

Beyond Standard Model

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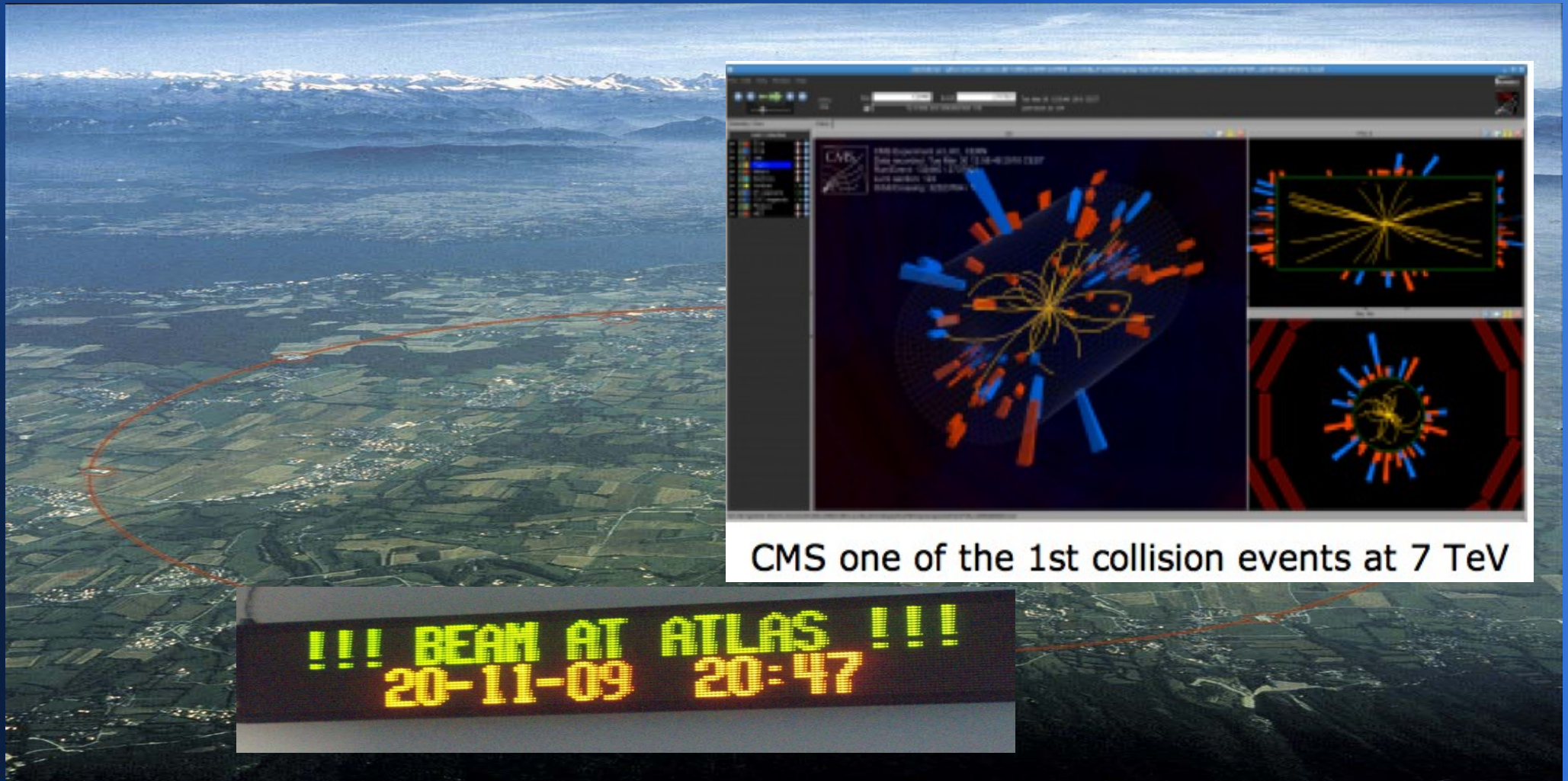
High Energy Physics Symposium 2010

December 13-18, 2010, Jaipur, India

Overview

- Exciting time
- Where are we today?
- Large Hadron Collider
- Look beyond msugra
- Scan and hierarchy study
- Mass determination
- Summary

⚡ Exciting new era



CMS one of the 1st collision events at 7 TeV

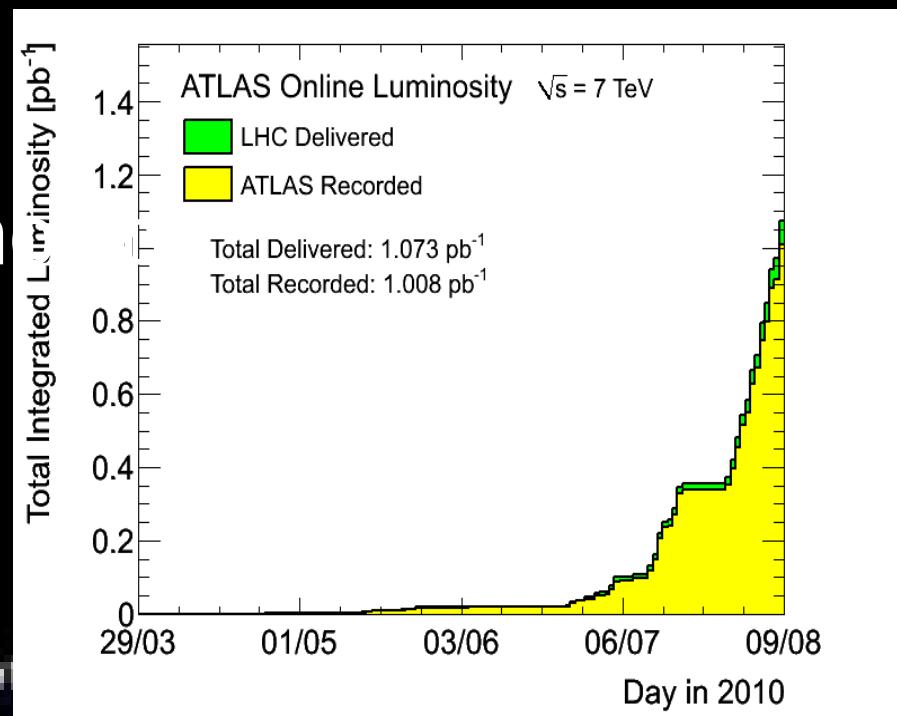
!!! BEAM AT ATLAS !!!
20-11-09 20:47

SHUTDOWN: NO BEAM

- Latest from the LHC: a well-deserved break

6 Dec'10 - ~21 Feb'11

- 7 TeV Collision : 29 Mar'10
- ~ 50 pb⁻¹ of integrated lumin



Comments 08-12-2010 18:13:28

***** End of run 2010 *****

BIS sta

Link Status of Beam Permits

Global Beam Permit

Setup Beam

Beam Presence

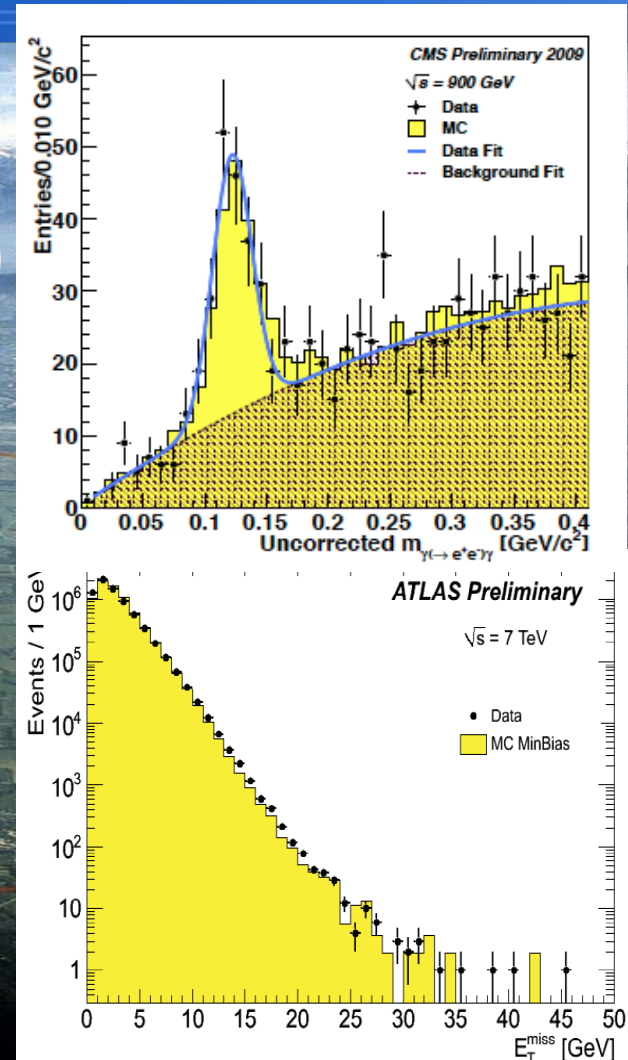
Moveable Devices Allowed In

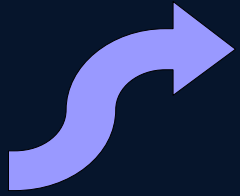
Stable Beams

⚡ Exciting new era

- Both ATLAS and CMS have $\sim \text{pb}^{-1}$
 - More data coming quickly
- Both experiments have W's, Z's, are rediscovering D decays, ψ 's,
- Detectors working well

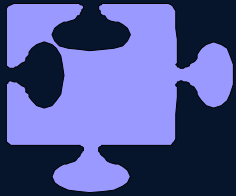
π^0





A long way

- Tevatron discovered the top quark
- Precision measurements from LEP/Tevatron limit new physics possibilities
 - Many new physics scenarios excluded
- Dark matter and dark energy discovered
 - Informed (inspired?) model building
- Neutrino masses aren't zero
- Computational tools greatly improved
 - Much better handle on backgrounds
- + many more



Many more questions

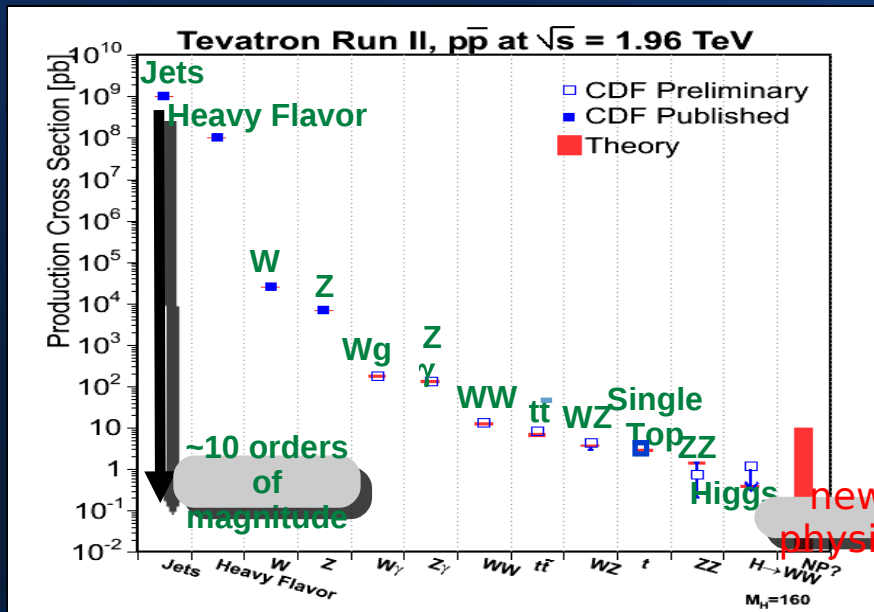
- **Physics of the LHC**
 - Is there supersymmetry at the TeV scale?
 - What is the source of electroweak symmetry breaking?
 - Are there new Z bosons?
 - **Of course there are new questions too**
 - Are there extra dimensions?
 - What is the source of dark matter?
 - What do neutrino masses tell us?
- **What's next?**
 - Many questions will likely remain even with large data sets from the LHC
 - Next year at this time we will be in a very different position



Standard Model

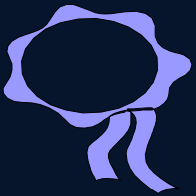
SM is a Non-abelian Gauge Theory

- Standard model provides excellent interpretation of experimental data starting with LEP
- Where is electroweak symmetry breaking

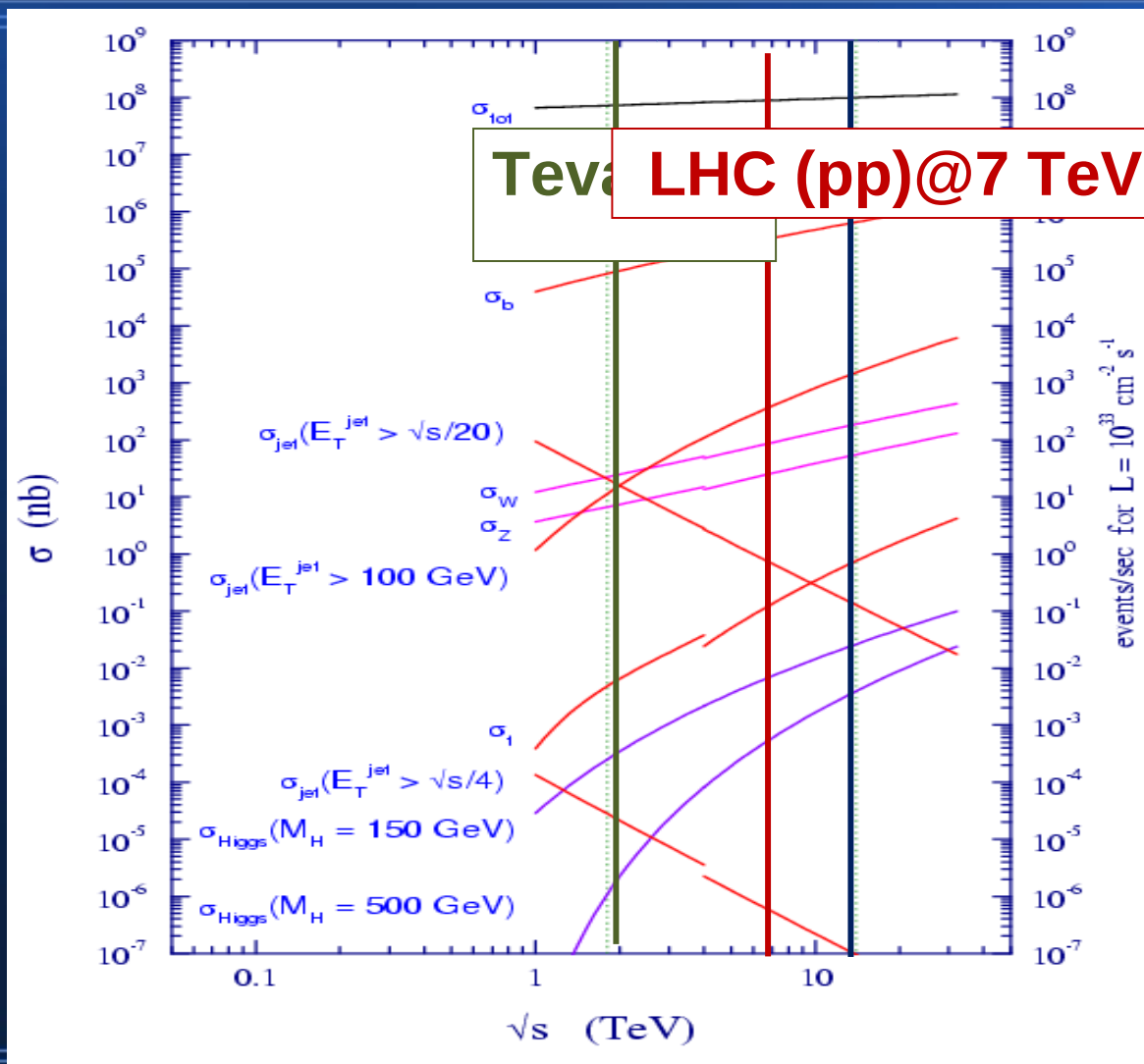


	Measurement	Fit	$ O_{meas} - O_{fit} / \sigma_{meas}$
$\Delta\alpha_{had}^{(5)}(m_Z)$	0.02758 ± 0.00035	0.02768	0.0
m_Z [GeV]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	91.1874	0.0
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4959	0.0
σ_{had}^0 [nb]	41.540 ± 0.037	41.479	0.1
R_l	20.767 ± 0.025	20.742	0.0
$A_{fb}^{0,l}$	0.01714 ± 0.00095	0.01645	0.0
$A_l(P_{\bar{\nu}})$	0.1465 ± 0.0032	0.1481	0.0
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21579	0.0
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.1723	0.0
$A_{fb}^{0,b}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1038	0.1
$A_{fb}^{0,c}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0742	0.0
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.935	0.0
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.668	0.0
$A_l(\text{SLD})$	0.1513 ± 0.0021	0.1481	0.1
$\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{lept}(Q_{fb})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.2314	0.0
m_W [GeV]	80.399 ± 0.023	80.379	0.0
Γ_W [GeV]	2.085 ± 0.042	2.092	0.0
m_t [GeV]	173.3 ± 1.1	173.4	0.0

July 2010



Standard Model

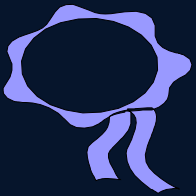


Important to understand not only Standard Model production of X but also of $X + n$ jets where

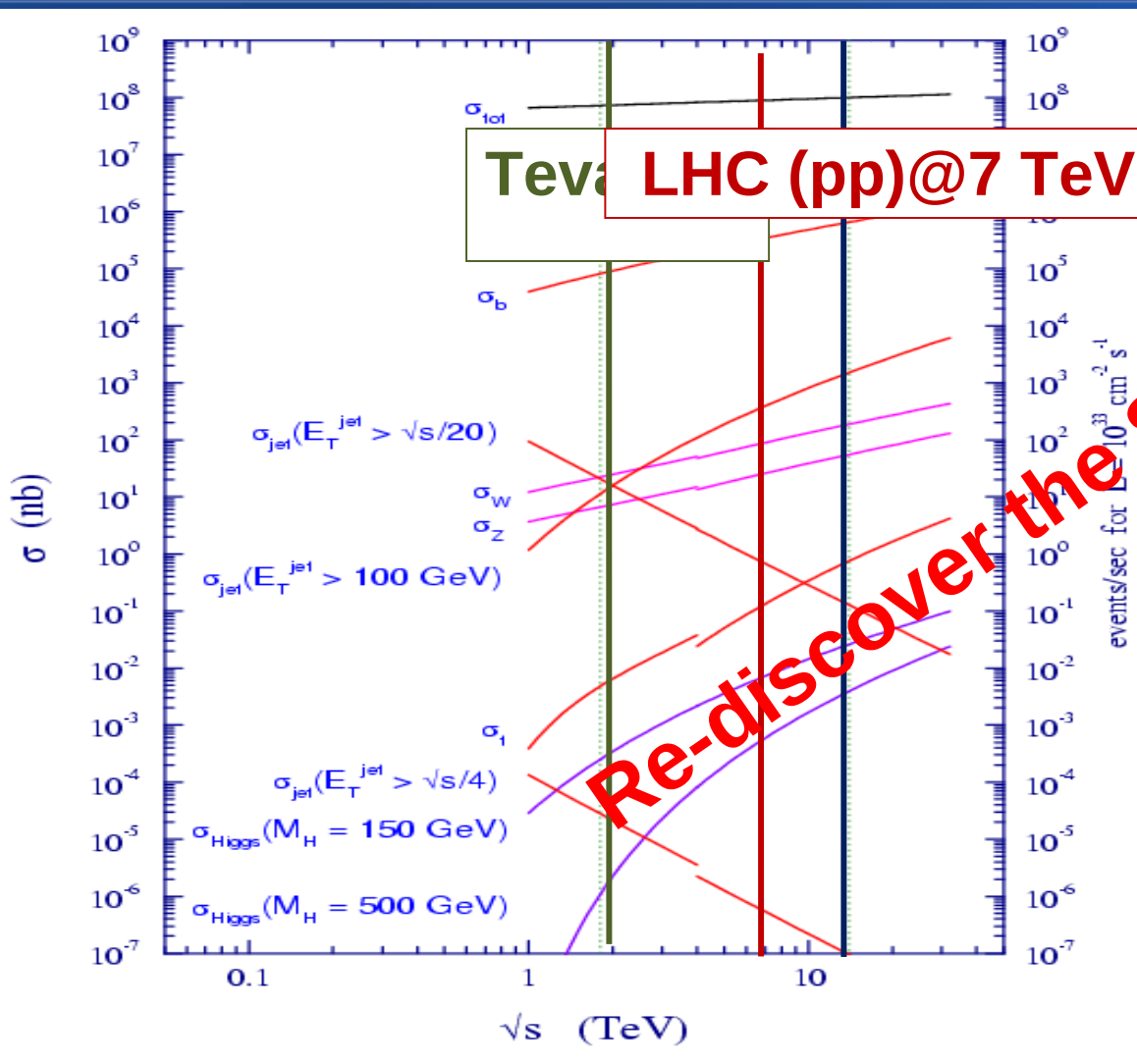
$X = W, Z, tt, WW, H, \dots$

$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

- 1 pb^{-1}
 - 5000 $W \rightarrow e\nu, \mu\nu$ $l + E_T^{\text{miss}}$
 - 500 $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$ e/μ ID
- 20 pb^{-1}
 - $t\bar{t}$ jet energy calibration,
 - b tagging, E_T^{miss}
- 100 pb^{-1}
 - 500,000 $W \rightarrow e\nu, \mu\nu$
 - 50,000 $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$



Standard Model



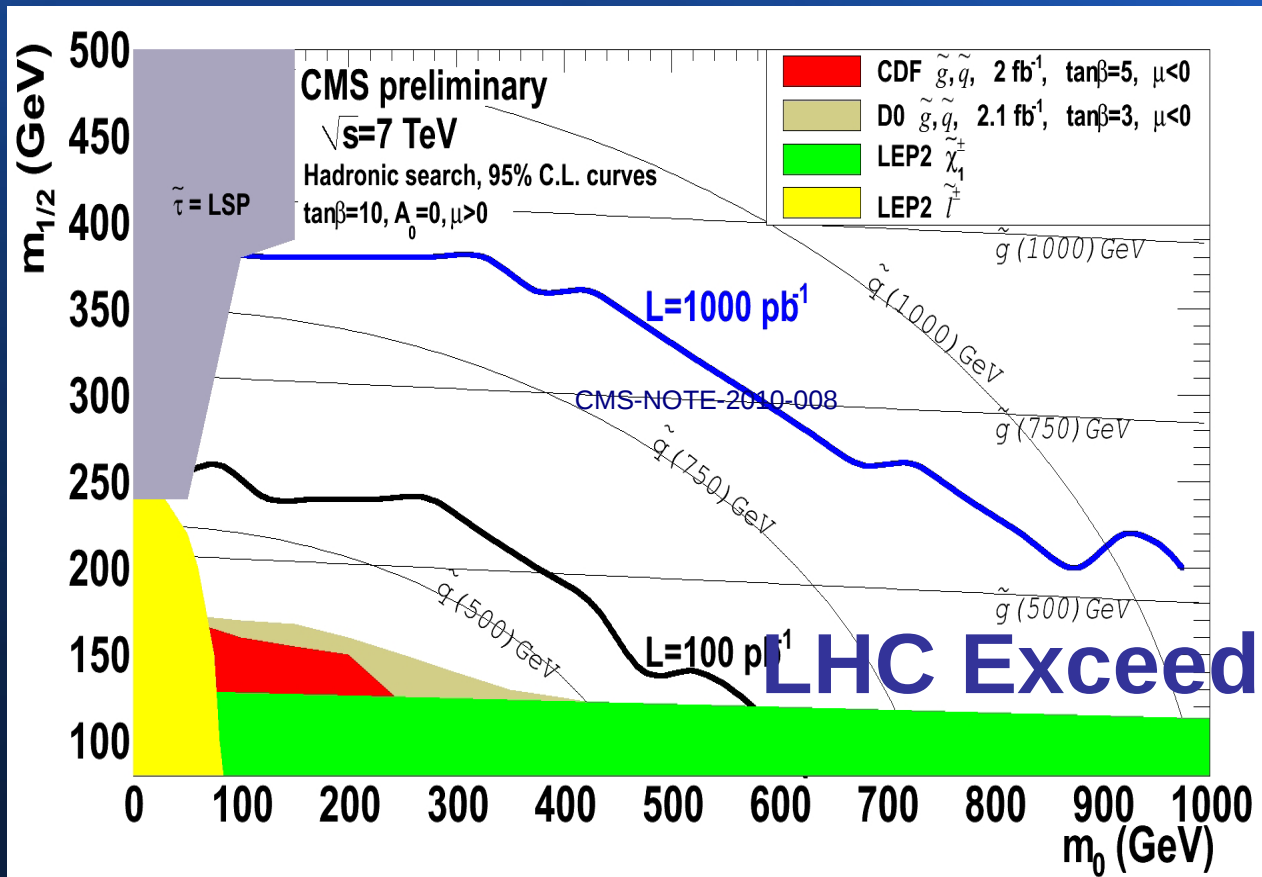
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SUSY : jet + missing energy



LHC Exceeds Tevatron Reach

3 or more jets, $ET > 50$ GeV
 missing $ET > 250$ GeV
 no leptons

We should think beyond mSUGRA....

Supersymmetry

- Supersymmetry : Very predictive
- No knowledge on SUSY mass spectra
 - SUSY breaking!
- Large no. of parameters
- Specific benchmark points
- Do we miss some interesting signals?
- All SUSY masses as free parameter – Scan??

Alternative view of search

Quantitative Searches

Benchmark points /
Scanned parameters

↓ **$30^9 = 19,683,000,000,000$**
100 GeV - 3TeV by $\Delta M = 100\text{GeV} = 30$ points

Mass spectrum of
sparticles



Distributions of
kinematic variables

Qualitative Searches

Hierarchical ordering
of the sparticles

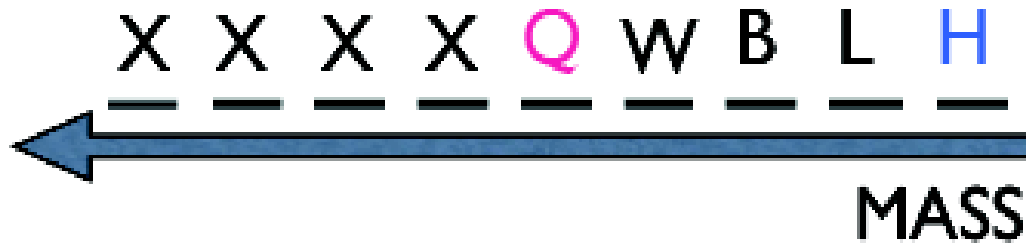


$9! = 362,880$

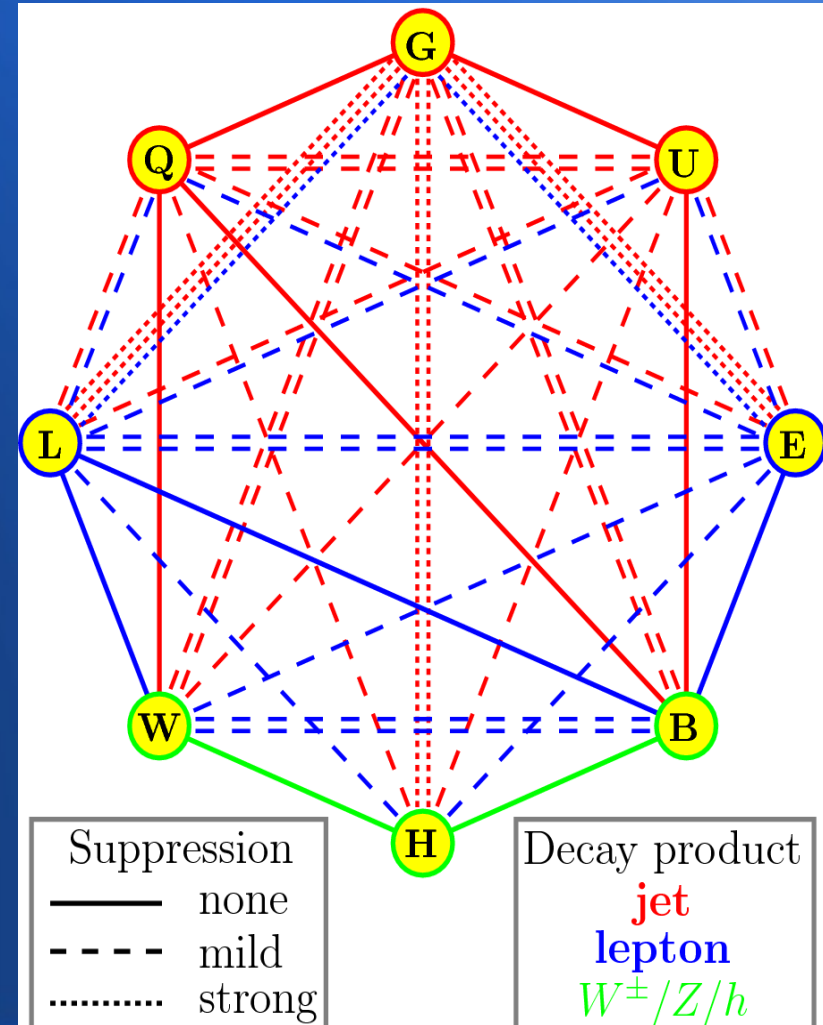
Number/Type of visible
particles



Neutral LSP: Example



Decay Mode	Signals			Suppression
	lep	vec	jet	
$Q \rightarrow H$	0	0	1	Mixing
$Q \rightarrow L \rightarrow H$	2	0	1	Offshell, Mixing
$Q \rightarrow B \rightarrow H$	0	1	1	-
$Q \rightarrow B \rightarrow L \rightarrow H$	2	0	1	-
$Q \rightarrow W \rightarrow H$	0	1	1	-
$Q \rightarrow W \rightarrow L \rightarrow H$	2	0	1	-
$Q \rightarrow W \rightarrow B \rightarrow H$	0	2	1	Mixing
$Q \rightarrow W \rightarrow B \rightarrow L \rightarrow H$	2	1	1	Mixing



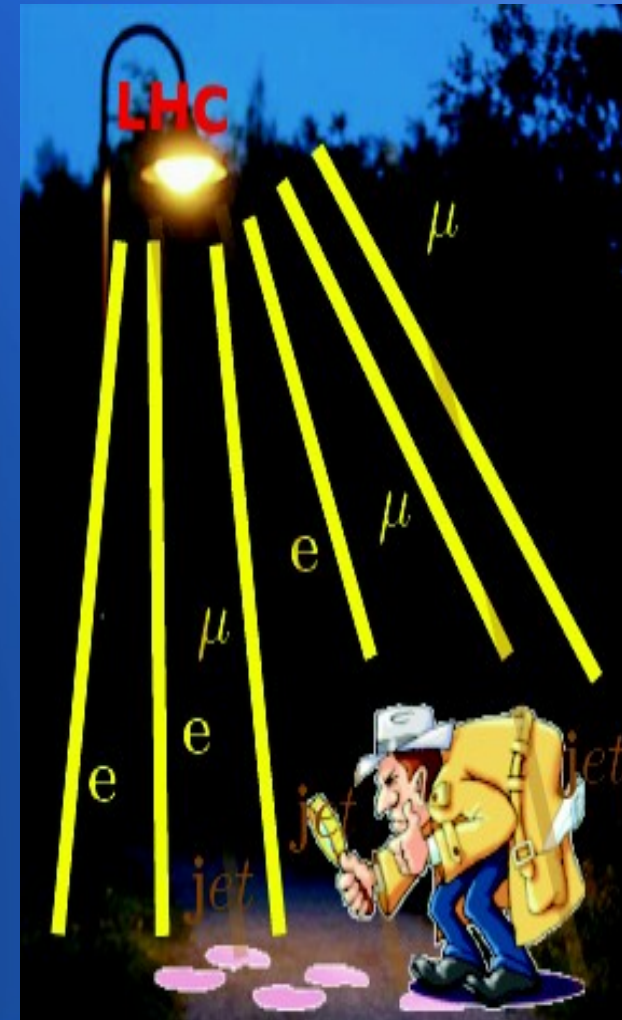
Under the Lamppost

n_ℓ	$n_\nu = 0$		$n_\nu = 1$		$n_\nu = 2$	
	$n_j = 1$	$n_j = 2$	$n_j = 1$	$n_j = 2$	$n_j = 1$	$n_j = 2$
0	79296	26880	12768	3360	1344	672
1	30240	10080	1824	480	192	96
2	19770	6030	1500	180	0	0
3	4656	1296	312	72	6	6
4	1656	396	66	6	0	0

***2 = 8~12 leptons!**

(R-parity) we can have up to 8 leptons from cascade decay channel + (Up to 2 more leptons from V) , in total, we can have up to 12 leptons.

PK, Matchev, Park, Sarangi



8 lepton events

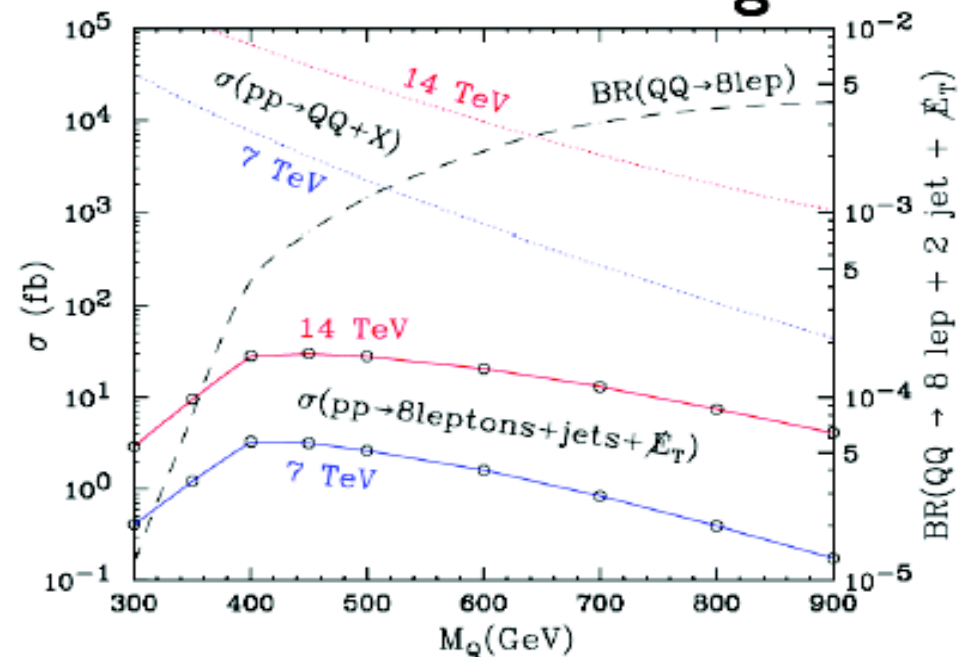


— — G Q W L B E H

- For the given Q , we scanned the W , L , B , E and H mass terms.

M_G	M_Q	M_W	M_L	M_B	M_E	M_H
400	300	220	190	130	130	130
450	350	280	190	120	120	120
500	400	280	190	120	120	120
550	450	310	200	120	120	120
600	500	350	210	130	120	120
700	600	420	230	150	130	120
800	700	480	250	160	130	120
900	800	500	250	170	130	120
1000	900	510	250	170	130	120

Optimistic, optimistic:
How soon can we get ?

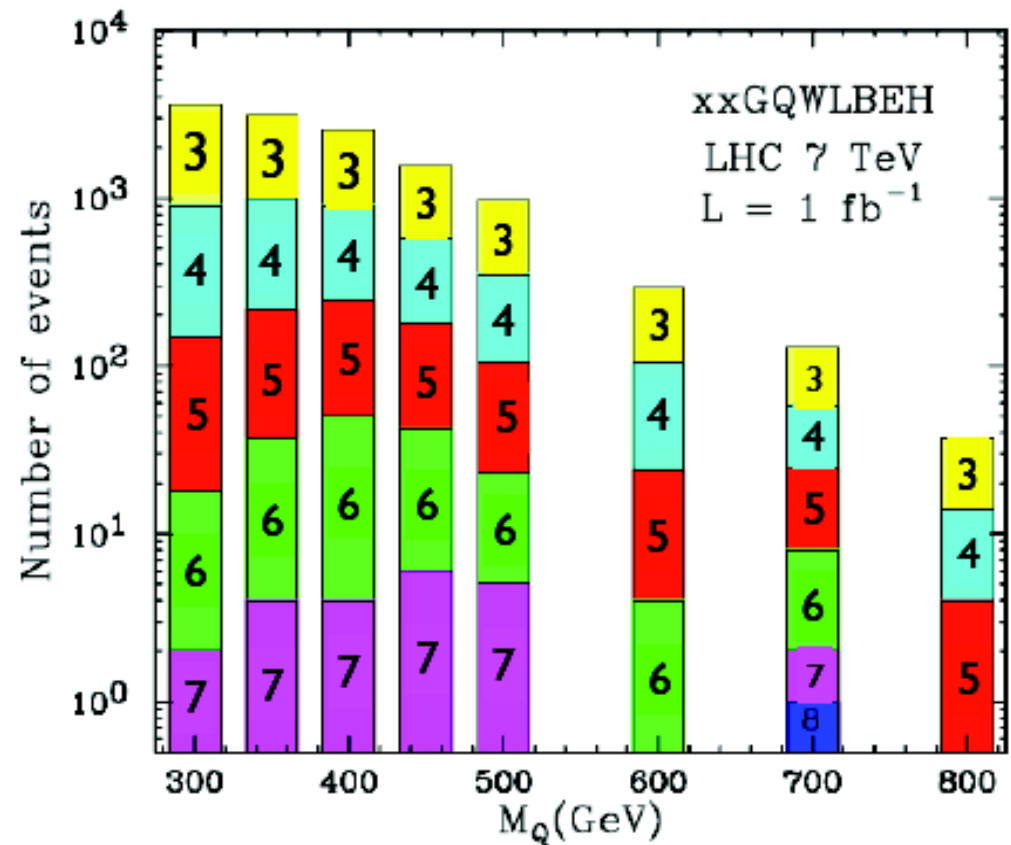


8 lepton events



— — — G Q W L B E H

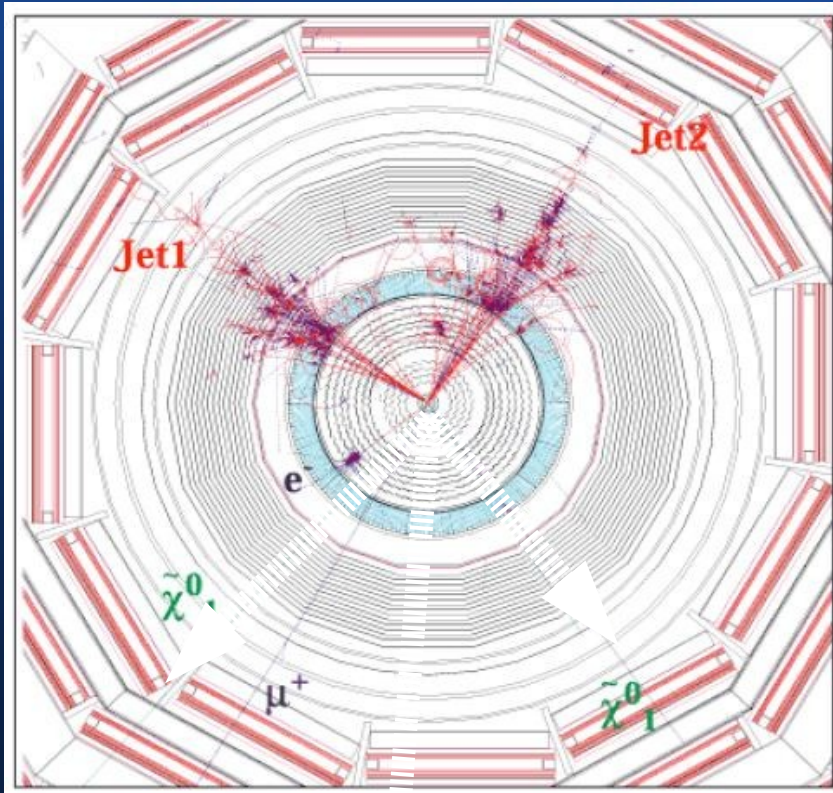
- Simulation : PYTHIA + PGS
- Count isolated leptons with P_T cut : electron 10 GeV
muon 3 GeV



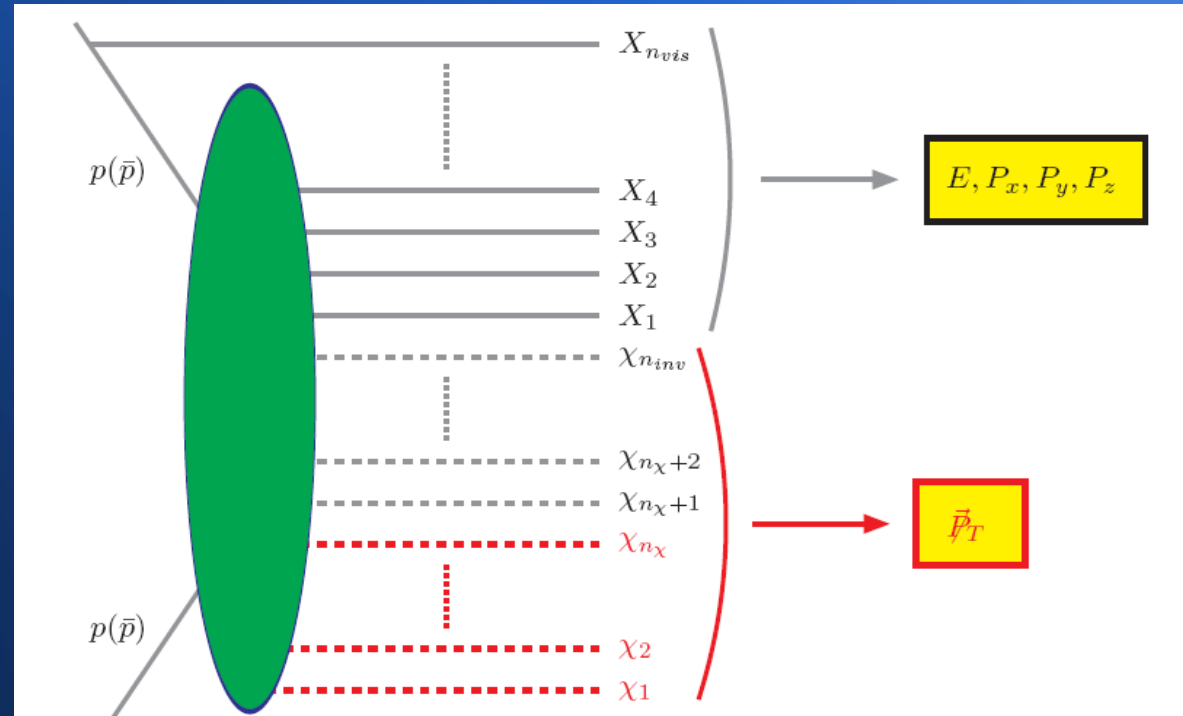
Suppose we find....

- Missing E_T , tri-leptons, same sign leptons
 - Classic SUSY signatures
OR may be, being too optimistic...
 - Missing E_T , 8-leptons!!!
- Have to probe mass spectrum
 - Usual method is using kinematic endpoints, M_{T2}
- Prove couplings have SUSY relations
 - This is another motivation for future collider

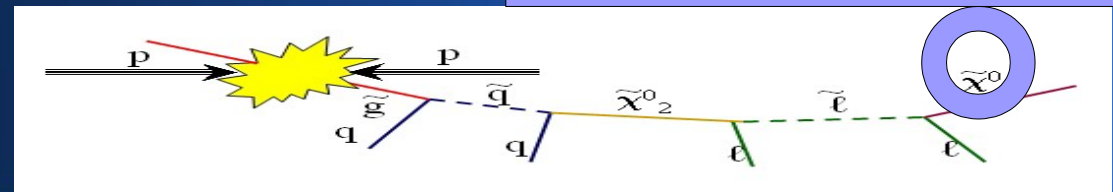
Events@LHC: Different viewpoints



Missing Energy



Dark matter candidate



Mass scale measurement

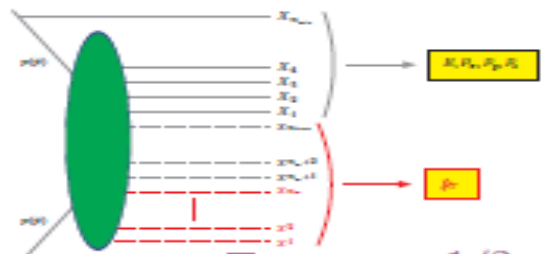
- Problem: Depend on both M_{SUSY} and M_χ .

→ $M_{\text{eff}} = \cancel{E}_T + \sum_{\text{jets } j} p_{Tj}$ $H_T \equiv E_T + \cancel{E}_T$ $E_T \equiv \sum_{\alpha} E_{\alpha} \sin \theta_{\alpha}$

→ $M_{\text{susy}}^{\text{eff}} = \left(M_{\text{susy}} - \frac{M_\chi^2}{M_{\text{susy}}} \right)$ function of both M_{SUSY} and M_χ .

→ Cambridge variable $M_{T2}^{\text{max}}(M_\chi) = M_{SUSY}$

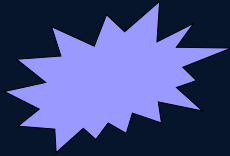
→ Gator variable $S_{\text{min}}(M_\chi) = (2 M_{SUSY})^2$



$$\hat{s} = \left(E + \sum_{i=1}^{n_{\text{inv}}} \sqrt{m_i^2 + \vec{p}_i^2} \right)^2 - \left(\vec{P} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_{\text{inv}}} \vec{p}_i \right)^2$$

Find: The *minimum* value of the Mandelstam variable consistent with the measured values of the total energy E , total visible momentum (P_x, P_y, P_z) and Missing \cancel{E}_T !

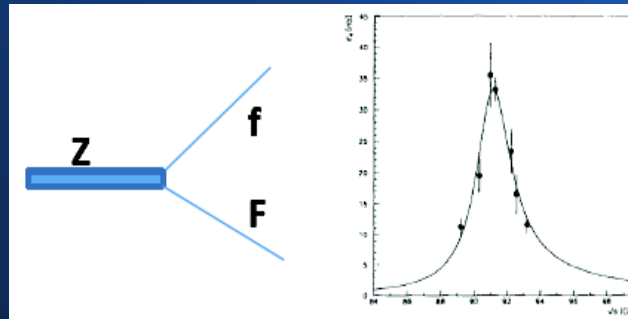
$$\sqrt{\hat{s}_{\text{min}}} \equiv \hat{s}_{\text{min}}^{1/2}(M_{\text{inv}}) = \sqrt{E^2 - P_z^2} + \sqrt{\cancel{E}_T^2 + M_{\text{inv}}^2}$$



Dark matter at the LHC

The “Standard signals”: Missing transverse energy + maybe jets, maybe leptons, maybe photons

Invariant mass

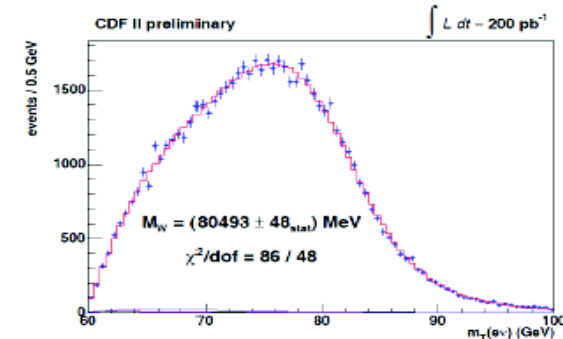
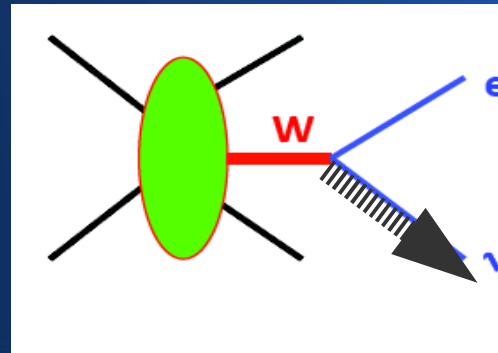


Physics Letters B
 Volume 231, Issue 4, 16 November 1989, Pages 539-547
 Measurement of the mass and width of the Z⁰-particle from multihadronic final states produced in e⁺e⁻ annihilations

Transverse Mass (MT)

$$M_W^2 \geq m_T^2(e, \nu)$$

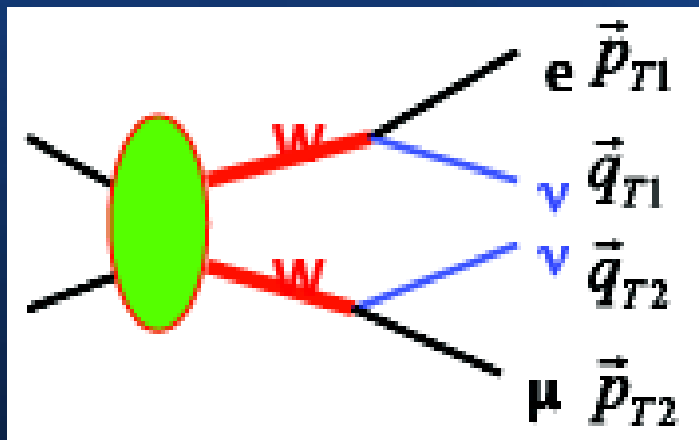
$$\equiv \left(|\vec{p}_{eT}| + |\vec{p}_{\nu T}| \right)^2 - \left(\vec{p}_{eT} + \vec{p}_{\nu T} \right)^2$$



Transversification

Most of the BSM Signatures evolve around that

A pair of semi-invisibly decaying particles



$$\mathbb{E}_T = \vec{q}_{T1} + \vec{q}_{T2} = - \sum \vec{p}_{T(vis_k)}$$

- If \vec{q}_{T1} and \vec{q}_{T2} are obtainable : $M_W \geq \max\{m_T(\vec{p}_{T1}, \vec{q}_{T1}), m_T(\vec{p}_{T2}, \vec{q}_{T2})\}$
- But since we don't get them, we can do partition !:

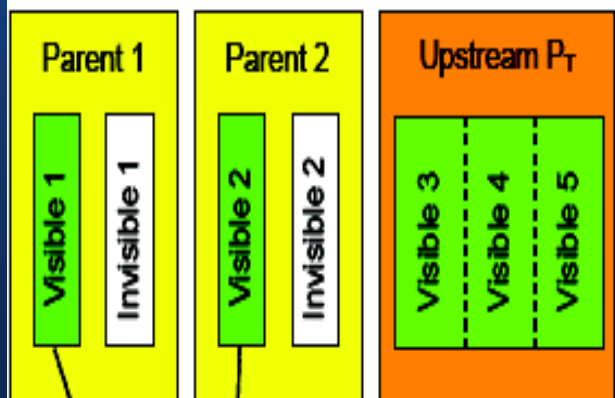
$$M_W \geq M_{T2} = \min_{\vec{q}_{T1} + \vec{q}_{T2} = \mathbb{E}_T} [\max\{m_T(\vec{p}_{T1}, \vec{q}_{T1}), m_T(\vec{p}_{T2}, \vec{q}_{T2})\}]$$

$$m_T(p_T, q_T)$$

Barr, Lester, Summers, Stephens

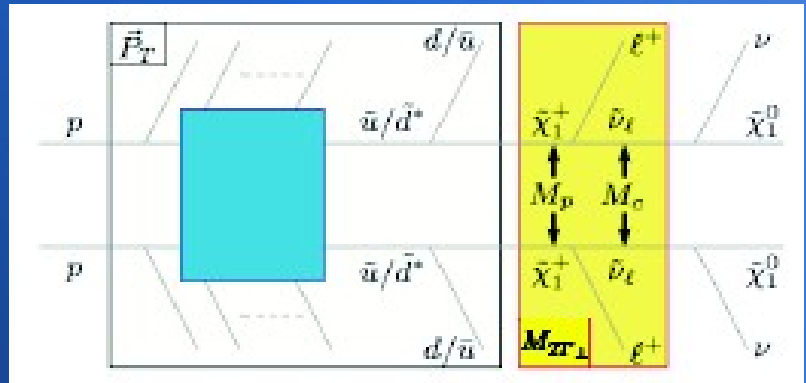
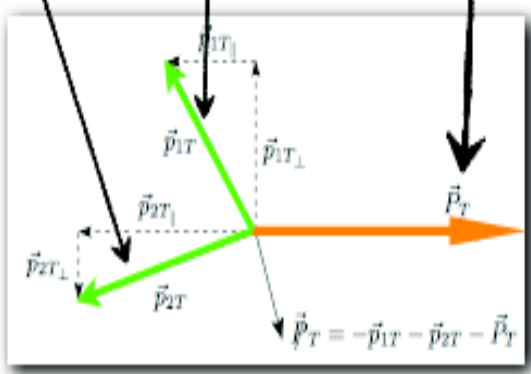
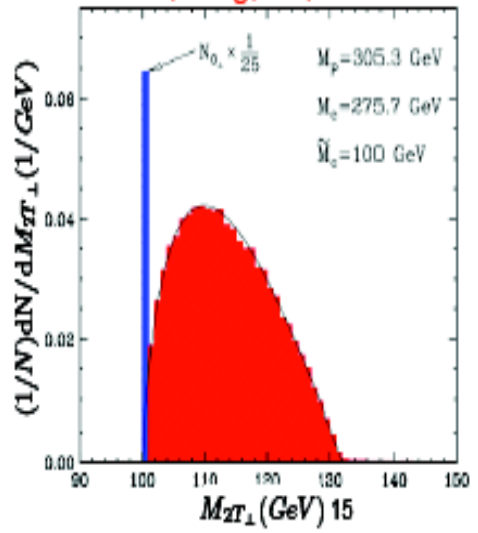
Second Transversification

- Having projected on the transverse plane, one can additionally project on the direction of Upstream P_T :

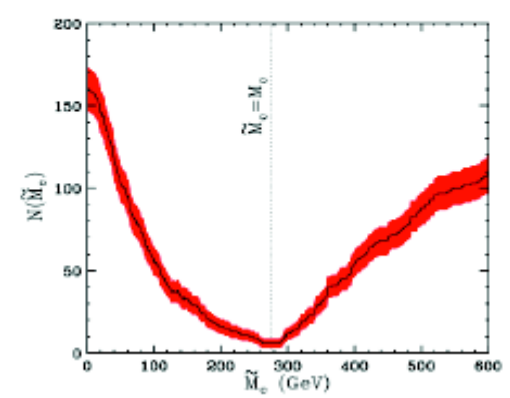


- The endpoints of “perp” distributions are stable against P_T variations

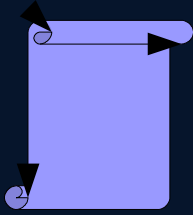
Konar, Kong, KM, Park 2009



$$N(\tilde{M}_c) = \sum_{\text{all events}} H(M_{2T}(\tilde{M}_c) - M_{2T\perp}^{max}(\tilde{M}_c))$$



PK, Kong, Matchev, Park



Summary

- Exciting time to cross-check the facts
- New physics at TeV energy scale
- Dark Matter motivates new physics
- **WIMP** – our best bet
- With improved search strategy for BSM
- Tune with latest tricks in studying missing energy events.



Thank You