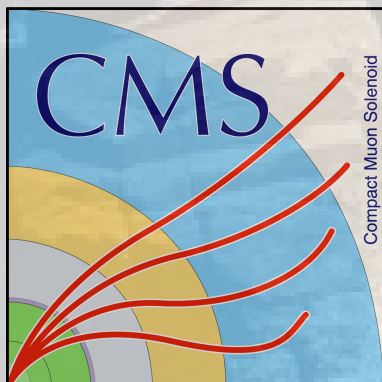


# Searches for new resonances in final states with leptons at CMS

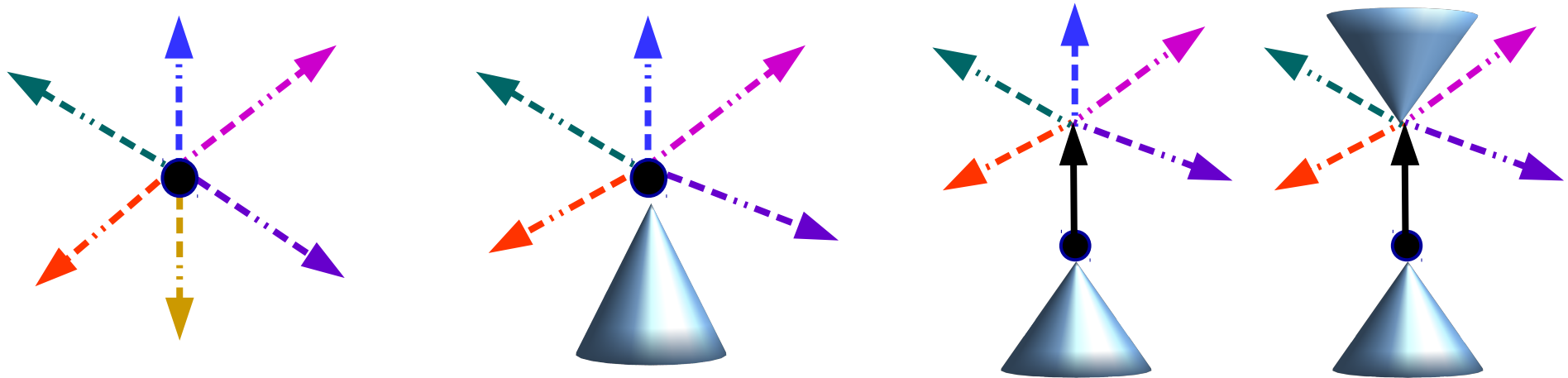


**Anshul Kapoor**  
**IISER Pune**

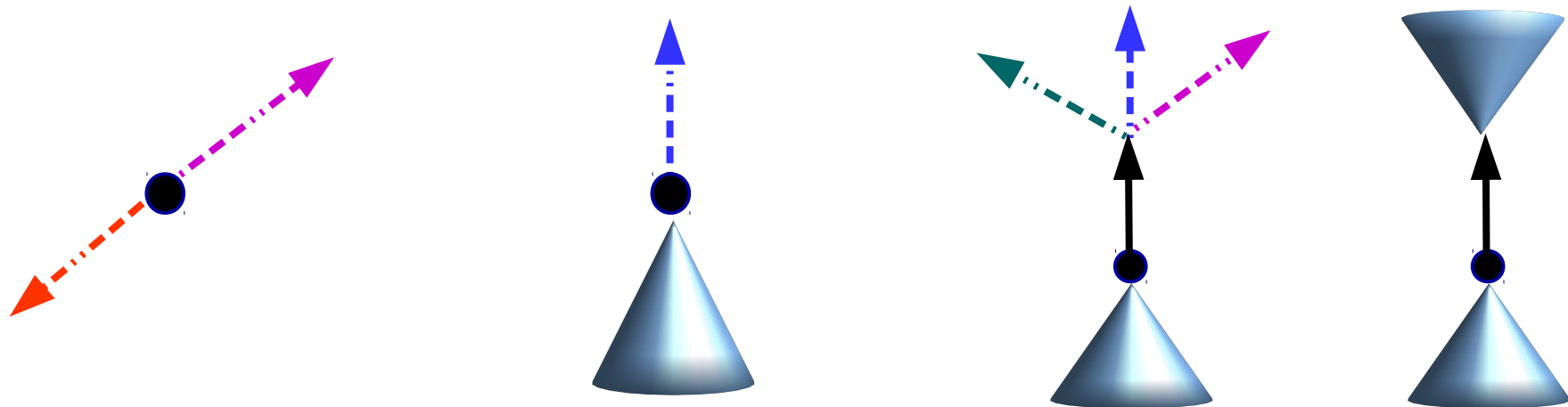
on behalf of the CMS Collaboration

25th Rencontres du Vietnam  
Windows on the Universe  
Qui Nhon (Vietnam)

August 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018

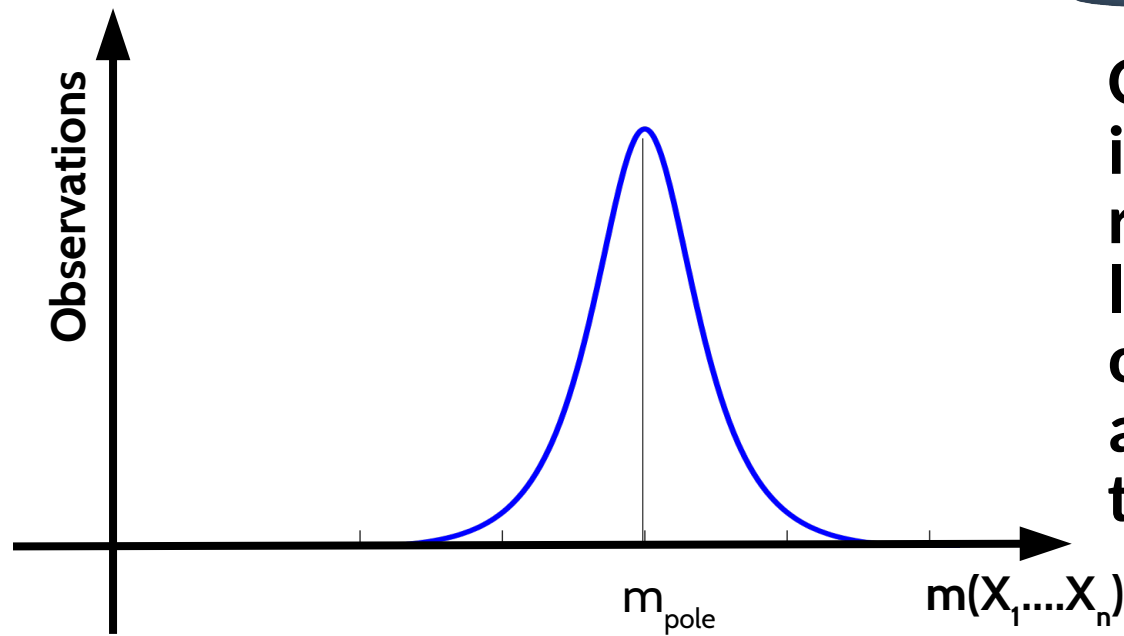
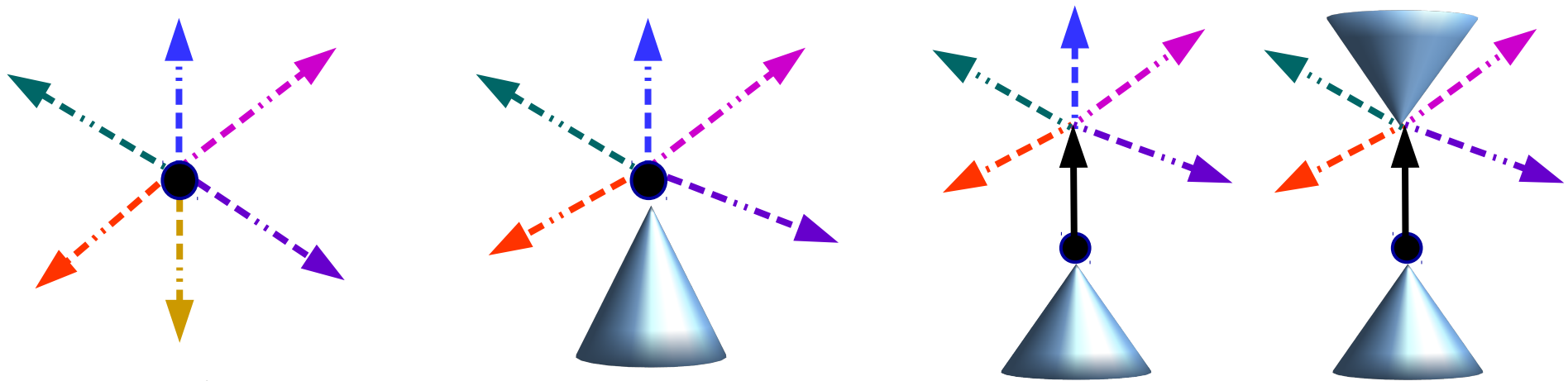


**The same particle, when produced, can result in varied topologies based on decay , lifetime, branching ratios etc.**



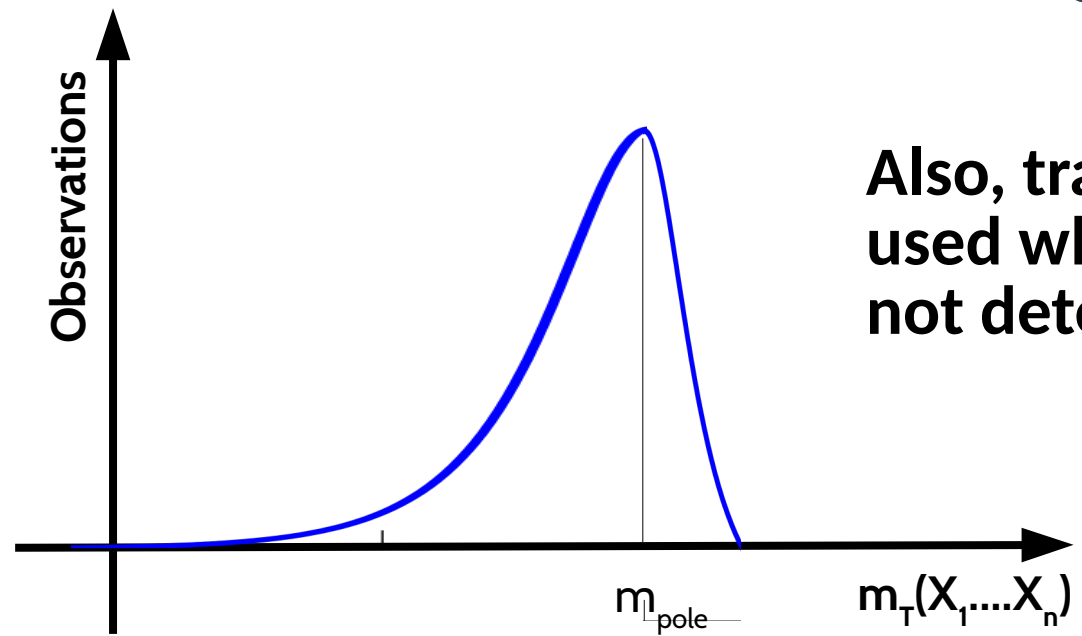
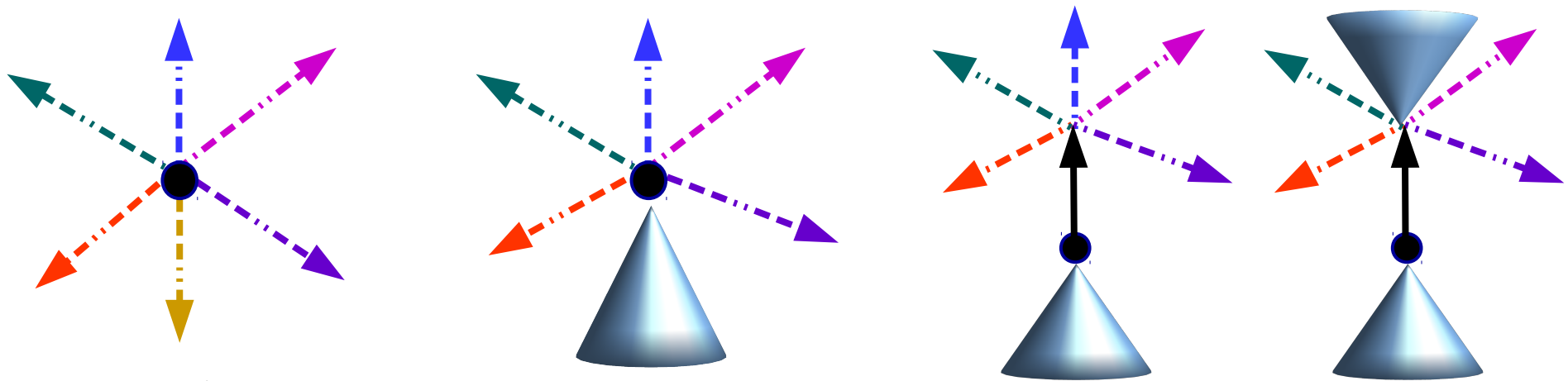
Depending on physics, background composition, effective cross section and other aspects of interest, one can use different strategies to look for the same particle.

# Resonances

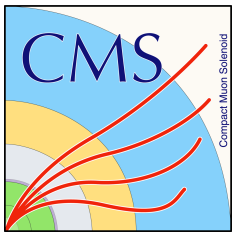


One can also look at the invariant mass of all the resultant particles, leading to observation of preferred production at the on-shell mass of the particle.

# Resonances



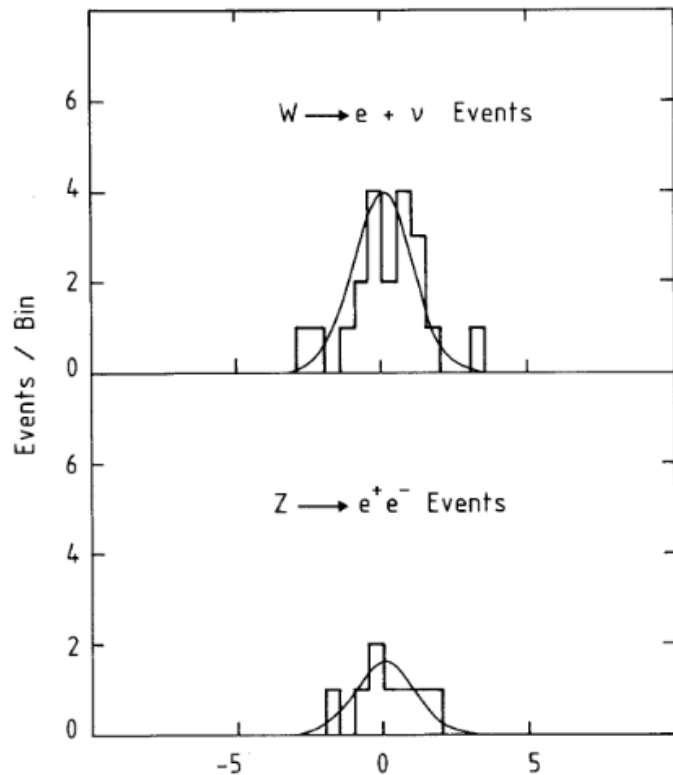
Also, transverse mass can be used when one of the particles is not detected directly.



# Legacy of 35 years

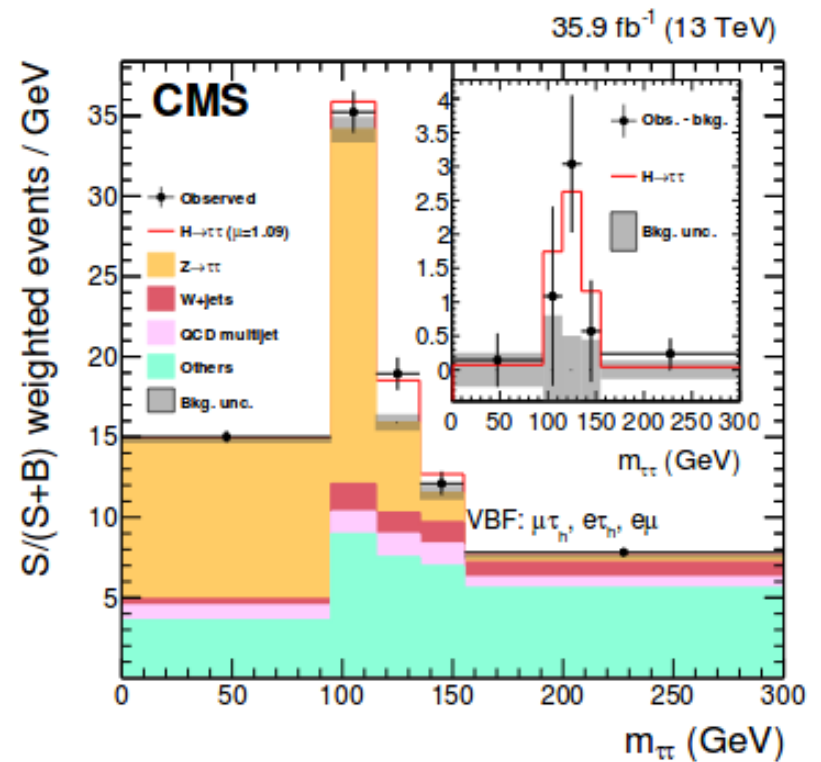


1983: W and Z  
81 GeV,  $\sim \text{nb}^{-1}$

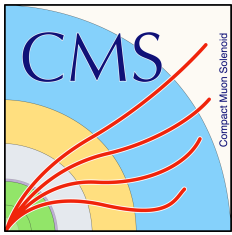


$X_{CD} - X_{Gondola}$  (Normalized error units)  
Phys. Lett. B 126 (1983) 398-410  
Aug 11 1983

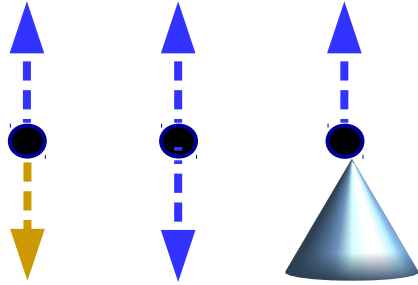
2018:  $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$   
125 GeV,  $\sim \text{fb}^{-1}$



Phys.Lett. B779 (2018) 283-316



# Searches with leptons



New particles beyond the **standard model(SM)** may show up as resonances at the TeV scale in:

- 1) Sequential-SM with SM like couplings
- 2) Models of extra dimensions with KK excitations
- 3) Grand unified theories

## Why leptons ?

- Leptons can be more distinctly spotted.
- Hence leptonic final states are cleaner, when comparing to final states with jets.

### Charged Resonances

1)  $W' \rightarrow l\nu$   
[10.1007/JHEP06\(2018\)128](https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.11421)

2)  $W' \rightarrow \tau\nu$   
[arXiv:1807.11421](https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.11421)

6) Multileptons  
[CMS-PAS-EXO-18-005](https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.11421)

### Neutral Resonances

3)  $Z' \rightarrow ll$   
[10.1007/JHEP06\(2018\)120](https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.11421)

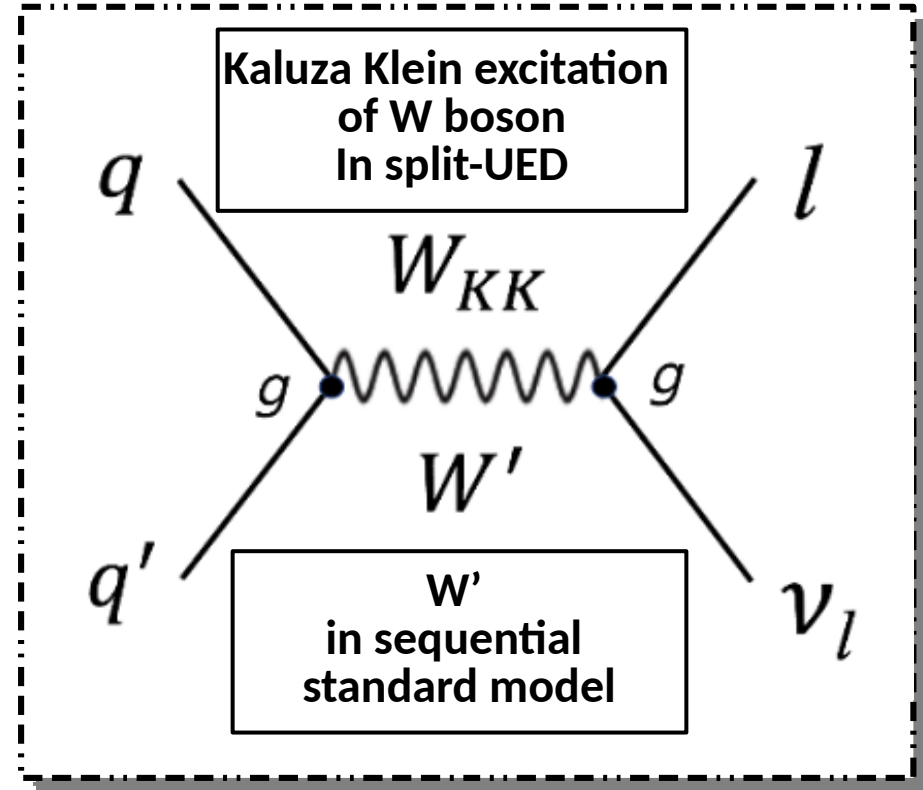
4)  $Z' \rightarrow ee$   
[CMS-PAS-EXO-18-006](https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.11421)

5)  $X \rightarrow e\mu$   
[10.1007/JHEP04\(2018\)073](https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.11421)

# $W' \rightarrow l\nu$

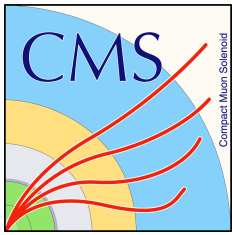
JHEP 06 (2018) 128

- $W' \rightarrow l\nu$  :  
~36 fb<sup>-1</sup> (2016) data
- Channels:  $W' \rightarrow e\nu$ ,  $W' \rightarrow \mu\nu$
- Dominant background  
 $W \rightarrow l\nu$
- Other backgrounds  
 $t\bar{t}$ ,  $tW$ ,  $WW$ ,  $WZ$ ,  $Z/\gamma^*$
- Search for bumps in  $M_T$  distribution



$$M_T = \sqrt{2p_T^\ell p_T^{\text{miss}} (1 - \cos[\Delta\phi(\ell, \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}})])}$$





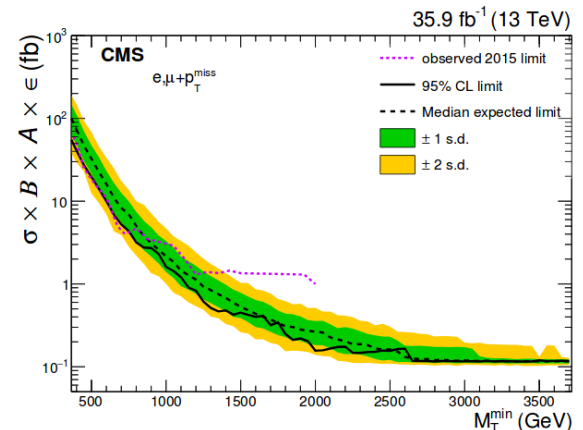
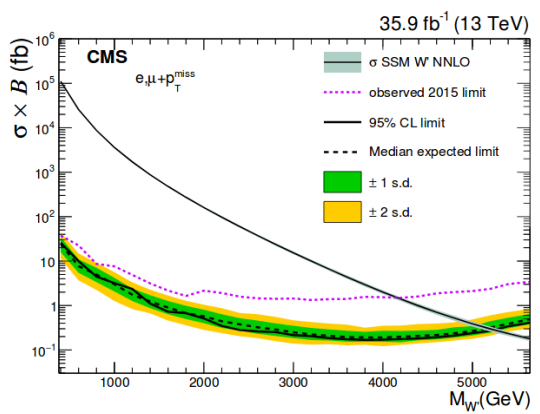
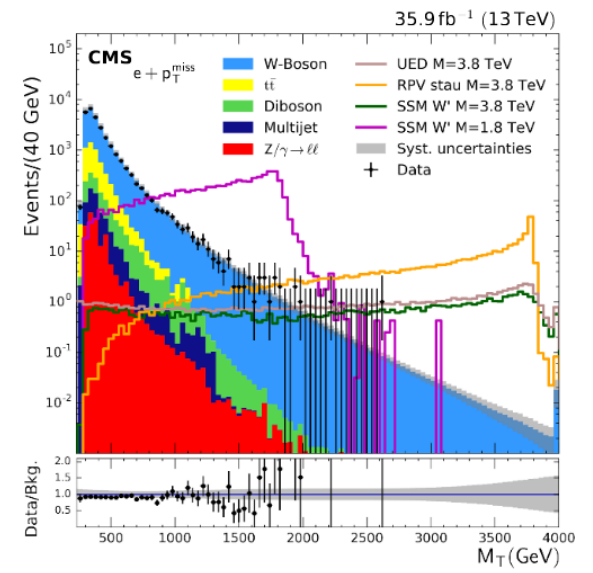
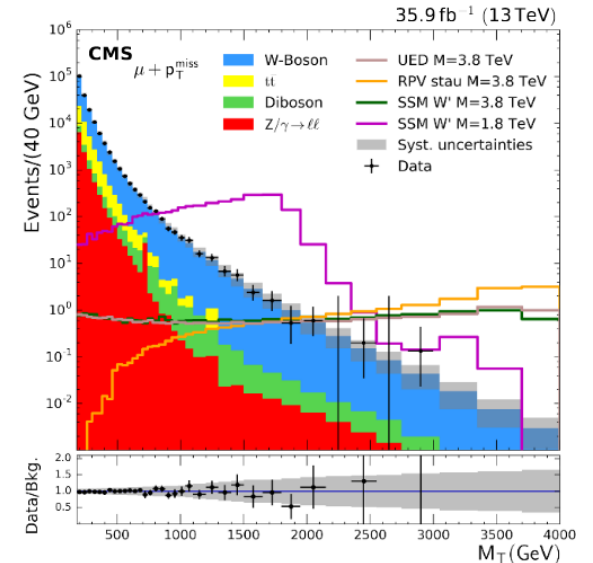
# $W' \rightarrow l\nu$



JHEP 06 (2018) 128

- $W' \rightarrow e\nu$  :  $e p_T > 130$  GeV,  $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 150$  GeV
- $W' \rightarrow \mu\nu$  :  $\mu p_T > 53$  GeV
- $\Delta\Phi(p_T^\tau, p_T^{\text{miss}}) > 2.5$  (back-to-back requirement)
- $0.4 < p_T/p_T^{\text{miss}} < 1.5$

**No observed excess above SM**  
**Lower limits placed on mass of the  $W'$  :**  
 **$m(W'_{\text{SSM}}) > 5.2$  TeV**  
**Model independent limits as a function of minimum  $M_T$  for  $X \rightarrow l\nu$**



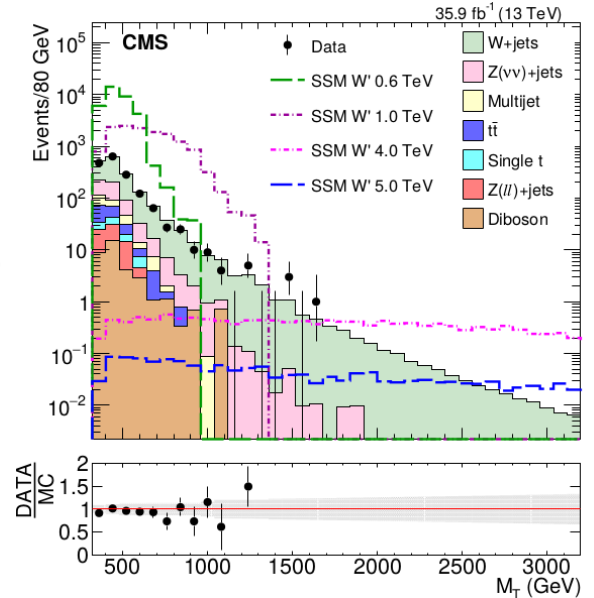
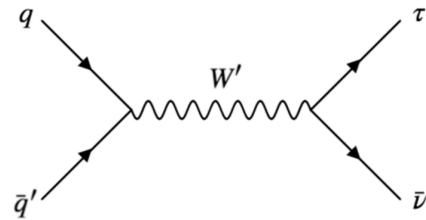
# $W' \rightarrow \tau\nu$

arXiv:1807.11421 (submitted to PLB)

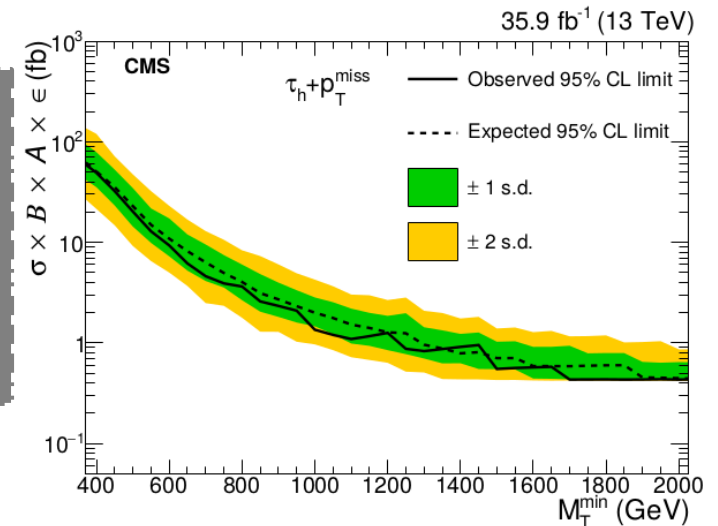
- $W' \rightarrow \tau\nu$   
~36 fb<sup>-1</sup> (2016) data

- $\tau p_T > 80$  GeV,  $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 200$  GeV  
 $\Delta\Phi(p_T^\tau, p_T^{\text{miss}}) > 2.4$  (back-to-back requirement)  
 $0.7 < p_T/p_T^{\text{miss}} < 1.3$

- Dominant background : W+jets
- Search in  $M_T$



No observed excess above SM  
Excluded:  $m(W'_{\text{SSM}}) > 4.0$  TeV  
Model independent limits as a function of minimum  $M_T$  for a  $X \rightarrow \tau\nu$



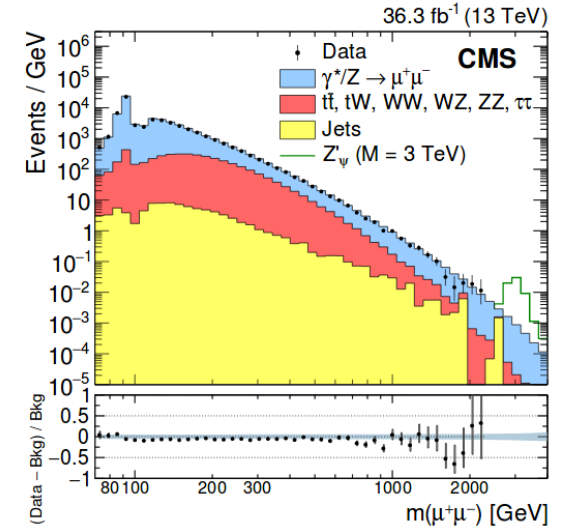
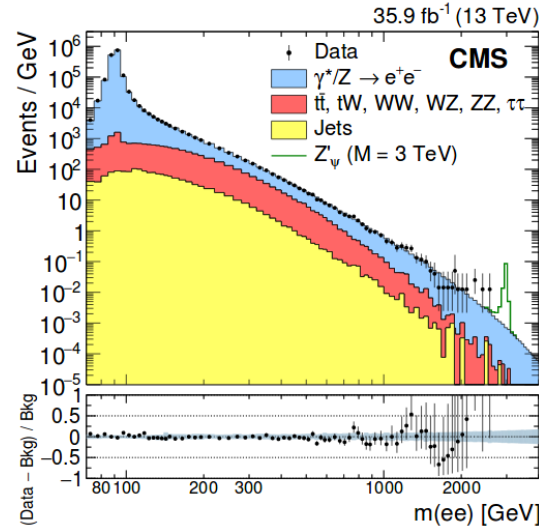
# $Z' \rightarrow \ell\ell$

JHEP 06 (2018) 120

- Looking for Z like SSM boson
- $Z' \rightarrow \ell\ell$  :  
~36 fb<sup>-1</sup> (2016) data
- Channels:  
 $Z' \rightarrow ee$ ,  $Z' \rightarrow \mu\mu$

Dominant background :  $Z/\gamma^*$

Other backgrounds :  $t\bar{t}$ ,  $tW$ ,  $WW$ ,  $WZ$ ,  $ZZ$ ,  $\tau\tau$



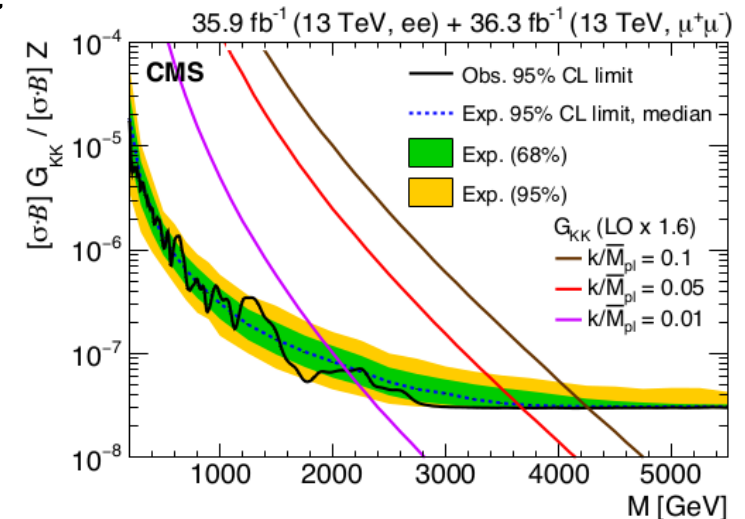
**Excluded:**

**Spin-1** :  $m(Z'_{\psi}) > 3.9$  TeV,  $m(Z'_{SSM}) > 4.5$  TeV

**Spin-2** :  $k/M_{pl} = 0.01$ :  $m > 2.10$  TeV

$k/M_{pl} = 0.05$ :  $m > 3.65$  TeV

$k/M_{pl} = 0.1$ :  $m > 4.25$  TeV



# $Z' \rightarrow ee$

CMS PAS EXO-18-006

- $Z' \rightarrow ee$  :  
~41 fb<sup>-1</sup> (2017) data

$p_T > 35$  GeV for both electrons

No opposite sign requirement due to high charge misidentification backgrounds for TeV electrons

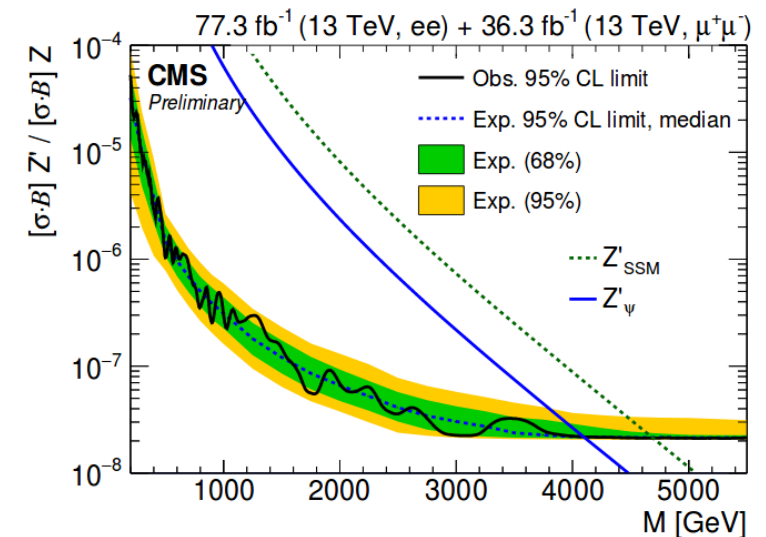
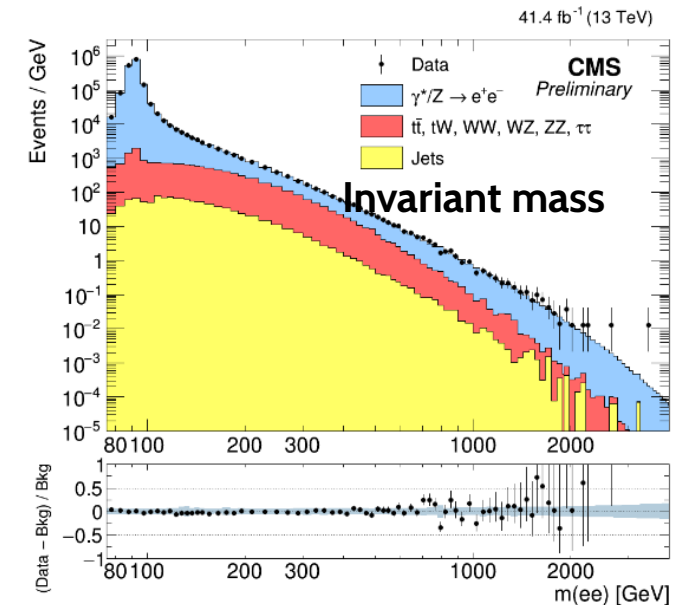
Dominant background :  $Z/\gamma^*$

Other backgrounds :  $t\bar{t}$ ,  $tW$ ,  $WW$ ,  $WZ$ ,  $ZZ$

- Statistically combined with  
 $Z' \rightarrow \mu\mu$  : ~36 fb<sup>-1</sup> (2016) data

**Excluded  
Spin-1 :**

$m(Z'_\psi) > 4.1$  TeV,  $m(Z'_{SSM}) > 4.7$  TeV

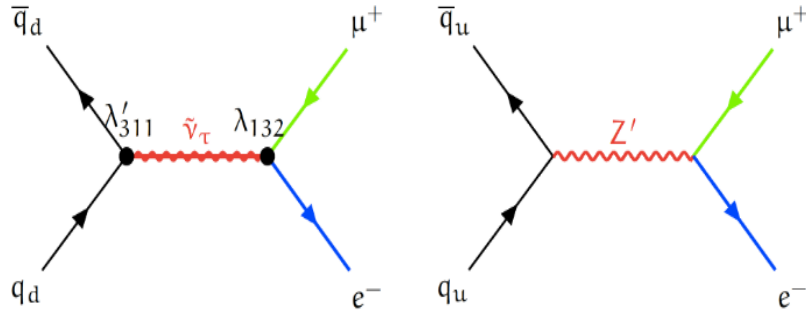


# $X \rightarrow e\mu$

JHEP 04 (2018) 073

- $X \rightarrow e\mu$

$\sim 36 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (2016) data



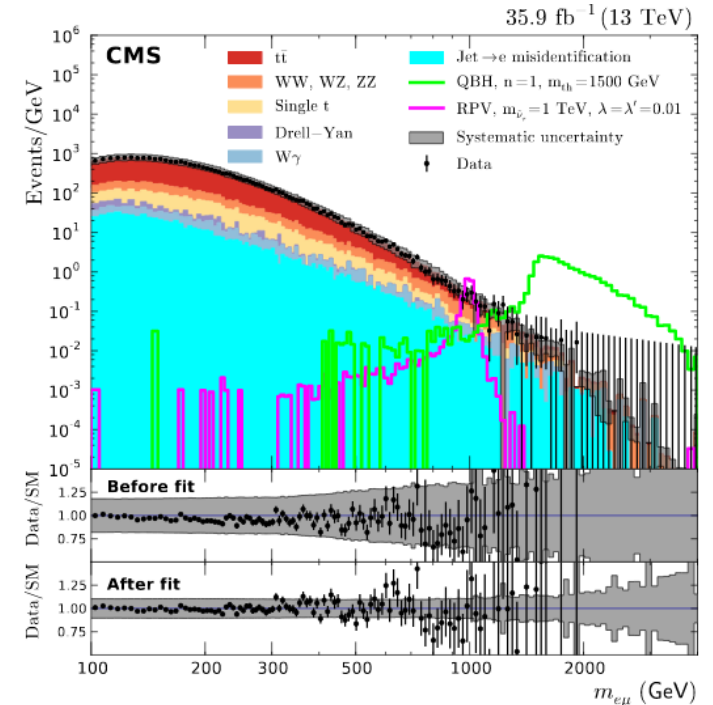
- Model Independent search for heavy resonances with flavor violating decays

- $p_T > 35 \text{ GeV}$  for electron
- $p_T > 53 \text{ GeV}$  for muon
- $p_{T, \text{miss}} > 50 \text{ GeV}, M_{e\mu} > 200 \text{ GeV}$

- Backgrounds :  $t\bar{t}$ ,  $tW$ ,  $WW$ ,  $WZ$

SM BACKGROUND  $\rightarrow$

OBSERVATION  $\rightarrow$

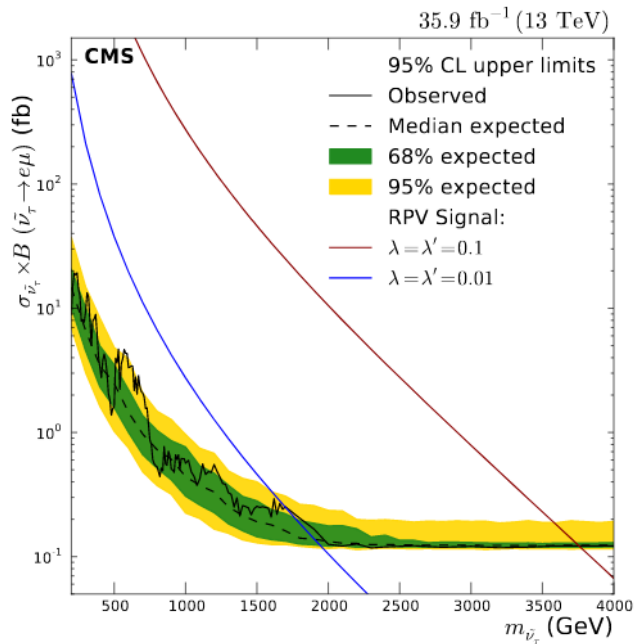


Mass range (GeV)	$m_{e\mu} < 500$	$500 < m_{e\mu} < 1000$	$1000 < m_{e\mu} < 1500$	$m_{e\mu} > 1500$
Jet $\rightarrow$ e misidentification	3601	82.8	2.92	0.849
$W\gamma$	2462	56.2	2.76	0.562
Drell-Yan	2638	5.31	0.343	0.0145
Single t	9930	141	2.81	0.178
$WW, WZ, ZZ$	11126	239	13.0	2.03
$t\bar{t}$	96754	971	18.5	1.01
<b>Total background</b>	<b>126513</b>	<b>1495</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>4.64</b>
Systematic uncertainty	23495	420	13.5	1.28
<b>Data</b>	<b>123150</b>	<b>1426</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4</b>

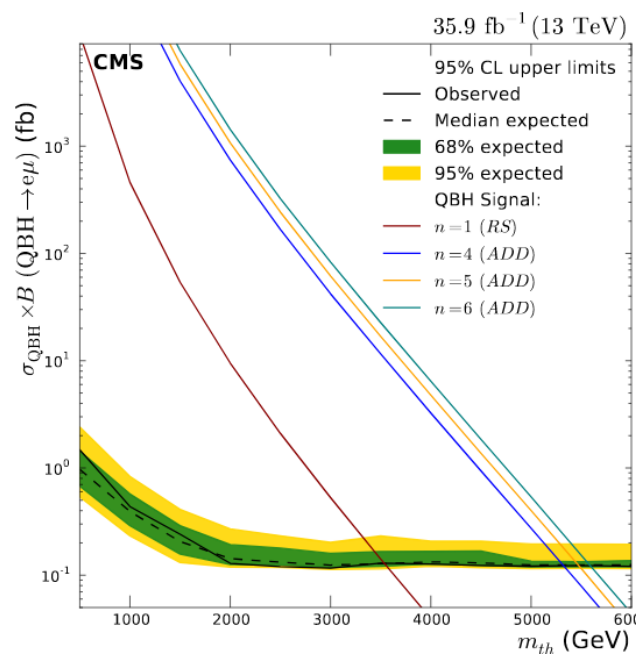
# $X \rightarrow e\mu$

JHEP 04 (2018) 073

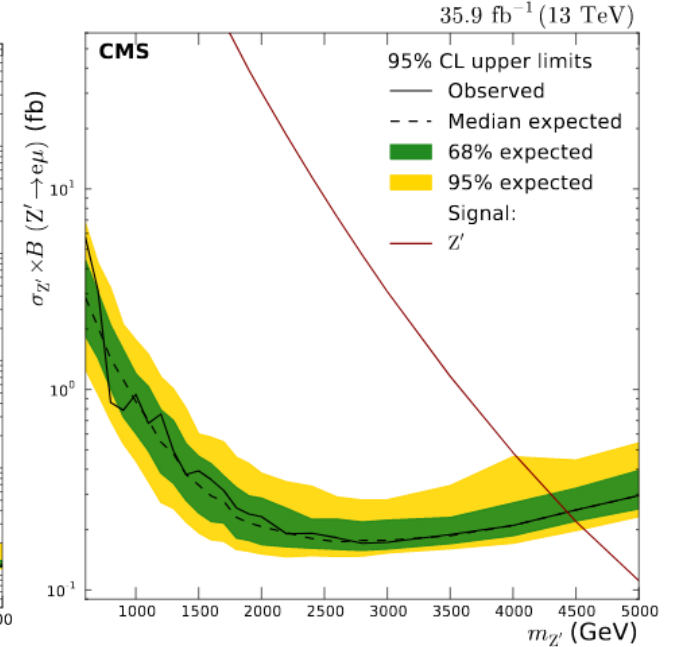
## RPV SUSY



## QBH



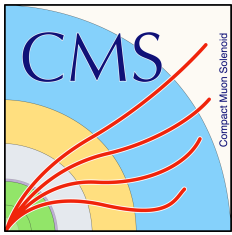
## Z'



**Excluded**  
 $\lambda', \lambda = 0.01 \quad m(\nu_\tau) > 1.7 \text{ TeV}$   
 $\lambda', \lambda = 0.1 \quad m(\nu_\tau) > 3.8 \text{ TeV}$

$N=1, m_{\text{QBH}} > 3.6 \text{ TeV}$   
 $N=4, 5, 6 :$   
 $m_{\text{QBH}} > 5.3, 5.5, 5.6 \text{ TeV}$

$m(Z') > 4.4 \text{ TeV}$

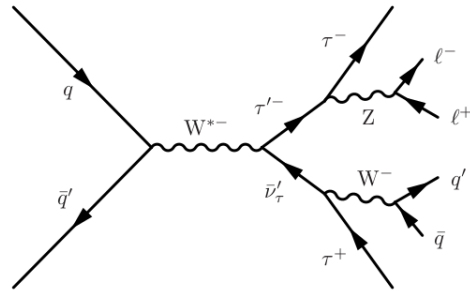


# Multileptons



CMS-PAS-EXO-18-005

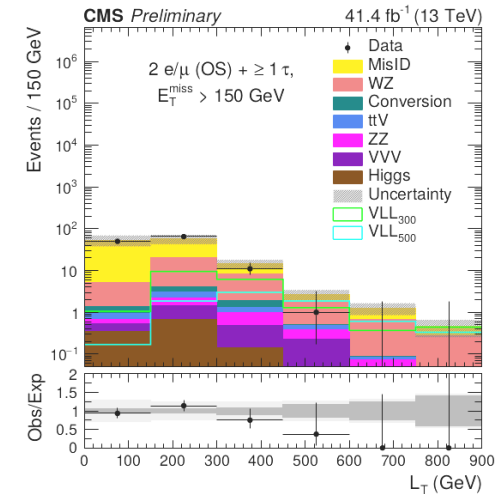
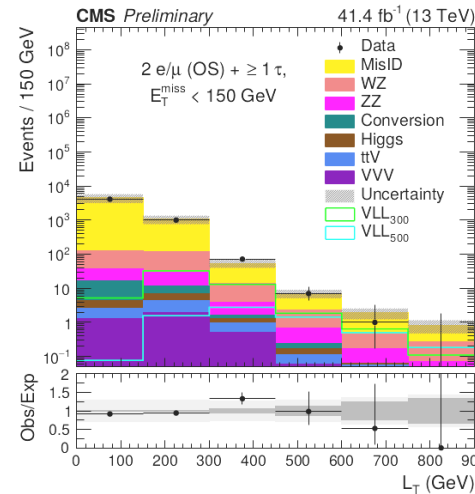
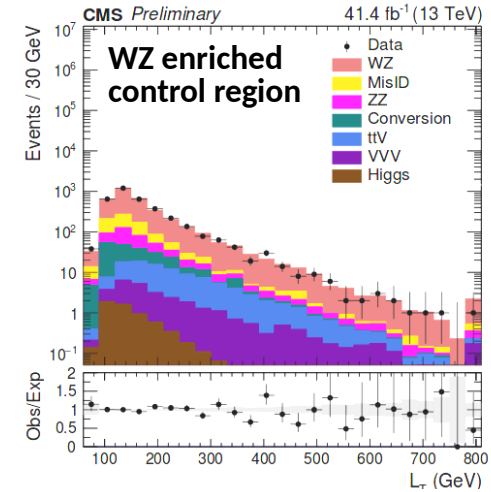
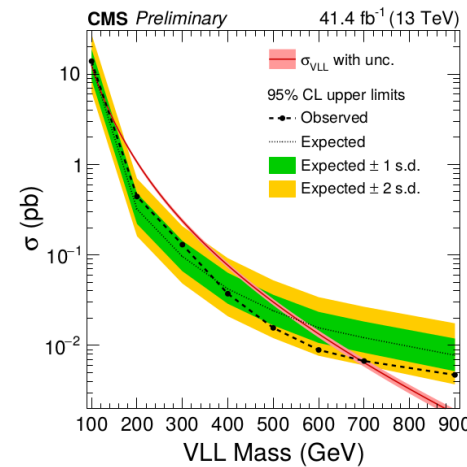
- Search for vector like leptons  
~41 fb<sup>-1</sup> (2017) data



- VLLs couple to SM taus

- Channels** : 3 e/μ, ≥4 e/μ, 2 e/μ+τ  
**Backgrounds** :  
Z/γ\*+jets, WZ, ttZ, ZZ, WW, Higgs

- Background estimation**:  
Z/γ\*+jets : Data driven method  
WZ, ttZ, ZZ, WW etc : Simulation



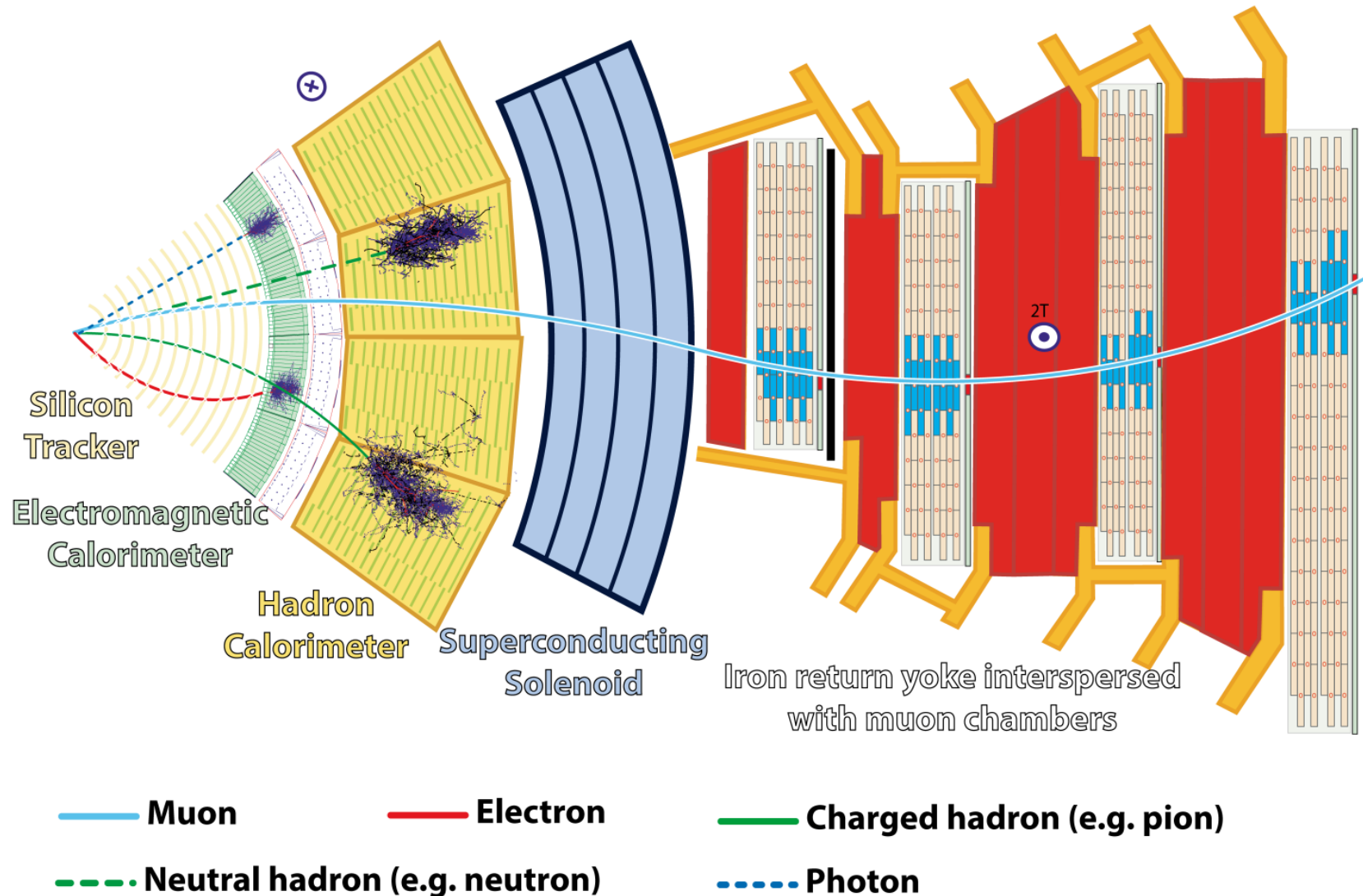
**Excluded: 130 < m<sub>VLL</sub> < 690 GeV**

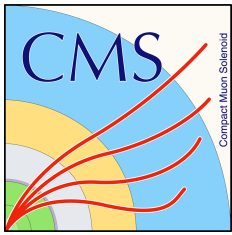
# Summary

- **CMS collaboration** has been extensively looking for new physics in leptonic final states using the data collected in **2016** and **2017**
- New particles beyond the **standard model(SM)** may show up as resonances at the **TeV scale**
- Analyses searching for  **$W'_{SSM}$ ,  $Z'_{SSM}$ , Quantum Black Holes, R-Parity Violating SUSY, Vector Like Leptons** exploiting leptonic resonances were presented.
- **No significant excess above SM** has been observed and lower limits have been placed on the mass of these resonances / new particles.



# BACKUP



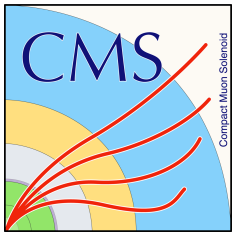


# $W' \rightarrow l\nu$



JHEP 06 (2018) 128

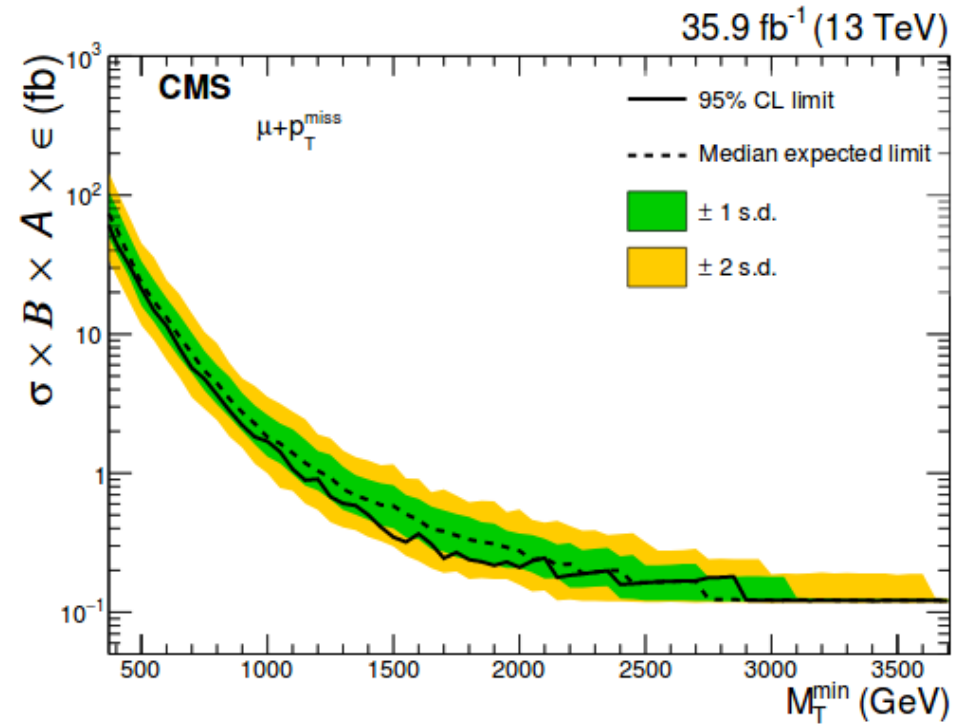
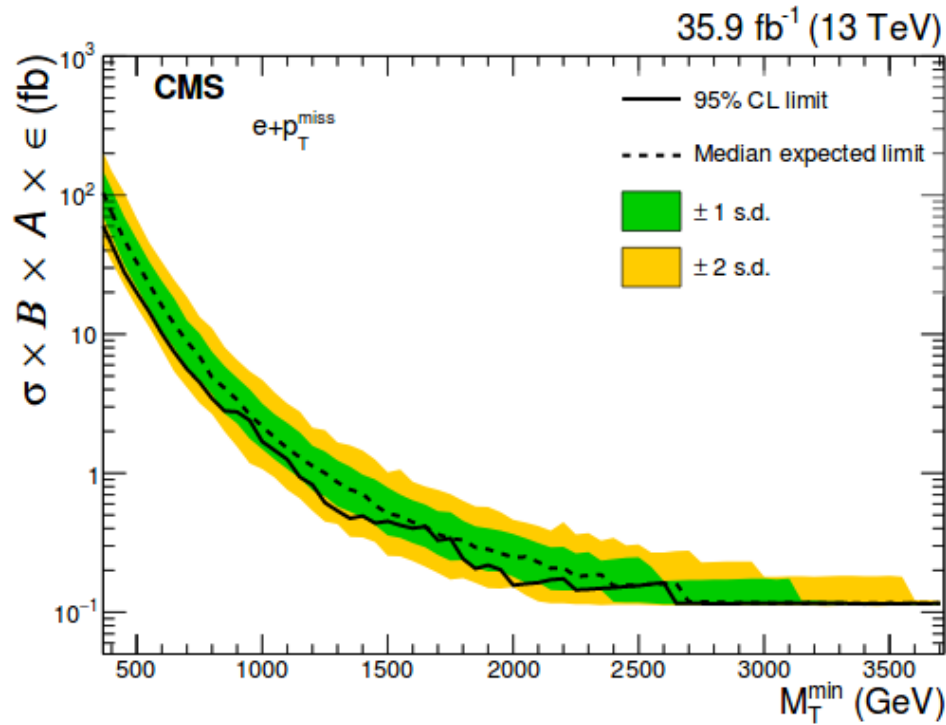
	$M_T > 1 \text{ TeV}$	$M_T > 2 \text{ TeV}$	$M_T > 3 \text{ TeV}$	$M_T > 4 \text{ TeV}$
Electron data	200	2	0	0
Sum of SM backgrounds	$213 \pm 28$	$5.00 \pm 0.96$	$0.260 \pm 0.077$	$0.0163 \pm 0.0078$
SSM $W'$ $M = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$	$5040 \pm 770$	$25.9 \pm 5.8$	$0.43 \pm 0.44$	$0 \pm 0$
$M = 2.4 \text{ TeV}$	$1180 \pm 200$	$560 \pm 100$	$1.14 \pm 0.44$	$0 \pm 0$
$M = 3.8 \text{ TeV}$	$53 \pm 13$	$40 \pm 11$	$23.9 \pm 8.4$	$0.44 \pm 0.25$
$M = 4.2 \text{ TeV}$	$23.3 \pm 7.3$	$17.6 \pm 6.5$	$11.8 \pm 5.4$	$3.4 \pm 2.2$
Muon data	208	4	0	0
Sum of SM backgrounds	$217 \pm 20$	$6.0 \pm 1.2$	$0.27 \pm 0.21$	$0.02 \pm 0.02$
SSM $W'$ $M = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$	$5345 \pm 530$	$96 \pm 14$	$2.5 \pm 1.2$	$0 \pm 0$
$M = 2.4 \text{ TeV}$	$1282 \pm 120$	$577 \pm 85$	$2.4 \pm 1.2$	$0.10 \pm 0.05$
$M = 3.8 \text{ TeV}$	$57 \pm 6$	$42 \pm 6$	$24 \pm 12$	$2 \pm 1$
$M = 4.2 \text{ TeV}$	$25 \pm 3$	$19 \pm 3$	$12 \pm 6$	$3.6 \pm 1.8$

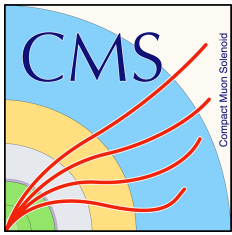


# $W' \rightarrow l\nu$



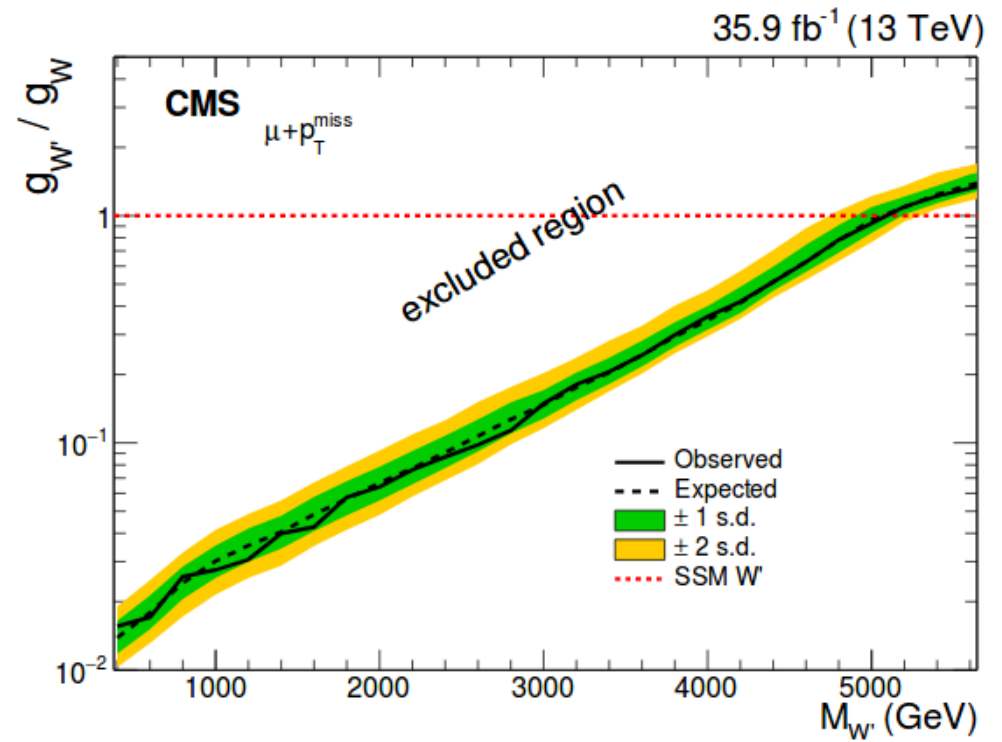
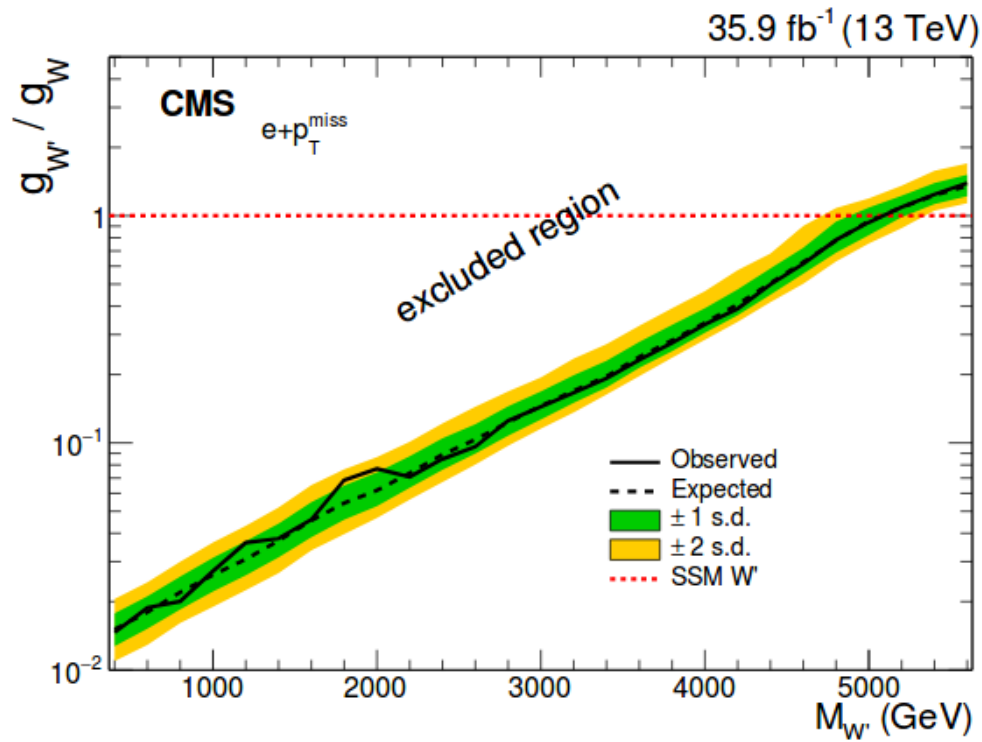
JHEP 06 (2018) 128

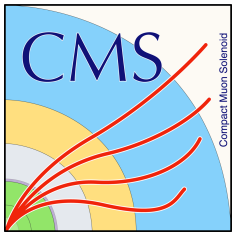




# $W' \rightarrow l\nu$

JHEP 06 (2018) 128

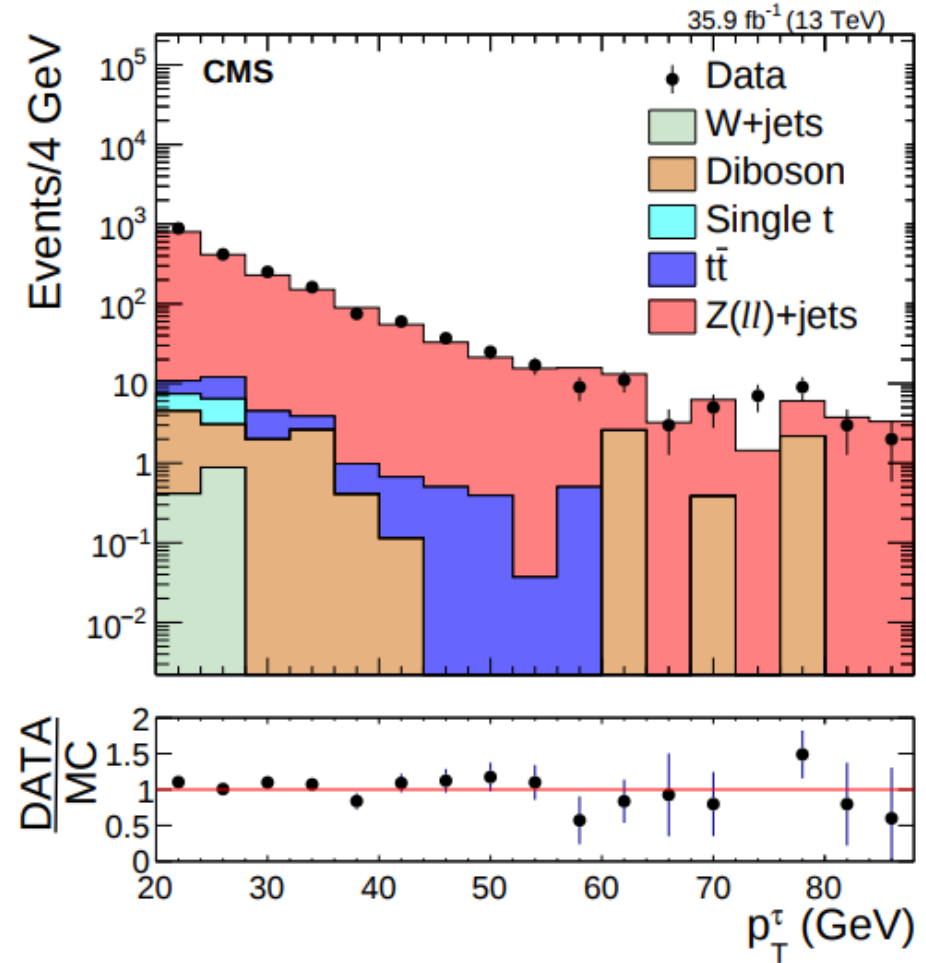
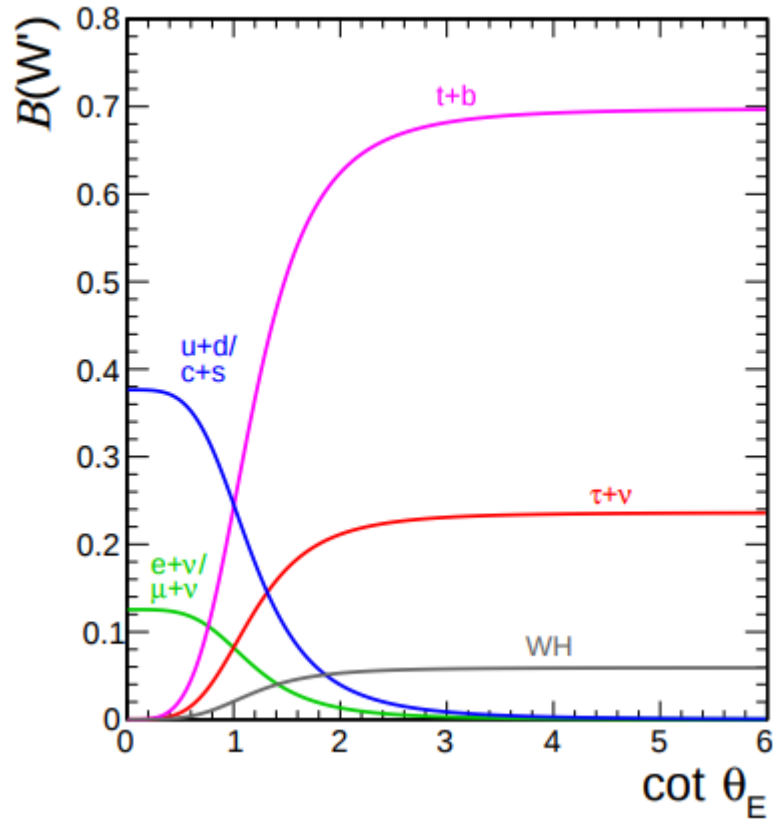


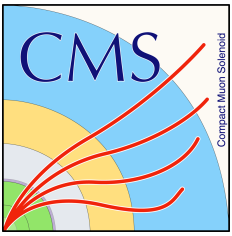


# $W' \rightarrow \tau\nu$



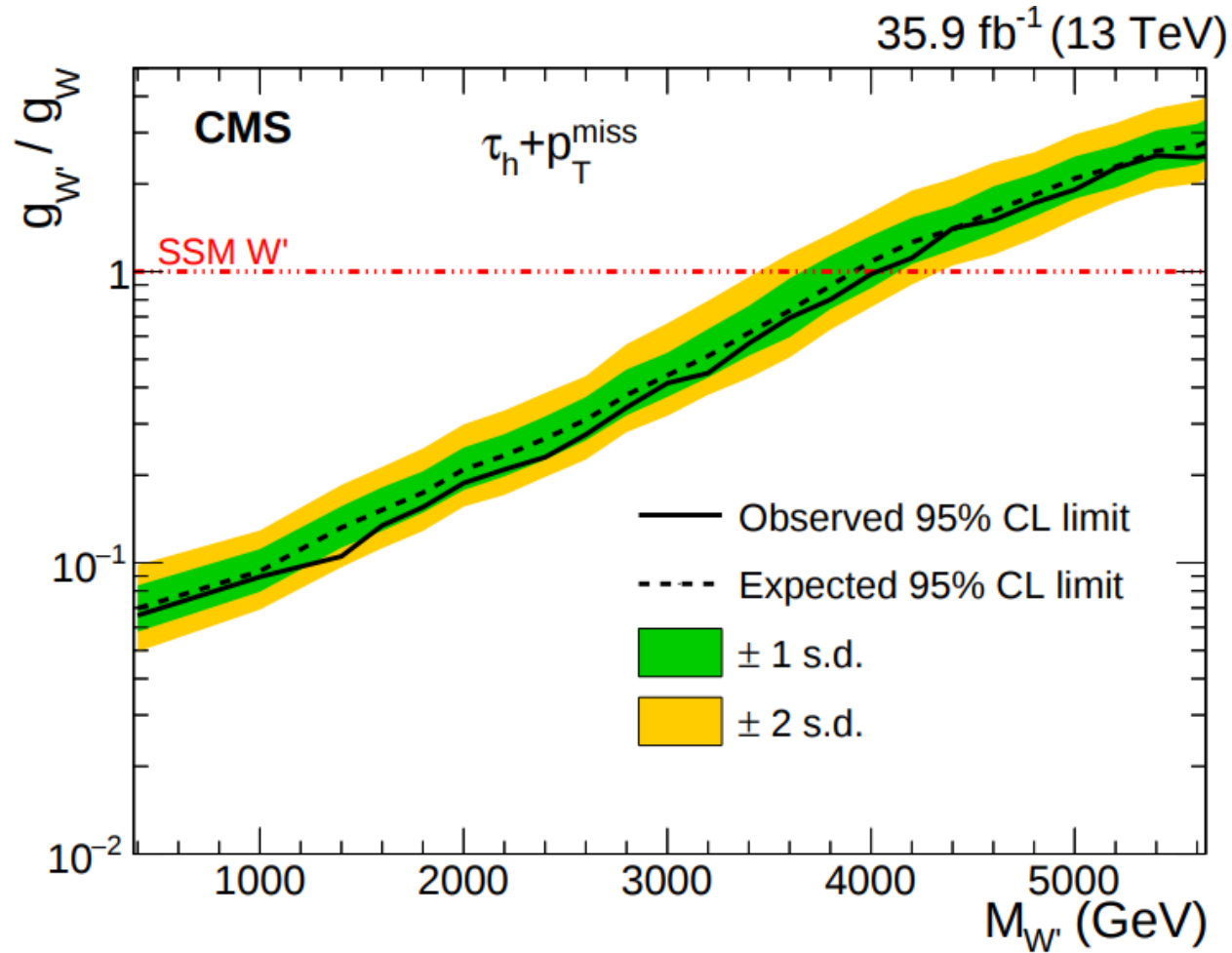
arXiv:1807.11421 (submitted to PLB)

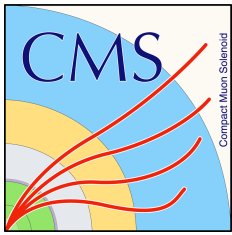




# $W' \rightarrow \tau\nu$

arXiv:1807.11421 (submitted to PLB)

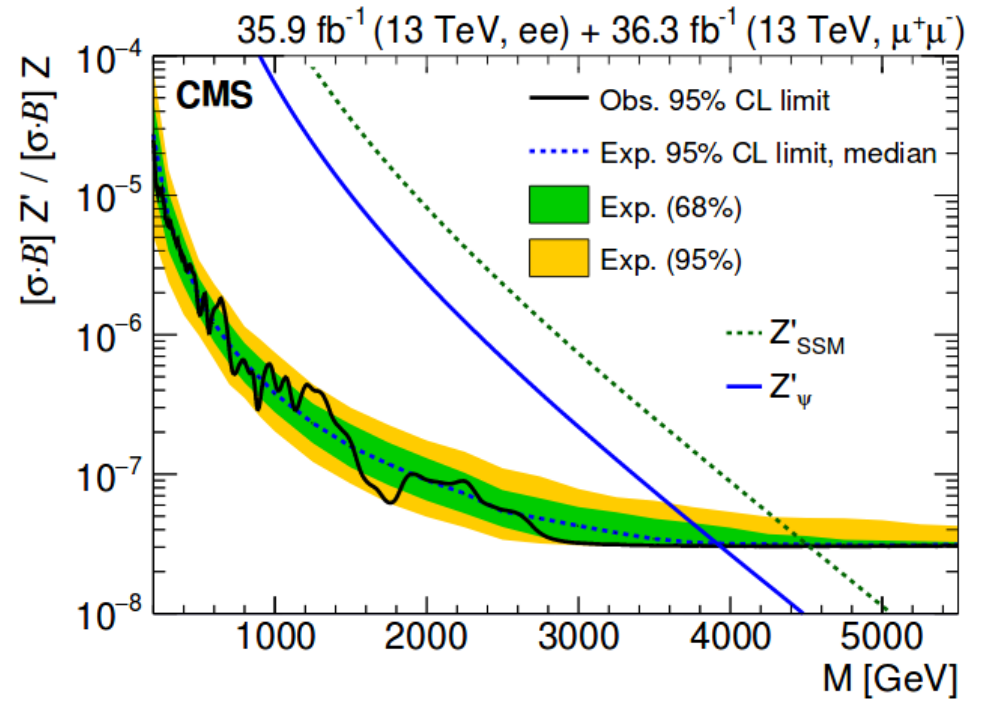
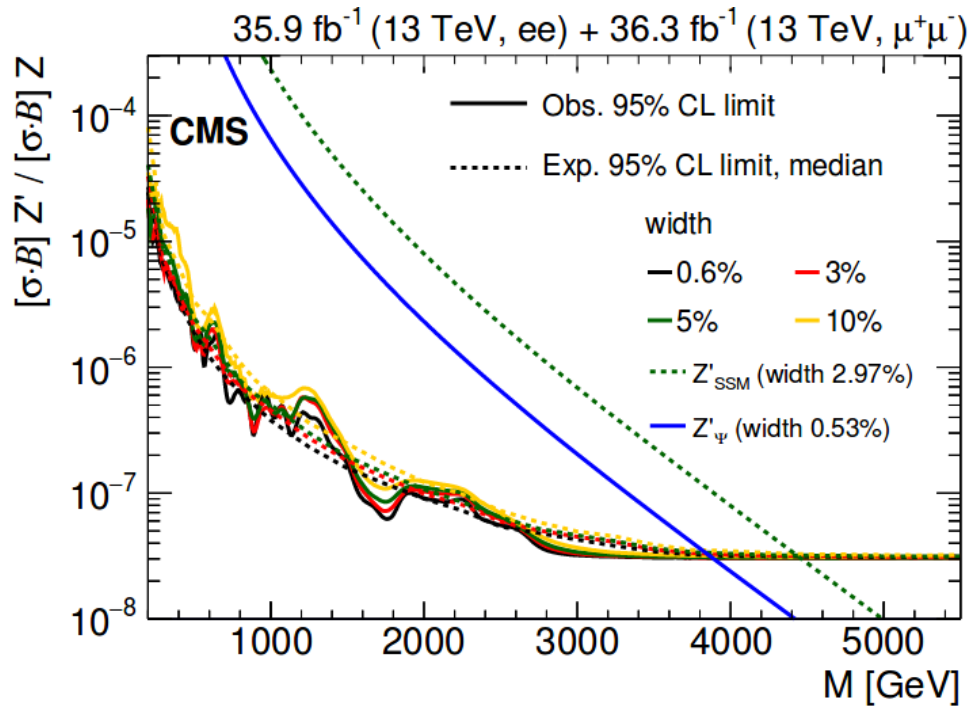




# $Z' \rightarrow \mu\mu$



JHEP 06 (2018) 120





# Low mass $Z' \rightarrow \mu\mu$

CMS PAS EXO-18-006

- $Z \rightarrow Z' \mu\mu \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu\mu$  :  
 $\sim 77 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (2017) + (2016) data
- Muon  $p_T > 20, 10 \text{ GeV}$  for leading 2 muons  
 The muon pair farthest from SM Z boson mass is the  $Z'$  candidate

