MULTI-LEPTON NEW PHYSICS SEARCHES

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Based on:

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WHY DO WE CARE ABOUT MULTILEPTONS?

- leptons are easier than jets!
- lower backgrounds
- objects are cleaner
- still tricky though depending on level of precision needed...

Where is the new physics!!!

WHAT THEORISTS WERE SAYING PRE LHC

WHIPLASH OF PREDICTIONS...

Are we better than financial analysts or weather forecasters at predictions?

Theorists come up with deep mechanisms for solving problems

WHERE CAN YOU EXPECT TO HUNT NEW PHYSICS?

WHERE TO FIND NEW PHYSICS?

TWiki > CMSPublic Web > PhysicsResults (29-May-2013, ChristopherHill)

CMS Physics Results

General Information

- All CMS public results can be found in CDS, and are categorized by subject (group) in this page.
- . Publications and preprints on collision data, ordered by time, are available at this link.
- . Publications on cosmic-ray data can be found here; the paper on muon charge ratio is available here.
- The complete list of publications is here.
- Preliminary results on collision data at 0.9, 2.36, 7, and 8 TeV are described in Physics Analysis Summaries; Monte Carlo studies can be found here.
- Public performance plots are shown in Detector Performance Summaries.
- For any questions, please contact the CMS Physics Coordinator, Greg.Landsberg@cernSPAMNOT.ch

Physics Analyses

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lector Performance Summaries. Interest from theory^{s Physics} Coordinator, Greg.Landsberg@cernSPAMNOT.ch

Physics Analyses

BOUNDS ON SUSY (MET) PRE LHC

300 GeV-colored
(Tevatron) Sparticles

 -100 GeV OOGEV EW
(LEP) States

BOUNDS ON SUSY (MET) EARLY LHC

10 LHC

 -100 GeV OOGEV EW
(LEP) States

BOUNDS ON SUSY (MET) CURRENT LHC

1000 GeV-colored

 -300 GeV OO GEV EW
(LHC) States

Caveats abound of course...

LET'S LOOK AT THE SM NOW FOR A MINUTE

CMS Stardard EW HCP ZOOM IN

VIV Results (CAR AXAMPIAS) An example...

CMS and ATLAS cross sections slightly above theoretical prediction

Difference between 8 TeV result and theory value is (22 ± 13)% of theory value

CMS8

NO EXTRA NORMALIZATION...

31

INGREDIENTS FOR BSM EXPLANATION

- ATLAS and CMS both measure OS dileptons + MET **with** a jet VETO
- Final state needs to be OS leptons+MET with *nothing* else essentially
- Does *NOT* imply there have to be *REAL W's*

Zoom through 3 explanations:

Charginos, Stops, Sleptons

EXAMPLE TOPOLOGIES FOR WW+MET

DON'T LIKE SUSY??

"Heavy Lepton"

EXAMPLE TOPOLOGIES

W±Z + MET final states.

which measurement is a strict of the bounds of the bounds

FIG. 1: Examples of electroweak gaugino production and decay. In the left diagram Chargino pair production is shown which **Trileptons harder** In the rest of this letter, we will get strate the e↵ects of a particular SUSY scenario for the depending on your experiment... agreement, not only in the overall normalization but also to get away with

in the shape – bins at high and low values of the state of the state and low values of the kine-bins and low v

2

ARE THERE WAYS OUT? W WITHOUT WH AND WZ?? • Chargino NLSP in Gauge Mediated SUSY breaking

• Iow tan beta, large Wino-Higgsino mixing

 χ_1^+ : Examples of $m_e \sim 130$ CeV σ_{SUS} and σ_{SUS} $m_{\chi_1^0} \approx 113 \text{ GeV}$ $m_{\chi_2^0} \approx 130 \text{ GeV}$ $\sigma_{NLO} \sim 4.3 \text{ pb}$ m_{γ} ⁰ \approx 113 GeV $m_{\chi_1^\pm} \approx 110\,{\rm GeV}$ $m_{\chi_1^0} \approx 113\,\text{GeV}$

 χ^2 cut in **half** compared to SM

SM p-value .001 SM p-value .001 SM+charginos .3 $SM+h.l$ $t + h + charpinos$. There is no all $t - h + charpinos$ nomenology other than multi-*W*. There will be signa-SM+h .1 SM+h+charginos .75

tures of same-sign *W* gauge boson production with addi-

but chargino-neutralino production produces a signifi-

CHARGINOS FROM STRONG PRODUCTION? too soft to be reconstructed. The chargino would further decay with on- or o↵-shell *W*, contributing to the dilepton final state, $\tilde{t}_1 \to \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} b \to \tilde{\chi}_1^0 W^{(*)} b \to \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \ell \nu b$ $\sqrt{2}$ also limits *p^T* of *b*-jets, however keeping in mind limits from the LHC searches [11, 16, 17]. \mathcal{C} subsequent two-body decay is on the other hand constraints on the other hand constraints on the other hand constraints of \mathcal{C} $\mathcal{L} \qquad \mathcal{L} \qquad \mathcal{$ of this search does not significantly a↵ect a part of parameter space where *W* becomes \sim the decay chain eq. (1.1), in order to find the minimal supersymmetric standard model minimal supersymmetric s

jets. This can be achieved by placing a chargino with a mass only slightly lower than the

(MSSM) parameters compatible with the *WW* cross section measurement.

CHARGINOS FROM STRONG PRODUCTION?

Rolbiecki and Sakurai 1303.5696

(c)

Figure 2. Distributions of (a) the leading lepton transverse momentum *p*max

(d)

TURNS OUT IT FITS JUST AS

 $\sim 110 \text{ GeV}$ $\approx \widetilde{R}$, \widetilde{R} , \widetilde{r} , R

 χ^{o} $\sim 60\,\text{GeV}$

TURNS OUT IT FITS JUST AS

 $\widetilde{e}_j \widetilde{n}_j \widetilde{r}_{i, k}$ just with LH sleptons

 $\sim 60\,\text{GeV}$

 $\sim 110 \,\mathrm{GeV}$

Can also do this

WHAT ELSE ARE SLEPTONS GOOD FOR?

y

 $\boldsymbol{\chi}$

 χ

BINO

 χ

DM!

DM!

PM!

PM! relic density

> Direct Detection sails right through and is interesting for future exp!

OTHER BENEFITS OF LIGHT SLEPTONS? Higgs pseudoscalar is not too heavy, it is possible to obtain rates for *h* ! *WW*⇤*,ZZ*⇤ similar to those of the SM, together with an enhanced value of *h* ! . In this paper we study the conditions under which a light stau can enhance *h* ! , showing that this can happen only for special and extreme values of the supersymmetric

w, top, and state in the state of the state o

$$
\delta a_{\mu} = a_{\mu}^{\text{exp}} - a_{\mu}^{\text{SM}} = (2.8 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-9}
$$

The starting point of our analysis is the Higgs decay width into two photons mediated by $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$

. (1)

of a large left-right mixing, increases the Higgs-photon coupling factor is the Higgs-photon coupling factor is an alternative strategy is

to invoke supersymmetric contributions to reduce the *hbb* coupling and consequently enhance

OTHER BENEFITS OF LIGHT SLEPTONS? In this paper we study the conditions under which a light stau can enhance *h* ! , showing that this can happen only for special and extreme values of the supersymmetric P parameters. Our most important result is that the assumption of the assumption P tion of soft mass universality in the lepton sector, give a strong correlation between a large

all other Higgs branching ratios, including *h* ! [4]. By considering cases in which the

Higgs pseudoscalar is not too heavy, it is possible to obtain rates for *h* ! *WW*⇤*,ZZ*⇤ similar

enhancement of (*h* !) and an increase of the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon

(*aµ*). Whenever (*h* !) is significantly enhanced, the value of *a^µ* di↵ers from the SM

expectation and, interestingly, turns out to be in agreement with measurements, explaining

The starting point of our analysis is the Higgs decay width into two photons mediated by $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L})$

+ *NcQ*²

*^tF*1*/*²

✓4*m*²

t

◆

 \sim

 λ F_{μ} , $\frac{2}{3}$ $\delta a_{\mu} = a_{\mu}^{\exp} - a_{\mu}^{\rm SM} = (2.8 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-9}$ *.* (1) $(g-2)_{\mu}$ of (*h* !), beside explaining *aµ*, can correctly account for dark matter with thermal relic abundance, are consistent with electroweak (EW) precision data, give small e↵ects in (*h* ! *Z*) or (*h* ! ⌧ ⌧), and give observable violations of lepton universality. $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$

h

Ĩ. $\overline{}$ *F*1 ✓4*M*²

W

 $\ddot{}$

(*^h* !) = ↵³*m*³

3 ANOMALIES AUTOMATICALLY ISN'T BAD...

This model ALSO changes the interpretation of the Higgs!!

DO YOU ONLY CARE ABOUT SM MEASUREMENTS FOR ANOMALIES??? 15

Bounds on TGC

¹. Magenta regions are excluded by the CMS 9fb¹ LHC8 slepton search [2] (see

text footnote). Orange regions are excluded by LEP [5]. The regions below the Purple

(ATLAS LHC7 [9], Blue (CMS LHC7 [10]), Red (CMS LHC8 [11]) and Black (combined)

lines are new exclusions we obtained from the respective *W*⁺*W* measurements. Solid

(dashed) lines represent limits obtained by (not) renormalizing the SM expectation in all

100

 m_{χ_0}

Figure 1: 95% Exclusions in the neutralino-slepton mass plane for degenerate $\tilde{e}, \tilde{\mu}$ decaying to $e/\mu + \tilde{\chi}_1^0$. Magenta regions are excluded by the CMS 9fb⁻¹ LHC8 slepton search [2] (see text footnote). Orange regions are excluded by LEP [5]. The regions below the Purple (ATLAS LHC7 [9], Blue (CMS LHC7 [10]), Red (CMS LHC8 [11]) and Black (combined) lines are new exclusions we obtained from the respective W^+W^- measurements. Solid (dashed) lines represent limits obtained by (not) renormalizing the SM expectation in all kinematic distributions to match the $SM + BSM$ normalization to data. The CMS8 $W^+W^$ measurement was so high that only the region *inside* the red dashed line is not 'excluded' when normalization is taken into account. 6

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NEW ATLAS DIRECT SLEPTON SEARCH

LH+RH sleptons Full dataset from ATLAS versus 3.5/fb CMS WW

CONCLUSIONS NEW PHYSICS CAN BE RIGHT AROUND

THE CORNER OR IN YOUR DATA!

The EW sector is the only one we know that "new" physics is occurring

> These signals aren't invisible you just have to do things differently

Big Ramification: Data Driven Backgrounds can easily be invalidated by NP