EXOTICS AT THE LHC

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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

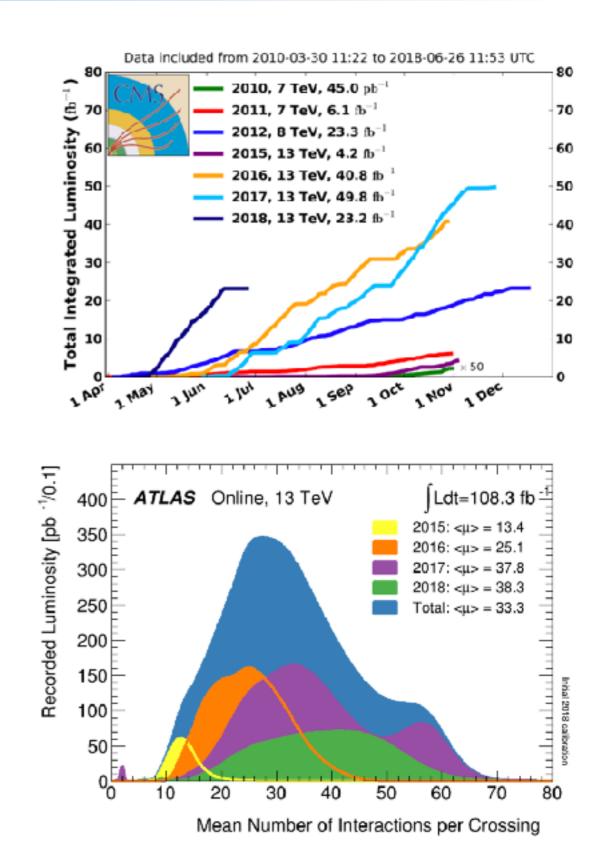
Run1: ~30 fb⁻¹ @ 7 - 8 TeV

- 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
- 2018: ~20 fb⁻¹ @ 13 TeV
 - Ongoing: expect 60 fb⁻¹

```
Full Run2: ~150 fb-1
```



shown todav

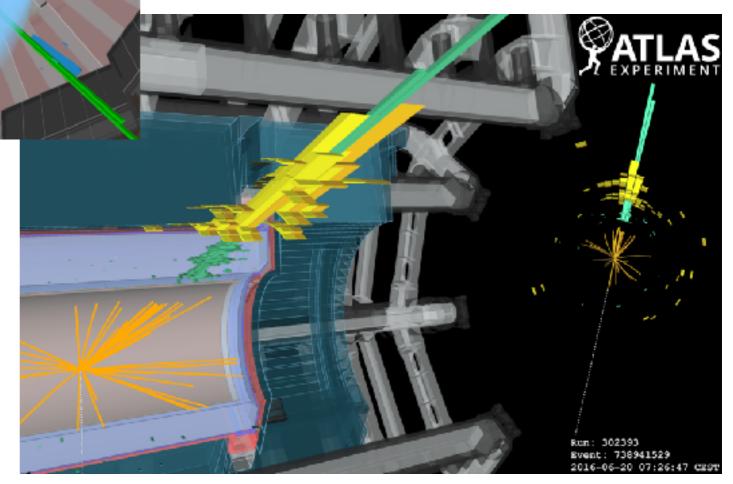
statistics

UNIQUE PLAYGROUND

CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN Data recorded: 2016-May-11 21:40:47.974592 GMT Run / Event / LS: 273158 / 238962455 / 150



~ 1.7 TeV monojet event!



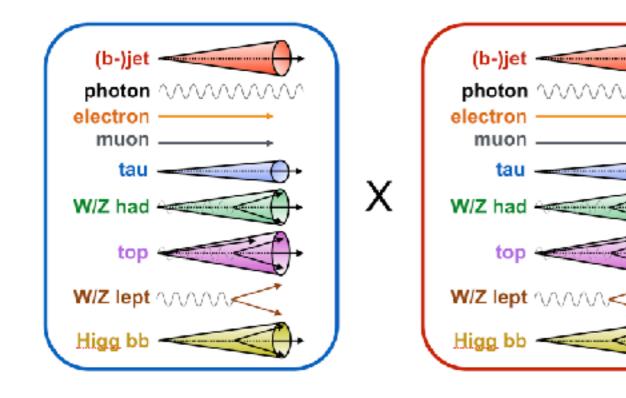
~ 8 TeV dijet event!

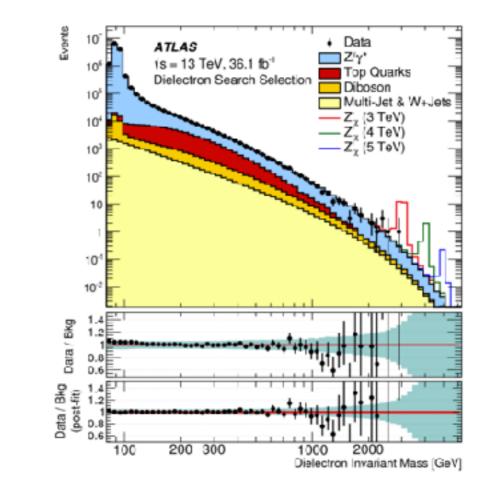
Deep understanding of detector for detailed searches

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





Exotics at LHC

SPECIFIC MODELS FOR SPECIFIC ISSUES

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

Explain light mass of the neutrinos:

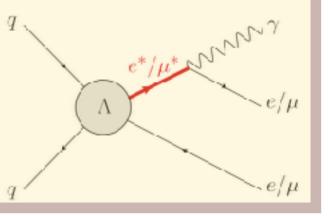
- Seesaw Models:
 - Type III: introduces new heavy fermions, coupling to leptons, Higgs and V bosons

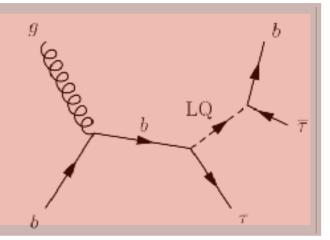
Why same number of generation for leptons and quarks:

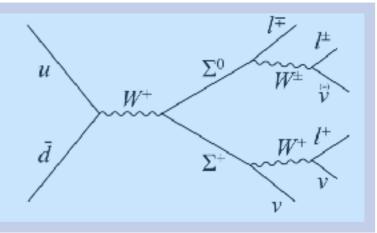
- leptoquarks carry both lepton and baryon number
 - decay in lepton-jet

Why three generations of fermions and their hierarchy:

- excited quarks, excited leptons
 - resonant qq/qg and lq/Zq states



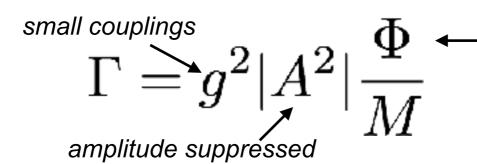




LONG-LIVED AND UNCONVENTIONAL

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

Why LL?



phase-space suppressed, small mass splitting

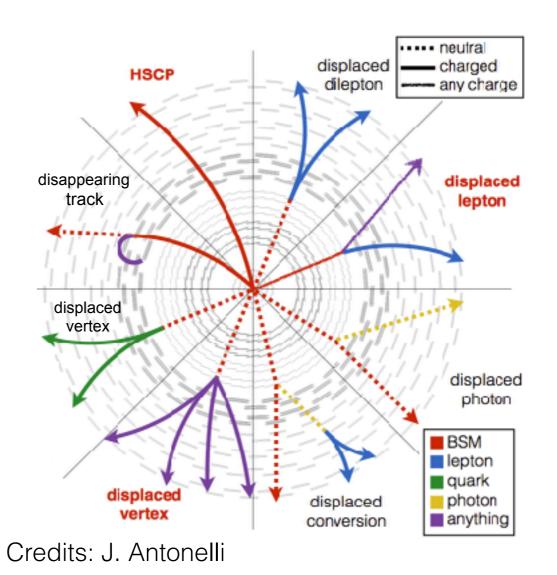
Examples:

Heavy, long-lived, charged particles

R-hadrons, Sleptons

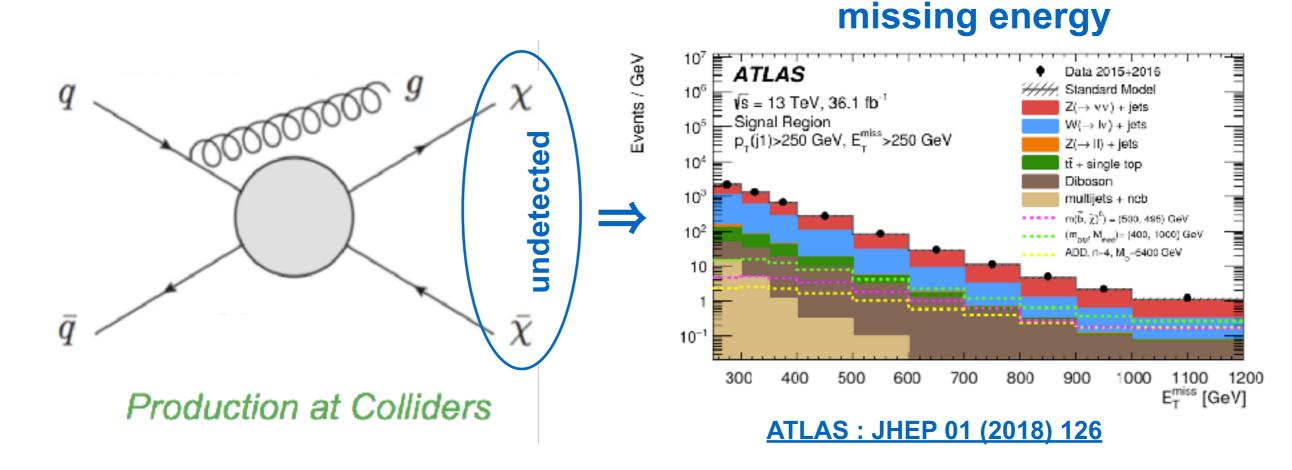
Particles can decay in the detector after few cm

 neutralinos in GMSB, mass-degenerate gauginos, particles of an Hidden Sector



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)
- No peaks. Large Missing energy distribution
- Deep understanding of SM background and detectors



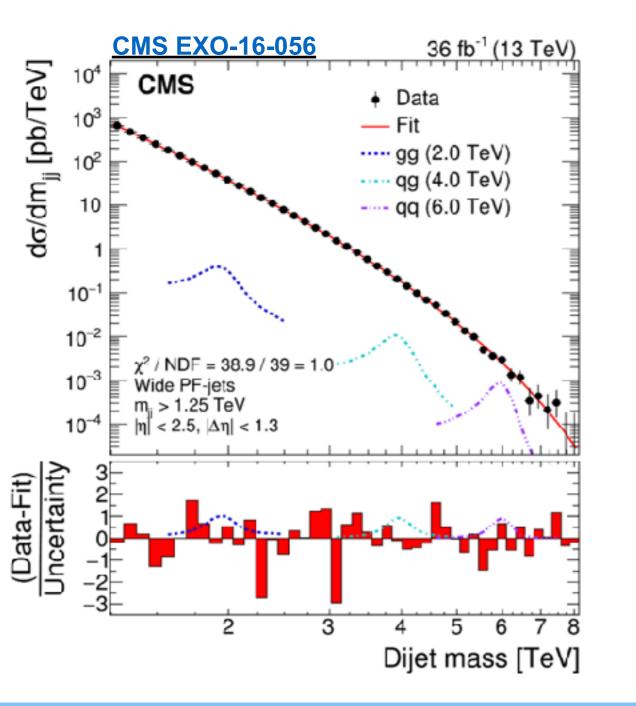
Resonances

Daniele del Re

EXTREMELY HIGH MASSES

Very strong limits now

Increasing statistics gives no breakthrough anymore



	examples	Mass Lower limit			
	String resonance (jj)	~ 8 TeV ~ 6 TeV ~ 4.5 TeV			
	Excited quark (jj)				
	Z' (SSM) (II)				
	W' (SSM) (I∨)	~ 5.5 TeV			
6 5.5 4.5 4 3.5		 Combined Electron Muon 			
	016	010			

SSM W" Mass Limit [TeV]

3.2

Run 13

Limit

0

20

40

60

80

13 TeV pp Lumi [1/fb]

100

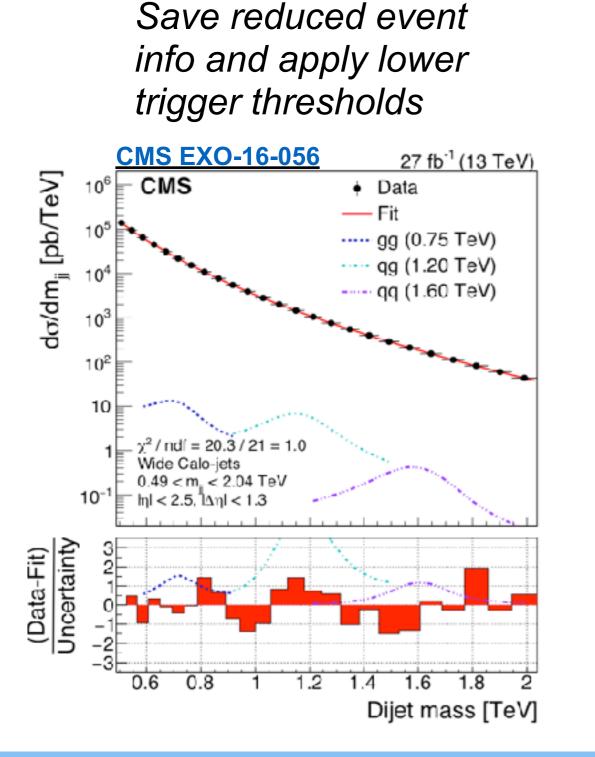
120

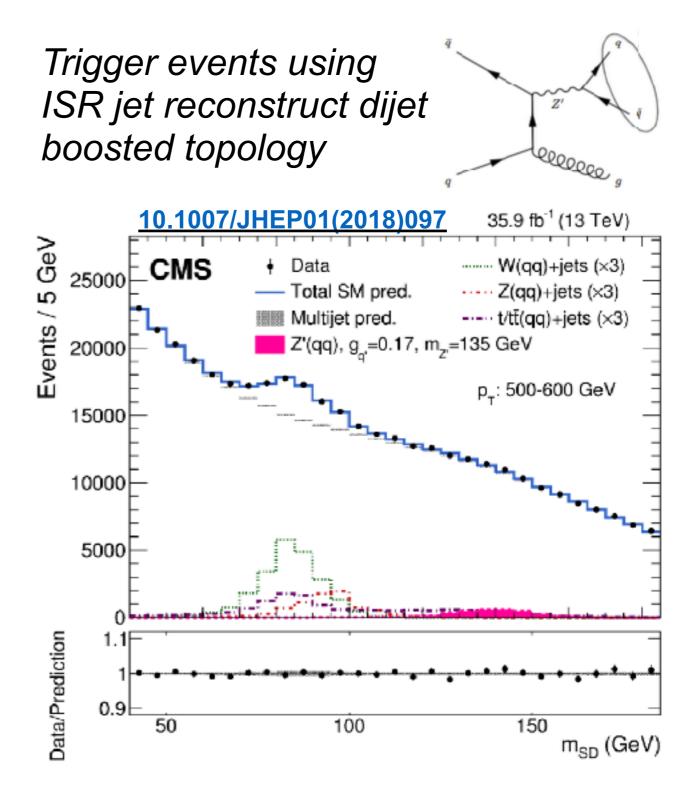
140

credits: G. Facini

DIJET: LOW AND INTERMEDIATE REGION

Extend the scope: look for intermediate and low mass regions

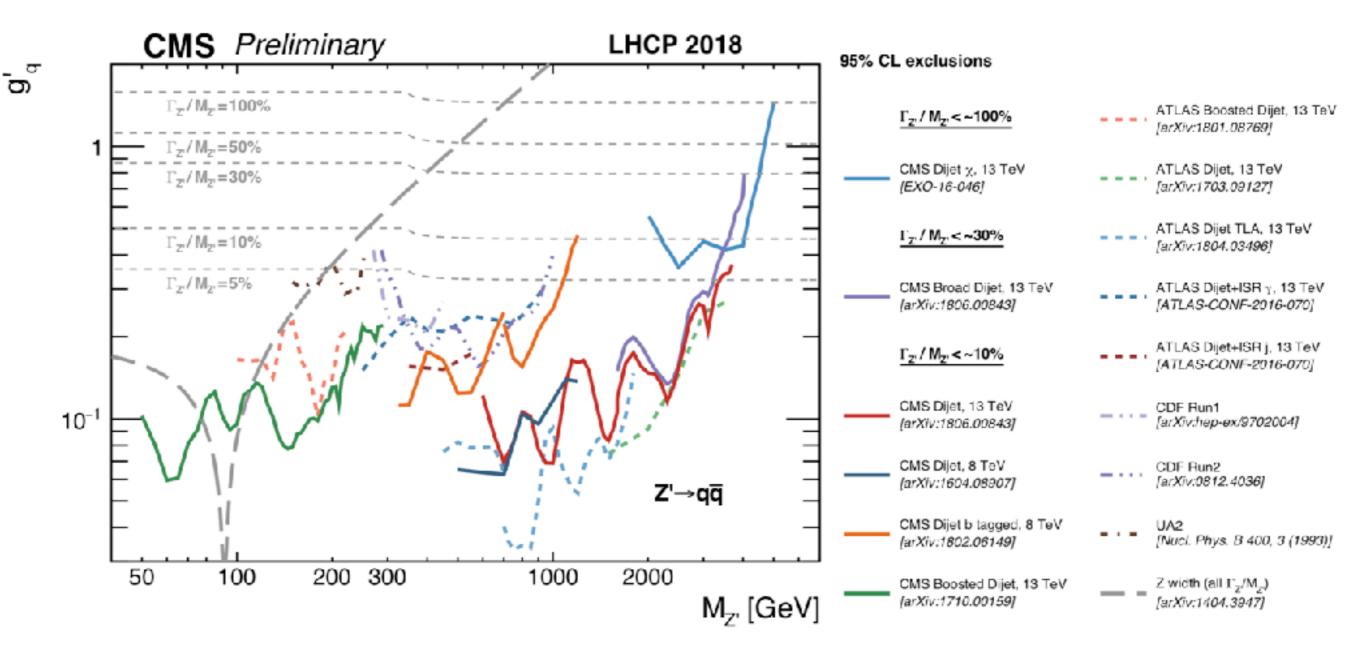




DIJET: COMBINED LIMITS

• ATLAS and CMS limits on g_q ($\sigma \propto g_q^4$)

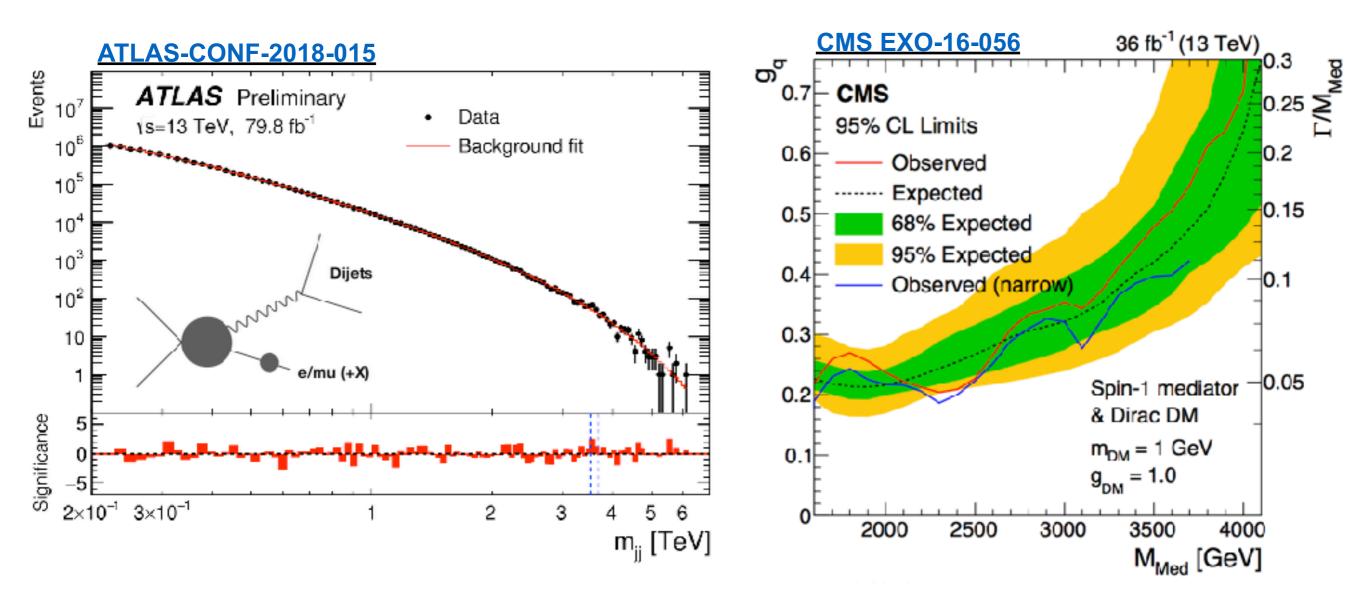
– covering the whole range. LHC now doing better than previous experiments everywhere



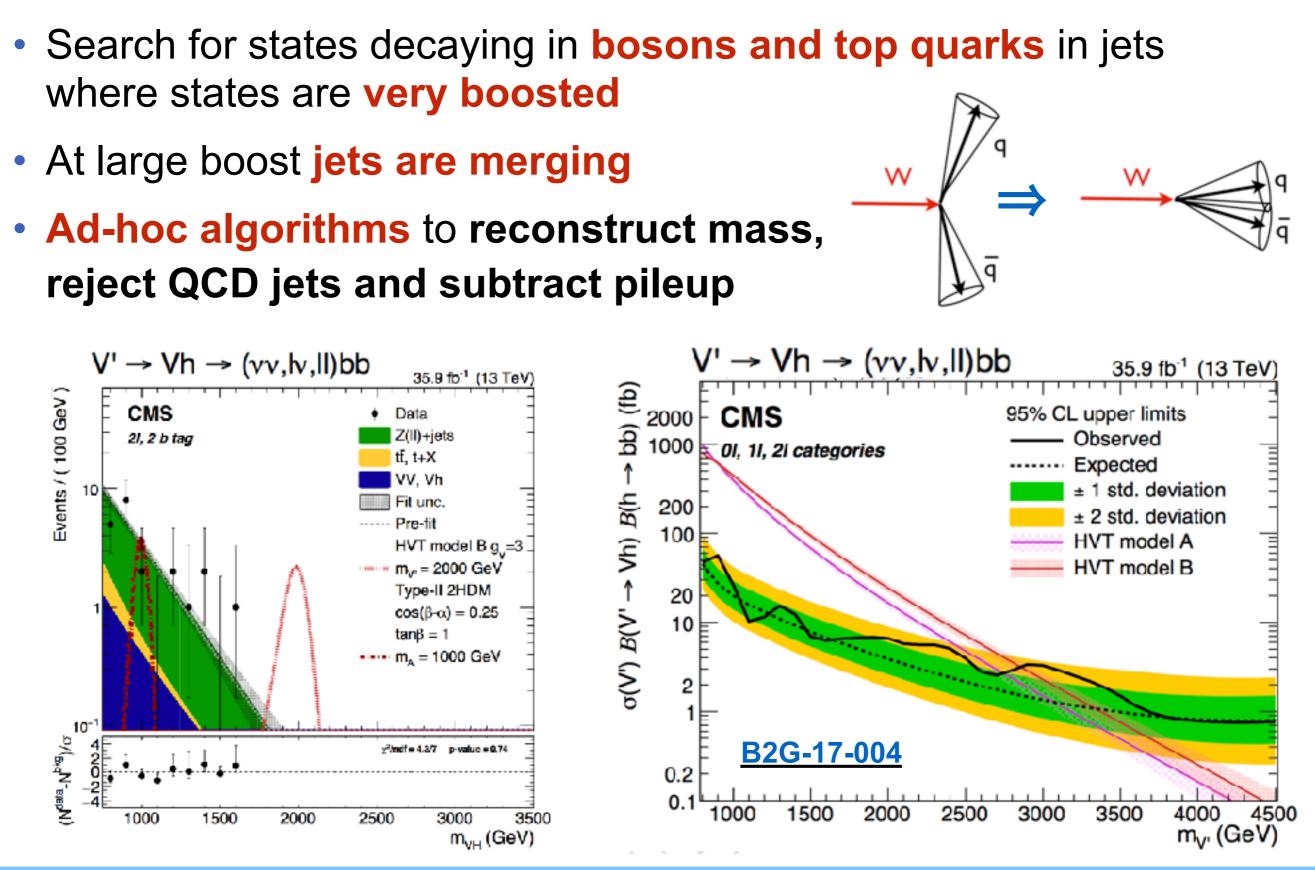
DIJET: BJETS, TAGS, WIDE RESONANCES

Extend dijet analysis

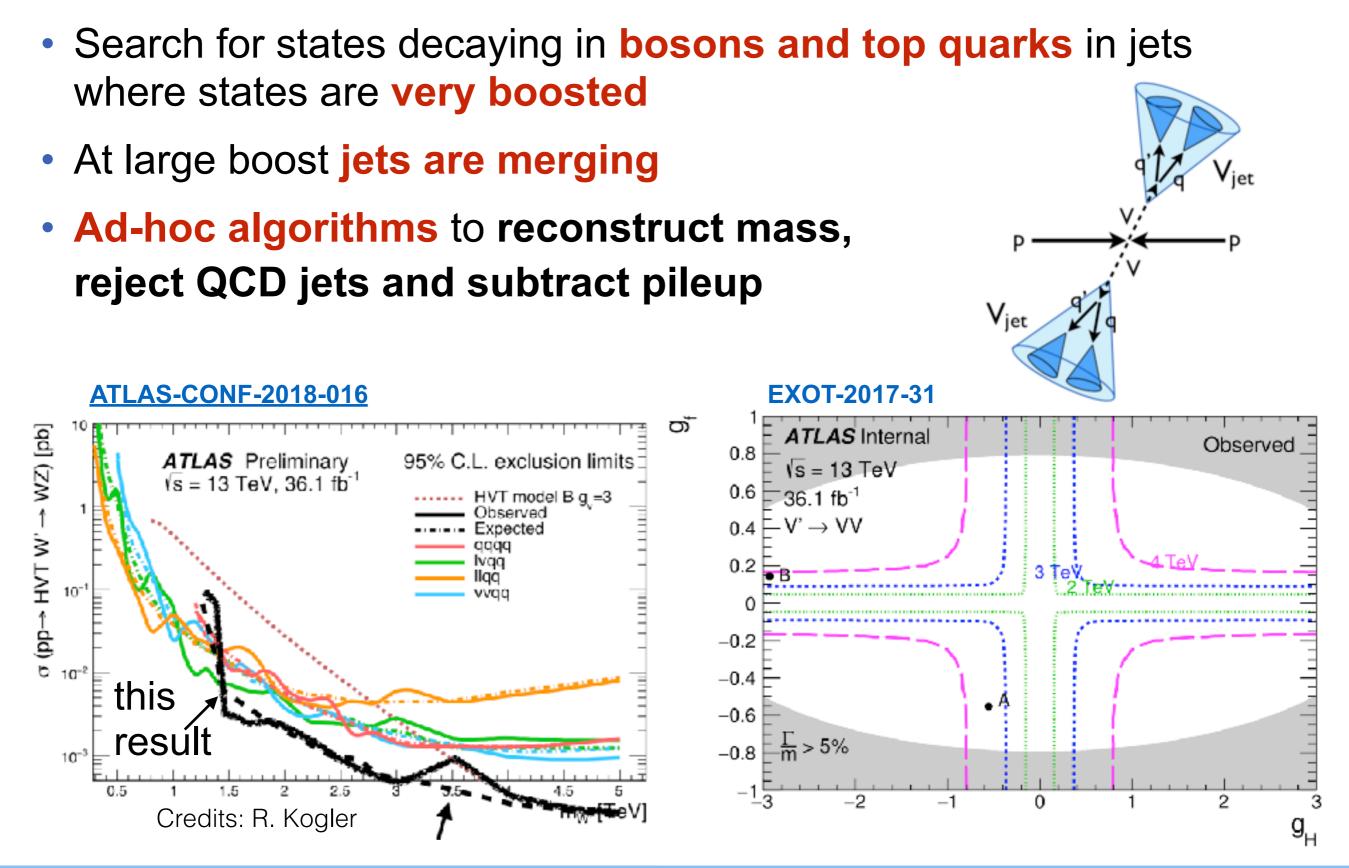
- -dijet in bb (ATLAS: <u>1805.09299</u>, CMS: <u>EXO-17-024</u>)
- -extra event requirements (high p_T lepton) to reduce E thresholds
- -wide resonances, important for dark matter reinterpretation



EXPLOITING SUBSTRUCTURES

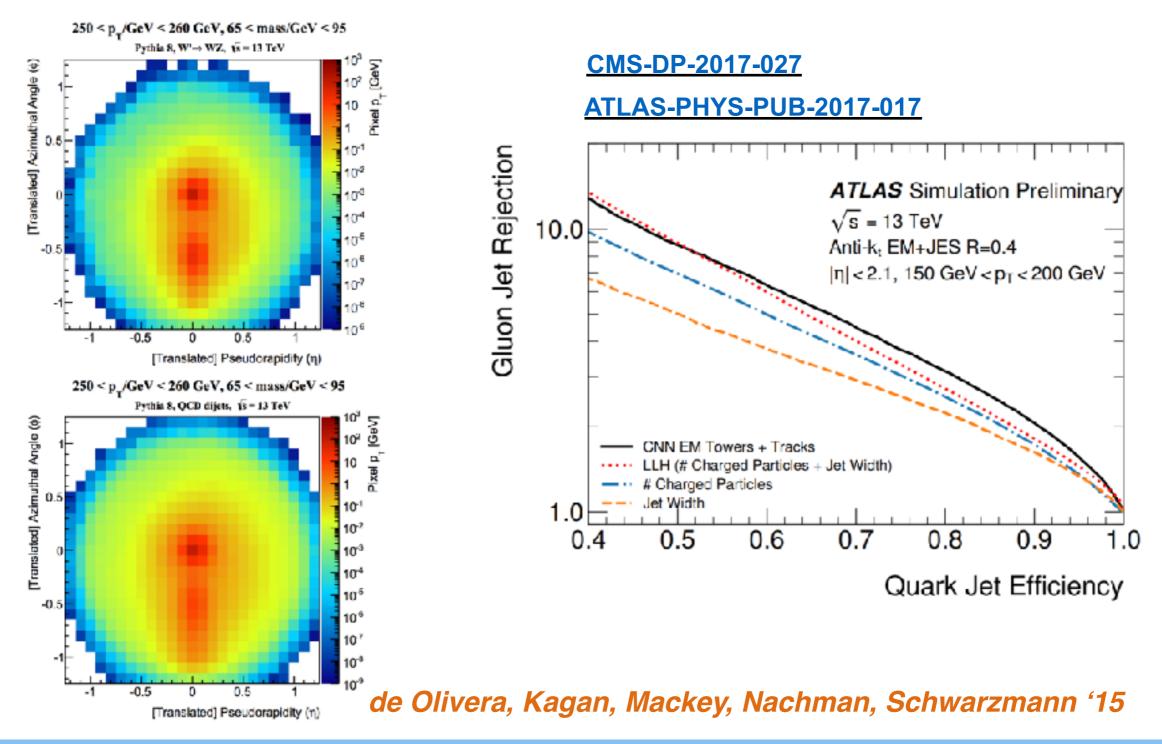


EXPLOITING SUBSTRUCTURES



PERSPECTIVES AND IMAGES

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

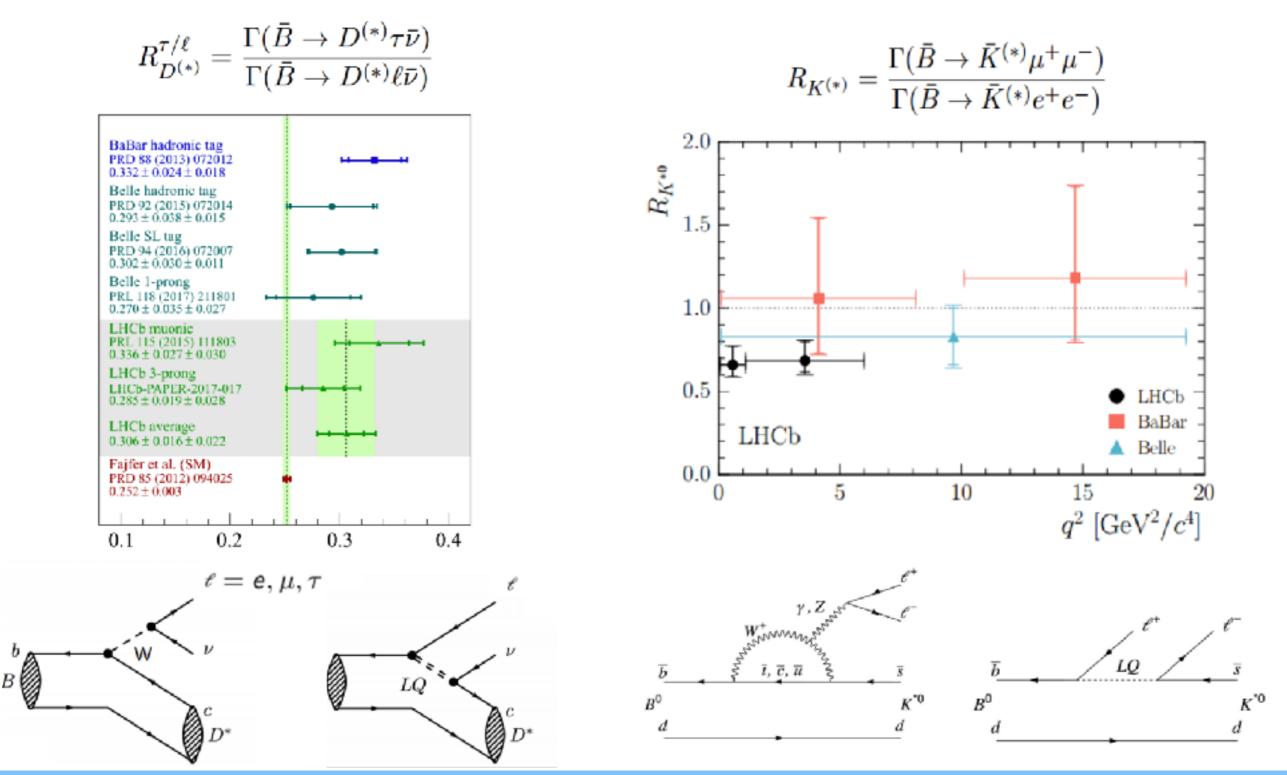


Exotics at LHC

NEW LEPTONS, NEW QUARKS

LEPTOQUARKS AND ANOMALIES

Anomalies in B decays explained with leptoquark contributions

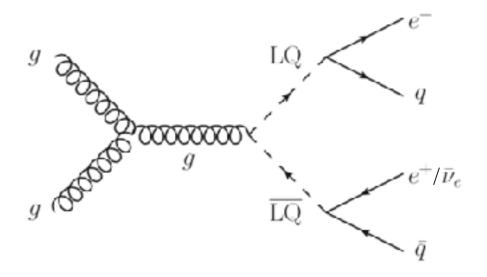


Exotics at LHC

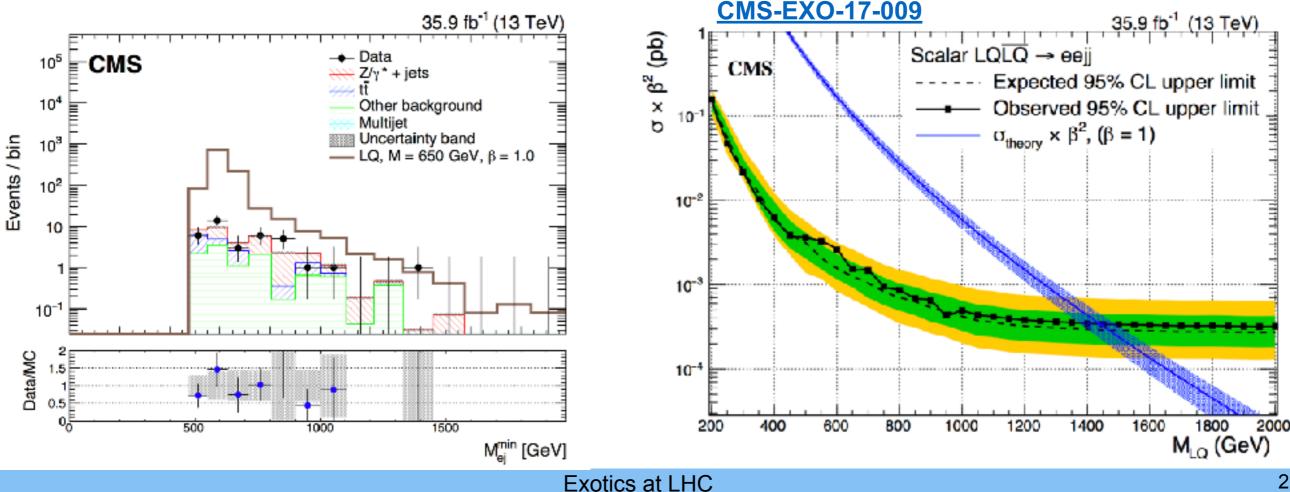
b

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

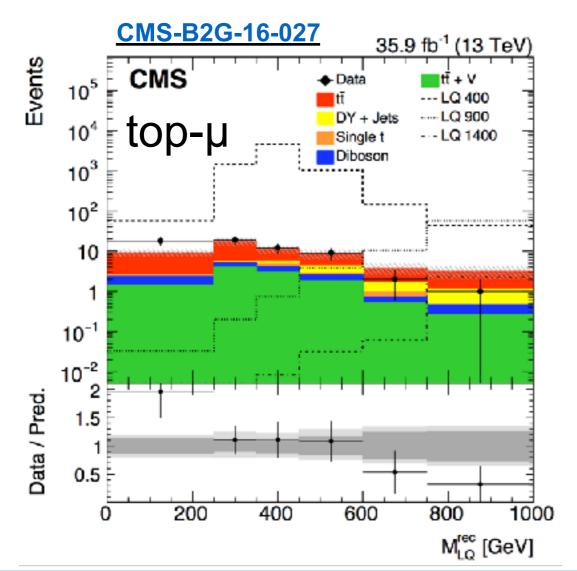


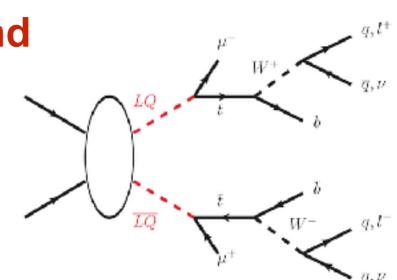
mass limits @ ~ 1.2 - 1.45 TeV

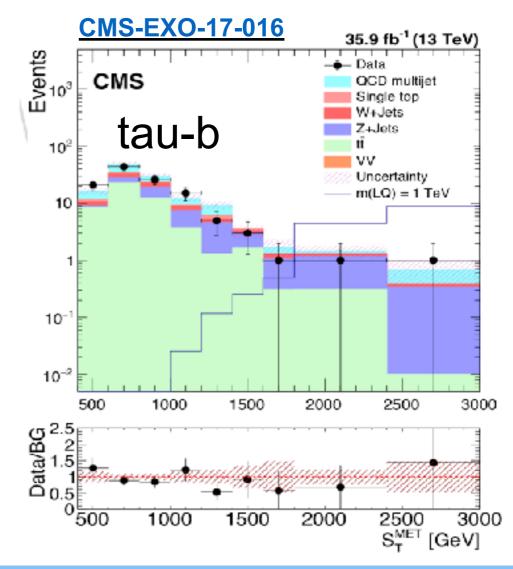


RECENT LQ RESULTS: LQ3 PAIRS

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

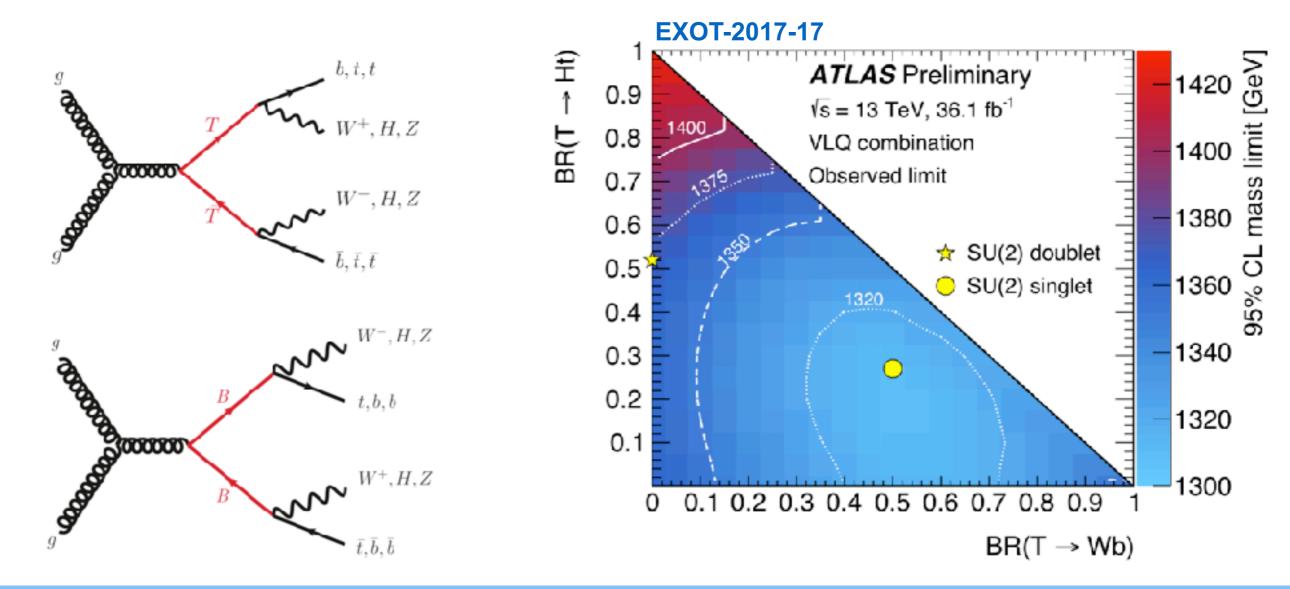






VECTOR-LIKE QUARKS

- Search of T (q=2/3) and B (q=-1/3) VLQ with, decaying to W,H,Z and t,b produced in pairs
- Recent combination of several final states
- Limits at the level of 1.3-1.4 TeV



MASS REACH

ATLAS Exotics Searches* - 95% CL Upper Exclusion Limits

ATLAS Preliminary

Status: July 2018

 $\int \mathcal{L} dt = (3.2 - 79.8) \text{ fb}^{-1}$

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

	Model	l,y J	lets† E	miss	∫£dt[fb	-1 Limit	J~~~ (1010/10	Reference
Extra dimensions	ADD $G_{KK} + g/q$ ADD non-resonant $\gamma\gamma$ ADD QBH ADD BH high $\sum p\gamma$ ADD BH multijet RS1 $G_{KK} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Bulk FS $G_{KK} \rightarrow WW/ZZ$ Bulk FS $g_{KK} \rightarrow !!t$ 2UED/ RPP	2γ $\geq 1 e, \mu$ 2γ multi-channel $1 e, \mu \geq 1$	1-4] - 2j ≥ 2] ≥ 3] - $ b_{1} \geq 1J/2j$ $2 b_{1} \geq 3 $		35.1 35.7 37.0 3.2 3.6 35.7 35.1 35.1 35.1	M ₀ M ₅ M ₆ M ₆ G _{KC} mass G _{KC} mass G _{KC} mass F/K mass	7.7 TeV 5.3 TeV 8.9 TeV 8.2 TeV 9.55 TeV 2.3 TeV 3.8 TeV 1.6 EV	$\begin{split} n &= 2 \\ n &= 3 \text{ HLZ NLG} \\ n &= 6 \\ n &= 6, M_D = 3 \text{ TeV. rot BH} \\ n &= 6, M_D = 3 \text{ TeV. rot BH} \\ k(\overline{M}_H = 0.1) \\ k(\overline{M}_H = 1.0) \\ \Gamma/n &= 15\% \\ \text{Ter } (1,1), \mathcal{D}(A^{(1,1)} \rightarrow \text{tr}) = 1 \end{split}$	1711.43301 1707.44147 1703.49217 1606.62265 1512.42566 1707.44147 CERN EP 2018-170 1804.10823 1803.49578
Cauge bosons	$\begin{array}{l} \text{SSM } Z' \rightarrow \ell\ell \\ \text{SSM } Z' \rightarrow r\tau \\ \text{Leptophobic } Z' \rightarrow bb \\ \text{Leptophobic } Z' \rightarrow tt \\ \text{SSM } W' \rightarrow \ell\nu \\ \text{SSM } W' \rightarrow r\nu \\ \text{HVT } V' \rightarrow WV \rightarrow aqqq \text{ model} \\ \text{HVT } V' \rightarrow WH/ZH \text{ model B} \\ \text{LRSM } W'_R \rightarrow tb \end{array}$	1 e,μ 1 τ	- 2b 1b, ≥ 1J/2J - 2J	- Yes Yes Yes	35.1 35.1 35.1 79.8 35.1 79.8 35.1 35.1 35.1	Z' mass Z' mass Z' mass W' mass W' mass V' mass V' mass W' mass W' mass	4.5 TeV 2.42 TeV 2.1 TeV 3.0 TeV 5.0 TeV 3.7 TeV 4.15 TeV 2.93 TeV 3.25 TeV	$\Gamma/m = 1\%$ $g_{1'} = 3$ $g_{1'} = 3$	1707.42424 1709.67242 1805.69299 1804.10823 ATLAS-CONF-2018-017 1901.66992 ATLAS-CONF-2018-016 1712.96518 CERN-EP-2018-142
G	Clagaa Cl <i>Elag</i> GlEtt		2j 1b,≥1j	– Yes	37.0 35.1 35.1	Λ Λ Λ	2.57 TeV	21.8 TeV η_{LL}^{-} 40.0 TeV η_{LL}^{-} $ C_{61} = 4\pi$	1703.49217 1707.42424 CERN-EP-2018-174
WД	Axial vector mediator (Dirac DM Colored scalar mediator (Dirac I VV XX EFT (Dirac DM) Scalar LC 1 st gen	DM) 0 e.u	1-4j 1-4j $J_i \le 1j$ $\ge 2j$	Yes Yes Yes	35.1 35.1 3.2 3.2		55 TeV 1.67 TeV	g_{γ} =0.26, g_{χ} =1.4, $m(\chi) = 1$ GeV g =1.4, $m(\chi) = 1$ GeV $m(\chi) < 150$ GeV $\beta = 1$	1711.40001 1711.43301 1608.42372 1605.46035
70	Scalar LC 2 nd gen Scalar LC 3 rd gen VLQ TT \rightarrow Ht/Zt/Wb+X	2μ 1.e,μ ≥	≥2j 1 b, ≥3 j	Yes	3.2 20.3	LQ maso 1 05 TeV LQ mass 540 GeV		$\beta = 1$ $\beta = 0$ SU(2) doublet	1605.06005 1508.04735
Hezvy quarko	$\begin{array}{l} VLQ \ I \ I \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{I}) \ H \mathcal{D} + \mathcal{X} \\ VLQ \ \mathcal{B} \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{I}\mathcal{S} + \mathcal{X} \\ VLQ \ \mathcal{T}_{S/3} \ \mathcal{T}_{S/3} \ \mathcal{T}_{S/3} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{H} + \mathcal{X} \\ VLQ \ \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H} + \mathcal{X} \\ VLQ \ \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H} + \mathcal{X} \\ VLQ \ \mathcal{Q} \ \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{\overline{T}} \mathcal{W}_{\overline{T}} \end{array}$	multi-channel multi-channel $2(SS)/\geq 3 e, \mu \ge$ $1 e, \mu \ge$ $0 e, \mu, 2 \gamma \ge$ $1 e, \mu$	$1 \text{ h} \geq 1 \text{ j}$	Yes	35.1 35.1 35.1 3.2 79.8 20.3	D mass 1.3 T _{S10} mass	7 TeV 4 TeV 1.64 TeV 44 TeV leV	SU[2] Solublet $\mathfrak{D}(\mathcal{T}_{5/2} \rightarrow Wt) = 1, \ \varepsilon(\mathcal{T}_{5/2}Wt) = 1$ $\mathfrak{D}(\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow Wt) = 1, \ \varepsilon(\mathcal{Y}Wb) = 1/\sqrt{2}$ $\kappa_{g} = 0.5$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-XXX ATLAS-CONF-2013-XXX CERN EP 2018-171 ATLAS-CONF-2016-072 ATLAS-CONF-2016-072 ATLAS-CONF-2015-XXX 1509.04261
Excited fermions	Excited quark $q^* \rightarrow qg$ Excited quark $q^* \rightarrow qg$ Excited quark $b^* \rightarrow bg$ Excited lepton l^* Excited lepton v^*	1 γ - 3 ε,μ 3 ε,μ, τ	2j 1j 1b,1j -		37.0 35.7 35.1 20.3 20.3	e" mass c" mass b" mass c" mass s" mass	6.0 TeV 5.3 TeV 2.6 TeV 3.0 TeV 1.6 TeV	only v^* and d^* , $\Lambda = m(q^*)$ only v^* and d^* , $\Lambda = m(q^*)$ $\Lambda = 3.0 \text{ TeV}$ $\Lambda = 1.6 \text{ TeV}$	1703.49127 1709.10440 1805.499299 1411.2921 1411.2921
Other	Type III Seesaw LR3M Majorana ν Higgs triplet $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow \ell \ell$ Higgs triplet $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow \ell \tau$ Monotop (non-res prod) Mult-charged particles Magnetic monopoles	1 e.μ 2 e.μ 2.3.4 c.μ (SS) 3 e.μ.τ 1 e.μ -	≥2i 2j - 1b -	Yes - Yes -	79.8 20.3 30.1 20.3 20.3 20.3 20.3 7.0		2.0 TeV	$\begin{split} &rr(W_{R})=2.4 \ \text{TeV}, \text{no mixing} \\ &\text{DY production} \\ &\text{DY production}, \ S(H_{L}^{\text{int}}\rightarrow\ell r)=1 \\ &a_{\text{hotomax}}=0.2 \\ &\text{DY production}, q =5e \\ &\text{DY production}, g =1g_{D}, \text{spin }1/2 \end{split}$	ATLAS-CONF-2018-020 1506.06020 1710.09740 1411.2921 1410.5404 1504.04168 1509.06059
		/s = 8 TeV	√s = 13 1	ev		10-1	1 1	⁰ Mass scale [TeV]	

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

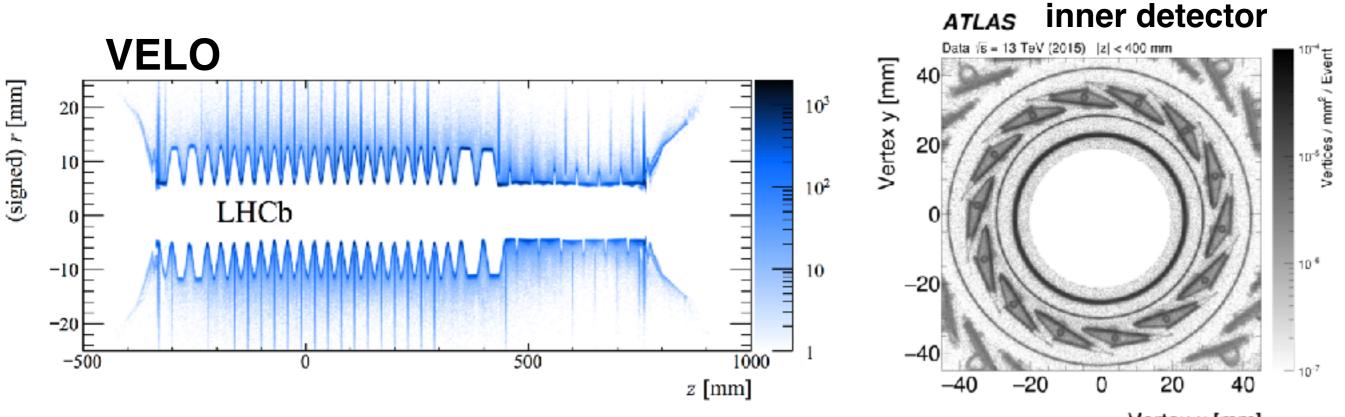
†Small-radius (large-radius) jets are denoted by the letter j (J).

Long-Lived Signatures

UNDERSTANDING DETECTORS

when the going gets tough, the tough get going

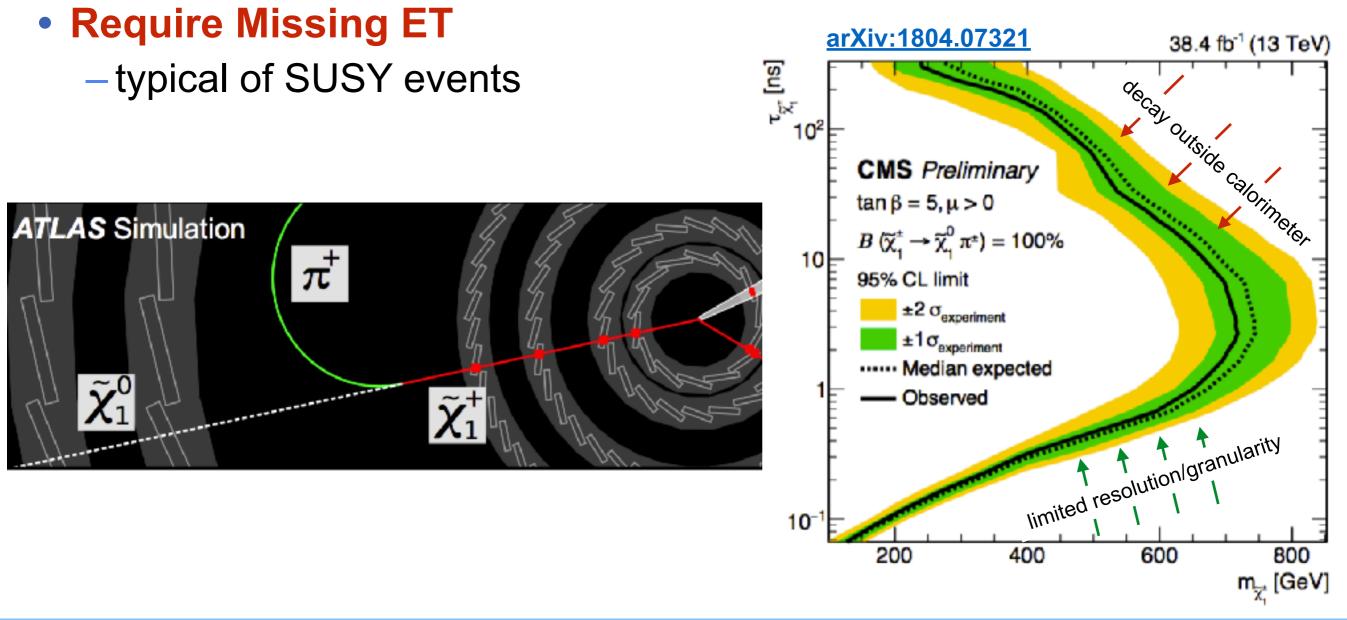
- Detector-based exotic signatures require:
 - -dE/dx, TOF, displaced vertex, disappearing tracks, stopped particles
- Specific control samples to model exotic signature in detector:
 - -LL signatures like detector noise. Deep knowledge of detector.



DISAPPEARING STUFF

Isolated track with

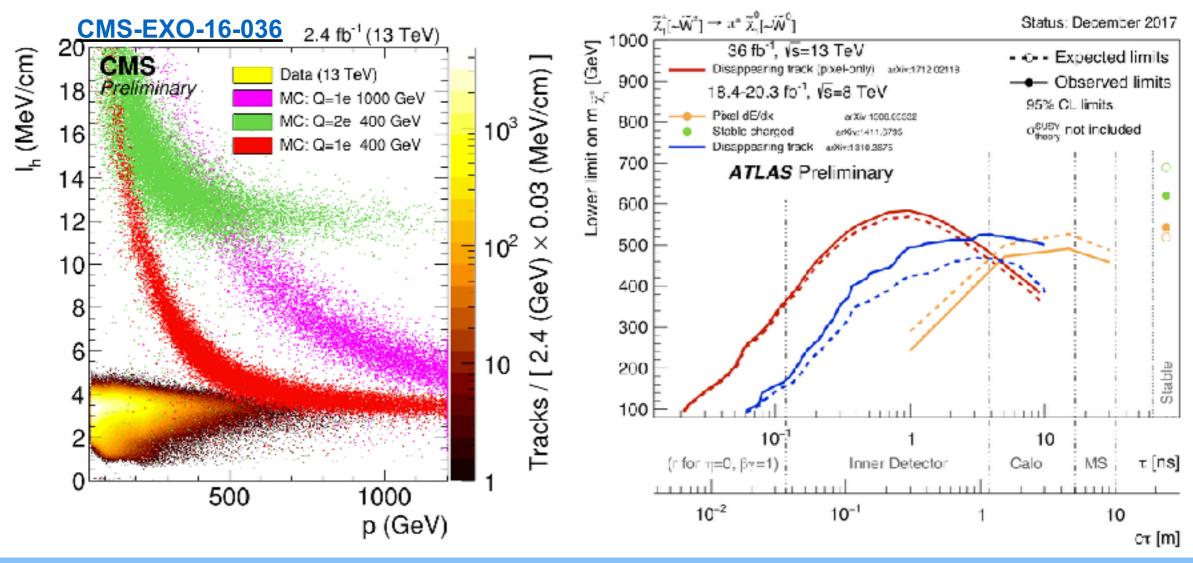
- -missing hits in the outer layers of the tracker
- little energy in associated calorimeter deposits
- -no associated hits in muon detectors.



STABLE STUFF

 Heavy Stable Charged Particles, e.g. slepton (slow moving muon-like particle)

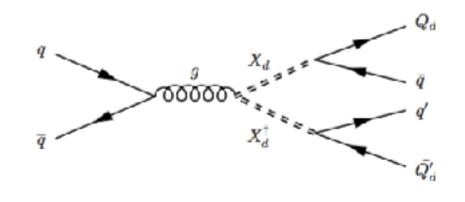
- dE/dx: large ionization left in tracker detectors by high mass R-hadrons or sleptons (enhanced if charge ≠ 1)
- slow moving high mass stable charged particles identified using timing measured in muon system

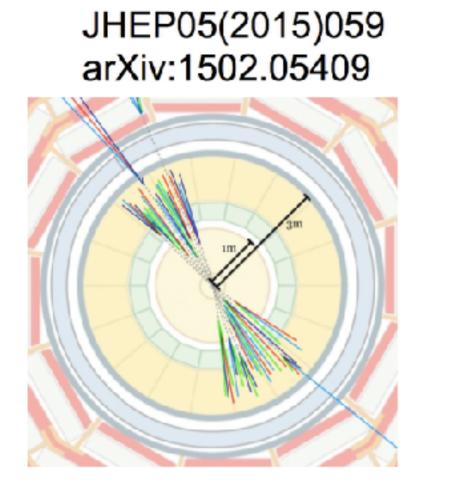


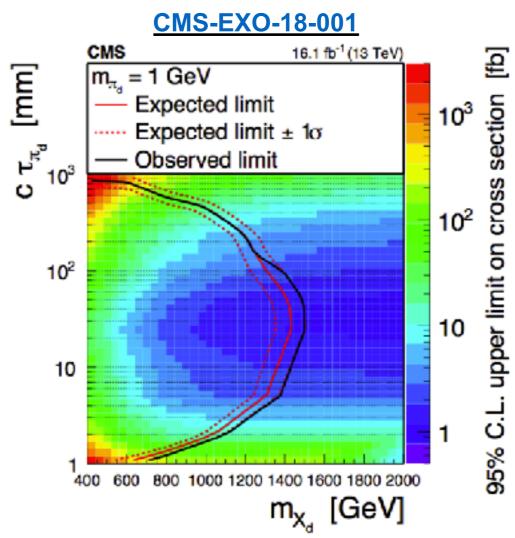
EMERGING STUFF

Dark QCD (dark matter candidate)

- O(TeV) heavy mediators in dark pion (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



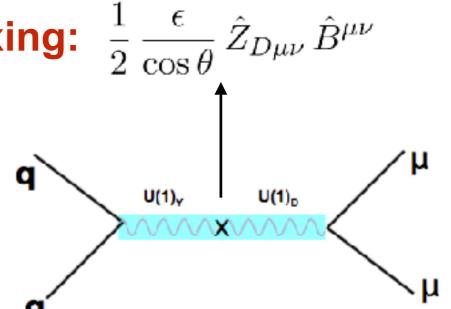


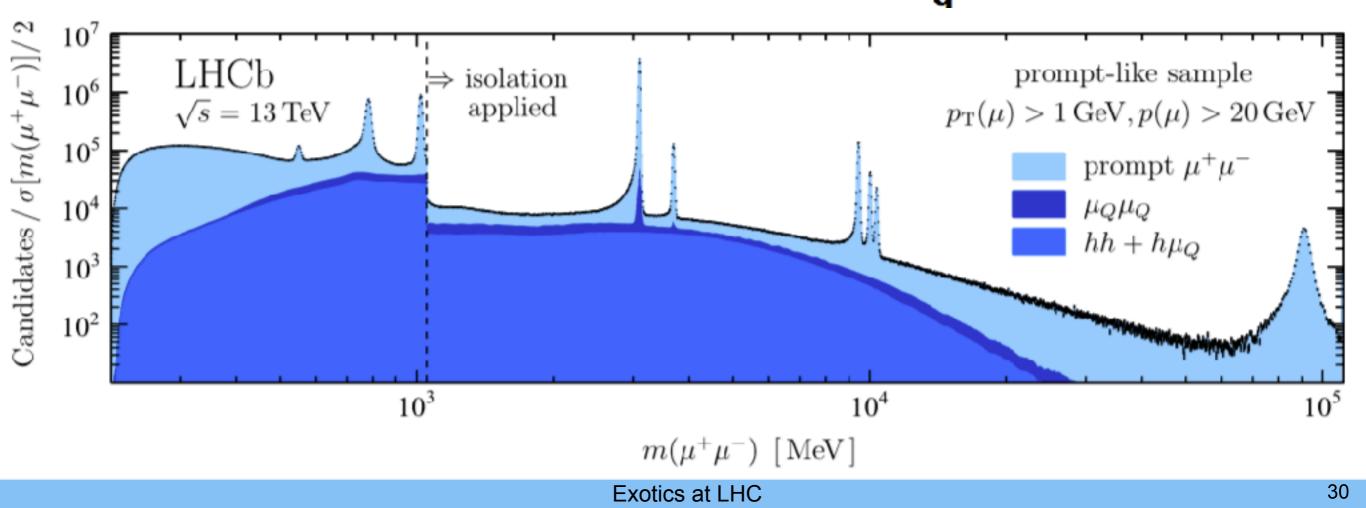


DARK PHOTON (LHCB)

- 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:

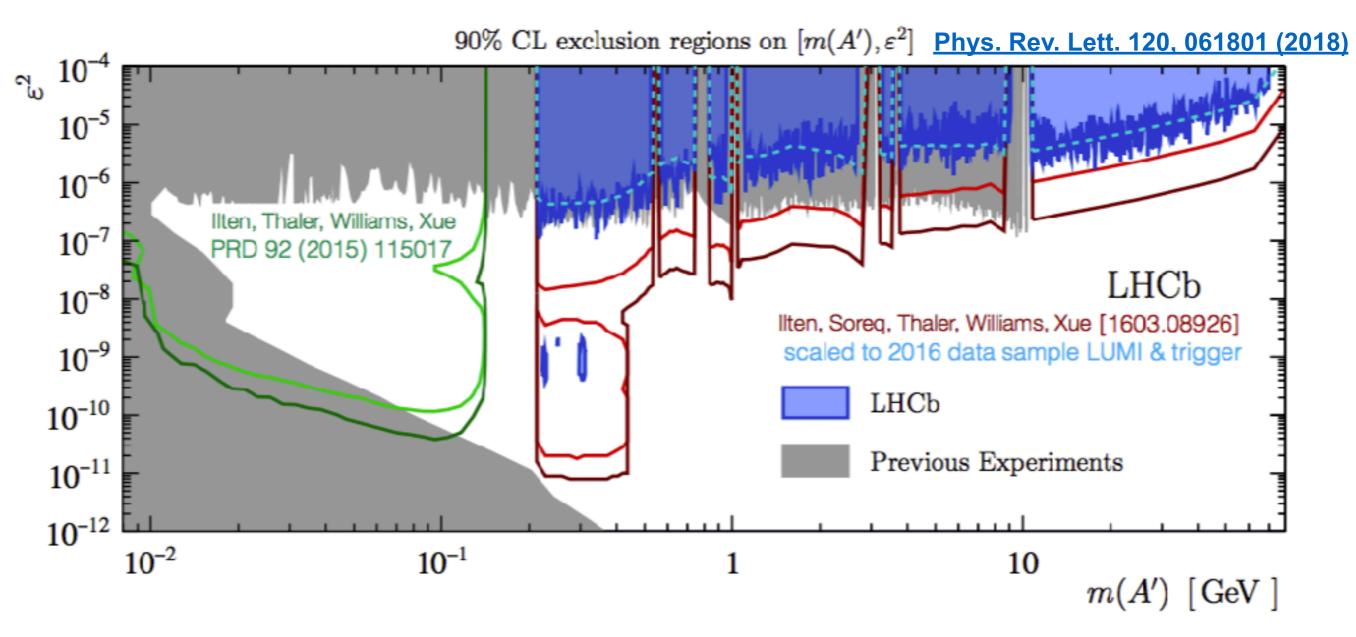
- prompt or displaced events





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

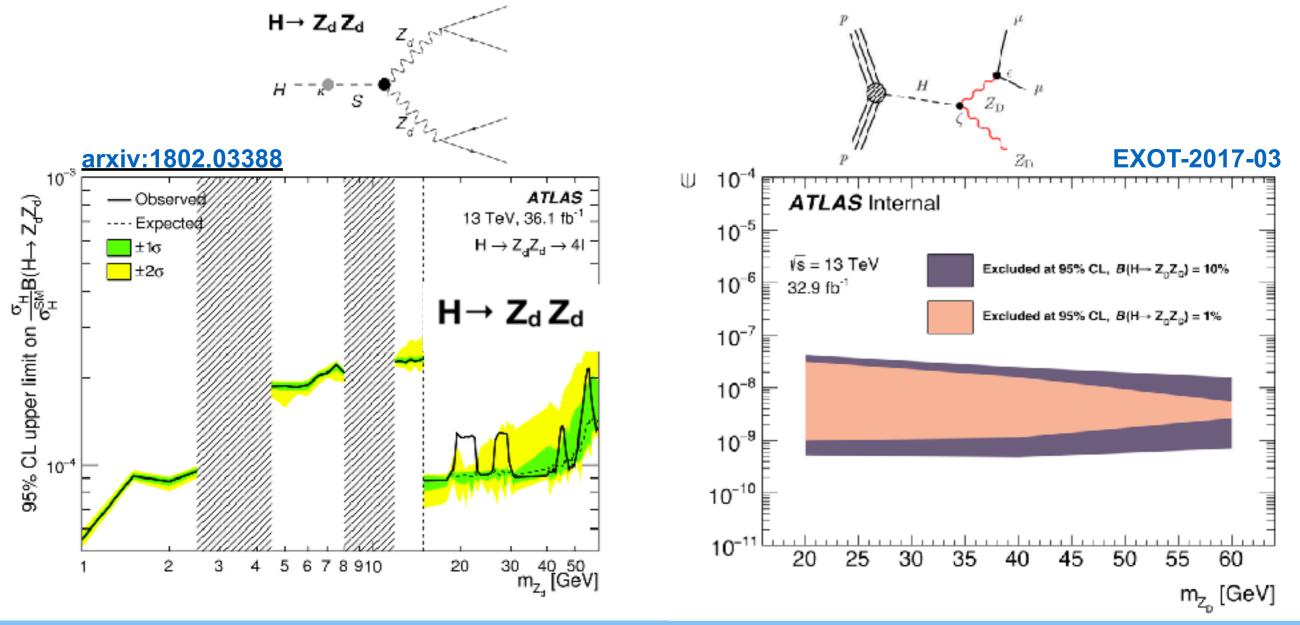


DARK PHOTON (ATLAS)

Two recent analyses:

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

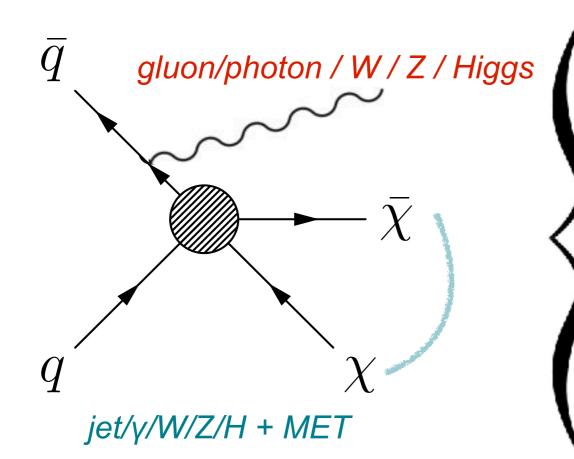
2) Two displaced muons. Displaced vertex and use of $m(\mu\mu)$



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

 strongest constraints
- 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

DM @ LHC: ANALYSIS STRATEGY

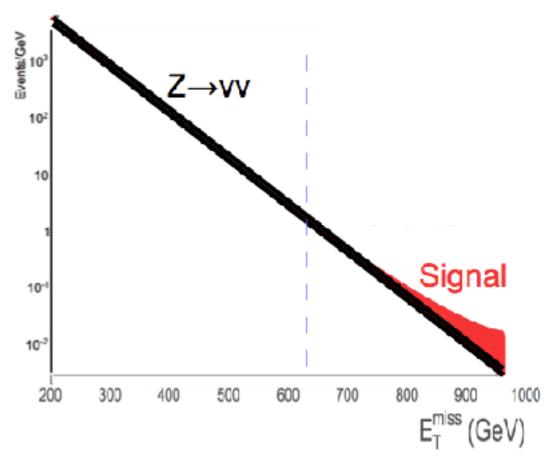
- Use MET shape to extract signal contribution
- Similar shape for signal and background
 - Signal harder

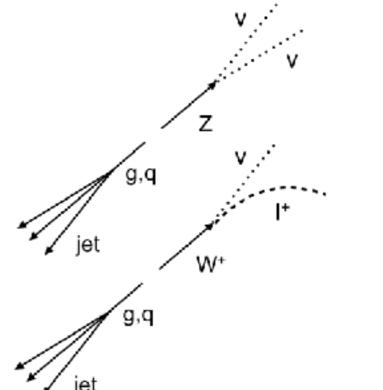


Main contributions (monojet example)

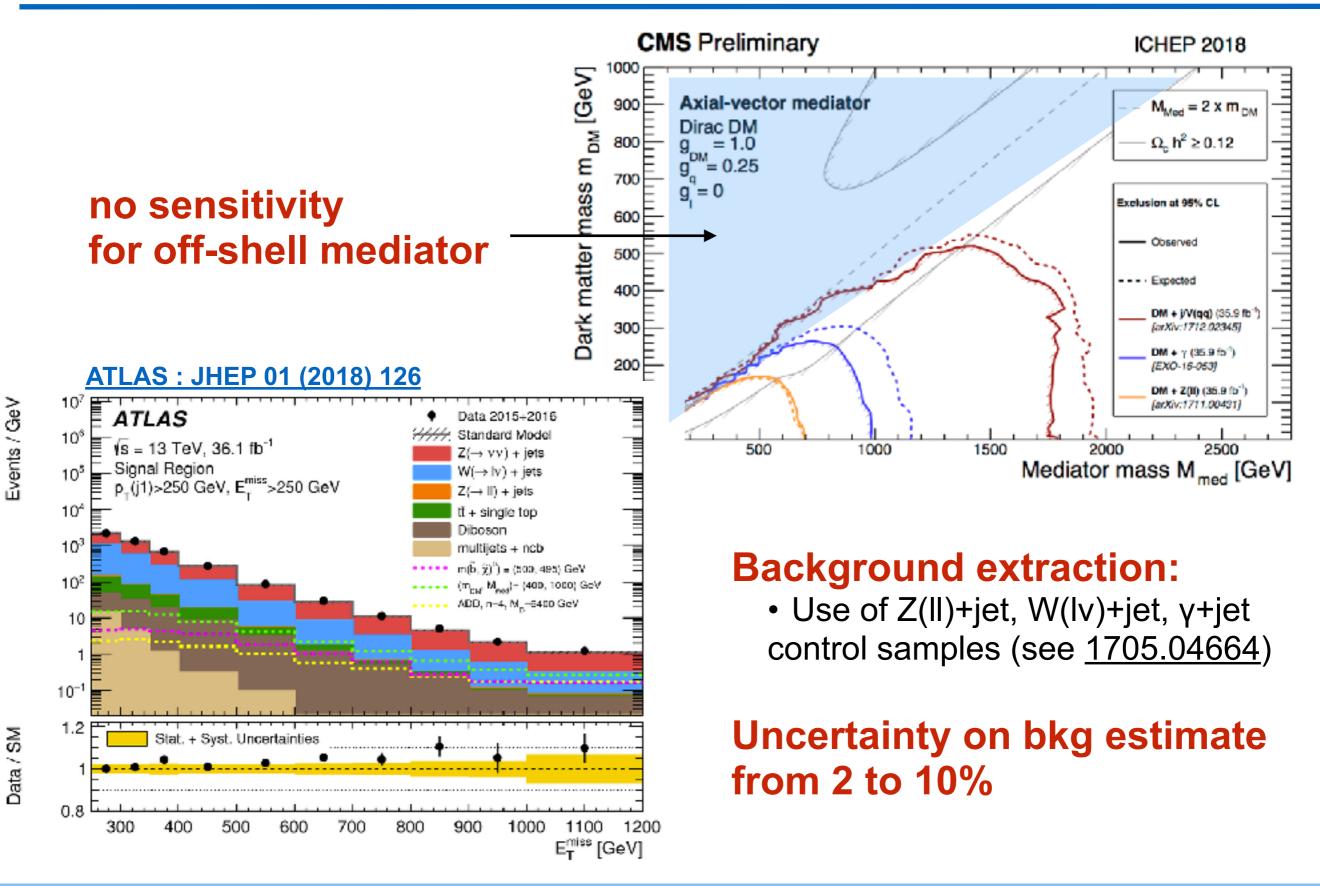
-Z(vv)+jet

-W(lv)+jet, where charged lepton is not reconstructed



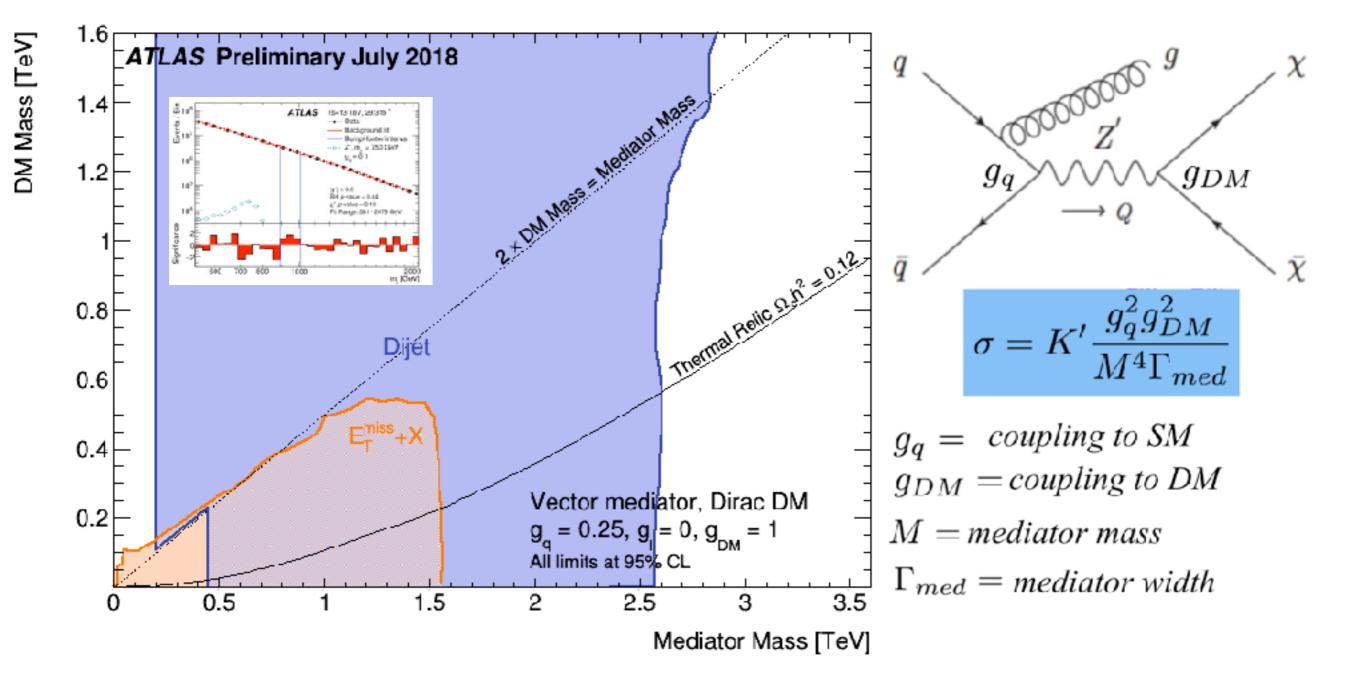


SPIN-1: MONOJET, MONOPHOTON, MONOZ



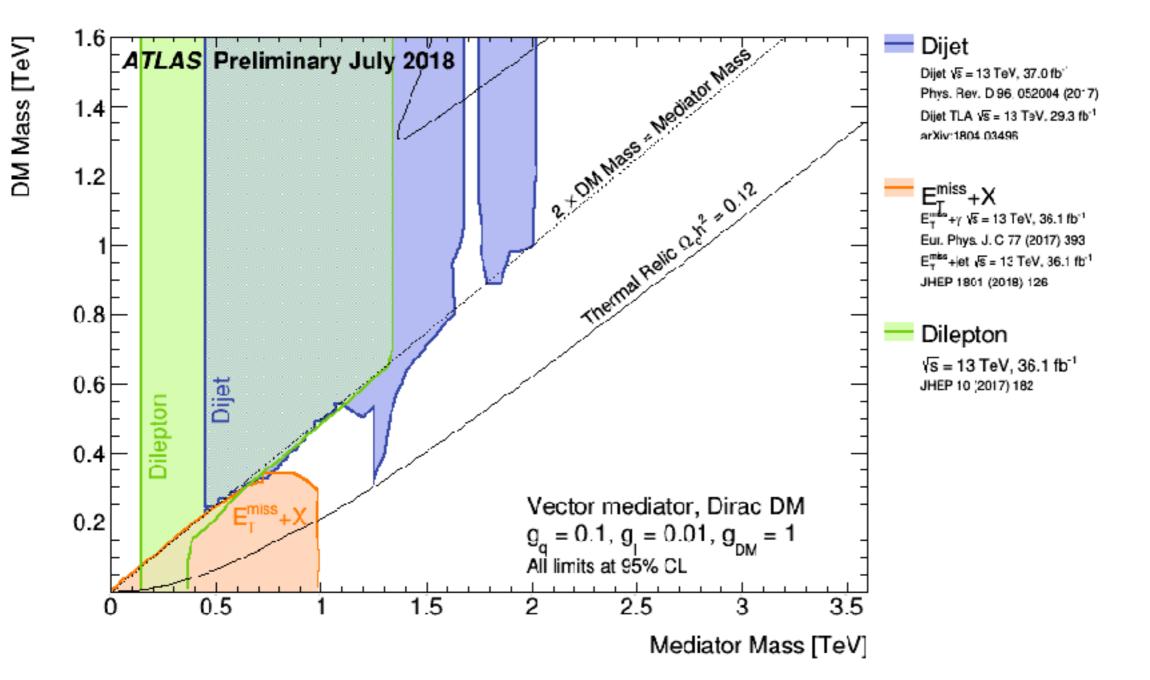
MEDIATOR SEARCHES AND DM: SPIN-1

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



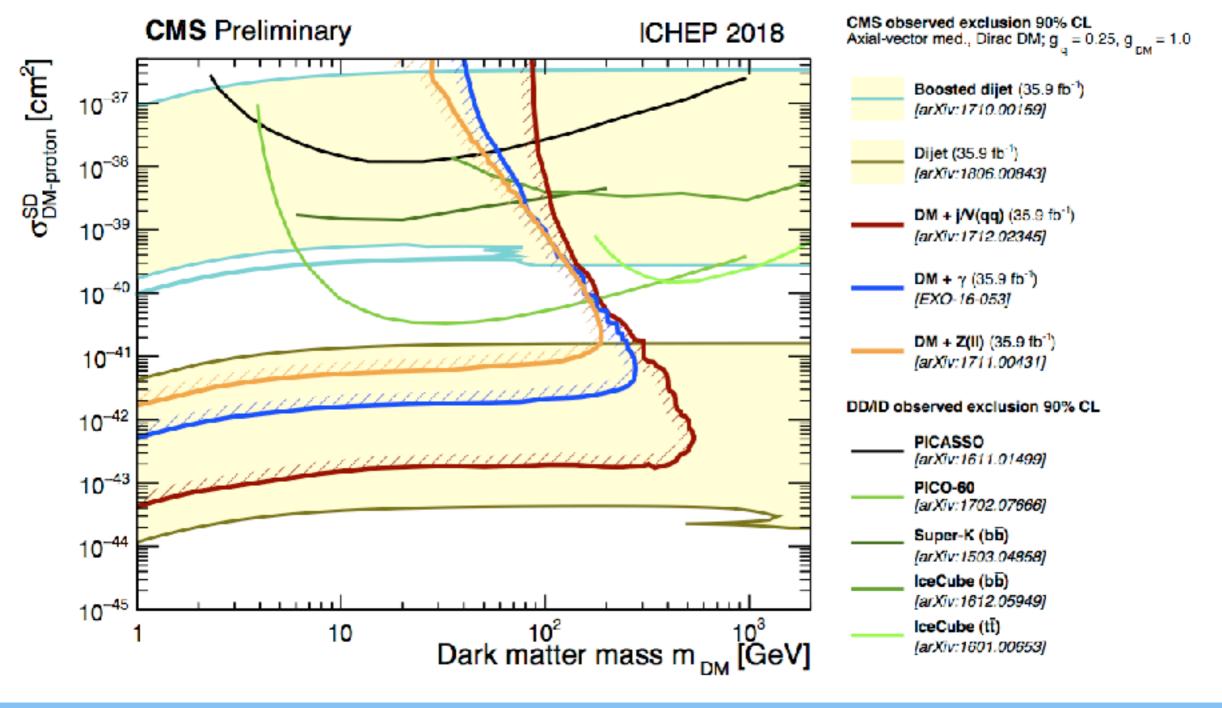
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 By fixing couplings limits on mediators cross section translated into DM production cross section



MEDIATOR SEARCHES AND DM: SPIN-1

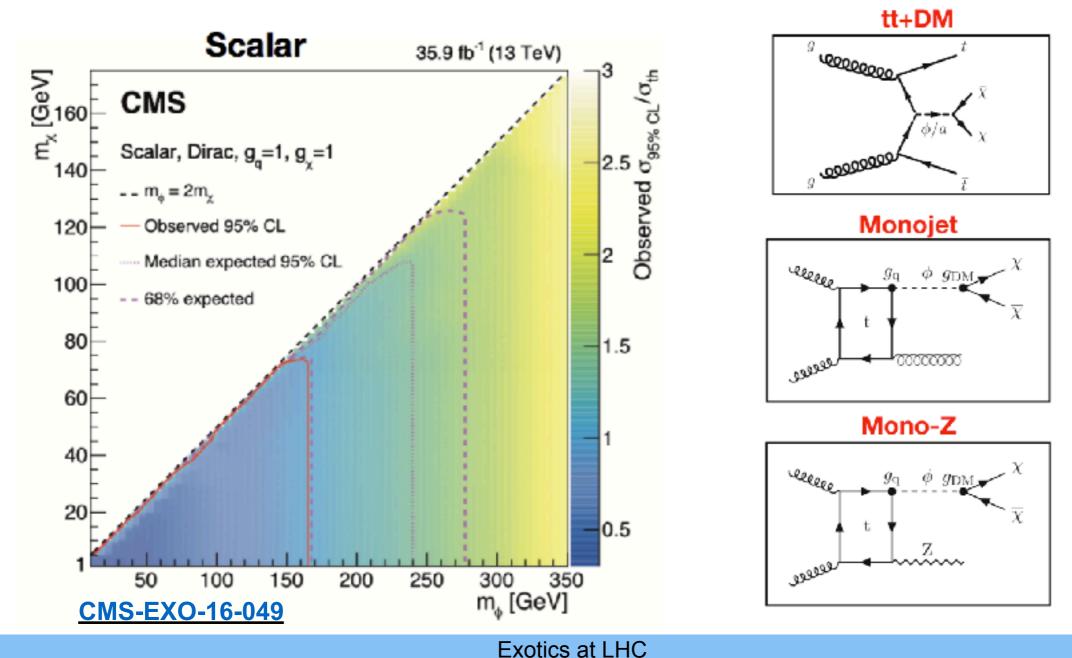
 By fixing couplings limits on mediators cross section translated into DM production cross section



Exotics at LHC

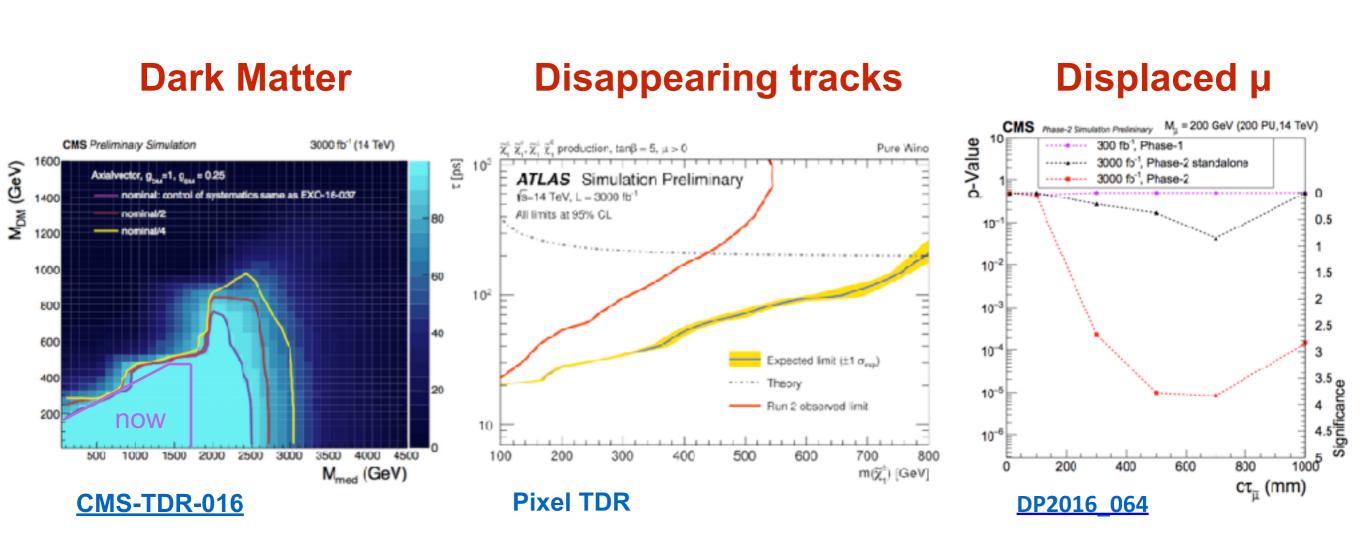
SPIN-0

- 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



LONGER TERM

- Many searches (in particular intermediate masses and long lived) largely improve with larger luminosities
- HL-LHC with 3 ab⁻¹ will extend discovery potential



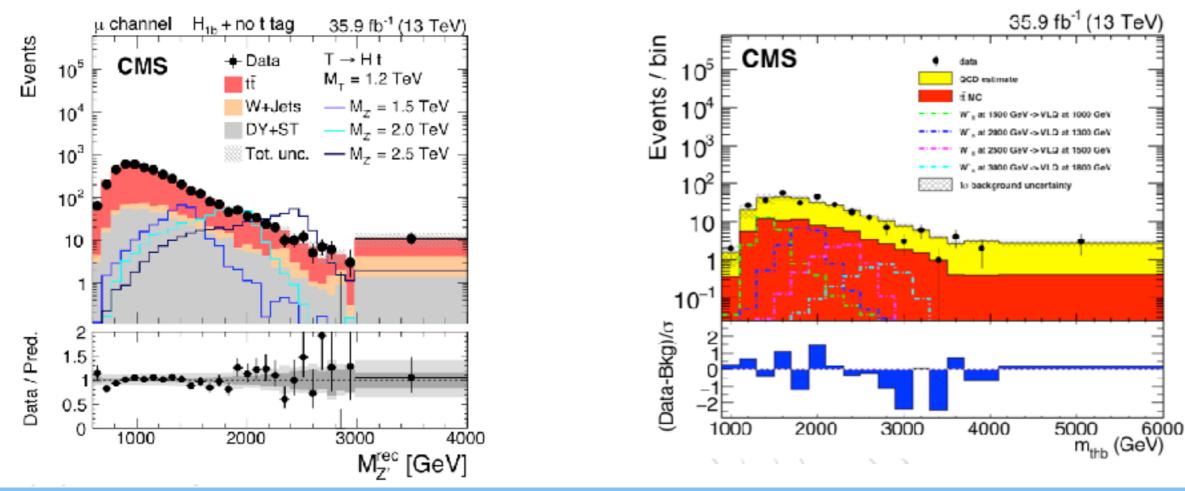
CONCLUSIONS

- Coherent and rich program of Exotics searches at LHC
- Several different signatures and models are tested, e.g.
 - High mass resonances
 - -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



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'



Exotics at LHC

boosted

H, Z, W

t, t, b

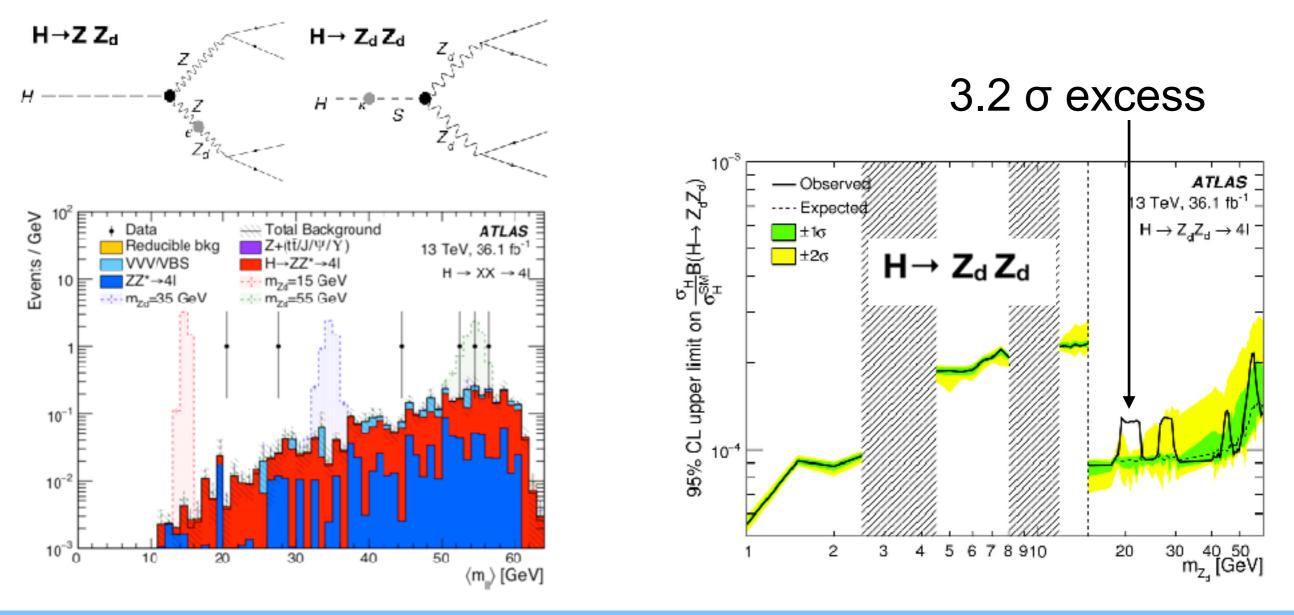
t.b

T.B

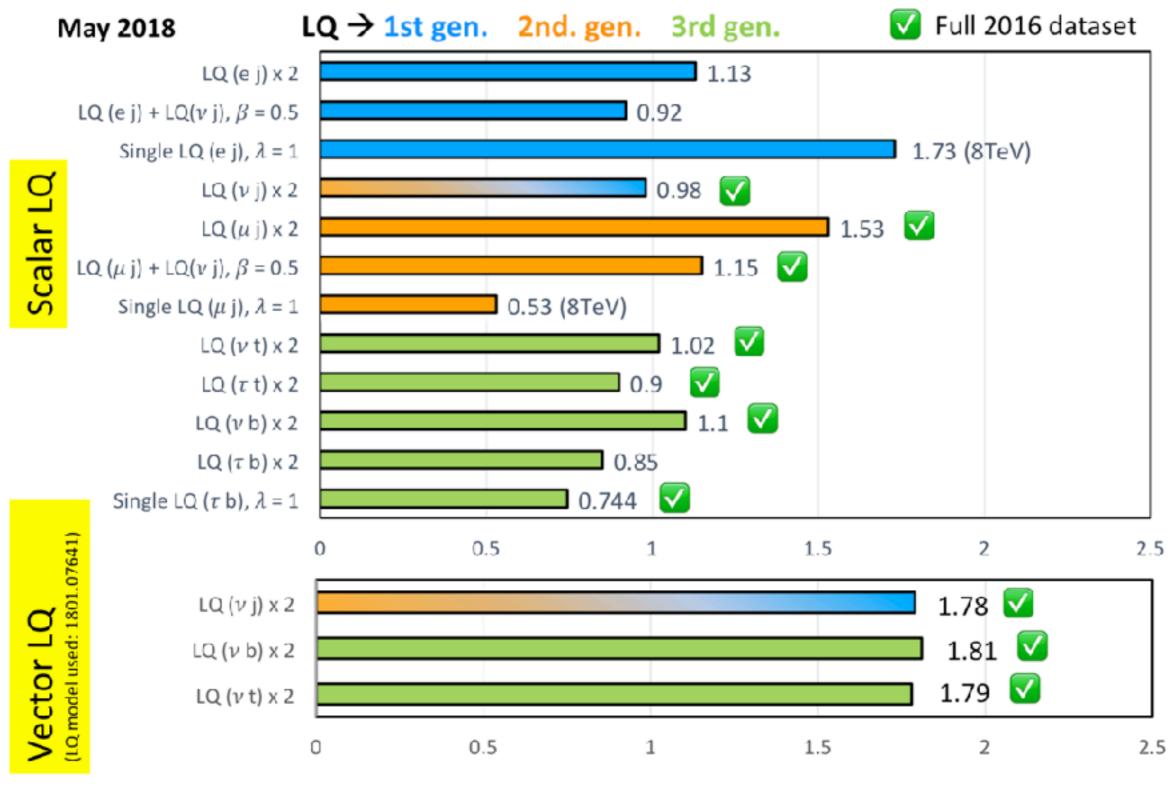
Z',**W**'

DARK PHOTON (ATLAS)

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



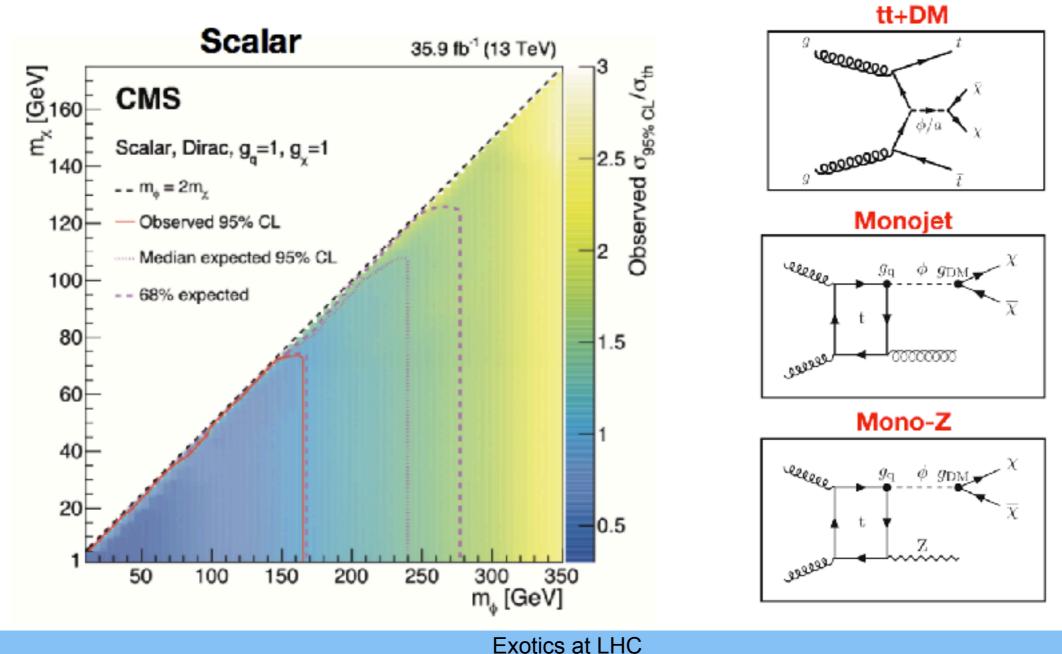
LQ SUMMARY



LeptoQuark mass (TeV)

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



DIJET: GO WIDER

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

