

# SUSY highlights -- current results and future prospects

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on behalf of the CMS and ATLAS collaborations



Universität Hamburg  
DER FORSCHUNG | DER LEHRE | DER BILDUNG

25th Rencontres Vietnam

Qui Nhon, Vietnam 2018  
*Windows on the Universe*

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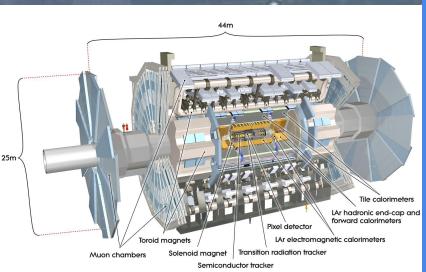


# Detectors on the Large Hadron Collider

## A Toroidal LHC Apparatus:

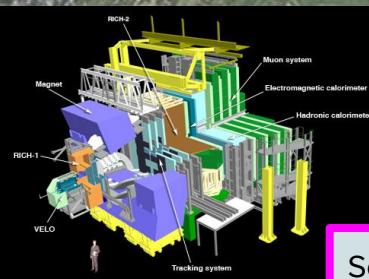
25m high (vs 15m in CMS), 25 m wide, and 46m long

The inner detector has 3 air core **toroidal magnets** and one solenoidal magnet .



## LHC beauty:

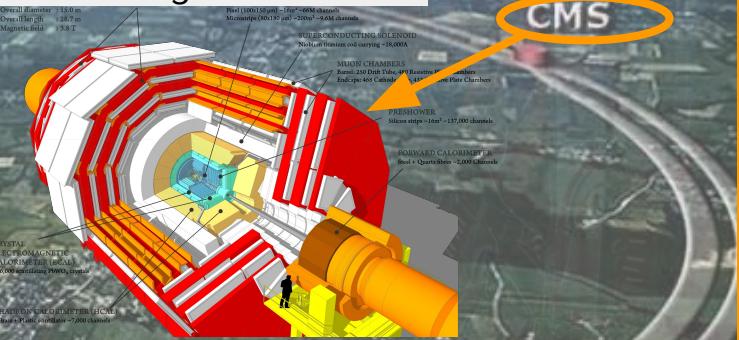
A single-arm **forward** spectrometer designed for the study of particles containing b or c quarks.



## Compact Muon Solenoid

14000 tons: 1.5\* Eiffel tower weight, half the size of ATLAS

Largest superconducting and most powerful solenoid magnet ever made

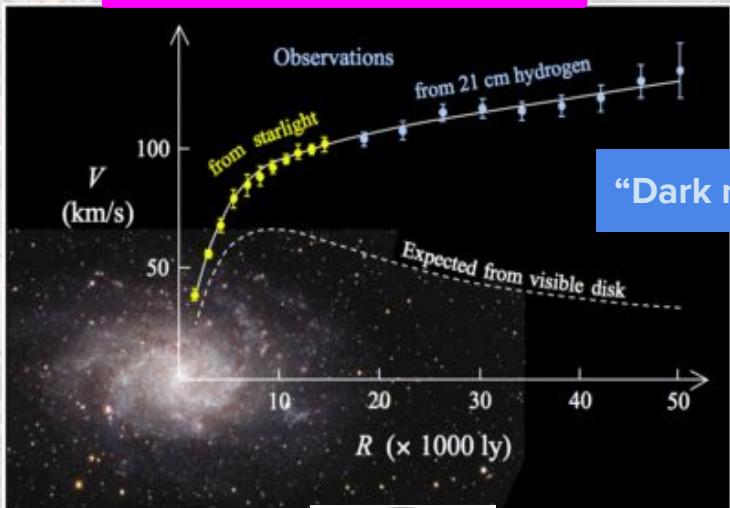


**Other detectors:** MoEDAL, TOTEM, LHCforward, ALICE

See also detector status talks yesterday by J. Butler (CMS), T. Nayak (ALICE), G. Passaleva (LHCb), A. Polini (ATLAS)

# Beyond the standard model of particle physics (BSM)

## Unexplained phenomena



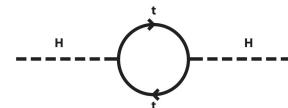
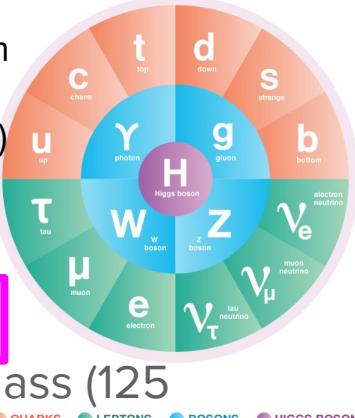
**Standard Model:** internal symmetries from which follow matter (quarks, leptons) and force carriers (gauge bosons)

Internal symmetry:  $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$

## Theoretically unsatisfactory

- the value of the Higgs mass (125 GeV) despite its large quantum corrections

$$\begin{aligned}(m_H)^2 &= (m_0)^2 + \mathcal{O}(10^{19}) \text{ GeV} \\ &= (125 \text{ GeV})^2\end{aligned}$$



- Vanishing strong CP violating term
- Mass hierarchy
- Three generations
- ...

See talk by Glno Isidori yesterday

# Physics beyond the standard model: supersymmetry

- Required symmetry in supergravity
- The only possible way to combine spacetime and internal symmetries

Internal symmetries:  $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$



There are many BSM models!

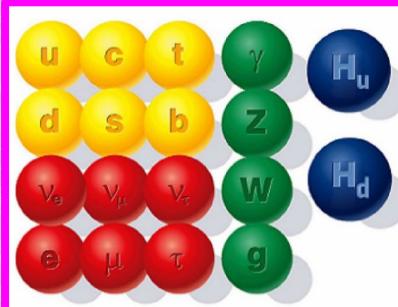


Figure: Jan Heisig, DESY

Space-time symmetries: **Poincaré group**

Translations  $\leftarrow [P_\mu, P_\nu] = 0$

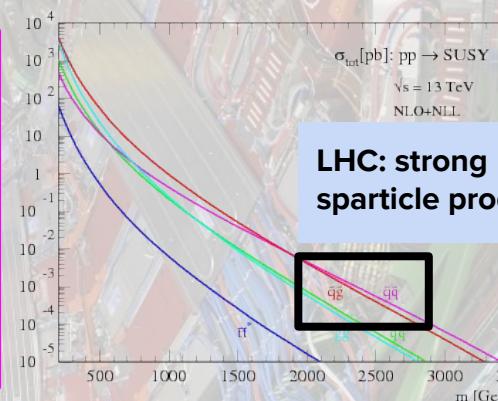
$$\frac{1}{i} [M_{\mu\nu}, P_\rho] = \eta_{\mu\rho} P_\nu - \eta_{\nu\rho} P_\mu$$

$$\frac{1}{i} [M_{\mu\nu}, M_{\rho\sigma}] = \eta_{\mu\rho} M_{\nu\sigma} - \eta_{\mu\sigma} M_{\nu\rho} - \eta_{\nu\rho} M_{\mu\sigma} + \eta_{\nu\sigma} M_{\mu\rho},$$

**Lorentz group (boosts, rotations)**

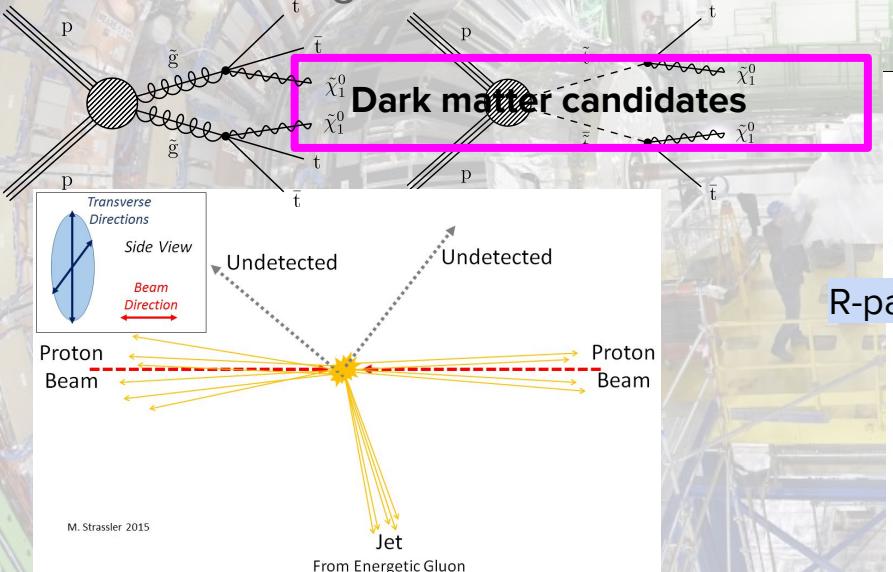
$$\{Q_\alpha, \bar{Q}_\beta\} = 2\gamma^\mu_{\alpha\beta} P_\mu$$

Poincaré algebra  
SUSY algebra



# Searching for supersymmetry

Classic strong SUSY searches:



Search for gluino and squark pair production in multijet and multilepton events with a lot of **missing transverse momentum!**

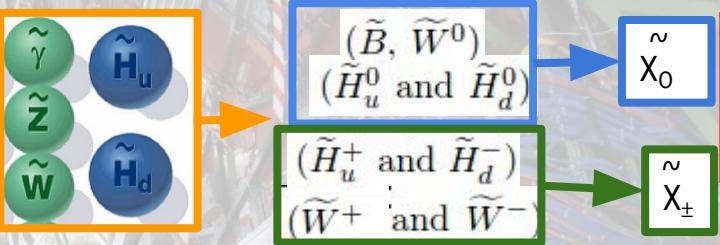
<https://profmattstrassler.com/articles-and-posts/relativity-space-astrono...>

my-and-cosmology/searching-for-dark-matter-at-the-lhc/

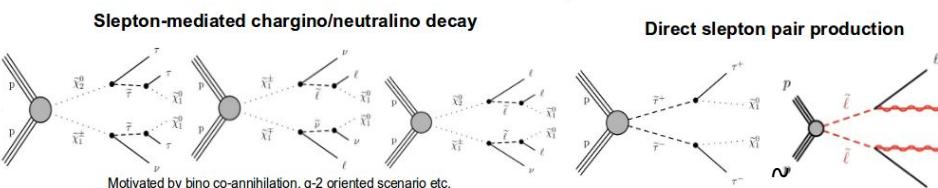
[https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/2945161/attachments/1691950/2/22452/SUSY2018\\_Camacho.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/2945161/attachments/1691950/2/22452/SUSY2018_Camacho.pdf)

[https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/2005411/attachments/1692317/2723139/Basil\\_Schneider\\_20180724\\_SUSY.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/2005411/attachments/1692317/2723139/Basil_Schneider_20180724_SUSY.pdf)

One can search also for resonance search ('bump hunt'), angular distributions, deviations in standard model observables...

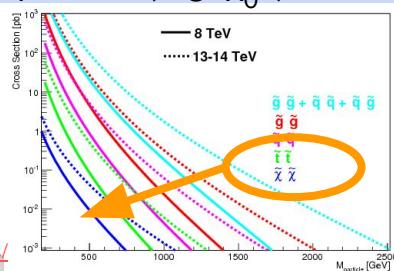


Higgsinos and weak gauginos mix to neutralino, chargino  
 Classic electroweakino searches:



R-parity conserving (RPC): lightest SUSY particle (e.g.  $\tilde{\chi}_0^1$ ) is stable

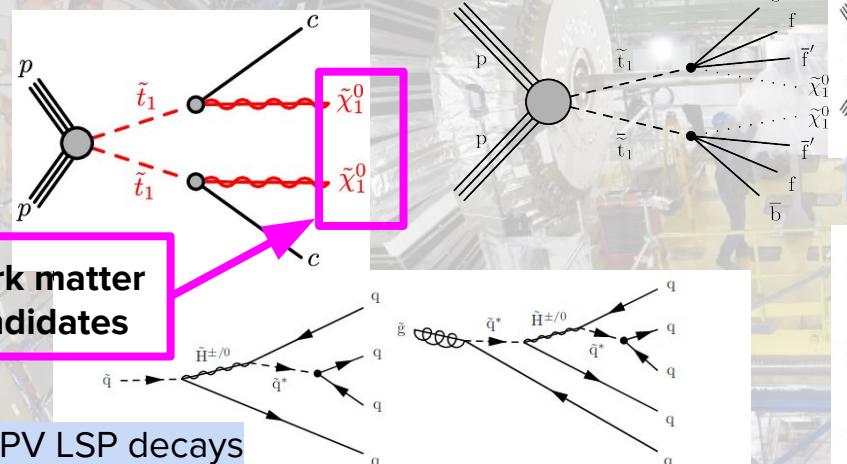
- $WZ : 2\ell + \text{jets} + p_T^{\text{miss}}$
- $WZ : 3\ell + p_T^{\text{miss}}$
- $Wh : 1\ell + bb + p_T^{\text{miss}}$



[https://cds.cern.ch/record/2291346/files/fia\\_SUSY\\_crossections.png](https://cds.cern.ch/record/2291346/files/fia_SUSY_crossections.png)

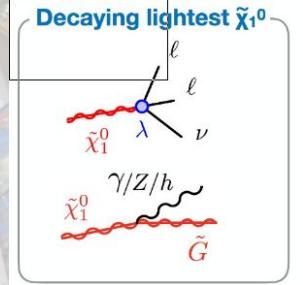
# New strategies

Small mass splittings, new final state particles and RPV SUSY:

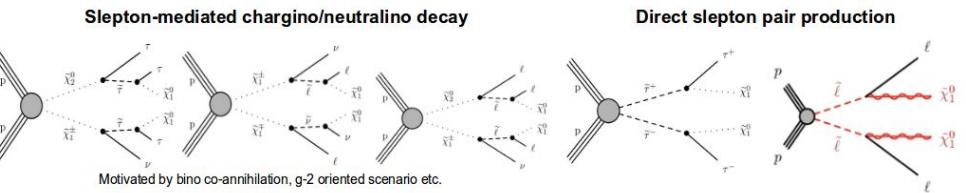


Gluino and squark pair production with multijet and multilepton final states -- very **little missing transverse momentum!**

R-parity violating (RPV): LSP decays

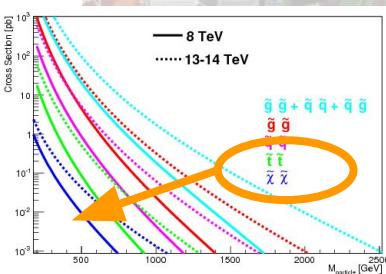


Smaller mass electroweakinos:



R-parity conserving (RPC): lightest sparticle (LSP) is stable

- $WZ$  : jets +  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$
- $WZ$  :  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$
- $Wh$  :  $bb + p_T^{\text{miss}}$



Very soft leptons! How to trigger?

[https://cds.cern.ch/record/2291346/files/fig\\_susy\\_crossections.png](https://cds.cern.ch/record/2291346/files/fig_susy_crossections.png)

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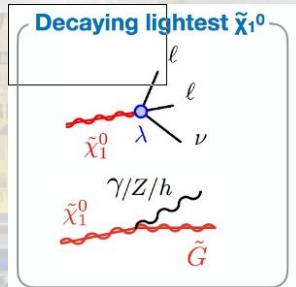
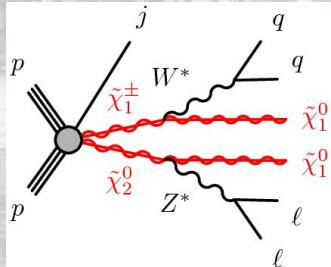
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# Searching for supersymmetry

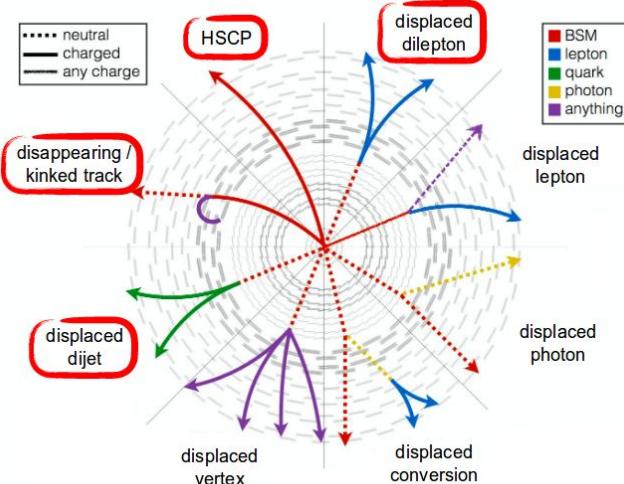
## Searches refined in run 2:

- Compressed mass spectra
- Lower cross sections
- Broaden class of models of supersymmetry to e.g. RPV (tougher background)
- More complex signatures (longlived)
- More third generation production and final states

→ Will improve for run 3 and HL-LHC!



Not covered here:  
**SUSY Higgs** searches  
See talk on Wednesday by Nikolina Ilic  
**SM, DM results** (need interpretation!):  
E.g. Maria Cepeda and Gino Isidori on Wednesday, Vasiliki Kouskoura on Friday  
And many other talks not mentioned here



Will now show highlights up to now only: a selection of recent results from CMS and ATLAS

CMS public results: <https://cms-results.web.cern.ch/cms-results/public-results/publications/>

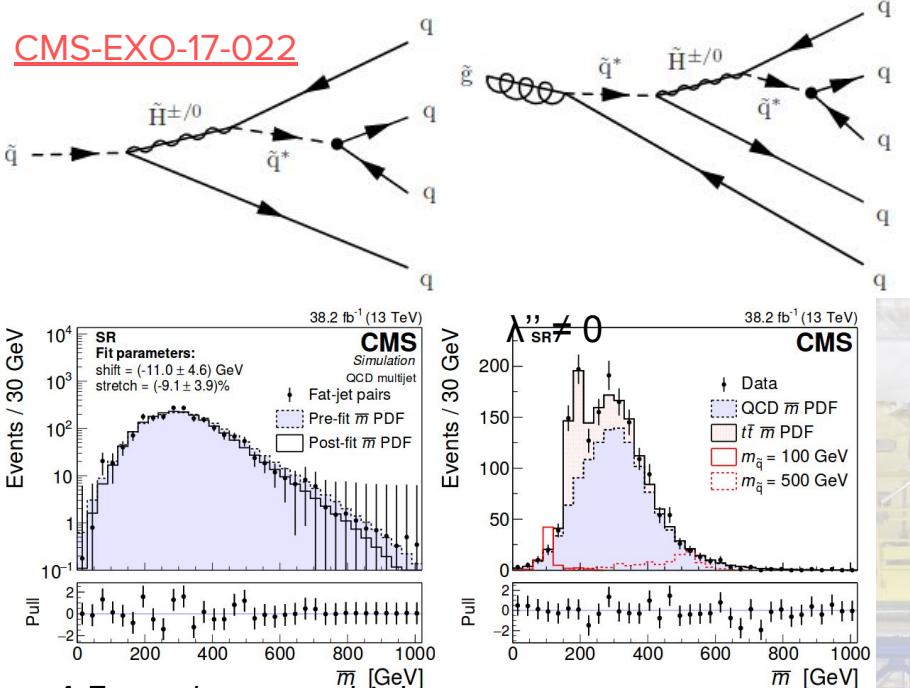
ATLAS public results: <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic>

# Strong sparticle production

See also talks by  
**Antonia Strubig this afternoon**  
**Anshul Kapoor on Wednesday**  
And also talks on vector-like quarks by  
**Erich Varnes this afternoon**  
**Stéphanie Beauceron this afternoon**

# Hadronic RPV resonance search

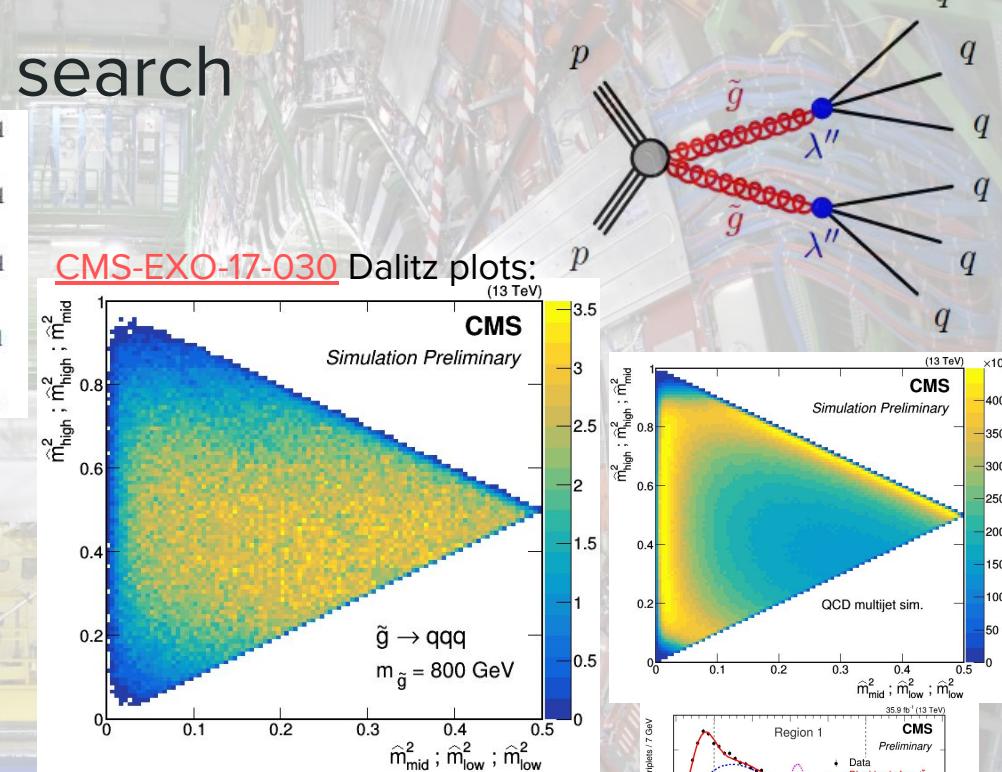
[CMS-EXO-17-022](#)



- 4-5 quarks  $\rightarrow$  two high  $p_T$  ( $>400$  GeV) fat jets (CA, R=1.2) with substructure ( $\tau_{43} < 0.8$ ,  $\tau_{42} < 0.45$ )  $\rightarrow$  suppresses QCD multijet background

- Experimentally challenging light quark mode for masses  $< 400$  GeV

[CMS-EXO-17-030](#)



Uses **data scouting** for low masses:  
High level trigger selection with 2kHz rate for a sum of jet transverse momenta  $HT > 410$  (not all event info saved)

# Charm tagging

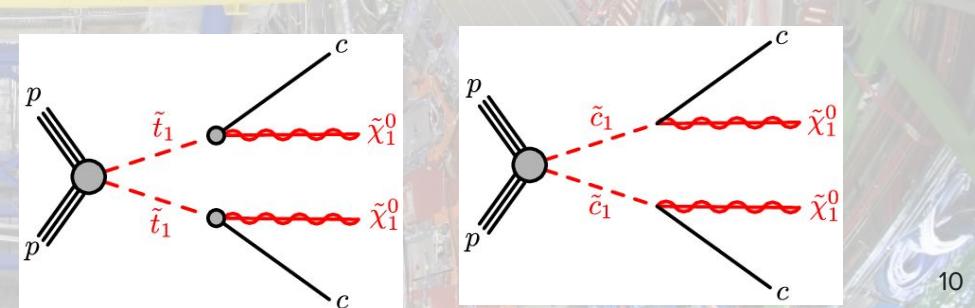
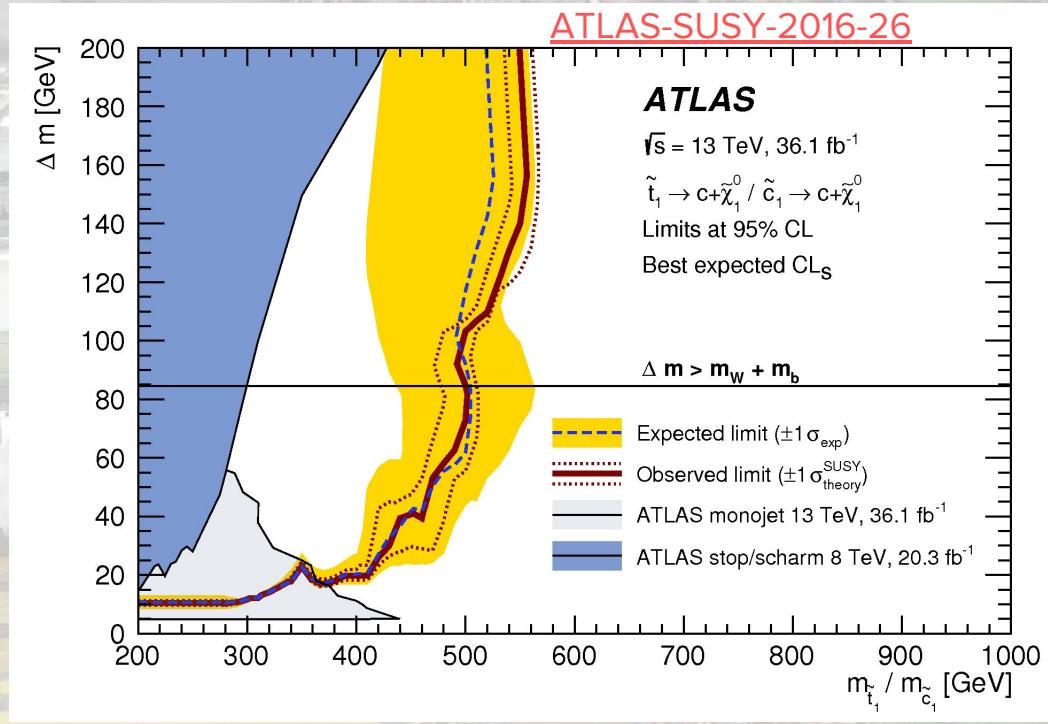
Selection:  $\geq 2$  jets,  $\geq 1$  c-jet,  $p_{T,\text{miss}} > 500 \text{ GeV}$ .

In compressed region:

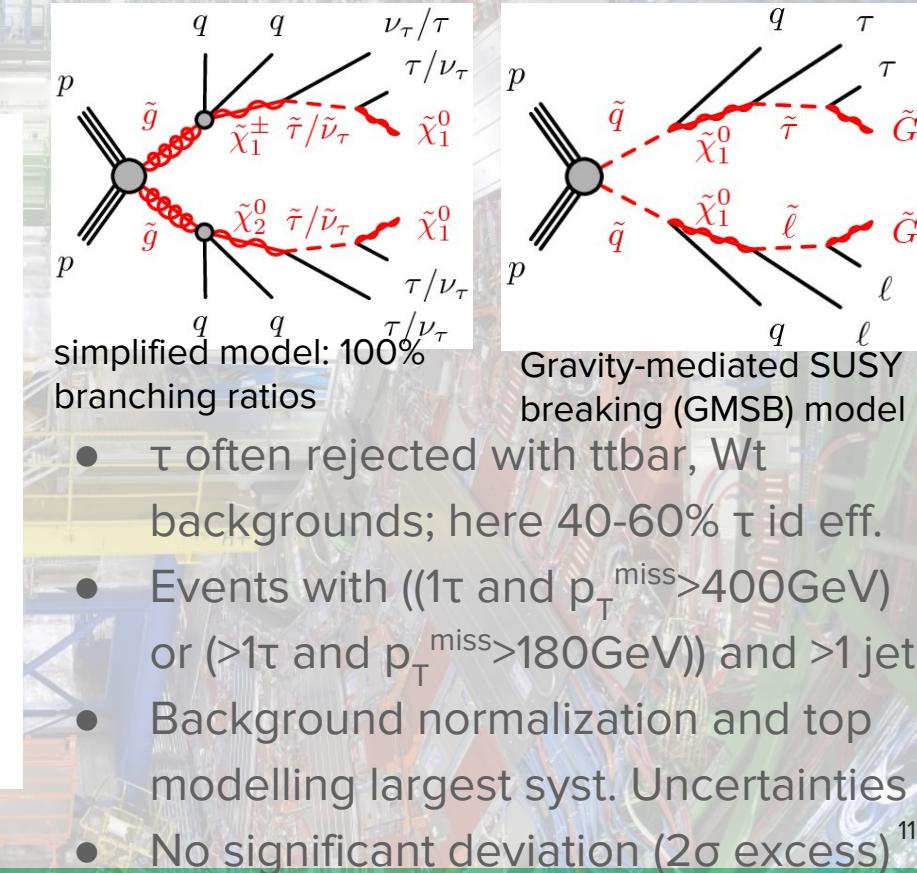
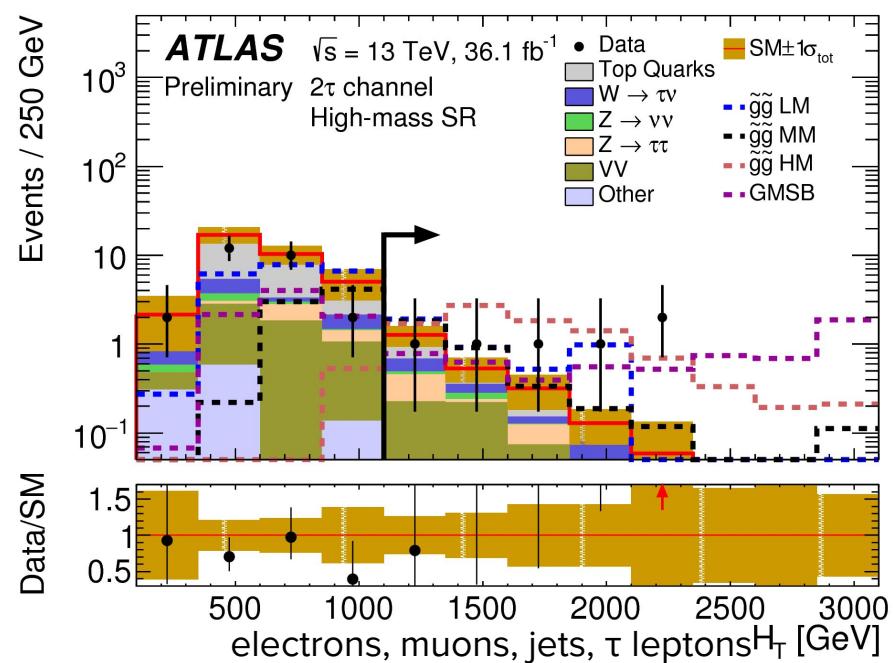
ISR selection:  $\geq 3$  jets with leading jet not c-tagged

Charm tagging with MVA in tight working point 18% efficient, and

- b-jet rejection factor 20
- Light-flavor rejection factor 200
- Hadronic  $\tau$ -jet rejection factor 6

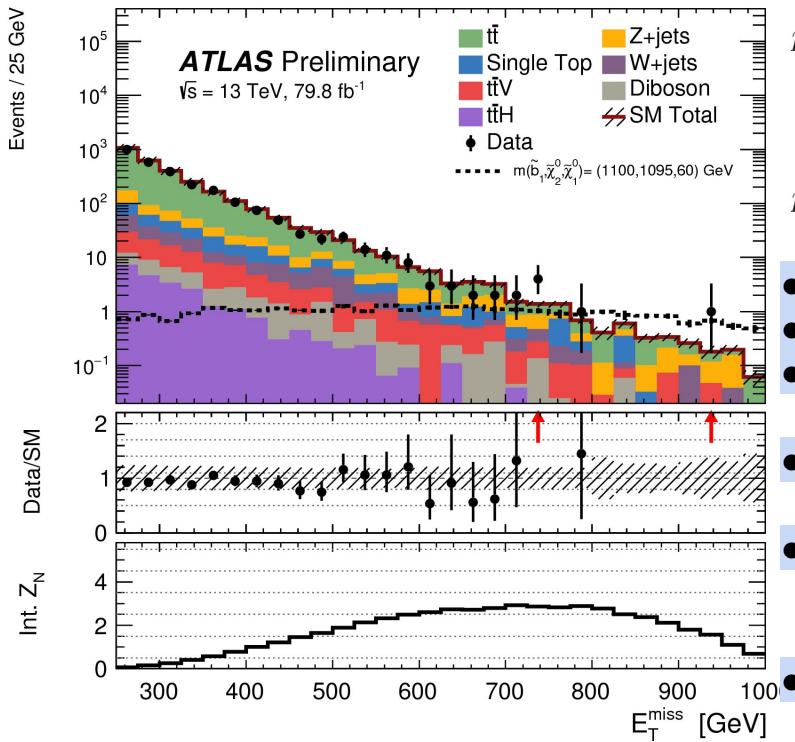


# New results in tau and lepton final state from ATLAS



# Bottom squark pair production to Higgs

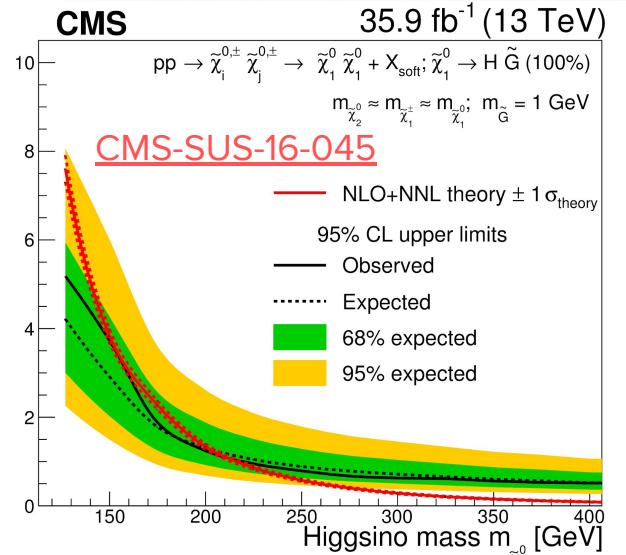
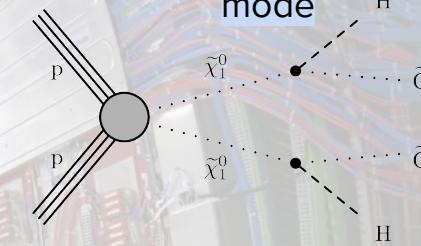
[ATLAS-CONF-2018-40](#)



- GMSB goldstino LSP
- ATLAS:  $h \rightarrow bb$
- CMS: at least one  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- H, h: Standard Model Higgs boson
- First search for such a scenario in ATLAS in Run 2
- Small excess in compressed region with soft b-jets

On-shell higgs with large enough  $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$

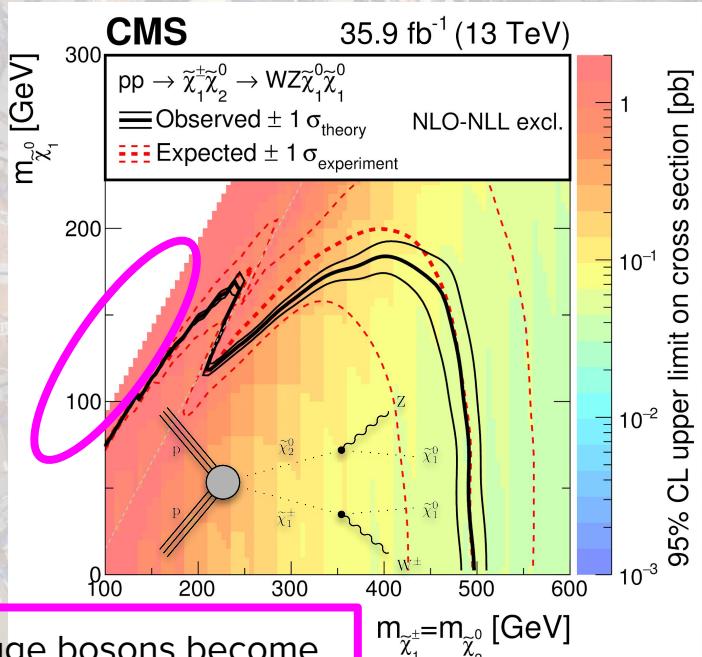
In CMS: EW production mode



# Electroweak sparticle production

See talk by  
**Sarah Williams** this afternoon

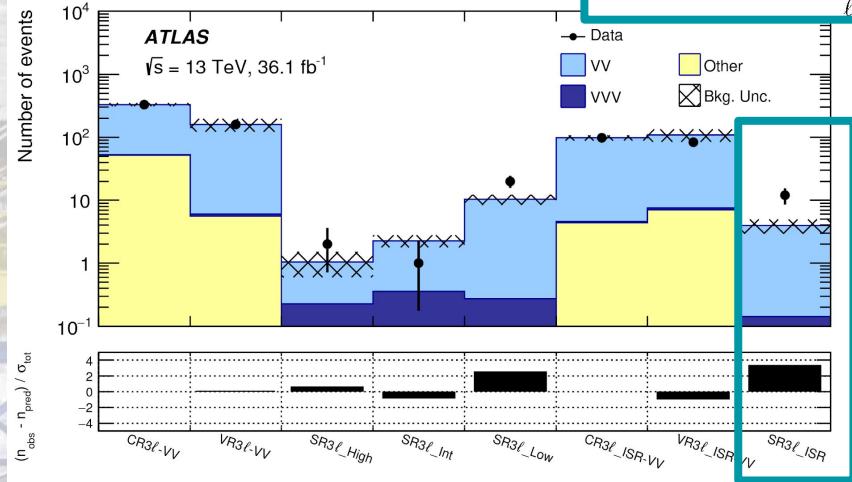
# Multileptons from electroweakino pair production



Classic **WZ** mediated electroweakino search  
typically not sensitive close to diagonal

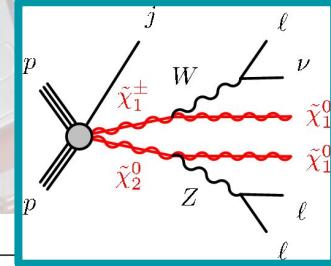
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**RJR or Recursive jigsaw reconstruction** uses kinematic observables computed in different reference frames for enhanced sensitivity



High, intermediate: large masses  $\rightarrow$  large mass splittings  
Low: smaller masses

3σ



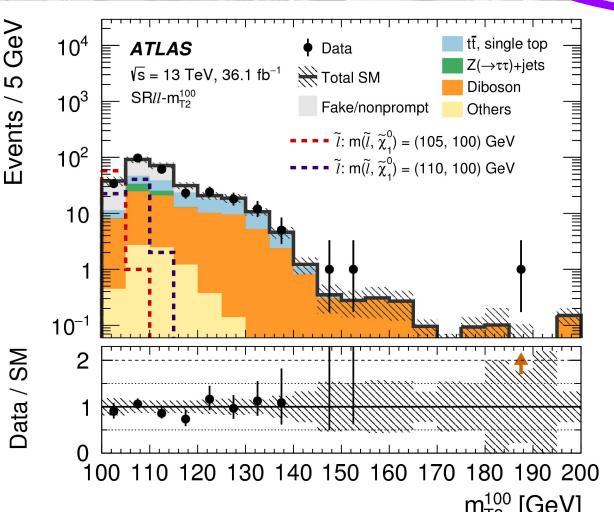
# Off-shell gauge bosons

Natural SUSY has light higgsino:

Then if n1, n2 higgsinolike:

- small mass splittings
- very soft leptons

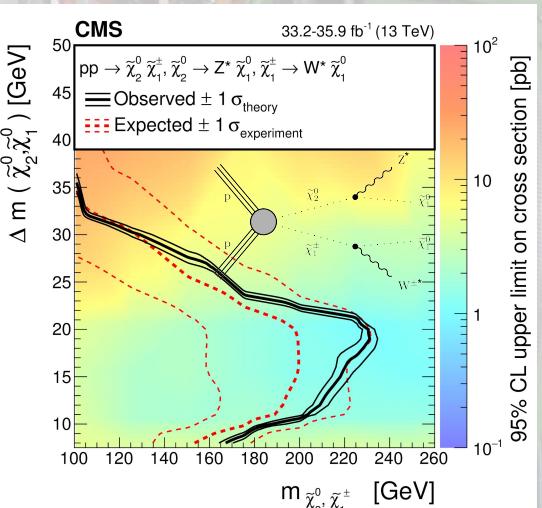
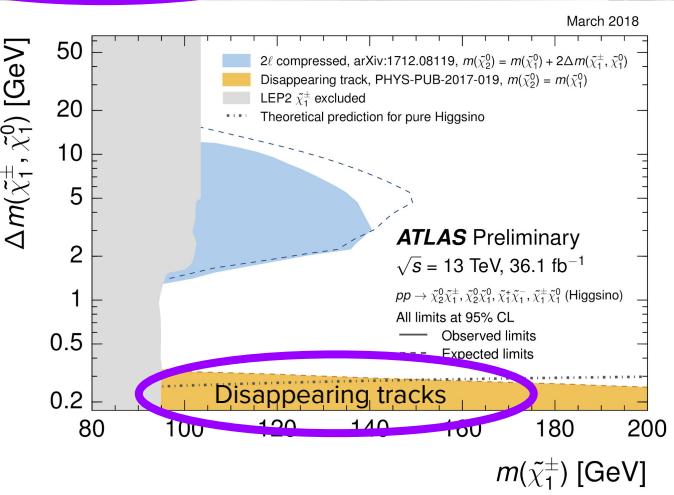
Very very soft leptons: disappearing tracks



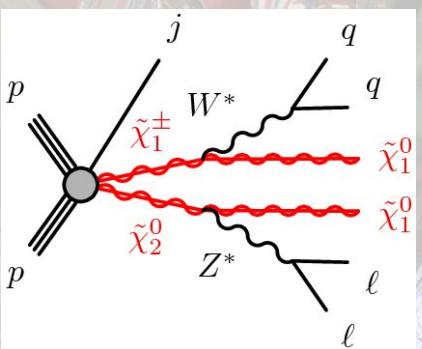
$\mu \approx \text{higgsino mass}$

tree-level:

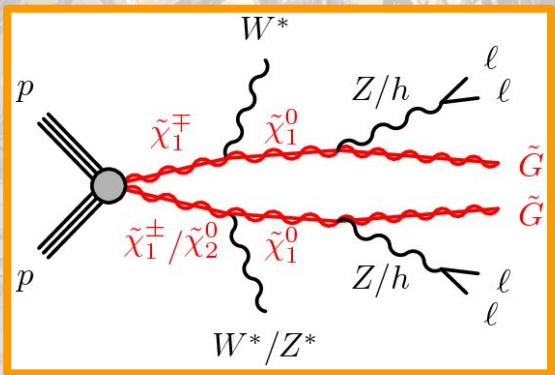
$$-\frac{m_Z^2}{2} = |\mu^2| + m_{H_u}^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\tan^2 \beta}\right)$$



Sensitive to low mass splittings (soft leptons)

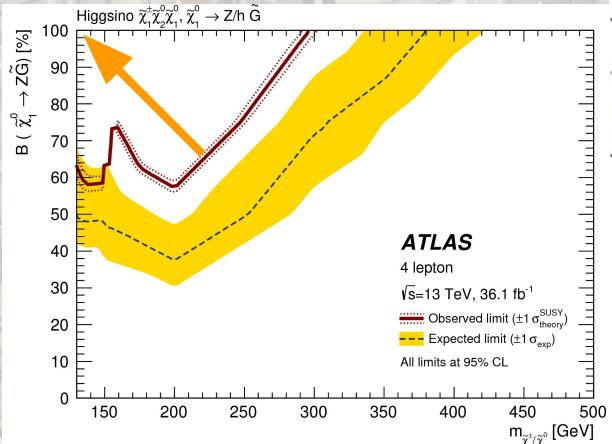


# RPC + RPV to leptons

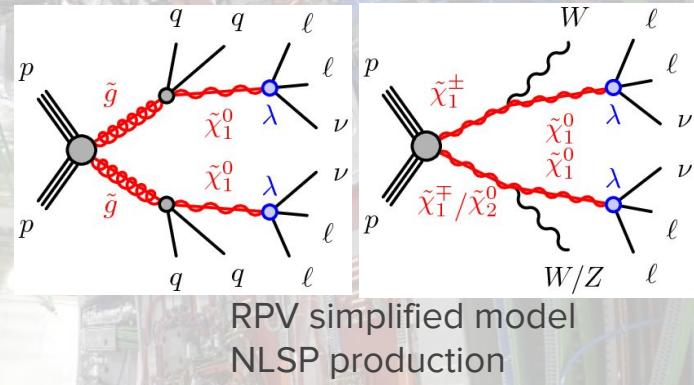


RPC wino decay,  
gauginos  
decaying via ZZ  
Decay products  
from offshell  $W^*$ ,  
 $Z^*$  cannot easily  
be triggered on

[ATLAS-SUSY-2016-21](#)



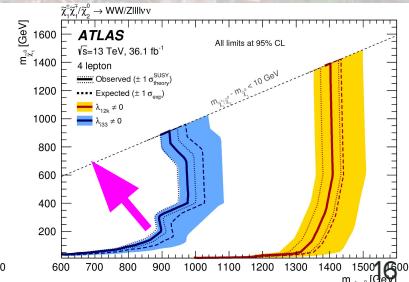
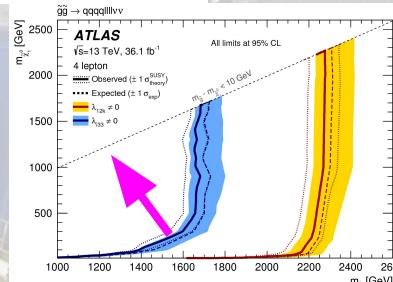
Less sensitivity  
for 3rd gen RPV  
coupling



RPV simplified model  
NLSP production

$$\frac{1}{2} \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \frac{1}{2} \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k + \kappa_i L_i H_2,$$

$\lambda_{ijk}$ : 27 RPV couplings in superpotential



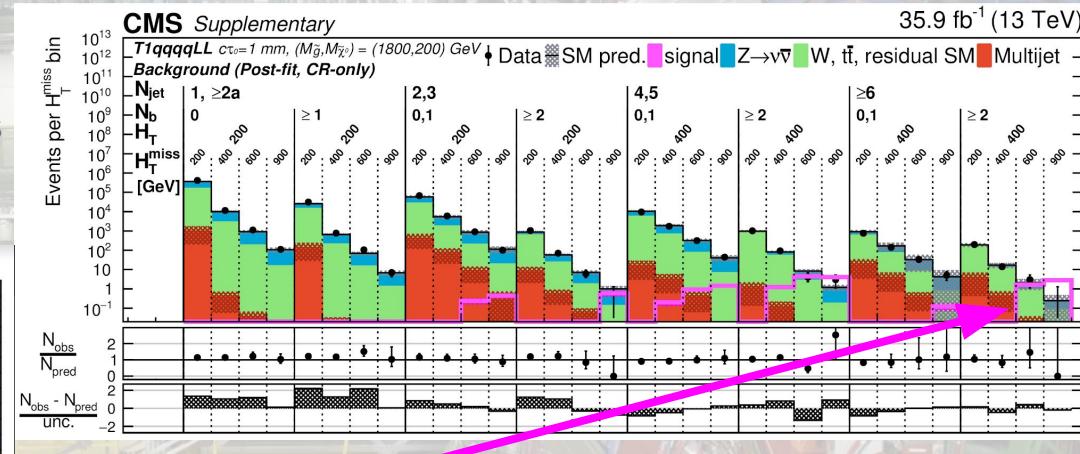
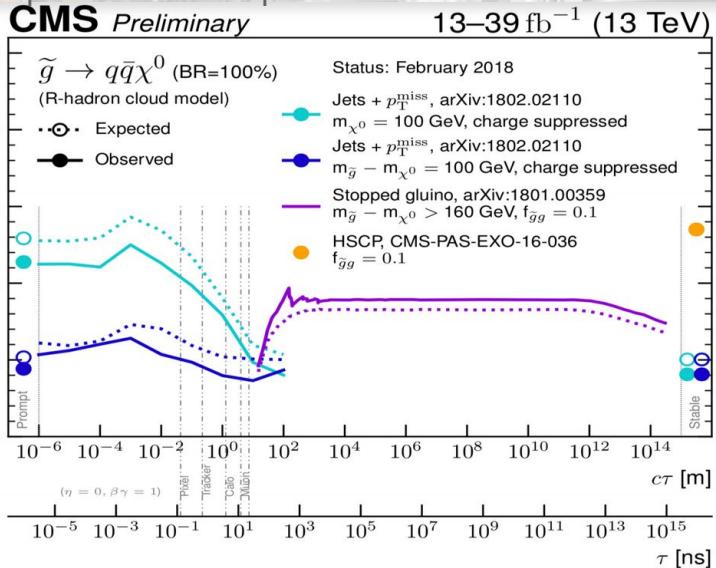
# Longlived sparticles

See talks by  
**Malgorzata Kazana this afternoon**  
**Karri Dipetrillo this afternoon**

# Longlived gluinos in split supersymmetry

[CMS-PAS-EXO-16-036](#) heavy stable charged particle search with  $dE/dx$

[CMS-SUS-16-038](#) CMS inclusive search with jets and missing transverse momentum using  $\alpha_T$  with split SUSY interpretation



HSCP searches will benefit from tracker phase 2 upgrade (see e.g. [CMSTDR014](#)) and muon phase 2 upgrade (see e.g. [CMSTDR016](#))

# Split SUSY and R-Hadrons

Split SUSY: has light sfermions and higgs, rest heavy.

Heavy quarks make gluino longlived.

If  $c\tau > 1$  picosecond:

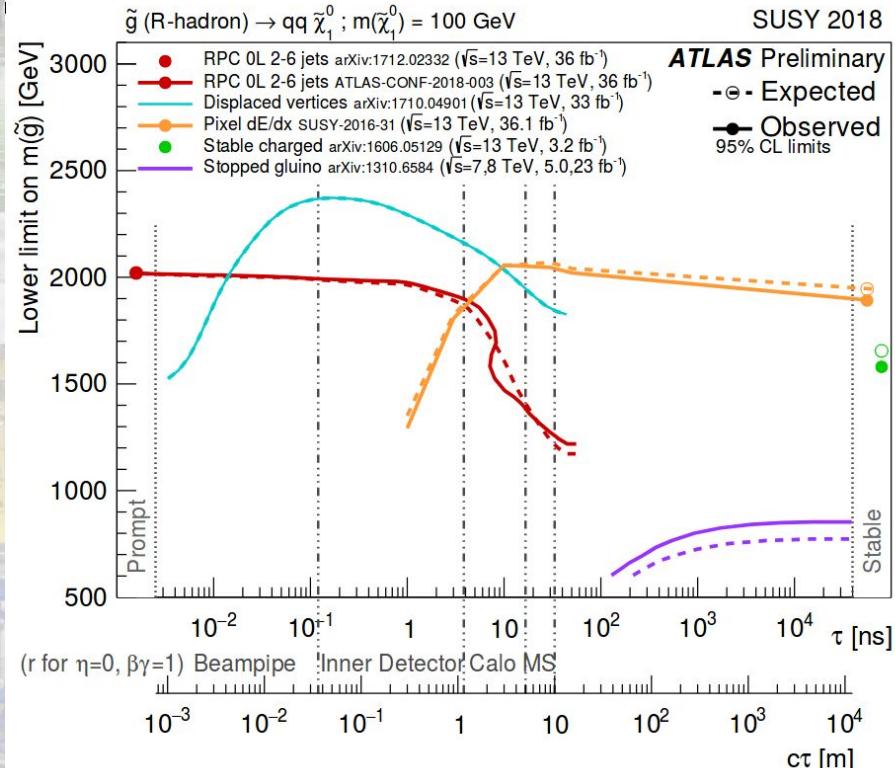
→ ‘R-hadron’ or bound color-singlet state containing squarks or gluons.

The R-Hadron eventually decays to quark, antiquark and LSP.

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/hep-ph/0611040.pdf>  
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/hep-ph/0406088.pdf>  
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/hep-th/0405159.pdf>  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1802/0210v2>

ATLAS reinterpretation of SUSY searches in RPV models and R-hadron models

[ATLAS-CONF-2018-003](#)

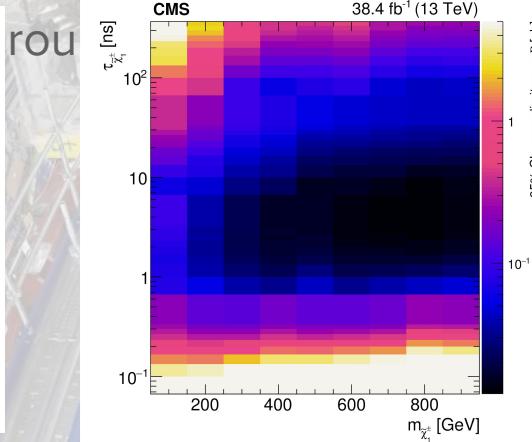
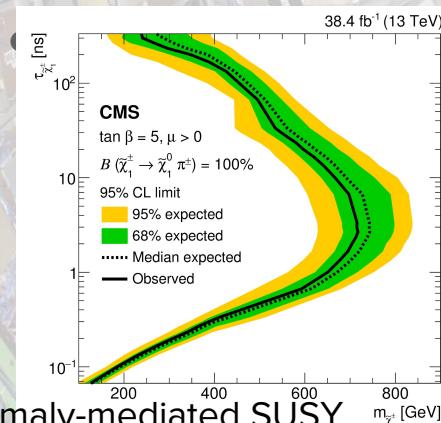


[https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/CombinedSummaryPlots/SUSY/ATLAS\\_SUSY\\_LLP/ATLAS\\_SUSY\\_LLP.pdf](https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/CombinedSummaryPlots/SUSY/ATLAS_SUSY_LLP/ATLAS_SUSY_LLP.pdf)

<https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/CONFNOTES/ATLAS-CONF-2018-003/>

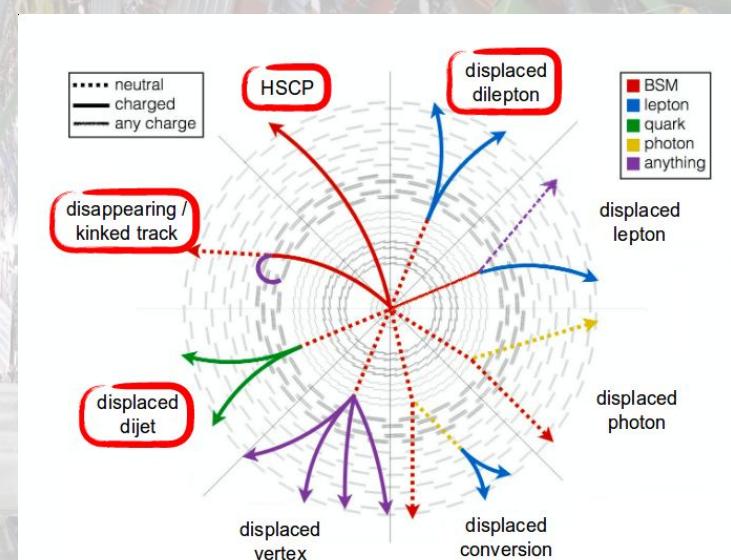
# Disappearing tracks

- No missing inner or middle hits
- $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 70 \text{ GeV}$  on level 1 trigger (L1),  
 $> 50 \text{ GeV}$  isolated track on high level trigger  
(HLT)
- Calorimeter constraint makes leptons  
reconstructed as charged hadrons unlikely

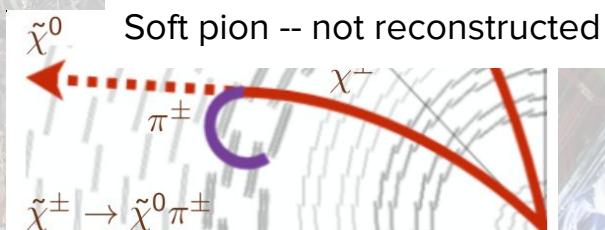


Anomaly-mediated SUSY  
breaking (AMSB) model

[https://indico.cern.ch/event/686555/contributions/2969867/attachments/1680800/2700286/ICHEP2018\\_LLP\\_Escalante.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/686555/contributions/2969867/attachments/1680800/2700286/ICHEP2018_LLP_Escalante.pdf)



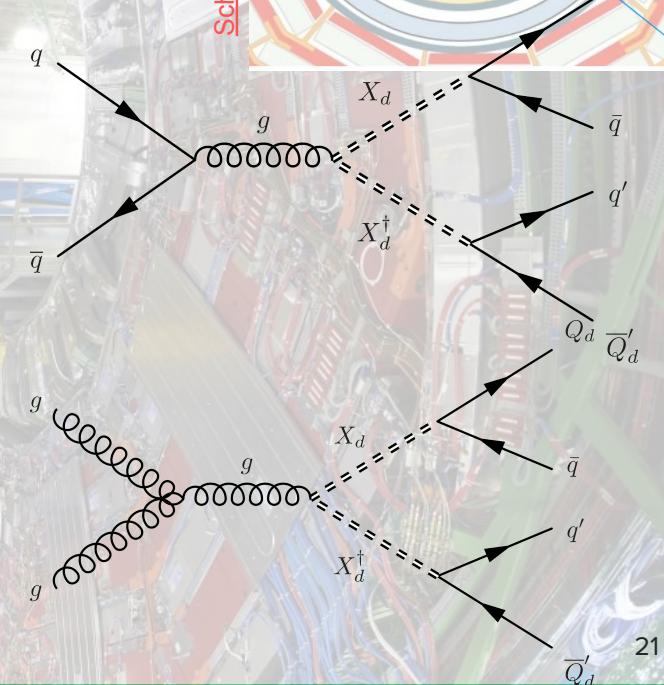
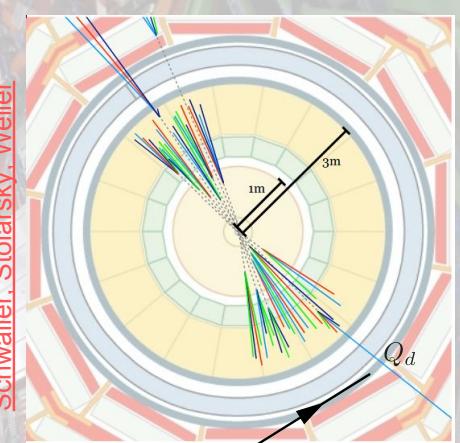
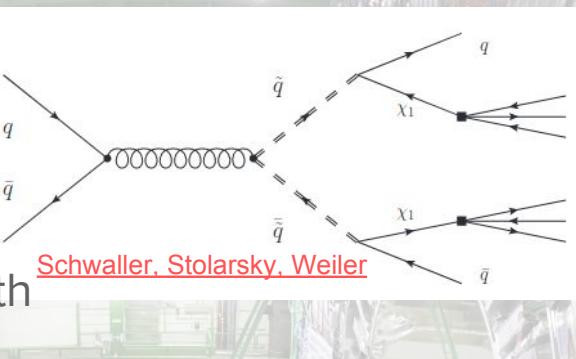
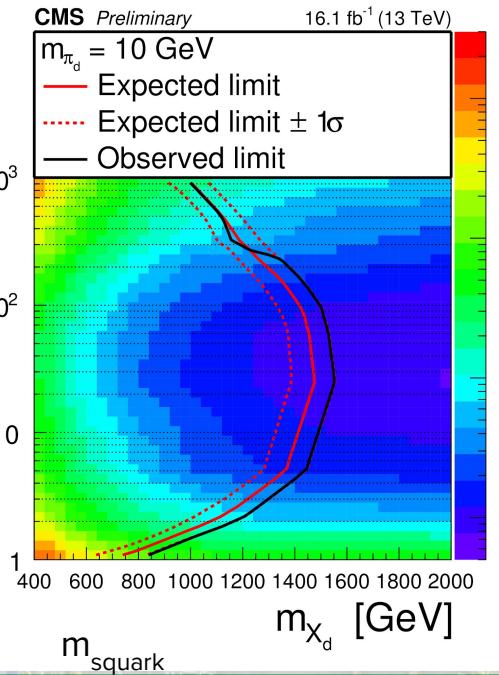
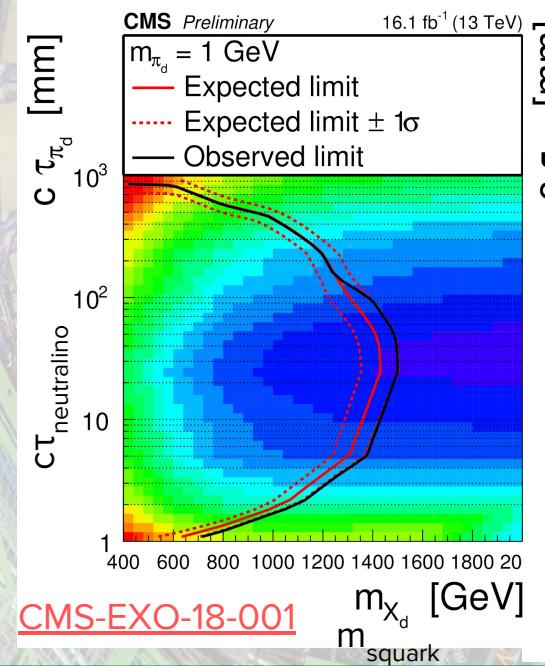
Particles with longer lifetimes  
decay in characteristic ways in  
our detector (or outside!)



[https://indico.cern.ch/event/517268/contributions/2041293/attachments/1272363/1896050/Antonelli\\_CMS\\_LLP\\_May12.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/517268/contributions/2041293/attachments/1272363/1896050/Antonelli_CMS_LLP_May12.pdf)

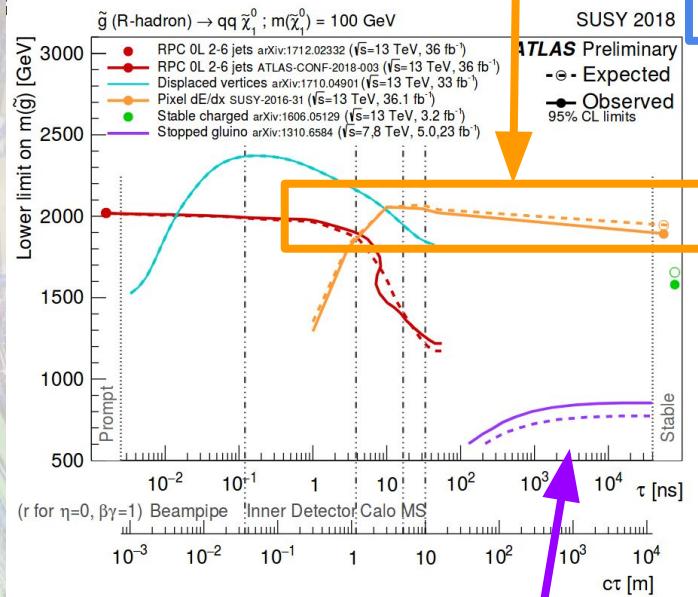
# Emerging jets

SUSY: RPV decay of neutralino with macroscopic lifetime

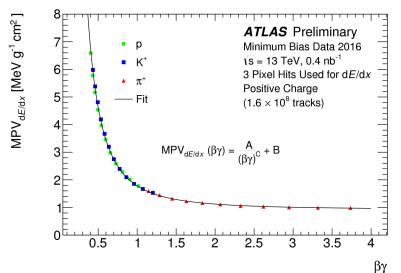
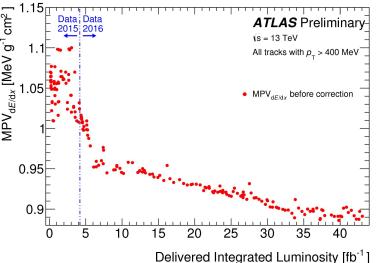


# Heavy charged longlived

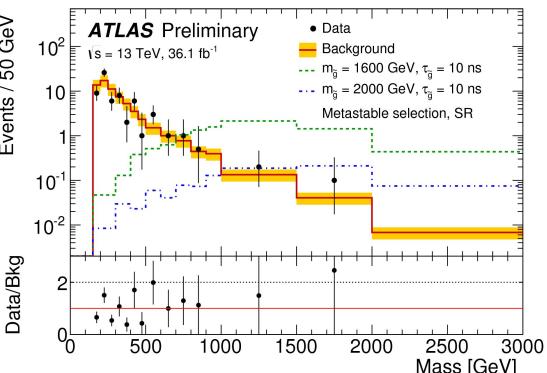
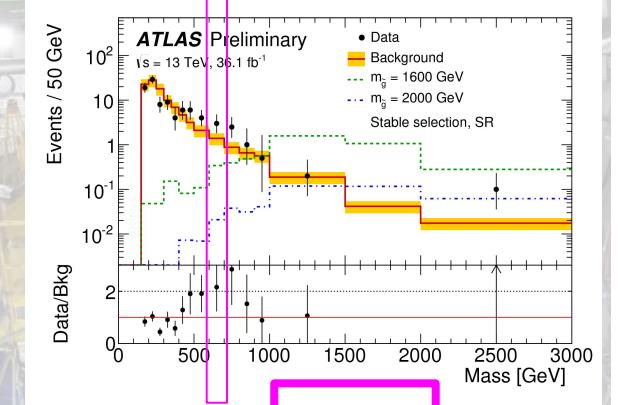
## Pixel dE/dx measurement



$0.3 < \beta\gamma < 0.9$   
Too long time over  
threshold  $< 0.3$   
 $0.9 >$  SM background



Most probably value dE/dx (MPV)<sub>dE/dx</sub> correction  
(radiation damage, kaons, traversed thickness)



Stable: no muon veto, decay outside ATLAS detector  
 $p_T$  often not in  $E_{T,\text{miss}}$  (no reco)  
 $\rightarrow$  use ISR

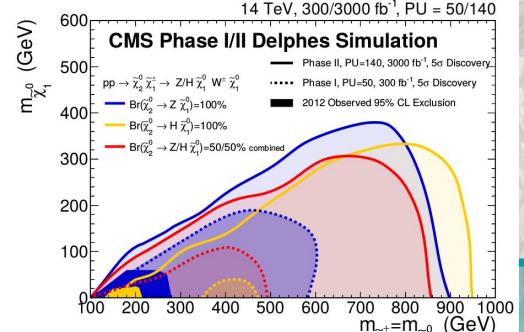
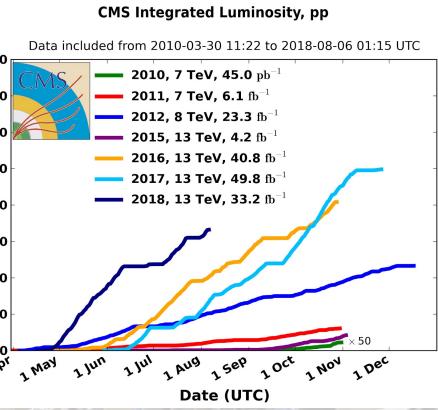
Metastable: isolated, high momentum, high dE/dx tracks that do not reach muon spectrometer (1ns to tens of ns)<sup>22</sup>

# Beyond LHC run 2

See also talk by  
Isobel Ojalvo on Thursday

# Run 3 and HL-LHC

[https://cms-service-lumi.web.cern.ch/cms-service-lumi/publicplots/int\\_lumi\\_cumulative\\_pp\\_2.png](https://cms-service-lumi.web.cern.ch/cms-service-lumi/publicplots/int_lumi_cumulative_pp_2.png)

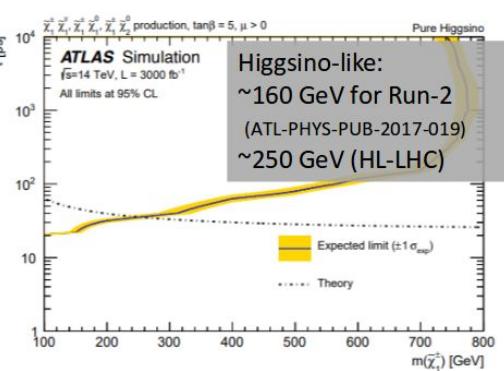
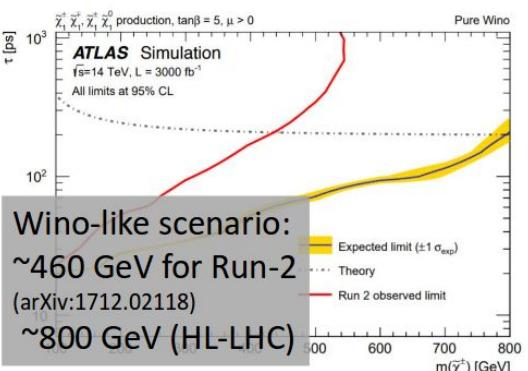


<https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/3005916/attachments/1692207/2722880/BSMPhysicsHL-LHC.pdf>

Now: 13TeV, 80fb-1  
 Run 2 expected: 150fb-1  
 LHC run 3: 14TeV, 300 fb-1  
 HL-LHC: 14TeV, 3000fb-1

<https://project-hl-lhc-industry.web.cern.ch/content/project-schedule>

HL-LHC: L1 trigger rate from 100kHz to 750kHz

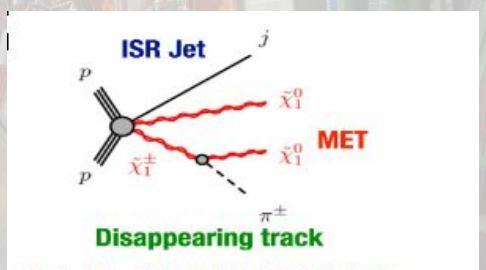
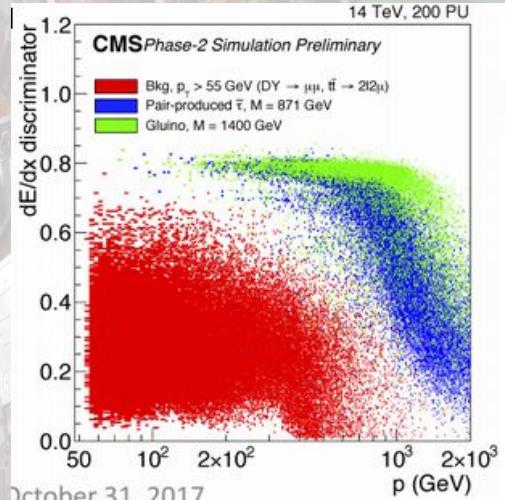
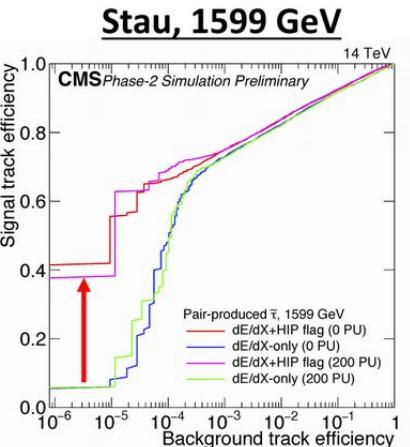
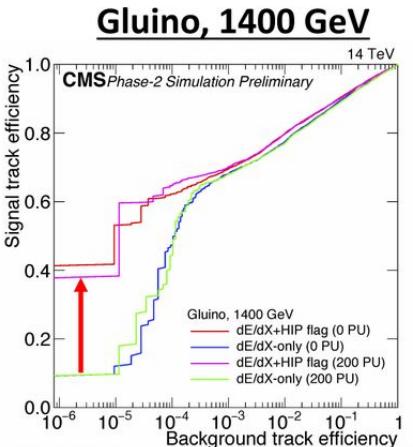


- Reach larger mass particles
- Search for low-cross section models

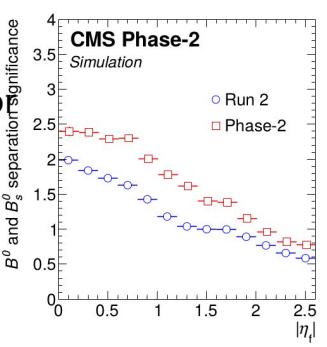
140 pileup → degradation in trigger efficiency, b-tagging, MET resolution

# What can we expect from HL-LHC?

- Flag for ionizing particles in outer tracker
- Excellent  $dE/dx$  resolution in inner tracker ([CMS-TDR-014](#))
- Muon time of flight system to distinguish HCSPs from muons ([CMS-TDR-016](#))



See talk by Lars Eklund for current B physics results



With new tracker an improved mass resolution makes  $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu\mu$  better distinguishable from  $B \bar{B} \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu\mu$  ([CMS-TDR-014](#)).

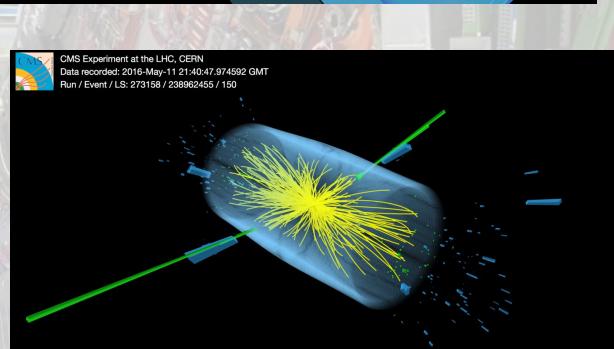
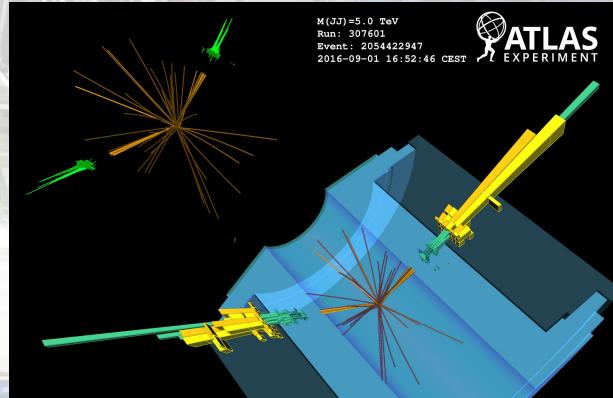
Small mass splitting between chargino and neutralino  $\rightarrow$  longlived charginos

# Summary and Outlook

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# Summary and outlook

- Data taking at LHC successful at both ATLAS and CMS;
- Many new search techniques;
- New searches for SUSY models with more complicated signatures;
- Several excesses seen but no clear sign of new physics;
- In run 3 more statistics can lead to better sensitivity in searches for models with low cross sections like electroweak SUSY searches;
- In the HL-LHC track-triggers can help look for more unconventional signatures.



Note that there is also a well-advanced  $e^+e^-$  collider program, see e.g. Jie Gao's talk yesterday



A large, complex particle accelerator detector, likely the ATLAS detector at CERN, is shown from a low angle looking up. The detector is a massive cylindrical structure filled with various sensors and magnets. A yellow support structure with the label "A+" is visible in the center. The background is dark, suggesting a tunnel environment.

Additional material  
or long version

# SUSY highlights -- current results and future prospects

Jory Sonneveld  
on behalf of the CMS and ATLAS collaborations



Universität Hamburg  
DER FORSCHUNG | DER LEHRE | DER BILDUNG

25th Rencontres Vietnam

Qui Nhon, Vietnam 2018  
*Windows on the Universe*

jory.sonneveld@cern.ch



# Large Hadron Collider

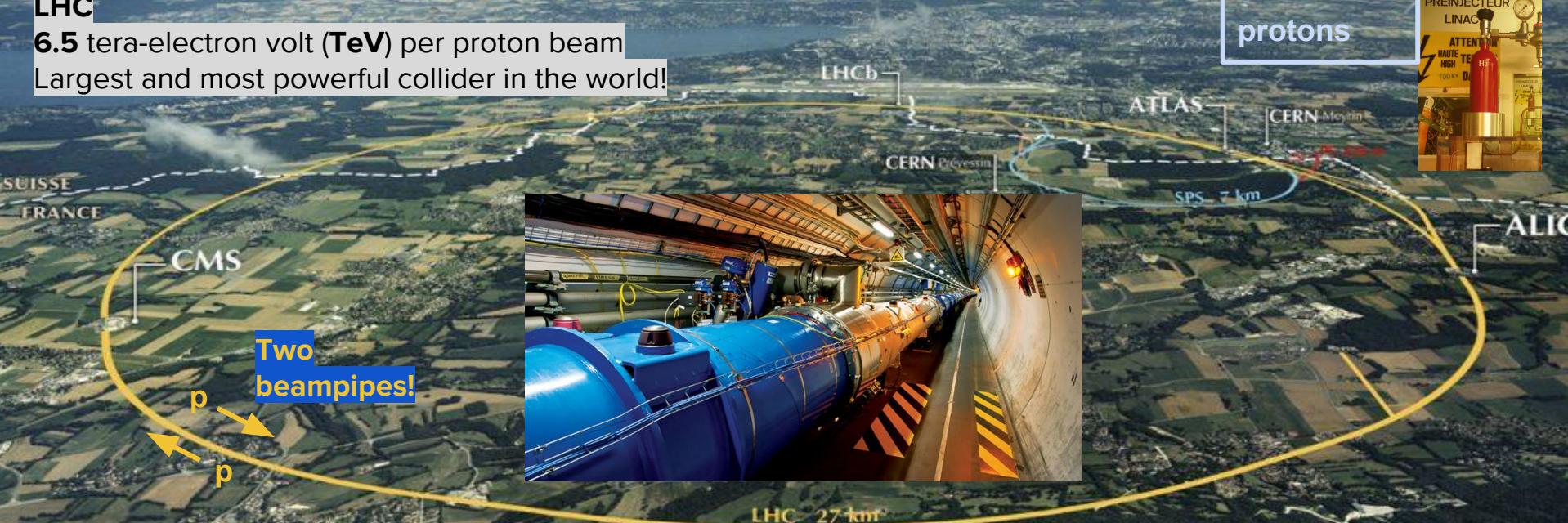


**Hadron: composite particle made of quarks held together by the strong force**

**LHC**

**6.5 tera-electron volt (**TeV**) per proton beam**

**Largest and most powerful collider in the world!**



<https://cdn.zmescience.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/cern-lhc-aerial.jpg>

<https://sites.uci.edu/energyobserver/files/2012/11/lhc-aerial.jpg>

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/62/CERN\\_LHC\\_Proton\\_Source.JPG](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/62/CERN_LHC_Proton_Source.JPG)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NhXMXiXOWAA>

[https://home.cern/sites/home.web.cern.ch/files/image/inline-images/old/lhc\\_long\\_1.jpg](https://home.cern/sites/home.web.cern.ch/files/image/inline-images/old/lhc_long_1.jpg)

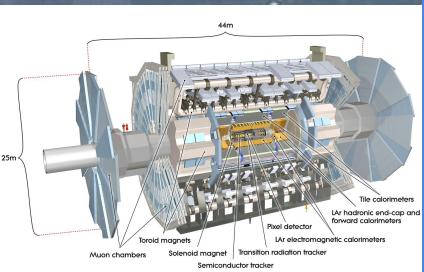


# Detectors on the Large Hadron Collider

## A Toroidal LHC Apparatus:

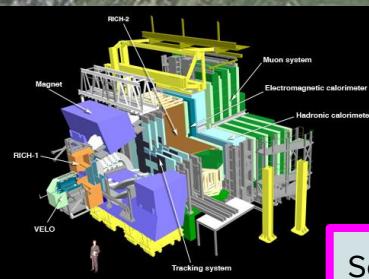
25m high (vs 15m in CMS), 25 m wide, and 46m long

The inner detector has 3 air core **toroidal magnets** and one solenoidal magnet .



## LHC beauty:

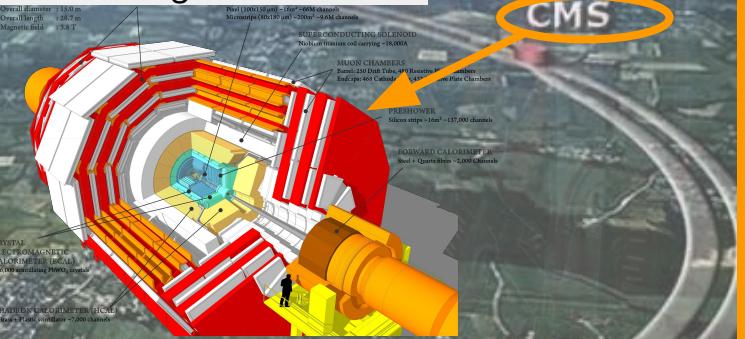
A single-arm **forward** spectrometer designed for the study of particles containing b or c quarks.



## Compact Muon Solenoid

14000 tons: 1.5\* Eiffel tower weight, half the size of ATLAS

Largest superconducting and most powerful solenoid magnet ever made



**Other detectors:** MoEDAL, TOTEM, LHCforward, ALICE

See also detector status talks yesterday by J. Butler (CMS), T. Nayak (ALICE), G. Passaleva (LHCb), A. Polini (ATLAS)



# Compact Muon Solenoid

## CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes  
 Overall diameter : 15.0 m  
 Overall length : 28.7 m  
 Magnetic field : 3.8 T

STEEL RETURN YOKE  
 12,500 tonnes

## SILICON TRACKERS

Pixel (100x150  $\mu\text{m}$ ) ~16m<sup>2</sup> ~60M channels  
 Microstrips (80x180  $\mu\text{m}$ ) ~200m<sup>2</sup> ~9.6M channels

**~1.95m<sup>2</sup> ~124M channels**

## SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID

Niobium titanium coil carrying ~18,000 A

## MUON CHAMBERS

Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers  
 Endcaps: 468 Cathode Strip, 432 Resistive Plate Chambers

## PRESHOWER

Silicon strips ~16m<sup>2</sup> ~137,000 channels

## FORWARD CALORIMETER

Steel + Quartz fibres ~2,000 Channels

## CMS:

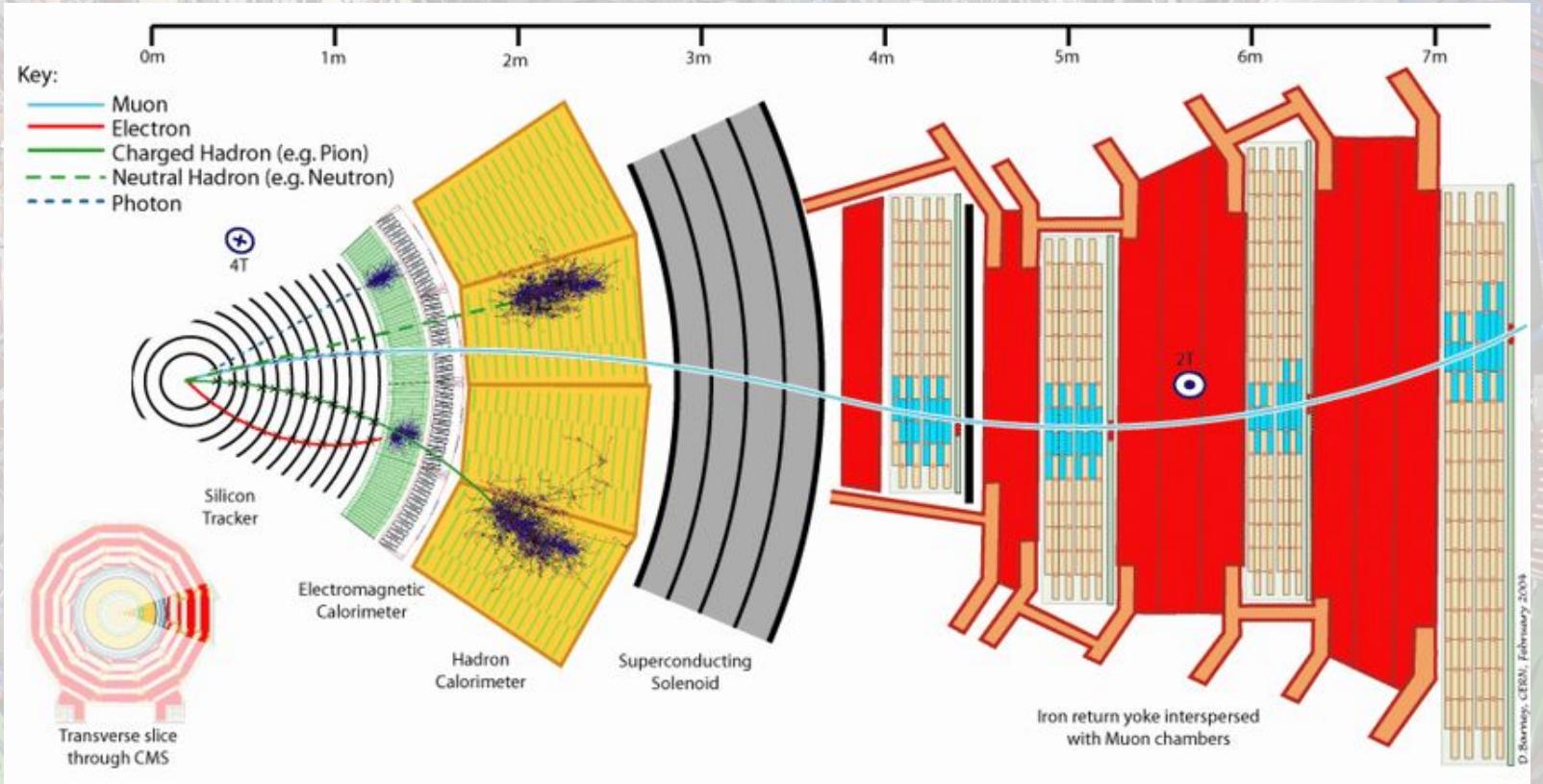
A general-purpose detector designed to observe any new physics phenomena at the LHC, that is **compact**: 15 m high, 21 m long, 14000 tonnes; Is designed to detect **muons** very accurately; and has the most powerful **solenoid** magnet (3.8T) ever made.

CRYSTAL  
 ELECTROMAGNETIC  
 CALORIMETER (ECAL)  
 ~76,000 scintillating PbWO<sub>4</sub> crystals

HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)  
 Brass + Plastic scintillator ~7,000 channels



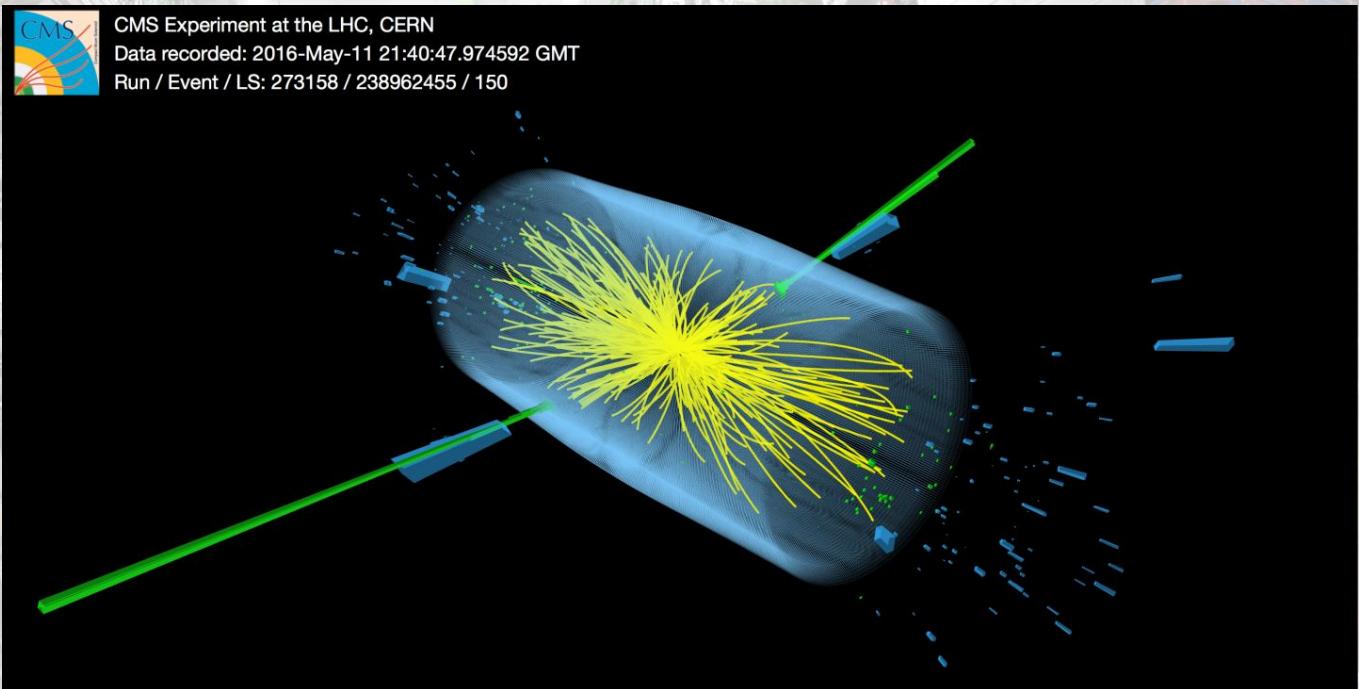
# Detecting particles with CMS



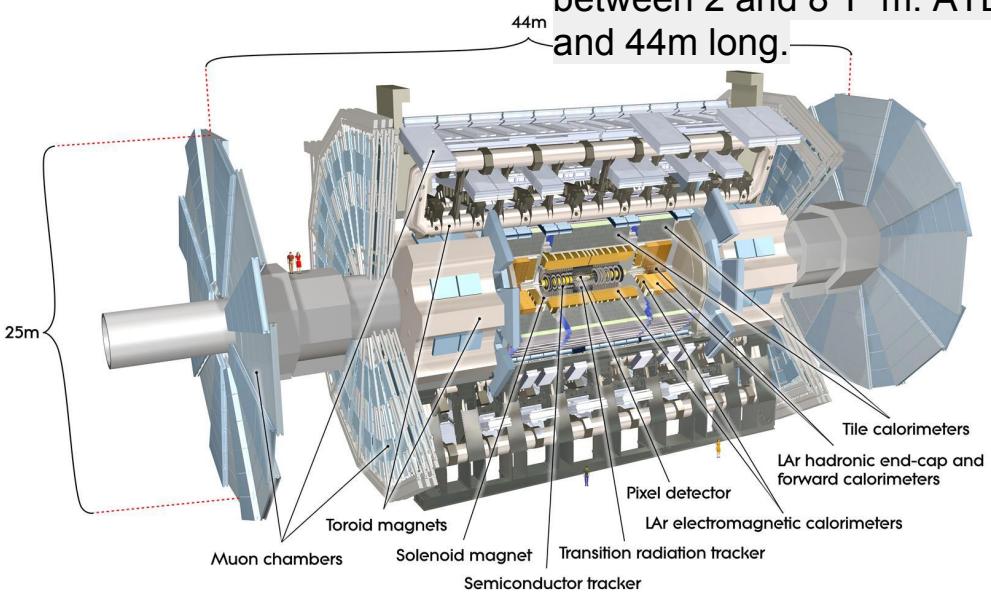
# Large mass dijet event in CMS

The mass of the di-jet system is 7.7 TeV. Both jets are reconstructed in the **barrel** region and each have transverse momenta of over 3 TeV.

**Barrel:** central cylindrical part  
**Endcap:** at both ends of CMS



# A toroidal LHC ApparatuS



## ATLAS:

A general-purpose detector designed to observe any new physics phenomena at the LHC a central solenoid magnet of 2T as well as three **toroidal** barrel and endcap magnets that vary between 2 and 8 T · m. ATLAS is 25m in diameter and 44m long.



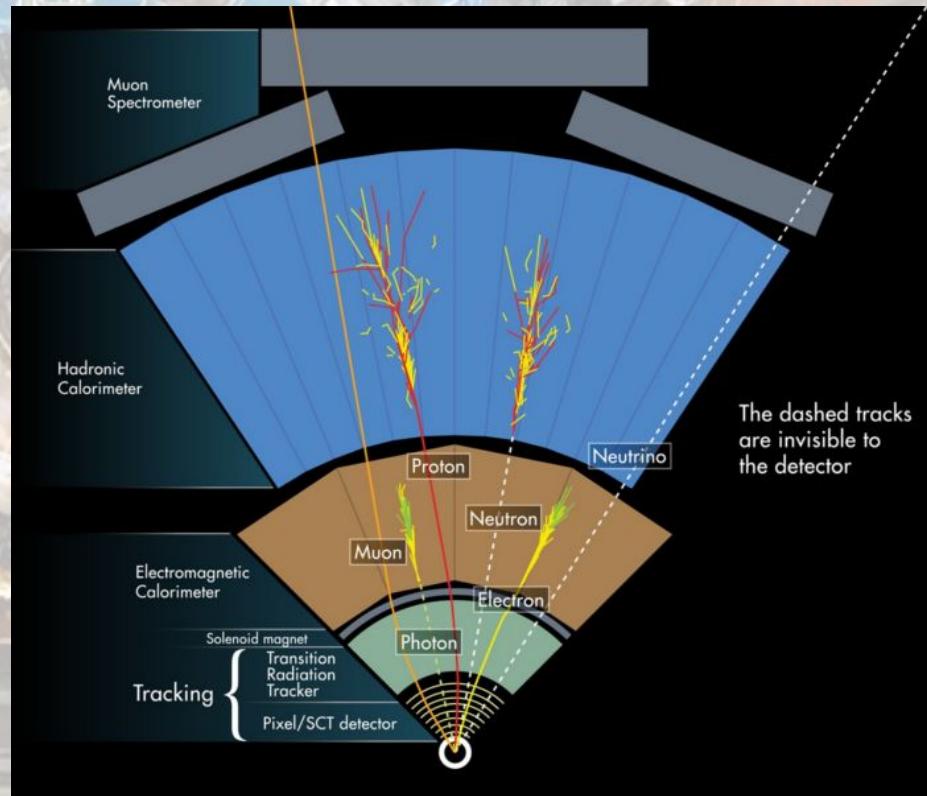
# Detecting particles with the ATLAS detector

## Transition radiation tracker

A combination of a straw detector and transition radiation detector.

Particles travelling close to the speed of light leave most transition radiation, such as electrons and positrons.

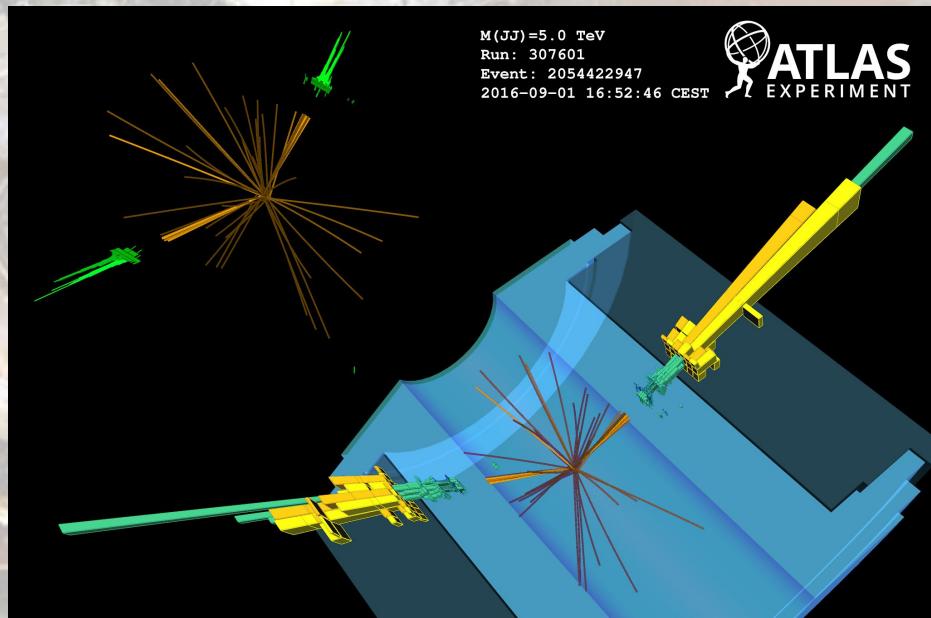
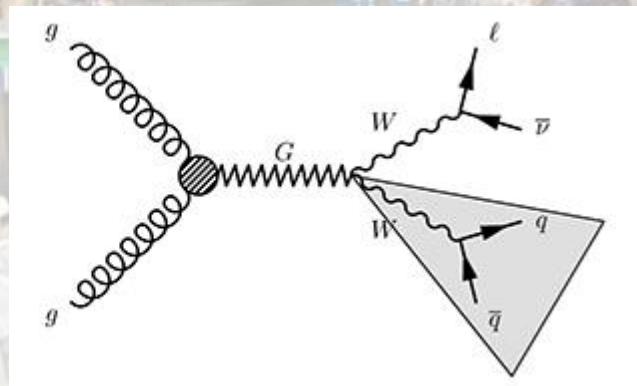
**Toroidal magnets** bend charged particles also outside the hadronic calorimeter (HCAL). Nonuniform magnetic field.



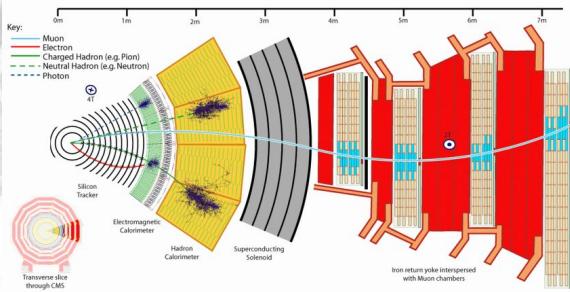
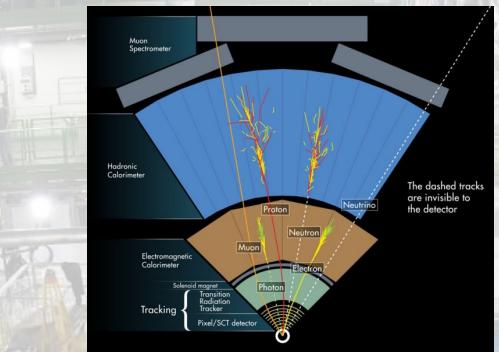
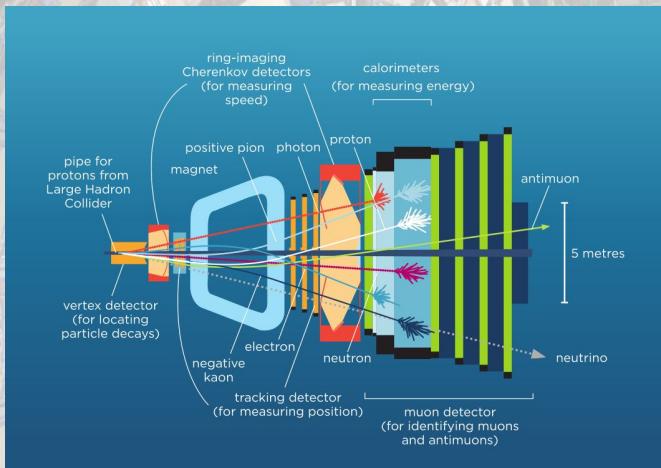
# Detecting particles with the ATLAS detector

Very accurate jet resolution!

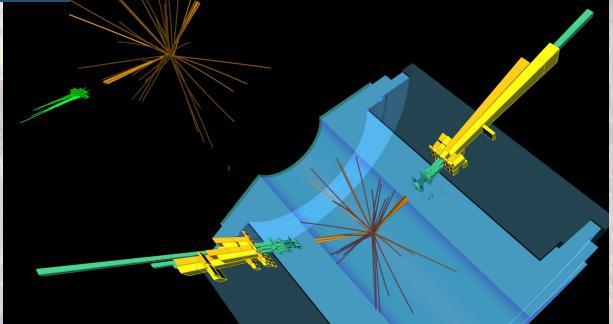
Searching for a diboson resonance: **boosted** bosons are detected as one jet.



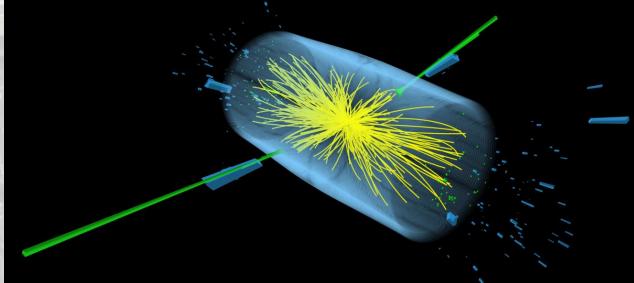
# Detecting particles at the LHC



CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN  
Data recorded: 2016-May-11 21:40:47.974592 GMT  
Run / Event / LS: 273158 / 238962455 / 150



ATLAS dijet event



CMS dijet event

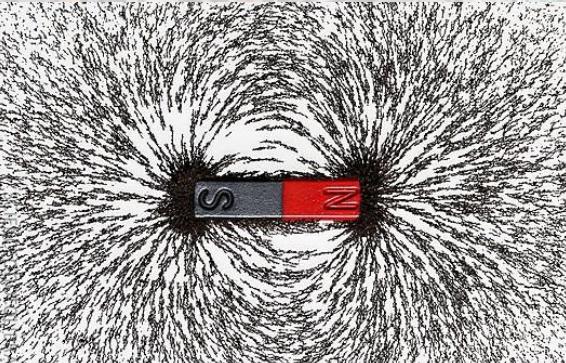
LHCb  
RHIC

Event 18853354  
Run 208541  
Sat 28 Apr 2018 21:48:17

LHCb b-jet event

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Raquel\\_Gomez-Ambrosio/publication/323966523/figure/fig17/AS\\_607356689842176@1521816527028/Transverse-section-of-the-CMS-detector.ppm](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Raquel_Gomez-Ambrosio/publication/323966523/figure/fig17/AS_607356689842176@1521816527028/Transverse-section-of-the-CMS-detector.ppm)

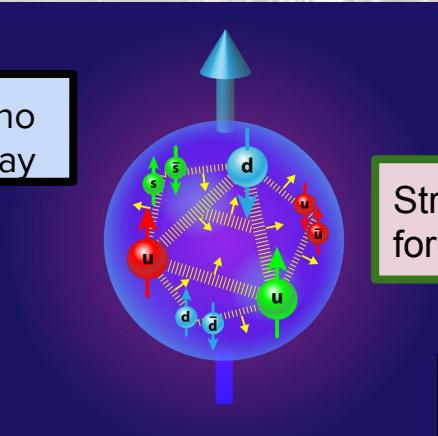
# The standard model of particle physics



electromagnetism



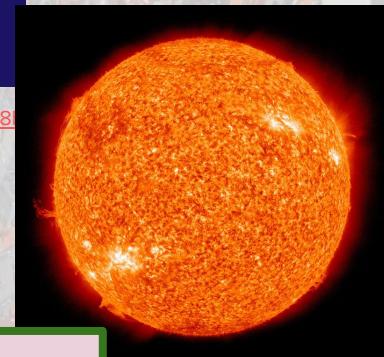
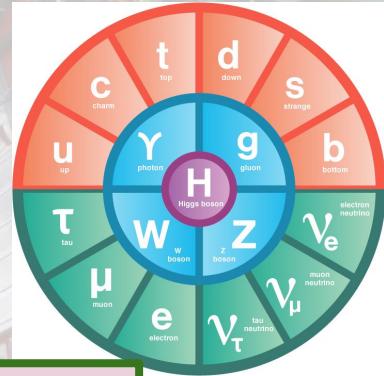
See talk by Gino Isidori yesterday



Strong nuclear force

What are we made of?  
How do particles get mass?

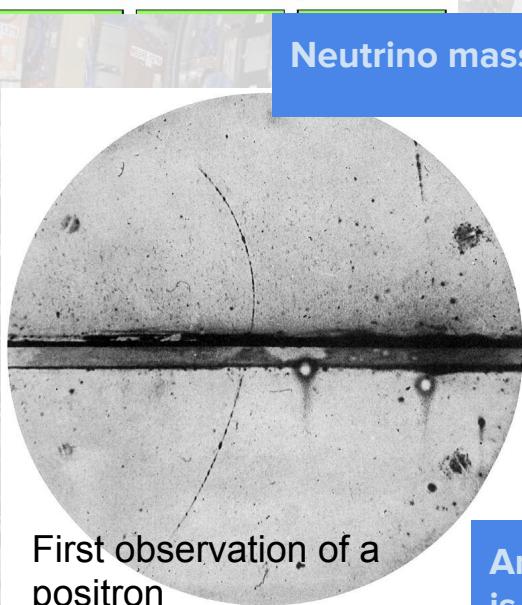
Weak nuclear force



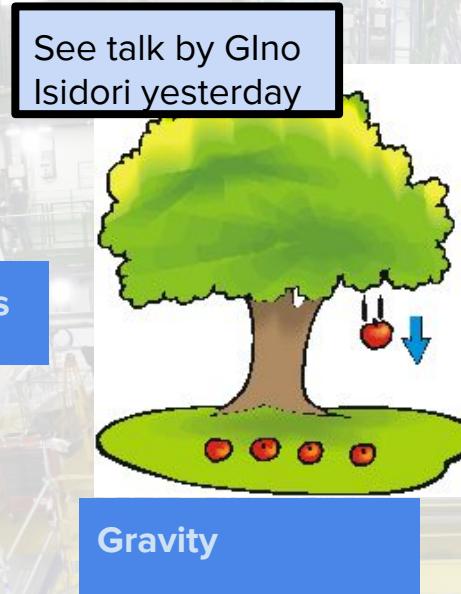
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/33/Lightning\\_0257.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/33/Lightning_0257.jpg)  
<http://blog.science4you.es/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/5magnet.jpg>  
[https://physics.aps.org/assets/89b4f0e0-b8b70d-d90f744d1790/e23\\_2.png](https://physics.aps.org/assets/89b4f0e0-b8b70d-d90f744d1790/e23_2.png)  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Imaging\\_Assembly\\_of\\_NASA%22\\_Solar\\_Dynamics\\_Observatory\\_-\\_20100819.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Imaging_Assembly_of_NASA%22_Solar_Dynamics_Observatory_-_20100819.jpg)  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Imaging\\_Assembly\\_of\\_NASA%22\\_Solar\\_Dynamics\\_Observatory\\_-\\_20100819.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Imaging_Assembly_of_NASA%22_Solar_Dynamics_Observatory_-_20100819.jpg)

# Unexplained phenomena in the standard model of particle physics

<2.2 eV 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ electron neutrino	<0.17 MeV 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ muon neutrino	<15.5 MeV 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ tau neutrino
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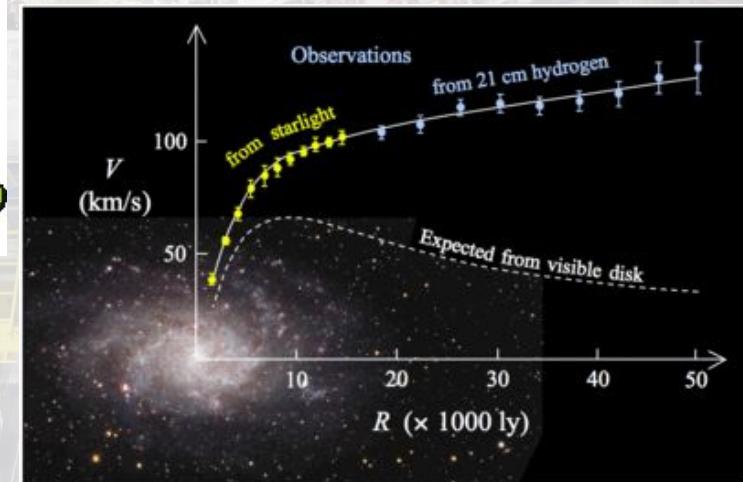
Neutrino masses



See talk by Gino Isidori yesterday

See also galaxy rotation simulation and observation

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/transcoded/3/33/Galaxy\\_rotation\\_under\\_the\\_influence\\_of\\_dark\\_matter.ogg/Galaxy\\_rotation\\_under\\_the\\_influence\\_of\\_dark\\_matter.ogg.360p.webm](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/transcoded/3/33/Galaxy_rotation_under_the_influence_of_dark_matter.ogg/Galaxy_rotation_under_the_influence_of_dark_matter.ogg.360p.webm)

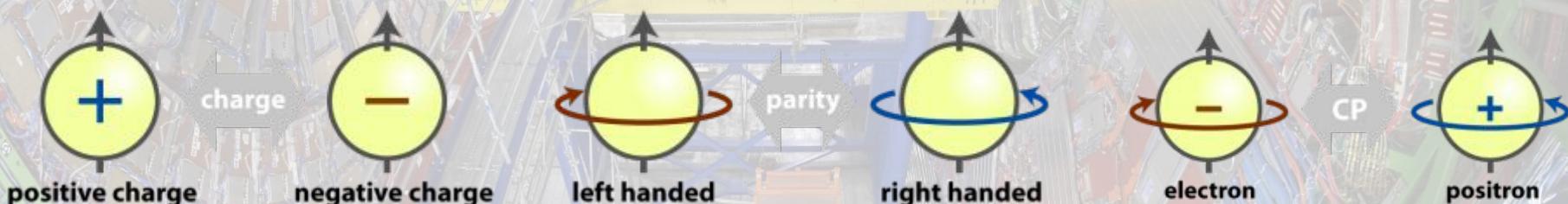


“Dark matter”

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/ec/M33\\_rotation\\_curve\\_HI.gif/400px-M33\\_rotation\\_curve\\_HI.gif](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/ec/M33_rotation_curve_HI.gif/400px-M33_rotation_curve_HI.gif)

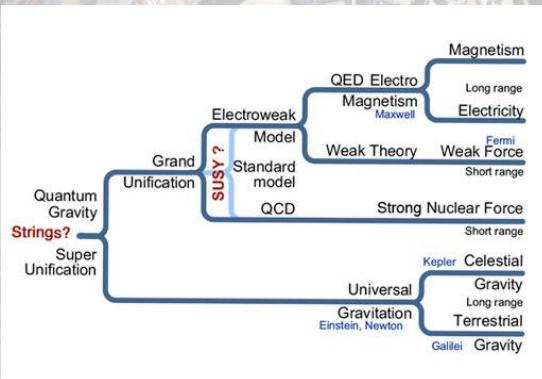
# This standard model can be theoretically unsatisfactory

- the value of the Higgs mass (125 GeV) despite its large quantum corrections:  
$$(m_H)^2 = (m_0)^2 + \mathcal{O}(10^{19}) \text{ GeV}$$
$$= (125 \text{ GeV})^2$$
- vanishing term of the theory describing the strong force that breaks the combined symmetry of particle-antiparticle exchange (charge conjugation) and spatial coordinate inversion (parity, or 'mirror' symmetry): **CP violating** term
- ... and more



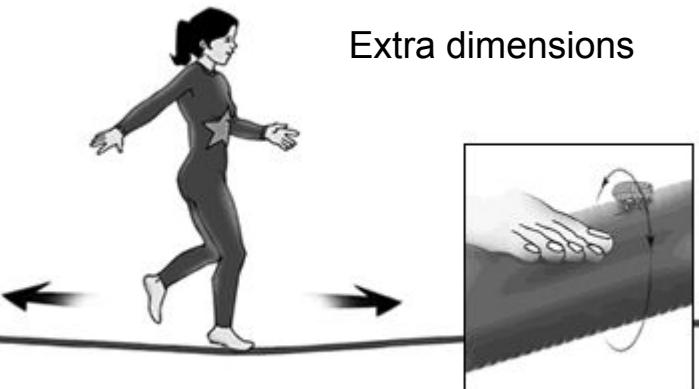
**CP violation:** why is there so much more matter than antimatter in the universe?

# Physics beyond the standard model

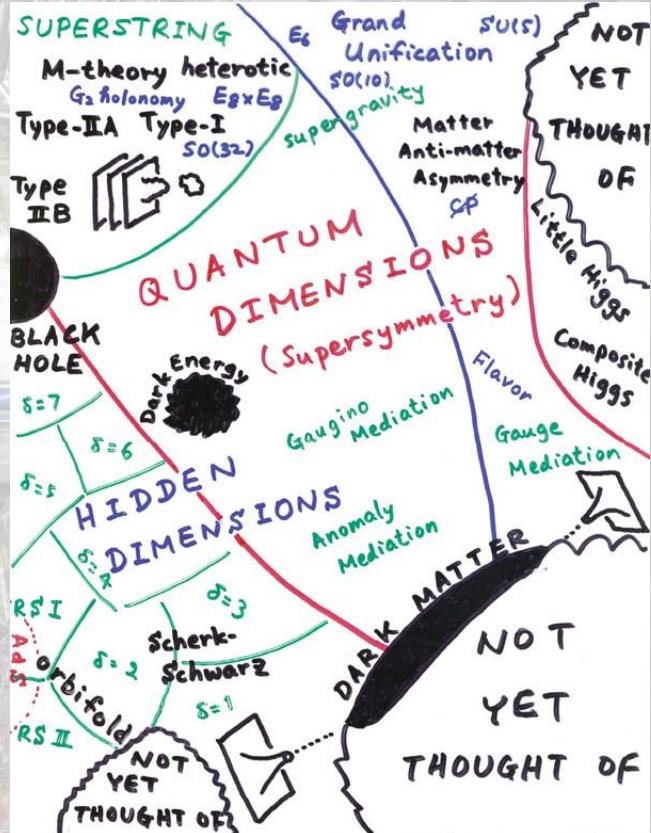


Theory of everything?

Extra dimensions



“BSM”  
“New physics”



# Physics beyond the standard model: supersymmetry

- Required symmetry in supergravity
- The only possible way to combine spacetime and internal symmetries

Internal symmetries:  $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$



There are many BSM models!

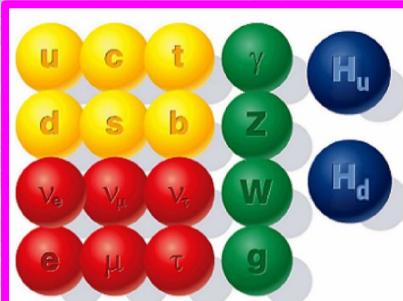


Figure: Jan Heisig, DESY

Space-time symmetries: **Poincaré group**

Translations  $\leftarrow [P_\mu, P_\nu] = 0$

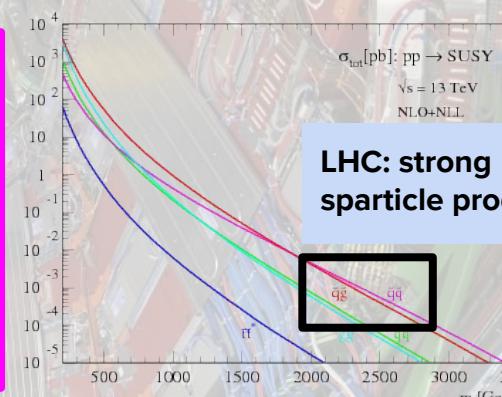
$$\frac{1}{i} [M_{\mu\nu}, P_\rho] = \eta_{\mu\rho} P_\nu - \eta_{\nu\rho} P_\mu$$

$$\frac{1}{i} [M_{\mu\nu}, M_{\rho\sigma}] = \eta_{\mu\rho} M_{\nu\sigma} - \eta_{\mu\sigma} M_{\nu\rho} - \eta_{\nu\rho} M_{\mu\sigma} + \eta_{\nu\sigma} M_{\mu\rho},$$

**Lorentz group (boosts, rotations)**

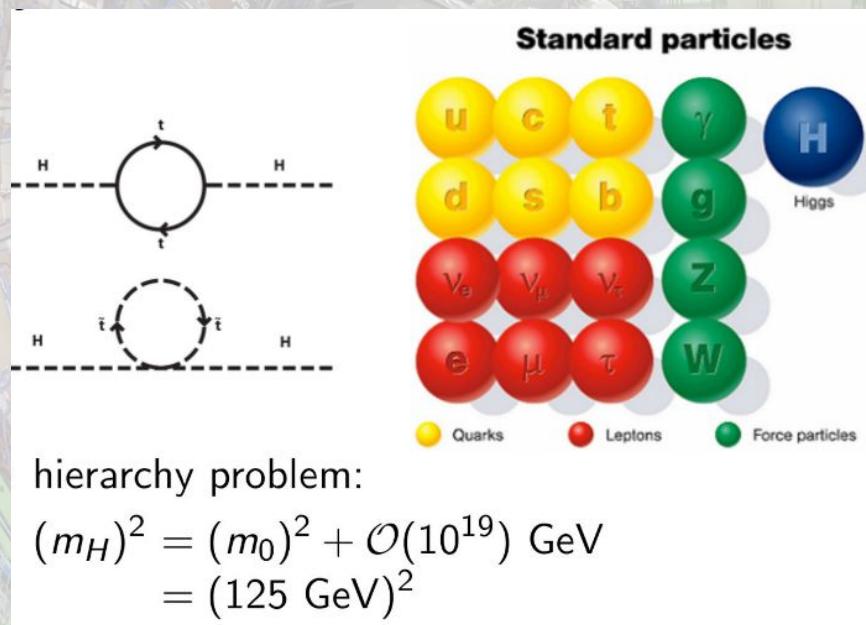
$$\{Q_\alpha, \bar{Q}_\beta\} = 2\gamma^\mu_{\alpha\beta} P_\mu$$

Poincaré algebra  
SUSY algebra



# The big vs the little hierarchy problem

Big or gauge hierarchy problem:



Little hierarchy problem:

Superpartners are not *that* light: loop corrections are reduced but only to about 10%. Some unnaturalness still remains.

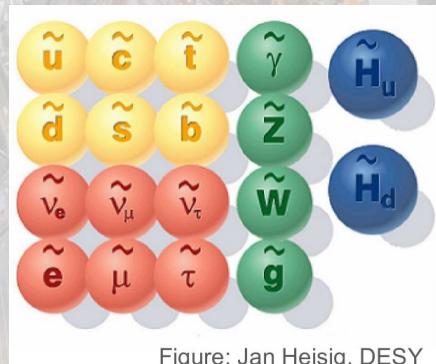


Figure: Jan Heisig, DESY

# The cosmological constant problem

**The cosmological constant problem or vacuum catastrophe** is the 120 orders of magnitude difference between the observed vacuum energy density and the predicted zero point density by quantum field theory

**The stringy landscape with many hidden sectors** can solve the cosmological constant problem and gauge hierarchy problem at the same time

**Adding an axion can also solve the strong CP problem** by a chiral superfield containing an axion, axino (fermionic superpartner), and dilaton (scalar superpartner). The axino is often the LSP and a candidate for cold dark matter.

# What is a simplified model?

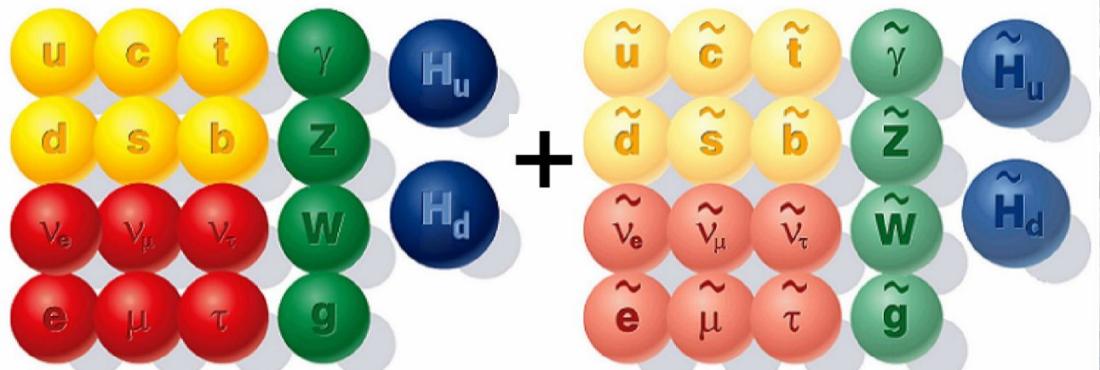
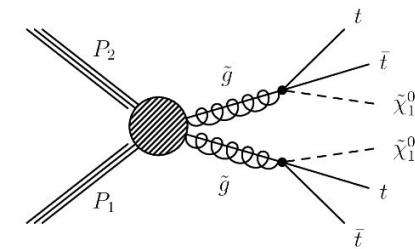
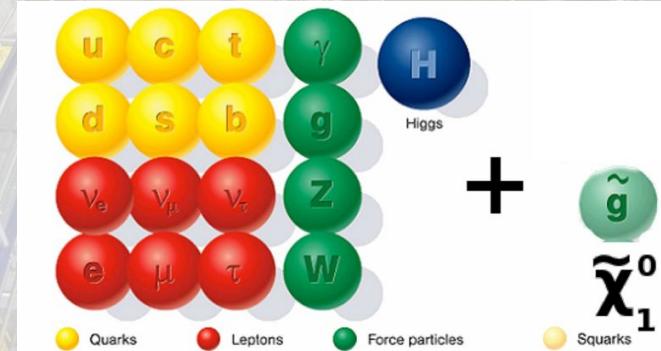


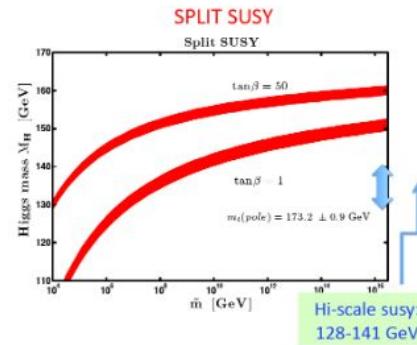
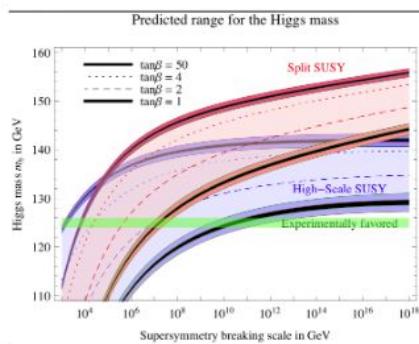
Figure: Jan Heisig, DESY



# Split SUSY and the Higgs mass

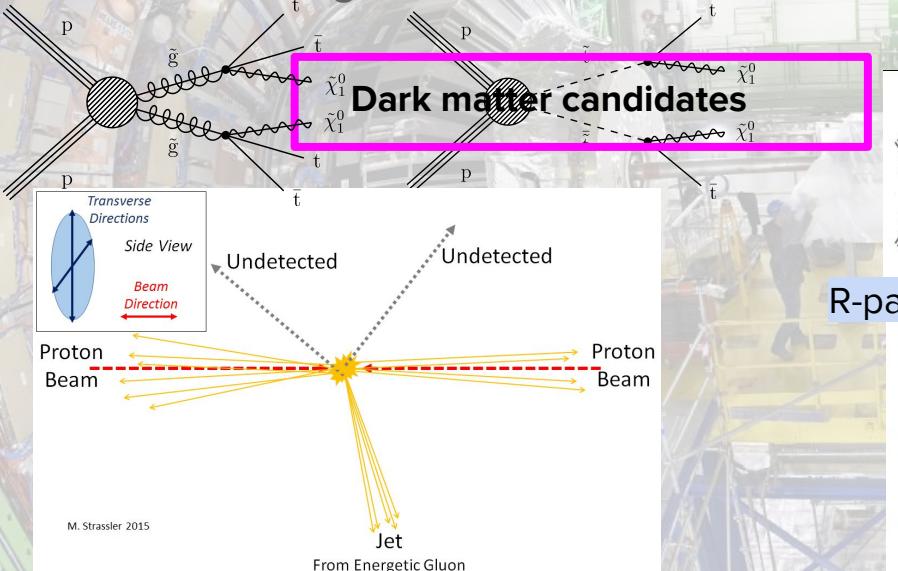
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/3005379/attachments/1690861/2720690/StopGrinoDks-v1.pdf>

MSSM Higgs mass (Djouadi et al., Giudice et al. )



# Searching for supersymmetry

Classic strong SUSY searches:



Search for gluino and squark pair production in multijet and multilepton events with a lot of **missing transverse momentum!**

<https://profmattstrassler.com/articles-and-posts/relativity-space-astrono...>

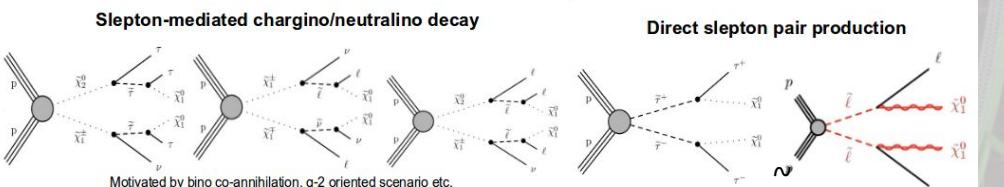
my-and-cosmology/searching-for-dark-matter-at-the-lhc/

[https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/2945161/attachments/1691950/2/22452/SUSY2018\\_Camacho.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/2945161/attachments/1691950/2/22452/SUSY2018_Camacho.pdf)

[https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/2005411/attachments/1692317/2723139/Basil\\_Schneider\\_20180724\\_SUSY.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/2005411/attachments/1692317/2723139/Basil_Schneider_20180724_SUSY.pdf)

One can search also for resonance search ('bump hunt'), angular distributions, deviations in standard model observables...

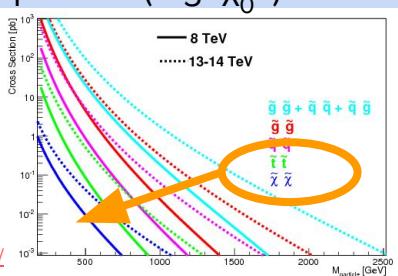
Higgsinos and weak gauginos mix to neutralino, chargino  
 Classic electroweakino searches:



R-parity conserving (RPC): lightest SUSY particle (e.g.  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ ) is stable

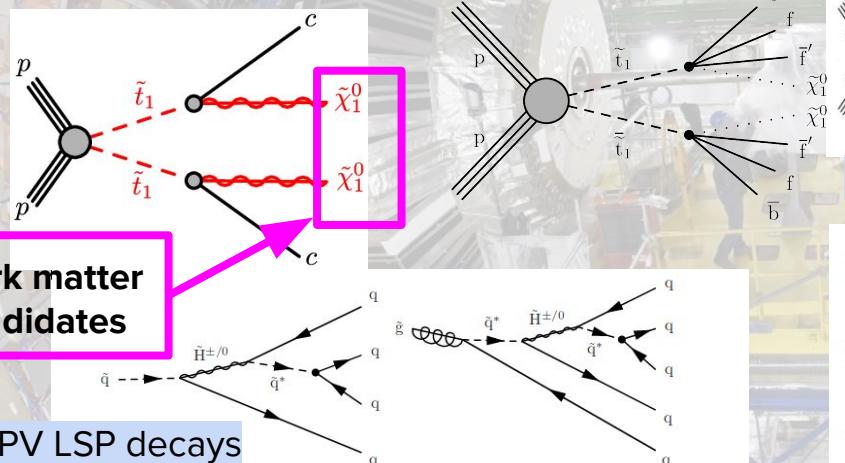
- $WZ : 2\ell + \text{jets} + p_T^{\text{miss}}$
- $WZ : 3\ell + p_T^{\text{miss}}$
- $Wh : 1\ell + bb + p_T^{\text{miss}}$

[https://cds.cern.ch/record/2291346/files/fia\\_susy\\_crossections.png](https://cds.cern.ch/record/2291346/files/fia_susy_crossections.png)



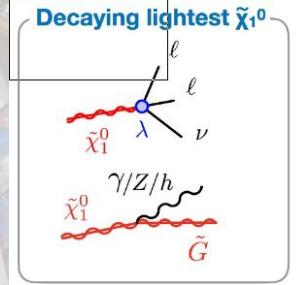
# New strategies

Small mass splittings, new final state particles and RPV SUSY:

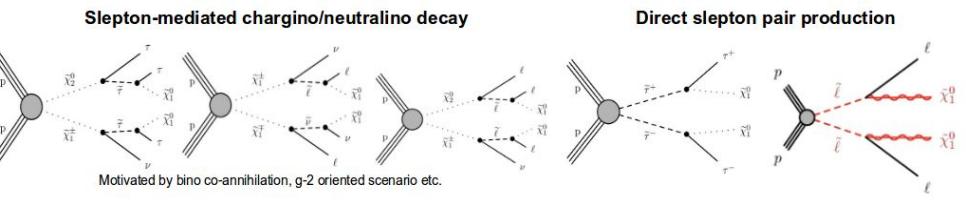


Gluino and squark pair production with multijet and multilepton final states -- very **little missing transverse momentum!**

R-parity violating (RPV): LSP decays

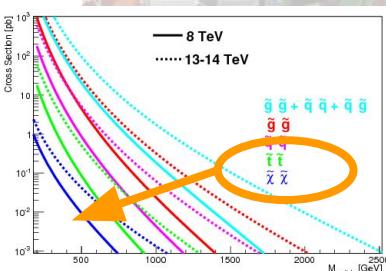


Smaller mass electroweakinos:



R-parity conserving (RPC): lightest sparticle (LSP) is stable

- $WZ :$  jets +  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$
- $WZ :$   $p_T^{\text{miss}}$
- $Wh :$   $bb + p_T^{\text{miss}}$



Very soft leptons! How to trigger?

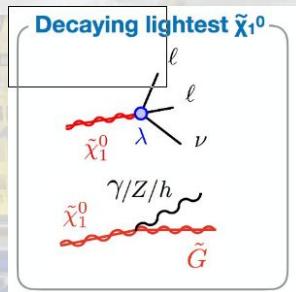
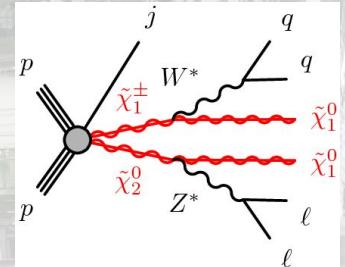
[https://cds.cern.ch/record/2291346/files/fig\\_susy\\_crossections.png](https://cds.cern.ch/record/2291346/files/fig_susy_crossections.png)

# Searching for supersymmetry

## Searches refined in run 2:

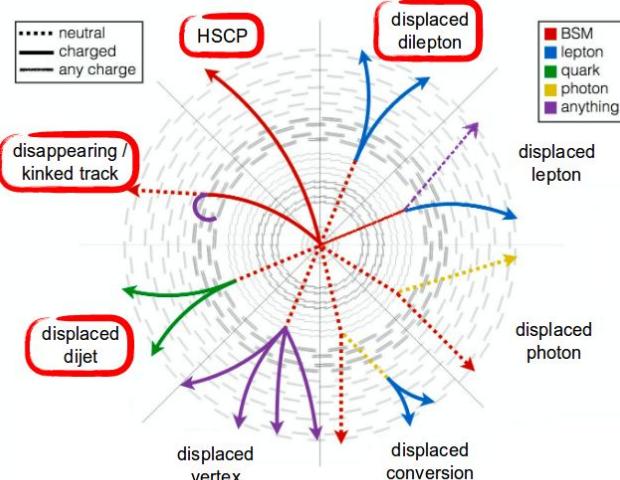
- Compressed mass spectra
- Lower cross sections
- Broaden class of models of supersymmetry to e.g. RPV (tougher background)
- More complex signatures (longlived)
- More third generation production and final states

→ Will improve for run 3 and HL-LHC!



Not covered here:  
**SUSY Higgs** searches

See talk on Wednesday by Nikolina Ilic  
**SM, DM results** (need interpretation!):  
E.g. Maria Cepeda and Gino Isidori on Wednesday, Vasiliki Kouskoura on Friday  
And many other talks not mentioned here



Will now show highlights up to now only: a selection of recent results from CMS and ATLAS

CMS public results: <https://cms-results.web.cern.ch/cms-results/public-results/publications/>

ATLAS public results: <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic>

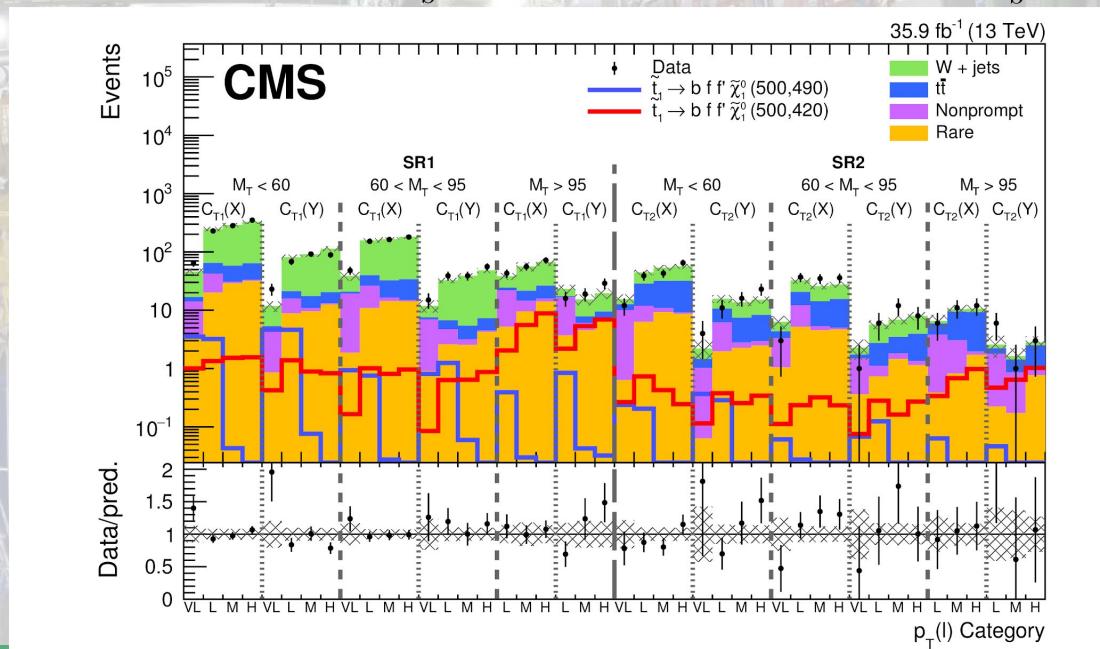
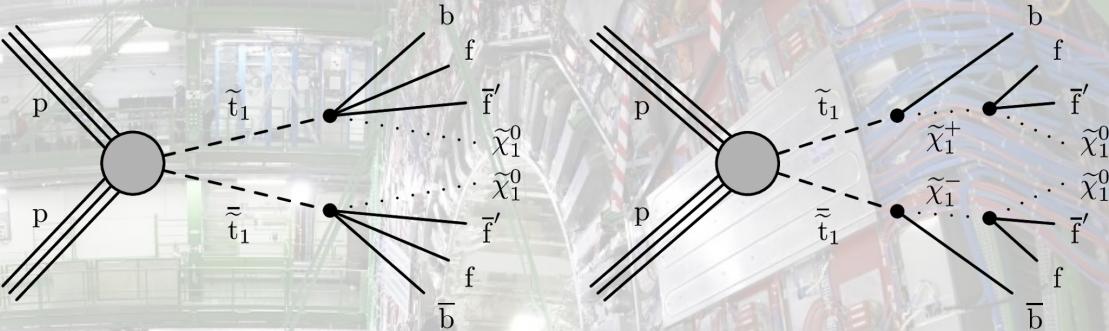
# Strong sparticle production

See also talks by  
**Antonia Strubig this afternoon**  
**Anshul Kapoor on Wednesday**  
And also talks on vector-like quarks by  
**Erich Varnes this afternoon**  
**Stéphanie Beauceron this afternoon**

# Light stops

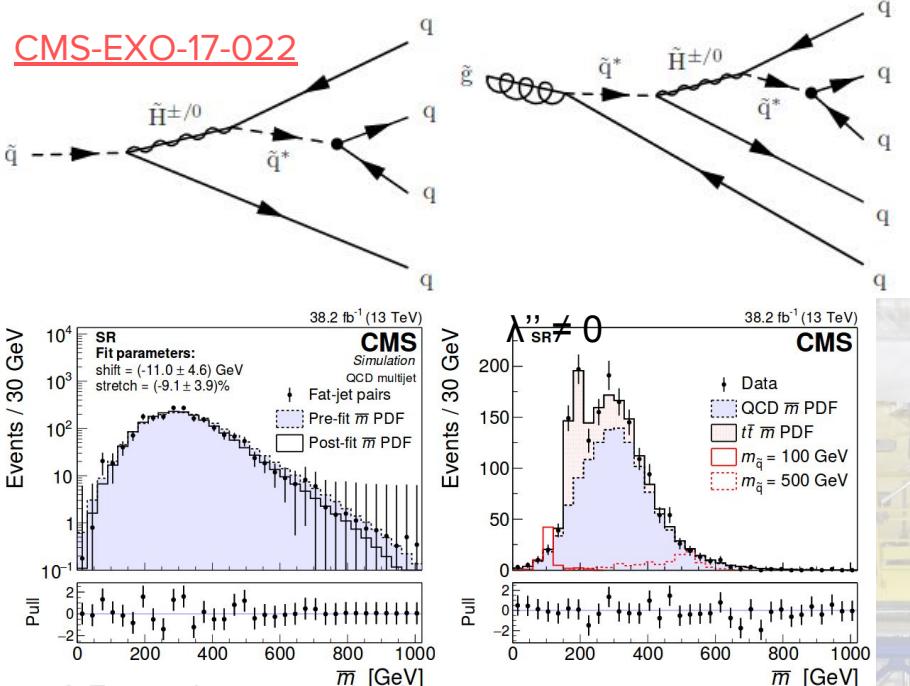
At low mass splittings, the stop may not decay in a conventional way:

- ISR jet  $> 100(110)$  GeV
- $p_T$  miss  $> 300$  (200) GeV
- Multivariate technique and sequential selection
- Sensitive to stop masses up to 540GeV,  $\Delta m$  40GeV in sequential selection



# Hadronic RPV resonance search

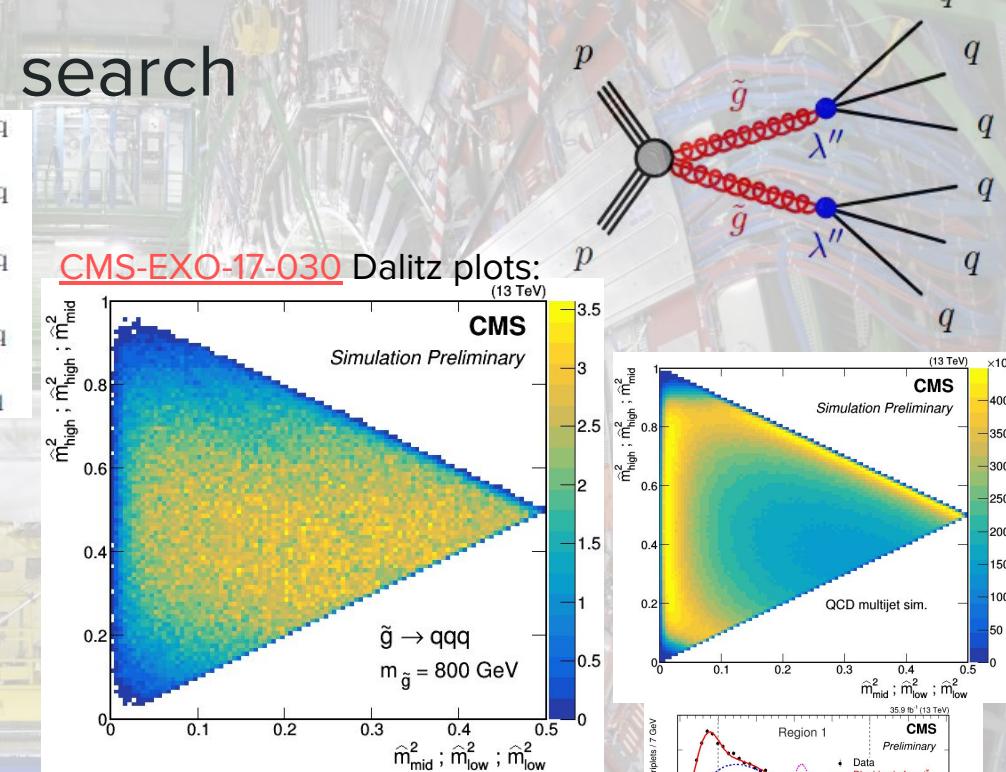
[CMS-EXO-17-022](#)



- 4-5 quarks  $\rightarrow$  two high  $p_T$  ( $>400$  GeV) fat jets (CA, R=1.2) with substructure ( $\tau_{43} < 0.8$ ,  $\tau_{42} < 0.45$ )  $\rightarrow$  suppresses QCD multijet background

- Experimentally challenging light quark mode for masses  $< 400$  GeV

[CMS-EXO-17-030](#)



Uses **data scouting** for low masses:  
High level trigger selection  
with 2kHz rate for a sum of jet  
transverse momenta  $HT > 410$   
(not all event info saved)

# Charm tagging

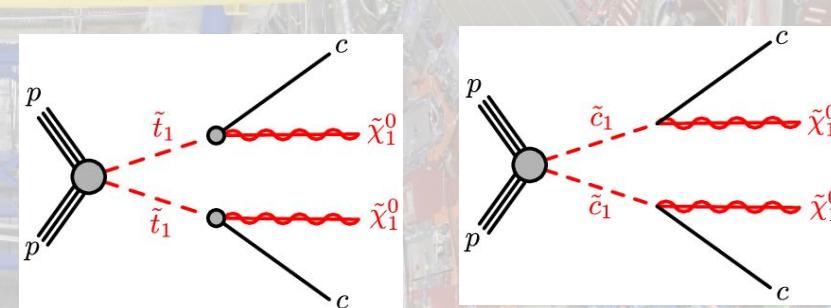
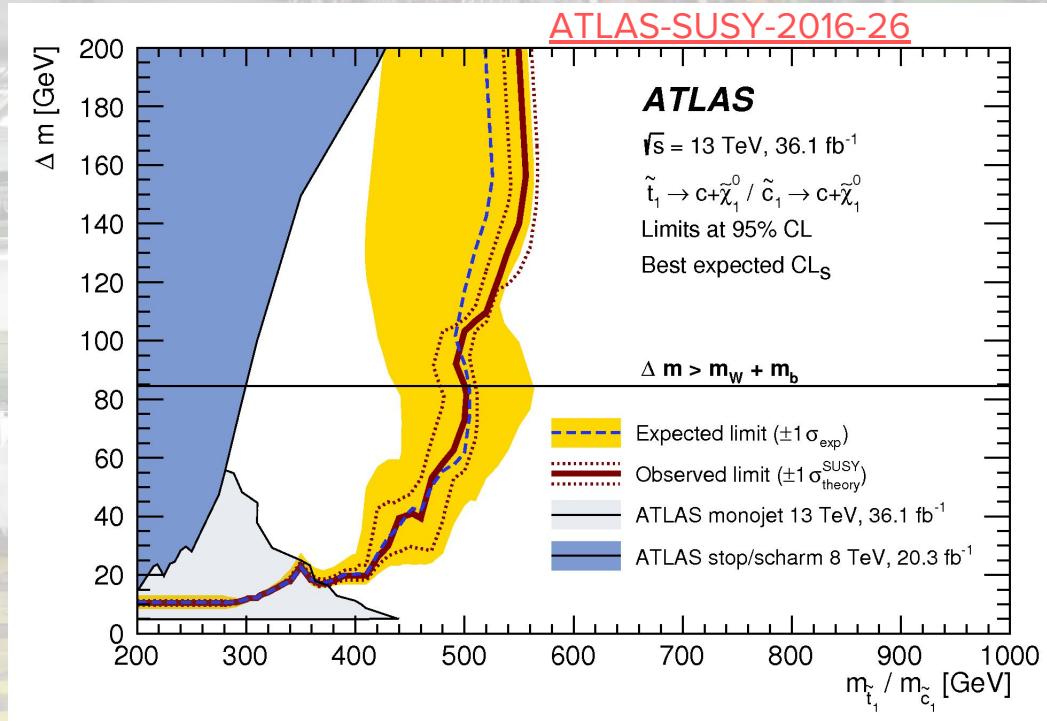
Selection:  $\geq 2$  jets,  $\geq 1$  c-jet,  $p_{T,\text{miss}} > 500 \text{ GeV}$ .

In compressed region:

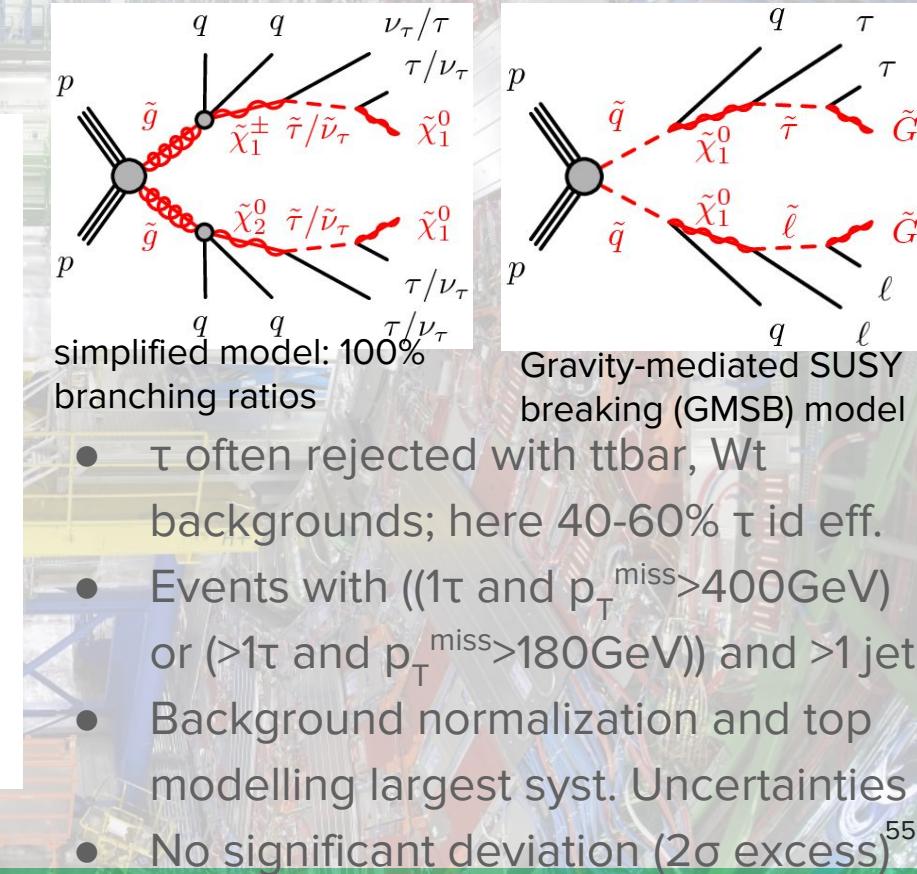
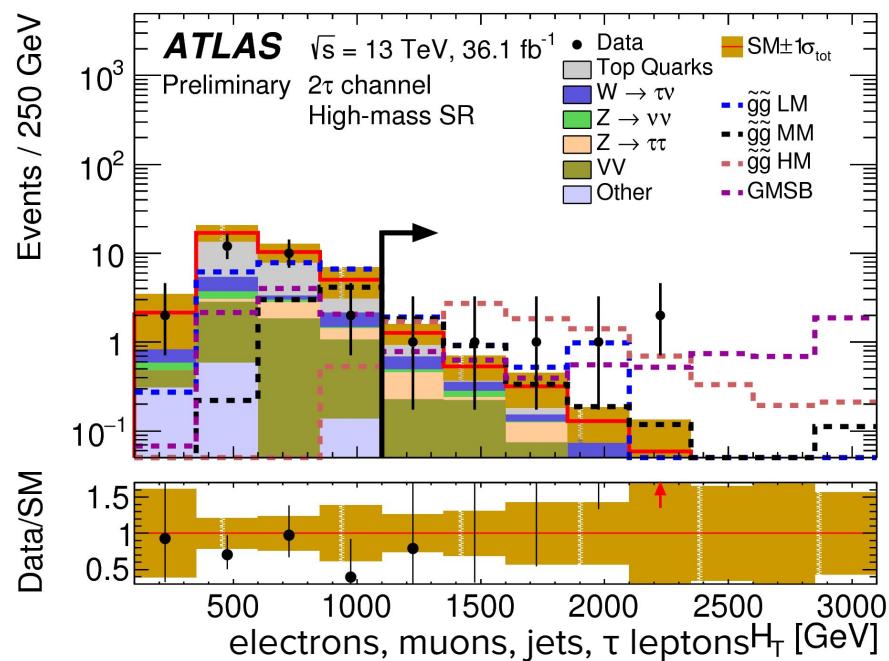
ISR selection:  $\geq 3$  jets with leading jet not c-tagged

Charm tagging with MVA in tight working point 18% efficient, and

- b-jet rejection factor 20
- Light-flavor rejection factor 200
- Hadronic  $\tau$ -jet rejection factor 6

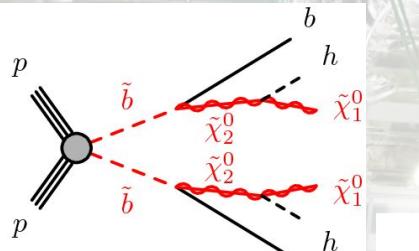
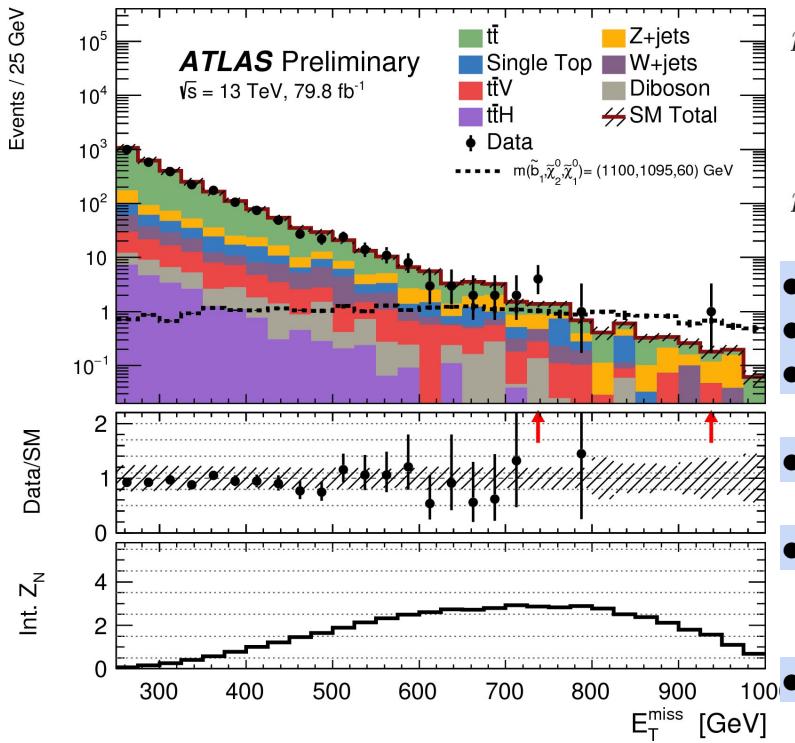


# New results in tau and lepton final state from ATLAS



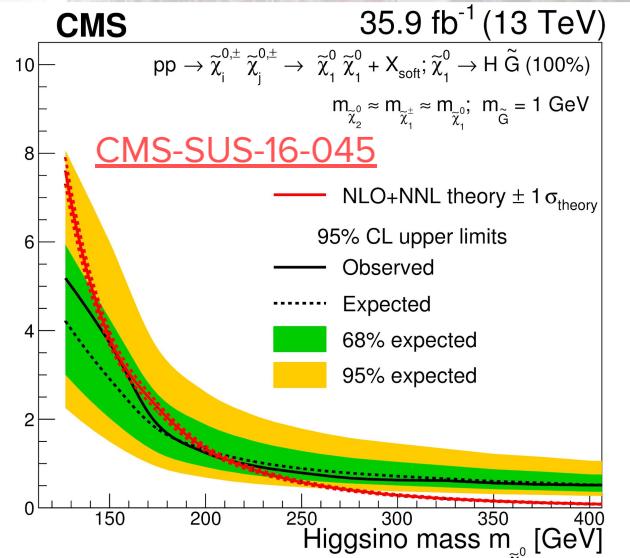
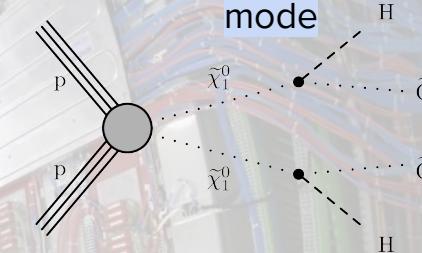
# Bottom squark pair production to Higgs

[ATLAS-CONF-2018-40](#)



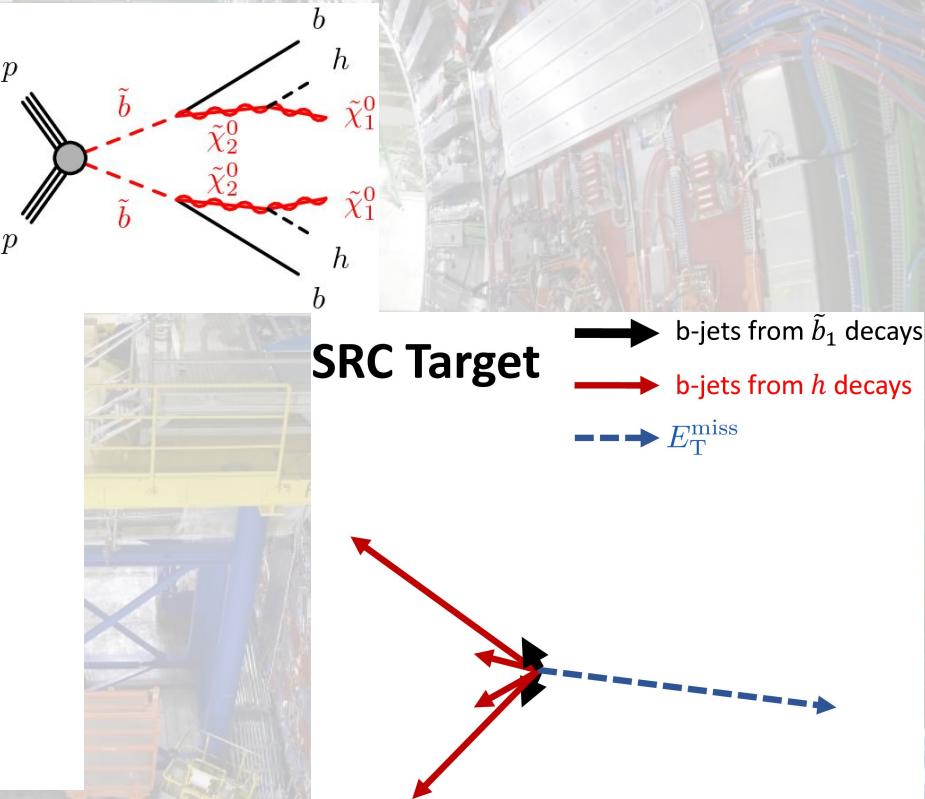
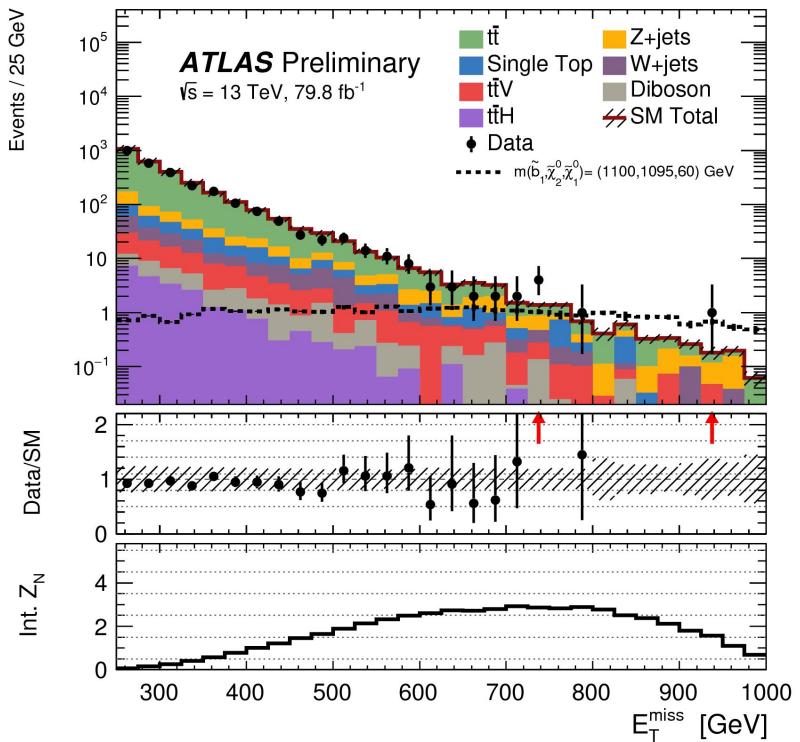
- GMSB goldstino LSP
- ATLAS:  $h \rightarrow bb$
- CMS: at least one  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- H, h: Standard Model Higgs boson
- First search for such a scenario in ATLAS in Run 2
- Small excess in compressed region with soft b-jets

On-shell higgs with large enough  $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$   
In CMS: EW production mode

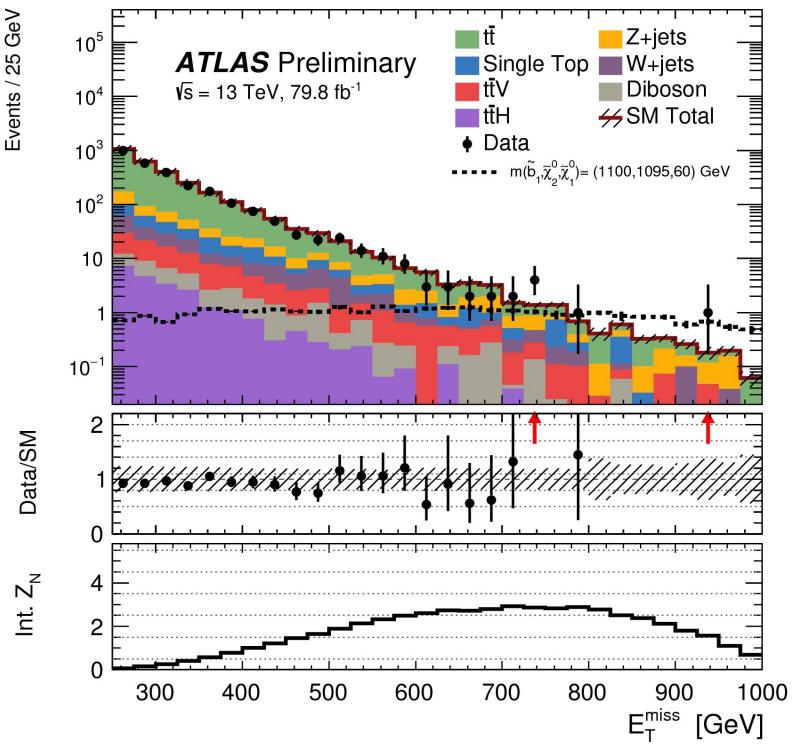


On-shell higgs with large enough  $|\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)|$

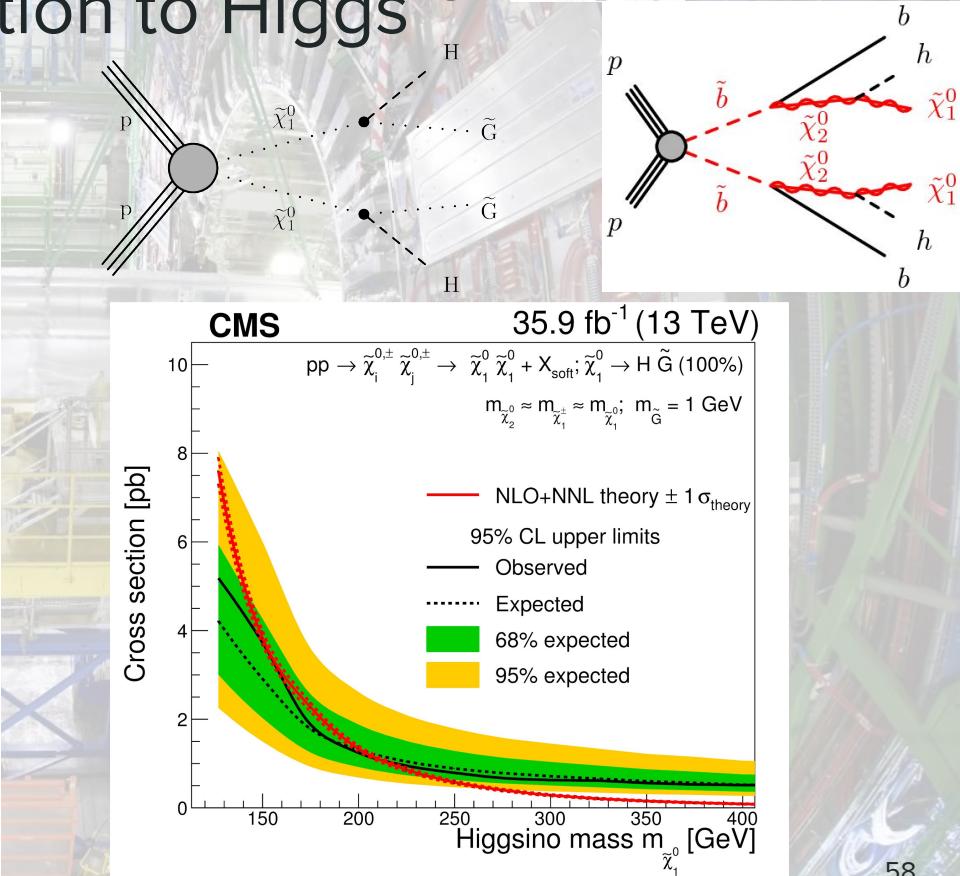
# Bottom squark pair production to Higgs



# Bottom squark pair production to Higgs



On-shell higgs with large enough  $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$

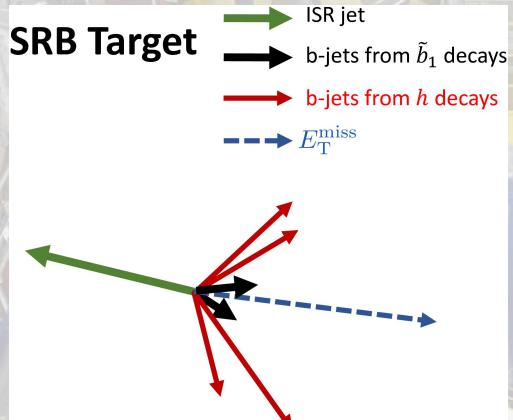
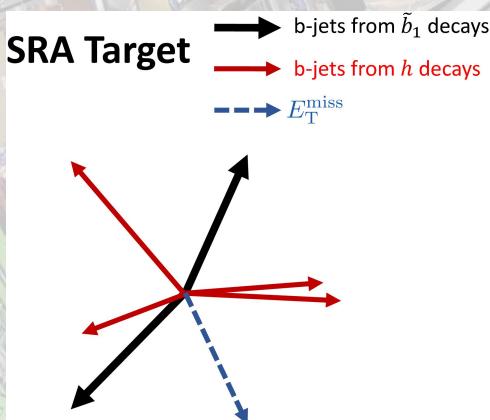


# Bottom squark pair production to Higgs

Bottom-squark pair production with the ATLAS detector in final states containing Higgs bosons, b-jets and missing transverse momentum in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s}=13$  TeV

Variable	SRC25	SRC27	SRC30	SRC32
$N_{\text{leptons}}$ (baseline)			$= 0$	
$N_{\text{jets}}$			$\geq 4$	
$N_{\text{b-jets}}$			$\geq 3$	
$E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ [GeV]			$> 250$	
$\min \Delta\phi(\text{jet}_{1-4}, \mathbf{p}_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}})$ [rad]			$> 0.4$	
$\mathcal{S}$	$> 25$	$> 27$	$> 30$	$> 32$

$$\mathcal{S} = \sqrt{\frac{|\mathbf{p}_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}|^2}{\sigma_L^2(1 - \rho_{\text{LT}}^2)}}.$$

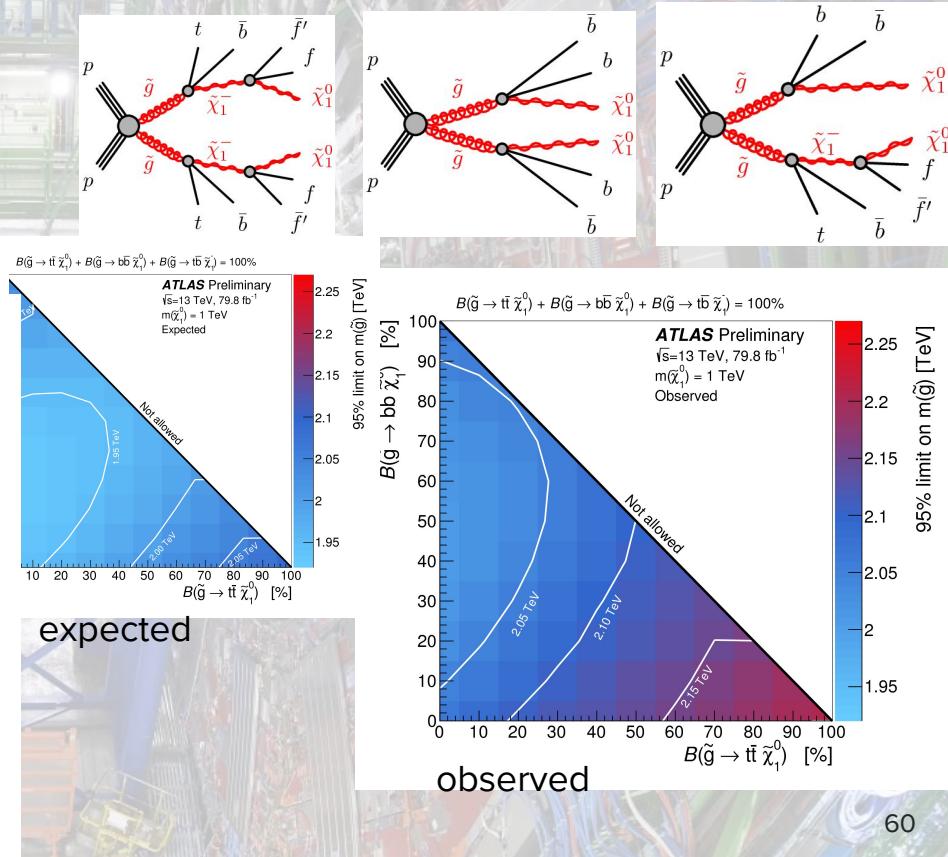
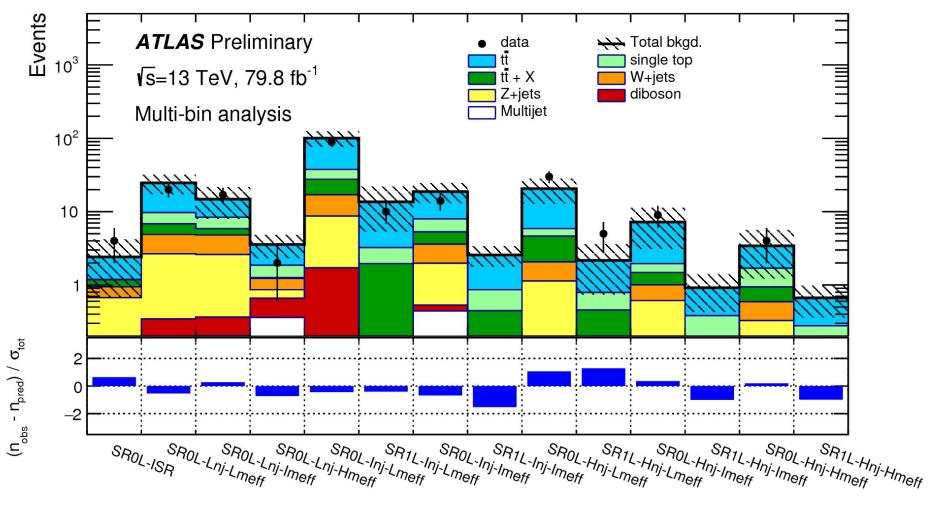


**SRC Target**

- b-jets from  $\tilde{b}_1$  decays
- b-jets from  $h$  decays
- $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$

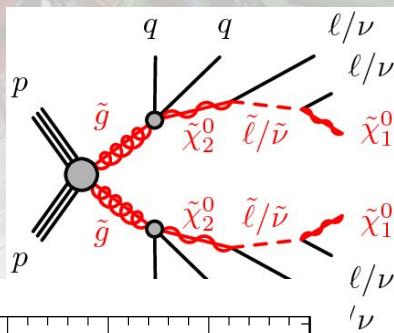
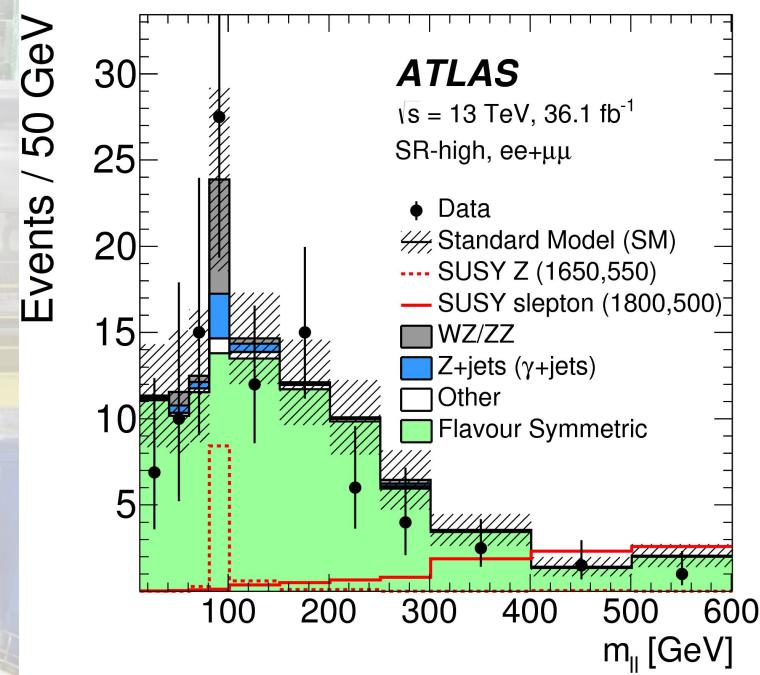
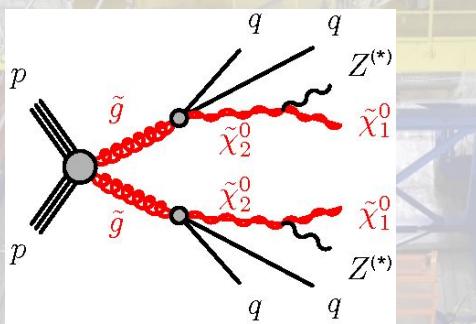
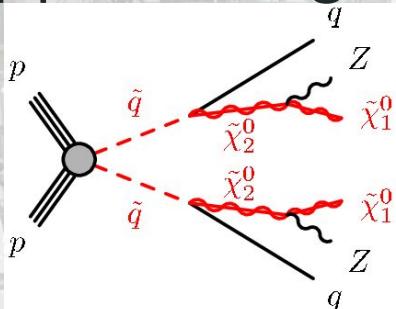
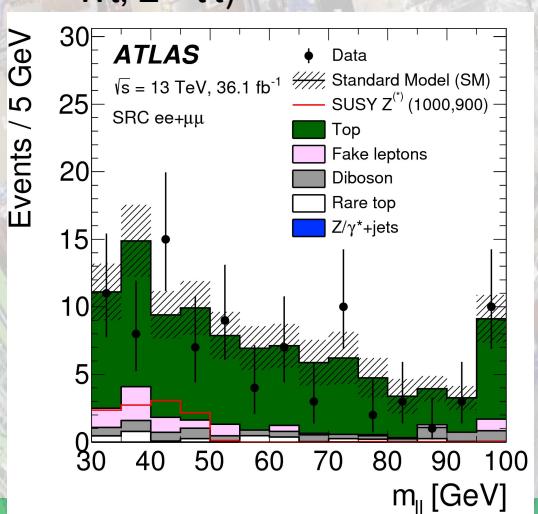
# Gluino-mediated stop and sbottom pair production

ATLAS inclusive search with b-jets and missing transverse momentum  
 Search with stop-mediated decay similar results for m(gluino) close to m(LSP)



# Soft same flavor opposite sign dileptons

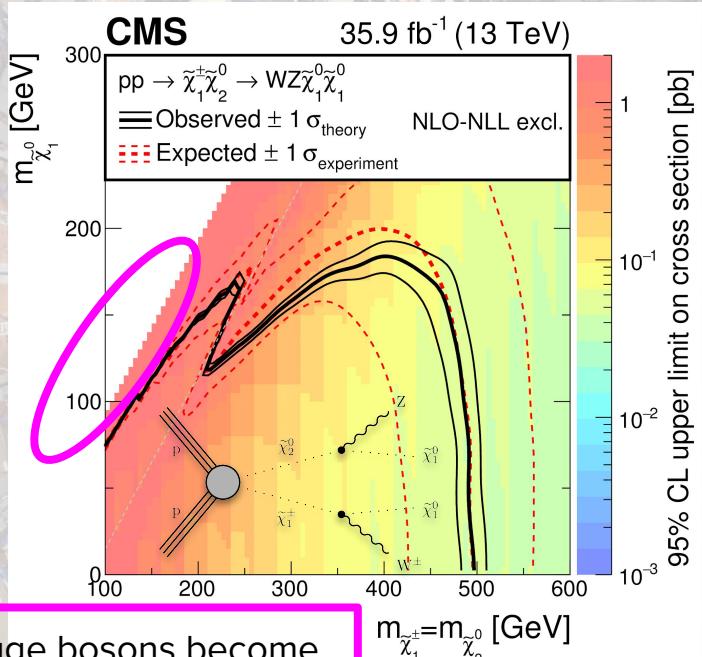
- Soft dilepton region:  $p_T > 7 \text{ GeV}$  only (high  $p_T$  region: 25 GeV)
- Missing transverse energy trigger for soft dilepton region
- Data-driven flavor-symmetric background estimates ( $t\bar{t}$ bar, WW, Wt,  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ )



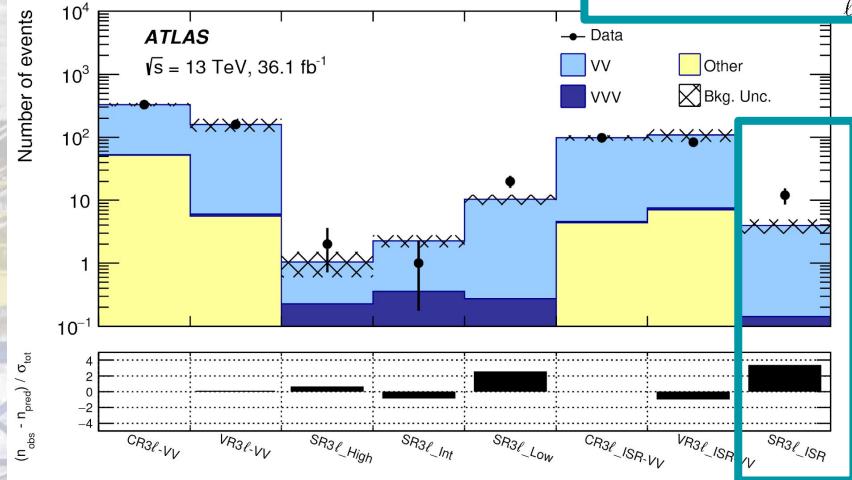
# Electroweak sparticle production

See talk by  
**Sarah Williams** this afternoon

# Multileptons from electroweakino pair production



**RJR or Recursive jigsaw reconstruction** uses kinematic observables computed in different reference frames for enhanced sensitivity



Classic **WZ** mediated electroweakino search typically not sensitive close to diagonal

[https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/2945161/attachments/1691950/2722452/SUSY2018\\_Camacho.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/2945161/attachments/1691950/2722452/SUSY2018_Camacho.pdf)

High, intermediate: large masses  $\rightarrow$  large mass splittings  
 Low: smaller masses

3 $\sigma$

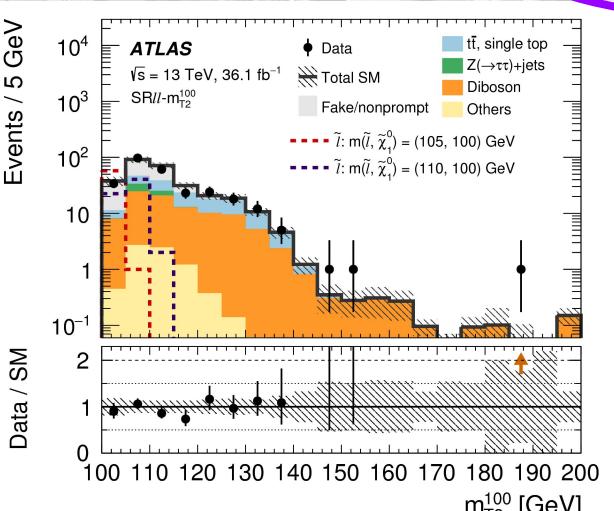
# Off-shell gauge bosons

Natural SUSY has light higgsino:

Then if n1, n2 higgsinolike:

- small mass splittings
- very soft leptons

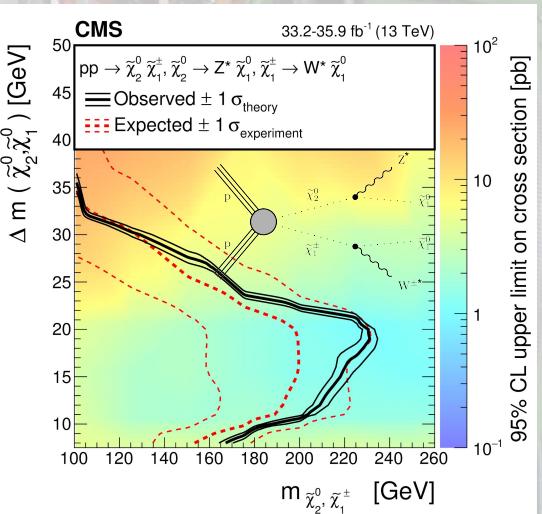
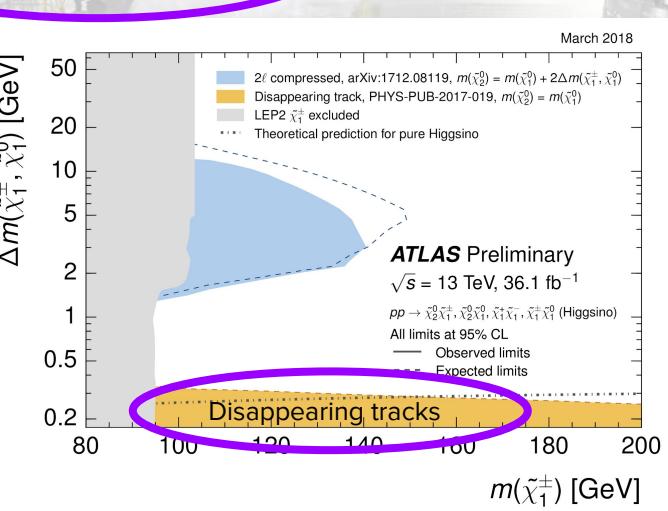
Very very soft leptons: disappearing tracks



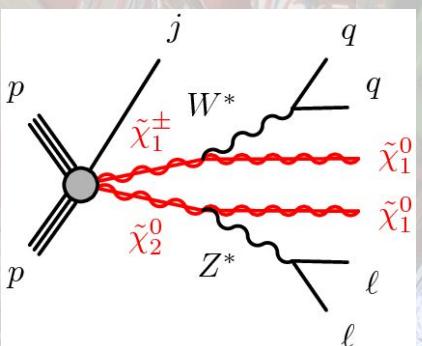
tree-level:

$$-\frac{m_Z^2}{2} = |\mu^2| + m_{H_u}^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\tan^2 \beta}\right)$$

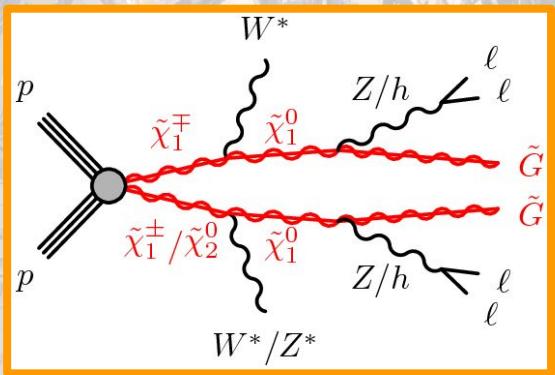
$\mu \approx \text{higgsino mass}$



Sensitive to low mass splittings (soft leptons)

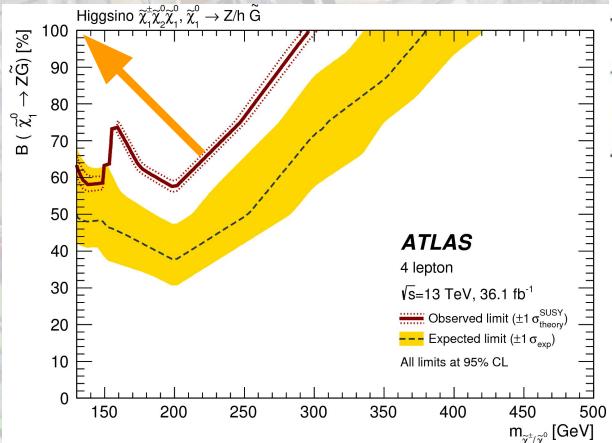


# RPC + RPV to leptons



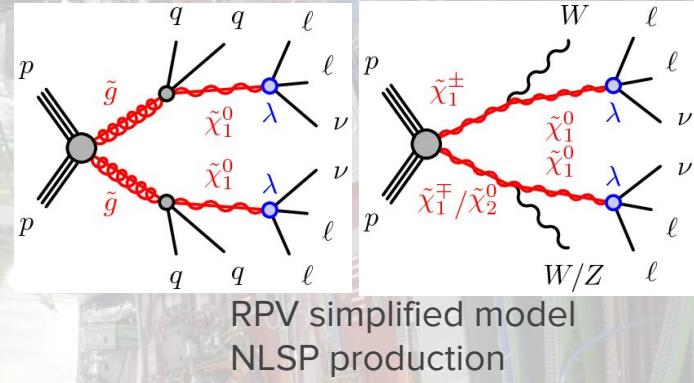
RPC wino decay,  
gauginos  
decaying via ZZ  
Decay products  
from offshell  $W^*$ ,  
 $Z^*$  cannot easily  
be triggered on

[ATLAS-SUSY-2016-21](#)



Less sensitivity  
for 3rd gen RPV  
coupling

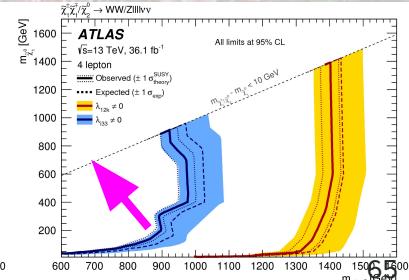
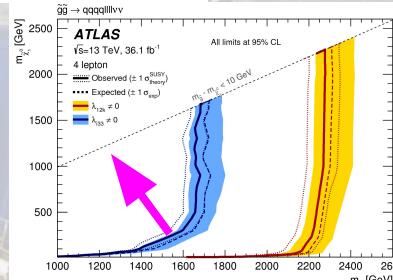
[ATLAS-SUSY-2016-21](#)



RPV simplified model  
NLSP production

$$\frac{1}{2}\lambda_{ijk}L_iL_j\bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk}L_iQ_j\bar{D}_k + \frac{1}{2}\lambda''_{ijk}\bar{U}_i\bar{D}_j\bar{D}_k + \kappa_iL_iH_2,$$

$\lambda_{ijk}$ : 27 RPV couplings in superpotential



# Electroweak SUSY: low-mass neutralino/chargino?

MSSM-EW ( $M_1, M_2, \mu, \tan\beta + 2$  nuisances) scans in progress

decouple everything except  $\chi^{0,\pm}$

- free (EW scale) parameters:

$$M_1, M_2, \mu, \tan\beta, \alpha_S, m_t$$

- focus: impact of collider data

various LEP cross-section limits

ATLAS multi-lepton: 2-3 leptons + 0-5 jets

ATLAS RJ: 2-3 leptons, recursive jigsaw variables

ATLAS 4lep: at least 4 leptons

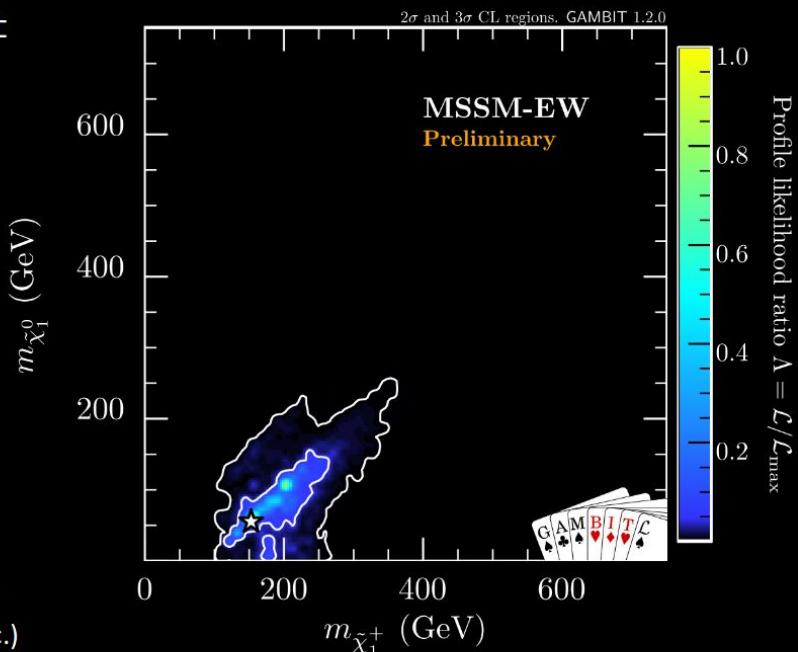
ATLAS 3b: higgsinos in double-Higgs final states

CMS multi-lepton: (similar to ATLAS)

CMS 1lep(H)bb: 1 lepton plus bbar from H

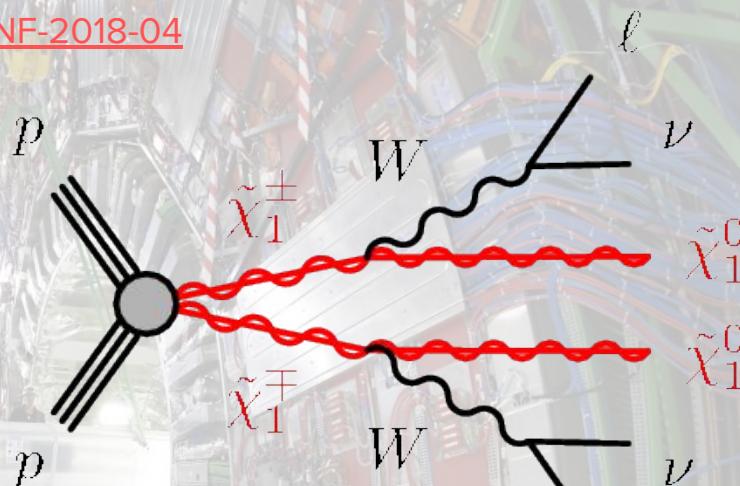
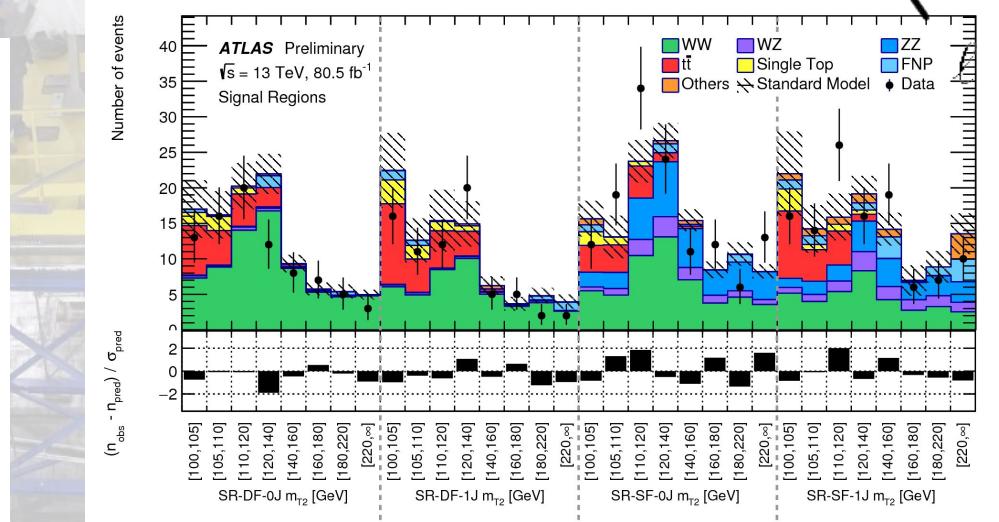
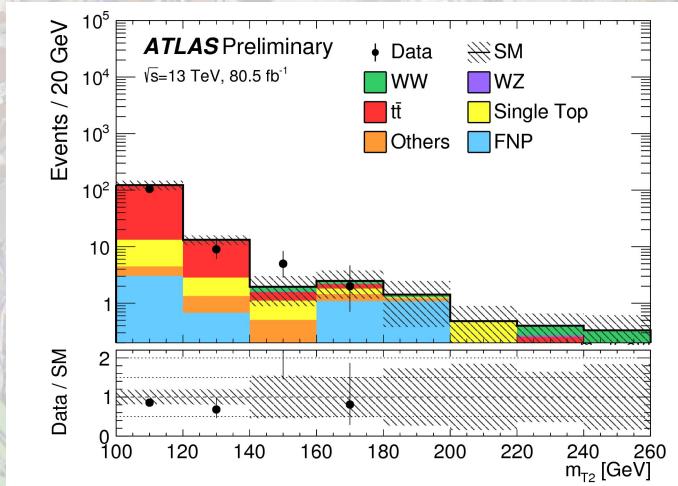
CMS 2SFOSlep-soft: two SFOS leptons (virtual W/Z)

CMS 2SFOSlep: two SFOS leptons (on-shell W/Z dec.)



# Chargino pair production

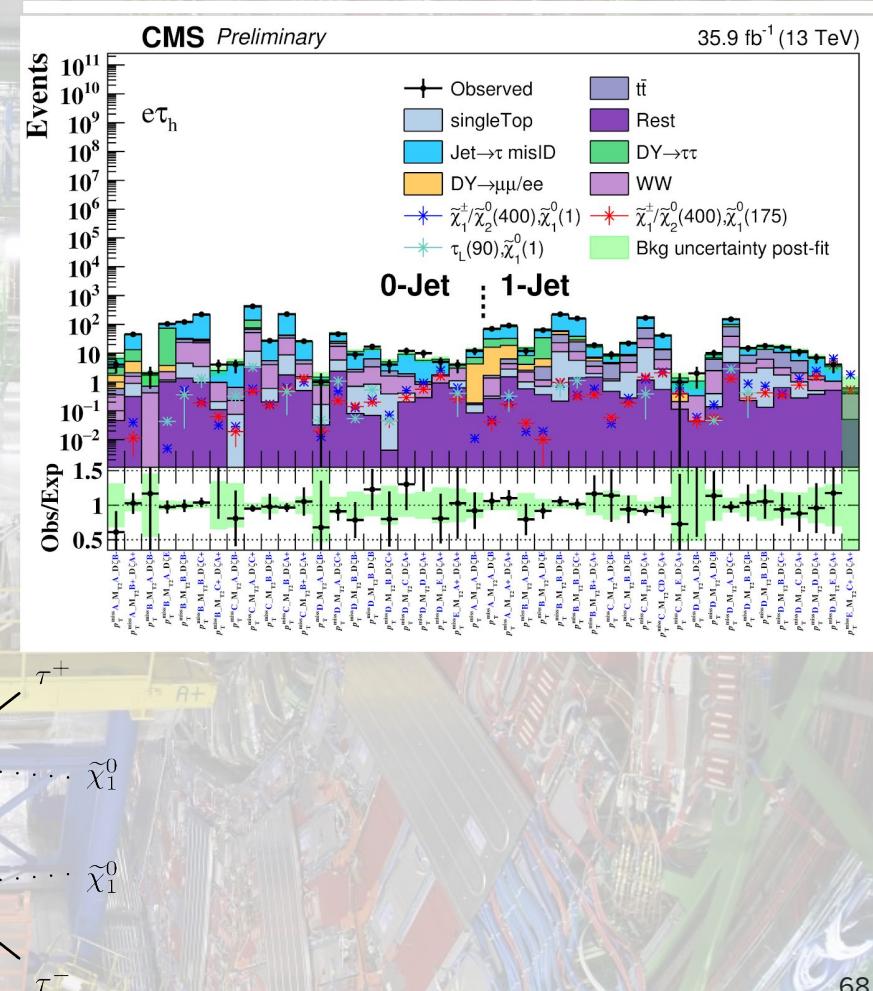
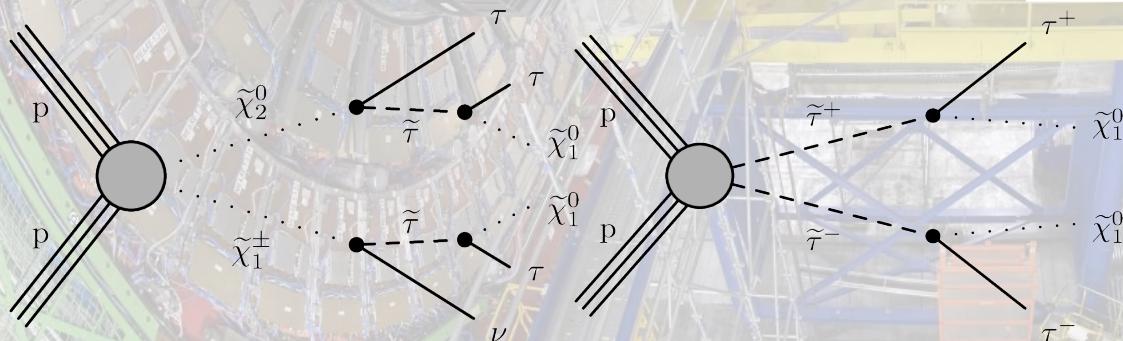
- 2 OS leptons:  $m(l\bar{l}) > 25 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$
- Missing transverse momentum:  $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 110 \text{ GeV}$
- No b-jets
- MC backgrounds with likelihood fit to data for normalization

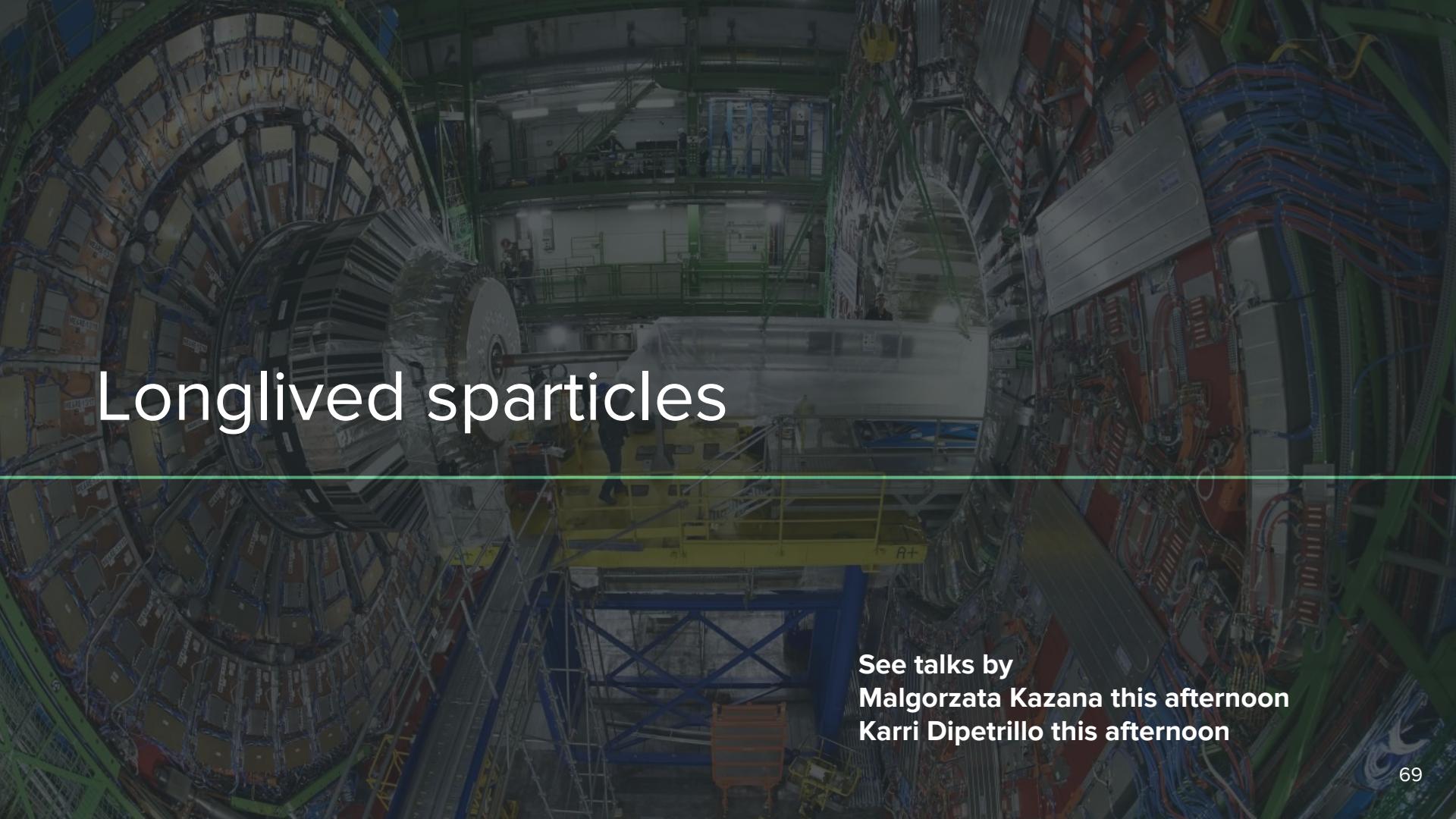


# Hadronic and leptonic tau

Combination of leptonic and hadronic channels

$p_T(\tau) > 20 \text{ GeV}$





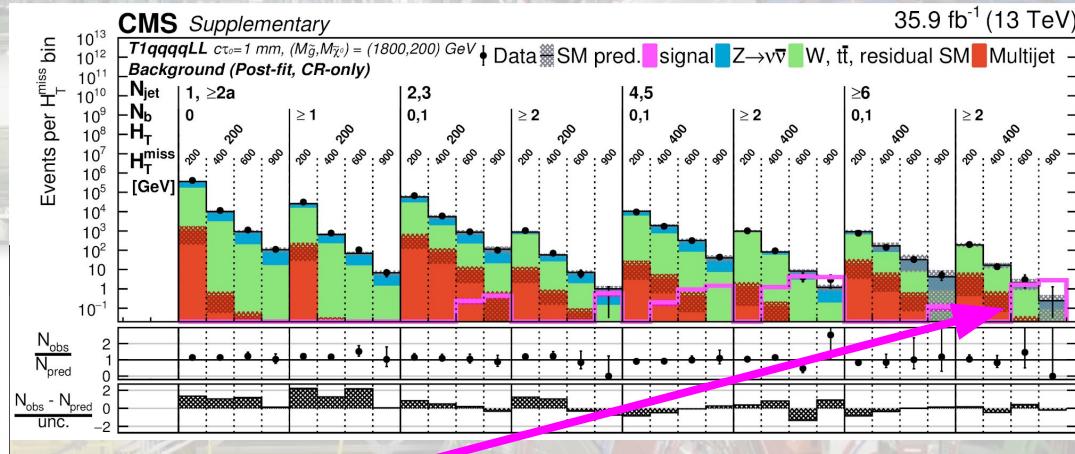
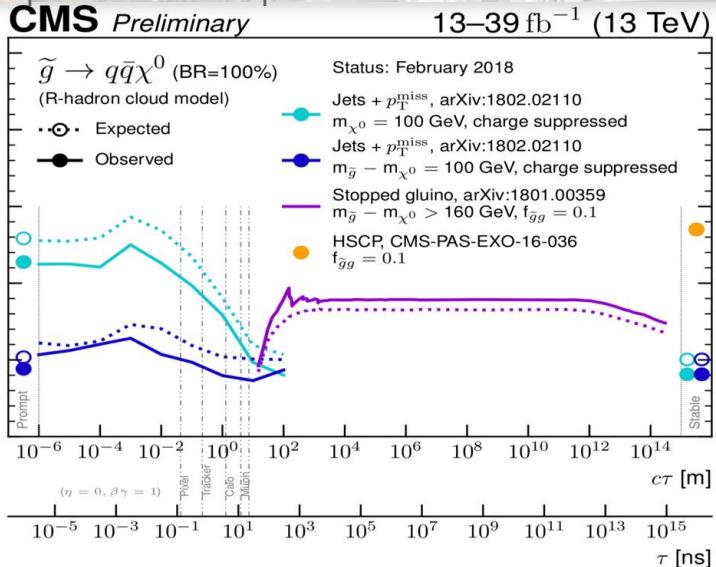
# Longlived sparticles

See talks by  
**Malgorzata Kazana this afternoon**  
**Karri Dipetrillo this afternoon**

# Longlived gluinos in split supersymmetry

[CMS-PAS-EXO-16-036](#) heavy stable charged particle search with  $dE/dx$

[CMS-SUS-16-038](#) CMS inclusive search with jets and missing transverse momentum using  $a_T$  with split SUSY interpretation



HSCP searches will benefit from tracker phase 2 upgrade (see e.g. [CMSTDR014](#)) and muon phase 2 upgrade (see e.g. [CMSTDR016](#))

# Split SUSY and R-Hadrons

Split SUSY: has light sfermions and higgs, rest heavy.

Heavy quarks make gluino longlived.

If  $c\tau > 1$  picosecond:

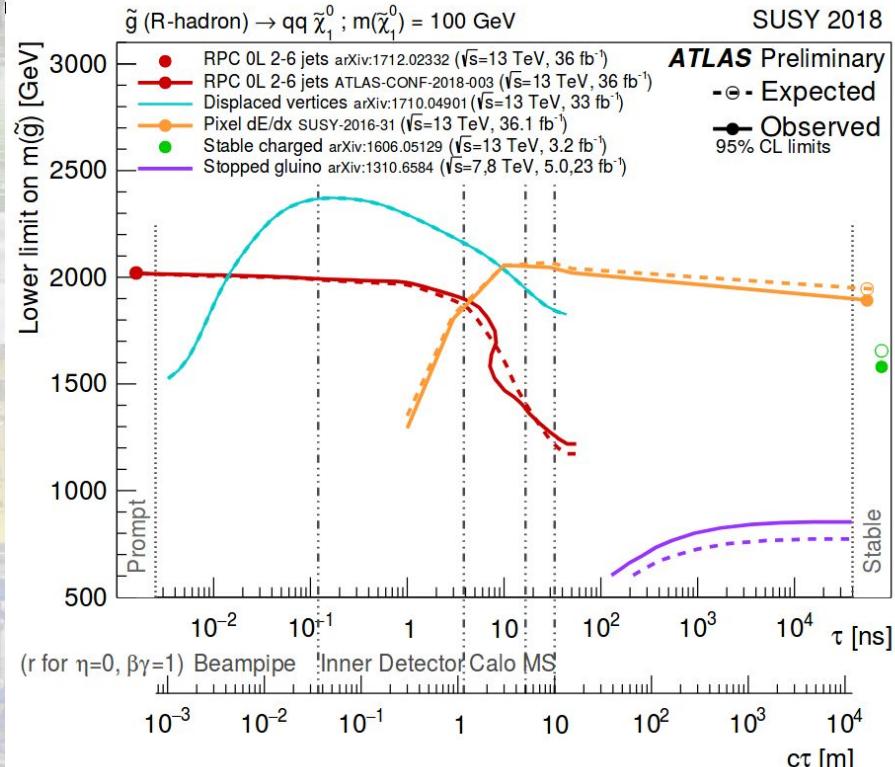
→ ‘R-hadron’ or bound color-singlet state containing squarks or gluons.

The R-Hadron eventually decays to quark, antiquark and LSP.

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/hep-ph/0611040.pdf>  
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/hep-ph/0406088.pdf>  
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/hep-th/0405159.pdf>  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1802/02110v2>

ATLAS reinterpretation of SUSY searches in RPV models and R-hadron models

[ATLAS-CONF-2018-003](#)

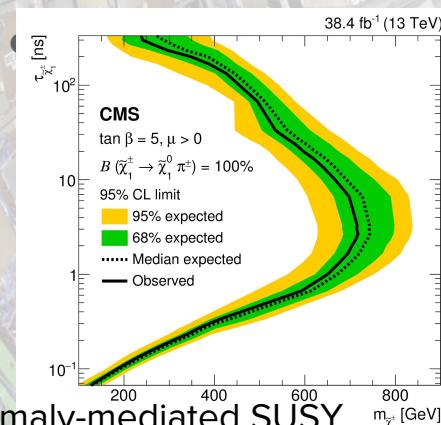


[https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/CombinedSummaryPlots/SUSY/ATLAS\\_SUSY\\_LLP/ATLAS\\_SUSY\\_LLP.pdf](https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/CombinedSummaryPlots/SUSY/ATLAS_SUSY_LLP/ATLAS_SUSY_LLP.pdf)

<https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/CONFNOTES/ATLAS-CONF-2018-003/>

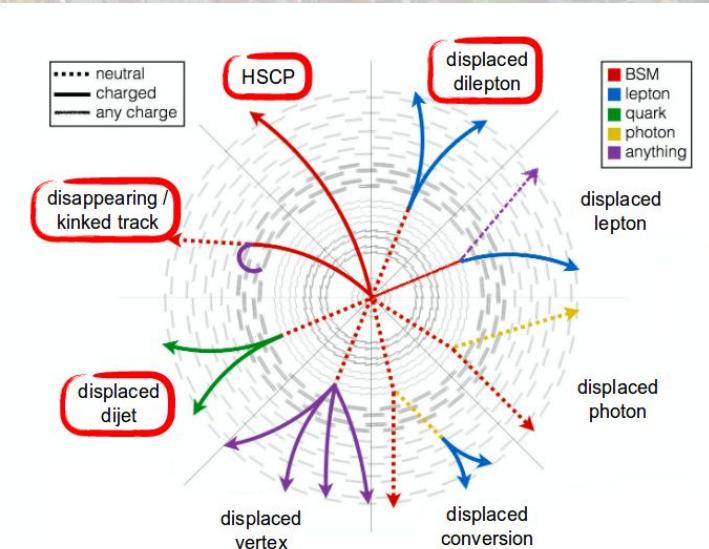
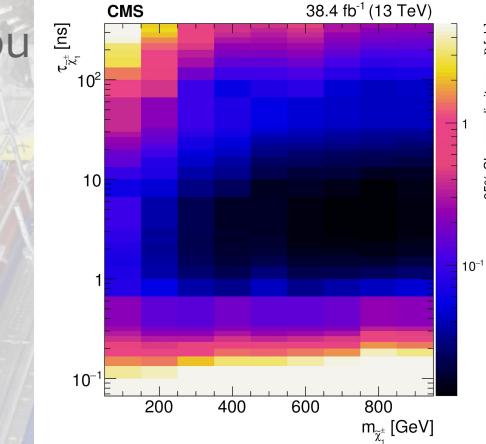
# Disappearing tracks

- No missing inner or middle hits
- $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 70 \text{ GeV}$  on level 1 trigger (L1),  
 $> 50 \text{ GeV}$  isolated track on high level trigger  
(HLT)
- Calorimeter constraint makes leptons  
reconstructed as charged hadrons unlikely

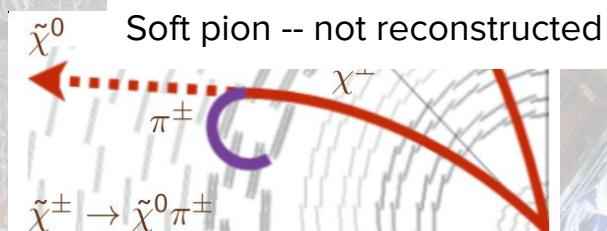


Anomaly-mediated SUSY  
breaking (AMSB) model

[https://indico.cern.ch/event/686555/contributions/2969867/attachments/1680800/2700286/ICHEP2018\\_LLP\\_Escalante.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/686555/contributions/2969867/attachments/1680800/2700286/ICHEP2018_LLP_Escalante.pdf)

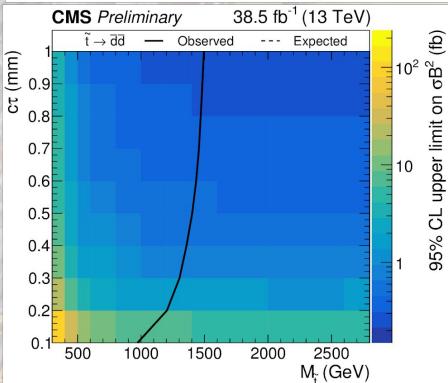
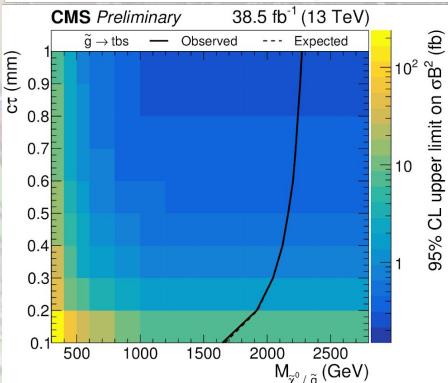
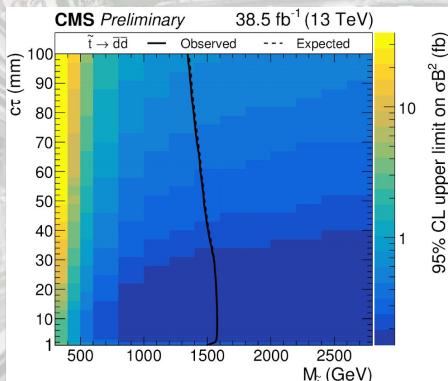
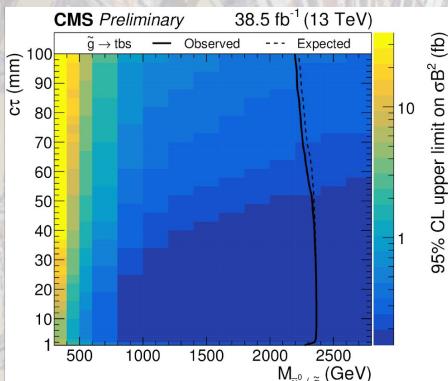


Particles with longer lifetimes  
decay in characteristic ways in  
our detector (or outside!)

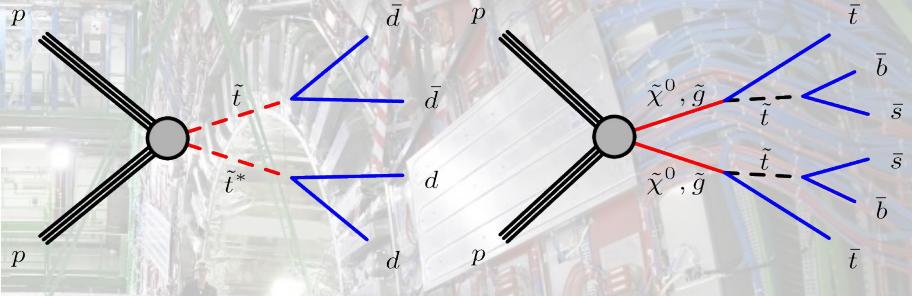


[https://indico.cern.ch/event/517268/contributions/2041293/attachments/1272363/1896050/Antonelli\\_CMS\\_LLP\\_May12.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/517268/contributions/2041293/attachments/1272363/1896050/Antonelli_CMS_LLP_May12.pdf)

# Displaced vertices



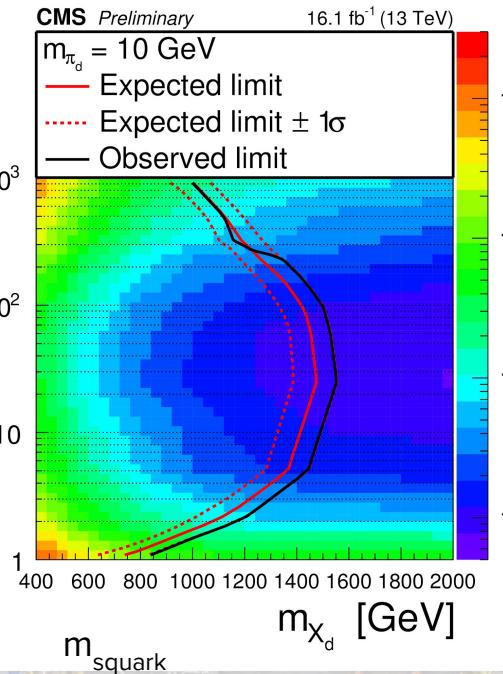
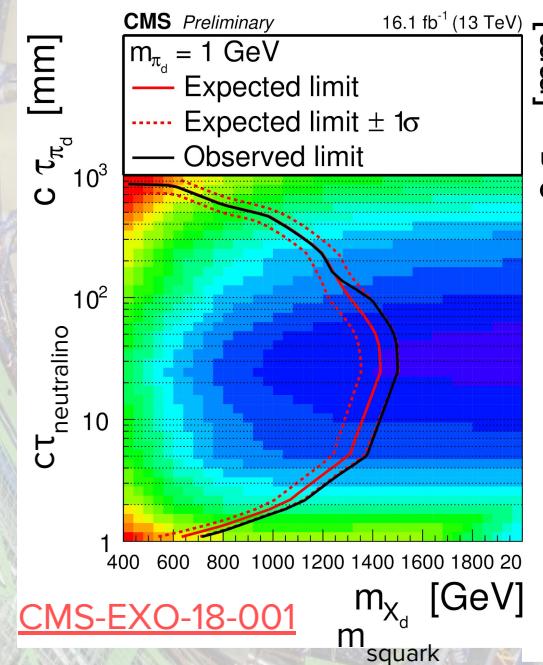
Multiple jets and multiple tracks



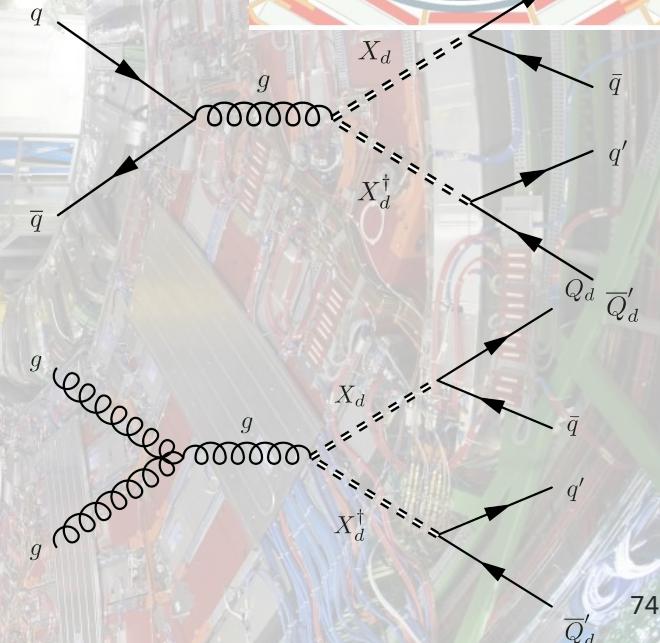
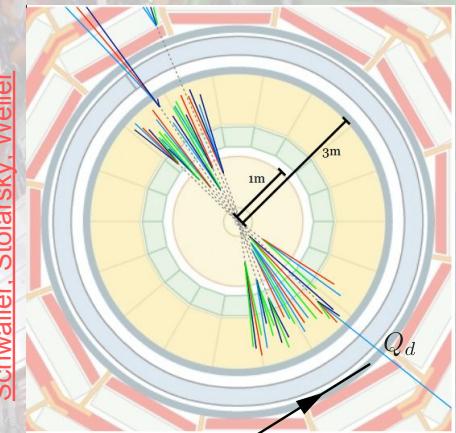
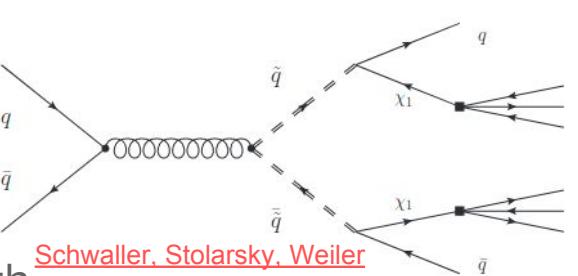
- RPV SUSY model with neutralino or gluino LSP
- Final states with multiple charged particles
- Longlived stops or gluinos/neutralinos
- Lifetimes of 0.1-100mm within beam pipe radius
- Sensitive to shorter lifetimes than previous analyses

# Emerging jets

SUSY: RPV decay of neutralino with macroscopic lifetime

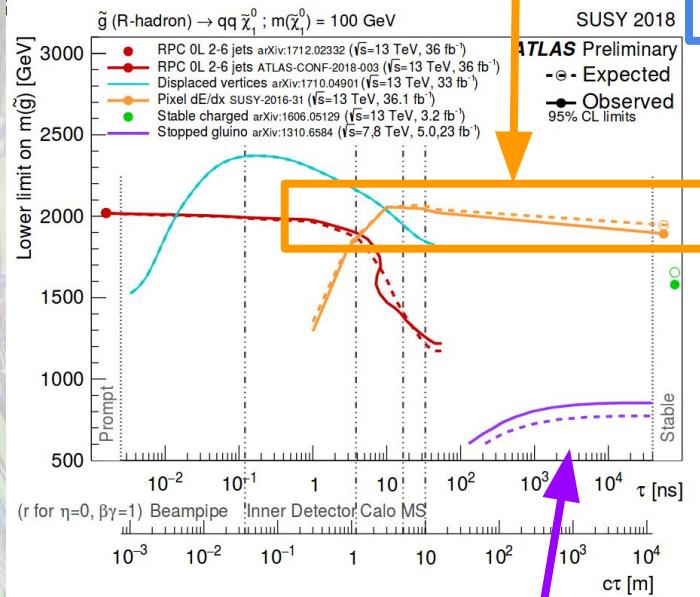


95% C.L. upper limit on cross section [fb]

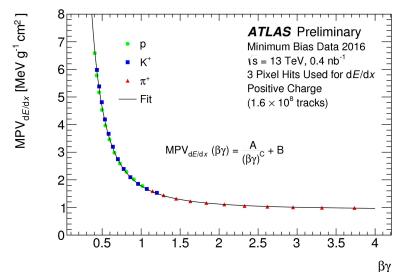
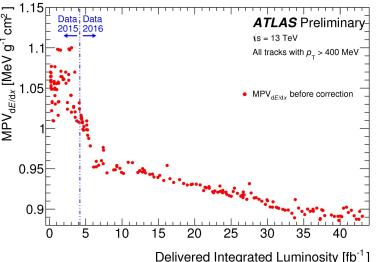


# Heavy charged longlived

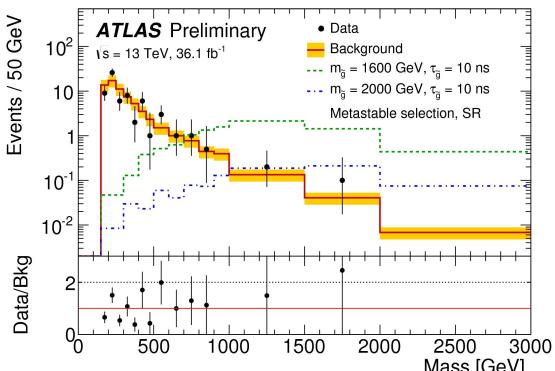
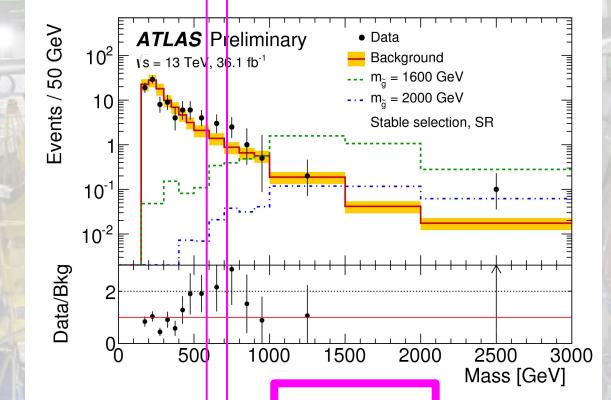
## Pixel dE/dx measurement



$0.3 < \beta\gamma < 0.9$   
Too long time over threshold  $< 0.3$   
 $0.9 >$  SM background



Most probably value dE/dx (MPV)<sub>dE/dx</sub> correction (radiation damage, kaons, traversed thickness)



2.4 $\sigma$

Stable: no muon veto, decay outside ATLAS detector  
 $p_T$  often not in  $E_{T,\text{miss}}$  (no reco)  
 → use ISR

Metastable: isolated, high momentum, high dE/dx tracks that do not reach muon spectrometer (1ns to tens of ns)<sup>75</sup>

# SUSY Higgses

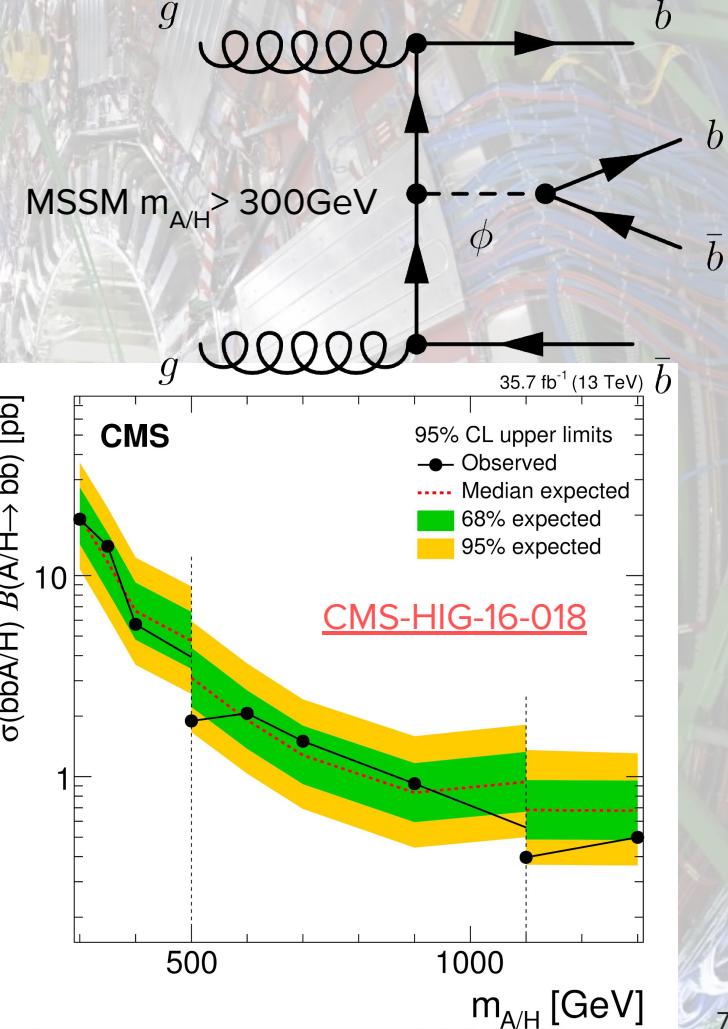
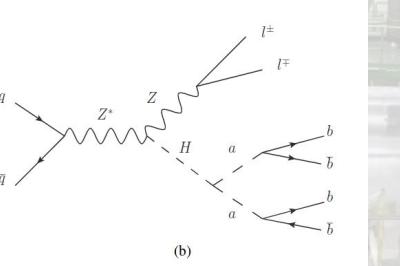
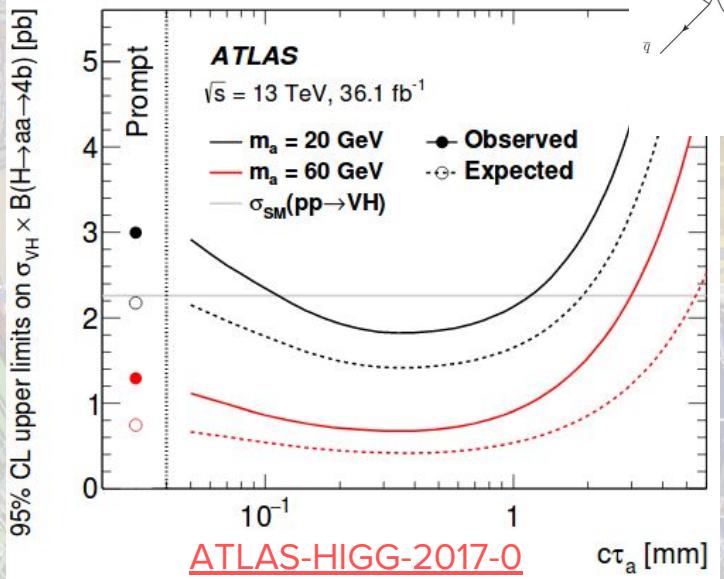
# More Higgses?

See talk by Nikolina Ilic  
on BSM Higgs searches

Searches for beyond the Standard Model

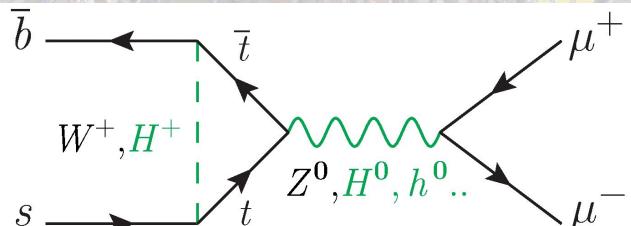
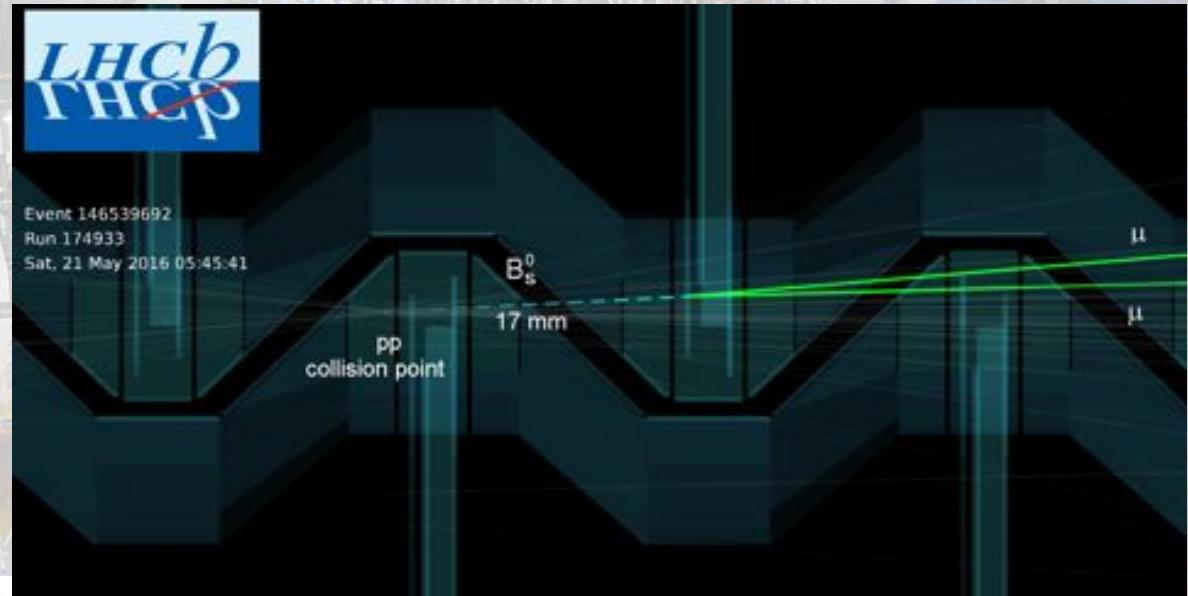
Higgs(es)

$a$  up to 6mm, 20-60GeV



# Precision measurements

# Beyond the standard model: $B^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$



[https://www.hep.physik.uni-siegen.de/atlas/pics/feynman\\_dig\\_Bs-MuMu.png](https://www.hep.physik.uni-siegen.de/atlas/pics/feynman_dig_Bs-MuMu.png)

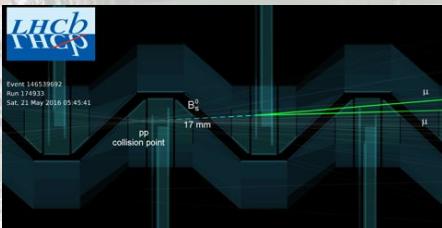
[https://www.hep.physik.uni-siegen.de/atlas/atlas\\_bphys\\_en.html](https://www.hep.physik.uni-siegen.de/atlas/atlas_bphys_en.html)



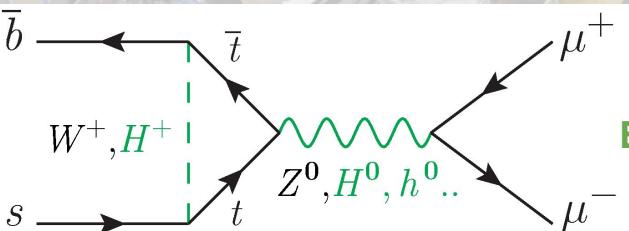
[http://lhcb-public.web.cern.ch/lhcb-public/marese2017/BsMuMuVertex\\_s.png](http://lhcb-public.web.cern.ch/lhcb-public/marese2017/BsMuMuVertex_s.png)

# Beyond the standard model: $B^0_{(s)} \rightarrow \mu\mu$

Everything  
consistent with  
standard model  
predictions.

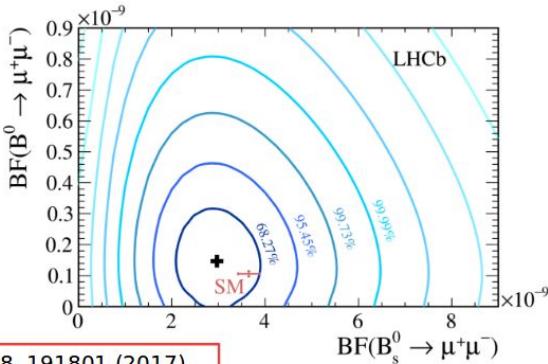
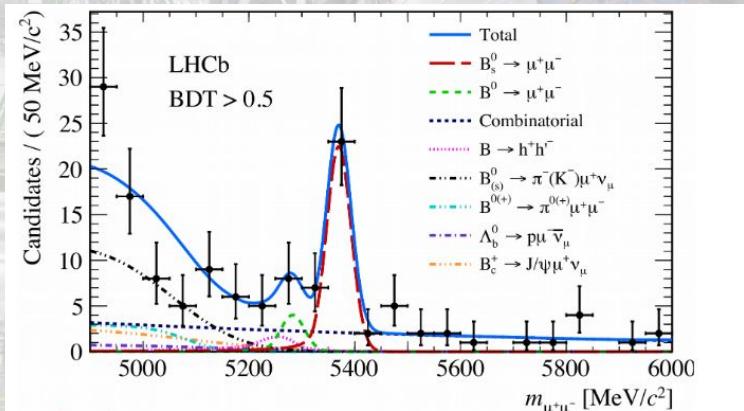


[http://lhcb-public.web.cern.ch/lhcb-public/images2017/BsMuMuVertex\\_s.png](http://lhcb-public.web.cern.ch/lhcb-public/images2017/BsMuMuVertex_s.png)



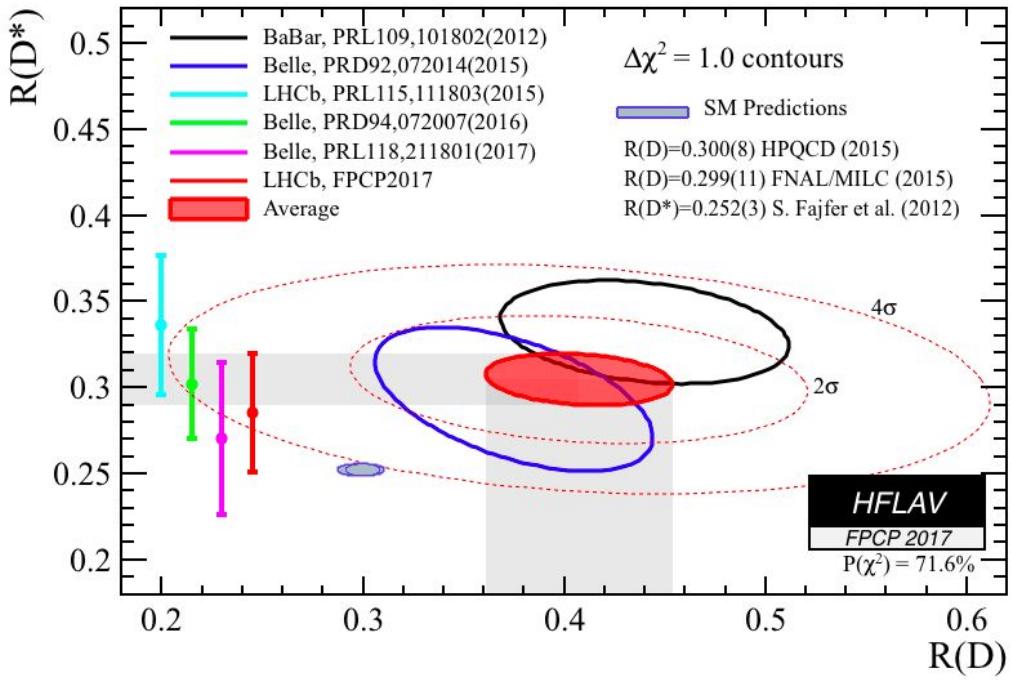
[https://www.hep.physik.uni-siegen.de/atlas/atlas\\_bphys\\_en.html](https://www.hep.physik.uni-siegen.de/atlas/atlas_bphys_en.html)

[https://www.hep.physik.uni-siegen.de/atlas/pics/feynman\\_dig\\_Bs-MuMu.png](https://www.hep.physik.uni-siegen.de/atlas/pics/feynman_dig_Bs-MuMu.png)

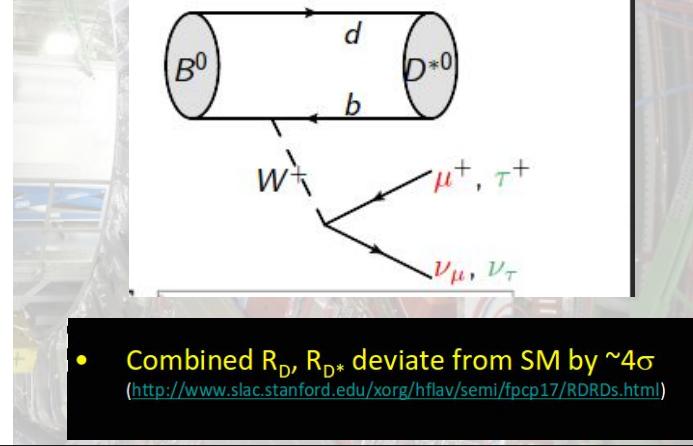


PRL 118, 191801 (2017)

# Tests of the standard model: lepton universality



LHCb can measure **branching fractions** very precisely: any deviation can mean BSM!



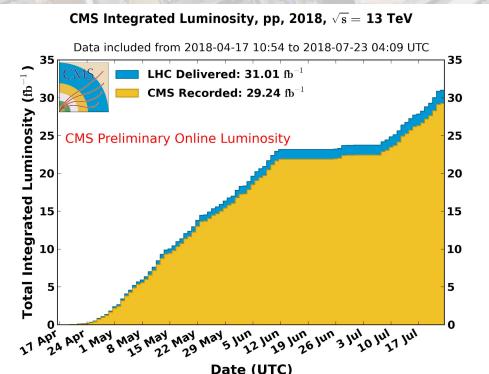
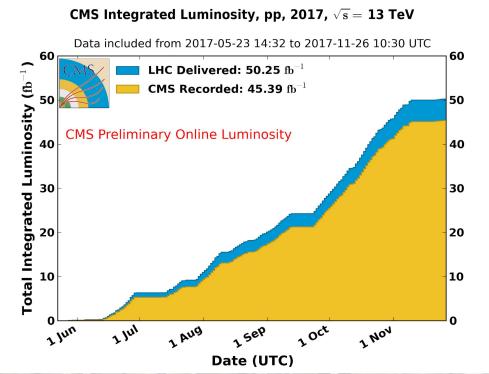
Observables:

$$R(D^*) = \frac{BF(B \rightarrow D^* \tau \nu)}{BF(B \rightarrow D^* \mu \nu)} \stackrel{\text{SM}}{=} 0.252 \pm 0.003$$

# Beyond LHC run 2

See also talk by  
Isobel Ojalvo on Thursday

# Run 3 and HL-LHC



Now: 13TeV, 80fb-1  
Run 2 expected: 150fb-1  
LHC run 3: 14TeV, 300 fb-1  
HL-LHC: 14TeV, 3000fb-1

## CMS:

- **Run 3:** new GEM
  - Track-trigger
  - Pixel to  $\eta=3.8$
  - RPC timing
  - HGCAL
  - Possible minimum ionizing particle timing detector
  - ... and much more!
- <https://indico.cern.ch/event/647676/contributions/2721136/>

[https://cms-service-lumi.web.cern.ch/cms-service-lumi/publicplots/int\\_lumi\\_per\\_day\\_cumulative\\_pp\\_2017OnlineLumi.png](https://cms-service-lumi.web.cern.ch/cms-service-lumi/publicplots/int_lumi_per_day_cumulative_pp_2017OnlineLumi.png)  
[https://cms-service-lumi.web.cern.ch/cms-service-lumi/publicplots/int\\_lumi\\_per\\_day\\_cumulative\\_pp\\_2018OnlineLumi.png](https://cms-service-lumi.web.cern.ch/cms-service-lumi/publicplots/int_lumi_per_day_cumulative_pp_2018OnlineLumi.png)



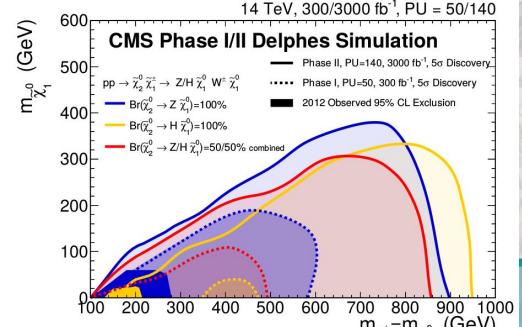
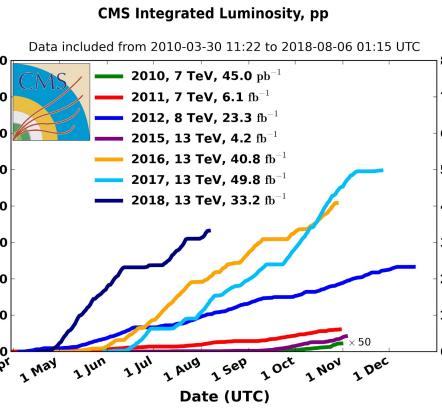
## ATLAS:

- **Run 3:** New Small Wheel (NSW) with Micromegas (MM) and small strips Thin Gap Chambers (sTGCs)
  - **Run 3:** RPC upgrade
  - Track-trigger
  - Pixel to  $\eta=4$
  - Trigger includes monitored drift tube
  - Possible forward timing detector
  - ... and much more!
- <https://indico.cern.ch/event/647676/contributions/2721135/>

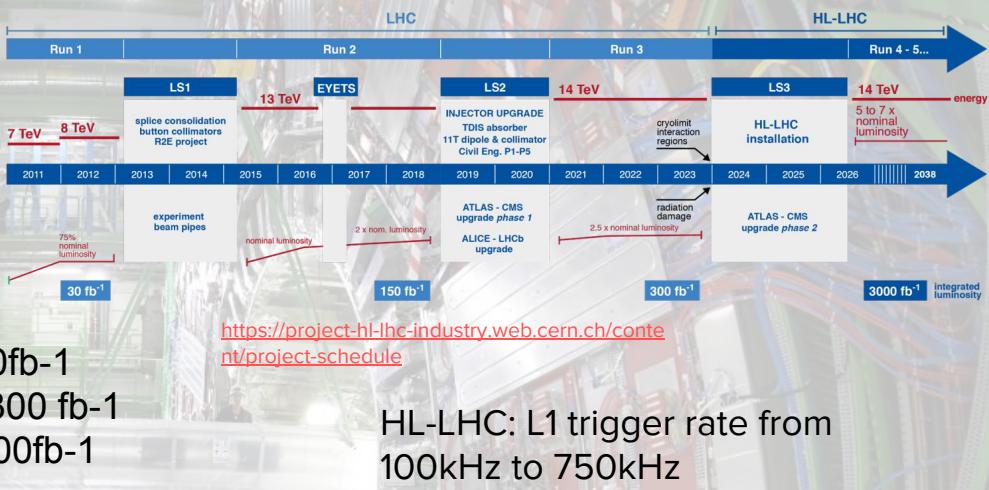
L1 trigger rate from 100kHz to 750kHz

# Run 3 and HL-LHC

[https://cms-service-lumi.web.cern.ch/cms-service-lumi/publicplots/int\\_lumi\\_cumulative\\_pp\\_2.png](https://cms-service-lumi.web.cern.ch/cms-service-lumi/publicplots/int_lumi_cumulative_pp_2.png)

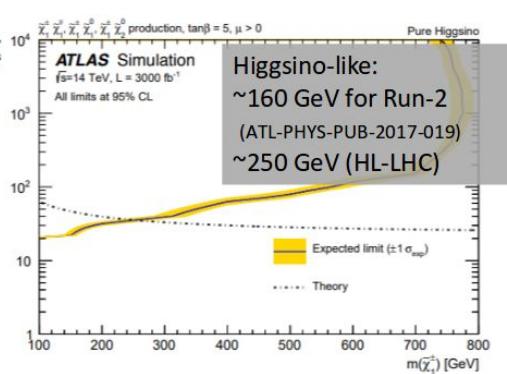
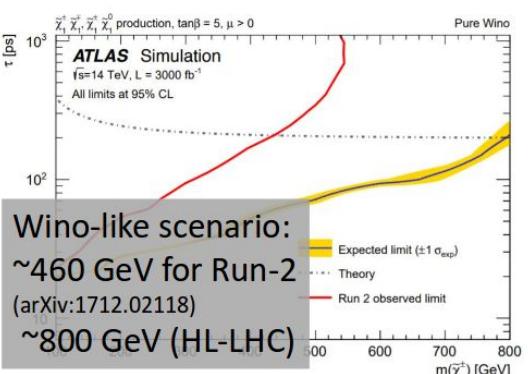


<https://indico.cern.ch/event/689399/contributions/3005916/attachments/1692207/2722880/BSMPhysicsHL-LHC.pdf>



Now: 13TeV, 80 $\text{fb}^{-1}$   
 Run 2 expected: 150 $\text{fb}^{-1}$   
 LHC run 3: 14TeV, 300  $\text{fb}^{-1}$   
 HL-LHC: 14TeV, 3000 $\text{fb}^{-1}$

HL-LHC: L1 trigger rate from 100kHz to 750kHz

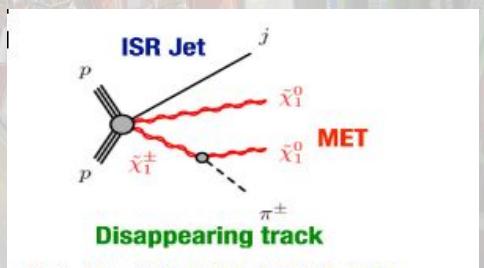
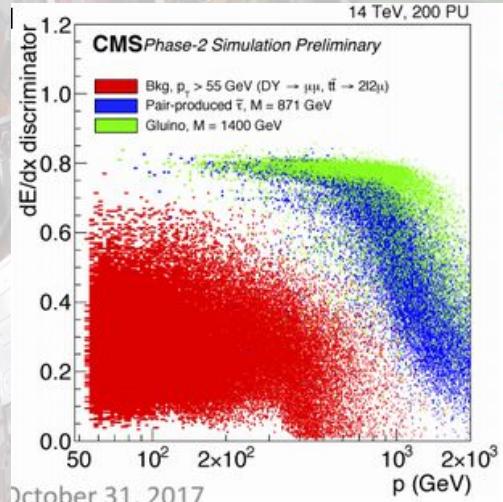
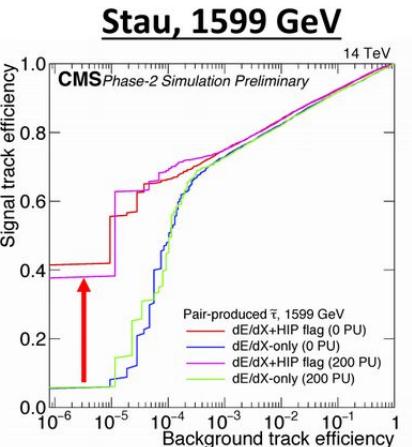
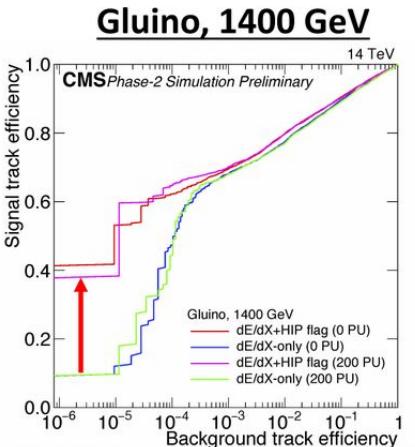


- Reach larger mass particles
- Search for low-cross section models

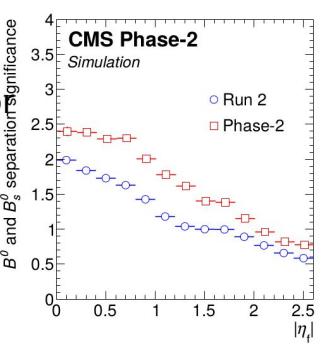
140 pileup → degradation in trigger efficiency, b-tagging, MET resolution

# What can we expect from HL-LHC?

- Flag for ionizing particles in outer tracker
- Excellent  $dE/dx$  resolution in inner tracker ([CMS-TDR-014](#))
- Muon time of flight system to distinguish HCSPs from muons ([CMS-TDR-016](#))



See talk by Lars Eklund for current B physics results



With new tracker an improved mass resolution makes  $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu\mu$  better distinguishable from  $B \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu\mu$  ([CMS-TDR-014](#)).

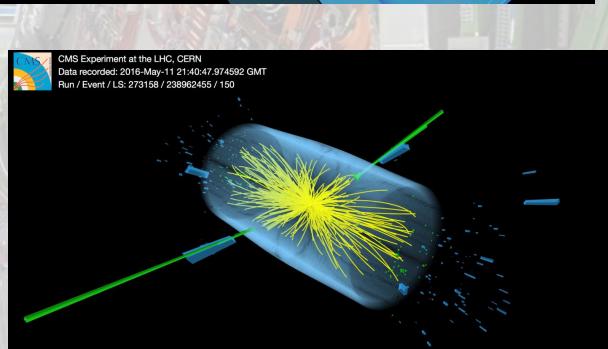
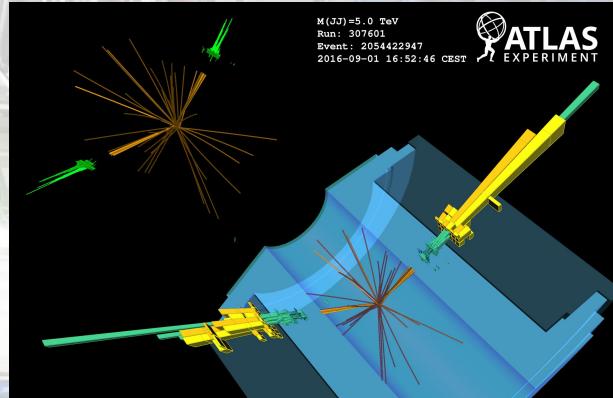
Small mass splitting between chargino and neutralino  $\rightarrow$  longlived charginos

# Summary and Outlook

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# Summary and outlook

- Data taking at LHC successful at both ATLAS and CMS;
- Many new search techniques;
- New searches for SUSY models with more complicated signatures;
- Several excesses seen but no clear sign of new physics;
- In run 3 more statistics can lead to better sensitivity in searches for models with low cross sections like electroweak SUSY searches;
- In the HL-LHC track-triggers can help look for more unconventional signatures.



Note that there is also a well-advanced  $e^+e^-$  collider program, see e.g. Jie Gao's talk yesterday