Collider X-Talk, June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2021

# High-p<sub>T</sub> implications of (muon) anomalies Experimental perspective

Aurelio Juste (ICREA / IFAE)





High-p<sub>T</sub> tails

# Non-resonant dileptons: current program

ľ/v

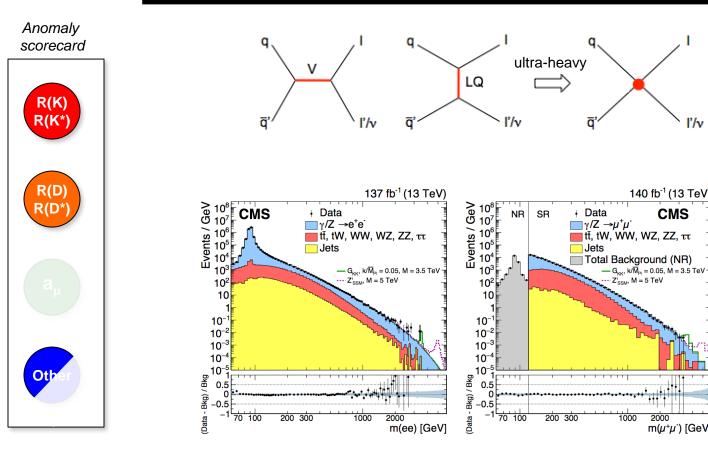
140 fb<sup>-1</sup> (13 TeV)

1000

2000

m(µ⁺µ⁻) [GeV]

CMS



# Non-resonant dileptons: current program

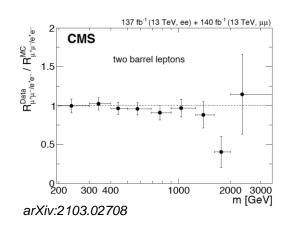
# Anomaly scorecard

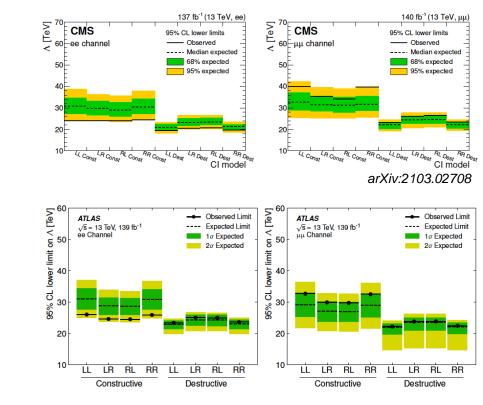
R(K) R(K\*)

R(D)

Oth

- Non-resonant inclusive ee, μμ searches published.
  - Slight excess in ee channel.
- Unfolded spectra and LFUV ratio test recently performed by CMS.



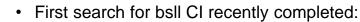


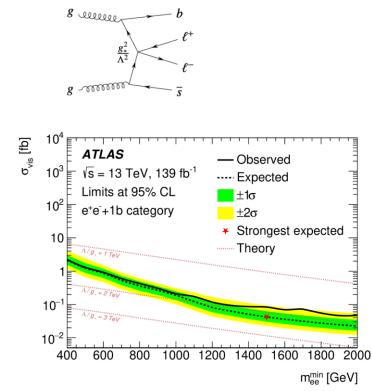
arXiv:2006.12946

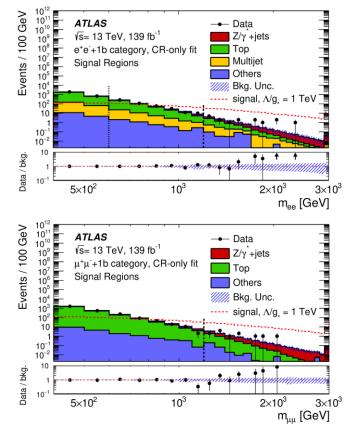
# Non-resonant dileptons: current program

Anomaly









# Non-resonant dileptons: opportunities

Anomaly scorecard



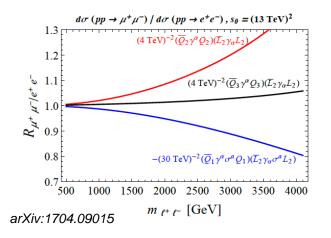


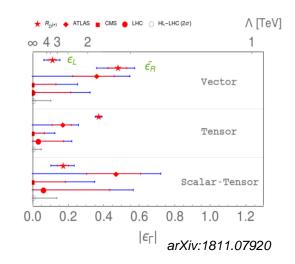


Develop broad program of non-resonant dilepton searches (ee,  $\mu\mu$ ,  $\tau\tau$ , ev,  $\mu\nu$ ,  $\tau\nu$ ), both in inclusive and exclusive (e.g.  $\geq$ 1b) final states.

e<sup>-</sup>

• Unfolded dilepton mass spectra and LFU ratio tests.





Leptoquarks

# Leptoquarks

Anomaly scorecard

R(K) R(K\*)



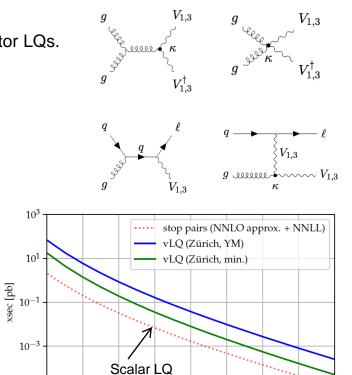


Resonant production in pairs or singly.
 Enhanced cross section if of gauge origin in the case of vector LQs.

- Single-particle explanation:  $V_1$  ( $V_3$  also possible).
- Dominant decay if only explaining R(K), R(K\*) :
  V<sub>1</sub><sup>+2/3</sup> → bμ, tv

$$V_{3^{-1/3}} \rightarrow b\nu$$
$$V_{3^{+2/3}} \rightarrow b\mu, t\nu$$
$$V_{3^{+5/3}} \rightarrow t\mu$$

If also explaining R(D), R(D<sup>\*</sup>), couplings to  $\tau$  dominate.



1400

Need a broad program!

 $10^{-5} + 400$ 

600

800

1000

1200

m(LQ) [GeV]

2000

1800

1600

# Leptoquarks

Anomaly scorecard









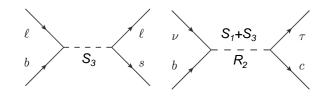
Resonant production in pairs or singly.
 Enhanced cross section if of gauge origin in the case of vector LQs.

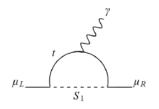
• Most successful scalar LQ models involve at least two LQs:

- S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>3</sub> (e.g. arXiv:1703.09226)
- $R_2$  and  $S_3$  (e.g. arXiv:1806.05689)
- Decay modes directly related to the B anomalies:  $S_1^{-1/3} \rightarrow b\nu, c\tau \rightarrow R(D), R(D^*) \leftarrow R_2^{+2/3} \rightarrow b\tau, c\nu$   $\begin{bmatrix} S_3^{+2/3} \rightarrow t\nu & R_2^{+5/3} \rightarrow t\tau, c\tau \end{bmatrix}$   $S_3^{-1/3} \rightarrow b\nu, t\mu$  $S_3^{-4/3} \rightarrow b\mu \rightarrow R(K), R(K^*)$

However, other decay modes may actually dominate (e.g.  $S_3^{-4/3} \rightarrow b\tau^-$ ) if similar hierarchies as in SM quark Yukawas hold ( $\lambda_{b\tau} > \lambda_{bu}$ ).

#### Need a broad program!





# Leptoquarks: current program

Anomaly scorecard

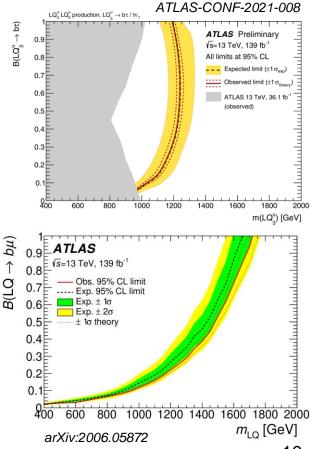






- Broad program of searches for pair-production.
  - Mass exclusions:
  - LQ<sub>S</sub>: ~1.0-1.7 TeV depending on search/benchmark
- $LQ_V$ : ~  $LQ_S$  limit + 0.4 TeV

	u, d, s	С	b	t
νν	Х		Х	Х
vl			X	
II	Х	Х	Х	Х
ντ			X	
ττ			Х	Х



# Leptoquarks: current program

Anomaly scorecard

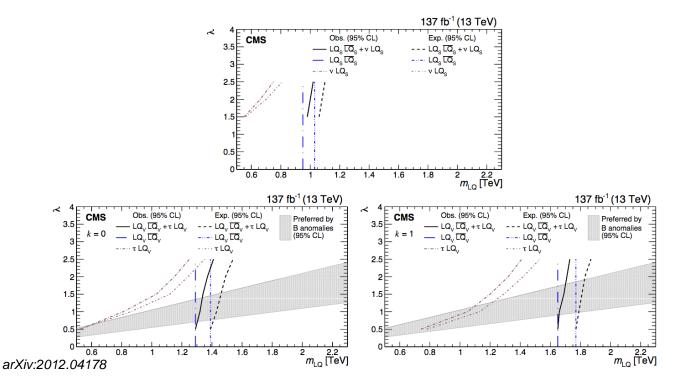
R(K) R(K\*)

R(D)

a<sub>u</sub>

Growing program of single LQ searches:
 I+LQ(→bl) (I=e,μ,τ), τ+LQ(→bν), ν+LQ(→bτ), ν+LQ(→cτ)

• First combinations of pair and single production.



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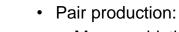
# Leptoquarks: opportunities

Anomaly scorecard









3.5

3.0

2.5

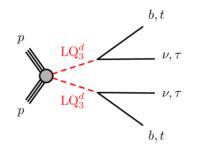
2.0  $|y_b|$ 

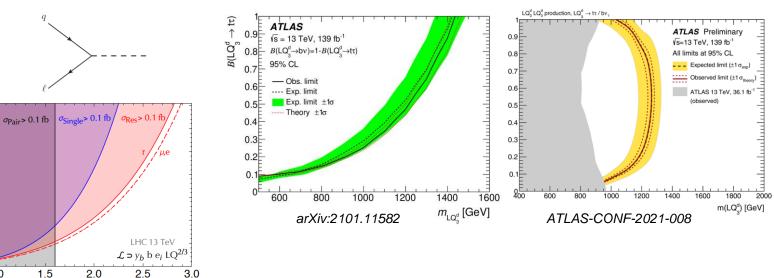
1.5

1.0 0.5

0.0⊾ 1.0

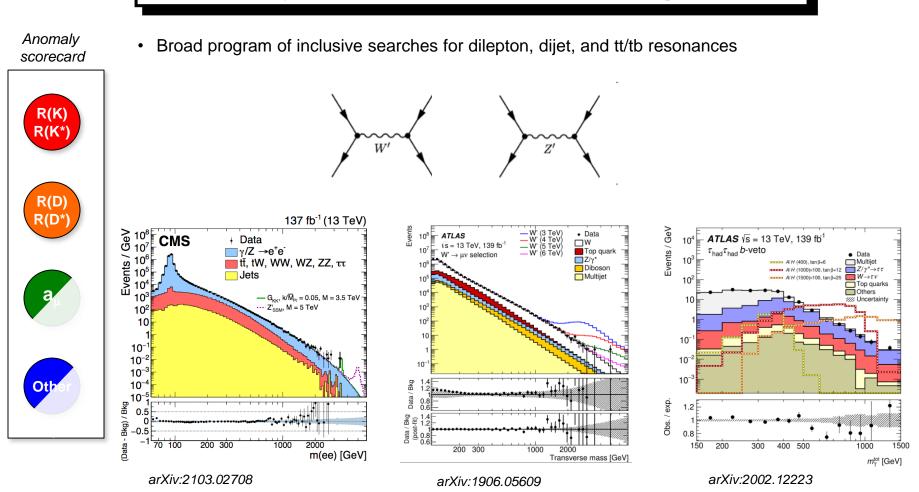
- More sophisticated analyses ٠
- Combinations! ٠
- Single production: •
  - Same as for pair production. ٠
  - Explore single resonant production ٠



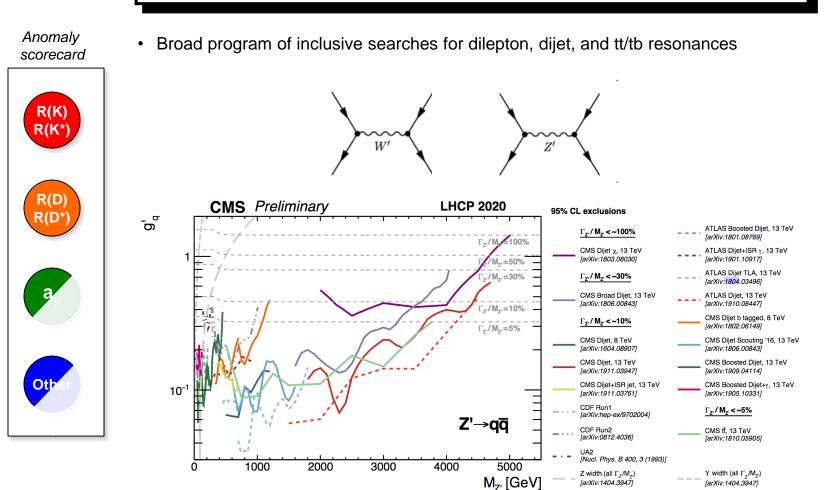


1.5

# **Heavy resonances**



14



Z'

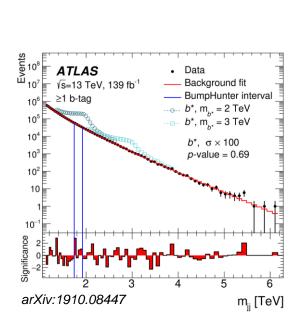
Anomaly scorecard

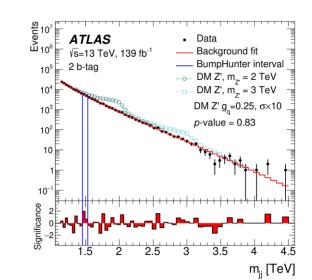






W'



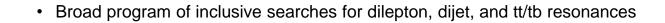


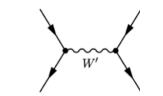
Anomaly scorecard

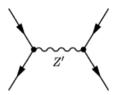


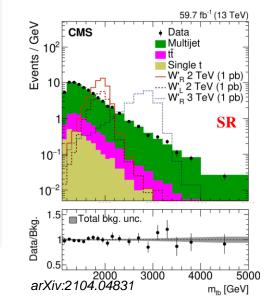


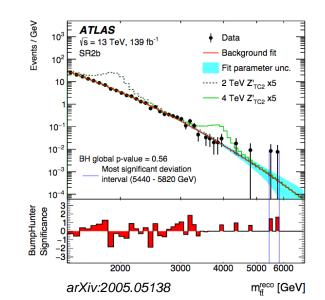












# Heavy vector particles: opportunities

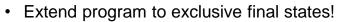
Anomaly scorecard











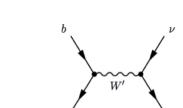
t nn<sup>Z'</sup>

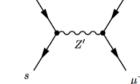
COOOD g

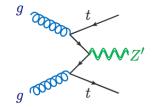
g adda

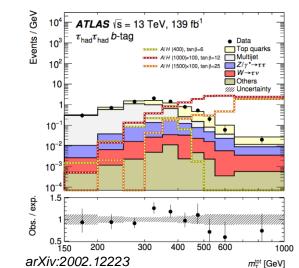
g 700000

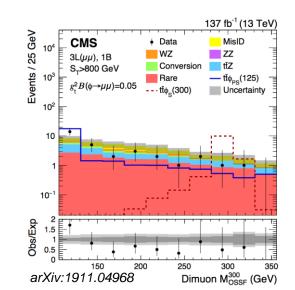
t











# Heavy vector particles: opportunities

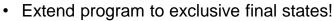












NN<sup>Z'</sup>

COCCO g

t

g adda

g 700000

Events

10<sup>5</sup>

104

10<sup>3</sup>

10<sup>2</sup>

10

10-

Significance

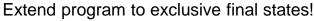
FD Fit Range:

[730, 3672] GeV

FD Fit x<sup>2</sup> p-Value: 0.89

ATLAS-CONF-2021-019

t



ATLAS Preliminary

 $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}, 103 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ 

BumpHunter Interval

 $b\overline{b}Z' \rightarrow b\overline{b}b\overline{b}$  (M<sub>2</sub> = 1.6 TeV, g<sub>2</sub> = 1, g<sub>2</sub> = 0),  $\sigma \times 20$ 

bbZ'→ bbbb (M\_ = 2.5 TeV, g = 1, g = 0), σ×50

2×10<sup>3</sup>

3×10<sup>3</sup>

m<sub>ii</sub> [GeV]

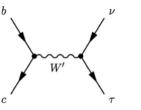
Data

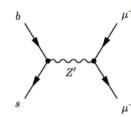
Background

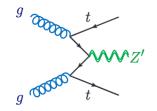
BH Scan Range:

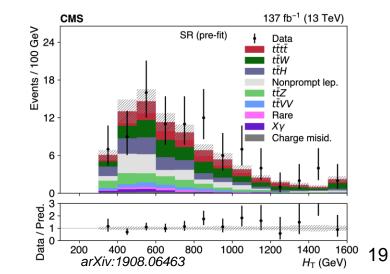
[1300, 3672] GeV

BH p-Value: 0.55



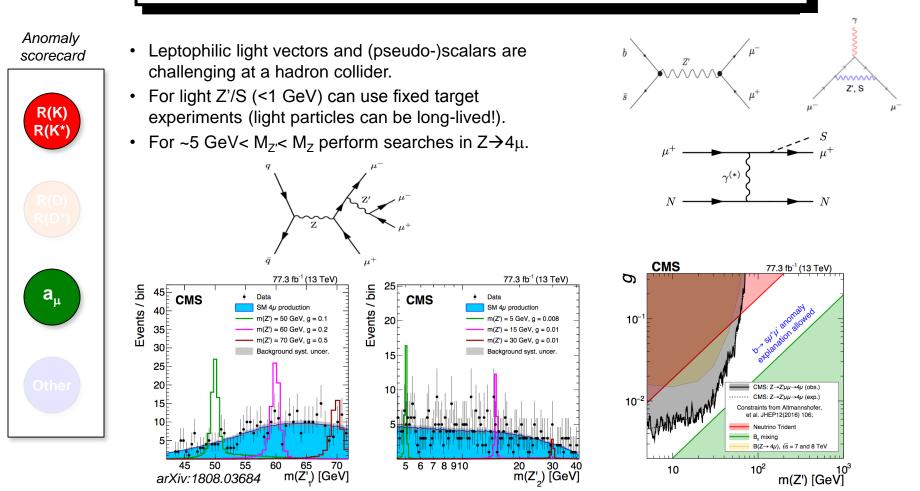






**Light resonances** 

### Light resonances: current program



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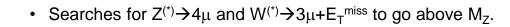
# Light resonances: opportunities

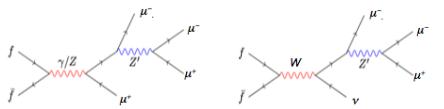




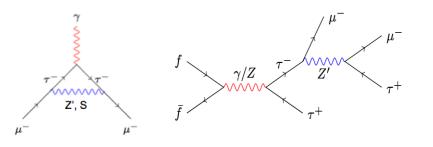


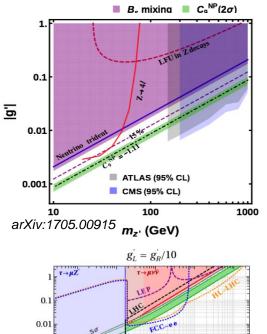


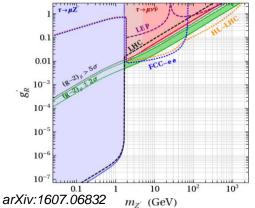




- Another explanation of  $a_{\mu}$  involves flavor-violating vectors or scalars.
  - → New dedicated multilepton search ( $2\mu$ SS+ $2\tau$ SS) at higher masses.

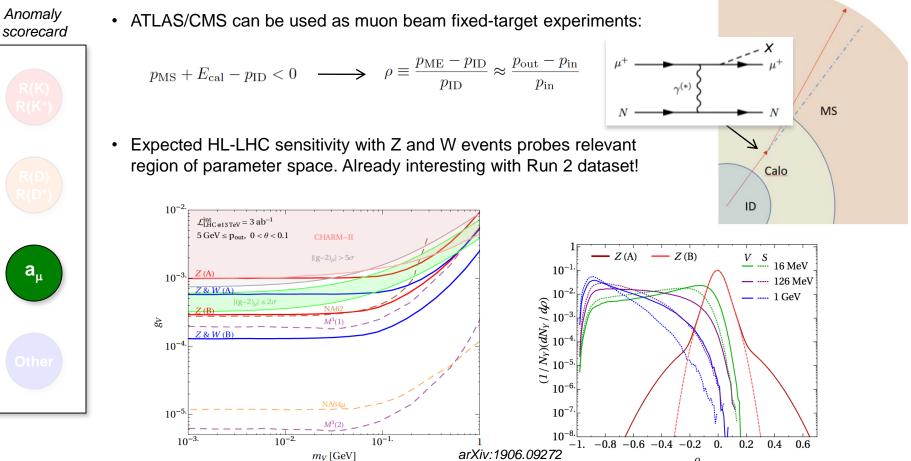






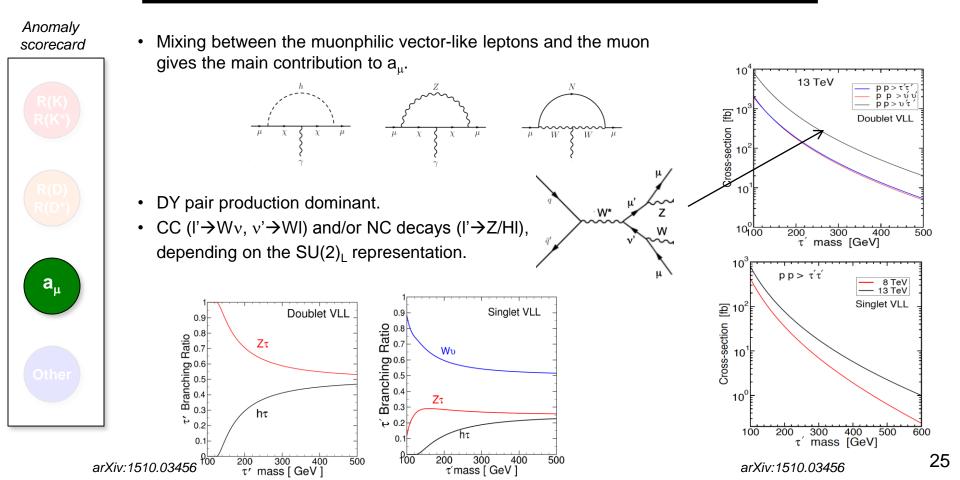
22

# Light resonances: opportunities

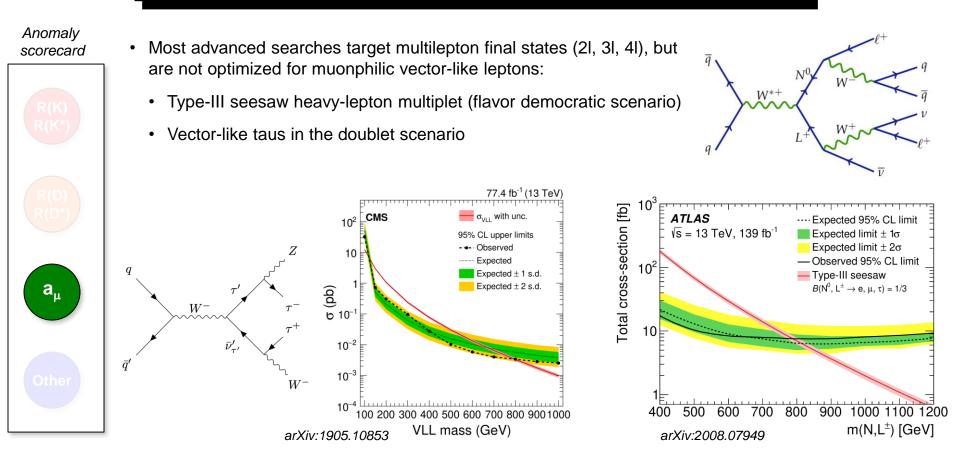


# **Vector-like leptons**

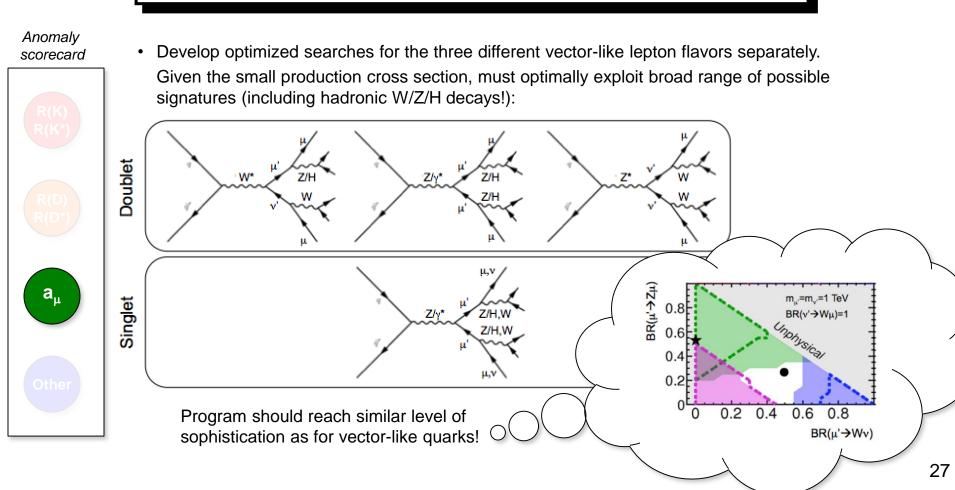
# **Vector-like leptons**



# Vector-like leptons: current program



# **Vector-like leptons: opportunities**



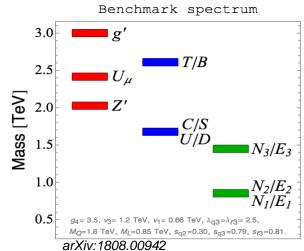
# **Beyond simplified models**

#### Anomaly scorecard

**R(K)** 

R(K\*

- Most studies carried out in the context of simplified models.
  - Nature could potentially be more exciting! Are we ready for it? ٠
- Example: "4321" renormalizable (i.e. "UV complete") model.
  - Can accommodate B-physics anomalies (via a vector LQ). ٠
  - Consistent with all available constraints.



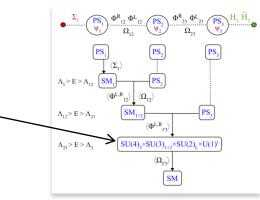
Three heavy gauge bosons:

- Color octet (g')
- Vector LQ (U<sub>1</sub>)
- Color singlet (Z')

Three families of vector-like fermions:

- VLQ doublets: U/D, C/S, T/B
- VLL doublets: N<sub>1</sub>/E<sub>1</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>/E<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>/E<sub>3</sub>

But very different signatures than typically assumed!



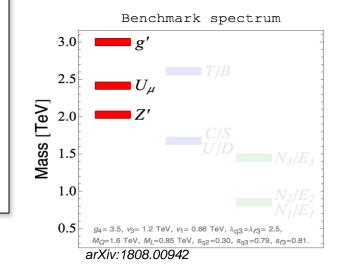
PS<sup>3</sup> model

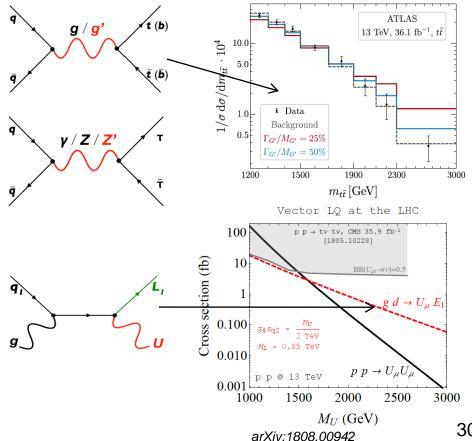
arXiv:1712.01368

#### Anomaly scorecard



- The g'/Z' and U typically decay into 3<sup>rd</sup> generation fermions, but also into vector-like fermions.
- Problem: all vector bosons have sizable width!
- At high mass the U is dominantly produced in association with a VLL.





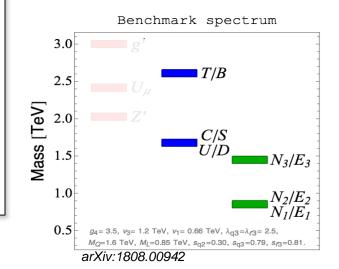
#### arXiv:1901.10480

30

Anomaly scorecard



- Only the 3<sup>rd</sup> generation VLQs and VLLs decay as usually assumed (e.g. T→Wb, Zt, Ht).
- The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation VLQs and VLLs mainly decay into 3-body final state via offshell g', U<sub>μ</sub>, and/or Z'.



# Anomaly scorecard

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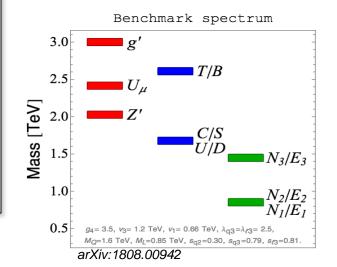
R(D

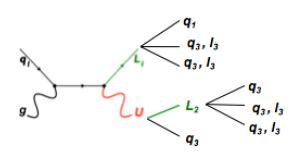
 The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation VLQs and VLLs mainly decay into 3-body final state via offshell g', U<sub>µ</sub>, and/or Z'.

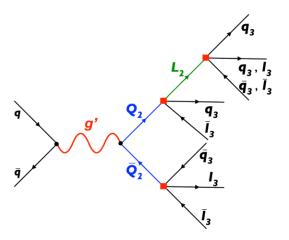
as usually assumed (e.g.  $T \rightarrow Wb$ , Zt, Ht).

Only the 3<sup>rd</sup> generation VLQs and VLLs decay

→Complex cascades giving heavy-flavored multilepton+multijet final states!









No dedicated searches yet!