



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO



Searches for low and high mass resonances in $p - p$ collisions with ATLAS and CMS

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on behalf of ATLAS and CMS collaborations



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Outline

Outline of this talk:

- Summary: no new resonance in pp collisions so far
- Introduction
- Overview of search methods
- Some selected (null) results
- Conclusions and outlook

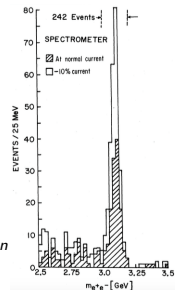
Resonances:

paradigm for new physics, direct discovery of a new particle

Relevance for dark matter: any mediator should show as a resonance in SM particles. May be only reachable final state at LHC if DM fermion mass is too large

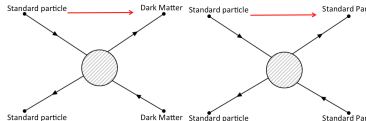
- model independent analysis,
- limits on specific models (including DM mediators)

Hadron collider: leptonic decay modes cleaner, hadronic decays larger BR



"Experimental observation of a heavy particle J"

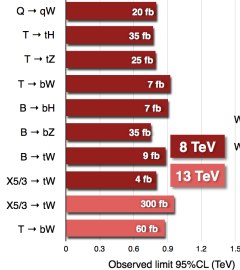
Aubert et al., P.R.L. 12 Nov. 1974



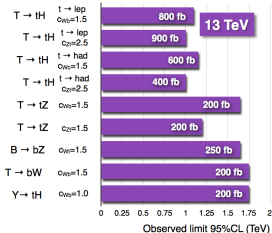
Summary of CMS searches



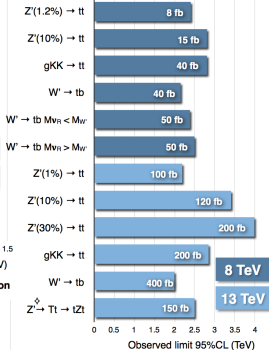
Vector-like quark pair production



Vector-like quark single production

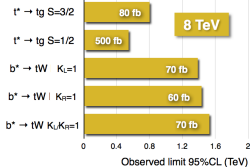


Resonances to heavy quarks

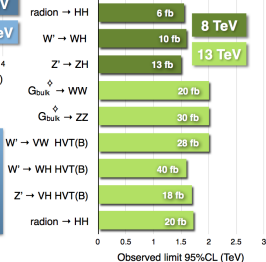


B2G
new physics
searches with
heavy SM particles

Excited quarks



Resonances to dibosons



Summary of ATLAS searches



ATLAS Exotics Searches* - 95% CL Upper Exclusion Limits

Status: July 2018

ATLAS Preliminary
 $\int \mathcal{L} dt = (3.2 - 79.8) \text{ fb}^{-1}$
 $\sqrt{s} = 8, 13 \text{ TeV}$

Extra Dimensions (KK)

Z', W'

Heavy quarks (VLQ)

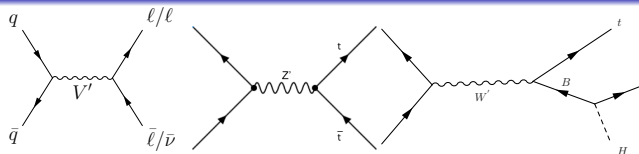
Model	ℓ, γ	Jets†	E_T^{miss}	$\int \mathcal{L} dt [\text{fb}^{-1}]$	Limit	Reference	
Extra dimensions	ADD $G_{\mu\alpha} + g/4$	$0, e, \mu$	$1-4$	Yes	36.1	M_{Pl} 7.7 TeV	$n=2$ 1711.03301
	ADD non-resonant $\gamma\gamma$	$2, \gamma$	-	-	36.7	M_{Pl} 8.6 TeV	$n=3$ HLZ NLO 1707.04147
	ADD OBH	-	2	-	37.0	M_{Pl} 8.8 TeV	$n=6$ 1703.09127
	ADD BH high Σp_T	$\geq 1, e, \mu$	≥ 2	-	3.2	M_{Pl} 8.2 TeV	$n=6, M_0 = 3 \text{ TeV, rot BH}$ 1606.02265
	ADD BH multijet	-	≥ 3	-	3.6	M_{Pl} 8.55 TeV	$n=6, M_0 = 3 \text{ TeV, rot BH}$ 1512.02586
	RS1 $G_{\mu\alpha} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$2, \gamma$	-	-	36.7	$G_{\mu\alpha}$ mass 4.1 TeV	$k/\overline{M}_{\text{Pl}} = 0.1$ 1707.04147
	Bulk RS $G_{\mu\alpha} \rightarrow WW/ZZ$	multi-channel	-	-	36.1	$G_{\mu\alpha}$ mass 2.3 TeV	$k/\overline{M}_{\text{Pl}} = 1.0$ CERN-EP-2018-179
	Bulk RS $g_{\mu\alpha} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$	$1, e, \mu$	$\geq 1, b, \geq 1/2$	Yes	36.1	$G_{\mu\alpha}$ mass 3.8 TeV	$\Gamma/m = 15\%$ 1804.10823
	2UED / RPP	$1, e, \mu$	$\geq 2, b, \geq 3$	Yes	36.1	W mass 1.8 TeV	Tar (1,1), $2\mathcal{R}^{(1,1)} \rightarrow \pi$) = 1 1803.09678
	Gauge bosons	SSM $Z' \rightarrow \ell\ell$	$2, e, \mu$	-	-	36.1	Z' mass 4.5 TeV
SSM $Z' \rightarrow \tau\tau$		$2, \tau$	-	-	36.1	Z' mass 2.42 TeV	1709.07942
Leptophobic $Z' \rightarrow b\bar{b}$		-	$2, b$	-	36.1	Z' mass 2.1 TeV	1805.02939
Leptophobic $Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$		$1, e, \mu$	$\geq 1, b, \geq 1/2$	Yes	36.1	Z' mass 3.0 TeV	$\Gamma/m = 1\%$ 1804.10823
SSM $W' \rightarrow \ell\nu$		$1, e, \mu$	-	Yes	79.8	W' mass 3.7 TeV	5.6 TeV ATLAS-CONF-2018-017
SSM $W' \rightarrow \nu\nu$		$1, \tau$	-	Yes	36.1	W' mass 3.7 TeV	1801.06992
HVT $V' \rightarrow WW' \rightarrow qqqq$ model B		$0, e, \mu$	$2, J$	-	79.8	V' mass 4.15 TeV	ATLAS-CONF-2018-016
HVT $V' \rightarrow WH/ZH$ model B		multi-channel	-	-	36.1	V' mass 2.93 TeV	$g_V = 3$ 1712.08518
LRSM $W'_\mu \rightarrow t\bar{b}$		multi-channel	-	-	36.1	W' mass 3.25 TeV	$g_V = 3$ CERN-EP-2018-142
CI		CI $qqqq$	-	2	-	37.0	A 21.8 TeV η_{CI}
	CI $\ell\ell qq$	$2, e, \mu$	-	-	36.1	A 40.0 TeV η_{CI}	1707.02424
	CI $t\bar{t} t\bar{t}$	$\geq 1, e, \mu$	$\geq 1, b, \geq 1$	Yes	36.1	A 2.57 TeV	$ C_{41} = 4\pi$ CERN-EP-2018-174
DM	Axial-vector mediator (Dirac DM)	$0, e, \mu$	$1-4$	Yes	36.1	m_{DM} 1.55 TeV	$g_{\mu=0.25}, g_{\mu=1.0}, m(\chi) = 1 \text{ GeV}$ 1711.03301
	Colored scalar mediator (Dirac DM)	$0, e, \mu$	$1-4$	Yes	36.1	m_{DM} 1.67 TeV	$g_{\mu=1.0}, m(\chi) = 1 \text{ GeV}$ 1711.03301
	VV_{XY} EFT (Dirac DM)	$0, e, \mu$	$1, J, \leq 1$	Yes	3.2	M_{Pl} 700 GeV	$m(\chi) < 150 \text{ GeV}$ 1608.02372
LO	Scalar LQ 1 st gen	$2, e$	≥ 2	-	3.2	LQ mass 1.1 TeV	$\beta = 1$ 1805.06035
	Scalar LQ 2 nd gen	$2, \mu$	≥ 2	-	3.2	LQ mass 1.05 TeV	$\beta = 1$ 1805.06035
	Scalar LQ 3 rd gen	$1, e, \mu$	$\geq 1, b, \geq 3$	Yes	20.3	LQ mass 840 GeV	$\beta = 0$ 1508.04735
Excited fermions/heavy quarks	VLQ $TT \rightarrow Ht/Zt/Wb + X$	multi-channel	-	-	36.1	T mass 1.37 TeV	SU(2) doublet ATLAS-CONF-2018-032
	VLQ $BB \rightarrow Wt/Zb + X$	multi-channel	-	-	36.1	B mass 1.34 TeV	SU(2) doublet ATLAS-CONF-2018-032
	VLQ $T_{5/3} T_{5/3} T_{5/3} \rightarrow Wt + X$	$2(\text{SS})/\geq 3, e, \mu$	$\geq 1, b, \geq 1$	Yes	36.1	$T_{5/3}$ mass 1.64 TeV	$\mathcal{R} T_{5/3} \rightarrow Wb = 1, c(T_{5/3} Wb) = 1$ CERN-EP-2018-171
	VLQ $Y \rightarrow Wb + X$	$1, e, \mu$	$\geq 1, b, \geq 1$	Yes	3.2	Y mass 1.44 TeV	$\mathcal{R} Y \rightarrow Wb = 1, c(YWb) = 1/\sqrt{2}$ ATLAS-CONF-2016-072
	VLQ $B \rightarrow Hb + X$	$0, e, \mu$	$2, \gamma \geq 1, b, \geq 1$	Yes	79.8	B mass 1.21 TeV	$g_{\mu=0.5}$ ATLAS-CONF-2018-024
	VLQ $QQ \rightarrow Wq/Wq$	$1, e, \mu$	≥ 4	Yes	20.3	Q mass 690 GeV	1509.04281
	Excited quark $q^* \rightarrow qg$	-	2	-	37.0	q^* mass 6.0 TeV	only u' and $d', \Lambda = m(q')$ 1703.09127
	Excited quark $q^* \rightarrow q\gamma$	$1, \gamma$	1	-	36.7	q^* mass 5.3 TeV	only u' and $d', \Lambda = m(q')$ 1709.10440
	Excited quark $b^* \rightarrow bg$	-	$1, b, 1$	-	36.1	b^* mass 2.5 TeV	1805.02929
	Excited lepton e^*	$3, e, \mu$	-	-	20.3	e^* mass 3.0 TeV	$\Lambda = 3.0 \text{ TeV}$ 1411.2521
Excited lepton ν^*	$3, e, \mu, \tau$	-	-	20.3	ν^* mass 1.6 TeV	$\Lambda = 1.6 \text{ TeV}$ 1411.2521	
Other	Type III Seesaw	$1, e, \mu$	≥ 2	Yes	79.8	N^c mass 560 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2018-020
	LRSM Majorana ν	$2, e, \mu$	2	-	20.3	N^c mass 2.0 TeV	$m(W_2) = 2.4 \text{ TeV, no mixing}$ 1506.06020
	Higgs triplet $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow \ell\ell$	$2, 3, 4, e, \mu$ (SS)	-	-	36.1	$H^{\pm\pm}$ mass 870 GeV	DV production 1710.09748
	Higgs triplet $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow \ell\tau$	$3, e, \mu, \tau$	-	-	20.3	$H^{\pm\pm}$ mass 400 GeV	DV production, $2\mathcal{R}(H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow \tau\tau) = 1$ 1411.2521
	Monotop (non-res prod)	$1, e, \mu$	$1, b$	Yes	20.3	$H^{\pm\pm}$ mass 837 GeV	$\Lambda_{\text{new}} = 0.2$ 1410.5404
	Multi-charged particles	-	-	-	20.3	multi-charged particles mass 780 GeV	DV production, $ g = 5e$ 1504.04188
	Magnetic monopoles	-	-	-	7.0	monopoles mass 1.34 TeV	DV production, $ g = 4g_{\text{p}}, \text{spin } 1/2$ 1509.08059

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

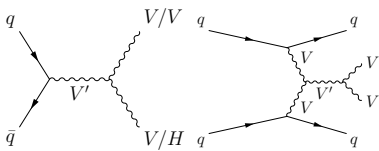
10⁻¹ 1 10 Mass scale [TeV]

*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|.

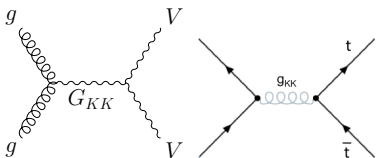
Production and decay models



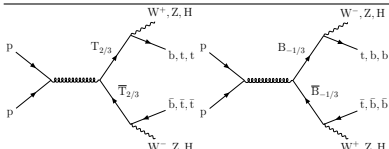
Extra vector bosons
 $V' \Rightarrow W'$ or Z'
 decaying to fermions



Extra vector bosons decaying to
 SM vector bosons or H



Extra dimension KK graviton or gluon
 decaying to vector bosons or fermions



Vector-like quarks (VLQ), spin 1/2
 singlets not coupled with Higgs
 decaying to SM bosons and quarks

Experimentally

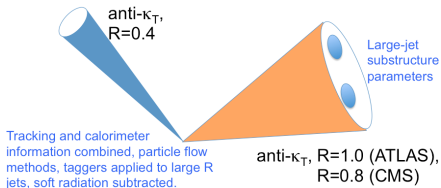


- Select the final state of the resonance and the mass range
- Select/propose the appropriate trigger
- Select the physical "*objects*" (e.g. type and number of jets, leptons) appropriate to the search range. *Jets*: clustering of energy and/or tracks from partons
- Select candidate events in the most unbiased way
- Estimate background and systematics variations (jet energy scale, lepton scale...) to be used as nuisance parameters in fit
- Run favourite peak searching algorithm on invariant masses and angular variables; run a fit to set limits on $\sigma \times BR$
- Compare with MC simulated signal and put limits on specific models. One-dimensional limits (vs. mass) bidimensional limits (coupling-mass plane).
- Same analysis and final state can be reinterpreted to put limits to various resonance models
- Combine limits from analyses of different final states of the same resonance type
- Low-mass: $50 \leq 300$ GeV, but analysis dependent

Most used analysis techniques



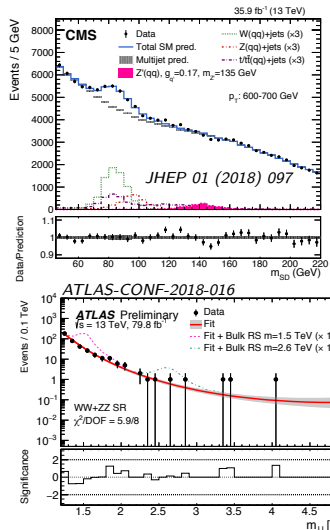
A physics object: jet from q or g , or boosted ($q\bar{q}$) Large R jet Invariant mass distribution



Background determination methods:

- Monte Carlo samples
- Data-driven background estimation (e.g. sidebands)
- Direct input to fit, or parametrization with smooth function

Systematic uncertainties: jet energy scale, jet p_T scale, background shape; anything that may introduce a bump; integrated luminosity; systematic variations accounted for in the fit

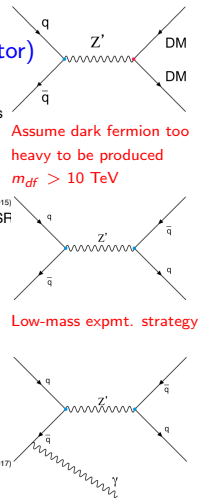
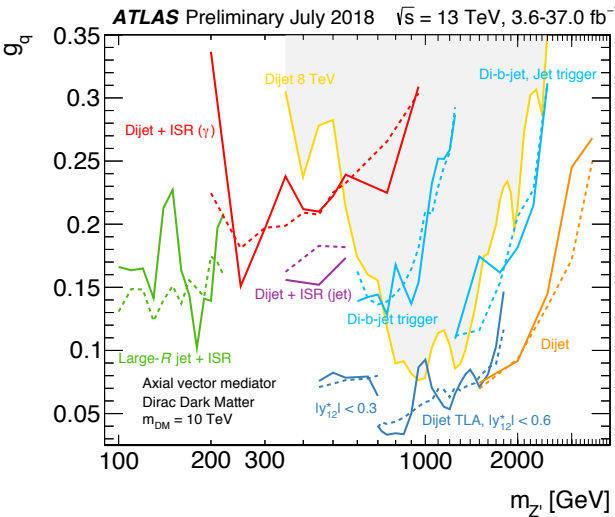




Combining channels: Z' DM mediator

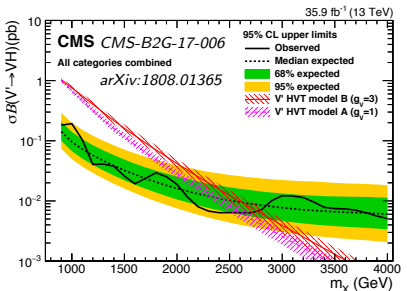
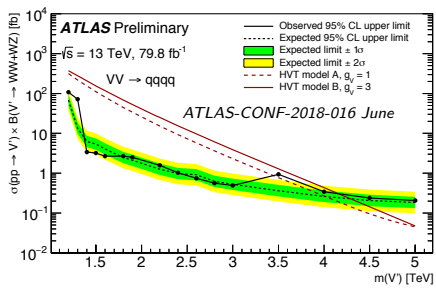
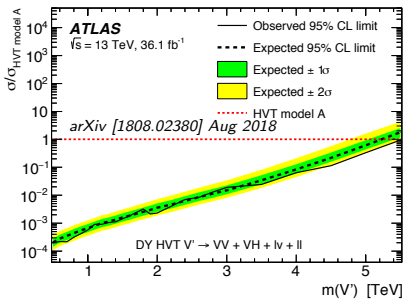
Combining different channels for the same resonance model:

Limits to mass and couplings of a *leptophobic* Z' (Dark matter mediator)





Recent results: V' searches



(a) combination of searches for V' to VV , or VH , or $\ell^+\ell^-$ or $\ell\nu$

(b) All hadronic decay to $qqqq$ with 79.8 fb^{-1}

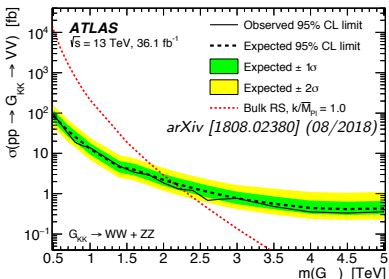
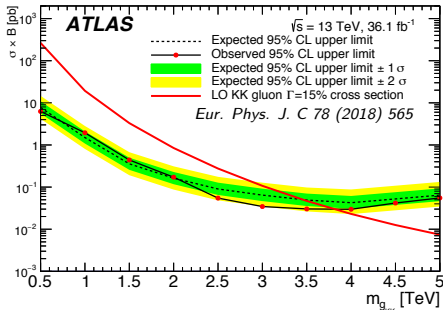
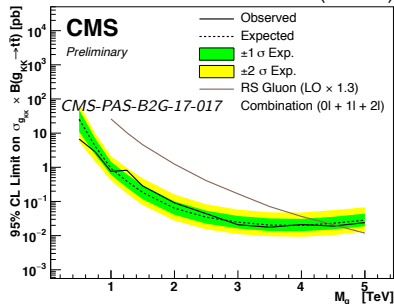
(c) CMS result for $V' \rightarrow VH \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tau^+\tau^-$

All results for a Heavy Vector Triplet model

DeBlas et al., Papadopulos et al.

CMS also $W' \rightarrow tbH$ mediated by VLQ, limit on $\sigma Br \leq 0.18$ to 0.01 pb CMS-PAS-B2G-18-001

Recent results: extra dimensions

36 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

Searching a KK-gluon (RS model) in $t\bar{t}$
 (a) CMS search combines 0, 1, 2,-lepton decay mode of top pair; large R jets for 0 l .
 (b) ATLAS only 1 l +jets decay
 (c) ATLAS result for RS-KK graviton $G_{KK} \rightarrow ZZ$ or WW

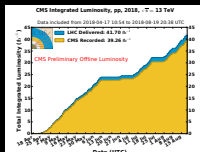
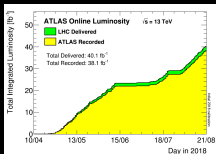
All results for a Randall-Sundrum model

Randall Sundrum PRL 83 (1999)

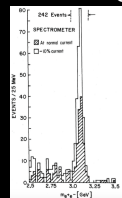
Conclusions



- Search for new resonances is a key mission for LHC experiments.
- So far $\mathcal{O}(100)$ analyses have looked for resonances in various final states
- No hint of new resonances so far
- Limits are set in the order of ≈ 2 to 4 TeV for V' and ≈ 1 TeV for VLQ's
- New analyses to cover all possible final states and parameter space
- Better understanding of detectors and improvements on trigger and systematics make progress faster than statistics only
- More luminosity is being collected: target 150 fb^{-1} achieved and being surpassed to extend the search range
- Unexpected findings can be around the corner



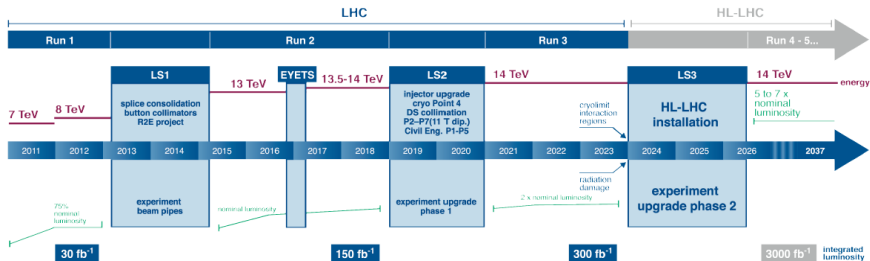
$\approx 41 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ per
 experiment delivered
 in 2018



Backup

EXTRAS

LHC Plans



Summary Table



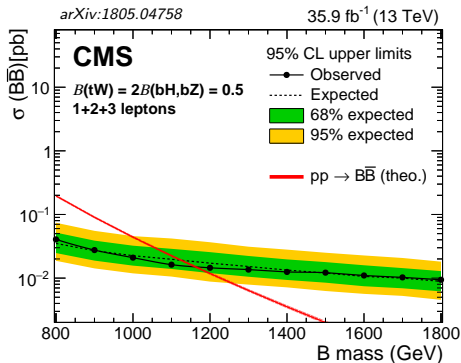
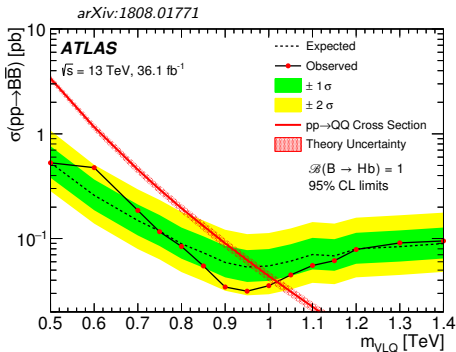
$V := Z^0$ or W^\pm , DMM := dark matter mediator; $\ell := e^\pm$ or μ^\pm $G_{KK} :=$ Kaluza-Klein graviton; $g_{KK} :=$ Kaluza-Klein gluon;

TLj := Trigger Level jets

Resonance	Decay Channel	Exp.	Limit (95%)CL	Reference
Z' (DM)	Di-jet	CMS	$m_{DMM} > 2.7$ TeV	CMS-EXO-16-056
Z' (DM)	Di-jet (TLj)	ATLAS	$m_{Z'} > 1.65$ TeV	PRL 121 (2018)
V' (HVT)	$VV, VH, \ell\ell, \ell\nu$	ATLAS	$m_{Z'} > 5.5$ TeV	arXiv [1808.02380]
V' (HVT)	jets (qqqq)	ATLAS	$m_{Z'} \notin [1.20, 3.40]$	ATLAS-CONF-2018-016
V' (HVT)	$V' \rightarrow (q\bar{q})(\tau^+\tau^-)$	CMS	$m_{V'} > 2.8$ TeV	arXiv [1808.01365]
W' (VLQ)	$W' \rightarrow tbH$	CMS	$m_{W'} > 1.6$ TeV	CMS-PAS-B2G-18-001
g_{KK} (RS)	$t\bar{t}; 0, 1, 2\ell$	CMS	$m_g \notin [0.5, 4.55]$	CMS-PAS-B2G-17-017
g_{KK} (RS)	$t\bar{t}; t\bar{t} \rightarrow 1\ell$	ATLAS	$m_G > 3.7$ TeV	Eur. Phys. J. C78 (2018)
G_{KK} (RS)	VV	ATLAS	$m_G > 2.3$ TeV	arXiv[1808.02380]
VLQ	Hadrons	ATLAS	$m_T > 1.01$ TeV	arXiv [1808.01771]
VLQ	$1, 2, 3\ell$	CMS	$m_T > 1.14$ TeV	arXiv [1805.04758]

Disclaimer: Limits need to be taken with care: different hypothesis are used.

Recent results: Vector-like Quarks



Spin 1/2 coloured particles. Singlet, doublets, triplets. $T(q = +2/3), B(q = -1/3)$

Decay $T \rightarrow W^- b, T \rightarrow Ht, T \rightarrow Zt$

Single production and pair production:

CMS: Final state containing 1, 2 (same sign) and 3 leptons

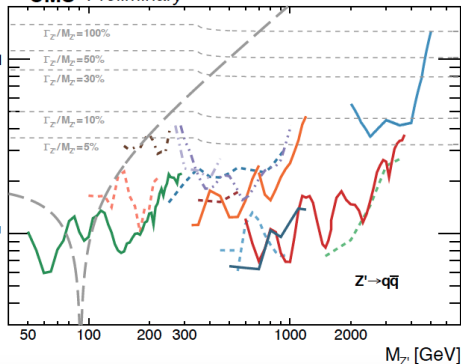
ATLAS: all hadronic final states

Combining channels (CMS) Z' DM mediator

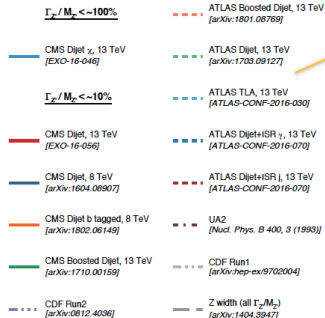


CMS Preliminary

Moriond 2018



95% CL exclusions



Leptonic decays of Z' DM mediator

