



Status of the LHC Experimental Program (ATLAS / CMS)

John Alison

Carnegie Mellon University





To matter why you travel, our list offers inspiration. ±##±## Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and your cravings for chocolate Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and your cravings for chocolate Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and your cravings for chocolate Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and your cravings for chocolate Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and your cravings for chocolate Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and your cravings for chocolate Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and your cravings for chocolate Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and your cravings for chocolate Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and your cravings for chocolate Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and your cravings for chocolate Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and your cravings for chocolate Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and your cravings for chocolate Image: Statisfy your curiosity about quantum physics, and y

ersity











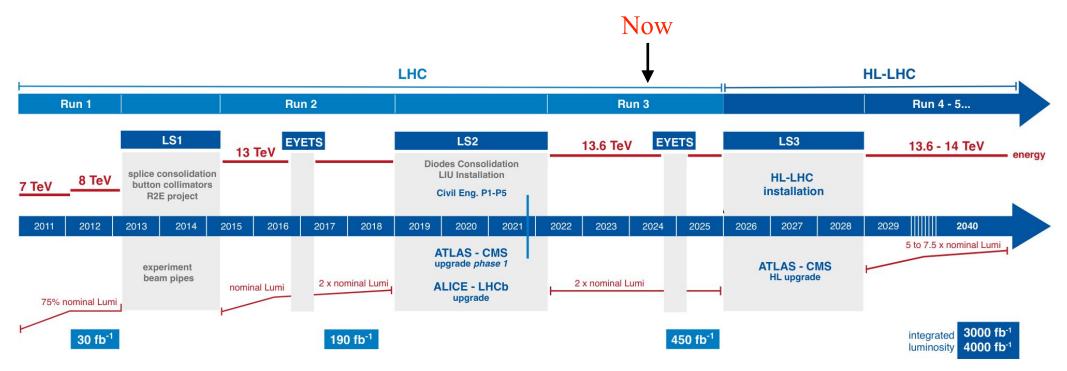
T

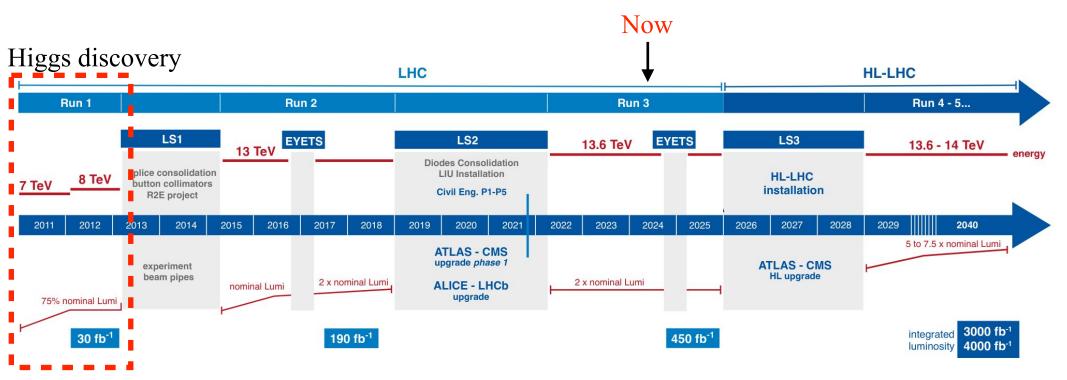
10

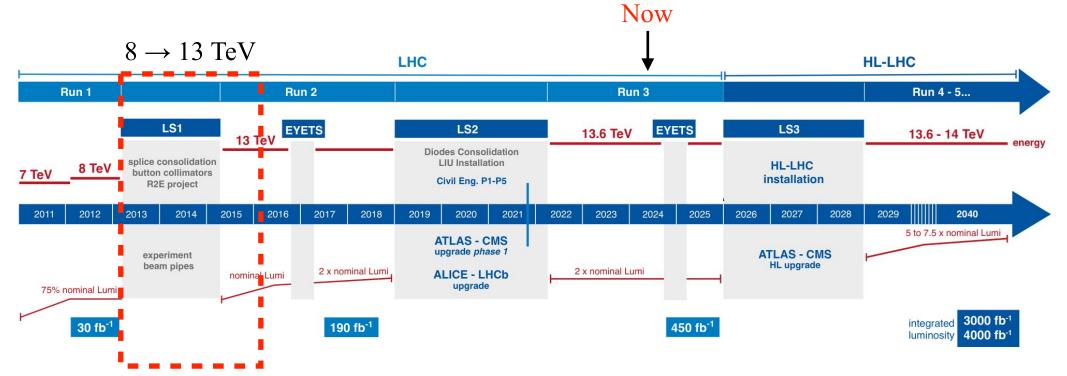


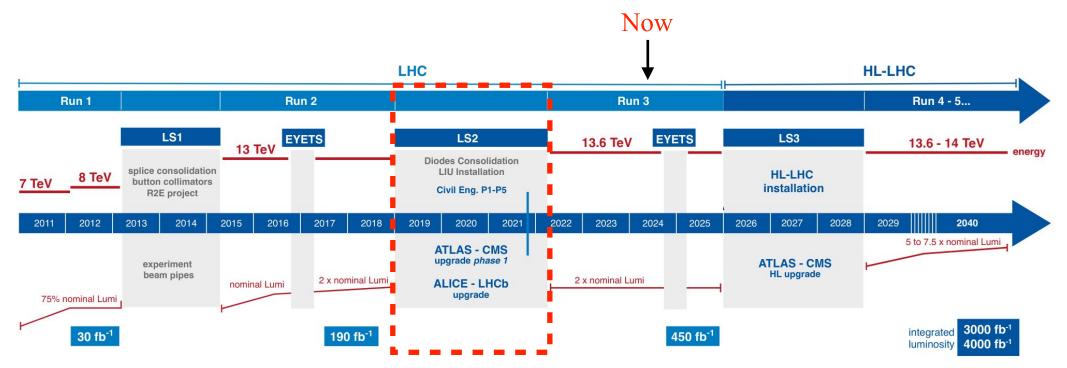


Testing the electroweak theory in multiboson measurements in ATLAS Gia Khoriauli Vector bosons production and properties at CMS. Patrizia Azzi Properties of the Higgs boson measured by ATLAS collaboration Meng-Ju Tsai Probing the nature of electroweak symmetry breaking with Higgs boson pairs in ATLAS Maximilian Swiatlowski Search for emerging jets with graph neural networks using CMS Run 2 data Claire Savard Precision Timing with the CMS MIP Timing Detector for High-Luminosity LHC Daniel Spitzbart No matte Higgs boson production and decay rate measurements with the ATLAS experiment Weitao Wang Searching for additional Higgs bosons at ATLAS Liron Barak High precision physics at LHC Kirill Melnikov Sat Recent highlights of top measurements with the ATLAS detector at the LHC Stefan Richter νοι Recent results on associated top production and searches for new physics with the ATLAS detector Sahal Yacoob Entanglement of top quarks with CMS Andrew Wildridge Measurements of QCD with the ATLAS Detector Jonathan Butterworth Searches for Dark Matter with the ATLAS Experiment at the LHC Matteo Bauce Searches for Supersymmetry with CMS Valentina Dutta Searches for BSM physics in low-mass, non-resonant, or long-lived signatures with ATLAS Tiesheng Dai Searches for Exotic Heavy Resonances with the ATLAS detector Marija Marjanovic Searches for resonances decaying to pairs of heavy bosons in ATLAS Francesco Conventi Searches for neutral heavy Higgs bosons in CMS Khawla Jaffel Enhanching CMS low-mass searches with data scouting: from Run 2 to Run 3 Elisa Fontanesi Precision measurements in W and Z decays with the ATLAS Experiment Federico Sforza Searching for additional Higgs bosons at ATLAS Huacheng Cai









ATLAS DETECTOR LS2 UPGRADES



30 fb⁻¹

MUON NEW SMALL WHEELS (NSW)

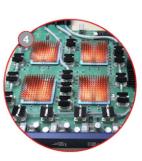
Installed new muon detectors with precision tracking and muon selection capabilities. Key preparation for the HL-LHC.

NEW READOUT SYSTEM FOR THE NSWs

The NSW system includes two million micromega readout channels and 350 000 small strip thin-gap chambers (sTGC) electronic readout channels.

LIQUID ARGON CALORIMETER

New electronics boards installed, increasing the granularity of signals used in event selection and improving trigger performance at higher luminosity.



TRIGGER AND DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM (TDAQ)

Upgraded hardware and software allowing the trigger to spot a wider range of collision events while maintaining the same acceptance rate.

NEW MUON CHAMBERS IN THE CENTRE OF ATLAS

Installed small monitored drift tube (sMDT) detectors alongside a new generation of resistive plate chamber (RPC) detectors, extending the trigger coverage in preparation for the HL-LHC.



ATLAS FORWARD PROTON (AFP)

Re-designed AFP time-of-flight detector, allowing insertion into the LHC beamline with a new "out-ofvacuum" solution.

ATLAS DETECTOR I SO LIDGRADES

CMS DETECTOR LS2 UPGRADES

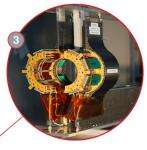
BEAM PIPE

Replaced with an entirely new one compatible with the future tracker upgrade for HL-LHC, improving the vacuum and reducing activation.



PIXEL TRACKER

All-new innermost barrel pixel layer, in addition to maintenance and repair work and other upgrades.



ards installed, ularity of It selection and erformance at



BRIL

New generation of detectors for monitoring LHC beam conditions and luminosity.



CATHODE STRIP CHAMBERS (CSC)

Read-out electronics upgraded on all the 180 CSC muon chambers allowing performance to be maintained in HL-LHC conditions.

GAS ELECTRON MULTIPLIER (GEM) DETECTORS

An entire new station of detectors installed in the endcap-muon system to provide precise muon tracking despite higher particle rates of HL-LHC.

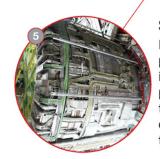


D PROTON

ne-of-flight sertion into the a new "out-of-

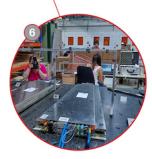


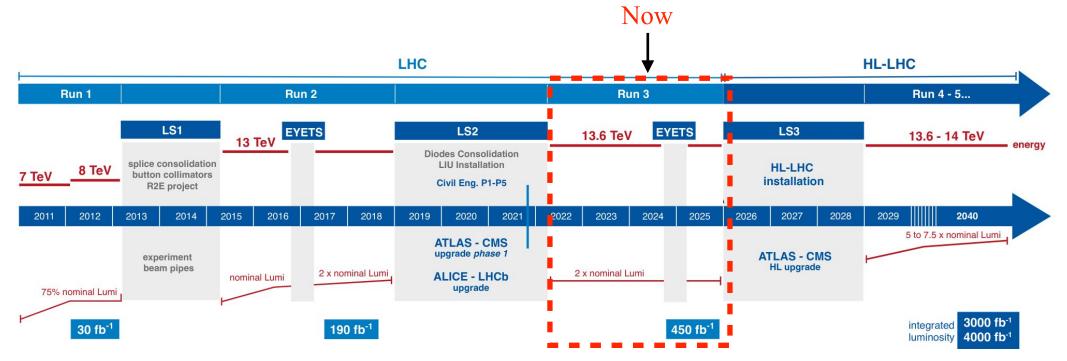
New on-detector electronics installed to reduce noise and improve energy measurement in the calorimeter.

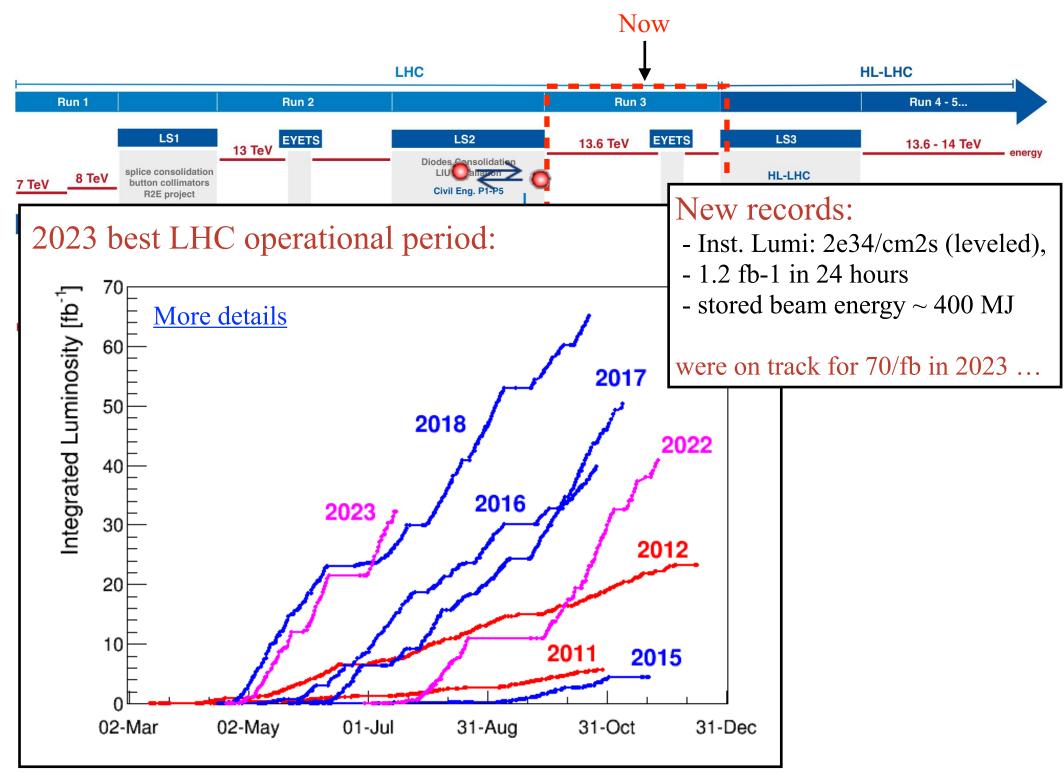


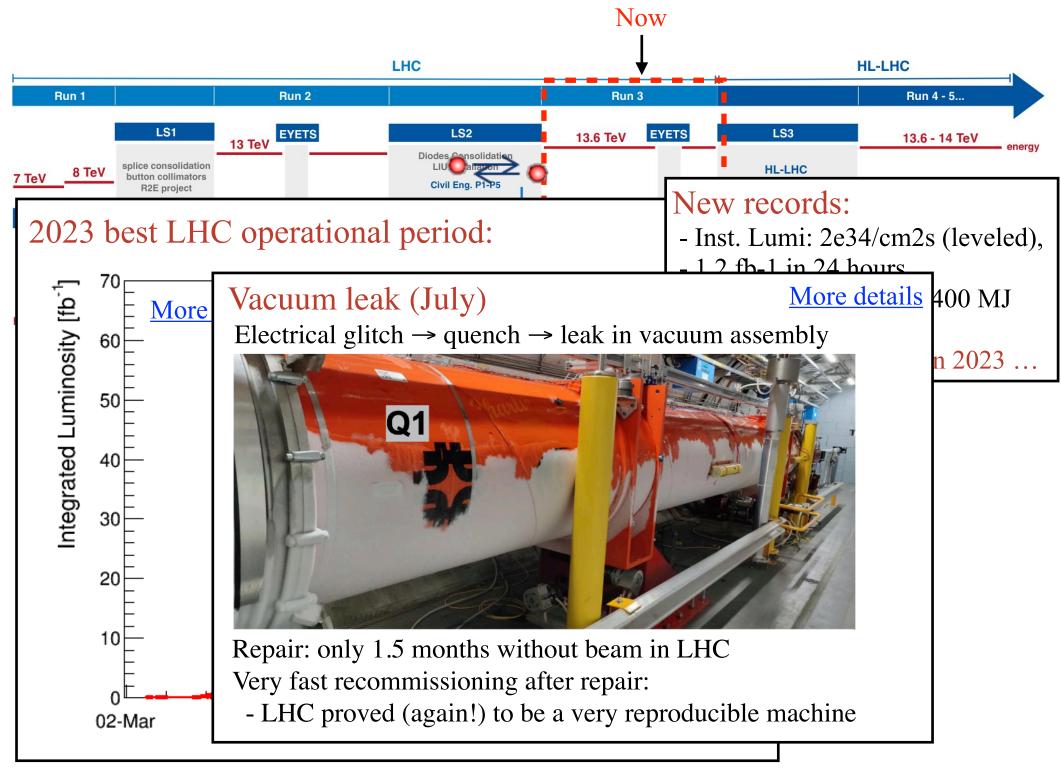
SOLENOID MAGNET

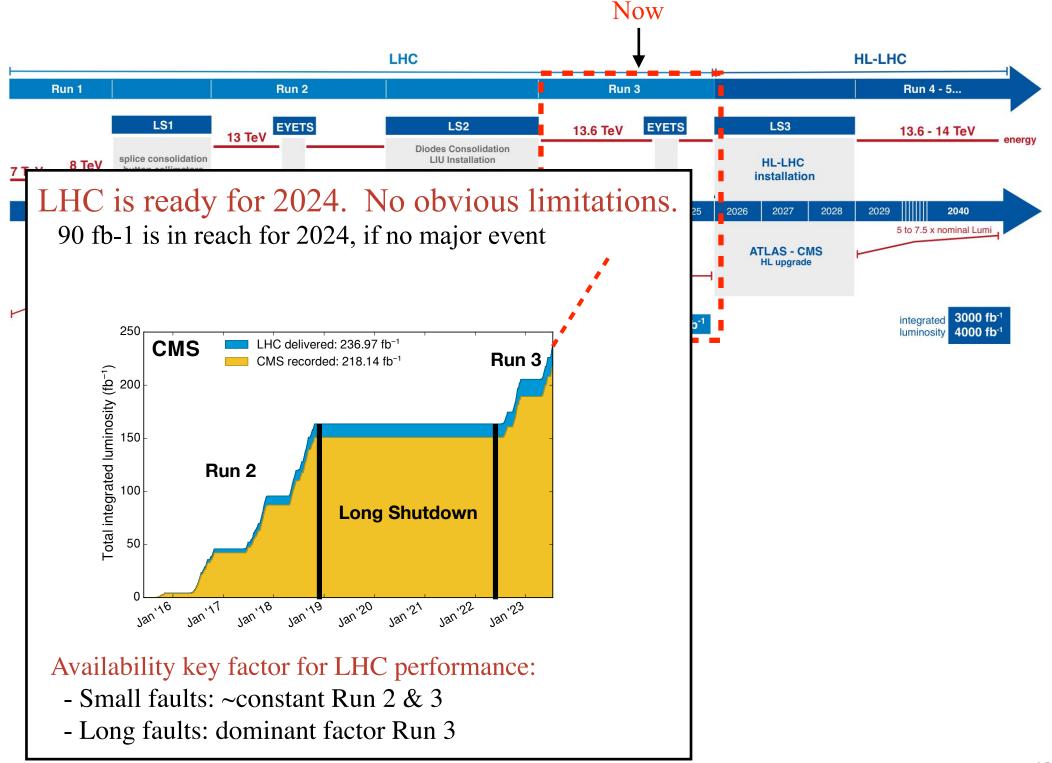
New powering system to prevent full power cycles in the event of powering problems, saving valuable time for physics during collisions and extending the magnet lifetime.

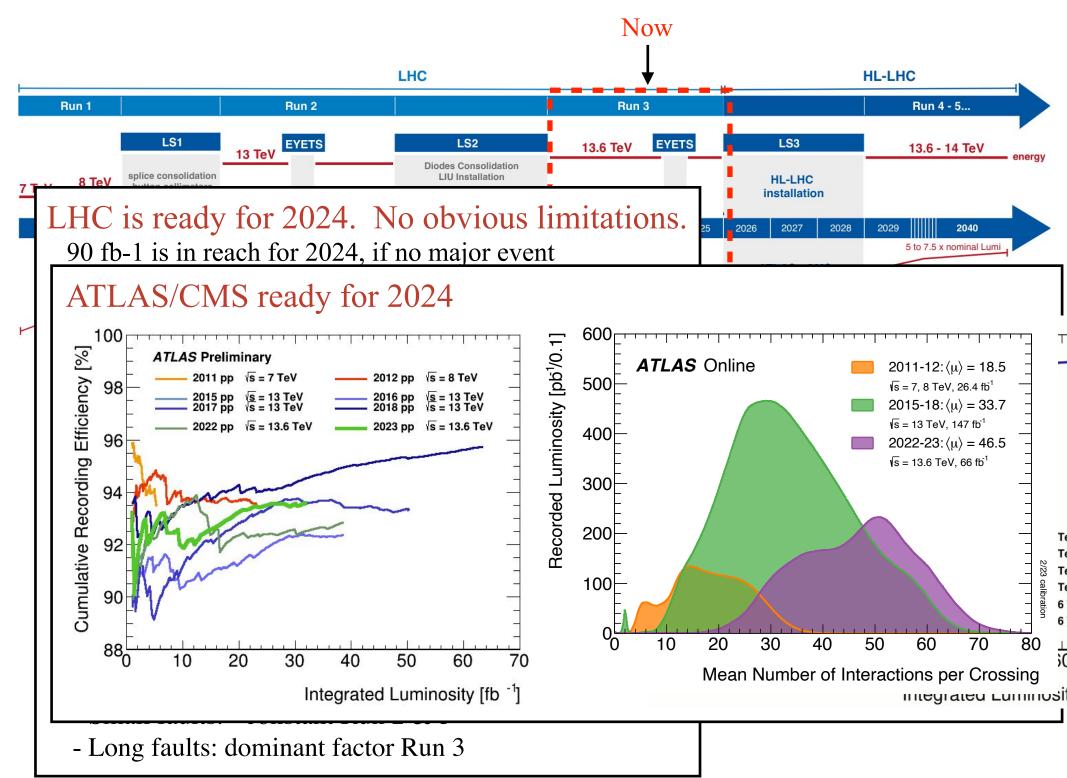


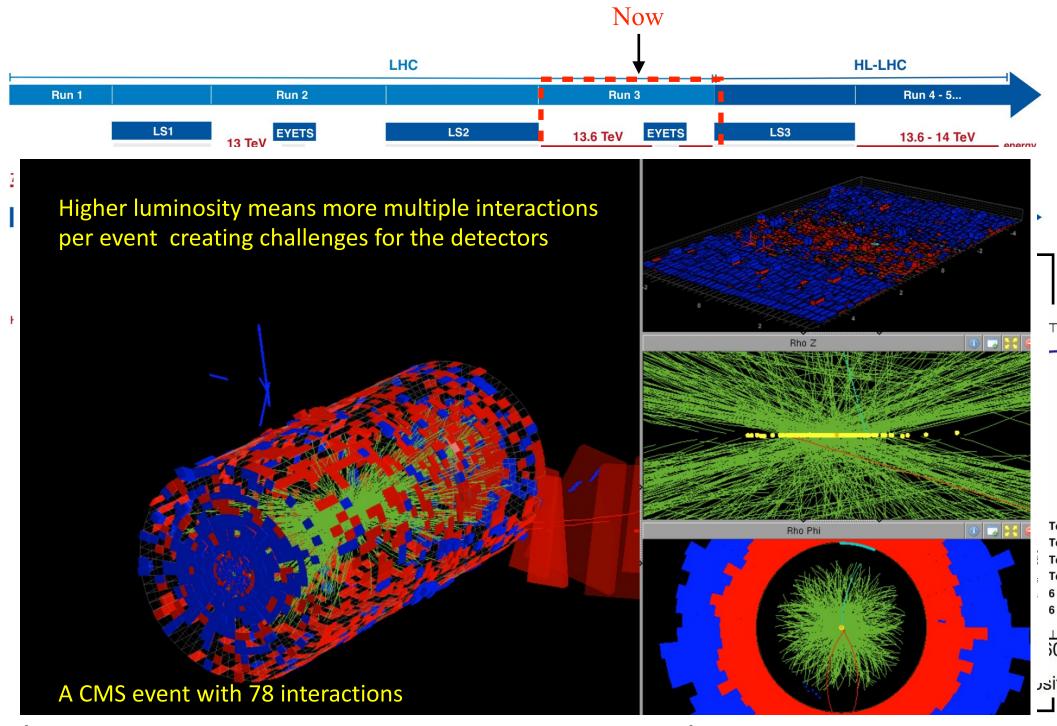






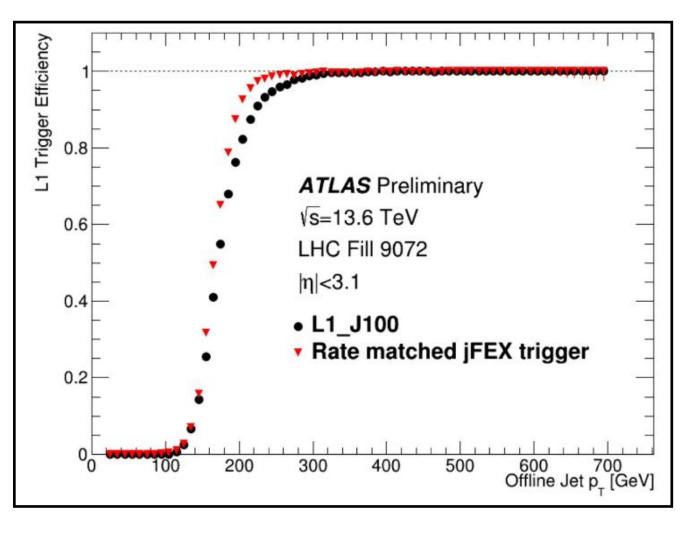


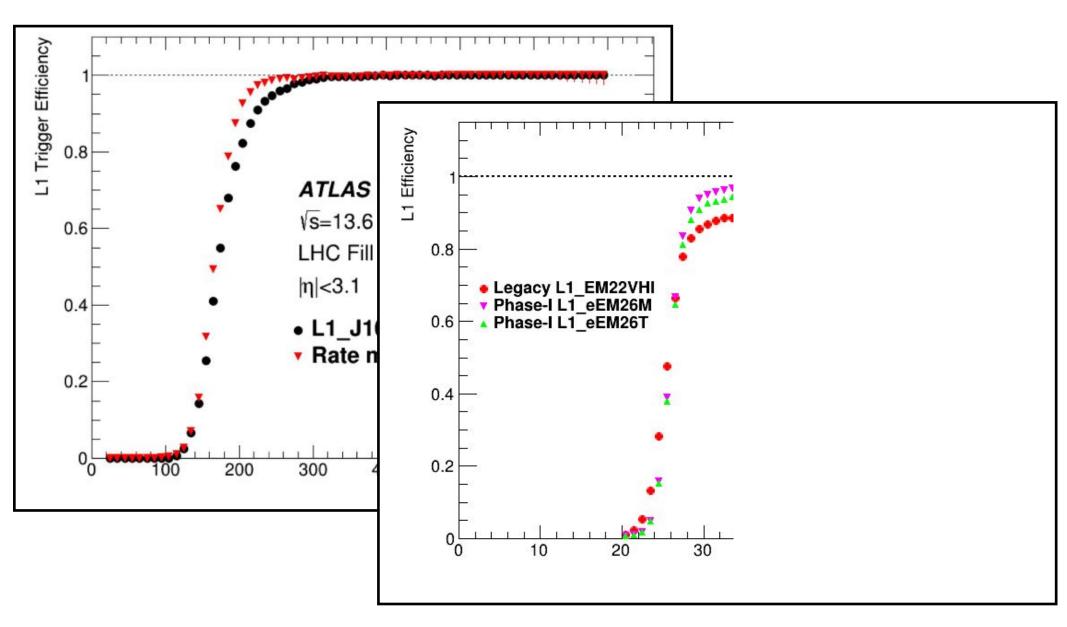


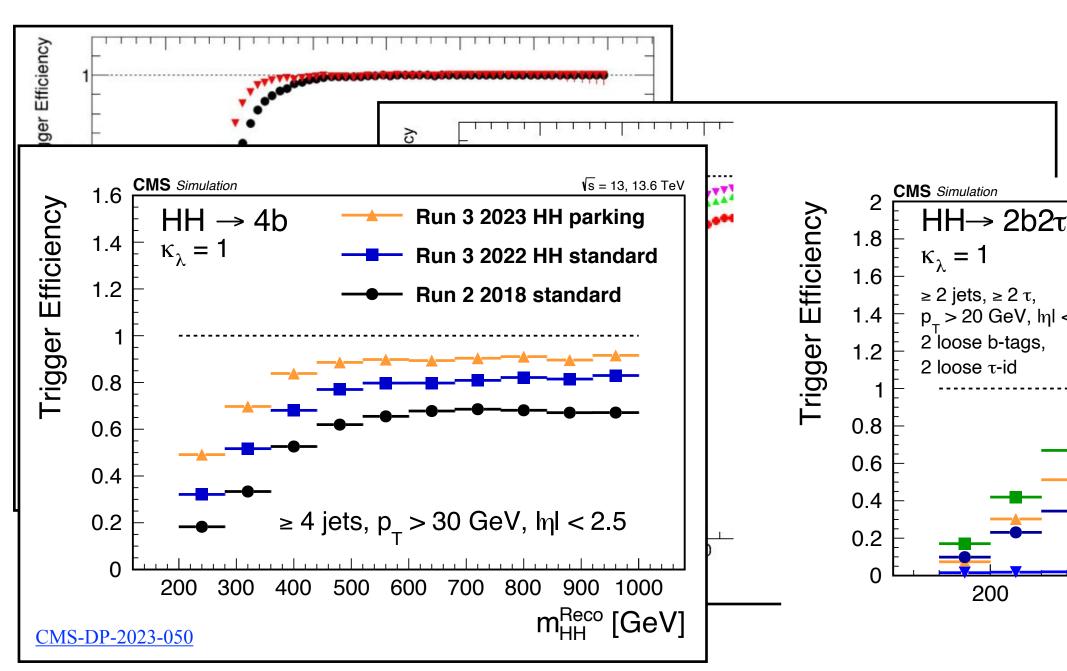


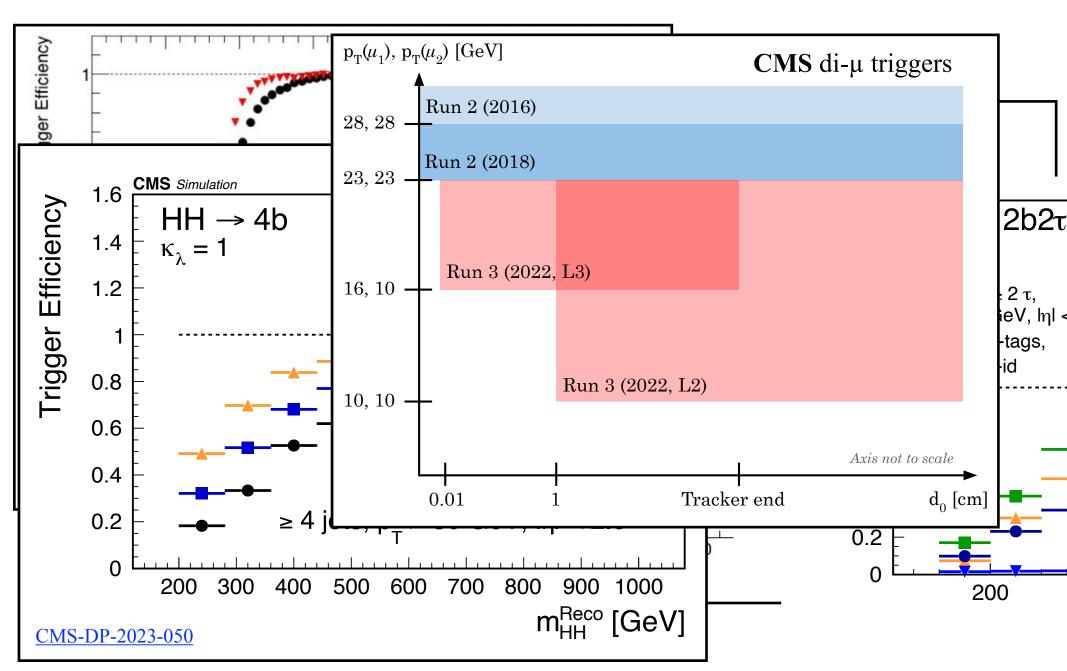
- Long faults: dominant factor Run 3

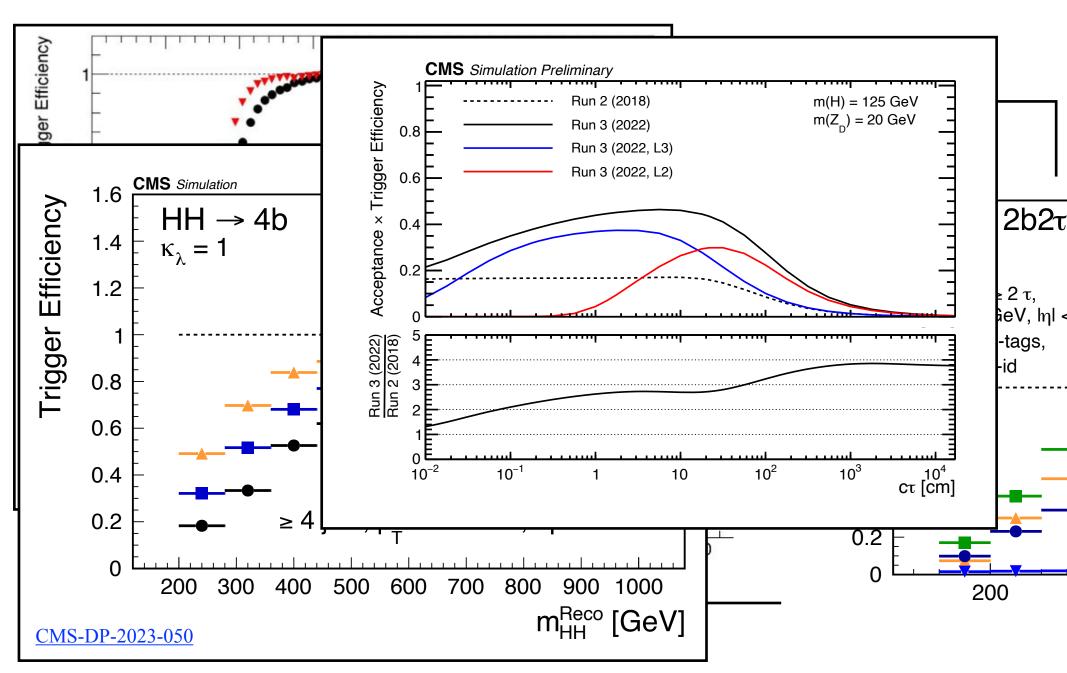
Trigger Improvements for Run3



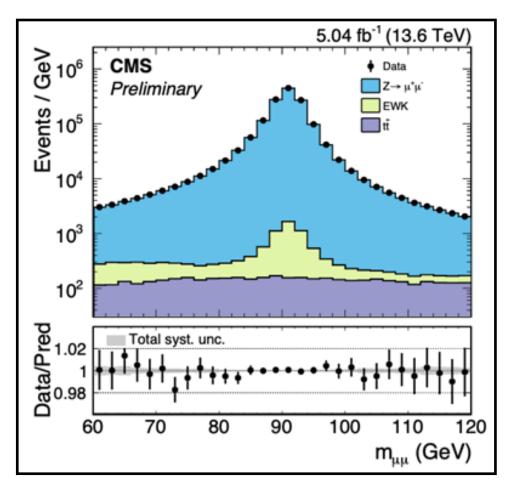


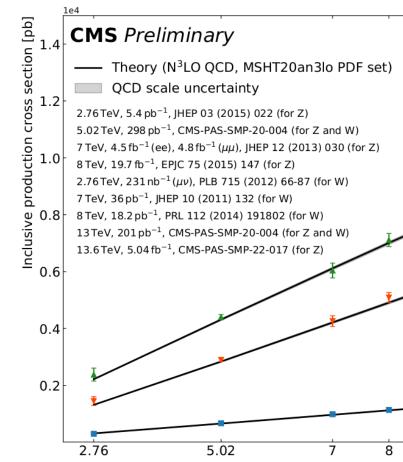




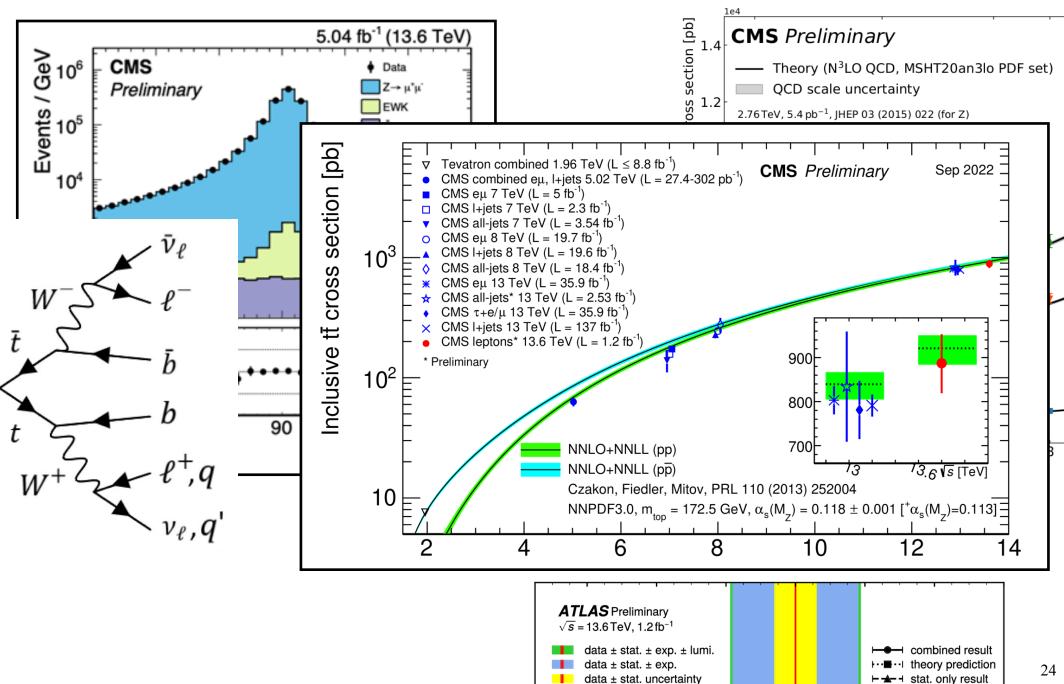


First Run-3 Results

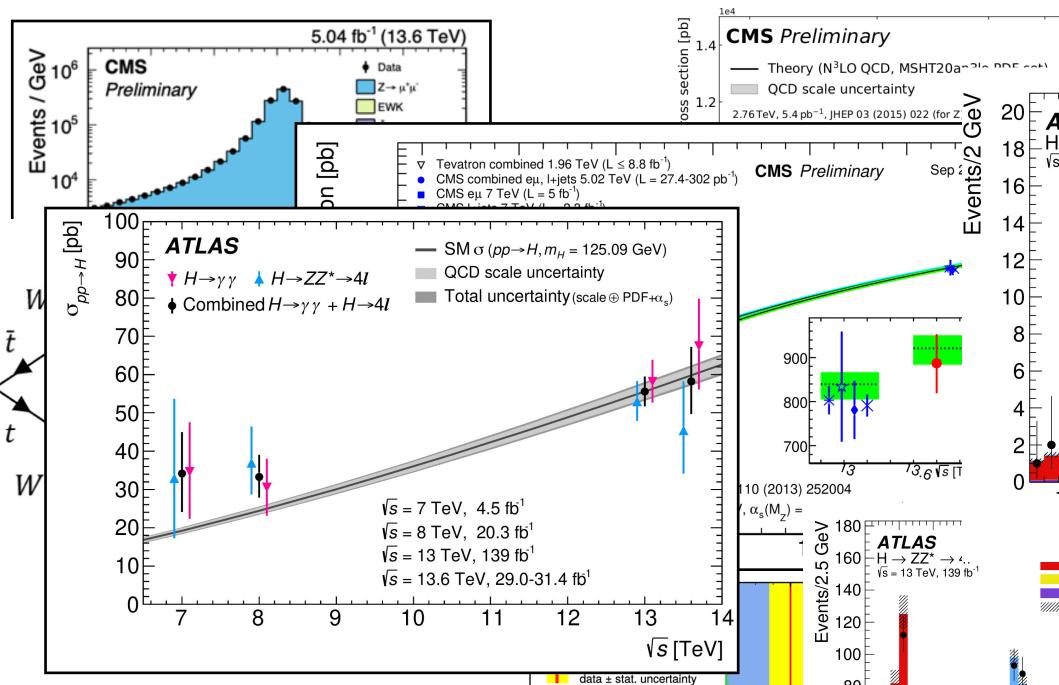


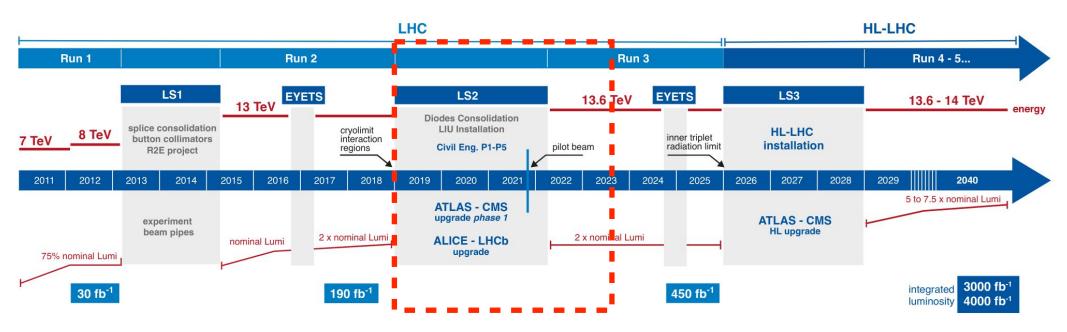


First Run-3 Results



First Run-3 Results

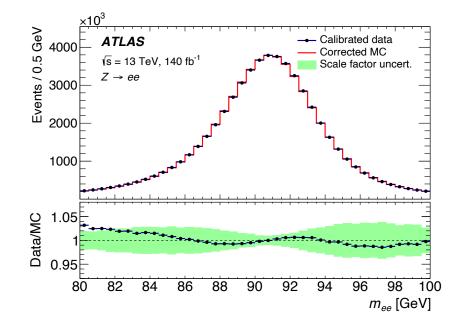




Understanding/Improving: Detectors Calibration Reconstruction Algorithms

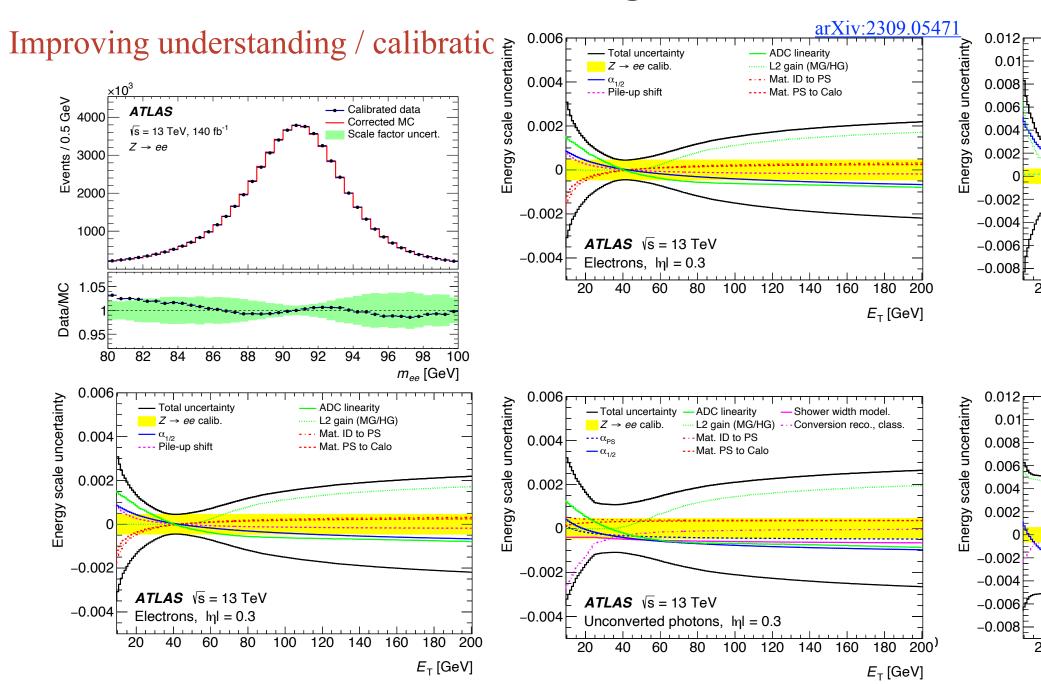
Detector Understanding/Calibration

Improving understanding / calibration of detectors

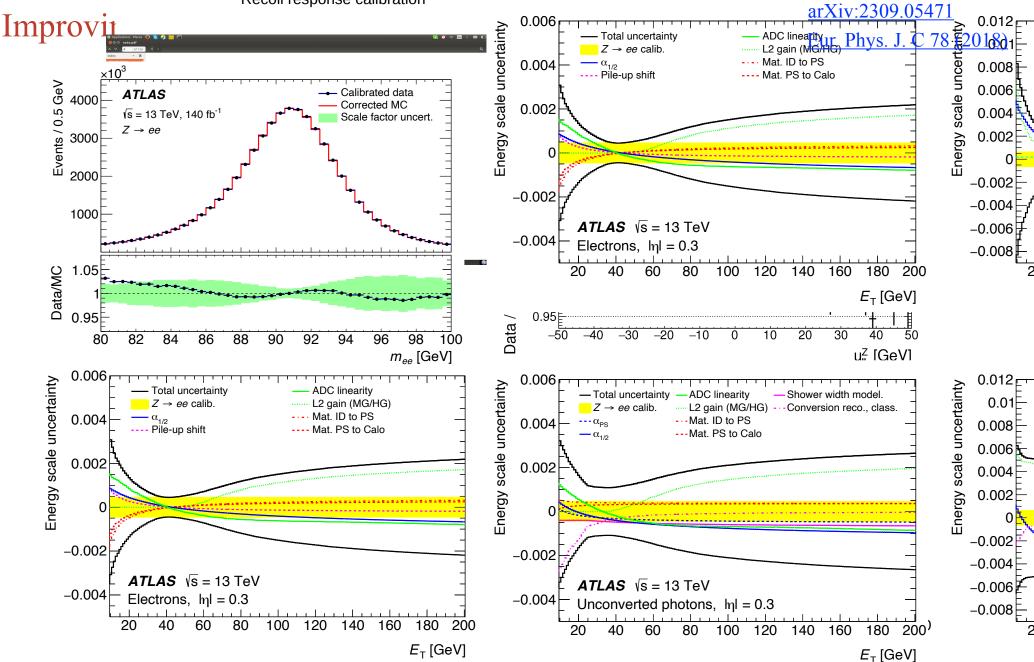


arXiv:2309.05471

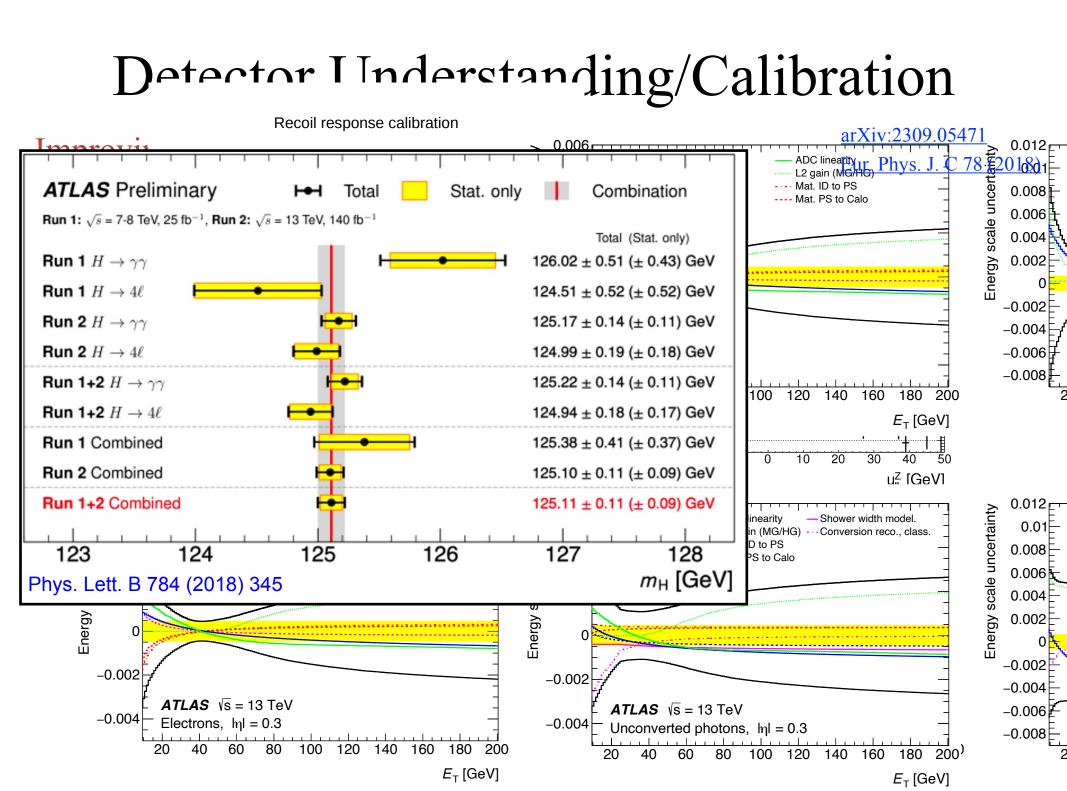
Detector Understanding/Calibration

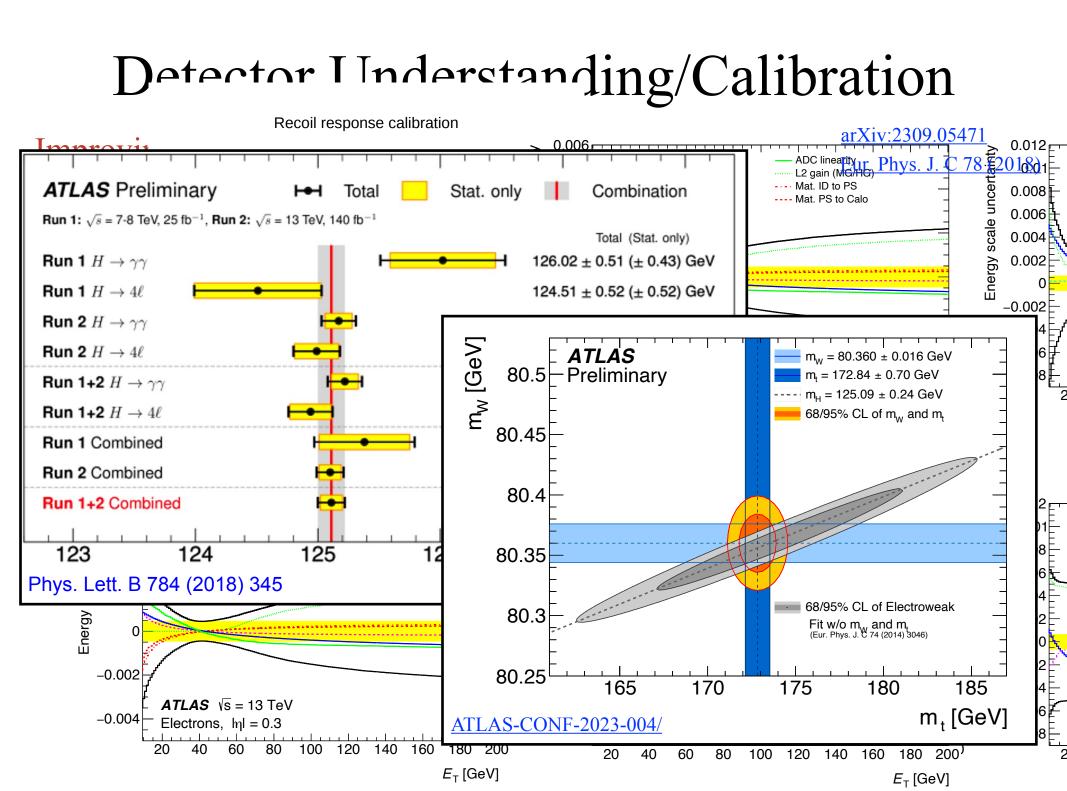


Detector Understanding/Calibration

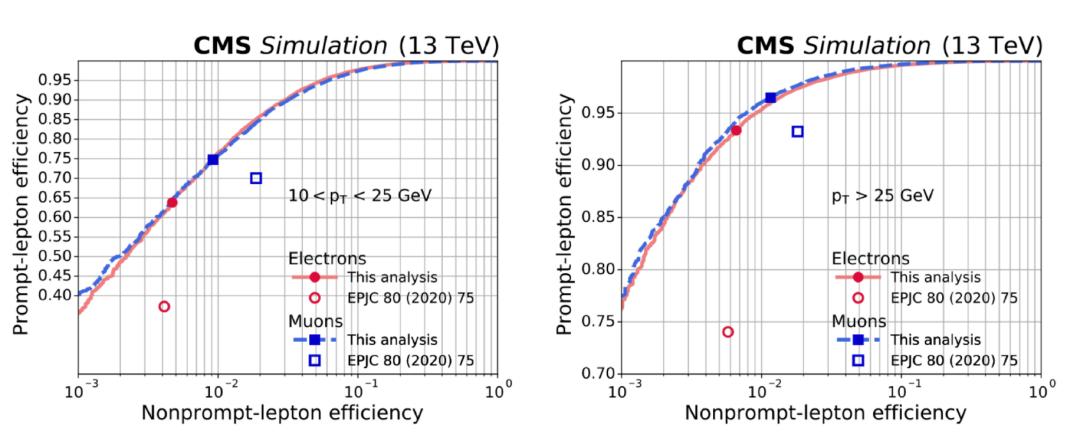


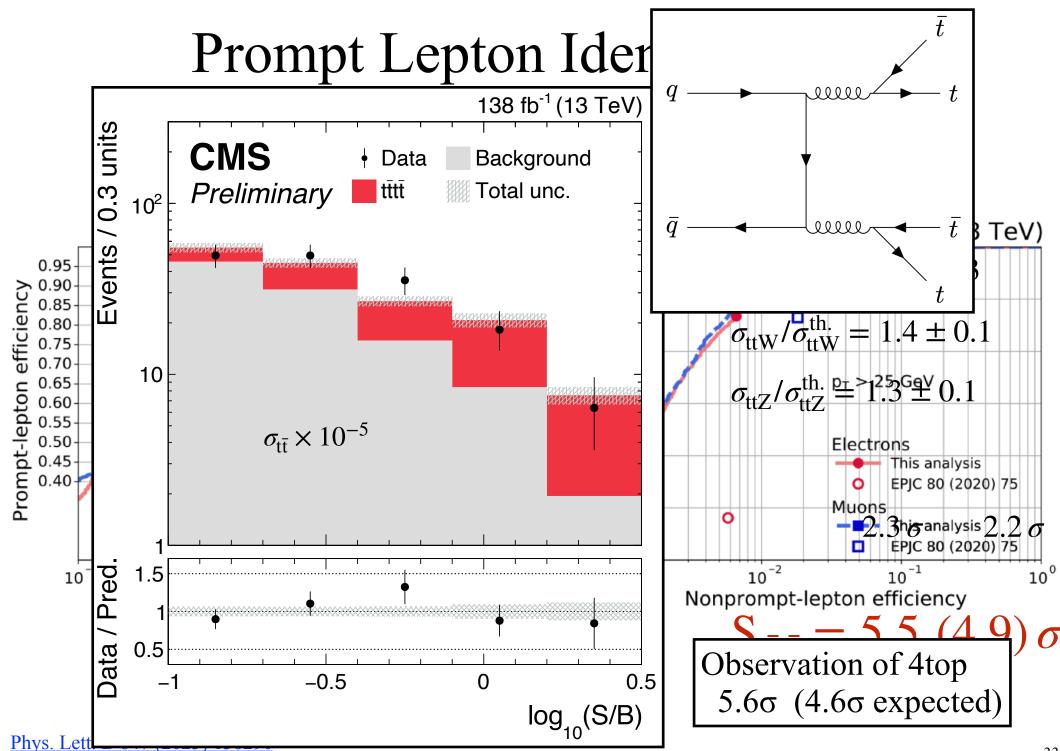
Recoil response calibration





Prompt Lepton Identification





B-Quark Identification

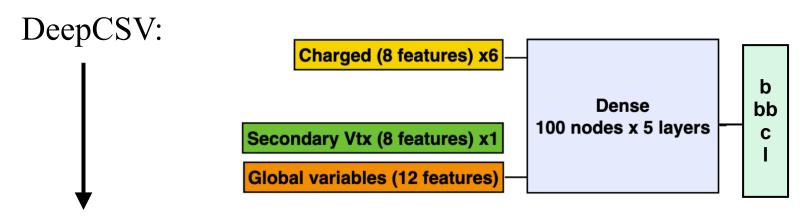
Machine Learning major impact in b-tagging

B-Quark Identification

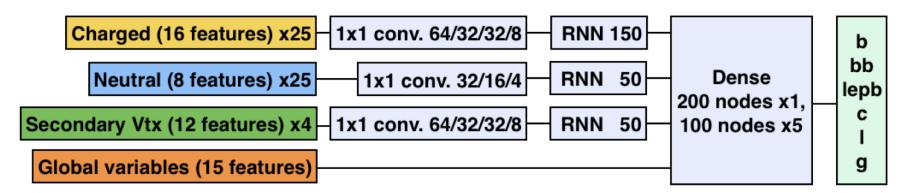
Machine Learning major impact in b-tagging Evolution of heavy Flavor tagging <u>Theme</u>: *Deeper, fancier networks with lower-level inputs*

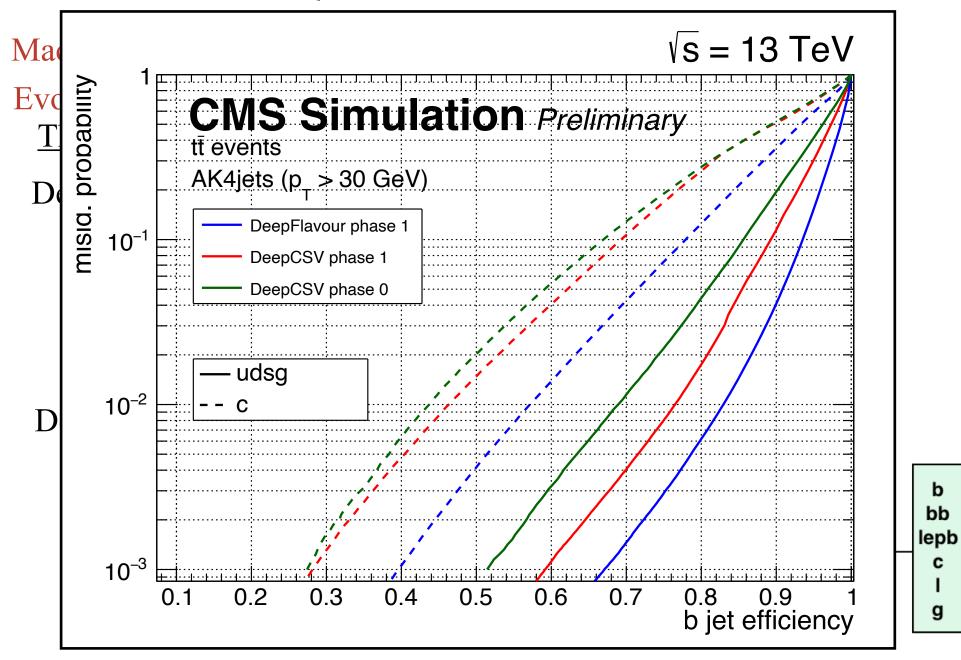
B-Quark Identification

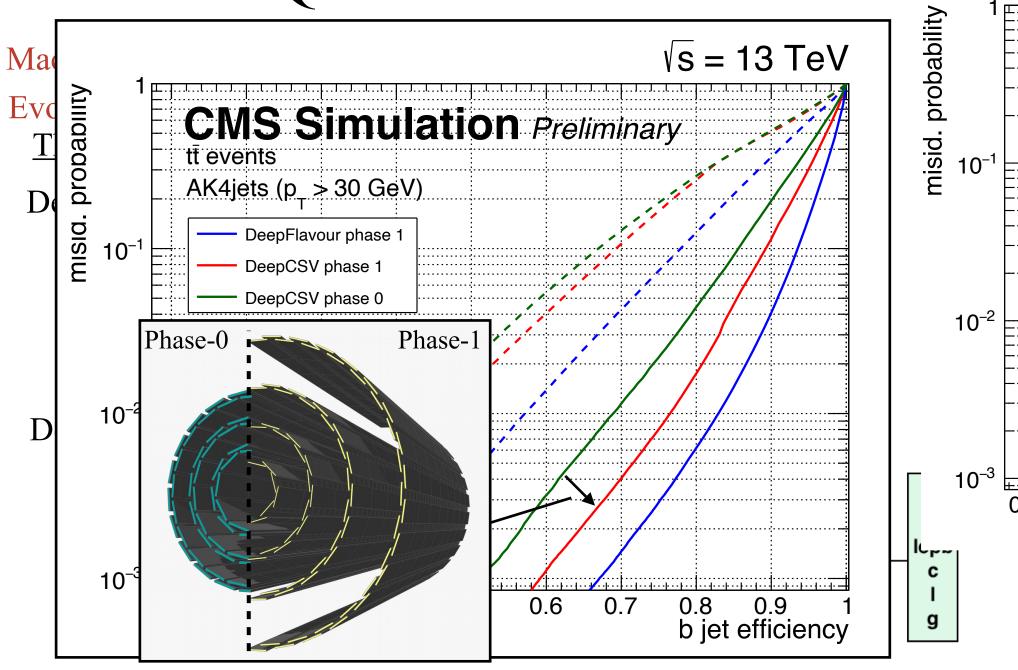
Machine Learning major impact in b-tagging Evolution of heavy Flavor tagging <u>Theme</u>: Deeper, fancier networks with lower-level inputs

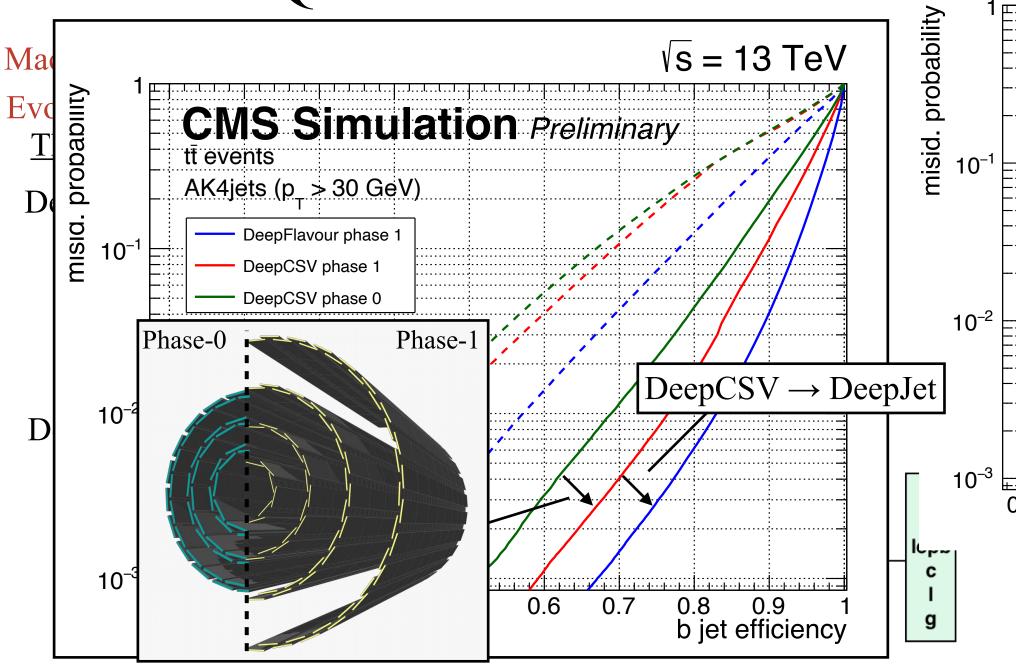


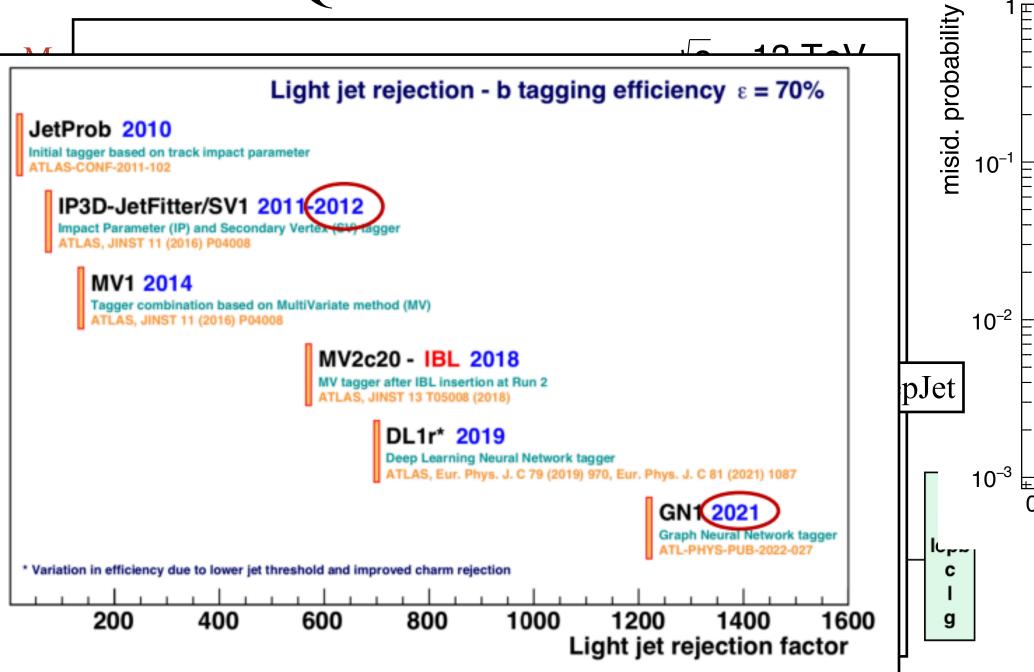
DeepJet:

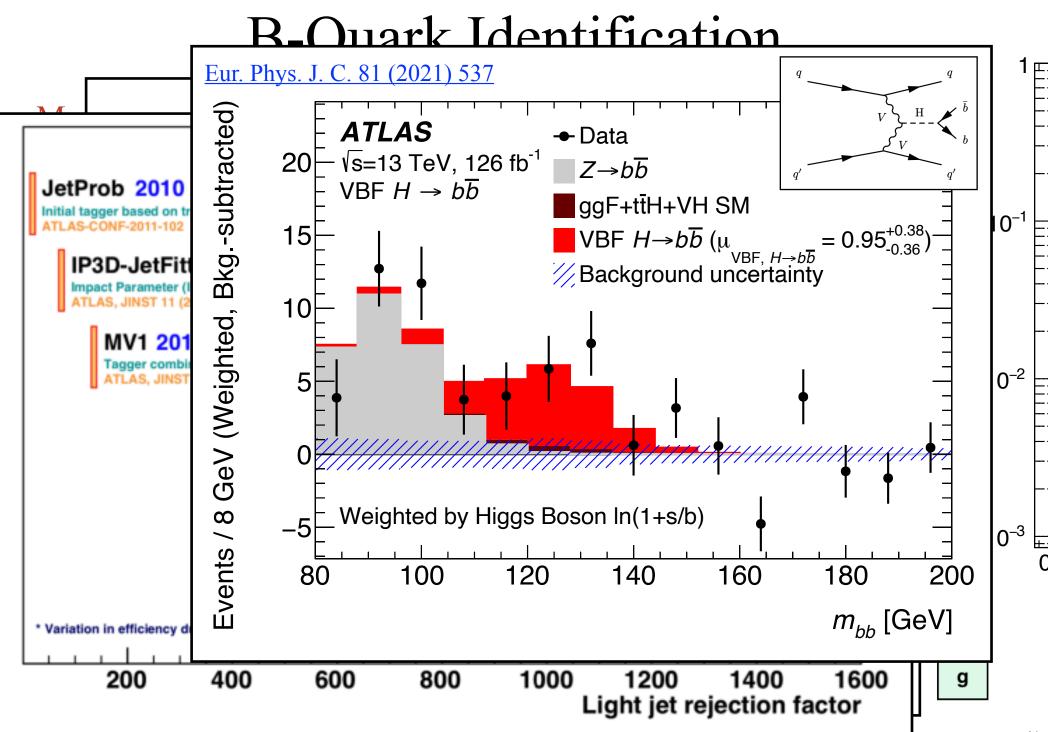




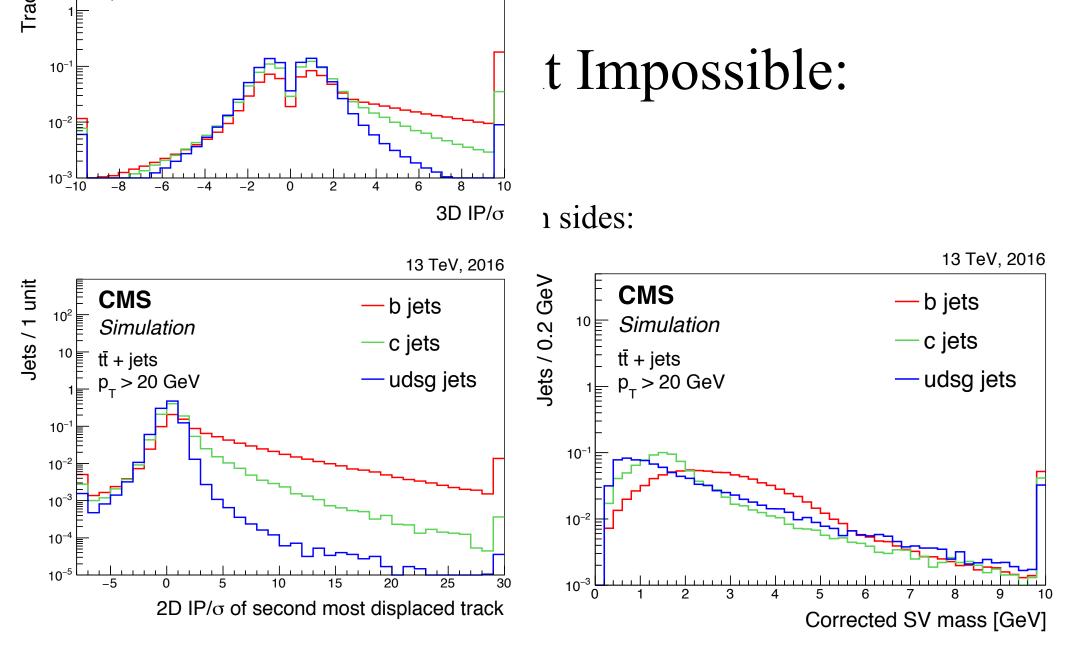


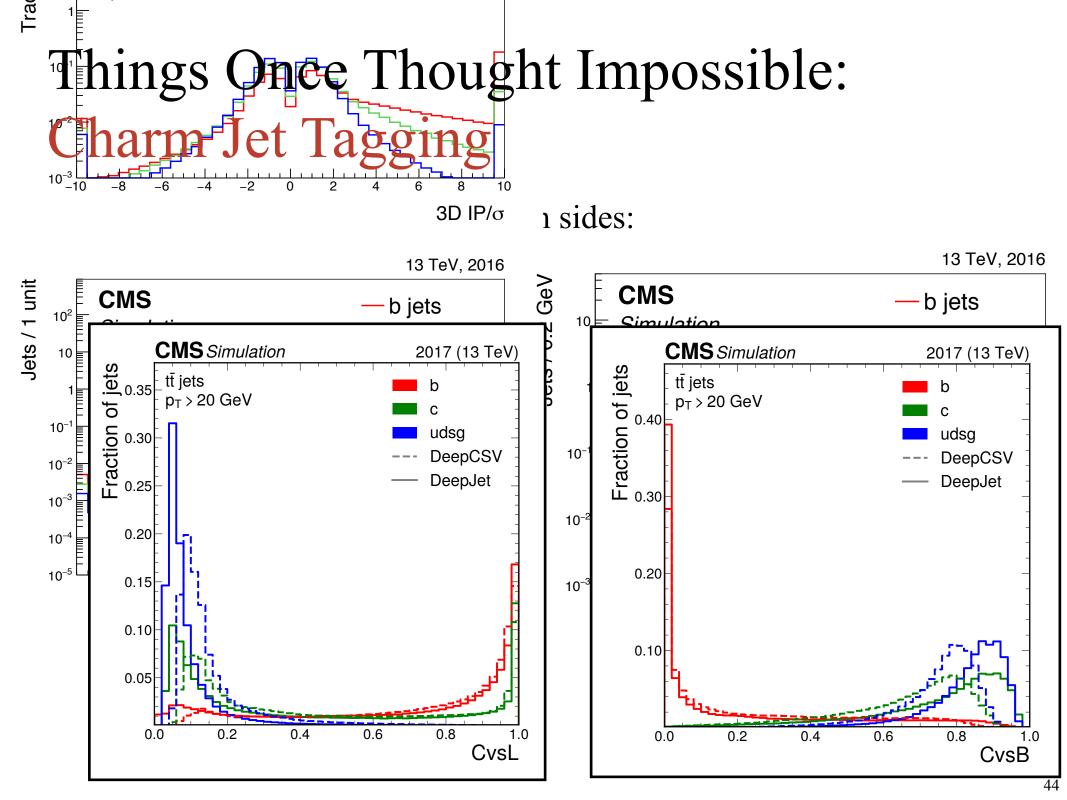


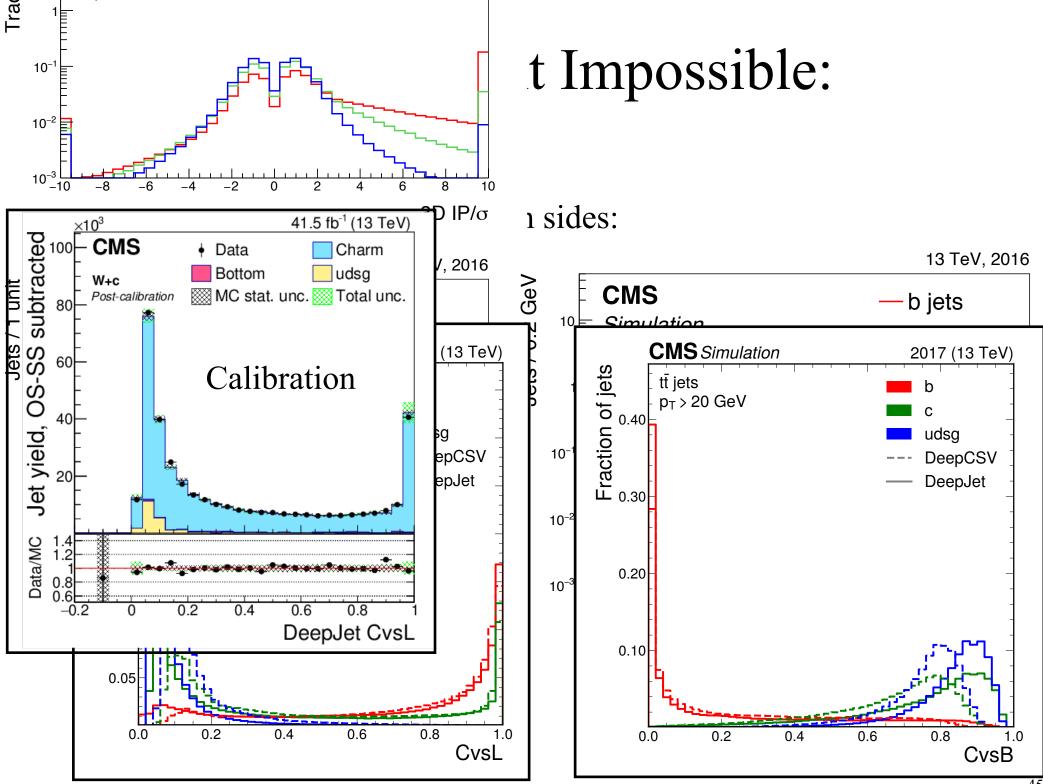


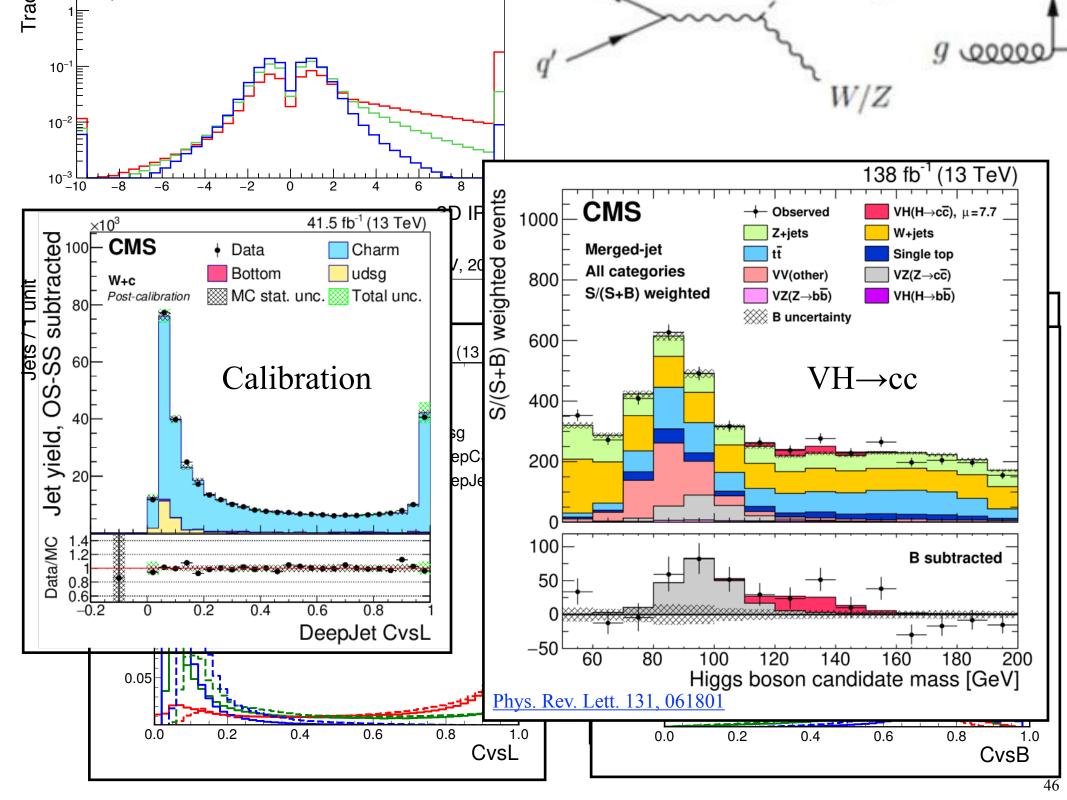


Things Once Thought Impossible:







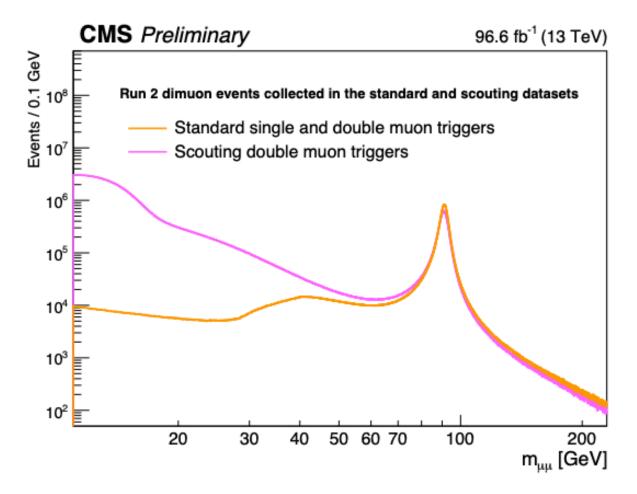


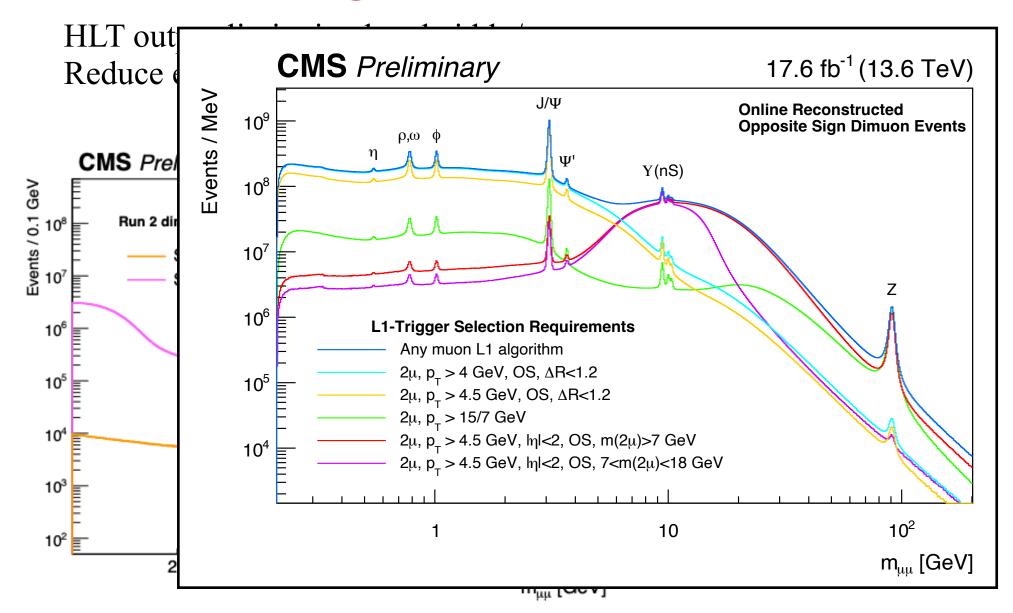
HLT output limitation bandwidth / not event rate. Reduce event size (only store HLT objects)

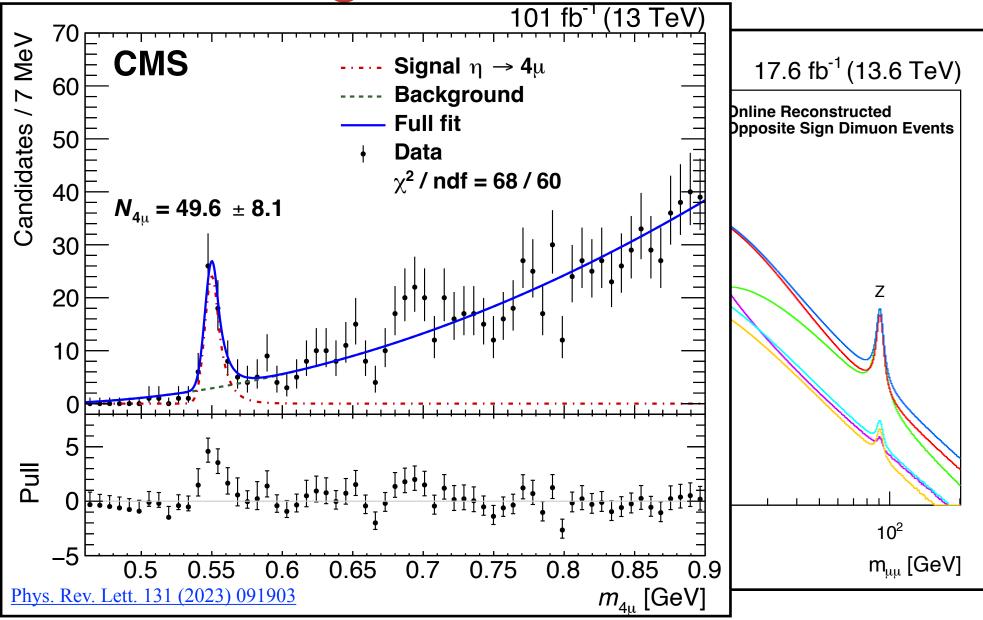
 \Rightarrow can increase output event rate

HLT output limitation bandwidth / not event rate. Reduce event size (only store HLT objects)

 \Rightarrow can increase output event rate

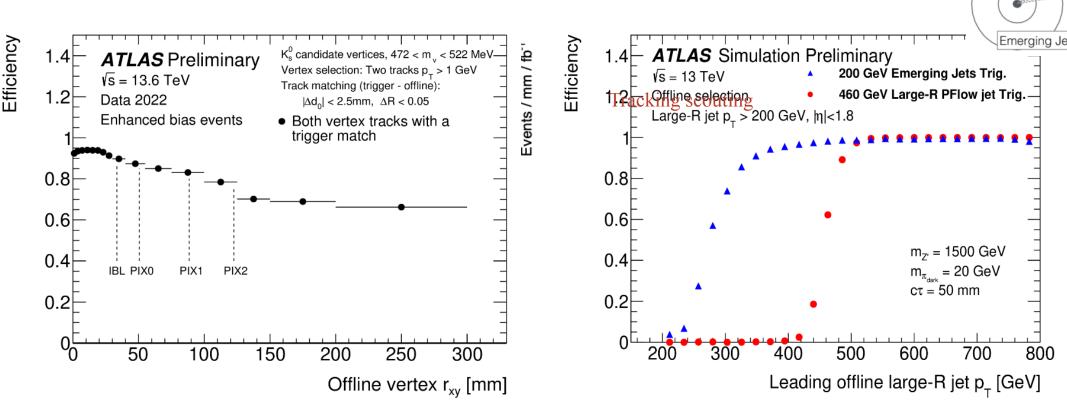






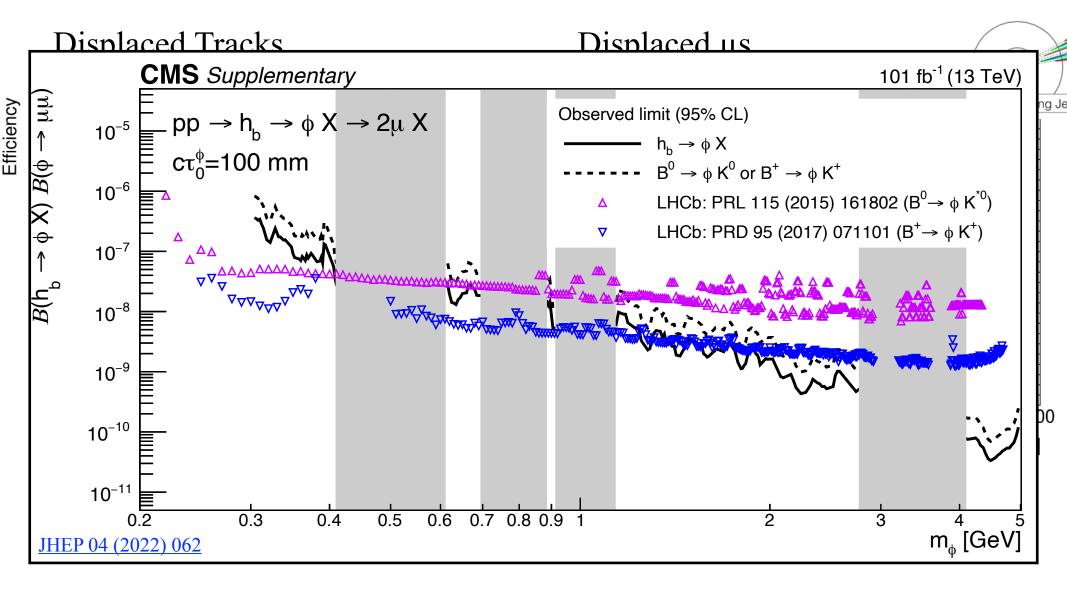
Things Once Thought Impossible: Displaced Trigger Tracking

Displaced Tracks



Displaced µs

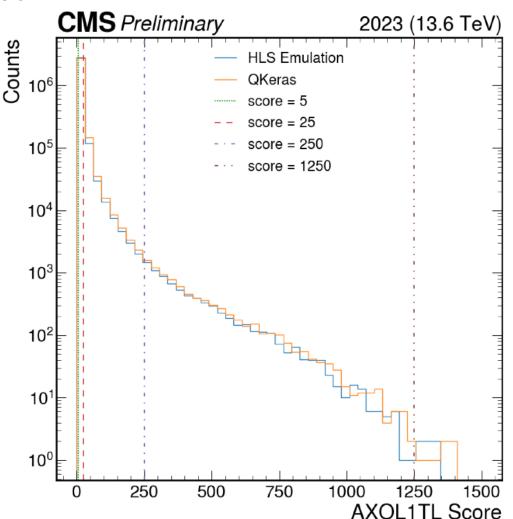
Things Once Thought Impossible: Displaced Trigger Tracking



Things Once Thought Impossible: Anomaly Detection at L1

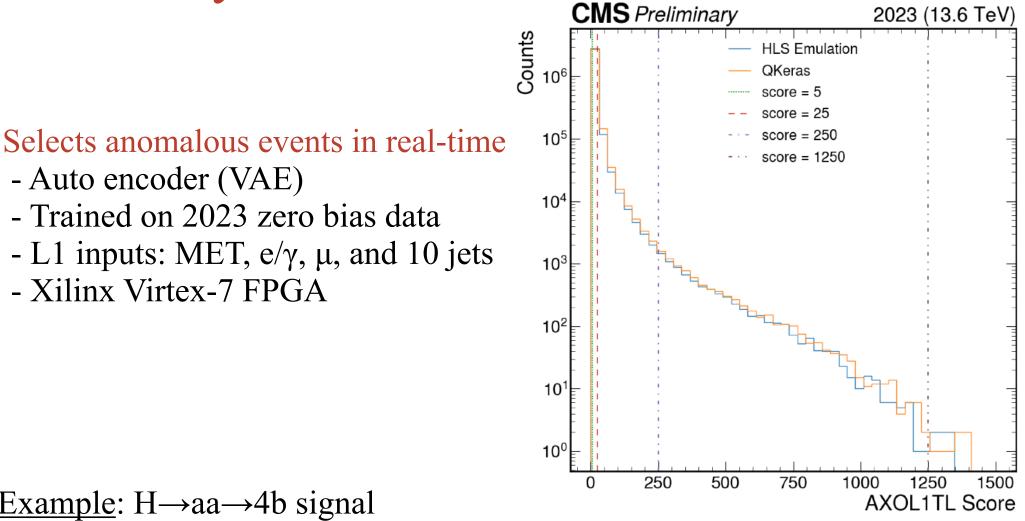


- Auto encoder (VAE)
- Trained on 2023 zero bias data
- L1 inputs: MET, e/γ , μ , and 10 jets
- Xilinx Virtex-7 FPGA



More Info

Things Once Thought Impossible: Anomaly Detection at L1



<u>Example</u>: $H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4b$ signal

AXOL1TL Rate	1 kHz	5 kHz	10 kHz
Signal Efficiency Gain	46%	100%	133%

More Info

Things Once Thought Impossible:



CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN Data recorded: 2023-May-24 01:42:17.826112 GMT Run / Event / LS: 367883 / 374187302 / 159

7 offline jets $p_T > 15$ GeV / muon / 75 primary vertices

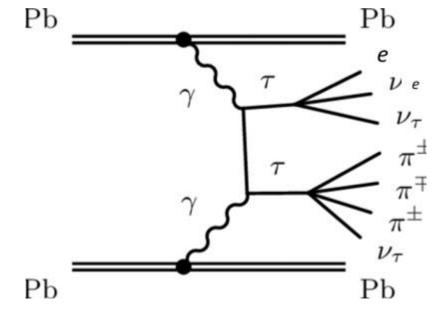
Signal Efficiency Gain 46%

Things Once Thought Impossible: L1 Track Trigger for Pb-Pb

Ultra Peripheral Pb-Pb events ~ yy collider

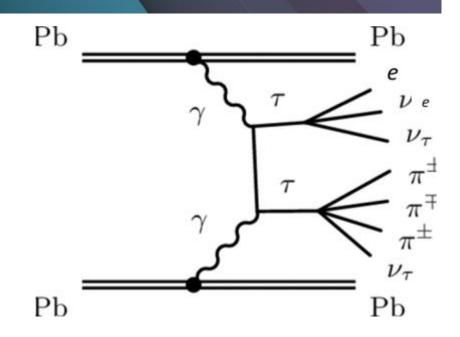


Event: 2794836345 2023-10-06 11:30:24 CEST



Things Once Thought Impossible: L1 Track Trigger for Pb-Pb

Ultra Peripheral Pb-Pb events ~ γγ collider Transition Radiation Tracker (TRT) for track trigger.

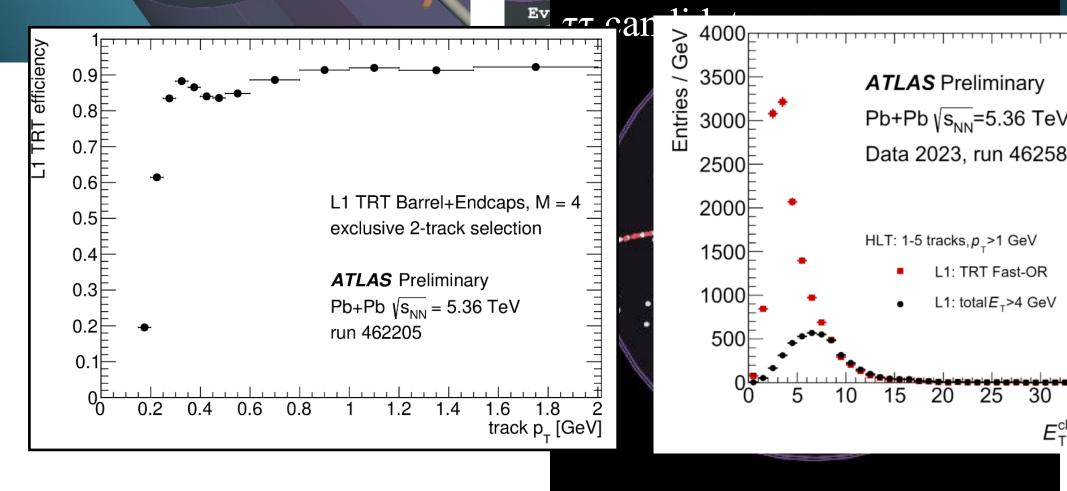


$\frac{Ev}{20}$ $\tau\tau$ candidate

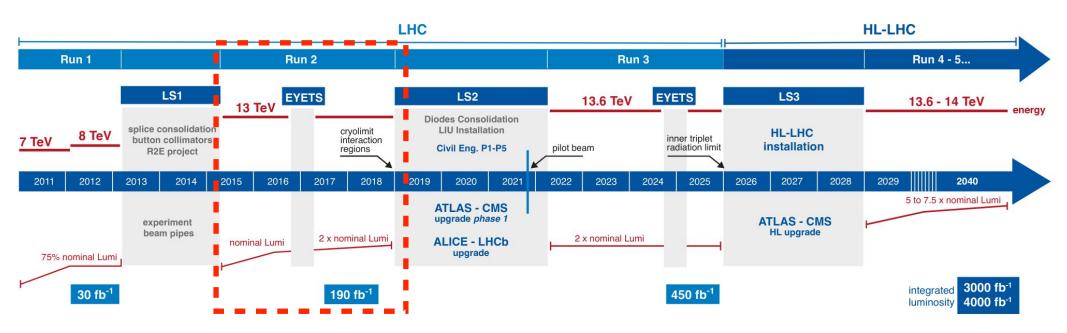
Ru

Things Once Thought Impossible: L1 Track Trigger for Pb-Pb

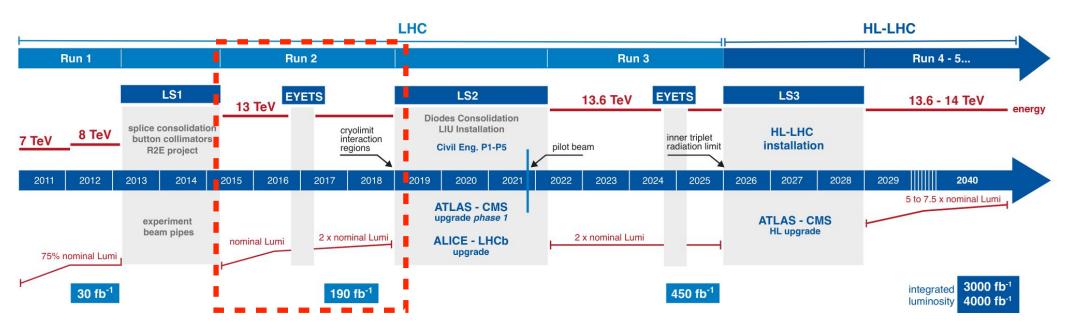
Ultra Peripheral Pb-Pb events ~ γγ collider Transition Radiation Tracker (TRT) for track trigger.

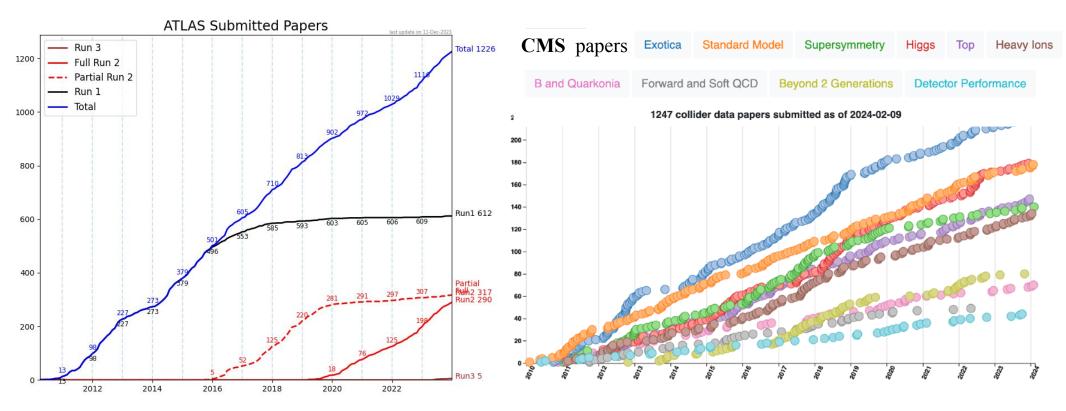


Ru



Highlights from Physics Program





Status: October 2023

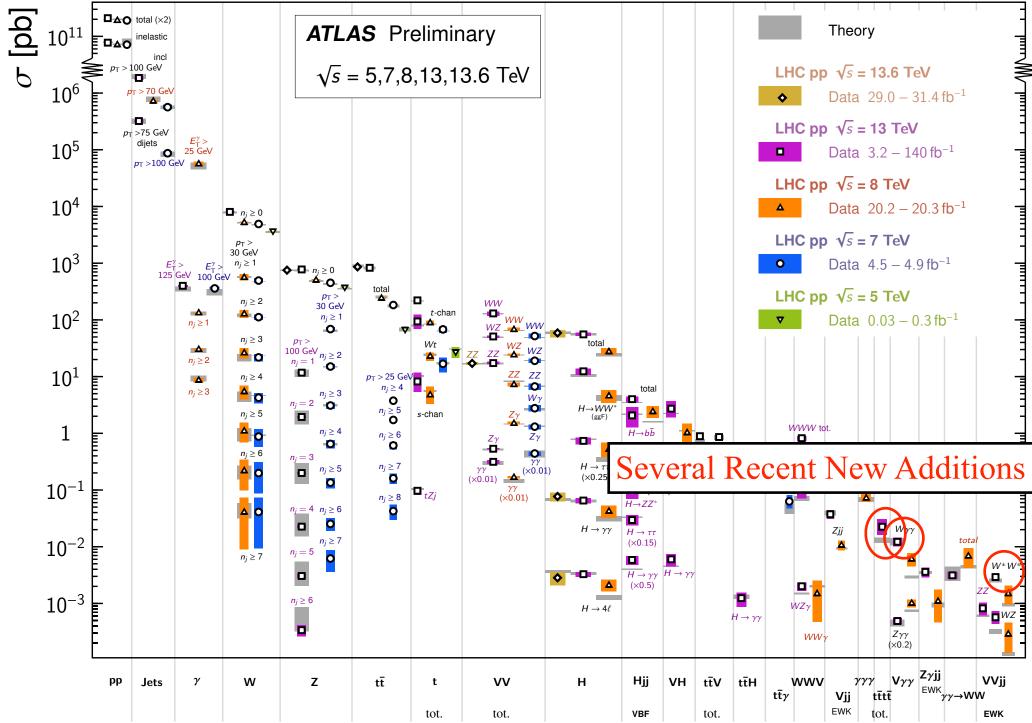
Standard Model Production Cross Section Measurements

[dd] □▲O total (×2) 10^{11} Theory **ATLAS** Preliminary inelastic incl 6 $\sqrt{s} = 5,7,8,13,13.6$ TeV > 100 GeV LHC pp \sqrt{s} = 13.6 TeV о. 10⁶ 70 Ge Data 29.0 - 31.4 fb⁻¹ п LHC pp $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV p_T >75 GeV $\begin{array}{c}
E_{\rm T}^{\gamma} > \\
25 \text{ GeV}
\end{array}$ dijets 10⁵ Data 3.2 - 140 fb⁻¹ *p*_T >100 GeV ▲ LHC pp $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV 10^{4} Data 20.2 - 20.3 fb⁻¹ $\square n_i \ge 0$ ⁿi ≤ č ▲ Õ Ţ LHC pp $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV $p_{\rm T} >$ 30 GeV 10³ $\begin{array}{ccc} E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\gamma} > & E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\gamma} > & n_{j} \geq 1\\ 125 \ \mathrm{GeV} & 100 \ \mathrm{GeV} & \Delta_{\mathrm{CO}} \end{array}$ Data 4.5 - 4.9 fb⁻¹ 0 $\diamond \Box$ 40. o, 0 total LHC pp $\sqrt{s} = 5$ TeV $p_{\rm T} >$ $n_j \ge 2$ WW 30 GeV t-char 10² A 0 o Data $0.03 - 0.3 \, \text{fb}^{-1}$ $n_j \ge 1$ ▼ $n_j \ge 1$ WW 0 $n_j \ge 3$ $p_{\rm T} >$ 100 GeV A 0 $n_j \ge 2$ $n_j \ge 2$ $n_{j} = 1$ -0- 10^{1} $n_j \ge 4$ $p_{\rm T} > 25 \, {\rm GeV}$ **A O** $n_j \ge 4$ total $n_i \ge 3$ $n_j \ge 3$ Ο $n_j = 2$ $H \rightarrow WW$ $n_j \ge 5$ s-chan $n_i \ge 5$ (ggF WWW tot 1 $n_j \ge 4$ $n_j \ge 6$ О O 0 0 $n_i \ge 6$ $n_{i} = 3$ γγ (×0.01) γγ (×0.01) Wjj 0 $n_j \ge 7$ WWZ tot. $H \rightarrow \tau \tau$ (×0.5) $n_j \ge 5$ tīW± ▲ <mark>4</mark> 0 (×0.2) 0 (×0.25) 40 0 Δ 10^{-1} $\gamma\gamma$ (×0.01) \square_{tZj} (×0.5) *n*_j ≥ 8 $n_j = 4$ $n_j \ge 6$ П 0 0 Wγγ $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ $H \rightarrow \tau \tau$ Zjj 10^{-2} $n_j \ge 7$ tota (×0.15) Δ $n_j = 5$ 0 $n_j \ge 7$ 0 W^{\pm} $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ д. (×0.5) Δ 10^{-3} $n_j \ge 6$ WZγ $H \rightarrow 4\ell$ $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ O) ۰ *Ζγγ* (×0.2) WW v $V_{\gamma\gamma}$ $Z_{\gamma jj}$ VVjj pp γ w Ζ tī vv н Hjj VH tīV tīH wwv γγγ Jets t ^{EWK}γγ→**WW** tīγ Vjj tītī EWK VBF tot. tot. EWK tot. tot.

61

Status: October 2023

Standard Model Production Cross Section Measurements



62

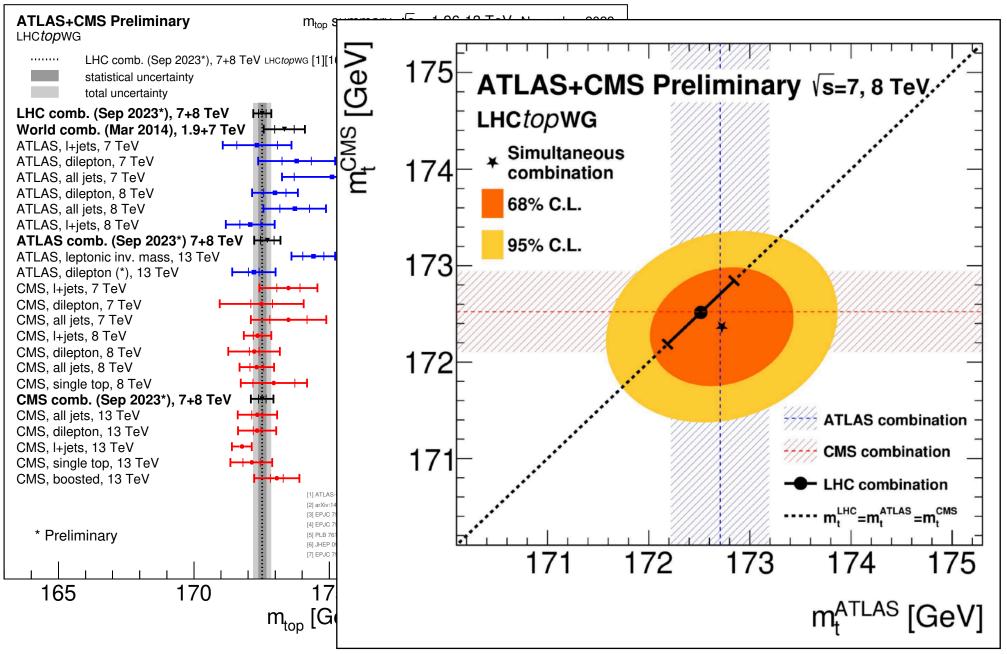
Measuring m_{Top}

LHCTopWGSummaryPlots

ATLAS+CMS Preliminary LHC <i>top</i> WG	m_{top} summary, $\sqrt{s} = 1.96-13$ TeV November 20	23
LHC comb. (Sep 2023*), 7+8 TeV LHC to	wg [1][16]	
statistical uncertainty	total stat	
total uncertainty	$m_{top} \pm total (stat \pm syst \pm recoil) [GeV] \int L dt$	Ref.
LHC comb. (Sep 2023*), 7+8 TeV 바라	$172.52 \pm 0.33 (0.14 \pm 0.30) \le 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	
World comb. (Mar 2014), 1.9+7 TeV	$H \qquad 173.34 \pm 0.76 (0.36 \pm 0.67) \qquad \le 8.7 \text{ fb}^{-1},$	
ATLAS, I+jets, 7 TeV	$172.33 \pm 1.27 (0.75 \pm 1.02)$ 4.6 fb ⁻¹ , [3	
ATLAS, dilepton, 7 TeV	■ 173.79 ± 1.42 (0.54 ± 1.31) 4.6 fb ⁻¹ [3	-
ATLAS, all jets, 7 TeV	→ → ↓ 175.1±1.8 (1.4±1.2) 4.6 fb ⁻¹ , [4	-
ATLAS, dilepton, 8 TeV	172.99 ± 0.84 (0.41 ± 0.74) 20.3 fb ⁻¹ ,	-
ATLAS, all jets, 8 TeV	173.72 ± 1.15 (0.55 ± 1.02) 20.3 fb ⁻¹ ,	
ATLAS, I+jets, 8 TeV	172.08 ± 0.91 (0.39 ± 0.82) 20.2 fb ⁻¹ ,	
ATLAS comb. (Sep 2023*) 7+8 TeV H ++++	172.71 ± 0.48 (0.25 ± 0.41) ≤ 20.3 fb ⁻	⁻¹ [1]
ATLAS, leptonic inv. mass, 13 TeV	174.41 ± 0.81 (0.39 ± 0.66 ± 0.25) 36.1 fb ⁻¹ ,	[8]
ATLAS, dilepton (*), 13 TeV	$172.21 \pm 0.80 \ (0.20 \pm 0.67 \pm 0.39)$ 139 fb ⁻¹ [[9]
CMS, I+jets, 7 TeV	173.49 ± 1.07 (0.43 ± 0.98) 4.9 fb ⁻¹ , [10]
CMS, dilepton, 7 TeV	172.5 ± 1.6 (0.4 ± 1.5) 4.9 fb ⁻¹ , [11]
CMS, all jets, 7 TeV	173.49 ± 1.39 (0.69 ± 1.21) 3.5 fb ⁻¹ , [12]
CMS, I+jets, 8 TeV	$172.35 \pm 0.51 (0.16 \pm 0.48)$ 19.7 fb ⁻¹ ,	[13]
CMS, dilepton, 8 TeV	172.22 $^{+0.91}_{-0.95}$ (0.18 $^{+0.89}_{-0.93}$) 19.7 fb ⁻¹ ,	[14]
CMS, all jets, 8 TeV	$172.32 \pm 0.64 (0.25 \pm 0.59)$ 19.7 fb ⁻¹ ,	[13]
CMS, single top, 8 TeV	$+ 172.95 \pm 1.22 (0.77 + 0.97) + 19.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}, $	[15]
CMS comb. (Sep 2023*), 7+8 TeV	172.52 \pm 0.42 (0.14 \pm 0.39) \leq 19.7 fb ⁻	¹ [16]
CMS, all jets, 13 TeV	$172.34 \pm 0.73 (0.20 +0.66)_{-0.72}^{+0.66}$ 35.9 fb ⁻¹	[17]
CMS, dilepton, 13 TeV	$172.33 \pm 0.70 (0.14 \pm 0.69)$ 35.9 fb ⁻¹ ,	[18]
CMS, I+jets, 13 TeV ⊢⊶	171.77 ± 0.37 35.9 fb ⁻¹ ,	
CMS, single top, 13 TeV	172.13 $^{+0.76}_{-0.77}$ (0.32 $^{+0.69}_{-0.71}$) 35.9 fb ⁻¹ ,	[20]
CMS, boosted, 13 TeV	- 173.06 \pm 0.84 (0.24) 138 fb ⁻¹ , [[21]
* Preliminary	[1] ATLAS-CONF-2023-066 [8] JHEP 06 (2023) 019 [15] EPJC 77 (2017) 354 [2] arXiv:1403.4427 [9] ATLAS-CONF-2022-058 [16] CMS-PAS-TOP-22-(16) CMS-PAS-1079-22-(17) 2017) 313 [3] EPJC 75 (2015) 330 [10] JHEP 12 (2012) 105 [17] EPJC 79 (2019) 313 [4] EPJC 75 (2015) 158 [11] EPJC 72 (2012) 2202 [18] EPJC 79 (2019) 313 [5] PLB 761 (2016) 350 [12] EPJC 74 (2014) 2758 [19] EPJC 83 (2023) 963 [6] JHEP 09 (2017) 118 [13] PRD 93 (2016) 072004 [20] JHEP 12 (2021) 161 [7] EPJC 79 (2019) 290 [14] PRD 93 (2016) 072004 [21] EPJC 83 (2023) 560	001 3 3 1
165 170	175 180 18	85
		-
11 t _t	_{op} [GeV]	

Measuring mtop

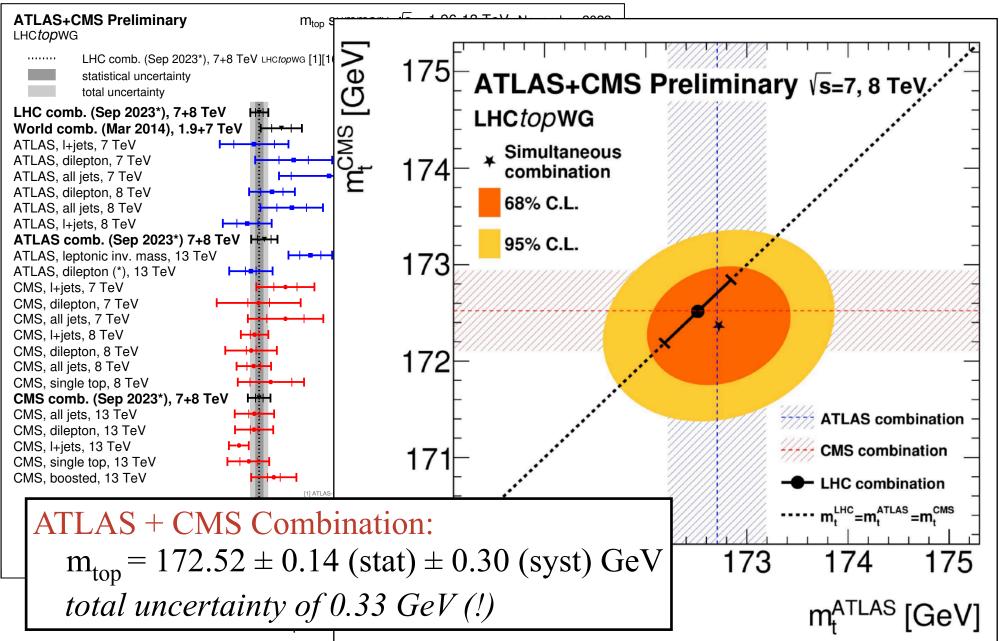
LHCTopWGSummaryPlots



64

Measuring mtop

LHCTopWGSummaryPlots

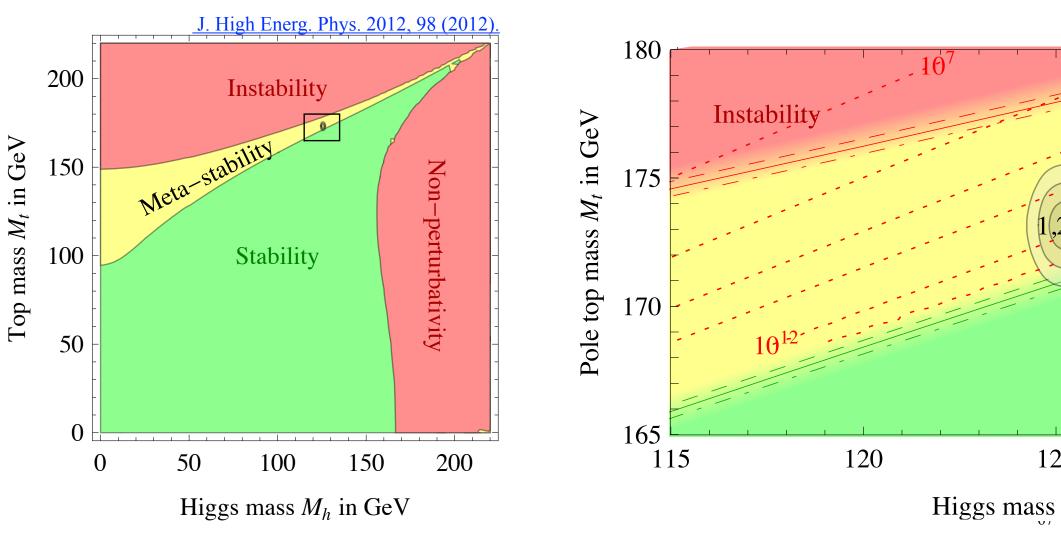


Why measure m_{Top} ?

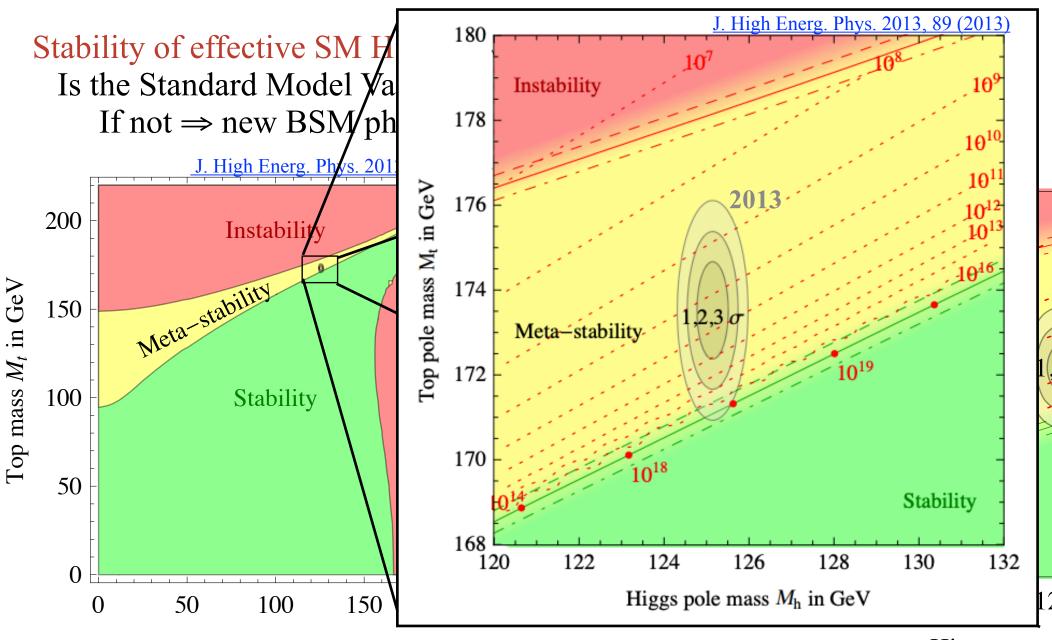
Stability of effective SM Higgs potential sensitive to mт₀р/mн Is the Standard Model Vacuum stable? If not ⇒ new BSM physics to stabilize it

Why measure m_{Top} ?

Stability of effective SM Higgs potential sensitive to mт₀р/mн Is the Standard Model Vacuum stable? If not ⇒ new BSM physics to stabilize it



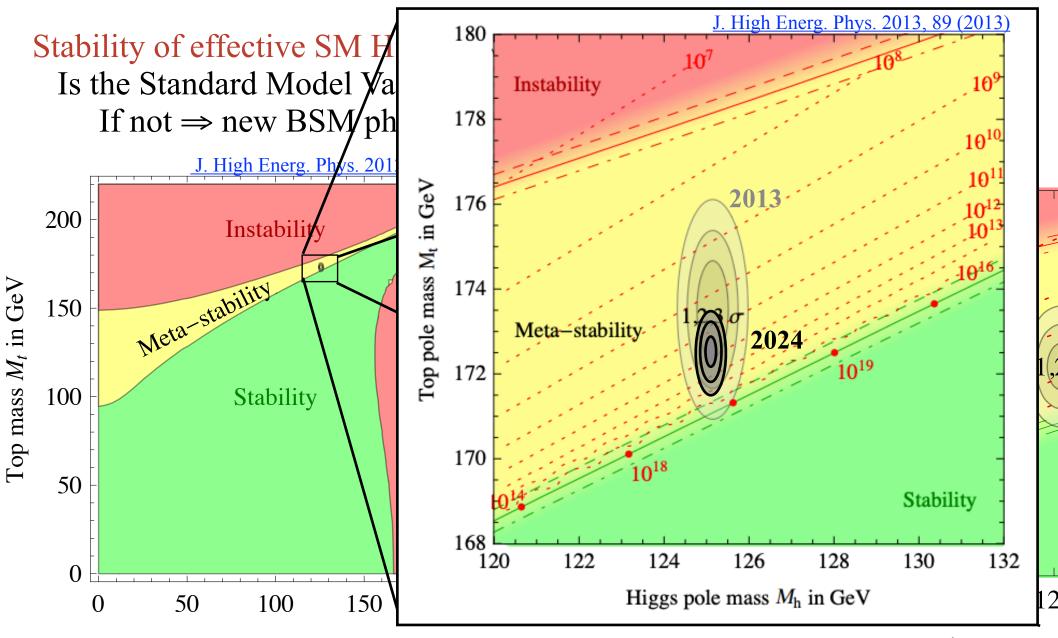
Why measure m_{Top} ?



Higgs mass M_h in GeV

Higgs mass

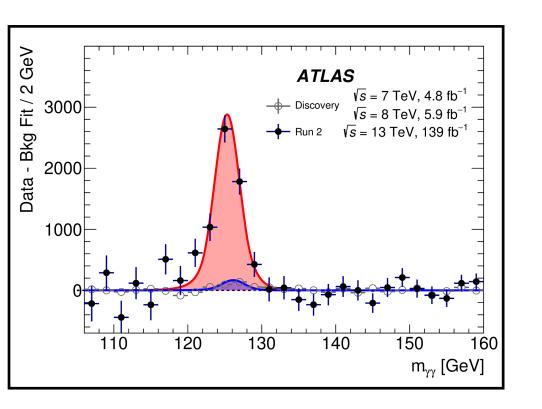
Why measure m_{Top} ?

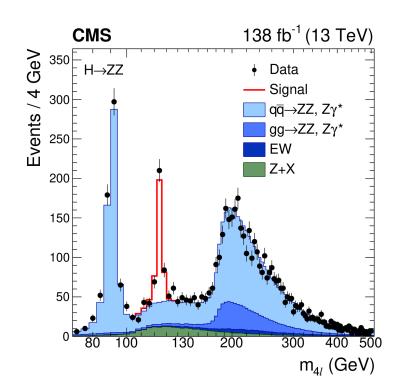


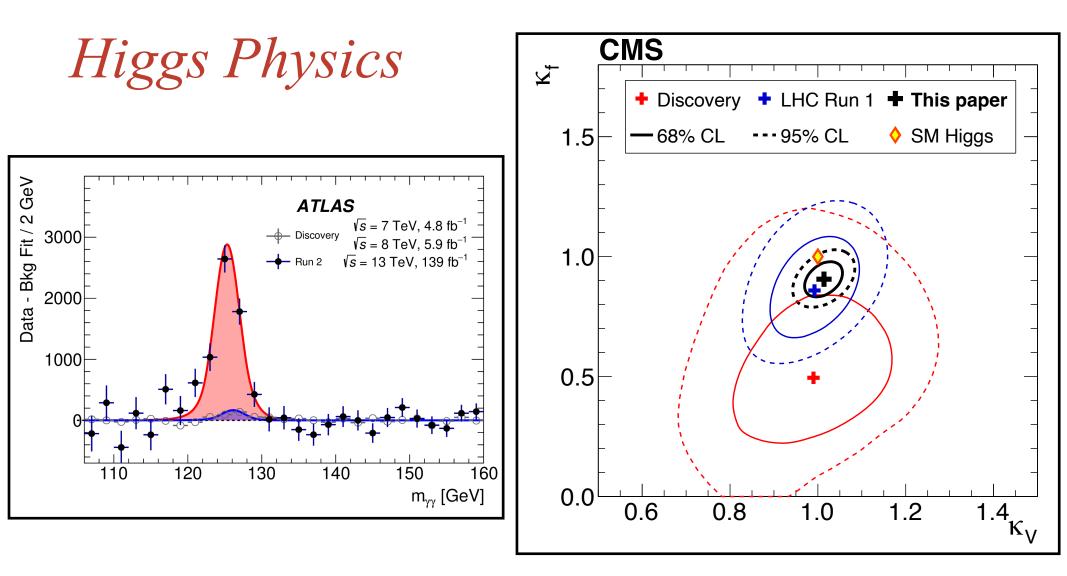
Higgs mass M_h in GeV

Higgs mass

Higgs Physics



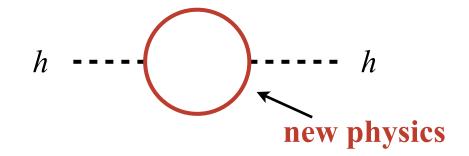




Nature volume 607, (2022)

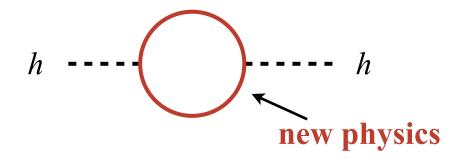
Why keep measuring the Higgs ?

Expect contributions from new physics to correct Higgs mass:

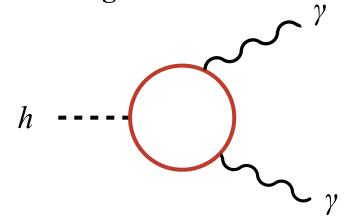


Why keep measuring the Higgs ?

Expect contributions from new physics to correct Higgs mass:



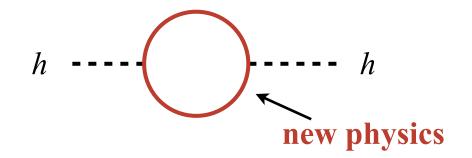
If new physics interacts with the **electro-magnetic:**



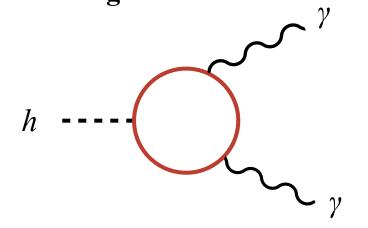
Modifies rate a which Higgs bosons decay to photons.

Why keep measuring the Higgs ?

Expect contributions from new physics to correct Higgs mass:

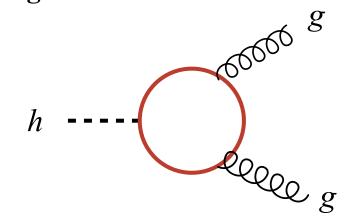


If new physics interacts with the **electro-magnetic:**

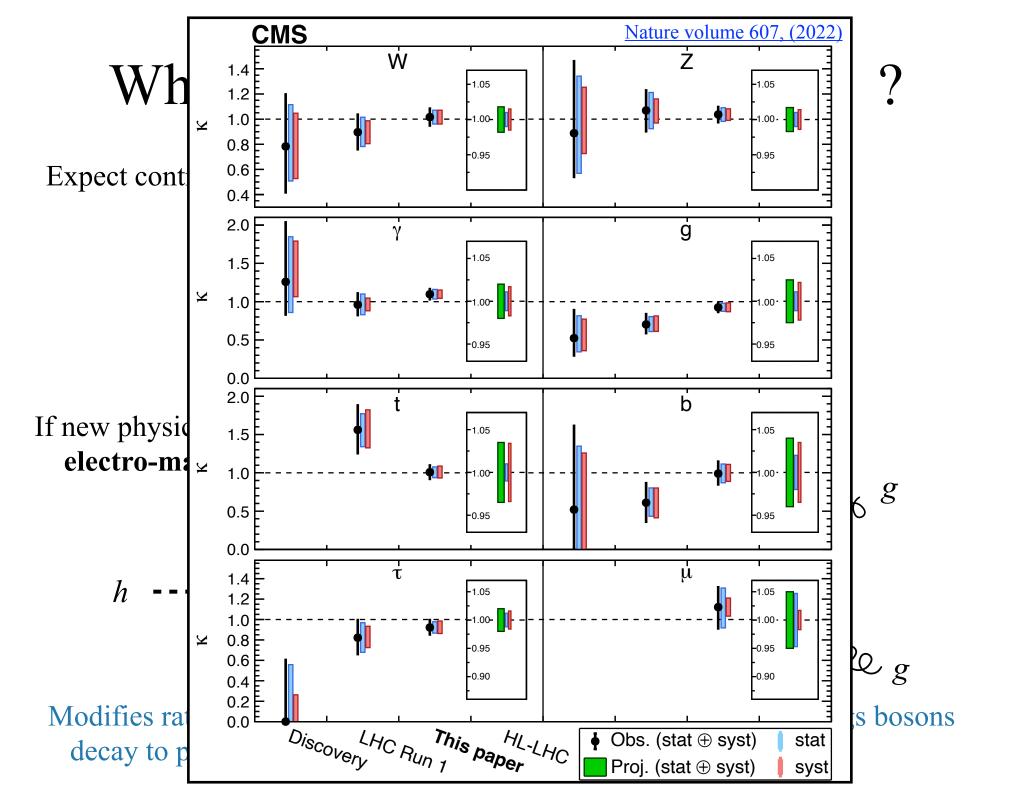


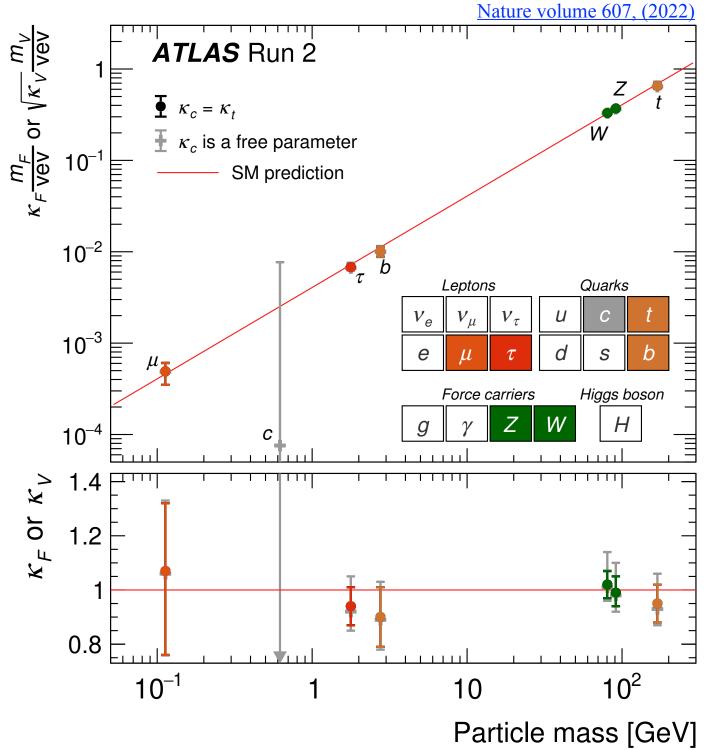
Modifies rate a which Higgs bosons decay to photons.

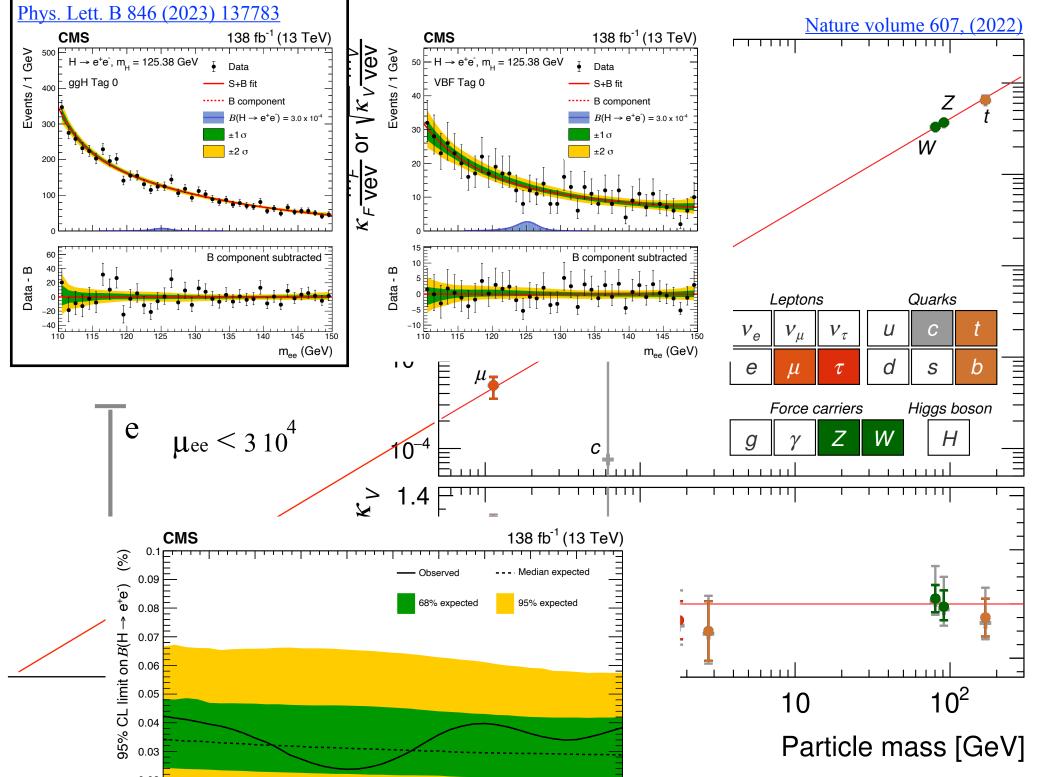
strong force:



Modifies rate a which Higgs bosons are produced at LHC

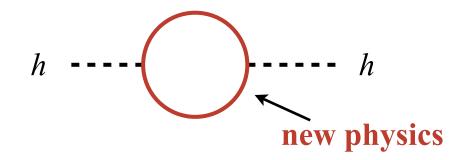




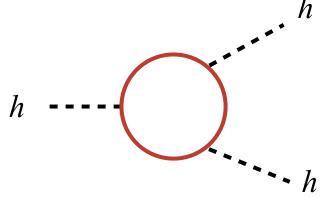


The Higgs Self-Coupling

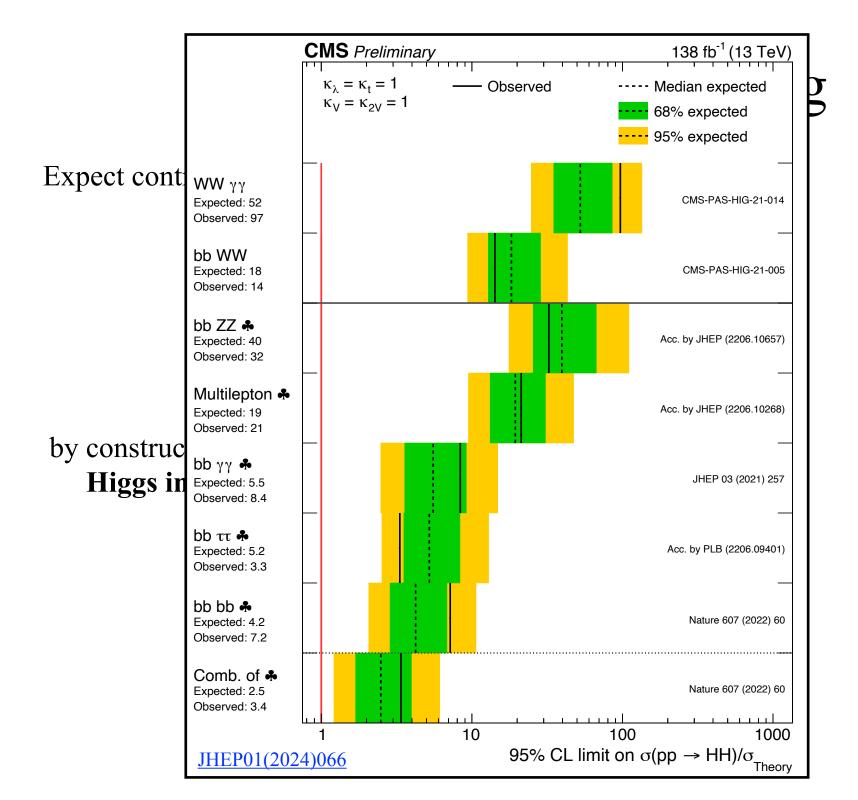
Expect contributions from new physics to correct Higgs mass:



by construction, cannot avoid: Higgs interaction:



Modifies Di-Higgs production

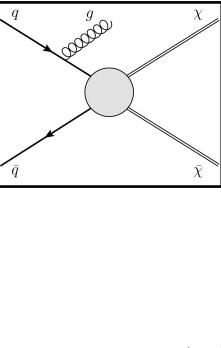


Searches for New Physics

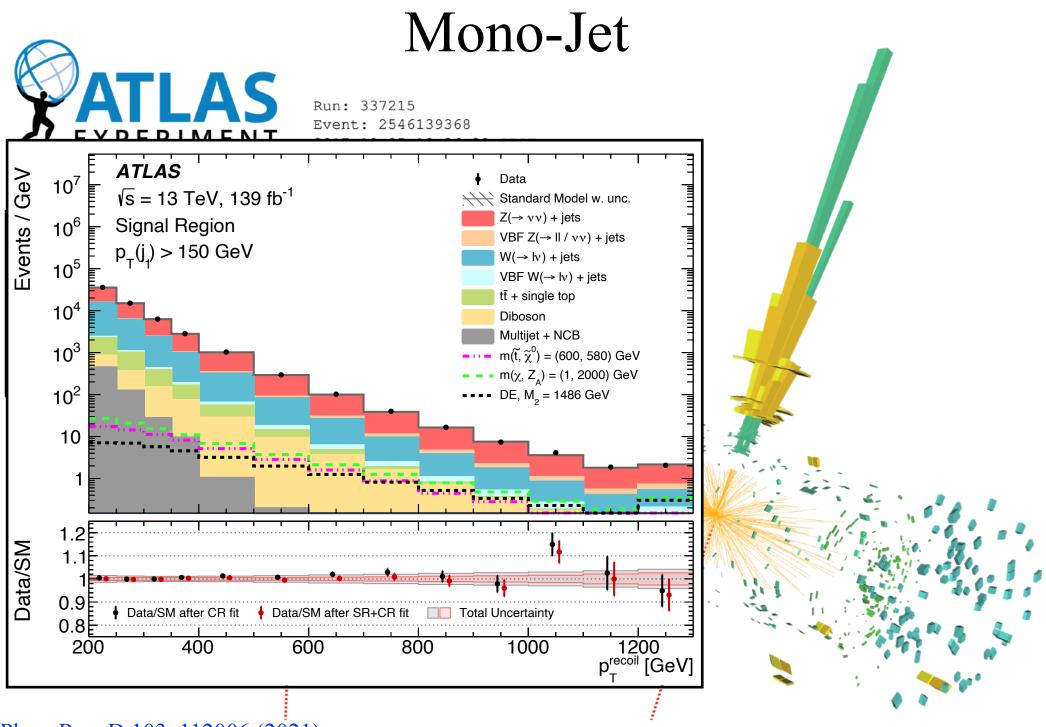
Mono-Jet

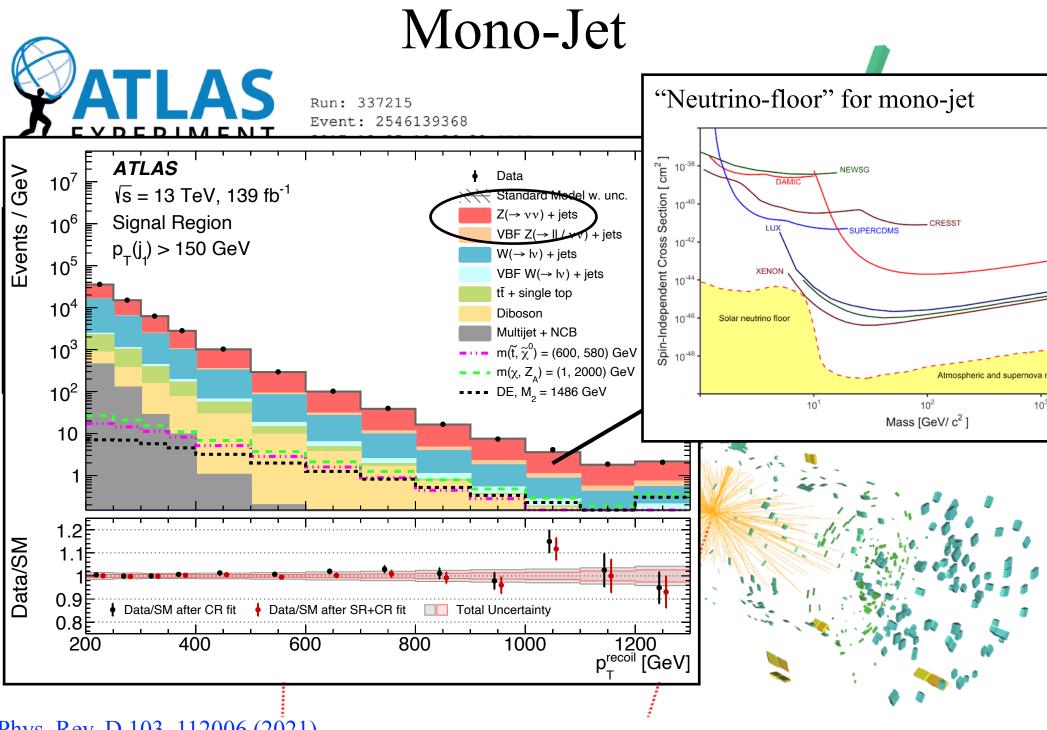
Event: 2546139368

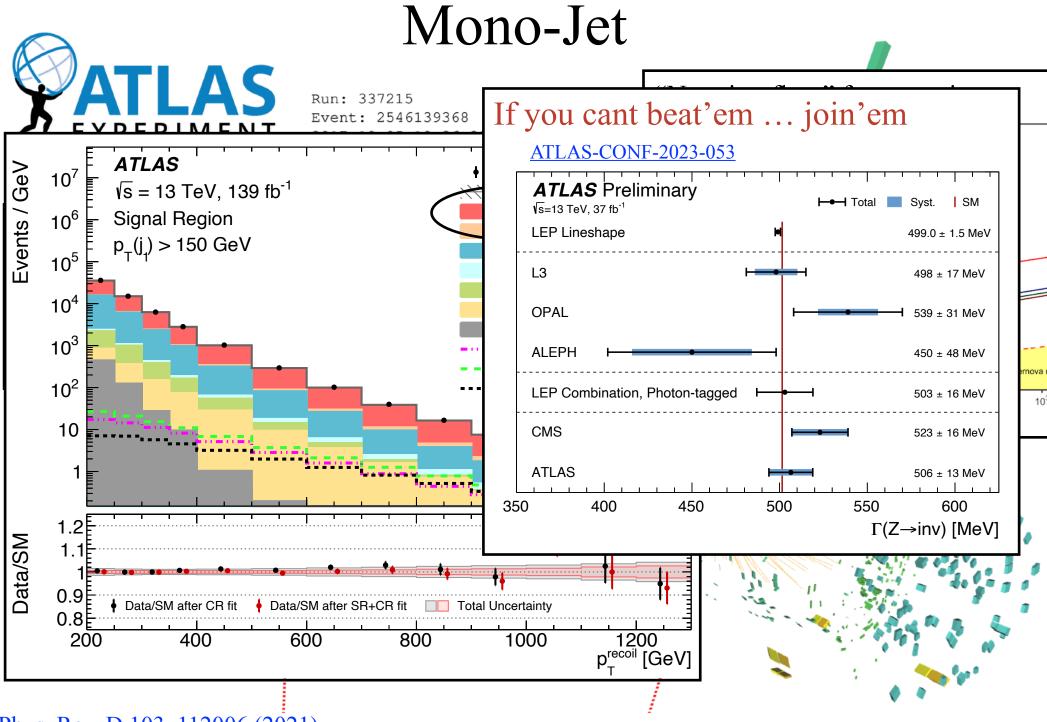
Run: 337215 2017-10-05 10:36:30 CEST

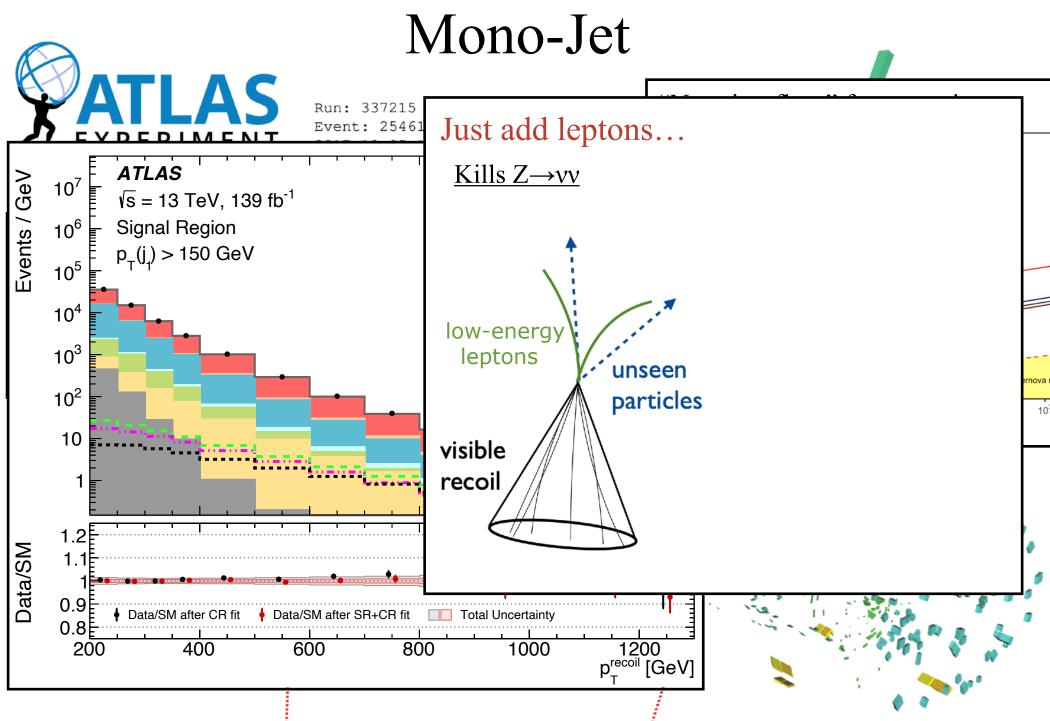


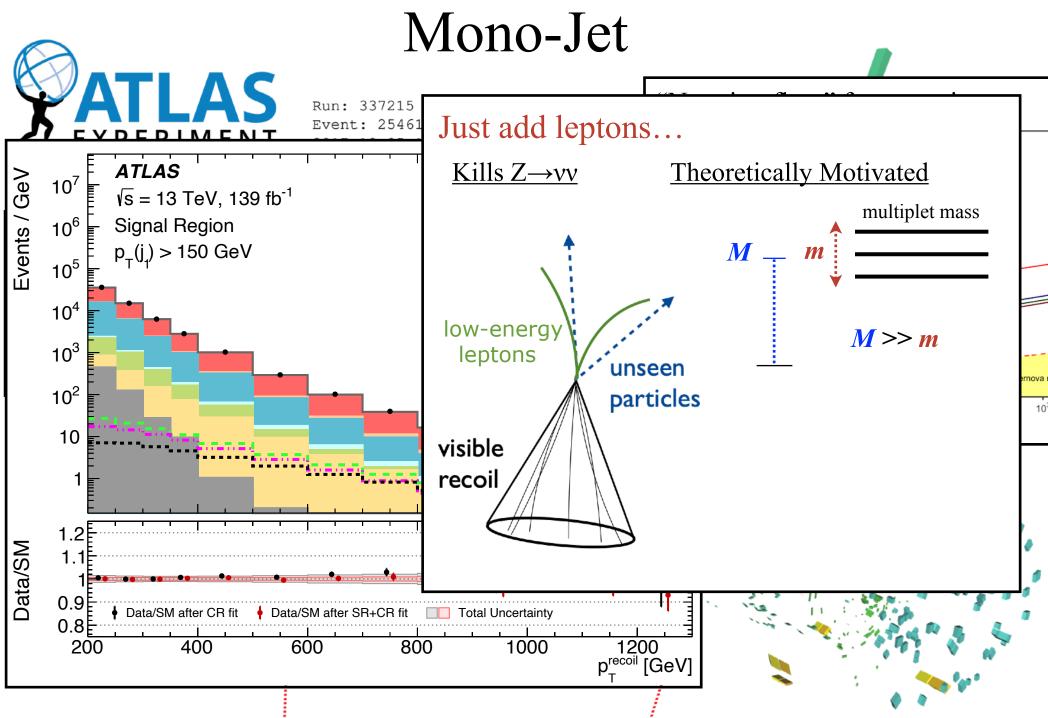




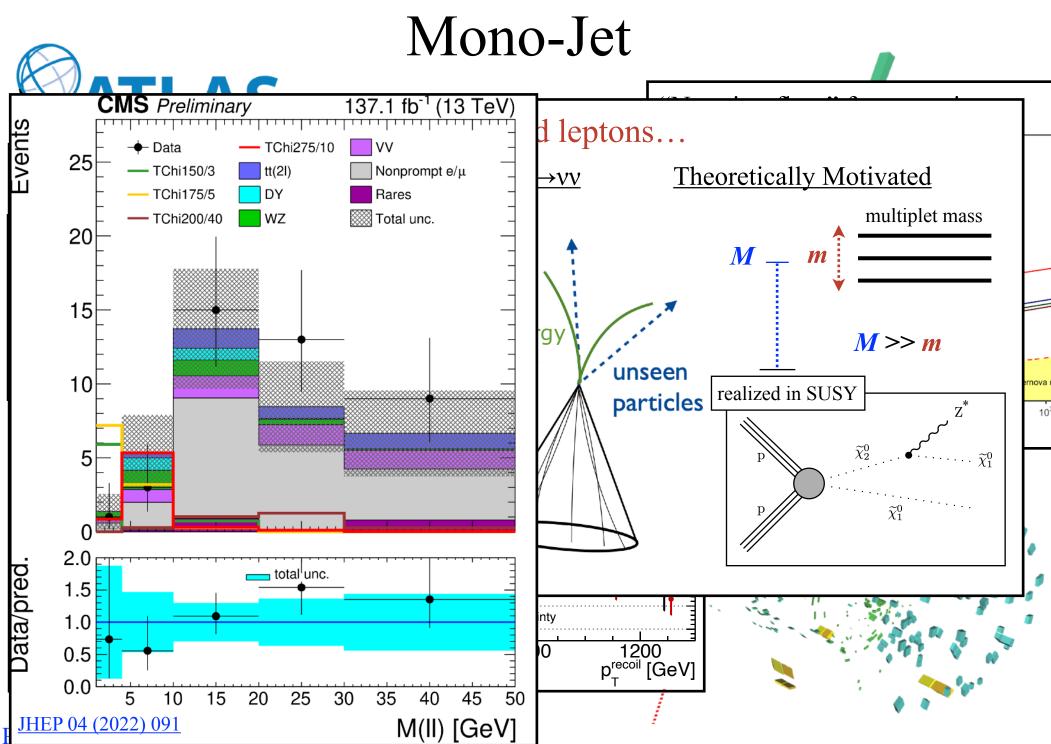


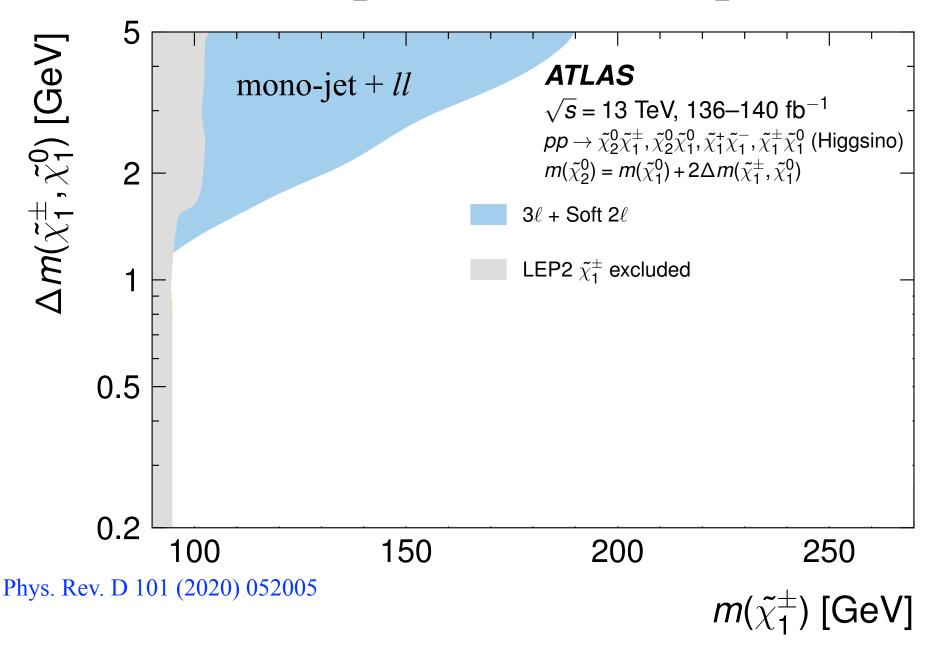


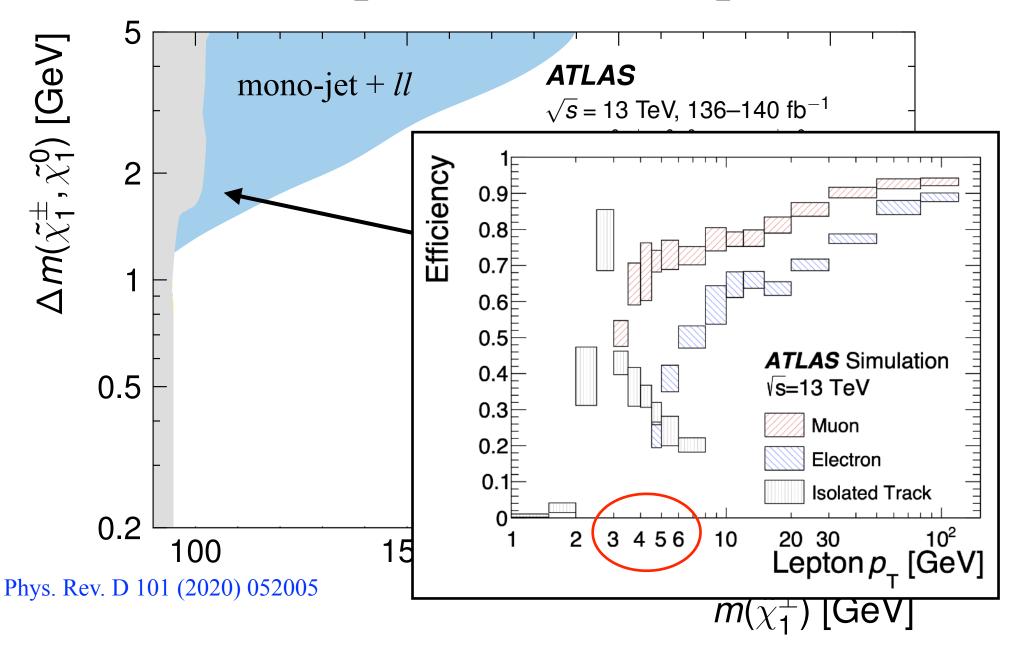


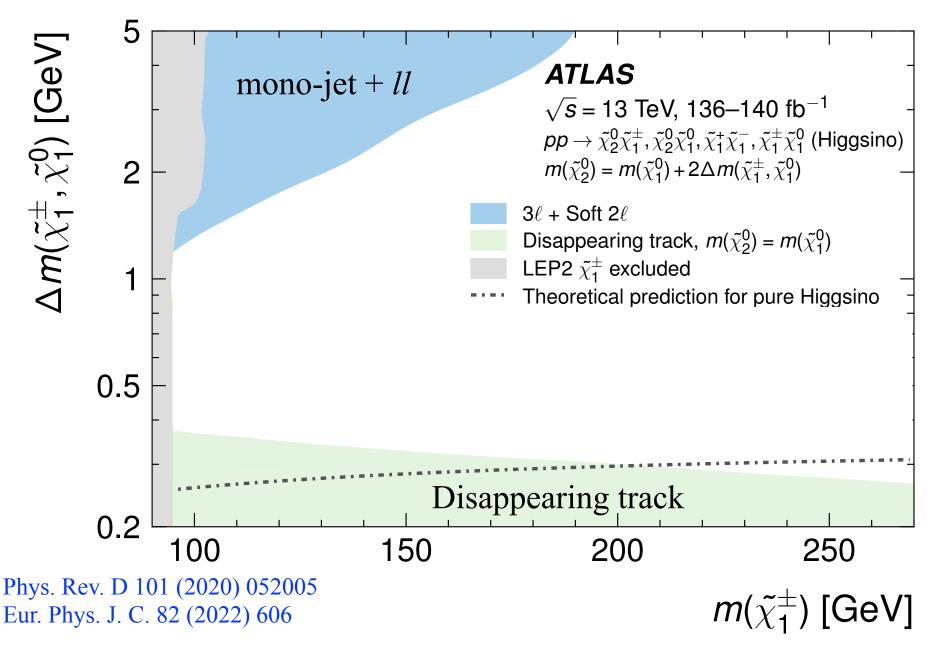


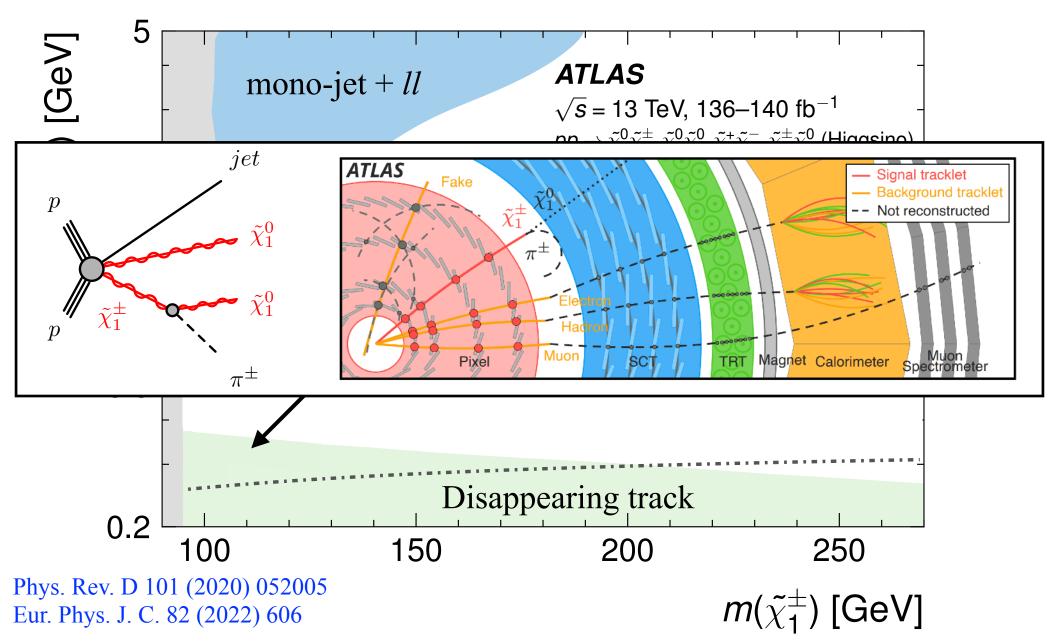
Mono-Jet AS Run: 337215 Just add leptons... Event: 25461 **Theoretically Motivated** ATLAS <u>Kills Z $\rightarrow vv$ </u> Events / GeV 10⁷ $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}, 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ multiplet mass 10⁶ Signal Region $p_{\tau}(j_{\tau}) > 150 \text{ GeV}$ M M 10⁵ 10⁴ low-energy M >> m10³ leptons unseen particles realized in SUSY 10² 10 visible $\widetilde{\chi}_2^0$ $\widetilde{\chi}_1^0$ recoil 1 $\widetilde{\chi}_1^0$ 12 Data/SM 0.9 Total Uncertainty SR+CR fit 0.8 1200 p_r^{recoil} [GeV] 200 400 600 800 1000

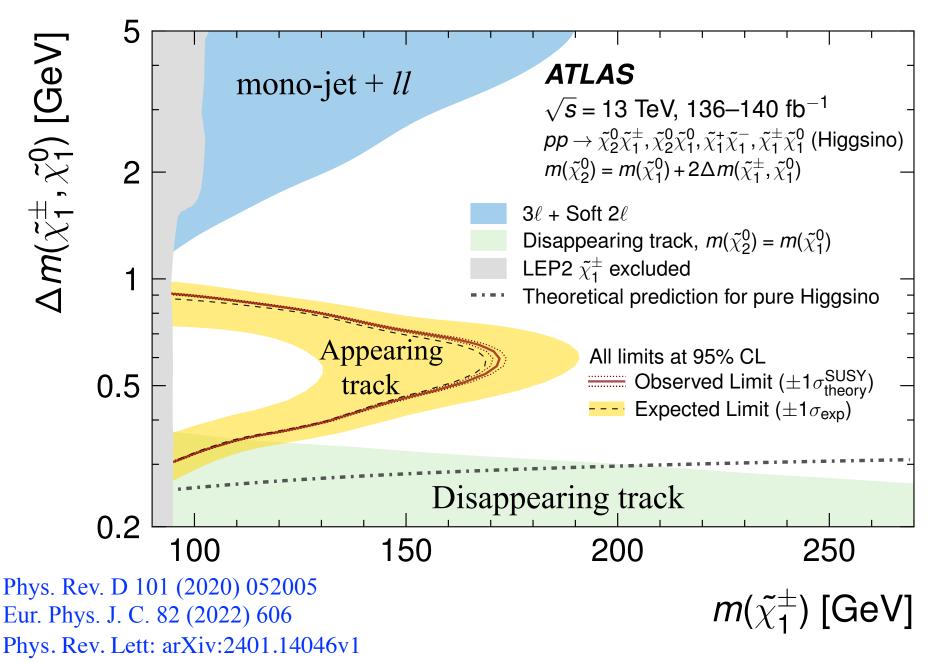


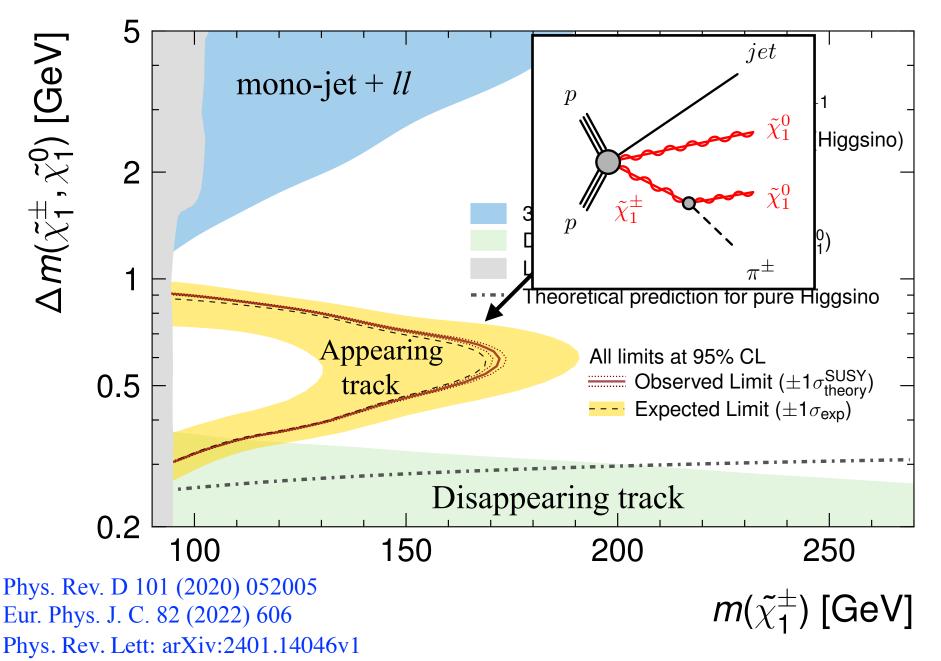


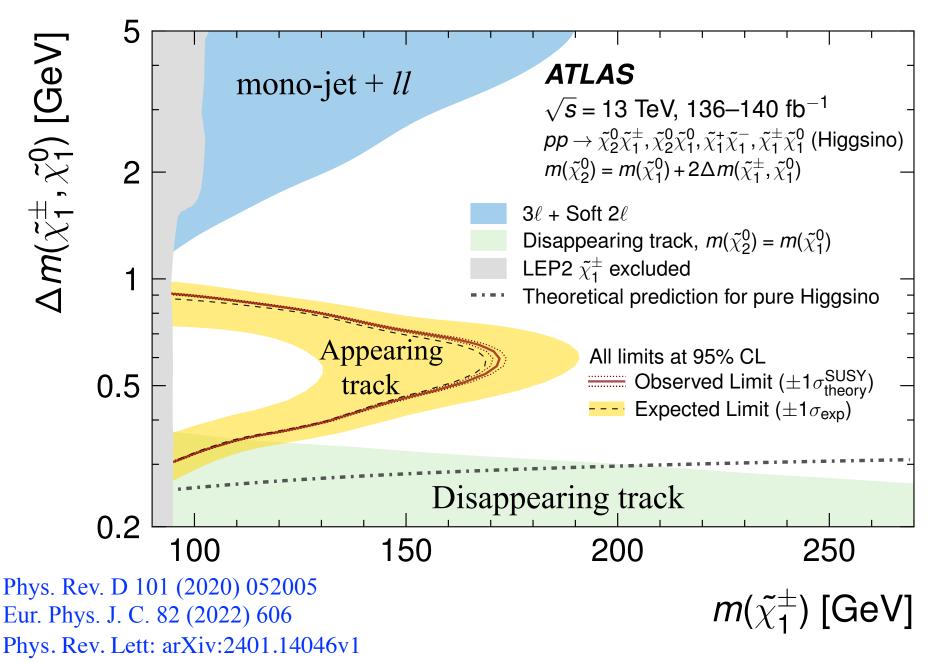


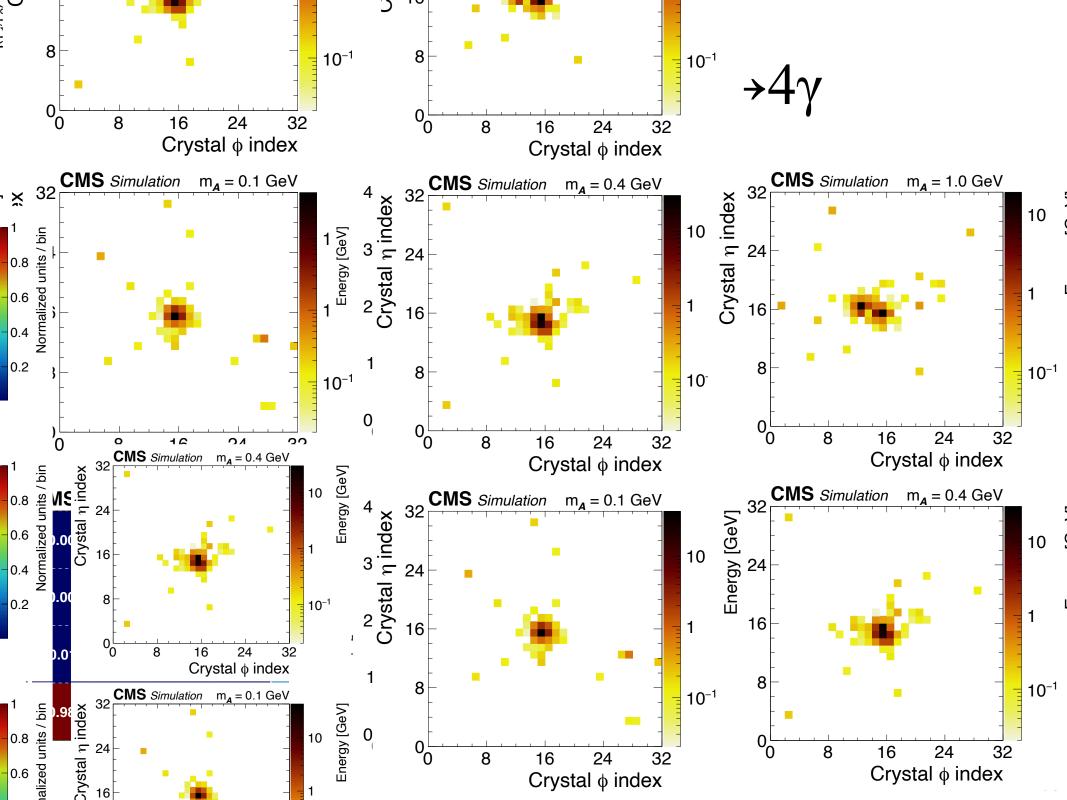


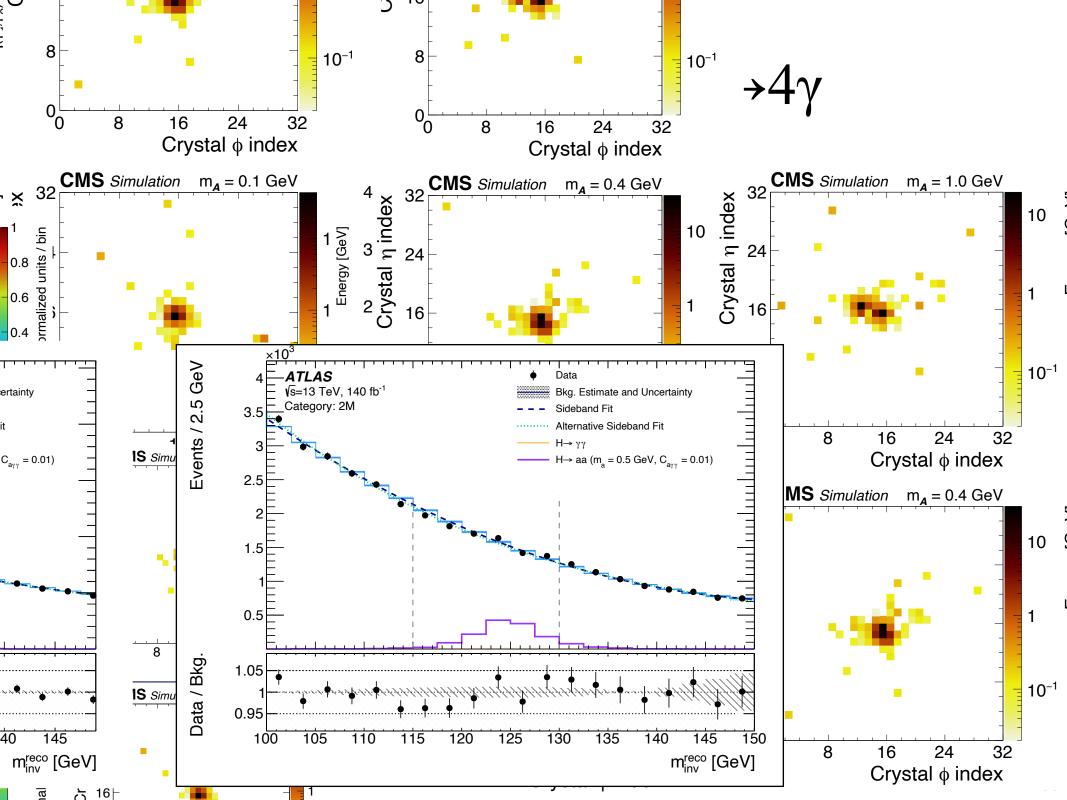


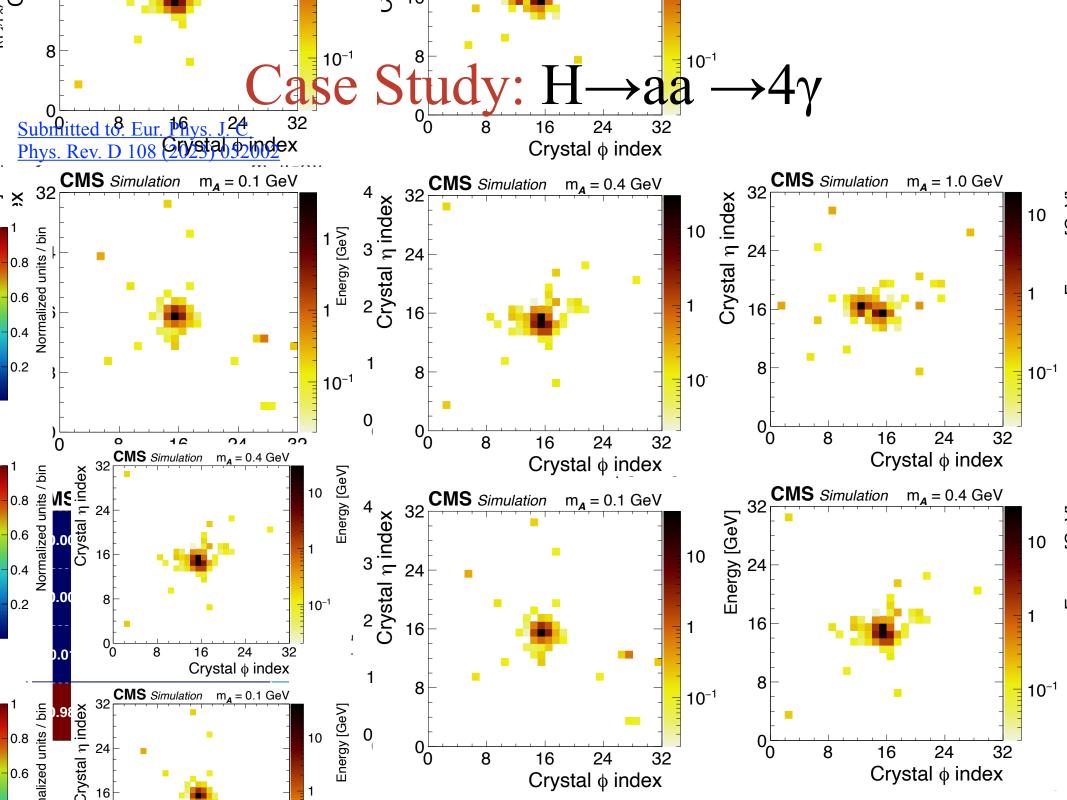


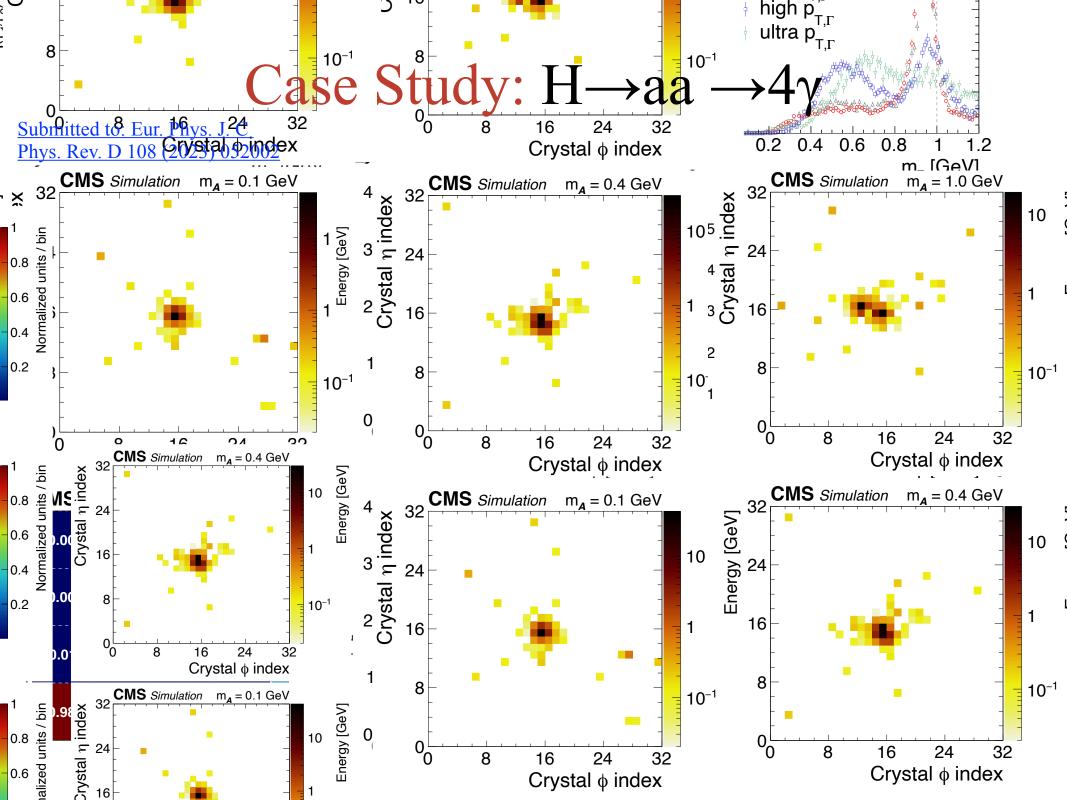


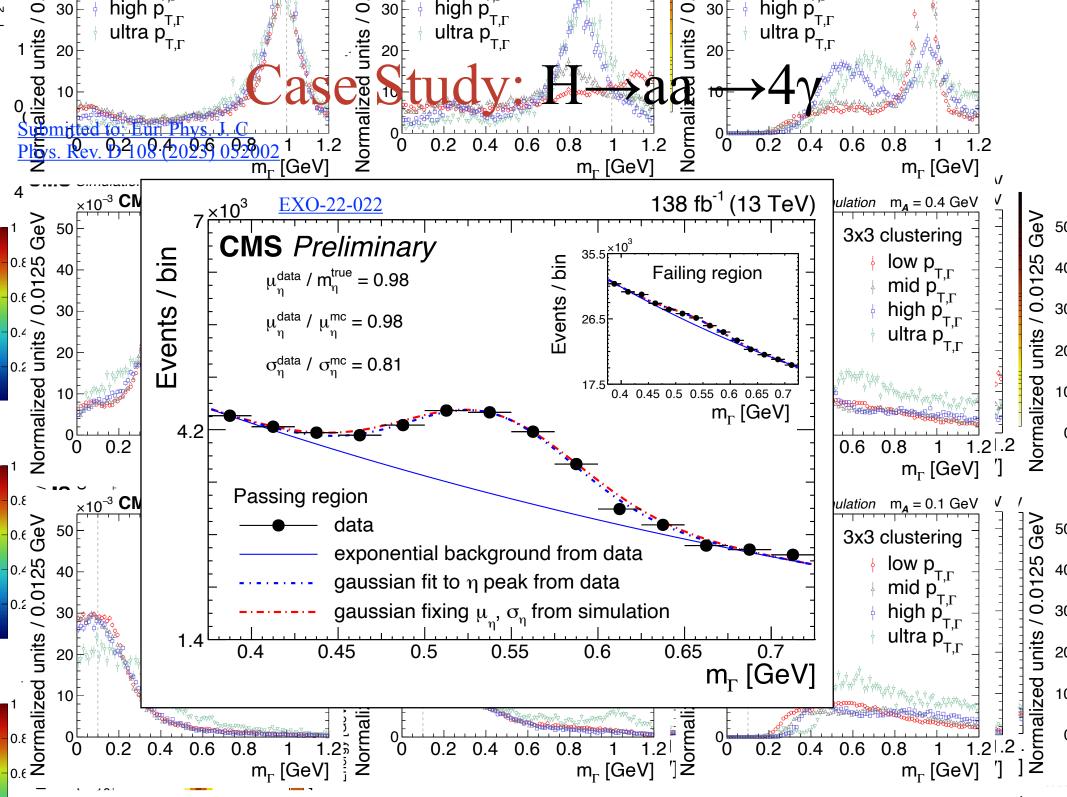


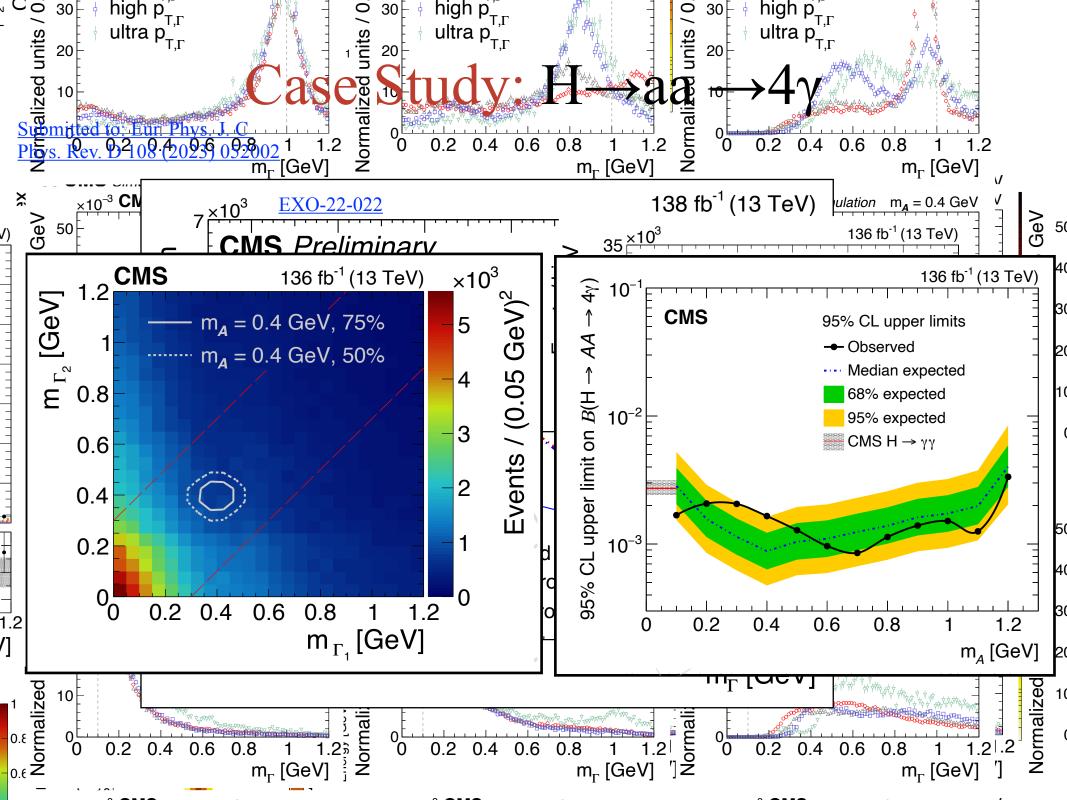


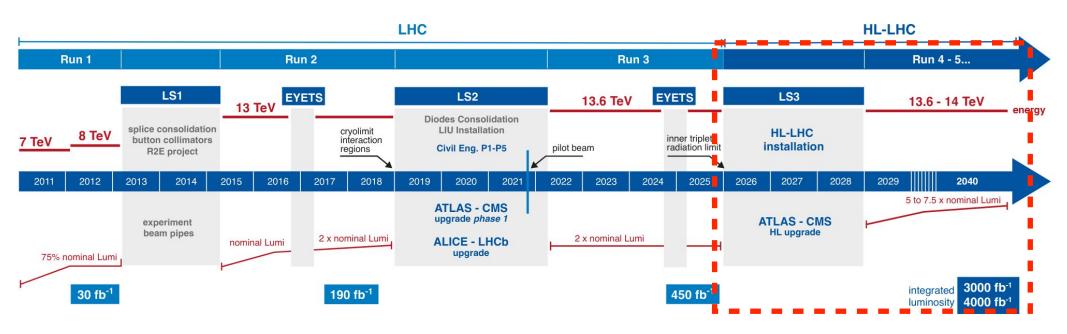




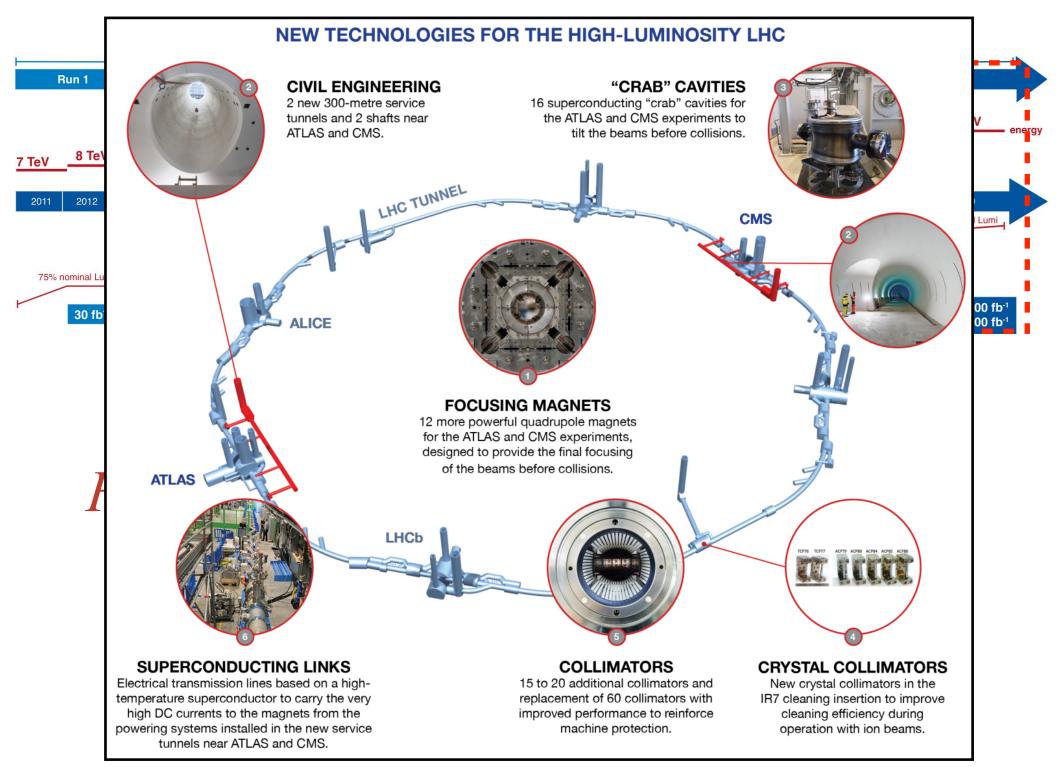




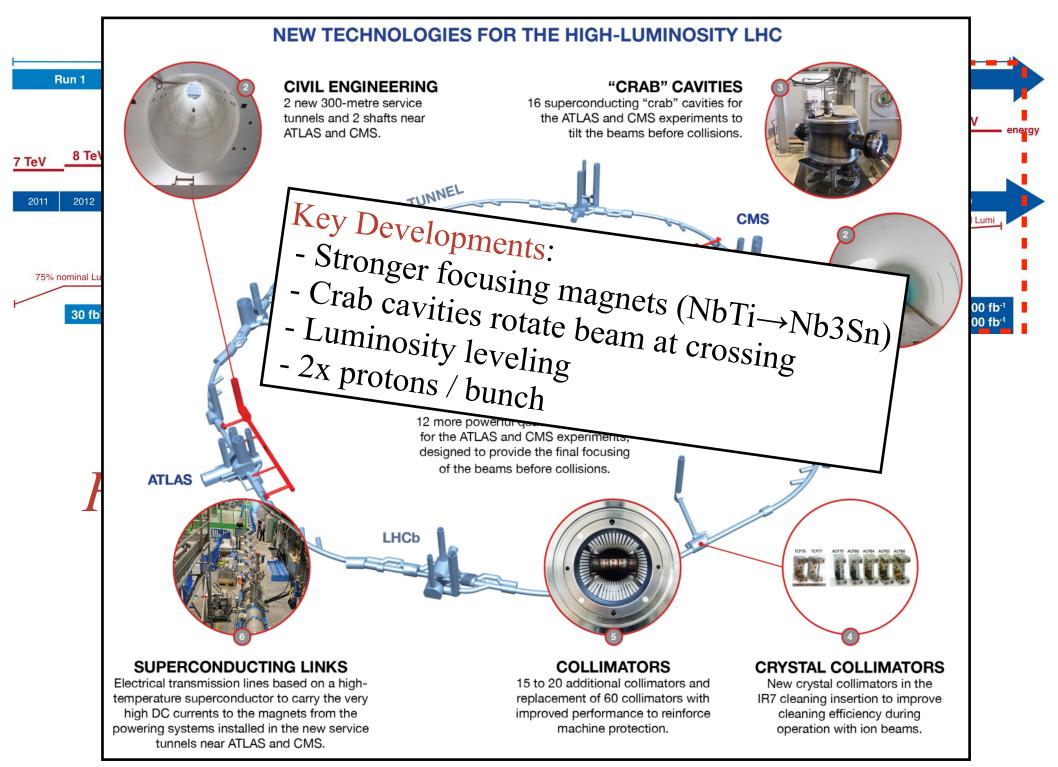




Future HL-LHC "Upgrades"



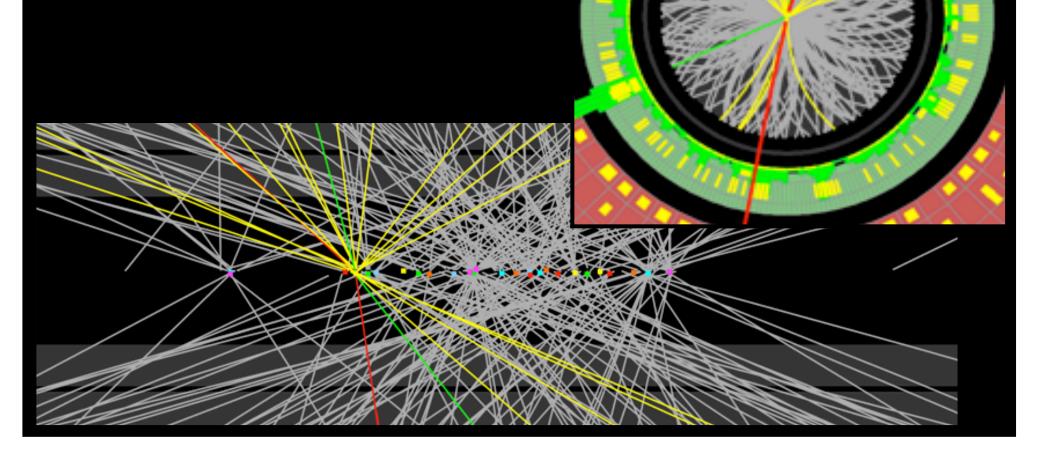
https://home.cern/science/accelerators/high-luminosity-lhc/technologies



https://home.cern/science/accelerators/high-luminosity-lhc/technologies

HL-LHC: Detector Challenges

Event with ~30 vertices Typical Run 2-3



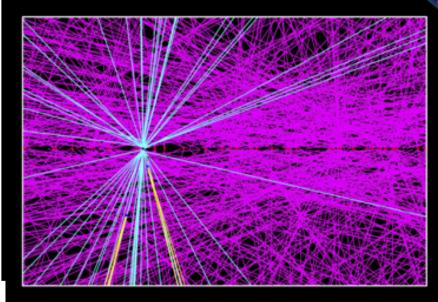
III IIC DATA C1. 1

Future: 200 Interactions



HL-LHC tt event in ATLAS ITK at <µ>=200

Future LHC Simulation



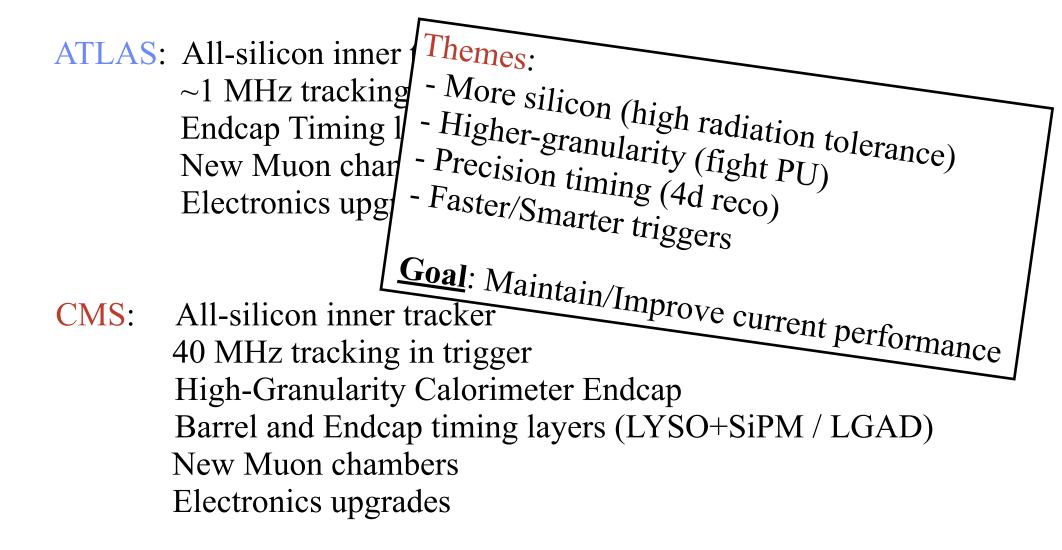
Higher $\mathcal{L} \Rightarrow$ more radiation (up to a GigaRad at high η !)

HL-LHC "Upgrades"

ATLAS: All-silicon inner tracker ~1 MHz tracking in trigger Endcap Timing layer (LGAD) New Muon chambers Electronics upgrades

CMS: All-silicon inner tracker 40 MHz tracking in trigger High-Granularity Calorimeter Endcap Barrel and Endcap timing layers (LYSO+SiPM / LGAD) New Muon chambers Electronics upgrades

HL-LHC "Upgrades"



Upgrade Status

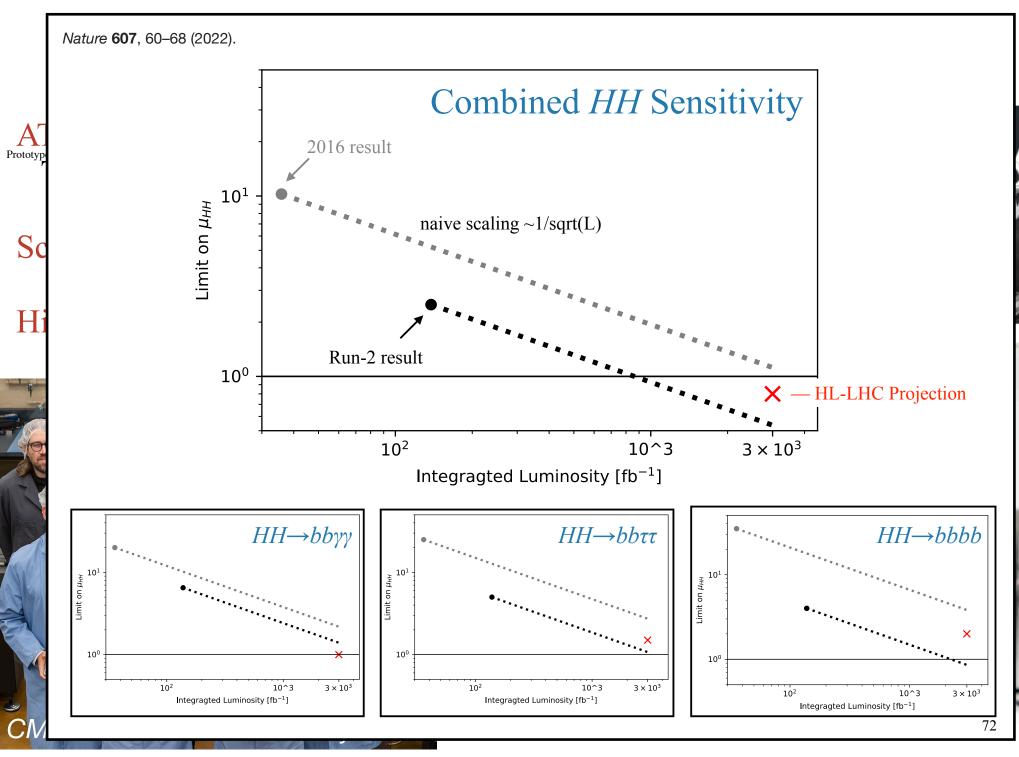
ATLAS & CMS upgrades making good progress Prototype Particle Detectors Project Smashes Milestone - Mellon College of Science - Carnegie Mellon University Transitioning to pre-production

Schedule extremely tight !

Highest priority of experiments and CERN

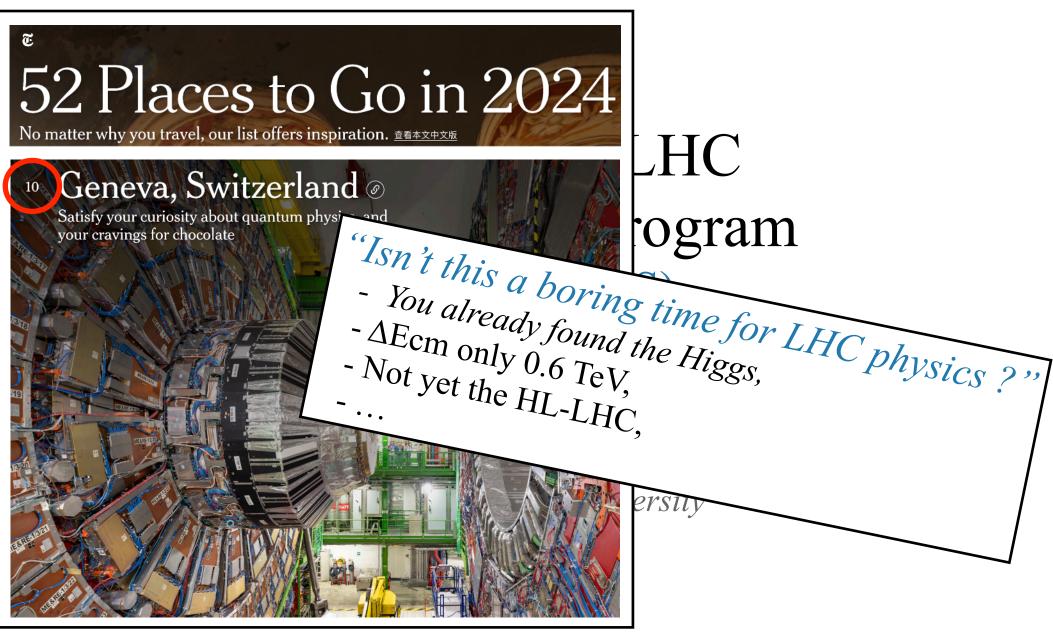














Conclusions



hysics?"

Incredibly exciting time for physics at the LHC !



E

Have large — well understood — datasets in hand Collecting new data ...

faster than ever with upgraded detectors Constantly improving ...

calibration of detectors algorithms to analyze data Using detectors in new ways:

Doing things once thought impossible soft leptons / displaced / ultra high-precision Higgs interesting now, continue to be as £ grows Closing in on challenging (*a priori* interesting) phase space Building new detectors for HL-LHC



Back-up



