

Beyond the Standard Model Searches @ the LHC

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5th School on LHC Physics - 2016



Lecture Plan

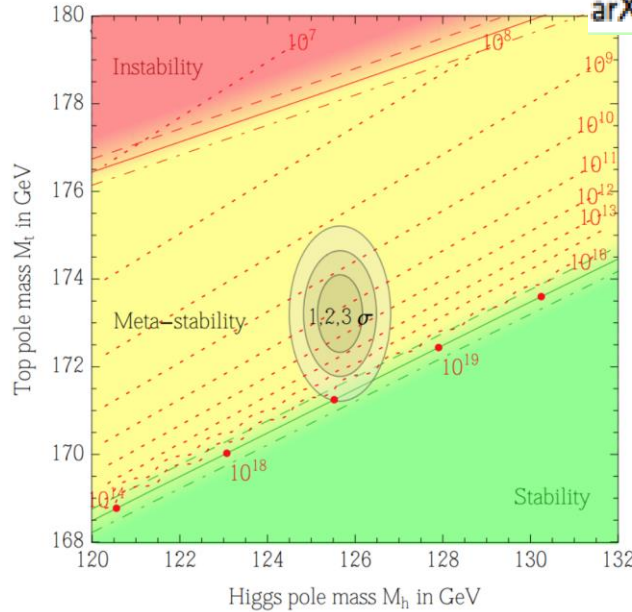
Overview of the 3 lectures in the next days

- Lecture 1:
 - Introduction to searches for new physics
 - Searches for exotica and new phenomena
- Lecture 2:
 - Searches for supersymmetry
 - Searches for real exotic particles
- Lecture 3:
 - The hunt for dark matter
 - Outlook for the LHC and for the Future

Physics Beyond the Standard Model?

Important SM parameter → stability of EW vacuum

arXiv:1205.6497

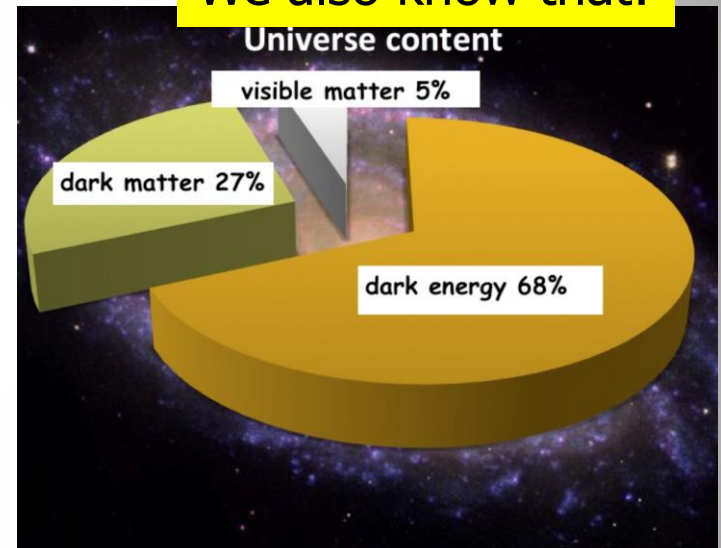


arXiv:1403.6535

A Higgs at 125 GeV

Precise measurements of the top quark and the Higgs mass

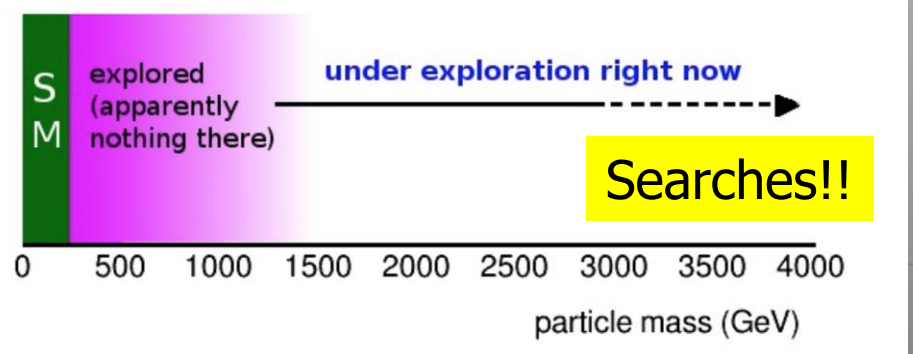
We also know that:



New Physics inevitable?
But at which scale/energy?

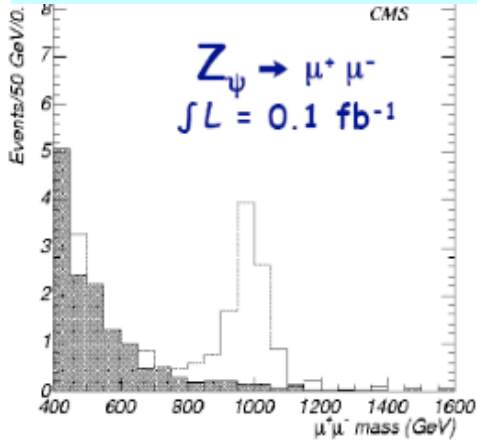
But Where Is Everybody?

N. Arkani-Hamed

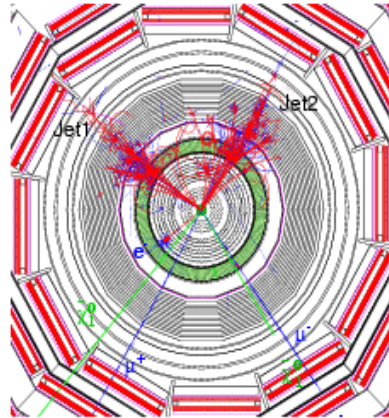


New Physics?

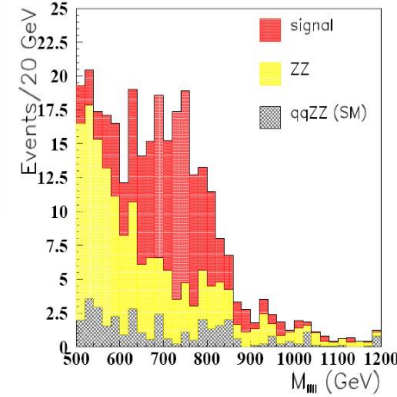
New Gauge Bosons?



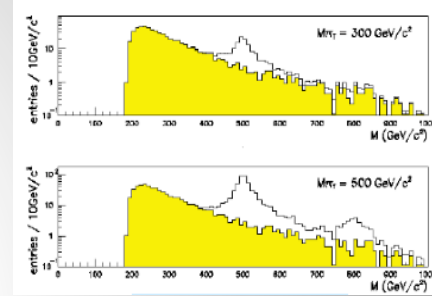
Supersymmetry



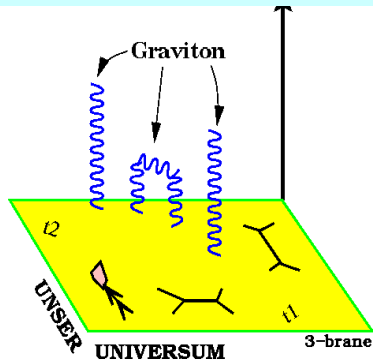
ZZ/WW resonances?



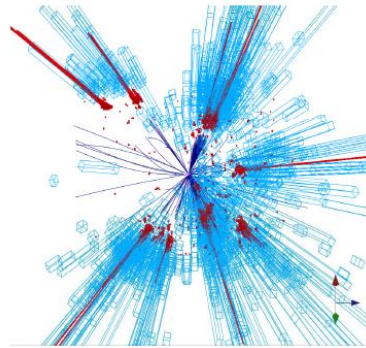
Technicolor?



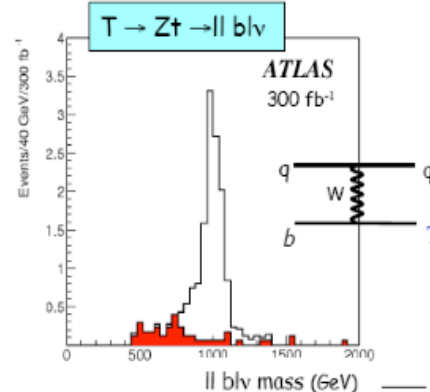
Extra Dimensions?



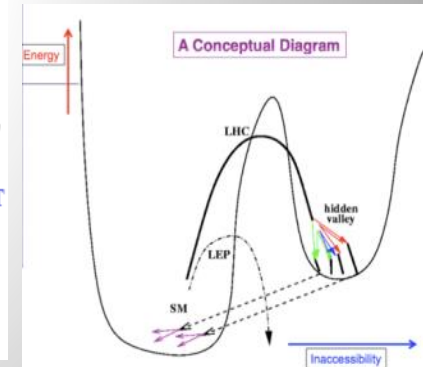
Black Holes???



Little Higgs?

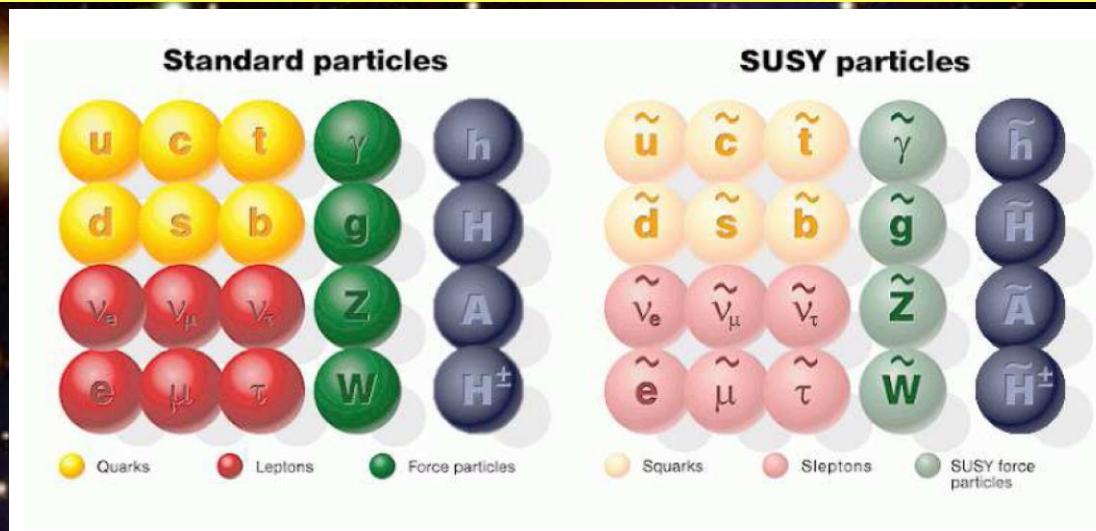


Hidden Valleys?



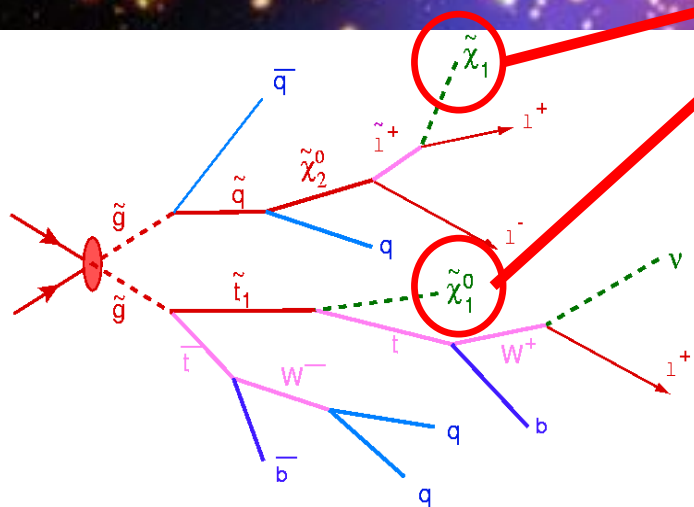
What stabilizes the Higgs Mass? Many ideas, not all viable any more
 A large variety of possible signals. We have to be ready for that

Supersymmetry: a new symmetry in Nature?



Candidate particles for Dark Matter
 \Rightarrow Produce Dark Matter in the lab

"One day all these trees will be SUSY phenomenology papers"

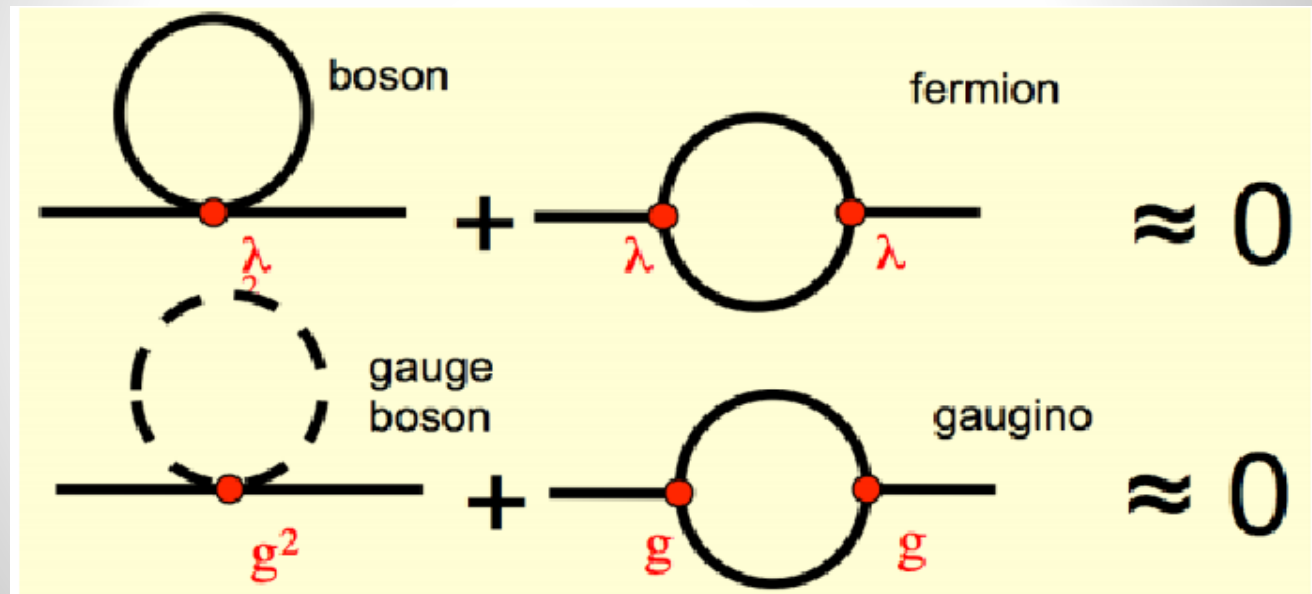


SUSY particle production at the LHC



Supersymmetry

Supersymmetry (SUSY) → assumes a new hidden symmetry between the bosons (particles with integer spin) and fermions (particles with half integer spin). Can stabilize the Higgs mass up to the Planck scale



Fermion and boson loops cancel, provided $m_{\tilde{f}} \leq \text{TeV}$.

Barbieri & Giudice (1988): Natural Models!

Why weak-scale SUSY ?

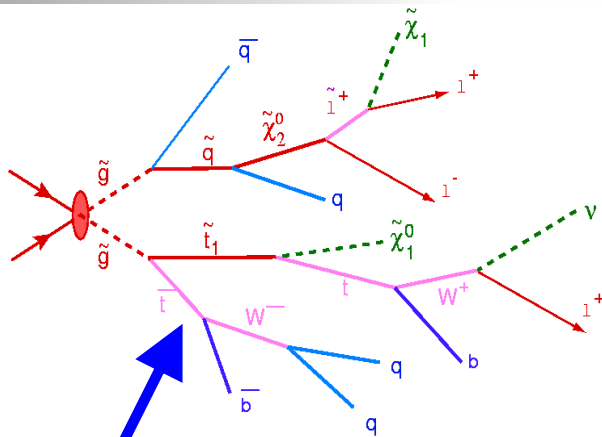
- ☞ stabilises the EW scale: $|m_F - m_B| < O(1 \text{ TeV})$
- ☞ predicts a light Higgs $m_h < 130 \text{ GeV}$
- ☞ accomodates gauge unification
- ☞ accomodates heavy top quark
- ☞ dark matter candidate: neutralino, sneutrino, gravitino, ...
- ☞ consistent with EW precision tests

Discovering SUSY – A revolution in particle physics!!

Supersymmetry

Supersymmetry (SUSY) □ assumes a new hidden symmetry between the bosons (particles with integer spin) and fermions (particles with half integer spin) to explain the Hierarchy problem (Planck □ Electro-weak scale)

⇒ Lots of new particles (squarks, sleptons,...) predicted with masses in the range from 10's of GeV's up to several TeV range



3 isolated leptons
+ 2 b-jets
+ 4 jets
+ E_t^{miss}

Supersymmetry is broken

We don't see the superpartners

E.g. Minimal supersymmetric model

□ 105 new parameters! : masses, mixing angles...
SUSY breaking mechanisms: reduces # of param.

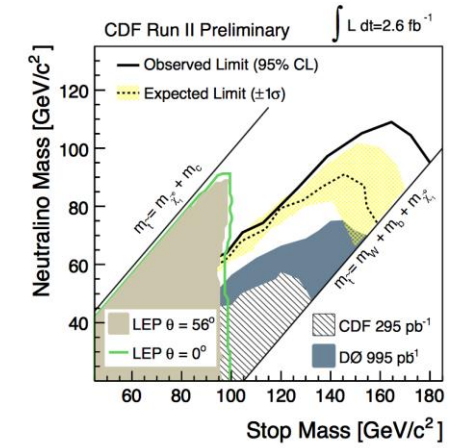
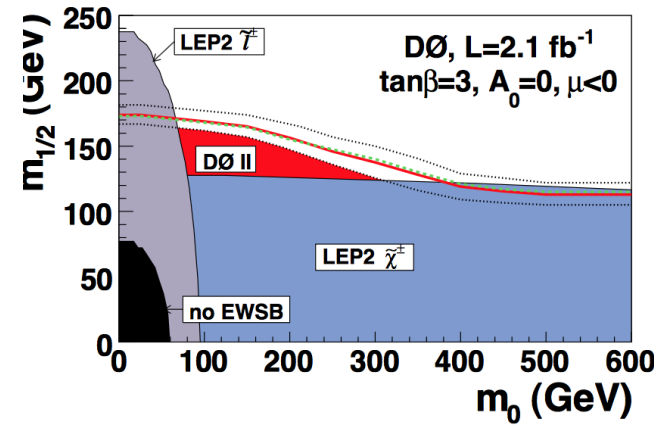
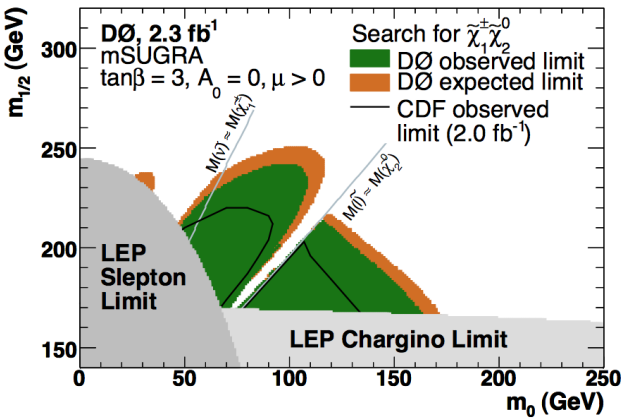
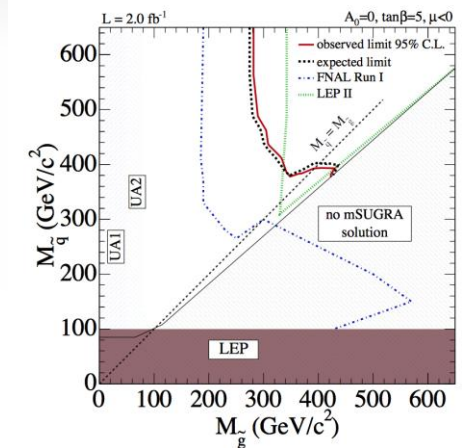
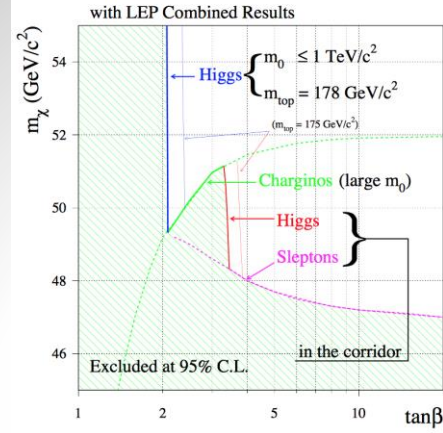
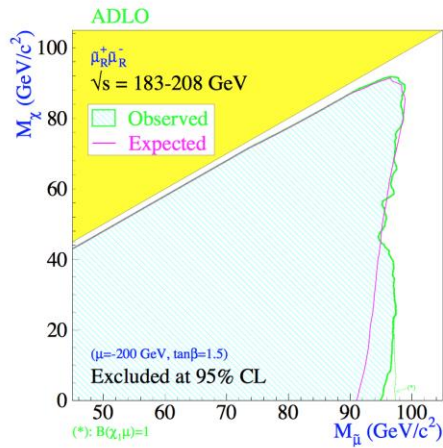
- Minimal SUSY Gravity (mSUGRA)
- Gauge mediated SUSY breaking
- Anomaly mediated SUSY breaking
- Gravitino mediated SUSY breaking... etc.

LHC is expected to have access to at least some part of the SUSY spectrum!

SUSY Searches in 2009: Pre-LHC

PDG 2009

LEP: mostly model independent
 Tevatron: mostly mSUGRA interpret.
 HERA: mostly RPV



Squark/gluino limits: 300-400 GeV
 Electroweakinos (except LSP): >100 GeV

1993: Early Tevatron SUSY Searches

The New York Times

Science

WORLD

U.S.

N.Y. / REGION

BUSINESS

TECHNOLOGY

SCIENCE

HEALTH

SPORTS

OPINION

ENVIRONMENT

SPACE & COSMOS

315 Physicists Report Failure In Search for Supersymmetry

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE

Published: January 5, 1993

Three hundred and fifteen physicists worked on the experiment.

Their apparatus included the Tevatron, the world's most powerful particle accelerator, as well as a \$65 million detector weighing as much as a warship, an advanced new computing system and a host of other innovative gadgets.

But despite this arsenal of brains and technological brawn assembled at the Fermilab accelerator laboratory, the participants have failed to find their quarry, a disagreeable reminder that as science gets harder, even Herculean efforts do not guarantee success.


In trying to ferret out ever deeper layers of nature's secrets, scientists are being forced to accept a markedly slower pace of discovery in many fields of research, and the consequent rising cost of experiments has prompted public and political criticism.

The press does not always find the 'correct' words...

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 TWITTER

 GOOGLE+

 EMAIL

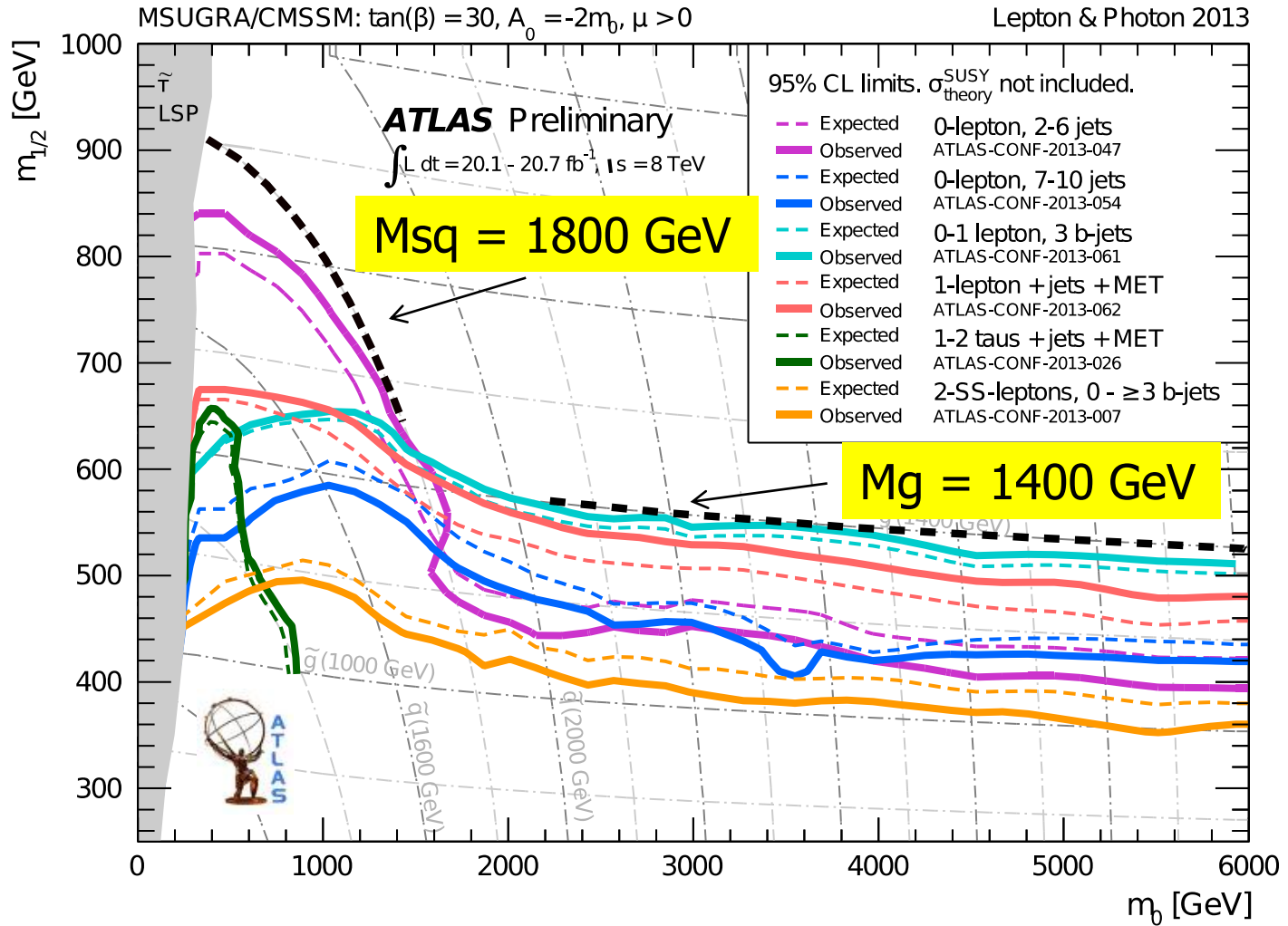
 SHARE

 PRINT

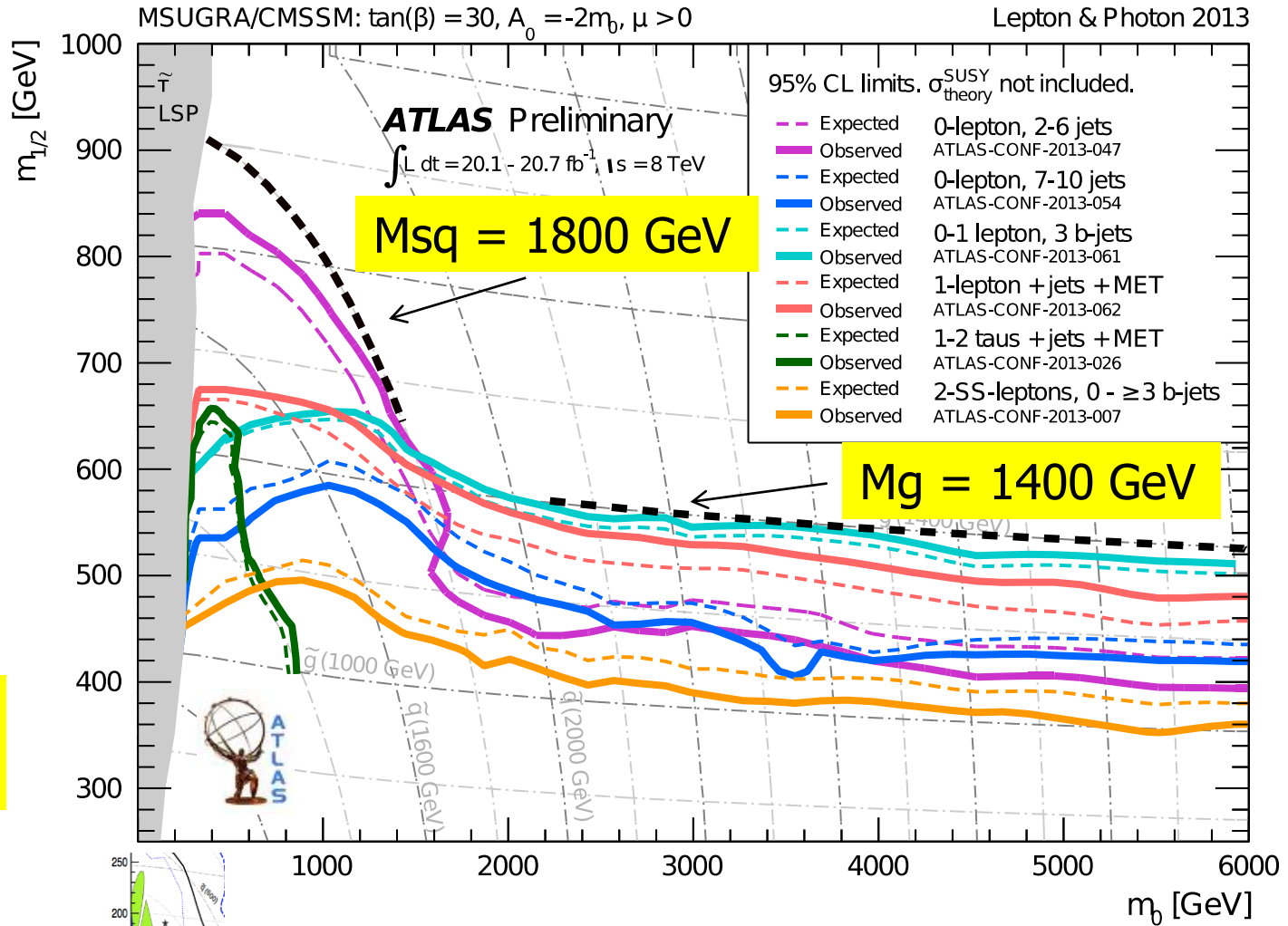
 REPRINTS

They did not find any...

Inclusive SUSY Searches by 2013

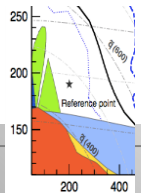


Inclusive SUSY Searches by 2013



Compared to 2009...

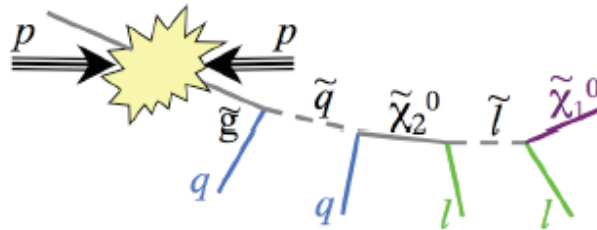
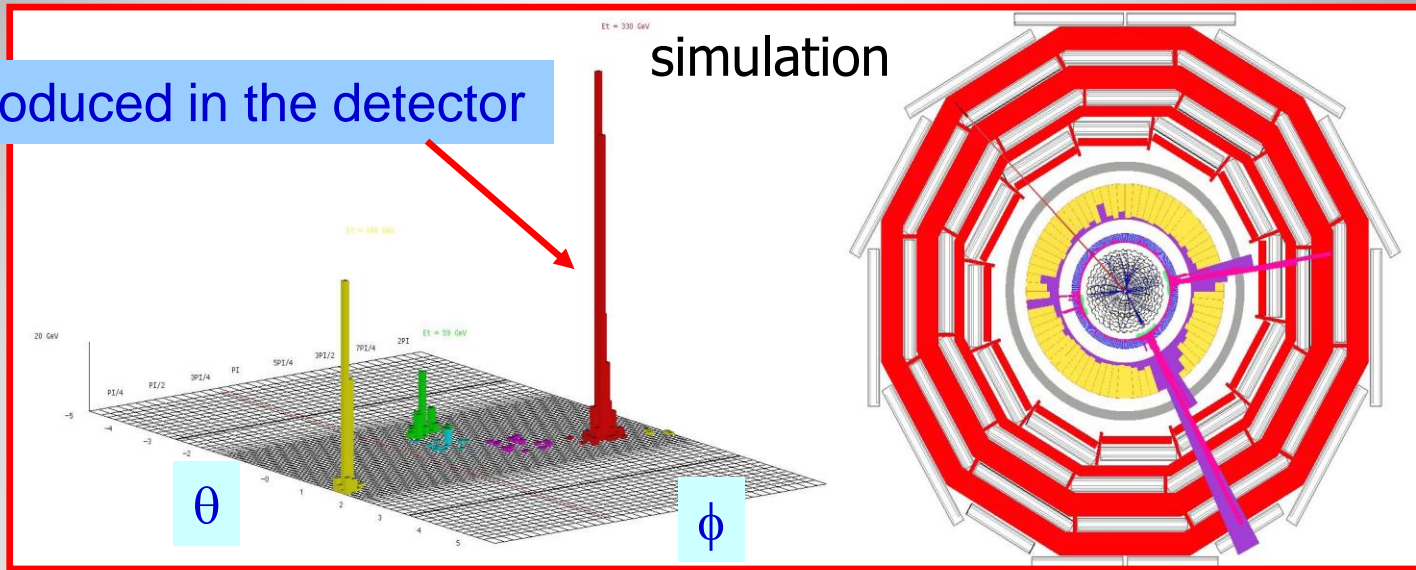
LEP & Tevatron



The LHC has pushed the mass scale in constraint SUSY models to a new level!

Detecting Supersymmetric Particles

Energy produced in the detector



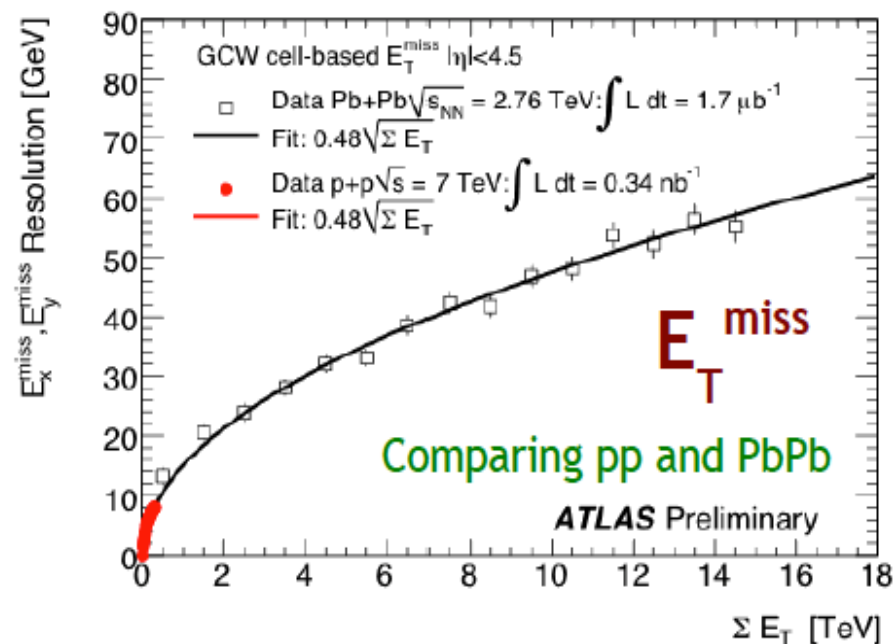
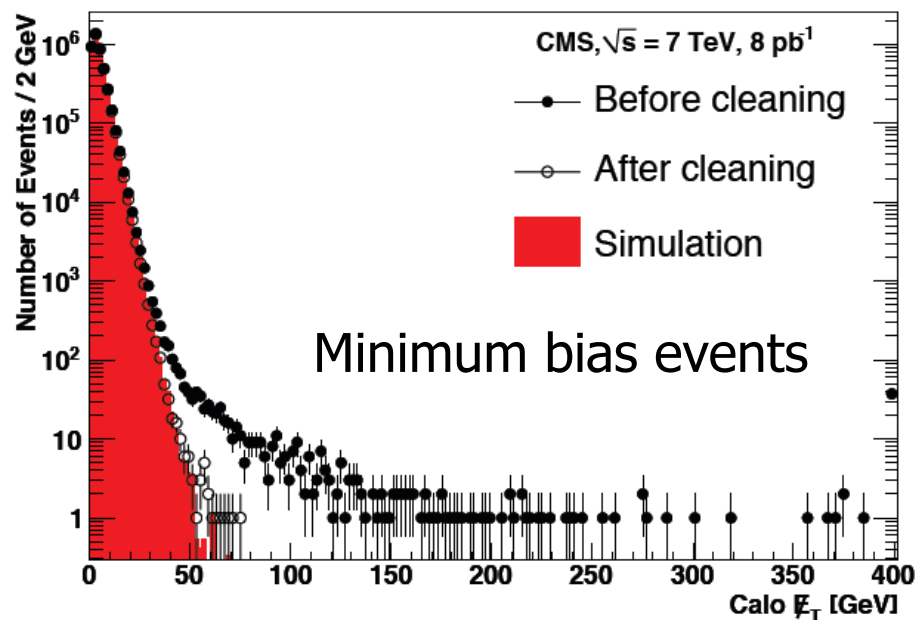
Supersymmetric particles decay and produce a cascade of jets, leptons and missing transverse energy (MET) due to escaping 'dark matter' particle candidates

Very prominent signatures in CMS and ATLAS

Missing Transverse Energy

Total transverse momentum imbalance

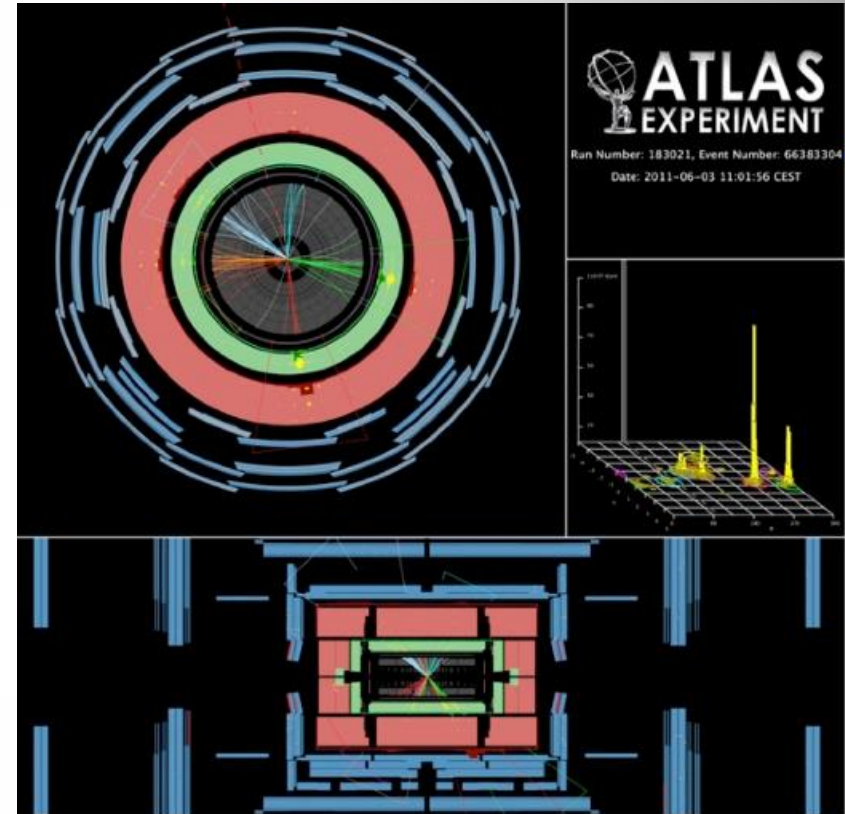
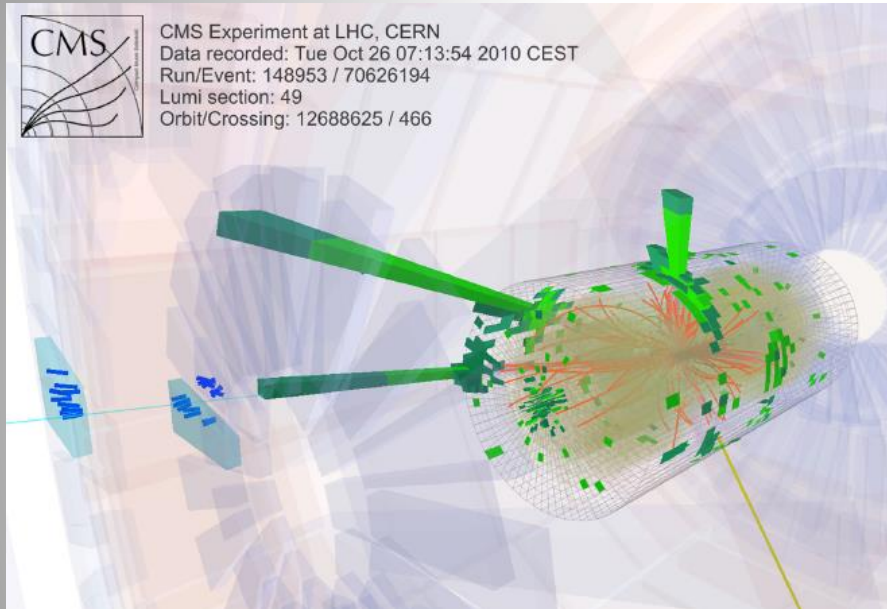
Generally appreciated to be a difficult quantity to measure
Very sensitive to fluctuations, miss-measurements, noise, backgrounds



- In practice, rather well under control, from the start (2010)
- Good resolution using 'particle flow' ie maximally identifying particles
- More pile-up in future will NOT make this simpler

...Some Interesting Collisions...

...already in 2010...



- Events with five jets of particles and large missing energy which could come from a possible dark matter particle
- But a few events is not enough to prove we have something new
No visible excess has been building up with time...

General SUSY Searches

0-leptons	1-lepton	OSDL	SSDL	≥ 3 leptons	2-photons	γ +lepton
Jets + MET	Single lepton + Jets + MET	Opposite-sign di-lepton + jets + MET	Same-sign di-lepton + jets + MET	Multi-lepton	Di-photon + jet + MET	Photon + lepton + MET

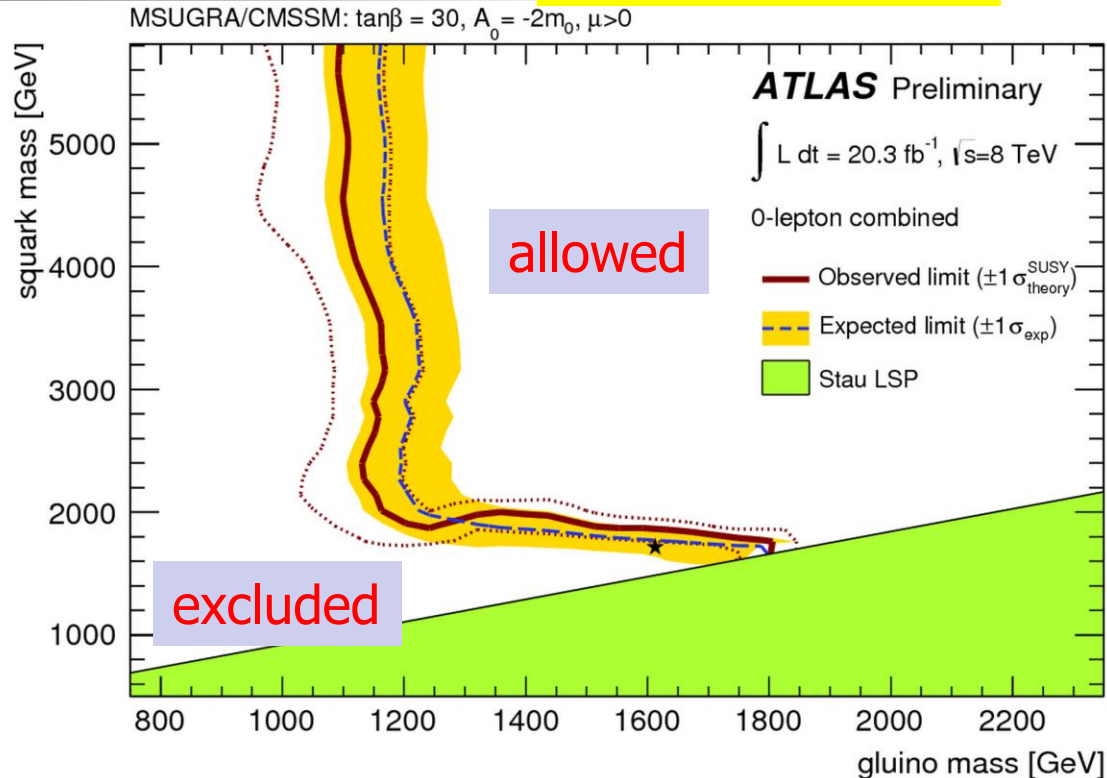


Early on SUSY searches at the LHC:

- Divide the searches in different categories
- The zero lepton (all hadronic) search has typically a wide reach and is done early on with the new data.
- Several hadronic searches are performed as independent searches? (MHT, MT, MT2, MCT, α_T , razor). Make use of specific kinematic properties
- New analyses in categories as above have already been performed for 13 TeV data

SUSY in Run-1: No Significant Signals

Status with Run-1



mSUGRA/CMSSM scenarios

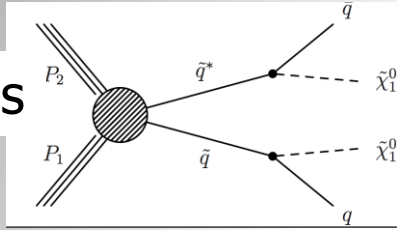
- So far **NO** clear signal of supersymmetric particles has been found
- We can exclude regions where the new particles could exist.
- Searches now continue with the **higher energy in Run-2**

Plenty of searches ongoing: with jets, leptons, photons, W/Z, top, Higgs, with and without large missing transverse energy
Also special searches for more contrived model regions

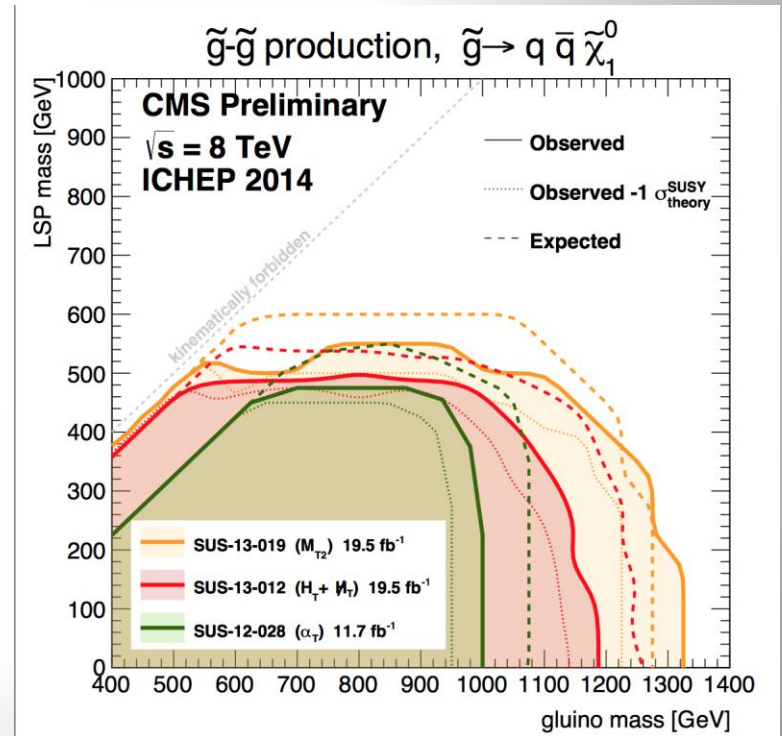
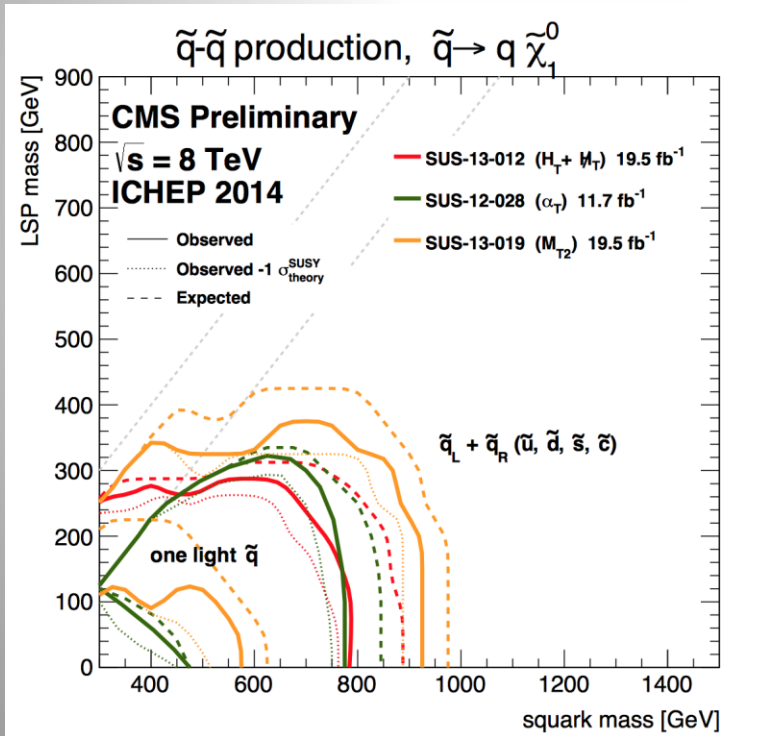
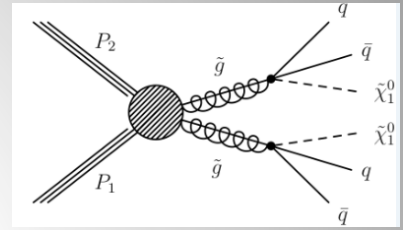
Run-1: Limits on Squarks and Gluinos

Results depend on the topologies studies, assumed mass of the LSP etc.

Examples



Popular presentation of data:
Simplified ModelS (SMS)



Combined limits typically $> 1\text{-}1.3 \text{ TeV}$ on sparticle masses

Simplified Models

Simplified models are a language for experimental results to theorists...

THE interpretation tool for SUSY searches @ LHC

W. Adam

Pros

- closely related to exp. observables
 - understand features
- limited number of parameters
 - results as 2D scans
- “easy” reinterpretation (cross-section limit)

Cons

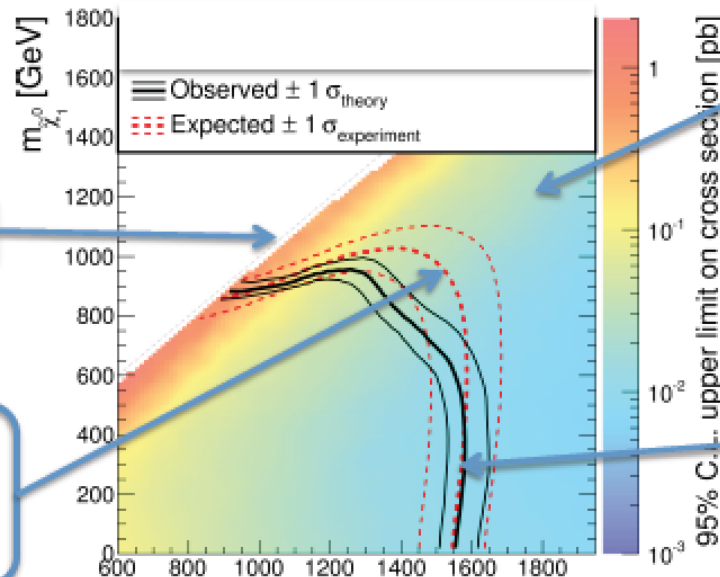
- no complete model
 - consistency, higher-order corrections?
- application to other (full) models
 - ignores details of production, spin structure, ...

A short interpretation guide

Kinematic limit

Expected (median) mass limit

- at nominal production cross section
- 1σ variations due to stat+syst



Map of observed cross section limits

- under assumption BR=1

Observed mass limit

- variations correspond to $\pm 1\sigma$ uncertainty on the total production cross section

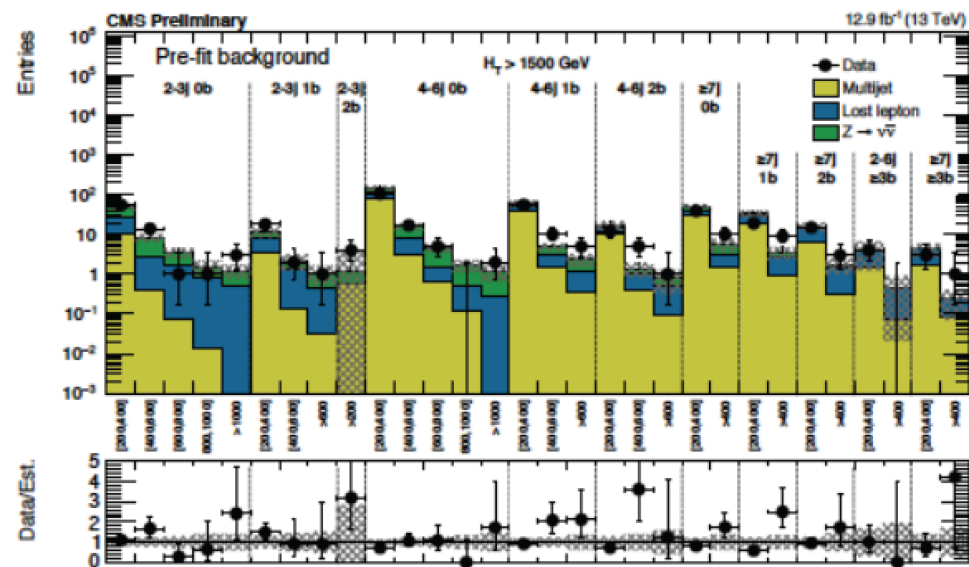
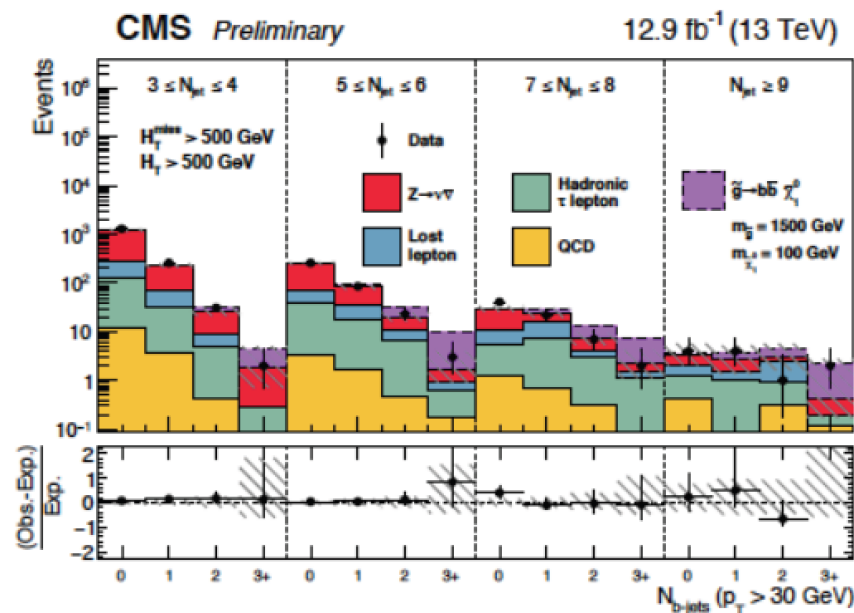
All Hadronic Searches

Searches with 12.9 fb^{-1} data: examples

- Divide data in many different classes, eg depending on the number of jets, the number of b-jets,...
- Optimize class for background estimate with data driven methods
- Combine classes for optimal sensitivity to SMS channel

H_T/H_T^{miss} method

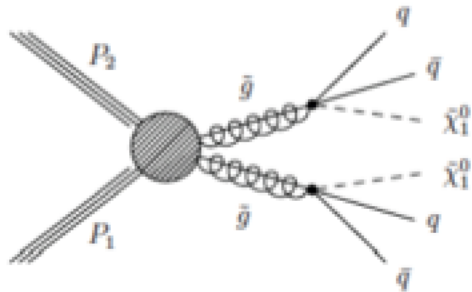
M_{T2} method



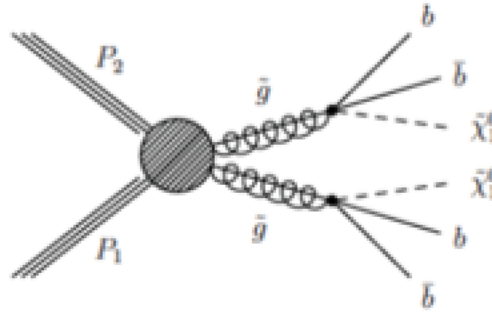
No significant excess observed over background prediction

Run-2: Gluino Searches

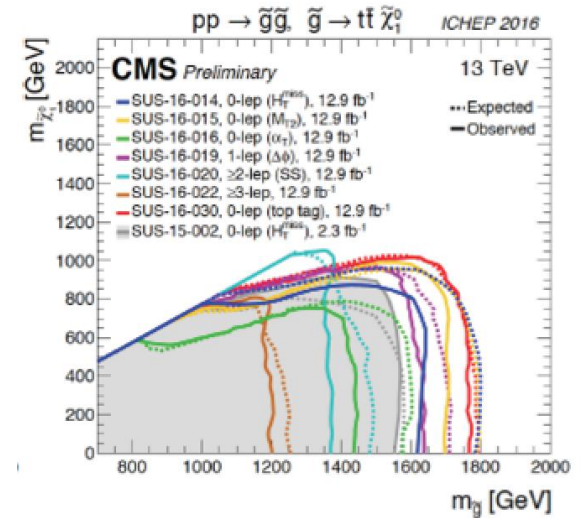
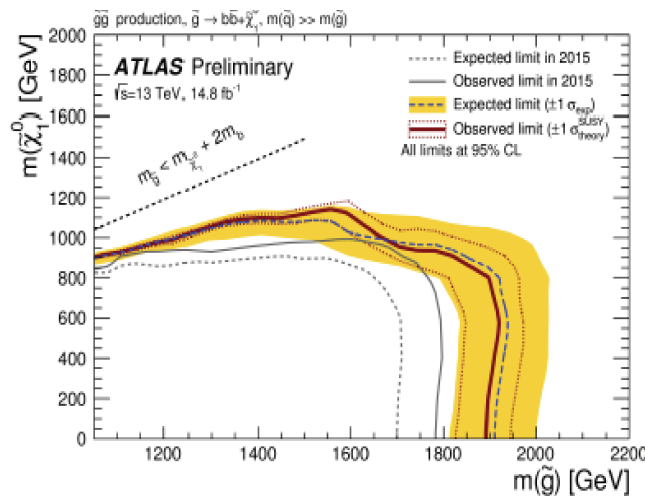
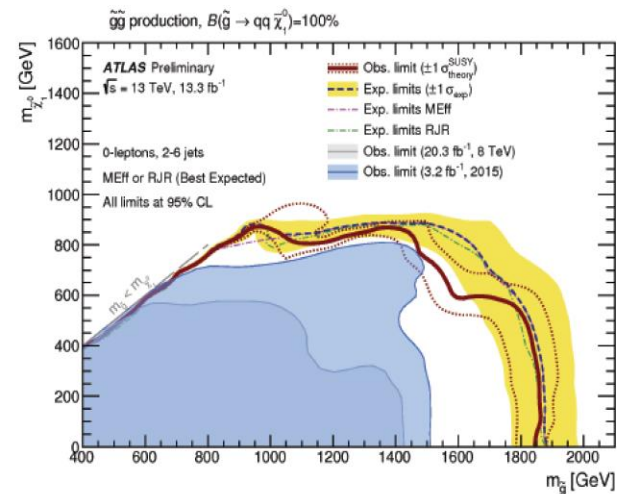
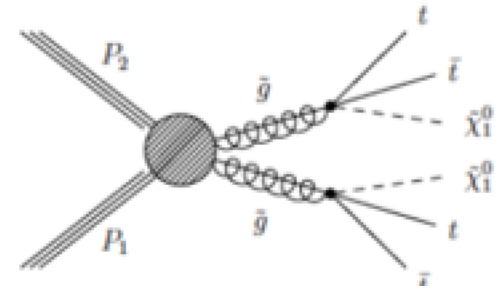
CONF-2016-078



CONF-2016-052



CMS Summary



Within the context of the SMS:

Exclude with masses up to 1900 GeV for neutralino masses up to 800 GeV

Sensitivity is like 400-500 GeV better than Run-1 reach

What is really needed from SUSY?

End 2011: Revision!

N. Arkani-Ahmed
CERN Nov 2011

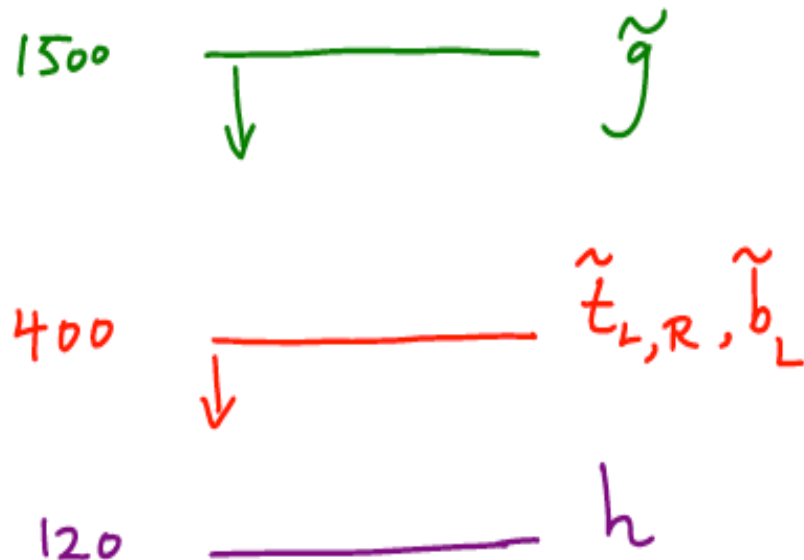
Papucci, Ruderman,
Weiler arXiv:1110.6926

LHC data end 2011
Stops > 200-300 GeV
Glauino > 600-800 GeV

Moving away from
constrained SUSY models
to 'natural' models

Natural SUSY survived
LHC so far, but we
are getting close to
push it to its limits!

Compulsory Natural SUSY



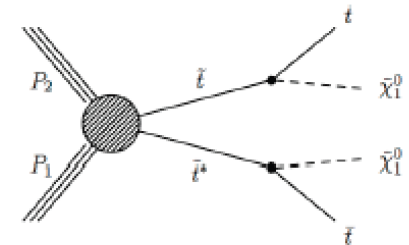
Unavoidable tunings: $\left(\frac{400}{m_{\tilde{t}}}\right)^2$, $\left(\frac{4m_{\tilde{t}}}{M_{\tilde{g}}}\right)^2$

Top Quark Searches

Top squarks

Low-mass top squarks required for natural models

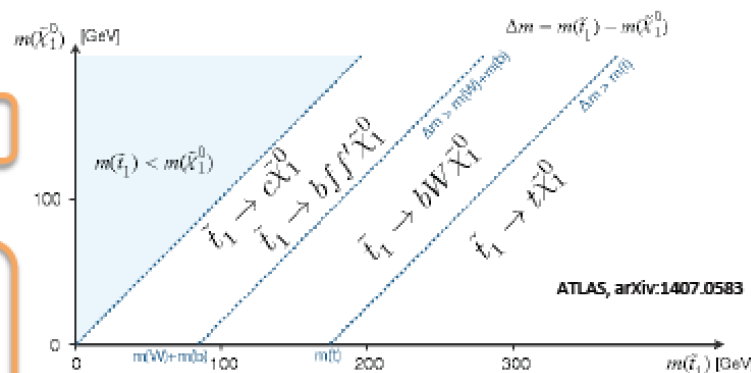
- could be the 2nd lightest SUSY particle (and the first detectable sparticle at the LHC)



W. Adam

Signature

- favored decay via $t^{(*)}$ and LSP: final states classified according to W decay mode
- approaches SM $t\bar{t}$ signature for $\Delta m \approx m(t)$ and low LSP mass



4-body decay

alternative: flavor-changing decays via charm

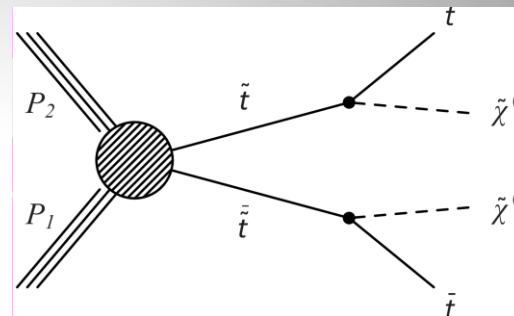
Decay via on-shell W (3 body)

Decay via on-shell top quarks (2 body)

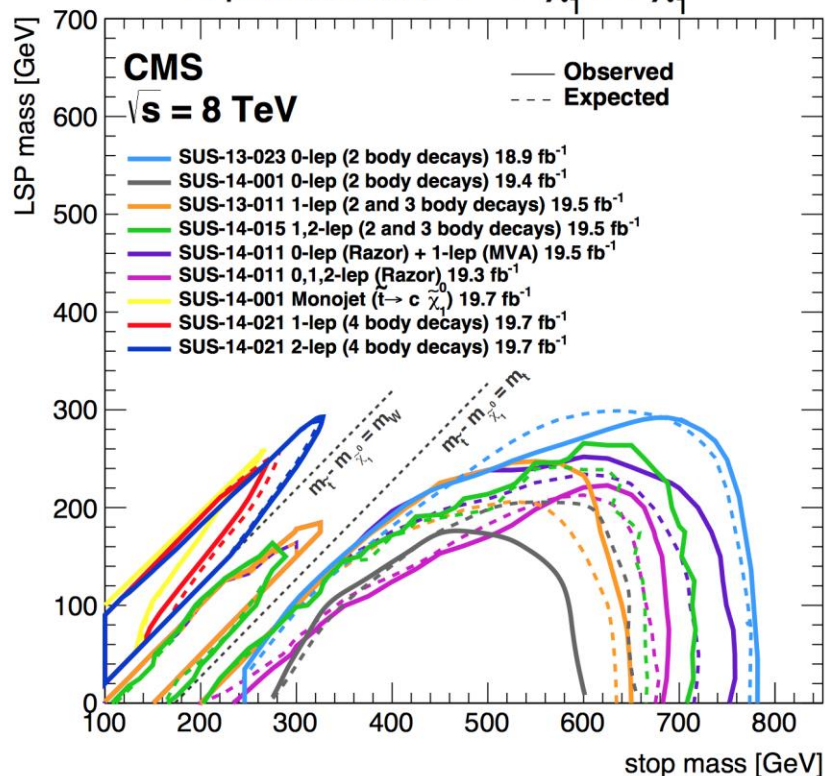
if chargino is accessible: alternative decay to b-chargino

Stop Searches @ 8 TeV

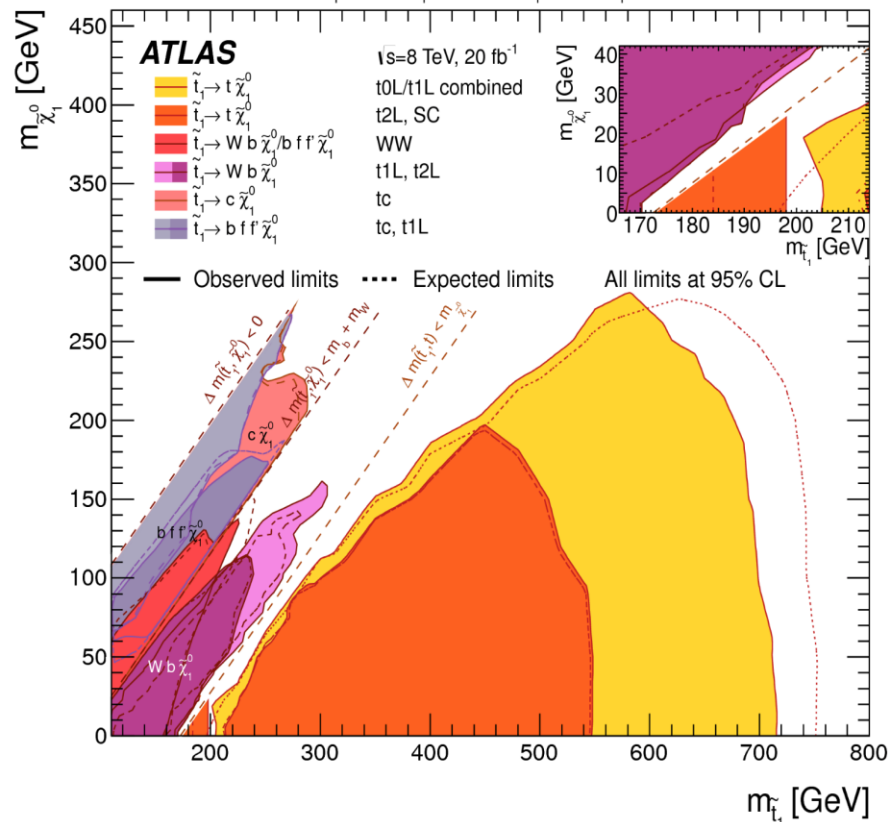
Run-1 summaries



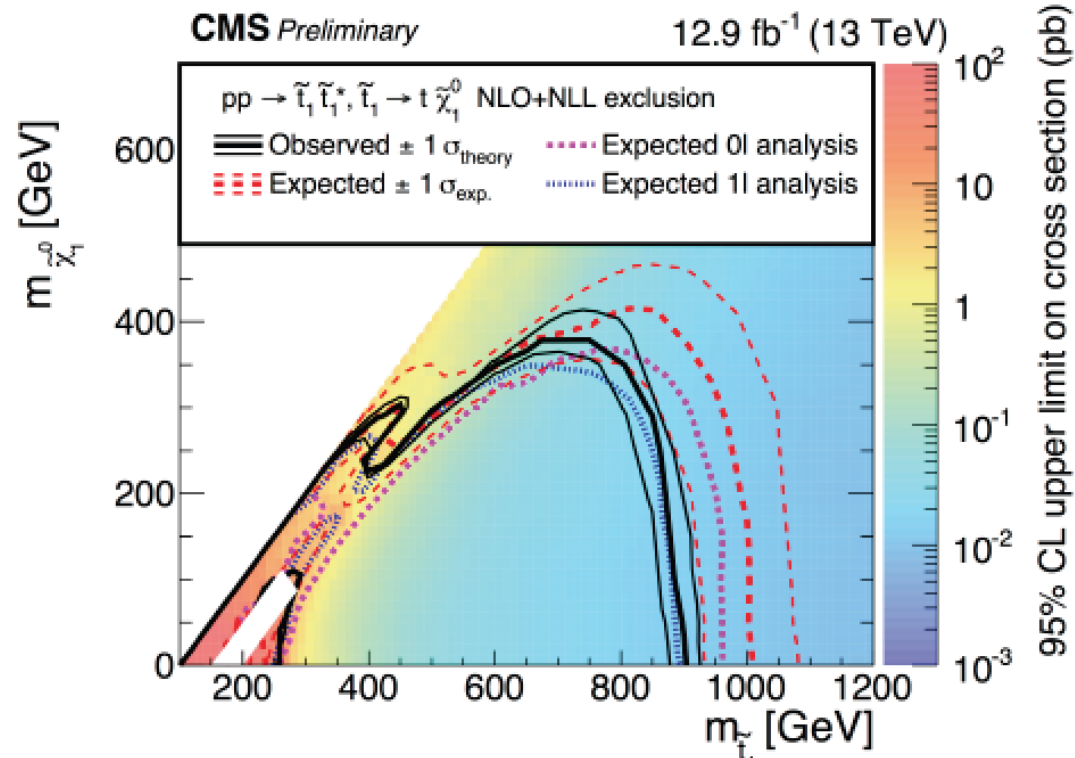
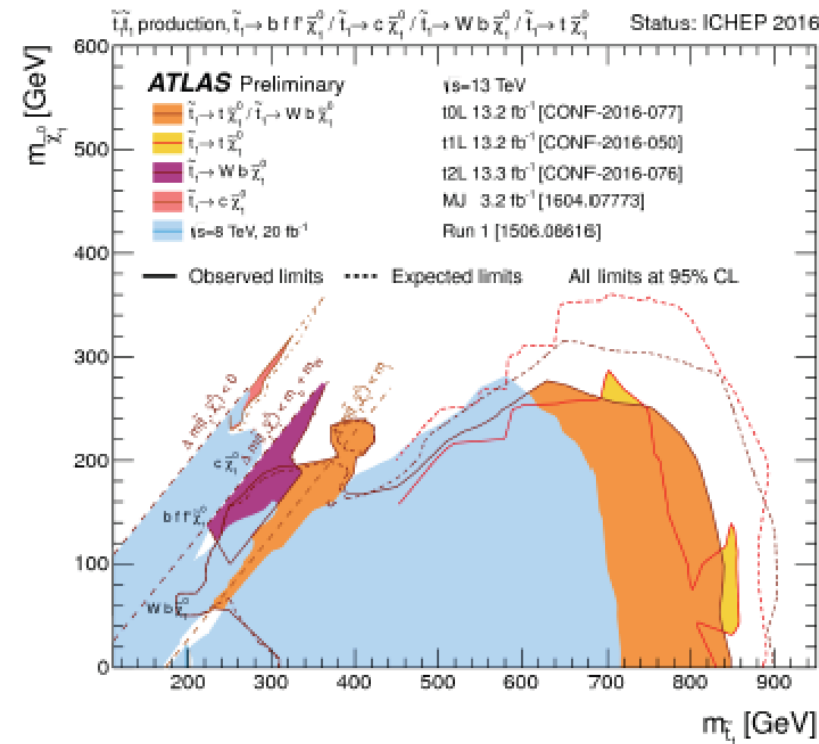
$\tilde{t}\text{-}\tilde{t}$ production, $\tilde{t} \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_1^0 / c \tilde{\chi}_1^0$



\tilde{t}, \tilde{t} production, $\tilde{t}_i \rightarrow b f \tilde{\chi}_1^0 / \tilde{t}_i \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0 / \tilde{t}_i \rightarrow W b \tilde{\chi}_1^0 / \tilde{t}_i \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_1^0$



Top Squark Search Summaries



Within the context of the SMS:

Exclude with masses up to 900 GeV for neutralino masses up to 400 GeV

Sensitivity is like 100-200 GeV better than Run-1 reach & gaps being covered

Is this getting critical for Natural Models??

Phenomenological MSSM analysis

SMS don't always fully cover signatures...

-> the 19 parameter phenomenological MSSM (pMSSM) analyses

arXiv:1606.03577

ATLAS: arXiv: 1508.06608

- three independent gaugino mass parameters $M_1, M_2,$ and $M_3,$
- the ratio of the Higgs vacuum expectation values $\tan \beta = v_2/v_1,$
- the higgsino mass parameter μ and the pseudoscalar Higgs boson mass $m_A,$
- 10 independent sfermion mass parameters $m_{\tilde{F}},$ where $\tilde{F} = \tilde{Q}_1, \tilde{U}_1, \tilde{D}_1, \tilde{L}_1, \tilde{E}_1, \tilde{Q}_3, \tilde{U}_3, \tilde{D}_3, \tilde{L}_3, \tilde{E}_3$ (for the 2nd generation we take $m_{\tilde{Q}_2} \equiv m_{\tilde{Q}_1}, m_{\tilde{L}_2} \equiv m_{\tilde{L}_1}, m_{\tilde{U}_2} \equiv m_{\tilde{U}_1}, m_{\tilde{D}_2} \equiv m_{\tilde{D}_1},$ and $m_{\tilde{E}_2} \equiv m_{\tilde{E}_1};$ left-handed up- and down-type squarks are by construction mass degenerate), and
- the trilinear couplings A_t, A_b and $A_\tau.$

$$-3 \leq M_1, M_2 \leq 3 \text{ TeV},$$

$$0 \leq M_3 \leq 3 \text{ TeV},$$

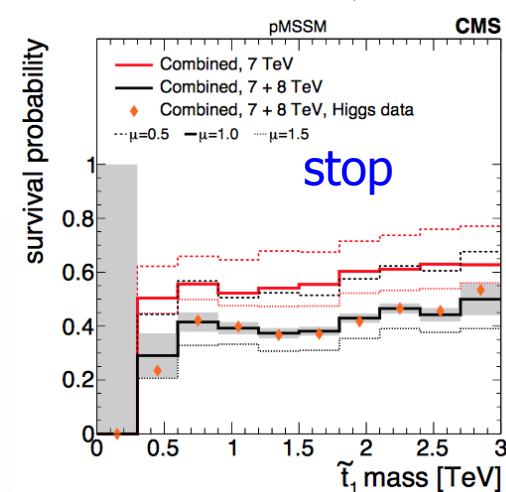
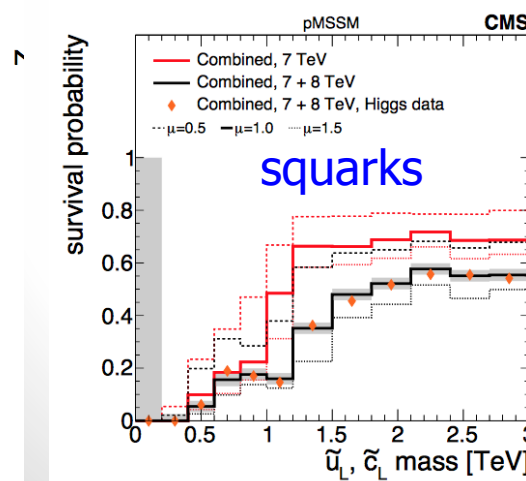
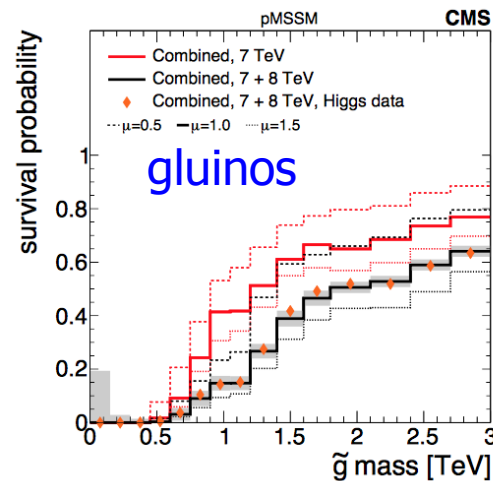
$$-3 \leq \mu \leq 3 \text{ TeV},$$

$$0 \leq m_A \leq 3 \text{ TeV},$$

$$2 \leq \tan \beta \leq 60,$$

$$0 \leq m_{\tilde{Q}_{1,2}}, m_{\tilde{U}_{1,2}}, m_{\tilde{D}_{1,2}}, m_{\tilde{L}_{1,2}}, m_{\tilde{E}_{1,2}}, m_{\tilde{Q}_3}, m_{\tilde{U}_3}, m_{\tilde{D}_3}, m_{\tilde{L}_3}, m_{\tilde{E}_3} \leq 3 \text{ TeV},$$

$$-7 \leq A_t, A_b, A_\tau \leq 7 \text{ TeV},$$



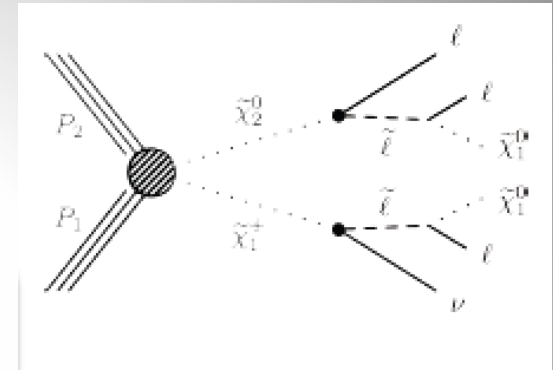
10^8 points sampled: Leads to softer limits on the sparticles masses

Gluinos > 500 GeV, stops > 250 GeV => there is still low mass phase space left!

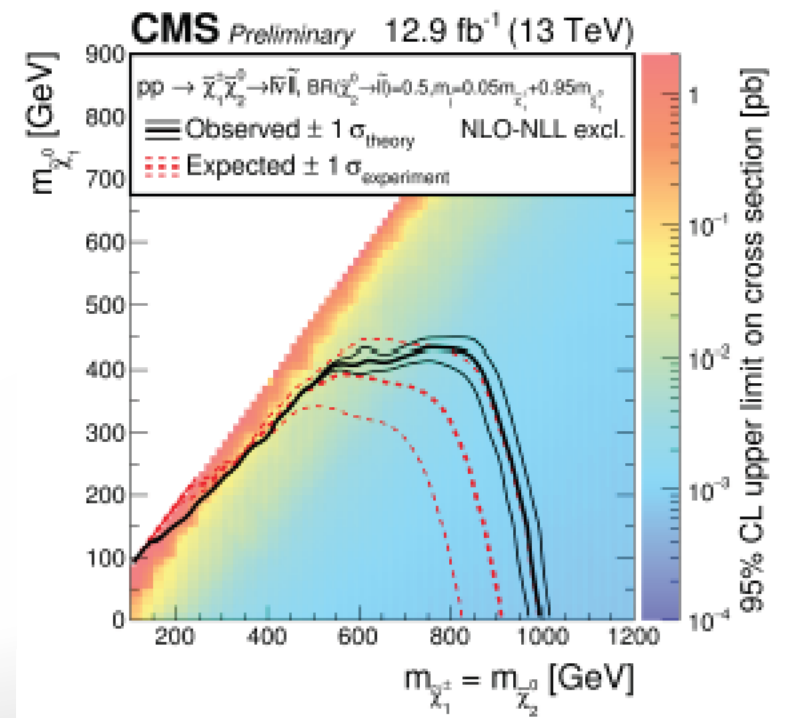
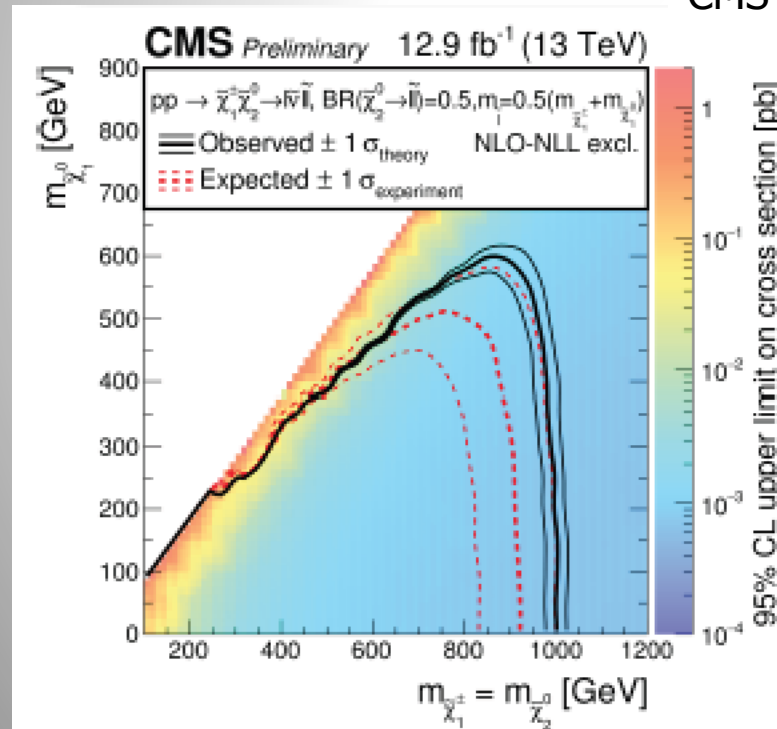
Chargino and Neutralino Production

Direct production of "electroweakino pairs"

- Decays via sleptons / sneutrinos
- Using benchmarks to illustrate different scenarios
- Multilepton searches (incl. taus)



CMS-SUS-16-024



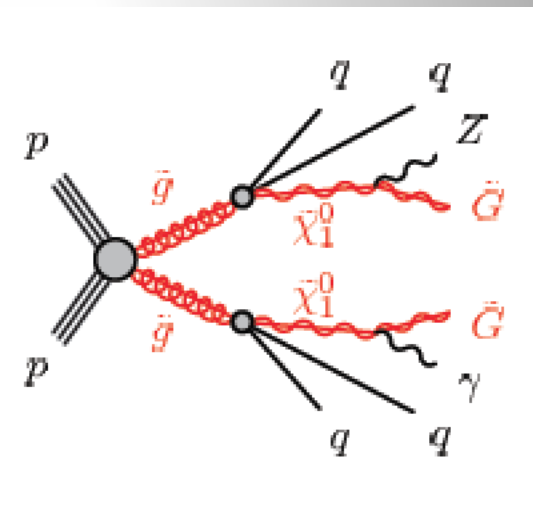
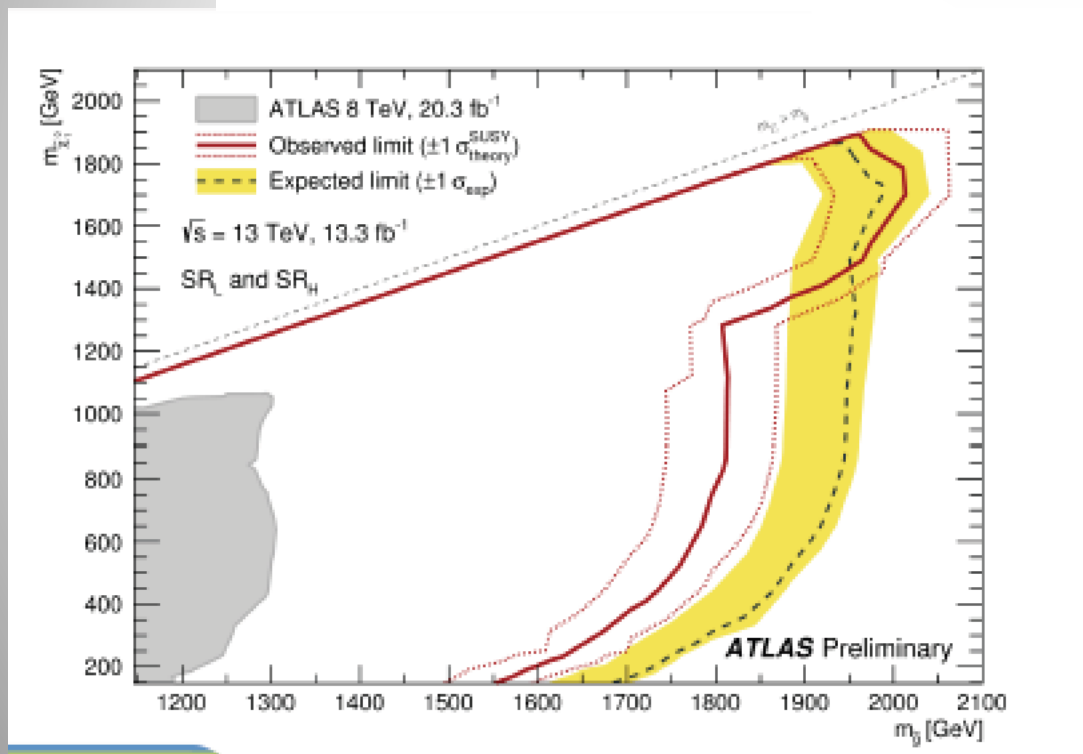
Exclude masses up to 1000 GeV for neutralino masses up to 400 GeV

GMSB Scenario

Glauino induced Z/ γ + gravitino final state

Photons + jet +MET search

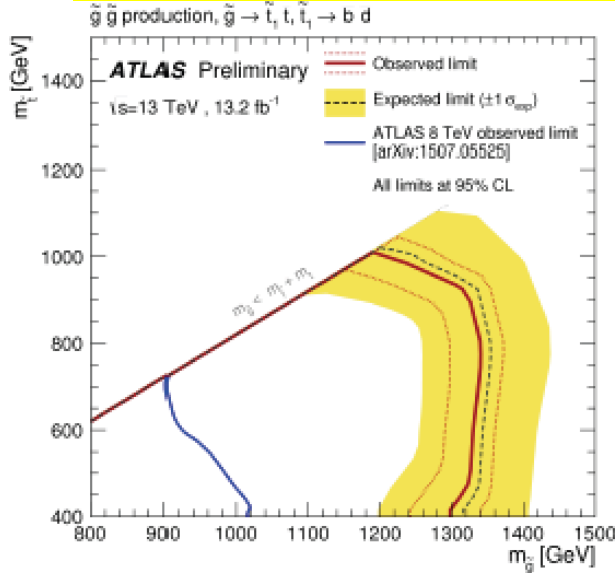
ATLAS-CONF-2016-048



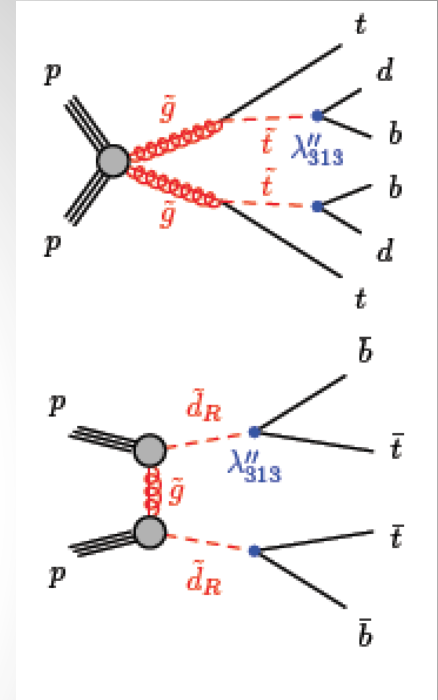
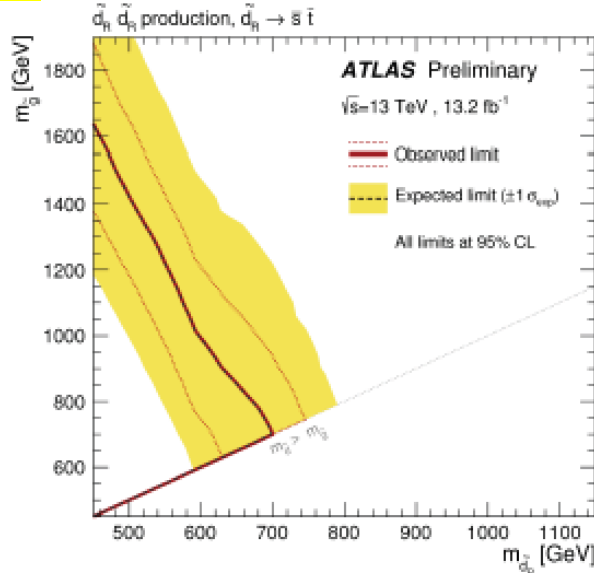
More GMSB searches in ATLAS-CONF-2016-048 and CMS-SUS-16-021

RPV Violating Searches

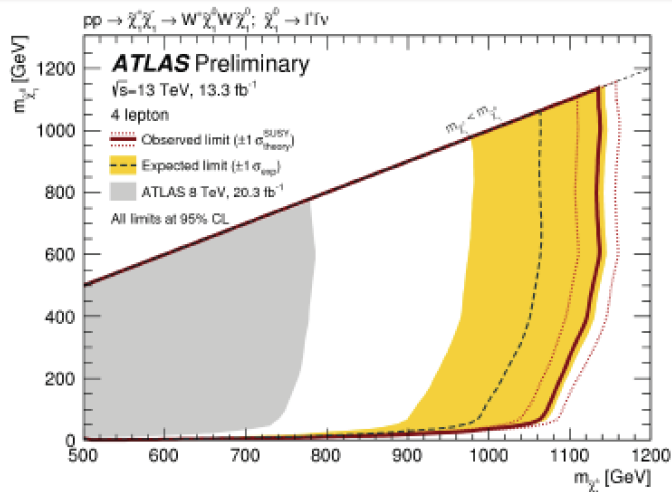
Squark and gluino decays



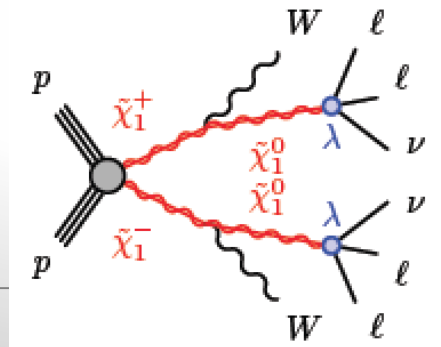
ATLAS-CONF-2016-037



Electroweakino production



ATLAS-CONF-2016-075



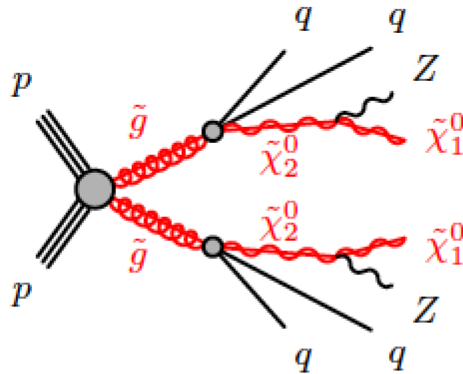
RPV Scenarios without
 “neutralino” missing
 E_T
 No dark matter
 candidate

What about analyses that showed some excess in Run-1?

Search in the Z+Jets+MET Channel

ATLAS-CONF-2015-082

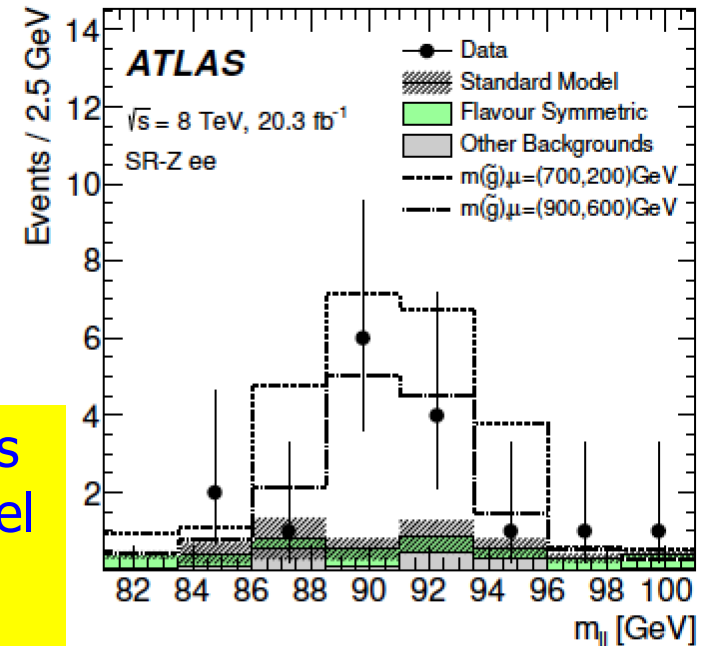
Search for gluino or squark production with Z in decay chain



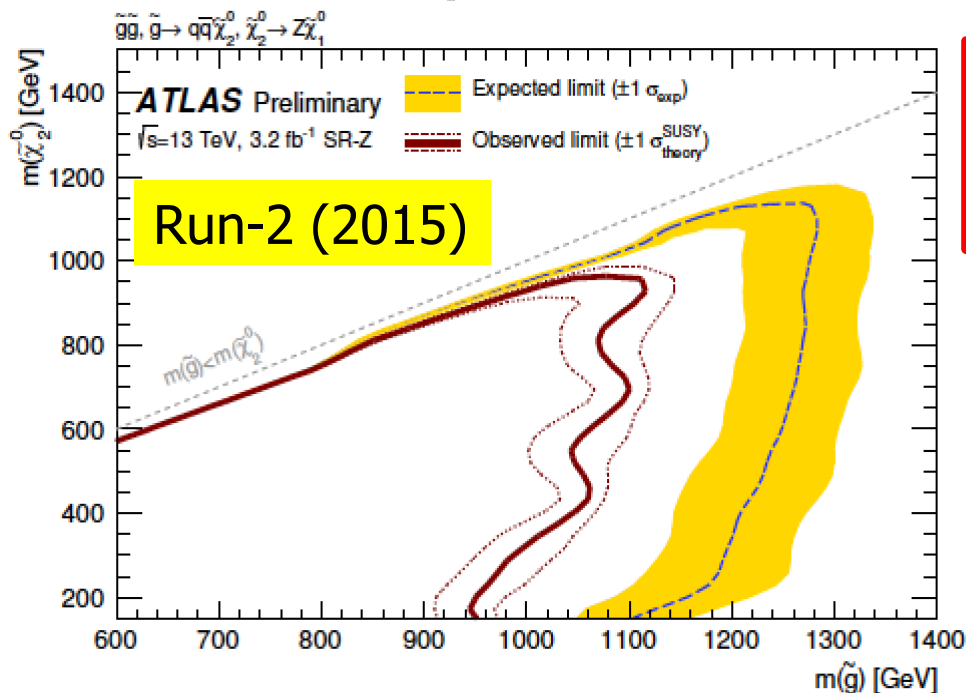
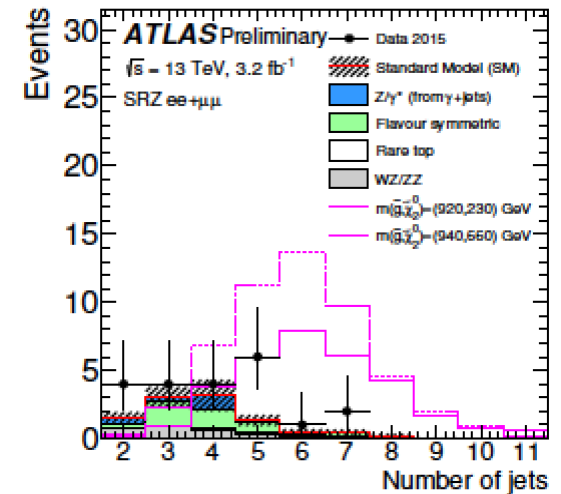
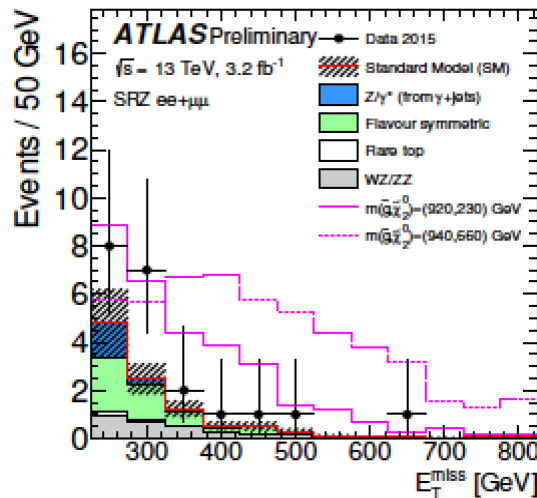
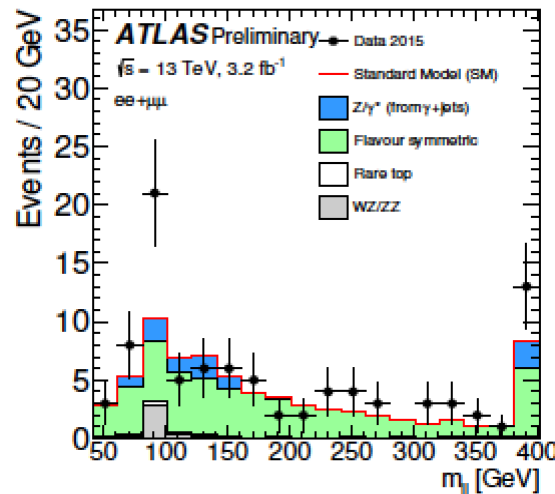
- In Run-1 ATLAS observed an excess in this channel: 3 (1.7) σ excess in ee ($\mu\mu$) channel
- No excess observed in CMS in Run-1

Reproduce the Run-1 analysis in Run-2:

- 2ℓ (e^+e^- or $\mu^+\mu^-$) with $p_T > 50,25$ GeV and $81 < m(\ell\ell) < 101$ GeV
- ≥ 2 jets with $\Delta\phi_{\min}(\cancel{E}_T, jets) > 0.4$
- $\cancel{E}_T > 225$ GeV and $H_T > 600$ GeV



Search in the Z+Jets+MET Channel



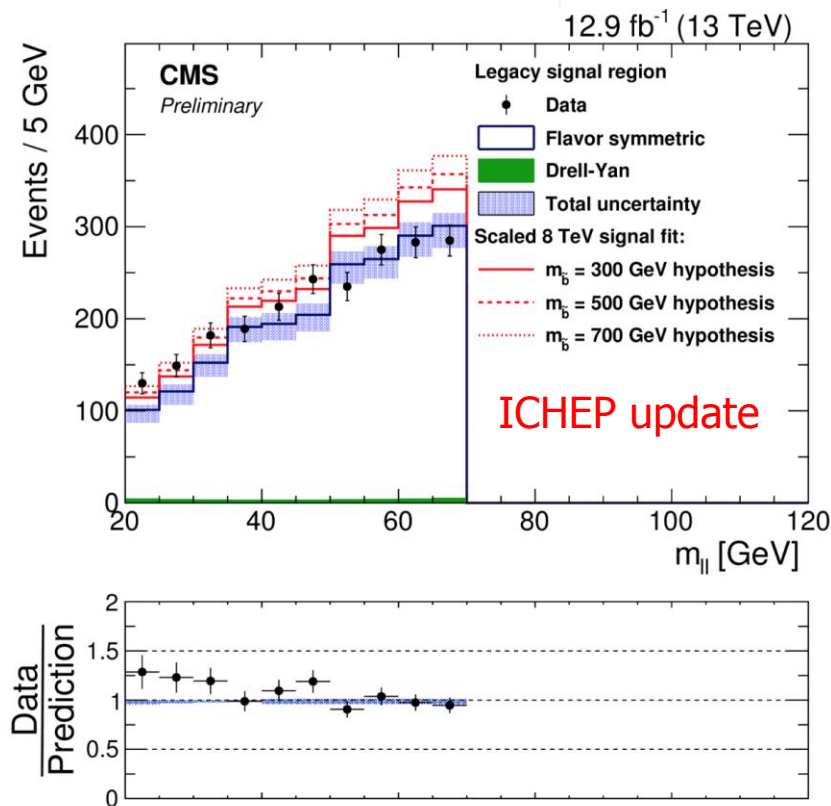
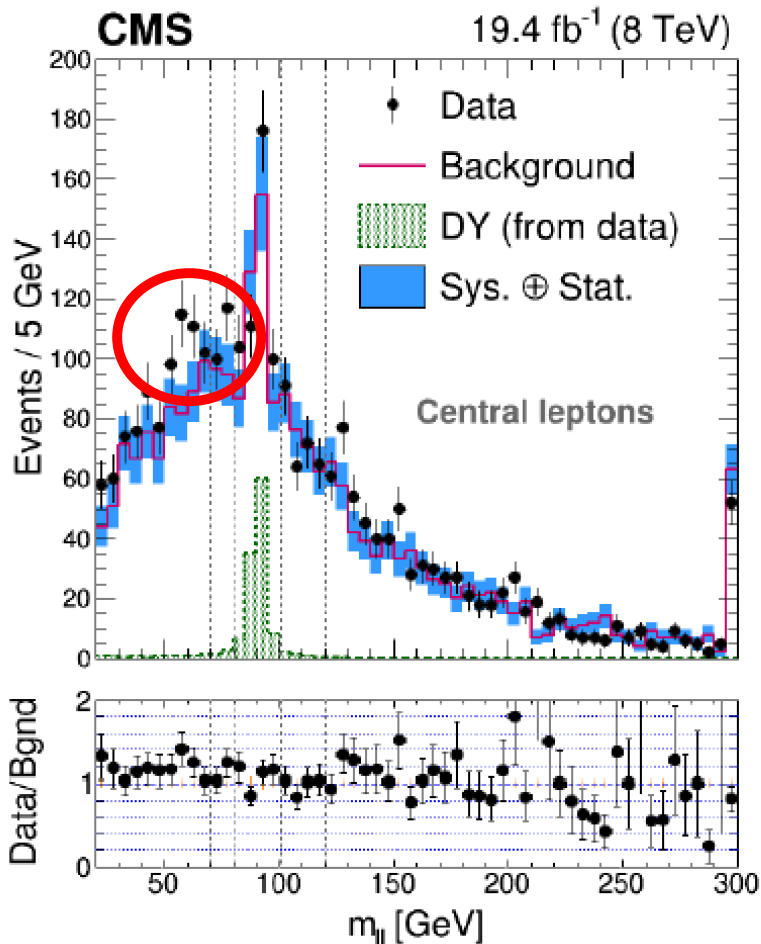
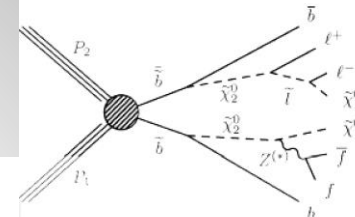
10.3 ± 2.3 events expected
 21 observed ($10 ee + 11 \mu\mu$)
 Local excess of 2.2σ

CMS result : $Exp = 12^{+4.0}_{-2.8}$, obs = **14**

•ATLAS continues to observe an excess in the 2015 data
 •CMS remains consistent with the background expectation.
 No new ATLAS result@ICHEP...

Opposite Sign Dilepton Analysis

CMS had "it's own" mild excess in run-1 dileptons in the Region below the Z at 8 TeV. The local excess was 3.4σ



CMS-SUS-16-021

The new 2015 data so far does not confirm this excess...

Many Other Searches for SUSY

- Searches with many jets (8 or more)
- Searches with hard photons
- Searches for electroweakinos in multi-lepton final states
- Searches with soft leptons
- Searches for sbottoms and staus
- Specific analyses for compressed spectra
- RPV analyses without missing E_T requirement
- VBF production of sparticles
- SUSY with long lived particles
- ...

-> So far no outstanding surviving signal!!

Real Exotic Objects!

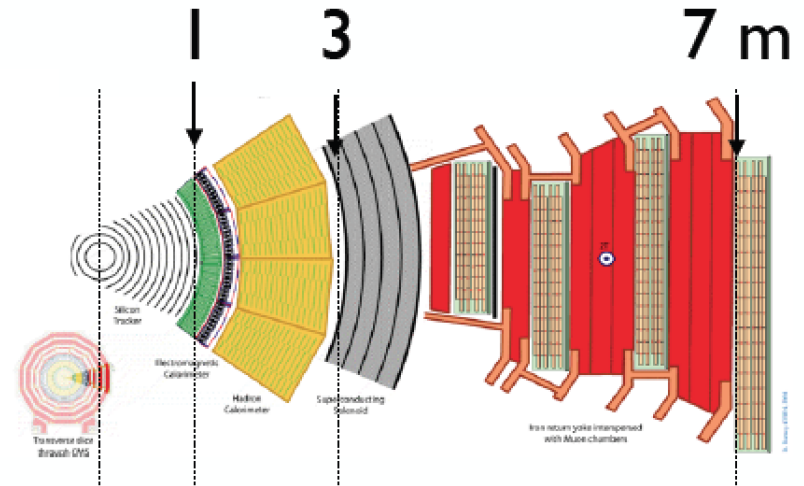
Many new searches for truly exotic particles, ie long-lived particles or other unusual signatures

Searches for Unusual Particles

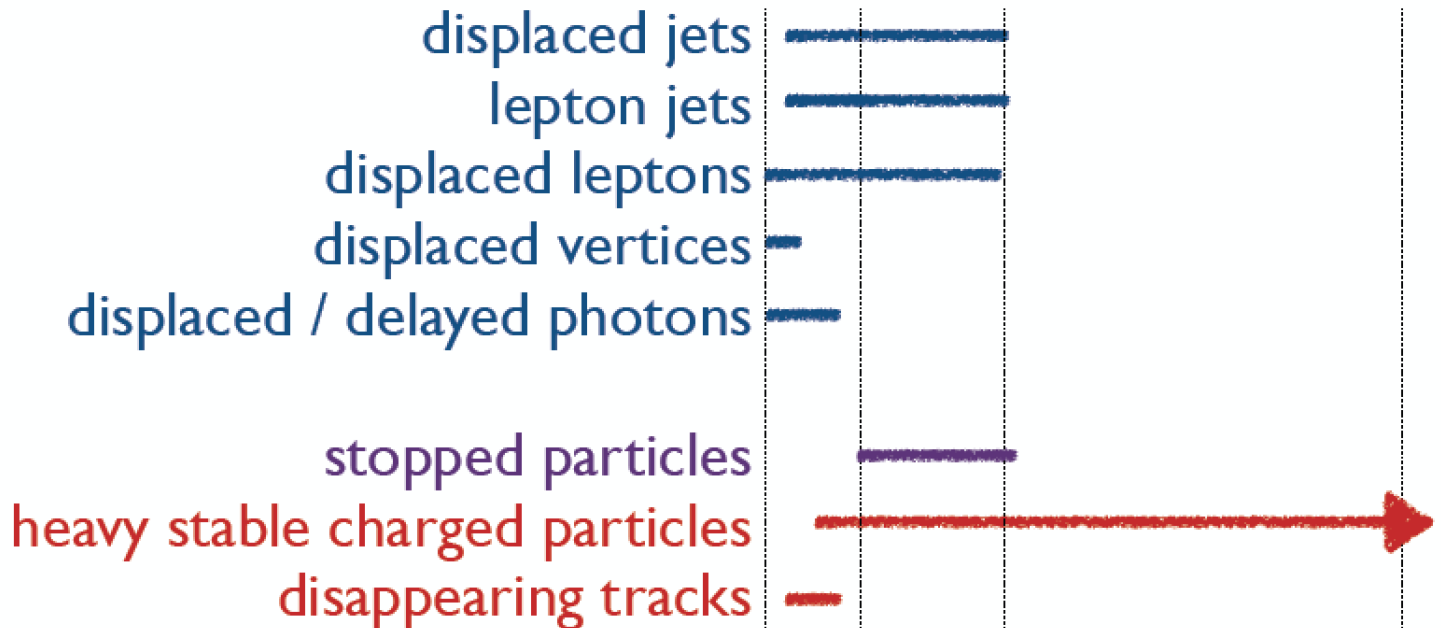
Long-lived searches
are signature-driven.

W. Wulsin

LL particle may be
neutral or charged (or both)



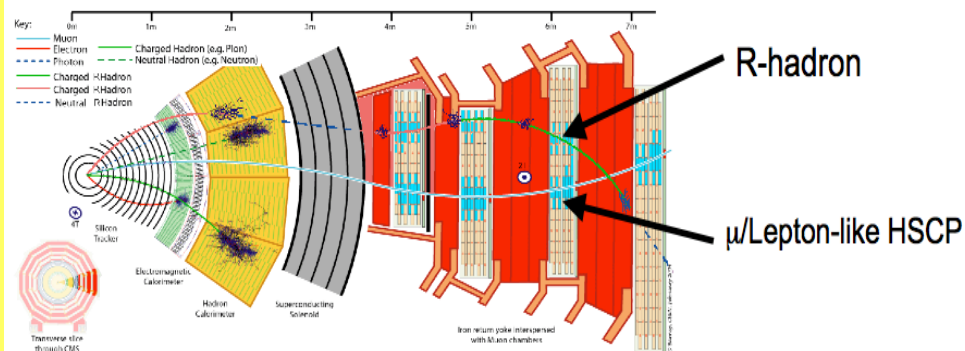
Region of BSM particle decay



Very Long Lived Particles

Split Supersymmetry

- The only light particles are the **Higgs** and the **gauginos**
- Gluino can live long: sec, min, years!
- **R-hadron** formation (eg: gluino+ gluon): slow, heavy particles



Gravitino Dark Matter and GMSB

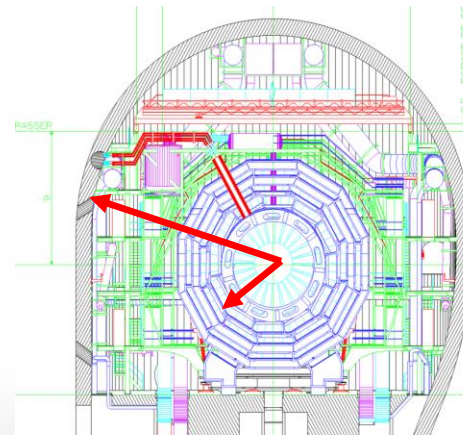
- In some models/phase space the gravitino is the LSP
- \Rightarrow NLSP (neutralino, stau lepton) can live 'long': "heavy muon-like?"
- \Rightarrow non-pointing photons

Hidden Valley modes!...

Plethora of possibilities for long lived neutrals

\Rightarrow Challenges to the experiments!

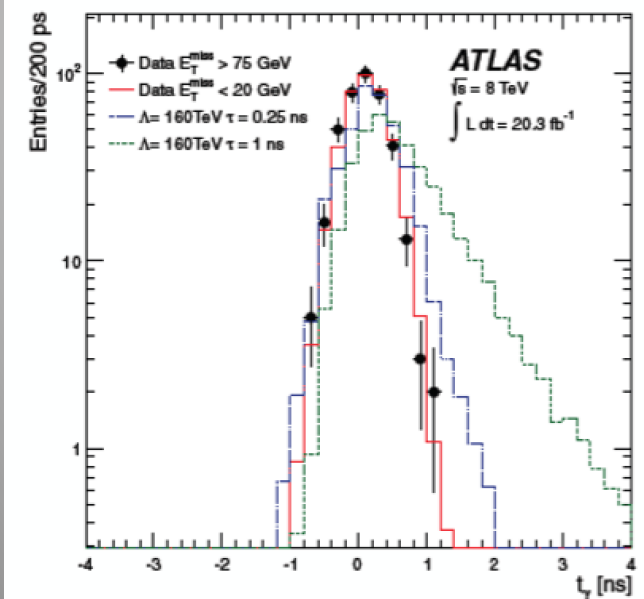
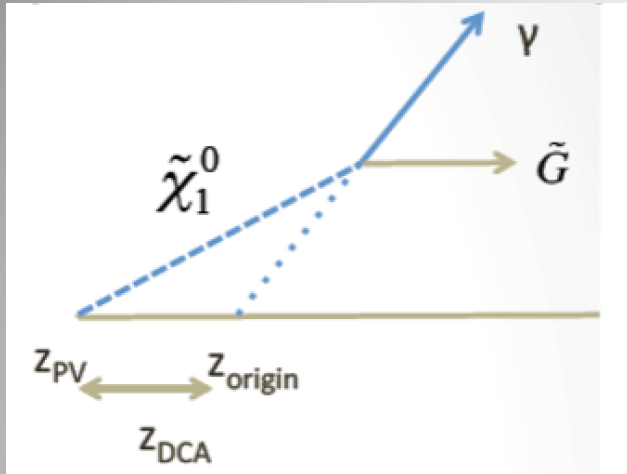
EG: K. Hamaguchi, M Nojiri, ADR hep-ph/0612060
ADR, J. Ellis et al. hep-ph/0508198



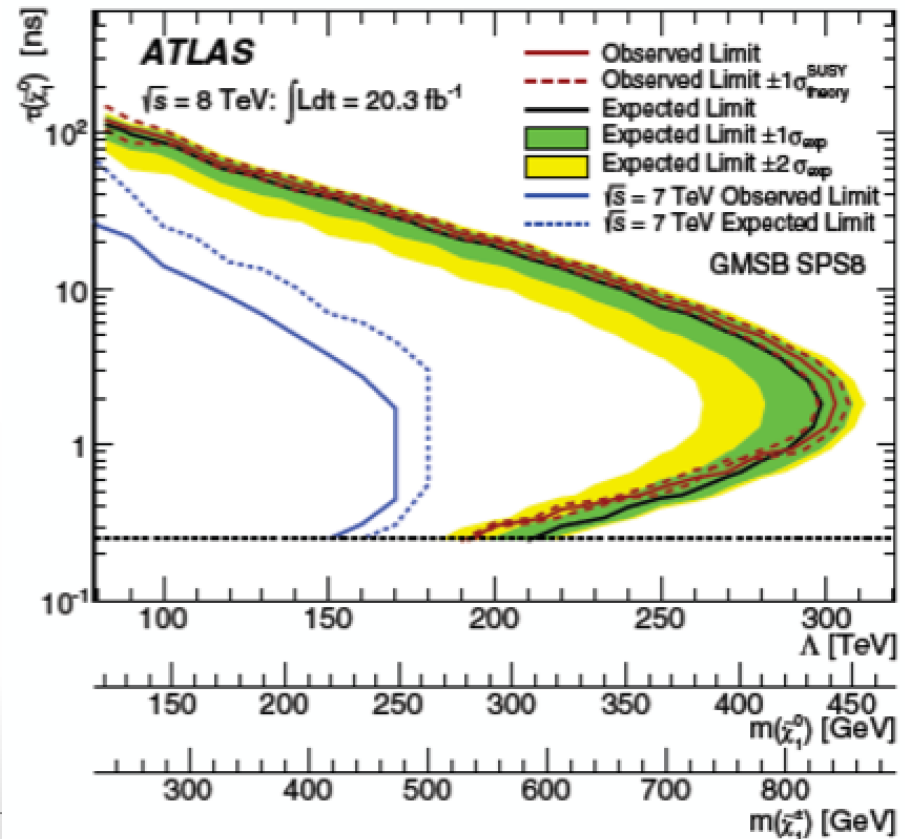
Sparticles stopped in the detector, walls of the cavern, or dense 'stopper' detector. They decay after hours---months...

Displaced/Delayed Photons

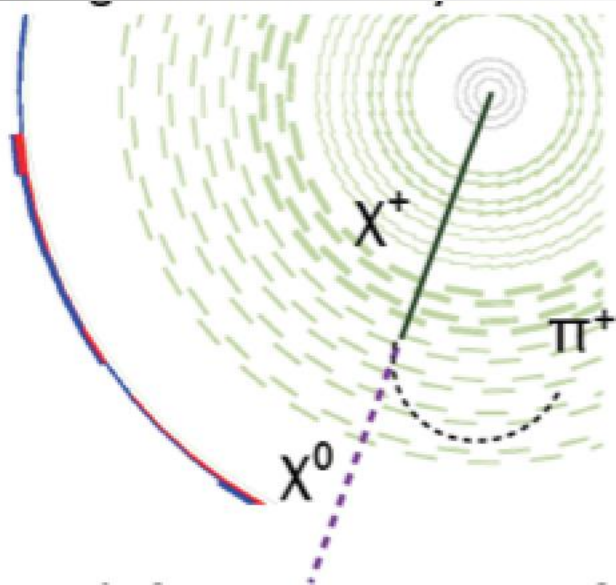
Search for photons that do not point back to the primary vertex (via timing/pointing)



Set limits on GMSB SPS8 model.



Disappearing Tracks



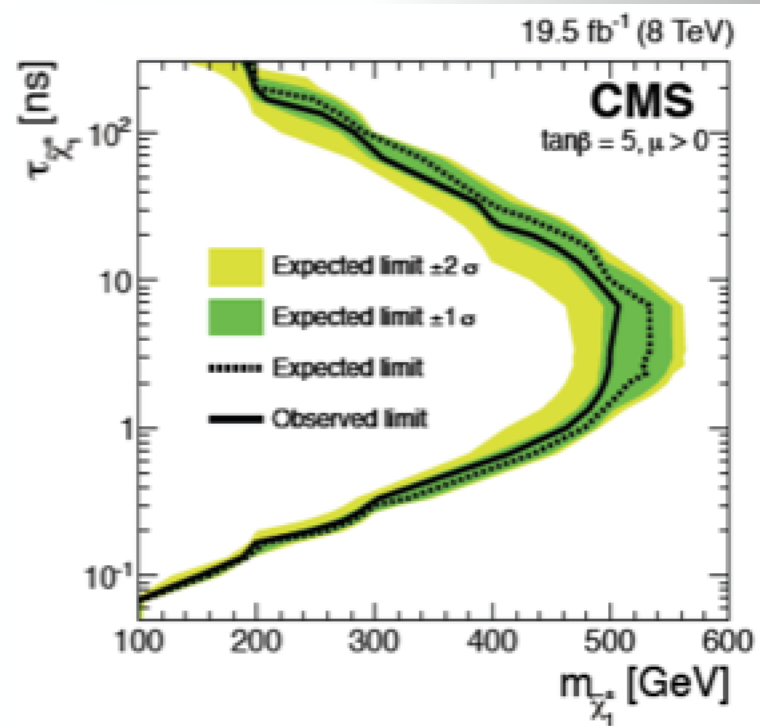
Tracks "appears" to stop
Decay results in a very slow pion that remains undetected

Typical for AMSB SYSY scenarios

JHEP 01 (2015) 096

Search for high p_T stopping tracks

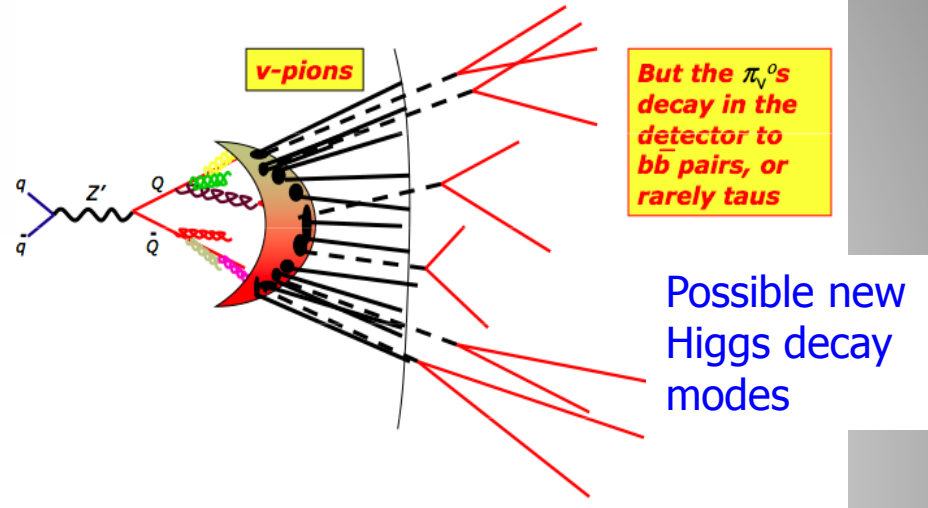
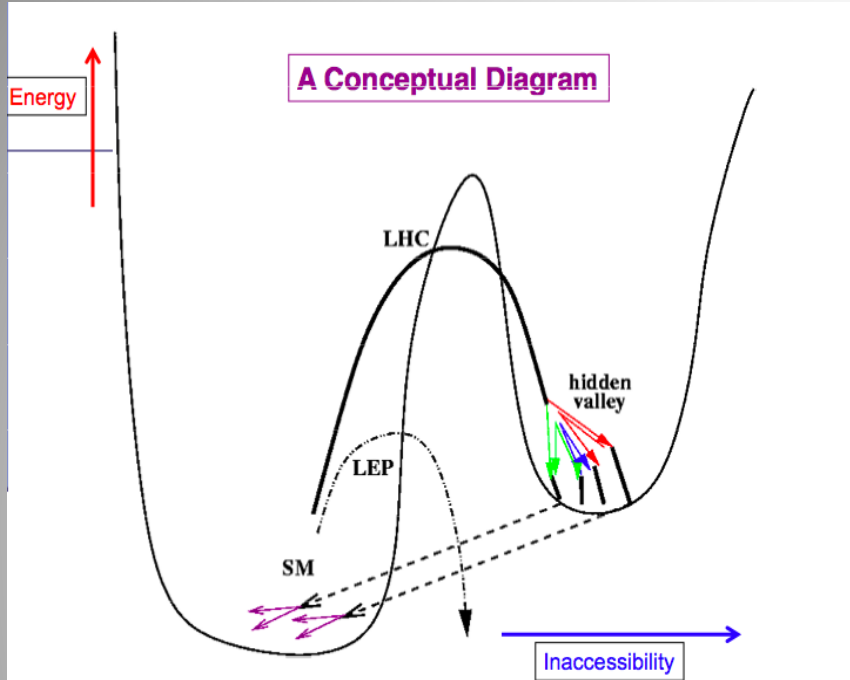
	Signal region
Expected bkgd	1.4 ± 1.2
Observation	2



Similar constraint from
Phys. Rev. D 88, 112003 (2013) (ATLAS)

Hidden Valley Physics: New Signatures

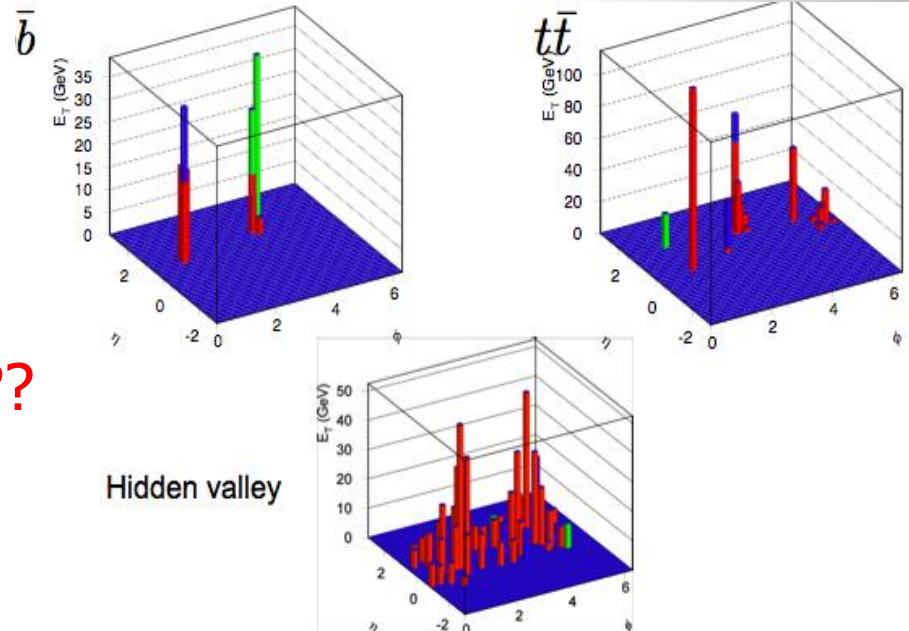
M. Strassler, K. Zurek



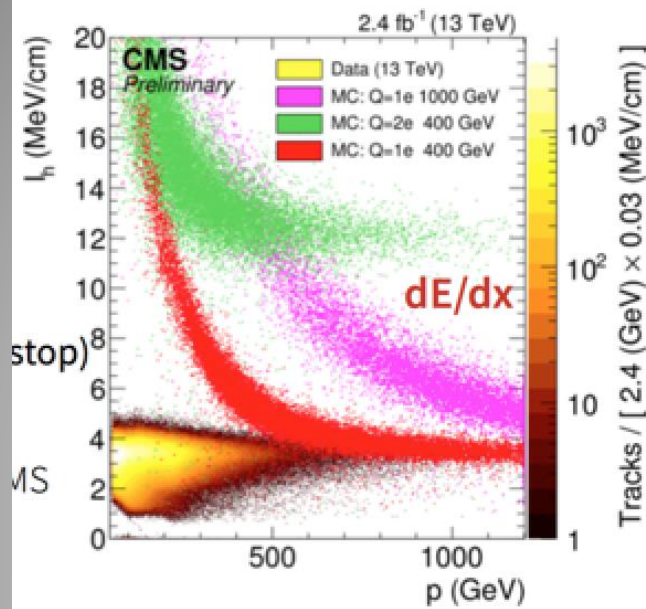
Will produce "Weird Jets" and a lot of secondary vertices from b-quark jets



- ⇒ Difference with QCD jets??
- ⇒ Study SM jet structure!!
- ⇒ Displaced lepton, jets...



Heavy Stable Ionizing Particles

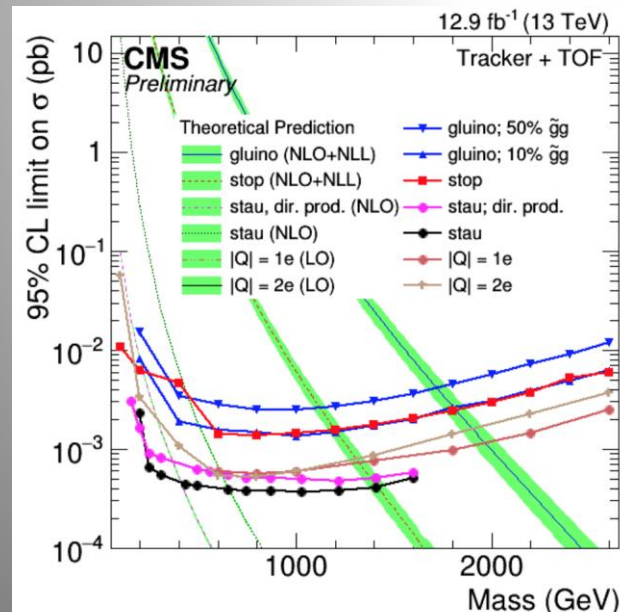


Detection techniques used for (multiple/fractional) heavy stable charge particles

- Abnormal energy loss (dE/dx)
- Slower than speed of light (lowβ) via time of flight measurements with the muon system

Time of flight $\frac{1}{\beta} = 1 + \frac{c\delta t}{L}$

CMS-EXO-16-036



Model	Analysis	Mass Limits
Gluino $f = 0.1$	tracker-only	$M > 1850(1850)$ GeV
	tracker+TOF	$M > 1810(1810)$ GeV
Gluino $f = 0.1$ CS	tracker-only	$M > 1840(1840)$ GeV
Gluino $f = 0.5$	tracker-only	$M > 1760(1760)$ GeV
	tracker+TOF	$M > 1720(1720)$ GeV
Gluino $f = 0.5$ CS	tracker-only	$M > 1800(1800)$ GeV
Stop	tracker-only	$M > 1250(1250)$ GeV
	tracker+TOF	$M > 1200(1200)$ GeV
Stop CS	tracker-only	$M > 1220(1220)$ GeV
GMSB Stau	tracker-only	$M > 660(660)$ GeV
	tracker+TOF	$M > 660(660)$ GeV
Pair Prod. Stau	tracker-only	$M > 170(170)$ GeV
	tracker+TOF	$M > 360(360)$ GeV
DY $Q = 1e$	tracker-only	$M > 720(720)$ GeV
	tracker+TOF	$M > 730(730)$ GeV
DY $Q = 2e$	tracker-only	$M > 670(750)$ GeV
	tracker+TOF	$M > 890(890)$ GeV

Particles with Fractional Charge

$$-\frac{dE}{dx} = K \frac{Z^2}{A \beta^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln f(\beta) - \beta^2 - \frac{\delta(\beta\gamma)}{2} \right]$$

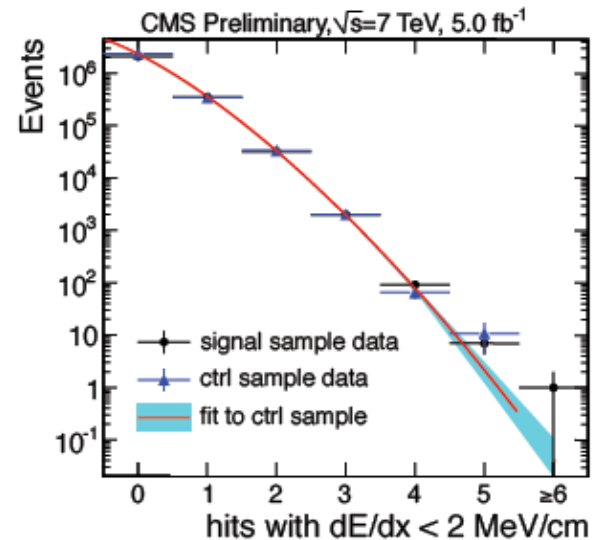
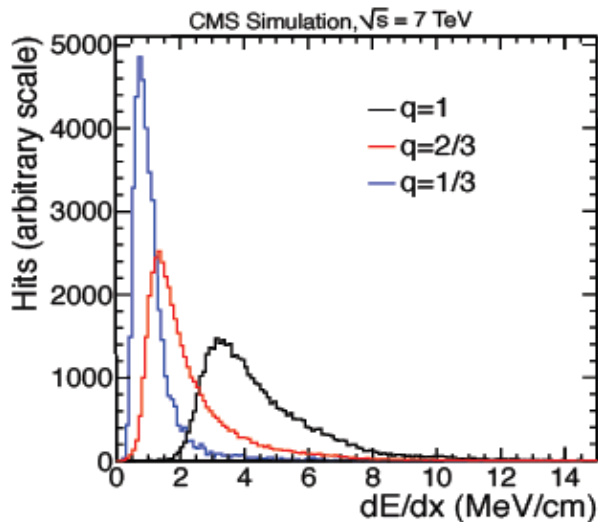
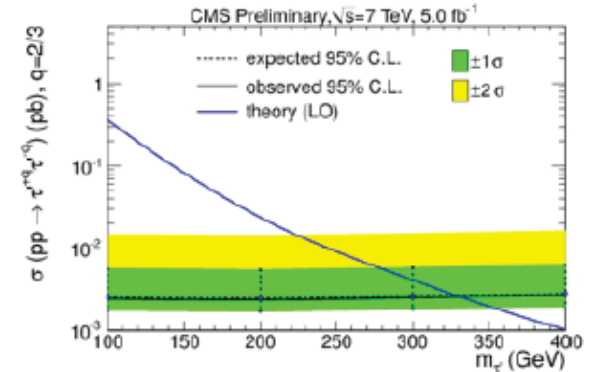
Free quarks?

[CMS PAS EXO-11-074]

- Search for long-lived particles with fractional charge
- Backgrounds
 - Cosmics: estimate from d_{xy} sidebands
 - Collisions: using $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ data, fit N_{hits} with low dE/dx
- Assume lepton-like spin=1/2 particle masses

Exclude: $Q = e/3: m > 210 \text{ GeV}$

$Q = 2e/3: m > 330 \text{ GeV}$



Monopoles

Magnetic Monopoles to explain the quantization of electric charge (Dirac '31)

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 4\pi \rho_e$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 4\pi \rho_m$$

$$-\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j}_m$$

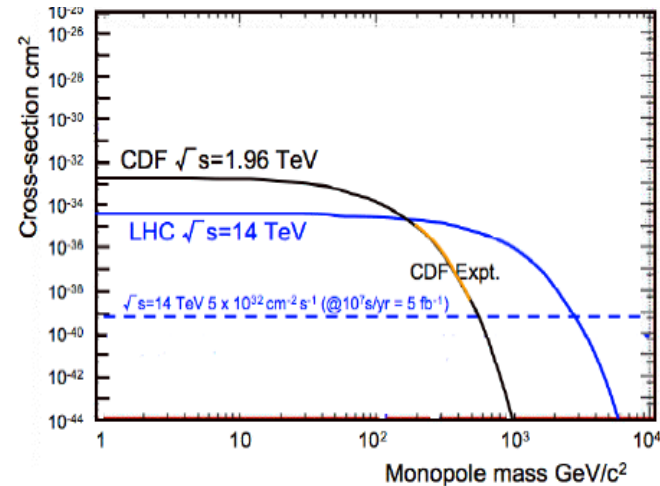
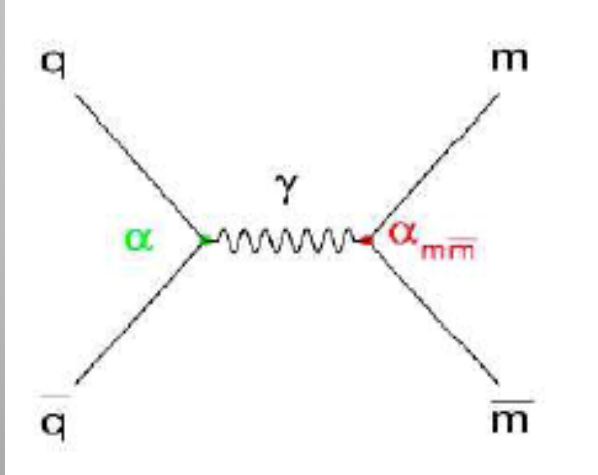
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j}_e$$

$$\mathbf{F} = q_e \left(\mathbf{E} + \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \times \mathbf{B} \right) + q_m \left(\mathbf{B} - \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \times \mathbf{E} \right)$$

$$eg = n\hbar c/2 = ng_D = n 68.5e$$

$$\sigma_{D(m)} = \left(\frac{g_D}{e} \right)^2 \times \sigma_{\mu\mu}(> 2m) \times \left(1 - 4 \frac{m^2}{s} \right)$$

Symmetrizes Maxwell equations
Searched for at all colliders
Tevatron limits ~ 400-800 GeV



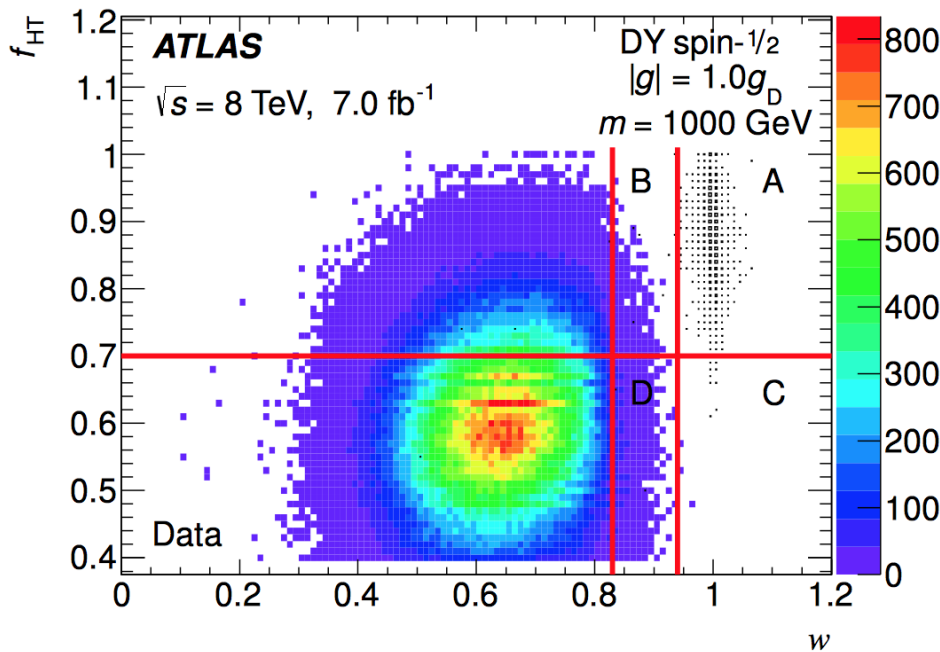
Sensitivity of LHC experiments to exotic highly ionising particles

A. De Roeck^[1,2,3], A. Katre^[4], P. Mermod^[a,4,5],
D. Milstead^[6], T. Sloan^[7]

arXiv: 1112.2999

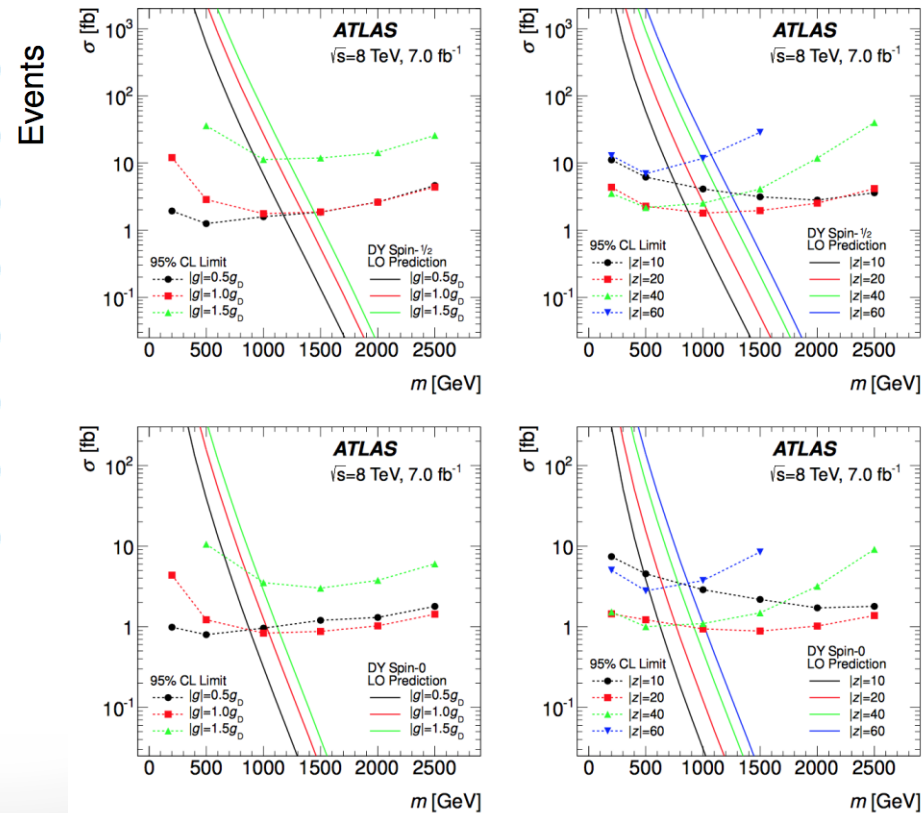
Monopole Searches: ATLAS

- For Monopoles, expect tracks with high dE/dx and particle stopped in ECAL
 - Use fraction of hits in TRT above a high threshold f_{HT} and narrowness w of the shower in ECAL
- arXiv:1509.08059



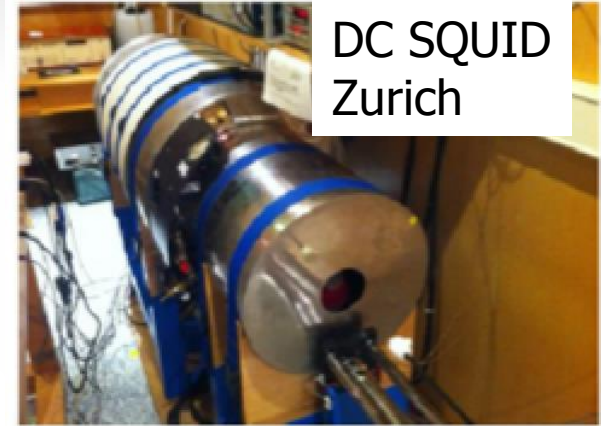
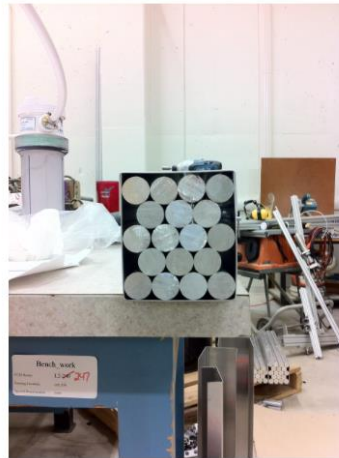
$$A_{\text{bkg}}^{\text{est}} = \frac{BC}{D} = 0.41 \pm 0.24 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.16 \text{ (syst.)}$$

Zero events observed



	Drell-Yan Lower Mass Limits [GeV]						
	$ g = 0.5g_D$	$ g = 1.0g_D$	$ g = 1.5g_D$	$ z = 10$	$ z = 20$	$ z = 40$	$ z = 60$
spin-1/2	1180	1340	1210	780	1050	1160	1070
spin-0	890	1050	970	490	780	920	880

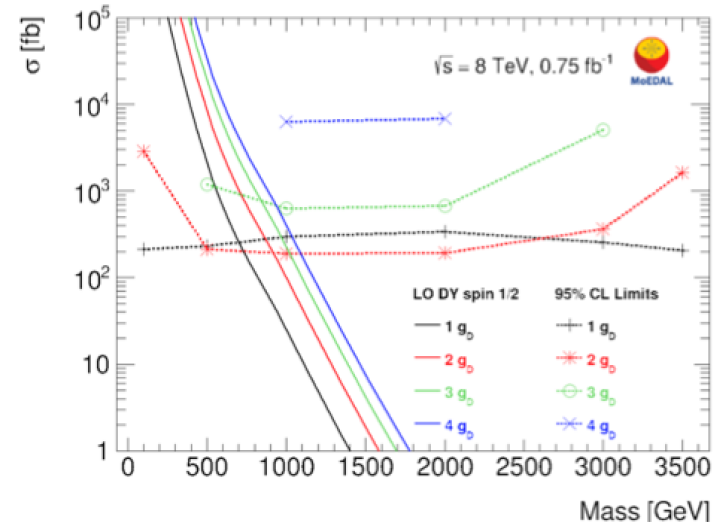
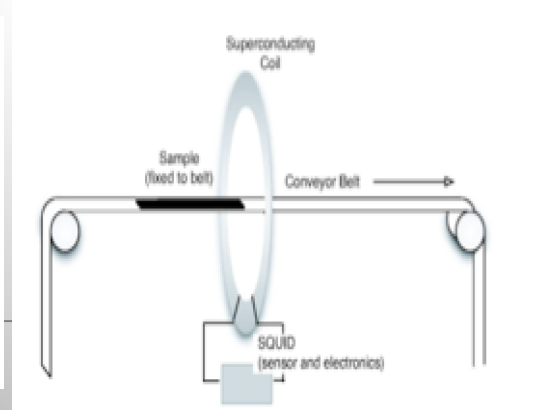
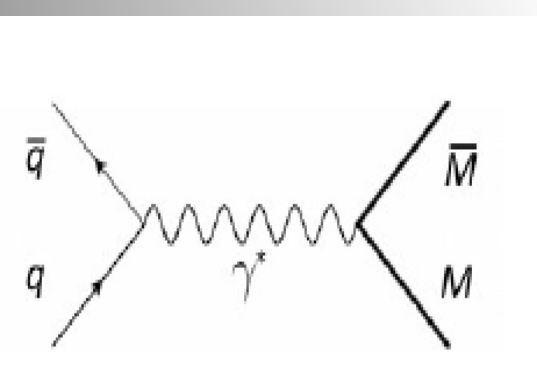
MoEDAL: Search for Monopoles



160 kg Magnetic Monopole Trapper prototype made of 198 aluminium rods of 2.5 cm diameter and 60 cm length (0.75 fb^{-1} @ 8 TeV)

No Monopoles found yet -> Limits!

arXiv:1604.06645



Summary of SUSY Searches

In short: no clear sign of SUSY with the data collected so far (similar for CMS)

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

Status: July 2016

ATLAS Preliminary

$\sqrt{s} = 7, 8, 13$ TeV

Model	e, μ, τ, γ	Jets	E_T^{miss}	$\int \mathcal{L} dt [\text{fb}^{-1}]$	Mass limit	Reference			
						$\sqrt{s} = 7, 8$ TeV	$\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV		
Inclusive Searches	MSUGRA/CMSSM	0-3 $e, \mu/1-2 \tau$	2-10 jets/3 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}	1.85 TeV	$m(\tilde{g})=m(\tilde{g})$	1507.05525
	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	3.2	\tilde{q}	1.03 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 250$ GeV, $m(1^{\text{st}} \text{ gen. } \tilde{q}) = m(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ gen. } \tilde{q})$	1605.03814
	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ (compressed)	mono-jet	1-3 jets	Yes	3.2	\tilde{q}	608 GeV	$m(\tilde{q}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 5$ GeV	1604.07773
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	3.2	\tilde{g}	1.51 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 250$ GeV	1605.03814
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1 e, μ	2-6 jets	Yes	3.3	\tilde{g}	1.6 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 350$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) + m(\tilde{g}))$	1605.04285
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ	0-3 jets	-	20	\tilde{g}	1.38 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV	1501.03555
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	7-10 jets	Yes	3.2	\tilde{g}	1.4 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100$ GeV	1602.06194
	GMSB (\tilde{f} NLSP)	1-2 $\tau + 0-1 \ell$	0-2 jets	Yes	3.2	\tilde{g}	2.0 TeV	To appear	
	GGM (bino NLSP)	2 γ	-	Yes	3.2	\tilde{g}	1.65 TeV	$c\tau(\text{NLSP}) < 0.1$ mm	1606.09150
	GGM (higgsino-bino NLSP)	γ	1 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g}	1.37 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 950$ GeV, $c\tau(\text{NLSP}) < 0.1$ mm, $\mu < 0$	1507.05493
GGM (higgsino-bino NLSP)	γ	2 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g}	1.3 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 850$ GeV, $c\tau(\text{NLSP}) < 0.1$ mm, $\mu > 0$	1507.05493	
GGM (higgsino NLSP)	2 e, μ (Z)	2 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g}	900 GeV	$m(\text{NLSP}) > 430$ GeV	1503.03290	
Gravitino LSP	0	mono-jet	Yes	20.3	$F^{3/2}$ scale	865 GeV	$m(\tilde{G}) > 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$ eV, $m(\tilde{g}) = m(\tilde{q}) = 1.5$ TeV	1502.01518	
3 rd gen. & med.	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow b\tilde{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	3 b	Yes	3.3	\tilde{g}	1.78 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 800$ GeV	1605.09318
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow t\tilde{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-1 e, μ	3 b	Yes	3.3	\tilde{g}	1.8 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV	1605.09318
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow b\tilde{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-1 e, μ	3 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{g}	1.37 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 300$ GeV	1407.0600
3 rd gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2 b	Yes	3.2	\tilde{b}_1	840 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 100$ GeV	1606.08772
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	3.2	\tilde{b}_1	325-540 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0) = m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) + 100$ GeV	1602.09058
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1-2 e, μ	1-2 b	Yes	4.7/20.3	\tilde{t}_1	17-170 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 2m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0) = 55$ GeV	1209.2102, 1407.0583
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ or $t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-2 e, μ	0-2 jets/1-2 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1	90-198 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 1$ GeV	1506.08616, 1606.03903
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	mono-jet/c-tag	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1	90-245 GeV	$m(\tilde{t}_1) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 85$ GeV	1407.0608
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (natural GMSB)	2 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1	150-600 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 150$ GeV	1403.5222
	$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + Z$	3 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_2	290-610 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200$ GeV	1403.5222
	$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + h$	1 e, μ	6 jets + 2 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_2	320-620 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV	1506.08616
E/W direct	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1	90-335 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV	1403.5294
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{t}\nu(\tilde{\nu})$	2 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1	140-475 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu}) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) + m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0))$	1403.5294
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{t}\nu(\tilde{\nu})$	2 τ	-	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1	355 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu}) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) + m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0))$	1407.0350
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{t}\nu(\tilde{\nu})$	3 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1	715 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0) = 0, m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu}) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) + m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0))$	1402.7029
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2-3 e, μ	0-2 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1	425 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0) = 0$, sleptons decoupled	1403.5294, 1402.7029
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	e, μ, γ	0-2 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1	270 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0) = 0$, sleptons decoupled	1501.07110
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow h\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	e, μ, γ	0-2 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1	635 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0) = 0, m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu}) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) + m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0))$	1405.5086
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{t}\nu(\tilde{\nu})$	4 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1	115-370 GeV	$c\tau < 1$ mm	1507.05493
	GGM (wino NLSP) weak prod.	1 $e, \mu + \gamma$	-	Yes	20.3	\tilde{W}	590 GeV	$c\tau < 1$ mm	1507.05493
	GGM (bino NLSP) weak prod.	2 γ	-	Yes	20.3	\tilde{W}	590 GeV	$c\tau < 1$ mm	1507.05493
Long-lived particles	Direct $\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ prod., long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	Disapp. trk	1 jet	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	270 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) - m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0) = 160$ MeV, $\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0.2$ ns	1310.3675
	Direct $\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ prod., long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	dE/dx trk	-	Yes	18.4	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	495 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) - m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0) = 160$ MeV, $\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 15$ ns	1506.05332
	Stable, stopped \tilde{g} R-hadron	0	1-5 jets	Yes	27.9	\tilde{g}	850 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100$ GeV, $10 \mu\text{s} < \tau(\tilde{g}) < 1000$ s	1310.6584
	Stable \tilde{g} R-hadron	trk	-	-	3.2	\tilde{g}	1.58 TeV		1606.05129
	Metastable \tilde{g} R-hadron	dE/dx trk	-	-	3.2	\tilde{g}	1.57 TeV		1604.04520
	GMSB, stable $\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}(\tilde{e}, \tilde{\mu}) + \tau(e, \mu)$	1-2 μ	-	-	19.1	$\tilde{\tau}_1$	537 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100$ GeV, $\tau > 10$ ns	1411.6795
	GMSB, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\gamma}G$, long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 γ	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	440 GeV	$1 < \tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 3$ ns, SPS8 model	1409.5542
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow e\tilde{\nu}/\mu\tilde{\nu}$	displ. $e/\ell/\mu/\nu$	-	-	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1.0 TeV	$7 < c\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 740$ mm, $m(\tilde{g}) = 1.3$ TeV	1504.05162	
GGM $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow ZG$	displ. vtx + jets	-	-	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1.0 TeV	$6 < c\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 480$ mm, $m(\tilde{g}) = 1.1$ TeV	1504.05162	
RPV	LFV $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_\tau + X, \tilde{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow e\mu/\tau\mu$	$e\mu, \tau\mu, \tau\tau$	-	-	20.3	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$	1.7 TeV	$\lambda_{111} = 0.11, \lambda_{132}/133/233 = 0.07$	1503.04430
	Bilinear RPV CMSSM	2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}	1.45 TeV	$m(\tilde{g}) = m(\tilde{g}), c\tau_{\text{LSP}} < 1$ mm	1404.2500
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow e\tilde{\nu}/\mu\tilde{\nu}$	4 e, μ	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	760 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 0.2 \times m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0), \lambda_{121} \neq 0$	1405.5086
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \tau\tilde{\nu}/\tau\tilde{\nu}$	3 $e, \mu + \tau$	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	450 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 0.2 \times m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0), \lambda_{133} \neq 0$	1405.5086
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	6-7 jets	-	20.3	\tilde{g}	917 GeV	$\text{BR}(\tilde{g}) = \text{BR}(\tilde{b}) = \text{BR}(\tilde{c}) = 0\%$	1502.05686
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	6-7 jets	-	20.3	\tilde{g}	980 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 600$ GeV	1502.05686
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{t}\tilde{t}, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow bs$	2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g}	860 GeV		1404.2500
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow bs$	0	2 jets + 2 b	-	3.2	\tilde{t}_1	345 GeV	$\text{BR}(\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\mu) > 20\%$	ATLAS-CONF-2016-022
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{t}$	2 e, μ	2 b	-	20.3	\tilde{t}_1	0.4-1.0 TeV		ATLAS-CONF-2015-015	
Other	Scalar charm, $\tilde{c} \rightarrow \tilde{c}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2 c	Yes	20.3	\tilde{c}	510 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200$ GeV	1501.01325

*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown.

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Mass scale [TeV]

End of Lecture II