Direct searches for new physics status and prospects on the experimental side

Monica D'Onofrio (University of Liverpool) [WG3, with Keith Ulmer, Xabier Cid, Riccardo Torre, Patrick Fox]

On behalf of the LHCb, ATLAS and CMS collaborations





Workshop on the physics of the HL-LHC and prospects on HE-LHC - Geneva October 30th 2017

Searches for new physics at (HL-)LHC

- At the LHC, hundreds of searches for new physics are on-going targeting many models proposed in the past thirty years.
 - Leaving no stones unturned, searching for direct signs of NP or carrying out precision measurements which might be an indirect sign of it
- In this talk, a number of HL-LHC studies from ATLAS, CMS and LHCb are reported as well as prospects for new searches which benefit of the larger 14 TeV dataset and of the new detectors
 - Supersymmetry
 - Dark Matter and its nature
 - Long-lived particles and hidden/dark sectors
 - New heavy resonances

Continuing benchmark analyses and developing new strategies: A lot ongoing but also a lot to be done! We expect to <u>consolidate</u> and <u>widen</u> the HL-LHC studies at this workshop with new ideas, exploitation of synergy among WGs and experiments

more on prospects for HE-LHC in WG3 intro later (R. Torre et al.)

Foreword: methodologies

- Experiments use different approaches to perform analyses:
 - Method 1 truth + smearing (ATLAS): truth-level events overlaid with jets (full sim) from pileup library, reconstruct particles (electrons, muons, jets, MET) from truth +overlay and smear their energy and pT using appropriate smearing functions
 - Cross checked with some of the 'real' data analyses
 - Method 2 Full analysis with parameterized detector performance (CMS): use DELPHES with up-to-date phase-2 detector performance (tracking, vertexing, timing, dedicated PUPPI jet algorithms, increased acceptance, performance of new detectors)
 - Analysis steps (cuts) guided by present analysis. Limited optimization for HL-LHC conditions. Cross checks with present analysis.
 - Method 3: projections (mostly CMS and LHCb)
 - Existing signal and background samples (simulated at 13 TeV) scaled to higher luminosity and sqrt(s)=14 TeV. Analysis steps (cuts) from present analyses.
 - Three scenarios for systematics: (1) keep present systematics (2) Improved by a fixed factor (3) no systematics, only statistics
- Each approach has pros and cons and results might be very different depending on the assumptions (e.g. on systematic uncertainties, detector performances, contributions from rare background)

This and more in dedicated talk (K. Ulmer et al. tomorrow)

Supersymmetry



ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits ATLAS Preliminary $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8, 13 \text{ TeV}$ Mode e, μ, τ, γ Jets $E_{T}^{miss} \int \mathcal{L} dt [fb^{-1}]$ Mass limit Reference Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes 20.3 36.1 3.2 36.1 36.1 MSUGRA/CMSS 0-3 e, µ/1-2 τ 2-10 jets/3 b -10 jets/3 2-6 jets 1-3 jets 2-6 jets 2-6 jets 4 jets ATLAS-CONF-2017-02 0 3 e, µ Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes 36.1 3.2 3.2 20.3 13.3 20.3 1 b 2 jets 2 jets ATLAS-CONF-2016 2 e, µ (Z) 20.3 Yes Yes Yes 36. ATLAS-CONF-2017-0 0-1 e. µ 3 b 3 b 36.1 20.1 ATLAS-CONF-2017-02 n(x⁰)<200 GeV 0.1 e # a1201-200 Gal 1407 0600 Yes 36.1 Yes 36.1 Yes 4.7/13.3 ATLAS-CONF-2017-03 0 2 e, µ (SS) 2 b 1 b n(X⁰) < 420 Ge ATLAS-CONF-2017-03 $m[\tilde{\tilde{x}}_{1}^{+}) = 2m[\tilde{\tilde{x}}_{1}^{0}), m[\tilde{\tilde{x}}_{1}^{0}] = n[\tilde{\tilde{x}}_{1}^{0}], m[\tilde{\tilde{x}}_{1}^{0}] = n[\tilde{\tilde{x}}_{1}^{0}) = 1 \ Co^{1/2}$ 0-2 e. µ 1-2 b 2102. ATLAS-CONF-2016-07 0-2 e, µ 0-2 jets/1-2 b Yes 20.3/36. 506.08616, ATLAS-CONF-201 Yes Yes Yes Yes 3.2 20.3 36.1 36.1 2 e, μ (Z) 3 e, μ (Z) 1.2 e, μ 1 b 1 b 1403 5222 2 e, µ 2 e, µ 2 τ 3 e, µ 2 · 3 e, µ e, µ, γ 4 e, µ Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes 36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1 20.3 20.3 n($\tilde{\ell}_1^0)$ =0 n($\tilde{\ell}_1^0)$ =0, m($\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{r}$)=0.5(m($\tilde{\ell}_1^0$ 0-2 b 1501.0711 1405.5086 $e, \mu + \gamma$ 2 γ 20.3 507.0549 Disapp. trk 1 jet Yes Yes Yes 36.1 18.4 27.9 n(x̃^{*})-m(x̃⁰)~160 MeV. τ(x̃^{*})=0.2 m ATLAS-CONF-2017-0 R⁺1-m(R⁰1)~160 MeV. τ(R⁺1)<15 n 1508.0533 1310.6584 table ≥ B-h able ⊋ R-hadr 1-2 µ 2 y 19.1 1411.6795 Yes 1409.5542 20.3 tispl vtx + iet 3.2 20.3 13.3 20.3 14.8 14.8 36.1 36.1 36.1 15.4 еµ,ет,µ. 2 е,µ (SS) 0-3 b Yes Yes 1 e. µ 2 jets + 2 b -2016-022, ATLAS-CON ATLAS.CONF.2017.03 20.3 m(2)/200 GeV 2 c ction of the 10 Mass scale [TeV]

A VERY wide range of processes investigated at the LHC now

@HL-LHC: target high masses but also challenging scenarios/processes

A few examples – details and more in dedicated talks in parallel sessions

SUSY@ HL-LHC

BSM parallel session: ATLAS talk: F. Meloni CMS talk: G.Zevi della Porta

Can push the reach to much higher masses



CMS PAS SUS-14-012

Gain several hundred GeV in discovery potential for pair-produced gluinos or squarks. Even more for chargino and neutralinos

Comprehensive studies carried out since 2012 by ATLAS (truth-smearing analyses) and CMS (projections)

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-010



SUSY@ HL-LHC: challenging scenarios (I)

Electroweak SUSY: chargino-neutralino

- Most challenging: neutralino2 in higgs + LSP
- New detectors will improve performances a lot
- Results depend on the PU conditions as well as on the approach (projections vs analyses vs optimal/conservative conditions)



GeV 10°

50

Events

 10^{3}

 10^{2}

10

L = 3000.0 fb⁻¹ /s = 14 TeV

ι=200 Reference

10⁴ **ATLAS** Simulation

HH SM Background

tī

tt+V

Other

Single top

 $m(\tilde{\chi}^0, \tilde{\chi}^0) = (600, 0) \text{ GeV}$

 $m(\tilde{\chi}^0, \tilde{\chi}^0) = (500, 300) \text{ GeV}$

SUSY @ HL-LHC: challenging scenarios (II)

Third generation squarks

 $\cong m_{\star}$

 $(m_{\widetilde{t}_1}, m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0})$

- Target compressed scenarios and use ISR jets
- m_{T2} as discriminating quantity, 2l + 2b + MET

$m_{\ell\ell}$ [GeV] (SF lepton pairs only)) $81.2 < m_{\ell\ell} < 101.2$
$\min\{\Delta\phi(\text{jet}_{\text{ISR}}, E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}})\}$	> 0.4
$\Delta \phi(\text{jet}_{\text{ISR1}}, E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}})$	> 2
$R_{\ell\ell}$	> 6
$E_{\rm T}^{\rm miss}$ [GeV]	> 350
Leading ISR jet $p_{\rm T}$ [GeV]	> 300
m_{T2} [GeV]	> 100

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2016-022







Cut-and-count, optimized for discovery

SUSY @ HL-LHC: challenging scenarios (III)

Electroweak SUSY: di-stau production

Current LHC results \rightarrow no exclusion aside for one scenario (m_stau = 100 GeV, LSP massless) Signature:

- 2 tau jets (hadronically decaying tau)
- Large MET

Main background: W+jets, ttbar



ATL-PHYS-PUB-2016-021



Define signal region (SR) in $m_T(\tau I) + m_T(\tau 2)$

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30/10/2017

Dark Matter searches

- Searches for SUSY RPC scenarios are also indirect searches for DM (LSP)
- Other general (EFT \rightarrow simplified) models considered
- Comprehensive re-assessment of current efforts for HL-LHC not yet done [analyses are often systematics limited, experimental sources hard to estimate, theoretical uncertainties might be conservative]
- Classic jet + MET



Spin-1 mediator, axialvector $g_{SM} = 0.25, g_{DM} = 1$

Systematic scenarios considered: (a) Nominal = same level of unc. as now (b) reduced by 2 (c) reduced by 4. [most relevant uncertainty: knowledge of MET at high ET]

Projections - Axialvector



Dark Matter searches (II)

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Spin-0 mediator, pseudoscalar $g_{SM} = 1, g_{DM} = 1$

Different systematic scenarios again considered

(a) Nominal = same level of unc. as now (b) reduced by 2 (c) pure scaling of lumi

Projections - Pseudoscalar



Dark Matter: more to be explored!

- Many more DM scenarios are actively pursued by ATLAS, CMS and LHCb with 13 TeV data \rightarrow yet to be fully considered for HL-LHC. Examples:
 - @ATLAS/CMS: Mono-photon, Mono-W/Z/Higgs; mono-top;

Knowledge of high-MET tails and boosted objects reconstruction very relevant



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Dark Matter: more to be explored!

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 - DM + bb: b-jets might be forward (|η|>2.4), analysis could benefit from extended tracking
 [in progress @ATLAS/CMS]
 - **DM +ttbar:** several studies on-going (more in Uli's talk in parallel session)
 - @ATLAS/CMS: Exploit angular correlations of leptons from top decays (2l+2b+MET signatures)
 - Clear improvements with larger HL-LHC dataset



arXiV:1611.09841v2

30/10/2017



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Dark Matter: more to be explored!

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BSM parallel session:

LHCb and more - M. Borsato

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BSM parallel session:

LHCb and more - M. Borsato

Dark photons

- Dedicated worldwide effort to search for dark photons
- E.g., can exploit the A' $\rightarrow \mu\mu$ mode: at LHCb impressive prospects:
 - curves assume Run 3 performance with more luminosity [triggerless detector readout in Run 3 will have a huge impact on low-mass BSM searches, including dark photons]
 - Magnet chambers would help with soft A' decays to e+e- (efficiency and/or resolution).



Long-lived particles

BSM parallel session: ATLAS talk: S. Pagan Riso CMS talk: J. Alimena; LHCb talk: C. Sierra

- Particles decaying non-promptly are one of the major targets of HL-LHC experiments
- Great discovery potential: many NP models predict LLPs
 - small couplings: RPV decays, dark sector coupling
 - small mass-splittings: degenerate next-LSP
 - heavy messengers, split SUSY, hidden valley





Synergy among ATLAS, CMS and LHCb experiments

- Target complementary lifetimes and mass ranges
- Use different 'signatures'

A few examples here, more in dedicated talks

Displaced muons

- Examples already shown for LHCb



Experimental challenge:

10¹

 \rightarrow trigger displaced signatures

10²

- \rightarrow Vertex constrains reduce efficiency
- \rightarrow Dedicated algorithms needed for displaced muons to recover efficiency

 $d_0^{10^3}$ (cm)

0.0

50

100

150

200

250

300 d_0 (cm)

Quite an improvement in sensitivity!

800

1000

1200

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10-1

 10^{-2}

 10^{-3}

200

400

600

1400 M_{ii} (GeV)

jet or

Displaced

seconda

10⁰

Normalized Entries

10⁻²

10⁻³

10-4

Displaced jets

- ► Great potential → relevant for neutral LLPs decaying within the hadronic calorimeter:
 - Jets have several properties that are uncommon in jets originating at the interaction point.
- New studies using ATLAS Tile-calorimeter information
 - Use dedicated triggers, test a simple hidden-sector model with neutral particle φ weakly coupled to SM particles



LLP \rightarrow dijets: complementarities



Heavy Stable charged particles

- Dedicated studies showed the need to keep good dE/dx capabilities
- New 200 PU studies:

20

- consider stau and gluinos models
- pT>55 GeV tracks, show also N of high threshold clusters with HI particle





Additional CMS studies on performance for Heavy stable charged particle via muon system also available (more in dedicated talk)

CMSTDR (NEW)

back from 'exotics' to classic New resonances

Where high luminosity and high center of mass energy help the most

- Sensitive to many BSM scenarios Heavy higgses (A/H) - as seen already, Extra-dimensions, new gauge bosons...
- Consider <u>all relevant combinations</u> of final state objects work in progress but some interesting results already available

More on heavy higgs in two dedicated parallel session talks

New from ATLAS: Z'→ee

- LAr calorimeter has a direct impact on the dielectron invariant mass resolution
- Consider Sequential SM Z' as benchmark
- > 2 electrons with pT>25 GeV
 - Results: exclusion up to to 6.4 TeV, discovery reach ~ 5.9 TeV → more than 2 TeV better than current results!
 ATLAS TDR (NEV)



 Constraints are about 200 GeV more stringent than for muons, thanks to the resolution for high pT electron

Z' →ttbar

top-pairs resonance search

- CMS \rightarrow projections
 - Either with equal uncertainties or improved wrt current analysis

xp. 95% CLs upper limi

eptophobic Z' cross section

Exp. 1 σ uncertainty

Exp. 2 σ uncertaintv

- O(4 TeV) exclusions as well
- ATLAS \rightarrow full analysis
 - Resolved and boosted
 - Large **R-jets** considered

s = 14 TeV

5

6

m_{z'} [TeV]

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

(a) Upper cross section limits for 300 fb⁻¹.



Boosted tops:



ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-002

ATLAS Simulation Preliminal

s = 14 TeV

L = 3000 fb

I TeV gained with HL-LHC!

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→ tī) [pb]

N 10⁻¹

^{ъ10-3}

 10^{-4}

 10^{-5}

0

Х

10

dt = 300.0 fb

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(b) Upper cross section limits for 3000 fb⁻¹.

5

6

m_{z'} [TeV]

W'→tb

- Projections performed assuming NWA using 2015 and 2016 analyses
- Three possibilities for the evolution of systematic uncertainties with integrated luminosity are considered
 - (Flat) All systematic uncertainties are assumed to remain unchanged
 - (Scaled) All systematic uncertainties are assumed to improve
 - (None) No systematic uncertainties are included?



Again, dependence on assumptions on uncertainties

CMS DP016_064



W

Prospects: heavy higgs

- Past and recent results on heavy higgs resonance searches.
 - ► $H \rightarrow ZZ$ (4 lepton) and $A \rightarrow Zh$ (2l+2b) (CMS)



Summary

- In the past years, experiments have focused on the completion of the detector proposals and optimization of performance
 - Lot of benchmark studies have been carried out, with continued efforts to evaluate the prospects of BSM searches in parallel to data analyses
 - New ideas are being explored and hopefully we will get more at this workshop!
- Analyses have been carried out using different approaches (projections / truth-smearing / DELPHES) or assumptions (PU, modeling uncertainties, treatment of rare backgrounds)
 - For the YR, we should ensure a **coherent set of approaches**
- There is huge potential also in terms of complementarities:
 - Push for a synergic approach across HL-LHC experiments i.e. in NP scenarios characterized by long-lived particles, for dark matter and dark sectors in general
 - Work to fully exploit the HL-LHC potential also considering new detectors/facilities
- $\rightarrow\,$ Plans and intro of WG3 activities in the next session
- \rightarrow Have a look at the BSM and BSM-joint sessions

Lot of exciting physics can be done at HL-LHC and 'around', and a great physics case is being developed - please contribute!

BSM and joint agendas

