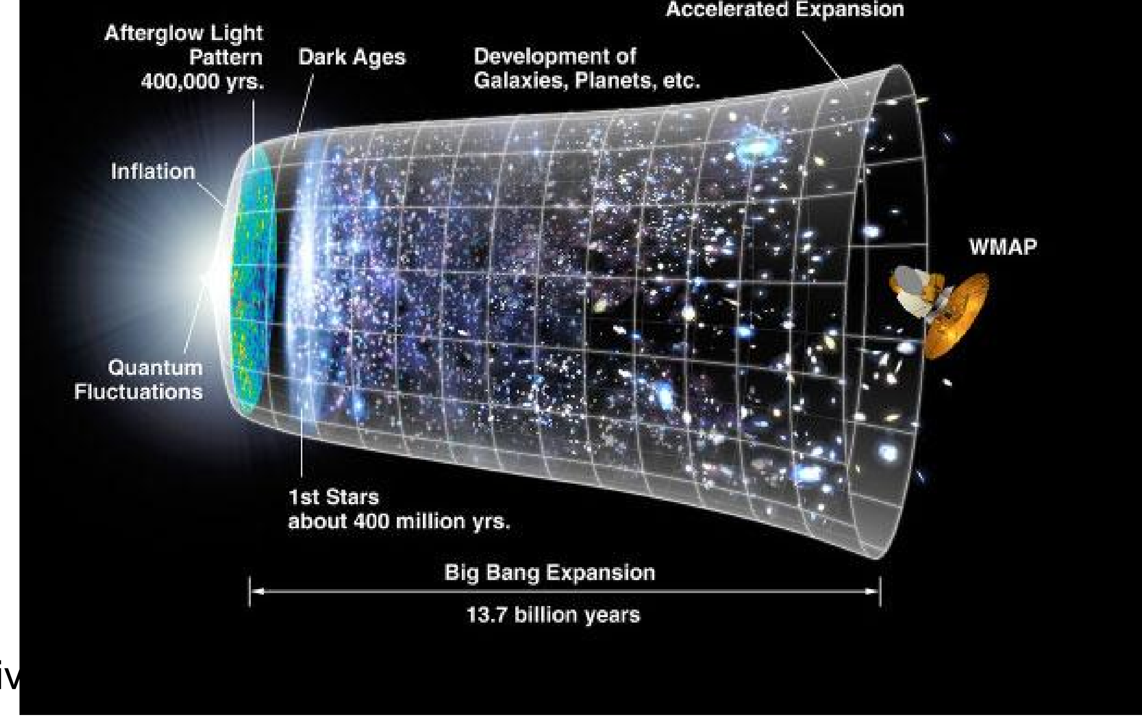
- We strive for **new understandings**

- Our goal is to increase our **KNOWLEDGE**

- Inspiring, humbling,

  exciting,

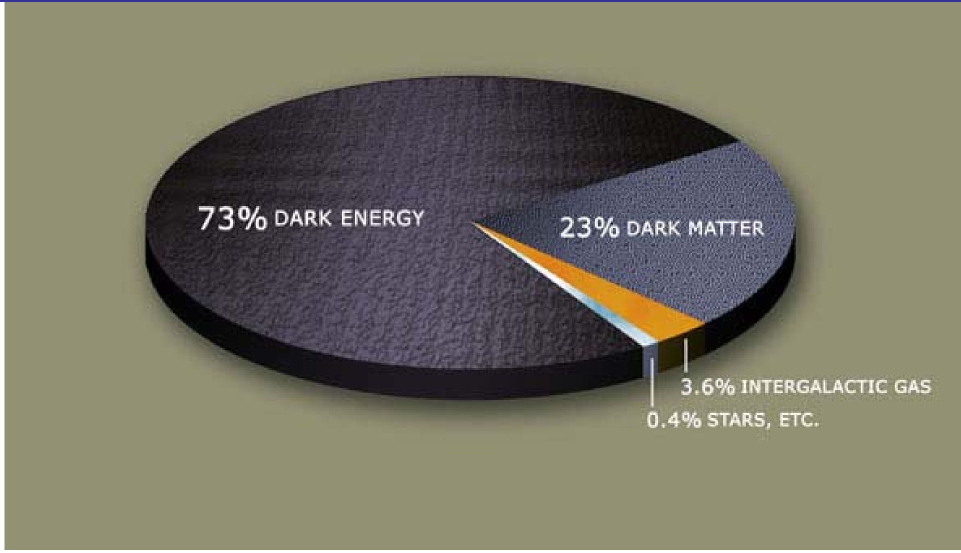
  FUN

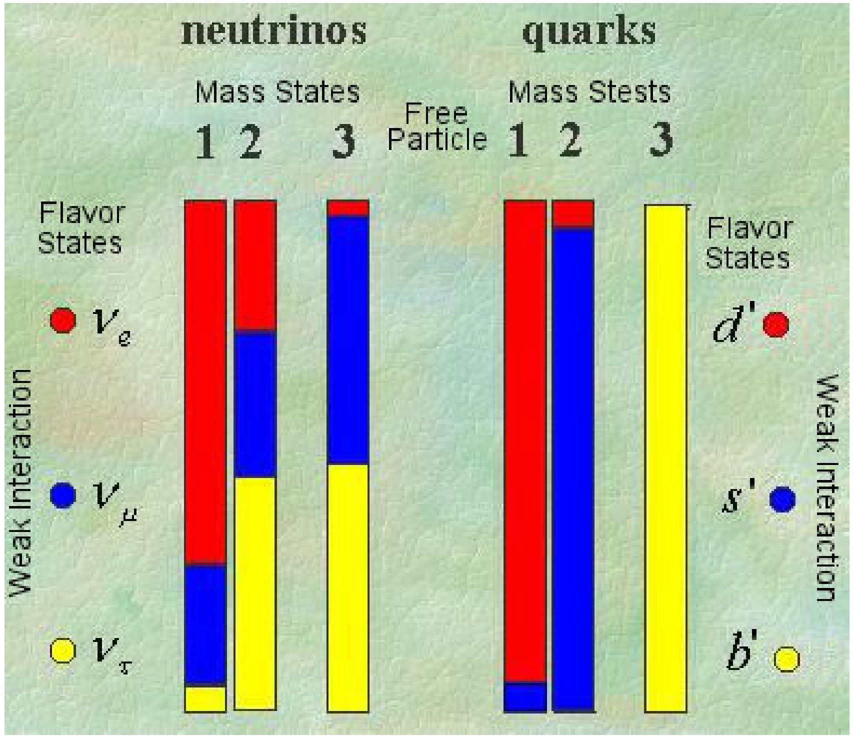


and a LOT of work.....

Why look beyond the Standard Model?

- Experimental Evidence
  - **Non-baryonic dark matter (~23%)**
    - Inferred from gravitational effects
    - Rotational speed of galaxies
    - Orbital velocities of galaxies in clusters
    - Gravitational lensing
    - .....
  - **Dark Energy (~73%)**
    - Accelerated Expansion of the Universe
  - **Neutrinos have mass and mix**
  - **Baryon asymmetry**
  - **Acausal density perturbations**





Standard Model Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_{SM} = -\frac{1}{4g'^2}B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2g^2}\mathrm{Tr}(W_{\mu\nu}W^{\mu\nu}) - \frac{1}{2g_s^2}\mathrm{Tr}(G_{\mu\nu}G^{\mu\nu})$$
$$+\bar{Q}_i i\not{D}Q_i + \bar{L}_i i\not{D}L_i + \bar{u}_i i\not{D}u_i + \bar{d}_i i\not{D}d_i + \bar{e}_i i\not{D}e_i$$

Above: Describes gauge fields and interactions

$\not{D}$ determined by **gauge quantum numbers**

strange

Gravity is not included!!

	$SU(3)$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)$	chirality
Q	3	2	$+1/6$	left
U	3	1	$+2/3$	right
D	3	1	$-1/3$	right
L	1	2	$-1/2$	left
E	1	1	-1	right

Standard Model Lagrangian

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$$+(Y_u^{ij}\bar{Q}_i u_j \tilde{H} + Y_d^{ij}\bar{Q}_i d_j H + Y_l^{ij}\bar{L}_i e_j H + \mathrm{h.c.})$$

- Responsible for mass and mixing of quark masses
- Responsible for charged lepton masses
- Generation index: i, j = 1,2,3
- Why 3 families?
- No neutrino masses or mixing included

Standard Model Lagrangian

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$$+(D_\mu H)^\dagger(D^\mu H) - \lambda(H^\dagger H)^2 - m^2 H^\dagger H + \frac{\theta}{32\pi^2}\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\mathrm{Tr}(G_{\mu\nu}G_{\rho\sigma}).$$

θ term in QCD

Periodic: 0 - 2π

Violates T and CP

Strong CP Problem in SM

- Why is $\theta < 1.2 \times 10^{-10}$???
- Natural value ~ 1

Standard Model Lagrangian

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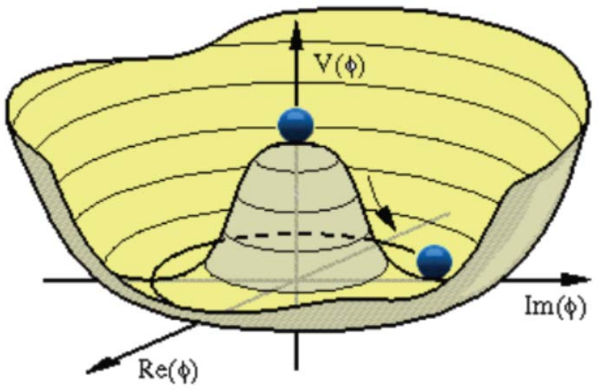
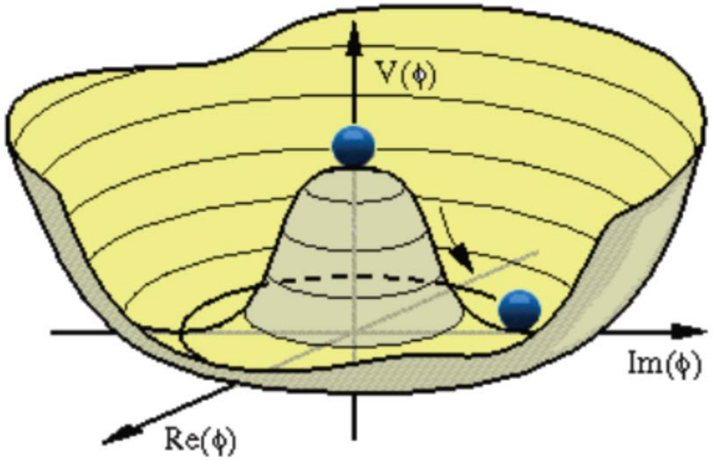
Higgs field



The Higgs is an EXOTIC particle

- ONLY spin 0 elementary particle
- Couplings are NOT dictated by gauge symmetry
  - Hmm….
- Symmetry breaking
  - Underlying reason?
  - Unable to explain dynamical



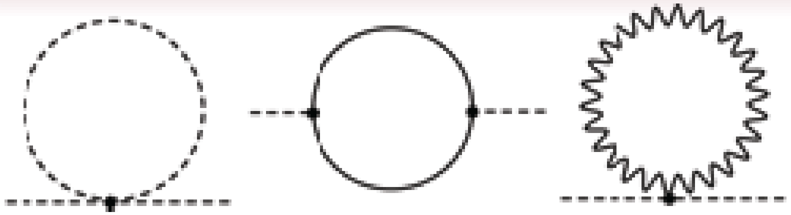
- Small mass possible if protected by
  - Symmetry
  - Not elementary particle

Higgs sector looks like a provisional structure

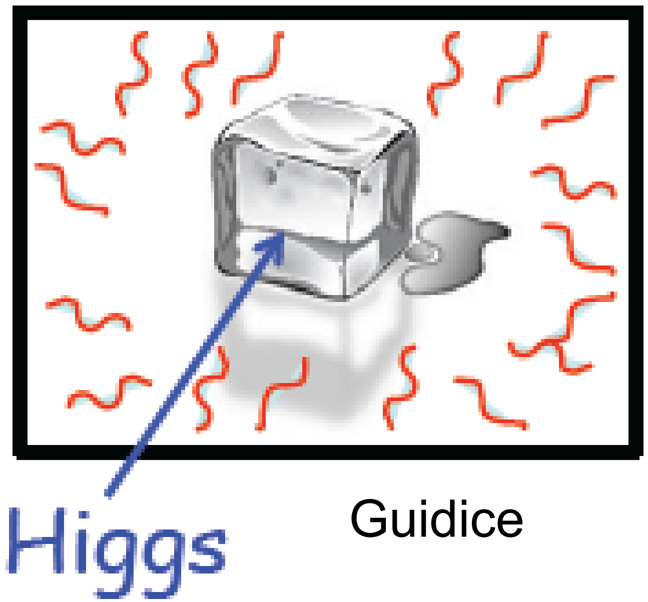
Giudice, Gian, BSM CERN summer school 2012

Courtesy of C. Grojean & A. Weiler, 7

Comment to Fine Tuning….



G. Servant $\Rightarrow \delta M_H^2 \propto \Lambda^2$



Guidice

4 ways to solve it

- Supersymmetry
  - Sparticles cancel particle contributions
- Extra Dimensions
  - Higgs is a vector in 5D
- Higgs is composite
  - Strongly coupled new physics
- There is no fine tuning problem in SM
  - *Not everybody thinks SM has a fine tuning problem* http://arxiv.org/pdf/1306.5647.pdf

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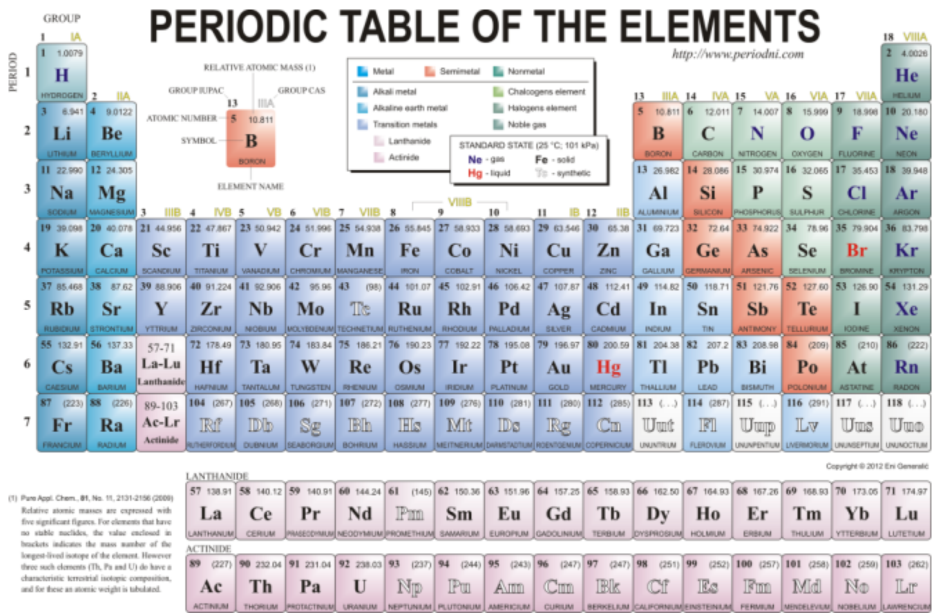
Only term in L_{SM} with a dimensionful parameter

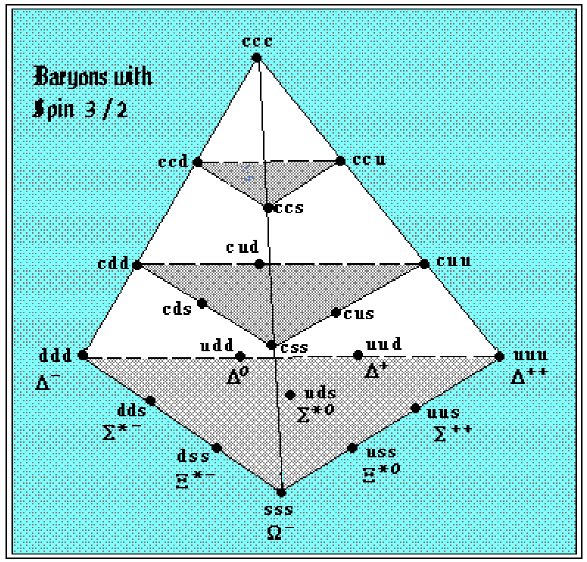
Sets the energy scale for the SM: VEV ~ 250 GeV

History suggests…..

- Fundamental theory at <u>shorter distances </u>than distance scale of the problem.
- **~1900** reached atomic scale
  - 10^{-8} cm $\approx \hbar^2/e^2 m_e$
  - Quantum Mechanics
  - Quantum Electrodynamics



- **~1950** reached strong interaction scale
  - **10^{-13} cm $\approx M e^{-8\pi^2/g_s^2(M) b_0}$**
  - **QCD**
  - **Quarks, Gluons**



Today….Very Special Times

- LHC goes beyond EWK scale: $TeV^{-1} \sim 10^{-17}$ cm
- EWK scale: phase transition is happening
  - W,Z,electron…etc. acquire mass
- $v = (\sqrt{2}G_F)^{-1/2} \sim 246\ GeV$ ← Higgs VEV
  - This is the scale of SM!
  - Beyond this we will find **NEW INSIGHTS!!!!**

Why look beyond the Standard Model???

- Aesthetic/Theoretical Reasons
  - Hierarchy Problem:
    - why is $G_F \sim 10^{-5}$ GeV^{-2} << $G_N \sim 10^{-38}$ GeV^{-2}
  - Quantum gravitational description of Gravity?
    - Gravity is not included in SM
  - Higgs
  - ….
- Experimental Reasons
  - Dark Matter/Energy
  - Neutrino masses
  - Baryon Asymmetry
  - …..

Models

Extra Dimensions be covered by
Steve Marsden
&
Ivan J. Martinez Soler

Murayama Hitoshi

What else is there beside SUSY framework?

- SUSY is NOT a model
  - “Symmetry principle characterizing a BSM framework with an infinite number of models”….Lykken

- SUSY is only one possible way…..
  - Many more ways to solve problems with Standard Model
  - What if nature has not chosen SUSY?
  - Make sure to cover every feasible corner…

- SUSY mass limits pushed to 1 TeV
  - SUSY becoming more “Exotic” the higher the mass limits get.

Models try to answer questions

- Hierarchy Problem
  - EWK force ~ 10^{32} X Gravity?

  → Extra dimension models
- Fine Tuning Problem

  → SUSY

  → Composite Higgs

  → Extra dimension models
- What is Dark Matter?

  → SUSY

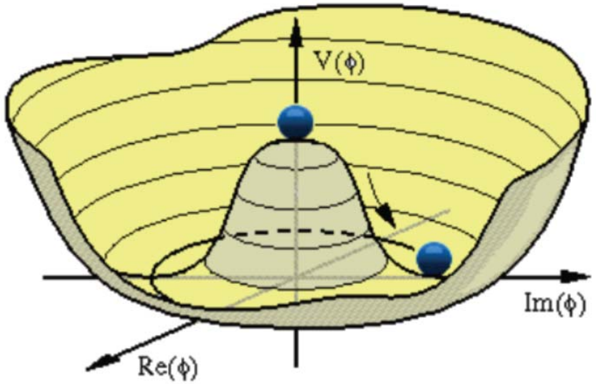
  → Extra dimensions….
- Family structure in SM?
- Running coupling constants?

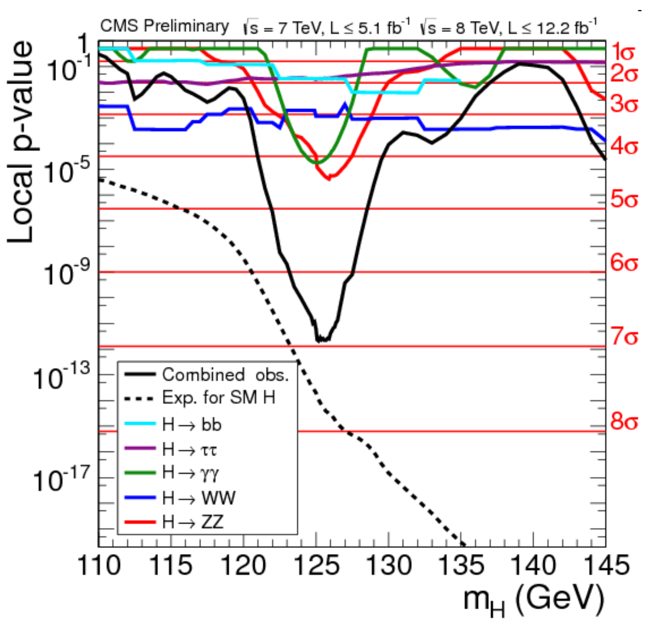
  → GUT
- Have elementary particles a sub-structure?
- …..

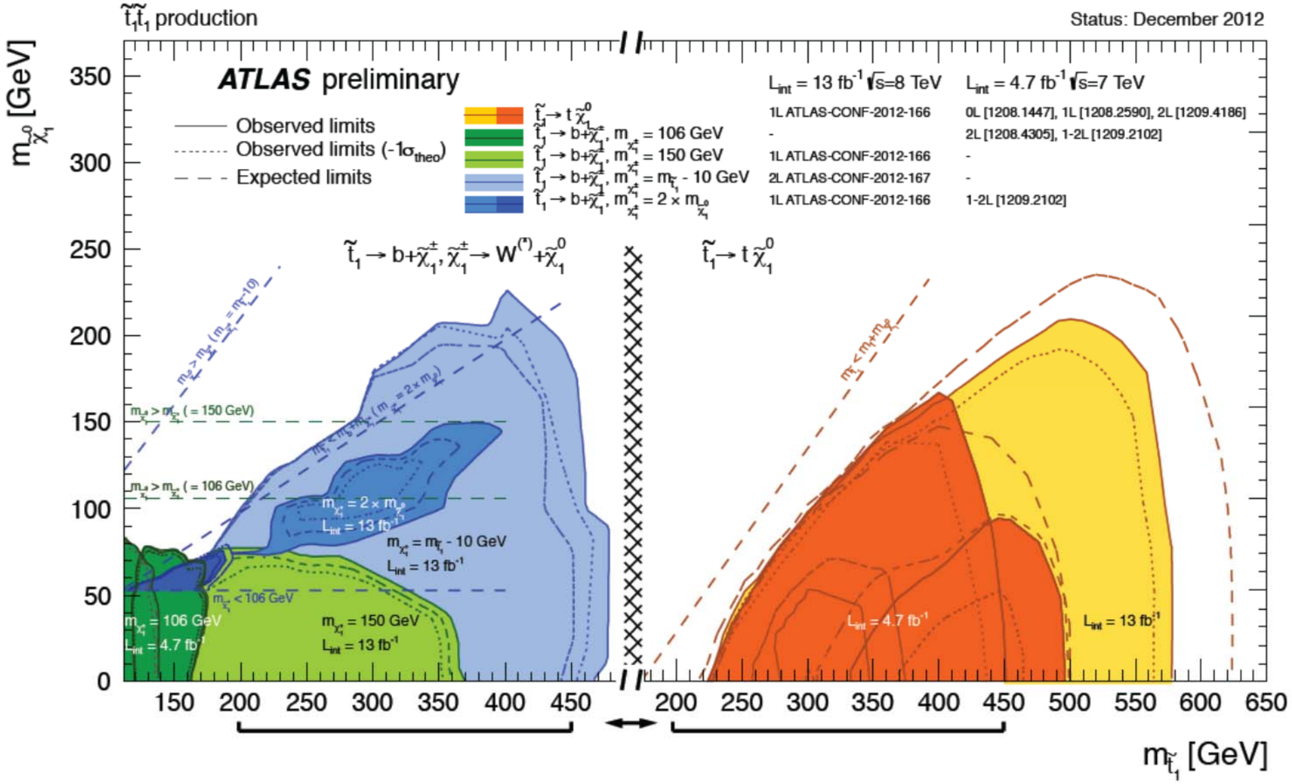
Not all questions may be sensible..

What Characterizes Exotics Searches?

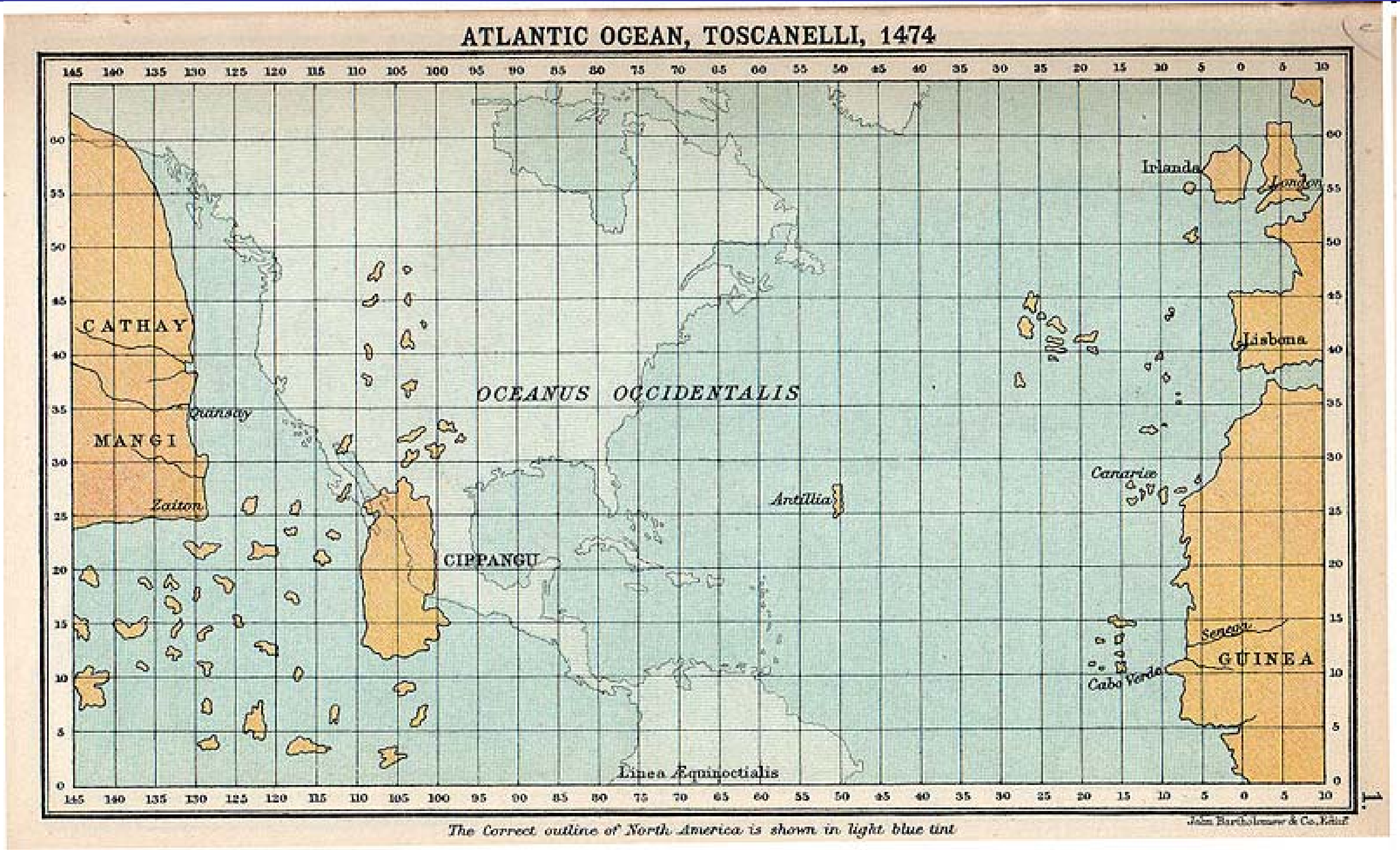
- No specific Model to guide us.
- No unified parameter phase space to map results







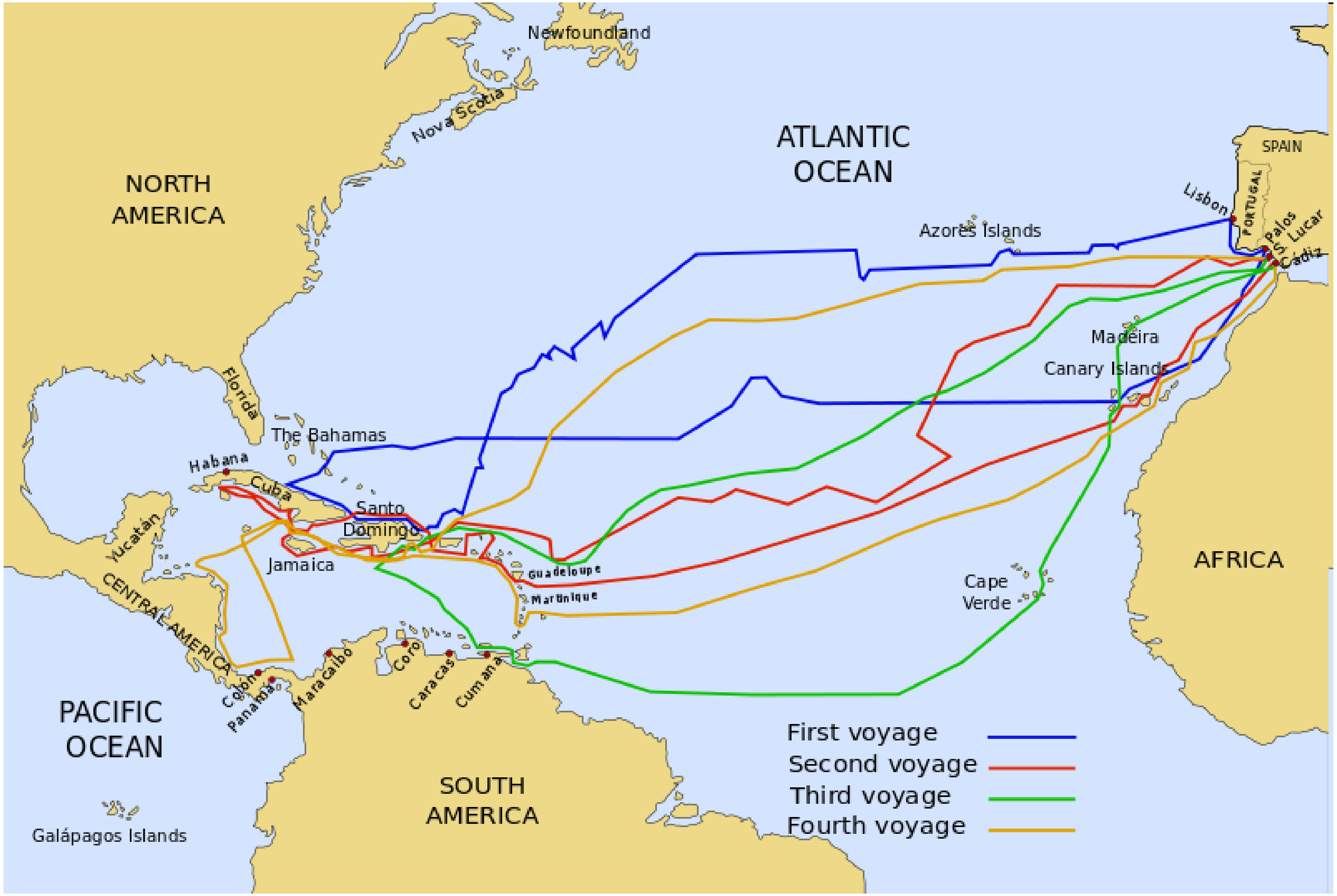
The Role of Models in “most” Exotics Searches



Toscanelli's model of the geography of the Atlantic Ocean, which directly influenced Columbus's plans

The Role of Models in “most” Exotics Searches

Columbus’ voyages



The Role of Models in “most” Exotics Searches

- Models used to quantify our reach.
  - How far did we get?
  - How do we compare to previous searches?

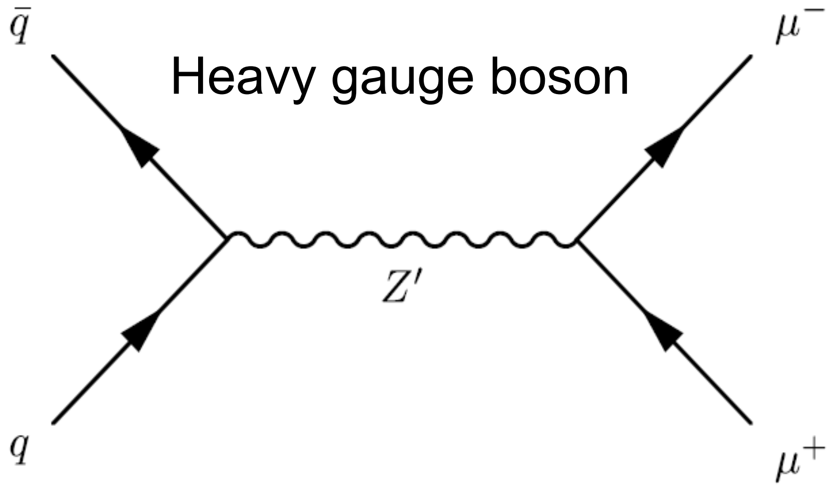
- We use so called Bench Mark Models
  - Used before by other experiments

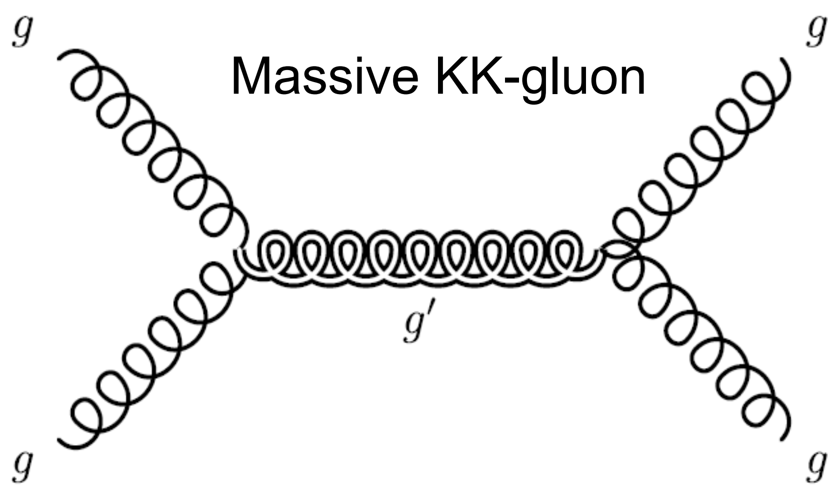
- Simplified Models or generic resonances

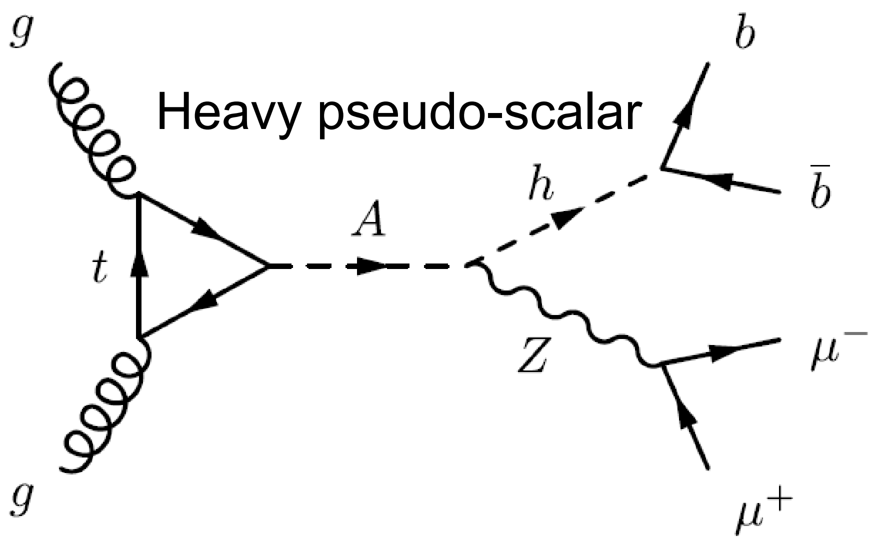
Exotics Search Signatures

Lykken, http://arxiv.org/pdf/1005.1676.pdf

- s-channel production



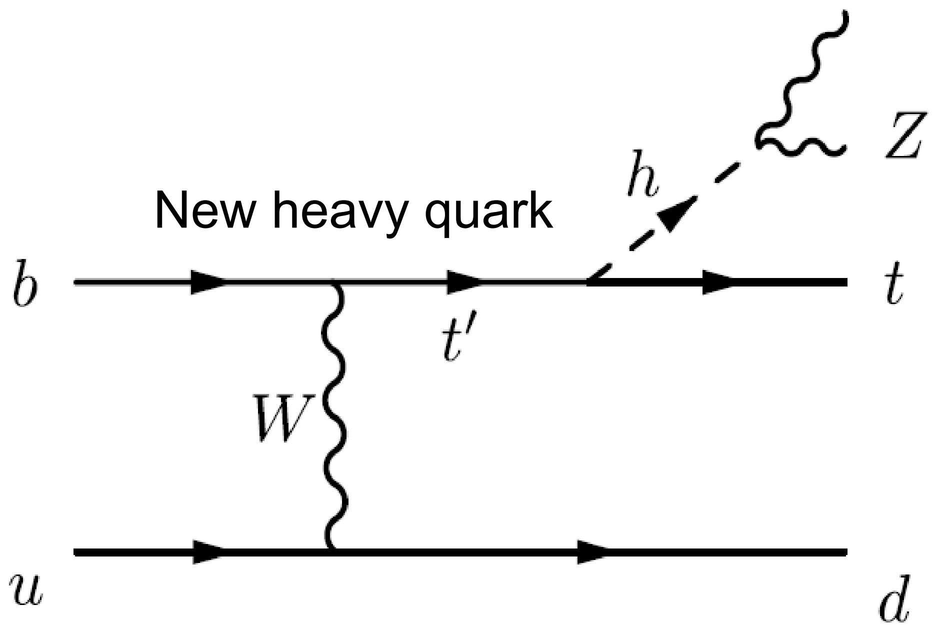


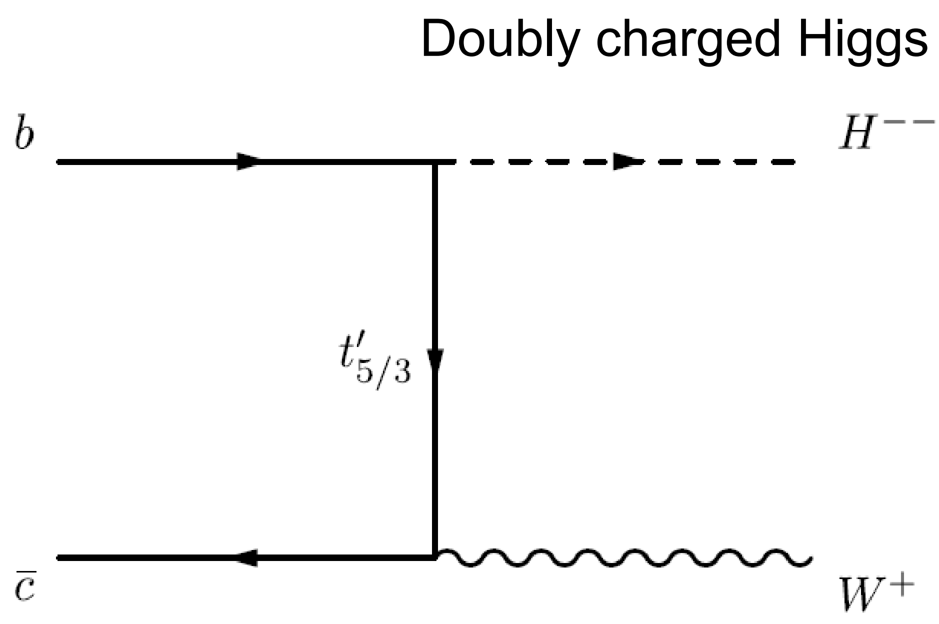


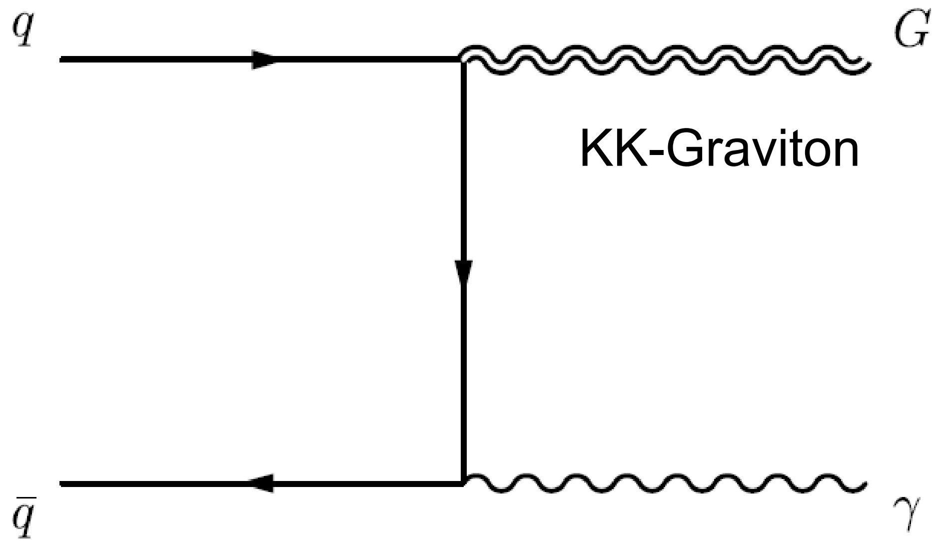
Exotics Search Signatures

- Associate production

Lykken, http://arxiv.org/pdf/1005.1676.pdf



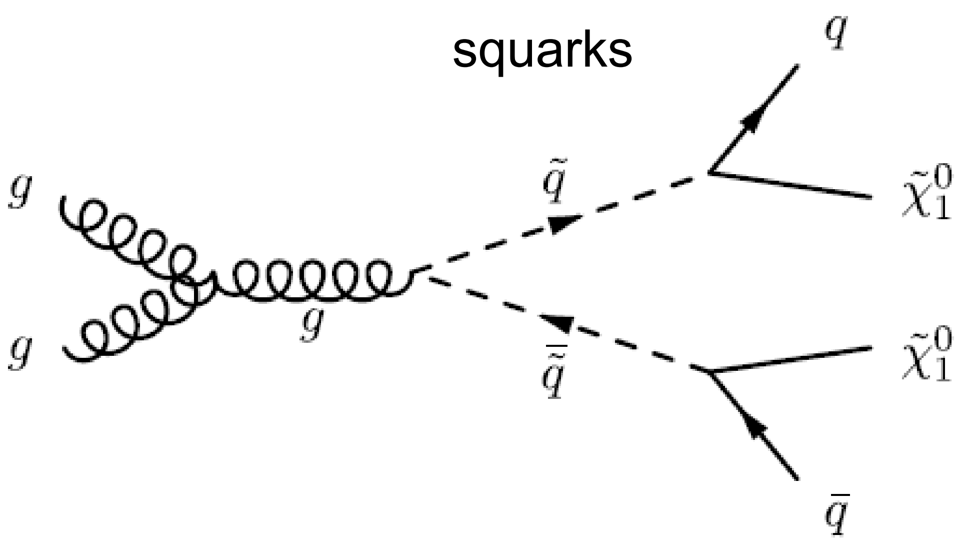


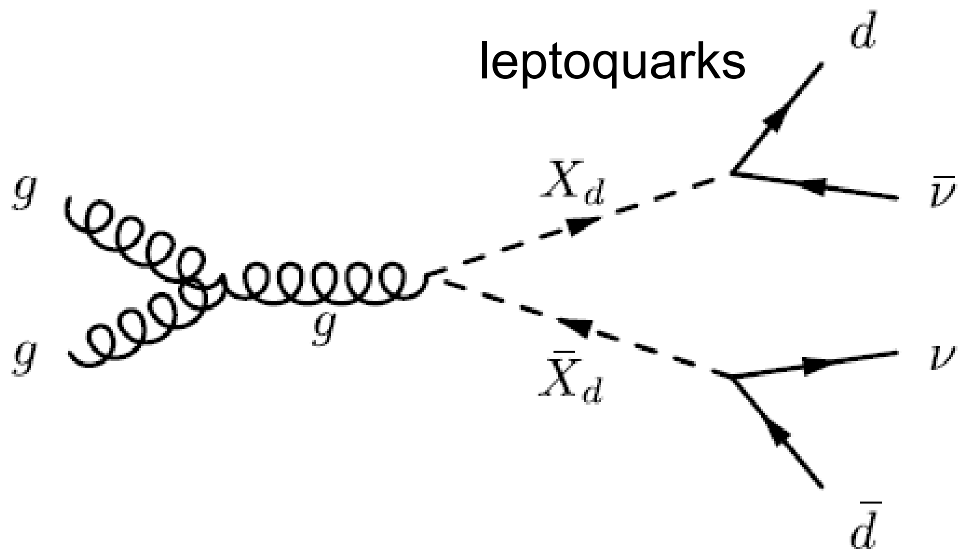


Exotics Search Signatures

Lykken, http://arxiv.org/pdf/1005.1676.pdf

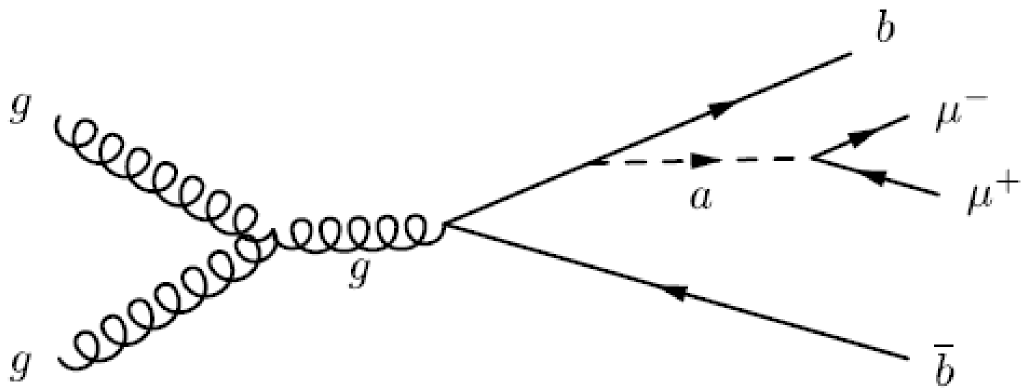
- Pair production

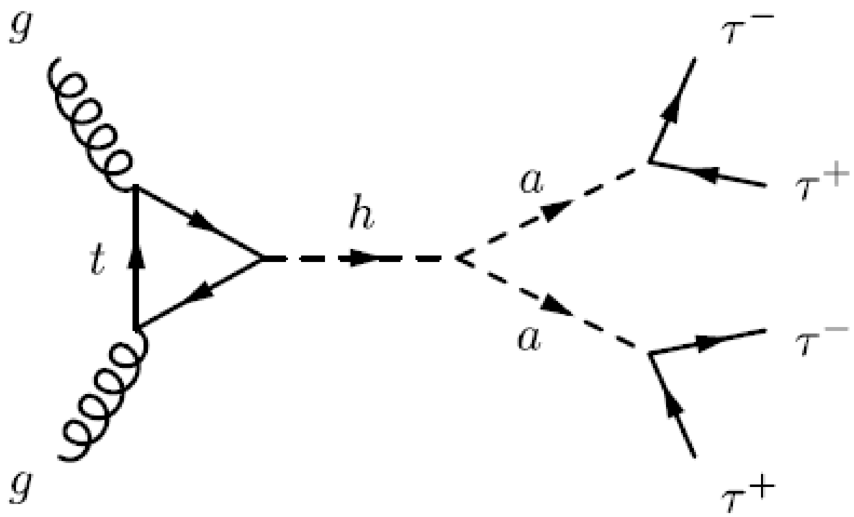




Lykken, http://arxiv.org/pdf/1005.1676.pdf

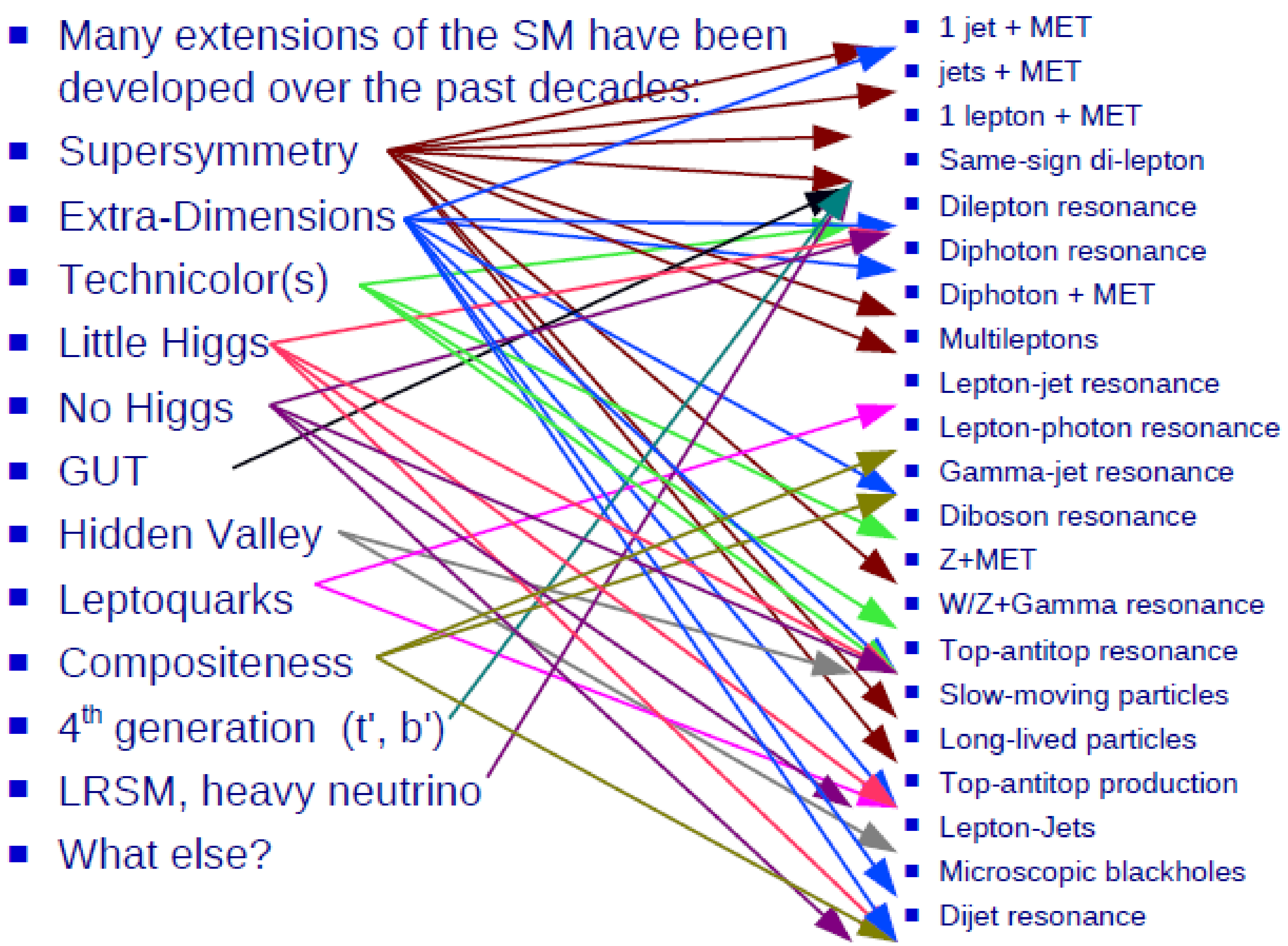
- BSMstrahlung





Pseudo-scalar

Models-Signature Mapping and vice versa.



(for illustration only)

H. Bachacou

Models-Signature Mapping and vice versa.

- Many extensions of the SM have been developed over the past decades:
- Supersymmetry
- Extra-Dimensions
- Technicolor(s)
- Little Higgs
- No Higgs
- GUT
- Hidden Valley
- Leptoquarks
- Compositeness
- 4^{th} generation (t', b')
- LRSM, heavy neutrino
- What else?

(for illustration only)

- 1 jet + MET
- jets + MET
- 1 lepton + MET
- Same-sign di-lepton
- Dilepton resonance
- Diphoton resonance
- Diphoton + MET
- Multileptons
- Lepton-jet resonance
- Lepton-photon resonance
- Gamma-jet resonance
- Diboson resonance
- Z+MET
- W/Z+Gamma resonance
- Top-antitop resonance
- Slow-moving particles
- Long-lived particles
- Top-antitop production
- Lepton-Jets
- Microscopic blackholes
- Dijet resonance
- What else?

A complex 2D problem

Experimentally, a signature standpoint makes a lot of sense:

→ Practical

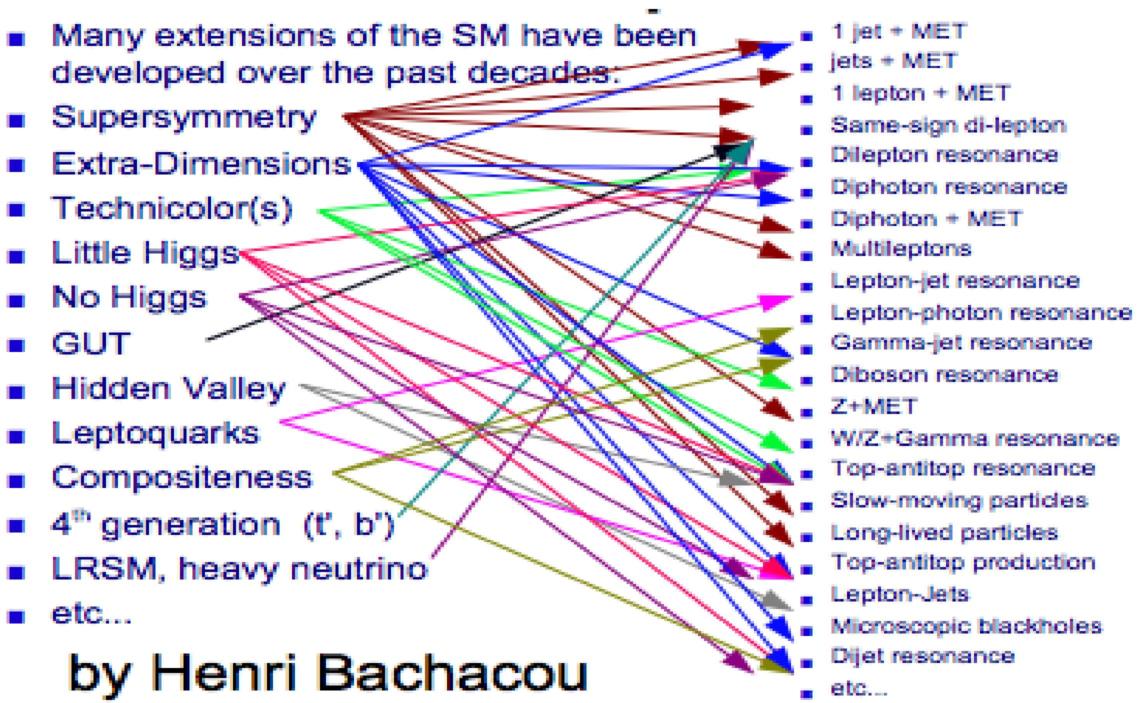
→ Less model-dependent

→ Important to cover every possible signature

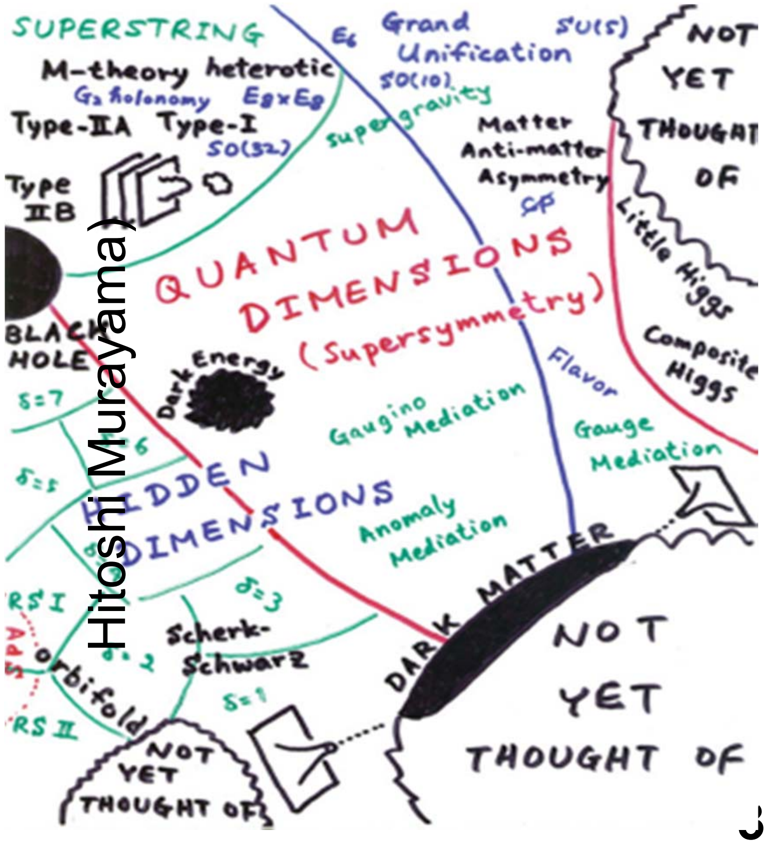
H. Bachacou

What Characterizes Exotics Searches?

- Exotics Search Strategy
  - Cover wide range of final states
  - Largely Model independent
    - Look for resonances
    - Look for any disagreement from expectations
  - Cover interesting new BSM models



by Henri Bachacou



Hitoshi Murayama)

How do you search for the UNKNOWN?

You look everywhere for any deviation…

Basic Principles of Exotics Searches

- Identify your discriminant!
- Most important: Robust background estimation!
- Biases ?
  - Blind analysis <- not appropriate at LHC
  - Control regions
- Trade-off between Signal and Background
  - Do NOT optimize towards a specific model
  - Selection cuts defined by triggers and background reduction.

Basic Principles of a Search

- You have a background estimate…what now?
- Check if data agrees with this expectation.
- If it does not agree…
  - Is the significance increasing with more data?
  - Look at time dependences...
  - Cross checks….
  - Discovery if significance is greater than 5 sigma.

- If it does agree….
  - How far did we explore the new physics phase?
  - Use models to quantify the search reach.
  - Useable for others (publish acceptance and efficiencies)

.

Comment to Search Result Selection in this Lecture

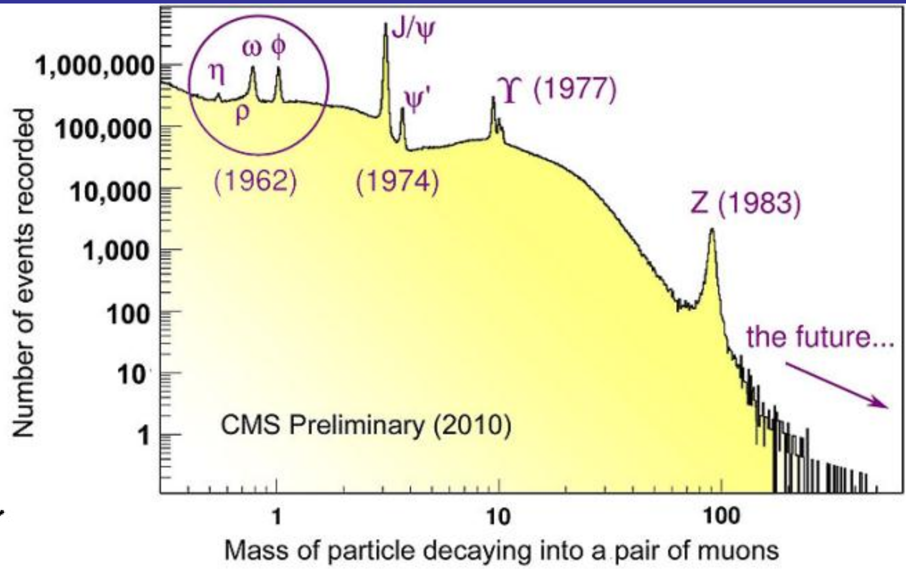
Show some typical search examples

“What is the impact of the newly discovered boson on Exotics searches at the LHC?”

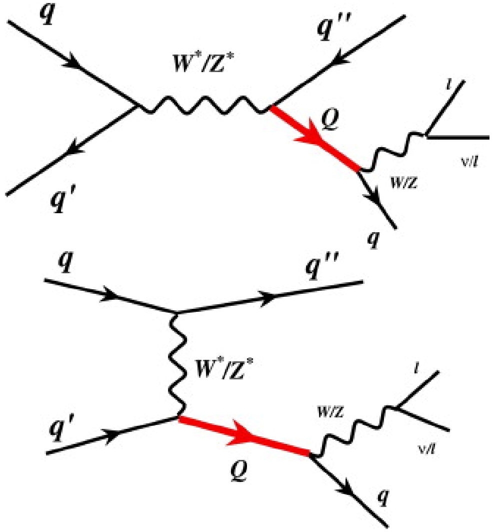
8 TeV Results

Exotics Searches

- **Heavy resonances**
  - **Dileptons**
  - **Dijets**
  - **Ttbar**



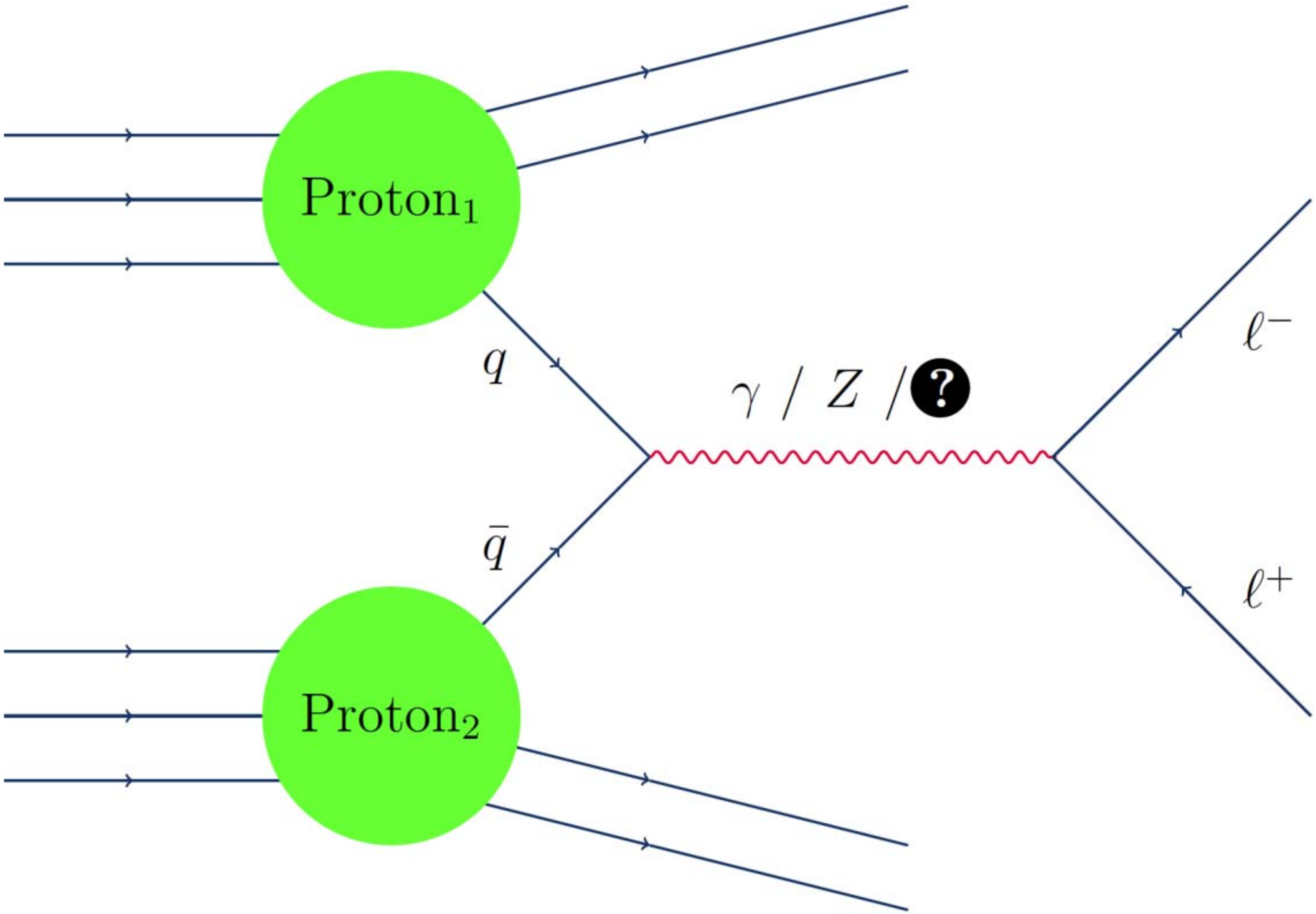
- **Vector-like quarks**



- **Dark matter and extra dimension**
- **Long lived exotics particles**

Dilepton Resonance Search

Noam Tal Hod
CERN-THESIS-2012-155

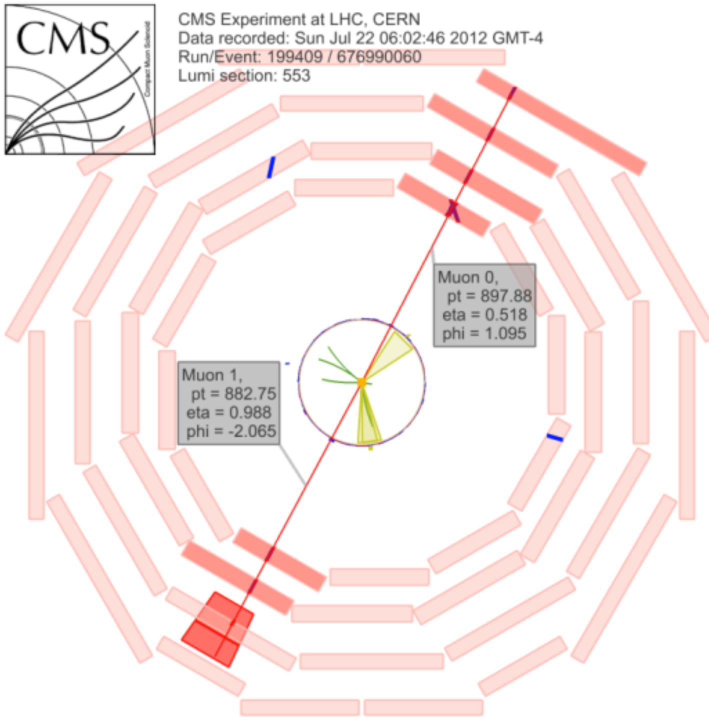


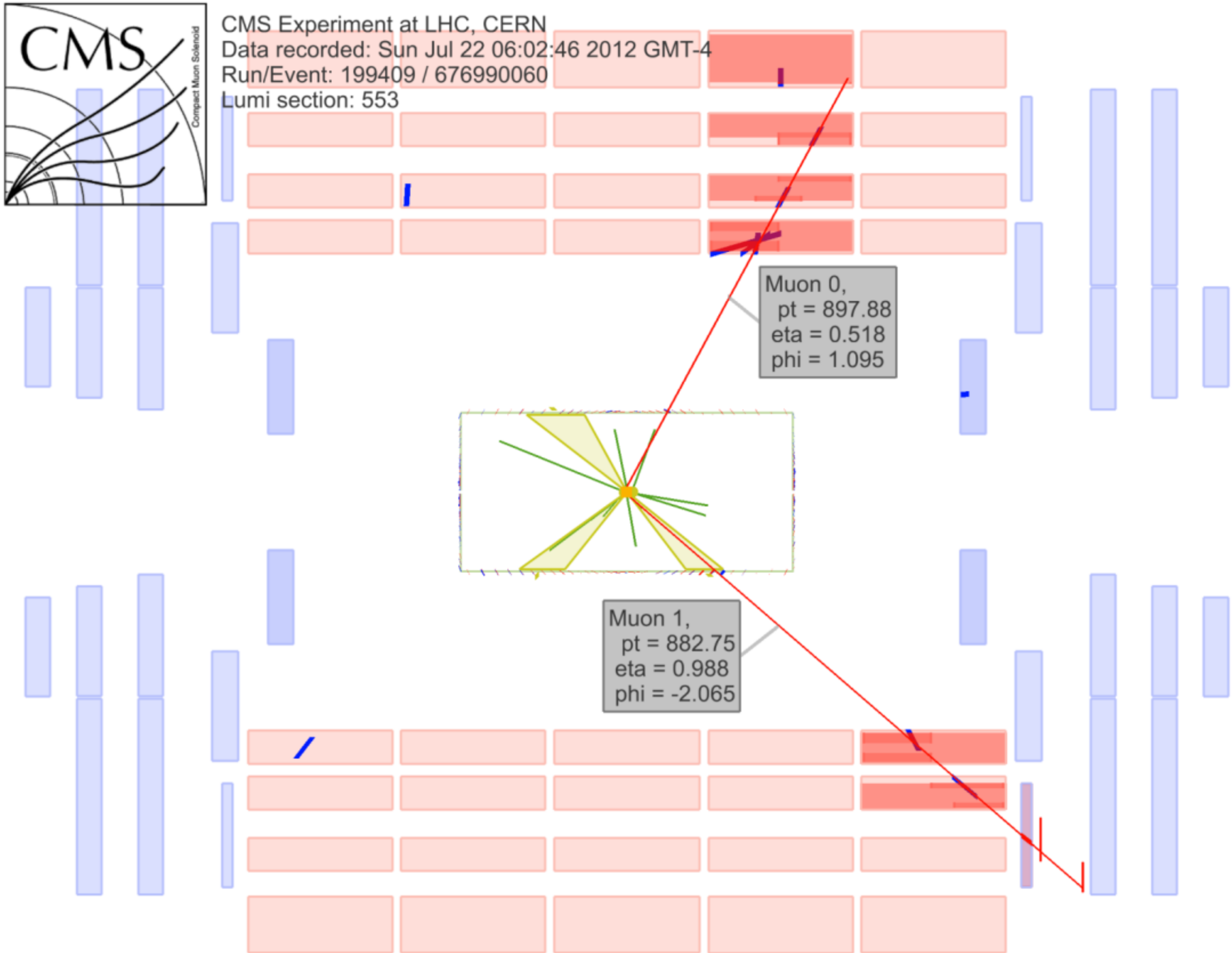
Dilepton Resonance Search

ATLAS-CONF-2013-017
PAS EXO-12-061

- Models:
  - Little Higgs → heavy gauge boson(s) (**Z'**/W')
  - GUT-inspired theories → heavy gauge boson(s) (**Z'**/W')
    - Strong and EWK force merged into one interaction
    - Described by higher symmetry group
      - Popular choices:
        - Left right symmetric models (SO(10))
        - E_6 symmetry models
  - Sequential Standard Model (SSM)
    - Z' carbon copy of Z^0 just heavier
    - Z' decays into any SM lepton-antilepton pair
    - decay into gauge bosons is suppressed by hand
    - not gauge invariant, not very realistic but
    - reference model
  - Randall-Sundrum ED → Kaluza-Klein graviton
  - Technicolor → narrow technihadrons

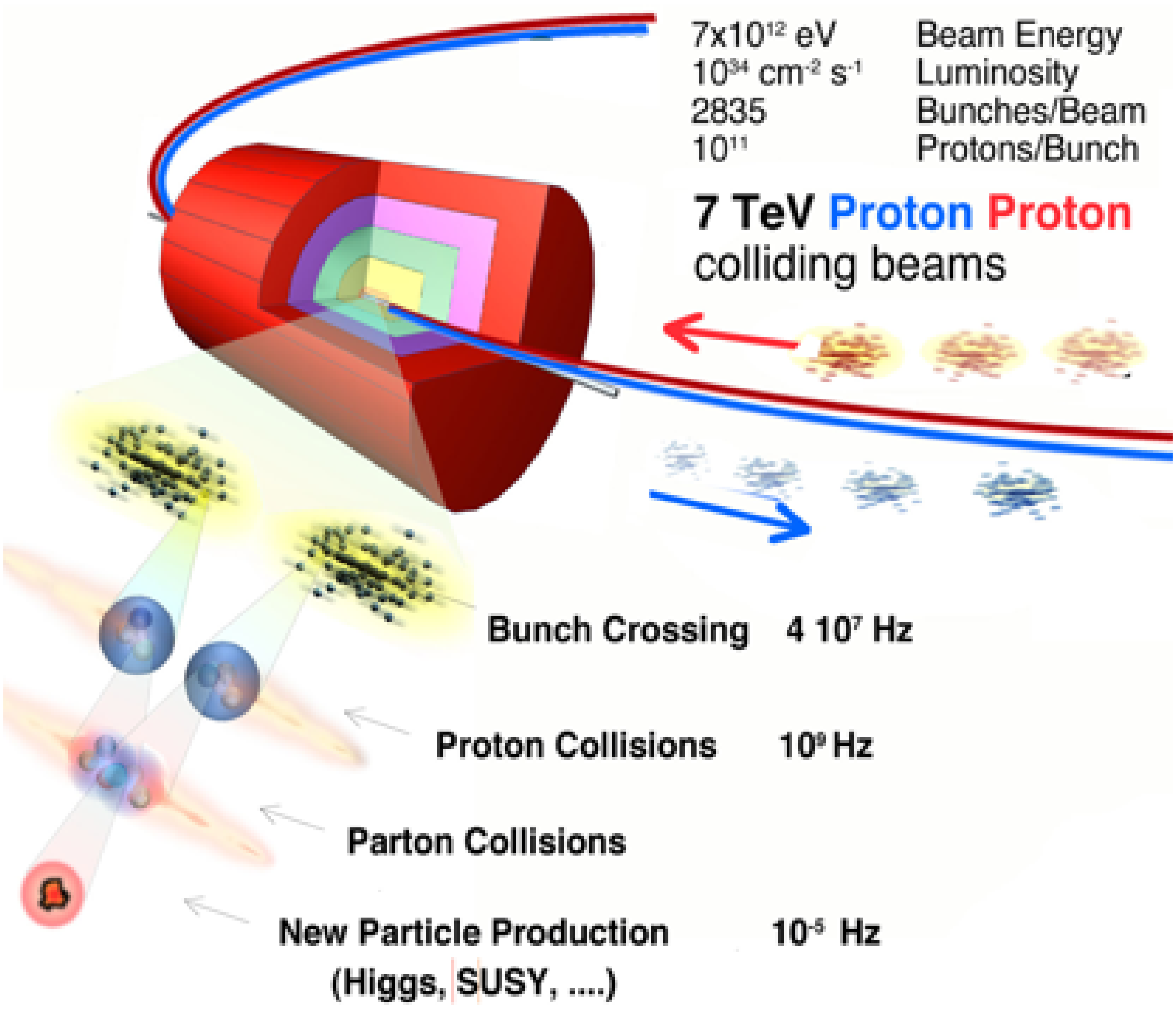
CMS Highest Dimuon Invariant Mass Event; 8 TeV





m_{inv} = 1824 GeV

Proton-Proton Collisions



Luminosity

- Single most important quantity
  - Drives ability to observe new rare processes

$$L = \frac{f * n_{bunch} * N_p^2}{4\pi * \sigma_x * \sigma_y}$$

- revolving frequency f = 11245.5/s
- n_{bunch} = 2808
- N_p = 1.15 x 10^{11} Protons/Bunch
- Area of beams: $4\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y$~40 μm

- Rate of physics processes per unit time ~ L

$$N_{Obs} = \int L dt * \varepsilon * \sigma_{process}$$

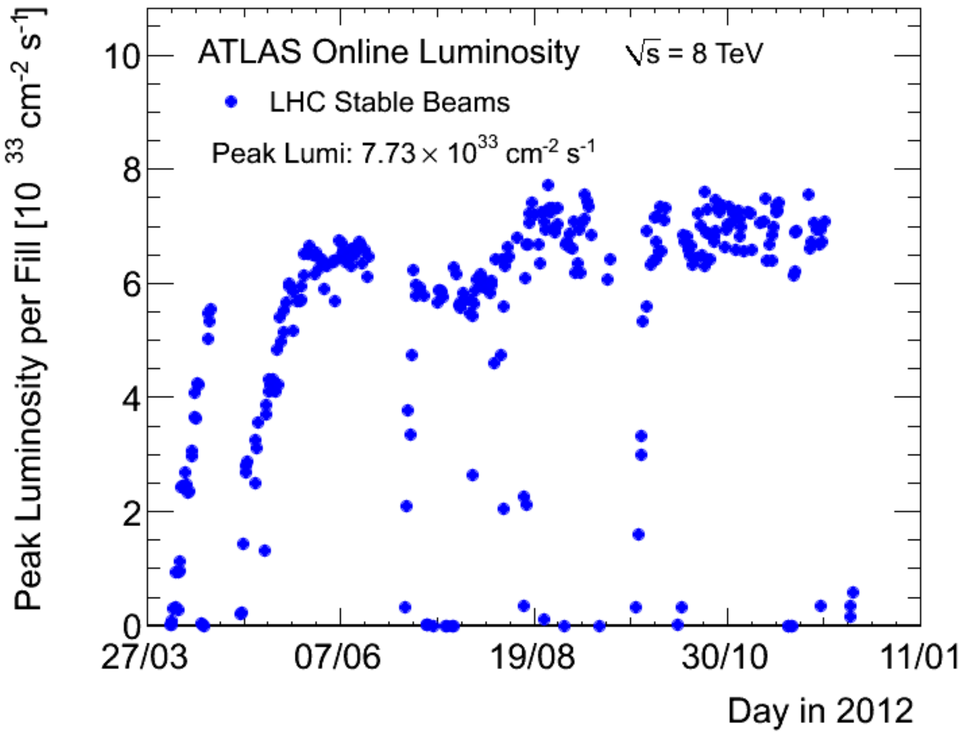
Cross section; given by nature; predicted by theory

Efficiency; optimized by experimentalists

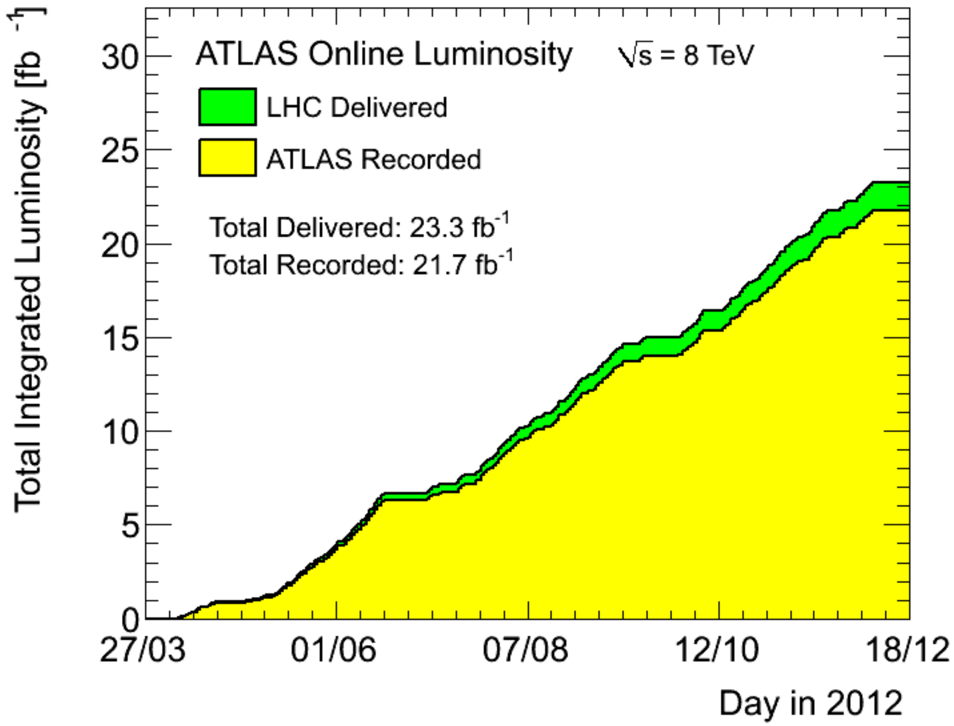
Maximize N_{obs} → max ε and L

Our data sample for 2012

Peak Luminosity in 2012



Integrated Luminosity in 2012



Delivered Integrated L: 23.3 fb^{-1}

Recorded Integrated L: 21.7 fb^{-1}

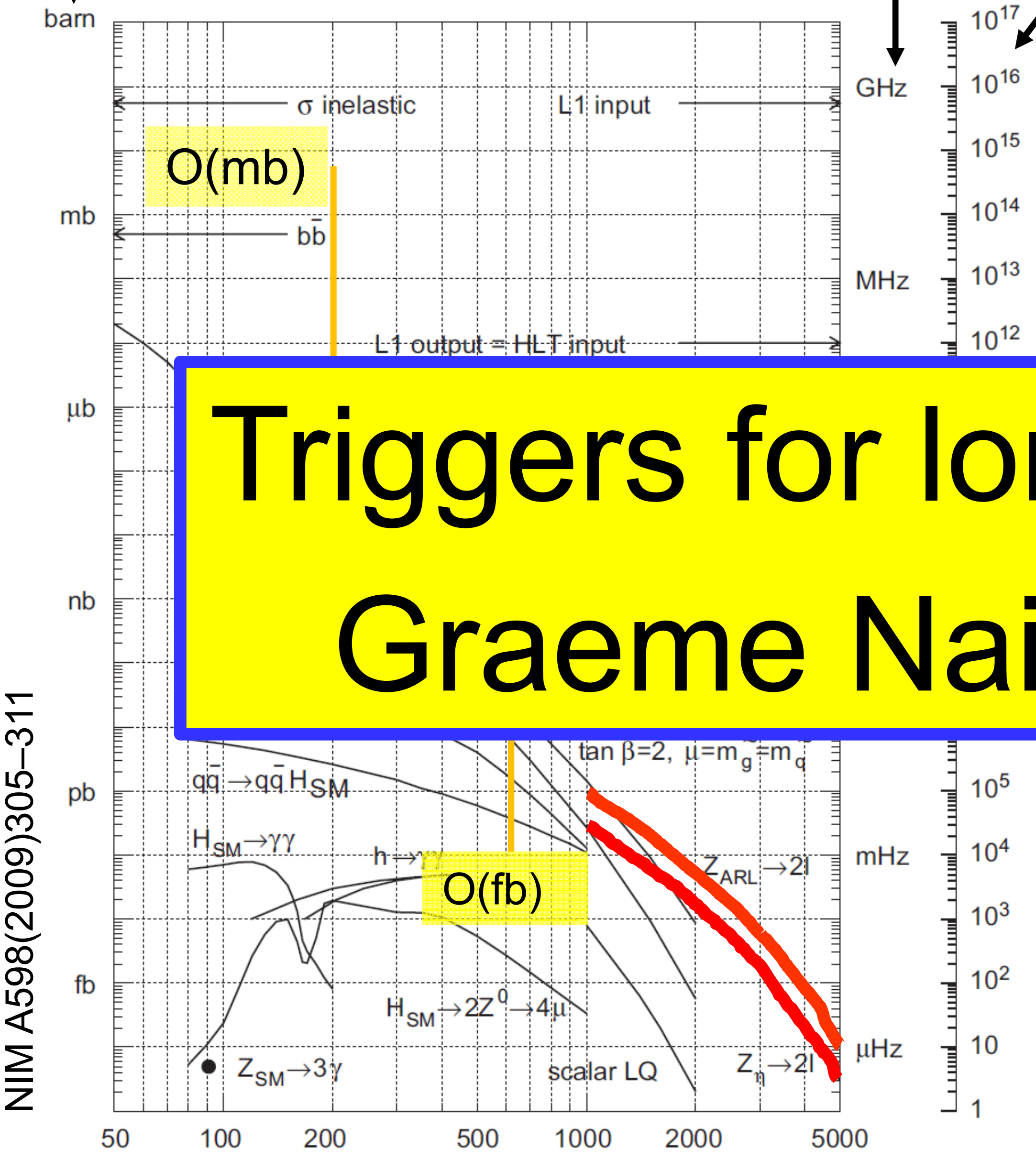
$1b = 10^{-24}\ cm^2$

$1fb = 10^{-39}\ cm^2$

C. Isseve

Rates of physics processes @ LHC

σ LHC 14 TeV $L=10^{34}\ cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ rate ev/year



Jet E_T or Mass [GeV]

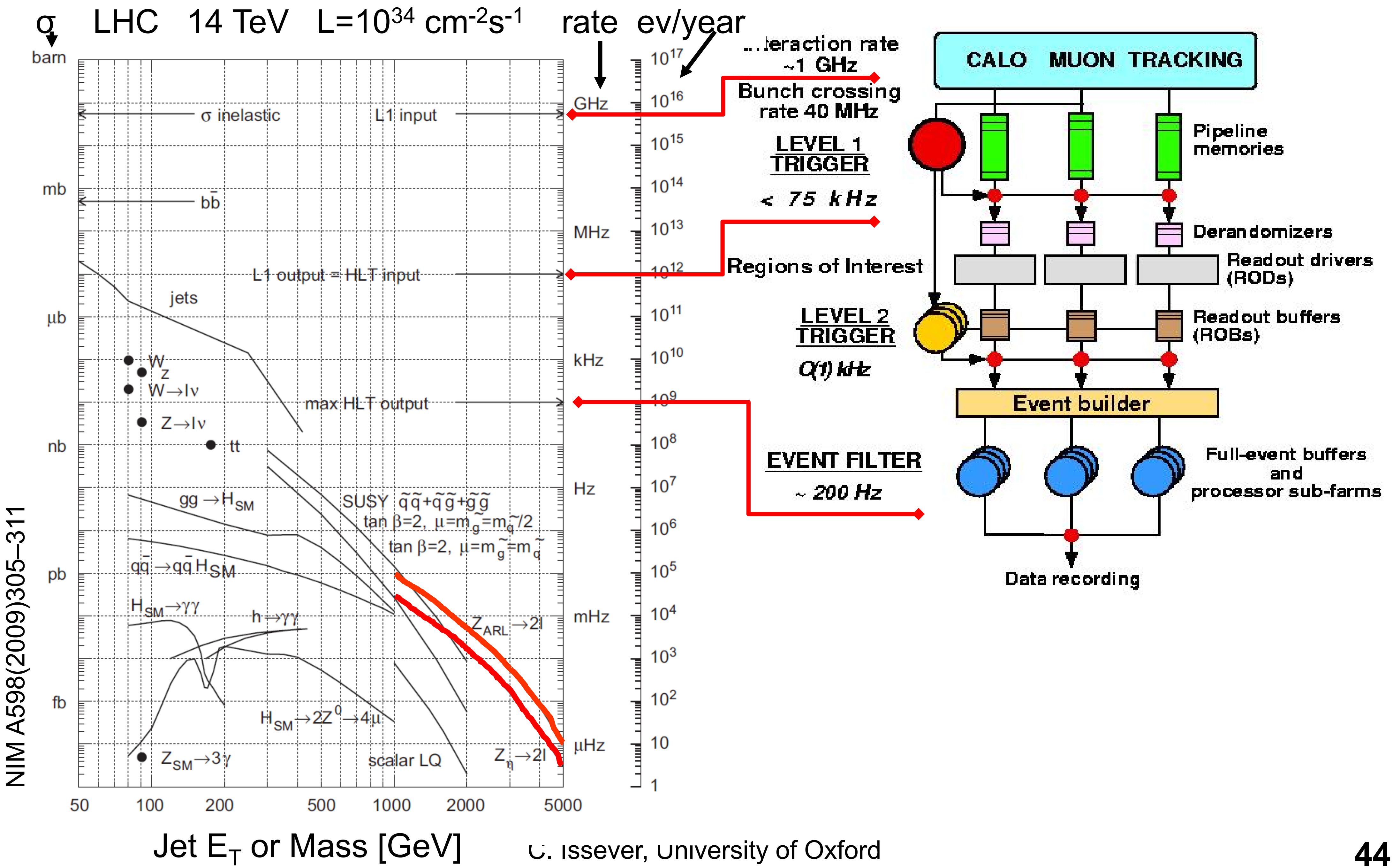
Interesting physics swamped by background

- Cross section for new physics:
  - $\sim 10^{12}$ times lower !!
- Need to filter → TRIGGER SYSTEMS

Triggers for long lived particles

Graeme Nail & Matej Melo

Compare this to rates of physics processes



Dilepton Resonance Search: Trigger Strategy

ATLAS

ee channel
- Diphoton trigger
- $E_T > 35$ GeV and $E_T > 25$ GeV

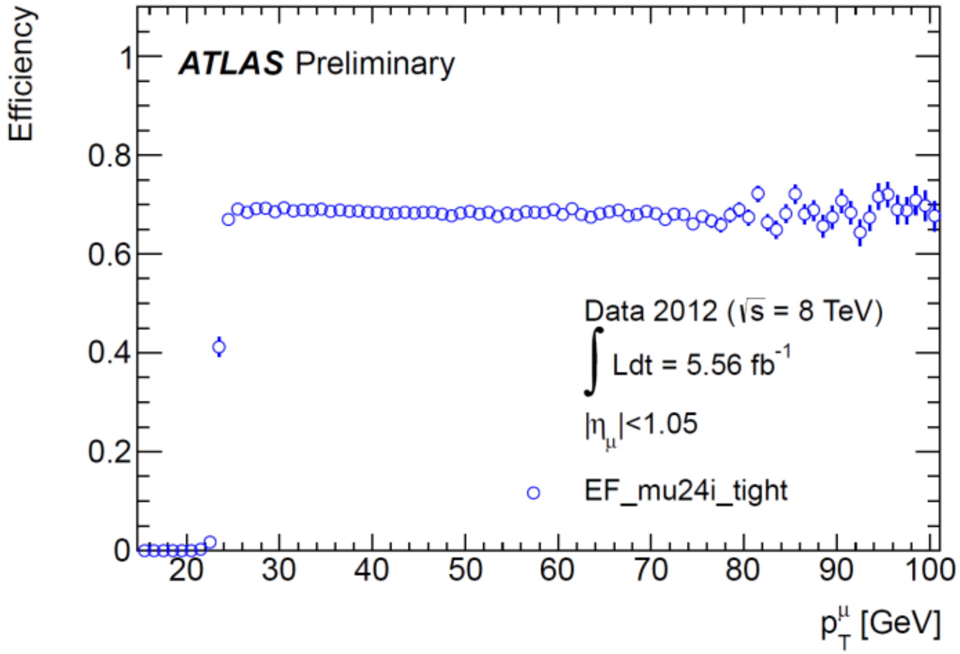
μμ channel
- Single muon triggers
- $E_T > 24$ GeV or $E_T > 36$ GeV

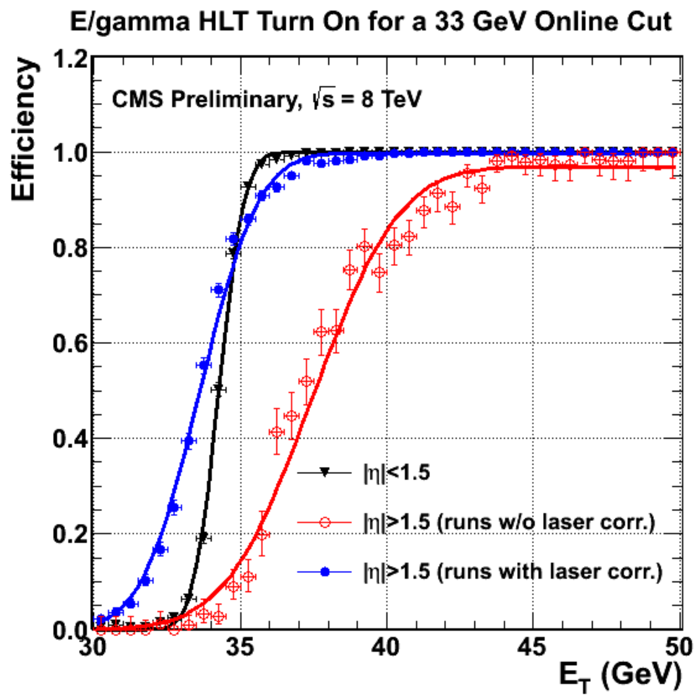
CMS

ee channel
- Dielectron trigger
- Both clusters w $E_T > 33$ GeV

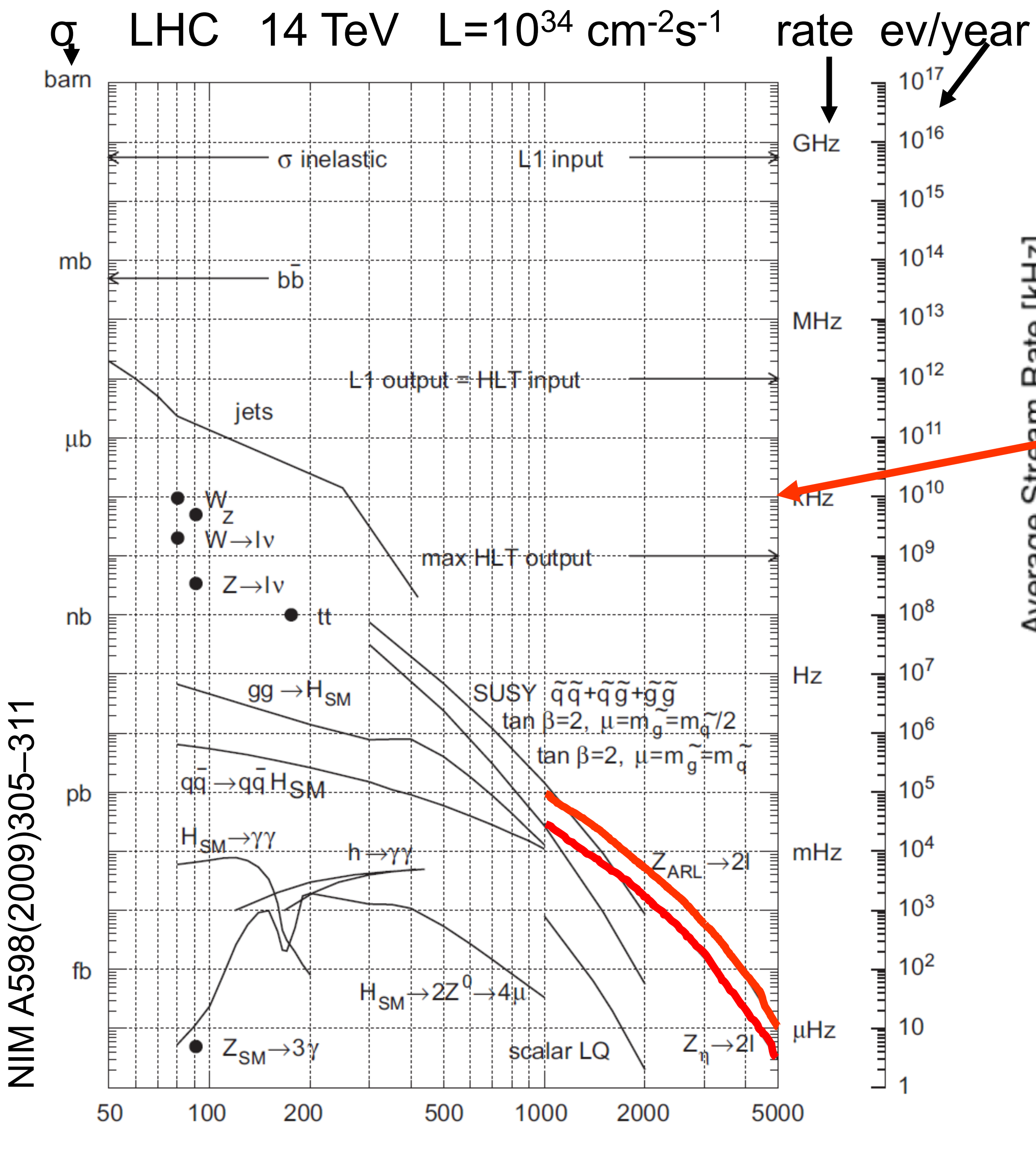
μμ channel
- single muon trigger
- $E_T > 40$ GeV

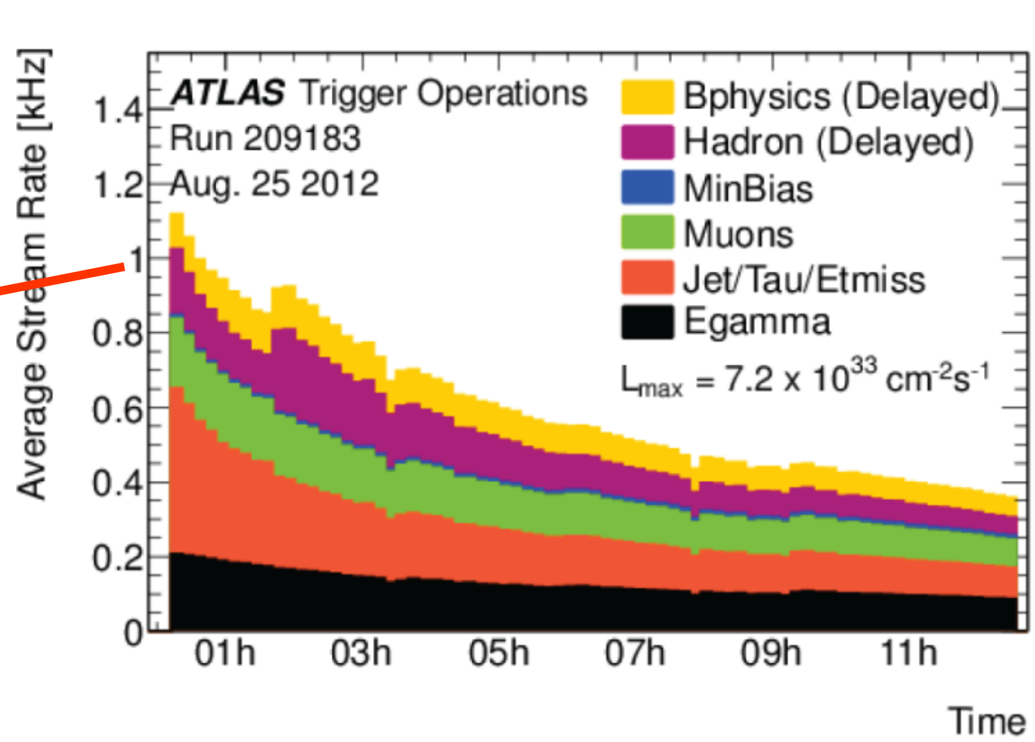
Takuya Nobe, ATL-DAQ-PROC-2012-067





Compare this to rates of physics processes

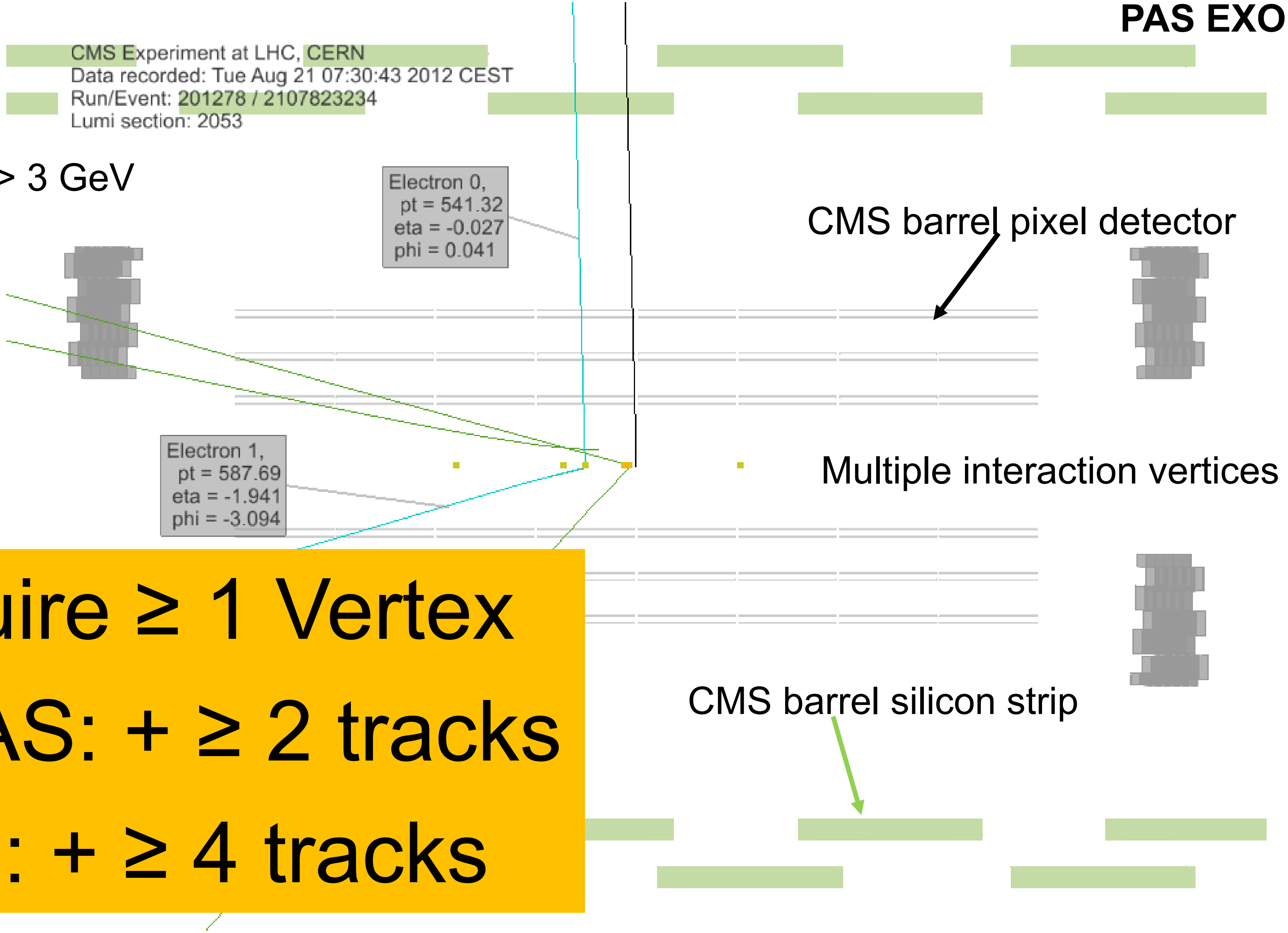




CMS Di-Electron Event Zoomed into **Inner Detector**

PAS EXO-12-061

Track pT > 3 GeV



Require ≥ 1 Vertex

ATLAS: + ≥ 2 tracks

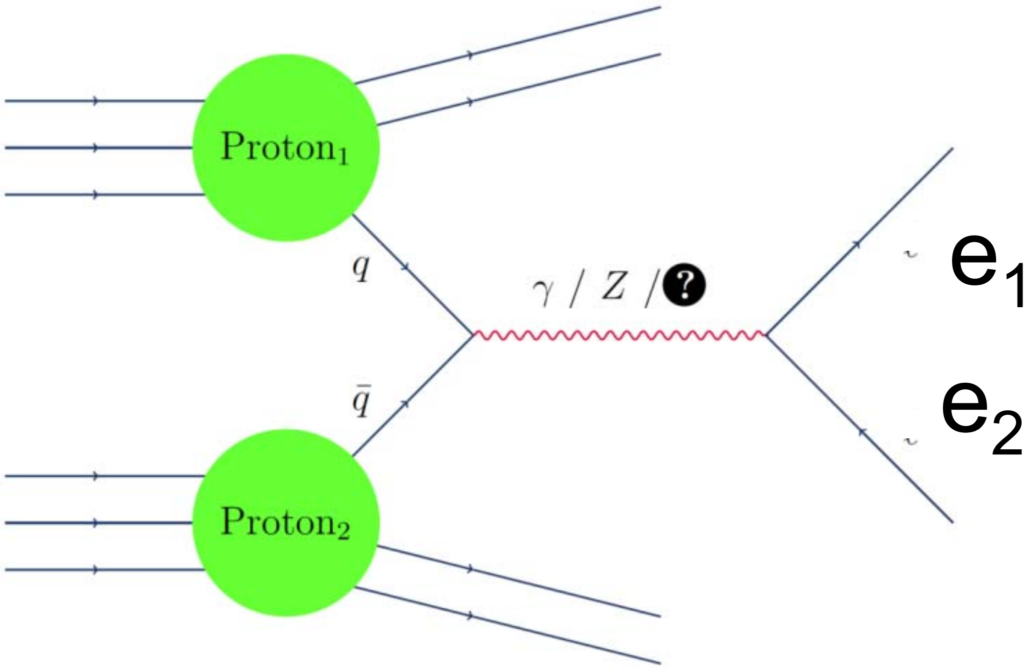
CMS: + ≥ 4 tracks

Di-Electron Channel

ATLAS Barrel Liquid Argon Calorimeter

Accordion Sampling Layers

Selection for Di-Electron Channel

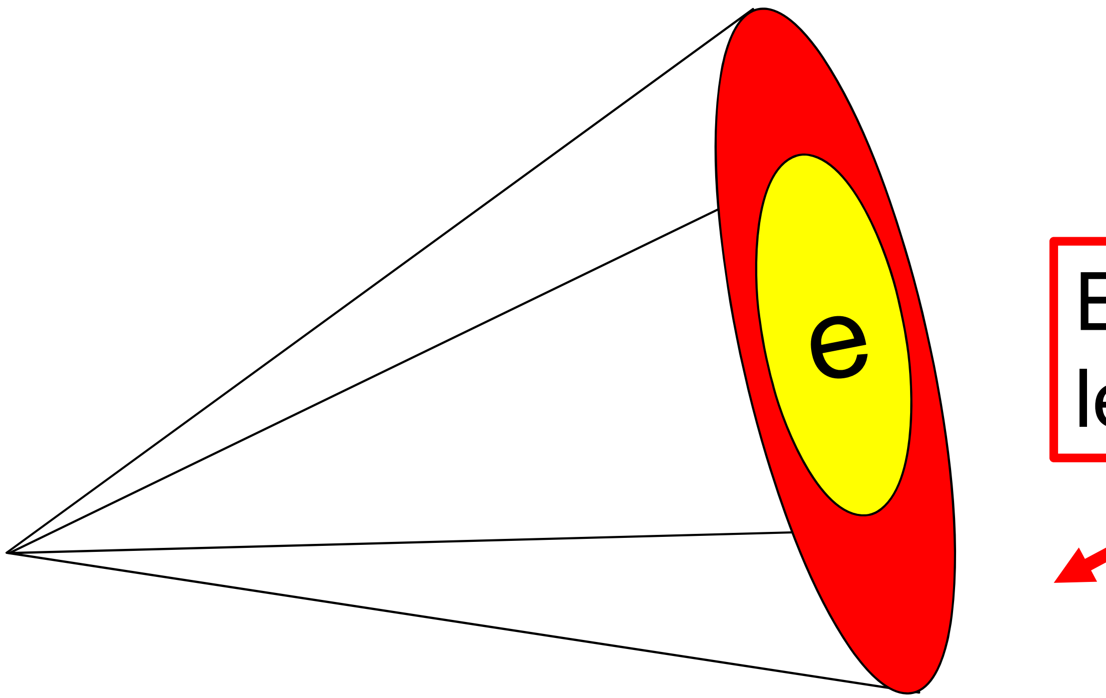


ATLAS	CMS
$E_T^1 > 40GeV$	$E_T^1 > 35GeV$
$E_T^2 > 30GeV$	$E_T^2 > 35GeV$

Problem: jets fake electrons

Use isolation to reduce fakes

Electron Isolation $I_{conesize}$



Energy/momentum around lepton

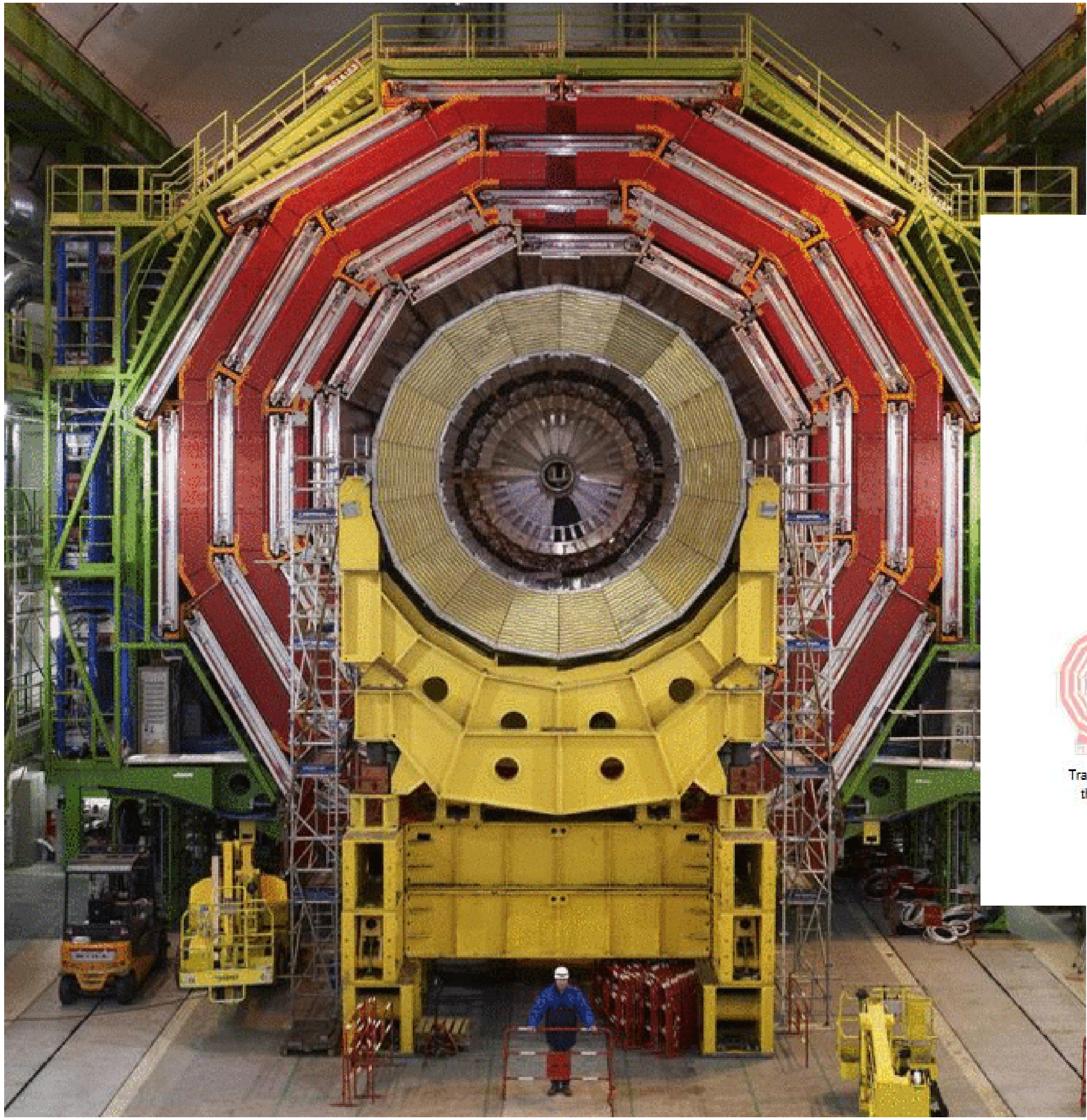
	ATLAS	CMS	
leading	$I^{calo}_{0.2}$<0.7%·E_T + 5 GeV	$I^{tracker}_{0.3}$<5 GeV	$I^{Calo}_{0.3}$<3%·E_T
subleading	$I^{calo}_{0.2}$ <2.2%·E_T + 6 GeV		

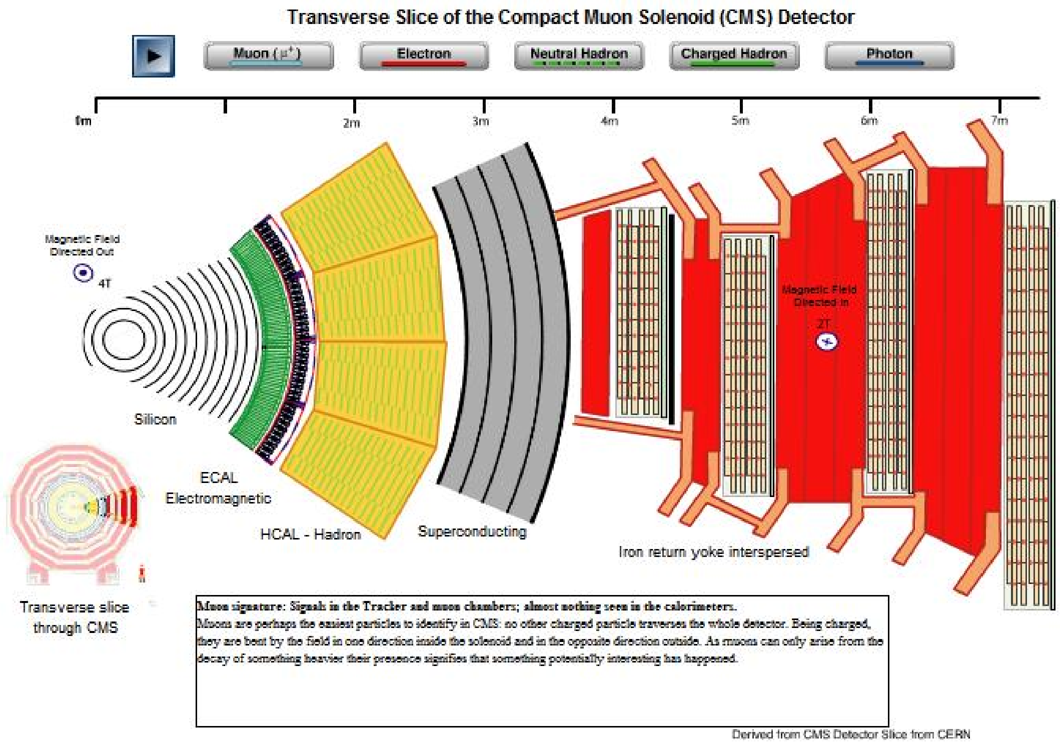
Acceptance x Efficiency after all Selections

ATLAS	CMS
$A \times \varepsilon(m = 2\ \text{TeV}) = \mathbf{73\%}$	$A \times \varepsilon(m = 2.5\ \text{TeV}) = \mathbf{67\%}$

Similar

Di-Muon Channel





Dilepton Resonance Search:: μμ selections

ATLAS

- Single muon triggers
- $p_T > 25$ GeV
- $|\eta|<2.4$
- Suppress cosmic rays
  - $|d_0| < 0.2$ mm
  - $|z_0\text{-}z(\text{vertex})|<1$ mm
- Suppress jets faking μ's
  - $\sum p_T(\Delta R<0.3) < 5\%\cdot p_T$
- Require opposite charge

CMS

- Single muon trigger
- $p_T > 45$ GeV
- $|\eta|<2.4$
- Suppress cosmic rays

  $|d_0| < 0.2$ mm

  $|z_0\text{-}z(\text{vertex})|<24$ cm
- Suppress jets faking μ's
  - $\sum p_T(\Delta R<0.3) < 10\%\cdot p_T$
  - $|z_0\text{-}z(\text{vertex})|< 0.2$mm
- Require opposite charge

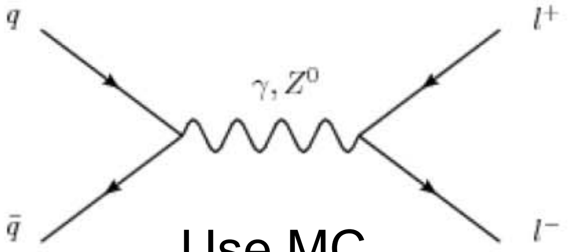
Very different

$A\times\varepsilon(m = 2\text{ TeV}) = 46\%$

$A\times\varepsilon(m = 2.5\text{ TeV}) = 80\%$

Dilepton Resonance Search: Backgrounds ee

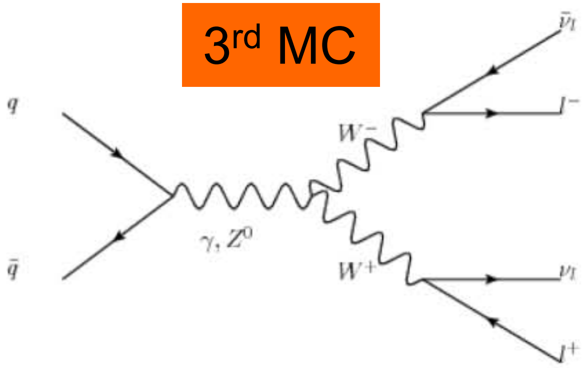
dominant & irreducible



Use MC

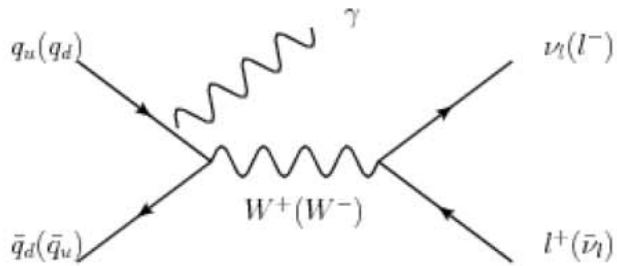
(a) Drell-Yan

3rd MC



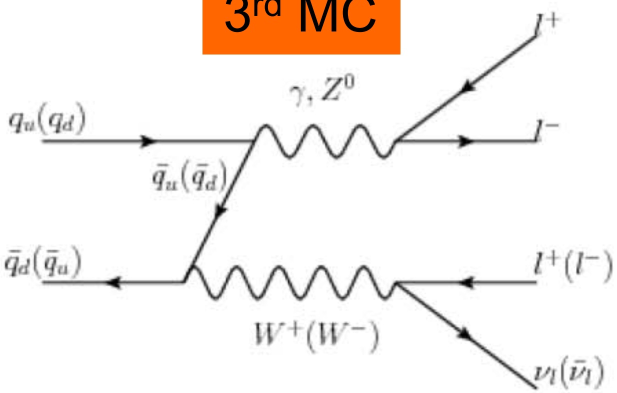
(b) WW

3rd MC



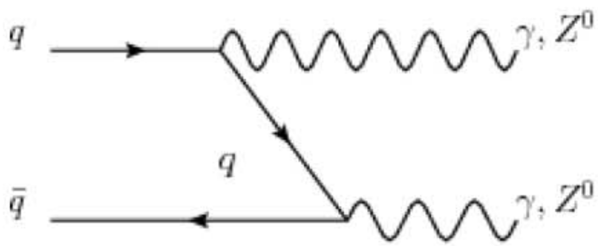
(c) Wγ

3rd MC



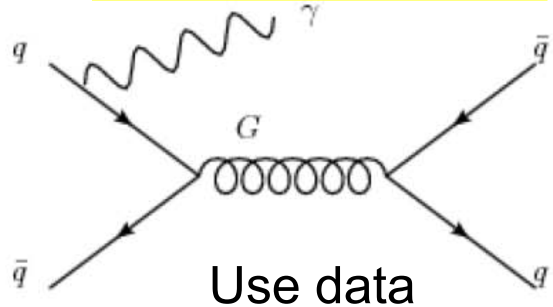
(d) WZ, Wγ

3rd MC



(e) ZZ,Zγ,$\gamma\gamma$

2nd for ee channel

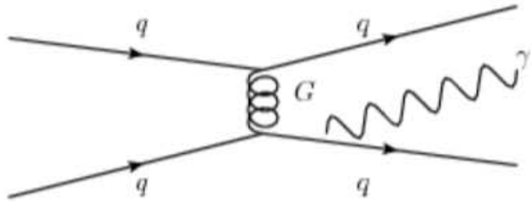


Use data

(f) Dijets (without the external photon line),γ+jets

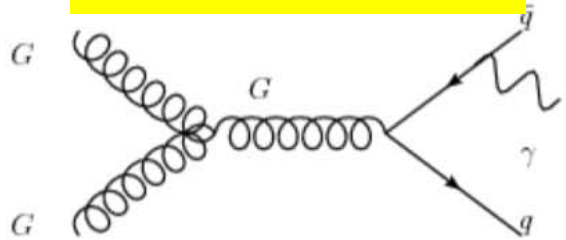
Dilepton Resonance Search: Backgrounds ee

2nd for ee channel data



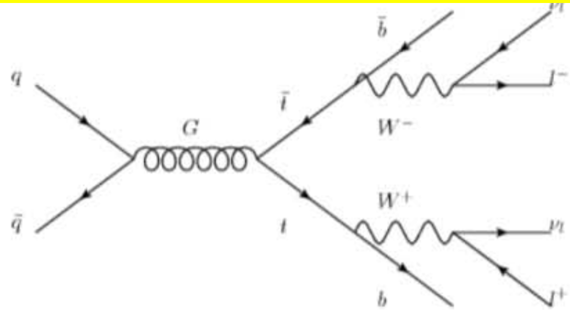
(g) Dijets (without the external photon line), γ+jets

2nd for ee channel data



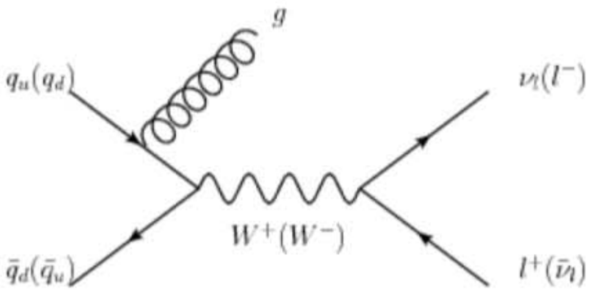
(h) Dijets (without the external photon line), γ+jets

2nd for ee channel semi-leptonic

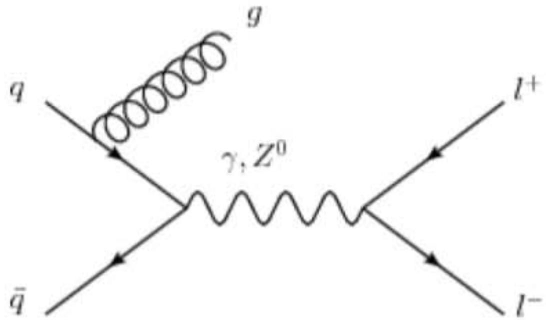


(i) $t\bar{t}$

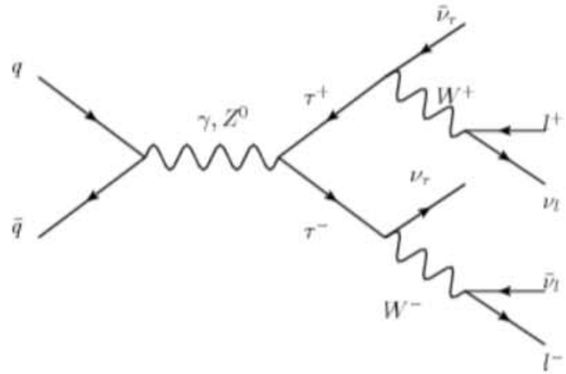
2nd for ee channel data



(j) W+jets



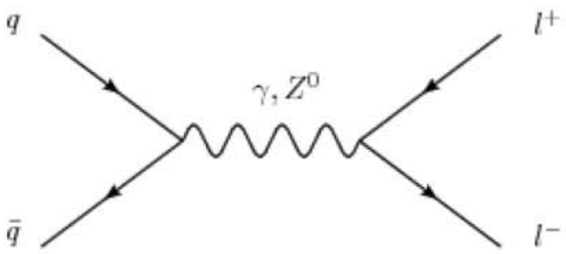
(k) Z+jets



(l) DY to tauons to leptons

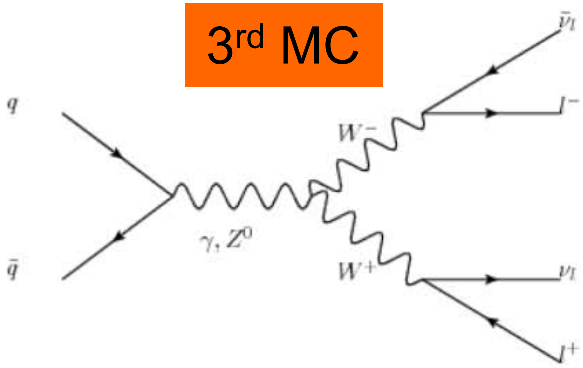
Dilepton Resonance Search: Backgrounds μμ

dominant & irreducible mc



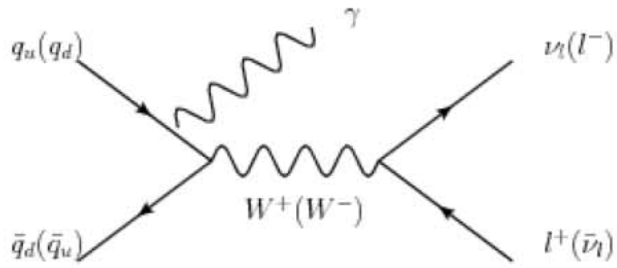
(a) Drell-Yan

3rd MC



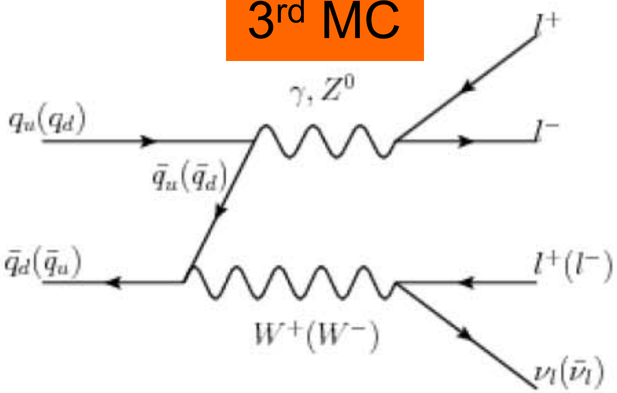
(b) WW

3rd MC



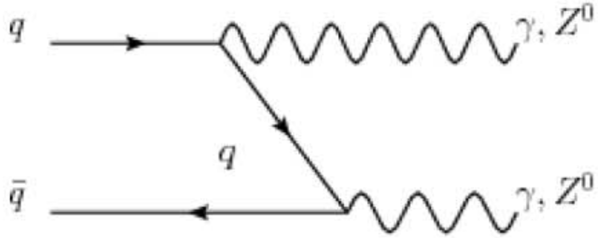
(c) Wγ

3rd MC

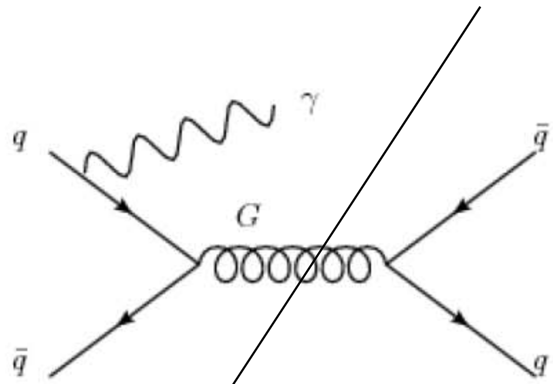


(d) WZ, Wγ

3rd MC



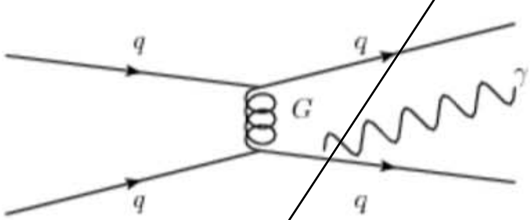
(e) ZZ,Zγ,$\gamma\gamma$



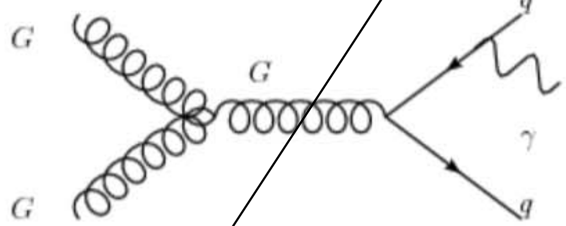
(f) Dijets (without the external photon line),γ+jets

Dilepton Resonance Search: Backgrounds μμ

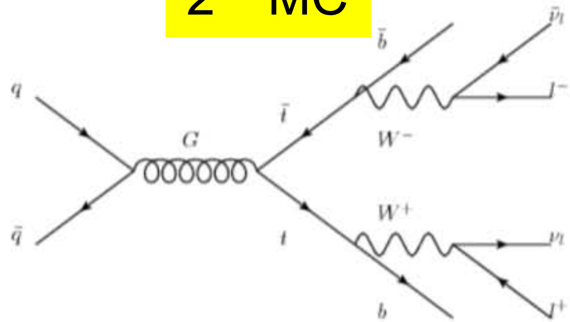
2nd MC



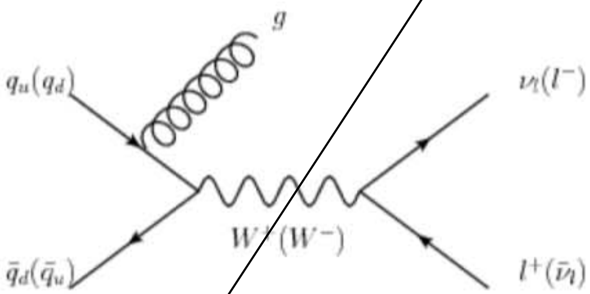
(g) Dijets (without the external photon line), γ+jets



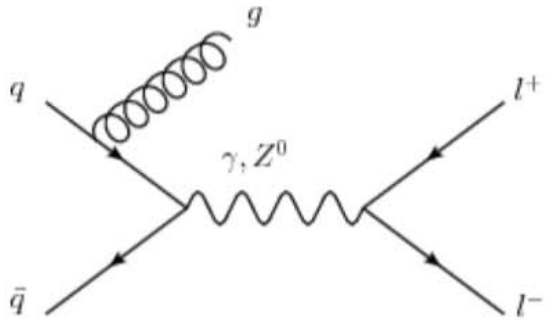
(h) Dijets (without the external photon line), γ+jets



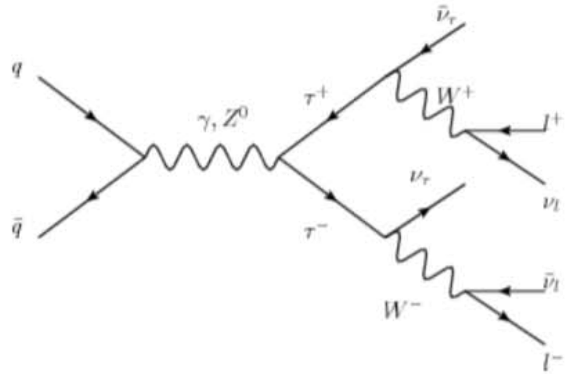
(i) $t\bar{t}$



(j) W+jets



(k) Z+jets



(l) DY to tauons to leptons

Heavy Resonances Search: 8 TeV Dileptons

Backgrounds

- SM Drell-Yan: $\gamma^*/Z \to l^+l^-$
  - shape taken from Monte Carlo
  - normalisation taken from Z peak in data
- t-tbar:
  - where tt goes to e+e-, mu+mu-
  - est. from MC, cross-checked in data
  - also includes $Z \to \tau\tau$, WW, WZ

ee and μμ

- Jet Background:
  - di-jet, W+jet events where the jets are misidentified as electrons/muons

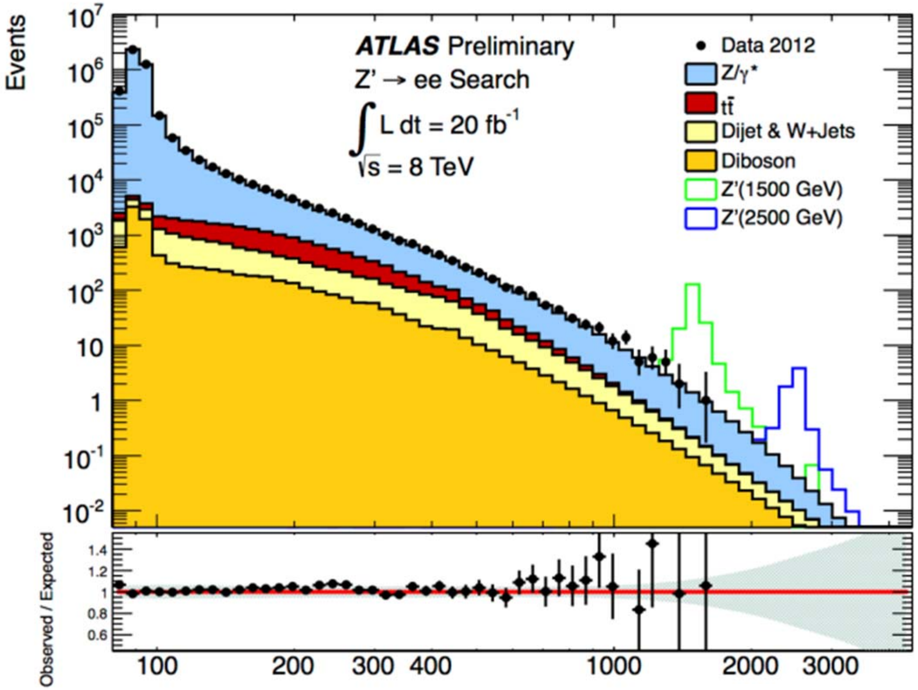
ee

- Cosmic Ray Background:
  - muons from cosmic rays
  - estimated <0.1 event after vertex and angular difference requirements

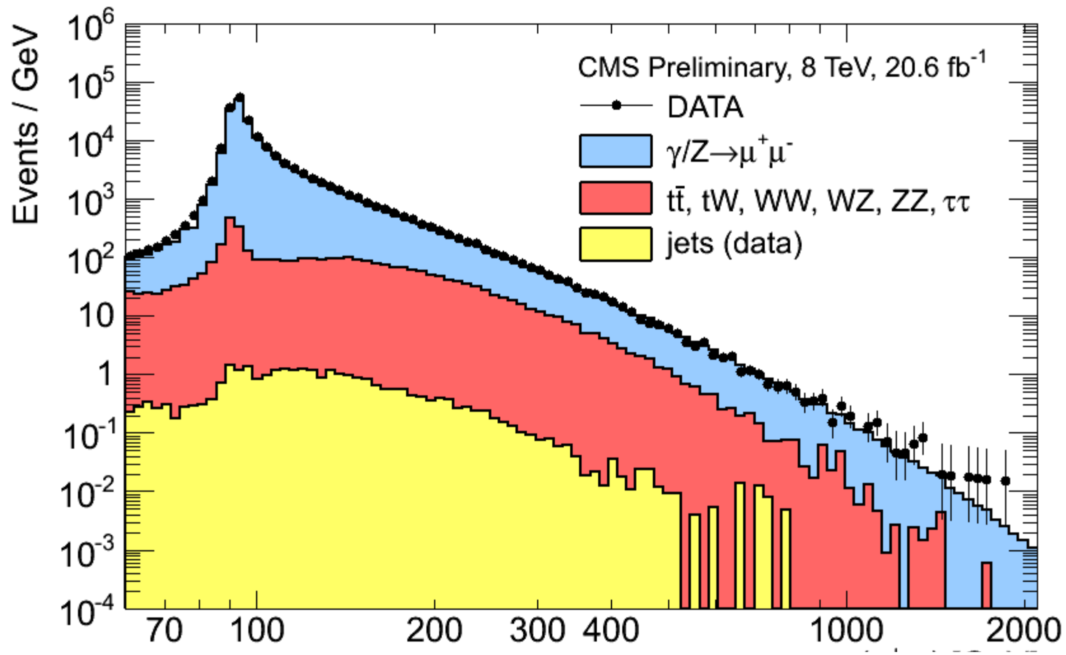
μμ

Dilepton Search: The Discriminant

ATLAS-CONF-2013-017
PAS EXO-12-061



m_{ee} [GeV]



m_{mumu} [GeV]

Invariant mass reach of 1 - 2 TeV

Dilepton Resonance Search: Systematic Uncertainties

Source	Dielectrons		Dimuons	
	Signal	Background	Signal	Background
Normalization	5%	NA	5%	NA
PDF variation	NA	15%	NA	15%
PDF choice	NA	17%	NA	17%
Scale	NA	-	NA	-
α_s	NA	4%	NA	4%
Electroweak corrections	NA	3%	NA	3%
Photon-induced corrections	NA	4%	NA	4%
Efficiency	-	-	6%	6%
Resolution	-	-	-	3% (7%)
W + jet and multi-jet background	NA	9%	NA	-
Diboson and ttbar extrapolation	NA	5%	NA	4%
Total	5%	26%	8%	25% (26%)

Heavy Resonances Search: 8 TeV Dileptons

m_{ee} [GeV]	110 - 200	200 - 400	400 - 800	800 - 1200	1200 - 3000	3000 - 4500
Z/γ^*	119000 ± 8000	13700 ± 900	1290 ± 80	68 ± 4	9.8 ± 1.1	0.008 ± 0.005
$t\bar{t}$	7000 ± 800	2400 ± 400	160 ± 60	2.5 ± 0.6	0.11 ± 0.04	< 0.001
Diboson	1830 ± 210	660 ± 160	93 ± 33	4.8 ± 0.8	0.79 ± 0.26	0.005 ± 0.004
Dijet, W + jet	3900 ± 800	1260 ± 310	230 ± 110	8.6 ± 2.4	0.9 ± 0.6	0.004 ± 0.006
Total	131000 ± 8000	18000 ± 1100	1780 ± 150	84 ± 5	11.6 ± 1.3	0.017 ± 0.009
Data	133131	18570	1827	98	10	0

ATLAS-CONF-2013-017

$m_{\mu\mu}$[GeV]	110 - 200	200 - 400	400 - 800	800 - 1200	1200 - 3000	3000 - 4500
Z/γ^*	111000 ± 8000	11000 ± 1000	1000 ± 100	49 ± 5	7.3 ± 1.3	0.033 ± 0.029
$t\bar{t}$	5900 ± 900	1900 ± 400	140 ± 60	2.7 ± 0.7	0.16 ± 0.08	< 0.001
Diboson	1520 ± 190	520 ± 140	62 ± 26	2.8 ± 1.0	0.38 ± 0.28	0.002 ± 0.003
Total	118000 ± 8000	13300 ± 1100	1160 ± 120	55 ± 5	7.8 ± 1.3	0.035 ± 0.029
Data	118701	13349	1109	48	8	0

What do you do now?

- Observed numbers consistent with background???
- Many ways to do it → Statistics Lectures/Tutorial
- One way e.g.:
  - $P(n \geq n_{obs}) = 1 - f(n; s = 0; b) = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{n_{obs}-1} \frac{b^n}{n!} e^{-b}$
  - Probability, assuming s = 0, to observe as many events or more for a given expected background amount, b.
- For 800 – 1200 GeV bin in μμ
  - b = 55, n_{obs}=48 →P=84%

Heavy Resonances Search: 8 TeV Dileptons

ATLAS-CONF-2013-017

m_{ee} [GeV]	110 - 200	200 - 400	400 - 800	800 - 1200	1200 - 3000	3000 - 4500
Z/γ^*	119000 ± 8000	13700 ± 900	1290 ± 80	68 ± 4	9.8 ± 1.1	0.008 ± 0.005
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Dijet, W + jet	3900 ± 800	1260 ± 310	230 ± 110	8.6 ± 2.4	0.9 ± 0.6	0.004 ± 0.006
Total	131000 ± 8000	18000 ± 1100	1780 ± 150	84 ± 5	11.6 ± 1.3	0.017 ± 0.009
Data	133131	18570	1827	98	10	0

Analysis: P(ee) = 18%

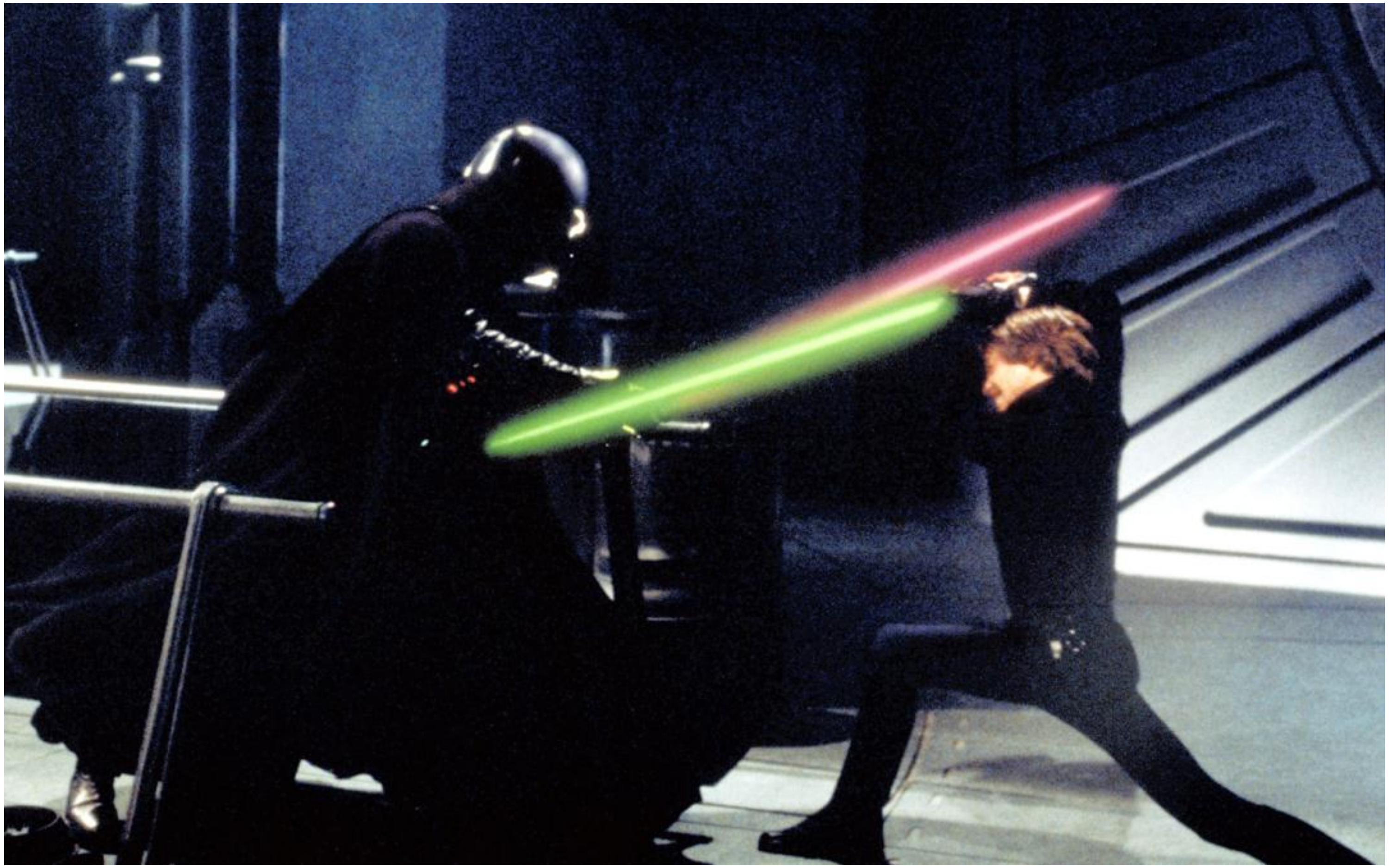
Analysis: P(μμ) = 98%

$m_{\mu\mu}$[GeV]	110 - 200	200 - 400	400 - 800	800 - 1200	1200 - 3000	3000 - 4500
Z/γ^*	111000 ± 8000	11000 ± 1000	1000 ± 100	49 ± 5	7.3 ± 1.3	0.033 ± 0.029
$t\bar{t}$	5900 ± 900	1900 ± 400	140 ± 60	2.7 ± 0.7	0.16 ± 0.08	< 0.001
Diboson	1520 ± 190	520 ± 140	62 ± 26	2.8 ± 1.0	0.38 ± 0.28	0.002 ± 0.003
Total	118000 ± 8000	13300 ± 1100	1160 ± 120	55 ± 5	7.8 ± 1.3	0.035 ± 0.029
Data	118701	13349	1109	48	8	0

No deviation from expectation found.

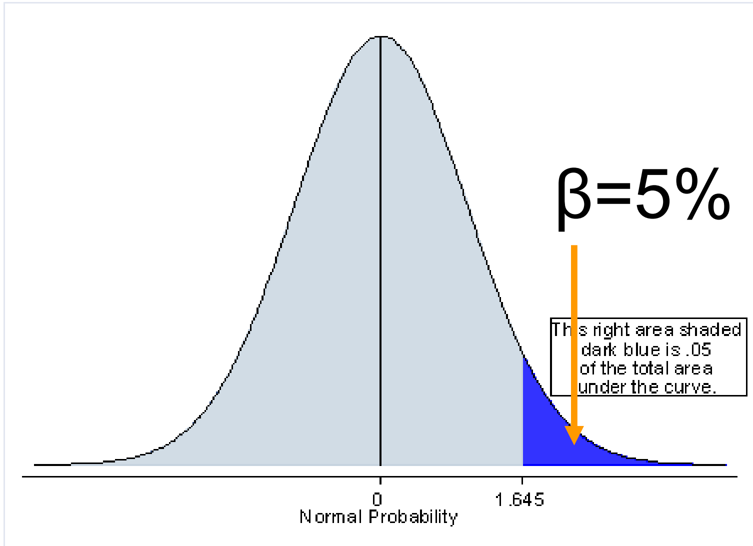
We did not find any deviation…..

- Quantify the sensitivity and reach of our analysis
- Again, many ways to do it….
  - "Religious" wars are being fought about this…..



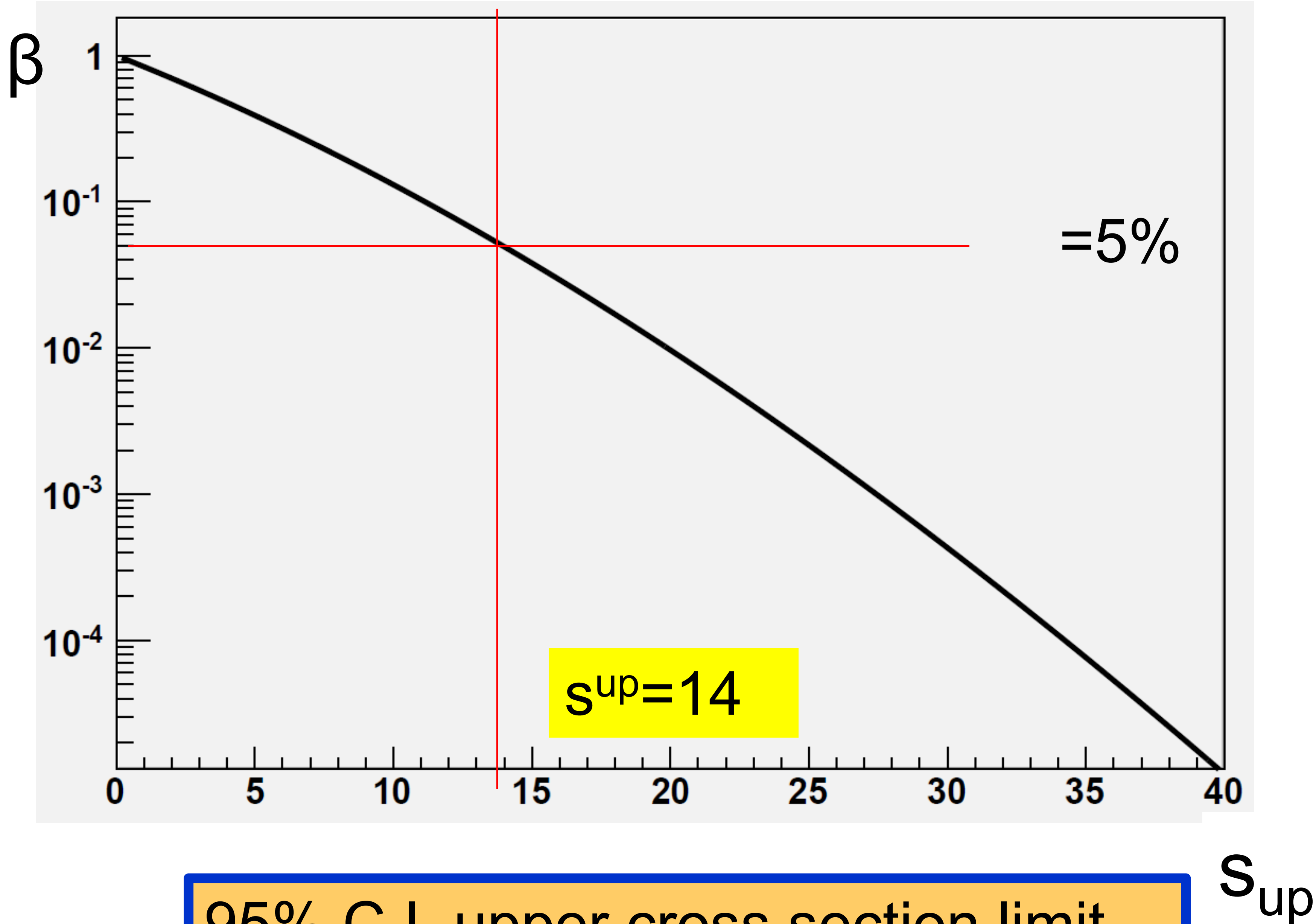
Back of the envelope demonstration…..to get the idea

- $n_{obs} = s + b$
- We want an upper limit (bound on s) given we expect b background events and have observed n_{obs} events.
- Use Bayesian method with uniform prior density
- $\beta = e^{-s^{up}} \sum_{n-0}^{n_{obs}} (s^{up})^n / n!$ solve this numerical
- We ignore error on b….
- We ignore systematic errors



- $\beta = e^{-s^{up}} \sum_{n-0}^{n_{obs}} (s^{up})^n / n!$ solve this numerical

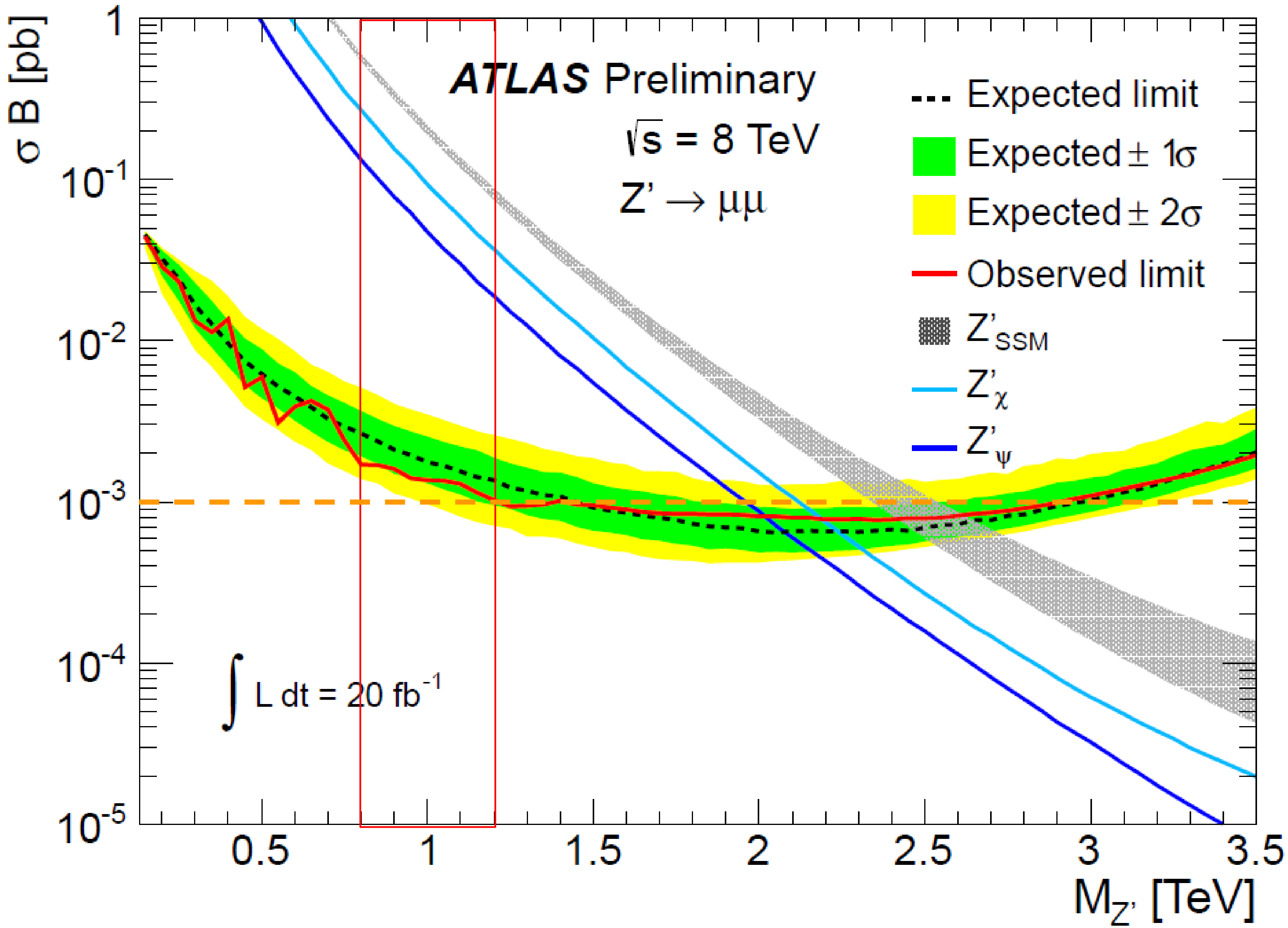
- Back to our example
  - 800 GeV < $m_{\mu\mu}$ < 1200 GeV
  - We have observed n_{obs} = 48 events
  - We expect b=55 background events
  - Our Acceptance x Efficiency ~ 50%
  - We have analysed L = 20 fb-1 of data



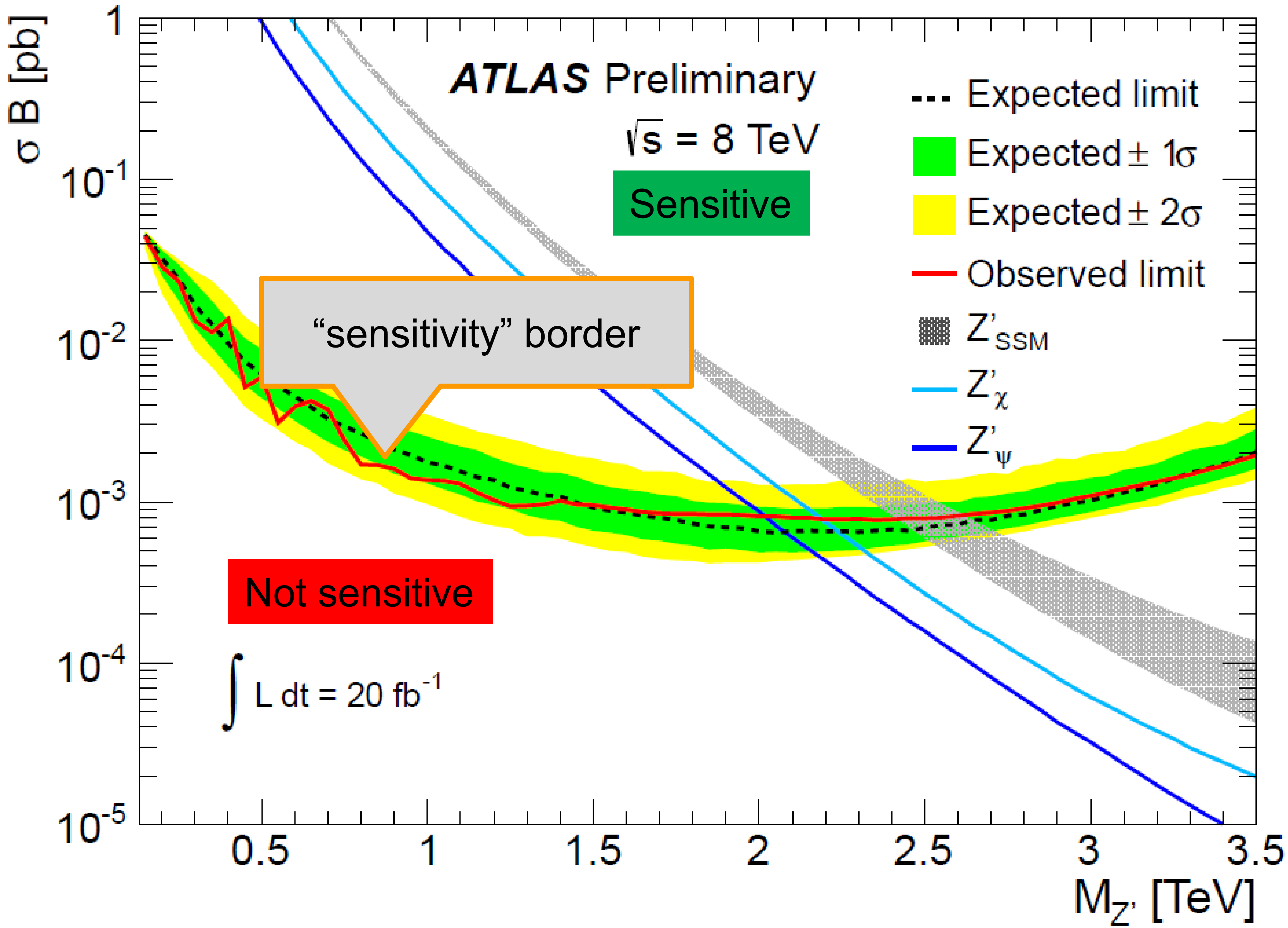
95% C.I. upper cross section limit

14/20fb-1 = 0.7fb ~ 1fb = $\mathbf{10^{-3}}$ **pb**

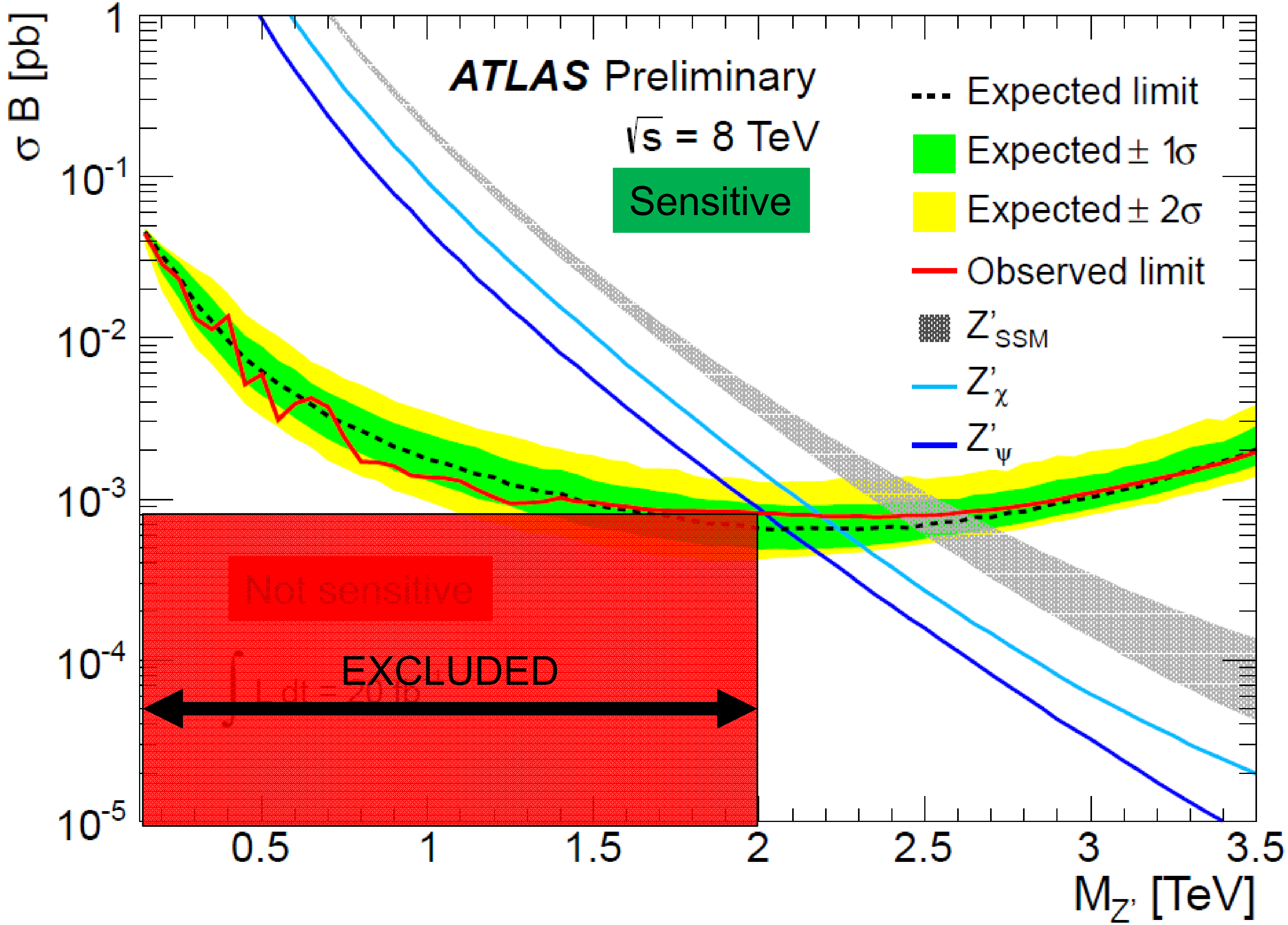
Let us compare with the published limit…



Let us compare with the published limit…

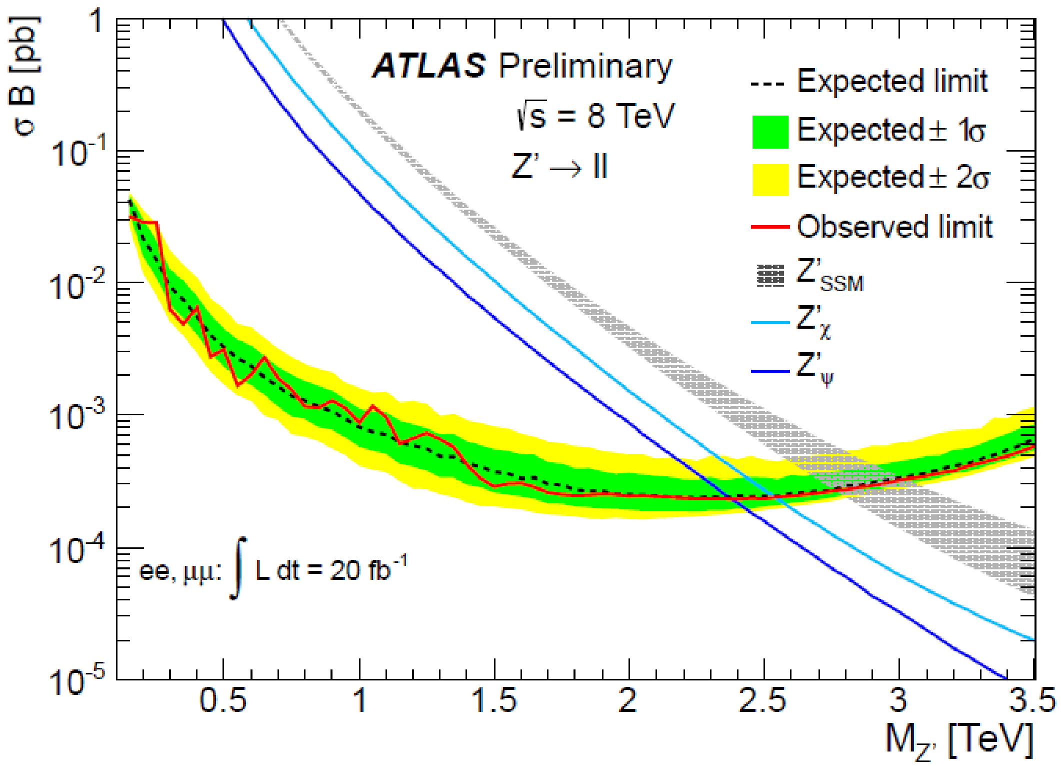


Let us compare with the published limit…



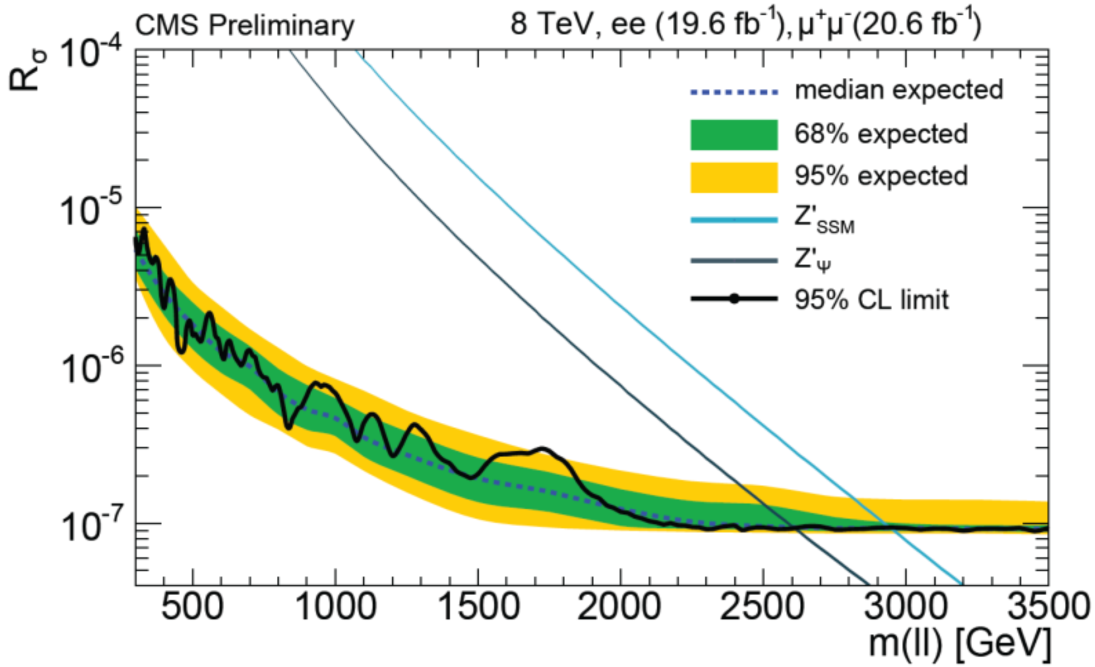
Limits for both channels combined

ATLAS



Z'$_{SSM}$ > 2.86 TeV@ 95% C.L.

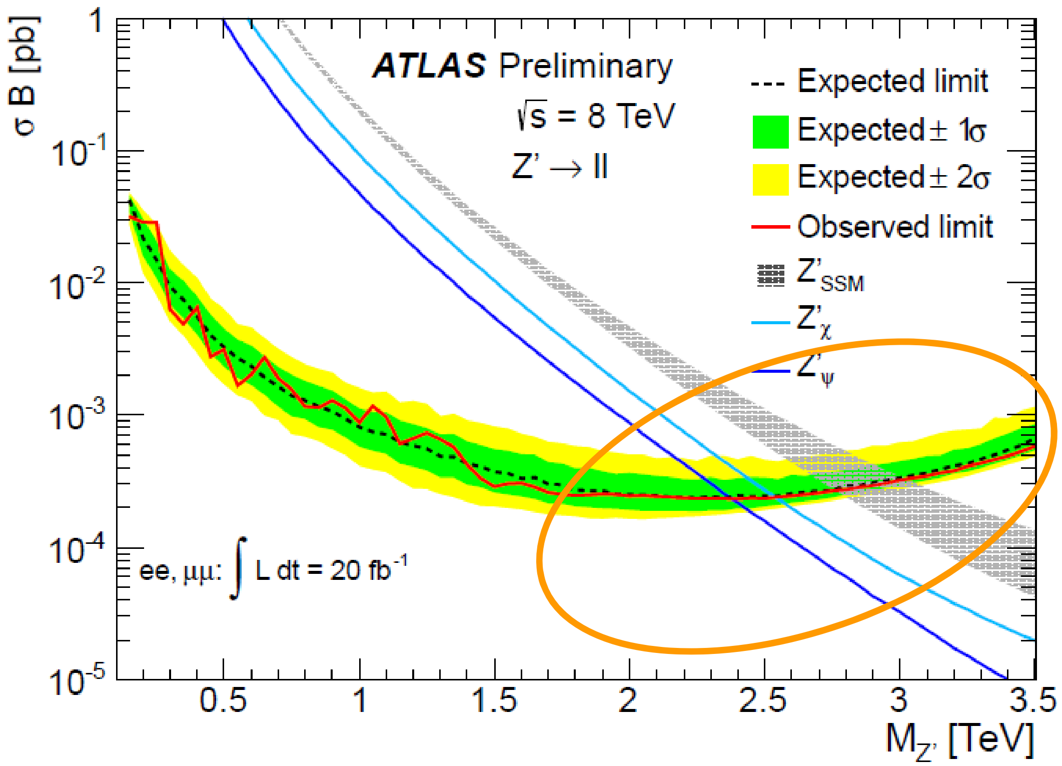
CMS



Z'$_{SSM}$ > 2.96 TeV@ 95% C.L.

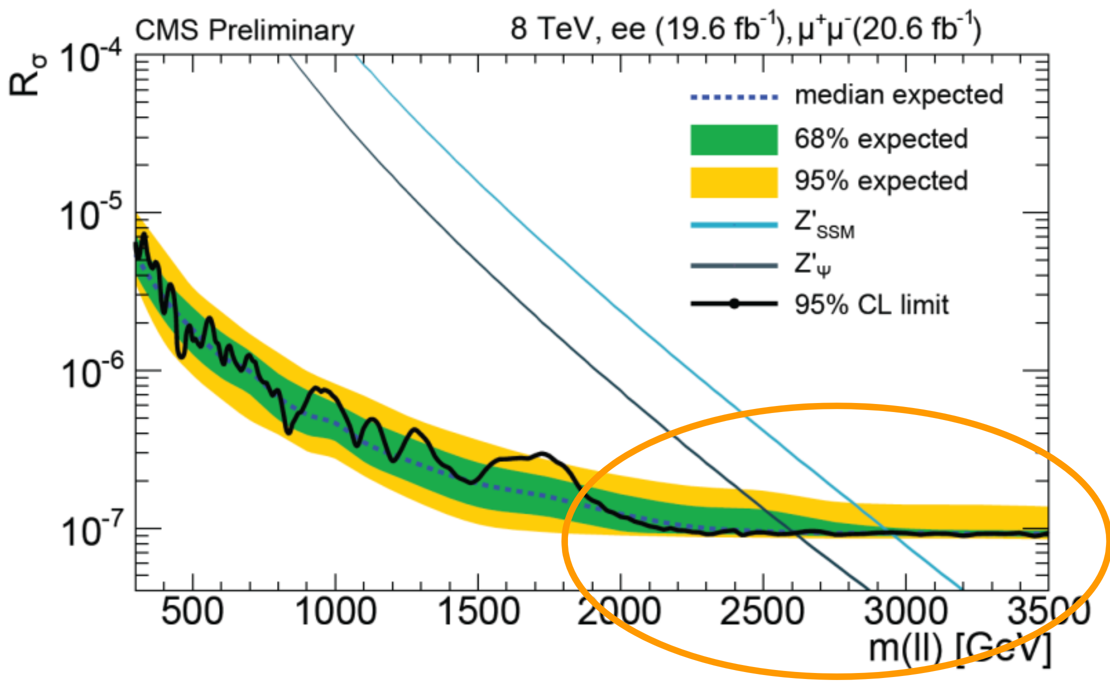
Let us discuss a bit the difference btw ATLAS/CMS

ATLAS



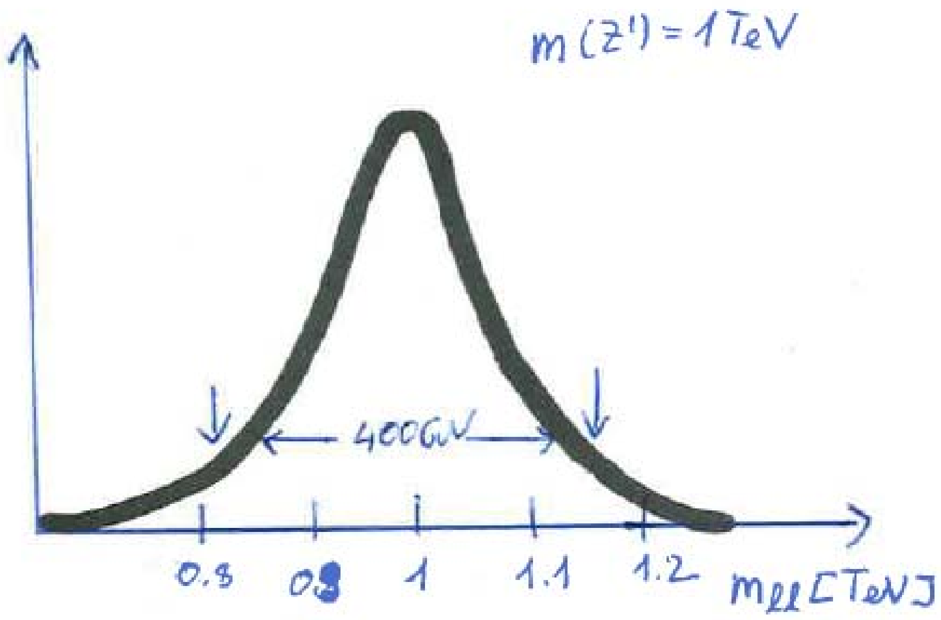
Z'_{SSM} > 2.86 TeV@ 95% C.L.

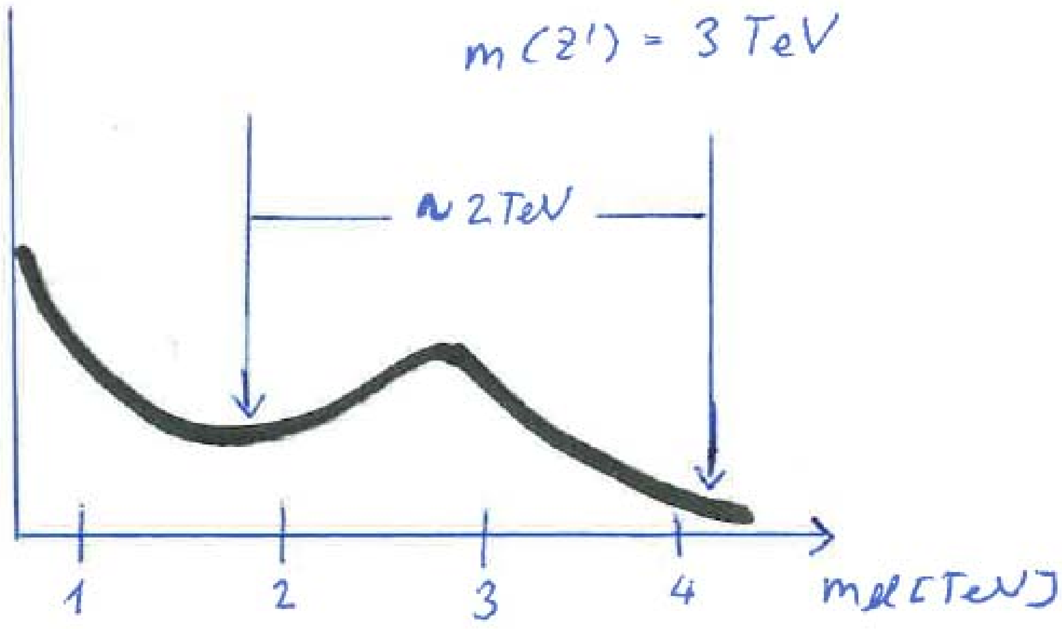
CMS

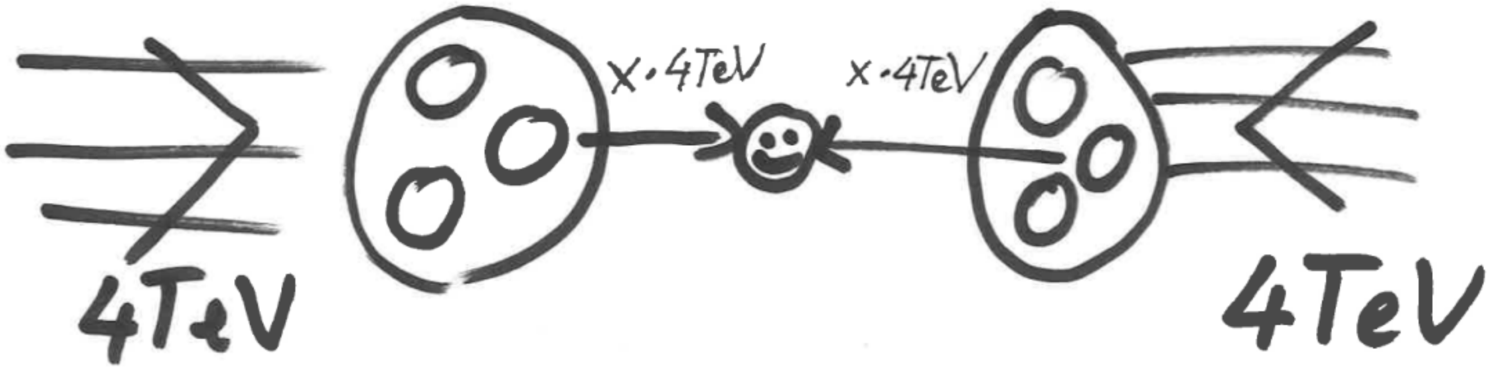


Z'_{SSM} > 2.96 TeV@ 95% C.L.

Signal Shapes and Parton Luminosities



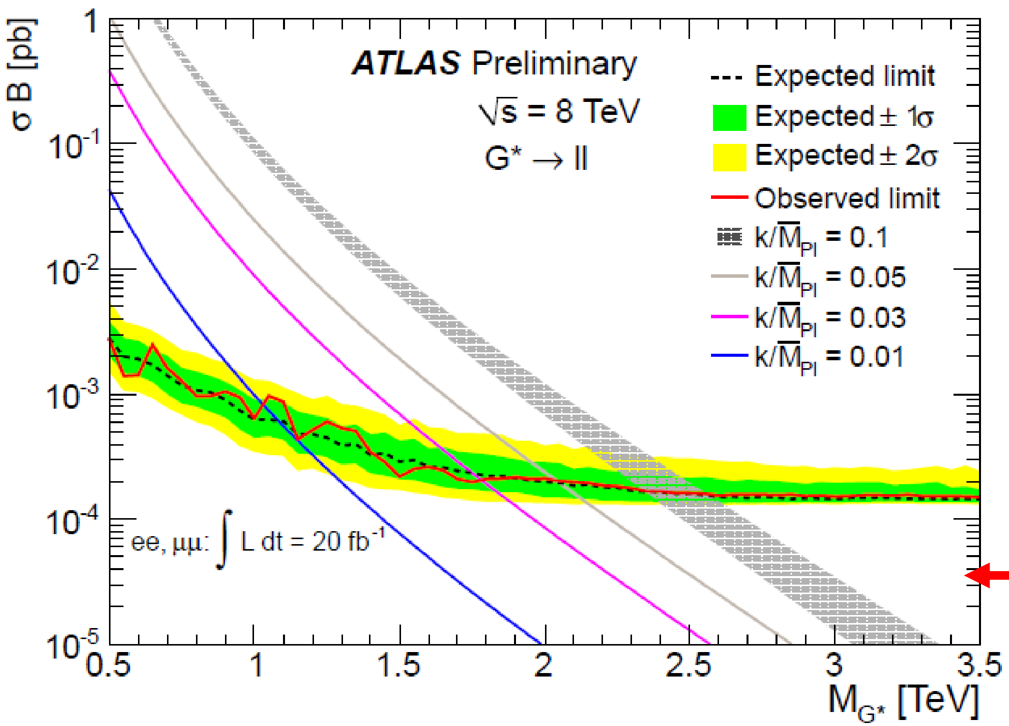




ATLAS CMS Differences in the Limit Setting

ATLAS

- Uses signal templates for limits
- Loss of sensitivity at high masses
  - Parton luminosities
- Upper cross section limits model specific



CMS

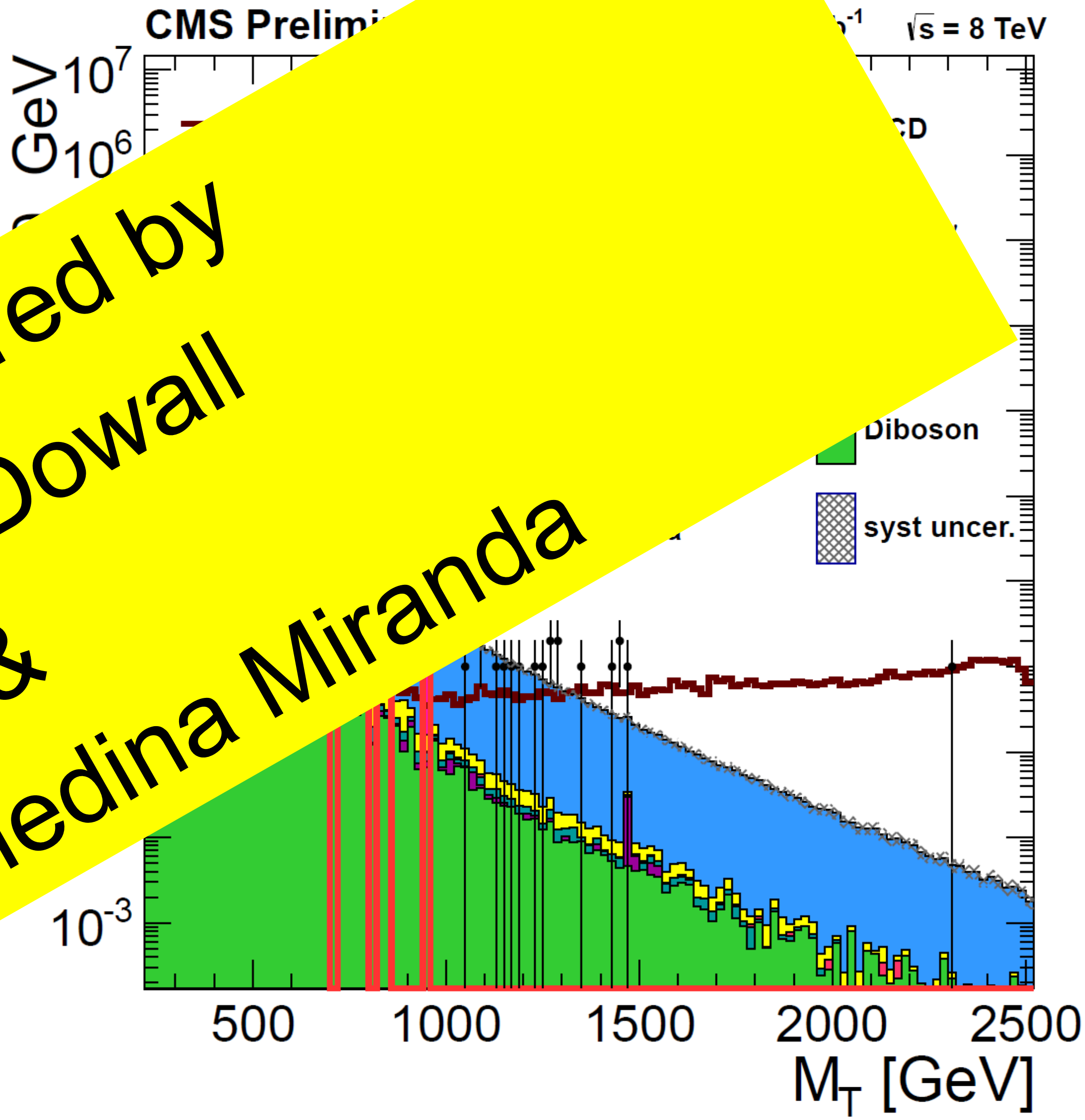
- Uses narrow resonance
  - For cross section upper limit
  - Cross section upper limits less model dependent
  - Give outside world description of what was done
- Take signal shapes within +-40% of the mass peak into account to compute theory curves
- Not sensitive to parton luminosities
- generic resonance search

KK Graviton narrow resonance
Obs limit does not go up

W' → lν in 8 TeV Data

EXO12060

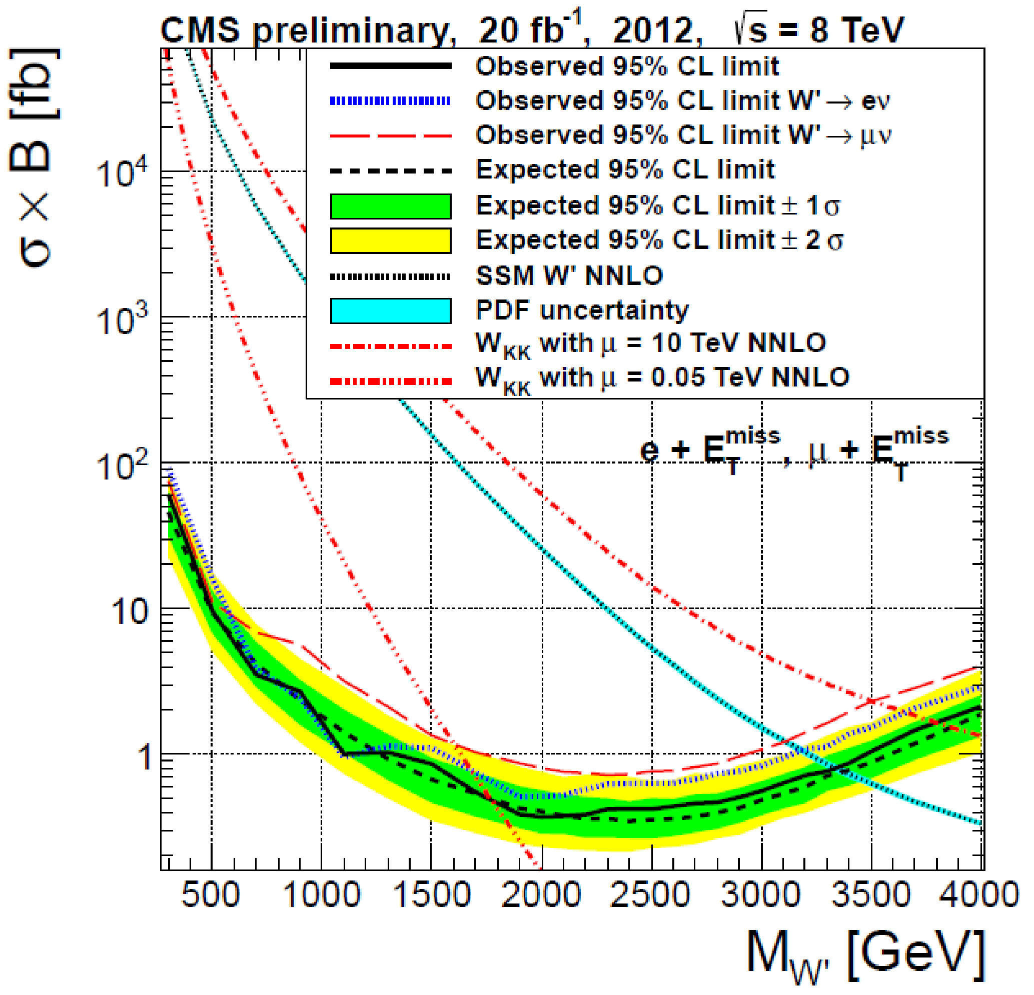
- Many models possible
  - right-handed W' bosons with standard-model couplings
  - left-handed W' bosons including interference
  - Kaluza-Klein W'$_{KK}$-stat... UED
  - Excited chir...
- Event S... Ba...
  - ..., QCD, t... ...V from data



Will be covered by
John McDowall
&
L. David Medina Miranda

$$M_T = \sqrt{2 \cdot p_T^{\ell} \cdot E_T^{\rm miss} \cdot (1 - \cos\Delta\phi_{\ell,\nu})}$$

W' → lν in 8 TeV Data

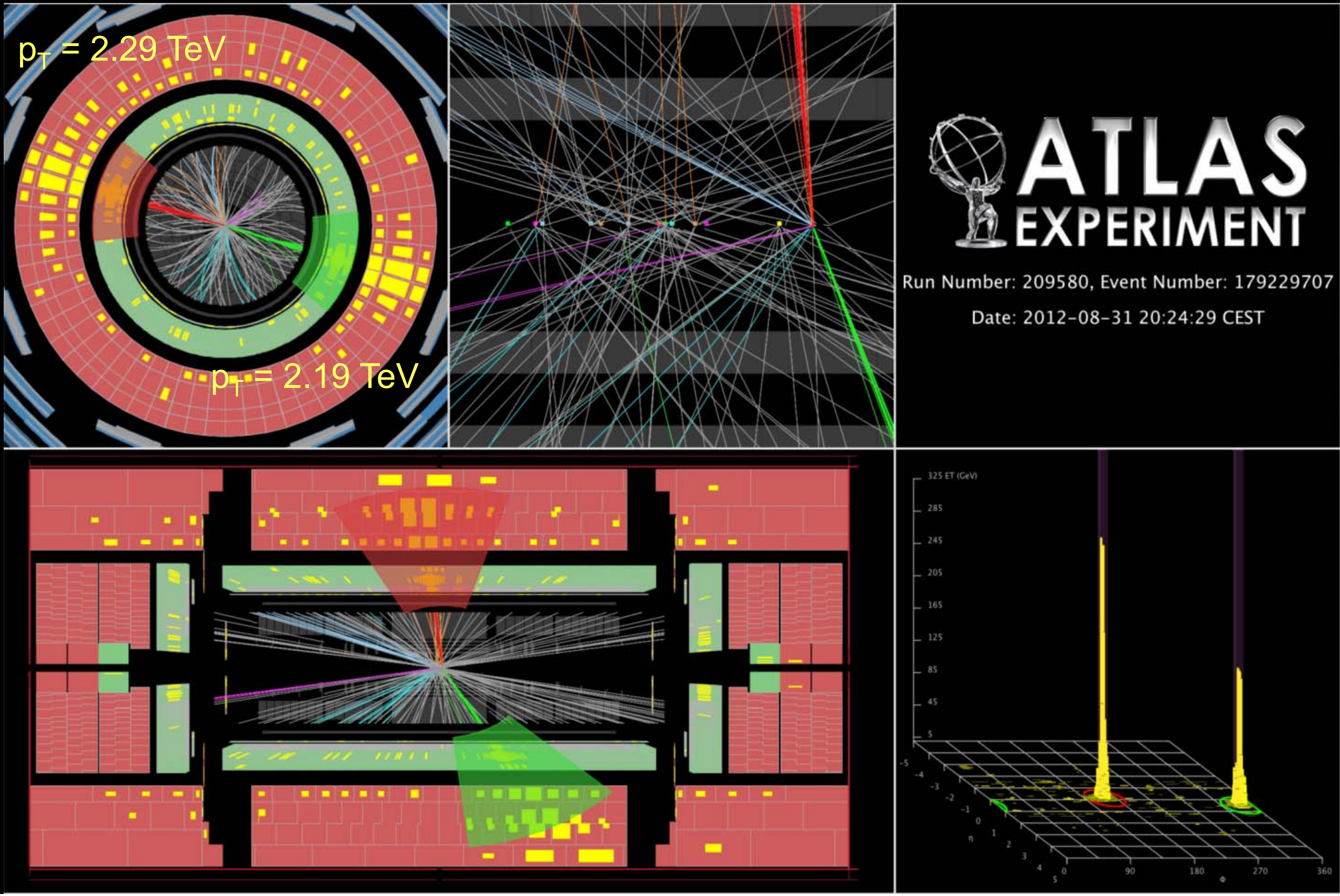


M(W'$_{SSM}$) 95% CL	Observed
ATLAS e+μ, 2011,4.7fb^{-1}	> 2.55 TeV
CMS e+μ, 2012, 20fb^{-1}	> 3.35 TeV

M(W'$_{SSM}$) > 3.35 TeV 95% CL

[ATLAS hep-ex 1209.4446]
CMS PAS EXO-12-060

Dijet Event Display with m_{inv} = 4.69 TeV



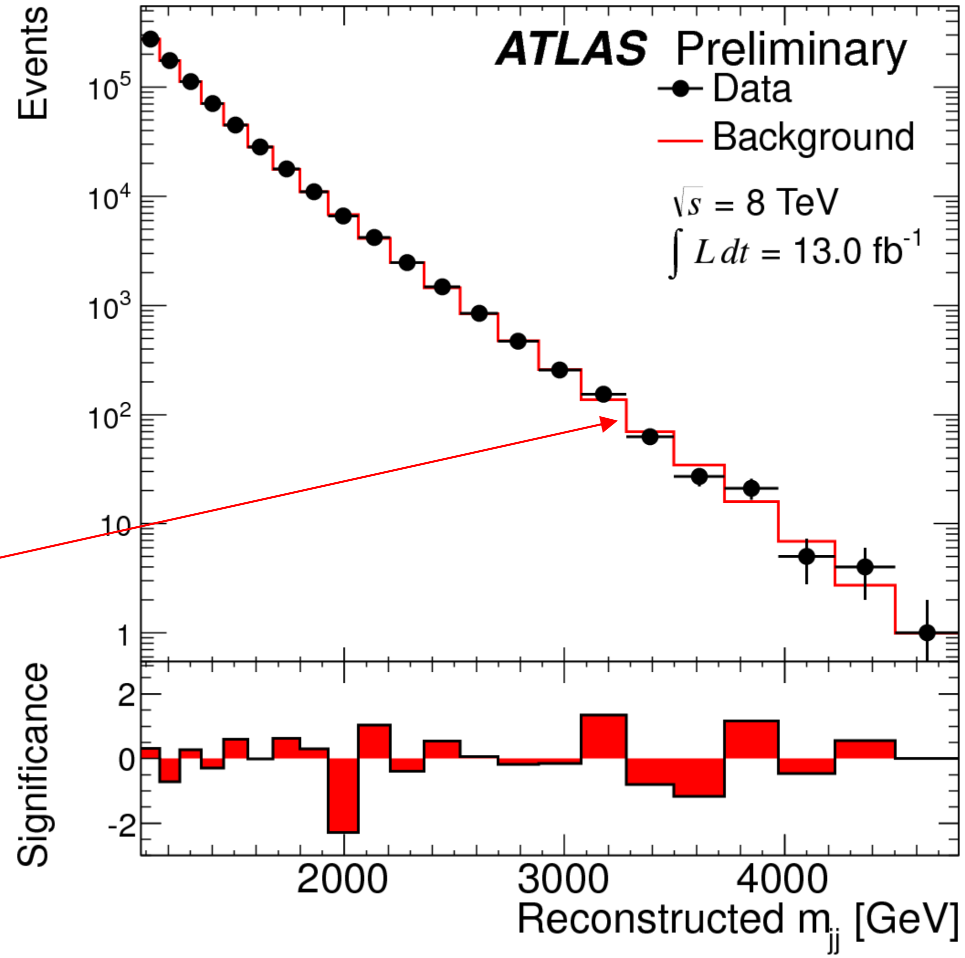
Heavy Resonance Search: 8 TeV Dijets

Probing quark structure ~ 5 TeV

- Strong gravity, excited quarks
- Selections
  - Two anti-kt 0.6 jets
  - p^j_T>150 GeV && m_{jj}>1 TeV
  - |y|<2.8 && dijet CM rapidity |y*| < 0.6, $y^*=\pm0.5^*(y_1-y_2)$
- Look for resonance above phenomenological fit of data

$$f(x) = p_1(1-x)^{p_2} x^{p_3+p_4 \ln x}$$

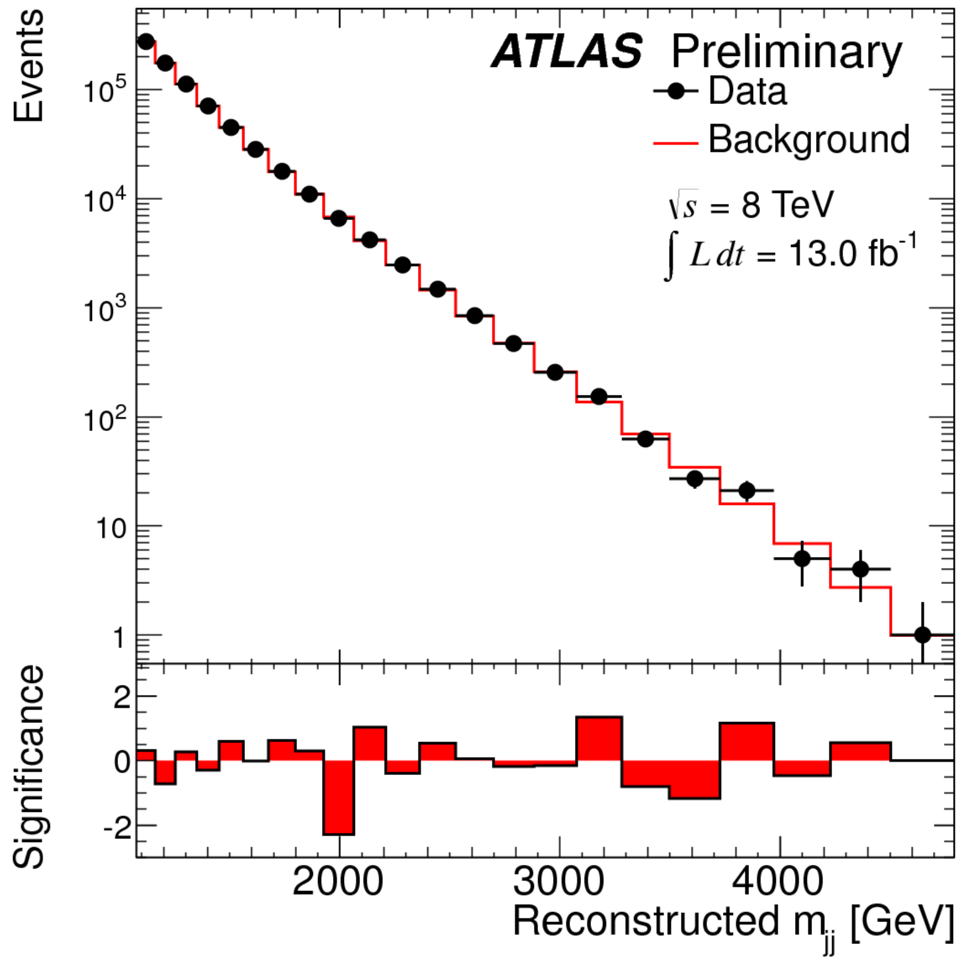
$$x \equiv m_{jj}/\sqrt{s}$$



ATLAS-CONF-2012-148

Heavy Resonance Search: 8 TeV Dijets

- Good agreement btw data and fit.
  - Global χ^2/NDF=15.5/18 = 0.86 → p-value = 0.61
  - good agreement btw data and fit
  - Bump Hunter

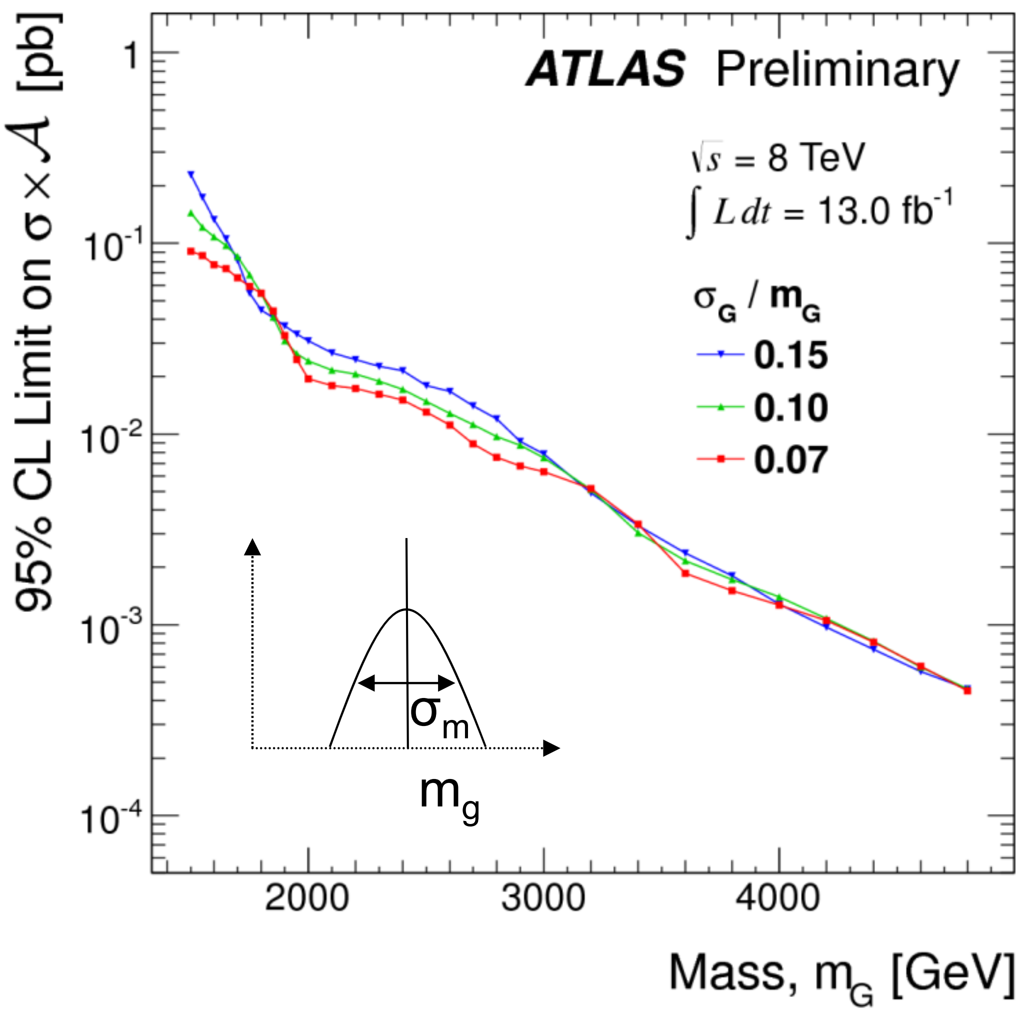


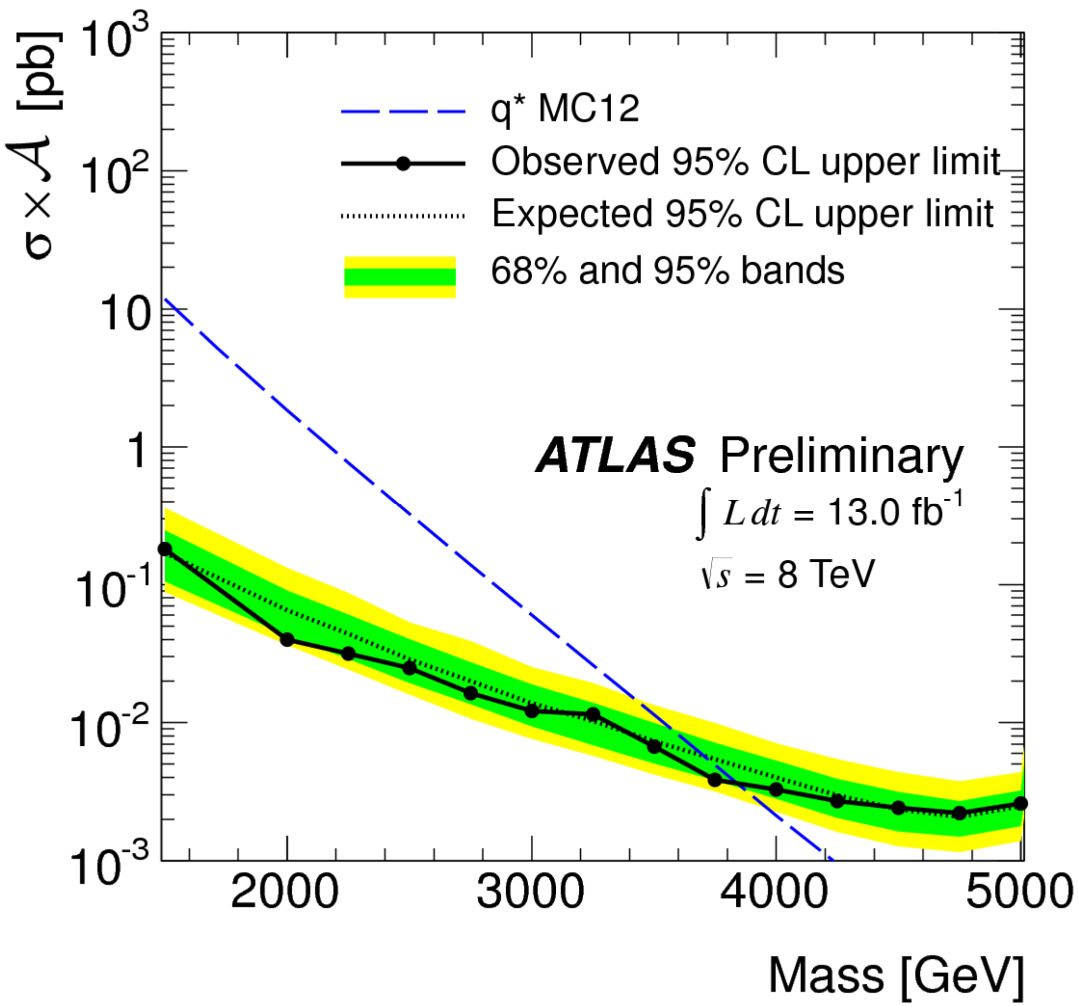
ATLAS-CONF-2012-148

Heavy Resonance Search: 8 TeV Dijets

Gaussian resonance limits:
mean mass, m_G, and 3 σ_G

Excited quark limit:
m > 3.84 TeV at 95% CL

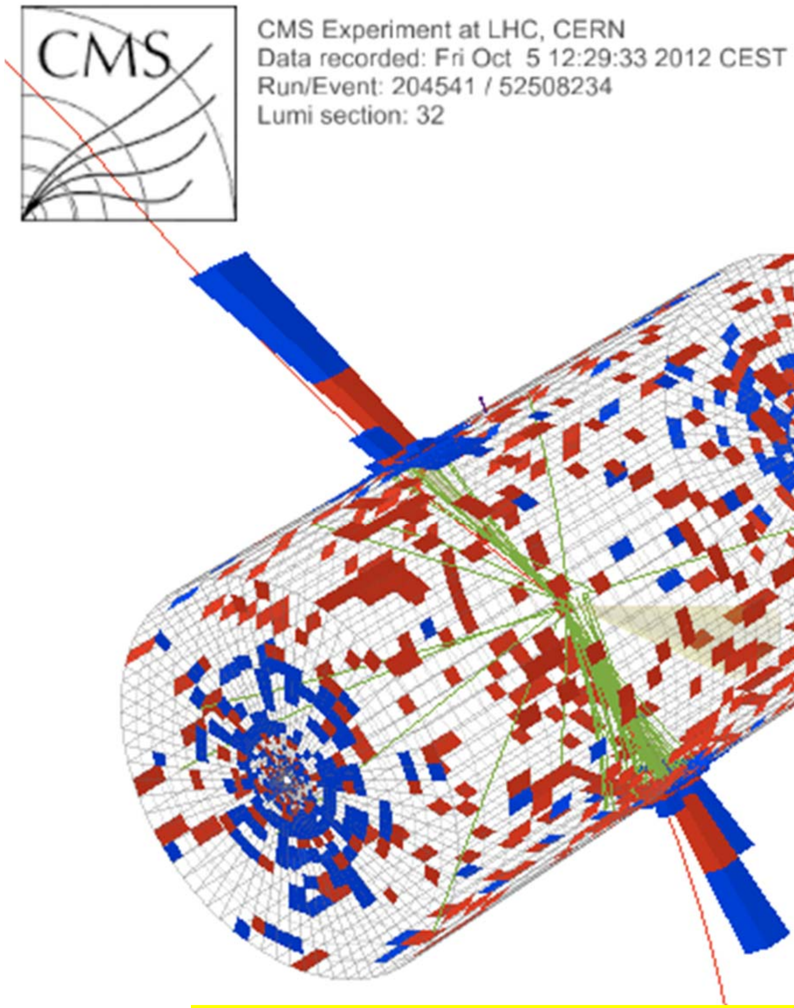




Heavy Resonance Search: 8 TeV Dijets

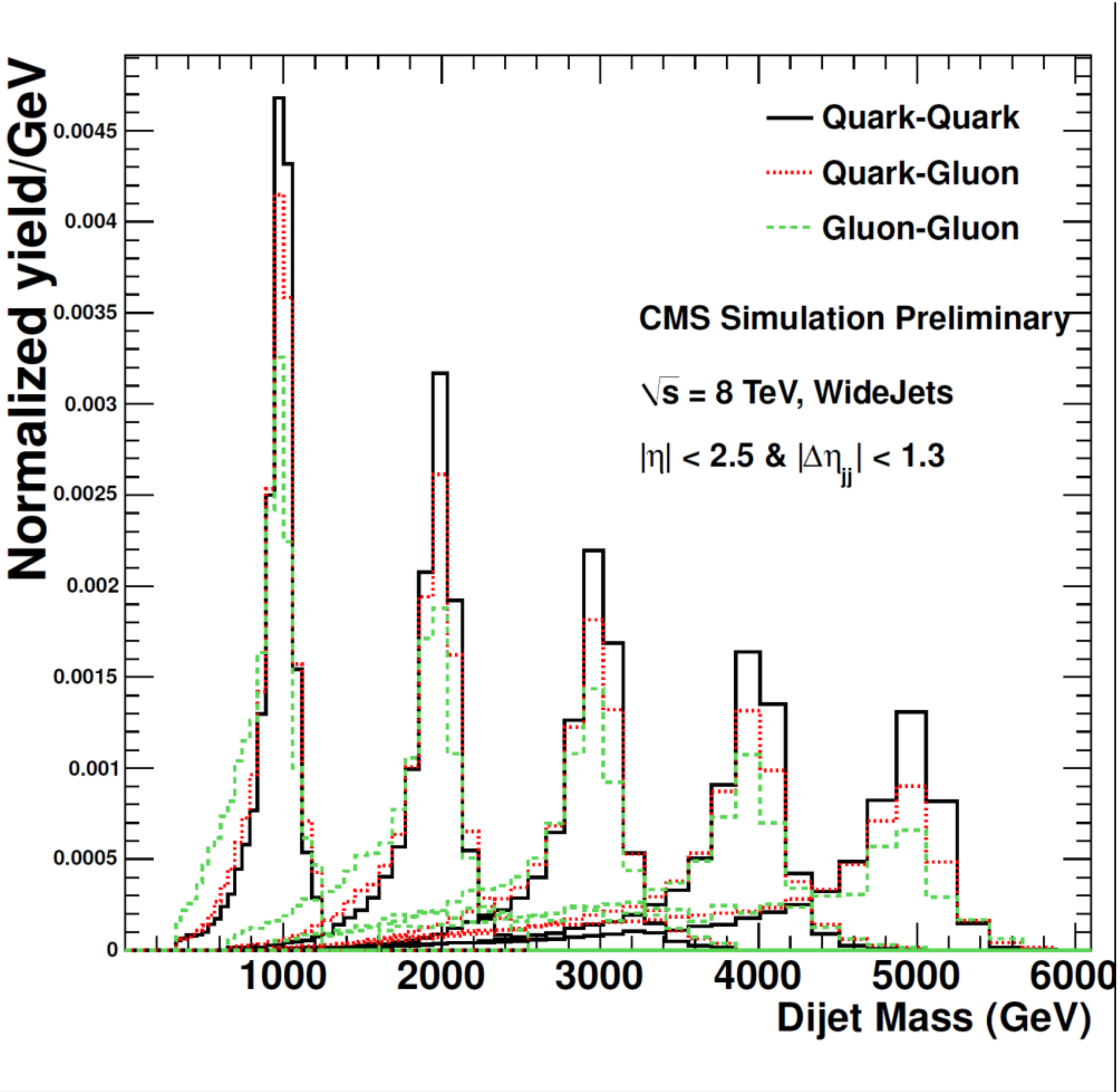
CMS-PAS-EXO-12-059

- Trigger:
  - L1: single jet trigger
  - HLT:
    - H_T>650 GeV && m_{jj}>750 GeV
- Jets with R=0.5
- p_T > 30 GeV, $|\eta|$ < 2.5
- combines 0.5 jets into "wide jets" with R = 1.1
- two wide jets satisfy
  - $|\eta_{jj}|$ < 1.3
  - $|\eta|$ < 2.5
  - M_{jj}>890 GeV

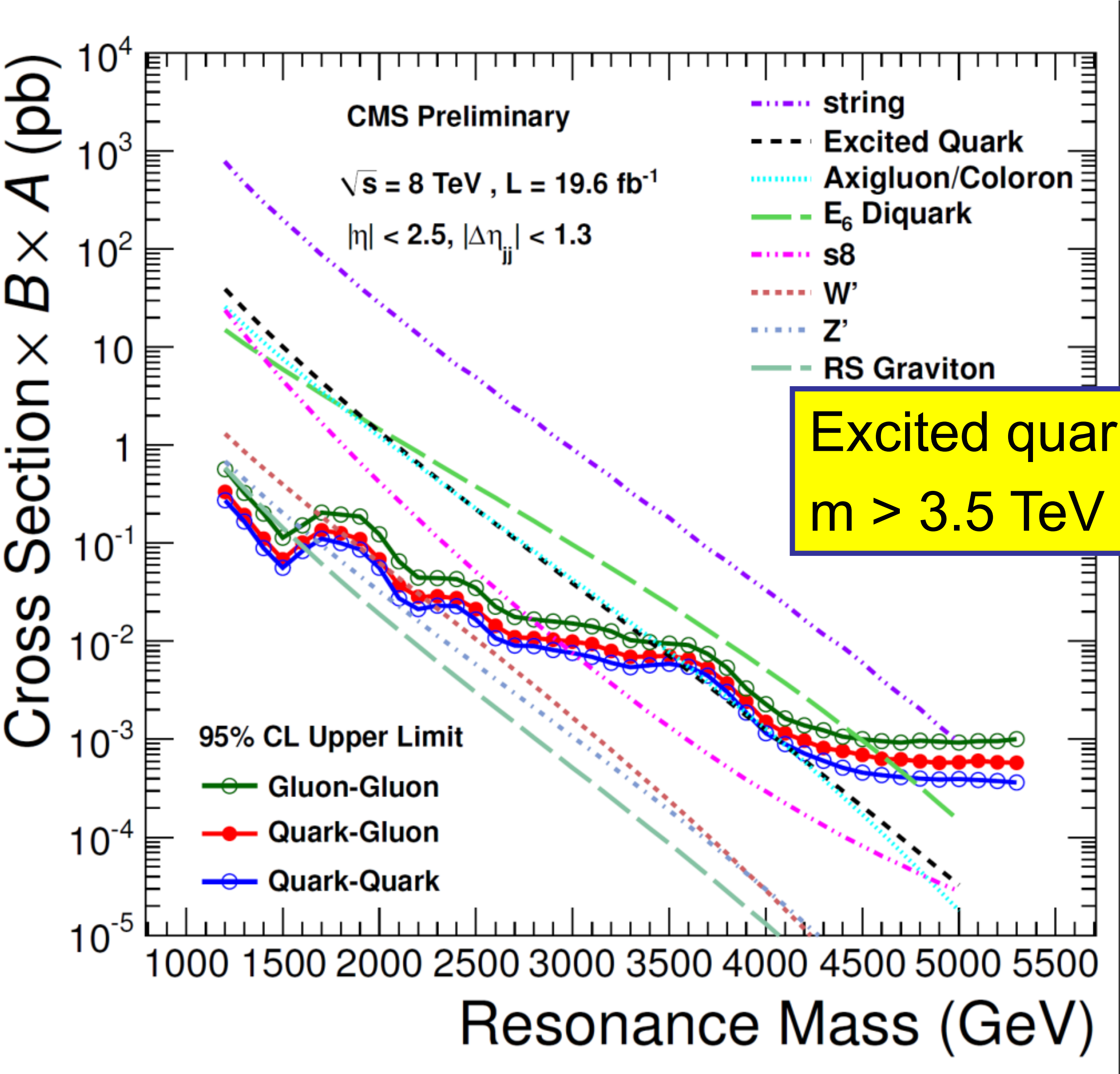


Highest invariant mass dijet event
m_{jj} = 5.15 TeV

Heavy Resonance Search: 8 TeV Dijets



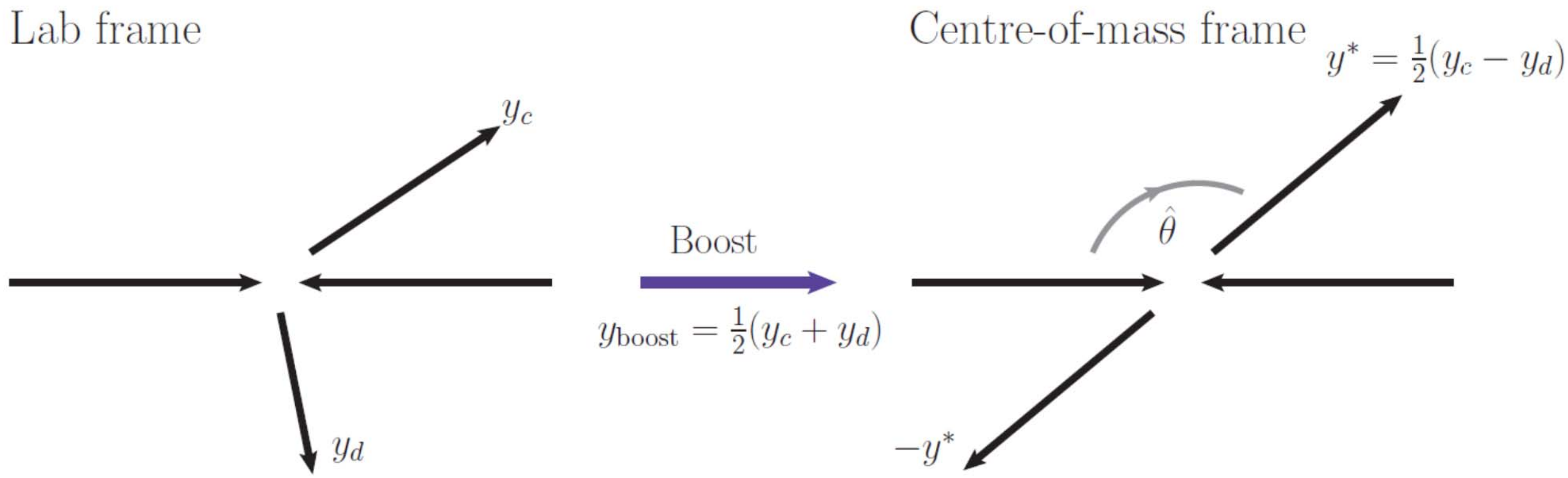
Heavy Resonance Search: 8 TeV Dijets



Excited quark limit:

m > 3.5 TeV at 95% CL

Search for Heavy Resonance: Dijet Angular



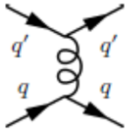
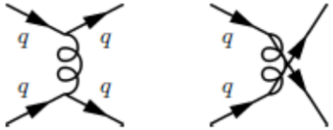
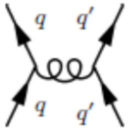
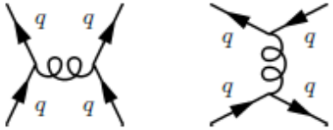
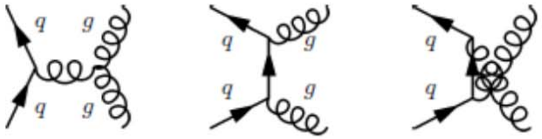
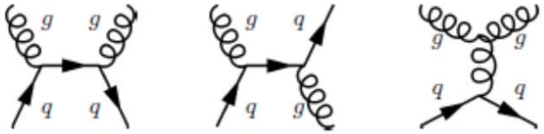
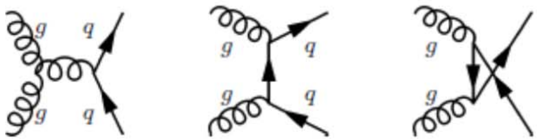
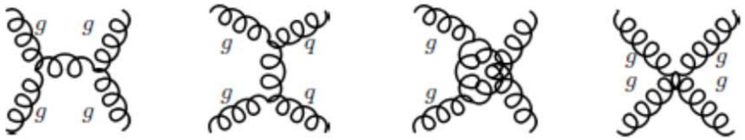
$$d\hat{\sigma}/d(\cos\hat{\theta}) \propto \sin^{-4}(\hat{\theta}/2)$$ t-channel Spin-1 exchange

$$\chi = \frac{1+|\cos\hat{\theta}|}{1-|\cos\hat{\theta}|} \sim \frac{1}{1-|\cos\hat{\theta}|} \propto \frac{\hat{s}}{\hat{t}}$$

$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d\chi} \propto \frac{\alpha_s^2}{\hat{s}} \quad (\hat{s} \text{ fixed}) \quad \hat{s} = m_{jj}$$

Constant in χ for fixed m_{jj}

Search for Heavy Resonance: Dijet Angular

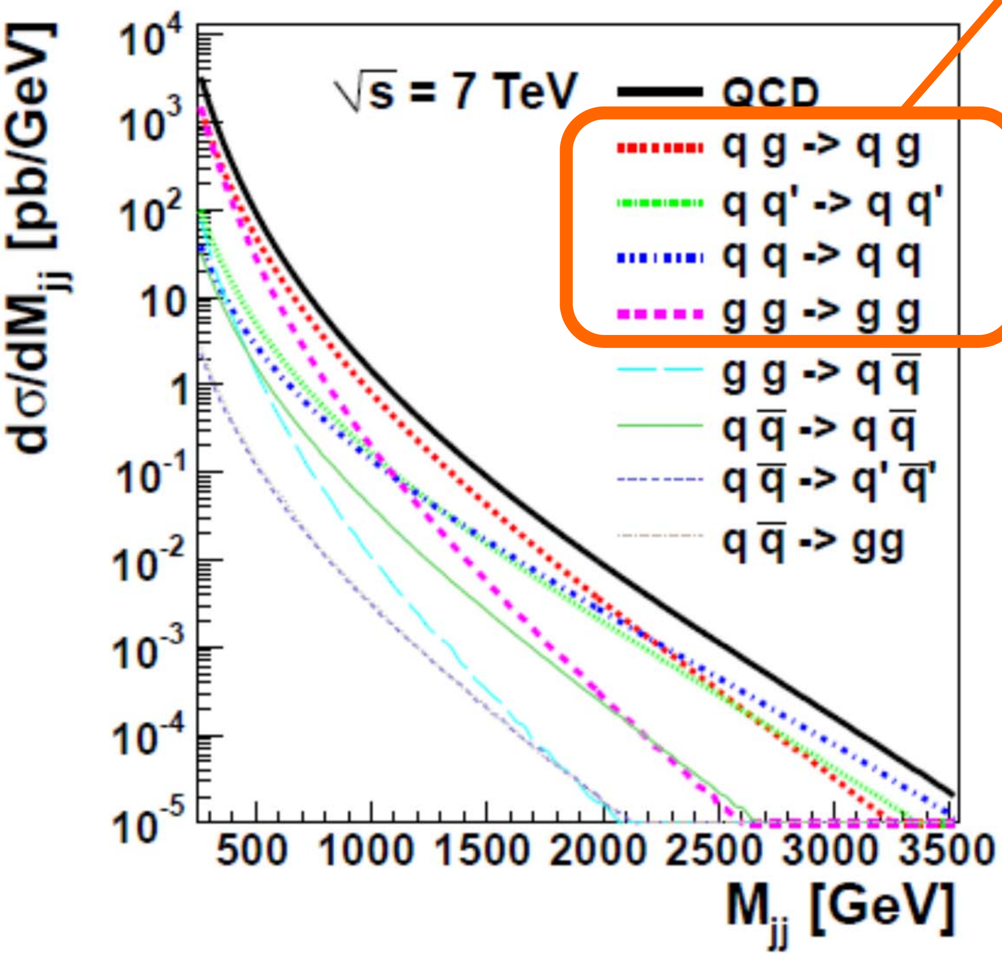
$qq' \to qq' = q\bar{q}' \to q\bar{q}'$ $\frac{64}{9}\alpha_s^2\left(\frac{\hat{s}^2+\hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}^2}\right)$	
$qq \to qq$ $\frac{64}{9}\alpha_s^2\left(\frac{\hat{s}^2+\hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}^2}+\frac{\hat{s}^2+\hat{t}^2}{\hat{u}^2}-\frac{2}{3}\frac{\hat{s}}{\hat{u}\hat{t}}\right)$	
$q\bar{q} \to q'\bar{q}'$ $\frac{64}{9}\alpha_s^2\left(\frac{\hat{t}^2+\hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}^2}\right)$	
$q\bar{q} \to q\bar{q}$ $\frac{64}{9}\alpha_s^2\left(\frac{\hat{s}^2+\hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}^2}+\frac{\hat{t}^2+\hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}^2}-\frac{2}{3}\frac{\hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}\hat{t}}\right)$	
$q\bar{q} \to gg$ $\frac{128}{3}\alpha_s^2\left(\frac{4}{9}\frac{\hat{t}^2+\hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}\hat{u}}-\frac{\hat{u}^2+\hat{t}^2}{\hat{s}^2}\right)$	
$qg \to qg$ $16\alpha_s^2\left(\frac{\hat{s}^2+\hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}^2}-\frac{4}{9}\frac{\hat{s}^2+\hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}\hat{u}}\right)$	
$gg \to q\bar{q}$ $\frac{8}{3}\alpha_s^2\left(\frac{1}{3}\frac{\hat{t}^2+\hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}\hat{u}}-\frac{3}{4}\frac{\hat{t}^2+\hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}^2}\right)$	
$gg \to gg$ $72\alpha_s^2\left(3+\frac{\hat{t}^2+\hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}^2}+\frac{\hat{s}^2+\hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}^2}+\frac{\hat{s}^2+\hat{t}^2}{\hat{u}^2}\right)$	

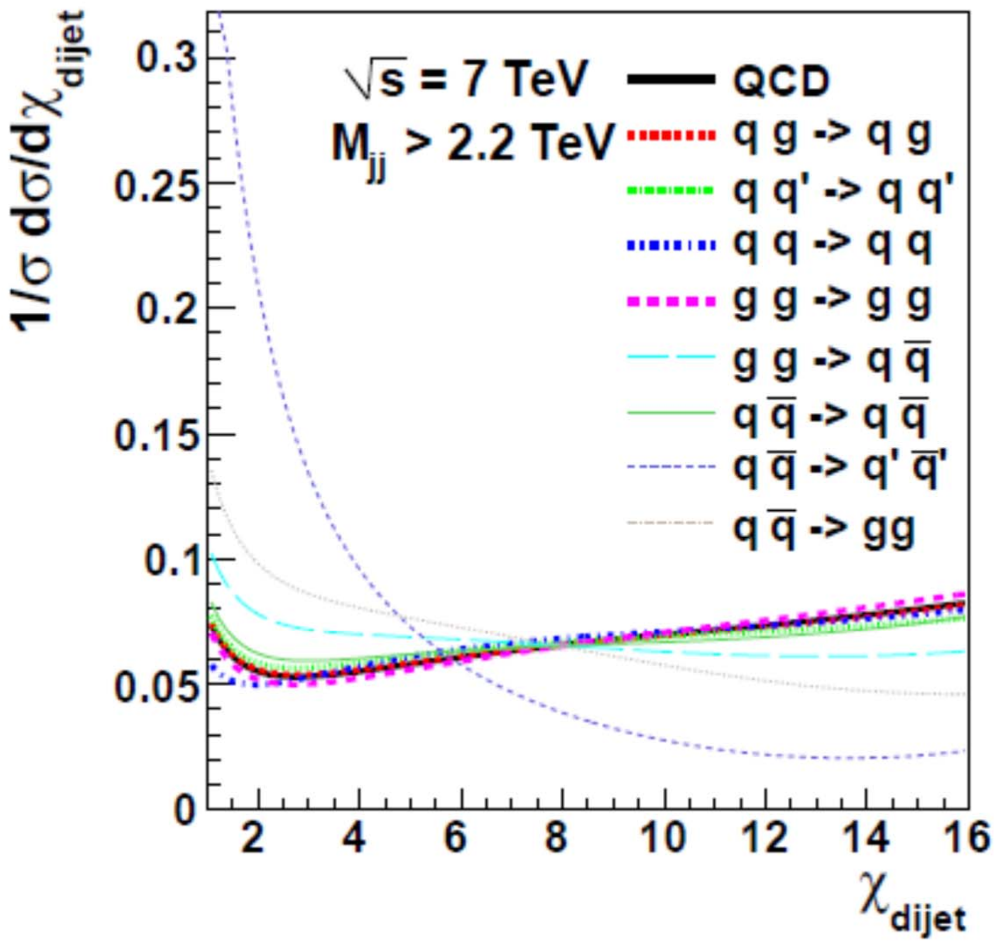
QCD is a bit more complicated…..

Andreas Dominik Hinzmann

Search for Heavy Resonance: Dijet Angular

main processes





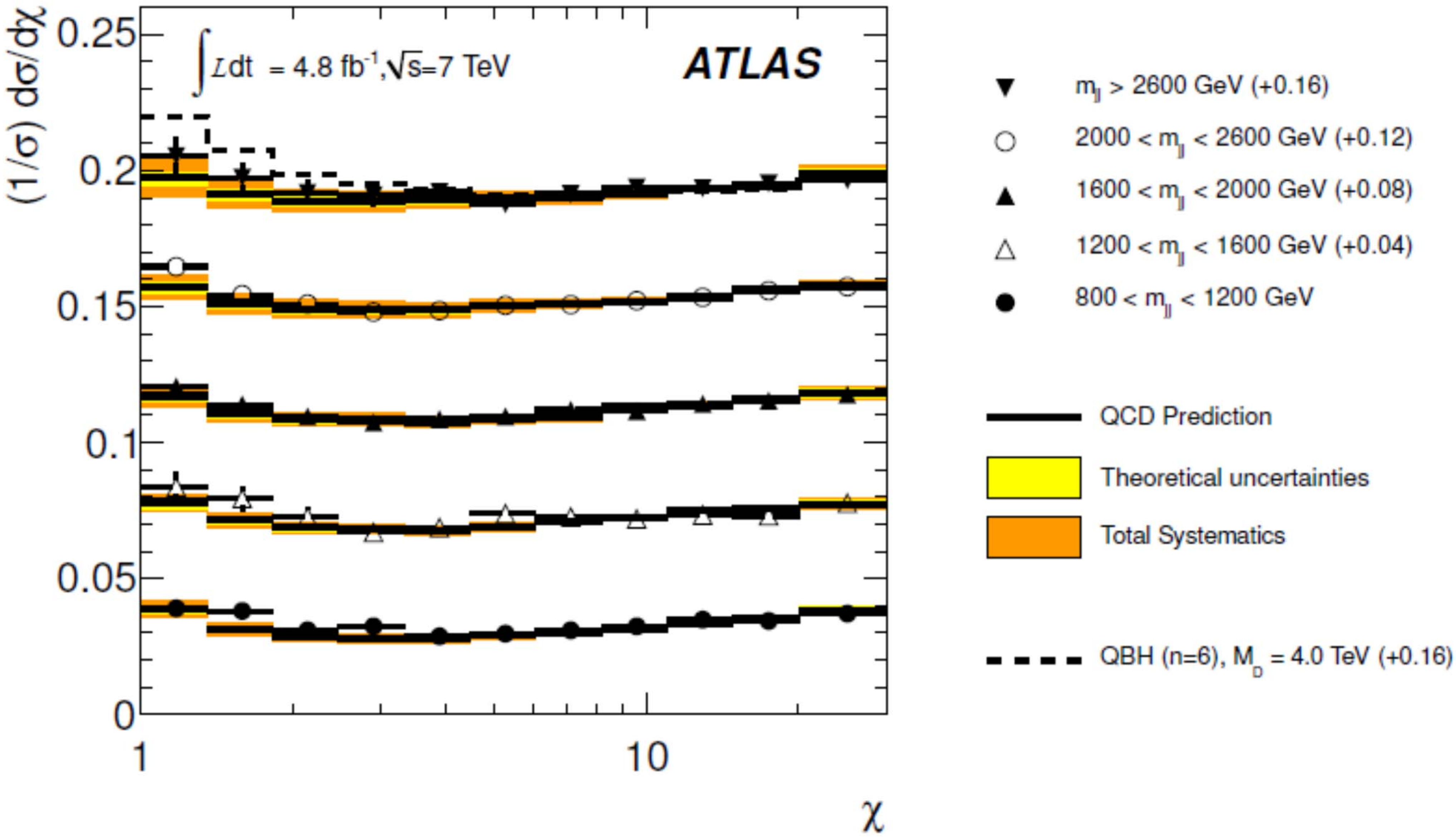
low M_{jj} gg and qg dominate
high M_{jj} qq dominate

QCD ~ flat in χ

Andreas Dominik Hinzmann

Search for Heavy Resonance: Dijet Angular

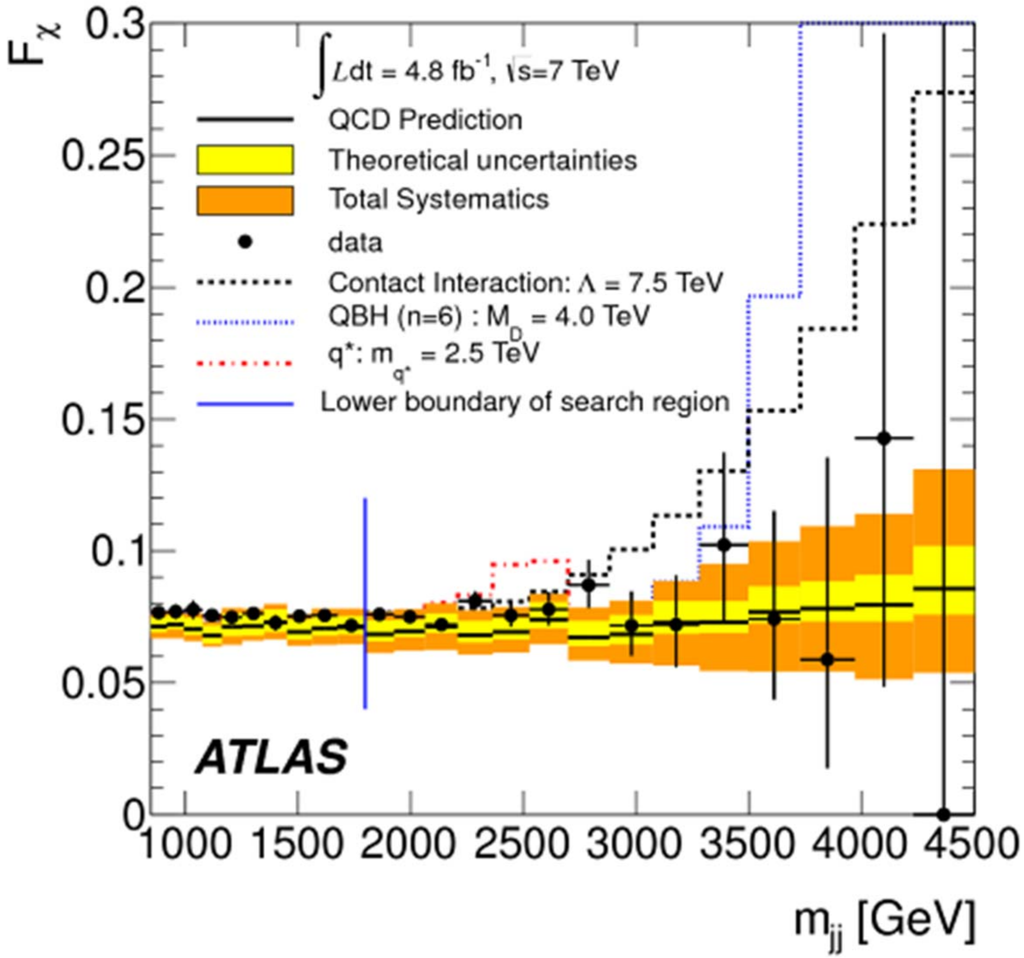
arXiv:1210.1718

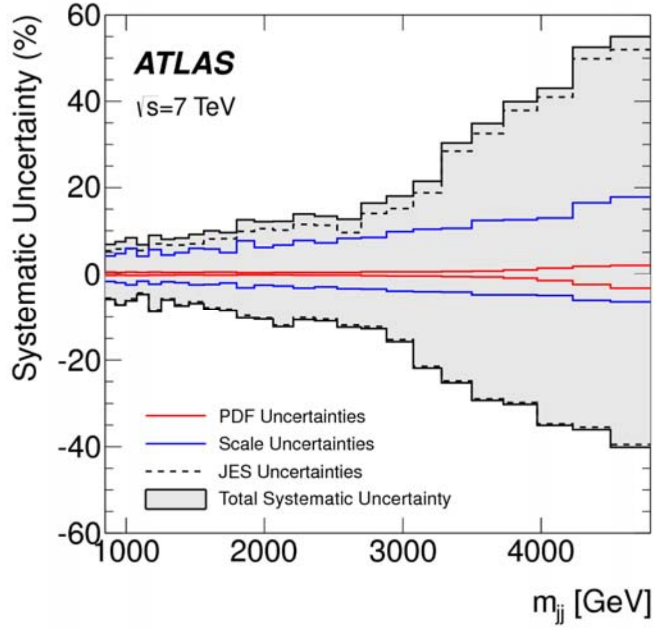


Search for Heavy Resonance: Dijet Angular

arXiv:1210.1718

$$F_\chi(m_{jj}) \equiv \frac{dN_{\text{central}}/dm_{jj}}{dN_{\text{total}}/dm_{jj}},$$

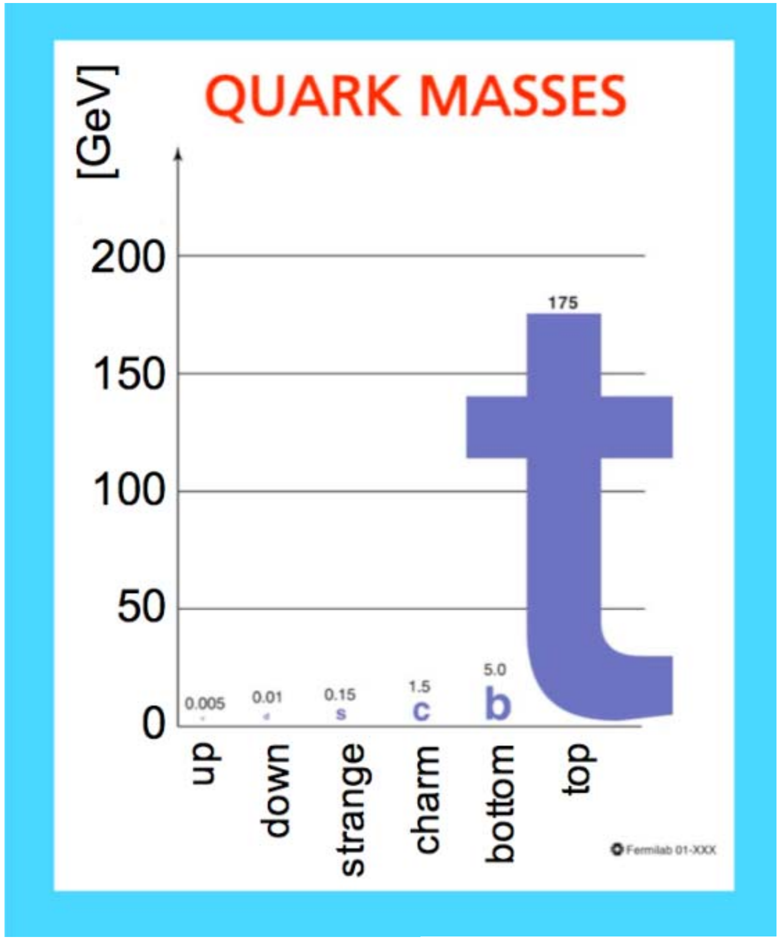


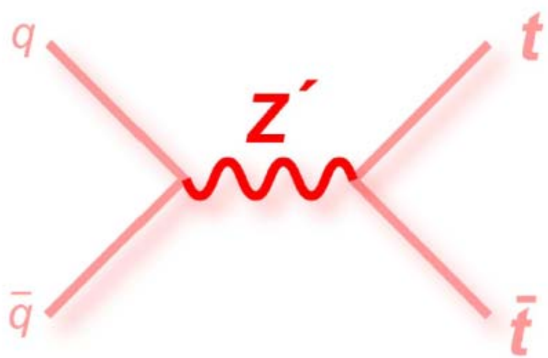


Models and Limits:

- Quark contact interaction (quark compositeness)
  - **Λ>7.6 TeV (7.7 TeV)**
- Quantum Black holes
  - M_D>4.1 TeV (4.2 TeV) n=6

New Physics Searches with high-pt top quarks

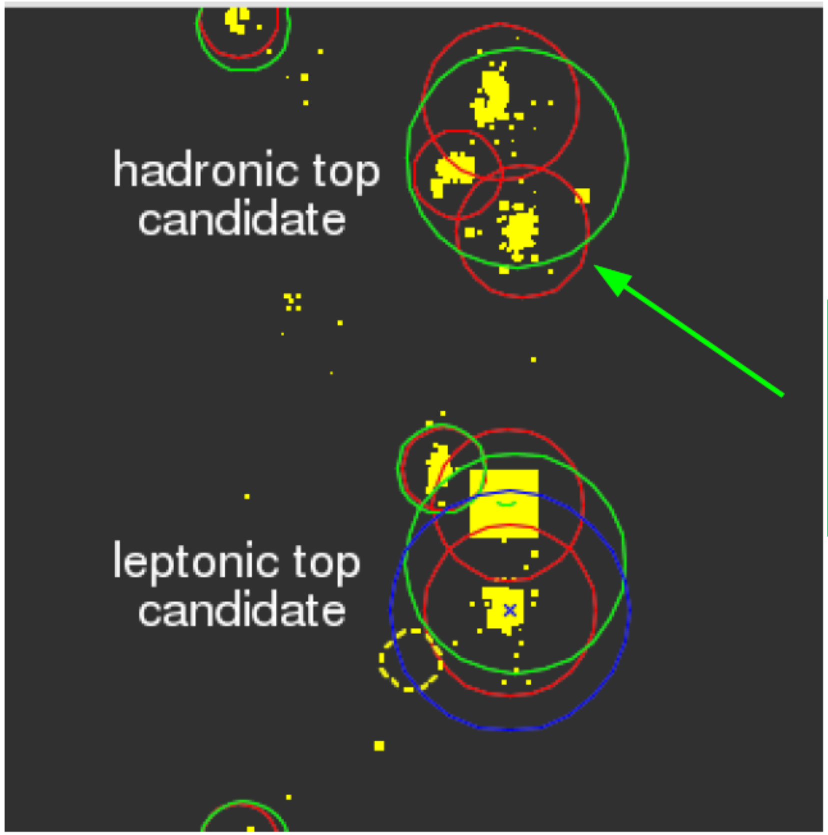




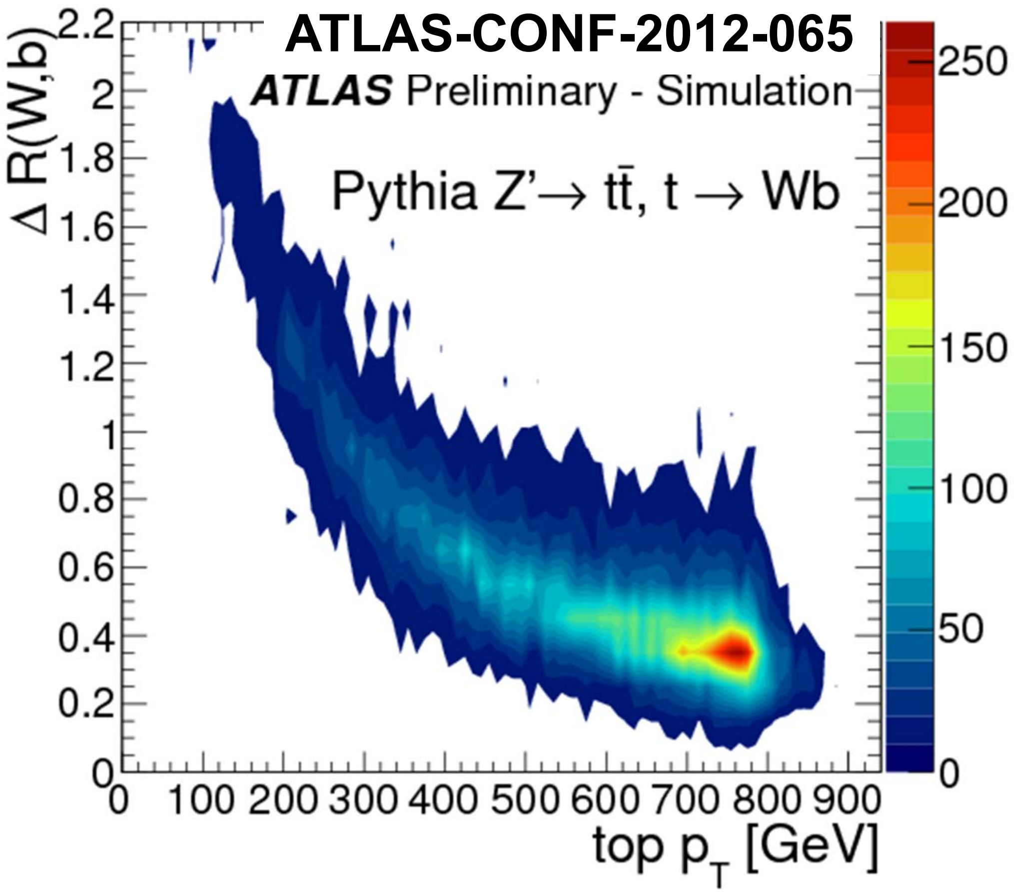
- Top quark properties
  - Highly coupled to EWK symmetry breaking
  - LHC is a top factory
- Huge mass of top
  - Bizarre
  - New physics
- Heavy new particles
  - Couple strongly to top
  - Produce boosted tops
- New techniques for top ID

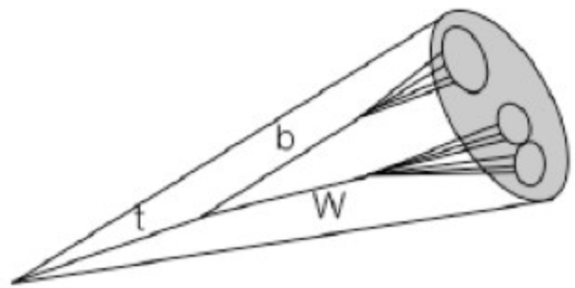
Boosted Regime

- Rule of thumb: $dR \sim \frac{2m}{p_T}$
- top with p_T > 350 GeV decay products within R~1

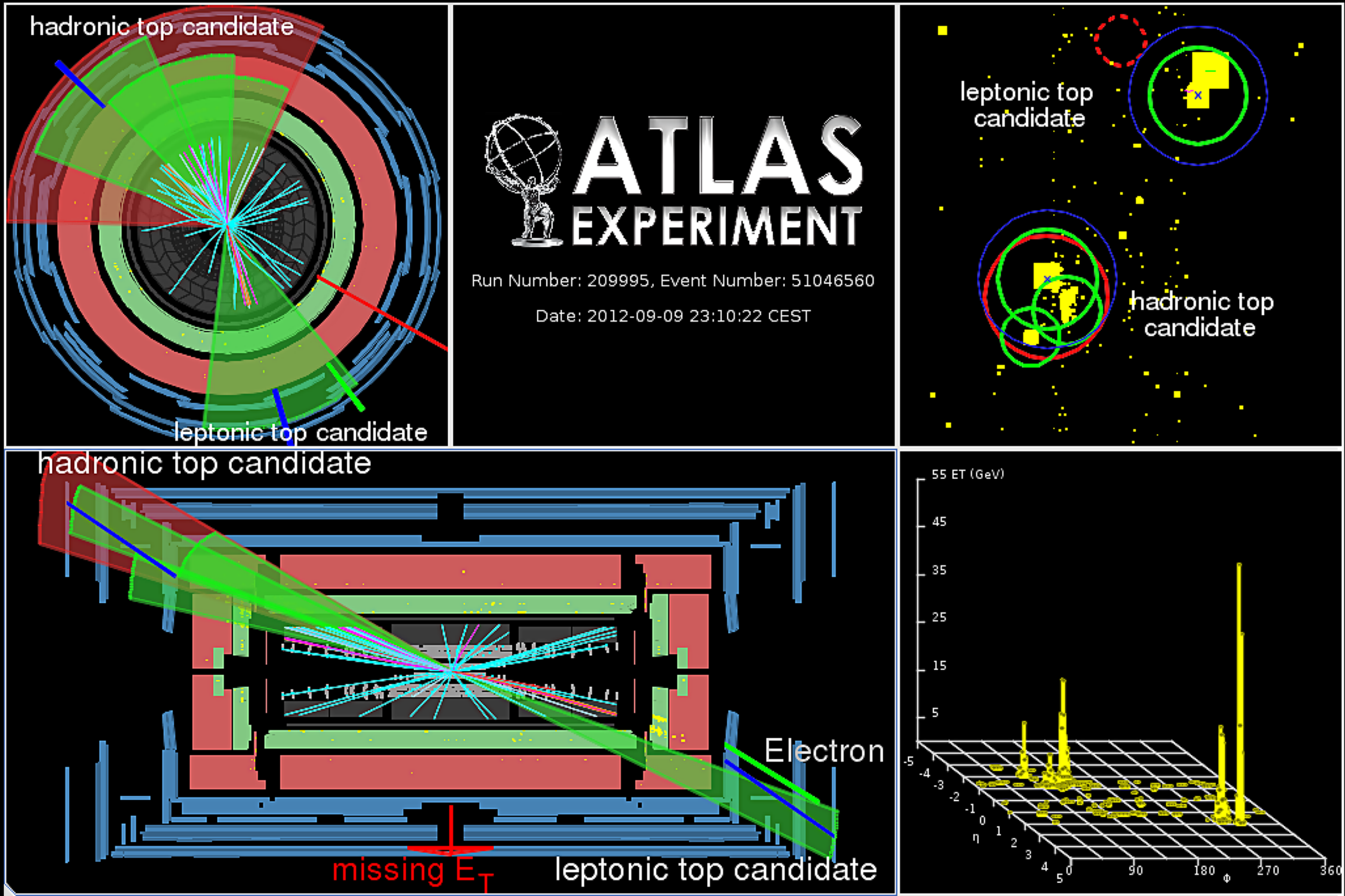


R = 1
m_j=197 GeV
E_T=356 GeV

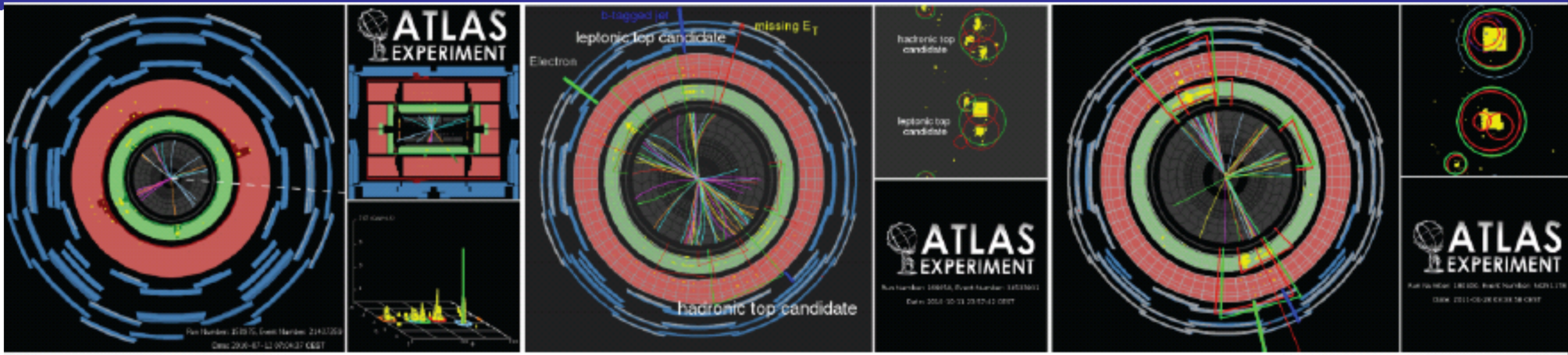




Boosted Top Event Candidate with m_{ttbar}=2.5 TeV



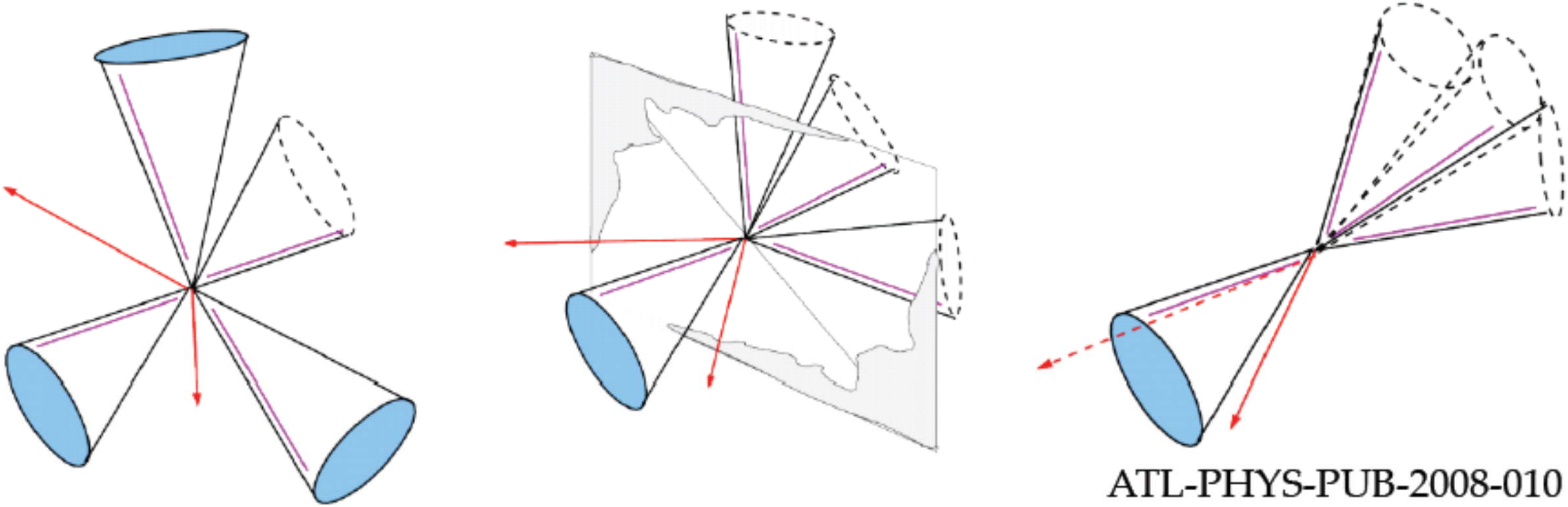
Top Reconstruction @ LHC: 3 Regimes



At rest: Mtt<500 GeV

Transition region: 500GeV<Mtt<700GeV

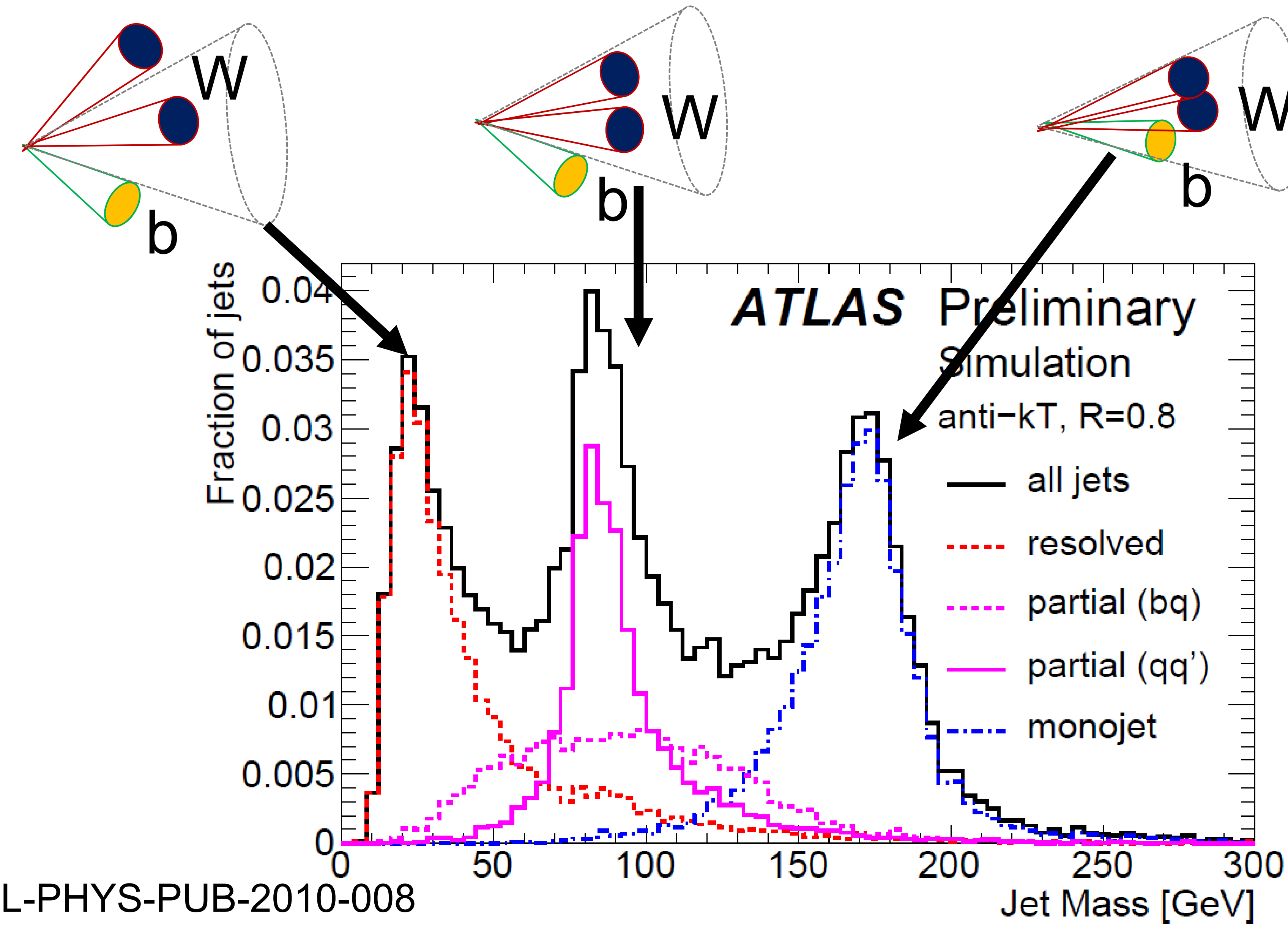
Mono-jet: Mtt>700GeV



ATL-PHYS-PUB-2008-010

Jet Substructure: jet mass

- Use jet substructure to “tag” boosted tops

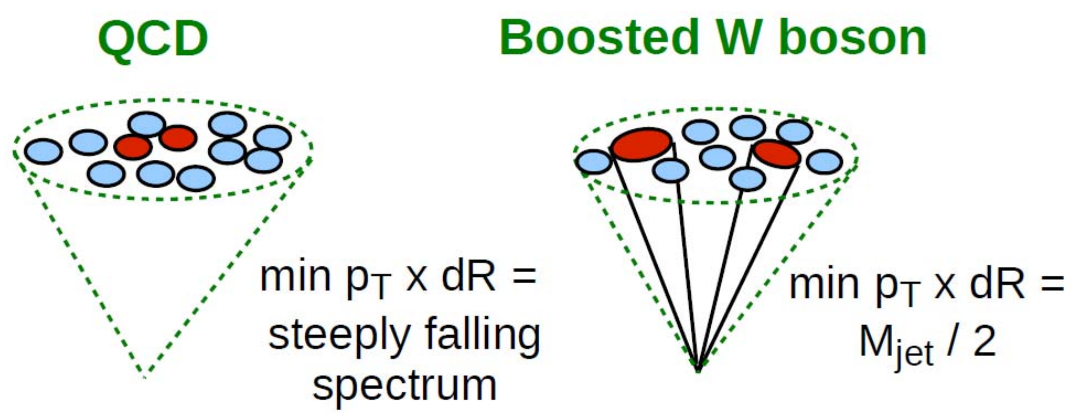


ATL-PHYS-PUB-2010-008

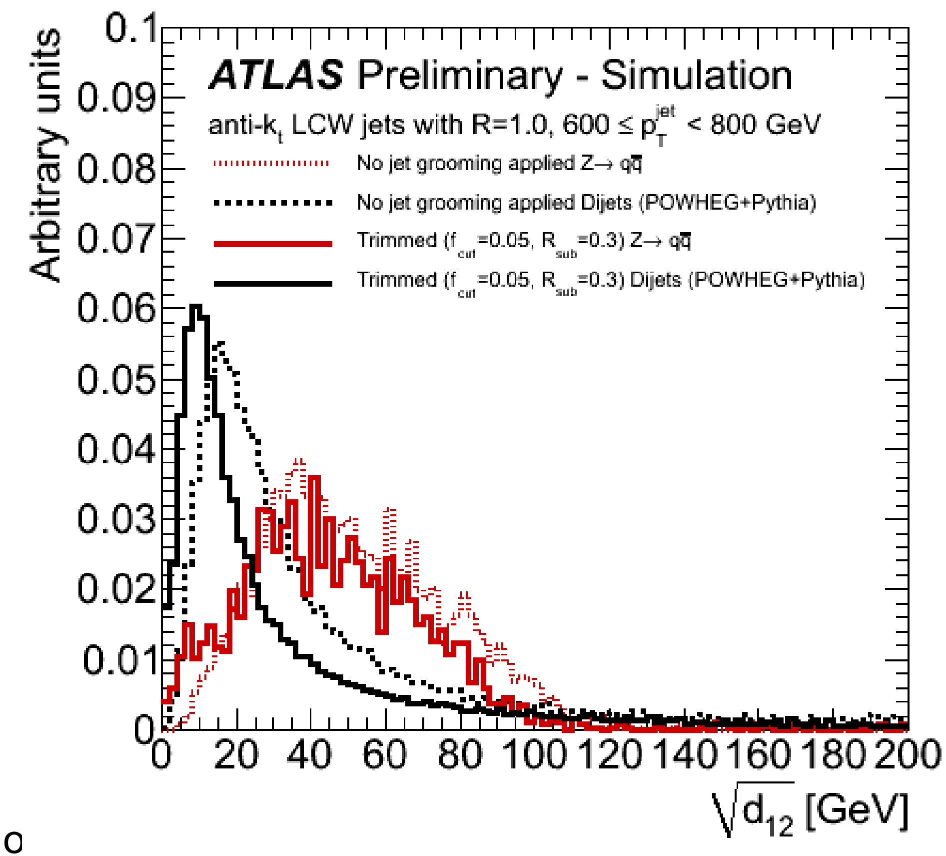
Jet Substructure: Splitting Scales

- e.g k_T-splitting scales
  - $\sqrt{d_{ij} = \min(p_{Ti}, p_{Tj}) \times \Delta R_{ij}}$
    - i, j constituents of current jet clustering step
  - First: you reconstruct "fat-jet"
  - Second: you re-cluster constituents using kt-algorithm

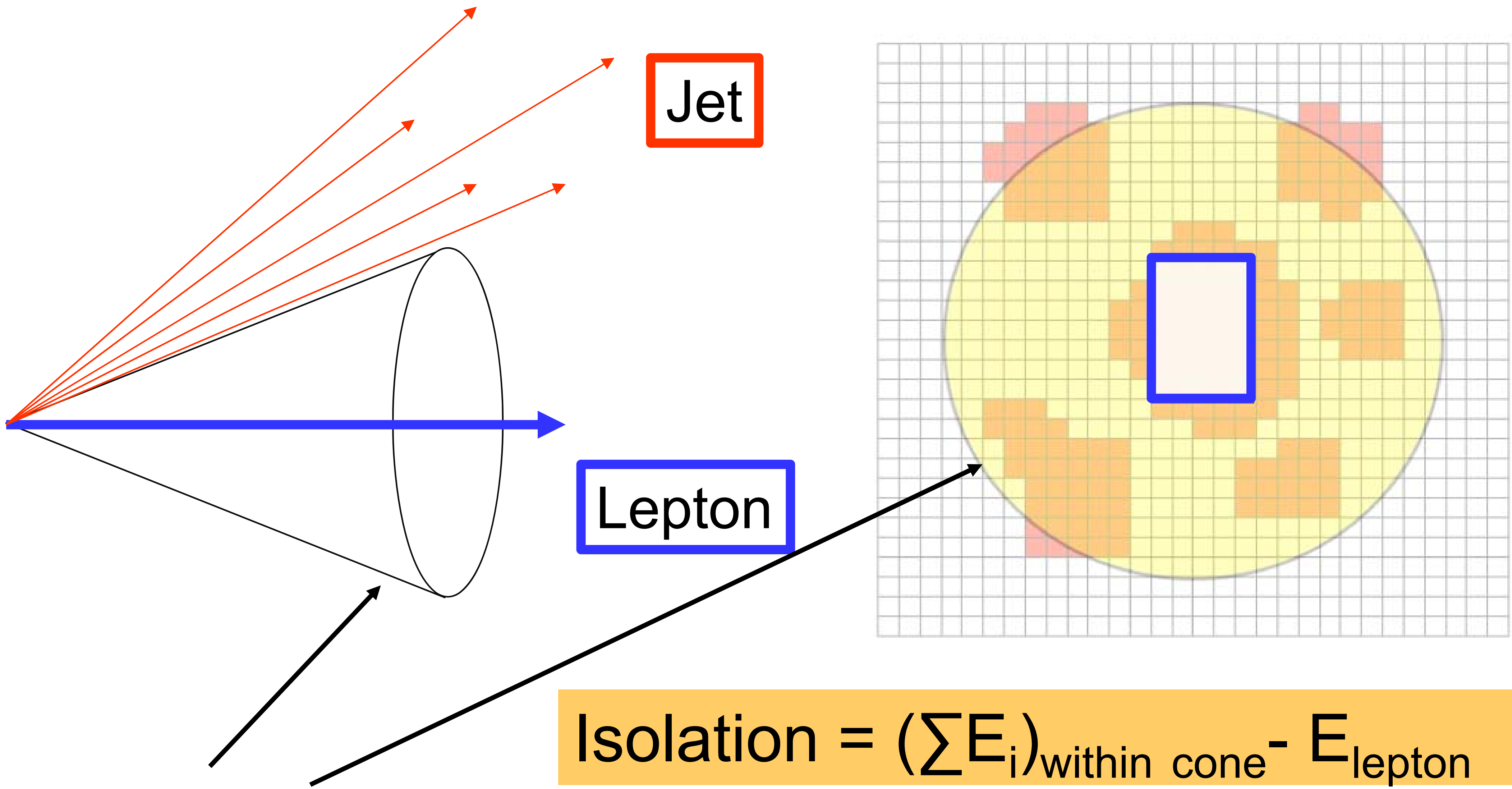
  → highest p_T constituents clustered last



E. Thompson, Jet Substructure and Boosted top-tagging at ATLAS



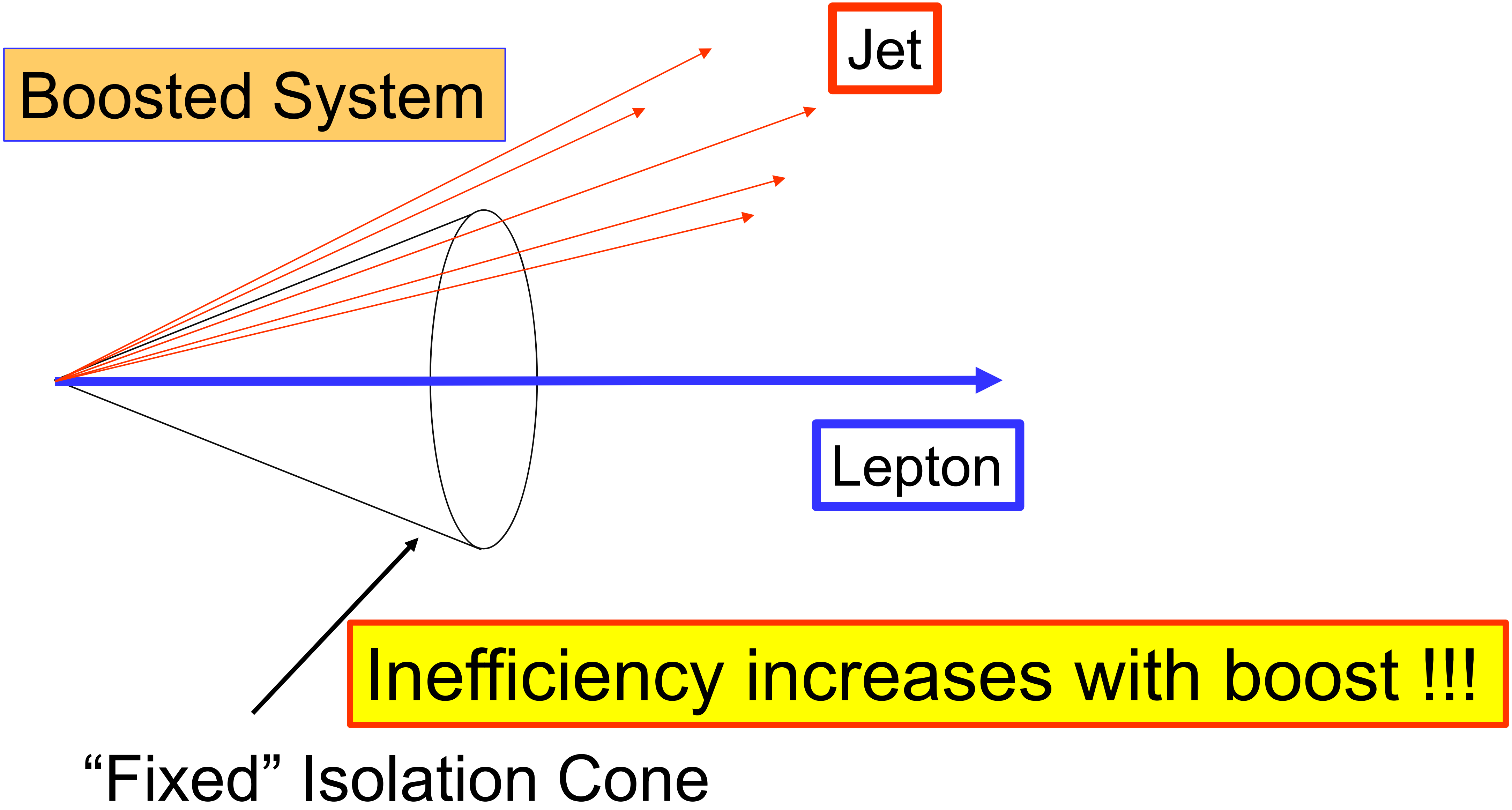
Fixed Cone Size Lepton Isolation



$$\text{Isolation} = \left(\sum E_i\right)_{\text{within cone}} - E_{\text{lepton}}$$

"Fixed" Isolation Cone

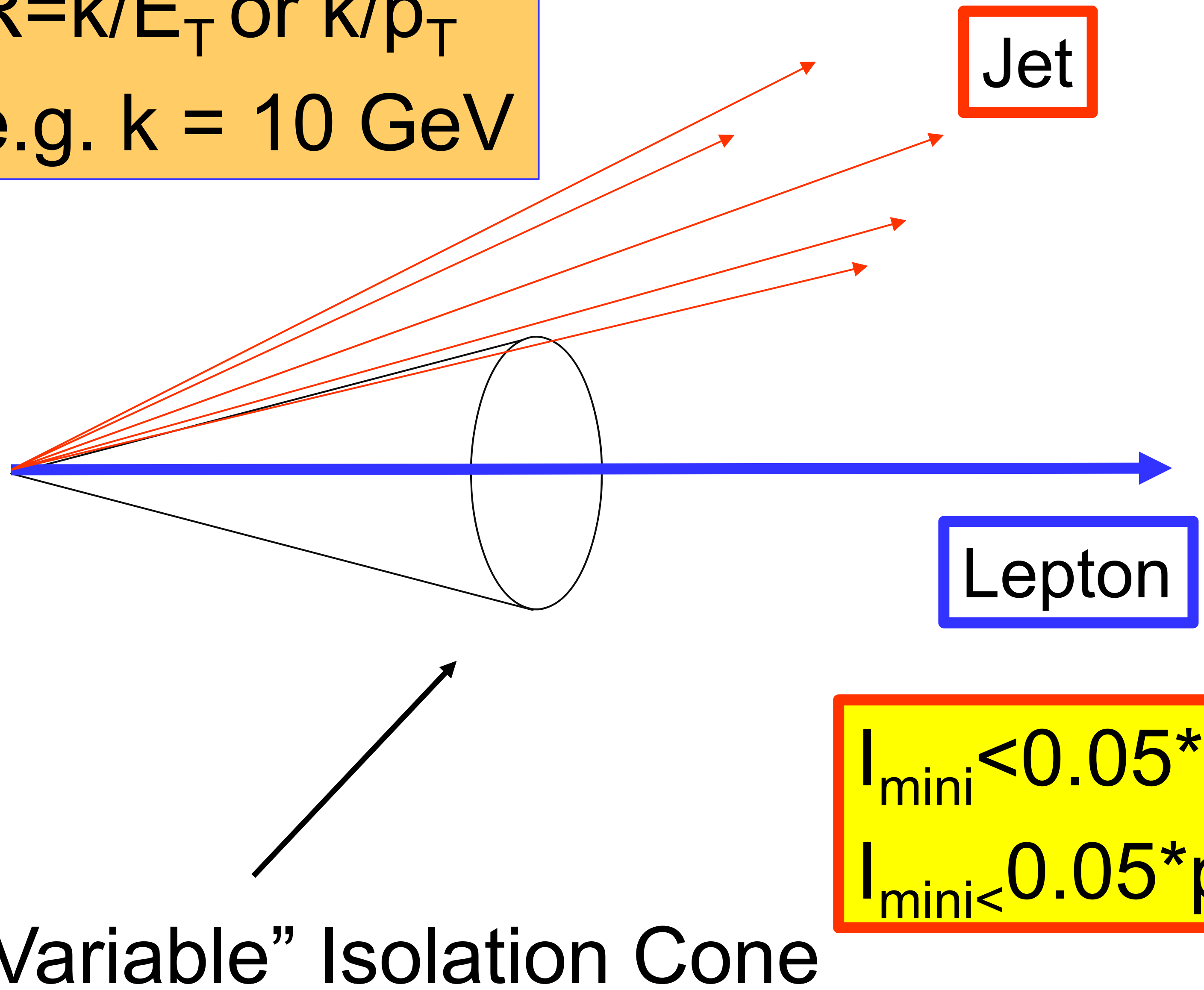
Fixed Cone Size Isolation



"Mini"-Isolation

$R = k/E_T$ or k/p_T

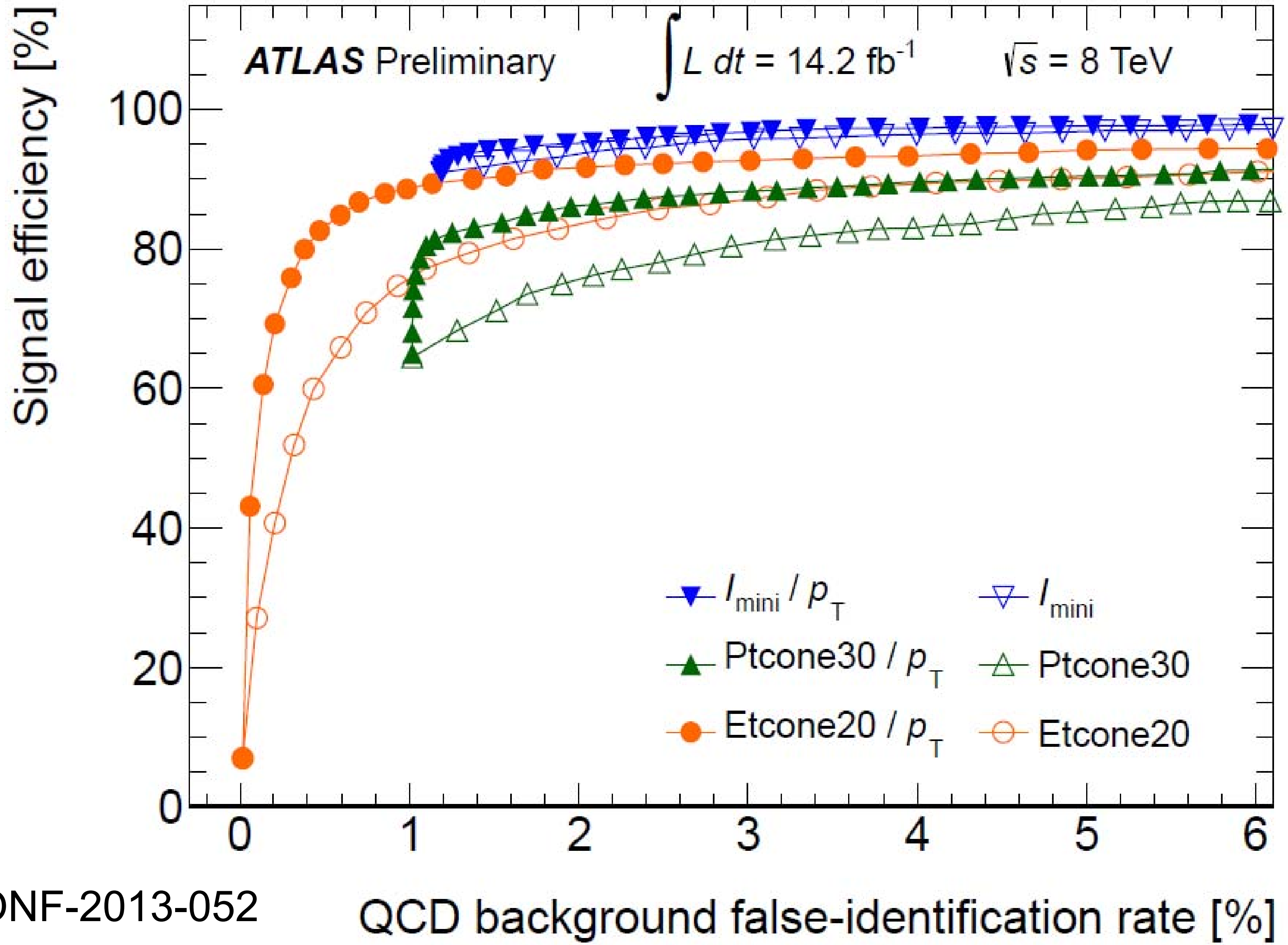
e.g. k = 10 GeV



$I_{mini} < 0.05 * E_T$ (for electrons)

$I_{mini} < 0.05 * p_T$ (for muons)

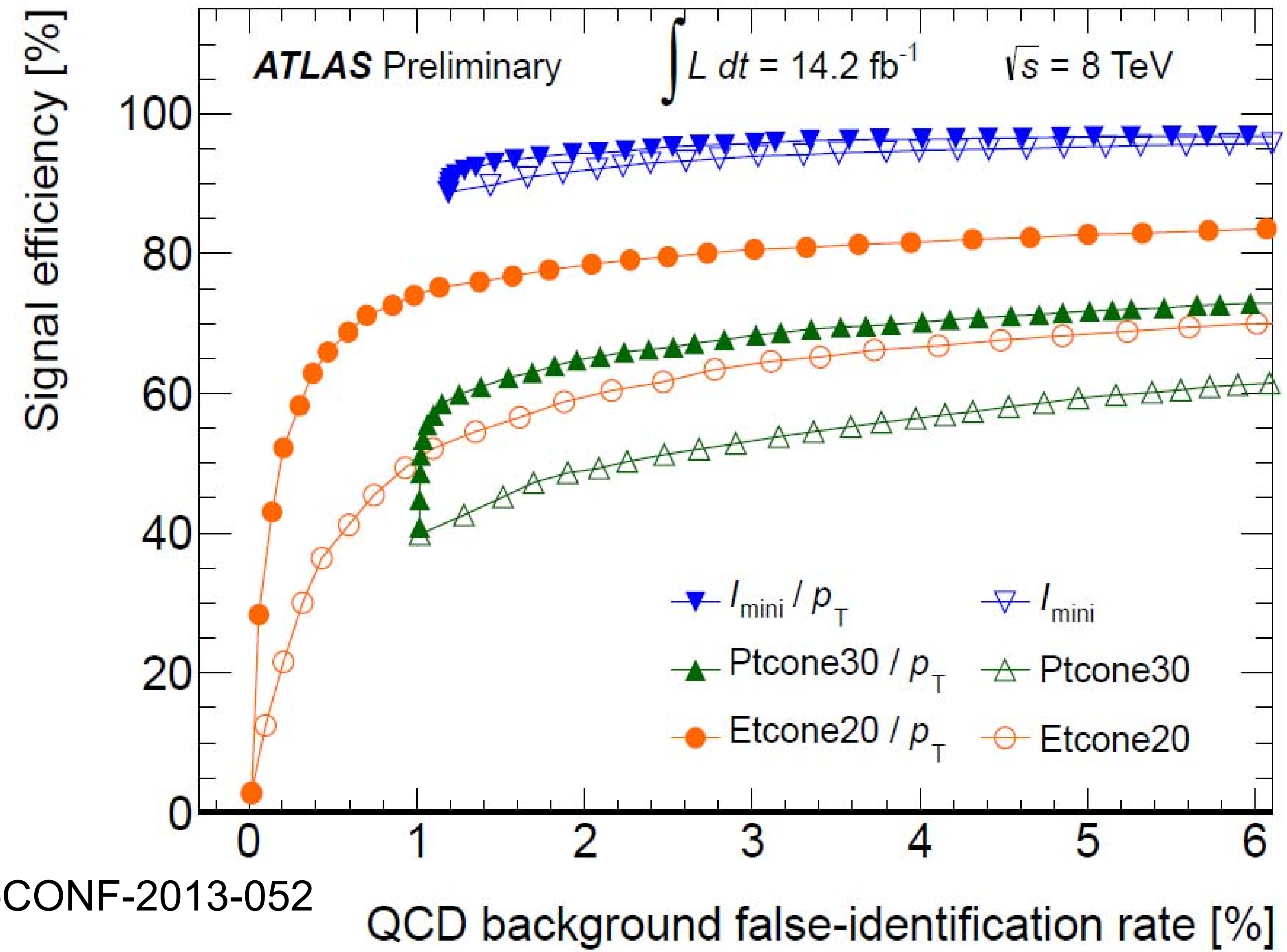
Efficiency Comparisons



ATLAS-CONF-2013-052

(b) 1.0 TeV Z'

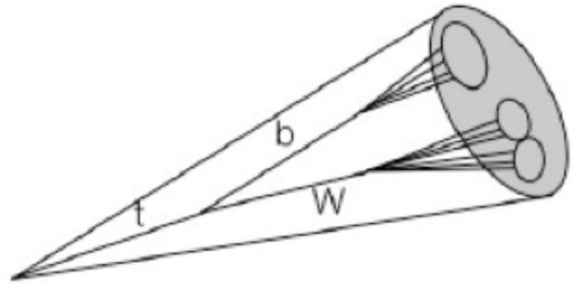
Efficiency Comparisons



ATLAS-CONF-2013-052

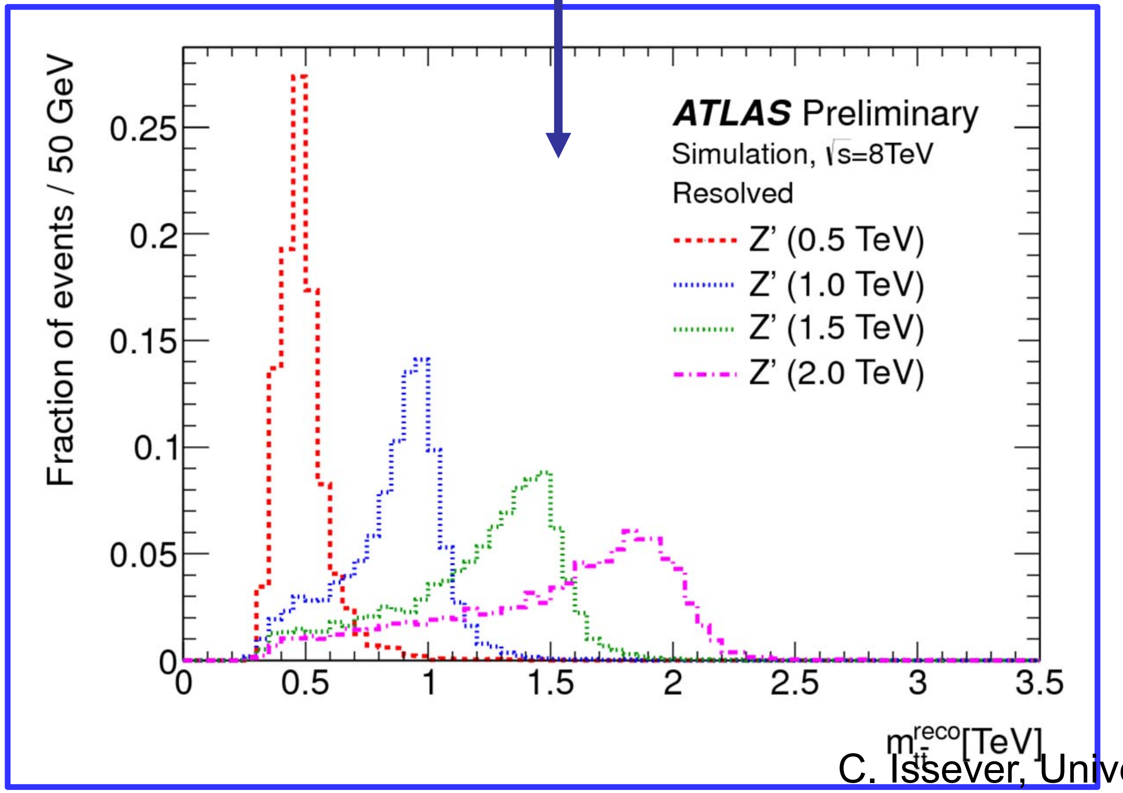
(d) 2.0 TeV Z'

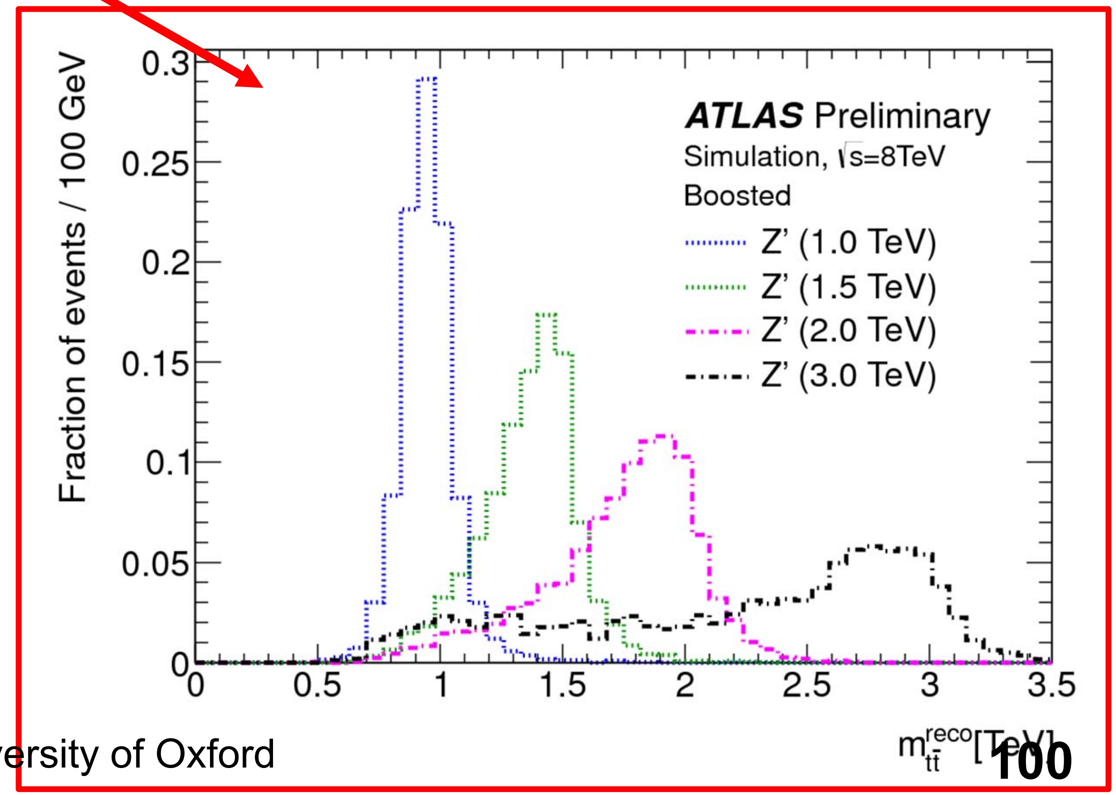
Heavy Resonances Search: Ttbar



ATLAS-CONF-2013-052

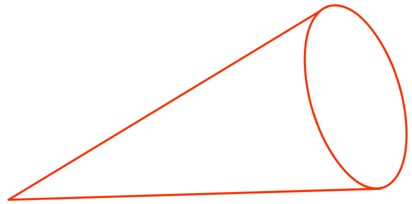
- Lepton+jets channel
- Models: e.g. bulk-RS (esp. KK gluons) and Leptophobic Z'
  - Large Branching Ratio to top-antitop
- Taking full advantage of boosted techniques
- Combining **resolved** and **boosted** reconstructions



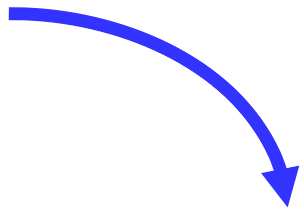


Heavy Resonances Search: Object Selection

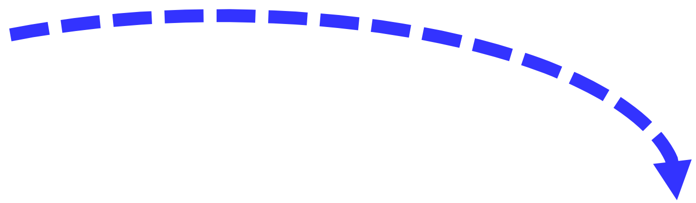
- Jets
  - Small jets: pT > 25 GeV && $|\eta|<2.5$
  - Large jets: pT > 300 GeV && $|\eta| < 2.0$
  - Require that at least one of the small jets is b-tagged



- Electrons
  - pT > 25 GeV && $|\eta|<1.37$, $1.52<|\eta|<2.47$
  - Mini Isolation: $I_{mini} < 0.05\ E_T$
  - z-impact parameter within 2mm of PV



- Muons
  - pT > 25 GeV && $|\eta|<2.5$
  - $I_{mini} < 0.05$ pT
  - z-impact parameter within 2mm of PV

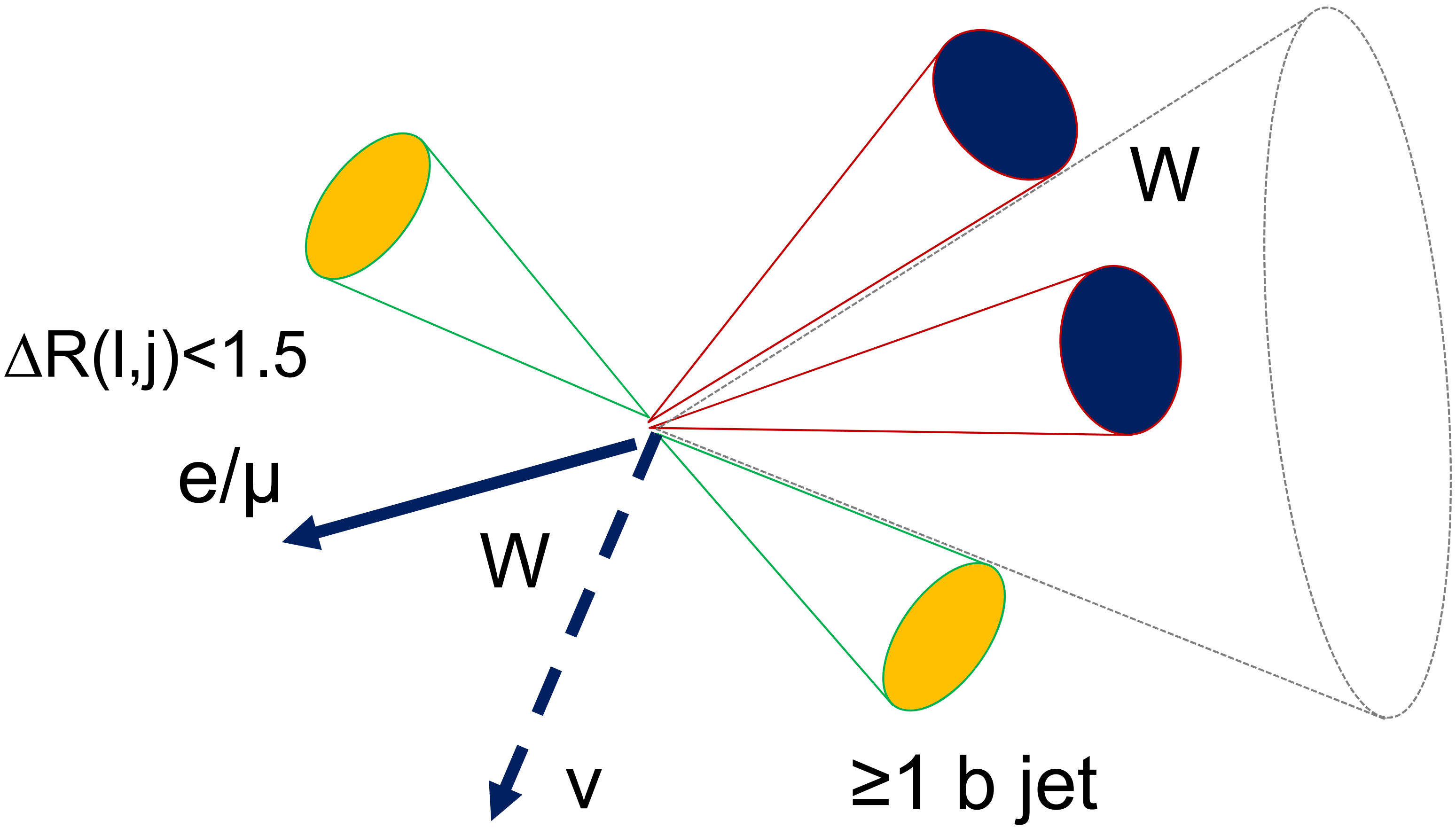


Selections Continued

- Optimized for high-pt tops && reduce ttbar bkg
- High-pt single electron or muon trigger
- >1 primary vertex with ≥ 5 tracks of p_T > 0.4 GeV
- Electron channel
  - ME_T > 30 GeV && $m_T = \sqrt{2 p_T ME_T (1 - cos\Delta\varphi)}$ >30 GeV
- Muon channel
  - ME_T > 20 GeV && $ME_T + m_T$ > 60 GeV

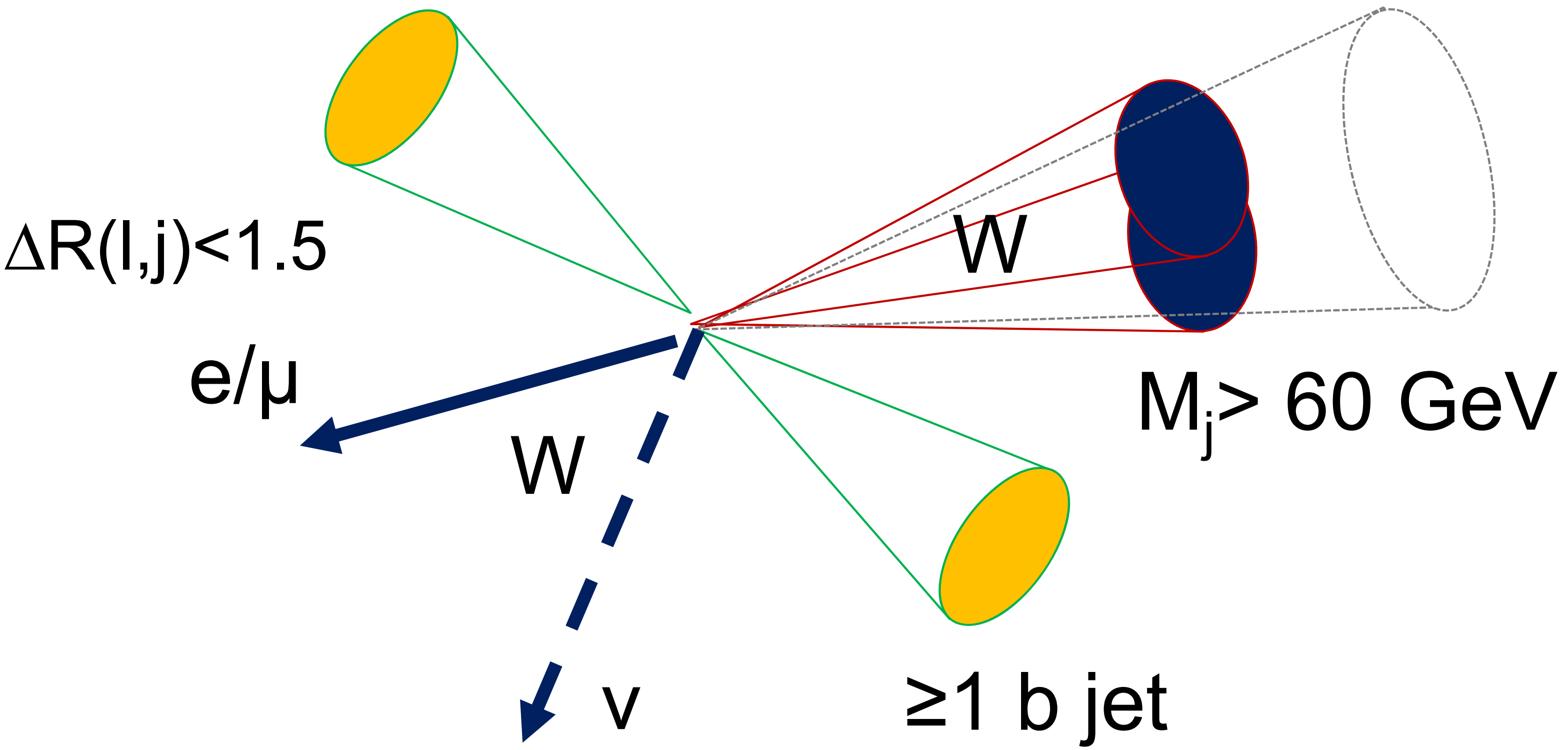
Resolved Selection

≥ 4 small jets, j, with p_T> 25 GeV, |η|<2.5



Merged Selection

3 small jets, j, with p_T> 25 GeV, |η|<2.5



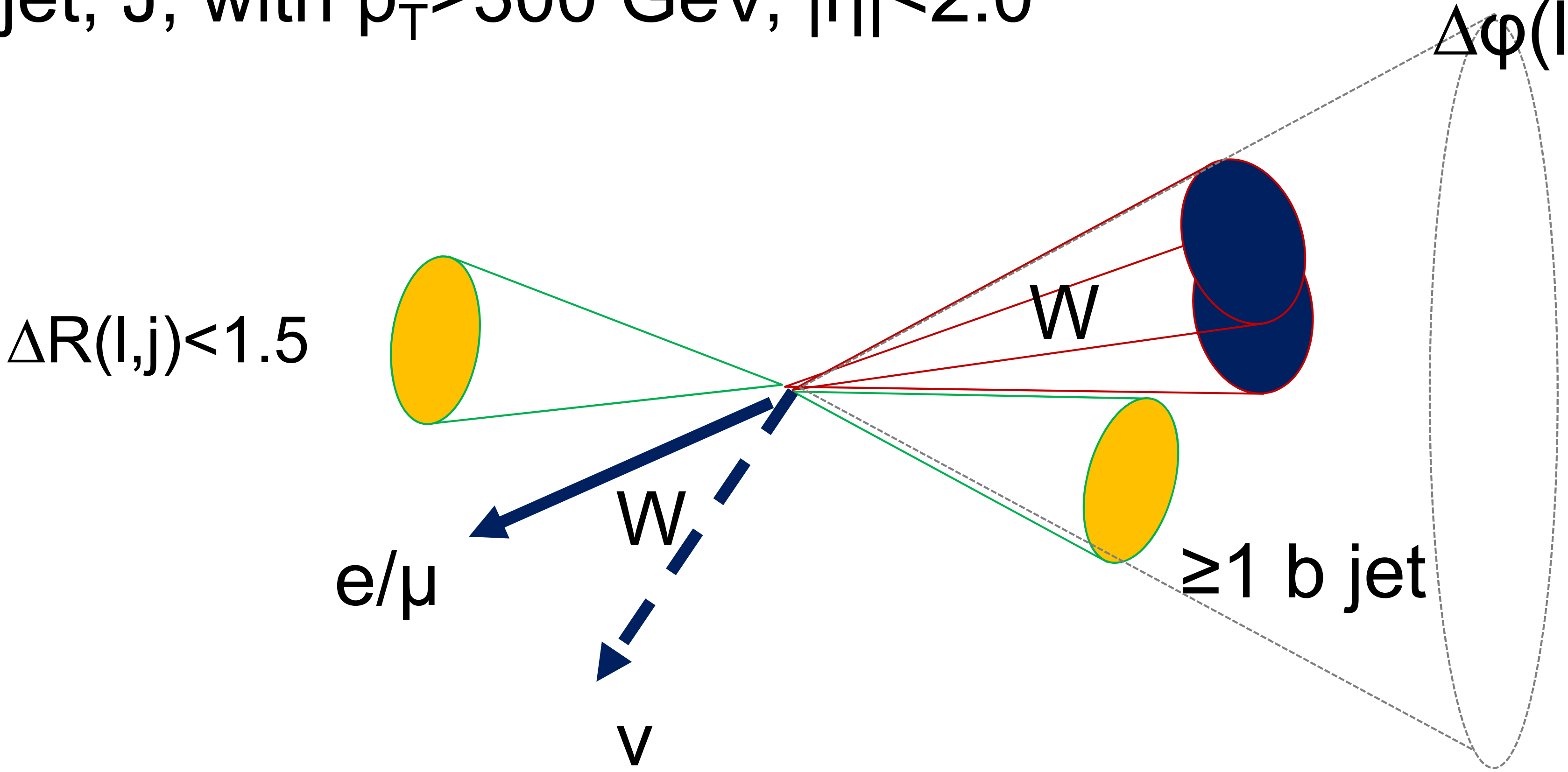
Boosted Selection

≥1 small jet, j, with p_T> 25 GeV, |η|<2.5

≥1 fat-jet, J, with p_T>300 GeV, |η|<2.0

ΔR(l,J)>1.5

Δφ(l.J)>2.3

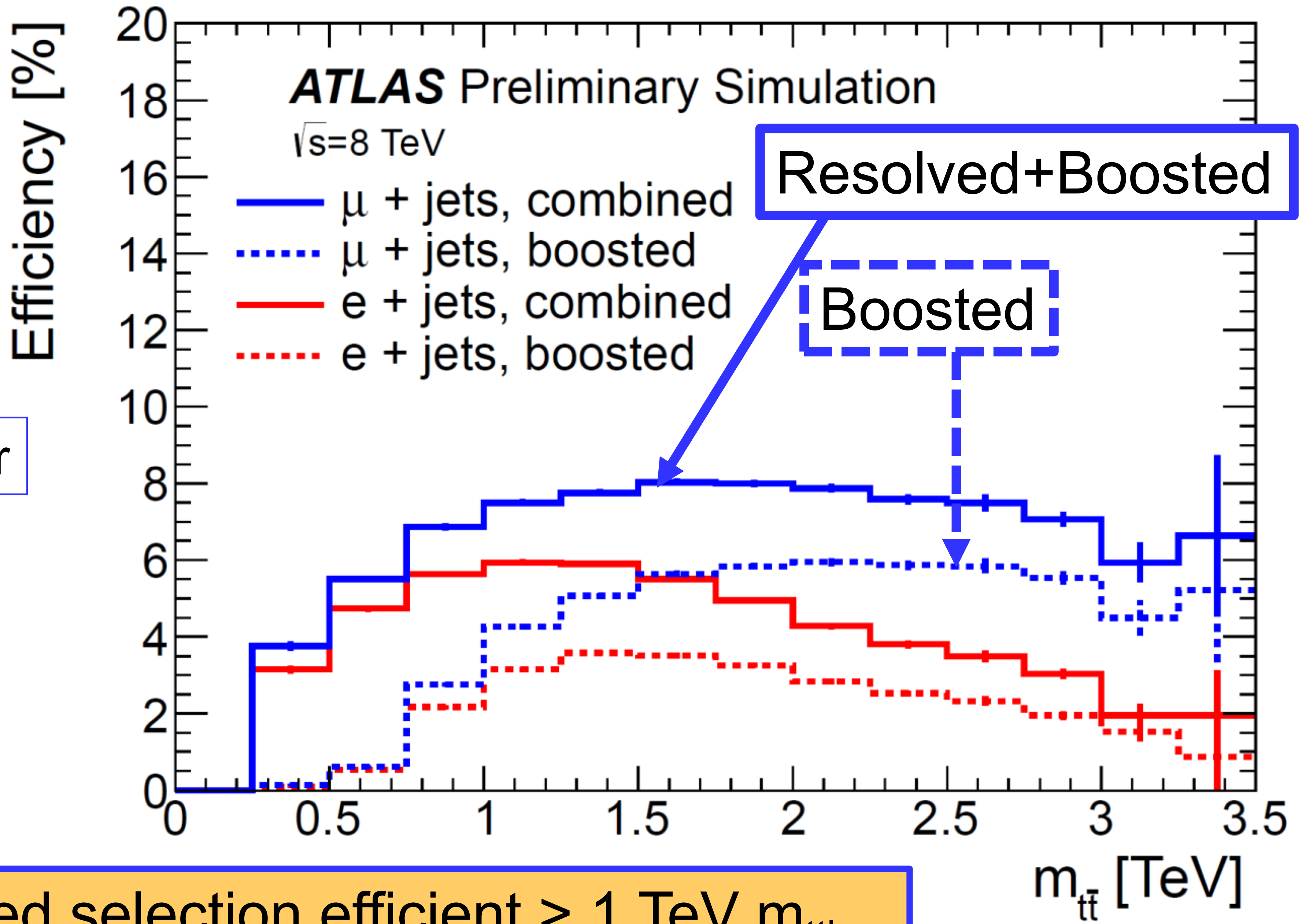


M_J> 100 GeV

$\sqrt{d_{12}} > 40$ GeV

Geometrical Acceptance + Selection Efficiencies

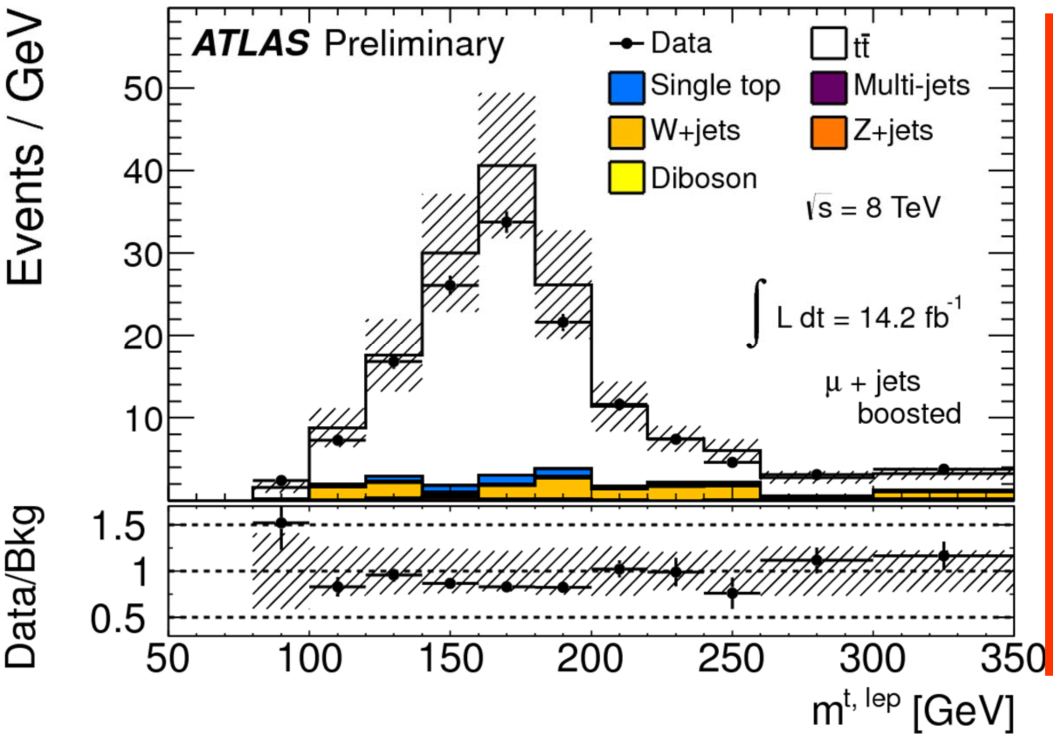
Z'→ttbar



Boosted selection efficient > 1 TeV m_{ttbar}

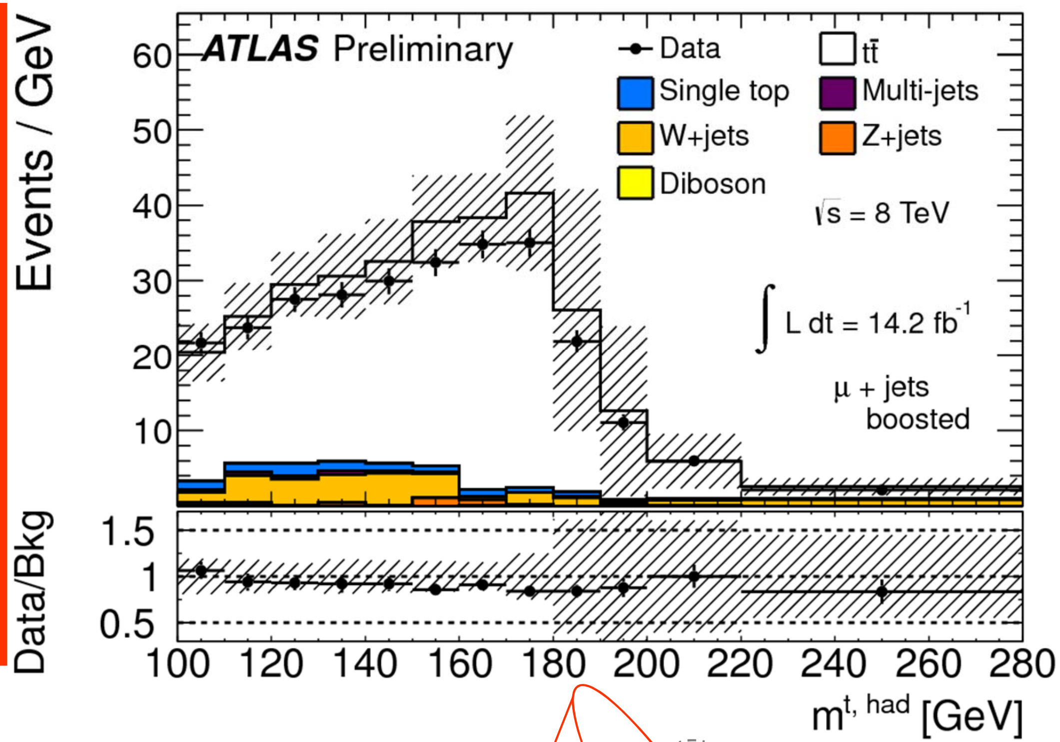
Reconstructed top mass distributions

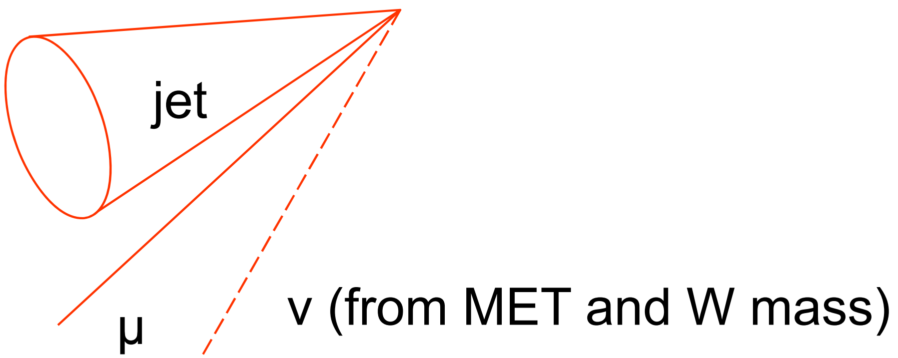
Semi-Leptonically decaying top

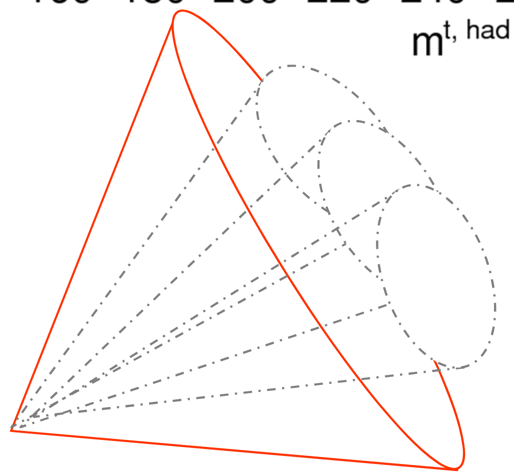


Boosted selection

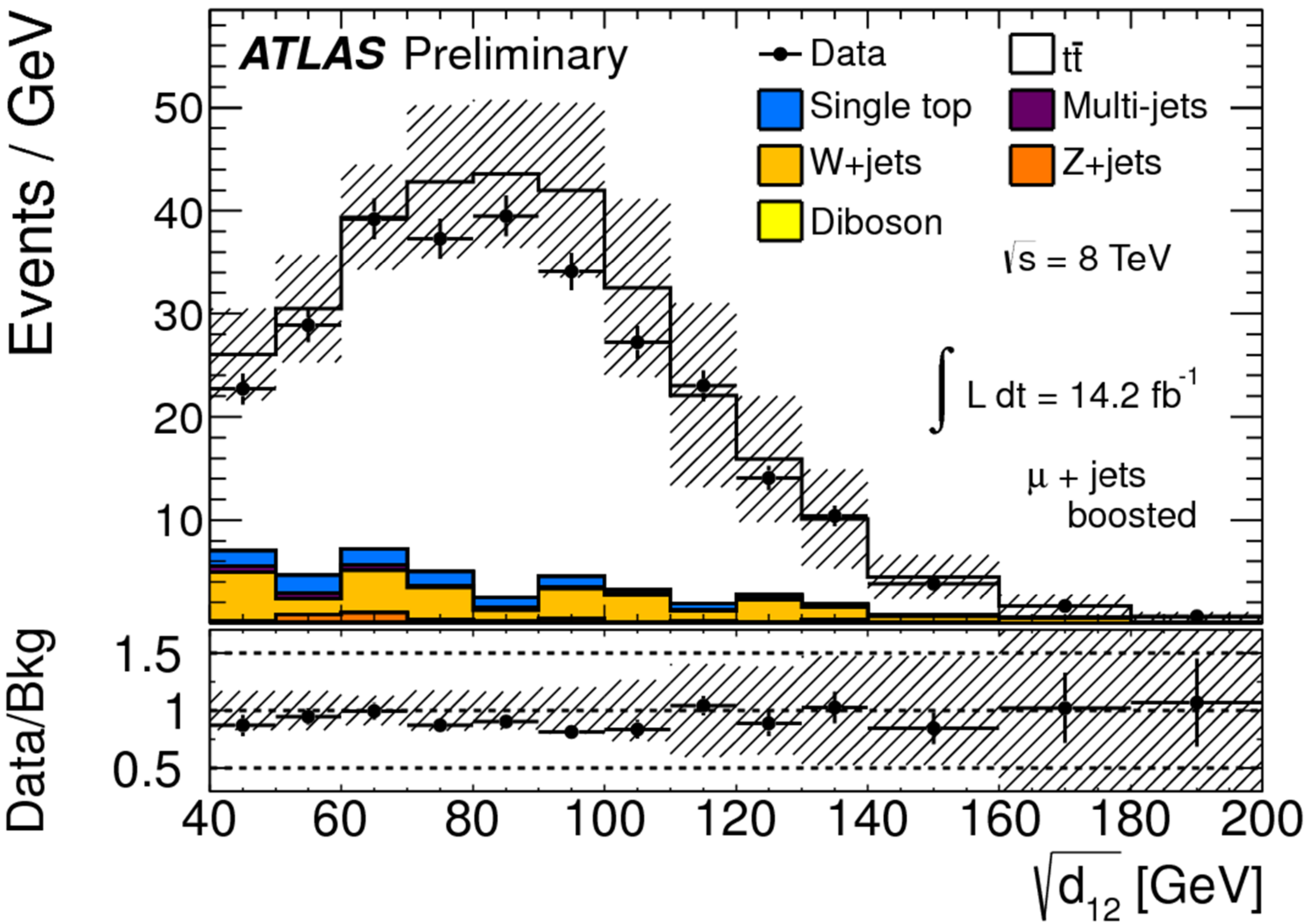
Hadronically decaying top







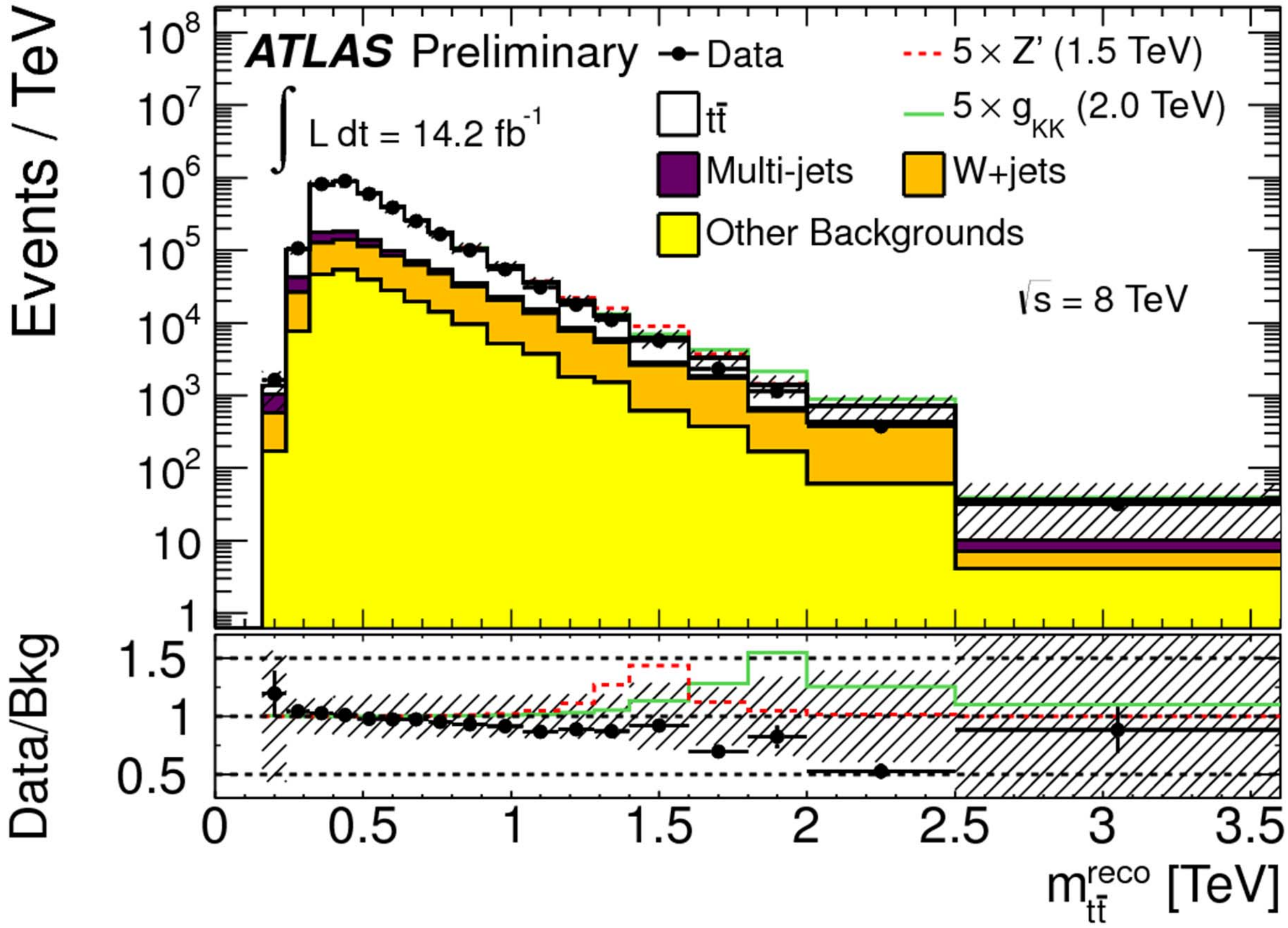
Reconstructed splitting scale



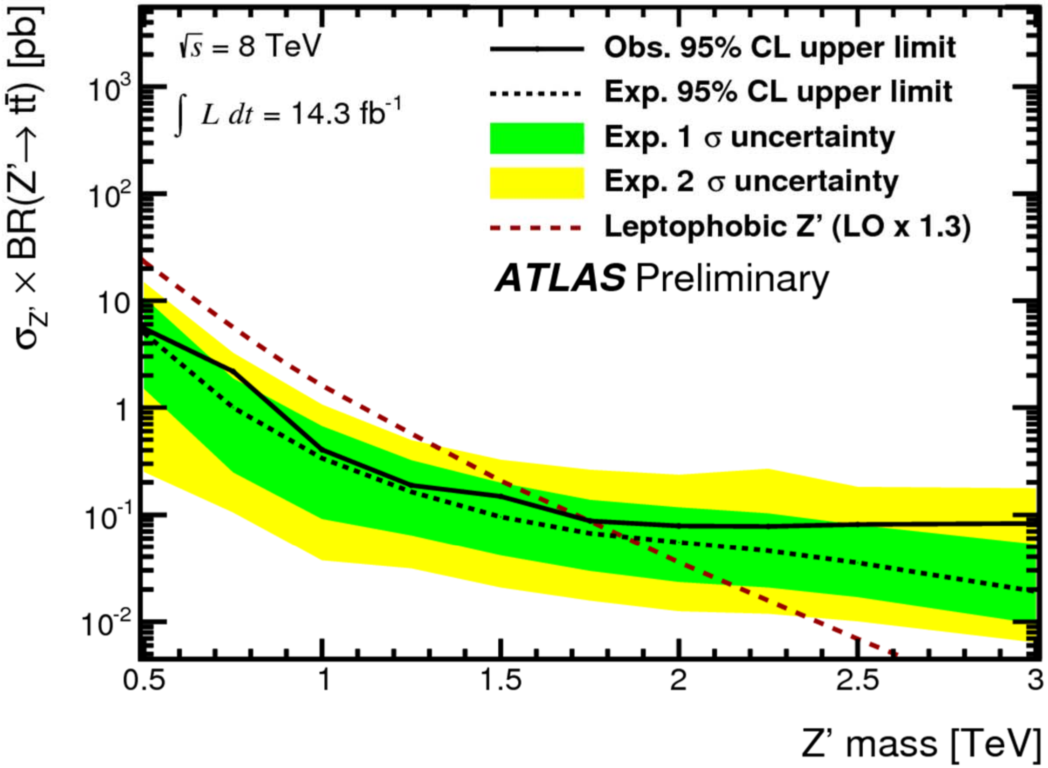
$$\sqrt{d_{ij} = \min(p_{Ti}, p_{Tj}) \times \Delta R_{ij}}$$

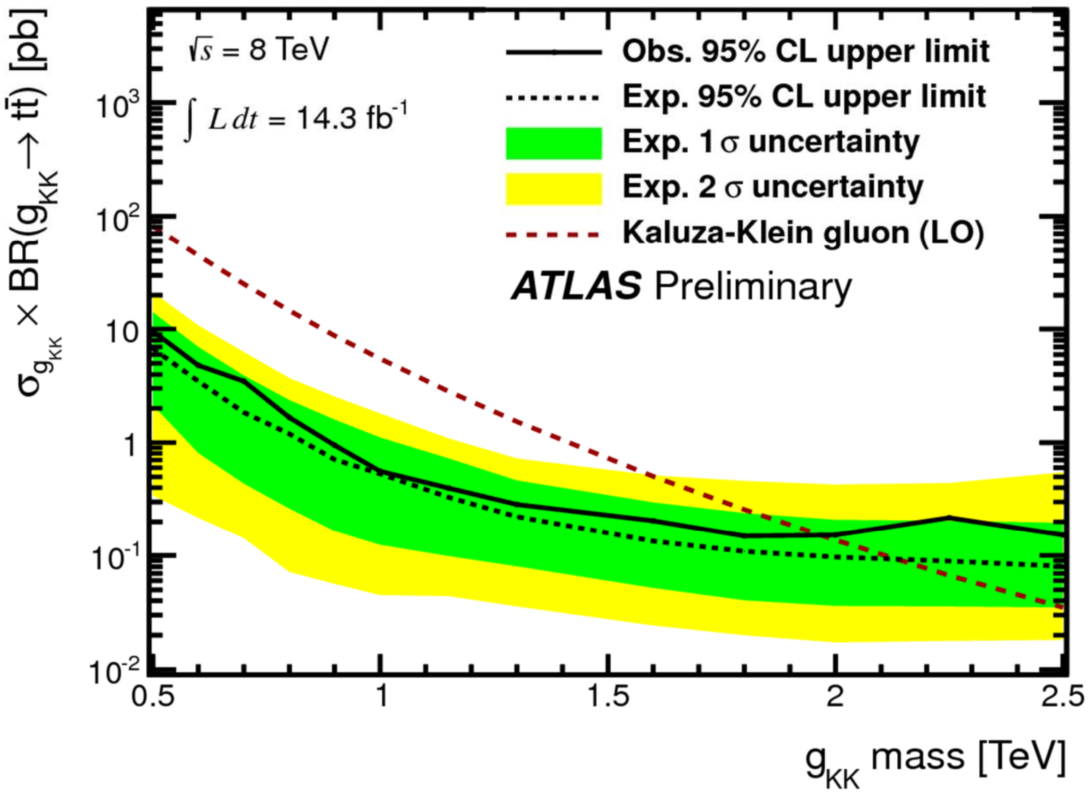
Discriminant distribution m_{ttbar}

- $m_{t\bar{t}}$ resolved + boosted in *e*+jets and *μ*+jets



Heavy Resonances Search: Ttbar

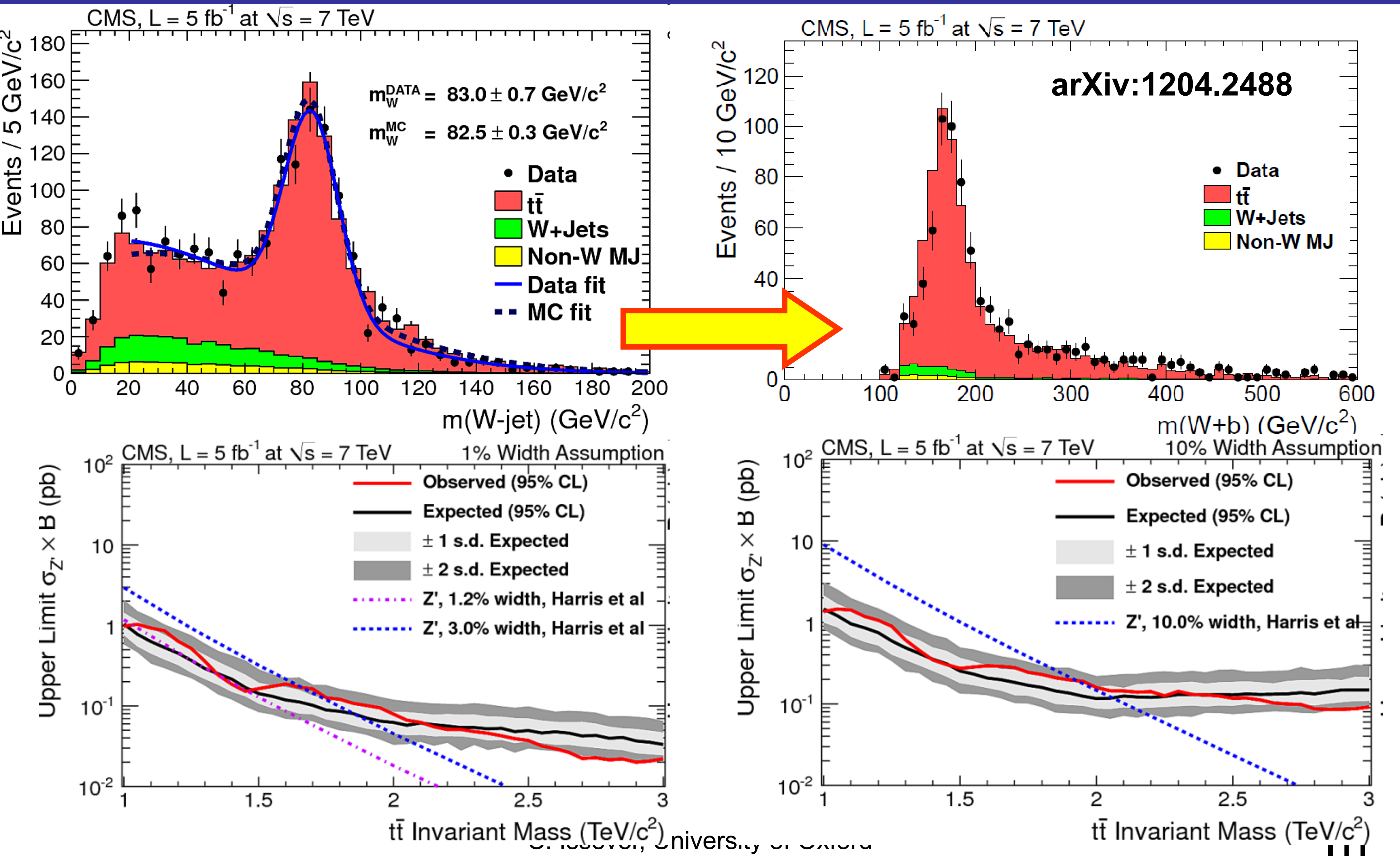




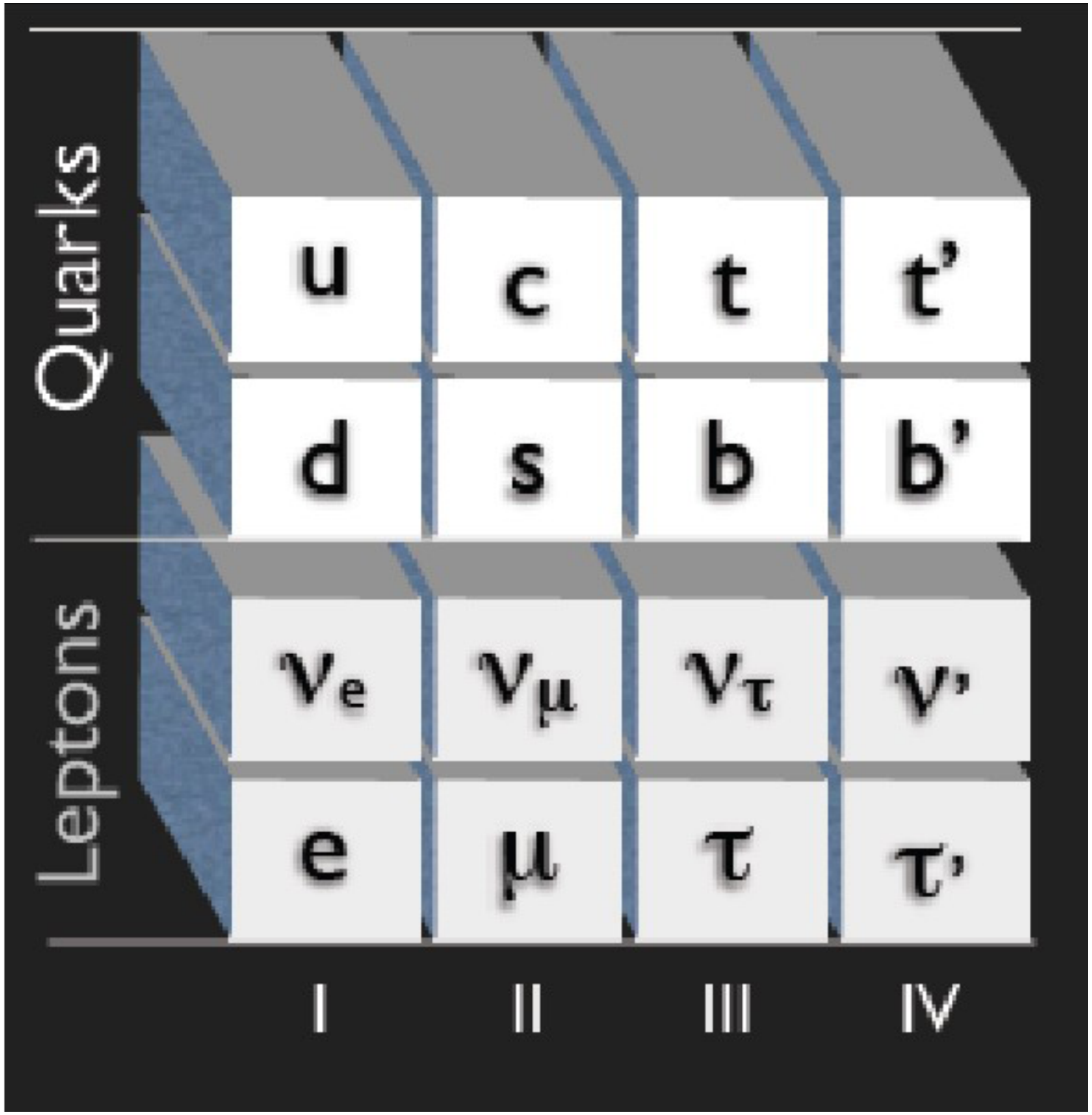
m(Z') > 1.8 TeV @95% Cl
Γ/m(Z') = 1.2%

$m(g_{KK})$ > 2.0 TeV @95% Cl
$\Gamma/m(g_{KK})$ = 15%

Heavy Resonance Search: ttbar hadronic channel



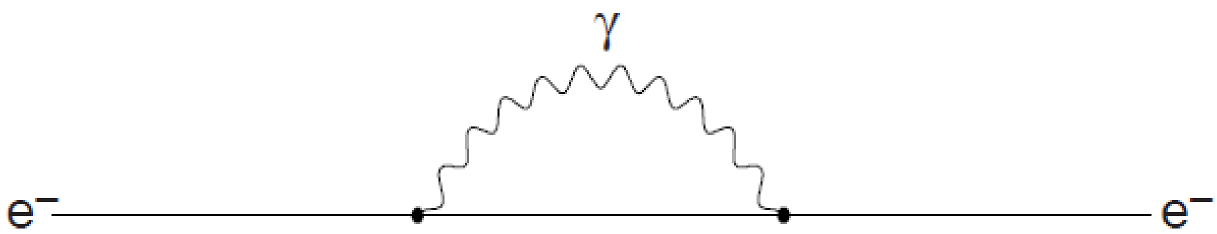
Heavy Quarks



Fine-Tuning Problem in Electromagnetism

$$(m_e c^2)_{\text{observed}} = (m_e c^2)_{\text{bare}} + \Delta E_{\text{Coulomb}}$$

Coulomb self-energy



$$\Delta E_{\text{Coulomb}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{e^2}{r_e},$$

$$r_e \lesssim 10^{-17}\ \text{cm} \implies \Delta E \gtrsim 10\ \text{GeV}$$

$$0.511 = -9999.489 + 10000.000\ \text{MeV}$$

Fine tuning!

Murayama hep-ph/9410285

Fine-Tuning Problem in Electromagnetism

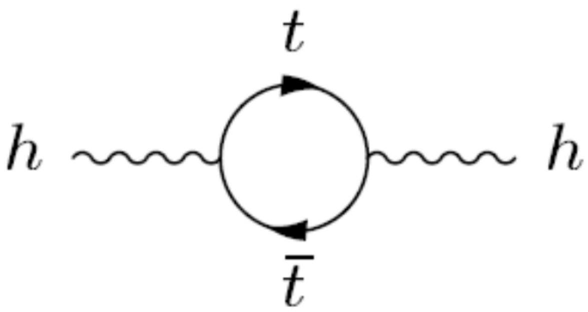
- Picture not complete:
  - Positron cancels $1/r_e$ term
  - New symmetry:
    - particle/anti-particle

$$(m_e c^2)_{\text{observed}} = (m_e c^2)_{\text{bare}} \left[1 + \frac{3\alpha}{4\pi} \log \frac{\hbar}{m_e c r_e} \right]$$

    - Correction to bare mass becomes small

Supersymmetry

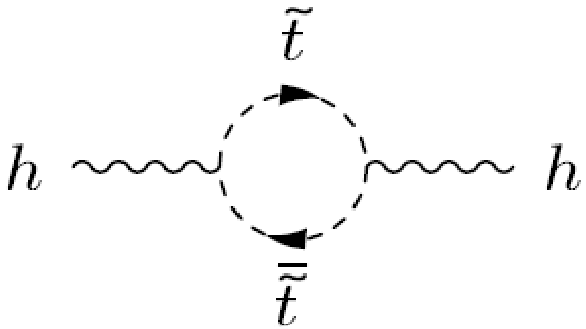
- Same problem with Higgs



$$\Delta\mu^2_{\text{top}} = -6\frac{h_t^2}{4\pi^2}\frac{1}{r_H^2}$$

~ (100 GeV)^2

125 GeV = (huge number)-(huge number) even more fine tuned!

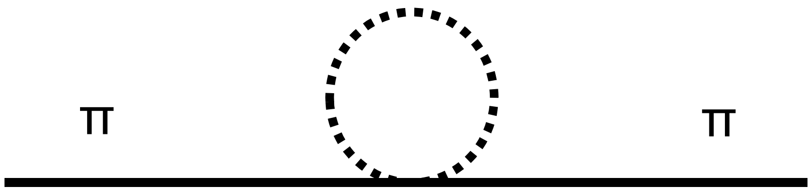


Add new particles (spin symmetry): SUSY

$$\Delta\mu^2_{\text{stop}} + \Delta\mu^2_{\text{top}} = -6\frac{h_t^2}{4\pi^2}(m^2_{\tilde{t}} - m_t^2)\log\frac{1}{r_H^2 m^2_{\tilde{t}}}.$$

Composite Higgs

- But there is another way….look at QCD

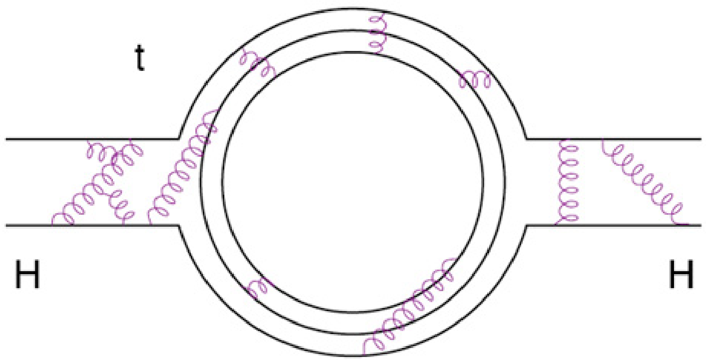


Pion mass is not divergent.

Why?

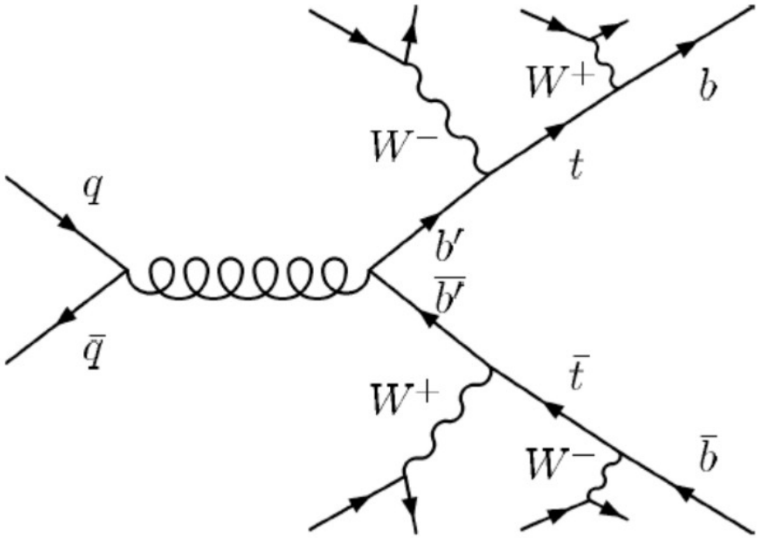
It is a composite particle!

- **Assume Higgs is a composite particle**
  - Changes couplings
  - Introduces new partners to top quarks
  - Vector-like quarks…
    - (both chiralities same under SU(2)xU(1)
  - Solves fine-tuning problem….

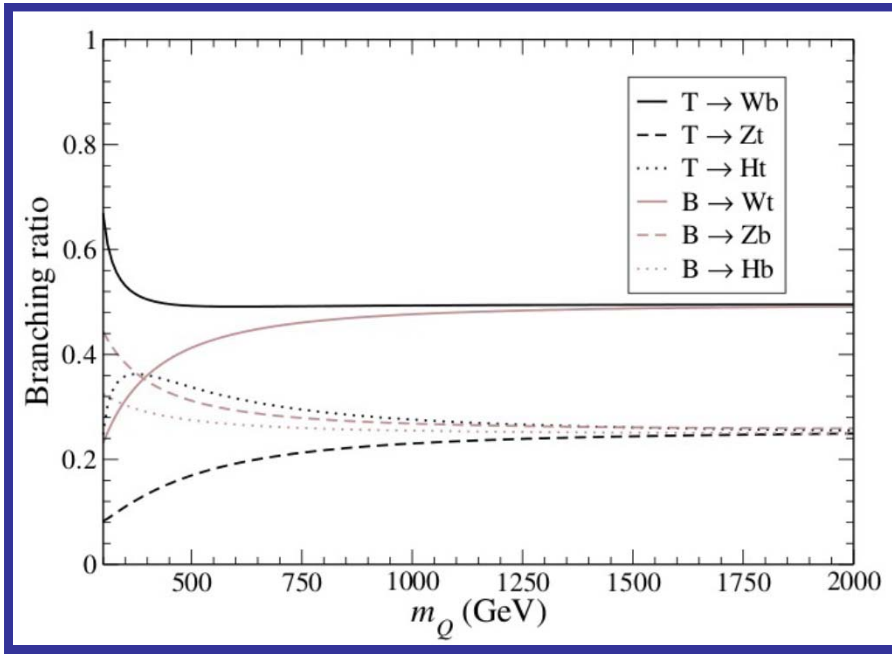


4th Generation and Heavy Quarks

- 4th generation would significantly enhance Higgs production cross section
  - (almost) excluded by observed Higgs cross-section
  - t't' → WbWb (100%): just like t-tbar but heavier
  - b'b' →WtWt (100%): just like ttbar but messier



- Beyond 4th generation: **Vector-Like Quarks** in Composite Higgs theories
  - More diverse phenomenology
  - T': Decays to Wb, Zt, Ht
  - B': Decays to Wt, Zb, Hb
- Loose constraints on CKM4 → decays to light quarks possible!



4th Generation and Heavy Quarks

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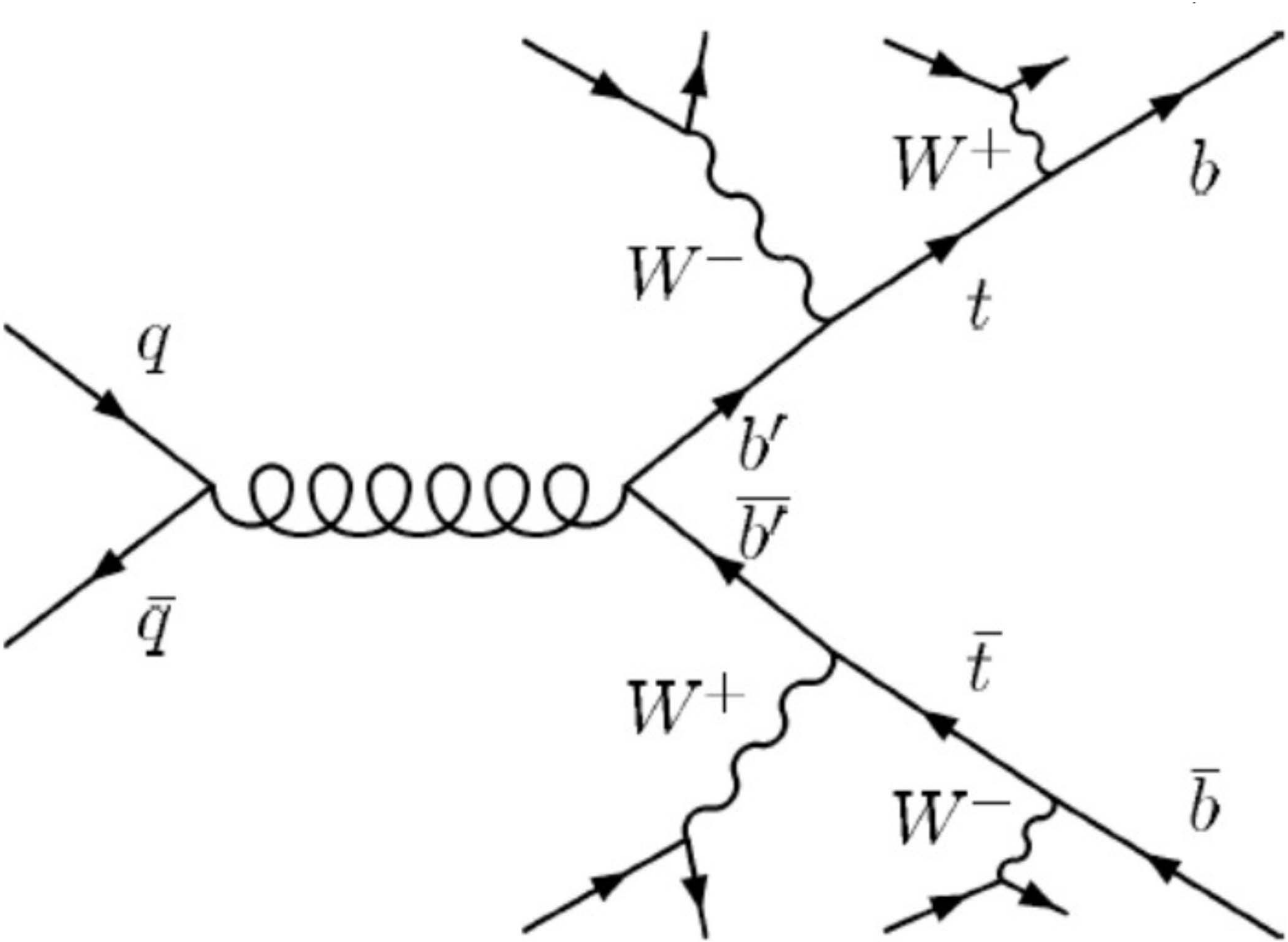

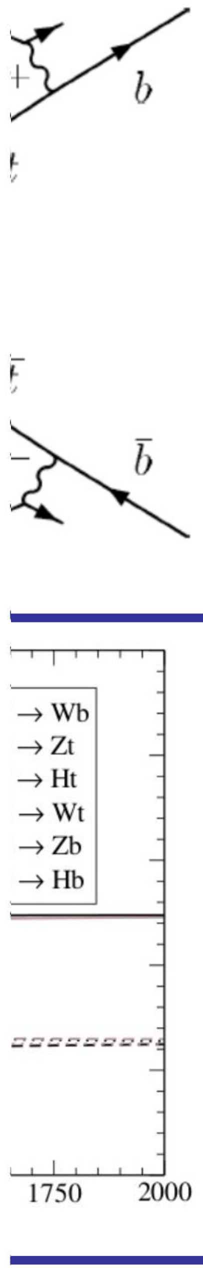

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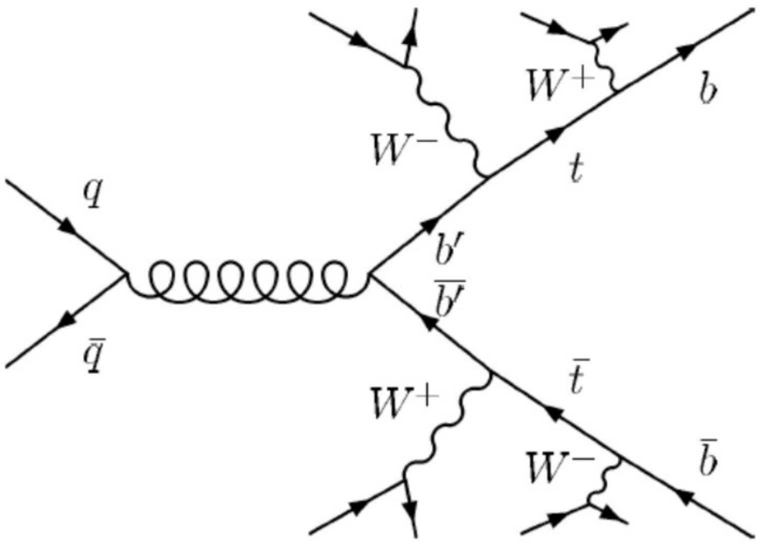

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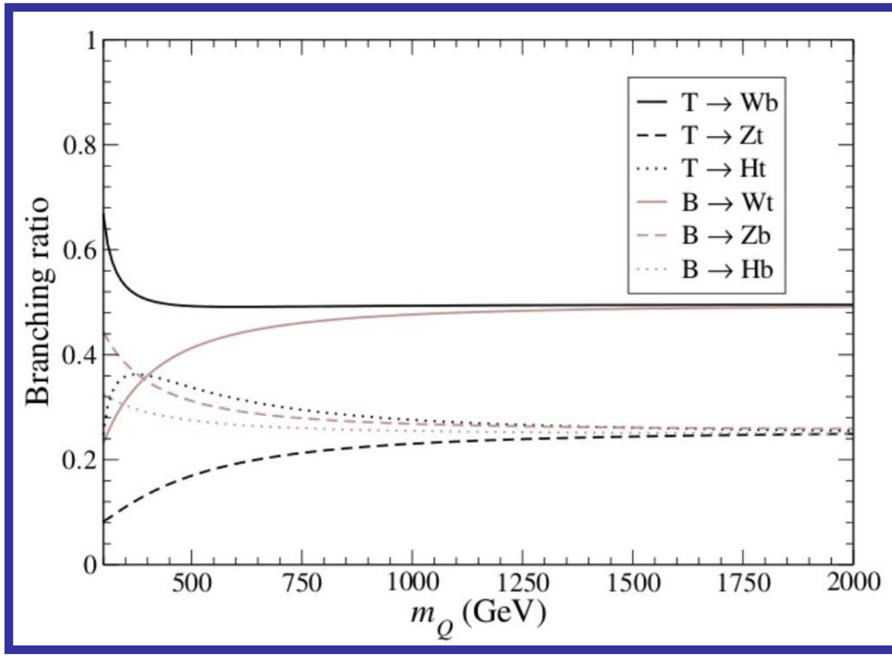

4th Generation and Heavy Quarks

- 4th ge
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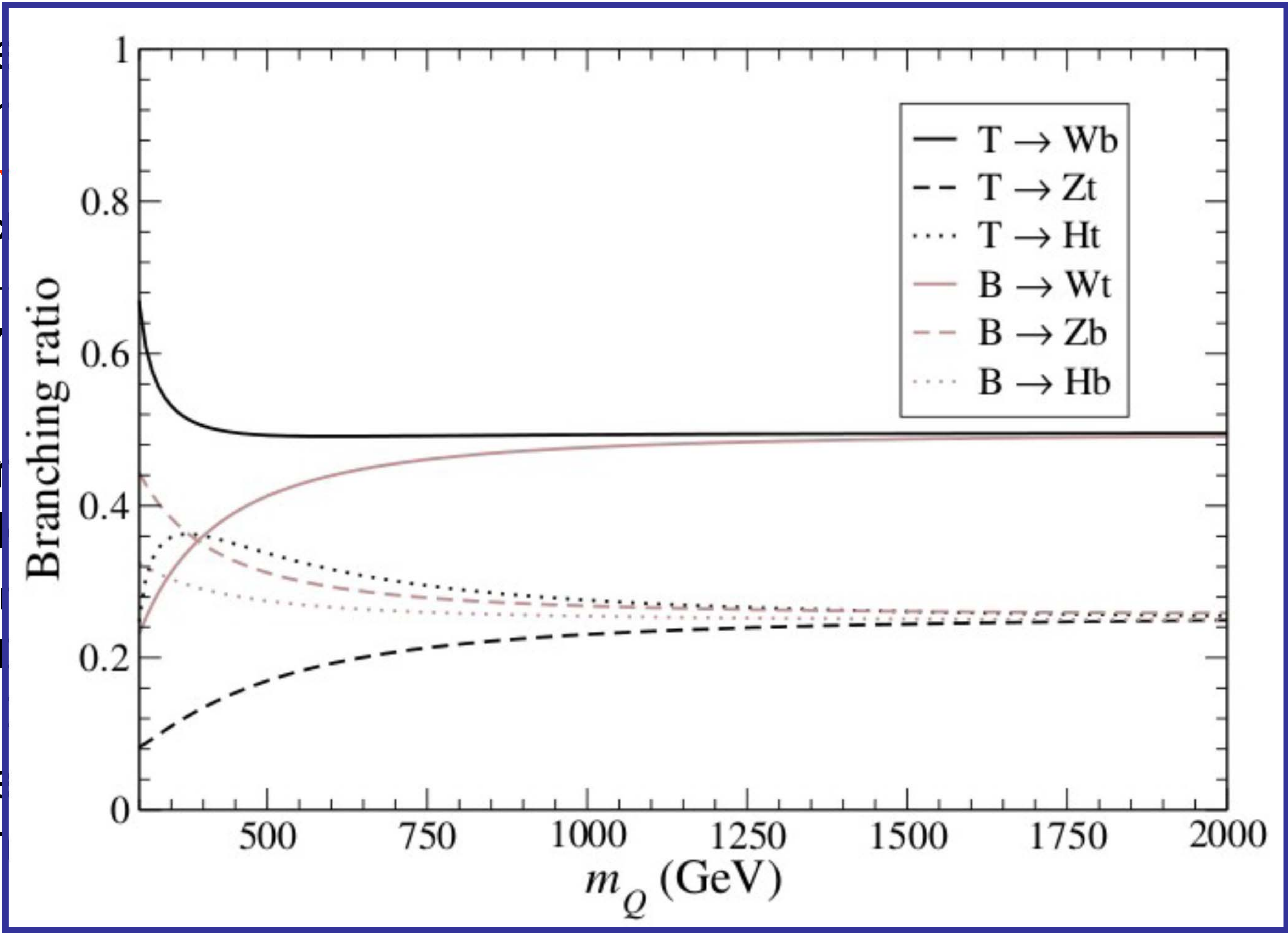
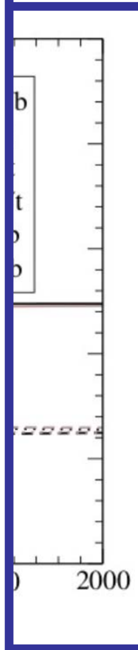
  - t't' –
  - b'b'

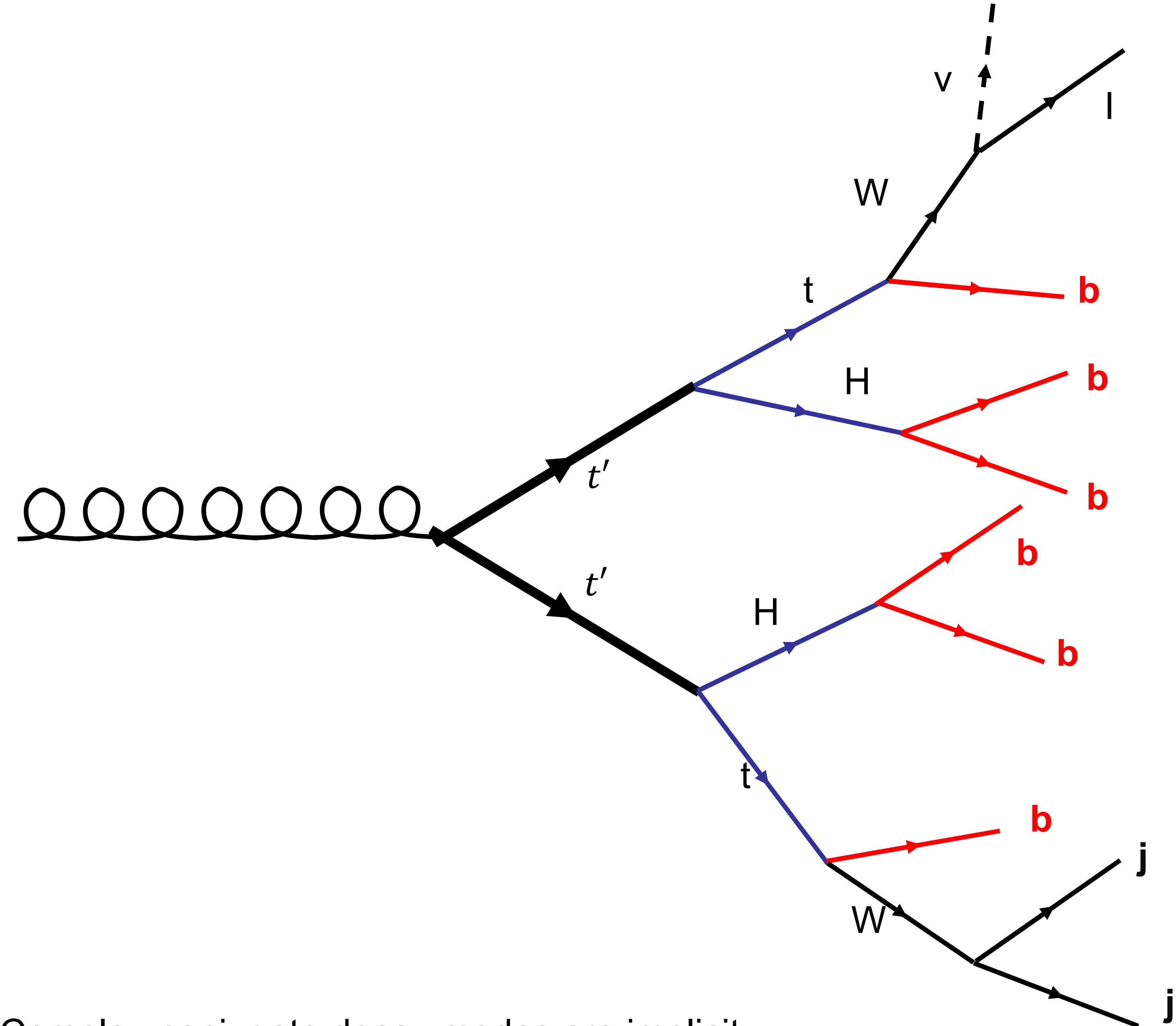




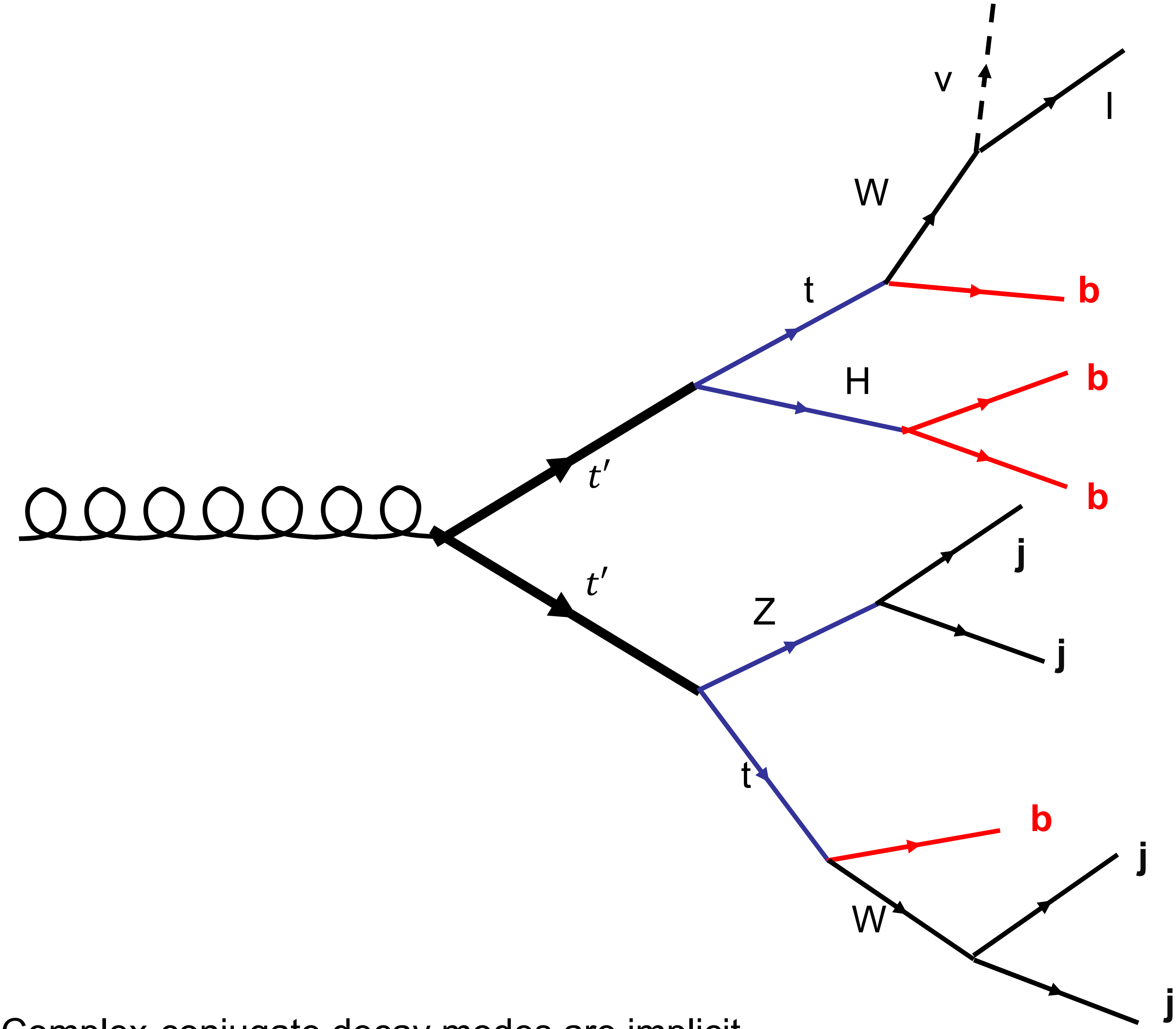
- Beyor
  Quarl
  - Mor
  - T': I
  - B': I
- Loose
  to ligh

$t' \rightarrow \mathbf{H}\ t$

ATLAS-CONF-2013-018



Complex-conjugate decay modes are implicit

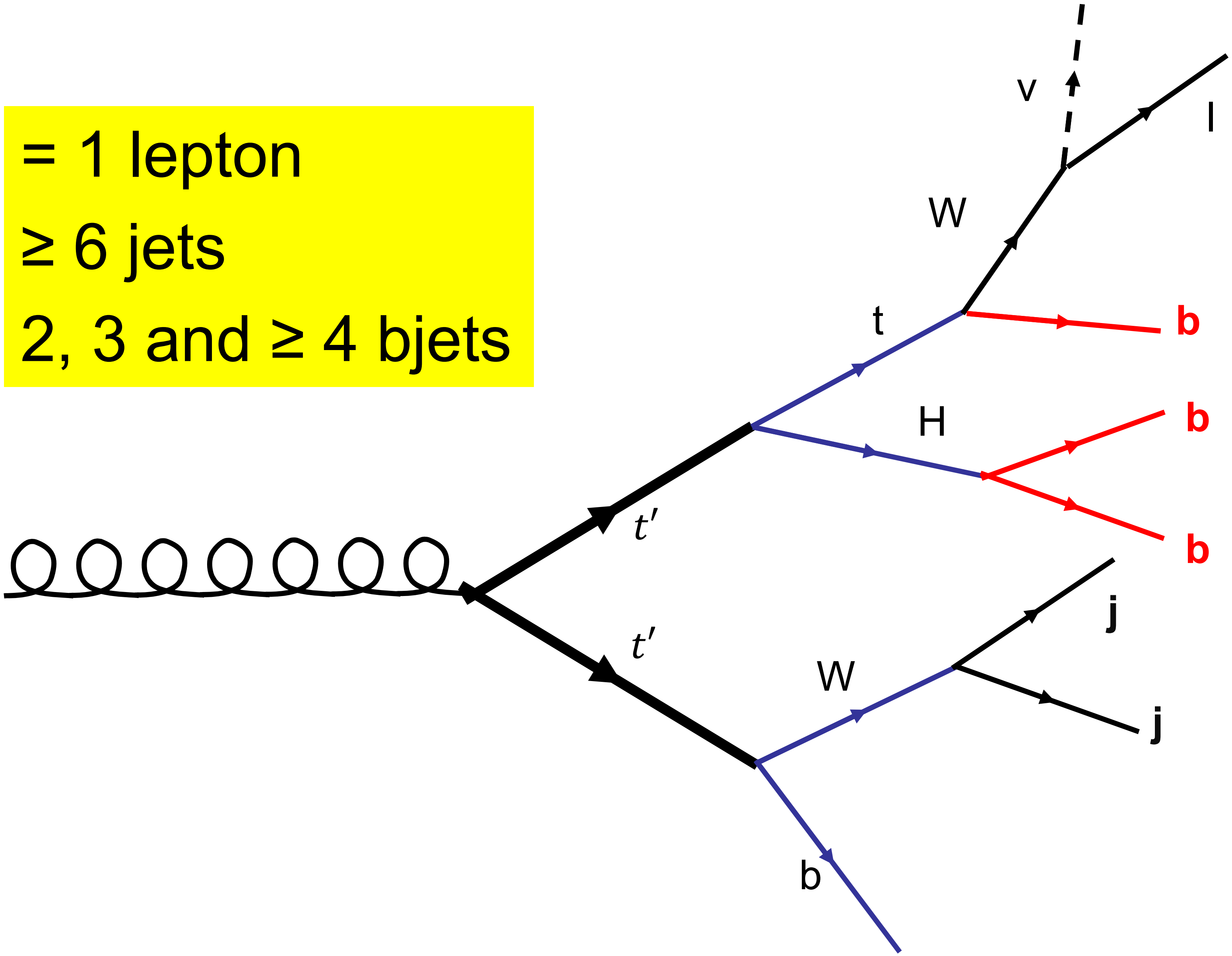


Complex-conjugate decay modes are implicit

= 1 lepton

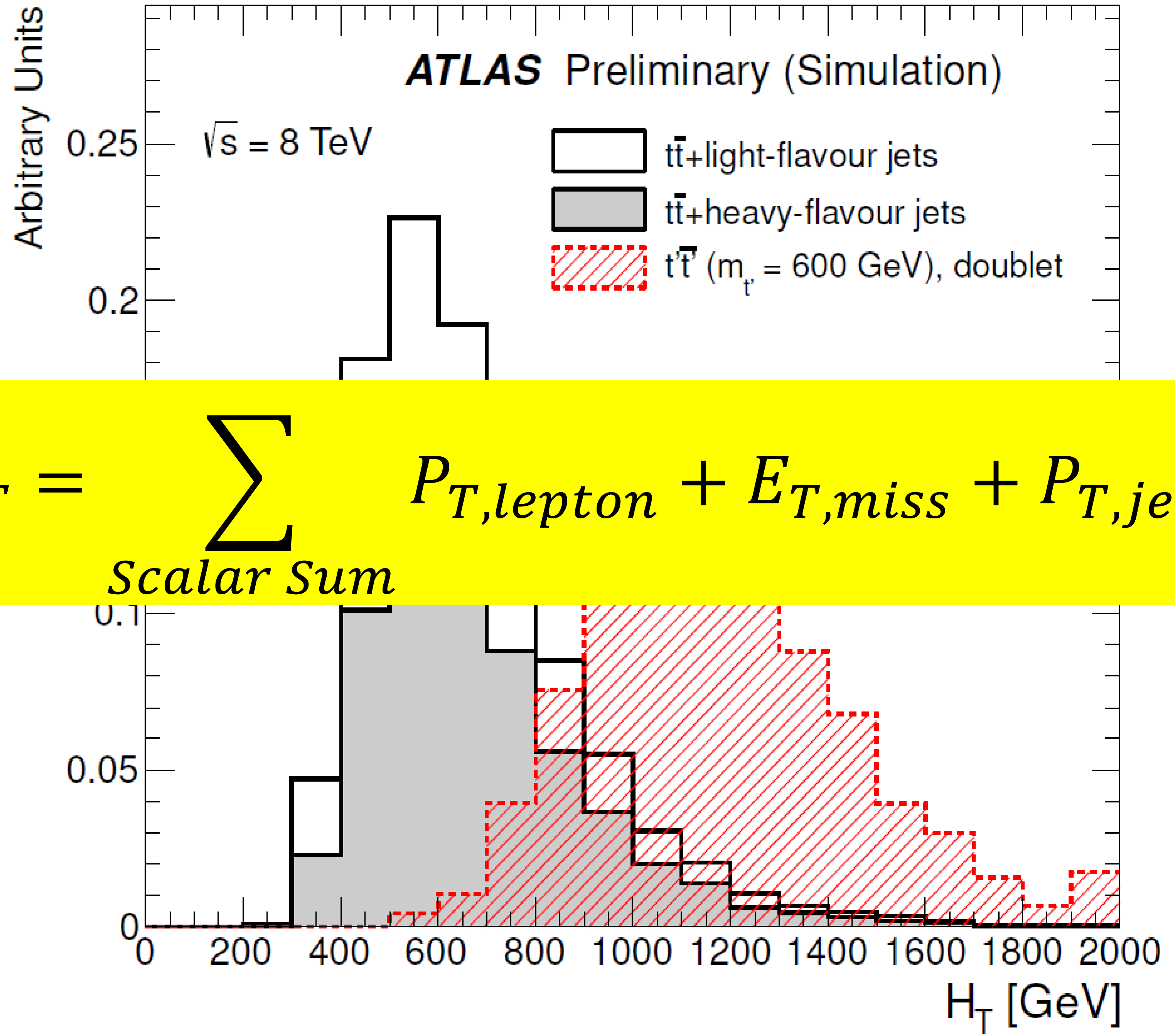
≥ 6 jets

2, 3 and ≥ 4 bjets



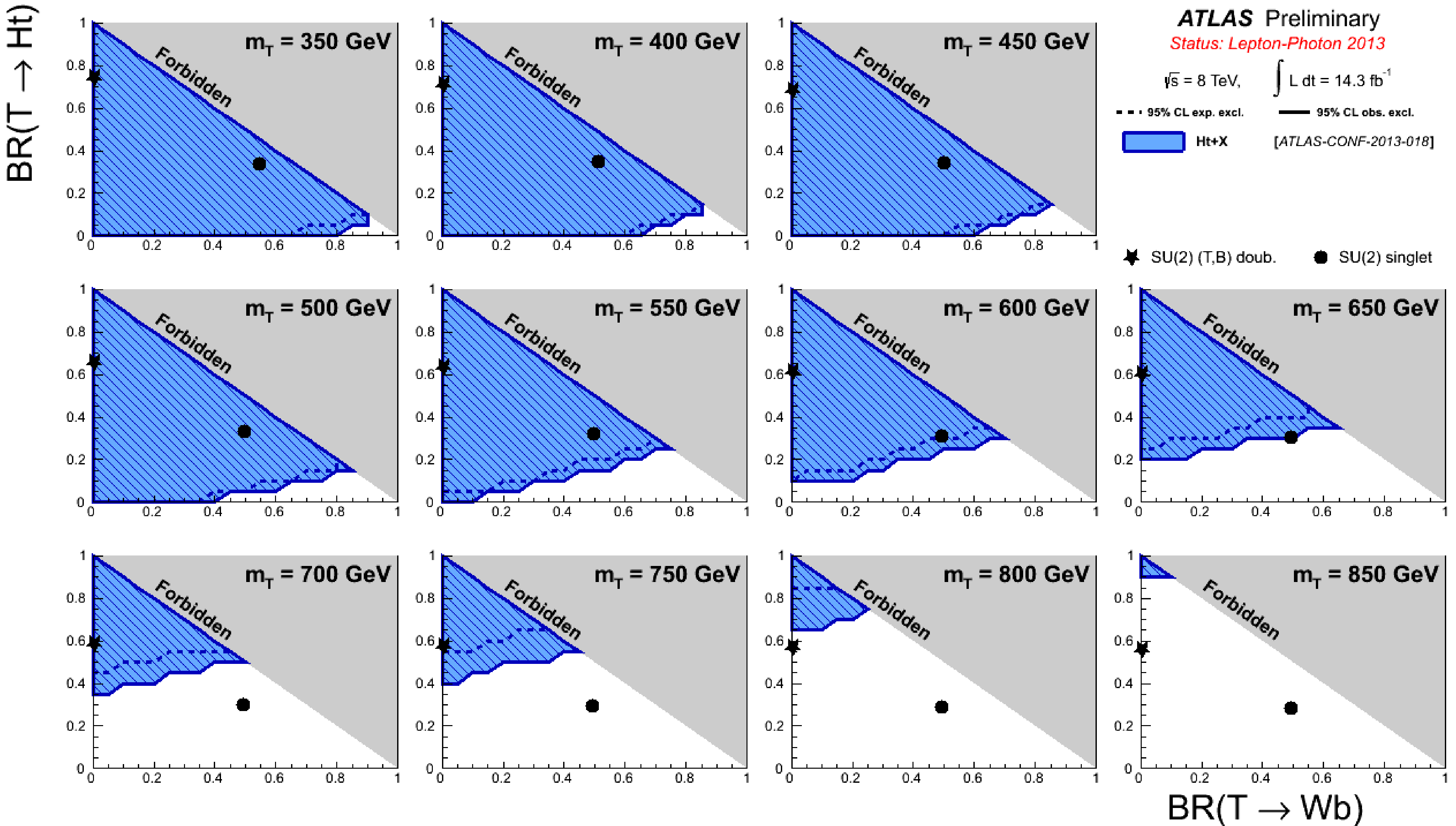
Complex-conjugate decay modes are implicit

Discriminant Variable H_T

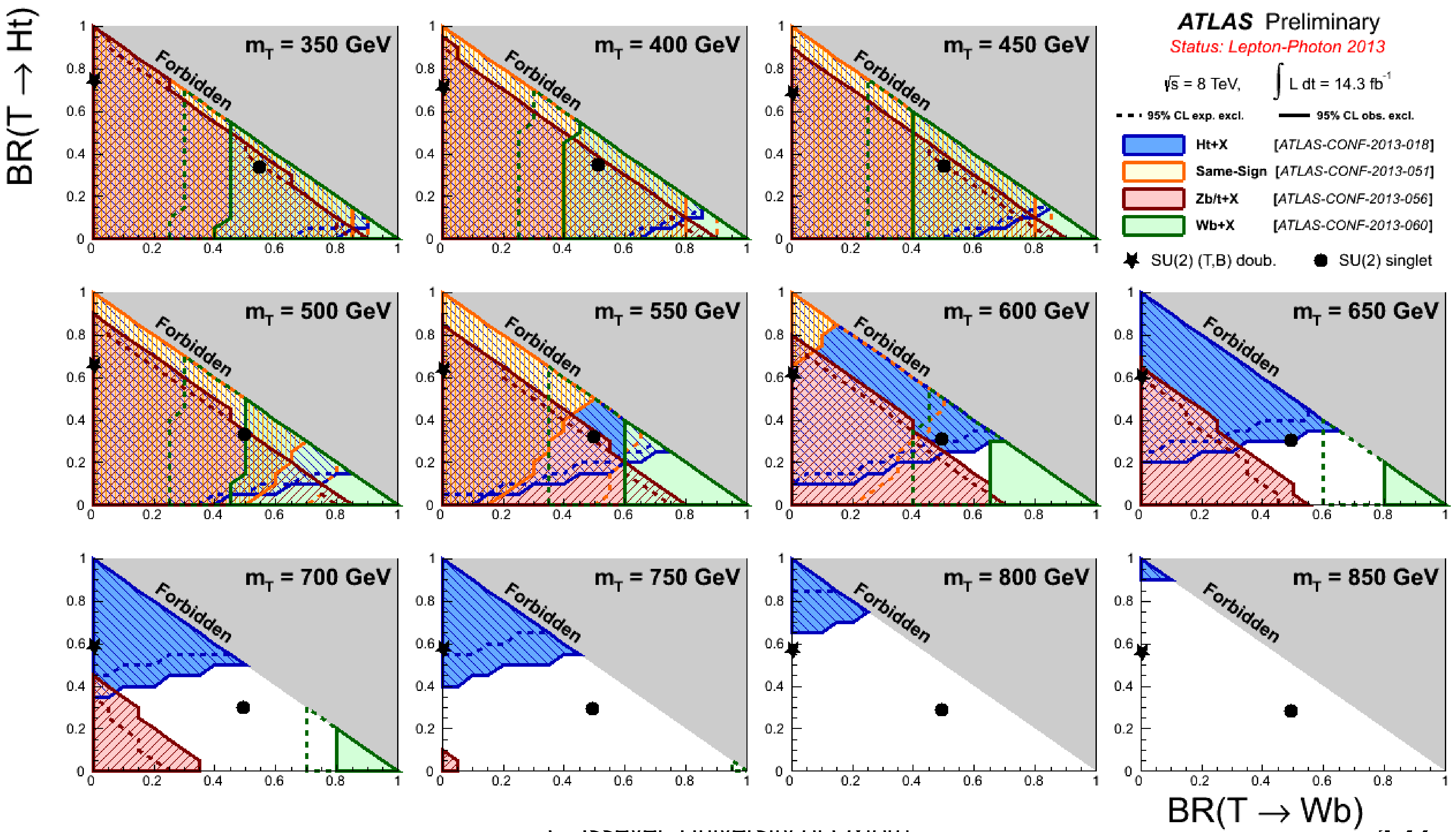


$$H_T = \sum_{Scalar\ Sum} P_{T,lepton} + E_{T,miss} + P_{T,jets}$$

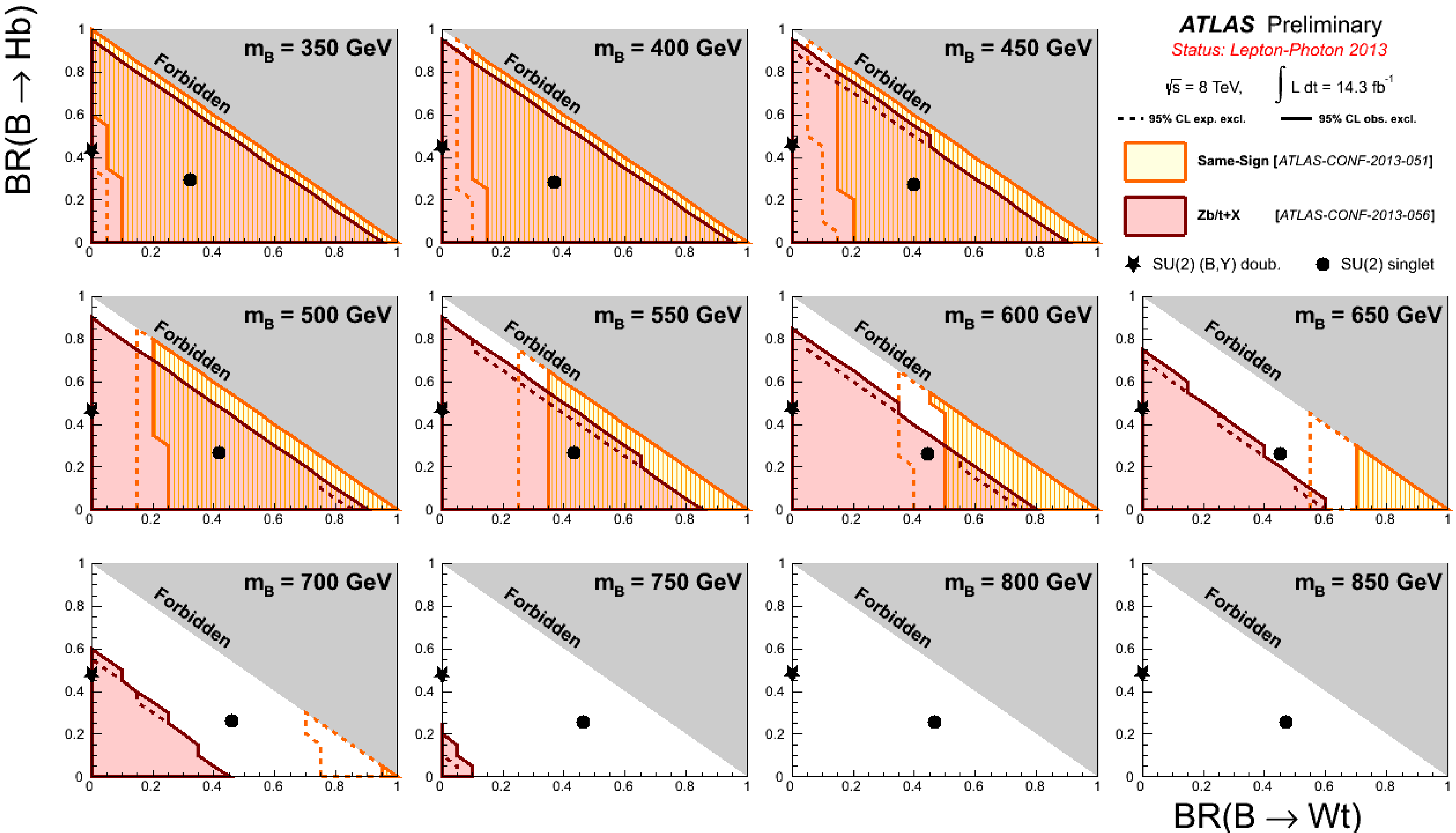
Exlusion Limits for Vector Like T Quark



Exlusion Limits for Vector Like T Quark



Exlusion Limits for Vector Like B Quark



Inclusive Same-Sign Dilepton Search

1210.4538

- Model independent approach
  - Limit presented in terms of fiducial cross-section limit

$$\sigma_{95}^{\text{fid}} = \frac{N_{95}}{\varepsilon_{\text{fid}} \times \int \mathcal{L} dt}$$

95% CL upper limit on yield (given N_{obs} and N_{bkg})

Reconstruction and Selection efficiency
Within acceptance

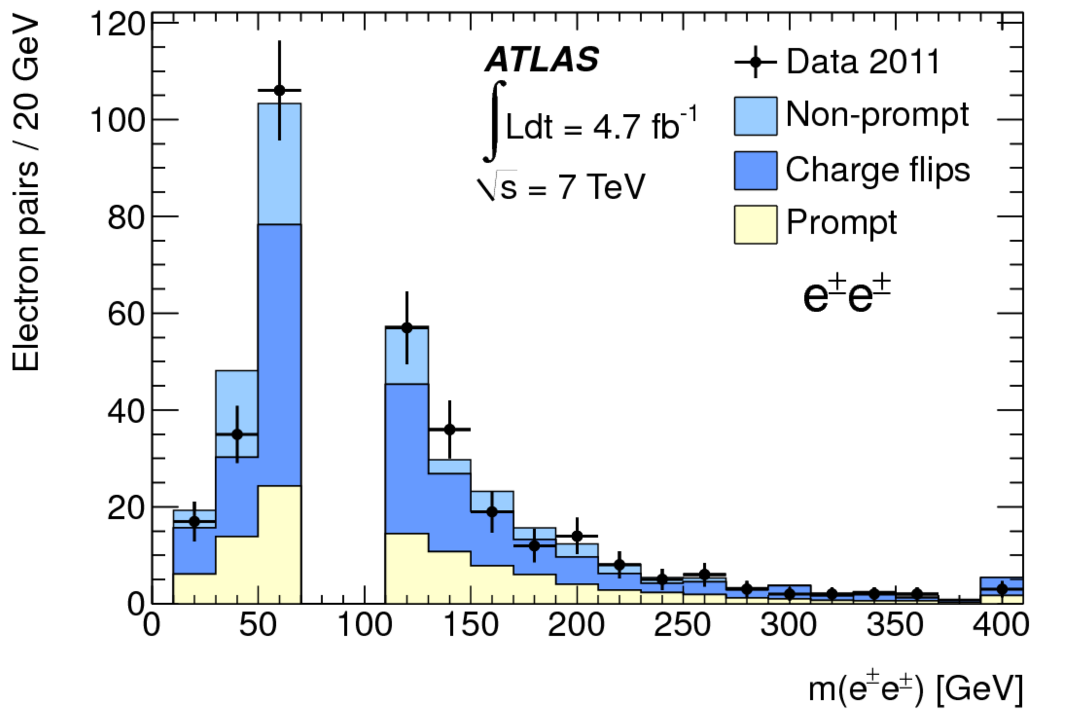
  - σ^{fid} is (almost) model-independent
  - Can turn σ^{fid} into σ^{total} with generator-level information only
  - Caveat: not exactly model-independent → must be conservative

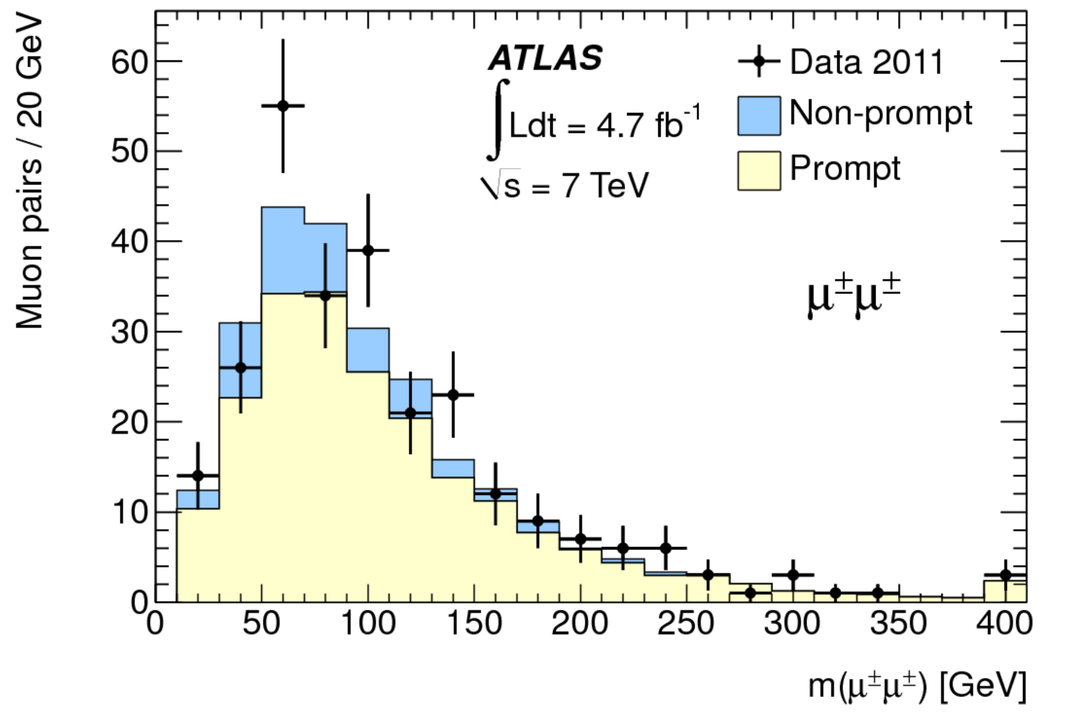
Particle-level definition of acceptance

	Electron requirement	Muon requirement
Leading lepton p_T	$p_T > 25$ GeV	$p_T > 20$ GeV
Sub-leading lepton p_T	$p_T > 20$ GeV	$p_T > 20$ GeV
Lepton η	$\|\eta\| < 1.37$ or $1.52 < \|\eta\| < 2.47$	$\|\eta\| < 2.5$
Isolation	$p_T^{\text{cone}0.3}/p_T < 0.1$	$p_T^{\text{cone}0.4}/p_T < 0.06$ and $p_T^{\text{cone}0.4} < 4 \text{ GeV} + 0.02 \times p_T$

Inclusive Same-Sign Dilepton Search

1210.4538





Inclusive Same-Sign Dilepton Search

1210.4538

- 95% upper limits
  - 1.7 fb and 64 fb

Fiducial cross section upper limits

Mass	ee		eμ		μμ	
	exp	obs	exp	obs	exp	obs

Mass range	95% C.L. upper limit [fb] expected $e^\pm e^\pm$	observed $e^\pm e^\pm$	expected $e^\pm \mu^\pm$	observed $e^\pm \mu^\pm$	expected $\mu^\pm \mu^\pm$	observed $\mu^\pm \mu^\pm$
$m > 15$ GeV	46^{+15}_{-12}	42	56^{+23}_{-15}	64	$24.0^{+8.9}_{-6.0}$	29.8
$m > 100$ GeV	$24.1^{+8.9}_{-6.2}$	23.4	$23.0^{+9.1}_{-6.7}$	31.2	$12.2^{+4.5}_{-3.0}$	15.0
$m > 200$ GeV	$8.8^{+3.4}_{-2.1}$	7.5	$8.4^{+3.4}_{-1.7}$	9.8	$4.3^{+1.8}_{-1.1}$	6.7
$m > 300$ GeV	$4.5^{+1.8}_{-1.3}$	3.9	$4.1^{+1.8}_{-0.9}$	4.6	$2.4^{+0.9}_{-0.7}$	2.6
$m > 400$ GeV	$2.9^{+1.1}_{-0.8}$	2.4	$3.0^{+1.0}_{-0.8}$	3.1	$1.7^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	1.7
	e^+e^+		$e^+\mu^+$		$\mu^+\mu^+$	
$m > 15$ GeV	$29.1^{+10.2}_{-8.6}$	22.8	$34.9^{+12.2}_{-8.6}$	34.1	$15.0^{+6.1}_{-3.3}$	15.2
$m > 100$ GeV	$16.1^{+5.9}_{-4.3}$	12.0	$15.4^{+5.9}_{-4.1}$	18.0	$8.4^{+3.2}_{-2.4}$	7.9
$m > 200$ GeV	$7.0^{+2.9}_{-2.2}$	6.1	$6.6^{+3.5}_{-1.8}$	8.8	$3.5^{+1.6}_{-0.7}$	4.3
$m > 300$ GeV	$3.7^{+1.4}_{-1.0}$	2.9	$3.2^{+1.2}_{-0.9}$	3.2	$2.0^{+0.8}_{-0.5}$	2.1
$m > 400$ GeV	$2.3^{+1.1}_{-0.6}$	1.7	$2.4^{+0.9}_{-0.6}$	2.5	$1.5^{+0.6}_{-0.3}$	1.8
	e^-e^-		$e^-\mu^-$		$\mu^-\mu^-$	
$m > 15$ GeV	$23.2^{+8.6}_{-5.8}$	25.7	$26.2^{+10.6}_{-7.6}$	34.4	$12.1^{+4.5}_{-3.5}$	18.5
$m > 100$ GeV	$12.0^{+5.3}_{-2.8}$	18.7	$11.5^{+4.2}_{-3.5}$	16.9	$6.0^{+2.3}_{-1.9}$	10.1
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$m > 400$ GeV	$1.8^{+0.8}_{-0.4}$	2.3	$2.3^{+0.8}_{-0.5}$	2.5	$1.2^{+0.4}_{-0.0}$	1.2

	e^-e^-	
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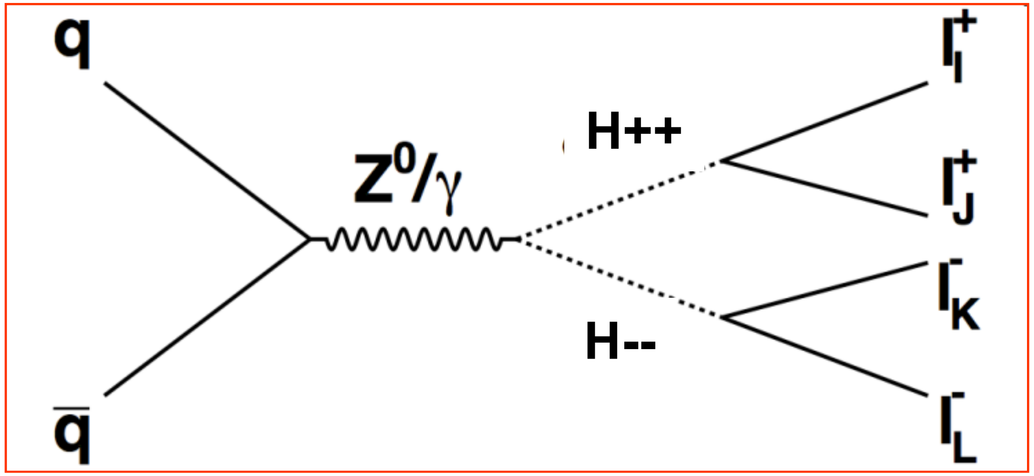
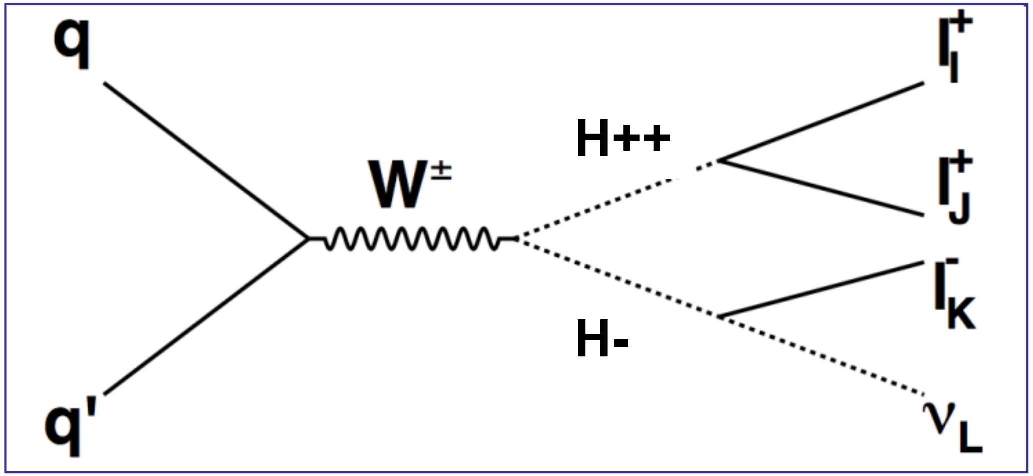
$m > 300$ GeV	$2.9^{+1.0}_{-0.6}$	2.7
$m > 400$ GeV	$1.8^{+0.8}_{-0.4}$	2.3

Inclusive Same-Sign Dilepton Search: $H^{++/--}$ Limits

- Models explaining non-zero neutrino masses predict $H^{++/--}$
  - e.g. minimal type II seesaw model
    - additional scalar field
    - triplet (under $SU(2)_L$ with Y=2): $H^{++/--}$,$H^{+/-}$, H^0



pair production



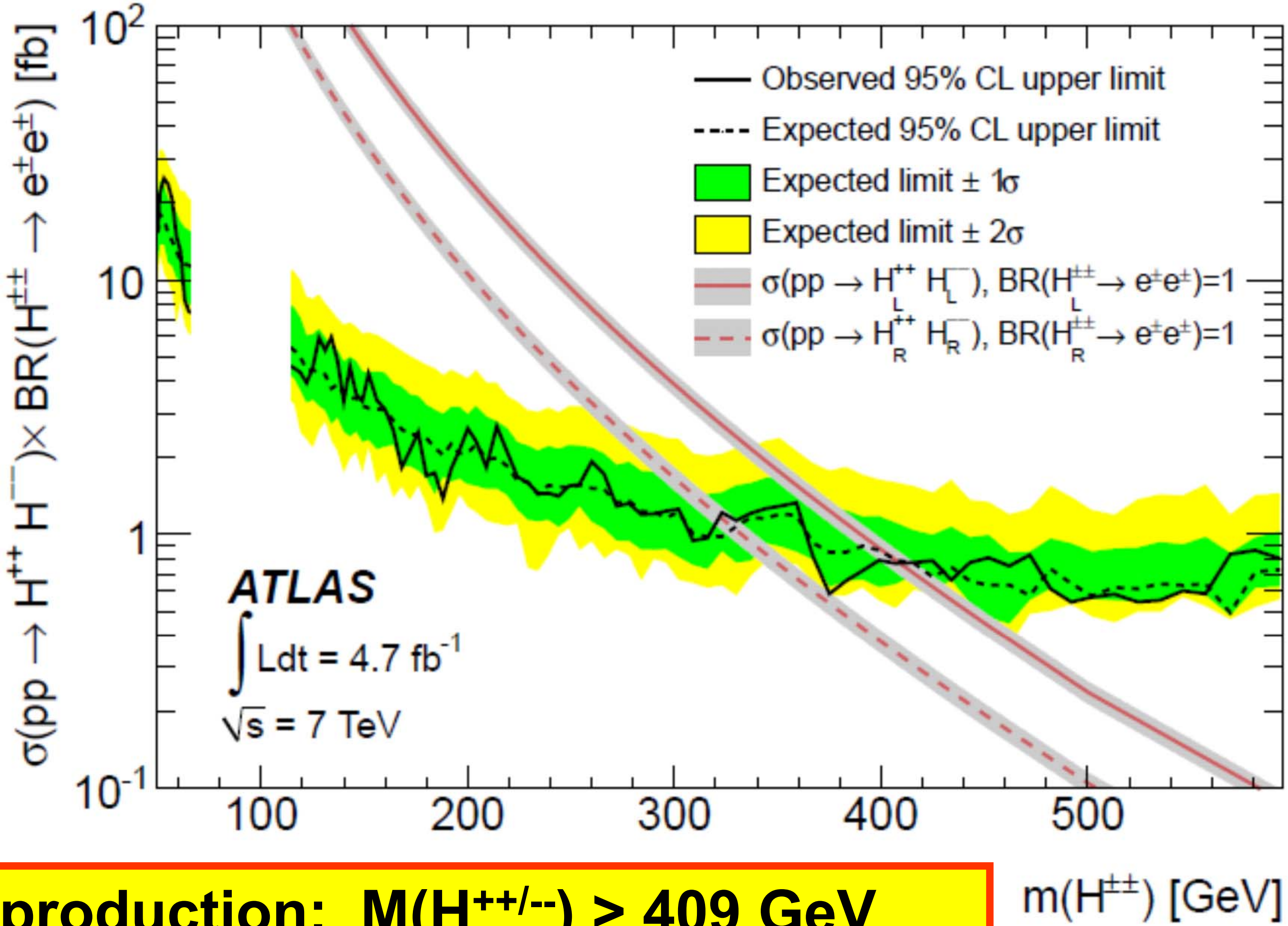
associate production

Signature: same-sign leptons

Doubly Charged Higgs Limits

arXiv:1210.5070

- Used e.g. limits on doubly charged Higgs



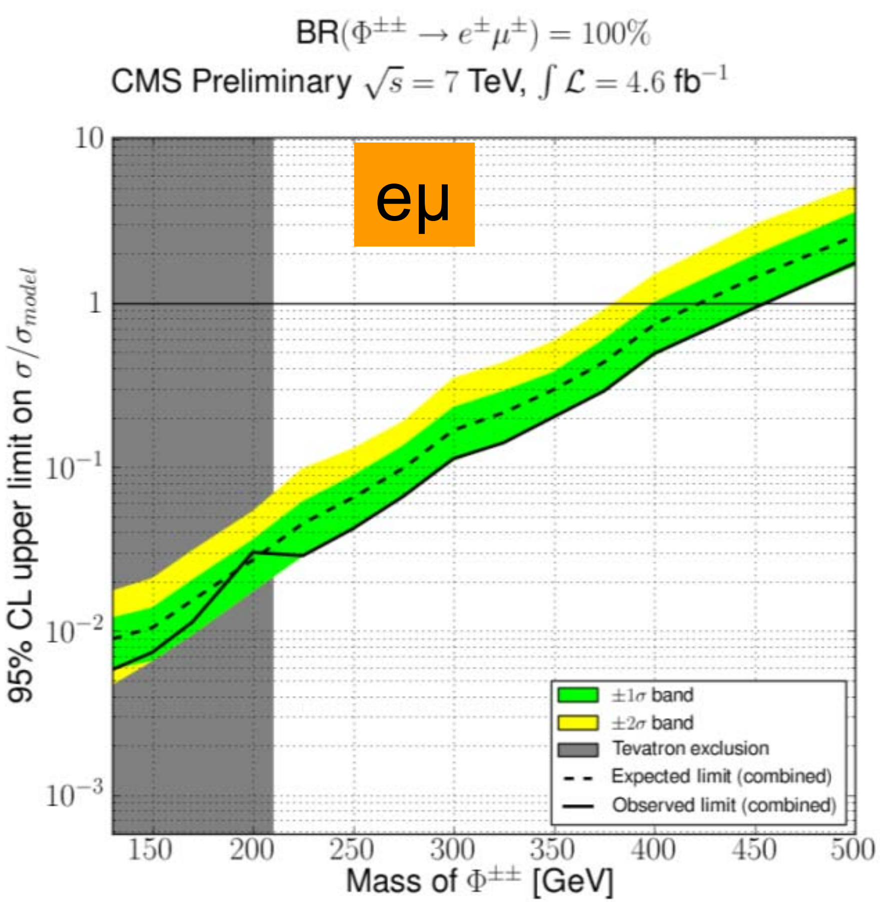
Pair production: $M(H^{++/--}) > 409$ GeV

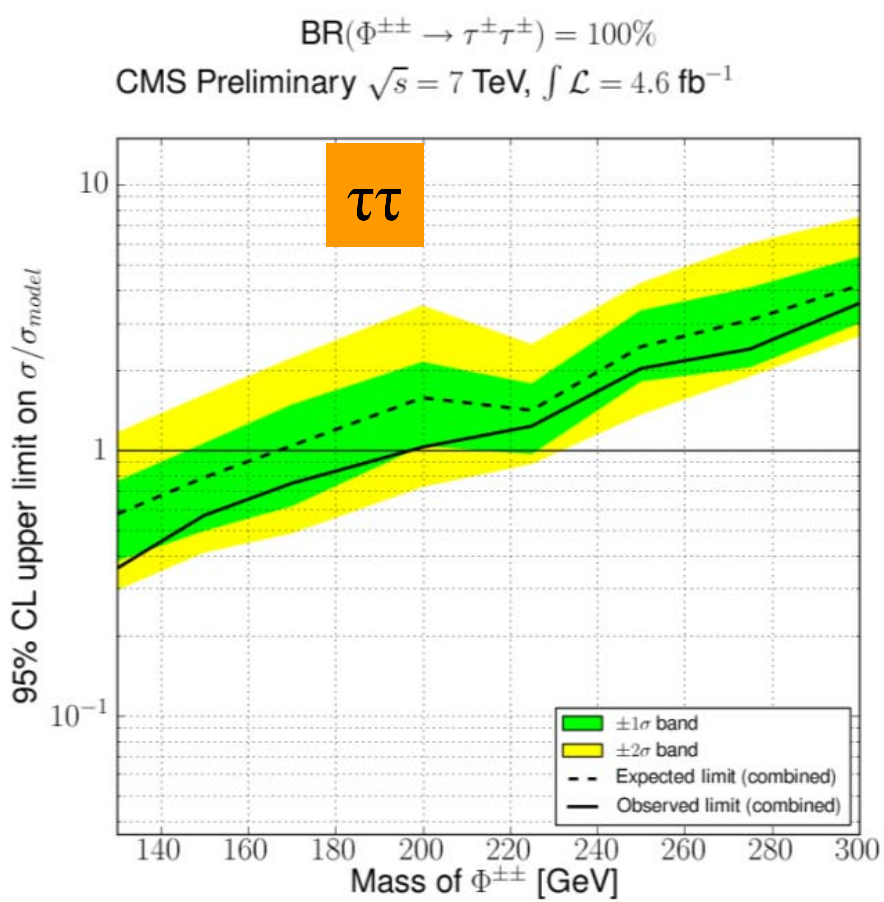
Doubly Charged Higgs Limits

- Example of more optimized search

arXiv:1207.2666

- Includes also τ-channel and associate production.

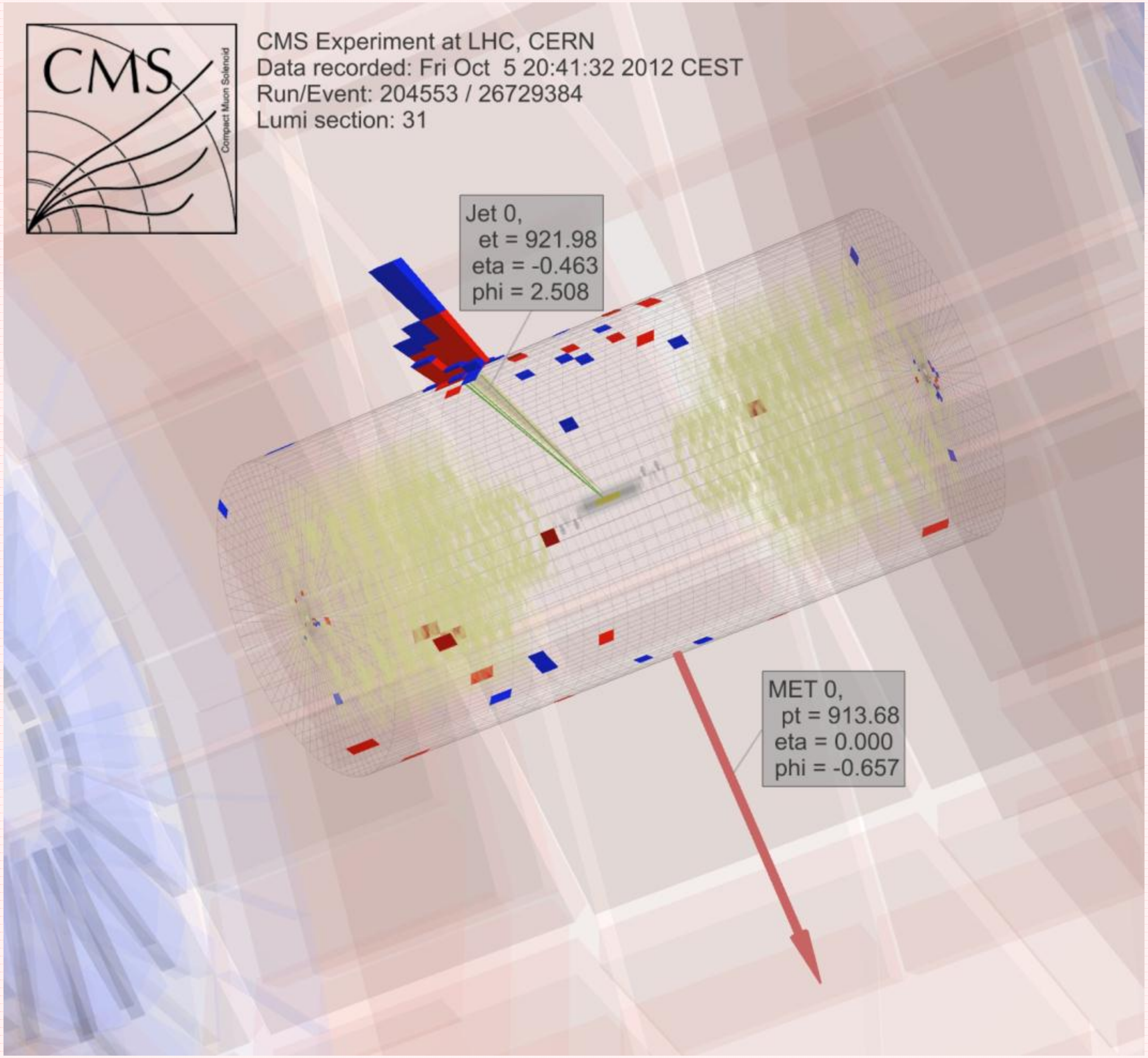




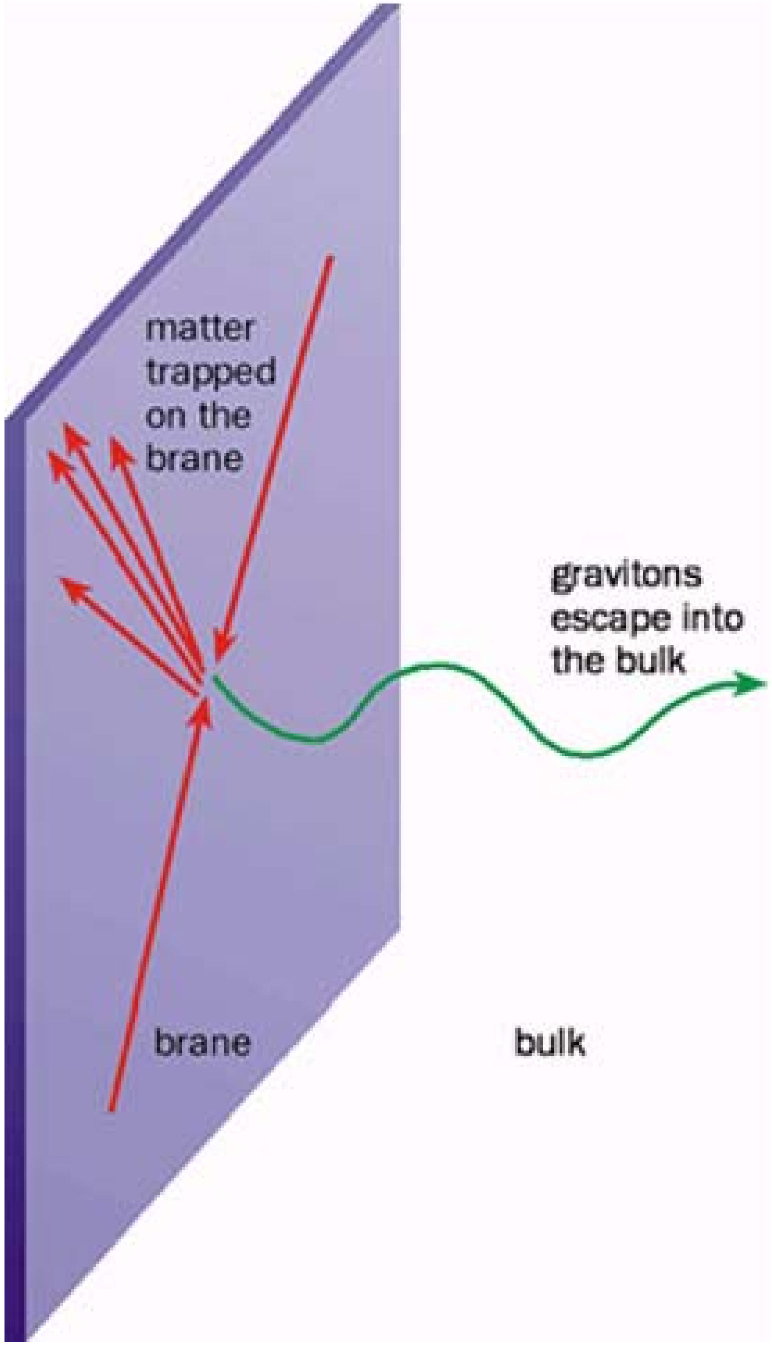
Combined eμ: M(H$^{++/--}$) > 455 GeV

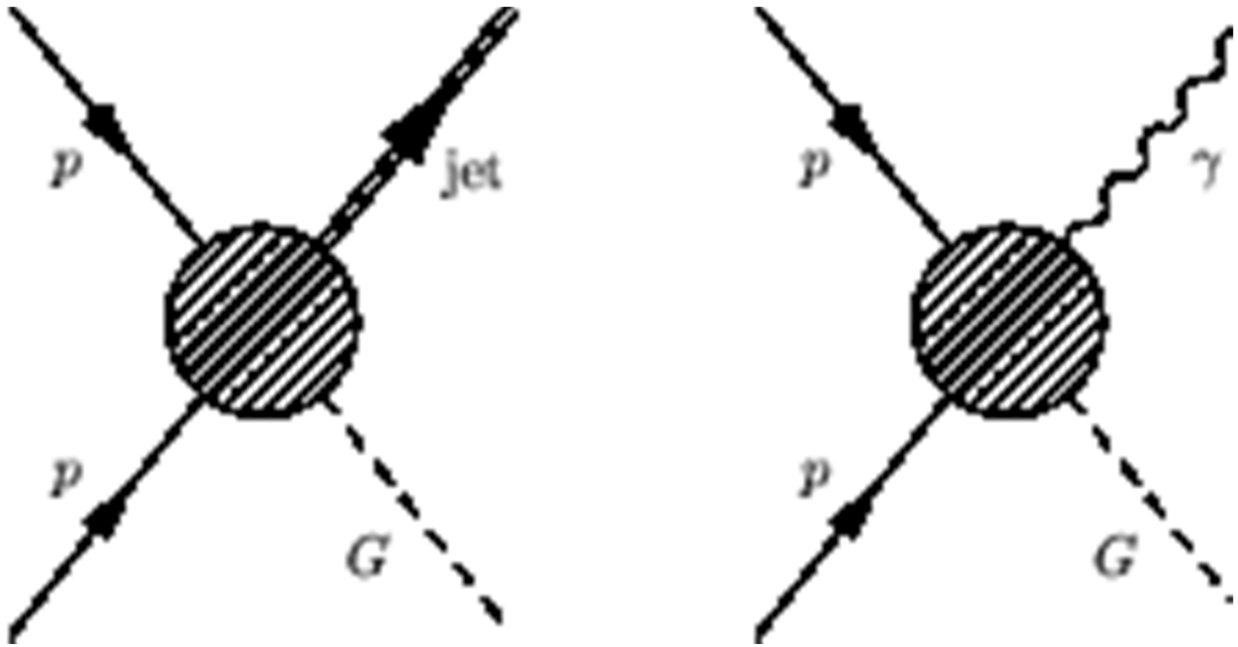
Combined ττ: M(H$^{++/--}$) > 198 GeV

Mono Jet Event Display



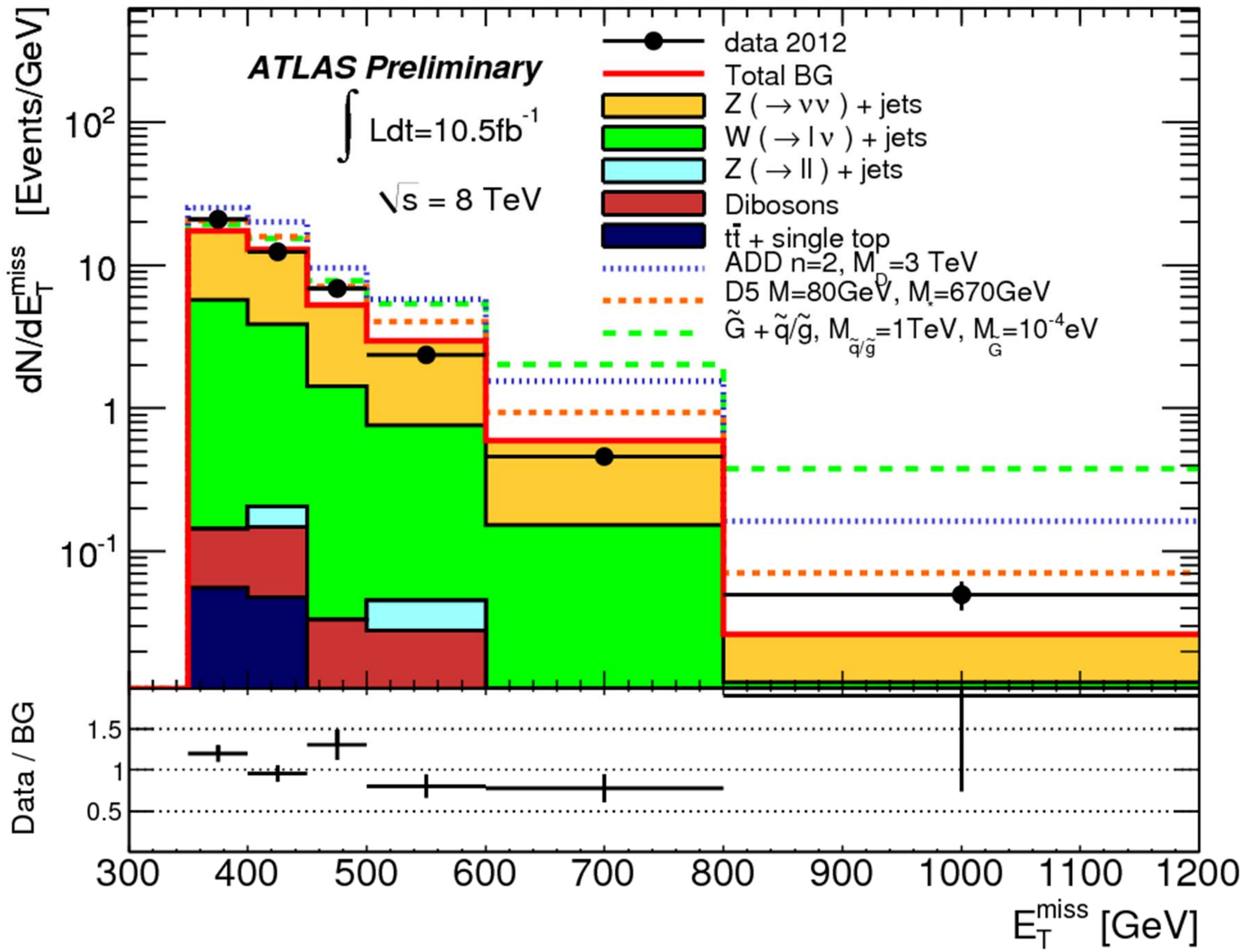
Graviton Production in Extra Dimensions



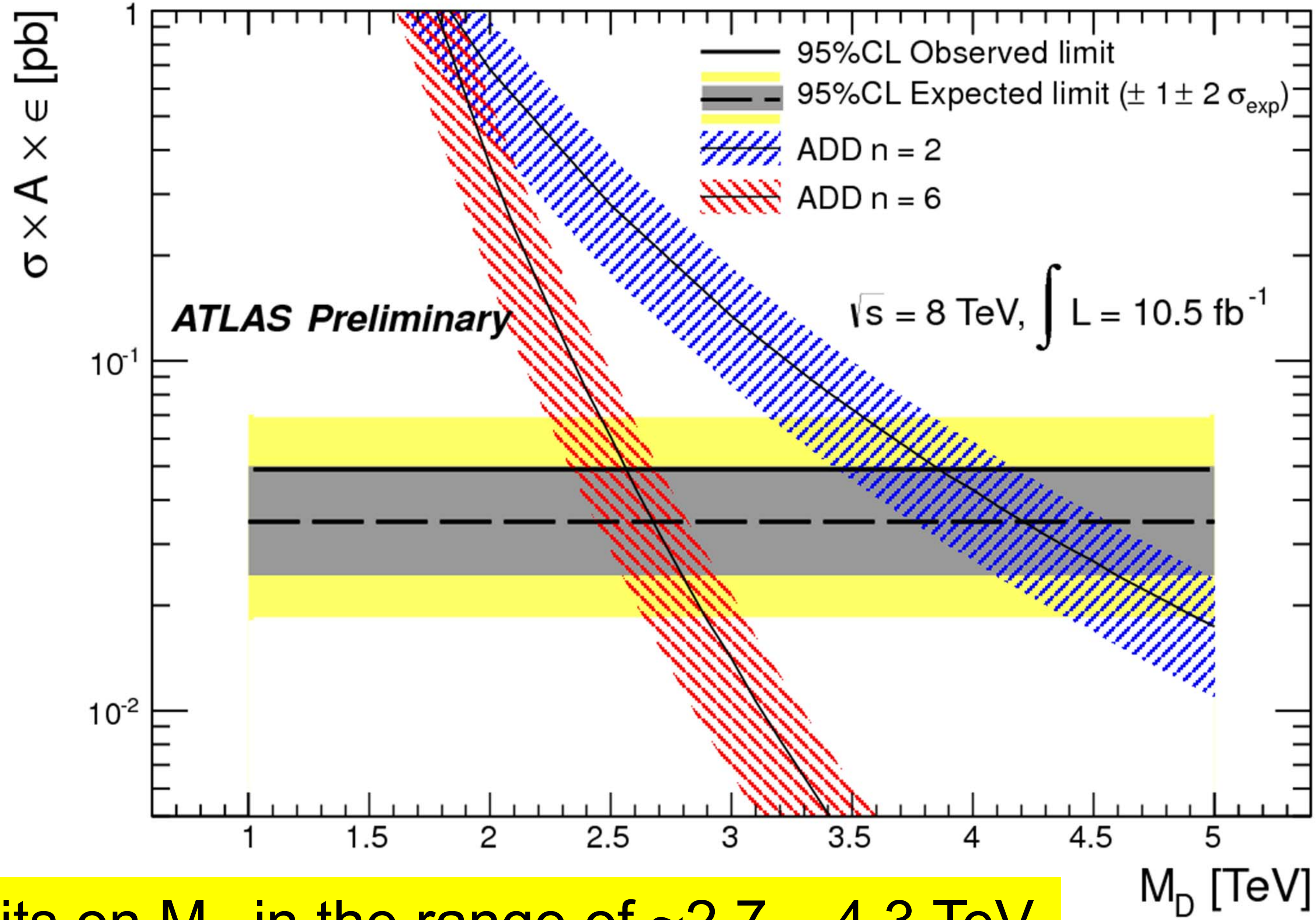


ME_T Distribution of Mono Jet Analysis

ATLAS-CONF-2012-147



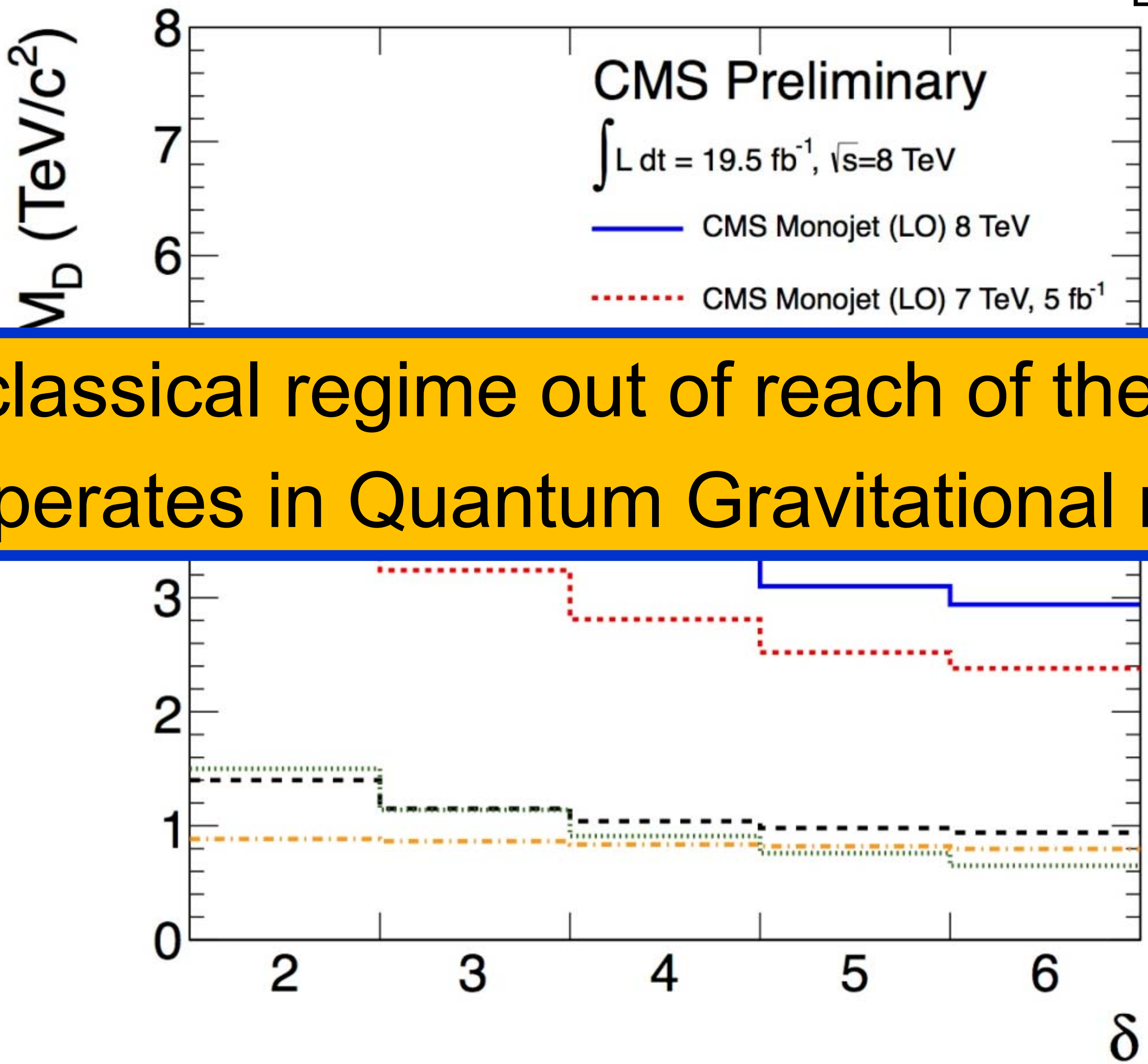
Exclusion Limits



Limits on M_D in the range of ~2.7 – 4.3 TeV

Exclusion Limits on M_D from CMS

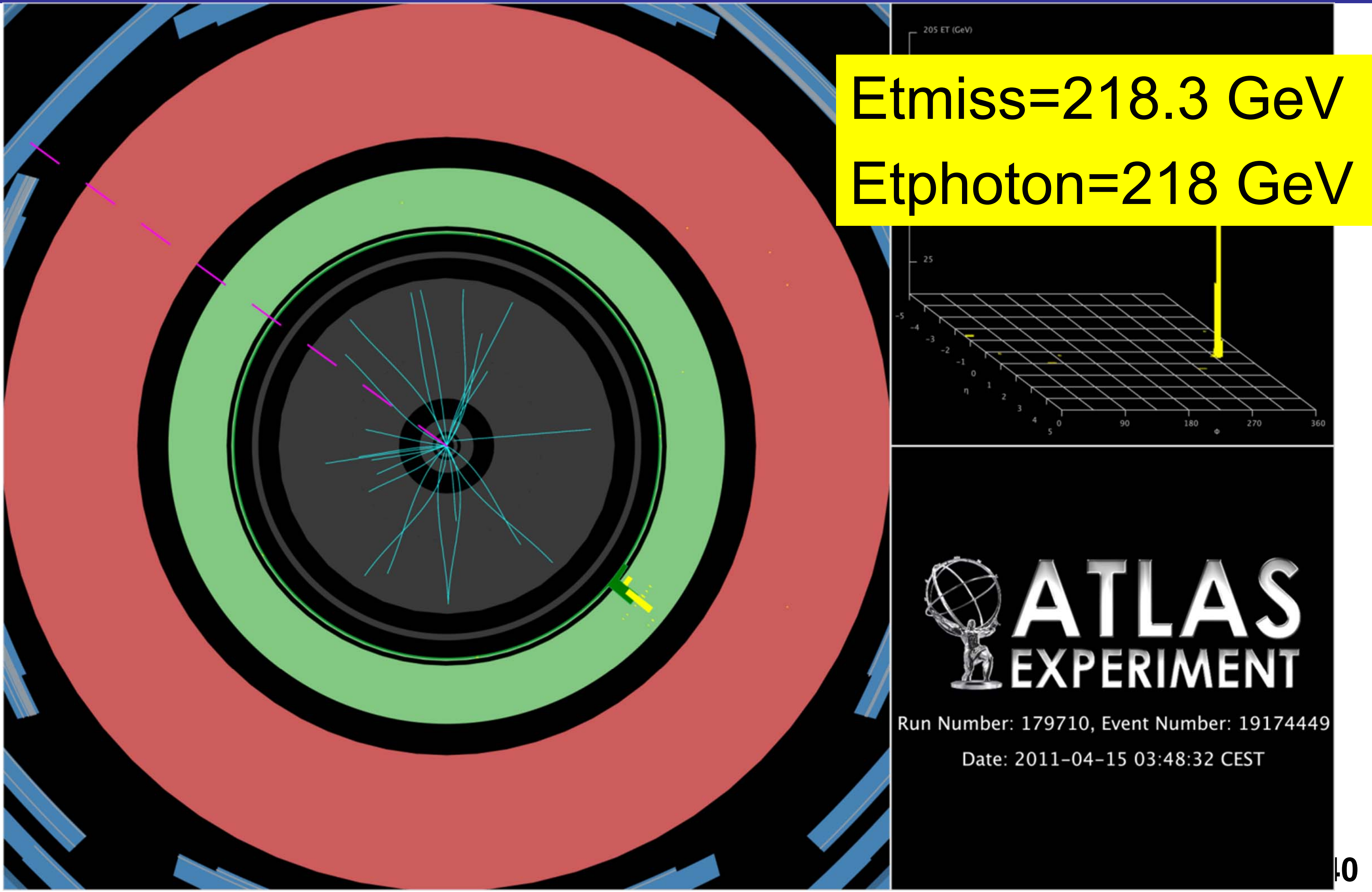
EXO-12-048 PAS



Semi-classical regime out of reach of the LHC

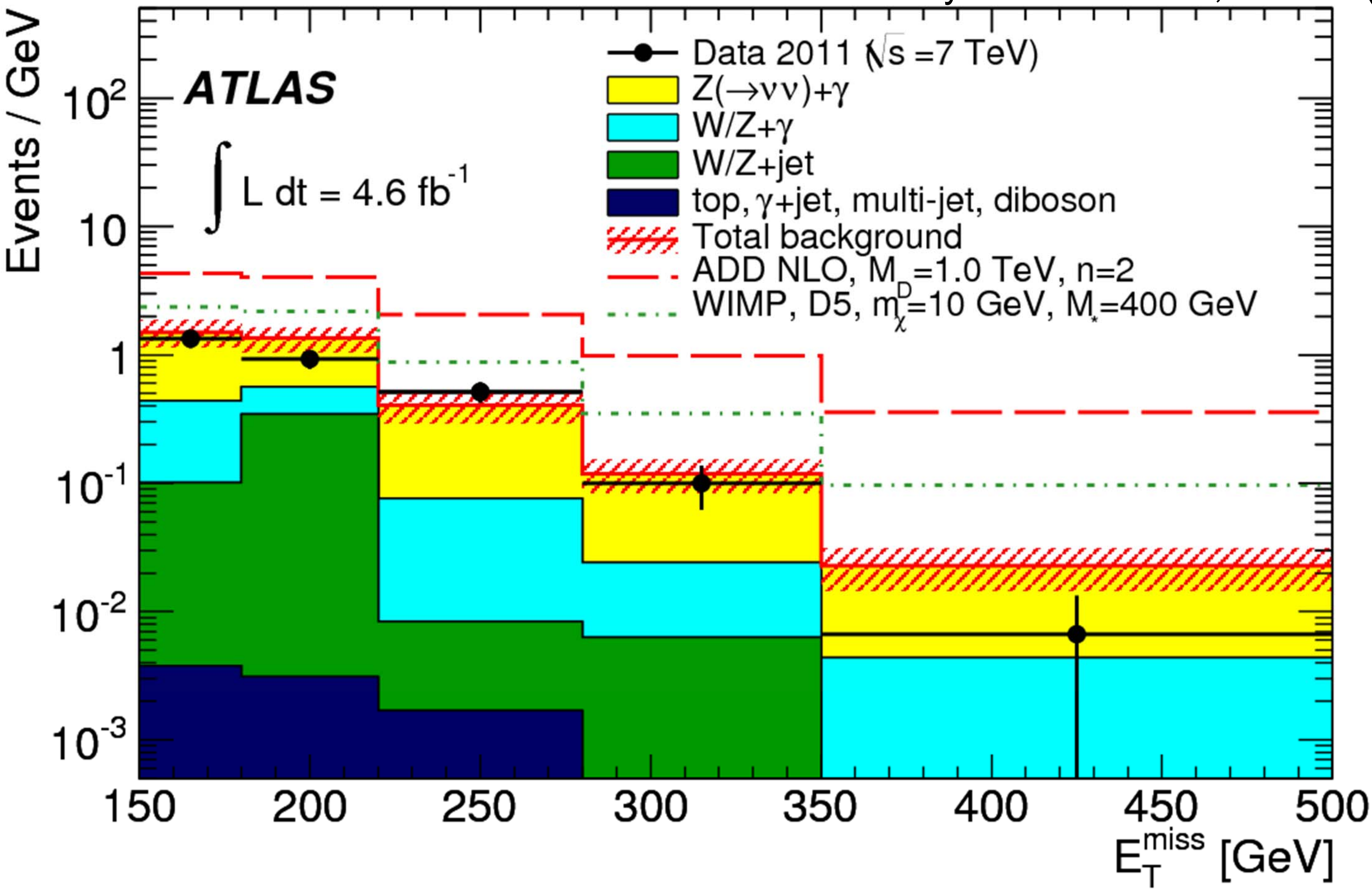
LHC operates in Quantum Gravitational regime

Mono Photon Searches for Extra Dimensions

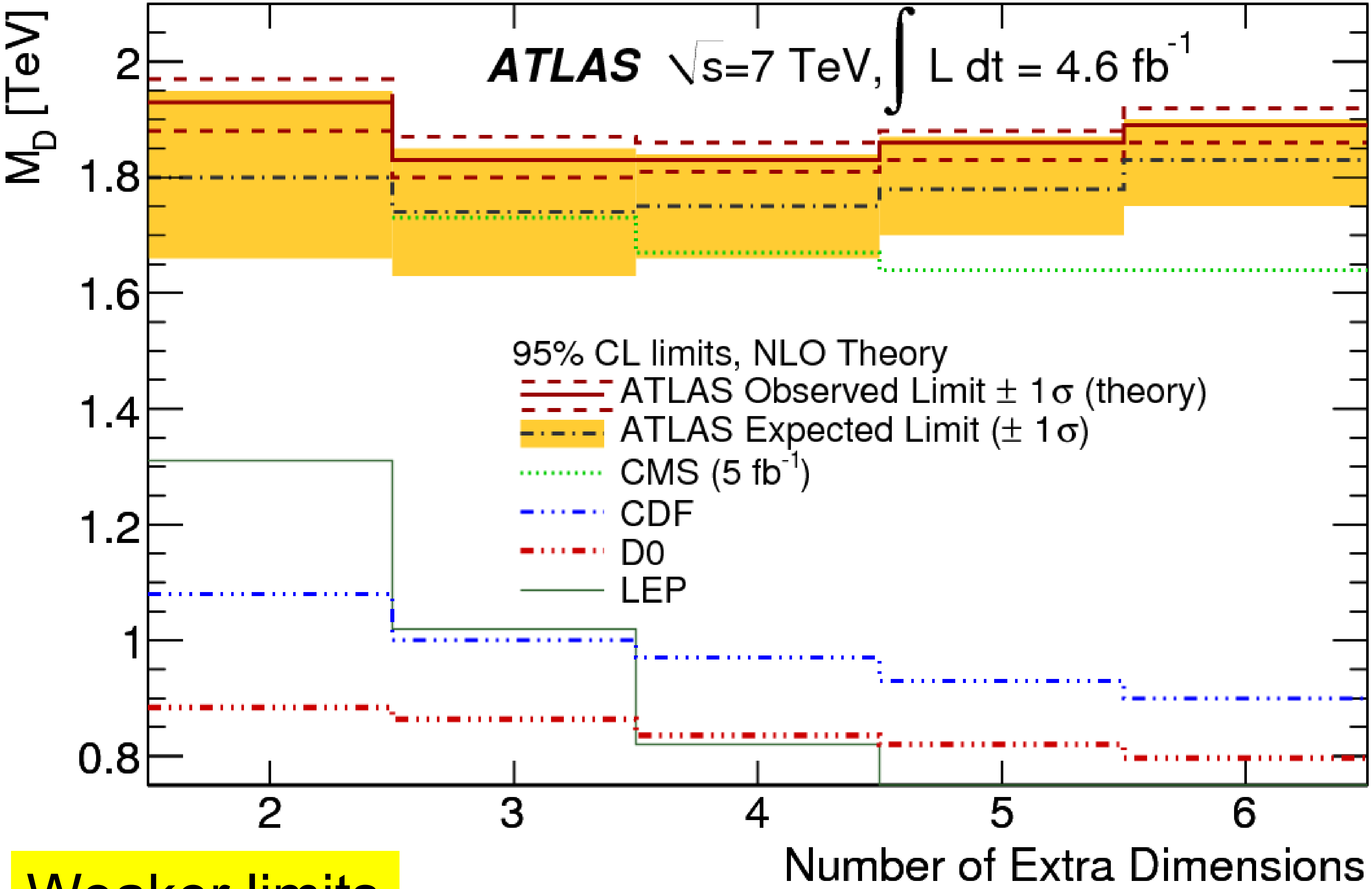


The Discriminant

Phys. Rev. Lett 110, 011802 (2013)



Limits on M_D in Mono Photon Search



Weaker limits

Limits on Dark Matter (DM)

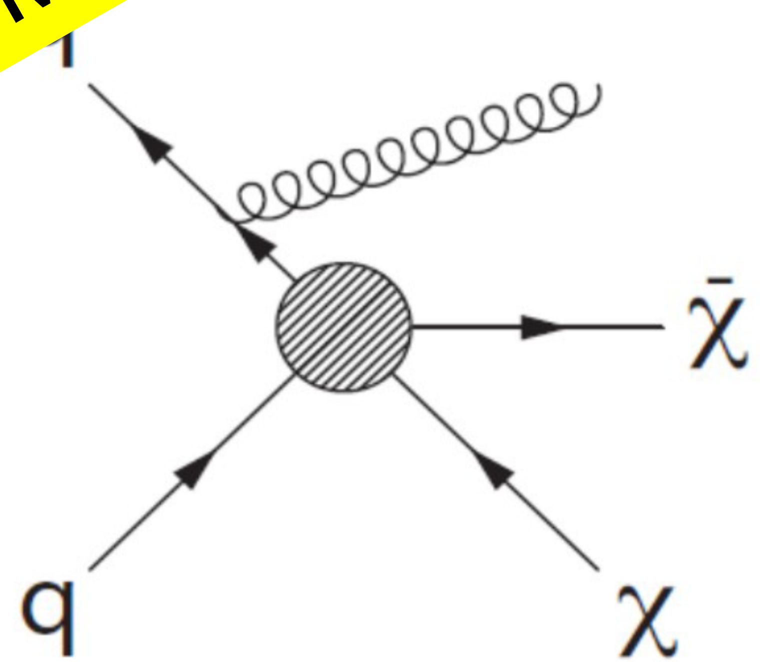
$pp \rightarrow \chi\chi + X$

- Effective theory with only 2 parameters
  - M^* : characterize **interaction strength** of the interactions wit[illegible]cles
  - m_χ : mass of dark matter candidate

Will be covered by Matteo Mantoani

Effective interactions coupling DM to SM quarks or glu[illegible]

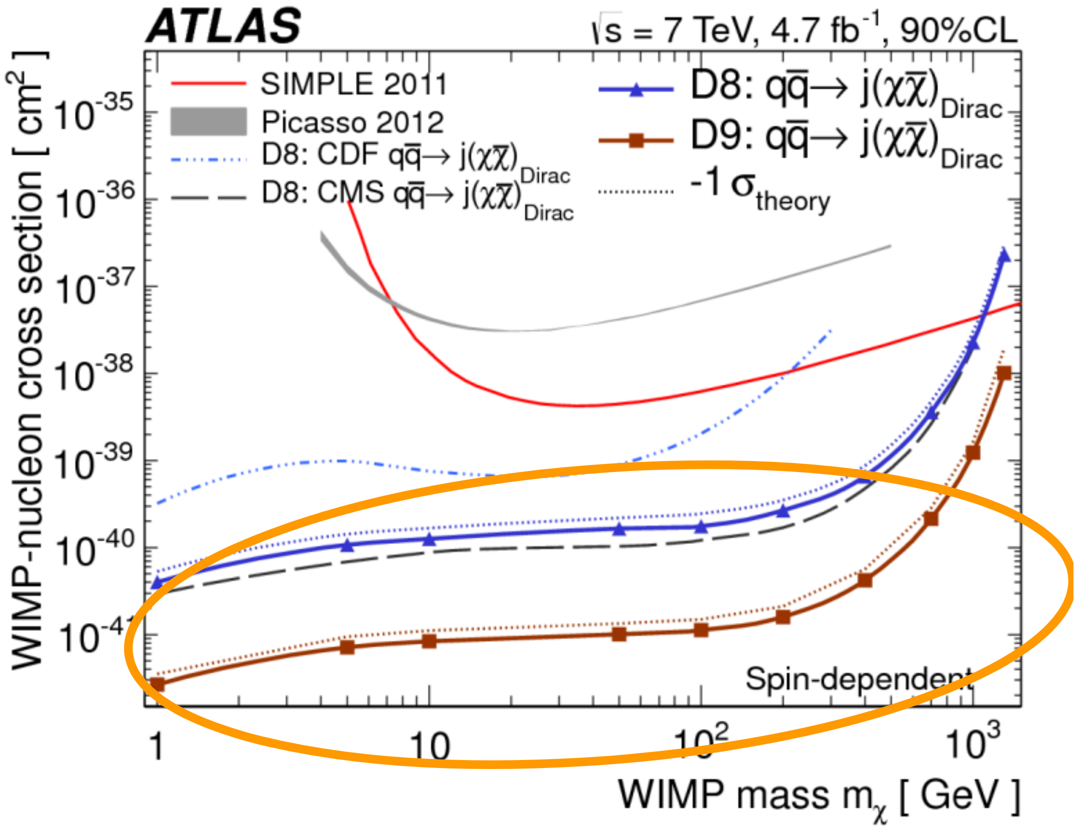
Name	Initial state	Type	Operator
D1	qq	scalar	$\frac{m_q}{M}$ [illegible]
D5	qq	vector	[illegible] $\chi\bar{q}\gamma_\mu q$
D8	qq	ax[illegible]	$\frac{1}{M_\star^2}\bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5\chi\bar{q}\gamma_\mu\gamma^5 q$
D9	q[illegible]	[illegible]nsor	$\frac{1}{M_\star^2}\bar{\chi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\chi\bar{q}\sigma_{\mu\nu}q$
D11	[illegible]	scalar	$\frac{1}{4M_\star^3}\bar{\chi}\chi\alpha_s(G^a_{\mu\nu})^2$

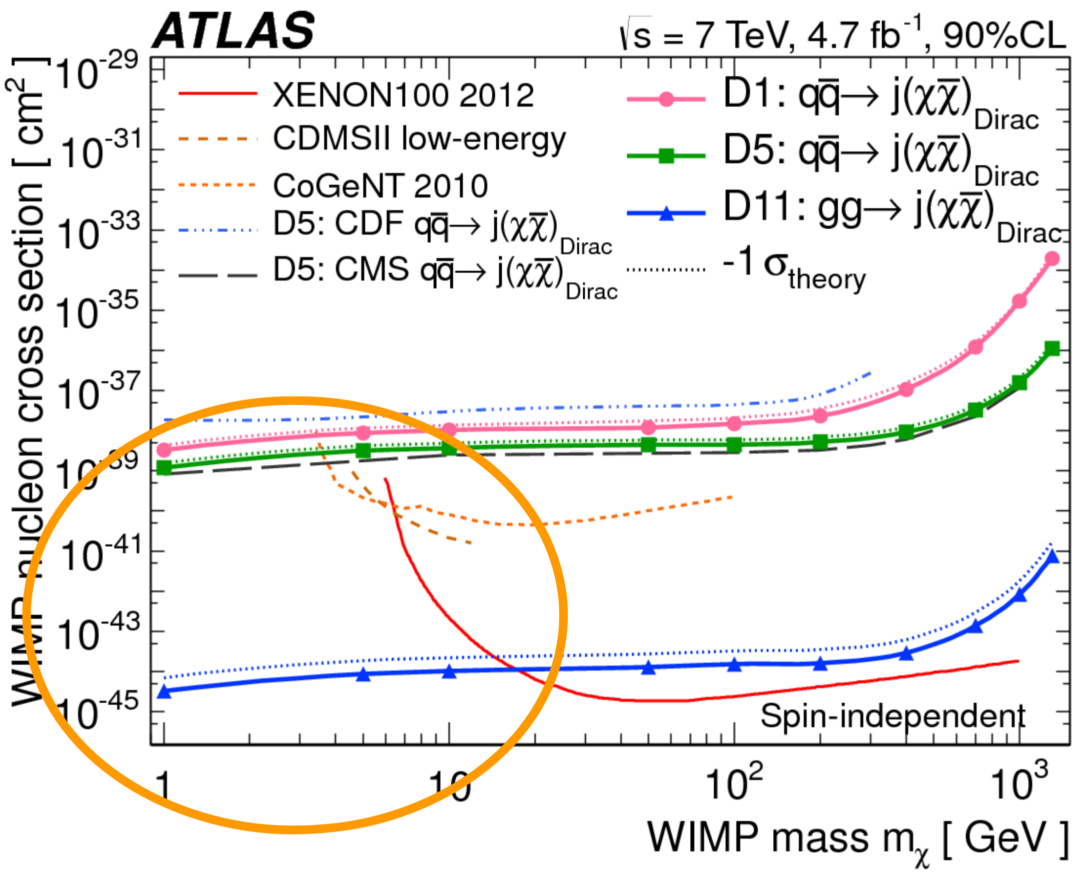


- Pai[illegible] production of DM:
  - Events with ME_T, recoiling against additional hadronic radiation

DM-nucleon scattering cross sections

Mono jet analysis



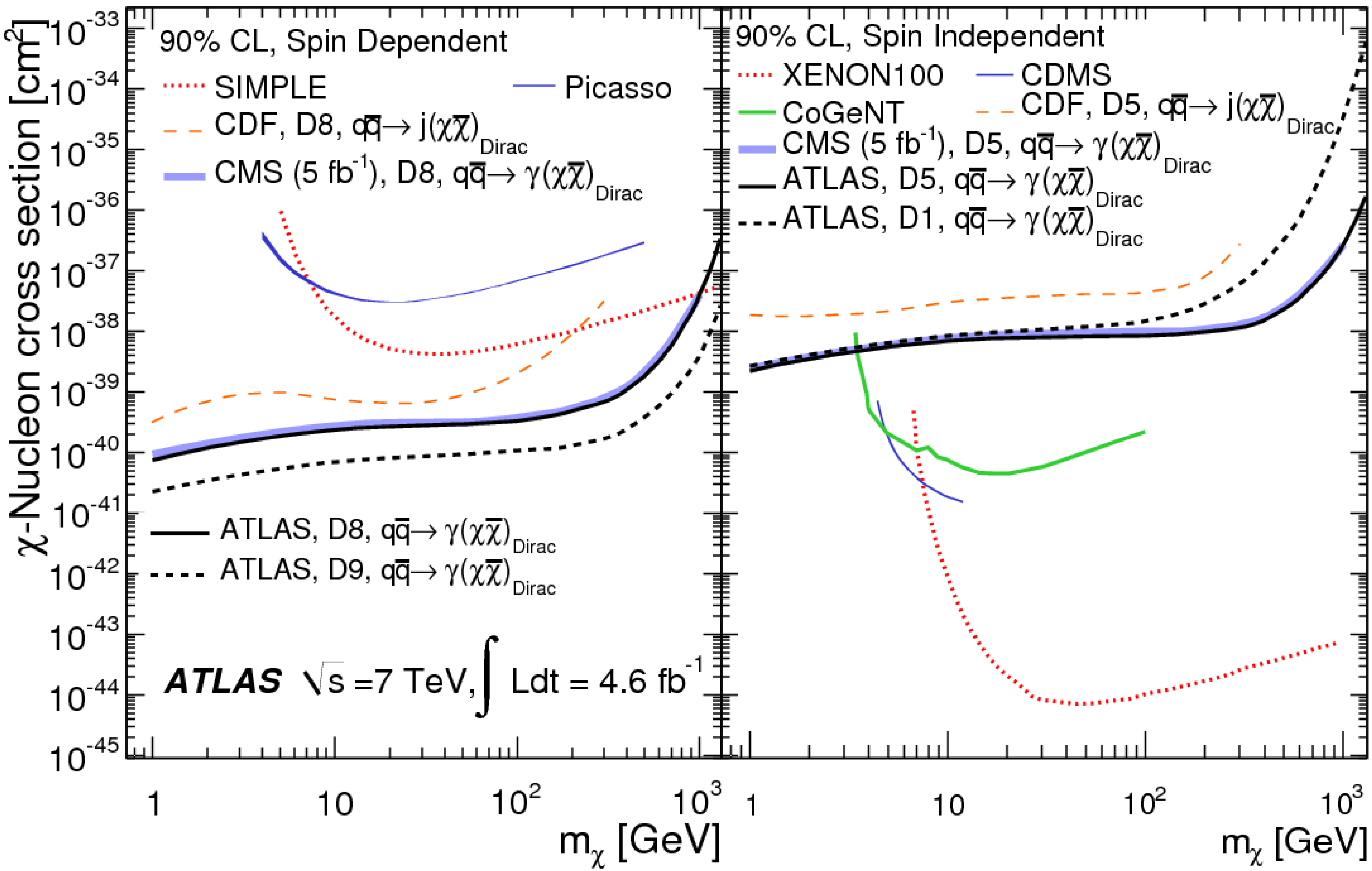


limits competitive with than limits by direct and indirect experiments

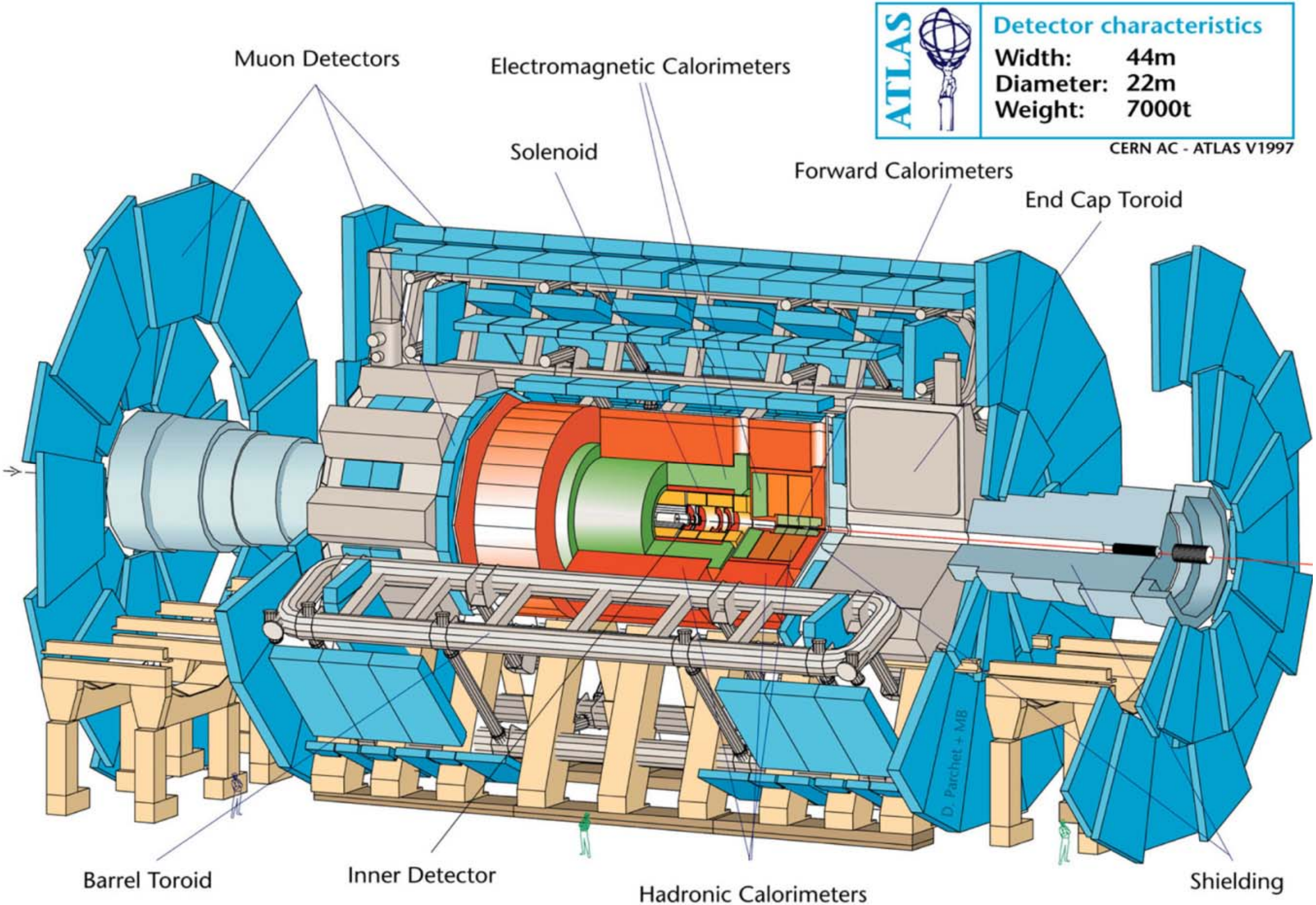
DM-nucleon scattering cross sections

arXiv:1209.4625

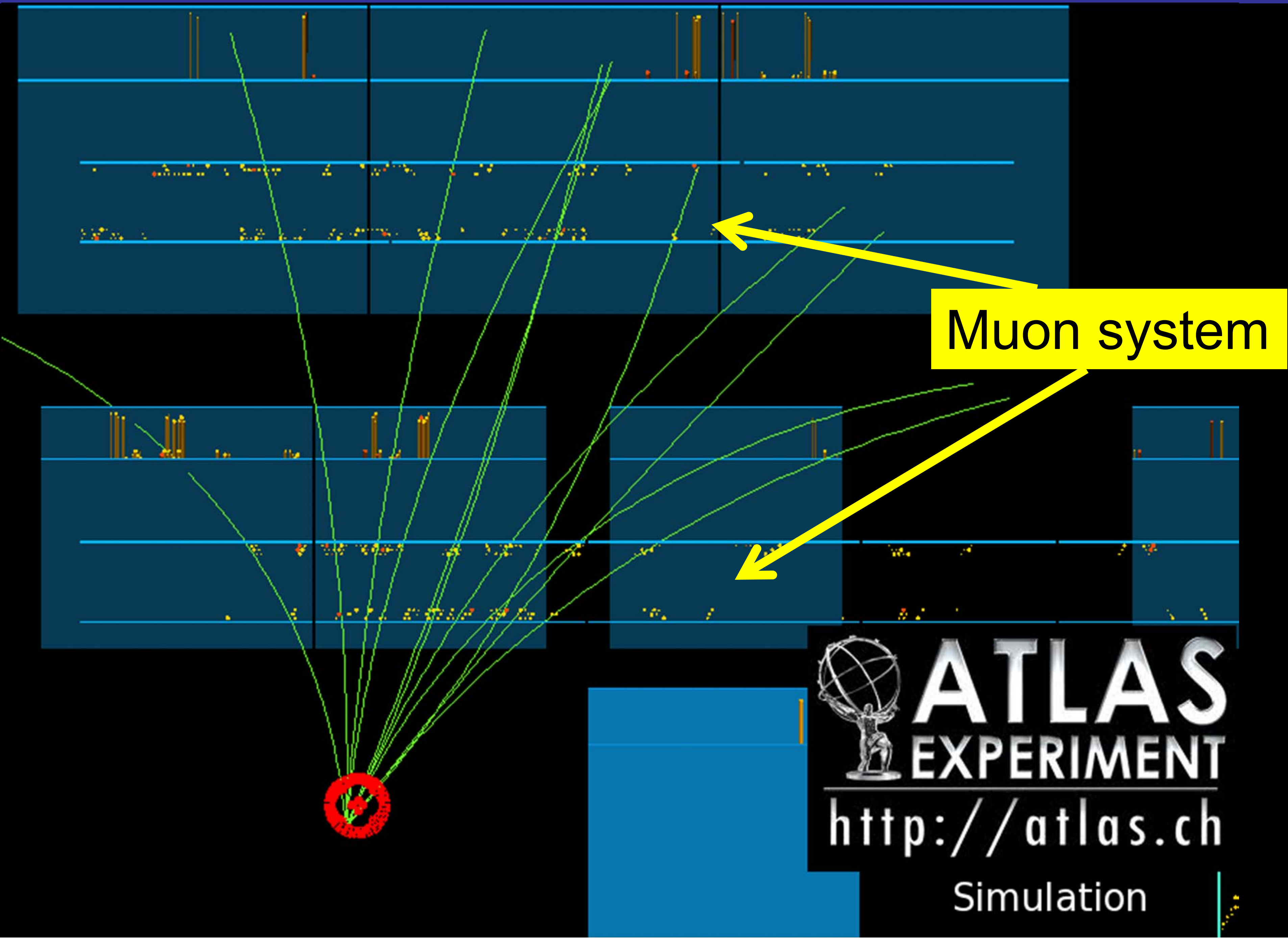
Mono photon analysis



Long lived particles in ATLAS

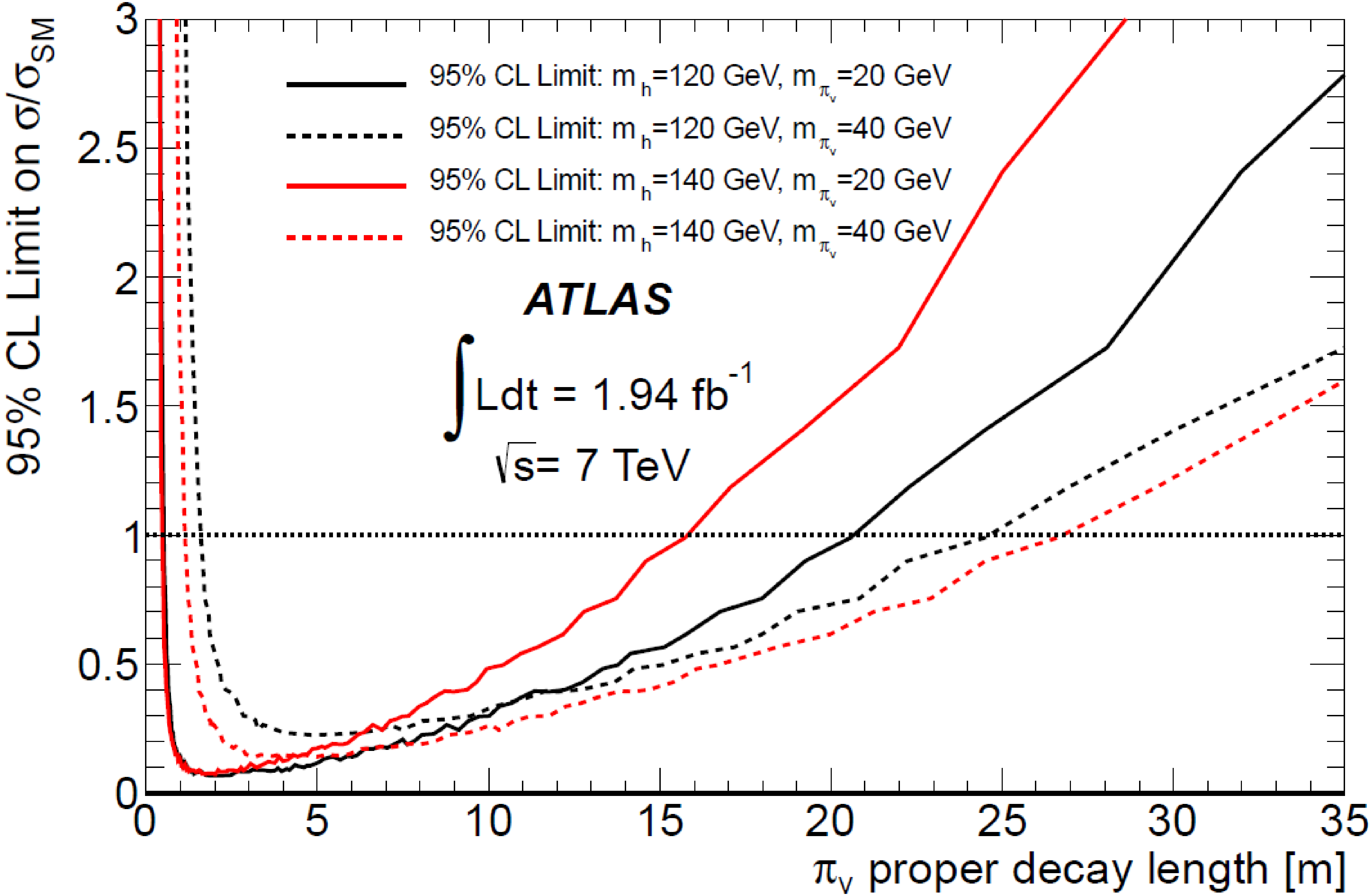


Long Lived weakly interacting particle decaying



Phys.Rev.Lett. 108 (2012) 251801

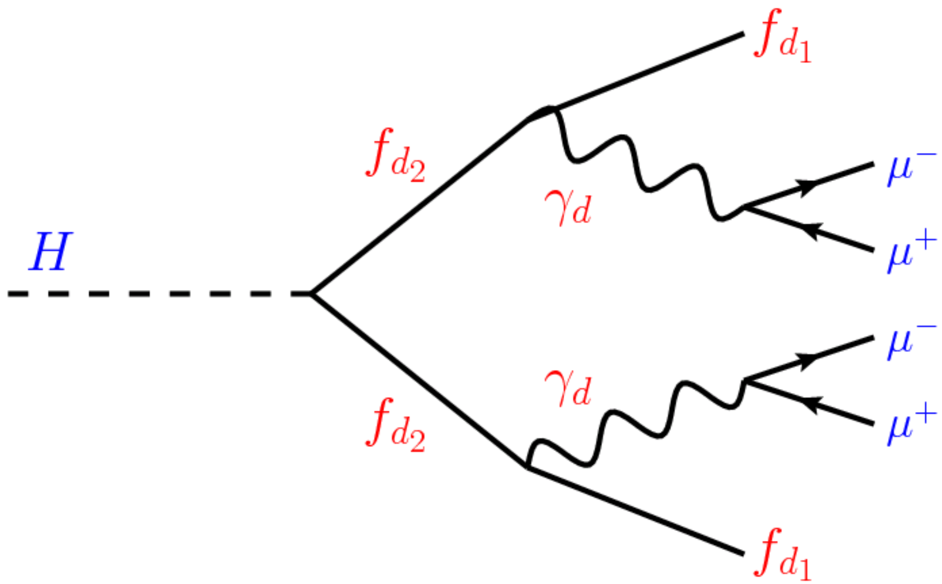
Limits $h \to \pi_v \pi_v$



Displaced Muonic Lepton Jets from Light Higgs

- Search for long-lived neutral particles
- Limits on
  - H → hidden-sector neutral long-lived particles
  - Focus on 100 GeV to 140 GeV mass range
    - Derive constraints on additional Higgs-like bosons
    - placing bounds on BR of discovered 126 GeV resonance into a hidden sector
- Relevant for other distinct models
  - heavier Higgs boson doublets,
  - singlet scalars
  - Z' that decay to a hidden sector

arXiv:1210.0435

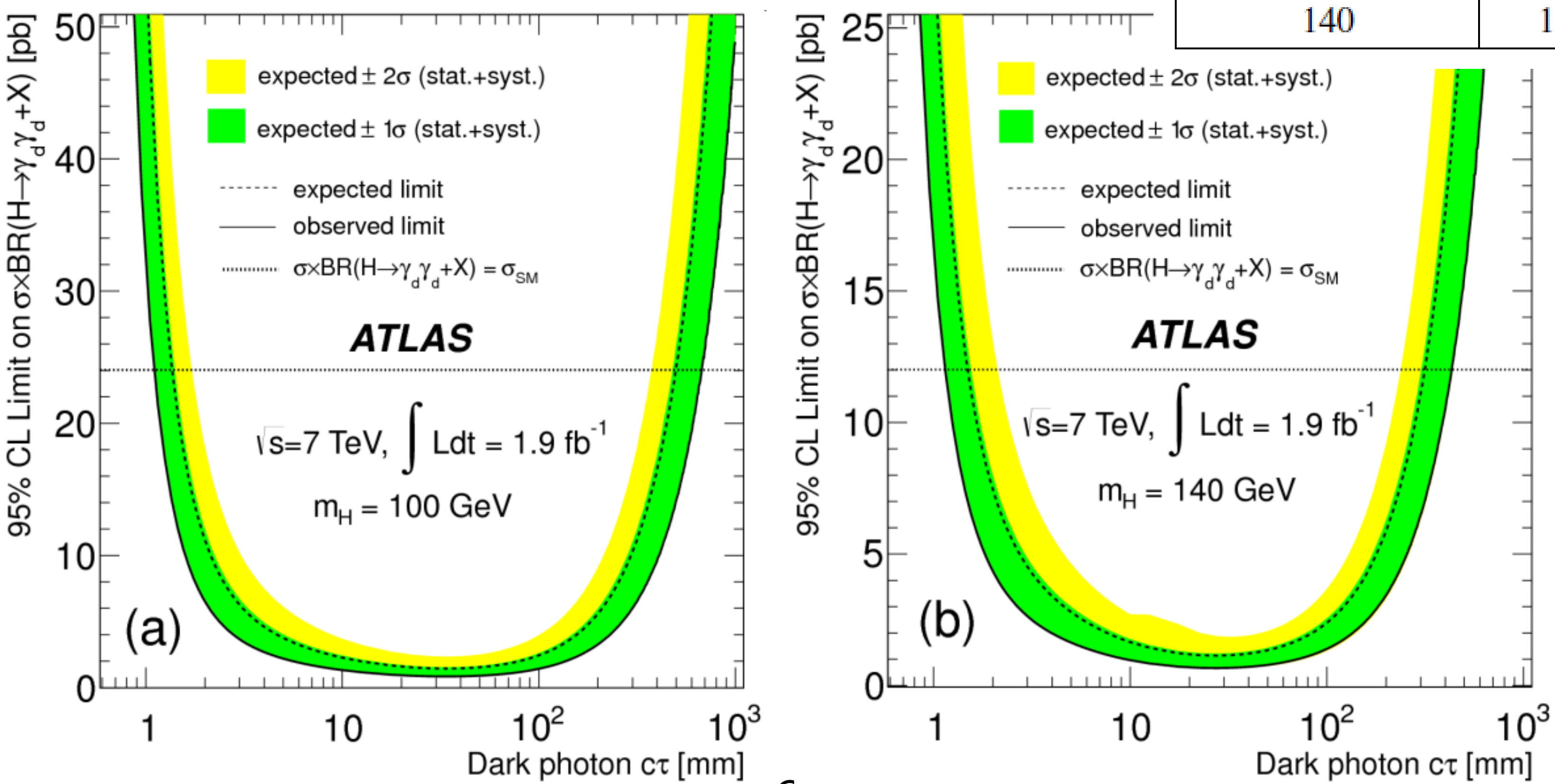


Displaced Muonic Lepton Jets from Light Higgs

- Neutral particles
  - with large decay lengths
  - with collimated final states
  - challenge for the trigger and for the reconstruction

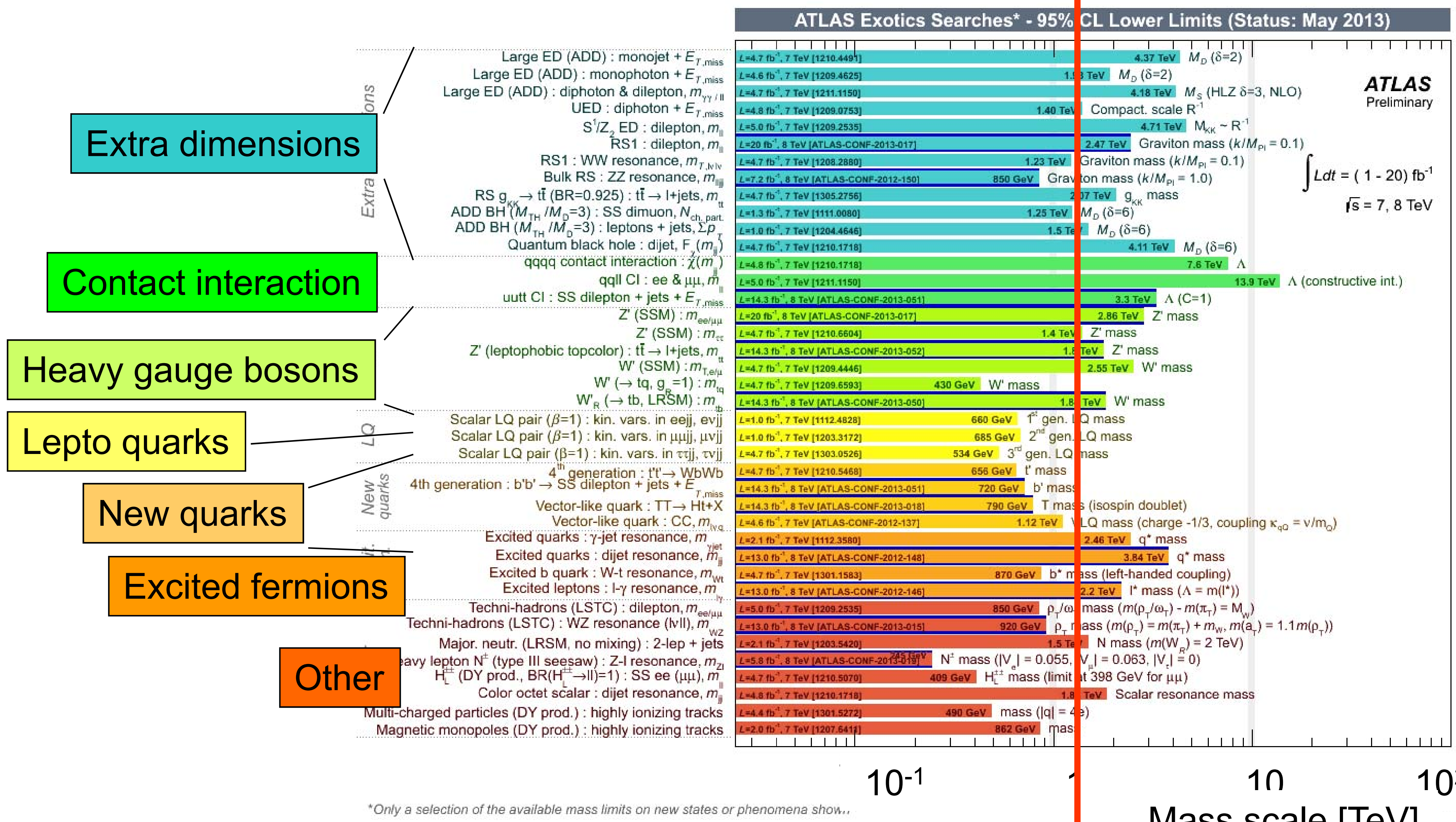
arXiv:1210.0435

Higgs boson mass [GeV]	excluded $c\tau$ [mm] BR(100%)	excluded $c\tau$ [mm] BR(10%)
100	$1 \leq c\tau \leq 670$	$5 \leq c\tau \leq 159$
140	$1 \leq c\tau \leq 430$	$7 \leq c\tau \leq 82$

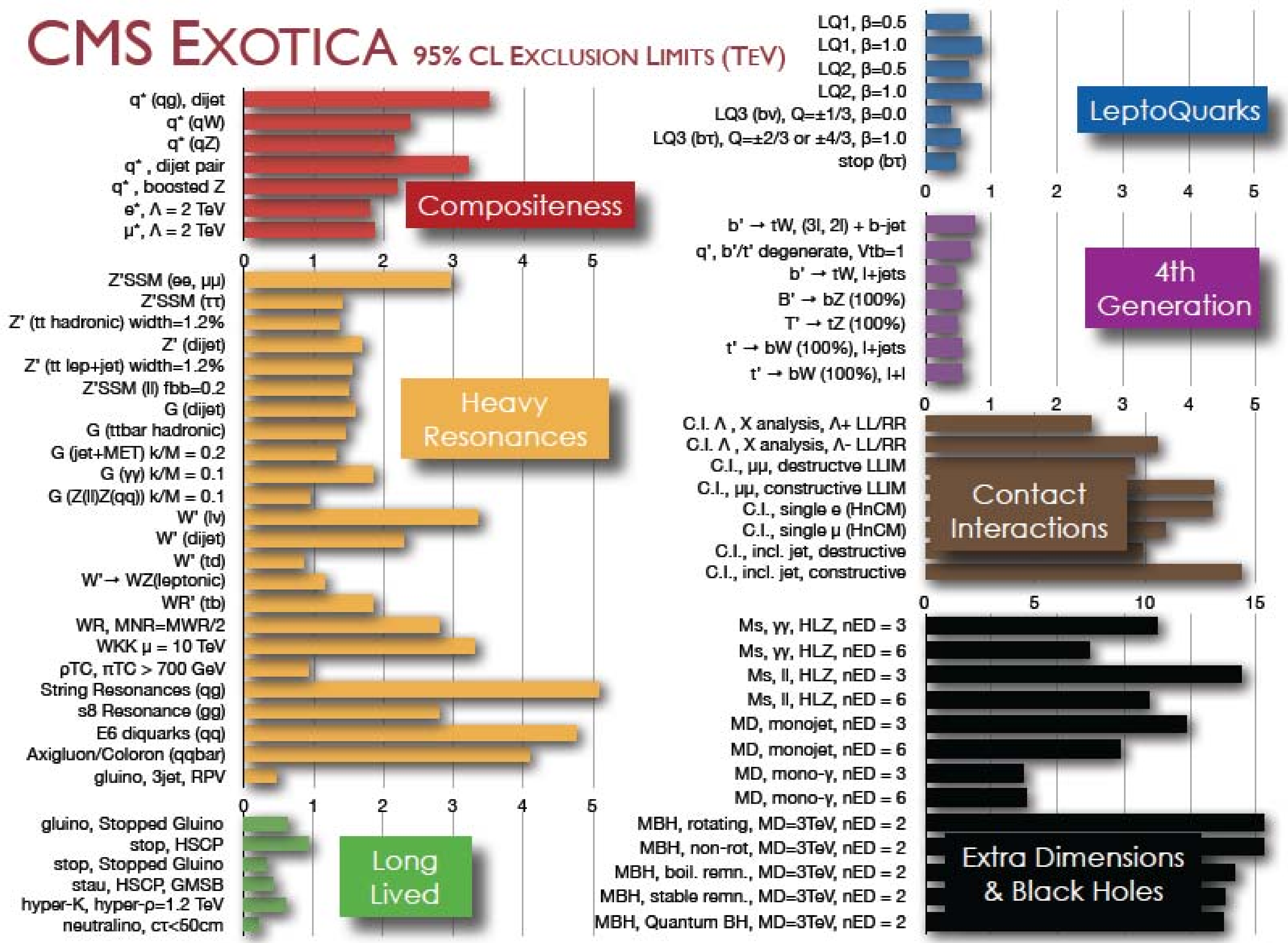


ATLAS Exotics Summary

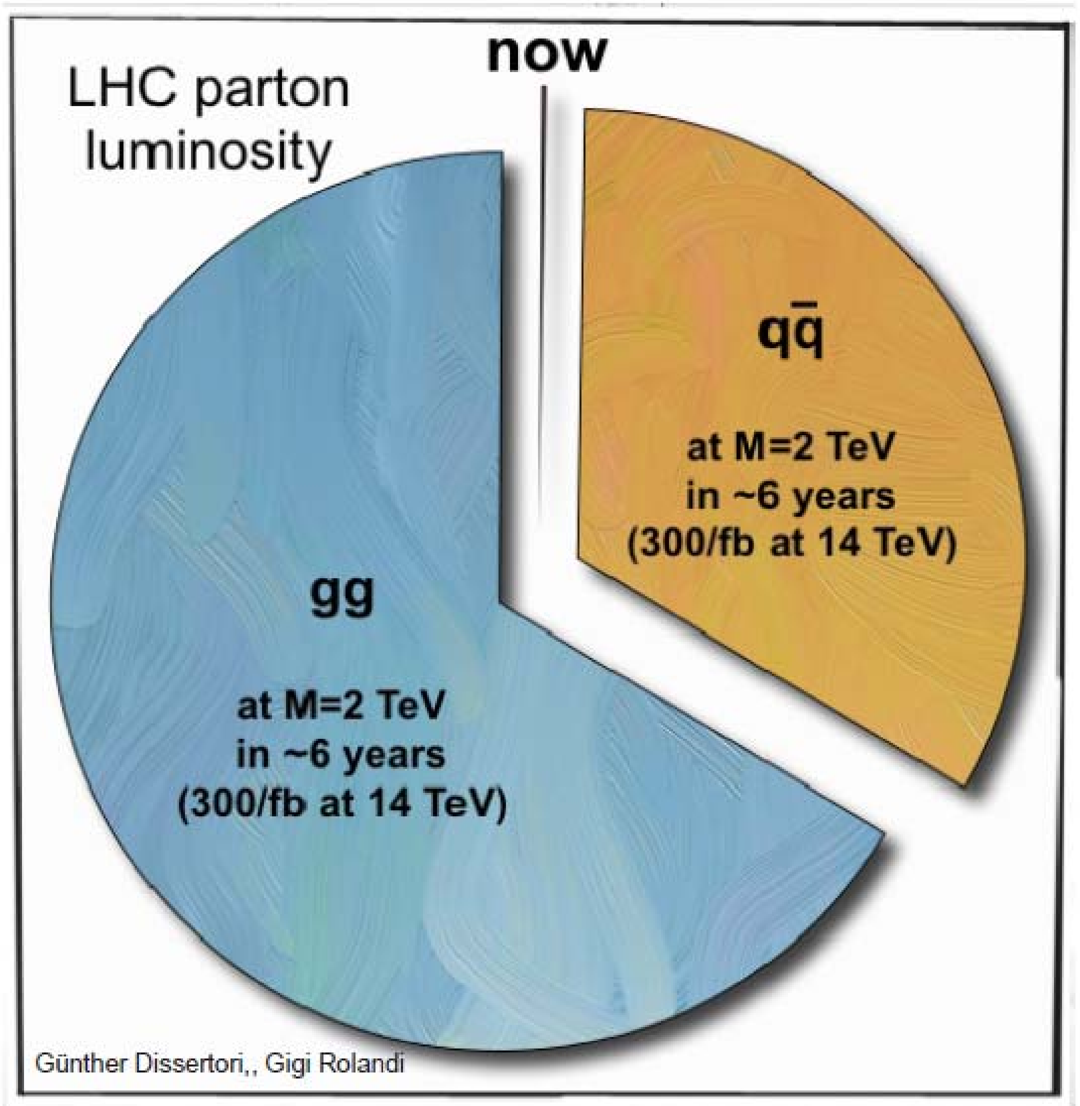
Limits pushed into 1 TeV regime



https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/ExoticsPublicResults


CMS EXOTICA 95% CL EXCLUSION LIMITS (TEV)
Compositeness
q* (qg), dijet
q* (qW)
q* (qZ)
q* , dijet pair
q* , boosted Z
e*, Λ = 2 TeV
μ*, Λ = 2 TeV
Heavy Resonances
Z'SSM (ee, μμ)
Z'SSM (ττ)
Z' (tt hadronic) width=1.2%
Z' (dijet)
Z' (tt lep+jet) width=1.2%
Z'SSM (ll) fbb=0.2
G (dijet)
G (ttbar hadronic)
G (jet+MET) k/M = 0.2
G (γγ) k/M = 0.1
G (Z(ll)Z(qq)) k/M = 0.1
W' (lν)
W' (dijet)
W' (td)
W'→ WZ(leptonic)
WR' (tb)
WR, MNR=MWR/2
WKK μ = 10 TeV
ρTC, πTC > 700 GeV
String Resonances (qg)
s8 Resonance (gg)
E6 diquarks (qq)
Axigluon/Coloron (qqbar)
gluino, 3jet, RPV
Long Lived
gluino, Stopped Gluino
stop, HSCP
stop, Stopped Gluino
stau, HSCP, GMSB
hyper-K, hyper-ρ=1.2 TeV
neutralino, cτ<50cm
LeptoQuarks
LQ1, β=0.5
LQ1, β=1.0
LQ2, β=0.5
LQ2, β=1.0
LQ3 (bν), Q=±1/3, β=0.0
LQ3 (bτ), Q=±2/3 or ±4/3, β=1.0
stop (bτ)
4th Generation
b' → tW, (3l, 2l) + b-jet
q', b'/t' degenerate, Vtb=1
b' → tW, l+jets
B' → bZ (100%)
T' → tZ (100%)
t' → bW (100%), l+jets
t' → bW (100%), l+l
Contact Interactions
C.I. Λ , X analysis, Λ+ LL/RR
C.I. Λ , X analysis, Λ- LL/RR
C.I., μμ, destructve LLIM
C.I., μμ, constructive LLIM
C.I., single e (HnCM)
C.I., single μ (HnCM)
C.I., incl. jet, destructive
C.I., incl. jet, constructive
Extra Dimensions & Black Holes
Ms, γγ, HLZ, nED = 3
Ms, γγ, HLZ, nED = 6
Ms, ll, HLZ, nED = 3
Ms, ll, HLZ, nED = 6
MD, monojet, nED = 3
MD, monojet, nED = 6
MD, mono-γ, nED = 3
MD, mono-γ, nED = 6
MBH, rotating, MD=3TeV, nED = 2
MBH, non-rot, MD=3TeV, nED = 2
MBH, boil. remn., MD=3TeV, nED = 2
MBH, stable remn., MD=3TeV, nED = 2
MBH, Quantum BH, MD=3TeV, nED = 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
0 5 10 15

We are at the beginning



Up to now, small parton luminosity at high masses

Large discovery potential: 14 TeV up to 300/fb

Conclusion (1)

- Searches will continue
  - Continue exploration **beyond TeV regimes**
  - Push σ-limits at **low invariant masses** down.
- Role of models in Exotics
  - Models are used map our search reach
  - They give us some guidance where to look
  - But, Exotics searches are mainly model-independent.
- Exotics searches coverage
  - Vast range of final states
  - Vast range of models
  - *Will now also include final states with H*

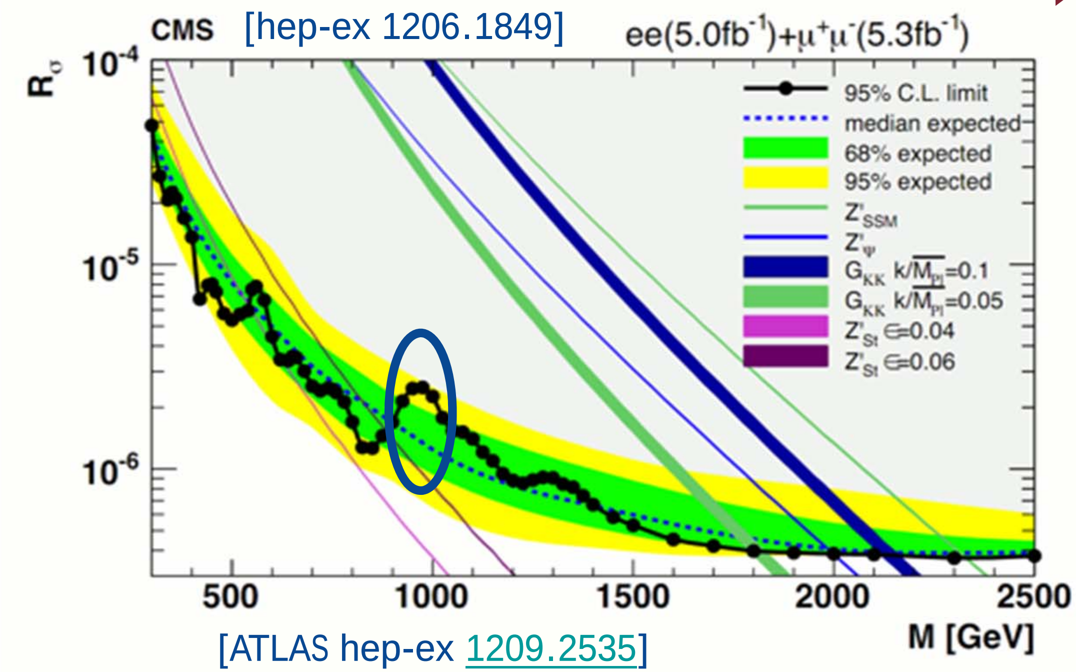
Literature for Further Reading

- Technicolor and related models
  - http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0370-1573(81)90173-3
  - http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/RevModPhys.55.449
  - http://inspirehep.net/record/205523?ln=en
  - http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0146-6410(83)90005-4
- Extra Dimensions
  - http://arxiv.org/pdf/hep-ph/0302189.pdf
  - http://arxiv.org/pdf/gr-qc/0312059.pdf
- Exotics new particles
  - http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0370-1573(89)90071-9
  - http://dx.doi.org/10.1142/S0217751X88000035
- GUT: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0370-1573(81)90059-4

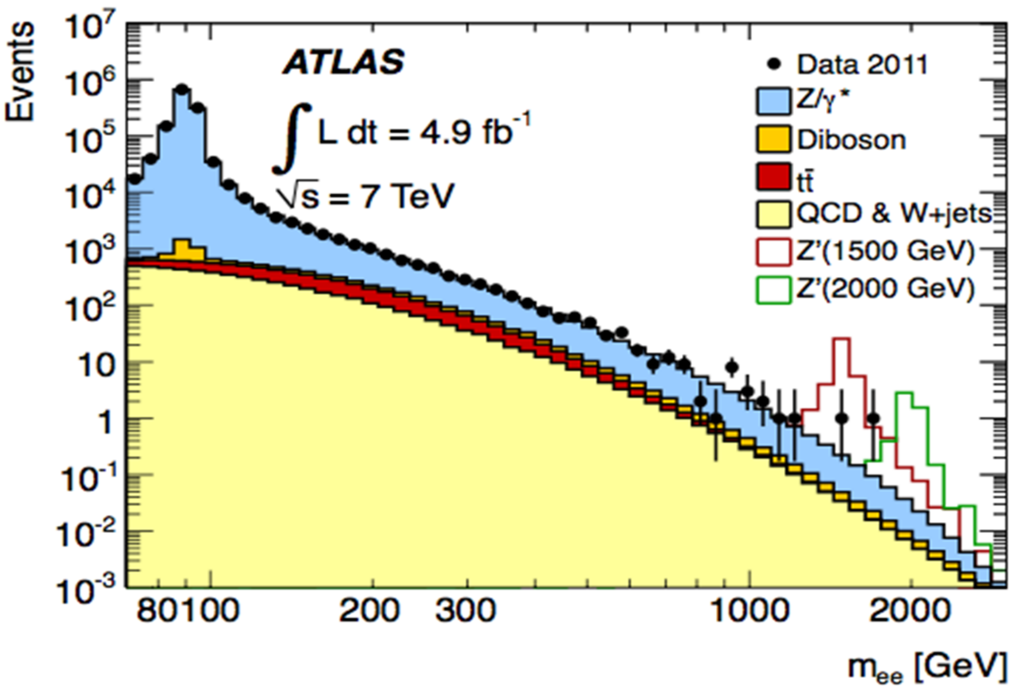
Backup Slides

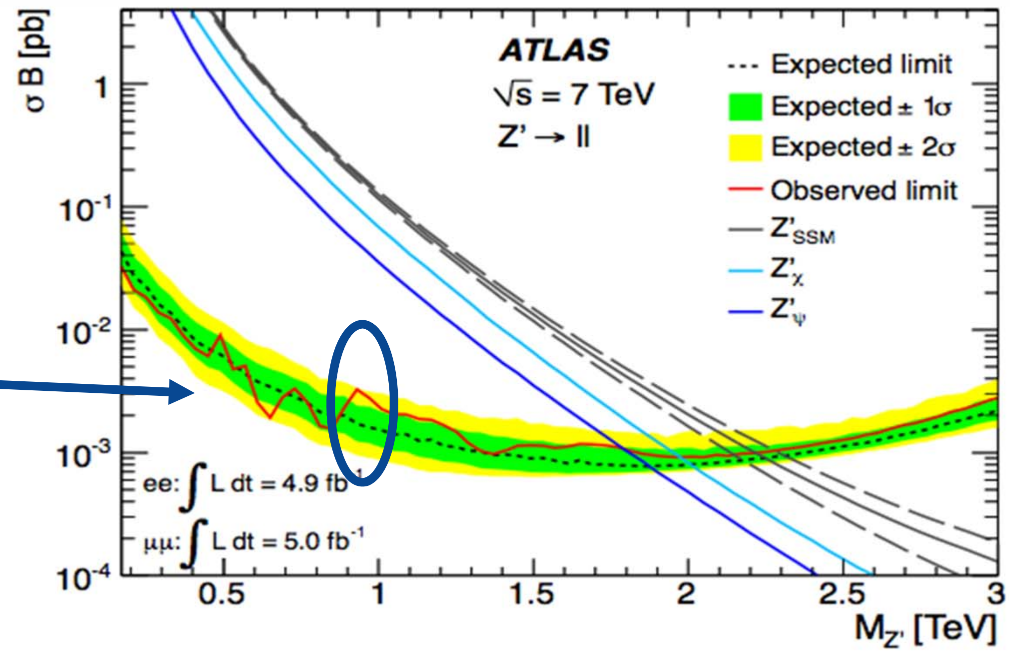
Z’ in 2011 Data?

- Interesting features in dilepton spectra
  - around 2σ each for CMS & ATLAS in e+μ
  - similar in scale to 2011 Higgs excess



[ATLAS hep-ex 1209.2535]

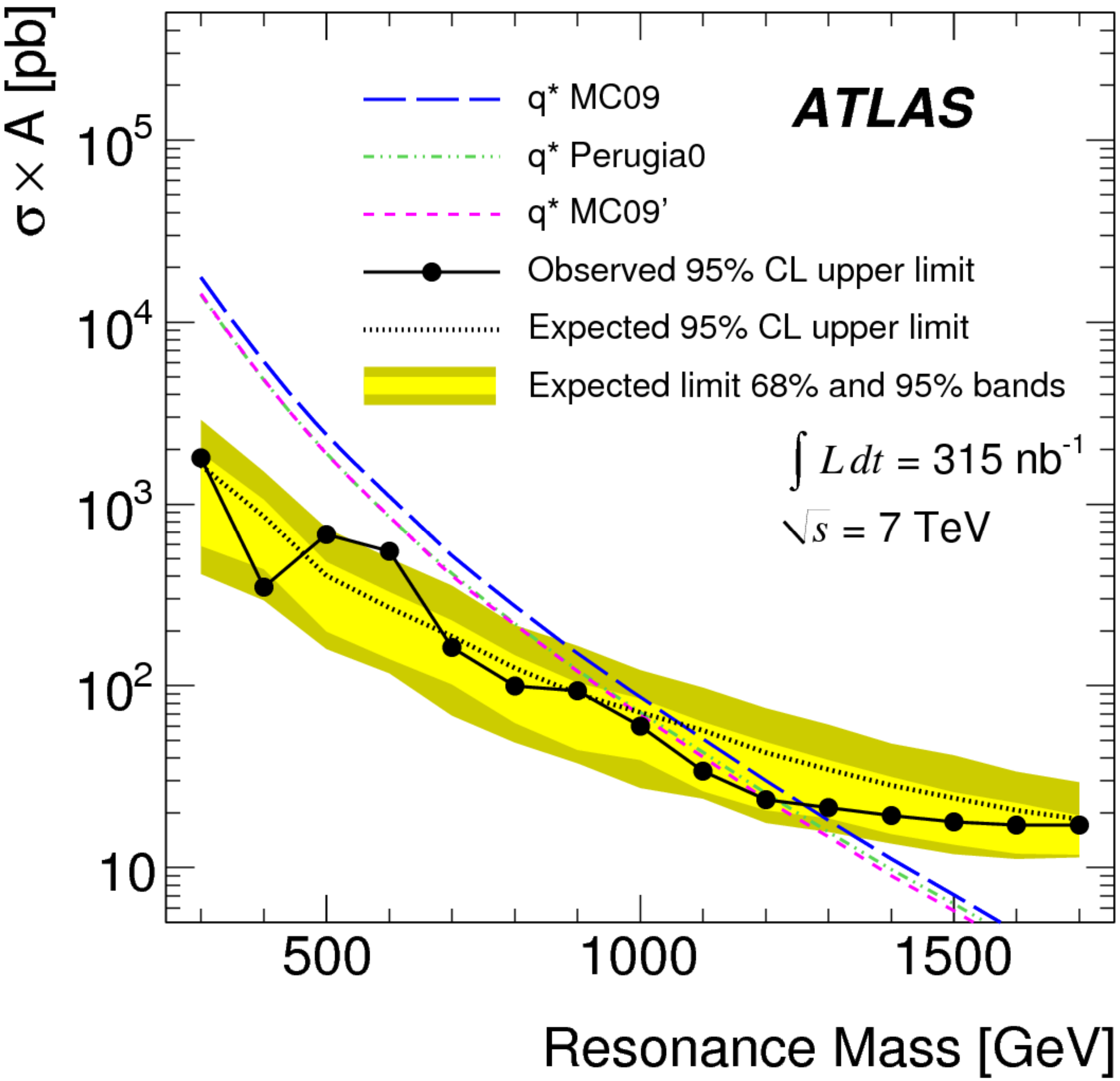


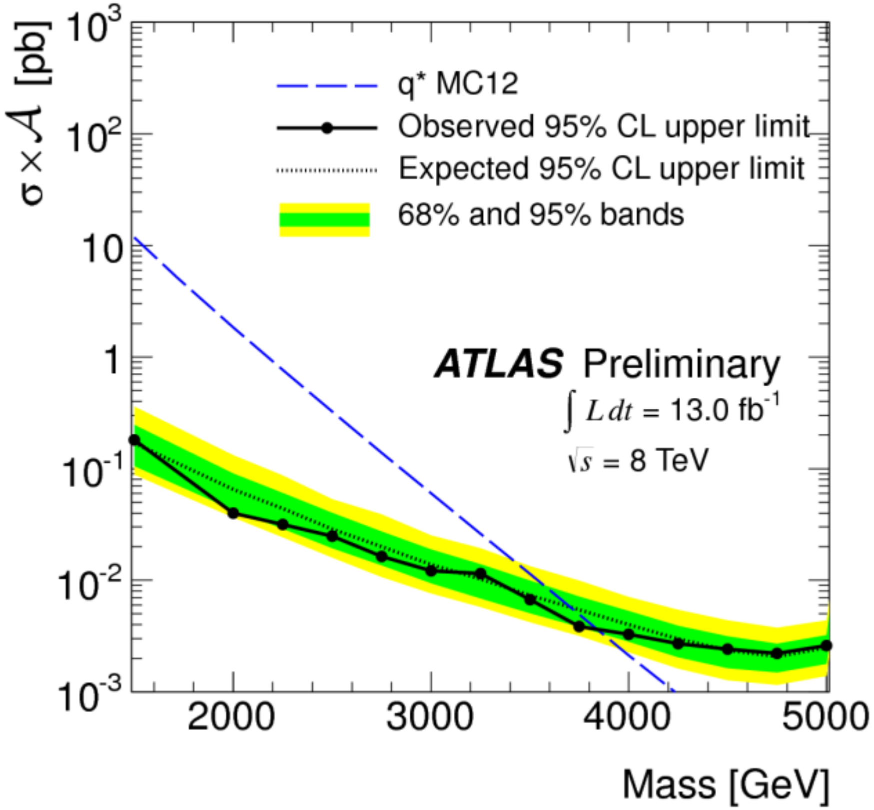


Mono Jet Signal Region Definitions

Signal regions	SR1	SR2	SR3	SR4
Common requirements	Data quality + trigger + vertex + jet quality + $\lvert\eta^{\mathrm{jet1}}\rvert < 2.0$ + $\lvert\Delta\phi(\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}, \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet2}})\rvert > 0.5$ + $N_{\mathrm{jets}} \leq 2$ + lepton veto			
$E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet1}}$ >	120 GeV	220 GeV	350 GeV	500 GeV

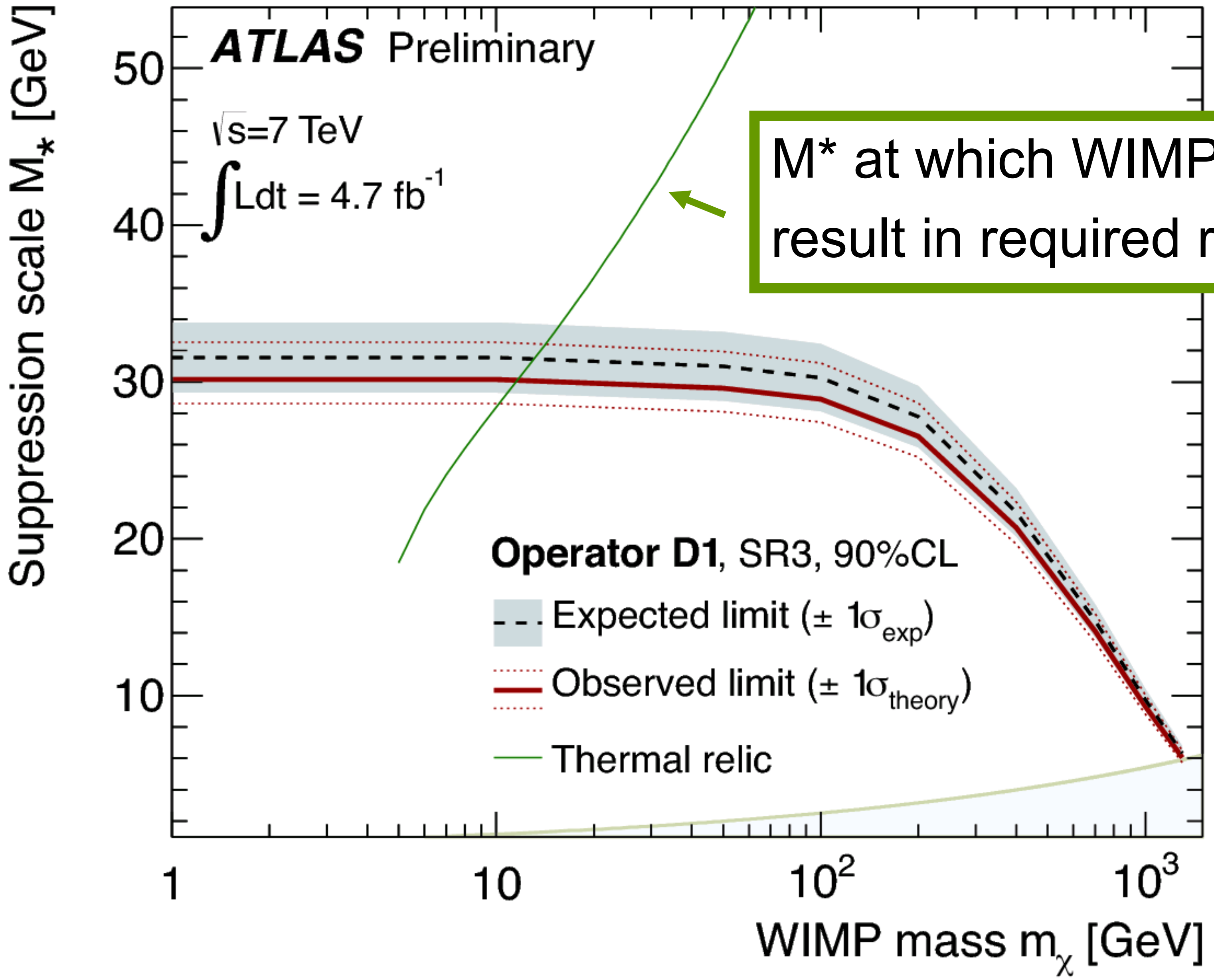
"Although the results of this analysis are interpreted in terms of the ADD model and WIMP pair production, the event selection criteria have not been tuned to maximize the sensitivity to any particular BSM scenario. To maintain sensitivity to a wide range of BSM models, four sets of overlapping kinematic selection criteria, designated as SR1 to SR4, are defined (table 2)."


σ × A [pb]
q* MC09
q* Perugia0
q* MC09'
Observed 95% CL upper limit
Expected 95% CL upper limit
Expected limit 68% and 95% bands
ATLAS
∫ L dt = 315 nb⁻¹
√s = 7 TeV
Resonance Mass [GeV]


σ × A [pb]
q* MC12
Observed 95% CL upper limit
Expected 95% CL upper limit
68% and 95% bands
ATLAS Preliminary
∫ L dt = 13.0 fb⁻¹
√s = 8 TeV
Mass [GeV]

Limits on Dark Matter – Mono Jet

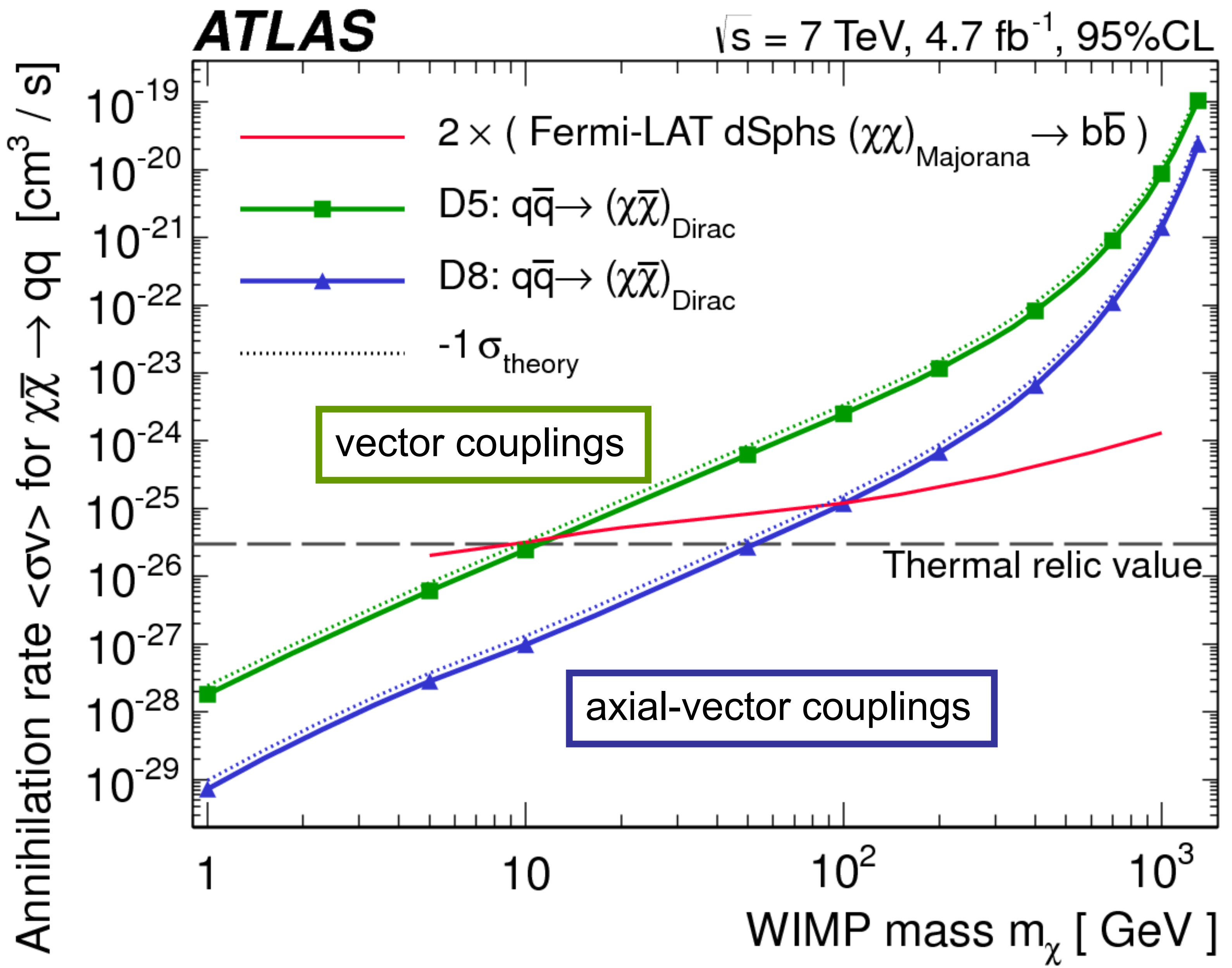
90% CL lower limits on M*



M* at which WIMPs of a given mass result in required relic abundance

convert

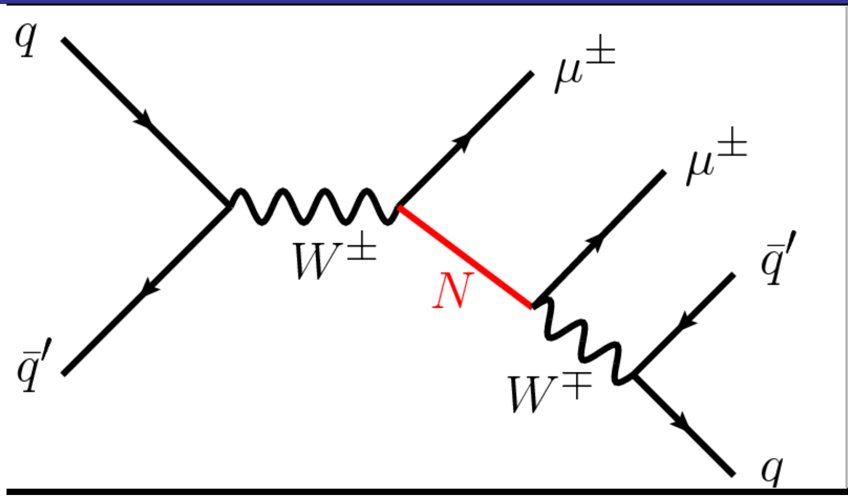
Limits on the annihilation rate of WIMPs

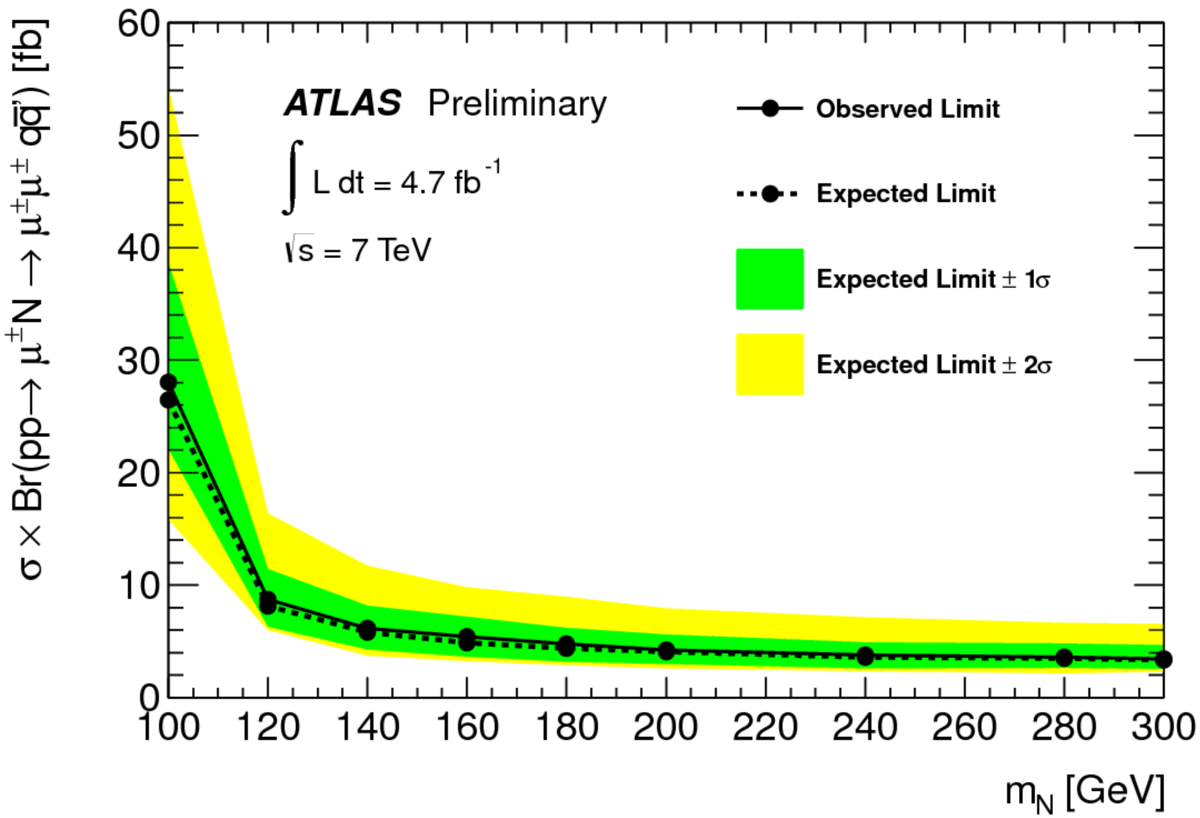


Majorana Neutrino Search in same-sign leptons

ATLAS-CONF-2012-139

- Two same-sign muons
- ≥2 jets and low ME_T



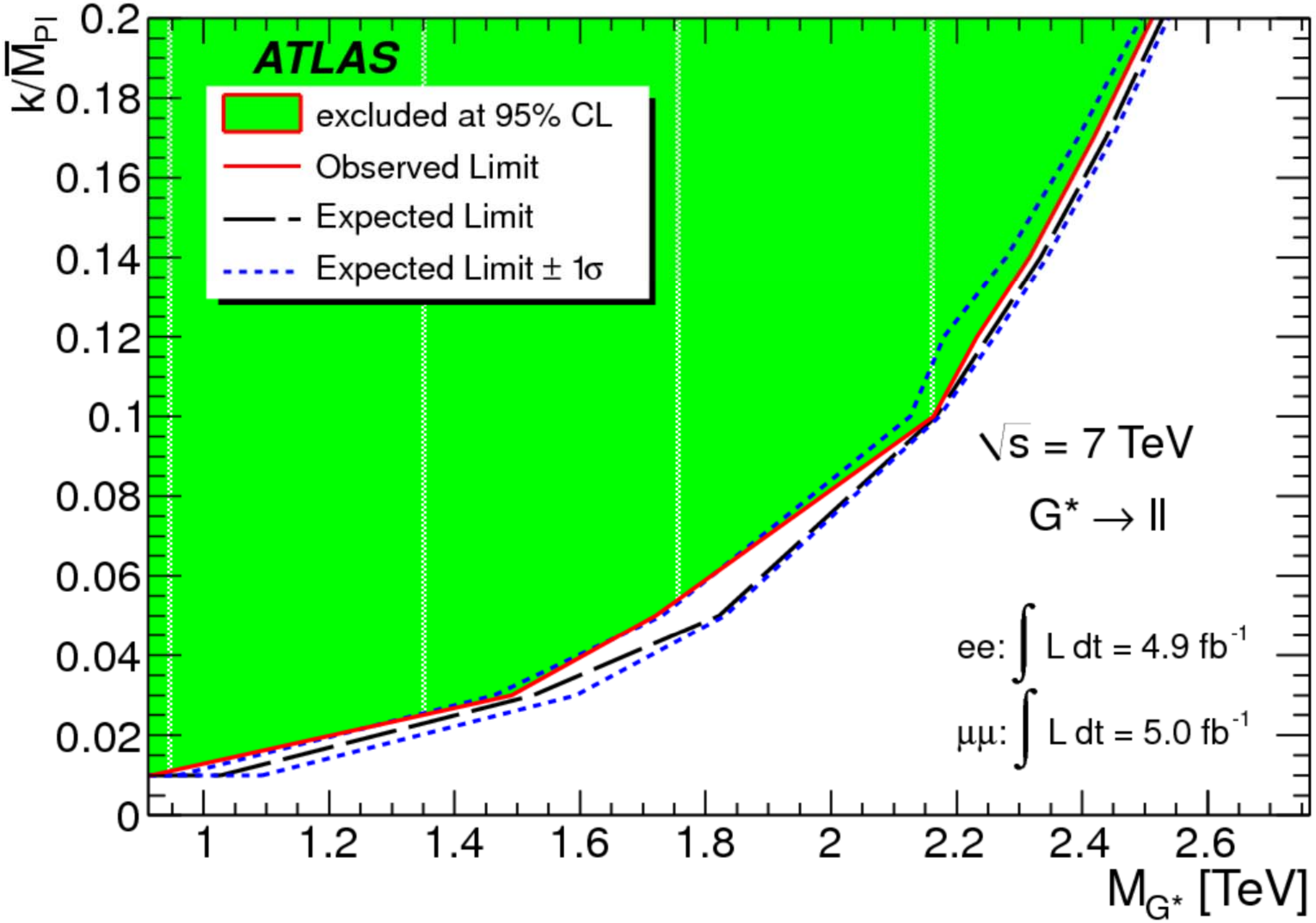


observed limits range from 28 to 3.4 fb for heavy neutrino masses between 100 and 300 GeV

Search for Heavy Resonance: dilepton channel

- Limits as a function of RS graviton mass and coupling

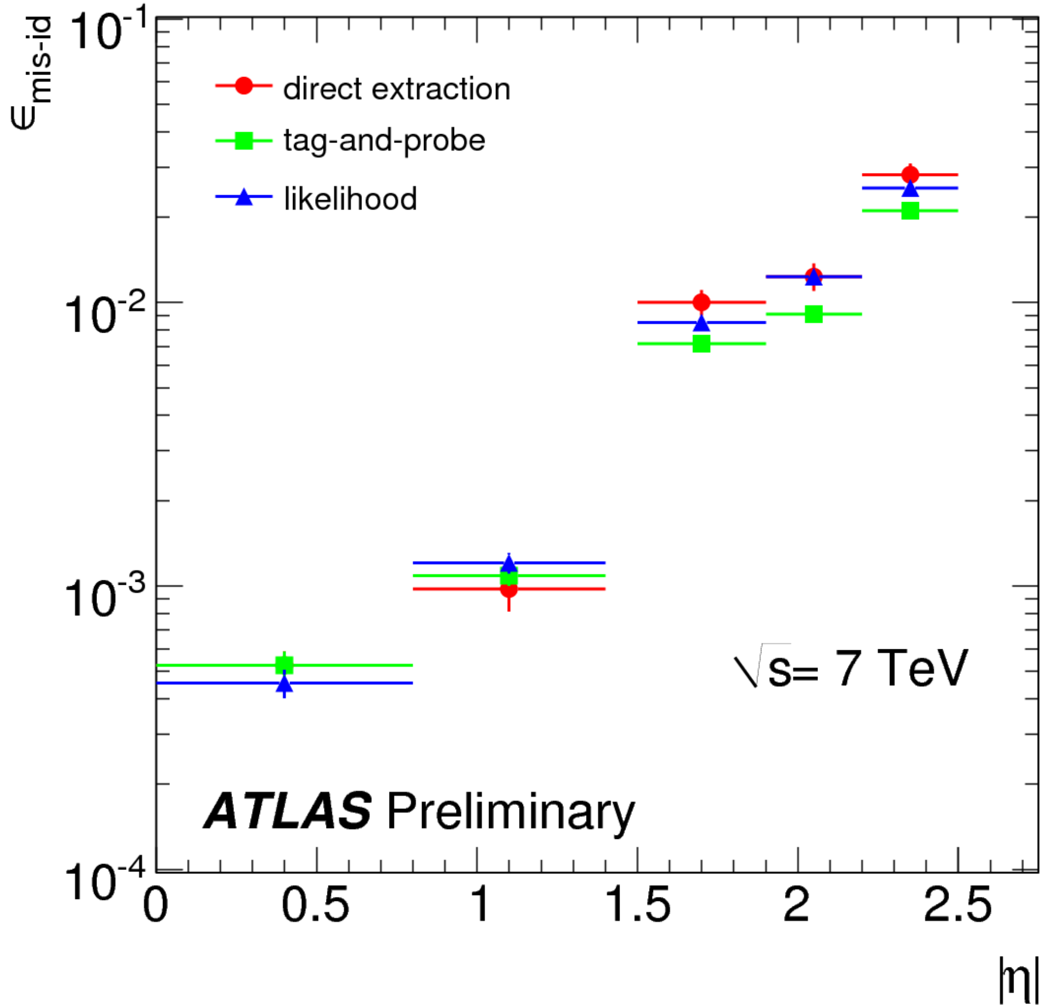
  m(RS graviton, k/MPl = 0.1) > 2.16 TeV at 95% CL

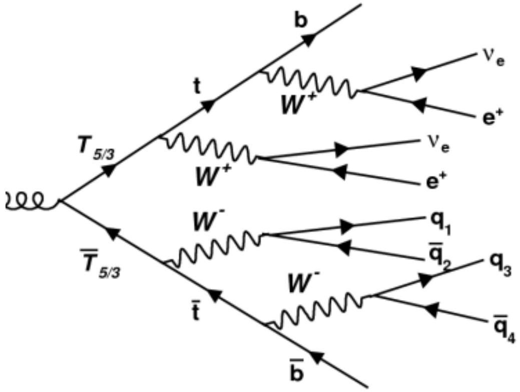


Exotic Same-Sign Dilepton Signatures: b', $T^{5/3}$

ATLAS-CONF-2012-130

Charge mis-id rate





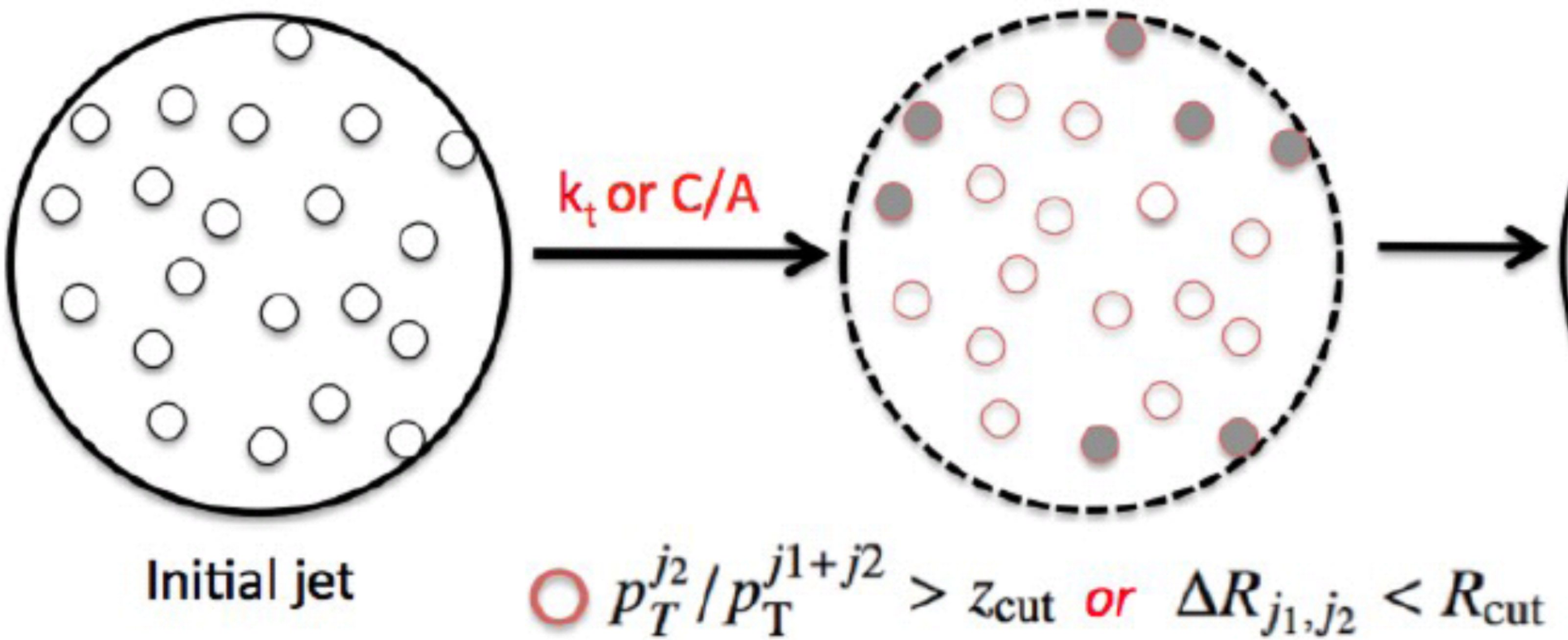
- 2 isolated same-sign leptons (*e* or μ)
- ME_T > 40 GeV
- ≥2 jets (≥1 b-tagged jet)
- large overall transverse momentum
  - H_T > 550 GeV

4 events observed

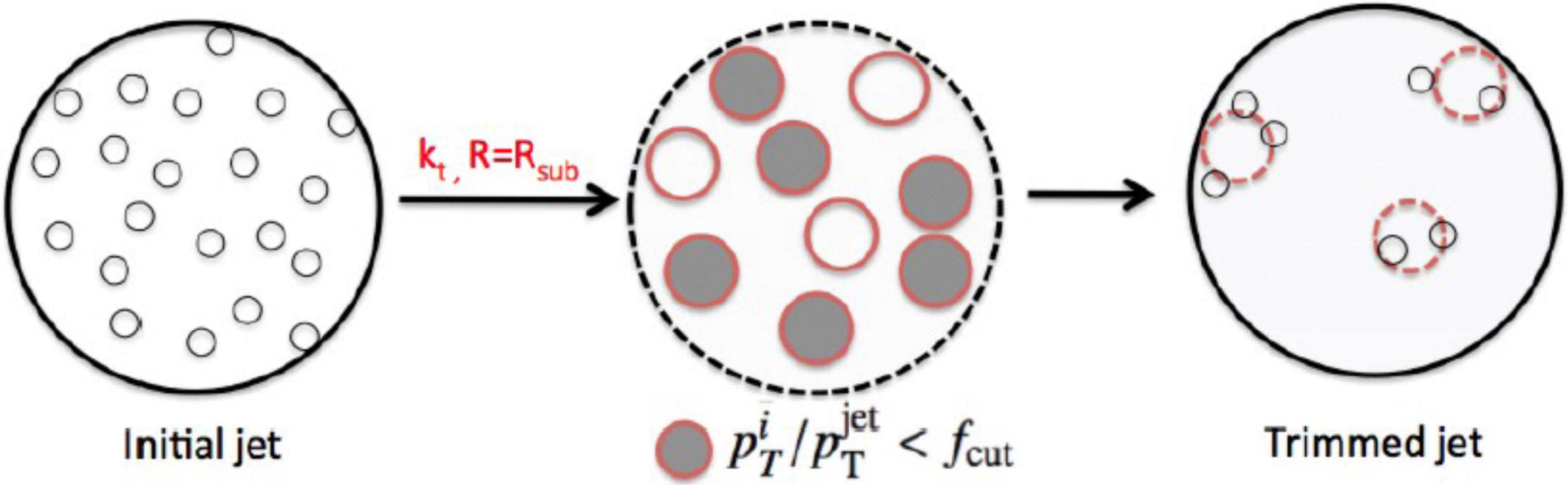
expected background of 5.6±1.7

Jet Grooming

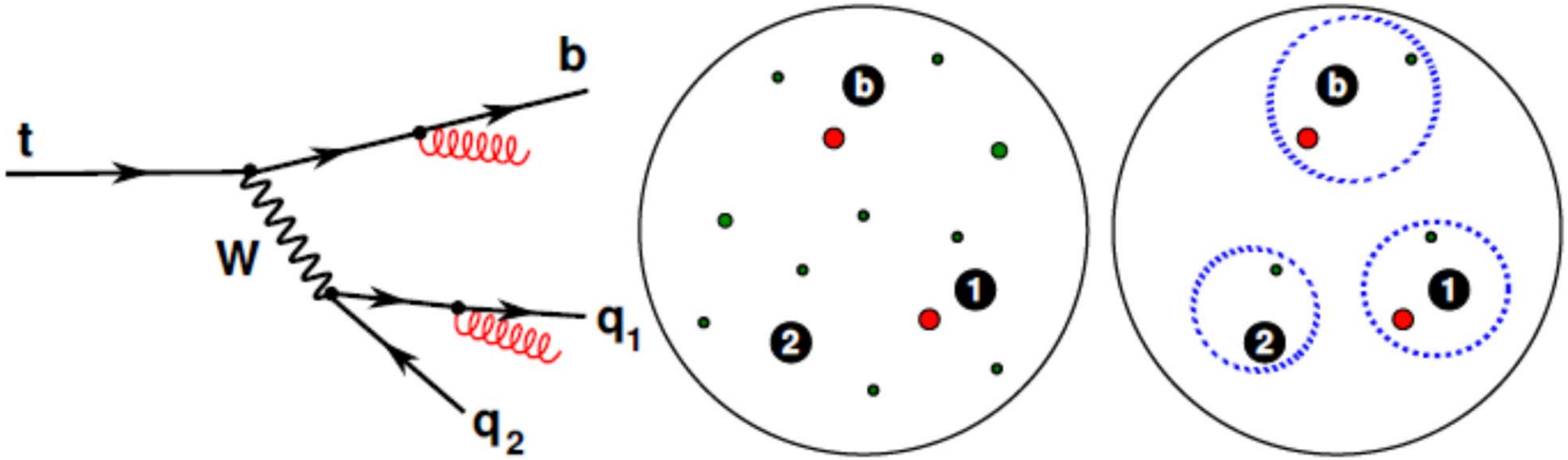
- "Pruning":
- Start with a fat jet (R ~ 1 or more)
- Run k_t or C/A algorithm on clusters within the fat jet
- At each step, if merging of two clusters fails, remove cluster with smallest pT



- "Trimming":
- Start with a fat jet (R ~ 1 or more)
- Run k_t algorithm on clusters within the fat jet
- Keep only jets with pT > pT(fat jet) . f_{cut}

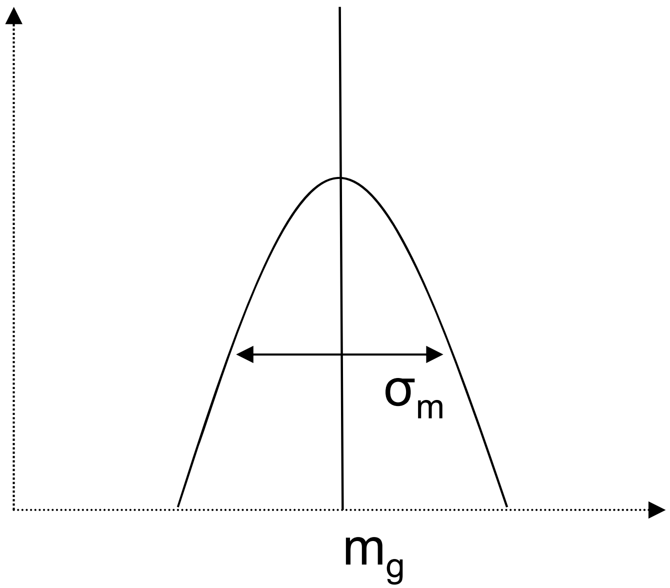


HEPTopTagger (Filtering)



1. Decompose until $m_{j_i} < 30\,\text{GeV}$ with mass drop requirement $m_{j_i} < \mu\, m_{\text{large jet}}$
2. Investigate 3 subjets and their constituents
3. Re-cluster using C/A with parameter $R = \min(0.3, \min_{ij} \Delta R(j_i, j_j)/2)$
4. Use only 5 hardest subjets of last step
5. Built exactly 3 subjets from the selected constituents

S. Fleischmann


σm
mg

Strong CP Problem of QCD

- QCD allows for CP violation
  - Has an effective strong CP violating term, Θ
  - $0 < \Theta < 2\pi$ possible ranges of values
  - CP violating interactions originating from QCD → neutron electric dipole moment non zero
  - But neutron dipole moment measurements → $\Theta \sim 0$
  - Not natural. Why?
- One solution: Peccei–Quinn mechanism
  - Introduce new symmetry
  - Θ becomes particle → Axion
- Axions are predicted to change to and from photons in the presence of strong magnetic