

# Topological Approach to New physics

Myeonghun Park

with P. Konar, K.T. Matchev and G. K. Sarangi



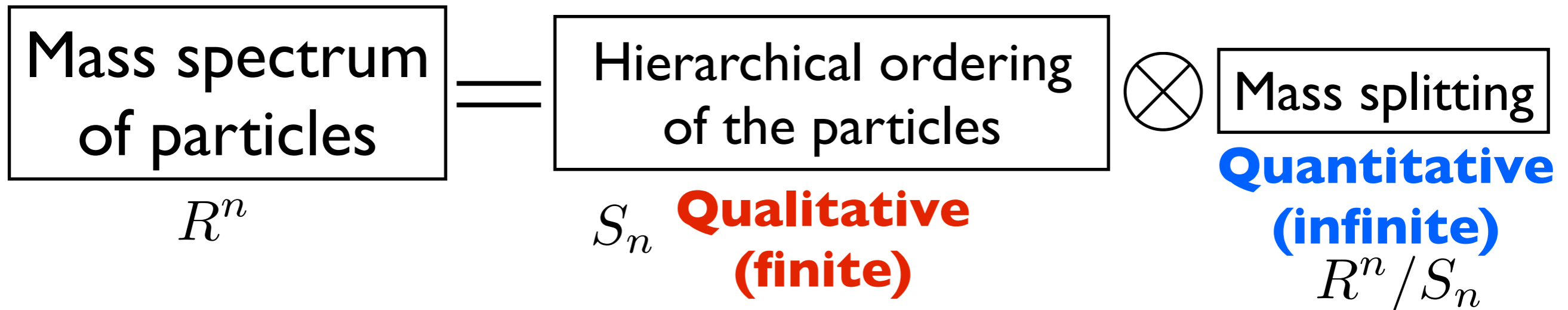
1. How to look for supersymmetry under the lamppost at the LHC.  
with P. Konar, K. T. Matchev, G. K. Sarangi,  
Phys.Rev.Lett.105:221801,2010. (arXiv:1008.2483[hep-ph])
2. Follow up paper with P. Konar, K. T. Matchev, G. K. Sarangi

SUSY Recast 2011

University of California Davis

# Different view of Searches

- Problem: Every model has (large) parameter space.
  - Especially MSSM: lots of particles
- (Mass) Parameter space: each mass from 0 to  $\infty$



- We focused on the finite structure of the parameter space. This approach enables us to cover all possible scenarios.

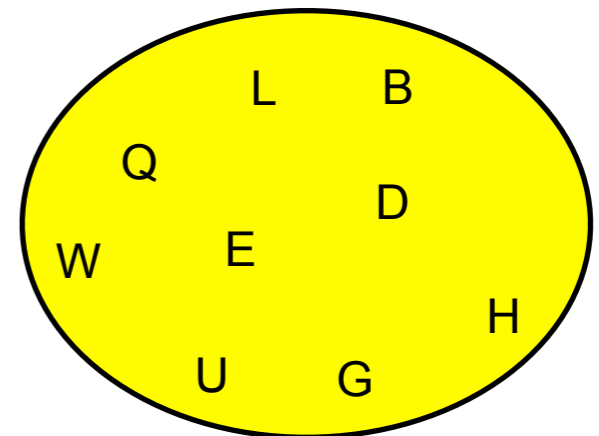
# Topological approach

- Model with 9 particles motivated by Supersymmetry
  - UED looks same. (H.Cheng, K.T. Matchev, M. Schmaltz, 2002)
  - We ignore the mass splitting within a multiplet.

$\tilde{u}_L, \tilde{d}_L$	$\tilde{u}_R$	$\tilde{d}_R$	$\tilde{e}_L, \tilde{\nu}_L$	$\tilde{e}_R$	$\tilde{h}^\pm, \tilde{h}_u^0, \tilde{h}_d^0$	$\tilde{b}^0$	$\tilde{w}^\pm, \tilde{w}^0$	$\tilde{g}$
$Q$	$U$	$D$	$L$	$E$	$H$	$B$	$W$	$G$
$M_Q$	$M_U$	$M_D$	$M_L$	$M_E$	$M_H$	$M_B$	$M_W$	$M_G$

- There are  $9! = 362,880$  possible permutations.

-----

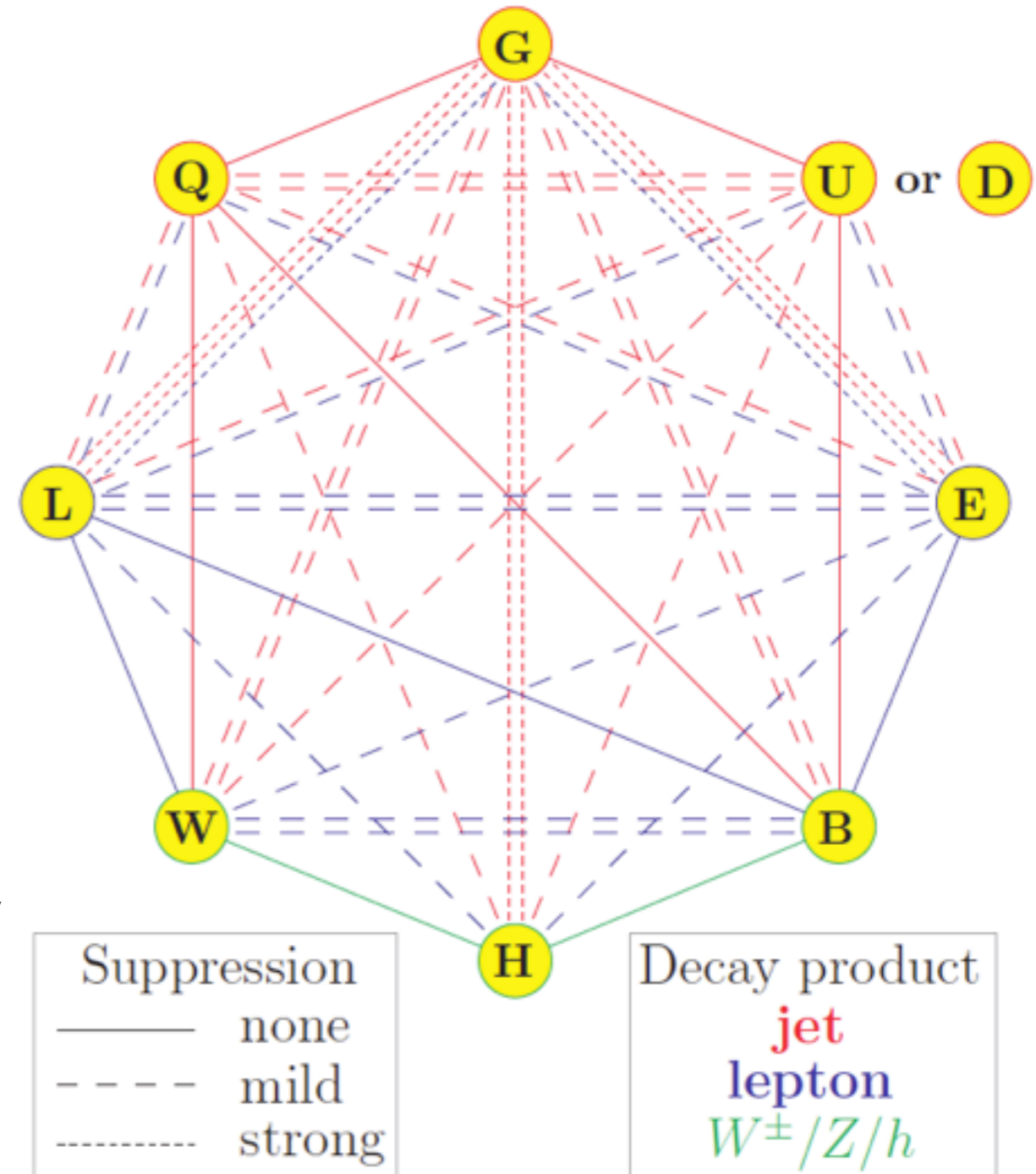


# Analyzing hierarchies

- First: who is the **LSP** (lightest stable particle)
  - CHAMP ( $8! = 40,320$ ) if LSP=E
  - R-hadron ( $4 \times 8! = 161,280$ ) if LSP=G, Q, U or D
  - Missing energy ( $4 \times 8! = 161,280$ ) if LSP=L, H, W or B
- Second: who is the **LCP** (lightest colored particle):  
G, Q, U, or D
  - most abundantly produced at hadron colliders
- Total number of distinct hierarchies, starting from LCP  
( $x_1 x_2 x_3$  **C**  $y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4$  **L**) Possible cases = **1,040**.
- For a given hierarchy, how does the LCP decay into LSP?

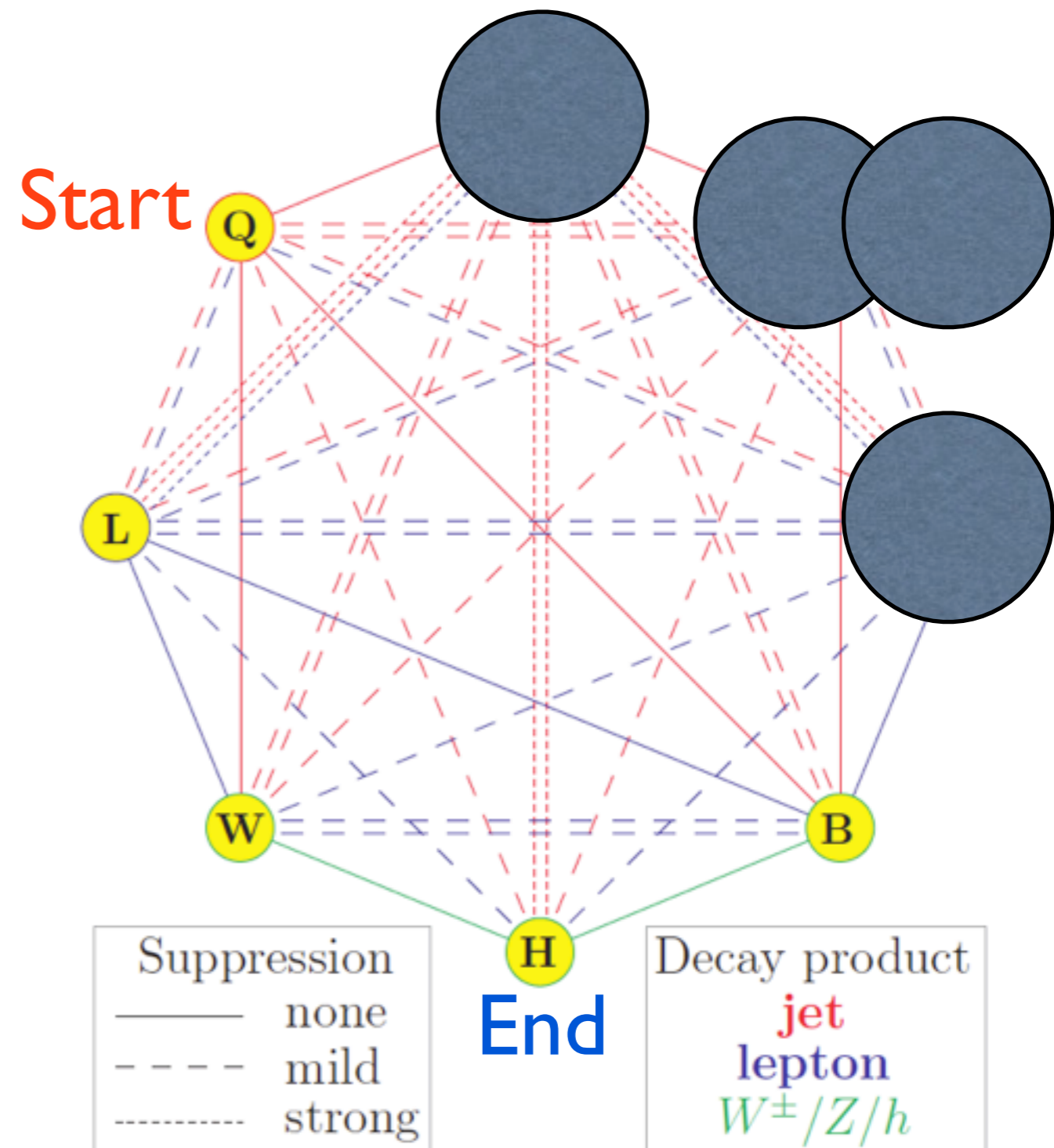
# SUSY-like framework

- How do particles decay into each other ?
  - Dominant decay: \_\_\_\_\_  
unsuppressed two body decay
  - Mild suppression: - - - - -  
suppression by multibody phase space  
suppression from mixing angle
  - Strong suppression: .....  
.....
- What are the standard model decay products ? **Jet**, **lepton**, **W/Z/h**



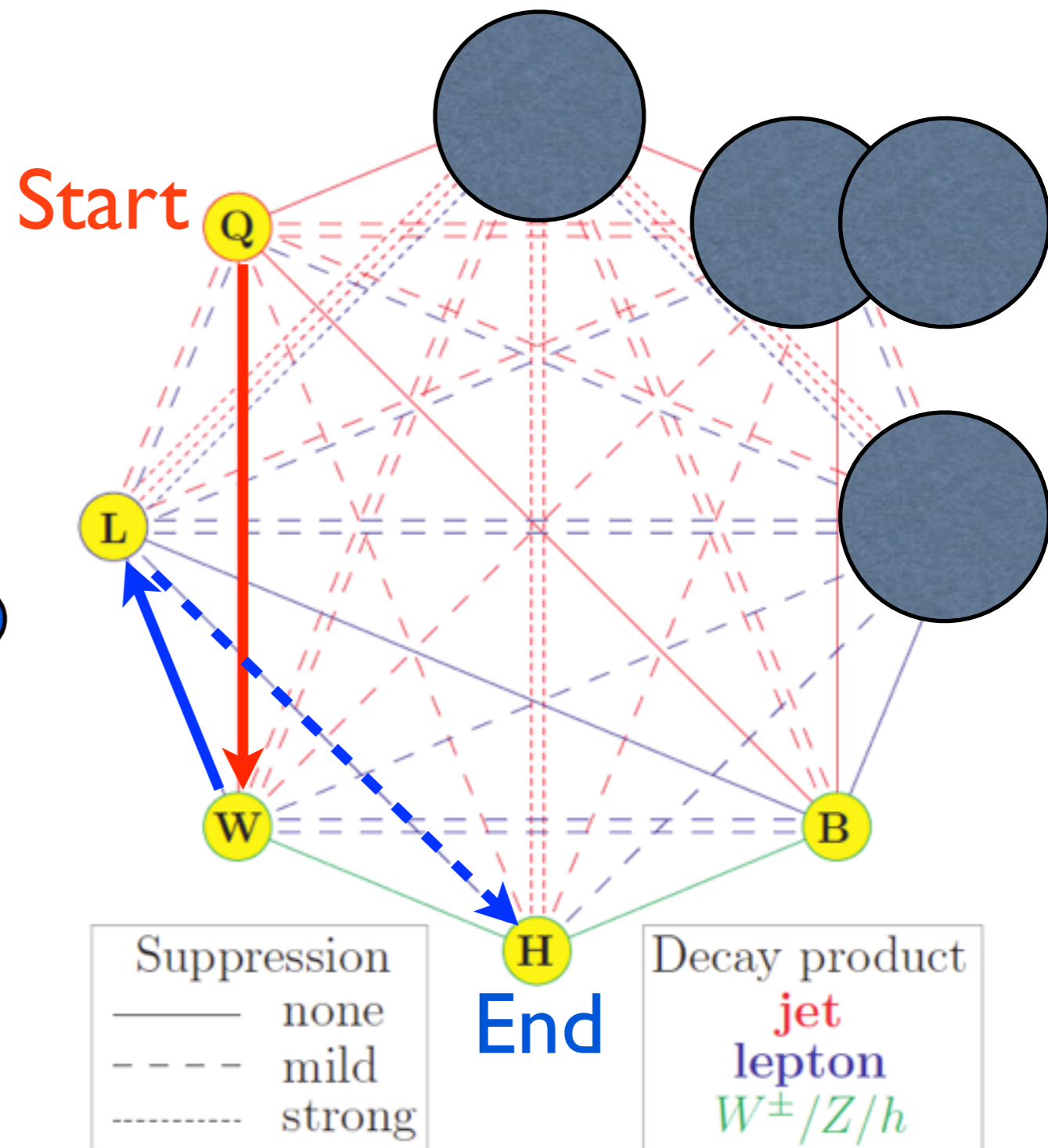
# Traveling Salesman

- Example:  
 $G > U > D > E > Q > W > B > L > H$ 
  - start from Q
  - go to H
  - in all possible ways
- Then ask: what is the best way?



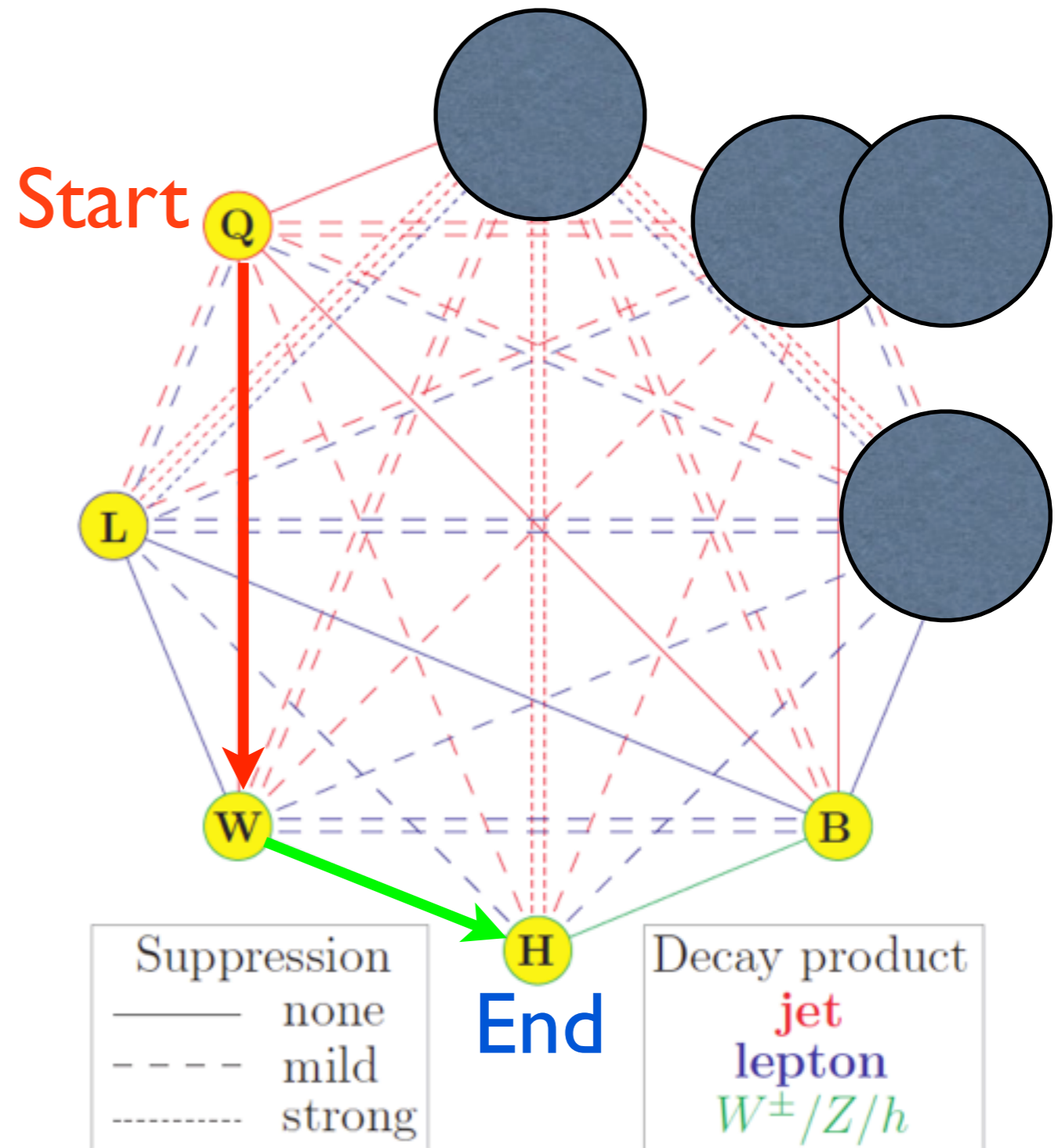
# Traveling Salesman

- Example:  
 $G > U > D > E > \mathbf{Q} > W > B > L > \mathbf{H}$   
 1)  $\mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{W} \rightarrow \mathbf{L} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}$    ● ● ●



# Traveling Salesman

- Example :  
 $G > U > D > E > Q > W > B > L > H$   
 1)  $Q \rightarrow W \rightarrow L \rightarrow H$     ●   ●   ●  
 2)  $Q \rightarrow W \rightarrow H$         ●   ●





# Traveling Salesman

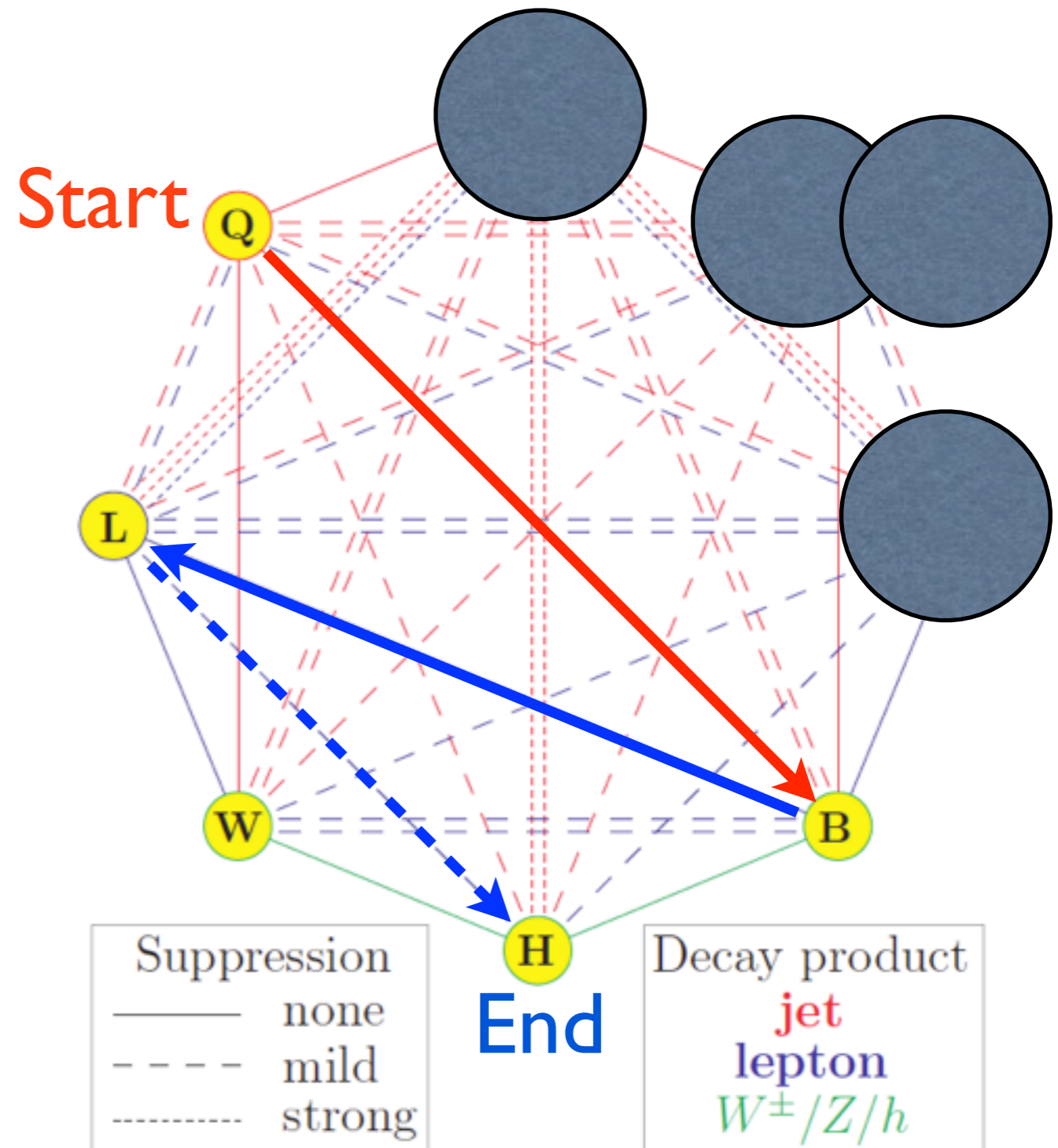
- Example :

G>U>D>E>**Q**>W>B>L>**H**

1) Q → W → L → H    ●   ●   ●

2) Q → W → H        ●   ●

3) **Q** → **B** → **L** → **H**    ●   ●   ●



# Traveling Salesman

- Example :

G>U>D>E>**Q**>W>B>L>**H**

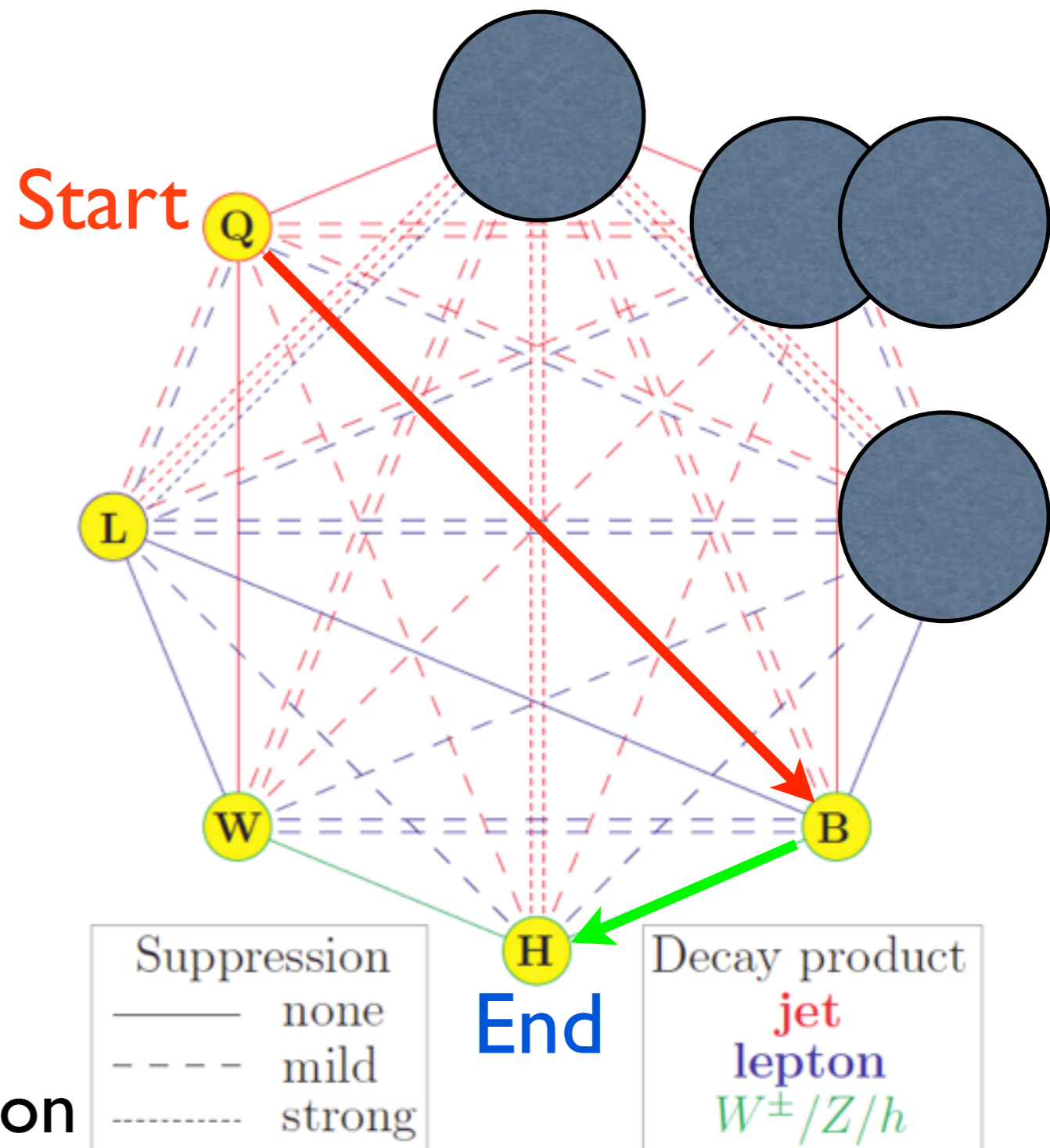
1) Q → W → L → H    ● ● ●

2) Q → W → H        ● ●

3) Q → B → L → H    ● ● ●

4) **Q** → **B** → **H**    ● ●

- This given hierarchy has two equally dominant decay modes,
  1. One jet+ Two leptons
  2. One jet+ One Vector boson



# Checking all possibilities

- 1,040 theory model hierarchies from LCP to LSP
- Within our SUSY-like framework, there are 26 experimental channels (LCP decay modes)
- Obviously the inverse map will not be unique (?)

		Channels of the LCP decay					
		$C_1$	$C_2$	$C_3$	$C_4$	...	$C_{24}$
Hierarchies	$H_1$	V		V			
	$H_2$	V			V		V
	$H_3$		V				
	...						
	$H_{1040}$	V			V		V

# LHC experiments (ATLAS / CMS)



Allowed theory Models



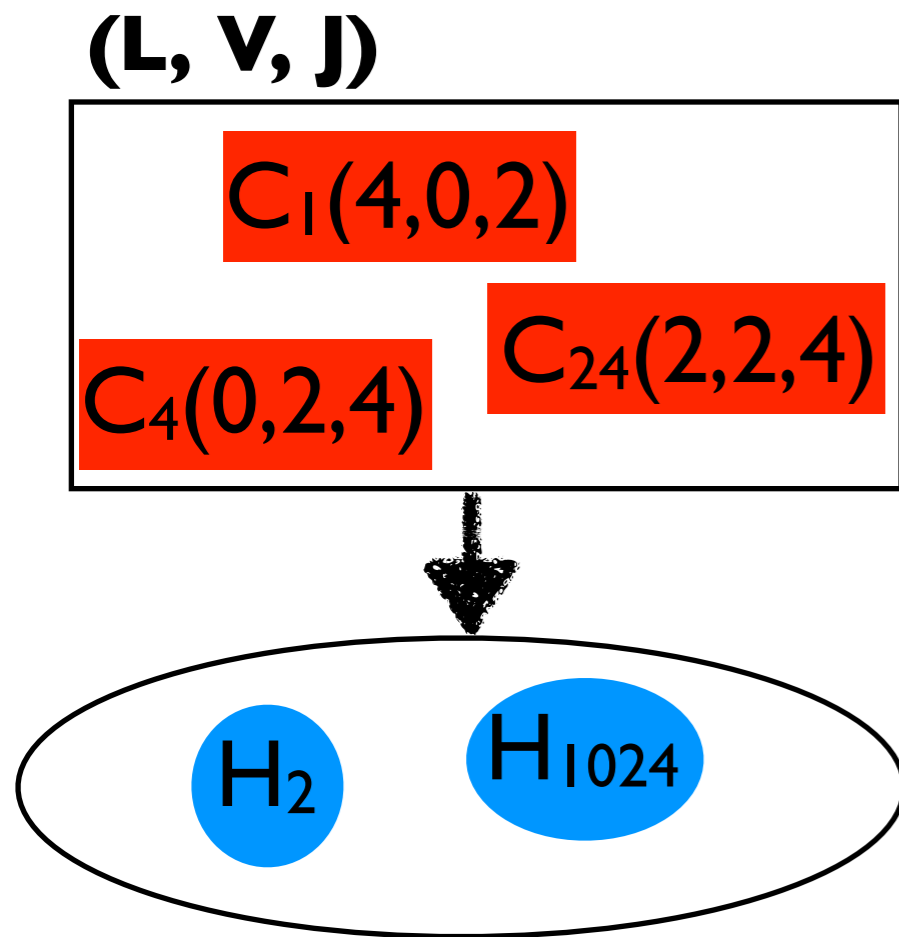
	$C_1$	$C_2$	$C_3$	$C_4$	...	$C_{24}$
$H_1$	V		V			
$H_2$	V			V		V
$H_3$		V				
$H_4$	V		V	V		
$H_5$		V				V
...						
$H_{1037}$	V	V		V		V
$H_{1038}$			V			
$H_{1039}$				V		
$H_{1040}$	V			V		V

# LHC experiments (ATLAS / CMS)

Allowed theory Models

	$C_1$	$C_2$	$C_3$	$C_4$	...	$C_{24}$
$H_1$	V		V			
$H_2$	V			V		V
$H_3$		V				
$H_4$	V		V	V		
$H_5$		V				V
...						
$H_{1037}$	V	V		V		V
$H_{1038}$			V			
$H_{1039}$				V		
$H_{1040}$	V			V		V

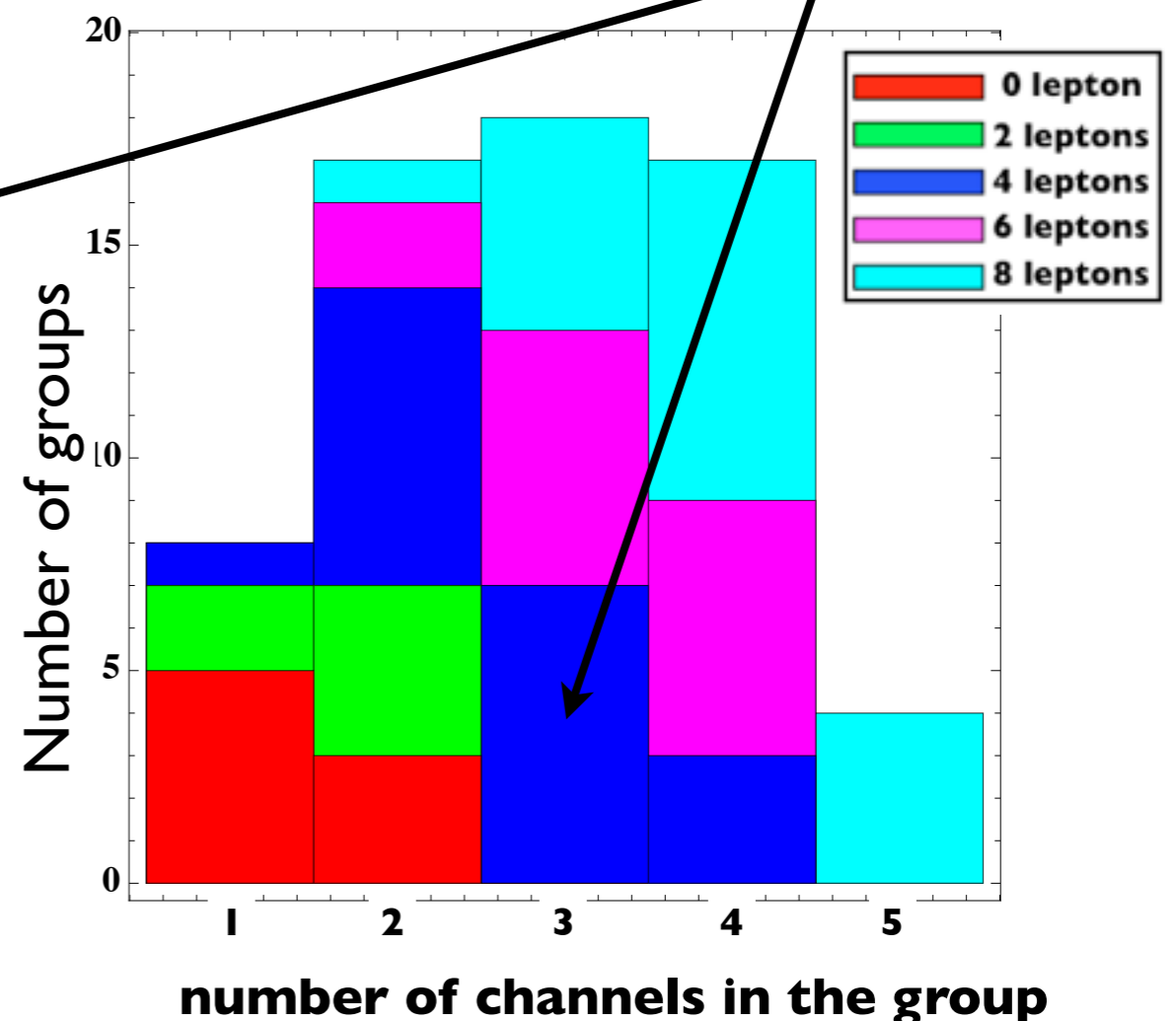
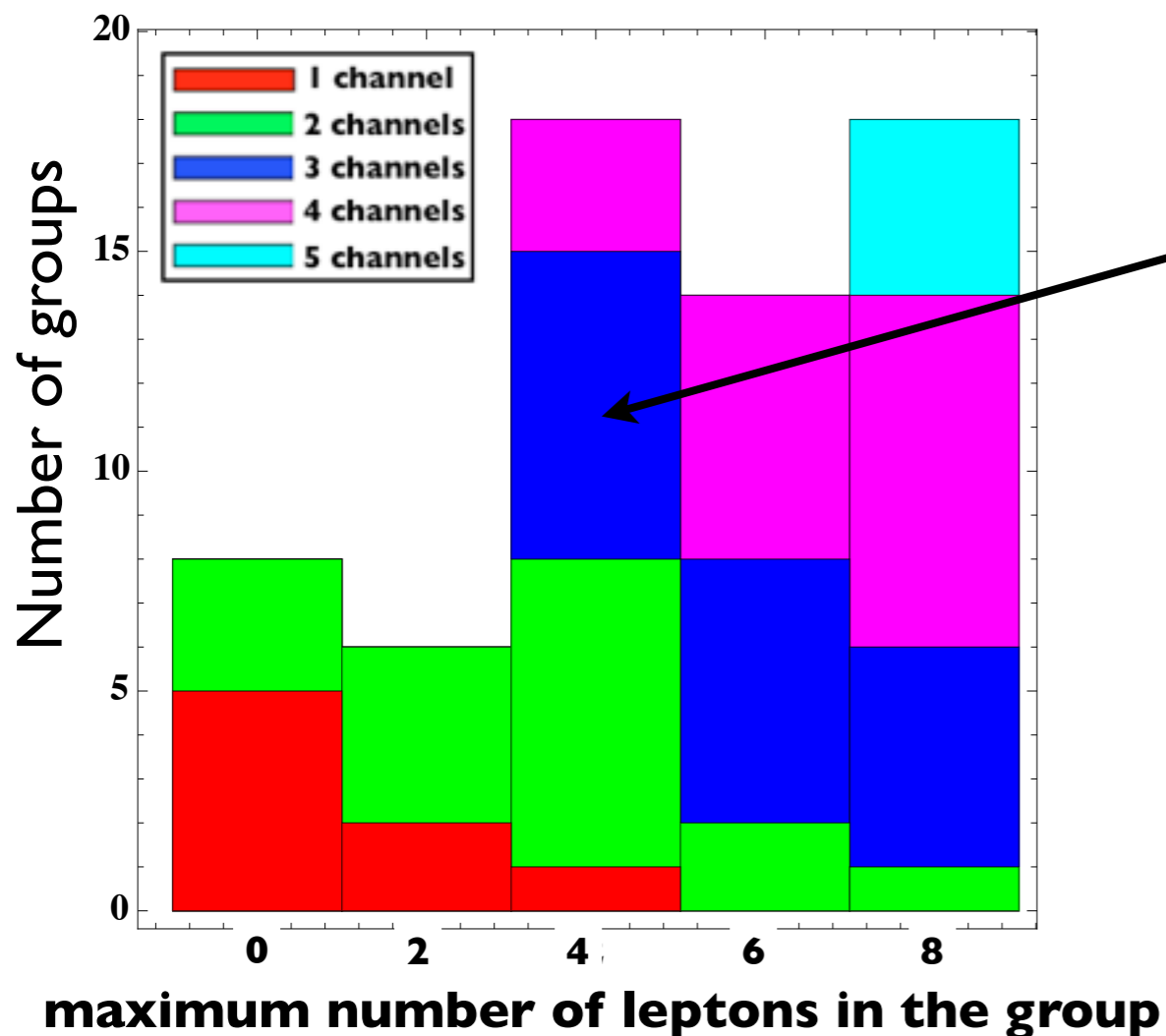
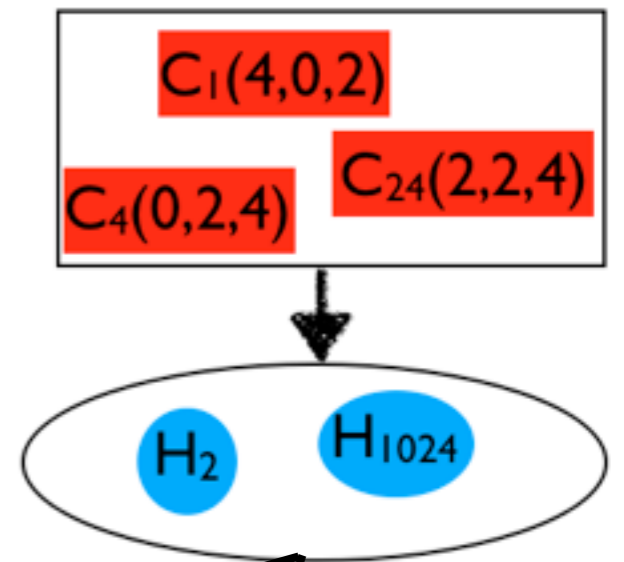
# The LHC inverse problem



- This procedure is very generic and covers all possibilities in a model-independent way.
- We form groups of hierarchies which share the same set of channels.
  - We find 64 groups.
- Any group may contain one or many hierarchies. (As many as 167)
- The size of a group characterizes the uniqueness of inverse mapping.
  - Large group has more ambiguities.
  - Small group is more unique.

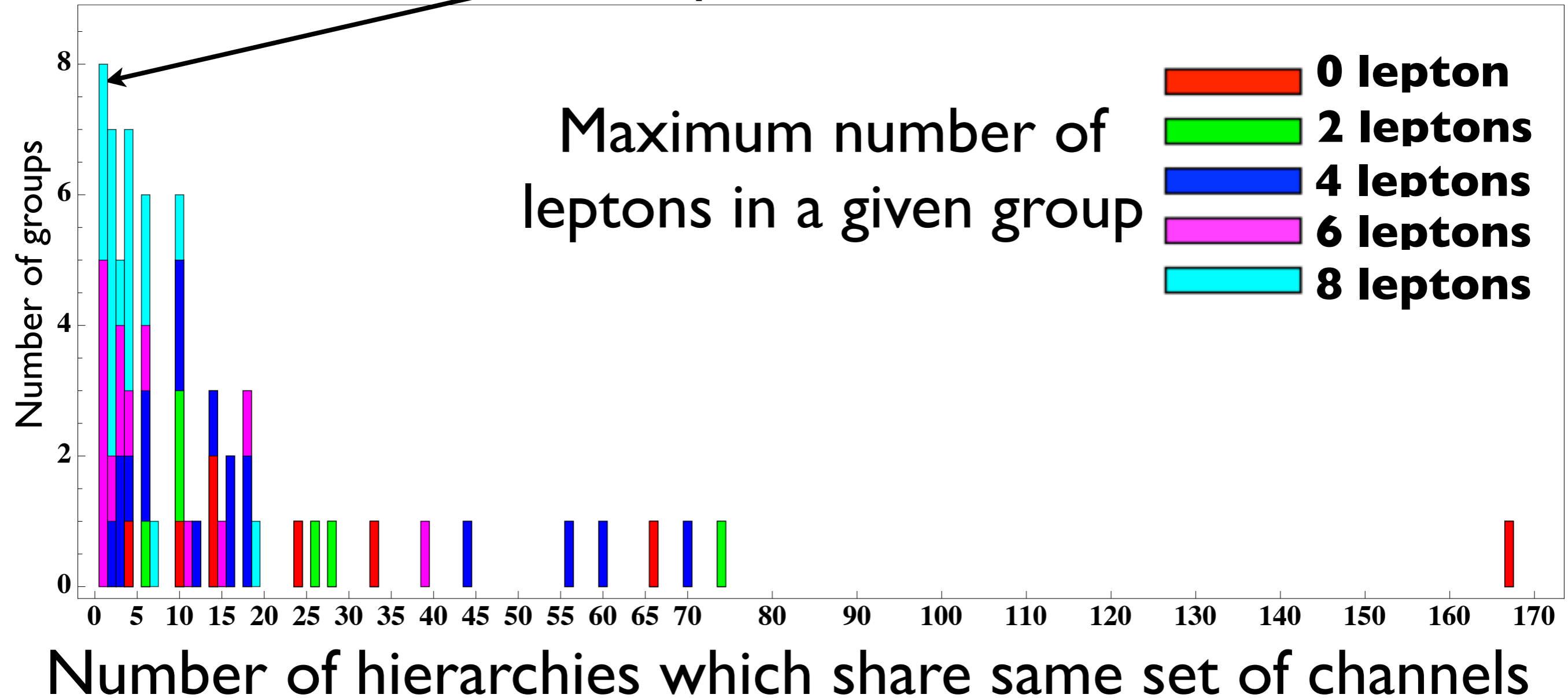
# More details

- A group of  $(H_2, H_{1040})$  has 3 channels.
  - The maximum of leptons in this group: 4
  - The number of channels in this group: 3



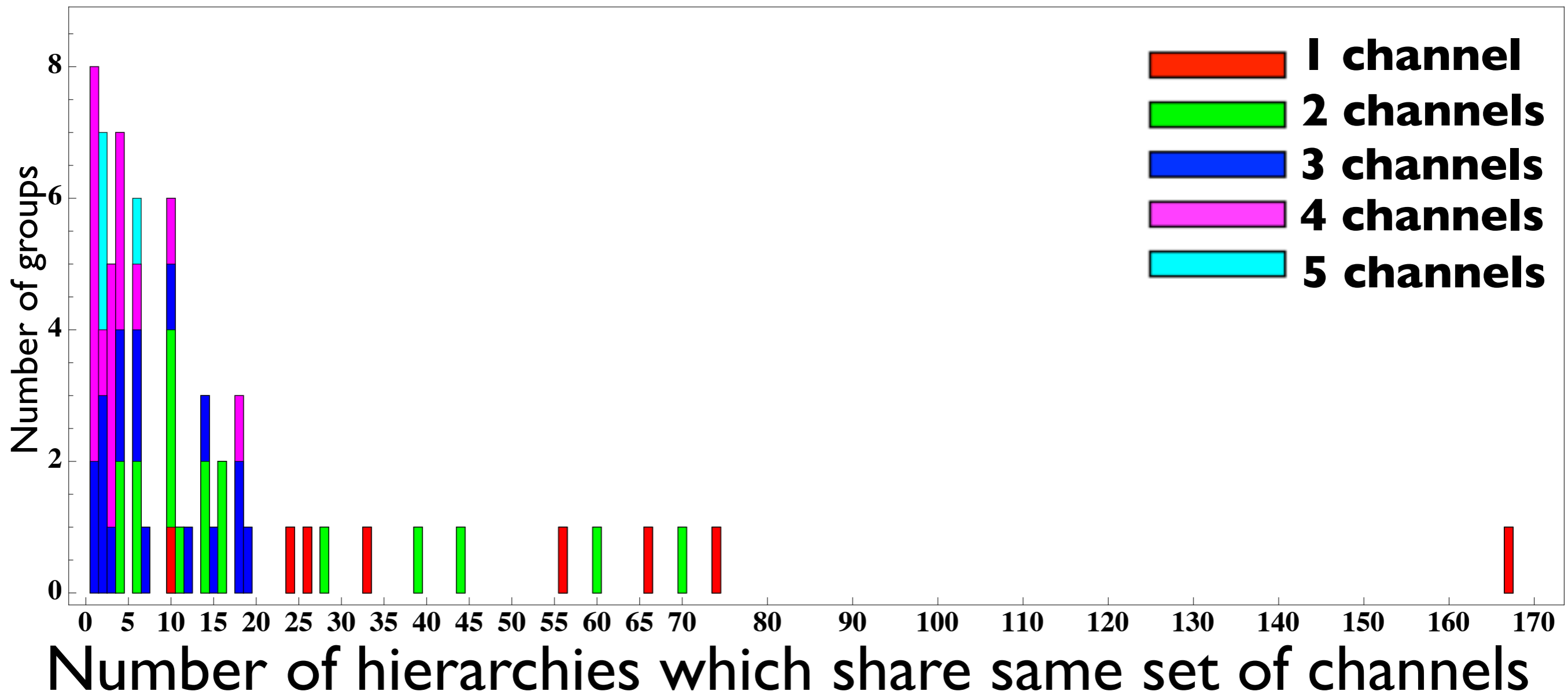
# Solution of inverse problem

Unique solution

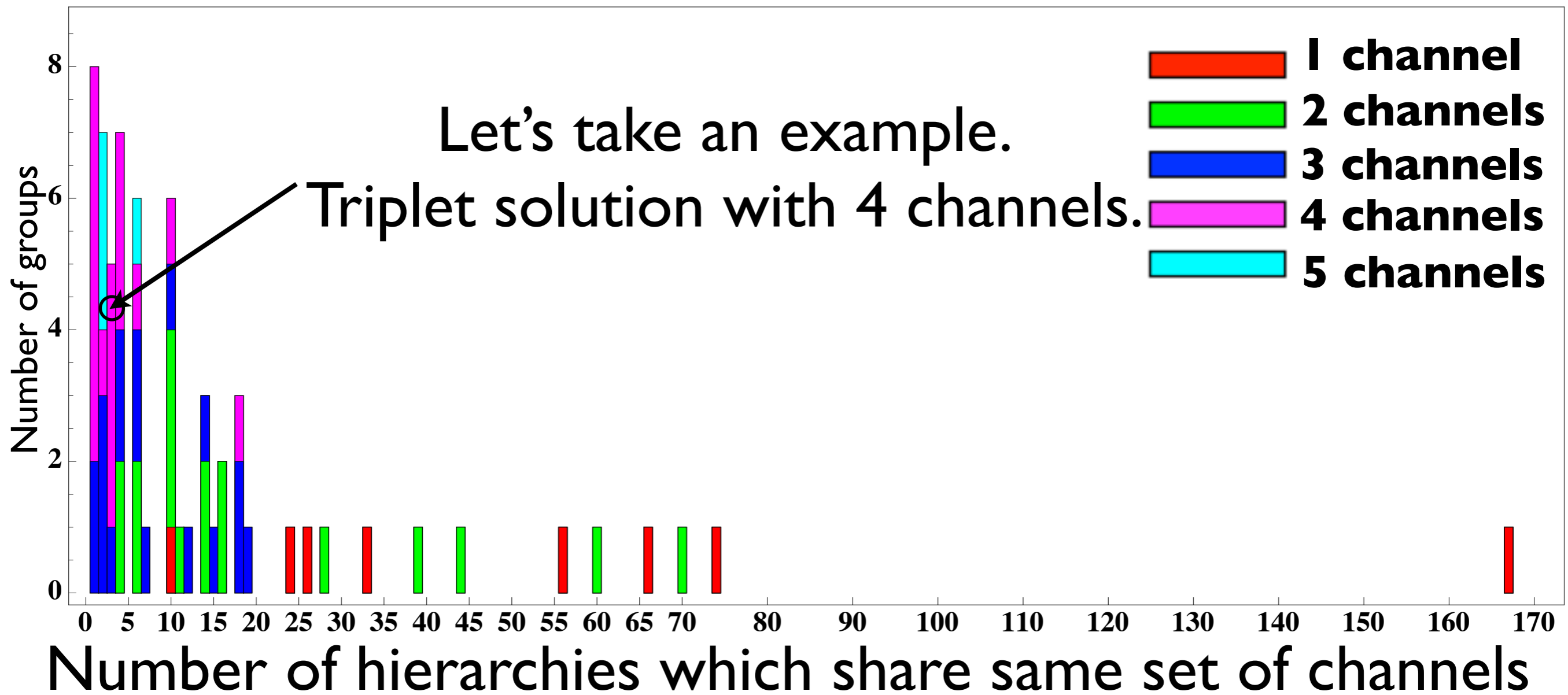




# Solution of inverse problem



# Solution of inverse problem



# Example of triplet

G > B > E > H > W  
 G > B > L > E > H > W  
 G > L > B > E > H > W

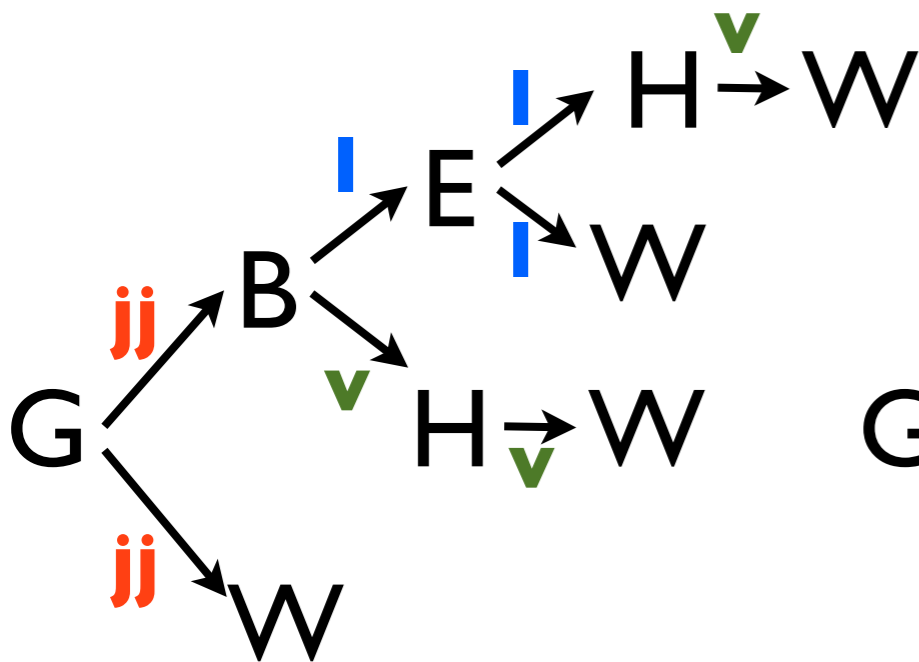
(leptons, W/Z/H, jets)

(2, 1, 2)

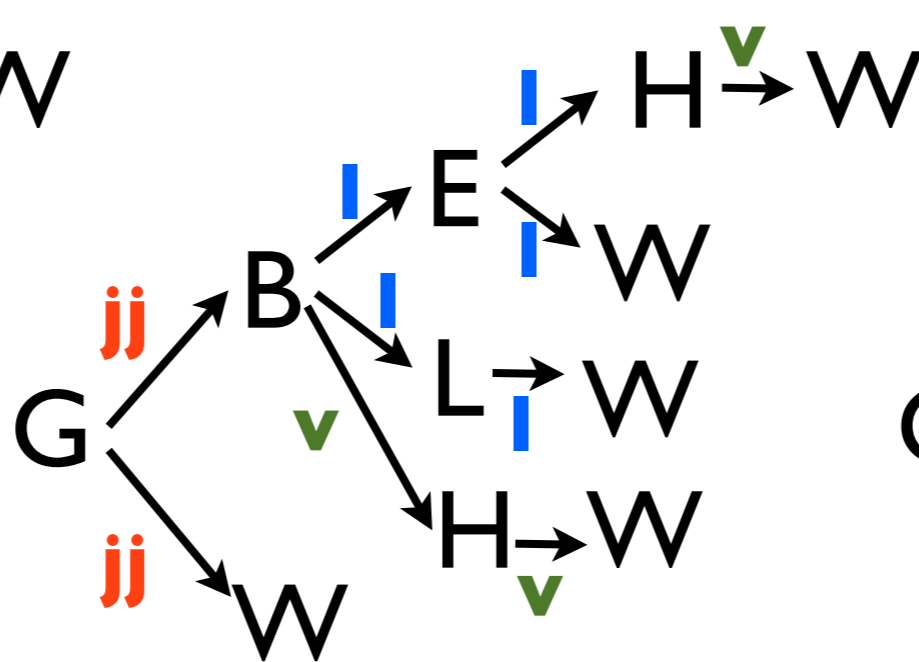
(2, 0, 2)

(0, 2, 2)

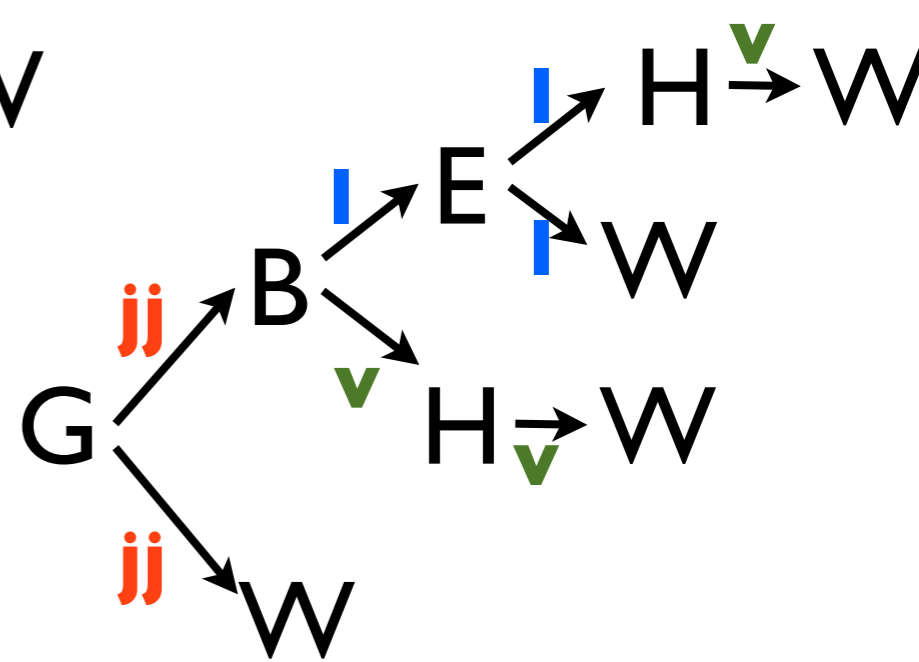
(0, 0, 2)



GBEHW



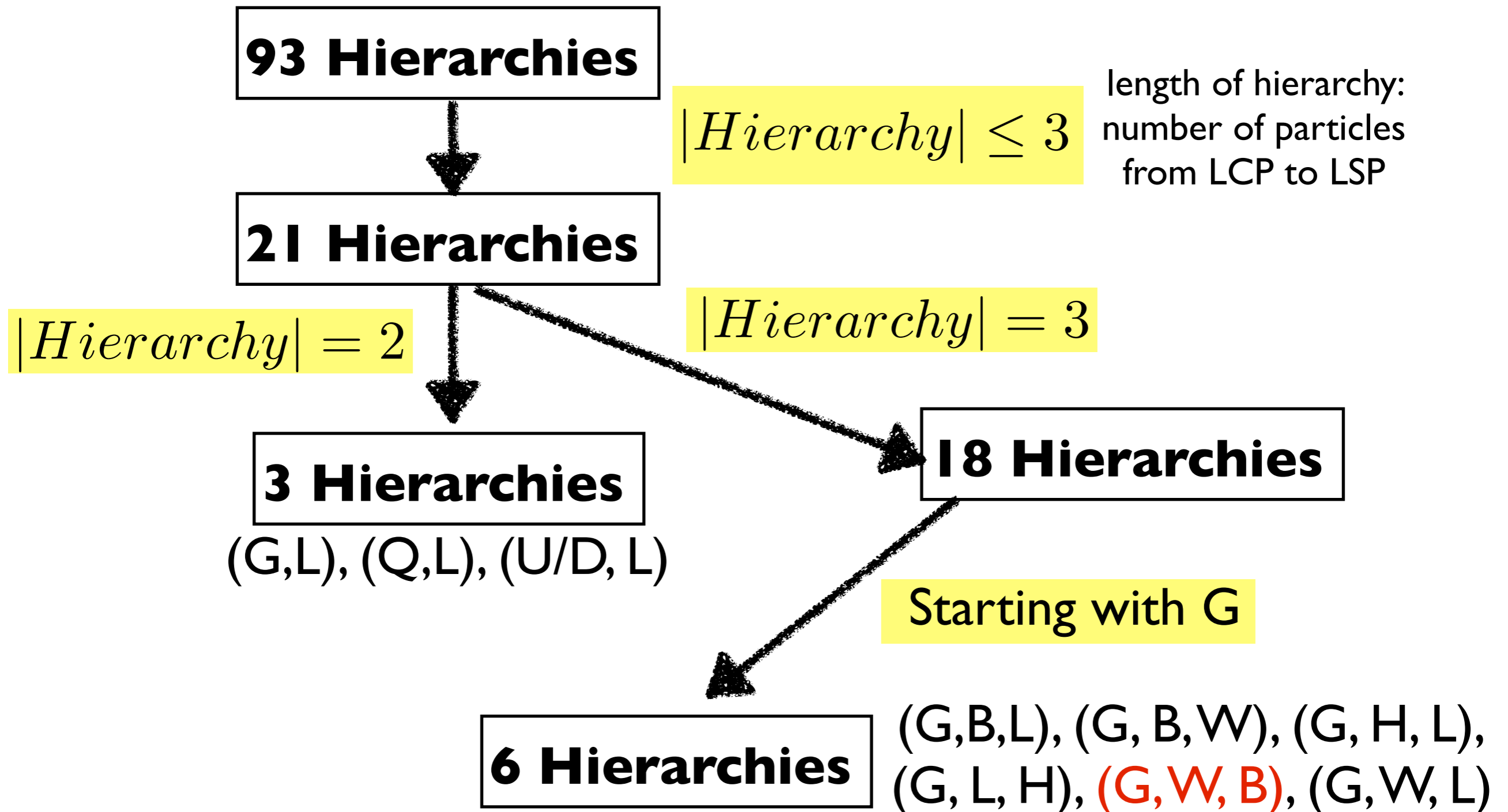
GBLEHW



GLBEHW

# Link to “Simplified Model”

Example: Two leptons + (# jets) channels



# Conclusion

- By focusing on the finite structure of parameter space, we can cover all possible scenarios.
- We found the inverse map from the signature space to the theory space.
  - We identify the unique solutions.
  - We identify duplicated solutions.
- We provide the relevant topologies to the “simplified model approach” systematically.

# Thank you ! / BACK UP



Real GATOR passing by a road next to our physics department in UF.  
This photo was taken by Michael Burns in 2008.

# Checking all possibilities

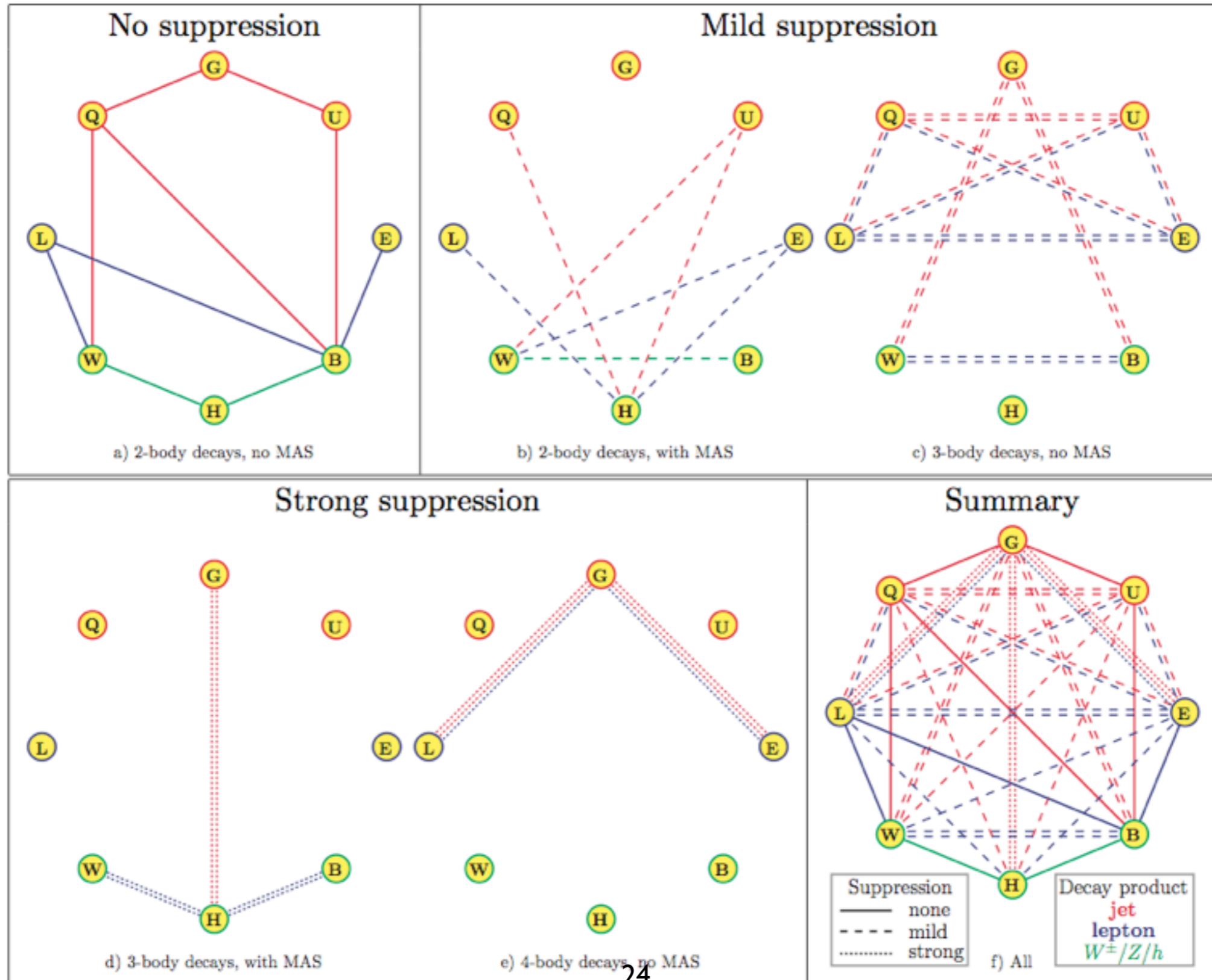
- By focusing on finite structure of parameter space, we can cover all possible scenario.

Out of  $4 \times 8!$  possible cases, a number of hierarchies for the given signals from LCP decay

$n_\ell$	$n_\nu = 0$		$n_\nu = 1$		$n_\nu = 2$	
	$n_j = 1$	$n_j = 2$	$n_j = 1$	$n_j = 2$	$n_j = 1$	$n_j = 2$
0	79296	26880	12768	3360	1344	672
1	30240	10080	1824	480	192	96
2	19770	6030	1500	180	0	0
3	4656	1296	312	72	6	6
4	1656	396	66	6	0	0

x2 from two cascade decay chains

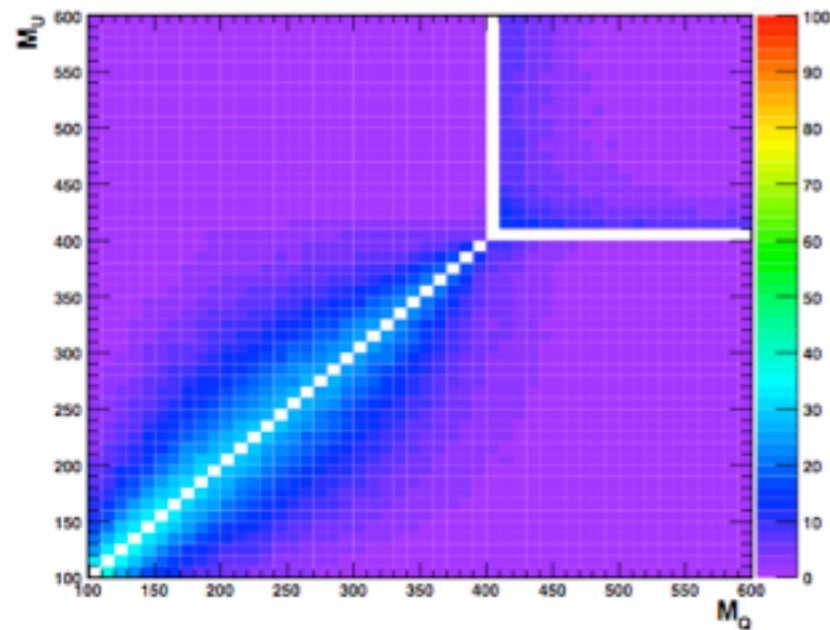
# Relations for transitions



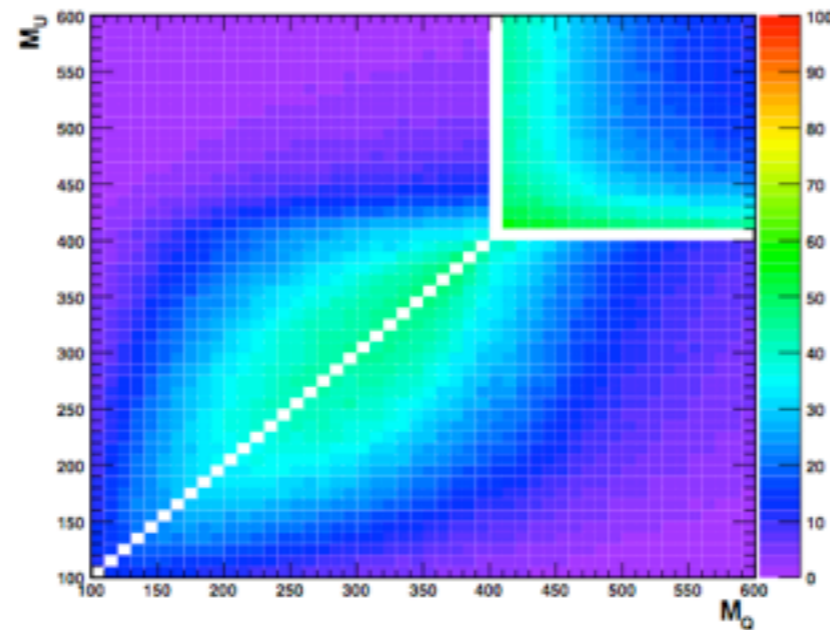


# Rate of LCP production

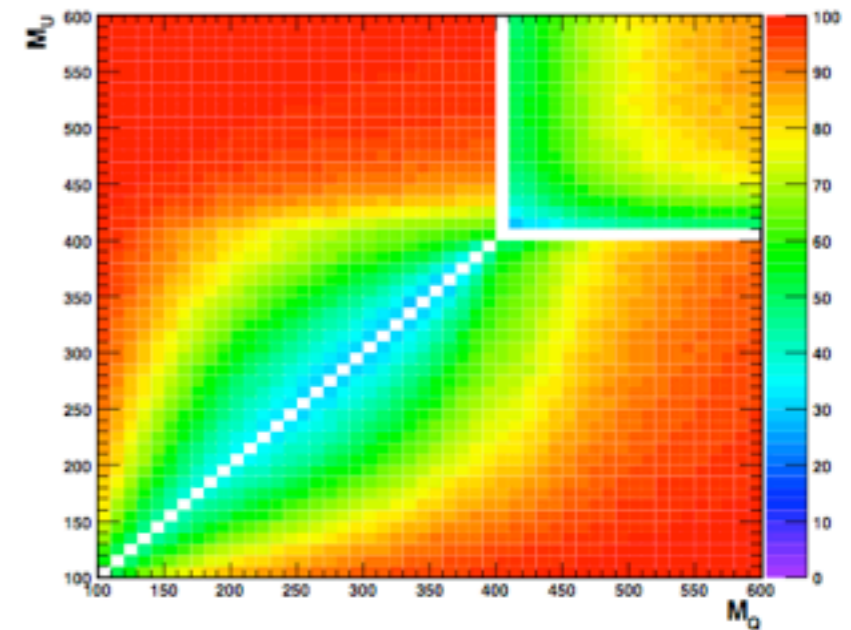
0- LCP production



1- LCP production



2- LCP production



- In MSSM with gaugino unification by fixing  $(M_B, M_W, M_G) \sim (100, 200, 400) \text{ GeV}$

# A group of length 167

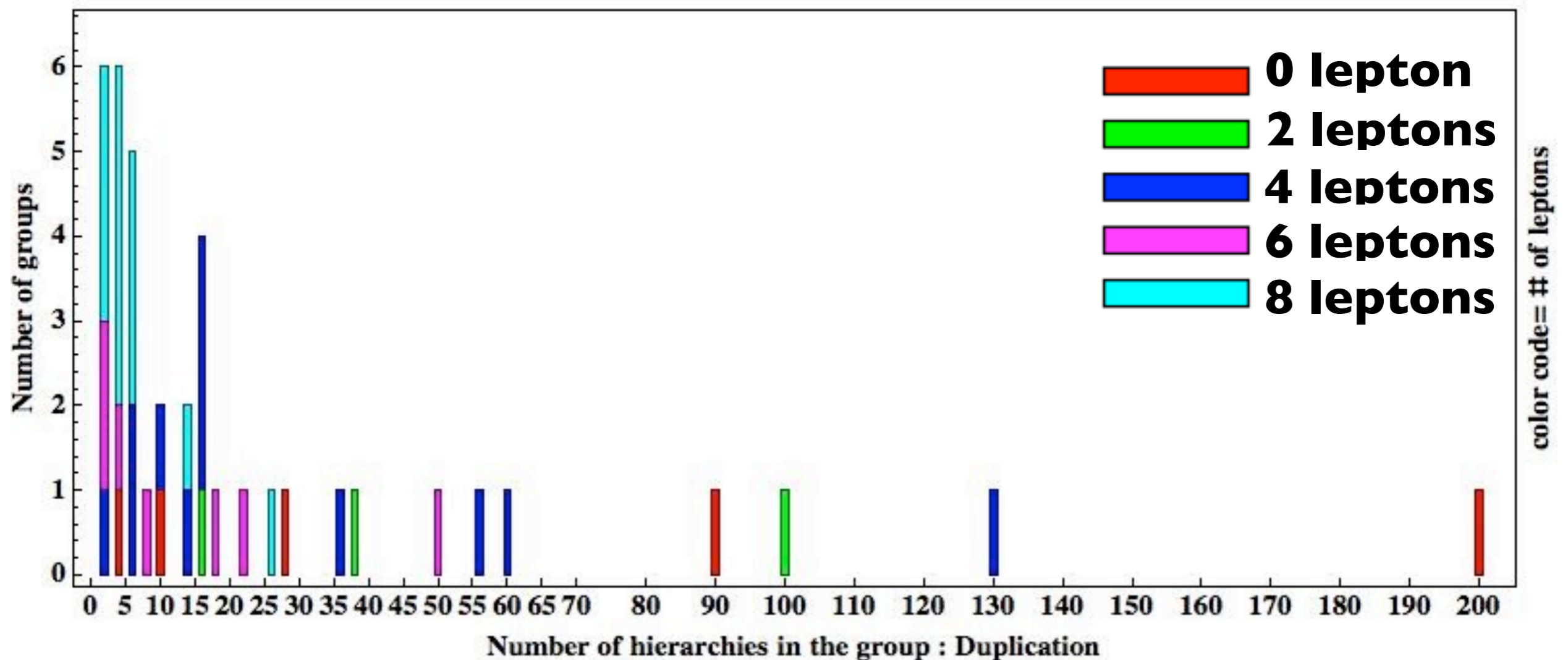
d b	d e b	d e h b		d e h l b	d w e l b	u e l w b	d e h l w b	d w e l h b	
d h	d h b	d e l b		d e h w b	d w h e b	u e w h b	d e h w l b	d w h e l b	
d w	d l b	d e w b	q l e b	d e l h b	d w h l b	u e w l b	d e l h w b	d w h l e b	
q b	d w b	d h e b	q l e w	d e l w b	d w l e b	u h e l b	d e l w h b	d w l e h b	
q h	q e b	d h l b	q l h b	d e w h b	d w l h b	u h e w b	d e w h l b	d w l h e b	
q w	q e w	d h w b	q l h w	d e w l b	q e h l b	u h l e b	d e w l h b	u e h l w b	
u b	q h b	d l e b	u e h b	d h e l b	q e h l w	u h l w b	d h e l w b	u e h w l b	u l h w e b
u h	q h w	d l h b	u e l b	d h e w b	q e l h b	u h w e b	d h e w l b	u e l h w b	u l w e h b
u w	q l b	d l w b	u e w b	d h l e b	q e l h w	u h w l b	d h l e w b	u e l w h b	u l w h e b
	q l w	d w e b	u h e b	d h l w b	q h e l b	u l e h b	d h w e l b	u e w h l b	u w e h l b
	u e b	d w h b	u h l b	d h w e b	q h e l w	u l e w b	d h w l e b	u h e l w b	u w h e l b
	u h b	d w l b	u h w b	d h w l b	q h l e b	u l h e b	d l e h w b	u h e w l b	u w h l e b
	u l b	d w l b	u l e b	d l e h b	q h l e w	u l h w b	d l e w h b	u h l e w b	u w l e h b
	u w b	q e h b	u l h b	d l e w b	q l e h b	u l w e b	d l h e w b	u h w e l b	u w l h e b
		q e h w	u l w b	d l h e b	q l e h w	u w e h b	d l w e h b	u h w l e b	
		q e l b	u w e b	d l h w b	q l h e b	u w e l b	d l w h e b	u l e h w b	
		q h e b	u w h b	d l w e b	q l h e w	u w h e b	d w e h l b	u l e w h b	
		q h e w	u w l b	d l w h b	u e h l b	u w h l b	d w e l h b	u l h e w b	
		q h l b		d w e h b	u e h w b	u w l e b			
		q h l w		d w e l b	u e l h b	u w l h b			

**This group corresponds to two jets channel.**

# Solution of inverse problem

- Inclusive search (disregard number of jets. only consider leptons and vector-bosons)

with 9-Generic particles



# Solution of inverse problem

- Inclusive search (disregard number of jets. only consider leptons and vector-bosons)

with 8-Generic particles

