EXOTICS AT THE LHC

Daniele del Re
Sapienza Università & INFN Sezione Roma

on behalf of the CMS, ATLAS, and LHCb collaborations

Why Exotic Searches at LHC

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

Several open issues implying Physics beyond Standard Model. Some examples:

1. **Why only three families of leptons and quarks?**
2. **Why four fundamental interactions and not one?**
   – unification is impossible even at very large energies
3. **Why only 5% of matter made of ordinary SM particles?**
   – what is dark matter?
4. **Why most massive particle“only” 200 times heavier than p?**
   – desert above 170 GeV

The Meaning of Exotics

1) Covering **all possible signatures** and be ready for the unexpected
2) Be as much **as model-independent as possible**
   - Use of **benchmark models to test the significance of the searches**
3) Search for **extremely high masses**
4) Go for **really exotic:**
   - Models with new interactions, quarks, leptons
   - Unconventional signatures
5) Find a **candidate for dark matter**
6) Explore **new analysis techniques to boost discovery** potential

- ***Hundreds of results and searches***
- *Here I provide the **global picture** and **focus** on **very recent or brand new results***

Plenty of Luminosity to Play With

Run1: ~30 fb^{-1} @ 7 - 8 TeV
- Discovery of Higgs boson
- Exploration of new physics

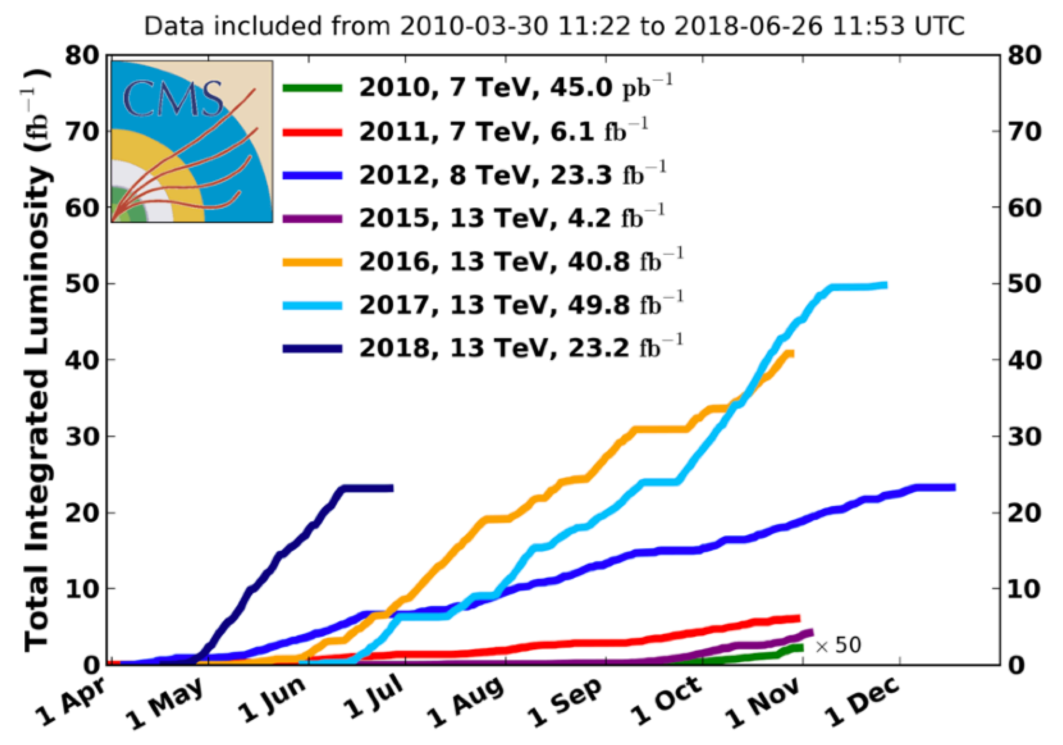
Run2:

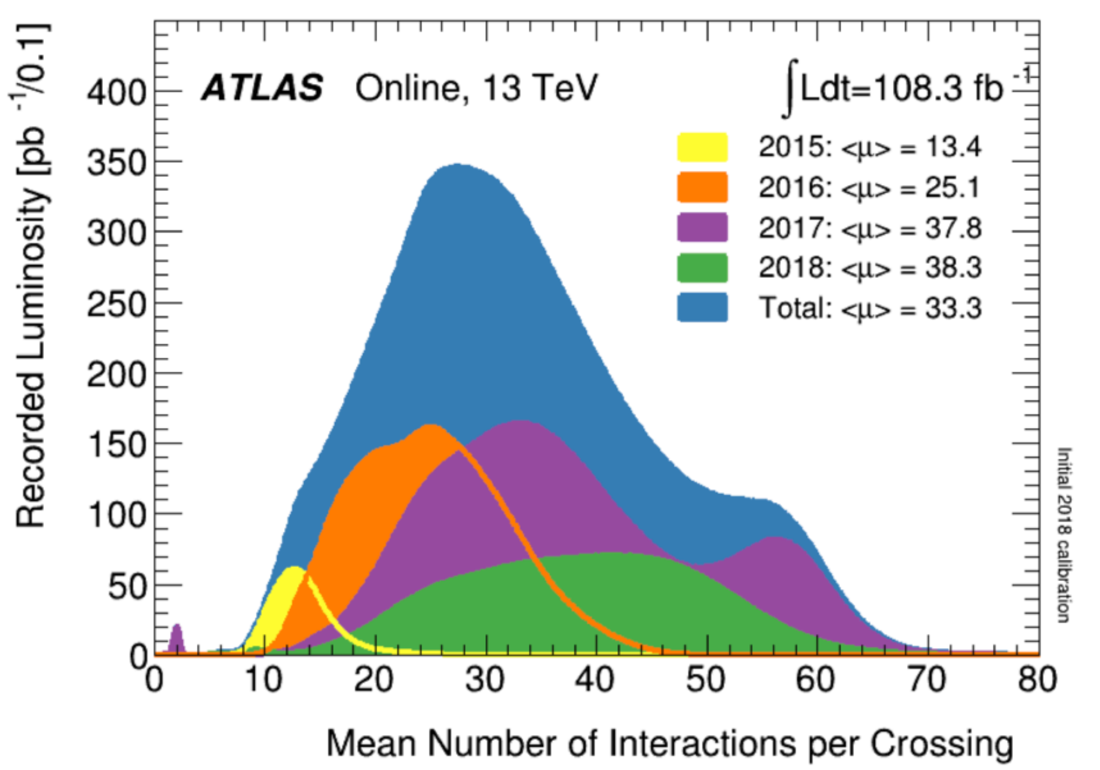
- **2015: ~4 fb^{-1} @ 13 TeV**
  - First look in new territory
- **2016: ~40 fb^{-1} @ 13 TeV**
  - Repeat 8 TeV program
- **2017: ~50 fb^{-1} @ 13 TeV**
  - Go deeper and detailed

statistics shown today

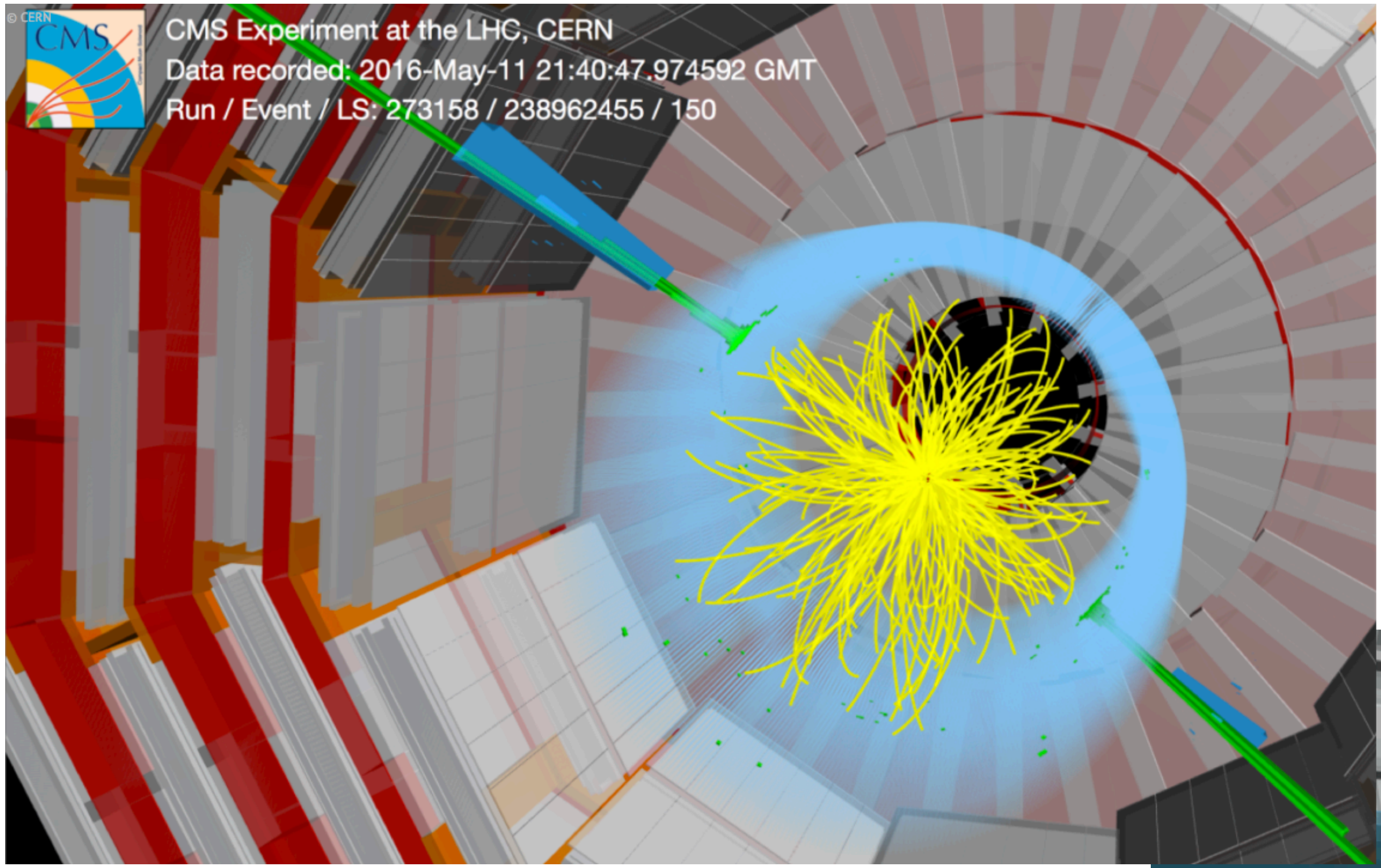
- **2018: ~20 fb^{-1} @ 13 TeV**
  - Ongoing: expect 60 fb^{-1}

Full Run2: ~150 fb^{-1}



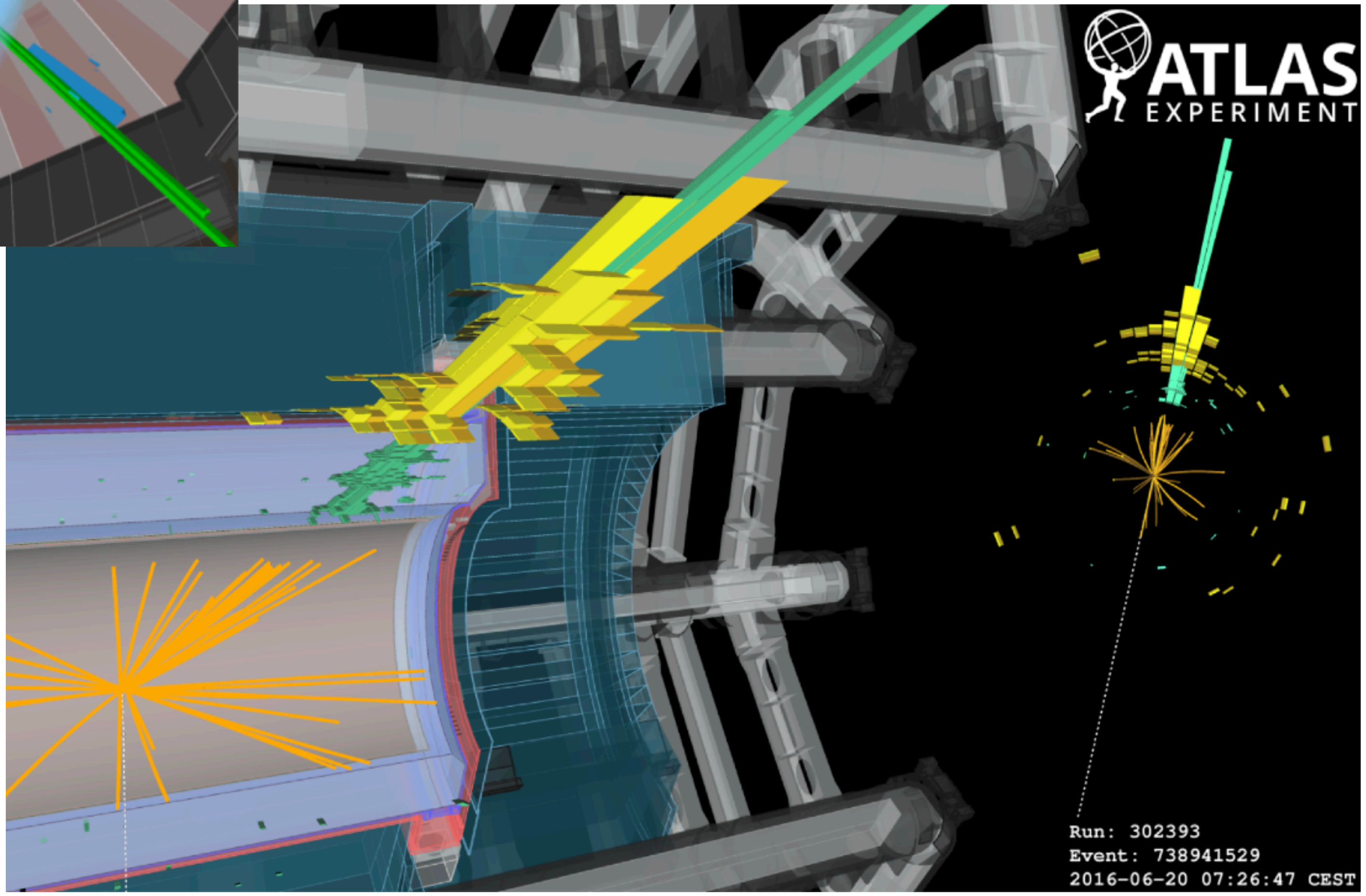


UNIQUE PLAYGROUND



Objects with huge energies

~ 1.7 TeV monojet event!

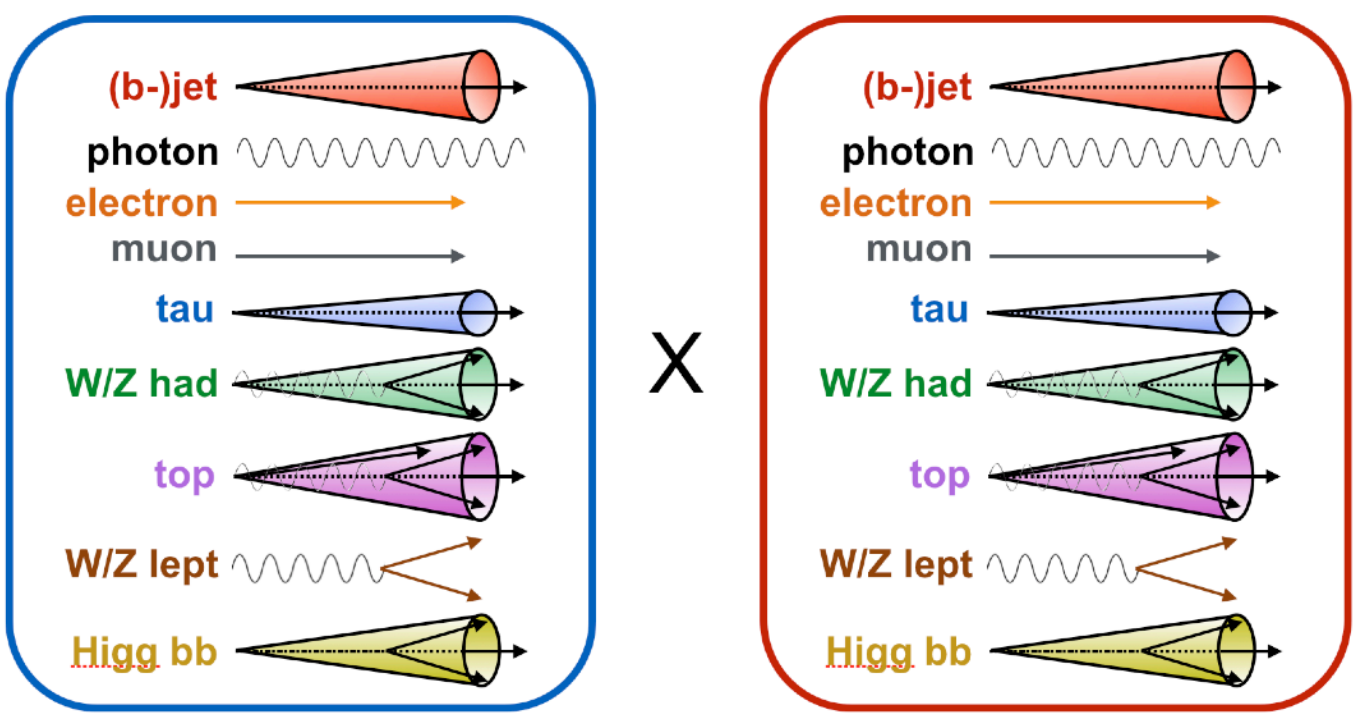


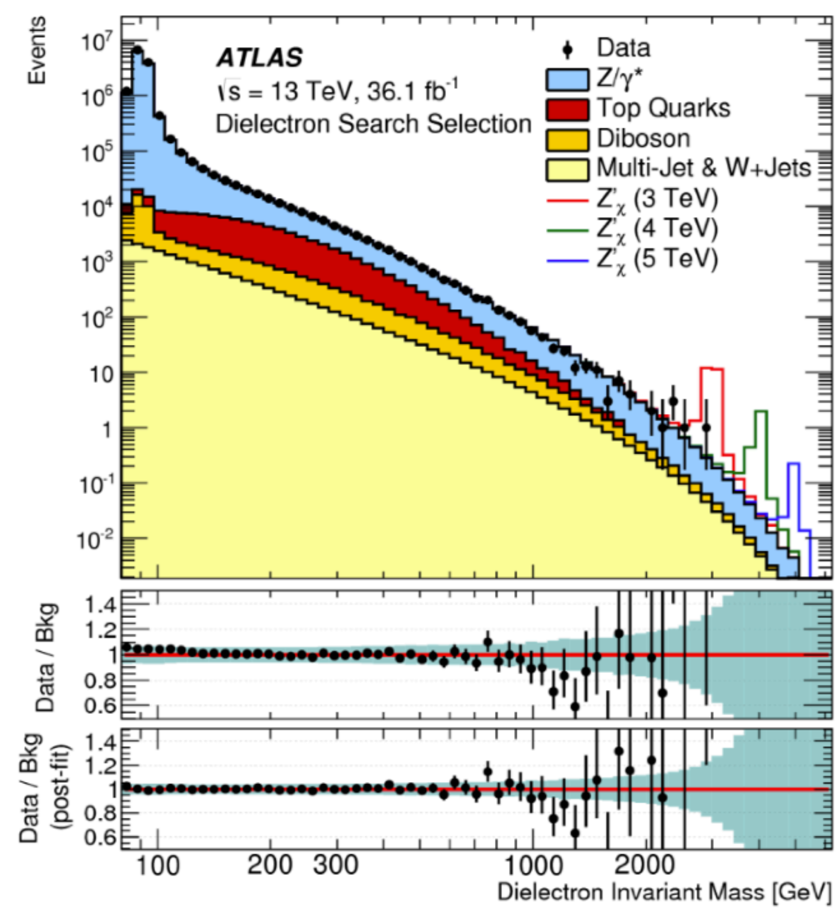
~ 8 TeV dijet event!

Deep understanding of detector for detailed searches

RESONANCES

- **Fully reconstructed resonances represent the simplest way to discover new particles**
  - striking and incontrovertible signature
  - small systematics, robust
- **Most of resonance searches are two-body**
- **Many possible combinations and channels explored**



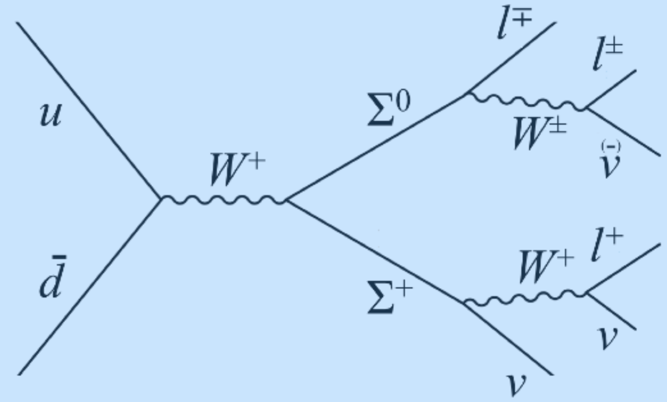


Specific Models for Specific Issues

Several models introduced to resolve issue in the Standard Model. Some examples

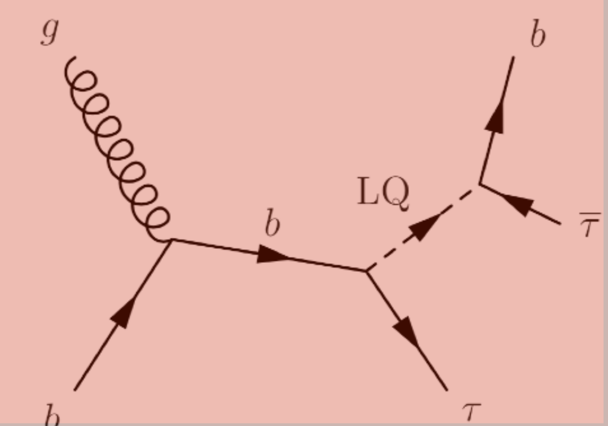
Explain light mass of the neutrinos:

- Seesaw Models:
  - Type III: introduces new heavy fermions, coupling to leptons, Higgs and V bosons



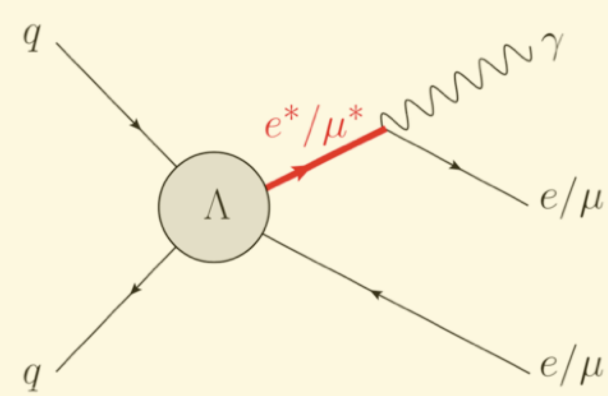
Why same number of generation for leptons and quarks:

- **leptoquarks** carry both lepton and baryon number
  - decay in lepton-jet



Why three generations of fermions and their **hierarchy:**

- **excited quarks, excited leptons**
  - resonant qγ/qg and lγ/Zγ states



LONG-LIVED AND UNCONVENTIONAL

Long-lived (LL) and unconventional exotic particles with striking signatures **predicted by many extensions of the SM.**

Why LL?

small couplings

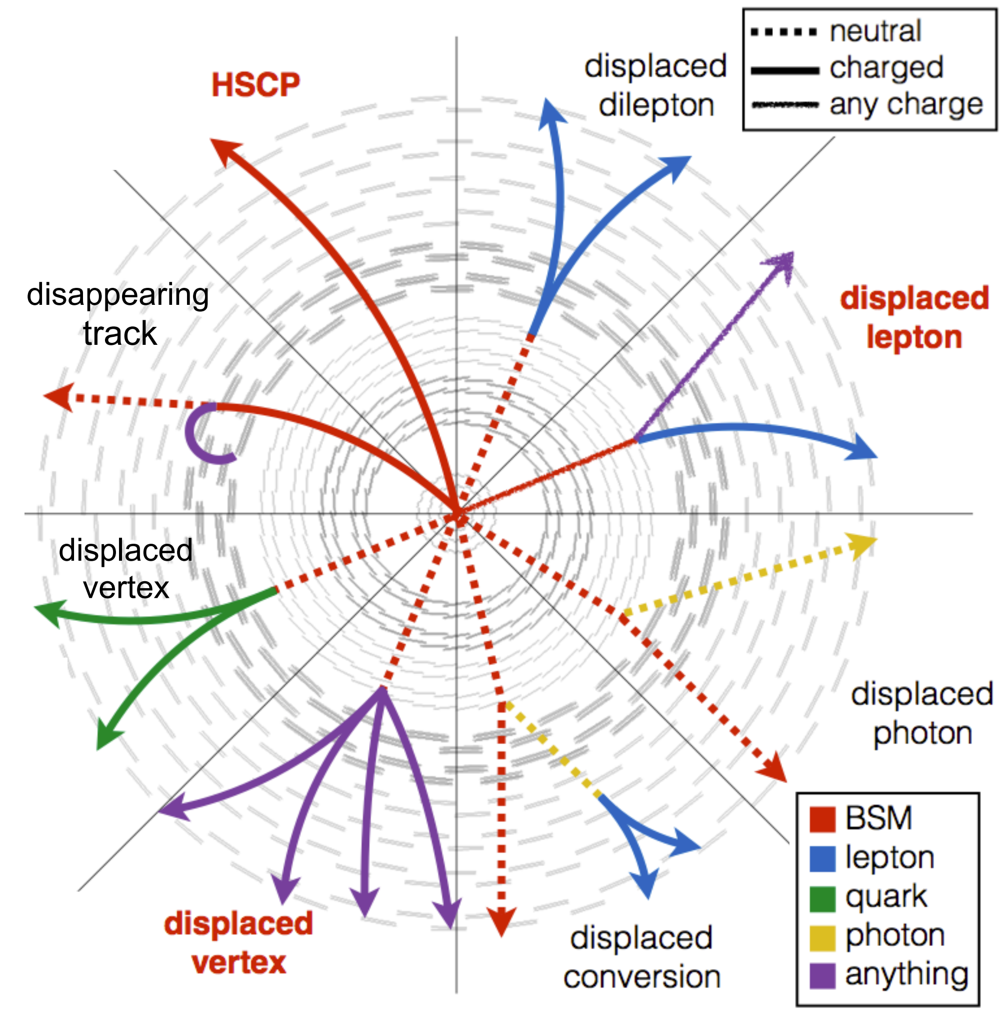
$$\Gamma = g^2 |A^2| \frac{\Phi}{M}$$

phase-space suppressed, small mass splitting

amplitude suppressed

Examples:

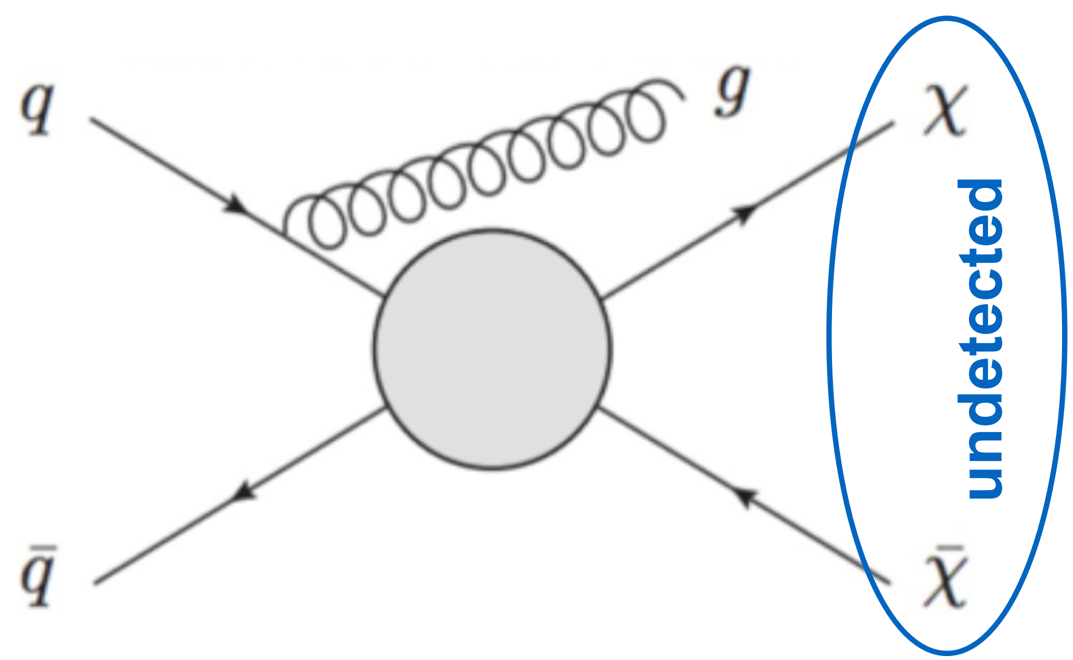
- **Heavy, long-lived, charged particles**
  - R-hadrons, Sleptons
- **Particles can decay in the detector after few cm**
  - neutralinos in GMSB, mass-degenerate gauginos, particles of an Hidden Sector



Credits: J. Antonelli

THE DARK MATTER

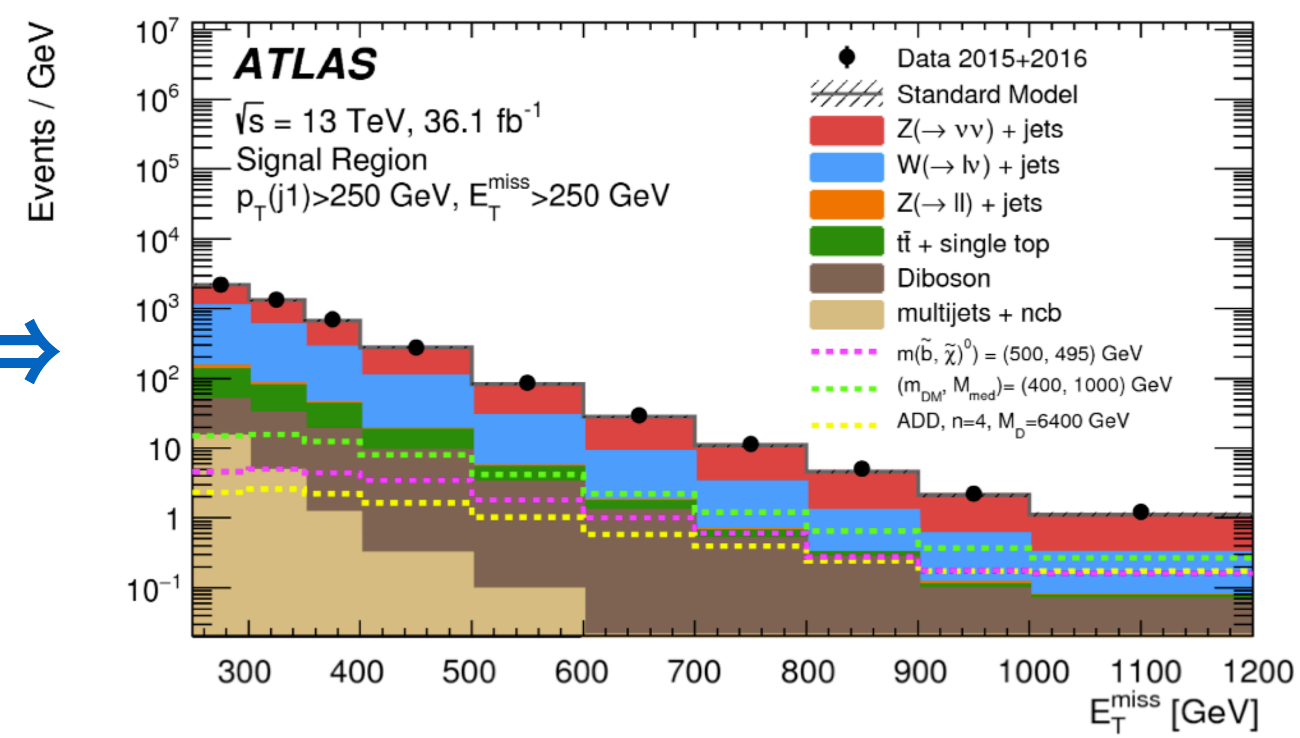
- **Look for weakly interacting new particles produced at LHC**
  - Dark Matter candidates!
- **Pair production at LHC**
  - DM candidates escape the detector (weekly interacting)
- **Large Missing energy distribution is the key variable**
- **Deep understanding of SM background and detectors**



Production at Colliders

⇒

missing energy



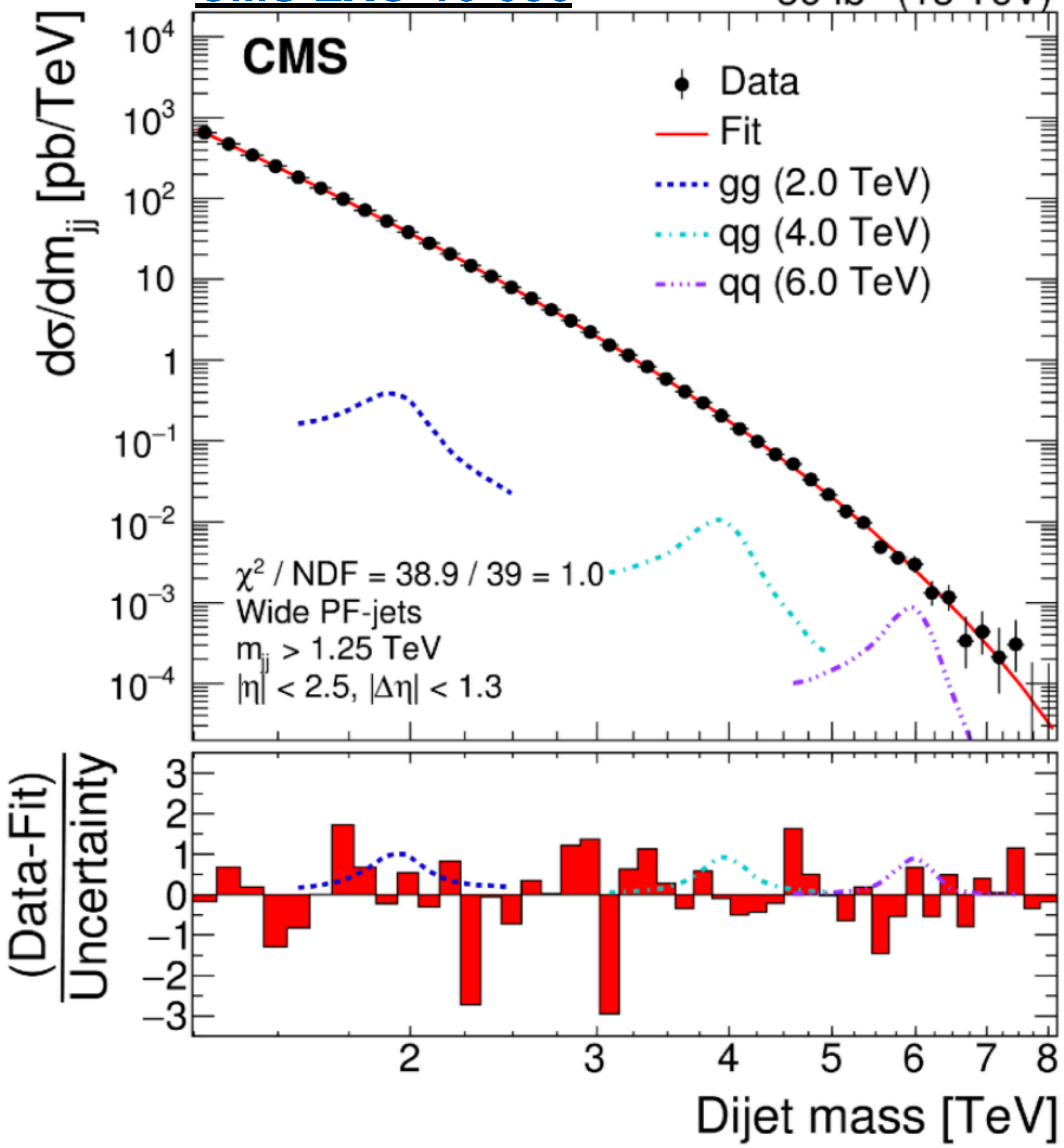
ATLAS : JHEP 01 (2018) 126

Resonances

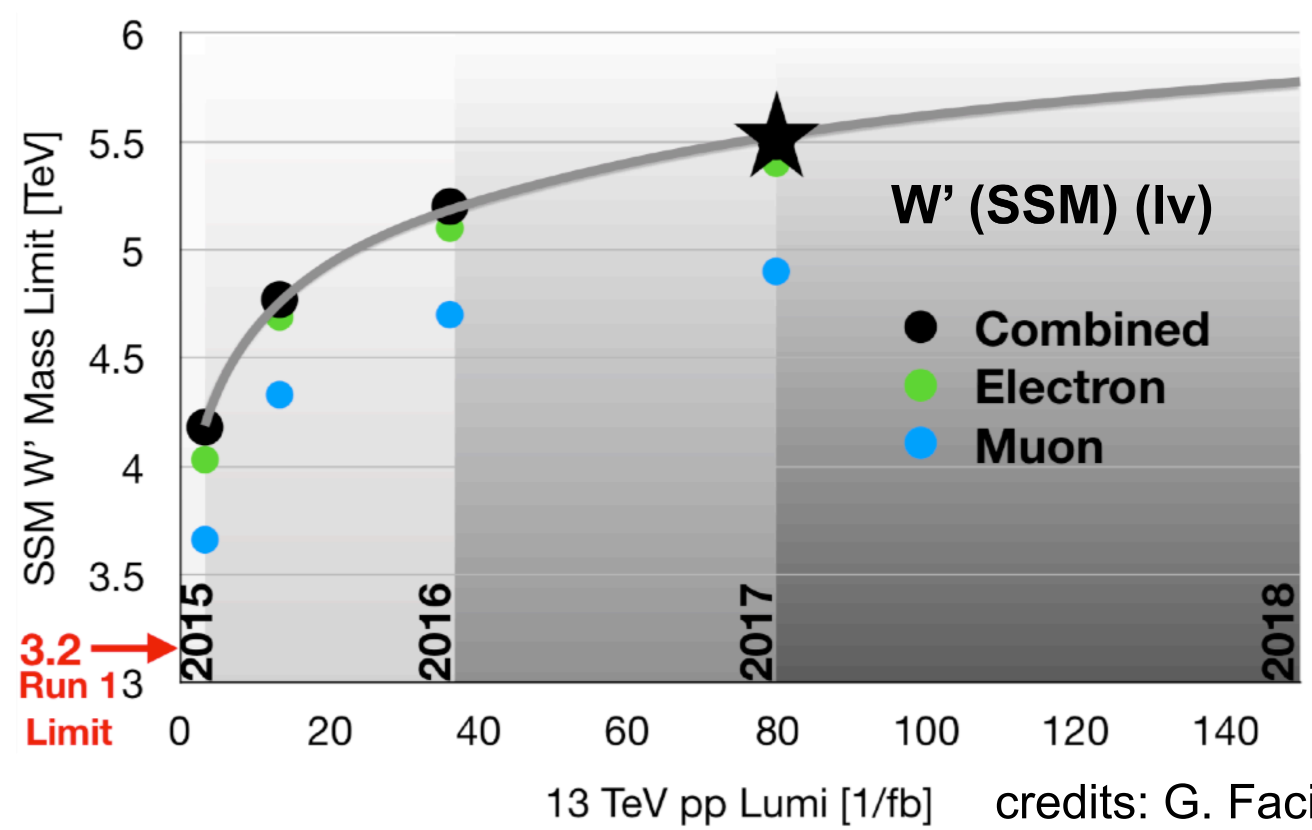
EXTREMELY HIGH MASSES

- **Very strong limits now**
- Increasing statistics gives **no breakthrough anymore**

CMS EXO-16-056



examples	Mass Lower limit
String resonance (jj)	~ 8 TeV
Excited quark (jj)	~ 6 TeV
Z' (SSM) (ll)	~ 4.5 TeV
W' (SSM) (lν)	~ 5.5 TeV



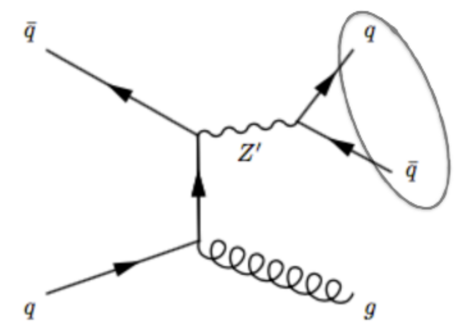
credits: G. Facini

DIJET: LOW AND INTERMEDIATE REGION

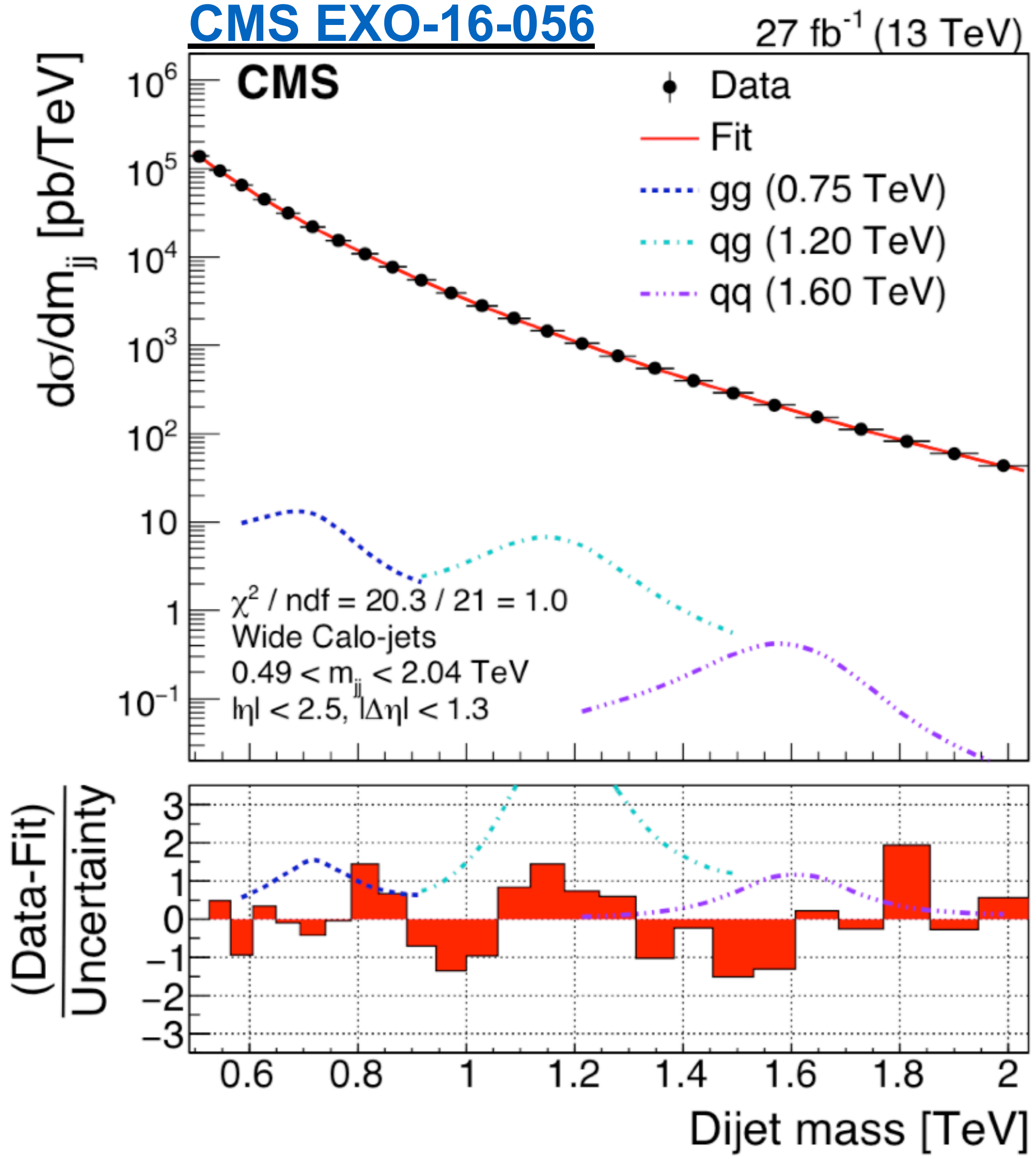
Extend the scope: look for **intermediate and low mass regions**

Save reduced event info and apply lower trigger thresholds

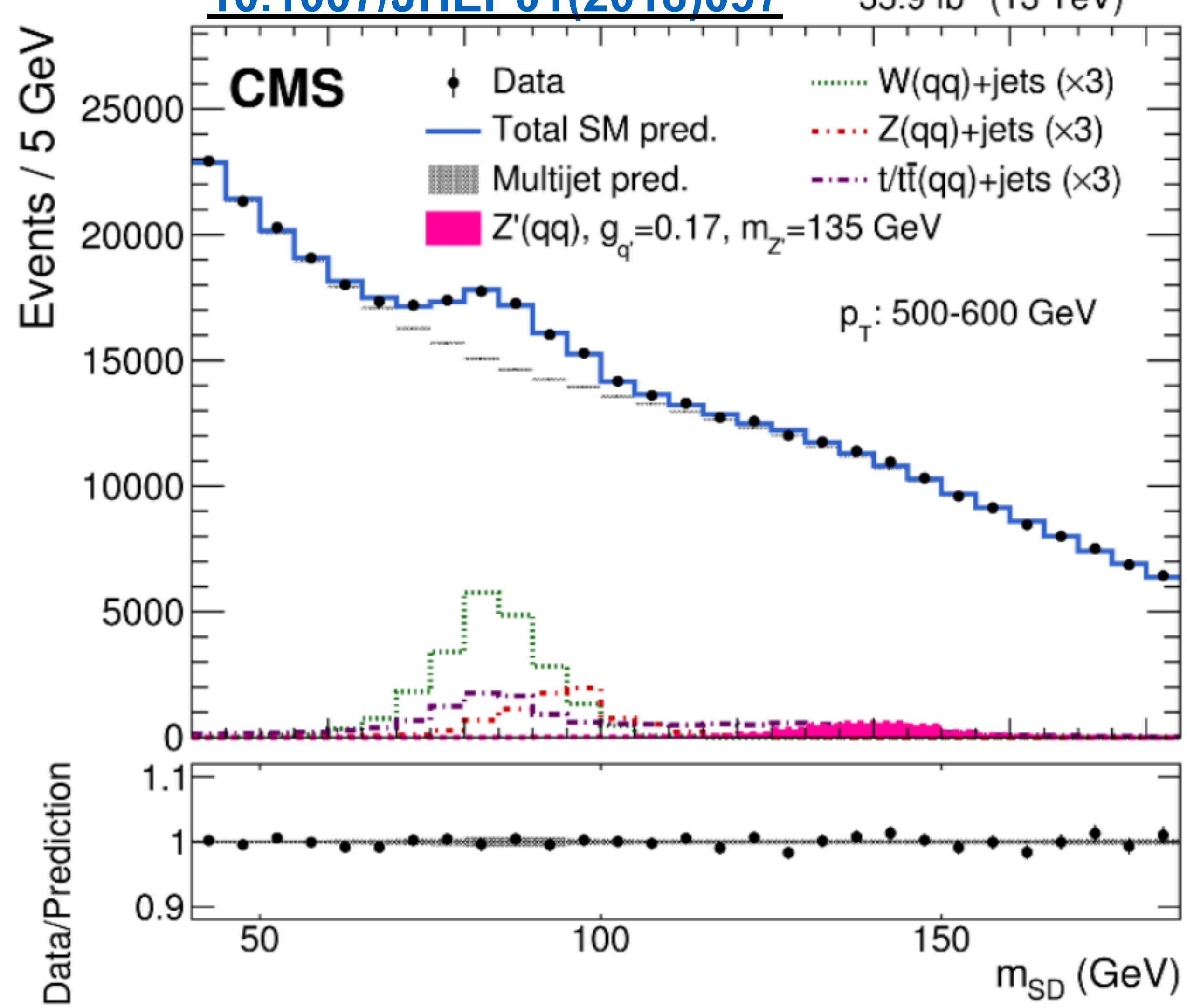
Trigger events using ISR jet reconstruct dijet boosted topology



CMS EXO-16-056

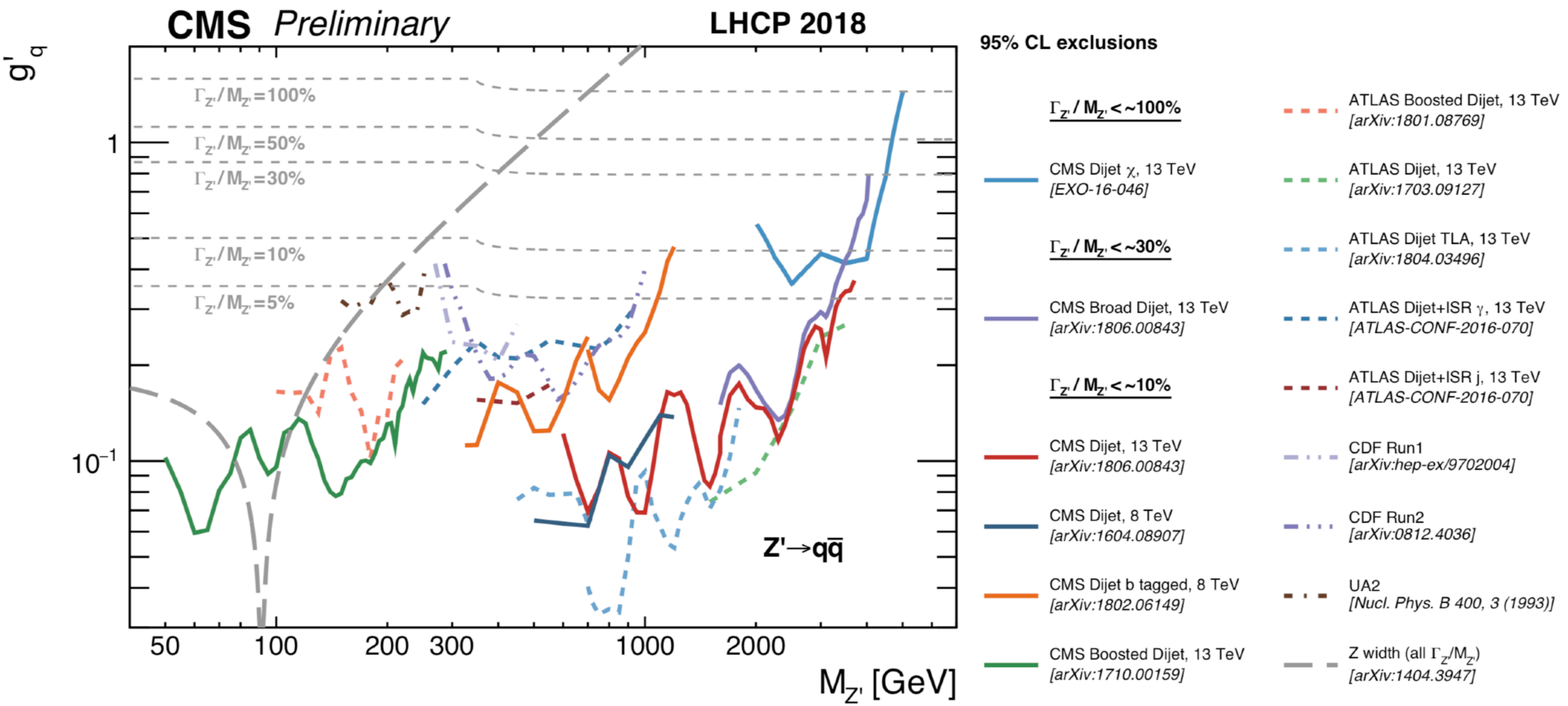


10.1007/JHEP01(2018)097



DIJET: COMBINED LIMITS

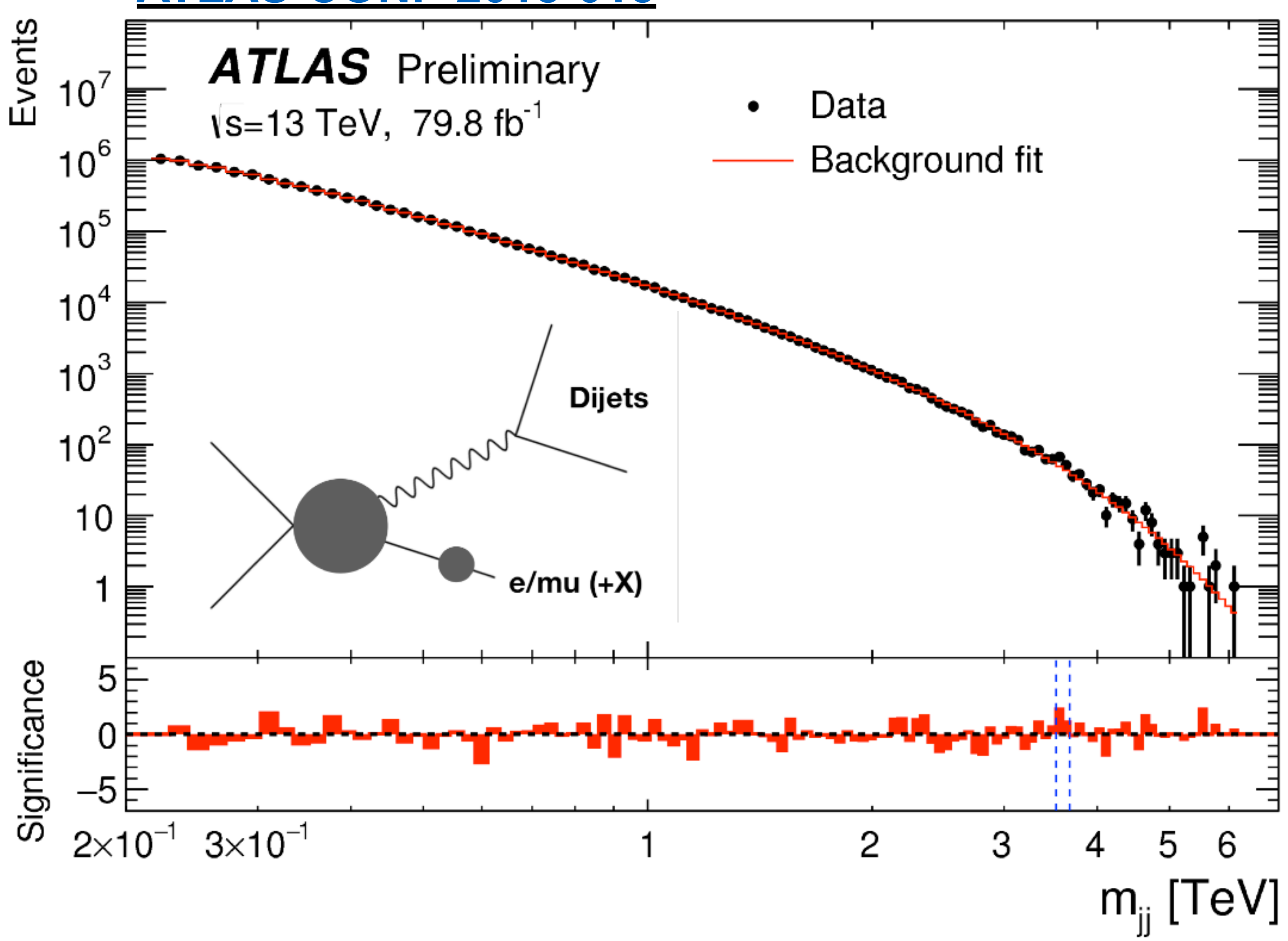
- **ATLAS and CMS limits on g_q ($\sigma \propto g_q^4$)**
  - covering the **whole range**. LHC now doing better than previous experiments everywhere



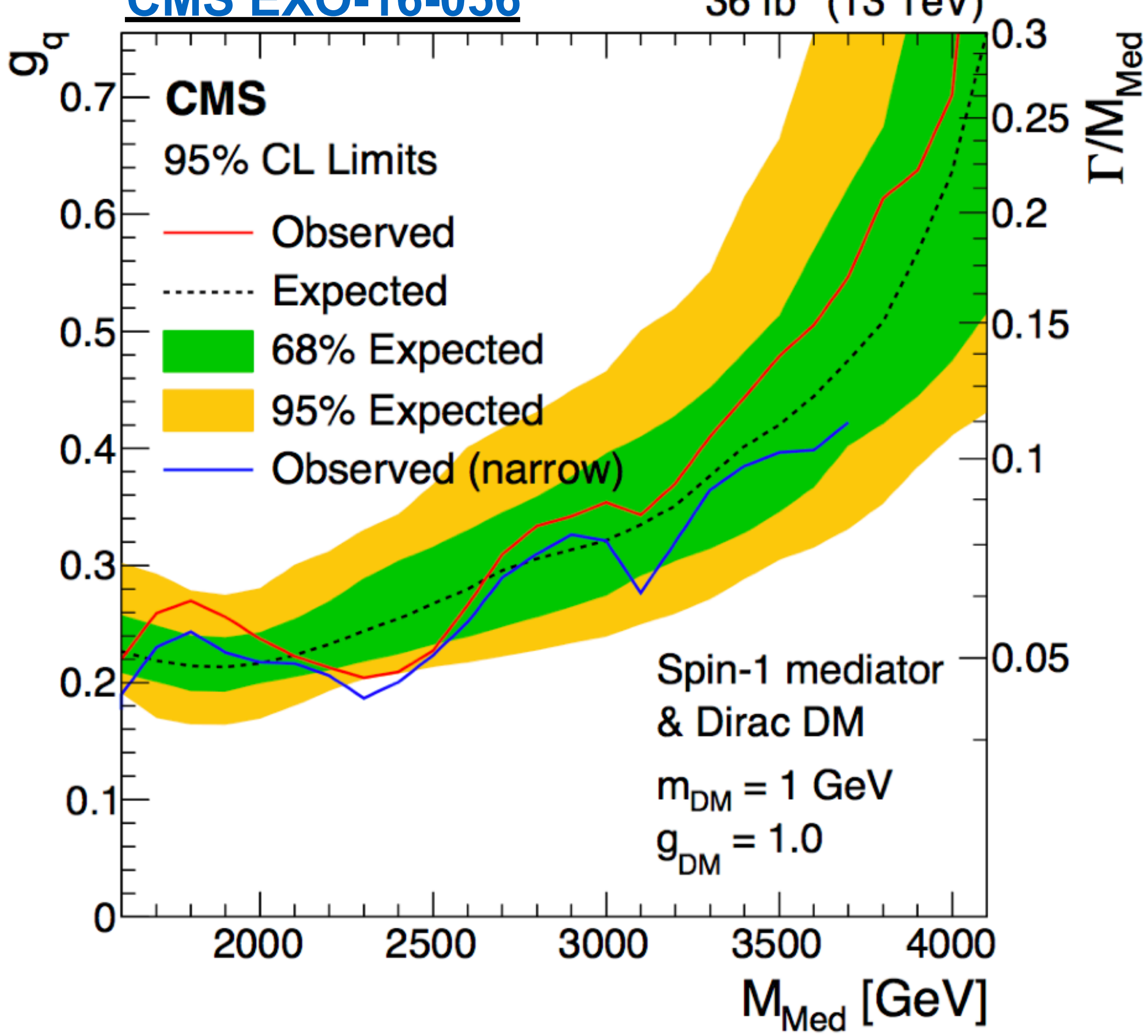
DIJET: BJETS, TAGS, WIDE RESONANCES

- **Extend dijet analysis**
  - **dijet in bb** (ATLAS: 1805.09299, CMS: EXO-17-024)
  - **extra event requirements** (high p_T lepton) to reduce E thresholds
  - **wide resonances,** important for dark matter reinterpretation

ATLAS-CONF-2018-015

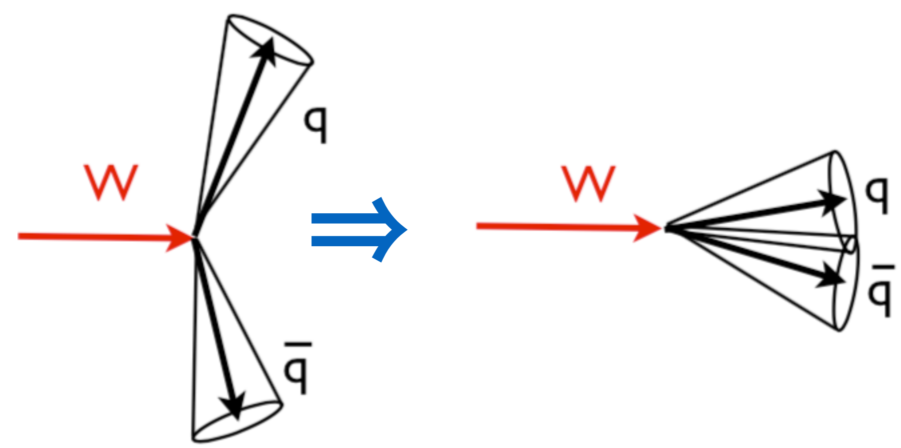


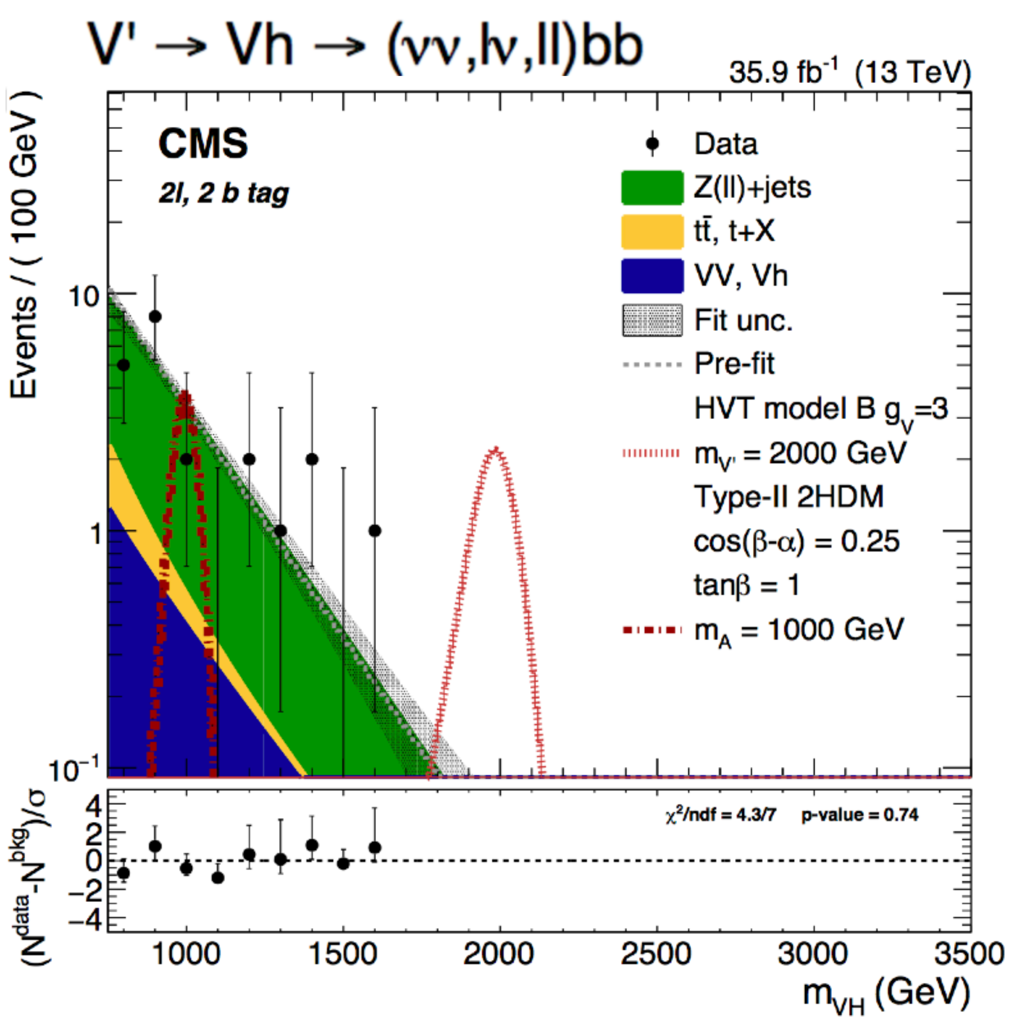
CMS EXO-16-056

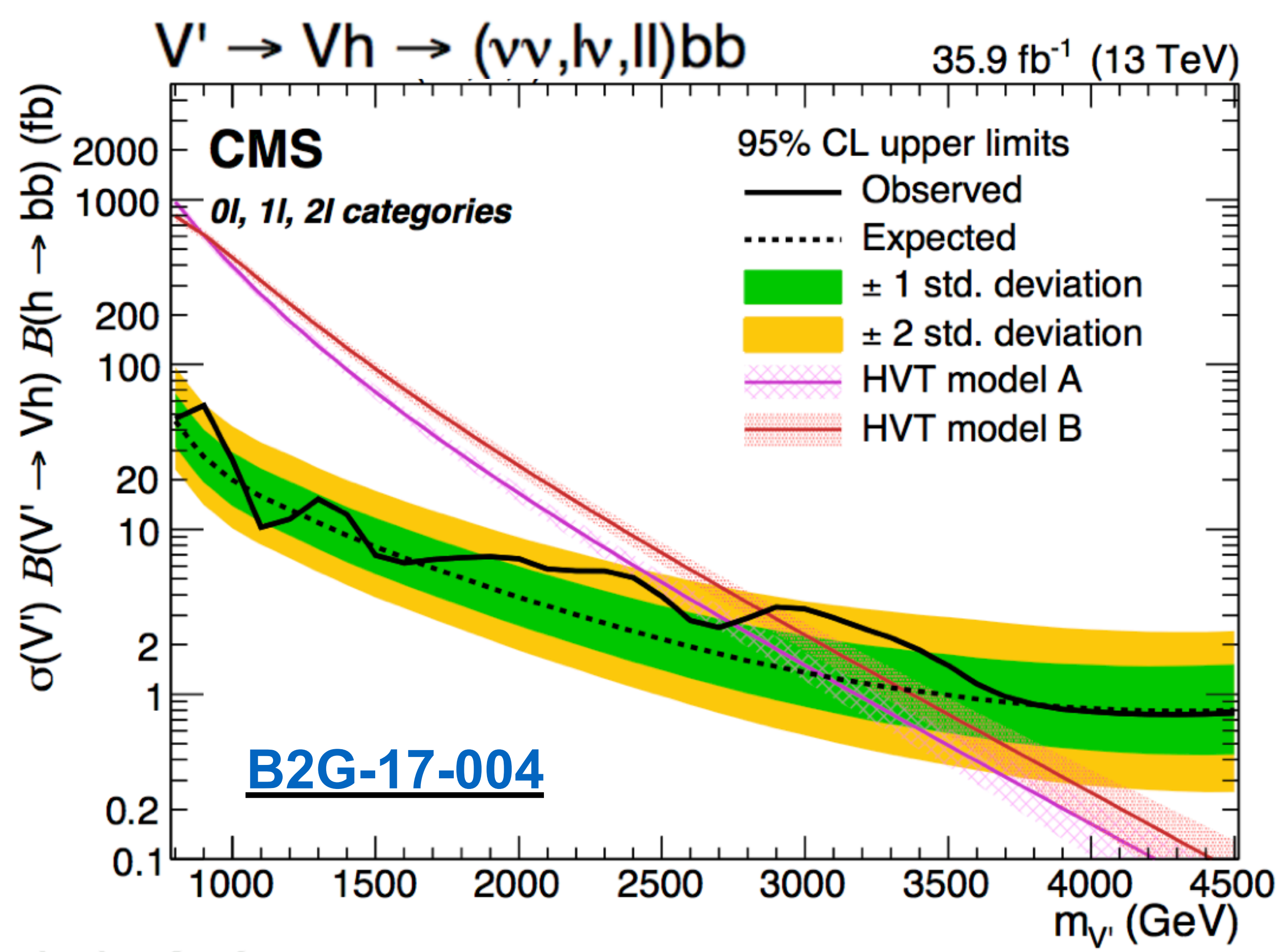


EXPLOITING SUBSTRUCTURES (I)

- Search for states decaying in **bosons and top quarks** in jets where states are **very boosted**
- At large boost **jets are merged**
- **Ad-hoc algorithms** to **reconstruct mass, reject QCD jets and subtract pileup**

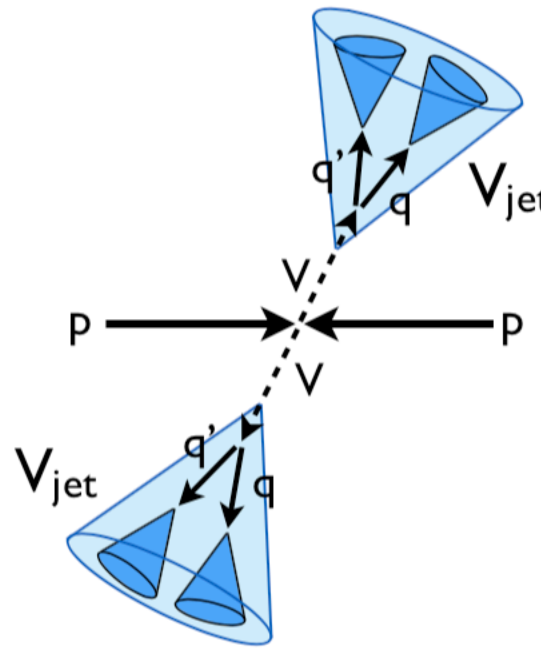




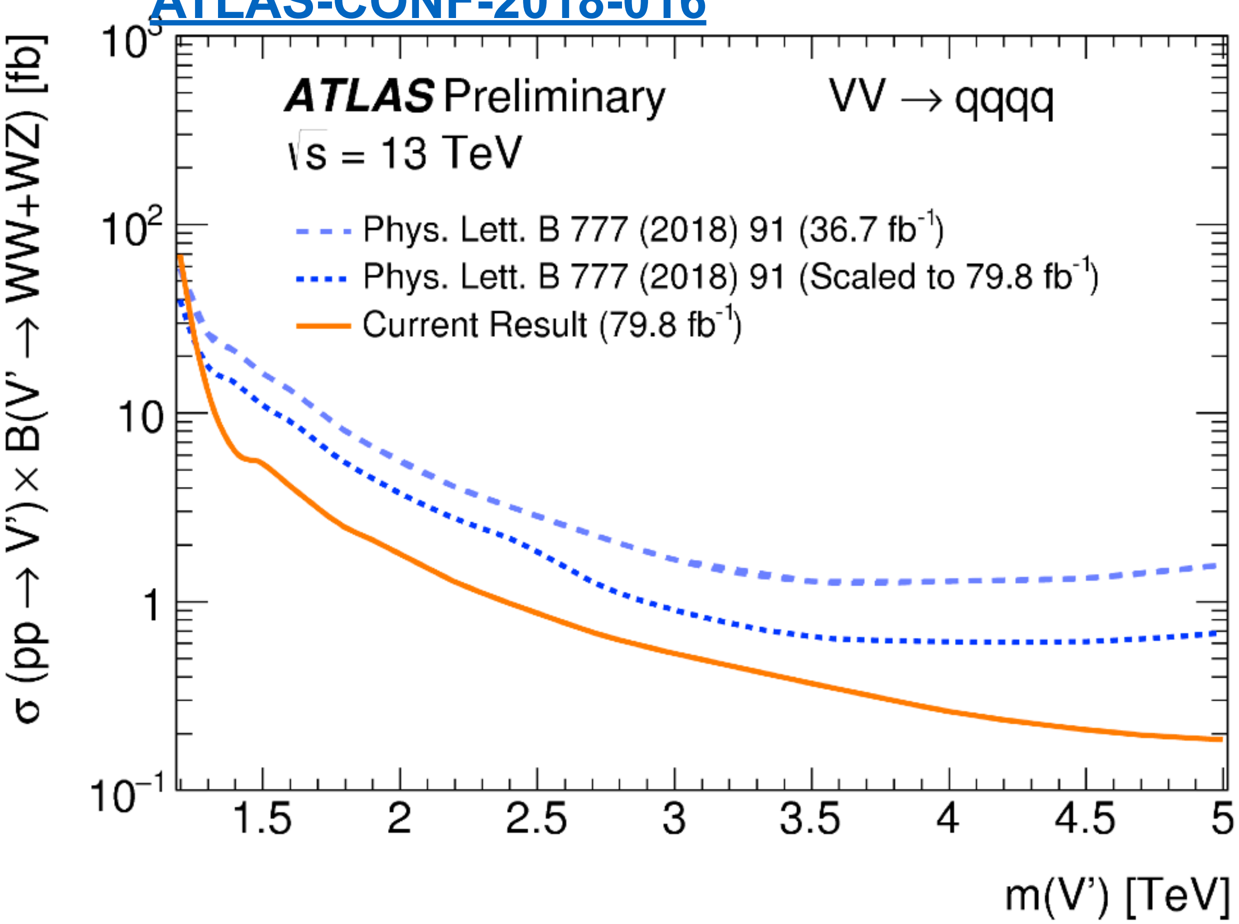


EXPLOITING SUBSTRUCTURES (II)

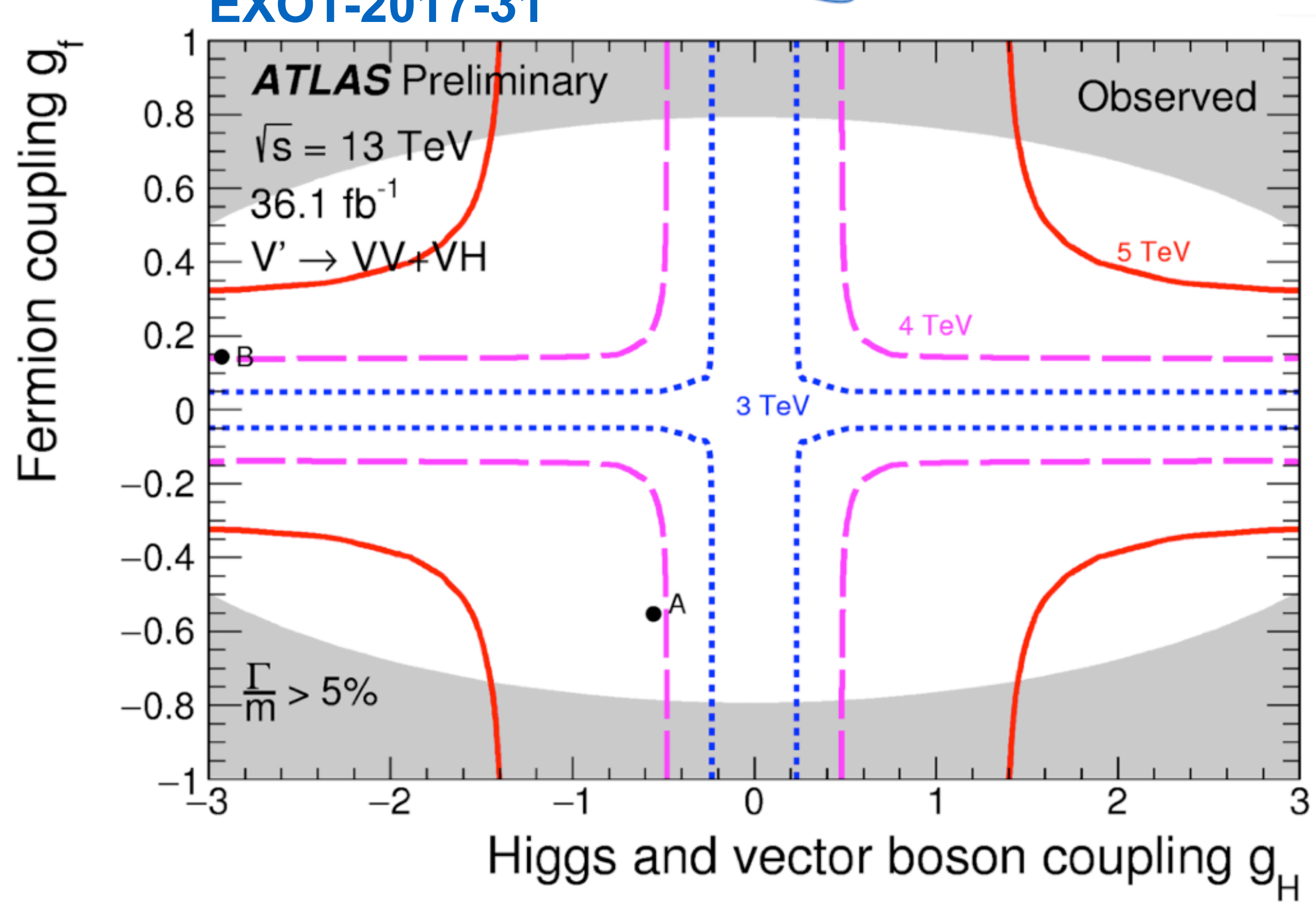
- Search for states decaying in **bosons and top quarks** in jets where states are **very boosted**
- At large boost **jets are merged**
- **Ad-hoc algorithms** to **reconstruct mass, reject QCD jets and subtract pileup**



ATLAS-CONF-2018-016

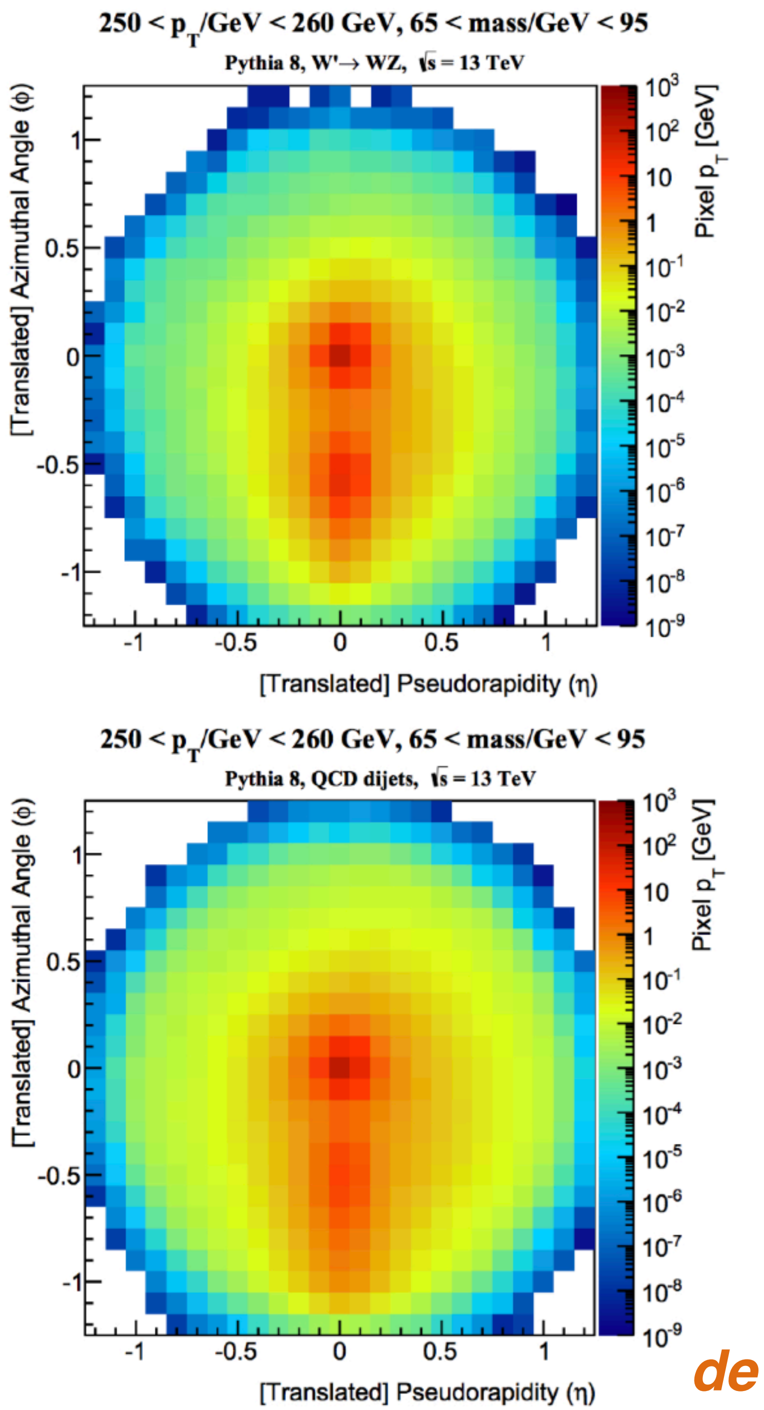


EXOT-2017-31



PERSPECTIVES AND IMAGES

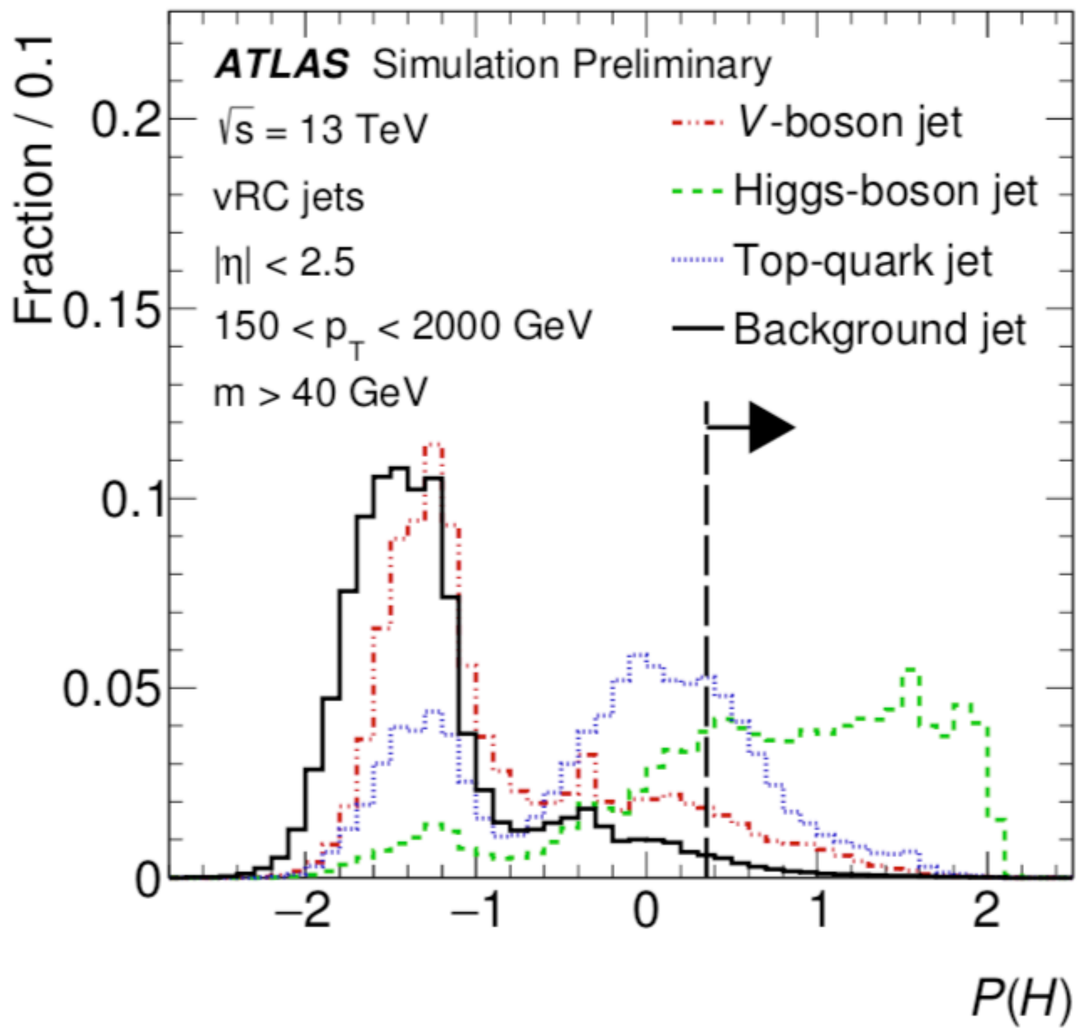
- **Boosted jet variables** (substructures and flavor tagging) with **images, deep learning and more detailed algorithms**



CMS-DP-2017-027

ATLAS-PHYS-PUB-2017-017

EXOT-2017-14



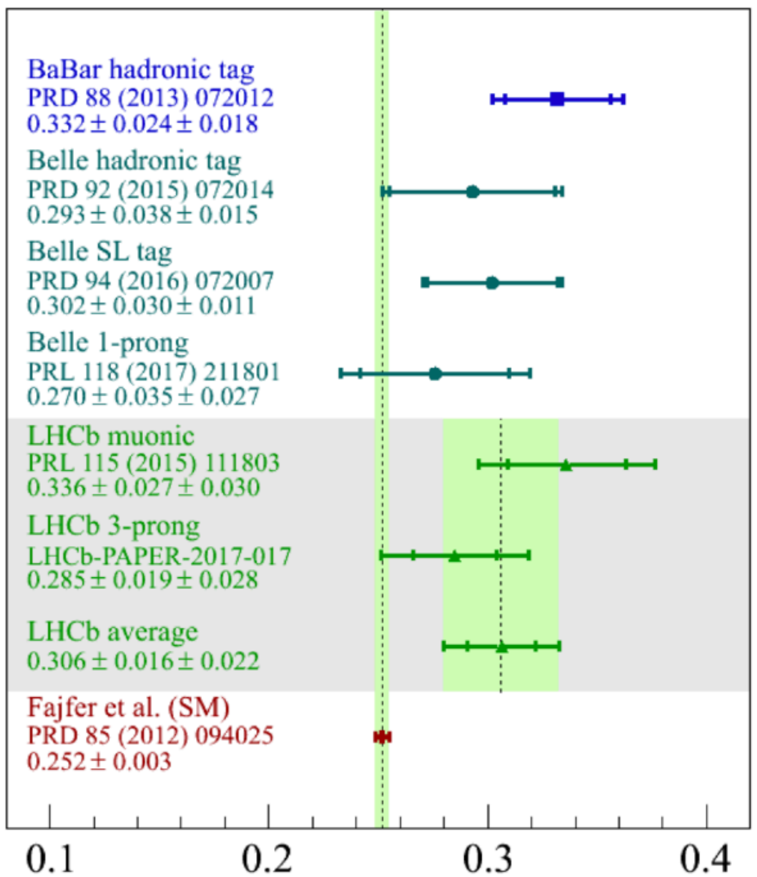
de Olivera, Kagan, Mackey, Nachman, Schwarzmann '15

New Leptons, New Quarks

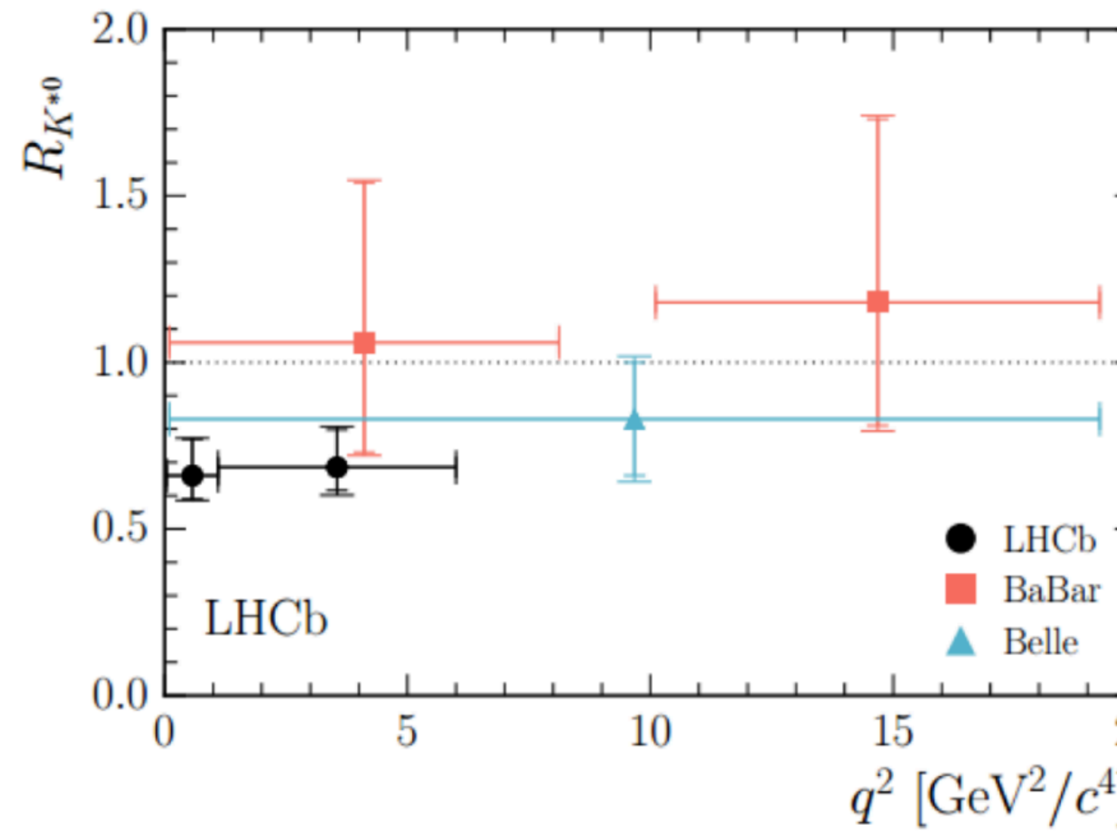
Leptoquarks and Anomalies

Anomalies in B decays explained with leptoquark contributions

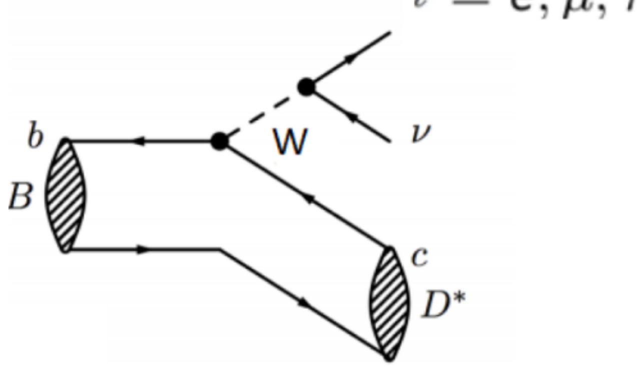
$$R^{\tau/\ell}_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B} \to D^{(*)}\tau\bar{\nu})}{\Gamma(\bar{B} \to D^{(*)}\ell\bar{\nu})}$$

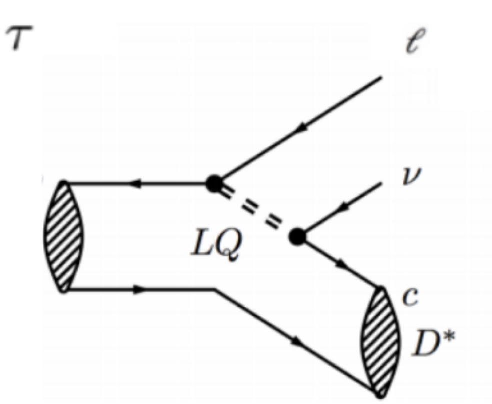


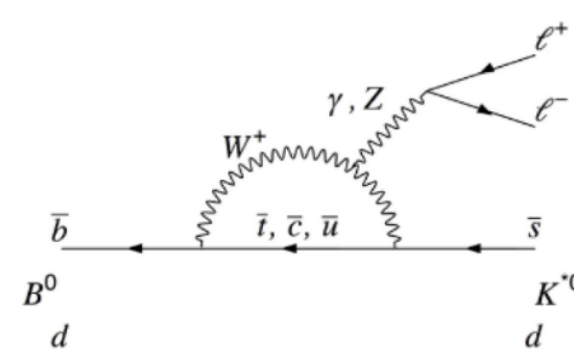
$$R_{K^{(*)}} = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B} \to \bar{K}^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)}{\Gamma(\bar{B} \to \bar{K}^{(*)}e^+e^-)}$$

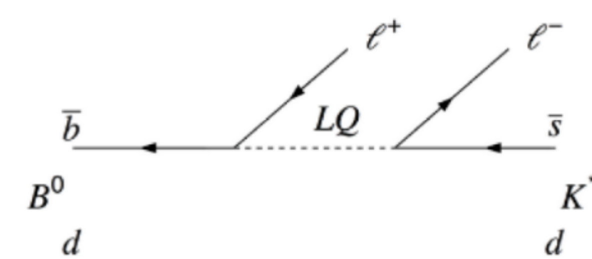


$\ell = e, \mu, \tau$



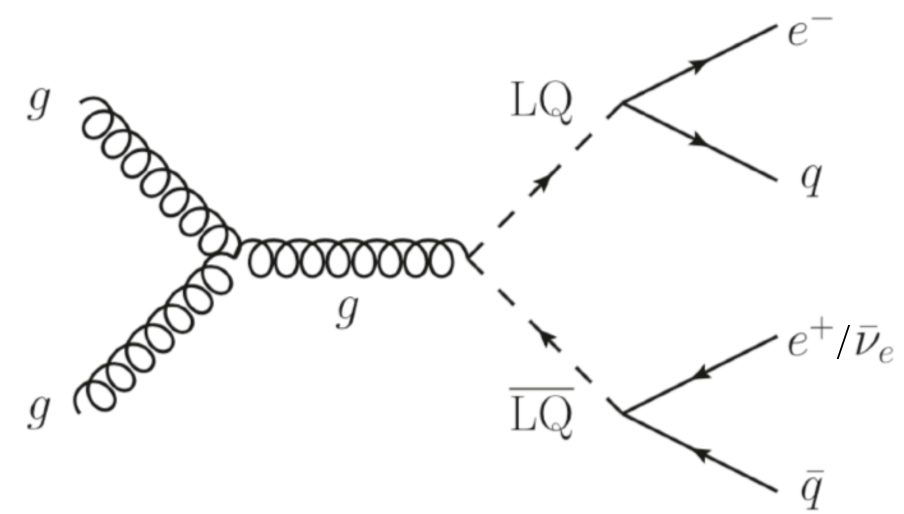


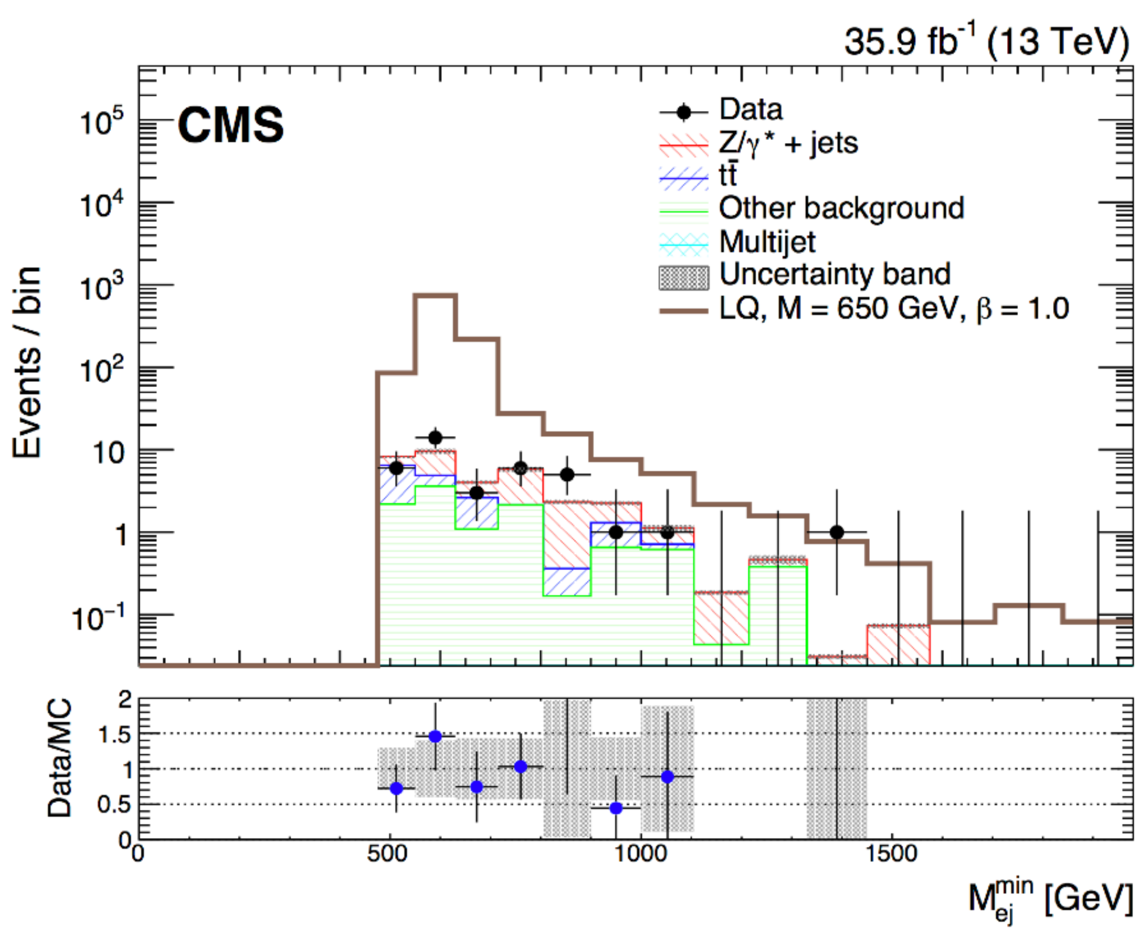




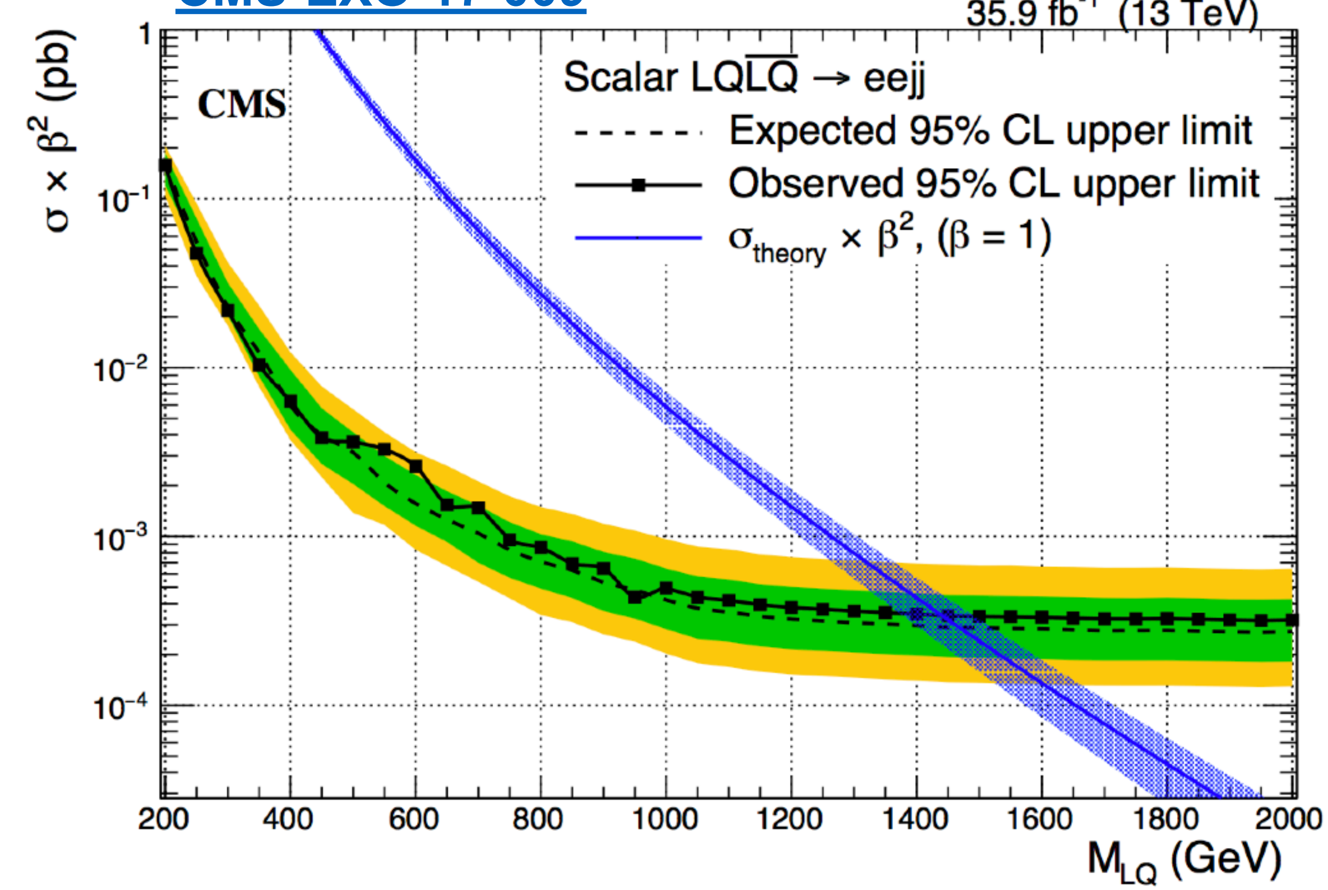
Recent LQ Results: LQ1 Pairs

- Leptoquarks **produced in pairs**
- **2e - 2jets, ev - 2jets** final states
- Selection based on **visibile momentum, minimum m(e-jet) and m(ee)/m(ev), MET**
- mass **limits @ ~ 1.2 - 1.45 TeV**



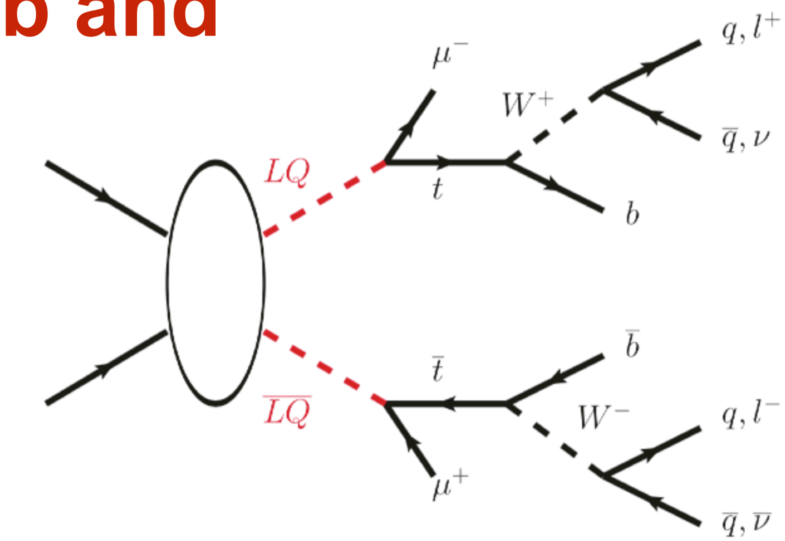


CMS-EXO-17-009

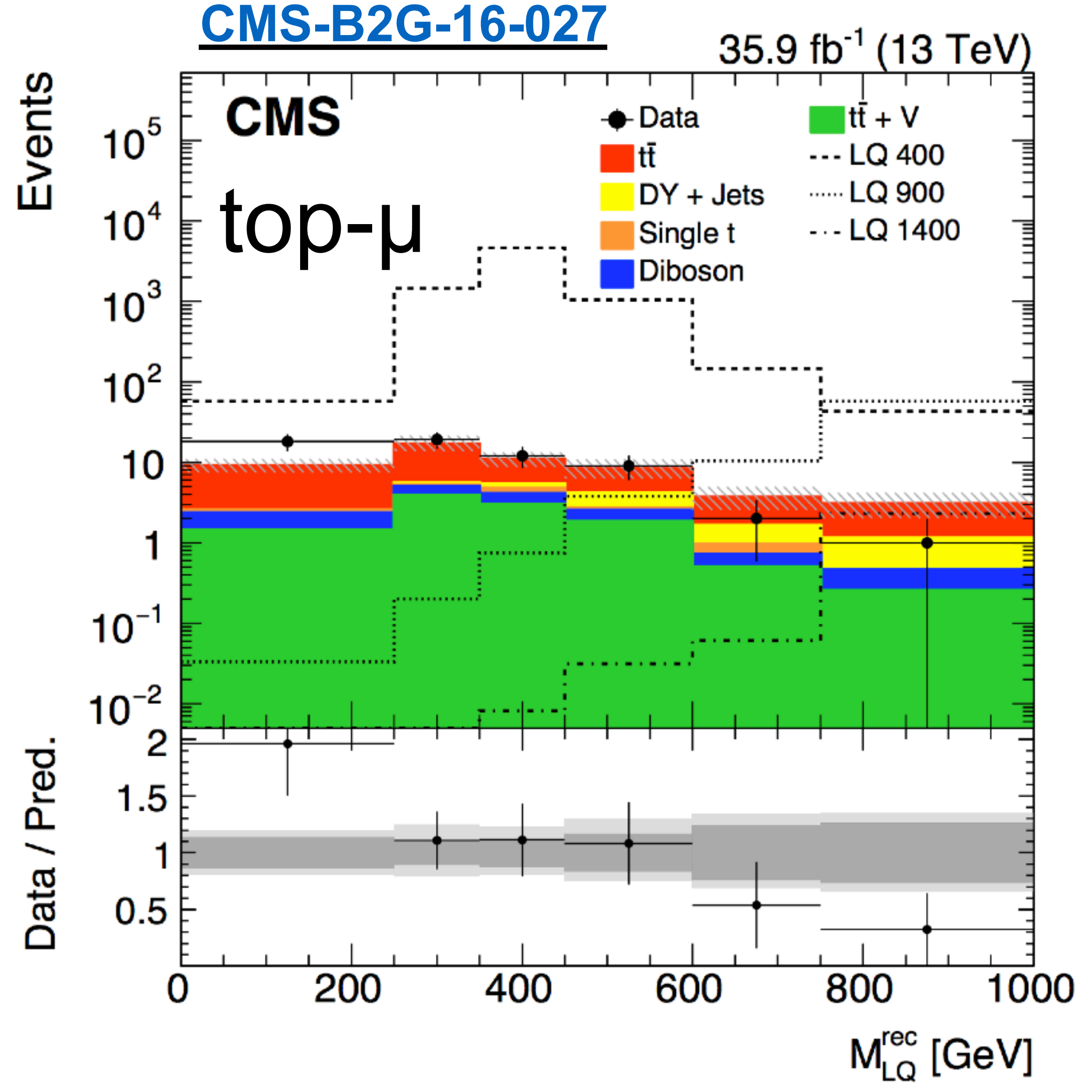


Recent LQ Results: LQ3 Pairs

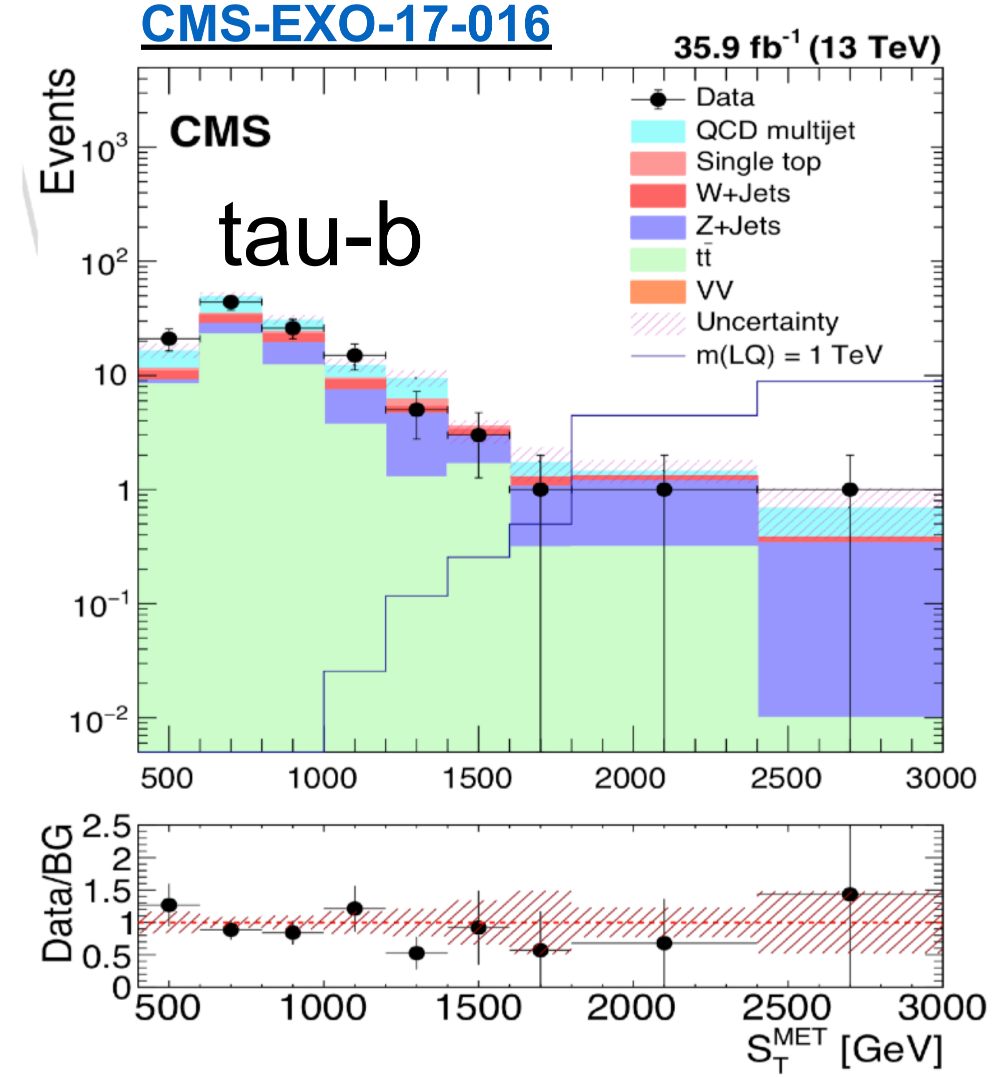
- Leptoquarks **decaying to top-μ and tau-b and produced in pairs**
- mass **limits**
  - top-μ: **1.45 TeV**
  - tau-b: **1.02 TeV**



CMS-B2G-16-027

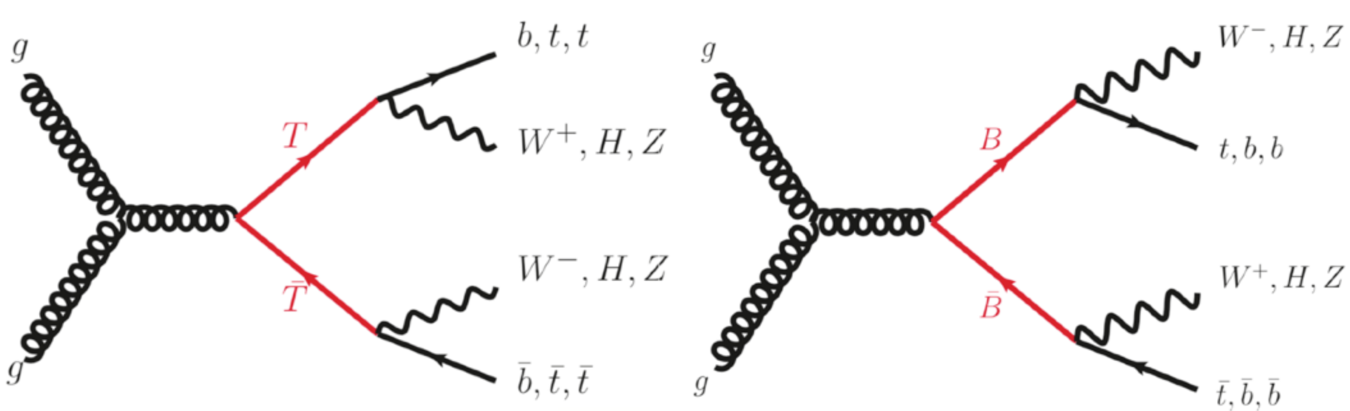


CMS-EXO-17-016

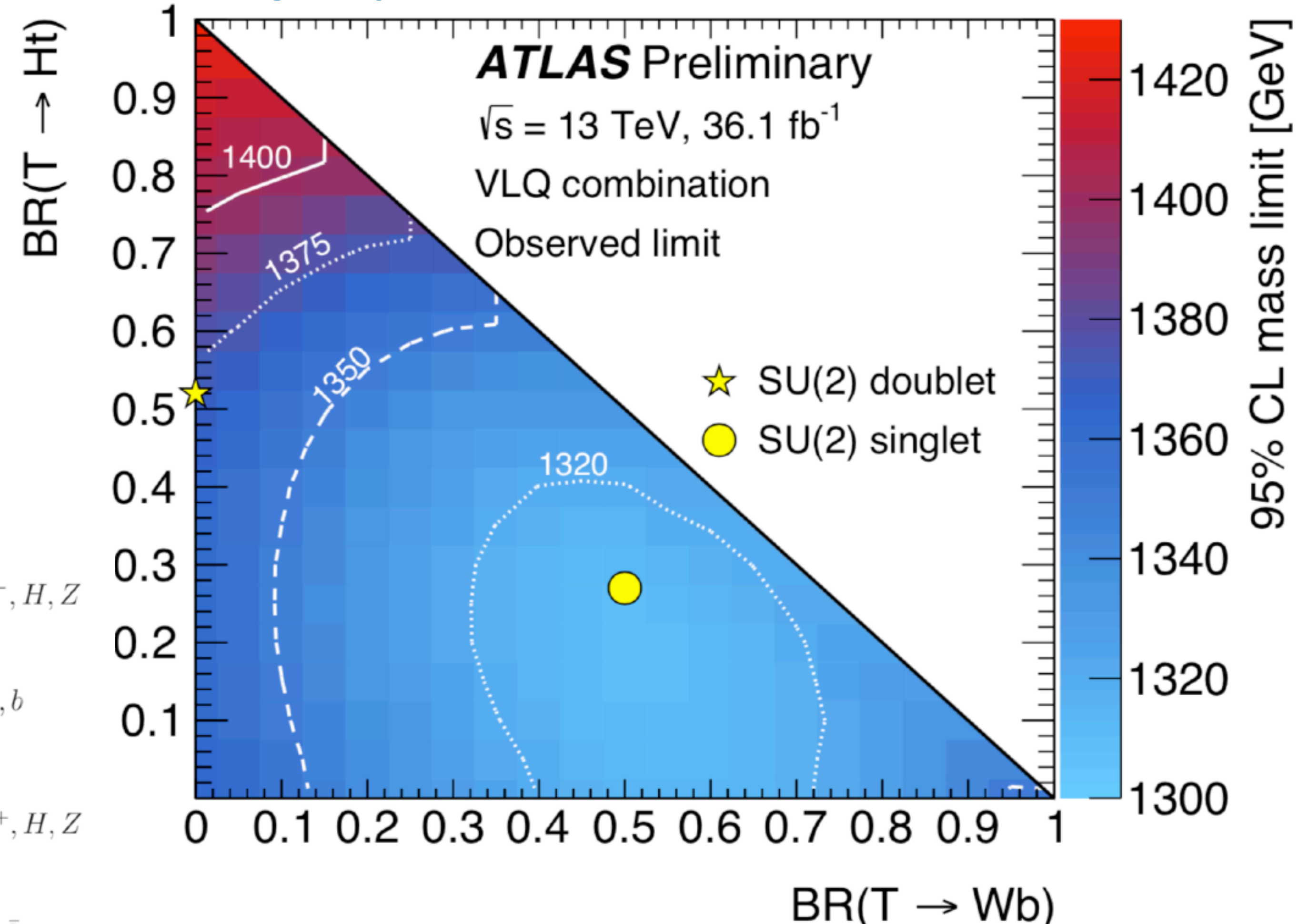


VECTOR-LIKE QUARKS

- **Vector-like T quark models solve hierarchy problem**
  - new heavy partner of top in loop
- Search of **T (q=2/3) and B (q=-1/3)** VLQ decaying to **W,H,Z and t,b** produced in **pairs**
- Recent **combination of 7 final states** (H(bb)t, W(lν)b, W(lν)t, Z(νν)t, Z(ll)t/b, trilepton/same-sign dilepton, fully hadronic)
- **Limits at the level of 1.3-1.4 TeV**

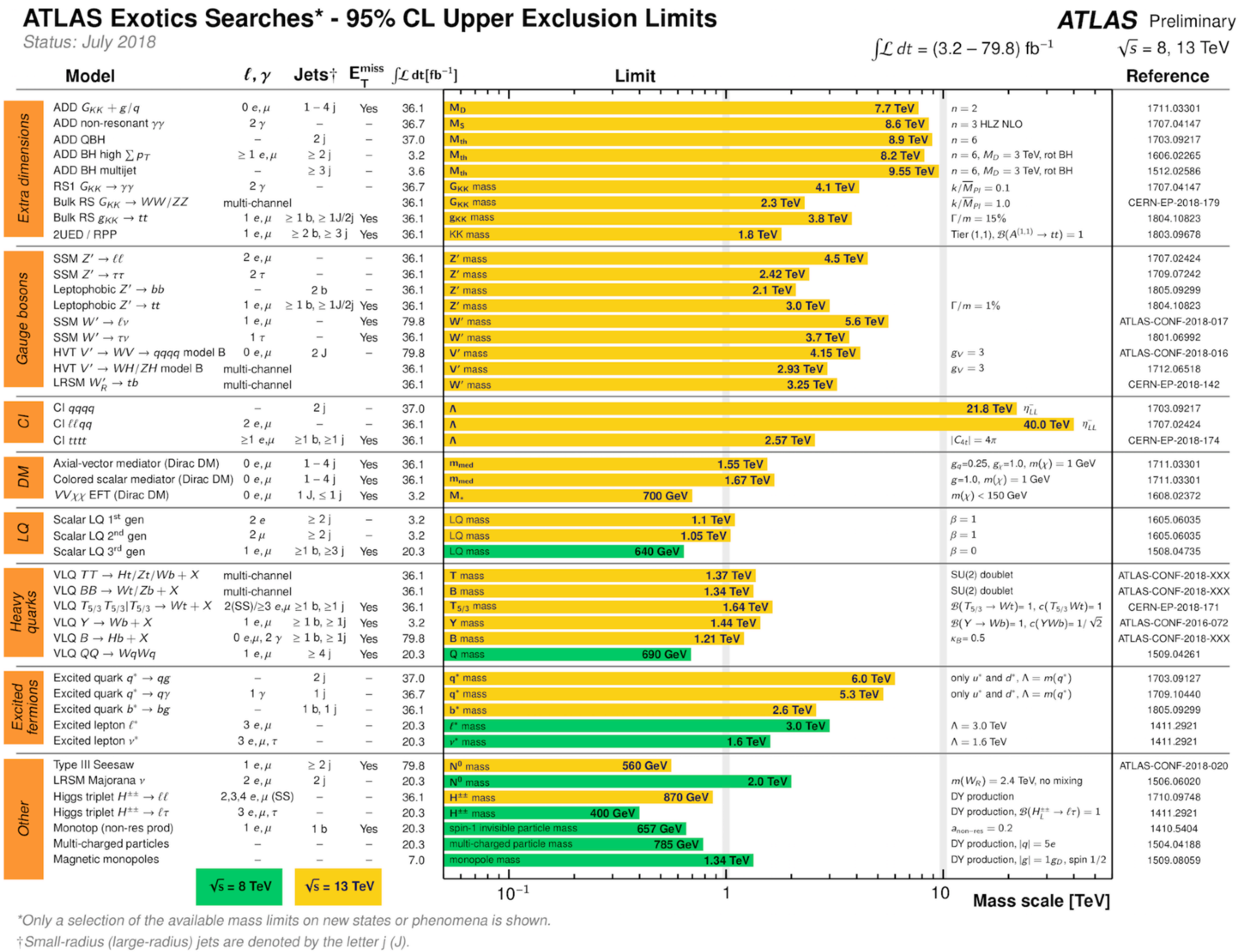


EXOT-2017-17



also released recently <u>B→H(γγ)b</u>

Mass Reach



ATLAS Exotics Searches* - 95% CL Upper Exclusion Limits
Status: July 2018
ATLAS Preliminary
∫ℒ dt = (3.2 – 79.8) fb⁻¹
√s = 8, 13 TeV
Model | ℓ, γ | Jets† | E_T^miss | ∫ℒ dt[fb⁻¹] | Limit | Reference
Extra dimensions
ADD G_KK + g/q | 0 e, μ | 1 – 4 j | Yes | 36.1 | M_D 7.7 TeV | n = 2 | 1711.03301
ADD non-resonant γγ | 2 γ | – | – | 36.7 | M_S 8.6 TeV | n = 3 HLZ NLO | 1707.04147
ADD QBH | – | 2 j | – | 37.0 | M_th 8.9 TeV | n = 6 | 1703.09217
ADD BH high ∑p_T | ≥ 1 e, μ | ≥ 2 j | – | 3.2 | M_th 8.2 TeV | n = 6, M_D = 3 TeV, rot BH | 1606.02265
ADD BH multijet | – | ≥ 3 j | – | 3.6 | M_th 9.55 TeV | n = 6, M_D = 3 TeV, rot BH | 1512.02586
RS1 G_KK → γγ | 2 γ | – | – | 36.7 | G_KK mass 4.1 TeV | k/M̄_Pl = 0.1 | 1707.04147
Bulk RS G_KK → WW/ZZ | multi-channel | 36.1 | G_KK mass 2.3 TeV | k/M̄_Pl = 1.0 | CERN-EP-2018-179
Bulk RS g_KK → tt | 1 e, μ | ≥ 1 b, ≥ 1J/2j | Yes | 36.1 | g_KK mass 3.8 TeV | Γ/m = 15% | 1804.10823
2UED / RPP | 1 e, μ | ≥ 2 b, ≥ 3 j | Yes | 36.1 | KK mass 1.8 TeV | Tier (1,1), ℬ(A^(1,1) → tt) = 1 | 1803.09678
Gauge bosons
SSM Z′ → ℓℓ | 2 e, μ | – | – | 36.1 | Z′ mass 4.5 TeV | 1707.02424
SSM Z′ → ττ | 2 τ | – | – | 36.1 | Z′ mass 2.42 TeV | 1709.07242
Leptophobic Z′ → bb | – | 2 b | – | 36.1 | Z′ mass 2.1 TeV | 1805.09299
Leptophobic Z′ → tt | 1 e, μ | ≥ 1 b, ≥ 1J/2j | Yes | 36.1 | Z′ mass 3.0 TeV | Γ/m = 1% | 1804.10823
SSM W′ → ℓν | 1 e, μ | – | Yes | 79.8 | W′ mass 5.6 TeV | ATLAS-CONF-2018-017
SSM W′ → τν | 1 τ | – | Yes | 36.1 | W′ mass 3.7 TeV | 1801.06992
HVT V′ → WV → qqqq model B | 0 e, μ | 2 J | – | 79.8 | V′ mass 4.15 TeV | g_V = 3 | ATLAS-CONF-2018-016
HVT V′ → WH/ZH model B | multi-channel | 36.1 | V′ mass 2.93 TeV | g_V = 3 | 1712.06518
LRSM W′_R → tb | multi-channel | 36.1 | W′ mass 3.25 TeV | CERN-EP-2018-142
CI
CI qqqq | – | 2 j | – | 37.0 | Λ 21.8 TeV η⁻_LL | 1703.09217
CI ℓℓqq | 2 e, μ | – | – | 36.1 | Λ 40.0 TeV η⁻_LL | 1707.02424
CI tttt | ≥1 e,μ | ≥1 b, ≥1 j | Yes | 36.1 | Λ 2.57 TeV | |C_4t| = 4π | CERN-EP-2018-174
DM
Axial-vector mediator (Dirac DM) | 0 e, μ | 1 – 4 j | Yes | 36.1 | m_med 1.55 TeV | g_q=0.25, g_χ=1.0, m(χ) = 1 GeV | 1711.03301
Colored scalar mediator (Dirac DM) | 0 e, μ | 1 – 4 j | Yes | 36.1 | m_med 1.67 TeV | g=1.0, m(χ) = 1 GeV | 1711.03301
VVχχ EFT (Dirac DM) | 0 e, μ | 1 J, ≤ 1 j | Yes | 3.2 | M_* 700 GeV | m(χ) < 150 GeV | 1608.02372
LQ
Scalar LQ 1st gen | 2 e | ≥ 2 j | – | 3.2 | LQ mass 1.1 TeV | β = 1 | 1605.06035
Scalar LQ 2nd gen | 2 μ | ≥ 2 j | – | 3.2 | LQ mass 1.05 TeV | β = 1 | 1605.06035
Scalar LQ 3rd gen | 1 e, μ | ≥1 b, ≥3 j | Yes | 20.3 | LQ mass 640 GeV | β = 0 | 1508.04735
Heavy quarks
VLQ TT → Ht/Zt/Wb + X | multi-channel | 36.1 | T mass 1.37 TeV | SU(2) doublet | ATLAS-CONF-2018-XXX
VLQ BB → Wt/Zb + X | multi-channel | 36.1 | B mass 1.34 TeV | SU(2) doublet | ATLAS-CONF-2018-XXX
VLQ T5/3 T5/3|T5/3 → Wt + X | 2(SS)/≥3 e,μ | ≥1 b, ≥1 j | Yes | 36.1 | T5/3 mass 1.64 TeV | ℬ(T5/3 → Wt)= 1, c(T5/3 Wt)= 1 | CERN-EP-2018-171
VLQ Y → Wb + X | 1 e, μ | ≥ 1 b, ≥ 1j | Yes | 3.2 | Y mass 1.44 TeV | ℬ(Y → Wb)= 1, c(YWb)= 1/√2 | ATLAS-CONF-2016-072
VLQ B → Hb + X | 0 e,μ, 2 γ | ≥ 1 b, ≥ 1j | Yes | 79.8 | B mass 1.21 TeV | κ_B= 0.5 | ATLAS-CONF-2018-XXX
VLQ QQ → WqWq | 1 e, μ | ≥ 4 j | Yes | 20.3 | Q mass 690 GeV | 1509.04261
Excited fermions
Excited quark q* → qg | – | 2 j | – | 37.0 | q* mass 6.0 TeV | only u* and d*, Λ = m(q*) | 1703.09127
Excited quark q* → qγ | 1 γ | 1 j | – | 36.7 | q* mass 5.3 TeV | only u* and d*, Λ = m(q*) | 1709.10440
Excited quark b* → bg | – | 1 b, 1 j | – | 36.1 | b* mass 2.6 TeV | 1805.09299
Excited lepton ℓ* | 3 e, μ | – | – | 20.3 | ℓ* mass 3.0 TeV | Λ = 3.0 TeV | 1411.2921
Excited lepton ν* | 3 e, μ, τ | – | – | 20.3 | ν* mass 1.6 TeV | Λ = 1.6 TeV | 1411.2921
Other
Type III Seesaw | 1 e, μ | ≥ 2 j | Yes | 79.8 | N⁰ mass 560 GeV | ATLAS-CONF-2018-020
LRSM Majorana ν | 2 e, μ | 2 j | – | 20.3 | N⁰ mass 2.0 TeV | m(W_R) = 2.4 TeV, no mixing | 1506.06020
Higgs triplet H±± → ℓℓ | 2,3,4 e, μ (SS) | – | – | 36.1 | H±± mass 870 GeV | DY production | 1710.09748
Higgs triplet H±± → ℓτ | 3 e, μ, τ | – | – | 20.3 | H±± mass 400 GeV | DY production, ℬ(H±±_L → ℓτ) = 1 | 1411.2921
Monotop (non-res prod) | 1 e, μ | 1 b | Yes | 20.3 | spin-1 invisible particle mass 657 GeV | a_non-res = 0.2 | 1410.5404
Multi-charged particles | – | – | – | 20.3 | multi-charged particle mass 785 GeV | DY production, |q| = 5e | 1504.04188
Magnetic monopoles | – | – | – | 7.0 | monopole mass 1.34 TeV | DY production, |g| = 1g_D, spin 1/2 | 1509.08059
√s = 8 TeV
√s = 13 TeV
10⁻¹
1
10
Mass scale [TeV]
*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown.
†Small-radius (large-radius) jets are denoted by the letter j (J).

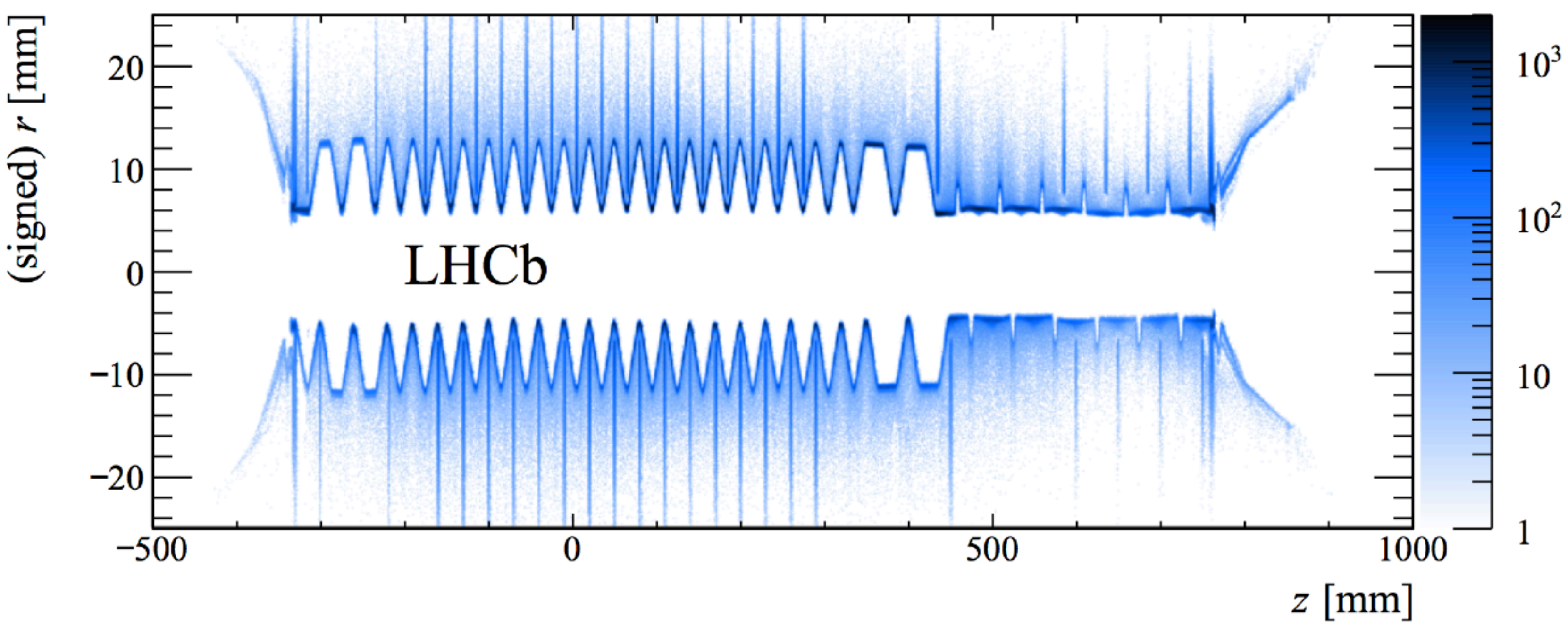
Long-Lived Signatures

UNDERSTANDING DETECTORS

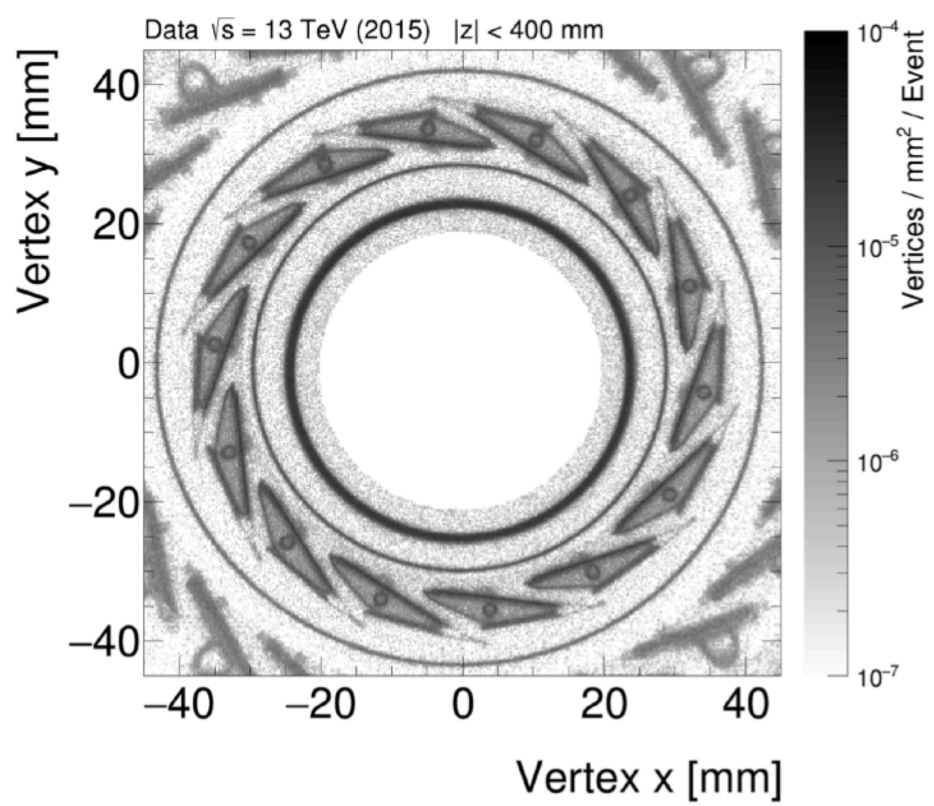
when the going gets tough, the tough get going

- **Detector-based exotic signatures require:**
  - dE/dx, TOF, displaced vertex, disappearing tracks, stopped particles
- **Specific control samples to model exotic signature in detector:**
  - LL signatures like detector noise. Deep knowledge of detector.

VELO

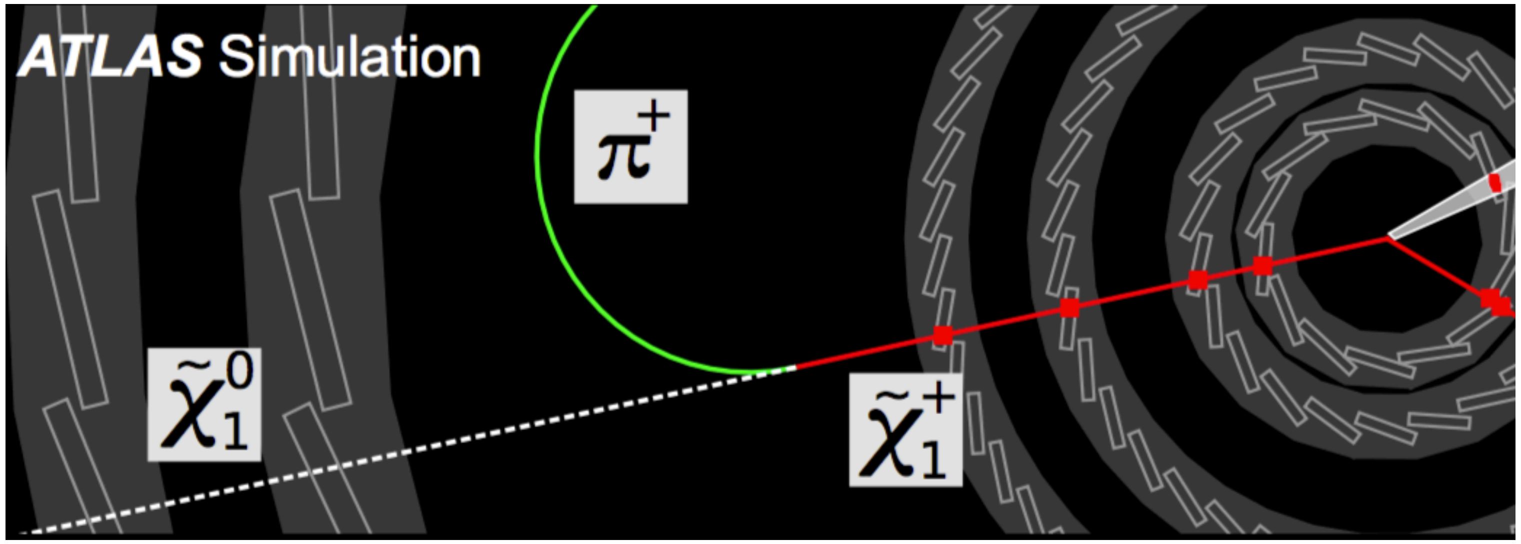


inner detector

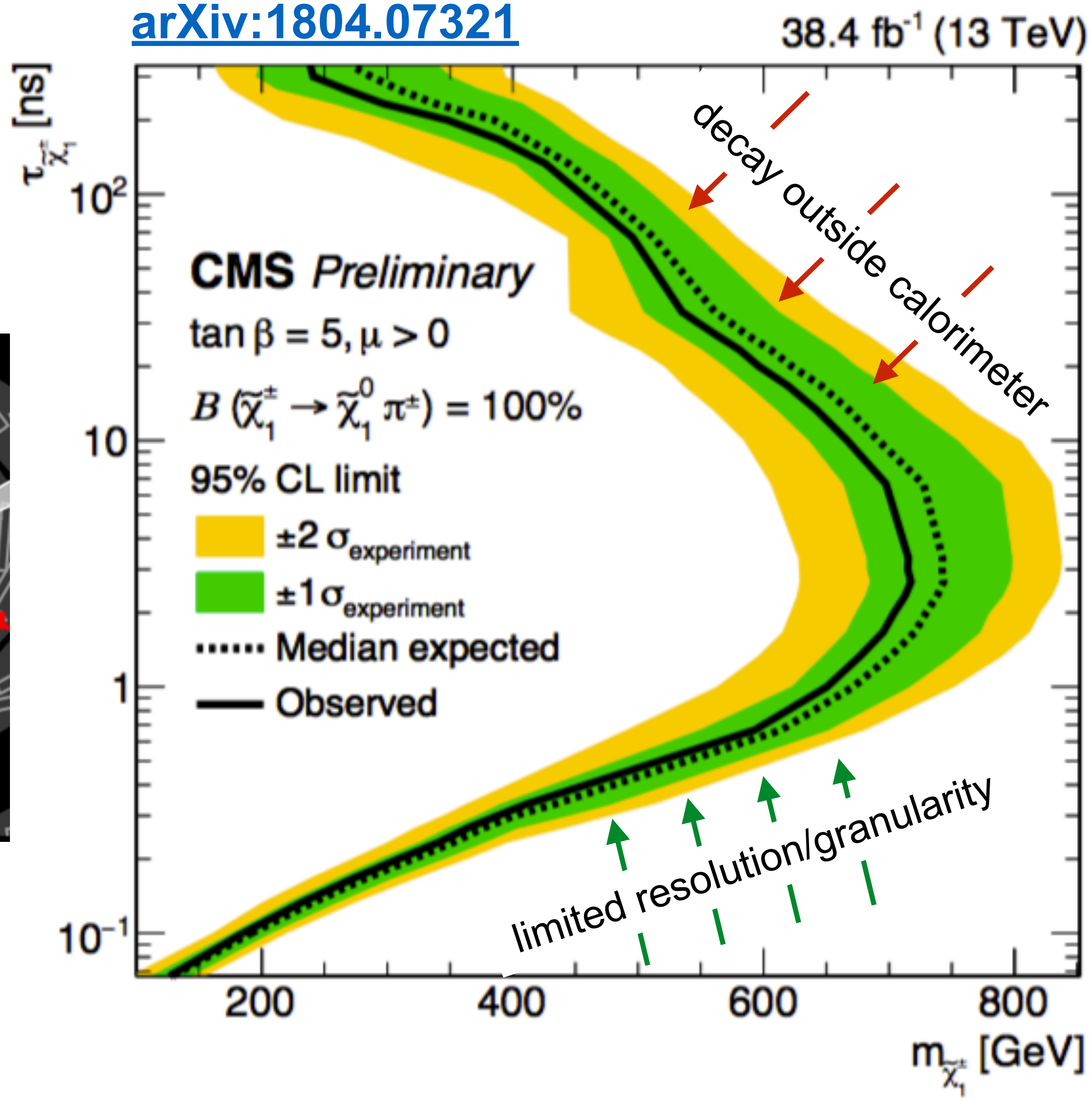


Disappearing Stuff

- **Isolated track with**
  - **missing hits in the outer layers** of the tracker
  - **little energy in associated calorimeter deposits**
  - **no** associated hits **in muon detectors**.
- **Require Missing ET**
  - typical of SUSY events

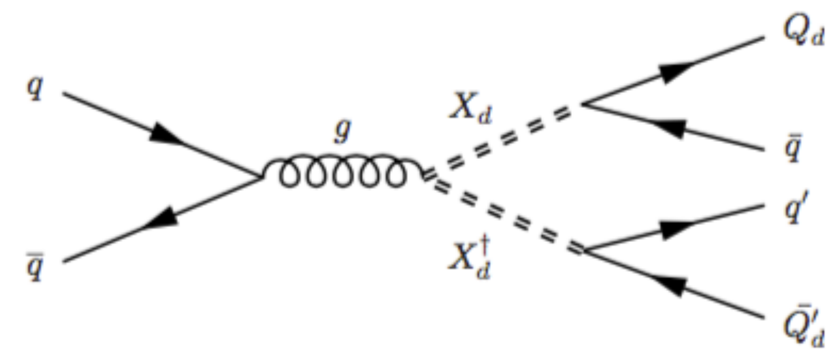


arXiv:1804.07321



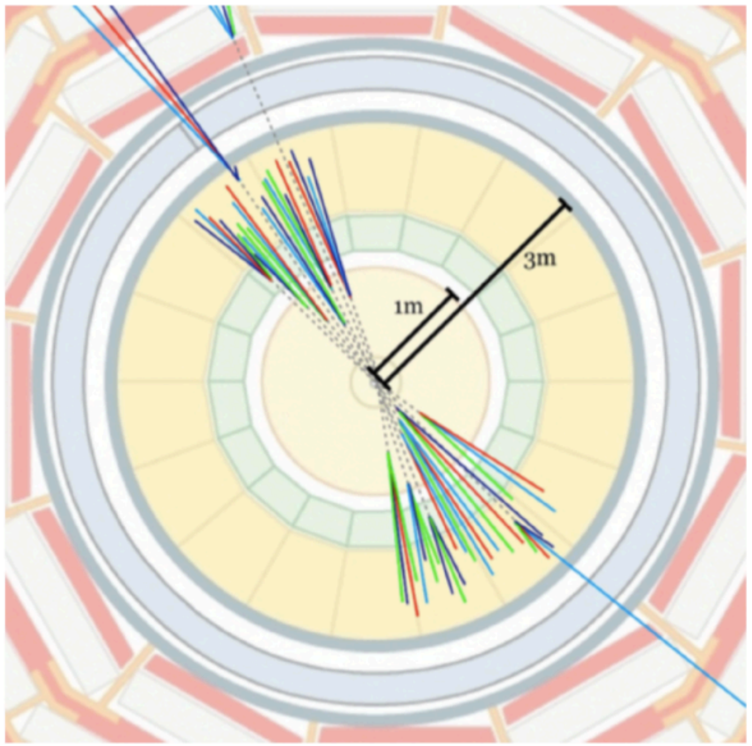
EMERGING STUFF

Dark QCD (dark matter candidate)

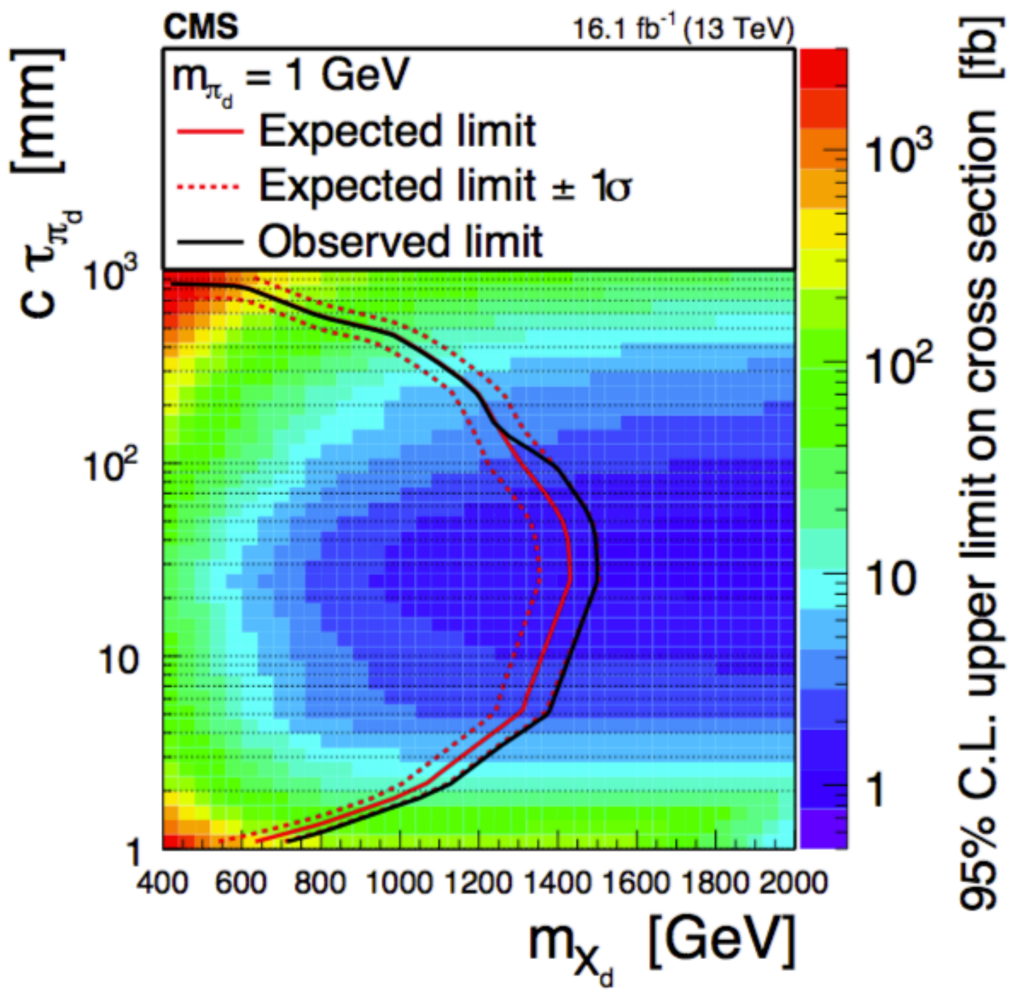


- **O(TeV) heavy mediators** in **dark pions (mass ~GeV)**, lifetime 1 to 1000 mm
- **Signature**: 2 SM jets and 2 emerging jet
  - emerging jet selected by exploiting the displacement of tracks in jet

JHEP05(2015)059
arXiv:1502.05409

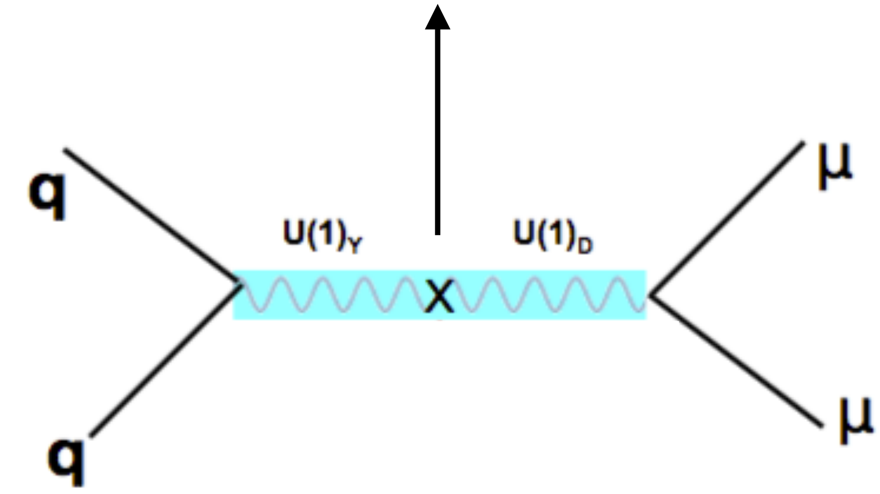


CMS-EXO-18-001

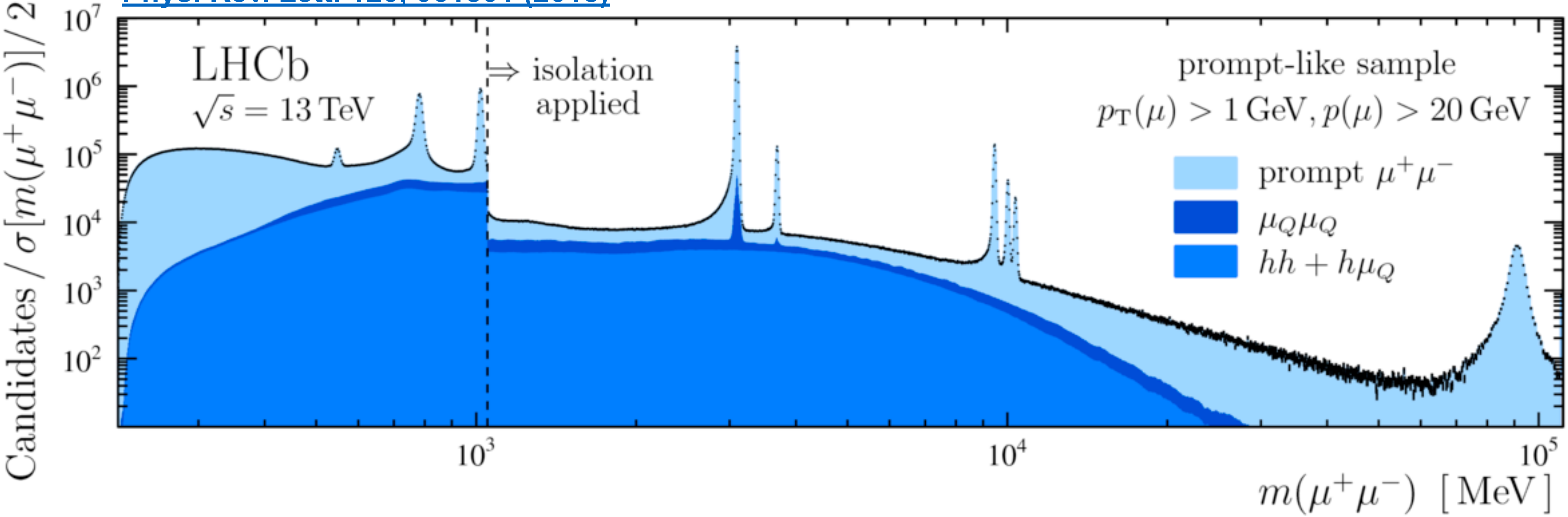


DARK PHOTON (LHCB)

- **Dark matter** may interact **via a new dark force**
- **Dark photon couples to SM via kinetic mixing:** $\frac{1}{2}\frac{\epsilon}{\cos\theta}\hat{Z}_{D\mu\nu}\hat{B}^{\mu\nu}$
- Depending on ε **A' prompt or long-lived**
- **Search for dimuon resonance:**
  - prompt or displaced events

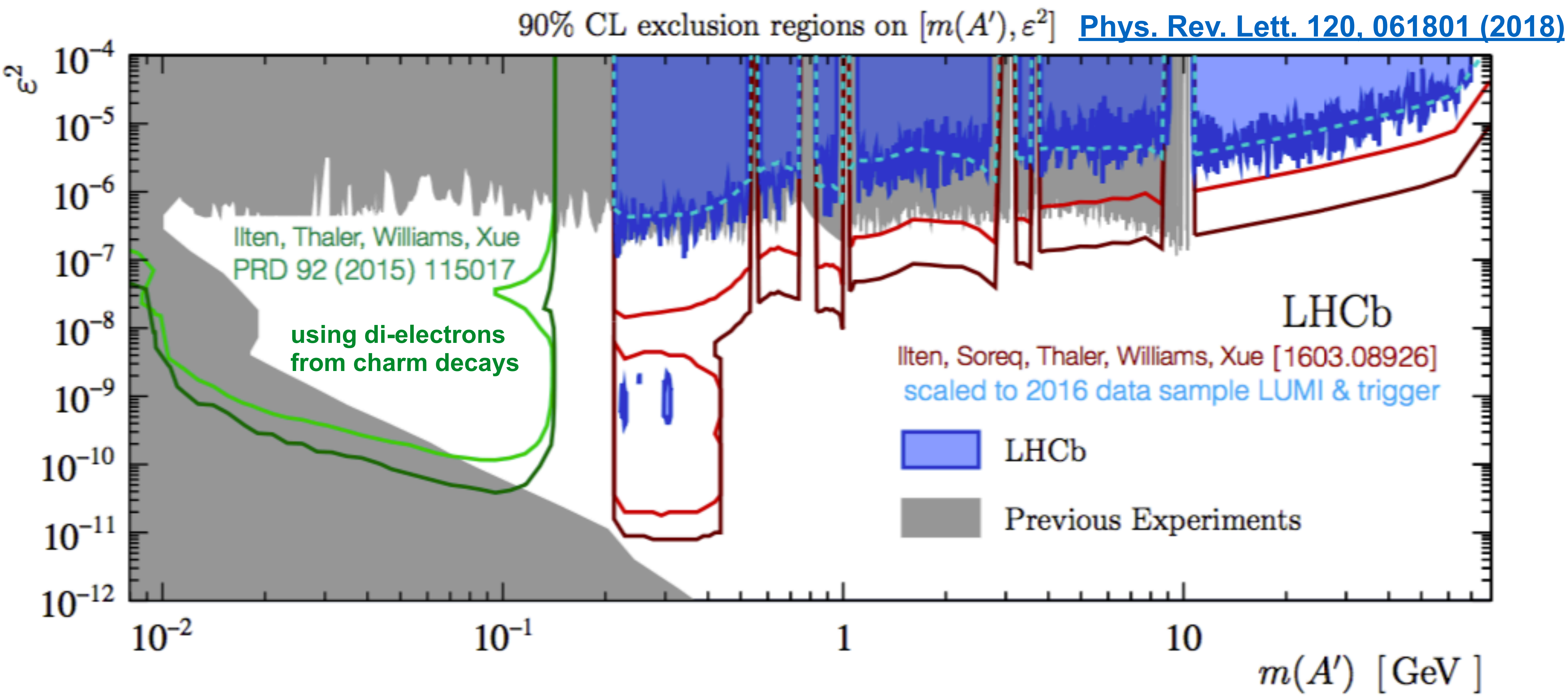


Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 061801 (2018)



DARK PHOTON (LHCB)

- Limits **competitive to B factories**
- **Only** experiments to put constraint **above 10 GeV**
- Red and green curves show the **predictions from LHC Run 3**

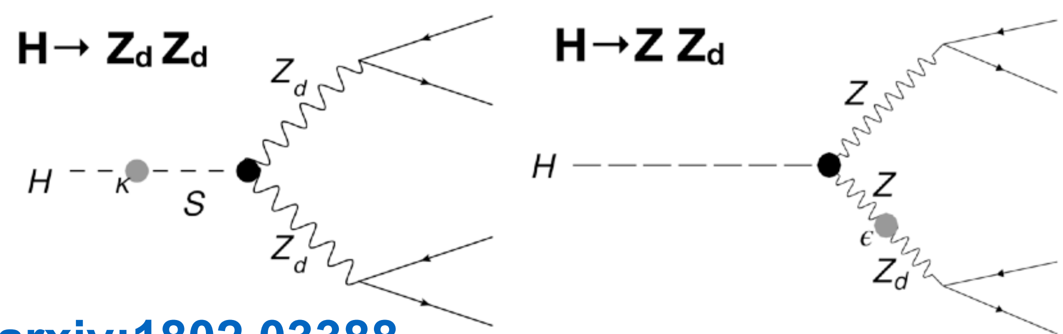


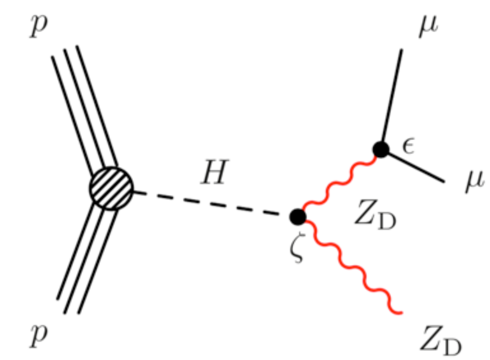
DARK PHOTON (ATLAS)

Two recent analyses:

1) **Four prompt leptons.** Require Higgs mass and use of m(ll).

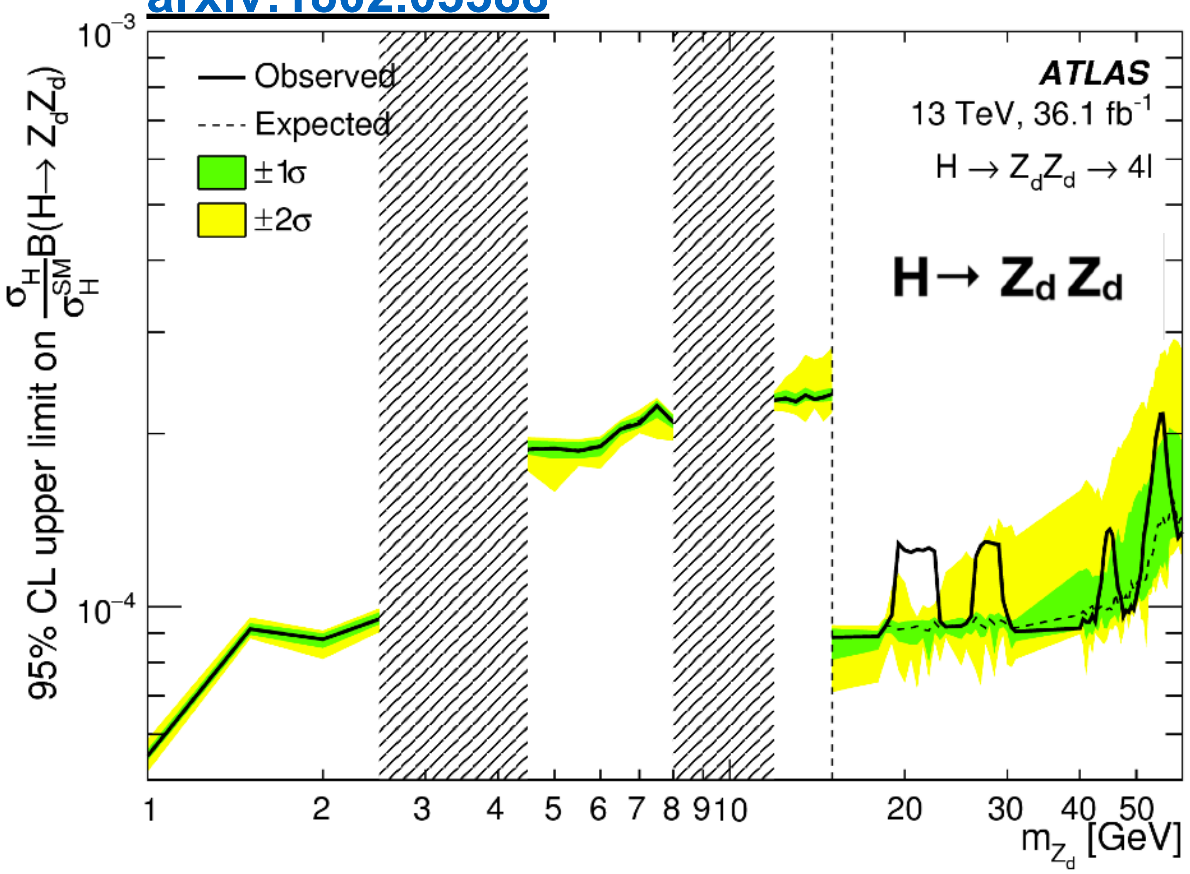
2) **Two displaced muons.** Displaced vertex and use of m(μμ)

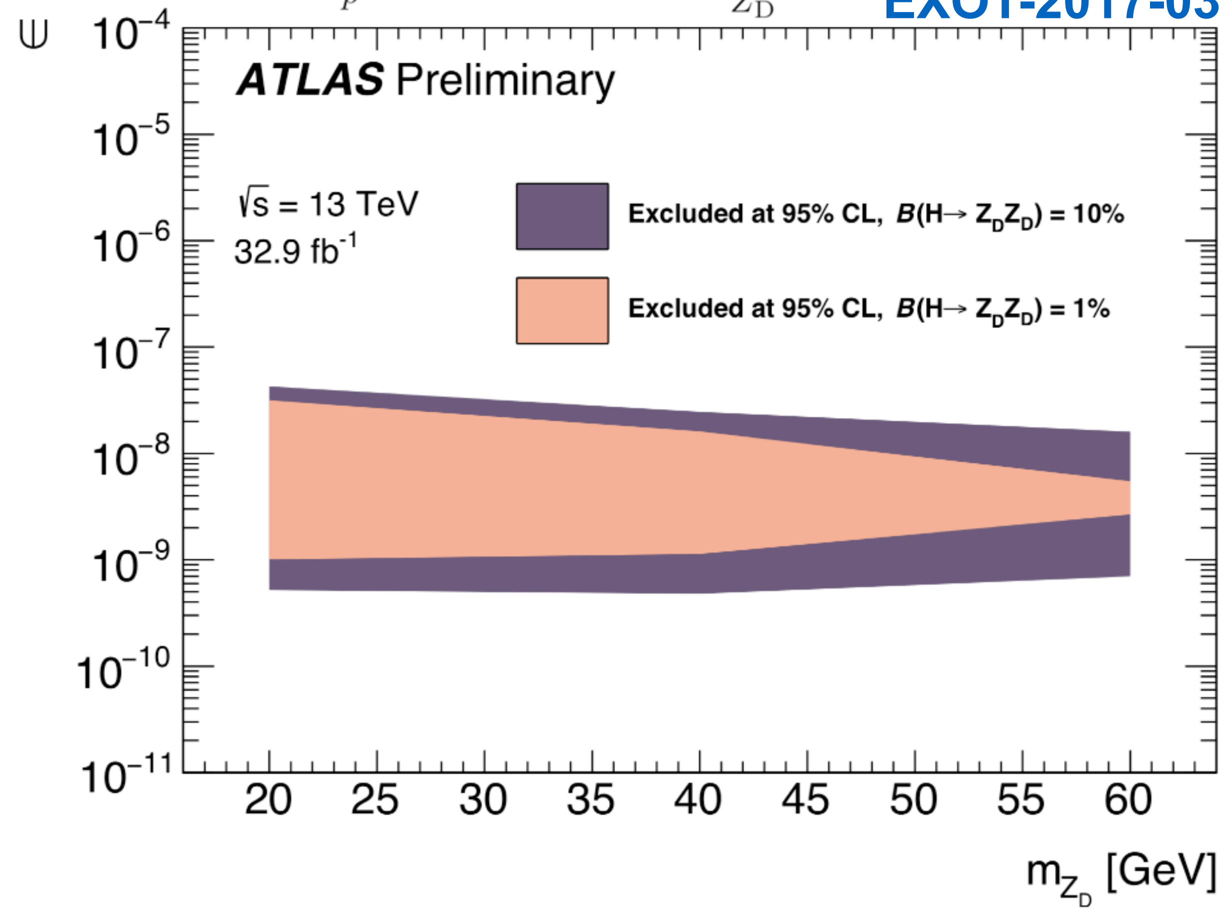




arxiv:1802.03388

EXOT-2017-03

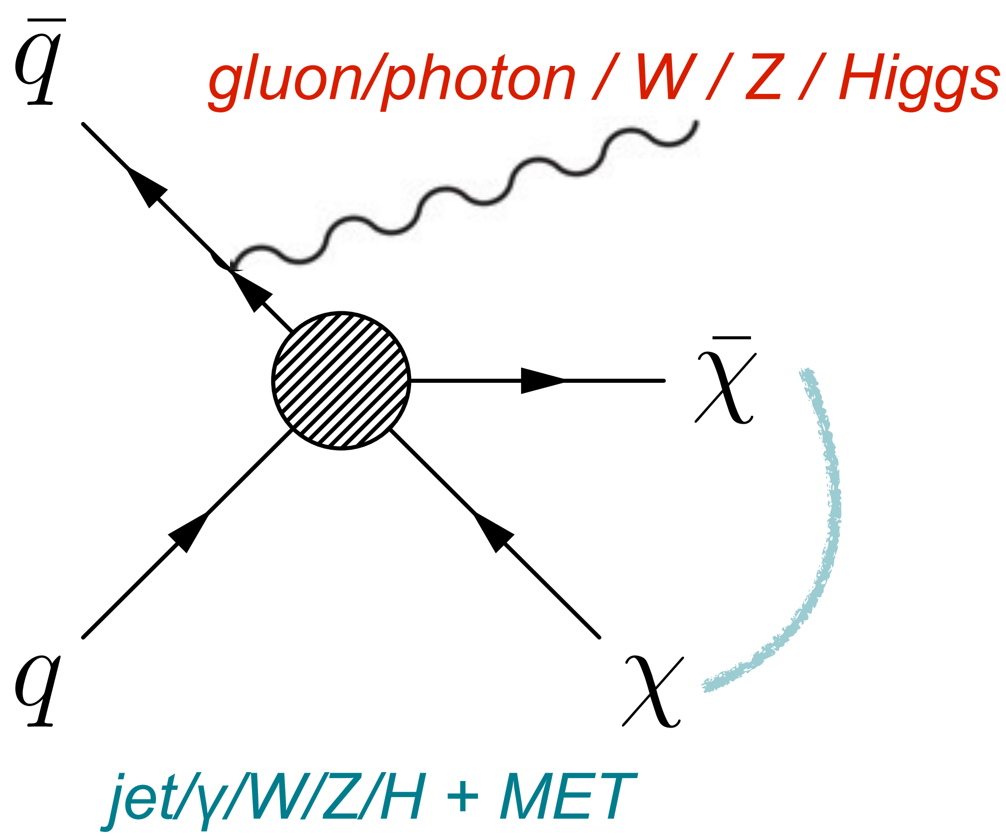




Dark Matter

DARK MATTER SEARCH AT LHC

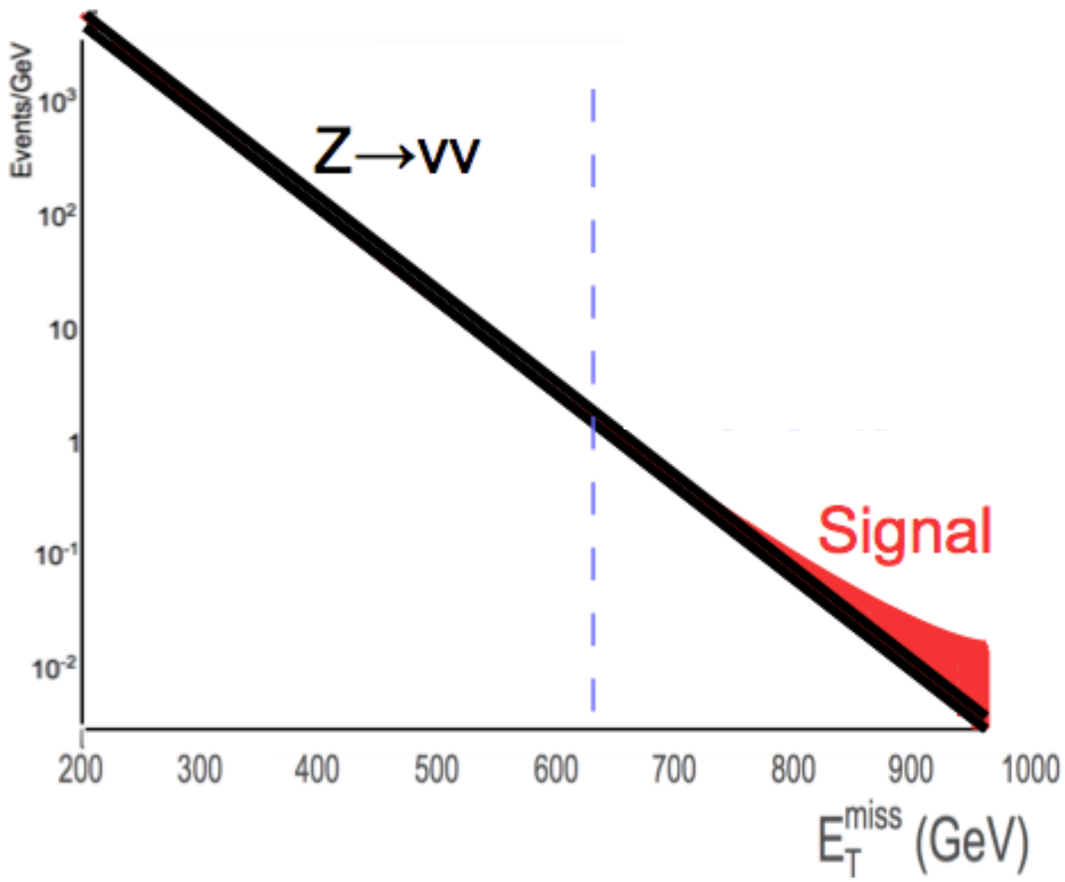
- **EW bosons and gluons can be radiated by initial partons**
- **Presence of high energy photon/W/Z/Higgs or jet(s) *in addition* to large missing transverse energy**
- **Gluon radiation at higher rate than EW bosons**
  - strong interaction vs. electromagnetic



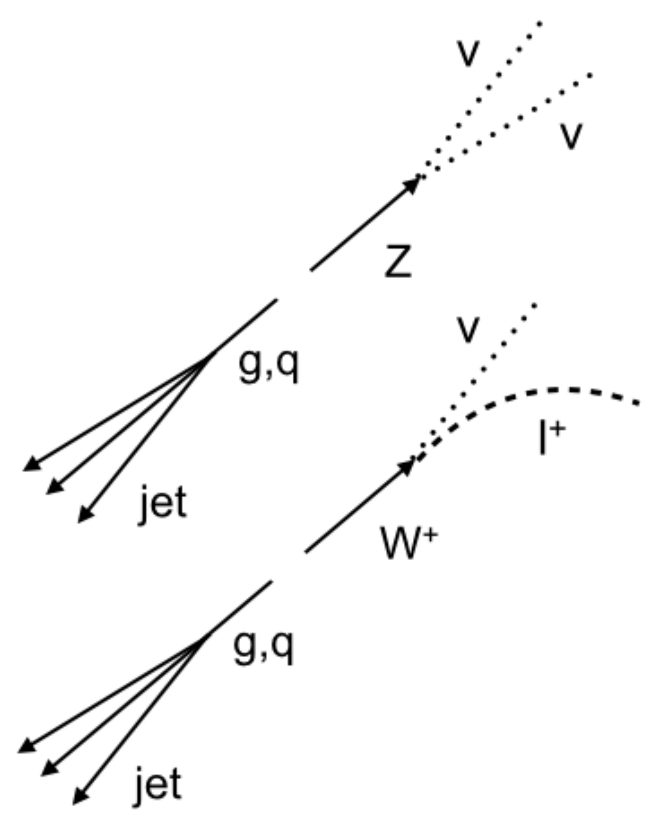
- **mono-jet**
  - **most general signature, constraints on many models**
- **mono-photon**
  - **more challenging for background estimation**
  - **less powerful: EW vs. strong interaction**
- **mono-W/Z leptonic**
  - **clean signature and simple trigger**
  - **penalized by W/Z branching fraction**
- **mono-W/Z hadronic**
  - **larger statistics with larger background**
- **tt+MET/bb+MET and mono-top**
  - **more complicated experimentally**
  - **powerful in some scenarios**
- **mono-Higgs**
  - **powerful in some scenarios**

DM @ LHC: Analysis Strategy

- **Use MET shape** to extract signal contribution
- **Similar shape for signal and background**
  - Signal harder

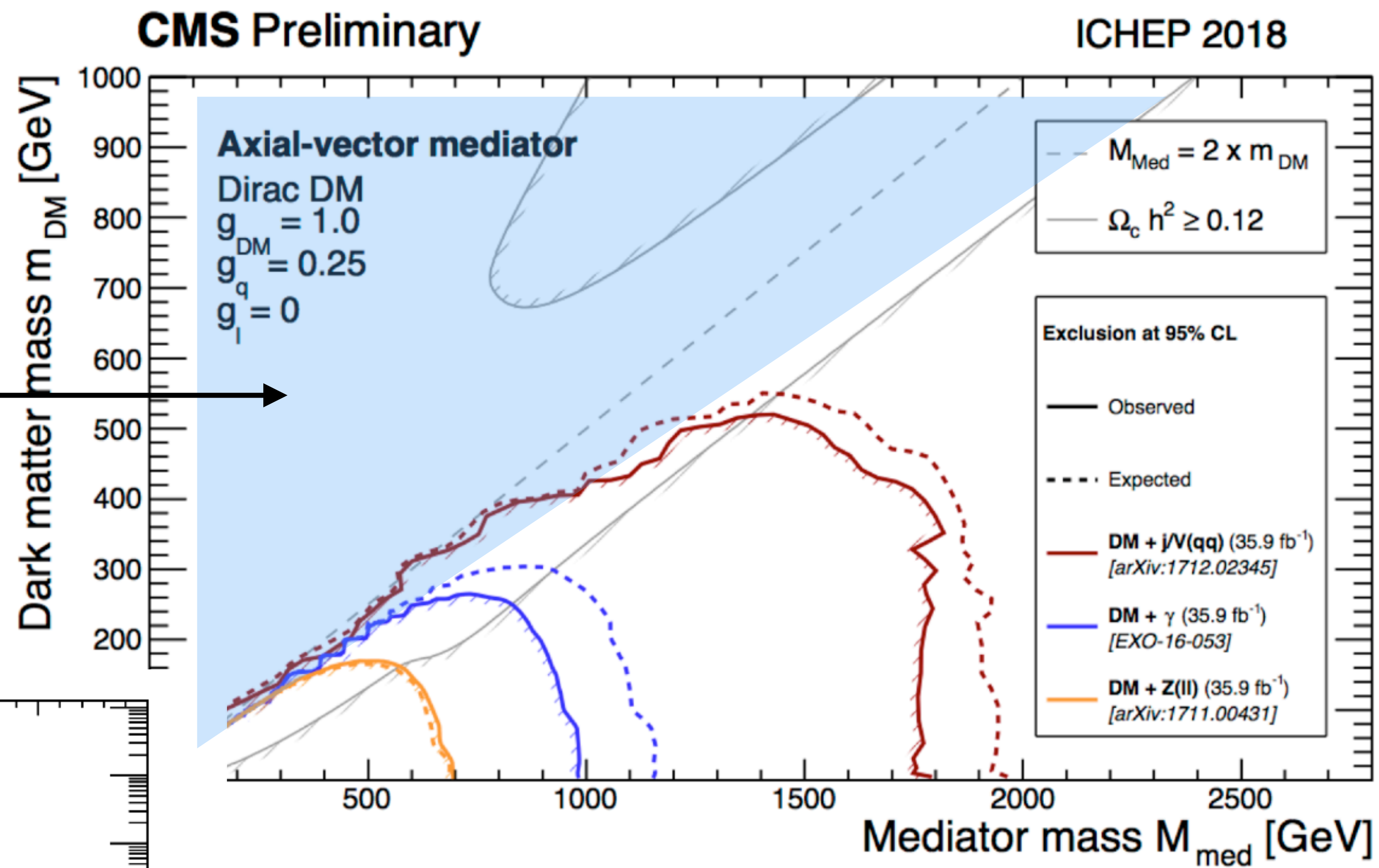


- **Background modeling very important**
- **Main contributions (monojet example)**
  - **Z(vv)+jet**
  - **W(lv)+jet**, where charged lepton is not reconstructed

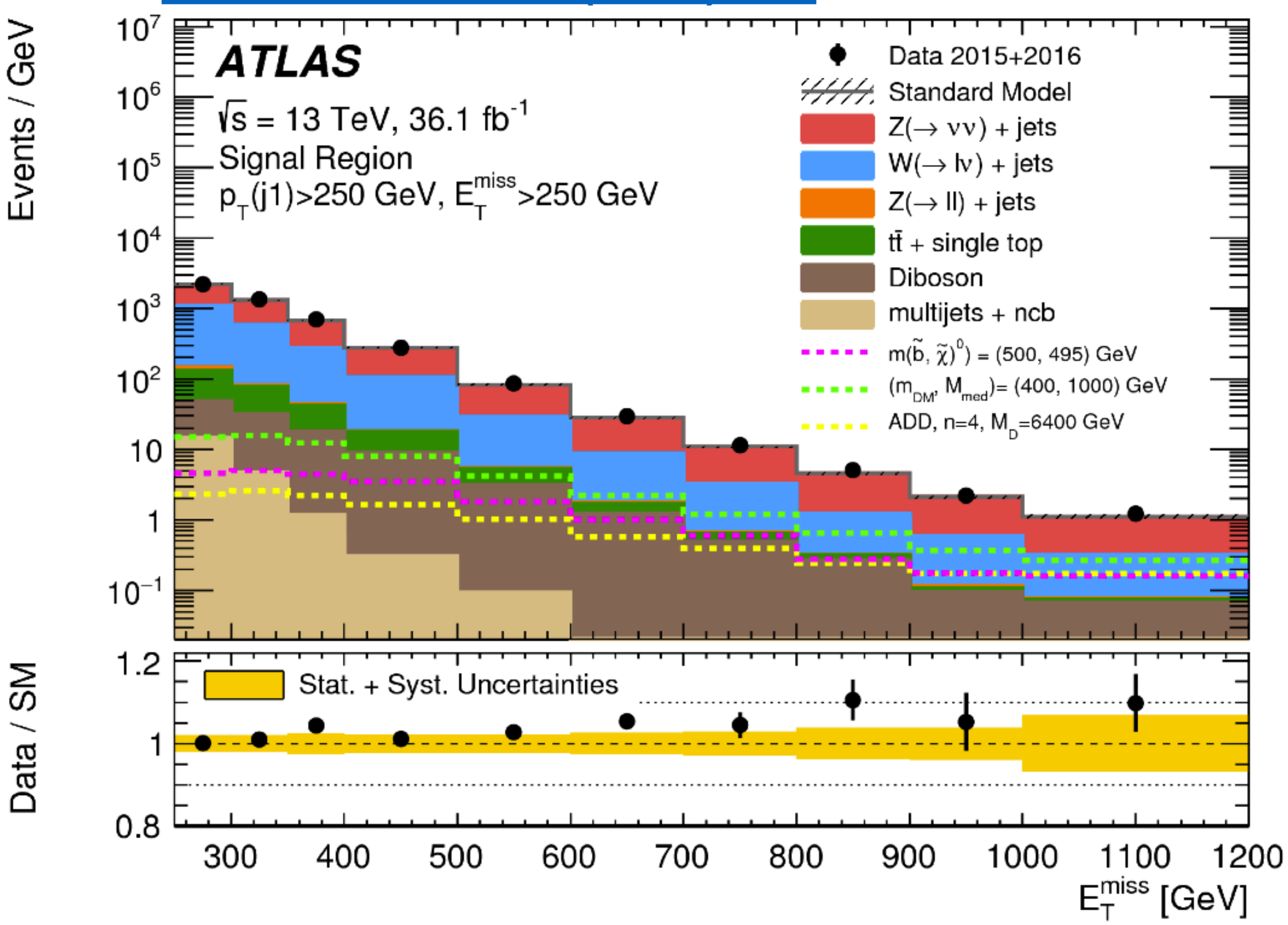


SPIN-1: MONOJET, MONOPHOTON, MONOZ

no sensitivity for off-shell mediator



[ATLAS : JHEP 01 (2018) 126]



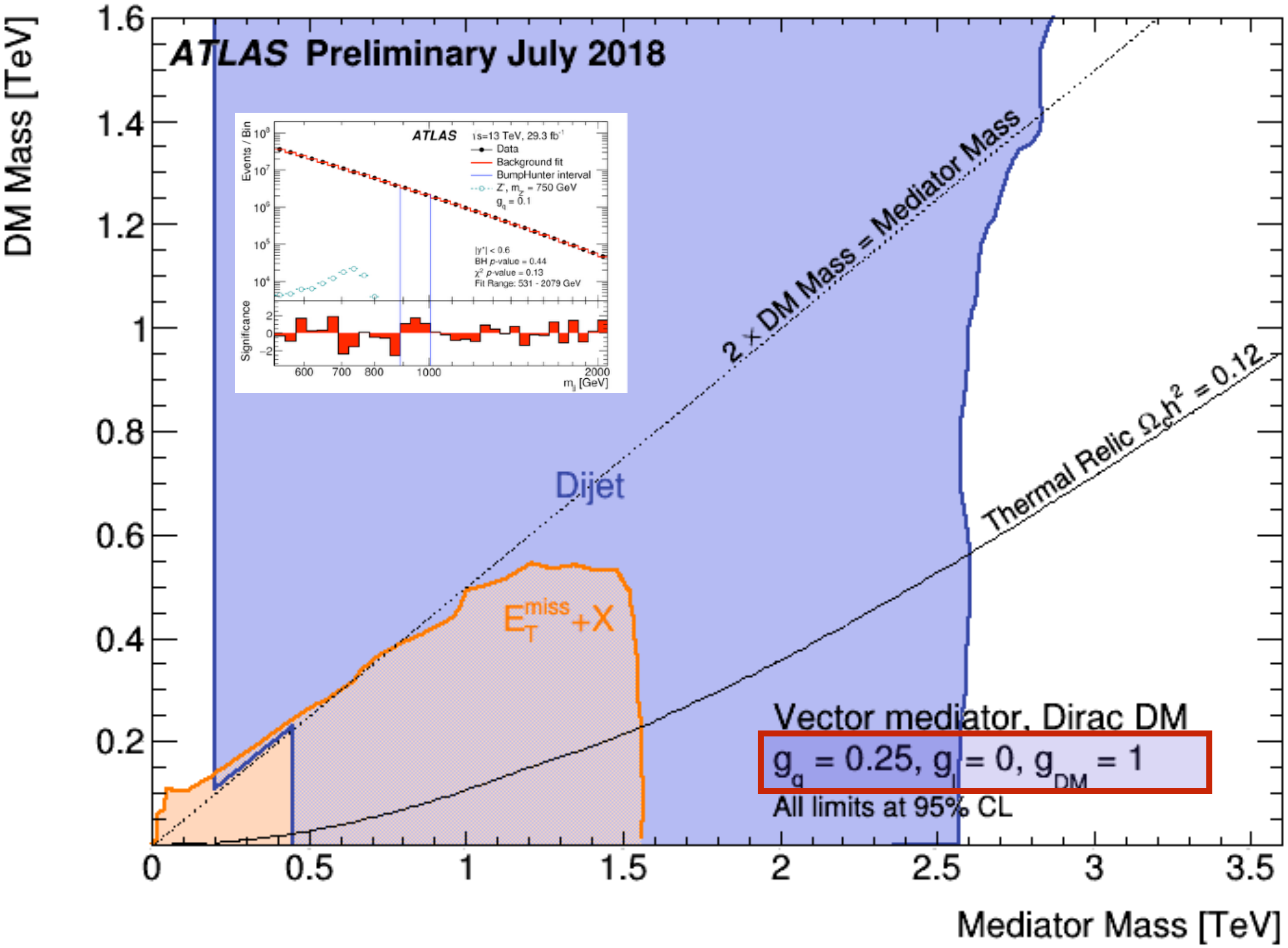
Background extraction:

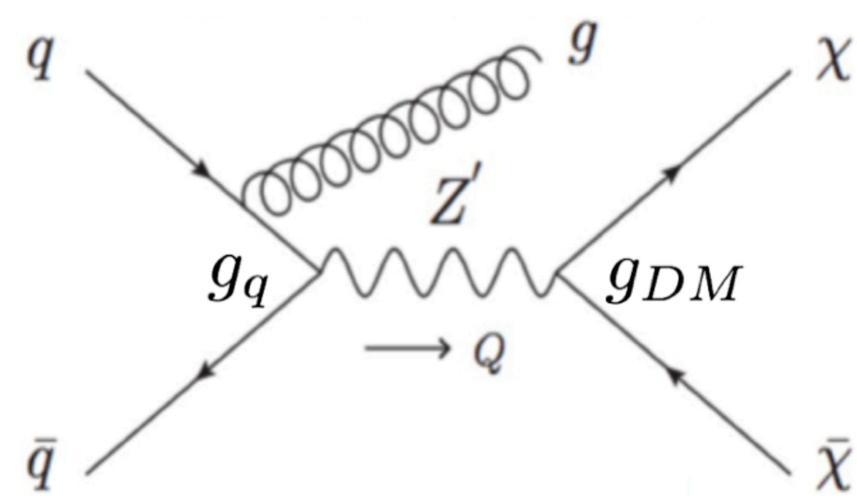
- Use of Z(ll)+jet, W(lν)+jet, γ+jet control samples (see 1705.04664)

Uncertainty on bkg estimate from 2 to 10%

Mediator Searches and DM: Spin-1

- By fixing couplings limits on mediators cross section **translated into DM production cross section**





$$\sigma = K' \frac{g_q^2 g_{DM}^2}{M^4 \Gamma_{med}}$$

g_q = coupling to SM

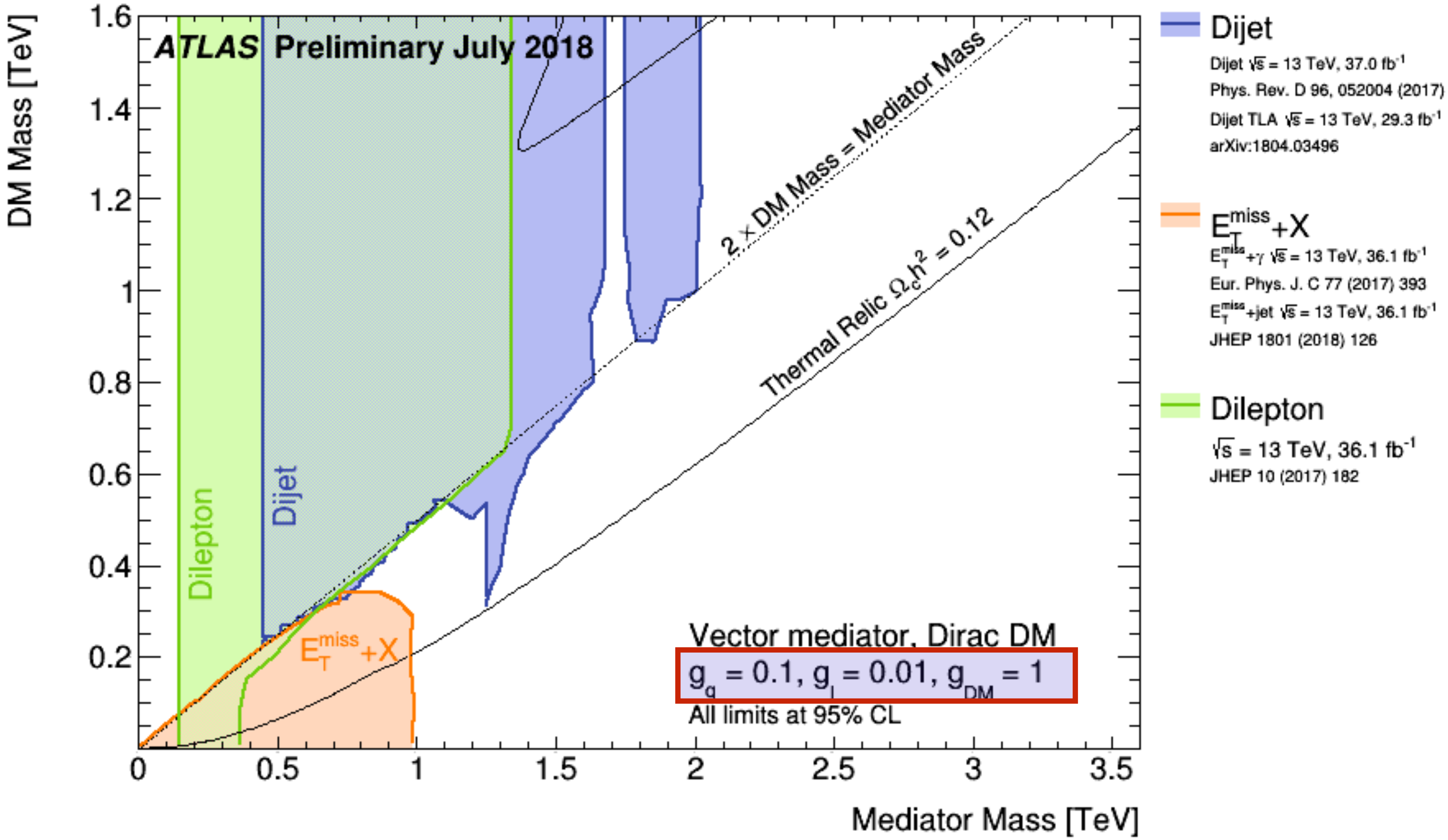
g_{DM} = coupling to DM

M = mediator mass

Γ_{med} = mediator width

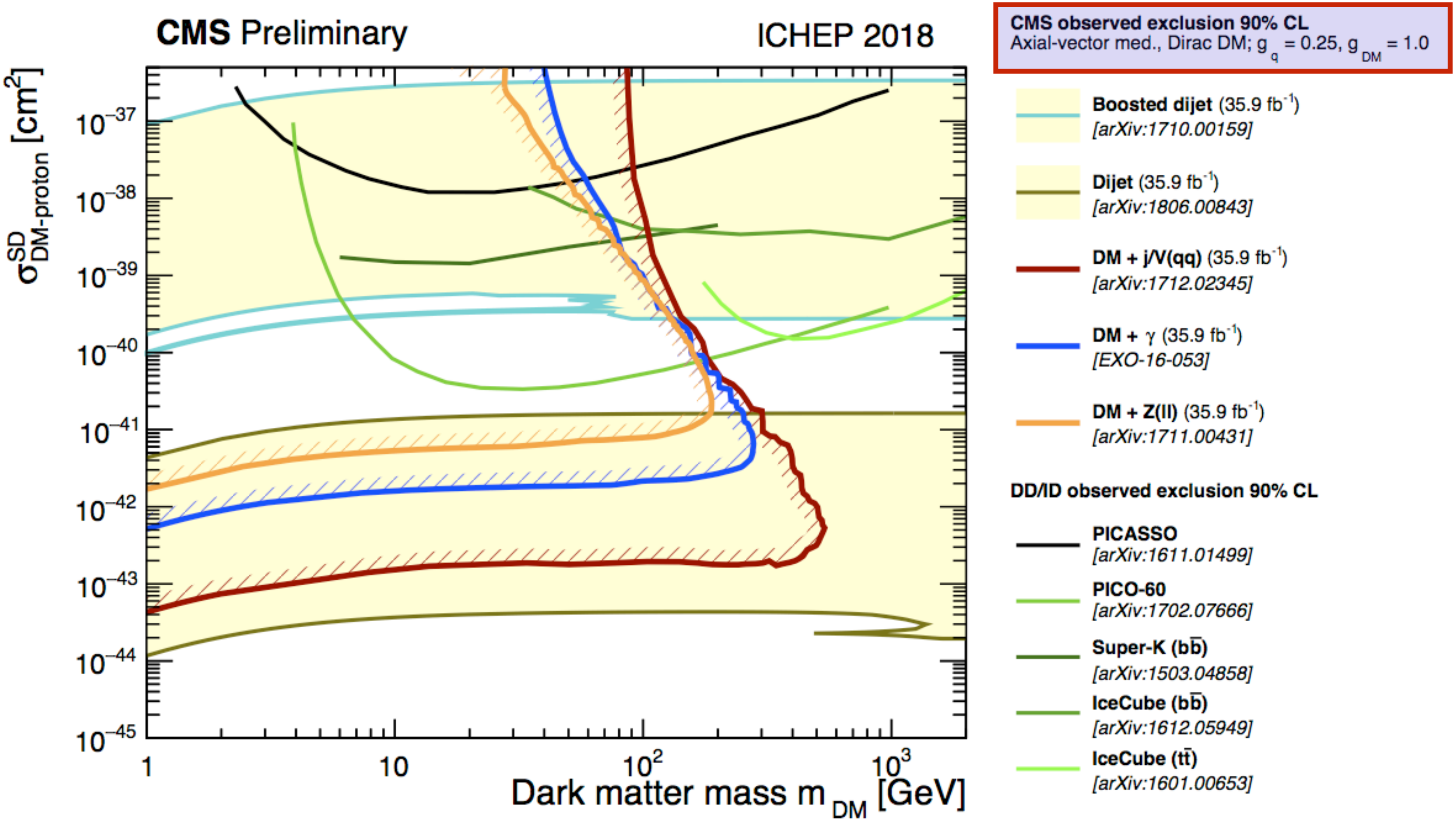
MEDIATOR SEARCHES AND DM: SPIN-1

- By fixing couplings limits on mediators cross section **translated into DM production cross section**



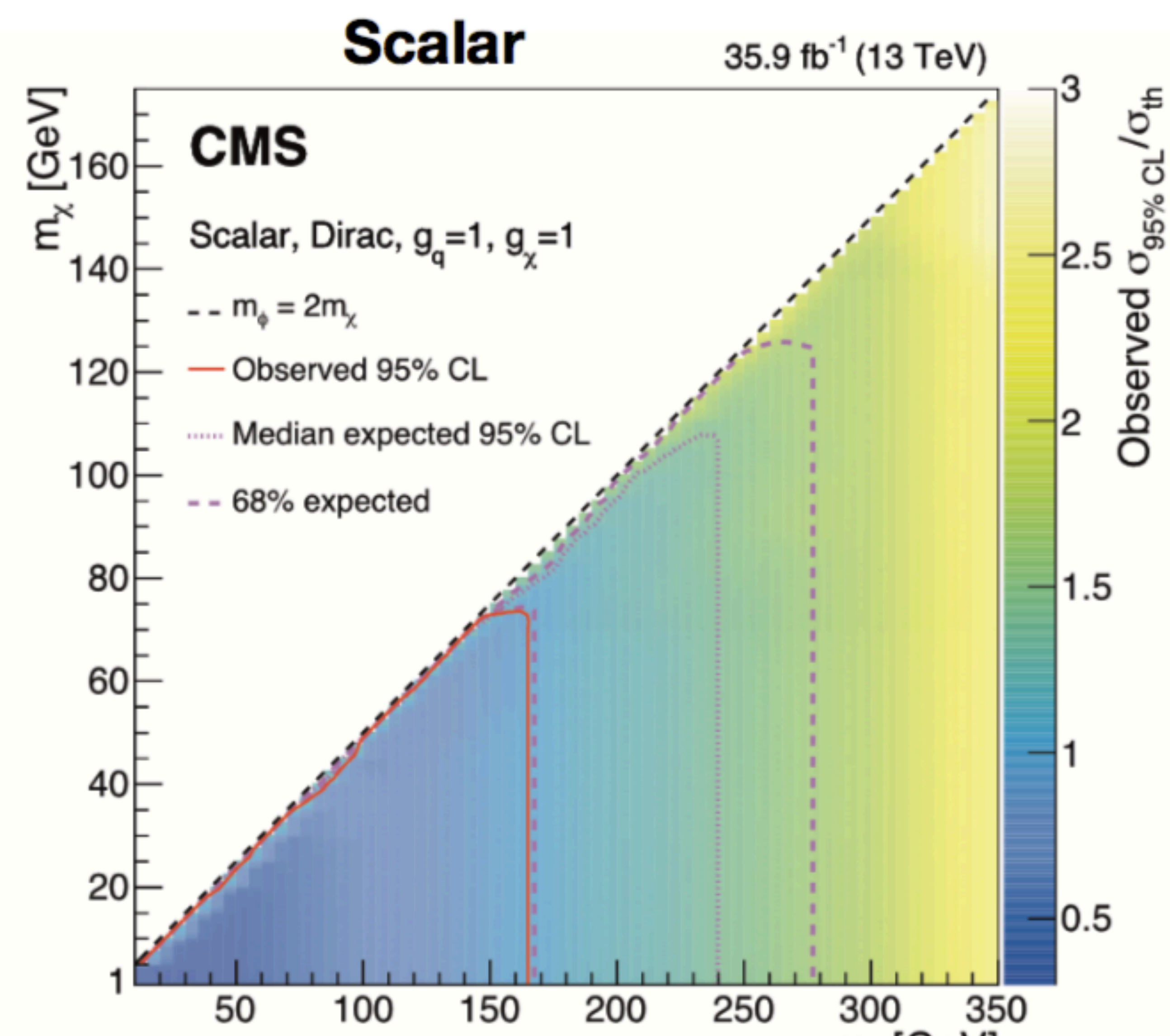
MEDIATOR SEARCHES AND DM: SPIN-1

- By fixing couplings limits on mediators cross section **translated into DM production cross section**



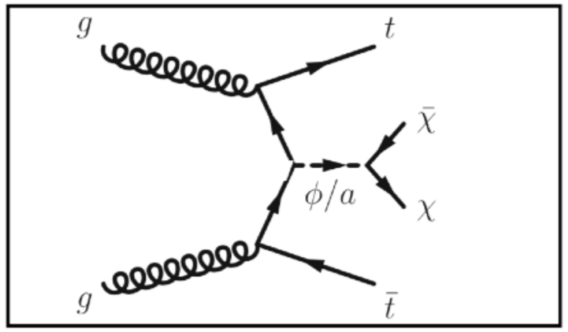
SPIN-0

- In case of **spin-0 mediator**, **final states with top quarks are favored** (coupling proportional to quark mass)
- For **tt+MET** analysis use of **final states with b jets and leptons** from W decays in **different categories**

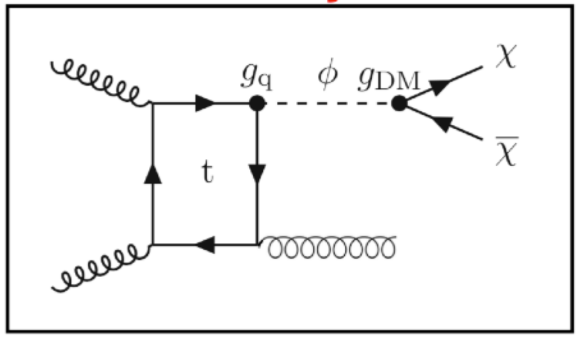


[CMS-EXO-16-049](CMS-EXO-16-049)

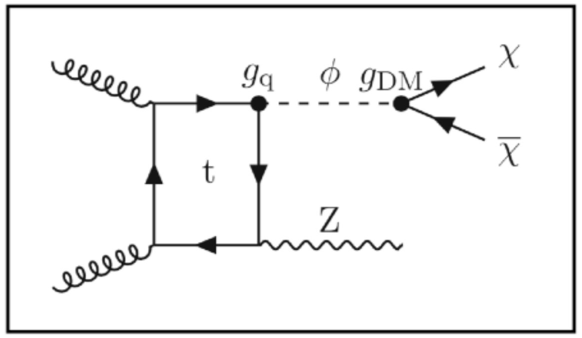
tt+DM



Monojet



Mono-Z



CONCLUSIONS

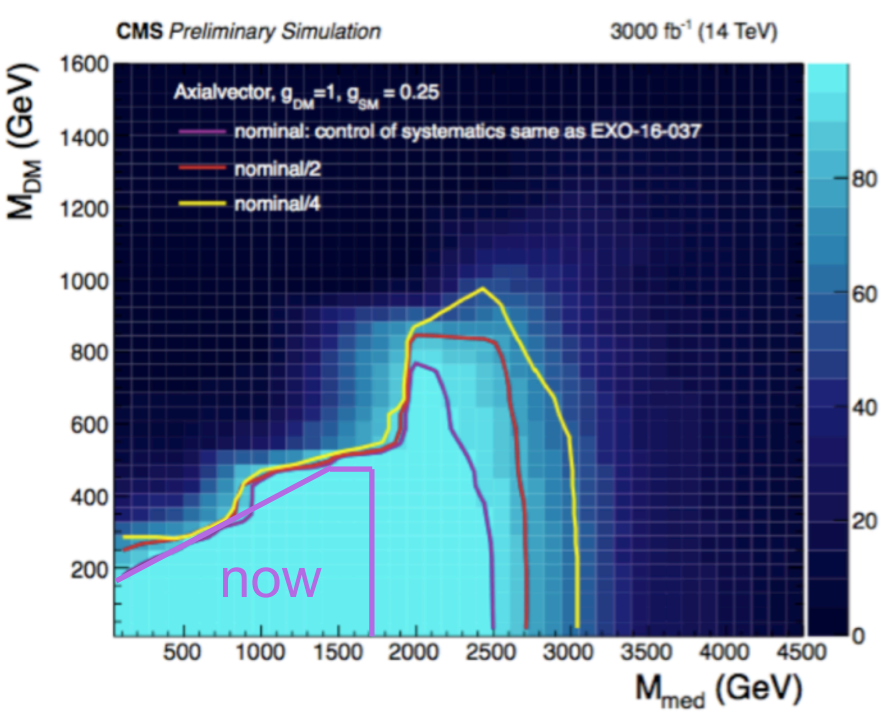
- **Coherent and rich program of Exotics searches at LHC**
- **Several different signatures and models** are tested, e.g.
  - High mass resonances
  - New or excited quarks and leptons
  - Long-lived
  - Dark Matter
- **No sign of new physics yet**
- Expect **moderate improvements for extremely high mass** searches in future
- **Several new approaches and analysis techniques** target low/intermediate mass region and new signatures
- **There is still plenty of room to search for new physics in the Exotics land at the LHC**

BACKUP

LONGER TERM

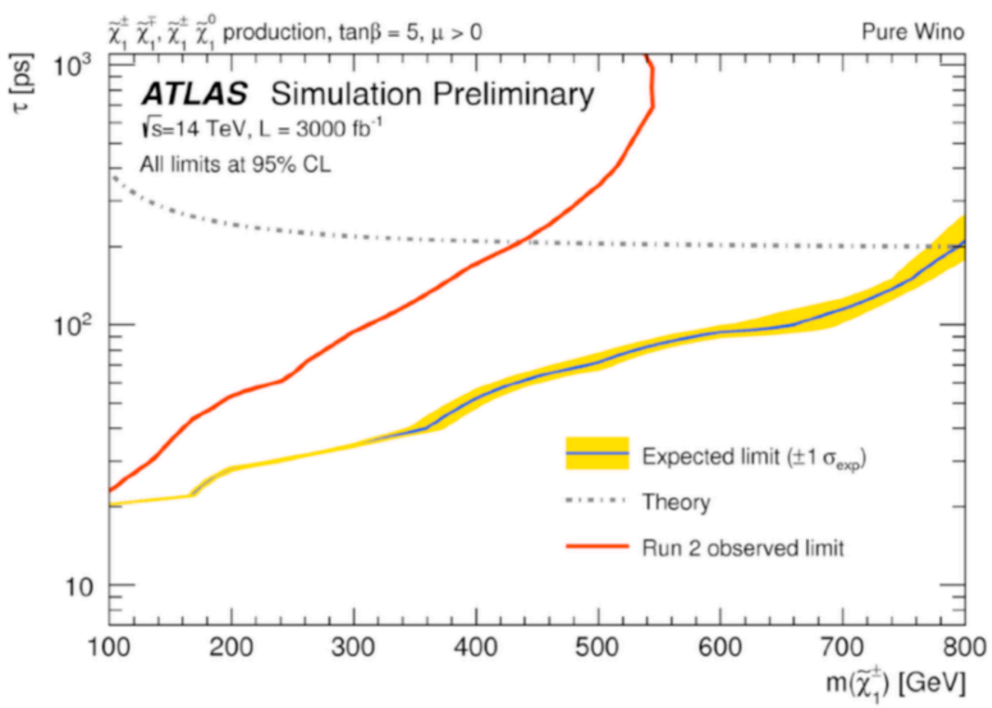
- **Many searches** (in particular intermediate masses and long lived) **largely improve with higher luminosities**
- **HL-LHC with 3 ab^{-1} will extend discovery potential**

Dark Matter



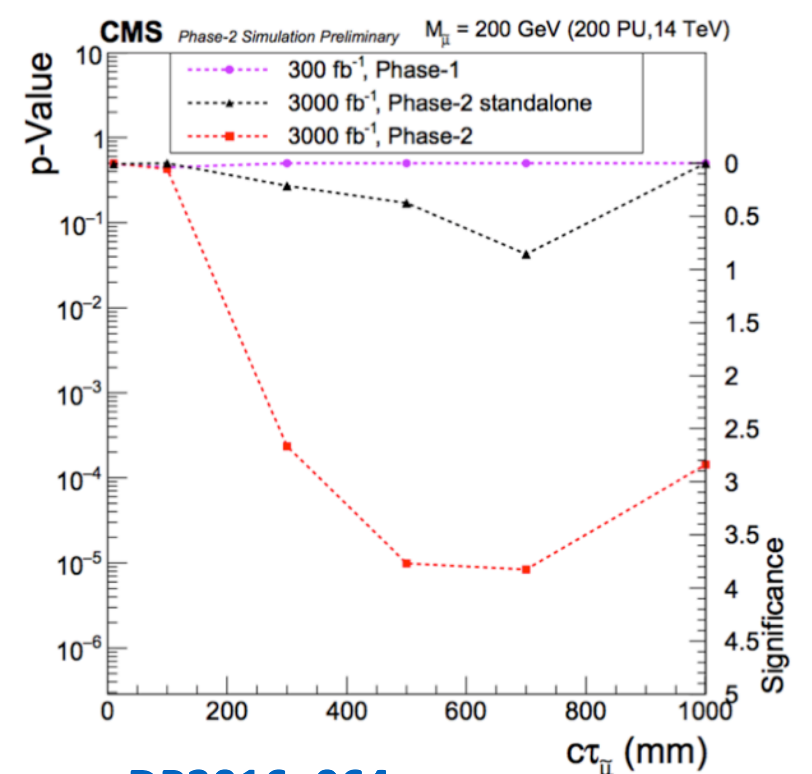
[CMS-TDR-016]

Disappearing tracks



[Pixel TDR]

Displaced μ

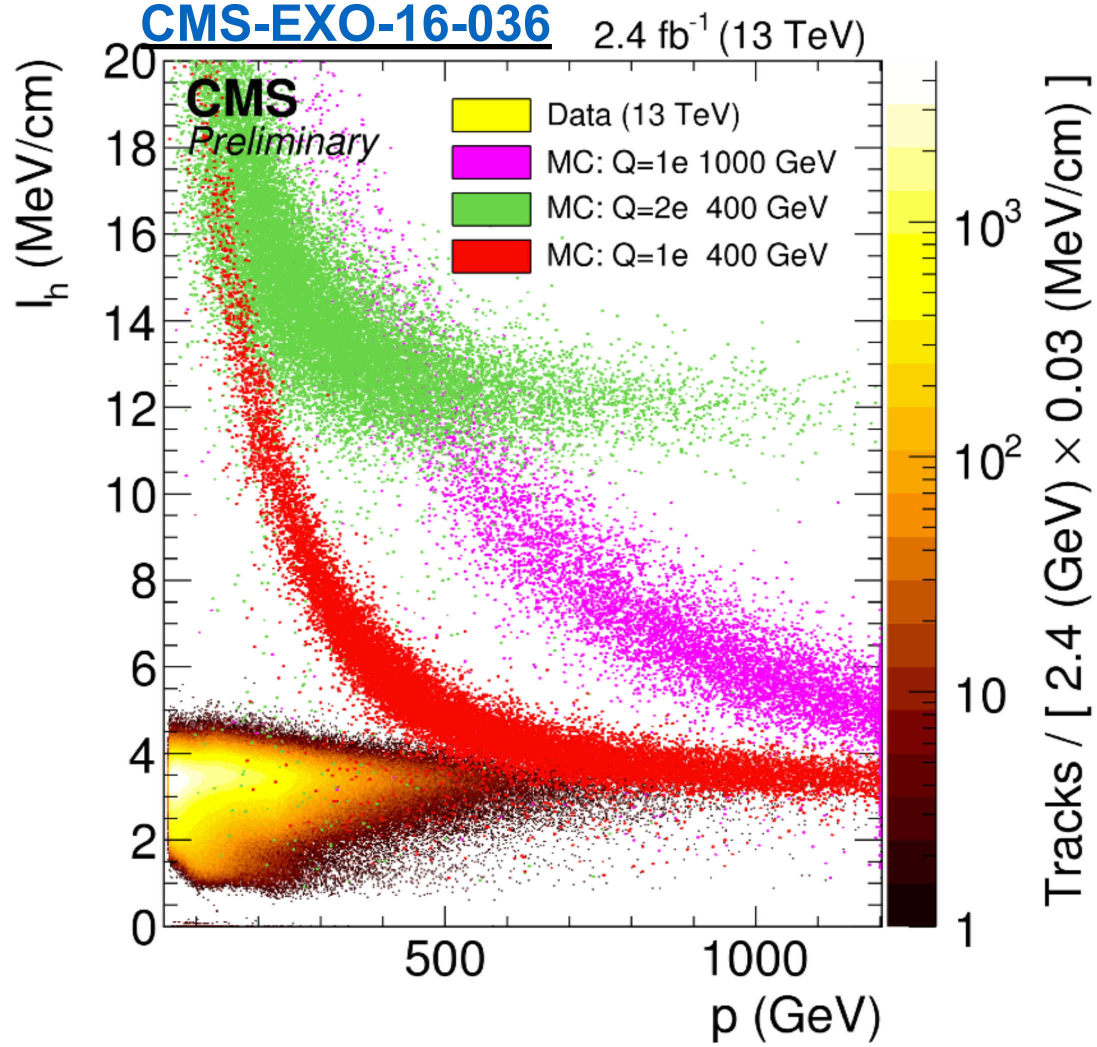


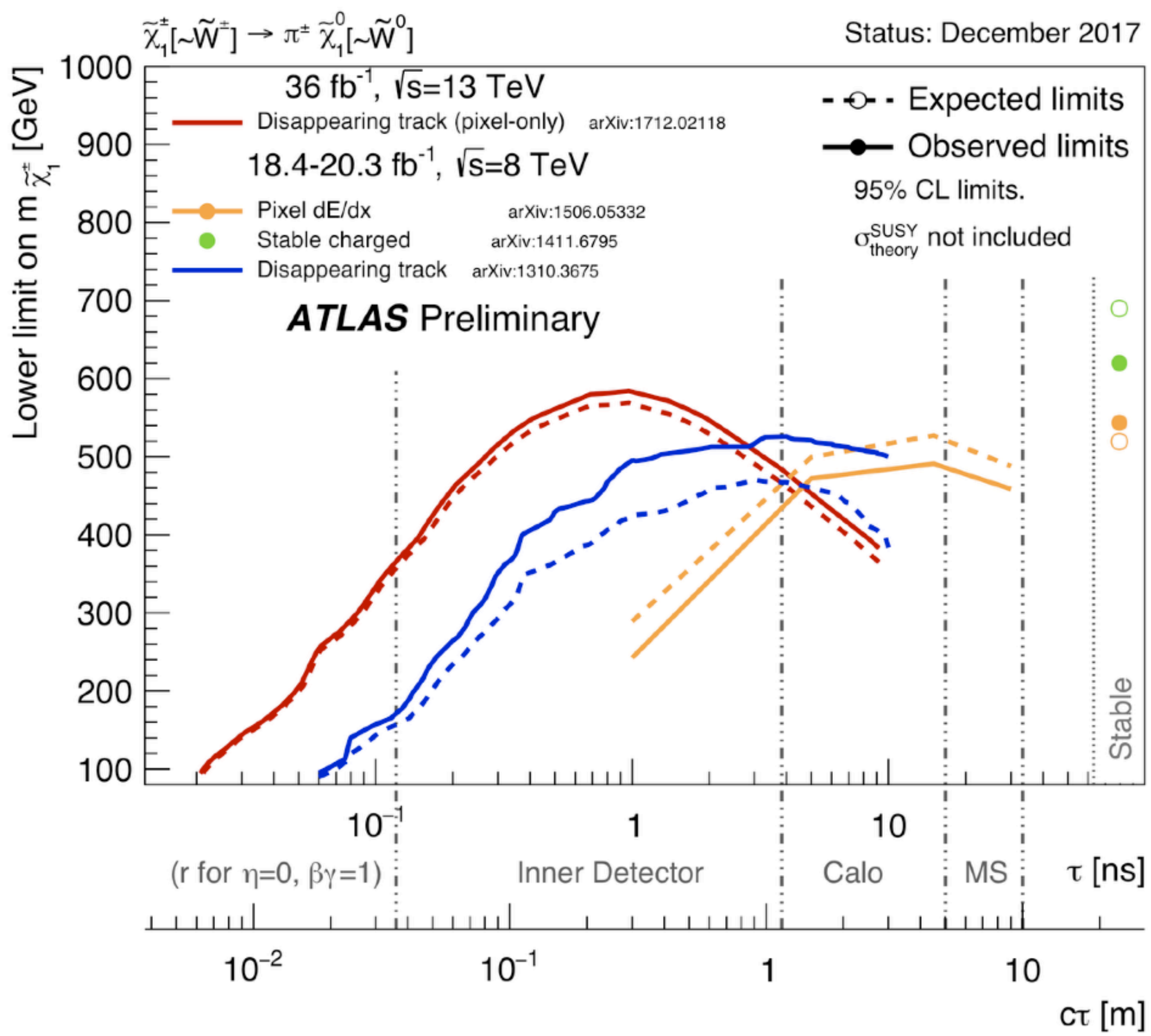
[DP2016_064]

STABLE STUFF

- **Heavy Stable Charged Particles, e.g. slepton (slow moving muon-like particle)**
  - **dE/dx**: large ionization left in tracker detectors by high mass R-hadrons or sleptons (enhanced if charge ≠ 1)
  - **slow moving** high mass stable charged particles identified using **timing measured in muon system**

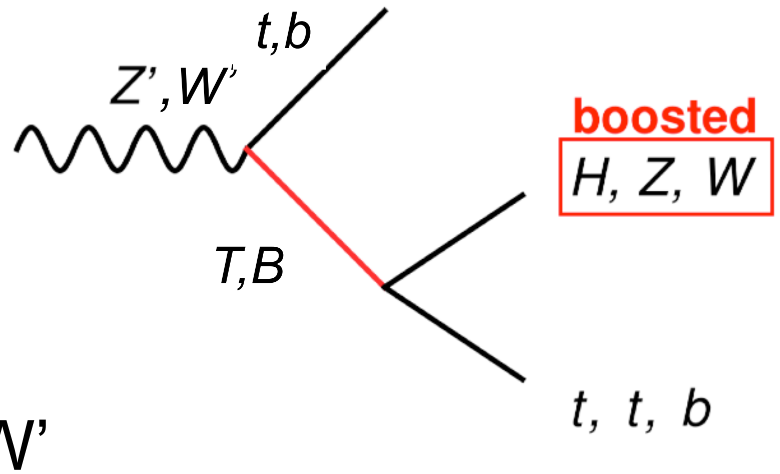
CMS-EXO-16-036

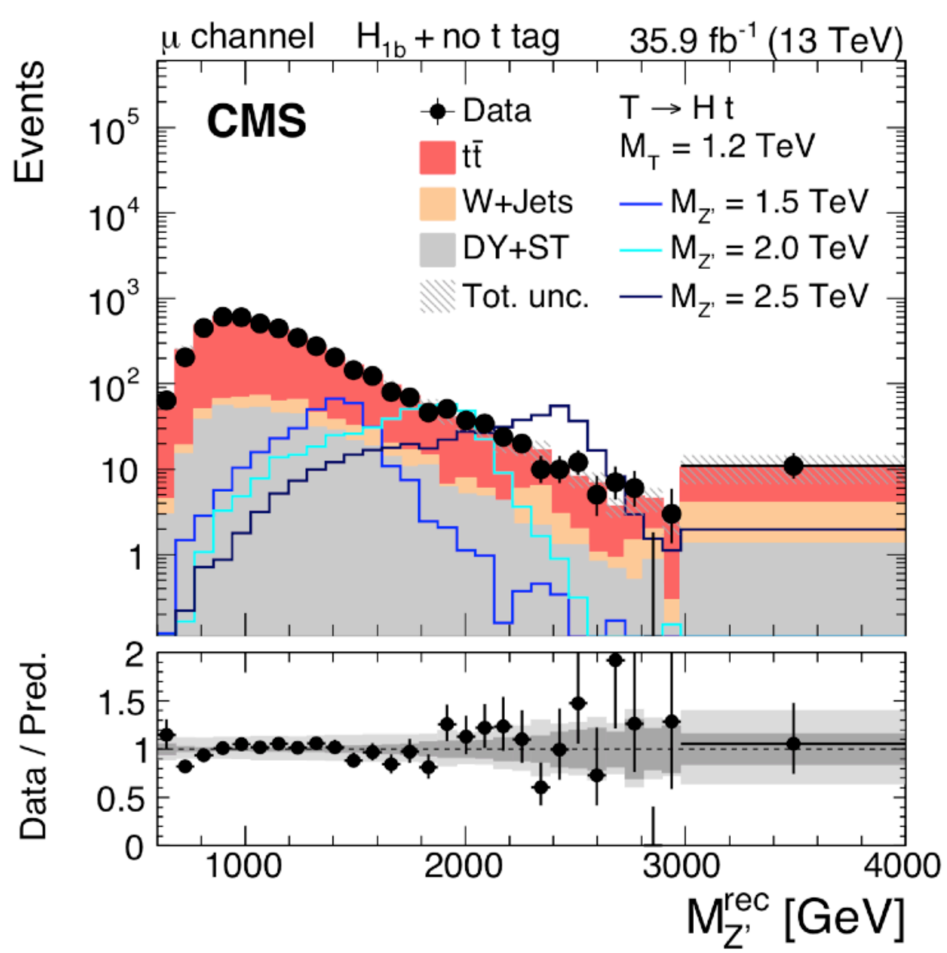


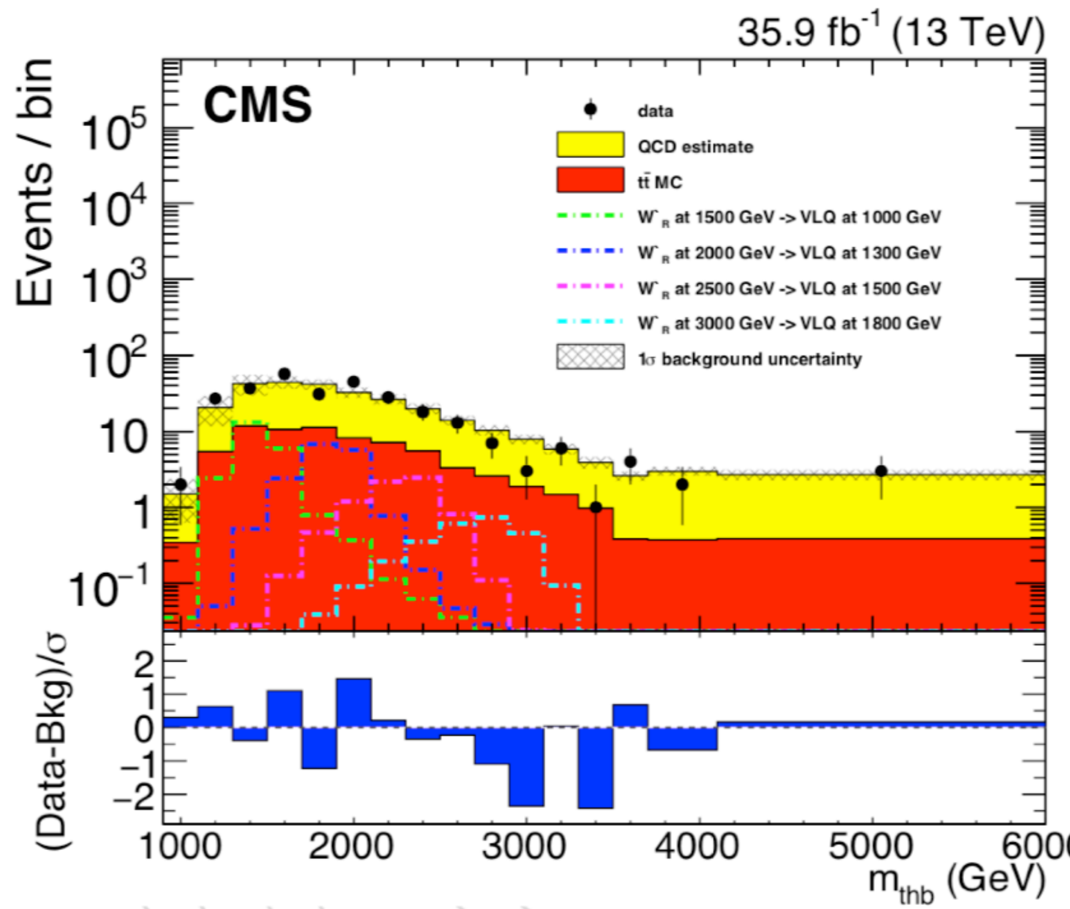


Resonances in Vector Like Quarks

- **Vector-like T quark models solve hierarchy problem:** new heavy partner of top in loop
- Search of **resonances in T/B + t/b with VLQ decaying to H(bb)t, H(bb)b or Z(bb)t**
  - substructures to reconstruct H, Z and top
- **Limits on Z'/W' depend on m(T) and m(B)**
  - @ 1.5 -2.5 TeV level for Z', cross section vs mass for W'



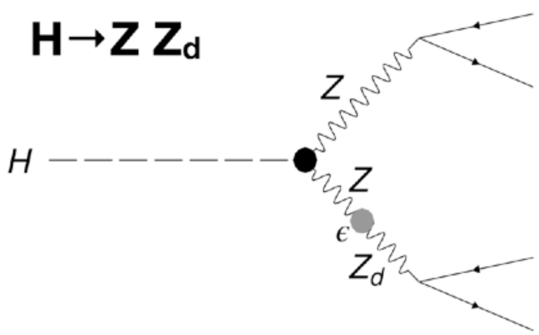




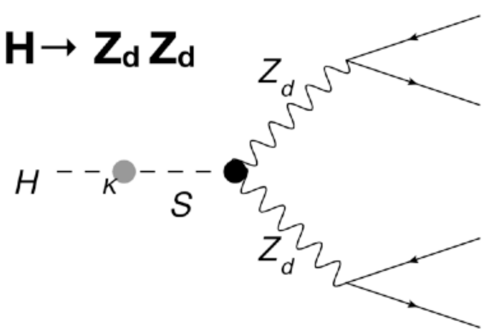
Dark Photon (ATLAS)

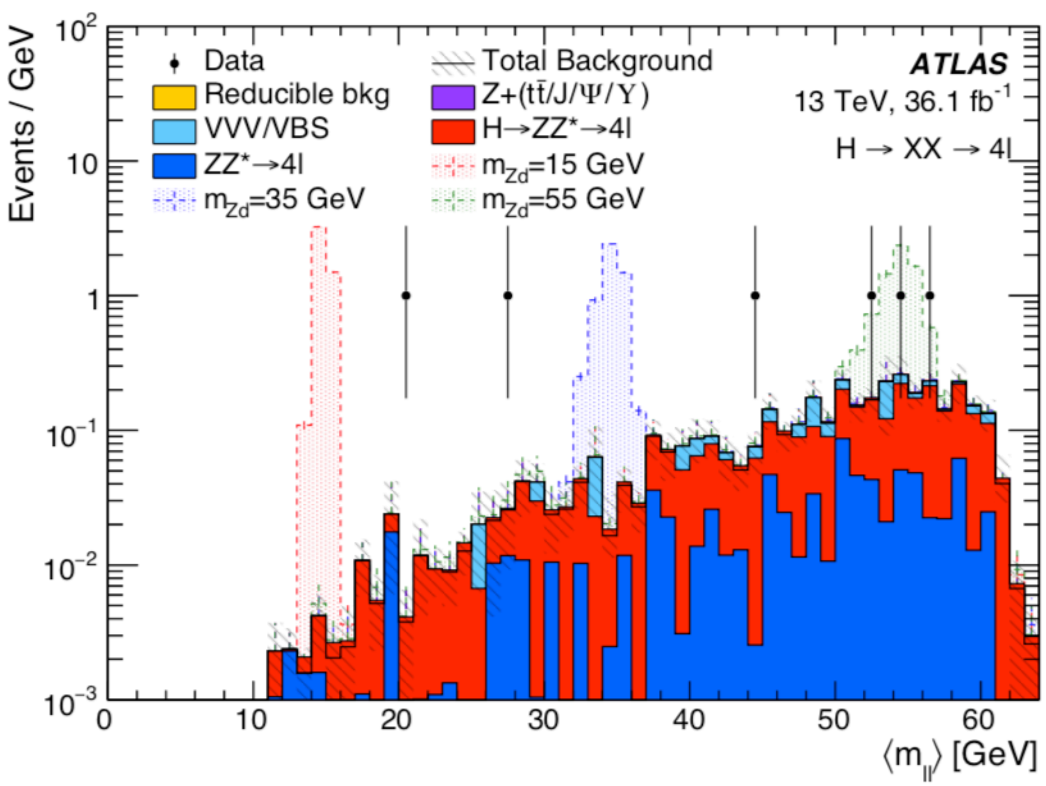
- Here **1) Z mixes with dark Z** and **2) H mixes with dark Higgs**
- **Reconstruct four leptons, m(4l) = m(H)**
  - for **1)** require **m(ll) = m(Z)**, search fo peak in other ll combination
  - for **2)** search for peak in **average mass** of two ll combinations

$H \to Z\, Z_d$

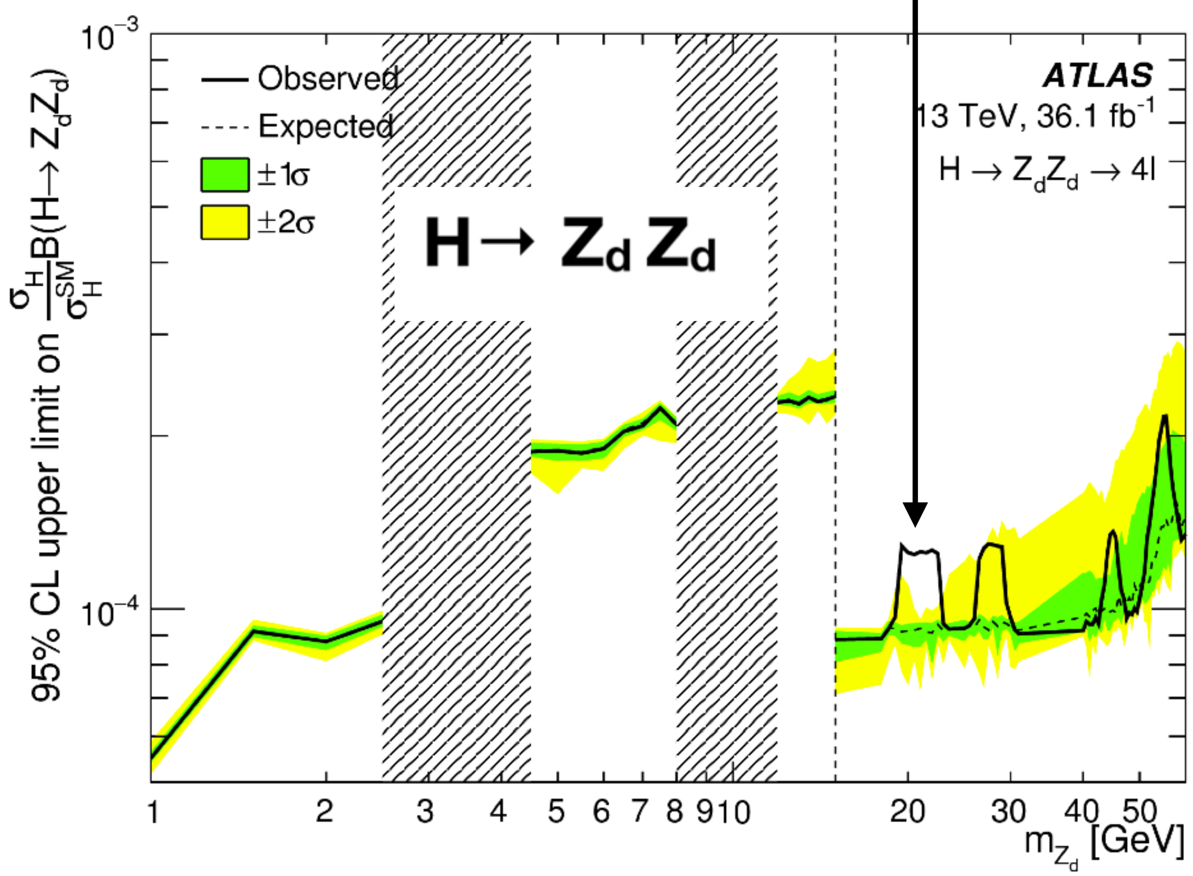


$H \to Z_d\, Z_d$

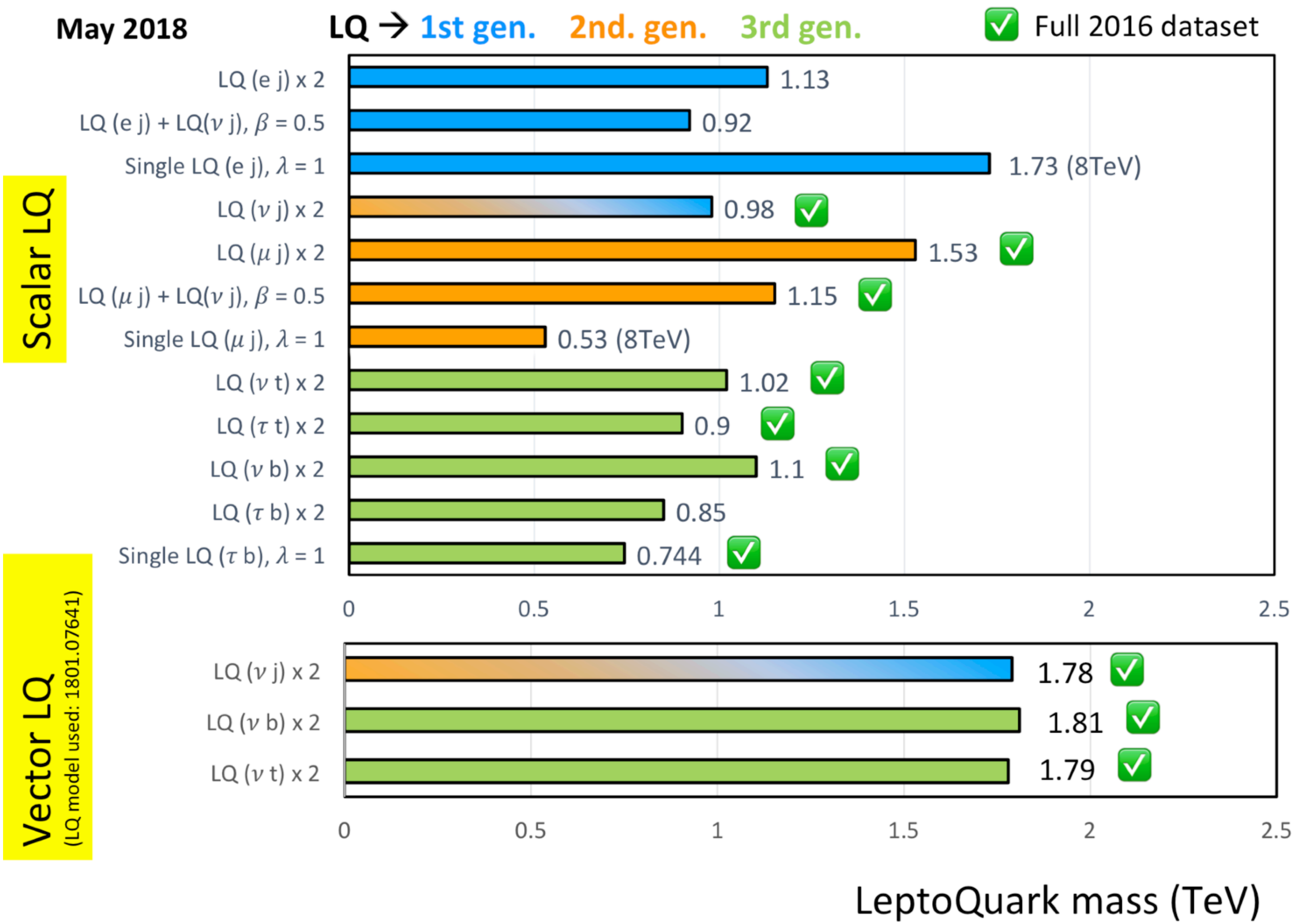




3.2 σ excess



LQ SUMMARY


May 2018
LQ → 1st gen. 2nd. gen. 3rd gen.
Full 2016 dataset
Scalar LQ
LQ (e j) x 2
1.13
LQ (e j) + LQ(ν j), β = 0.5
0.92
Single LQ (e j), λ = 1
1.73 (8TeV)
LQ (ν j) x 2
0.98
LQ (μ j) x 2
1.53
LQ (μ j) + LQ(ν j), β = 0.5
1.15
Single LQ (μ j), λ = 1
0.53 (8TeV)
LQ (ν t) x 2
1.02
LQ (τ t) x 2
0.9
LQ (ν b) x 2
1.1
LQ (τ b) x 2
0.85
Single LQ (τ b), λ = 1
0.744
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
Vector LQ
(LQ model used: 1801.07641)
LQ (ν j) x 2
1.78
LQ (ν b) x 2
1.81
LQ (ν t) x 2
1.79
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
LeptoQuark mass (TeV)

DIJET: GO WIDER

- **Dijet data reinterpreted considering wide resonances**
  - makes the background fits and possible biases more critical
  -