

# Discovering New Physics With Non-Isolated Leptons

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arXiv:1408.XXXX

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- Leptons which are decay products of boosted objects fail isolation criteria
- Jets with hard leptons from boosted processes distinct from QCD
- Can we model-independently discriminate non-isolated leptons in signal vs background?

Also with Ian Anderson, Petar Maksimovic, Alice Sady,  
Prashant Saraswat, Matthew T. Walters, and Yongjie Xin

Boost 2014 – Aug. 19th  
University College London

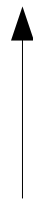
# Relative Isolation

Sum over cone  
of radius  $R_{\text{cone}}$



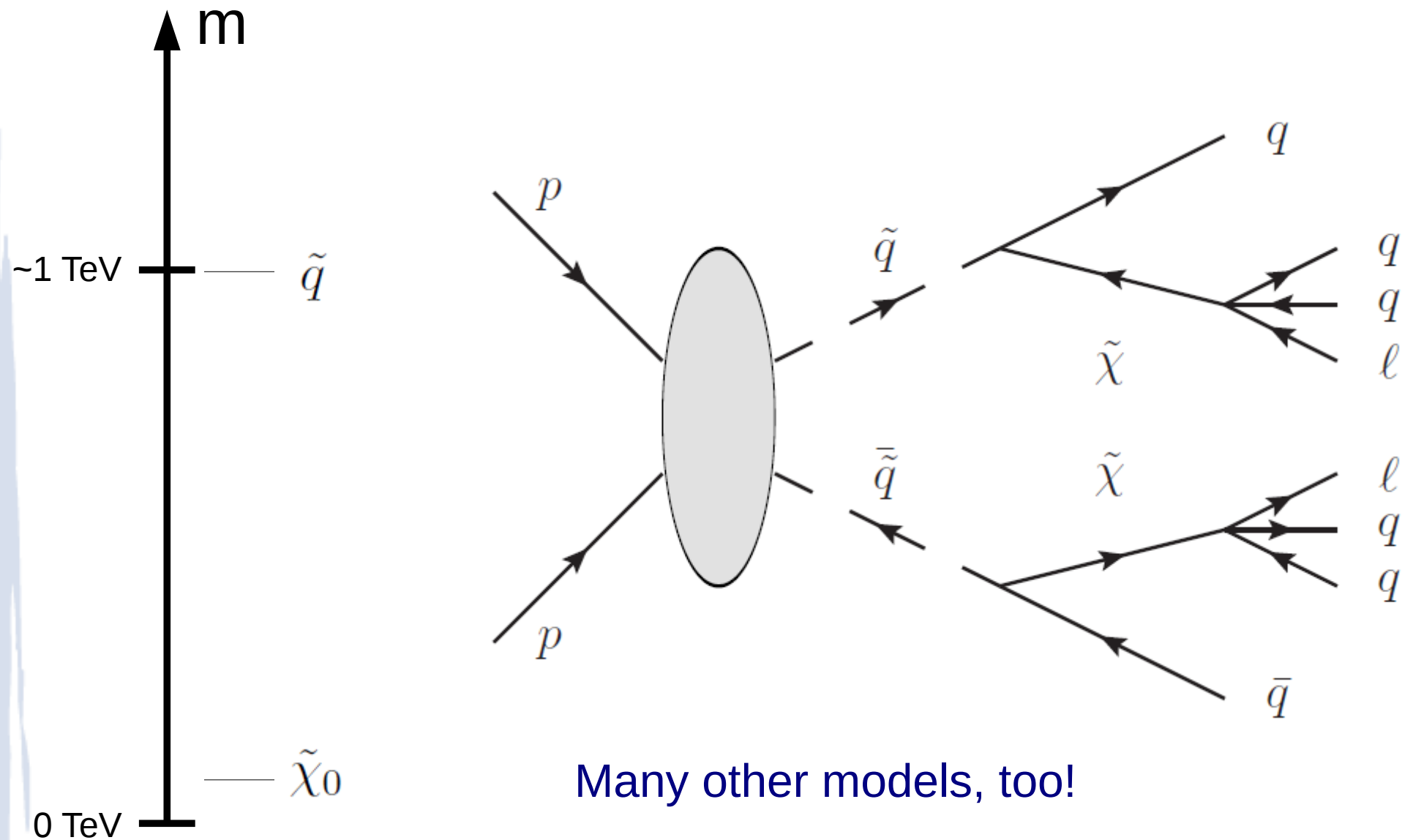
- Standard relative isolation:  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Iso}}^{\ell} = \frac{\sum_i p_{\text{T}}^i}{p_{\text{T}}^{\ell}}$

- Typically  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Iso}}^{\ell} \lesssim 0.2$  ,  $R_{\text{cone}} \gtrsim 0.3$



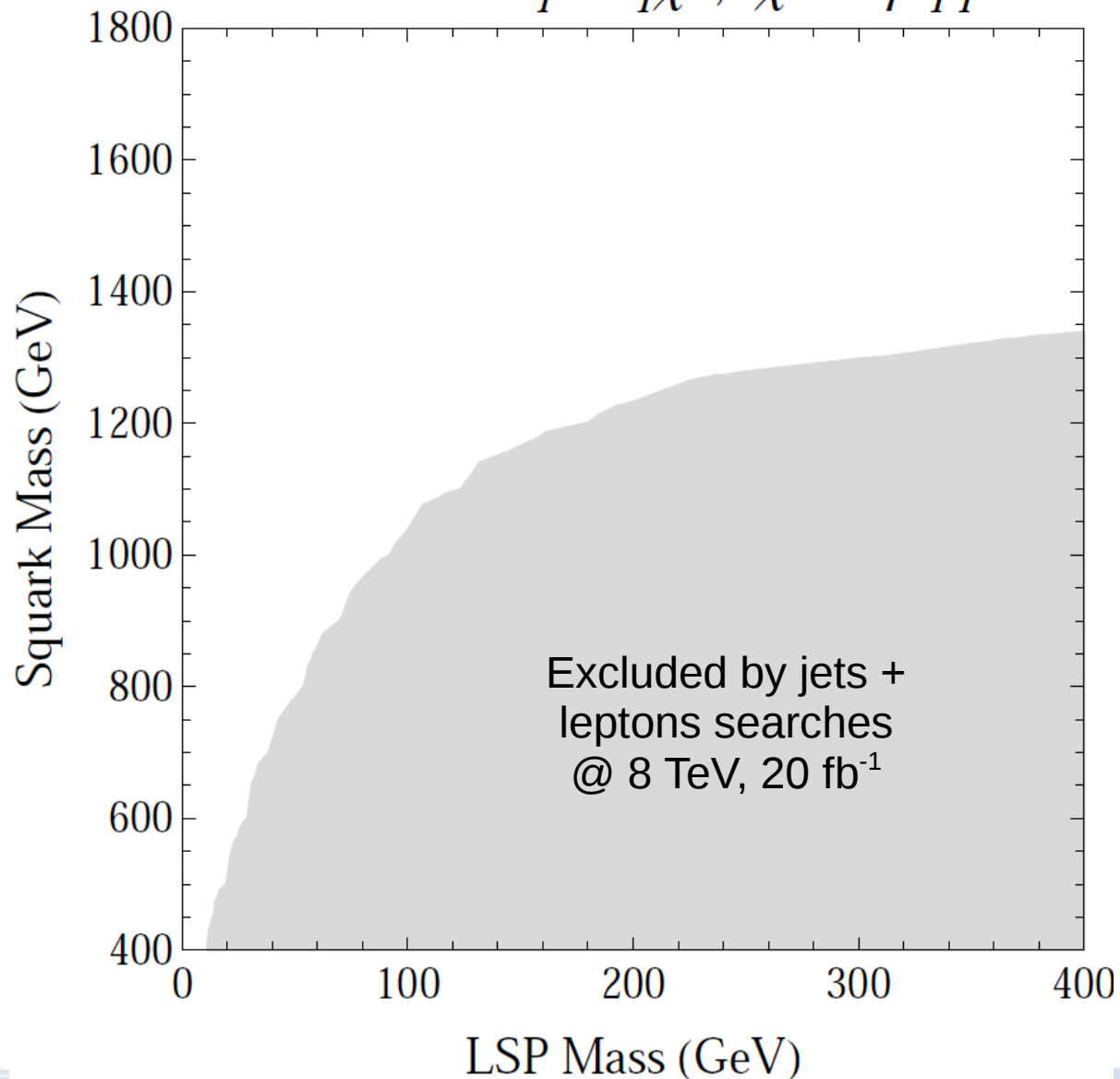
Discards non-isolated leptons

# Example of Missed Signal

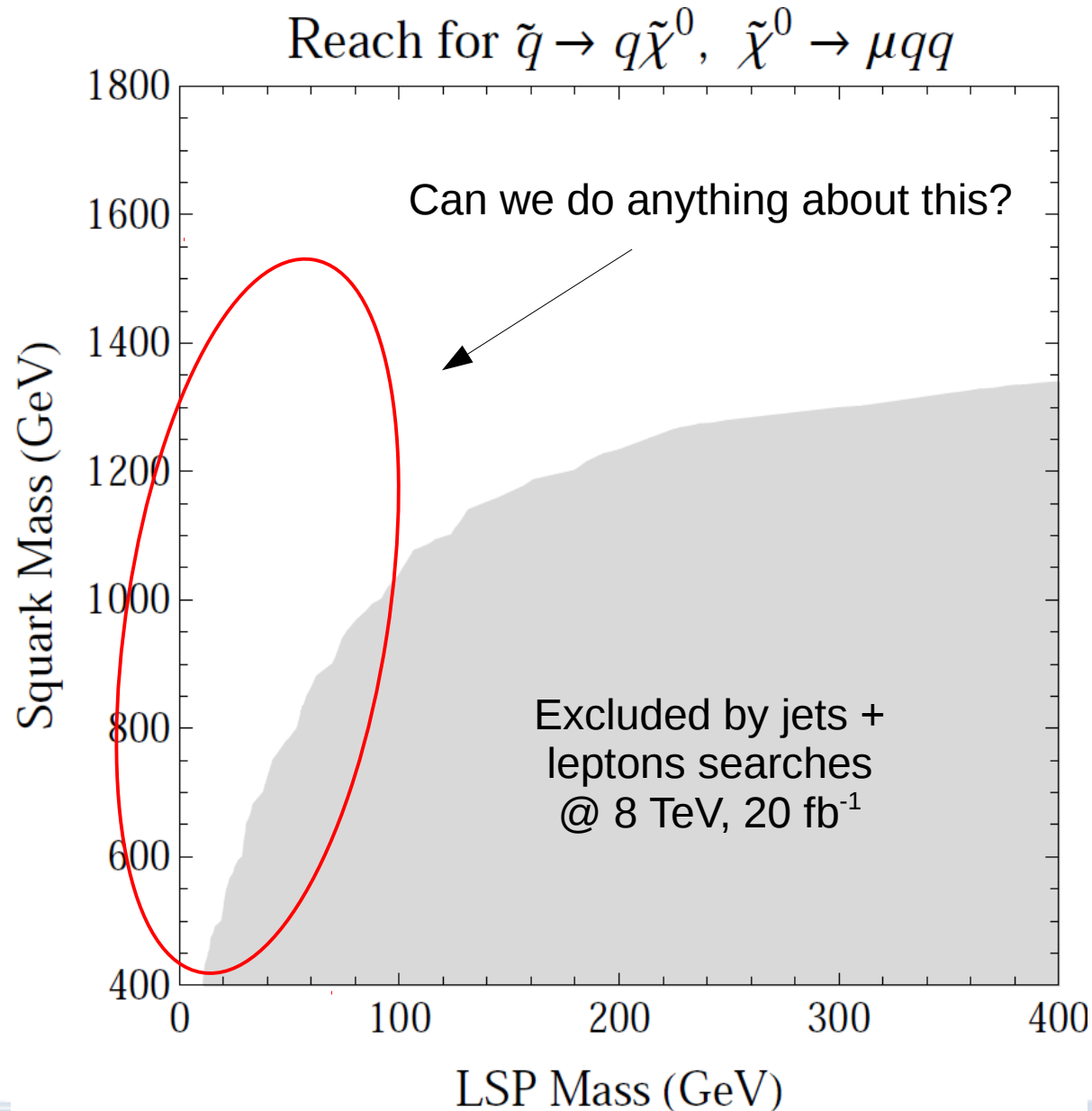


# Current Squark Exclusion Plot

Reach for  $\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}^0$ ,  $\tilde{\chi}^0 \rightarrow \mu qq$



# Current Squark Exclusion Plot



# Takeaway Message

- Non-isolated leptons are useful discriminants for new physics if...
  - ...we loosen or eliminate isolation criteria
  - ...we minimize background with cuts on hadronic activity
- Existence of a size parameter (e.g. isolation cone size) equals restricting range of boosts

# Our Goals

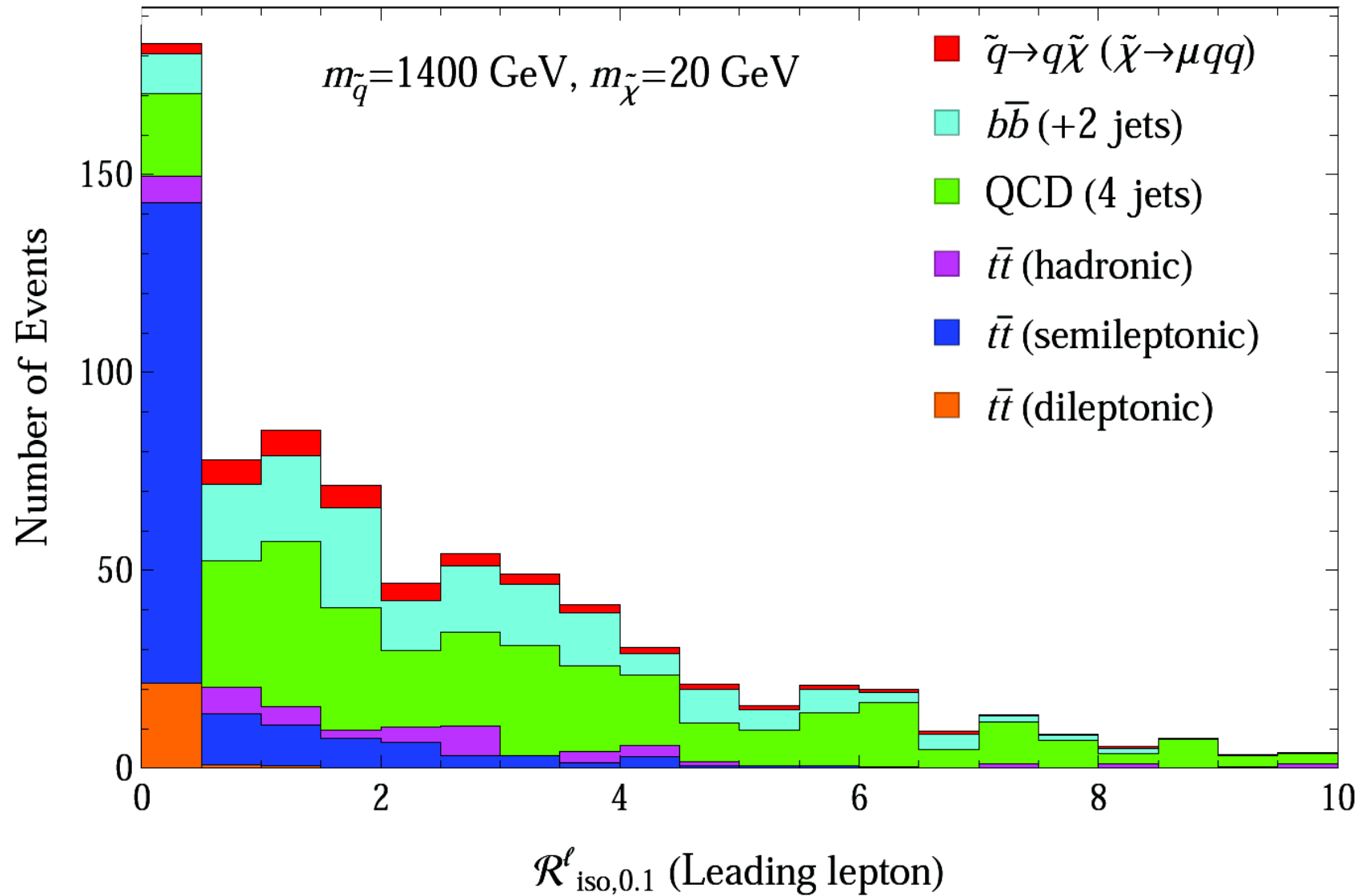
- Develop and cut on *model-independent* observables
- They should distinguish hard-process leptons from leptons produced in QCD jets

# Cutting Hard on Hadronic Activity

- 8 TeV relative isolation study
- Demand:
  - 4+ anti- $k_T$ ,  $R = 0.5$  jets with  $p_T > 150$  GeV
  - $H_T > 850$  GeV with  $H_T = \sum_j p_T^j + \sum_\ell p_T^\ell$
  - 2+ leptons with  $p_T > 40$  GeV (no iso. req.!)



# Relative Isolation of Hardest Lepton



Plot is stacked

# Our Strategy

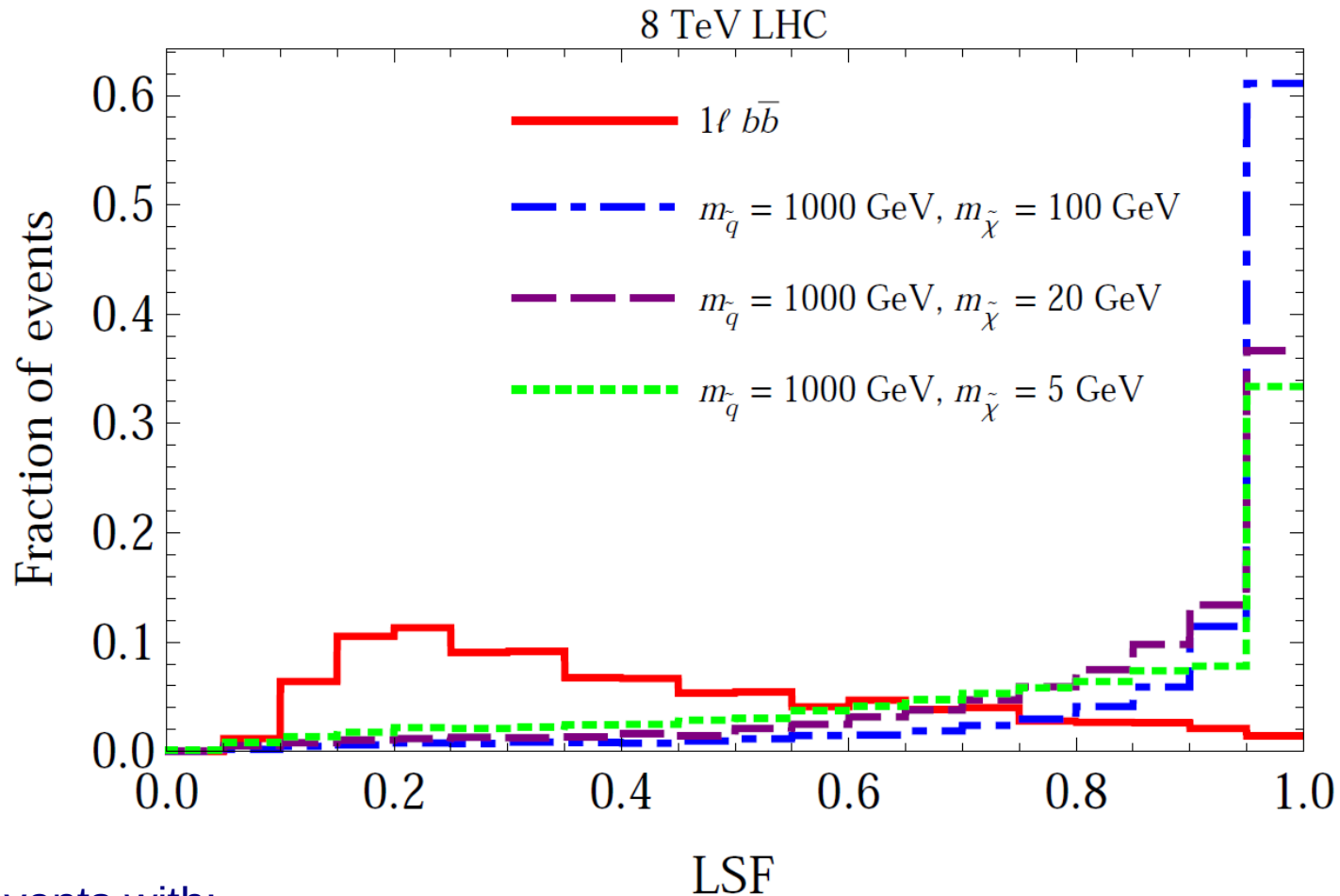
- Unlike relative isolation, they should exploit properties of *all* leptons, regardless of how boosted an object they came from

Our solution:  
Substructure with no built-in size parameter

# Lepton Subjet Fraction

- Cluster *every* hadron and lepton in event into “fat jets” with C/A,  $R = 0.8$
- For each fat jet, recluster constituents into  $n$  subjets with exclusive  $k_T$  – no size parameter!
- For each lepton, define  $LSF = \frac{p_{T,\ell}}{p_{T,subjet}}$

# Lepton Subjet Fraction ( $n = 3$ )

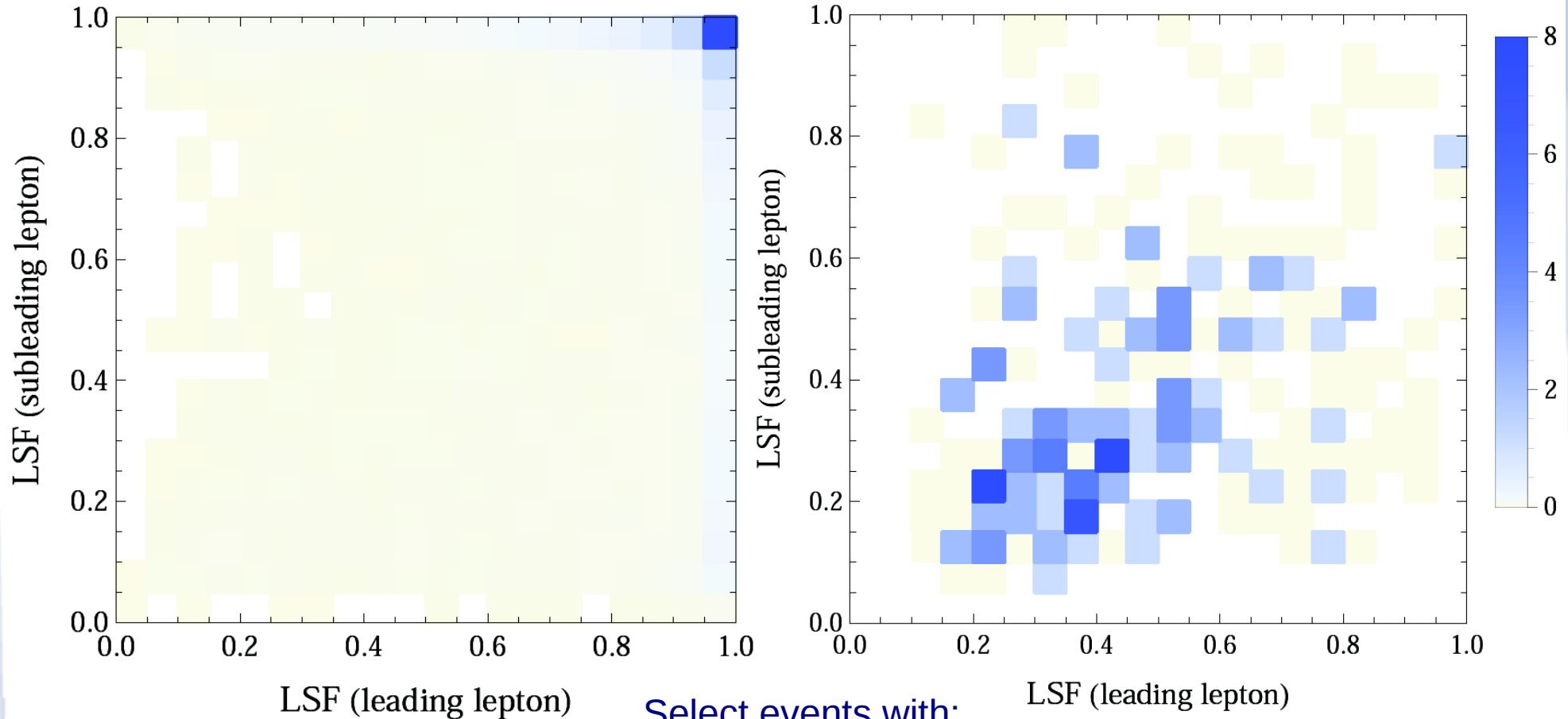


Select events with:

2+ jets,  $p_T > 150\text{ GeV}$   
1+ lepton,  $p_T > 40\text{ GeV}$

# LSF<sub>3</sub> of Two Hardest Leptons

Squark–Neutralino Model  $m_{\tilde{q}} = 1000$  GeV,  $m_{\tilde{\chi}} = 100$  GeV



Select events with:

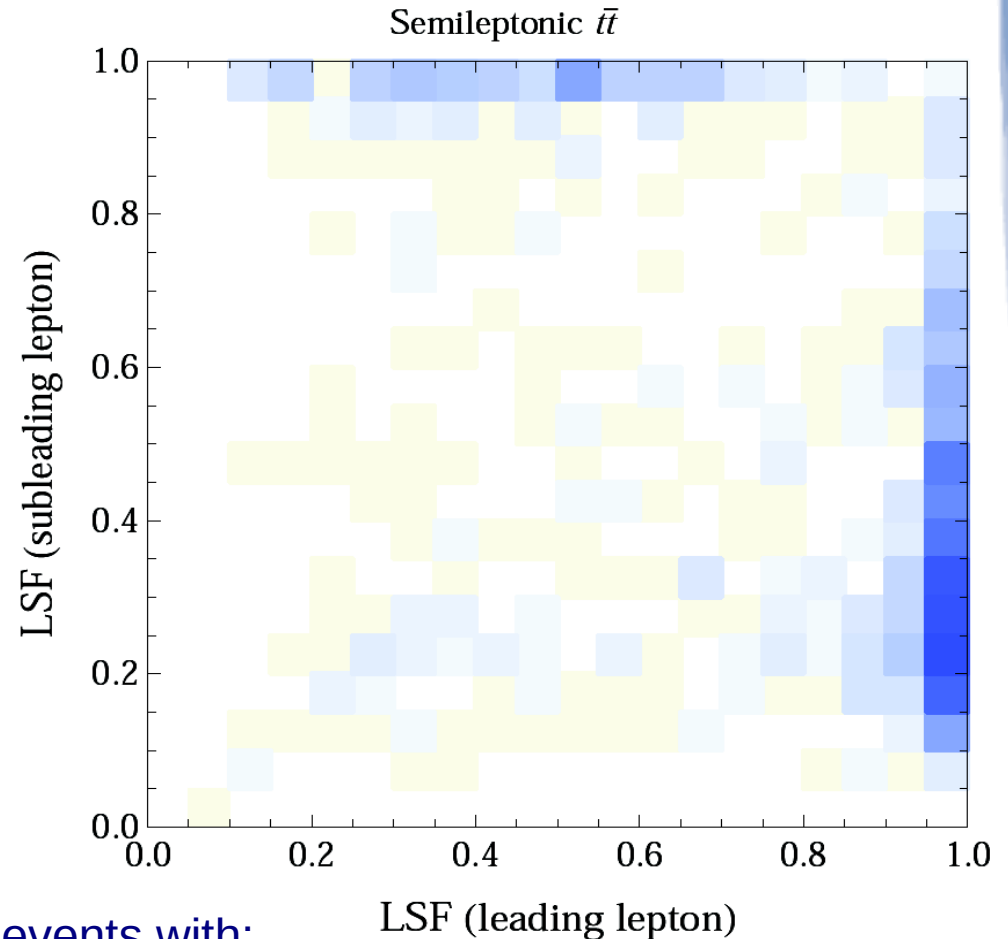
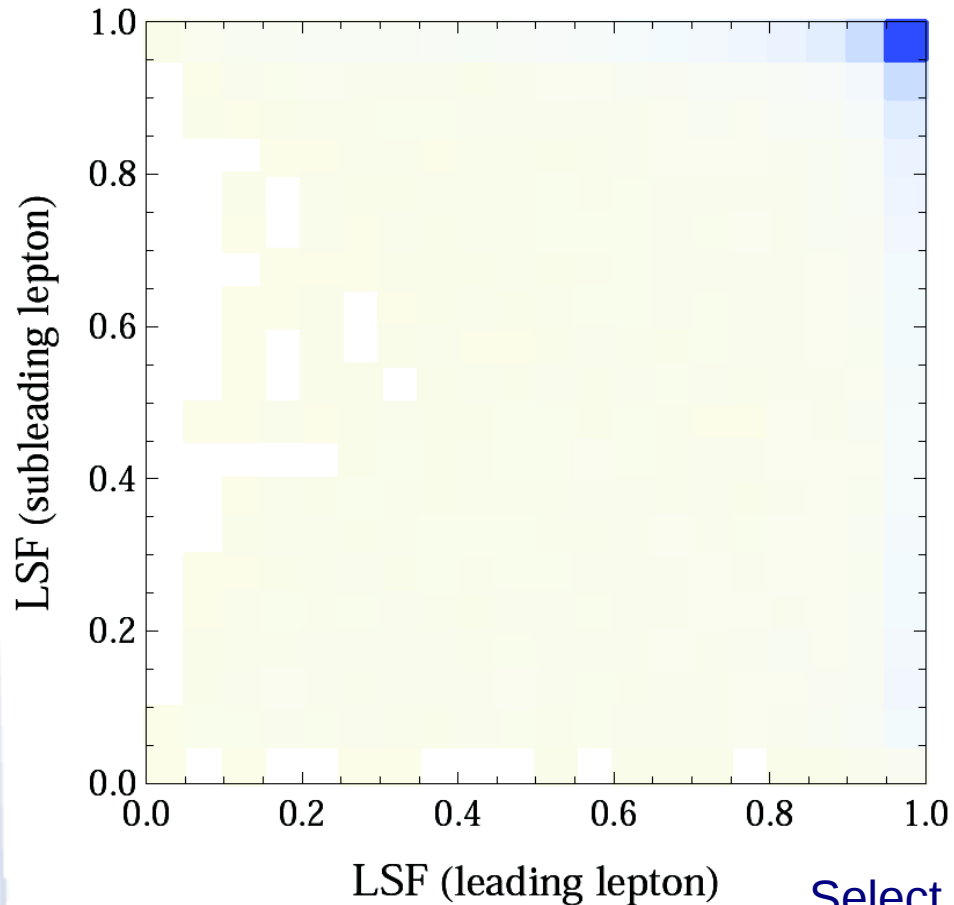
4+ jets,  $p_T > 150$  GeV

2+ leptons,  $p_T > 40$  GeV

$H_T > 850$  GeV

# LSF<sub>3</sub> of Two Hardest Leptons

Squark–Neutralino Model  $m_{\tilde{q}} = 1000$  GeV,  $m_{\tilde{\chi}} = 100$  GeV



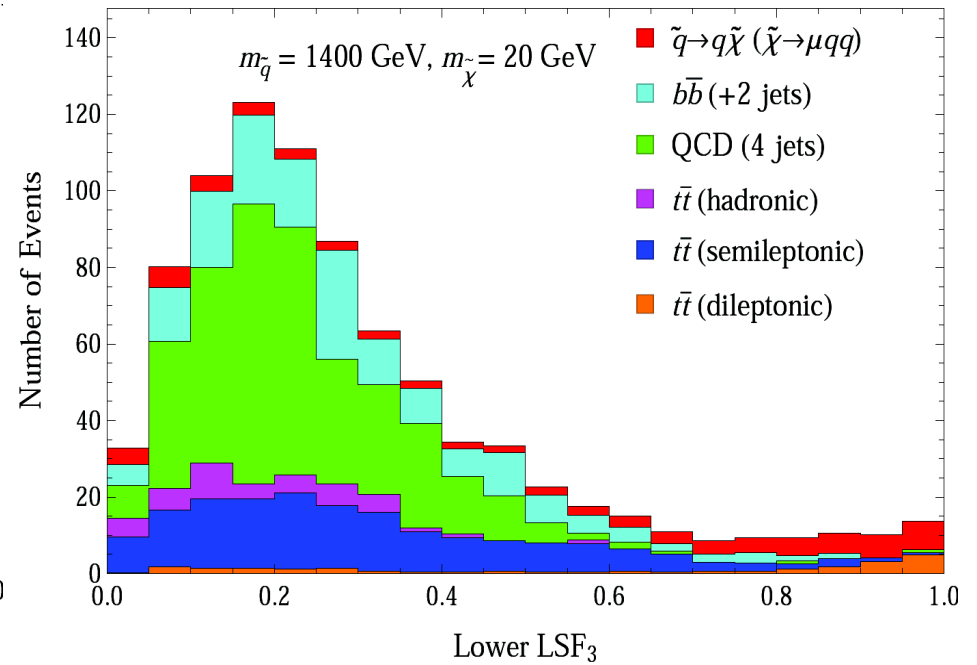
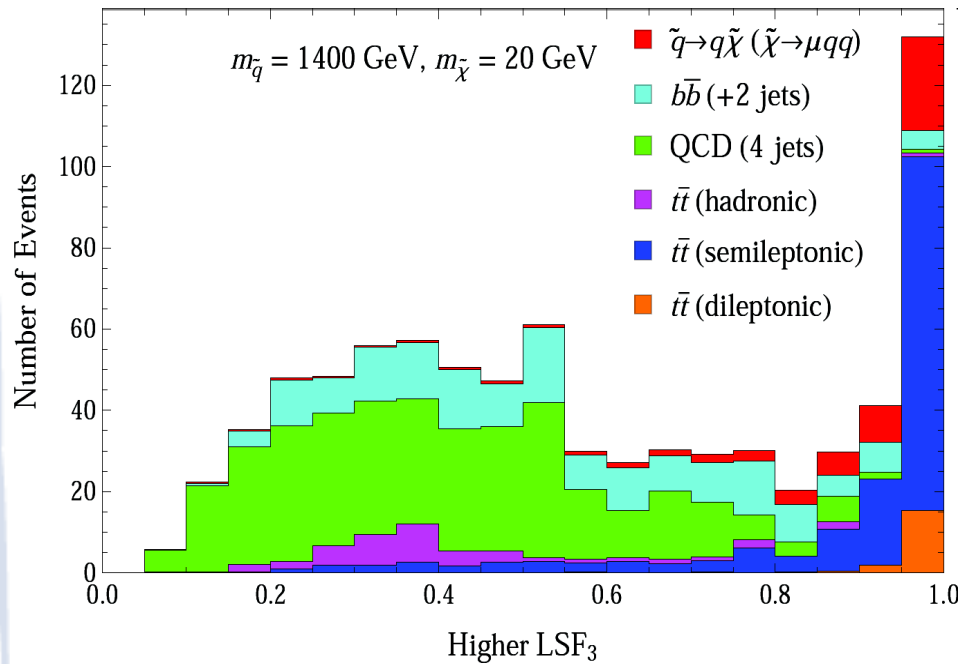
Select events with:

4+ jets,  $p_T > 150$  GeV

2+ leptons,  $p_T > 40$  GeV

$H_T > 850$  GeV

# Highest $\text{LSF}_3$ vs 2<sup>nd</sup> Highest $\text{LSF}_3$



# Our Proposed Search

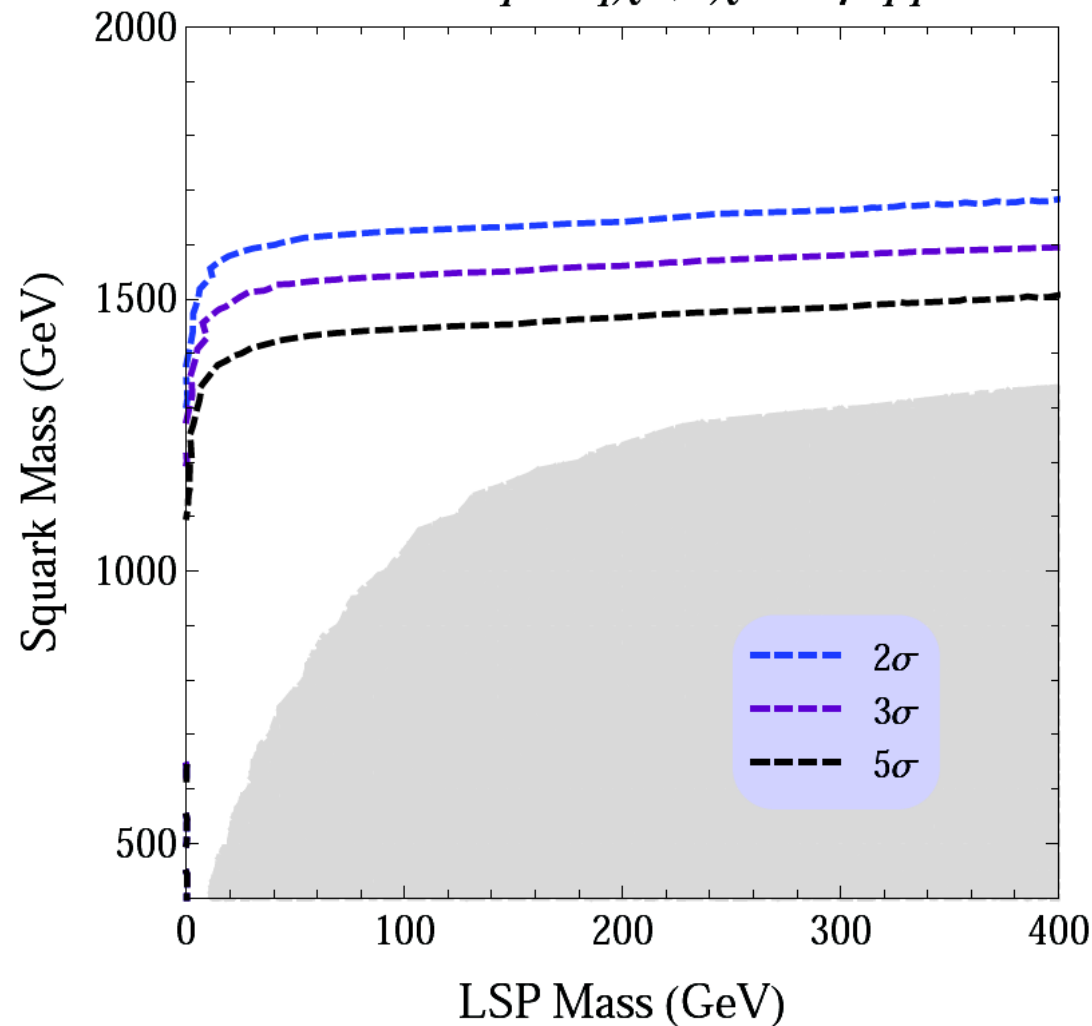
- Cut on:
  - Two hardest leptons:  $LSF_3 > 0.7$
- ...in addition to...
  - 4+ anti- $k_T$ ,  $R = 0.5$  jets with  $p_T > 150$  GeV
  - 2+ leptons with  $p_T > 40$  GeV (no iso. req.!)
  - $H_T > 850$  GeV with  $H_T = \sum_j p_T^j + \sum_\ell p_T^\ell$



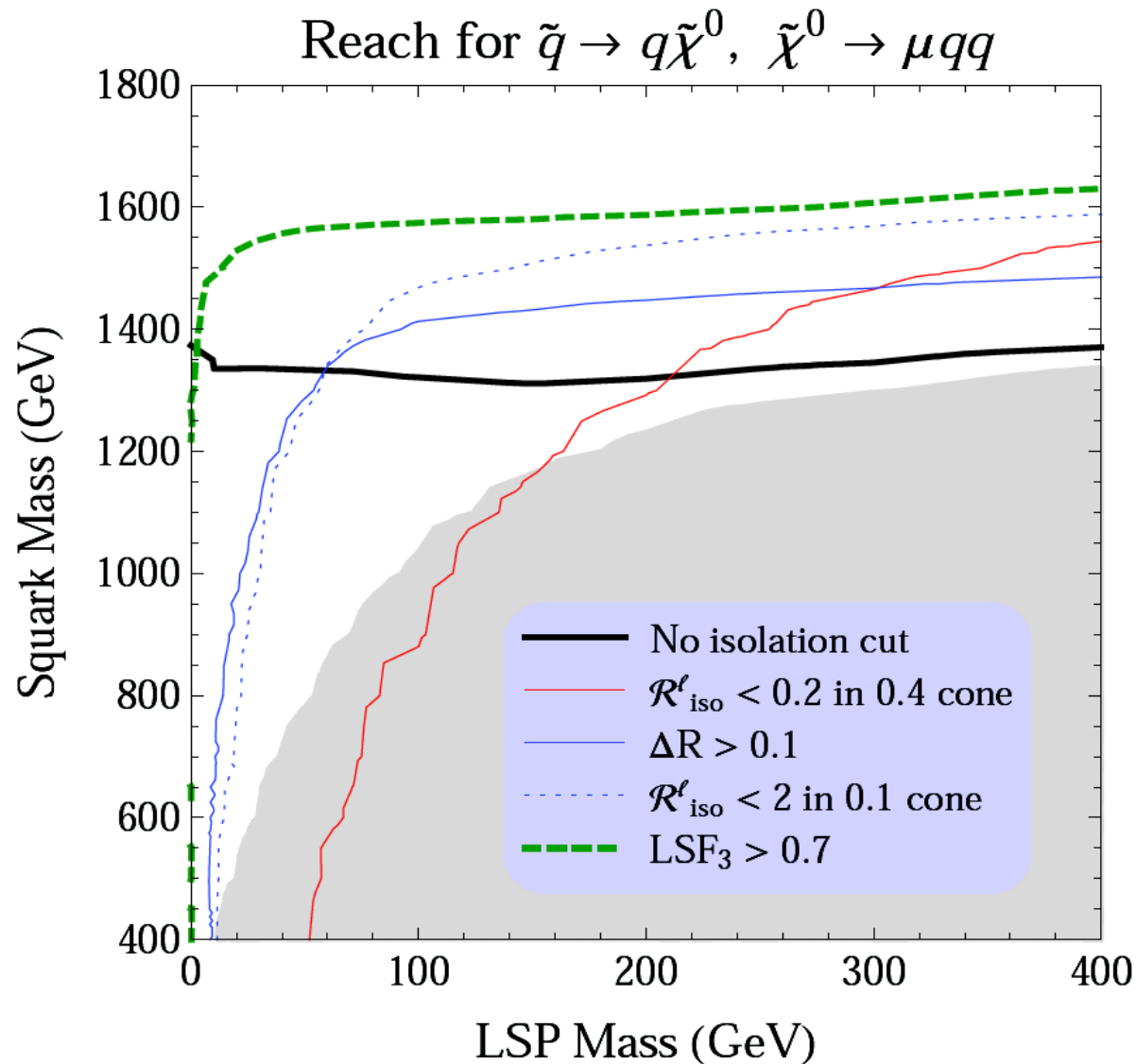
# Results of Monte Carlo Study

Discovery reach with LSF<sub>3</sub>

for  $\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}^0$ ,  $\tilde{\chi}^0 \rightarrow \mu qq$



# Our Mock Search Compared



# Looking Forward

- Results very broad – not model-specific
- The community should:
  - Close gaps with 8 TeV data
  - Reconsider 13 TeV lepton triggers
  - Search for more refined discriminants of signal vs leptonic tops
  - Hope for the discovery of new physics!

# Backup Slides

# Lepton Mass Drop

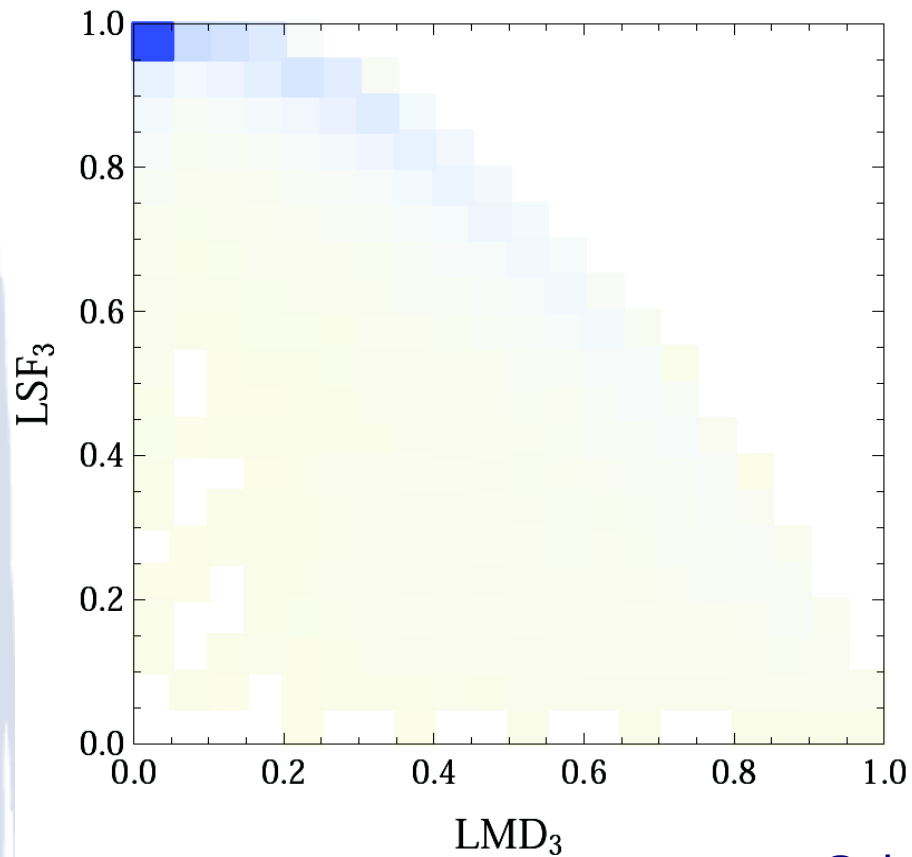
- Cluster into C/A  $R = 0.8$  fat jets
- Recluster constituents with exclusive  $k_T$  into  $n$  subjets
- Lepton mass drop defined as mass of hadronic constituents of subjet over mass of entire subjet (including the hard lepton)

$$\text{LMD} = \frac{m_{sj-\ell}}{m_{sj}}$$

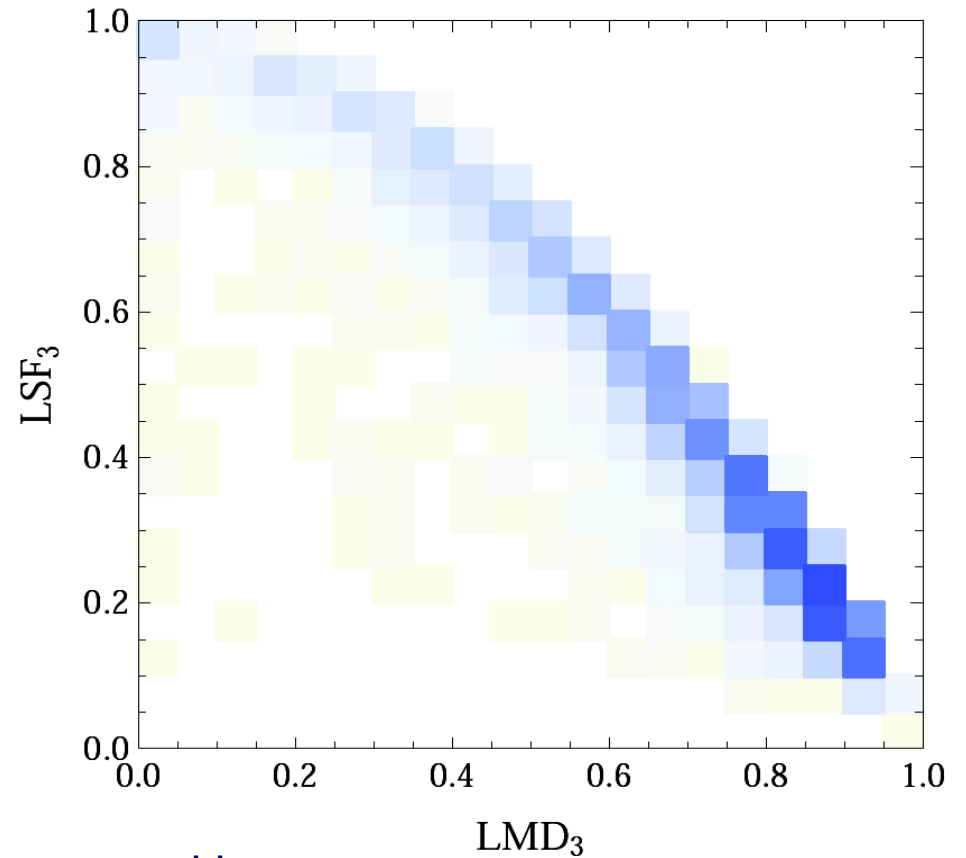
- Highly correlated with LSF in large-boost limit

# LMD vs LSF<sub>3</sub>

Squark–LSP Model  $m_{\tilde{q}} = 1000$  GeV,  $m_{\tilde{\chi}} = 20$  GeV



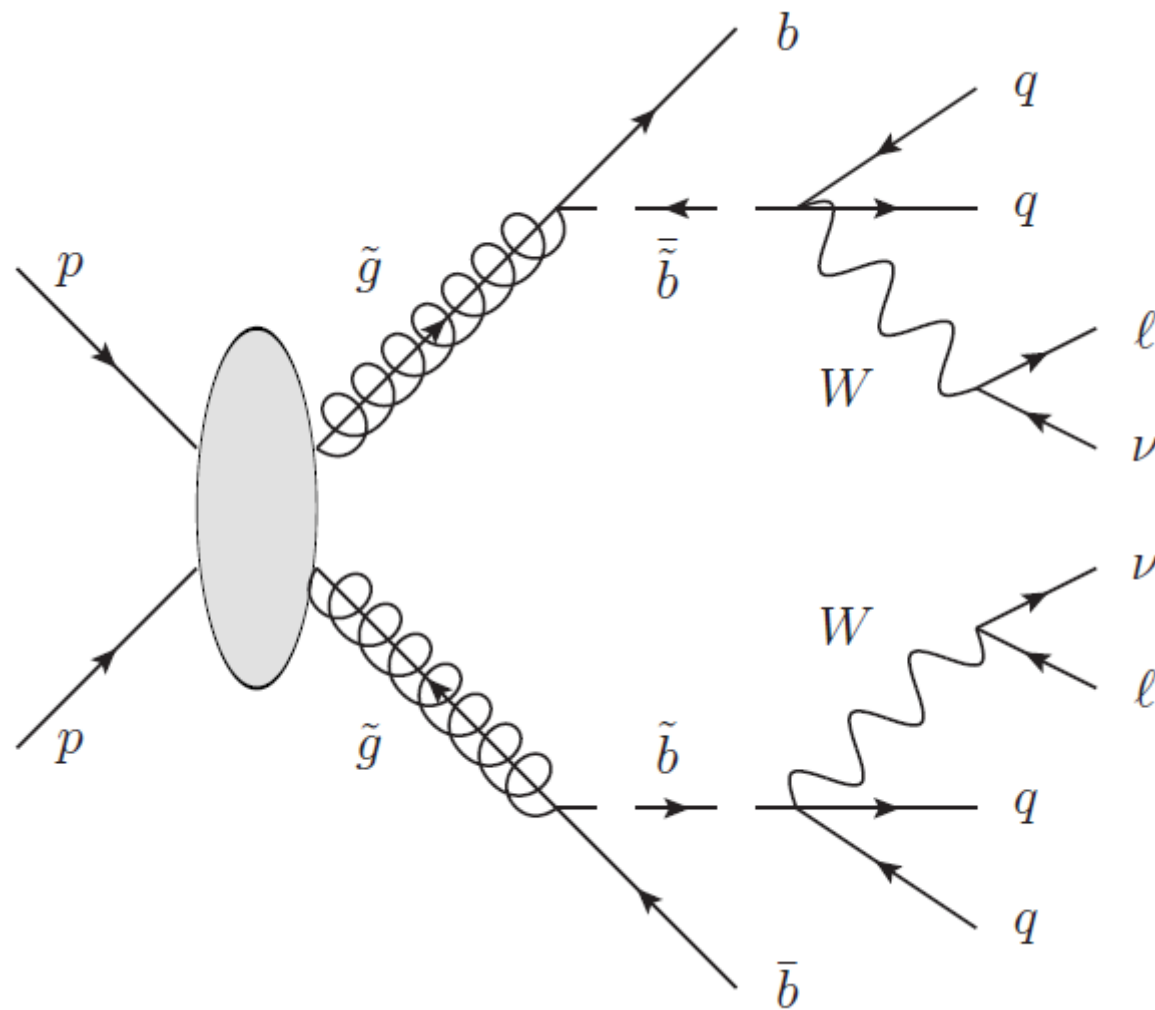
$b\bar{b}$  8 TeV



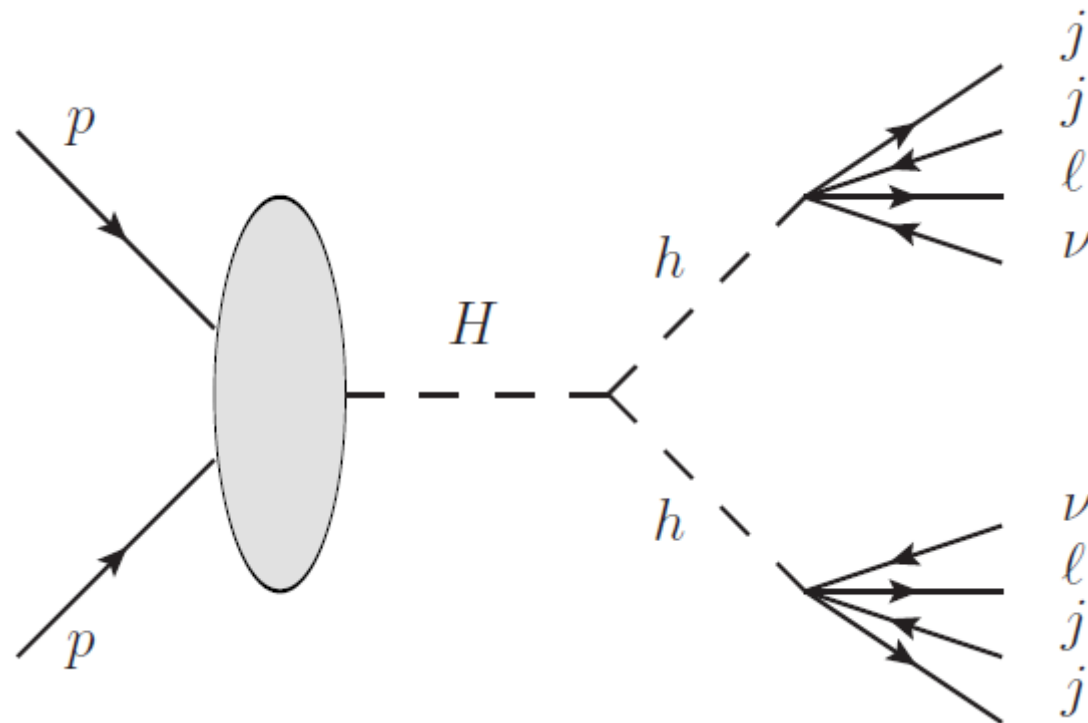
Select events with:

2+ jets,  $p_{\text{T}} > 150$  GeV  
1+ lepton,  $p_{\text{T}} > 40$  GeV

# Other Topologies

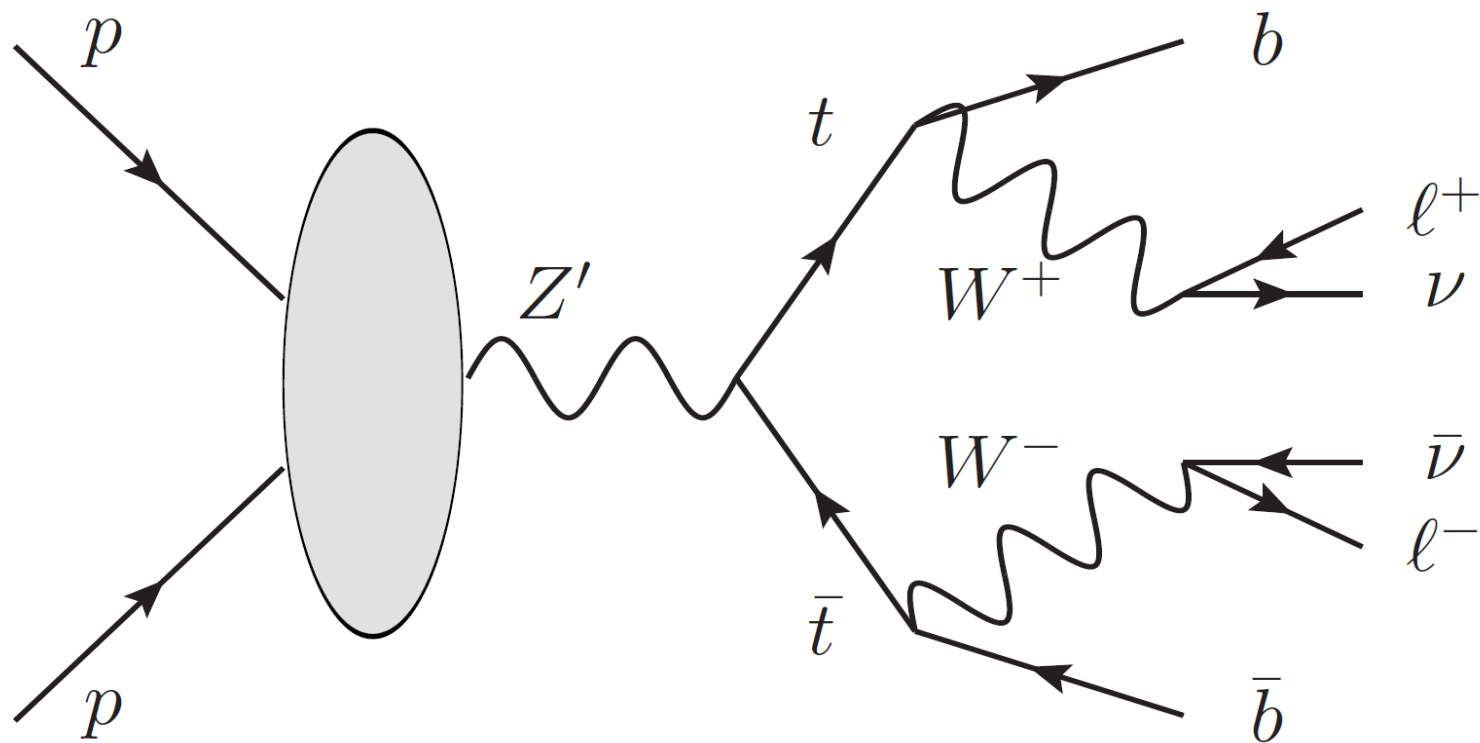


# Other Topologies

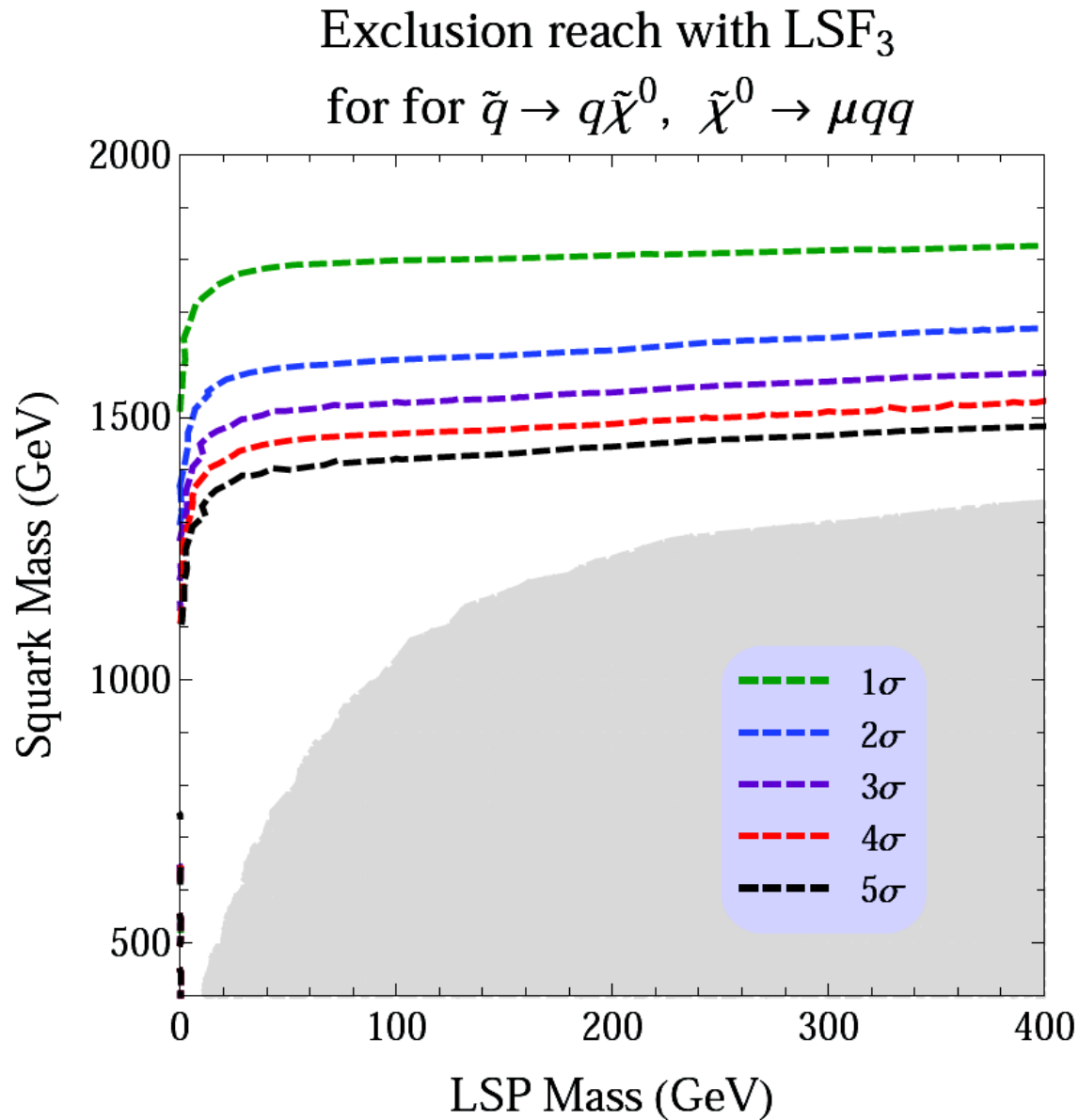




# Other Topologies

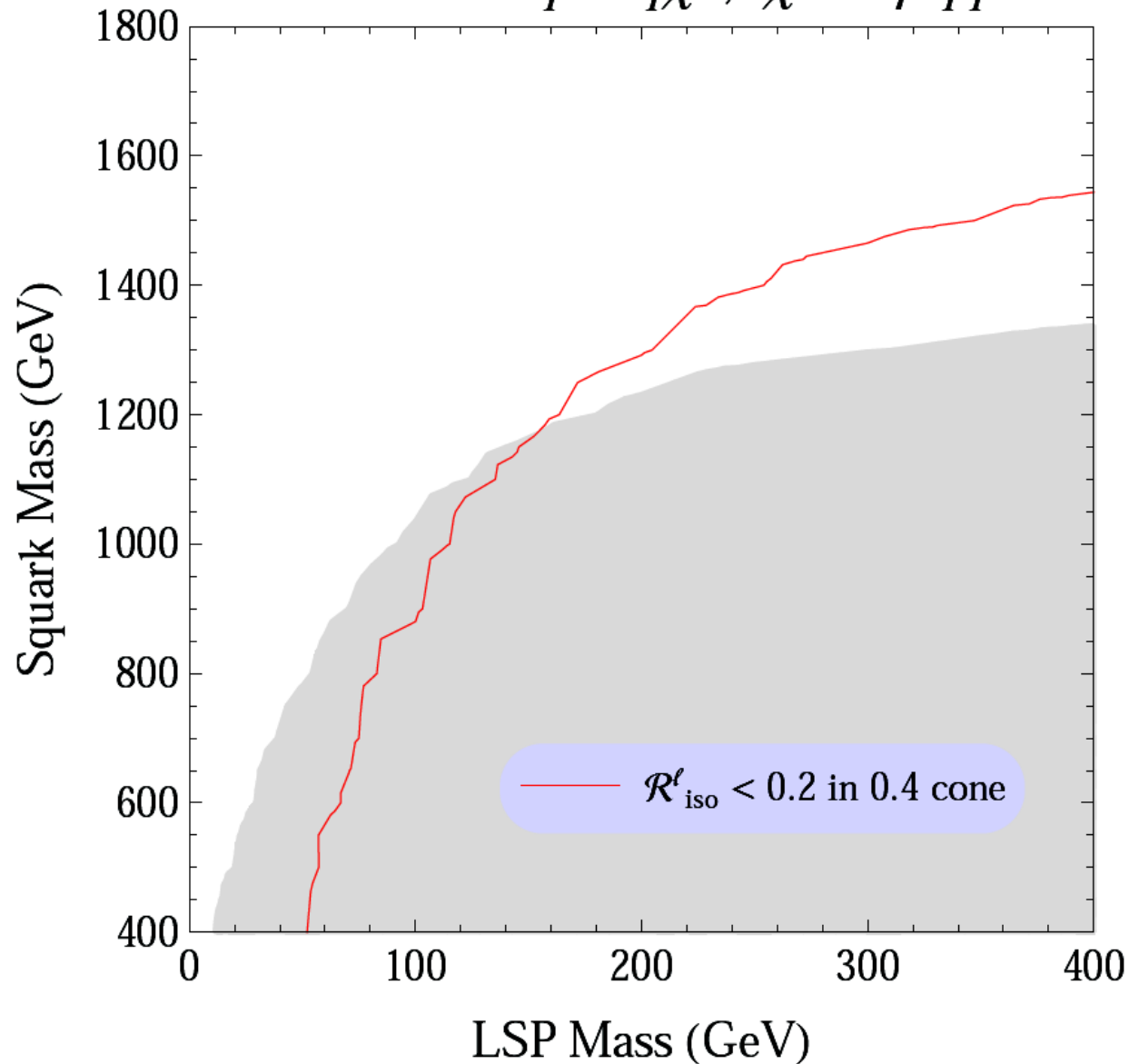


# Exclusion Reach With Mock Search

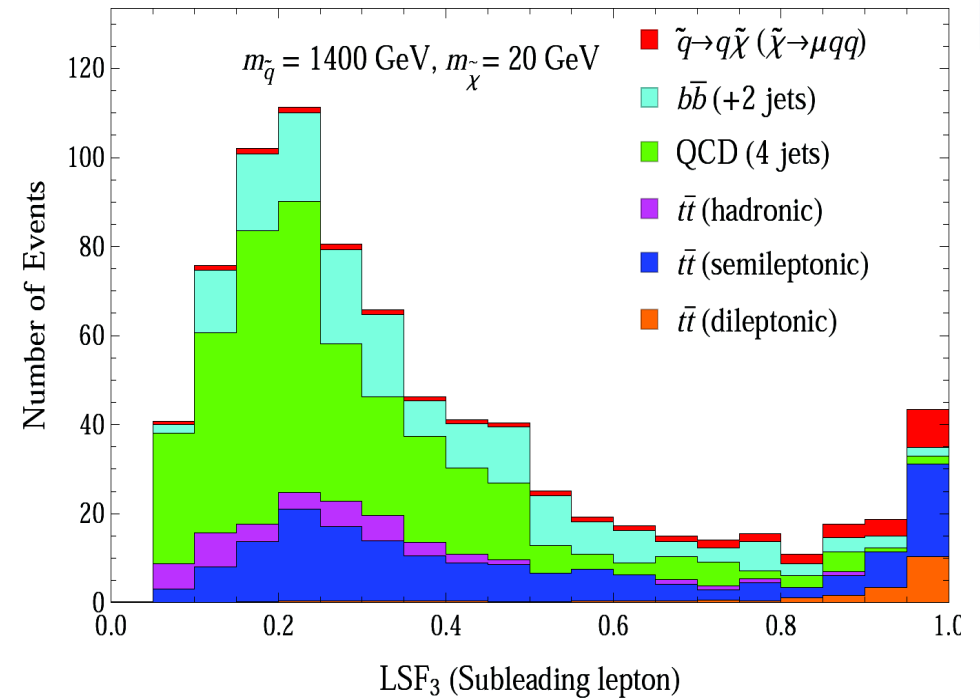
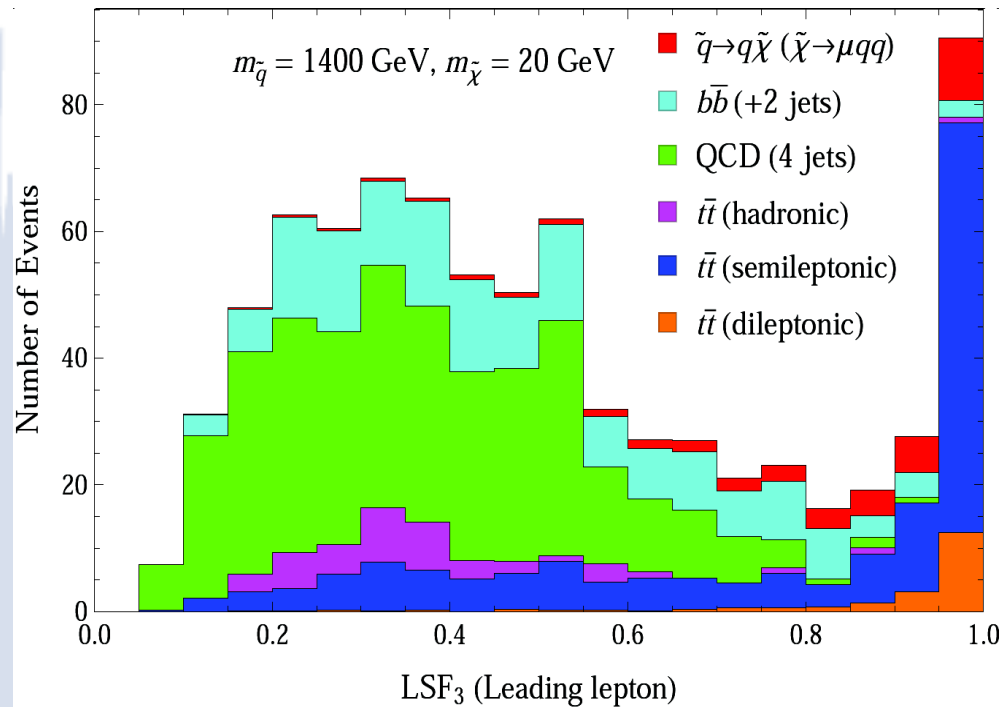


# Optimizing Relative Isolation Cut?

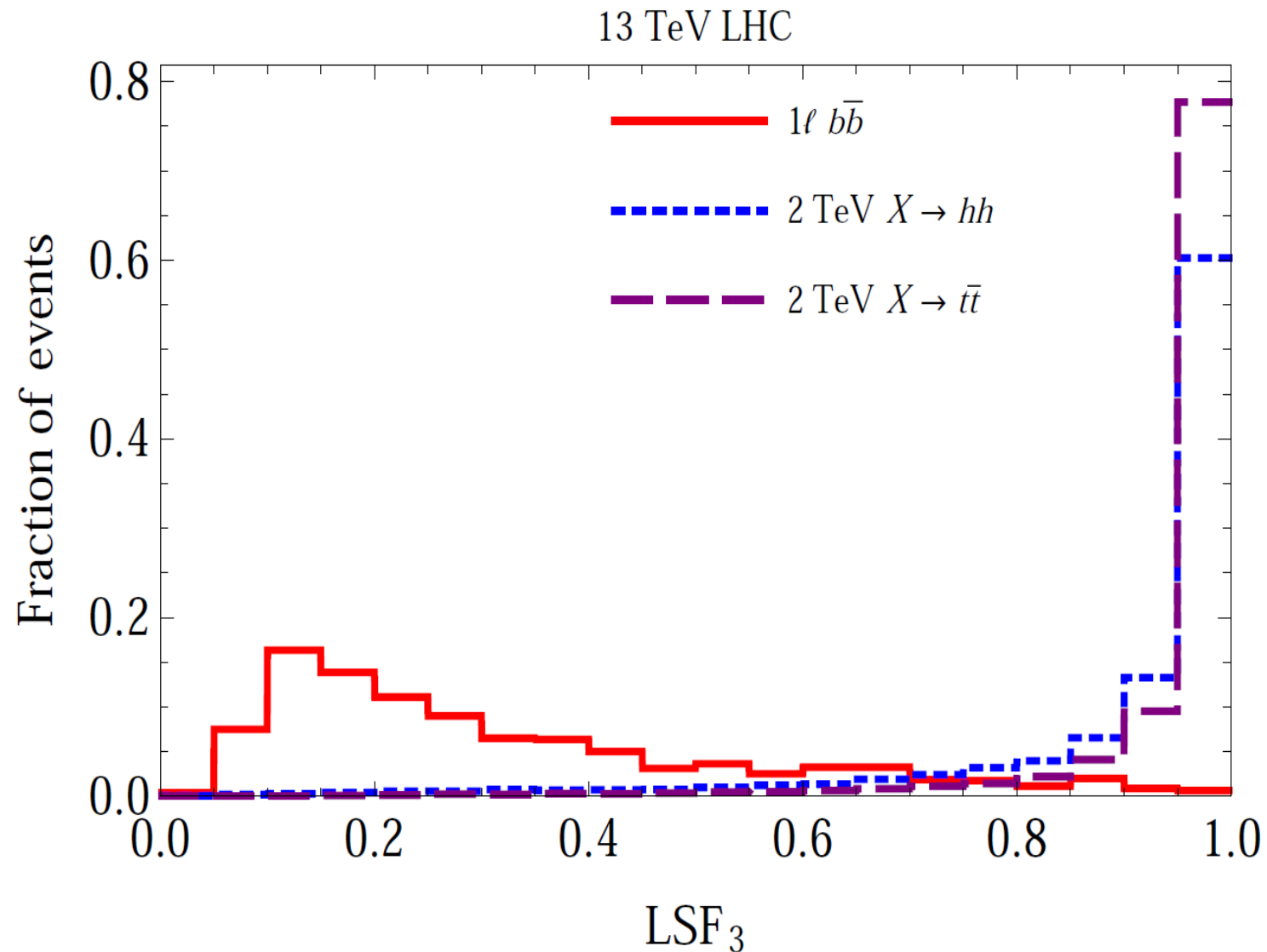
Reach for  $\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}^0$ ,  $\tilde{\chi}^0 \rightarrow \mu qq$



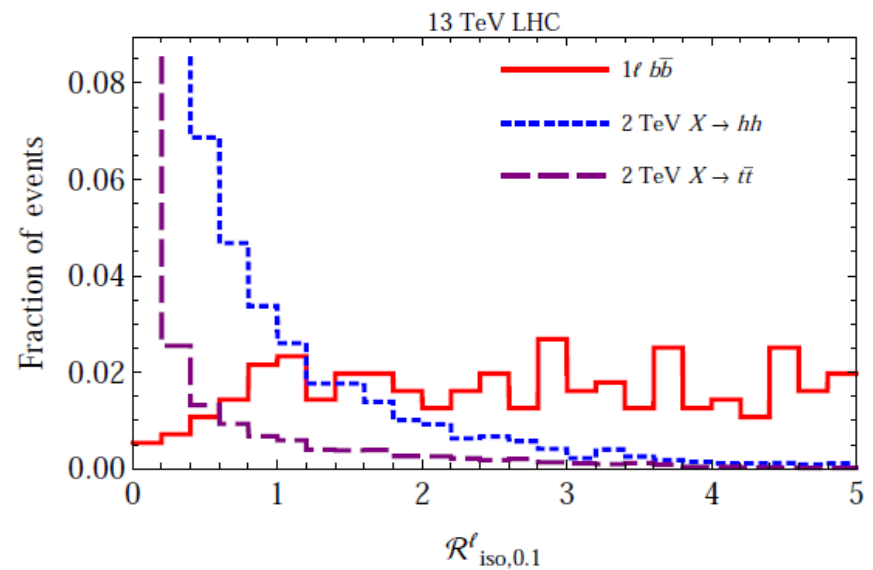
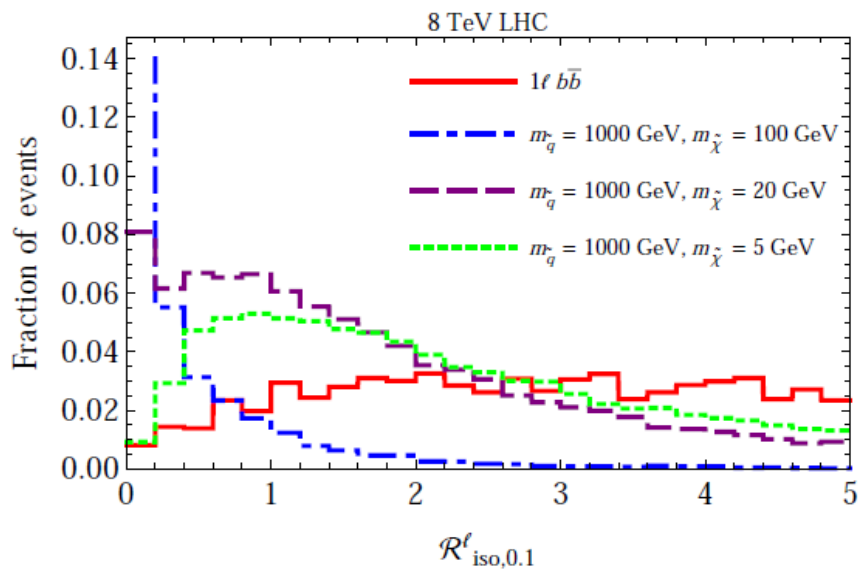
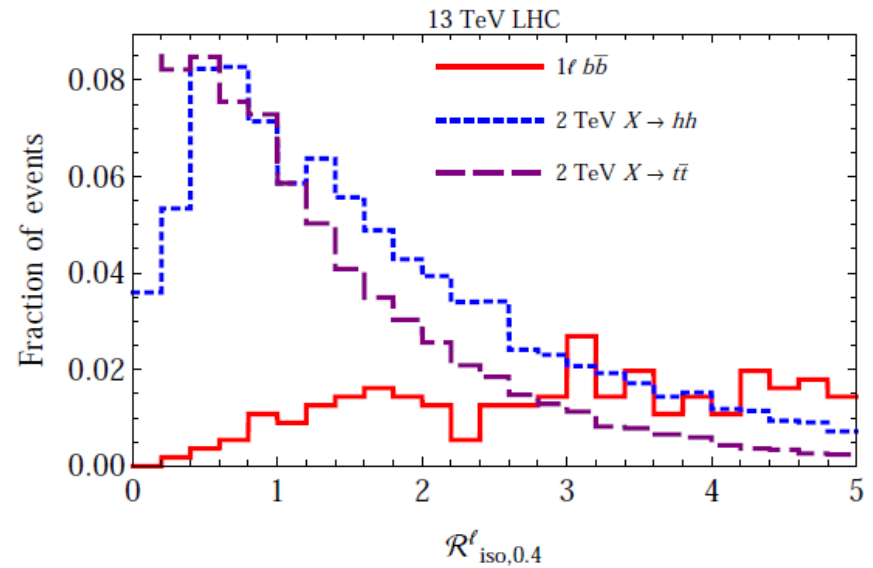
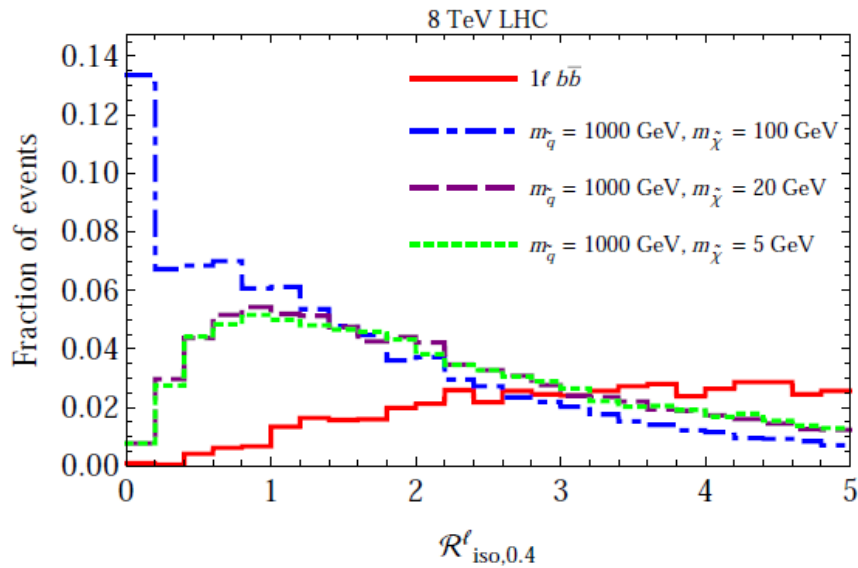
# LSF<sub>3</sub> of Hardest & 2<sup>nd</sup> Hardest Leptons



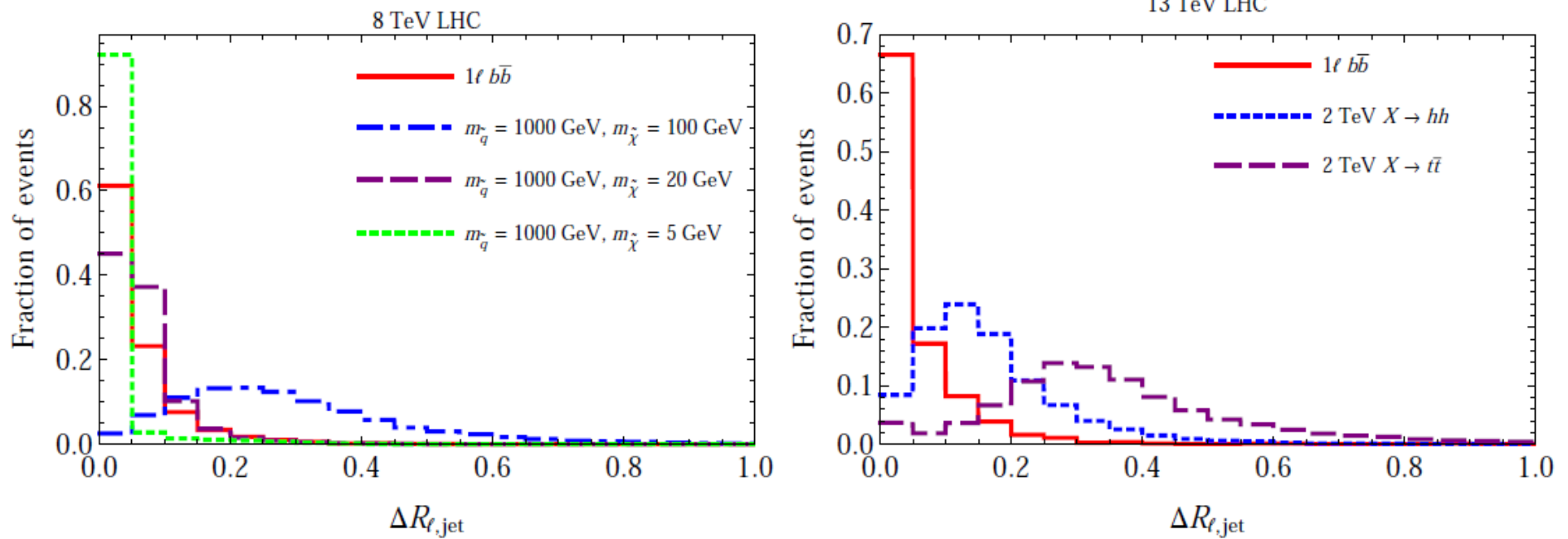
# LSF for Other Models @ 13 TeV



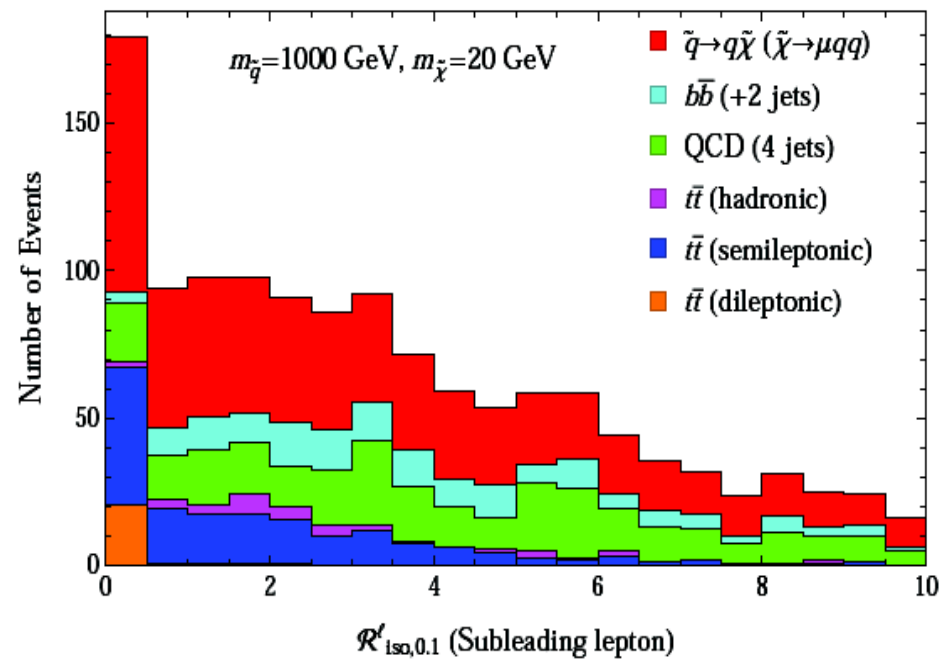
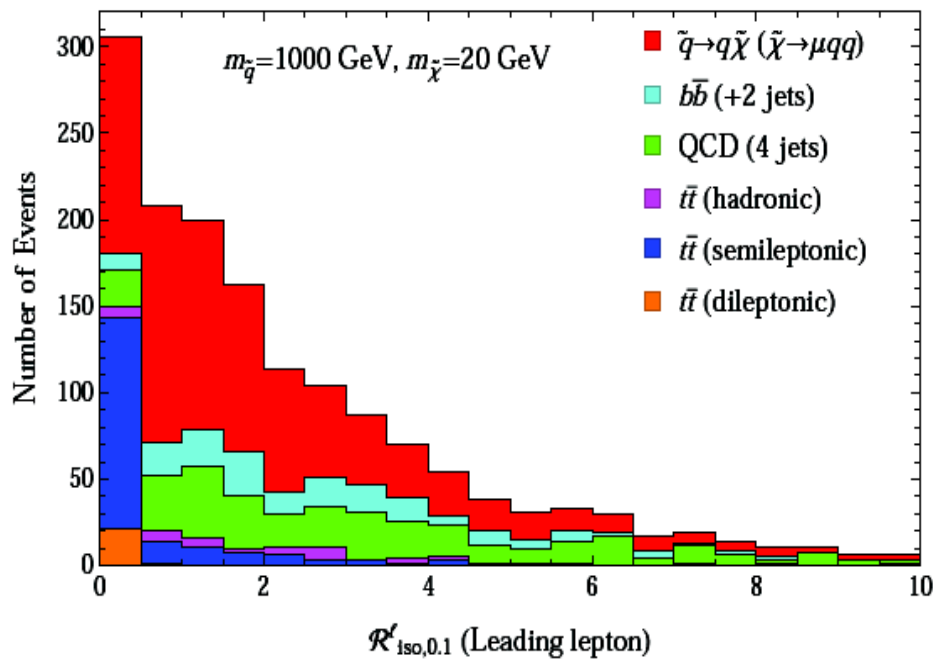
# Relative Isolation in $R_{\text{cone}} = 0.1$



# Clustering Jets Without Leptons

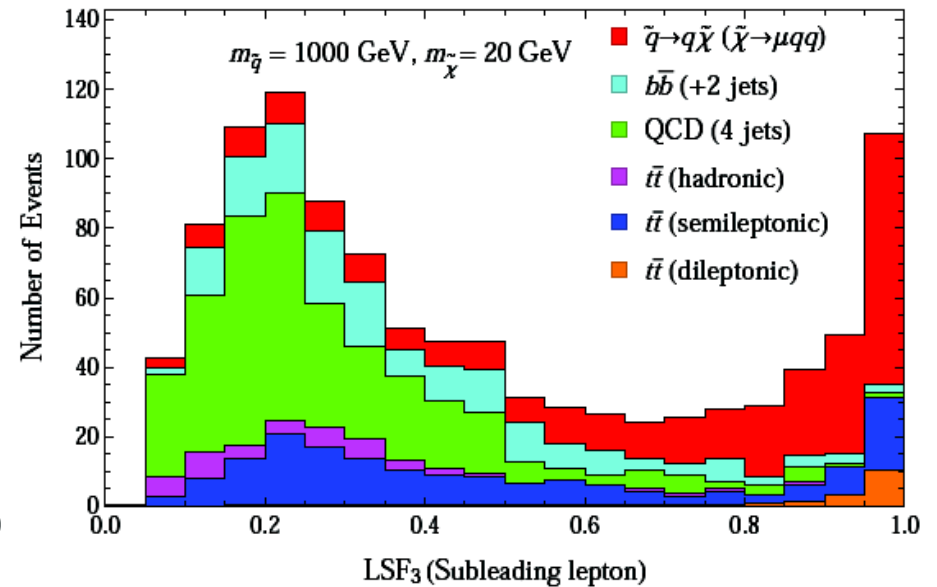
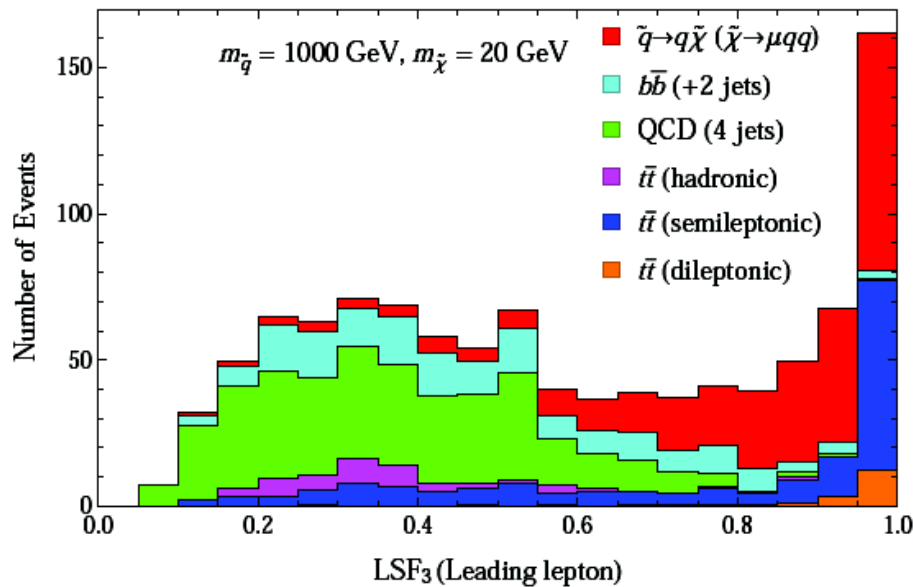


# Relative Isolation with 1 TeV Squarks





# LSF<sub>3</sub> of Hardest & 2<sup>nd</sup> Hardest Leptons



# Highest $\text{LSF}_3$ vs 2<sup>nd</sup> Highest $\text{LSF}_3$

