

Projecting 8 TeV checkmate limits to 13 TeV.

immediate

January 20, 2016

Our 95% CL limits from checkmate with 10 fb^{-1} at 8 TeV is $\sim 2 \text{ pb}$.

To project to 13 TeV, and for different luminosities, we need to find how the background changes, $B \rightarrow B'$, for new energies/luminosities, and then we can find how the signal must change, $S \rightarrow S'$, such that the significance, $\left(\frac{S}{\sqrt{B}}\right)$ is unchanged (at the level giving a 95% CL).

i.e. we need to predict how the background, B , changes, and then we find the new signal, S' that keeps the significance the same (at the 95% level),

$$\frac{S}{\sqrt{B}} = \frac{S'}{\sqrt{B'}} \quad (1)$$

where B is the original background, B' is the background at the new energy/luminosity, S is the original signal ruled out at the 95% CL and S' is the new signal ruled out at a 95% CL.

For our signal, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{8\text{TeV}} &= 8 \text{ fb} \\ \sigma_{13\text{TeV}} &= 50 \text{ fb} \end{aligned}$$

Assuming the background scales in a similar manner, we therefore assume that going from 10 fb^{-1} of data at 8 TeV to 10 fb^{-1} of data at 13 TeV, the background scales as $B' = \frac{50}{8} B = 6.25B$, giving

$$\frac{S}{\sqrt{B}} \rightarrow \frac{S}{\sqrt{B'}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{6.25B}} \quad (2)$$

To compare this with the Brasil predictions, we then scale this from 10 fb^{-1} to 5 fb^{-1} , which then halves the predicted background,

$$\frac{S}{\sqrt{6.25B}} \rightarrow \frac{S}{\sqrt{\frac{6.25}{2}B}} = 0.57 \times \frac{S}{\sqrt{B}} \quad (3)$$

Therefore, to maintain the same 95% significance,

$$S' = 0.57 \times S = 0.57 \times 2 \text{ pb} = 1.14 \text{ pb} \quad (4)$$

which we can compare to the limit of around around 1.4 pb from the Brasilians for 13 TeV with 5 fb⁻¹ of data.

The procedure can be continued, to take into account larger luminosities, for example to go from 10 fb⁻¹ at 13 TeV to 300 fb⁻¹ at 13 TeV,

$$\frac{S}{\sqrt{6.25B}} \rightarrow \frac{S}{\sqrt{30 \times 6.25B}} = 0.07 \times \frac{S}{\sqrt{B}} \quad (5)$$

which gives a limit, for 300 fb⁻¹ at 13 TeV, of

$$S' = 0.07 \times S = 0.07 \times 2 \text{ pb} = 0.14 \text{ pb}. \quad (6)$$