An introduction to the MCnet MOSES project

The 7th MCnet meeting

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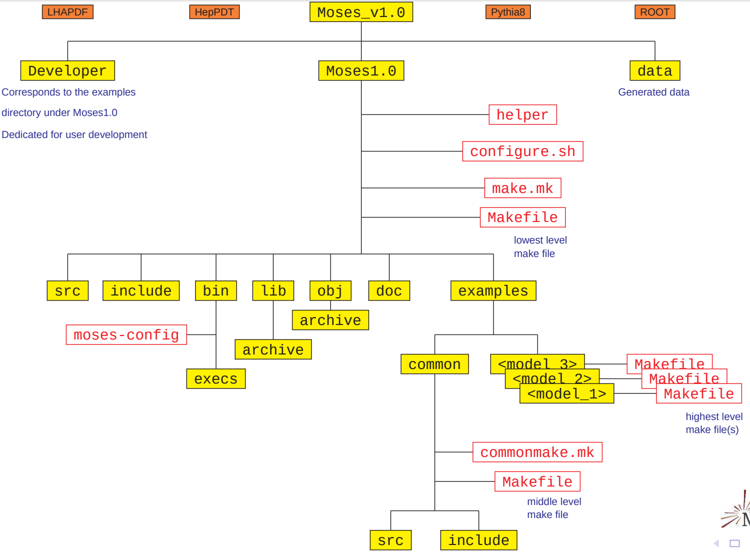
Outline

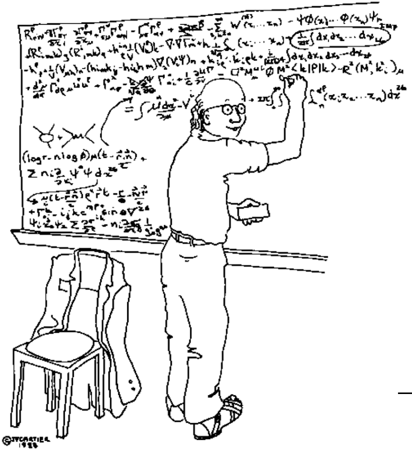
Overview

- Goal: To generate events according to a certain Kaluza-Klein model, which has not yet been implemented in any generator
- Constraint: To work within an existing MC generator (Pythia8)
- The general KK process, $f\bar{f} \to \sum(\gamma^*/Z^*)_n \to F\bar{F}$, is implemented as a standard plugin to Pythia8 which allows 2 →1,2 and 3 new processes to be plugged in externally
- We also implemented it inside Pythia8 (not yet official)
- What is MOSES ?
    - A C++ framework for probing and developing BSM procs'
    - Coded as a set of interfaces to common HEP tools like ROOT, LHAPDF, HepPDT and of course Pythia8 (now)
    - What's inside ? the KK process + related examples
    - The framework enables to extend for new processes
- Main feature: The classes written for probing the model's phenomenology, can be used also by Pythia8

The MOSES STRUCTURE



EDs frameworks



"At this point we notice that this equation is beautifully simplified if we assume that space–time has 92 dimensions."

- ADD [a] (Many) Large flat EDs upto few microns. G can propagate out, SM particles restricted to $3d$.
- RS [b] Small highly curved extra spatial ED. Gravity localized in the ED.
- TeV^{-1} [c] Bosons propagate in the bulk. Fermions localized at $3d$: KK-SM interference, e.g. the S^1/Z_2 model.
- UED All SM particles propagate in Universal ED, often embedded in LED.

[a] Arkani-Hamed, Diamopoulos, Dvali, Phys. Rev. Lett. 83 (99)
[b] Randall, Sundrum, Phys. Lett. B429 (98)
[c] Dienes, Dudas, Gherghetta, Nucl. Phys. B537 (99)

The S^1/Z_2 TeV^{-1} ED model

- A single (spatial) ED compactified on a S^1/Z_2 orbifold
- The $SU(2) \times U(1)$ gauge fields can exist in the ED
- Fermions are localized in 3*d*
- Focus on the 1^{st} KK mode of γ and Z^0 (γ^* and Z^*)

Motivation example: *Indirect searches for Z'-like resonances at the LHC*

ABSTRACT: "We explore the possibility of indirectly observing the effects of Z'-like particles with electroweak strength couplings in the Drell-Yan channel at the LHC with masses above the resonance direct search reach. We find that, mostly due to statistical limitations, this is very unlikely in almost all classes of models independently of the spin of the resonance. Not unexpectedly, the one possible exception to this general result is the case of degenerate Kaluza-Klein (KK) excitations of the photon and Z that occur in some extra-dimensional models. In this special case, the strong destructive interference with the Standard Model (SM) exchanges below the resonance mass leads to a well-known significant suppression of the cross section and thus increased sensitivity to this particular new physics scenario", T. G. Rizzo, JHEP08(2009)082, August 21, 2009.

- In this model we don't consider SM-KK mixing

The S^1/Z_2 TeV^{-1} ED model phenomenology

Main feature of the S^1/Z_2 compactification

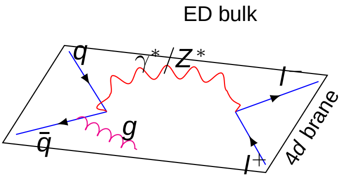
Equally spaced KK states with masses given by:

$$m_n^2 = m^2 + \frac{n^2}{R^2}$$

- The mode $n = 0$ is identified with the $4d$ (SM) state
- Couplings for $n > 0$ are larger by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$
- The dimension size is constrained to $R \lesssim$ TeV^{-1} (10^{-18} m)
  - The KK mass is $m^* = \frac{1}{R}$
- Current (indirect) low bound: $m_{\gamma^*/Z^*} \geq 4$ TeV
  - Assuming this is the only BSM physics

Experimental analysis

- Production channel:
  The Drell-Yan $pp \to \gamma^*/Z^* \to l^+l^- + X$
- Signal: heavy di-muon final state, $\sqrt{\hat{s}} >$1 TeV
- Background: Very low, SM di-lepton pairs
- Compare with a Z' signal from GUT breaking



Detection & identification assuming 14 TeV collisions

- Demonstrate on a signal around $m_{\gamma^*/Z^*} = 4$ TeV
- Distinguishing from similar BSM processes should be possible already at $\mathcal{L} = 100$ fb^{-1}

Cross section and Amplitude

- The LO helicity amplitude formulation is similar to the SM
- The partonic cross section for $q\bar{q} \rightarrow \gamma^*/Z^* \rightarrow l^+l^-$ is,

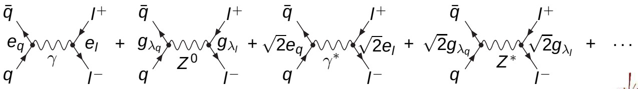
$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}(\hat{s},\cos\theta^*)}{d\hat{t}} = \frac{\pi\alpha_{em}^2}{4N_C^q}\sum_{\lambda_q}\sum_{\lambda_l}\left|\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} M_{\lambda_q\lambda_l}^{(n)}\right|^2 (1+4\lambda_q\lambda_l\cos\theta^*)^2$$

- The amplitude is an infinite KK tower (SM term is $n=0$)

$(n=0)$ $(n=1)$

$m_\gamma^{(0)} = 0$ $m_{Z^0}^{(0)} = m_{Z^0}$ $m_{\gamma^*}^{(1)} = m^*$ $m_{Z^*}^{(1)} = \sqrt{m_{Z^0}^2 + m^{*2}}$

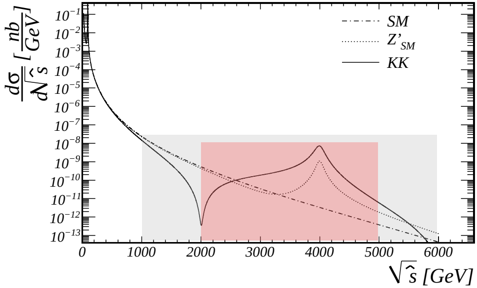
$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tilde{M}_{\lambda_q\lambda_l}^{(n)} =$



Hadronic cross section

- The KK, Z'_{SM} and SM hadronic differential cross section

Note the unique "dip" between ∼1 and 2.5 TeV



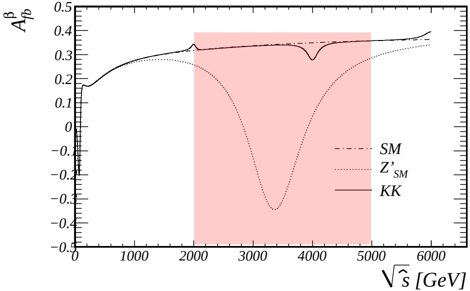
- Approximate number of events expected for $\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1}

Model	Events in 1(2) $\leq \sqrt{\hat{s}} \leq$ 6(5) TeV
SM	480(15)
Z'_{SM}	460(30)
KK	400(190)

Within the *ATLAS* detector acceptance

Forward-backward asymmetry

- Naively, $A_{fb} = \frac{N_f - N_b}{N_f + N_b}$
- Can be obtained from the $\cos\theta^*$ distribution (in LO): $\sim \frac{3}{8}\left(1+\cos^2\theta^* + \frac{8}{3}A_{fb}\cos\theta^*\right)$
- q direction is unknown
  - Should reclassify $\cos\theta^*$
  - Naturally, relative to $\vec{\beta} = \beta\hat{z}$
  - Redefine: $\cos\theta^*_\beta$, A^β_{fb}
- A^β_{fb} depends on $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$
- Cannot measure ON peak
  - Calculate in a wider range
  - Average on $\hat{m} \equiv \sqrt{\hat{s}}$: $\widehat{A^\beta_{fb}} \equiv \int_2^5 \frac{d\sigma}{d\hat{m}} A^\beta_{fb} d\hat{m} \div \int_2^5 \frac{d\sigma}{d\hat{m}} d\hat{m}$



Model	$\widehat{A^\beta_{fb}}$ in $2 \le \sqrt{\hat{s}} \le 5$ TeV
SM	0.325
Z'_{SM}	0.090
KK	0.308

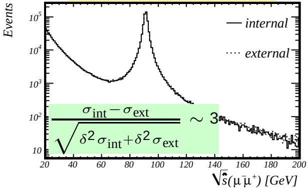
At the generator level

- Using the C++ framework MOSES, and Pythia8 with MRST2001lo (LHAPDF)
- Supplied hard process: $q\bar{q} \to \sum_{n=0}^{100} (\gamma^*/Z^*)_n \to \mu^+\mu^-$
- Generation range $1 \leq \sqrt{\hat{s}} \leq 6$ TeV
  - Practically, only $n = 0, 1, 2$ contribute
- Samples: Large ref', pseudo-data: 500 fb^{-1} & 100 fb^{-1}
- Pythia8 is responsible for the complete event generation:
  - Generation of partons from the incoming protons (PDFs)
  - Effects of ISR and FSR
  - Parton showering
  - Hadronization
  - Proton remnant fragmentation
  - Particle decay etc.

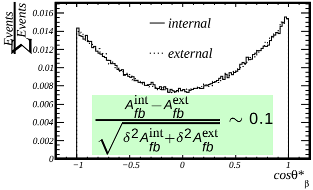
Validation

Done with $pp \rightarrow \gamma/Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ by comparing the $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ and $\cos\theta^*_\beta$ distributions obtained with Pythia8(internal) and MOSES(external).

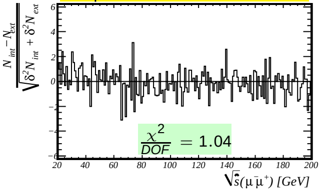
The di-muon $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ distributions



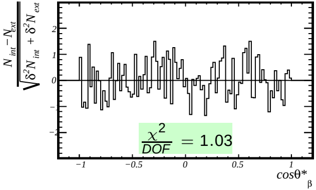
The normalized $\cos\theta'$ distributions



Comparison of the $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ distributions

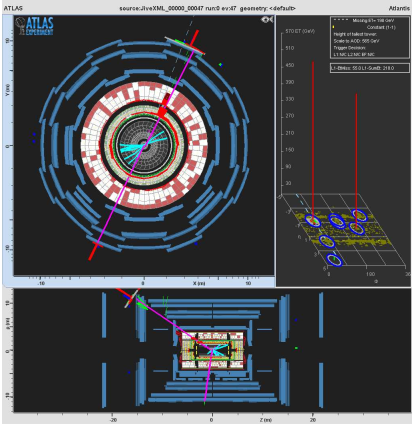


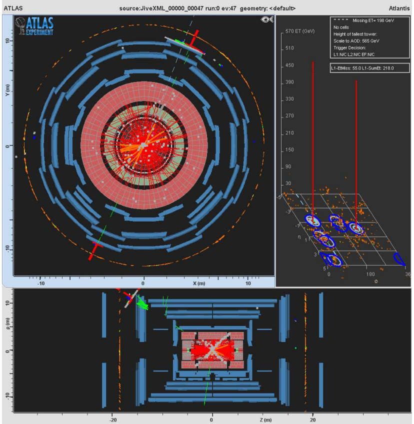
Comparison of the $\cos\theta'$ distributions



The two formalisms agree to a very good level

Full ATLAS simulation - KK event display

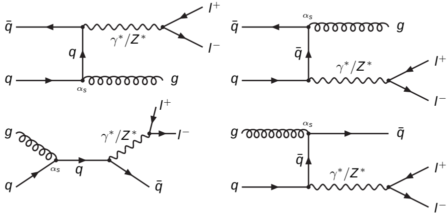




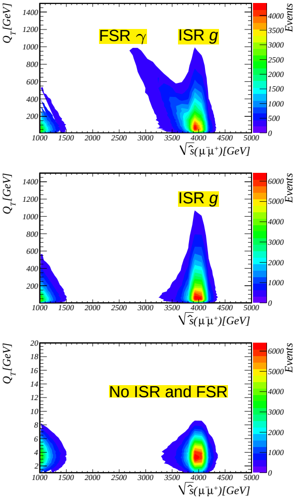
Event's mass: $\sqrt{\hat{s}}_{\mathrm{rec}}$=3.86 TeV, $\sqrt{\hat{s}}_{\mathrm{tru}}$=3.58 TeV

ISR and FSR effects

- LO DY picture: $\vec{\beta} = \beta\hat{z}$
- NLO DY picture: $\vec{\beta} = \beta_z\hat{z} + \beta_T\hat{T}$
  - Original q emits an ISR g

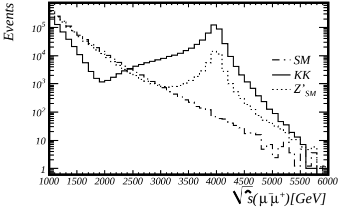


  - Outgoing ℓ^- radiates an FSR γ
- Effect on kinematics:
  - Modify LO $\cos\theta^*$ distribution
  - Shift $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ to lower values (FSR)

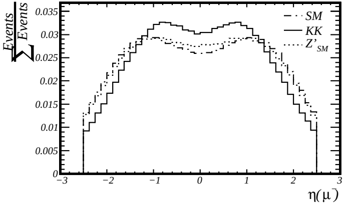


Kinematic distributions - Large MC references

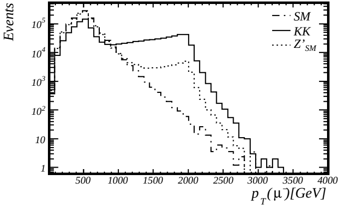
The di-muon $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ distribution



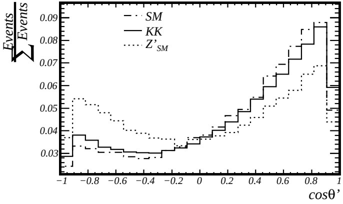
The muons normalized η distribution



The muons p_T distribution

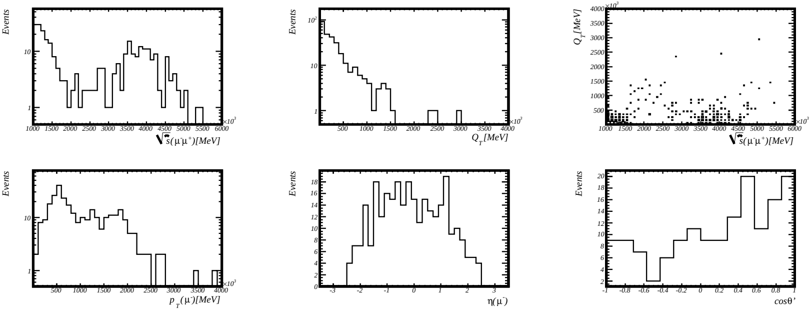


The normalized $\cos\theta'$ distribution



Full ATLAS simulation - KK Kinematics - $\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1}

Process(KK):	$pp \to \gamma/Z^0 + \sum\left(\gamma^*/Z^*\right)_{n=1,\dots,100} \to \mu^+\mu^-$ *generated by Pythia8,* $L=100\ fb^{-1}$, $\sqrt{s}=14$ *TeV*
Simulation:	*Full ATLAS cahin with Athena version 15.3.0 (used for 2008 & 2009 MC), ATLAS-GEO-06-00-00*
Preselection:	≥ 2 *reconstructed muons with opposite charge,* $\sqrt{\hat{s}} \geq 1$ *TeV,* $\lvert\eta\rvert<2.5$, $p_T>6$ *GeV*
Events:	$N^{generated}_{full}=440$, $N^{preselected}_{full}=290$, $N^{preselected}_{peak}=151$



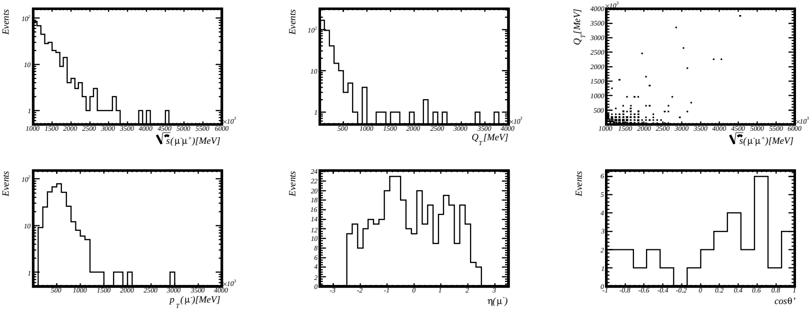
Full ATLAS simulation - SM Kinematics - $\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1}

Process(SM): $pp \to \gamma/Z^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-$ *generated by Pythia8,* $L=100\ fb^{-1}$, $\sqrt{s}=14$ TeV

Simulation: *Full ATLAS cahin with Athena version 15.3.0 (used for 2008 & 2009 MC), ATLAS-GEO-06-00-00*

Preselection: ≥ 2 *reconstructed muons with opposite charge,* $\sqrt{\hat{s}} \geq 1$ TeV, $|\eta|<2.5$, $p_T>6$ GeV

Events: $N^{generated}_{full}=555$, $N^{preselected}_{full}=350$, $N^{preselected}_{peak}=30$



Outlook

- Innovated, tested and validated
- An important BSM process can now be used in a standard event gen'
- Potential KK signal at $\sim$4 TeV, only above $\sqrt{s} \sim 10$ TeV and $\mathcal{L} \sim 10$ fb^{-1} with distinctive line shape
- The unique "dip" around $m^*/2$ may provide hints earlier than that
- Discrimination power (other processes) for higher luminosity, $\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1}
- Code under continuous development and improvement
- Enhancement of the core code
- Make downloading and installation more pain free
- Additional processes - in progress (flavor violating ED procs')

END

...a lot more can be found in the backup slides, in the MOSES draft paper or, simply email me: noam.hod@cern.ch

Additional heavy boson production

- GUTs postulate that the SM symmetries have a common origin
  - A larger symmetry group – for example, E_6 and $SO\,(10)$
- Below some critical energy scale, it is spontaneously broken
  - At least one additional gauge boson is predicted
- The extra neutral gauge bosons are usually denoted by Z'
  - The LHC discovery potential is high and well known
  - Exclusion by Tevatron (direct): $m_{Z'} \geq 900$ GeV
- Similar (KK-like) deviations from the SM may be observed
  - Need to choose one conventional model: Z'_{SM} (why ?)
  - Need to study the differences between the 2 candidates
  - Need to build a mechanism for distinction

Couplings and Widths

- Couplings of the of the excited (Z^*) KK states to fermions

$$g^{(n)}_{\lambda_f} = \begin{cases} g_{\lambda_f} & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \sqrt{2} \cdot g_{\lambda_f} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

  - Replace g_{λ_f} with e_f for the KK photon (γ^*)

- Total γ^* and Z^* decay width to fermion-antifermion pairs

$$\Gamma^{(n)}_{Z^* \to F\bar{F}} = \Gamma_{Z^0 \to F\bar{F}} \cdot \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 2\frac{m^{(n)}_{Z^*}}{m_{Z^0}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma^{(n)}_{\gamma^* \to F\bar{F}} = \frac{2N^F_C \alpha_{em} e^2_F}{3} \cdot m^{(n)}_{\gamma^*} \qquad \text{if } n \neq 0$$

The origin of the $\sqrt{2}$ factor of the effective KK ouplings

- The 5d action takes the form

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi R} dx^5 \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}_{\rm Bulk} + \mathcal{L}_0\delta(x^5) + \mathcal{L}_\pi\delta(x^5 - \pi R)\right]$$ where, $\mathcal{L}_{\rm Bulk} \sim \frac{1}{g^2_{\rm KK}}$

- As the point x^5 is identified with the point $-x^5$, the S^1/Z_2 is regarded as a line segment whose length is πR, so

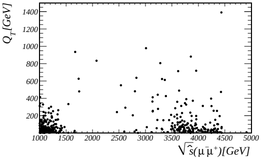
$$\int_0^{\pi R} dx^5 \mathcal{L}_{\rm Bulk} = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\pi R} dx^5 \mathcal{L}_{\rm Bulk} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{\rm Eff}_{\rm Bulk} = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}_{\rm Bulk}$$

- Therefore, if we postulate that $g_{\rm KK} = g_{\rm SM}$ then the effective couplings are,

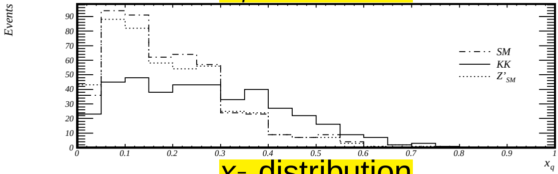
$$\frac{1}{g^2_{\rm Eff}} = \frac{1}{2g^2_{\rm KK}} \Rightarrow g_{\rm Eff} = \sqrt{2}g_{\rm SM}$$

$x_{\rm Bjorken}$ and ISR effect for the 100 fb^{-1} samples

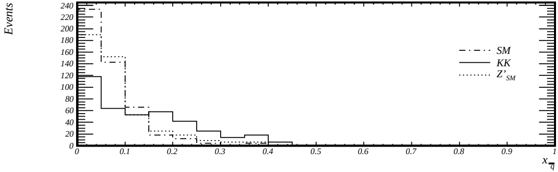
Q_T vs. $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ distribution



x_q distribution



$x_{\bar{q}}$ distribution



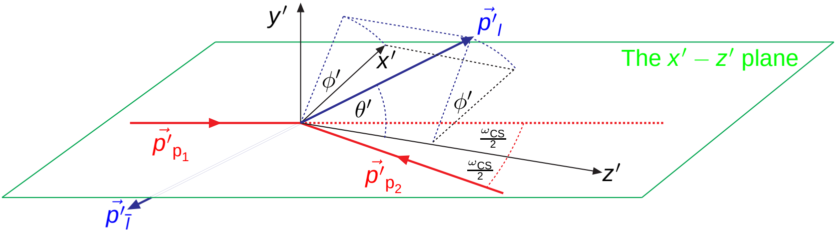
Angular distribution – in the light of ISR

- Rotate the di-lepton system to a new reference frame
- New frame can be the Collins-Soper (CS, denoted by $\mathcal{O}'$)
  - Minimizes the contribution of longitudinal polarized Z^*'s
- Calculate $\cos\theta'$ relative to the di-lepton rapidity sign
- The $\cos\theta'$ distribution to first order in α_s is,

$$\frac{1}{N}\frac{dN}{d\cos\theta'} = \frac{3}{8}\left[1 + \frac{1}{2}A_0 + \frac{8}{3}A_{fb}\cos\theta' + \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}A_0\right)\cos^2\theta'\right]$$

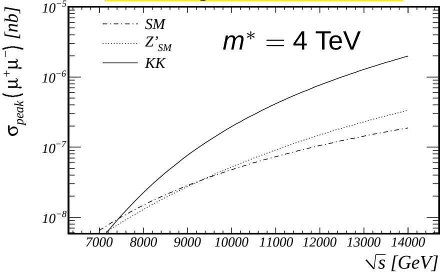
  - The A_0 coefficient is small

The Collins Soper reference frame

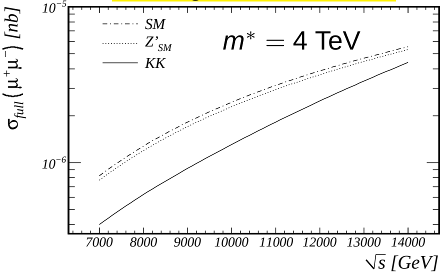


The total cross section vs. the LHC CM energy

Peak range: $2 \leq \sqrt{\hat{s}} \leq 5$ TeV



Full range: $1 \leq \sqrt{\hat{s}} \leq 6$ TeV

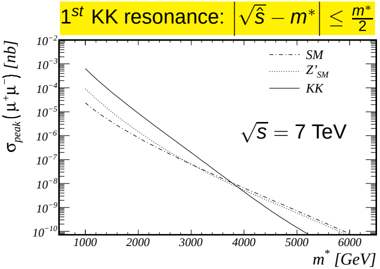


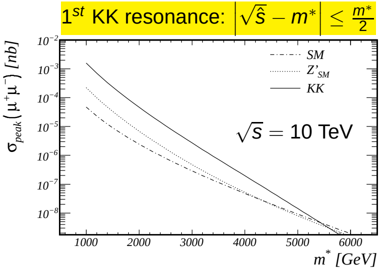
For $\mathcal{L}$ =300 pb^{-1} $\rightarrow$10 fb^{-1}

Range	Events for $\sqrt{s}$ =7 TeV	Events for $\sqrt{s}$ =10 TeV
Peak	0	0$\rightarrow$2
Full	0$\rightarrow$4	0$\rightarrow$12

First KK events, for $m^* = 4$ TeV, should come no sooner than for $\mathcal{L} = 10$ fb^{-1}

The total cross section vs. m^*

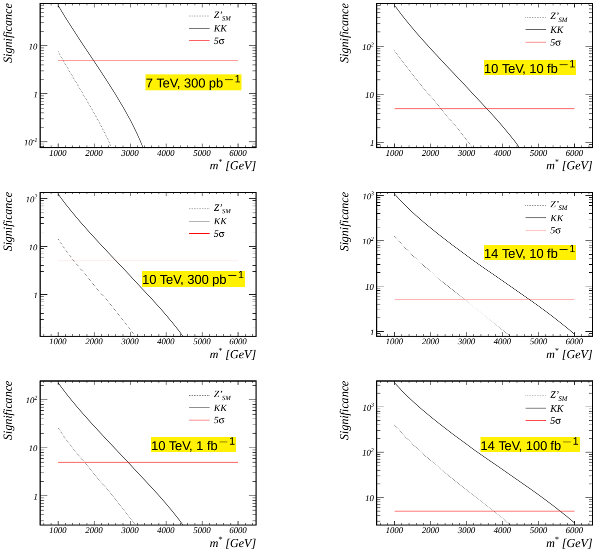




m^*	$\mathcal{L}$	Events for $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV	Events for $\sqrt{s}=10$ TeV
1 TeV	300 pb^{-1}	210	600
	10 fb^{-1}	$7\cdot10^3$	$2\cdot10^4$
1.5 TeV	300 pb^{-1}	24	75
	10 fb^{-1}	800	$2.5\cdot10^3$
2 TeV	300 pb^{-1}	3	15
	10 fb^{-1}	100	500
2.5 TeV	300 pb^{-1}	0	3
	10 fb^{-1}	15	100
3 TeV	300 pb^{-1}	0	0
	10 fb^{-1}	2	20
3.5 TeV	300 pb^{-1}	0	0
	10 fb^{-1}	0	7

- Resonance may be $<$4 TeV
- LHC early: 10 TeV and 300 pb^{-1}
  - Earliest obs' can be $\leq$2 TeV
- LHC Late: 10 TeV and 10 fb^{-1}
  - Earliest obs' can be $\leq$3 TeV

Expected sensitivity



Significance:

$$z \equiv \frac{N_{BSM} - N_{SM}}{\sqrt{N_{SM}}}$$

where,

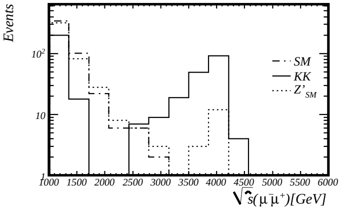
$$N = \mathcal{L} \int \sigma d\sqrt{\hat{s}}$$

integrated over:

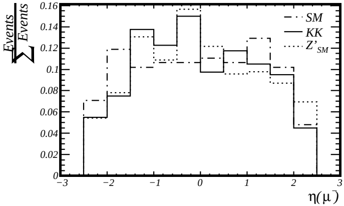
$$\frac{m^*}{2} \leq \sqrt{\hat{s}} \leq \frac{3m^*}{2}$$

Kinematic distributions - $\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1}

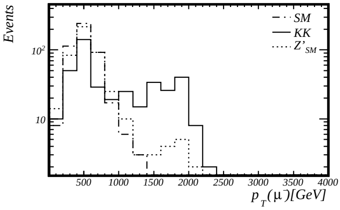
The di-muon $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ distribution



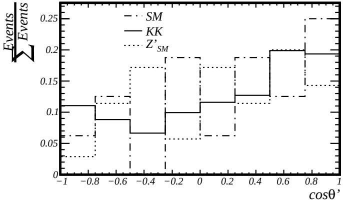
The muons normalized η distribution



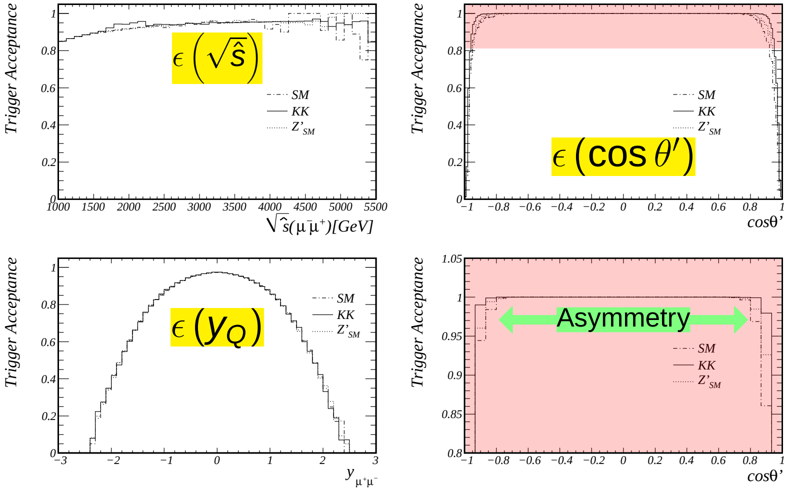
The muons p_T distribution



The normalized $\cos\theta'$ distribution



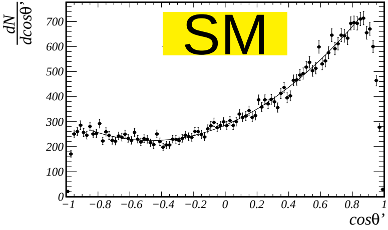
Detector and Trigger acceptance

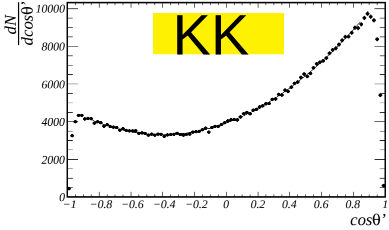


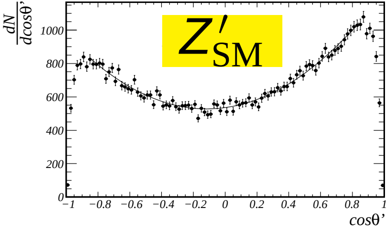
ML fit and Kolmogorov test

- Compare measured (pseudo-)signals with model expectations
  - Find A_{fb} from $\cos\theta'$ distribution using the ML fit
  - Kolmogorov test on the $\cos\theta'$ and $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ distributions
- Because of low statistics, both comparisons are unbinned
- Perform the ML fit only in the range $|\cos\theta'| \leq 0.85$ where the acceptance is 100%

ML fit







	Model	MC reference	$\mathcal{L}$=500 fb^{-1} pseudo-data	$\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1} pseudo-data
A_{fb}	SM	0.3476 ± 0.0053	0.37 ± 0.11	0.48 ± 0.25
	Z'_{SM}	0.0900 ± 0.0042	0.117 ± 0.083	0.24 ± 0.18
	KK	0.2958 ± 0.0015	0.216 ± 0.035	0.304 ± 0.078
A_0	SM	0.00 ± 0.02	0.09 ± 0.39	0.62 ± 1.40
	Z'_{SM}	-0.025 ± 0.015	-0.53 ± 0.26	1.06 ± 0.86
	KK	0.0075 ± 0.0056	0.00 ± 0.13	0.00 ± 0.28
Events	SM	30145	73	13
	Z'_{SM}	57053	142	31
	KK	413391	798	150

Fit range is unbiased: $|\cos\theta'| \leq 0.85$

Kolmogorov tests

K-test for the $\cos\theta'$ distributions

MC ref' model	Luminosity of pseudo-data	#Events of pseudo-data	SM pseudo-data	Z'_{SM} pseudo-data	KK pseudo-data
SM	$\mathcal{L}$=500 fb^{-1}	82	0.97	0.002	0.008
	$\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1}	16	0.887	0.66	0.89
Z'_{SM}	$\mathcal{L}$=500 fb^{-1}	160	0.018	0.811	0
	$\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1}	35	0.458	0.458	0.013
KK	$\mathcal{L}$=500 fb^{-1}	971	0.724	0.011	0.18
	$\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1}	181	0.933	0.822	0.999

$\cos\theta'$ distributions

- $|\cos\theta'| \leq 1$
- $2 \leq \sqrt{\hat{s}} \leq 1$ TeV

K-test for the $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ distributions

MC ref' model	Luminosity of pseudo-data	#Events of pseudo-data	SM pseudo-data	Z'_{SM} pseudo-data	KK pseudo-data
SM	$\mathcal{L}$=500 fb^{-1}	2400	0.254	0.002	0
	$\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1}	480	0.887	0.006	0
Z'_{SM}	$\mathcal{L}$=500 fb^{-1}	2300	0.017	0.663	0
	$\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1}	460	0.28	0.016	0
KK	$\mathcal{L}$=500 fb^{-1}	1980	0	0	0.308
	$\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1}	400	0	0	0.108

$\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ distributions

- $1 \leq \sqrt{\hat{s}} \leq 6$ TeV

Combined analysis

ML fit

- A_0 coefficients are consistent with zero
- At $\mathcal{L}$=100 fb^{-1}, the A_{fb} coefficients are compatible with their MC reference estimations within less than 1σ
- The sensitivity for probing the couplings using the A_{fb} coefficients requires higher integrated luminosities.

Kolmogorov test

- Clear compatibility between all three models (pseudo-data) to the corresponding large statistics MC samples
- Clear distinction between the KK and Z'_{SM} models

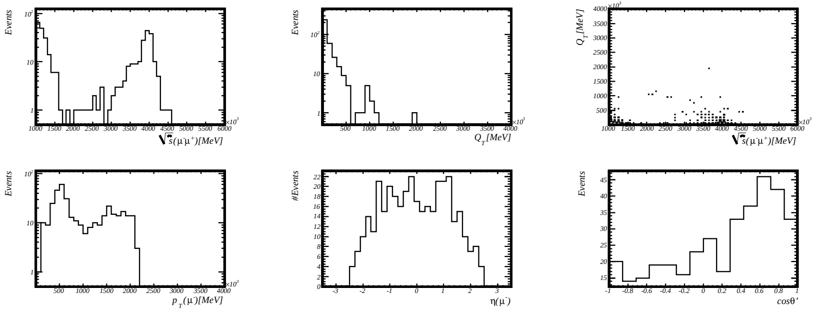
Full ATLAS simulation - KK Truth kinematics

Process(KK): $pp \rightarrow \gamma/Z^0 + \sum_{n=1,\dots,100} (\gamma^*/Z^*) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ *generated by Pythia8,* $L = 100\ fb^{-1}$, $\sqrt{s} = 14\ TeV$

Simulation: *Truth information by Athena version 15.3.0 (Pythia8)*

Preselection: ≥ 2 *final (status>0) muons with opposite charge,* $\sqrt{\hat{s}} \geq 1\ TeV$, $|\eta| < 2.5$, $p_T > 6\ GeV$

Events: $N^{generated}_{1\text{-}6\ TeV} = 440$, $N^{preselected}_{full} = 361$, $N^{preselected}_{peak} = 188$



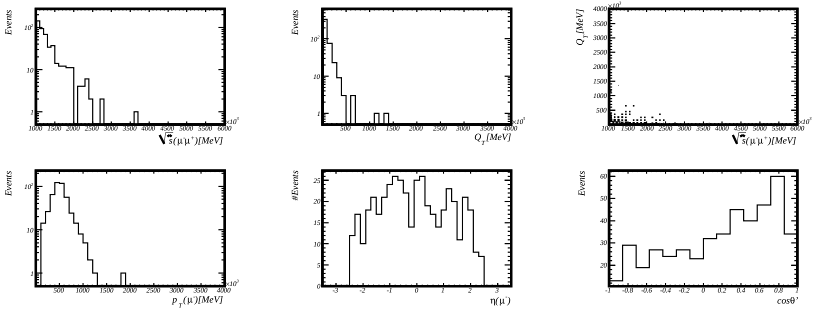
Full ATLAS simulation - SM Truth kinematics

Process(SM): $pp \rightarrow \gamma/Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ *generated by Pythia8,* $L=100\ fb^{-1}$, $\sqrt{s}=14\ TeV$

Simulation: *Truth information by Athena version 15.3.0 (Pythia8)*

Preselection: ≥ 2 *final (status>0) muons with opposite charge,* $\sqrt{\hat{s}} \geq 1\ TeV$, $|\eta|<2.5$, $p_T>6\ GeV$

Events: $N^{generated}_{1\text{-}6\ TeV}=555$, $N^{preselected}_{full}=454$, $N^{preselected}_{peak}=19$



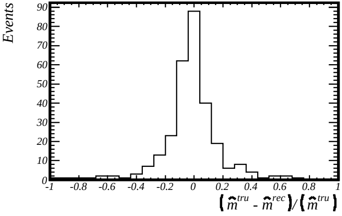
Full ATLAS simulation - KK resolutions

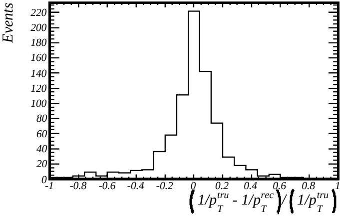
Process(KK): $pp \to \gamma/Z^0 + \sum(\gamma^*/Z^*)_{n=1,...,100} \to \mu^+\mu^-$ *generated by Pythia8,* $L=100\ fb^{-1}$, $\sqrt{s}=14\ TeV$

Simulation: *Full ATLAS cahin with Athena version 15.3.0 (used for 2008 & 2009 MC), ATLAS-GEO-06-00-00*

Preselection: ≥ 2 *reconstructed muons with opposite charge,* $\sqrt{\hat{s}} \geq 1\ TeV$, $|\eta|<2.5$, $p_T>6\ GeV$

Events: $N^{generated}_{full}=440$, $N^{preselected}_{full}=290$, $N^{preselected}_{peak}=151$





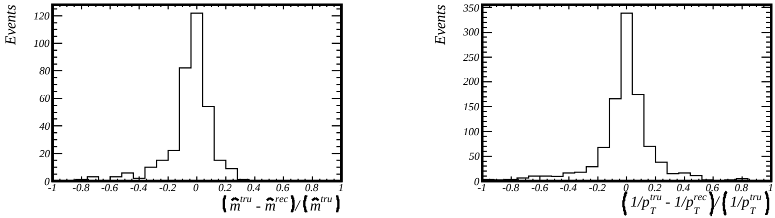
Full ATLAS simulation - SM resolutions

Process(SM): $pp \rightarrow \gamma/Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ *generated by Pythia8,* $L=100\ fb^{-1}$, $\sqrt{s}=14\ TeV$

Simulation: *Full ATLAS cahin with Athena version 15.3.0 (used for 2008 & 2009 MC), ATLAS-GEO-06-00-00*

Preselection: ≥ 2 *reconstructed muons with opposite charge,* $\sqrt{\hat{s}} \geq 1\ TeV$, $|\eta|<2.5$, $p_T>6\ GeV$

Events: $N^{generated}_{full}=555$, $N^{preselected}_{full}=350$, $N^{preselected}_{peak}=30$



SM Background processes

- Event topology: two high energetic and isolated muons
- A significant contribution of QCD-background is expected
  - The dominating contribution is $b\bar{b}$-mesons decays
- Expected BG processes are (similar to the Z^0):
  - $W^{\pm} \rightarrow \nu\mu$ and QCD-*jet* $\rightarrow \mu + X$
  - $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\tau \mu^+ \nu_\mu \nu_\tau \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$
  - $t\bar{t} \rightarrow W^+ b W^- \bar{b} \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu b\bar{b}$
  - $b\bar{b} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
  - Cosmic muons

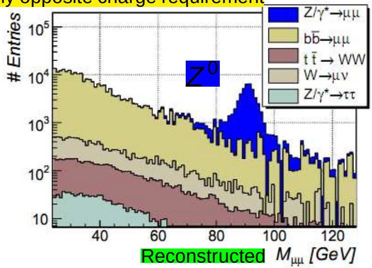
- BG processes contribution at $\sqrt{\hat{s}} \gtrsim 1$ TeV was never measured
- BG in the TeV scale can come also from BSM processes

SM Background dominance estimation relative to Z^0

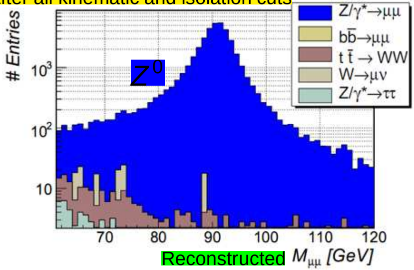
QCD and $W \to \nu\mu$ BGs - need to introduce isolation cuts

- To apply only after full detector simulation
- The dominant contribution: SM Drell-Yan (estimated here)
- At 4 TeV, $N_{SM} < N_{KK}/10$

Only opposite charge requirement



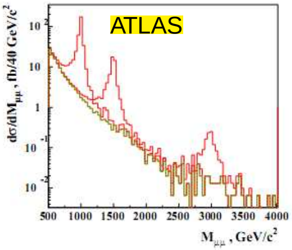
After all kinematic and isolation cuts

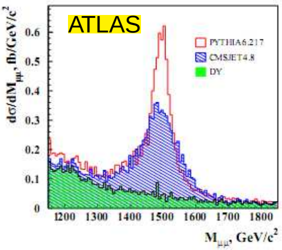


M. Schott (PhD thesis), *“Study of the Z Boson Production at the ATLAS Experiment with First Data”*, (2007)

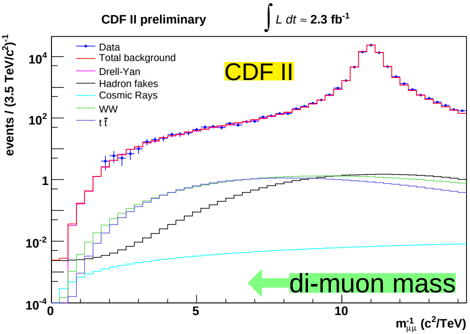
MCnet

SM Background dominance estimation relative to Z'





Note that this is not Z'_{SM}



Left: I. Golutvin *et al*. *"Search for TeV-scale bosons in the dimuon channel at the LHC"*, arXiv:hep-ph/0310336v4, (2004)

Right: The CDF collaboration *"A search for high-mass resonances decaying to dimuons at CDF"*, PHYS. REV. LETT. PRL 091805 (2009)

The hierarchy problem

- Effective 4d Plank's scale

$$M_{Pl}^2 \sim M_{Pl(4+n)}^{2+n} \times R^n$$

where if, $M_{Pl(4+n)} \sim m_{EW}$ and R is chosen to reproduce the observed M_{Pl}, then

$$R \sim 10^{\frac{30}{n}-17}\ \mathrm{cm} \times \left(\frac{1\mathrm{TeV}}{\mathrm{m_{EW}}}\right)^{1+\frac{2}{n}}$$

- For $n = 1$, $R \sim 10^{13}$ cm and this is unrealistic
- For $n = 2$, $R \sim 0.1 - 1$ mm
- Why can we take $n = 1$?
  - Distinguish between parallel and transverse EDs

N. Arkani-Hamed *et al.*, *"The hierarchy problem and new dimensions at a millimeter"*, Phys. Lett. B Vol. 429, (1998)

I. Antoniadis, *"Physics of Extra Dimensions"*, Journal of Physics: Conference Series 33, (2006)