XLIV International Meeting on Fundamental Physics (IMFP16) Madrid, 4-8 April, 2016



On behalf of the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations





Outline

- Introduction
- Overview of recent results (*)
 - Supersymmetry searches
 - Exotics searches (vector-like quarks, dark matter, new heavy resonances)
- Summary and outlook

(*) Focused on 13 TeV data. Just a few selected results shown.

The LHC and the Energy Frontier





hllunhllulhlulhllulhulhl

pp collisions up to 14 TeV

The LHC Run 1



The LHC Run 1



LHC Run 1 Recap

- No clear indications of physics beyond the SM.
 - \rightarrow useful constraints on the parameter space of many new physics models.
- Moving forward need to continue to: •

Probe "up to" the quoted mass limit

- cast as wide as possible net, even with some theoretical guidance.
- cover broad phase spaces: many detector signatures, large range of masses, large span in production rates,...



On to Run 2!

June 3, 2015: Run 2 starts!







- Tentative plan for 2016:
 - Collisions restart on April 25, 2016.
 - Expect L_{max} =10³⁴ cm⁻²s⁻¹ and L_{int} ~25 fb⁻¹ by end of year.



- We are at the beginning of a ~20 year program!

Physics Objects at 13 TeV

• In general performance of object reconstruction comparable or better than in Run 1. Further improvements expected (also on uncertainties) with further studies.



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Standard Model Measurements



Searches for New Phenomena



Implications from Higgs Discovery



 "Natural" solutions by postulating new states at ~1 TeV curing Higgs boson quantum instabilities (SUSY, new strong dynamics) or that fundamental Planck mass at the electroweak scale (extra dimensions).

→ Precision Higgs couplings and direct searches for new states are complementary.

- However, no "no loose" theorem anymore. [Cosmological relaxation of the EW scale?]
- Searches relatively agnostic but do often focus on models that address naturalness problem and/or have a dark matter candidate.

Supersymmetry

Many features make it one of the strongest ٠ candidates to extend the SM:

- Solves the hierarchy problem •
- Can provide a dark-matter candidate: • if R-parity is conserved, lightest SUSY particle (LSP, neutralino) is stable
- Predicts gauge coupling unification •
- In typical "Natural SUSY" scenarios the ٠ 3rd generation squarks (stop/sbottom) and the gluino can be relatively light (also the Higgsinos).



Global symmetry between fermions & bosons: all SM particles have SUSY partners





Q|fermion> = |boson> Q|boson> = |fermion> $s_{SUSY} = s_{SM} - 1/2$ $R = (-1)^{2s}(-1)^{3B}(-1)^{L}$

Classification of SUSY Searches



Large increase in cross section from 8 to 13 TeV!

Inclusive searches for squarks/gluinos

- Large cross sections
- Rich final states in the case of gg
- Dedicated searches for lightest stop/sbottom
 - Moderate cross sections
 - Final states closer to SM background
- Searches for charginos/neutralinos
 - Low cross sections
 - Multilepton final states with low SM background
- Searches for long-lived particles and RPV SUSY



chargino pair production

Focus on searches for gluino and 3rd generation squarks with 2015 data → discovery potential beyond Run-1 limits even with 3 fb⁻¹ of 13 TeV data

Discovery potential of beyond Run-1 limits will be reached with 2016 data

- Strong production of gluino pairs one of the most promising search channels with early Run 2 data: $\sigma(13 \text{ TeV})/\sigma(8 \text{ TeV}) \sim 46$ for gluino mass of 1.5 TeV.
- Many search regions needed to cover a large number of possible decay chains.
 For example:



- About a dozen searches performed in several final states (without and with leptons).
- Significantly extending Run 1 reach. No significant excess observed.



Run 1

• Checks of Run 1 excesses in opposite-sign dileptons+jets+E_T^{miss} final states.





- 2.6 σ excess of off-Z events
- Consistent with "edge" expected from off-shell Z boson or slepton decays
- Not observed by ATLAS

- 3.0 σ excess of on-Z events
- Larger neutralino mass difference
 → more on-Z events
- Not observed by CMS

• Checks of Run 1 excesses in opposite-sign dileptons+jets+E_T^{miss} final states.



Early Run 2



Run 1 excess not confirmed



ATLAS-CONF-2015-082



- Again, 2.2σ excess of on-Z events
- Not observed by CMS

Natural SUSY: 3rd Generation Squarks

 Smaller cross section increase: σ(13 TeV)/σ(8 TeV)~8.4 for m(t)=700 GeV so current Run 2 luminosity not high enough yet to significantly exceed Run 1 sensitivity in all cases.



A total of 10 Run 2 analyses available.
 No significant excess observed.



Natural Exotics: Vector-Like Quarks



- Vector-like top and bottom quarks naturally appear in composite Higgs and extra-dimensional models.
- Very rich phenomenology depending on the heavy quark mass and quantum numbers.
- Run 1 excluded masses below ~750 GeV.





Great potential for discovery in Run 2! 21

Natural Exotics: Vector-Like Quarks

- Early 13 TeV searches for pair production matching or exceeding Run 1 sensitivity in particular corners or parameter space.
- Single production starting to be exploited for higher mass reach (dependent on assumed couplings to SM particles).



Searches in Unconventional Final States

- Many BSM scenarios involve long-lived particles.
- New massive particles expected to be non-relativistic (β <1). If electrically charged, the new particle is expected to be highly ionizing.
- Unusual decay products can be produced (B-, L-violating, multiple jets, etc).

→ Multitude of signatures, some requiring dedicated triggers, most requiring dedicated analysis strategies.

No excess found





- Dark matter can also be produced at colliders.
- Being searched in association with SM particles, giving signatures of E_T^{miss}+X
 (X can be pretty much anything: q, g, V, h, top(s), b(s)) → "Mono-mania"



- Common "language" established last year with simplified models: *ATLAS-CMS Dark Matter (DM) Forum (arXiv:1507.00966)*
 - DM particle is a Dirac fermion χ
 - Mediator (med) exchanged in the s-channel
 - 5 parameters: M_{med} , m_{χ} , g_q , g_{χ} , Γ_{med}
 - Physics objects (X) produced in ISR (or radiated in case of h)
 - EFT models kept as benchmark (but with clear limitations and validity bounds)

Dark Matter: Mono-jet





- High-p_T jet + large E_{Tmiss} (low jet multiplicity)
- Main backgrounds: $Z(\rightarrow vv)$ +jets, $W(\rightarrow lv)$ +jets
- Most powerful and generic DM search





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ATLAS Preliminary ts / 50 Ge\ Data 2015 10⁷ Standard Mode √s = 13 TeV, 3.2 fb⁻¹ 10⁶ Z(→ vv) + iets Signal Region $W(\rightarrow \tau v) + jets$ 10 V(→ μν) + jet: p_>250 GeV, E_miss>250 GeV • ev) + jets Z(→ II) + iets + single tor $m(\tilde{b}, \tilde{\gamma}^{0}) = (350, 345) \text{ GeV}$)= (150, 1000) Ge M -5600 GeV 10-10-2 Data / SM 1.5 0.5 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 E_T^{miss} [GeV]

Dark Matter: Mono-jet





- High-p_T jet + large E_{Tmiss} (low jet multiplicity)
- Main backgrounds: $Z(\rightarrow vv)$ +jets, $W(\rightarrow Iv)$ +jets
- Most powerful and generic DM search





Translation into 90% CL exclusion limit on the spin-dependent χ -proton scattering σ (model dependent)



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Mono-jet – Dijet Resonances Complementarity



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Dark Matter: Mono-W/Z

ATLAS-CONF-2015-080 Mono-W/Z production qVeC DeV Data 2015 XATLAS Preliminary ar Z+jets provides information on √s = 13 TeV ∫Ldt = 3.2 fb Events / W+jets 80 Signal region tt + Single Top the couplings to u- and All regs. but mass Diboson σ (stat. + syst.) vector mediator, scaled by 10000 d-quarks, as well as on 60 m_{DM}=1000 GeV, m_{med}=1995 GeV 50 E min their relative sign. 40 E V fat jet Most-sensitive search: 30 2 20 boosted hadronically-10 decaying W/Z + E_T^{miss} data/MC DM 0.5 DM Ō 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 m(large-R) [GeV] ATLAS-CONF-2015-080 2000 کی 1800 ا upper limit on µ ATLAS Preliminary g_=0.25, g_=1 Events / GeV - Data 2015 ATLAS Preliminary mono-W/Z: vector model m_{DM}=10 GeV, m =10 TeV Diboson е^{т 1600} s = 13 TeV Ldt = 3.2 fb⁻¹ 10² L=3.2 fb⁻¹ √s = 13 TeV signal region Single top W+jets mono-W/Z: vector model Z+jets بـ ن 10² 10 1400 Uncertainty Pre-fit background 10 95% 1200 1 1000 10 800 10 600 10⁻² 400 10 200 Data/Bkg 0^L 200 300 400 500 100 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 ،ار [GeV] 28 m, [GeV] E_{τ}^{miss} Strongest channel, together with mono-jet

Dark Matter: DM+Heavy-flavor

- Dark matter produced in association with bottom/top particularly sensitive to (pseudo-)scalar interactions: $coupling \propto m_q$
- Consider events with <3 jets and with 1 and 2 b-tags.
 - Still significant background from W/Z+jets.





⊭_⊤ (GeV)

CMS PAS B2G-12-007

Early Searches for New Phenomena



Many, many searches. Just some highlights shown here.



Run: 280673 Event: 1273922482 2015-09-29 15:32:53 CEST

Di-Jet Event

Highest Mass Central Dijet $pT_1 = pT_2 = 3.2 \text{ TeV}$ $m_{JJ} = 6.9 \text{ TeV}$ MET = 46 GeV

Resonances in High-p_T **Multijet Final States**

10⁴

 10^{3}

10²

10

Significance data - fit

- Early searches at 13 TeV focusing on processes with large cross sections → sensitive to highest New Physics scales.
- Many searches!
 - Dijet resonances and angular distributions
 - Photon+jet resonances
 - High-p_T multijets and lepton+jets produced e.g. by strong gravity
 - Second generation scalar leptoquark pair production (µq-µq final state, excl. <1.2 TeV)



arXiv:1512.01530

 q^* , $\sigma \times 3$ QBH (BM)

 $|y^*| < 0.6$

p-value = 0.67

Fit Range: 1.1 - 7.1 TeV

Data

Background fit

-₀-- *q**, m , = 4.0 TeV

BumpHunter interval

QBH ^q(BM), m_{_} = 6.5 TeV

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m_{ii} [TeV]

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Resonances in High-p_T Multijet Final States

Also searches for resonances decaying into 3rd generation quarks.





CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN Data recorded: 2015-Aug-22 02:13:48.861952 GMT Run / Event / LS: 254833 / 1268846022 / 846



- Display of a rare colossal e^+e^- candidate event with $M_{ee} \sim 2.9$ TeV.
- Highest-mass Run 1 events:
 1.8 TeV (ee), 1.9 TeV (μμ)

Electron 1. Jit = 1278.83 eta = -1.312 phi = 0.420

CMS

Resonances in Leptonic Final States

• Early 13 TeV searches for resonant production of $Z' \rightarrow ee$, $\mu\mu$, $e\mu$ and $W' \rightarrow e\nu$, $\mu\nu$.



No excess found

95% CL exclusions:

 $Z'_{\chi} \rightarrow ee/\mu\mu$: $m_{Z'} < 2.8 \text{ TeV}$ (Run 1: 2.5 TeV)

ATLAS-CONF-2015-063

SSM Z' →ee/μμ: m_{Z'}<3.2 TeV (Run 1: 2.9 TeV) *CMS-PAS-EXO-15-005*

SSM Z'→eµ: m_{Z'}<3.0 TeV

ATLAS-CONF-2015-072

95% CL exclusions: SSM W': m_{Z'}<4.1 TeV (Run 1: 3.2 TeV)

ATLAS-CONF-2015-063

m_{Z'}<4.3 TeV (Run 1: 3.3 TeV) CMS-PAS-EXO-15-006

Diboson Resonances (VV)

- Many BSM theories predict heavy gauge bosons decaying into diboson final states.
- Fast turnaround of 13 TeV analyses. Many final state signatures explored. Here just showing one particularly popular example.



Diboson Resonances (Vh)

• Several searches for W' \rightarrow Wh and Z' \rightarrow Zh performed in Run 1 and early Run 2.



Modest excess in lvbb search (only electron channel) at M_W~1.8 TeV: 2.9σ local/1.9σ global

95% CL exclusions: Little Higgs: $m_{W'}$ <1.4 TeV HVT B model: $m_{W'}$ <1.5 TeV $m_{W'}$ <1.8 TeV (comb.)



Diboson Resonances (Vh)

• Several searches for W' \rightarrow Wh and Z' \rightarrow Zh performed in Run 1 and early Run 2.



Diboson Resonances (hh)

- Searches for $X \rightarrow hh \rightarrow b\overline{b}b\overline{b}$ in resolved and boosted regimes (here focusing on the latter).
- Basic selection: 2 large-R jets and ≥3 b-tags (ATLAS), ≥2 b-tags (CMS), Higgs tagging.
- Main backgrounds from dijets and tt estimated via data-driven techniques.
- Several signal regions considered.



Diphoton Resonances

- High mass diphoton resonances appear in several BSM scenarios:
 - Spin 0: extended Higgs sectors
 - Spin 2: extra dimensions
- Very clean final state, "simple" analysis:
 - Two high-p_T isolated photons
 - Signature of resonant production:
 Jocalized excess of events in the diphoton invariant mass spectrum
- First 13 TeV results shown at the Dec 15th, 2015 LHC Jamboree:
 - Modest excess found at a mass of ~750 GeV





Narrow-width: **3.6σ** local/**2.0σ** global (LEE in 0.2-2.0 TeV mass range) Large width (Γ/Μ~6%): **3.9σ** local/**2.3σ** global

Diphoton Resonances: ATLAS Updates

- Two dedicated searches, for spin-0 and spin-2, resonances:
 - Main difference is acceptance: spin-0: E_T(γ₁)>0.4m_{γγ} E_T(γ₂)>0.3m_{γγ}; spin-2: E_T(γ_{1,2})>55 GeV
 - Photons are tightly identified and isolated (~94% γγ purity).
 - Background modeling:

spin-0: empirical; spin-2 (mainly) theoretical (for high-mass search)



Diphoton Resonances: ATLAS Updates



Diphoton Resonances: ATLAS Updates

Compatibility with 8 TeV data (slight reanalysis: latest e/γ calibration, 13 TeV analysis method)



Diphoton Resonances: CMS Updates

- Same search for spin-0 and spin-2 but both interpretations considered:
 - $E_T(\gamma_{1,2})$ >75 GeV, ≥1 photon with $|\eta|$ <1.44 (barrel); split EB-EB, EB-EE
- Re-reconstruction with new calibrations (30% improved resolution for $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ >500 GeV \rightarrow 10% sensitivity increase).
- Add B-field off data (25% statistics increase
 → another 10% sensitivity increase).

CMS-PAS-EXO-16-018





Diphoton Resonances: CMS Updates

- Event properties in signal region statistically compatible with those in the sidebands.
- Results at 13 TeV and 8 TeV found compatible → combination.
- Largest excess observed for m_x=750 GeV and narrow width:
 - Local significance (8+13 TeV): **3.4σ**
 - Global significance (8+13 TeV): 1.6σ (taking into account LEE over 0.5-3.5 TeV range and all signal hypotheses).



Diphoton Resonances: Summary

L. Malgeri, Moriond QCD 2016, Exp. Summary				
	spin 0 Local	spin 0 global	spin2 Local	spin 2 Global
Atlas (13 TeV only) - width 6%	3.9 σ	2.0σ	3.6 σ	Ι.8σ
CMS (13 TeV+8TeV) narrow width	3.4σ	Ι.6σ	~3.4 σ	~I.5σ



Soon we shall know more!



Summary and Outlook

- Status is good...
 - LHC Run 2 has started.
 - The ATLAS and CMS detectors have been successfully commissioned in Run 2 and once again showed exceptional performance.
 - A host of new results have been released with the full 2015 dataset at 13 TeV corresponding to ~3 fb⁻¹.



https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic

http://cms.web.cern.ch/news/cms-physics-results

Many new physics searches already exceeding Run 1 sensitivity.
 Some old and new moderate excesses begging for more data!

Summary and Outlook



Summary and Outlook



Looking forward to new exciting discoveries!