Astroparticle Physics at ATLAS

Fermi-LAT collaboration meeting

ATLAS Astroparticle Forum Conveners

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What is the ATLAS Astroparticle Forum

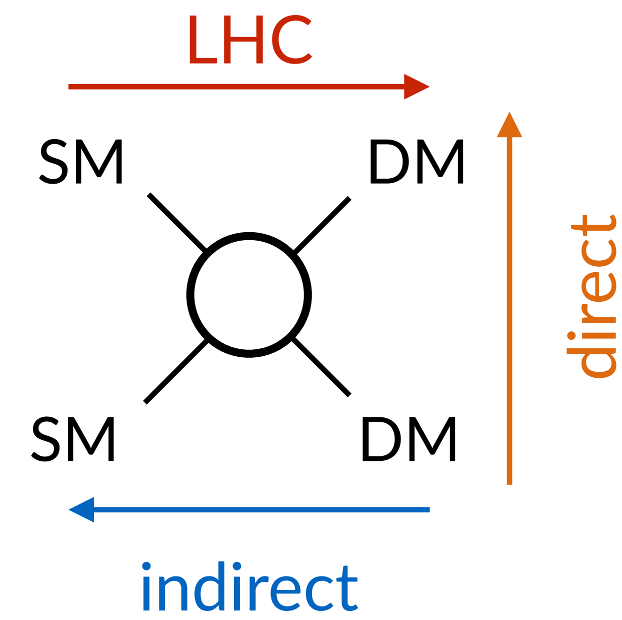
The ATLAS Astroparticle Forum, established in 2012, pools the expertise and interest of the ATLAS community on **astroparticle physics related issues, across physics working groups.**

Mandate of Astroparticle Forum:

- communication of ATLAS results to astrophysics/cosmology communities
- provide suggestions on production of results in complementary parameter space to astroparticle experiments
- coordination of astroparticle physics aspects of ATLAS analyses
- organisation of meetings for discussion of astroparticle topics

For questions and future collaborations:
atlas-phys-astro-forum-conveners@cern.ch

What we look for in ATLAS

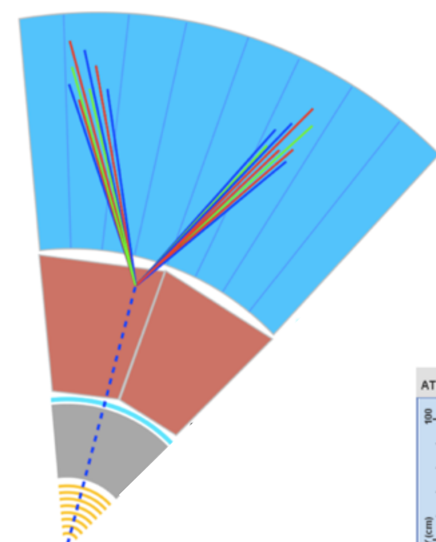


WIMPs

- simplified DM models / effective theories
- supersymmetry

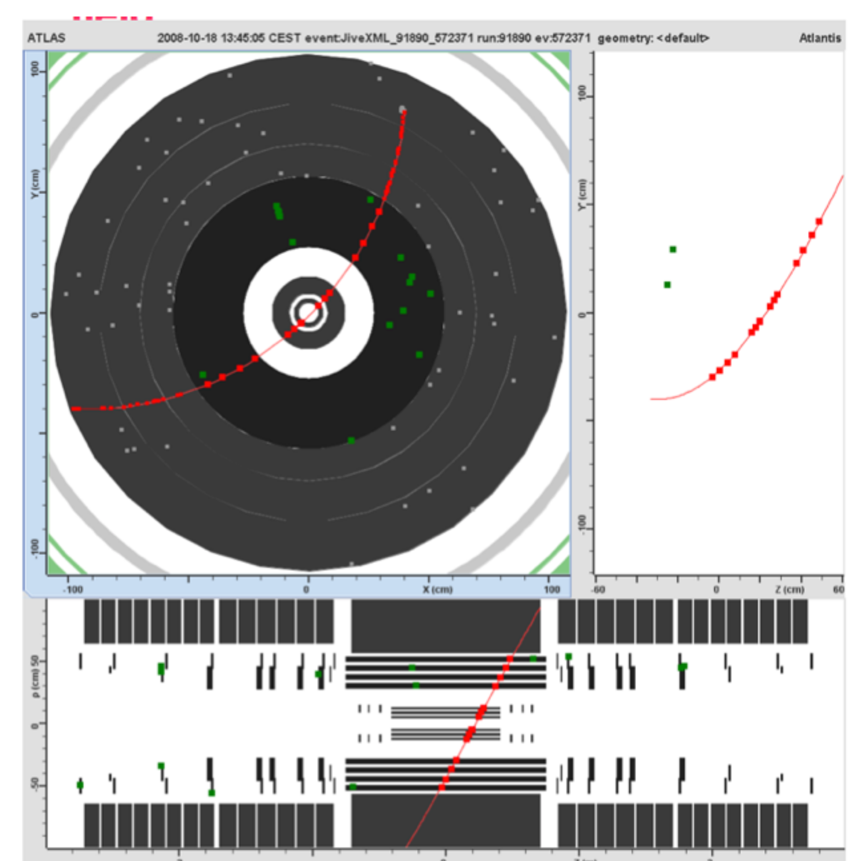
exotic signatures

- long-lived particles



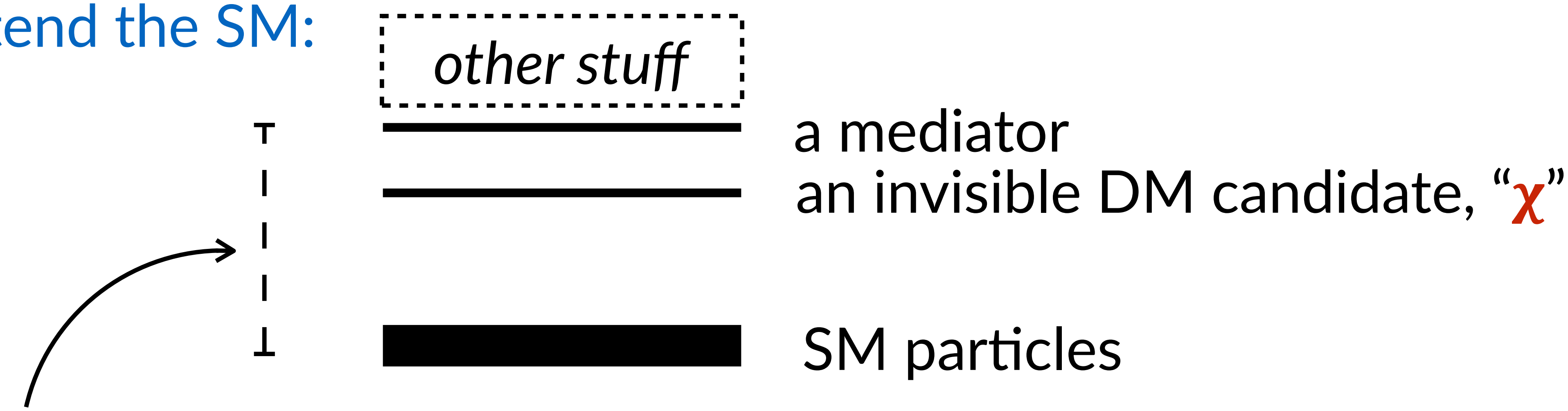
cosmic rays

- w/LHCf: ultra-high-energy showers
- multiplicity measurements



WIMPs: Simplified Model approach

how we extend the SM:



*$\Delta m >> q^2$: **effective field theory** (like in the case of direct detection)*

*$\Delta m <\sim q^2$: use **simplified models***

(simplified Lagrangian w.r.t. UV-complete models like SUSY)

LHC can probe the interaction in detail!

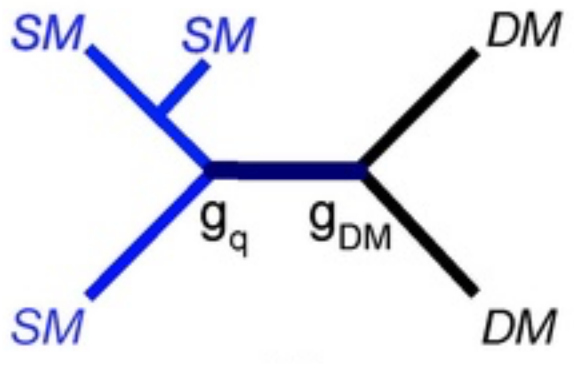
typical degrees of freedom:

- mediator mass and type (vector, axial-vector…)
- DM mass and type (Dirac fermion…)
- mediator couplings

Our tools

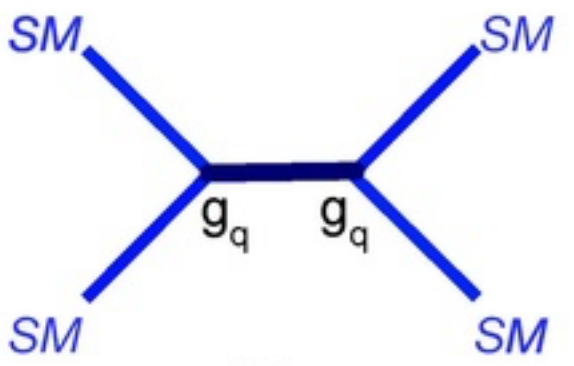
mono-X searches

- produce DM, tag event using a ISR SM particle
- highest sensitivity from mono-jet searches (α_S)
- X can also come from effective DM-X interaction vertex

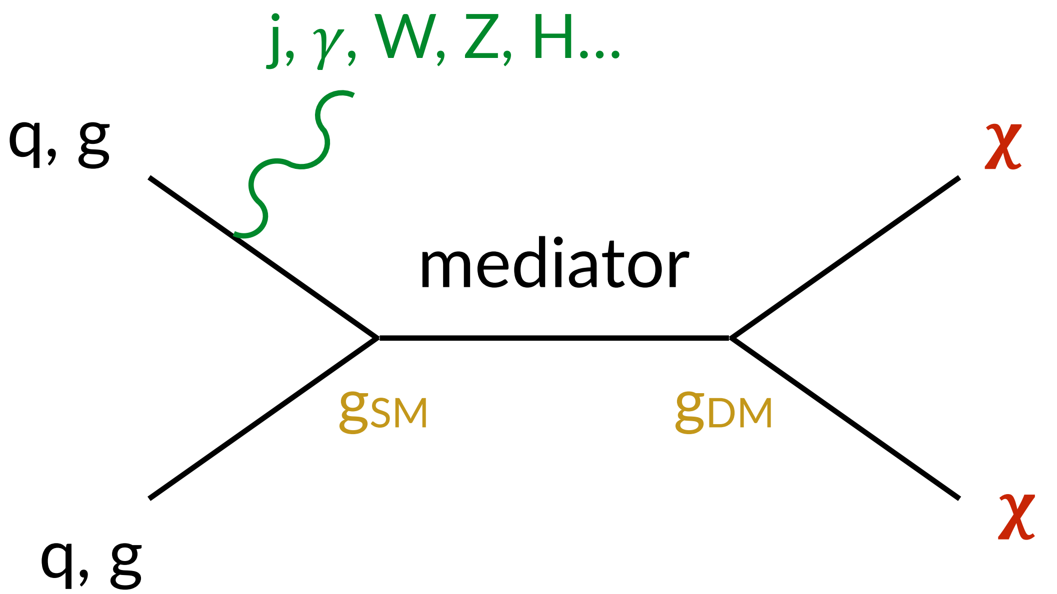


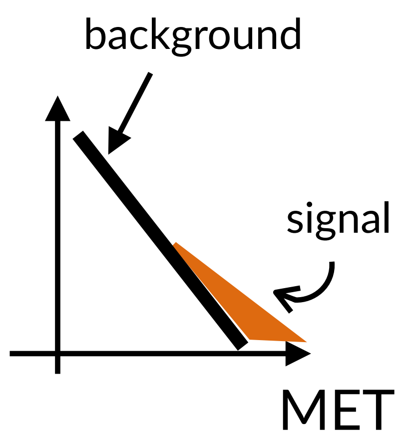
di-X searches

- complementary approach: look for the mediator (resonance), sensitivity mostly independent on m_{DM}
- di-jet searches (limited at low mass by trigger rate)
- di-lepton searches if mediator couples with charged leptons (excellent lepton resolution)

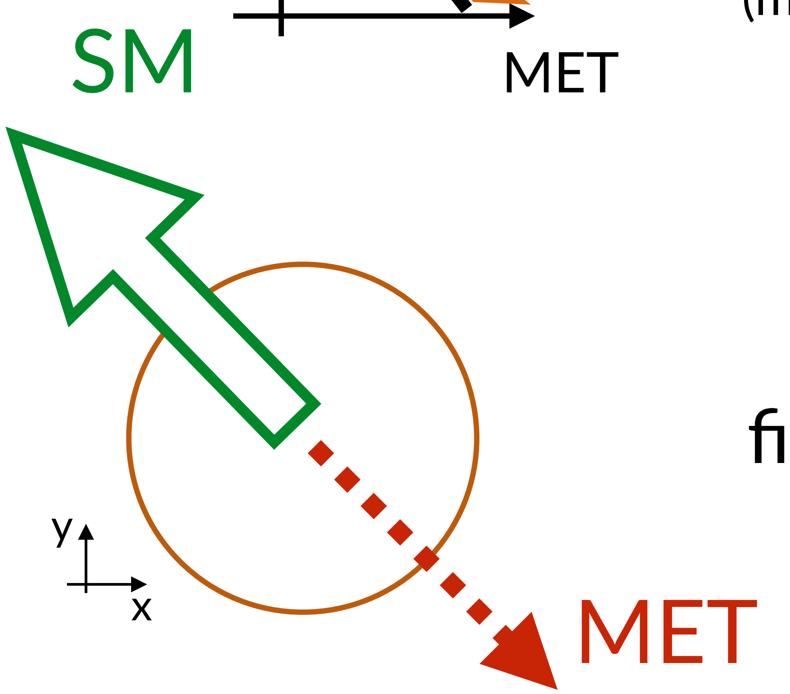


Mono-mania





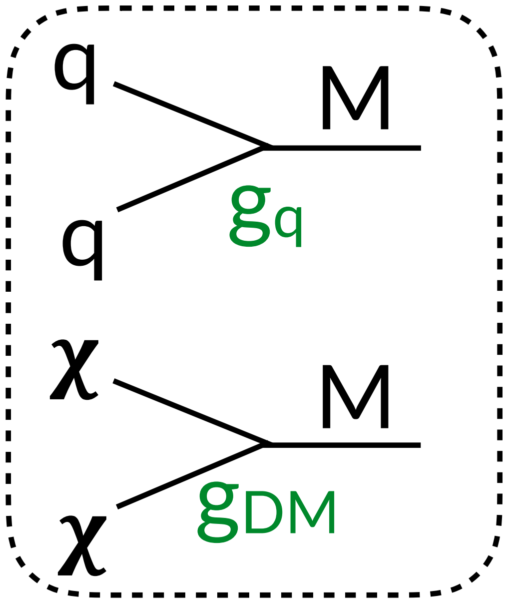
final states with b/t-quarks or Higgs bosons
(mediator couples à la Yukawa with quark masses)



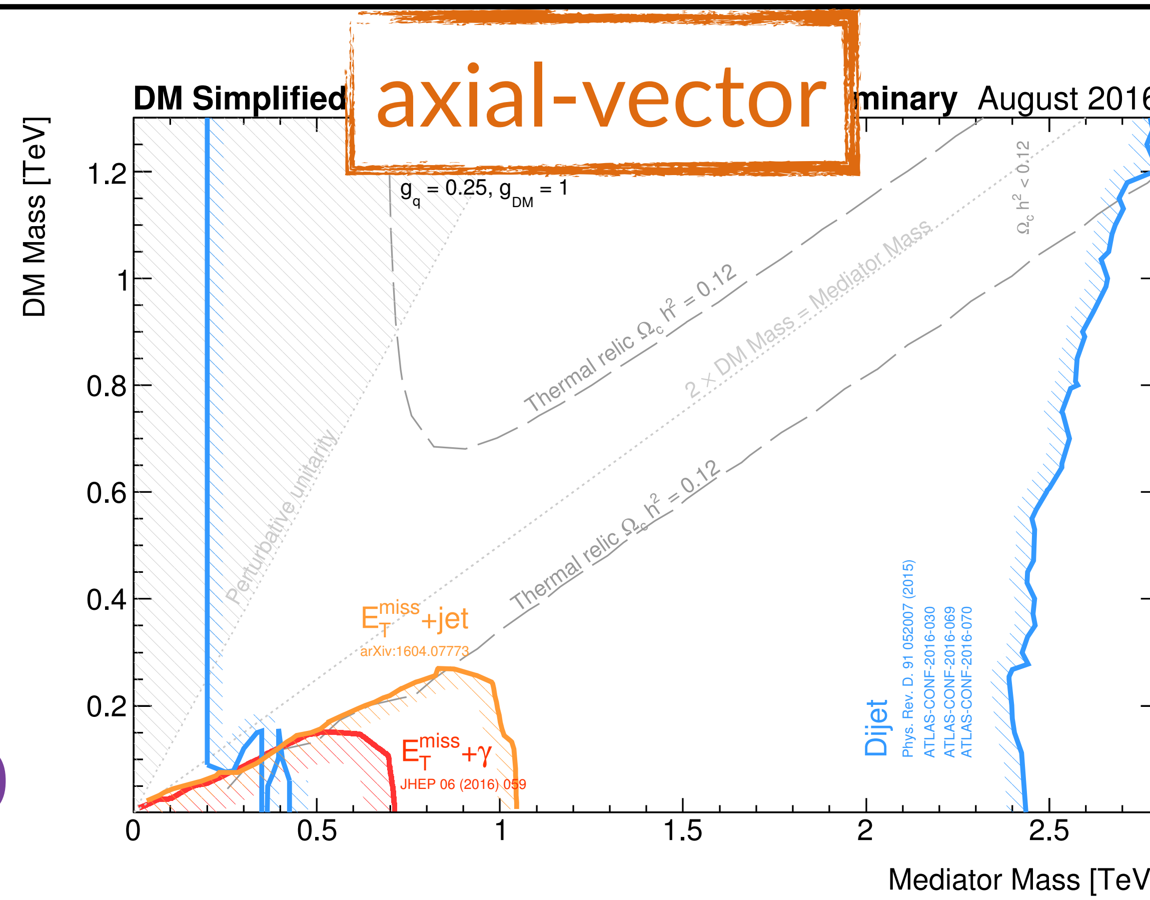
final states with jets

	LHC	DD	ID
scalar	low xsec, soft MET	:|	
pseudo-scalar	low xsec, soft MET	:'((velocity suppressed)	:)
vector	large xsec	:) (spin independent)	
axial-vector	large xsec	:((spin-dependent: experimental issue)	:)

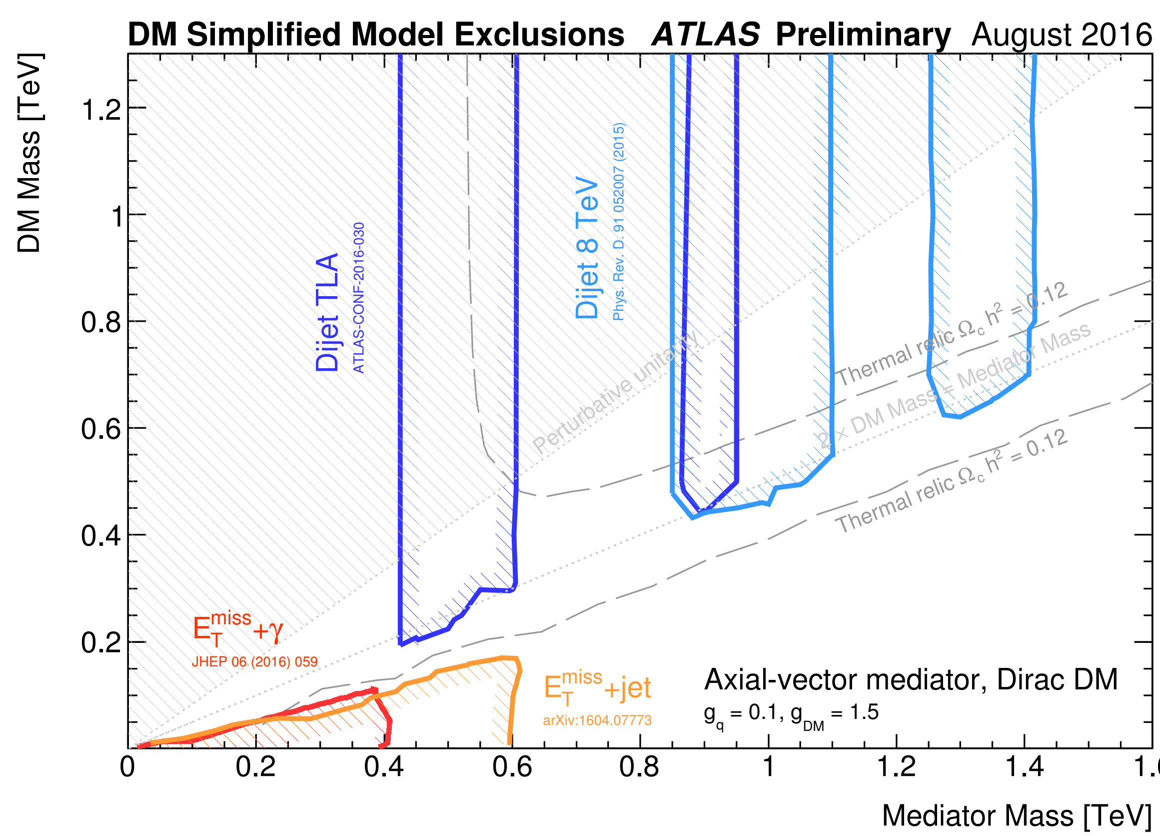
Our Results



$g_q=0.25$
$g_{DM}=1.0$



$g_q=0.10$
$g_{DM}=1.5$



$\sigma_{monojet} \sim g_q g_{DM}$
$\sigma_{dijet} \sim g_q^2$

coupling assumption strongly influences sensitivity & compatibility with Ω_h^2:

disadvantage need to explore the parameter space (~2 more degrees of freedom other than masses) -> "re-interpretation"

advantage multi-signature: could characterise a discovery and fully probe SM extensions

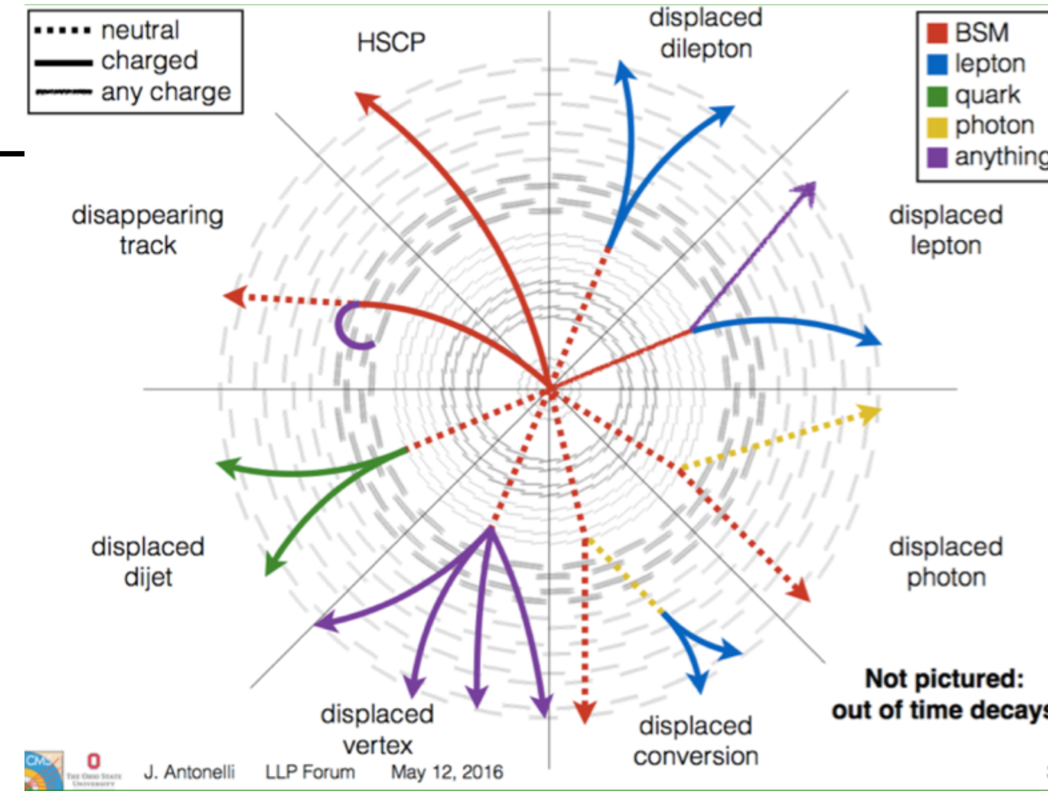
Long-lived Particles

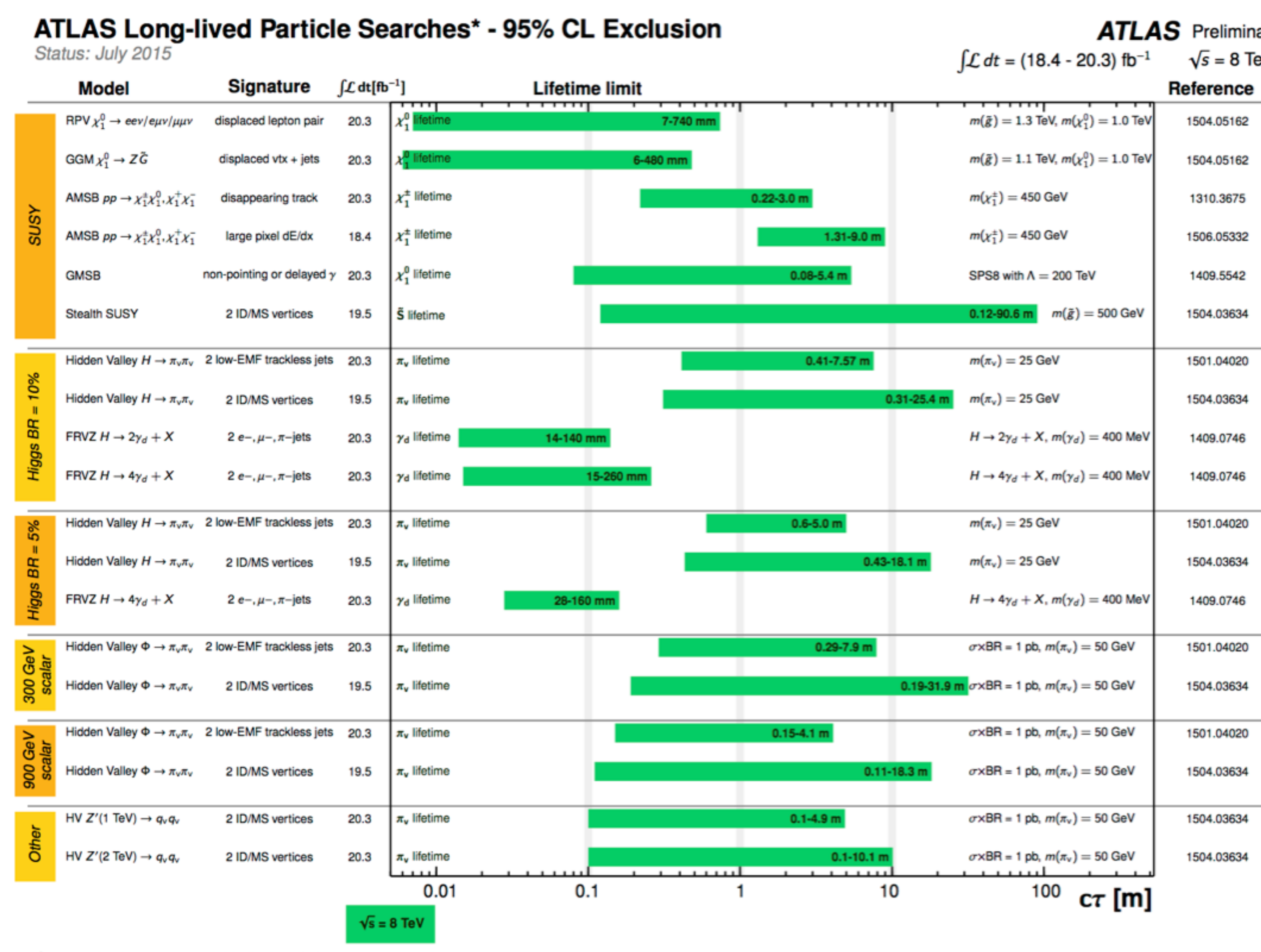
many SM extensions predict long-lived particles

- e.g. RPV supersymmetry

an experimental challenge

- high-luminosity searches (100 fb^{-1} and beyond)
- push trigger, tracking and jet reconstruction at their limit (hits don't start where you expect them to!)

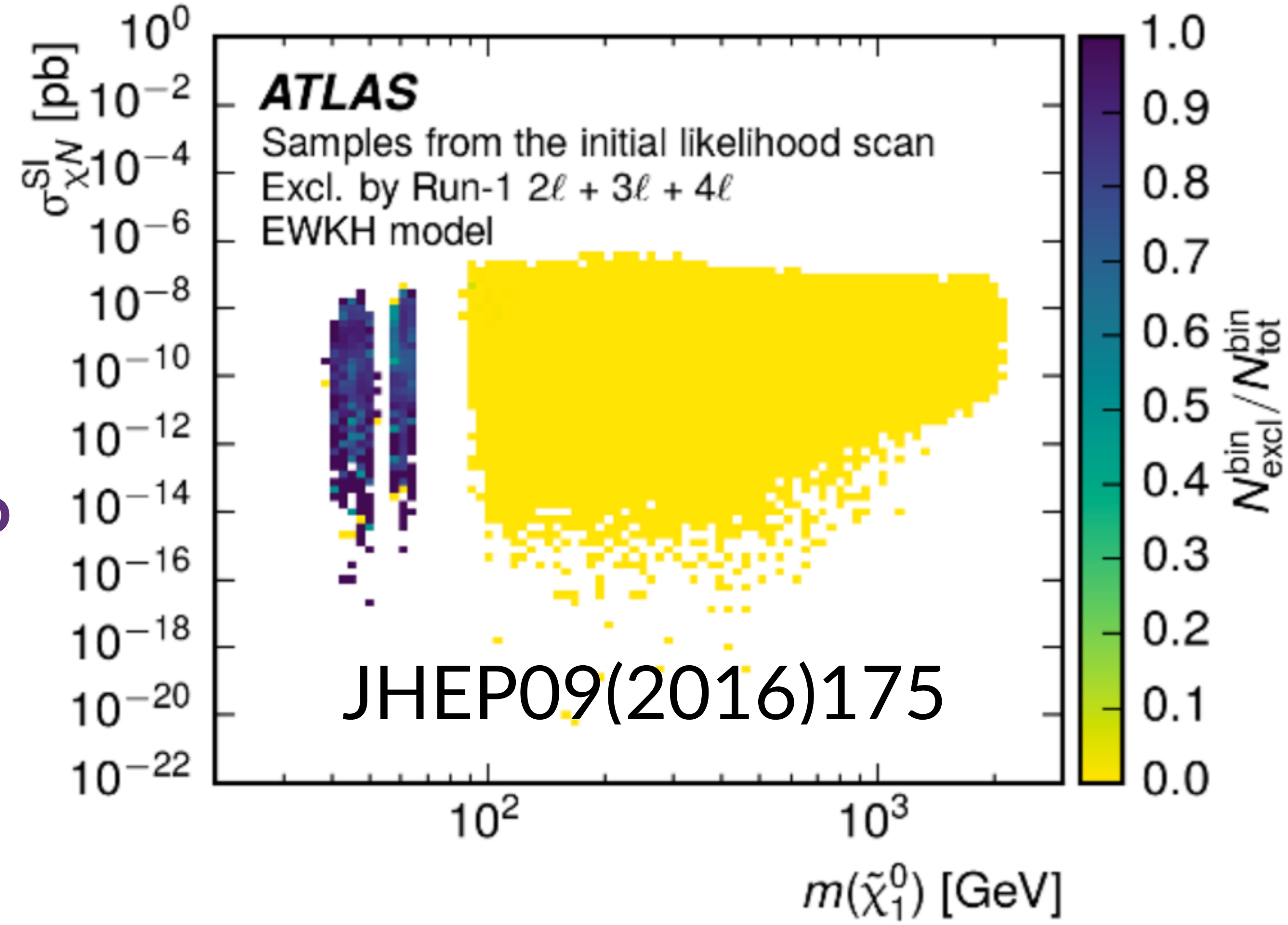




SUPERSYMMETRY

the ultimate multi-signature tool

- UV-complete model



if R-parity conserved, WIMP=LSP

- can combine EW neutralino searches in terms of DM parameters
- with more luminosity, exploit Higgsino scenarios (still need >2 years to beat LEP sensitivity ~ 100 GeV!)

if R-parity is violated, meta-stable particle can be DM candidate

- gravitino searches

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

Status: March 2017

ATLAS Preliminary

$\sqrt{s}$ = 7, 8, 13 TeV

	Model	e, μ, τ, γ	Jets	E_T^{miss}	$\int \mathcal{L}\, dt[\mathrm{fb}^{-1}]$		Mass limit	$\sqrt{s}$ [TeV]		Reference
Inclusive Searches	MSUGRA/CMSSM	0-3 e,μ/1-2 τ	2-10 jets/3 b	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}$	1.85 TeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{q})=m(\tilde{g})$	1507.05525
	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q}\to q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{q}$	1.57 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<200 GeV, m(1st gen. $\tilde{q}$)=m(2nd gen. $\tilde{q}$)	ATLAS-CONF-2017-022
	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q}\to q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ (compressed)	mono-jet	1-3 jets	Yes	3.2	$\tilde{q}$	608 GeV	13	$m(\tilde{q})-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<5 GeV	1604.07773
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{g}$	2.02 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<200 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2017-022
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to qq\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}\to qqW^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{g}$	2.01 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<200 GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}^{\pm})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)+m(\tilde{g}))$	ATLAS-CONF-2017-022
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to qq(\ell\ell/\nu\nu)\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	3 e,μ	4 jets	-	13.2	$\tilde{g}$	1.7 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<400 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2016-037
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to qqWZ\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e,μ (SS)	0-3 jets	Yes	13.2	$\tilde{g}$	1.6 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ <500 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2016-037
	GMSB ($\tilde{\ell}$ NLSP)	1-2 τ + 0-1 ℓ	0-2 jets	Yes	3.2	$\tilde{g}$	2.0 TeV	13		1607.05979
	GGM (bino NLSP)	2 γ	-	Yes	3.2	$\tilde{g}$	1.65 TeV	13	$c\tau$(NLSP)<0.1 mm	1606.09150
	GGM (higgsino-bino NLSP)	γ	1 b	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{g}$	1.37 TeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<950 GeV, $c\tau$(NLSP)<0.1 mm, μ<0	1507.05493
	GGM (higgsino-bino NLSP)	γ	2 jets	Yes	13.3	$\tilde{g}$	1.8 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$>680 GeV, $c\tau$(NLSP)<0.1 mm, μ>0	ATLAS-CONF-2016-066
	GGM (higgsino NLSP)	2 e,μ (Z)	2 jets	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{g}$	900 GeV	7, 8	m(NLSP)>430 GeV	1503.03290
	Gravitino LSP	0	mono-jet	Yes	20.3	$F^{1/2}$ scale	865 GeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{G})>1.8\times10^{-4}$ eV, $m(\tilde{g})=m(\tilde{q})$=1.5 TeV	1502.01518
3rd gen. $\tilde{g}$ med.	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	3 b	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{g}$	1.92 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<600 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2017-021
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-1 e,μ	3 b	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{g}$	1.97 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<200 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2017-021
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to b\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^+$	0-1 e,μ	3 b	Yes	20.1	$\tilde{g}$	1.37 TeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<300 GeV	1407.0600
3rd gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\to b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2 b	Yes	3.2	$\tilde{b}_1$	840 GeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<100 GeV	1606.08772
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\to t\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$	2 e,μ (SS)	1 b	Yes	13.2	$\tilde{b}_1$	325-685 GeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<150 GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})=m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$+100 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2016-037
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1\to b\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$	0-2 e,μ	1-2 b	Yes	4.7/13.3	$\tilde{t}_1$	117-170 GeV; 200-720 GeV	7, 8; 13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}) = 2m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=55 GeV	1209.2102, ATLAS-CONF-2016-077
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1\to Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ or $t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-2 e,μ	0-2 jets/1-2 b	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{t}_1$	90-198 GeV; 205-950 GeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=1 GeV	1506.08616, ATLAS-CONF-2017-020
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1\to c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	mono-jet	Yes	3.2	$\tilde{t}_1$	90-323 GeV	13	$m(\tilde{t}_1)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=5 GeV	1604.07773
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (natural GMSB)	2 e,μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{t}_1$	150-600 GeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$>150 GeV	1403.5222
	$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2\to\tilde{t}_1 + Z$	3 e,μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{t}_2$	290-790 GeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=0 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2017-019
	$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2\to\tilde{t}_1 + h$	1-2 e,μ	4 b	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{t}_2$	320-880 GeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=0 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2017-019
EW direct	$\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}, \tilde{\ell}\to\ell\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e,μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\ell}$	90-335 GeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=0 GeV	1403.5294
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-, \tilde{\chi}_1^+\to\tilde{\ell}\nu(\ell\tilde{\nu})$	2 e,μ	0	Yes	13.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$	640 GeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=0 GeV, $m(\tilde{\ell},\tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	ATLAS-CONF-2016-096
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-, \tilde{\chi}_1^+\to\tilde{\tau}\nu(\tau\tilde{\nu})$	2 τ	-	Yes	14.8	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$	580 GeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=0 GeV, $m(\tilde{\tau},\tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	ATLAS-CONF-2016-093
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_2^0\to\tilde{\ell}_L\nu\tilde{\ell}_L\ell(\tilde{\nu}\nu), \ell\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\ell}_L\ell(\tilde{\nu}\nu)$	3 e,μ	0	Yes	13.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}, \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	1.0 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})=m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)$, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=0, $m(\tilde{\ell},\tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	ATLAS-CONF-2016-096
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_2^0\to W\tilde{\chi}_1^0 Z\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2-3 e,μ	0-2 jets	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}, \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	425 GeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})=m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)$, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=0, $\tilde{\ell}$ decoupled	1403.5294, 1402.7029
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_2^0\to W\tilde{\chi}_1^0 h\tilde{\chi}_1^0, h\to b\bar{b}/WW/\tau\tau/\gamma\gamma$	e,μ,γ	0-2 b	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}, \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	270 GeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})=m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)$, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=0, $\tilde{\ell}$ decoupled	1501.07110
	$\tilde{\chi}_2^0\tilde{\chi}_3^0, \tilde{\chi}_{2,3}^0\to\tilde{\ell}_R\ell$	4 e,μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_{2,3}^0$	635 GeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)=m(\tilde{\chi}_3^0)$, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=0, $m(\tilde{\ell},\tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	1405.5086
	GGM (wino NLSP) weak prod.	1 e,μ + γ	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{W}$	115-370 GeV	7, 8	$c\tau$<1 mm	1507.05493
	GGM (bino NLSP) weak prod.	2 γ	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{W}$	590 GeV	7, 8	$c\tau$<1 mm	1507.05493
Long-lived particles	Direct $\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-$ prod., long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$	Disapp. trk	1 jet	Yes	36.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$	430 GeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$~160 MeV, $\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})$=0.2 ns	ATLAS-CONF-2017-017
	Direct $\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-$ prod., long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$	dE/dx trk	-	Yes	18.4	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$	495 GeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$~160 MeV, $\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})$<15 ns	1506.05332
	Stable, stopped $\tilde{g}$ R-hadron	0	1-5 jets	Yes	27.9	$\tilde{g}$	850 GeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=100 GeV, 10 μs<$\tau(\tilde{g})$<1000 s	1310.6584
	Stable $\tilde{g}$ R-hadron	trk	-	-	3.2	$\tilde{g}$	1.58 TeV	13		1606.05129
	Metastable $\tilde{g}$ R-hadron	dE/dx trk	-	-	3.2	$\tilde{g}$	1.57 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=100 GeV, τ>10 ns	1604.04520
	GMSB, stable $\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0\to\tilde{\tau}(\tilde{e},\tilde{\mu})+\tau(e,\mu)$	1-2 μ	-	-	19.1	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	537 GeV	7, 8	10<tanβ<50	1411.6795
	GMSB, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0\to\gamma\tilde{G}$, long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 γ	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	440 GeV	7, 8	1<$\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<3 ns, SPS8 model	1409.5542
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0\to ee\nu/e\mu\nu/\mu\mu\nu$	displ. $ee/e\mu/\mu\mu$	-	-	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1.0 TeV	7, 8	7 <$c\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$< 740 mm, $m(\tilde{g})$=1.3 TeV	1504.05162
	GGM $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0\to Z\tilde{G}$	displ. vtx + jets	-	-	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1.0 TeV	7, 8	6 <$c\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$< 480 mm, $m(\tilde{g})$=1.1 TeV	1504.05162
RPV	LFV $pp\to\tilde{\nu}_\tau + X, \tilde{\nu}_\tau\to e\mu/e\tau/\mu\tau$	$e\mu, e\tau, \mu\tau$	-	-	3.2	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$	1.9 TeV	13	λ'_{311}=0.11, $\lambda_{132/133/233}$=0.07	1607.08079
	Bilinear RPV CMSSM	2 e,μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}$	1.45 TeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{q})=m(\tilde{g})$, $c\tau_{LSP}$<1 mm	1404.2500
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-, \tilde{\chi}_1^+\to W\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0\to ee\nu, e\mu\nu, \mu\mu\nu$	4 e,μ	-	Yes	13.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$	1.14 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$>400GeV, $\lambda_{12k}\neq0$ (k = 1, 2)	ATLAS-CONF-2016-075
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-, \tilde{\chi}_1^+\to W\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0\to\tau\tau\nu_e, e\tau\nu_\tau$	3 e,μ + τ	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$	450 GeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$>0.2×$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})$, $\lambda_{133}\neq0$	1405.5086
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to qqq$	0	4-5 large-R jets	-	14.8	$\tilde{g}$	1.08 TeV	13	BR(t)=BR(b)=BR(c)=0%	ATLAS-CONF-2016-057
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to qq\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0\to qqq$	0	4-5 large-R jets	-	14.8	$\tilde{g}$	1.55 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$=800 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2016-057
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0\to qqq$	1 e,μ	8-10 jets/0-4 b	-	36.1	$\tilde{g}$	2.1 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$= 1 TeV, $\lambda_{112}\neq0$	ATLAS-CONF-2017-013
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to\tilde{t}_1 t, \tilde{t}_1\to bs$	1 e,μ	8-10 jets/0-4 b	-	36.1	$\tilde{g}$	1.65 TeV	13	$m(\tilde{t}_1)$= 1 TeV, $\lambda_{323}\neq0$	ATLAS-CONF-2017-013
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1\to bs$	0	2 jets + 2 b	-	15.4	$\tilde{t}_1$	410 GeV; 450-510 GeV	13		ATLAS-CONF-2016-022, ATLAS-CONF-2016-084
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1\to b\ell$	2 e,μ	2 b	-	20.3	$\tilde{t}_1$	0.4-1.0 TeV	7, 8	BR($\tilde{t}_1\to be/\mu$)>20%	ATLAS-CONF-2015-015
Other	Scalar charm, $\tilde{c}\to c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2 c	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{c}$	510 GeV	7, 8	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$<200 GeV	1501.01325

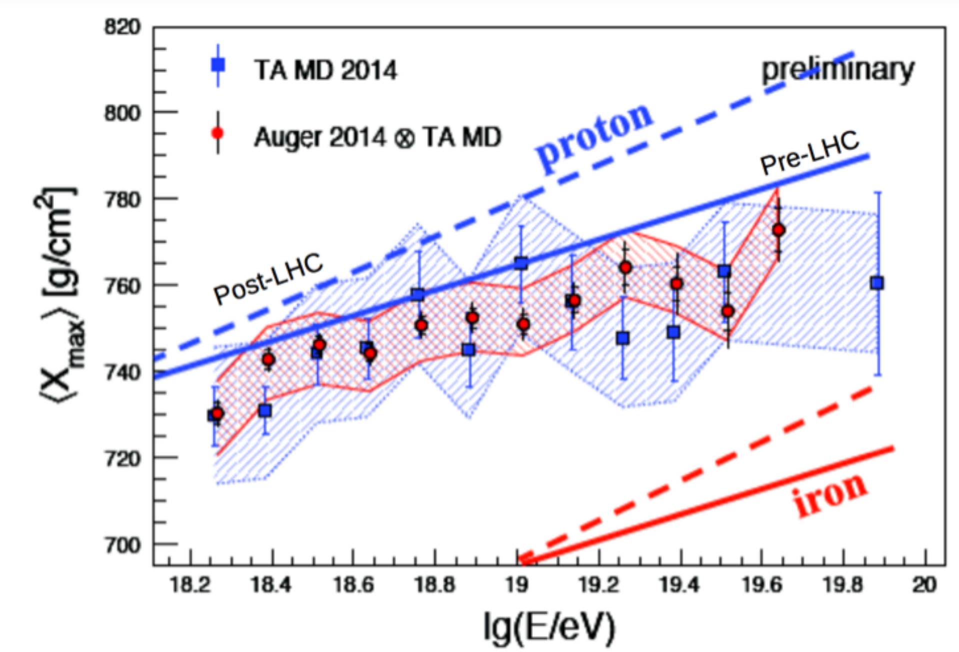
Mass scale [TeV] (axis from 10^{-1} to 1)

*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. Many of the limits are based on simplified models, c.f. refs. for the assumptions made.

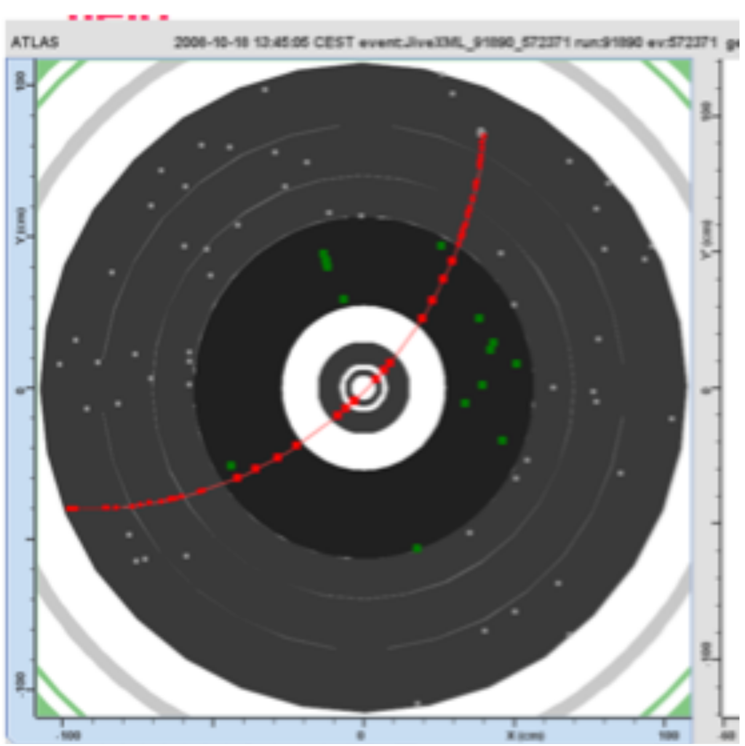
Cosmic Ray Physics

use forward physics to better understand cosmic ray physics

- joint data analysis with LHCf (ATLAS gives track multiplicity in the central region, LHCf measures photons
- a few million events already collected, can be used to constrain diffractive models
- ATL-PHYS-PUB-2015-038



From Roberto Aloiso talk (2015 working group) at UHECR 2016



ATLAS is a cosmic-ray detector per-se!

- 100 m underground
- dedicated cosmic runs, trigger rate ~ 100 Hz, sensitive to muons with p > ~5 GeV
- already have a few million events
- - so far used for performance so far (e.g. arXiv: 1011.6665) but could perform dedicated measurements as well (e.g. energy spectrum, cosmic charge ratio…). **Ideas?**

Conclusions

- Dark Matter search is a key ingredient in the ATLAS physics programme
  - start with simplified extensions of the SM
  - the rest of the BSM sector plays a crucial role
    - fully decoupled (mediator mass > TeV)?
    - accessible at the LHC? (e.g. SUSY)
    - particle masses and coupling values determine exclusion contours and predicted values of $\sigma_{\chi N}$ and relic density
  - access the m_{DM} ~ few 100 GeV region in the next ~6 years
  - current: mono-X and resonance searches, seek complementarity with DD/ID
  - work in progress: Higgs-related and more exotic scenarios
- lots of potential for cosmic ray physics (with LHCf and using ATLAS as a cosmic detector!)

— nothing is as hard as looking for a black cat in a dark room, especially if there is no cat

For questions and future collaborations:
atlas-phys-astro-forum-conveners@cern.ch

Backup

The Future: challenges & complementarity

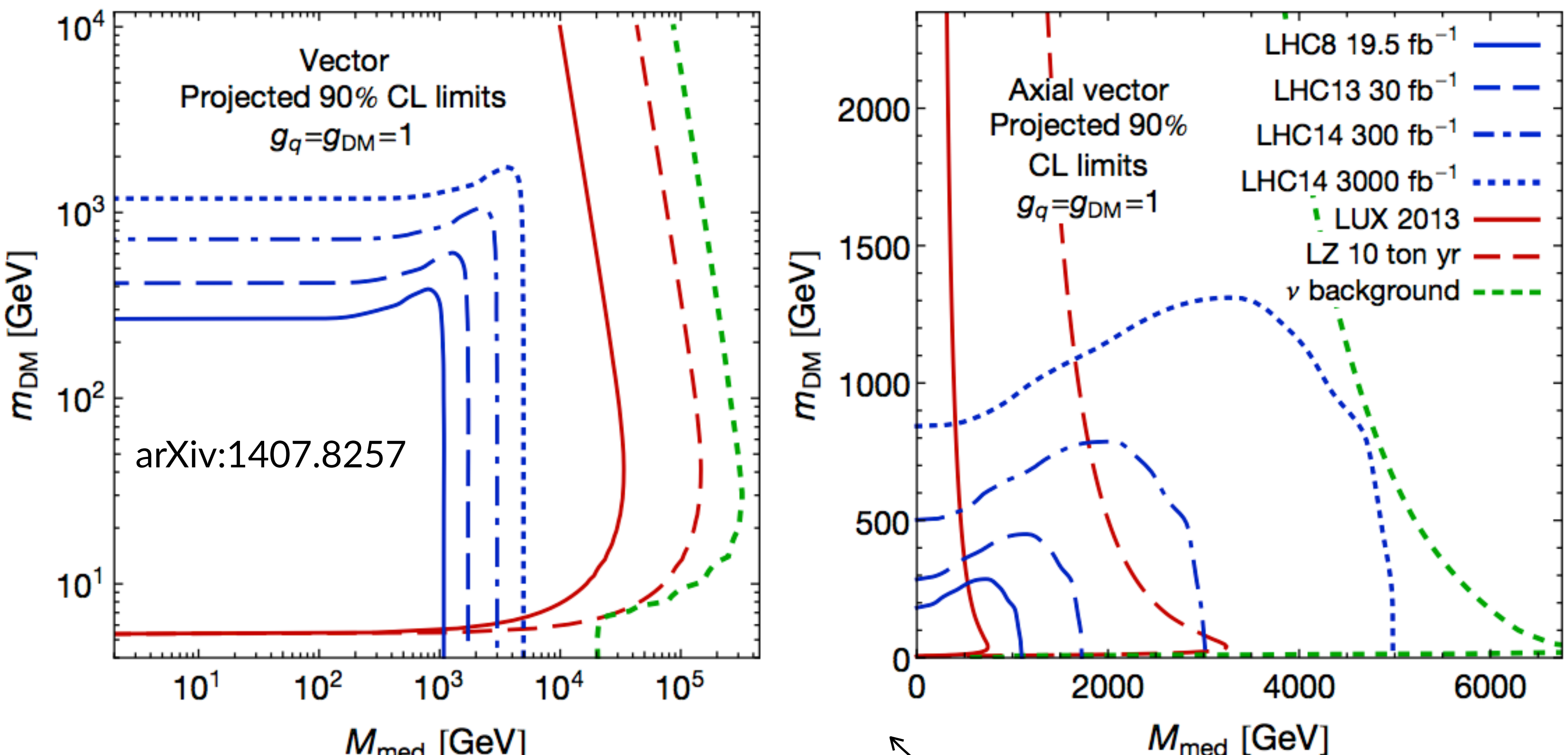
expected luminosity

now: 36 fb^{-1}
end of 2018: 100 fb^{-1}
end of 2023: 300 fb^{-1}
HL-LHC (~2035): 3000 fb^{-1}

see also https://indico.cern.ch/event/539266

- balance between sensitivity to low-momentum signals (e.g. spin-zero) and robustness at very high energy
  - trigger & detector performance are crucial!
- explore lower-cross-section extensions of the SM (SUSY, long-lived particles…)

vector **axial-vector**

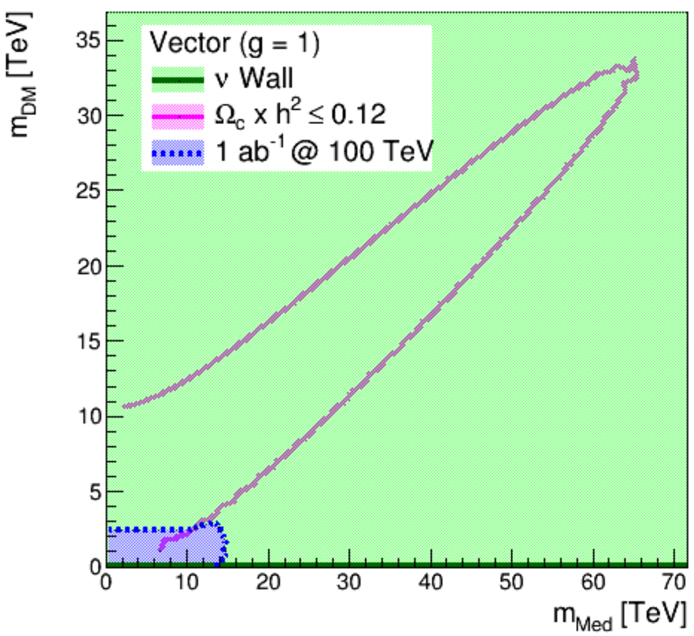


could extend the m_{DM} sensitivity up to 0.5 TeV in ~6 years (mind the couplings!)

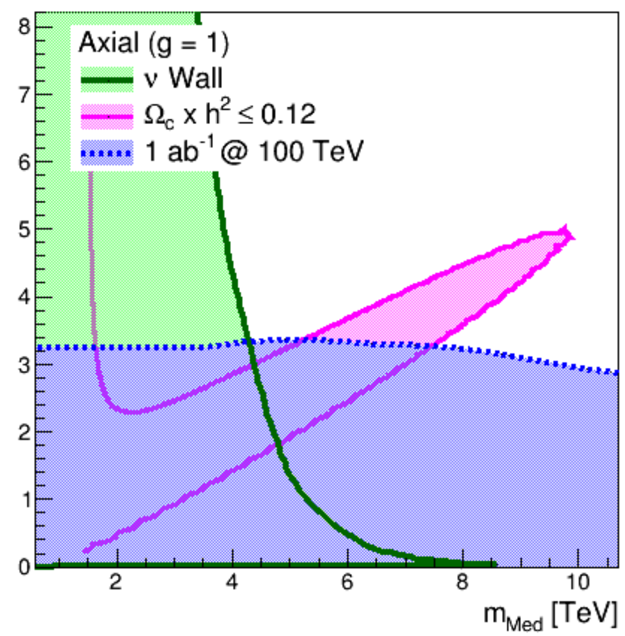
region to the left of each curve is expected exclusion; LHC := “mono-jet”

Beyond the LHC

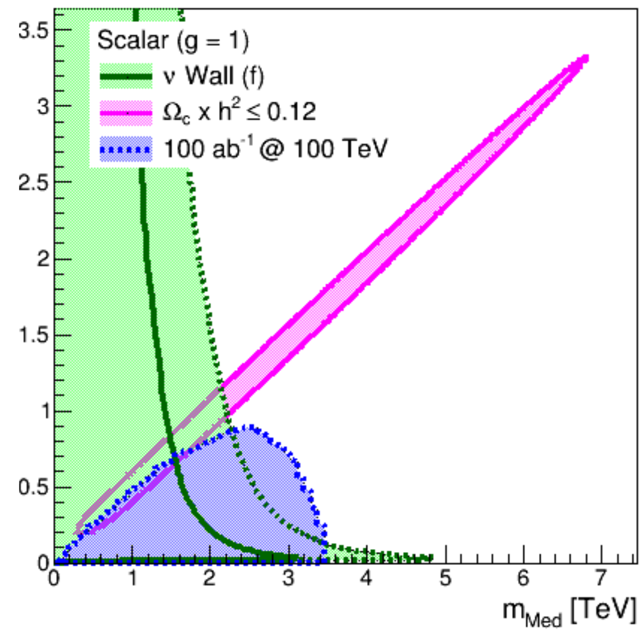
vector



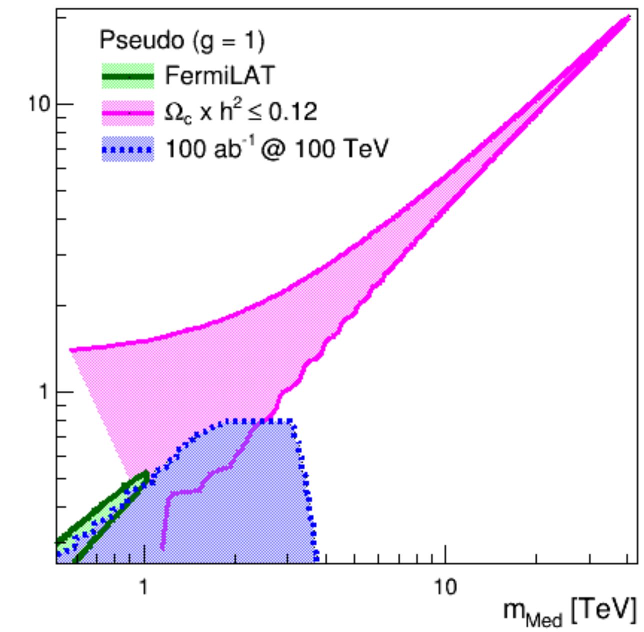
axial-vector



scalar



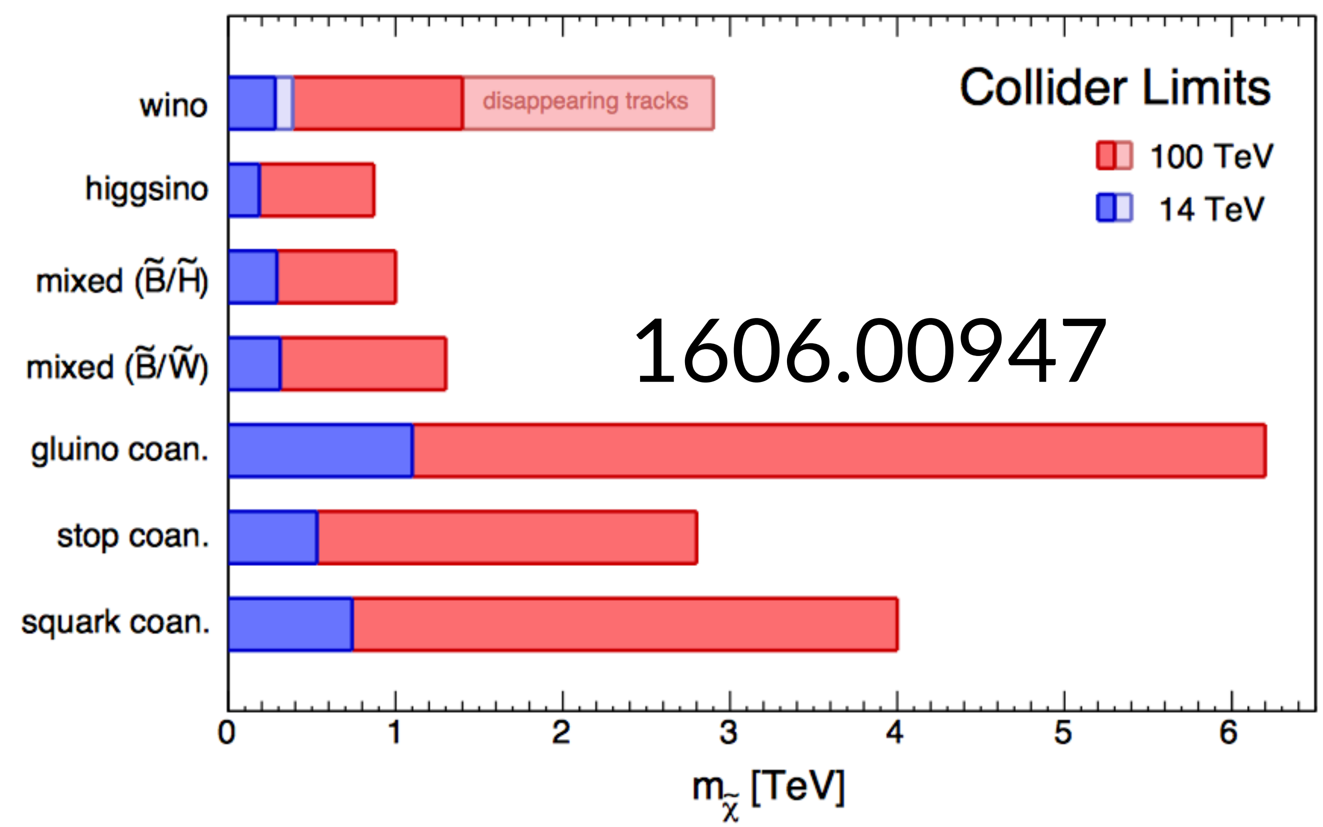
pseudo-scalar



green: xsec <= neutrino bkg
blue: 1000 fb^{-1} @ 100 TeV
red: compatible with measured relic density

(for some choice of the couplings)

a higher-energy circular collider may push sensitivity to the TeV scale



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