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Tesi di Dottorato

Search for heavy resonances decaying into a Z boson and a vector boson in the $\nu\nu\,q\bar{q}$ final state at CMS

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"I have no special talent. I am only passionately curious."
(A. Einstein)

Contents

[1] *Abstract*

Chapter 1

Introduction

This analysis searches for signal of heavy resonances decaying into a pair of heavy vector bosons. One Z boson is identified through its invisible decay ($\nu\nu$), while the other is required to decay hadronically into a pair of quarks. The final states probed by this analysis therefore consists in two quarks and two neutrinos, reconstructed as missing transverse energy (met). The hadronically decaying boson (Z, W) is reconstructed as a fat jet, whose mass is used to define the signal region. Two purity categories are exploited, based on the n-subjettines of the fat jet.

The search is performed by examining the distribution of the diboson reconstructed transverse mass of the resonance VZ (mtVZ) for a localized excess. The shape and normalization of the main background of the analysis (V+jets) are estimated with an hybrid approach using the distribution of data in the sidebands, corrected for a function accounting for potential differences between the signal region and the sidebands, while the minor background sources are taken from simulations.

Chapter 2

Theoretical motivation

The Standard Model (SM) of particles represents, so far, the best available description of the particles and their interactions. It is the summation of two gauge theories: the electroweak interaction, that pictures together the weak and electromagnetic interactions, and the strog interaction, or Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD). Particles, namely quarks and leptons, are described by spin 1/2 fermions, whilst interactions are embodied by spin 1 bosons. The simmetry group of the standard model is:

$$SU_C(3) \times SU_L(2) \times U_Y(1), \tag{2.1}$$

where the first factor is related to strong interactions, whose mediators are eight gluons, whilst $SU_L(2) \times U_Y(1)$ is the electroweak simmetry group, whose mediators are photons and Z-$W^{\pm}$ bosons.

In renormalizable theories, with no anomalies, all gauge bosons are expected to be massless, in contrast with our experimental knowledge (cite W-Z discovery). This kind of dilemma can be solved by introducing a new scalar particle, the Higgs boson (cite Higgs article), that can give mass to weak bosons and fermions via the spontaneous symmetry breaking mechanism.

In the last decades, Standard Model has been accurately probed by many experimental facilities (LEP, Tevatron), demonstrating an impressive agreement between theoretical predictions and experimental results. The discovery of the Higgs boson at the CERN Large Hadron Collider, measured by both CMS and ATLAS collaborations [1]- [2]- [3]- [4]- [5]- [6]-[7], represents not only an extraordinary confirmation of the model, but also the latest biggest achievement in particle physics as a whole.

2.1 Beyond Standard Model theories

Even though the Standard Model is the most complete picture of the universe of the particles, many questions are still left open by the model. From a phenomenological point of view, some experimental observations are not included in the theory:

- in SM, neutrinos are massless (whilst experimentally it has been confirmed to be non-zero, i.e. by the neutrino oscillation);

44   • no candidate for the dark matter is foreseen (whilst it has been observed in cosmology);

45   • no fields included in the SM can explain the cosmological inflation;

46   • SM can not justify the matter-antimatter asymmetry.

47 From a purely theoretical perspective, some issues are still relevant in the formulation of the
48 model:

49   • *Flavour problem.*
50   The Standard Model has 18 free parameters: 9 fermionic masses; 3 angular parameters in
51   Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix, plus 1 phase parameter; electromagnetic coupling
52   α; strong coupling α_{strong}; weak coupling α_{weak}; Z mass; the mass of the Higgs boson.
53   Such a huge number of degrees of freedom is considered as weakly predictive.

54   • *Unification.*
55   There is not a "complete" unification of strong, weak and electromagnetic interactions,
56   since each one has its own coupling constant, behaving differently at different energy
57   scales; not to mention the fact that gravitational interaction, completely excluded from
58   the SM.

59   • *Hierarchy problem.*
60   From Quantum Field Theory, it is known that perturbative corrections to the mass of
61   the scalar bosons included in the theory tend to make it increase towards the energy
62   scale at which the considered theory is valid [cite n. 4 of master thesis]. If the Standard
63   Model is seen as a low-mass approximation of a more general theory valid uo to the
64   Planck mass scale (i.e., $\approx 10^{19}$ GeV), a fine-tuning cancellation of the order of 1 over 10^{34}
65   is needed in order to protect the Higgs mass at the electroweak scale (≈ 100 GeV). Such
66   an astonishing correction is perceived as very unnatural.

67   Numerous Beyond Standard Model theories (BSM) have been proposed in order to over-
68 come the limits of the Standard Model.
69   Grand Unified Theories (GUT) aim at extending the symmetry group of the SM (eq. 1) into
70 largest candidates, such as $S0(10)$, $SU(5)$ and $E(6)$. At GUT scale, approximately at 10^{16} GeV,
71 non-gravitational interactions are expected to be ruled by only one coupling constant, α_{GUT}.
72   Super Symmetryc (SUSY) models state that every fermion (boson) of the Standard Model
73 has a bosonic (fermionic) superpartner, with exactly the same quantum numbers, except the
74 spin. If SUSY is not broken, each couple of partners and superpartners should have the same
75 masses, hypotesis easily excluded by the non-observation of the s-electron. Super Symmetry
76 represents a very elegant solution of the hierarchy problem of the Higgs boson mass, since
77 the perturbative corrections brought by new SUSY particles exactly cancel out the divergences
78 caused by SM particles corrections. A particular sub-class of SUSY models, Minimal Super
79 Symmetric Standard Models, is characterized by the introduction of a new symmetry, the R-
80 parity, that guarantees the proton stability and also the stability of the lightest SUSY particle,
81 a possible good candidate for dark matter.
82   Two other possible theoretical pictures are extensively described in sec. 2.2-2.3.

2.2 Heavy Vector Triplet

The heavy vector triplet model [8] provides a general framework aimed at studying new physics beyond the standard model, that can manifest into the appearance of new resonances. The adopted approach is that of the simplified model, in which an effective Lagrangian is introduced, in order to describe the properties and interactions of new particles (in this case, a triplet of spin-1 bosons) by using a limited set of parameters, that can be easily linked to the physical observables at the LHC experiments. These parameters can describe many physical motivated theories (such as sequential extensions of the SM [9]- [10] or Composite Higgs [11]- [12]).

Since a simplified model is not a complete theory, its validity is restricted to the on-shell quantities related to the production and decay mechanisms of new resonances, that is the case of most of the LHC BSM searches are performed. Given these conditions, experimental results in the resonant region are sensitive to a limited number of the phenomenological Lagrangian parameters (or to a combination of those), whilst the remaining parameters tend to influence the tail of the distributions.

Limits on production cross-section times branching ratio ($\sigma \mathcal{B}$), as a function of the invariant mass spectrum of the probed resonance, can be extracted from experimental data. Given that $\sigma \mathcal{B}$ are functions of the simplified model parameters and of the parton luminosities, it is then possible to interpret the observed limits in the parameter space.

2.2.1 Simplified Lagrangian

The heavy vector triplet framework assumes the existence of an additional vector triplet, V_μ^a, $a = 1, 2, 3$, in which two spin-1 particles are charged and one is neutral:

$$V_\mu^\pm = \frac{V_\mu^1 \mp i V_\mu^2}{\sqrt{2}}; \ V_\mu^0 = V_\mu^3. \tag{2.2}$$

The triplet interactions are described by a simplified Lagrangian, that is invariant under SM gauge and CP symmetry, and accidentally invariant under the custodial symmetry $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{V}} = &-\frac{1}{4} \left(D_\mu V_\nu^a - D_\nu V_\mu^a \right) \left(D^\mu V^{\nu\ a} - D^\nu V^{\mu\ a} \right) + \frac{m_V^2}{2} V_\mu^a V^{\mu\ a} \\
&+ i g_V c_H V_\mu^a \left(H^\dagger \tau^a D^\mu H - D^\mu H^\dagger \tau^a H \right) + \frac{g^2}{g_V} c_F V_\mu^a \sum_f \bar{f}_L \gamma^\mu \tau^a f_L \\
&+ \frac{g_V}{2} c_{VVV} \epsilon_{abc} V_\mu^a V_\nu^b \left(D^\mu V^{\nu\ c} - D^\nu V^{\mu\ c} \right) + g_V^2 c_{VVHH} V_\mu^a V^{\mu\ a} H^\dagger H - \frac{g}{2} c_{VVW} \epsilon_{abc} W^{\mu\nu\ a} V_\mu^b V_\nu^c.
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.3}
$$

In the first line of the formula 2.3, V mass and kinematic terms are included, described with the covariant derivative $D_\mu V_\nu^a = \partial_\mu V_\nu^a + g \epsilon^{abc} W_\mu^b V_\nu^c$, where W_μ^a are the fields of the weak interaction and g is the weak gauge coupling. V_μ^a are not mass eigenstates, since they mix with the electroweak fields after the spontaneous symmetry breaking, therefore m_V isn't the physical mass of the V bosons.

115 The second line describes the interaction of the triplet with the Higgs field and the SM left-
116 handed fermions; c_H describes the vertices with the physical Higgs and the three unphysical
117 Goldstone bosons that, for the Goldstone equivalence theorem, are connected to the longitudi-
118 nal polarization of W and Z bosons at high-energy; hence, c_H is related to the bosonic decays
119 of the resonances. c_F is the analogous parameter describing the V interaction with fermions,
120 that can be generalized as a flavour dependent coefficent, once defined $J_F^{\mu\ a} = \sum_f \bar{f}_L \gamma^\mu \tau^a f_L$:
121 $c_F V_\mu^a J_F^{\mu\ a} = c_\ell V_\mu^a J_\ell^{\mu\ a} + c_q V_\mu^a J_q^{\mu\ a} + c_3 V_\mu^a J_3^{\mu\ a}$.
122 **CHE COSA C'ENTRA IL GOLDSTONE BOSON EQUIVALENCE THEOREM CON LE W-**
123 **Z AD ALTA ENERGIA? APPROFONDISCI**
124 The last part of the equation does not describe vertices of V with SM fields, hence it can
125 be neglected while describing the LHC phenomenology, under the assumptions previously
126 made (**NEXT SECTION...**), along with dimension four quadrilinear V interactions, otherwise
127 their effects would be appreciated in electroweak precision tests and precise Higgs coupling
128 measurements [13].
129

130   The parameters in the Lagrangian can be interpreted as follows: g_V describes the strenght
131 of the interaction, that is weighted by c parameters. g_V ranges from $g_V \sim 1$ when the coupling
132 is weak (sec. 2.2.4), to $g_V \sim 4\pi$ when the coupling is strong (sec. 2.2.5). c parameters are
133 expected to be $c \sim 1$, except to c_H, that can be smaller for weak couplings. The combinations
134 describing the vertices, $g_V c_H$ and $g^2/g_v c_F$, can be considered as the fundamental parameters,
135 used to interpret the experimental results.

136 ### 2.2.2   Mass eigenstates, mixing parameters and decay widths

137 The newly introduced $SU(2)_L$ triplet is expected to mix with the weak SM fields. The $U(1)_{em}$
138 symmetry is left unbroken by the new interaction, hence the massless combination of the
139 electroweak fields, namely the photon, is the same as the SM:

$$A_\mu = B_\mu \cos\theta_W + W_\mu^3 \sin\theta_W, \tag{2.4}$$

140 with the usual definitions of the electroweak parameters:

$$\tan\theta_W = \frac{g'}{g}$$
$$e = \frac{gg'}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}} \tag{2.5}$$
$$g = e/\sin\theta_w; g' = e/\cos\theta_w.$$

141   The Z boson, on the other hand, mixes with the neutral component of the triplet, V^0, with
142 a rotation parametrized with the angle θ_N:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_N & \sin\theta_N \\ -\sin\theta_N & \cos\theta_N d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z \\ V^0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{2.6}$$

143 The mass matrix of the rotated system is given by:

$$\mathbb{M}_N^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{m}_Z^2 & c_H \zeta \hat{m}_Z \hat{m}_V \\ c_H \zeta \hat{m}_Z \hat{m}_V & \hat{m}_V^2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{2.7}$$

144 where the parameters are defined as:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{m}_Z = \frac{e}{2\sin\theta_W\cos\theta_W}\hat{v} \\ \hat{m}_V^2 = m_V^2 + g_V^2 c_{VVHH}\hat{v}^2 \\ \zeta = \frac{g_V\hat{v}}{2\hat{m}_V} \\ \frac{\hat{v}^2}{2} = \langle H^\dagger H \rangle \end{cases}, \tag{2.8}$$

145 and $\hat{v}$, the vacuum expectation value of the Higgs field, can be different from the SM $v = 246$
146 GeV. The physical masses of Z and V^0, m_Z and M_0, and θ_N come from the matrix relations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}\left(\mathbb{M}_N^2\right) &= \hat{m}_Z^2 + \hat{m}_V^2 = m_Z^2 + M_0^2 \\ \left\|\mathbb{M}_N^2\right\| &= \hat{m}_Z^2 + \hat{m}_V^2\left(1 - c_H^2\zeta^2\right) = m_Z^2 M_0^2 \\ \tan 2\theta_N &= \frac{2c_H\zeta\hat{m}_Z\hat{m}_V}{\hat{m}_V^2 - \hat{m}_Z^2}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

147 The $W^\pm$ bosons mix with the charged components of the triplet, $V^\pm$, leading to a mass
148 matrix analogous to eq. 2.10:

$$\mathbb{M}_C^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{m}_W^2 & c_H\zeta\hat{m}_W\hat{m}_V \\ c_H\zeta\hat{m}_W\hat{m}_V & \hat{m}_V^2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{2.10}$$

149 where $\hat{m}_W$ is defined as:

$$\left\{ \hat{m}_W = \frac{e}{2\sin\theta_W}\hat{v} = \hat{m}_Z\cos\theta_W \ ; \right. \tag{2.11}$$

150 the physical masses of W and $V^\pm$, m_W and $M_\pm$, and the angle θ_C parametrizing the rotation
151 of the charged sector are described by:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}\left(\mathbb{M}_C^2\right) &= \hat{m}_W^2 + \hat{m}_V^2 = m_W^2 + M_\pm^2 \\ \left\|\mathbb{M}_C^2\right\| &= \hat{m}_W^2 + \hat{m}_V^2\left(1 - c_H^2\zeta^2\right) = m_W^2 M_\pm^2 \\ \tan 2\theta_C &= \frac{2c_H\zeta\hat{m}_W\hat{m}_V}{\hat{m}_V^2 - \hat{m}_W^2}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

152 The custodial symmetry of eq. 2.3 guarantees that:

$$\mathbb{M}_C^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_W & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbb{M}_N^2 \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_W & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{2.13}$$

153
154 By taking the determinant of this matrices, a custodial relation among the masses can be
155 extracted:

$$m_W^2 M_\pm^2 = \cos\theta_W m_Z^2 M_0^2, \tag{2.14}$$

156 that has some very important consequences.
157 Given that this model aims at searching new particles in the TeV scale and that the scale of
158 the electroweak interactions must lay at ~ 100 GeV, a hierarchy of the physical masses seems
159 very natural:

$$\frac{\hat{m}_{(W,Z)}}{\hat{m}_V} \sim \frac{m_{(W,Z)}}{M_{(\pm,0)}} \ll 1; \tag{2.15}$$

160   ζ parameter can be $\zeta \ll 1$ (weakly coupled scenario) or $\zeta \sim 1$ (strongly coupled scenario).
161   When eq. **??** applies, the second lines in eq. 2.9 and eq. 2.12 can be approximated as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
m_Z^2 &= \hat{m}_Z^2 \left(1 - c_H^2 \zeta^2\right) \left(1 + \mathcal{O}(\hat{m}_Z^2/\hat{m}_V^2)\right) \\
m_W^2 &= \hat{m}_W^2 \left(1 - c_H^2 \zeta^2\right) \left(1 + \mathcal{O}(\hat{m}_W^2/\hat{m}_V^2)\right)
\end{aligned}.
\tag{2.16}
$$

162

163   From eq. 2.11, the ratio of the physical masses of the charged and neutral electroweak bosons
164   can be approximated as:

$$
\frac{m_W^2}{m_Z^2} \approx \cos\theta_W{}^2,
\tag{2.17}
$$

165   that satisfies the SM tree-level relation $\rho = 1$ if $\cos\theta_W{}^2 \approx 1. - 0.23$. Adding this approximation
166   into eq. 2.14, the V bosons are expected to have the same masses, hence the same production
167   rates:

$$
M_\pm^2 = M_0^2 \left(1 + \mathcal{O}(\%)\right).
\tag{2.18}
$$

168   Another consequence of the mass hierarchy (2.15) is that the mixing angles $\theta_{(N,C)}$ between
169   the electroweak fields and the triplet are small:

$$
\theta_{(N,C)} \approx c_H \zeta \frac{\hat{m}_{(W,Z)}}{\hat{m}_V} \ll 1,
\tag{2.19}
$$

170   hence the couplings among SM particles are very close to the SM couplings.

171   2.2.3   HVT productions

172   !

173

174   2.2.4   Model A: weak coupling scenario

175   2.2.5   Model B: strong coupling scenario

176   2.3   Warped extra dimension

Chapter 3

Data and Monte Carlo samples

Chapter 4

Physics objects

Chapter 5

Diboson candidate reconstruction

₁₈₃ *Chapter 6*

₁₈₄ *Background estimation*

Chapter 7

Systematic uncertainties

Chapter 8

Results

Chapter 9

Conclusions

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