



Search for Excited Quarks at the LHC

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Outline

- Introduction
- Earlier results and limits
- $\gamma+jet$ study for q^* search
- Results from $\gamma\gamma$ final state study
- Systematic
- Conclusions



Introduction

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = \frac{1}{2\Lambda} \bar{q}_R^* \sigma^{\mu\nu} \left[\sum_i g_i b_i T_i^a G_{i\mu\nu}^a \right] q_L + h.c.,$$

Matrix Element

$$\left. \frac{d\sigma}{dt} \right|_{qg \rightarrow q\gamma} = \frac{-\pi \alpha \alpha_s e_q^2}{3 \hat{s}^2} \left[C_{sm} + 2 \frac{f_1 f_3}{\Lambda^2} C_I + \frac{f_1^2 f_3^2}{\Lambda^4} C_Q \right]$$

$$C_{sm} \equiv \frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} + \frac{\hat{s}}{\hat{u}}$$

$$C_I \equiv \frac{\hat{s}^2 (\hat{s} - M_{q^*}^2) \mathcal{F}_s}{(\hat{s} - M_{q^*}^2)^2 + \Gamma^2 M_{q^*}^2} + \frac{\hat{u}^2 \mathcal{F}_u}{\hat{u} - M_{q^*}^2}$$

$$C_Q \equiv (\hat{s}\hat{u} + M_{q^*}^2 t) \left[\frac{\hat{s}^2 \mathcal{F}_s^2}{(\hat{s} - M_{q^*}^2)^2 + \Gamma^2 M_{q^*}^2} + \frac{\hat{u}^2 \mathcal{F}_u^2}{(\hat{u} - M_{q^*}^2)^2} \right]$$

$$+ 2M_{q^*}^2 \frac{\hat{s}\hat{t}\hat{u}}{\hat{u} - M_{q^*}^2} \frac{(\hat{s} - M_{q^*}^2) \mathcal{F}_s \mathcal{F}_u}{(\hat{s} - M_{q^*}^2)^2 + \Gamma^2 M_{q^*}^2}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_s \equiv (1 + \hat{s}/\Lambda^2)^{-(n_1+n_3)}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_t \equiv (1 - \hat{t}/\Lambda^2)^{-(n_1+n_3)}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_u \equiv (1 - \hat{u}/\Lambda^2)^{-(n_1+n_3)}$$

Width of q^*

$$\Gamma(q^*) = \Gamma_{q+g} + \Gamma_{q+\gamma}$$

$$\Gamma_{q+g} = \frac{2\alpha_s f_3^2}{3} \Gamma_0$$

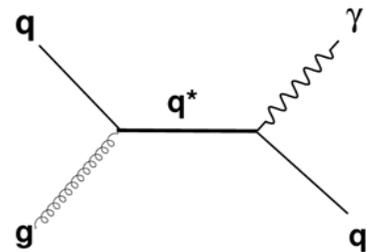
$$\Gamma_{q+\gamma} = \frac{e_q^2 \alpha f_1^2}{2} \Gamma_0$$

$$\Gamma_0 \equiv \frac{M_{q^*}^3}{\Lambda^2} \left(1 - \frac{4m_q^2}{M_{q^*}^2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{m_q^2}{M_{q^*}^2} \right)^2$$

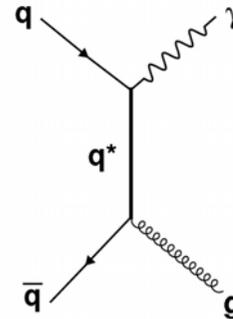


Signal

- $\gamma + \text{jet}$ via q^*

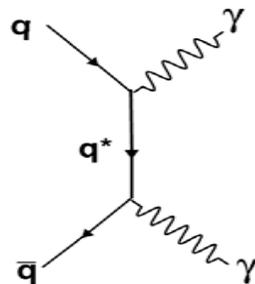


Mass-peak



Flat excess

- $\gamma\gamma$ final state via q^*



Flat excess

[PRD 76,115017(2007)
arXiv:0705.347v2[hep-ph]



Earlier results and limits: Exp.

Limits from Tevatron:

CDF

1. $M_{q^*} > 570 \text{ GeV}$ [from various final states] [PRL72(1994)3004, PRD 76(1995)3538]
2. $\Lambda > 2.4 \text{ TeV @ 95\% CL (Dijet channel) Preliminary (Nov. 2008)}$
[CDF/JET/ANAL/PUB/9609]

D0

1. $M_{q^*} > 775 \text{ GeV (Dijet channel)}$ [PRD 69(2004)111110]
2. $\Lambda > 2.0 \text{ TeV @ 95\% CL (Dijet channel)}$ [PRD 62(2000)031101]
3. $\Lambda_+ > 2.75 \text{ TeV @ 95\% CL (Dijet) Preliminary (July 2008)}$ [D0 Note -5733-Conf]



Earlier results and limits: Phenomenology, Simulations

CMS

- Possible to exclude $\Lambda \approx 6.2$ TeV at 95% CL with 100 pb^{-1} of data and 5σ -sensitivity up to $\Lambda \approx 8$ TeV with 1 fb^{-1} of data (*Dijet ratio analysis*)
[JPCS 110(2008)] 072010]

ATLAS

- Possible to probe up to $\Lambda = 10$ TeV with $\sim 700 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ of data (*Dijet angular distribution study*)
[JPCS 110(2008)] 072010]
- With $\gamma + \text{jet}$ final state, $M_{q^*} = 6.5$ TeV can be discovered with 300 fb^{-1} of data (*Mass distribution of γ and jet*)
[PRD 60(1999)034004]

Other Studies

- Top compositeness: Possible to probe up to $\Lambda = 2$ TeV at LHC in $pp \rightarrow t \bar{t} t \bar{t}$ channel (*H_T and Missing E_T*)
[JHEP04(2008)087]
- Contact Interaction in diphoton final state: $\Lambda_{\pm} > 2.81(3.24)$ TeV possible with $100(200) \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (*Mass Distribution*)
[PRD 51 (1995)1064]



Signal and Bkg. Generation

γ +jet Case:

Generation of Signal and Background

- p_T -hat > 180 GeV, 450 GeV, 950 GeV (due to different mass points)
- $Q^2 = s$ -hat, CTEQ5L

Matrix elements of signal were incorporated inside PYTHIA

Signal

- $qg \rightarrow \gamma$ +jet (q^*) and $q\bar{q} \rightarrow \gamma$ +jet (q^*) 11 Points were generated
- with standard coupling ($f=1.0$) and 5 points with coupling reduced to $f=0.5$
- Mass points considered from 1TeV- 6TeV

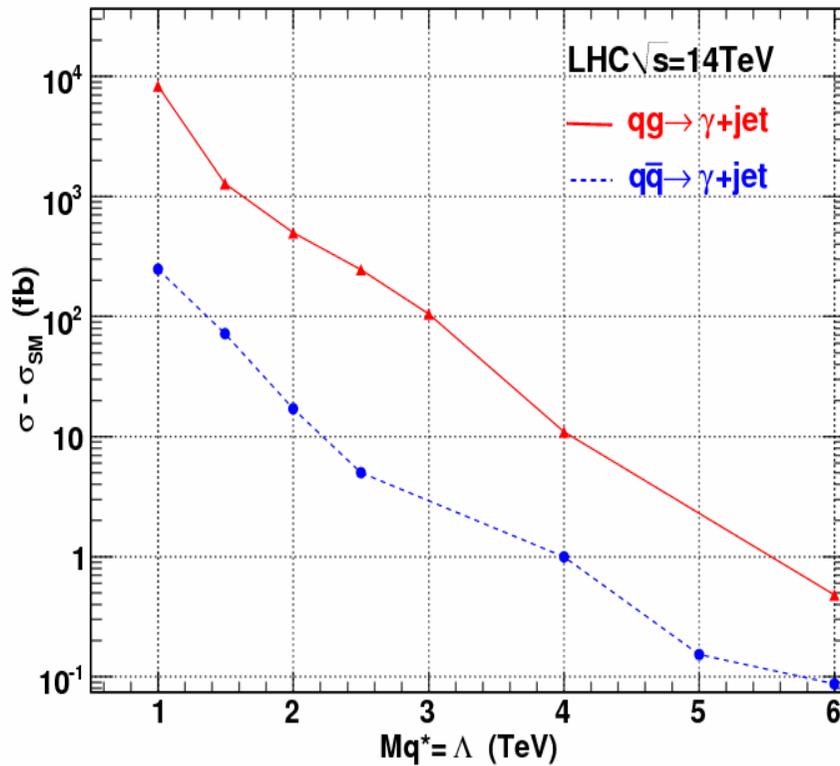
Backgrounds

1. SM γ +jet ← Background for $\gamma\gamma$ case along with SM $\gamma\gamma$
2. QCD di-Jets
3. W/Z(\rightarrow jj) + γ



X-Section Vs Λ

New Physics Contribution



Width (GeV)

SN	Mq^* (TeV)	$\Gamma(q^*)$ $f=1.0$	$\Gamma(q^*)$ $f=0.5$
1	0.5	34.4	8.61
2	1.0	63.6	15.9
3	2.0	118	29.6
4	3.0	170	42.6
5	4.0	221	55.2
6	5.0	271	67.6
7	6.0	319	79.8
8	7.0	367	91.8



γ and *jet* candidates

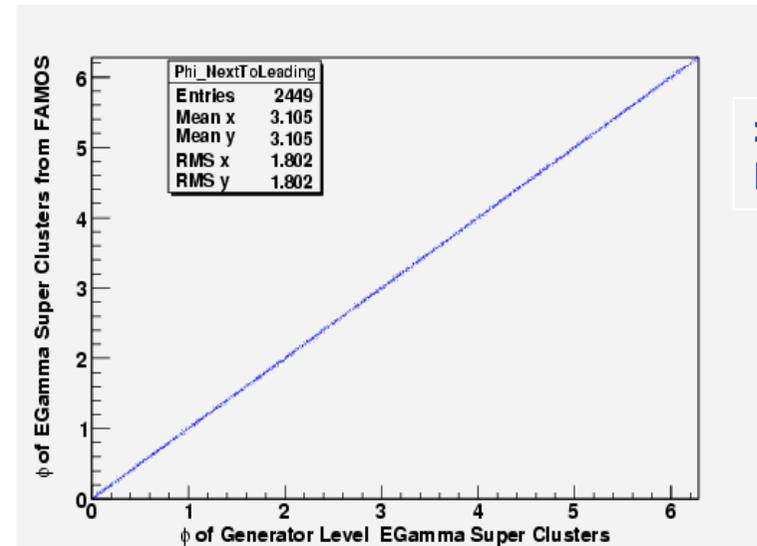
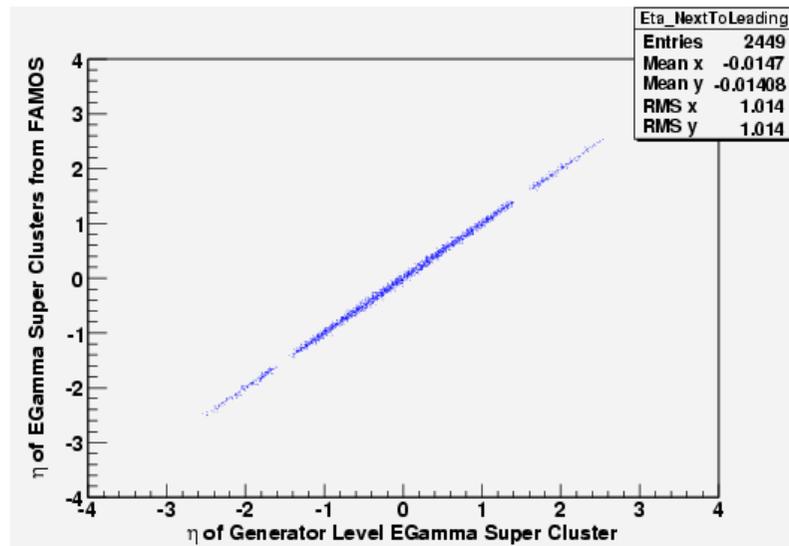
Jet Candidates:

- ✓ Iterative Cone algorithm is used for jet formation with $\Delta R=0.5$ and seed $p_T \geq 1$ GeV

Photon Candidates:

- ✓ Final states **em** objects are selected as seed with $p_T > 5$ GeV and looked in 10×10 crystal size (i.e. $\Delta\eta=0.09$ & $\Delta\Phi=0.09$) around the seed. All **em** object's 4-mometa are added vectorally to form *photon candidates*.
[CMS IN 2005/018]

Fake photons (generator level) are matched with fast detector simulated fake photons (old FAMOS)



**> 95 %
Matched**



Smearing Effect

For Photon

$$\frac{\delta E}{E} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus \frac{a_n}{E} \oplus C$$

For CMS Set-up

$$C = 0.55\%$$

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 2.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV} & |\eta| < 1.5 \\ 2.45 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV} & 1.5 \leq |\eta| \leq 2.5 \end{cases}$$

$$a = \begin{cases} 2.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ GeV}^{1/2} & |\eta| < 1.5 \\ 5.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ GeV}^{1/2} & 1.5 \leq |\eta| \leq 2.5 \end{cases}$$

For Jet

- Barrel:

$$\frac{\delta E}{E} = \frac{65\%}{\sqrt{E/\text{GeV}}} \oplus 5\%, \Delta\eta = 0.04, \Delta\phi = 0.02$$

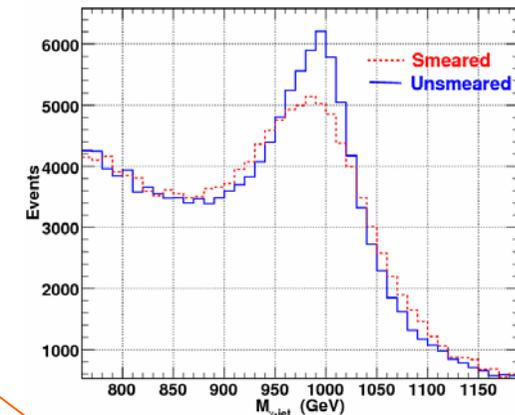
- Endcaps:

$$\frac{\delta E}{E} = \frac{83\%}{\sqrt{E/\text{GeV}}} \oplus 5\%, \Delta\eta = 0.03, \Delta\phi = 0.02$$

- Forward region:

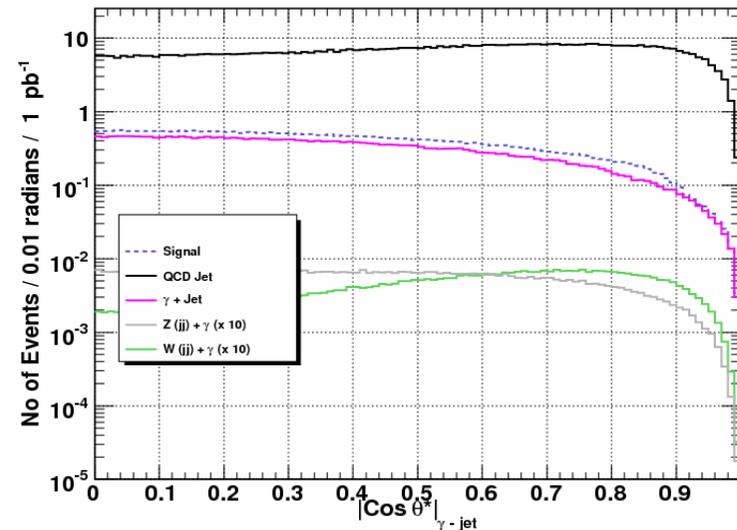
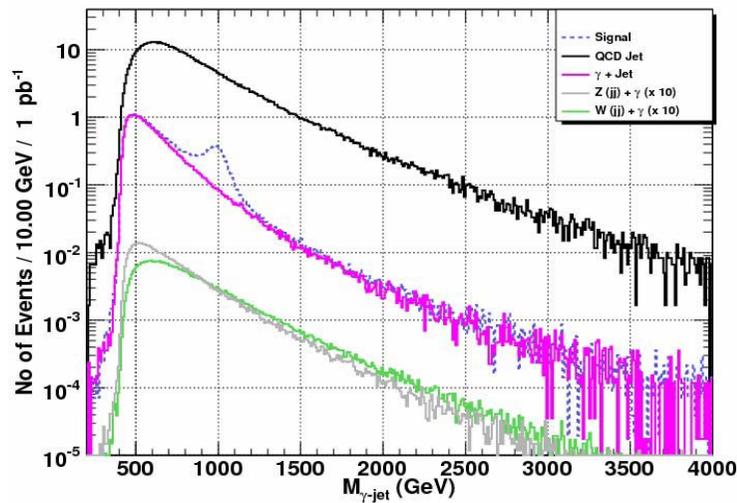
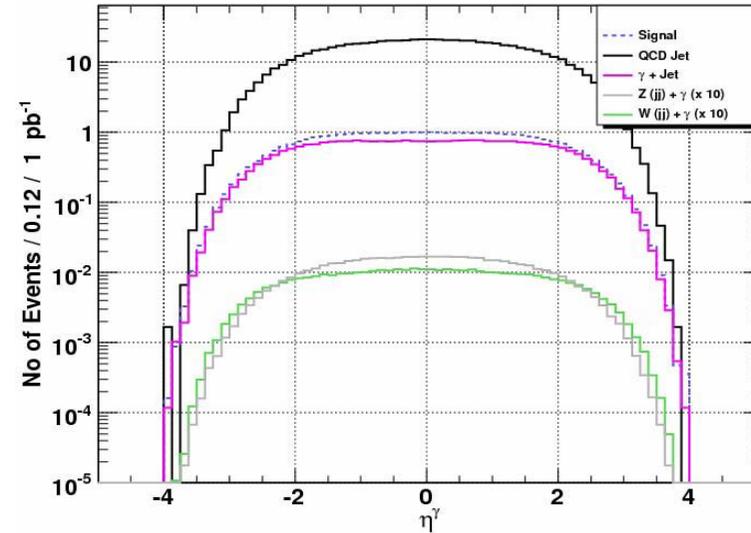
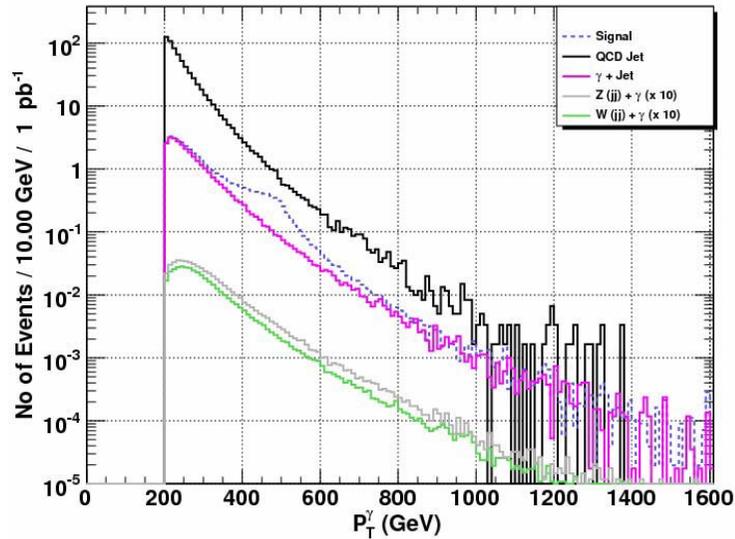
$$\frac{\delta E}{E} = \frac{100\%}{\sqrt{E/\text{GeV}}} \oplus 5\%, \Delta\eta = 0.04, \Delta\phi = 0.04$$

For high pT(> 100 GeV)
Const. term is dominating





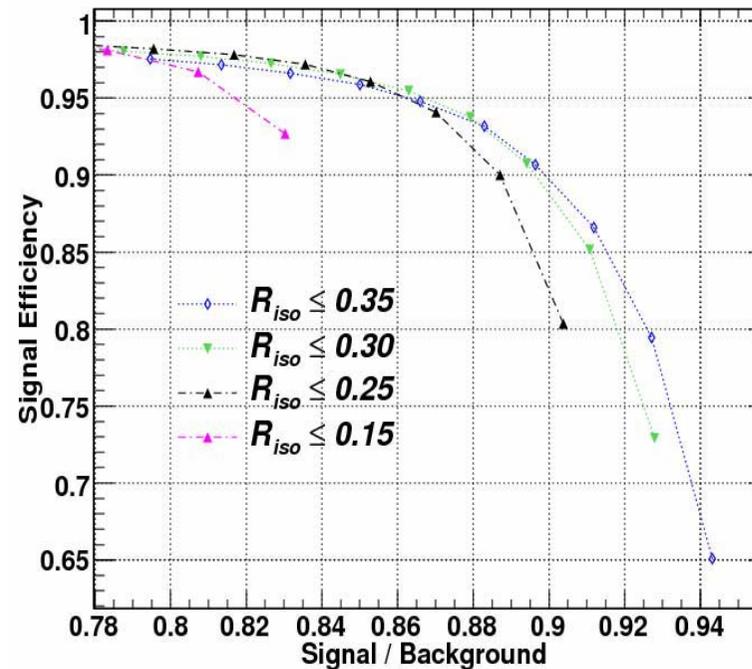
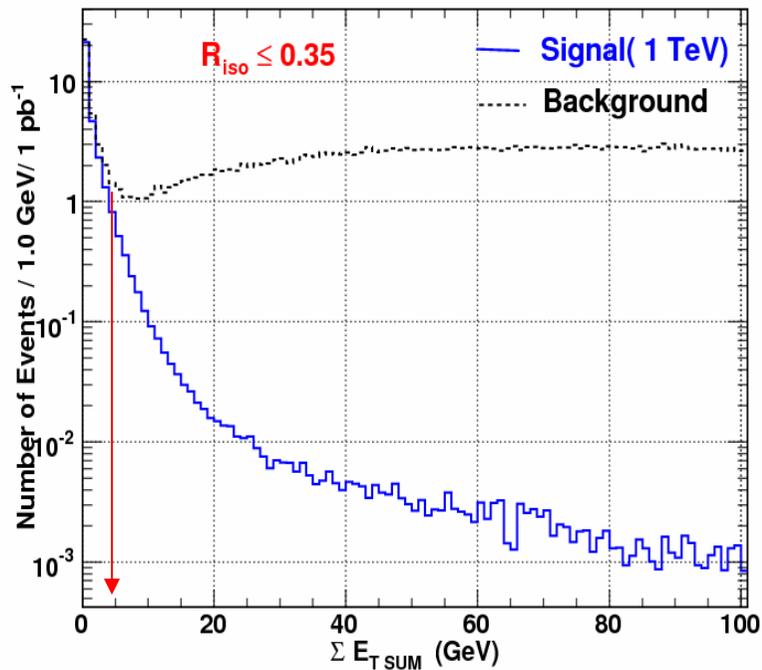
Kinematical Distributions





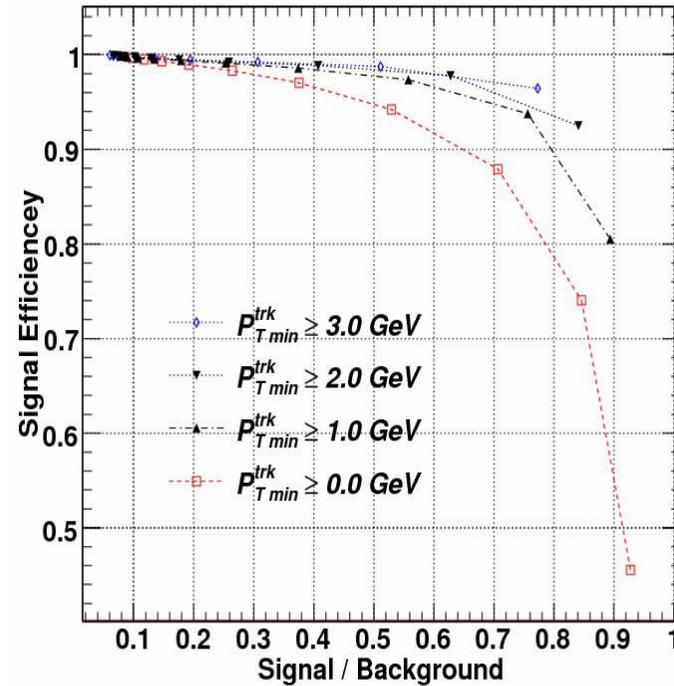
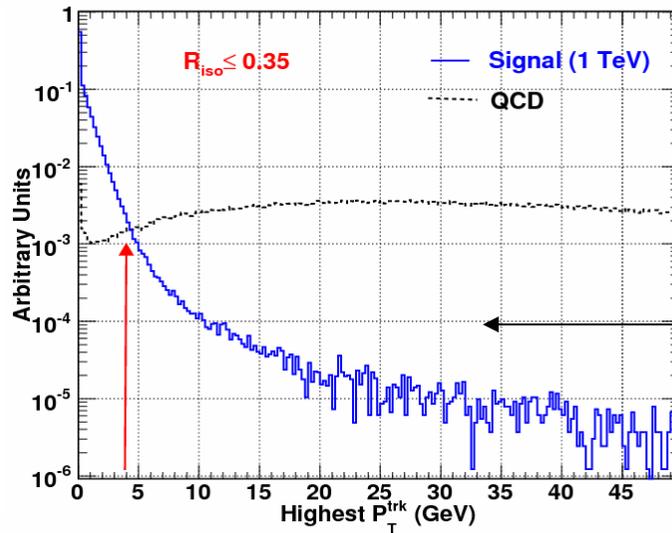
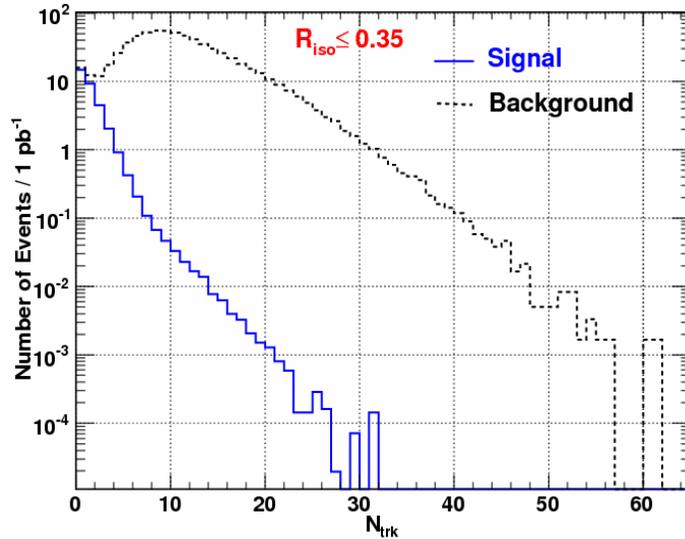
Isolation Variables

- ✓ Number of tracks (N_{trk}) in a cone around the photon
 - ✓ Mini. pT of track (pT_{trk}) to count it as a *track*
- ✓ Scalar sum of transverse energy ($E_{T\text{sum}}$) around the photon in a cone
- ✓ Isolation cone size (R_{iso}) around the photon





Isolation Variables



To decided min Track pT
(found similar result with other Mq^*
points)



Final Selection Cuts

Kinematical:

- $pT^\gamma \geq 200 \text{ GeV}, 500\text{GeV}, 1\text{TeV}$
 - $pT^{\text{jet}} \geq 200 \text{ GeV}, 500\text{GeV}, 1\text{TeV}$
 - $|\eta^\gamma| \leq 2.5$ and excluding Barrel-Endcap transition region
 - $|\eta^{\text{jet}}| \leq 3.0$
 - $\Delta M_{\gamma j} \approx Mq^* \pm 3\Gamma(q^*)$
- } (For different Mq^* point)

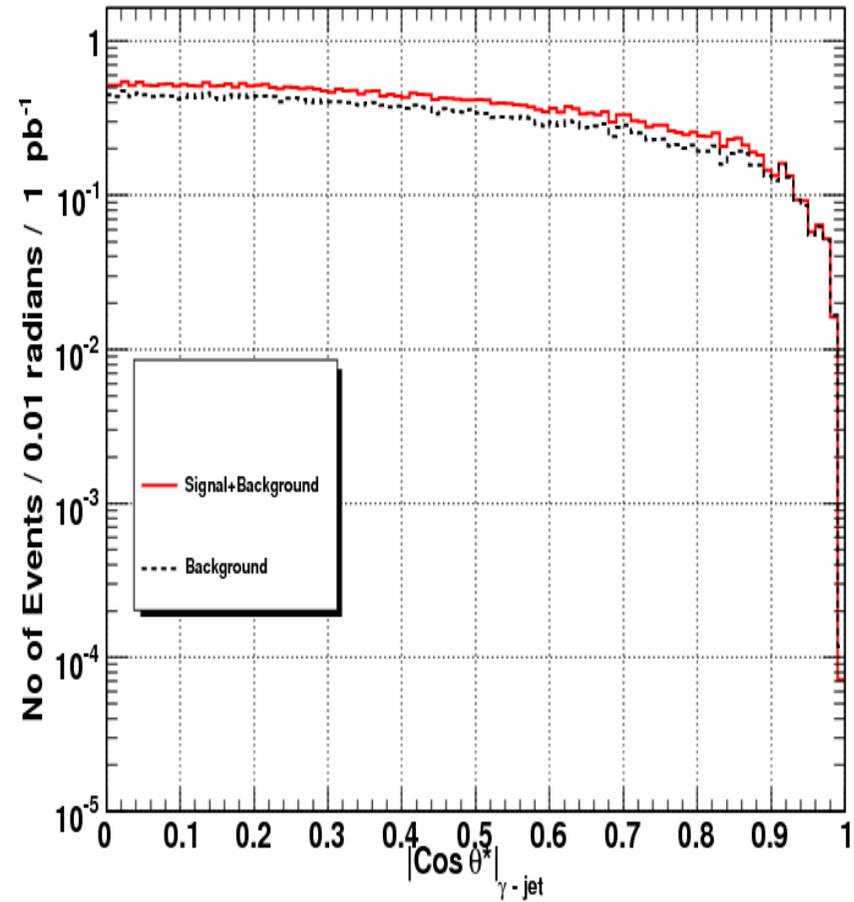
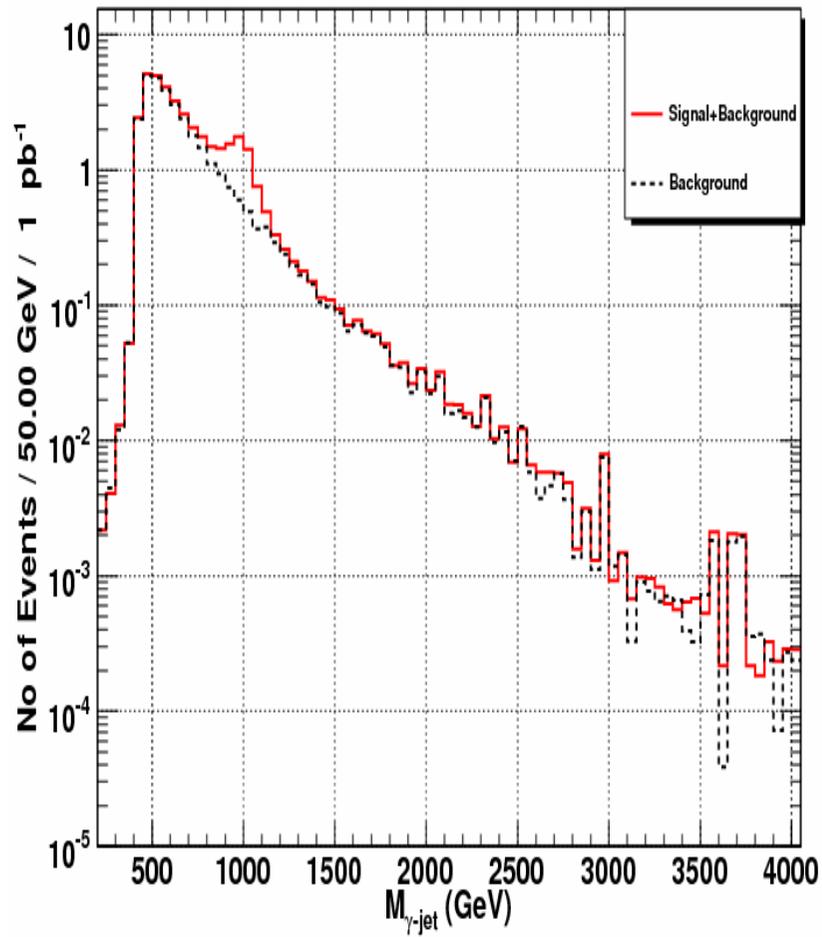
Isolation:

- $\Delta R_{\text{iso}} \leq 0.35$
- $N_{\text{trk}} = 0$ where tracks are counted if $pT_{\text{trk}} \geq 3.0 \text{ GeV}$
- $E_{T_{\text{sum}}} < 5.0$

✓ Also evaluated limits for $|\eta^{\gamma,j}| \leq 1.5$



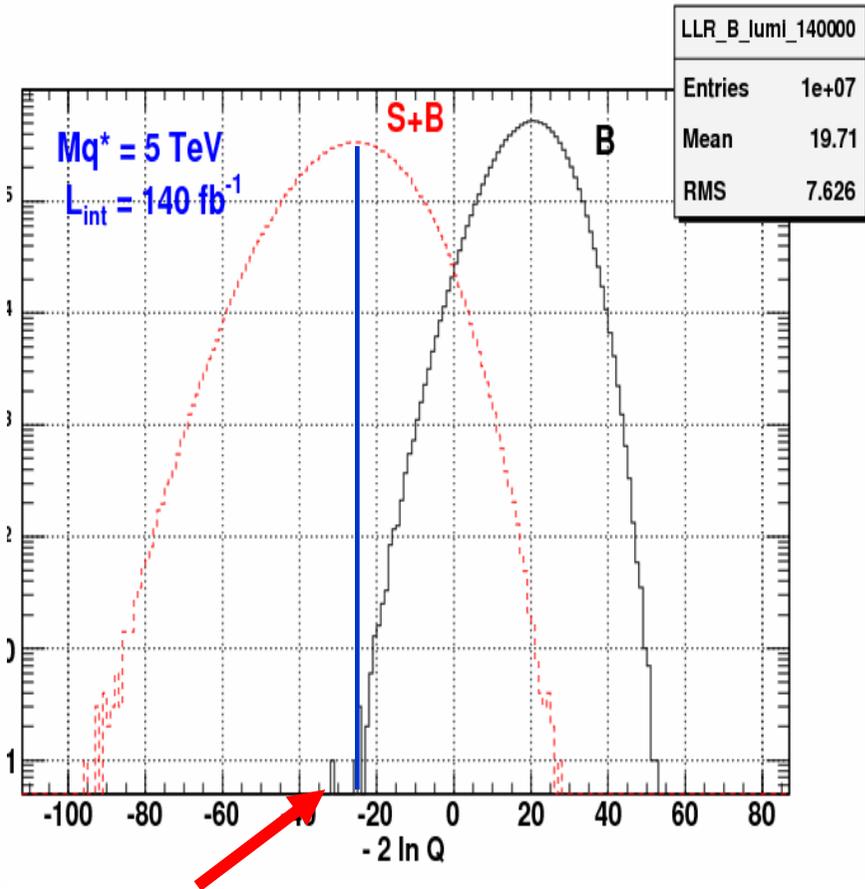
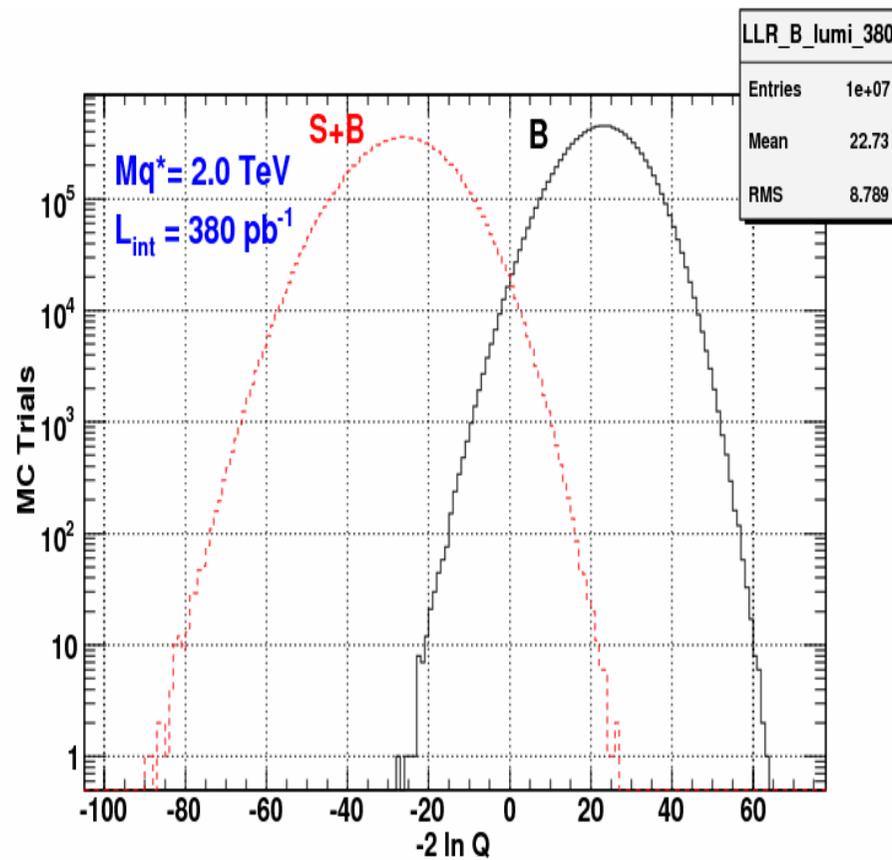
After All Cuts





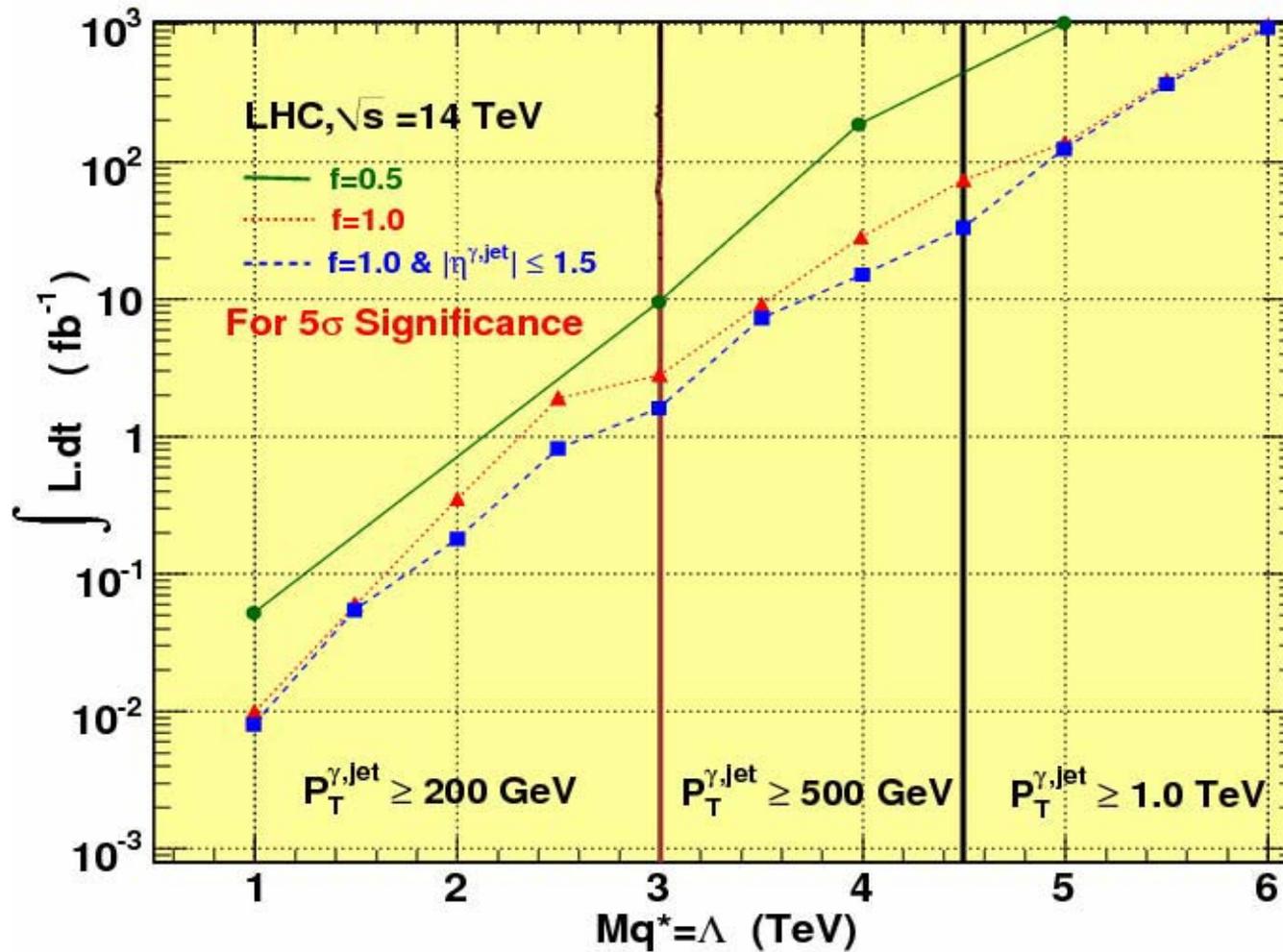
Log Likelihood Ratio (LLR)

- ✓ Test statistics: $-2 \ln Q$
- ✓ Consider $M_{\gamma j}$ discriminating variable for LLR
- ✓ 10^7 Monte Carlo Trials were used





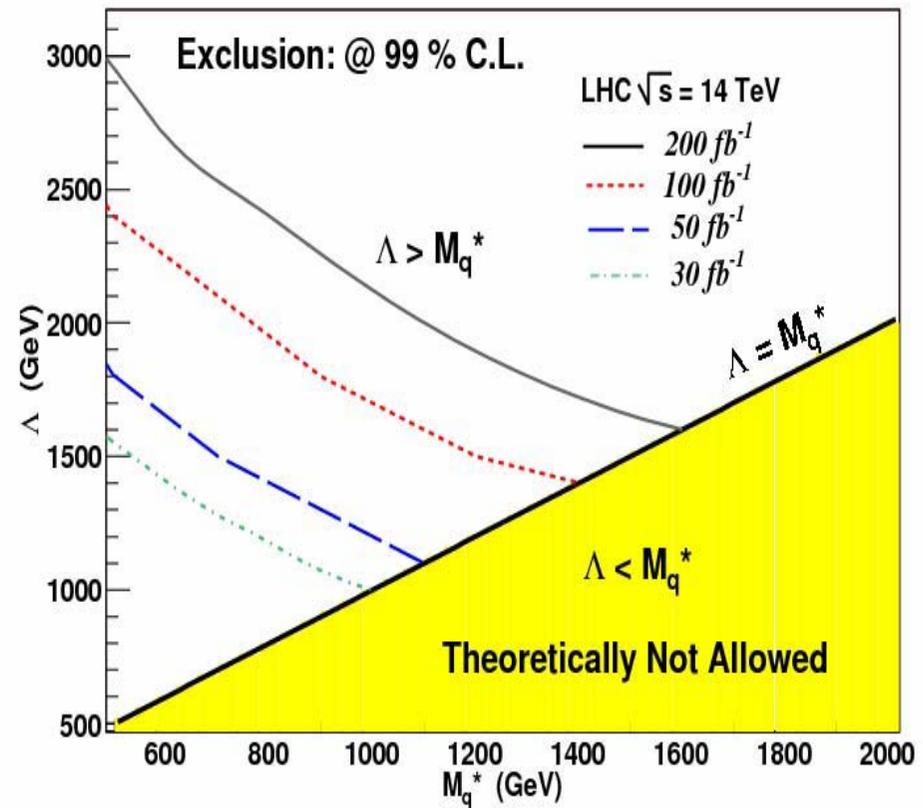
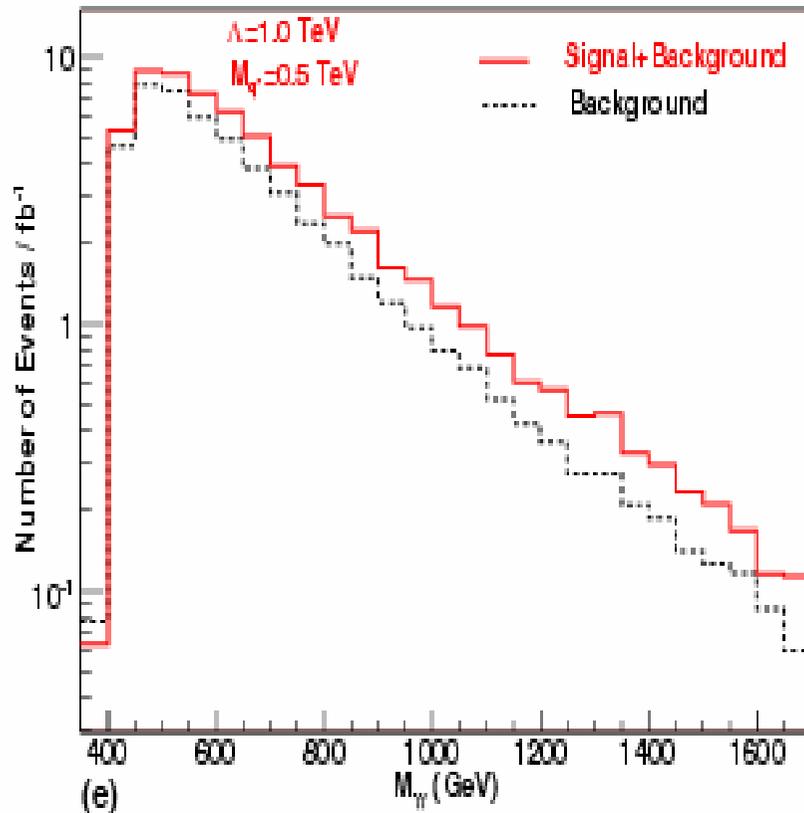
Result: γ +jet





Result: $\gamma\gamma$ final state

PRD 76,115017(2007)



- ✓ Mass range of 450- 1500 GeV is used to evaluate 99% CL limits
- ✓ Weak dependence on stronger kinematical cuts



Uncertainties-I

γ +jet Case: Similar estimates for $\gamma\gamma$ final state

PDFs

- ✓ We used MRST2001, CTEQ6L and CTEQ6M to compare with CTEQ5L
For Signal : CTEQ6L shows a decrease in X-Section up to 7 %
CTEQ6M and MRST2001 shows X-Section up by 2-12 %

For Backg.: With CTEQ6L the X-Section can decrease by 12 %
CTEQ6M and MRST2001 shows X-Section up by 2-12 %

- Uncertainty due to Errors on Fit Parameters of PDF

Signal: $\pm 10\%$, QCD dijet: $\pm 13\%$, $\gamma + jet$ (SM): $\pm 10\%$

Scale (Q^2)

- ✓ **Signal X-Section:** use of $-\hat{t}$ or p_T^2 gives $+(2-20)\%$ compare to $s\text{-hat}$. Although the shape of the distribution do not change significantly (check with p_T^2 and $s\text{-hat}$)
- ✓ **Background X-Section:** Corresponding numbers are $+(5-39)\%$
Here the main uncertainties comes from QCD di-jets. For $qg \rightarrow \gamma + jet$ it is up to 22 %



Uncertainties-II

LLR uncertainties:

- ✓ Bin width of $M_{\gamma j}$ affects sensitivity negligibly above 99 % CL (compared with 20 GeV, 50 GeV and 100 GeV bin width)
- ✓ # of MC Trials have $\sim 1\%$ effects on discovery limits

Jet Energy Resolution:

- ✓ If we increase jet energy resolution to 100 % in Barrel and Endcap and 150 % in Forward region then it changes the $\int L dt$ by $\sim 2\%$ for 5σ significance

Effect of Uncertainties:

- ✓ 5% decrease in signal x-section increases the required luminosity for 5σ -significance by $\sim 11\%$
- ✓ 5% increase in background x-section increases the required luminosity for 5σ by $\sim 9\%$



Conclusions-I

γ +jet Case:

- ✓ With $\sim 200 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ up to $\Lambda = 2 \text{ TeV}$ q^* state can be discovered at LHC
- ✓ With 2 fb^{-1} , probe up to $\Lambda = 3 \text{ TeV}$ is possible with $|\eta^{\gamma, \text{jet}}| \leq 1.5$
- ✓ Central η region gives better chance of discovery up to 4 TeV
- ✓ Beyond 5.5 TeV 3σ evidence is possible
- ✓ If coupling strength is $f=0.5$ still Mq^* up to 4 TeV is possible to discover at LHC



Conclusions-II

$\gamma\gamma$ Final State Case:

- ✓ With $\sim 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity, $M_{q^*} = 0.5 \text{ TeV}$ and $\Lambda = 1.55 \text{ TeV}$ can be excluded at 99% CL
- ✓ $M_{q^*} = \Lambda = 1.6 \text{ TeV}$ can be excluded at 99% CL with 200 fb^{-1} of luminosity
- ✓ Complementary to direct searches e.g. dijet and γ +jet mass peak searches



Thank You



Backup Slides



Couplings to SM q and g

Couplings to SM q , g and γ

$$\overline{q^*} q \gamma_\mu(p) : \frac{e e_q f_1}{\Lambda} \left(1 + \frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2}\right)^{-n_1} \sigma_{\mu\nu} p^\nu$$
$$\overline{q^*} q g_\mu(p) : \frac{g_s f_3}{\Lambda} \left(1 + \frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2}\right)^{-n_3} \sigma_{\mu\nu} p^\nu T_\alpha$$

✓ $n_1=n_3=1$ for unitarity condition

✓ $F_1=f_3=1$ for Standard couplings



Background and X-sections

Cross Section (pb) for backgrounds in different P_T -hat bin

Type-1: SM γ +jet Background – Non-Reducible

P_T – hat	50-100 GeV	100-200 GeV	200-400 GeV	400-600 GeV	600-1000 GeV	1000-1500 GeV	>1500 GeV
qq	4458	425.3	33.2	1.517	2.22×10^{-1}	1.19×10^{-2}	7.6×10^{-4}
qqbar	375.4	47.44	5.01	3.15×10^{-1}	5.66×10^{-2}	3.77×10^{-3}	2.77×10^{-4}
gg	1.528	8.01×10^{-2}	3.08×10^{-3}	7.02×10^{-5}	6.33×10^{-6}	1.75×10^{-6}	5.81×10^{-9}

Interested above 200 GeV onwards.



Background and X-Section

Type-2: From $Z(jj)+\gamma$ & $W(jj)+\gamma$ - small & reducible but comparable to $gg \rightarrow \gamma+jet$)

<i>Pt-hat</i>	<i>50-100 GeV</i>	<i>100-200 GeV</i>	<i>200-400 GeV</i>	<i>400-600 GeV</i>	<i>600-1000 GeV</i>	<i>1000-1500 GeV</i>	<i>>1500 GeV</i>
$Z(jj)+\gamma$	2.80	6.18×10^{-1}	8.61×10^{-2}	6.18×10^{-3}	1.20×10^{-3}	8.47×10^{-5}	6.54×10^{-6}
$W(jj)+\gamma$	2.54	4.81×10^{-1}	6.06×10^{-2}	4.09×10^{-3}	7.39×10^{-4}	4.68×10^{-5}	2.9×10^{-6}

Type-3: SM Jet-Jet background where one of the Jet(s) fakes a Photon – Largest Background – Reduce with isolation requirements



Cross-Section

S.N	Mq* (TeV) qg → γ+jet via (q*)	Pre-Selected Events	σ (pb)
1	1.0	500 k	67.29
2	1.5	500 k	60.64
3	2.0	500 k	59.46
4	2.5	500 k	59.20
5	3.0	500 k	59.00

S.N	Process	Pre-Selected Events	σ (pb)
1	QCD Jet	404761	74770
2	qg → γ+Jet	241853	58.96
	qqbar → γ+Jet	211808	8.789
	gg → γ+Jet	157868	5.43 10 ⁻³
3	Z(jj)+ γ	197137	1.47 10 ⁻¹
4	W(jj) + γ	203203	1.08 10 ⁻¹

Pre-Selection: pT ≥ 200 GeV, 500 GeV, 1 TeV

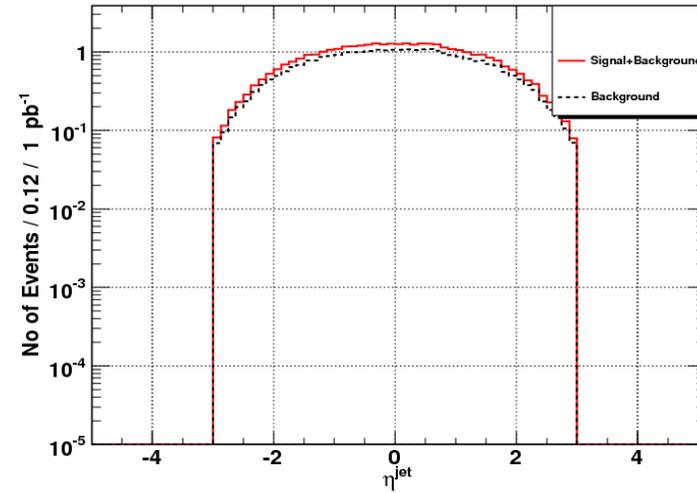
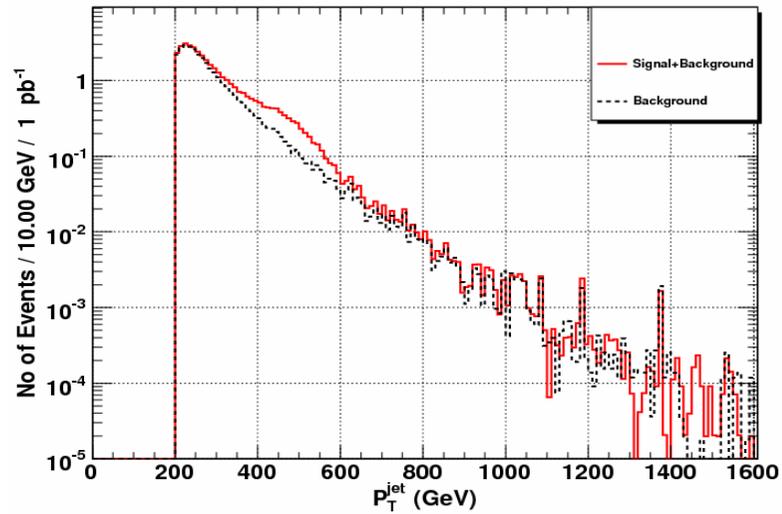
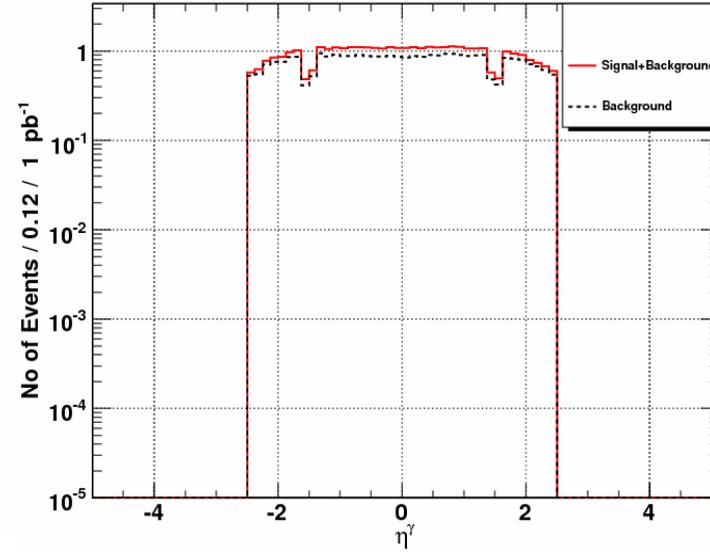
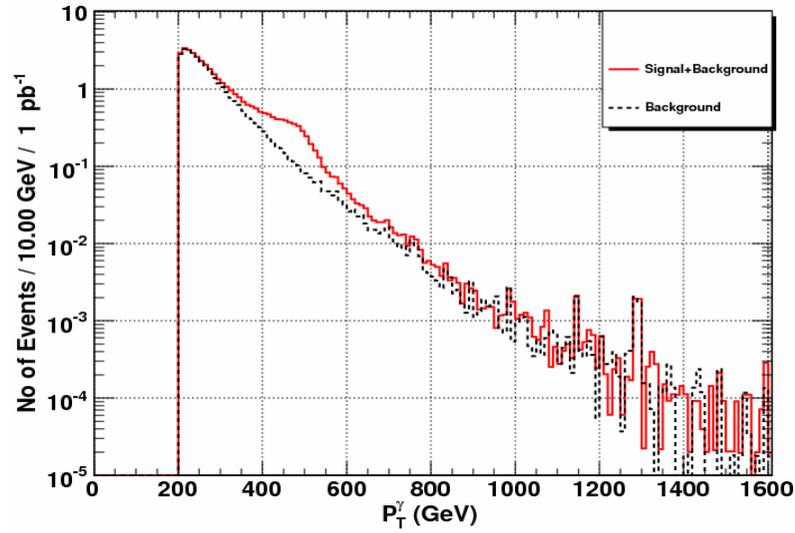


Preselection & Geometrical Acceptance

Selection Cut	Signal (%)	γ +Jet (%)	QCD (%)	Z+ γ (%)	W+ γ (%)
pT \geq 200 GeV	48.69 (1 TeV)	44.22	0.9	38.39	37.14
$\eta^\gamma < 2.5$, BE-Gap , $\eta^j \leq 3.0$	42.41	38.19	0.81	32.8	33.22
pT \geq 500 GeV	40.19 (4 TeV)	39.8	0.41	50.43	50.57
$\eta^\gamma \leq 2.5$, BE-Gap , $\eta^j \leq 3.0$	38.22	37.83	0.39	47.42	48.41
pT \geq 1000 GeV	47.42 (5 TeV)	46.02	0.51	58.84	59.86
$\eta^\gamma \leq 2.5$, BE-Gap , $\eta^j \leq 3.0$	46.42	45.04	0.50	56.30	58.73



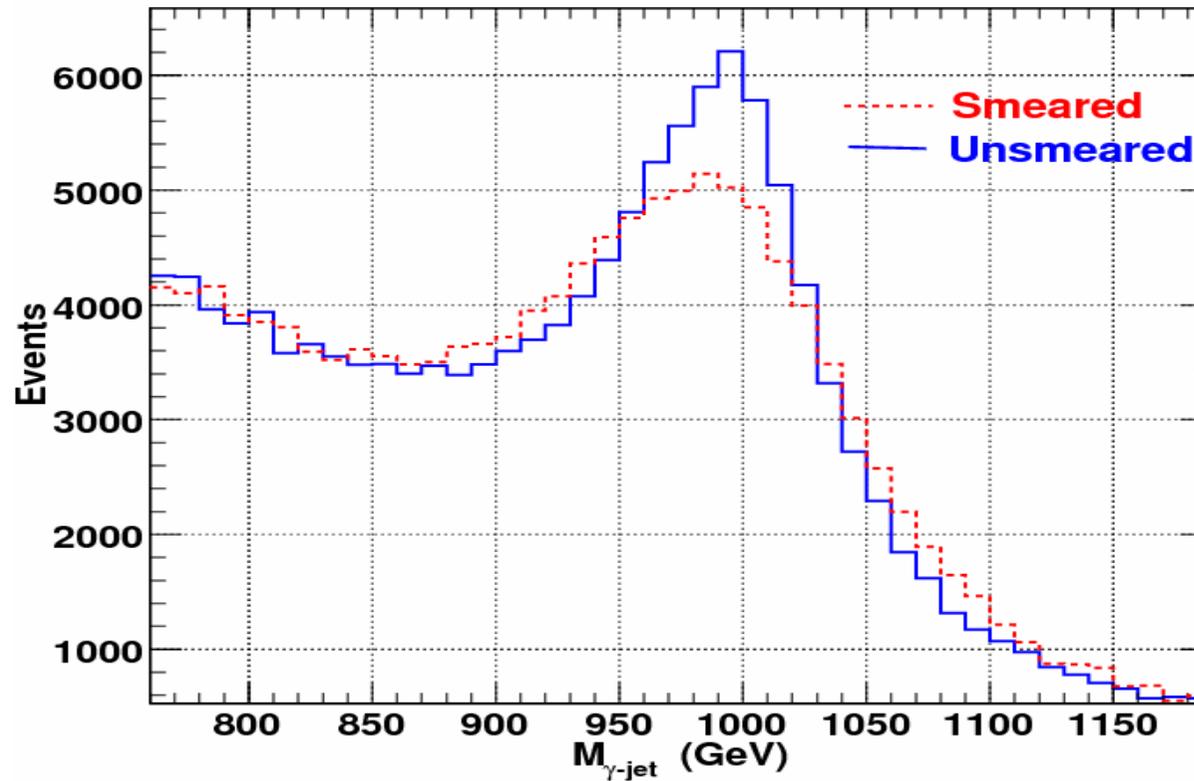
After All Cuts





Smearing Effects on Mass

- Smearing the 4-momentas of Photon and Jets.





Results

Mq*	Mass Window (GeV) ~ 3* Γ (q*)	σ (S+B) pb	σ (B) pb	σ (S*) pb	“5-Sigma” Discovery Luminosity
1.0 TeV	800-1200	9.27	4.92	4.34	~ 15 pb ⁻¹
1.5 TeV	1200-1800	2.03	1.34	0.695	~ 60 pb ⁻¹
2.0 TeV	1600-2400	0.672	0.511	0.162	~ 380 pb ⁻¹
3.0 TeV	2450-3550	0.078	0.064	0.014	~2.8 fb ⁻¹
4.0 TeV	3300-4700	4.90 x 10 ⁻³	3.40 x 10 ⁻³	1.50 x 10 ⁻³	~ 28 fb ⁻¹
5.0 TeV	4100-5850	4.60 x10 ⁻⁴	2.47 x 10 ⁻⁴	2.12 x 10 ⁻⁴	~ 140 fb ⁻¹
5.5 TeV	4500-6450	2.18 x 10 ⁻⁴	1.30 x 10 ⁻⁴	8.82 x 10 ⁻⁵	~ 350 fb ⁻¹
6.0 TeV	5000-7000	8.40 x 10 ⁻⁵	5.14 x 10 ⁻⁵	3.25 x 10 ⁻⁵	≥ 10 ³ fb ⁻¹



Results: With $|\eta^{\gamma, j}| \leq 1.5$

M_{q^*}	Mass Window (GeV) $\sim 3 \Gamma(q^*)$	σ (S+B) pb	σ (B) pb	σ (S*) pb	"5-Sigma" Disc. Luminosity
1.0 TeV	800-1200	4.75	2.14	2.61	$\sim 8 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
1.5 TeV	1200-1800	0.871	0.416	0.456	$\sim 54 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
2.0 TeV	1600-2400	0.227	0.110	0.116	$\sim 180 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
3.0 TeV	2450-3550	2.21×10^{-2}	1.27×10^{-2}	9.4×10^{-3}	$\sim 1.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
4.0 TeV	3300-4700	2.65×10^{-3}	1.30×10^{-3}	1.34×10^{-3}	$\sim 15.0 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
5.0 TeV	4100-5850	3.99×10^{-4}	2.00×10^{-4}	1.98×10^{-4}	$\sim 123.0 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
5.5 TeV	4500-6450	1.79×10^{-4}	9.78×10^{-5}	8.15×10^{-5}	$\sim 340.0 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
6.0 TeV	5000-7000	6.51×10^{-5}	3.44×10^{-5}	3.07×10^{-5}	$\sim 920 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Considerable Improvement compare to larger η region



Results: $f=0.5$

M_{q^*}	Mass Window (GeV) $\sim 3 \Gamma(q^*)$	σ (S+B) pb	σ (B) pb	σ (S*) pb	"5-Sigma" Discovery Luminosity
1.0 TeV	940-1060	2.18	1.31	0.873	$\sim 50 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
3.0 TeV	2860-3140	1.74×10^{-2}	1.43×10^{-2}	3.04×10^{-3}	$\sim 9.4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
4.0 TeV	5820-4180	8.46×10^{-4}	5.98×10^{-4}	2.48×10^{-4}	$\sim 180 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
5.0 TeV	4780-5220	7.36×10^{-5}	4.07×10^{-5}	3.30×10^{-5}	$\geq 10^3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
6.0 TeV	5740-6260	1.34×10^{-5}	8.63×10^{-6}	4.79×10^{-6}	NOT POSSIBLE



s/\sqrt{b} Vs llr

$f = 1.0$

Mq^*	LLR Significance	S/\sqrt{b}
1.0 TeV	5.0	7.5
1.5 TeV	5.0	4.64
2.0 TeV	5.0	4.4
3.0 TeV	5.0	3.0
4.0 TeV	5.0	4.3
5.0 TeV	5.0	5.0
5.5 TeV	5.0	4.57
6.0 TeV	5.0	4.52

$f = 0.5$

Mq^*	LLR Significance	S/\sqrt{b}
1.0 TeV	5.0	5.3
3.0 TeV	5.0	2.46
4.0 TeV	5.0	4.3
5.0 TeV	5.0	5.1
6.0 TeV	----	----



Efficiency ($f = 1.0$)

Mq^* (TeV)	ϵ (S+B) %	ϵ (B) %	ϵ^* (S) %
1.0	1.30	0.70	60.28
1.5	0.29	0.19	46.71
2.0	0.10	0.07	37.23
2.5	0.036	0.03	40.67
3.0	0.011	0.01	75.95
3.5	0.27	0.17	24.7
4.0	0.121	0.084	15.60
4.5	0.055	0.039	11.48
5.0	0.63	0.34	22.49
5.5	0.30	0.18	14.91
6.0	0.11	0.07	7.85

Bands are for 3-different phase space region
(namely : $pT > 200$ GeV, 500 GeV and 1 TeV)

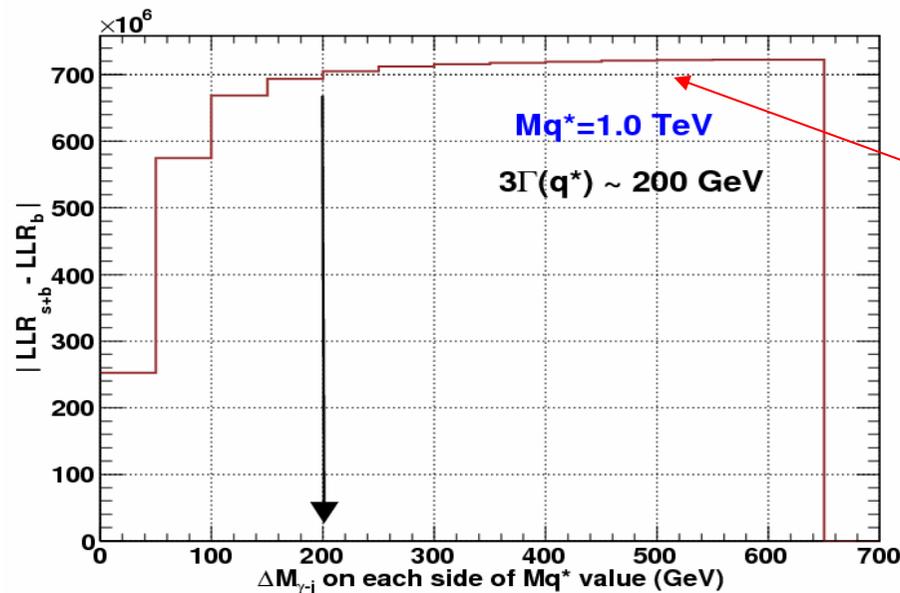
*Pure New Physics



Mass Window Selection

Test Statistics:
$$-2\ln Q = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{nbins} s_i - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{nbins} n_i \ln\left(1 + \frac{s_i}{b_i}\right)$$

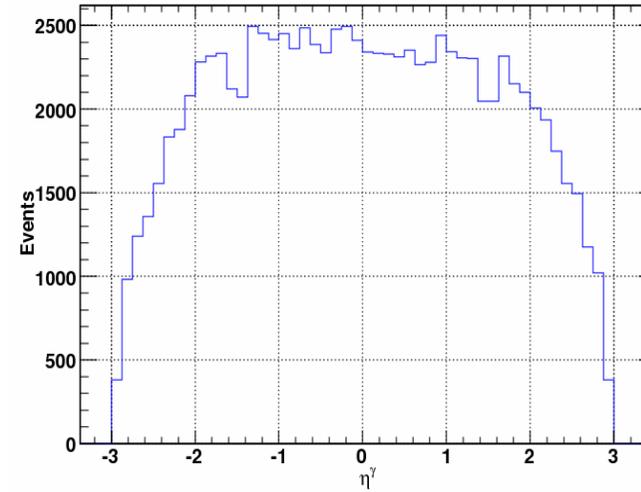
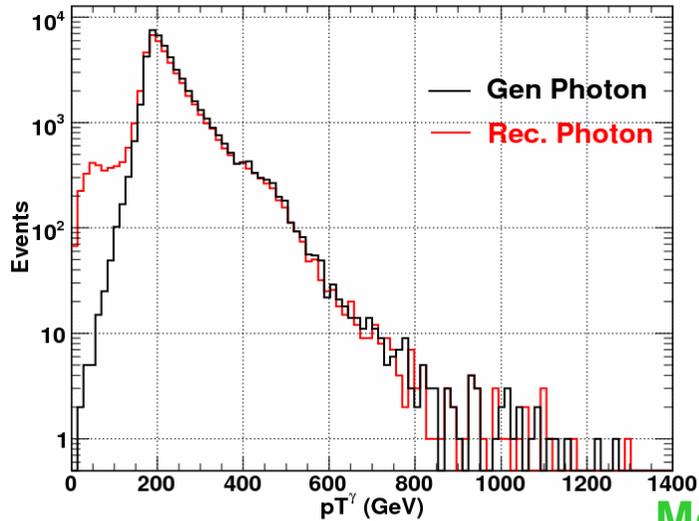
- ✓ Instead of fitting sidebands of $M_{\gamma\gamma}$, we take the expected number of events as LLR input.
- ✓ So to decide the mass window we use LLR difference of S+B and B type-hypothesis (for luminosity at which B-Type rejection is 99 % CL!!) as guiding rule to decided $\Delta M_{\gamma\gamma}$ size.



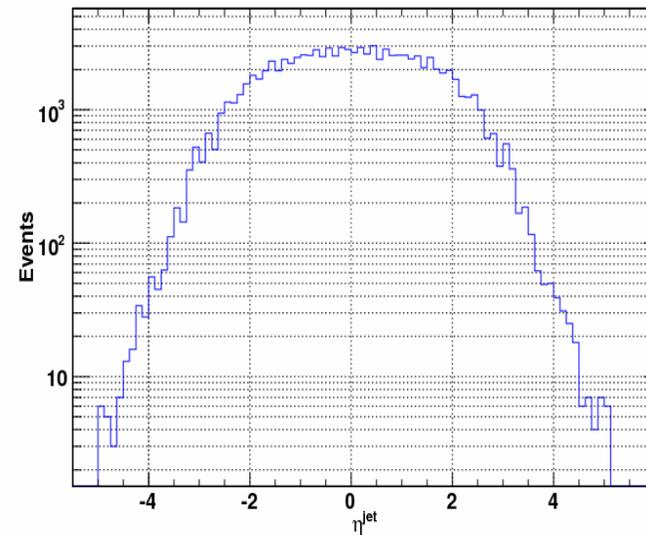
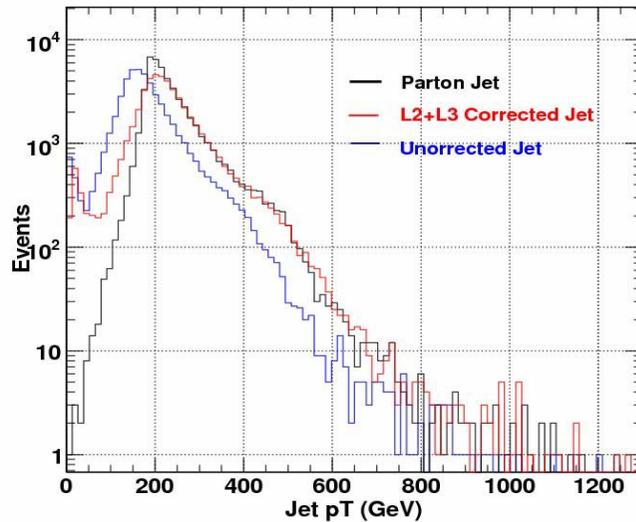
t-channel contribution



Distributions



$Mq^* = 1\text{TeV}$





Distributions..

