

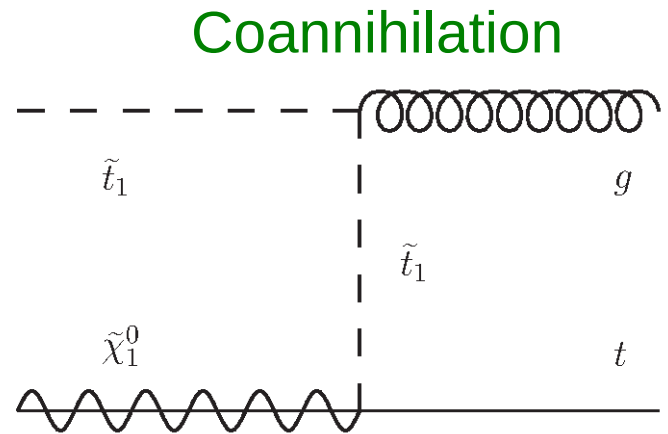
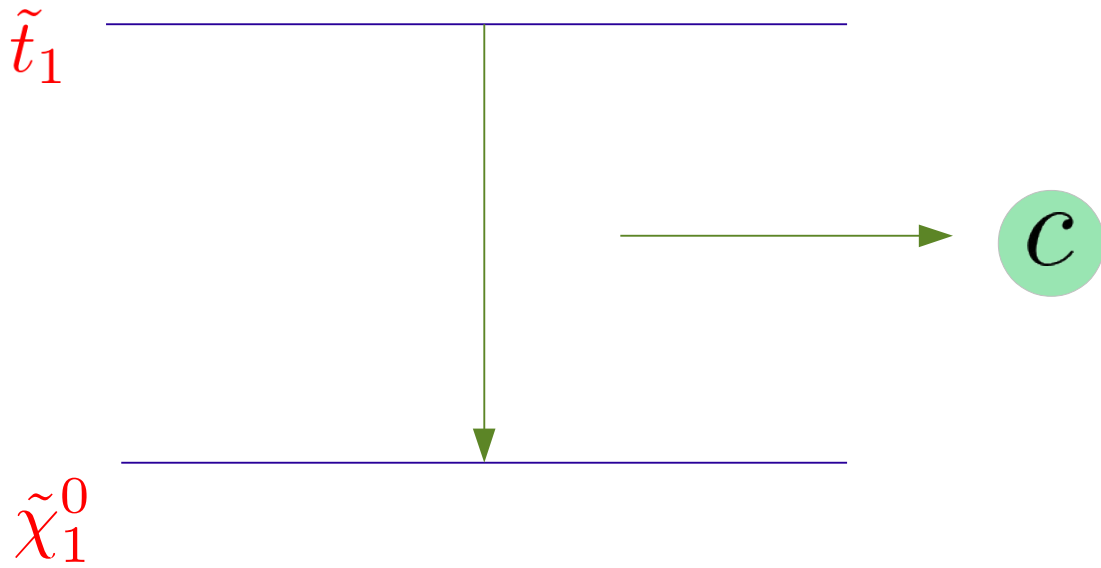
Boosted di-boson from mixed heavy top squarks

Diptimoy Ghosh

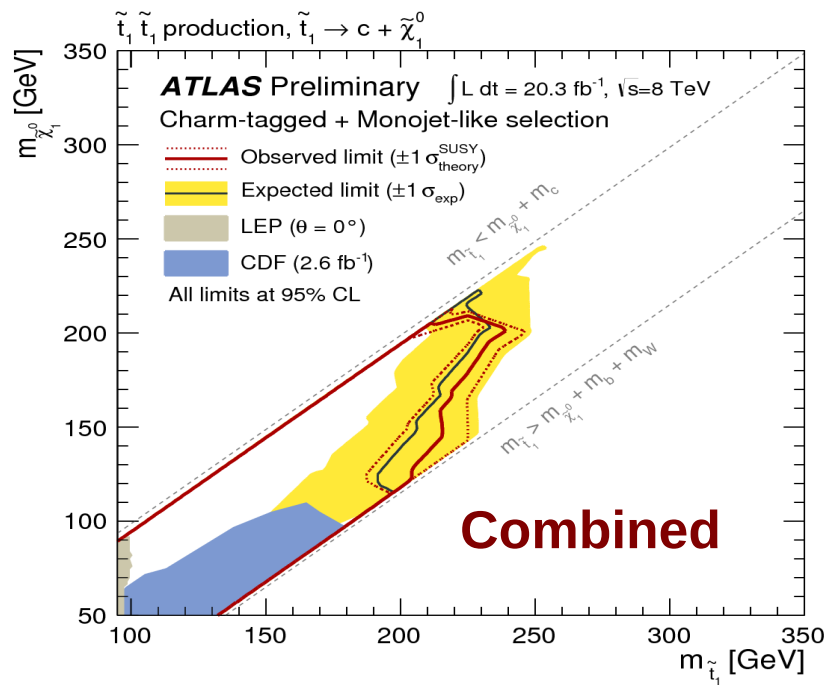
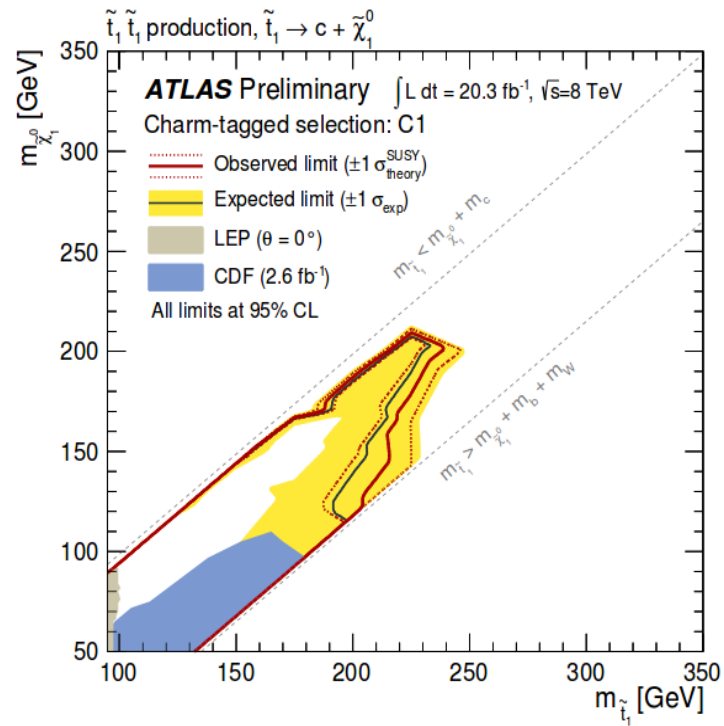
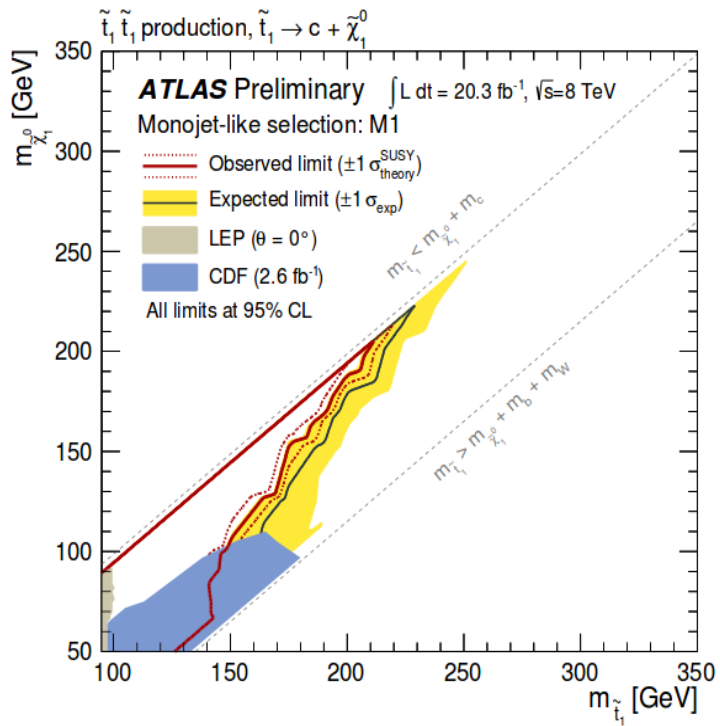
Rome



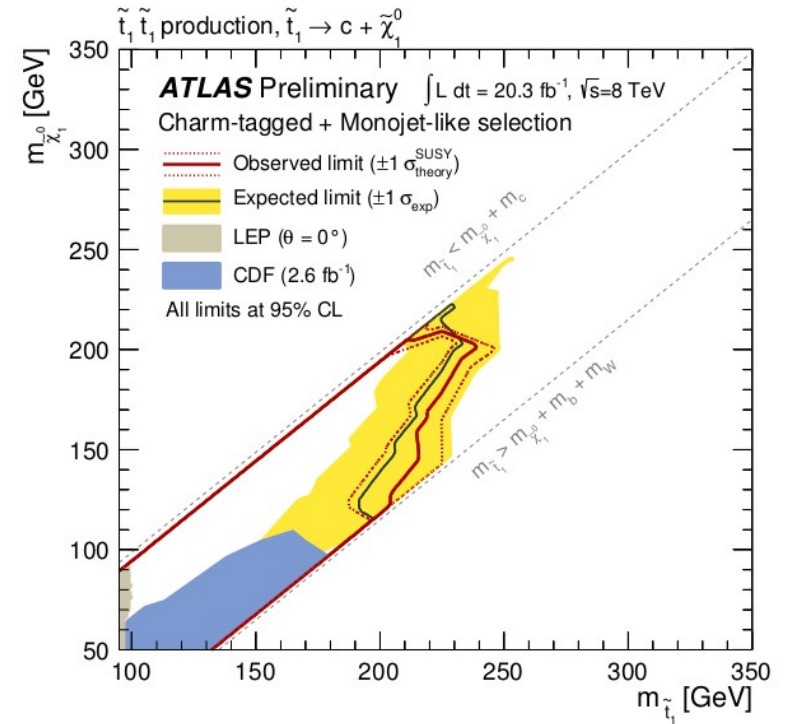
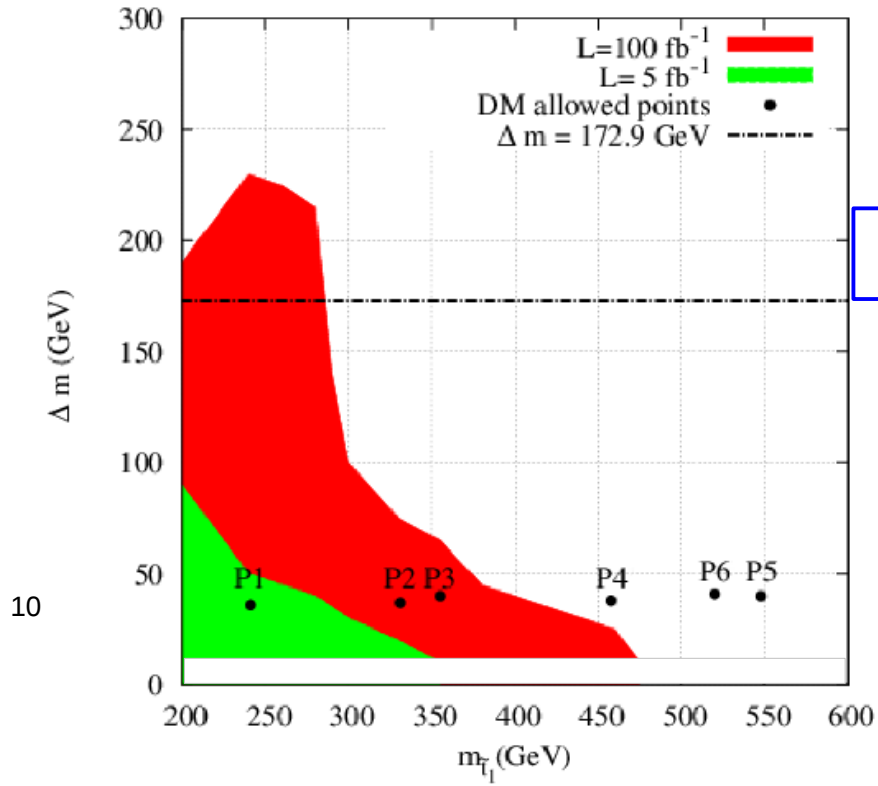
Degenerate \tilde{t}_1 and $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$



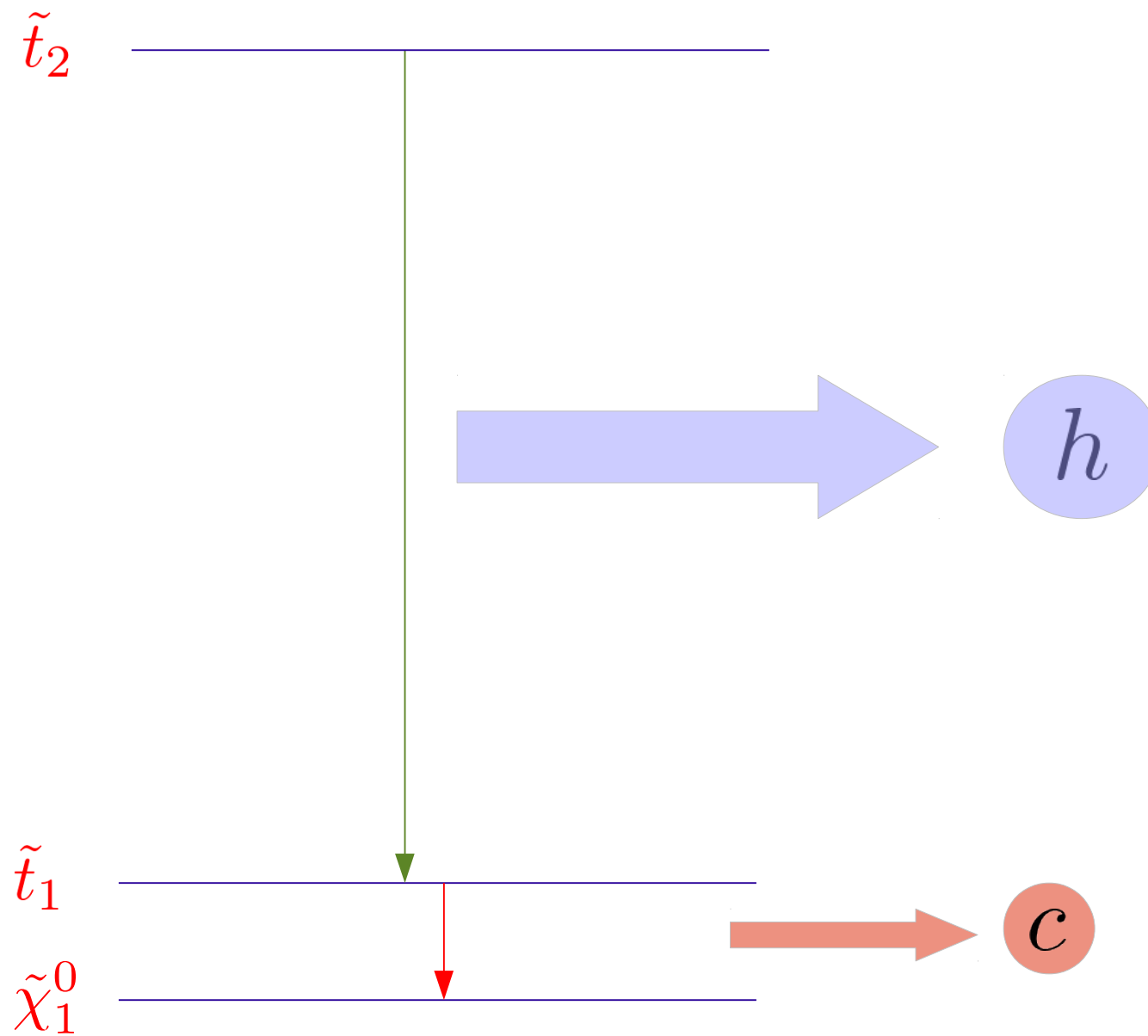
LHC8 limits

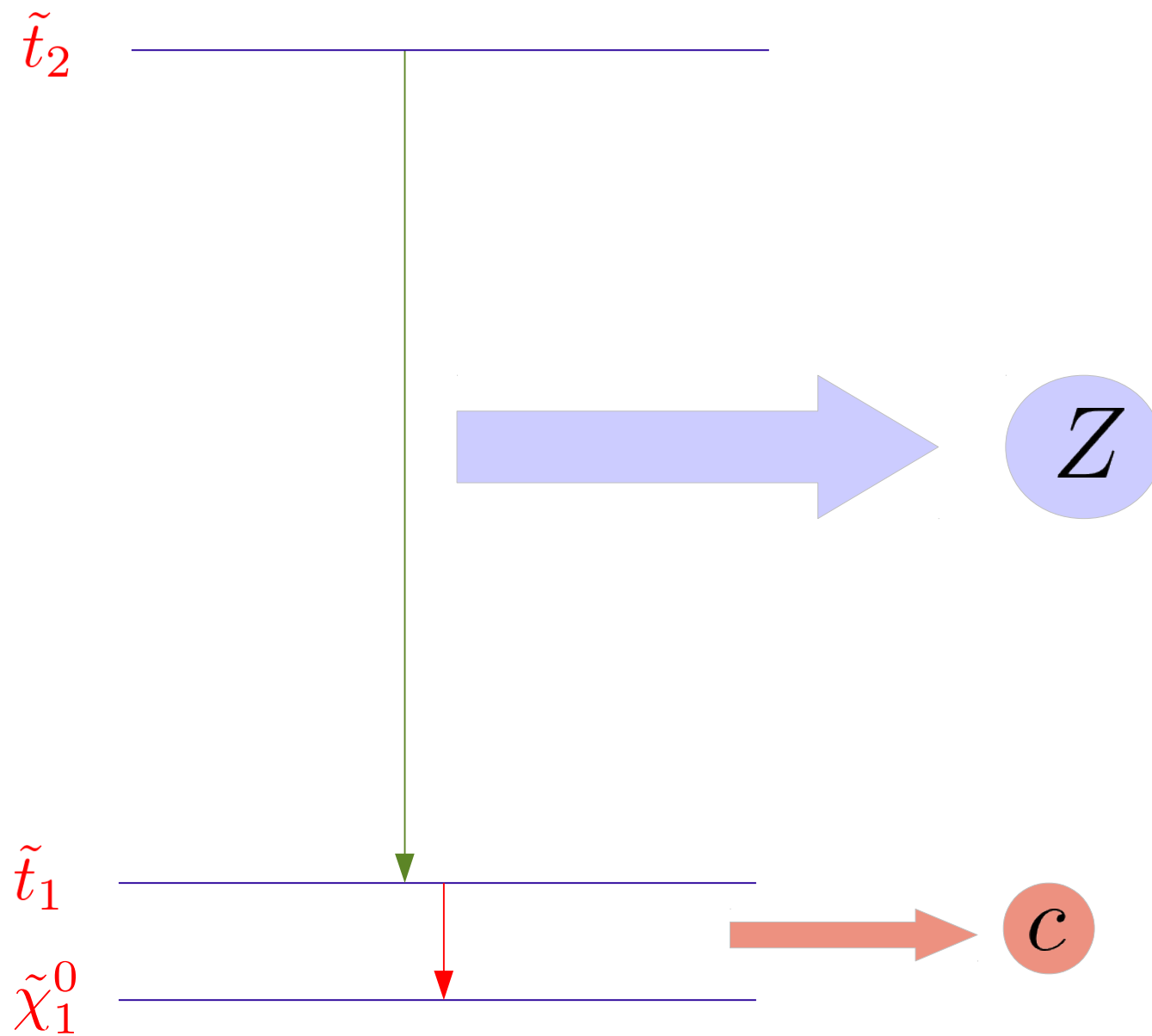


LHC14 projections



	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
$m_{\tilde{t}_1}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ (GeV)	241, 205	331, 294	355, 315	458, 420	548, 508	520, 479
Ωh^2	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.119
Δm (GeV)	36	37	40	38	40	41





Branching Ratios

$$\lambda_{\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_1 h} \propto 2(\sqrt{2}G_F)^{\frac{1}{2}} M_Z^2 \times$$

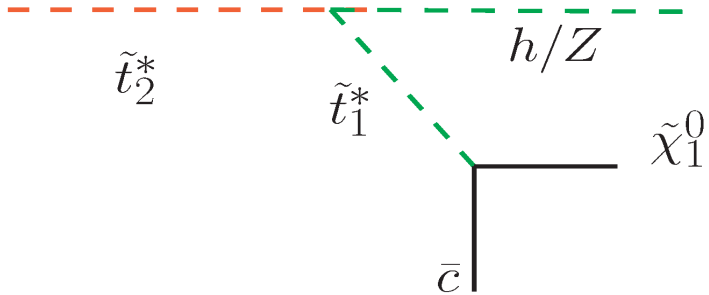
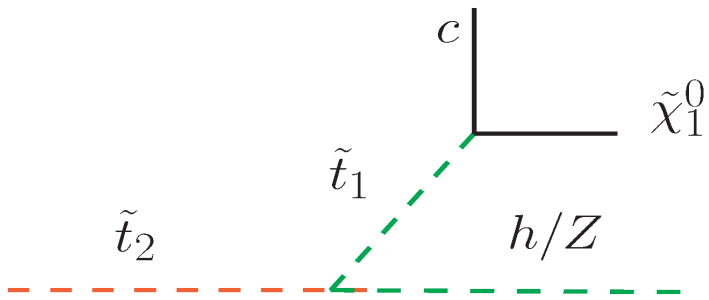
$$\left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W - \frac{1}{4} \right) \cos(2\beta) \sin(2\theta_t) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_t}{M_Z^2} \cos(2\theta_t) X_t \right]$$

$$\lambda_{\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_1 Z} \approx \frac{g}{2M_W} m_t X_t$$

$$m_{\tilde{t}_{1,2}}^2 = m_t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[m_{LL}^2 + m_{RR}^2 \mp \sqrt{(m_{LL}^2 - m_{RR}^2)^2 + 4m_t^2 X_t^2} \right]$$

$$\sin 2\theta_t = \frac{2m_t X_t}{m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2}, \quad \cos 2\theta_t = \frac{m_{LL}^2 - m_{RR}^2}{m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2}$$

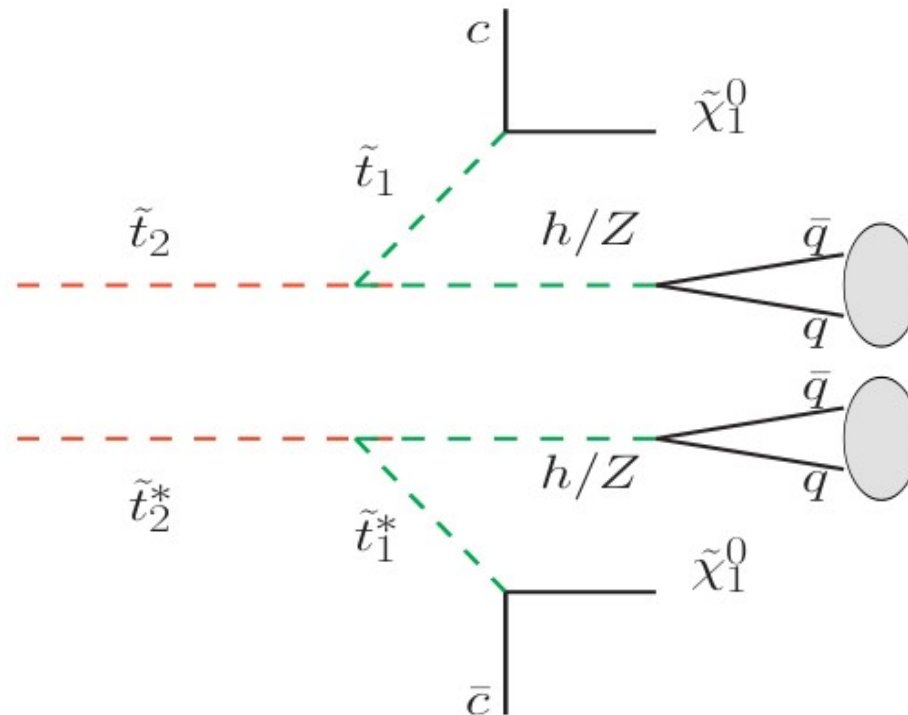
$$M_{\tilde{t}}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} m_{LL}^2 & m_t X_t \\ m_t X_t & m_{RR}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

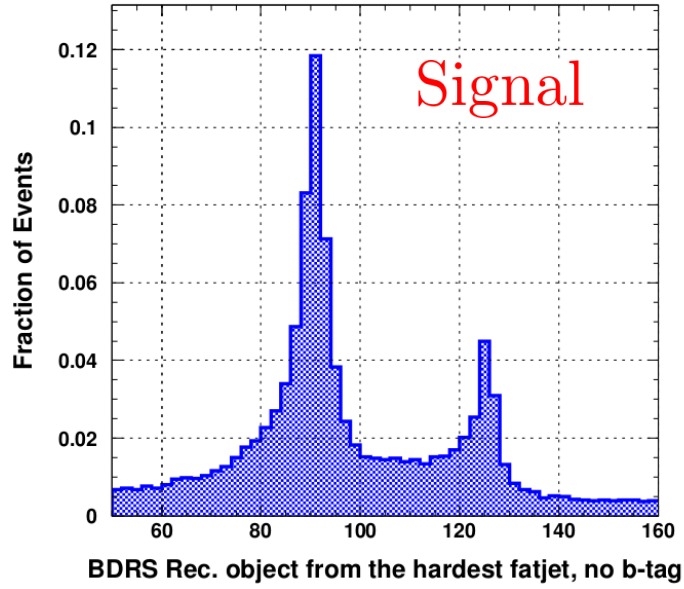


Model:1				Model:2			
pMSSM inputs		Masses		pMSSM inputs		Masses	
M_1	= 300	$m_{\tilde{t}_2}$	= 1005	M_1	= 410	$m_{\tilde{t}_2}$	= 1003
M_2	= 650	$m_{\tilde{t}_1}$	= 334	M_2	= 850	$m_{\tilde{t}_1}$	= 434
M_3	= 2100	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$	= 300	M_3	= 2600	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$	= 411
μ	= 2000	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$	= 676	μ	= 2000	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$	= 884
m_A	= 1500	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm}$	= 676	m_A	= 1500	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm}$	= 884
$\tan \beta$	= 10	m_h	= 125	$\tan \beta$	= 7.5	m_h	= 125
m_{Q3}	= 1010			m_{Q3}	= 1050		
m_{t_R}	= 630			m_{t_R}	= 770		
m_{b_R}	= 3000			m_{b_R}	= 3000		
A_t	= -1700			A_t	= -1600		
$\mathcal{B}(\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 Z) = 52\%$				$\mathcal{B}(\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 Z) = 56\%$			
$\mathcal{B}(\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 h) = 39\%$				$\mathcal{B}(\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 h) = 41\%$			
$\mathcal{B}(\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 82\%$				$\mathcal{B}(\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 90\%$			

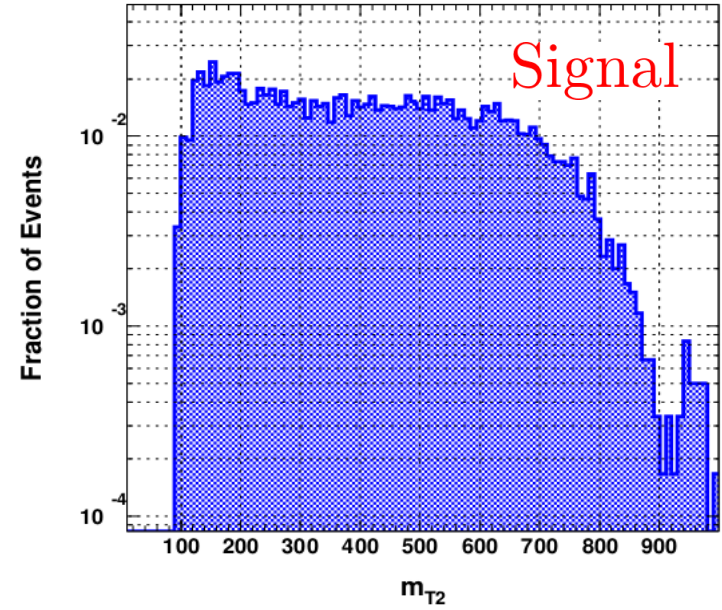
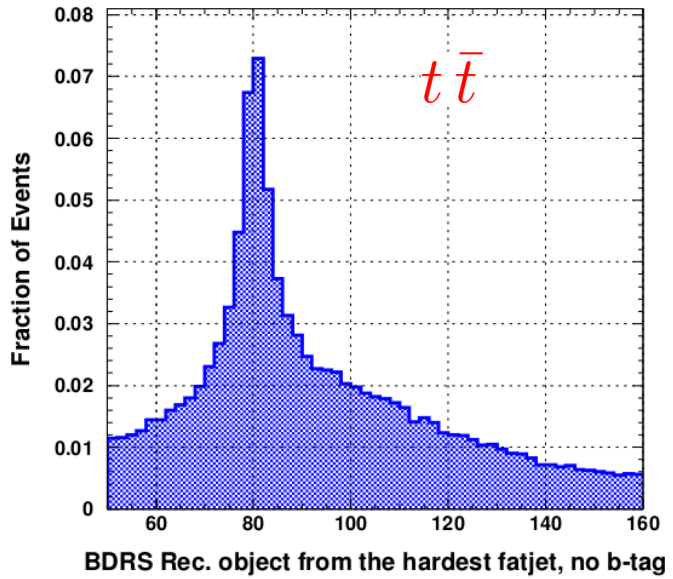
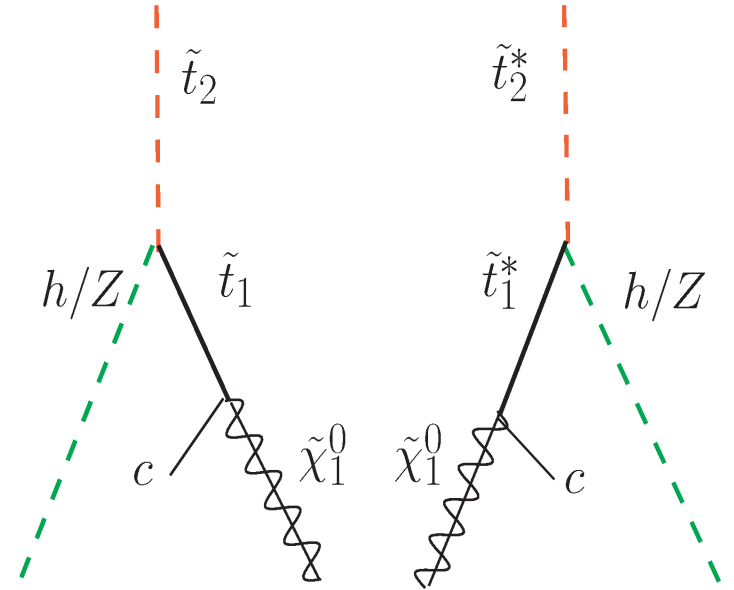
Final State

$$\begin{aligned}
 pp &\rightarrow \tilde{t}_2 \tilde{t}_2^* \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1^* Z Z \rightarrow Z Z \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 c \bar{c} \\
 &\hookrightarrow Z Z + \cancel{p}_T + \text{soft jets} \\
 pp &\rightarrow \tilde{t}_2 \tilde{t}_2^* \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1^* Z h \rightarrow Z h \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 c \bar{c} \\
 &\hookrightarrow Z h + \cancel{p}_T + \text{soft jets} \\
 pp &\rightarrow \tilde{t}_2 \tilde{t}_2^* \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1^* h h \rightarrow h h \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 c \bar{c} \\
 &\hookrightarrow h h + \cancel{p}_T + \text{soft jets}
 \end{aligned}$$



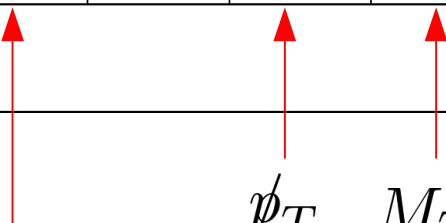


BDRS, R=1.0



Results

Process	Production cross-section	Simulated events	No. of events after						Final cross-section (fb)	\mathcal{S} (100 fb ⁻¹)
			S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6		
Signal										
Model:1	10 fb	10 ⁵	6012	4902	2736	2359	2143	1718	17.2 × 10 ⁻²	4.3
Model:2	10 fb	10 ⁵	6170	5319	2813	2421	2081	1853	18.5 × 10 ⁻²	4.6
Backgrounds										
$t\bar{t}$	833 pb	10 ⁸	221747	148580	142	41	26	11	9.1 × 10 ⁻²	
$t\bar{t}Z(1j)$	1.12 pb	226110	2484	1444	8	7	1	1	0.5 × 10 ⁻²	
$t\bar{t}W^\pm(1j)$	770 fb	276807	1365	787	5	3	3	2	0.5 × 10 ⁻²	
$t\bar{t}h(1j)$	700 fb	231064	1893	1027	2	2	2	2	0.6 × 10 ⁻²	
$t/\bar{t}W^\pm(1j)$	64 pb	6518431	7596	5801	13	9	3	3	2.9 × 10 ⁻²	
$P_1P_2P_3(1j)$ ($P_i \in WZh$)	500 fb	313350	1475	1093	10	5	4	2	0.3 × 10 ⁻²	
$P_1P_2 + 1j/2j$ ($P_i \in Zh$)	5.5 pb	738779	2927	2646	3	3	3	3	2.2 × 10 ⁻²	
Total Background									16.1 × 10 ⁻²	



 $hh/hZ/ZZ$

 \cancel{p}_T

 M_{T2}

Boosted dibosons from mixed heavy top squarks

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The lighter mass eigenstate (\tilde{t}_1) of the two top squarks, the scalar superpartners of the top quark, is extremely difficult to discover if it is almost degenerate with the lightest neutralino ($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$), the lightest stable supersymmetric particle in the R-parity conserving supersymmetry. The current experimental bound on \tilde{t}_1 mass in this scenario stands only around 200 GeV. For such a light \tilde{t}_1 , the heavier top squark (\tilde{t}_2) can also be around the TeV scale. Moreover, the high value of the Higgs (h) mass prefers the left- and right-handed top squarks to be highly mixed, allowing the possibility of a considerable branching ratio for $\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 h$ and $\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 Z$. In this paper, we explore the above possibility together with the pair production of $\tilde{t}_2 \tilde{t}_2^*$, giving rise to the spectacular diboson + missing transverse energy final state. For an approximately 1 TeV \tilde{t}_2 and a few hundred GeV \tilde{t}_1 the final state particles can be moderately boosted, which encourages us to propose a novel search strategy employing the jet substructure technique to tag the boosted h and Z . The reconstruction of the h and Z momenta also allows us to construct the stransverse mass M_{T2} , providing an additional efficient handle to fight the backgrounds. We show that a 4–5 σ signal can be observed at the 14 TeV LHC for ~ 1 TeV \tilde{t}_2 with 100 fb⁻¹ integrated luminosity.

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Additional Material

$$A \rightarrow B \tilde{\chi}$$

$$m_A^2 = m_B^2 + m_{\tilde{\chi}}^2 + 2(E_{TA}E_{T\tilde{\chi}} \cosh(\Delta\eta) - \mathbf{p}_{TB} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{T\tilde{\chi}})$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2} \ln[(E + p_z)/(E - p_z)]$$

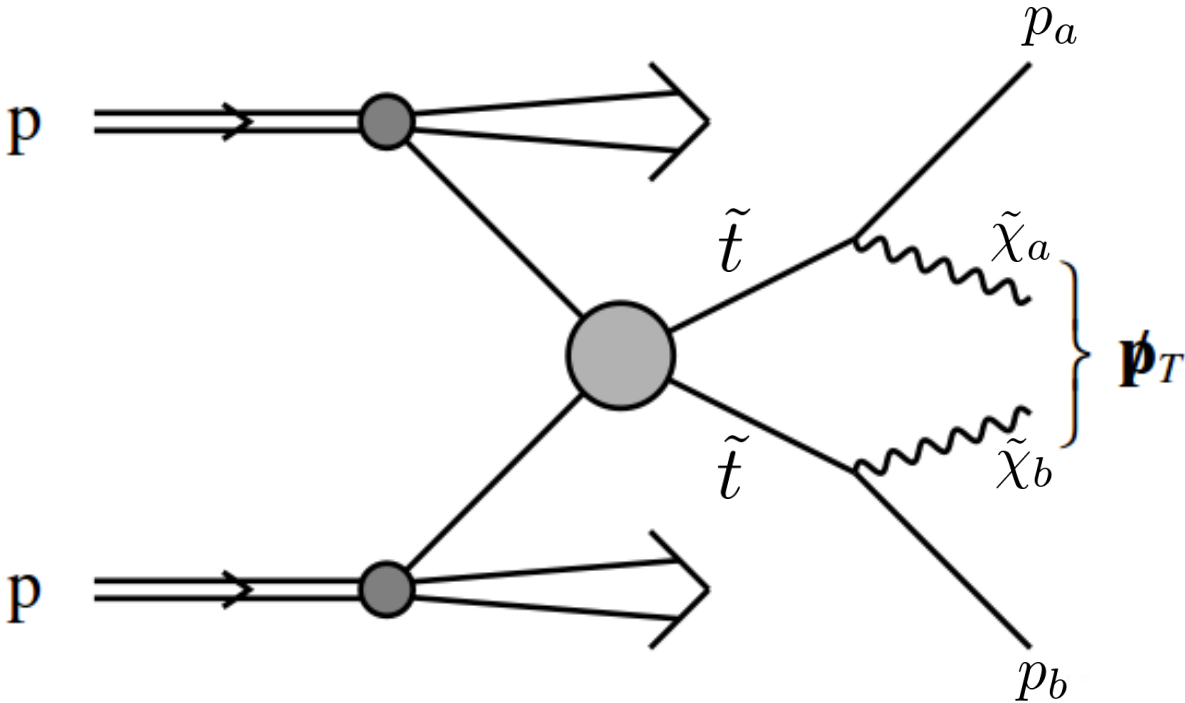
$$E_T = \sqrt{\mathbf{p}_T^2 + m^2}$$

$$m_A^2 \geq m_B^2 + m_{\tilde{\chi}}^2 + 2(E_{TA}E_{T\tilde{\chi}} - \mathbf{p}_{TB} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{T\tilde{\chi}})$$



$$\cosh(\Delta\eta) \geq 1$$

$$m_T^2(\mathbf{p}_{TB}, \mathbf{p}_{T\tilde{\chi}})$$

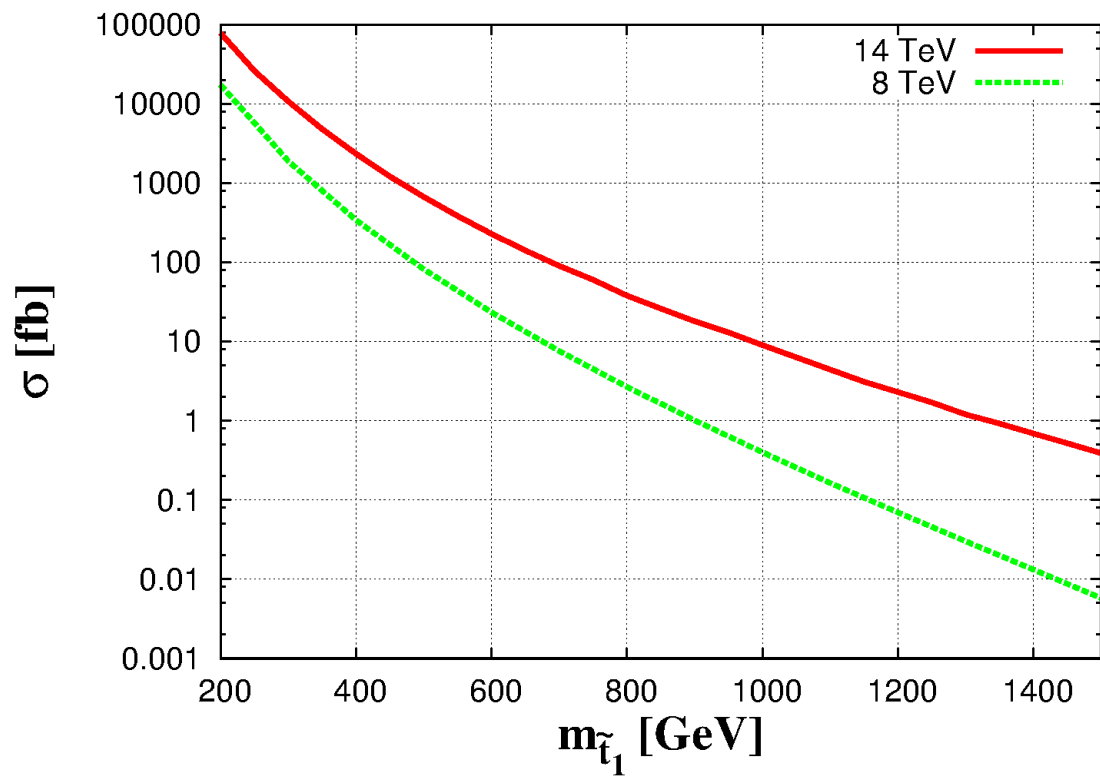
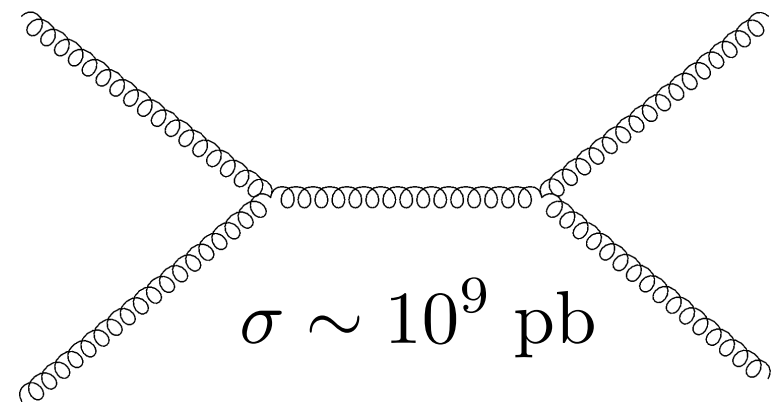
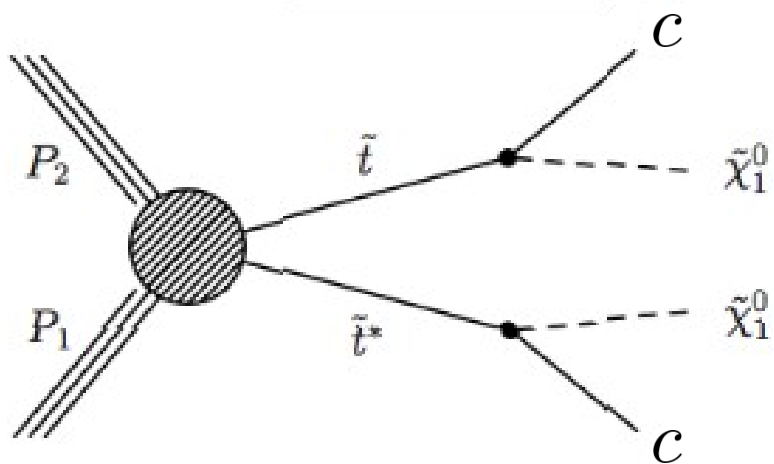


$$\mathbf{p}'_T = \mathbf{p}_{T\tilde{\chi}_a} + \mathbf{p}_{T\tilde{\chi}_b}$$

$$m_{\tilde{t}}^2 \geq m_T^2(\mathbf{p}_{Ta}, \mathbf{p}_{T\tilde{\chi}_a})$$

$$m_{\tilde{t}}^2 \geq \min_{\mathbf{p}'_T = \mathbf{p}'_{T1} + \mathbf{p}'_{T2}} \left[\max \{ m_T^2(\mathbf{p}_{Ta}, \mathbf{p}'_{T1}), m_T^2(\mathbf{p}_{Tb}, \mathbf{p}'_{T2}) \} \right]$$

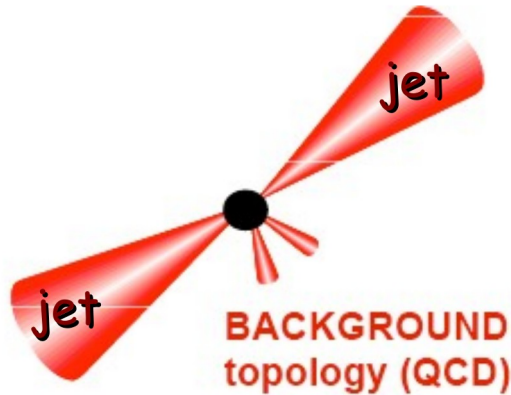
$M_{T2}^2(\mathbf{p}_{Ta}, \mathbf{p}_{Tb}, \mathbf{p}'_T)$



$$\alpha_T = \frac{p_T^{j2}}{\sqrt{H_T^2 - \cancel{H}_T^2}}$$

$$H_T = \sum_j |\vec{p}_T^j|$$

$$\cancel{H}_T = \left| \sum_j \vec{p}_T^j \right|$$



Jets are back-to-back in ϕ

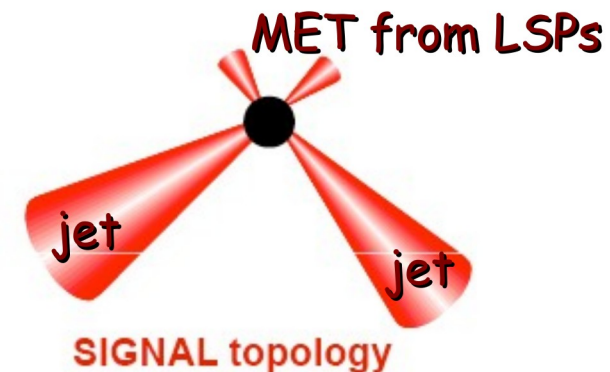
$$\alpha_T = 0.5$$

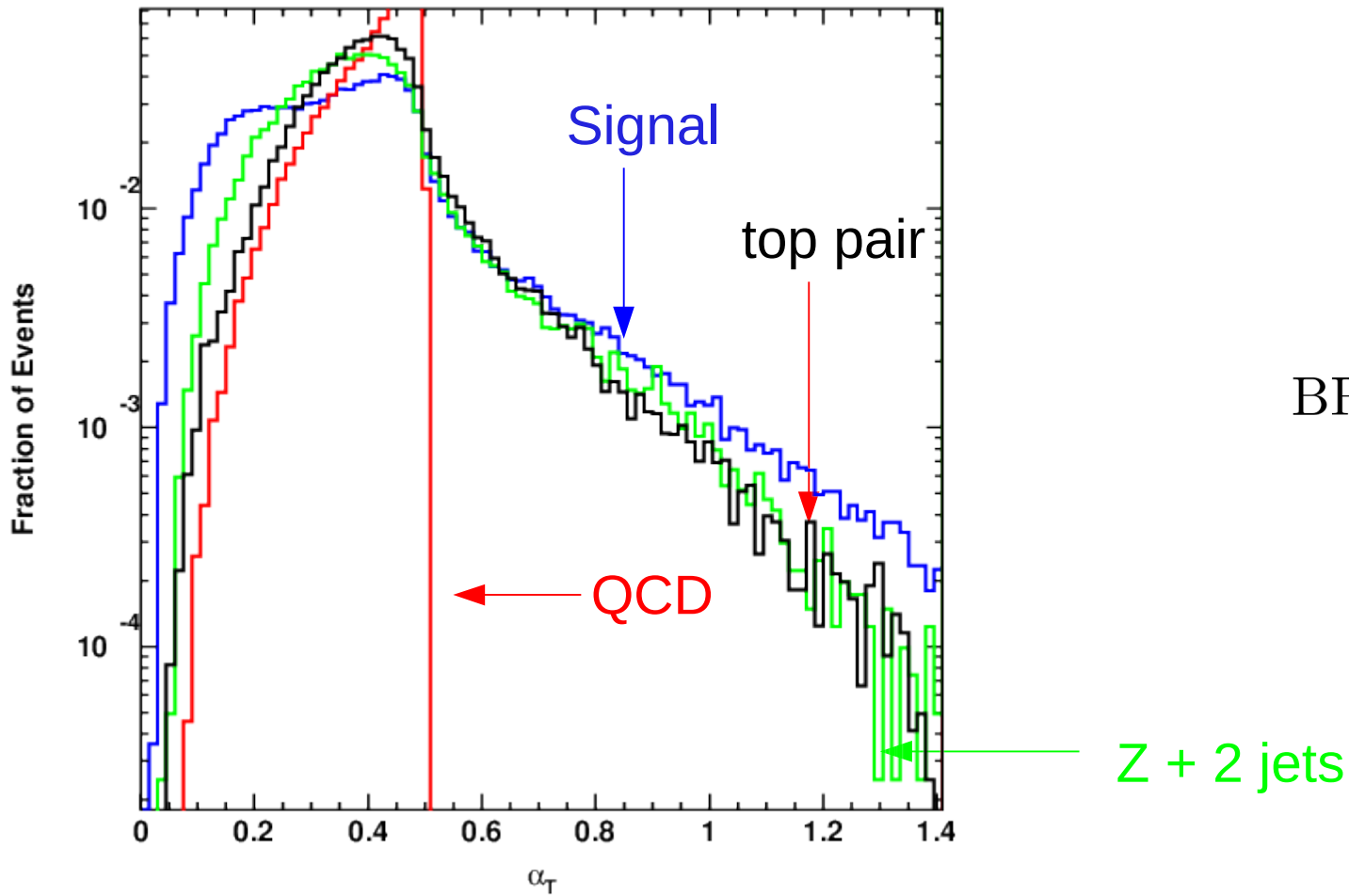
in the case of an imbalance in the measured p_T s of back-to-back jets

$$\alpha_T < 0.5$$

when the two jets are not back-to-back and balancing genuine MET

$$\alpha_T > 0.5$$



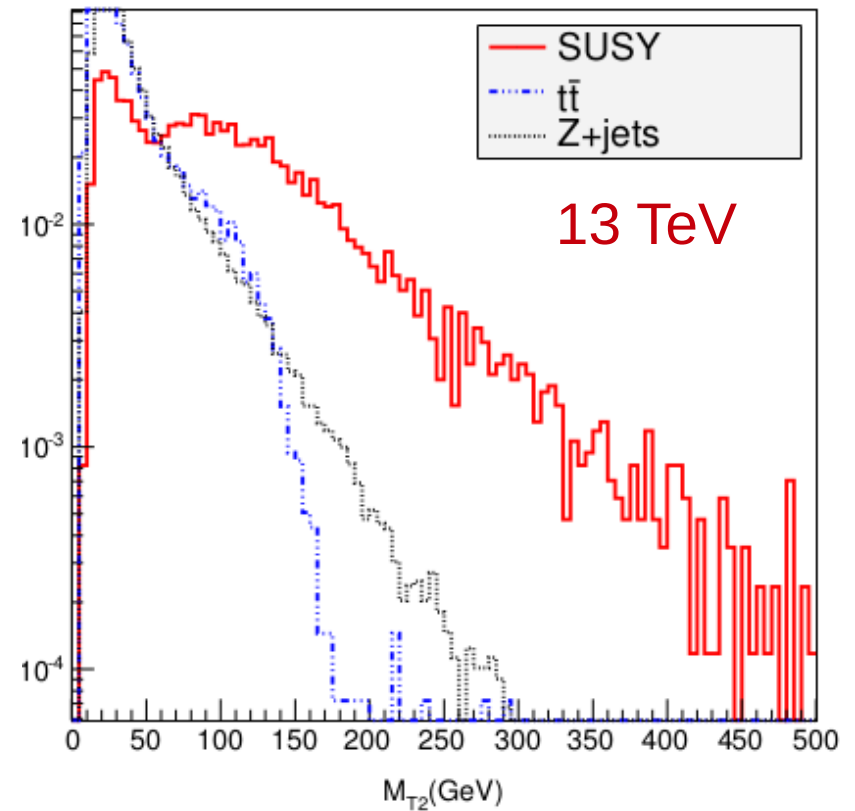
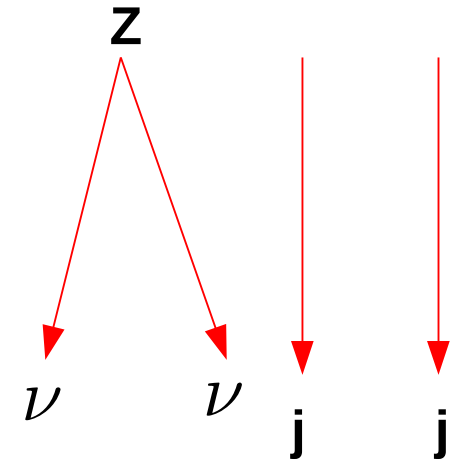
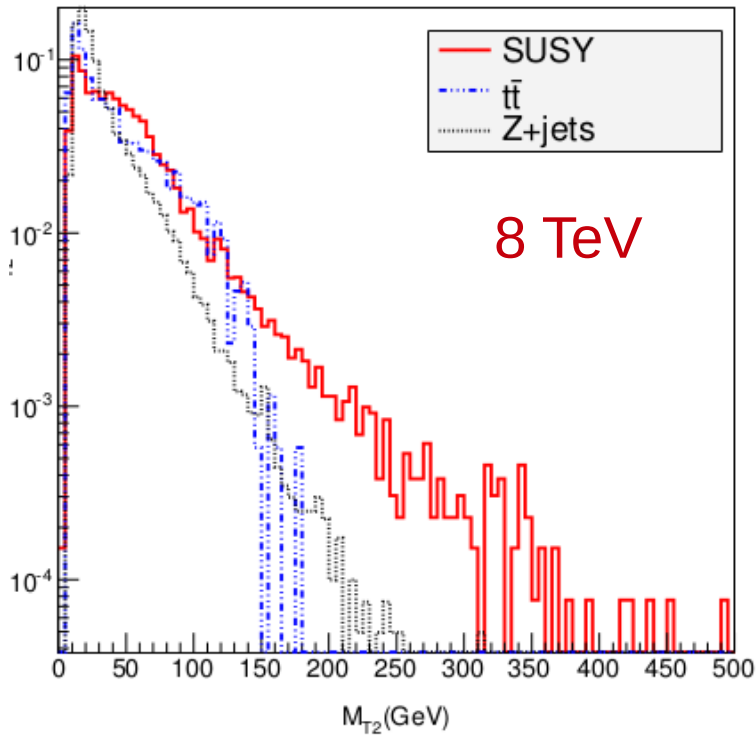


$$\alpha_T > 0.55$$

~~QCD~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_0 &= 2589 \\
 m_{1/2} &= 695 \\
 A_0 &= -5849 \\
 \tan \beta &= 10 \\
 m_{\tilde{t}_1} &= 331 \\
 m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} &= 306 \\
 \text{BR}(\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0) &= 97\%
 \end{aligned}$$

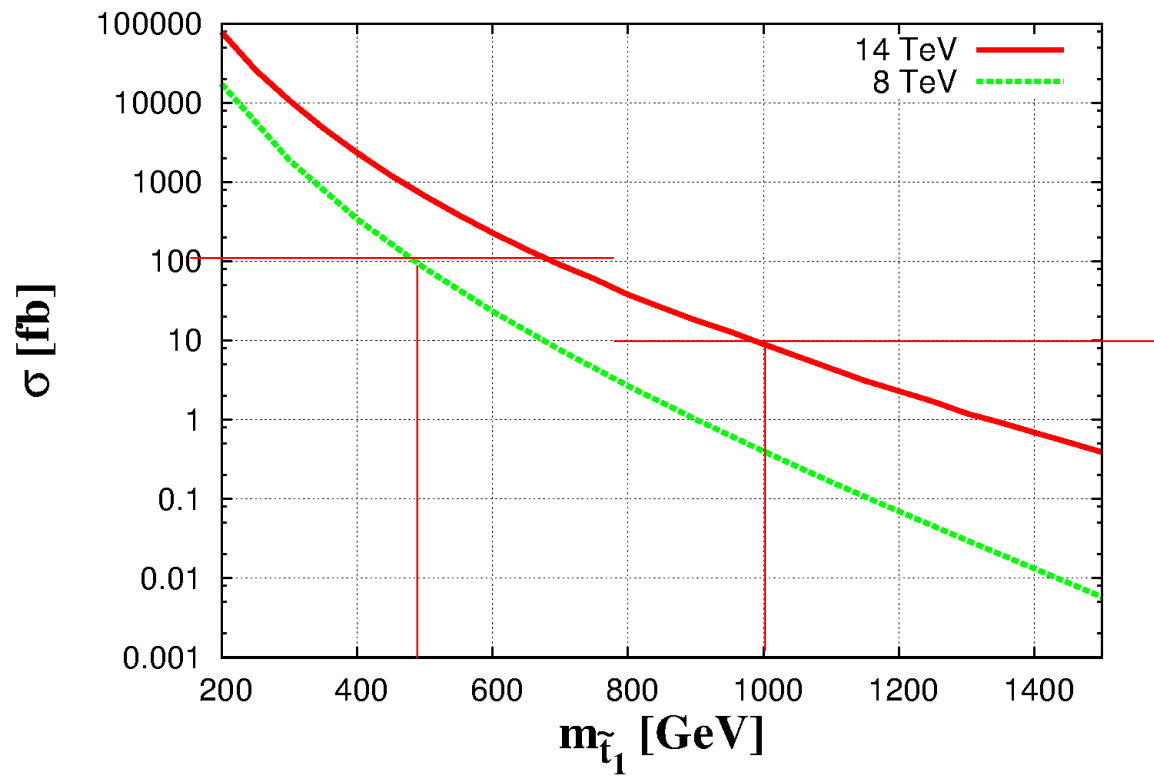
$$M_{T2}(\vec{p}_T^{j1}, \vec{p}_T^{j2}, \vec{p}_T) = \min_{\vec{p}_T = \vec{p}_T^1 + \vec{p}_T^2} \left[\max\{M_T(\vec{p}_T^{j1}, \vec{p}_T^1), M_T(\vec{p}_T^{j2}, \vec{p}_T^2)\} \right]$$



8TeV, 25fb^{-1} , $m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 500\text{GeV}$

vs.

14TeV, 100fb^{-1} , $m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 1000\text{GeV}$



$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} \sim 225 \text{ pb} \quad 8\text{TeV}$$

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} \sim 925 \text{ pb} \quad 14\text{TeV}$$

$$S \rightarrow \frac{S}{10} \times 4$$

$$B \rightarrow B \times 4 \times 4$$

$$\frac{S}{\sqrt{B}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{S}{\sqrt{B}}$$