





Moriond 2021

Constraining models with extra heavy gauge bosons using LHC measurements

Mohammad Mahdi ALTAKACH

In collaboration with J.M. Butterworth, T. Jezo, M. Klasen, J.-N. Lang, and I. Schienbein

30 Mar 2021





EW top pair hadroproduction in the presence of heavy Z' and W' bosons at NLO QCD in POWHEG

M. M. AlTakach, T. Jezo, M. Klasen, J.-N. Lang, I. Schienbein [arXiv:2012.14855]

Introduction

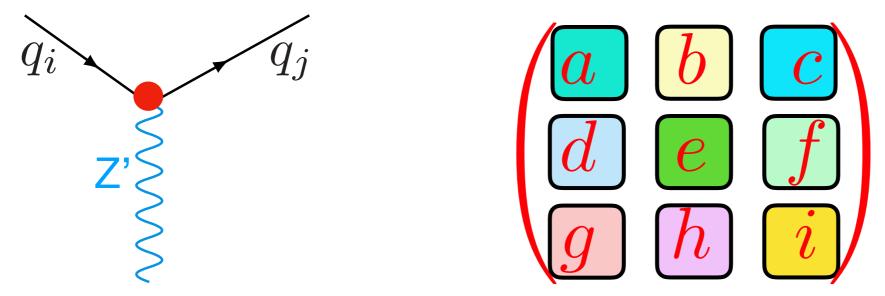
- New heavy resonances are predicted in a variety of models with extra U(1) or SU(2)
- In many cases, the resonance can decay leptonically and the strongest constraints come from searches with leptonic final states
- Nevertheless, final states with top-quarks are very interesting:
 - The heavy top-quark may play a special role w.r.t. to EWSB and BSM physics which couples preferentially to the third generation or not to leptons
 - Even for models with couplings to leptons, the addition of topquark observables is important to distinguish between different BSM scenarios

The calculation

- We performed a complete new calculation of EW top pair production at the LHC including a number of improvements with respect to a previous one done in [arXiv:1511.08185]:
 - The amplitudes have been calculated using the Recola2 package:
 - Recola2 (REcursive Computation of One-Loop Amplitudes)
 - Publicly available at: https://recola.hepforge.org
 - EW and QCD amplitudes for BSM models at NLO [Denner, Lang, Uccirati; 1705.06053]
 - The amplitudes were implemented in Monte Carlo Event Generators
 (MCEG) (within the POWHEG BOX framework)
 - First use case of Recola2 BSM amplitudes in NLO+PS matched calculation
 - \circ The calculation now includes **t-channel** W and W' contributions

The calculation

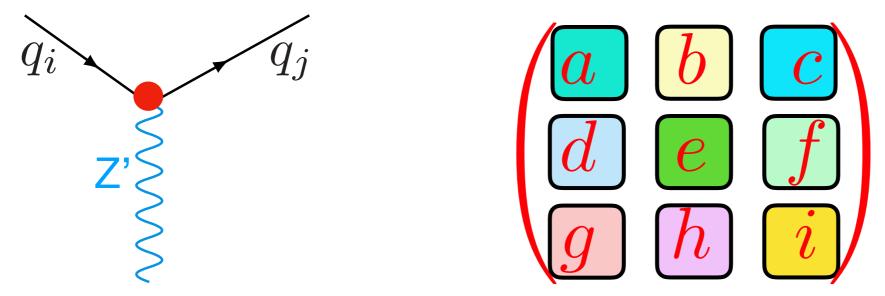
- We performed a complete new calculation of EW top pair production at the LHC including a number of improvements with respect to a previous one done in [arXiv:1511.08185]:
 - The new code can deal with general couplings for both Z' & W'



• Standard Model (γ , Z, W) and new physics (Z',W') interference effects taken into account

The calculation

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The new calculation was validated against the old one finding

Full agreement

$$\sigma_{ab}(\mu_r) = \sigma_{1;1}(\alpha_S \alpha) + \sigma_{2;0}(\alpha_S^2) + \sigma_{0;2}(\alpha^2) + \sigma_{3;0}(\alpha_S^3) + \sigma_{2;1}(\alpha_S^2 \alpha) + \sigma_{1;2}(\alpha_S \alpha^2) + \sigma_{0;3}(\alpha^3)$$

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- σ_{2;0}: SM QCD
- © 3;0: NLO QCD corrections to the SM QCD

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- σ_{2;0}: SM QCD
- \circ $\sigma_{3;0}$: NLO QCD corrections to the SM QCD
- \circ $\sigma_{2;1}$: EW corrections to the SM QCD

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- o_{1;1}: Interference between QCD & EW top-quark pair production
- σ_{0;2}: EW top-quark pair production
- σ1;2: NLO QCD corrections to EW top-quark pair production

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- © σ_{0;2}: EW top-quark pair production
- σ_{1;2}: NLO QCD corrections to EW top-quark pair production



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- \circ $\sigma_{1;2}$: NLO QCD corrections to EW top-quark pair production
- © σο;3: EW corrections to EW top-quark pair production

Testing new-physics models with global comparisons to collider measurements: the Contur toolkit

A. Buckley et al. [arXiv:2102.04377]

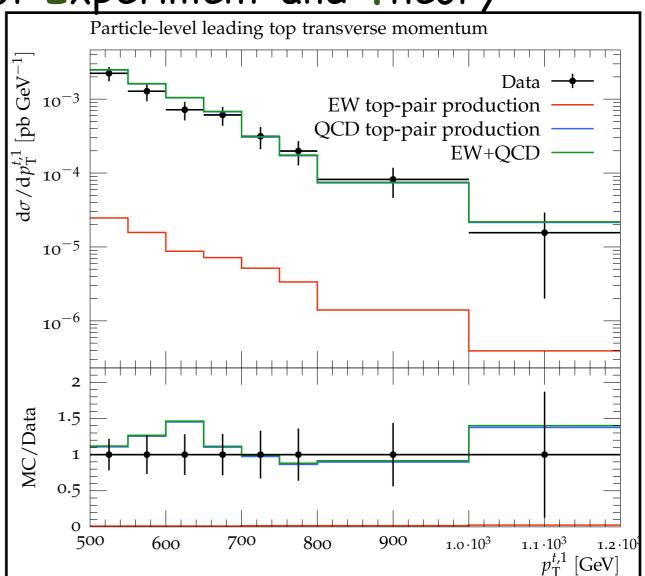
Contur

- Question for any given BSM proposal: "at what significance do existing measurements already exclude this?"
- Constraints On New Theories Using Rivet
- Exploits the fact that particle-level differential measurements made in fiducial regions of phase space have a high degree of model independence
- These measurements can therefore be compared to BSM physics implemented in MC generators in a very generic way

Rivet

Robust Independent Validation of Experiment and Theory

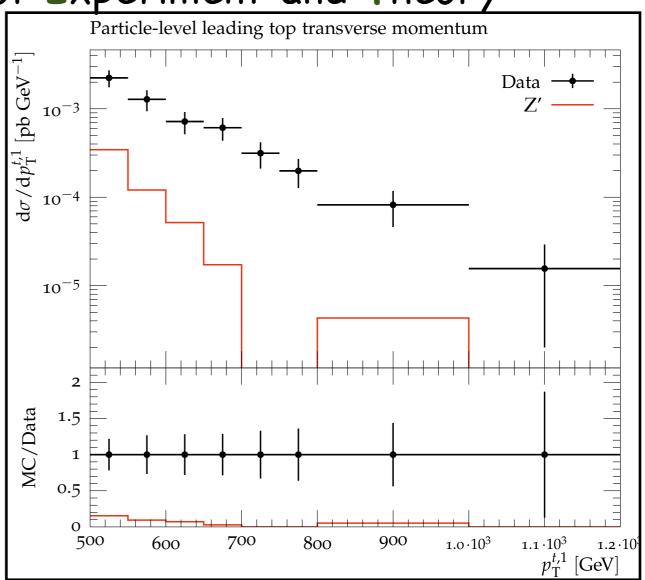
- Preservation of particle-collider analyses logic
- Tuning of non perturbative parameters
- Validation and improvement of MCEG codes
- Analysis reinterpretation
 via MC simulations



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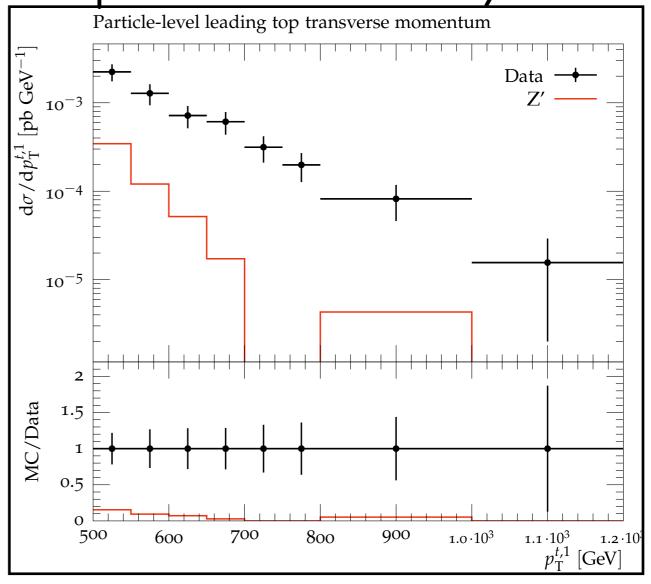
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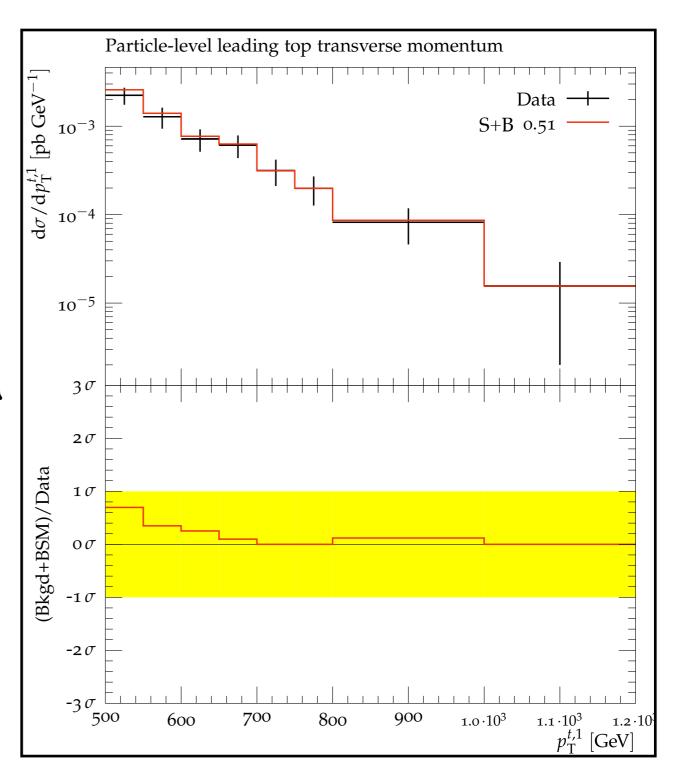


Contur uses bank of LHC results preserved in Rivet to rapidly check if new models are already ruled out

The Contur method

1st Approach:

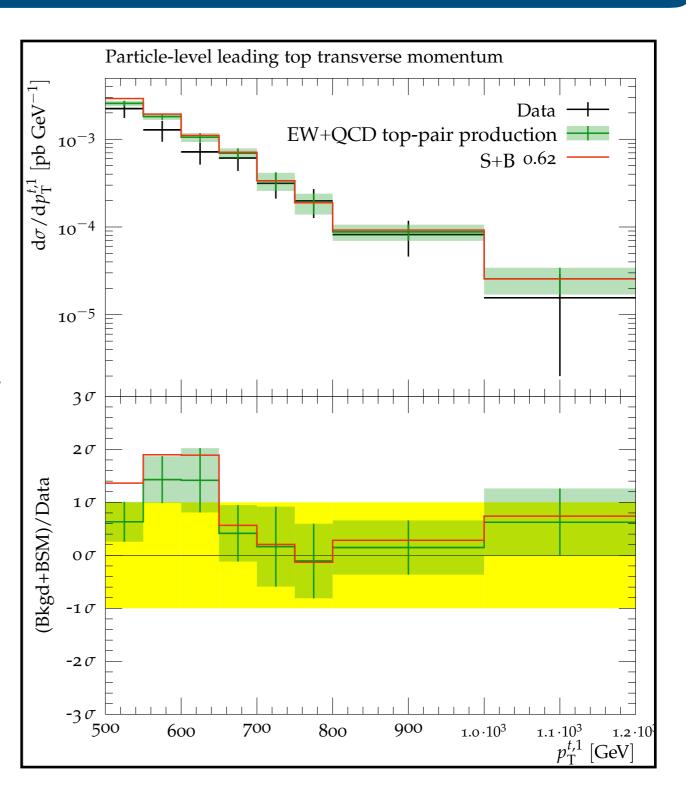
- Striking signals
- Data which agree with SM calculation
- Data = SM
- Uncertainties on the data define the room left for BSM signatures



The Contur method

2nd Approach:

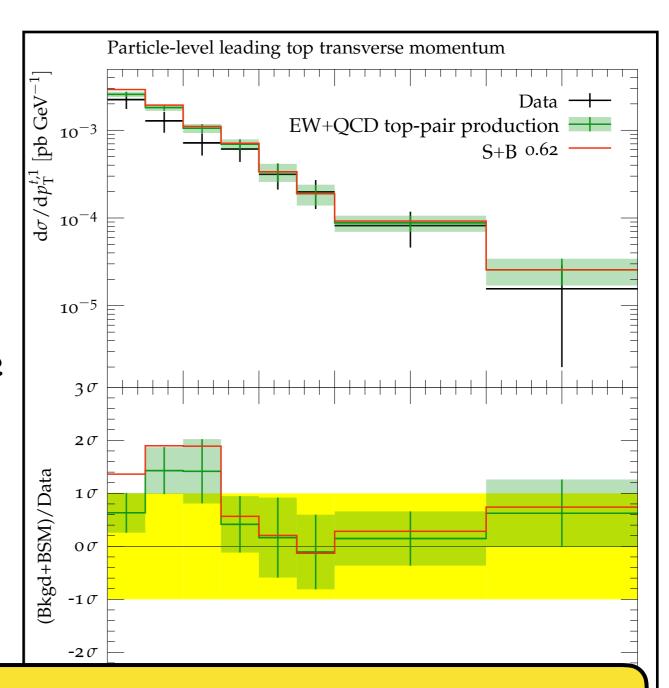
- Precision SM calculations with their associated uncertainties define the background
- Superimpose the putative signal
- Check for consistency with the data within uncertainties



The Contur method

2nd Approach:

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- Superimpose the putative signal
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Contur provides the book-keeping and steering machinery to repeat this process over a grid of parameter values

Constraints on theories with extra Z' boson in the top pair final state using Contur

M. M. AlTakach, J.M. Butterworth, T. Jezo, M. Klasen, I. Schienbein [arXiv:21xx.xxxx]

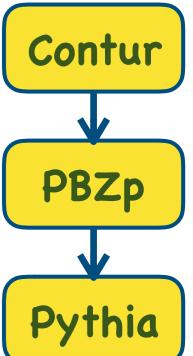
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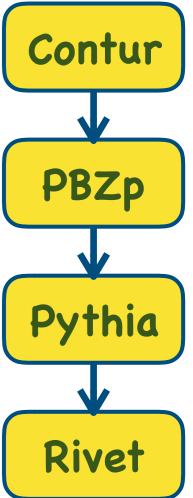
- Contur: specifies the range for each input parameter
- PBZp: generates LH events for processes Involving
 Z' boson for a given set of parameter values

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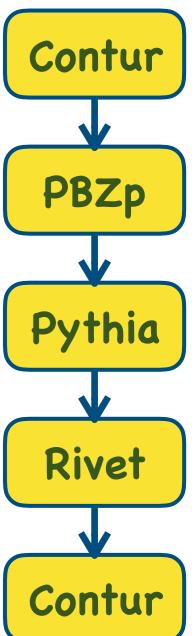
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 Z' boson for a given set of parameter values
- Pythia: showers the LH events to obtain particle-level events in the HepMC format
- Rivet: imposes fiducial cuts on the produced events
- Contur: Compares the size of any deviation to the background for each set of parameters and gives an exclusion limit. Combines the limits of all the sets into one map



Leptophobic Topcolour model (TC) [arXiv:1112.4928]:

- New strong dynamics with $SU(3)_2$ symmetry coupling preferentially to the third generation while the original $SU(3)_1$ gauge group couples only to the 1st and 2nd generation; breaking $SU(3)_1 \times SU(3)_2 \rightarrow SU(3)_c$
- To block the formation of a bottom-quark condensate an additional $U(1)_2$ symmetry with associated Z' is introduced; $U(1)_1 \times U(1)_2 \rightarrow U(1)_Y$
- Z' couples only to 1st and 3rd generation
- The TC model is frequently studied in ATLAS & CMS searches
- Most stringent limits:
 - $M_{Z'} \ge 6.65$ TeV (5.25 TeV, 3.8 TeV) for $\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} = 30\%$ (10%, 1%) [arXiv: 1810.05905v2]

Leptophobic Topcolour model (TC) [arXiv:1112.4928]:

- Input parameters:
 - The mass of Z': Mz'
 - The Ratio of the two U(1) coupling constants: cot ⊕
 H

```
Leptophobic Topcolour model (TC) [arXiv:1112.4928]:
```

- Input parameters $(M_{Z'}, \cot \Theta_H) \leftrightarrow (M_{Z'}, \Gamma_{Z'})$:
 - The mass of Z': Mz'
 - The Ratio of the two U(1) coupling constants: cot ⊕_H
 - The total decay width of $\mathbf{Z'}$: $\Gamma_{\mathbf{Z'}}$

Leptophobic Topcolour model (TC) [arXiv:1112.4928]:

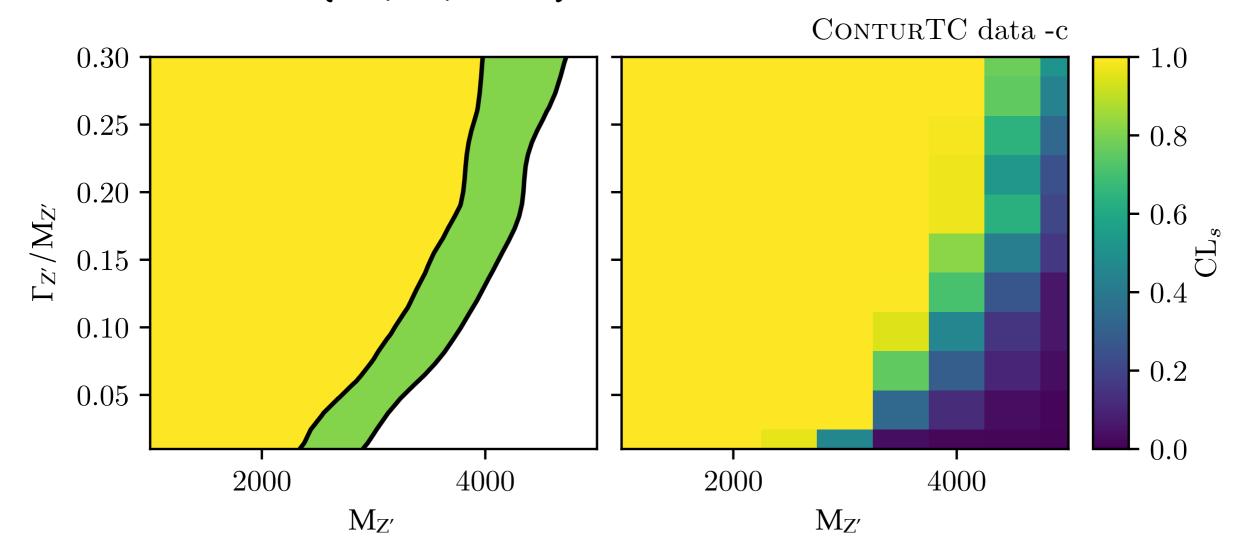
Input parameters:

```
M_{z'} = \{1000 \text{ GeV}, ..., 5000 \text{ GeV}\}
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$$\Gamma_{z'}/M_{z'} = \{1\%, ..., 30\%\}$$

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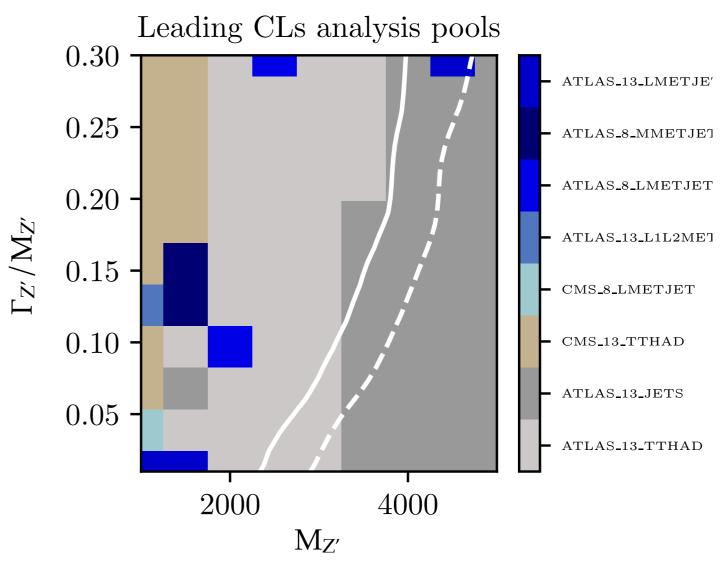
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Colours indicate
dominant
pool of
LHC analyses in
each point
of param space



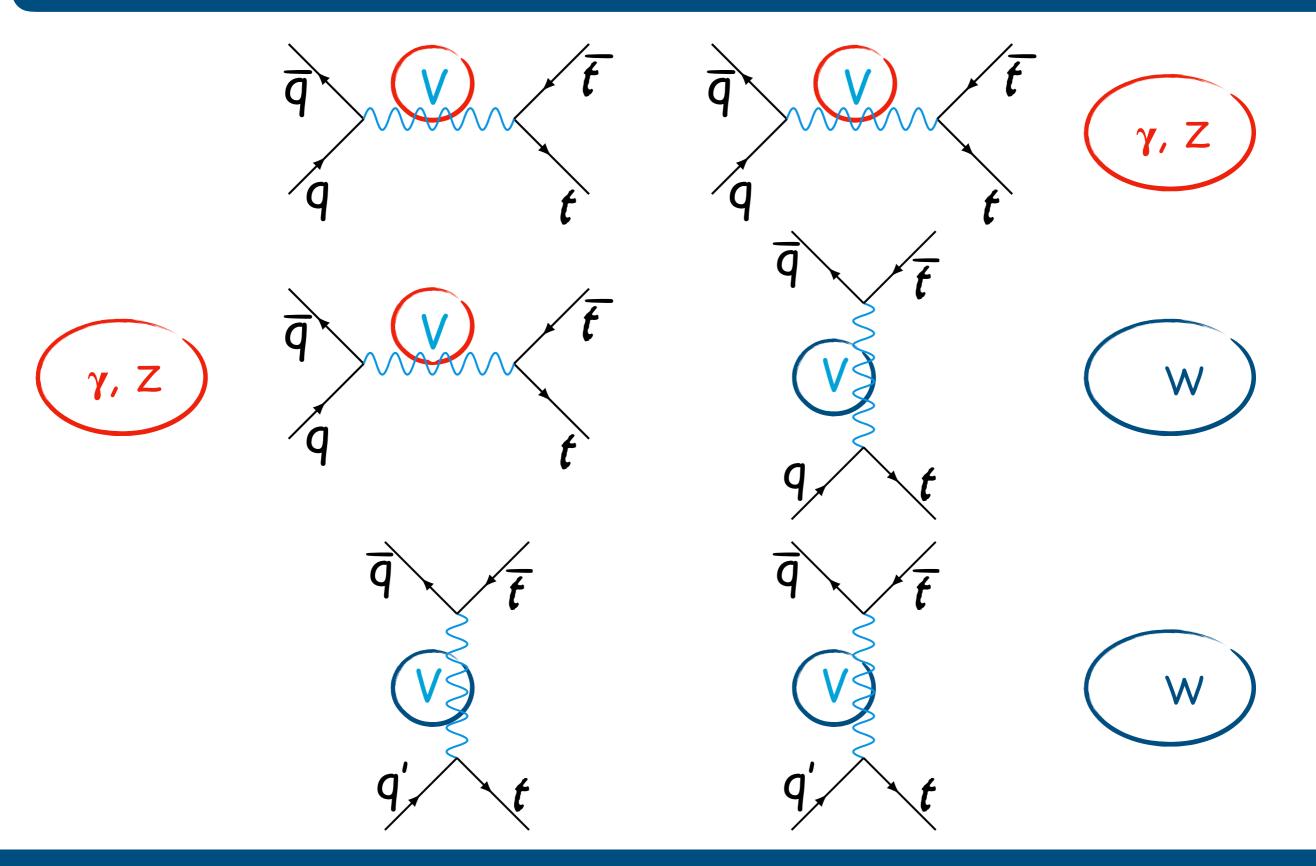
Summary

- Presented a complete re-calculation of NLO QCD corrections to EW top pair production using Recola2 in the presence of Z' and W' bosons:
 - Z' and W' with general couplings
 - t-channel W contributions are included
 - Standard Model and new physics interference effects taken into account
 - Matched to PS (NLO+PS accuracy) within the POWHEG BOX framework
- Presented a complete chain of tools that allows us to obtain exclusion limits for BSM models with an extra Z' boson in the top pair channel

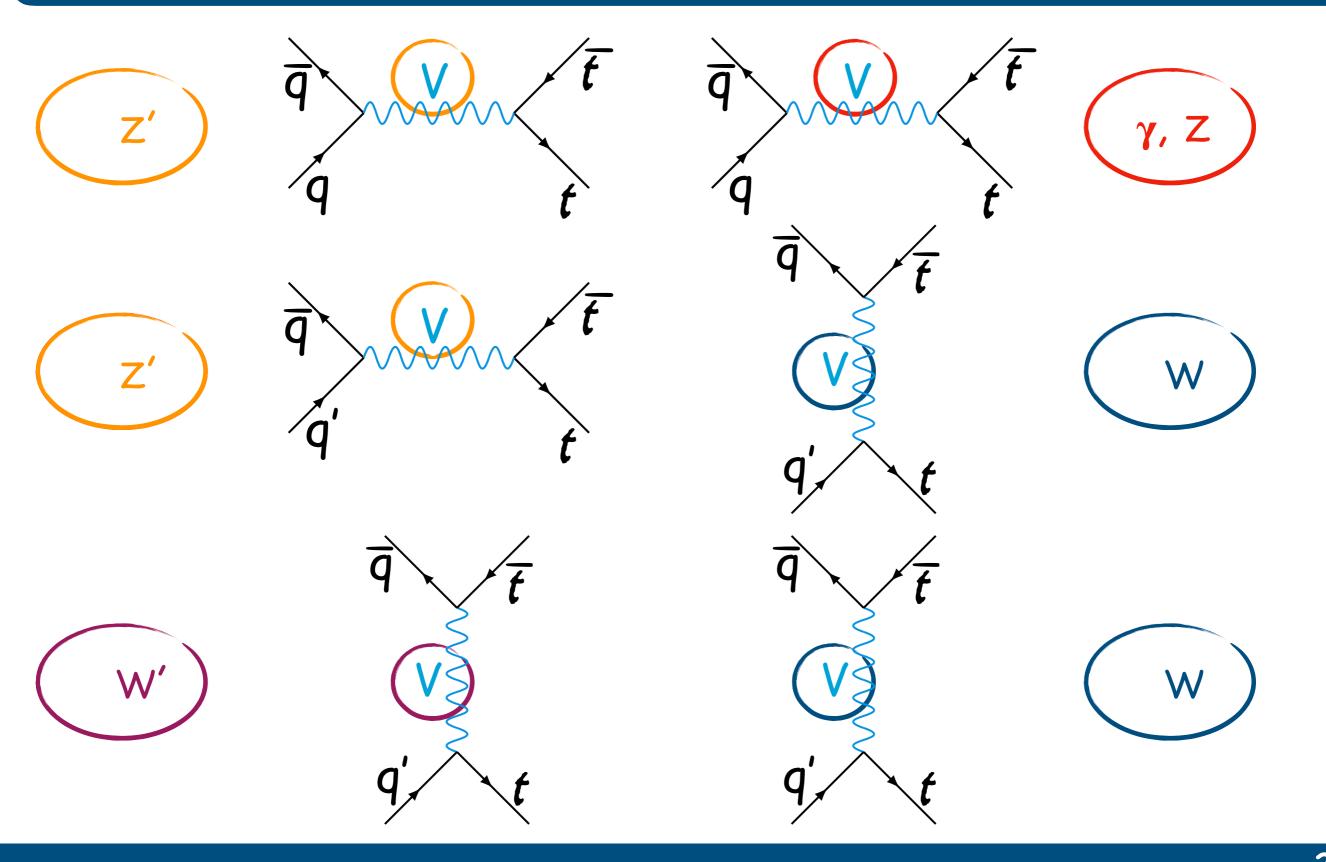
Backup slides

Subprocesses (5 FNS)

Born (OQCD4EWOBSM)

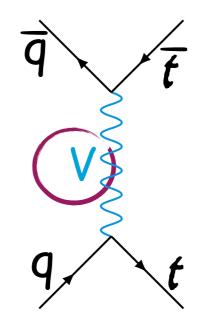


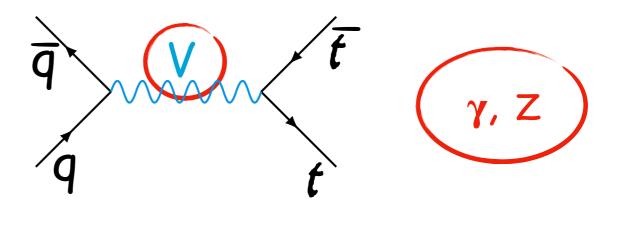
Born (OQCD4EW2BSM)



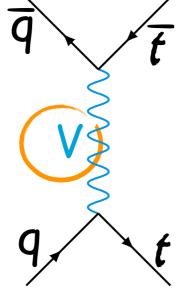
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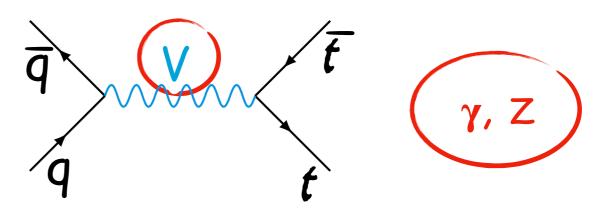




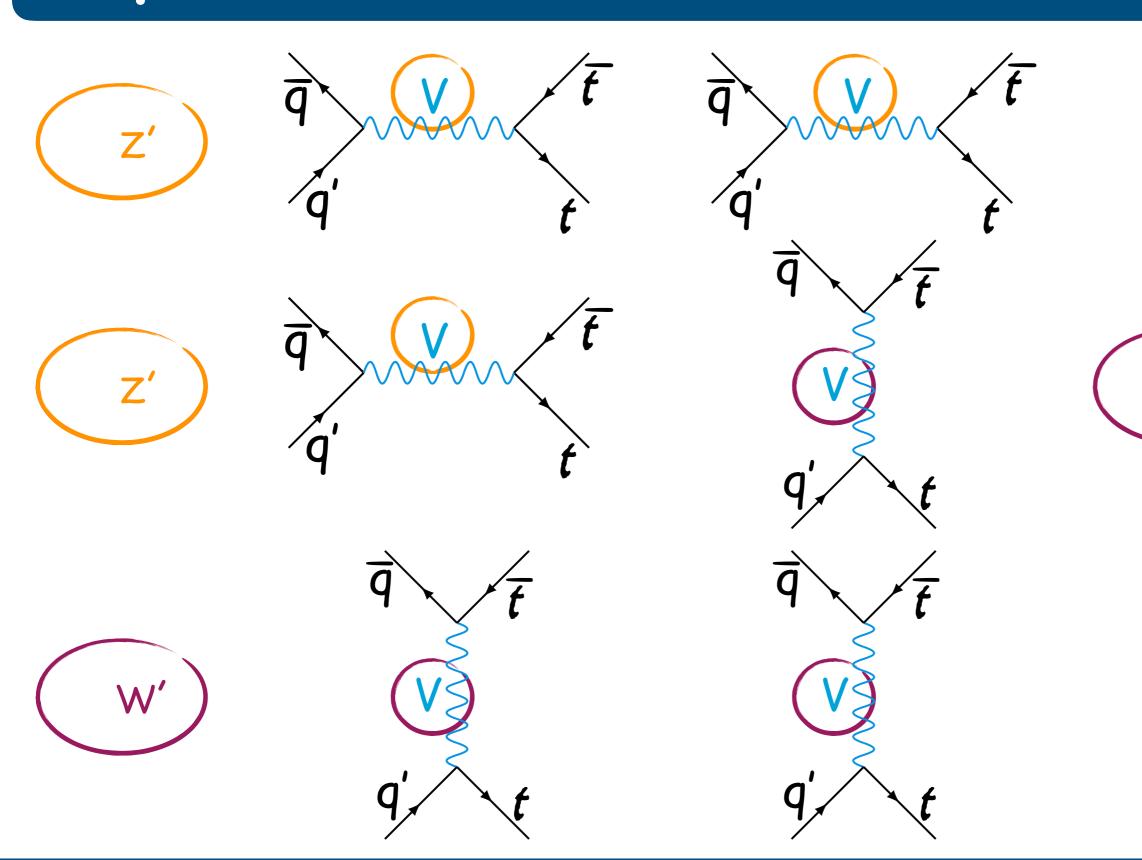






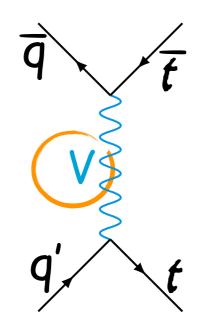


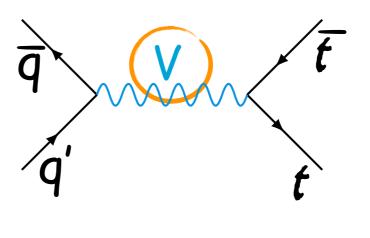
Born (OQCD4EW4BSM)



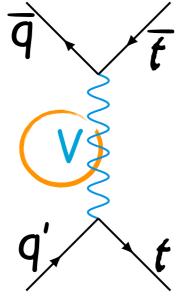
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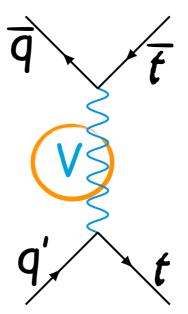




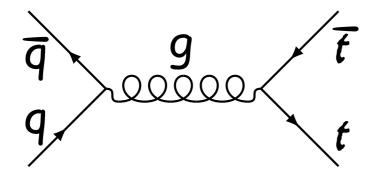




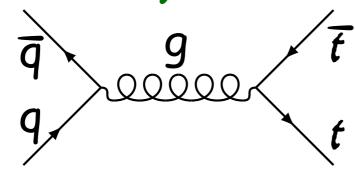


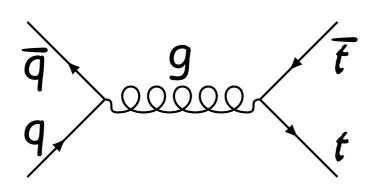


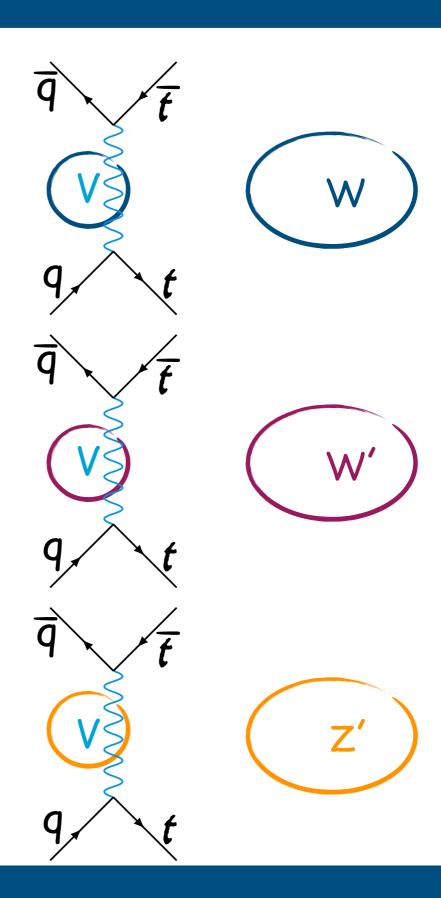
Born (2QCD2EW0BSM):



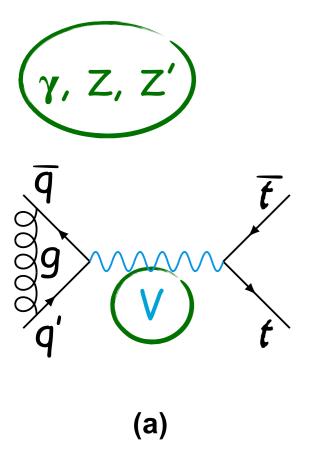
Born (2QCD2EW2BSM):

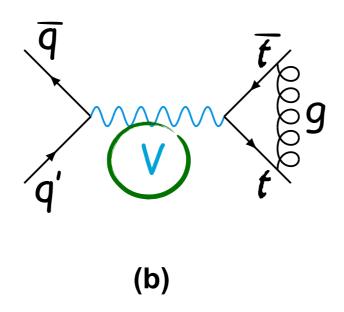


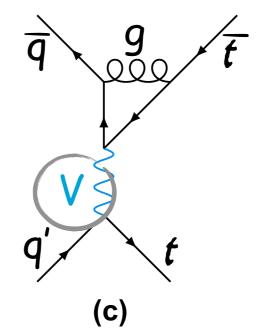


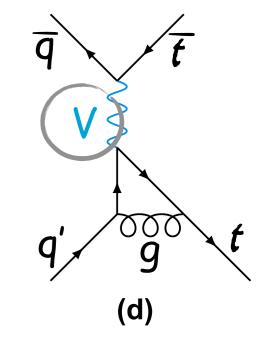


Virtual



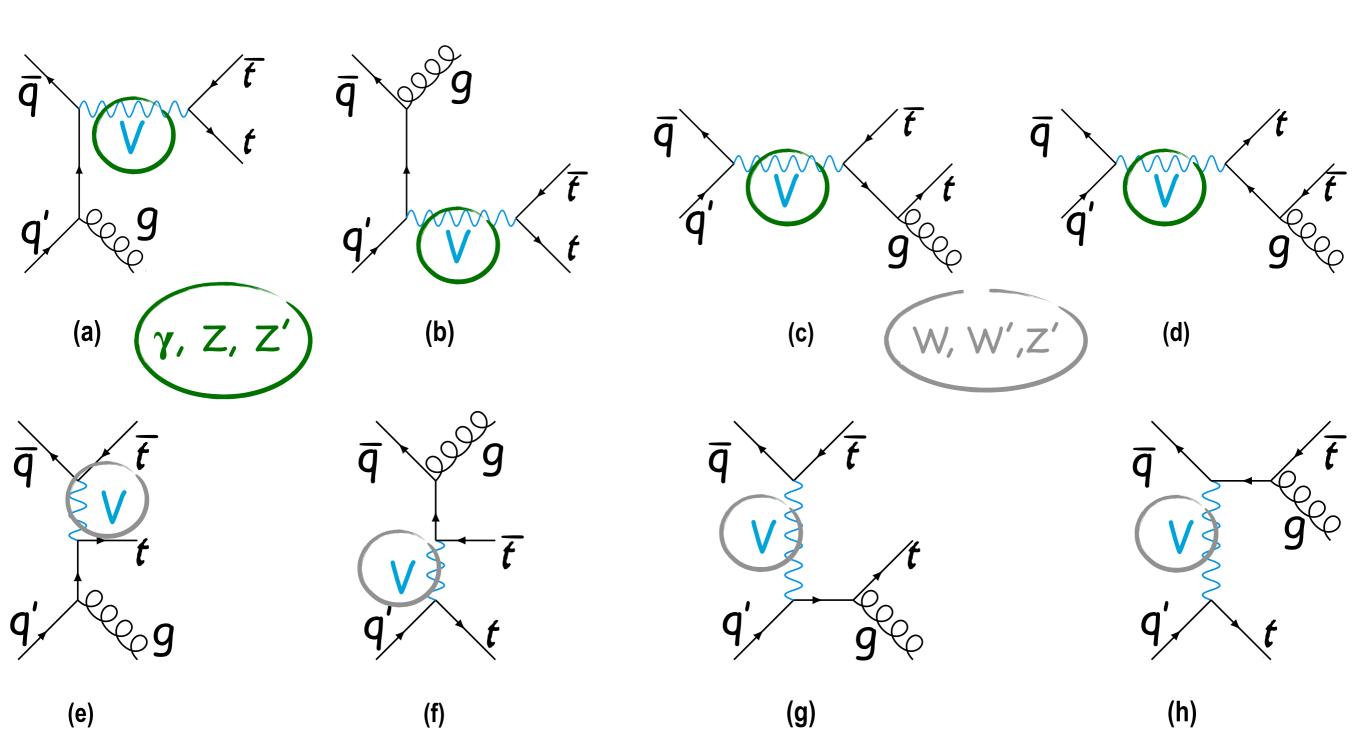


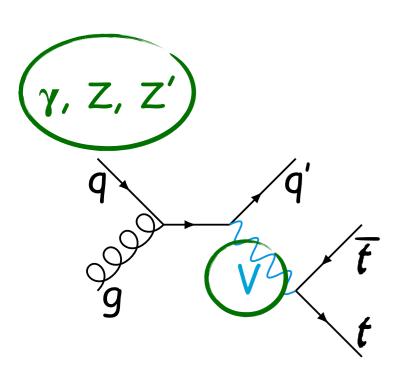


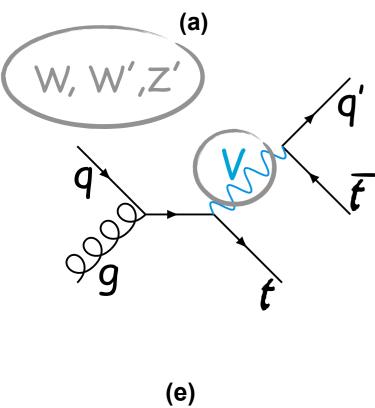


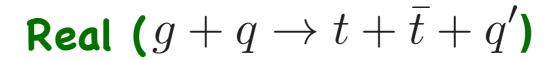


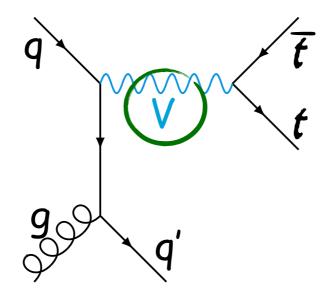
Real
$$(q' + \bar{q} \rightarrow t + \bar{t} + g)$$

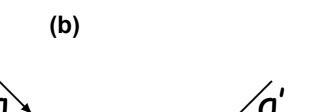


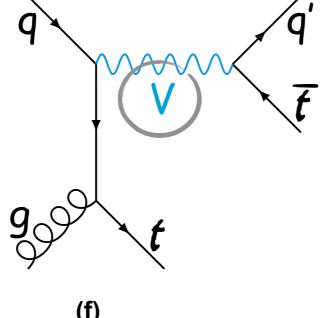


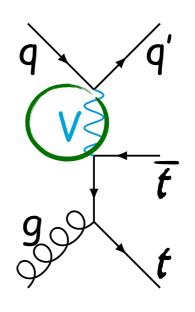




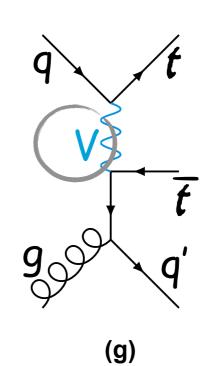


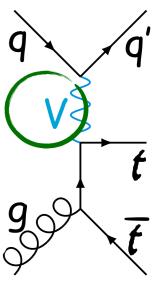


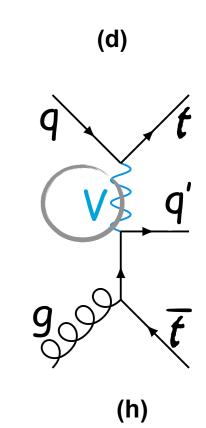




(c)





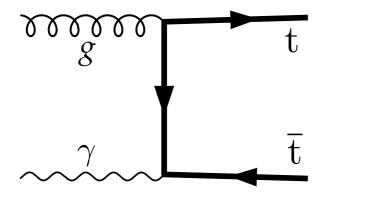


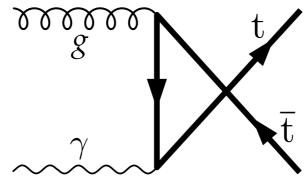
QED contribution

- The fact that (c) & (d) have an initial state C-div. associated to a photon propagator has two consequences:
 - We have to introduce a photon PDF inside the proton

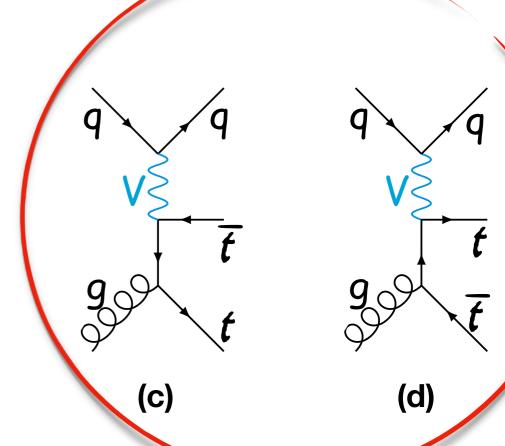
The corresponding underlying **Born** process must be included

in the calculation





This channel turns out to be numerically important



Models

Sequential SM (SSM):

- A toy model where Z' (W') have the same couplings to fermions as the
 SM Z (W)
- The width of Z'(W') increases proportionally to its mass
- It is a widely used benchmark model in which LHC data are analysed
- Most stringent limits:
 - Leptonic final states:
 - $M_{z'} \ge 5.15$ TeV assuming $\Gamma/M_{z'} = 3\%$ [CMS-PAS-EXO-19-019]
 - Hadronic final states:
 - $M_{Z'} \ge 2.7 \text{ TeV assuming } \Gamma/M_{Z'} = 3\% \text{ [arXiv:1910.08447]}$
- Input parameter: Mz' (Mw')

Setup & input

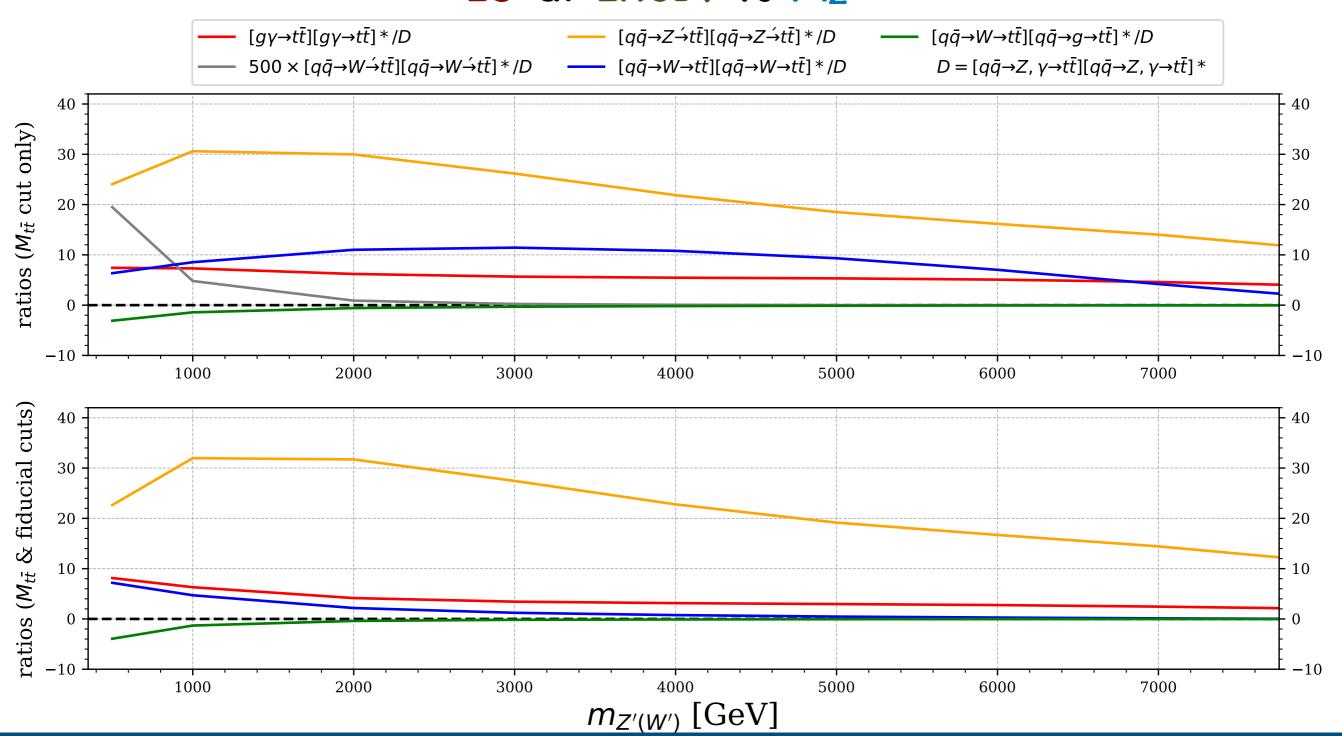
- Events in LHE format using new-PBZp with stable on-shell top-quark
- Generation cut on the top pair invariant mass:
 - $M_{t\bar{t}} \ge 0.75 M_{Z'}$
 - Applied at the Born phase space level
 - More statistics in the interesting regions
- PYTHIA 8.2 to decay the top-quark leptonically and to shower the events
- Rivet to impose the following acceptance cuts:
 - R = 0.5 (anti-k_T), p_T > 25 GeV, $|\eta|$ < 2.5

Setup & input

- $\sim \sqrt{s} = \{14 \text{ TeV}\}$
- $M_{z'} = \{2000 \text{ GeV}, ..., 8000 \text{ GeV}\}$
- \bigcirc M_{top} = 172.5 GeV
- PDF choice: NNPDF31_nlo_as_0118_luxqed
- $=\mu_R^2 = \mu_F^2 = \text{shat}$

Results for Integrated Cross Sections

Contributions to EW Top-quark pair production cross section at LO at LHC14 vs $M_{Z^{\prime}}$



TC model

Leptophobic Topcolour model (TC) [arXiv:1112.4928]:

- Input parameters:
 - Mz
 ✓
 - The Ratio of the two U(1) coupling constants: cot Θ_H
- Total decay-width:

$$\Gamma_{Z'} = \frac{\alpha \cot^2 \theta_H M_{Z'}}{8 \cos^2 \theta_W} \left[\sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_t^2}{M_{Z'}^2}} \left(2 + 4 \frac{m_t^2}{M_{Z'}^2} \right) + 4 \right]$$