

Model-independent analysis of processes with invisible particles

A. Freitas

University of Pittsburgh

C.-Y. Chen & A. Freitas, JHEP 1102, 002 (2011)

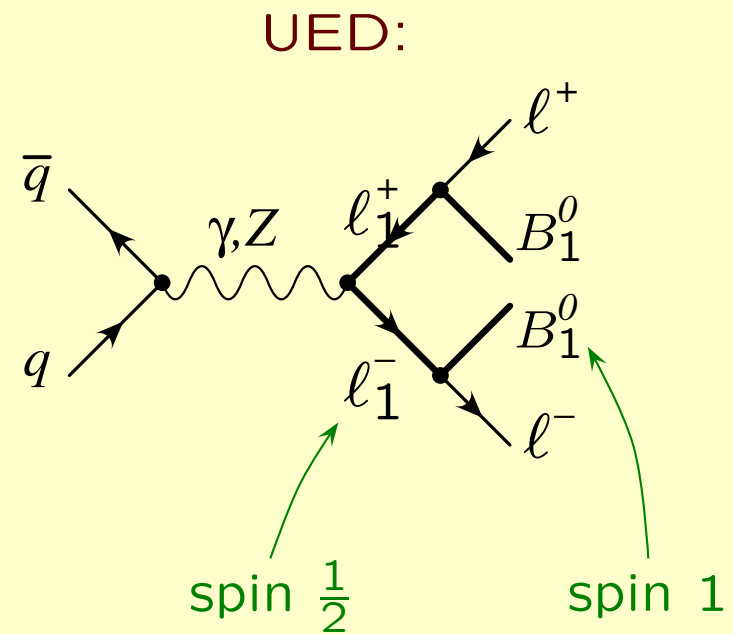
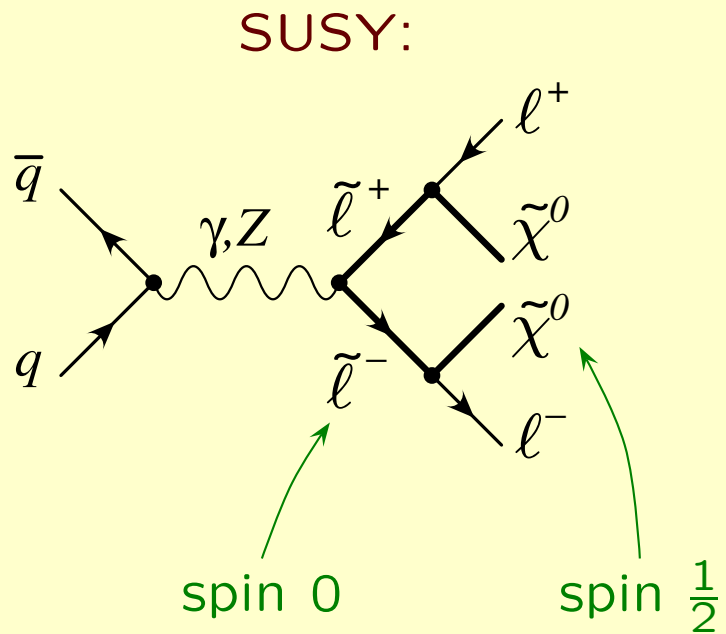
C.-Y. Chen, A. Freitas, T. Han & K. Lee, arXiv:1206.xxxx

1. New physics at LHC and model dependence
2. Leptonic signatures: $\ell^+ \ell^- + \cancel{E}$
3. Top-quark signatures: $t\bar{t} + \cancel{E}$
4. Summary and discussion

New physics at LHC and model dependence

Many models predict **missing-momentum signatures** from stable (dark matter) particles: **SUSY, UED, ...**

Spin determination important for distinction:

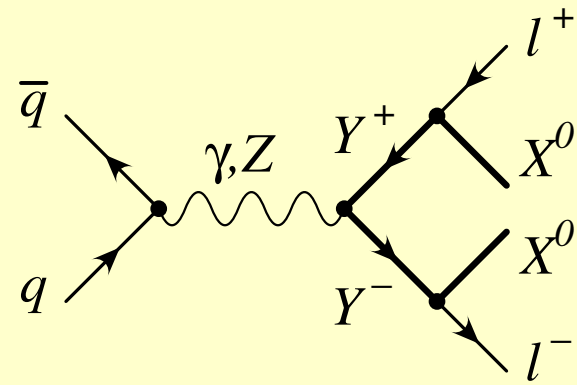


Spins and couplings

Suppose we measure

$$\text{spin}(Y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Is it a KK-lepton in UED?

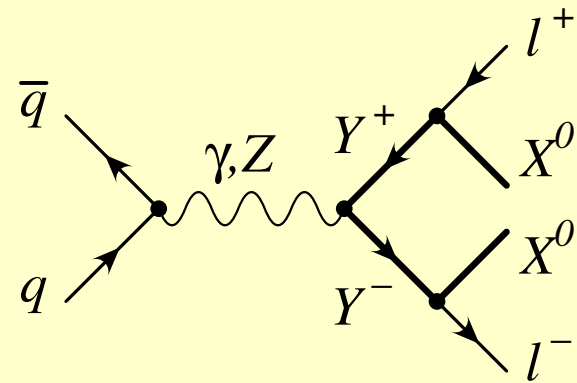


Spins and couplings

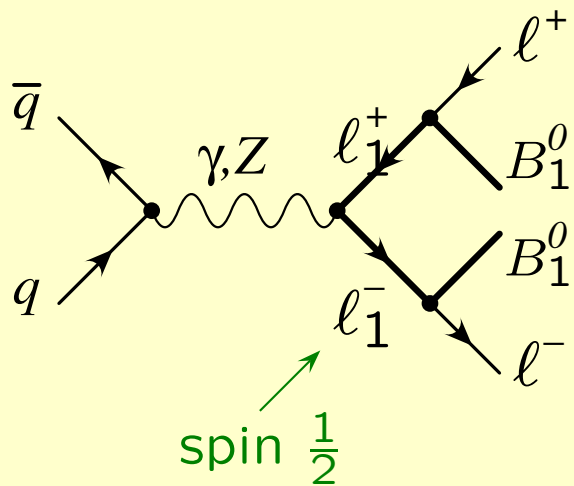
Suppose we measure

$$\text{spin}(Y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Is it a KK-lepton in UED?



maybe ...

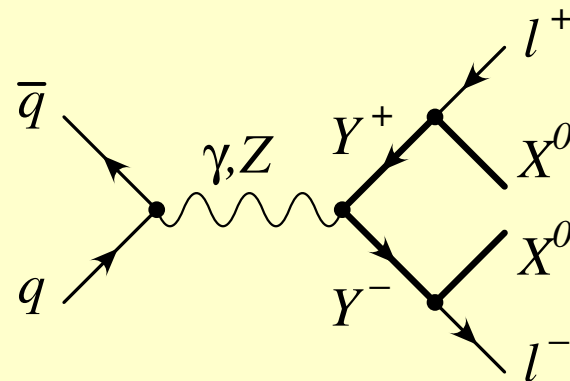


Spins and couplings

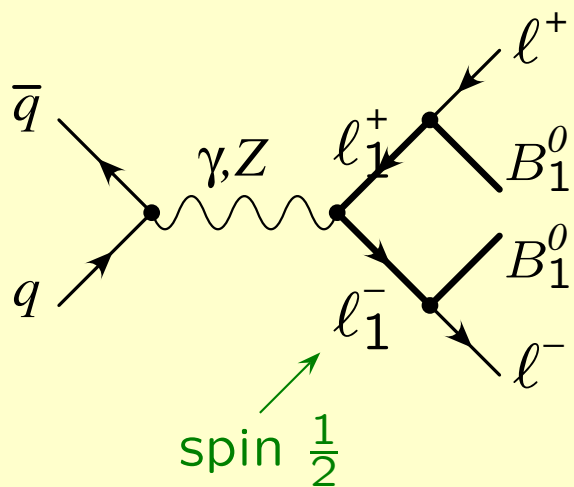
Suppose we measure

$$\text{spin}(Y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

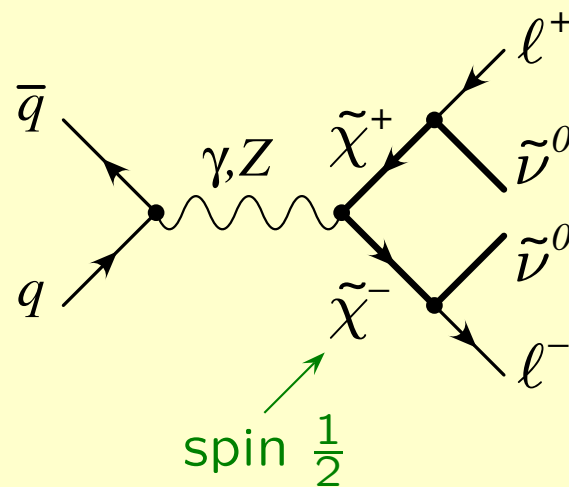
Is it a KK-lepton in UED?



maybe ...



... or maybe not



→ Need also coupling determination to obtain clear picture!

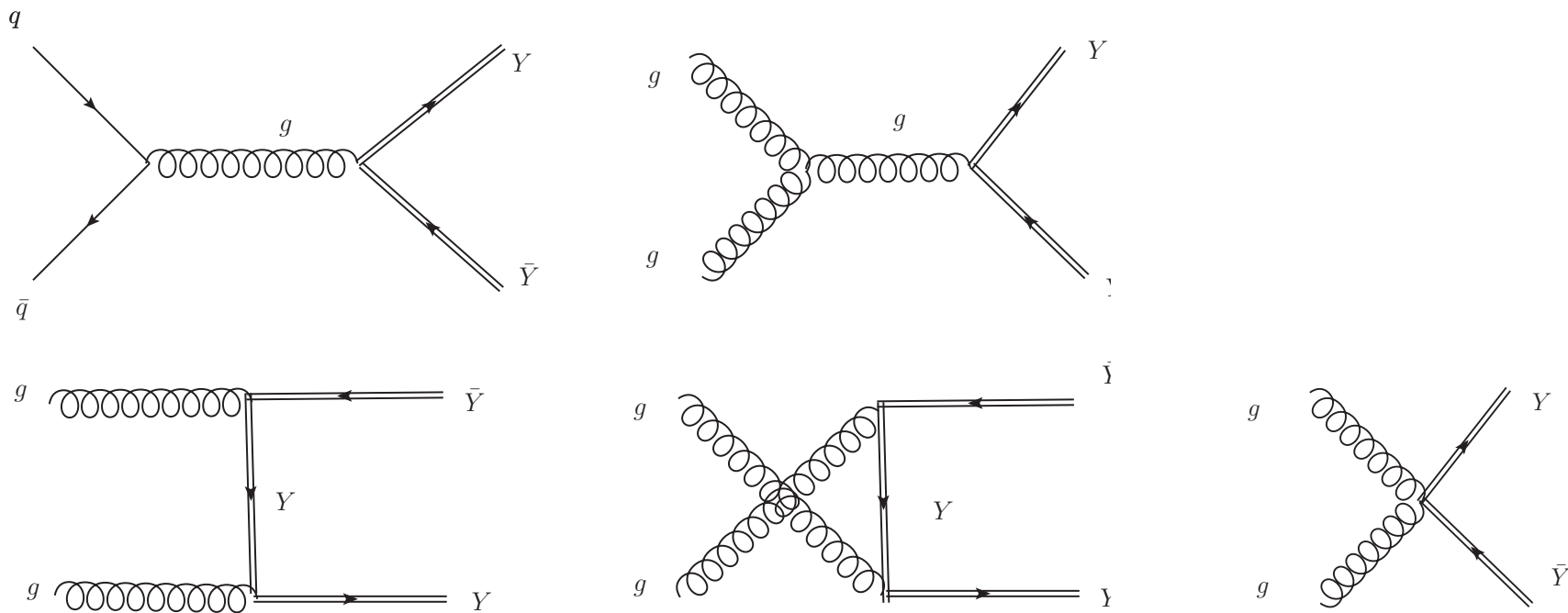
Top-quark signatures: $t\bar{t} + \cancel{E}$

Processes with **top partner** Y and **neutral DM candidate** X

$$pp \rightarrow Y\bar{Y}, \quad Y \rightarrow tX$$

→ Charged under \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry

→ Signature $t\bar{t} + \cancel{E}$

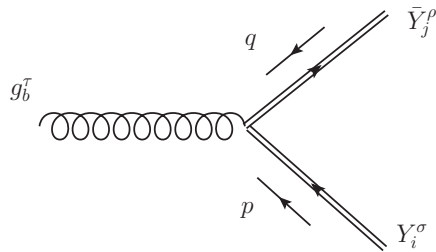


Consider all combinations of Y/X with spin $0, \frac{1}{2}, 1$

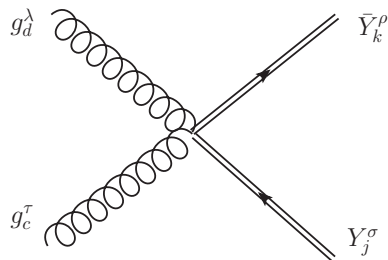
	Y $s, I_{\text{SU}(3)}$	X $s, I_{\text{SU}(3)}$	GY coupling	XYt coupling	sample model and decay $Y \rightarrow tX$
i	0, 3	$\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{1}$	$Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu G^{\mu Y}$	$\bar{X}(a_L P_L + a_R P_R)t Y^*$	MSSM $\tilde{t} \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_1^0$
ii	$\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{3}$	0, 1	$\bar{Y} \not{G} Y$	$\bar{Y}(a_L P_L + a_R P_R)t X$	UED $t_{(1)} \rightarrow t B_{H,(1)}^0$
iii	$\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{3}$	1, 1	$\bar{Y} \not{G} Y$	$\bar{Y} X (a_L P_L + a_R P_R)t$	UED $t_{(1)} \rightarrow t B_{(1)}^0$
iv	1, 3	$\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{1}$	$S[Z, Y, Y^*]$	$\bar{X} Y^* (a_L P_L + a_R P_R)t$	Cai et al. '08 $\tilde{Q} \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_0$

Vector top partners:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} = -\frac{1}{2}(F_{\mu\nu})^\dagger F^{\mu\nu}, \quad F_{\mu\nu} = D_\mu Y_\nu - D_\nu Y_\mu, \quad D_\mu = \partial_\mu - igT_a G_\mu^a$$



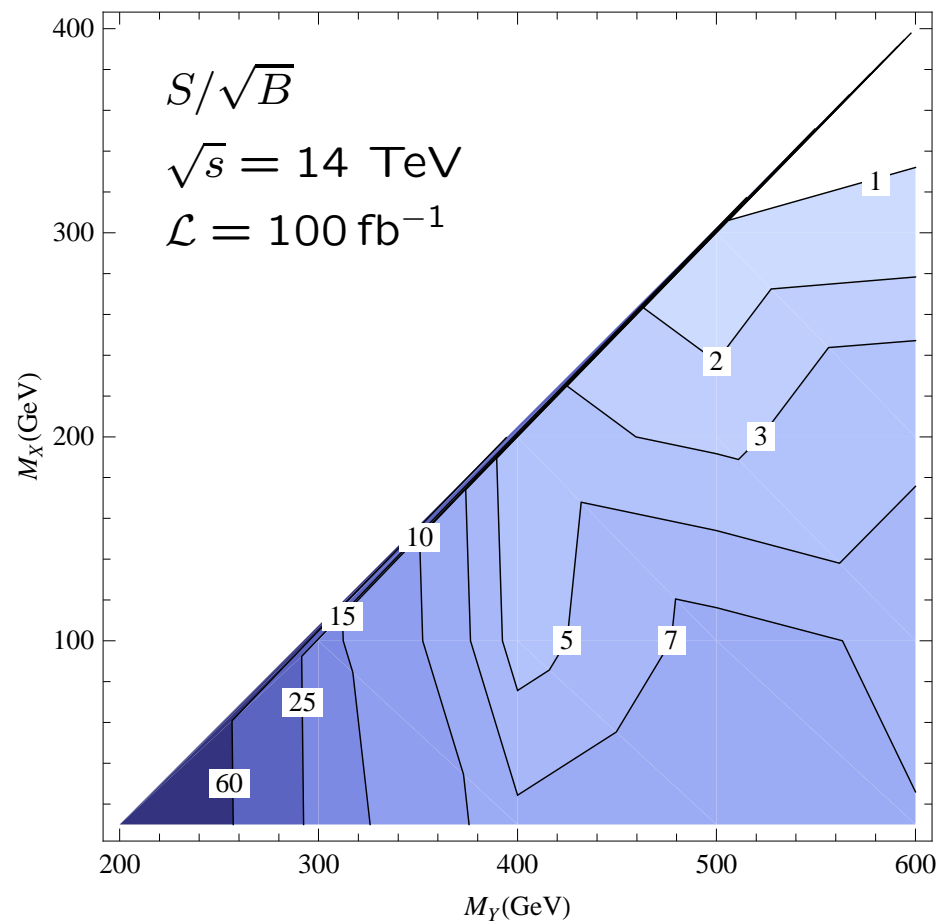
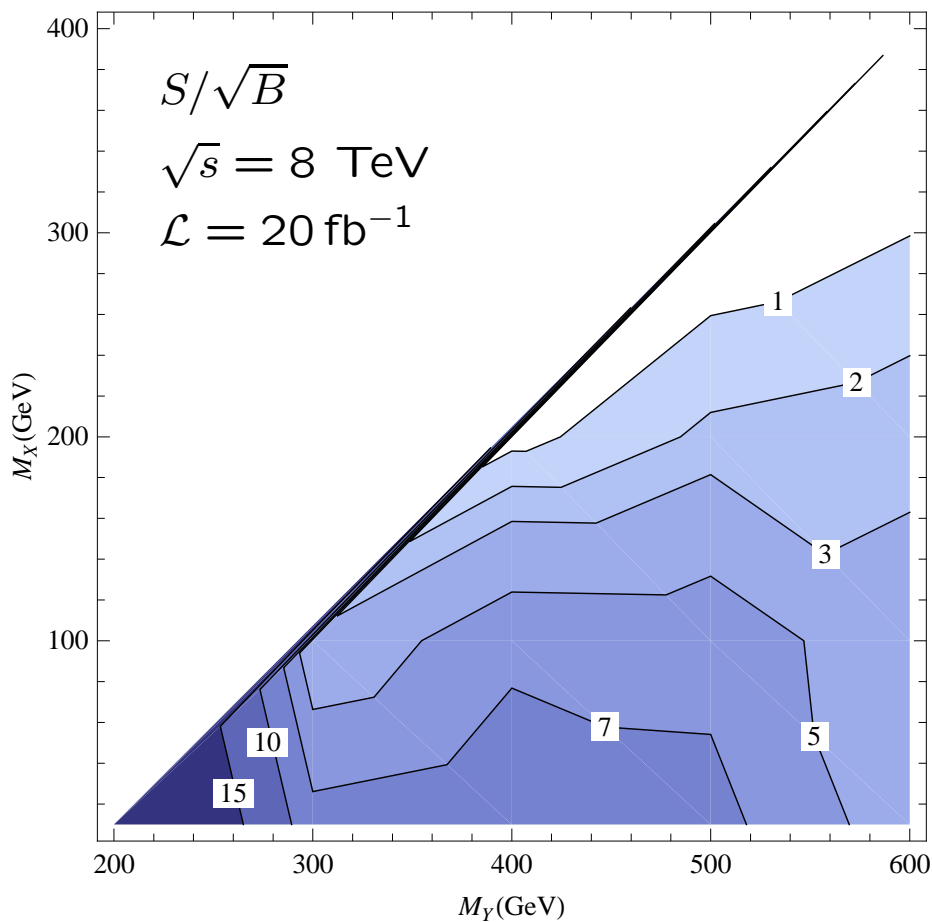
$$= ig(T_b)_{ji} ((q - p)^\tau g^{\sigma\rho} + p^\rho g^{\sigma\tau} - q^\sigma g^{\rho\tau})$$



$$= -ig^2 \left[(T_c T_d + T_d T_c)_{kj} g^{\tau\lambda} g^{\rho\sigma} - (T_c T_d)_{kj} g^{\tau\sigma} g^{\lambda\rho} - (T_d T_c)_{kj} g^{\tau\rho} g^{\lambda\sigma} \right]$$

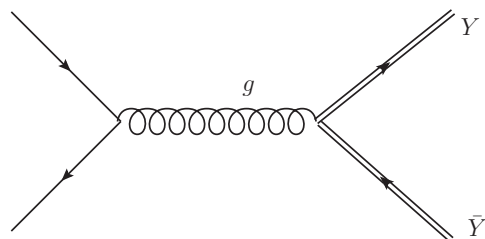
Signal reach

- $pp \rightarrow Y\bar{Y} \rightarrow tX\bar{t}X \rightarrow bj_1j_2X\bar{b}l^-\bar{\nu}_lX + \text{h.c.}, \quad (\ell = e, \mu).$
- Generate events with *CalcHEP+Pythia* Pukhov, Belyaev, Christensen '11
Sjöstrand, Mrenna, Skands '06
- Selection cuts, optimized for different values of m_Y



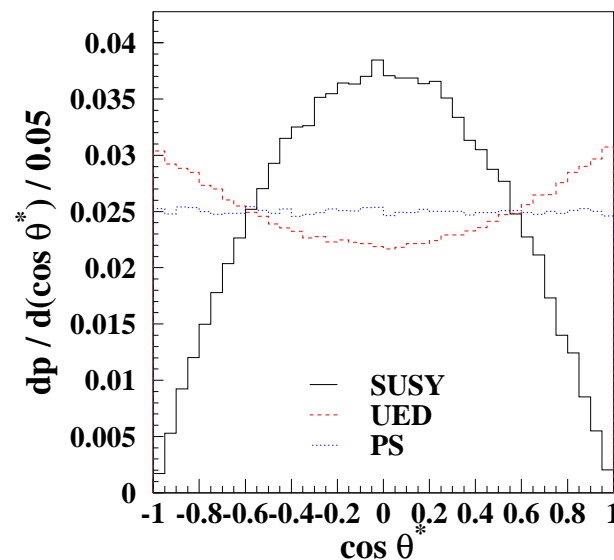
Spin determinaton: $\tanh(\Delta y_{t\bar{t}}/2)$

$q\bar{q}$ channel:



scalar Y :
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta^*} \propto 1 - \cos^2\theta^*$$

fermion Y :
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta^*} \propto 2 + \beta_Y^2(\cos^2\theta^* - 1)$$



Barr '05

For $m_Y \sim$ few 100 GeV: Y, \bar{Y} produced with boost

$\rightarrow t, \bar{t}$ mostly go in same direction as Y, \bar{Y}

$\rightarrow \cos\theta_{t\bar{t}}^* \approx \tanh \frac{|y_{bjj} - y_{bl}|}{2} \equiv \tanh \frac{\Delta y_{t\bar{t}}}{2}$ correlated to $\cos\theta^*$

top polar angle in frame
where $|y_t| = |y_{\bar{t}}|$

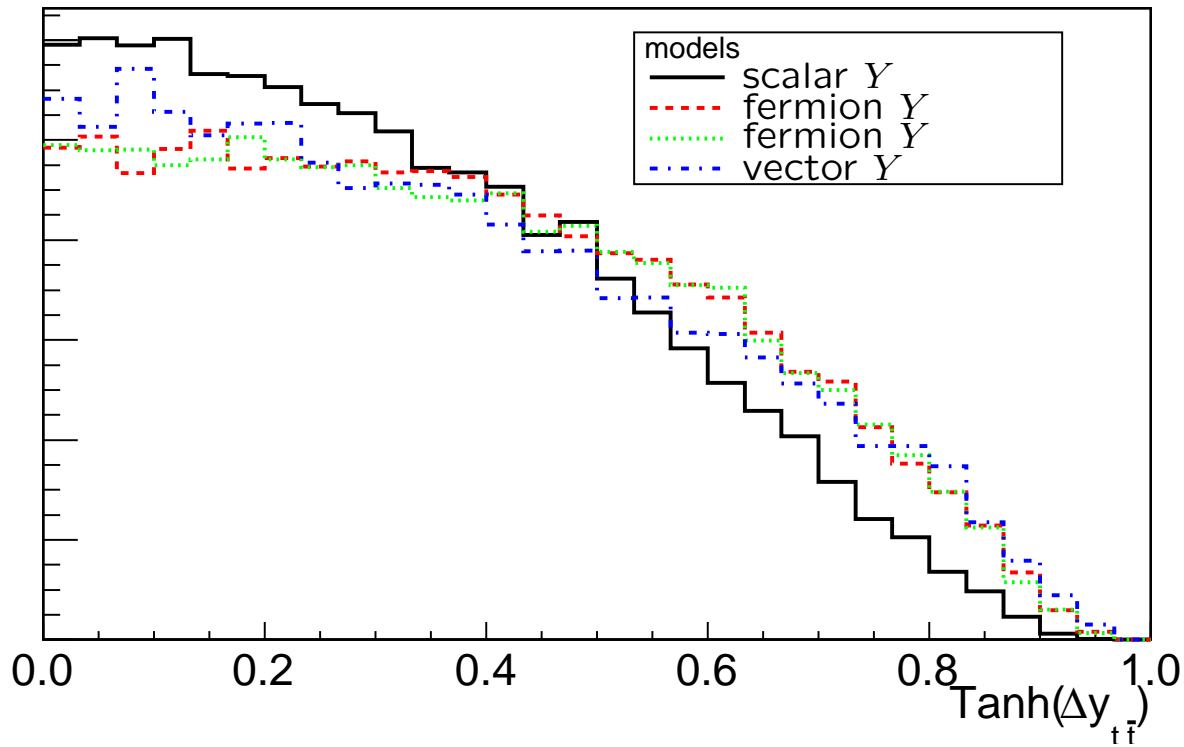
Y polar angle in CM frame

Spin determinaton: $\tanh(\Delta y_{t\bar{t}}/2)$

→ $\cos \theta_{t\bar{t}}^* \approx \tanh \frac{|y_{bjj} - y_{b\ell}|}{2} \equiv \tanh \frac{\Delta y_{t\bar{t}}}{2}$ correlated to $\cos \theta^*$

top polar angle in frame
where $|y_t| = |y_{\bar{t}}|$

Y polar angle in CM frame



Spin determinaton: M_{eff}

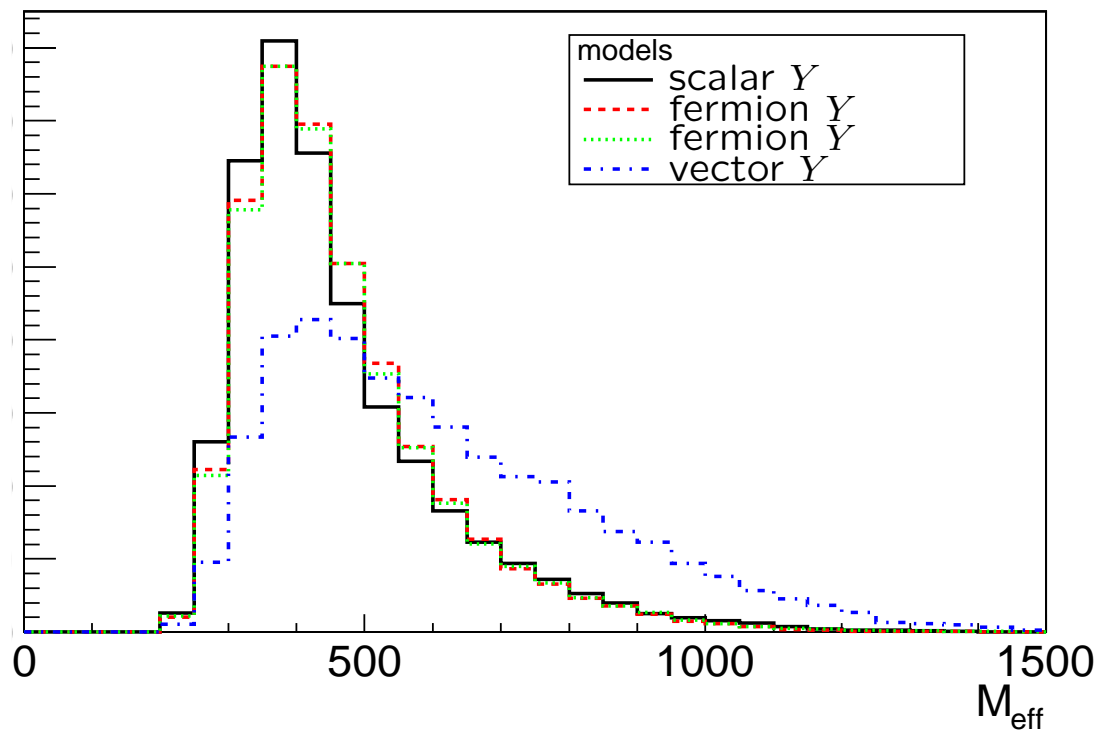
Invariant mass distribution $\frac{d\sigma[q\bar{q}\rightarrow Y^+Y^-]}{dm_{YY}}$:

scal./ferm. Y : $\sigma \sim 1/m_{YY}^2$ for $m_{YY} \rightarrow \infty$

vector Y : σ grows indefinitely for $m_{YY} \rightarrow \infty$
(until new resonances enter)

$$M_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{i \in \text{vis.}} p_{\perp,i} + \cancel{p}_{\perp}$$

correlated to m_{YY}



Spin determinaton: Results

- $m_Y = 300$ GeV, $m_X = 100$ GeV
- Cross section for scalar Y
- Selection cuts as before

Lumin. to reach
 5σ discrimination:
[in fb^{-1}]

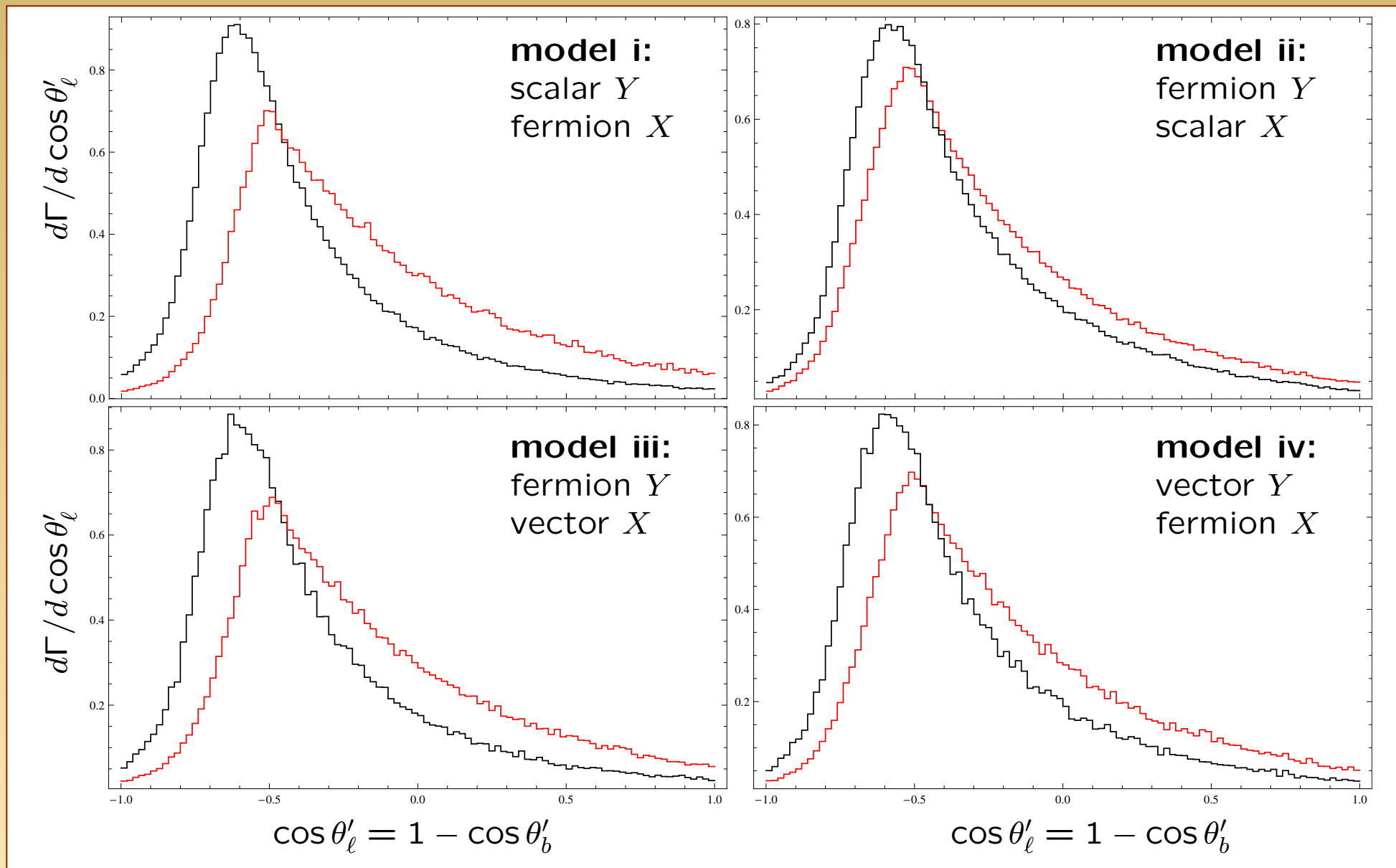
	Variable	(S,F)	(S,V)	(F,V)
8 TeV	$\tanh(\Delta\eta_{t\bar{t}}/2)$	35	—	—
	M_{eff}	—	4.0	2.6
14 TeV	$\tanh(\Delta\eta_{t\bar{t}}/2)$	4.7	—	80
	M_{eff}	160	0.4	0.35

→ good identification with moderate amounts of data!

Coupling determinaton: top polarization

- QCD dicated form of production amplitudes
- Decay amplitudes can have L/R parts: $\bar{Y}(a_L P_L + a_R P_R)t X$
 - Probe through top polarization
- **Observable:** angle θ'_b of b -quark with respect to t boost direction in t rest frame
 - **left**-handed top-quark: $\cos \theta'_b > 0$
 - **right**-handed top-quark: $\cos \theta'_b < 0$
- For $t \rightarrow b\ell\nu$: angle θ'_b of b -quark with respect to $b\ell$ boost direction in $b\ell$ rest frame

Coupling determinaton: Results

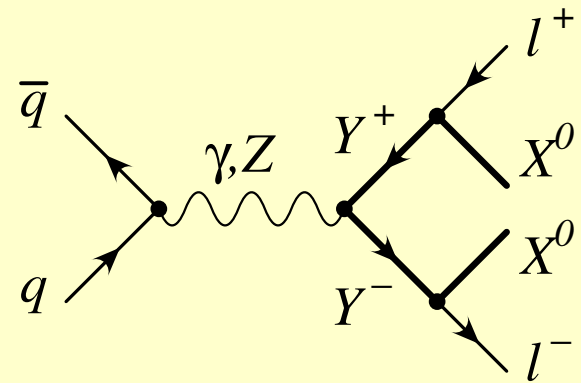


Leptonic signatures: $l^+l^- + \cancel{E}$

Processes with **lepton partner Y**
and **neutral DM candidate X**

→ Charged under \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry

→ Signature $l^+l^- + \cancel{E}$, $l = e, \mu$



Consider all combinations of Y/X with:

- Spin 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1
- SU(2) singlets, doublets, (adjoint/real) triplets

- Spin determination similar to top-partner scenario

	Y $s, I_{\text{SU}(2)}$	X $s, I_{\text{SU}(2)}$	ℓ $I_{\text{SU}(2)}$	ZYY coupling	$XY\ell$ coupling	sample model and decay $Y^- \rightarrow \ell^- X$
1	0, 1	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	1	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	MSSM $\tilde{\ell}_R^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{B}^0$
1a	0, 1	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	2	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	MSSM $\tilde{\ell}_R^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{H}^0$
2	0, 2	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	2	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	MSSM $\tilde{\ell}_L^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{B}^0$
2a	0, 2	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	1	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	MSSM $\tilde{\ell}_L^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{H}^0$
2b	0, 2	$\frac{1}{2}$, 3	2	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	MSSM $\tilde{\ell}_L^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{W}^0$
3	0, 3	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	2	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	UED6 $W_{H,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \nu_{(1)}$
4	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	0, 1	1	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	UED6 $\ell_{S,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{H,(1)}^0$
5	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	0, 2	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	UED $\ell_{S,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- H_{(1)}^0$
6	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	1, 1	1	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \not{X} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell$	UED $\ell_{S,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{\mu,(1)}^0$
7	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	0, 1	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	UED6 $\ell_{D,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{H,(1)}^0$
7a	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	0, 3	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	UED6 $\ell_{D,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- W_{H,(1)}^0$
8	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	0, 2	1	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	MSSM $\tilde{H}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{\nu}$
9	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	1, 1	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \not{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell$	UED $\ell_{D,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{\mu,(1)}^0$
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10	$\frac{1}{2}$, 3	0, 2	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	MSSM $\tilde{W}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{\nu}$
11	1, 3	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	2	$S[Z, Y, Y^*]$	$\bar{X} Y^* \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell$	UED $W_{\mu,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \nu_{(1)}$

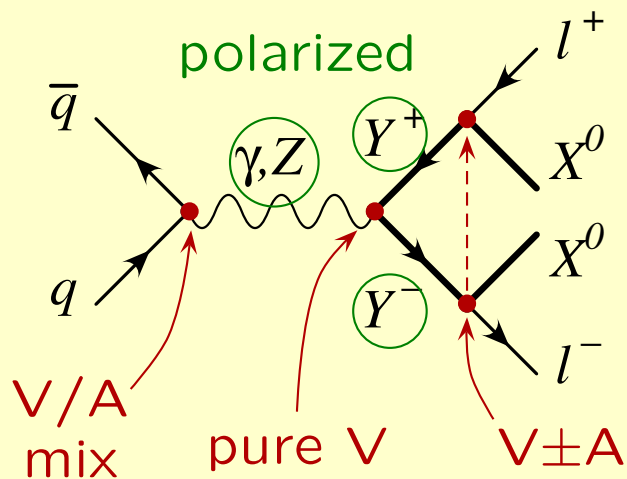
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1a	0, 1	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	2	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	MSSM $\tilde{\ell}_R^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{H}^0$
2	0, 2	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	2	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	MSSM $\tilde{\ell}_L^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{B}^0$
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2b	0, 2	$\frac{1}{2}$, 3	2	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	MSSM $\tilde{\ell}_L^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{W}^0$
3	0, 3	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	2	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	UED6 $W_{H,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \nu_{(1)}$
4	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	0, 1	1	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	UED6 $\ell_{S,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{H,(1)}^0$
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6	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	1, 1	1	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \not{X} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell$	UED $\ell_{S,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{\mu,(1)}^0$
7	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	0, 1	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	UED6 $\ell_{D,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{H,(1)}^0$
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10	$\frac{1}{2}$, 3	0, 2	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	MSSM $\tilde{W}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{\nu}$
11	1, 3	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	2	$S[Z, Y, Y^*]$	$\bar{X} Y^* \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell$	UED $W_{\mu,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \nu_{(1)}$

Coupling determinaton: $A_{\ell^+\ell^-}$

Analyze FB asymmetry:

New physics models have **P-even** ZYY coupling:

→ $A_{\text{FB}}^{YY} = 0$, but $A_{\text{FB}}^{\ell\ell} \neq 0$



- resulting FB asymmetry of ℓ^\pm

- on average $E_q > E_{\bar{q}}$

- forward direction = direction of long. boost of event

- $A_{\ell^+\ell^-} \equiv \frac{N(E_{\ell^-} > E_{\ell^+}) - N(E_{\ell^+} > E_{\ell^-})}{N(E_{\ell^-} > E_{\ell^+}) + N(E_{\ell^+} > E_{\ell^-})}$

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11	1, 3	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	2	$S[Z, Y, Y^*]$	$\bar{X} Y^* \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell$	UED $W_{\mu,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \nu_{(1)}$

Combination	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$A_{\ell^+ \ell^-}$	0.20	-0.22	0.13	0.17	-0.18	0.10	0.20

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6	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	1, 1	1	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \not{X} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell$	UED $\ell_{S,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{\mu,(1)}^0$
7	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	0, 1	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	UED6 $\ell_{D,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{H,(1)}^0$
8	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	0, 2	1	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	MSSM $\tilde{H}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{\nu}$
9	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	1, 1	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \not{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell$	UED $\ell_{D,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{\mu,(1)}^0$
10	$\frac{1}{2}$, 3	0, 2	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	MSSM $\tilde{W}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{\nu}$
11	1, 3	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	2	$S[Z, Y, Y^*]$	$\bar{X} Y^* \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell$	UED $W_{\mu,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \nu_{(1)}$

Combination	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$A_{\ell^+ \ell^-}$	0.20	-0.22	0.13	0.17	-0.18	0.10	0.20

	Y $s, I_{SU(2)}$	X $s, I_{SU(2)}$	ℓ $I_{SU(2)}$	ZYY coupling	$XY\ell$ coupling	sample model and decay $Y^- \rightarrow \ell^- X$
1	0, 1	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	1	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	MSSM $\tilde{\ell}_R^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{B}^0$
2	0, 2	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	2	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	MSSM $\tilde{\ell}_L^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{B}^0$
3	0, 3	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	2	$Z^\mu Y^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu Y$	$\bar{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell Y^*$	UED6 $W_{H,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \nu_{(1)}$
4	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	0 , 1	1	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	UED6 $\ell_{S,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{H,(1)}^0$
5	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	0, 2	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	UED $\ell_{S,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- H_{(1)}^0$
6	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1	1 , 1	1	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \not{X} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell$	UED $\ell_{S,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{\mu,(1)}^0$
7	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	0 , 1	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	UED6 $\ell_{D,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{H,(1)}^0$
8	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	0, 2	1	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	MSSM $\tilde{H}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{\nu}$
9	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	1 , 1	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \not{X} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell$	UED $\ell_{D,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{\mu,(1)}^0$
10	$\frac{1}{2}$, 3	0, 2	2	$\bar{Y} \not{Z} Y$	$\bar{Y} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell X$	MSSM $\tilde{W}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{\nu}$
11	1, 3	$\frac{1}{2}$, 2	2	$S[Z, Y, Y^*]$	$\bar{X} Y^* \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \ell$	UED $W_{\mu,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \nu_{(1)}$

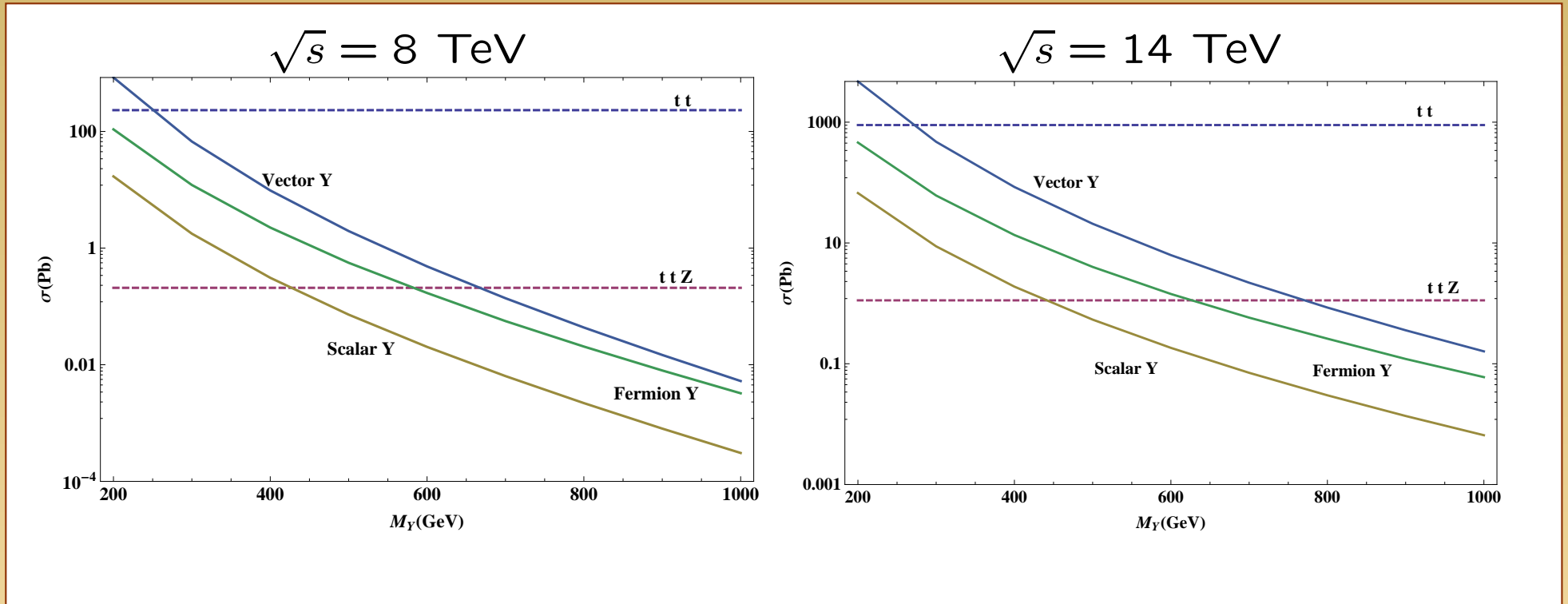
Combination	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$A_{\ell^+ \ell^-}$	0.20	-0.22	0.13	0.17	-0.18	0.10	0.20

Summary and discussion

- Independent determination of particle masses, spins and couplings important for pinning down new physics at LHC
- Model-independent study of $pp \rightarrow Y^+ Y^- \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- X^0 X^0$,
 $pp \rightarrow Y^+ Y^- \rightarrow t \bar{t} X^0 X^0$:
 - include all combinations with spin-0/ $\frac{1}{2}$ /1 particles
 - consider SU(2)-singlet/doublet/triplet reps. (for the leptonic case)
 - investigate variables for spin and coupling determination
- Most particle properties can be independently determined, although some ambiguity remains in some cases
- Systematic uncertainties could be important, in particular for the masses m_Y and m_X

Backup slides

Model cross sections



Model cross sections

Combination	σ_{prod} [fb]	σ_{meas} [fb]	sample model
1	3.62	1.45	MSSM $\tilde{\ell}_{\text{R}}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{B}^0$
2	8.50	3.36	MSSM $\tilde{\ell}_{\text{L}}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{B}^0$
3	9.65	3.11	UED6 $W_{H,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \nu_{(1)}$
4	41.4	11.45	UED6 $\ell_{S,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{H,(1)}^0$
5	41.4	11.70	UED $\ell_{S,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- H_{(1)}^0$
6	41.4	14.05	UED $\ell_{S,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{\mu,(1)}^0$
7	89.6	25.0	UED6 $\ell_{D,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{H,(1)}^0$
8	29.9	8.47	MSSM $\tilde{H}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{\nu}$
9	89.6	31.4	UED $\ell_{D,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- B_{\mu,(1)}^0$
10	112	31.2	MSSM $\tilde{W}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \tilde{\nu}$
11 [$M_{\tilde{Q}}=0.5$ TeV]	179	48.3	UED $W_{\mu,(1)}^- \rightarrow \ell^- \nu_{(1)}$
11 [$M_{\tilde{Q}}=1$ TeV]	445	137	

Simulation for $l^+l^- + \cancel{E}$

Pass *CompHEP* events through *Pythia 6.4* Sjöstrand, Mrenna, Skands '06
and fast detector simulation *PGS4* Conway '06

→ include acceptance, smearing, and initial-state p_T kick

Cuts:

Barr '05

$$\begin{aligned} N(l^+) &= N(l^-) = 1, & m_{\ell\ell} &> 150 \text{ GeV}, \\ \max\{p_{T,\ell^\pm}\} &> 40 \text{ GeV}, & \min\{p_{T,\ell^\pm}\} &> 30 \text{ GeV}, \\ \cancel{p}_T &> 100 \text{ GeV}, & M_{T2} &> 100 \text{ GeV}, \\ |\cancel{\mathbf{p}}_T + \mathbf{p}_{T,\ell^+} + \mathbf{p}_{T,\ell^-}| &< 100 \text{ GeV}, \\ p_{T,j} &< 100 \text{ GeV}, & N_b &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

→ reduce the SM background rate to about 1.6 fb

→ signal efficiency for $pp \rightarrow Y^+Y^- \rightarrow l^+l^-XX$: 27%–40%

Typical (model-dependent) example: $\sigma_{\text{parton}} \sim 90 \text{ fb}$, $\sigma_{\text{det}} \sim 25 \text{ fb}$

→ $N_{\text{ev}} = 5000$ for $\mathcal{L} = 200 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Simulation $t\bar{t} + \cancel{E}$

Pass *CompHEP* events through *Pythia 6.4* for showering and clustering

Basic cuts:

$$\begin{aligned} N_b &= 2, & E_{\perp}^b &> 30 \text{ GeV} & \Delta R_{jj}, \Delta R_{bj}, \Delta R_{bb} &> 0.4, \\ N_j &= 2, & E_{\perp}^j &> 25 \text{ GeV}, & \Delta R_{lj}, \Delta R_{lb} &> 0.3, \\ N_{\ell} &= 1, & E_{\perp}^{\ell} &> 20 \text{ GeV}, \\ 70 \text{ GeV} &< m_{jj} < 90 \text{ GeV}, & 120 \text{ GeV} &< m_{bjj} < 180 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

Additional cuts:

	low $m_Y \sim 200 \text{ GeV}$	interm. $m_Y \sim 400 \text{ GeV}$	large $m_Y \sim 600 \text{ GeV}$
$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$	—	$\cancel{E} > 200 \text{ GeV}$ $M_{\perp}^{\ell, \text{miss}} > 145 \text{ GeV}$	$\cancel{E} > 300 \text{ GeV}$ $M_{\perp}^{\ell, \text{miss}} > 185 \text{ GeV}$
$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$	—	—	$\cancel{E} > 350 \text{ GeV}$ $M_{\perp}^{\ell, \text{miss}} > 90 \text{ GeV}$

Alternative approach: automated likelihood analysis

Matrix Element Method (MEM):

Kondo '88,'91

Dalitz, Goldstein '92

DØ collaboration '99,'04

Likelihood that measured event, $\mathbf{p}_i^{\text{vis}}$, agrees with theoretical matrix element M_α :

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{p}_i^{\text{vis}}|\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sigma_\alpha} \int dx_1 dx_2 \frac{f_1(x_1) f_2(x_2)}{2s x_1 x_2} \times \left[\prod_{i \in \text{final}} \int \frac{d^3 p_i}{(2\pi)^3 2E_i} \right] |M_\alpha(p_i)|^2 \prod_{i \in \text{vis}} \delta(\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_i^{\text{vis}})$$

For sample of N events:

$$\chi^2 = -2 \ln(\mathcal{L}) = -2 \sum_{n=1}^N \ln \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{p}_{n,i}^{\text{vis}}|\alpha)$$

(+) Uses complete event information

(-) "Black box", no separation of properties like spin and couplings

MEM results (parton level)

$\sqrt{\chi^2}$ values for spin determinaton:

(model A, model B)				
(S,F)	(S,V) [$M_{\hat{Q}}=1$]	(S,V) [$M_{\hat{Q}}=0.5$]	(F,V) [$M_{\hat{Q}}=1$]	(F,V) [$M_{\hat{Q}}=0.5$]
60	59	61	85	87

Discrimination between models with fermion Y in standard deviations:

		model A					
		4	5	6	7	8	9
model B	5	23					
	6	3.3	20				
	7	2.0	22	1.6			
	8	22	2.1	19	21		
	9	3.7	19	1.7	3.3	17	
	10	1.3	25	4.1	2.1	23	5.3

- Significance for spin determination 60–85 (compared to 20–40 before)
- Significance for coupling determinaton similar to $A_{\ell^+\ell^-}$

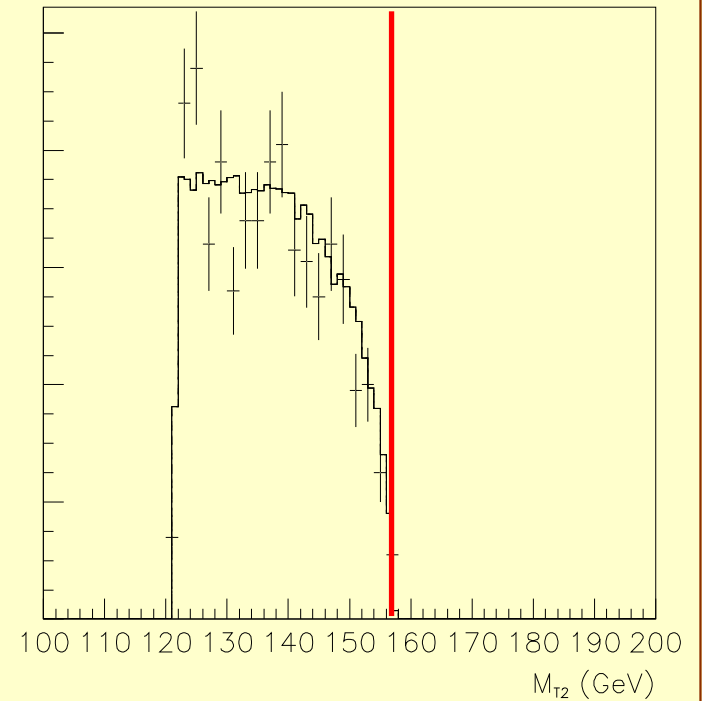
Mass determination

$$M_{T2} = \min_{\substack{\mathbf{p}_{T,X_1} + \mathbf{p}_{T,X_2} \\ = \cancel{\mathbf{p}}_T}} \left\{ \max(m_T^{\ell^+, X_1}, m_T^{\ell^-, X_2}) \right\}$$

endpoint at m_Y if m_X known

Lester, Summers '99

Barr, Lester, Stephens '03



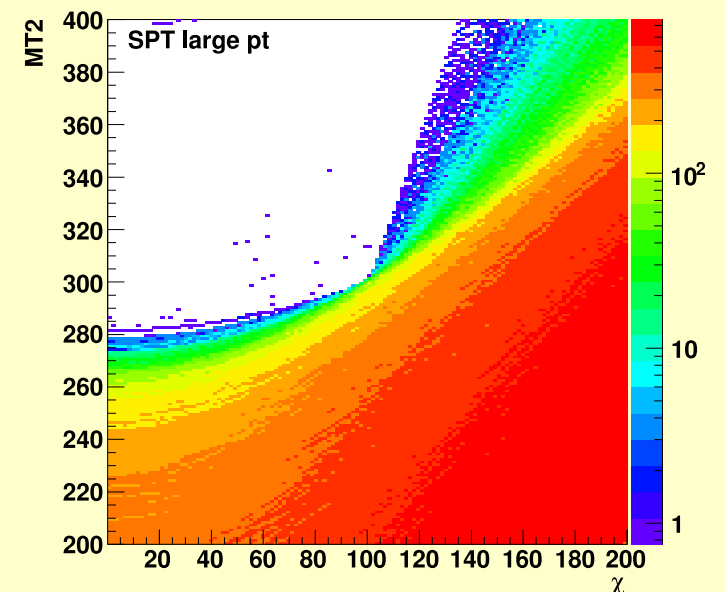
"Kink" for M_{T2} endpoints at true m_X

Cho, Choi, Kim, Park '07,'08

Barr, Gripaios, Lester '07,'09

Tovey '08

Cheng, Han '08



Mass determination

Variantes of M_{T2} using information from ISR

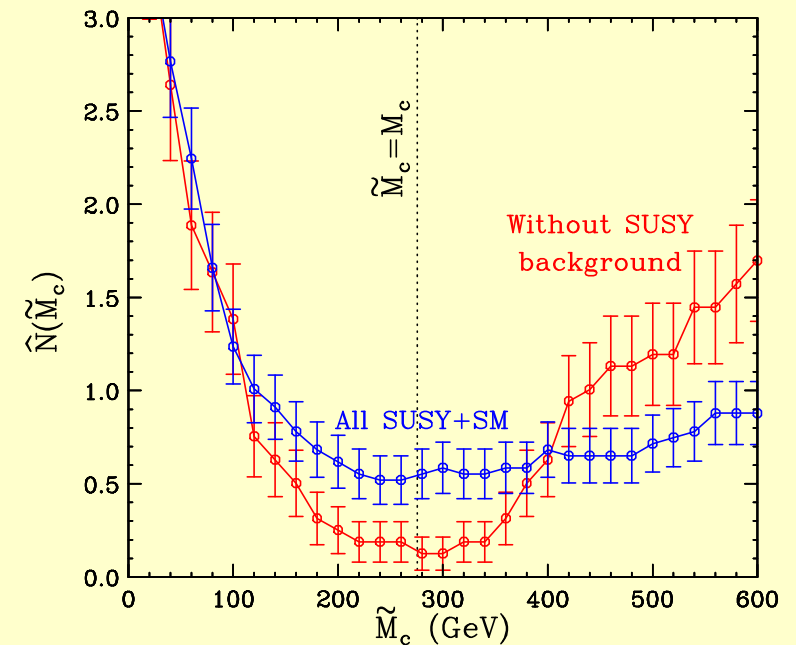
→ Determination of both m_X and m_Y possible

Matchev, Park '09

Konar, Kong, Matchev, Park '09

Polesello, Tovey '09

Cohen, Kuflik, Zurek '10



Spin determinaton: Results

■ $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV, $m_Y = 300$ GeV, $m_X = 100$ GeV

■ Generate events with *CompHEP*

Boos et al. '04

pass through *Pythia 6.4*

Sjöstrand, Mrenna, Skands '06

and fast detector simulation *PGS4*

Conway '06

■ Selection cuts $\rightarrow N_{\text{ev}} = 300\text{--}27,000$ for $\mathcal{L} = 200 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

\rightarrow Assume $N_{\text{ev}} = 5000$

Barr '05

- Compare:
- Combination 3: scalar Y (**S**)
 - Combination 10: fermion Y (**F**)
 - Combination 11: vector Y (**V**)

$\sqrt{\chi^2}$ values from
5-bin test:

Variable	(S,F)	(S,V) [$M_{\hat{Q}}=1$]	(F,V) [$M_{\hat{Q}}=1$]
$\tanh(\Delta\eta_{\ell\ell}/2)$	23	20	6.3
M_{eff}	40	10	37