

Exotic searches with the ATLAS detector

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HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS BRANCH OF CPS



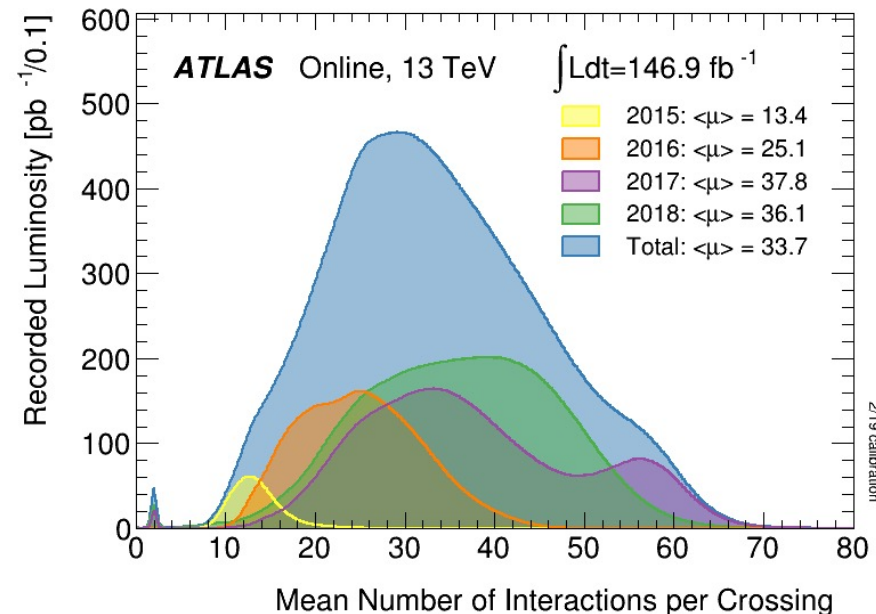
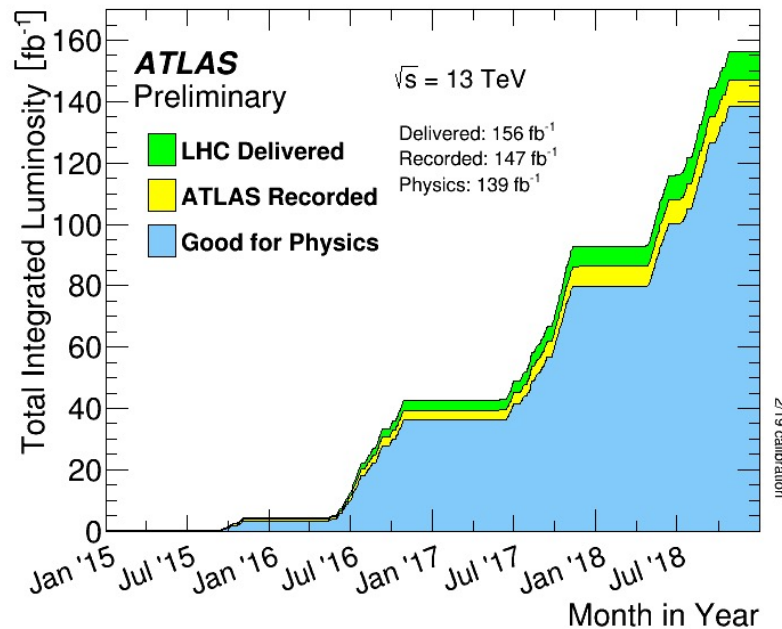
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Introduction

So far, the **Standard Model (SM)** is our best description of the elementary particles and their interactions in our universe. However, it fails to:

- describe the gravity;
- provides dark matter and dark energy candidates;
- explain the matter-antimatter asymmetry;
-

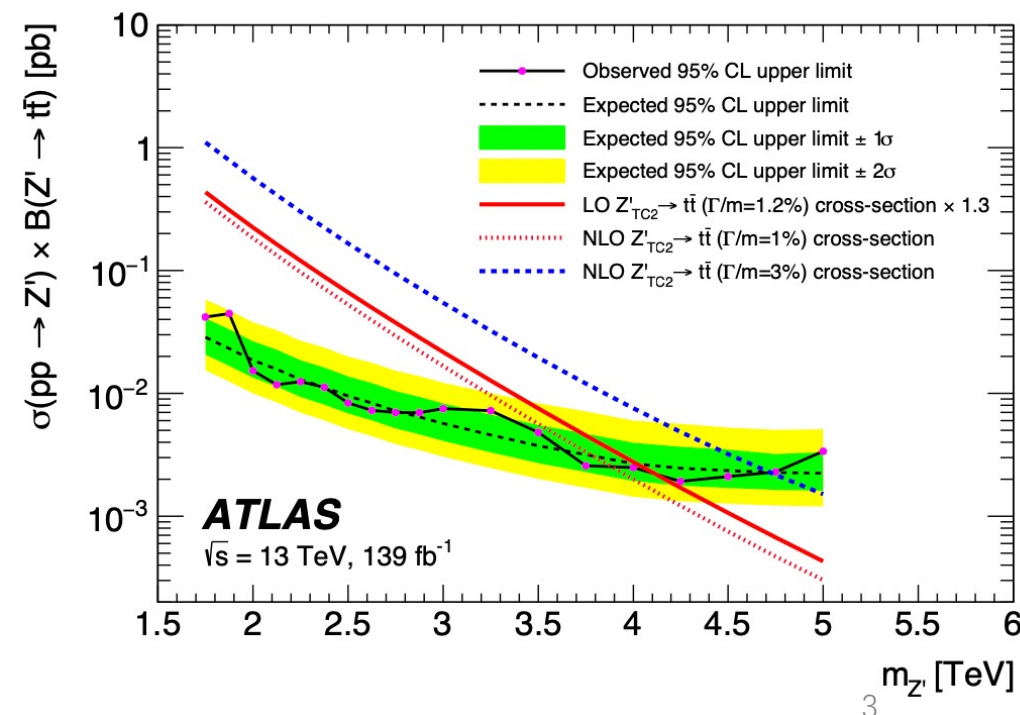
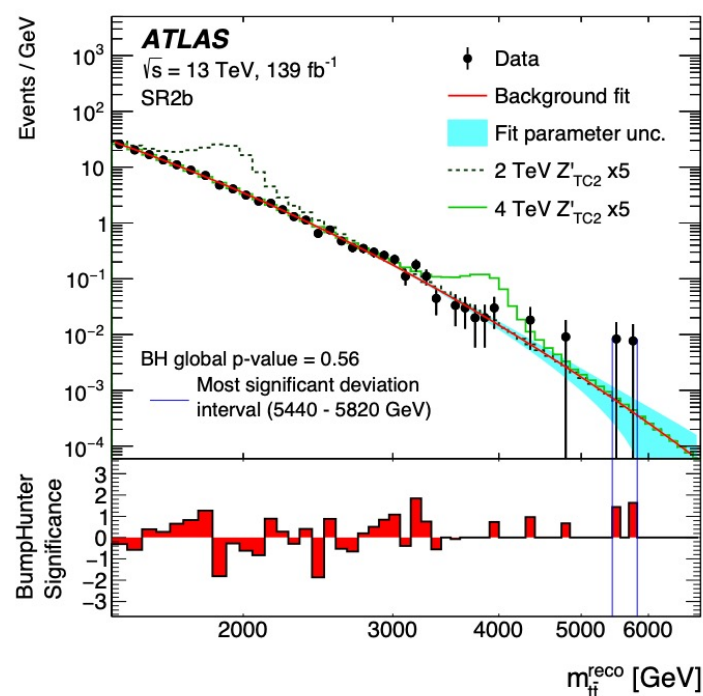
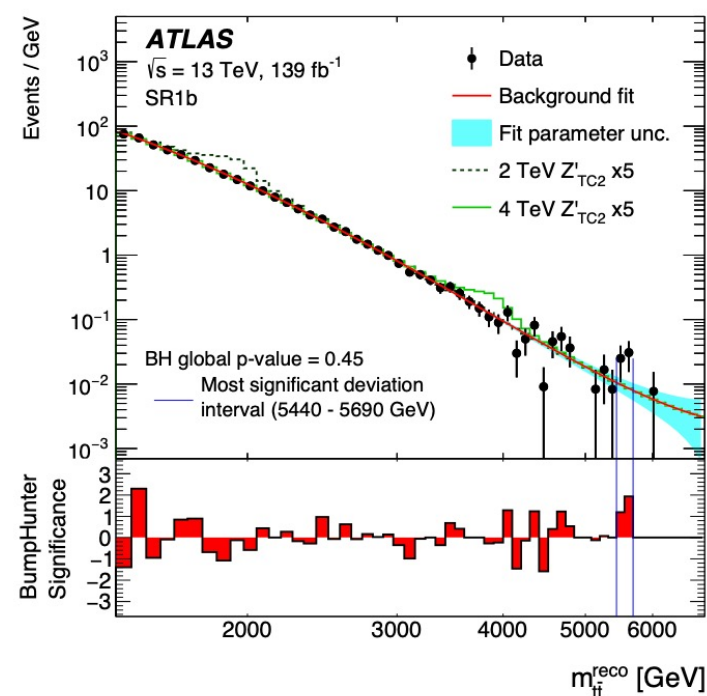
You may find in this talk: a very brief summary of the latest non-SUSY searches for exotic decays using 139 fb^{-1} of proton-proton collision data collected with a centre-of-mass energy of 13 TeV with the ATLAS detector.



Heavy resonances – dijet search

Submitted to JHEP
arxiv: 2005.05138

- **Dijet channel:** large production cross-section and smoothly falling background; excellent for extremely high masses.
- Search for $t\bar{t}$ resonances above 1.4 TeV with subsequent decay into a **fully hadronic final state**.
- using a dedicated **multivariate technique with jet substructure** to identify hadronically decaying top quarks using **large-radius (large-R) jets**.
- Largest deviation found at $Z'_{TC2} = 1.88$ TeV: 1.6σ local p-value.

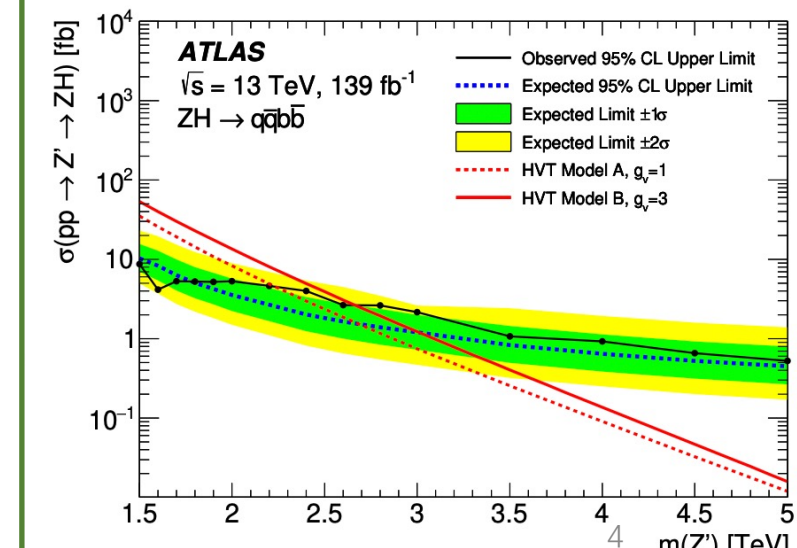
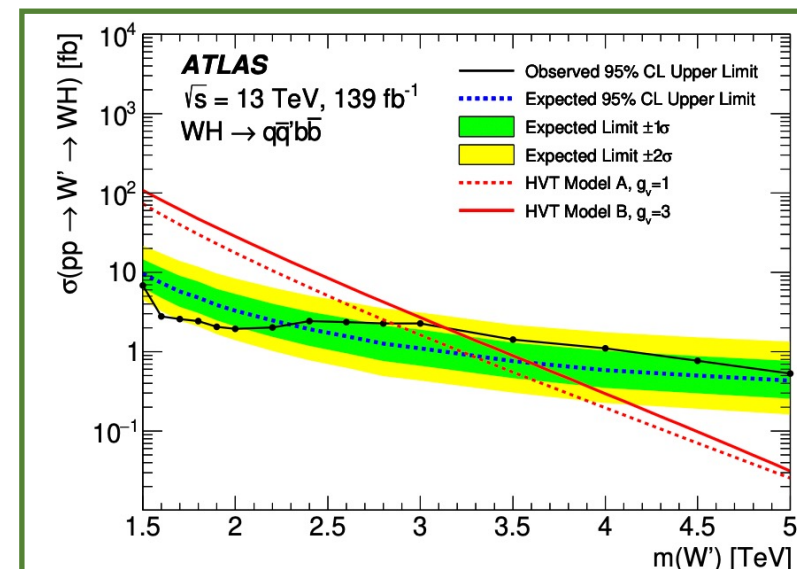
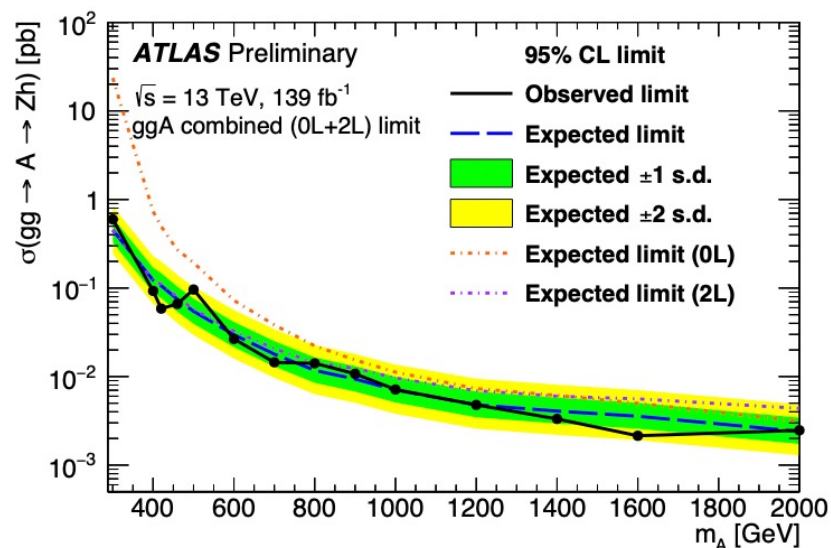
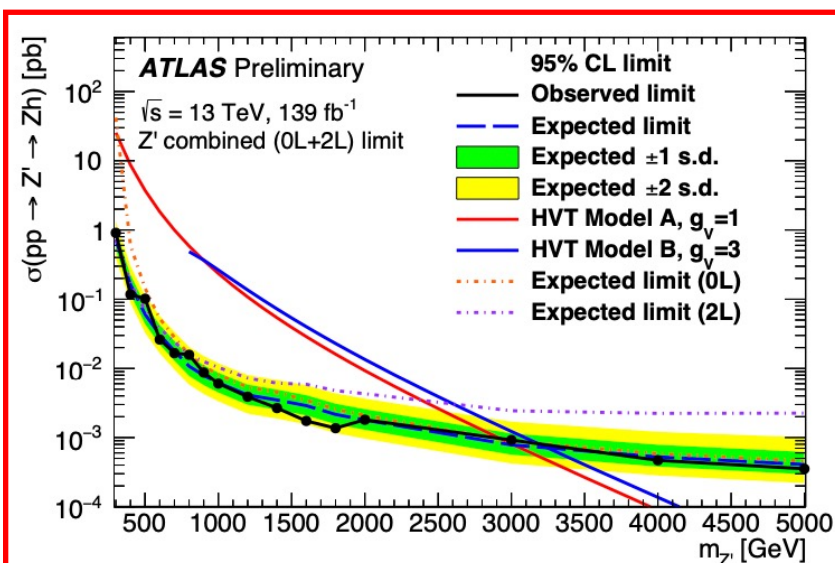


Heavy resonances – diboson search

[leptonic] [ATLAS-CONF-2020-043](#)

[hadronic] [PRD, arxiv: 2007.05293](#)

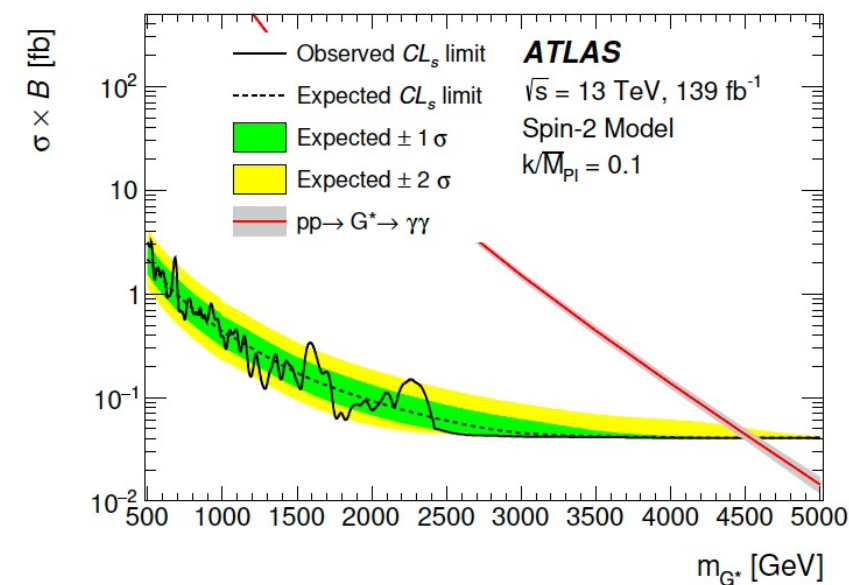
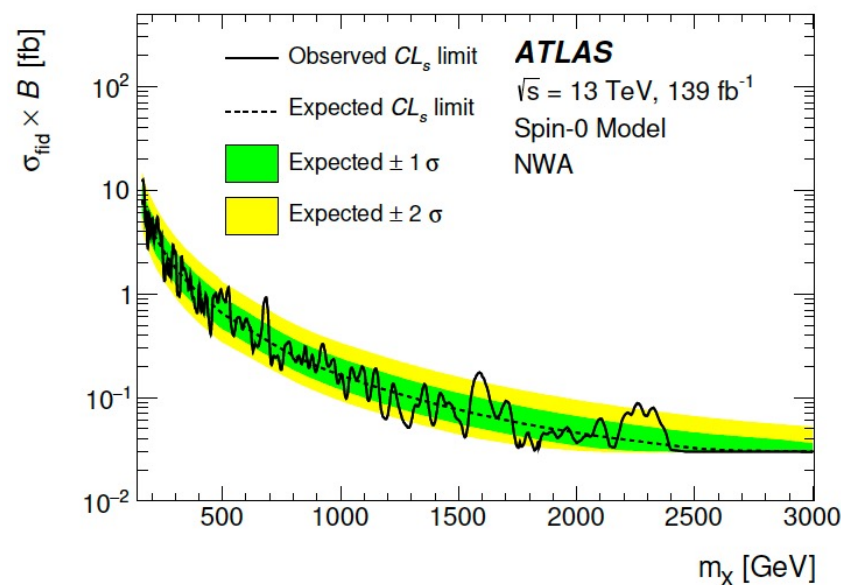
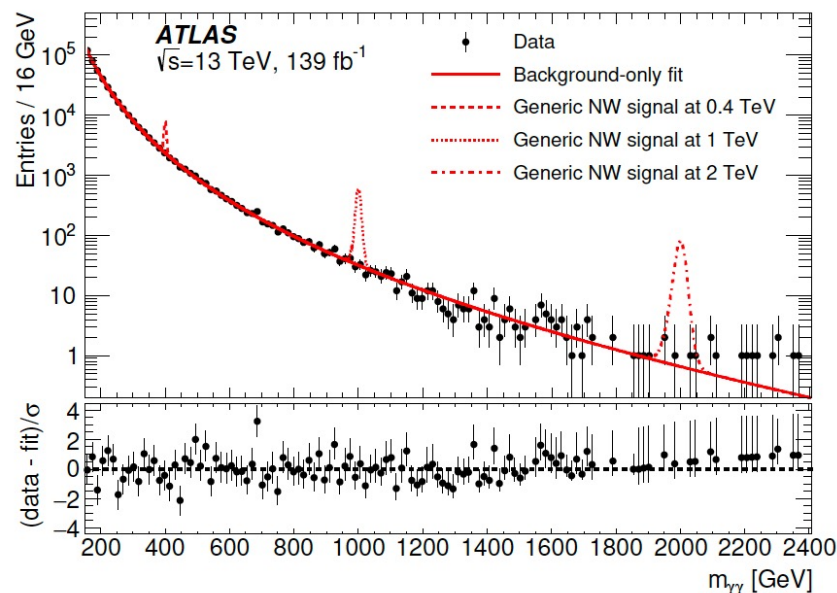
- Many extensions of SM predict new resonances decaying to a Z/W and a Higgs boson.
- Diboson channel:
 - 0-lepton and 2-lepton final state:** $W/Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$ or l^+l^- (where $l = e^\pm/\mu^\pm$) and $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
 - Fully hadronic final state:** $W/Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ and $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
 - V and H produced with high transverse momentum resulting in large-R jets.



Heavy resonances – diphoton search

Submitted to PLB
arxiv: 2102.13405

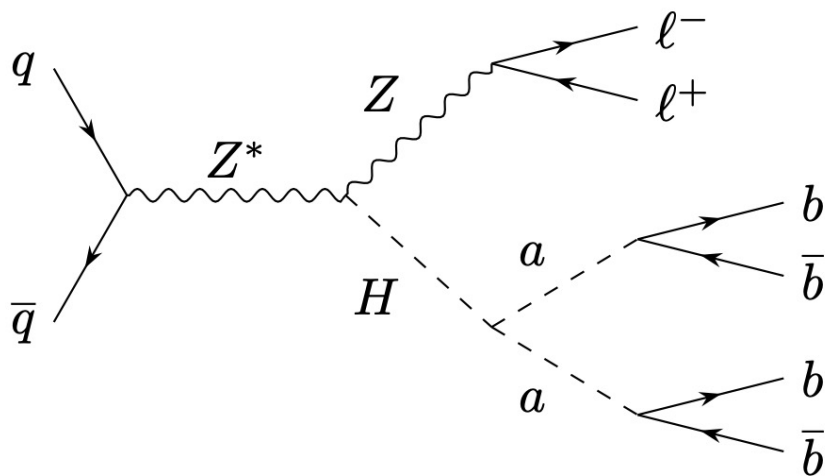
- **Diphoton channel:** excellent mass resolution and smoothly falling background.
- Searches for a generic resonance using two benchmark signal models:
 - a spin-0 resonant state (models with extensions to the Higgs sector)
 - a spin-2 graviton (RS1 model)
- Fit data with **analytical functions** that model the background and signal shapes.
- Largest deviation found at $m_\chi = 684$ GeV (NWA, $k/\overline{M}_{pl} = 0.01$): 3.29σ local, $\sim 1.3\sigma$ global significance considering look-elsewhere effect.



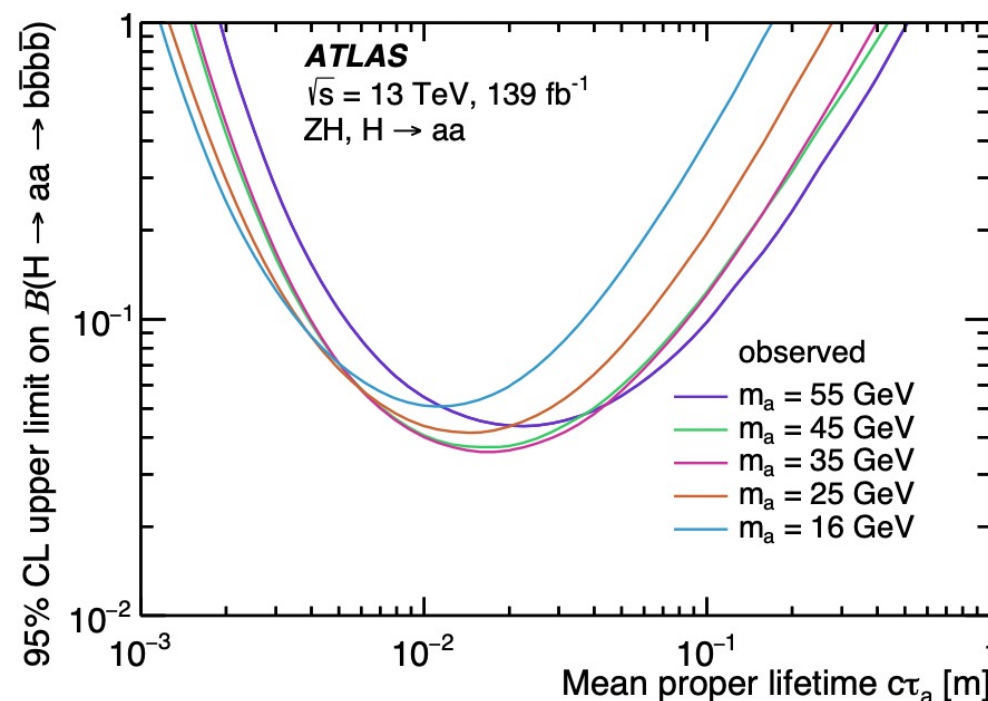
Long-lived particles

Submitted to JHEP
arxiv: 2107.06092

- Decays of the Higgs boson into particles with macroscopic mean proper lifetimes ($>100 \mu\text{m}$), known as **long-lived particles (LLPs)**.
- **Seen in several different topologies in detectors:** displaced vertexes, jets, leptons; delayed photons; stable charged particles, etc.
- **e.g., pairs of long-lived neutral particles, each decaying into a bottom quark pair.**
 - reconstructed from inner-detector tracks as **displaced vertices (at least two) with high mass and track multiplicity** relative to SM processes.



Assume a is neutral, decays exclusively into $b\bar{b}$.
Sensitivity to LLPs with $2 \text{ mm} \leq c\tau_a \leq 0.2 \text{ m}$ is obtained.

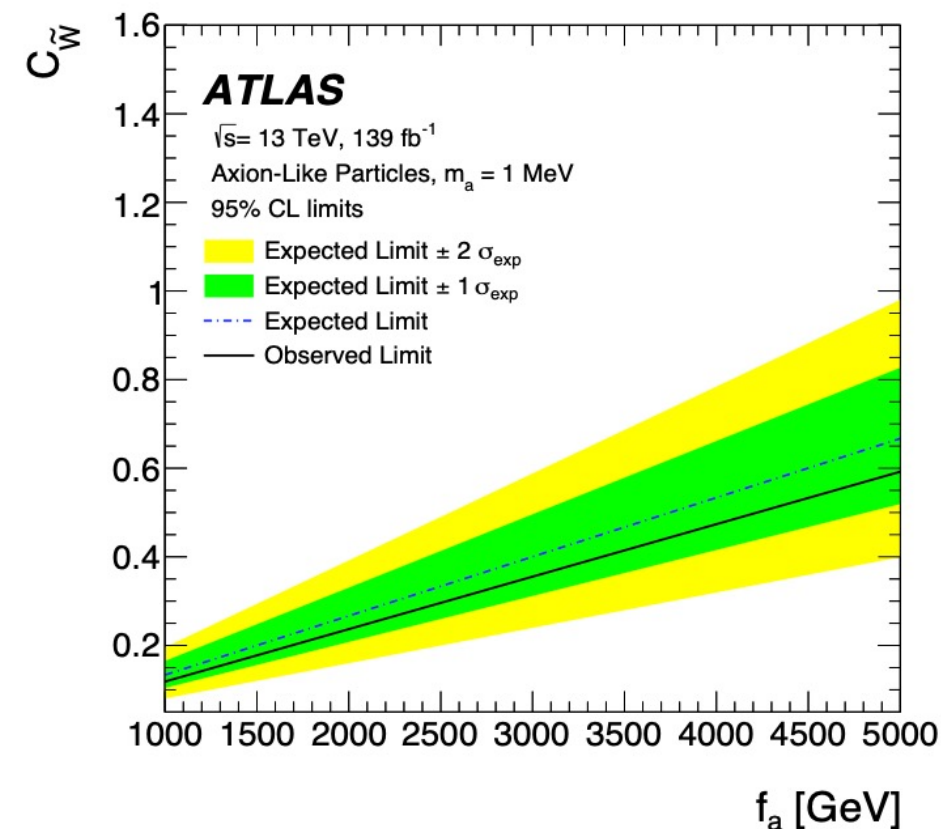
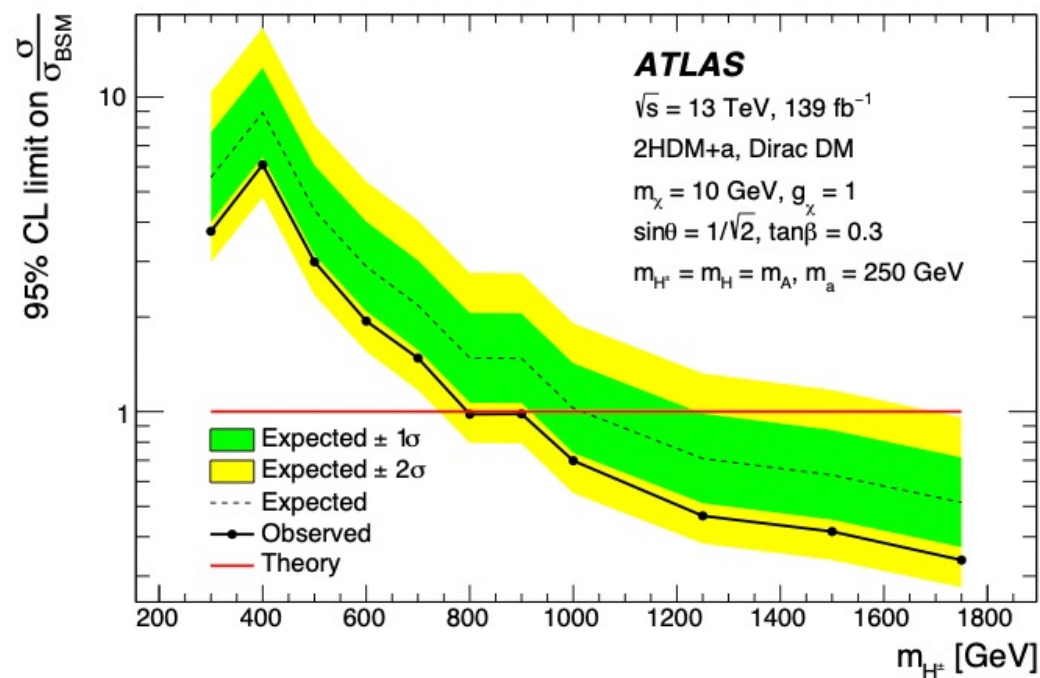


Dark matter (DM)

[top quark] submitted to EPJC

[energetic photon] JHEP

- Existence of DM proved by gravitational effects.
- At hadron colliders, DM searches rely on **visible particles produced in association with (invisible) DM candidates**.
- **Experimental signature: large missing energy**. E.g.:
 - DM in association with a single top quark
 - DM in association with an energetic photon
 - ...



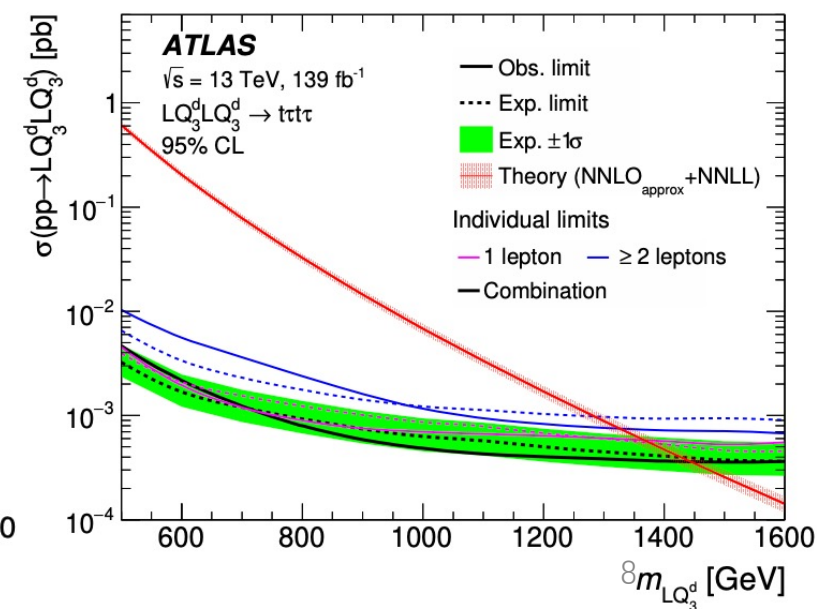
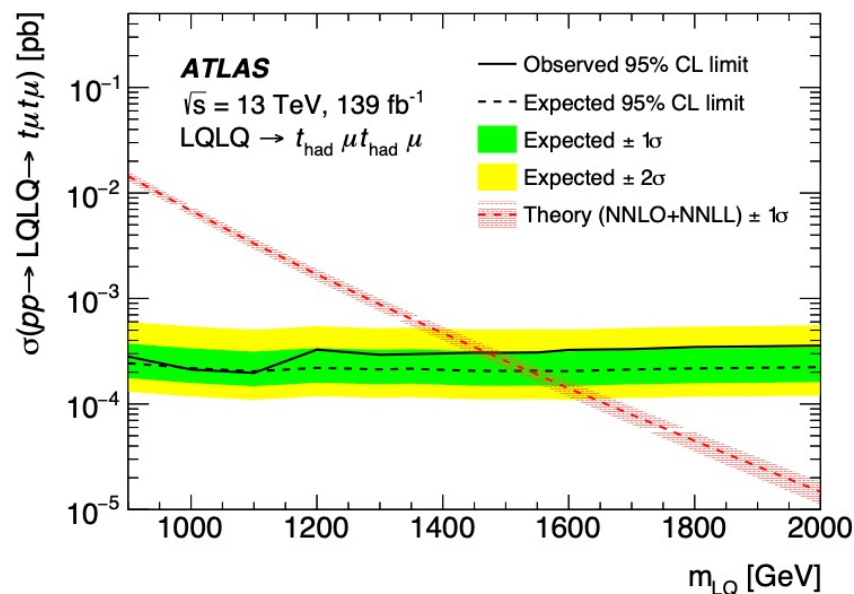
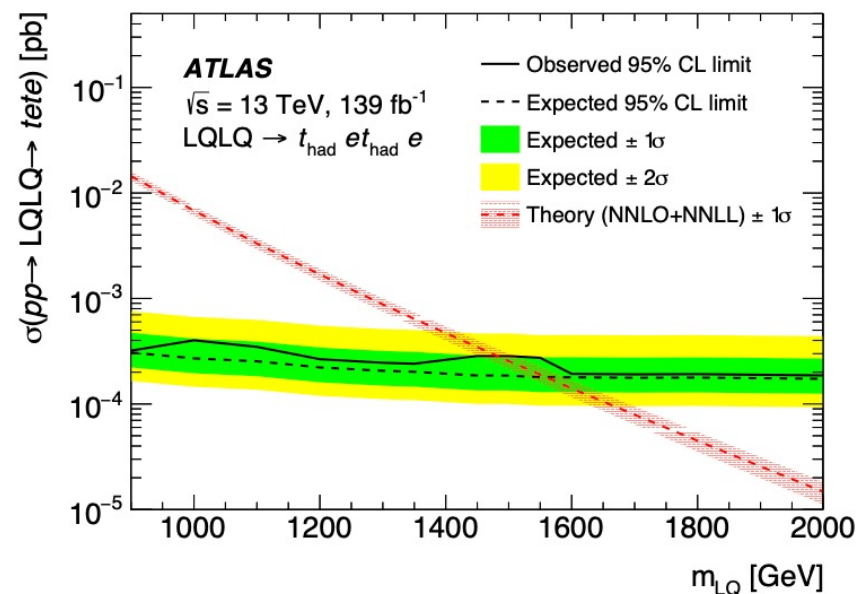
(interpreted in terms of limits on the parameters of the ALP model)

Leptoquarks (LQ)

1st & 2nd generation: EPJC

3rd generation: JHEP

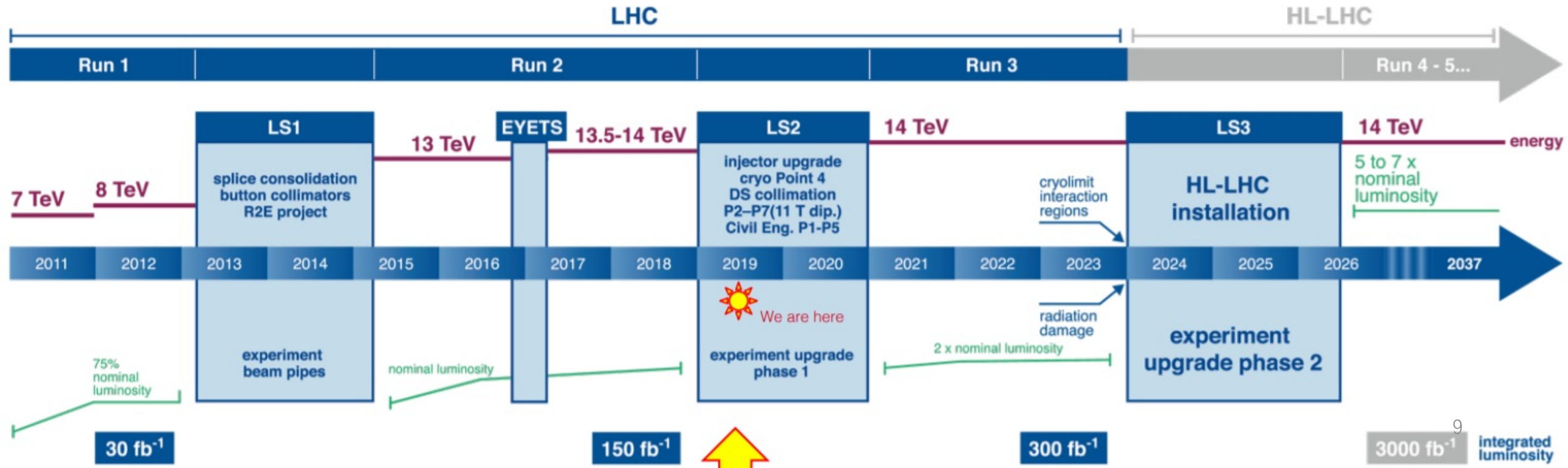
- **Leptoquarks (LQ):** new particles that carry both lepton and baryon number.
- LQs explain the recent observed B meson anomalies. The [quark–lepton–LQ coupling](#) is determined by model parameter β and coupling parameter λ .
- Searches for pair production of scalar (less model dependent) LQ in two categories:
 - each LQ decaying into e/μ and a top quark.
 - Use binned BDTs in signal region and two control regions (Z+jets, $t\bar{t}$)
 - each LQ decaying into a τ and a top quark.
 - Six final states considered, each split into multiple event categories.



Conclusion

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- A selected snapshot of recent exotic searches with the ATLAS detector is given:
 - New heavy resonances, long-lived particles, dark matter, leptoquarks
- Unfortunately, no significant excess observed above SM expectations.
- **Still a lot to expect in the future:** improvements for extremely high mass searches, low and intermediate mass searches, new approaches and techniques...





KEEP
CALM
AND
DON'T
BLINK

Thanks for your attention!