



# LHC recasting from A to Z

**Benjamin Fuks**

**LPTHE / Sorbonne Université**

**The second MADANALYSIS 5 workshop on LHC recasting @ Korea**

**KIAS (Seoul, Korea) - 13 February 2020**

# Outline

1. Introduction
2. The Simplified Model Spectra approach
3. The 'FastSim-based' approach
4. Challenges for reimplementing an LHC analysis
5. Preservation of the reimplementation works
6. Some physics
7. Summary: the workshop goals

# New physics at the LHC

## ◆ Path towards the characterisation of new physics

- ♣ Fitting and interpreting deviations
- ♣ Predictions of associated signatures/signals
  - Monte Carlo simulations play a key role

## ◆ Final words on any potential new physics at the LHC

- ♣ Accurate measurements ⊕ precision predictions (NLO QCD + PS)
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## ◆ More on the new physics nature at the LHC

- ♣ Fitting deviations by new physics signals
  - Reinterpretation of LHC results (confronting models to data)
- ♣ Designing new analyses to probe new ideas
  - From signal and background predictions

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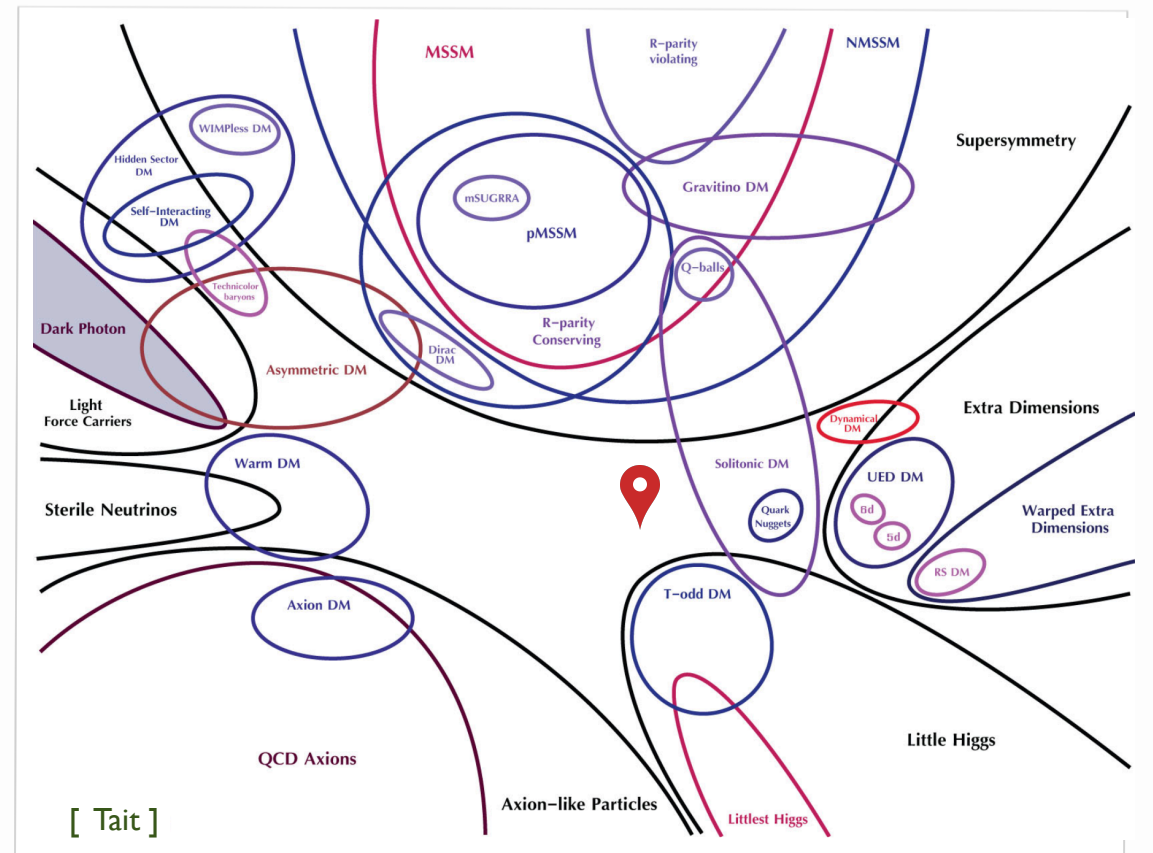
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**BSM  
simulations?**

# BSM simulations: where are we?

## ◆ New physics simulations - a challenge

- ♣ No sign of new physics
- ♣ SM-like measurements
  - no leading candidate theory
- ♣ Plethora of models to consider
  - many implementations in tools

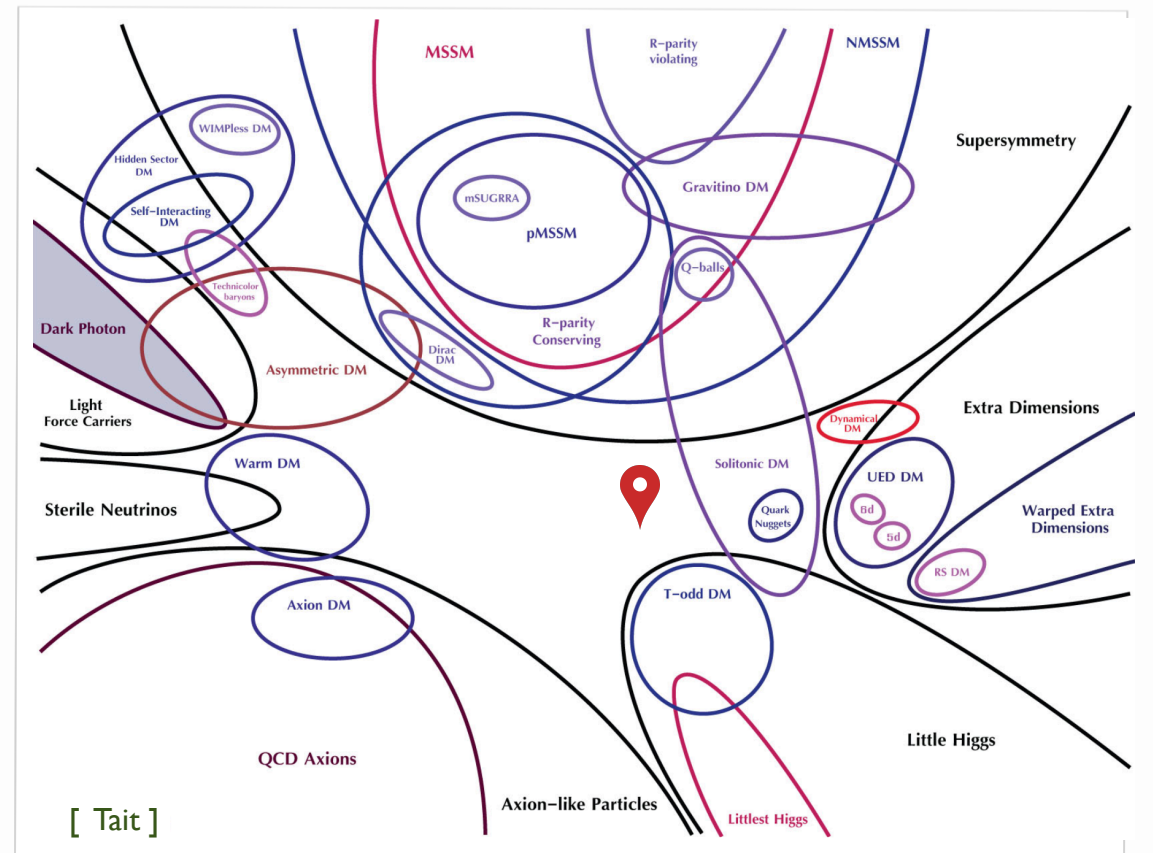


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Despite of this, new physics is standard today



## ◆ New physics is standard

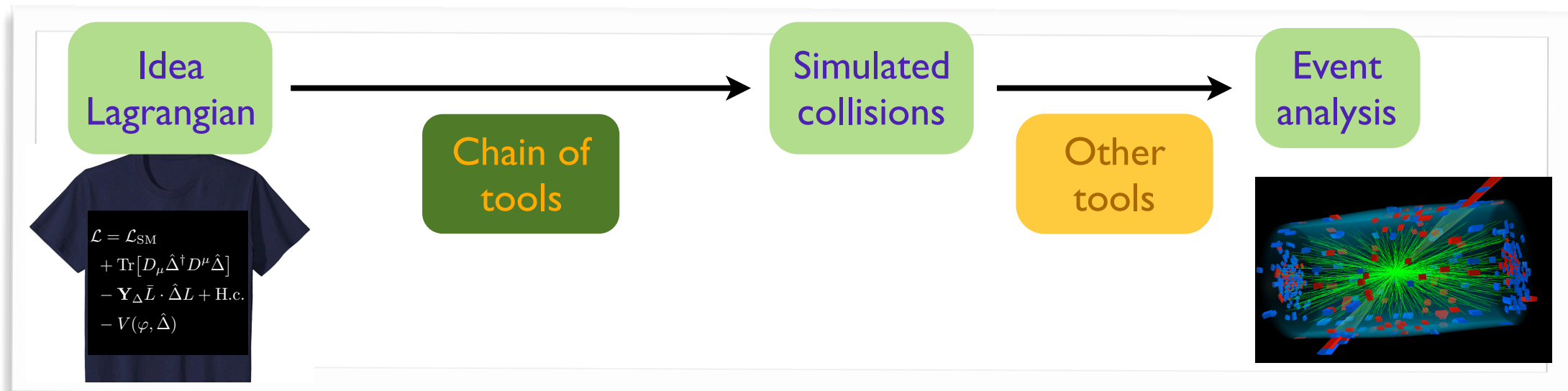
- ❖ 20-25 years of developments → LO simulations are bread and butter
- ❖ Simulations at the NLO QCD accuracy easily achieved
  - ★ For any model/process (→ MADGRAPH5\_aMC@NLO)

# From Lagrangians to events

[ Christensen, de Aquino, Degrande, Duhr, BF, Herquet, Maltoni & Schumann (EPJC 11) ]

## ◆ Streamlining the connection of a physics models to events

- ♣ Any new physics model can be implemented
- ♣ Easy to validate and maintain



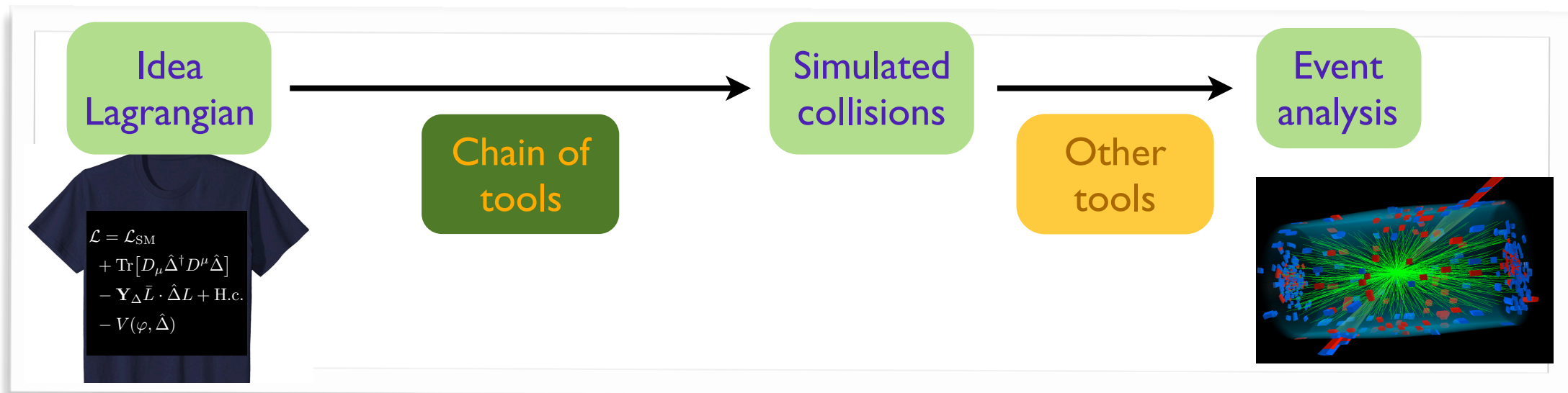


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## ◆ Why a chain of several tools?

- ❖ Phenomena at colliders occur at different scales  $\rightarrow$  factorisation

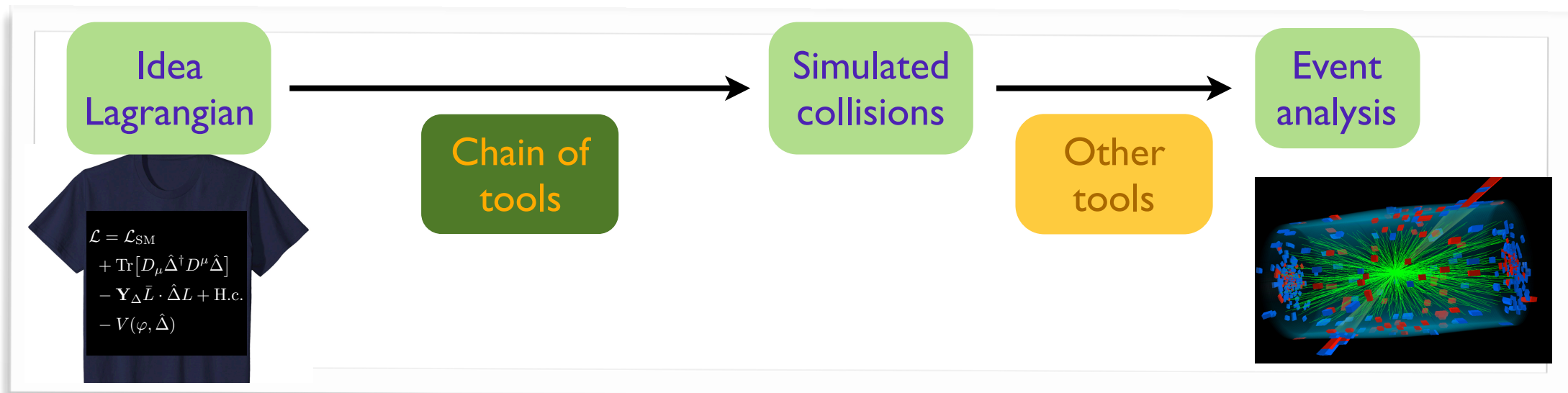
See Richard's talk

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Let's reverse the chain...

# Some context

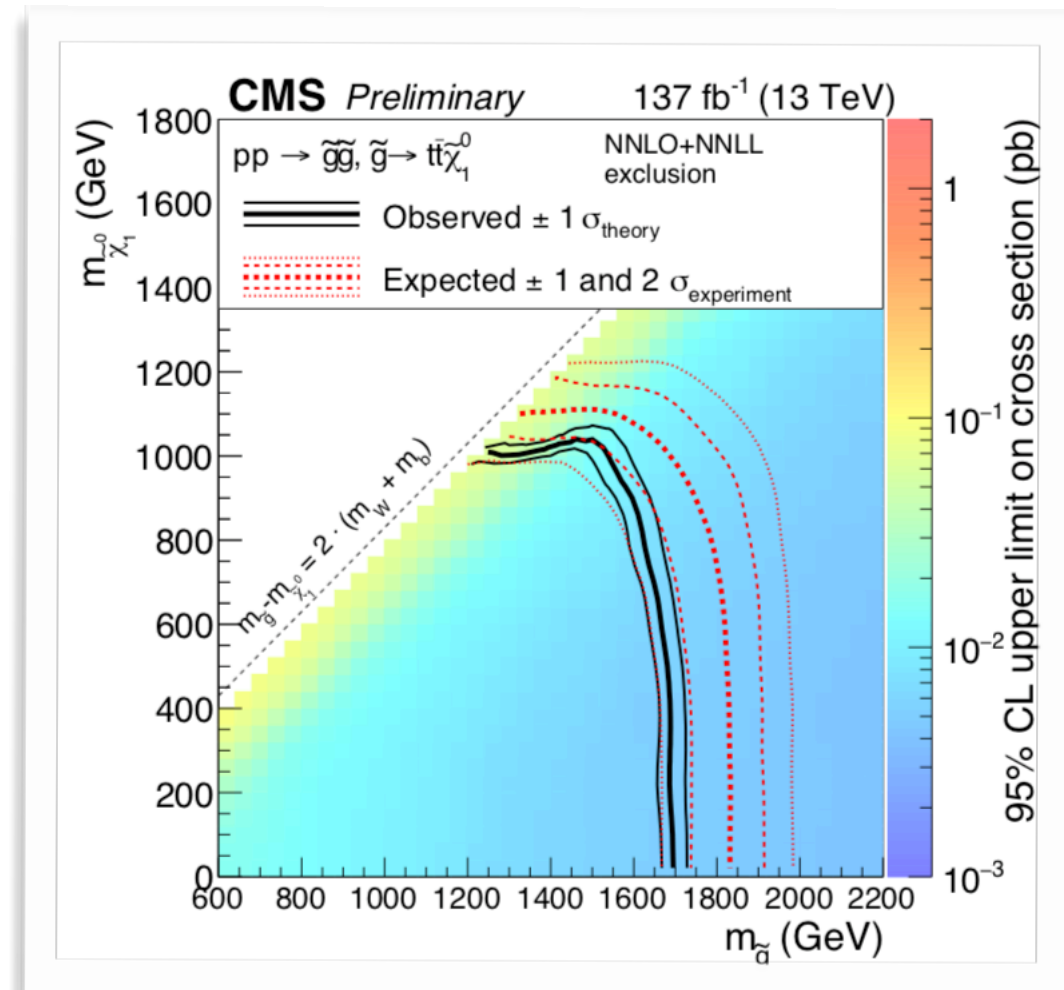
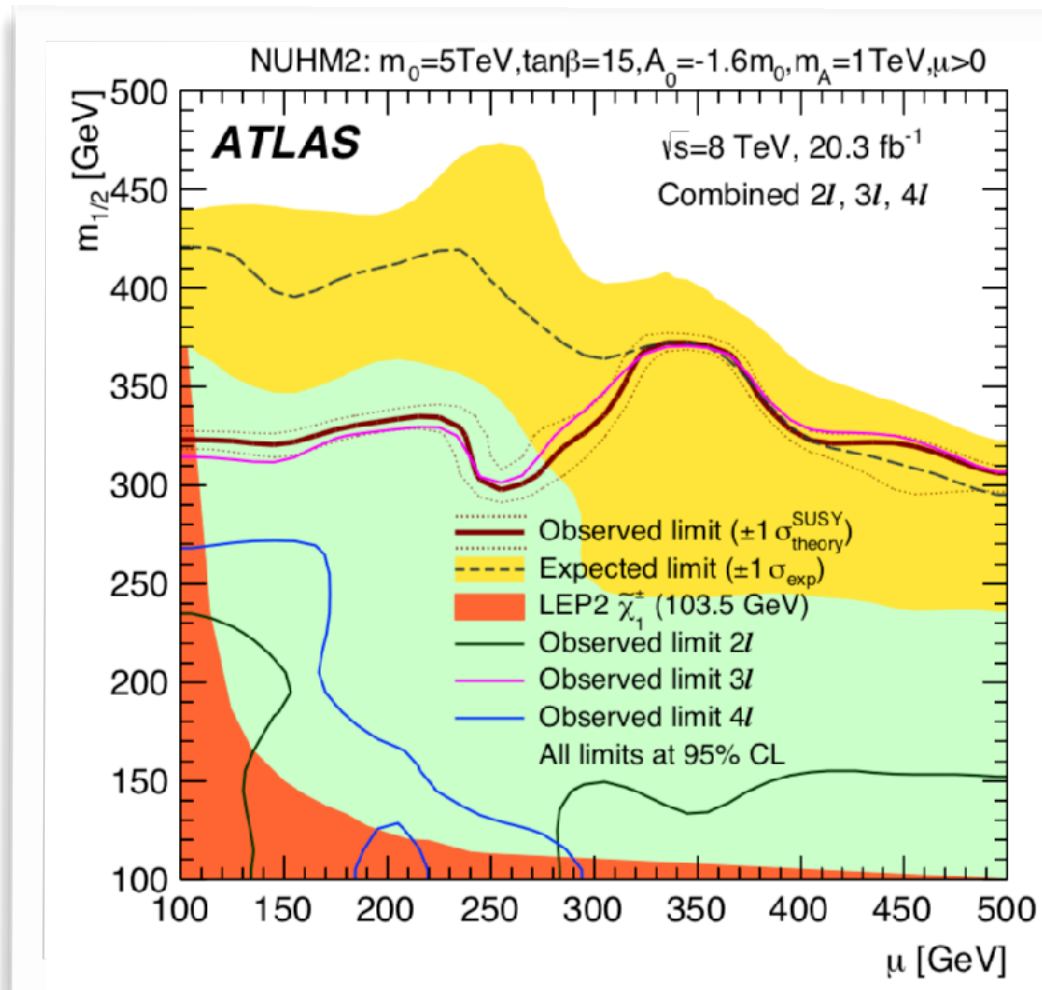
- ◆ Exploit the full potential of the LHC (for new physics)
  - ❖ Designing new analyses → probing new ideas Prospectives (based on MC simulations)
  - ❖ Recasting LHC analyses → studying new models The LHC legacy
- ◆ Data preservation in high-energy physics is mandatory
  - ❖ Going beyond raw data → analyses
- ◆ Related tools need to be supported by the entire community [ Kraml et al. (EPJC'12) ]
  - ❖ Both theorists and experimentalists

## **The Simplified Model Spectra (SMS) approach**

# New physics results at the LHC

## ◆ LHC $\equiv$ discovery machine

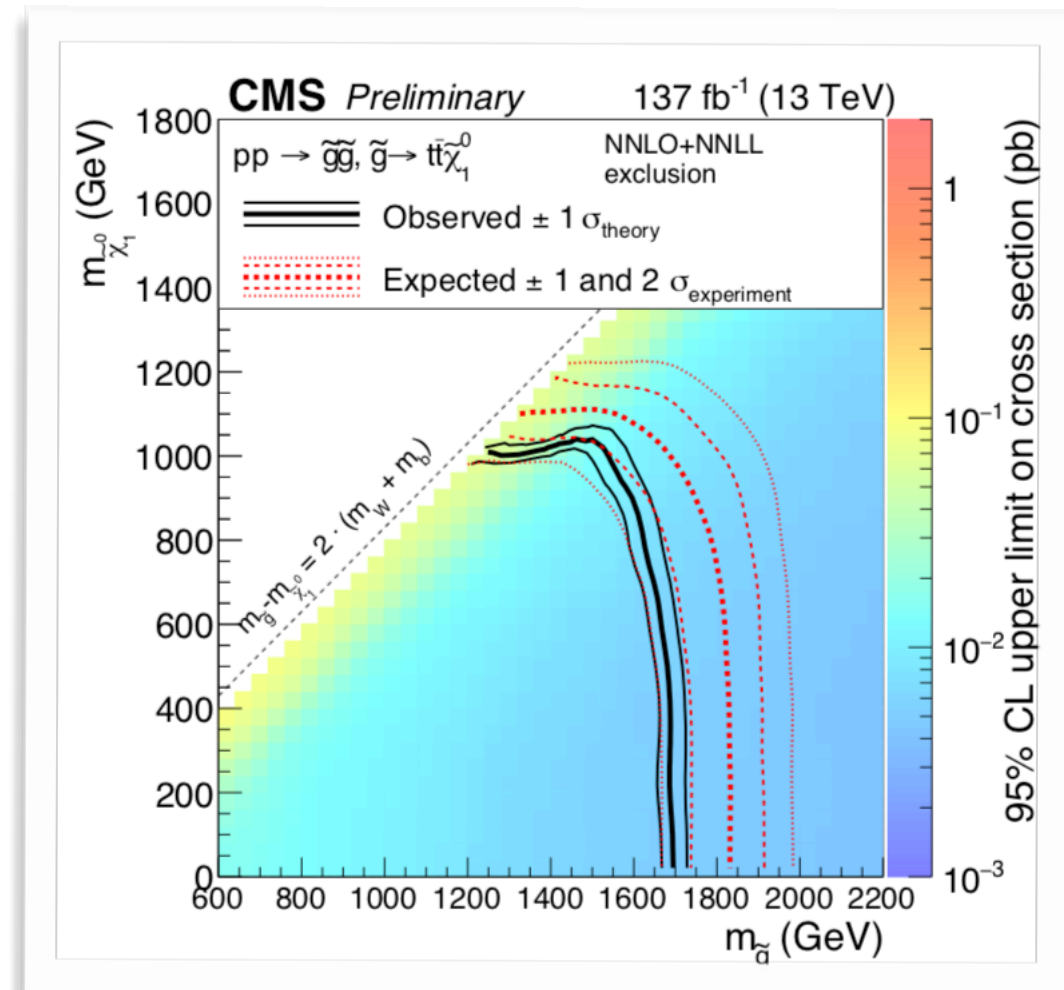
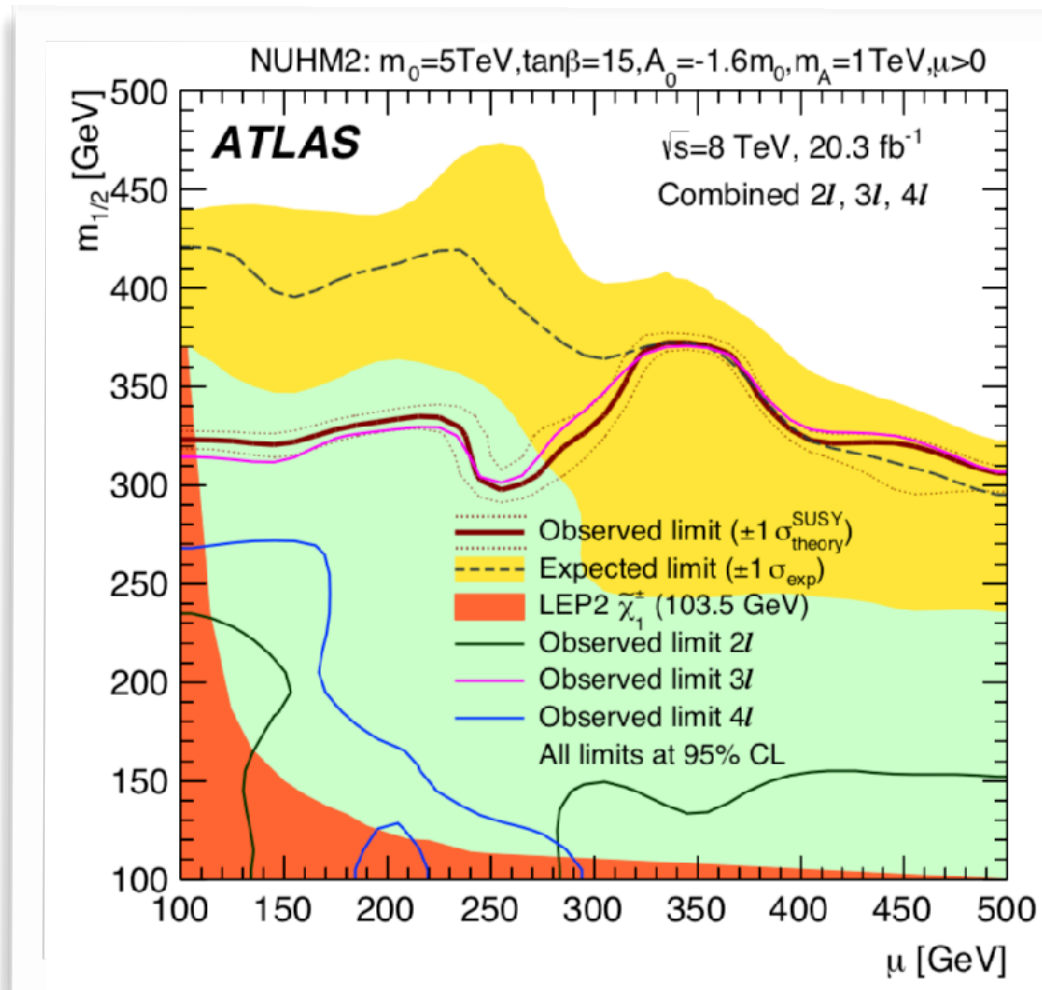
- ♣ Many ATLAS and CMS searches for new physics
- ♣ Interpretation within popular frameworks and simplified models (SMS)



# New physics results at the LHC

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## ◆ Need for reinterpretations in all kinds of models

# Simplified Model Spectra (SMS)

## ◆ The SMS-based reinterpretation framework

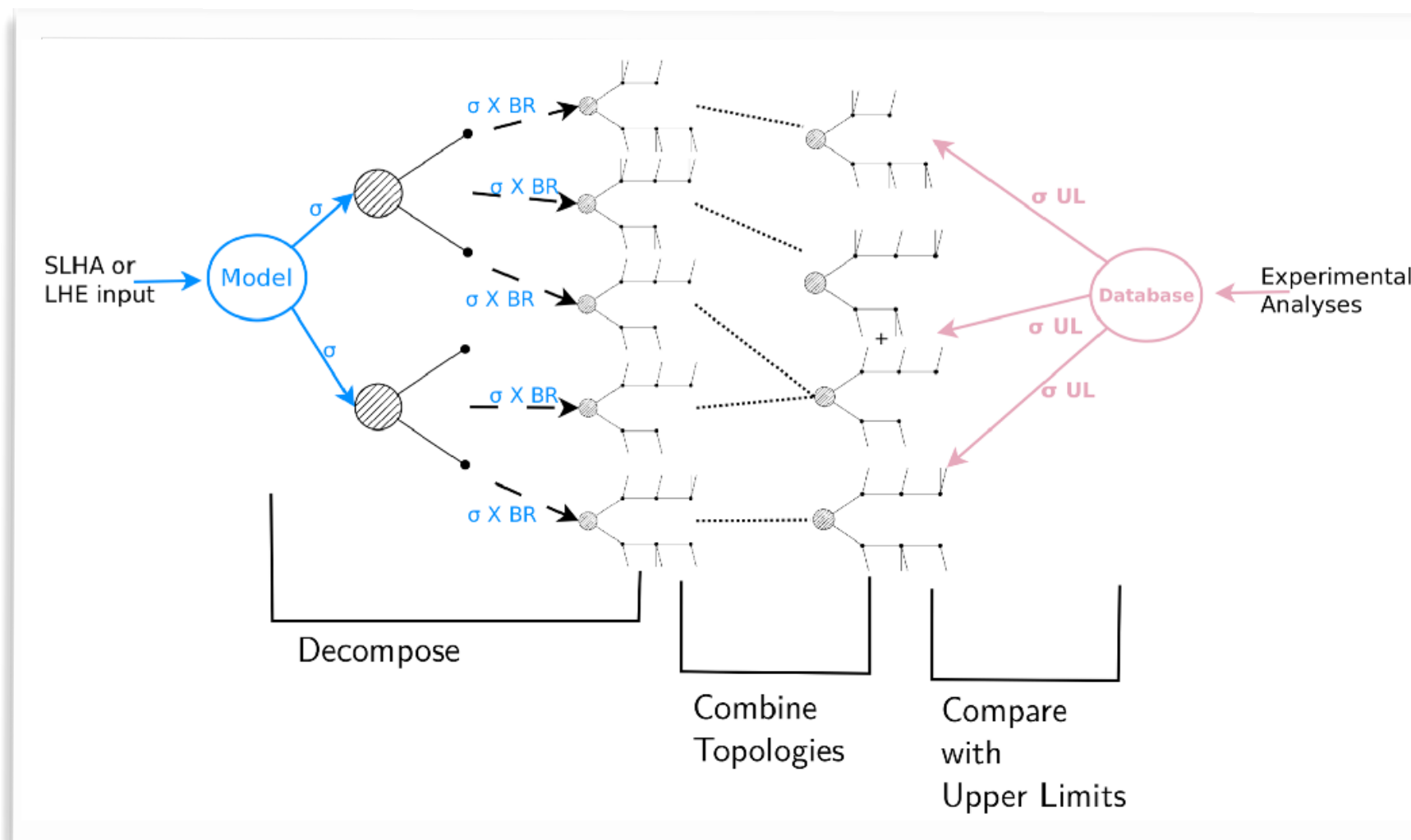
- ♣ Decomposition of all signatures of a theory into SMS signatures
- ♣ Fiducial cross sections are calculated on the basis of public **efficiency maps**
- ♣ **Comparisons to published upper bounds are made**

# Simplified Model Spectra (SMS)

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- ❖ Decomposition of all signatures of a theory into SMS signatures
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- ❖ **Comparisons to published upper bounds are made**

## ◆ Main features



- ❖ **Extremely fast**
- ❖ **Low accuracy**
- ★ Different kinematics
- ★ Asymmetric decays



# SMS reinterpretation tools

◆ Existing tools: SMOBELS (FASTLIM, XQCAT)

[ Kraml *et al.* (EPJC'14) ]

[ Papucci, Sakurai, Weiler & Zeune (EPJC'14) ]

[ Barducci *et al.* (CPC'15) ]

# SMS reinterpretation tools

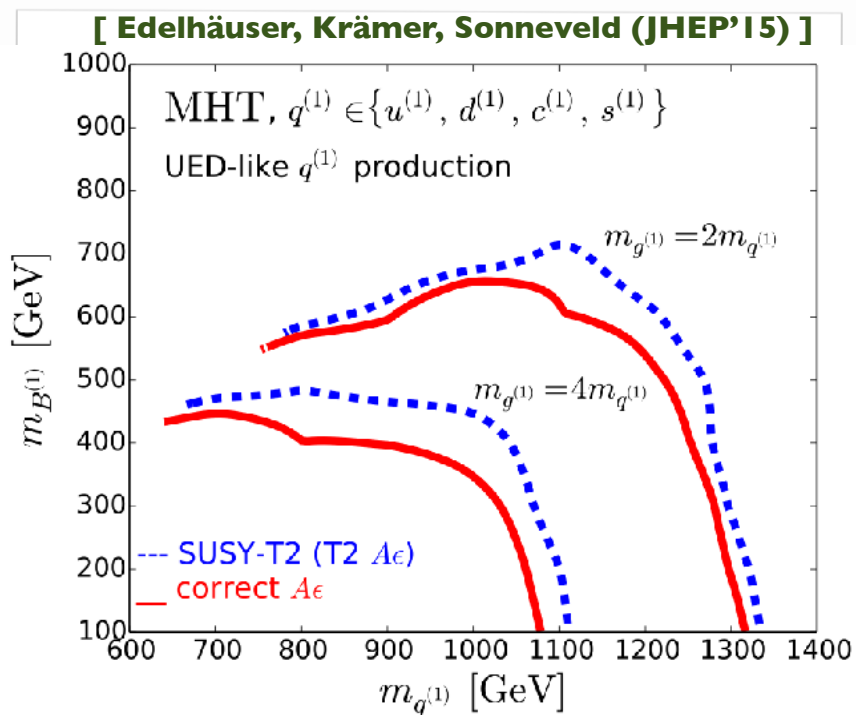
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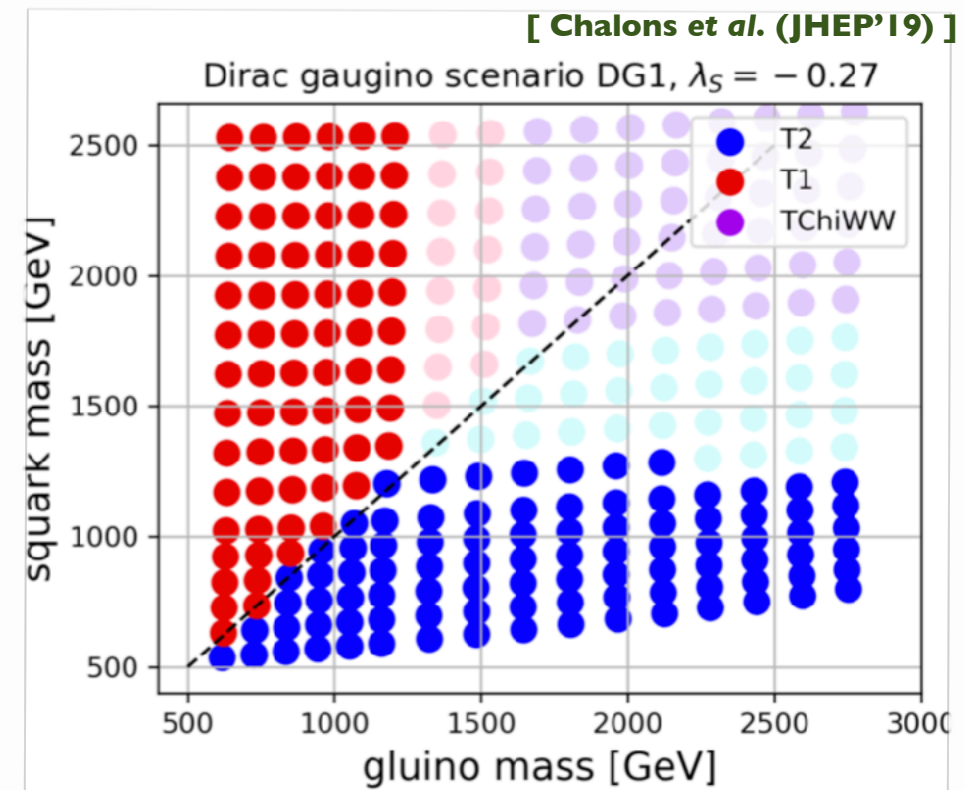
[ Papucci, Sakurai, Weiler & Zeune (EPJC'14) ]

[ Barducci et al. (CPC'15) ]

## Examples



Limitations (using SMOBELS):  
SUSY versus UED



Dirac gauginos with SMOBELS

## **The ‘fastsim’-based approach**

# Beyond the SMS approach

## ◆ Plethora of new physics realisations deserving to be studied

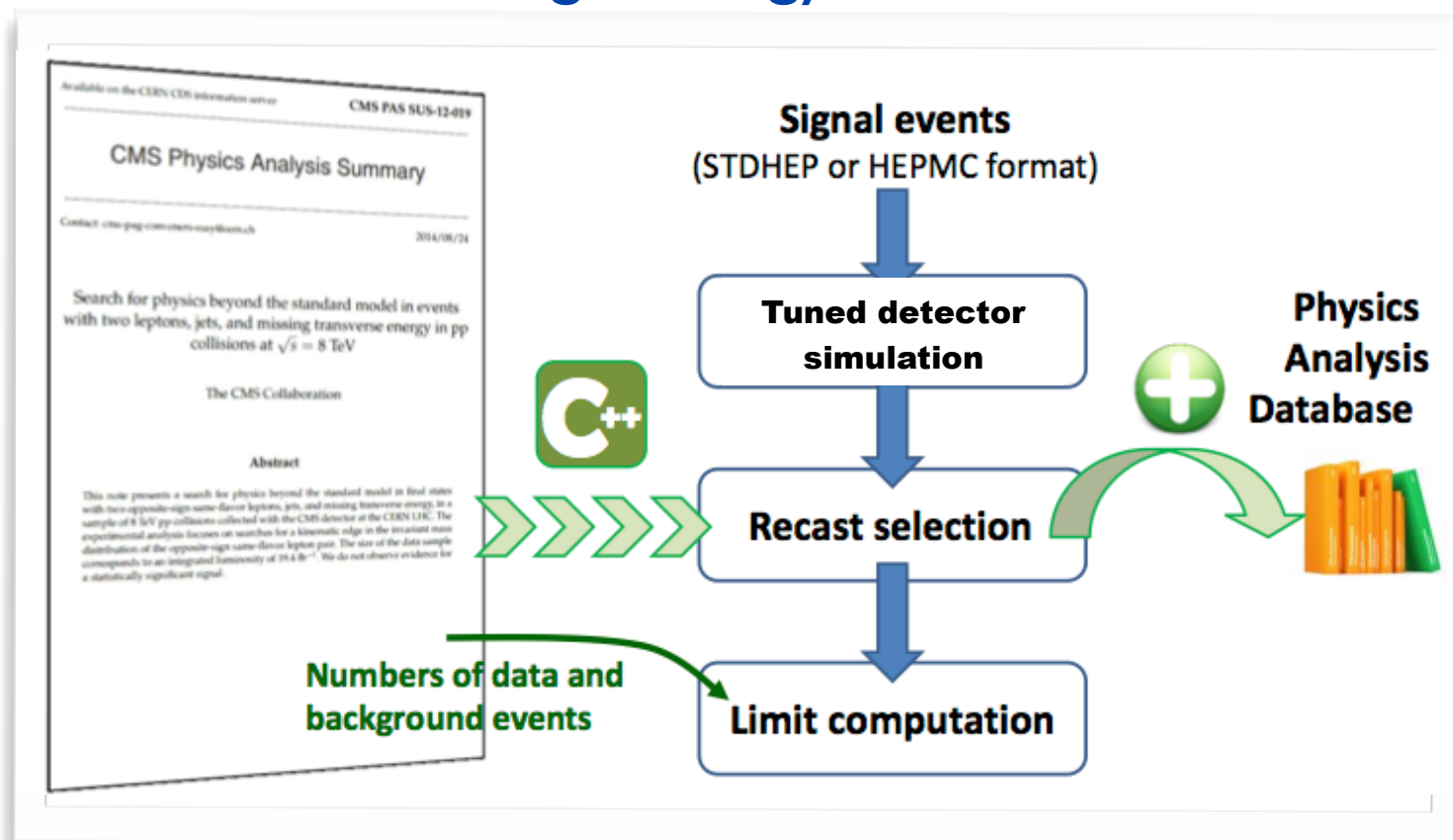
- ❖ Experimentalists cannot study all options
- ❖ SMS often not sufficient
  - **Detector simulator** mimicking ATLAS and CMS
  - **Framework** for LHC analysis re-implementations

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## ◆ Another recasting strategy



## ❖ 2 options for detector effects

- ★ **DELPHES 3 / PGS**  
(resolutions, efficiencies, etc.)
- ★ **RIVET / MADANALYSIS 5**  
(transfer functions)

# Detector modelling

## ◆ Detector simulation

- ♣ Starting point: hadron-level MC information
- ♣ Extraction of calorimetric and track information
  - Ignored in the transfer-function approach
- ♣ Object reconstruction with efficiencies and smearing
  - ★ Information on **isolation**, etc.

See Eric's talk

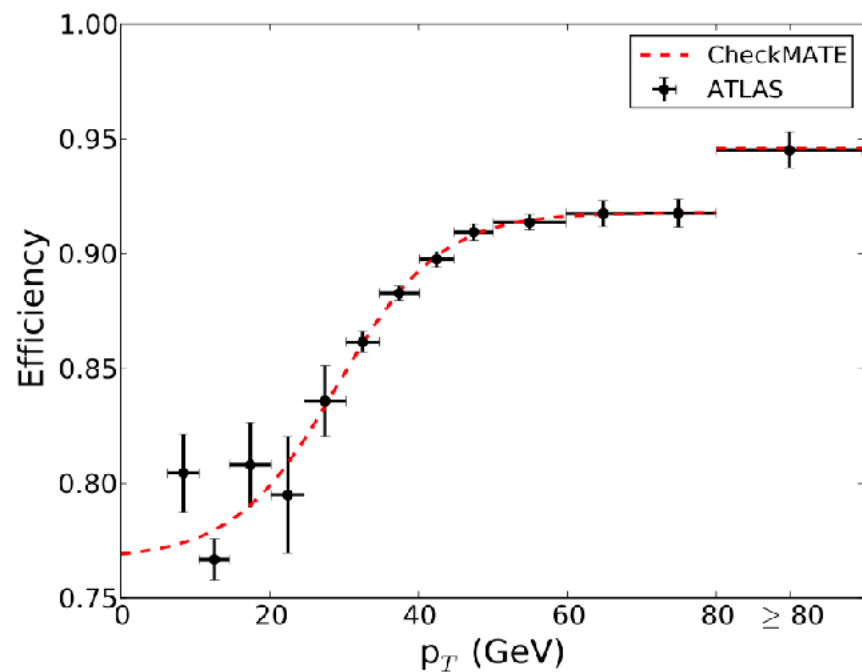
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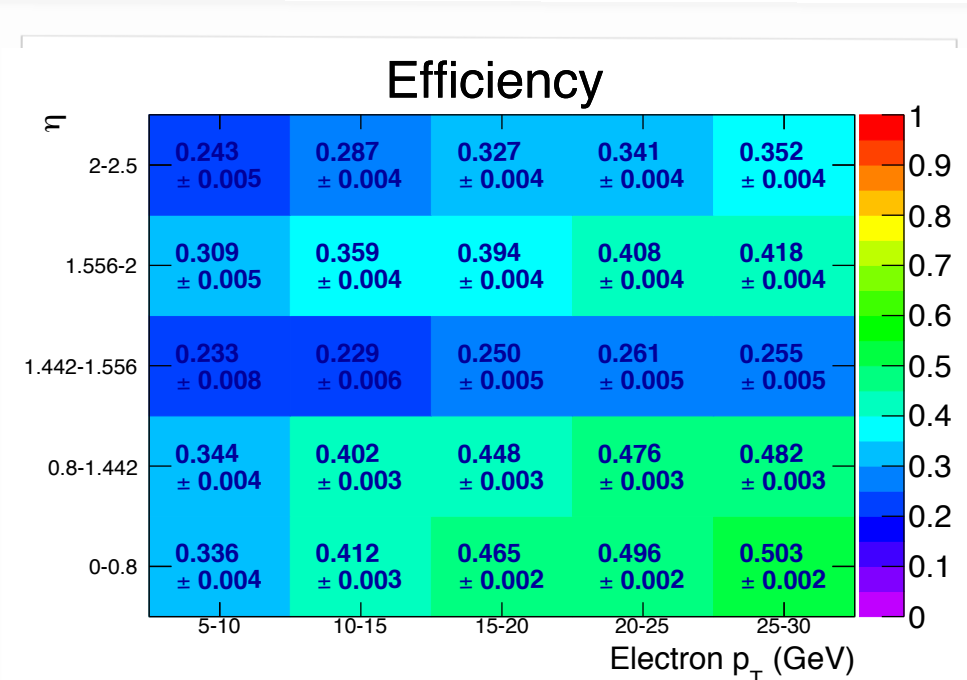
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## ◆ Examples



Medium electron efficiency  
in CHECKMATE



Soft electron efficiency in  
MADANALYSIS 5 (SFS) and RIVET

# Current existing public programmes

## ◆ Using DELPHES: CHECKMATE and MADANALYSIS 5

[ Drees *et al.* (CPC'14); Derks *et al.* (CPC'17) ] [ Dumont, BF, Kraml *et al.* (EPJC'15); Conte & BF (IJMPA'19) ]

## ◆ Using transfer functions: RIVET, GAMBIT and MADANALYSIS 5

[ Buckley *et al.* (CPC'13) ] [ Balazs *et al.* (EPJC'17) ] [ Araz, BF & Polykratis (to appear) ]

## ◆ CONTUR: Standard Model searches [ Butterworth *et al.* ]



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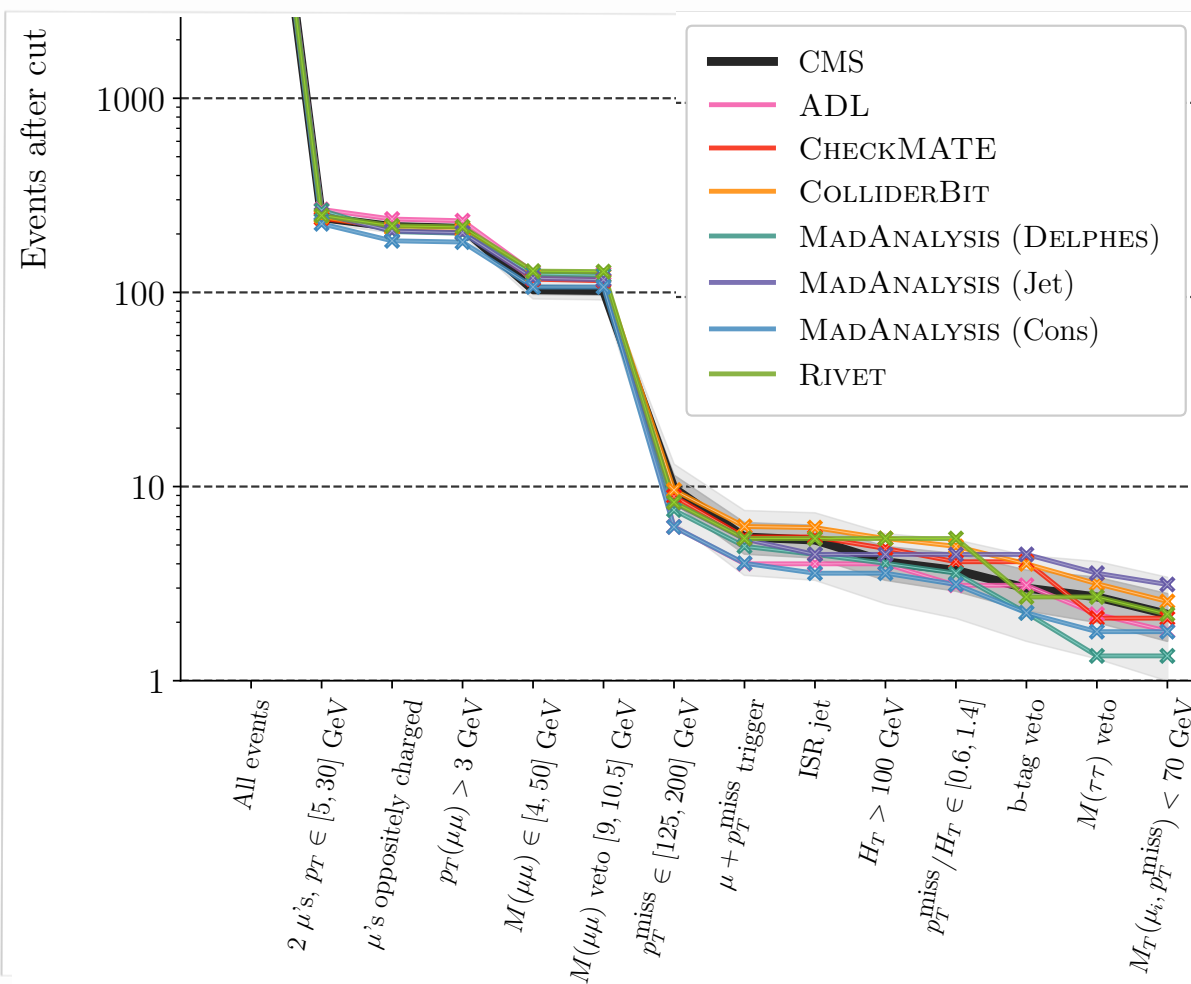
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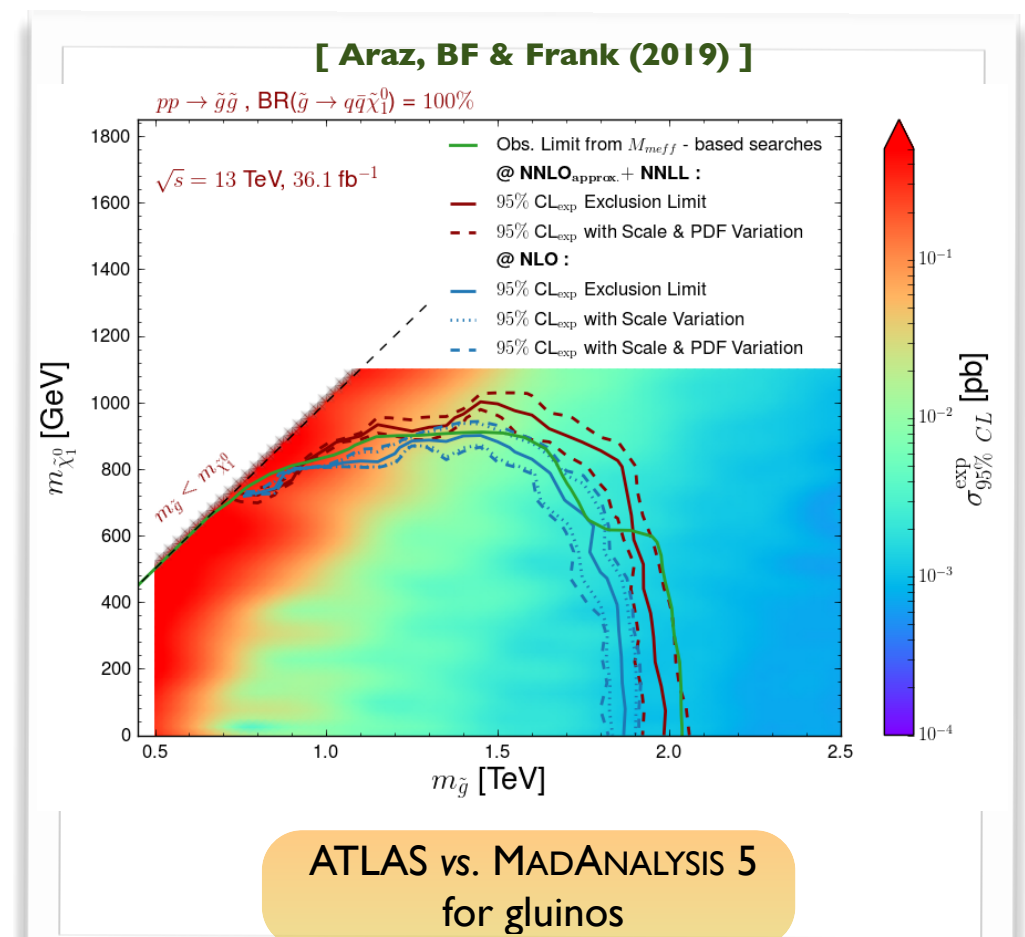
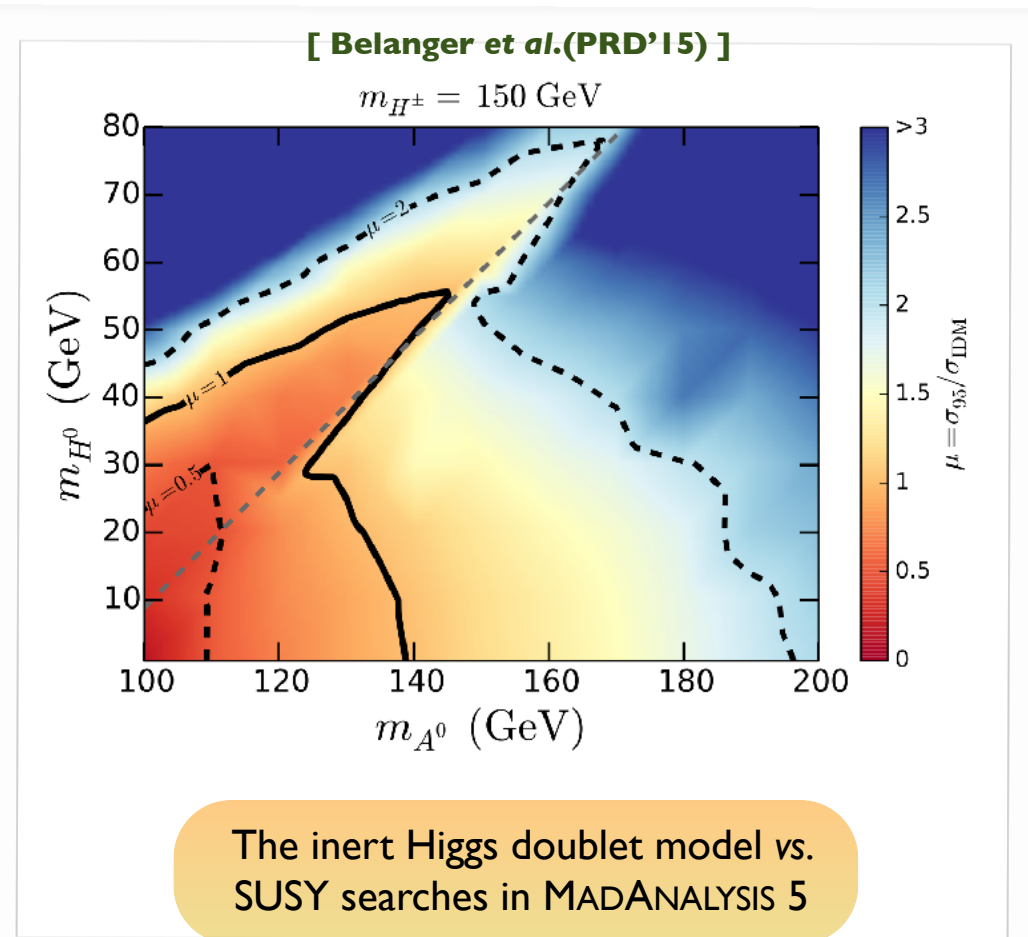


## ◆ Example: LH 2019

- ❖ CMS-SUS-16-048
- ❖ SUSY with soft leptons  
→ sleptons/ewkinos
- ❖ Reasonable agreement with CMS

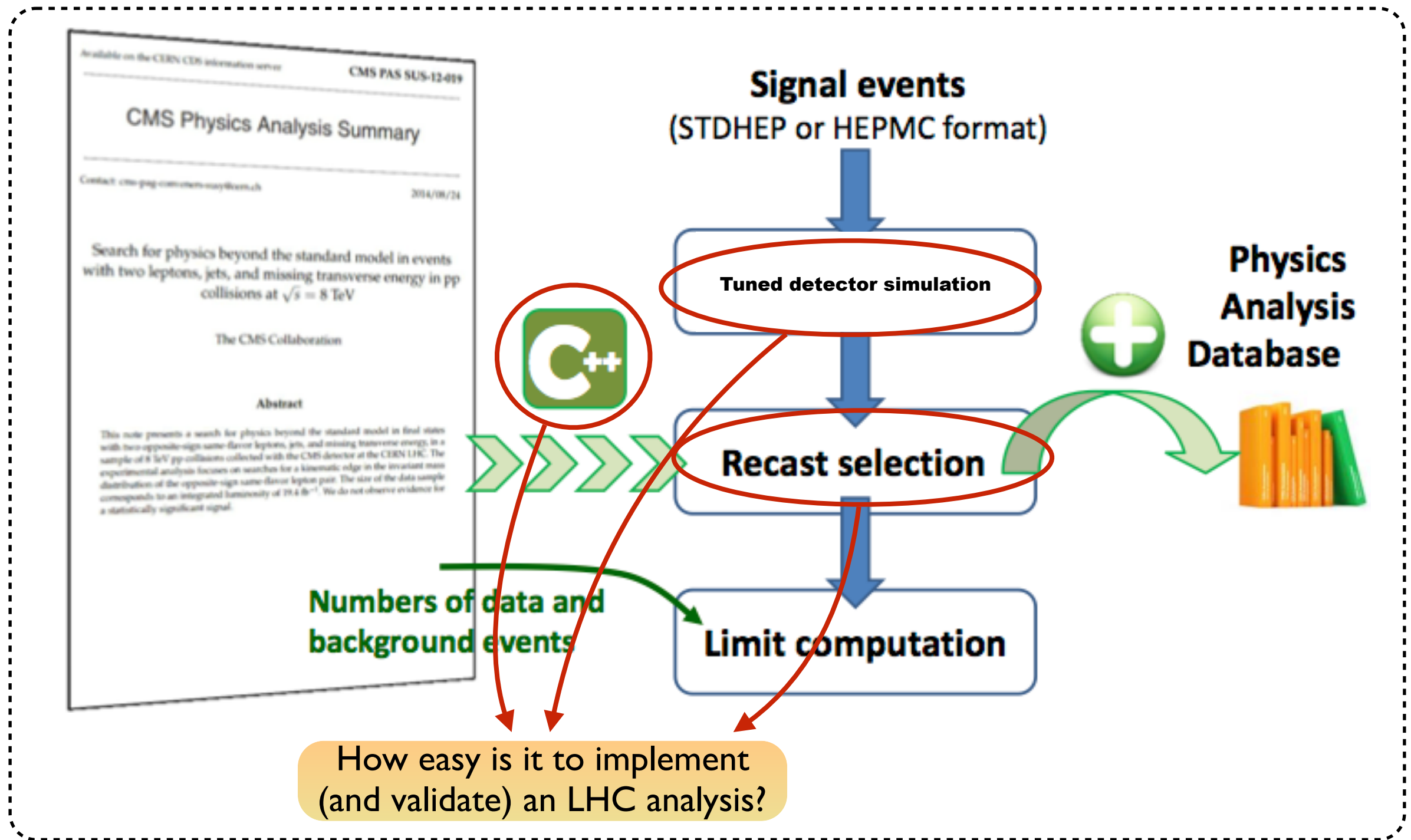
Crucial to have different frameworks  
(transfer functions work better)

# More examples



**LHC recasting**  
**The challenges**

# Reimplementing an analysis: the challenges



# Implementing a new analysis

## ◆ Picking up an experimental publication

- ♣ Reading
- ♣ Understanding

✓ Relatively easy

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## ◆ Getting accurate information for a proper validation

- ❖ **Efficiencies** (trigger, electrons, muons, *b*-tagging, JES, etc.)
  - ★ Including  $p_T$  and/or  $\eta$  dependence
- ❖ Detailed **cutflows** for some well-defined **benchmark** scenarios
  - ★ Region per region information
  - ★ Exact definition of the benchmarks (spectra)
  - ★ Event generation information (cards, tunes, etc.)
- ❖ **Digitised histograms** (e.g. on HEPDATA)

! Essential  
✗ Often difficult!

Discussions with  
experimentalists

# Implementing a new analysis

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## ◆ Comparing theory tools and real life



# CMS-SUS-17-001 in MADANALYSIS 5

[ Bein, Choi, BF, Jeong, Kang, Li & Sonneveld ('18) ]

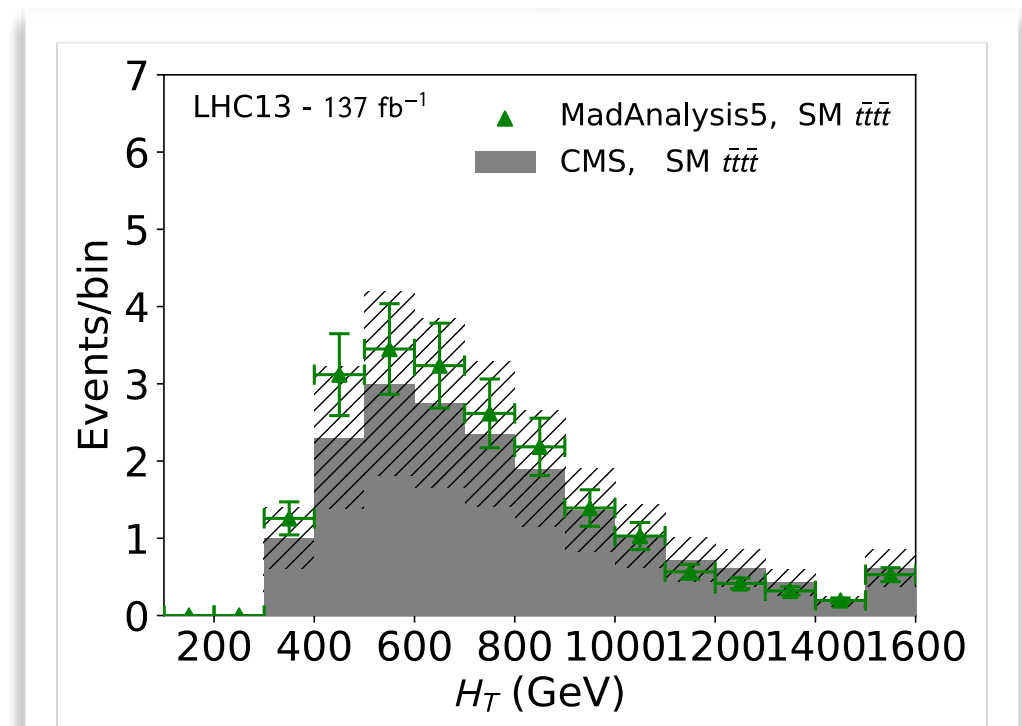
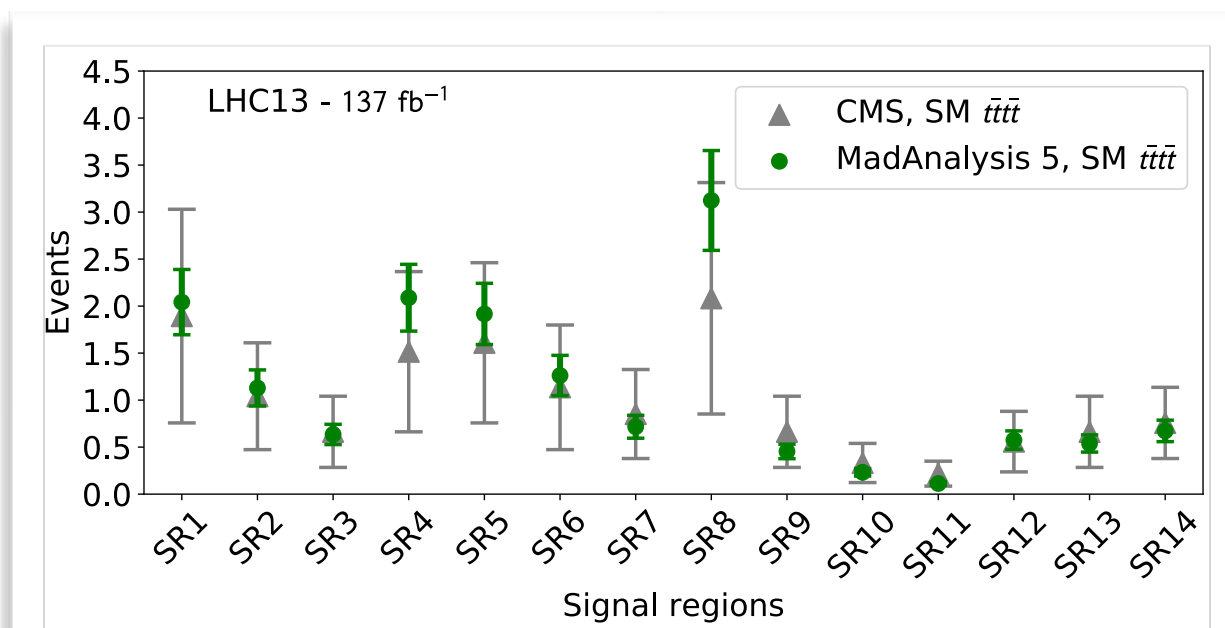
- ◆ CMS search for dark matter in the  $t\bar{t}$  + MET channel
  - ❖ Dileptonic final state
  - ❖ Cutflows and Monte Carlo information for given benchmarks
- ◆ Validation at a very good level, cut by cut

Cut	$(m_{\tilde{t}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}}) = (750, 1)$ GeV		$(m_{\tilde{t}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}}) = (600, 300)$ GeV	
	CMS	MA5	CMS	MA5
$n(\text{OS } \mu \text{ or } e) = 2$	-	-	-	-
$m_{\ell\ell} > 20$ GeV	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.97
$ m_Z - m_{\ell\ell}  > 15$ GeV	0.95	0.94	0.89	0.89
$N_j \geq 2$	0.87	0.93	0.85	0.89
$N_b \geq 1$	0.73	0.84	0.83	0.83
$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 80$ GeV	0.94	0.95	0.89	0.88
$S > 5$ GeV <sup>1/2</sup>	0.98	0.92	0.96	0.91
$c_1 < 0.80$	0.9	0.97	0.92	0.97
$c_2 < 0.96$	1.0	0.96	1.0	0.94
$M_{T2}(\ell_1\ell_2) > 140$ GeV	0.49	0.42	0.17	0.16
All cuts	0.24	0.25	0.083	0.075

# CMS-TOP-18-003 in MADANALYSIS 5

[ Darmé, BF & Maltoni (to appear) ]

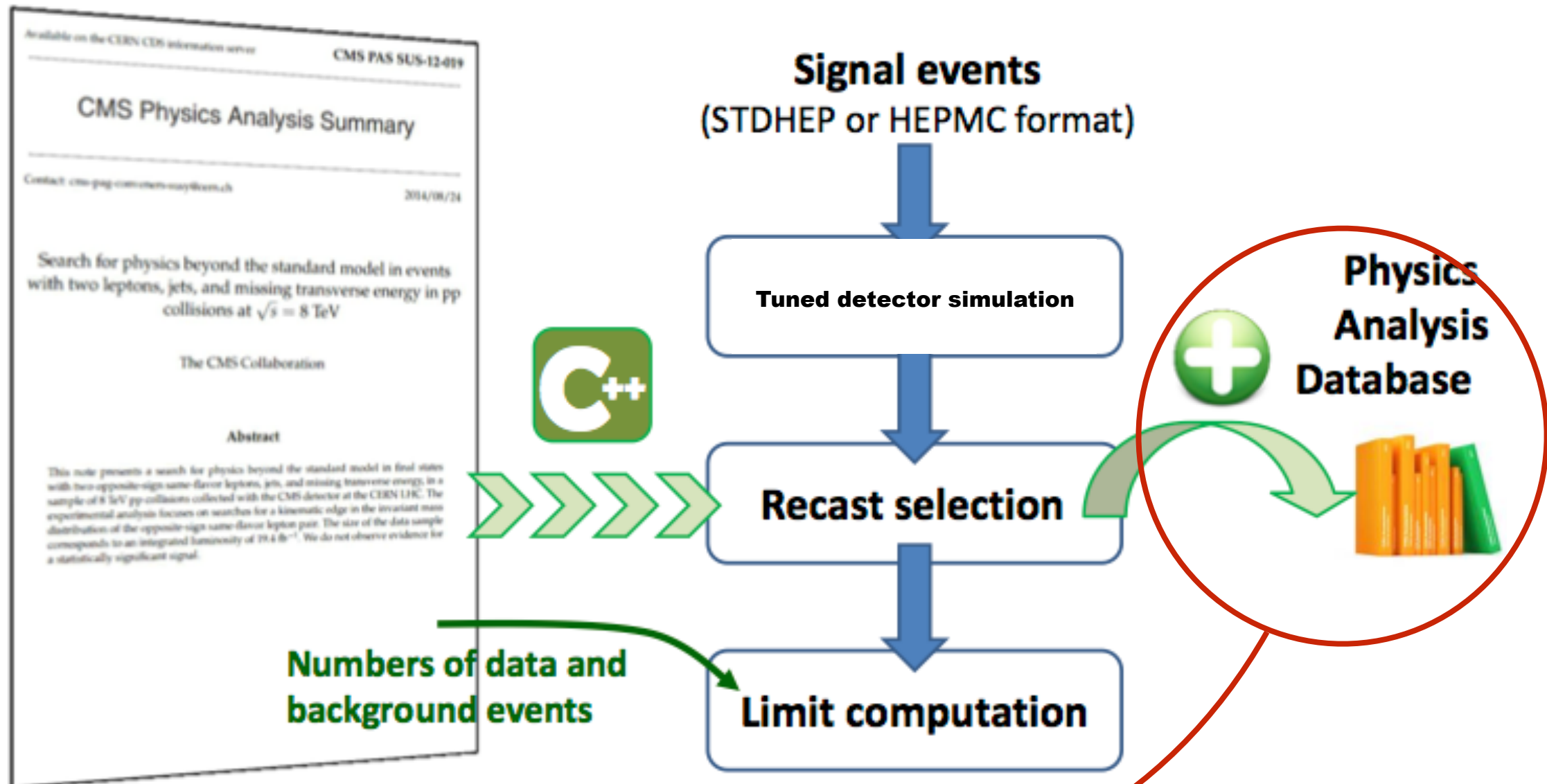
- ◆ CMS search for SM four-top production (in the multi-lepton channel)
  - ♣ Distributions and global selection efficiencies
- ◆ Validation as good as possible



# Preservation

# The LHC legacy

## ◆ Recasting strategy (as in MADANALYSIS 5)



# MADANALYSIS 5 analyses on INSPIRE

- ◆ Re-implementations can be uploaded on INSPIRE
- ✿ DOI are assigned → citations, INSPIRE searches, etc.

Information Citations (2) Files Files are versioned, can be downloaded

## Madanalysis5 implementation of CMS-SUS-17-001

Bein, Samuel; Choi, Soo-Min; Fuks, Benjamin; Jeong, Soomin; Kang, Dong Woo; Li, Jinmian; Sonneveld, Jory

**Description:** Cite as: Bein, S., Choi, S.-M., Fuks, B., Jeong, S., Kang, D. W., Li, J. & Sonneveld, J. (2018). Madanalysis5 implementation of CMS-SUS-17-001 code. doi: [10.7484/INSPIREHEP.DATA.MMM1.876Z](https://doi.org/10.7484/INSPIREHEP.DATA.MMM1.876Z)

Record added 2018-04-16, last modified 2018-11-23

DOI and citations

# The Public Analysis Database of MADANALYSIS

◆ A database with MADANALYSIS 5 implementations of LHC analyses exists

♣ <http://madanalysis.irmp.ucl.ac.be/wiki/PublicAnalysisDatabase>

CMS analyses, 13 TeV

Analysis	Short Description	Implemented by	Code	Validation note	Version
⇒ CMS-SUS-16-033	Supersymmetry in the multijet plus missing energy channel (35.9 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	F. Ambrogio and J. Sonneveld	⇒ Inspire	⇒ PDF	v1.7/Delphes3
⇒ CMS-SUS-16-039	Electroweakinos in the SS2L, 3L and 4L channels (35.9 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	B. Fuks and S. Mondal	⇒ Inspire	⇒ PDF	v1.7/Delphes3
⇒ CMS-SUS-16-052	SUSY in the 1l + jets channel (36 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	D. Sengupta	⇒ Inspire	⇒ PDF	v1.6/Delphes3
⇒ CMS-SUS-17-001	Stops in the OS dilepton mode (35.9 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	S.-M. Choi, S. Jeong, D.-W. Kang, J. Li et al.	⇒ Inspire	⇒ PDF	v1.6/Delphes3
⇒ CMS-EXO-16-010	Mono-Z-boson (2.3 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	B. Fuks	⇒ Inspire	⇒ PDF	v1.6/Delphes3
⇒ CMS-EXO-16-012	Mono-Higgs (2.3 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	S. Ahn, J. Park, W. Zhang	⇒ Inspire	⇒ PDF	v1.6/Delphes3
⇒ CMS-EXO-16-022	Long-lived leptons (2.6 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	J. Chang	⇒ Inspire	⇒ PDF	v1.6_tracks/Delphes3
⇒ CMS-TOP-17-009	SM four-top analysis (35.9 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	L. Darmé and B. Fuks	⇒ Inspire	⇒ PDF	v1.7/Delphes3

⇒ Delphes card for CMS-EXO-16-010 and CMS-SUS-17-001  
 ⇒ Delphes card for CMS-EXO-16-012  
 ⇒ Delphes card for CMS-SUS-16-039  
 ⇒ Delphes card for CMS-SUS-16-041  
 ⇒ Delphes card for CMS-SUS-16-052  
 ⇒ Delphes card for CMS-TOP-17-009

**Dedicated DELPHES cards**

**Code from INSPIRE**

**Validation information (cutflows, distributions, etc.)**

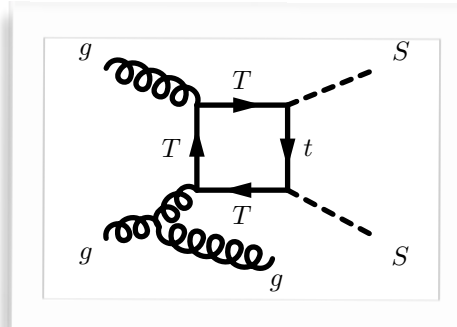
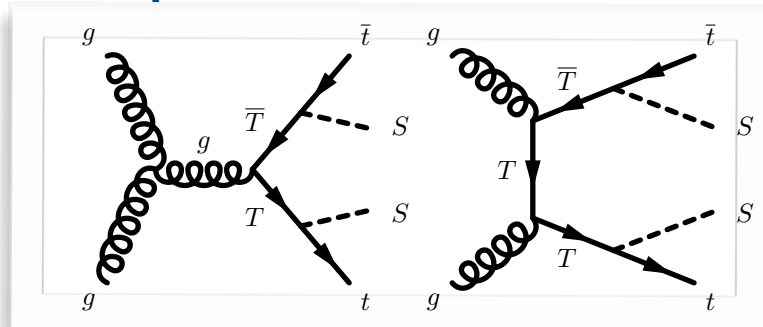
◆ Can be automatically installed within MADANALYSIS 5

**Some physics**

# Top-philic scalar dark matter at the LHC

[ Colucci, BF, Giacchino, Lopez Honorez, Tytgat & Vandecasteele (PRD`18) ]

## ◆ Simplified model: SM + VLQ + DM



$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} + \left[ \tilde{y}_t S \bar{T} P_R t + \text{h.c.} \right]$$

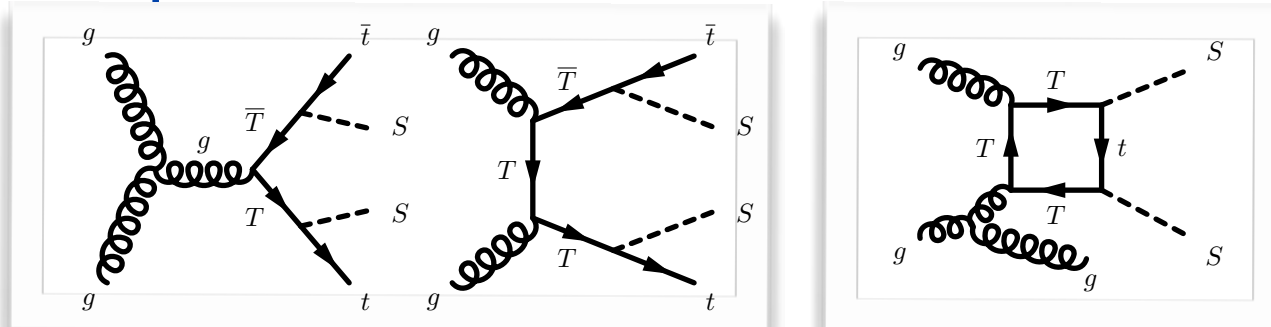
♣ Multijet and top-antitop plus MET probes



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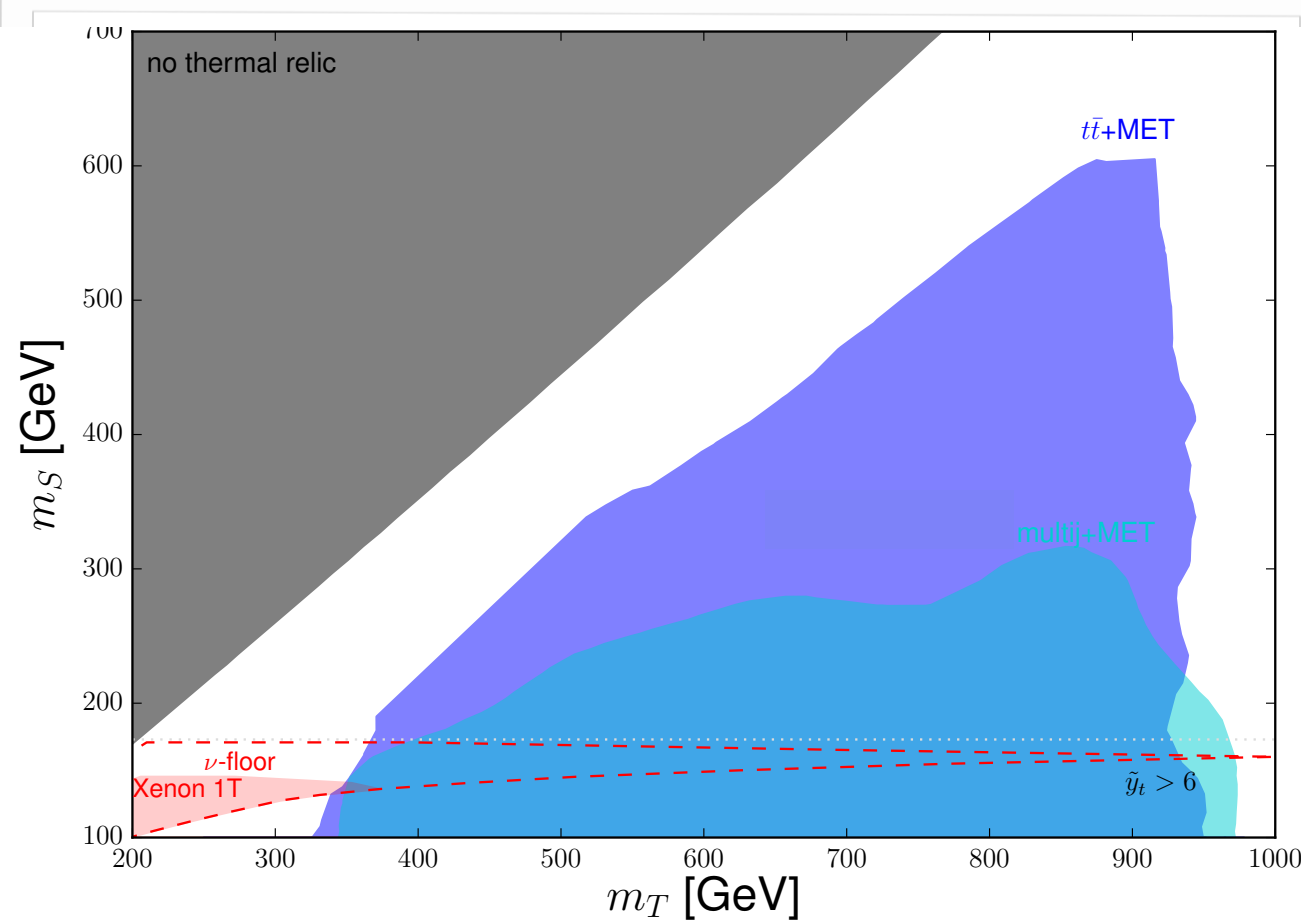
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♣ Multijet and top-antitop plus MET probes



♣ General features

- ★  $\Gamma_T$  must be larger than  $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$  (no LLP)
- ★ Bounds independent of the Yukawa  
→ monojet production negligible

♣ Multijet probes

- ★ Monojet-inspired (at least one very hard jet)
- ★ Loss of sensitivity  $\Leftrightarrow$  decay phase space

♣ Top-antitop plus MET

- ★ Well adapted to our topology
- ★ Best constraints (and chance of discovery)

# Top-philic s-channel dark matter

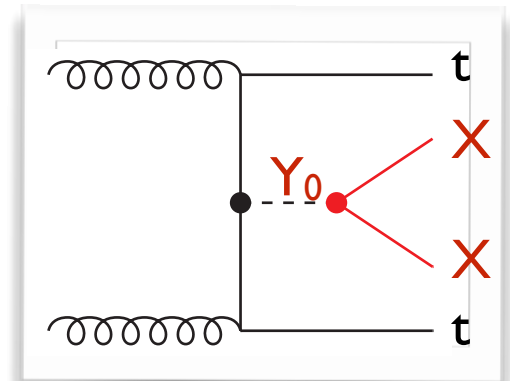
[ Arina, Backovic, Conte, BF, Guo, Heisig, Hespel, Krämer, Maltoni, Martini, Mawatari, Pellen & Vryonidou (JHEP'16) ]

## ◆ A simplified model for top-philic dark matter

- ❖ A dark sector with a fermionic dark matter candidate  $X$
- ❖ A (scalar) mediator  $Y_0$  linking the dark sector and the top

$$\mathcal{L}_{t,X}^{Y_0} = -\left(g_t \frac{y_t}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{t}t + g_X \bar{X}X\right) Y_0$$

- ❖ Could be probed with  $t\bar{t}$ +MET events (CMS-B2G-14-004)



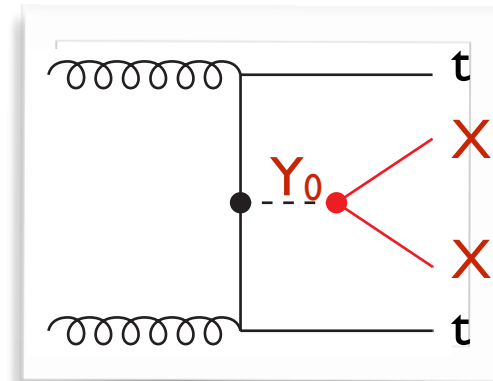
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## ◆ A simplified model for top-philic dark matter

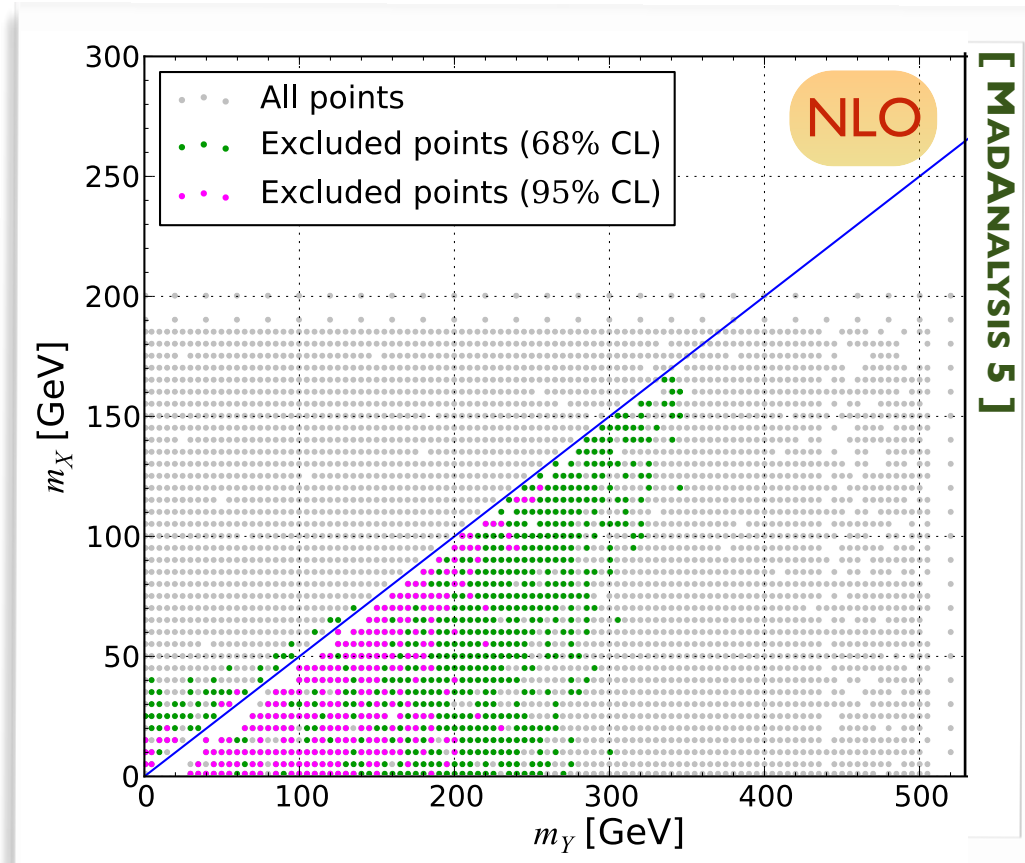
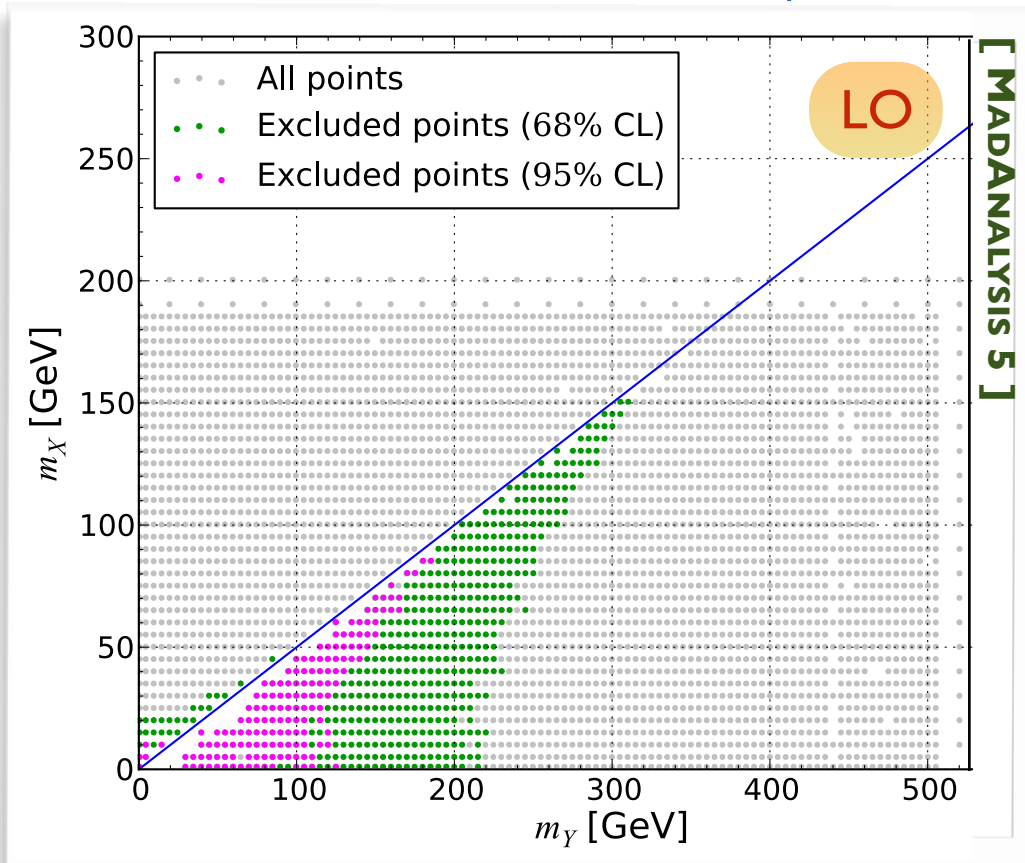
- ♣ A dark sector with a fermionic dark matter candidate  $X$
- ♣ A (scalar) mediator  $Y_0$  linking the dark sector and the top

$$\mathcal{L}_{t,X}^{Y_0} = - \left( g_t \frac{y_t}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{t}t + g_X \bar{X}X \right) Y_0$$



- ♣ Could be probed with  $t\bar{t}$ +MET events (CMS-B2G-14-004)

## ◆ For central scales: mild (but visible) NLO effects on the exclusions



- ♣ Including scale variations?

# Top-philic $s$ -channel dark matter @ NLO

[ Arina, Backovic, Conte, BF, Guo, Heisig, Hespel, Krämer, Maltoni, Martini, Mawatari, Pellen & Vryonidou (JHEP'16) ]

## ◆ There are theoretical uncertainties on a CLs number

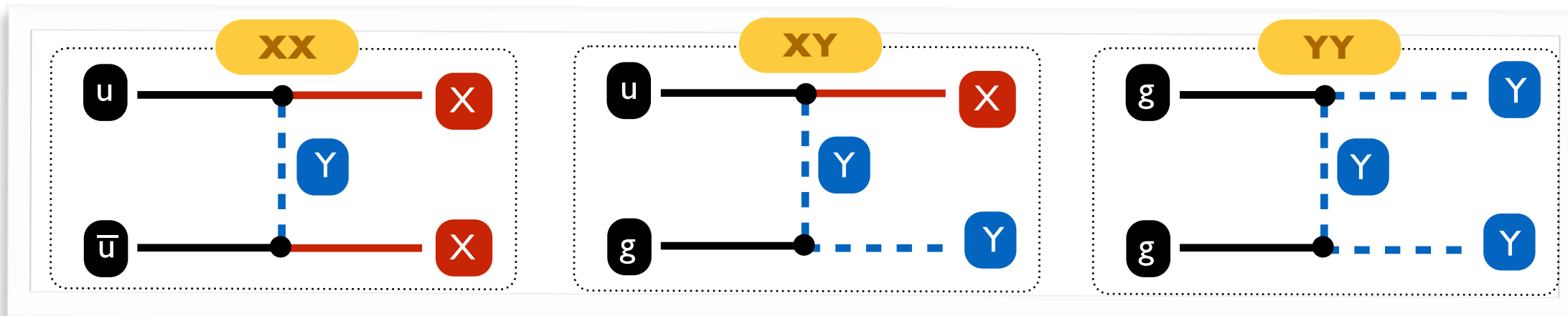
	$(m_Y, m_X)$	$\sigma_{\text{LO}}$ [pb]	CL <sub>LO</sub> [%]	$\sigma_{\text{NLO}}$ [pb]	CL <sub>NLO</sub> [%]
I	(150, 25) GeV	$0.658^{+34.9\%}_{-24.0\%}$	$98.7^{+0.8\%}_{-13.0\%}$	$0.773^{+6.1\%}_{-10.1\%}$	$95.0^{+2.7\%}_{-0.4\%}$
II	(40, 30) GeV	$0.776^{+34.2\%}_{-24.1\%}$	$74.7^{+19.7\%}_{-17.7\%}$	$0.926^{+5.7\%}_{-10.4\%}$	$84.2^{+0.4\%}_{-14.4\%}$
III	(240, 100) GeV	$0.187^{+37.1\%}_{-24.4\%}$	$91.6^{+6.4\%}_{-18.1\%}$	$0.216^{+6.7\%}_{-11.4\%}$	$86.5^{+8.6\%}_{-5.5\%}$

- ❖ An excluded point (95% CL) may not be excluded when accounting for errors
- ❖ The CLs number can increase / decrease at NLO
- ❖ **The error band is reduced**

# $t$ -channel dark matter (up-quark mediated)

[ Arina, BF & Mantani (2020) ]

## ◆ Three contributing classes of processes



- ♣ DM pair production
- ♣ DM/mediator associated production (+ mediator decays into DM+jet)
- ♣ Mediator pair production (+ mediator decays into DM+jet)

## ◆ Dark matter signal

- ♣ Each subprocess contributes to signal region population
  - ★ Jets generated from ISR or in the mediator decays
- ♣ The signal is less naive than from considering XX production only

◆ CLs exclusion from the best region ( $m_\gamma = 1 \text{ TeV}, m_\chi = 150 \text{ GeV}; \lambda = 1$ )

Process	CL <sub>s</sub> [LO]	$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ constraint	CL <sub>s</sub> [NLO]	$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ constraint
Total	$75.6^{+10.1}_{-10.5} \%$	$\in [700, 800] \text{ GeV}$	$97.8^{+0.9}_{-1.4} \%$	$\geq 700 \text{ GeV}$
XX	$0.7^{+0.6}_{-0.6} \%$	$\in [250, 300] \text{ GeV}$	$3.6^{+0.3}_{-0.6} \%$	$\geq 900 \text{ GeV}$
XY	$62.7^{+12.3}_{-10.4} \%$	$\in [500, 600] \text{ GeV}$	$83.9^{+2.9}_{-4.3} \%$	$\in [700, 800] \text{ GeV}$
YY [total]	$24.0^{+3.1}_{-3.1} \%$	$\geq 900 \text{ GeV}$	$58.1^{+2.2}_{-3.1} \%$	$\geq 900 \text{ GeV}$
YY [QCD]	$10.7^{+4.4}_{-2.6} \%$	$\geq 900 \text{ GeV}$	$17.0^{+2.1}_{-2.1} \%$	$\geq 900 \text{ GeV}$
YY [ <i>t</i> -channel]	$29.6^{+3.3}_{-2.6} \%$	$\geq 900 \text{ GeV}$	$38.9^{+1.2}_{-1.8} \%$	$\geq 900 \text{ GeV}$

[MADANALYSIS 5]

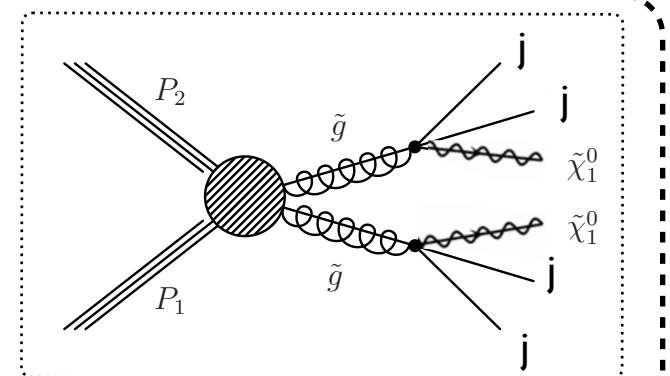
- ❖ **NLO** simulations are crucial
  - ★ Modification of the rates (larger yields) and shapes (different best region)
  - ★ Better control of the theory errors
- ❖ Considering **all signal components** is crucial
  - ★ One component alone is not sufficient to exclude the scenario

# Impact of the uncertainties $\leadsto$ future colliders

[ Araz, Frank & BF (2019) ]

## ◆ Constraining gluino pair production and decay @ LHC

- ♣ NLO impact on the shapes of the distributions
- ♣ Impact on the limits?
- ♣ Impact of the theory uncertainties?



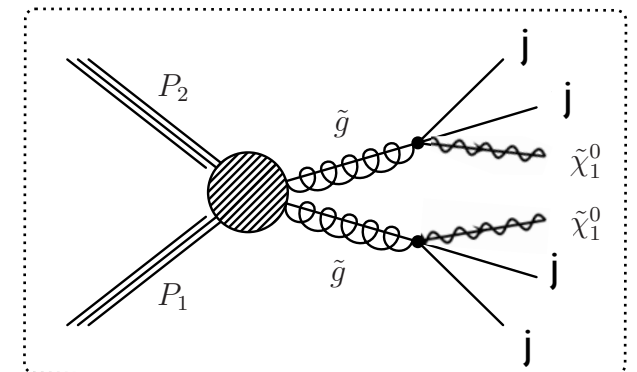


# Impact of the uncertainties $\rightarrow$ future colliders

[ Araz, Frank & BF (2019) ]

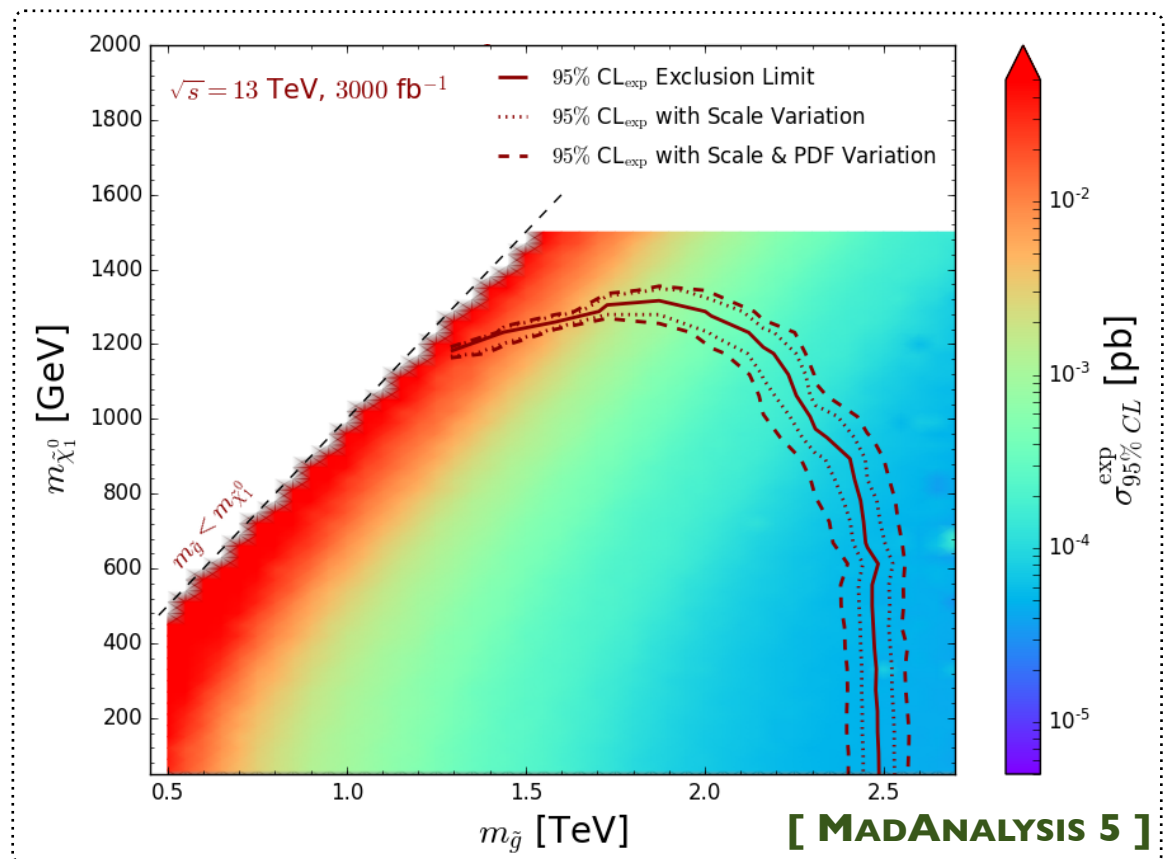
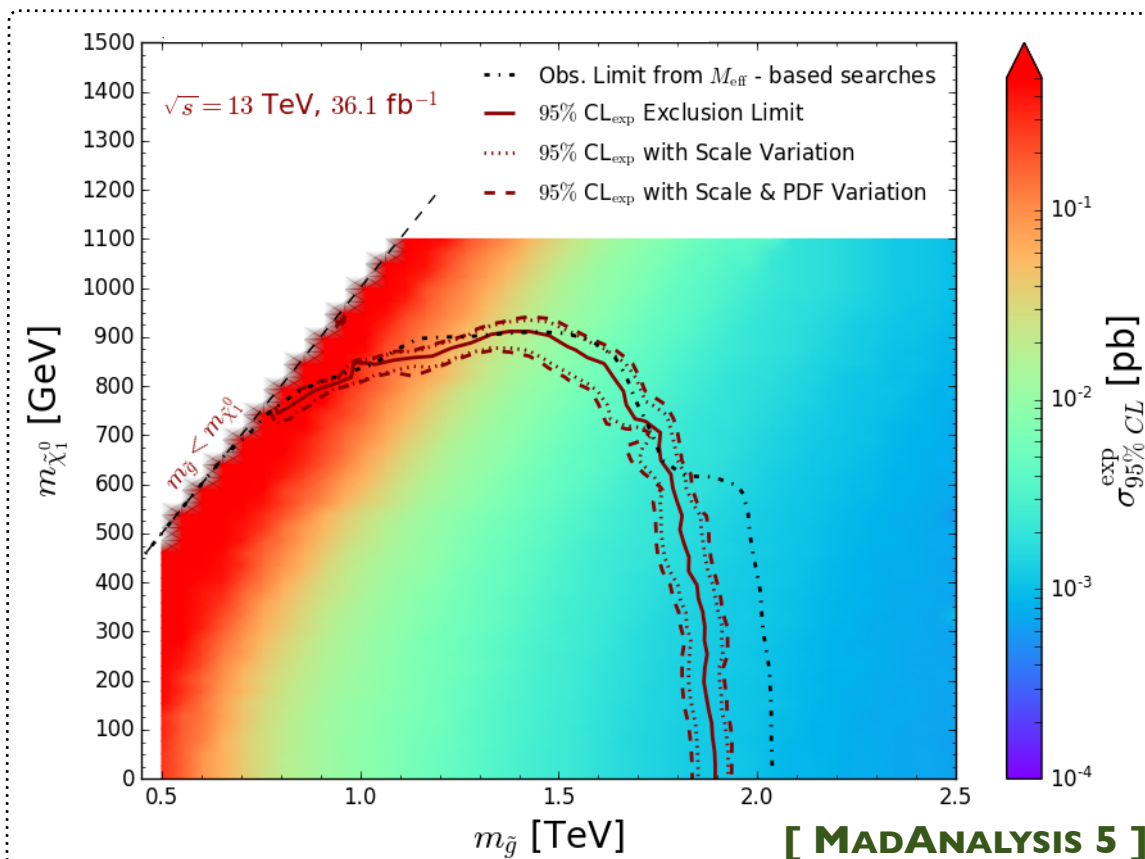
## ◆ Constraining gluino pair production and decay @ LHC

- ♣ NLO impact on the shapes of the distributions
- ♣ Impact on the limits?
- ♣ Impact of the theory uncertainties?



## ◆ Recasting ATLAS multijet + MET analysis (ATLAS SUSY 2016-07)

- ♣ Left: reproduction of the ATLAS results (LO-merged;  $\sigma_{\text{NLL/NLO}}$ ) with NLO signals
- ♣ Right: extrapolation for HL-LHC  $\rightarrow$  **impact of the errors**





## **Goals of the workshop**

# Summary

## ◆ Designing analysis at collider is an art

- ❖ Current constraints  $\rightarrow$  BSM is hiding
- ❖ Use of clever methods to suppress the backgrounds (without killing the signal)
- ❖ Machine learning is routine

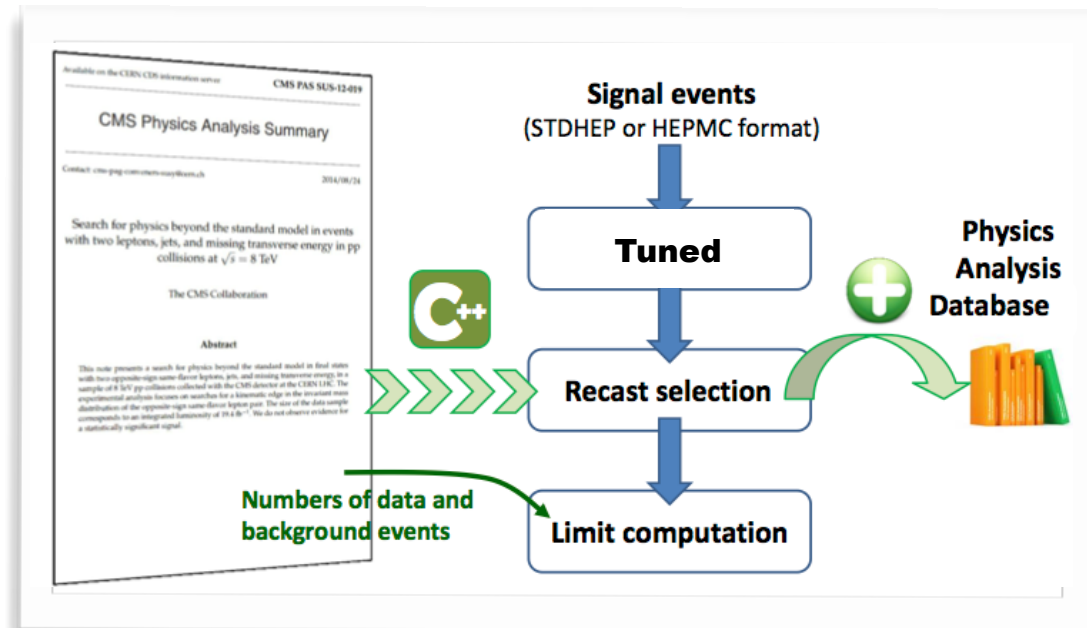
## ◆ The LHC legacy

- ❖ It is crucial to be able to reinterpret the LHC results in any theoretical context
- ❖ This is a very active field of the last few years: several tools are available
- ❖ **Reproducibility** is the ability of an entire experiment to be reproduced, (possibly by an independent theoretical study)

# Goals of the workshop

## ◆ A full recasting exercise

- ❖ Reading
- ❖ Reimplementation
- ❖ Validation
- ❖ Physics
- ❖ Student presentation
- ❖ Publication (proceedings)



# Programme: tools & physics

	13 Feb 2020	14 Feb 2020	15 Feb 2020	16 Feb 2020	17 Feb 2020	18 Feb 2020	19 Feb 2020	20 Feb 2020
09:00-09:30		Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast
09:30 - 10:30		Di-Higgs for new physics	Experimental physics at the LHC	Machine learning in particle physics (1/2)	Introduction to composite models	Machine learning in particle physics (2/2)	The Standard Model and beyond (2/2)	Student talk preparation
10:30 - 10:45		Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break
10:45 - 12:15		MadAnalysis 5 for experts (1/2)	Analysis design (1/3)	Detector simulation Analysis validation (1/2)	Detector simulation Analysis validation (2/2)	Detector parameterisation and tests	Validation (2/4)	Student talk preparation
12:15 - 13:30		Lunch break	Lunch break	Lunch break	Lunch break	Lunch break	Lunch break	Lunch break
13:30 - 14:30	The problematics of recasting	MadAnalysis 5 for experts (2/2)	MC simulations	Free time	Jet physics	The Standard Model and beyond (1/2)	Neutrino physics at the LHC	<b>Student presentations</b>
14:30 - 15:30							Validation (3/4)	
15:30 - 16:00	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break		Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break
16:00 - 18:30	Software installation & basic tutorials	Working group formation & analysis presentations	Analysis design (2/3)		Analysis design (3/3)	Validation (1/4)	Validation (4/4)	

## ◆ An international team of lecturers and tutors

- ♣ Eric Conte, Thomas Flacke, Taejeong Kim, Pyungwon Ko, Richard Ruiz, Jeonghyeon Song, Hwidong Yoo
- ♣ Jack Araz, Robin Ducrocq, Thomas Flacke, Si Hyun Jeon, Richard Ruiz, Dipan Sengupta,

More information: [https://indico.cern.ch/e/ma5\\_2020](https://indico.cern.ch/e/ma5_2020)

# The recasting exercise

## ◆ Pick your three favourite analyses

→ send your choices to [fuks@lpthe.jussieu.fr](mailto:fuks@lpthe.jussieu.fr)

- ❖ ATLAS-EXOT-2018-30:  $W'$  search (single lepton + MET)
- ❖ ATLAS-SUSY-2017-04: displaced leptons
- ❖ ATLAS SUSY-2018-04: stau pair
- ❖ ATLAS SUSY-2018-06: electroweakinos (multi-leptons + missing energy)
- ❖ CMS EXO-17-030: tri-jet resonance pair production (RPV gluinos)
- ❖ CMS EXO-19-002: multi-leptons + missing energy (neutrino models)
- ❖ CMS HIG-18-011: exotic Higgs to pseudo-scalars into  $2\mu+2b$