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# Status of the $4\ell + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ analysis

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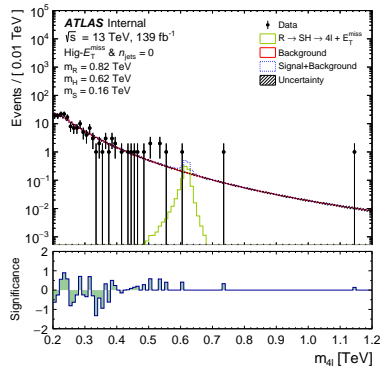
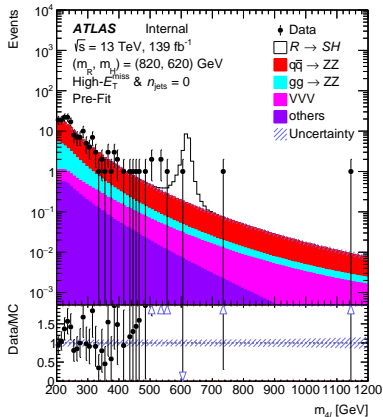
May 15, 2023

- The note with unblinded results was circulated on last week for the HDBS approval.
- The approval meeting is scheduled next week on Monday, May 22nd at 13:00 (CERN).
- Now I'm working on fixing and new studies to answer some of the questions on the CDS.
- Status of the paper writing: now we have the first paper draft.
- I already shared this draft with the HBSM conveners and the editorial board.

- Since you are scanning over  $m_H$  and  $m_R$  for the  $R \rightarrow SH$  channel, does your result (e.g. Figure 68 the 2D limits) hold true only for the  $m_S$  you chose (160 GeV) or any possible combination of  $m_S$  and gap that fits in a certain  $m_H$ ,  $m_R$  point? For example with  $m_H = 500$  GeV and  $m_R = 1000$  GeV, is the limit valid for both ( $m_S=160$  GeV,  $m_{\text{Gap}}=340$  GeV) and ( $m_S=200$  GeV,  $m_{\text{Gap}}=300$  GeV)?
- You claimed that the choice of  $m_S$  would not affect the kinematics like MET or  $p_{T4l}$  too much, and compared that in Figure 73, 74. But what you showed is that when  $m_{\text{Gap}}$  is fixed, the change of  $m_S$  doesn't change the shape too much. This means for a given  $m_H$ , the  $m_R$  needs to be changed according to  $m_S$  to keep the shape not affected as  $m_{\text{Gap}}$  is fixed. For example if  $m_H = 500$  GeV,  $m_{\text{Gap}} = 340$  GeV, then  $m_R=1000$  GeV should have similar kinematics as  $m_R = 1040$  GeV as the choice of  $m_S$  between 160 GeV and 200 GeV should have little effect. Am I understanding these plots correctly?
- Then does it mean the limit corresponding to e.g. ( $m_H = 500$  GeV,  $m_R = 1000$  GeV,  $m_S=160$  GeV) should be equal (or similar) to ( $m_H = 500$  GeV,  $m_R = 1040$  GeV,  $m_S=200$  GeV)? Because you fit on  $m_{4l}$  that's irrelevant to the  $m_R$  and cut on MET and  $p_{T4l}$  that has similar acceptance (because the shapes between these 2 cases are similar as you showed in Figure 73, 74)
- This makes the limit of ( $m_H = 500$  GeV,  $m_R = 1000$  GeV) in your analysis not generalized to all ( $m_H = 500$  GeV,  $m_R = 1000$  GeV) cases with different  $m_S$ , but generalized to all cases with ( $m_H=500$  GeV,  $m_{\text{Gap}} = 340$  GeV). This is a bit of a strange conclusion. Let me know if I'm clear about my point.
- To answer these questions, I'm doing a truth study. The plan is to generate similar mass points as mentioned on the questions and see how the  $S$  mass choice will impact the efficiency.**
- To avoid confusion, we need to add the choice of the  $S$  mass to the RSH plots and the captions.**

# Comments from the HBSM convenors

- Showing the significance in the ratio plots instead of the Data/MC.



$$Z = \begin{cases} +\sqrt{2 \left( n \ln \left[ \frac{n(b+\sigma^2)}{b^2+n\sigma^2} \right] - \frac{b^2}{\sigma^2} \ln \left[ 1 + \frac{\sigma^2(n-b)}{b(b+\sigma^2)} \right] \right)} & \text{if } n \geq b \\ -\sqrt{2 \left( n \ln \left[ \frac{n(b+\sigma^2)}{b^2+n\sigma^2} \right] - \frac{b^2}{\sigma^2} \ln \left[ 1 + \frac{\sigma^2(n-b)}{b(b+\sigma^2)} \right] \right)} & \text{if } n < b. \end{cases}$$

# Symmetrisation for some NP

- I've been asked to understand the behaviour of NPs
- And these impact also have to be added to the paper.

