

# Beyond Standard Model in light of the LHC results

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Brown University  
TeVPA, Berlin, 2018

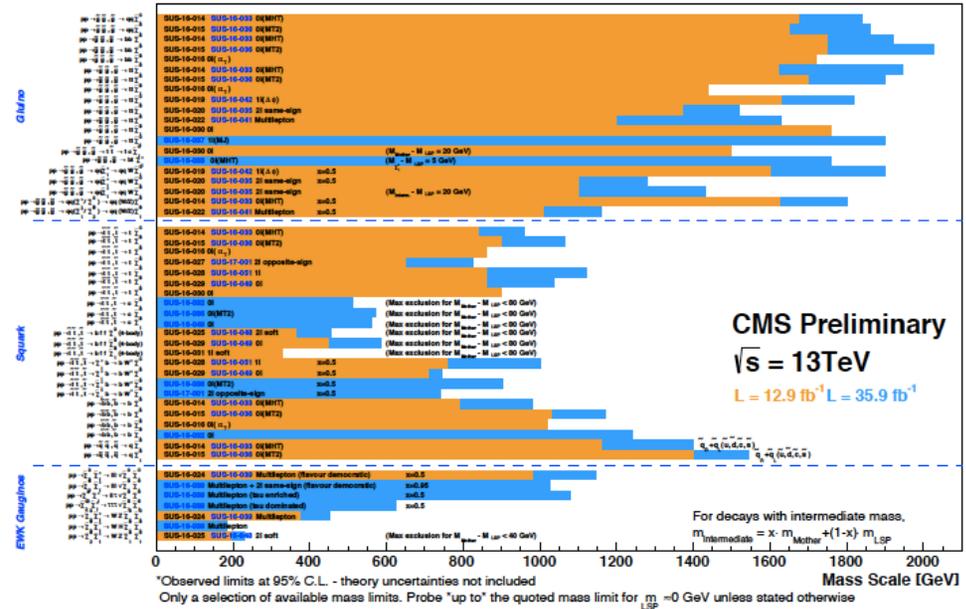
ATLAS SUSY Searches\* - 95% CL Lower Limits  
July 2018

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

Model	$\epsilon, \mu, \tau, \gamma$	Jets	$E_{miss}^T$	$\int \mathcal{L} dt [\text{fb}^{-1}]$	Mass limit	Reference		
Inclusive Searches	0 mono-jet	2-6 jets	Yes	36.1	0.9	1.55	1712.0232	
		1-3 jets	Yes	36.1	0.43	0.71	1711.0301	
		0	Yes	36.1	Forbidden	0.95-1.6	2.0	1712.0232
		0	Yes	36.1	Forbidden	1.2	1.85	1706.0371
3 <sup>rd</sup> gen. squarks direct production	0	2 jets	Yes	36.1	0.98	1.8	1706.0371	
		3 jets	Yes	36.1	0.46	0.85	1711.0161	
		4 jets	Yes	36.1	1.25	2.0	1706.0371	
		0	Yes	36.1	Forbidden	0.9	0.7	1708.0926, 1711.0301
EW direct	0	2 jets	Yes	36.1	0.17	0.6	1403.294, 1806.02293	
		3 jets	Yes	36.1	0.26	0.76	1501.0710	
		4 jets	Yes	36.1	0.44	0.61	1710.05544	
		0	Yes	36.1	Forbidden	0.3	0.29-0.88	1806.0400
Long-lived particles	0	2 jets	Yes	36.1	0.15	0.46	1712.0218	
		3 jets	Yes	36.1	0.22	0.76	1708.0785	
		4 jets	Yes	36.1	0.44	0.61	1710.05544	
		0	Yes	36.1	Forbidden	0.3	0.29-0.88	1806.0400
RPV	0	2 jets	Yes	36.1	0.15	0.46	1712.0218	
		3 jets	Yes	36.1	0.22	0.76	1708.0785	
		4 jets	Yes	36.1	0.44	0.61	1710.05544	
		0	Yes	36.1	Forbidden	0.3	0.29-0.88	1806.0400

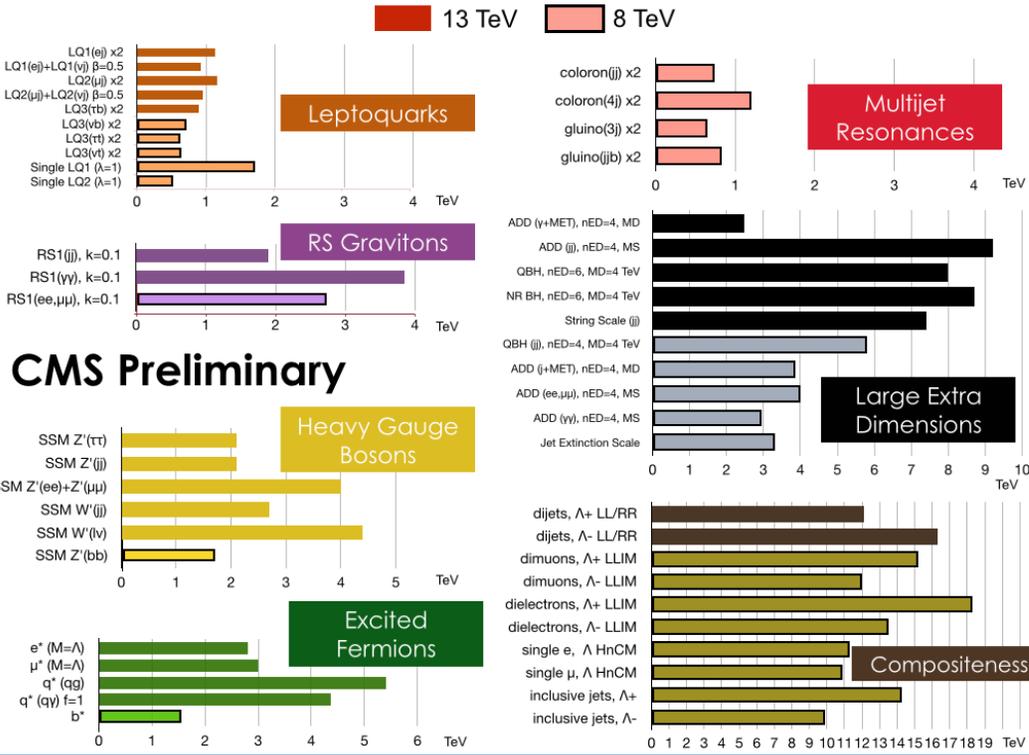
Selected CMS SUSY Results\* - SMS Interpretation

ICHEP '16 - Moriond '17



CMS Preliminary  
 $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$   
 $L = 12.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}, L = 35.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

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



ATLAS Exotics Searches\* - 95% CL Upper Exclusion Limits  
Status: July 2018

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

Model	$\epsilon, \mu, \tau, \gamma$	Jets	$E_{miss}^T$	$\int \mathcal{L} dt [\text{fb}^{-1}]$	Limit	Reference					
Extra dimensions	0	ADD $G_{KK} + g/g$	1-4	Yes	36.1	$M_{KK} = 7.7 \text{ TeV}$	1711.0301				
		ADD non-resonant $\gamma\gamma$	2 $\gamma$	Yes	36.1	$M_{KK} = 8.6 \text{ TeV}$	1703.09127				
		ADD QBH	2 $\gamma$	Yes	36.1	$M_{KK} = 6.9 \text{ TeV}$	1606.02265				
		ADD BH high $\sum p_T$	$\geq 1 \text{ e}, \mu$	Yes	36.1	$M_{KK} = 8.2 \text{ TeV}$	1801.06992				
		ADD LH multijet	$\geq 3 \text{ j}$	Yes	36.1	$M_{KK} = 8.2 \text{ TeV}$	1512.02586				
		RS1 $G_{KK} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	2 $\gamma$	Yes	36.1	$M_{KK} = 4.1 \text{ TeV}$	1707.24149				
		Bulk RS $G_{KK} \rightarrow WW/ZZ$	multi-channel	Yes	36.1	$M_{KK} = 2.3 \text{ TeV}$	CERN-EP-2018-179				
		Bulk RS $g_{KK} \rightarrow tt$	$1 \text{ e}, \mu \geq 1 \text{ b}, \geq 1 \text{ j} / 2 \text{ j}$	Yes	36.1	$M_{KK} = 3.8 \text{ TeV}$	1804.10823				
		2UED / RPP	$1 \text{ e}, \mu \geq 2 \text{ b}, \geq 3 \text{ j}$	Yes	36.1	$M_{KK} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$	1803.09678				
		Gauge bosons	0	SSM $Z' \rightarrow \ell\ell$	2 $\ell$	Yes	36.1	$M_{Z'} = 2 \text{ TeV}$	1707.02424		
SSM $Z' \rightarrow \tau\tau$	2 $\tau$			Yes	36.1	$M_{Z'} = 2.42 \text{ TeV}$	1709.07242				
Leptophobic $Z' \rightarrow bb$	2 $\text{b}$			Yes	36.1	$M_{Z'} = 2.1 \text{ TeV}$	1805.09299				
RS1 $G_{KK} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	2 $\gamma$			Yes	36.1	$M_{KK} = 3.0 \text{ TeV}$	1604.10823				
SSM $W' \rightarrow \ell\nu$	$1 \text{ e}, \mu \geq 1 \text{ b}, \geq 1 \text{ j} / 2 \text{ j}$			Yes	36.1	$M_{W'} = 3.7 \text{ TeV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2018-017				
SSM $W' \rightarrow \nu\nu$	1 $\nu$			Yes	36.1	$M_{W'} = 5.6 \text{ TeV}$	1801.06992				
HVT $V' \rightarrow WW \rightarrow qqqq$ model B	$0 \text{ e}, \mu, 2 \text{ j}$			Yes	36.1	$M_{V'} = 4.15 \text{ TeV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2018-016				
HVT $V' \rightarrow WH/ZH$ model B	multi-channel			Yes	36.1	$M_{V'} = 2.93 \text{ TeV}$	1712.06518				
LRSM $W' \rightarrow tb$	multi-channel			Yes	36.1	$M_{W'} = 3.25 \text{ TeV}$	CERN-EP-2018-142				
CI	0			CI $qqqq$	2 $\text{q}$	Yes	36.1	$M_{CI} = 21.8 \text{ TeV}$	1703.09127		
		CI $tttt$	2 $\text{t}$	Yes	36.1	$M_{CI} = 40.0 \text{ TeV}$	1707.02424				
		CI $tttt$	$\geq 1 \text{ e}, \mu \geq 1 \text{ b}, \geq 1 \text{ j}$	Yes	36.1	$M_{CI} = 2.57 \text{ TeV}$	CERN-EP-2018-174				
		DM	0	Scalar mediator (Dirac DM)	$0 \text{ e}, \mu, 1-4 \text{ j}$	Yes	36.1	$M_{DM} = 1.55 \text{ TeV}$	1711.0301		
				Colored scalar mediator (Dirac DM)	$0 \text{ e}, \mu, 1-4 \text{ j}$	Yes	36.1	$M_{DM} = 1.67 \text{ TeV}$	1711.0301		
				$W_{\chi_{1,2}}$ EFT (Dirac DM)	$0 \text{ e}, \mu, 1 \text{ j}, \leq 1 \text{ j}$	Yes	36.1	$M_{DM} = 700 \text{ GeV}$	1608.02372		
				LO	0	Scalar LO 1 <sup>st</sup> gen	2 $\text{e}$	Yes	36.1	$M_{LO} = 1.1 \text{ TeV}$	1605.06035
						Scalar LO 2 <sup>nd</sup> gen	2 $\mu$	Yes	36.1	$M_{LO} = 1.05 \text{ TeV}$	1605.06035
						Scalar LO 3 <sup>rd</sup> gen	$1 \text{ e}, \mu \geq 1 \text{ b}, \geq 3 \text{ j}$	Yes	20.3	$M_{LO} = 840 \text{ GeV}$	1508.04735
						Excited fermions/heavy quarks	0	VLO $TT \rightarrow H/Z/\gamma/Wb + X$	multi-channel	Yes	36.1
VLO $BB \rightarrow Wt/Zb + X$	multi-channel							Yes	36.1	$M_{exc} = 1.34 \text{ TeV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2018-032
VLO $T_{31} T_{32} T_{33} \rightarrow Wt + X$	$2(S) \geq 3 \text{ e}, \mu \geq 1 \text{ b}, \geq 1 \text{ j}$							Yes	36.1	$M_{exc} = 1.64 \text{ TeV}$	CERN-EP-2018-171
VLO $B \rightarrow Hb + X$	$1 \text{ e}, \mu \geq 1 \text{ b}, \geq 1 \text{ j}$							Yes	36.1	$M_{exc} = 1.44 \text{ TeV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2018-072
VLO $B \rightarrow Hc + X$	$0 \text{ e}, \mu, 2 \text{ j}, \geq 1 \text{ b}, \geq 1 \text{ j}$	Yes	79.8					$M_{exc} = 1.21 \text{ TeV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2018-024		
VLO $QQ \rightarrow Wq/Wq$	$1 \text{ e}, \mu \geq 4 \text{ j}$	Yes	20.3					$M_{exc} = 690 \text{ GeV}$	1509.04261		
Excited fermions/leptons	0	Excited quark $q^* \rightarrow qg$	2 $\text{q}$					Yes	36.1	$M_{exc} = 8.0 \text{ TeV}$	1703.09127
		Excited quark $q^* \rightarrow q\gamma$	1 $\gamma, 1 \text{ j}$	Yes	36.1			$M_{exc} = 5.3 \text{ TeV}$	1709.10440		
		Excited quark $b^* \rightarrow bg$	1 $\text{b}, 1 \text{ j}$	Yes	36.1			$M_{exc} = 2.6 \text{ TeV}$	1805.09299		
		Excited lepton $l^* \rightarrow l\gamma$	3 $\text{e}, \mu, 1 \text{ j}$	Yes	20.3			$M_{exc} = 3.0 \text{ TeV}$	1411.2921		
		Excited lepton $\nu^*$	3 $\text{e}, \mu, \tau$	Yes	20.3	$M_{exc} = 1.6 \text{ TeV}$	1411.2921				
		Other	0	Type III Seesaw	$1 \text{ e}, \mu \geq 2 \text{ j}$	Yes	79.8	$M_{exc} = 560 \text{ GeV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2018-020		
				LRSM Majorana $\nu$	2 $\text{e}, \mu, 2 \text{ j}$	Yes	36.1	$M_{exc} = 870 \text{ GeV}$	1506.06020		
				Higgs triplet $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow \ell\ell$	2, 3 $\text{e}, \mu, \tau$ (SS)	Yes	36.1	$M_{exc} = 400 \text{ GeV}$	1710.09748		
				Higgs triplet $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow \tau\tau$	3 $\text{e}, \mu, \tau$	Yes	20.3	$M_{exc} = 400 \text{ GeV}$	1411.2921		
				Monopole (non-res prod)	1 $\text{e}, \mu, 1 \text{ b}$	Yes	20.3	$M_{exc} = 657 \text{ GeV}$	1504.5404		
Multi-charged particles	-			Yes	20.3	$M_{exc} = 785 \text{ GeV}$	1504.04188				
Magnetic monopoles	-			Yes	7.0	$M_{exc} = 1.34 \text{ TeV}$	1509.08059				

\*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).

So far LHC has carried out an amazing number of searches.  
(More LHC talks this afternoon)

There is no confirmed signal of new physics yet. Yet before forming any strong opinion, it's worthwhile to know a bit what LHC has excluded and what are the implications of the LHC results for big physics questions.

A two-sentence summary of LHC results:

Strongly-interacting particles (colored particles) are strongly constrained.

E.g., gluinos  $\sim 2$  TeV; scalar or fermionic top partners  $\sim (1 - 1.5)$  TeV;

Relatively weak constraints on weakly-interacting particles:  
depend on the final states.

(one example with essentially no constraints beyond LEP will be discussed later).

# Outline

- \* Origin of electroweak scale
  - Implications of LHC results;
  - Loop holes and new search directions;
  - New theory directions: connection between electroweak physics and cosmology/astrophysics;
- \* Dark matter at the LHC
- \* Flavor anomalies
- \* Future collider frontier

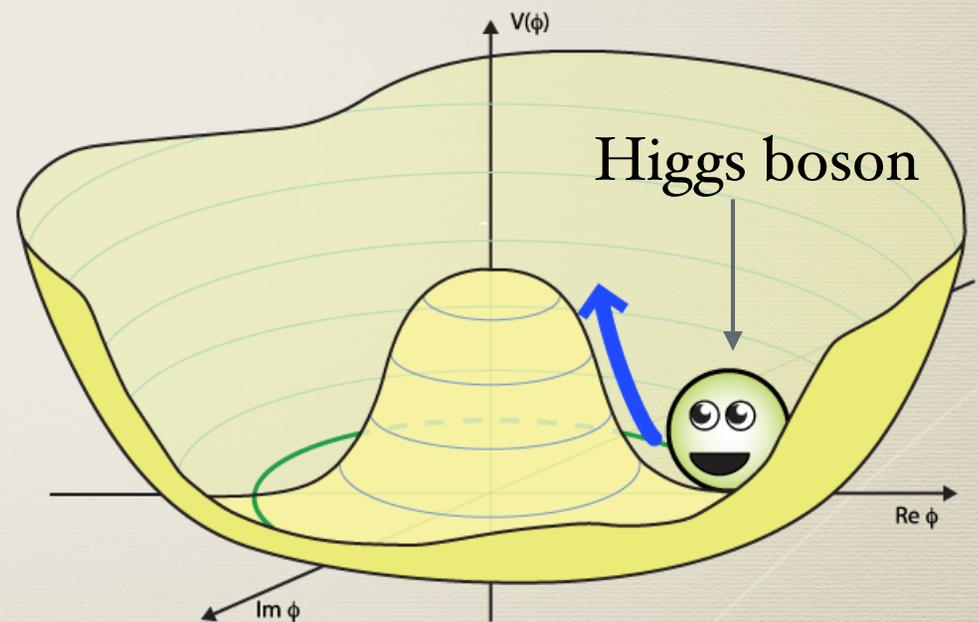
# Higgs and EWSB in a Nutshell

Higgs is a field that permeates the vacuum. It can store energy, depending on the field value in some region.

The Higgs has a non-zero “**expectation value**”: at the minimal of its potential, the field value is non-zero.

The non-zero expectation value is responsible for electroweak symmetry breaking (EWSB) and masses of elementary particles such as fermions and  $W/Z$  gauge bosons.

Higgs potential energy



©P. Tanedo

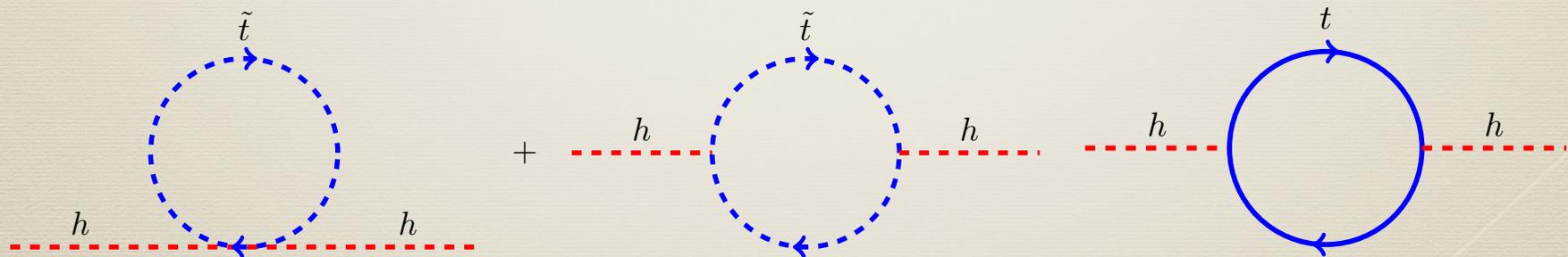
# Electroweak Naturalness

The Higgs potential is something we put in by hand in Standard Model.

We want to *explain* it  $\longrightarrow$  new physics beyond the SM;

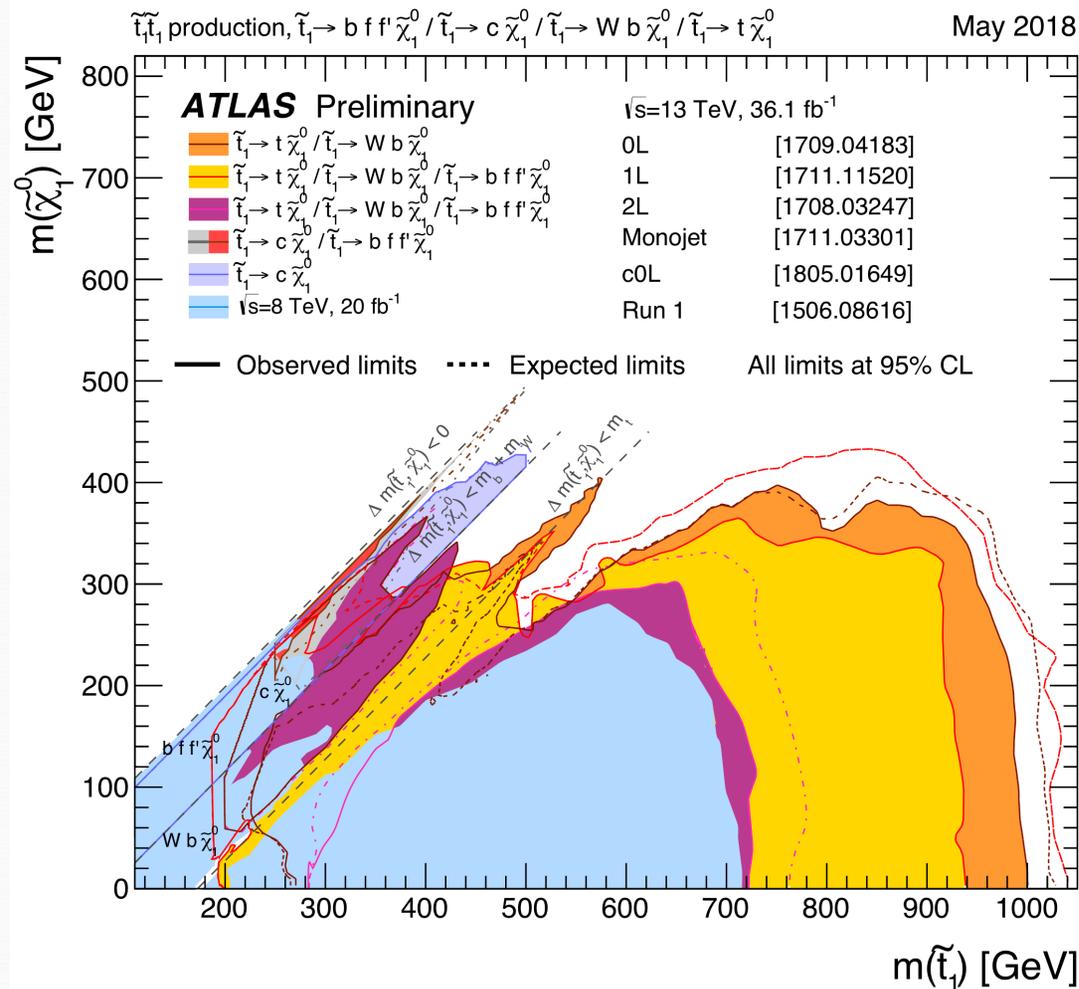
Natural ways to explain it: new physics with **colored** top partners close to weak scale.

Classic examples: weak-scale SUSY and composite Higgs. In SUSY,



“**Stop**” or “**scalar top**”: cancels the biggest correction from the top loop.  $\sim 10\%$  tuned if mass  $\sim 700$  GeV.

# Implications of LHC Results



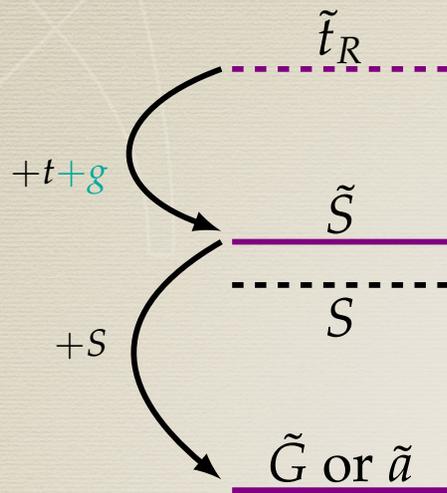
Impressive reach with 13 TeV data for **simplest** stop decays (at both CMS and ATLAS): exclude stop  $\sim 1$  TeV (for neutralino below 400 GeV) and cover the compressed region (stop mass  $\sim$  top + heavy neutralino).

Null results teach us valuable lessons: traditional natural scenarios with electroweak fine-tuning no worse than 10% are very cornered.

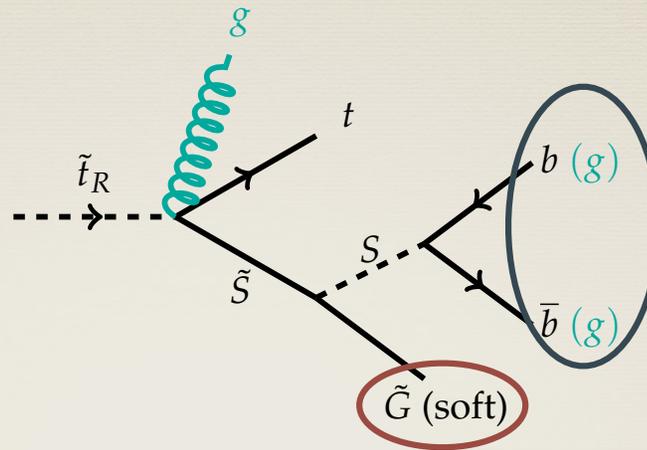
There are still **loopholes** in existing searches.

The theoretical models may look more complicated and the main point is to motivate new experimental signals and searches.

# Stealth stop signals



light invisible fermion



top pairs + jets  
(very little additional  
missing momentum);  
similar to SM top  
background

## ***Stealth SUSY:***

Approximate SUSY in the *hidden sector* suppressing missing momentum;

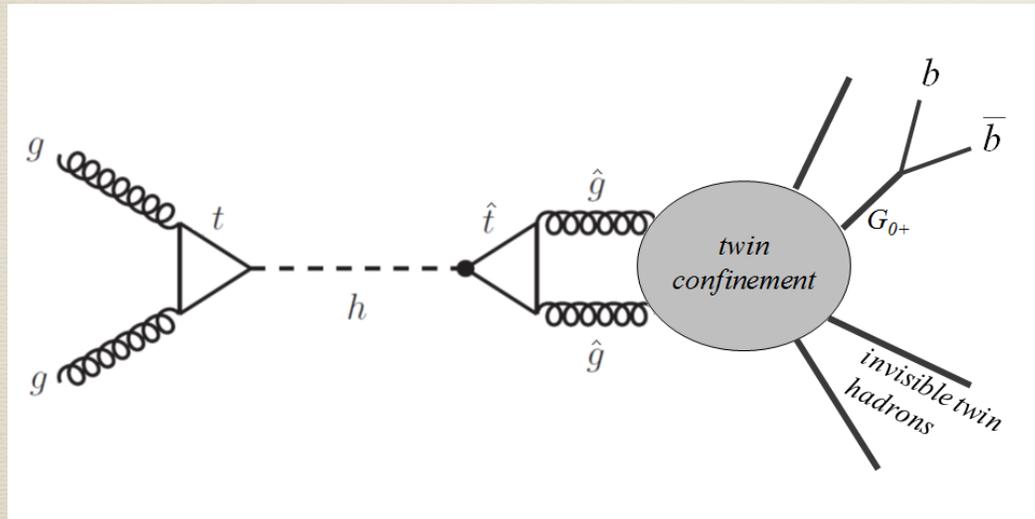
visible particles at the end of long cascades through the hidden sector have less energies.

Fan, Krall, Pinner, Reece, Ruderman, 2015

# Neutral naturalness and exotic Higgs decay

Top partners that are crucial for stabilizing the Higgs potential at the weak scale do not feel strong dynamics. They are either SM gauge singlets or electroweakly charged (difficult to be found).

Chacko, Goh, Harnik, 2005; revived recently with many papers



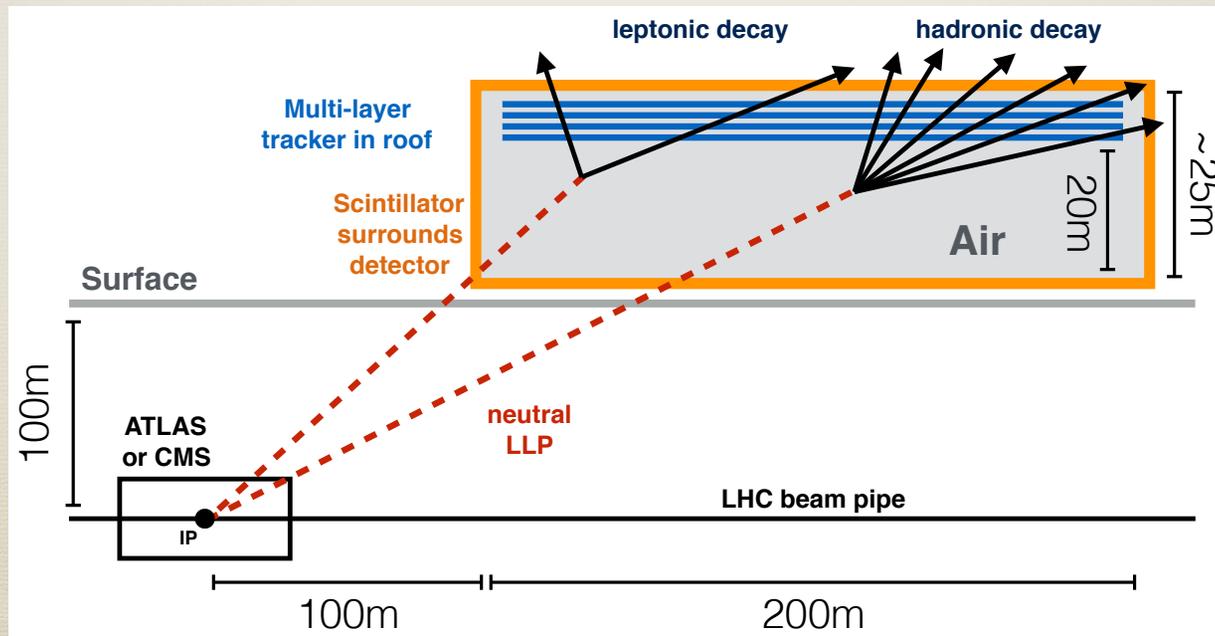
Craig, Katz, Strassler,  
Sundrum 2015

*Exotic Higgs decays* to hidden sector glueballs, which then decay back to SM, including displaced vertex collider study see Curtin, Verhaaren 2015

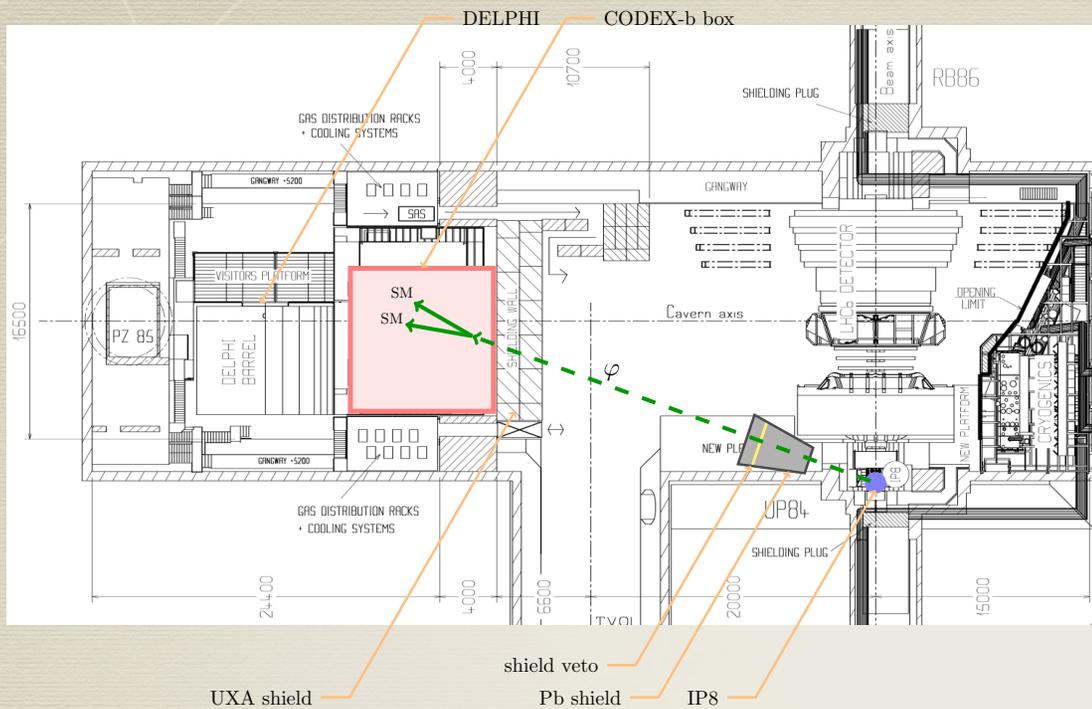
# Searching for long-lived Particles

MATHUSLA (MASSive Timing Hodoscope for Ultra-Stable neutral pArticles) Curtin et.al 2018: Surround a large volume with inexpensive scintillator as a veto; put a tracking detector inside.

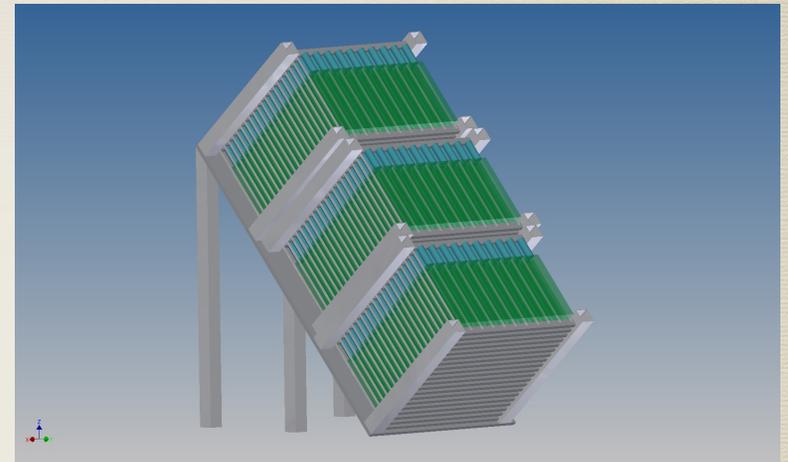
search for LLPs with lifetimes much greater than the size of the LHC main detectors,  $c\tau \gg 100$  m.



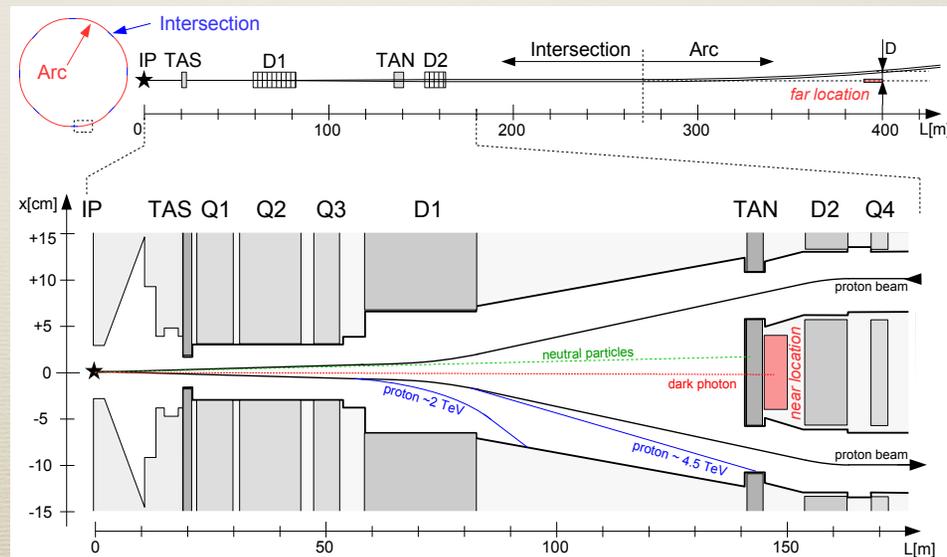
# CODEX-b: Gligorov et.al



# MilliQan: Haas et.al



# Faser: Feng et.al

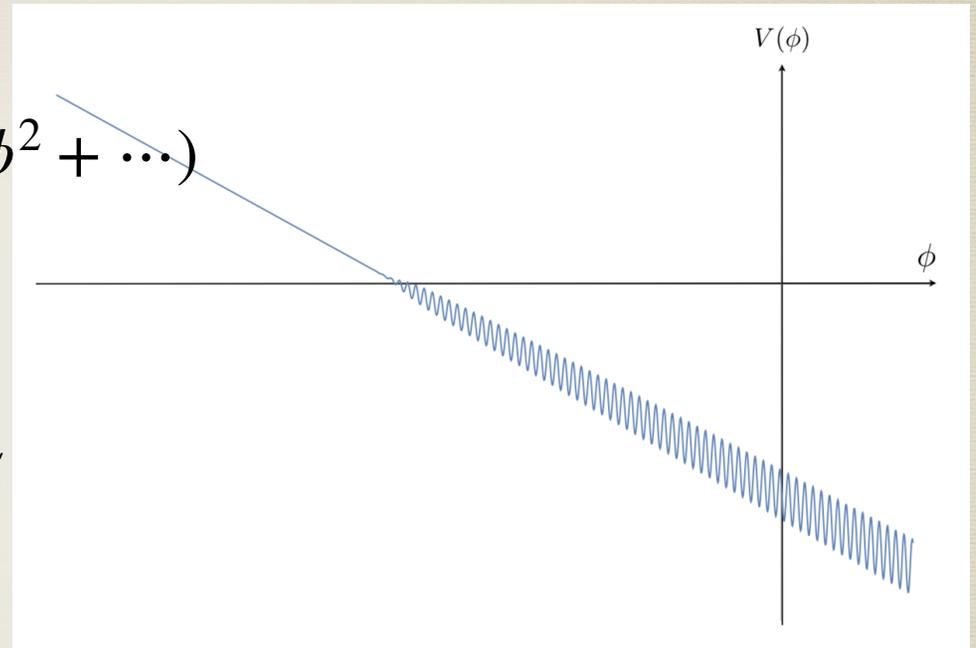


# Relaxing the little hierarchy?

Cosmological selected electroweak vacuum

$$(-M^2 + g\phi) |h|^2 + (gM^2\phi + g^2\phi^2 + \dots) \\ + \Lambda(h)^4 \cos(\phi/f)$$

Graham, Kaplan, Rajendran 2015



Original version requires: exponentially small  $g$ , exponentially many e-folds, exponentially large field range beyond the Planck scale;  
(constraints from UV completion: McAllister et.al 2016)

Many further attempts based on it:

Relaxion chiral supermultiplet with relaxino as gravitino.

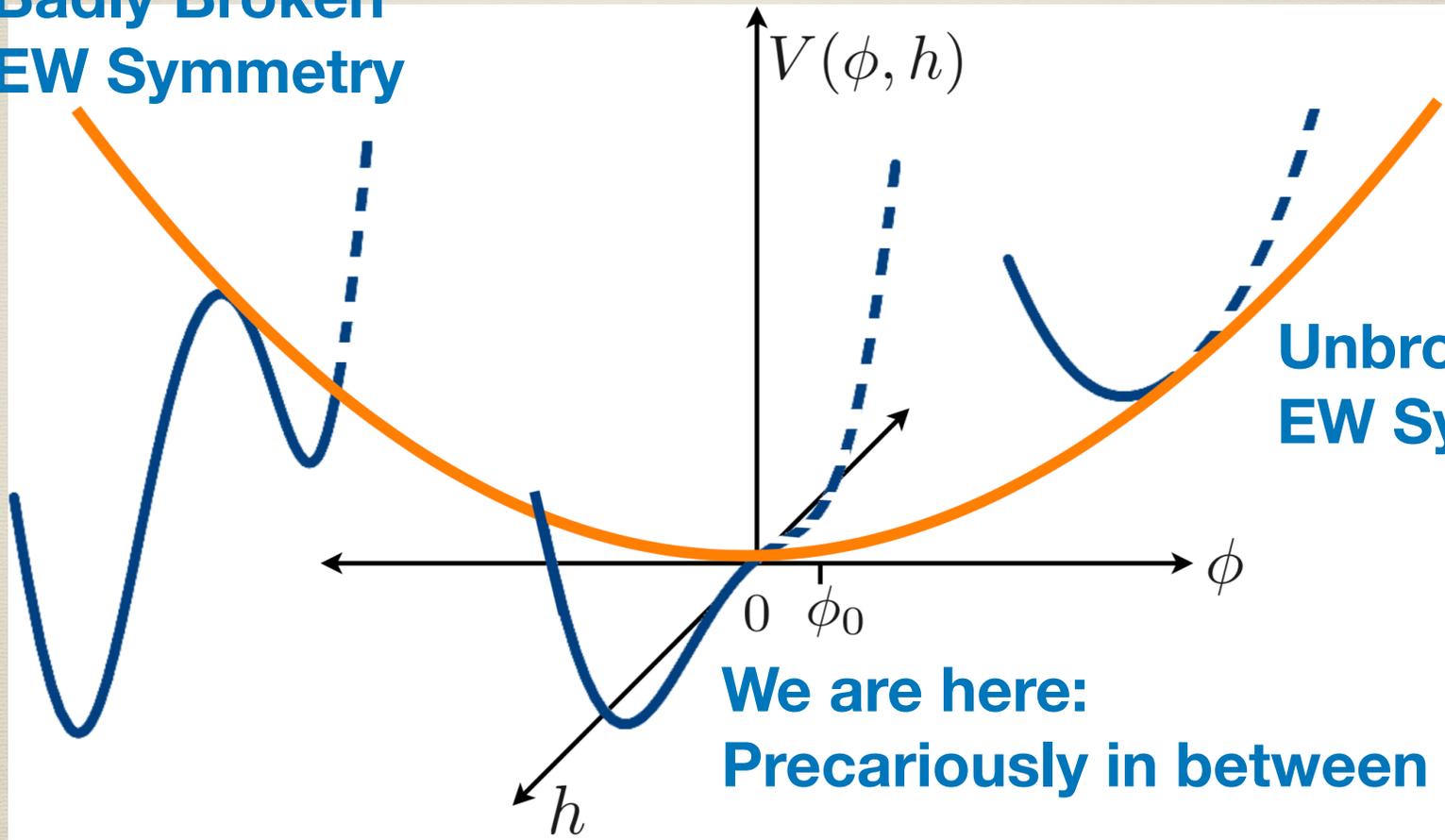
Split-SUSY like spectrum with little hierarchy explained dynamically  
(Batell, Giudice, McCullough 2015)

*Other interesting developments:* alternative friction during relaxation from particle production (Hook, Marques Tavares 2016; Fonseca, Morgante, Servant, 2018) Smaller field range needed. Closer to plausibility?

# Cosmological Signal of a Fine-tuned Higgs

A time-dependent Higgs mass (due to coupling to an oscillating scalar) in the early Universe.

**Badly Broken  
EW Symmetry**

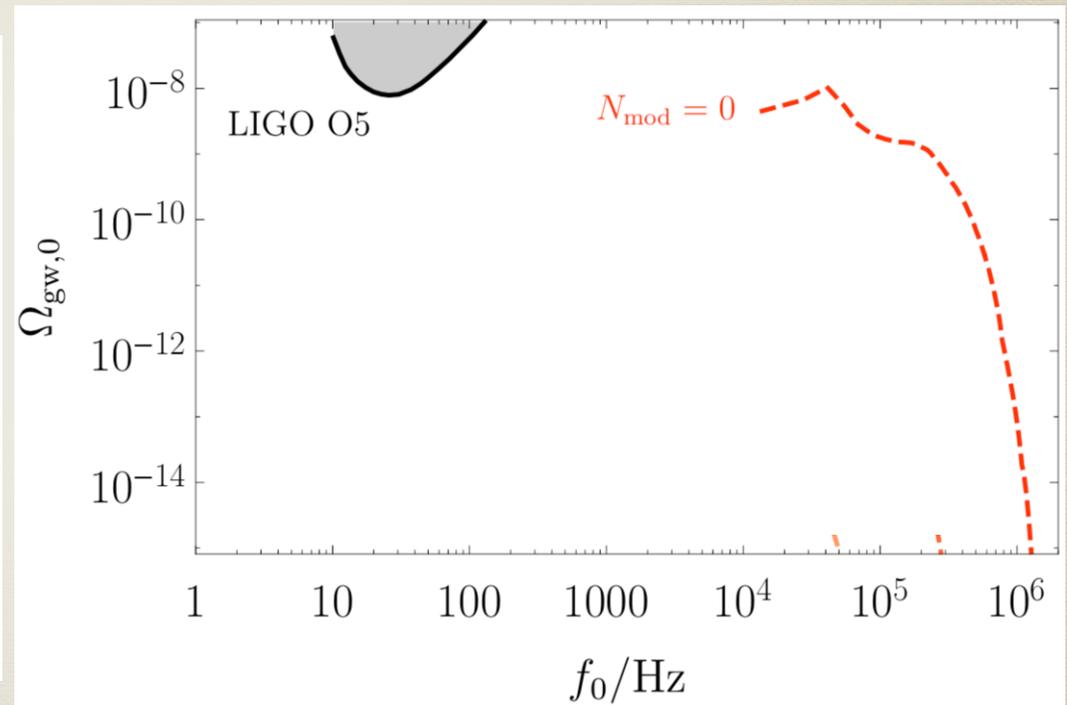
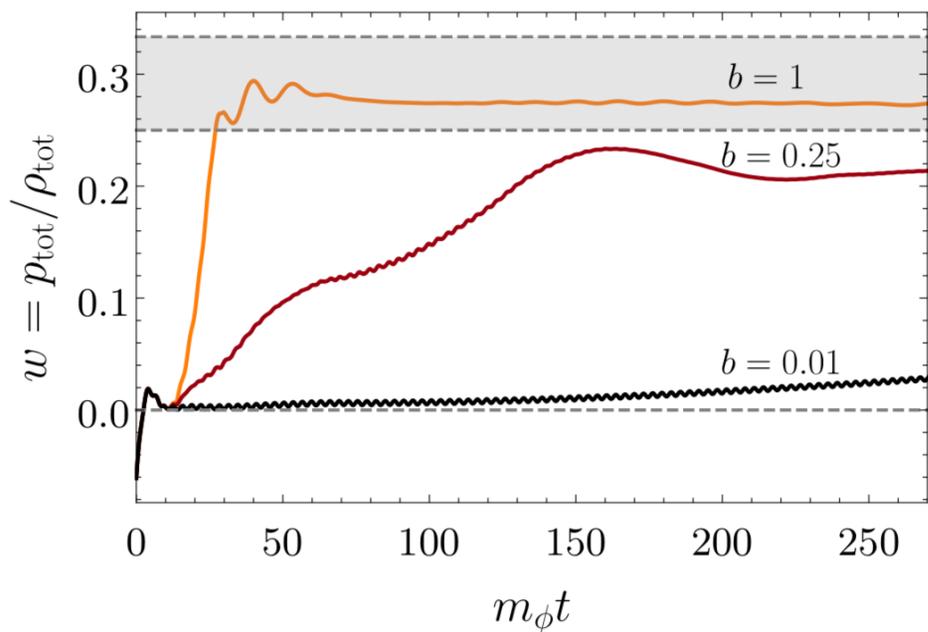


**Unbroken  
EW Symmetry**

If the Higgs potential is *tuned*, particle production of the Higgs and fragmentation of the oscillating scalar

**nontrivial equation of state**

**stochastic gravitational waves**



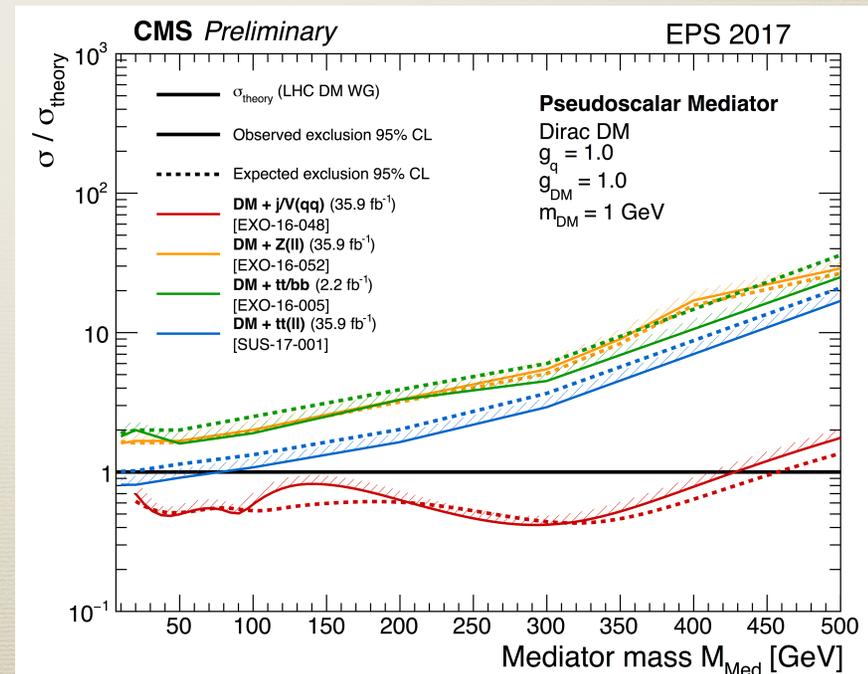
Amin, Fan, Lozanov, Reece 1802.00444

# Dark Matter at the LHC

There has been a well-established DM program at the LHC: mono-X ( $X = \text{jet, Higgs, \dots}$ ) based on model-independent effective operator parametrization or simplified models. Provide interesting *complementary* probe to direct/indirect dark matter searches.

Goodman, Ibe, Rajaraman, Shepherd, Tait, Yu 2000; summary reports: 1506.03116; 1507.00966

e.g., axial scalar mediator  
not constrained by direct  
detection

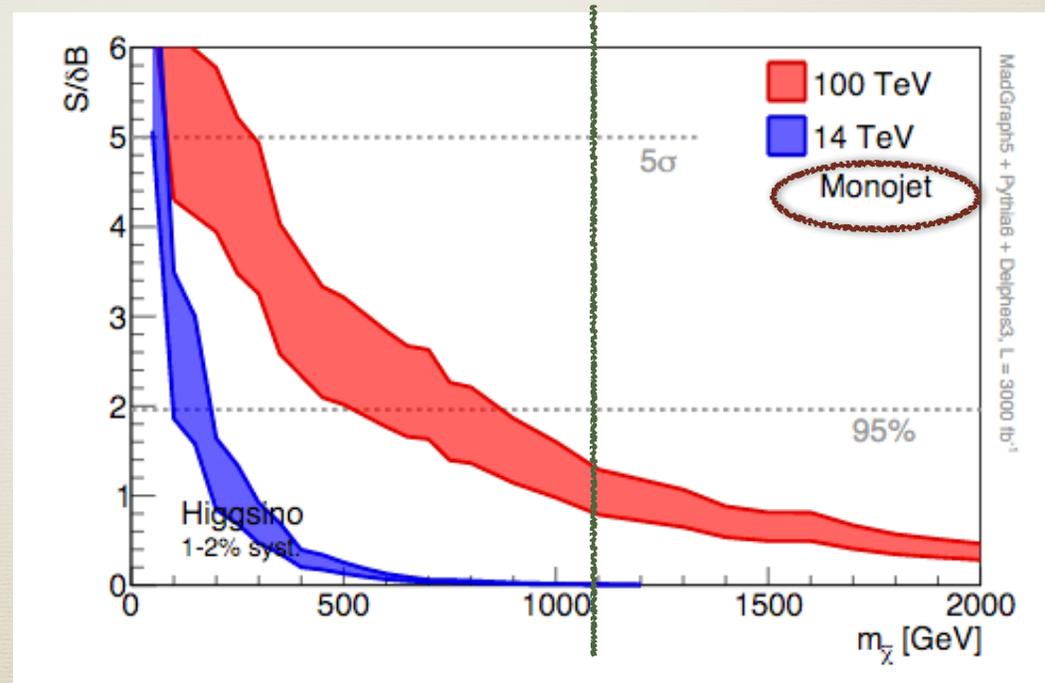


# Simple WIMP at large: Higgsino DM

Simple WIMP model still **alive (elusive to all DM detections so far)**: higgsino dark matter, a fermionic electroweak doublet (fermionic copy of the Higgs doublet) with little mixing with other fermions, with the right thermal relic at 1.1 TeV.

Thermal higgsino benchmark

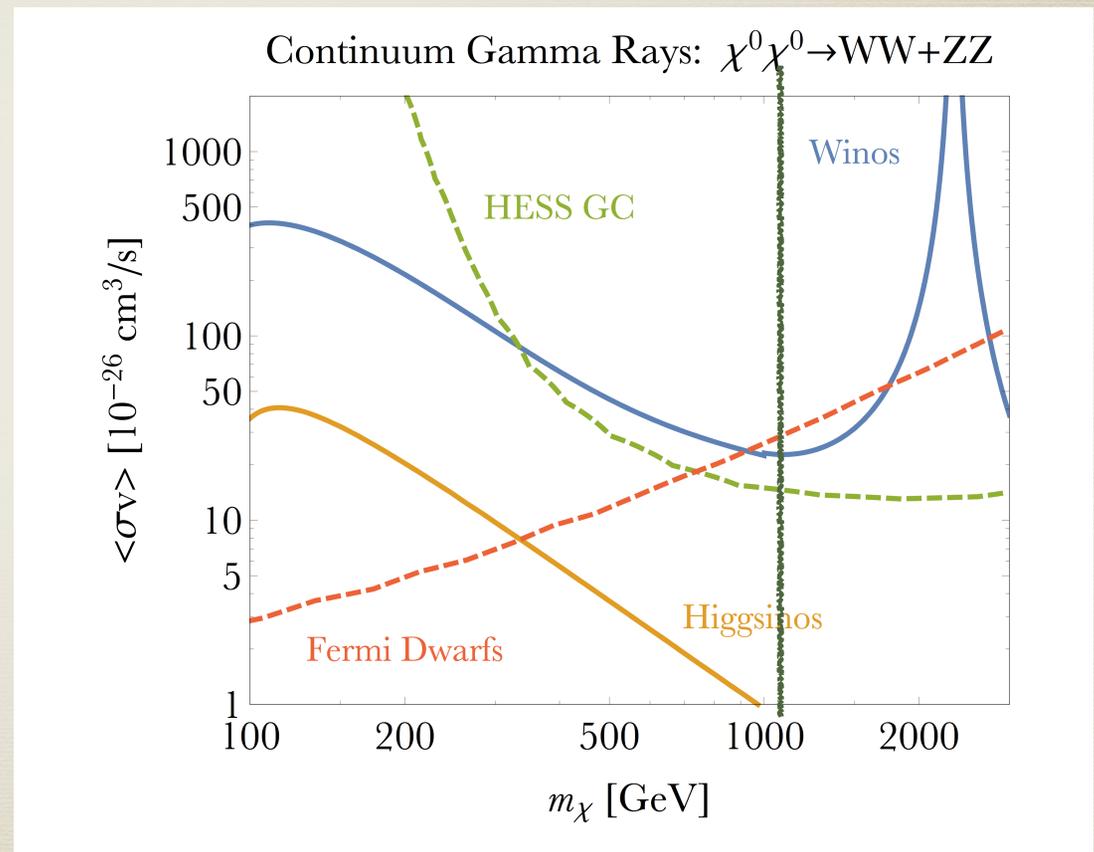
Low, Wang:  
2014





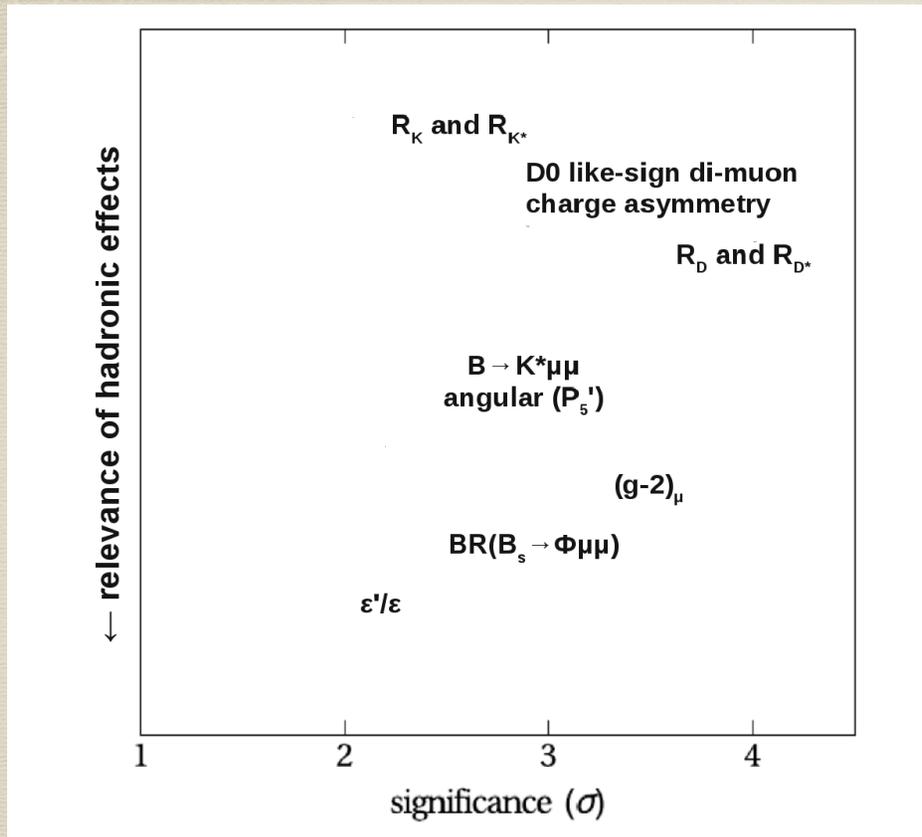
*Direct detection:* scattering with nucleus happens at one loop level with a cross section  $\ll$  neutrino floor;

*Indirect detection:*  
about a factor of 50 below  
the current Fermi/HESS  
sensitivity. Future indirect  
detection?



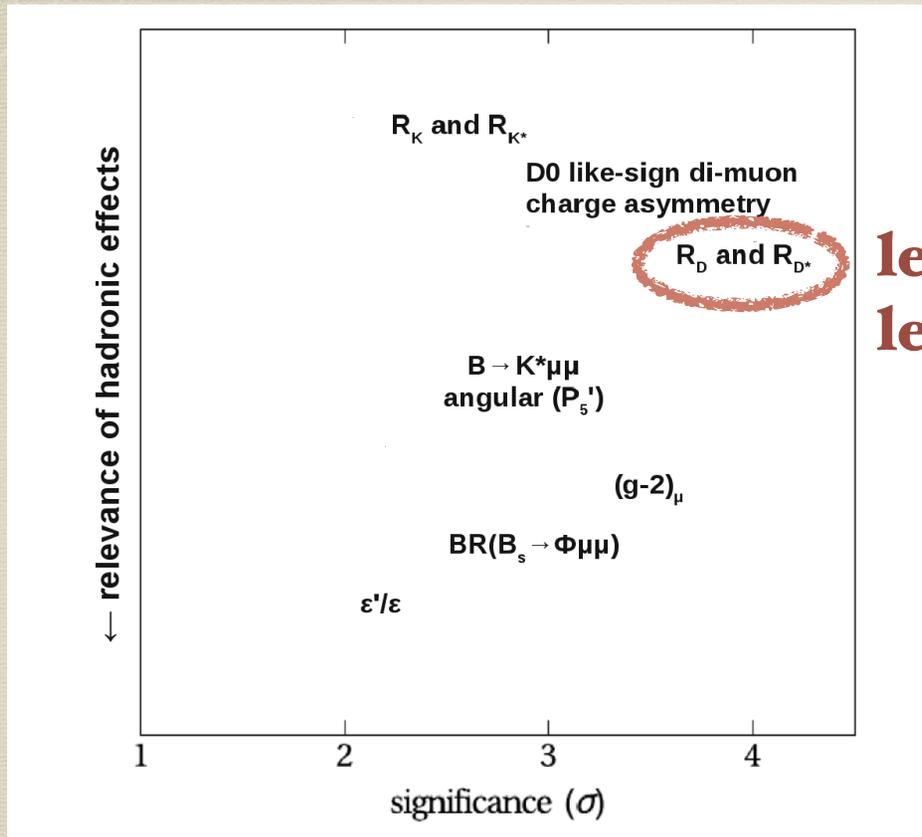
Krall, Reece 1705.04843

# Flavor Anomalies



taken from Altmannshofer's 2018 winter aspen talk (is also adapted from Ligeti)

# Flavor Anomalies



lepton universality tests in tree level charged current decays

$$b \rightarrow c \ell \nu$$

$$R_D = \frac{BR(B \rightarrow D \tau \nu)}{BR(B \rightarrow D \ell \nu)} \quad 2.3\sigma$$

$$R_{D^*} = \frac{BR(B \rightarrow D^* \tau \nu)}{BR(B \rightarrow D^* \ell \nu)} \quad 3.4\sigma$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ell &= \mu, e && \text{(BaBar/Belle)} \\ \ell &= \mu && \text{(LHCb)} \end{aligned}$$

taken from Altmannshofer's 2018 winter aspen talk (also adapted from Ligeti)

Operator analysis: Freytsis, Ligeti, Ruderman, 2015

$$\mathcal{O}'_{VL} = (\bar{\tau}\gamma_{\mu}P_L b)(\bar{c}\gamma^{\mu}P_L\nu) \quad \mathcal{O}_{SR} - \mathcal{O}_{SL} \sim (\bar{c}\gamma^5 b)(\bar{\tau}P_L\nu)$$

Models: lepto-quarks, RPV SUSY,  $W'$  bosons

(Greljo et.al; Bauer, Neubert 2015; Deshpande, He; Bhattacharya et.al 2016; Altmanshofer et.al 2017.....)

# Flavor Anomalies

lepton universality tests in loop level neutral current decays

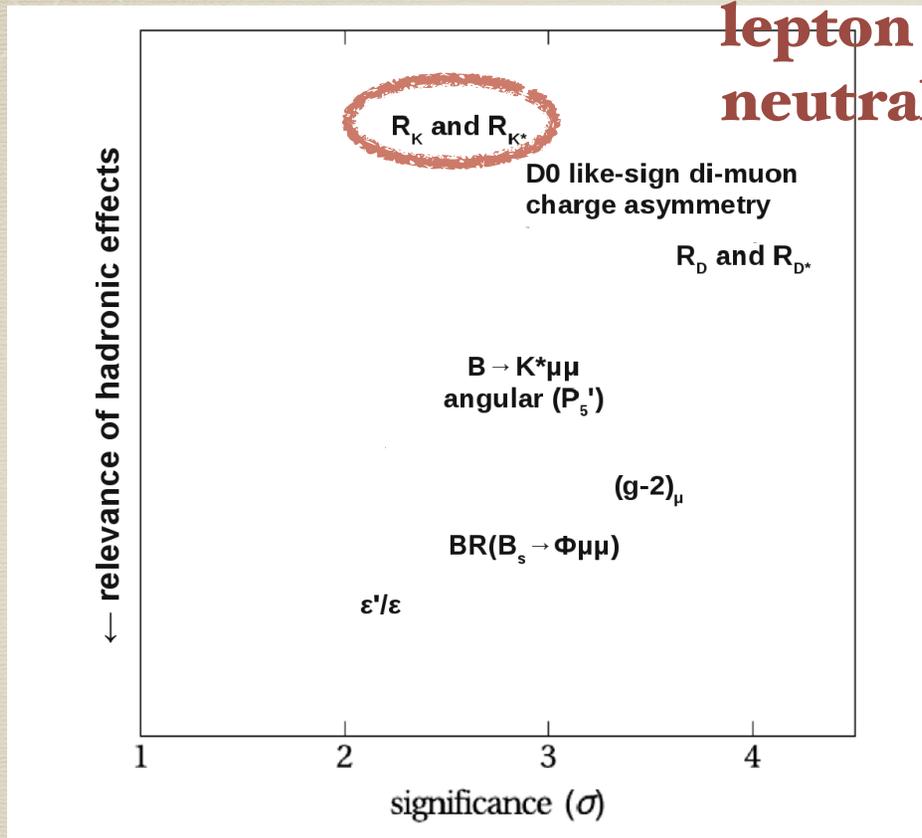
$$b \rightarrow sll$$

$$R_{K^{(*)}} = \frac{BR(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu\mu)}{BR(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} ee)}$$

new physics in final states with muons

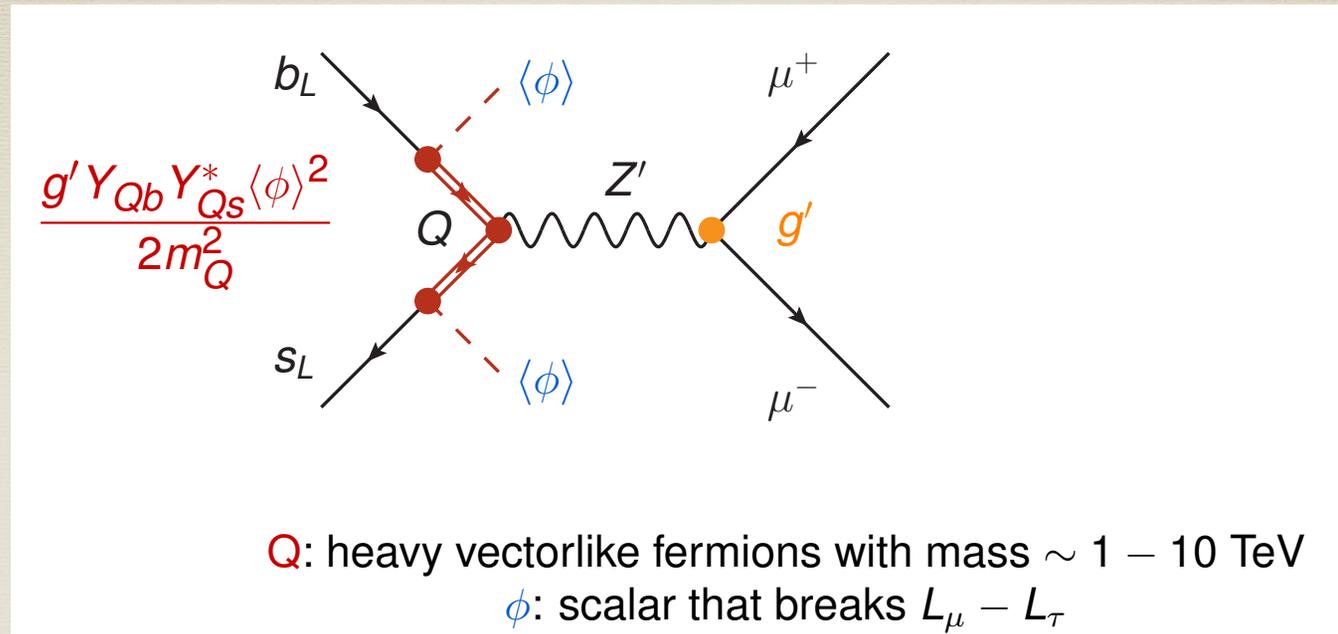
$$C_9^\mu (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu P_L b) (\bar{\mu} \gamma^\mu \mu)$$

SM-like final states with electrons



taken from Altmannshofer's winter aspen talk (is also adapted from Ligeti)

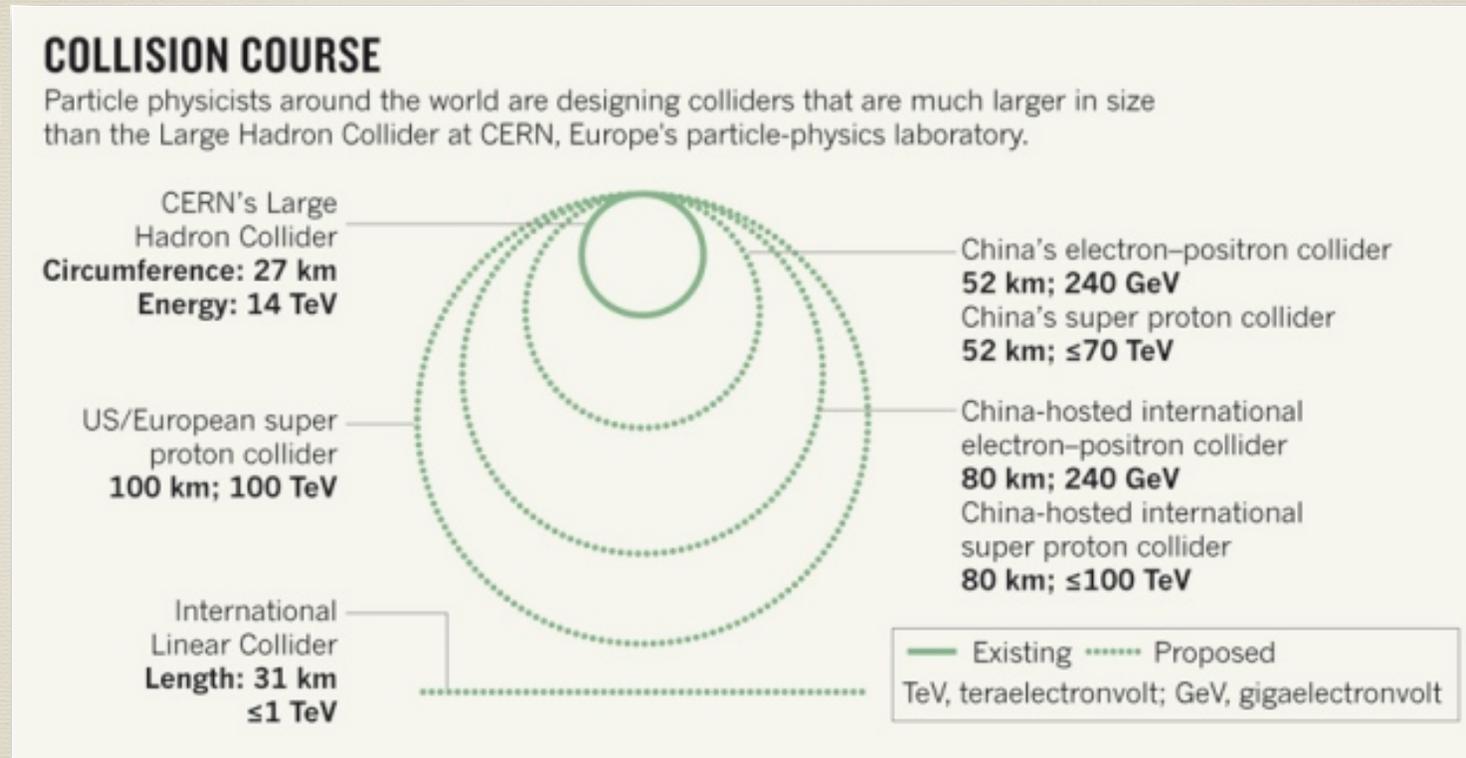
# One example of model: $Z'$ from gauging $L_\mu - L_\tau$



Altmannshofer et.al; 2014, 2015

If true, who orders it?

# Beyond the near future: High-energy LHC and future colliders



Nature News (E. Gibney), 2014

<http://www.nature.com/news/china-plans-super-collider-1.15603>

A lot of questions to address:

What are the physics goals? Naturalness, dark matter, electroweak phase transition...

To achieve the physics goals, what technology developments are needed? And how to achieve them?

Each community will have its own future planning. Yet to obtain a cohesive picture and a complete answer, we need to put together all the information we could have: interplay between future colliders and other future experiments?

Have to think about it from now rather than wait to make future colliders built!

# The party is under way already

## CEPC-SPPC

Preliminary Conceptual Design Report: Physics and Detector

### Physics at a 100 TeV $pp$ collider: Higgs and EW symmetry breaking studies

#### Editors:

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### Physics at a 100 TeV $pp$ collider: beyond the Standard Model phenomena

#### Editors:

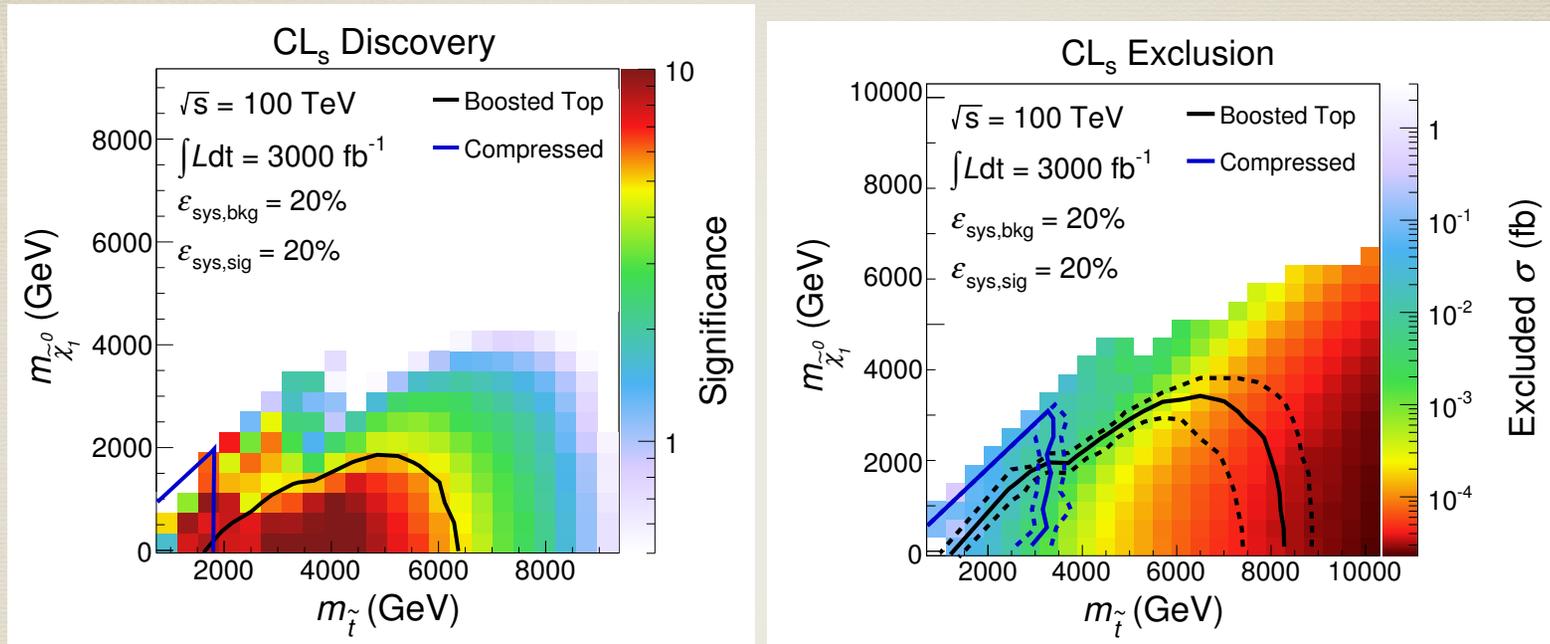
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More work is on the way  
and needed.

# Physics cases for a future hadron collider: leap in searching for new particles



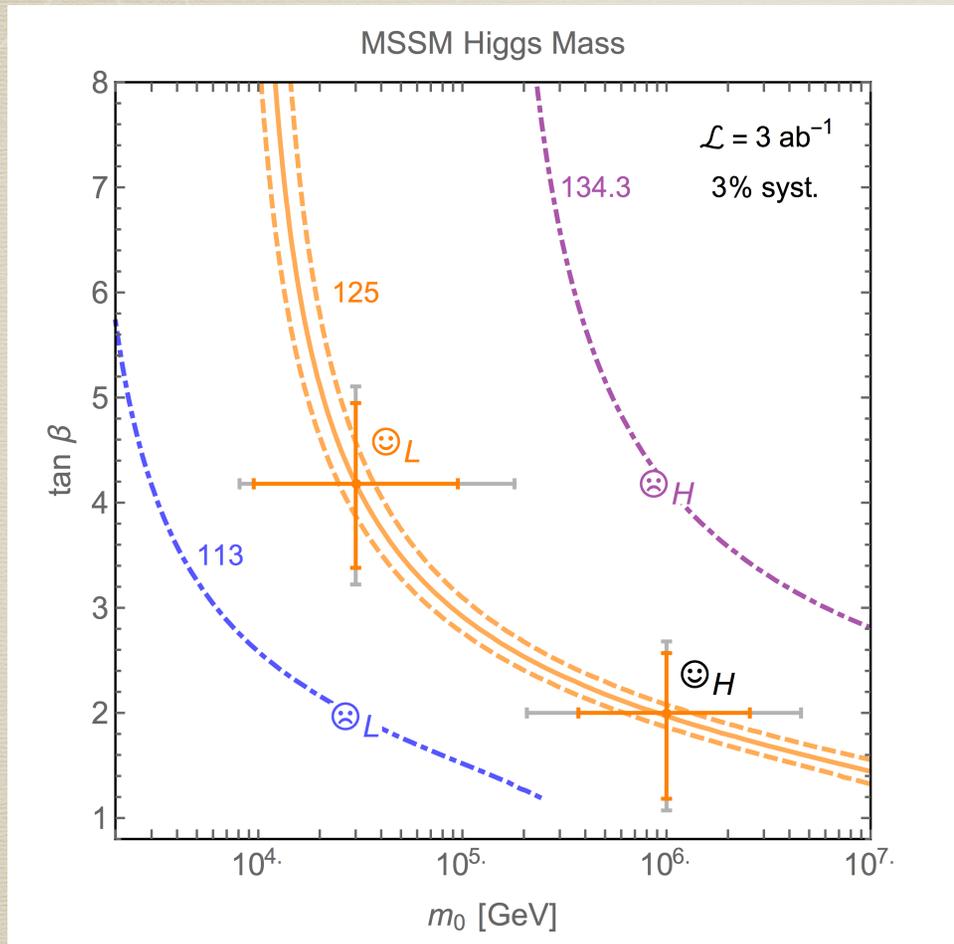
Cohen, D'Agnolo, Hance, Lou, Wacker 2014

**A factor of 5~6 improvement in the discovery reach:**

Discovery Reach ~ 6 TeV stop and exclude 8 TeV stops at 95%.

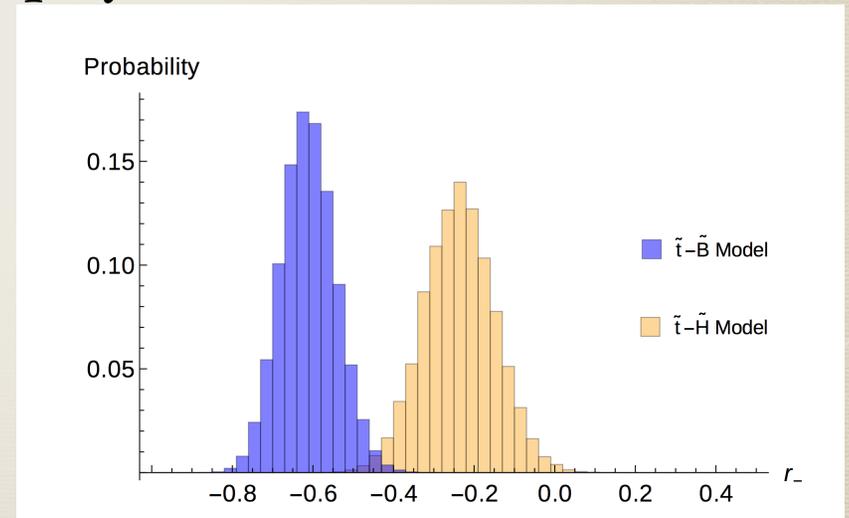
**Probe electroweak fine tuning ~ 3000.**

# Reveal and test the underlying mechanism: e.g, MSSM explanation of the Higgs mass



Agrawal, Fan, Reece, Xue 2017

Ideal playground to apply jet substructure tools to discover and distinguish new physics models



Fan, Jaiswal, Leung 2017

Keep searching!

**Backup**

Many other related studies aiming to improve the sensitivity at colliders for higgsino DM: e.g., a better tracker?

Charged and neutral higgsino nearly degenerate in mass, one-loop induced mass splitting  $\sim 360$  MeV;  
nominal decay length of charged higgsino,  $c\tau \sim \mathbf{6.6}$  mm

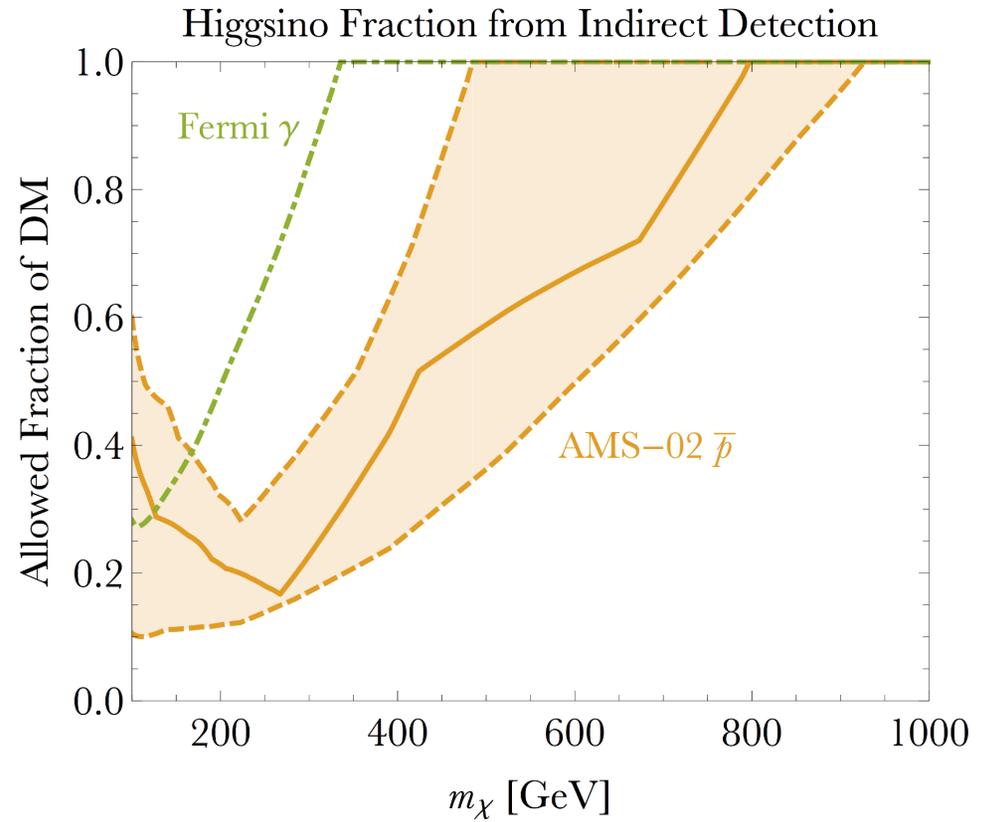
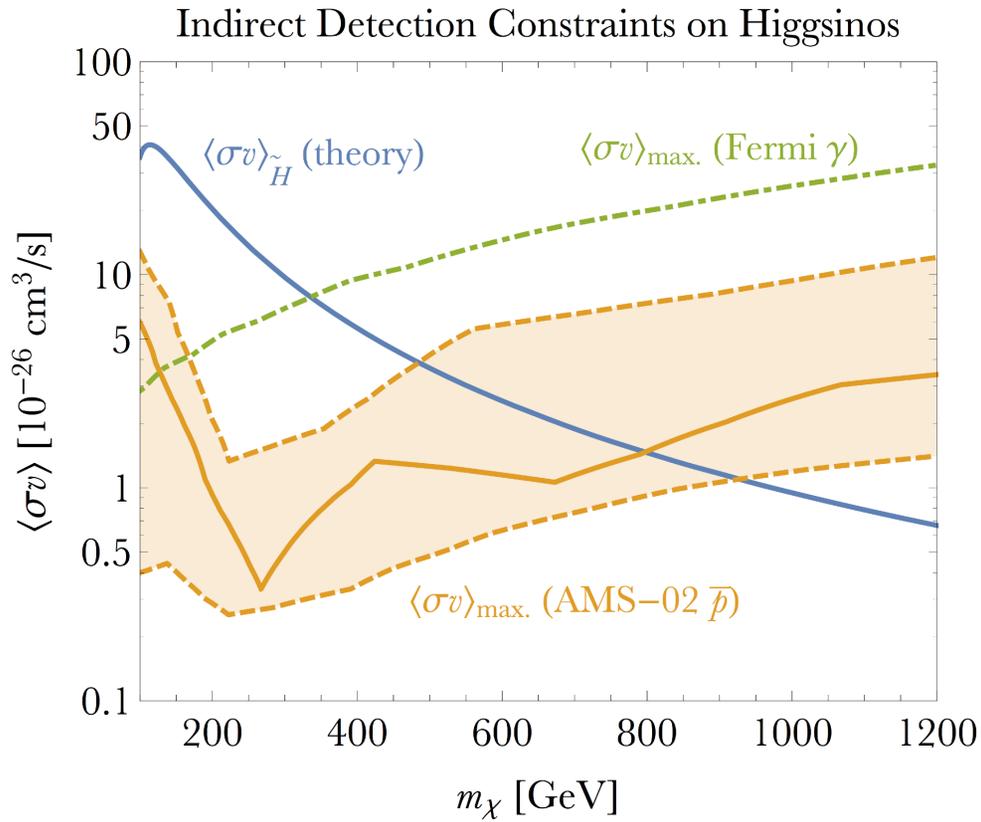
Disappearing charged track: need large boost ( $\sim 100$ ) (more easy to get large forward than transverse boost)

Increase the tracker granularity below  $r=10$  cm ( $r$ : transverse distance from the beamline): need 10 hits at  $r = 10$  cm.

In the future, may consider having a forward tracker covering  
 $2 \leq |\eta| \leq 4$ .

Mahbubani, Schwaller, Zurita;  
Fukuda, Nagata, Otono, Shirai, 2017

# AMS anti-proton constraint on higgsino



Krall, Reece 2017