Towards the LHC Run2

Giovanni Marchiori LPNHE-Paris

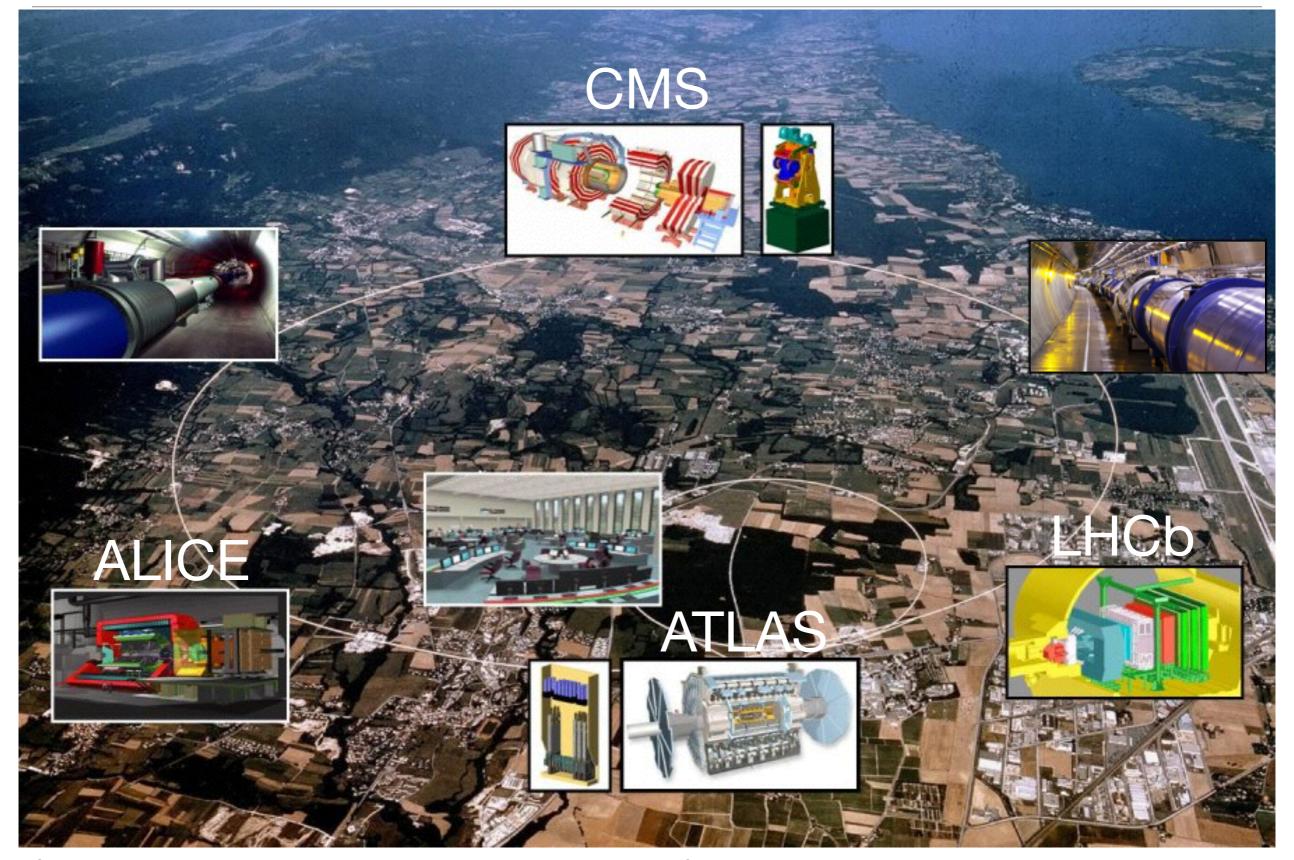
FCPPL workshop @ USTC 09 April 2015







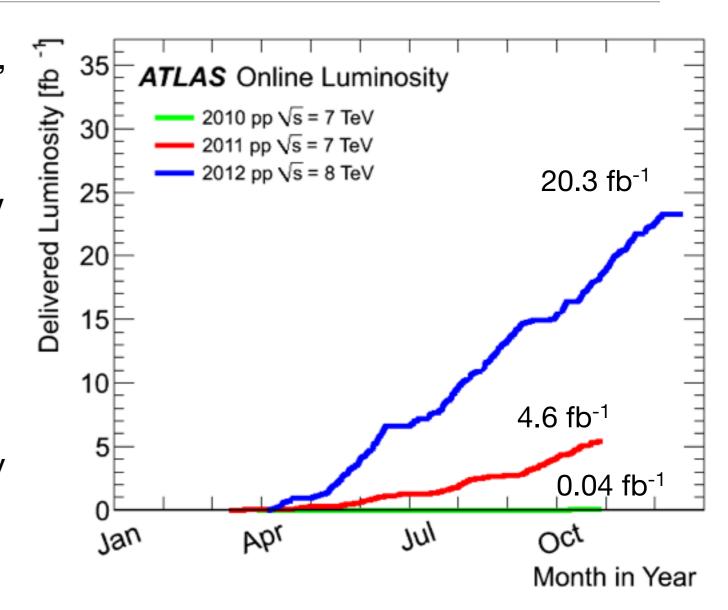
The main experiments of the LHC physics program



The current status

LHC Run1: a brief recap

- 1984-2009: 25 years of conception, design, & construction
- 2009: start of Run1, first beams
- 2010: first pp collisions at √s=7 TeV
- 2011: stable pp collisions at 7 TeV, increased luminosity (peak & total)
- 2012: stable pp collisions at 8 TeV, higher luminosity (peak, integrated)
- early 2013: end of Run1 after heavy ion (HI) run

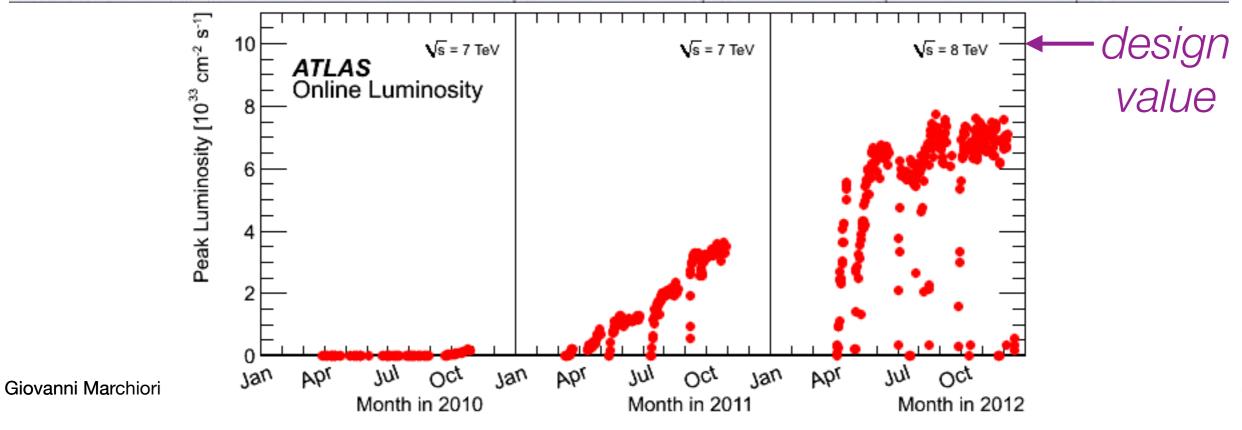


- Total delivered luminosity in Run1:
 - pp: ~25 fb⁻¹ to ATLAS and CMS; 3 fb⁻¹ to LHCb (lumi levelling)
 - HI: ~10 (2010)+160 (2011) μb⁻¹ Pb-Pb, 30 nb⁻¹ p-Pb to ALICE/ATLAS/CMS

The path to high luminosity

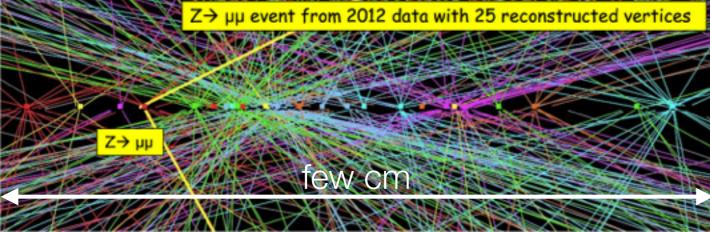
- optimally focused beams at IP (β*)
- many, high-intensity bunches (number of bunches, bunch intensity)
- small emittance (spread of beam in transverse phase space)

Parameter	2010	2011	2012	design value
Beam energy	3.5	3.5	4	7
β* in IP 1 and 5 (m)	2.0/3.5	1.5/1.0	0.6	0.55
Bunch spacing (ns)	150	75/50	50	25
Max. number of bunches	368	1380	1380	2808
Max. bunch intensity (protons per bunch)	1.2×10 ¹¹	1.45×10 ¹¹	1.7×10 ¹¹	1.15×10 ¹¹
Normalized emittance at start of fill (mm mrad)	≈2.0	≈2.4	≈2.5	3.75
Peak luminosity (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	2.1 x 10 ³²	3.7 x 10 ³³	7.7 x 10 ³³	1 x 10 ³⁴
Max. mean number of events per bunch crossing	4	17	37	19
Stored beam energy (MJ)	≈28	≈110	≈140	362

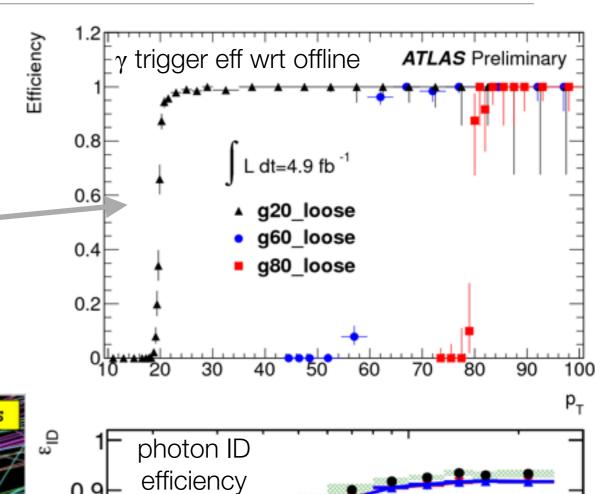


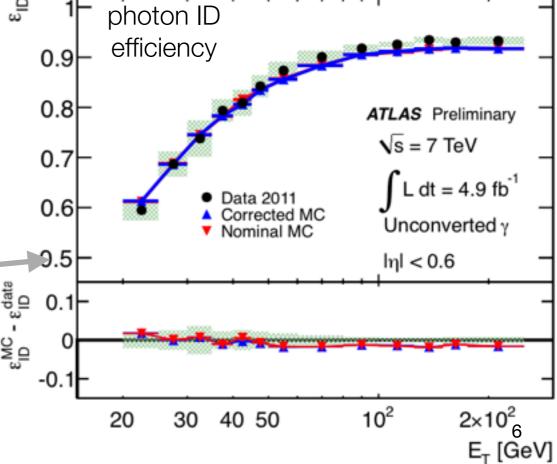
Excellent detectors for an excellent machine

- High data-taking efficiency (dead-time, dead channels, bad data quality <10%)
- High trigger efficiency for physics channels of interest (close to 100% with respect to phase space selected offline for best S/√B)
- Pile-up robust algorithms to cope with #interactions/crossing > design value (~25)



 Data-driven measurements of detector performance to squeeze systematic uncertainties to % level or better

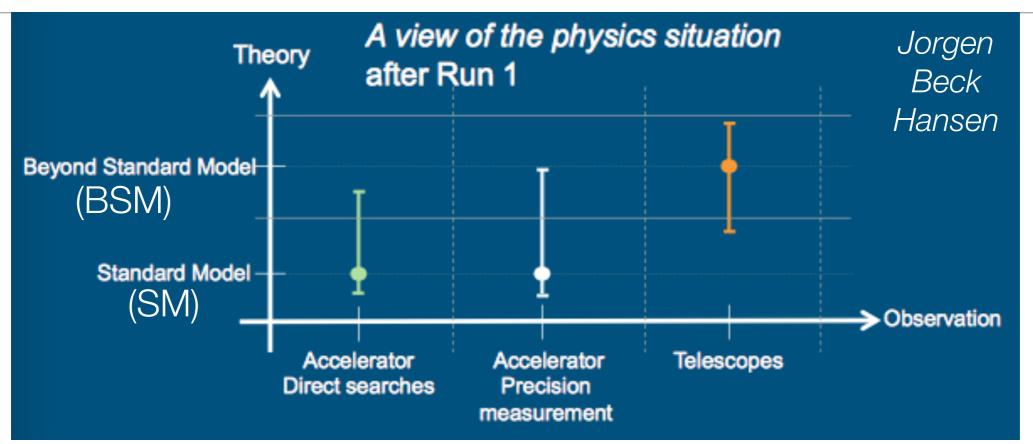




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Towards the LHC Run2

What do we know after Run1?

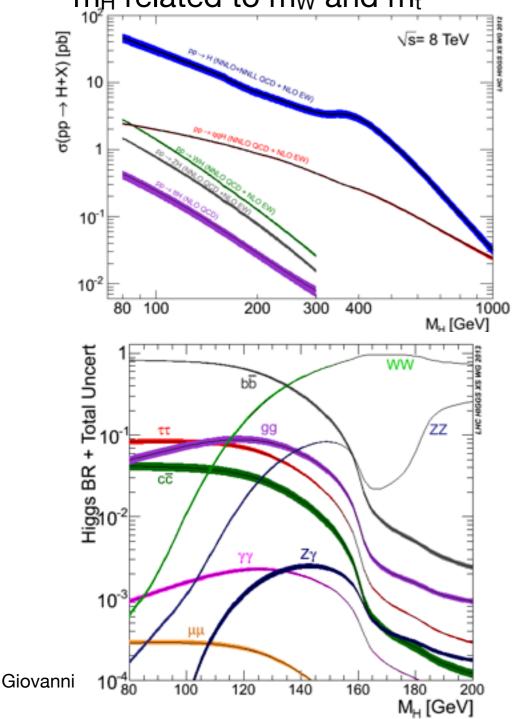


- Consolidated the SM: comprehensive set of measurements at √s=7 and 8 TeV
 - Precision EW and QCD
 - Rare processes particularly sensitive to New Physics like B_s→µµ
- Completed the Standard Model: Higgs boson discovery (ATLAS & CMS)!!
 - clear evidence in various final states for same mass~125 GeV:
 - 5-8 σ for each of H $\rightarrow \gamma \gamma$, H \rightarrow WW* \rightarrow IvIv and H \rightarrow ZZ* \rightarrow 4I per experiment
 - $\sim 4\sigma H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and $\sim 2\sigma W/Z + H \rightarrow bb$ per experiment (+3 $\sigma VH \rightarrow bb$ @Tevatron)
 - J^P: >3σ exclusion of 0⁻, 1[±], 2[±] vs 0⁺ per experiment (γγ/lvlv/4l combined)
 - couplings: some measured to 20-30%, in agreement with SM values
 - BR(invisible) <~ 30%; no enhancement of rare decays ($\mu\mu$ <7xSM, $Z\gamma$ <10SM) [both exps]
- NO evidence of new physics (<~1 TeV) despite huge # of (direct&indirect) searches

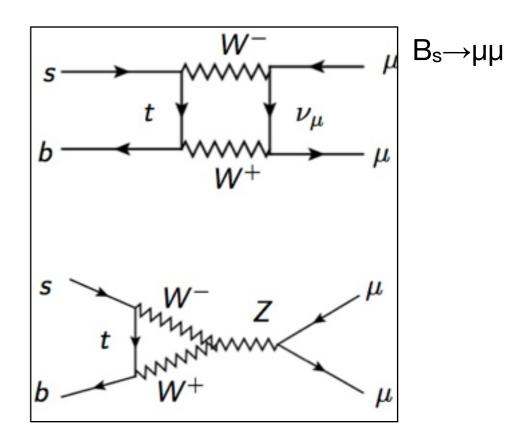
Examples of indirect, precision searches

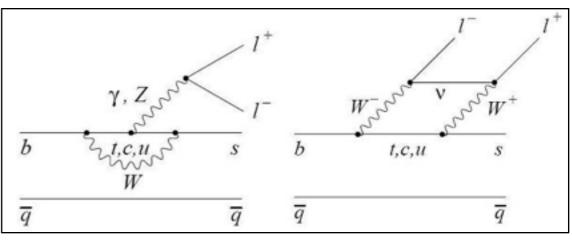
- In the Higgs boson sector:
 - SM Higgs sector very constrained
 - one neutral scalar
 - for given mass everything else fixed

m_H related to m_W and m_t



- In the flavour sector:
 - contributions to loop-induced processes by new particles

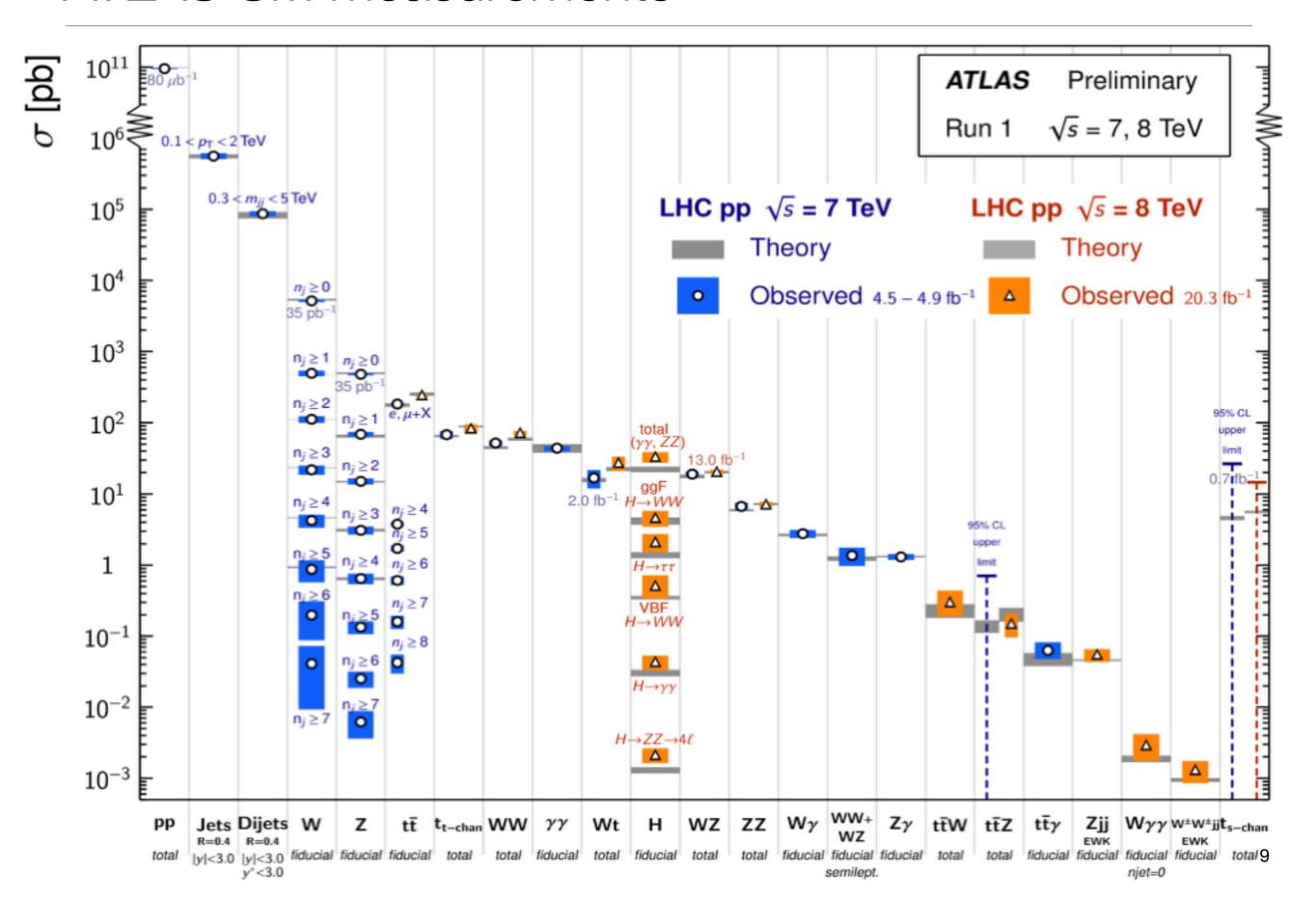




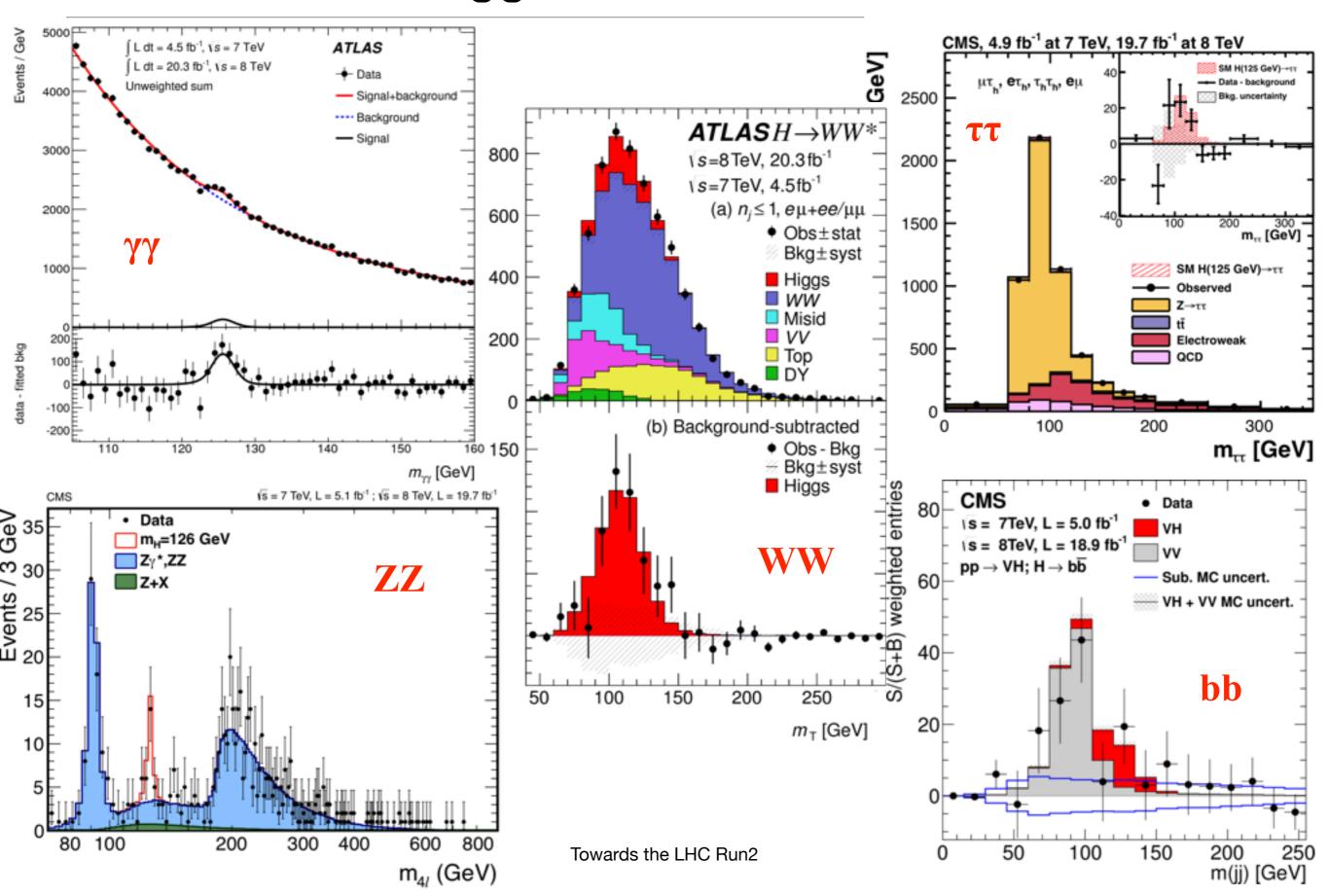
 $B \rightarrow K^* \mu \mu$

Towards the LHC Run2

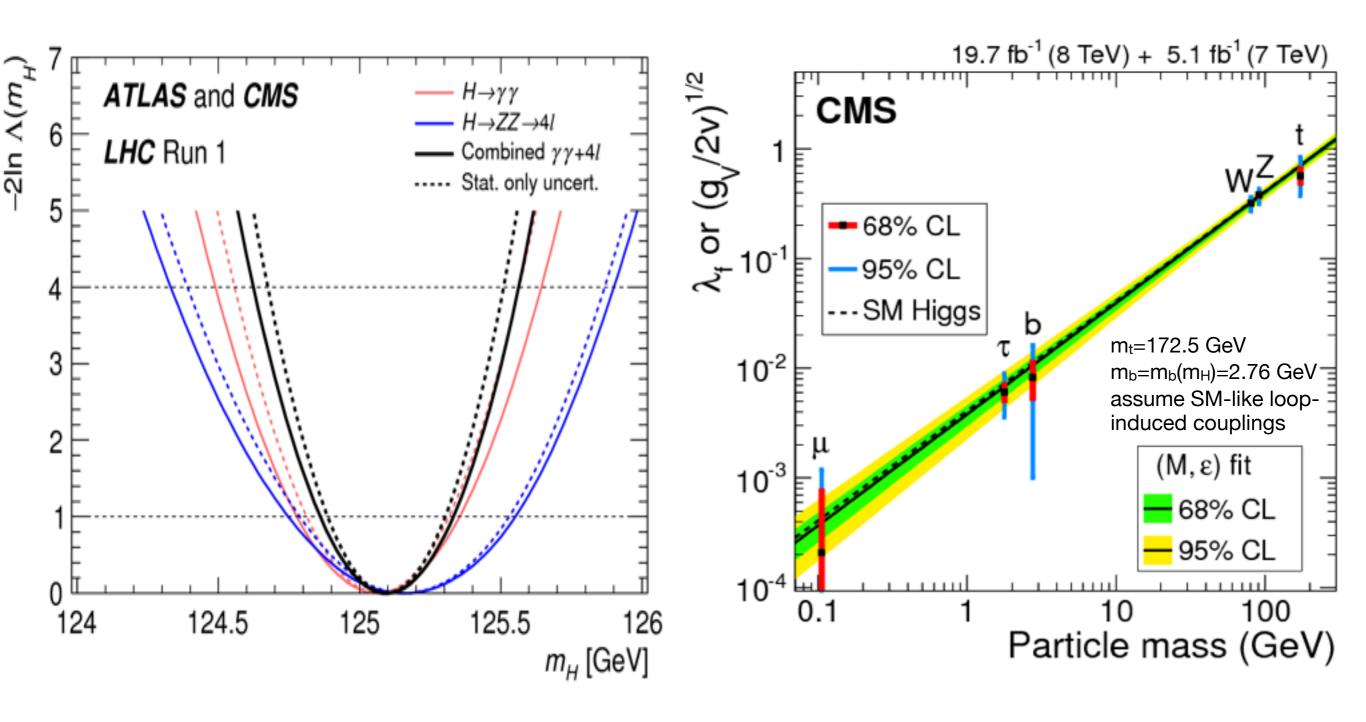
similar results from CMS



ATLAS & CMS Higgs results: the evidence



ATLAS & CMS Higgs results: mass & couplings

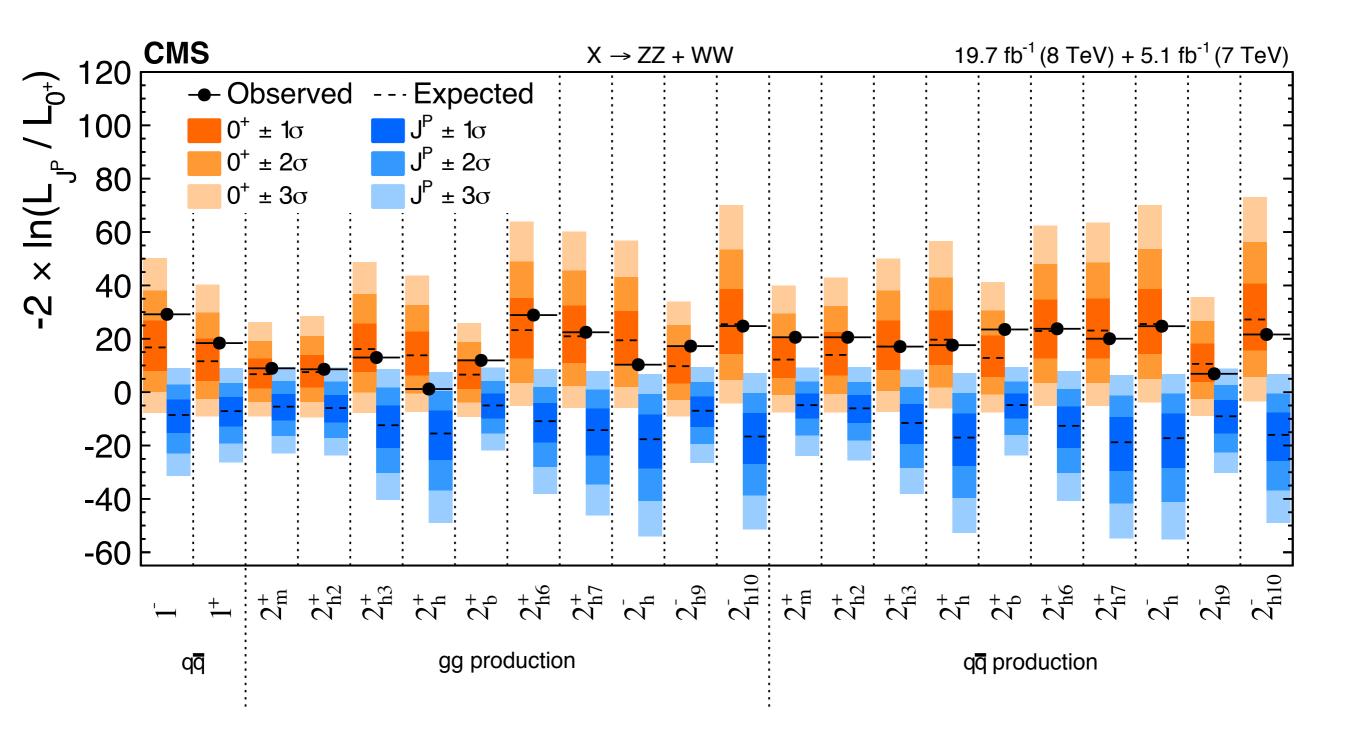


m_H = 125.09±0.21(stat.)±0.11(syst.) GeV

similar couplings from ATLAS

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ATLAS & CMS Higgs results: spin & parity



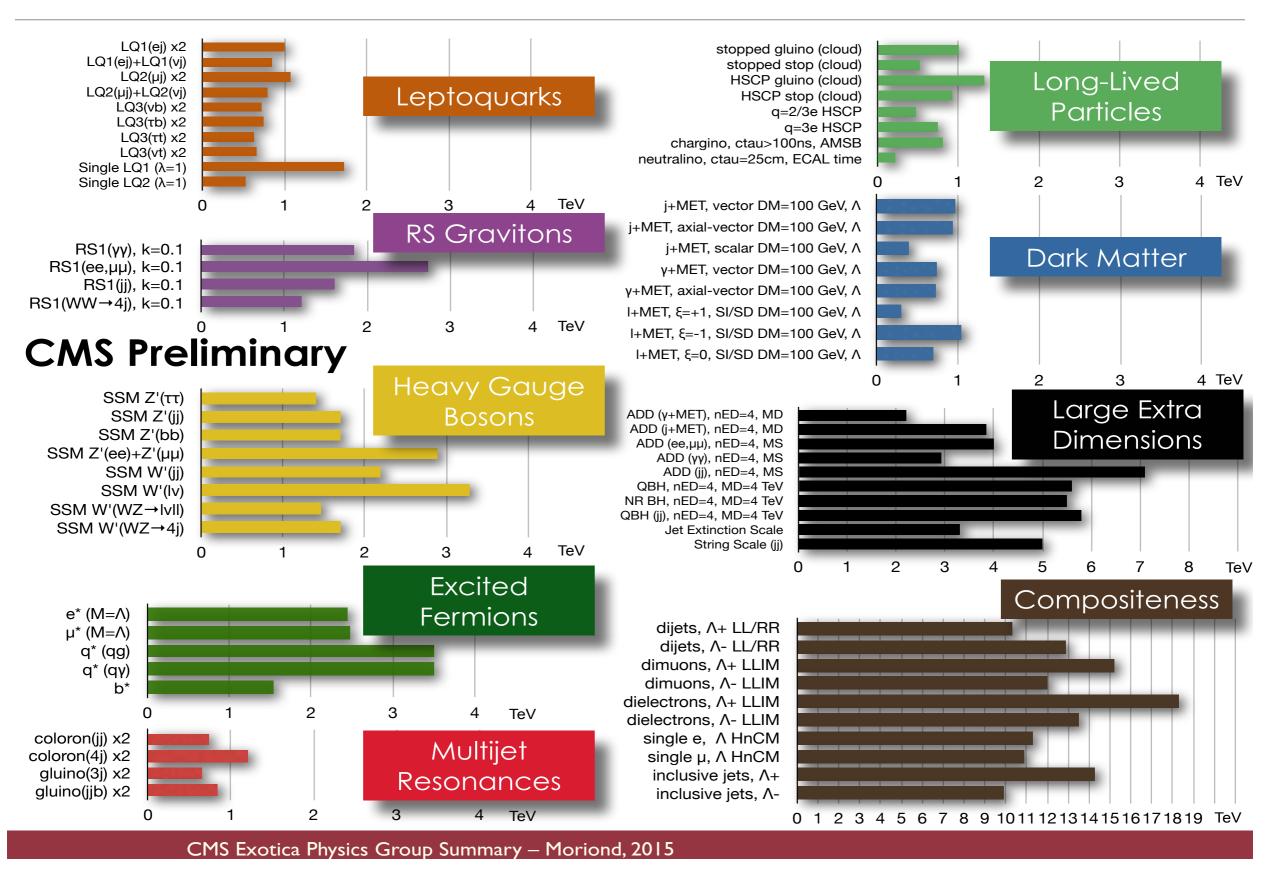
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	Model	e, μ, τ, γ	Jets	$E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$	∫£ dt[fb	Mass limit		Reference
Inclusive Searches	MSUGRA/CMSSM $\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{k}_{1}^{0}$ $\tilde{q}\tilde{q}\gamma, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{k}_{1}^{0}$ (compressed)	0 0 1 γ	2-6 jets 2-6 jets 0-1 jet	Yes Yes Yes	20.3 20.3 20.3	≬.∦ ∮ 850 GeV ∮ 250 GeV	1.7 TeV $m(\tilde{q})=m(\tilde{g})$ $m(\tilde{t}_{1}^{0})=0$ GeV, $m(1^{\circ}$ gen. $\tilde{q})=m(2^{\circ d}$ gen. $\tilde{q})$ $m(\tilde{q})=m(\tilde{t}_{1}^{0})=m(c)$	1405.7875 1405.7875 1411.1559
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\tilde{k}_{1}^{0}$ $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\tilde{k}_{1}^{+} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}W^{a}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}(\ell\ell/\ell\nu/\nu\nu)\tilde{k}_{1}^{0}$ $\tilde{g}MSB(\tilde{\ell} NLSP)$ 1-2 τ		2-6 jets 3-6 jets 0-3 jets 0-2 jets	Yes Yes Yes	20.3 20 20 20.3	₹ 1.33 Te ₹ 1.2 TeV ₹ 1.32 Te	$m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})$ <300 GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}^{\pm})$ =0.5($m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})$ + $m(\tilde{\chi})$)	1405.7875 1501.03555 1501.03555 1407.0603
	GGM (bino NLSP) GGM (wino NLSP) GGM (higgsino-bino NLSP)	1-2 τ + 0-1 ℓ 2 γ 1 ε,μ + γ γ	1 b	Yes Yes Yes	20.3 4.8 4.8	1.28 TeV		ATLAS-CONF-2012-14 1211.1167
	GGM (higgsino NLSP) Gravitino LSP	2 e, μ (Z) 0	0-3 jets mono-jet	Yes Yes	5.8 20.3	690 GeV 865 GeV 865 GeV	m(NLSP)>200 GeV $m(\tilde{G})>1.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ eV, } m(\tilde{g})=m(\tilde{g})=1.5 \text{ TeV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2012-15 1502.01518
g med.	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ $\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ $\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ $\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{+}$	0 0 0-1 ε,μ 0-1 ε,μ	3 b 7-10 jets 3 b 3 b	Yes Yes Yes Yes	20.1 20.3 20.1 20.1	₹ 1.25 TeV ₹ 1.1 TeV ₹ 1.34 Te	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ <350 GeV $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ <400 GeV	1407.0600 1308.1841 1407.0600 1407.0600
gen. squarks	$b_1b_1, b_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $b_1b_1, b_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 2 e, μ (SS) 1-2 e, μ 2 e, μ 0-1 e, μ	2 b 0-3 b 1-2 b 0-2 jets 1-2 b ono-jet/c-l	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	20.1 20.3 4.7 20.3 20 20.3	7, 110-167 GeV 275-440 GeV 1, 110-167 GeV 230-460 GeV 1, 90-191 GeV 215-530 GeV 1, 90-240 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}) < 90 \text{ GeV}$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{1}) = 2 m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{1}) = 2m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}), m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}) = 55 \text{ GeV}$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}) = 1 \text{ GeV}$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}) = 1 \text{ GeV}$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}) = m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}) < 85 \text{ GeV}$	1308.2631 1404.2500 1209.2102, 1407.0583 1403.4853, 1412.4742 1407.0583,1406.1122
dire	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (natural GMSB) $\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2$, $\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + Z$	$\begin{array}{l} 2\;e,\mu\;(Z) \\ 3\;e,\mu\;(Z) \end{array}$	1 b 1 b	Yes Yes	20.3	150-580 GeV 290-600 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)>150 \text{ GeV}$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)<200 \text{ GeV}$	1403.5222 1403.5222
direct	$\tilde{\ell}_{LR}\tilde{\ell}_{LR}, \tilde{\ell} \rightarrow \ell \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{*}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{-}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{*} \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}\nu(\ell \bar{\nu})$ $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{*}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{-}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{*} \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}\nu(\tau \bar{\nu})$ $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{*}\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0} \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}_{L}\nu \tilde{\ell}_{L}\ell(\bar{\nu}\nu), \ell \bar{\nu}\tilde{\ell}_{L}\ell(\bar{\nu}\nu)$ $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{*}\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0} \rightarrow W \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}Z \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{*}\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0} \rightarrow W \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}h \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}, h \rightarrow b \bar{b}/W W/\tau \tau/\gamma$	2 e, µ 2 e, µ 2 τ 3 e, µ 2 · 3 e, µ γ e, µ, γ	0 0 0 0-2 jets 0-2 b	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	20.3 20.3 20.3 20.3 20.3 20.3	\tilde{t}_1^a 90-325 GeV \tilde{t}_1^a 140-465 GeV \tilde{t}_1^a 100-350 GeV $\tilde{t}_1^a, \tilde{x}_2^a$ 700 GeV $\tilde{t}_1^a, \tilde{x}_2^a$ 420 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=0$ GeV $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=0$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\ell},\tilde{v})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{+})+m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}))$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=0$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\tau},\tilde{v})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{+})+m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}))$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=m(\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0}), m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=0, m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})+m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}))$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=m(\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0}), m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=0, sleptons decoupled$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=m(\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0}), m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=0, sleptons decoupled$	1403.5294 1403.5294 1407.0350 1402.7029 1403.5294, 1402.7021 1501.07110
	$\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{2}^{0}\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{3}^{0}, \hat{\mathcal{K}}_{2,3}^{0} \rightarrow \hat{\ell}_{R}\ell$ Direct $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{1}^{+}\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{1}^{-}$ prod., long-lived $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{1}^{\pm}$	4 e,μ Disapp. trk	0 1 jet	Yes	20.3	i ^a _{2,3} 620 GeV	$m(\hat{k}_{2}^{0})=m(\hat{k}_{3}^{0}), m(\hat{k}_{1}^{0})=0, m(\hat{\ell}, \hat{\nu})=0.5(m(\hat{k}_{2}^{0})+m(\hat{k}_{1}^{0}))$ $m(\hat{k}_{1}^{0})=m(\hat{k}_{1}^{0})=160 \text{ MeV}, \tau(\hat{k}_{1}^{0})=0.2 \text{ ns}$	1405.5086 1310.3675
particles	Stable, stopped \tilde{g} R-hadron Stable \tilde{g} R-hadron GMSB, stable $\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}(\tilde{c}, \tilde{\mu}) + \tau(c, \tilde{\mu})$ GMSB, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma \tilde{G}$, long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $\tilde{g}\tilde{q}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow qq\mu$ (RPV)	0 trk μ) 1-2 μ 2 γ 1 μ, displ. vtx	1-5 jets - -	Yes - Yes	27.9 19.1 19.1 20.3 20.3	832 GeV 1.27 TeV 1.27 TeV 1.27 TeV 1.27 TeV	$m(\tilde{k}_1^0)$ =100 GeV, $10 \mu s < r(\tilde{k}) < 1000 s$ $10 < tan \beta < 50$ $2 < r(\tilde{k}_1^0) < 3 ns$, SPS8 model $1.5 < cr < 156 mm$, BR(μ)=1, $m(\tilde{k}_1^0)$ =108 GeV	1310.6584 1411.6795 1411.6795 1409.5542 ATLAS-CONF-2013-06
<u> </u>	LFV $pp \rightarrow \bar{v}_{\tau} + X, \bar{v}_{\tau} \rightarrow e + \mu$ LFV $pp \rightarrow \bar{v}_{\tau} + X, \bar{v}_{\tau} \rightarrow e(\mu) + \tau$ Bilinear RPV CMSSM	2 e,μ 1 e,μ + τ 2 e,μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	4.6 4.6 20.3	7. 1.1 TeV 8. ž 1.35 Te	.61 TeV λ'_{311} =0.10, λ_{132} =0.05 λ'_{311} =0.10, $\lambda_{3(2)(3)}$ =0.05 eV $m(\tilde{q})$ = $m(\tilde{q})$, $c\tau_{LSP}$ <1 mm	1212.1272 1212.1272 1404.2500
RPV	$\tilde{X}_{1}^{*}\tilde{X}_{1}^{-}, \tilde{X}_{1}^{*} \rightarrow W\tilde{X}_{1}^{0}, \tilde{X}_{1}^{0} \rightarrow ee\tilde{v}_{\mu}, e\mu\tilde{v}_{e}$ $\tilde{X}_{1}^{*}\tilde{X}_{1}^{-}, \tilde{X}_{1}^{*} \rightarrow W\tilde{X}_{1}^{0}, \tilde{X}_{1}^{0} \rightarrow \tau\tau\tilde{v}_{e}, e\tau\tilde{v}_{\tau}$ $\tilde{g} \rightarrow qqq$ $\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{t}_{1}t, \tilde{t}_{1} \rightarrow bs$	4 e, μ 3 e, μ + τ 0 2 e, μ (SS)	6-7 jets 0-3 b	Yes Yes Yes	20.3 20.3 20.3 20.3	(1) 750 GeV (1) 450 GeV (2) 916 GeV (3) 850 GeV	$m(\tilde{\xi}_{1}^{0})>0.2\times m(\tilde{\xi}_{1}^{+}), \lambda_{121}\neq 0$ $m(\tilde{\xi}_{1}^{0})>0.2\times m(\tilde{\xi}_{1}^{+}), \lambda_{133}\neq 0$ BR(r)=BR(b)=BR(c)=0%	1405.5086 1405.5086 ATLAS-CONF-2013-09 1404.250
ther	Scalar charm, $\tilde{c} \rightarrow c \hat{\mathcal{K}}_1^0$	0	2 c	Yes	20.3	490 GeV	$m(\tilde{\epsilon}_1^0)$ <200 GeV	1501.01325

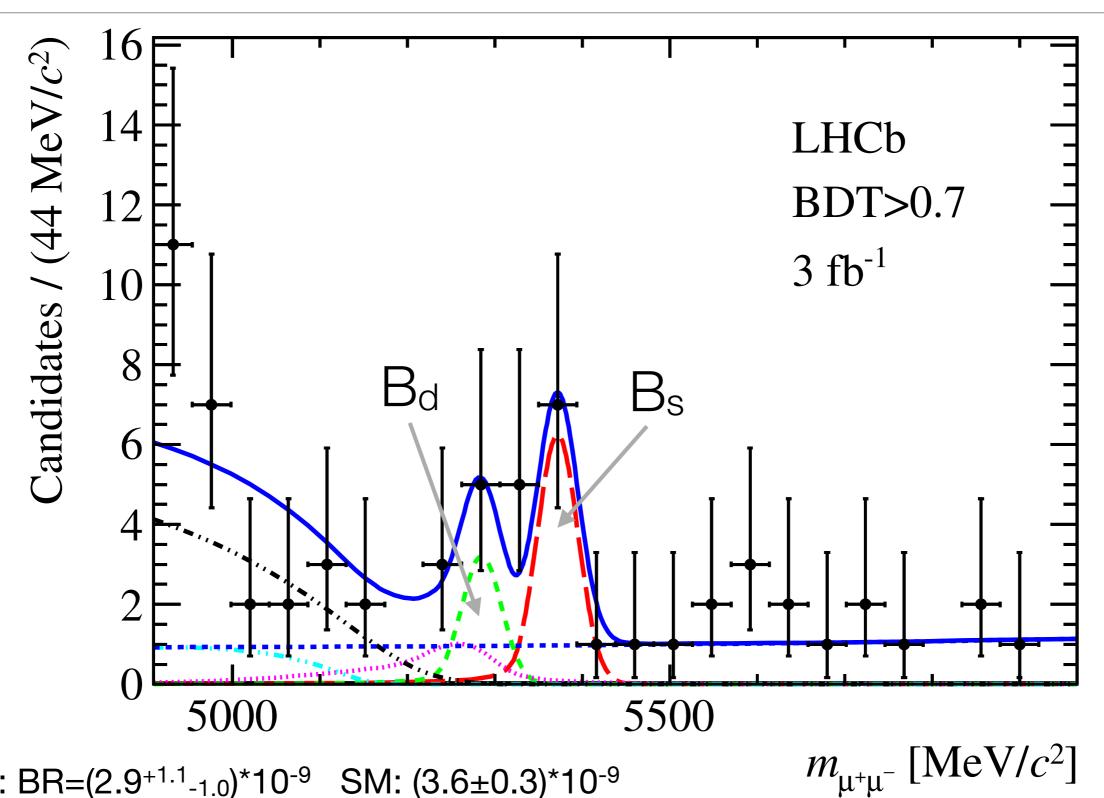
^{*}Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. All limits quoted are observed minus 1 or theoretical signal cross section uncertainty.

CMS exotic searches

similar results from ATLAS



LHCb $B_{s,d}\rightarrow \mu\mu$ with full Run1 data

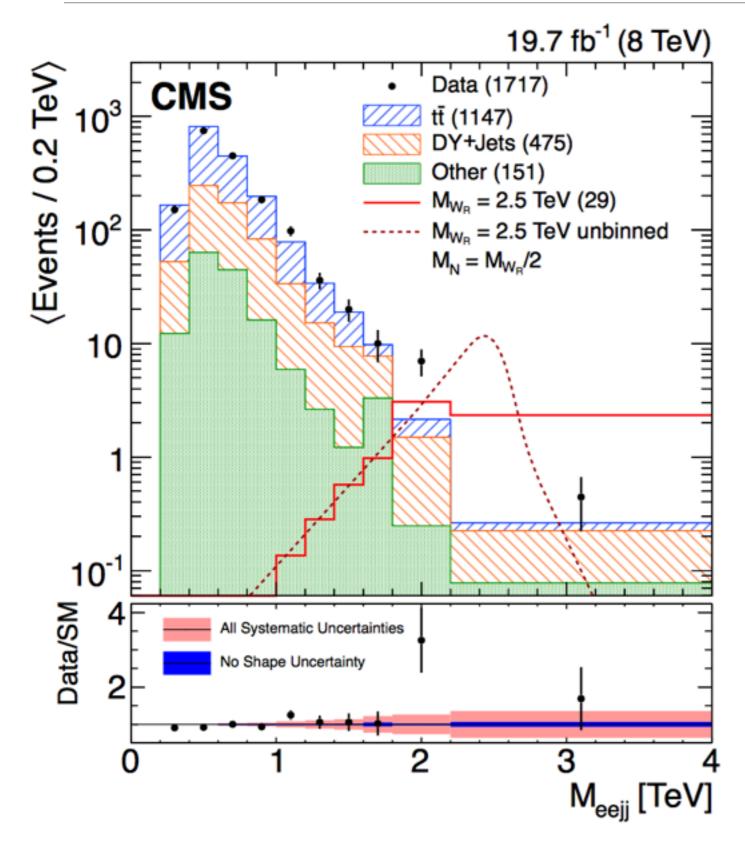


• B_s: BR= $(2.9^{+1.1}_{-1.0})*10^{-9}$ SM: $(3.6\pm0.3)*10^{-9}$

Bd: BR<7.4*10⁻¹⁰ @95% CL SM: (1.1±0.1)*10⁻¹⁰

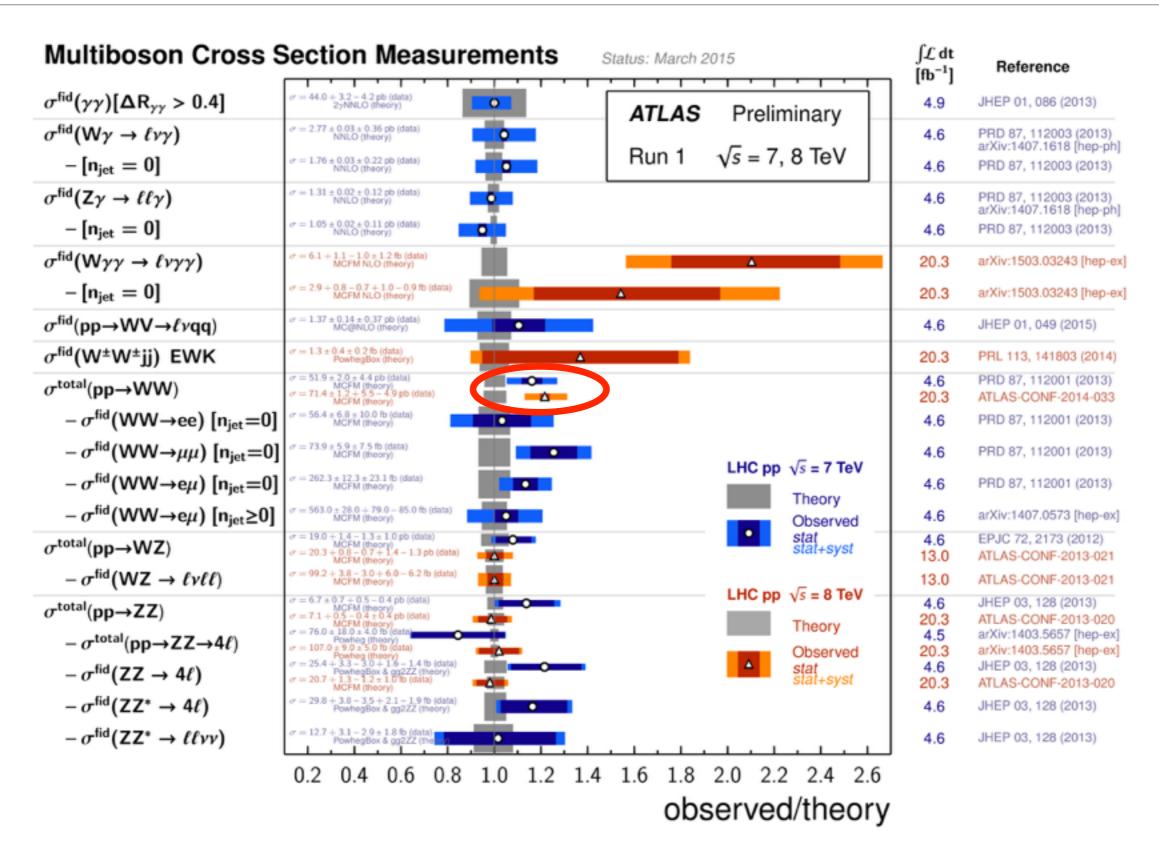
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Fluctuations...



Search for heavy neutrinos and W bosons with right-handed couplings in proton-proton collisions at sqrt(s) = 8 TeV, Eur. Phys. J. C 74 (2014) 3149

(see also CMS ~2 sigma excess in evbb shown yesterday in WH for m>1.8 TeV)



.. or anomalies?

Explaining the CMS eejj and evjj excess and leptogenesis in superstring inspired E6 models

Phys. Rev. D 91, 055010 (2015)

Stop that ambulance! New physics at the LHC?

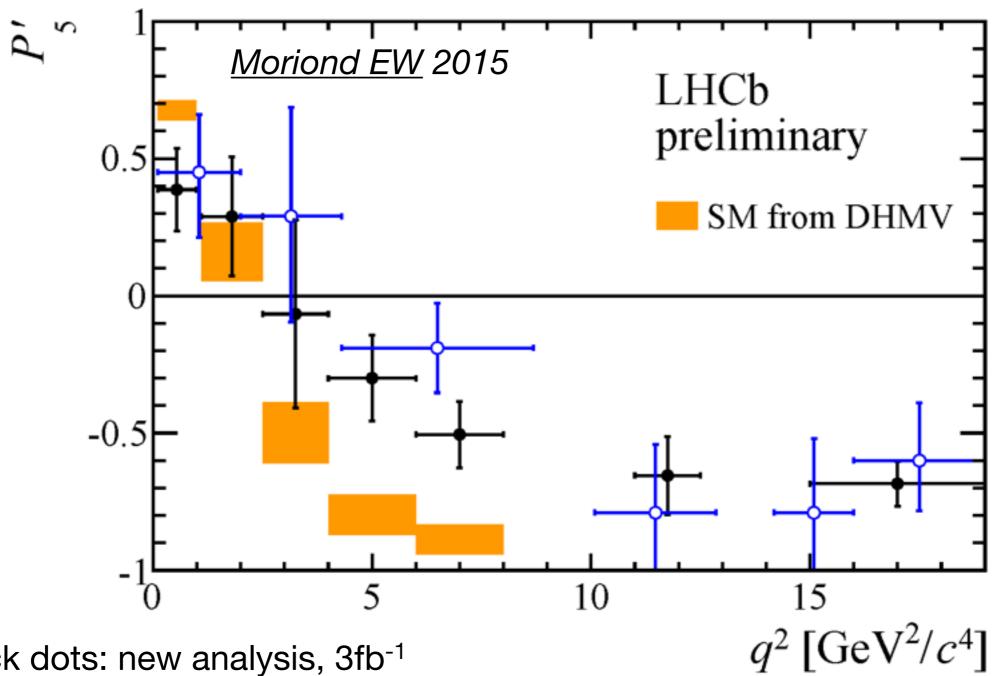
JHEP12(2014)010

. . .

+ >=1 theory paper for ~any >~2 sigma effect seen so far



Not only the energy frontier: B⁰→K*⁰µµ@LHCb



Black dots: new analysis, 3fb⁻¹

Blue dots: old analysis, 1fb⁻¹

 2.9σ local deviation in 2 neighbouring bins (3.7σ naive combination) wrt SM (recent calculation, arXiv:1407.8526)

The current landscape and the needs for next run

- The Puzzle: the SM can not be the ultimate theory of particle physics:
 - what is the nature of the dark part (96%!) of the universe?
 - what is the origin of the matter-antimatter asymmetry?
 - why is gravity so weak?
 - why is the Higgs boson so light ("naturalness" problem)?

Observed mass (~125GeV)

$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{bare}}^2 + \left(\frac{H}{H}\right) + \left(\frac{t}{H}\right) + \left(\frac{W_{X}}{H}\right) + \left(\frac{W_{X}}{H}\right)$$

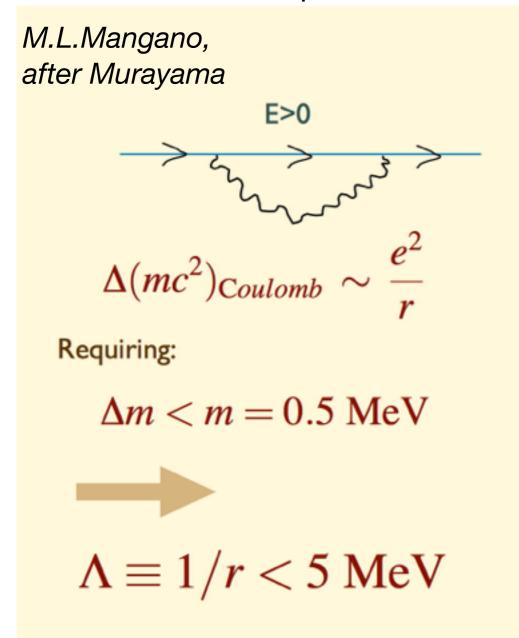
Bare mass to cancel radiative corrections

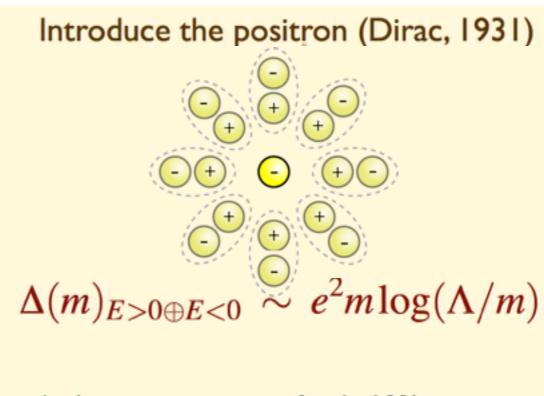
Radiative corrections, top loop dominates: $\sim m_t^2 \Lambda^2$ Λ^2 : the energy scale at which the SM breaks down

- O(.1%) fine-tuning for Λ =10 TeV
- If NP exists at the ~TeV scale, it may be discovered through direct searches
 - higher energy to increase the production cross sections of NP signals
- If NP is at the TeV++ scale, its effects may be visible only in indirect measurements
 - much higher luminosity to do precision studies and search for small signals
- HARD TO MAKE DEFINITE PREDICTIONS...

SUSY: one way to avoid fine tuning

a similar "naturalness" problem: the electron mass





which is a correction of only 10% even at scales of the order of the Plank mass:

$$\Delta(m)_{E>0\oplus E<0} \sim 0.1 m$$

$$\Lambda = 10^{19} \, \text{GeV}$$

- space-time symmetry (Lorentz invariance) ⇒ doubling of spectrum ⇒ reduced dependence on high-momentum physics: may history repeat itself with SUSY?
- more nice features: LSP as a dark matter candidate, gauge coupling unification

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Perspectives for Run2

LHC activities during the shutdown

- Many consolidation activities to improve reliability at higher energy and rate
 - New dipoles: 18 out 1232 replaced
 - Stronger connections between dipoles: >10k electrical interconnections fitted with shunts to provide an alternative path for I=11kA in case of fault
 - Improved quench protection system to dissipate stored energy in controlled manner when abnormal voltage starts to develop in a magnet
 - Improved cryogenics: consolidation, maintenance of compressors, upgrade of control systems, renovation of cooling plant
 - More radiation-resistant electronics
 - "Better" vacuum: inside of beam pipe coated with non-evaporable getter (NEG) to capture electrons. In places, solenoids wrapped around the beam pipe to keep electrons from deviating from the sides.
- Huge test program (electrical QA, electrical resistance measurements, leak tightness tests..)

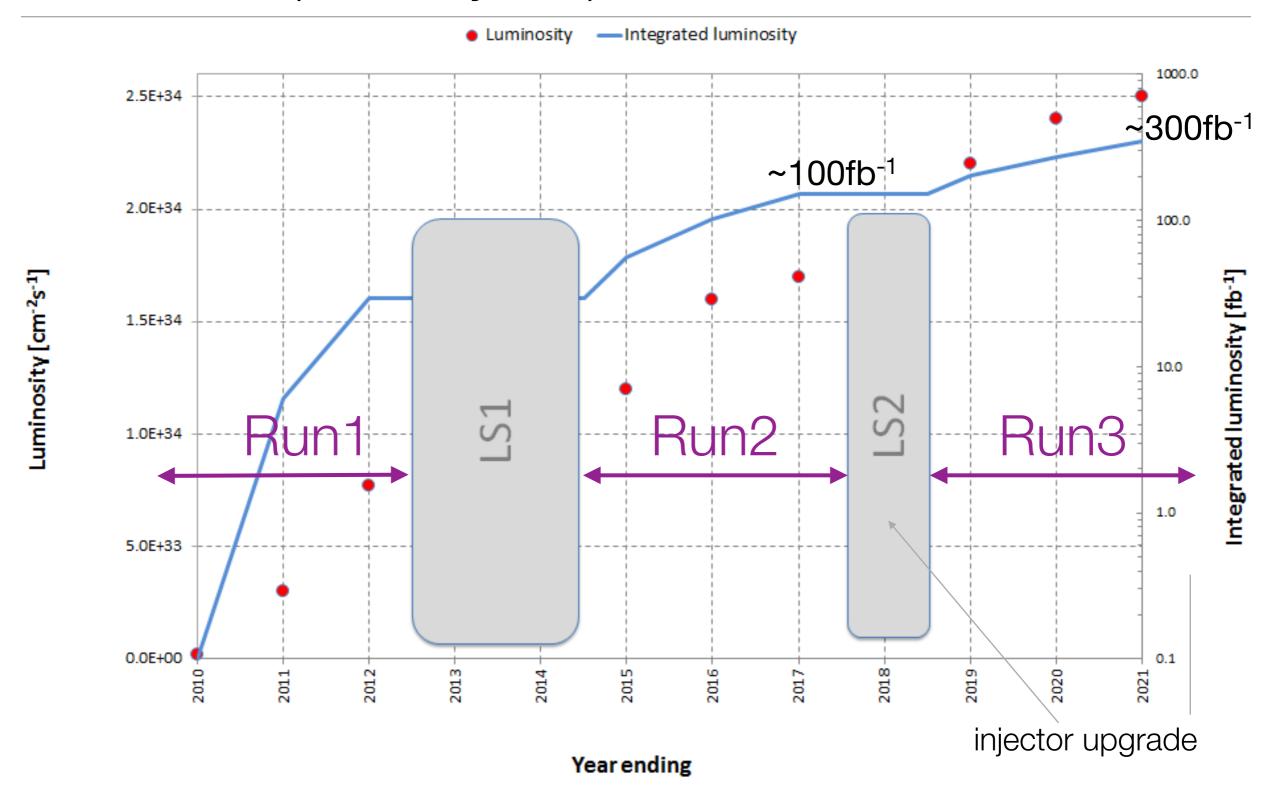
LHC plans for Run2

- Higher energy: 6.5 TeV/beam vs 4 TeV/beam [possibly 7 TeV/beam after 2015]
 - operate radio frequency cavities at higher voltages
- Higher peak luminosity: 1.5*10³⁴ vs 7*10³³ cm⁻²s⁻¹
 - Narrower beams: $\beta^* = .4m \text{ vs } .6m$
 - transverse beam size decreases with increasing energy
 - Closer (2x) proton packets (so 2x more bunches): 25 ns instead of 50 ns
 - slightly less populated (1.2*10¹¹ vs 1.7*10¹¹ p/beam) to mitigate pile-up
- Performance to be achieved gradually through 1st year of operation (2015)
 - start first with 50ns separation, $\beta^* = 0.8$ m and improve gradually
 - commission beam with reduced emittance (1.65) for 2016 (~45 fb⁻¹/year)
- Beams back to LHC last weekend (at SPS energy)!

Beam	N _p (10 ¹¹)	ε* (μm)	N_b	β* (m)	L _{peak} (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	μ	Days	L _{int} (fb ⁻¹)
50 ns	1.2	2.5	1368	8.0	4.8E+33	25	21 (Jun)	0.5
25 ns	1.1	2.5	2448	0.8	7.2E+33	21	30 (Aug)	3
25 ns	1.1	2.5	2448	0.4	1.2E+34	34	48 (Oct-Nov)	8

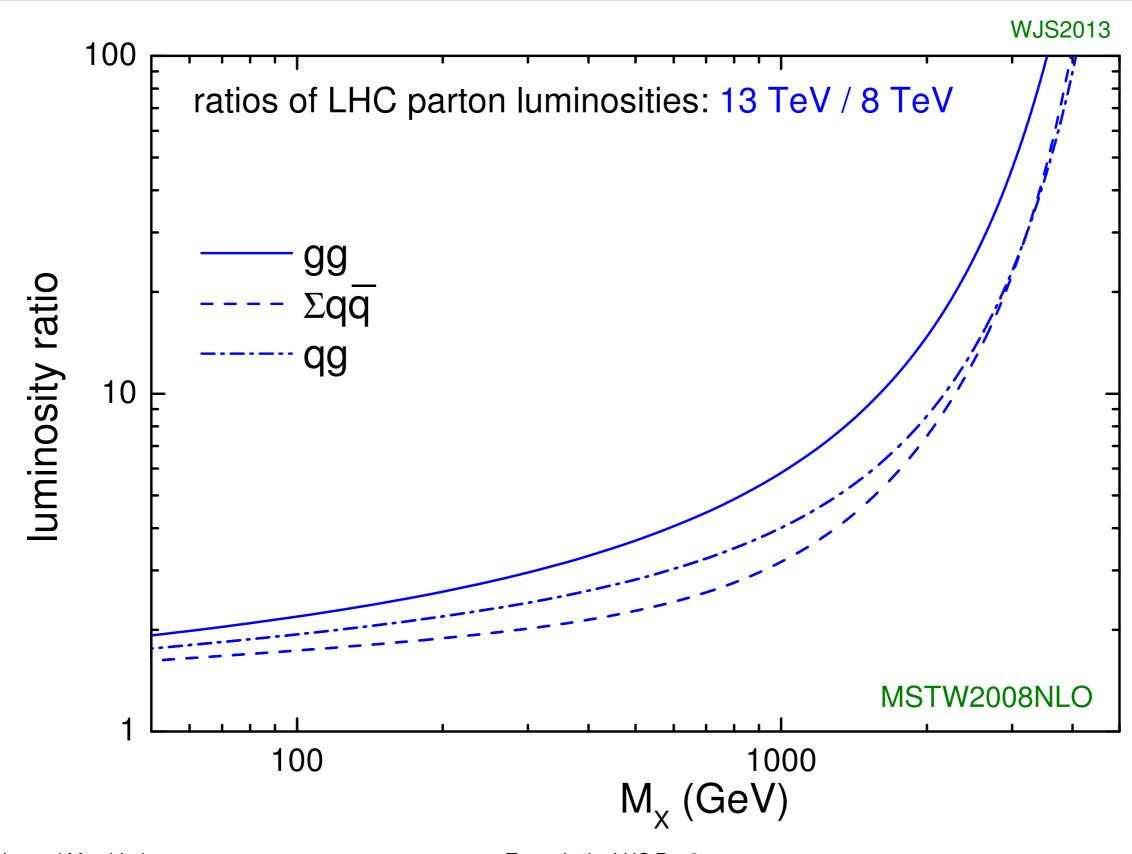
http://lhc-commissioning.web.cern.ch/lhc-commissioning/performance/2015-performance.htm

LHC Run2 (and beyond) schedule

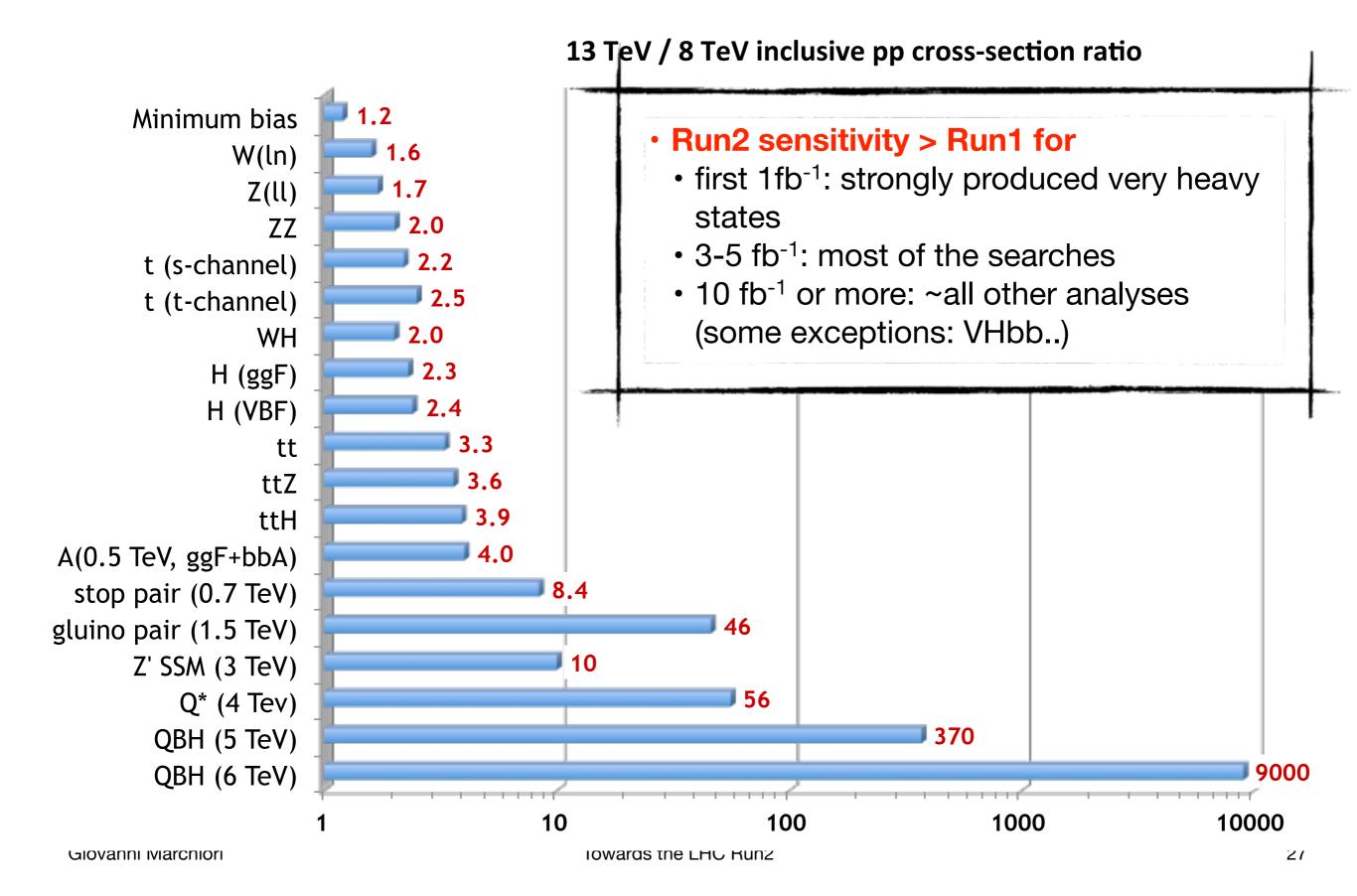


some uncertainty on length of end-of-year breaks. Usual caveats apply...

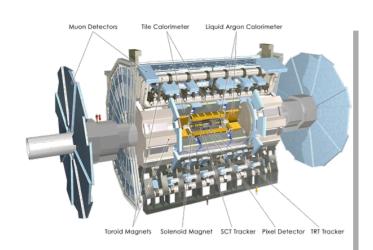
Why higher energy?



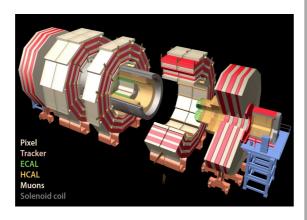
Why higher energy?



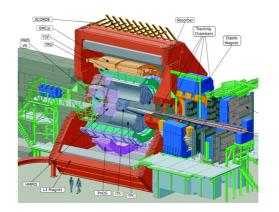
Detector activities during the shutdown



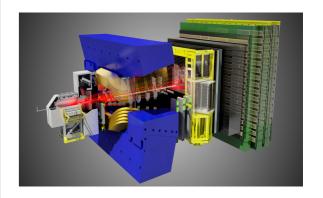
- new, smaller, thinner beam pipe
- 4th pixel layer at smaller radius
- installation of a final layer of muon chambers in one of 2 endcaps



- improved tracker cooling system to go from +4C to -15/-20C
- new beam pipe
- upgraded HCAL photodiodes with better S/B
- completed muon system (4th RPC disk in endcap)



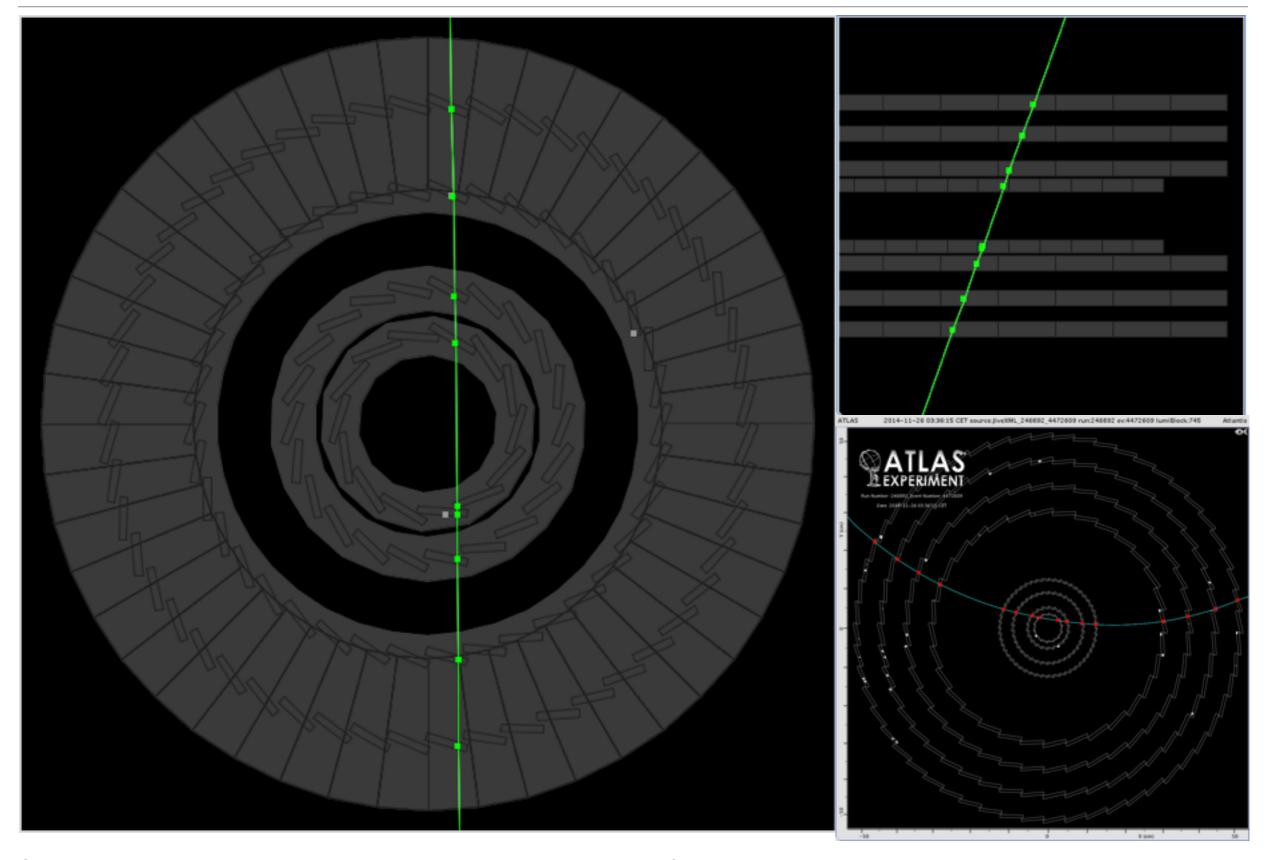
- upgrade to DAQ to double the rate
- better vacuum (NEG coating)



- new beam pipe
- magnetic field map measurement for improved track reconstruction

Retuning of the reconstruction and trigger algos for higher pile-up and bkg

Commissioning the ATLAS IBL with cosmics



The ATLAS and CMS physics programme in Run2

Two main goals:

- Extend the studies of the recently discovered 125 GeV Higgs boson
- Search for NP as deviations from SM in the Higgs sector or elsewhere
- A rich physics program, including:

SM (non-Higgs)

- high-energy EW, QCD, top production
- rare processes: vector-boson scattering, triboson production ⇒ anomalous triple/quartic couplings, FCNC top decays, ...

H(125) Higgs boson

- precise measurement (>5 σ) of fermionic channels (bb, $\tau\tau$)
- $ttH \Rightarrow y_t$
- rare decays (μμ, Zγ)
- couplings and differential xsections

BSM extended Higgs sector

- High mass 2HDM/MSSM neutral bosons: γγ, WW, ZZ, ττ, bb, μμ ..
- Cascade Higgs decays:
 A→Zh→IIττ, Ilbb.. / H→hh→γγbb,
 4b, bbττ, γγVV, ..
- Charged Higgs: Wh, WZ, AW ...
- Invisible decays: ZH→II+ETmiss,
 VH→jj+ETmiss, VBFH→jj+ETmiss ..
- LFV decays: τμ, τe, eμ

Direct searches

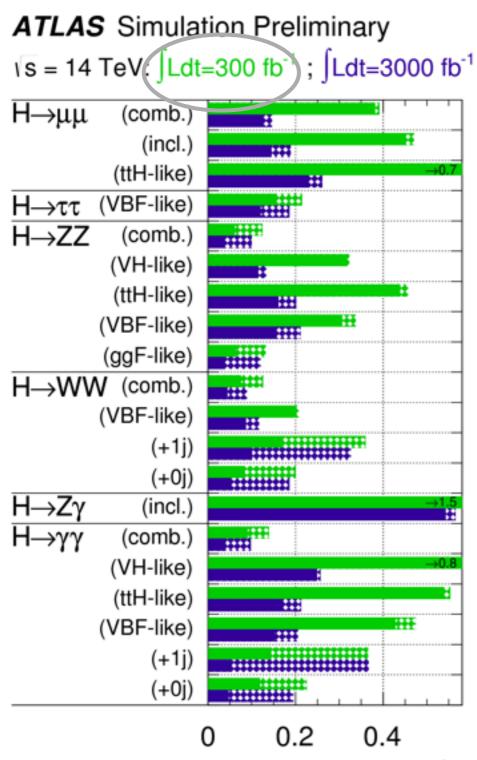
- excited quarks, gravitons: dijet, photon+jet, diphoton resonances
- heavy bosons (Z'): Il resonances
- supersymmetric particles

Selected perspectives

- Next slides based on prospect studies:
 - ATLAS (arXiv:1307.7292)
 - parametric simulations
 - similar analysis as Run1 (do not include improvements due to new techniques, improved understanding of bkg, reduced theory uncertainties)
 - CMS (arXiv:1307.7135)
 - extrapolation from Run1 current results with assumptions on errors
 - scenario A = same as Run1
 - scenario B = Δ theory/2, rest $\propto 1/\sqrt{L}$
- ATLAS and CMS scenario A bay be somewhat pessimistic (no retuning..)
- Studies were done for both 300 fb⁻¹ and for the long-term high-luminosity (and high pile-up!) phase (3000 fb⁻¹, 2025-203x)
 - many plots are for 3000 fb⁻¹, but numbers are given also for 300 fb⁻¹ and are then (roughly!) extrapolated to 100fb⁻¹

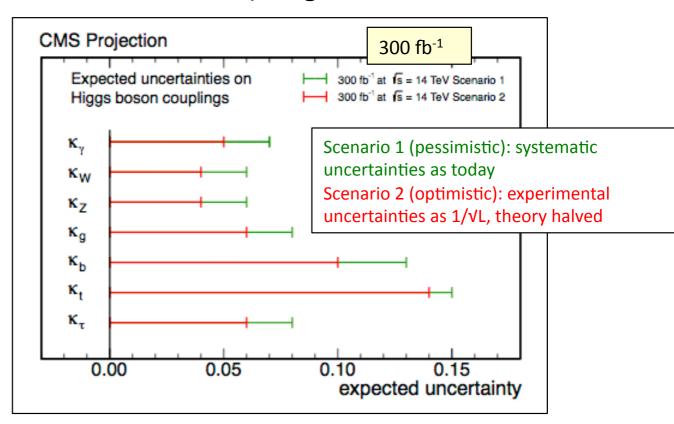
Higgs boson precision measurements





Giovanni Marchiori

couplings



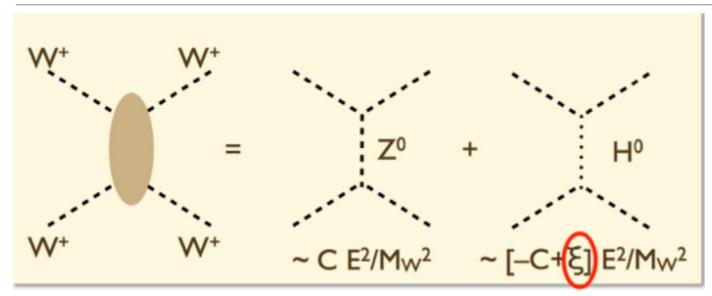
- k_i = coupling normalised to SM value
- 100 fb⁻¹ is a factor 1.5 larger
- expected sensitivity with 100 fb⁻¹: 7-25%

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• k_u: ~35-40%

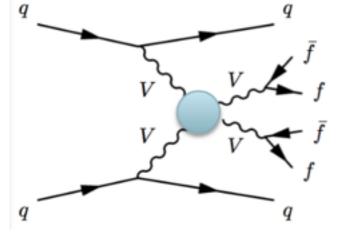
Towards the LHC Run2

Precision EW measurements: VBS

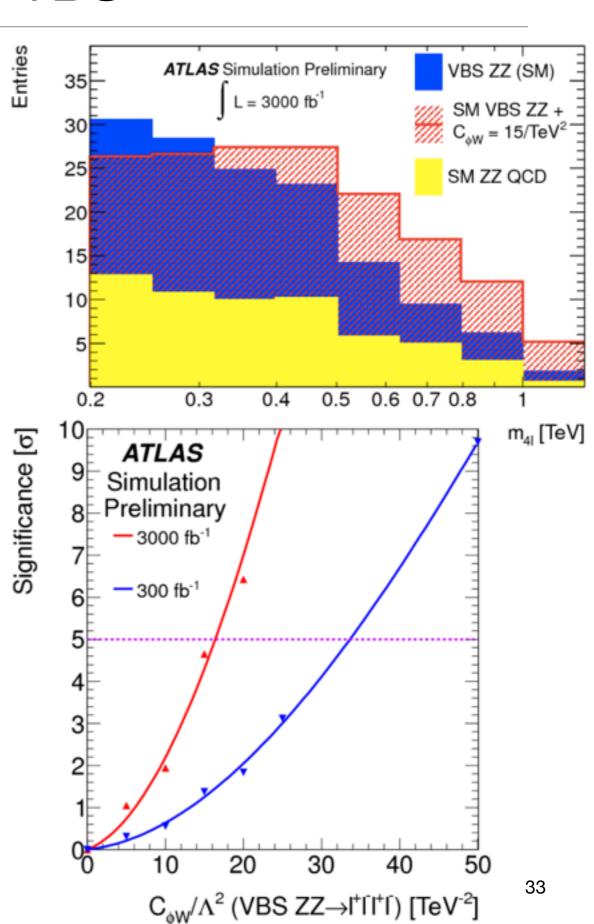


 In SM with Higgs, ξ=0; ξ≠0, would be sign for new (resonant or non-resonant) physics

Analysis:

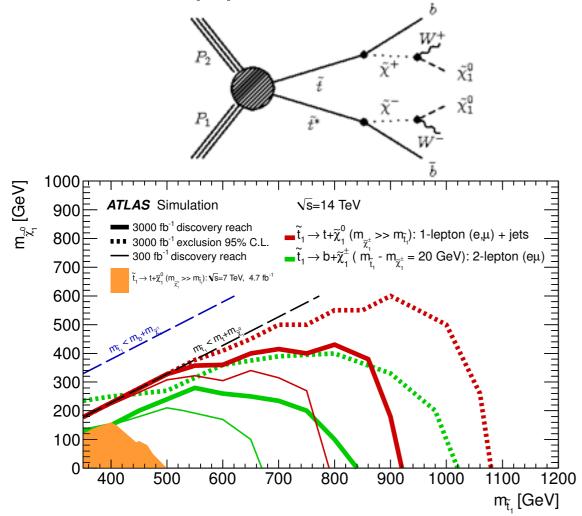


- At least 2 high-p_T jets (>50 GeV), forward, large invariant mass (> 1 TeV)
- leptonic final states for better S/B: ZZ (4I), WZ (3I), WW (2I, same-sign)
- bkg from non-VBS diboson + jet



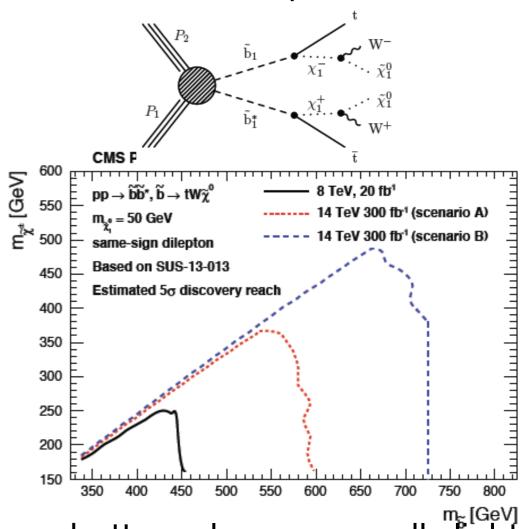
SUSY searches

direct stop production



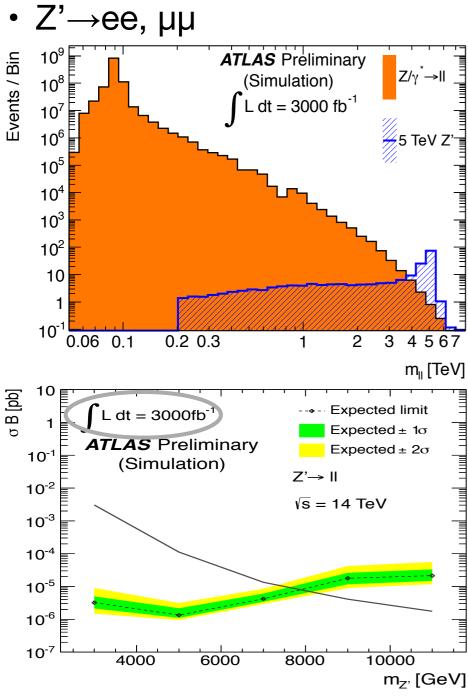
- naturalness ⇒ light (<1 TeV)
- challenging due to top bkgs
- 5σ discovery up to ~800 GeV in direct production with 300 fb⁻¹, ~700 GeV with 100 fb⁻¹

direct sbottom production



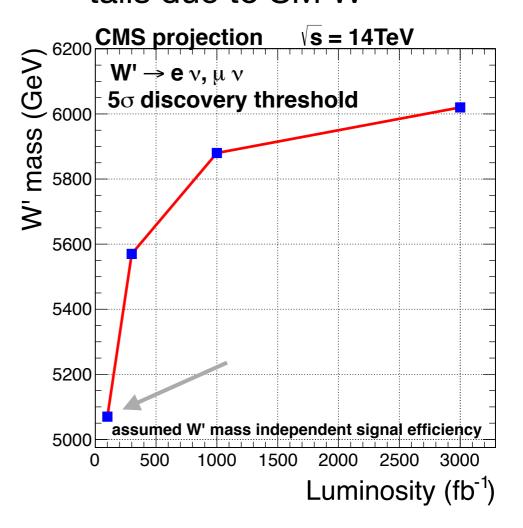
- sbottom also supposedly light due to mixing with stop
- final state: same-sign lepton pair, jets, b-tags, MET
- discovery for m(sbottom) up to 500+ GeV

Heavy boson searches



• <~5 TeV excluded with 100 fb⁻¹ for both ee and $\mu\mu$

- W'→ev, µv
 - search for Jacobian peak in transverse mass, bkg from tails due to SM W



<~5 TeV excluded with 100 fb⁻¹

Conclusion

- A tremendous effort was produced during LHC Run1, leading to
 - the discovery of a (the?) Higgs boson
 - in excellent agreement with SM predictions
 - completing the SM
 - providing an explanation for EW symmetry breaking & mass generation
 - no evidence for BSM physics despite the wide-range searches
- There are reasons for believing that the SM is not the ultimate theory and that whatever is behind it may be in the TeV range
- Increasing the LHC energy to 13-14 TeV and the luminosity by an order of magnitude will significantly extend the reach of the direct searches and the accuracy of the indirect ones