



## **Resonance searches with ATLAS & CMS**

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## Introduction

### We are all aware of how successful the SM is

- $\rightarrow$  But we also know there has to be something more
  - The SM alone can't explain many things
    - Matter/antimatter asymmetry
    - Dark matter
    - Hierarchy problem
    - • •
- → MANY clever ideas from theorists to tackle these issues
  - In most cases, these imply the existence of new fields/particles
    - And these could decay into some of our SM particles
- → We can test these ideas by looking for new resonances
  - The same way we did to observe the SM particles
    - Constructing mass spectra, and looking for bumps
    - Although it is becoming common (for good reasons) to replace the mass with DNNs
  - Except that now we do not know exactly where to look
    - So we need to look everywhere!



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**ATLAS-EXOTICA** 

## Introduction

#### "Resonance searches" covers a lot

### $\rightarrow$ Too much for a single talk

- Here the focus will (mostly) be on:
  - High mass (TeV scale) resonances
  - Extended Higgs sectors
  - Heavy bosons (Higgs,Z'/W'), VLQ, ...
  - And even then, hard to be exhaustive
- More on other specific resonances in plenaries
  - LLPs Guglielmo Frattari (yesterday)
  - BSM Higgs Shigeki Hirose (yesterday)
  - Feebly interacting particles Joscha Knolle (tomorrow)
- And even more in the various "BSM" parallels



## **Extended Higgs sectors (1)**

### More Higgs bosons...

- → Many models predicting additional Higgs bosons, e.g.
  - > 2HDM (e.g MSSM) predict 5 "Higgses": h (SM), H, A, H+, H-
    - 2HDM+S (NMSSM) predict 7!
- → Many searches looking for these (pseudo)scalars
  - Typically, a new heavy resonance decaying to
    - Two h(SM) (X->hh)
    - h(SM) + a vector boson (X->Vh)
    - $h(SM) + an additional scalar (X \rightarrow Yh)$
    - Or two SM particles
  - A constant flow of new results from ATLAS & CMS
    - Typically extracting model independent limits
      + 2HDM/NMSSM/WED/... interpretations





#### Note:

In large part already covered yesterday by Shigeki Hirose

## **Extended Higgs sectors (2)**

SeV

S/(S+B) Weighted Ever

60

40

20

GeV

20

Ratio to I

## **Higgs bosons to SM particles**

- $\rightarrow$  Low mass  $h \rightarrow \chi \chi$ 
  - Low mass Higgs boson from 2HDM
    - Here looked for for 70 < mH < 110 GeV</p>
  - Mild excess at 95 GeV
    - For both collaborations
    - CMS: 2.9 σ (1.3 σ) local (global) 2405.18149
    - **ATLAS: 1.7 σ local** ATLAS-CONF-2023-035

#### $\rightarrow ATIAS: H/A \rightarrow tt 2404.18986$

- Looking for (semi)leptonic top decays
  - And both resolved and merged hadronic top decays in the semi-lep category
  - Taking advantage of interference with SM
- Extracting limits for 2HDM+hMSSM signal:
  - As a function of Mass vs tan  $\beta$
  - Largest deviation at 800 GeV (2.3  $\sigma$  local)



## **Extended Higgs sectors (3)**

### New A→ZH results







#### [1300 [0] 1200 [0] 1200 [0] 1200 30 [tp] 1000 BIH 900 800 HZ 700 ATLAS 600 B(A ol $\sqrt{s} = 13 \,\text{TeV}, \, 139 \,\text{fb}^{-1}$ 500 Observed 95% CL, upper limits 400 500 600 700 800

900 1000 m<sub>H</sub>[GeV]

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### $\rightarrow$ CMS: $A \rightarrow Z(II)H(tt)$ CMS-PAS-B2G-23-006

- Probing 2HDM type II
  - Splitting events in bins of (b-)jet multiplicity
  - Fitting unrolled pTZ x Δm distribution
  - No deviations from SM observed

### $\rightarrow$ ATLAS: $A \rightarrow Z(II)H(ZZ) \rightarrow 4I + jj/vv$ 2401.04742

- Probing 2HDM / 2HDM+S
  - Fitting m4l in several categories
  - Extracting upper limits on cross-section for both types of signals
  - Testing width impact on 2HDM limits



Width assumptions	Mass points [GeV]	Upper limits in the $\sigma(gg \rightarrow A)$ [fb]		Ratio w.r.t
		Observed	Expected	Narrow width
Narrow width	$(m_A, m_H) = (320, 220)$	19.6	25.1	1.0
	$(m_A, m_H) = (1190, 600)$	4.8	3.5	1.0
$(\Gamma_A/m_A, \Gamma_H/m_H) = (15\%, 5\%)$	$(m_A, m_H) = (320, 220)$	31.5	36.2	1.4
	$(m_A, m_H) = (1190, 600)$	8.3	6.0	1.7
$(\Gamma_A/m_A, \Gamma_H/m_H) = (30\%, 10\%)$	$(m_A, m_H) = (320, 220)$	38.9	42.5	1.7
	$(m_A, m_H) = (1190, 600)$	8.9	6.6	1.9

## **Extended Higgs sectors (4)**

HH) [pt

×

uo limit 10-2

dd) 10

CMS

10

## $X \rightarrow HH/YH$ results & combinations

 $\rightarrow HH$ 

- Model-independent combined limits
  - ATLAS: Modest excess 1.1 TeV (3.2σ local, 2.1σ global) •
  - Not seen by CMS •



- New ATLAS results
  - $X \rightarrow S(bb)H(\chi\chi)$  2404.12915
  - X→S(lep)H(yy) 2405.20926 • Including  $BR(S \rightarrow WW/ZZ)$ -dependent limits
- CMS combination
  - Part of broad range review paper ► 2403.16926





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

HH Combination

• HH  $\rightarrow$  bb.  $\tau\tau$ 

- HH  $\rightarrow$  bb,  $\gamma\gamma$ 

 $\rightarrow$  HH  $\rightarrow$  4W/4 $\tau$ /2W2 $\tau$   $\rightarrow$   $\geq$  2I

HH → bb, WW → ≥ 11 (resolved)

→ HH → bb.WW → ≥ 11 (merged-iet)

→ bb.bb (merged-iet) Narrow Width Approximation [q] (*µ*4

105

× 104

ATLAS

Spin-0

- bbt+t

√s = 13 TeV. 126-139 fb-

Observed limit (95% CL)

Expected limit (95% CL)

2311.15956

Expected limit ±1 σ

Expected limit ±20

## Additional vector bosons (1)

#### ...More vector bosons...

 $\rightarrow$  W'/Z' can appear in many different contexts

- GUT-inspired models, extra dimensions, ...
  - On the analysis side, simplified benchmark models are often used
  - e.g. Heavy vector triplets models



## Additional vector bosons (2)

### $\rightarrow$ CMS: Z' $\rightarrow$ Z(II/vv)H(cc/4q) CMS-PAS-B2G-23-008

- Complementary to previous  $Z' \rightarrow ZH(bb)$  search 2102.08198
  - Orthogonal thanks to requiring a large R jet with no b-tagged subjets
  - SR for H→cc/4q signals using ParticleNet tagger (X→bb/cc/qq vs QCD)
  - Fitting m(T)Z', using analytical fit to data for background (validated in VR with low tagger score)
- Competitive limits, especially at high mZ'
  - But no significant excess

### $\rightarrow$ ATLAS: W' $\rightarrow \tau + MET$ 2402.16576

- Looking in a broad phase space
  - 1 hadronic τ and large MET balancing its pT: (Δφ(τ,MET)>2.4 and 0.7 < pTτ/MET < 1.3)</li>
  - Main background (W→τν) from MC, fake τ background from data
  - Limits extracted from fit to mTW'
- Impressive improvement w.r.t. analysis of 2016 data
  - Well beyond statistics increase!
  - Mainly attributed to improved hadronic τ identification
  - Still, no significant excess found



# Additional vector bosons (3)

## See Mattia's slides from this morning's BSM parallel session for more details

### <u>New results</u> from CMS

#### → DY Z'→TT EXO-21-016

- Probing lepton flavor non-universality
  - E.g. B-meson anomaly,  $g_{\mu}$  2
- Limits set on  $\sigma BR(Z' \rightarrow \tau \tau)$ 
  - Excluding Z'→ττ up to 4.1(3.0) TeV assuming BR(Z'→ττ) = 10%(1%)

#### $\rightarrow$ VBF Z' $\rightarrow$ tt/WW EXO-21-015

- First LHC search for VBF Z'!
  - Clear signal topology allowing efficient (QCD) background rejection
- Limits in mZ' vs BR(Z'→ττ/WW)
  - Probing different hypotheses of coupling to SM EW bosons
  - Excluding Z'→ττ(WW) up to 2.45(1.5) TeV depending on coupling assumptions

### → Complementary analyses

- Sensitive to different Z' mass range
  - Depending on coupling assumptions



## **Additional vector bosons (4)**

Ň

 $10^{-1}$ 

 $10^{-2}$ 

### Lower mass W'/Z' are overall more constrained

#### → BUT still very relevant!

- Recent search for  $W \rightarrow Z'(\mu\mu)\mu\nu$  by ATLAS 2402.15212
  - Probing models with difference in lepton numbers (Lμ – Lτ)
  - Z' coupling only to 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> generations
  - Could help explaining e.g. muon g-2 anomaly
- Signal extracted using parametrized DNN
  - Single network trained for a wide range of signal mass hypotheses
  - Limits extracted for Z'µv signal
  - AND combined with previous 4-lepton analysis JHEP07 (2023) 090
  - Closing the gap between constrains from neutrino trident and Bs mixing measurements





## Additional vector bosons (5)

### W'/Z' measurement overviews, HVT interpretations

#### → ATLAS 2402.10607

- Heavy spin-1 resonances in VV/qq/ll channels
  - Setting limits as a function of V' mass & couplings
  - Includes a full combination of these results



#### *→ CMS* 2403.16926

- Part of the Higgs boson search review paper
  - No combinations, but comparable limits

## Additional vector bosons (6)

g<sub>KK</sub>

## <u>New results</u> from CMS

#### $\rightarrow g_{kk} \rightarrow gR \rightarrow gW(qq)W(qq) B2G-23-004$

- Probing extended WED model
  - With suppressed direct g<sub>kk</sub> decay to SM particles
- Looking at topologies with merged W decays
  - But resolved R decay  $\rightarrow$  3 (large-R) jets
  - W jets identified with ParticleNet
  - 5 SRs defined in m<sub>gkk</sub>/m<sub>R</sub> plane
    Split further in two according to sub-leading W jet
    ParticleNet score
- Limits on σxBR as a function of mR and m<sub>gkk</sub>
  - Excluding m<sub>gkk</sub> up to 3 TeV and mR up to 2.05 TeV
  - Downward fluctuation of data at ~3-3.5 TeV
    → yielding tight observed limits w.r.t. expectation



#### *Worth noting:* recent VLQ/VLL/HNL searches review from CMS (2405.17605)

...more fermions...

**BSM fermions (1)** 

- $\rightarrow$  VLQs are predicted in several models
  - Esp. models addressing hierarchy & naturalness problems
    - e.g. Composite Higgs models
  - Looking for heavy T', B'
    - Preferably coupling to 3<sup>rd</sup> gen quarks through charged/neutral currents
    - Typically looking for final states with t,b quarks, and Higgs & vector bosons



q

q'



# **BSM fermions (2)**

## Single-VLQ production

- $\rightarrow$  CMS: T' $\rightarrow$ t+Z/H(bb) 2405.05071
  - Fully hadronic final state
    - At least 6 jets (3 b-tagged)
    - Jets assigned to Z/H & t decay through multistep  $\chi^2$  minimization
    - 5-jet (t + Z/H) invariant mass used to extract limits
  - An excess was observed in 2016 data 1909.04721
    - Washed out in full run 2 combination •

### $\rightarrow$ ATLAS: T' $\rightarrow$ t+Z(||) 2307.07584

- Both leptonic & hadronic top decay
  - Fitting pTZ in both case and combining limits •
- Limits for singlet and doublet representations
  - No significant excess
  - Strongest experimental limits for singlet case



Data / Bkg. 10

1.25

0.75

0.5<sup>E</sup>



tb<u>b</u>) [pb]

 $\uparrow$ 

CMS Preliminary 138 fb<sup>-1</sup> (13 TeV)

 $\rightarrow$  tHbg,  $\Gamma/m_{T} = 0.01$ 

Expected limit  $\pm 1\sigma$ 

Expected limit  $\pm 2\sigma$ 

Singlet T model,  $\Gamma/m_{T} = 0.01$ 

Observed 95% CL upper limit

Expected 95% CL upper limit

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

= 0.5

 $\frac{1}{M} = 0.3$ 

 $\frac{1}{M} = 0.1$ 

M<sub>T</sub> [GeV]

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2400

2200

95% CL Obs. Limi

····· 95% CL Exp. Limit

Exp. Limit  $\pm 1\sigma$ Exp. Limit  $\pm 2\sigma$ 

T-sinalet

2000

1800

# **BSM fermions (3)**

### **Pair production**

### $\rightarrow$ CMS: B'B' $\rightarrow$ b+Z/H, tW 2402.13808

- Search in fully hadronic & jets+Z(ll)
  - Hadronic decays both resolved & merged
  - Fitting VLQ mass spectra in Njet/Nlep categories
  - No deviations from SM observed
  - Upper limits on B VLQ mass as a function of BR to tW /bH

### $\rightarrow$ ATLAS new result: T'T' $\rightarrow$ WqWq 2405.19862

- Considering VLQ mixing with light quarks
  - Much less explored scenario
- Limits as a function of BR(W/Z/Hq)
  - MVLQ > 1530 GeV assuming BR(Wq)=1
  - Improved by ~ factor 2 w.r.t. previous limits (Run 1)





# **BSM fermions (4)**

### **Excited tau Lepton**

#### → Brand new result from CMS EXO-22-007

- And first ττγ search since LEP!
  - Looking for ττ\* pairs produced through contact interaction
  - Probing τ compositeness
- Evaluating both m<sub>τγ</sub> combinations
  - Assuming colinearity b/w visible tau & neutrinos
  - Defining Mass-specific SRs in mass plane for fit
  - Excluding  $m_{\tau^*} > 2.8$  (4.7) TeV for  $\Lambda = 10$  TeV ( $m_{\tau^*}$ )  $\rightarrow$  comparable to previous  $\tau^*$  search by ATLAS 2303.09444





## "New" tools for searches

#### ... more ideas to look deeper

 $\rightarrow$  Our searches are only as good as the tools we use to design them

- The detectors are what they are, but we can make the most out of them
  - E.g. getting away from the typical objects we reconstruct
- And we can exploit "new" tools
  - Two great examples for searches: Scouting & anomaly detection algorithms

## Searches with "new" objects

29

10

Ratio

Data

Background-only fit

600

800

1000

1200

1400

1600 m [GeV]

### Getting creative with our detectors

### $\rightarrow$ CMS: X $\rightarrow \phi \phi \rightarrow \chi \chi \chi \chi$ 2405.00834

- Looking at topologies with highly merged photons
  - Could not rely on standard photon reconstruction
  - New (ML) reco. Algorithm designed for that purpose
- Deriving model independent limits ►
  - No significant excess found

 $\rightarrow$  ALPs search with AFP JHEP 07 (2023)

- Through Light-by-Light scattering
  - Tagging forward protons with AFP
- Unbinned fit to diphoton mass
  - Mild excess at 454 GeV (2.5  $\sigma$  local)



√s = 13 TeV. 14.6 fb<sup>-1</sup>

 $x^{2}/DOF = 1.11$ 



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

CMS

35% CL upper limit on cross section [fb]

## Searches with scouting

### How to maximize data statistics for searches

- $\rightarrow$  High trigger rates at the cost of granularity
  - Standard HLT: ~ 1 kHz x 1 MB/evt → 1 GB/s
  - Scouting (Run2): ~ 5 kHz x 10 kB/evt  $\rightarrow$  10 MB/s
    - Allows for much looser requirements on trigger objects

#### → Extremely well suited for searches with

- Multijets 2404.02992
  - Most stringent limits to date on RPV Gluinos & top squarks production
  - Small excess at 770 GeV (2.6 σ local) in 3-jet mass
- Muons JHEP 12 (2023) 070
  - Covered in FIP plenary talk tomorrow
- → Extended scouting program for Run 3
  - See review of scouting & parking in CMS 2403.16134
    - More allocated rate, more complete set of objects (e.g. e/γ)
    - See also Trigger performance talk by S. Donato

#### Worth noting:

Similar approach in ATLAS: Trigger-Level Analysis, e.g. Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 081801 (2018)



## **Anomaly detection**

### Looking for everything at once

→ Alternative model-independent paradigm in searches

- Looking for e.g. resonances in multi-jet final states
  - With anomalous behavior w.r.t. SM (e.g. jet substructure)
- A plethora of algorithms developed for this task
  - Outlier detection with VAE, weak supervision, ...
  - For the most part fully data-driven approaches

### → Recent showcases of the approach

- CMS CMS-PAS-EXO-22-026
  - Search for di-jet resonances, w/ minimal kinematics assumptions
  - Benchmarking several algorithms, selecting events with high "anomaly score"
  - Large sensitivity improvement (~x3-7) w.r.t. conventional approaches
- ATLAS PRL 132 (2024) 8, 081801
  - BumpHunter algorithm (AE)
  - Search for anomalous object pairs (di-(b)jet, (b)jet+e/μ/γ)



#### → See dedicated session on Wednesday

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## Conclusion

### A broad program of search for new resonances at ATLAS and CMS

#### → New Higgs bosons, Vector bosons, fermions, and more

- Probed both in theory-driven and model-independent searches
- Including this year several large scale combinations and review papers!

#### → Analyses are showing more and more creativity in their methods

 And taking advantage to the fullest of our detectors capabilities, and of the new tools and techniques becoming available

#### $\rightarrow$ So far, no excess significant enough to challenge the SM

• A few mild ones here and there to be carefully checked

#### $\rightarrow$ Run 3 is ongoing, with higher energy and more data to analyze

And we should expect a multitude of new and exciting results with it!



## **Extended Higgs sectors (5)**

## On finite width & interference in HH

#### → In most cases HH searches consider NWA

- Some analyses probing width effect
  - BUT neglecting interference with SM
  - Push from theory community to include their effect
- → Ramping effort to understand experimental sensitivity
  - Focusing on simplest BSM scenario for now
    - SM + real singlet
  - Scanning the width/interference impact on total cross-section as a function of:
    - New scalar mass (MX)
    - hhX coupling (λHHX in figure)
    - Mixing angle (sin α)
  - Preliminary conclusions:
    - For low (<~400 GeV) and high (>~700 GeV) mX negligible interference effects where our analyses are sensitive
    - For medium mX, interference effects are larger
  - More work needed to understand the actual sensitivity
    - Effects may still be drowned due to experimental resolution



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