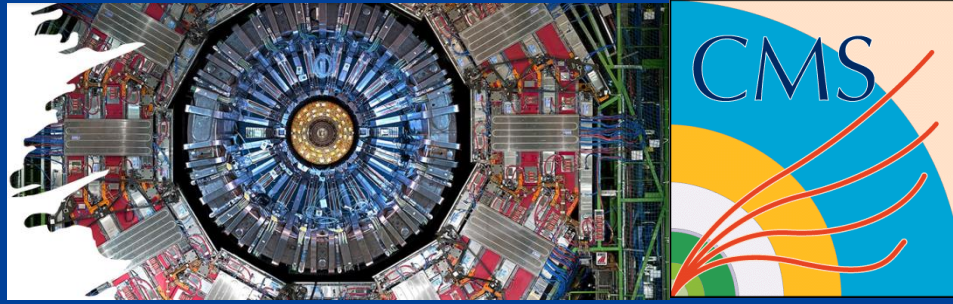
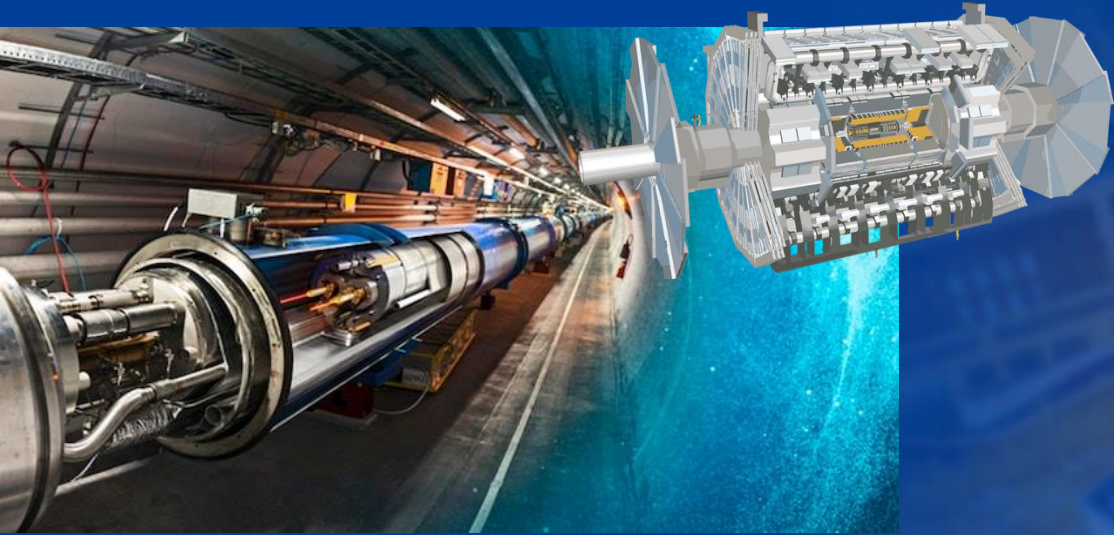




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Recent **Beyond SM** results from ATLAS and CMS



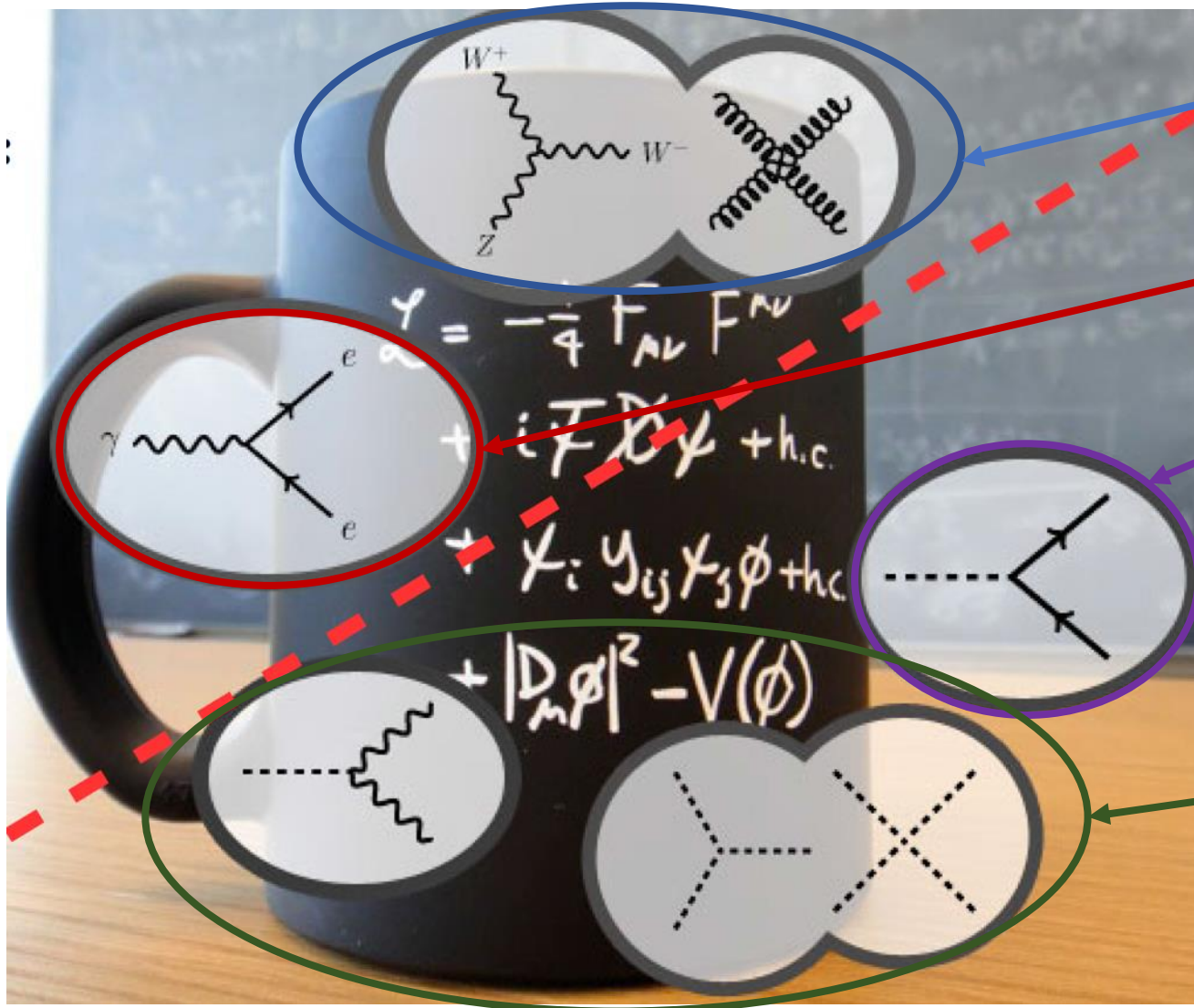
李数 (shuli@sjtu.edu.cn)

Tsung-Dao Lee Institute & School of Physics and Astronomy,
Shanghai Jiao Tong University

12th China LHC Physics Conference (CLHCP2026)

What we know about Standard Model

Tons of Keys to deepen understanding of Standard Model → No Key to BSM?

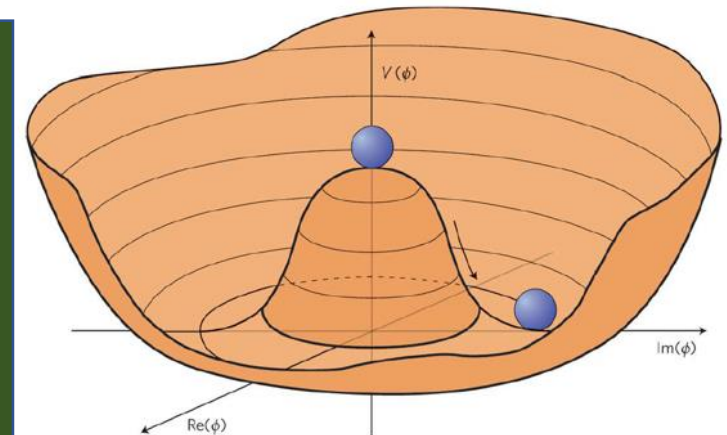


Electroweak/Strong (**Gauge Boson Self-Interactions**)

Gauge Bosons Interact with **Fermions** (Leptons & Quarks)

Higgs Yukawa Couplings
(Origin of Masses for Leptons and Quarks)

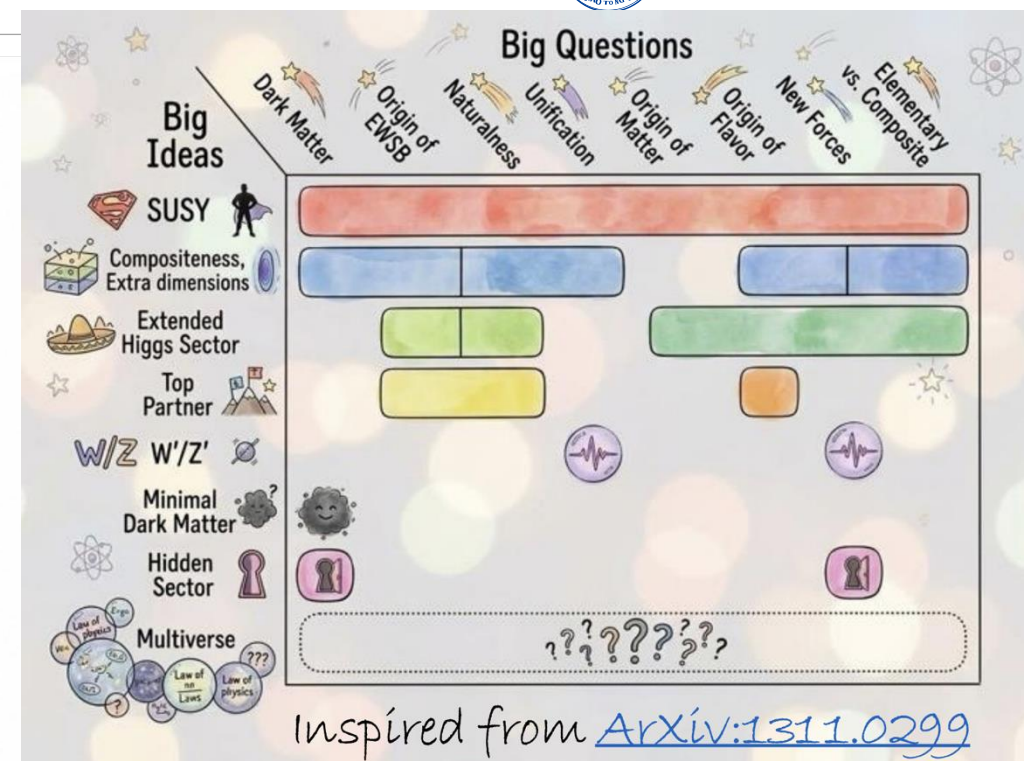
EWSB (Origin of Weak Boson Mass),
Higgs Potential
(Higgs Self-Interactions)



Remarkably Successful vs Ambitious Curiosities



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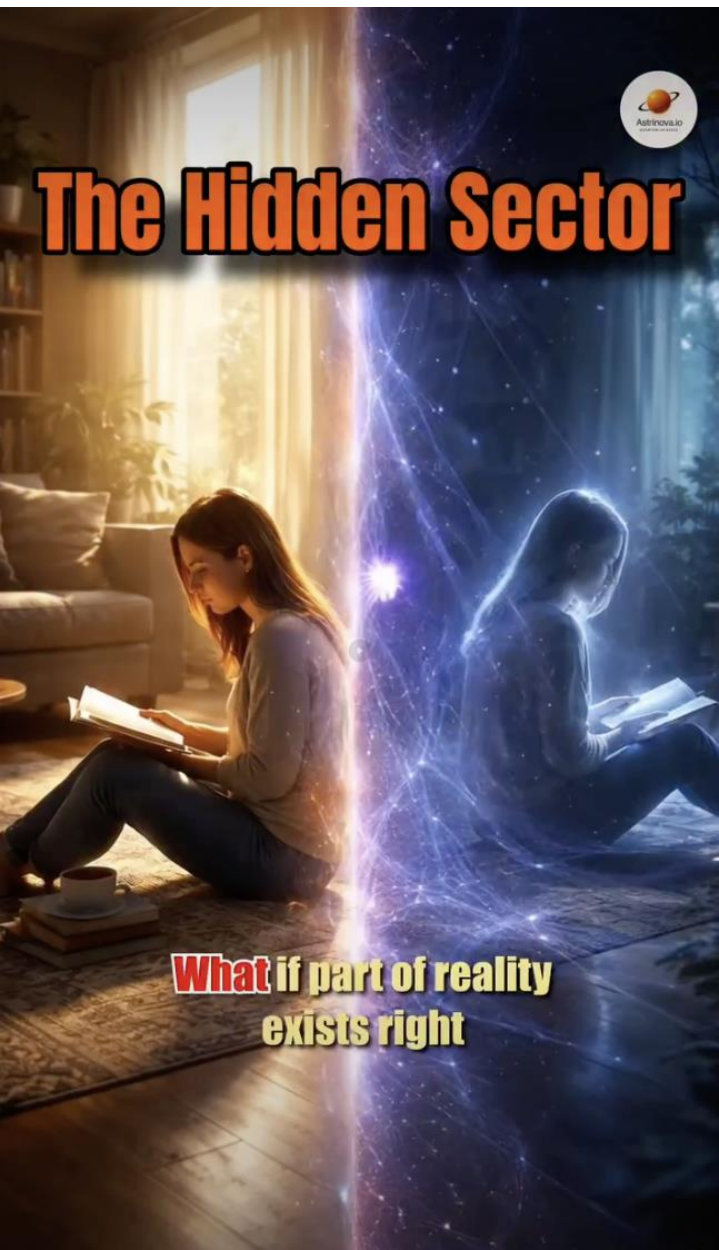
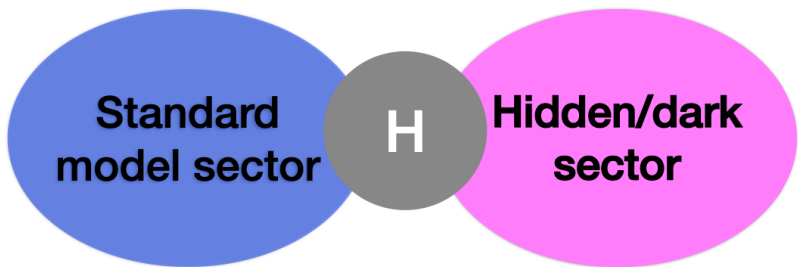


- Natural EWSB: SUSY, large/warped extra dimensions
- Neutrino masses/mixing, flavor anomalies: RPV SUSY, ...
- Dynamic explanation of EWSB: New strong dynamics
- Unification of all forces: magnetic monopoles, SUSY DM: ALP, Dark Sectors, SUSY, scalar mediators

Approaching Hidden BSM sectors at LHC: portal matters!

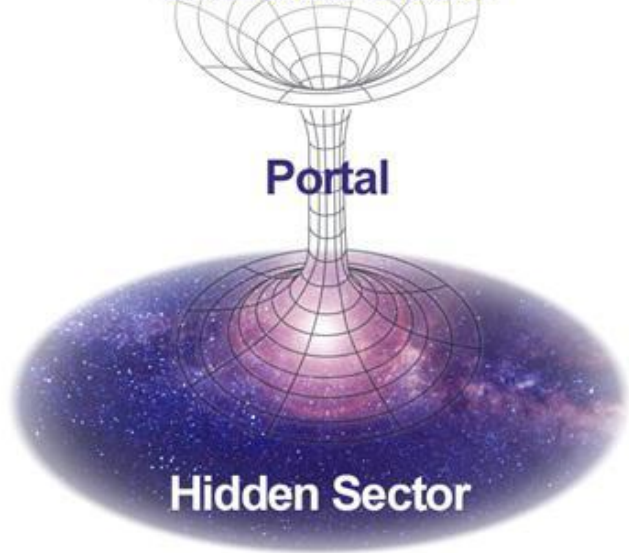


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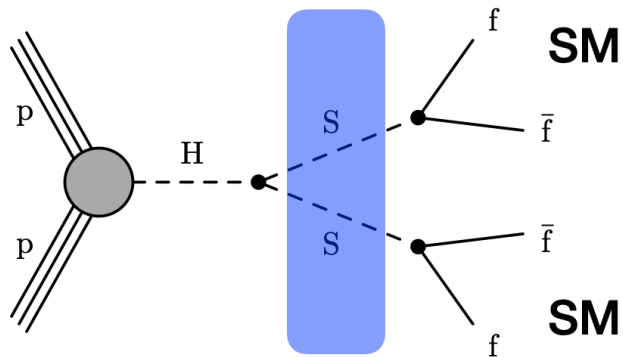


	electron	muon	tau	Z boson
	$<2.2 \text{ eV/c}^2$	$<0.17 \text{ MeV/c}^2$	$<15.5 \text{ MeV/c}^2$	80.4 GeV/c^2
LEPTONS	ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ	W
	electron neutrino	muon neutrino	tau neutrino	W boson
	0	0	0	± 1
	1/2	1/2	1/2	1
				GAUGE BOSON

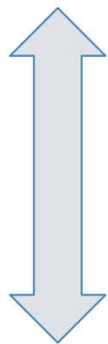
Standard Model



Hidden sector

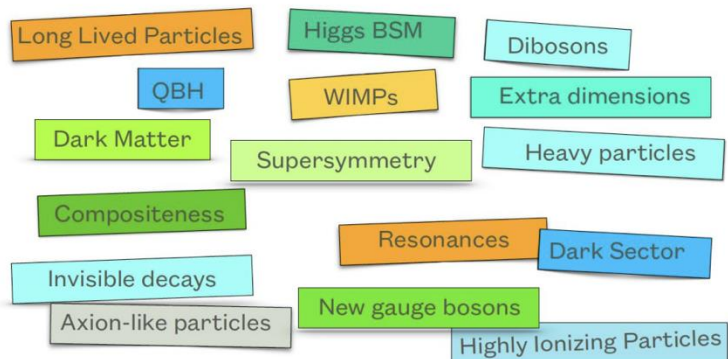


Simplicity



Complexity

- Effective Theories
- Simplified Models
- Complete Theories



2022.7.4 Happy birthday Higgs!

Nature 607, 52–59 (2022)

Nature 607, 60–68 (2022)



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Particle and Nuclear Physics Division
粒子与核物理研究部

以天之语 解物之道



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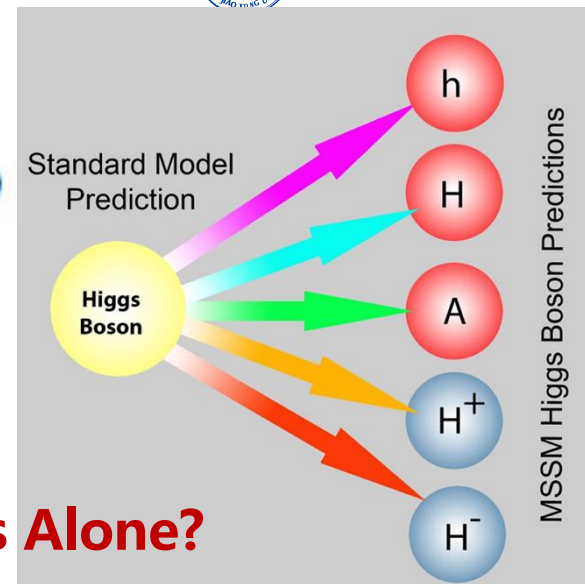
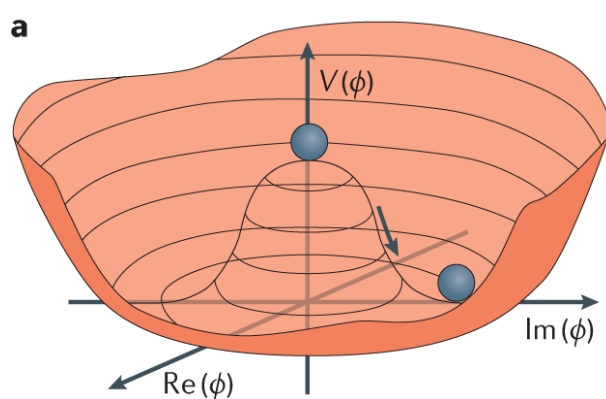
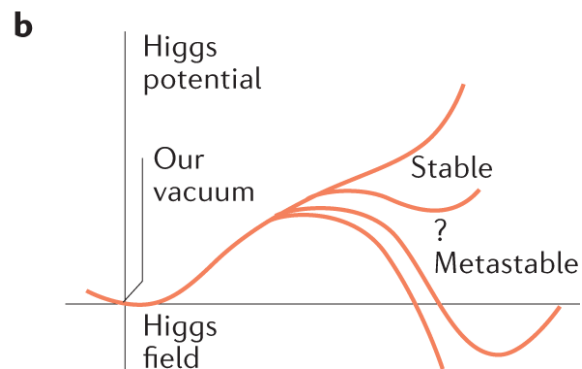
Higgs Puzzles inspire the fundamental questions!



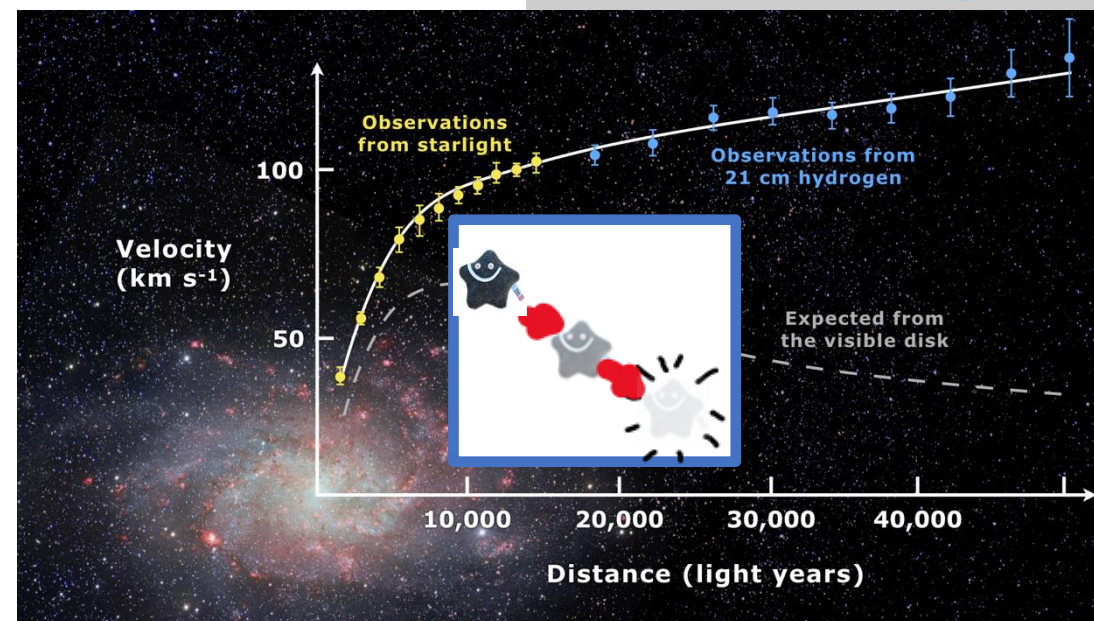
Is Higgs Elementary?



Is Higgs Alone?



Is Higgs stabilizing our Universe?

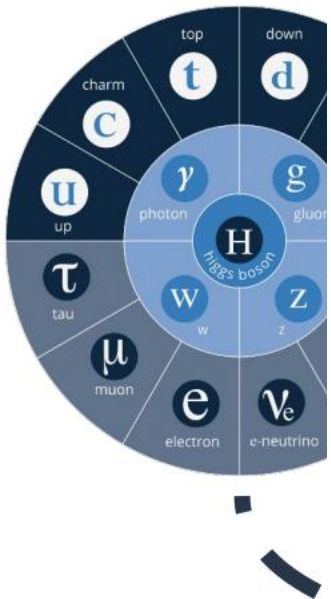


How much does Higgs like DM?

Higgs as a portal to Beyond Standard Model Phenomena



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What is the origin of the vast range of quark and lepton masses in the Standard Model?

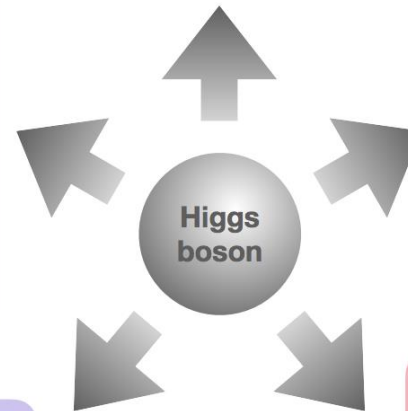
- Are there modified interactions to the Higgs boson and known particles?
- Does the Higgs decay into pairs of quarks and leptons with distinct flavours (for example, $H \rightarrow \mu^+\tau^-$)?

What is the origin of the early-universe inflation?

- Is the Higgs connected to the mechanism that drives inflation?
- Are there any imprints in cosmological observations?

Why is the electroweak interaction so much stronger than gravity?

- Are there new particles close to the mass of the Higgs boson?
- Is the Higgs boson elementary or made of other particles?
- Are there anomalies in the interactions of the Higgs with the W and Z?



What is dark matter?

- Can the Higgs provide a portal to dark matter or a dark sector?
- Is the Higgs lifetime consistent with the Standard Model?
- Are there new decay modes of the Higgs?

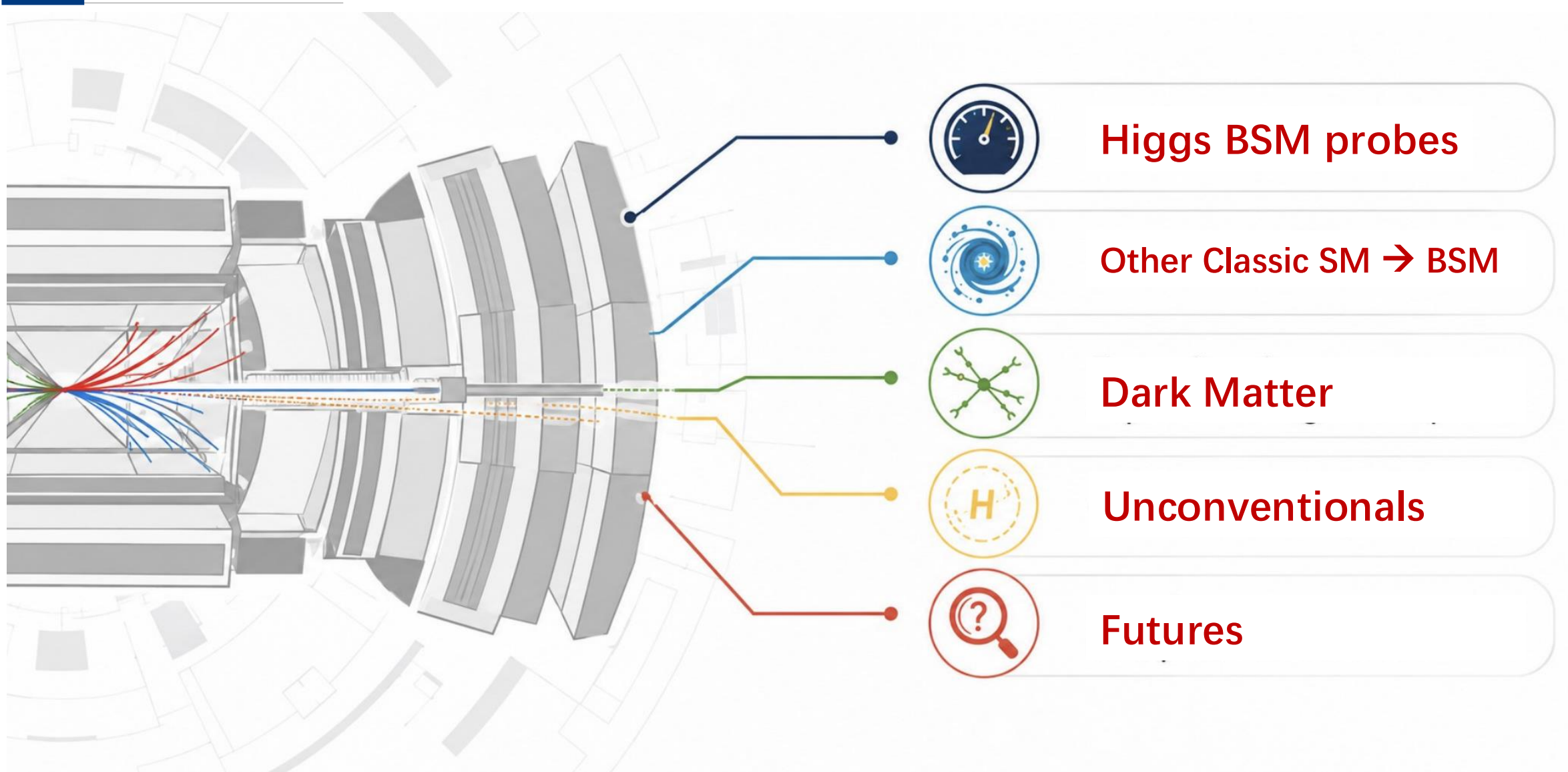
Why is there more matter than antimatter in the universe?

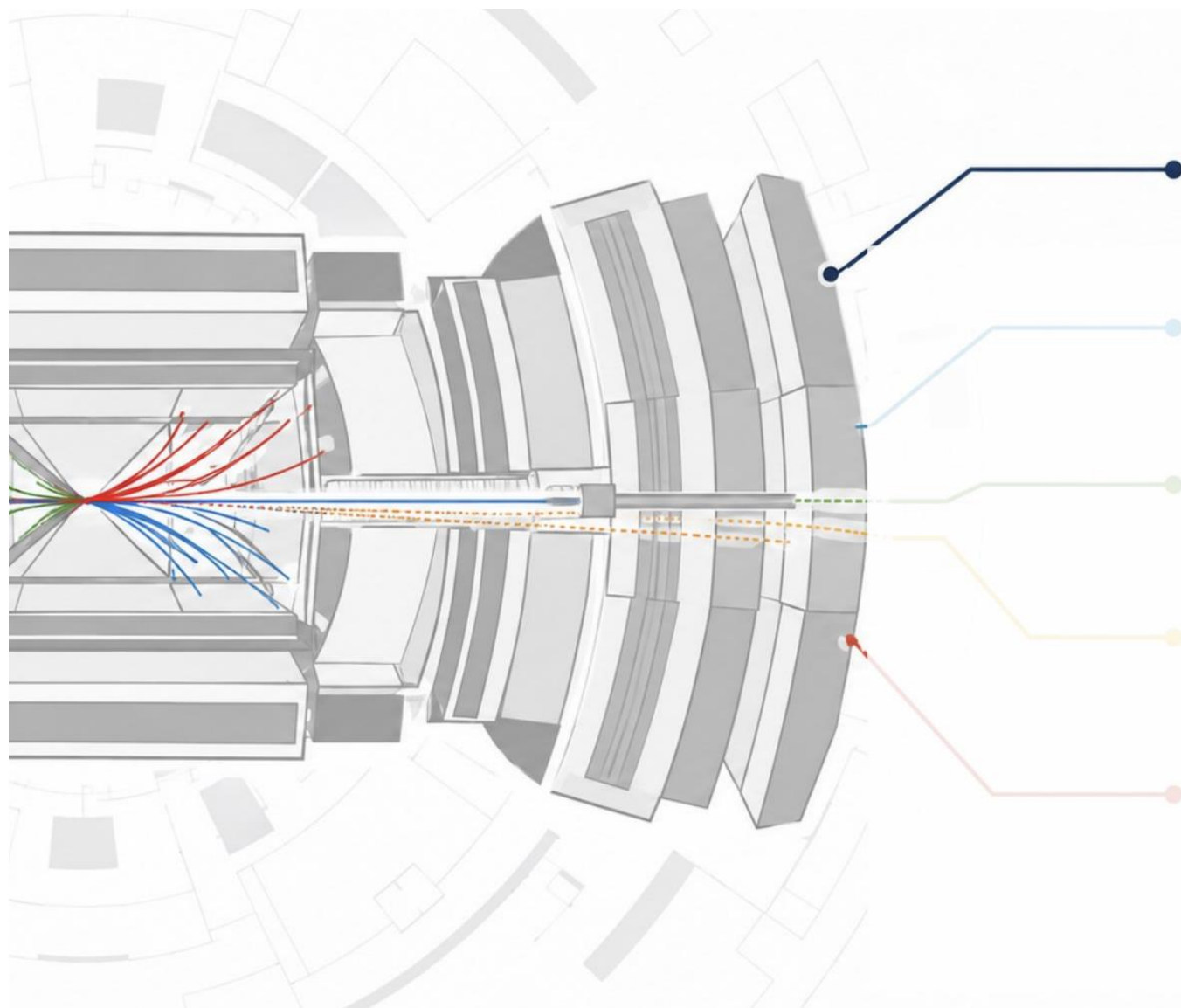
- Are there charge-parity violating Higgs decays?
- Are there anomalies in the Higgs self-coupling that would imply a strong first-order early-universe electroweak phase transition?
- Are there multiple Higgs sectors?

3
GGS boson
very



Salam, Wang, GZ *Nature* 607 (2022) 7917





Higgs BSM probes



Other Classic SM $\rightarrow$ BSM



Dark Matter



Unconventionals



Futures



PART 01

BSM $\rightarrow$ Higgs

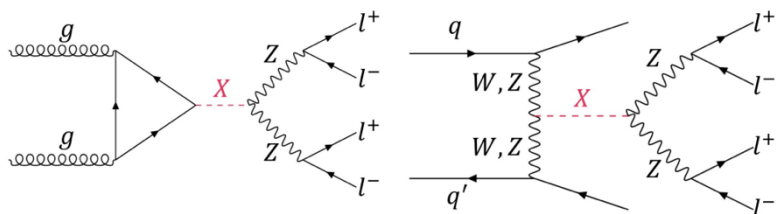
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Classic Heavy Resonance searches

arXiv:2607.28334



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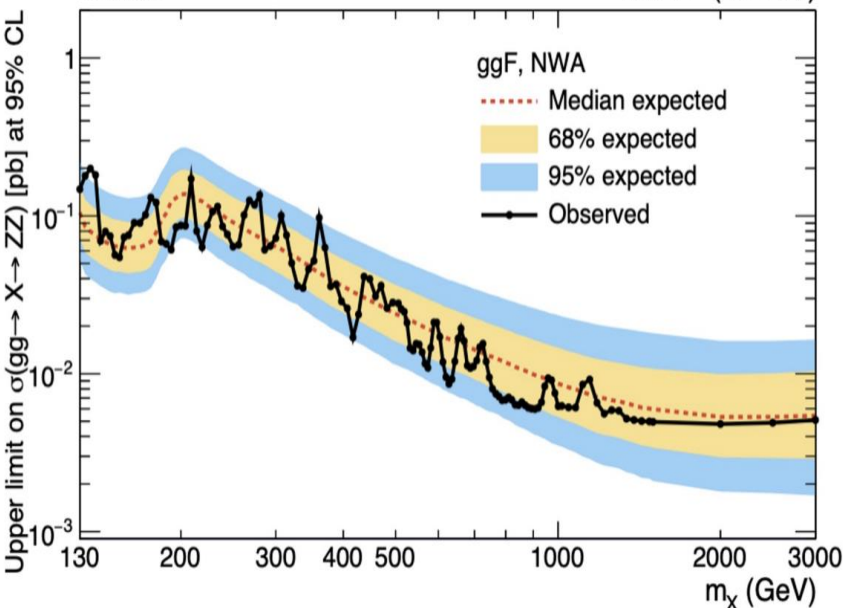
JHEP 10 (2026) 006

CMS

138 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

ggF, NWA

Median expected
68% expected
95% expected
Observed

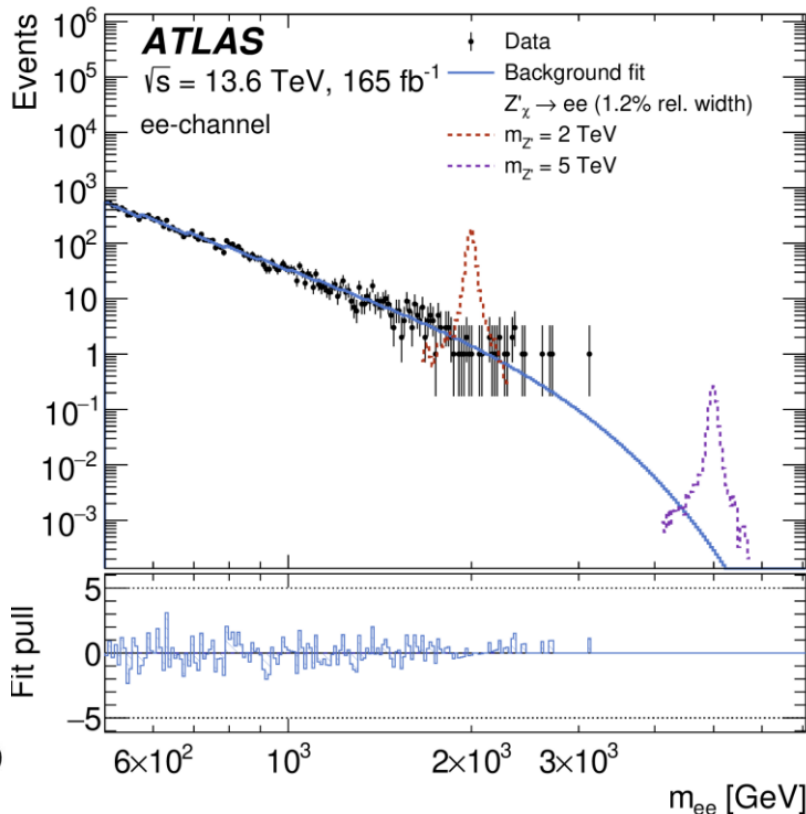


Scalar Heavy Resonance searches

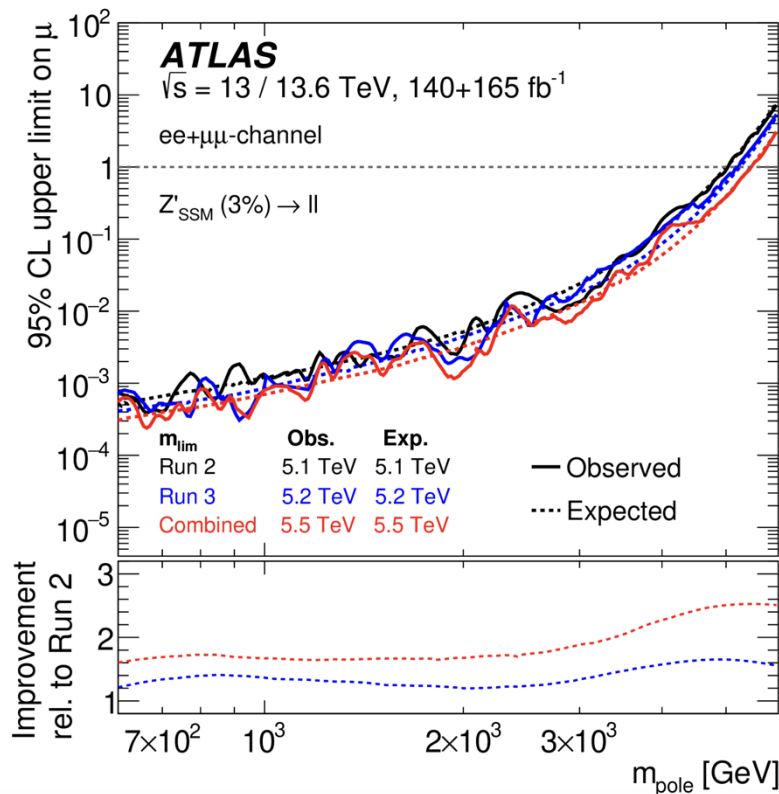
$X \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

IHEP/ZJU

Z' Spin-1 heavy resonance searches in ee/μμ decays Full Run2 (140 fb⁻¹) + Partial Run3 (165 fb⁻¹) combination



SDU/USTC/IHEP

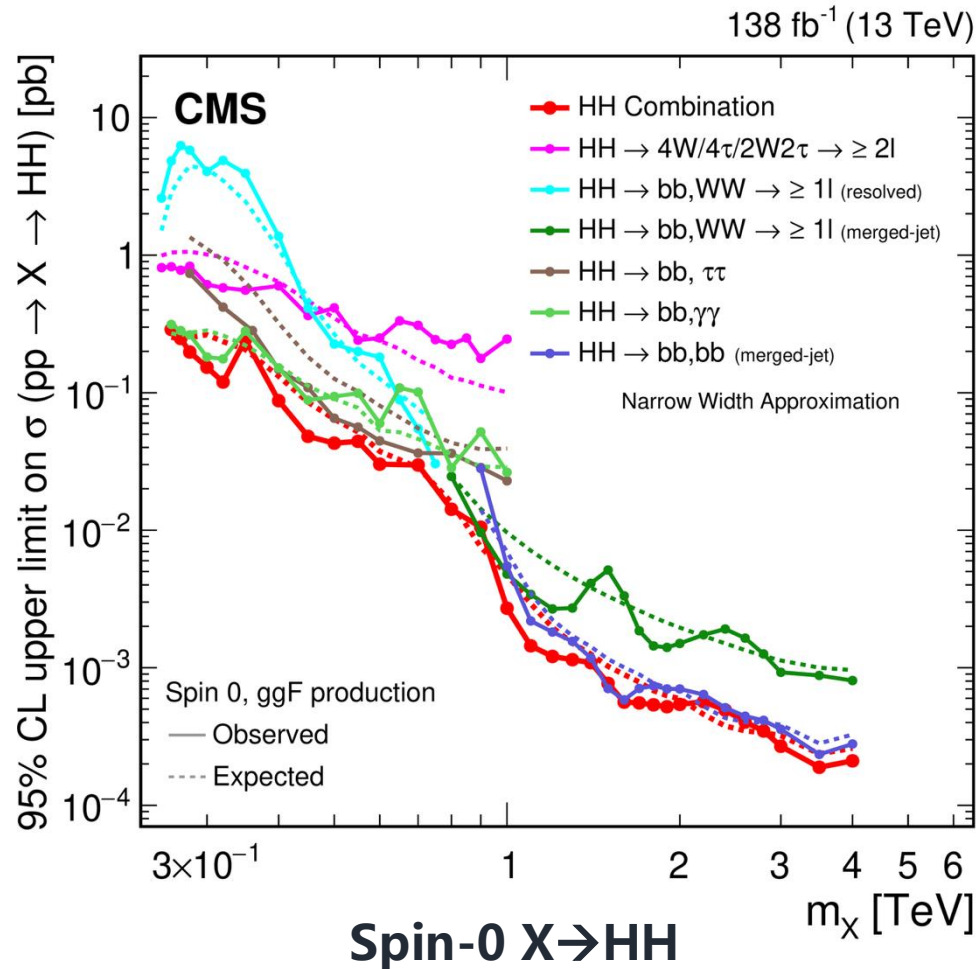
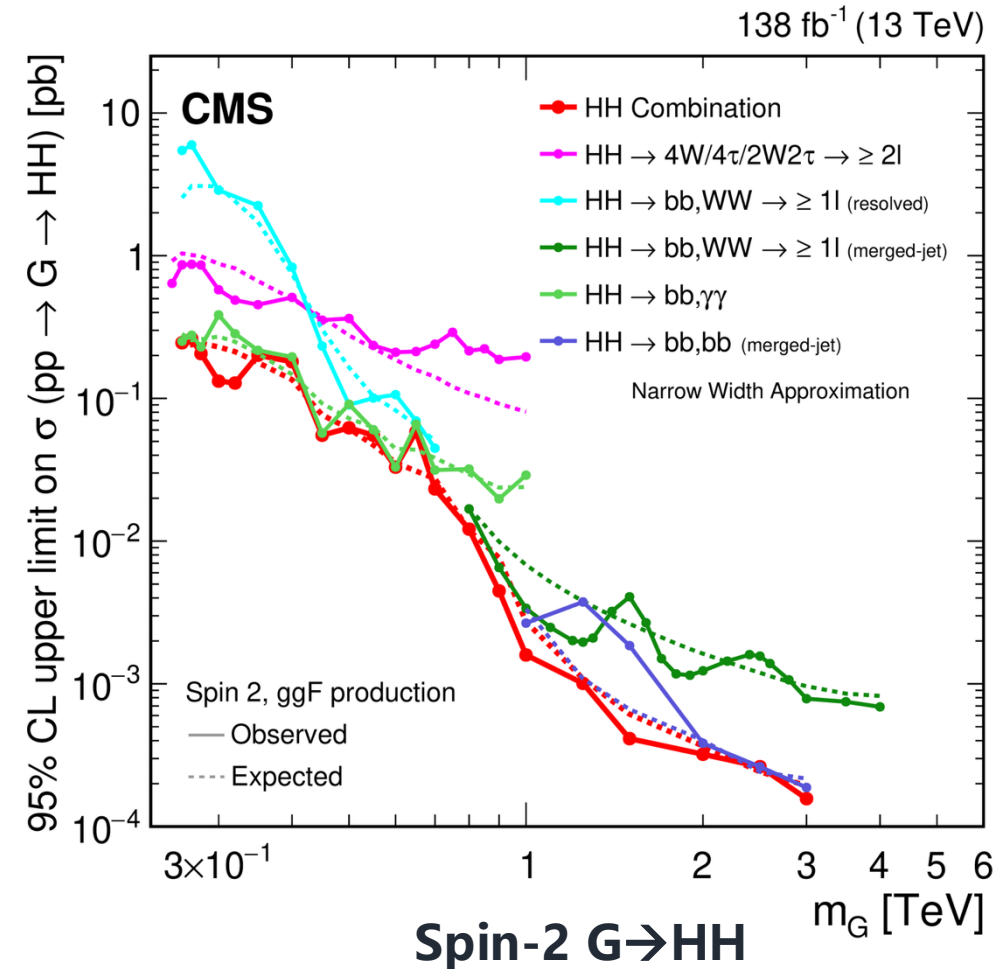




● CMS Review: Heavy Resonance Decay into Higgs

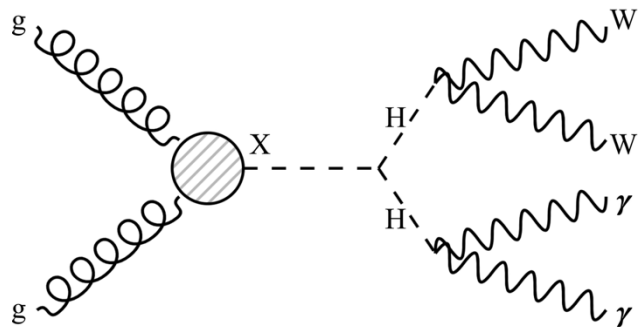
PKU

- Searches are discussed for resonances decaying to two Higgs bosons, a Higgs and a vector boson, or a Higgs boson and another new resonance: a Run2 Legacy!

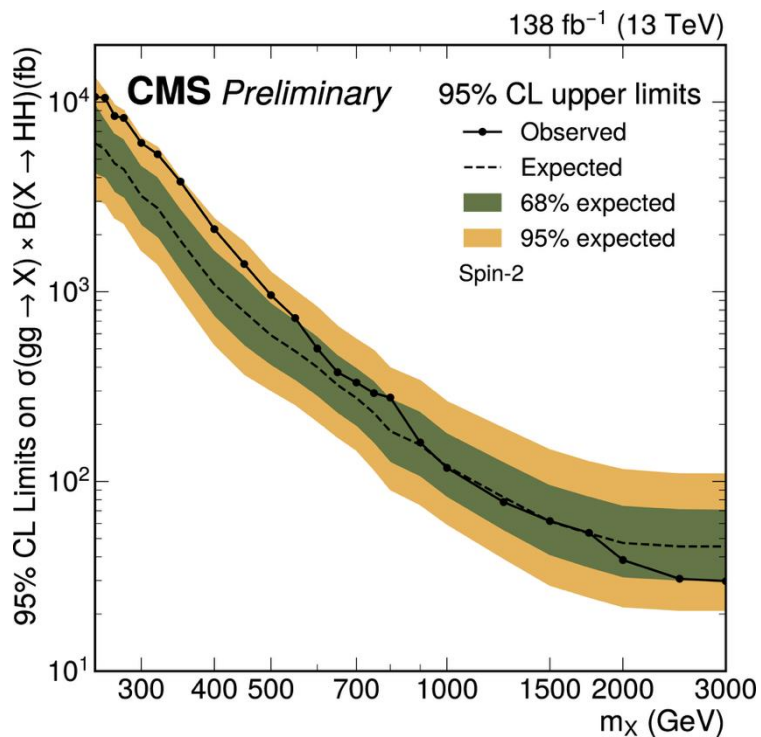
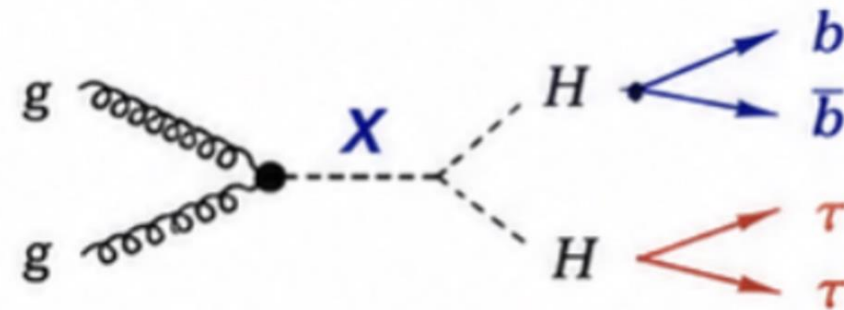


● Heavy Resonances Search: $X/G \rightarrow HH$

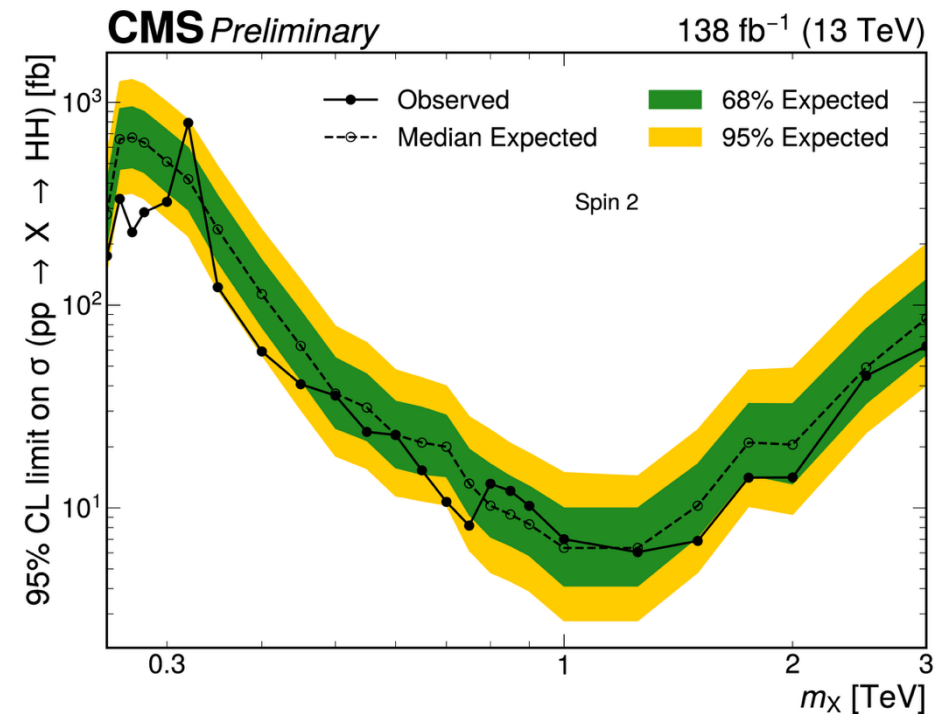
IHEP



CMS-PAS-B2G-24-010



CMS-PAS-B2G-24-011

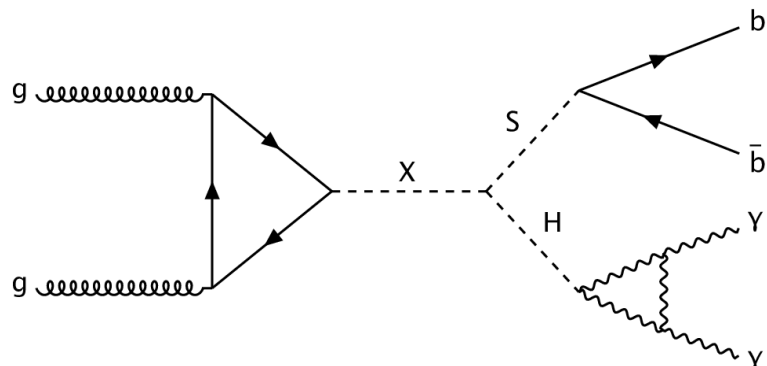


**Resonant Di-Higgs searches up to 3 TeV mass range
w/ both spin-0 and spin-2 hypothesis**

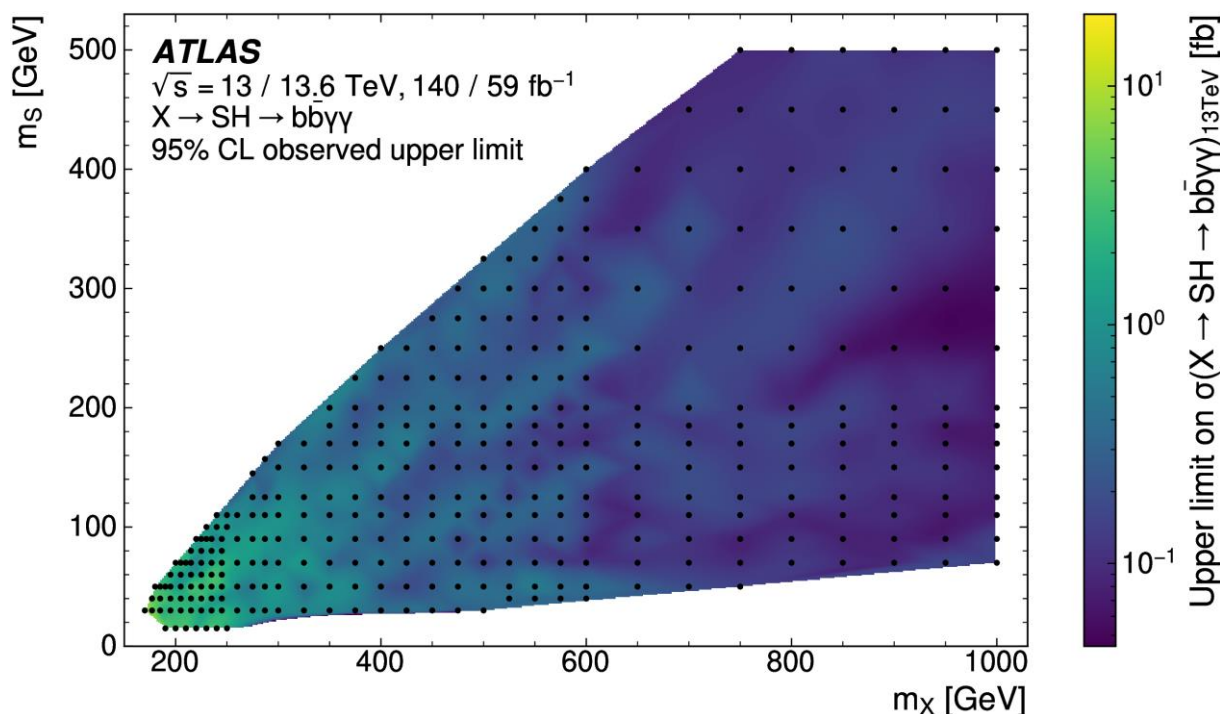
• $X \rightarrow SH/YH$ searches with extra scalar boson

NJU

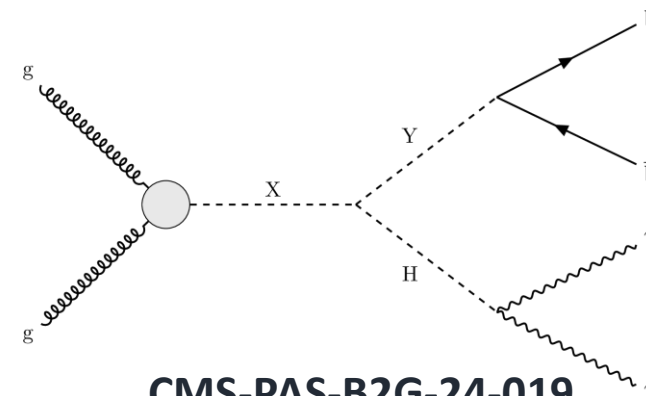
Phys. Lett. B 877 (2026) 140425



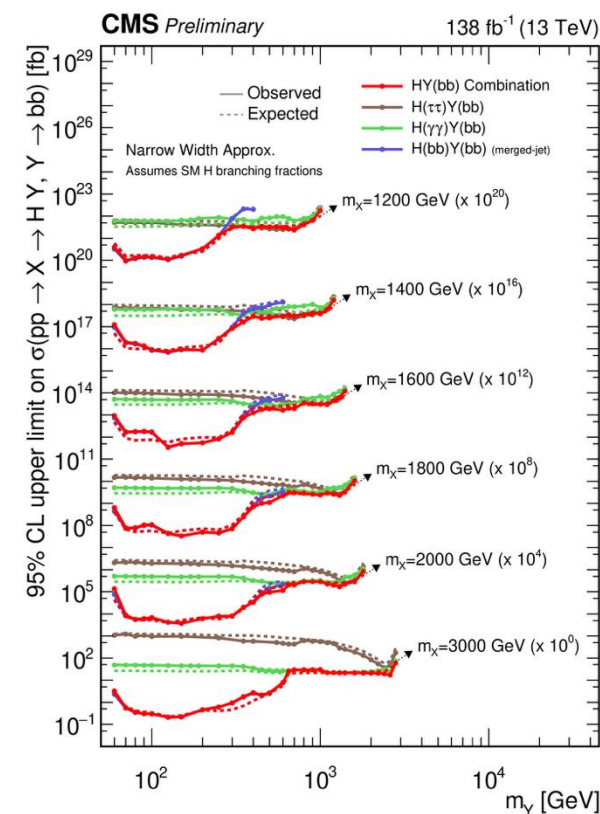
Explored $170 \leq m_X \leq 1000$ GeV and $15 \leq m_S \leq 500$ GeV



IHEP



CMS-PAS-B2G-24-019



Explored $1.0 \leq m_X \leq 4.0$ TeV
 and $0.06 \leq m_Y \leq 2.8$ TeV



PART 02

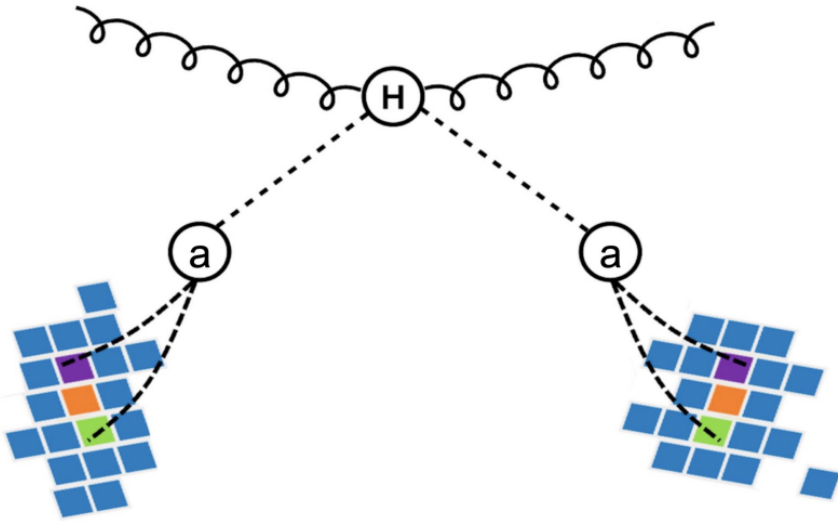
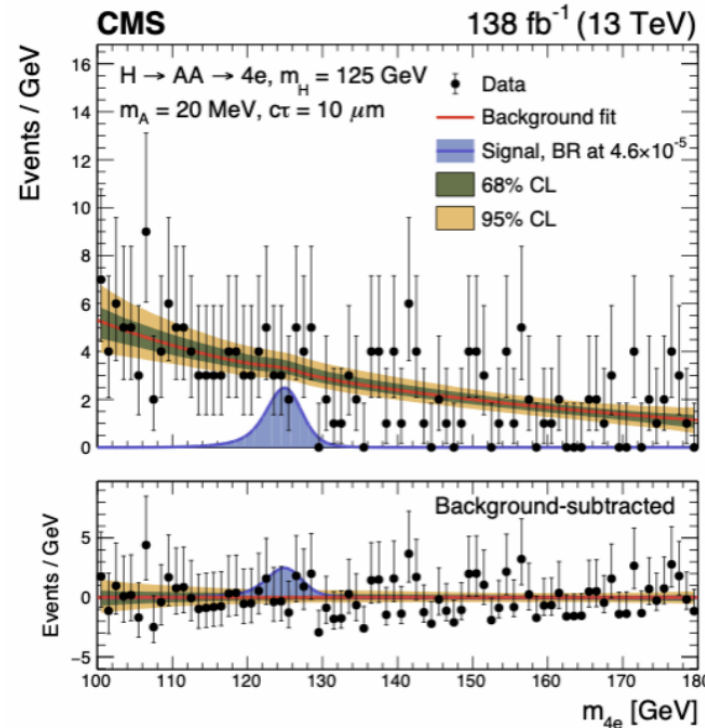
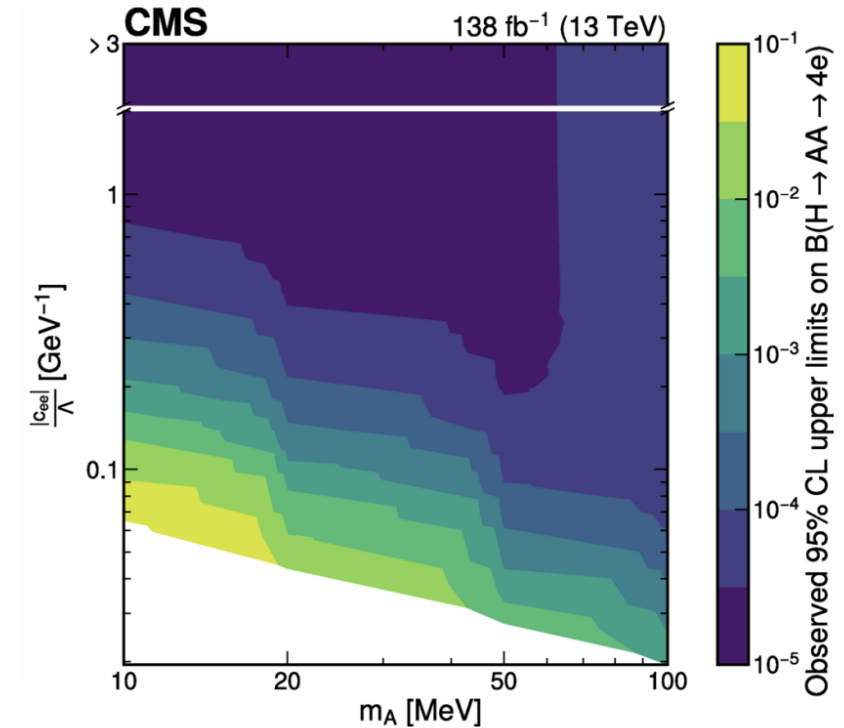
Higgs $\rightarrow$ BSM: Exotic Higgs Decays

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Exotic Higgs Decay into pseudo-scalars: $H \rightarrow AA \rightarrow 4e$

PKU



- Search for $H \rightarrow AA$ w/ A being heavy neutral pseudoscalar
- $A \rightarrow ee$ leading to highly collimated electron-positron pair. Novel MVA algo. combining tracks and calorimeter info to identify distinctive signatures, out from two of such merged electron-positron pairs.
- 10–100 MeV survey of light pseudoscalars. Inspiring inputs for ALP searches etc.

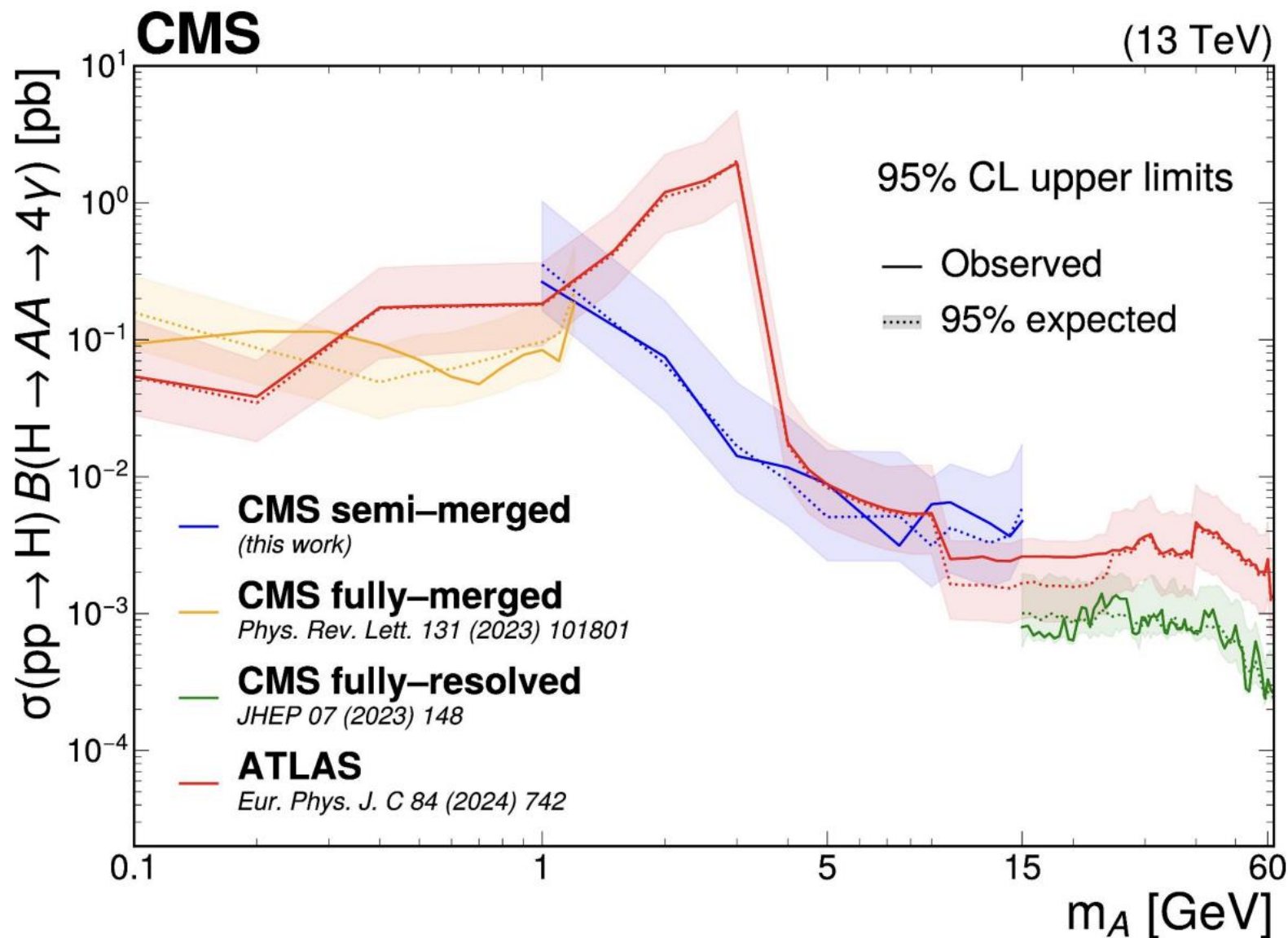
Exotic Higgs Decay into pseudo-scalars:

● $H \rightarrow AA \rightarrow 4\gamma$

arXiv:2601.00183



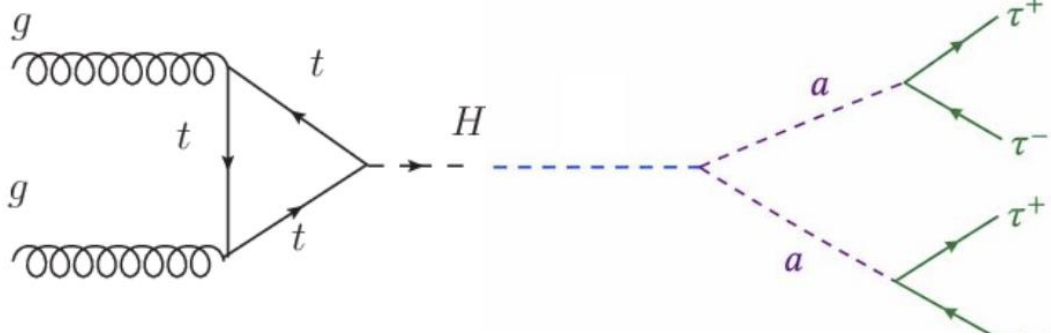
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- $H \rightarrow AA \rightarrow 4\gamma$ in **semi-merged topology**: one $A \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ reconstructed as one photon-like object, other $A \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ reconstructed as two resolved photons
- Bridging fully merged analysis and fully resolved analysis of 4γ searches
- Merged m_A cannot be built from objects directly
 - $\rightarrow$ mass regression GNN from ECAL energy-deposit patterns

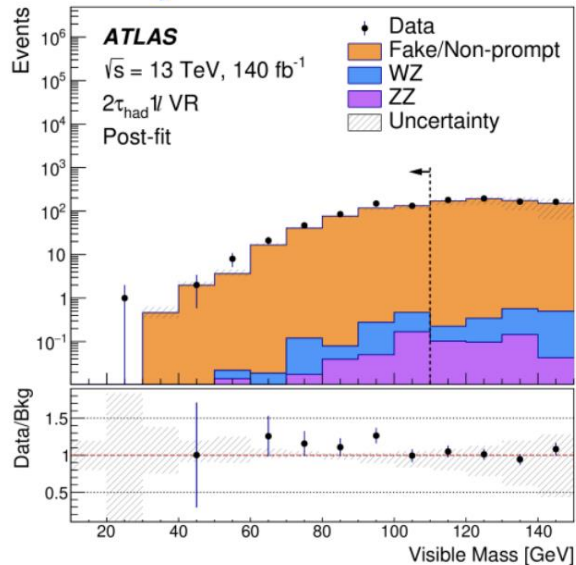
Exotic Higgs Decay into pseudo-scalars : $H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4\tau$

Higgs-production

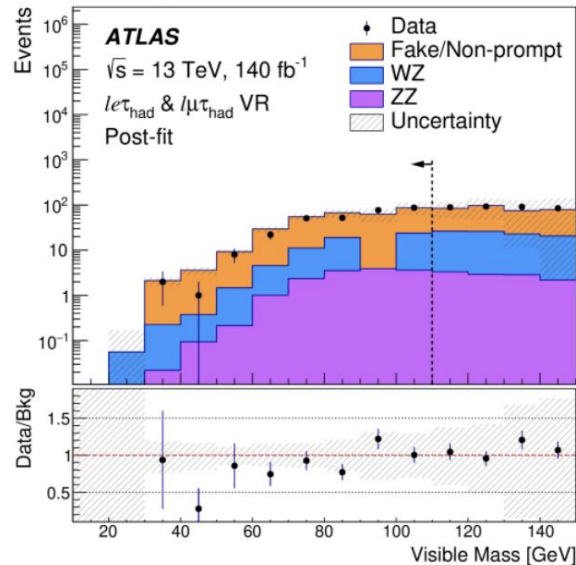


Higgs decay

Post-fit visible mass $m^{1\ell 2\tau_{had}}$



Post-fit visible mass $m^{2\ell 1\tau_{had}}$

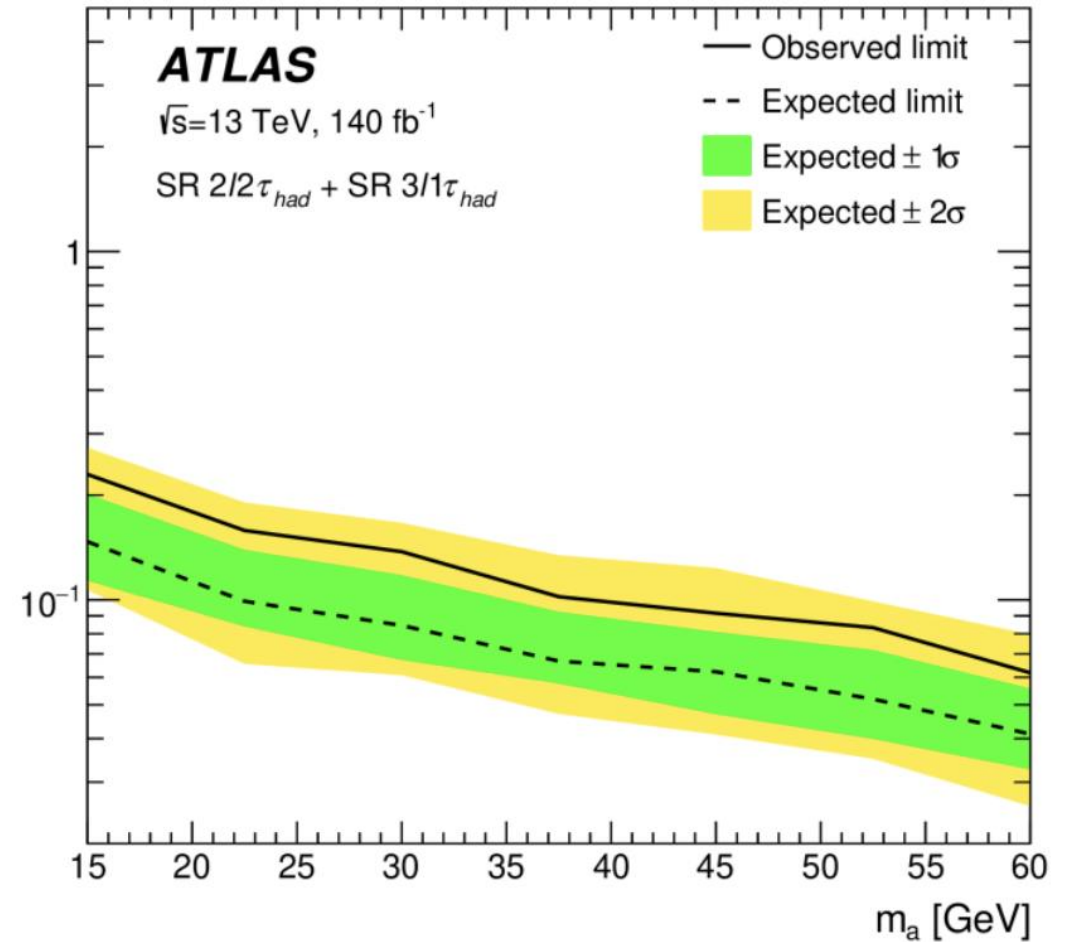


Validates the modelling of fake/non-prompt bkg



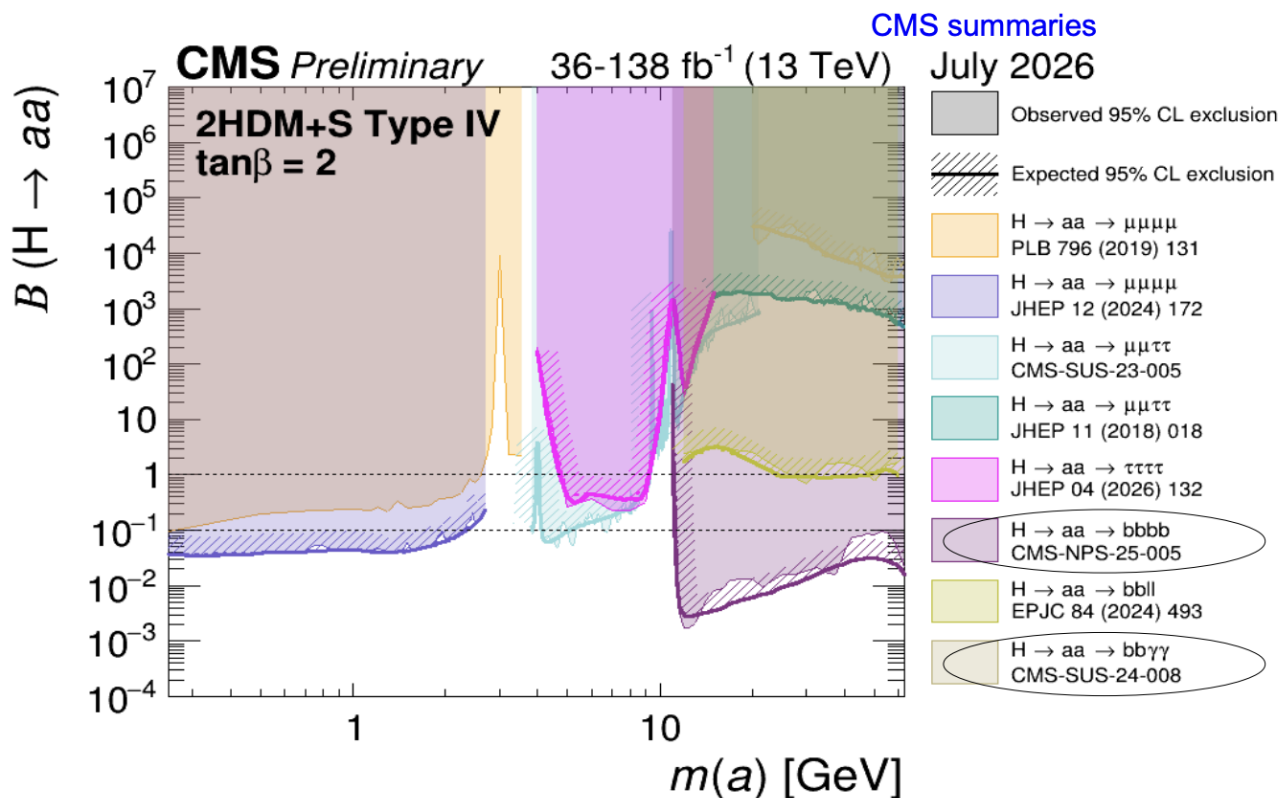
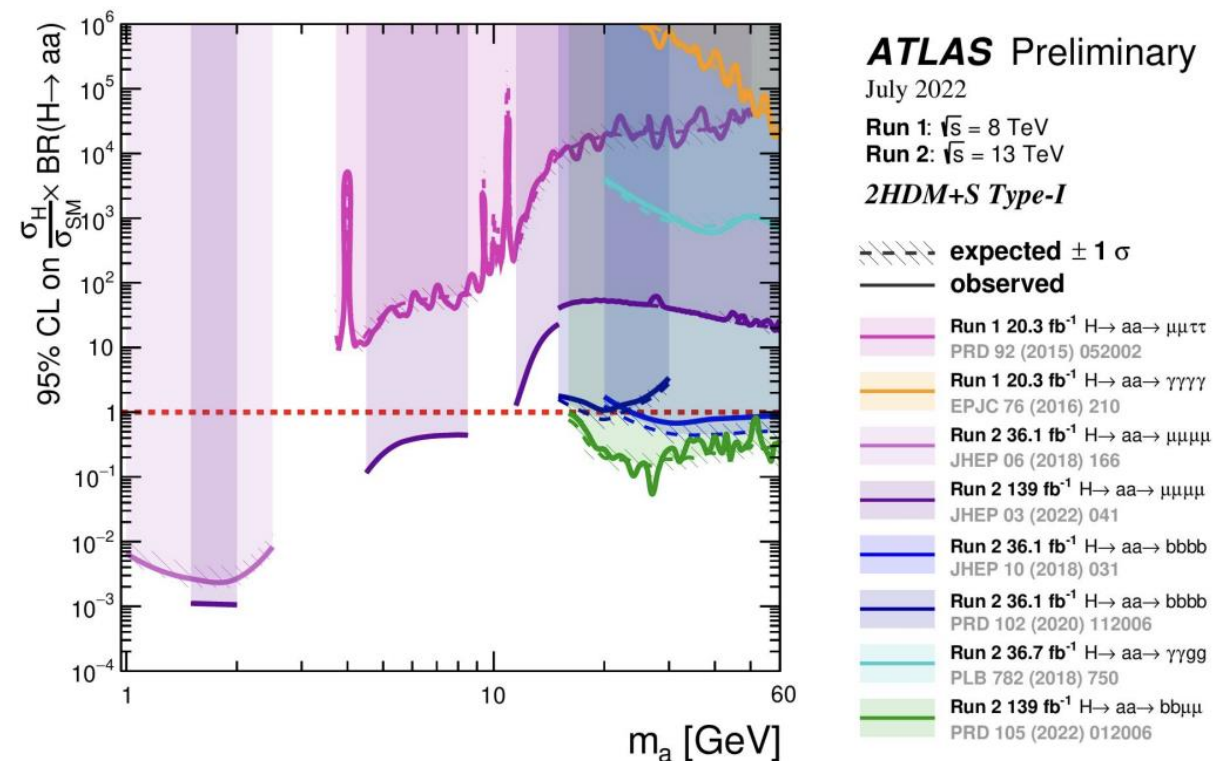
- Two SRs: $2\ell 2\tau_{had}$ and $3\ell 1\tau_{had}$
- $2\ell 1\tau_{had}$, $1\ell 1\tau_{had}$, $1\ell 2\tau_{had}$ to validate fake
- Simultaneous fit of the yields in the SRs

95% CL upper limit on $B(H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4\tau)$

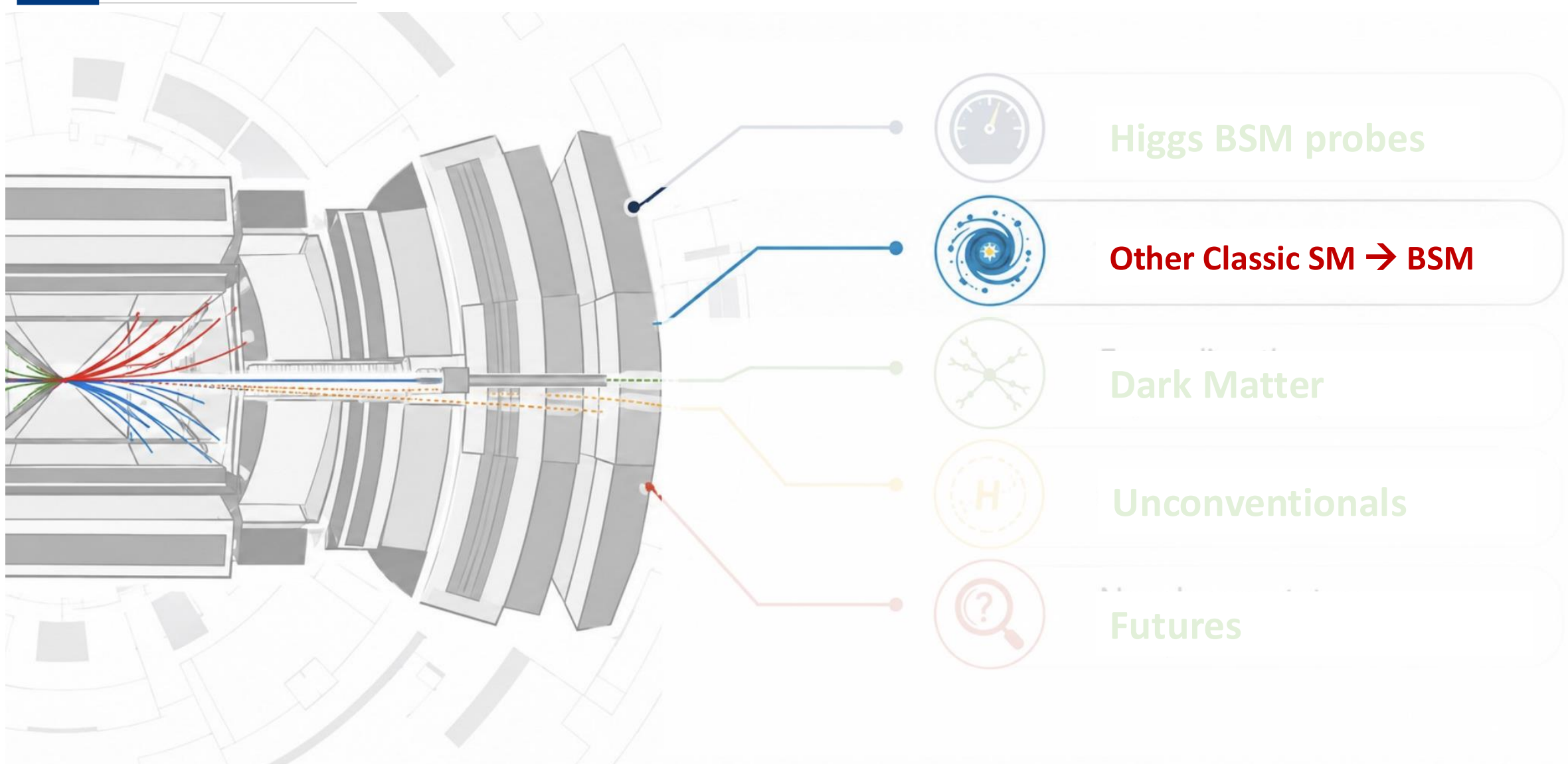


Exotic Higgs Decay Summaries

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2025-011



- Many Theory Motivation: 2HDM+S, NMSSM, ALP, dark sectors, EWPT, ...
- b/c "A" $\rightarrow$ everything, opening portal to complete known SM final states





PART 03

Other SM $\rightarrow$ BSM

Neutrino $\rightarrow$ Heavy Majorana

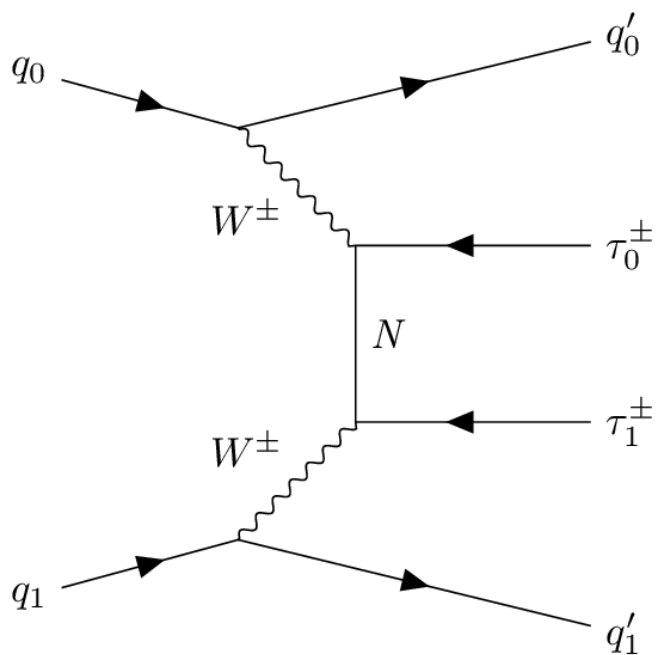
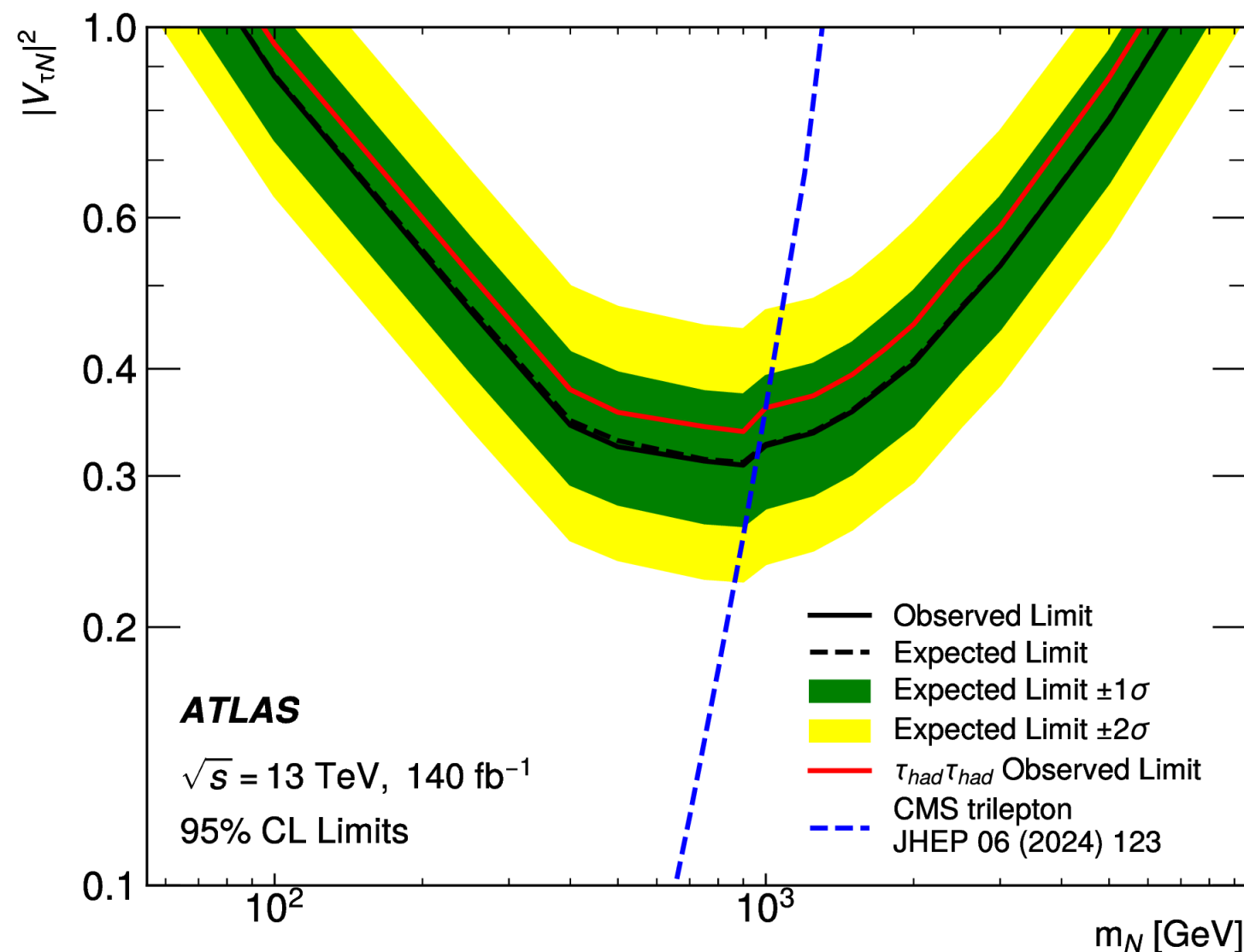
Quarks $\rightarrow$ LQs, ...

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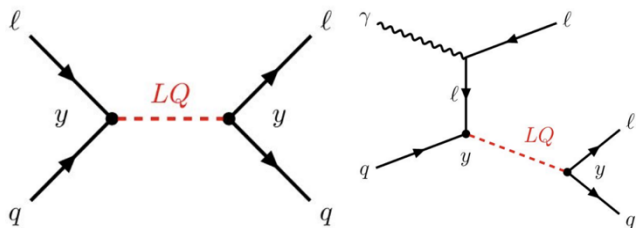
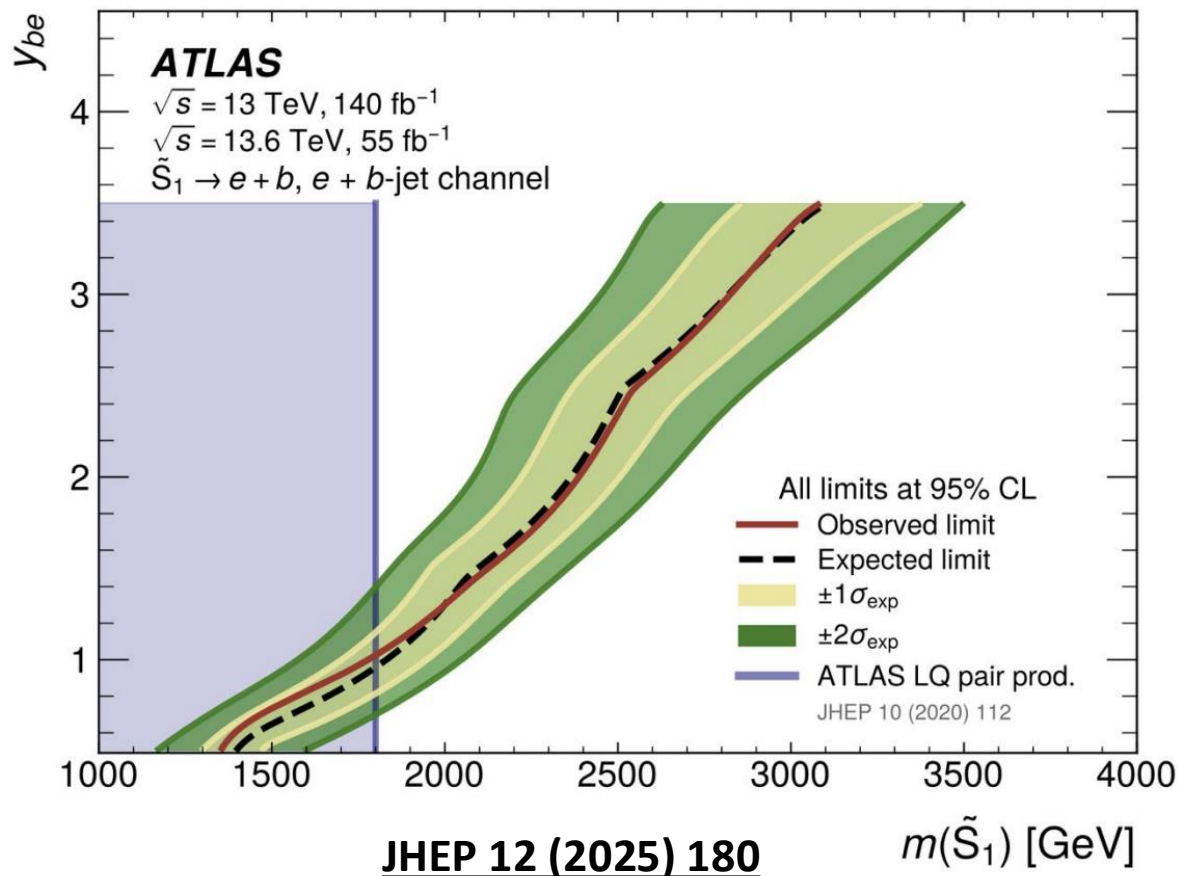
● HNL Search: towards beyond 2nd generation

- Heavy Majorana Neutrino searches in $\tau\tau/e\tau/\mu\tau$ final states $\rightarrow$ probing the coupling to 3rd generation lepton
- Constrain squared ME $|V_{\tau N}|^2$ w.r.t. 92 GeV and 6.5 TeV of Heavy Majorana Neutrino mass
- Simultaneous constraints on $(|V_{eN}|^2, |V_{\tau N}|^2)$ and $(|V_{\mu N}|^2, |V_{\tau N}|^2)$



LeptoQuark (LQs) searches

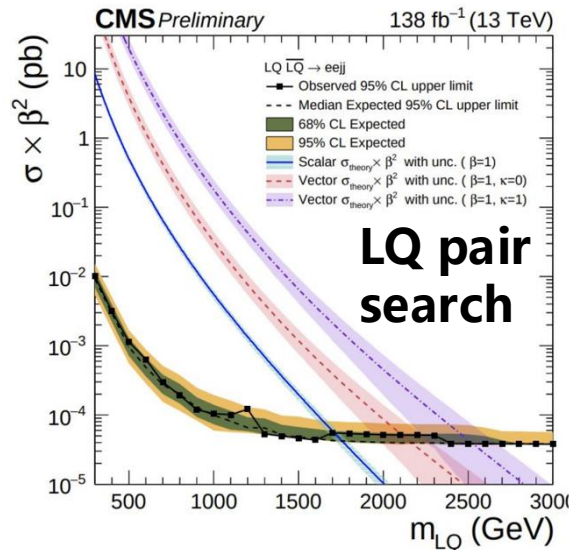
SDU



- Leptoquarks (LQs) represent a prominent category of hypothetical heavy states predicted by various grand unified theories featuring extended gauge groups
- Being colour-charged particles carrying both baryon and lepton numbers, naturally reflecting the underlying symmetry b/w two sectors predicted by unifying theo. and inspired by nature.
- 1st ATLAS analysis for LQ production exploiting lepton+photon PDFs
- LQ sensitivity also from non-resonant production to dilepton production via t-channel (DY)

Summary and Overview of Present LQ searches

Most LQ models
exclude masses
range of 1.7~2.5
TeV



LQ → qq

Nonres. $ee, B(LQ \rightarrow ue) = 1, \lambda = 1$
 Nonres. $ee, B(LQ \rightarrow de) = 1, \lambda = 1$
 $LQ(qe)LQ(qe), B(LQ \rightarrow qe) = 1, q = u, d$
 $LQ(qe)LQ(qe) + LQ(qe)LQ(qv_e), B(LQ \rightarrow qe, qv_e) = 0.5, q = u, d$
 $eLQ(qe), B(LQ \rightarrow qe) = 1, \lambda = 1, q = u, d$
 $LQ(te)LQ(te), B(LQ \rightarrow te) = 1$

LQ → qq

Nonres. $\mu\mu, B(LQ \rightarrow u\mu) = 1, \lambda = 1$
 Nonres. $\mu\mu, B(LQ \rightarrow d\mu) = 1, \lambda = 1$
 $LQ(q\mu)LQ(q\mu), B(LQ \rightarrow q\mu) = 1, q = u, d, s, c$
 $LQ(q\mu)LQ(q\mu) + LQ(q\mu)LQ(qv_\mu), B(LQ \rightarrow q\mu) = 0.5, q = u, d, s, c$
 $LQ(q\mu)LQ(XDM), B(LQ \rightarrow q\mu) = 0.5, \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}, m_{DM} \leq 0.45 \text{ TeV}, q = s, c$
 $\mu LQ(q\mu), B(LQ \rightarrow q\mu) = 1, q = u, d, \lambda = 1$
 $LQ(t\mu)LQ(t\mu), B(LQ \rightarrow t\mu) = 1$
 $LQ(b\mu)LQ(b\mu), B(LQ \rightarrow b\mu) = 1$
 $LQ(t\mu)LQ(t\mu), B(LQ \rightarrow t\mu) = 1$

LQ → qq

$\tau LQ(u\tau), B(LQ \rightarrow u\tau) = 1, \lambda = 1$
 $\tau LQ(d\tau), B(LQ \rightarrow d\tau) = 1, \lambda = 1$
 $\tau LQ(s\tau), B(LQ \rightarrow s\tau) = 1, \lambda = 3$
 $\tau LQ(b\tau), B(LQ \rightarrow b\tau) = 1, \lambda = 3$
 $\tau LQ(b\tau), B(LQ \rightarrow b\tau) = 1, \lambda = 2.5$
 $\tau LQ(b\tau), B(LQ \rightarrow b\tau) = 1, \lambda = 2.5$
 $LQ(b\tau)LQ(b\tau), B(LQ \rightarrow b\tau) = 1$
 $LQ(b\tau)LQ(b\tau), B(LQ \rightarrow b\tau) = 1$

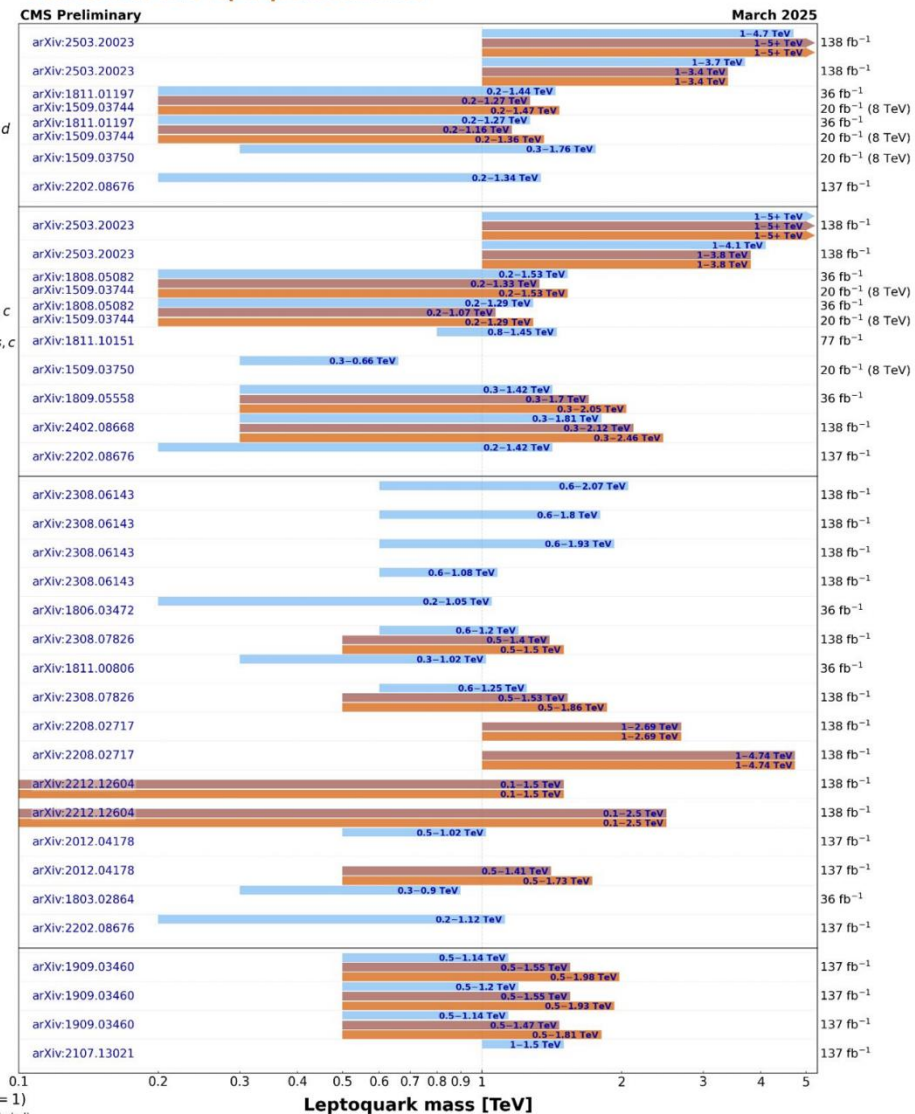
LQ → qq

Nonres. $\tau\tau, \lambda_L(b\tau) = 2.5, \lambda_R(b\tau) = 0, \lambda_L(s\tau) = 0.48 (\lambda = \frac{g_W}{\sqrt{2}})$
 Nonres. $\tau\tau, \lambda_L(b\tau) = \lambda_R(b\tau) = 2.5, \lambda_L(s\tau) = 0.53 (\lambda = \frac{g_W}{\sqrt{2}})$
 Nonres. $\tau\nu, \lambda_L(b\tau) = 2.5, \lambda_R(b\tau) = 0, \lambda_L(s\tau) = 0.48$
 Nonres. $\tau\nu, \lambda_L(b\tau) = \lambda_R(b\tau) = 2.5, \lambda_L(s\tau) = 0.53$
 $LQ(\tau\tau)LQ(b\nu_\tau) + \nu_\tau LQ(\tau\tau), \lambda(\tau\tau) = \lambda(b\nu_\tau) = 2.5$
 $LQ(b\tau)LQ(\tau\nu_\tau) + \tau LQ(\tau\nu_\tau), \lambda(\tau\tau) = \lambda(b\nu_\tau) = 2.5$
 $LQ(\tau\tau)LQ(\tau\tau), B(LQ \rightarrow \tau\tau) = 1, \lambda = 1$
 $LQ(\tau\tau)LQ(\tau\tau), B(LQ \rightarrow \tau\tau) = 1$

LQ → qq

$LQ(q\nu_e)LQ(q\nu_e), B(LQ \rightarrow q\nu_e) = 1, q = u, d, s, c$
 $LQ(b\nu_\tau)LQ(b\nu_\tau), B(LQ \rightarrow b\nu_\tau) = 1$
 $LQ(\tau\nu_\tau)LQ(\tau\nu_\tau), B(LQ \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau) = 1$
 $LQ(\nu\nu_e)LQ(\nu\nu_e) + \nu_e LQ(\nu\nu_e), B(LQ \rightarrow \nu\nu_e) = 1, \lambda = 1$

Overview of CMS leptoquark searches



Selection of observed exclusion limits at 95% C.L. (theory uncertainties are not included).

https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/SummaryPlotsEXO13TeV#Leptoquark_summary_plot

<https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PUBNOTES/ATL-PHYS-PUB-2026-015>

ATLAS Heavy Particle Searches* - 95% CL Upper Exclusion Limits

Status: Spring 2026

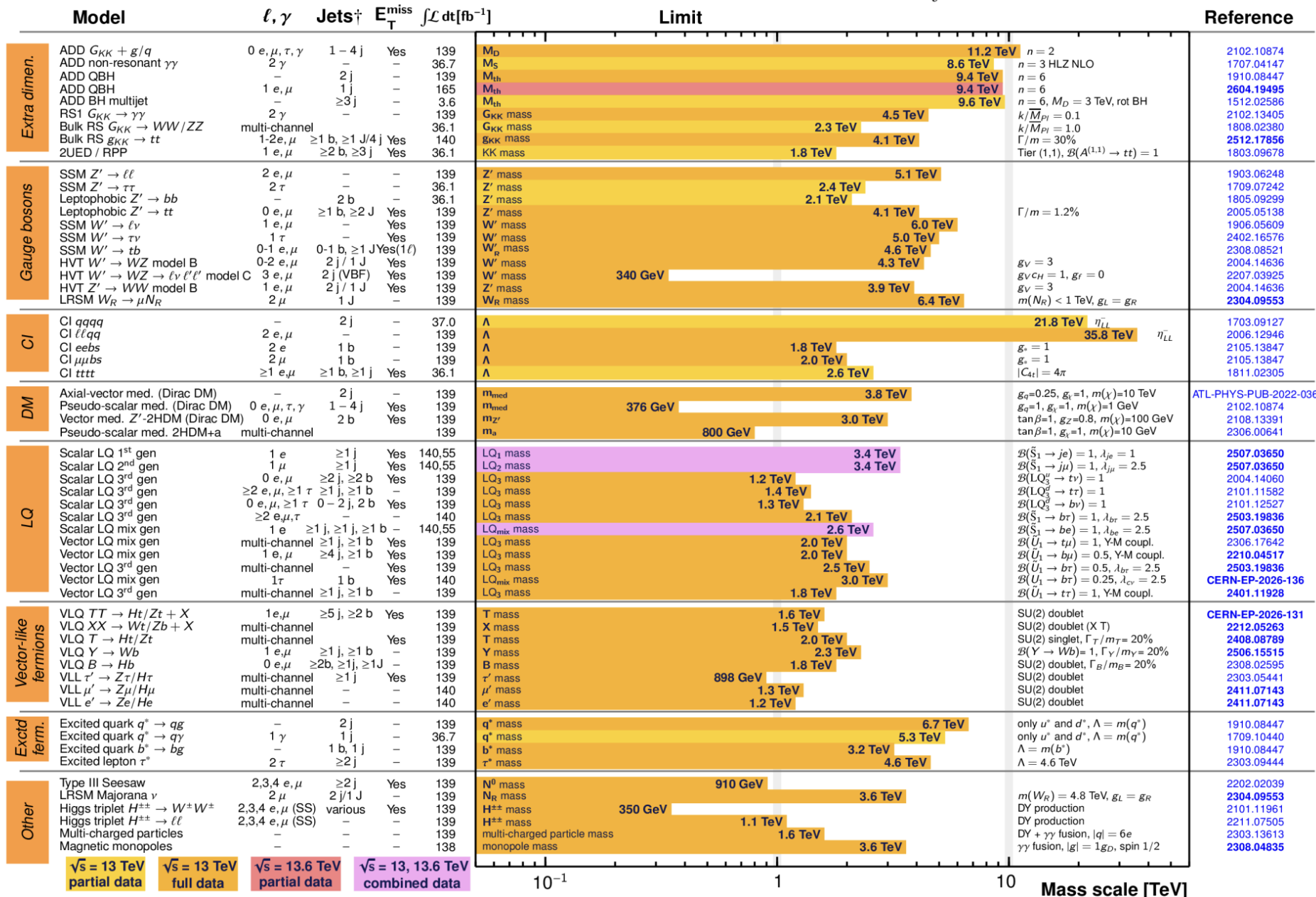
ATLAS Preliminary

$$\int \mathcal{L} dt = (3.6 - 195) \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

$$\sqrt{s} = 13, 13.6 \text{ TeV}$$



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*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).

ATLAS-PHYS-PUB-2026-004

- (Almost) all you would like to know from ATLAS for "Heavy" searches...
- Top → Bottom:
- Extra dimensions,
- Heavy gauge bosons,
- Contact interactions (CI),
- dark matter (DM),
- leptoquarks (LQ),
- vector-like fermions,
- excited fermions,
- + many other scenarios...

CMS EXO summary



李政道研究所
TSUNG-DAO LEE INSTITUTE

CMS Preliminary

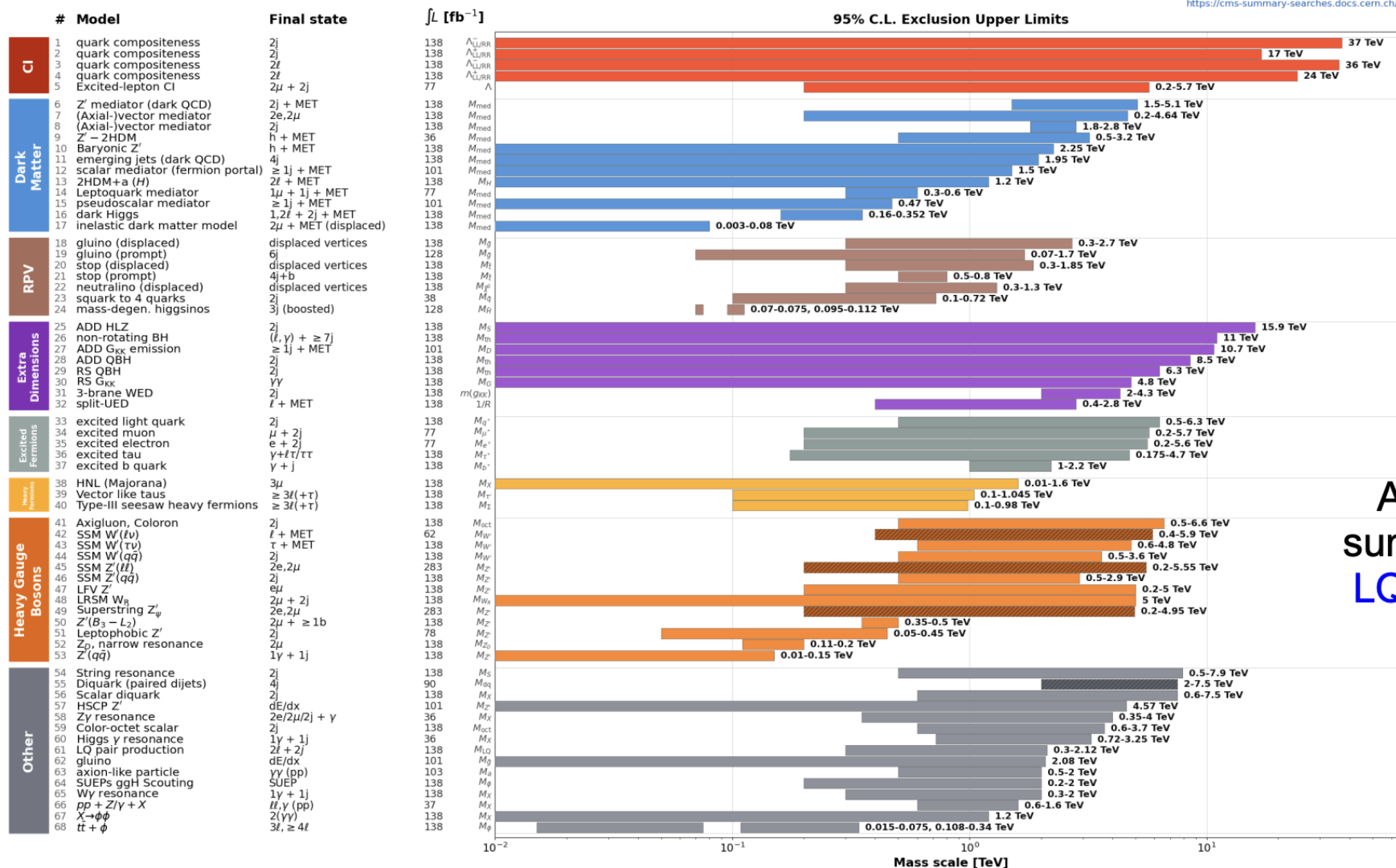
Overview of CMS EXO Results

July 2026

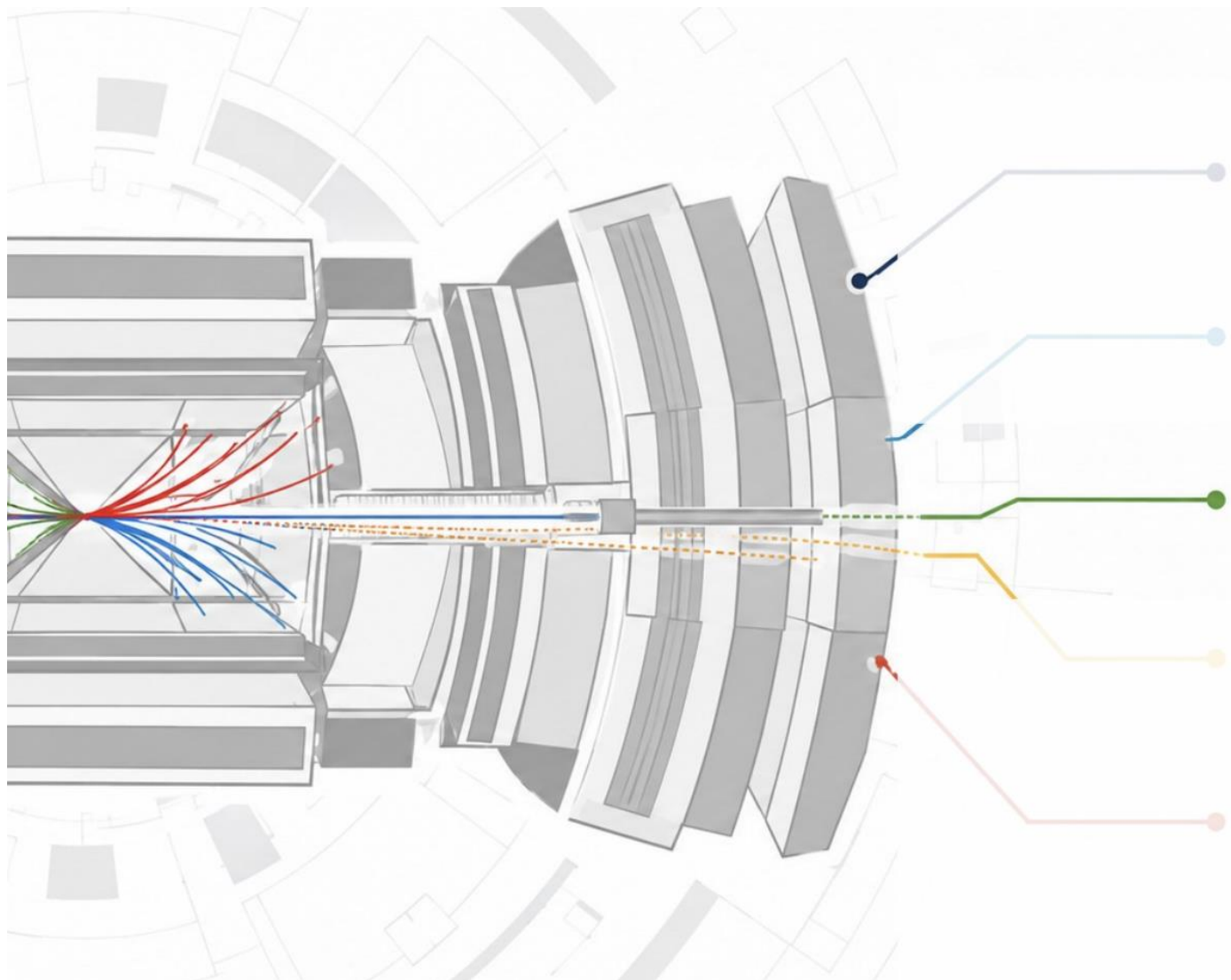
Dataset
Run 2 (13 TeV) Run 3 (13.6 TeV)

$\sqrt{s} = 13, 13.6 \text{ TeV}$, $\int L = 36\text{-}283 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

https://cms-summary-searches.docs.cern.ch/exo_all_bar/



Also new CMS
summary plots for
LQs, LLPs, HNLs
searches



Higgs BSM probes



Other Classic SM $\rightarrow$ BSM



Dark Matter



Unconventionals



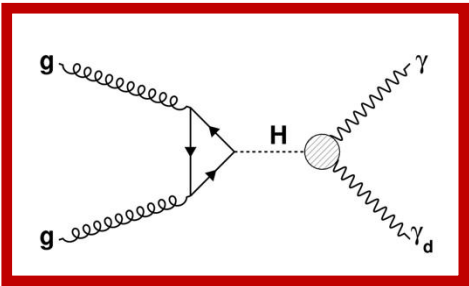
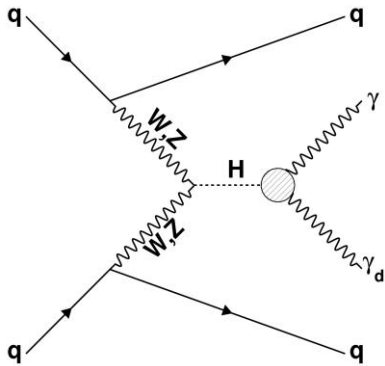
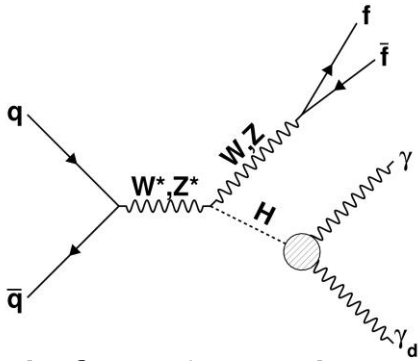
Futures

PART 04

Dark Matter

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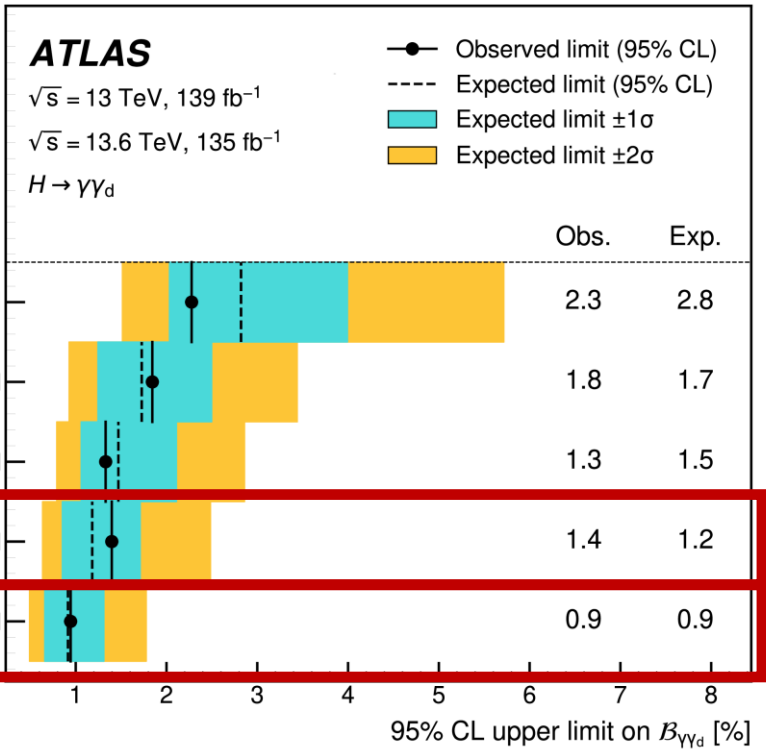
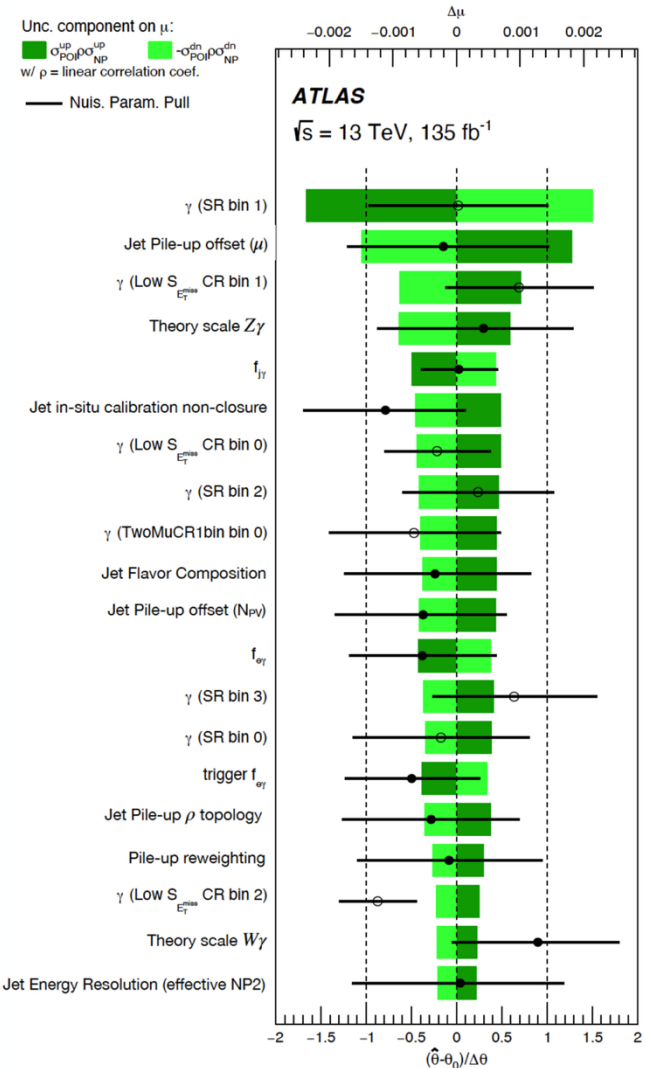
Exotic Higgs Decays → Dark Photon Search



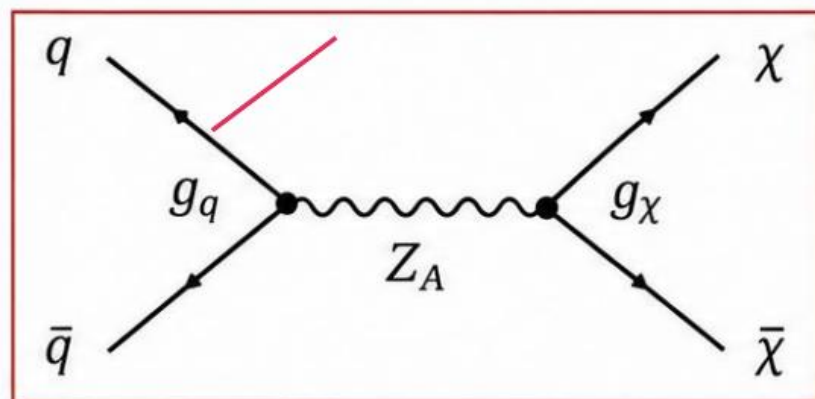
- Search for Higgs decaying into dark photon and a visible SM photon (semi-visible decays)

- Introduce for 1st time the ggF production channel, along with former explored channels from ZH and VBF.

- Combine Run2 and partial Run3 leading to the best upper limit on $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma_d$ BR up to date

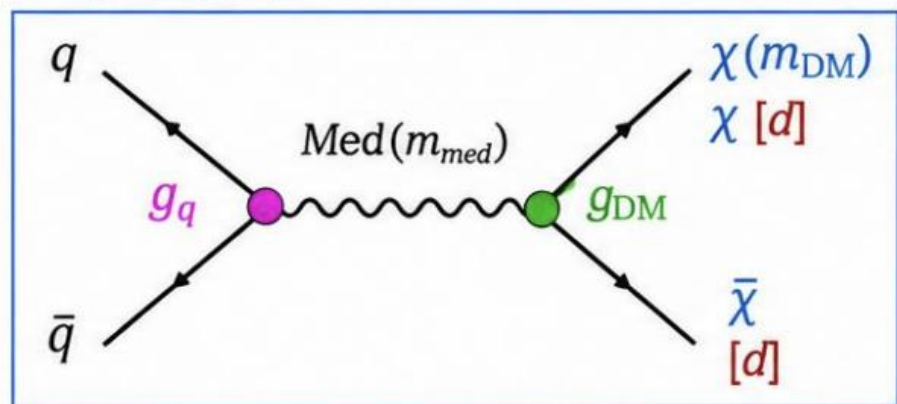


Classic ISR and Mediator search portal of Dark Matter at LHC

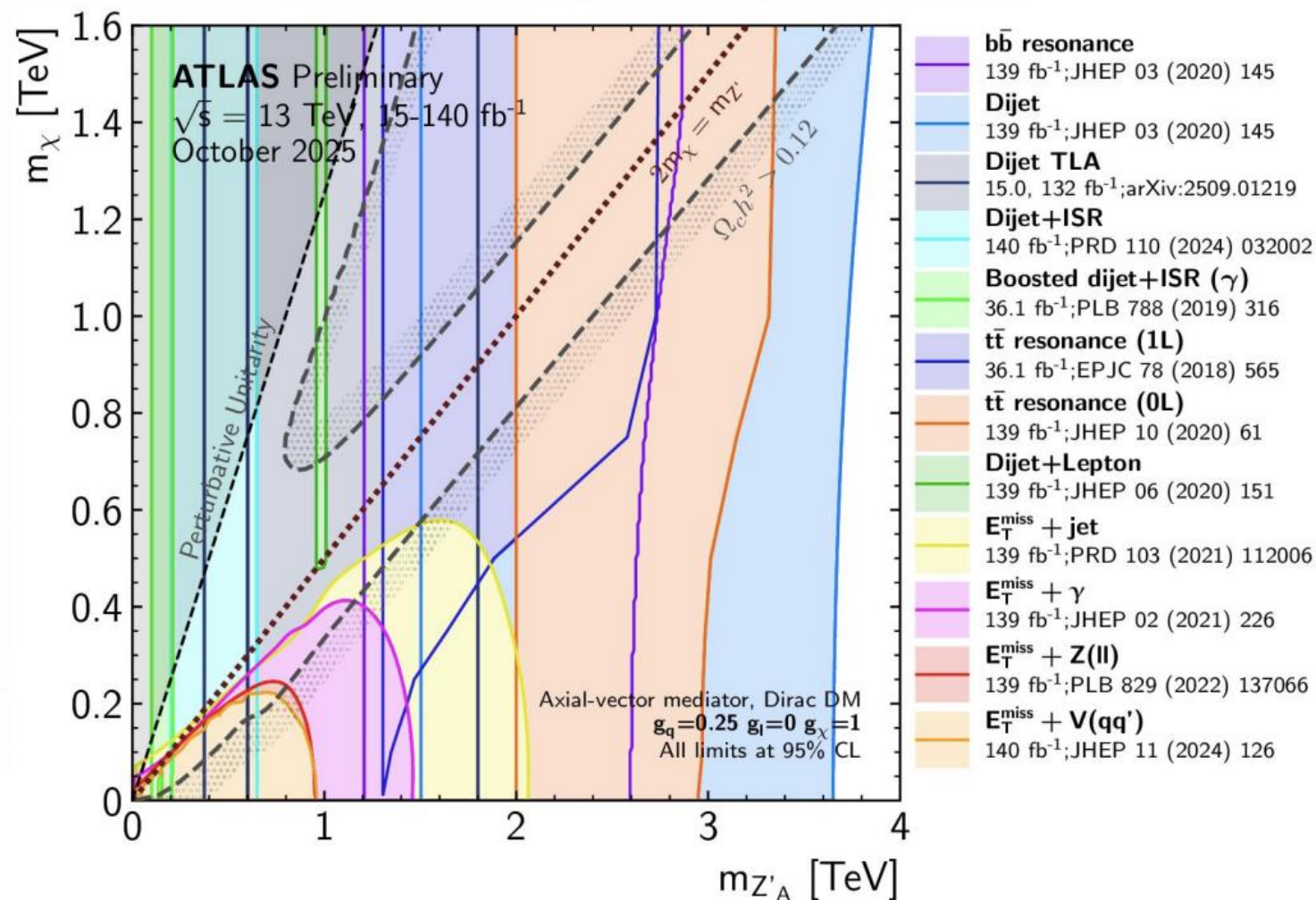


mono-X: $E_T^{\text{miss}} + X$

X: jet, γ , V, H ...

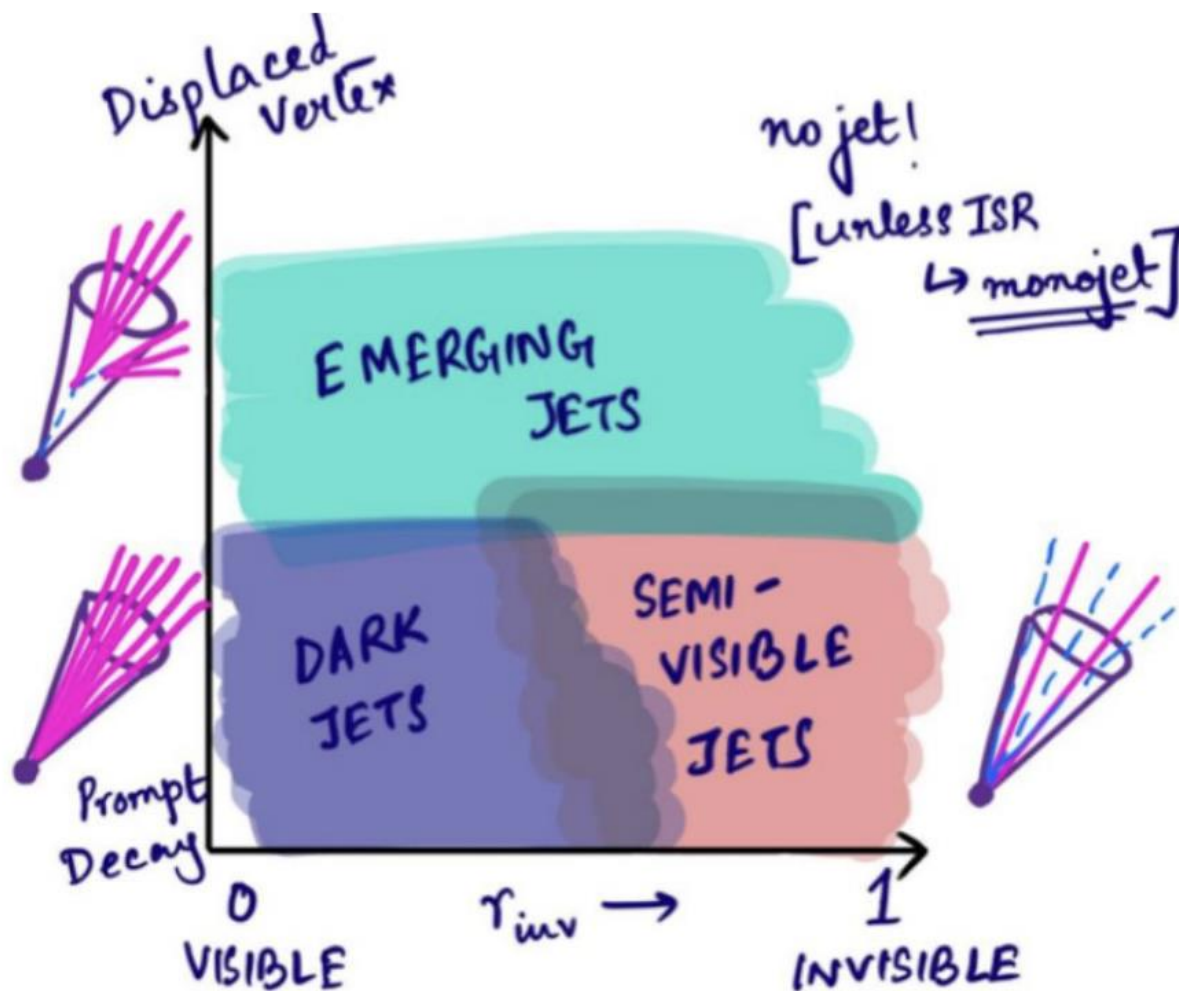


mediator: resonance of
di-jet, bb, tt

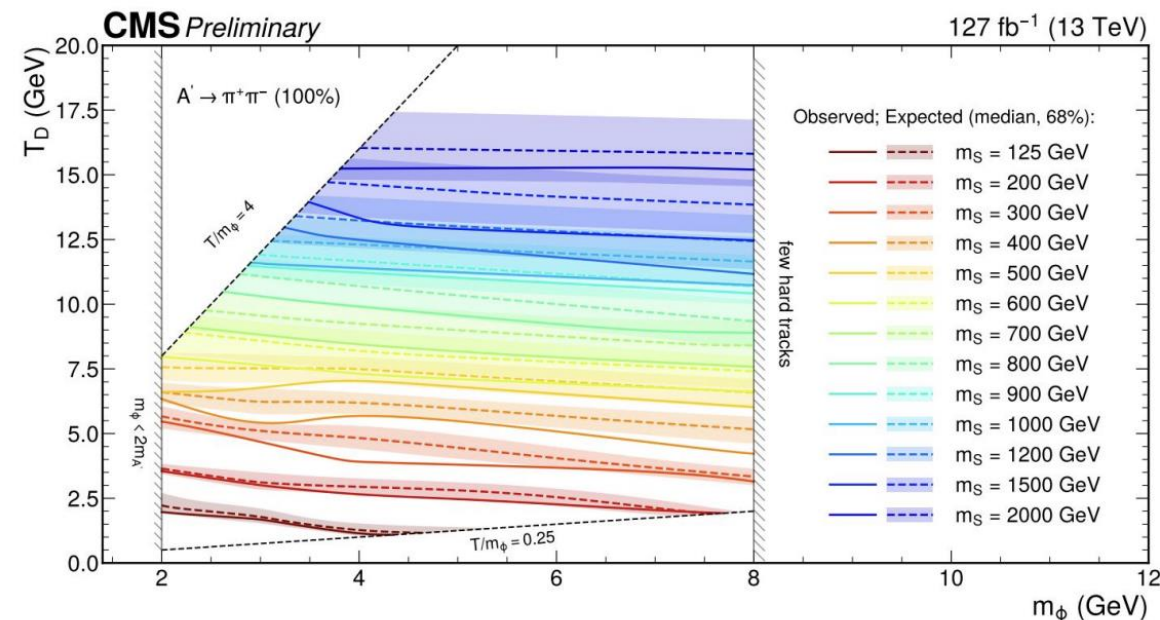


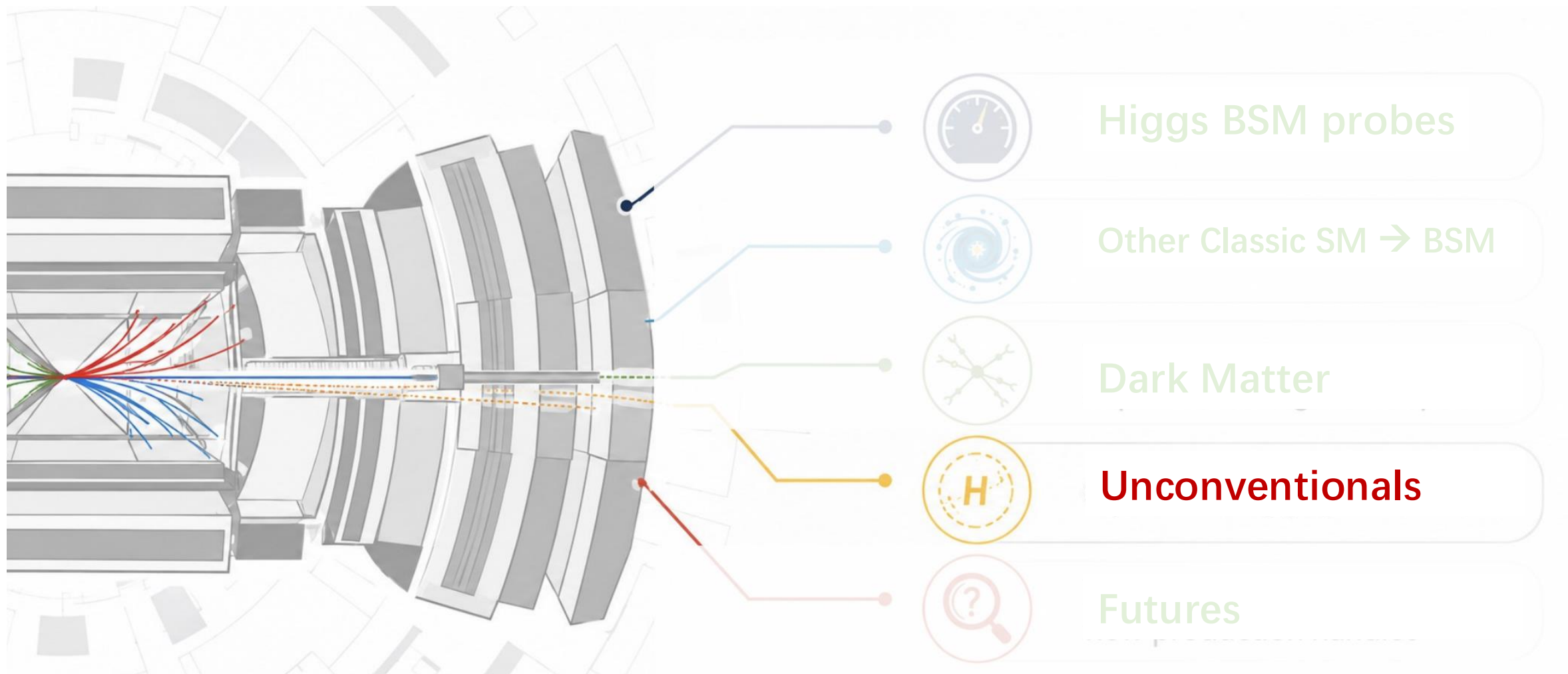
Dark QCD searches via SUEPs

arXiv:2403.05311, 2605.20015



- Dark QCD $\rightarrow$ Dark Strong Force $\rightarrow$ Dark baryons/mesons
- Emerging phenomena of Semi-visible jets, Emerging jets, Dark jets
 - Search for Soft Unclustered Energy Patterns (SUEPs)
 - Pheno: nearly isotropic emission of soft particles, high charged-particle multiplicity, Low- p_T tracks throughout, Absence of conventional jets
- 1st dedicated SUEP research excluding thermalized dark showers







PART 05

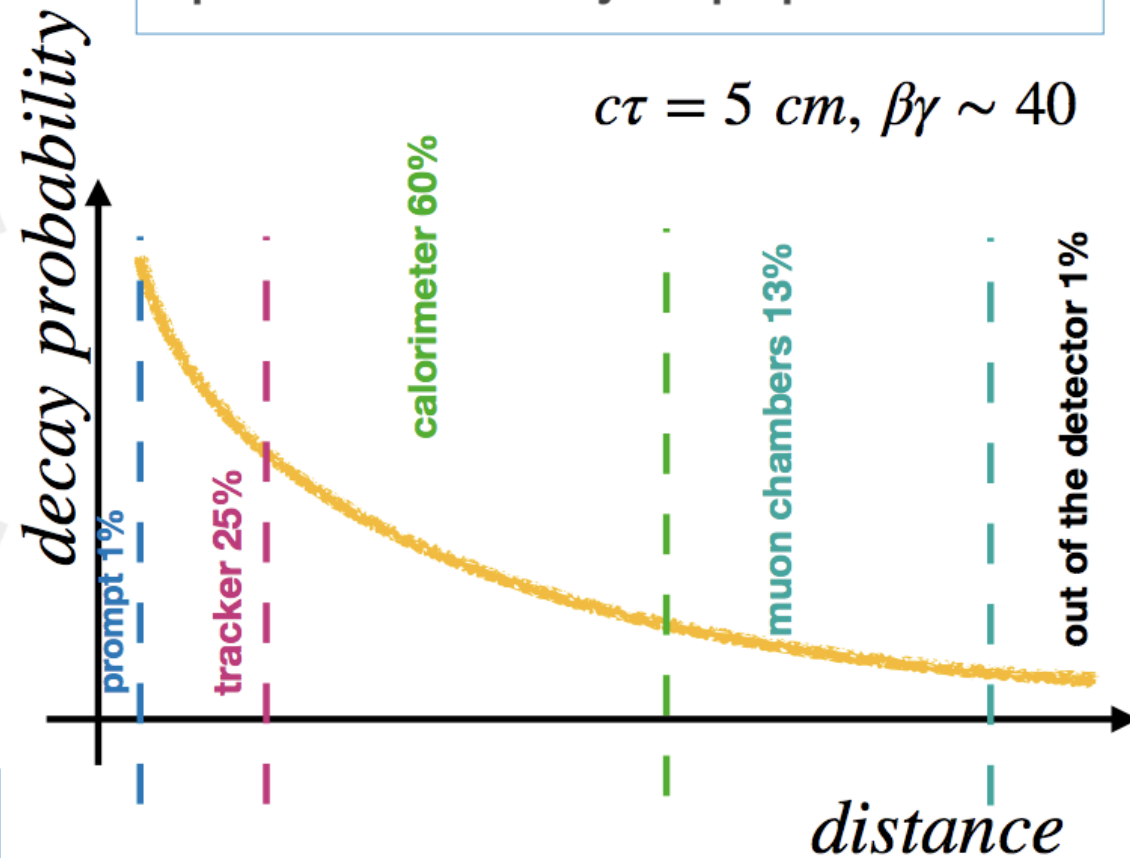
All that unconventional...

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Unconventional signatures

New particles can be long-lived:
observed lifetime is governed by an
exponential defined by the proper lifetime $c\tau$

$$c\tau = 5 \text{ cm}, \beta\gamma \sim 40$$



displaced leptons,
lepton-jets

disappearing tracks

multitrack
vertices in ID

late photons

emerging jets

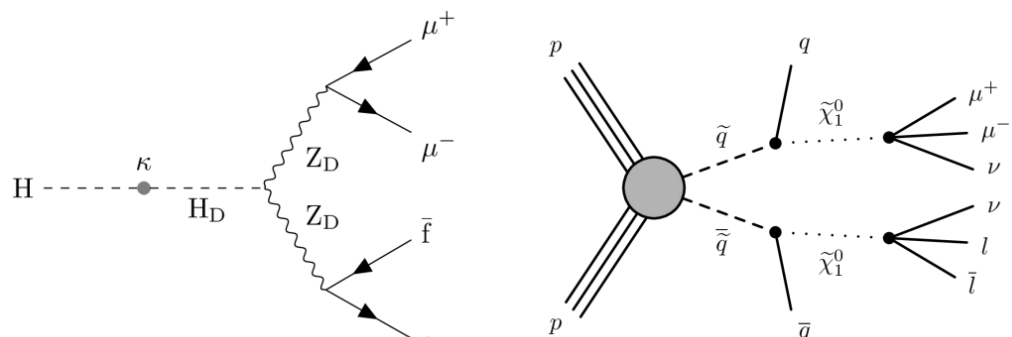
trackless,
displaced jets,
delayed jets

(meta) stable charged
particles

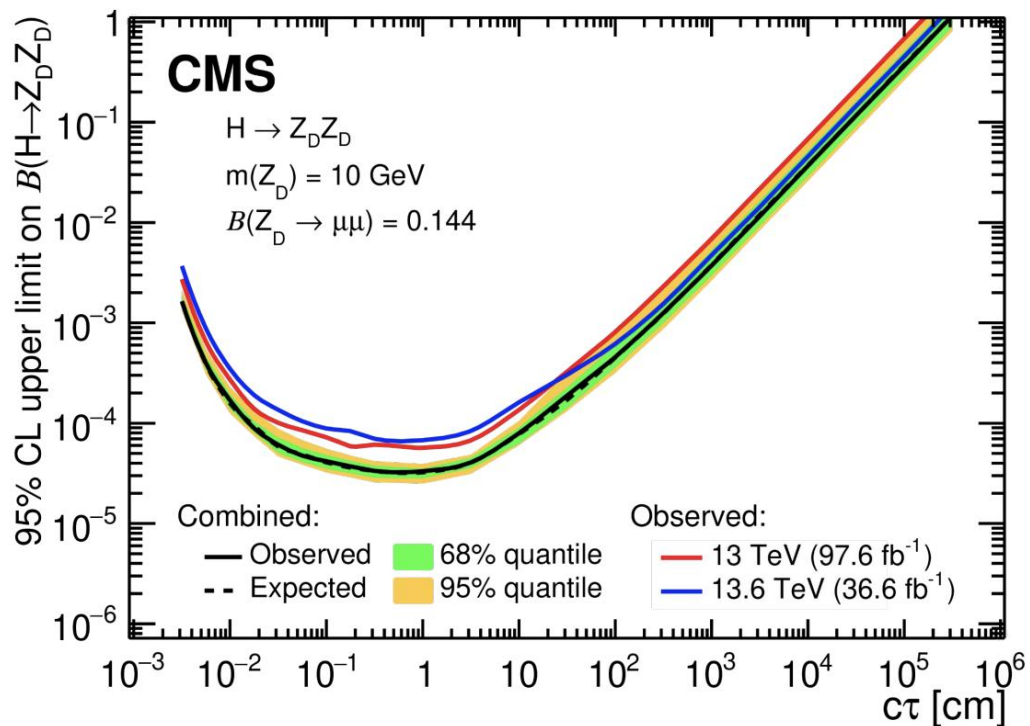
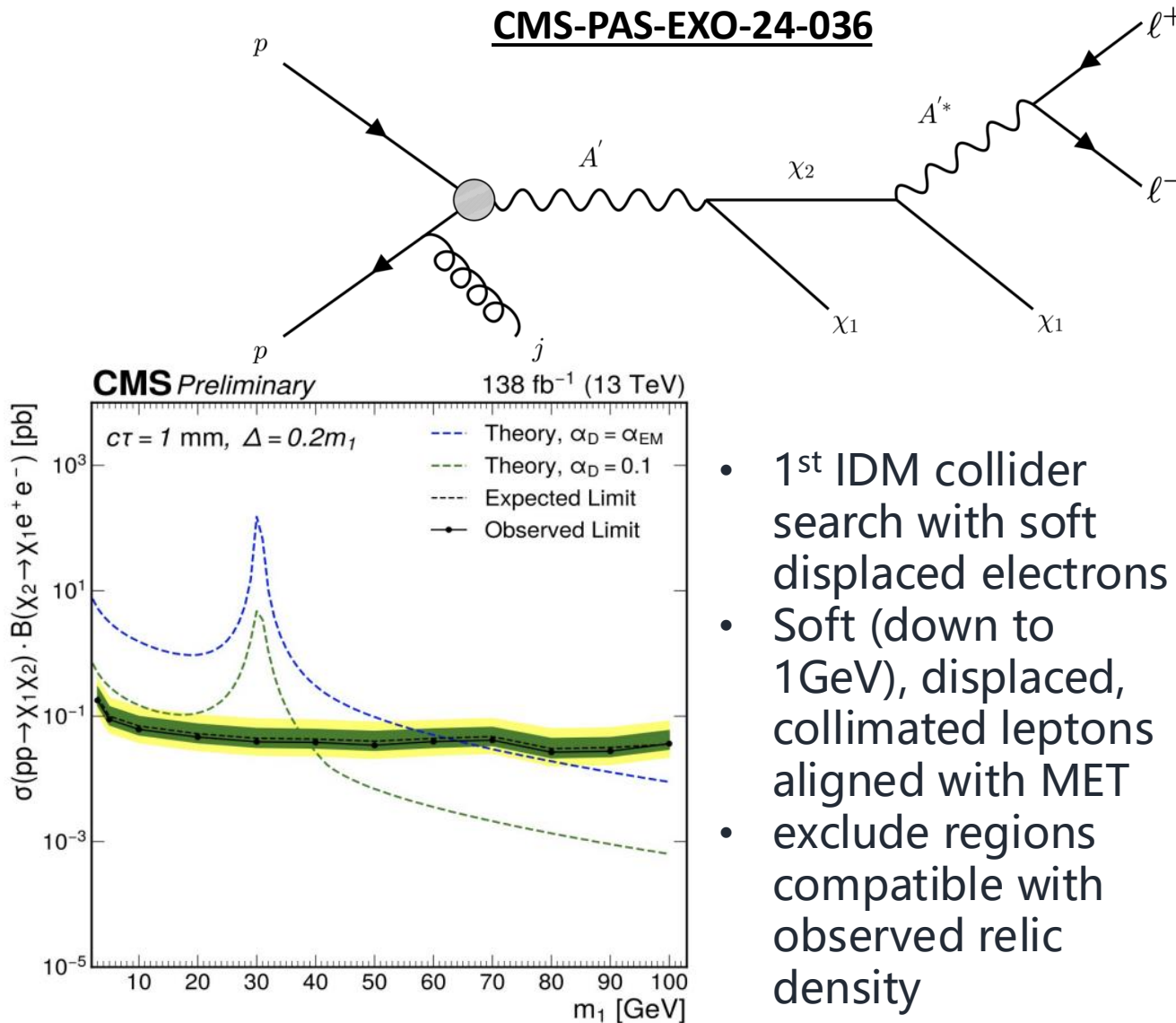
multitrack vertices in MS

analysis
featured
in backup

Classic: Displayed muons and electrons



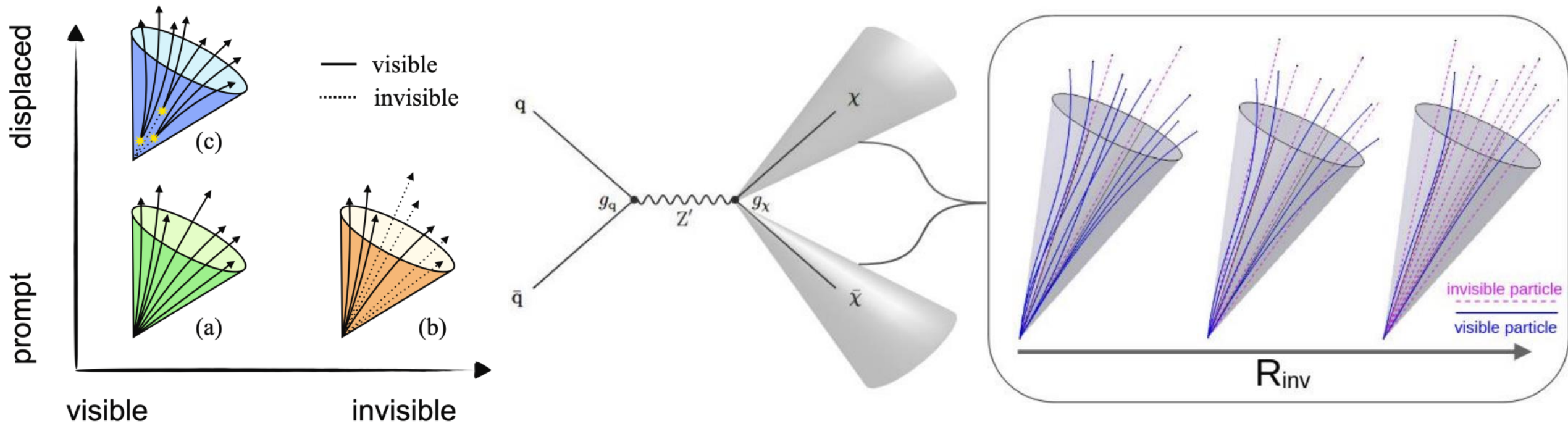
ATLAS: PLB 878 (2026) 140509, CMS-PAS-23-014



- 1st IDM collider search with soft displaced electrons
- Soft (down to 1 GeV), displaced, collimated leptons aligned with MET
- exclude regions compatible with observed relic density



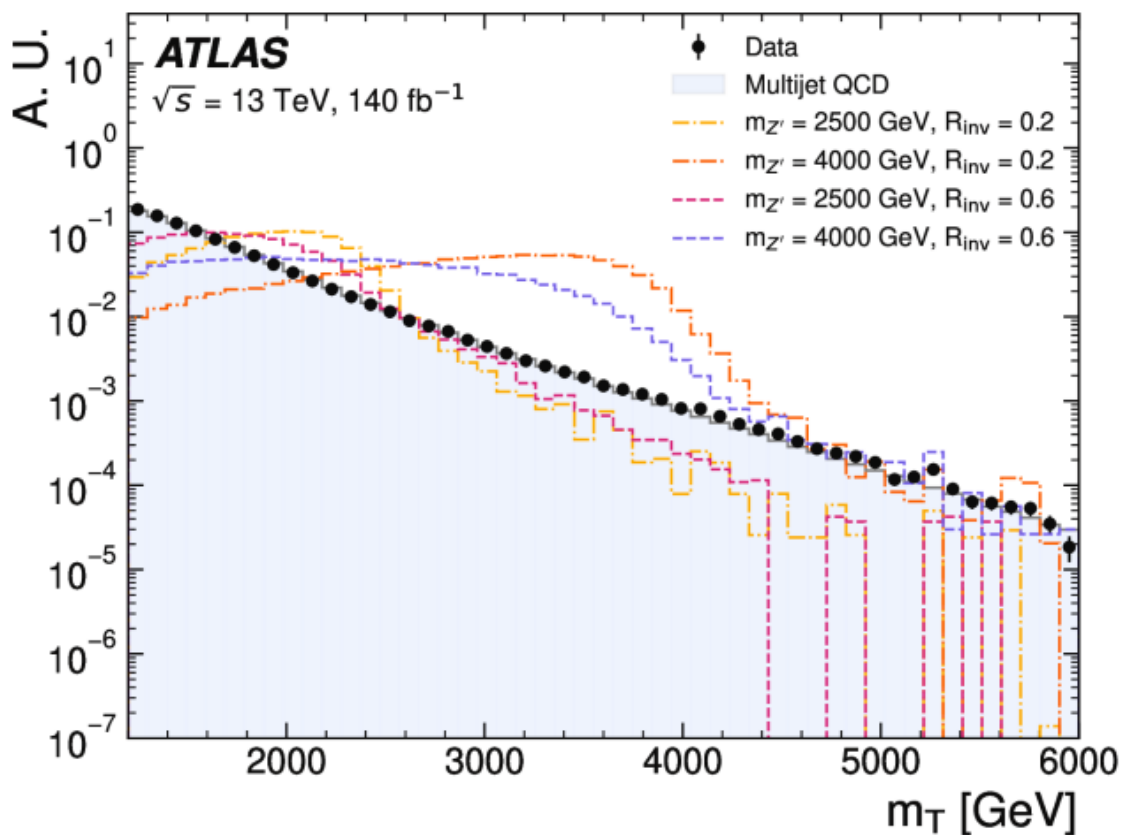
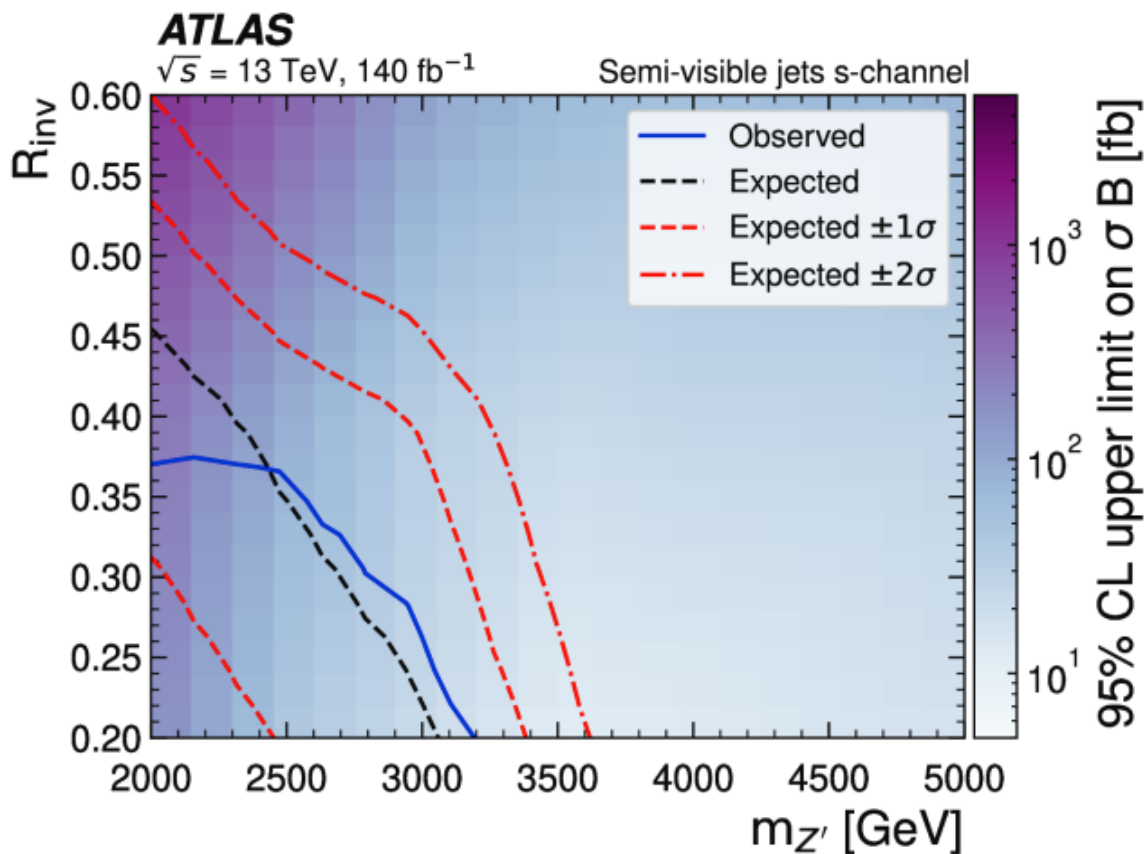
Two-pronged search for jets from $Z' \rightarrow \chi\bar{\chi}$ containing both SM and non-interacting DM particles, leading to partially visible jets



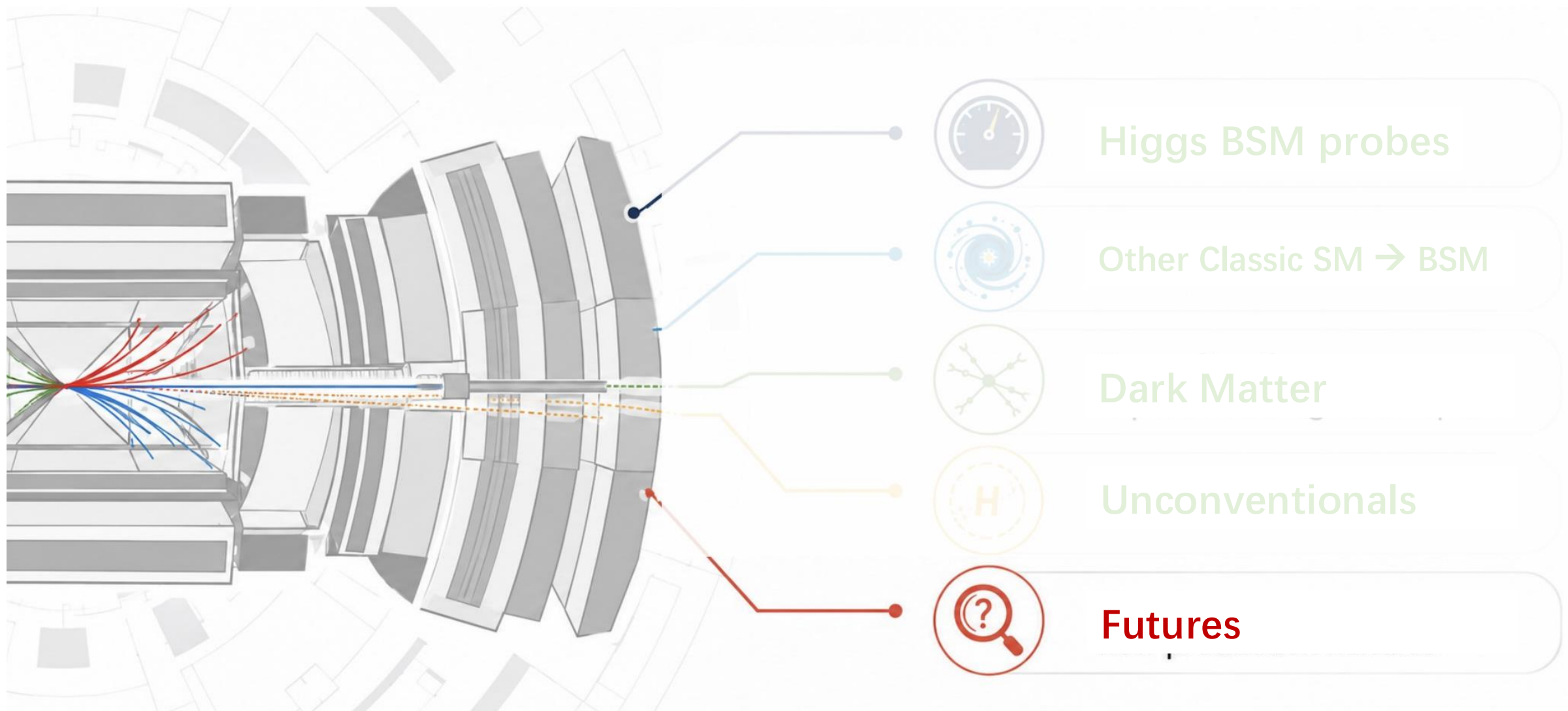
R_{inv} – fraction of jet invisible

<https://atlas.cern/Updates/Briefing/Shedding-Light-Dark-Sector>

- Include novel anomaly detection region which isolates unusual events from the background without relying on the specific features of the signal model, enhancing the analysis potential to discover strange or unexpected new physics



<https://atlas.cern/Updates/Briefing/Shedding-Light-Dark-Sector>





PART 06

Futures: Anomaly Detections and TLA?

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Anomaly Detection: probing the unknown “untouched stones”



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TSUNG-DAO LEE INSTITUTE

- What if we don't know exactly what we are looking for?
- ML offers unique solution to this challenge (no traditional alternative)
- Broad field of ***anomaly detection (AD)***

know unknown

things we know we don't know

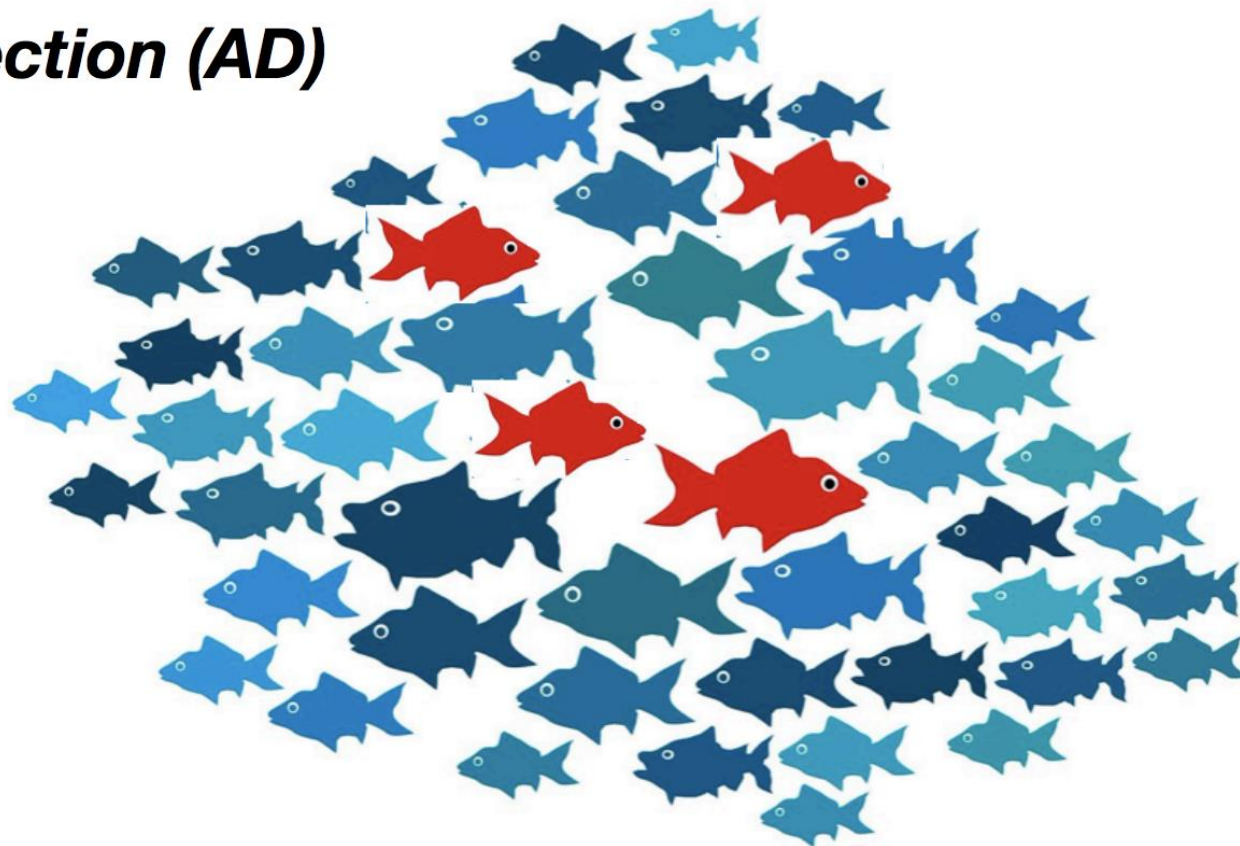
Dark matter, dark energy, CP asymmetry, quantum gravity, muon g-2 anomaly



unknown unknown

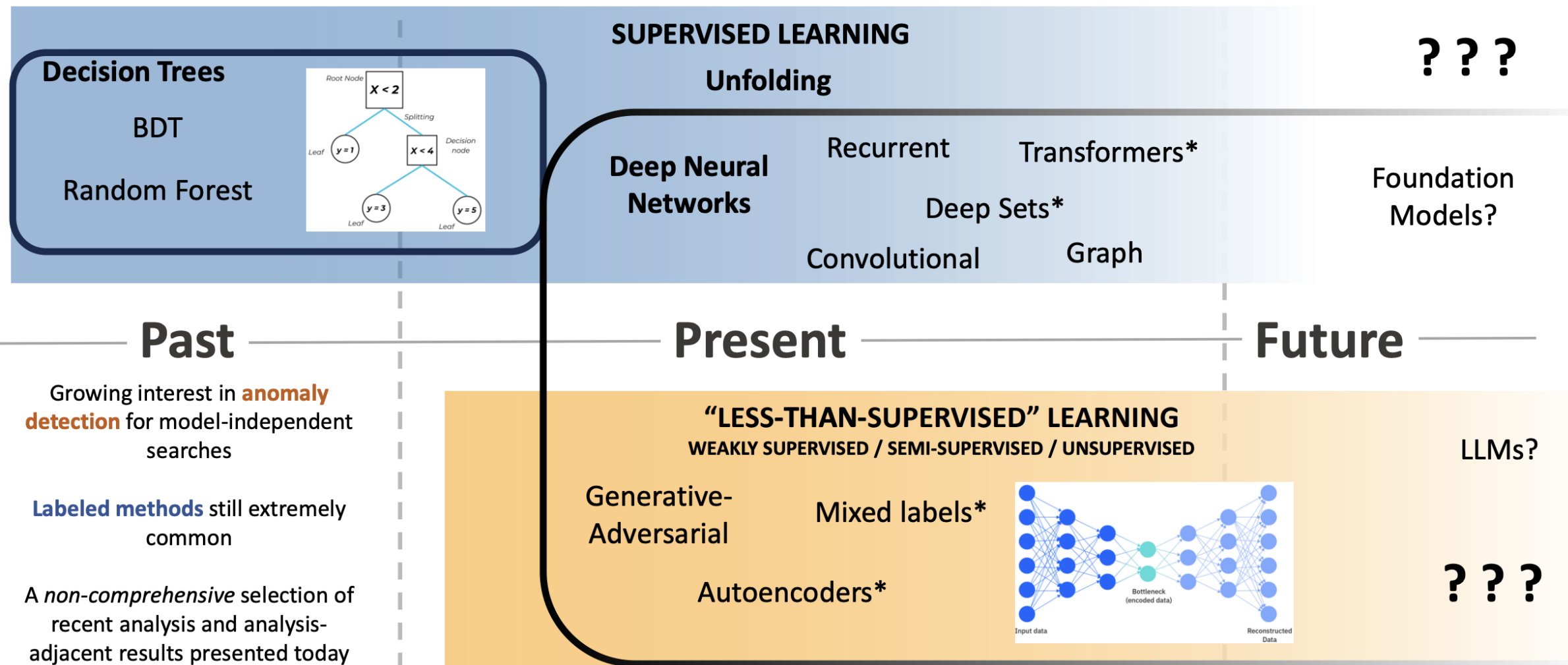
things we don't know we don't know

Surprises!

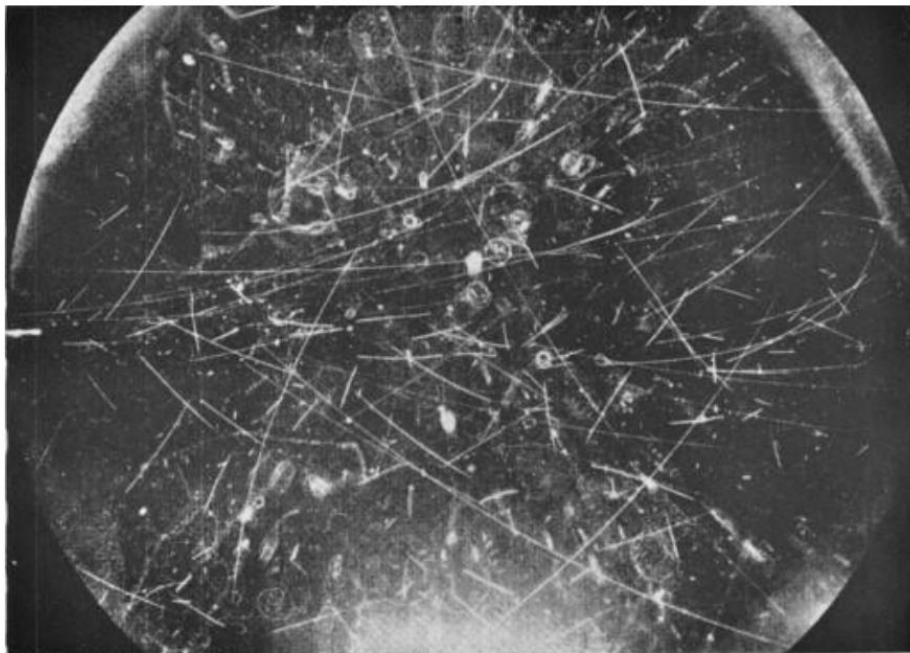
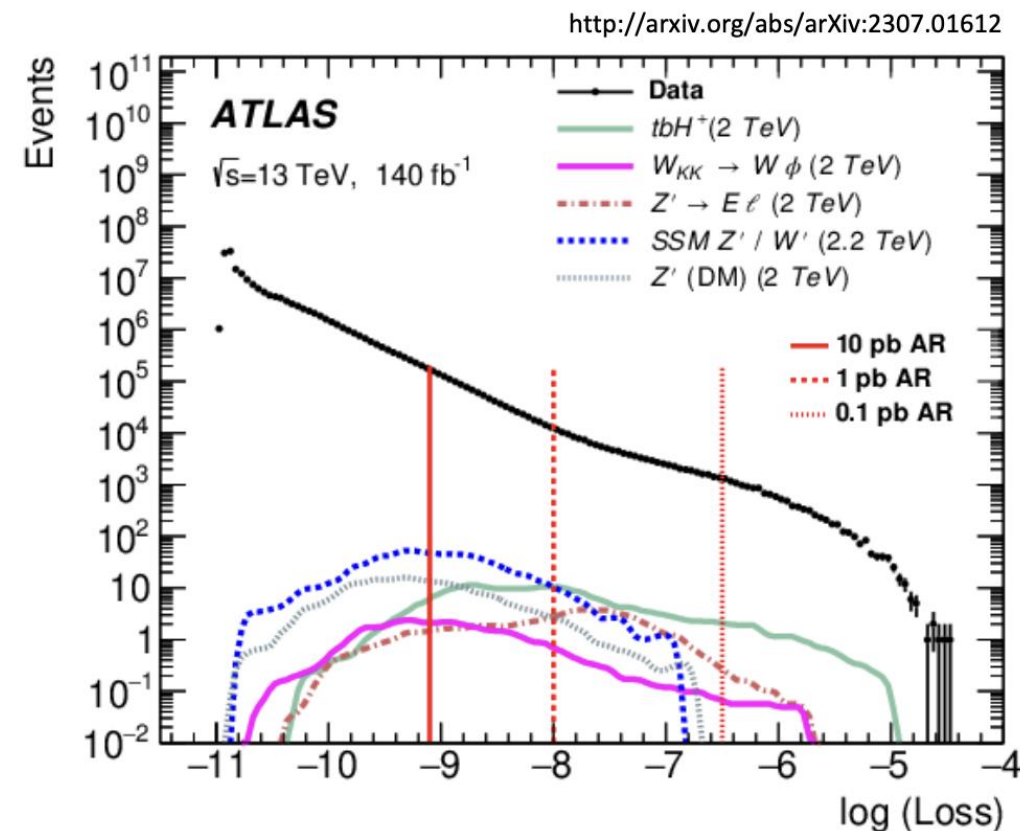


Roadmap of Machine Learning Evolutions at LHC

Pre-ML Times



Anomaly Detection in a nutshell

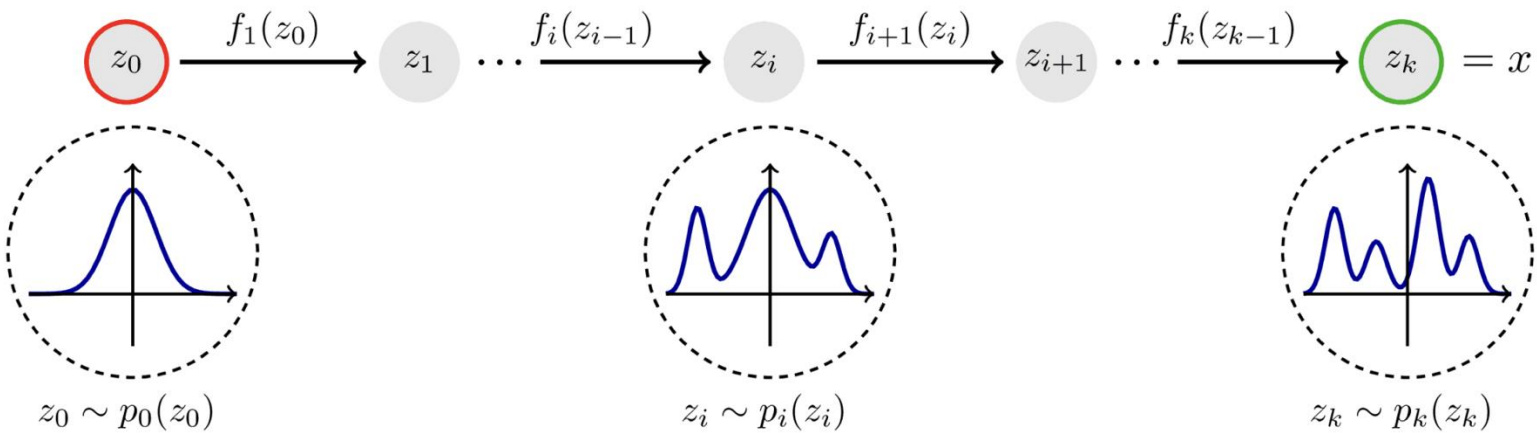


Train ML models to encode the properties of SM physics and recognize unusual events

Robust to *wide variety* of different existing BSM models (but tends to underperform dedicated search)



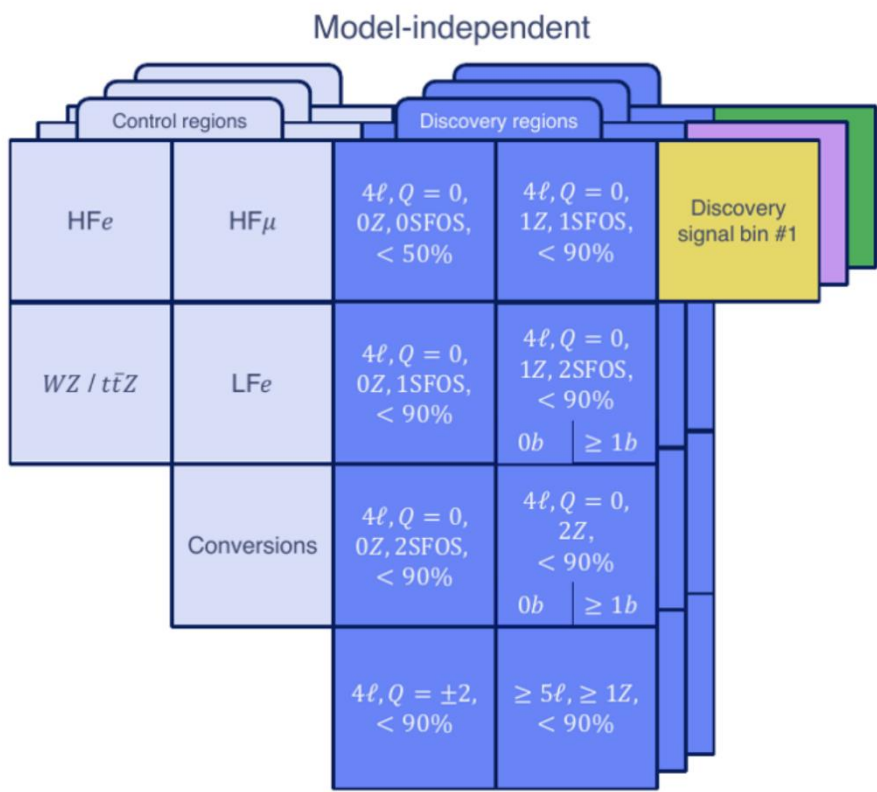
- Targets high-multiplicity lepton final states due to low SM background rates
- Normalizing Flows – A method of mapping from a prior distribution to a target distribution and back through a series of invertible transformations
 - Both model dependent and independent approaches explored



$$p(x) = p(z) \left| \det \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} \right|$$

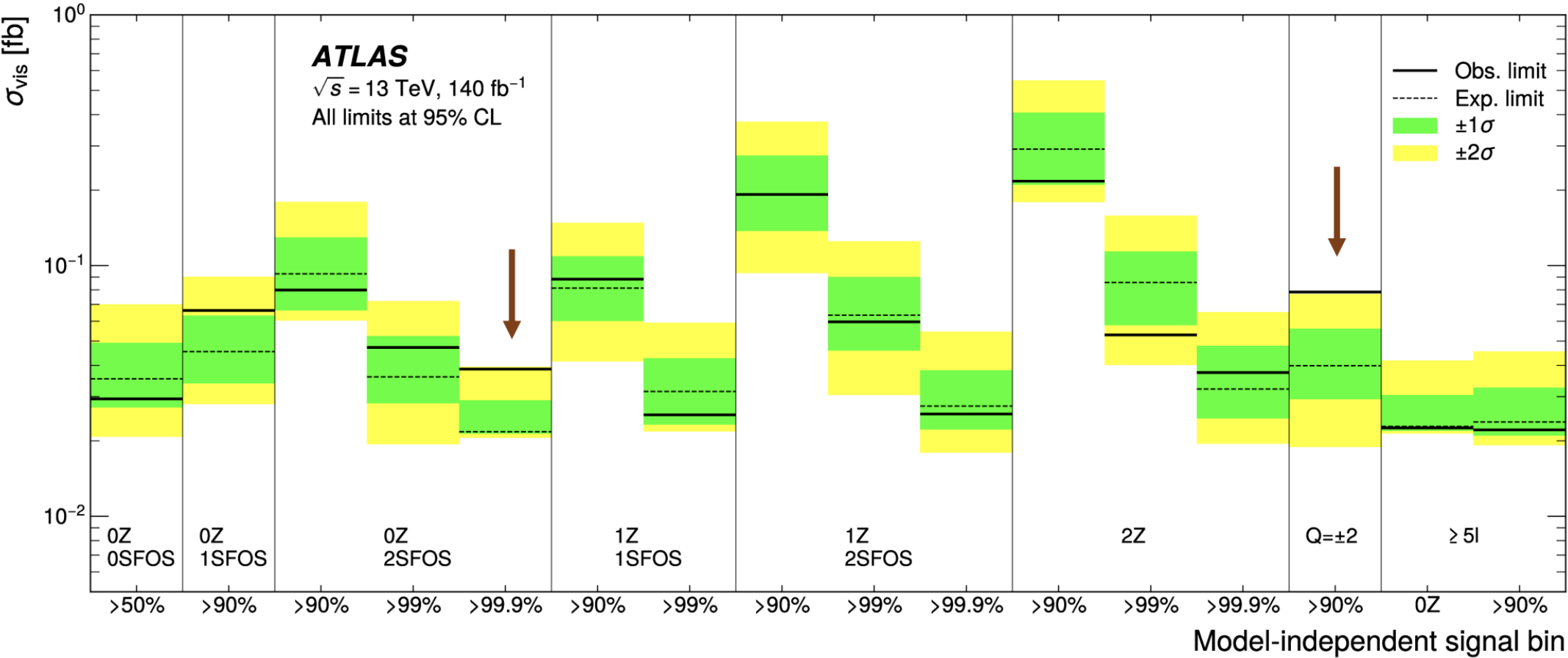
Anomaly Score: $\frac{\log p(x) - \log p_{\max}}{\log p_{\min} - \log p_{\max}}$

0 $\xrightarrow{\text{More anomalous}}$ 1





Limits placed for each discovery signal bin using injected signal, **largest excess observed is 2σ**



Real-Time Anomaly Detection → Trigger Level Analysis Potential

Training: unsupervised VAE (offline)

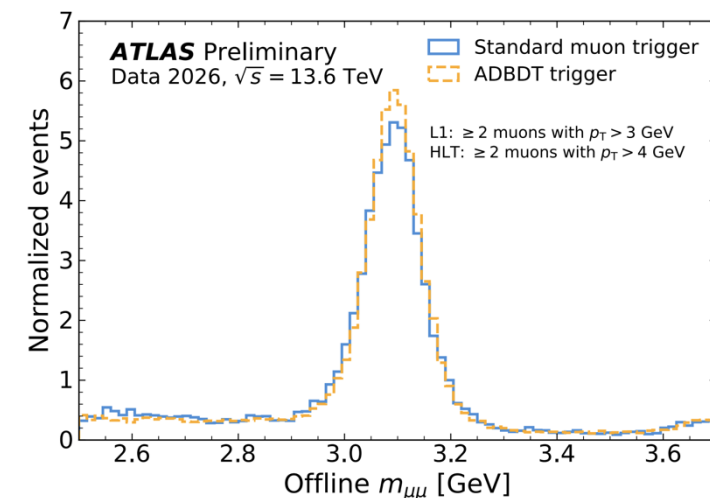
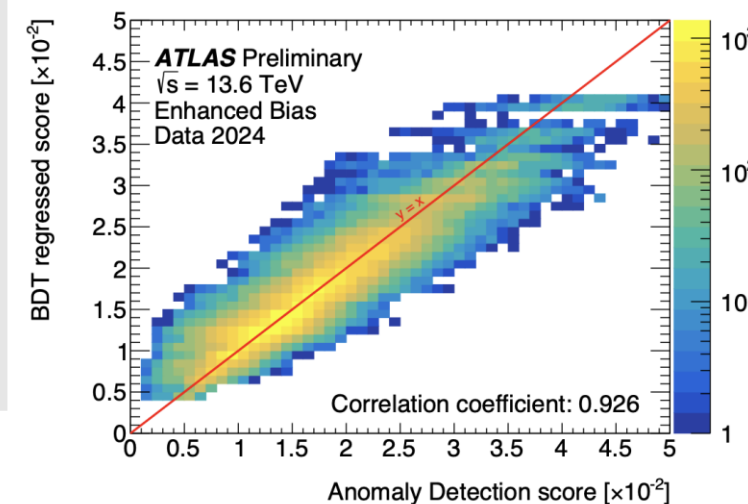
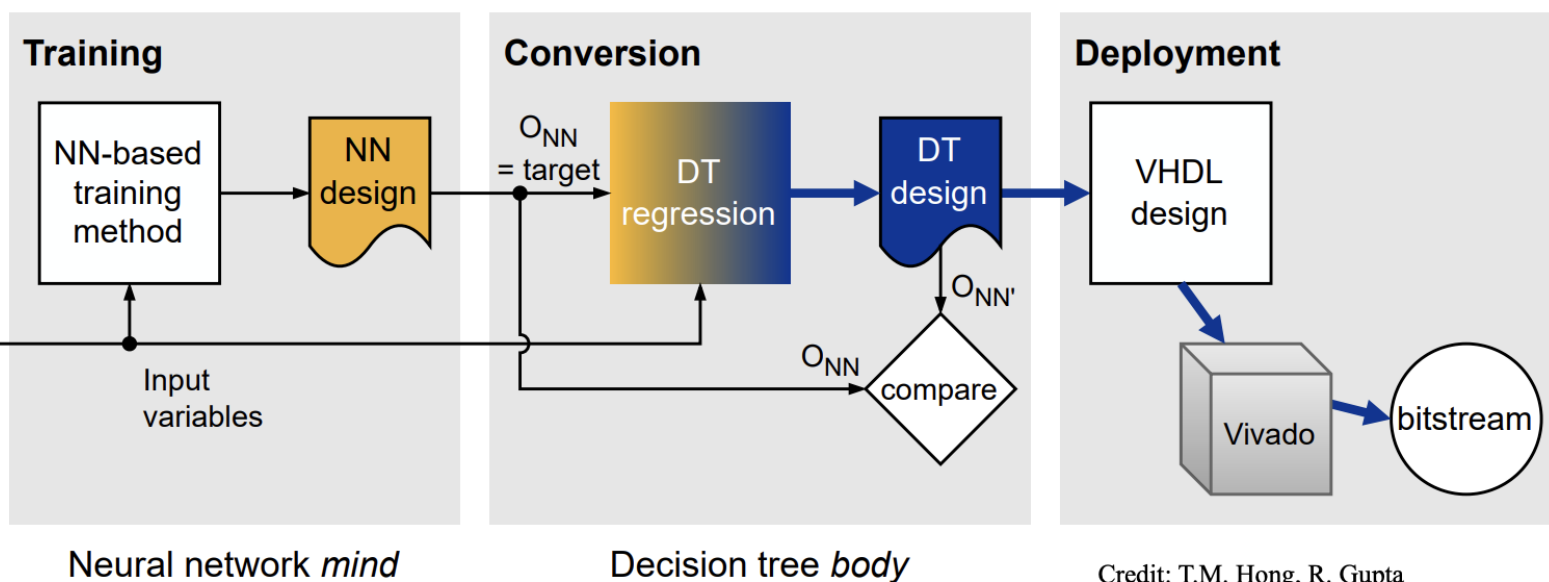
→ Distillation: BDT regression

- DT training to approximate the neural network score, low FPGA resource

→ → Deployment: firmware

- Implement BDT in VHDL firmware → Run in L1Topological trigger FPGA

Anomaly detection trigger maintains resonance



Credit: T.M. Hong, R. Gupta



Next Generation Triggers

Innovative computing technologies for data acquisition and processing
for the High-Luminosity Large Hadron Collider and beyond

Our research



Experiment Trigger Systems

ATLAS and CMS experts in NextGen develop new workflows and data processing techniques to increase the sensitivity of future particle physics triggers



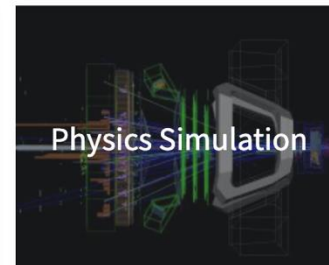
Heterogeneous Computing

NextGen develops and benchmarks software and techniques to exploit accelerated computing architectures keeping in mind cost and energy efficiency



Artificial Intelligence

NextGen investigates the use of AI technologies to improve the experiments' physics impact leveraging massive data throughput pipelines and large-scale models



Physics Simulation

Theoretical physicists and software engineers in NextGen look at new event generators techniques to improve simulation and detection of exotic signatures



Education and Training

NextGen works with the High-Energy Physics community and computer science experts to provide new generations of scientists with the right skills for tomorrow's challenges

Closure Remarks



- Apologize for not being complete, sorry for missing many other interesting BSM topics
- (SUSY, VLQ, LFV, QBH, ...)
- Apologize for having not found anything new...

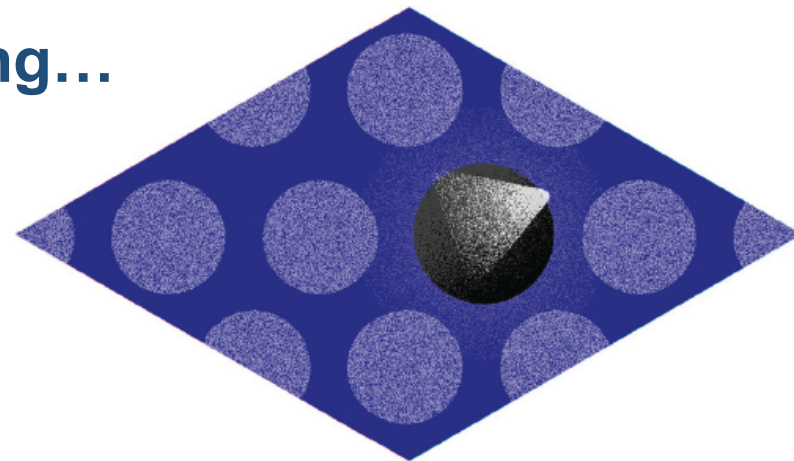
A good apology has
three parts:

1. I'm sorry.
2. It's my fault.
3. What can I do to make it right?

Most people forget
the third step.



By definition we keep going/thinking/exploring...



A Snowmass vision of Future Particle Physics

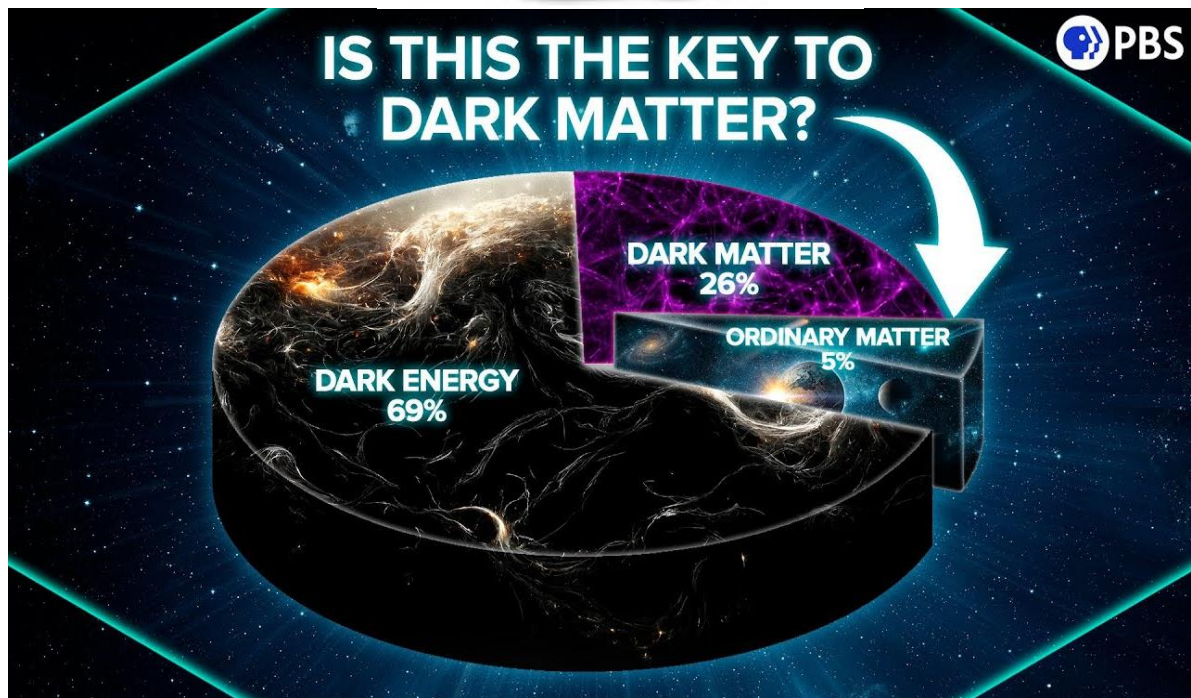
5.1

Search for Direct Evidence of New Particles

5.1.1 – Science Overview

Particle physics is a field that earned its name through the discovery of many particles that were thought to be the fundamental building blocks of matter. This began with the extraordinary discovery that every object in our world is made of scores of chemical elements. Each of those chemical elements is made of a particular kind of atom, with an atomic nucleus of specific electric charge surrounded by orbiting electrons that negate that electric charge. Although the electrons are understood to be a point-like elementary particle with no internal structure, the atomic nuclei were discovered to consist of protons and neutrons. The number of protons in an atom's nucleus determines the nature of the chemical elements that, in turn, determine the nature of every object we see. This was a unifying paradigm that explained the physical world around us.

But nature is complicated, and further discoveries revealed that the proton and neutron were made of fundamental particles called quarks bound together by a force particle called the gluon, carrier of the “strong force”. It was also discovered that many particles disintegrate over time into lighter ones. This led to the discovery of the “weak force”, which





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SJTUPA
上海交通大学物理与天文学院

Lepton Photon 2027 at Shanghai

(2027.8.29~9.3)

Tsung-Dao Lee Institute &
School of Physics and Astronomy
Shanghai Jiao Tong University



<https://indico.global/event/19045>



上海中心
Shanghai Tower

中国第一高楼

The Tallest Building of China



