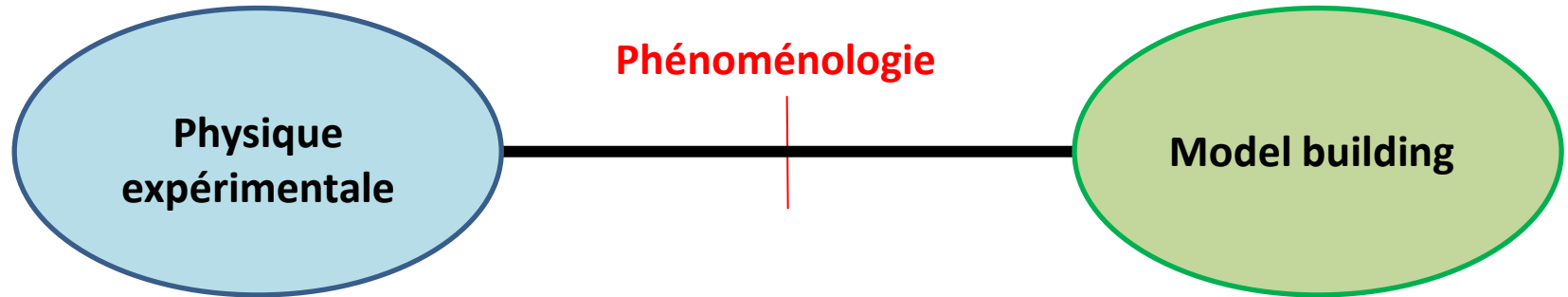
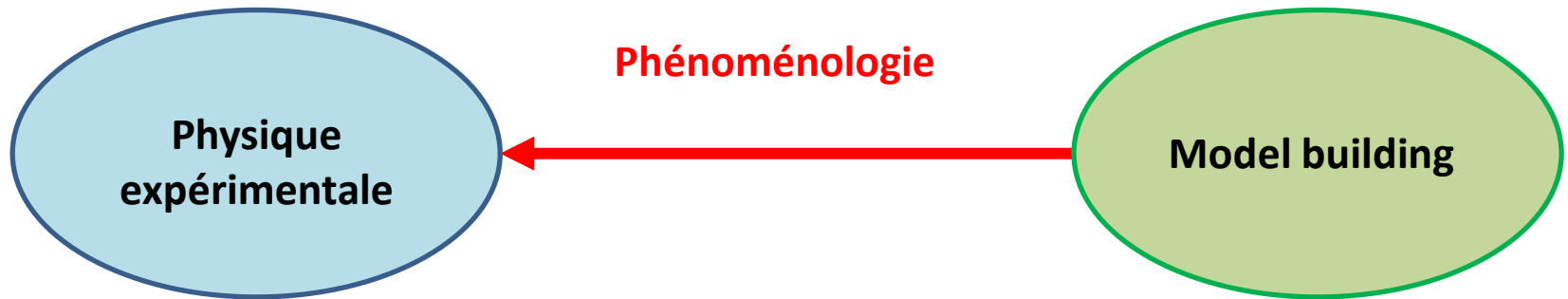


Les activités de phénoménologie



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{int} = & -W_a F^a - W^{*a} F_a^\dagger \\ & - \frac{1}{2} W_{ab} \psi^a \cdot \psi^b \\ & - \frac{1}{2} W^{*ab} \bar{\psi}_a \cdot \bar{\psi}_b\end{aligned}$$

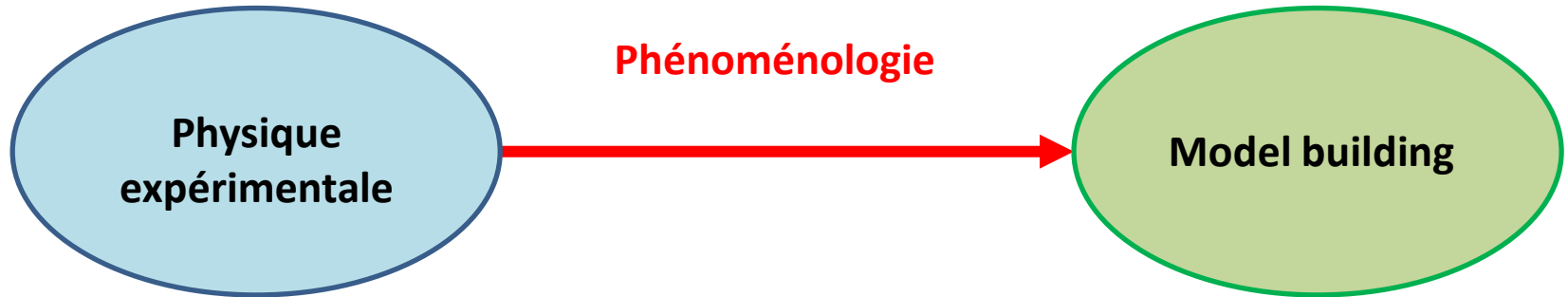
Les activités de phénoménologie



Activités à Strasbourg :

- *Génération d'événements de haute précision pour les expériences du LHC.*
- *Etude des effets des incertitudes théoriques sur les observables physiques.*
- *Sensibilité du LHC à observer du signal de nouvelles physiques :*
 - *signatures expérimentales prometteuses,*
 - *régions de l'espace des paramètres les plus sensibles.*
- *Contribution à la conception de nouveaux accélérateurs / détecteurs (ILC, FCC).*

Les activités de phénoménologie



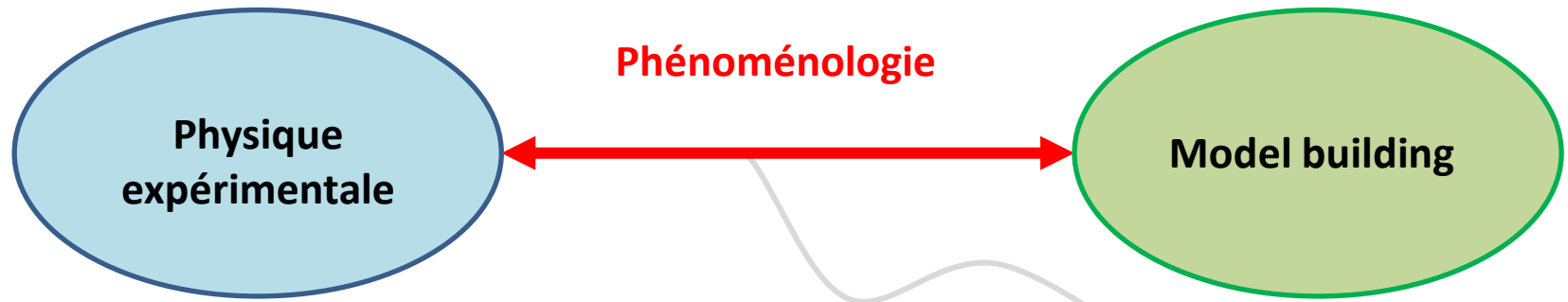
Activités à Strasbourg :

Résultats expérimentaux :

- *Physique de basse énergie*
- *Analyses des collaborations CMS / ATLAS*

- *Réinterprétation des limites dans le cadre d'un autre modèle théorique.*
- *Combinaison de résultats expérimentaux (si cela est possible).*
- *Aider à identifier des topologies d'événements non explorées.*

Les activités de phénoménologie



Activités à Strasbourg :

- *Utilisation et maîtrise des outils publics de physique des hautes énergies.*
- *Participation au développement de **FEYNRULES** pour le model building.*
- *Développement de **MADANALYSIS 5** pour la conception et la réinterprétation d'analyse.*
- *Calcul parallèle et distribué : clusters, ..., grille*

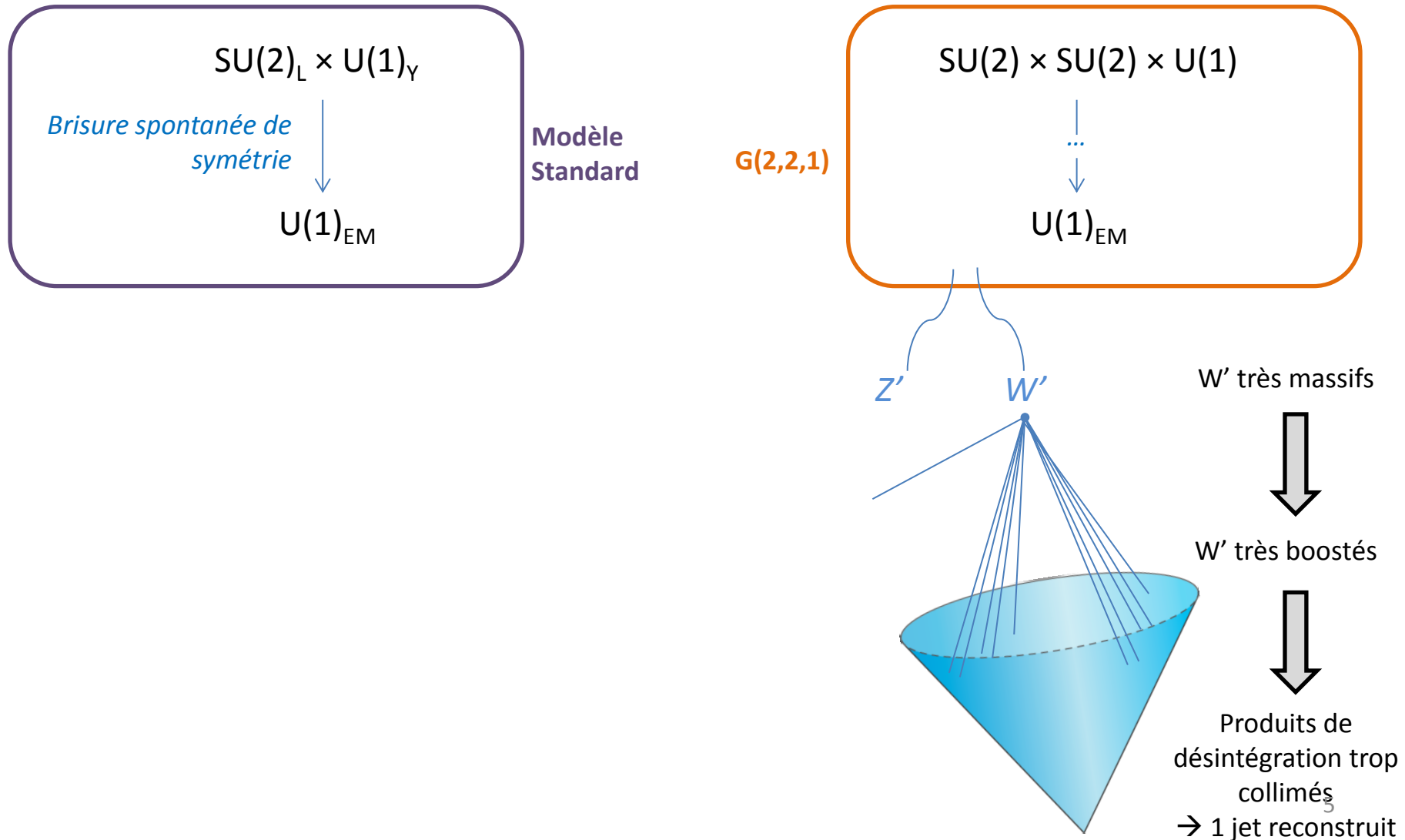
Software Development



Sujet de stage proposé

Eric Conte
Benj Fuks

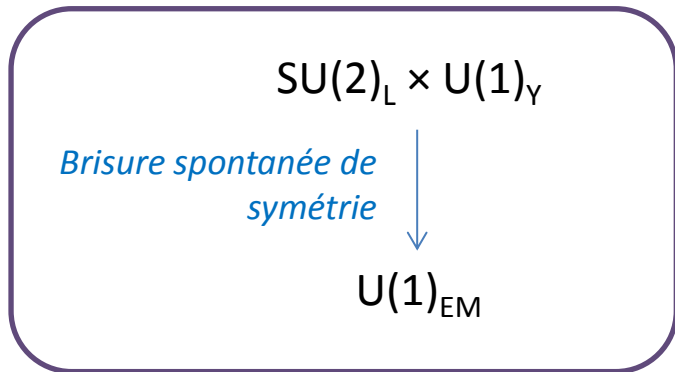
Nouvelle physique : extension du groupe de jauge du Modèle Standard à $G(2,2,1)$



Sujet de stage proposé

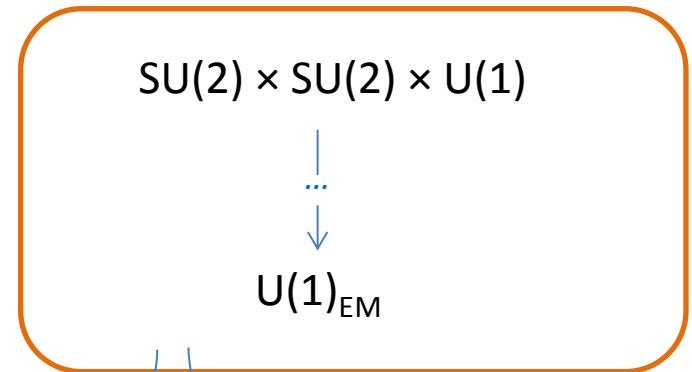
Eric Conte
Benj Fuks

Nouvelle physique : extension du groupe de jauge du Modèle Standard à $G(2,2,1)$

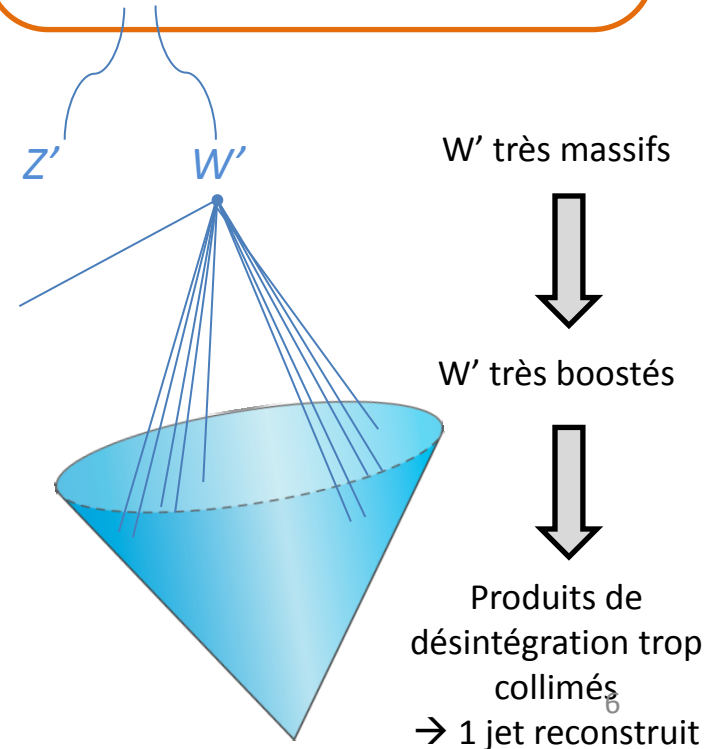


Modèle
Standard

$G(2,2,1)$



- *Etude d'une classe de modèles théoriques.*
- *Génération du signal et étude des principales incertitudes théoriques.*
- *Estimation des performances des méthodes de reconstruction et d'identification des objets boostés.*
- *Perspectives au LHC.*



Sujet de thèse proposé

LHC phenomenology of extra gauge bosons

Despite its experimental success, the Standard Model of particle physics contains open questions and conceptual problems which motivate the existence of a more fundamental theory. For building such a theory, the usual paradigm consists in extending the Standard Model fundamental principles: one can hence include fermionic symmetries (such as in supersymmetry), modify the number of space-time dimensions (such as in extra-dimensional models) or the internal gauge symmetry group (like in $G(2,2,1)$ or $G(3,1,1)$ models). For all these classes of models, plethora of realizations can be constructed, and many of them feature additional vector bosons commonly known as Z' and W' bosons. Both the ATLAS and CMS experiments consequently actively search for such states in proton-proton collisions at the LHC, at CERN. Although no signal has currently been found, searches will go on with a higher center-of-mass energy and a larger luminosity in the next few years, allowing one for reaching still unexplored regions of the different new physics parameter space.

We propose to explore, in this thesis, the phenomenology of these extra gauge bosons. Relevant topologies and promising experimental signatures will be investigated and new sophisticated simulation techniques will be developed and employed. More precisely, we will take into account all current constraints on the models, both from indirect low-energy searches and by reinterpreting high-energy LHC analyses. The latter task will in particular rely on realistic simulated collisions including next-to-leading order QCD corrections and a precise estimate of the theoretical uncertainties. We will in this way define guidelines for all future experimental searches. Our study will also focus on the question of boosted object identification. Highly-massive bosons can indeed decay into several collimated particles that are badly reconstructed when using traditional algorithms. This issue will be carefully addressed and treated, employing adapted reconstruction and identification techniques.

Finally, the thesis will also be extended towards the future of our field, and prospective W'/Z' studies in the context of the CERN and IHEP Future Circular Collider (FCC) projects currently under discussion will be achieved. The results are expected to be useful for the design of the FCC detector specifications and be part of the 2018 FCC report.