



SEARCHES FOR EXOTICA AT CMS

ANDREW ASKEW
FOR THE CMS COLLABORATION







OVERVIEW

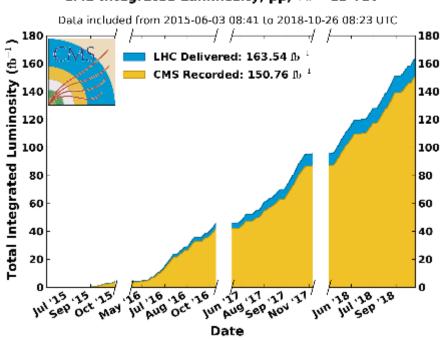
- 2022 marks the beginning of Run 3. All of the results I have to show you today make use of the full Run 2 dataset.
 - I will try to give some sense of the latest results across the Exotic landscape.
- Where we're going:
 - There is a vast expanse of LHC data yet to be taken and explored!
 We're back running RIGHT NOW.

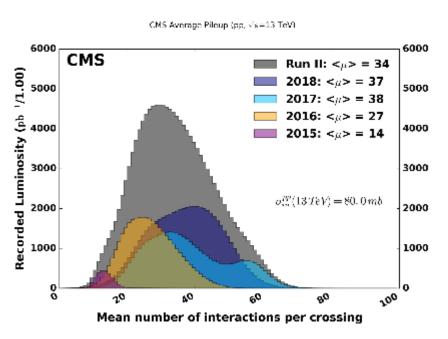




REMINDER: RUN 2

CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp, \sqrt{s} = 13 TeV



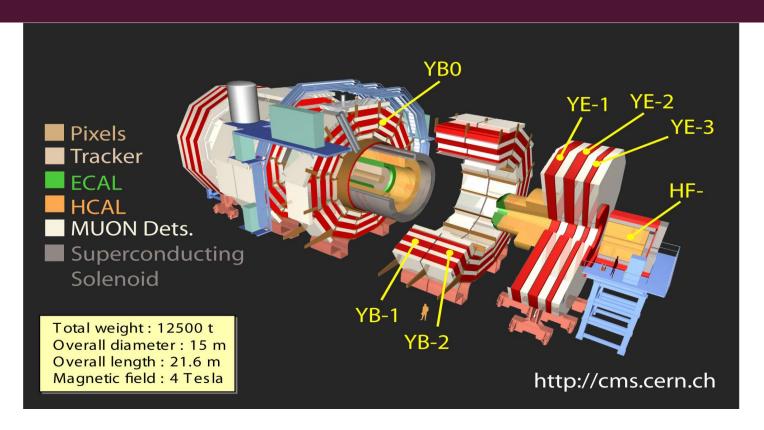


Most of what I will highlight will utilize 138 fb-1 of data





NEVER COMPLETE WITHOUT:



 An experimental talk is never complete without the star of our show.





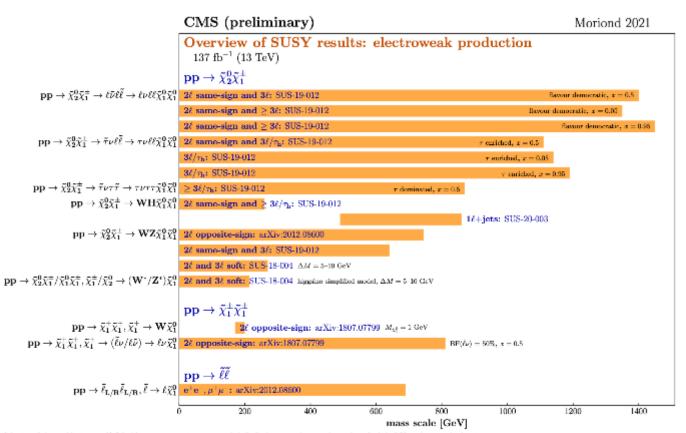
OVERVIEW

Let me quickly summarize our results:





LANDSCAPE:



Selection of observed limits at 95% C.L. (theory uncertainties are not included). Probe up to the quoted mass limit for light LSPs unless stated otherwise. The quantities ΔM and x represent the absolute mass difference between the primary sparticle and the LSP, and the difference between the intermediate spartitle and the LSP relative to ΔM , respectively, and otherwise.



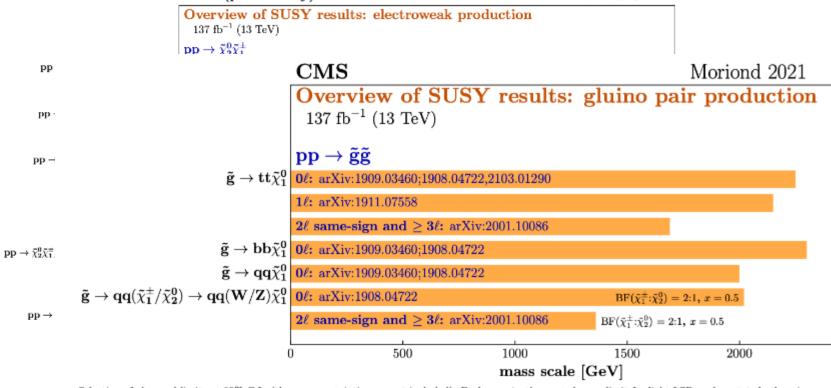


Moriond 2021

LANDSCAPE:

Selection of obse

CMS (preliminary)



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LANDSCAPE:

CMS (prelimina

Overview of SU: 137 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0} \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm}$

pp

 $\mathbf{pp}\cdot$

pp –

 $\tilde{\mathbf{g}} \to \mathbf{t} \mathbf{t} \tilde{\chi}_1^0$

$$\begin{split} p_{P} & \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0} \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm}, & \tilde{\mathbf{g}} \rightarrow \mathbf{b} \mathbf{b} \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0} \\ & \tilde{\mathbf{g}} \rightarrow \mathbf{q} \mathbf{q} \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0} \\ & \tilde{\mathbf{g}} \rightarrow \mathbf{q} \mathbf{q} (\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm} / \tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0}) \rightarrow \mathbf{q} \mathbf{q} (\mathbf{W}/\mathbf{Z}) \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0} \end{split}$$

Selection of observed limits at 95% C.L. (then the quantities ΔM and x represent the absolute sparticle and the LSP relative to ΔM , respectively.

CMS (preliminary) Moriond 2019 Overview of SUSY results: GMSB / GGM $36 \text{ fb}^{-1} (13 \text{ TeV})$ $pp \rightarrow \bar{g}\bar{g}$ $\hat{\mathbf{g}} \rightarrow \mathbf{q} \hat{\mathbf{q}} \hat{\chi}^0_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{q} \hat{\mathbf{q}} \gamma \hat{\mathbf{G}} \left[\gamma + M \mathbf{E}_{T^*} \text{ arXiv:1711.09008} \right]$ (notation) $\gamma + H_{T}$: arXiv:1707.06193 (max. evolusion) γγ: SUS-17-011 $\bar{g} \rightarrow (q\bar{q}\chi_1^0 \rightarrow q\bar{q}\gamma\bar{G}/q\bar{q}'\chi_1^0 \rightarrow q\bar{q}'W\bar{G})$ $\gamma + ME_{T}$ arXiv:1711.09008 (max. profusion) $\gamma + H_{T}$: arXiv:1707.06193. (max. equisation) $\gamma + \ell + ME_{T}$; arXiv:1812.04006 combined: SUS-18-005 (non-ovelosion) $\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow (\gamma/H)\tilde{G} \hspace{0.2cm} \gamma + h + MR_{T^0} \hspace{0.2cm} \text{ar Xiv: 1901.06726}$ (max. sponsion) $\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\tilde{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow (\gamma/Z)\tilde{G}$ $\gamma + b + ME_T$: arXiv:1901.06726 (mon-ovelation). $\tilde{\mathbf{g}} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow (\gamma/\mathbf{Z}) \tilde{\mathbf{G}} |_{\mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{ME}_{\mathbf{T}^0} \text{ arXiv:1901.06726}}$ $\tilde{g} \to q \bar{q} \tilde{\chi}^0_1, \tilde{\chi}^0_1 \to Z \bar{G}$ 2t opposite-sign: arXiv:1700.08908 (max. coductos) pp → ĝĝ $\ddot{q} \rightarrow q \ddot{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow q \gamma \ddot{G} / \gamma + M E_T$: arXiv:1711.09008 $\gamma + H_T$: arXiv:1707.06193 (mass, wonderloop) er: SUS-17-011 (max. carbanos) $\tilde{\mathbf{q}} \rightarrow (\mathbf{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \mathbf{q}\gamma \tilde{\mathbf{G}}/\mathbf{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{q}\mathbf{W}\tilde{\mathbf{G}})$ $\gamma + VE_T$: arXiv:1711.08088 (more exclusion) $\gamma + \text{H}\gamma$: arXiv:1707.06193. (man. excitation) $\gamma + \delta + ME_{T}$; arXiv:1812.04086 Cross-confederal $\begin{vmatrix} pp \to \widetilde{t}\widetilde{t} \\ \gamma + h + MR_T; \text{ arXiv:1901.06796} \end{vmatrix}$ $\left| \mathbf{p} \mathbf{p} \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma \tilde{\mathbf{G}}, \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \rightarrow \mathbf{W} \tilde{\mathbf{G}} \right| \left| \mathbf{p} \mathbf{p} \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}, \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \right| \\ \left| \mathbf{p} \mathbf{p} \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}, \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \right| 1.08008$ $\gamma + \delta + ME_{T}$: mXiv:1812.04096 $pp \to \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^+, \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^- \to 2 \times [(Z/h/\gamma)\tilde{G}] + X_{ext} \frac{\gamma + ME_{g^*} \text{ arXiv: } 7 \text{ II (6.05)}}{2}$ $\mathbf{pp} \rightarrow (\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}, \tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}, \tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ $\mathbf{pp} \to \tilde{\chi}_i^{0,+} \tilde{\chi}_i^{0,+} \to \mathbf{hh\tilde{G}\tilde{G}} + \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{eve}}$ $\geqslant 3\ell/\eta_0; \text{ arXiv:1709.05406}$ $h \rightarrow bhc$ arXiv:1709.04896 b → 900 arXiv:1709.00394 combined: arXiv:1801.05957 $pp \to \tilde{\chi}_i^{0,\pm} \tilde{\chi}_i^{0,\pm} \to (h/Z)(h/Z) \tilde{G} \tilde{G} + X_{sol}$ 26 opposite-sign: arXiv:1709.08908 BP = 508≥ 3f/η_s: arXiv:1709.05406 ssr - st#/ $h \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$: arXiv:1709.00384 BE = 60% combined: arXiv 1801 03957 RF = HR $pp \to \tilde{\chi}_i^{0,\pm} \tilde{\chi}_i^{0,\pm} \to ZZ\tilde{G}\tilde{G} + X_{exit}$ 2f opgowite-sign: arXiv:1709.08905 $\geq 8\ell/v_{h^2}$ at Xiv:1709.06406 combined: arXiv:1801.03957

mass scale [GeV]

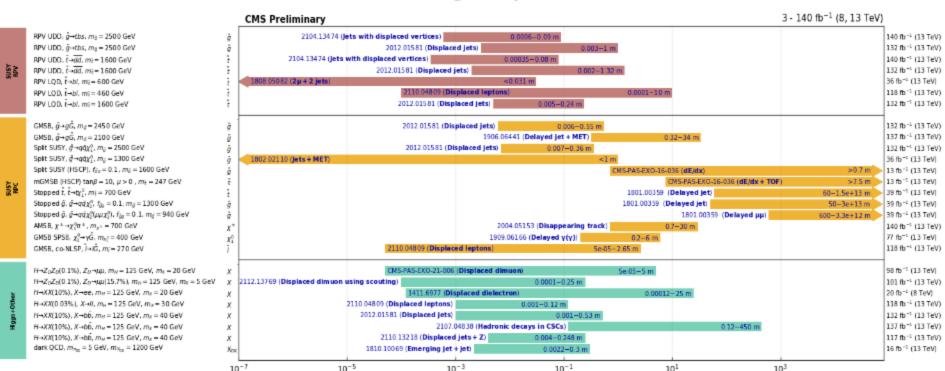




CMS (preliminary)

Moriond 2019

Overview of CMS long-lived particle searches



Selection of observed exclusion limits at 95% C.L. (theory uncertainties are not included). The y-axis tick labels indicate the studied long-lived particle.

Moriond 2022

Selection of observed limits at 95% C.L. (then The quantities ΔM and x represent the absol Selection of obse sparticle and the LSP relative to ΔM , respec The quantities Δ specials and the concrements to some respectively, some minutes concretely

 $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_{l}^{0,\pm} \tilde{\chi}_{l}^{0,\pm} \rightarrow (h/Z)(h/Z)\tilde{G}\tilde{G} + X_{adv}$ $pp \to \tilde{\chi}_i^{0,+} \tilde{\chi}_i^{0,+} \to ZZ\tilde{G}\tilde{G} + X_{ext}$ combined: arXiv:1801.03957

combined: arXiv:1801.05957 26 opposite-sign: arXiv:1709.08908 BP = 50%≥ 3f/η_s: arXiv:1709.05406 ssr - st#/ $h \to \infty$: arXiv:1709.00384 BF = 6.83 combined: arXiv:1801.03957 RF = H.S. 2f opposite-sign: arXiv:1709.08905 $\geq 86/v_{h^2}$ at Xiv:1709.06406

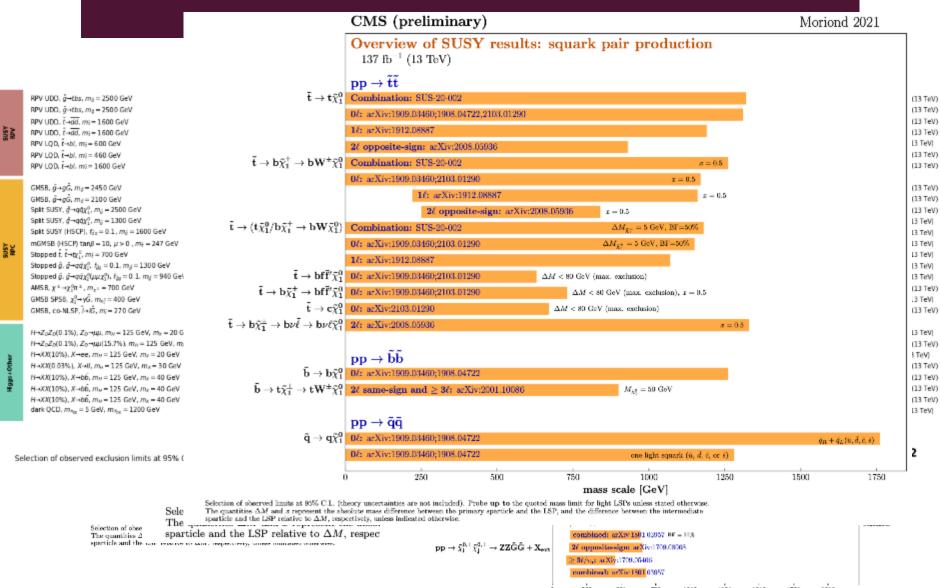
mass scale [GeV]

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mass scale [GeV]

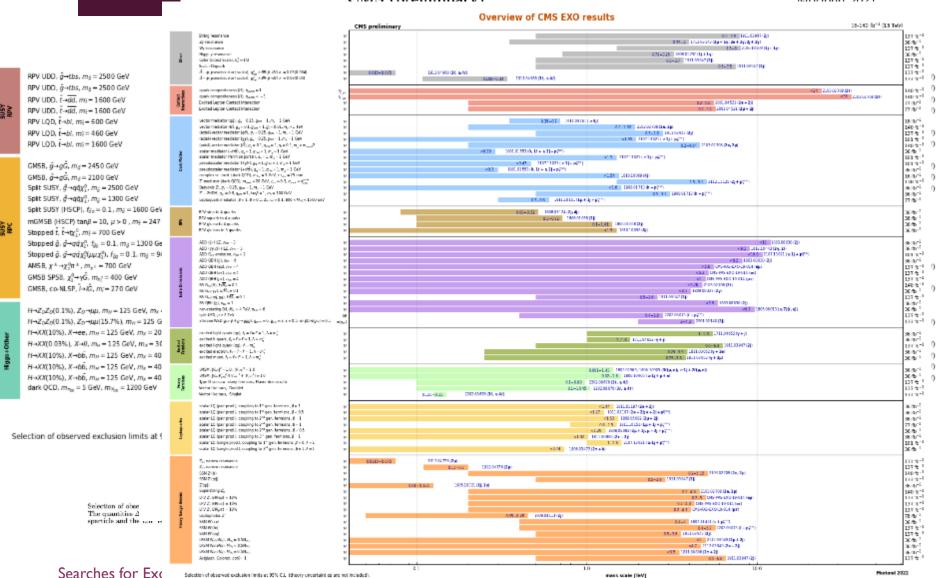




Mortand 2022

CMS (preliminary)

Mariand 2021



mass scale (TeV)

Selection of observed exclusion limits at 95% CL. (theory uncertaint as are not included).

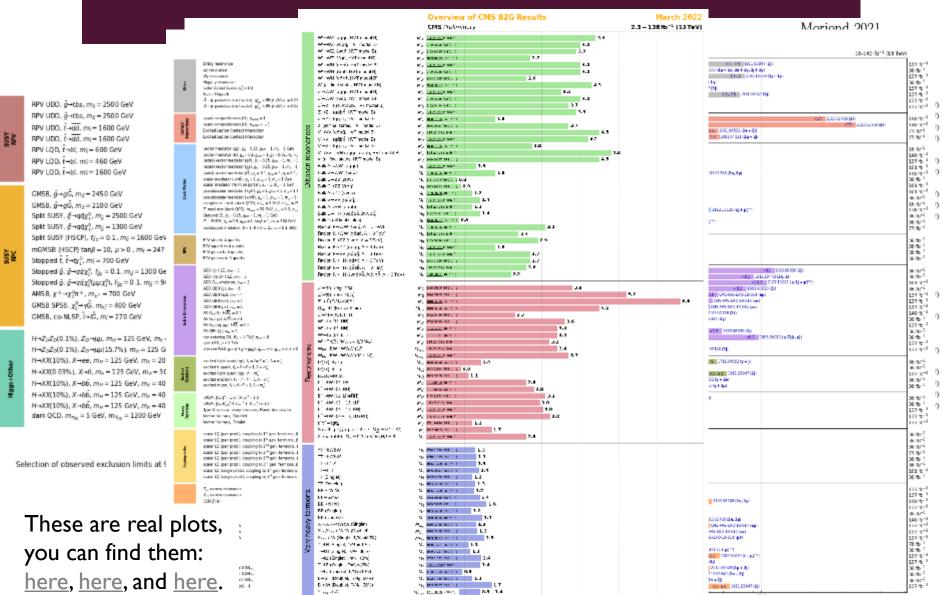


Searches for Exc

Selection of observed each sign limits at 95% C.L. His



Mortand 2022



Lower mass limit at 95% CL [TeV]





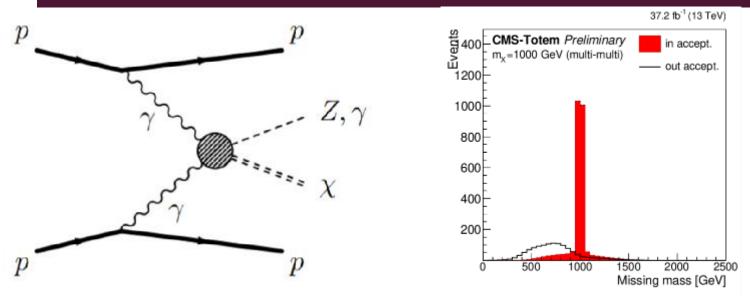
KIDDING ASIDE

- I'm going to focus in on a subset of recent(-ish) analyses that either have been submitted, or soon will be submitted for publication.
- There are some interesting things starting to develop and I'll do my best to point out where those things live.
- I will largely organize things into:
 - Has one or more leptons (e, μ and sometimes τ).
 - Does not.
- This is influenced by how we select data events: leptons (well, e, μ at least) provide good handles for triggering. If you don't have one of those, you can trigger on things like the total energy in the calorimeters, or a large imbalance in the visible energy.





MISSING MASS



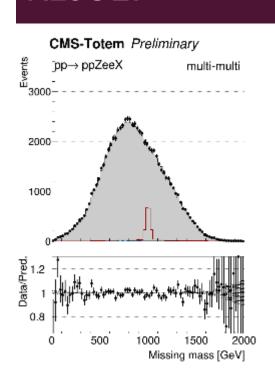
- This was the analysis that I referred to earlier as having a different luminosity, due to work performed to bring PPS into full operation.
- You have a leptonic decaying Z or γ , and measure the outgoing protons to infer if something escaped.

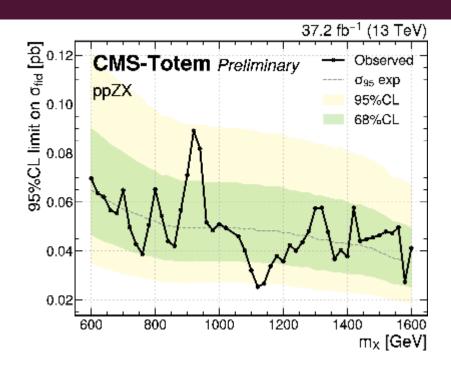






RESULT



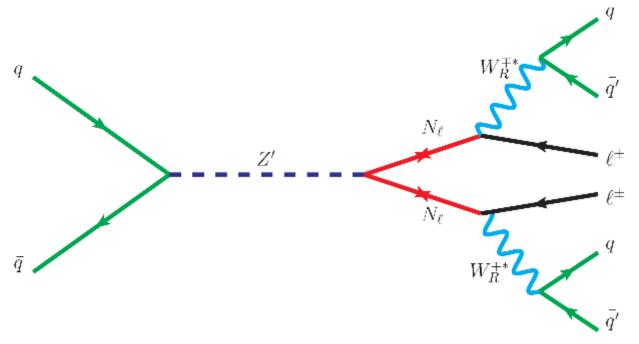


This measurement is performed via all of the configurations of PPS (I'm showing you the best one above, for $Z\rightarrow$ ee. The combined leptonic channels allow you to set limits on an invisible particle being produced in association with the Z.

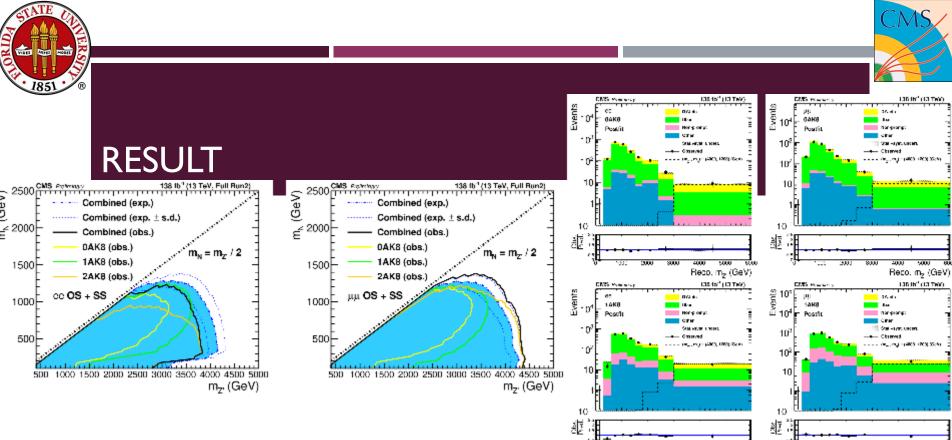




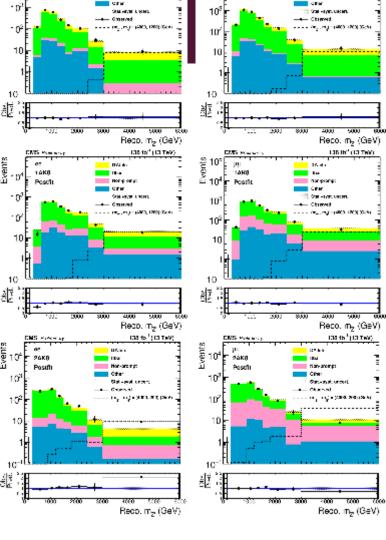
 \mathbf{Z}^{\prime}



■ Not just your generic Z' though, a Z' that decays to two heavy neutral leptons (Majorana). Both W_R are considered to be off-shell, and though this diagram shows the same charge for the final state lepton, both opposite sign and same sign are allowed



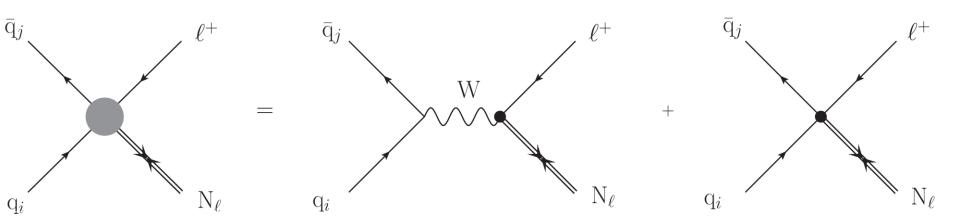
Interesting to note that since the jets from the W decay can be at close angle, we allow for a fatter jet category that shows substructure. Thus we have the case where all four jets are resolved, only two are resolved and one fat jet, and both fat jets.







HEAVY COMPOSITE NEUTRINO



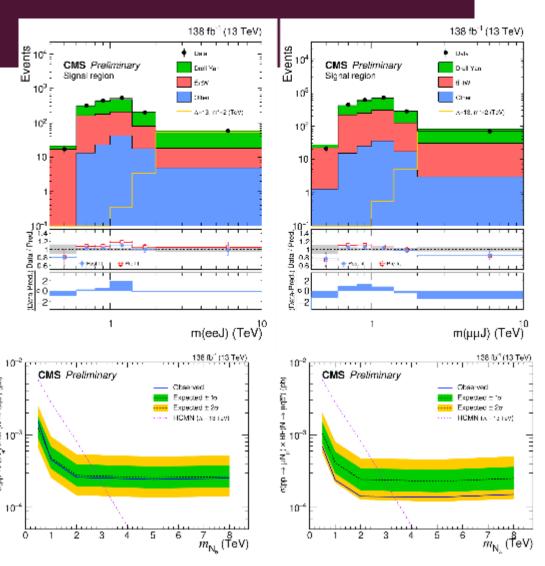
• In very much the same vein, we can search for the production and decay of heavy neutral Majorana neutrinos. One lepton will come from the original interaction, a second with accompanying two jets will come from the decay. Just as in the previous analysis, the two jets are in close proximity, thus we require one large jet with substructure.





RESULT

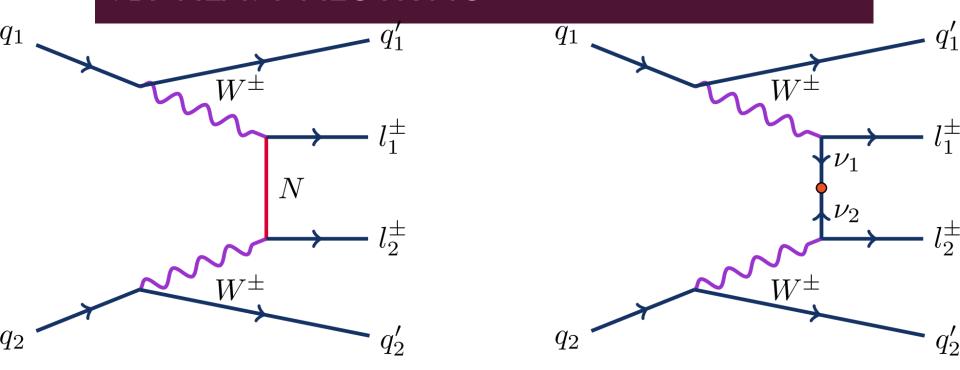
Control regions that are enriched in the largest backgrounds are selected in the data and then a simultaneous fit is performed. No significant excess is observed, and the limits on the mass of such a particle in both ee and μμ channels separately.







VBF HEAVY NEUTRINO

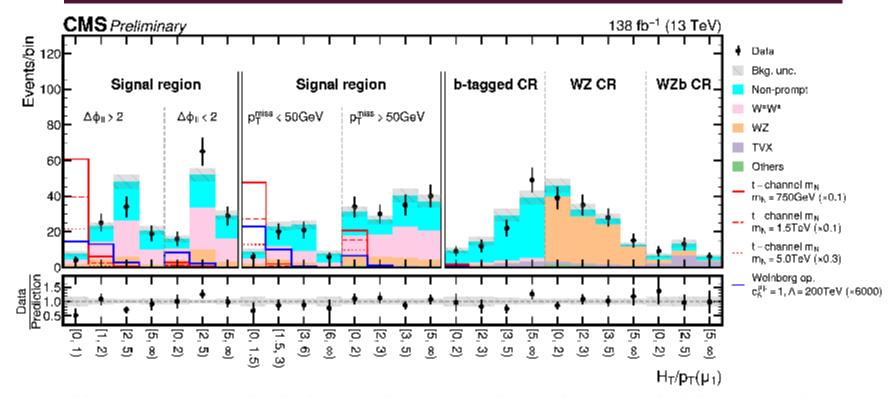


- Similar kind of final state as previous result except in same sign leptons ($\mu\mu$), with the presence of large rapidity jets, searching for vector boson fusion events.
- Can also be a test of the Weinberg operator.





RESULT

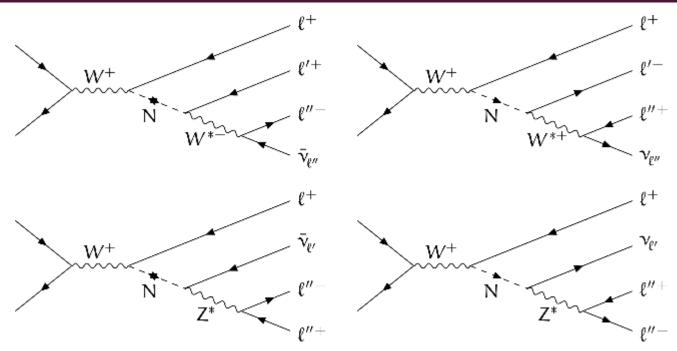


 Here you can see both the signal regions, split out by azimuthal distance and missing transverse momentum, along with the separate control regions.





YET STILL MORE HNL



Depending on the coupling of this heavy neutral lepton to its SM friends, the decay may not be immediate. Thus a search in the final state with one prompt lepton, and the subsequent decay creating a displaced lepton pair. On the left HNL is assumed to be Majorana, on the right it can be either Dirac or Majorana.

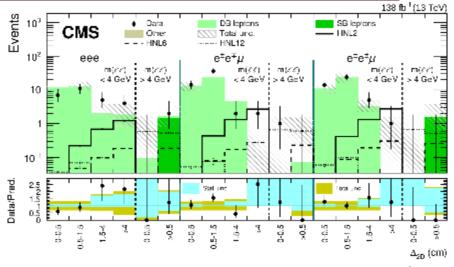


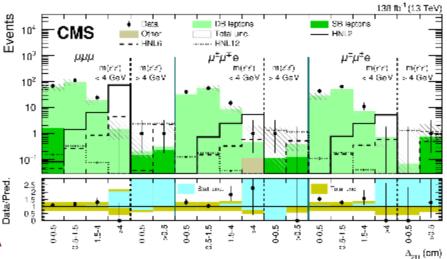


RESULT

- Here are our observed and expected yields from each of the bins of mass and PV-SV distance.
- Good agreement is found, and limits are set as a function of HNL mass versus coupling for both of the scenarios on the prior slide.

Andrew A

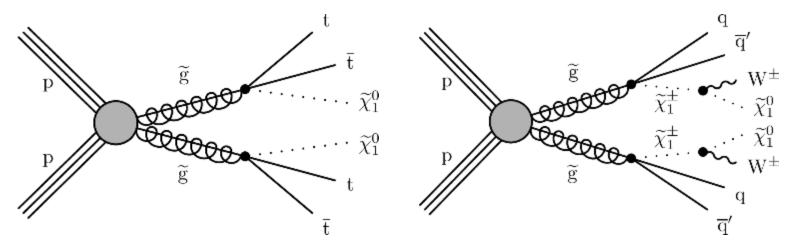








SINGLE LEPTON SUSY SEARCH

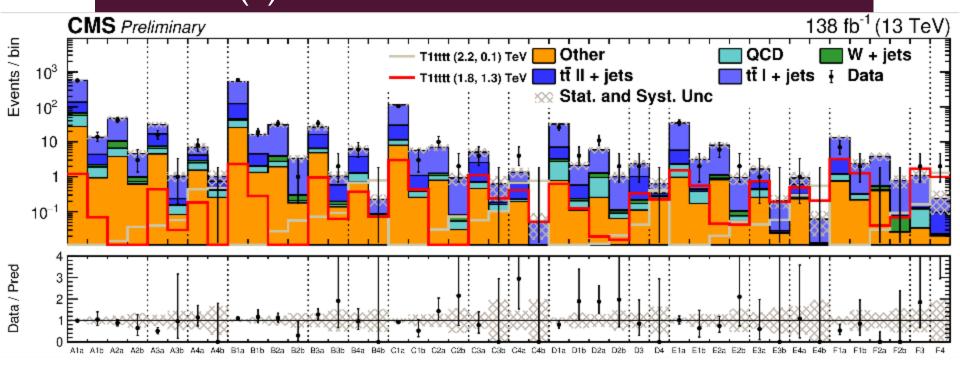


- The above picture says a thousand words about the complicated nature of this search. You're looking for very energetic events with high transverse momentum leptons and jets that may or may not have substructure.
- Think of the topology of these events as split up by angular correlation of the lepton, jet multiplicity and b-tag multiplicity.





RESULT (I)

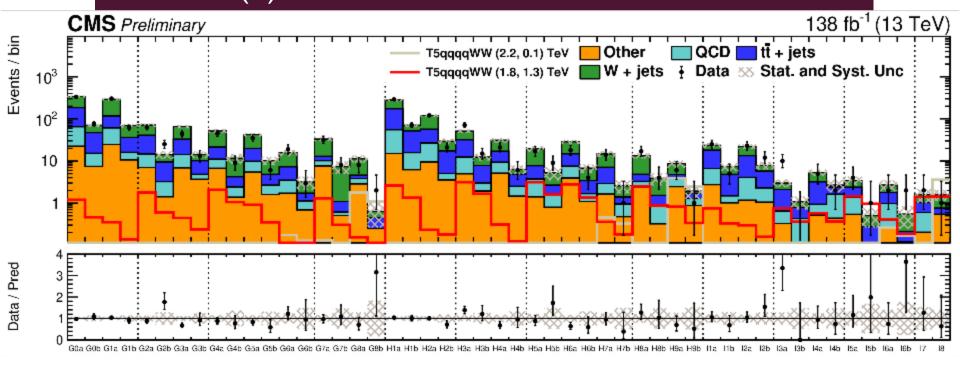


Breaking my rule of one slide per analysis because I wanted to show this.





RESULT (I)

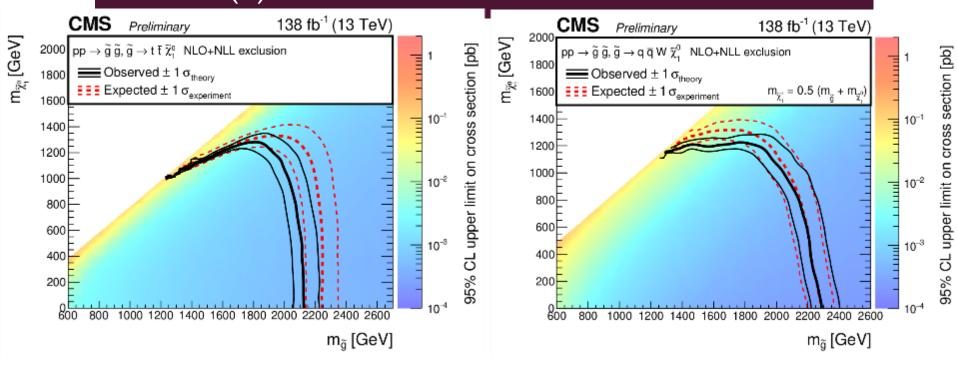


Breaking my rule of one slide per analysis because I wanted to show this.





RESULT(2)



As a result of the previous two slides, we can set limits.





TRANSITIONING

- Here's where we break from requiring leptons and go all hadronic, and the first thing to look at is a very generic search.
- Search for resonant, or non-resonant pairs of jets. The "generic" idea is either you have a resonance that decays to two particles which each decay to pairs of jets, or you just non-resonantly pair produce particles which subsequently decay to jets.

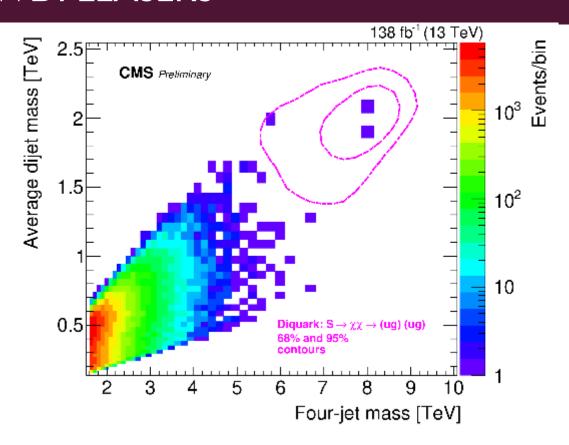
$$pp \rightarrow Y \rightarrow XX \rightarrow (jj)(jj)$$

 $pp \rightarrow XX \rightarrow (jj)(jj)$





CROWDPLEASERS

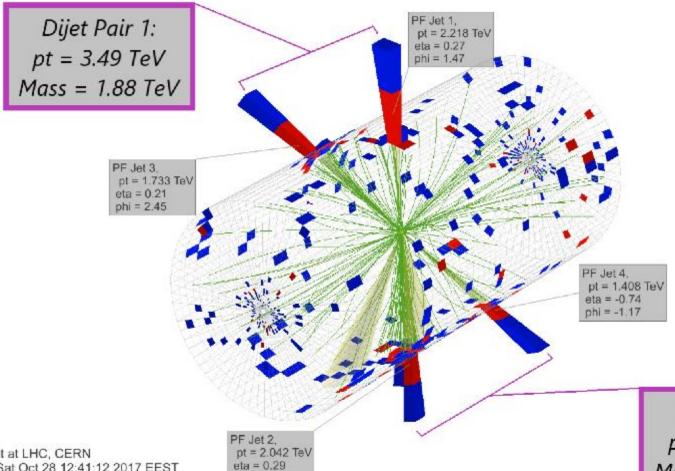


The couple of events that sparked a LOT of discussion.









phi = -1.27

CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN

Data recorded: Sat Oct 28 12:41:12 2017 EEST

Run/Event: 305814 / 971086788

Lumi section: 610

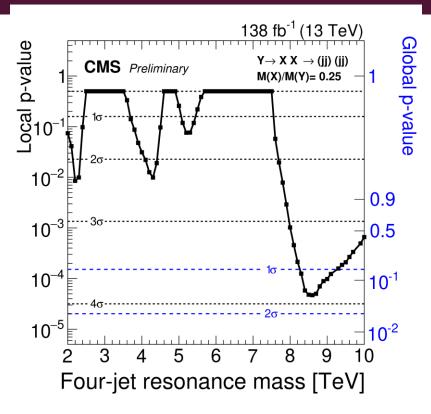
Dijet Pair 2: pt = 3.45 TeV Mass = 1.86 TeV

30





SOMETHING TO WATCH FOR THE FUTURE:

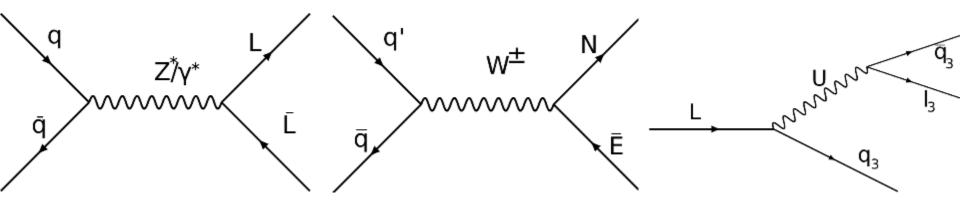


As you can imagine, this will be highly scrutinized for Run 3.





VECTOR-LIKE LEPTONS



- The scenario considered is influenced by the current B hadron "anomalies"
- Vector-like leptons are produced, and since the couplings are non-universal (kind of the entire point), the preferred decay modes are to the third generation.





VECTOR-LIKE LEPTONS

tau multiplicity	production + decay mode	final state
0 τ	$EE \rightarrow b(t\nu_{\tau})b(t\nu_{\tau})$	$4b+4j+2\nu_{\tau}$
	$EN \rightarrow b(t\nu_{\tau})t(t\nu_{\tau})$	$4b+6j+2\nu_{\tau}$
	$NN o t(t \nu_{ au}) t(t \nu_{ au})$	$4b + 8j + 2\nu_{\tau}$
1 τ	${ m EE} ightarrow { m b}({ m b} au) { m b}({ m t} u_ au)$	$4b+2j+\tau+\nu_{\tau}$
	$\mathrm{EN} ightarrow \mathrm{b}(\mathrm{t} u_{ au}) \mathrm{t}(\mathrm{b} au)$	$4b+4j+\tau+ u_{ au}$
	$\mathrm{EN} ightarrow \mathrm{b}(\mathrm{b} au)\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{t} u_{ au})$	$4b+4j+\tau+ u_{ au}$
	$NN \rightarrow t(b\tau)t(t\nu_{\tau})$	$4b+6j+\tau+\nu_{\tau}$
2 τ	$EE \rightarrow b(b\tau)b(b\tau)$	$4b + 2\tau$
	EN o b(b au)t(b au)	$4b + 2j + 2\tau$
	$NN \rightarrow t(b\tau)t(b\tau)$	$4b+4j+2\tau$

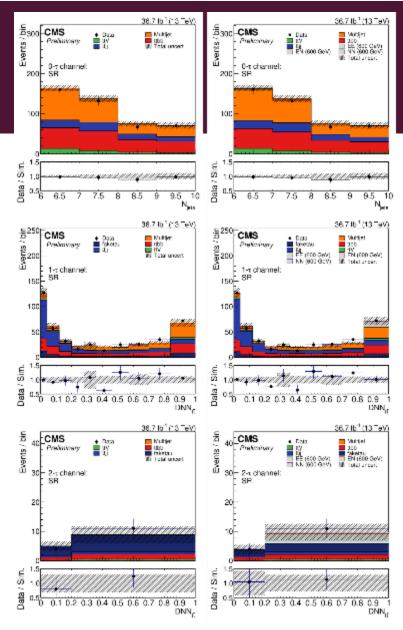
- The scenario considered is influenced by the current B hadron "anomalies"
- Vector-like leptons are produced, and since the couplings are non-universal (kind of the entire point), the preferred decay modes are to the third generation.





RESULT

So in each plot you see here, there is a different τ multiplicity. The left column is the background only fit, the right column includes the signal (thus the fit gives you the best idea how likely there is to be signal present.

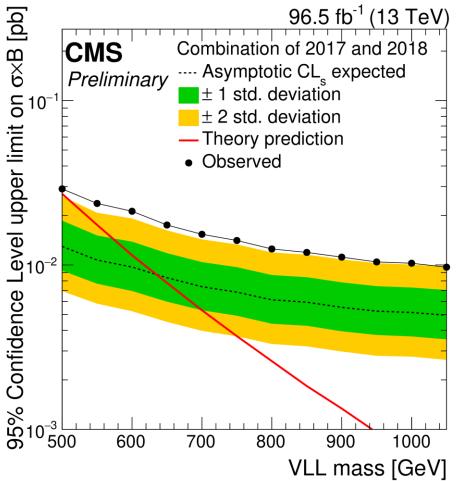






RESULT

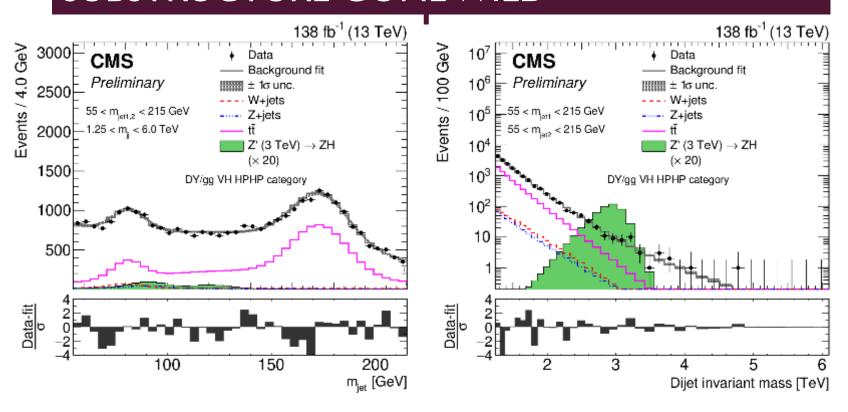
- In this case, no VLL masses are excluded, even though the expected exclusion was ~650 GeV (~2.8σ effect)
- Again, something we'll definitely be revisiting in Run 3.







SUBSTRUCTURE GONE WILD



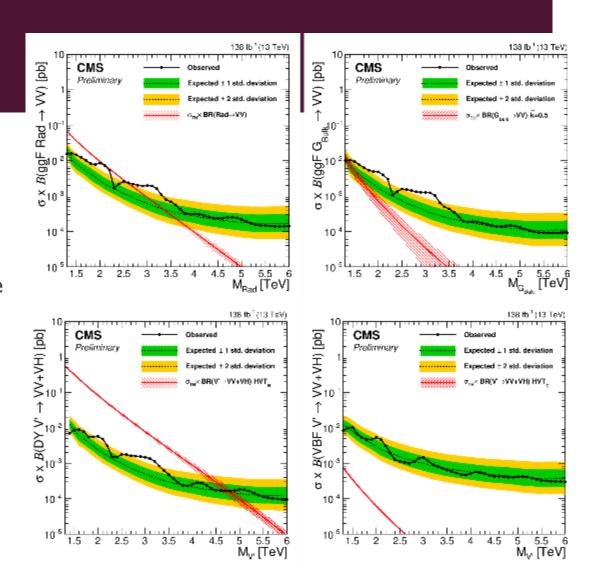
• I've referenced substructure a couple of times in this talk, this is one of the best examples of what we're able to do now. In all these cases, we look for two jets with substructure searching for all hadronic decays of WW, WZ, ZZ, WH, ZH.





RESULT

From the previous slide, besides a few wiggles, the dijet mass doesn't show evidence for any massive particle decaying to vector boson pairs, so here we set limits.

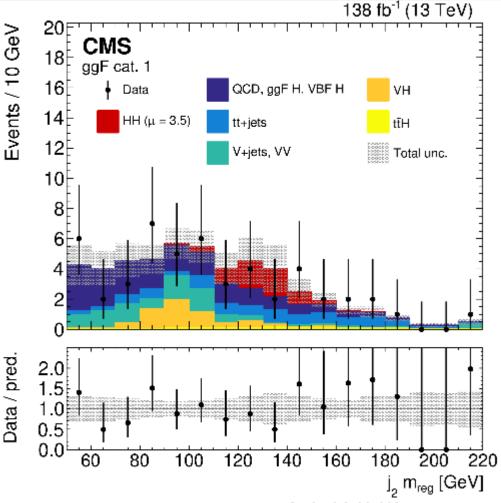






HH

- Conspicuously missing from the previous diboson list was HH. That's because for one, that cross section is supposed to be tiny, especially for the transverse momentum needed to have one jet per Higgs.
- We do our typical simultaneous fit, but surprisingly with the signal hypothesis included, the value is most consistent with 3.5 times the expected SM signal strength.

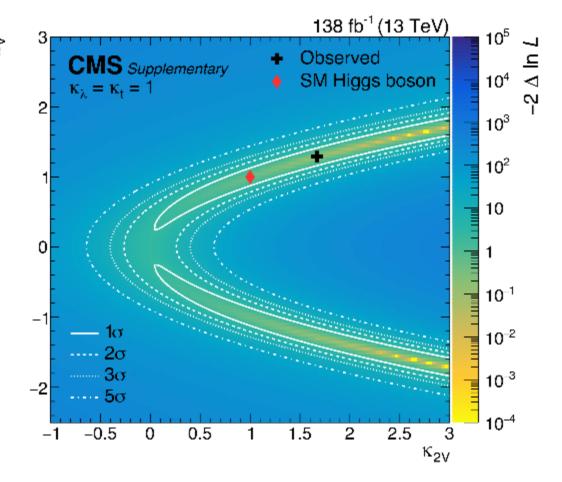






HH

- So this is certainly intriguing, and when we examine the coupling parameters, we find that κ_{2V} =0 is strongly ruled out for the first time.
- The result is still statistically consistent with the background hypothesis, but the observed cross section limit is 9.9, as opposed to the expected limit of 5.1 (both relative to the SM cross section).







SUMMARY

- We have done, and continue to do a very successful job widening our view into physics at the LHC.
- We starting to see what potentially could be some interesting phenomena. Run 3 has quite a few places to scrutinize.
- You'll be hearing more soon!





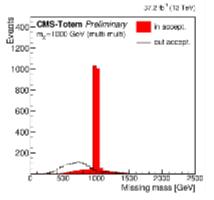


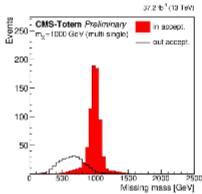


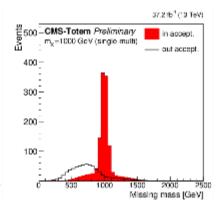
BACKUPS

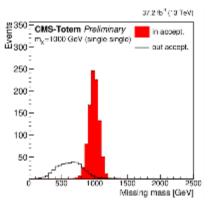


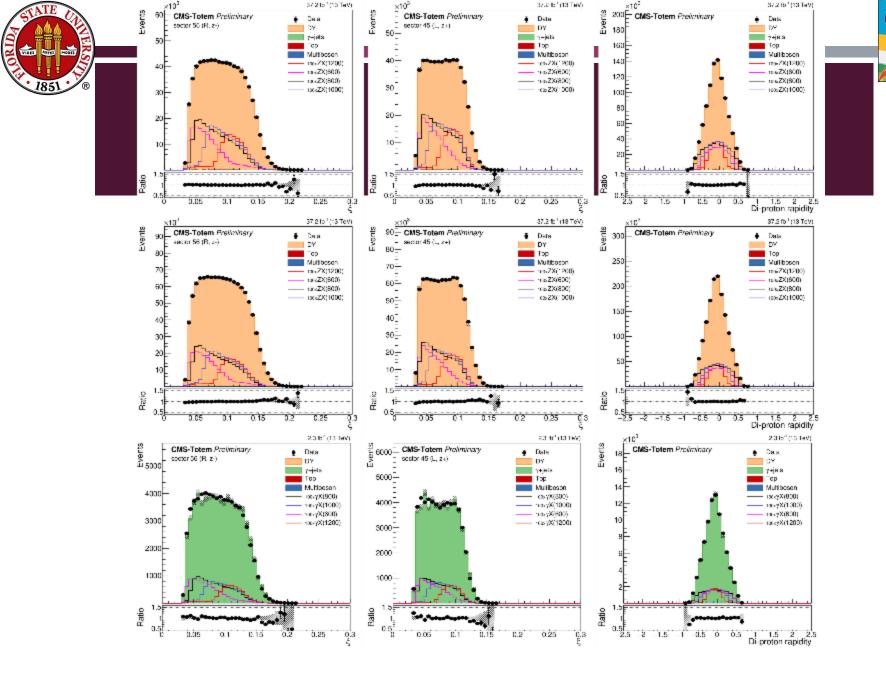


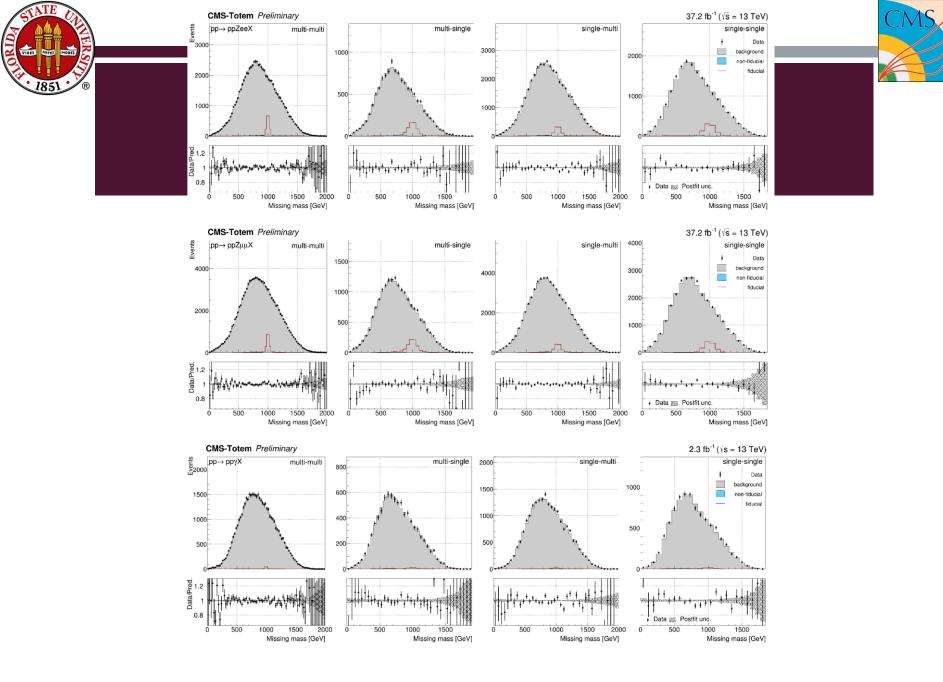


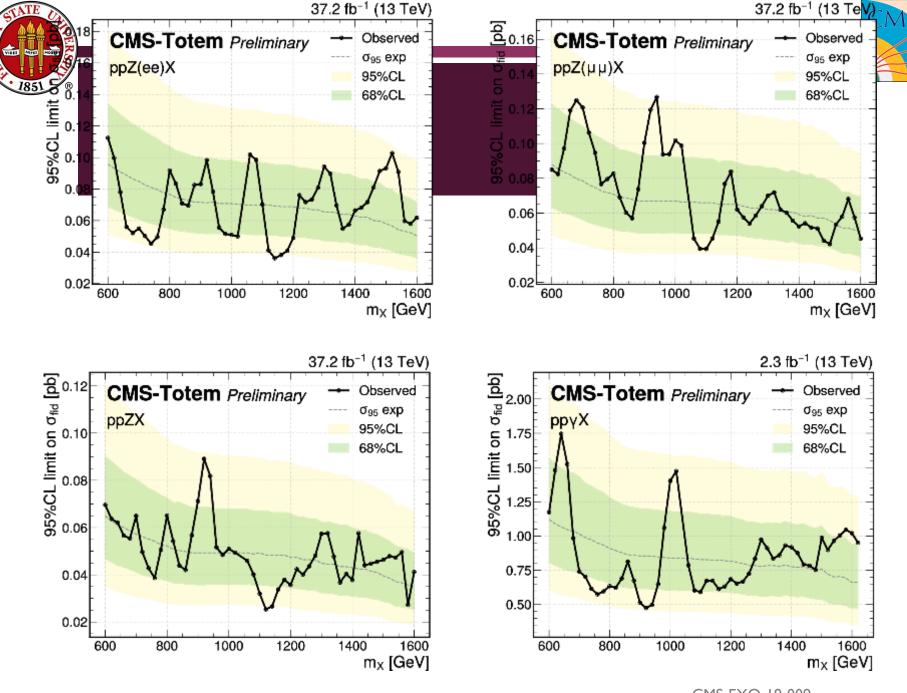


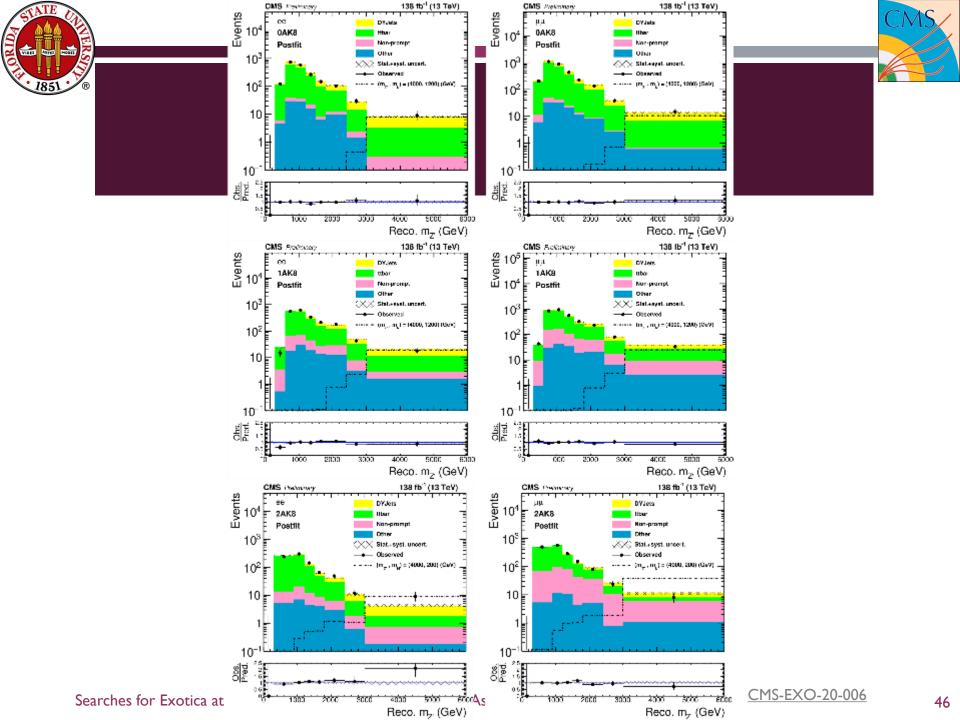






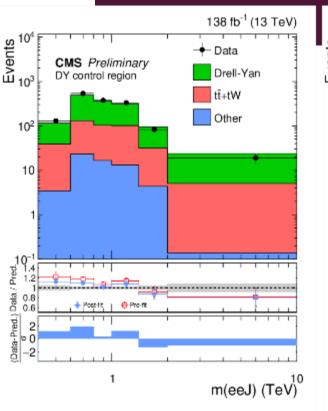


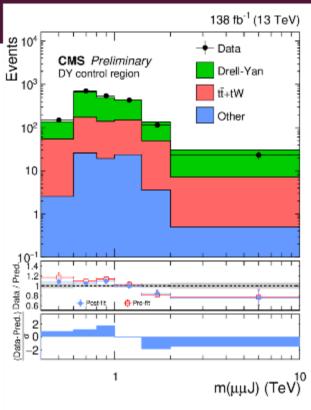


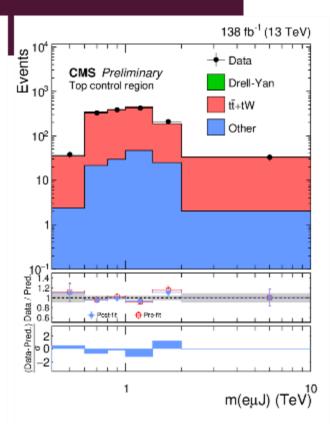






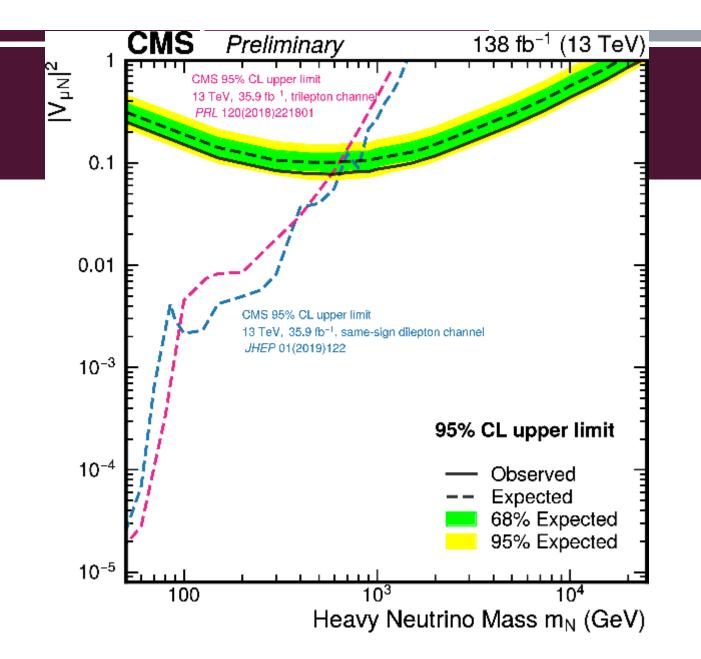




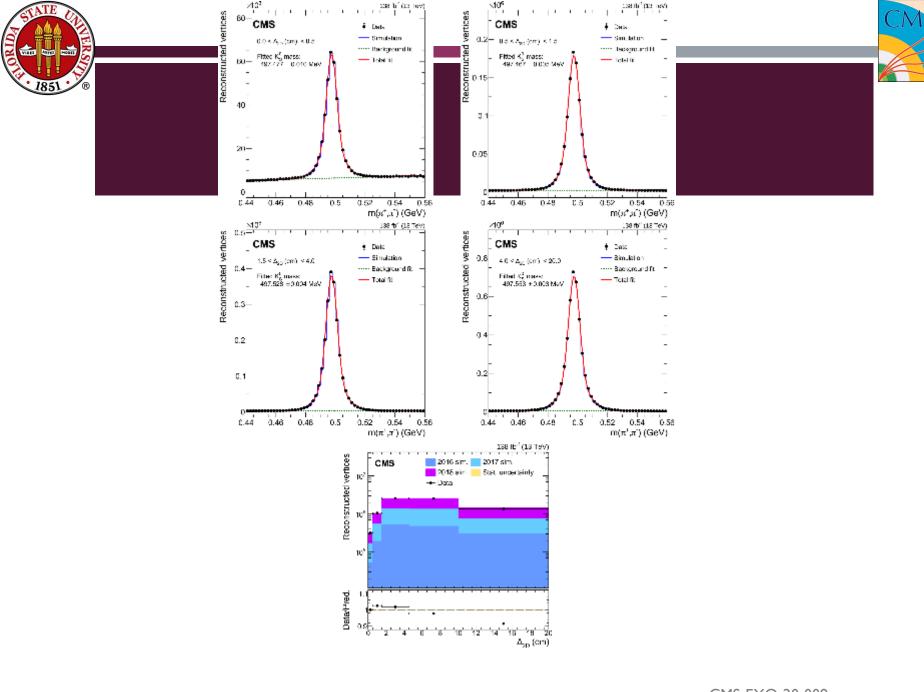








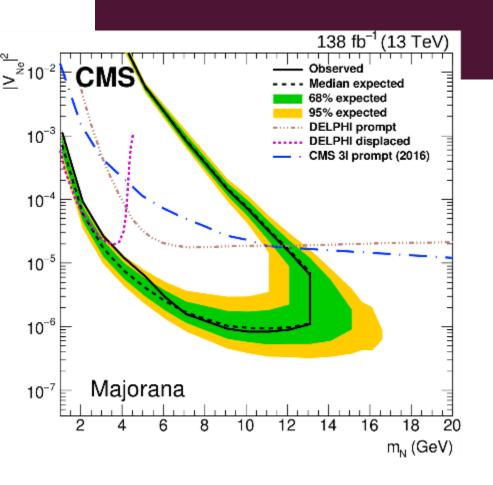
Searches for Exotica at CMS Andrew Askew CMS-EXO-21-003

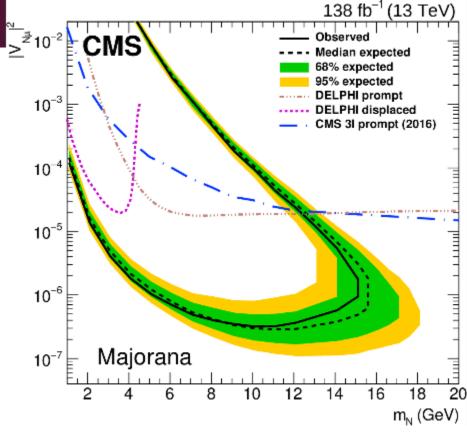


Searches for Exotica at CMS Andrew Askew CMS-EXO-20-009



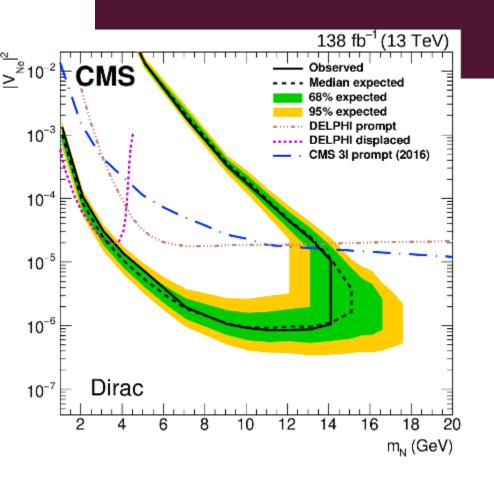


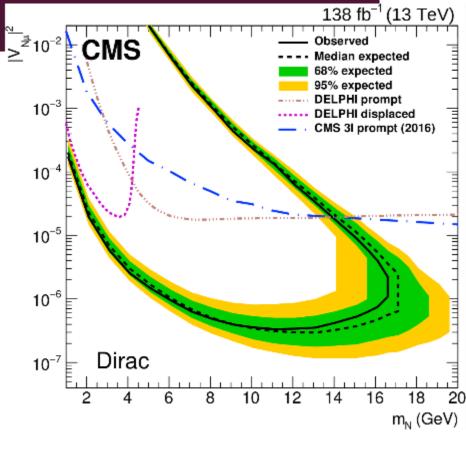






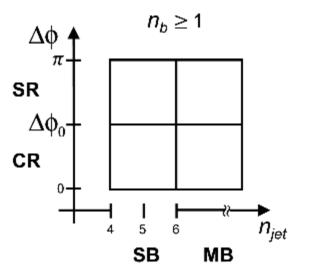


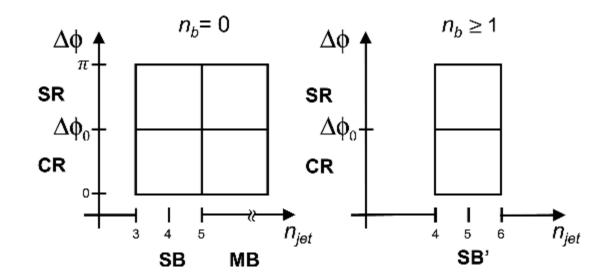


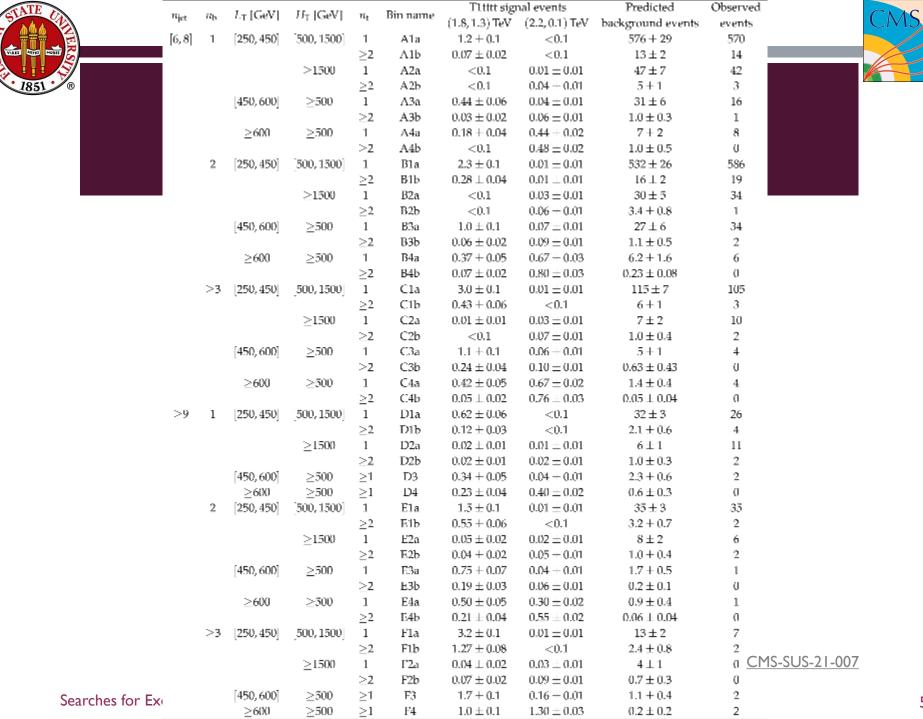








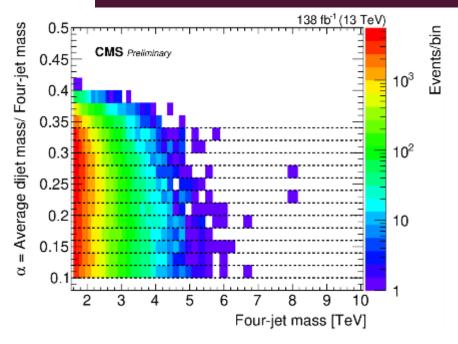


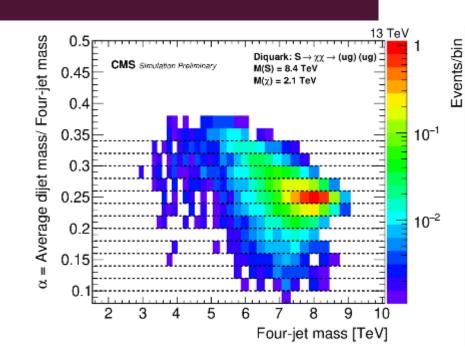


		$L_{\mathrm{T}}[\mathrm{GeV}]$	H_{T} [GeV]	Δφ	nw	Bin name	TāqqqqWW signal events		Predicted	Observed		
	$n_{ m jet}$						$(1.8, 1.3)\mathrm{TeV}$	(2.2, 0.1) TeV	background events	events		CMS
	5	[250, 350]	[500, 750]	>1	0	G0a	1.2 ± 0.1	< 0.1	342 ⊥ 24	333	_	
			750		≥1.	G0b	0.46 ± 0.08	< 0.1	70 ± 8	77		
					0	Gla	0.35 ± 0.07	0.03 ± 0.01	292 + 22	304		
					≥ 1	G1b	0.14 ± 0.04	0.02 ± 0.01	69 = 10	62		
		[350, 450]	[500, 750]	>1	0	G2a	1.8 ± 0.2	< 0.1	71 ± 8	63		
					≥ 1	G2b	0.60 ± 0.09	< 0.1	14 ⊥ 5	25		
			750		0	G3a	0.44 ± 0.08	0.04 ± 0.01	66 ⊥ 8	44		
					≥ 1	G3b	0.24 ± 0.06	0.03 ± 0.01	14 ± 4	1.3		
		[450,650]	[500, 750]	> 0.75	0	G4a	2.1 ± 0.2	< 0.1	52 ± 7	45		
					\geq 1	G4b	1.1 ± 0.1	< 0.1	12 ± 3	9		
			[750, 1250]		0	G5a	0.9 ± 0.1	0.03 ± 0.01	42 ± 6	35		
					>1	G5b	0.35 ± 0.07	< 0.1	10 ± 3	6		
			>1250		0	G6a	< 0.1	0.17 ± 0.02	16 ± 3	19		
					≥ 1	C6b	< 0.1	0.13 ± 0.02	3_1	3		
		≥650	[500, 1250]	> 0.5	0	G7a	1.3 ± 0.1	0.13 ± 0.02	33 ± 8	32		
					≥1	G7b	0.30 ± 0.06	0.04 ± 0.01	7-2	8		
			≥1250		0	G8a	0.15 ± 0.05	1.78 ± 0.07	11 ± 3	8		
					\geq 1	G8b	0.04 ± 0.02	1.08 ± 0.05	0.6 ± 0.4	2		
	[6, 7]	[250, 330]	[500, 1000]	>1	0	Hla	2.6 ± 0.2	< 0.1	281 ± 22	292		
					\geq 1	Hlb	1.3 ± 0.1	< 0.1	71 ± 9	71		
			≥1000		0	H2a	0.23 ± 0.06	0.05 ± 0.01	121 ± 11	121		
					≥ 1	H2b	0.18 ± 0.05	0.02 ± 0.01	29 ± 5	21		
		[350, 450]	[500, 1000]	>1	0	H3a	3.1 ± 0.2	< 0.1	$51.\pm 6$	71,		
					≥1	H3b	1.6 ± 0.2	0.01 ± 0.01	12 ± 3	15		
			\geq 1000		0	H4a	0.31 ± 0.07	0.09 ± 0.01	31 ± 7	21		
					≥ 1	H4b	0.12 ± 0.04	0.08 ± 0.01	6 = 2	6		
		[450, 650]	[500, 750]	>0.75	0	H5a	3.1 ± 0.2	< 0.1	19 ± 4	17		
					\geq 1	115b	1.6 ± 0.2	< 0.1	5_2	9		
			[750, 1250]		0	H6a	2.8 ± 0.2	0.01 ± 0.01	29 1 4	18		
					≥1.	H6b	1.4 ± 0.1	< 0.1	7-2	4		
			≥1250		-0	H7a	0.4 - 0.07	0.45 ± 0.03	15 ± 3	14		
			_		≥ 1	H7b	0.2 ± 0.05	0.33 ± 0.03	3 = 1	1		
		≥650	[300, 1250]	> 0.5	-0	HSa	2.5 ± 0.2	0.09 ± 0.01	13 ± 3	17		
		_			\geq 1	H8b	0.9 ± 0.1	0.05 ± 0.01	4 = 1	4		
			≥1250		0	119a	0.8 ± 0.1	3.9 ± 0.1	9_3	6		
					≥1	H9b	0.34 ± 0.07	2.44 ± 0.08	2_1	1		
	≥8	[250, 350]	[500, 1000]	>1	0	Па	0.8 ± 0.1	< 0.1	23 ± 5	25		
		[moreover]	[010,2000]		žL	Ilb	0.33 ± 0.07	< 0.1	7-3	5		
			≥1000		0	12a	0.30 ± 0.07	0.04 ± 0.01	22 + 5	23		
					>1	12b	0.16 ± 0.05	0.01 ± 0.01	8=2	12		
		[350, 430]	[500, 1000]	>1	0	13a	0.8 ± 0.1	< 0.1	3.0 ± 0.7	10		
		[000,400]	[200, 2000]		≥1	I3b	0.36 ± 0.07	< 0.1	1.1 ± 0.4	0		
			≥1000		0	I4a	0.57 ± 0.09	0.07 ± 0.01	5_1	5		
			≥1000		≥1.	I4b	0.36 ± 0.07	0.06 ± 0.01	3-1	2		
		[450, 650]	[500, 1250]	>0.75	0	I5a	1.5 ± 0.1	<0.1	3.4 - 0.9	4		
		[450,650]	[300, 1230]	.20.75				< 0.1	0.5 = 0.3			
			>1250		≥ 1	15b	0.0 ± 0.1 0.40 ± 0.07			1	CMS-SUS-21-007	
			\geq 1250		0	l6a T6b	0.40 ± 0.07	0.26 ± 0.03	2.6 ± 0.8	2		
Canada a fan E		>,6E0	[son raso]	5. O. F	≥1 >0	I6b	0.18 ± 0.05	0.17 ± 0.02	0.5 ± 0.3	2		
Searches for Exotica		≥650	[500, 1250]	>0.5	≥0	17	1.4 ± 0.1	0.02 ± 0.01	1.5 _ 0.6	2		
			≥1250			18	1.4 ± 0.1	3.58 ± 0.09	1.5 ± 0.7	1		

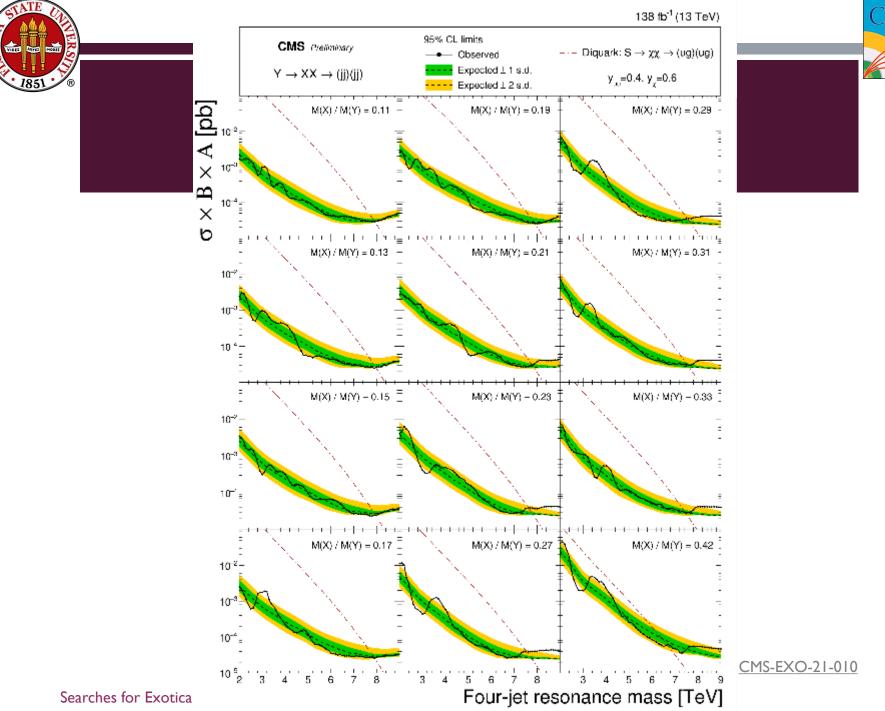






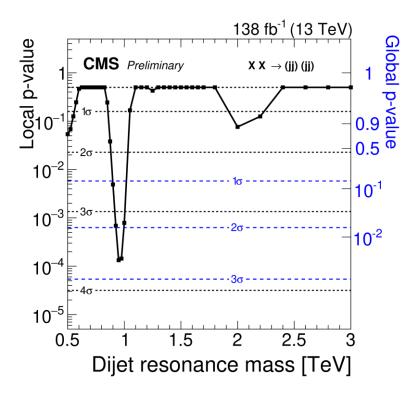


Searches for Exotica at CMS Andrew Askew CMS-EXO-21-010 55





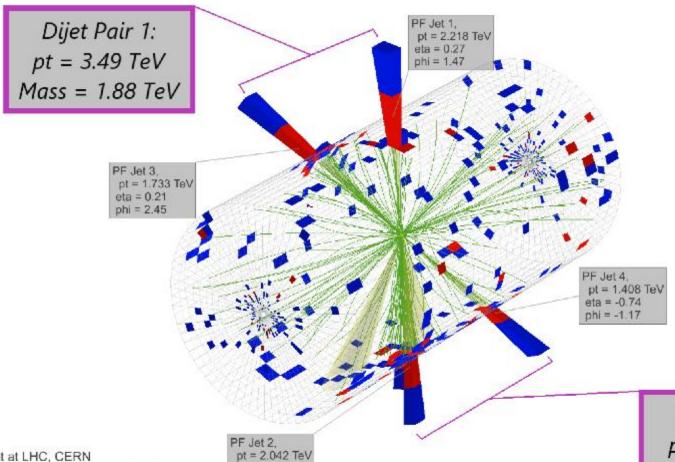












CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN Data recorded: Sat Oct 28 12:41:12 2017 EEST

Run/Event: 305814 / 971086788

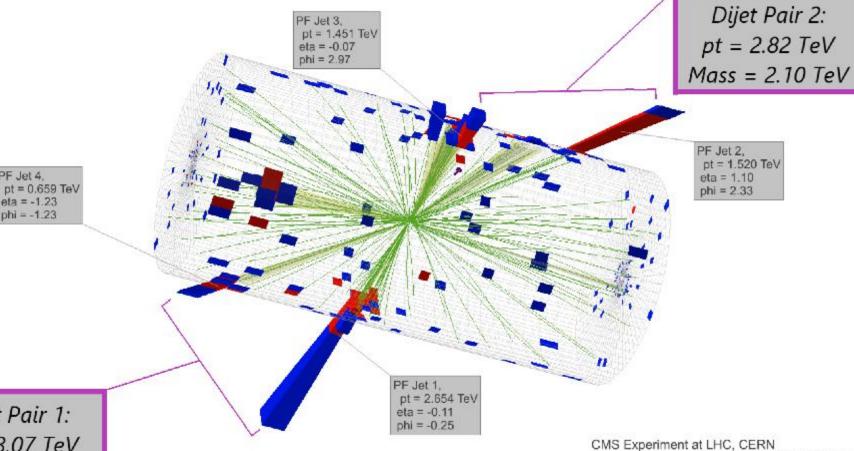
Lumi section: 610

Dijet Pair 2: pt = 3.45 TeV Mass = 1.86 TeV eta = 0.29phi = -1.27









Dijet Pair 1: $pt = 3.07 \, TeV$

PF Jet 4.

eta = -1.23 phi = -1.23

Mass = 2.00 TeV

Data recorded: Sat May 5 08:54:14 2018 EEST

Run/Event: 315721 / 200841184

Lumi section: 151

F

Region



1 tau

2 taus



SR:

 $DNN_{QCD} > 0.6$ $p_{_T}^{miss}$ < 160 GeV $p_{_T}^{miss}$ > 160 GeV

CR2:

 $DNN_{OCD} < 0.6$ $p_{_{\mathrm{T}}}^{\mathrm{miss}} < 160 \; \mathrm{GeV} \; p_{_{\mathrm{T}}}^{\mathrm{miss}} > 160 \; \mathrm{GeV}$

CR3

 $DNN_{QCD} < 0.6$

CR:

Loose tau ID

SR:

Tight tau ID

CR:

Loose tau ID

Medium tau ID

SR:

CR:

1 tight muon Loose tau ID

SR:

1 tight muon Tight tau ID

tt enhanced

QCD Selection Loose tau ID

QCD Selection Tight tau ID

OCD enhanced

CR:

1 tight muon Loose tau ID

1 tight muon Medium tau ID

SR:

tt enhanced

CR:

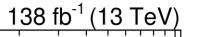
QCD Selection Loose tau ID

QCD Selection Medium tau ID

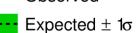
QCD enhanced

Determination Regions
CMS-B2G-21-004 **Andrew Askew**





Observed



VBF cat. Expected: 0.17

Observed: 0.12

ggF cat. 3 Expected: 4.0

Observed: 3.9

ggF cat. 2

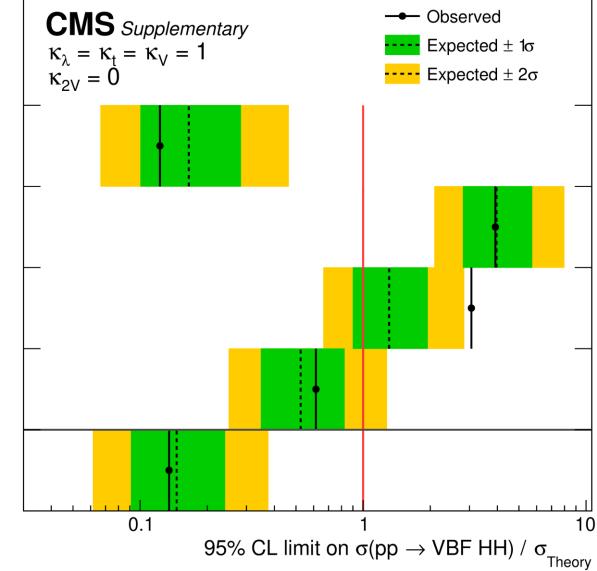
Expected: 1.3 Observed: 3.1

ggF cat. 1

Expected: 0.52 Observed: 0.61

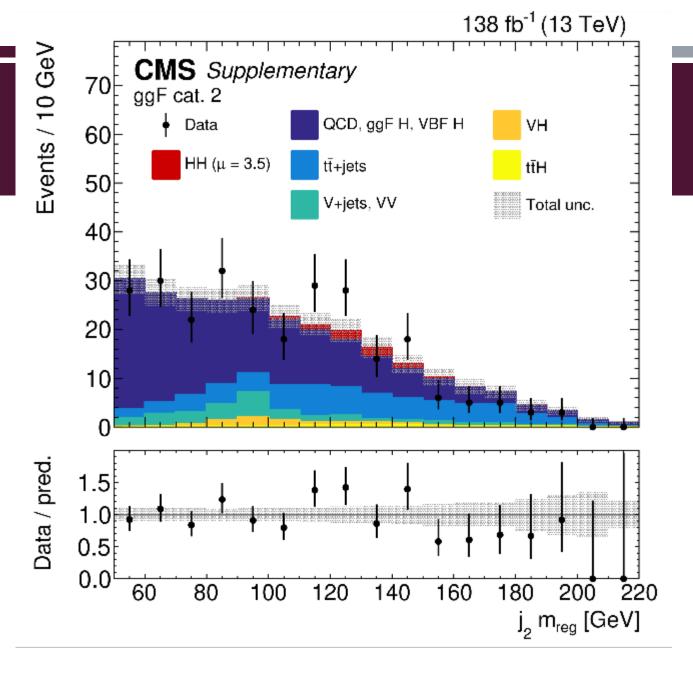
Combined

Expected: 0.15 Observed: 0.13

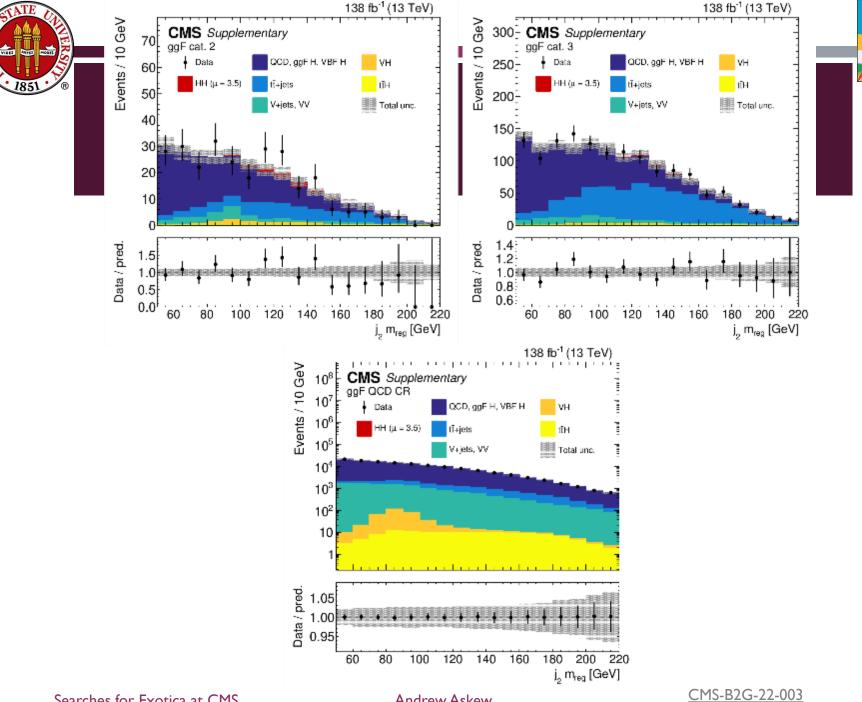












Searches for Exotica at CMS Andrew Askew 63