

# *New Physics from CMS: Hints from Run 1 and Prospects for Run 2*

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John Paul Chou  
Rutgers University

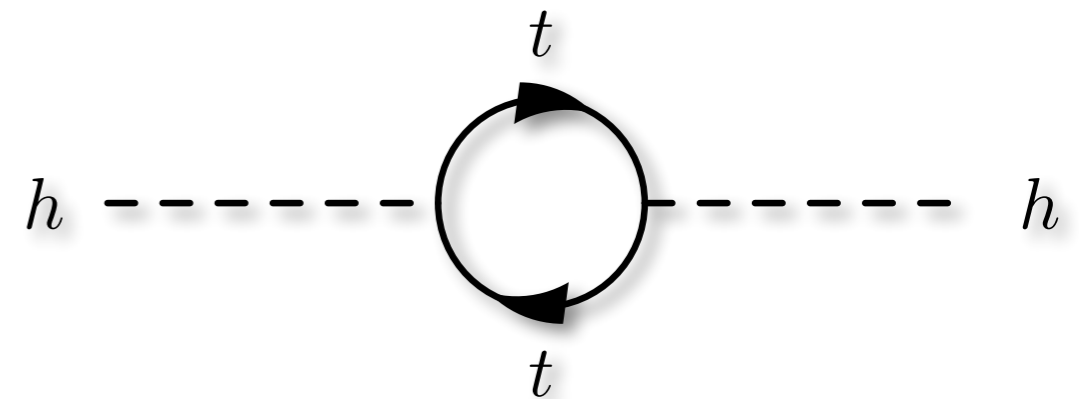
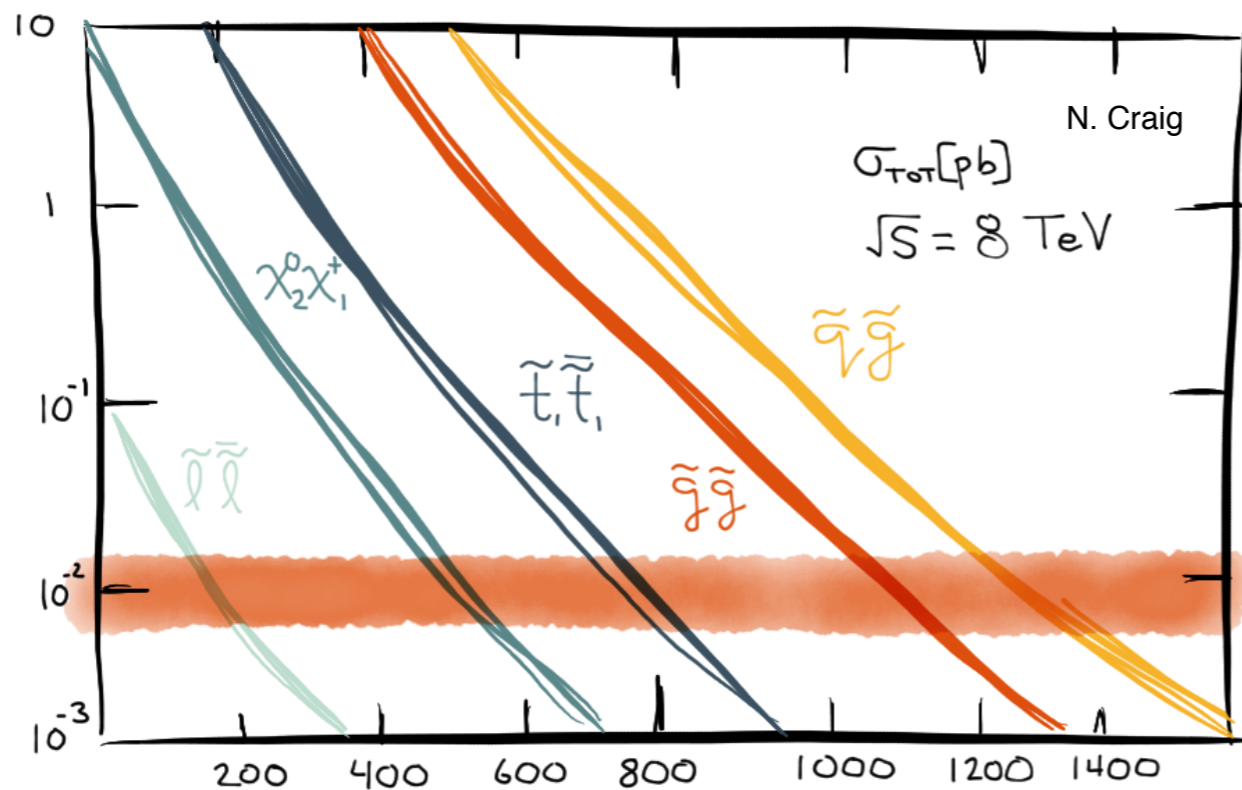
Wednesday, May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015



# NATURALNESS



- In order to solve the hierarchy problem, strongly produced states (of some sort) in the 100–1000 GeV range are (almost) an inevitability
  - SUSY, (large/RS/universal/etc.) extra dimensions, composite Higgs, etc. all give you such states



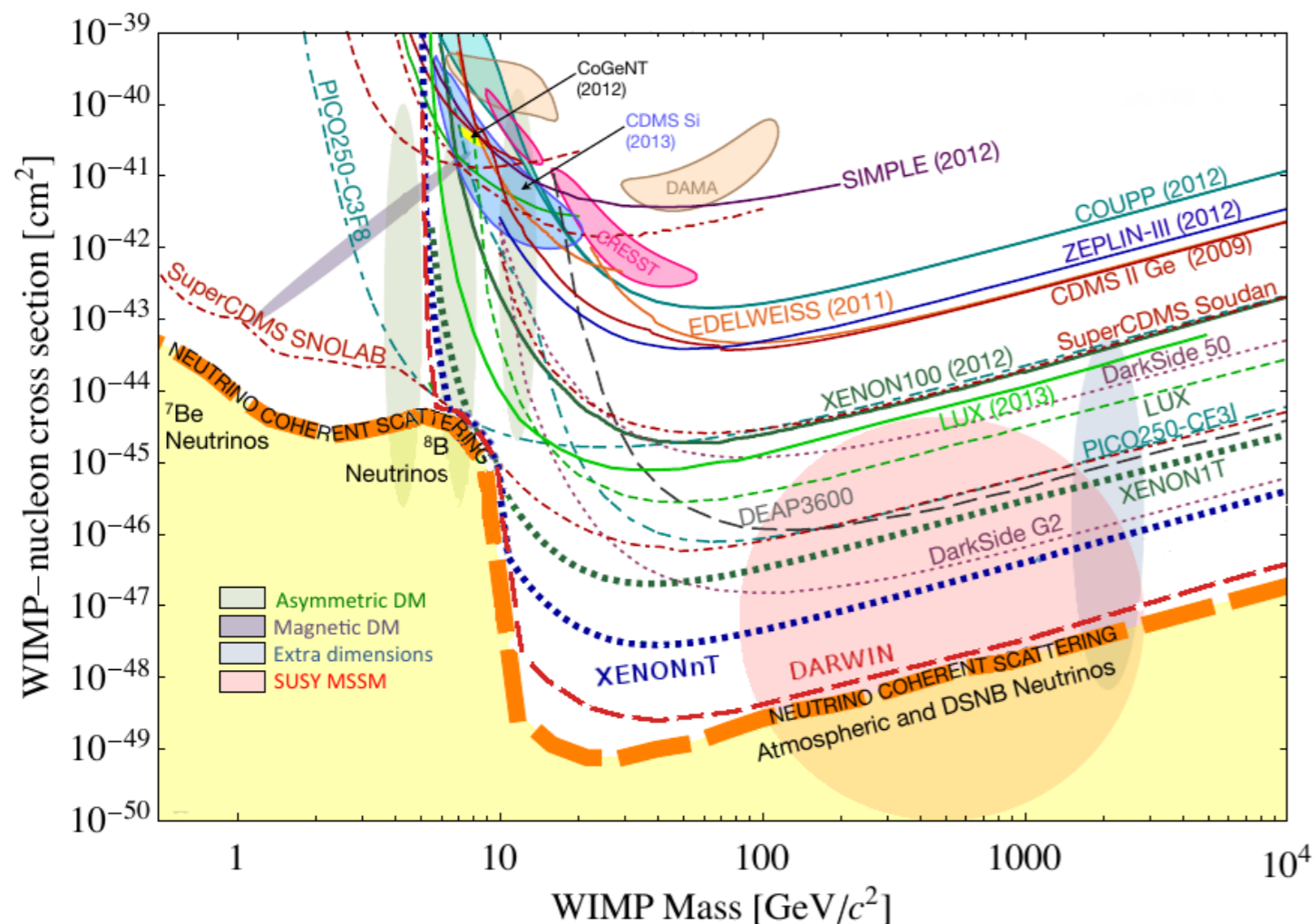
Stop pair production provides the scale that we need to explore:  $\sim 10 \text{ fb}$

If you don't like SUSY, just mentally replace your favorite strongly produced state every time I say "squark"

# DARK MATTER



- Strong reasons to prefer a particle interpretation to galactic dark matter observations
  - WIMP interpretation suggests new particles at the EWK scale

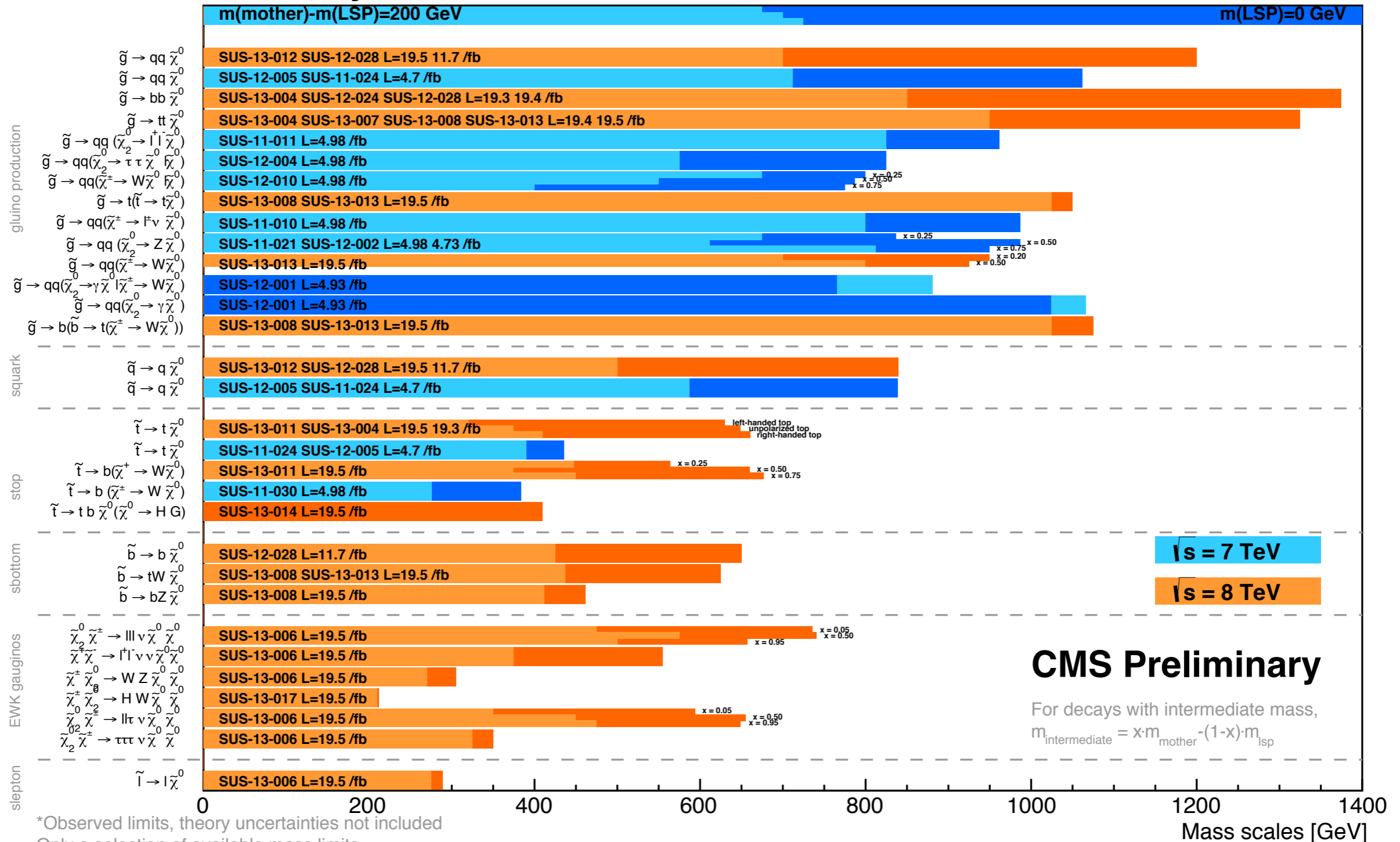


# SUSY RESULTS



## Summary of CMS SUSY Results\* in SMS framework

SUSY 2013



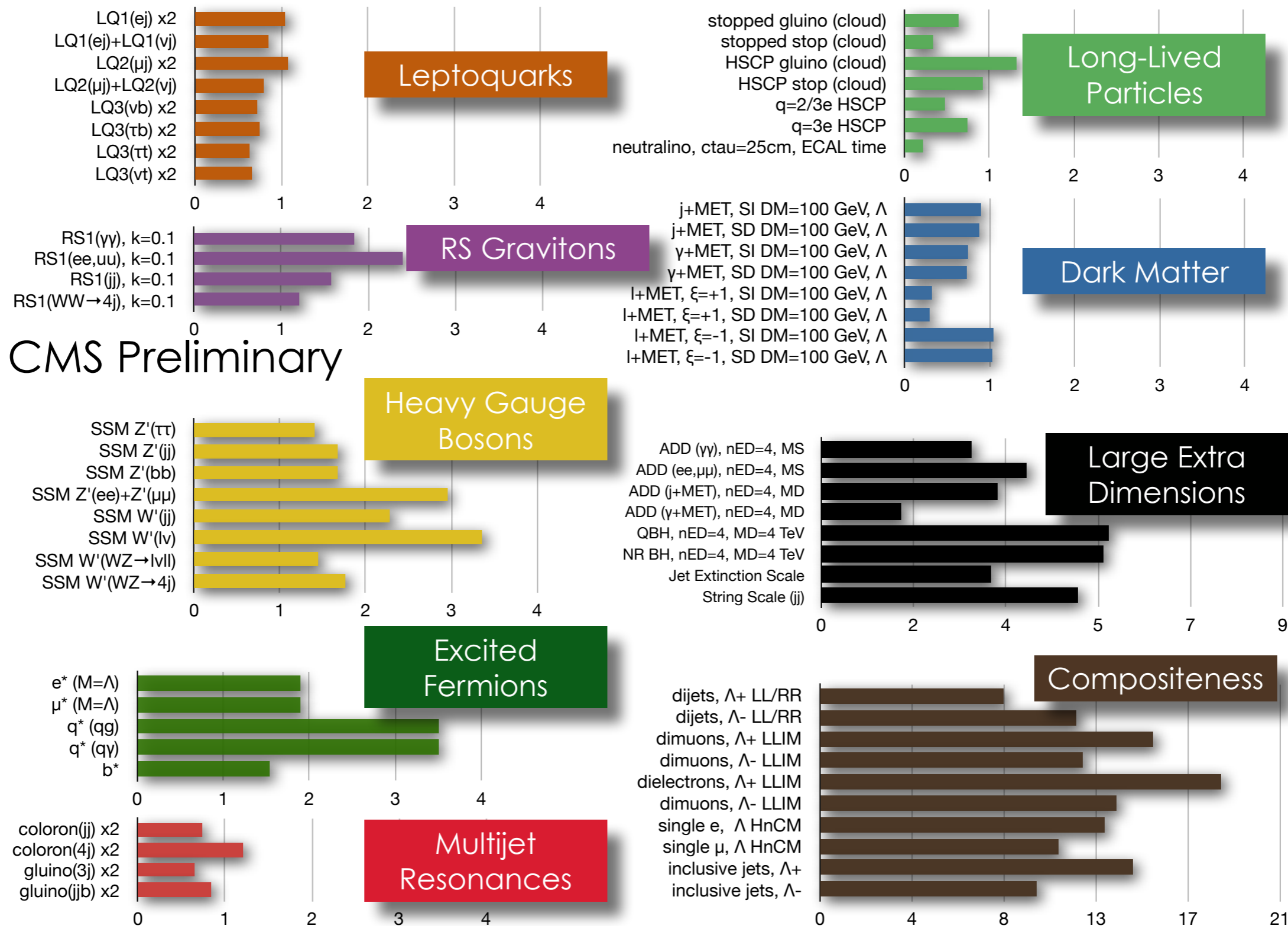
**CMS Preliminary**

For decays with intermediate mass,  
 $m_{\text{intermediate}} = x \cdot m_{\text{mother}} - (1-x) \cdot m_{\text{LSP}}$

\*Observed limits, theory uncertainties not included  
 Only a selection of available mass limits  
 Probe \*up to\* the quoted mass limit



# EXOTICA RESULTS



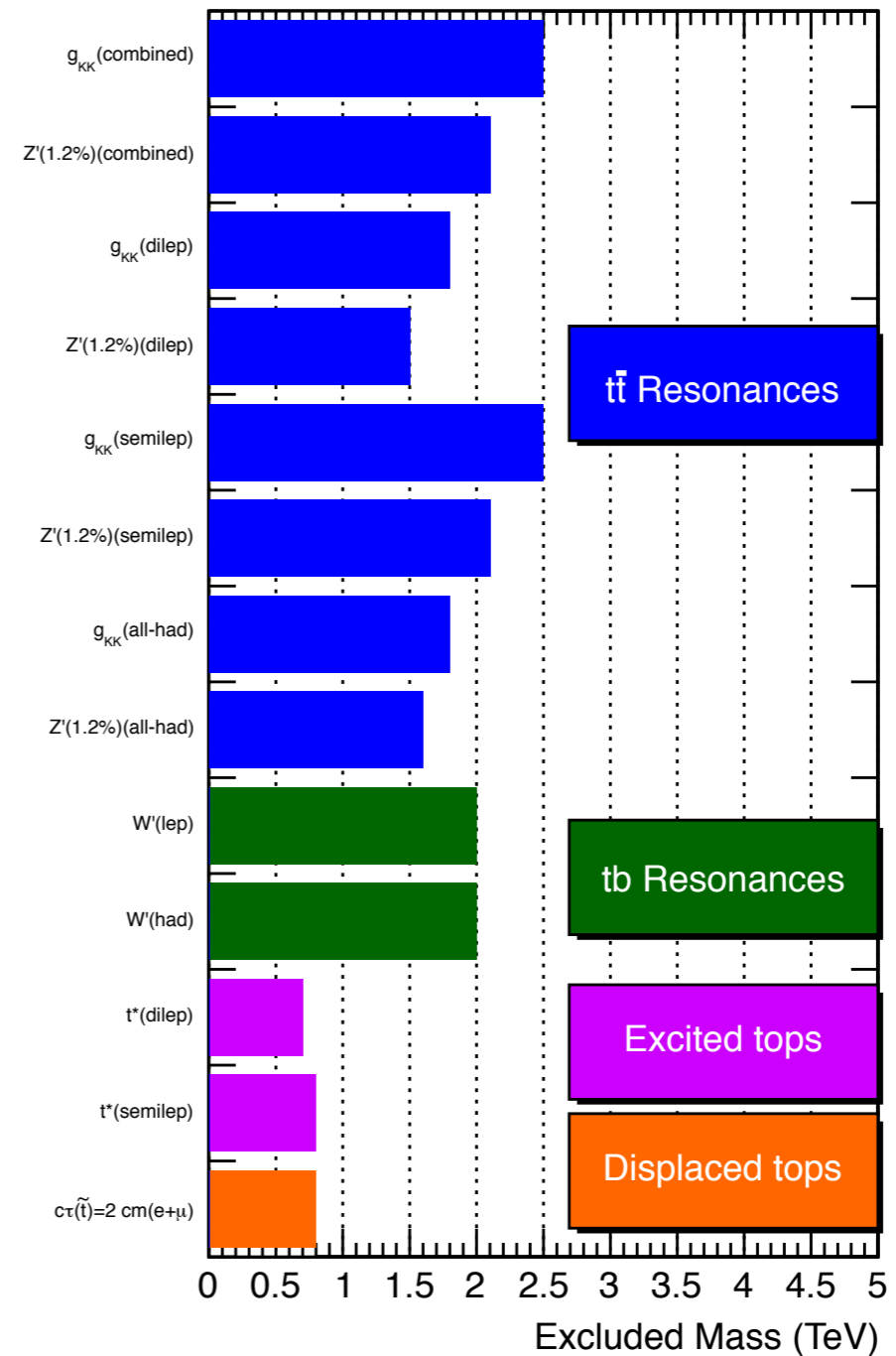
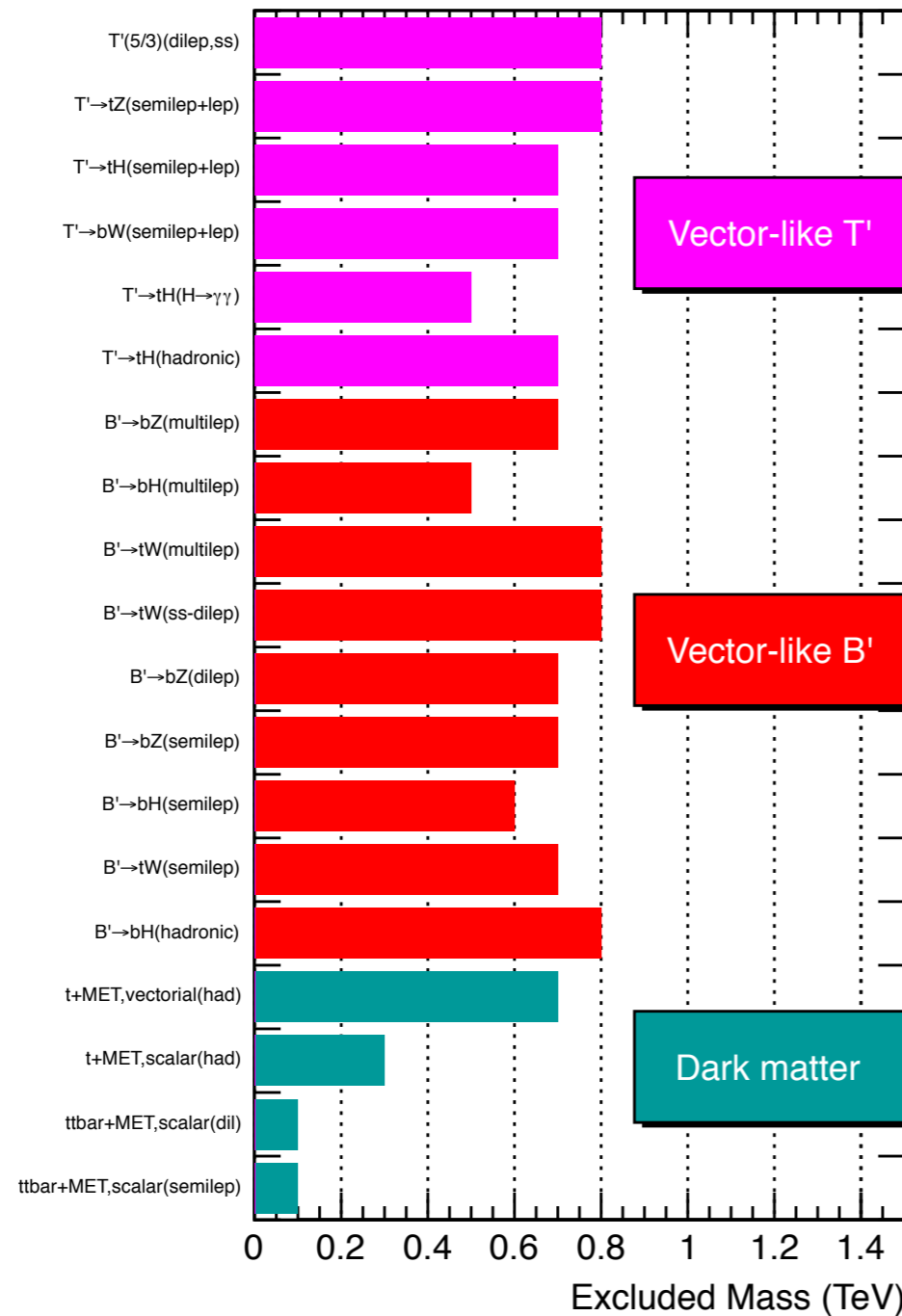
CMS Preliminary

# SEARCHES FOR BEYOND 2 GENERATIONS



## CMS Searches for New Physics Beyond Two Generations (B2G)

95% CL Exclusions (TeV)



# WHY HAVE WE NOT SEEN NEW PHYSICS?



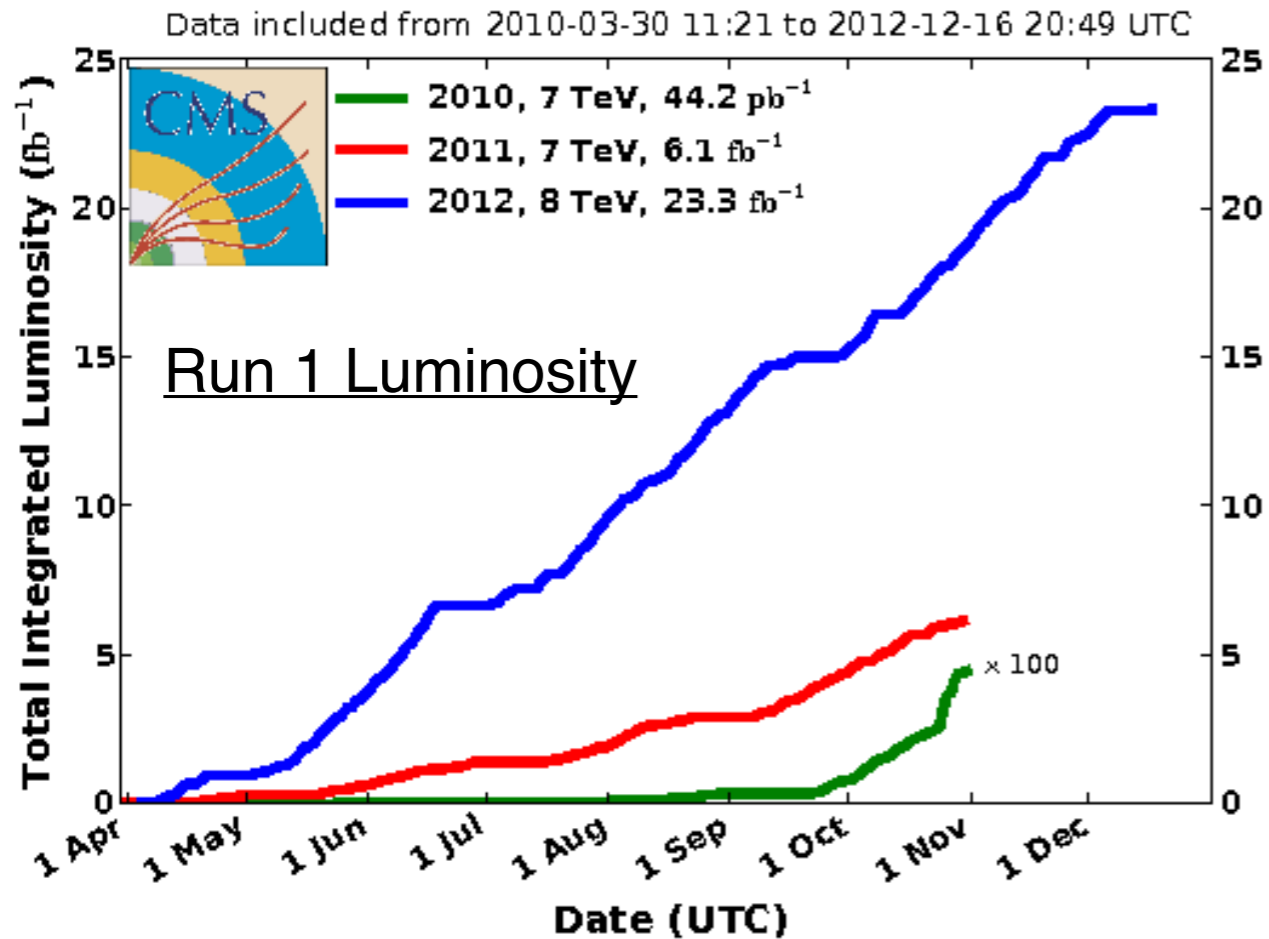
- Some possibilities are:
  - There is **no** new physics (at least accessible at the LHC)
  - There **is** new physics accessible at the LHC, we are just...
    - not yet sensitive because of energy
    - not yet sensitive because of luminosity
    - not asking the right questions
  
- This talk will focus in particular on these last two possibilities



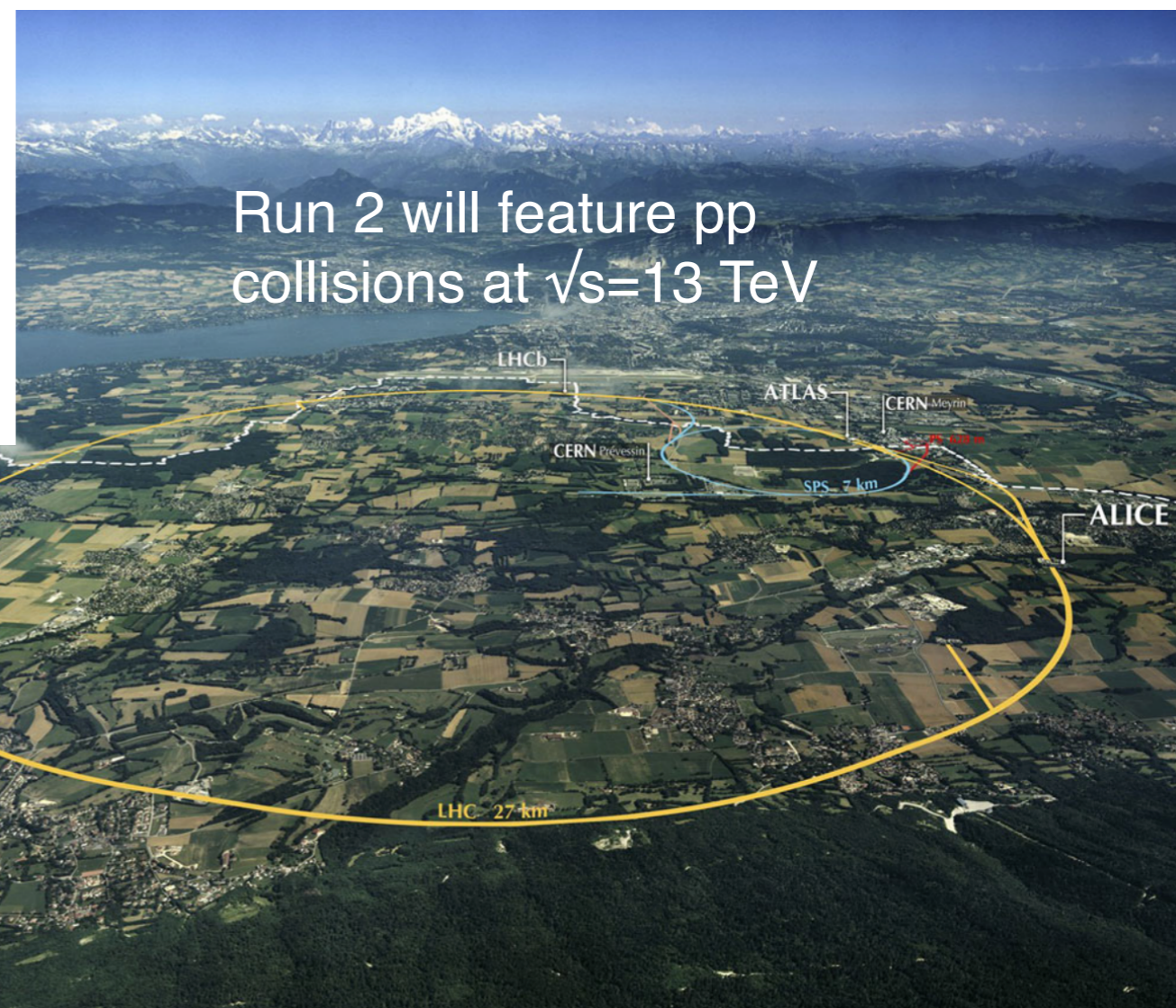
# PROTON COLLISIONS AT THE LHC



## CMS Integrated Luminosity, $\text{fb}^{-1}$



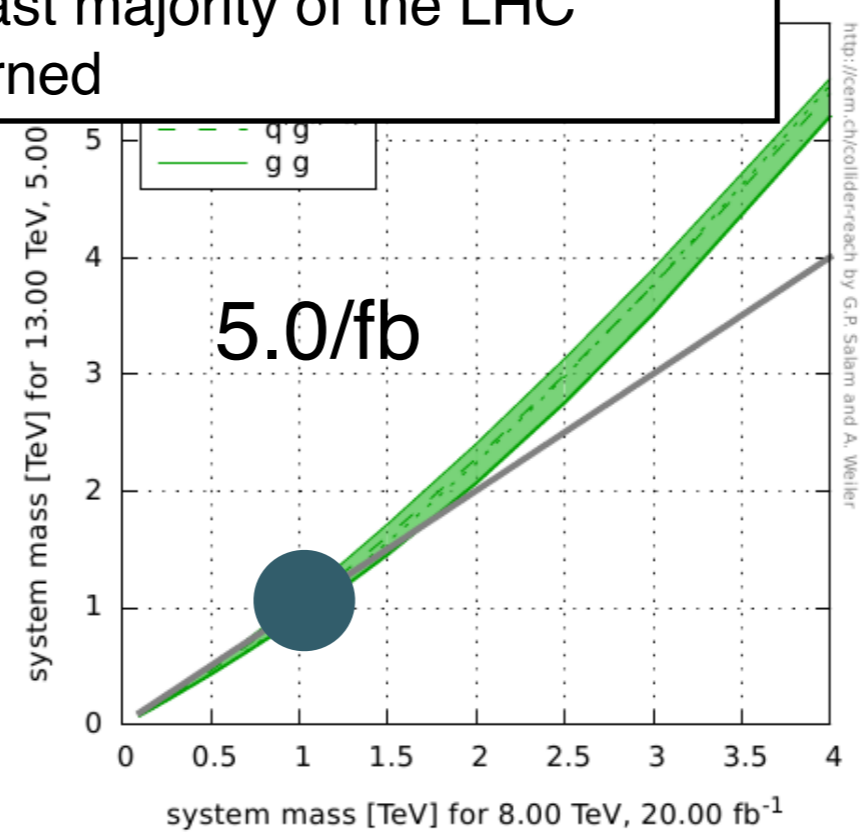
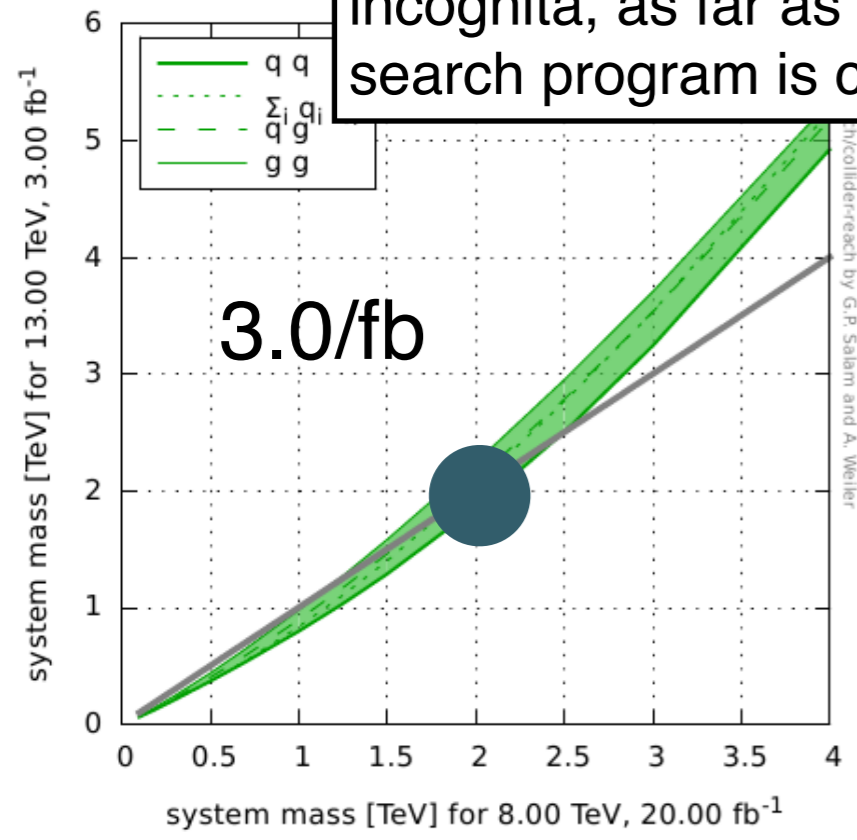
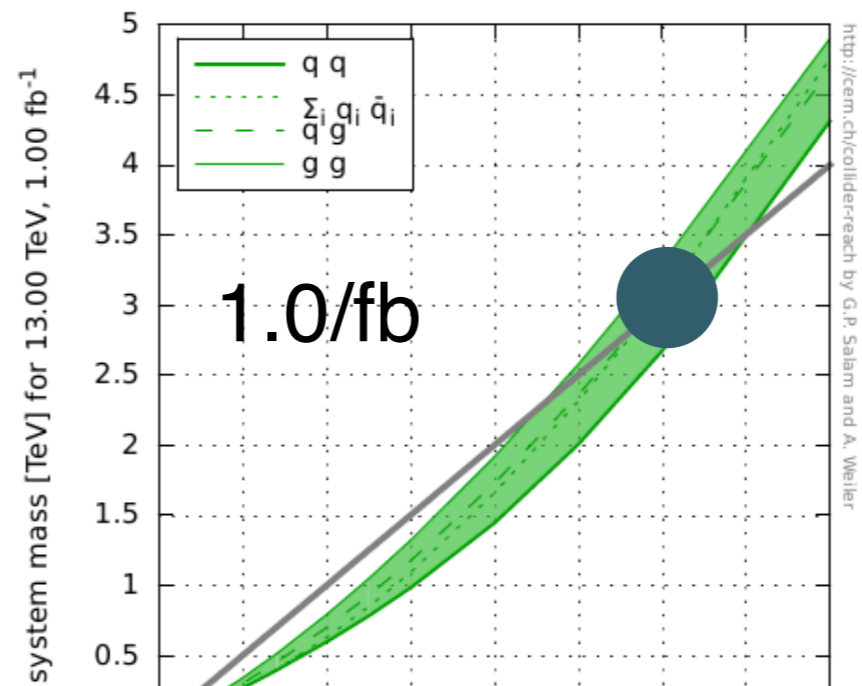
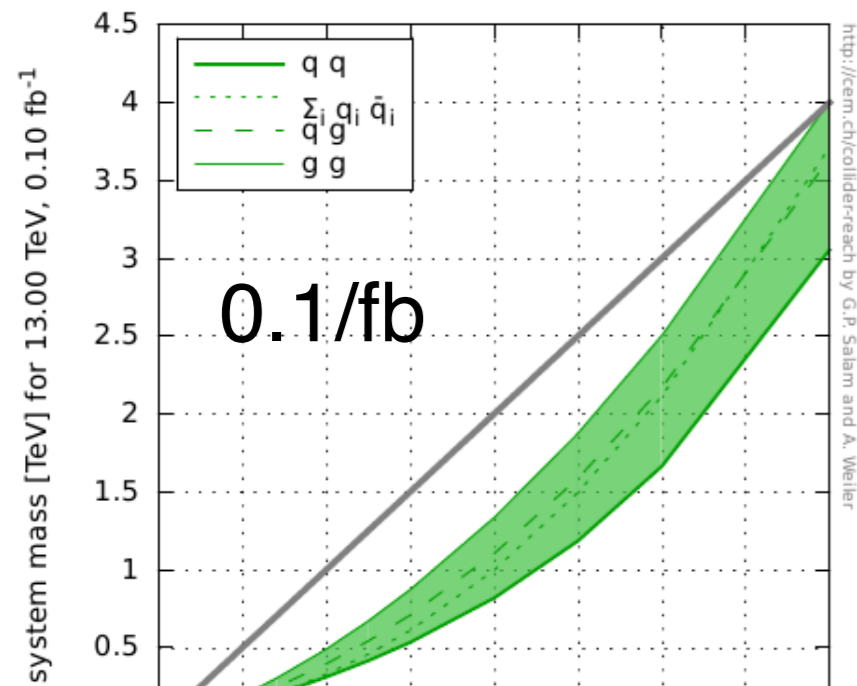
Run 2 Instantaneous Luminosity Goal  
 $1.3 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  and operation with 25 ns bunch spacing, giving an estimated pile-up of 40 events per bunch crossing



Run2 Integrated Luminosity Goal  
 2015 :  $10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  ( $1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  @ 50ns in June)  
 Run2:  $\sim 100\text{-}120 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (better estimation by end of 2015)



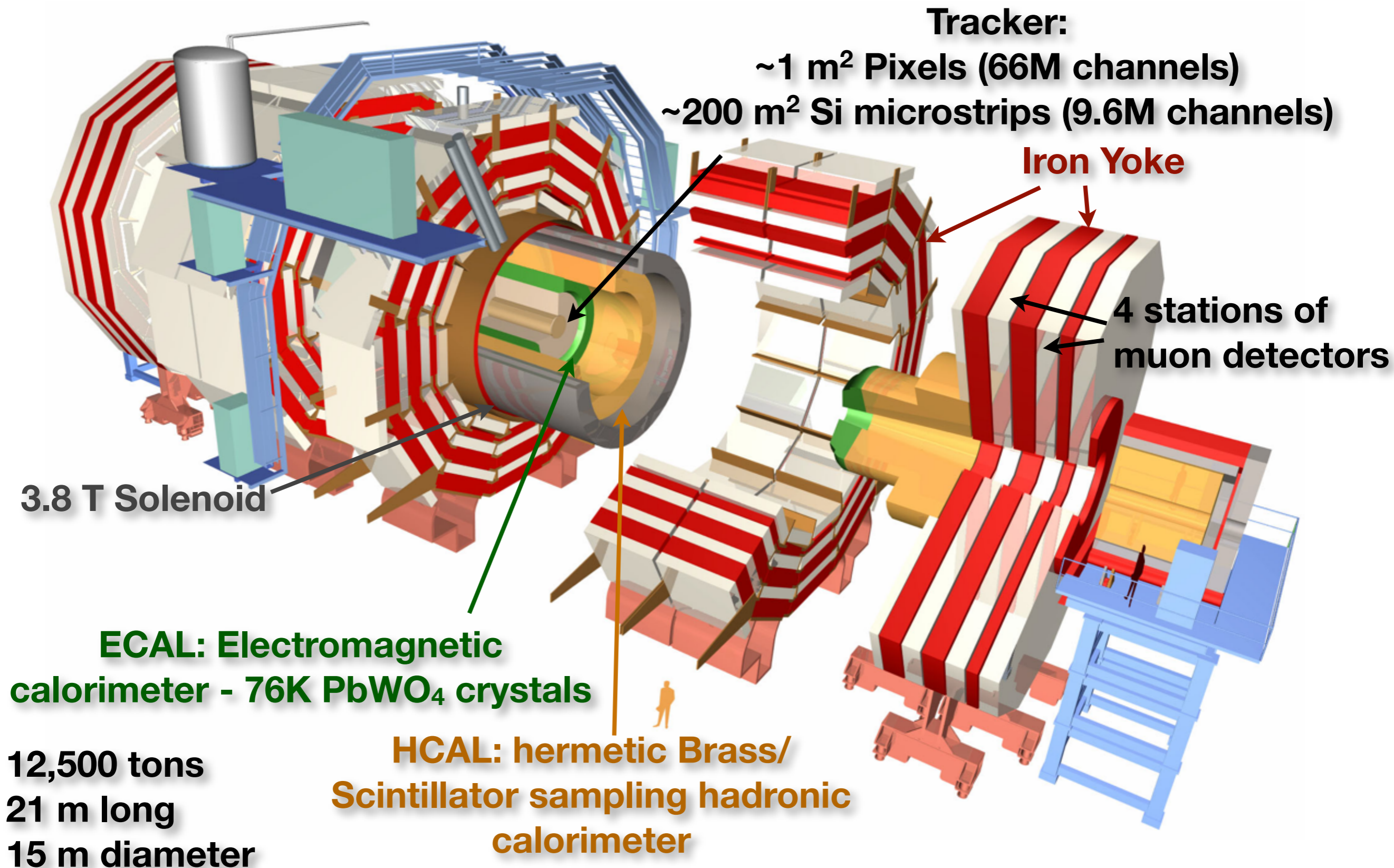
# 2015 LHC REACH



Conclusion: By the end of 2015, we will be in terra incognita, as far as the vast majority of the LHC search program is concerned

- With 1/fb we have added sensitivity to ~3 TeV objects
  - (~1.5 TeV for pair production)
- With 5/fb we have added sensitivity to ~1 TeV objects
  - (~0.5 TeV pair production)

# THE COMPACT MUON SOLENOID



# Hints of New Physics(?) from Run I

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# CAVEAT EMPTOR

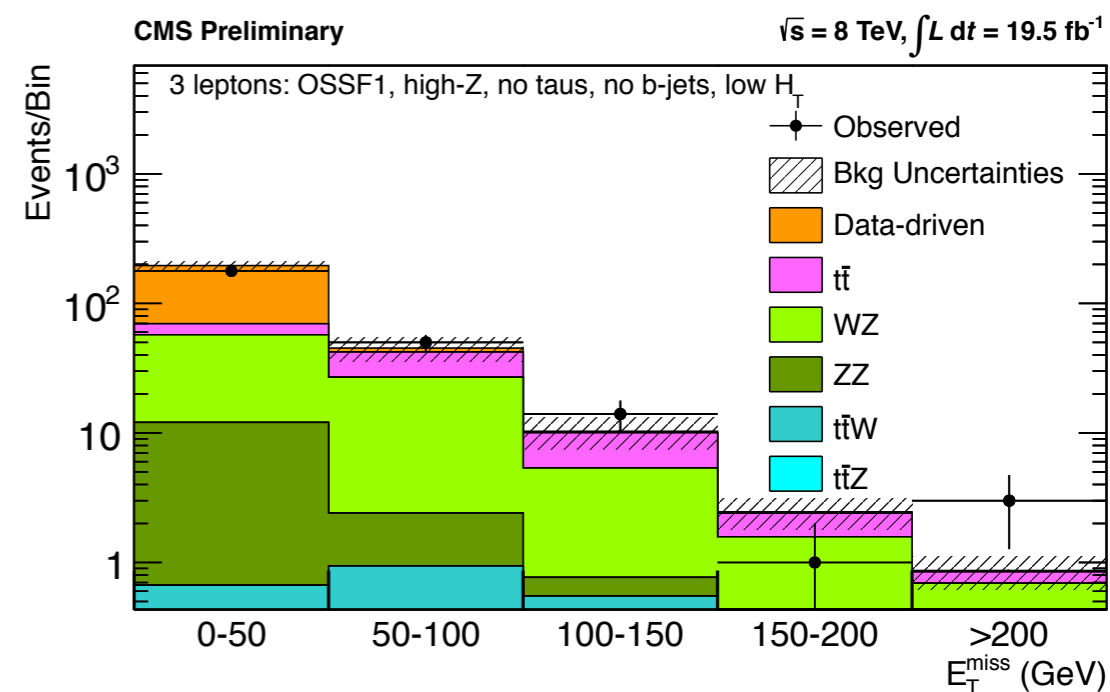


- Before getting too excited, it's important to remember that the “global” look-elsewhere effect is significant
  - I counted 88 distinct published and preliminary results from the Exotica, SUSY, and B2G groups on the **8 TeV 2012 dataset alone**
    - Some of these analyses are very particular and look at a very specific corner of phase space
    - Some of these analyses are extremely broad, and by themselves cover hundreds of distinct final states
- We should certainly **expect** some 3-sigma fluctuations
  - nevertheless, there is no reason a priori why these might not be hints of new physics
  - even if one takes a skeptical stance, this gives us an opportunity to test how robust our discovery strategy is

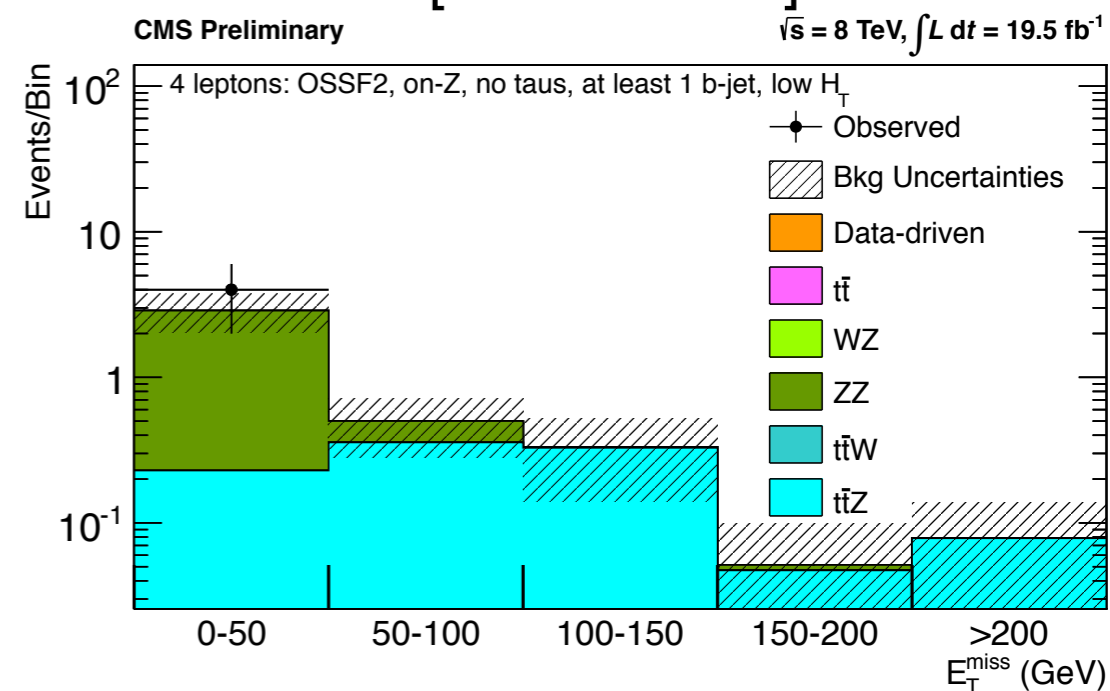


# MULTILEPTON SEARCHES

- Search for anomalous multilepton production establishes paradigm of “high resolution” searches at CMS
  - Emphasized **binning** rather than cutting on events with  $\geq 3$  isolated leptons (e or mu)
    - $ME_T$  and  $H_T$
    - number of leptons
      - $p_T$  thresholds are 20, 10, & 10 GeV
    - number of taus
    - number of b tags
    - # of opposite-sign same flavor (OSSF) lepton pairs
    - on/off shell Z



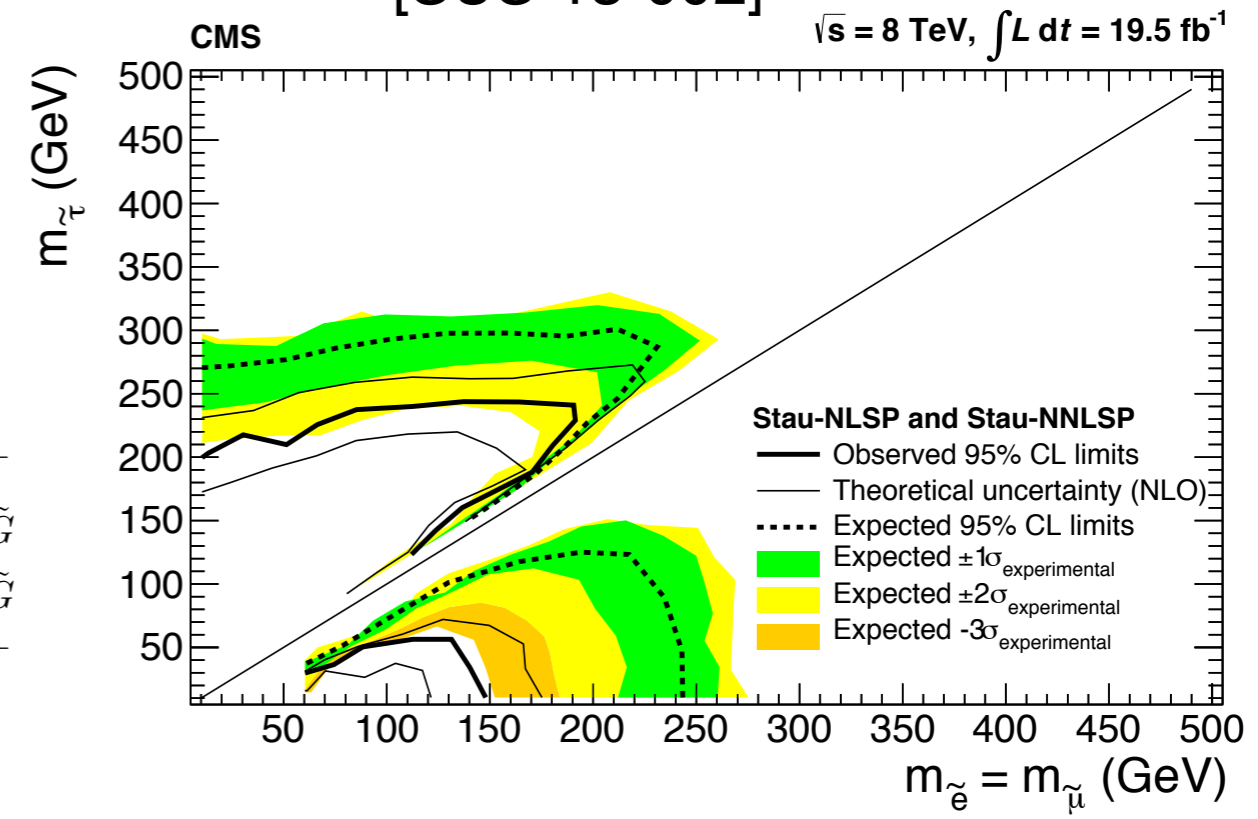
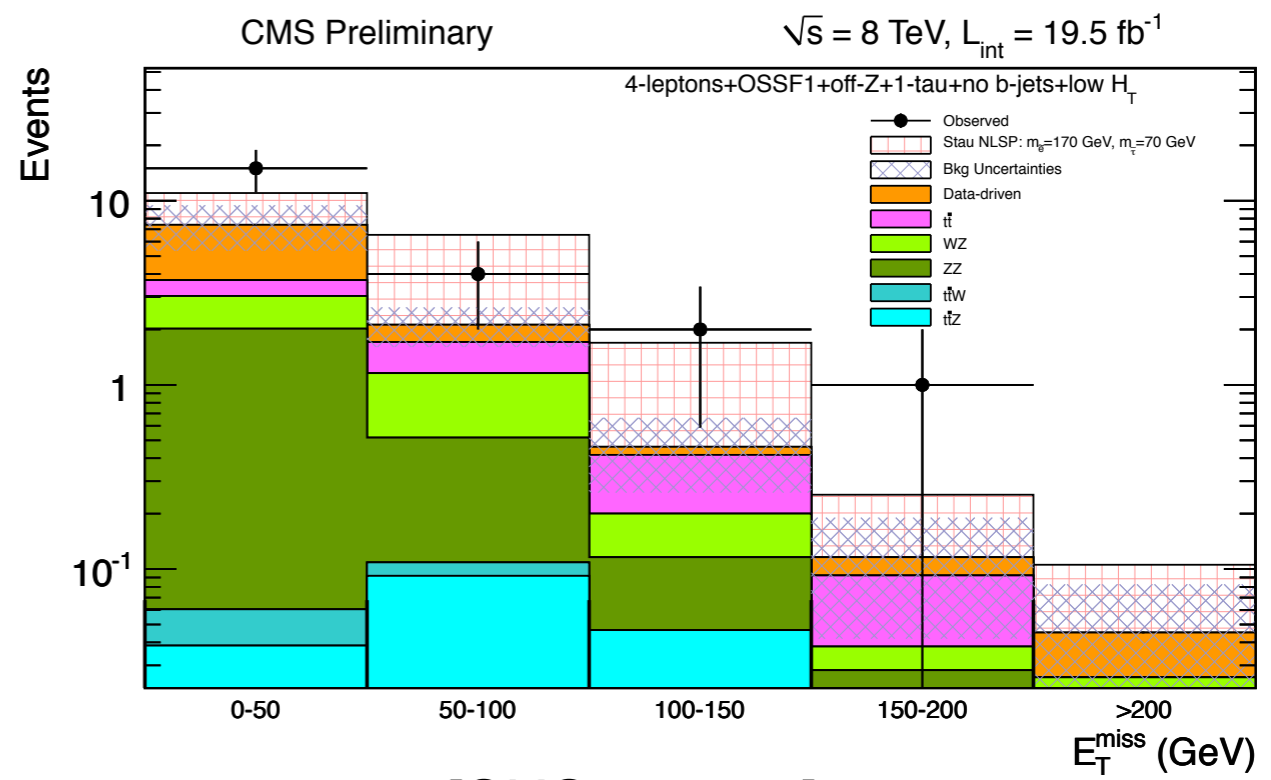
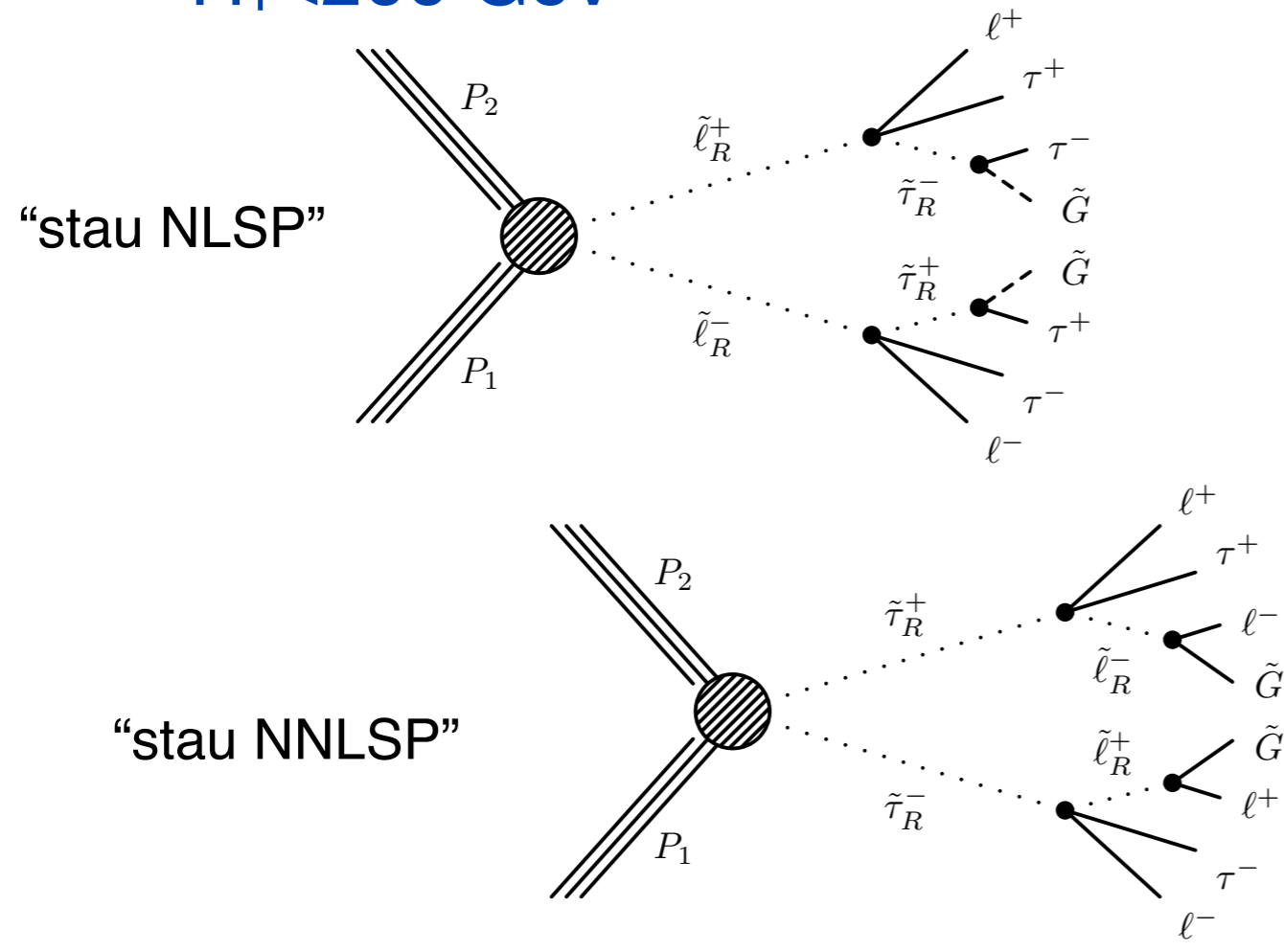
[SUS-13-002]



# STAU (N)NLSP?



- Broad excess in 4 lepton events with...
  - 1 tau
  - off-shell Z(ee or uu)
  - no b jets
  - $H_T < 200$  GeV



# THE EDGE

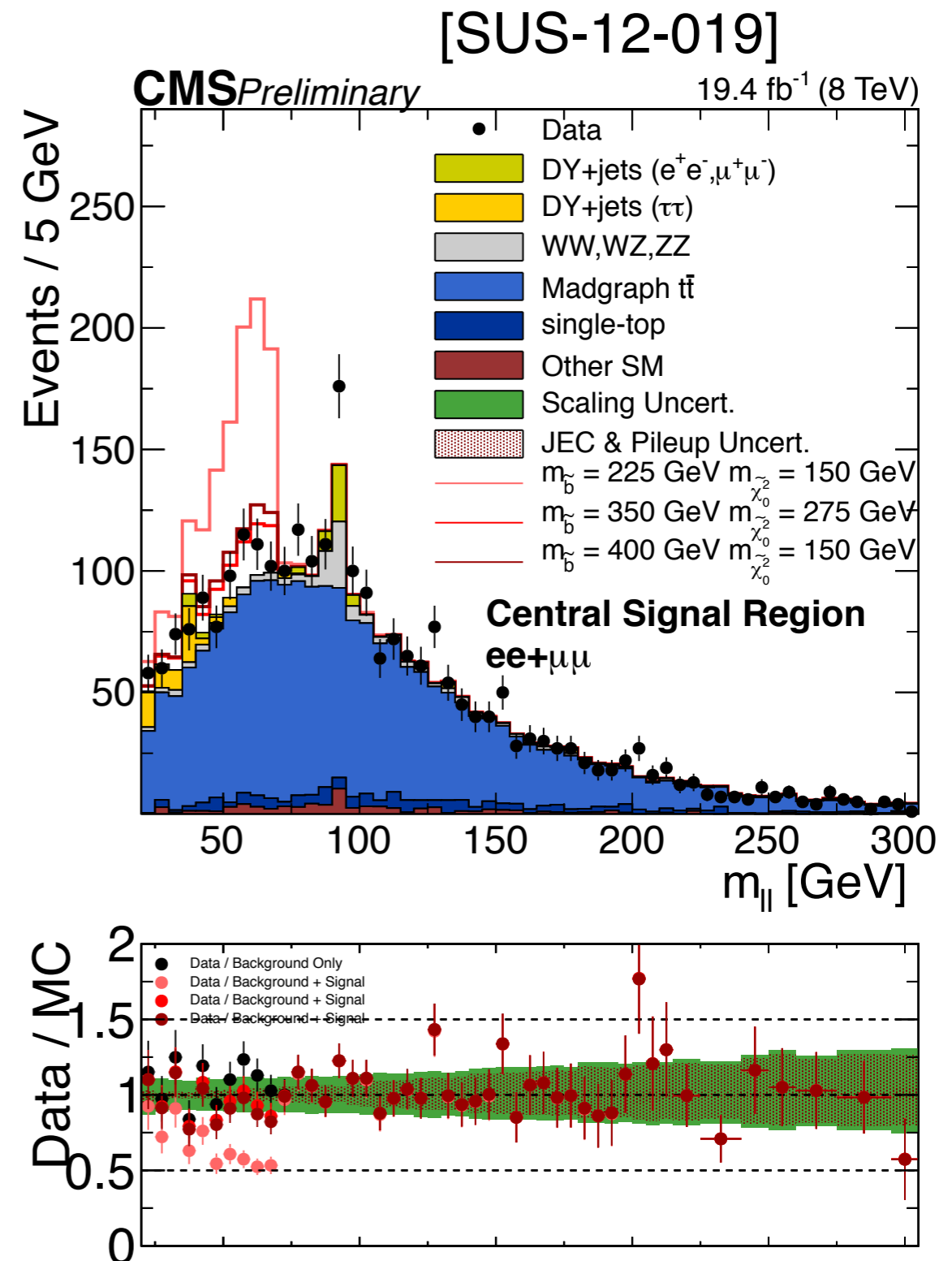


- Dilepton+jets+MET channel
  - Njets  $\geq 2$  and MET  $> 150$  GeV
  - OR
  - Njets  $\geq 3$  and MET  $> 100$  GeV
- Excess observed below 70 GeV in dilepton mass spectrum

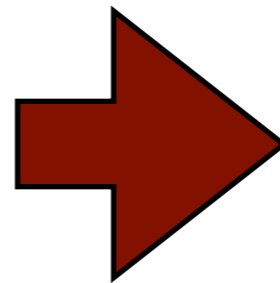
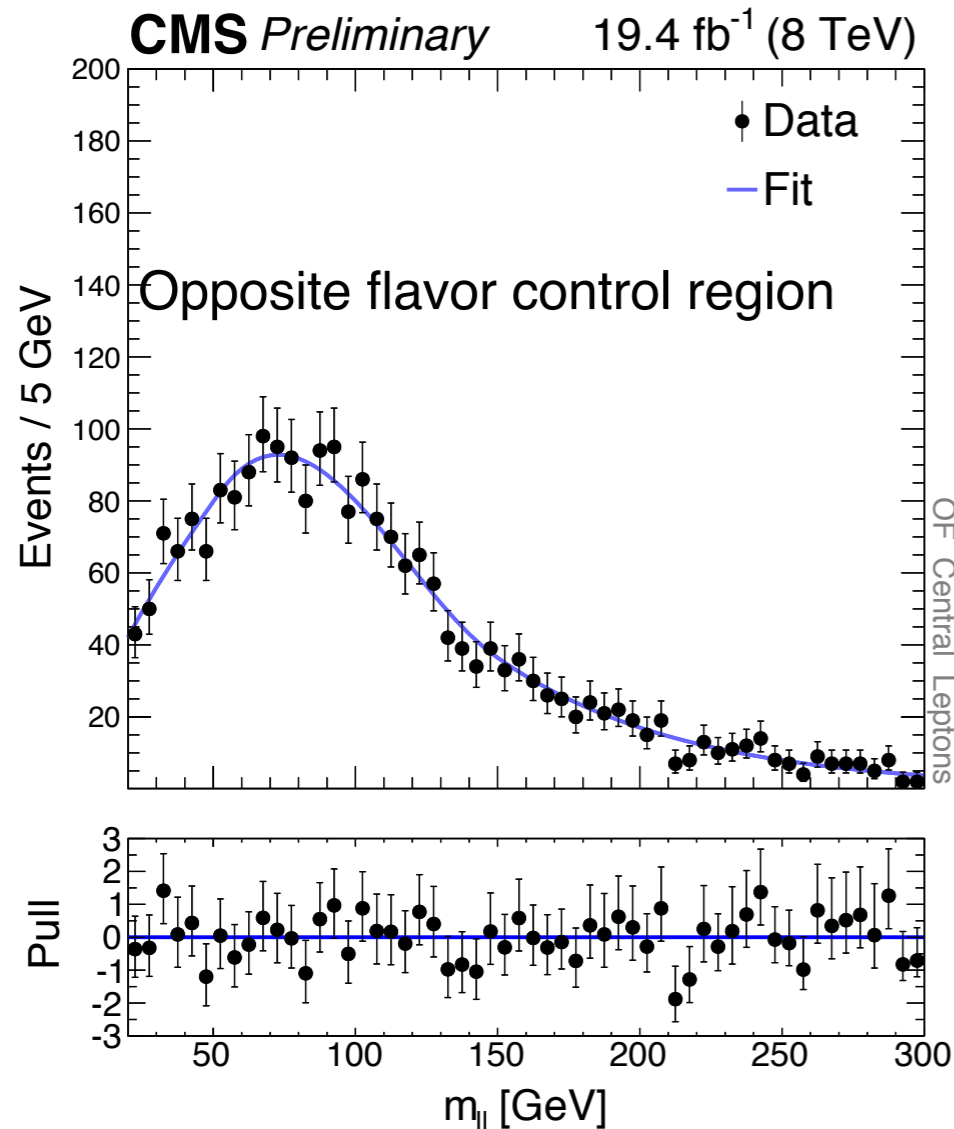
$$\tilde{b}\tilde{b}^* \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 b \tilde{\chi}_2^0 b$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \ell\tilde{\ell} \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \ell^+ \ell^- \\ \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 Z^* \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \ell^+ \ell^- \end{array} \right.$$

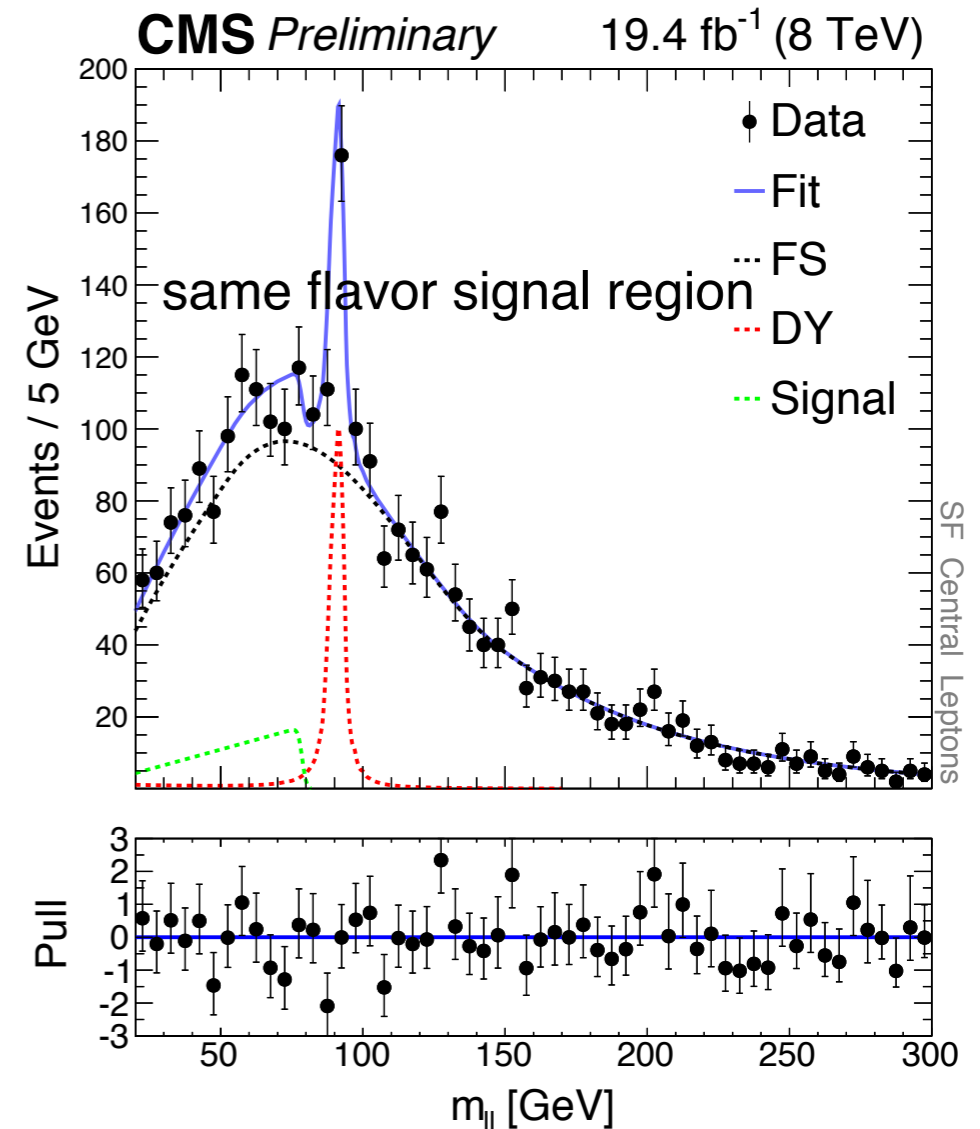
- Both modes  $\rightarrow$  kinematic edge at  $m(\chi^0_2) - m(\chi^0_1)$



# THE EDGE EXCESS



[SUS-12-019]



- 2.4  $\sigma$  local (fit), 2.6  $\sigma$  global (counting experiment)

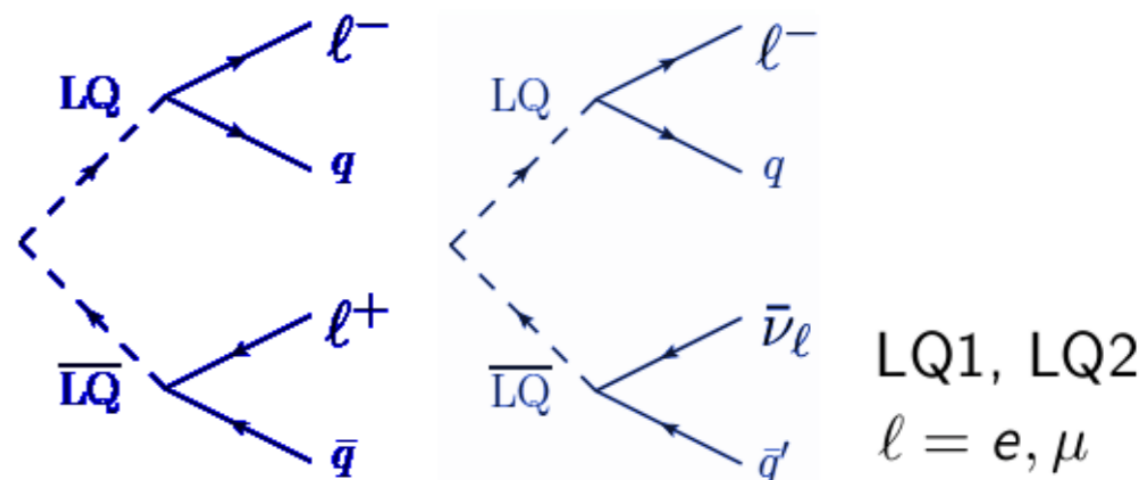
- *ATLAS* recently performed the same search and does not see the same excess [[arXiv:1503.03290](https://arxiv.org/abs/1503.03290)] 😞



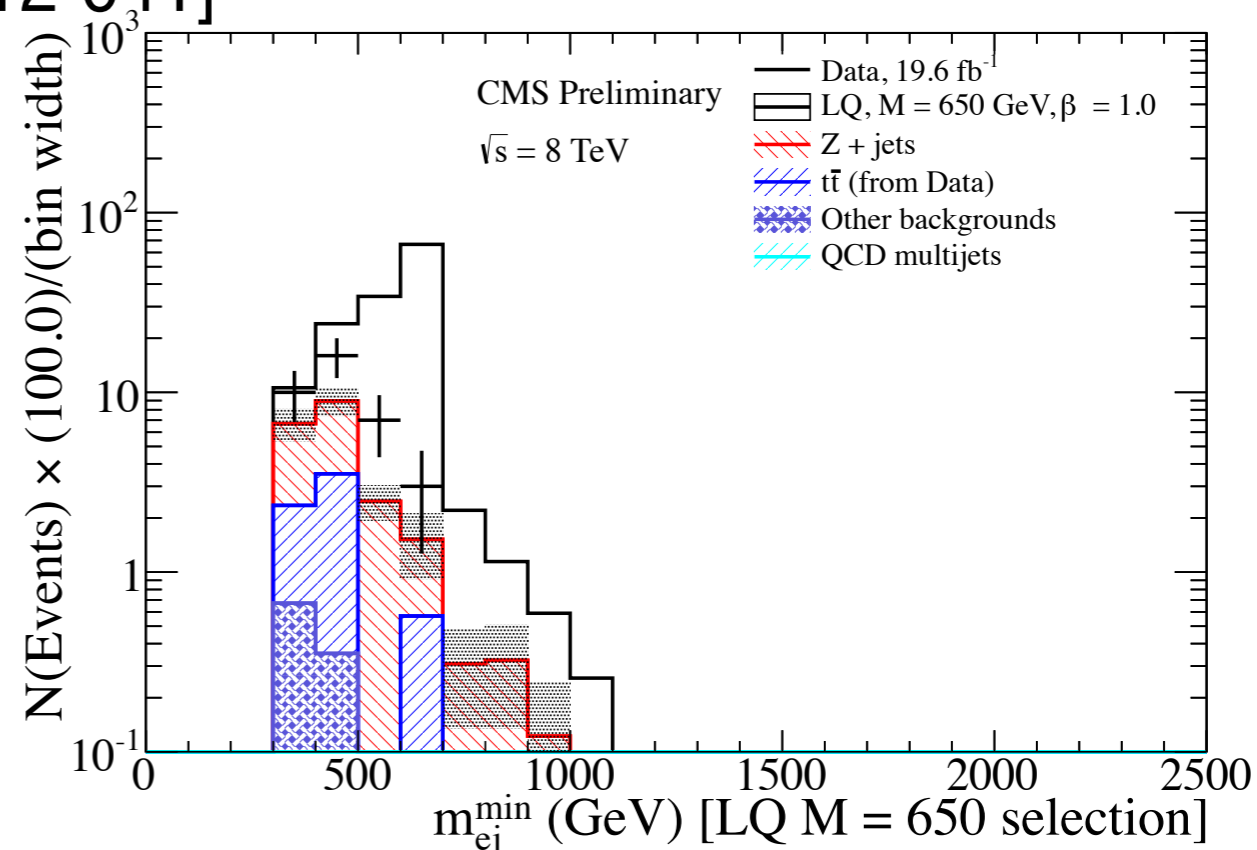
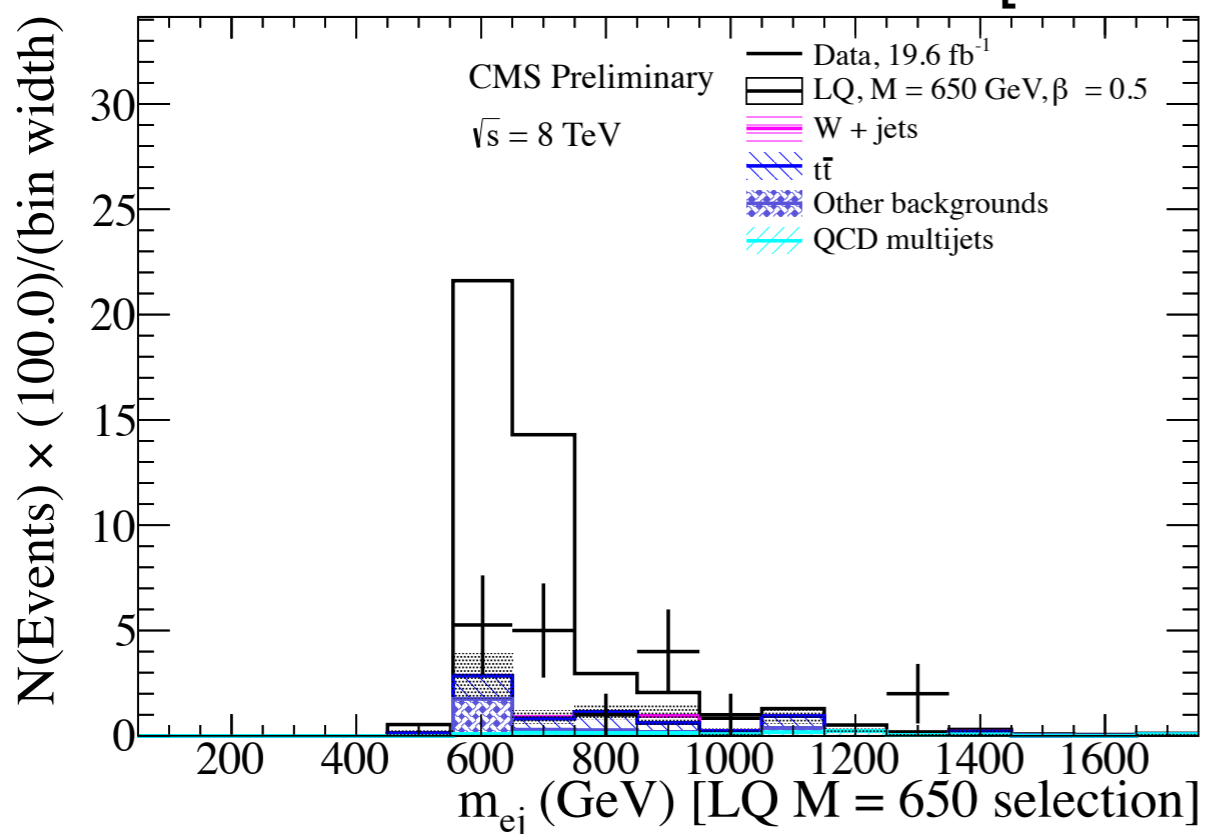
# 1ST GENERATION LEPTOQUARKS

- Search for 1st generation LQs in  $eejj$  and  $evjj$  final states
  - optimize cuts for individual LQ mass hypotheses on  $M(l,\nu)$ ,  $M(lj)$ ,  $S_T$ , MET to suppress backgrounds
    - saw broad excess in both channels for a 650 GeV LQ mass hypothesis

$\beta$  = branching fraction to the  $lq$  final state



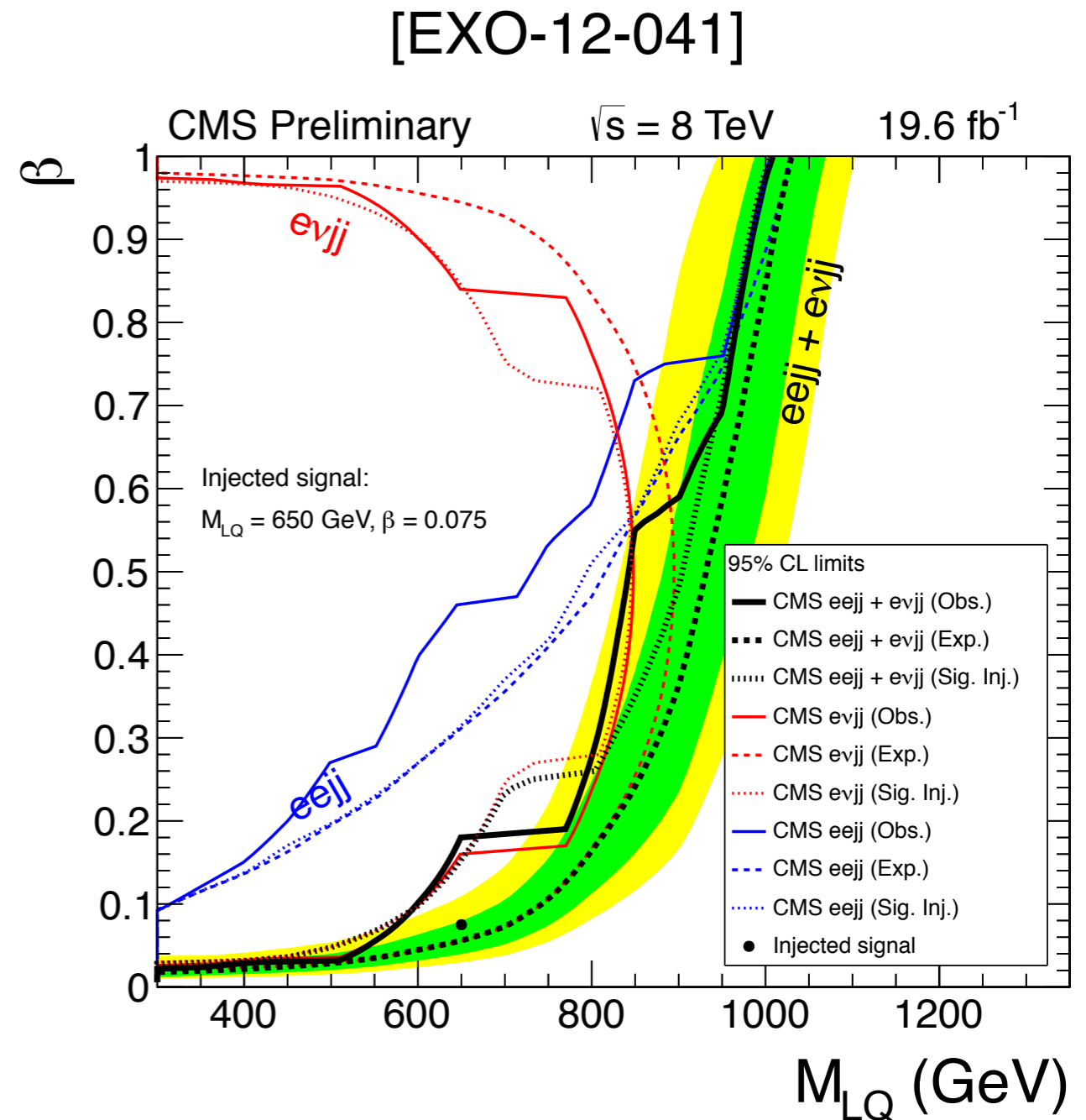
[EXO-12-041]



# 1ST GENERATION LEPTOQUARKS



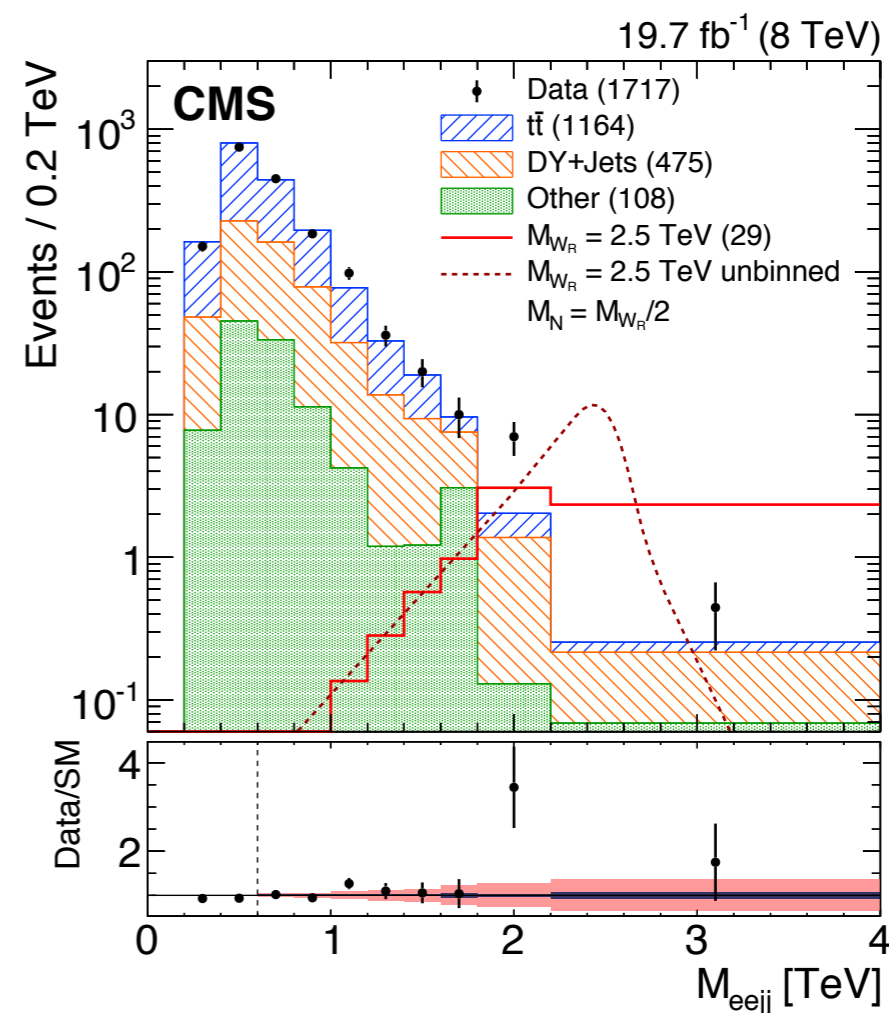
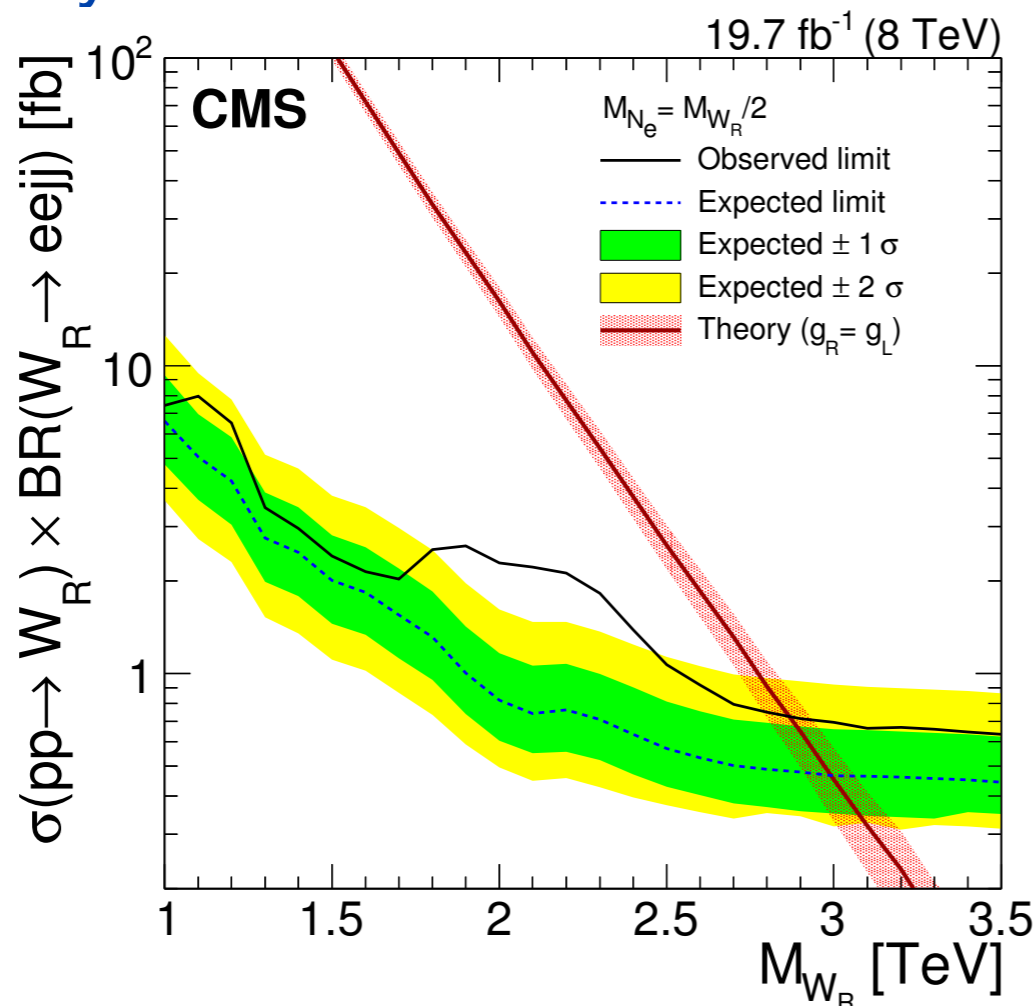
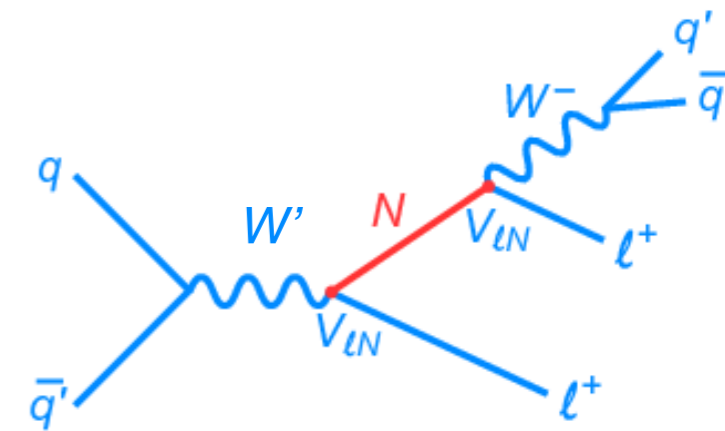
- Very difficult to reconcile with a LQ hypothesis
  - kinematics are too broad (no peak structure)
- Other possibilities?
  - several proposals, e.g.: arXiv:1410.5947, arXiv:1408.5439, arXiv:1408.1082, arXiv:1407.4466



# W' AND HEAVY NEUTRINO



- Interestingly, a search motivated by  $W'$  decays through heavy neutrinos also exhibited an excess in the same  $(eejj)$  final state
  - Search looks for a bump in the  $eejj$  invariant mass
  - there is little overlap in events between this and the LQ analysis



# Hiding New Physics from View

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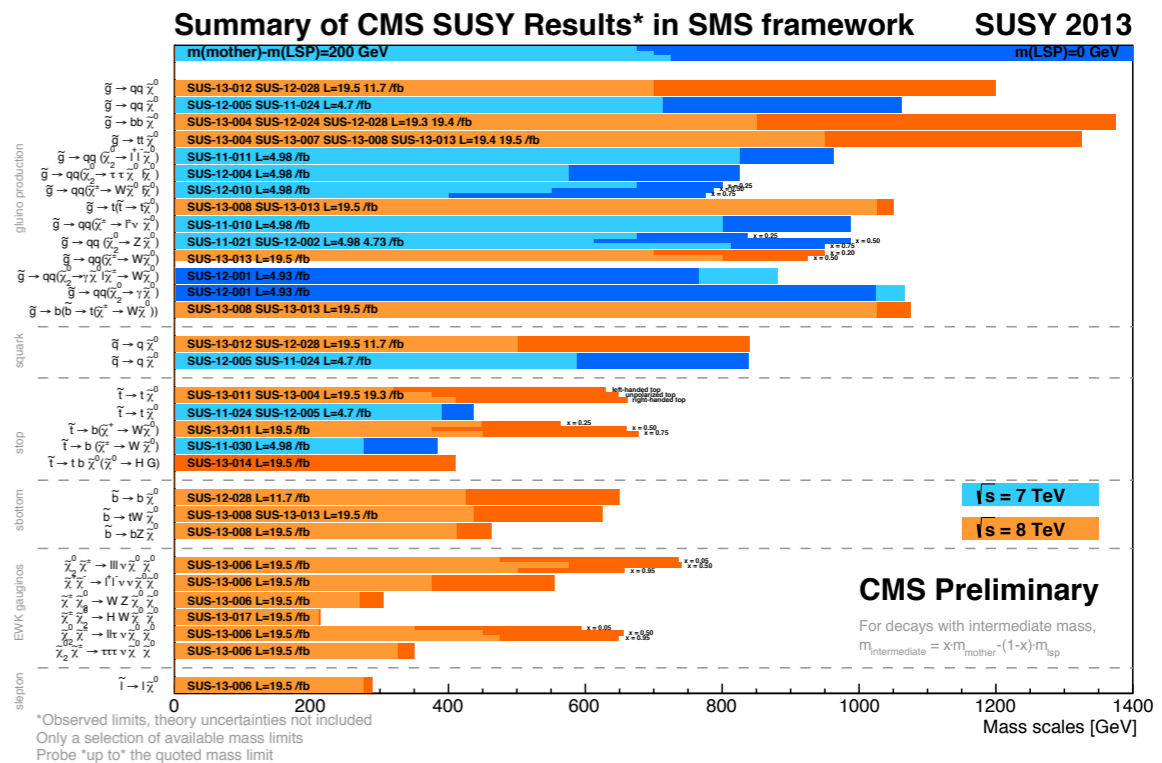
# SEARCHES WITH MET



- Part of the folklore of SUSY is that it can solve both the Hierarchy problem and dark matter problem in one fell swoop
  - It seems natural then to look for final states with lots of missing  $E_T$ , presumably from the lightest superparticle which is stable and a dark matter candidate
    - This is a nice, elegant picture, but it may also be wrong

Even within the SUSY paradigm, there are many ways to suppress the missing  $E_T$  in the final state:

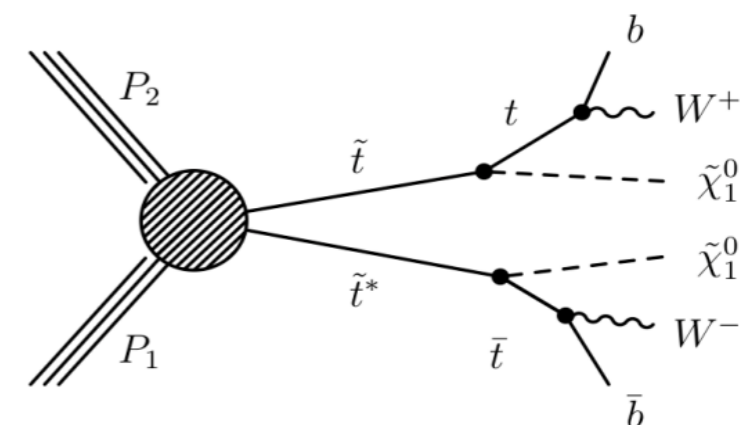
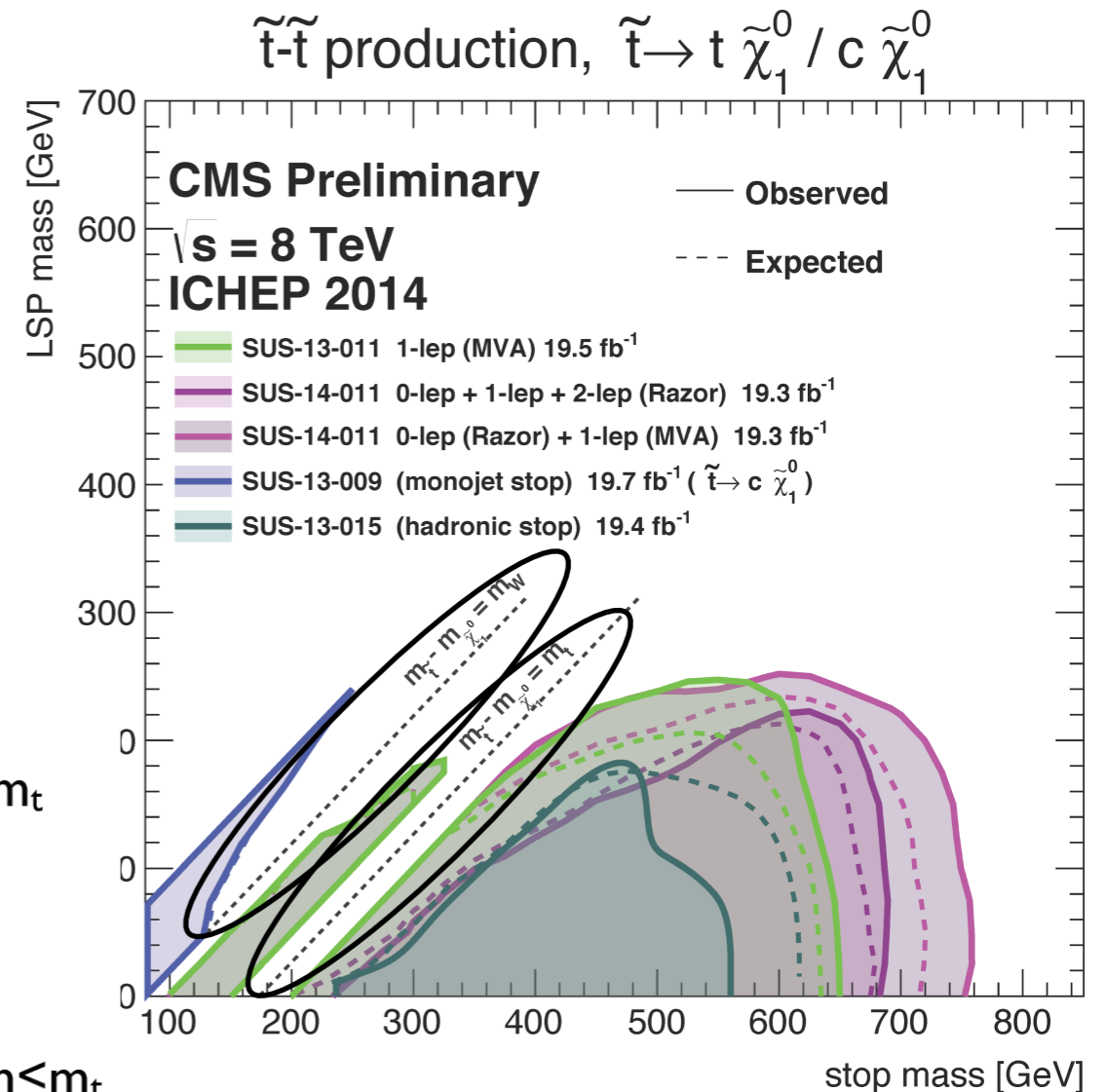
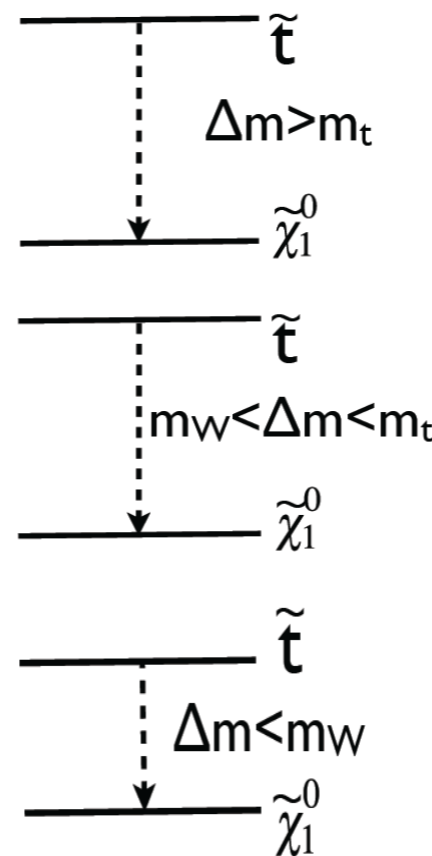
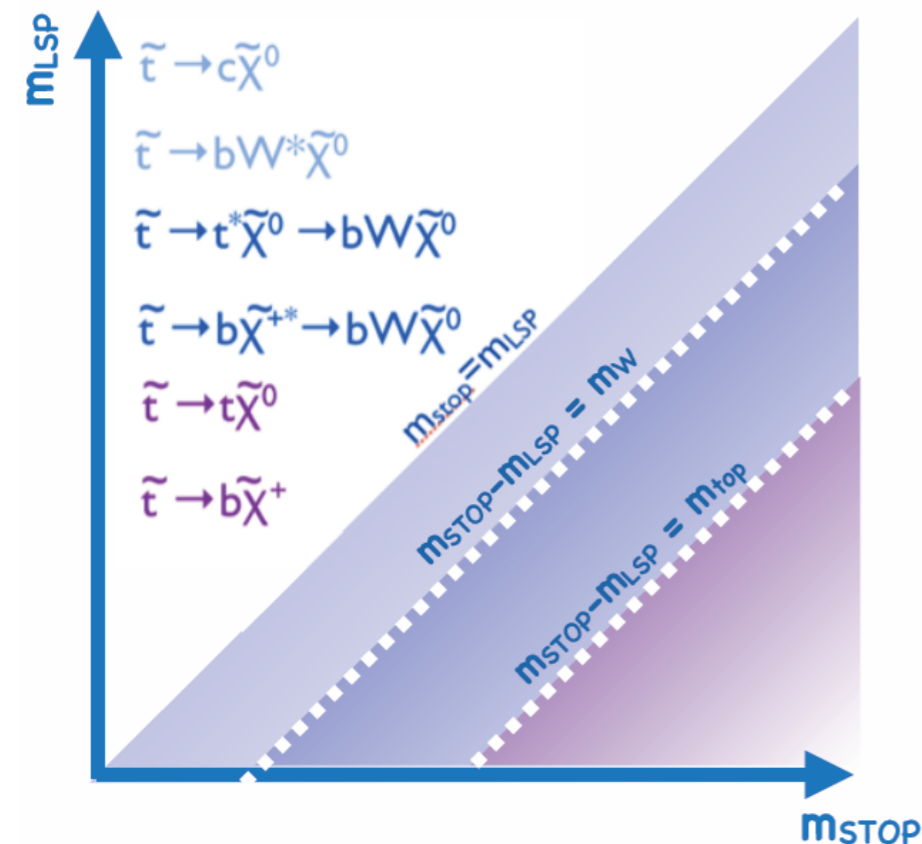
- compressed SUSY
- stealth SUSY
- R parity violating SUSY
- long-lived SUSY



# COMPRESSED SPECTRA



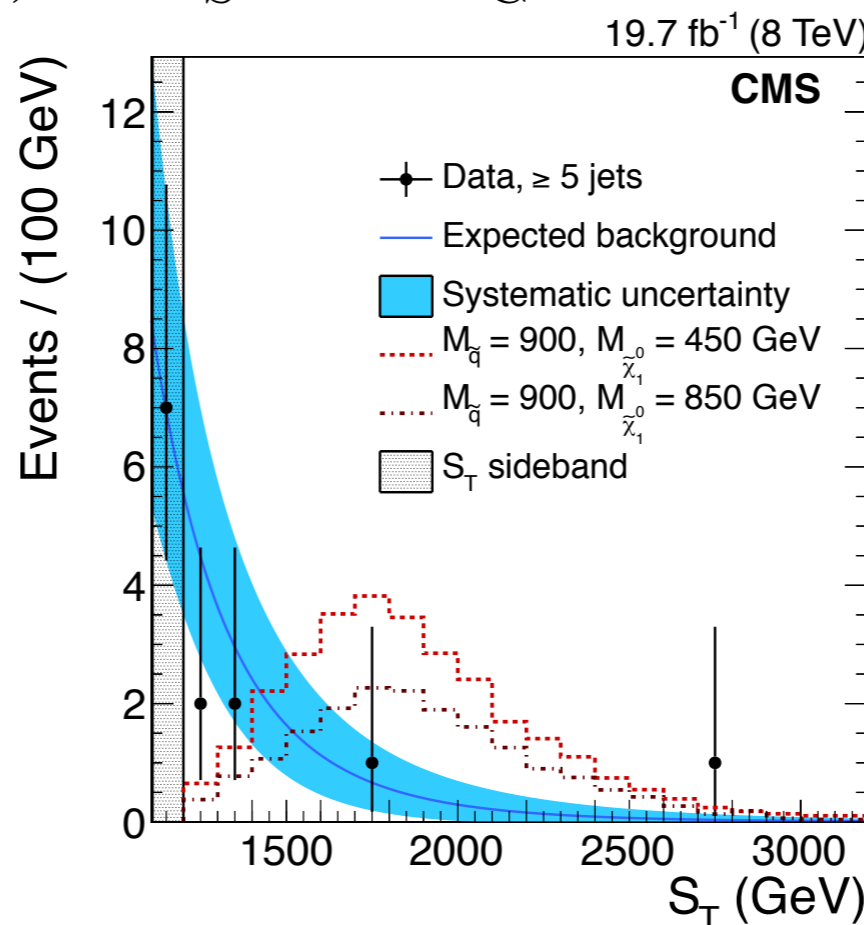
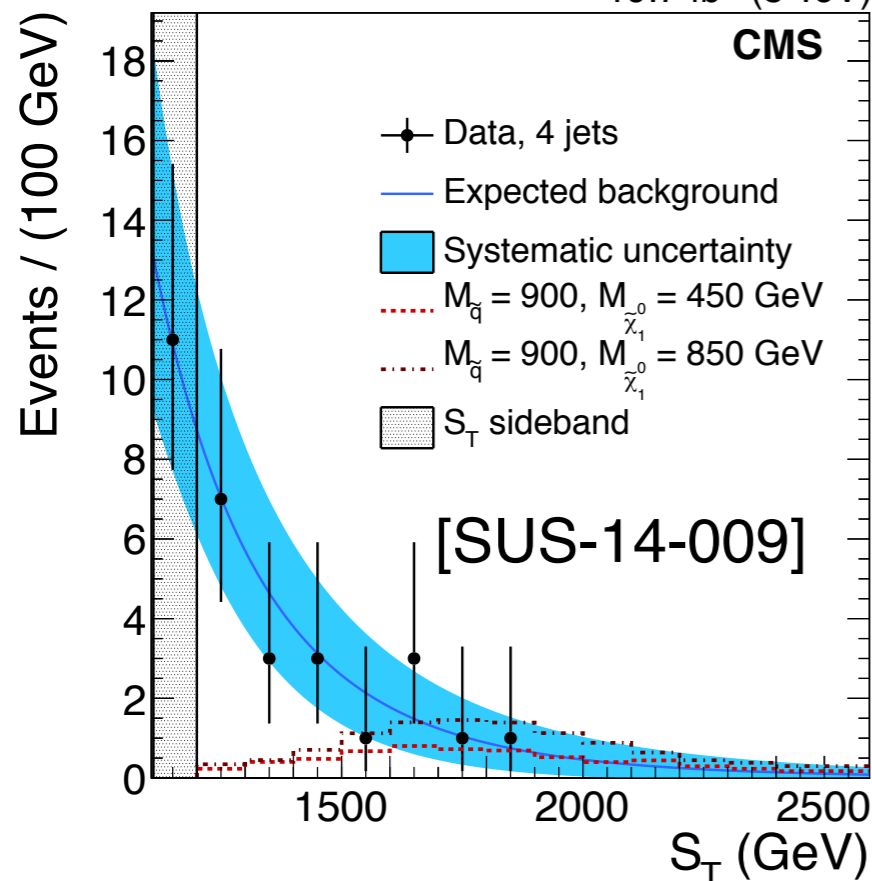
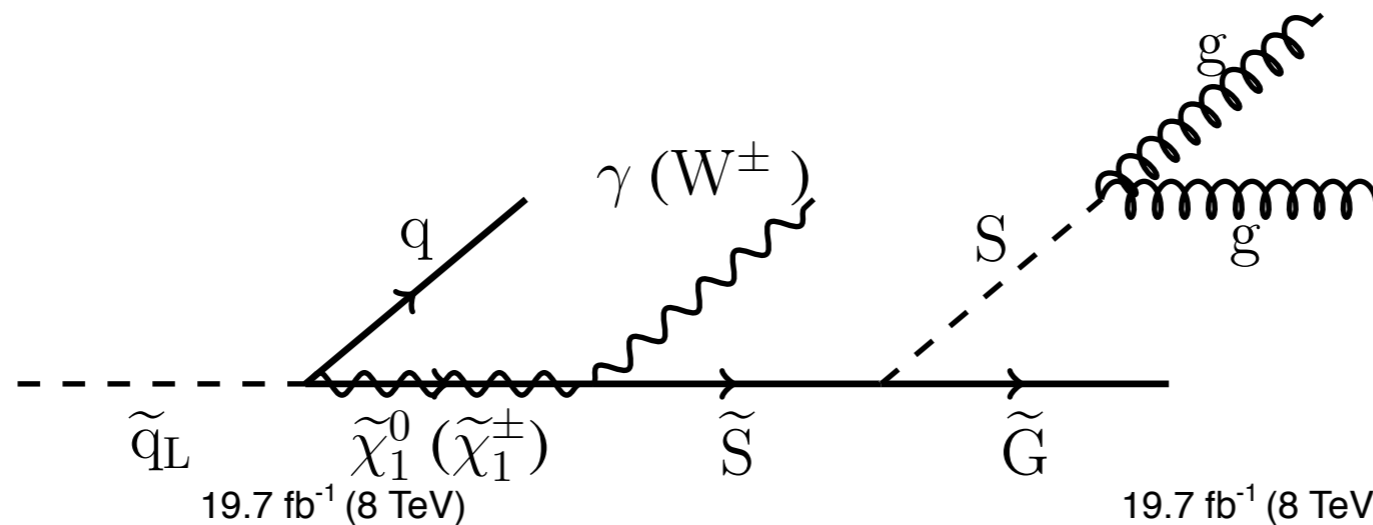
- If the lightest super particle is close in mass to colored particles, the missing  $E_T$  and hadronic activity are substantially reduced, leading to a reduction in sensitivity
  - in principle, the missing energy signature can be recovered with a substantial enough boost from initial state radiation



# STEALTH SUSY

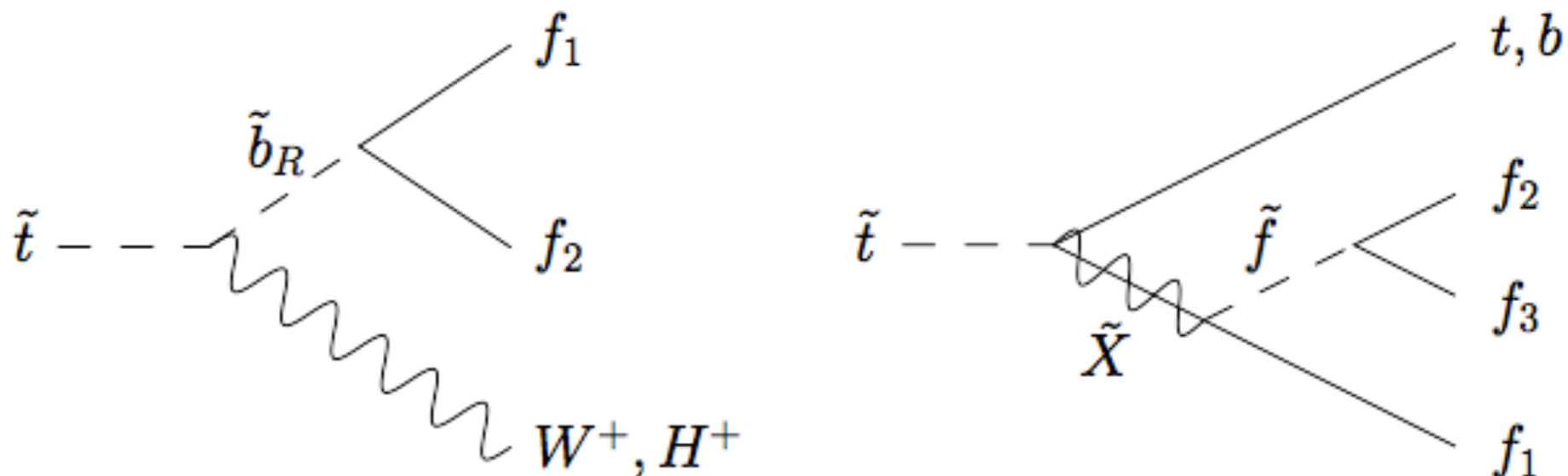


- Systematic reduction of MET due to the presence of a naturally degenerate singlet-singlino pair



Characteristic signature is 1-2 photons (or 1-2 leptons) plus many jets but with little missing  $E_T$

- Tackling Dark Matter and the hierarchy problem simultaneously may not be the right approach
  - allowing the lightest super particle to decay allows for an incredibly diverse set of **potentially unexplored** final states
    - as long as R-parity violating (RPV) couplings are small, this does not run afoul of proton decay constraints, neutron EDM, and the like
  - Kats, Evans, JHEP 04 (2013) 028 identifies final states dominated by many jets and/or taus **to be largely uncovered**, even after considering the vast majority of the CMS/ATLAS physics program



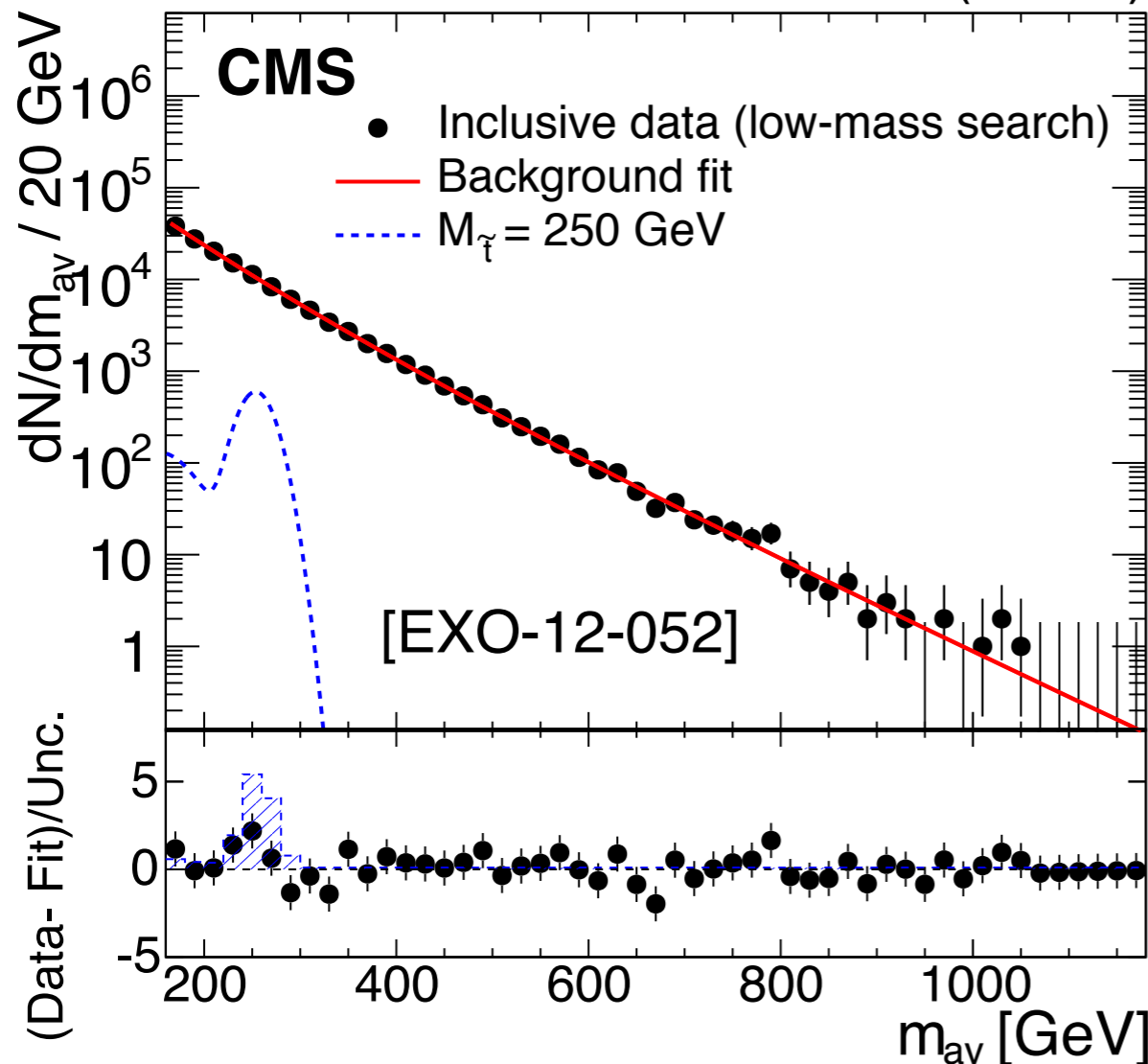


# ALL HADRONIC RPV SUSY

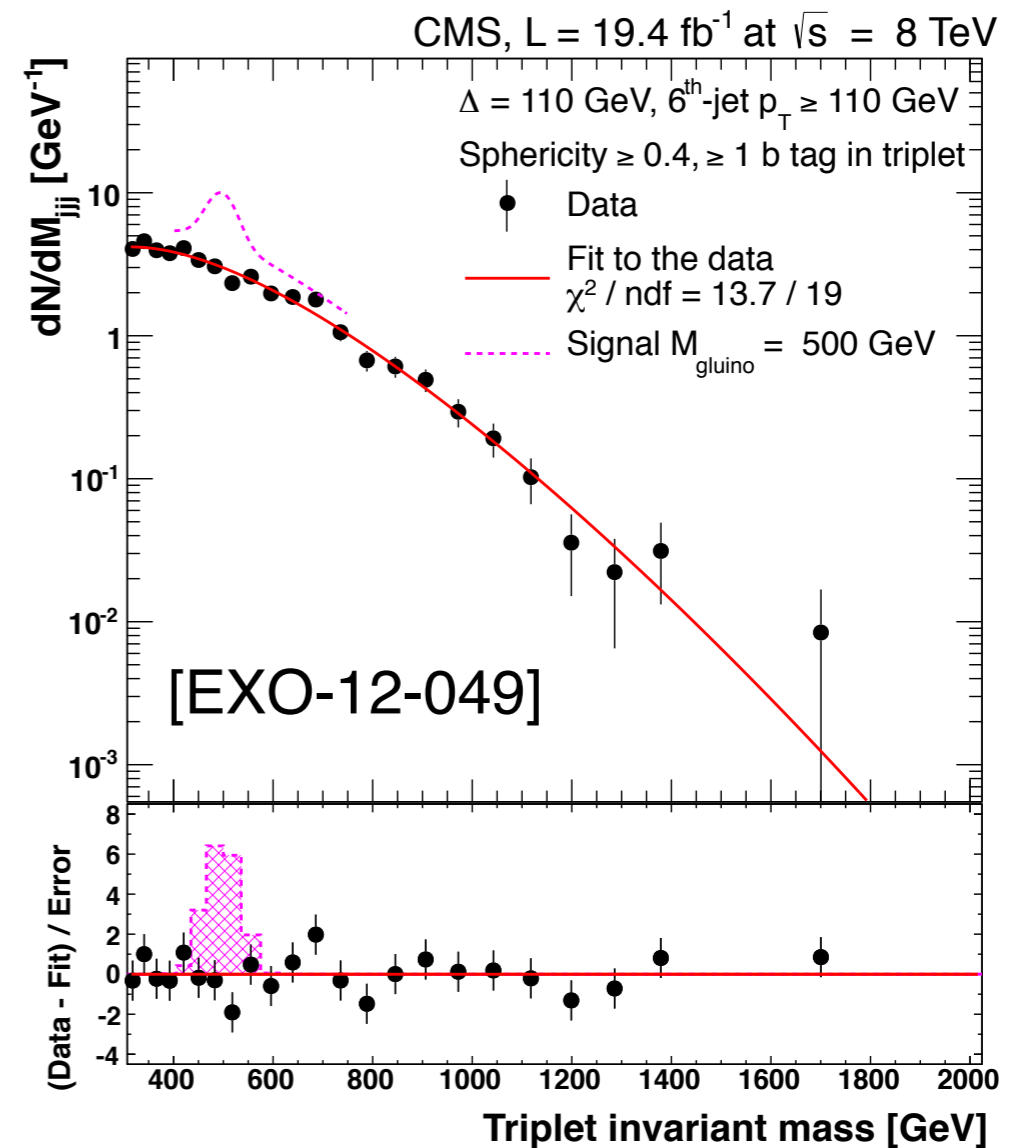


- The **simplest** case of hadronic RPV: pair production of stops or gluinos decaying to 2 or 3 jets

stop  $\rightarrow$  jj  
12.4 fb<sup>-1</sup> (8 TeV)



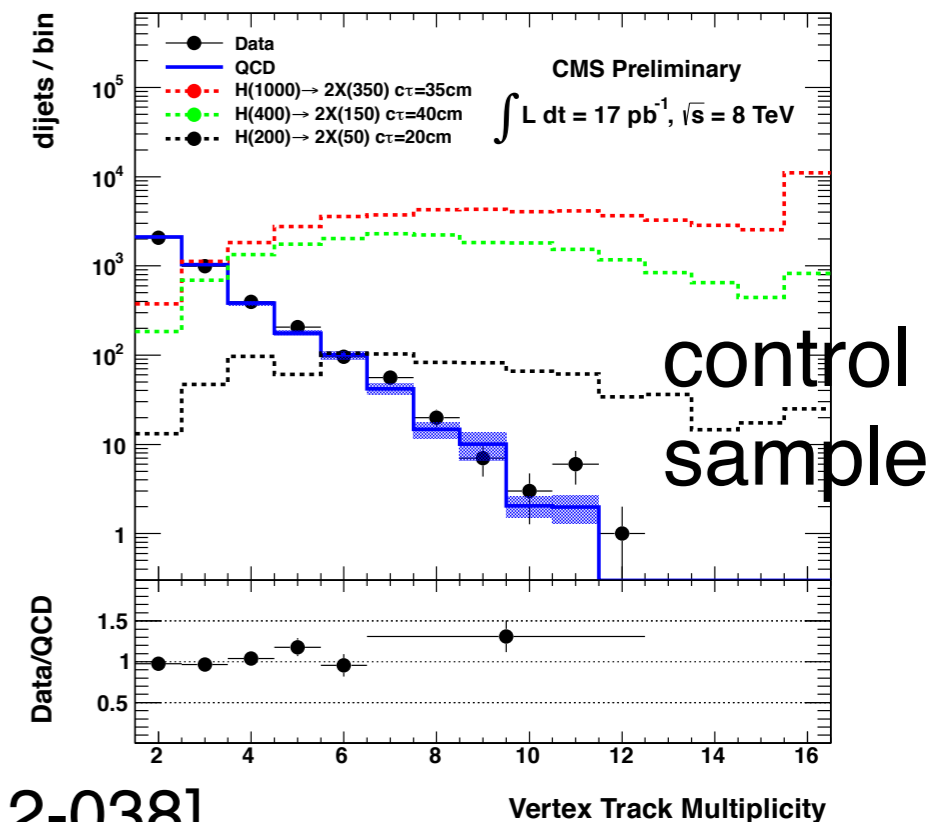
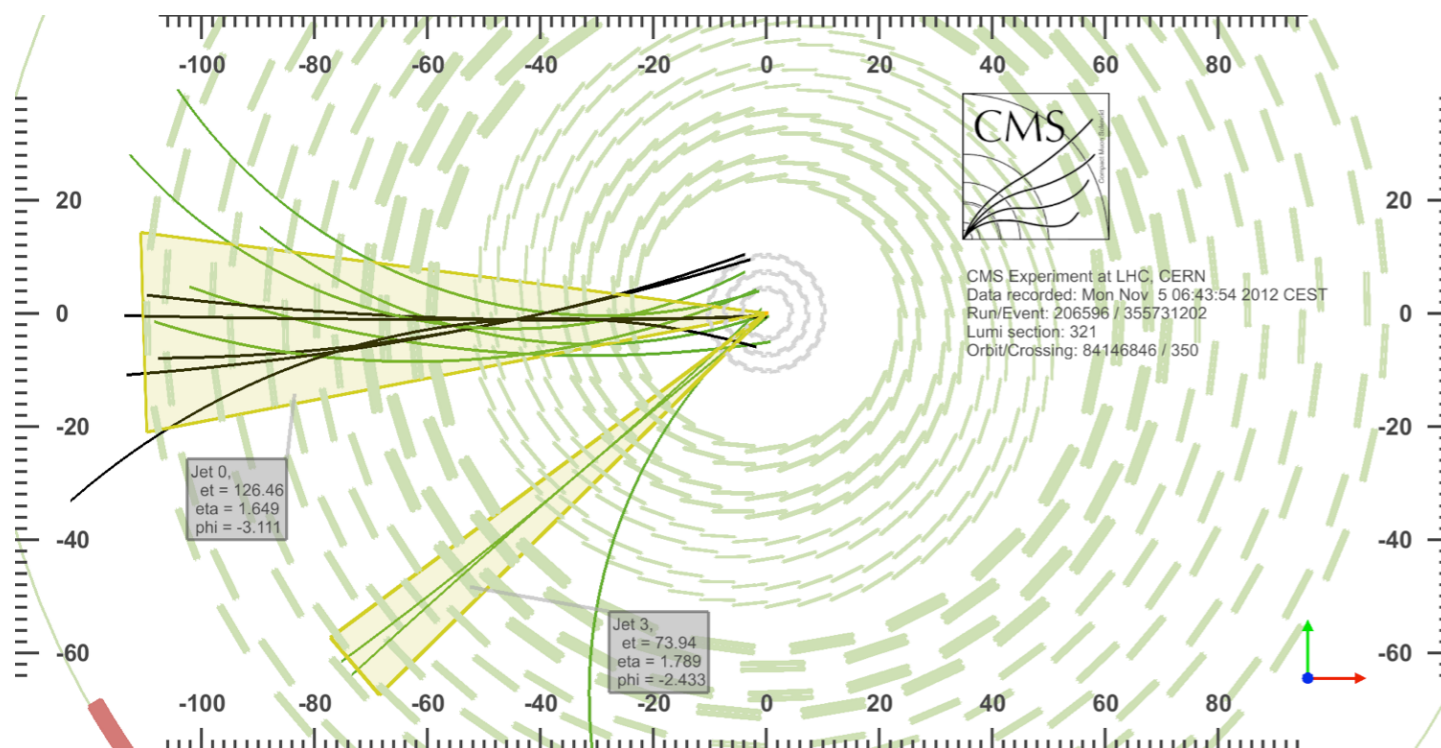
gluino  $\rightarrow$  jjj



# DISPLACED DIJETS

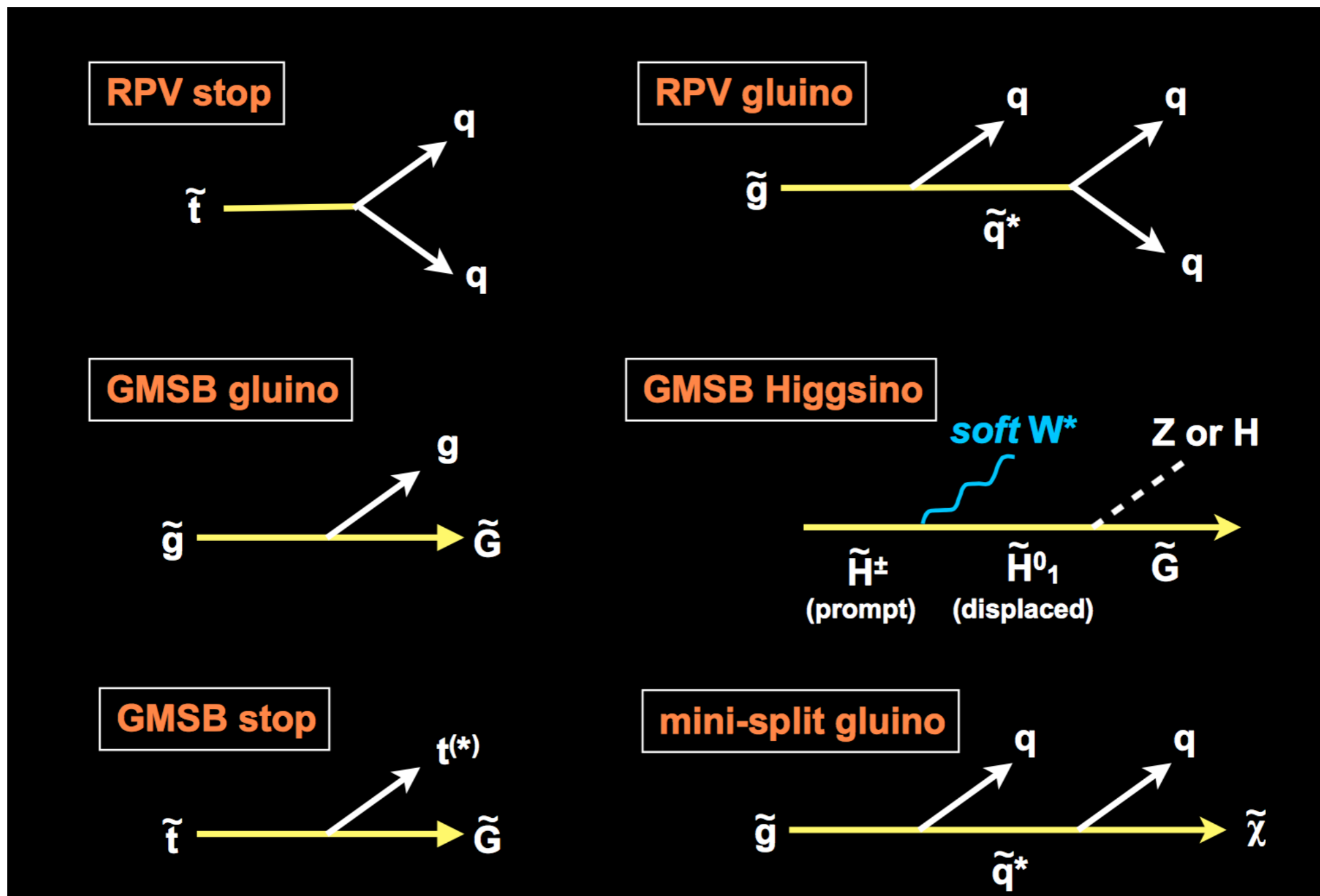


- Massive long-lived particles can decay to jets
  - Split SUSY, RPV SUSY, Gauge Mediated SUSY, Hidden Valley models, etc.
- Search for events with **dijets from a common, displaced vertex**
  - Trigger on events with  $H_T > 300$  GeV and  $\geq 2$  jets with small fraction of prompt tracks
    - Offline: form multivariate discriminant based on vertex track multiplicity, fraction of tracks with positive  $d_0$ , # of missing hits, and variables from a dedicated track clustering algorithm

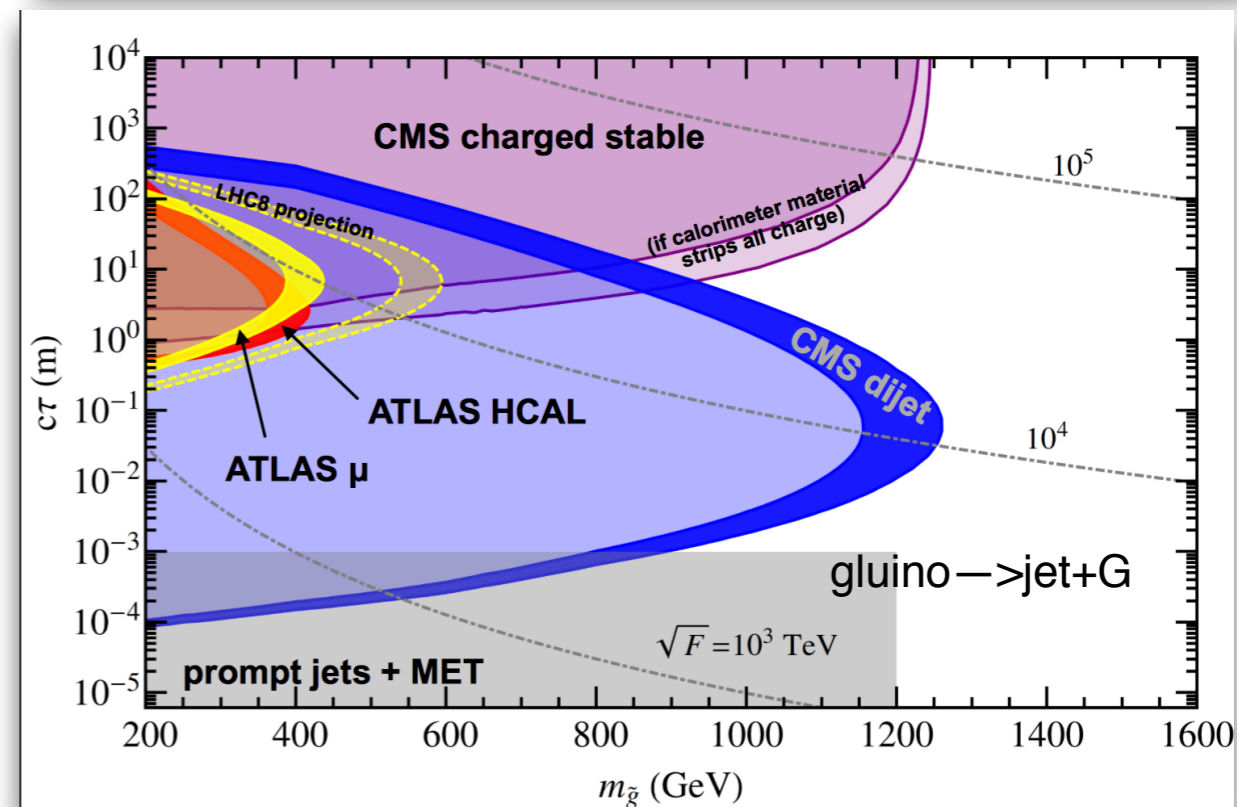
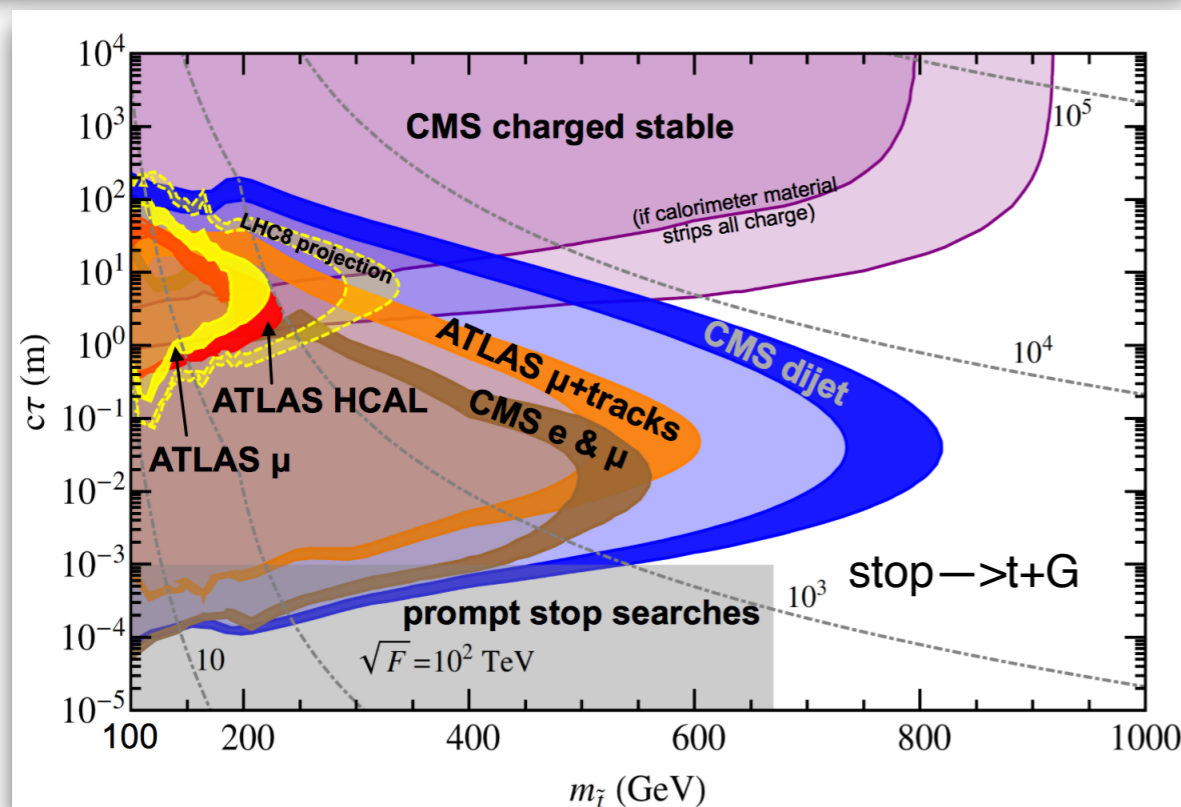
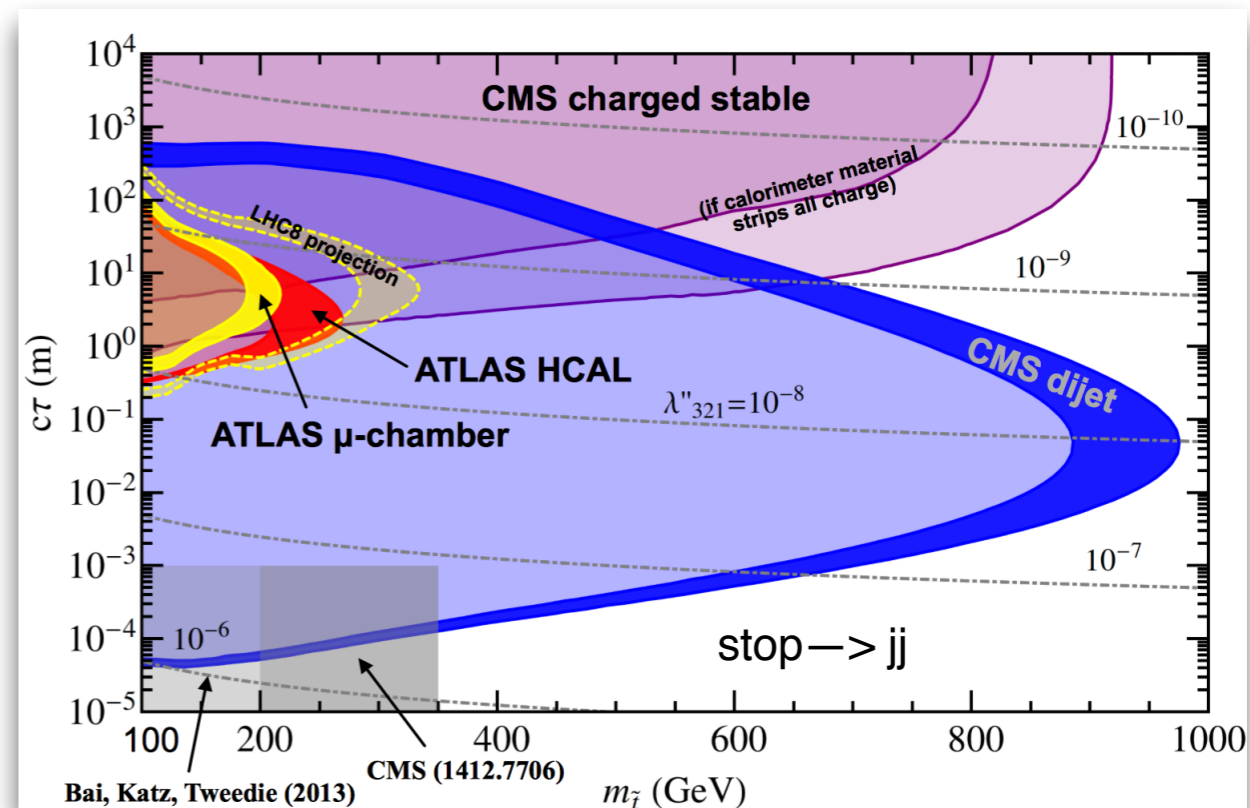
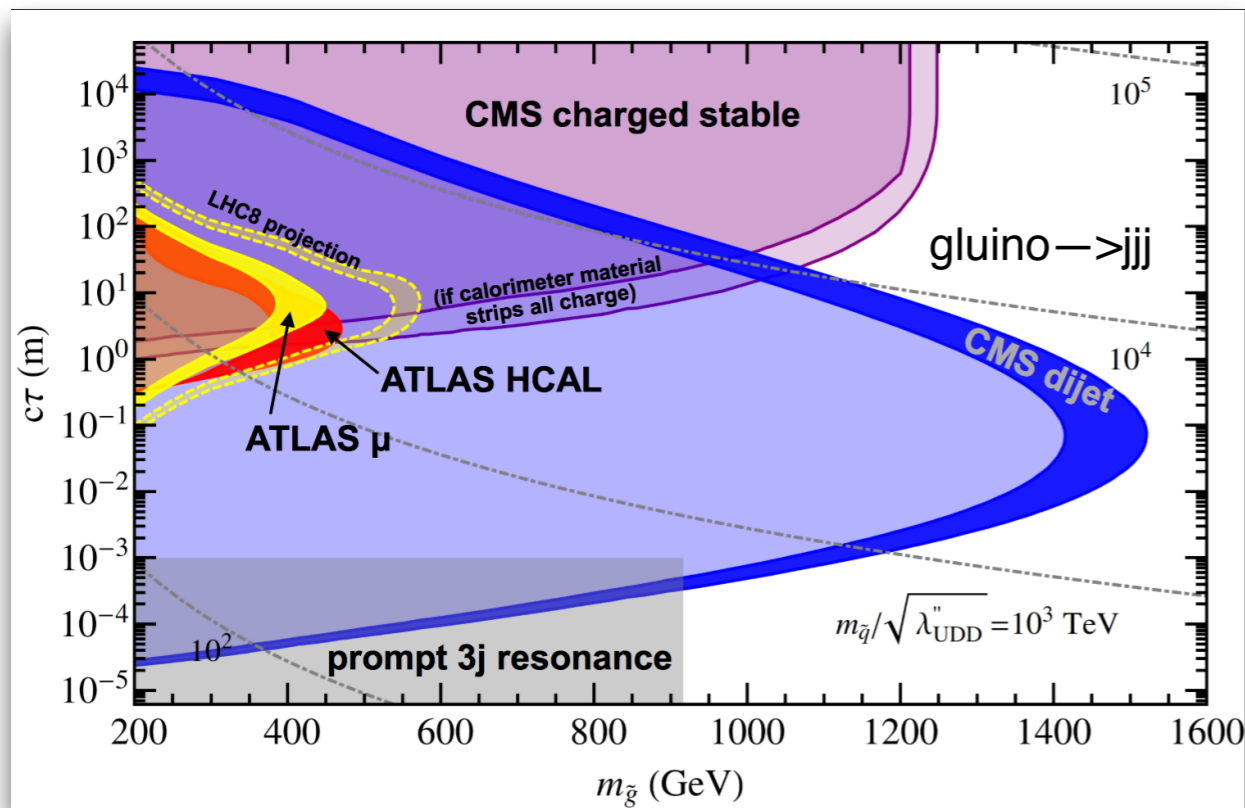


[EXO-12-038]

# DISPLACED DIJET MODELS



# DISPLACED DIJET SENSITIVITY

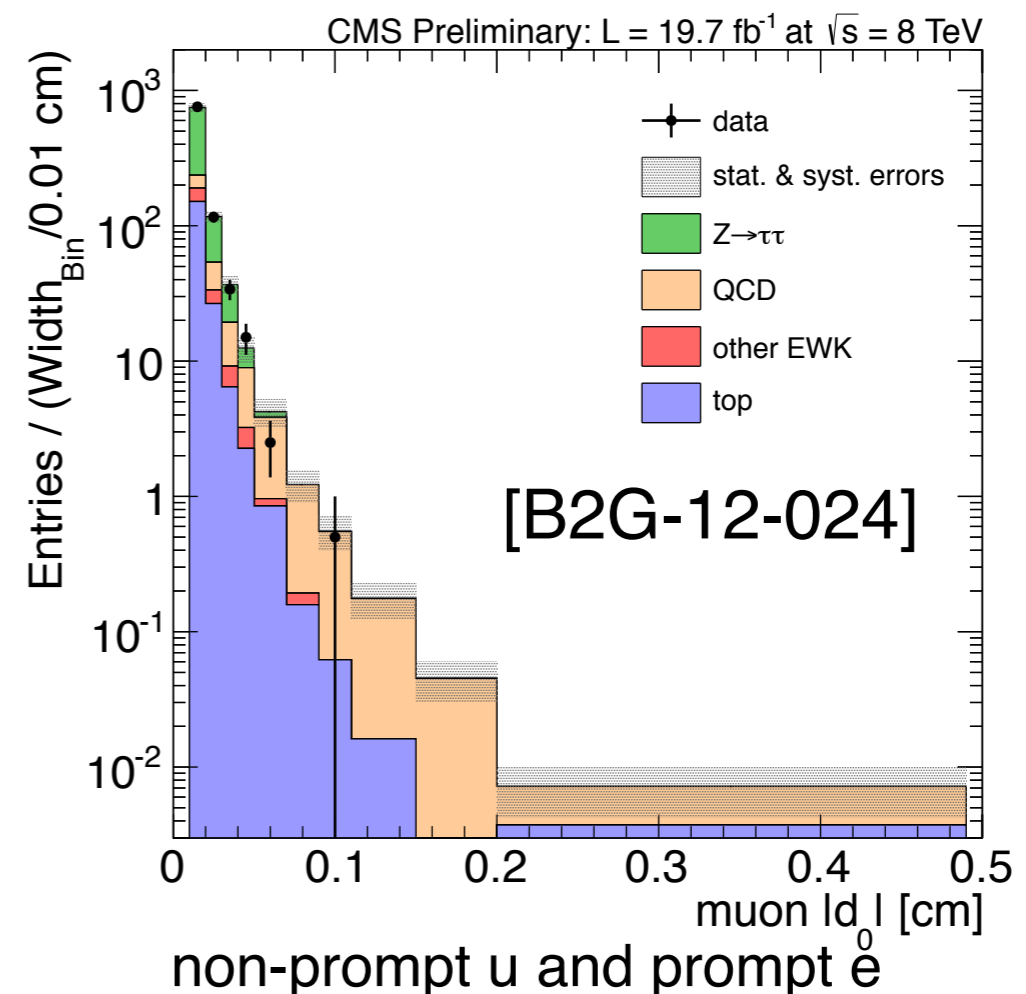
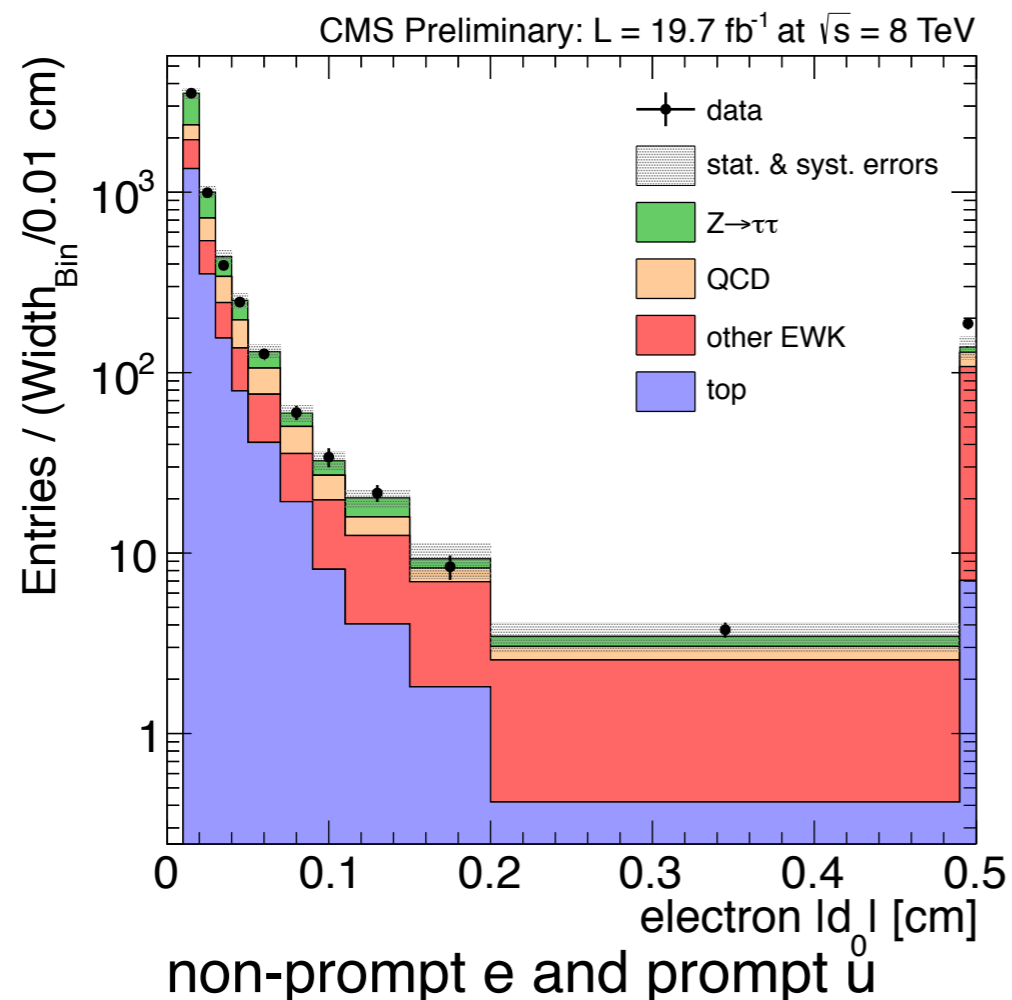




# (SLIGHTLY) DISPLACED LEPTONS



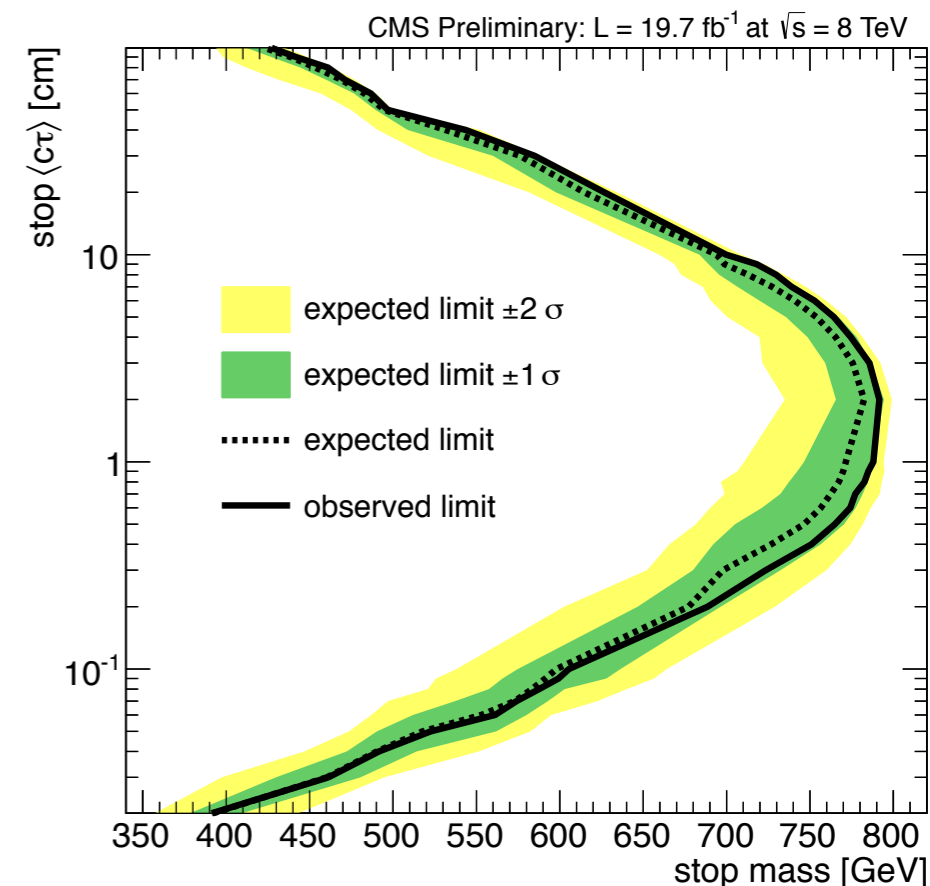
- Look for two isolated, opposite-sign, opposite-flavor leptons
  - require 2D impact parameters **between 0.05 cm and 2.0 cm**
    - Does **not require** that the two leptons originate from a common vertex
  - Dominant backgrounds:  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  and QCD
    - Check (below) that leptons with moderate displacements are still well-reconstructed



# DISPLACED LEPTON LIMITS



- QCD background estimated with “ABCD” method
  - Opposite Sign v. Same Sign and Isolated v. Non-Isolated
- Three non-overlapping signal regions based on the minimum lepton  $d_0$ 
  - interpreted in terms of RPV stops

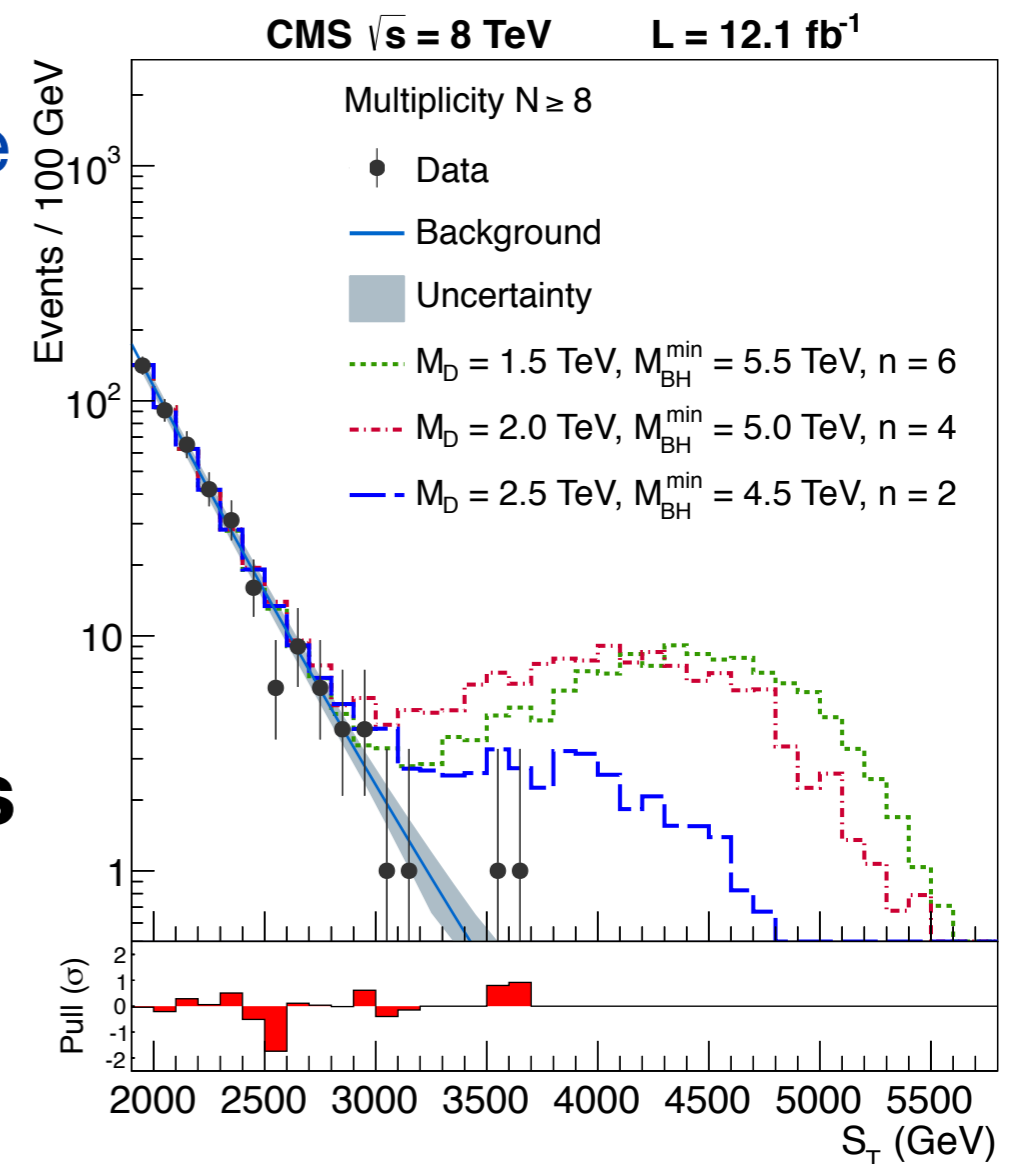


Event Source	$0.02 \text{ cm} <  d_0  < 0.05 \text{ cm}$	$0.05 \text{ cm} <  d_0  < 0.1 \text{ cm}$	$ d_0  > 0.1 \text{ cm}$
other EWK	$0.65 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.08$	$(0.89 \pm 0.53 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-2}$	$< (89 \pm 53 \pm 11) \times 10^{-4}$
top	$0.767 \pm 0.038 \pm 0.061$	$(1.25 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-2}$	$(2.4 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-4}$
$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$3.93 \pm 0.42 \pm 0.32$	$(0.73 \pm 0.73 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-2}$	$< (73 \pm 73 \pm 6) \times 10^{-4}$
QCD	$12.7 \pm 0.2 \pm 3.8$	$(98 \pm 6 \pm 30) \times 10^{-2}$	$(340 \pm 110 \pm 100) \times 10^{-4}$
Total expected background	$18.0 \pm 0.5 \pm 3.8$	$1.01 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.30$	$0.051 \pm 0.015 \pm 0.010$
Observation	19	0	0
<hr/>			
$pp \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1^*$			
M = 500 GeV, $\langle c\tau \rangle = 1 \text{ mm}$	$30.1 \pm 0.7 \pm 1.1$	$6.54 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.24$	$1.34 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.05$
M = 500 GeV, $\langle c\tau \rangle = 1 \text{ cm}$	$35.3 \pm 0.8 \pm 1.3$	$30.3 \pm 0.7 \pm 1.1$	$51.3 \pm 1.0 \pm 1.9$
M = 500 GeV, $\langle c\tau \rangle = 10 \text{ cm}$	$4.73 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.17$	$5.57 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.20$	$26.27 \pm 0.70 \pm 0.93$

What are we missing?

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- Search for high multiplicity jet final states (with no missing  $E_T$ ) is very challenging
  - One approach (motivated by classical black holes) is to look at the tails of the  $S_T$  distribution (scalar sum  $p_T$  of objects)
  - data-driven approach seems to work well here, but limited to tails
    - what about below 2 TeV?
- Targeting **electroweak mass scales** will be significant challenge
  - estimating the background
    - need higher order Monte Carlos
  - trigger thresholds

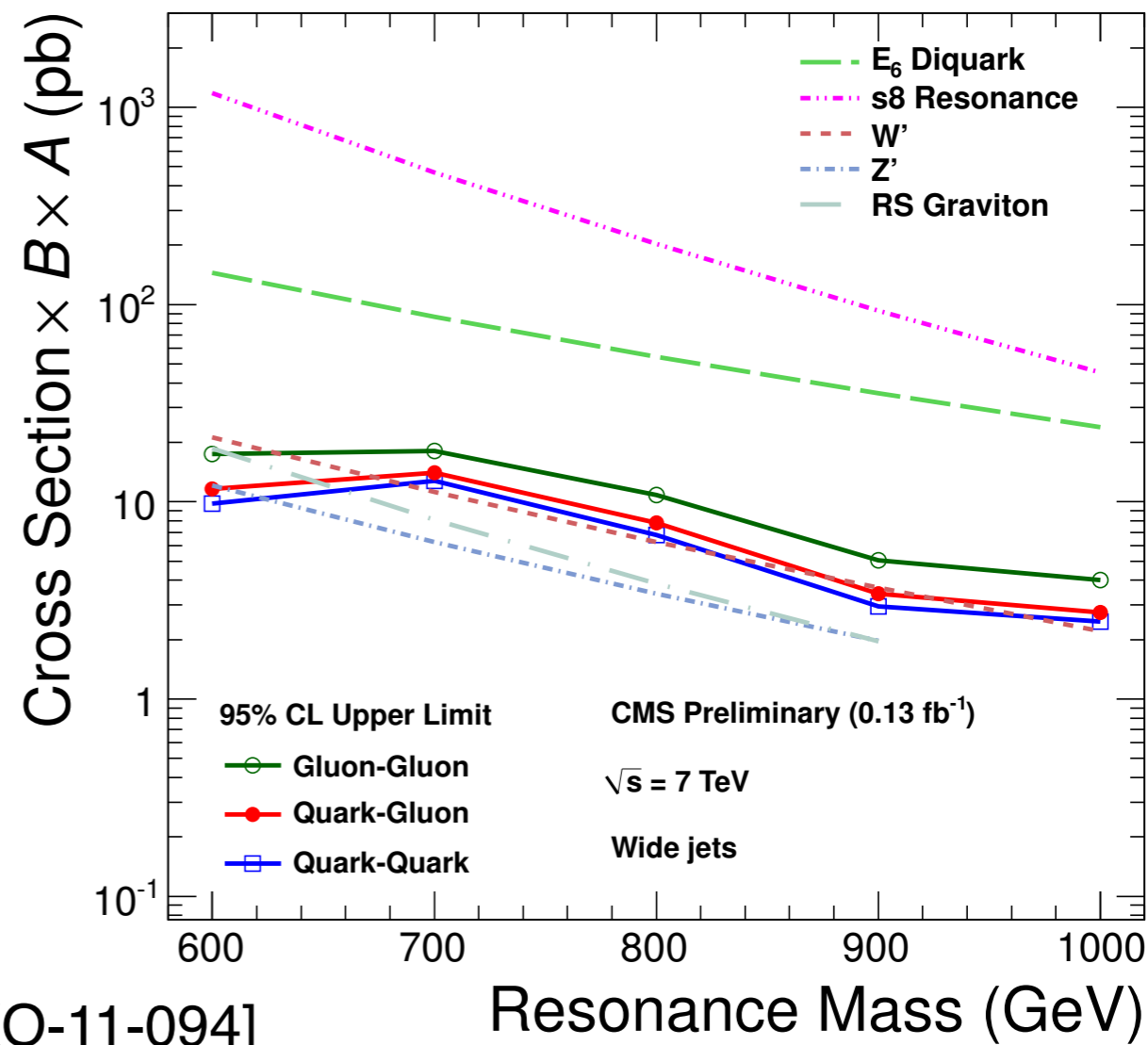
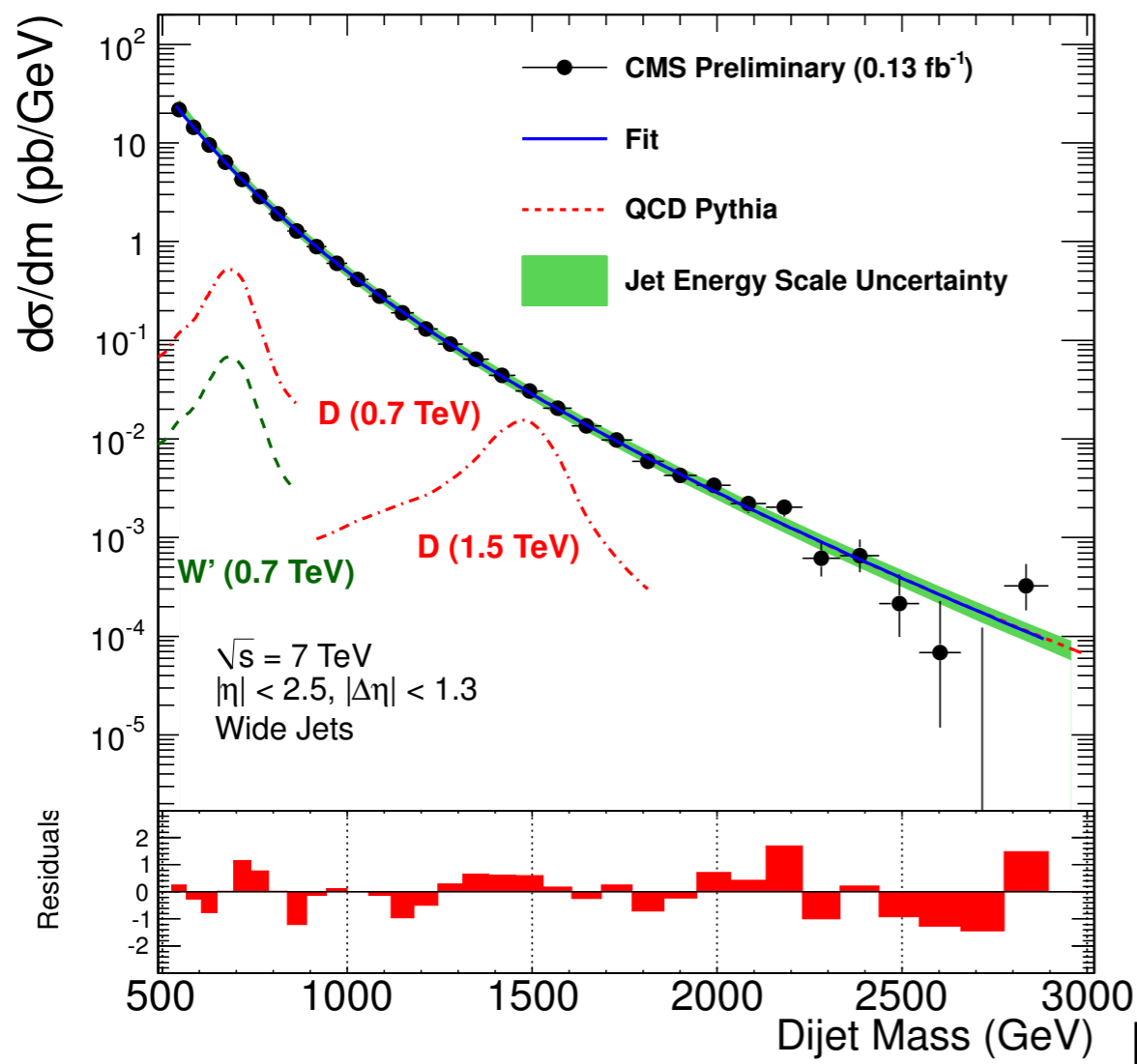




# DATA SCOUTING



- Novel trigger, DAQ, and analysis strategy to search below 1 TeV
  - Low jet-trigger thresholds means high event rate ( $\sim$ KHz)
  - Store reduced data format (i.e. jets reconstructed at trigger level)



# CONCLUSIONS



- 2015 will be an exciting opportunity to discover new physics, however it shows up
  - Still, it is important to keep an open mind about where new physics could be
  - In the grail legends, the land falls to ruin because Perceval fails to ask the Question
    - Hopefully, this time, we ask the right Questions: the quest for new physics is at stake!

