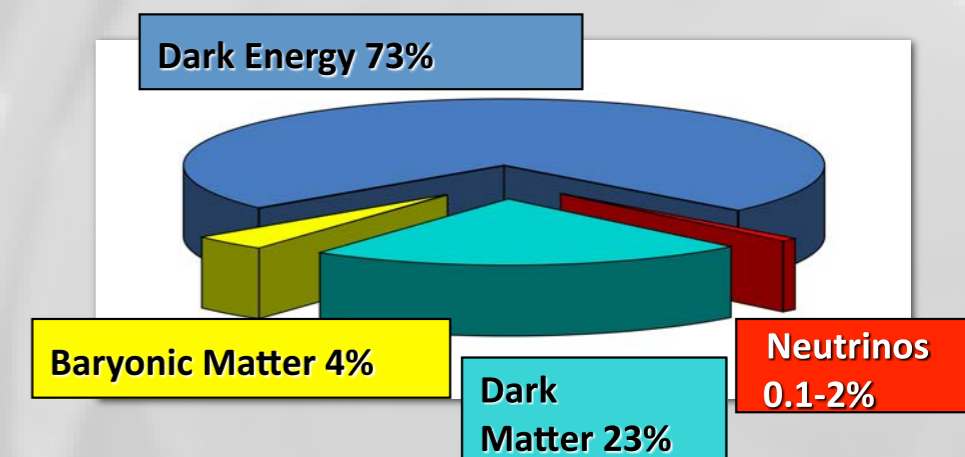


Search for BSM Physics: Exotics and Future of LHC

- models / ideas for physics BSM
- some examples of LHC searches for physics BSM
- first results of the 2015 LHC run-II ($\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$)
- LHC future plans
 - LHC
 - hl-LHC

today, there are few but significant signals
for BSM physics:

- neutrinos are not massless
- 95% of the mass/energy budget of the universe cannot be explained by SM particles and forces:
 - Dark Matter (23%)
 - Dark Energy (73%)

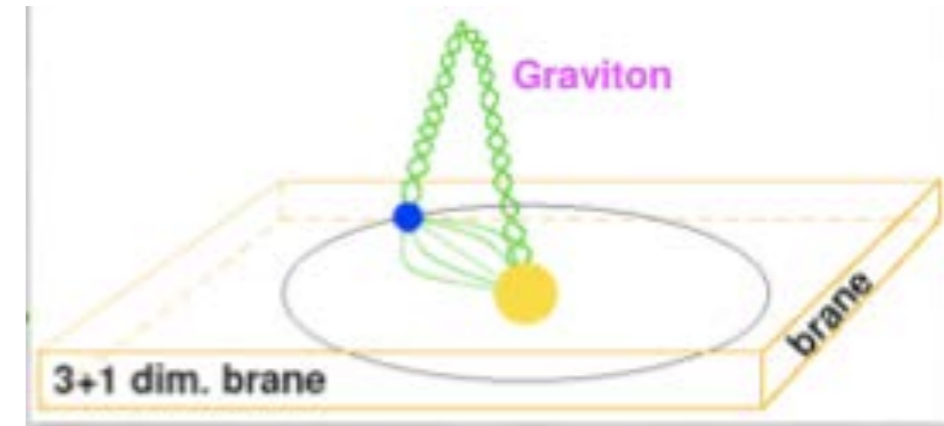


some en vogue models of BSM:

- Supersymmetry (SUSY) (see previous lecture)
- composite models (excited quarks & leptons)
- new symmetries (new heavy gauge bosons)
- large extra dimensions (micro black holes,...)
- technicolor models (new gauge interactions)
- leptoquarks (GUT)
- ...

ADD model of large extra dimensions:

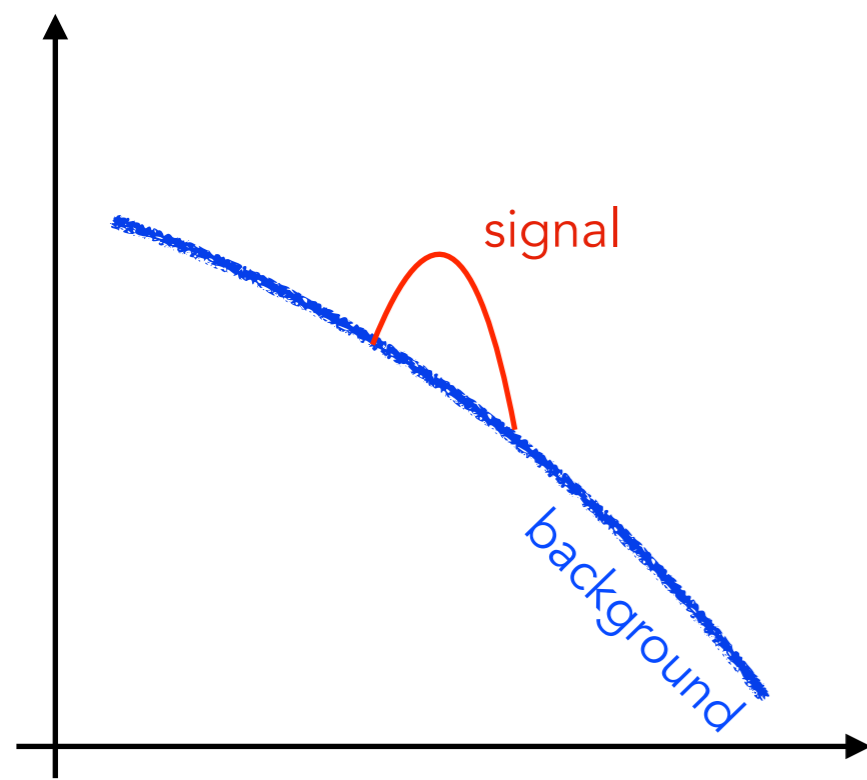
- fields of SM are confined to 3+1-dimensional membrane
- gravity propagates to n additional spatial extra dimensions
- extra dimensions are compactified on an n -dimensional torus / sphere of radius R
- Planck-mass in $4+n$ dimensions : $M_D^{n+2} \sim M_{Pl}^2 R^{-n}$ may approach TeV scale for large $n \rightarrow$ micro black holes?



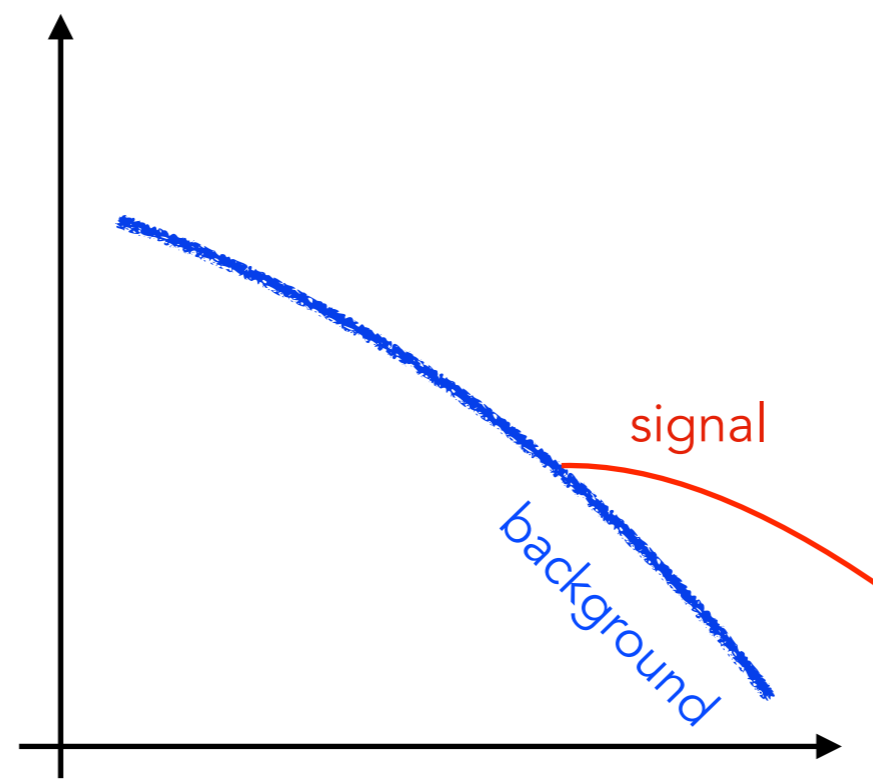
- 1 N. Arkani-Hamed, S. Dimopoulos, G. Dvali (1998). "The Hierarchy problem and new dimensions at a millimeter". *Physics Letters* **B429** (3–4): 263–272. [arXiv:hep-ph/9803315](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/9803315).
- 2 N. Arkani-Hamed, S. Dimopoulos, G. Dvali (1999). "Phenomenology, astrophysics and cosmology of theories with submillimeter dimensions and TeV scale quantum gravity". *Physical Review* **D59** (8): 086004. [arXiv:hep-ph/9807344](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/9807344).

exp. signatures of exotic BSM models:

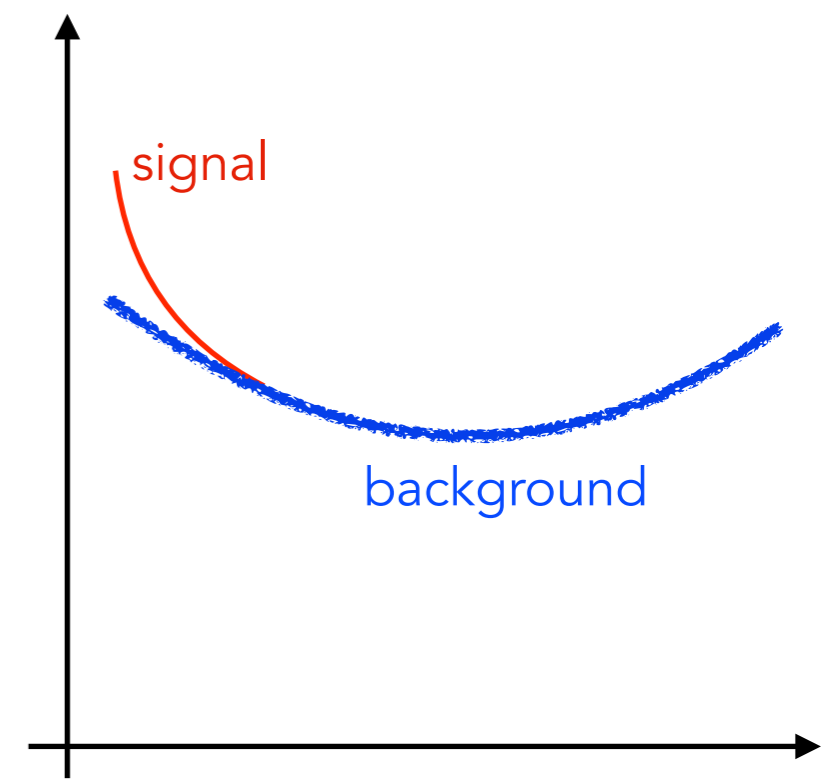
- high-mass resonances decaying into jets, leptons, bosons
- high system energies involving visible and invisible objects
- specific event properties (angular distributions,...)



pair mass
(jets, leptons, bosons)



energy of system
(visible, invisible)



internal property
(e.g. angular distribution)

exp. signatures of exotic BSM models:

- high-mass resonances decaying into jets, leptons, bosons
- high system energies involving visible and invisible objects
- specific event properties (angular distributions,...)

Run-I: extensive searches have not shown any significant deviations from SM and thus, no compelling signature of any physics BSM

summary of (model dependent) exclusion limits:

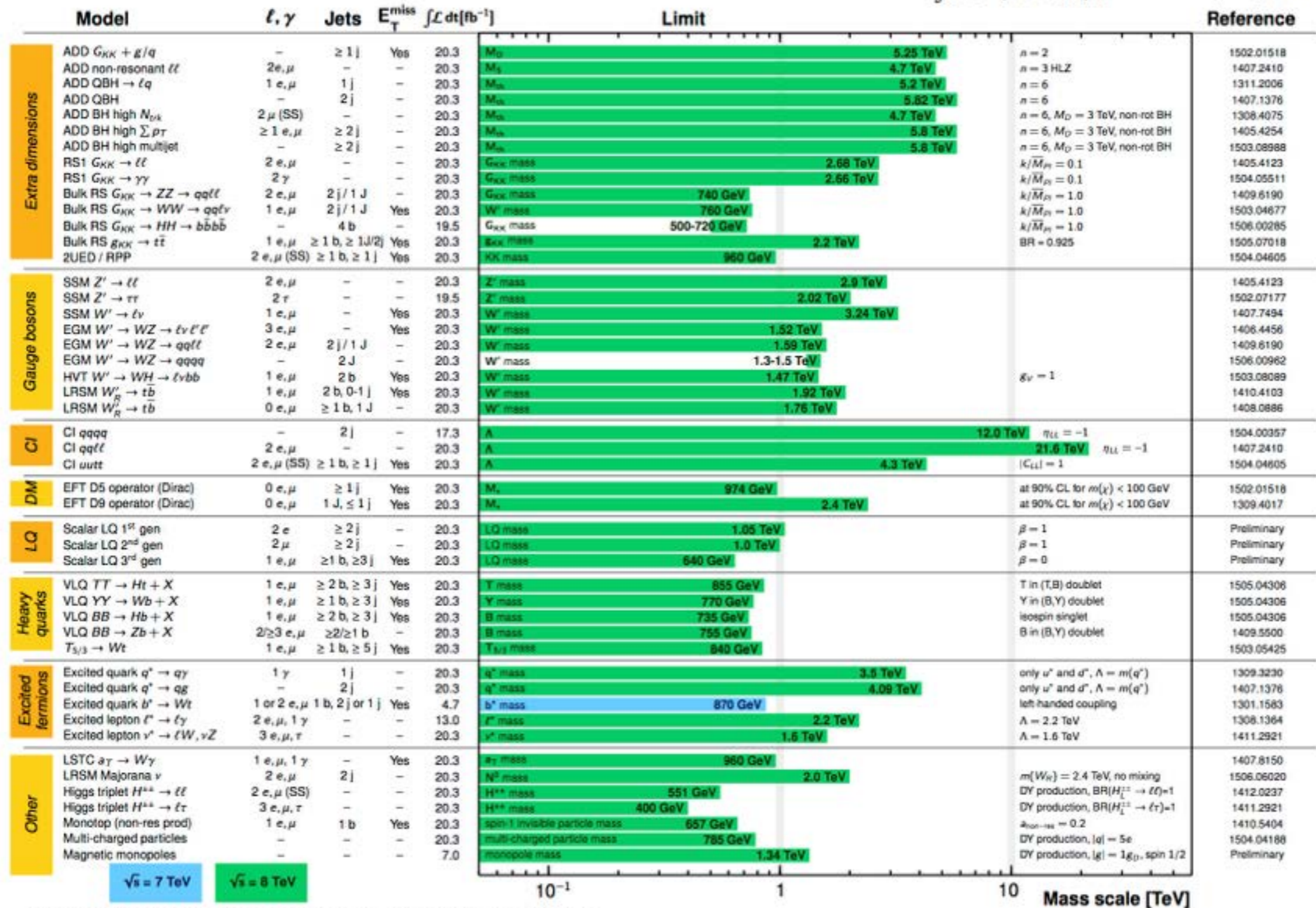
ATLAS Exotics Searches* - 95% CL Exclusion

Status: July 2015

ATLAS Preliminary

$\int \mathcal{L} dt = (4.7 - 20.3) \text{ fb}^{-1}$

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



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

run-I data (7 and 8 TeV): no positive signals \rightarrow mass range exclusions

“Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence”

meaning:

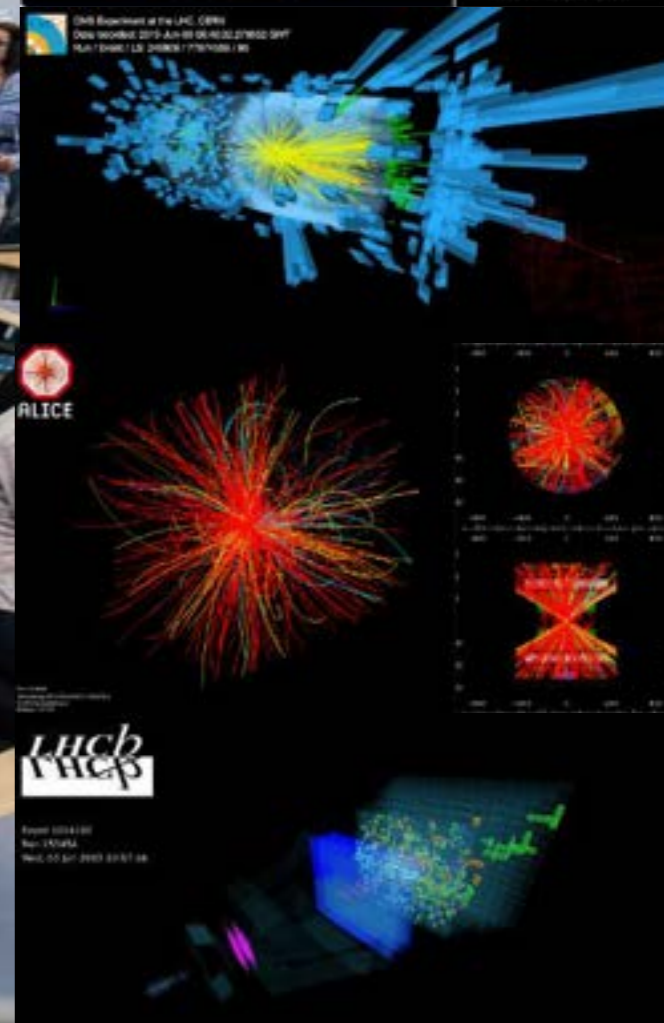
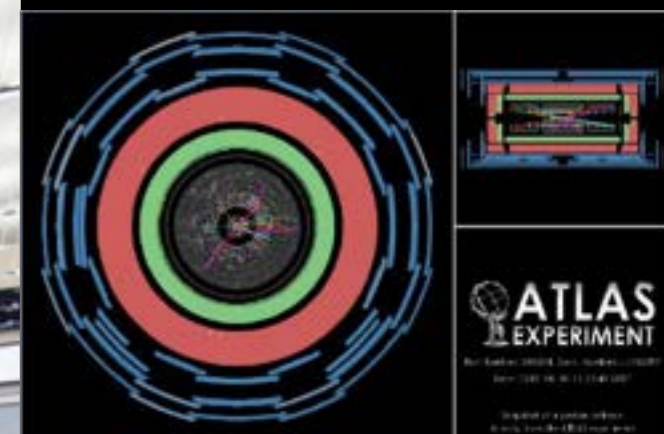
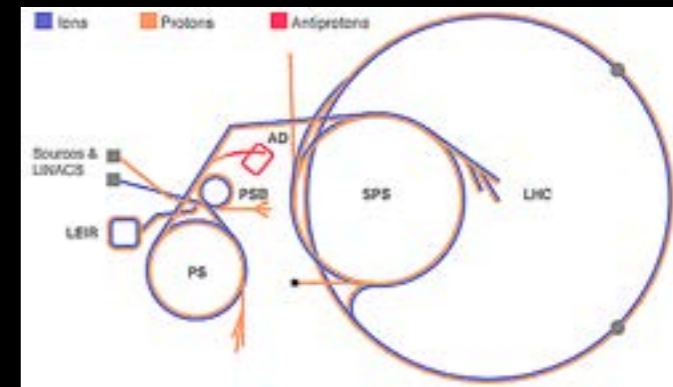
no sign of physics BSM from Run-1 data,
but unexplored phase space still large!

Newest Results:

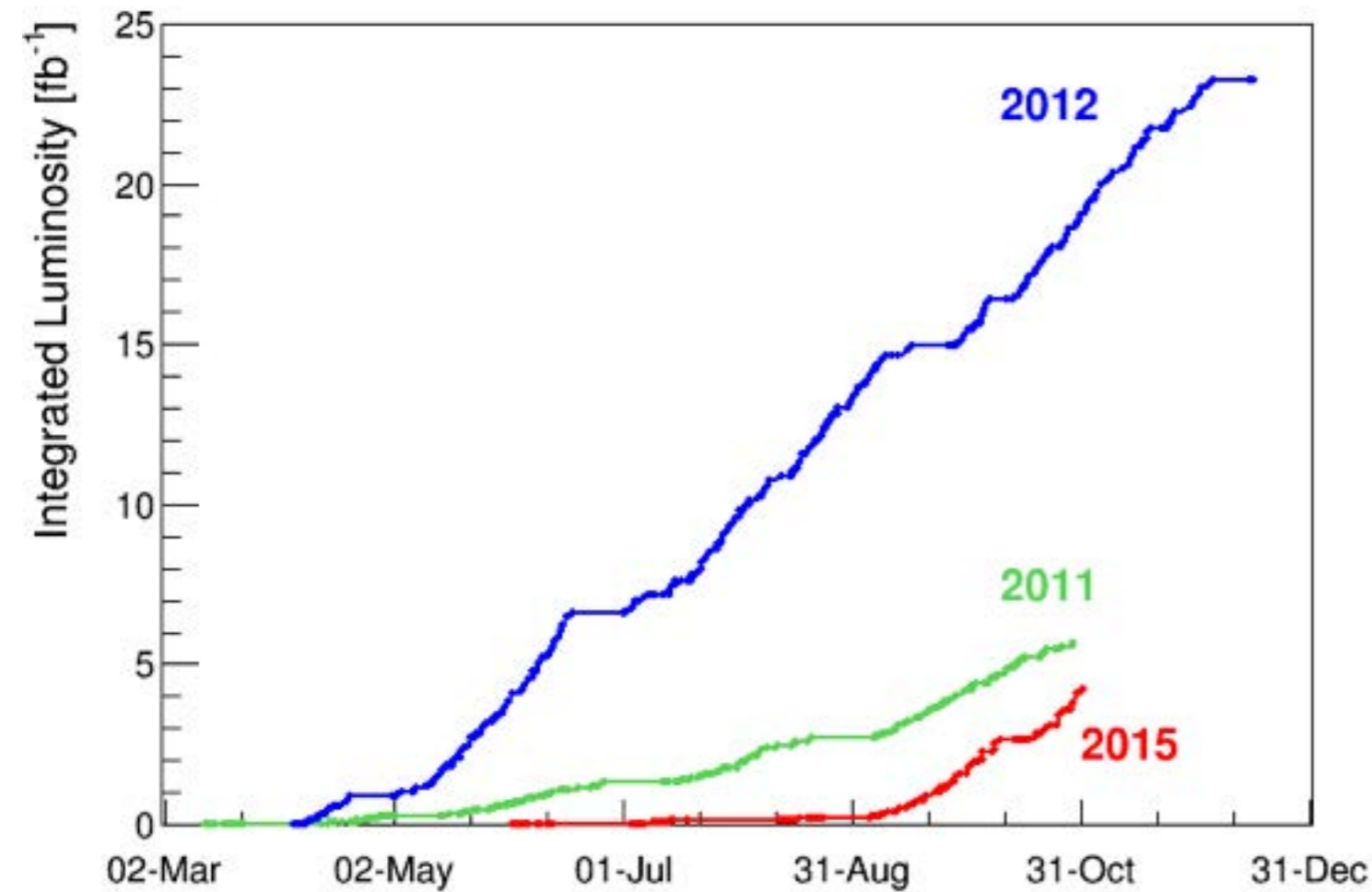
- LHC Run-II at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV (2015)
(released: Dec. 2015)

LHC operation

June 2015: LHC back in business with record p-p-collision energy of 13 TeV c.m.



LHC operation

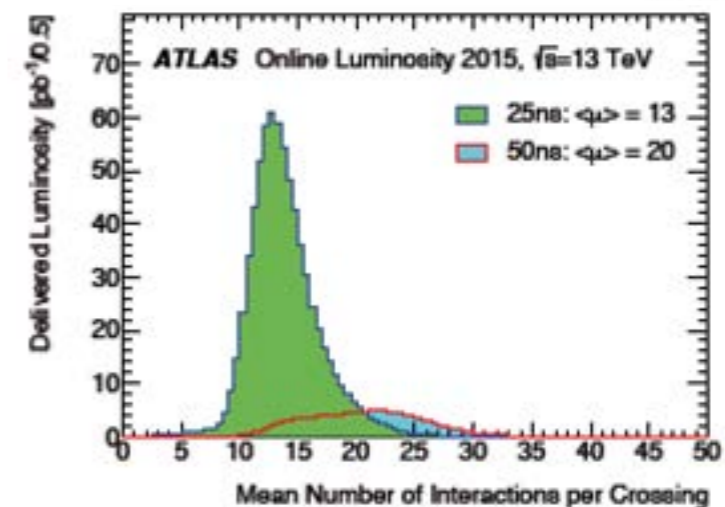
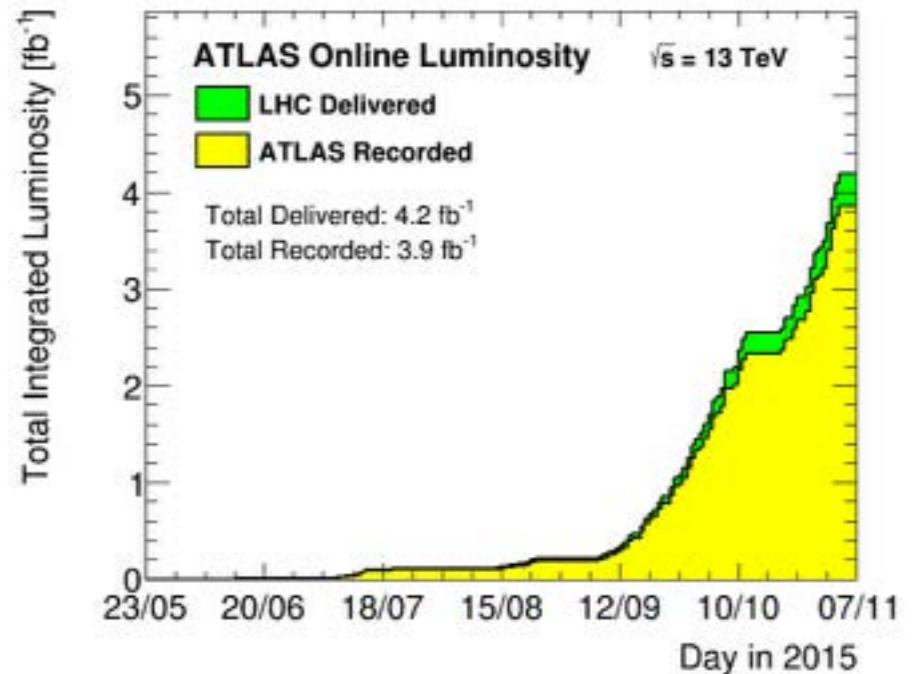
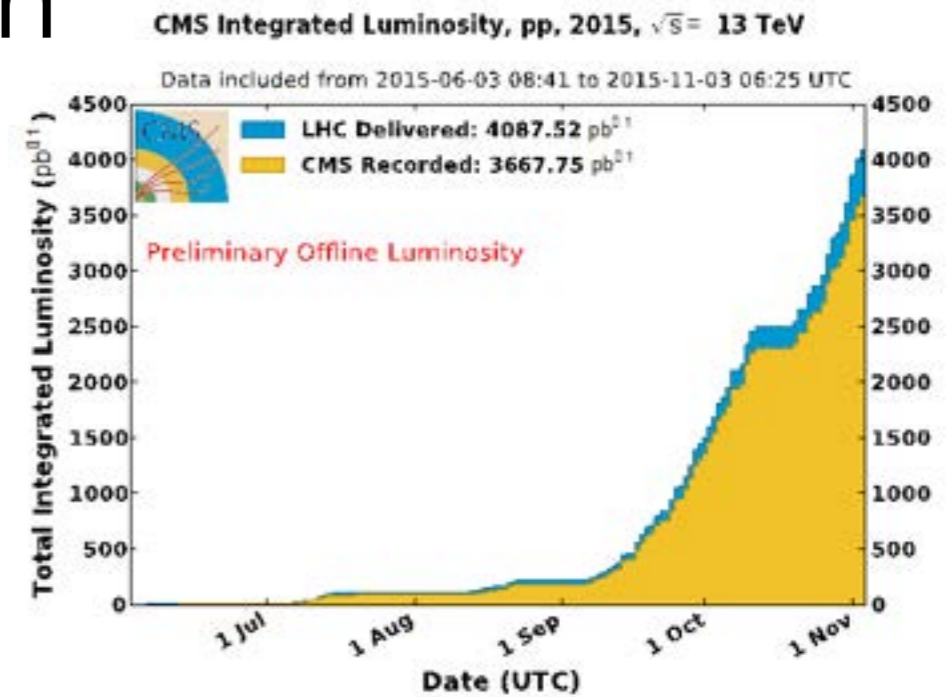


run-I : → 2012, $\sim 25 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ @ 7/8 TeV

LS-I : 2013/14, maint. & energy upgrade
 $> 10^6$ working hours in LHC tunnel

run-II : 2015, $\sim 4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ @ 13 TeV

2015-2018: $\sim 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ @ 13/14 TeV



ATLAS highest mass central dijet event

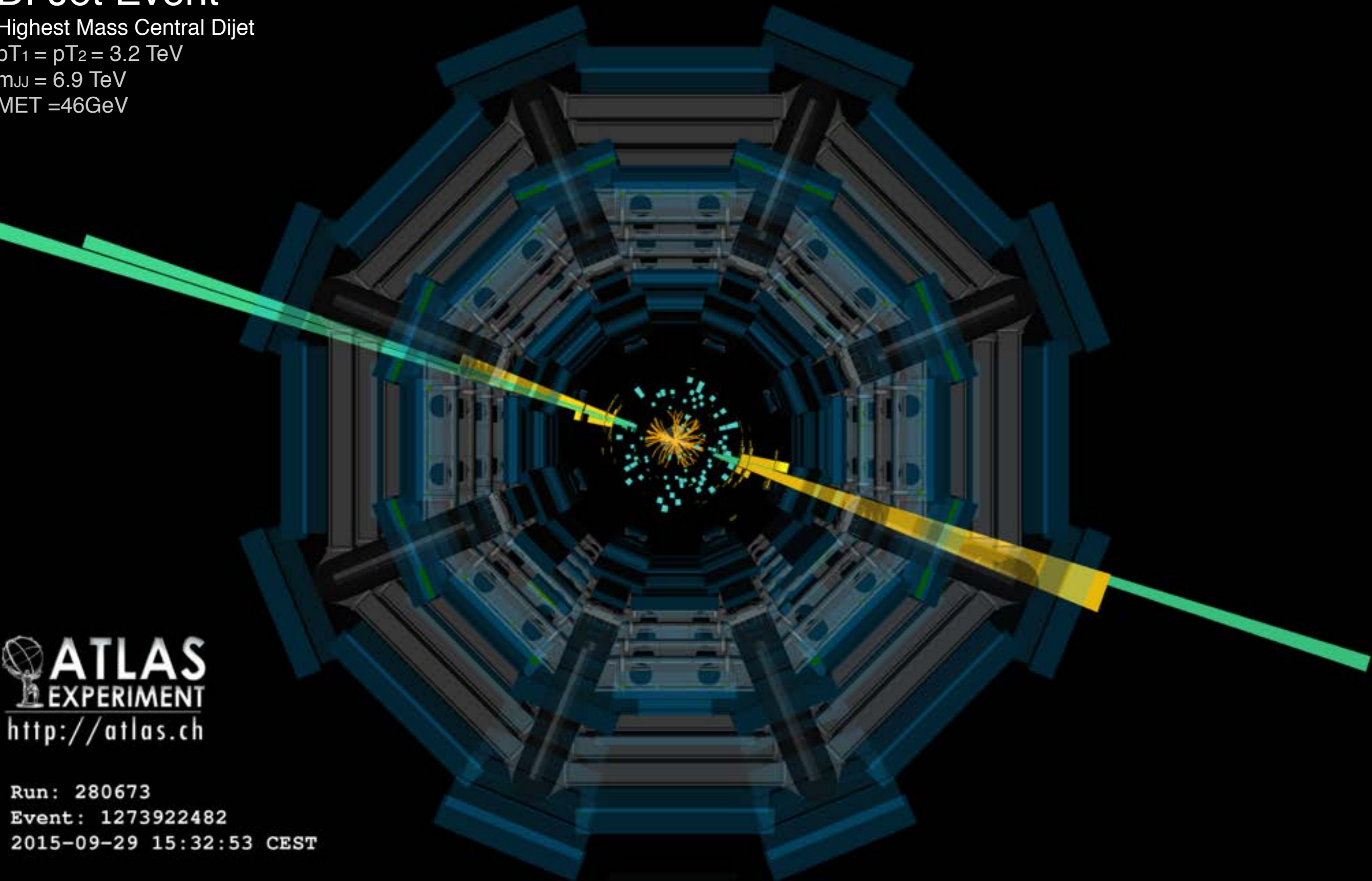
Di-Jet Event

Highest Mass Central Dijet

$p_{T1} = p_{T2} = 3.2 \text{ TeV}$

$m_{JJ} = 6.9 \text{ TeV}$

$\text{MET} = 46 \text{ GeV}$



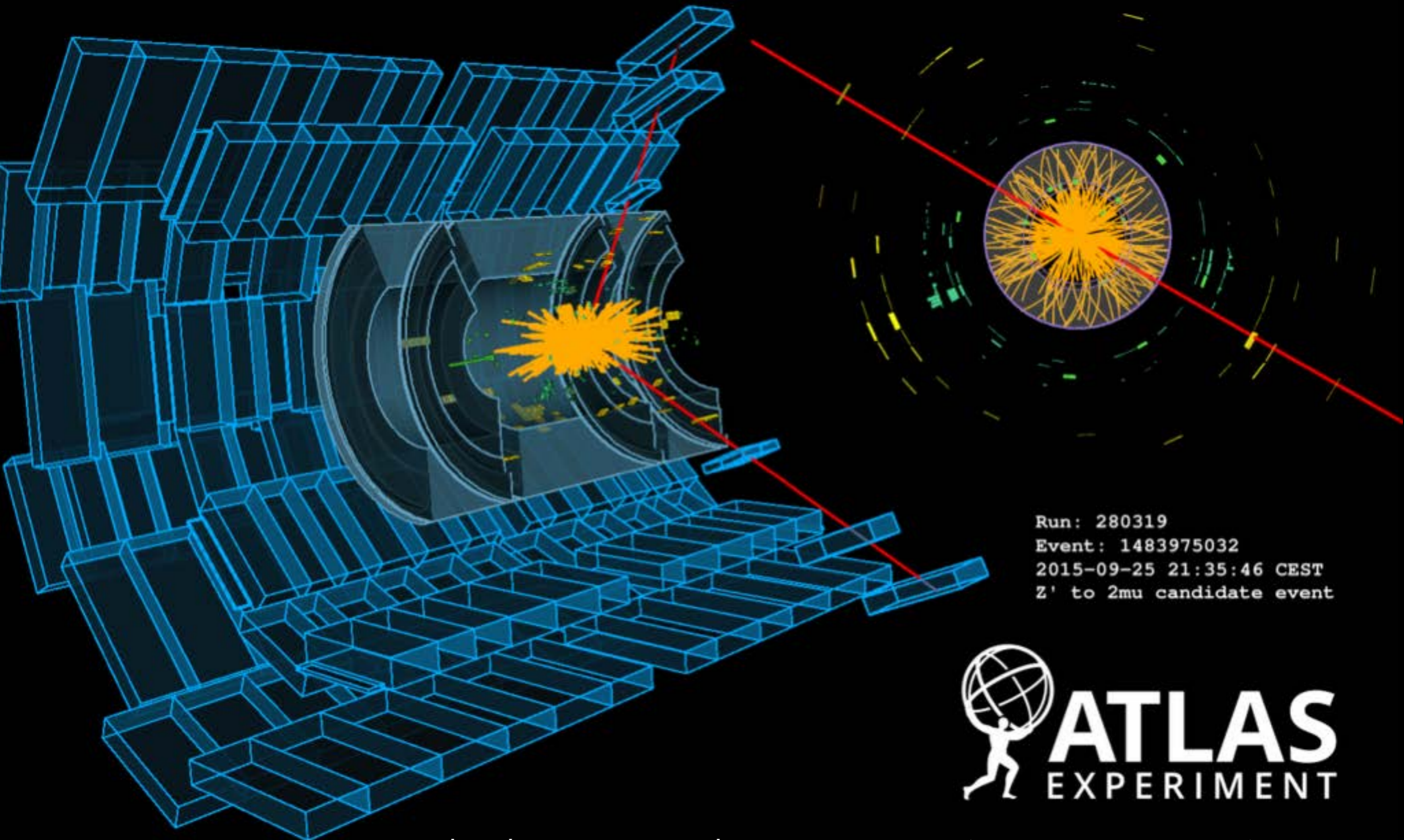
 **ATLAS**
EXPERIMENT
<http://atlas.ch>

Run: 280673

Event: 1273922482

2015-09-29 15:32:53 CEST

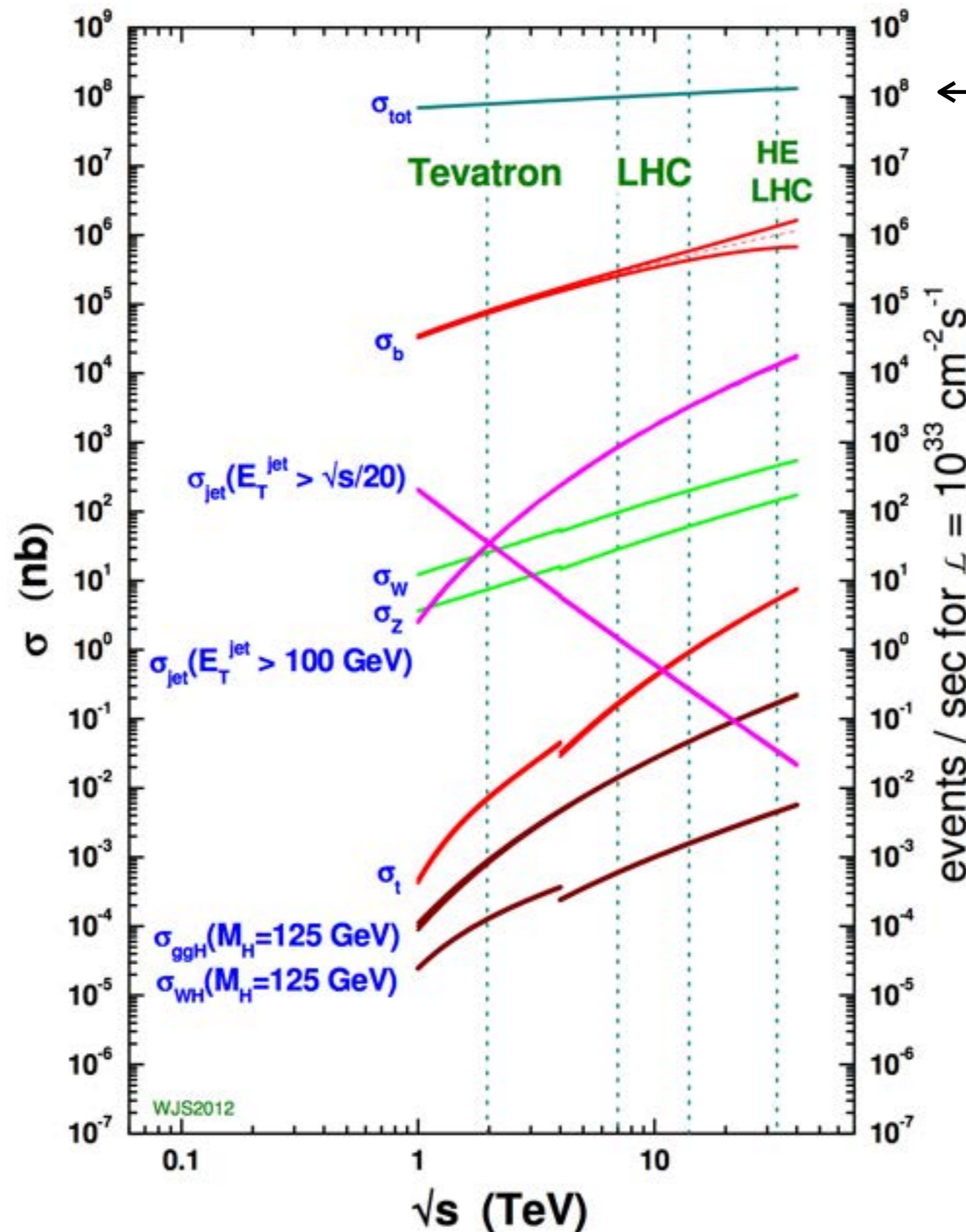
high mass dimuon event



highest mass dimuon event ($m_{\mu\mu} = 1.46 \text{ TeV}$)

production cross sections at the LHC

proton - (anti-)proton cross sections



total cross section:
 10^8 evts/s (dominated
 by strong interaction)

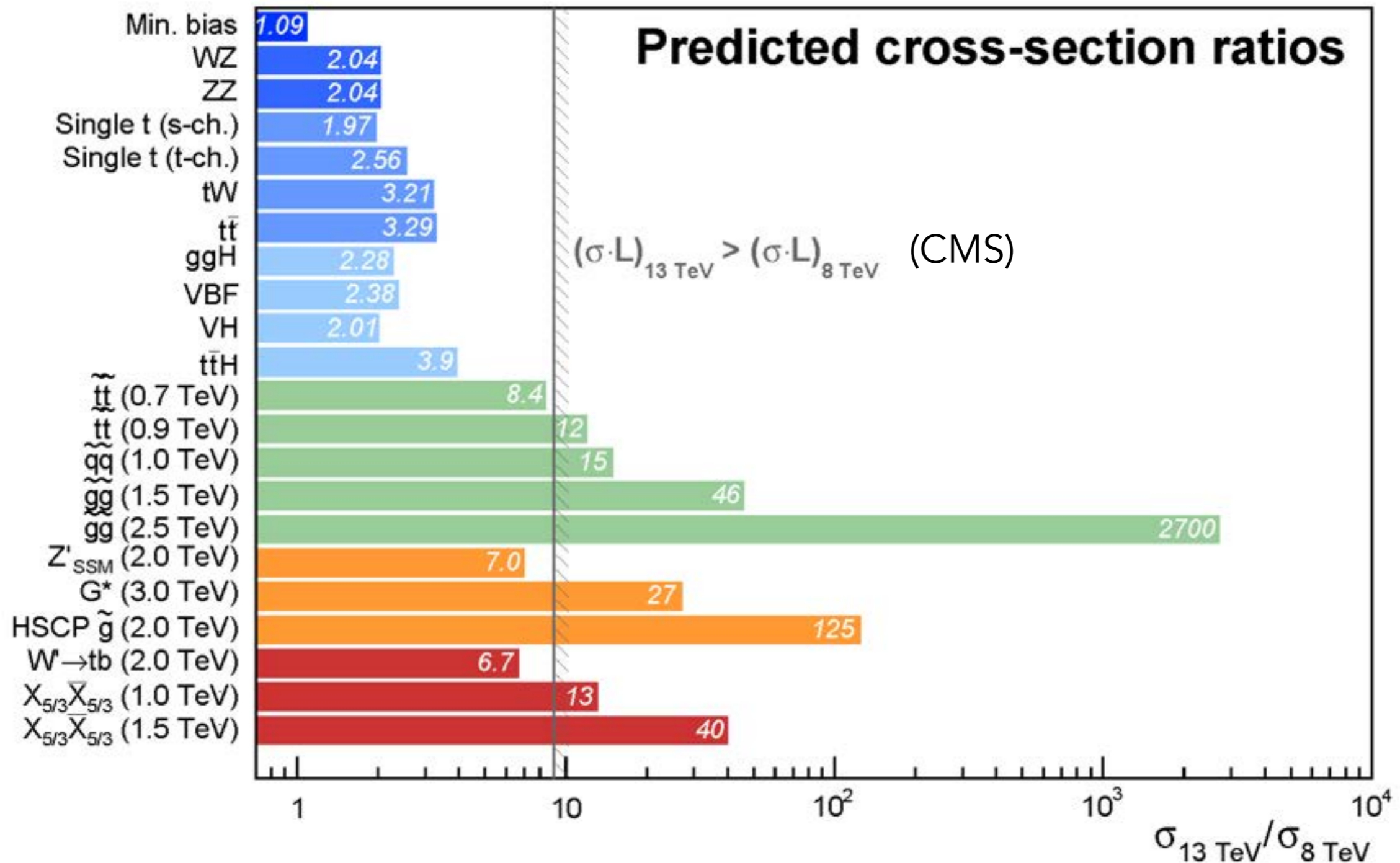
max. read-out:
 $\sim 10^3$ evts/sec

O(1) top-event/sec

O(1) Higgs/min

production cross sections at the LHC

cross section ratios 13 TeV / 8 TeV



- for SM processes (top-quark; Higgs): x-sections increase by $\sim 2 \dots 3$ at 13 TeV
- for new phenomena and masses of $O(\text{TeV})$, increase of ~ 10 to 100s
- therefor, some early results from run-II already surpass those from run-I

Searches for composite / excited quarks

13 TeV data: Dijet Resonant Searches

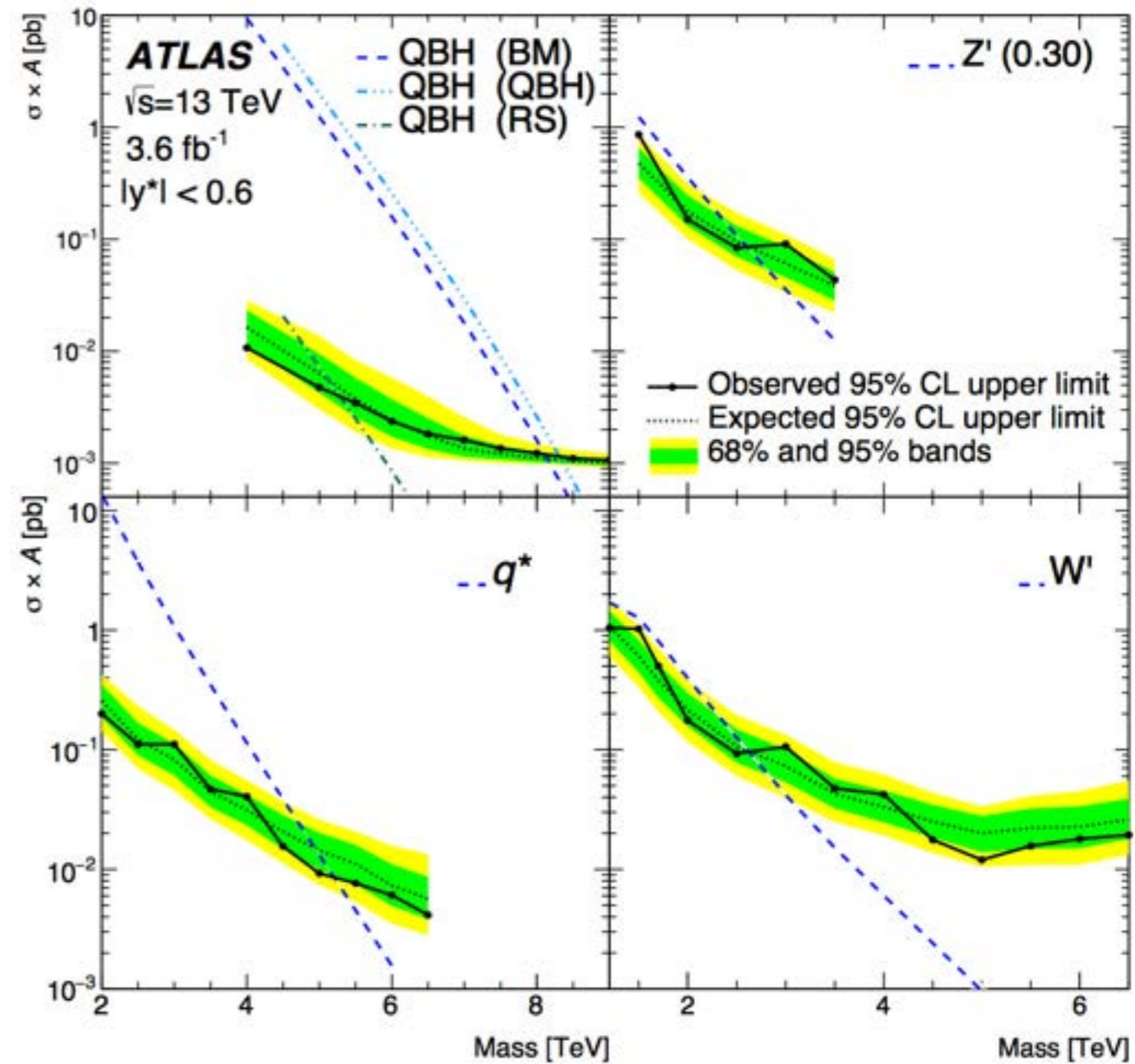
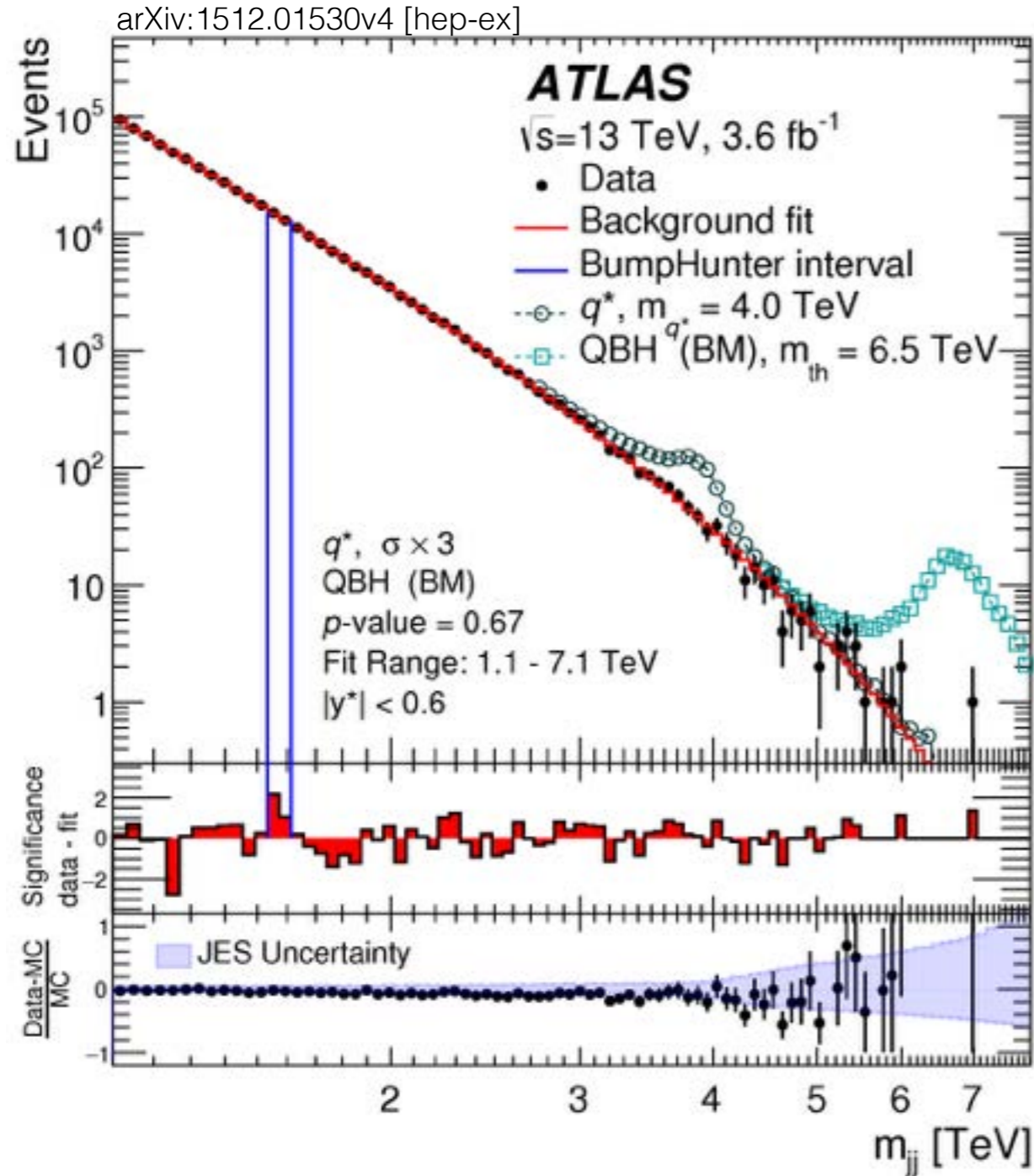


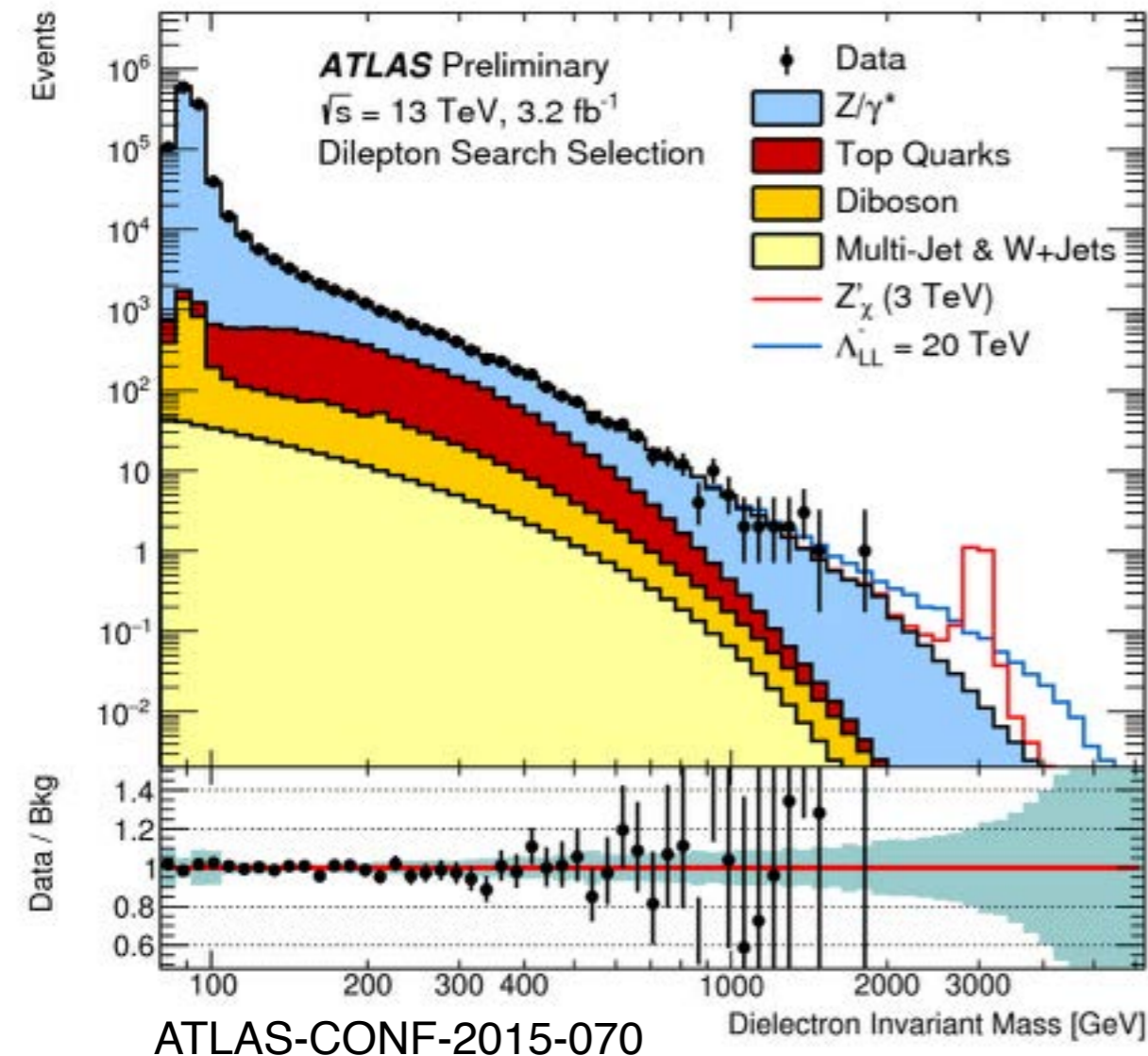
Figure 3: The 95% credibility-level upper limits obtained from the m_{jj} distribution on cross-section, σ , times acceptance, A , for the models described in the text. Clockwise from top left: Quantum black holes with $n = 6$ generated with BLACKMAX (QBH (BM)), and with $n = 6$ and $n = 1$ with QBH (denoted by QBH (QBH) and QBH (RS), respectively), Z' with $g_q = 0.3$, W' , and q^* .

excludes e.g. excited quarks with masses $< 5.2 \text{ TeV}$, and quantum BHs with masses $< 5.1 \dots 8.3 \text{ TeV}$

Searches for additional U(1)' Symmetry

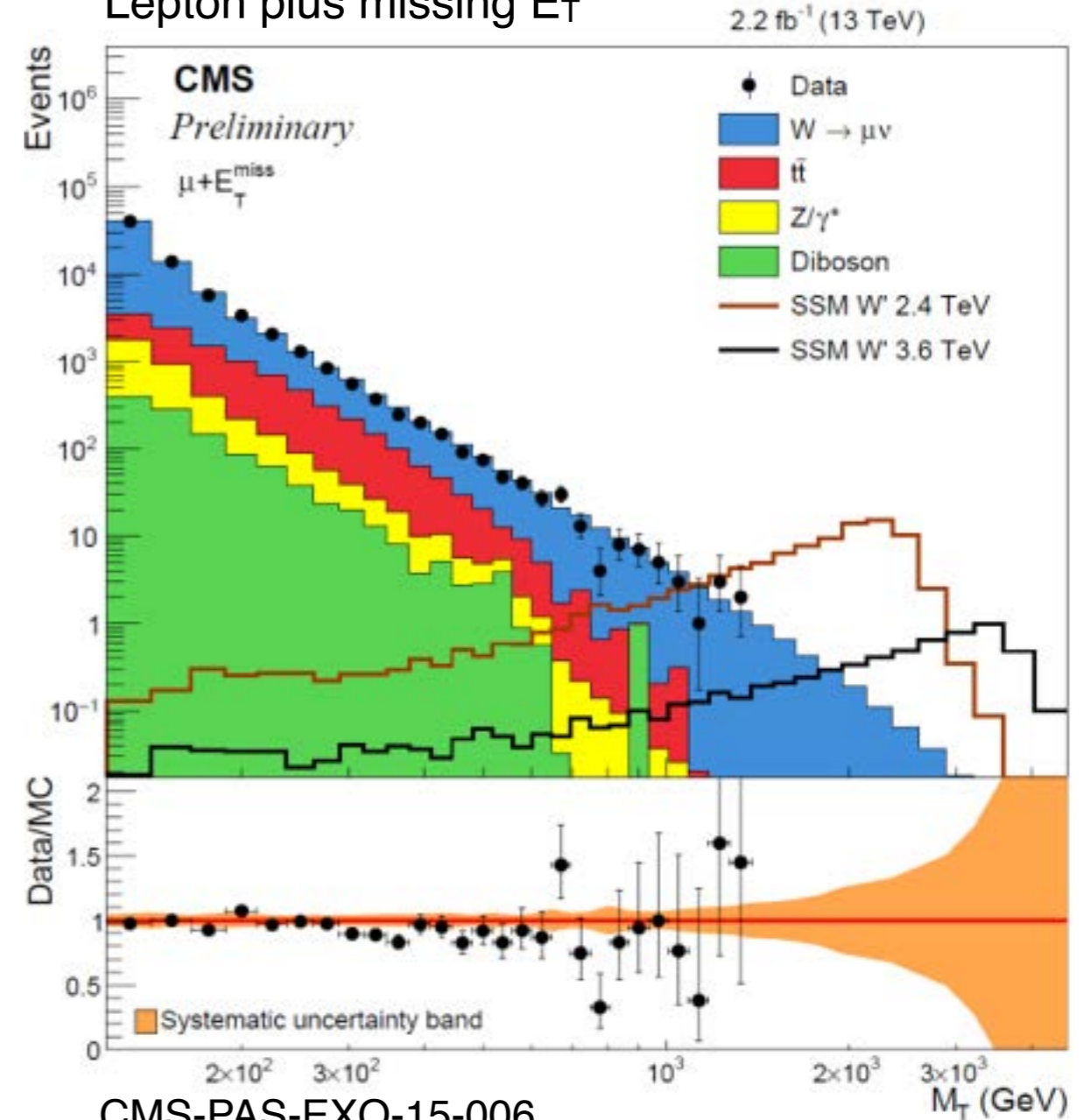
13 TeV data: Search for Heavy Gauge Bosons (Z' and W')

Dilepton Resonance Search



excludes e.g. Z' with $m_{Z'} < 3.4 \text{ TeV}$,
 and $llqq$ contact interactions with
 scales $\Lambda_{llqq} < 20 \text{ TeV}$

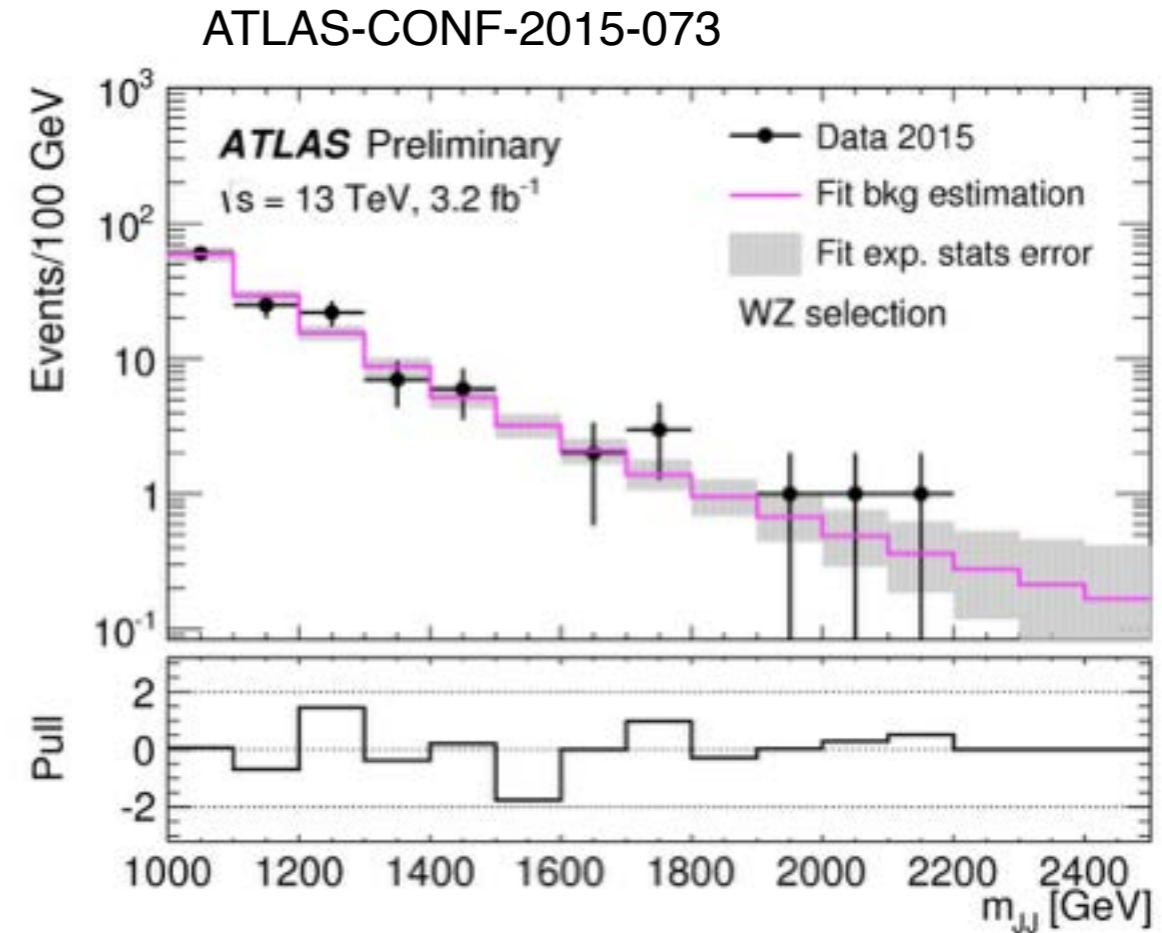
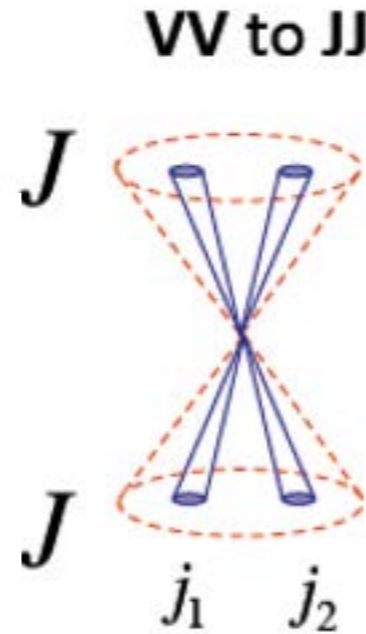
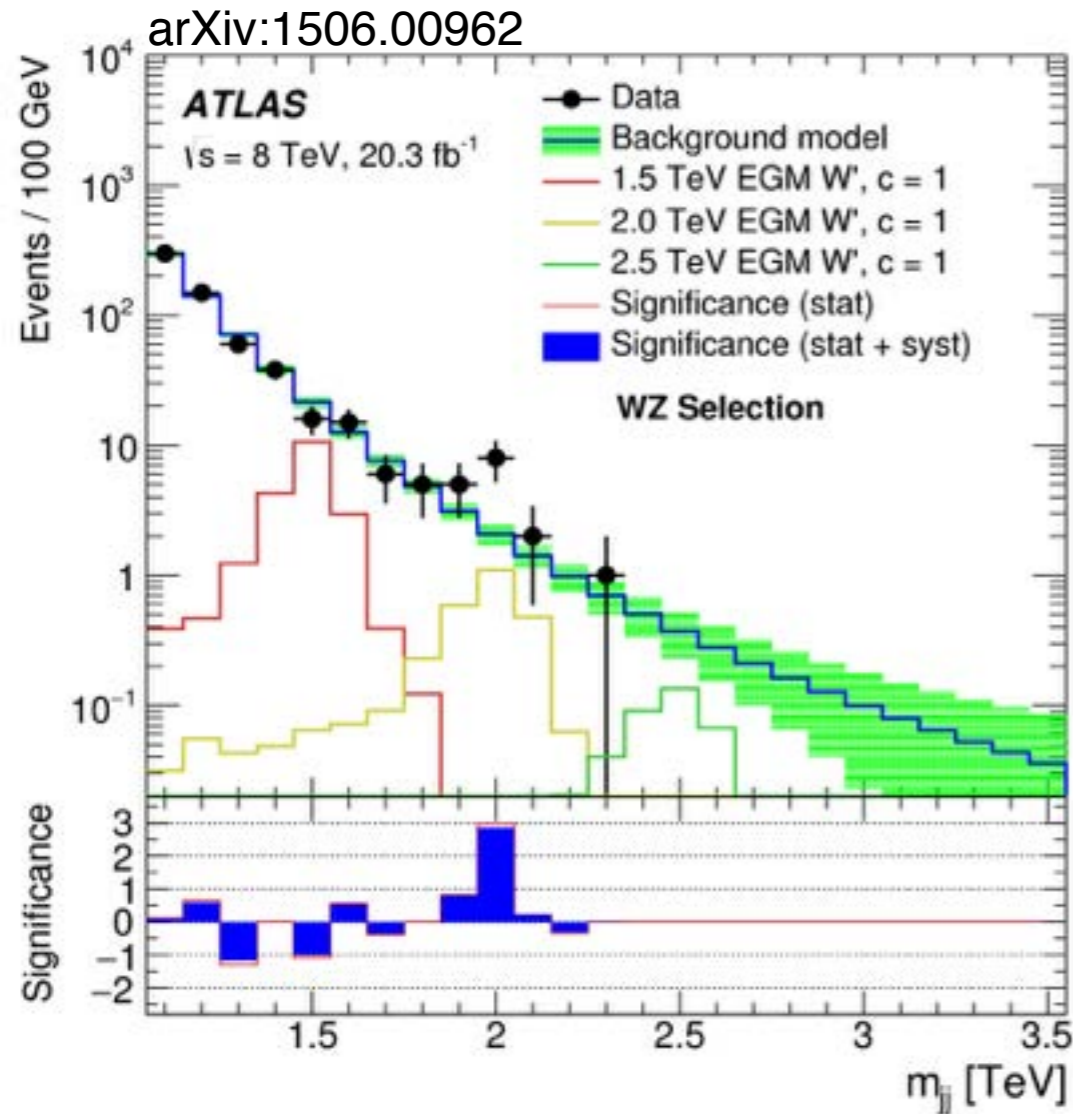
Lepton plus missing E_T



excludes $W' \rightarrow l\nu$ with $m_{W'} < 4.4 \text{ TeV}$

Searches for Diboson Resonances

(new heavy gauge bosons; Kaluza-Klein excitations of the graviton,...)



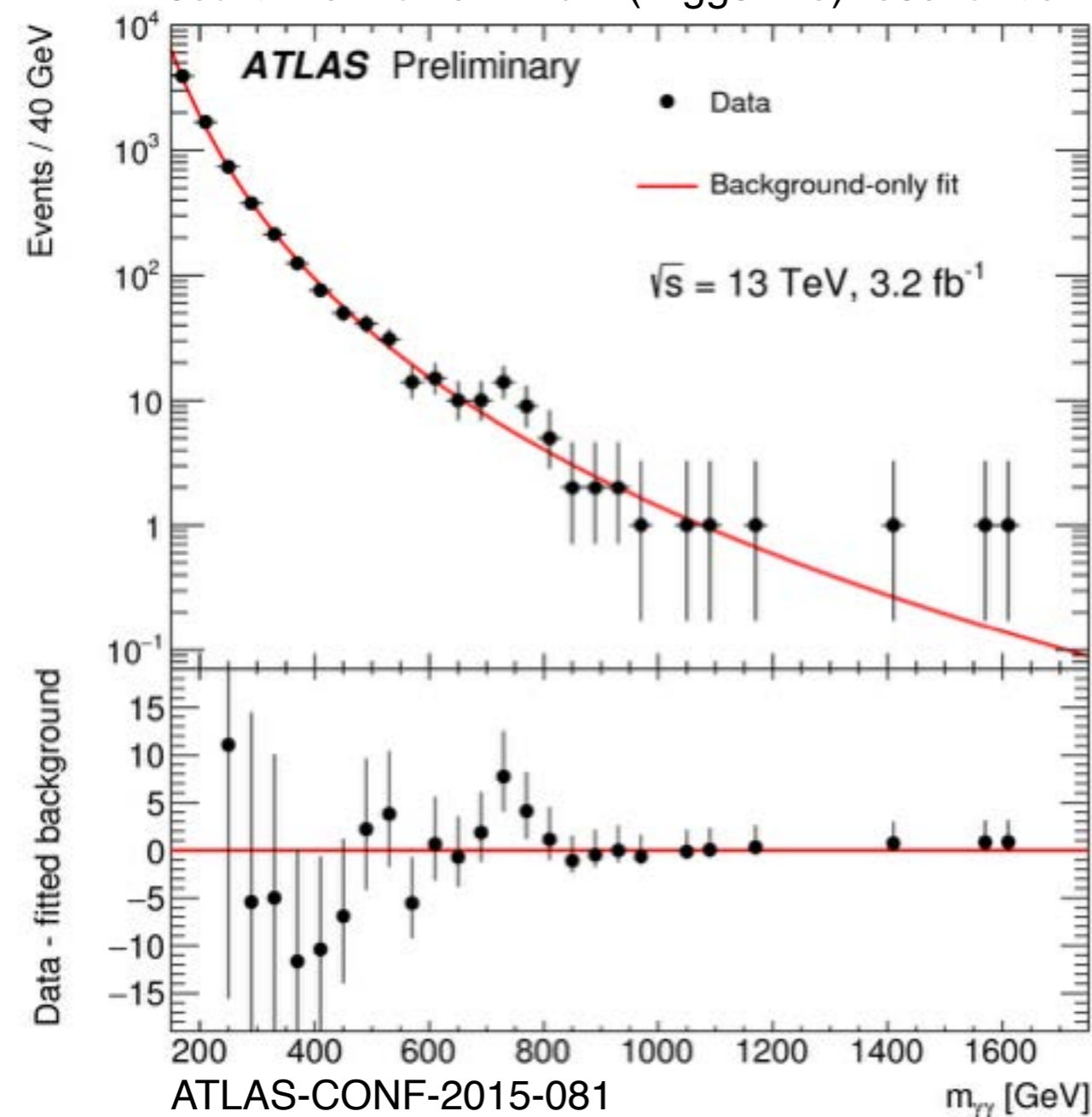
modest excess observed in run-I:
 3.4σ local, 2.5σ global significance

no excess observed in run II yet,
 but sensitivity still too low for
 conclusive probe

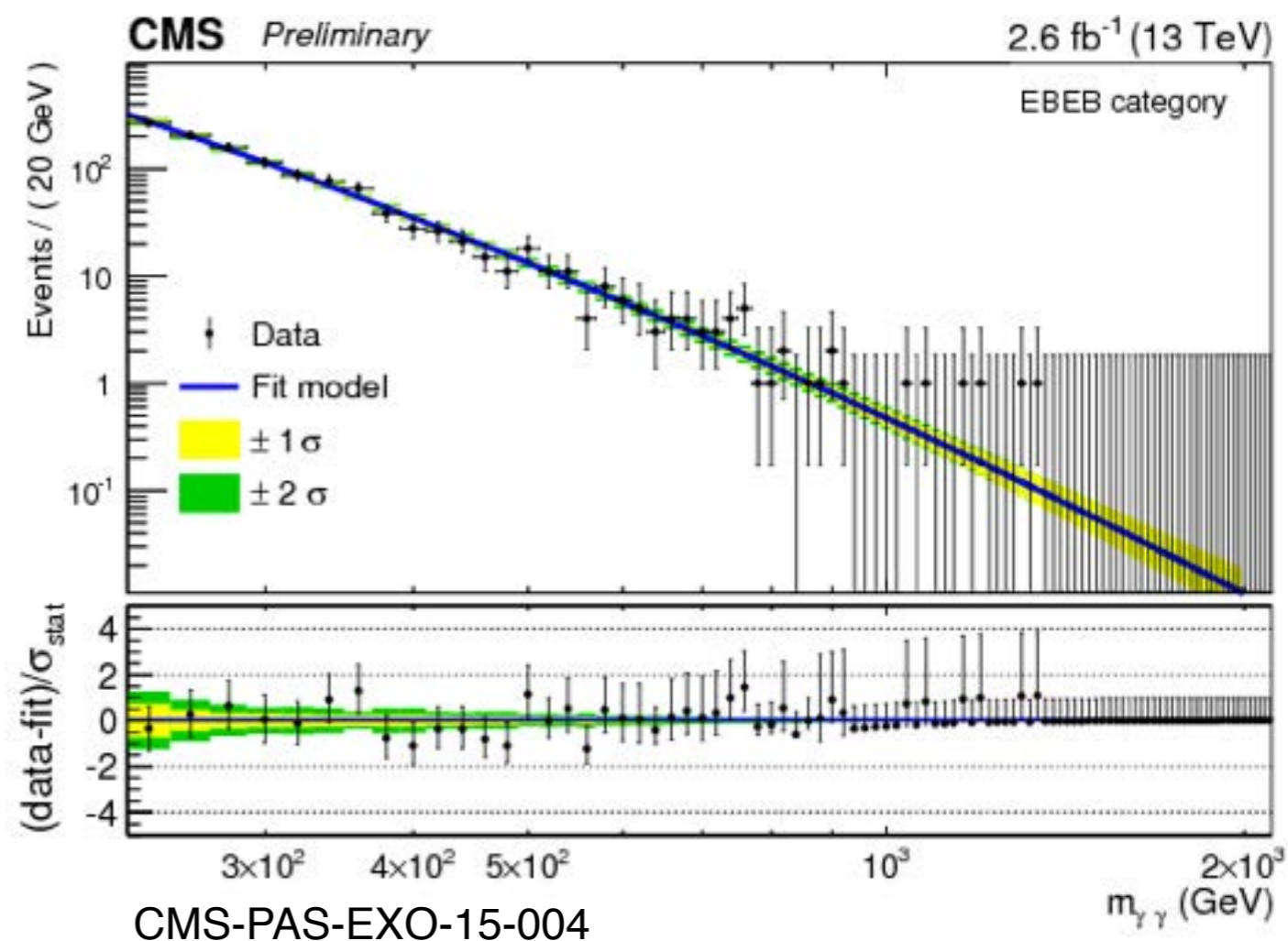
Searches for Diphoton Resonances

Higgs-like (spin 0) or Graviton-like (spin 2) objects

search for narrow width (Higgs-like) resonance



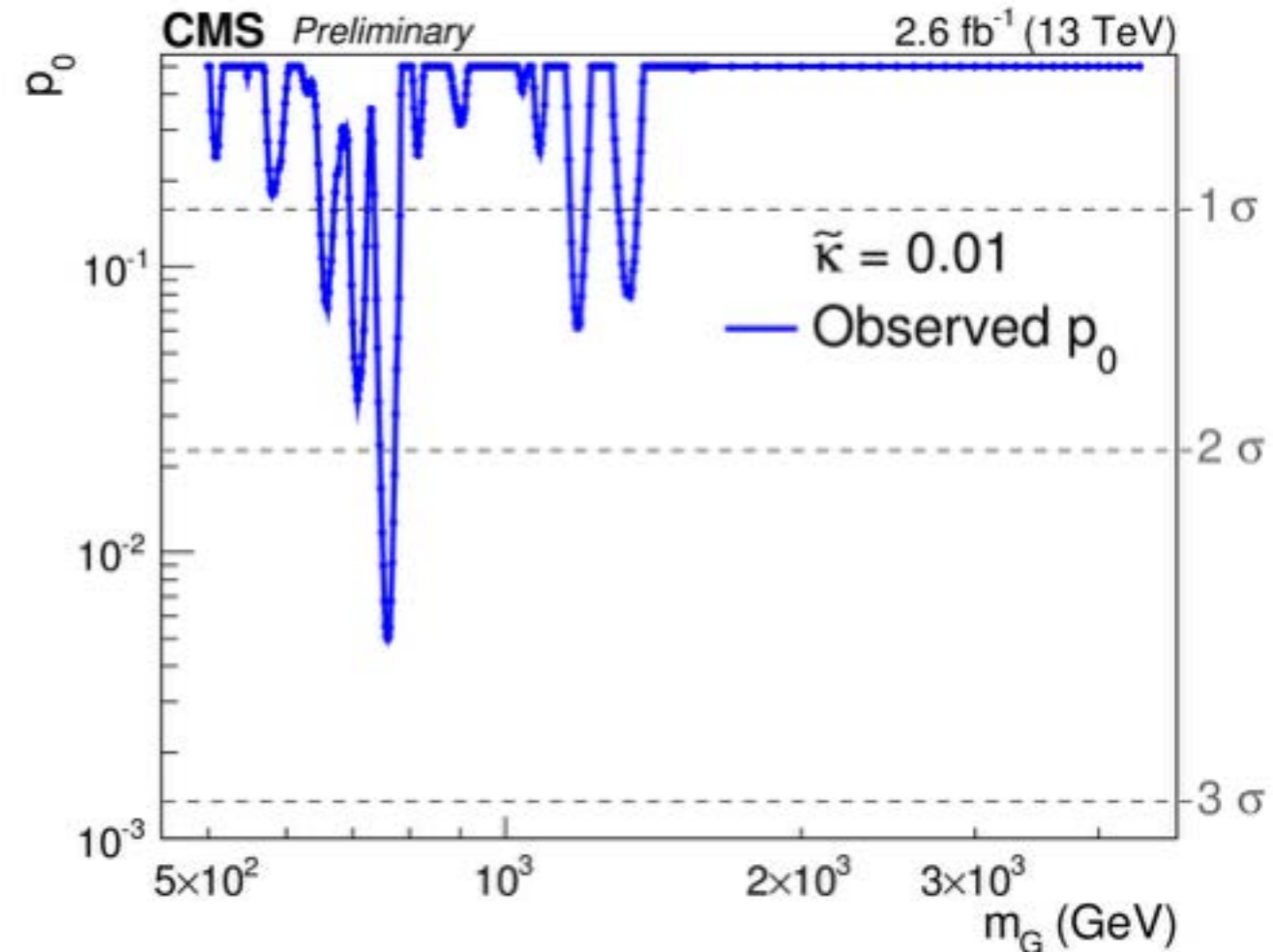
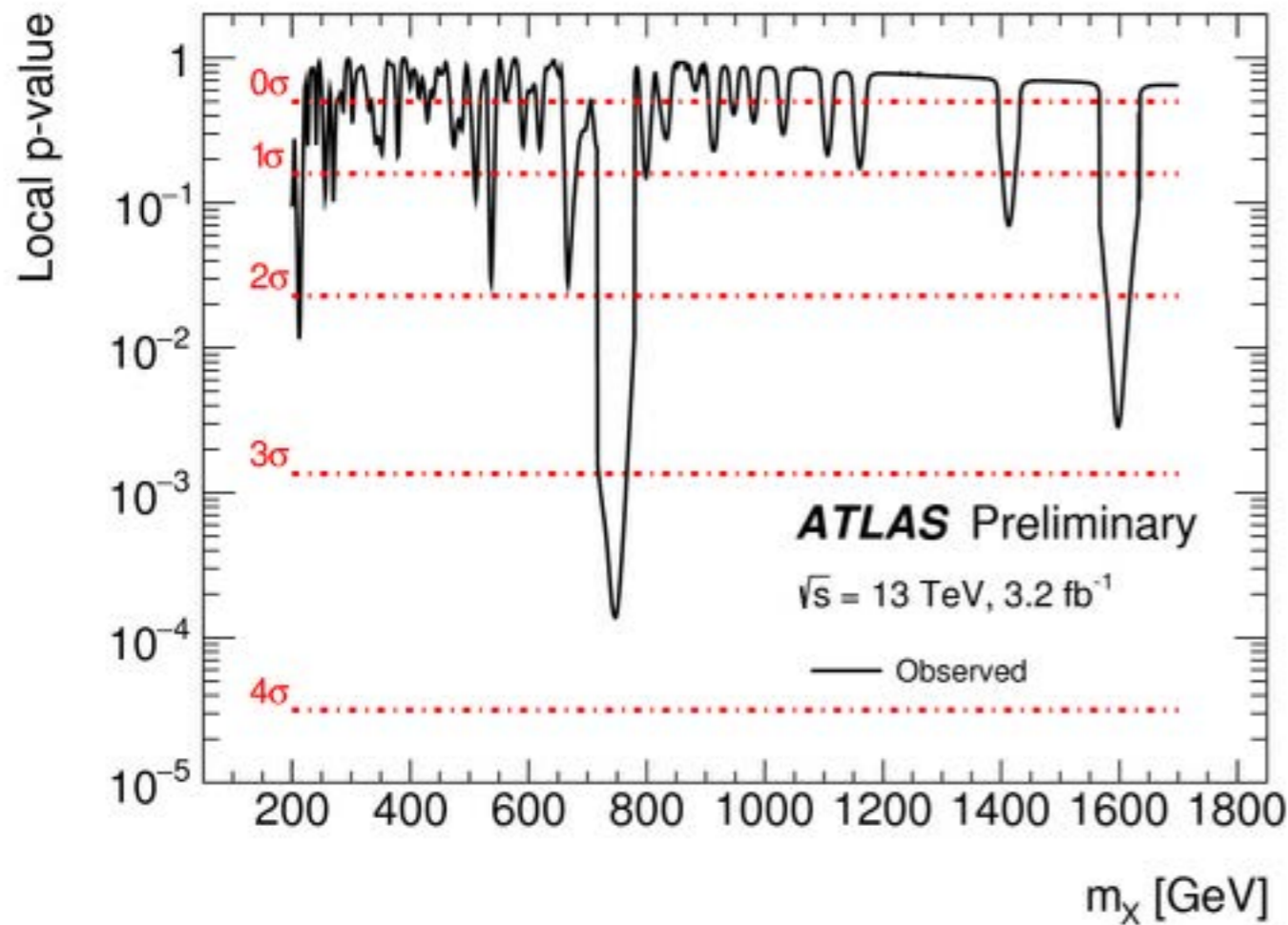
search for narrow to wide width (graviton-like) resonance



- $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ resolution: $\sim 1\%$ (ATLAS) $\sim 1.1 / 1.8 \%$ (CMS)
- different bin sizes: 40 GeV (ATLAS) 20 GeV (CMS)

Searches for New Phenomena

13 TeV data: Diphoton Resonant Searches



local p-value: 3.6σ at 750 GeV

global p-value: 2.0σ (200-2000 GeV)
 [for narrow width assumption ($\Gamma \sim 0.004 \text{ GeV}$)]

best fit (largest p-value):

$\Gamma \sim 45 \text{ GeV}$, p-value $3.9 (2.3) \sigma$

local p-value: 2.6σ at 760 GeV

global p-value: $< 1.2 \sigma$ (500-4500 GeV)
 [for narrow width assumption ($\Gamma \sim 0.1 \text{ GeV}$)]

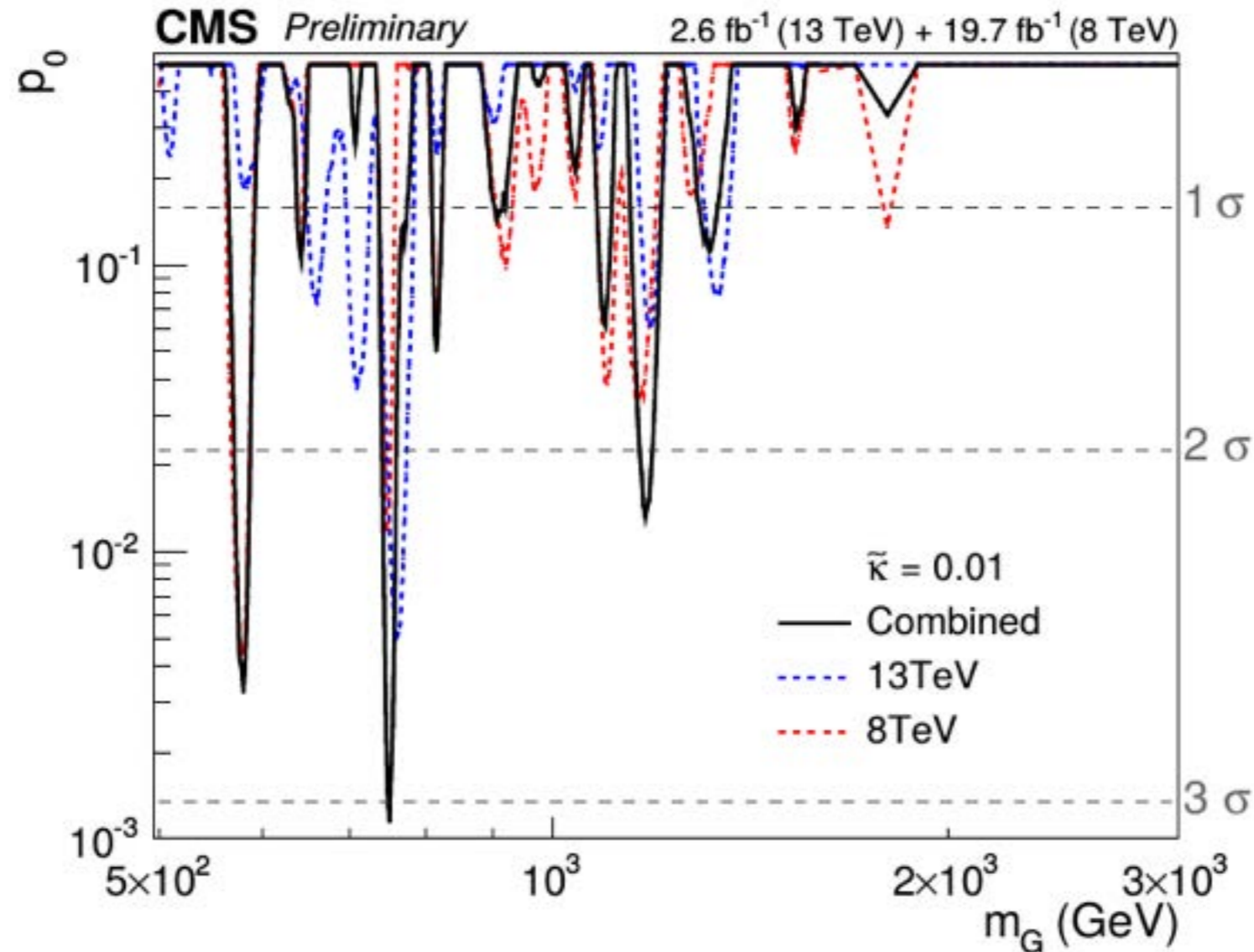
for large width ($\Gamma \sim 42 \text{ GeV}$):

p-value $2.0 (< 1) \sigma$

Searches for New Phenomena

13 TeV data: Diphoton Resonant Searches

Consistency Check with 8 TeV data



- CMS: combined analysis improves 13 TeV limits :
local significance: 3.05σ ; global significance: $< 1.7 \sigma$
- ATLAS: repeated analysis of 8 TeV data with same conditions as at 13 TeV;
→ results for narrow-width hypothesis and a spin-0 object from gg-fusion
are consistent at 2.2σ level (1.4σ for $\Gamma/m = 6\%$)

LHC - future planning:

2013 / 2014 / 2015:

- ~20 months shut-down (installation of final safety systems for highest magnet currents to reach design-energy of 14 TeV)

2015 - 2022:

- full energy (13-14 TeV) and luminosity ($10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)

————— expect ~10 times more data than available today —————

from ~2025 - 2035:

- upgraded LHC and detectors (hl-LHC; luminosity x 5)

————— expect ~100 times more data than available today —————

> ~ 2035:

- Future Circular Collider (FCC)? 100 km circumf., 100 TeV

LS1: Long Shutdown 1; 2013-2015)



Run 1: E = 7 / 8 TeV; intL ~ 25 fb⁻¹ (2009 - 2013)
 Run 2 / 3: E = 13/14 TeV; intL ~ 300 fb⁻¹ (2015 - 2023)
 Run 4 - 6: E = 14 TeV; intL ~ 3000 fb⁻¹ (2026 - 2035)

Summary of this lecture:

- similar as in case of SUSY searches, so far no significant signal for physics BSM found
- exclusion limits for excited leptons and quarks, for new heavy gauge bosons, for the effects of extra spacial dimensions and other effects range up to mass scales of many 100 GeV to TeV
- modest excesses observed in $\gamma\gamma$ final states around 750 GeV (run-2) and in di-boson final states around 2 TeV (run-1); need verification with more data
- The discovery potential of LHC so far explored is only at the percent level of the planned overall LHC program
- extended program of (luminosity-) upgraded LHC until 2035, with integrated luminosities of up to 3000 fb^{-1} , approved and started

Summary of this lecture series:

- the LHC successfully completed its first run period (2010-2012) at energies of 7 and 8 TeV c.m., with $\sim 25 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ of data collected per experiment in p-p collider mode
- the validity of the Standard Model was scrutinized to the per-cent level, for many processes and signatures, for mass scales up to and exceeding 1 TeV
- a new Boson with a mass of 125 GeV was discovered; its properties (spin, couplings) are compatible with those expected for the SM Higgs boson
- intense searches for signals of physics beyond the SM did not uncover new significant effects, but posed exclusion limits up to mass scales of many TeV
- after 2 years of intense refurbishments and repairs, LHC continued to run in spring 2015, at 13 TeV c.m. design energy and $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ luminosity
- modest excesses of potential New Physics signals seen in $\gamma\gamma$ final states at $\sim 750 \text{ GeV}$, and in diboson final states around 2 TeV, increase hopes and imagination
- the LHC program is planned to commence, incl. upgrades, until about 2035, with the ultimate goal to collect 3000 pb^{-1} of data