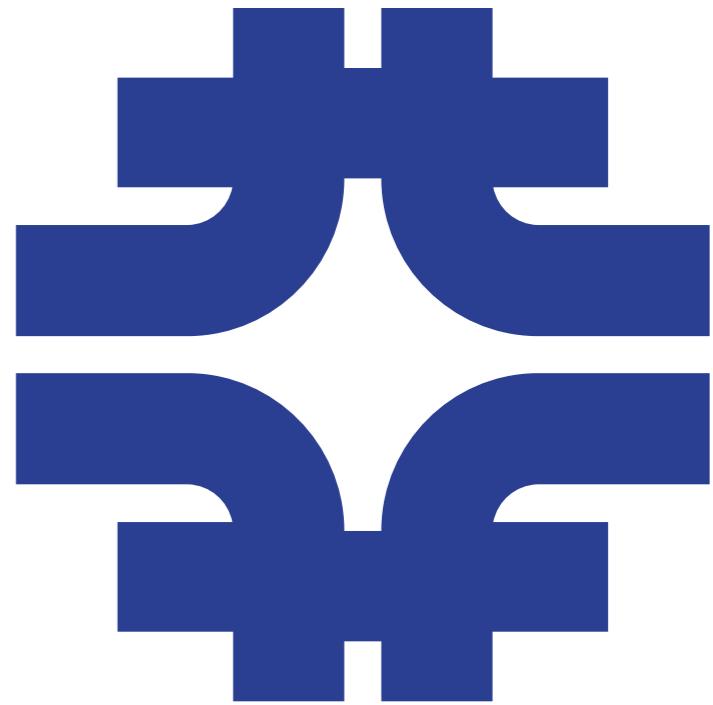
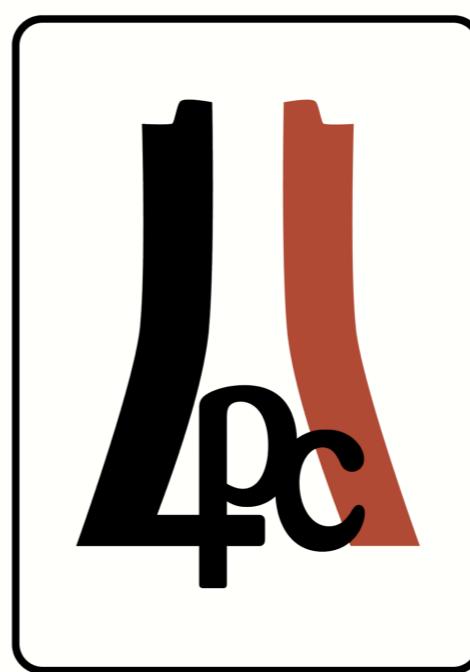
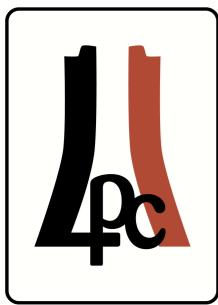


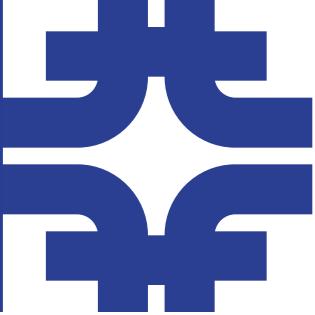
Excited quark production at 100 TeV

Jake Anderson
Fermilab



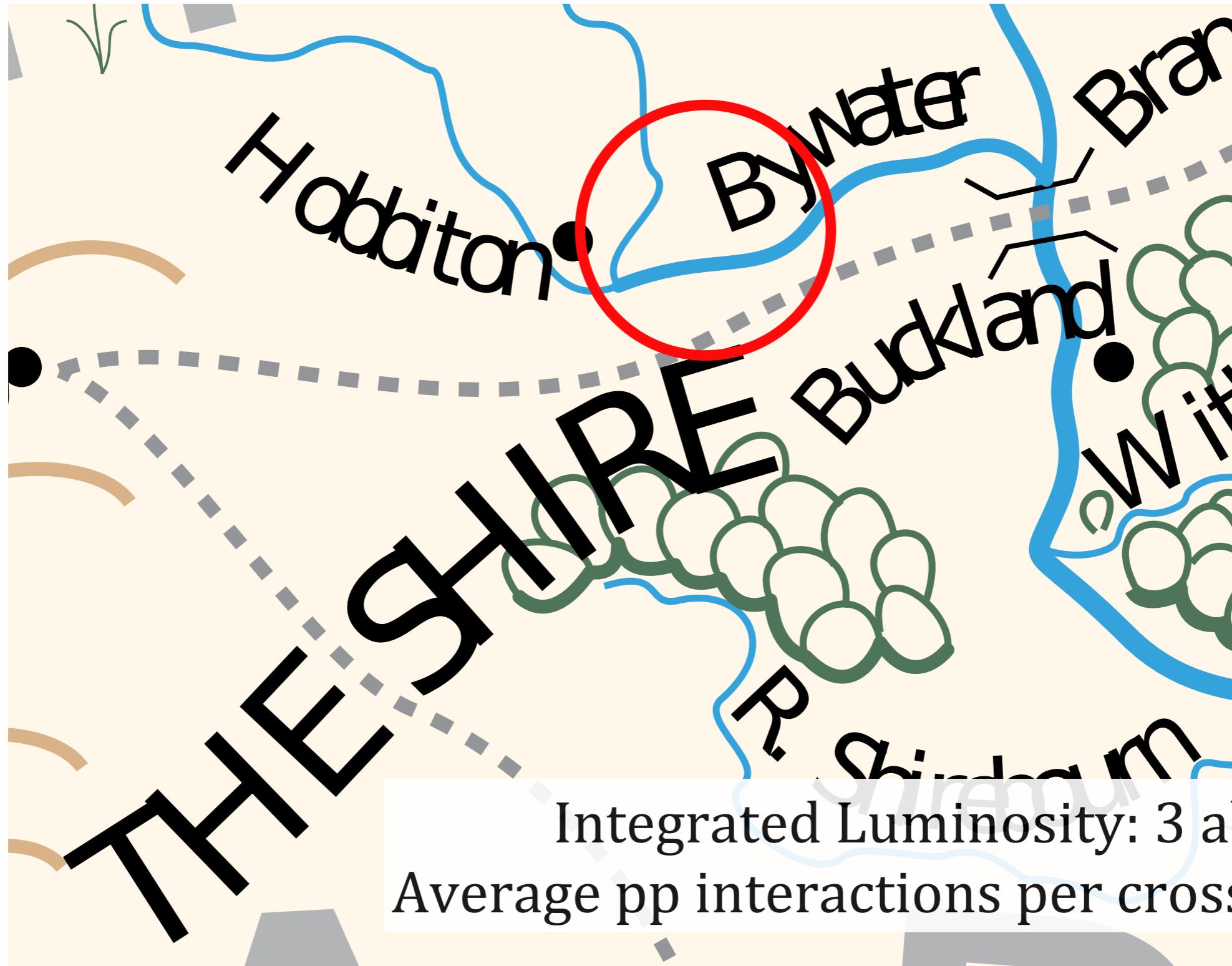


Motivation

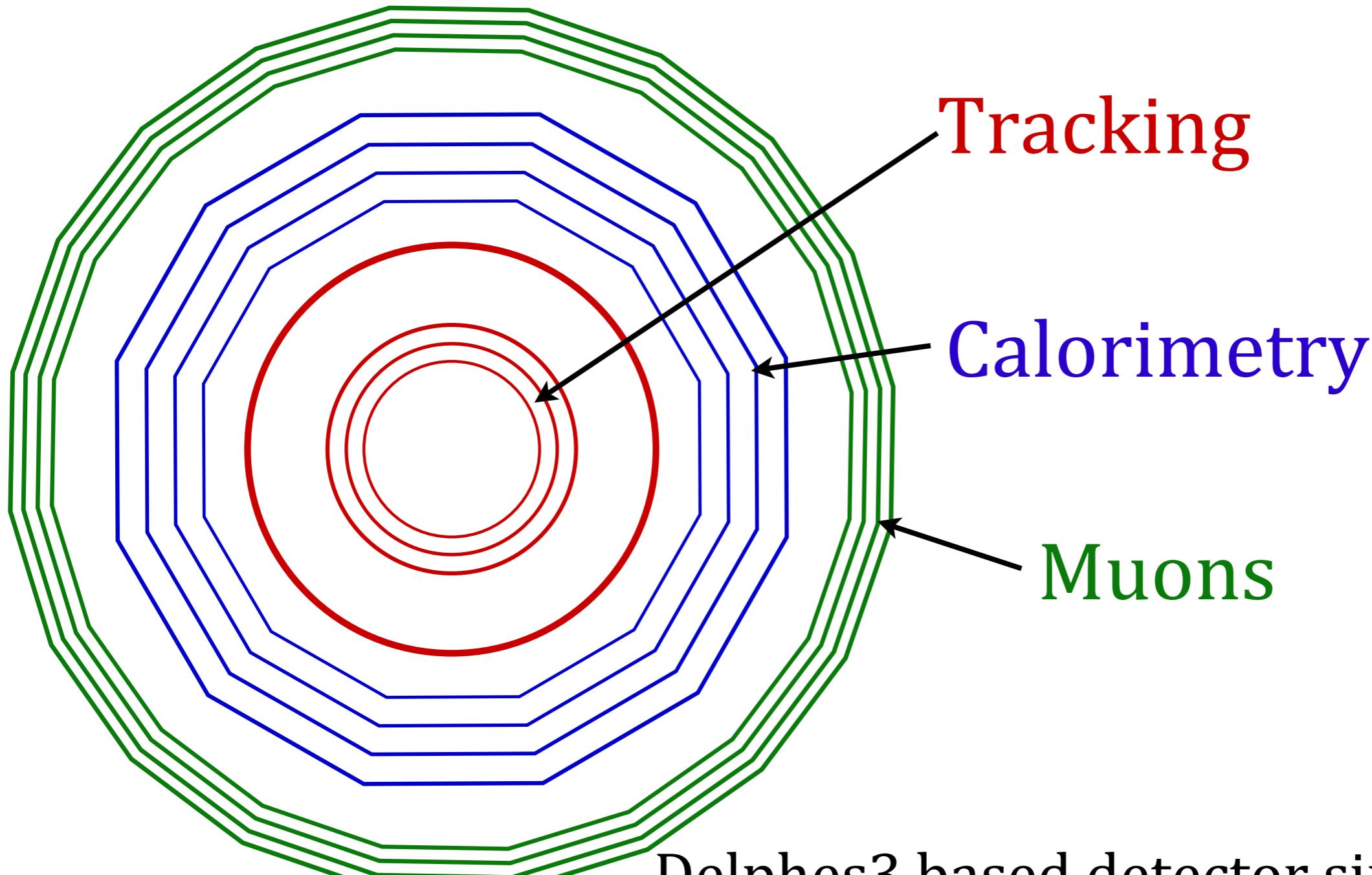
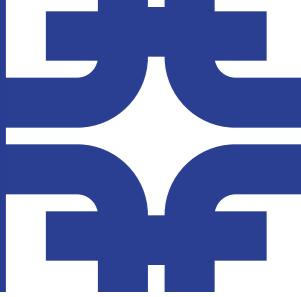


- ✿ At a hadron collider the strongly produced dijet resonance is among the first particle searches published.
- ✿ Probing quark compositeness is a natural model.
 - ▶ $1 \text{ eV}^{-1} \approx 0.2 \mu\text{m}$ so $1 \text{ TeV}^{-1} \rightarrow 0.2 \times 10^{-18} \text{ m}$
- ✿ Felix has already given you a better background that I can provide.

The collider



The Snowmass detector

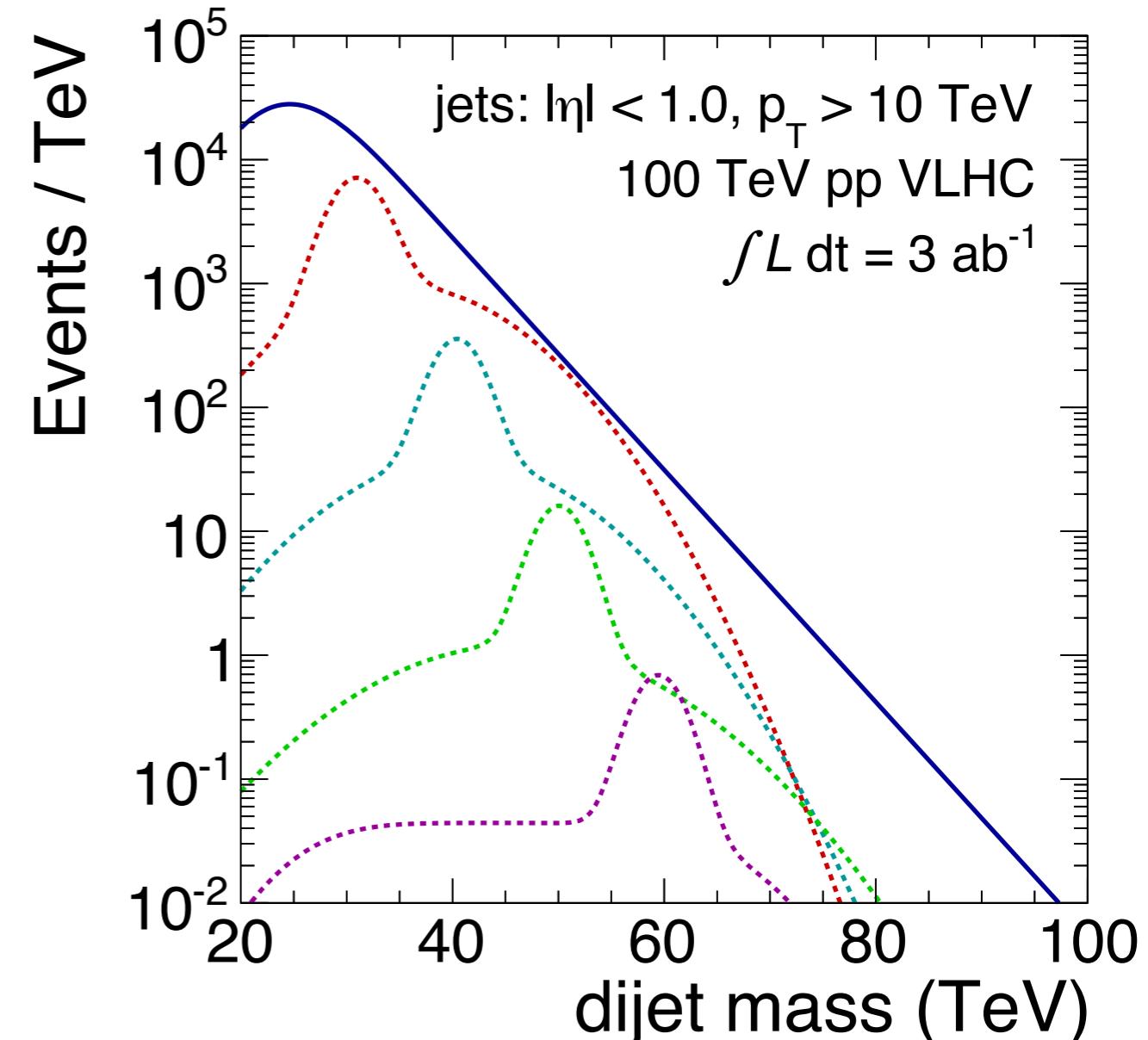


Delphes3 based detector simulation
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1309.1057>

Background sample

- The background is QCD dijets generated using Pythia.
- Nobody can generate 3000 fb^{-1} of QCD dijets.
 - Generated a large sample.
 - Parameterize the spectrum to scale up to the desired luminosity.
 - Selected parameterization is:

$$\mathcal{F}(m) \propto \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{m - m_0}{\sigma}\right) \right) \cdot e^{-cm}$$

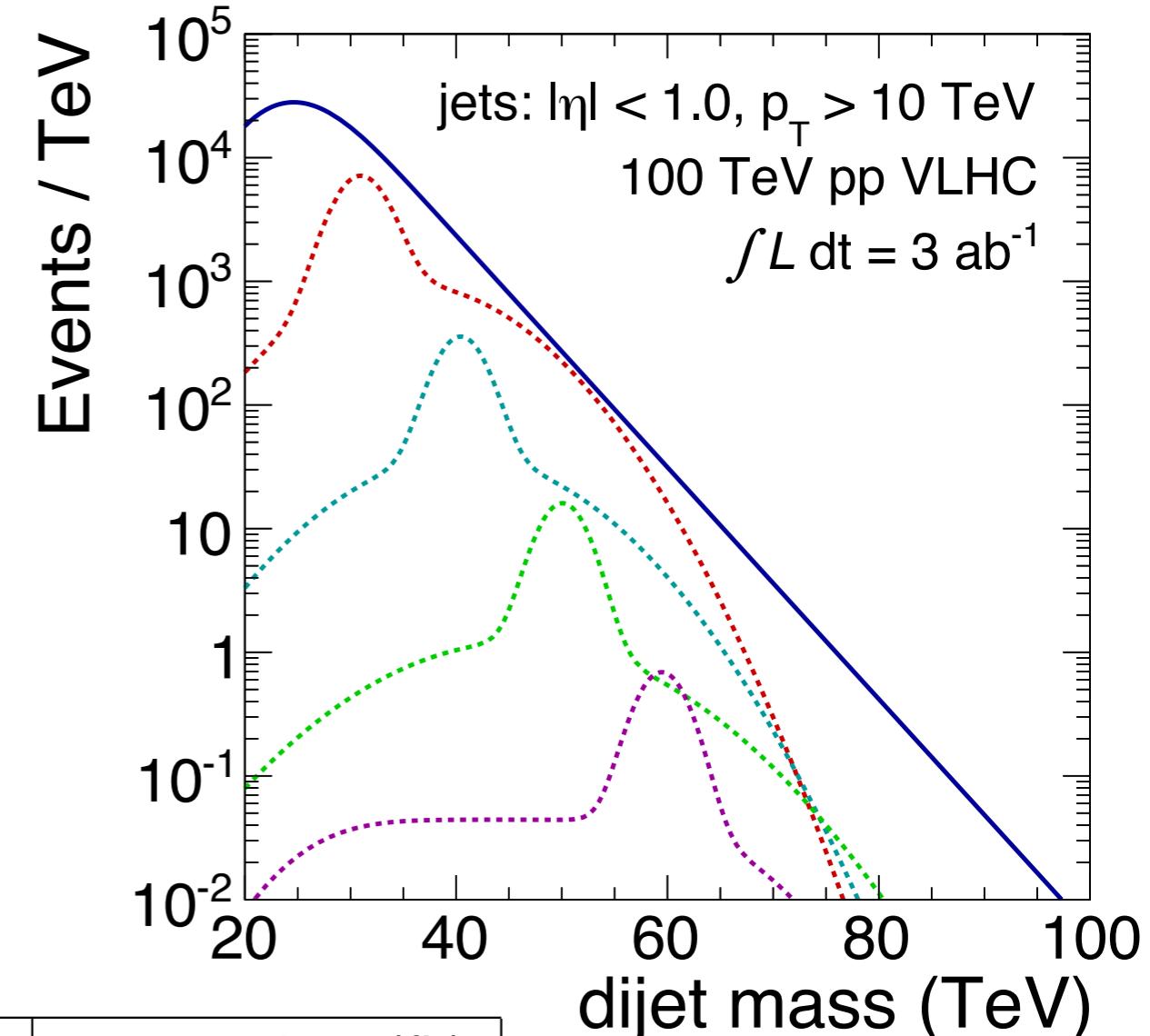


Signal sample

- The signal is also generated using Pythia.
- I use the convention $\Lambda = m_{q^*}$.
- These spectra are also parameterized using a Gaussian peak and a wide shape.

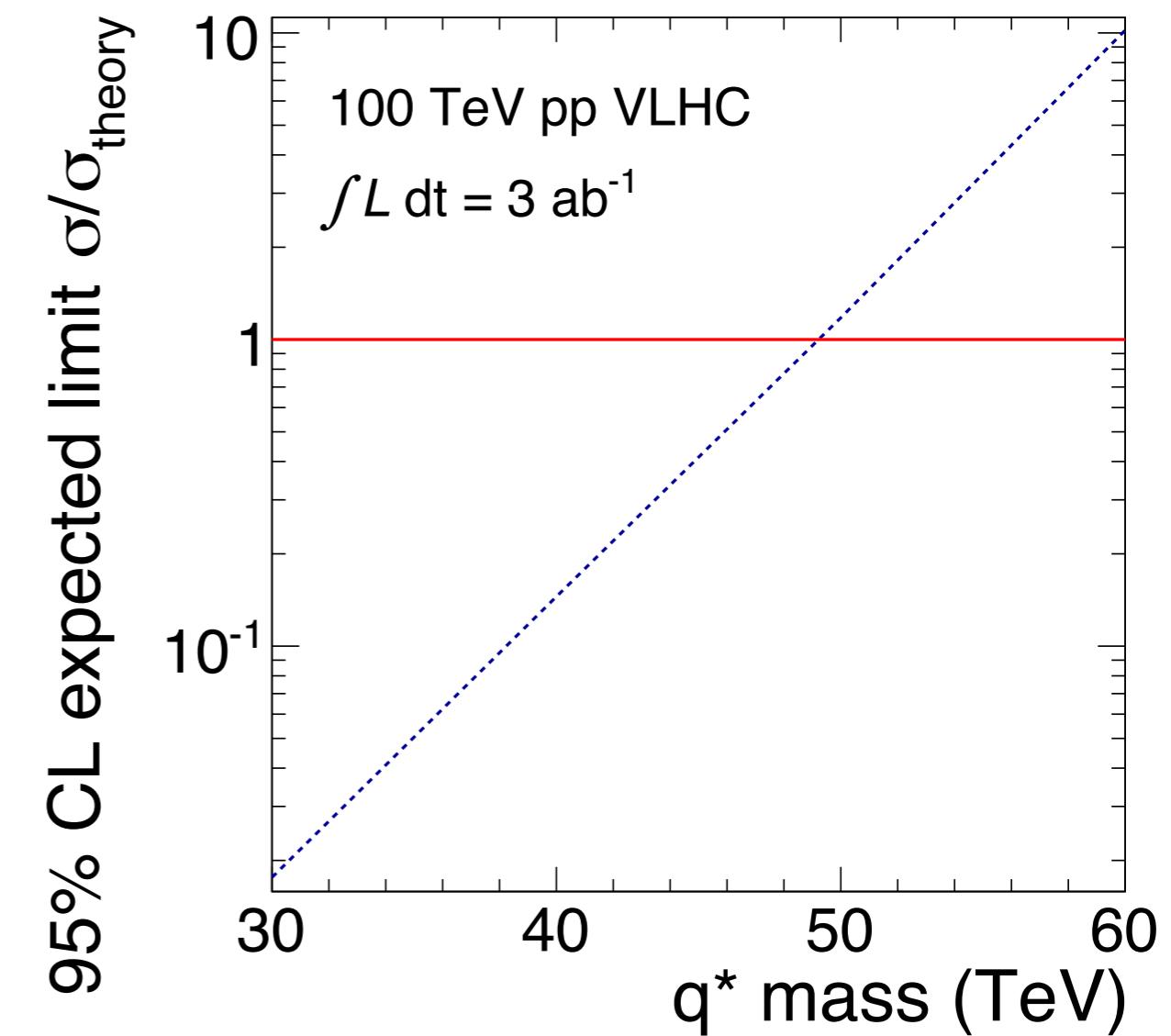
MSEL=0
 MSUB(147)=1
 MSUB(148)=1
 MSUB(167)=1
 MSUB(168)=1
 PMAS(C4000001,1)= m_{q^*}
 PMAS(C4000002,1)= m_{q^*}
 RTCM(41)= m_{q^*}
 RTCM(43)=1.0
 RTCM(44)=1.0
 RTCM(45)=1.0

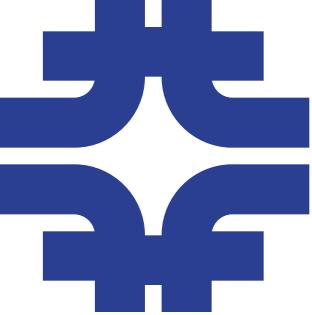
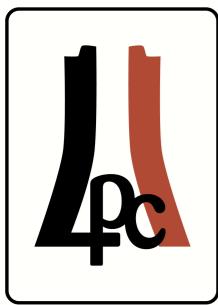
q^* mass	cross-sections (fb)
30 TeV	22.8
40 TeV	0.986
50 TeV	4.38×10^{-2}
60 TeV	2.22×10^{-3}



Analysis

- # Select the two highest p_t jets in the event and form the invariant mass.
 - $p_{t,jets} > 10 \text{ TeV}$
 - $|\eta| < 1.0$
- # In a 2σ window of the peaking portion of the signal count the number of expected signal and background events.
- # Determine asymptotic limits using only the Poisson distributions.
- # Systematic errors are not considered.





Results

- ✿ At 95% CL, one could exclude q^* masses up to almost 50 TeV.
 - This is probing the structure of quarks down to 4×10^{-21} m.
- ✿ More advanced analysis methods would likely be able to offset the degradations in the limit due real systematic errors.