Recent BSM Highlights from ATLAS and CMS

Vector-like-Quarks/Leptoquarks/New vector bosons

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On behalf of the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations







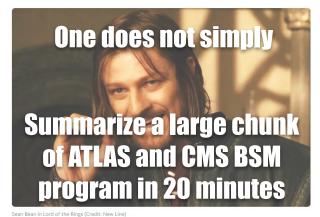
What to expect today

Both ATLAS and CMS have an extensive BSM program. More than 50 searches in 2023/2024 that could fit within this talk scope!

Today I'll try to:

- Give you a brief snapshot of the experimental status at the LHC of three specific areas of BSM physics that we are looking into:
 - Vector-like-quark, Leptoquarks and 'generic' W'/Z' searches
- Describe few recent analyses (6 of them) in those areas with some detail
 - All of them with run 2 data (139 fb⁻¹ at \sqrt{s} =13 TeV)

There are heavy recency and personal bias in my choices of analyses to describe but decisions had to be made. I didn't want to just give you a list of results in rapid fire! If you want to discuss specific analyses that I didn't cover on these areas please talk to me during the conference!



Vector-like-quarks (VLQ) The one-slide version

"Quarks": Colored, fractionally charged, spin ½ particles "Vector-like": Left and right chiralities have the same weak isospin



A chiral 4th generation has strong constraints from Higgs measurements and EW precision data but VLQ can have bare mass terms, loosening those constraints

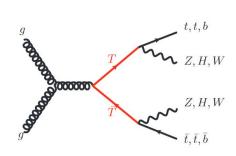
Can help canceling the divergent top correction to the Higgs boson without fine tuning (Hierarchy problem)

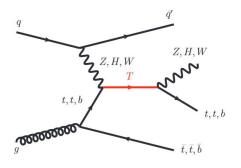
Q[e]			
Q[e]	singlets	doublets	triplets
5/3		(X)	$X \setminus X$
$\frac{2}{3}$	T	T	T
-1/3	$[\underline{},\phantom$	B = B	B
-4/3		Y	(Y)

Couple with SM quarks and appear in Little/Composite Higgs models, GUTS, Topcolor among others

How do we look for VLQ at the LHC?

In many models, VLQ couple preferentially to third generation, and can decay through many different channels, involving W,Z or H boson. Wealth of final states generally involving tops and b's, but with lots of options for the boson decays





Pair production:

- Dominant for light VLQ (<1TeV)
- More 'model independent' (QCD production)
- Historically more explored

Single production:

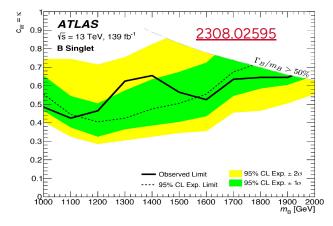
- Can be dominant for high masses
- Depends on mass and coupling
- More complicated signal modelling

The story so far

ATLAS: 8 full Run 2 analyses CMS: 7 full Run 2 analyses

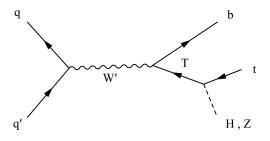
Full list in backup

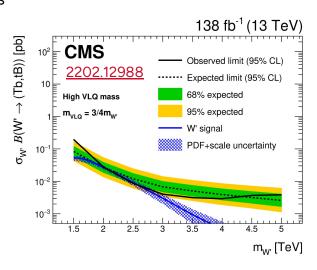
Huge effort by both collaborations on covering all of the possible final states and both single and pair production analyses! Mainly focused on 3rd generation couplings and interpretations based on minimal models. Good coverage of final states with mass limits between 1.5 and 2 TeV, considering a wide range of couplings/widths.



ATLAS: Generally considering larger widths, more coupling/mass coverage. Up to 50% in many recent searches

CMS: Has considered models with BSM couplings (W',Z' decaying into VLQ)

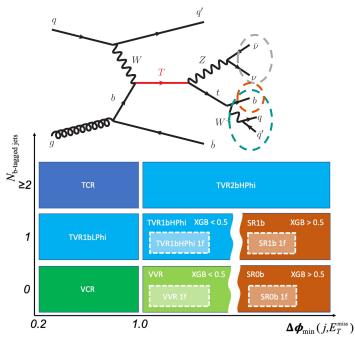




Just a small selection of the many results from the last year..

ATLAS Monotop search 2402.16561

Search on single-top final states with interpretations in DM and VLQ production



Selection

- One top-tagged large-R jet $(p_{\tau} > 350 \text{ GeV})$
- additional b-tagged jets
- missing transverse energy (> 250 GeV)

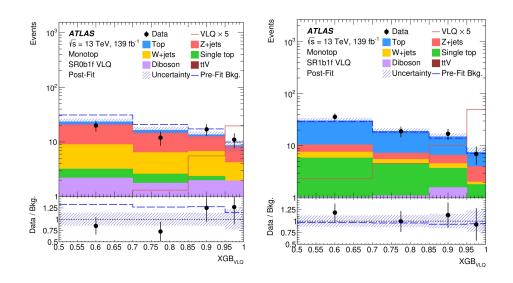
XGBoost (XGB): Boosted Decision Tree (BDT)

- To separate signal and background (tt and Z+jets dominant)
- 13 variables as input -> MET and b-jet higher importance

Top-tagging: technique used to identify large-R jets coming from top-quarks: **Deep Neural network** (**DNN**) using substructure information

B-tagging: technique used to identify jets originated from b-quarks: **DNN using tracking** and vertexing information

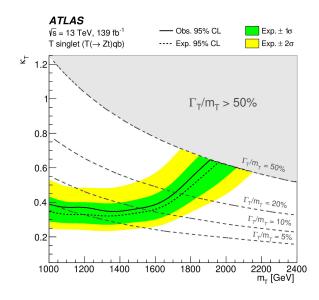
ATLAS Monotop search 2402.16561



Interpreted in the context of a **singlet T VLQ** with different values of the coupling.

Mass limit improved ~400 GeV with

respect to previous results!



Simultaneous fit in signal all SR and CR

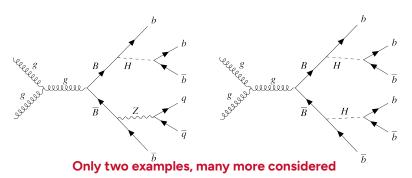
- XGB score in SR, Event yields in CR
- All templates are MC based

Good agreement with the SM prediction

Bottom VLQ CMS search

2402.13808 pair production

Many different decay modes under the same roof, Considering B→Hb, B→Zb and B→Wt. Fully hadronic decays for all combinations except Z→I⁺I⁻ which is also considered



Categories with large number of jets and a large amount of H_{τ} (> 1350 GeV)

Jet	Leptonic	Fully hadronic			
multiplicity	category	category			
3	bHbZ, bZbZ	_			
4	bHbZ,bZbZ	bHbH, bHbZ, bZbZ			
5	_	bHbH, bHbZ, bZbZ, bHtW, bZtW			
6		bHbH, bHbZ, bZbZ, bHtW, bZtW			

B-tagging is used to define the signal regions and to reconstruct the H and Z candidates

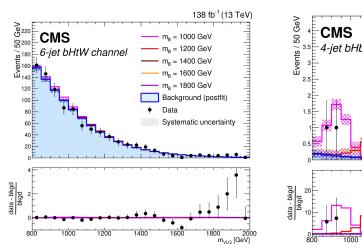
- Resolved (with two b-tagged jets)
- merged (with one bb tagged large-R jet)
- Leptonic category is the exception

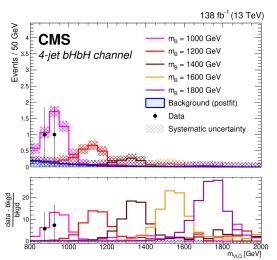
B candidates reconstructed using a χ^2 method to select the right combination of jets to use.

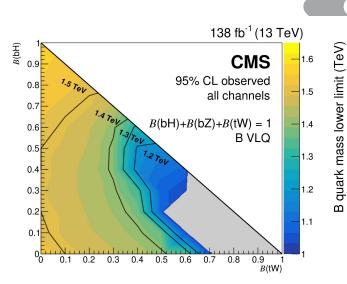
$$\chi_{\text{mod}}^{2} = \frac{(\Delta m_{\text{VLQ}} - \overline{\Delta m}_{\text{VLQ}})^{2}}{\sigma_{\Delta m_{\text{VLO}}}^{2}} + \frac{(m_{1} - \overline{m_{1}})^{2}}{\sigma_{m_{1}}^{2}} + \frac{(m_{2} - \overline{m_{2}})^{2}}{\sigma_{m_{2}}^{2}},$$

A fully data-driven approach is used to estimate the background in each category.

- Template fit in the pre-selection regions (before b-tagging requirements)
- Normalization correction from a low M_{VI Q} region





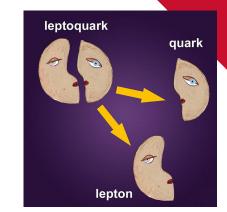


No statistically significant excess is found in any of the regions after fitting M_{VLQ} , and limits are set for different values of the branching ratios.

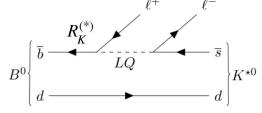
Leptoquarks (LQ)

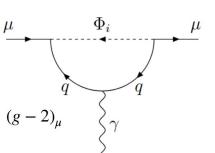
The one-slide version

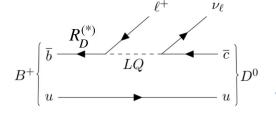
Scalar or **vector** particles that carry **color**, **charge**, **baryon and lepton numbers**. By allowing direct couplings between lepton and quarks, they are useful to explain many SM problems!

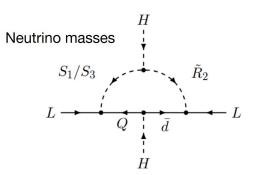


From fermilab today / October 2009









Two types of LQ in models

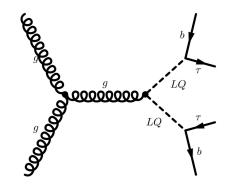
- LQ₁₂₃: Mix with only one generation
- LQ_{miv}: Allow for cross-generation

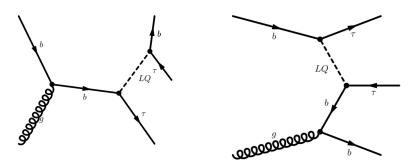


Lepton Flavor Universality violation (LFUV) scenarios!

How do we look for LQ

Similar situation of VLQs Both pair and single production scenarios are possible. Most papers focused on LQ 3 , with final states containing τ , ν , b-quarks and top-quarks





Pair production:

- Dominant for light LQ (<1TeV)
- More 'model independent' (QCD production)
- Historically more explored

Single production:

- Can be dominant for high masses
- Depends on mass and coupling
- More complicated signal modelling

Note that both 'up-type' LQ (Q=²/₃) and 'down type' LQ (Q=-¹/₃) are possible and they lead to different final states

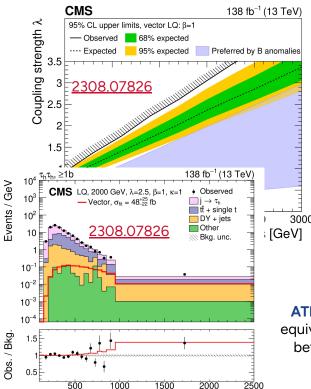
The story so far

ATLAS: 14 full run 2 analyses CMS: 8 full run 2 analyses

Full list in backup

Number of papers exploded synchronously with the interest in flavor anomalies, initial focus on 3rd generation LQ and pair production but a fair amount of papers allowing for cross-generational couplings are

also available

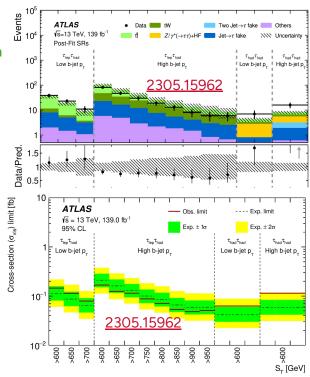


S^{MET} [GeV]

Masses up to 1.8 TeV excluded from pair production. Some interesting recent results on single production analyses

CMS: Small excess for a 3rd generation vector LQ in a b**r** decay. Dominated by events in 'low' sensitivity region and not present in 'high' sensitivity ones

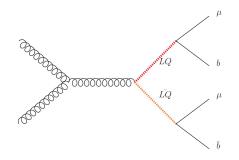
ATLAS: Hints of similar behavior in the equivalent ATLAS search. However, much better compatible with SM prediction



H. de la Torre, Northern Illinois University

CMS Pair production search LQLQ→µbµb

<u>2402.08668</u>



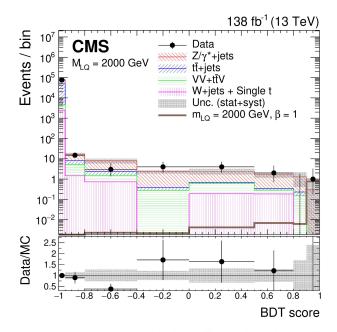
Straightforward preselection

- Exactly two isolated and well separated muons ($p_{\tau} > 35 \text{ GeV}$)
- two jets (p_{τ} > 50 GeV) with at least one of them b-tagged.
- Additional requirements on $m_{\mu\mu}$ and $S_T^{\mu j\mu j}$ (Scalar p_T sum)

BDTs are trained at preselection level (One per signal hypothesis). Eleven variables are used as input to the BDT

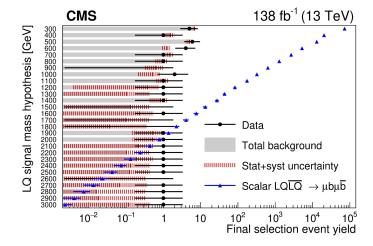
One-bin signal regions defined using the BDT

- Score cut chosen to optimize discovery potential.
- Background estimated using MC simulation
- Normalization corrected using two dedicated CR
 - Z+jets/tt+jets and VV/ttV
 - \circ Built using dedicated $m_{\mu\mu}$ selections

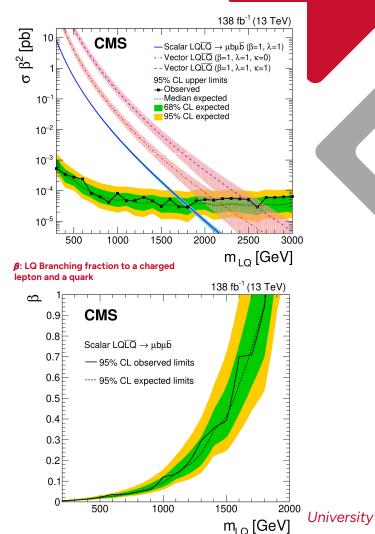


CMS Pair production search LQLQ→µbµb 2402.08668

Background expected yields and data compared in the different regions for each signal mass hypothesis.



Limits obtained for both scalar and vector LQ, with mass limit depending on the model. Exclude $m_{LQ} < 2$ TeV for any minimal coupling model with $\beta = 1$ which is the strongest limit to date



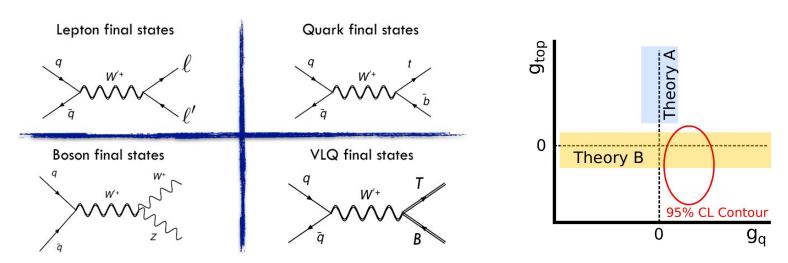
An aside on combinations

Two of the analyses I have yet to talk about are combinations of several analysis. What do I mean by combination?

Statistical combination of several analyses with a common underlying model or production mechanism

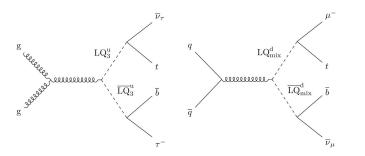
Realistic models have a varied phenomenology

- Access to discovery via small compatible excesses
- Additional axes in N-dimensional parameter space



ATLAS Leptoquark combination 2401.11928

pair production with b-jets

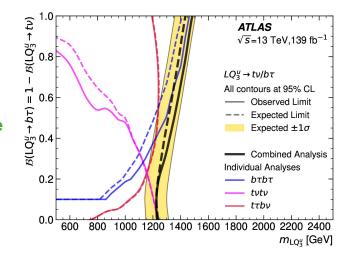


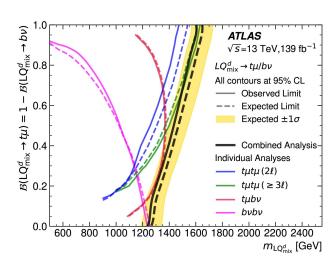
tvb r	b
b r b r	t
t r tr	t
tvtv	t ₁
bvbv	

blbl tltl (2l) tltl (> 3l) tvbl

All relevant SR and CR are used in a combined likelihood fit

Only some examples, All possible decays of the leptoquarks into quarks of the third generation and charged or neutral leptons of any generation investigated. Full set of limits in backup





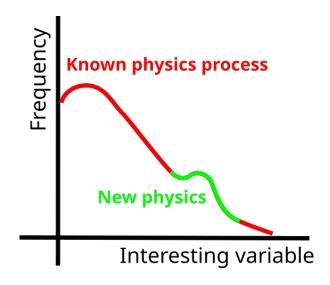
New vector bosons

Large category of models that predict new W'/Z' bosons with different properties. Sometimes they appear as DM mediators and sometimes they couple strongly to specific generations (3rd for example), among many other possibilities

Both collaborations have looked for W' and Z' in many different final states and are exploring new ones with some regularity

Typical benchmark models for general searches
Sequential Standard Model (SSM) or Heavy Vector Triplet
(HVT)

Often searches in the invariant mass of the expected decay (dijet, tt, bb, tb, e⁺e⁻, etc...). Very good coverage at high mass, Low mass still has uncovered phase-space!



ATLAS Spin 1 resonance combination 2402.10607

18 different searches combined in a single framework! Interpreted in the context of HVT, using the multidimensional coupling space to different fermions/bosons to obtain contours in several 2D planes

Most analyses are orthogonal by construction, but some additional requirements were implemented to ensure it when necessary

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_	U	,	• • • •		ч			'y	•

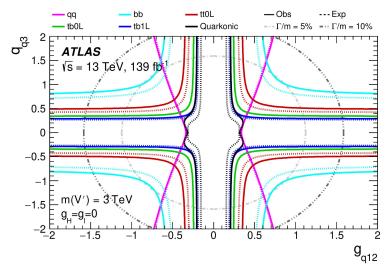
Leptonic decays

Quarks decays

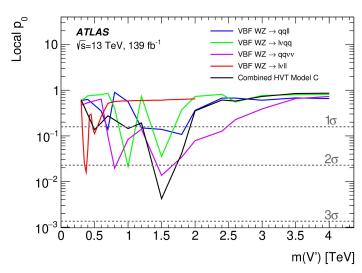
Analysis	Leptons	$E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$	Jets	b-tags	Top-tags	VBF
$\overline{WW/WZ o qqqq}$	0	Veto	≥2J	-	_	_
$WW/WZ \rightarrow \ell \nu qq$	$1e, 1\mu$	Yes	$\geq 2j, \geq 1J$	0, 1, 2	=	Yes
WZ o qq u u	0	Yes	$\geq 1 J$	0	-	Yes
$WZ o qq\ell\ell$	$2e, 2\mu$	-	$\geq 2j, \geq 1J$	0	-	Yes
$WZ ightarrow \hat{\ell} u \ell \ell$	$3 \subset (e, \mu)$	Yes	_	0		Yes
$WH/ZH \rightarrow qqbb$	0	Veto	≥2J	1, 2	2"	_
ZH o u u bb	0	Yes	$\geq 2j, \geq 1J$	1, 2	-	-
$WH o \ell u bb$	$1e, 1\mu$	Yes	$\geq 2j, \geq 1J$	1, 2	-	
$ZH o \ell\ell bb$	$2e,2\mu$	Veto	$\geq 2j, \geq 1J$	1, 2	-	-
ℓu	$1e, 1\mu$	Yes		-		_
au u	1 au	Yes	-	-	-	-
$\ell\ell$	$\geq 2e, \geq 2\mu$	-	-	-		
au au	$0,1e,1\mu$	Yes		$0, \ge 1$	-	-
${ m tt0L}$	0	-	2J	1, 2	2	-
${ m tb0L}$	0	-	$\geq (1j+1J)$	≥ 1	1	-
${ m tb1L}$	$1e,1\mu$	Yes	2j, 3j	1, 2	-	-
qq	0	-	2j	0	-	-
bb	0	-	2j	1, 2	-	-

ATLAS Spin 1 resonance combination 2402.10607

Couplings to quarks, lepton and the Higgs boson (possible to also separate the third generation quark coupling) used to build several 2D planes. Also interpreted for few interesting HVT benchmarks (Specific coupling values)



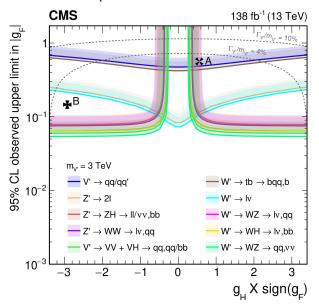
Only one example, more can be found in backup. Improvement with respect to individual channels across the board

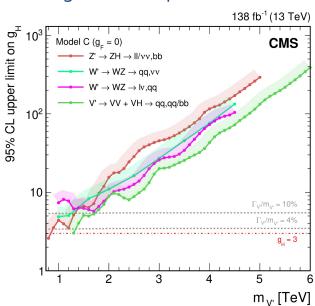


Combination of small excesses around 1.5 for VBF searches increased significance when combined. HVT model C corresponds to g_{\perp} =1.0 and g_{ϵ} =0.0. No fermion couplings!

CMS review on resonances decaying to hX 2403.16926

Not a full statistical combination, but a comparison of previous searches using a common interpretation within the HVT model space (Among other interpretations).





Similar multidimensional approach as the ATLAS combination! Shows clearly that model C phase-space (VBF dominated) is mostly unconstrained by LHC data

Summary

- Described the overall status of three of the more active BSM areas in ATLAS and CMS
 - Vector-like-quark, Leptoquarks and 'generic' W'/Z' searches
- Showed some recent highlights in those areas
 - ATLAS: Monotop search (VLQ interpretation only) <u>2402.16561</u> Submitted to JHEP
 - ATLAS Leptoquark combination <u>2401.11928</u> Submitted to Phys. Lett. B
 - O ATLAS Spin 1 resonance combination 2402.10607 JHEP 04 (2024) 118
 - O CMS: Pair production VLB search 2402.13808 Submitted Phys. Rev. D
 - CMS: Pair production LQLQ→μbμb search 2402.08668 Accepted Phys. Rev. D
 - o CMS: Review on hV and VV resonances 2403.16926
- ... And flashed glimpses of few more
 - Even then, I've only covered a small piece of the BSM program
- Lots of analyses performed during Run 2, with sadly, no hints of new physics
 - Many ideas being explored to extract as much as possible from the ongoing Run 3 in both collaborations and leave no stone unturned!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

BACKUP

The full list of VLQ analyses

Full Run 2 only

ATLAS

- <u>2402.16561</u> ☐ Monotop (Single production)
- <u>2401.17165</u> ☐ Pair production Wb + X
- <u>2308.02595</u> □ B->bH(bb)
- $2307.07584 \square$ Single production opposite sign multilepton
- 2305.03401□ Single production Ht/Zt +X (1 lepton channel)
- <u>2212.05263</u> Pair production T->Zt (1 lepton + MET)
- <u>2210.15413</u> ☐ Pair production opposite sign multilepton
- <u>2201.07045</u> Single production all-hadronic

CMS

- <u>2402.13808</u> □ Pair production B to dileptonic/hadronic
- <u>2302.12802</u> Single production T ->tH(γγ)
- <u>2209.07327</u> Pair production (leptonic)
- <u>2202.12988</u> □W'->Tb/Bt (all-hadronic)
- <u>2201.02227</u> Single production T->Zt (jets + MET)
- <u>2008.09835</u> Pair production BB (all-hadronic)
- <u>2405.05071</u> Single production T->Ht/Zt (all-hadronic)

The full list of LQ analyses

Full Run 2 only

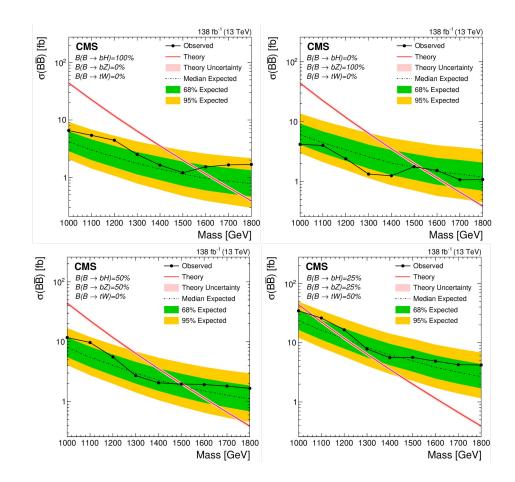


- <u>2403.06742</u> LFV in top production/decay
- 2401.11928 Pair production (b-jets combination)
- 2306.17642 Pair production ($t\ell t\ell$ multilepton)
- <u>2305.15962</u> Single production (btt)
- 2303.09444 Single production ($\tau\tau$ + jets)
- 2303.01294 Pair production (b τ b τ)
- 2210.04517 Pair production (t/b + ℓ final states)
- 2108.07665 ☐ Pair production (all T final states)
- 2101.12527 ☐ Pair production (bb+MET)
- <u>2101.11582</u> Pair production (tтtт)
- 2010.02098 Pair production ($t\ell t\ell$ hadronic tops)
- <u>2006.05872</u> Pair production first and second gen.
- <u>2004.14060</u> □ Pair production (t/b + MET)

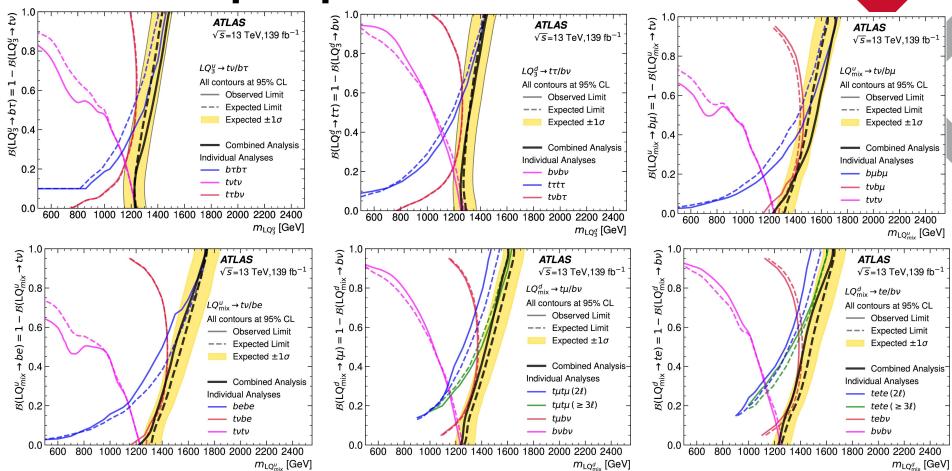
CMS

- 2308.07826 Third generation LQ->Tb (all modes)
- <u>2308.06143</u> Single production LQ_{Tb} (tau initiated production)
- <u>2212.12604</u> Non-resonant LQ (τ + MET)
- <u>2208.02717</u> Non-resonant LQ (TT final state)
- <u>2202.08676</u> Third generation (Multilepton inclusive search)
- <u>2107.13021</u> Single LQ first generation (MET + jets)
- **2012.04178** ☐ Single and pair third generation (t/b+ τv final states)

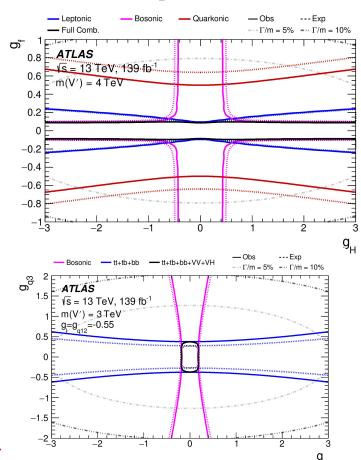
More VLQ limits from CMS 2402.13808

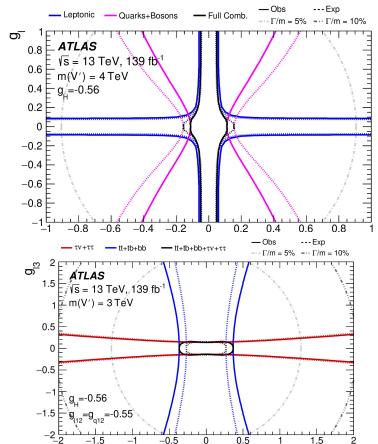


ATLAS Leptoquark combination 2401.11928



ATLAS Spin 1 resonance combination 2402.10607

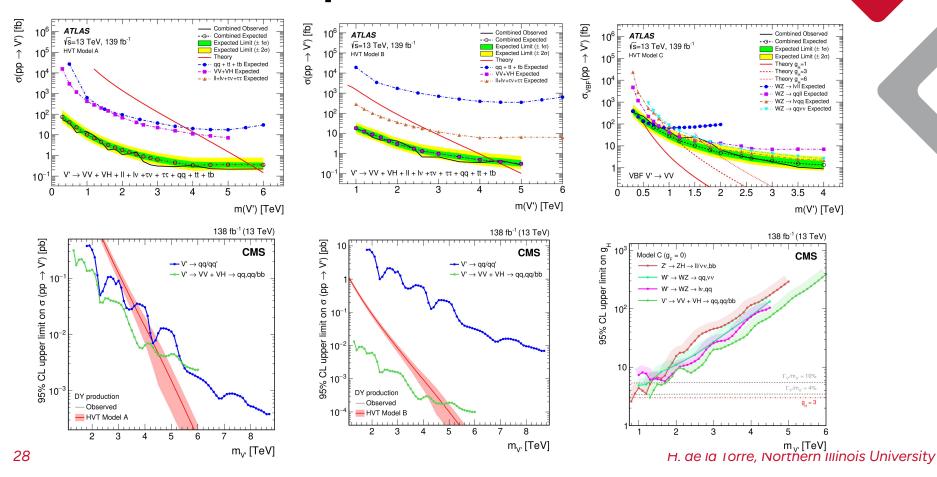




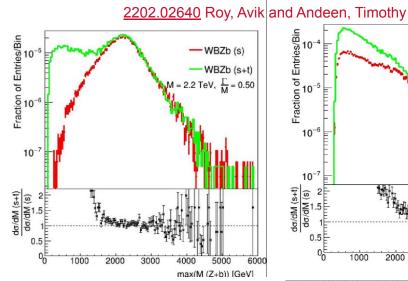
HVT result comparisons

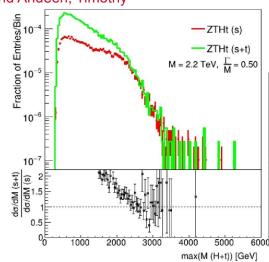
2402.10607

2403.16926



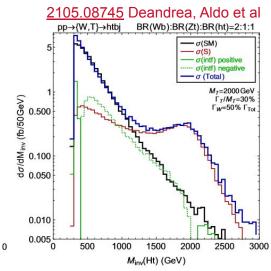
Single VLQ modelling





Interference with the standard model can be important in certain productions modes and shape effects need to be taken into account

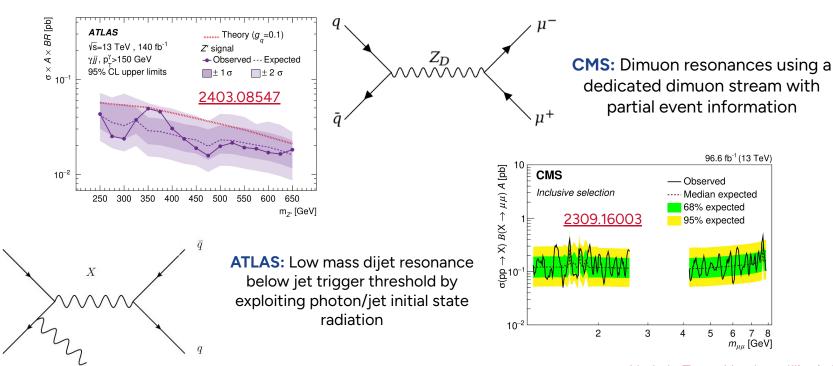
Non resonant production contributions very large for several production modes when considering large widths/couplings!



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Low mass resonance searches

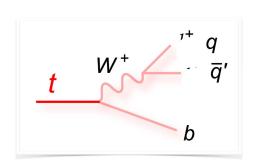
New techniques being implemented in recent years to cover corners of the phase space and final states that we don't have such a good handle in. Low mass for example requires special care due to trigger limitations.

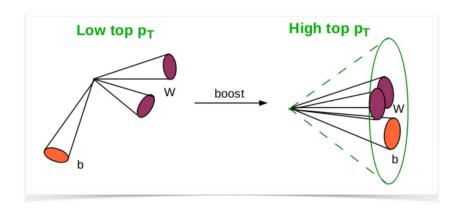


Jets and Jet tagging

Large-R jets are a useful tool for boosted scenarios

Same jet algorithms as standard jets (but larger size) are used to reconstruct complex hadronic structure, such as boosted hadronic top-quarks





Top-tagging

Series of techniques used to identify large-R jets coming from top-quarks

Substructure information

In ATLAS (Substructure based) 1808.07858

Observable	Variable	Used for
Calibrated jet kinematics	$p_{\mathrm{T}}, m^{\mathrm{comb}}$	top,W
Energy correlation ratios	e_3, C_2, D_2	top,W
N-subjettiness	$\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_{21}$ τ_3, τ_{32}	top, W
Fox-Wolfram moment	R_2^{FW}	W
Splitting measures	z_{cut} $\sqrt{d_{12}}$ $\sqrt{d_{23}}$	W top, W top
Planar flow	P	W
Angularity	<i>a</i> ₃	W
Aplanarity	A	W
KtDR	KtDR	W
Qw	Q_w	top

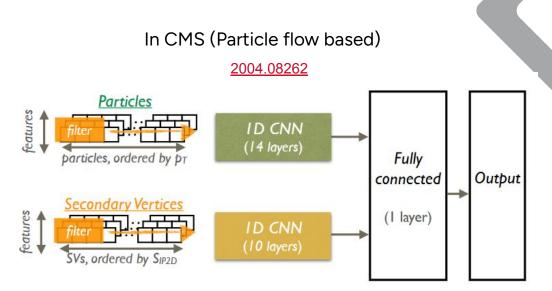
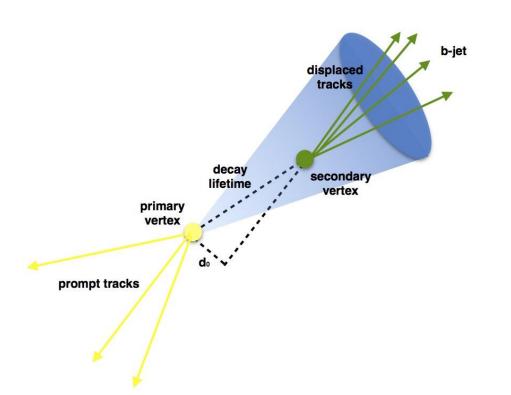


Figure 9. The network architecture of DeepAK8.

Flavor tagging



Both collaborations use different flavor of ML methods to identify jets originating from b-quarks using variables and objects related to displaced tracks and displaced vertices

> CMS:<u>1712.07158</u> ATLAS: <u>2211.16345</u>

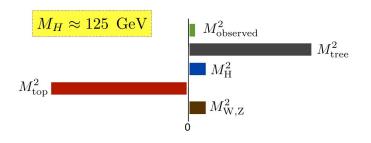
Higgs mass and fine tuning

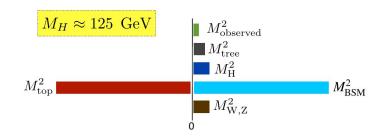
$$\delta M^2 \propto \frac{a}{16\pi^2} g^2 \Lambda^{2}$$

$$\Lambda_{\rm Planck} \sim 10^{19} \, {\rm GeV}$$

$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{tree}}^2 + \left(\frac{H}{H} \right) + \left(\frac{\bar{t}}{H} \right) + \left(\frac{W \cdot z}{H} \right)$$

$$M_H^2 = M_{\mathrm{tree}}^2 + (\begin{array}{c} H \\ \hline H \\ \hline \end{array}) + (\begin{array}{c} H \\ \hline \\ H \\ \hline \end{array}) + (\begin{array}{c} W.Z \\ \hline$$





Ultra-fine tuning!

Reasonable fine tuning!