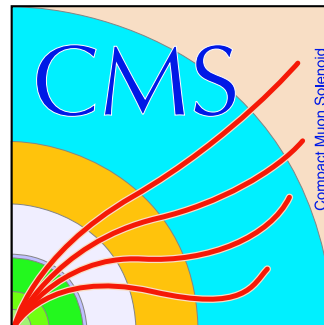


CATFISH: Black Hole Simulation at CMS

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On behalf of
(M. Cavaglià, R. Godang, L. Cremaldi, D. Summers)

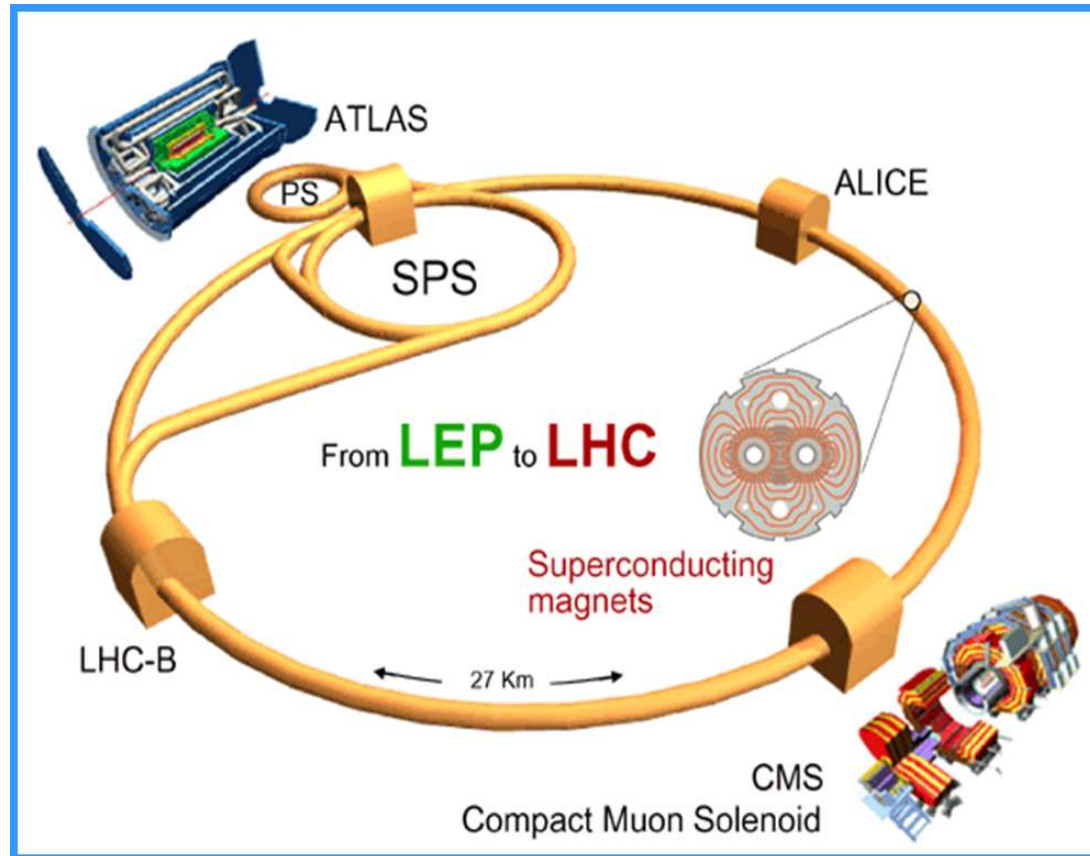


Introduction

- The observable astronomical BH encourages us to explore miniature BH production in laboratories
- BH production in laboratories could be the most promising signal of TeV-scale quantum gravity
- Much effort has been made to predict BH production in fundamental Planck scale of $M_{\star} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$
- Such BH formation could be experimentally observed at the LHC detectors, such as CMS and ATLAS
- This talk is mainly focused on a new MC simulation of BH that is currently available to use

LHC Detectors

- **LHC:** $p - p$ collisions with **CM-energy** $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$

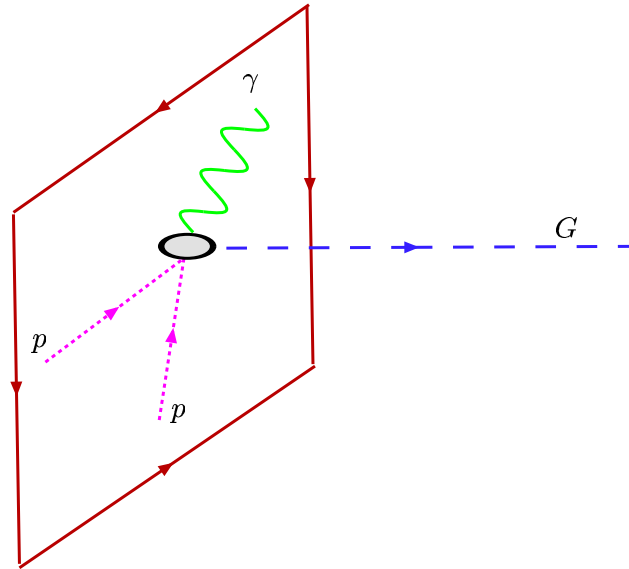


- **CMS Collaboration:** 1050 physicists with 82 institutes in 38 countries

↪ BH production is one of the physics goals in CMS

Extra Dimensions

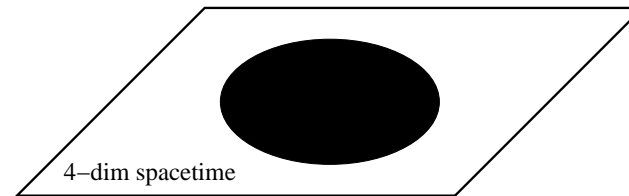
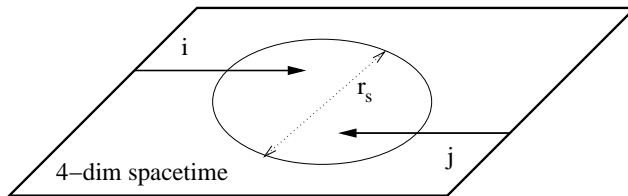
- In large extra dimensions at the TeV energy scale, **Gravitons** can propagate in the $n = D - 4$ extra dimensions



- The BH is characterized by the Schwarzschild radius

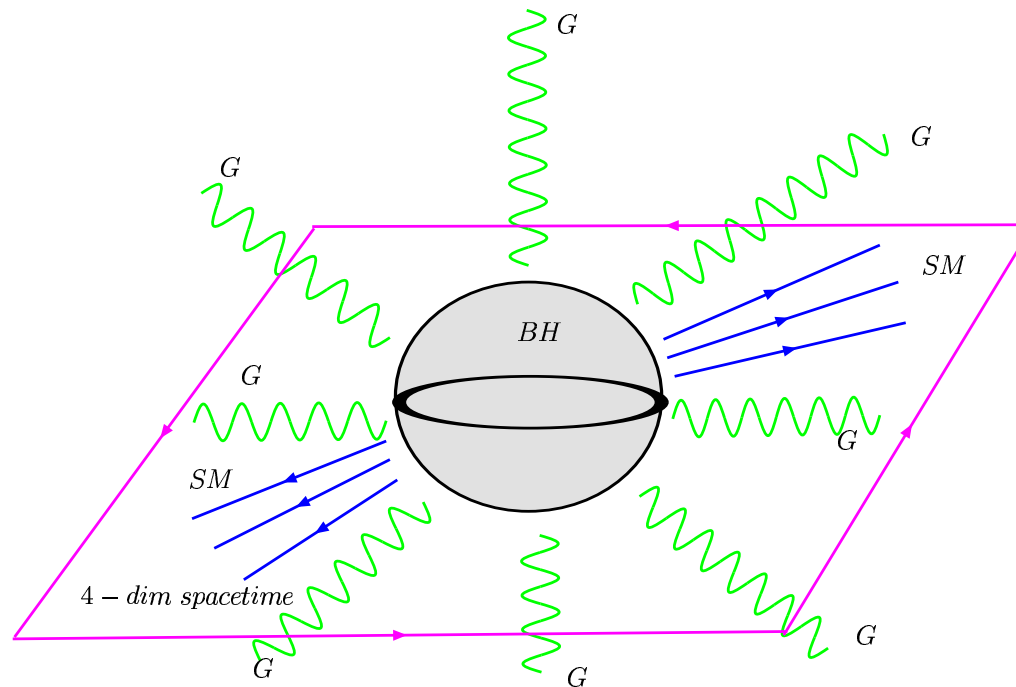
$$r_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}M_\star} \left[\frac{8\Gamma\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)}{(2+n)} \right]^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \left(\frac{M_{BH}}{M_\star} \right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$$

- $M_\star \sim TeV$ is fundamental Planck scale
- If the impact parameter $b < r_s$, \rightarrow an Event Horizon is formed



Hawking's Evaporation

- After Black Hole formed it will decay via Hawking evaporation process (Hawking radiation)
- The Black Holes emits into two modes :
 1. Along the brane (brane mode): Standard Model fields
 2. Into the extra dimensions (bulk mode): gravitons (invisible)
- Hawking radiation



Cross Section Calculation

- BH cross section can be estimated from the geometrical cross section (Black Disk)

$$\sigma_{ij \rightarrow BH} \approx \pi r_s^2 = \frac{1}{M_*^2} \left[\frac{M_{BH}}{M_*} \left(\frac{8\Gamma\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)}{(2+n)} \right) \right]^{\frac{2}{n+1}}$$

- LHC ($p - p$ collider), we need to consider its cross section at the parton level (hampered by parton distributions)

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow BH} \approx \sum_{ij} \int_{x_m}^1 dx \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} f_i(y, Q) f_j(x/y, Q) \sigma_{ij \rightarrow BH}(x, s, n)$$

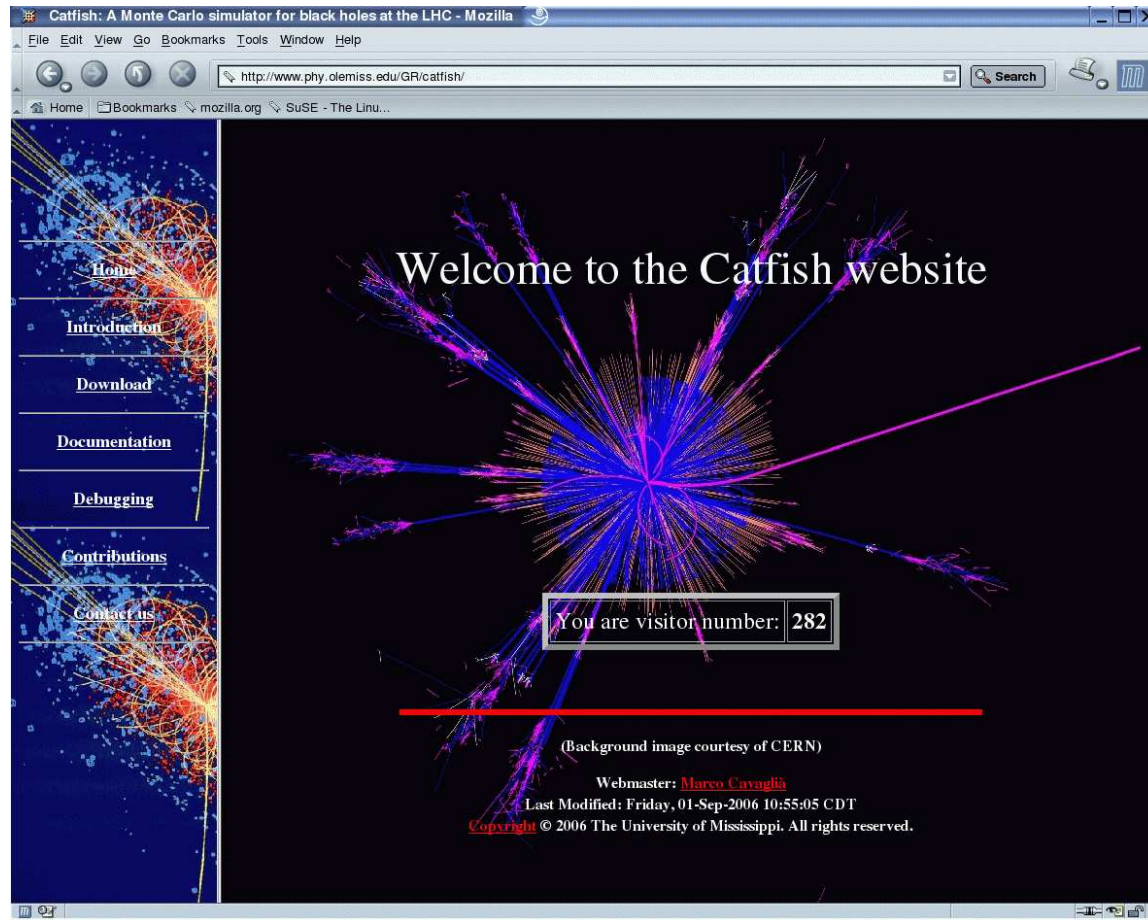
- $x_m = M_{BH(min)}^2/s$, $s = M_*^2$ and $Q =$ the momentum transfer
- $f_i, f_j =$ Parton Distribution Function (PDF)
- At CLIC ($e^+ - e^-$ collider), **beamstrahlung smears the collision energy** unlike Muon Collider
- At Muon Collider ($\mu^+ - \mu^-$ collider), the BH cross section is relatively simple

$$\sigma_{\mu\mu \rightarrow BH} \approx \sigma_{BH}(s, n) \quad (\text{it does not depend on the minimum } M_{BH})$$

CATFISH: New MC Generator

- We introduce a new MC generator so called **CATFISH**
CATFISH (Collider gr**A**vi**T**ational **F**ield **S**imulator for black **H**oles)
- New features of **CATFISH** compared to other BH generators :
 - **CATFISH** is more flexible and user friendly
 - It includes different final BH decay modes with possibility of **remnant formation** either **charged or neutral**
 - It includes **Graviton field emissivities**
 - The missing energy is not only due to the neutrinos but also **Gravitons, BH remnant and inelastic effect** during BH formation
- **CATFISH** is available with **PYTHIA** interface at the moment
we plan to add **HERWIG** interface in the future version

CATFISH Website



- **CATFISH is well documented and available for public**
<http://www.phy.olemiss.edu/GR/catfish/>
- **CATFISH authors:** M. Cavaglia, R. Godang, L. Cremaldi, D. Summers

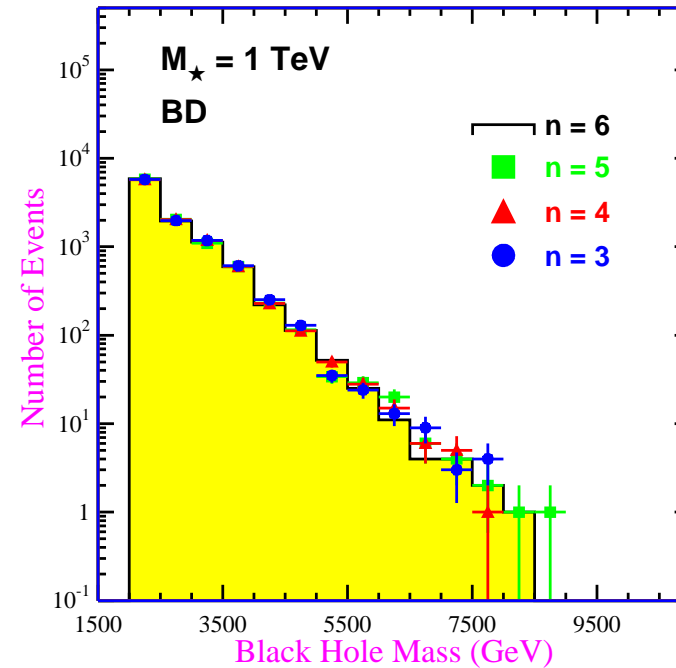
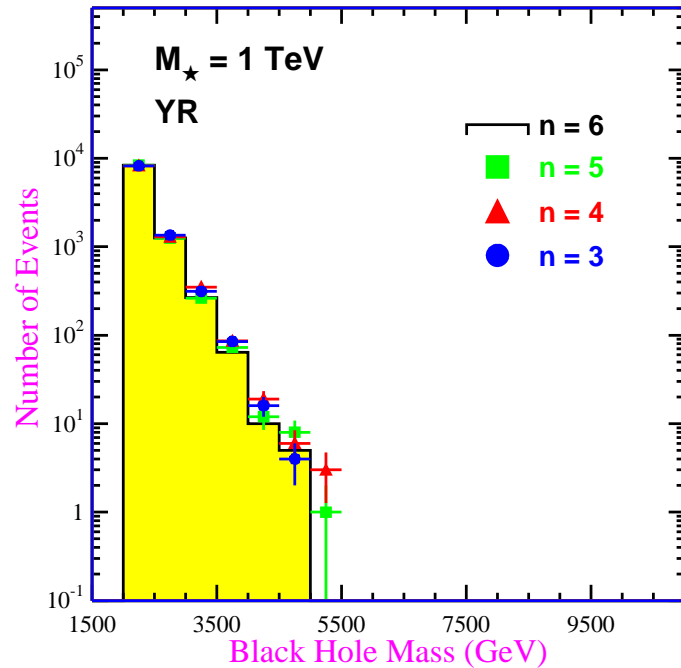
CATFISH: New MC Generator...

- CATFISH has been submitted to JHEP with arXiv:hep-ph/0609001
- The physics of BH is determined using a set of external parameters :
 - Fundamental Planck scale (M_*)
 - Number of large extra dimensions (n)
 - Gravitational loss at formation
 - Minimum BH mass at formation (M_{min})
 - Quantum BH mass threshold at evaporation (Q_{min})
 - Number of quanta at the end of BH decay (n_p)
 - Minimum space time length (α)...etc

↪ All parameters are listed in a single input file
- The CATFISH pre-compiled code is available in Linux and Mac

BH Mass

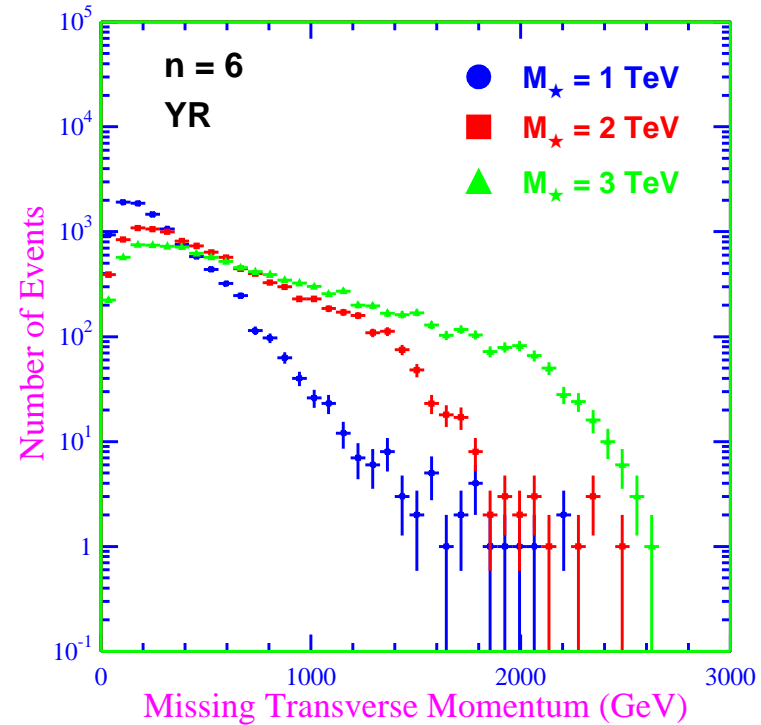
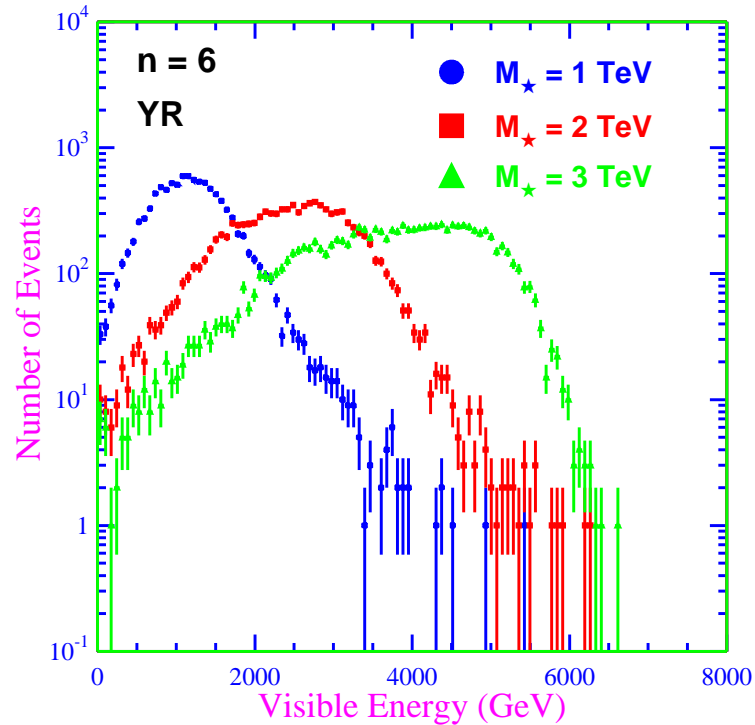
- BH Mass distribution for fundamental Planck scale $M_\star = 1 \text{ TeV}$, $n_p = 2$



- $n = D - 4$ extra dimensions (3,4,6,...)
- (left) Black Disk model (BD) \implies no Gravitons loss
- (right) Yoshino-Rychkov TS model (YR) \implies with Gravitons loss
- The YR (BD) model is considered as lower (upper) bounds on M_{BH}
 $\hookrightarrow M_{BH}$ depends on the impact parameter

Effects of Fundamental Scale

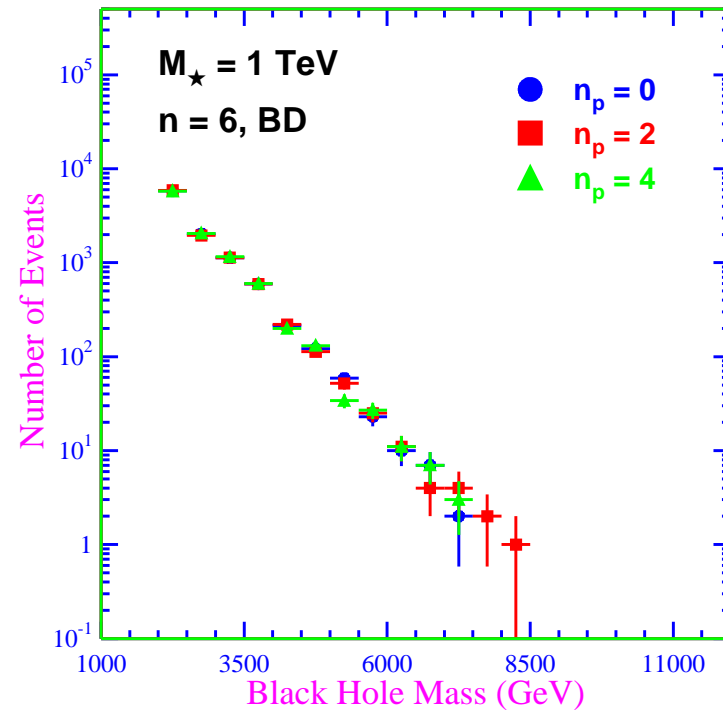
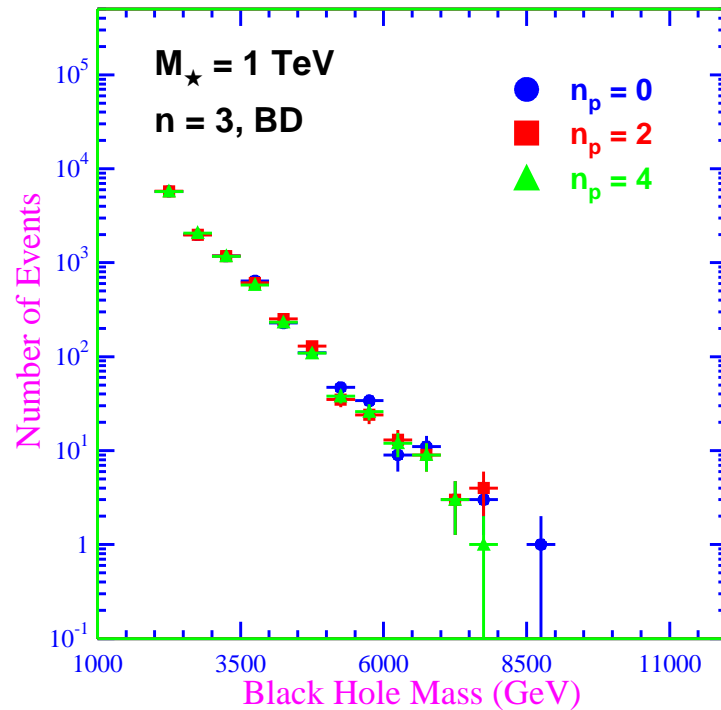
- Visible energy and missing transverse momentum for $n = 6$, $n_p = 4$, YR



- Increasing M_* leads to higher M_{min} ($M_{min} = 2M_*$):
 - Larger visible energy in Hawking phase
 - Larger missing transverse momentum
- If BHs are observed at LHC $\implies M_*$ could be measured to a certain degree of precision

Effects of Final BH Decay

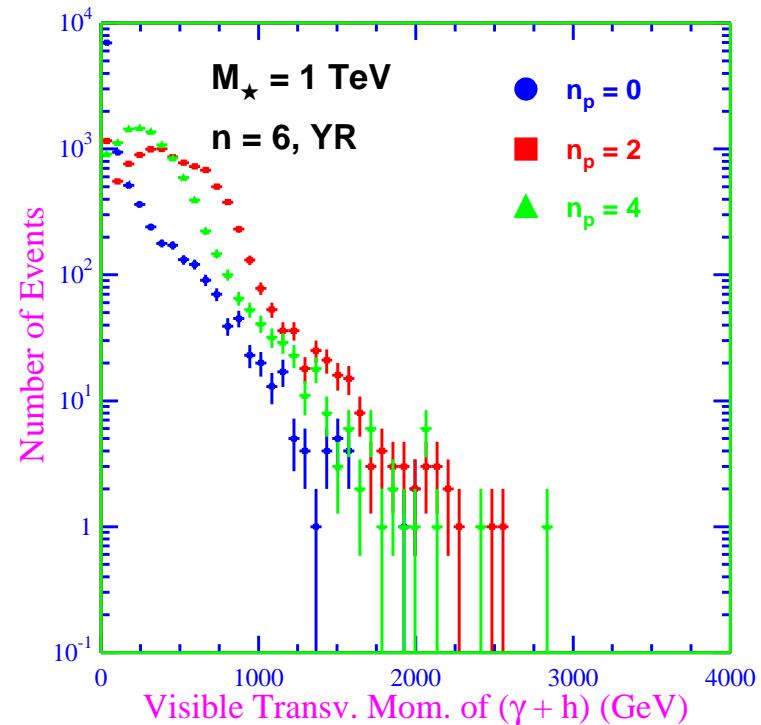
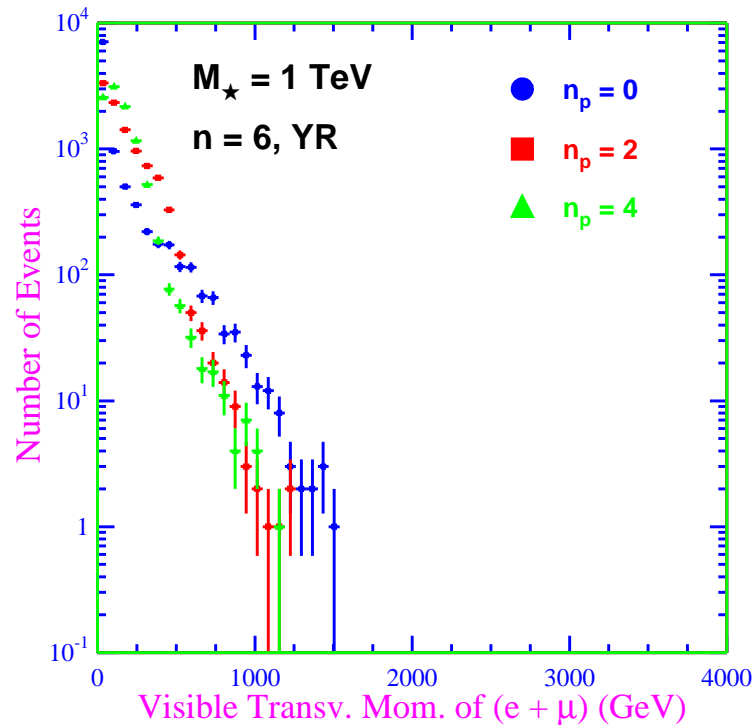
- BH Mass distribution for $M_{\star} = 1 \text{ TeV}$, ($n = 3, 6$), BD



- The initial BH mass is obviously unaffected by the detail of final decay
 - (left) We vary number of quanta at the end of BH decay for $n = 3$
 - (right) We vary number of quanta at the end of BH decay for $n = 6$
- This is a nice consistency check of CATFISH code

Effects of Final BH Decay...

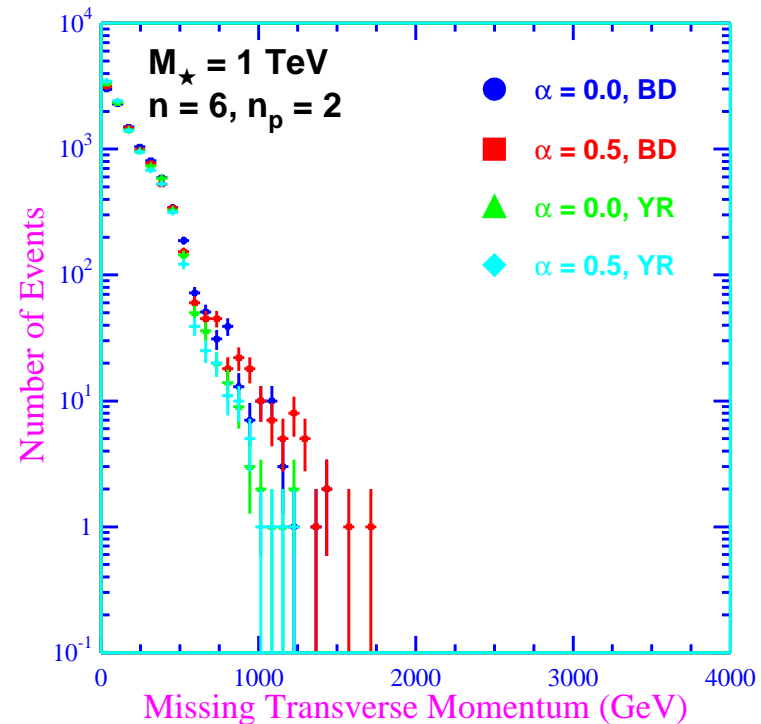
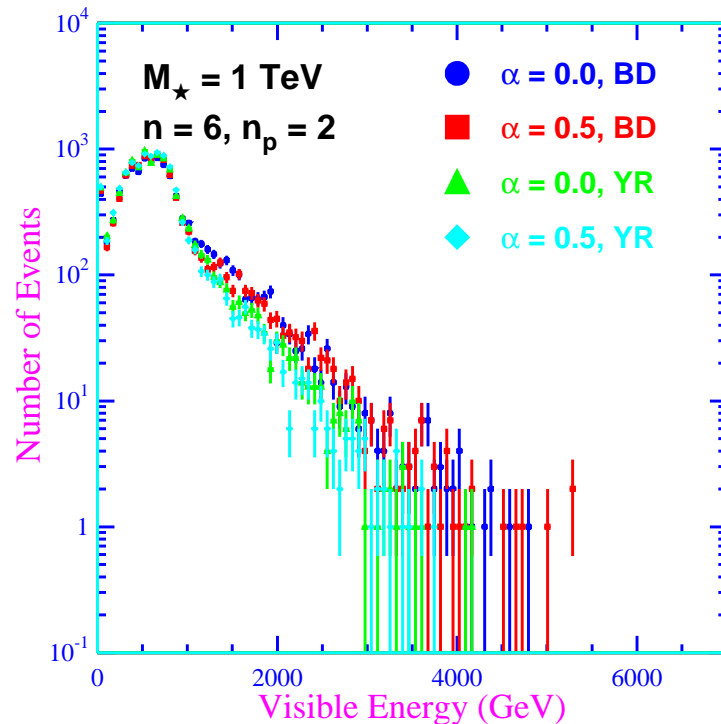
- Visible Transverse Momentum for $M_{\star} = 1 \text{ TeV}$, $n = 6$, YR



- Quanta emissivities in Hawking phase are different wrt n_p
 - (left) Visible transverse momentum of $(e + \mu)$
 - (right) Visible transverse momentum of $(\gamma + \text{hadron})$
- ↔ Experimentally it is almost impossible to distinguish between models

Effects of Minimum Spacetime Length

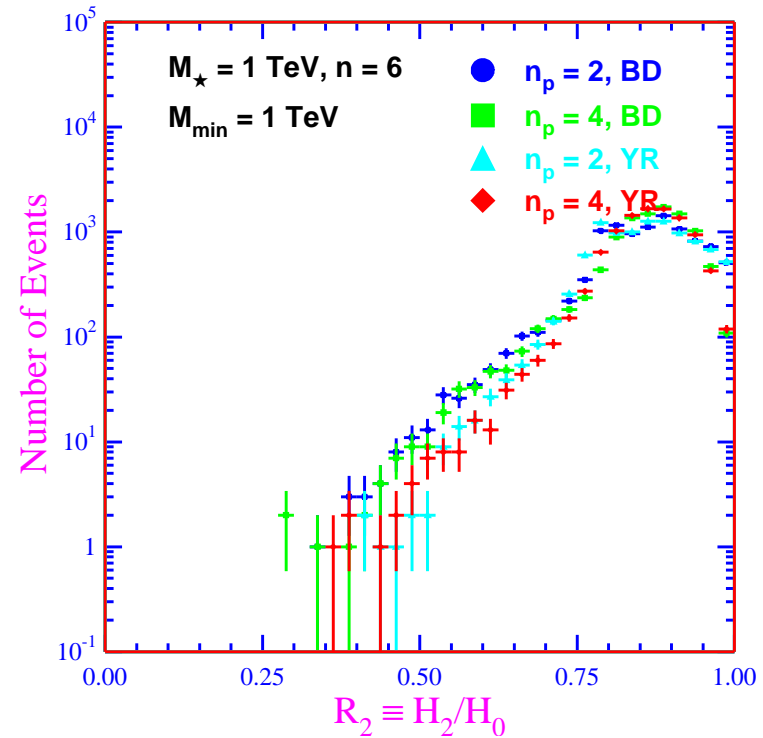
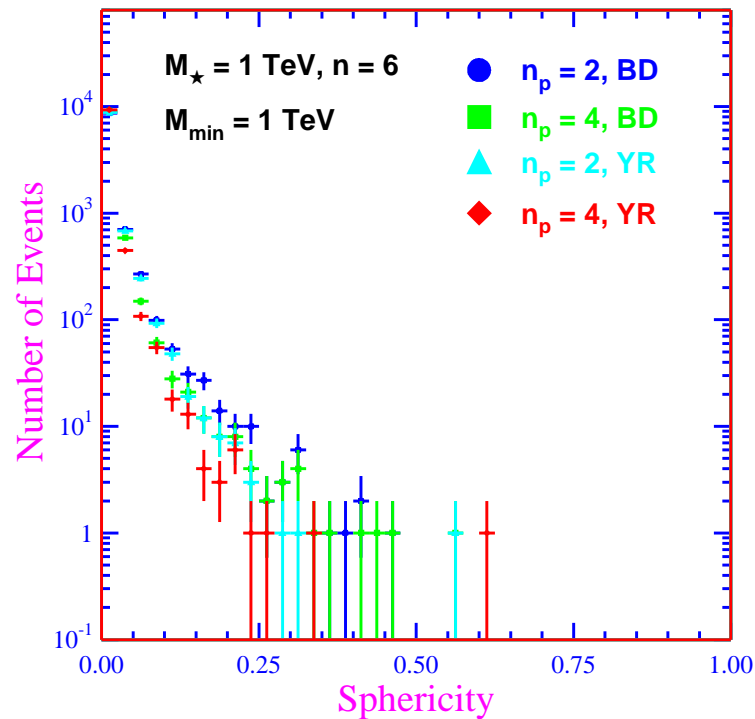
- Visible energy and missing transverse mom. for $n = 6$, $n_p = 2$, $\alpha = 0, 0.5$



- The effect of a small distance cut-off shows no significant differences in :
 - (left) total visible energy
 - (right) total missing transverse momentum
- To observe of minimum length effects at LHC \implies needs a fine tuning in α

BH Events Shape

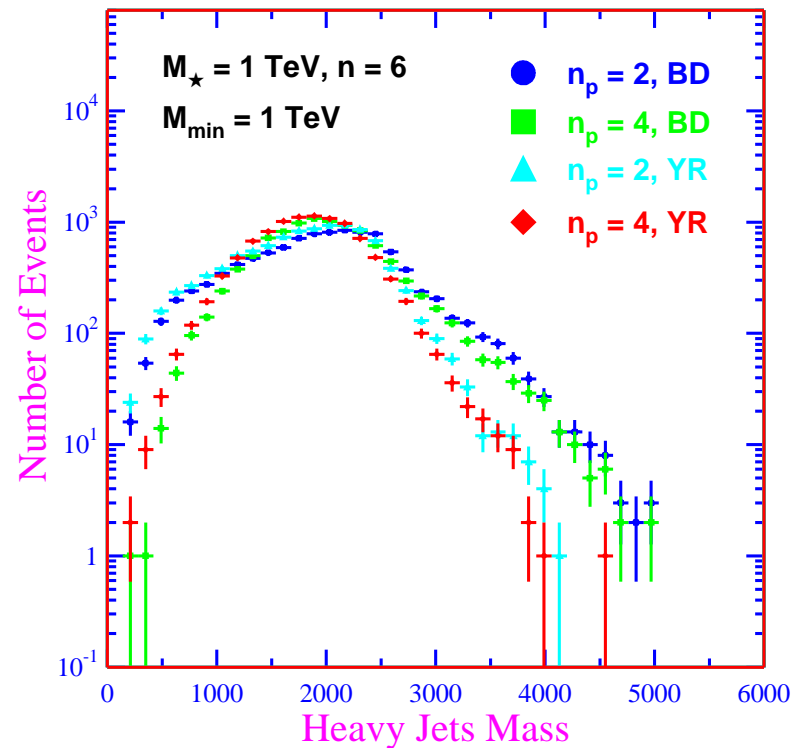
- BH events are expected to be highly spherical **due to** the spherical nature of Hawking evaporation process



- Experimentally one needs to distinguish between BH events shape **with $q\bar{q}$ events as BH-background (back-to-back events shape)**
 - (left) Sphericity BH events shape, $\rightarrow S > 0.30$ (depends on M_{\min})
 - (right) Fox-Wolfram moment, $\rightarrow R_2 < 0.50$

Jets Mass

- Heavy jets mass distribution



- This plot includes initial and final state radiation
 - BD model produces more massive BH than YR model (on average)
 - Right portions of heavy jets mass → BH evaporation
 - Left portions of heavy jets mass → BH final decay

Summary

- **CATFISH produces consistent results compared to the other generators**
It has some new features and is user friendly
- The initial BH mass is obviously unaffected by the detail of final decay
- The **YR** (BD) model is considered as **lower** (upper) bounds on M_{BH}
 $\hookrightarrow M_{BH}$ depends on the impact parameter
- If BHs are observed at LHC $\hookrightarrow M_{\star}$ could be measured to a certain degree of precision \hookrightarrow **New discoveries are waiting to be explored !**
- **BH events show a highly spherical shape as we expected**
- Heavy and light jets mass show a consistency of BH signature
- **All BH signatures are consistent with CATFISH results**