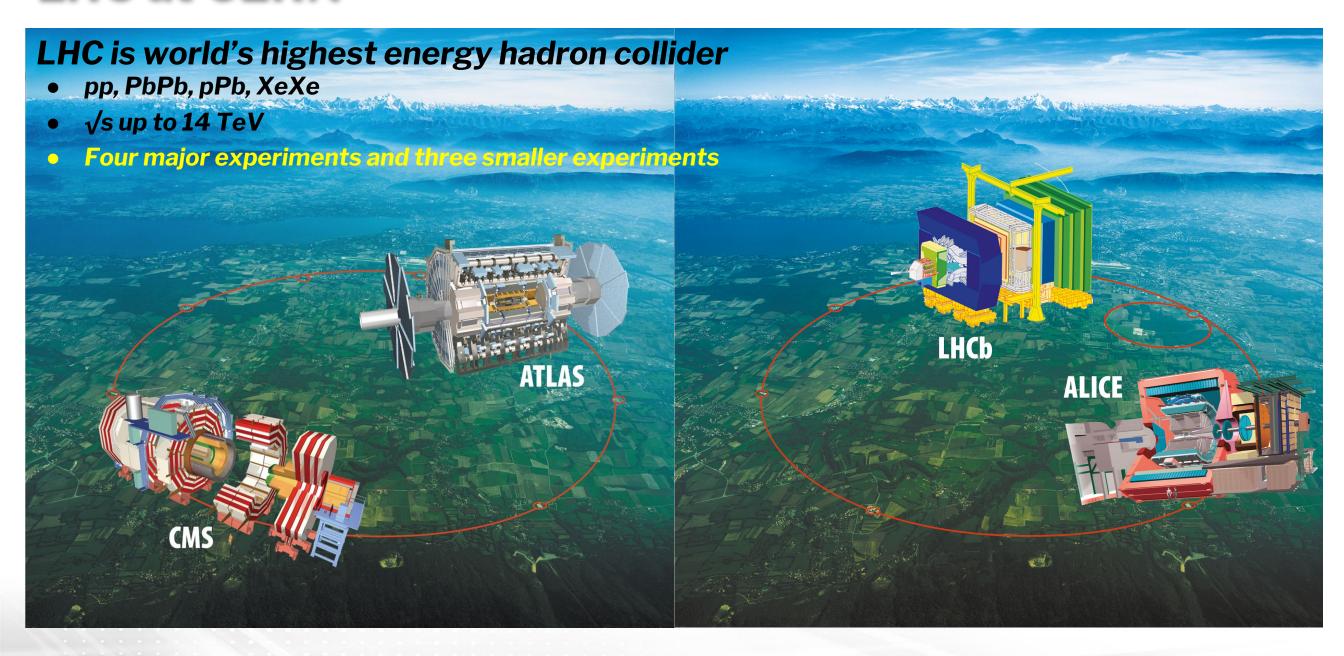
Energy Frontier LHC & HL-LHC

Michael Begel April 16, 2019





LHC at CERN





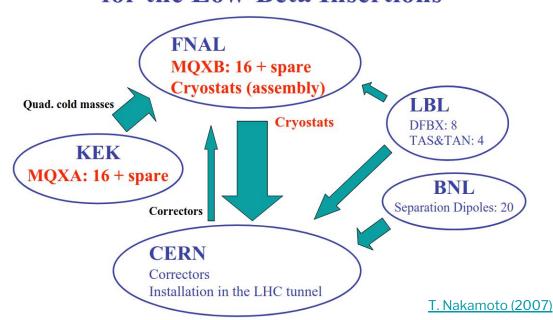


LHC at CERN

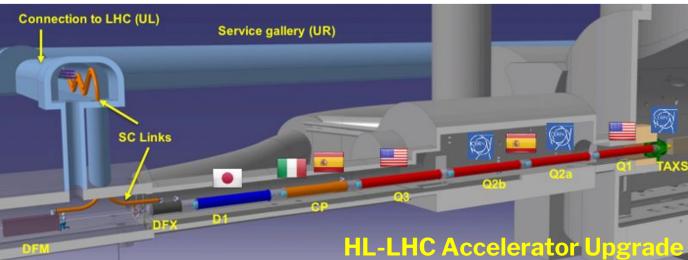
LHC is world's highest energy hadron collider

- pp, PbPb, pPb, XeXe
- √s up to 14 TeV
- Four major experiments and three smaller experiments
- US & Japan built inner triplet magnets that focus beams at LHC experimental interaction regions
 - upgrades for High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC)
 - \circ ~1 x 10³⁴ \rightarrow ~5.0—7.5 x 10³⁴ cm⁻²s⁻¹
 - ~60 \rightarrow ~140—200 pp interactions/crossing

LHC CERN-US-KEK Collaboration for the Low-Beta Insertions

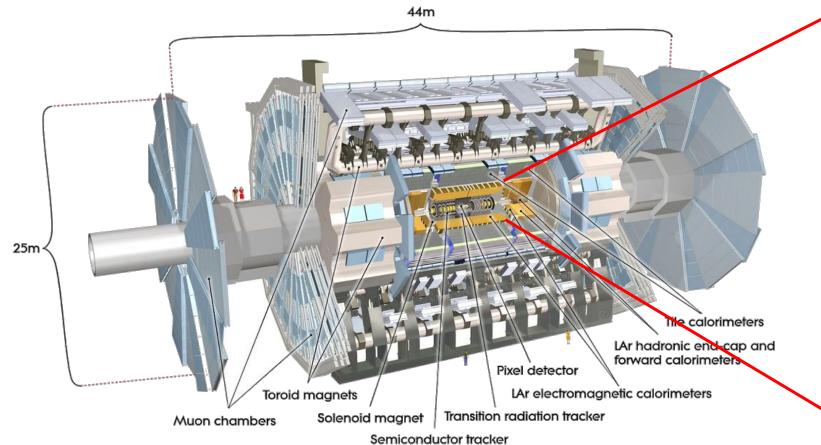








ATLAS Detector



Factoids

ATLAS LOI on October 1, 1992

- \sim 7000 tons comparable to Eiffel Tower
- ~62 m² of silicon sensors in tracking system
- ~100 million electronics channels and ~3000 km of cables
- 2 T Solenoid Magnet has ~9 km of superconducting wire
- ~2 billion collisions per second yielding ~200 TB/s data of which only ~1 GB/s are recorded
- ~1 PB transferred every day on LHC world-wide grid





26 February 2004 Insertion of Solenoid Magnet into Liquid Argon Barrel Cryostat



ATLAS Collaboration

United States of America

41 ATLAS institutions (45 institutes)
1115 (479) ATLAS members (authors) of which 262 students

- silicon detectors
- transition radiation detector
- liquid argon calorimeter
- tile calorimeter
- muon spectrometer
- trigger & data acquisition
- technical coordination
- computing & software

183 institutes from 38 countries





16 ATLAS institutions (16 institutes)

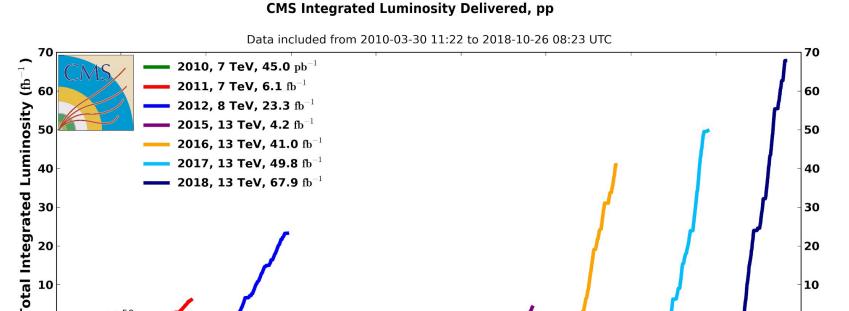
147 (86) ATLAS members (authors) of which 32 students

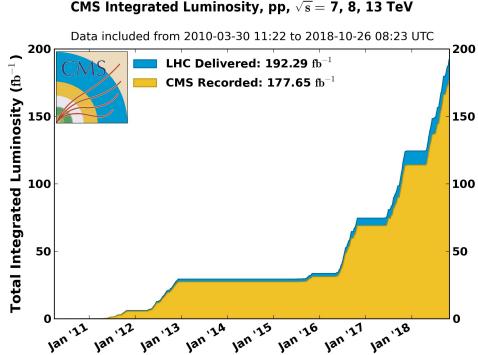
- solenoid superconducting magnet
- silicon detectors
- liquid argon calorimeter
- muon spectrometer
- trigger & data acquisition
- computing & software





Integrated Luminosity: LHC Runs 1 & 2





Date

 LHC delivered ~190 fb⁻¹ of integrated luminosity to ATLAS and to CMS and ~9 fb⁻¹ to LHCb from 2010—2018

1 Jan

sustained performance of LHC operations has been stellar!

1 Jan

Date (UTC)

1 Jan

>90% efficiency for each experiment

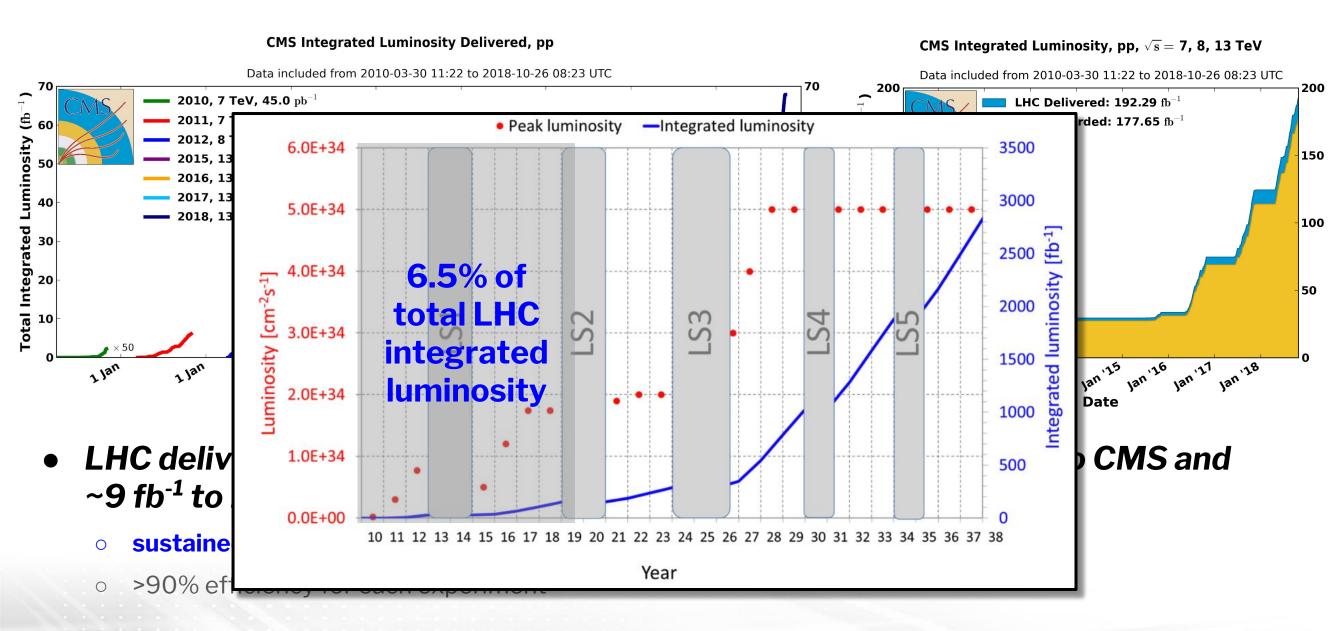
1 Jan

1 Jan



1 Jan

Integrated Luminosity: LHC Runs 1 & 2

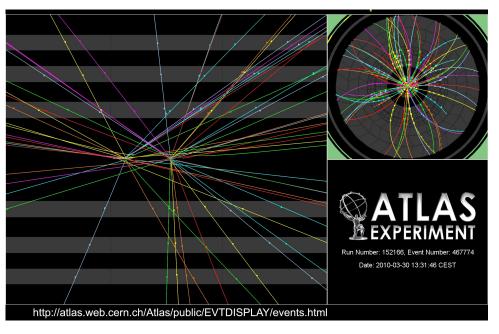




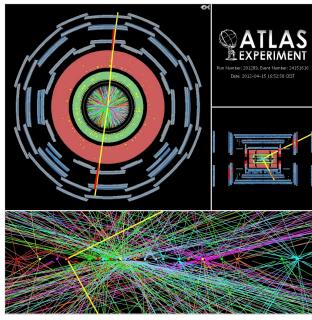


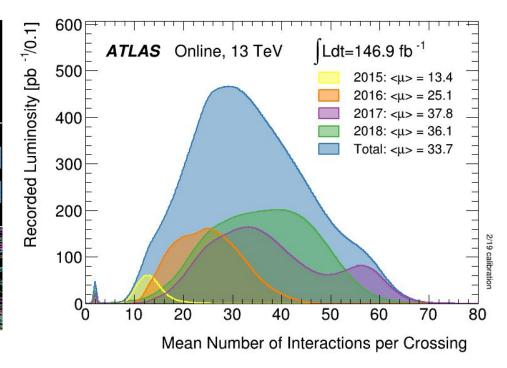
High Luminosity @ Hadron Colliders: Pileup

2 pileup vertices



25 pileup vertices



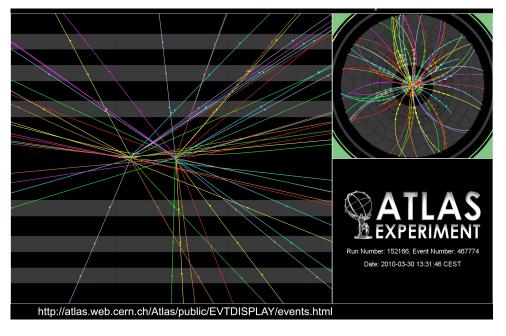


- Considerable effort to mitigate impact of pileup on detectors, trigger, computing, software, reconstruction, performance, and physics analyses
 - o improved algorithms such as particle flow

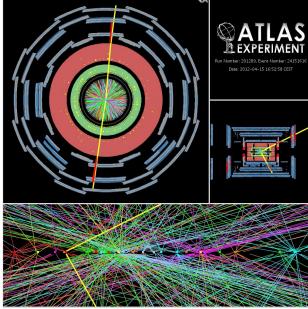


High Luminosity @ Hadron Colliders: Pileup

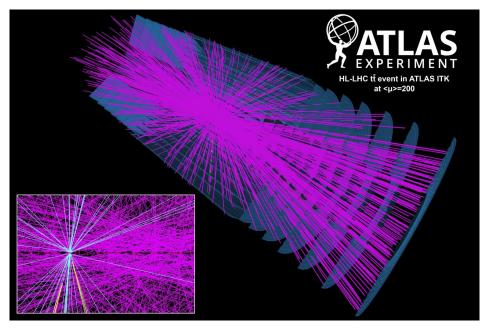
2 pileup vertices



25 pileup vertices



200 pileup vertices

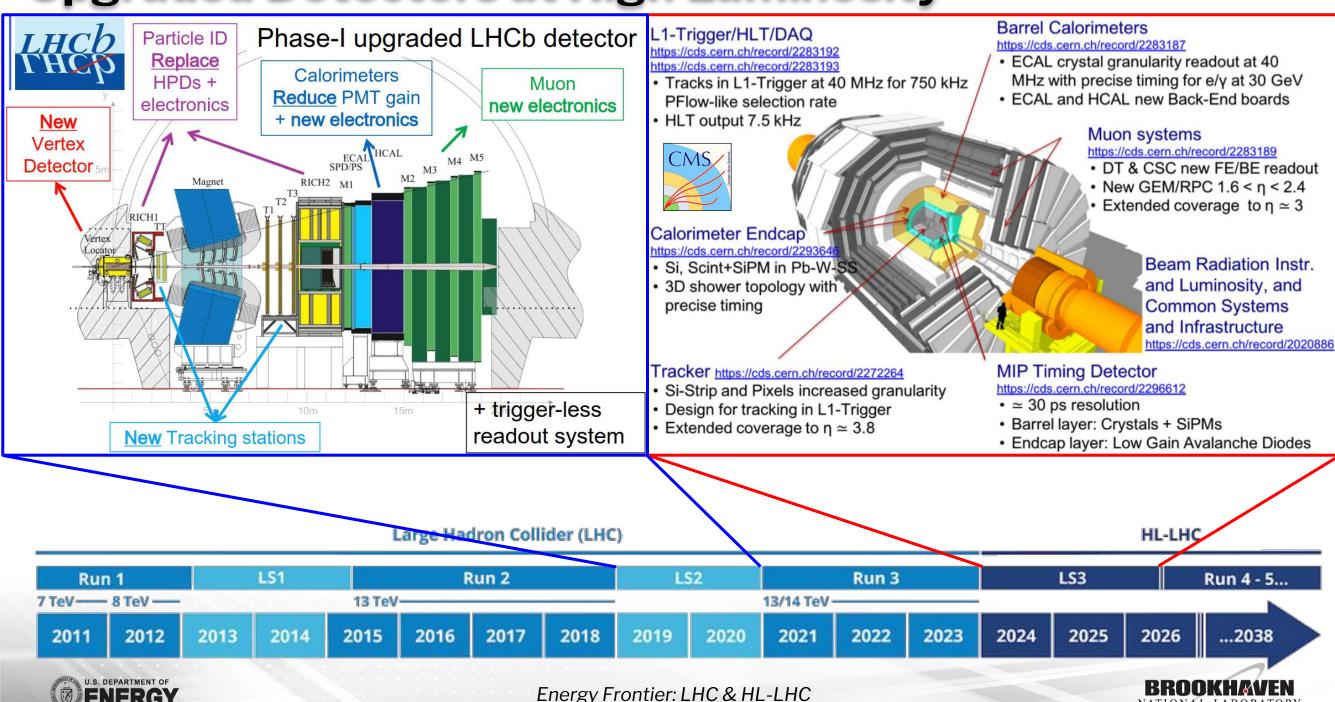


- Considerable effort to mitigate impact of pileup on detectors, trigger, computing, software, reconstruction, performance, and physics analyses
 - o improved algorithms such as particle flow
- Significant work remains given increase in average pileup for HL-LHC
 - o new detectors with all-silicon tracking systems and upgraded electronics
 - o rewriting software to take better advantage of high performance computing





Upgraded Detectors at High Luminosity



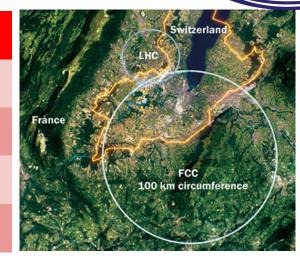
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ENERGY

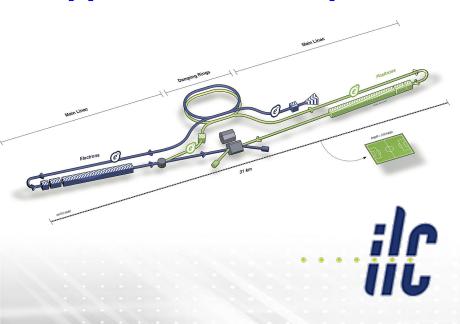
NATIONAL LABORATORY

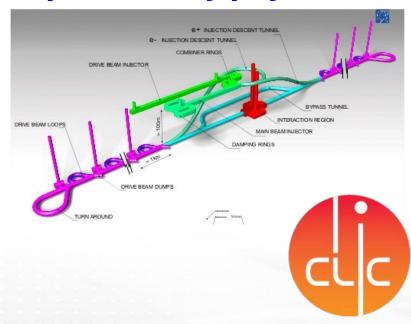
LHC and Future Landscape

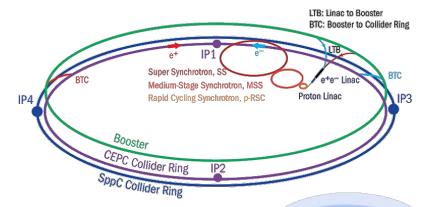
	LHC	HL-LHC	HE-LHC	SppC	FCC-hh
collision energy (TeV)	7, 8, 13	13–14	27	~75	100
dipole field (T)	8	8	16	12	16
luminosity/IP (10 ³⁴ cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	1	5–7	28	~10	5/30
peak events/crossing	~60	140-200	~800	~300	~1000



• pp & ee colliders provide complementary physics information











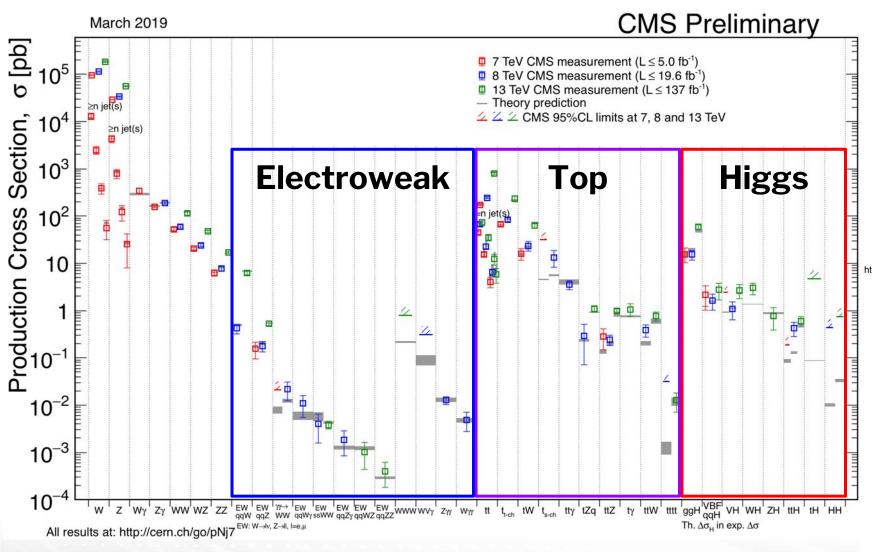


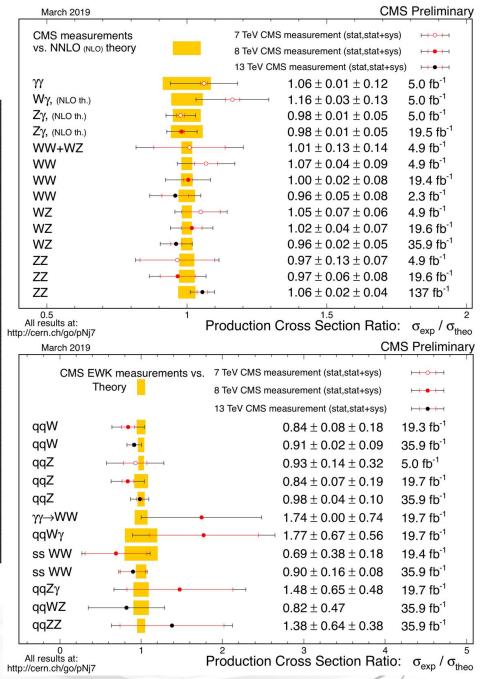
Physics Results and Prospects





Measurements







Higgs: Standard Model?

Mass: 125.09 ± 0.24 GeV

Spin/Parity: 0⁺

• Width:

< <1 GeV (direct)</pre>

<14 MeV (indirect)</p>

Direct couplings:

- Weak Bosons
- Tau Leptons
- Top Quarks
- Bottom Quarks

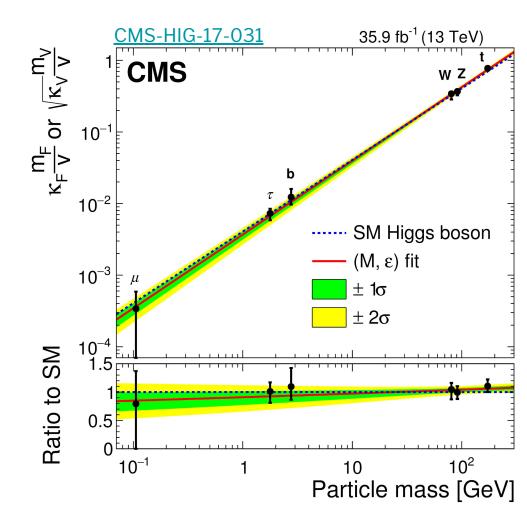
ATLAS+CMS: PRL 114 (2015) 191803

ATLAS: EPJC 75 (2015) 476 CMS: PRD 92 (2015) 012004

CMS: JHEP 11 (2017) 047 ATLAS: PLB 786 (2018) 223 CMS:CMS-PAS-HIG-18-002

ATLAS: PLB 716 (2012) 1-29 CMS: PLB 716 (2012) 30 ATLAS: arXiv:1811.08856 CMS: PLB 779 (2018) 283 ATLAS: PLB 784 (2018) 173 CMS: PRL 120 (2018) 231801

ATLAS: PLB 786 (2018) 59 CMS: PRL 121 (2018)121801



All measurements consistent with SM expectations



Higgs: Standard Model?

- Mass: 125.09 ± 0.24 GeV
- Spin/Parity: 0⁺
- Width:
 - < <1 GeV (direct)</pre>
 - < 14 MeV (indirect)</p>

Direct couplings:

- Weak Bosons
- Tau Leptons
- Top Quarks
- Bottom Quarks

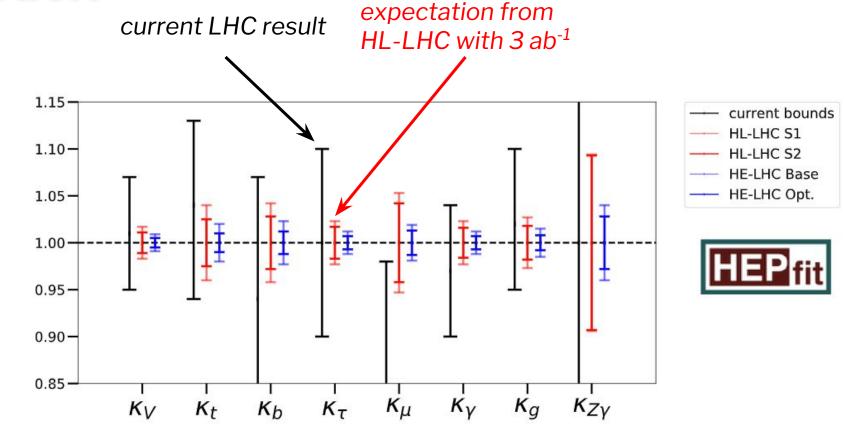


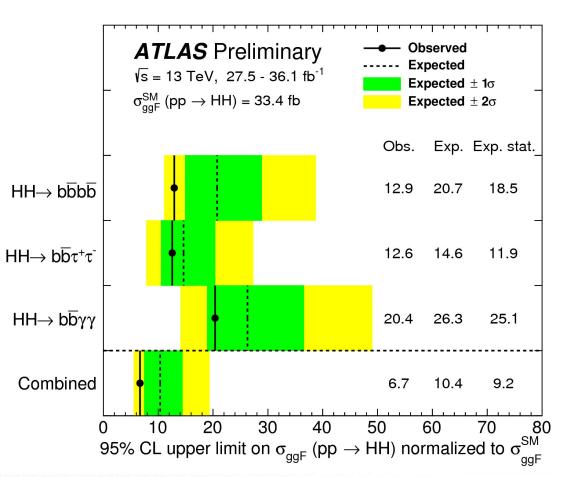
Fig. 33: Current and future constraints on κ_i . The left line of each κ is the current bound, from Ref. [185]. The central line is the projection to the HL-LHC, with the S1 scenario in light red and S2 in dark red. The right line is the projection to HE-LHC, with the base scenario in light blue and the optimistic one in dark blue.

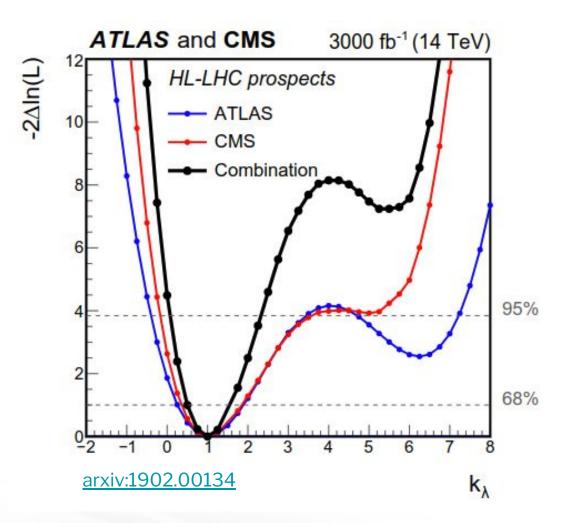


Higgs Self-Coupling

κ_{λ} H H

 Major physics driver for HL-LHC and future collider physics programs



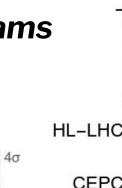


ATLAS-CONF-2018-043

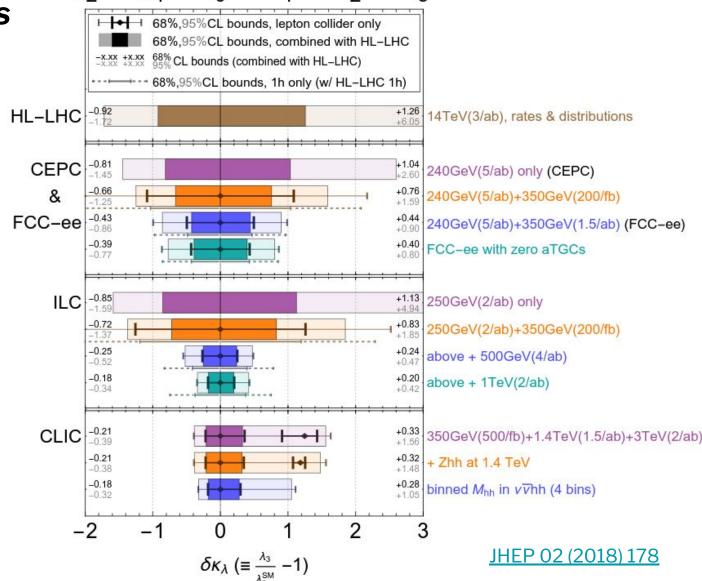


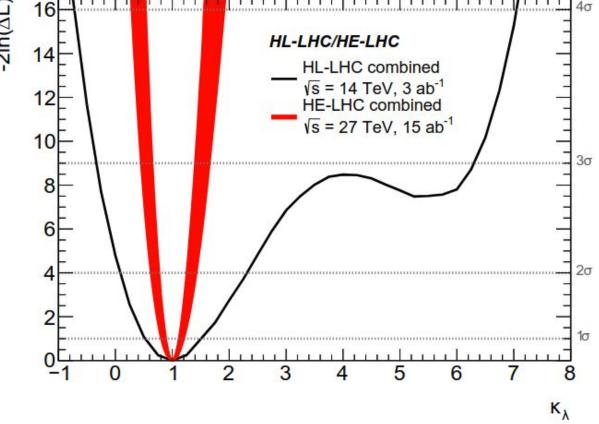
Higgs Self-Coupling

Major physics driver for HL-LHC and future collider physics programs







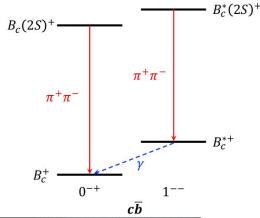


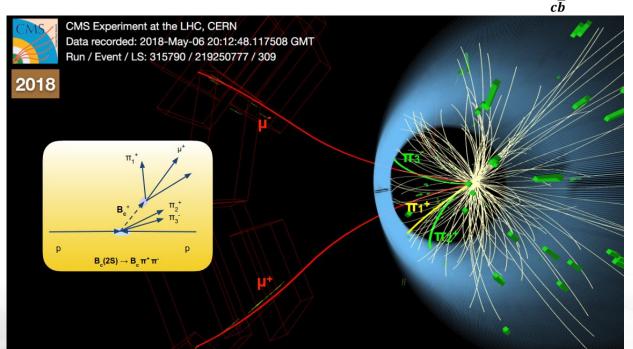


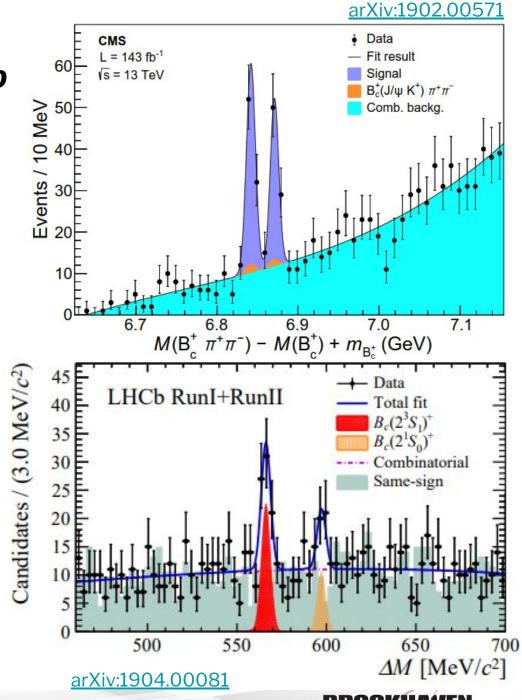
Hadronic Resonances

• Observation of resolved \mathbf{B}_c^+ (2S) by CMS & LHCb

- $\circ \quad B_c(2S) \to B_c \pi^+ \pi^-$
- $\circ \quad B_c^*(2S) \to B_c^* \pi^+ \pi^- \to B_c \gamma \pi^+ \pi^-$
- wide peak first observed by ATLAS PRL 113 (2014) 212004
- \circ $\Delta M = 29.1 \pm 1.5 \pm 0.7 \text{ MeV (CMS)}$



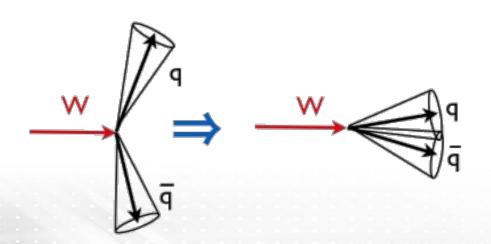


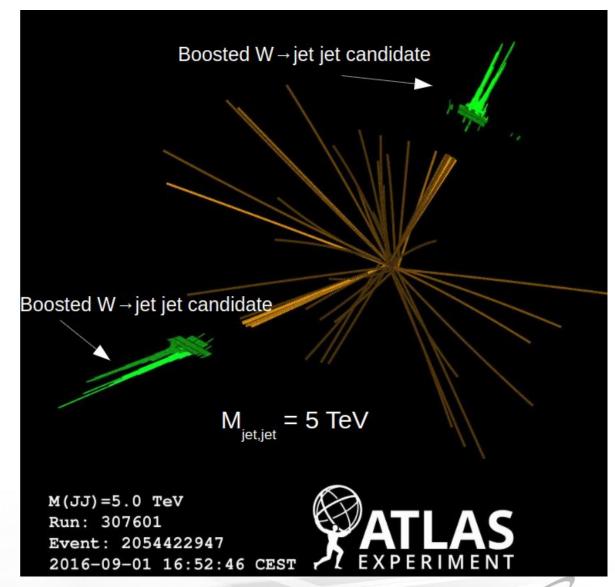




Bosonic Resonances

- Fully reconstructed resonances are a useful way to discover new particles
 - o striking signatures → bump hunt
 - small systematics → robust
- Search for very high-mass particles decaying into bosons
 - reconstruct very high-p_T W and Z bosons as large-radius jets
 - required development of new analysis techniques
 → now part of standard toolkits on ATLAS & CMS



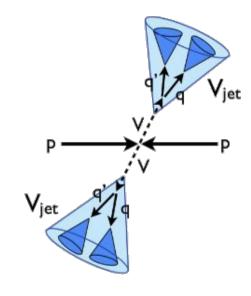


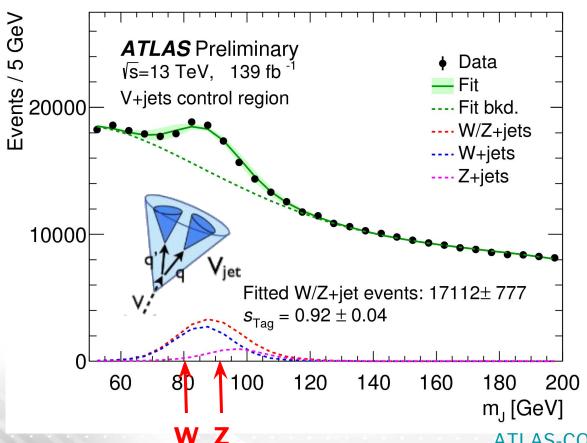


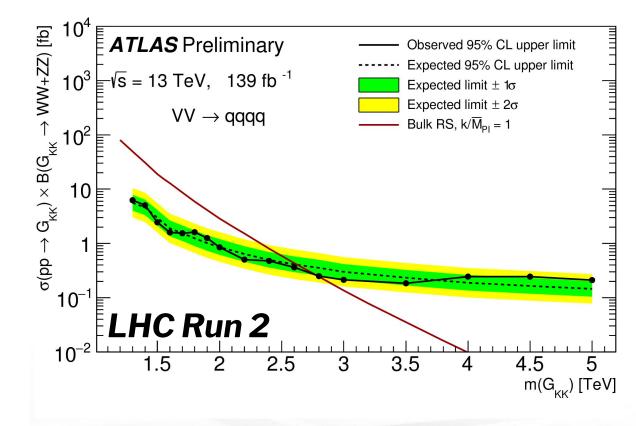


Bosonic Resonances

- Search for very high-mass particles decaying into bosons
 - initiated on ATLAS by Tokyo and BNL
 - reconstruct very high-p_T W and Z bosons as large-radius jets







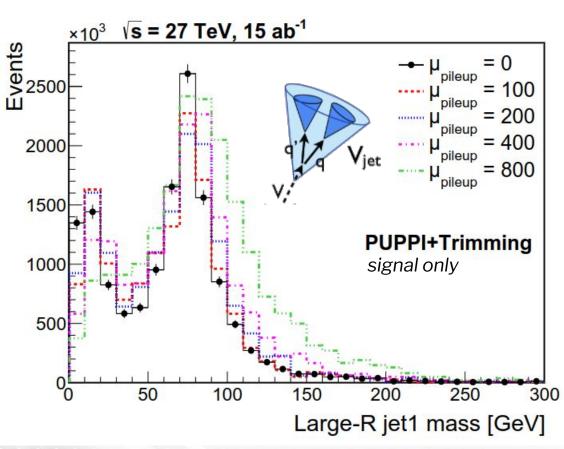
ATLAS-CONF-2019-003

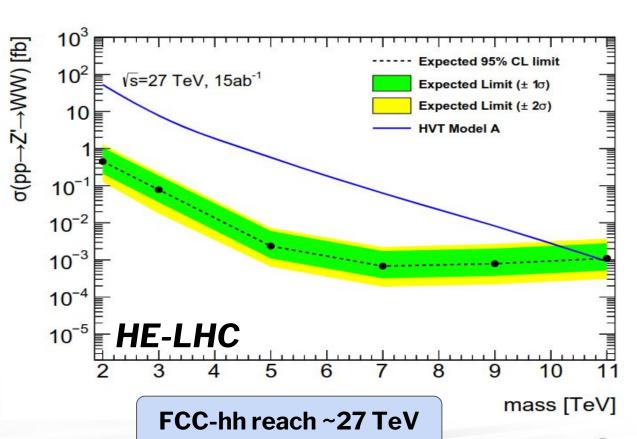
Energy Frontier: LHC & HL-LHC Michael Begel April 16, 2019



Bosonic Resonances

- Search for very high-mass particles decaying into bosons
 - initiated on ATLAS by Tokyo and BNL
 - prospect at HE-LHC → European Strategy
 - new techniques to accommodate <u>additional factor of 30 pileup</u>







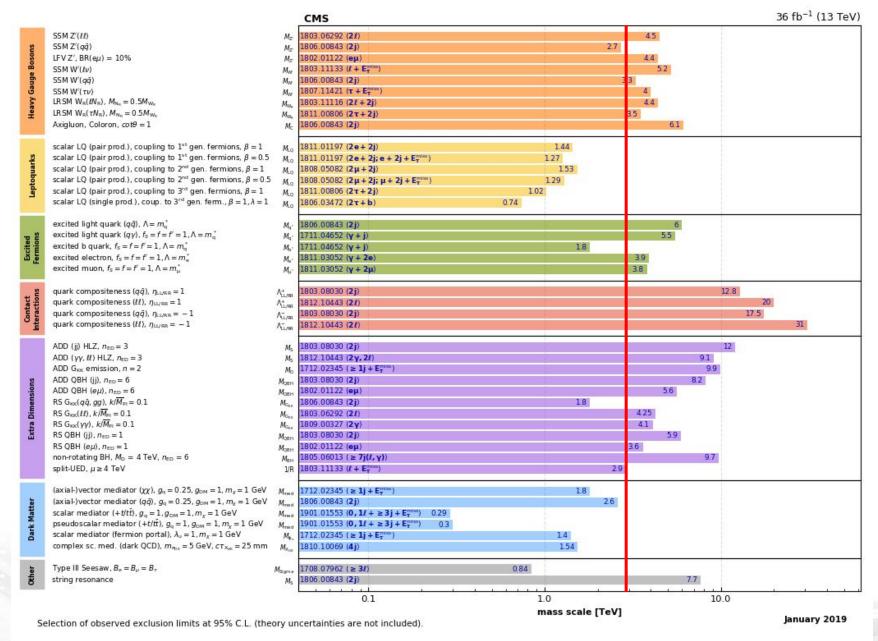
arXiv:1812.008

Energy Frontier: LHC & HL-LHC
Michael Begel April 16, 2019



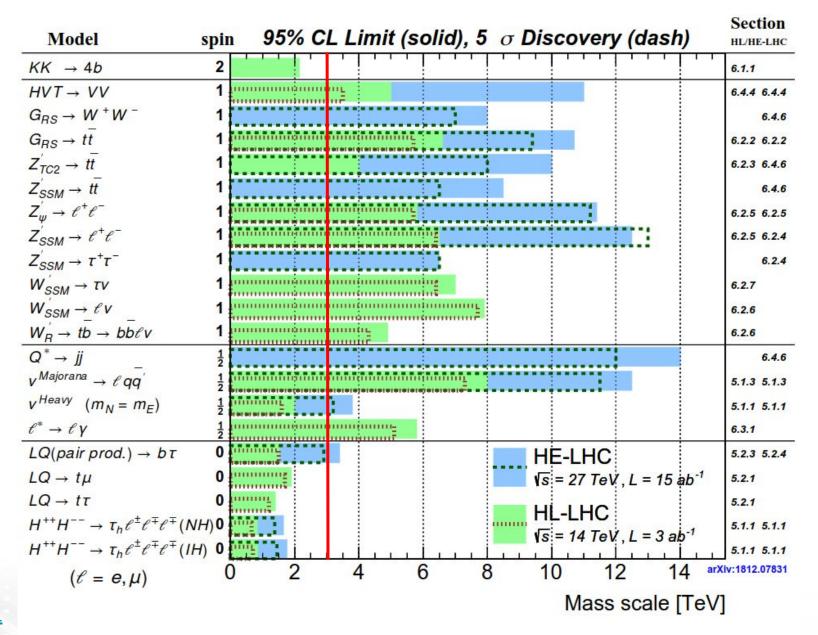
Summary of LHC Searches

Overview of CMS EXO results





Expected Reach of HL-LHC & HE-LHC

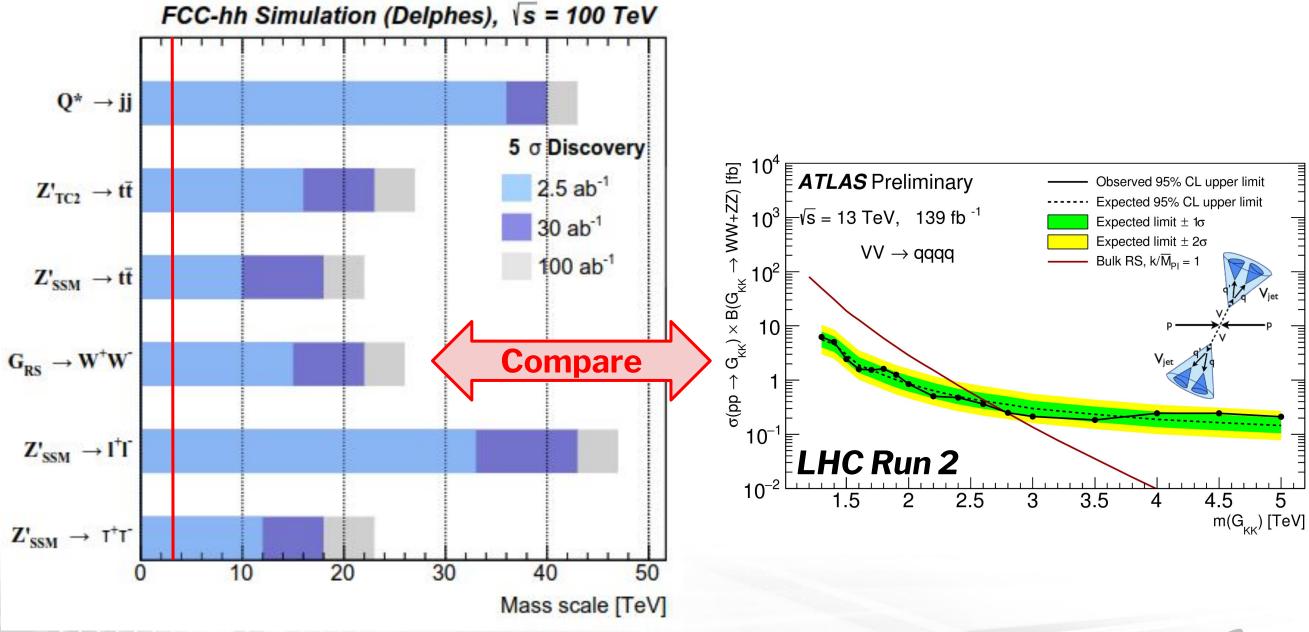


arxiv:1812.07831



Fig. 7.2: A summary of the expected mass reach for 5σ discovery and 95% C.L. exclusion at the HL/HE-LHC, as presented in Sections 5 and 6.

Expected Reach of FCC-hh





Summary

- Large LHC data sets collected in Run 2 by ATLAS, CMS, & LHCb allow for precise probes of Standard Model and exploration for New Physical Phenomena
 - only ~10% of the way through the (HL-)LHC program by 2026
 - just started tapping full LHC potential many more new results still to come!
- Upgraded detectors key for a successful physics program at high luminosity
 - significant increase in detector capabilities
 - major ongoing efforts to mitigate impact of pileup on detectors, trigger, computing, software, reconstruction, performance, and physics analyses
- pp and ee colliders provide complementary physics information
 - important to have both to further explore mechanisms behind Electroweak Symmetry Breaking!
- US and Japan are crucial to success at the Energy Frontier
 - strong collaborations on LHC & ATLAS and towards the next generation of colliders

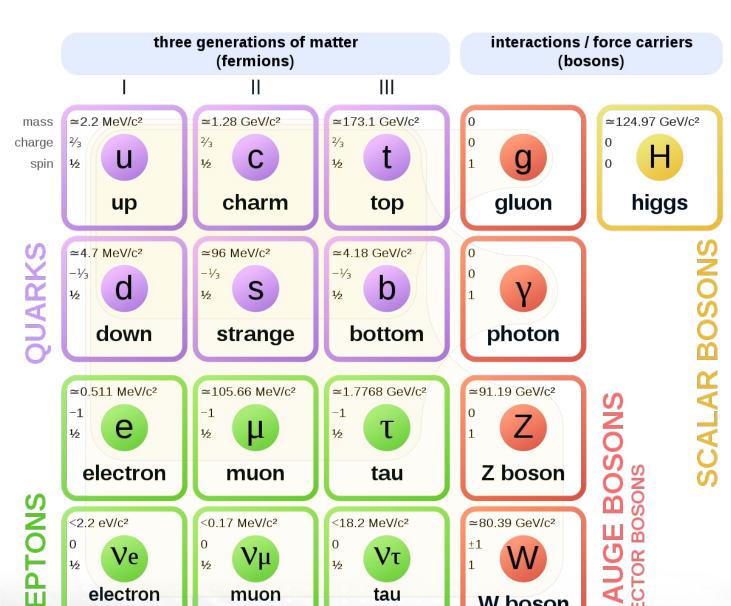


Backup





Standard Model



1/2

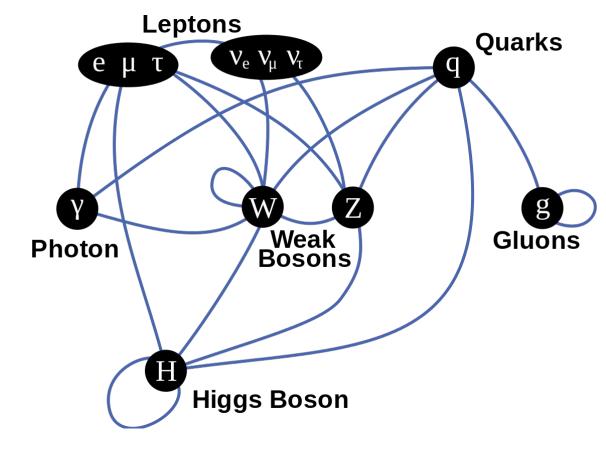
tau

neutrino

W boson

muon

neutrino



- over a century in the making
- very successful but incomplete
 - neutrino mass
 - dark matter
 - gravity & dark energy



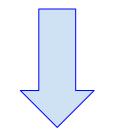
Ve

electron

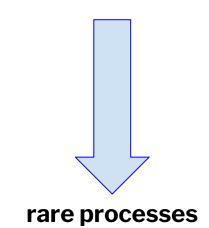
neutrino

Standard Model

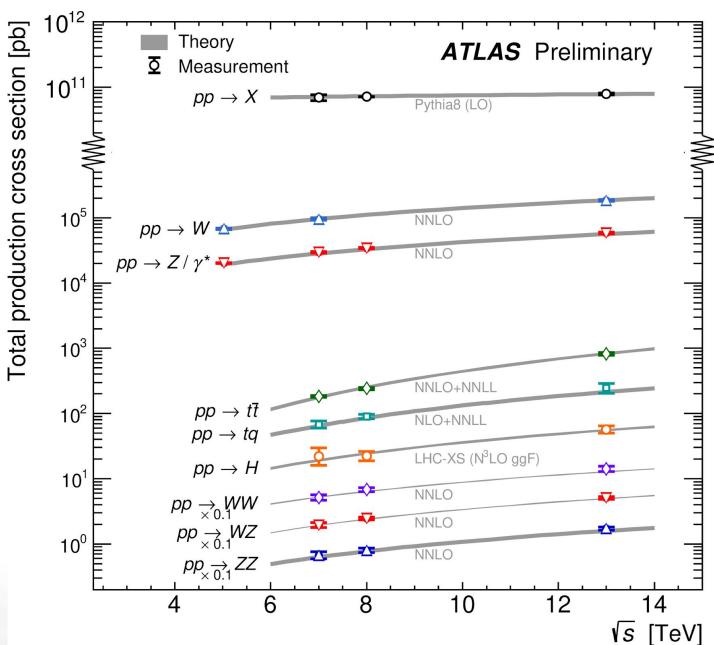
pp cross section

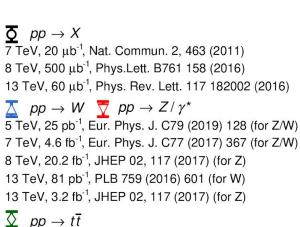


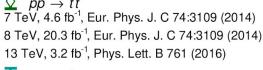
W & Z bosons

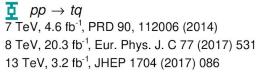


(very interesting!)

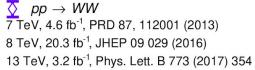












$$pp \rightarrow WZ$$
7 TeV, 4.6 fb⁻¹, Eur. Phys. J. C (2012) 72:2173
8 TeV, 20.3 fb⁻¹, PRD 93, 092004 (2016)
13 TeV, 36.1 fb⁻¹, arXiv:1902.05759

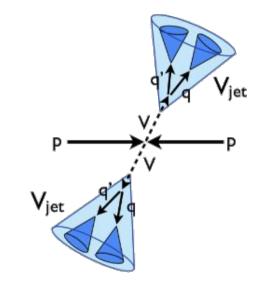
$$pp \rightarrow ZZ$$
7 TeV, 4.6 fb⁻¹, JHEP 03, 128 (2013)
8 TeV, 20.3 fb⁻¹, JHEP 01, 099 (2017)
13 TeV, 36.1 fb⁻¹, Phys. Rev. D 97 (2018) 032005

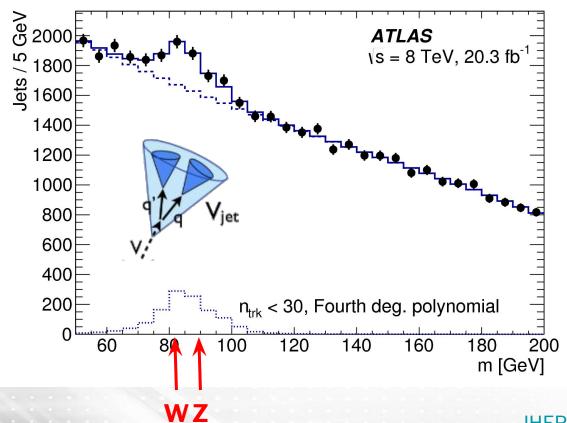


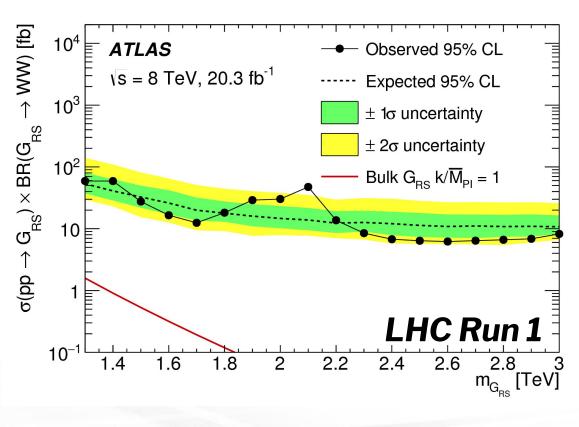
Diboson Resonance Search

Search for very high-mass particles decaying into bosons

- initiated on ATLAS by Koji Terashi (Tokyo) and David Adams (BNL)
- ∘ reconstruct very high-p_T W and Z bosons as large-radius jets
- o first analysis had insufficient sensitivity to typical new physics models with Run 1 data









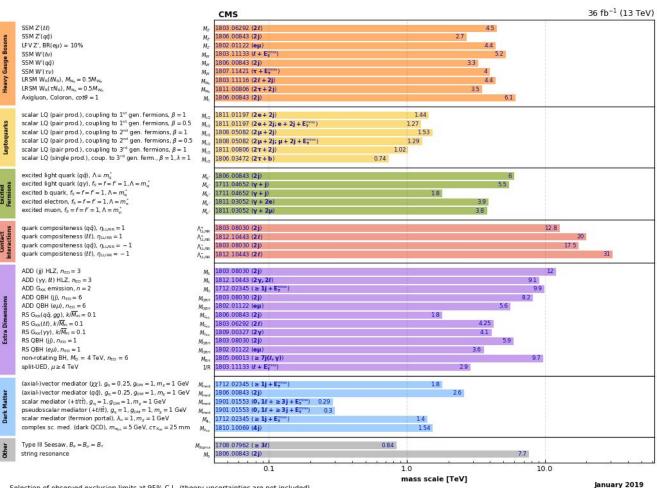
JHEP 12 (2015) 55

Energy Frontier: LHC & HL-LHC Michael Begel April 16, 2019



Today's New Physics Reach

Overview of CMS EXO results



ATLAS Preliminary ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits Model Signature \(\int L dt \) [fb⁻¹ Mass limit Reference $\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $m(\tilde{q})-m(\tilde{\chi}_{\perp}^{0})=5 \text{ Ge}^{3}$ 1711.03301 2-6 jets 0.95-1.6 $m(\hat{X}_{1}^{0})=900 \text{ Ge}^{3}$ 1712.02332 $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}(\ell\ell)\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ 4 jets 2 jets 26.1 E_T 36.1 ee, µµ 1805,11381 7-11 jets 4 jets $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qqWZ\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ $m(\tilde{e}) - m(\tilde{X}_{i}^{0}) = 200 \text{ Ge}^{3}$ 1706.03731 $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ ATLAS-CONF-2018-041 $m(\tilde{g})-m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=300 \text{ Ge}^{3}$ $\tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}^0 / t \tilde{\chi}^0$ Multiple $m(\hat{X}_{i}^{0})=300 \text{ GeV BR}(h\hat{X}_{i}^{0})$: 1708.09266, 1711.03301 0.58-0.82 $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=300 \text{ GeV}, BR(h\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=BR(t\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm})=0.5$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ =200 GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})$ =300 GeV, $BR(\iota \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})$ $\tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow b h \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 0 e, µ 6b E_T^{miss} 139 $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=130 \text{ GeV. } m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=100 \text{ GeV}$ SUSY-2018-31 0.23-0.48 1506.08616, 1709.04183, 1711.11520 $\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow Wb \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \text{ or } t \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 0-2 e, µ 0-2 jets/1-2 b E_T 36.1 $m(\tilde{\chi}^0)=1 \text{ GeV}$ $\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$, Well-Tempered LSP 0.48-0.84 1709.04183, 1711.11520 Multiple $m(\tilde{X}_{+}^{0})=150 \text{ GeV. } m(\tilde{X}_{+}^{\pm})-m(\tilde{X}_{+}^{0})=5 \text{ GeV. } \tilde{I}_{+}\approx \tilde{I}_{-}$ 1 τ + 1 e, μ , τ 2 jets/1 b E_T^{miss} $\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_1 b \nu, \tilde{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \tau \tilde{G}$ m(71)=800 Ge1 1803,10178 36.1 $\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0 / \tilde{c} \tilde{c}, \tilde{c} \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 0 e. u 2 c 36.1 0.85 1805.01649 $\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \, \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + h$ $1-2~e,\mu$ 4 b 36.1 1706.03986 0.32-0.88 $m(\bar{\chi}_{i}^{0})=0 \text{ GeV. } m(\bar{t}_{i})-m(\bar{\chi}_{i}^{0})=180 \text{ Ge}^{1}$ $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via WZ1403 5294, 1806 02293 36.1 36.1 $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm})-m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=10 \text{ GeV}$ $\tilde{X}_1^{\pm} \tilde{X}_1^{\mp}$ via WW $2e, \mu$ 139 ATLAS-CONF-2019-008 0-1 e, µ 26 36.1 1812.09432 $2e, \mu$ 139 $m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm})+m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})$ ATLAS-CONF-2019-008 $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\mp}/\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{+} \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_{1}\nu(\tau\tilde{\nu}), \tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0} \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_{1}\tau(\nu\tilde{\nu})$ 0.76 $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=0, m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm})+m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}))$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm}) \cdot m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}) = 100 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\nu}) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm}) + m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}))$ $\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}\tilde{\ell}_{L,R},\,\tilde{\ell}{\to}\ell\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 0 jets ≥ 1 $E_T^{ ext{miss}}$ $E_T^{ ext{miss}}$ 0.7 ATLAS,CONE,2019,008 $m(\tilde{\ell})-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=5 \text{ GeV}$ $\tilde{H}\tilde{H}, \tilde{H} \rightarrow h\tilde{G}/Z\tilde{G}$ 0.13-0.23 Disapp. trk Direct $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{+}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{-}$ prod., long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm}$ ATI -PHYS-PUB-2017-019 Multiple Metastable ĕ R-hadron ĕ→aaŸ $IFV pp \rightarrow \tilde{v}_{-} + X \tilde{v}_{-} \rightarrow eu/e\tau/u\tau$ 1607 08079

0.42 0.61

1.33

0 jets Emis

4-5 large-R jets

Multiple

2 jets + 2 b

2 *b*

36.1

36.7

36.1 136

 $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\mp}/\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0} \rightarrow WW/Z\ell\ell\ell\ell\nu$

 $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0} \rightarrow qqq$

*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or

implified models, c.f. refs. for the assumptions made

 $\tilde{t}\tilde{t}, \tilde{t} \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0} \rightarrow tbs$

 $\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow q\ell$

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



 $m(\tilde{X}^{0})=100 \text{ Ge}^{3}$

m(X)=200 GeV, bino-lik

 $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=200$ GeV, bino-lik

Mass scale [TeV]

1804.03602

1804.03568

ATLAS-CONF-2018-003

1710.07171

1710.05544 ATLAS-CONF-2019-006

Future New Physics Reach

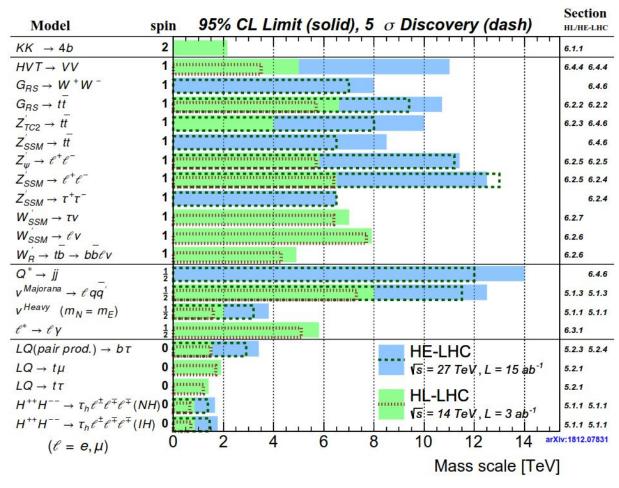


Fig. 7.2: A summary of the expected mass reach for 5σ discovery and 95% C.L. exclusion at the HL/HE-LHC, as presented in Sections 5 and 6.

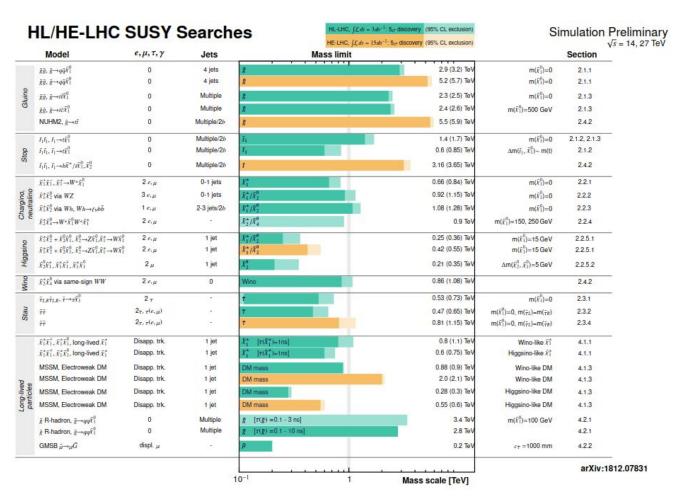


Fig. 7.1: A summary of the expected mass reach for 5σ discovery and 95% C.L. exclusion at the HL/HE-LHC, as presented in Section 2.

arxiv:1812.07831

