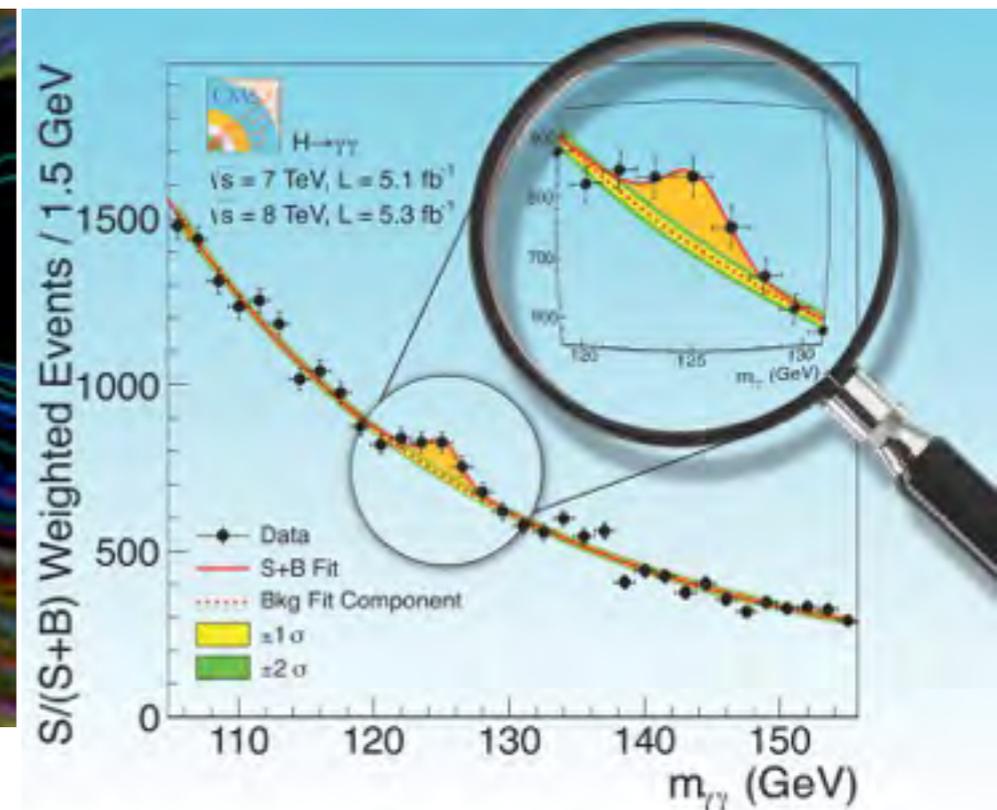
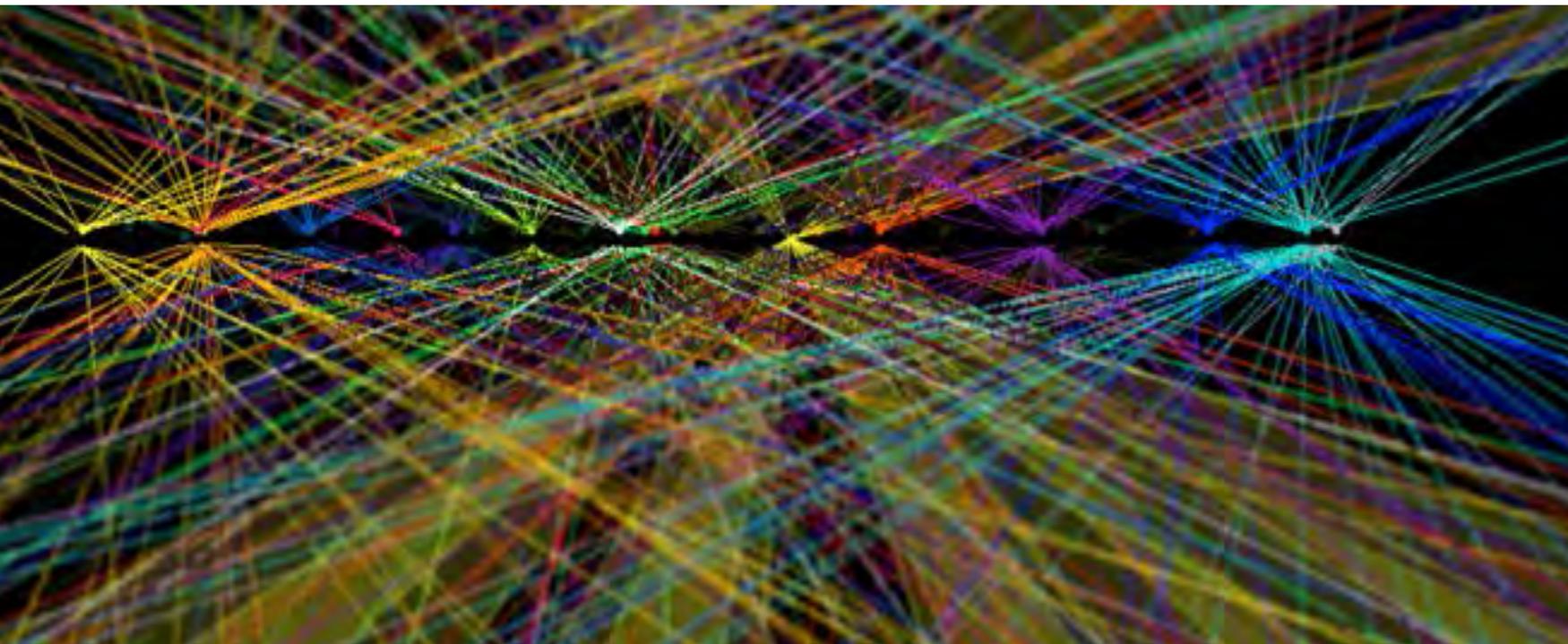


Status of CMS & ATLAS

Aaron Dominguez, University of Nebraska
HEPAP, December 8-9, 2014



LHC Program

- The first run of the LHC has been a tremendous success for ATLAS and CMS
- The USA is a crucial partner in both experiments
- This great success of the LHC program has also brought very good public attention to our field
- These new discoveries have shed some light, but we're in a fertile era of questions:
 - Why is the Higgs light? Where is dark matter? Does the Higgs have anything to do with dark energy? Where is SUSY? What can rare b-decays tell us? Are there more exotic things? (Gravity?) More structure in quark-gluon plasma?
- USCMS and USATLAS are well positioned to face these questions, now and in the future — this is the excitement and centrality of the LHC program

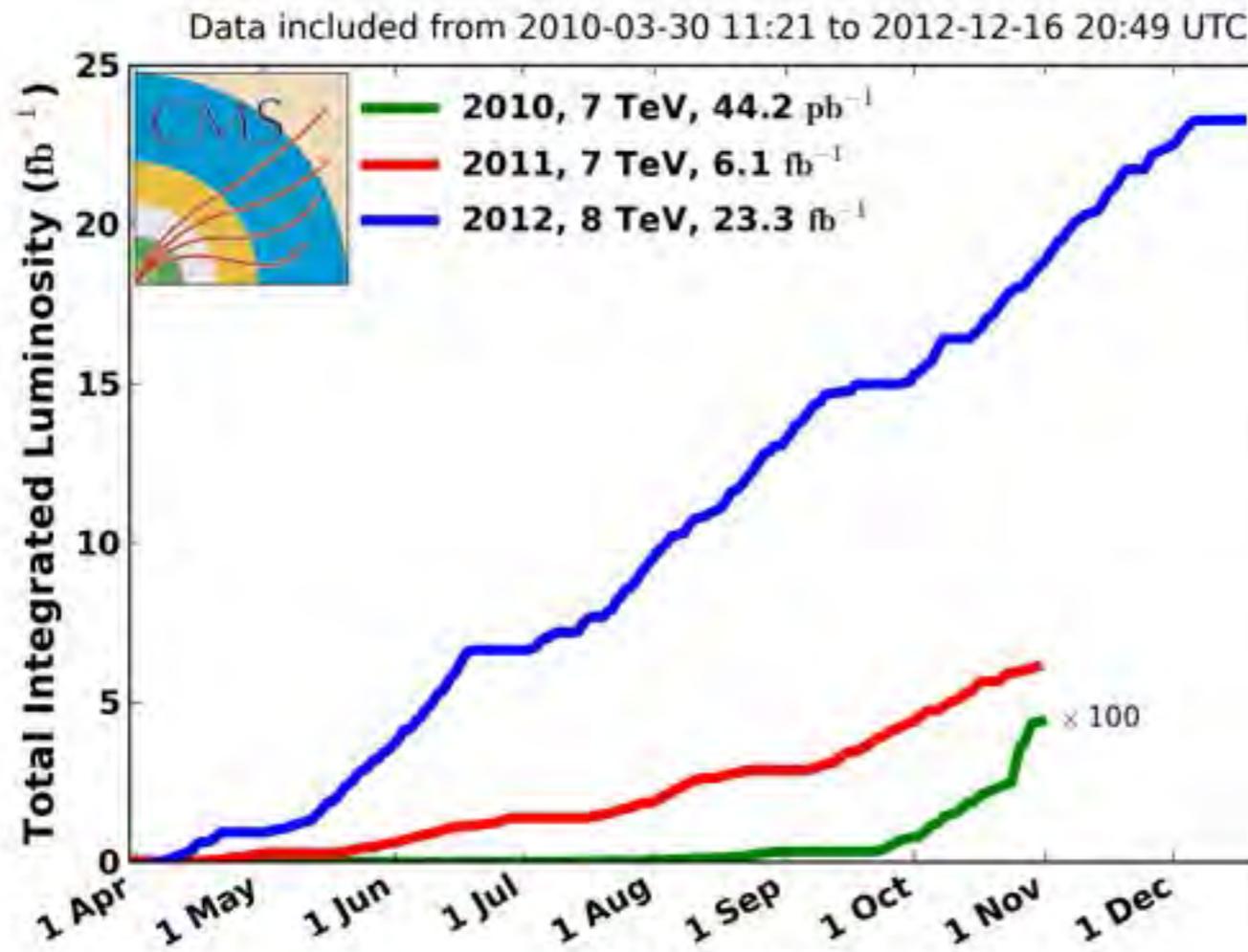
USCMS & USATLAS



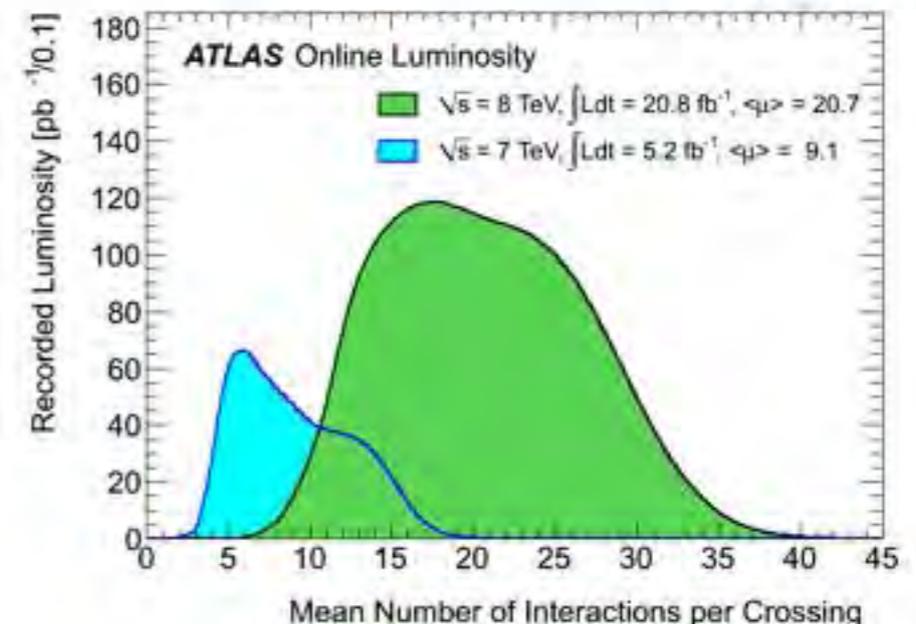
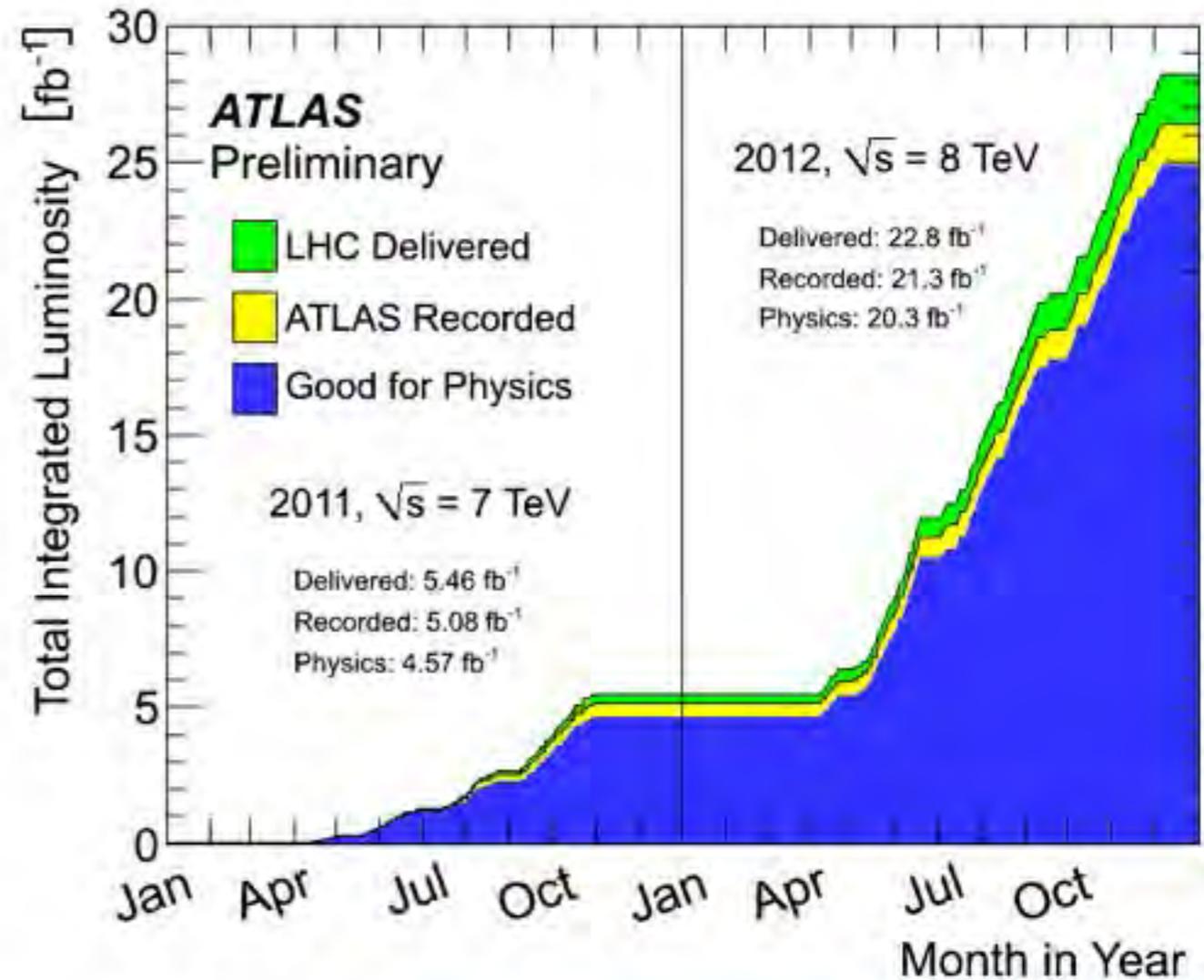
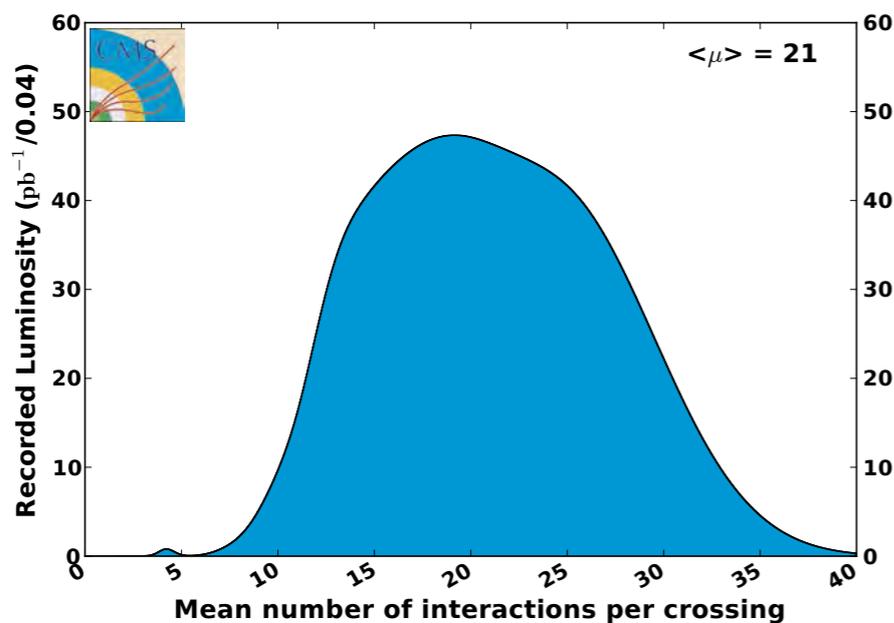
RUN 1

Proton-Proton Program

CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp

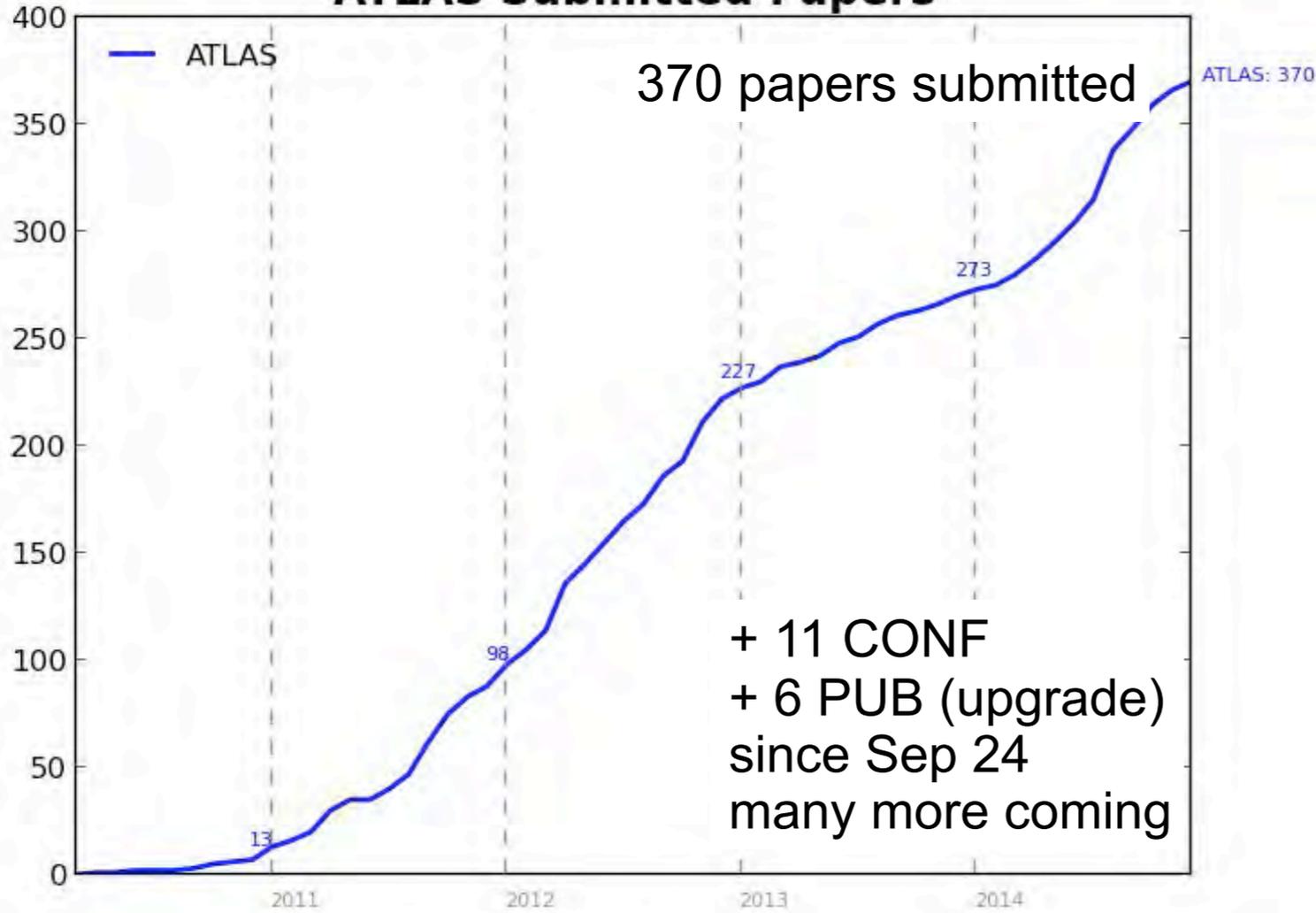


CMS Average Pileup, pp, 2012, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV

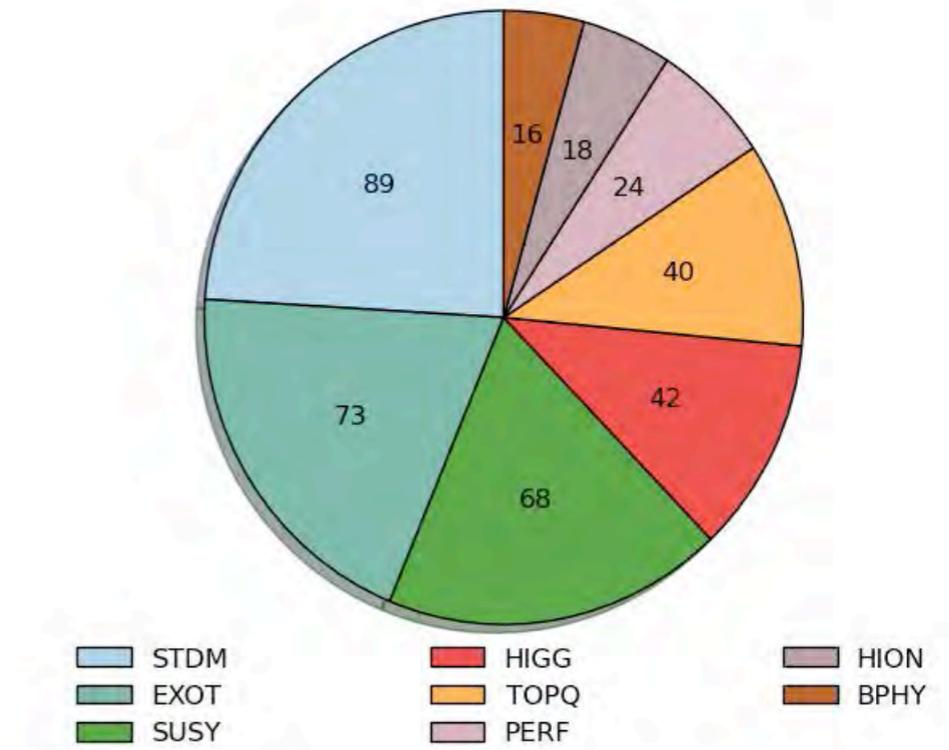


Publication status

ATLAS Submitted Papers



ATLAS - Papers/Lead-group

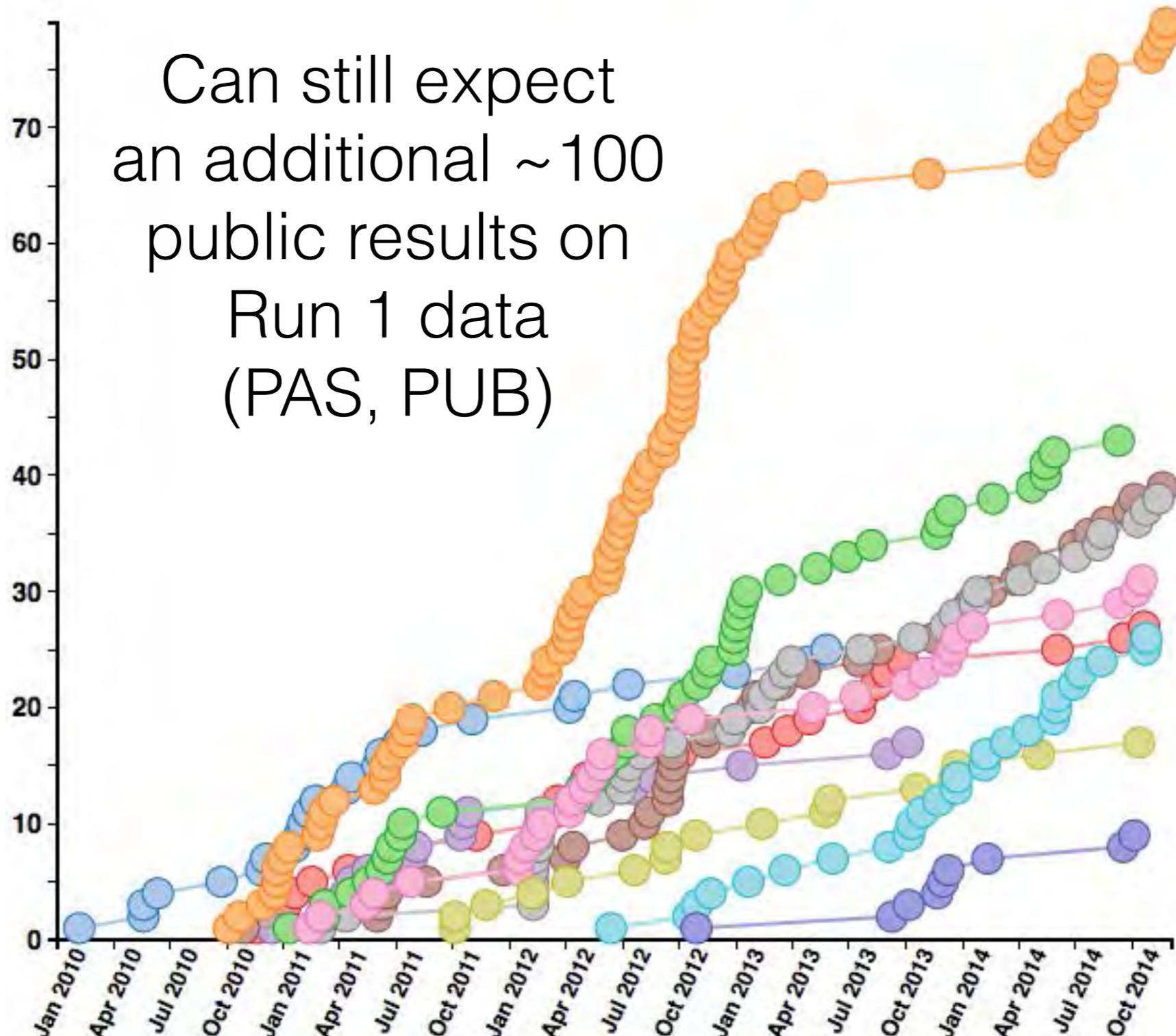


Few highlights on next slides

CMS Publications



351 papers submitted as of 2014-11-25



Can still expect an additional ~100 public results on Run 1 data (PAS, PUB)



On the shoulders of giants: detector makers & theory calculators

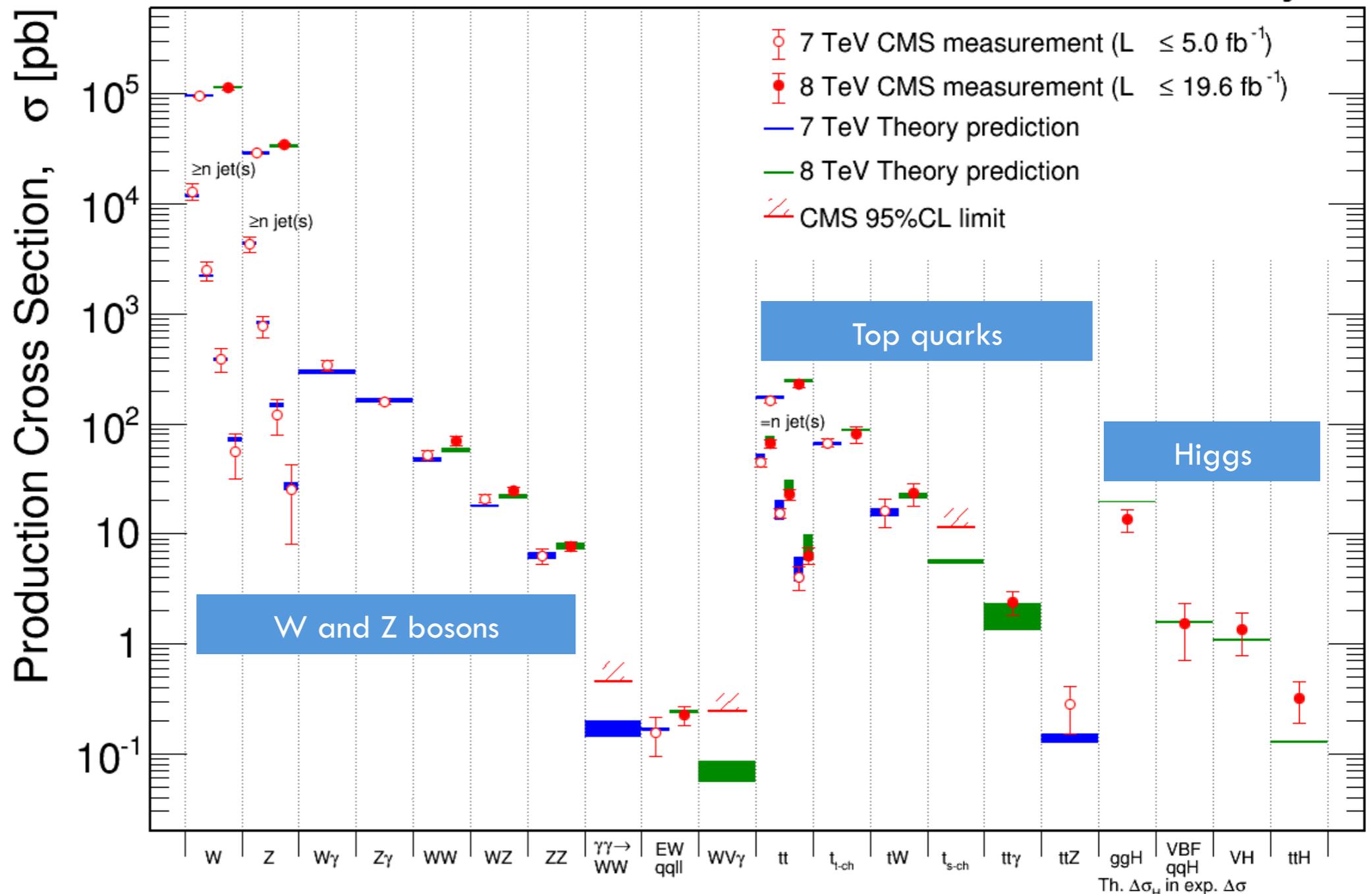
7

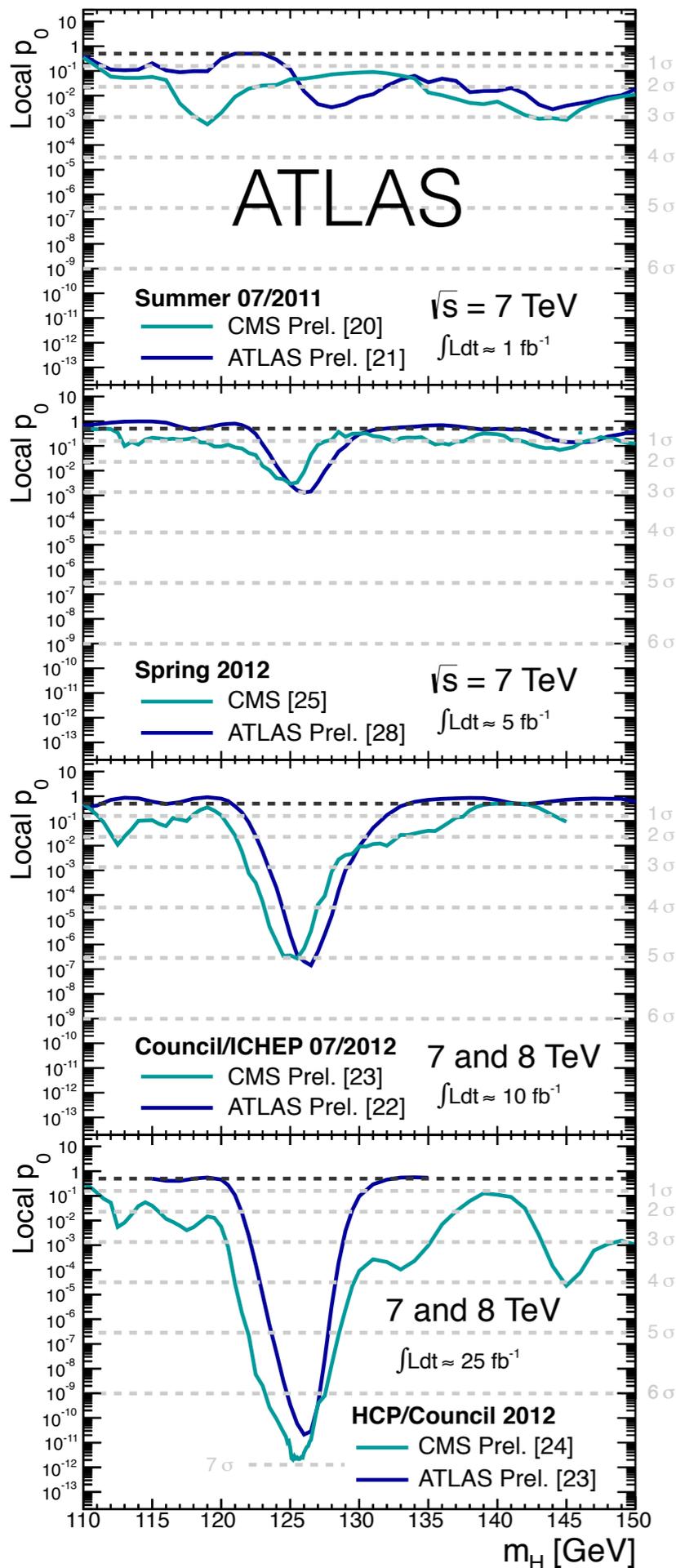
“Yesterday’s discovery is today’s calibration, and tomorrow’s background.” – V. L. Telegdi [<http://cern.ch/go/lf9C>] [<http://cern.ch/go/KD8D>]

Inelastic collisions: $\sim 7 \times 10^{10}$ Feb 2014

CMS Preliminary

Six orders of magnitude of EWK, top, and Higgs Physics





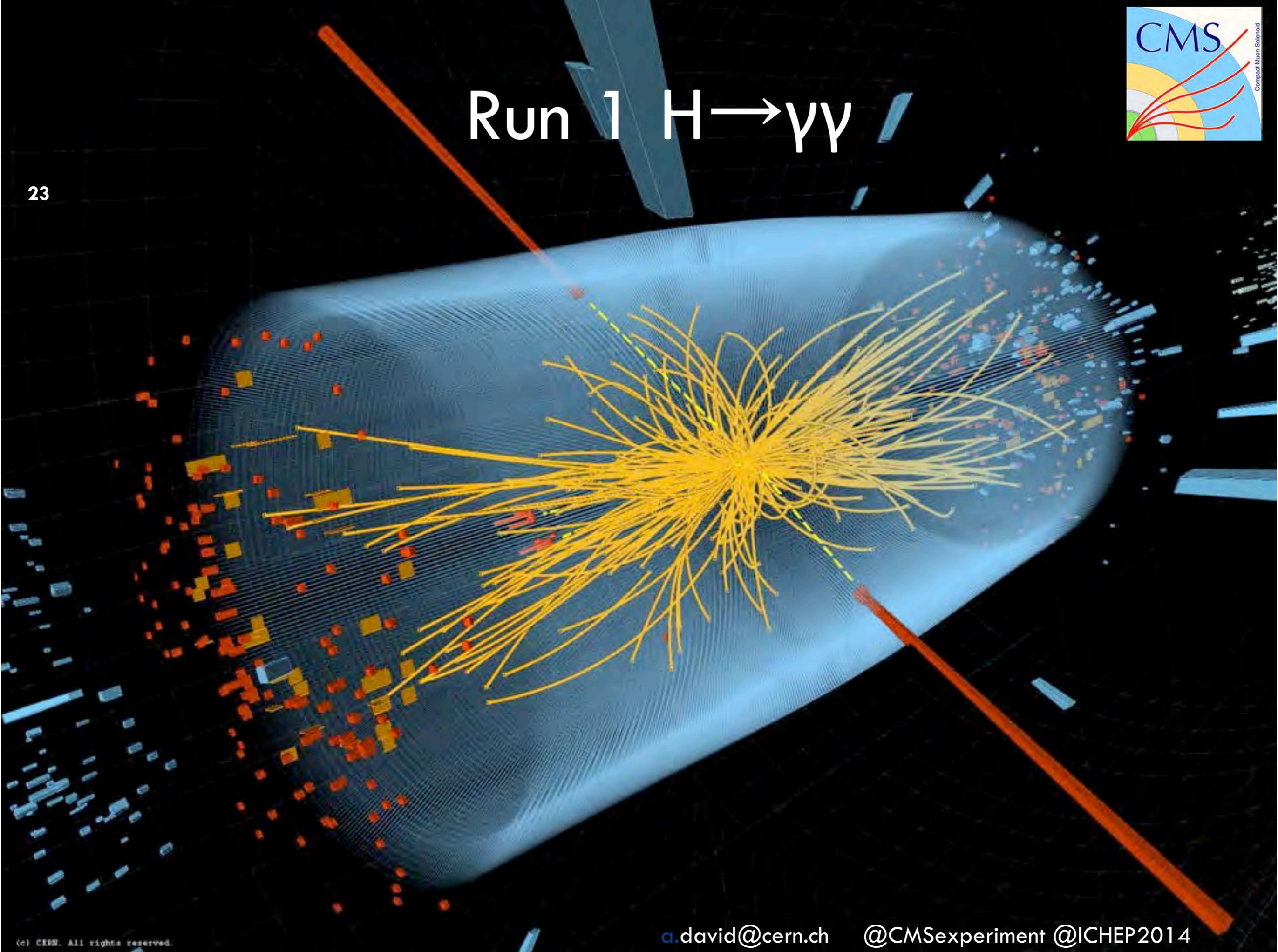
A Textbook and Timely Discovery

- Summer 2011: EPS and Lepton-Photon
First (and last) focus on limits (scrutiny of the p_0)
- December 2011: CERN Council
First hints
- Summer 2012: CERN Council and ICHEP
Discovery!
- December 2012: CERN Council
Beginning of a new era

(Marumi Kado, ICHEP14)

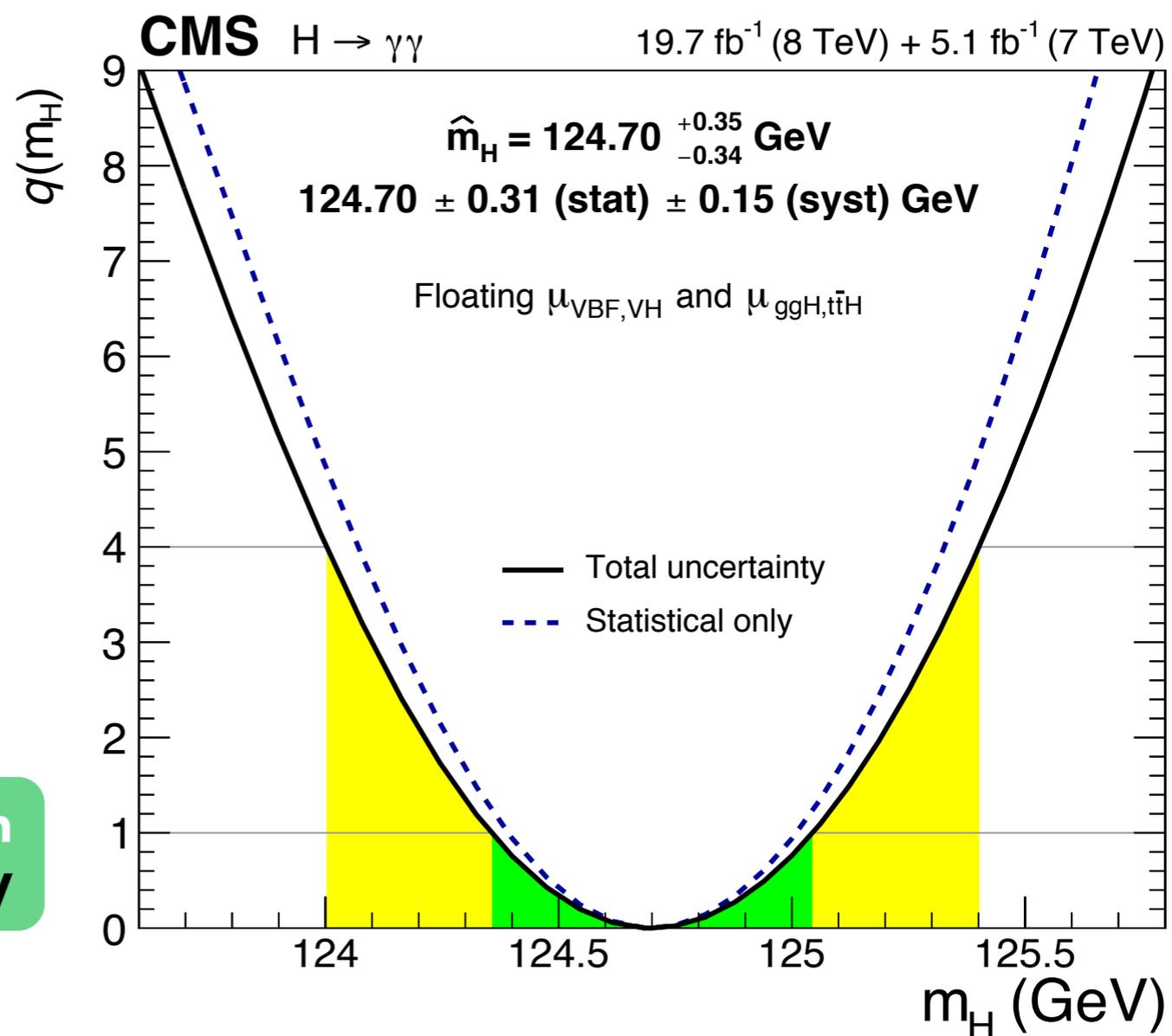
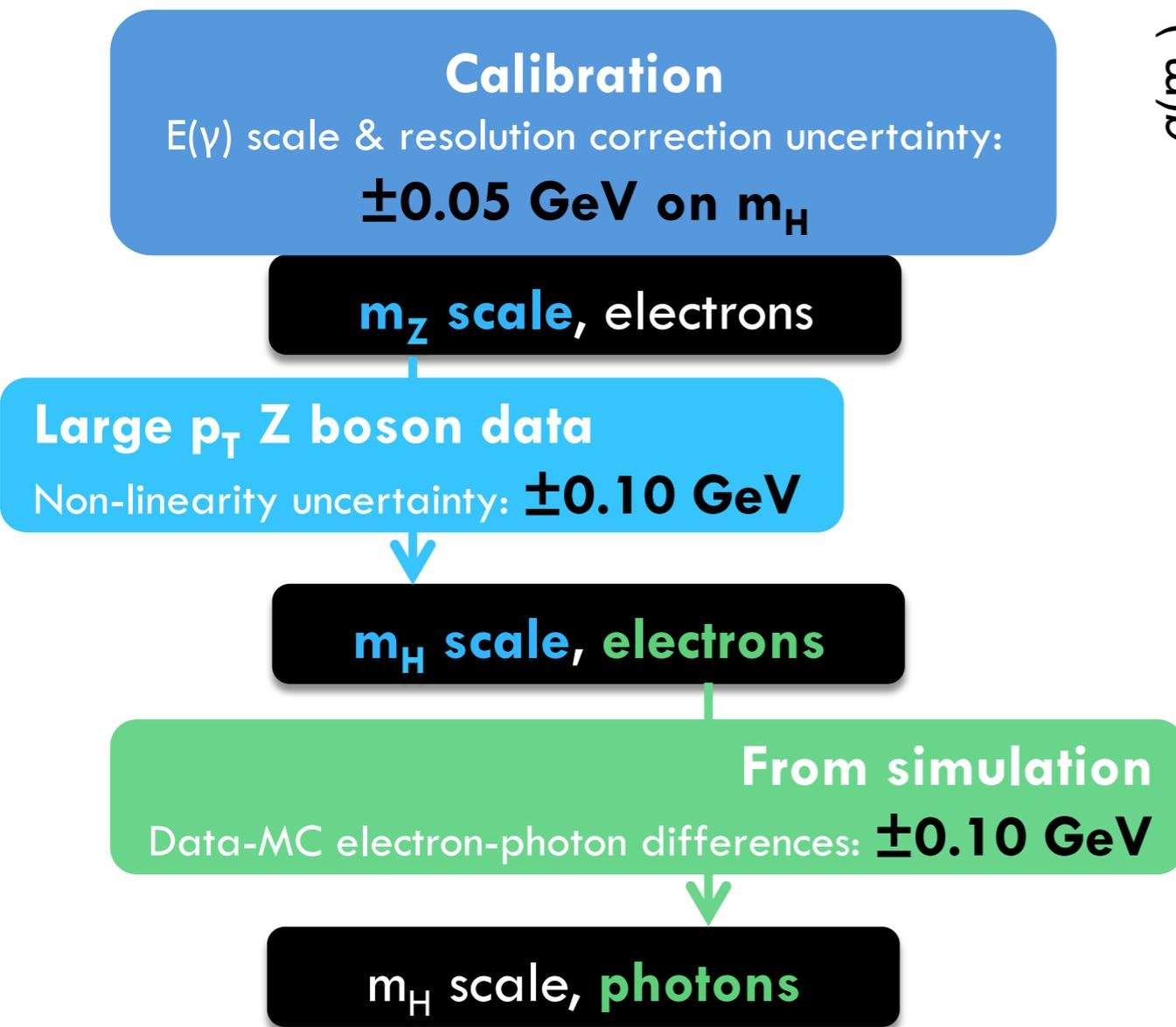
Run 1 $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

23



H → γγ mass measurement

$$m_H = 124.70^{+0.35}_{-0.34} [\pm 0.31(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.15(\text{syst.})] \text{ GeV}$$

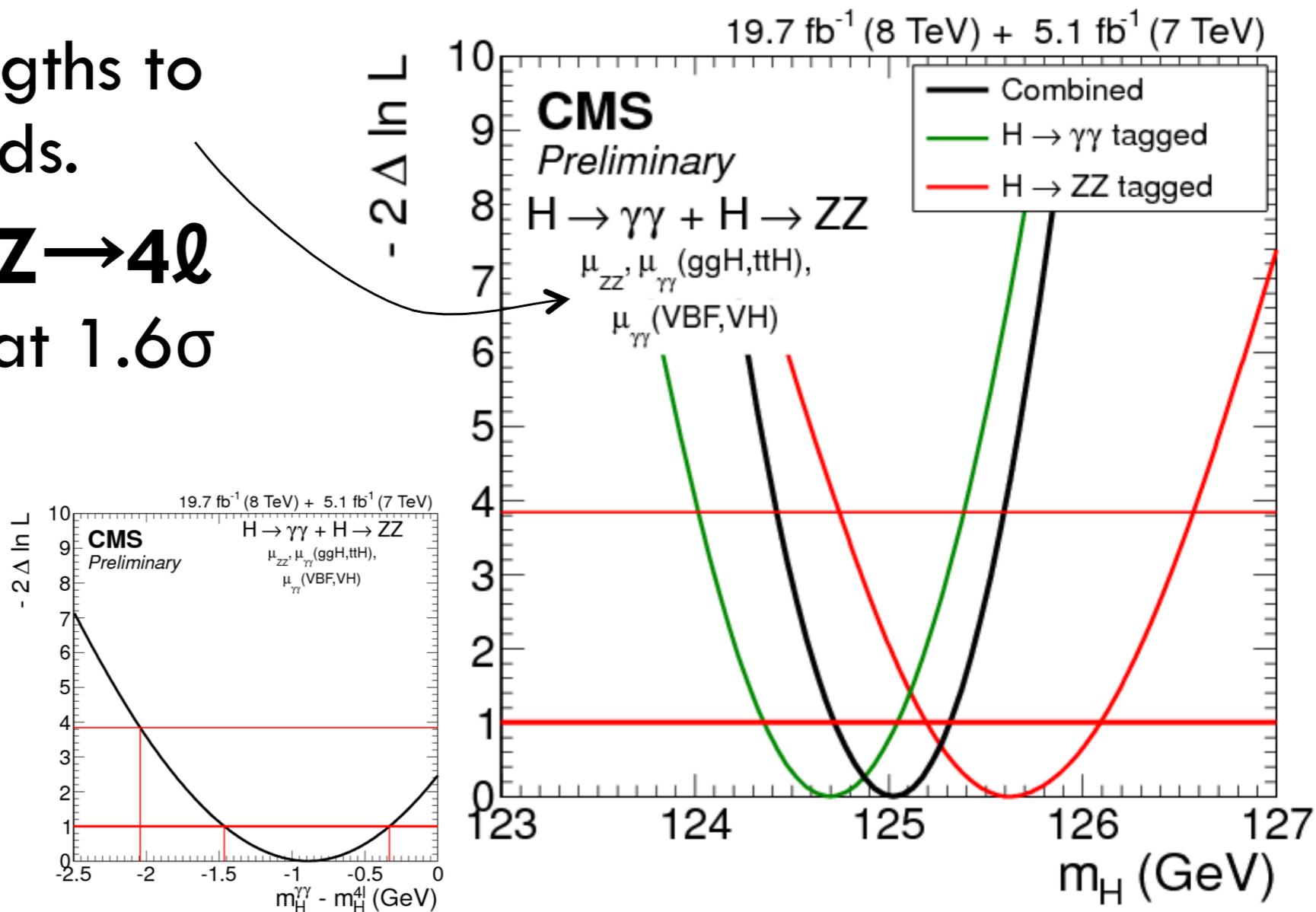


Combined mass measurement



$$m_H = 125.03 \pm 0.30 \left[\begin{array}{l} +0.26 \text{ (stat.)} \\ -0.27 \text{ (stat.)} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} +0.13 \text{ (syst.)} \\ -0.15 \text{ (syst.)} \end{array} \right] \text{ GeV}$$

- Float 3 signal strengths to not depend on yields.
- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ results compatible at 1.6σ level.



Signal strength



$$\sigma/\sigma_{SM} = 1.00 \pm 0.13 \left[\pm 0.09(\text{stat.})_{-0.07}^{+0.08}(\text{theo.}) \pm 0.07(\text{syst.}) \right]$$

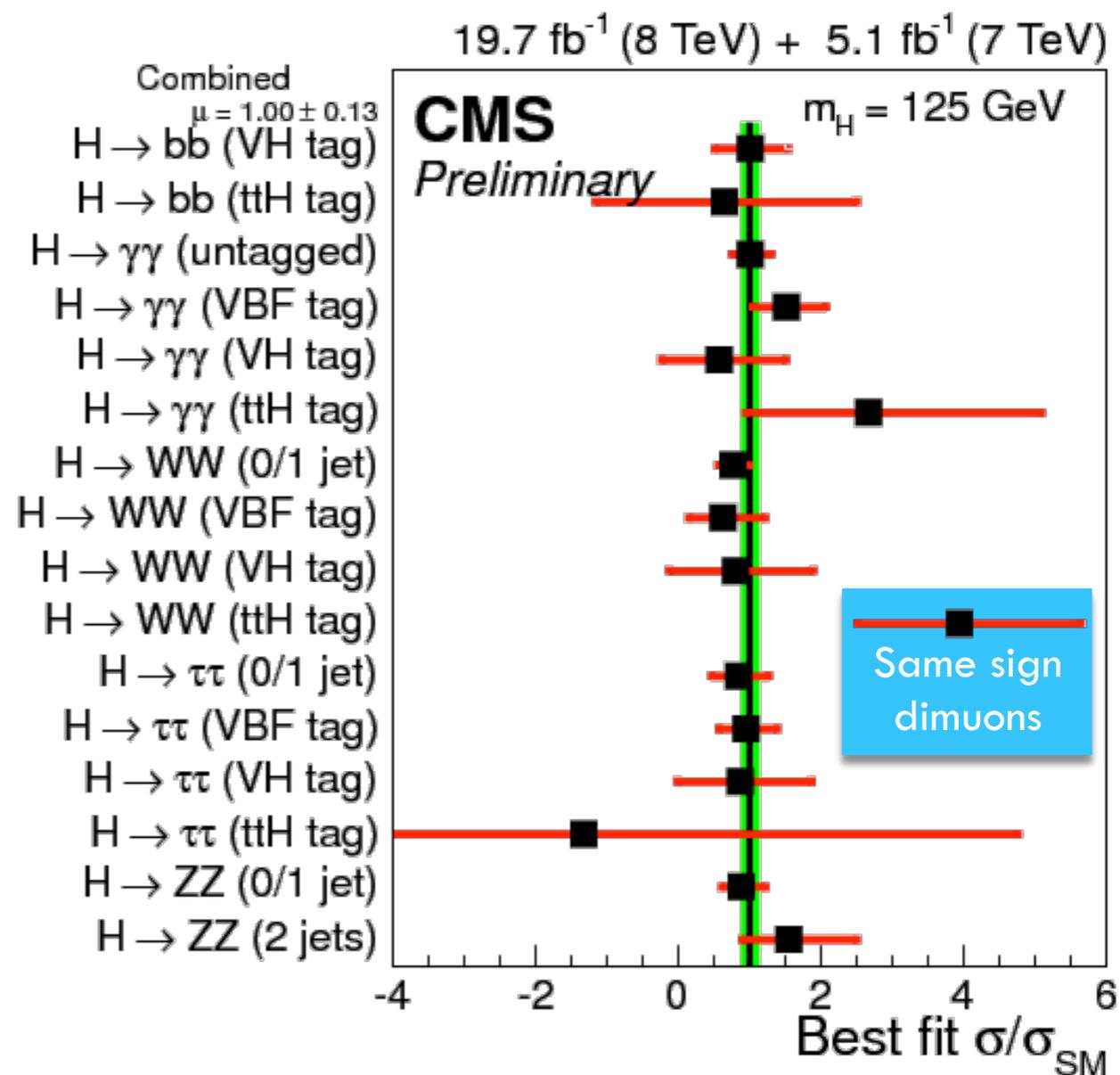
□ Grouped by production tag and dominant decay:

□ $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 10.5/16$

□ p-value = 0.84
(asymptotic)

□ ttH-tagged 2.0σ above SM.

□ Driven by one channel.

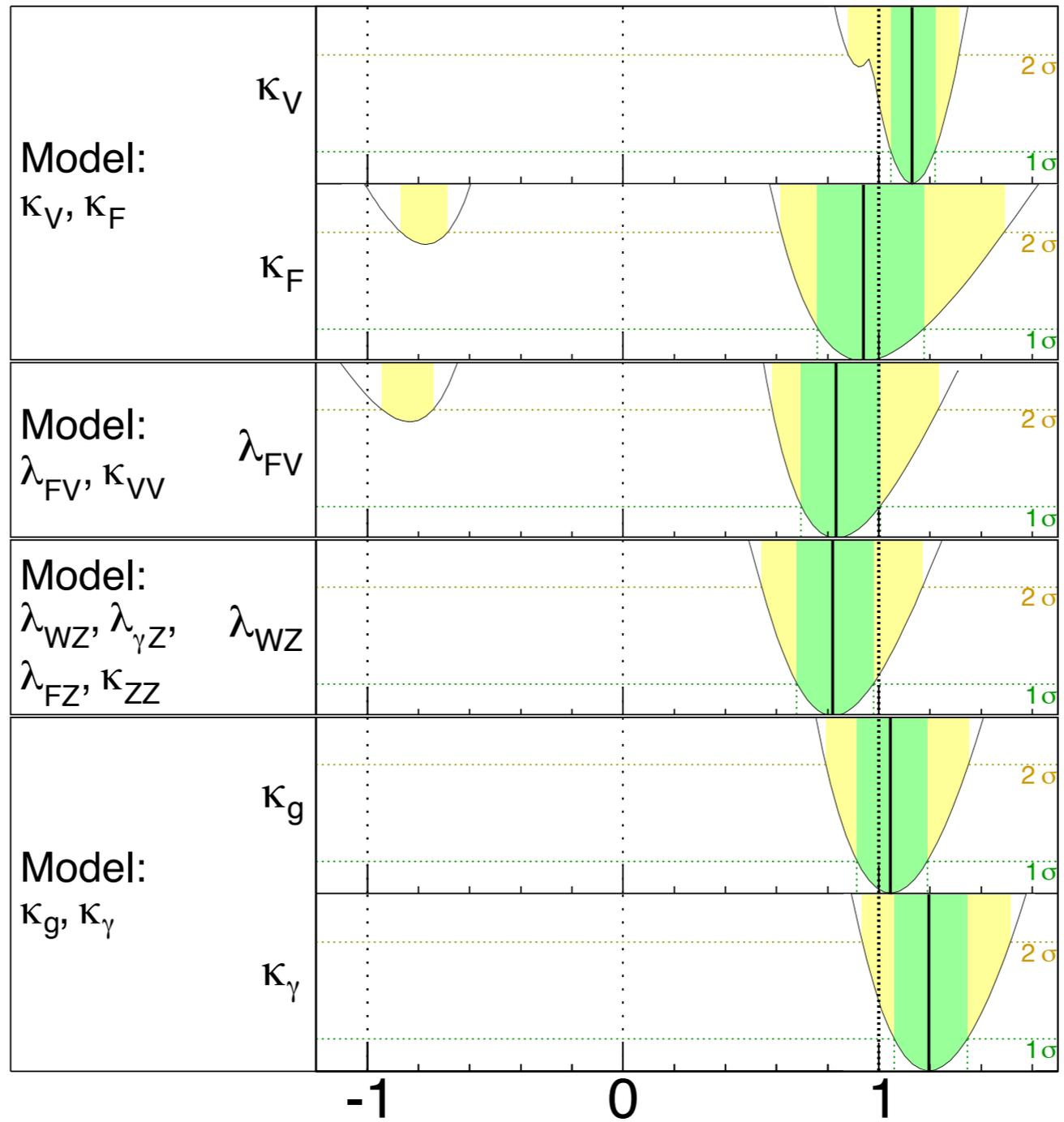


ATLAS

$m_H = 125.5$ GeV

Total uncertainty

■ $\pm 1\sigma$ ■ $\pm 2\sigma$



$\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV $\int L dt = 4.6-4.8$ fb $^{-1}$

$\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV $\int L dt = 20.7$ fb $^{-1}$

Combined $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, ZZ^*, WW^*$

Summary of the measurements of the coupling scale factors for a Higgs boson with mass $m_H = 125.5$ GeV. The best fit values are represented by the solid vertical lines, with the $\pm 1\sigma$ and $\pm 2\sigma$ uncertainties given by the dark- and light-shaded band, respectively. For a more complete illustration, the distributions of the likelihood ratios from which the total uncertainties are extracted are overlaid. The measurements in the various benchmark models, separated by double horizontal lines, are strongly correlated. Phys. Lett. B 726 (2013), pp. 88-119

Landscape Redefined

Expansion of the Higgs Physics Program!

Precision

- Mass and width
- Coupling properties
- Quantum numbers (Spin, CP)
- Differential cross sections
- Off Shell couplings and width
- Interferometry

Rare decays

- $Z\gamma$
- Muons $\mu\mu$
- LFV $\mu\tau, e\tau$
- $J/\Psi\gamma, ZY, \text{etc...}$

H^0

Is the SM minimal?

- 2 HDM searches
- MSSM, NMSSM searches
- Doubly charged Higgs bosons

Tool for discovery

- Portal to DM (invisible Higgs)
- Portal to hidden sectors
- Portal to BSM physics with H^0 in the final state (ZH^0, WH^0, H^0H^0)

...and More!

- FCNC top decays
- Di-Higgs production
- Trilinear couplings prospects
- Etc...

*(Marumi Kado, ICHEP14)

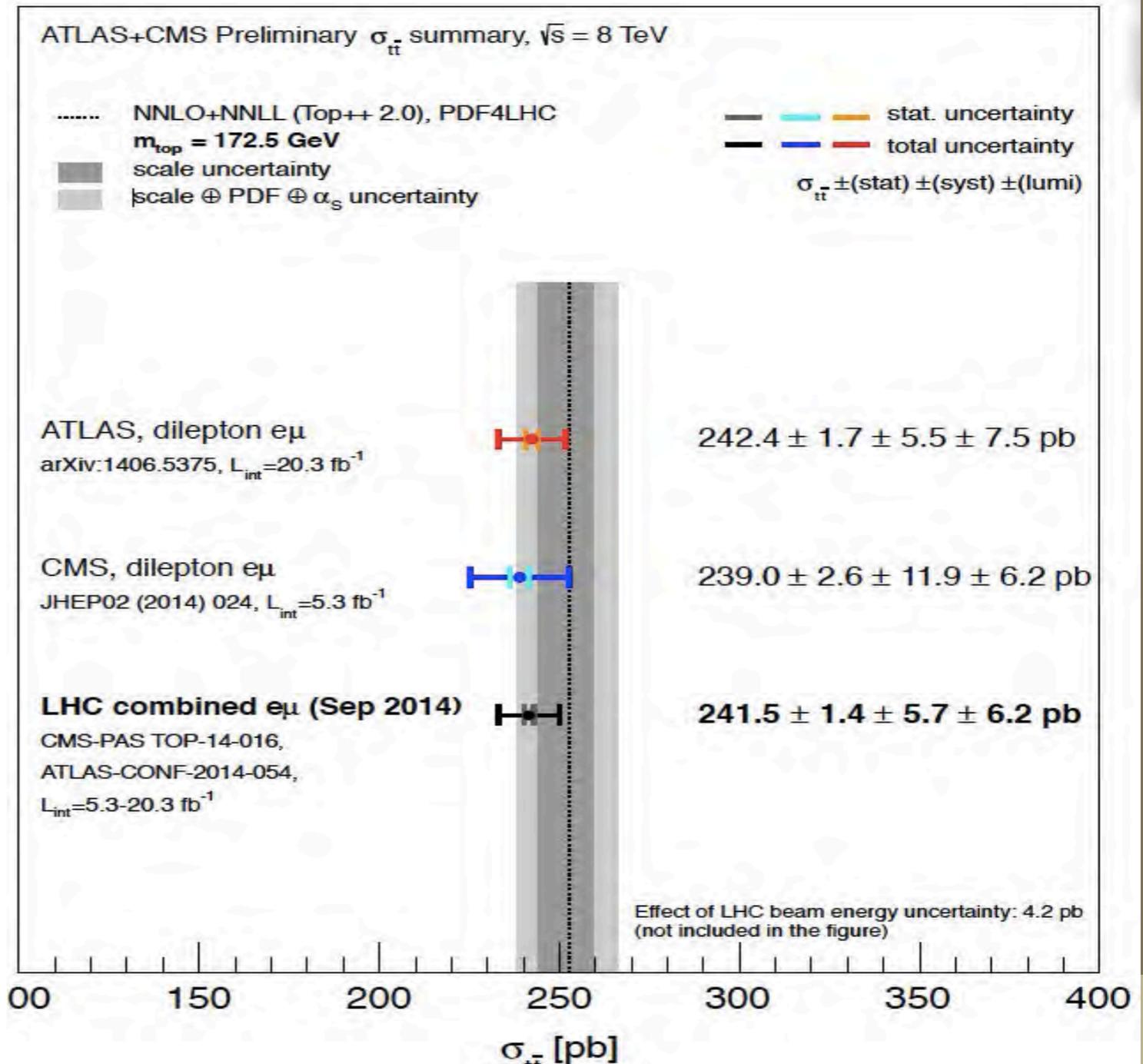
ATLAS-CMS $t\bar{t}$ cross-section combination (S. Goy)

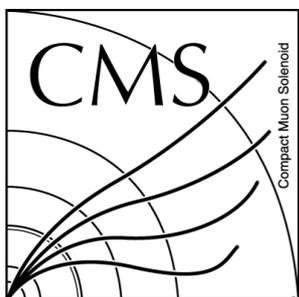
- Study dilepton decay channel with exactly one electron and one muon in the final state
- Precision now at the level of 3.5% (most precise measurement of $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ so far)
 - An additional uncertainty due to the calibration of the LHC beam energy is 4.2 pb

Best fitted valued

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 241.5 \pm 1.4 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 5.7 \text{ (syst.)} \pm 6.2 \text{ (lumi.)} \text{ pb} = 241.5 \pm 8.5 \text{ pb}$$

for a top mass of 172.5 GeV $1/\sigma_{t\bar{t}} d\sigma_{t\bar{t}}/dm_t = -0.46\%/GeV$



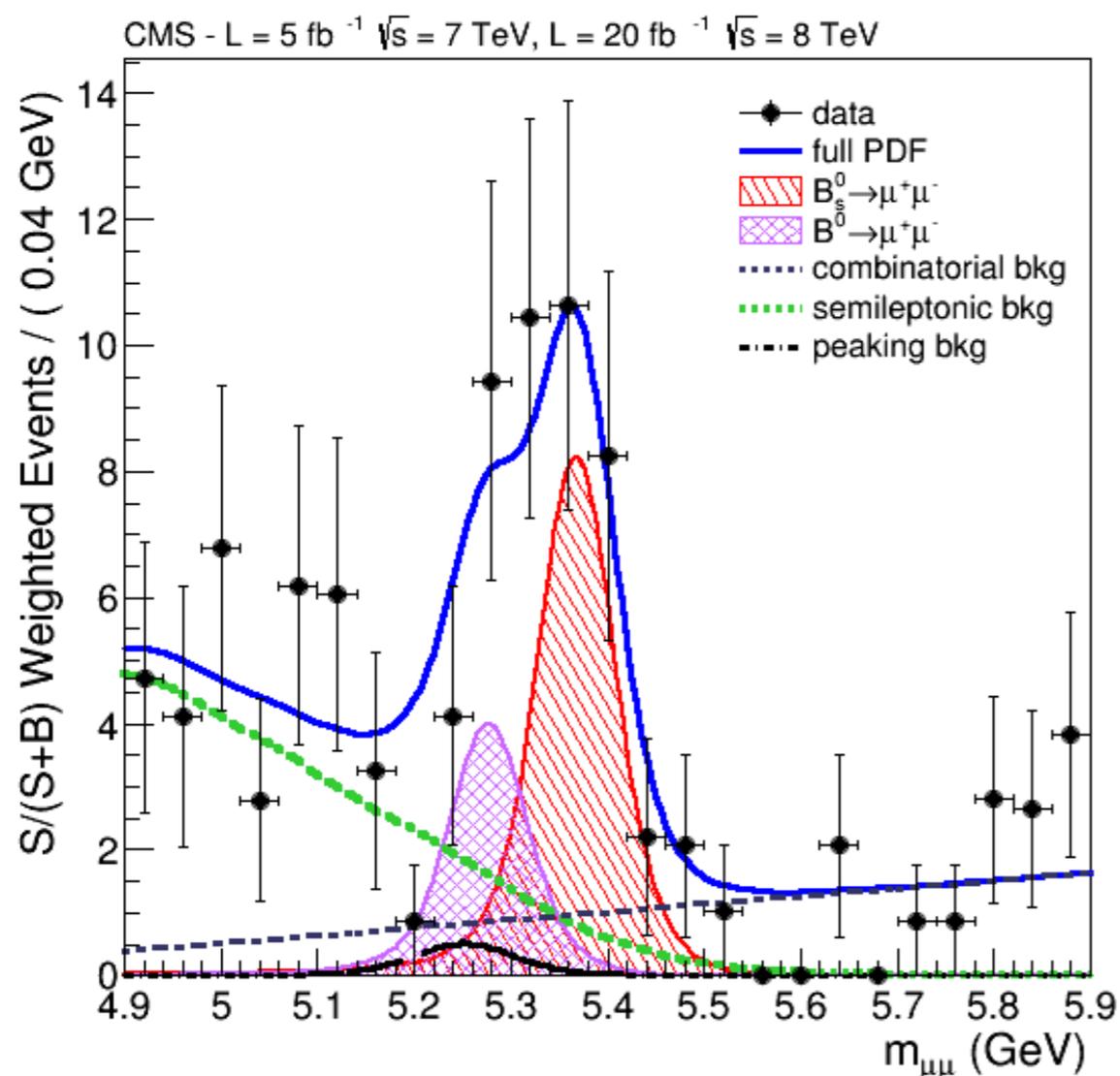


Observation of B_s to $\mu\mu$

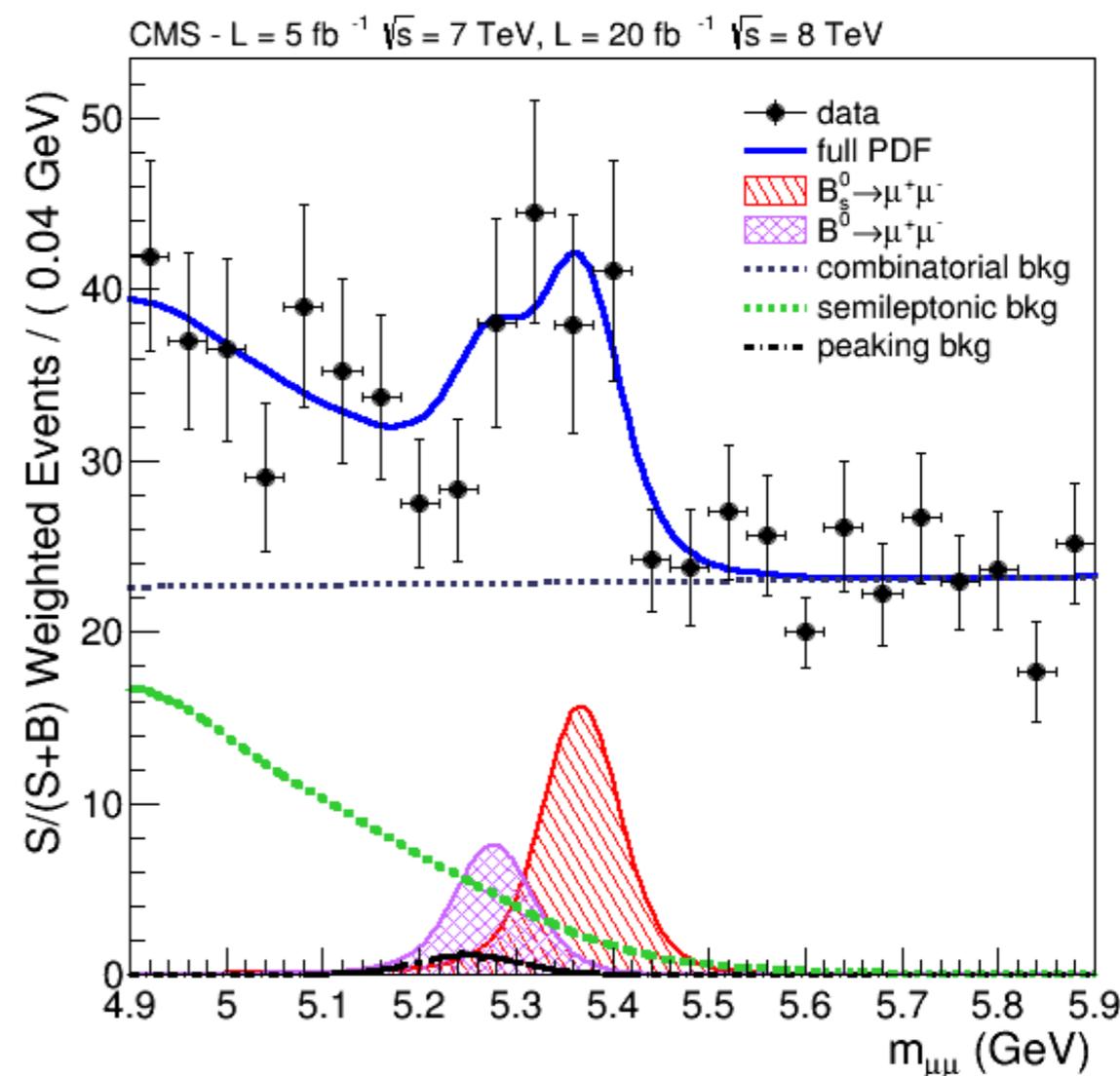
Weighted invariant mass distributions

Illustrative only! Not used to extract results

1D BDT cut



BDT categories



Bs and Bd to mu mu

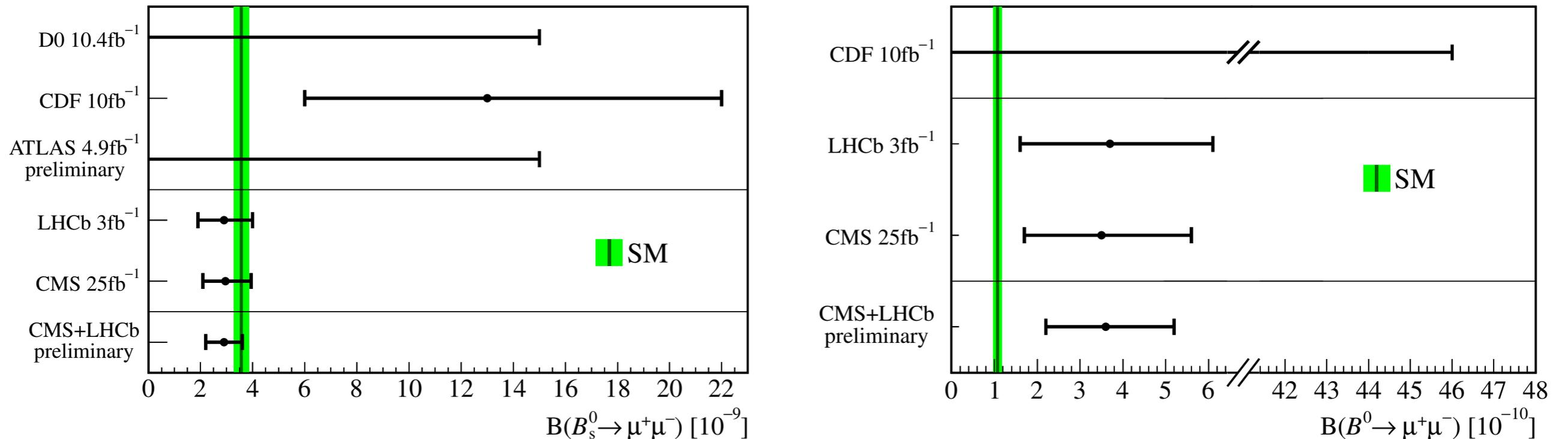


Figure 2: Comparison of previous results [7–9], the latest CMS and LHCb results [11, 12], the combined value, and the SM prediction (vertical line) for (left) the time-integrated branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ and (right) $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$. Upper limits at 95% CL are shown as bars starting at zero, while other measurements are shown as data points with $\pm 1\sigma$ combined statistical and systematic uncertainties. The width of the vertical band represents the uncertainty in the SM prediction.

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

Status: ICHEP 2014

(F. Wuerthwein)

ATLAS Preliminary

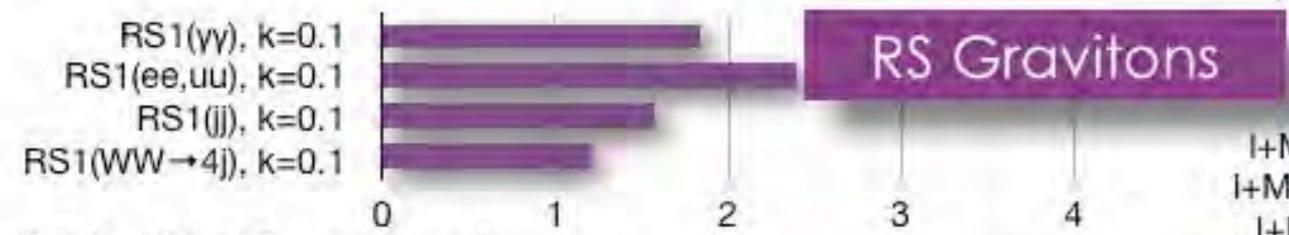
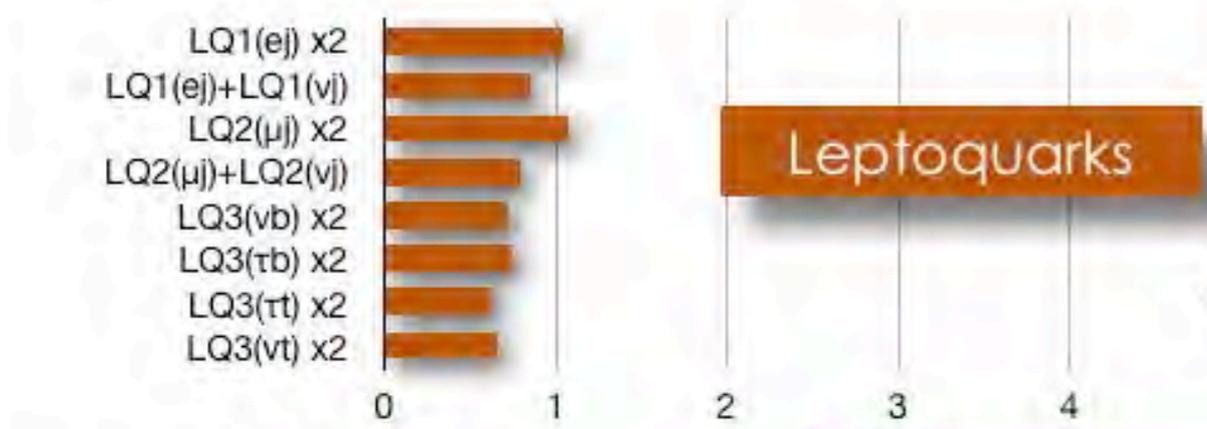
$\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$

Model	e, μ, τ, γ	Jets	E_T^{miss}	$\int \mathcal{L} dt [\text{fb}^{-1}]$	Mass limit	Reference		
Inclusive Searches	MSUGRA/CMSSM	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{q}, \tilde{g} 1.7 TeV	$m(\tilde{q})=m(\tilde{g})$	1405.7875
	MSUGRA/CMSSM	1 e, μ	3-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.2 TeV	any $m(\tilde{q})$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-062
	MSUGRA/CMSSM	0	7-10 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.1 TeV	any $m(\tilde{q})$	1308.1841
	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{q} 850 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}, m(1^{\text{st}} \text{ gen. } \tilde{q})=m(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ gen. } \tilde{q})$	1405.7875
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.33 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$	1405.7875
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow qqW^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1 e, μ	3-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.18 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{\chi}^\pm)=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)+m(\tilde{g}))$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-062
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qg(\ell\ell/\ell\nu/\nu\nu)\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ	0-3 jets	-	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.12 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-089
	GMSB ($\tilde{\ell}$ NLSP)	2 e, μ	2-4 jets	Yes	4.7	\tilde{g} 1.24 TeV	$\tan\beta < 15$	1208.4688
	GMSB ($\tilde{\ell}$ NLSP)	1-2 τ + 0-1 ℓ	0-2 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.6 TeV	$\tan\beta > 20$	1407.0603
	GGM (bino NLSP)	2 γ	-	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.28 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 50 \text{ GeV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2014-001
	GGM (wino NLSP)	1 $e, \mu + \gamma$	-	Yes	4.8	\tilde{g} 619 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 50 \text{ GeV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2012-144
	GGM (higgsino-bino NLSP)	γ	1 b	Yes	4.8	\tilde{g} 900 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 220 \text{ GeV}$	1211.1167
GGM (higgsino NLSP)	2 e, μ (Z)	0-3 jets	Yes	5.8	\tilde{g} 690 GeV	$m(\text{NLSP}) > 200 \text{ GeV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2012-152	
Gravitino LSP	0	mono-jet	Yes	10.5	$F^{1/2}$ scale 645 GeV	$m(\tilde{G}) > 10^{-4} \text{ eV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2012-147	
3 rd gen. \tilde{g} med.	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\tilde{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	3 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{g} 1.25 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 400 \text{ GeV}$	1407.0600
	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\tilde{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	7-10 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.1 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 350 \text{ GeV}$	1308.1841
	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\tilde{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	0-1 e, μ	3 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{g} 1.34 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 400 \text{ GeV}$	1407.0600
	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\tilde{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	0-1 e, μ	3 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{g} 1.3 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 300 \text{ GeV}$	1407.0600
3 rd gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{b}_1 100-620 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 90 \text{ GeV}$	1308.2631
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{b}_1 275-440 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)=2m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$	1404.2500
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (light), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	1-2 e, μ	1-2 b	Yes	4.7	\tilde{t}_1 110-167 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=55 \text{ GeV}$	1208.4305, 1209.2102
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (light), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ	0-2 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1 130-210 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=m(\tilde{t}_1)-m(W)-50 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{t}_1) < m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)$	1403.4853
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (medium), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ	2 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1 215-530 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=1 \text{ GeV}$	1403.4853
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (medium), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	0	2 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{t}_1 150-580 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=5 \text{ GeV}$	1308.2631
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (heavy), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1 e, μ	1 b	Yes	20	\tilde{t}_1 210-640 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$	1407.0583
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (heavy), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	0	2 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{t}_1 260-640 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$	1406.1122
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	mono-jet/c-tag	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1 90-240 GeV	$m(\tilde{t}_1)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 85 \text{ GeV}$	1407.0608
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (natural GMSB)	2 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1 150-580 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 150 \text{ GeV}$	1403.5222
$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + Z$	3 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_2 290-600 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200 \text{ GeV}$	1403.5222	
EW direct	$\tilde{\ell}_L\tilde{\ell}_L, \tilde{\ell} \rightarrow \ell\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\ell}$ 90-325 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$	1403.5294
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}\nu(\tilde{\ell}\bar{\nu})$	2 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 140-465 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{\ell}, \bar{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	1403.5294
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}\nu(\tilde{\tau}\bar{\nu})$	2 τ	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 100-350 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{\tau}, \bar{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	1407.0350
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}_L\nu\tilde{\ell}_L(\bar{\nu}\nu), \tilde{\ell}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\ell}_L(\bar{\nu}\nu)$	3 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 700 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)=m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0, m(\tilde{\ell}, \bar{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	1402.7029
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm Z\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2-3 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 420 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)=m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0, \text{sleptons decoupled}$	1403.5294, 1402.7029
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm h\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1 e, μ	2 b	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 285 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)=m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0, \text{sleptons decoupled}$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-093
	$\tilde{\chi}_2^0\tilde{\chi}_3^0, \tilde{\chi}_{2,3}^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}_R\ell$	4 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_{2,3}^0$ 620 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)=m(\tilde{\chi}_3^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0, m(\tilde{\ell}, \bar{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	1405.5086
Long-lived particles	Direct $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp$ prod., long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	Disapp. trk	1 jet	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 270 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=160 \text{ MeV}, \tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)=0.2 \text{ ns}$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-069
	Stable, stopped \tilde{g} R-hadron	0	1-5 jets	Yes	27.9	\tilde{g} 832 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=100 \text{ GeV}, 10 \mu\text{s} < \tau(\tilde{g}) < 1000 \text{ s}$	1310.6584
	GMSB, stable $\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}(\tilde{e}, \tilde{\mu}) + \tau(e, \mu)$	1-2 μ	-	-	15.9	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 475 GeV	$10 < \tan\beta < 50$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-058
	GMSB, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma\tilde{G}$, long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 γ	-	Yes	4.7	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 230 GeV	$0.4 < \tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 2 \text{ ns}$	1304.6310
$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow qq\mu$ (RPV)	1 μ , displ. vtx	-	-	20.3	\tilde{q} 1.0 TeV	$1.5 < c\tau < 156 \text{ mm}, \text{BR}(\mu)=1, m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=108 \text{ GeV}$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-092	
RPV	LFV $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_\tau + X, \tilde{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow e + \mu$	2 e, μ	-	-	4.6	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ 1.61 TeV	$\lambda_{311}=0.10, \lambda_{132}=0.05$	1212.1272
	LFV $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_\tau + X, \tilde{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow e(\mu) + \tau$	1 $e, \mu + \tau$	-	-	4.6	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ 1.1 TeV	$\lambda_{311}=0.10, \lambda_{1(2)33}=0.05$	1212.1272
	Bilinear RPV CMSSM	2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{q}, \tilde{g} 1.35 TeV	$m(\tilde{q})=m(\tilde{g}), c\tau_{\text{LSP}} < 1 \text{ mm}$	1404.2500
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow e\tilde{\nu}_\mu, e\tilde{\nu}_e$	4 e, μ	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 750 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 0.2 \times m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm), \lambda_{121} \neq 0$	1405.5086
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \tau\tilde{\nu}_e, e\tau\tilde{\nu}_\tau$	3 $e, \mu + \tau$	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 450 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 0.2 \times m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm), \lambda_{133} \neq 0$	1405.5086
	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow qq\bar{q}$	0	6-7 jets	-	20.3	\tilde{g} 916 GeV	$\text{BR}(t)=\text{BR}(b)=\text{BR}(c)=0\%$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-091
$\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 t, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow bs$	2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 850 GeV		1404.250	
Other	Scalar gluon pair, sgluon $\rightarrow qq\bar{q}$	0	4 jets	-	4.6	sgluon 100-287 GeV	incl. limit from 1110.2693	1210.4826
	Scalar gluon pair, sgluon $\rightarrow t\bar{t}$	2 e, μ (SS)	2 b	Yes	14.3	sgluon 350-800 GeV		ATLAS-CONF-2013-051
	WIMP interaction (D5, Dirac χ)	0	mono-jet	Yes	10.5	M^* scale 704 GeV	$m(\chi) < 80 \text{ GeV}, \text{limit of } < 687 \text{ GeV for D8}$	ATLAS-CONF-2012-147

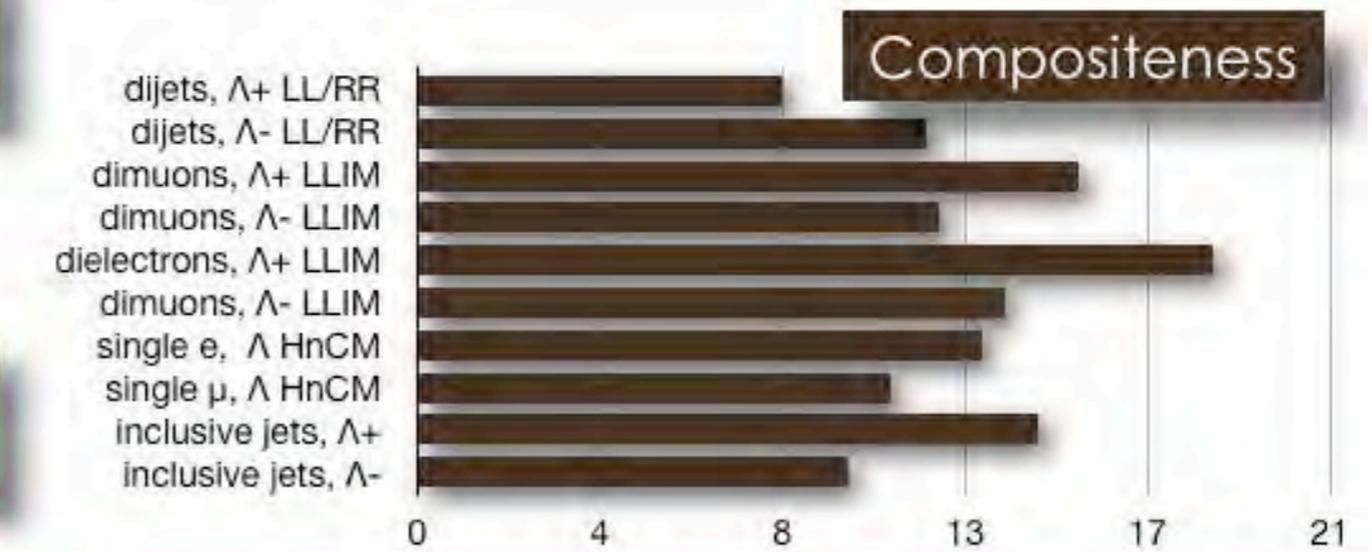
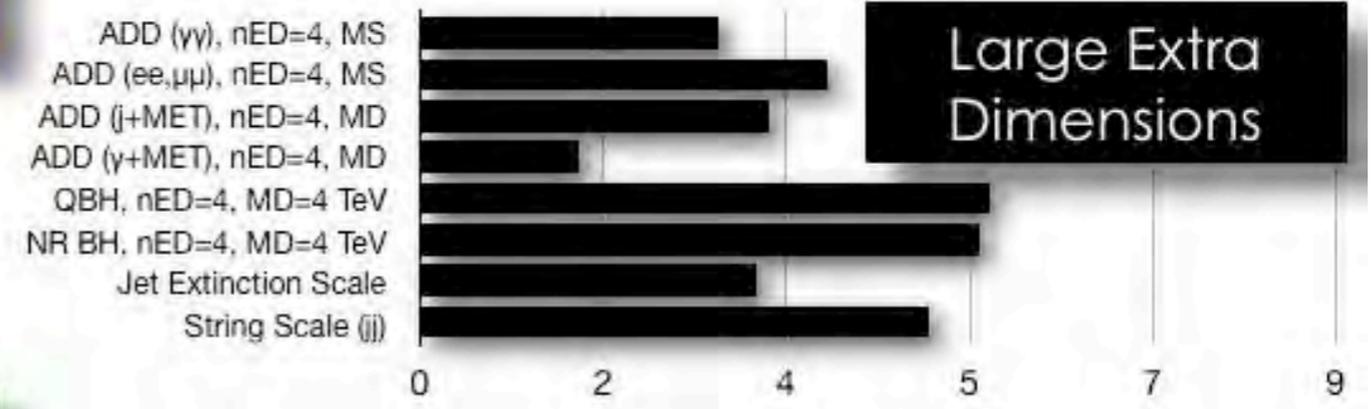
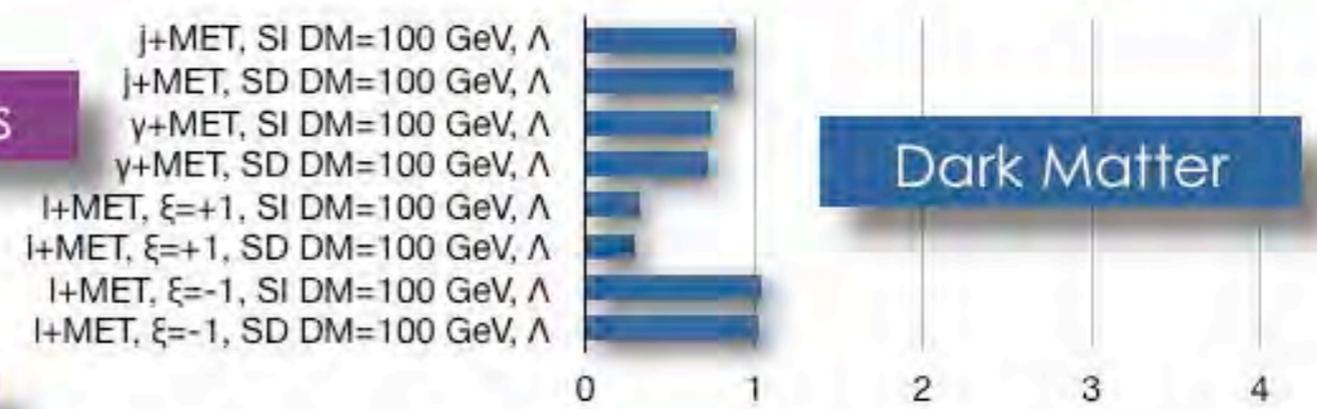
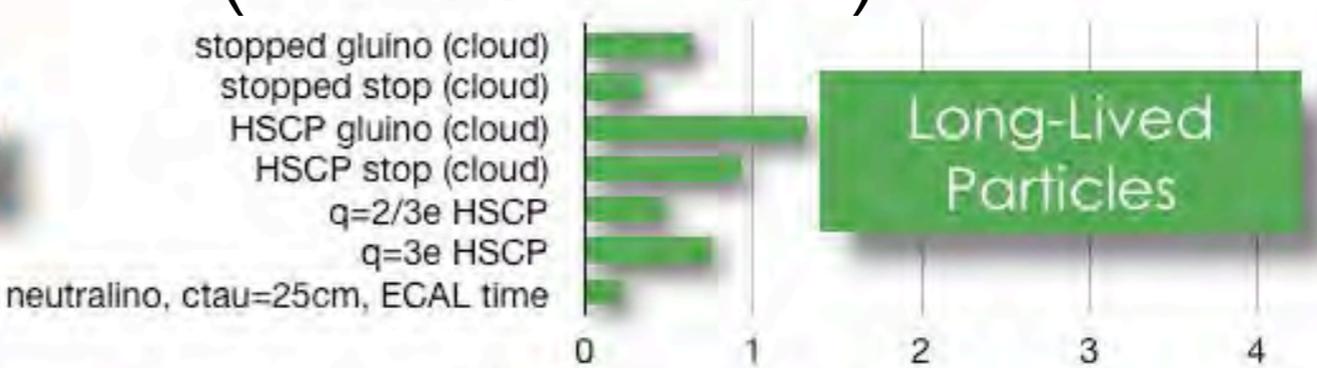
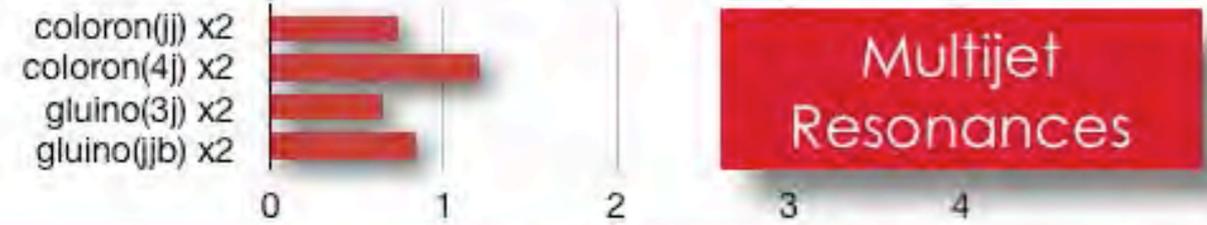
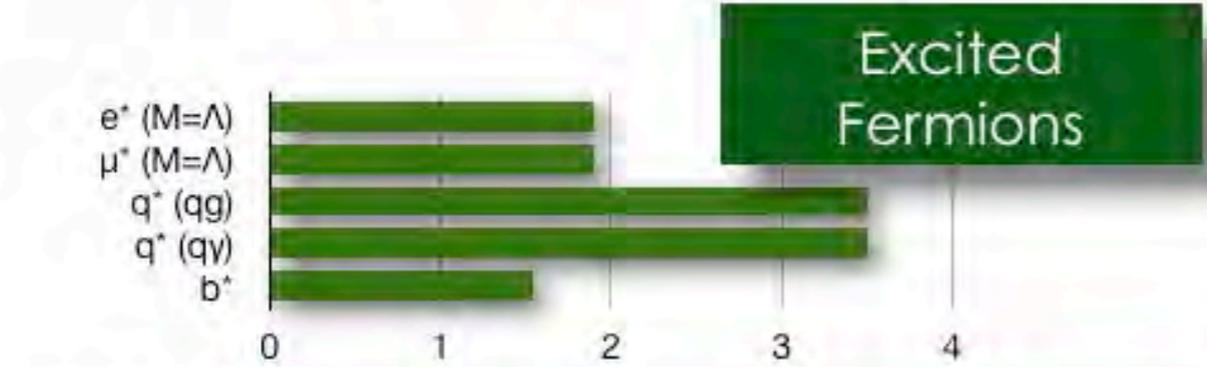
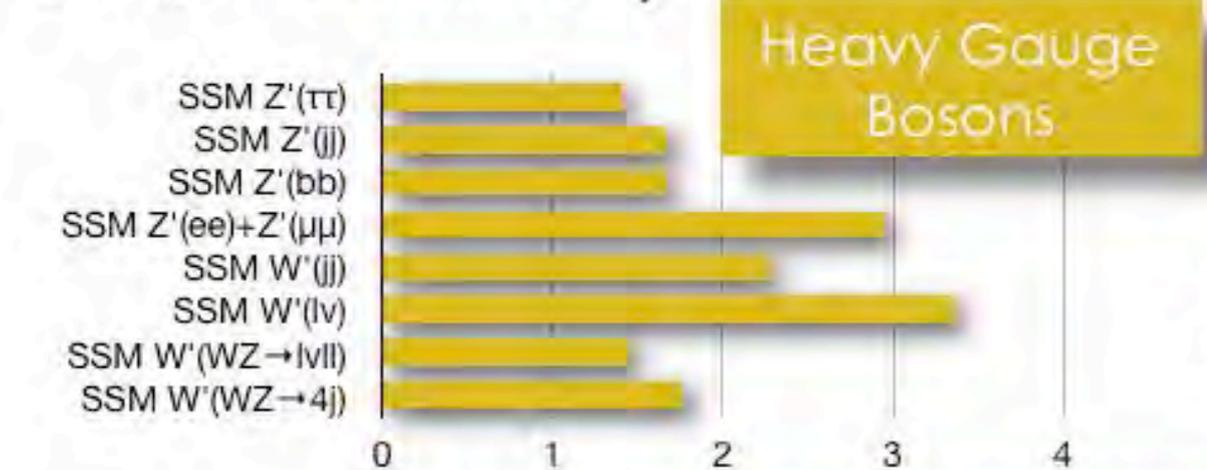
$\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ full data $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ partial data $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ full data

10⁻¹ 1 Mass scale [TeV]

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



CMS Preliminary



Run 1 has set the stage

for...

RUN 2

2015 Q1/Q2

FIRST BEAM
9th MARCH

	Jan				Feb				Mar				
Wk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mo	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	29	5	12	19
Tu													
We				HW tests									
Th												Recommissioning with beam	
Fr													
Sa						Sector test (S23)		Sector test (S78)					
Su													

	Apr				May				June				
Wk	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mo	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22
Tu													
We									TS1				
Th	Recommissioning with beam										Intensity ramp-up with 50 ns beam		
Fr													
Sa													
Su													

SCRUBBING FOR 50 ns

SCRUBBING FOR 25 ns

(M. Lamont, LHCC Nov 2014)

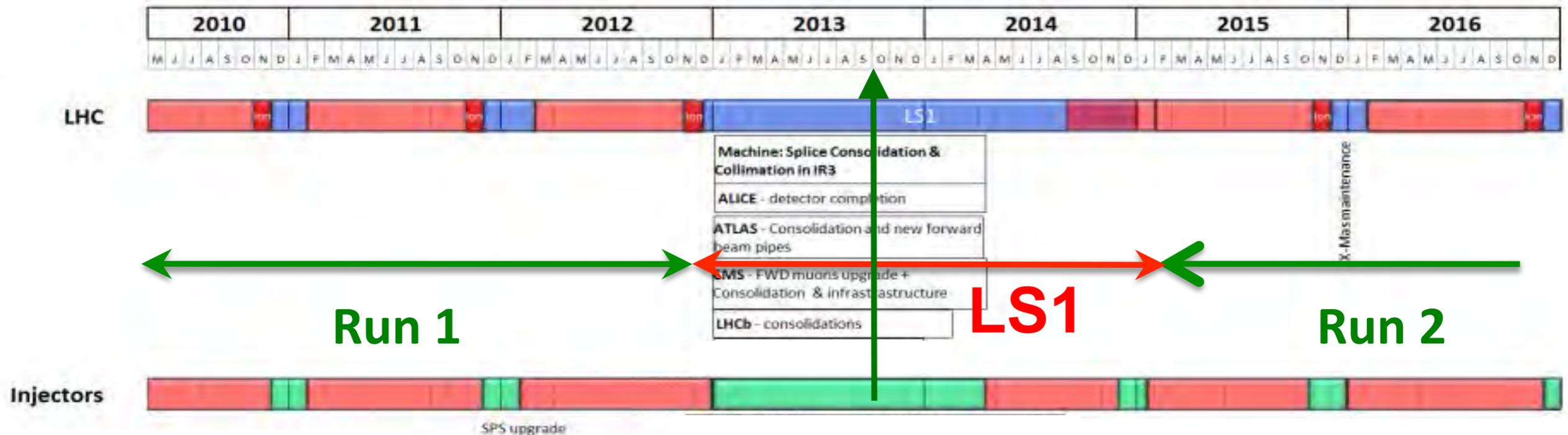
2015 Q3/Q4

	July			Aug					Sep				
Wk	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Mo	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21
Tu										Special physic run			
We	1	MD 1		Intensity ramp-up with 25 ns beam					TS2			MD 2	
Th													
Fr													
Sa												lower beta*	
Su													

	Oct			Nov					Dec				End physics [06:00]
Wk	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Mo	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21
Tu			Floating MD									Technical stop	
We							TS3	Ions setup					
Th										IONS			
Fr					MD 3								Xmas
Sa													
Su													

(M. Lamont, LHCC Nov 2014)

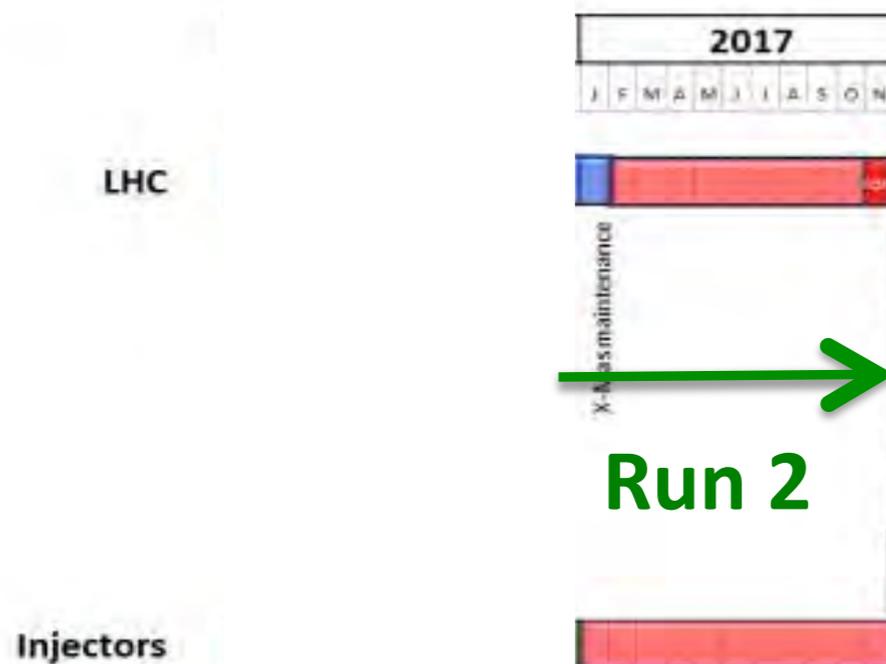
LHC Roadmap Run 2 3 years Operation Run after LS1



LHC Roadmap Run 2

- Energy: **6.5 TeV**
- Bunch spacing: **25 ns**
 - pile-up considerations
- Injectors potentially able to offer nominal intensity with even lower emittance

Run 2:
Start with 6.5 TeV and later decision towards 7 TeV according to magnet training

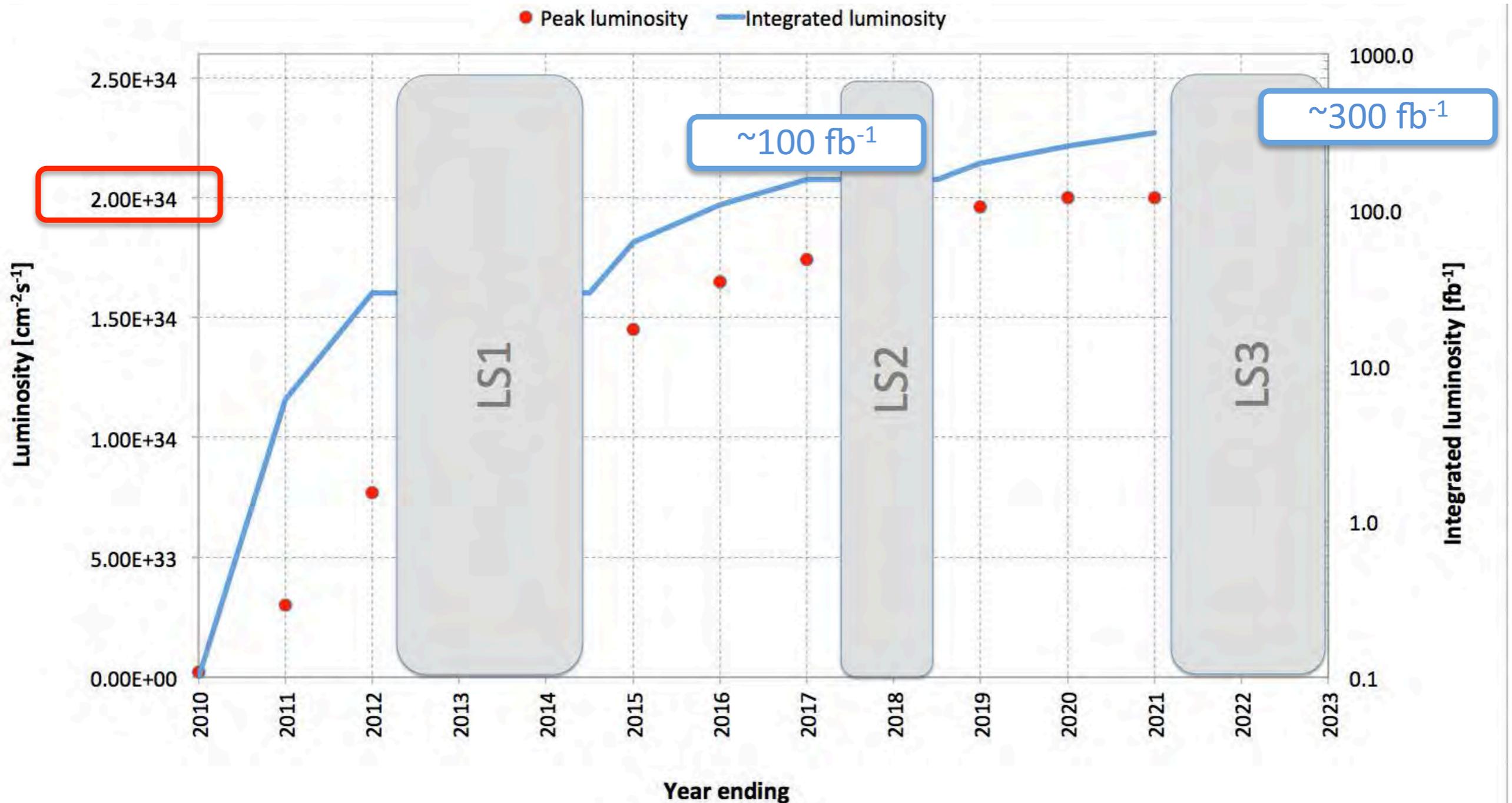


LS2

	Number of bunches	Ib LHC FT [1e11]	Emit LHC [um]	Peak Lumi [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	~Pile-up	Int. Lumi per year [fb ⁻¹]
25 ns BCMS	2590	1.15	1.9	1.7e34	49	~45

(J. Hansen, WLCG13)

Luminosity evolution



Still uncertainty on length of end-of-year breaks Usual caveats apply

(J. Hansen, WLCG13)

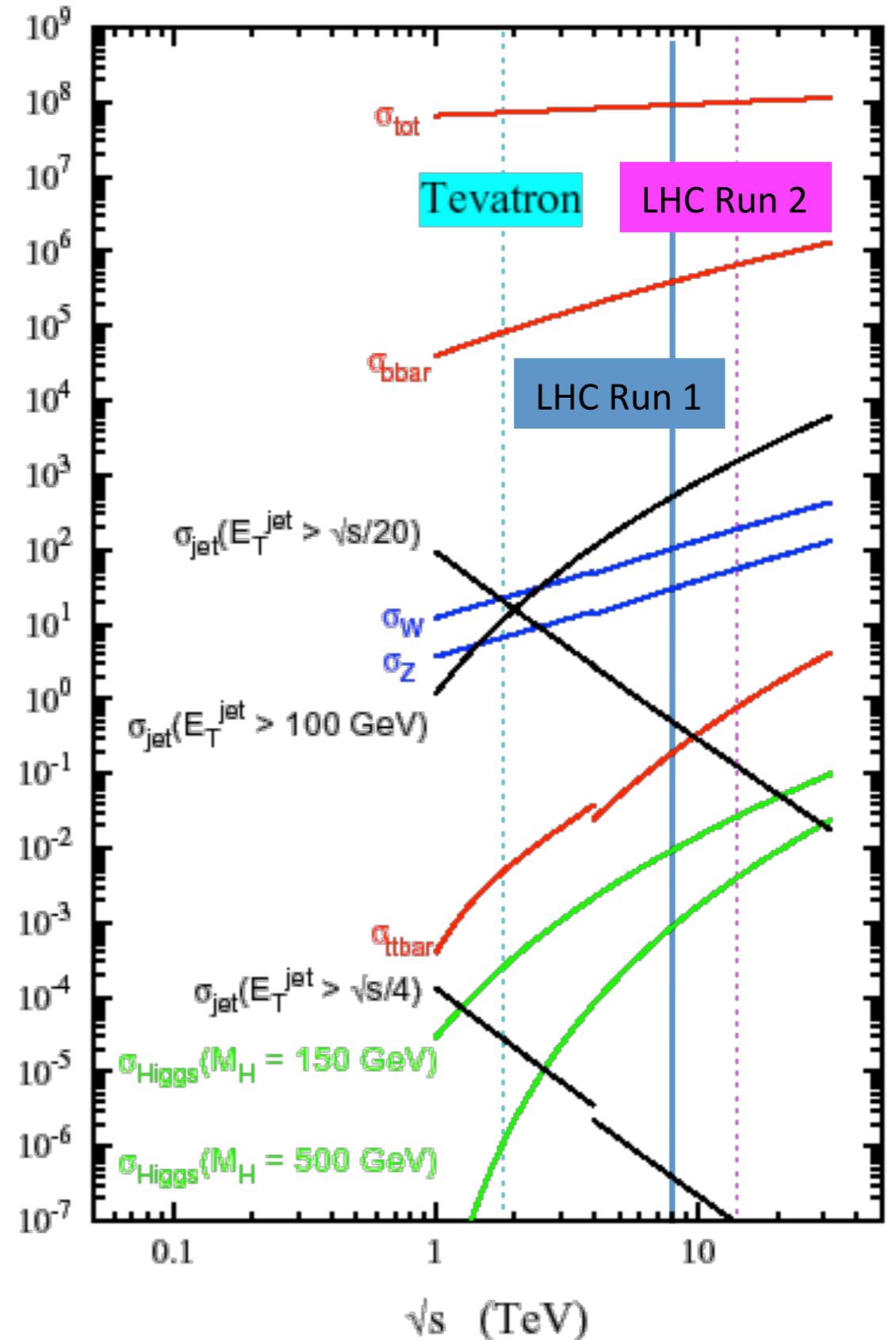
Physics prospects at Run 2

- Increase of cross sections from LHC8 to LHC14
 - Improved discovery potential at LHC
- **A Higgs factory:**
 - 5.5M Higgs events produced
 - 100K event useful for precision measurements
- Note: today ATLAS+CMS have 1400 Higgs events

Physics subjects

- Higgs precision measurement
 - Mass
 - Cross-sections
- Measure as many Higgs couplings to fermions and bosons as precisely as possible
- Very weak possibility to observe that the Higgs boson fixes the SM problems with $W_L W_L$ scattering at high E
- Extend limits for searches

CMS and ATLAS white papers:
arXiv:1307.7135 and 1307.7292

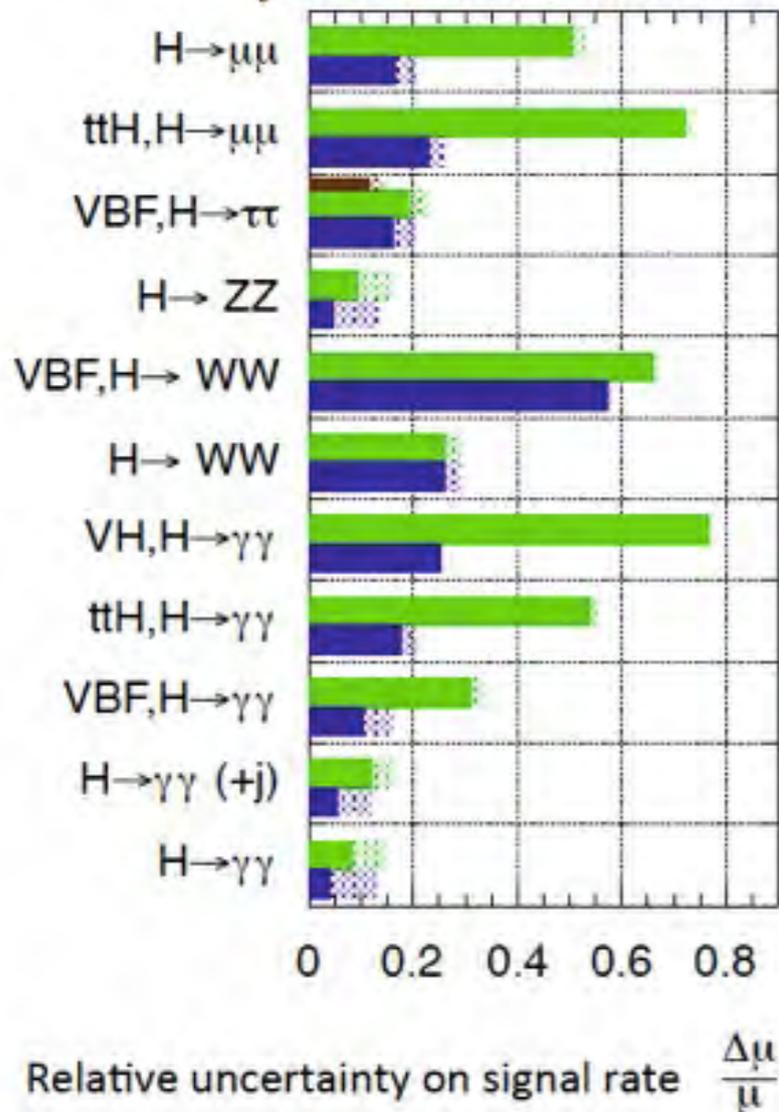


Uncertainty on signal strength

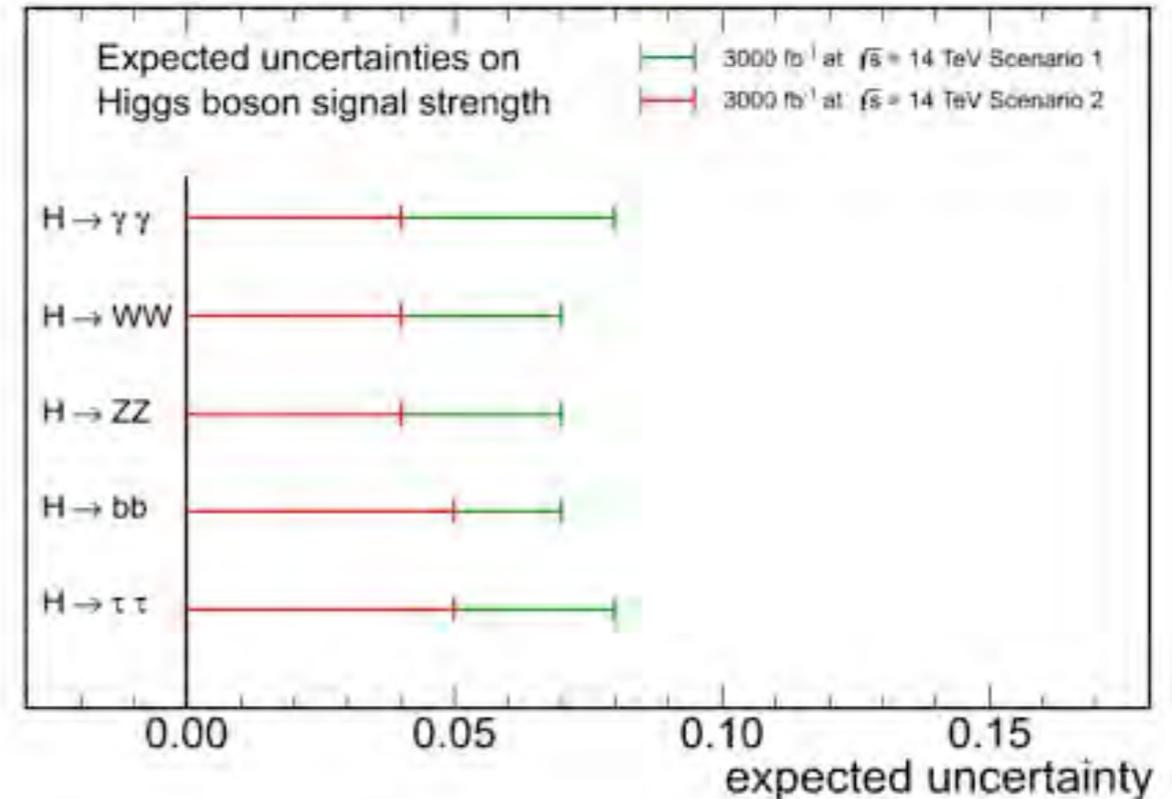
- 100 fb⁻¹ is a factor 1.5 larger!

ATLAS Preliminary (Simulation)

$\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV: $\int L dt = 300$ fb⁻¹; $\int L dt = 3000$ fb⁻¹
 $\int L dt = 300$ fb⁻¹ extrapolated from 7+8 TeV



CMS Projection



L (fb ⁻¹)	H → γγ	H → WW	H → ZZ	H → bb	H → ττ	H → Zγ	H → inv.
300	[6, 12]	[6, 11]	[7, 11]	[11, 14]	[8, 14]	[62, 62]	[17, 28]
3000	[4, 8]	[4, 7]	[4, 7]	[5, 7]	[5, 8]	[20, 24]	[6, 17]

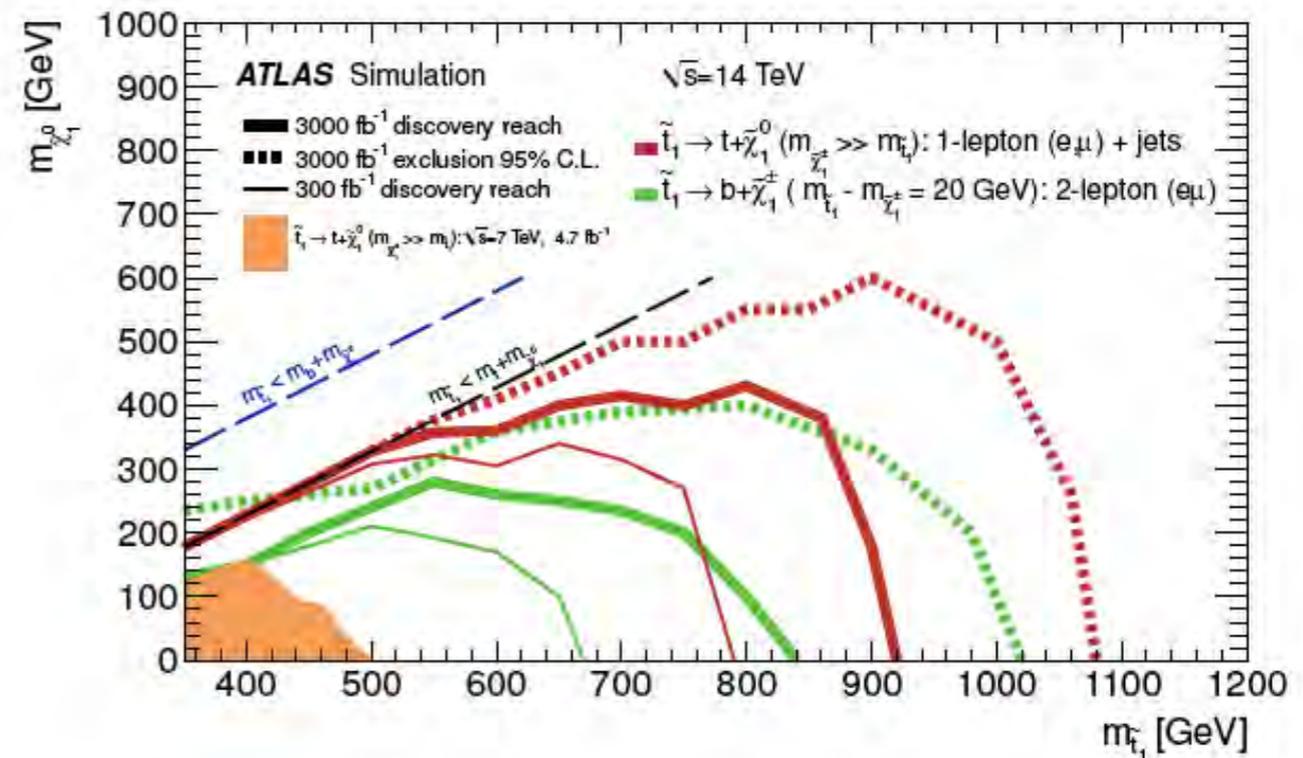
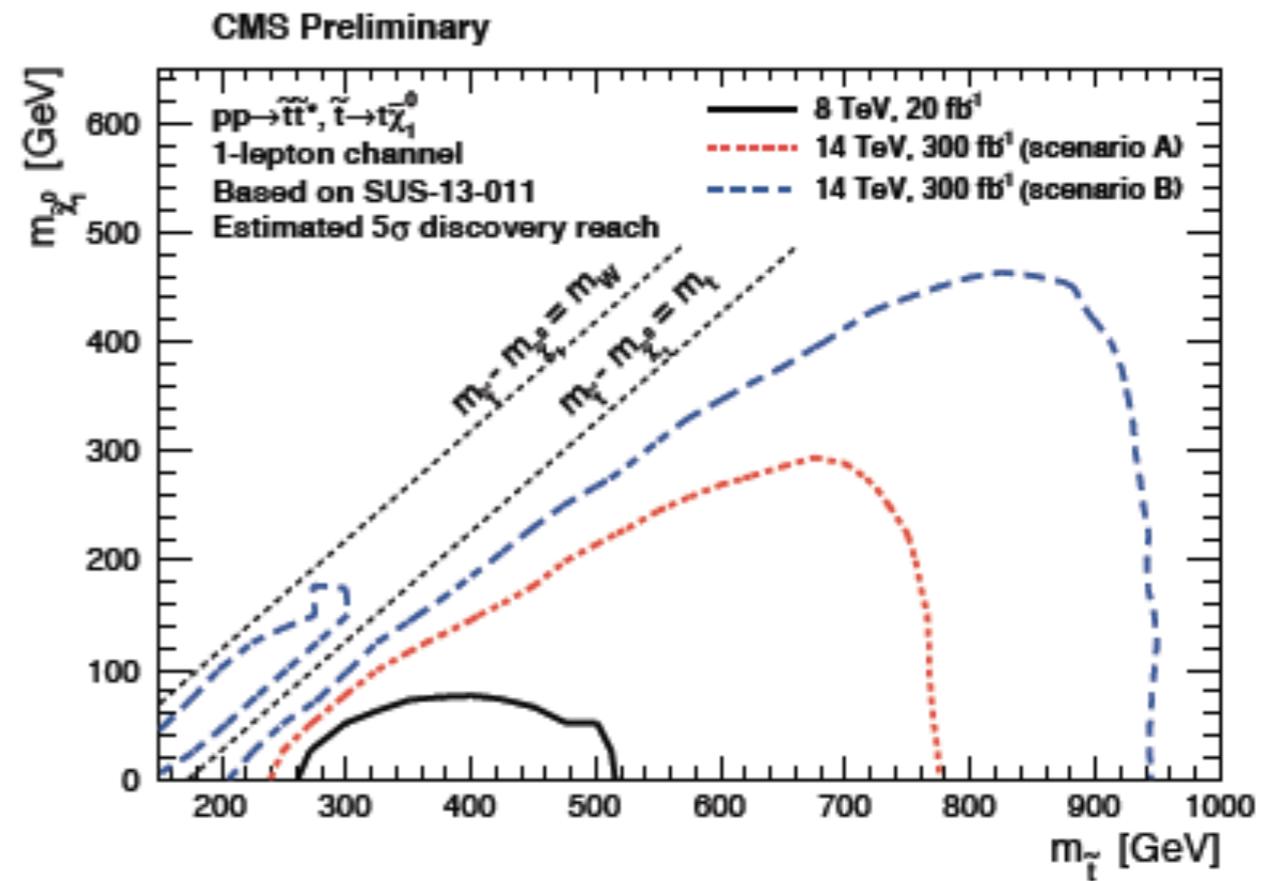
Assumptions on systematic uncertainties
 Scenario 1: no change
 Scenario 2: Δ theory / 2, rest $\propto 1/\sqrt{L}$

Based on parametric simulation
 (J. Hansen, WLCG13)

Extrapolated from 2011/12 results

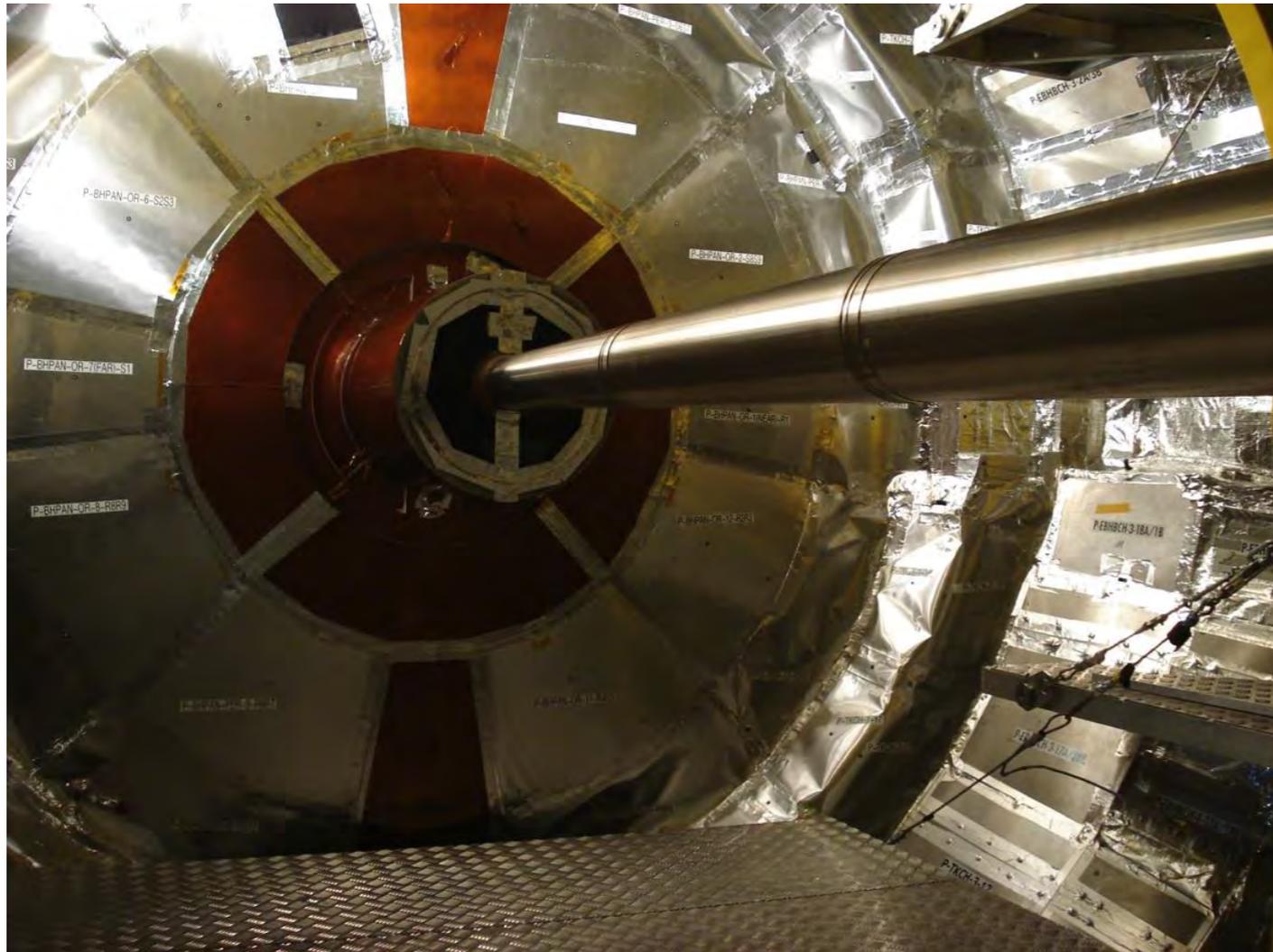
Stop discovery potential

- Challenging analysis due to large top background
- Systematic uncertainties important
- 300 fb^{-1} :
 - Discovery up to 700 GeV in direct production
- Further improvements may be possible with reoptimization
(J. Hansen, WLCG13)



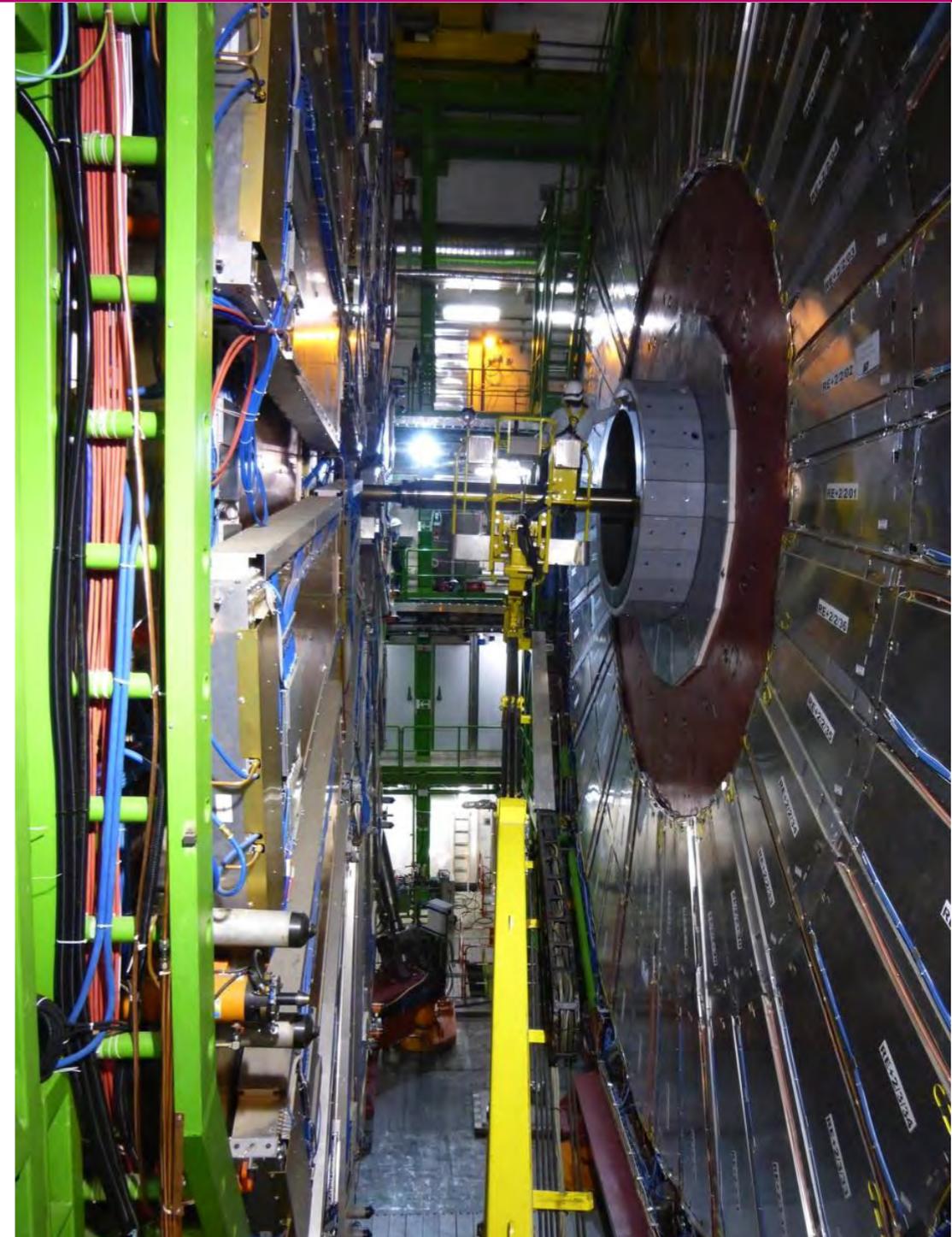


Closing endcap disks



Tracker bulkhead & nose sealed.
Prototype camera system fitted

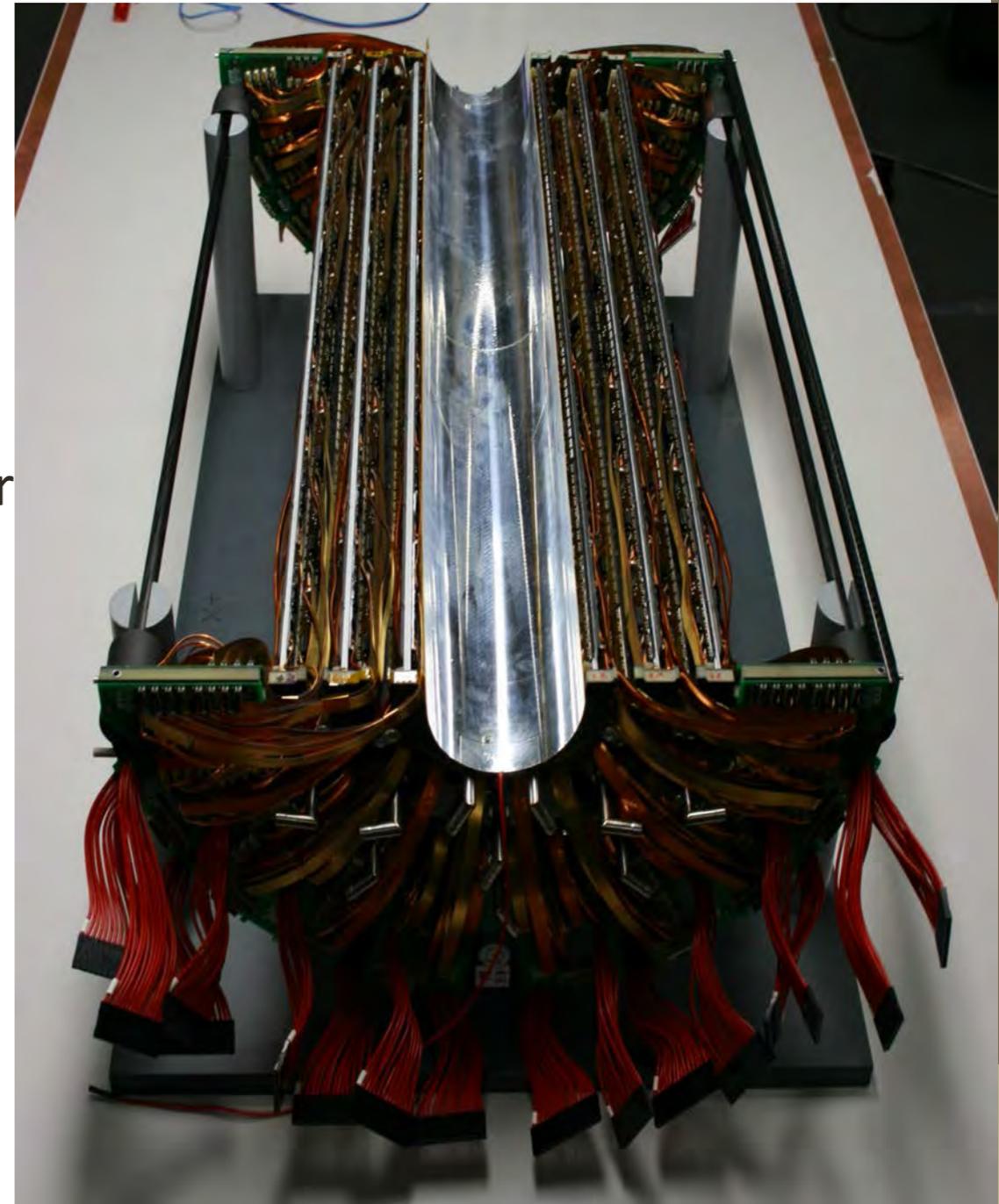
(A. Ball)



Closing....

Pixel detector

- **BPIX half-shell fully repaired and back to CERN**
- Reminder: **failure was localized in one quadrant only**– all others fine
 - Failure: shorts between wire-bonding pads on the high density interconnect
 - Isolated failure during a test with power and most probable high local humidity
- 40 new modules
- 19 repaired modules
- **This half-shell works now 100%!**
- Connection to supply tube done ✓
- Initial checkout done ✓
- Ready for installation by end of November

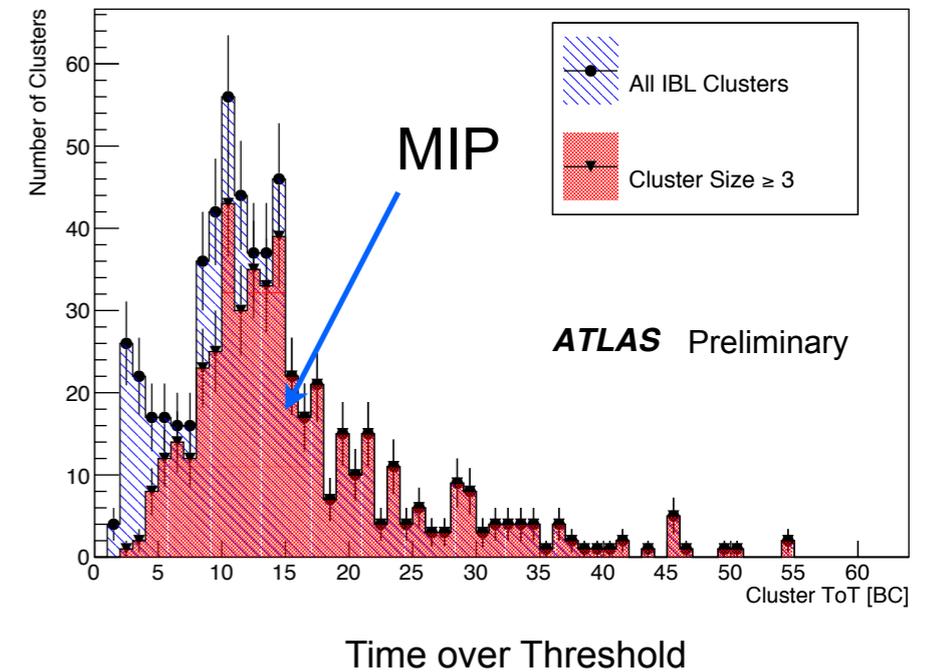
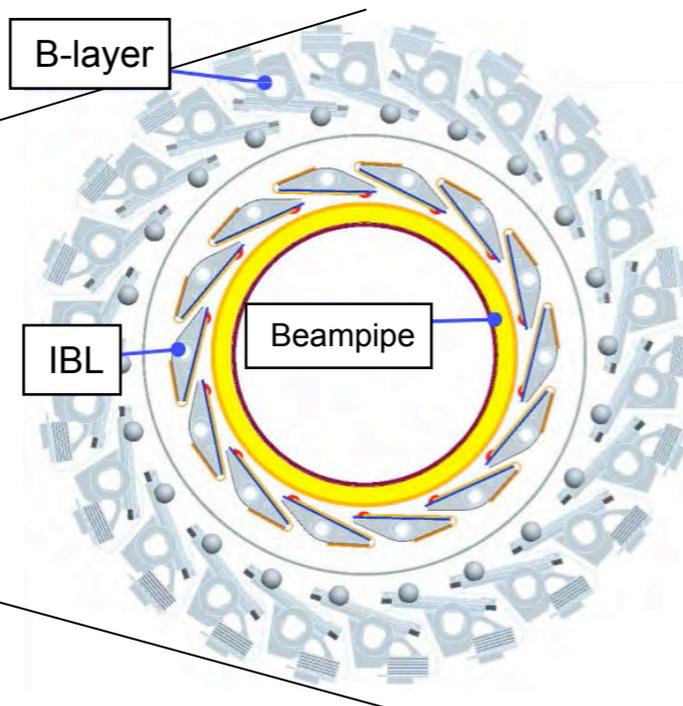
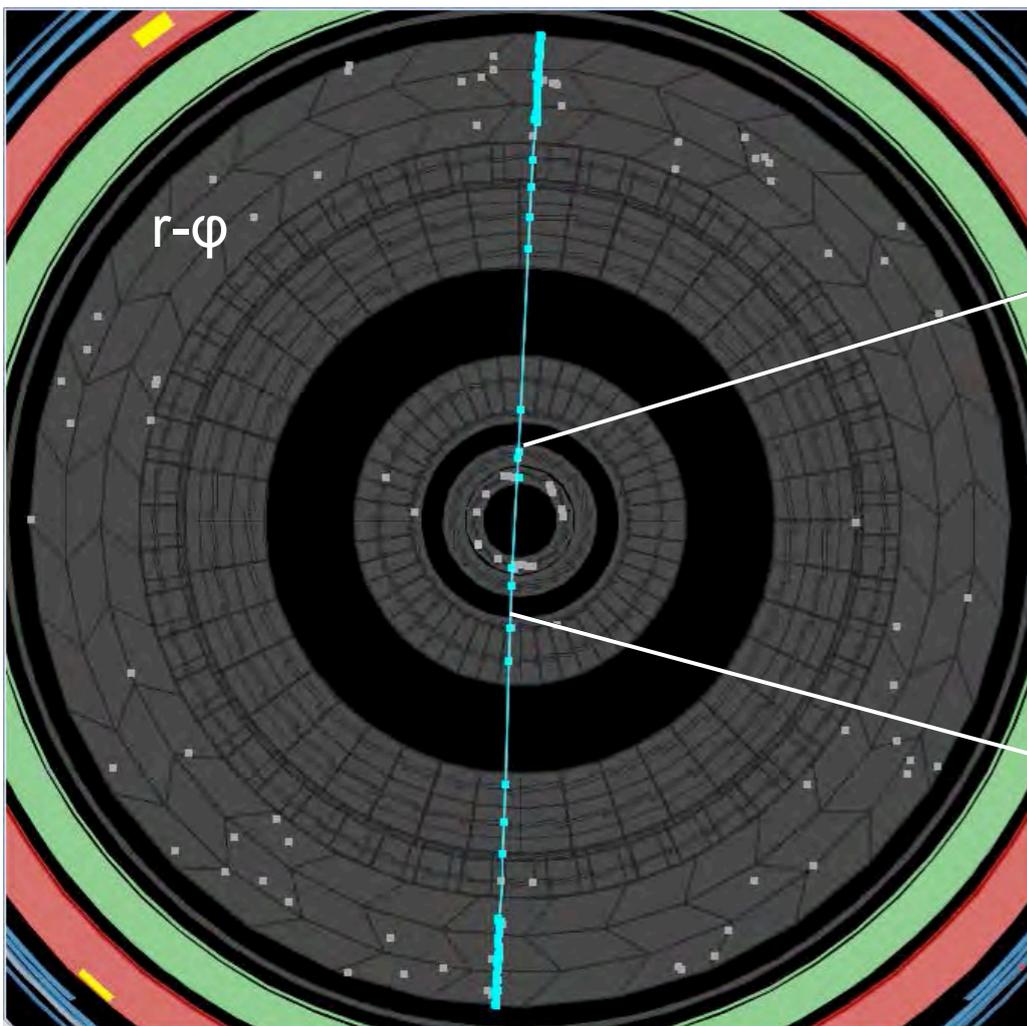
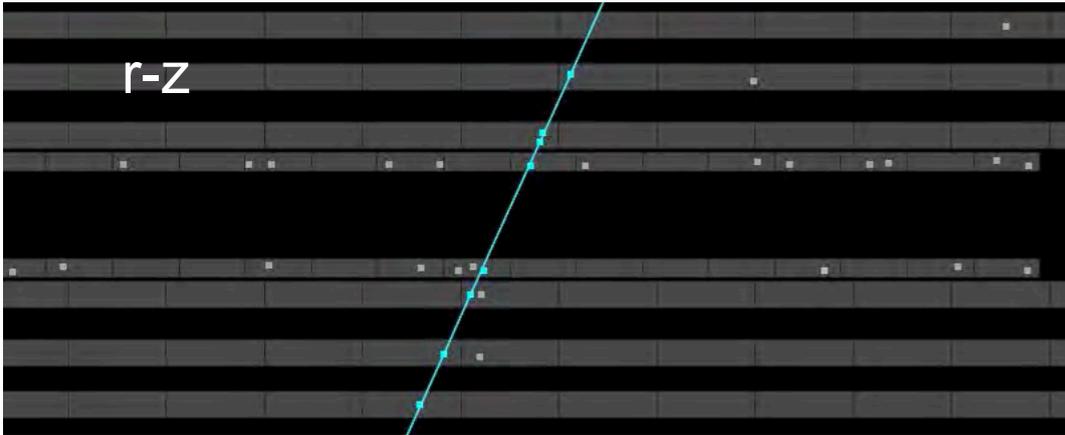


(Sylvia Goy, LHCC Nov 2014)

IBL integration in Cosmic run

IBL and Pixel data taking with ATLAS :
Successful track reconstruction in all ID parts

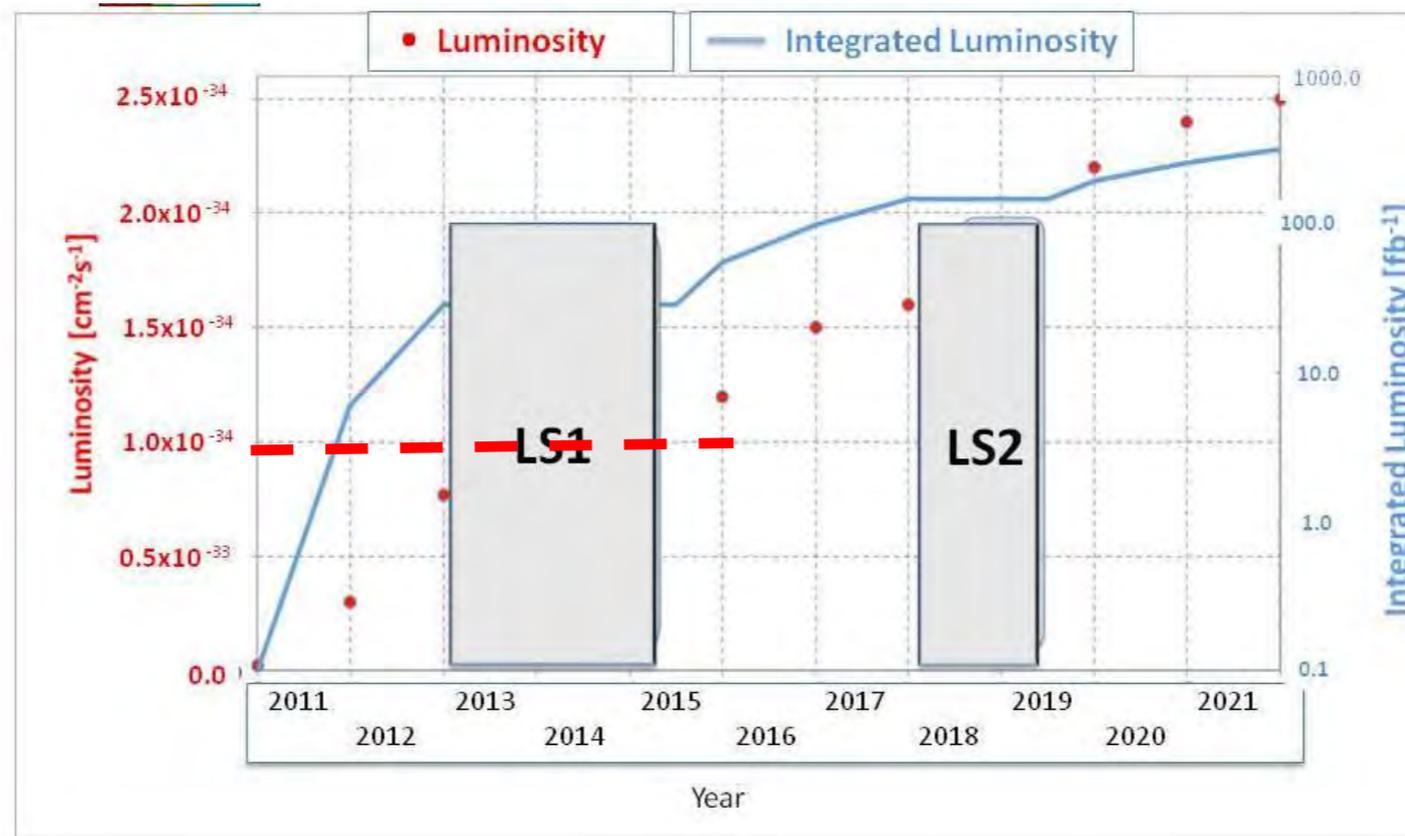
DAQ, calibration, DCS, online/offline are integrated
and are under the test
DCS integrated; Cooling/PS operating stably



ATLAS & CMS Closing Up
and Commissioning for Run 2
and...

Preparing Phase-1
Upgrades

LHC Performance & Schedules



Conditions

- $\sim 2 \times 10^{34}$ by LS2, higher after LS2
- $\sim 200 \text{fb}^{-1}$ by LS2, $\sim 500 \text{fb}^{-1}$ by LS3
- 25ns is the plan, but ... easier and more reliable at 50ns?
- Integrated luminosity is the goal

For the Upgrades

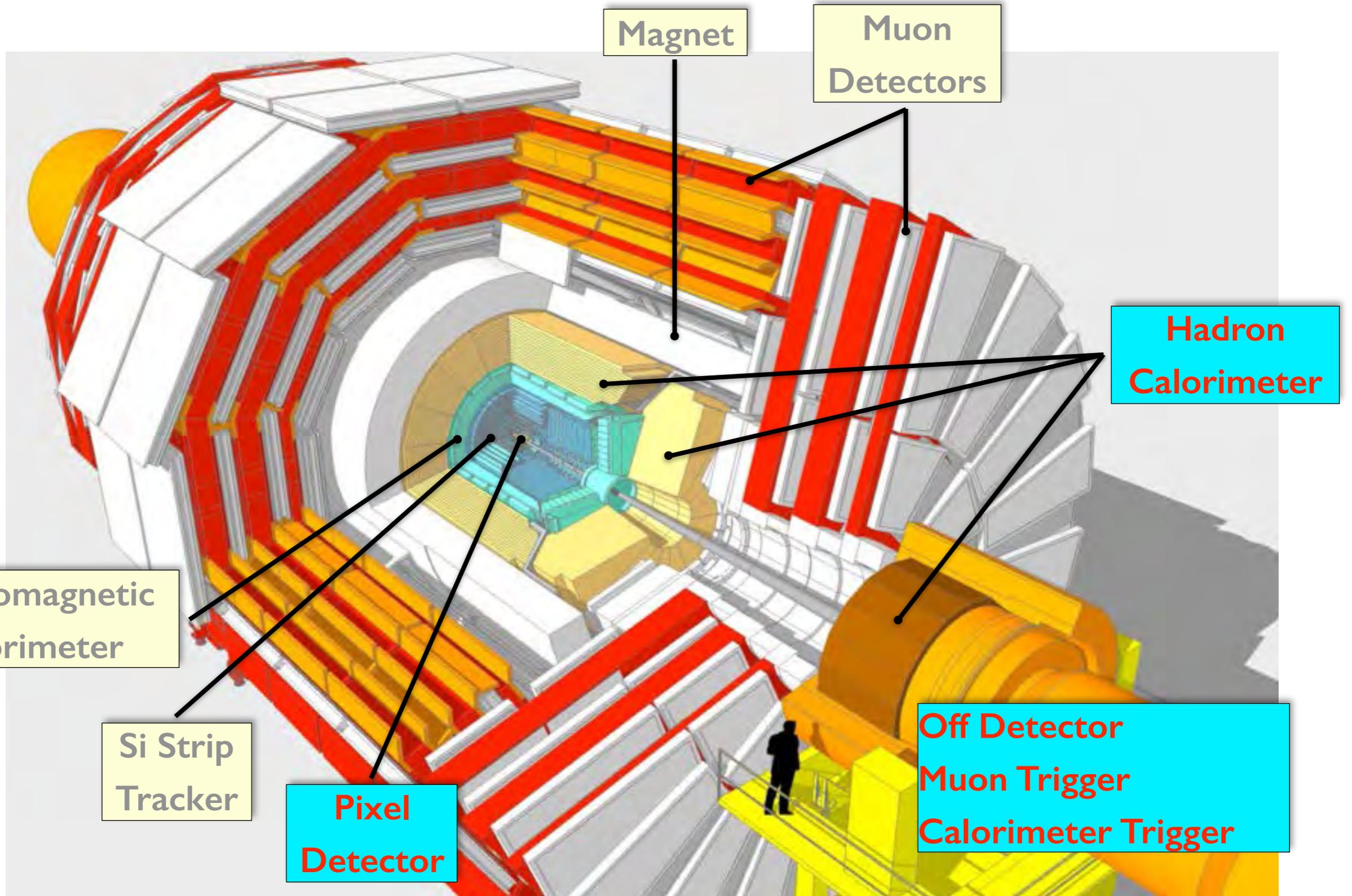
- “Baseline” PU \sim 50, study \sim 100
- Lumi-leveling will come into play

	Number of bunches	β^* [m]	Half X-angle [μrad]	Ib SPS	Emit SPS [μm]	Peak Lumi [$\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$]	\sim Pile-up	Int. Lumi [fb^{-1}]
25 ns	2800	0.50	190	1.2×10^{11}	2.8	1.1×10^{34}	23	~ 30
50 ns	1380	0.40	140	1.7×10^{11}	2.1	1.8×10^{34} β^* level	81 β^* level	?
25 ns low emit	2600	0.40	150	1.15×10^{11}	1.4	2.0×10^{34}	48	52
50 ns low emit	1200	0.40	120	1.71×10^{11}	1.5	2.2×10^{34}	113	?

Basic Goal of the CMS Phase-I Upgrade

- Preserve the ability to reconstruct all the Standard Model objects and Missing Energy at higher luminosity than the original design
 - Achieve the same or better efficiency, resolution, trigger thresholds, and background rejection at 14 TeV with 50+ pile-up than at 8 TeV with less than 20 pile-up
- Evolutionary upgrades to existing detectors when access is possible:
 - Hadron Calorimeter
 - Pixel Detector
 - Level I Trigger

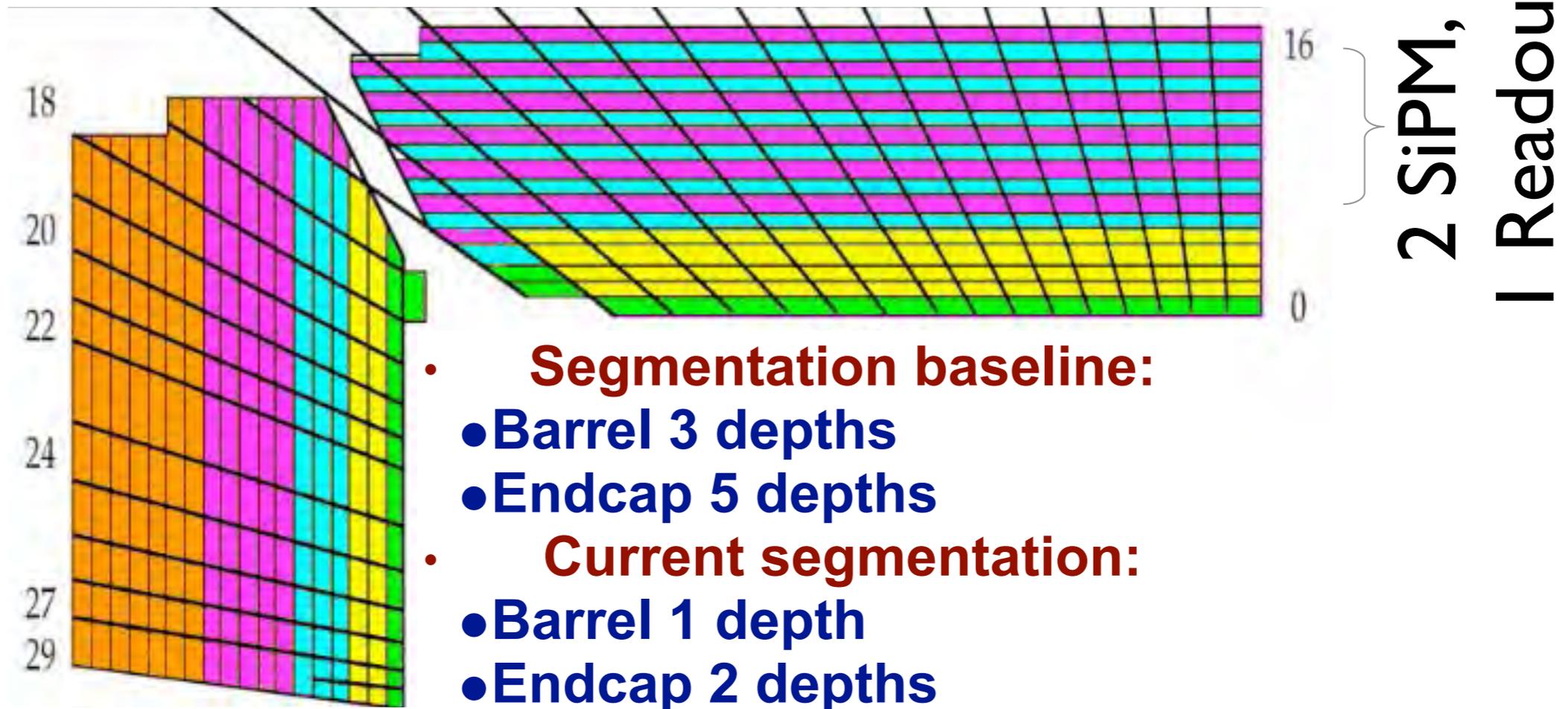
Scope of CMS Phase-I Upgrade



Brief Description of the Phase-I Project

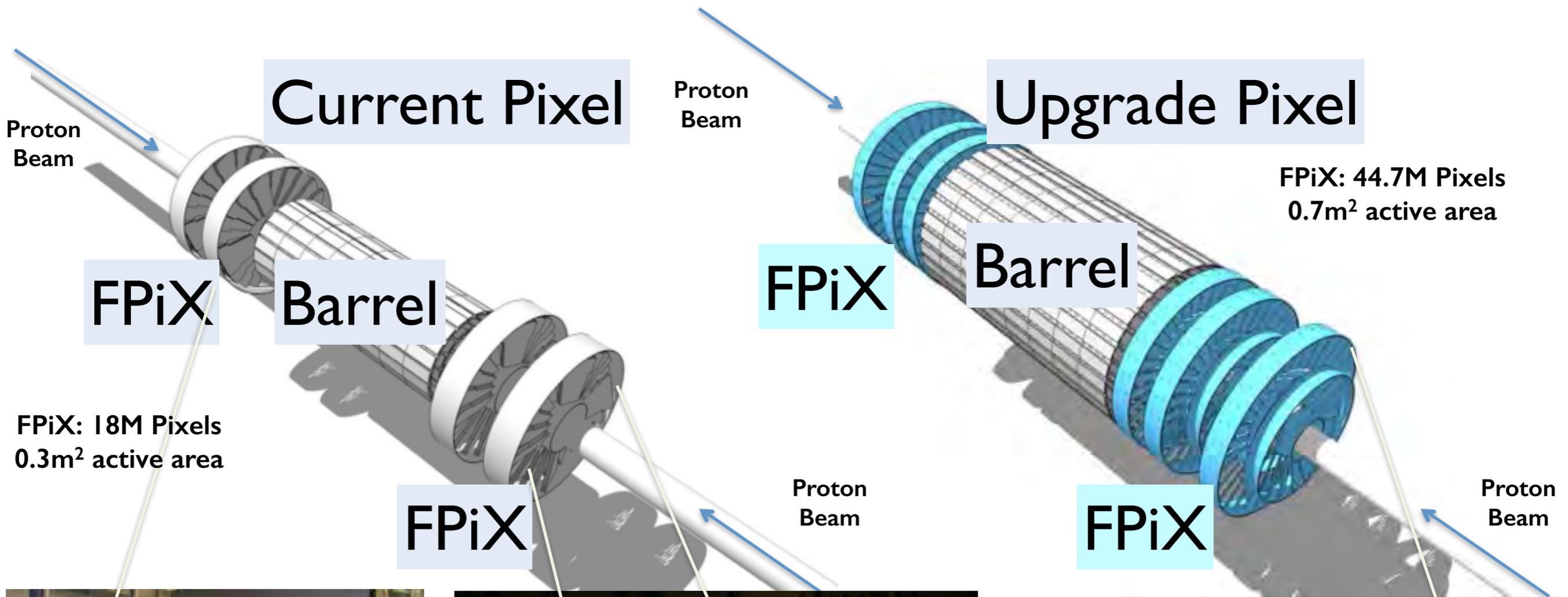
- Hadron Calorimeter (HCAL):
 - New “frontend” photosensors with higher gain allows longitudinal granularity and includes timing information to deal with the higher pileup.
 - Accompanying “backend” electronics, provides increased bandwidth to handle the resulting larger volume of information
- Pixel Tracker (PIX):
 - New 3 layer endcap detector, replacing current 2 layer one, new 4 layer barrel detector, replacing current 3 layer one, which improves tracking and vertexing, and decreases multiple scattering and conversion due to less mass in the tracking volume and mitigates data loss due to modern readout chip electronics. **INSTALL IN 2016/2017**
- Level I Trigger (TRIG):
 - Conversion to modern electronics system (μ TCA) with high bandwidth optical links and large FPGAs allowing more sophisticated algorithms to run on the expanded amount of data available the calorimeter and muon system.

HCAL Phase-I Upgrade

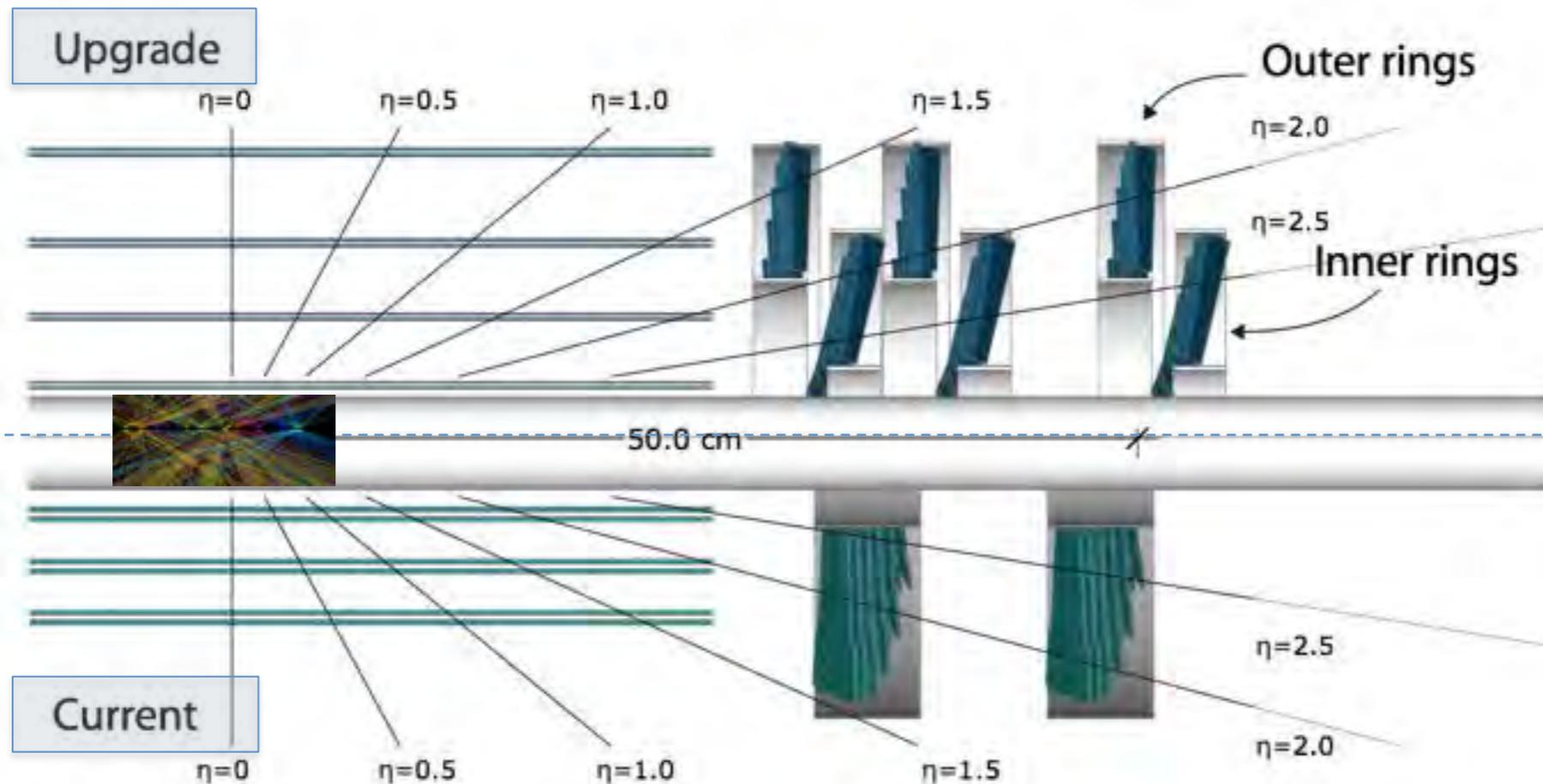


- Increased gain of SiPMs and high data link volumes allow for increased depth segmentation of the calorimeter
 - Amount of segmentation limited by power/ cooling/volume
- Radiation damage is strongly depth-dependent, requiring depth segmentation for correction without introducing large constant term

Phase-I Upgrade Pixels



Requirements



Pixel Upgrade:

- Baseline $L = 2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ & 25ns \rightarrow 50 pileup (50PU)
- Tolerate $L = 2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ & 50ns \rightarrow 100 pileup (100PU)
- Survive Integrated Luminosity of 500 fb^{-1}
- (Evolutionary upgrade with) minimal disruption of data taking
- Same detector concept: higher rate readout, data link & DAQ w/ less material forward
- Robustify tracking : 4 hit coverage,

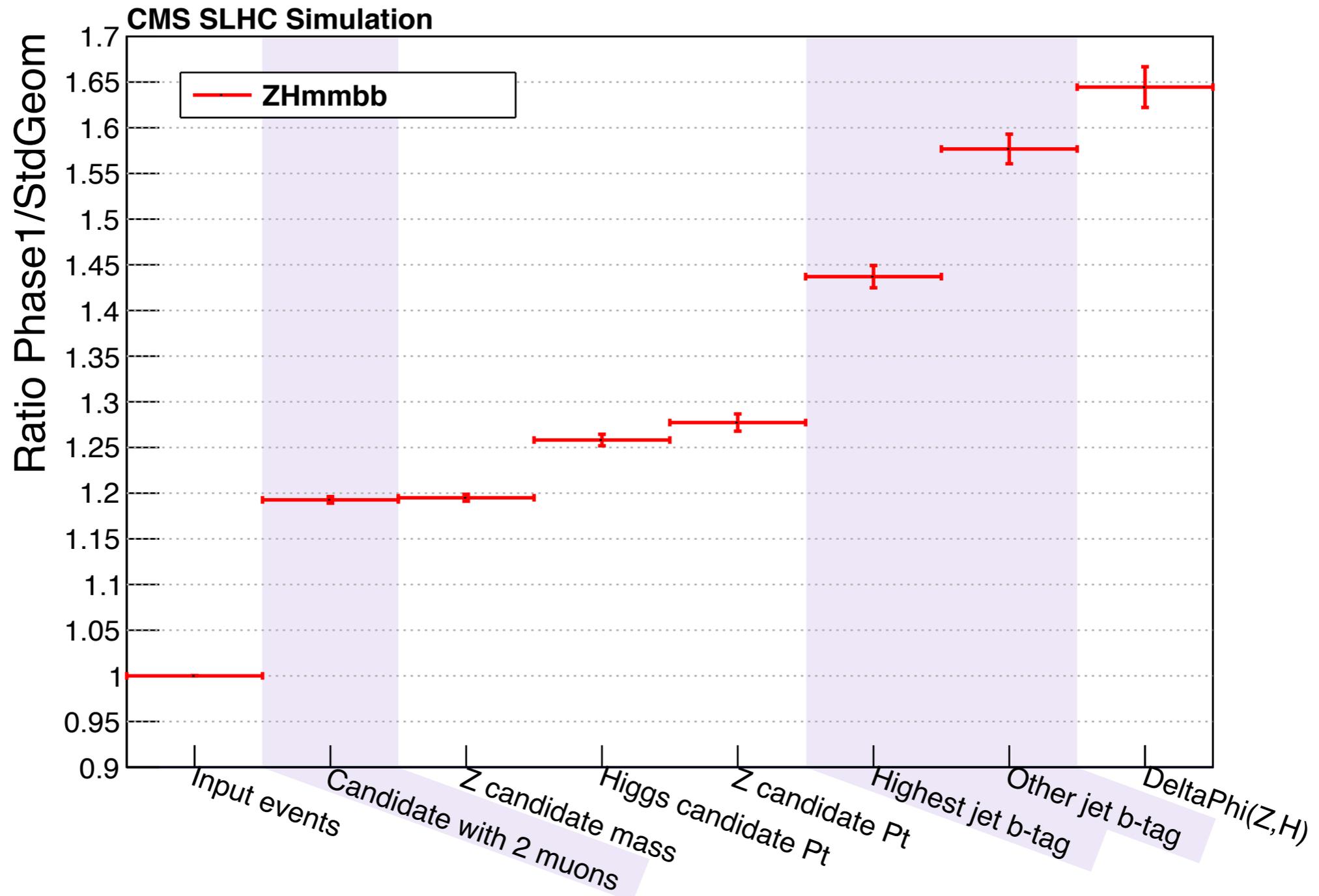
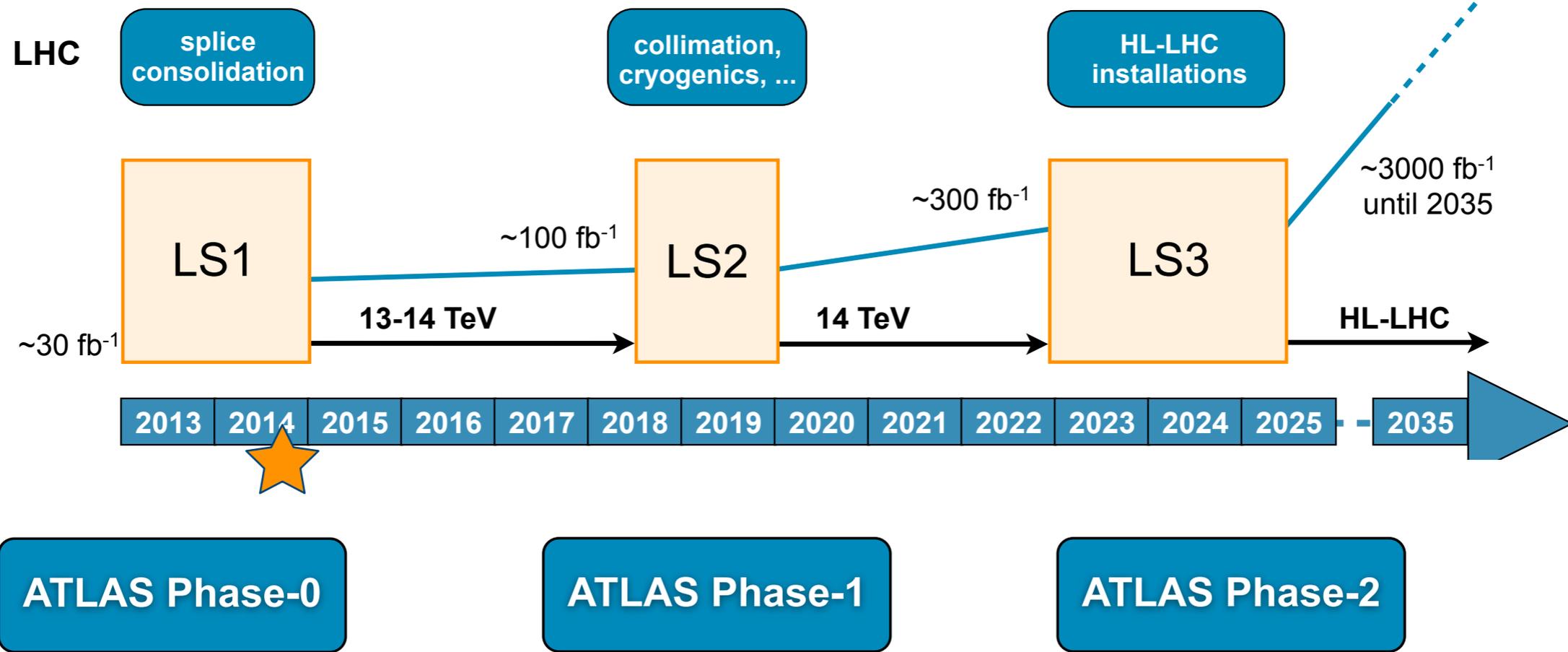


Figure 14: The ratio of the number of events each sequential cut for the upgraded detector relative to the current detector. The cuts where the largest improvement from the upgraded detector are expected are highlighted.

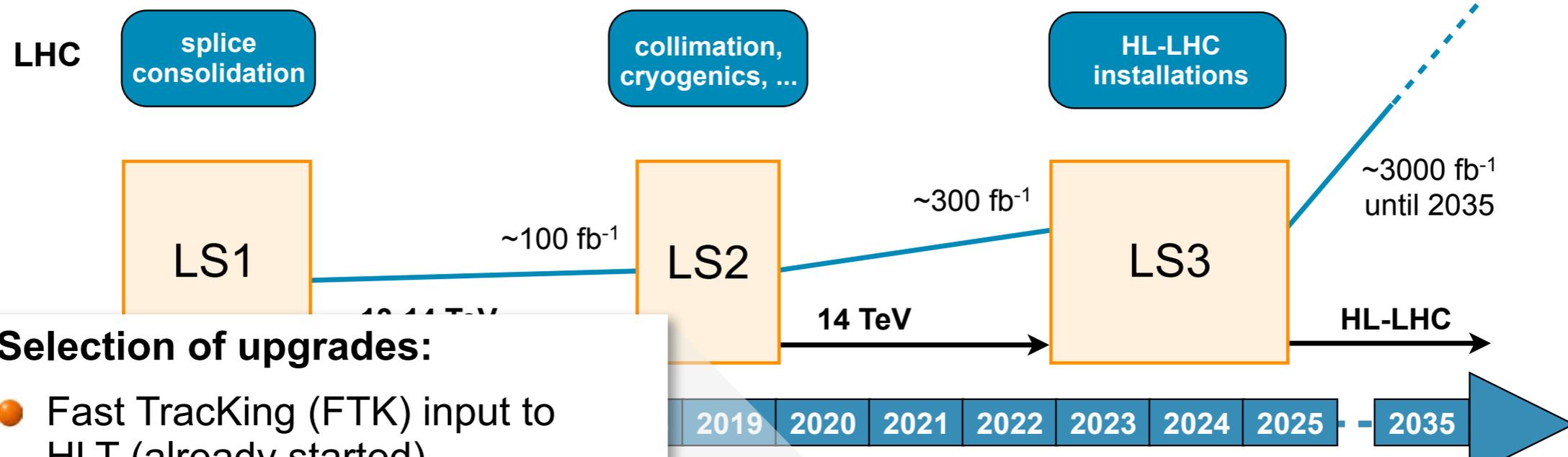


THE ATLAS ROADMAP





THE ATLAS ROADMAP



Selection of upgrades:

- Fast Tracking (FTK) input to HLT (already started)
- New Small Wheel (NSW) for the forward Muon Spectrometer
- Finer granularity LAr data to Level-1
- TDAQ Upgrades to Level-1/HLT
- Additional forward proton system (AFP)

ATLAS Phase-1

ATLAS Phase-2



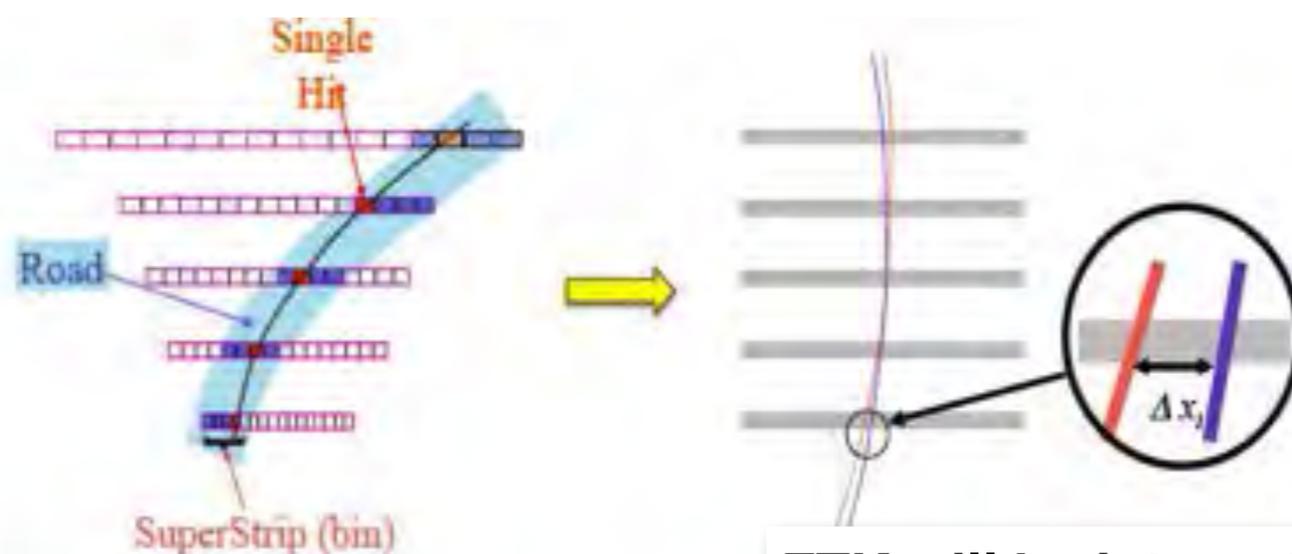
FAST TRACK TRIGGER (FTK)

- Dedicated, hardware-based track finder (based on CDF Silicon Vertex Triggering development)
- Runs after the first level trigger on duplicated Si-detector read-out links.
- Provides tracking input to the HLT for the full event at 100kHz.
- Finds and fits tracks ($\sim 25 \mu\text{s}$) in the ID silicon layers at nearly offline precision.
- Processing performed in two steps



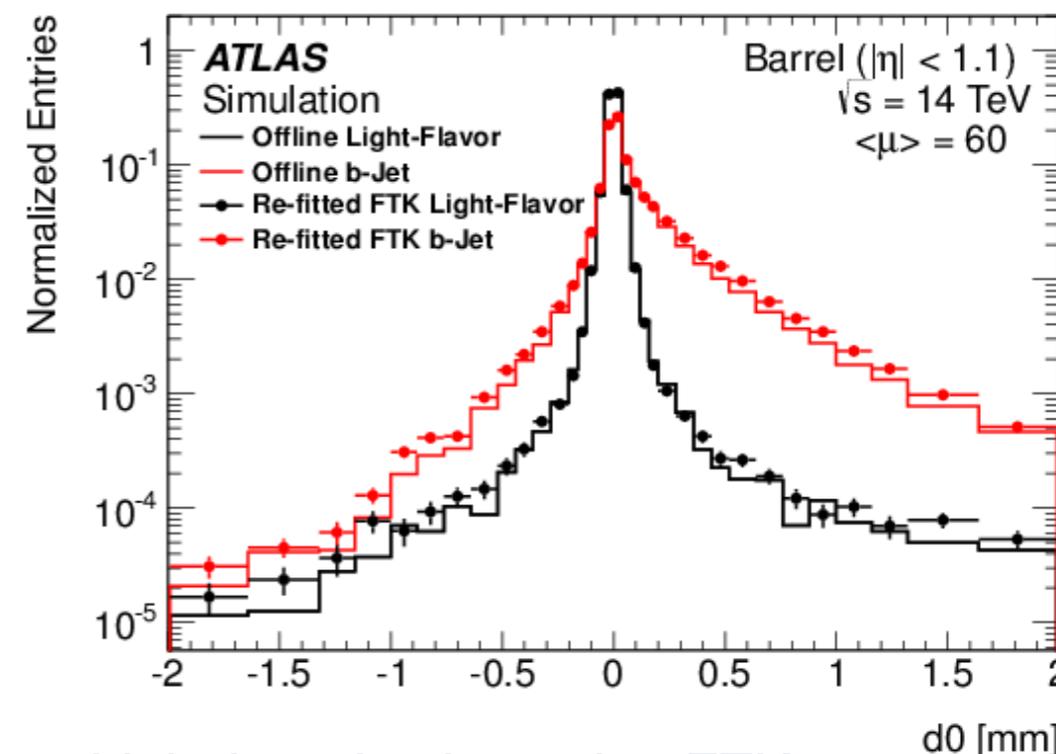
hit pattern matching to pre-stored patterns (coarse)

subsequent linear fitting in FPGAs (precise)



Associative memory ASIC

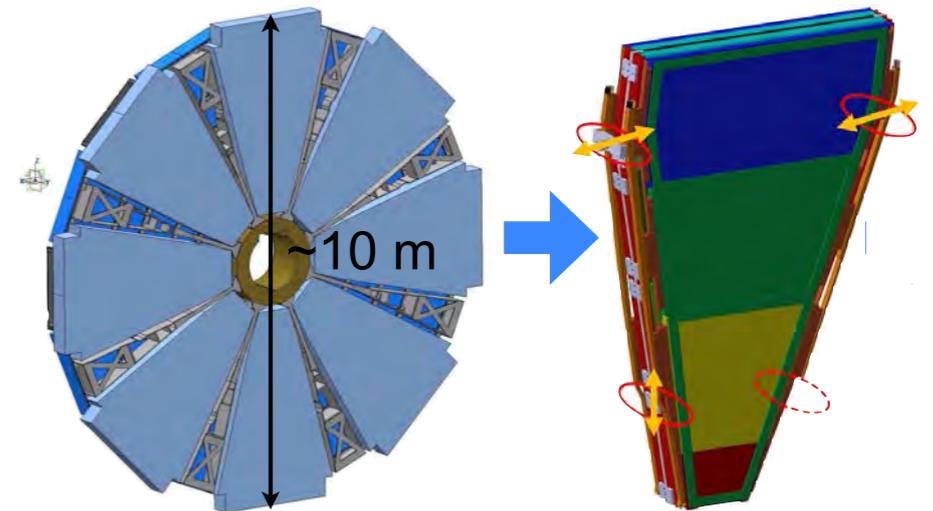
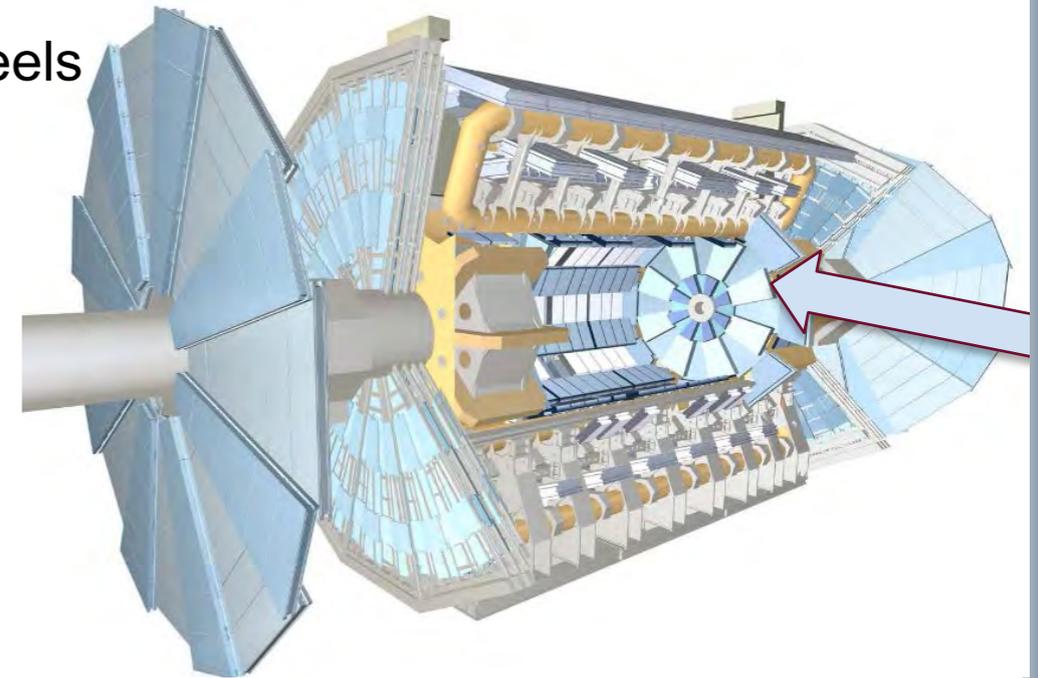
FTK will be integrated in run 2 with complete coverage by 2016



Light jet rejection using FTK compared to offline reconstruction

MUONS: NEW SMALL WHEEL

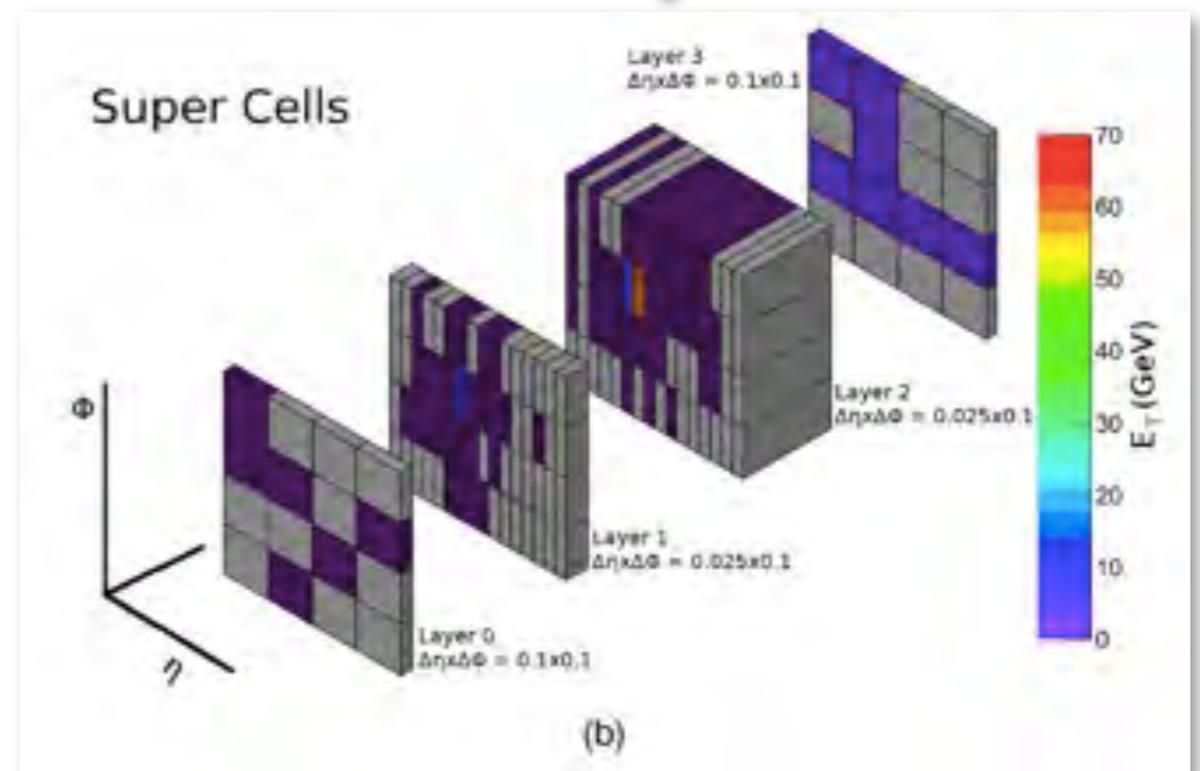
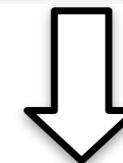
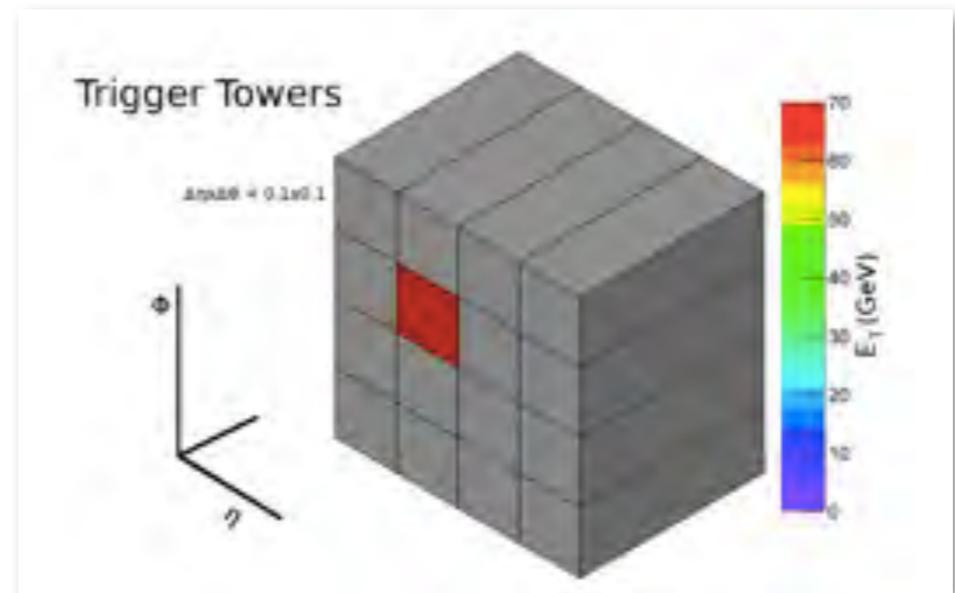
- Consequences of luminosity rising beyond design values for forward muon wheels
 - Degradation of the tracking performance (efficiency / resolution)
 - L1 muon trigger available bandwidth exceeded unless thresholds are raised
- Replace Muon Small Wheels with **New Muon Small Wheels**
 - Improved tracking and trigger capabilities
 - Meets Phase-2 requirements
 - compatible with $\langle\mu\rangle=200$, up to $L\sim 7\times 10^{34}\text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- MicroMegas (area of 1200 m^2)
 - Space resolution $< 100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ independent of incidence angle
 - High granularity \rightarrow good track separation
 - High rate capability due to small gas amplification region and small space charge effect
- Small strip Thin Gap Chambers (sTGC) (area of 1200 m^2)
 - Space resolution $< 100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ independent of incidence angle
 - Bunch ID with good timing resolution to suppress fakes
 - Track vectors with $< 1\text{ mrad}$ angular resolution
 - Based on proven TGC technology



LEVEL 1 CALORIMETER TRIGGER UPGRADE

- Upgrade of LAr Level-1 trigger electronics, to provide finer granularity for Level-1 trigger decision
 - e.g. 10 super-cells instead of 1 trigger tower (in the barrel)
 - introduction of Feature Extraction Modules (FEX) in trigger path.

- Maintain high efficiency for Level-1 triggering on low p_T electrons and photons.
- Retain transverse energy in each layer instead of summing \rightarrow longitudinal shower information.
- Improvement in Level-1 trigger electron reconstruction, isolation, energy resolution.
- Forward compatible with Phase-2 Upgrade.

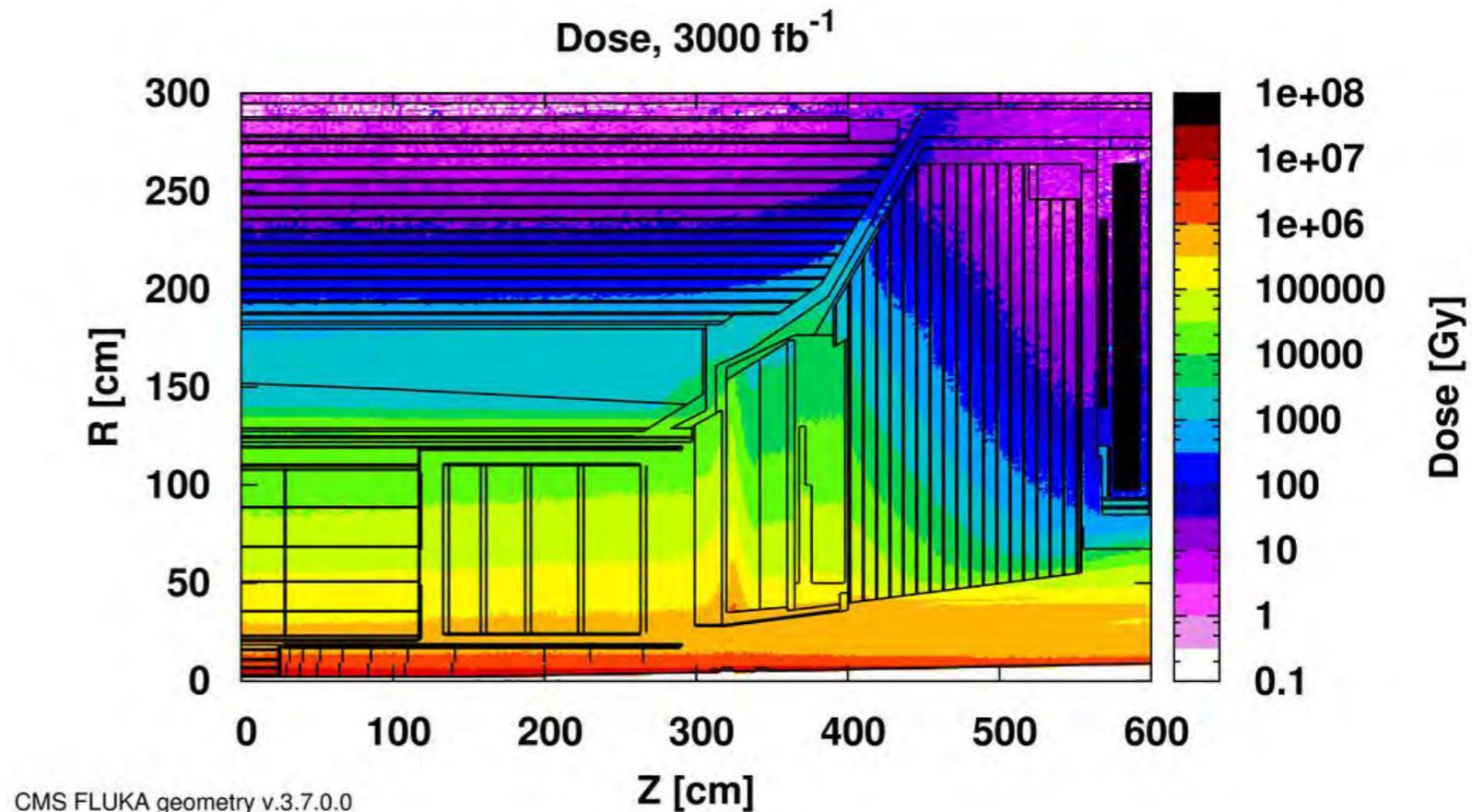


Phase-2 Upgrades

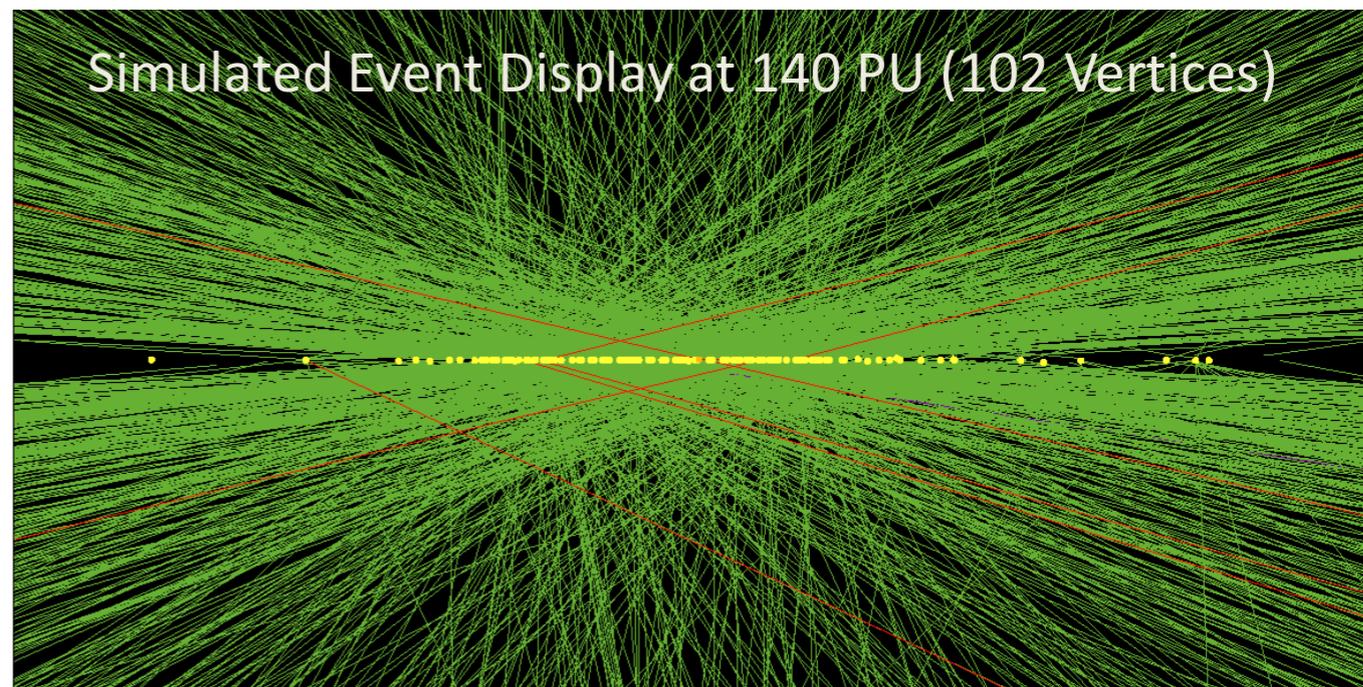
The LHC has allowed us to glimpse the outlines of some remarkable physics, but we don't see the detail clearly...



The HL-LHC is a much brighter light to shine on the situation...



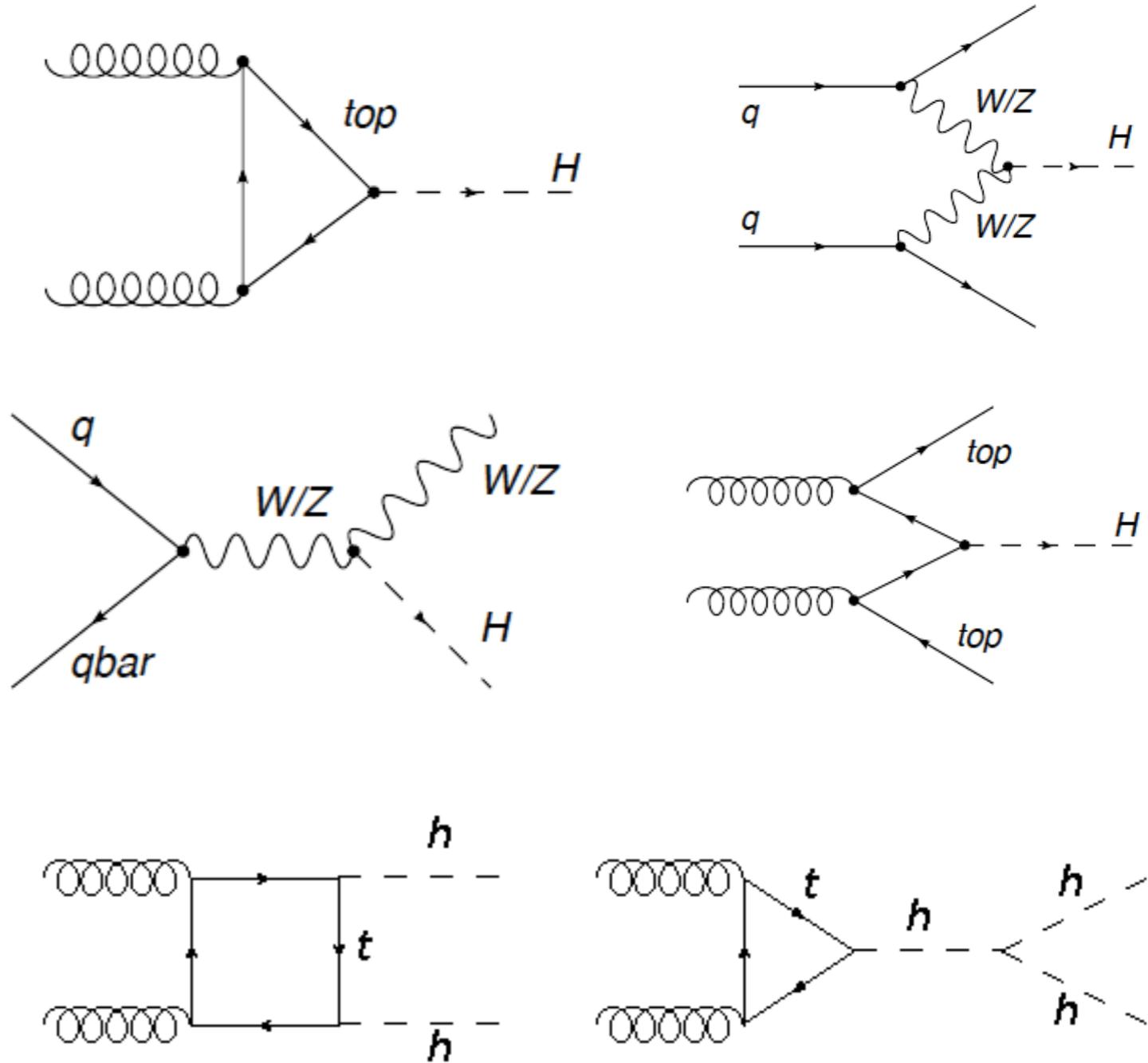
- Radiation
 - Ionizing dose
 - Neutron fluences up to 2×10^{16} n/cm² in pixels
- Pileup
 - 140 average simultaneous interactions (many events with > 180)





Higgs factory: HL-LHC

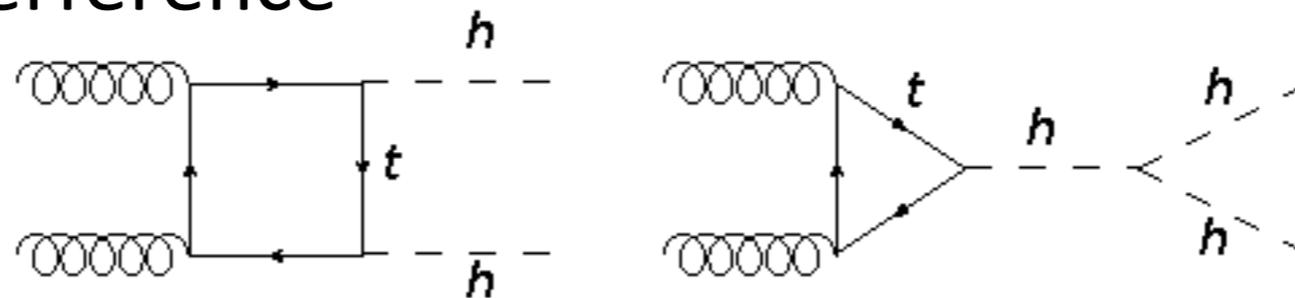
	Higgs bosons at $\sqrt{s}=14\text{TeV}$
HL-LHC, 3000fb^{-1}	170M
VBF (all decays)	13M
ttH (all decays)	1.8M
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$	230k
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$	37k
HH (all)	121k



Di-Higgs Production

- One of the exciting prospects of HL-LHC
 - Cross section at $\sqrt{s}=14$ TeV is 40.2 fb [NNLO]
 - Challenging measurement
 - New preliminary results from ATLAS and CMS

- Destructive interference

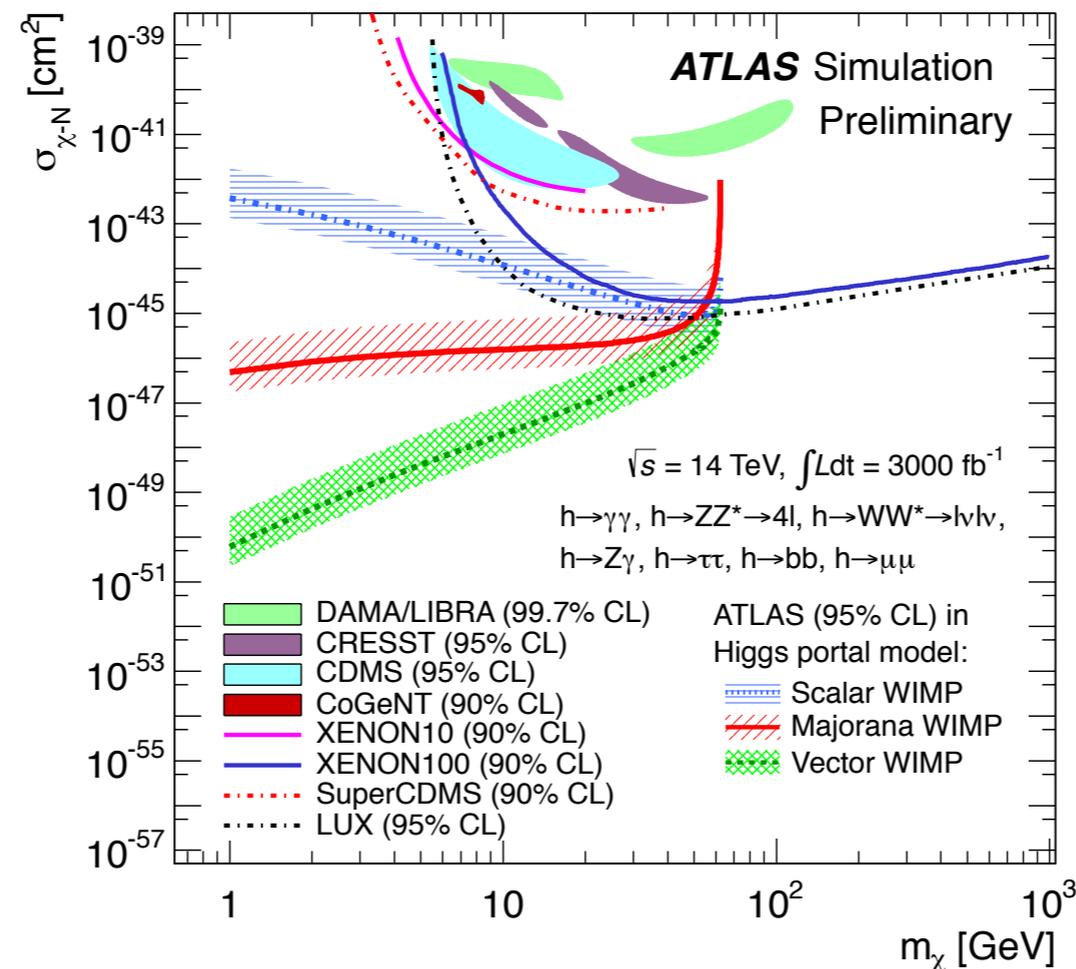


- Final states shown today

- $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ [320 expected events at HL-LHC, 3000fb^{-1}]
 - But relatively clean signature
- $b\bar{b}WW$ [30000 expected events at HL-LHC, 3000fb^{-1}]
 - But large backgrounds
- $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ and $b\bar{b}\tau\tau$ final states under consideration

Higgs portal to Dark Matter

- BR of Higgs decays to invisible final states
 - ATLAS: $BR_{inv} < 0.13$ (0.09 w/out theory uncertainties) at 3000fb^{-1}
 - CMS: $BR_{inv} < 0.11$ (0.07 in Scenario 2) at 3000fb^{-1}
- The coupling of WIMP to SM Higgs taken as the free parameter
- Translate limit on BR to the coupling of Higgs to WIMP



ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-017

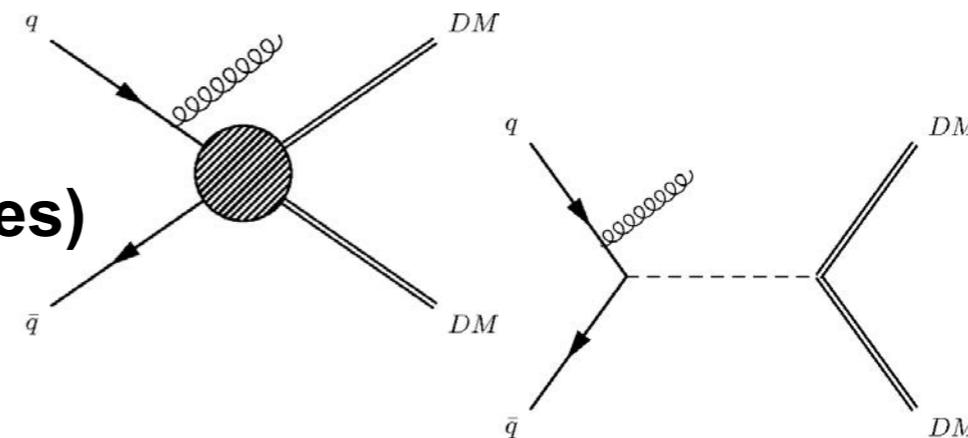
NEW

Dark matter

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-007

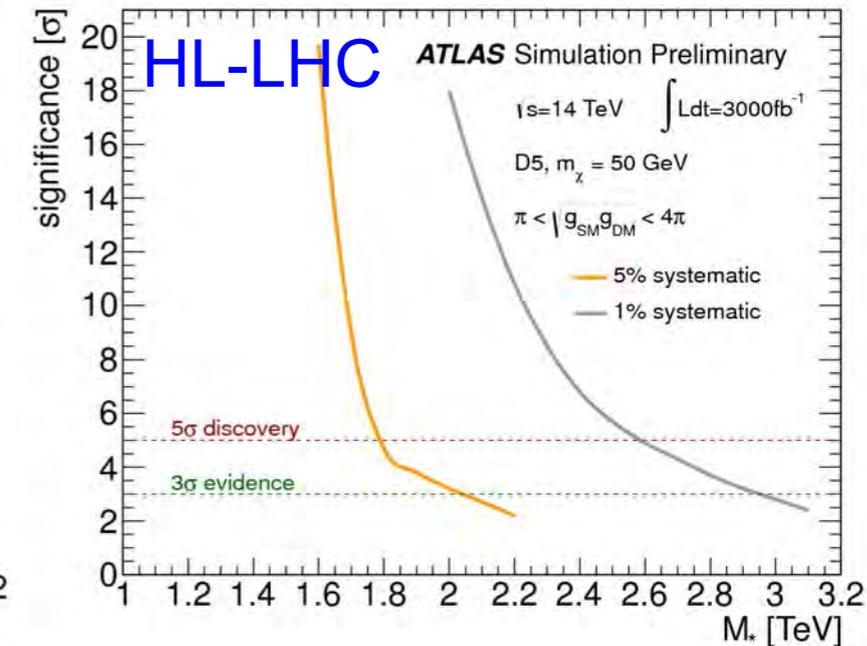
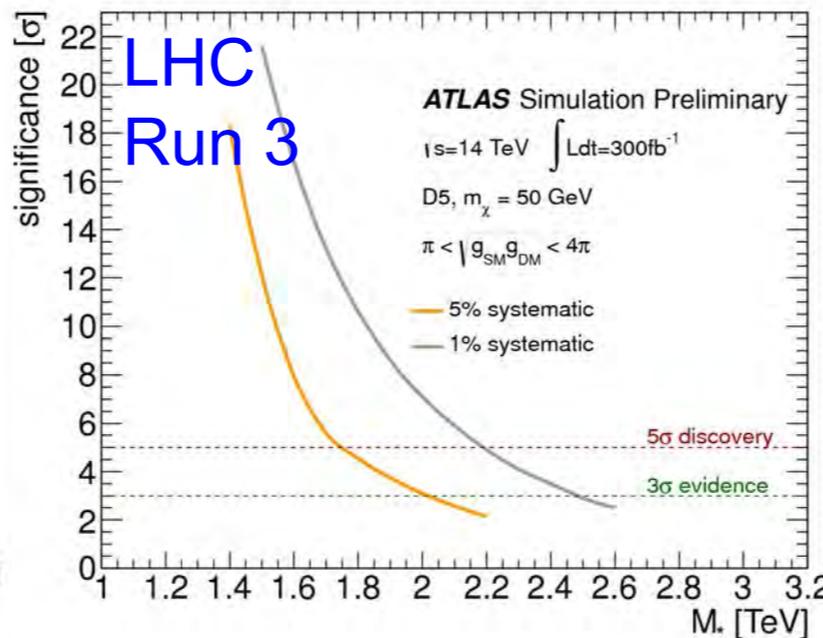
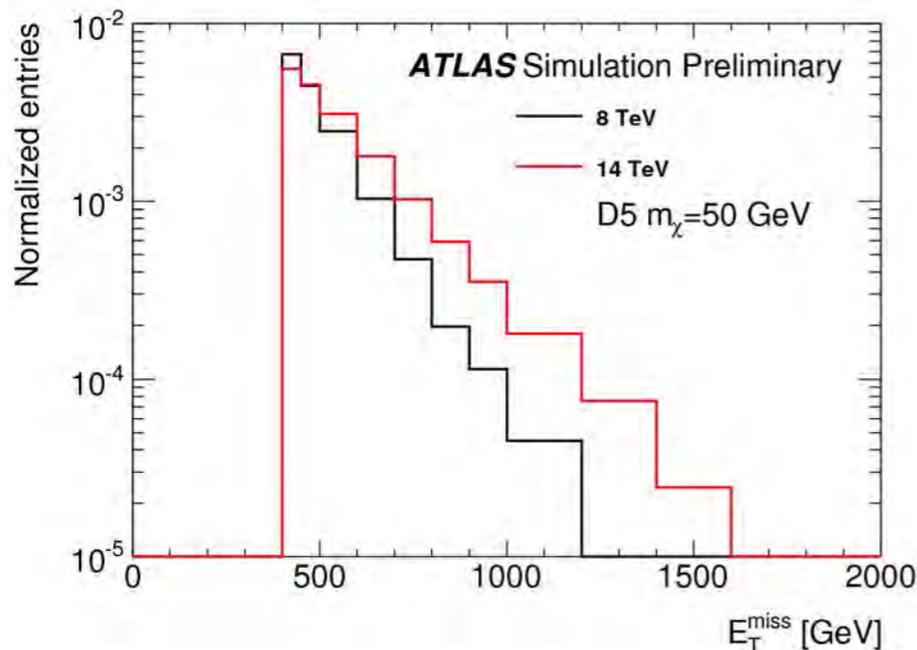
Models

- Effective Field Theory (contact interaction btw SM and DM particles)
- Simplified models with explicit mediator



Signature (“mono-X”)

- Initial state radiation or direct coupling via mediator particle
- Mono-jet: high- p_T leading jet (≤ 2 jets), large E_T^{miss} , e/ μ veto

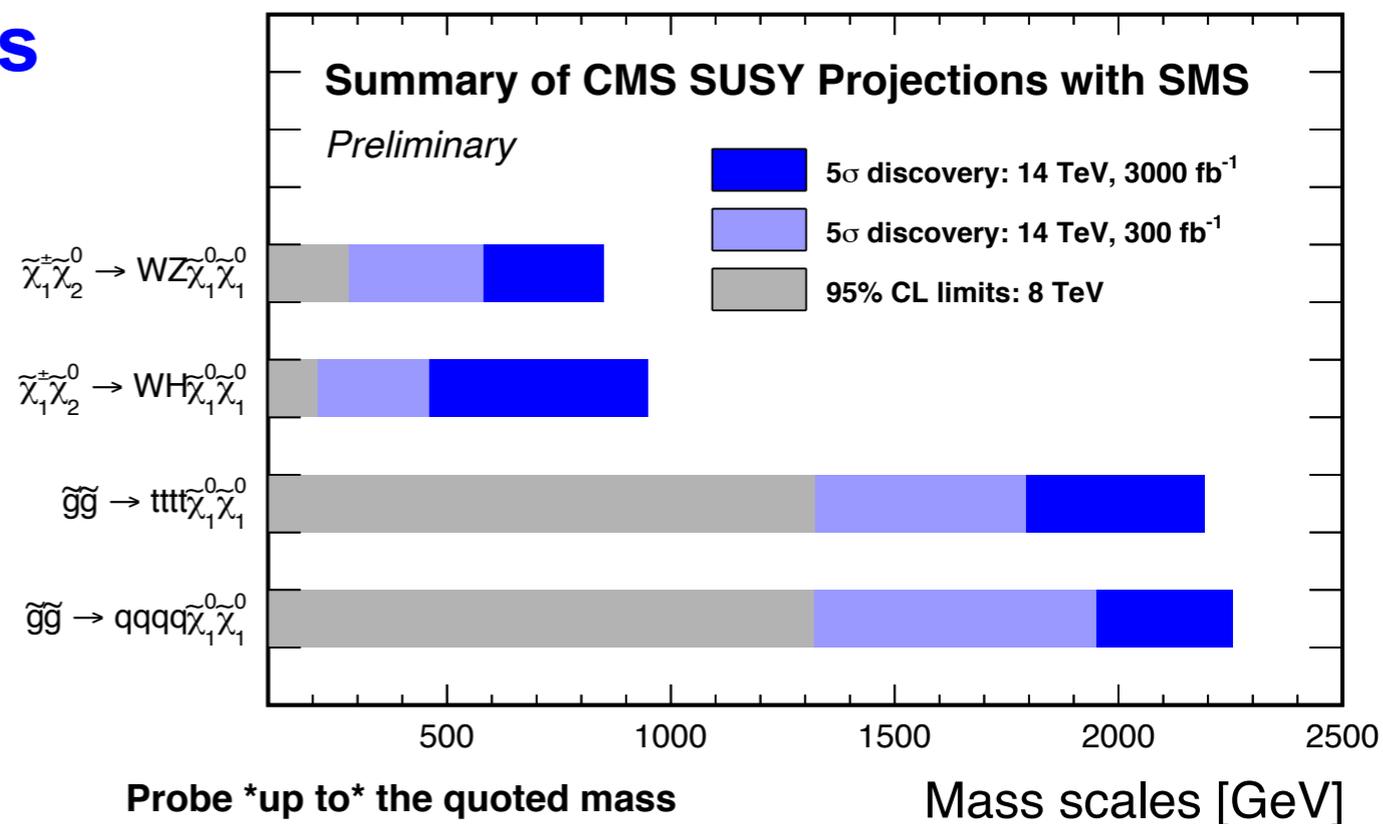


- 5 σ discovery up to suppression scale M^* of 2.2 (2.6) TeV for 300 (3000) fb^{-1} (assuming 1% systematic uncertainty)

NEW

SUSY: Simplified models summary

- **Focus on production of a reduced set of sparticles**
 - Assume decoupled spectrum
 - Decay BR generally assumed to be 100%
- **Discovery potential increases by ~20% in terms of gluino, squark and stop masses**
- **More substantial gains for $\chi_1^+ \chi_2^0$ EW production**
 - At least 50% increase in mass reach
 - DOUBLES in case of WH final state**



ATLAS projection	gluino mass	squark mass	stop mass	sbottom mass	χ_1^+ mass WZ mode	χ_1^+ mass WH mode
Run 3 300 fb ⁻¹	2.0 TeV	2.6 TeV	1.0 TeV	1.1 TeV	560 GeV	None
HL-LHC 3000 fb ⁻¹	2.4 TeV	3.1 TeV	1.2 TeV	1.3 TeV	820 GeV	650 GeV

5σ discovery up to quoted mass

CMS has a comprehensive plan for adjusting detector, where necessary, to cope with these challenges.



New Tracker

- Radiation tolerant - high granularity - less material
- Tracks in hardware trigger (L1)
- Coverage up to $\eta \sim 4$

Muons

- Replace DT FE electronics
- Complete RPC coverage in forward region (new GEM/RPC technology)
- Investigate Muon-tagging up to $\eta \sim 3$

Barrel ECAL

- Replace FE electronics
- Cool detector/APDs

New Endcap Calorimeters

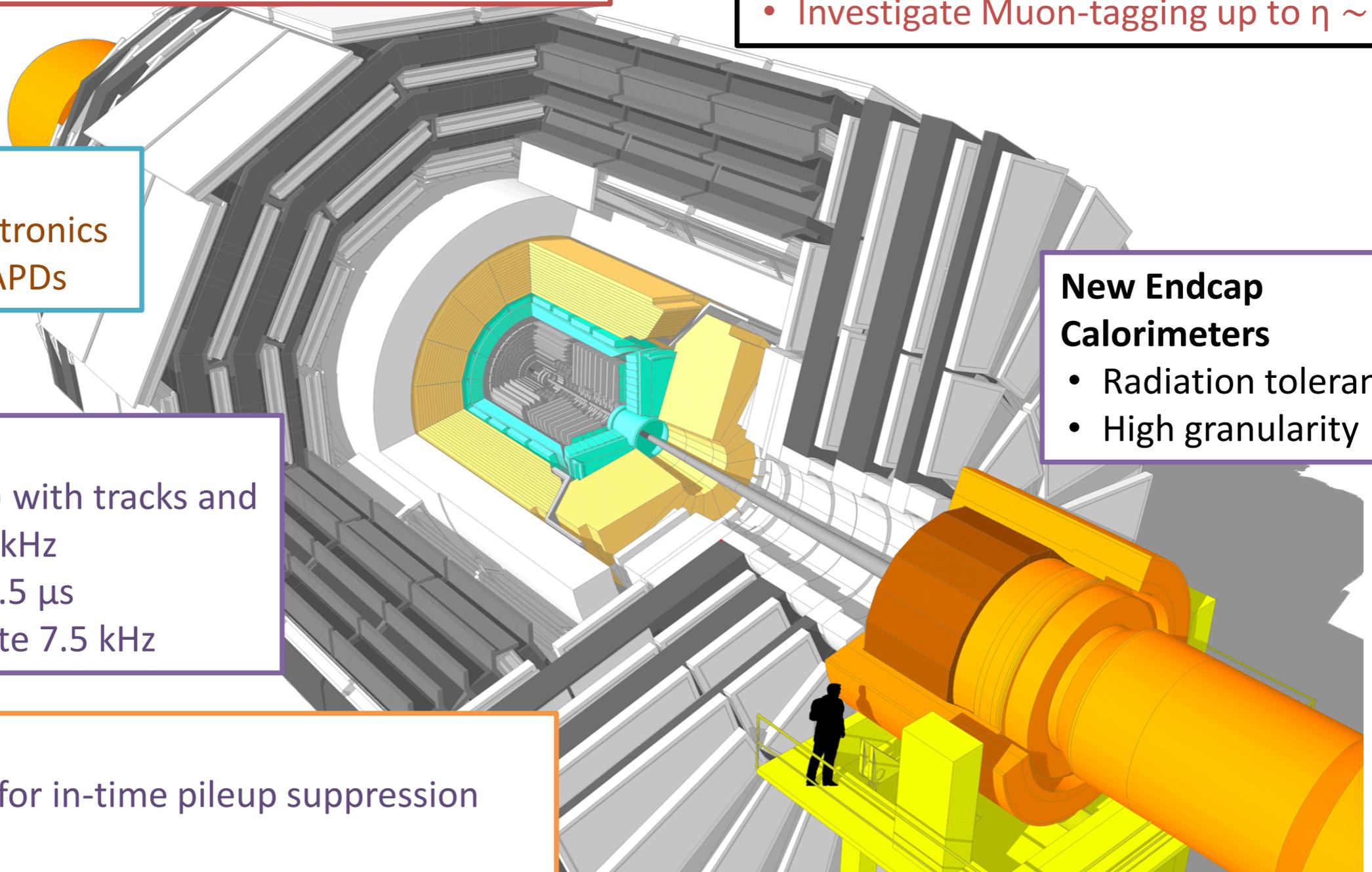
- Radiation tolerant
- High granularity

Trigger/DAQ

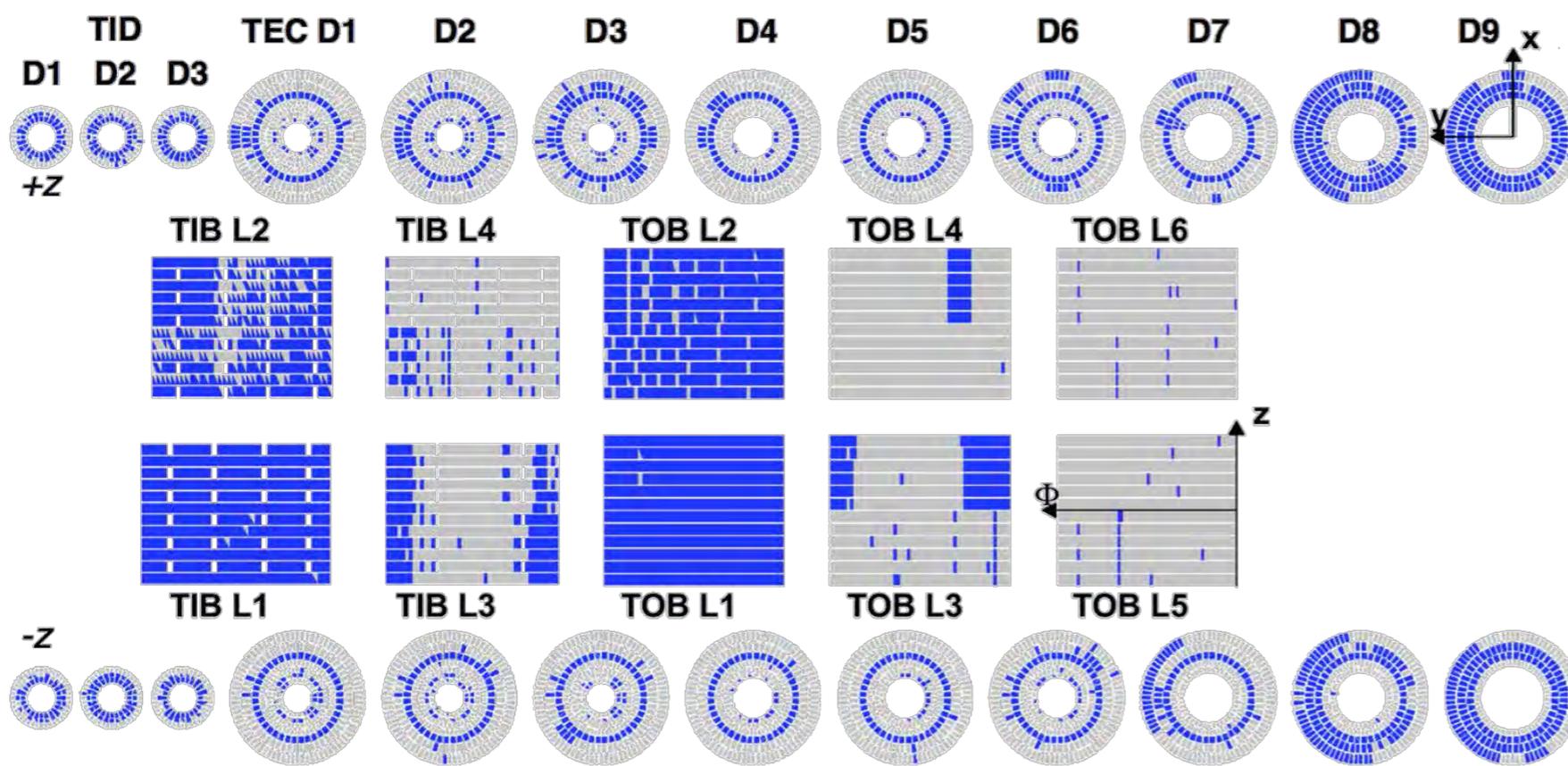
- L1 (hardware) with tracks and rate up ~ 750 kHz
- L1 Latency $12.5 \mu\text{s}$
- HLT output rate 7.5 kHz

Other R&D

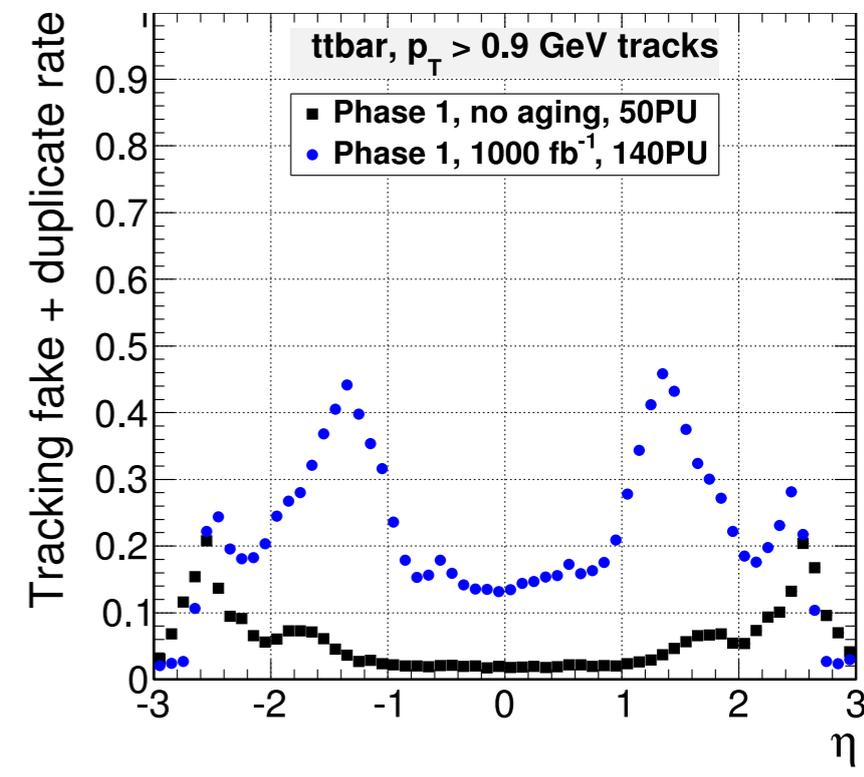
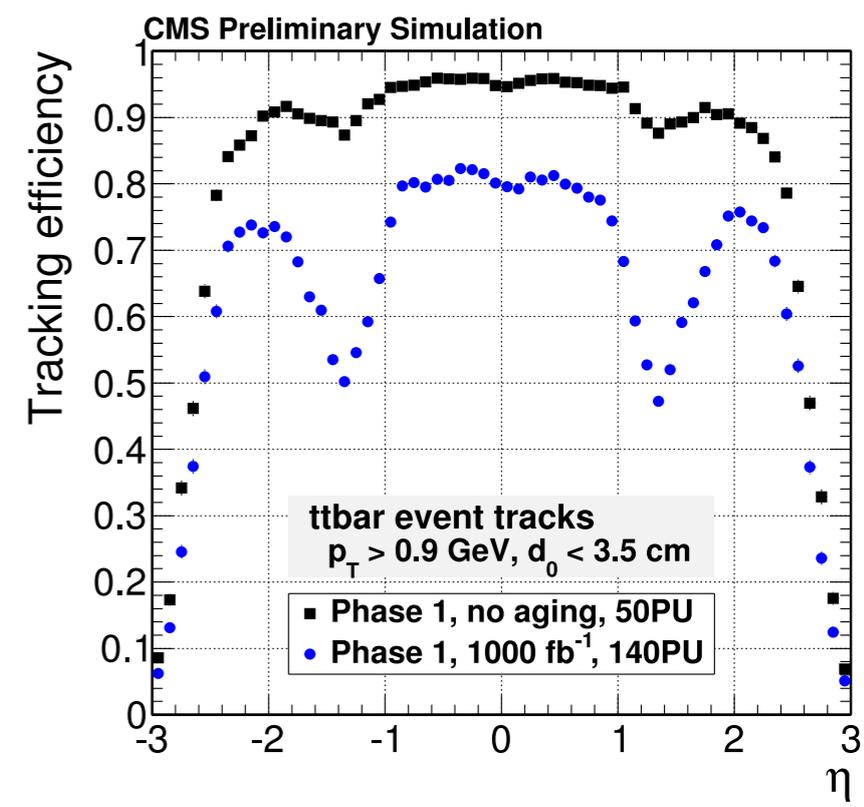
- Fast-timing for in-time pileup suppression
- Pixel trigger



Tracker replacement is necessary due to efficiency loss and fake rate increase



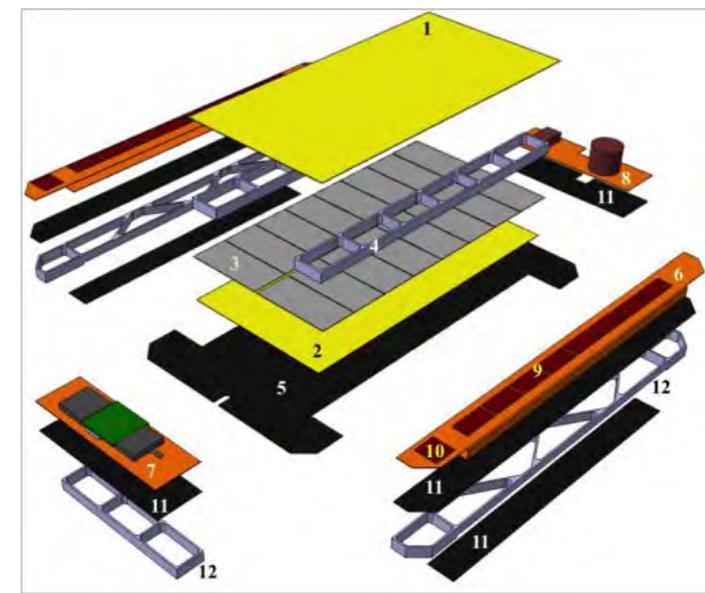
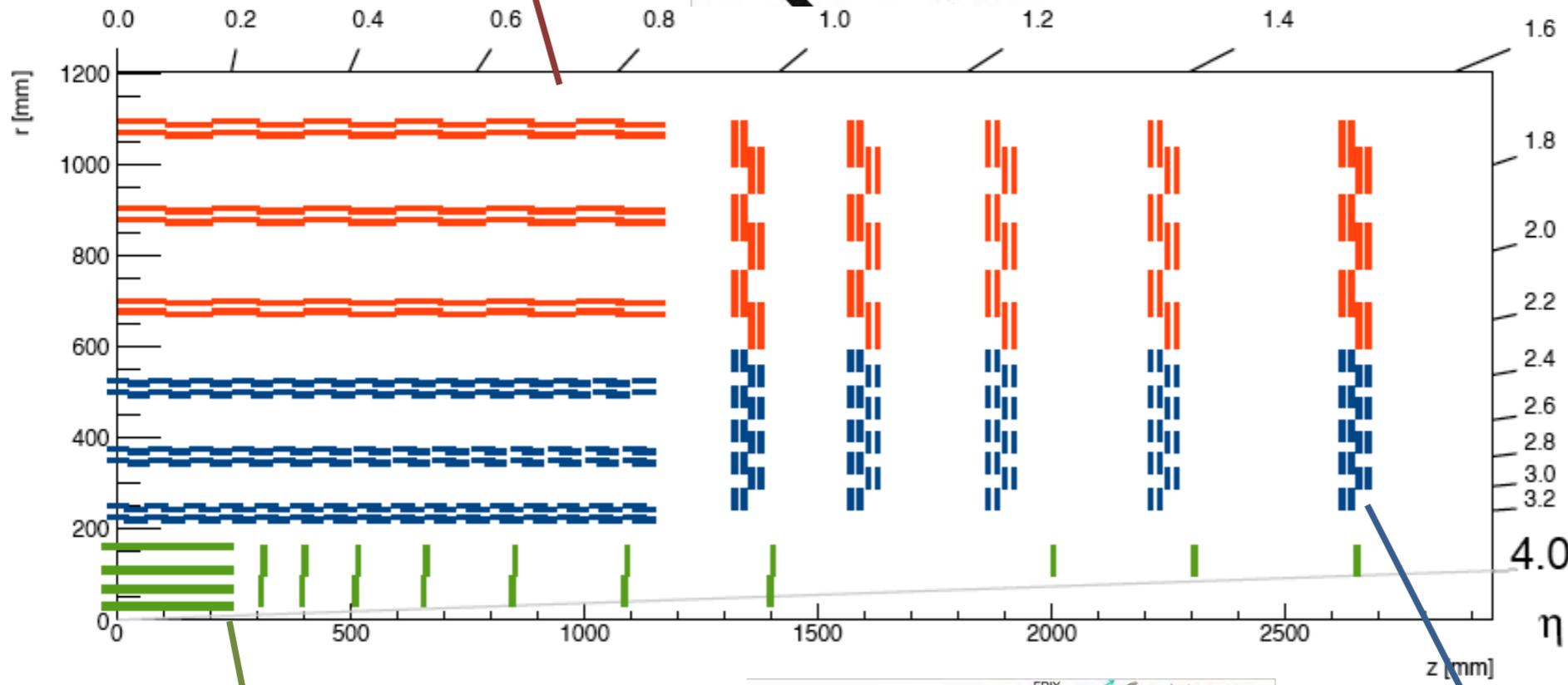
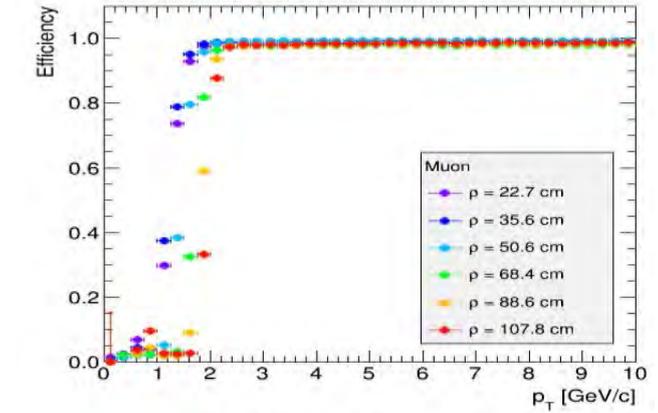
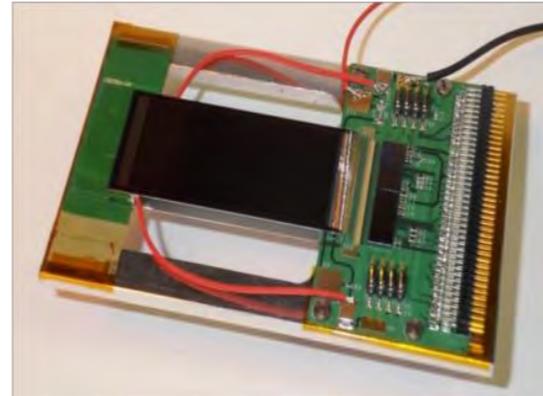
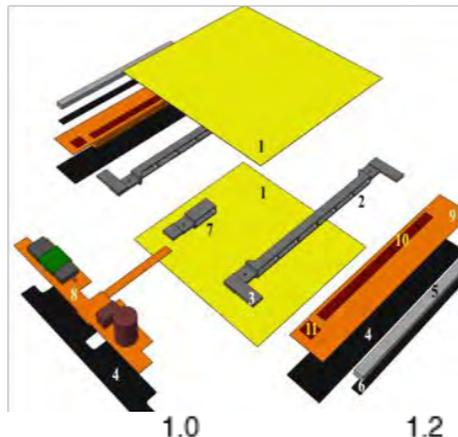
Blue tracker modules are inactive after 1000 fb^{-1} due to very high leakage currents induced by neutron fluence.



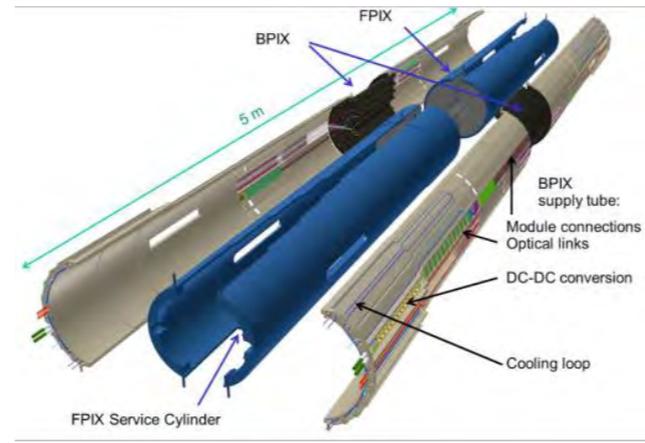
Detailed conceptual design for all-silicon tracker with three section and trigger-stub capability



Strip/Strip Modules
90 μm pitch/5 cm length



Inner Pixel
Covers up to $\eta=4.0$



Strip/Pixel Modules
100 μm pitch/2.5 cm length
100 μm x 1.5 mm "macropixels"

The next two years are important ones for technology R&D leading up to the technical design reports for major subsystems

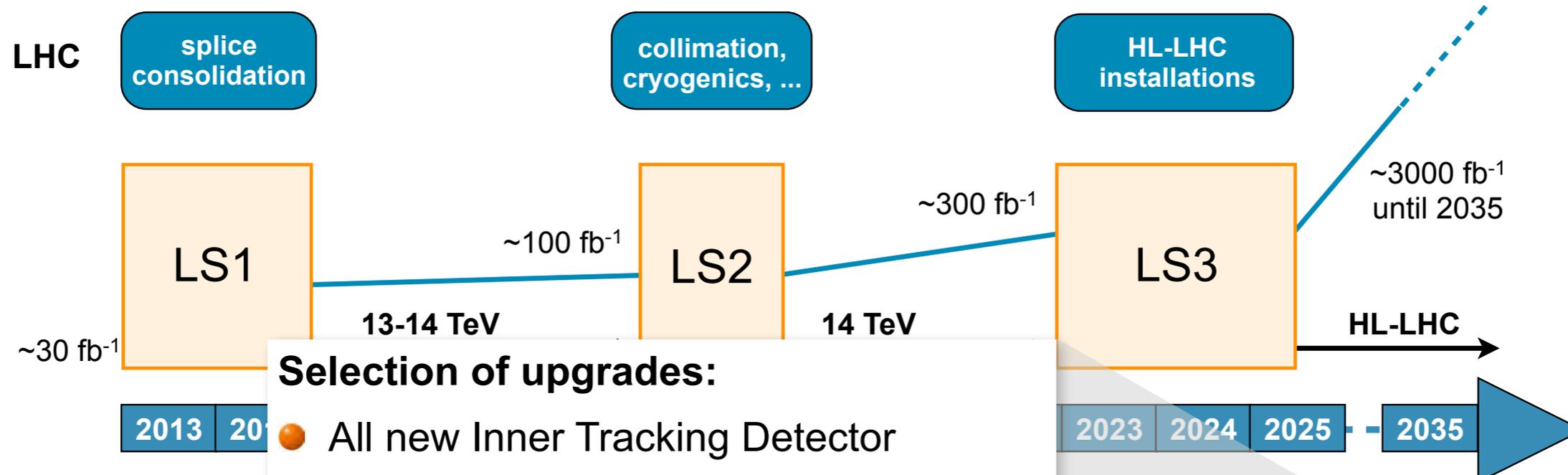


Calendar Year											
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	TP										
	Technology R&D										
		TDRs									
	Design and Prototyping										
			Engineering Design								
			Pre-Production								
				Production / Construction							
									Install / Commission		

- CMS HL-LHC Technical Proposal is being completed now with full-simulation physics studies
 - Decision on endcap calorimeter technology planned for early 2015
- CMS will complete Technical Design Reports on the key upgrades in 2016/17
 - Next two years are very important for final R&D leading up to the TDRs



THE ATLAS ROADMAP



Selection of upgrades:

- All new Inner Tracking Detector
- Introduction Level 0/1 trigger
- Level-1 track trigger
- Calorimeter electronics upgrades
- Upgrade muon trigger system and electronics
- DAQ upgrade
- Enhancements to high-eta region

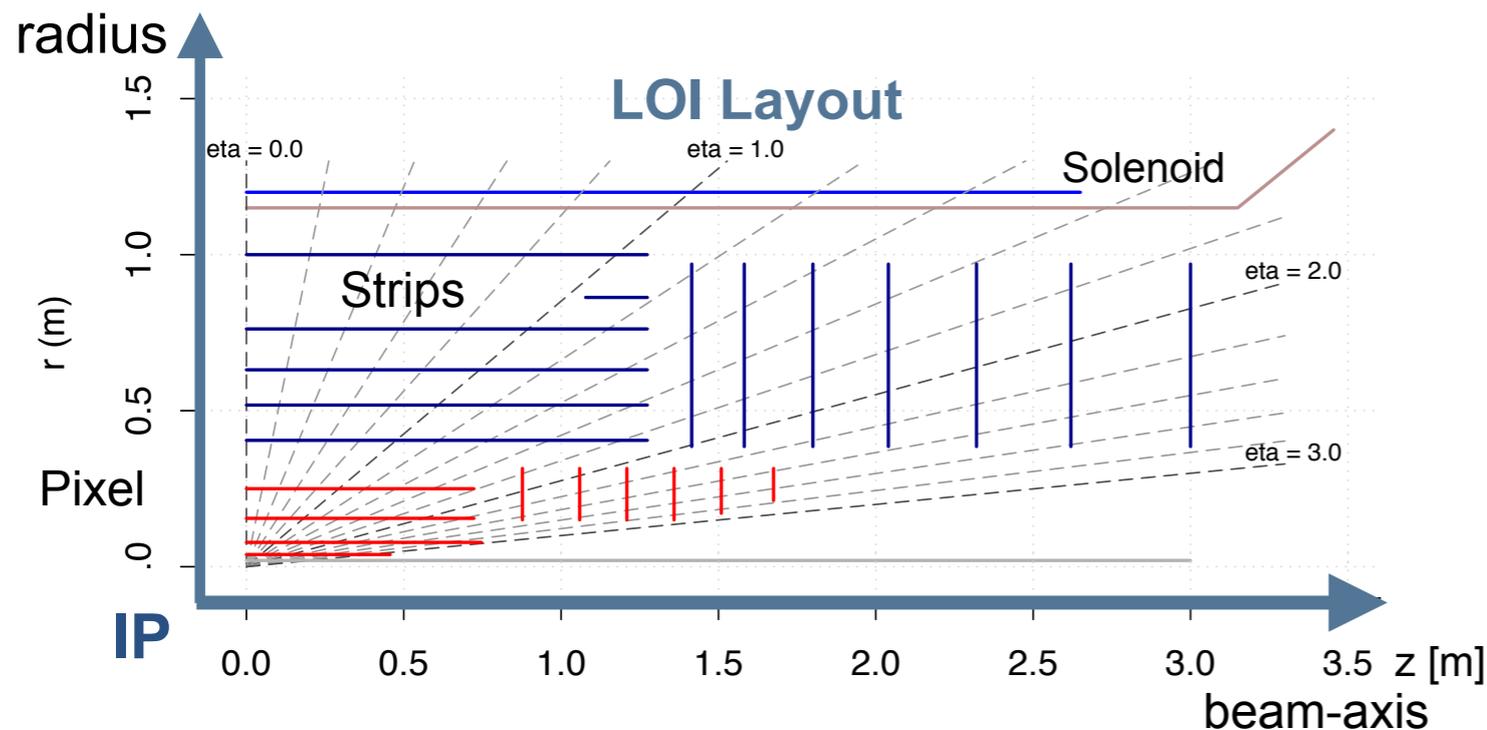
ATLAS Phase-1

ATLAS Phase-2





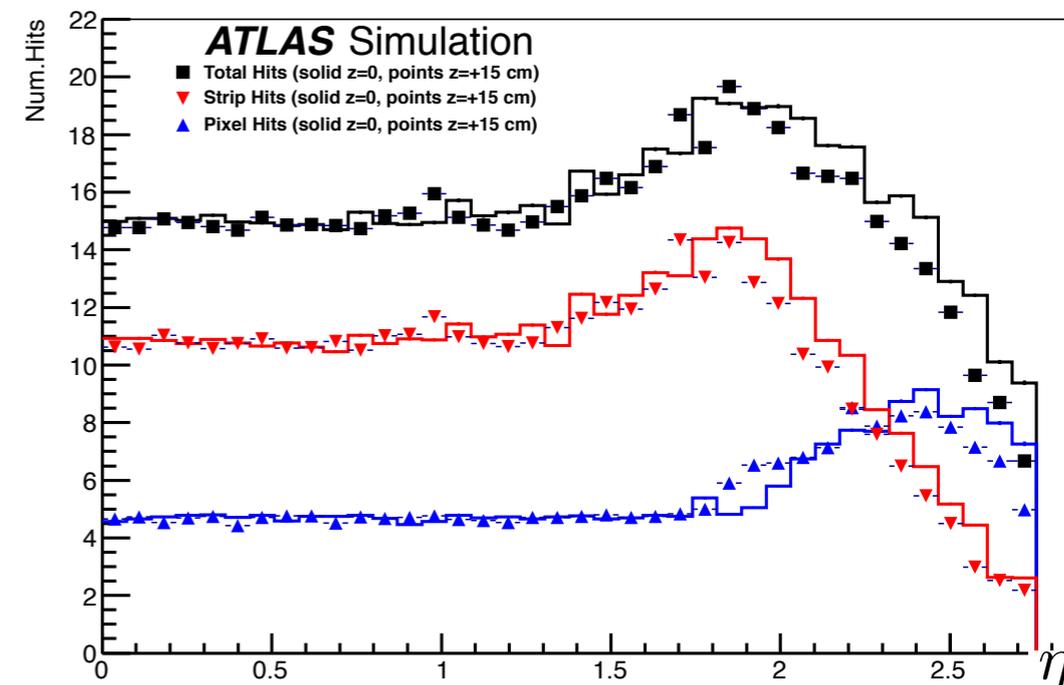
ATLAS TRACKER UPGRADE



	Silicon Area	Channels [10^6]
Pixel	8.2m ²	638
Strip	190m ²	71

- LOI layout optimised for tracking performance
- Biggest changes compared to current tracker:
 - pixels system extends out to larger radii
 - more pixel hits in forward direction to improve tracking
 - smaller pixels and short inner strips to increase granularity
- Currently design studies ongoing to optimize various sub-detectors.

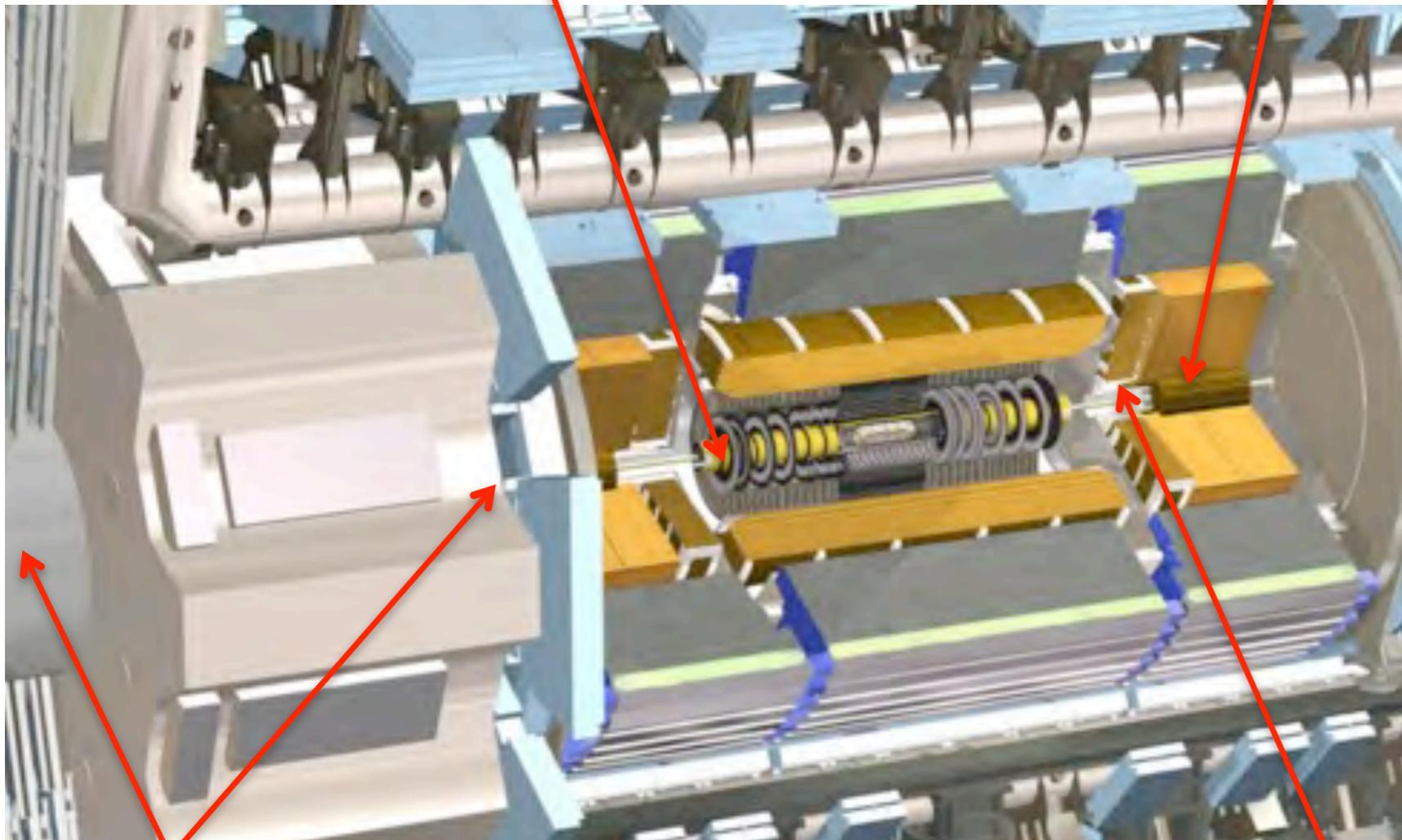
- Remove Transition Radiation Tracker (TRT) as occupancy is too high during HL-LHC
- Install new all-Silicon tracker with much higher readout bandwidth
- Granularity increase by factor > 4



POSSIBLE EXTENSIONS AT LARGE η

Extend ITK tracker to $\eta = 4.0$: different pixel layouts/performance (extended IBL, disks, rings, pixel granularity,...)

sFCal with improved segmentation and reduced pulse length in $3.1 < \eta < 4.9$



Trigger w/ fwd tracking:
 - L0/L1 capabilities
 - vertex information

Recommendation in spring 2015 !

Muon spectrometer options for $2.7 < \eta < 4.0$:
 - 1 pixelated tag chamber before EC toroid
 - 2 chambers (before/after EC toroid)
 - 2 chambers + 1.5T warm toroid

Segmented timing detectors in front of EMEC/FCAL in $2.5 < \eta < 4$ (MBTS location): ($\sim 100\mu\text{m}; \sim 10\text{ps}$)

Summary

- CMS and ATLAS have enjoyed an excellent Run 1 of the LHC and are finishing up analyses from this era
- My apologies for not covering heavy ion physics
- Phase-1 upgrades are approved (thank you!) and underway to take advantage of increasing luminosity of the LHC
- Phase-2 upgrades are being seriously considered at the technical proposal stage right now
- We are very much looking forward to the next run and the fun that follows