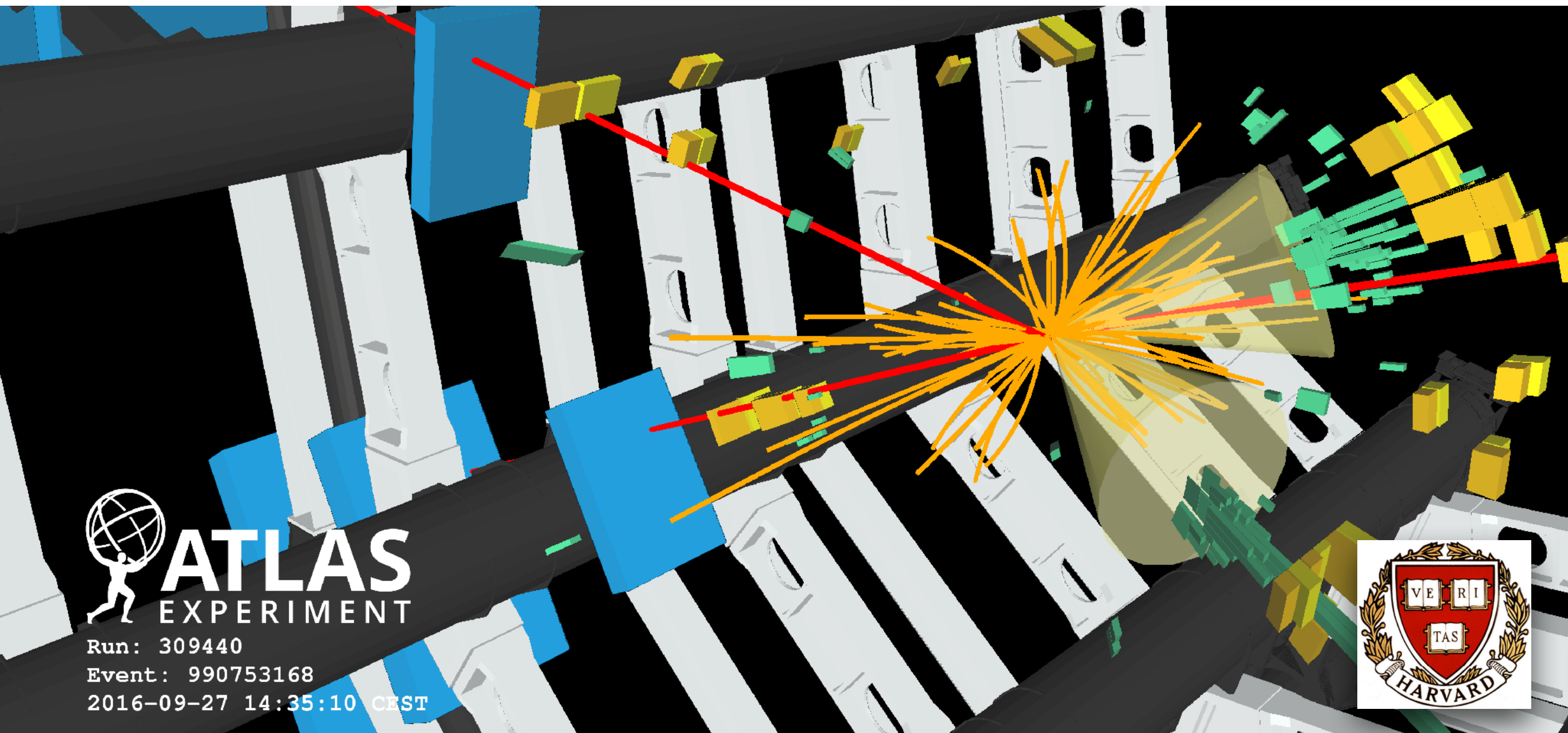


*Stefano Zambito, Harvard University*

# Hunting for Supersymmetry at the LHC

## *A Dive Into Naturalness... And Beyond?*



**ATLAS**  
EXPERIMENT

Run: 309440

Event: 990753168

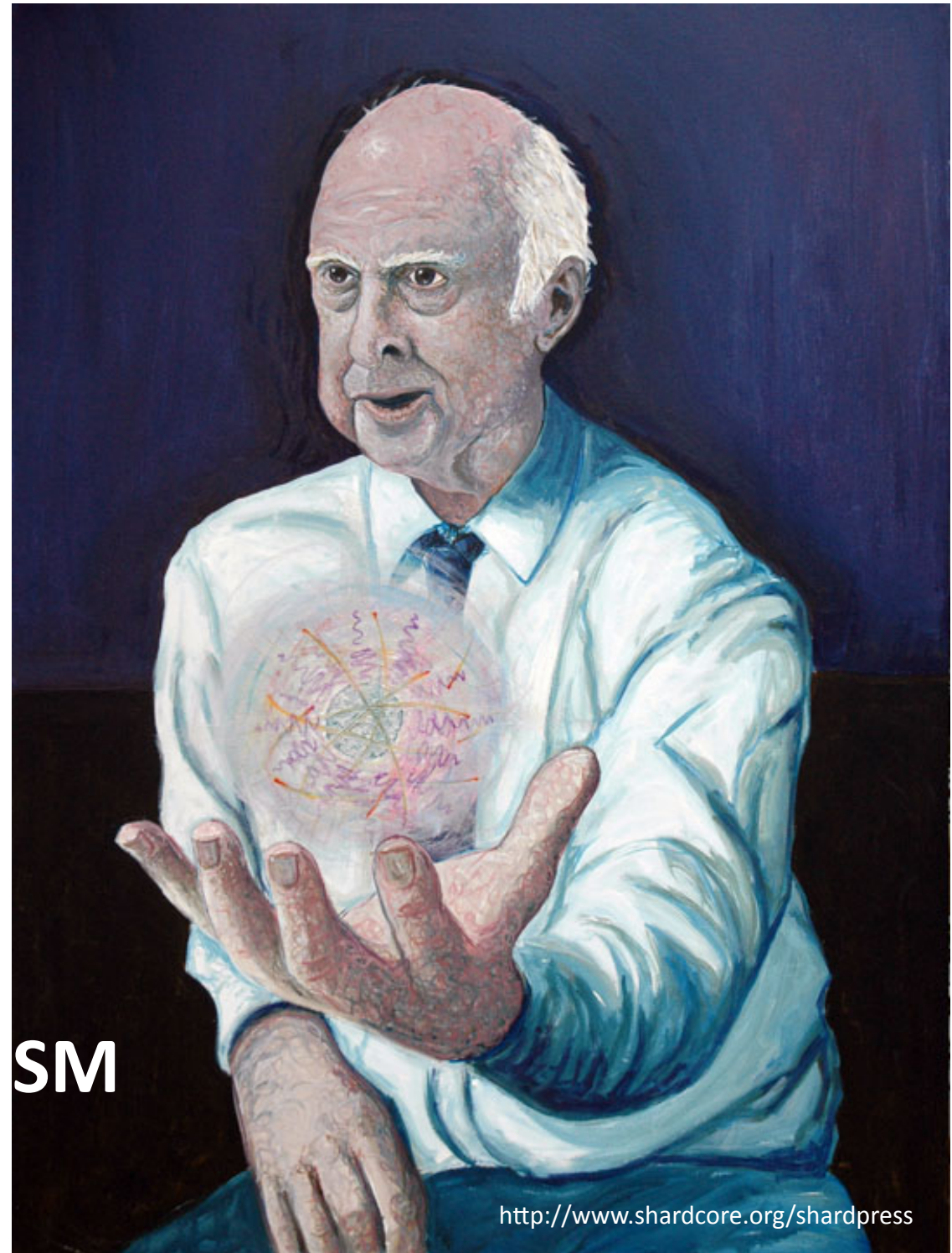
2016-09-27 14:35:10 CEST



# The Standard Model, After The Higgs Discovery

2

$$SU(3) \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)$$



SM

<http://www.shardcore.org/shardpress>



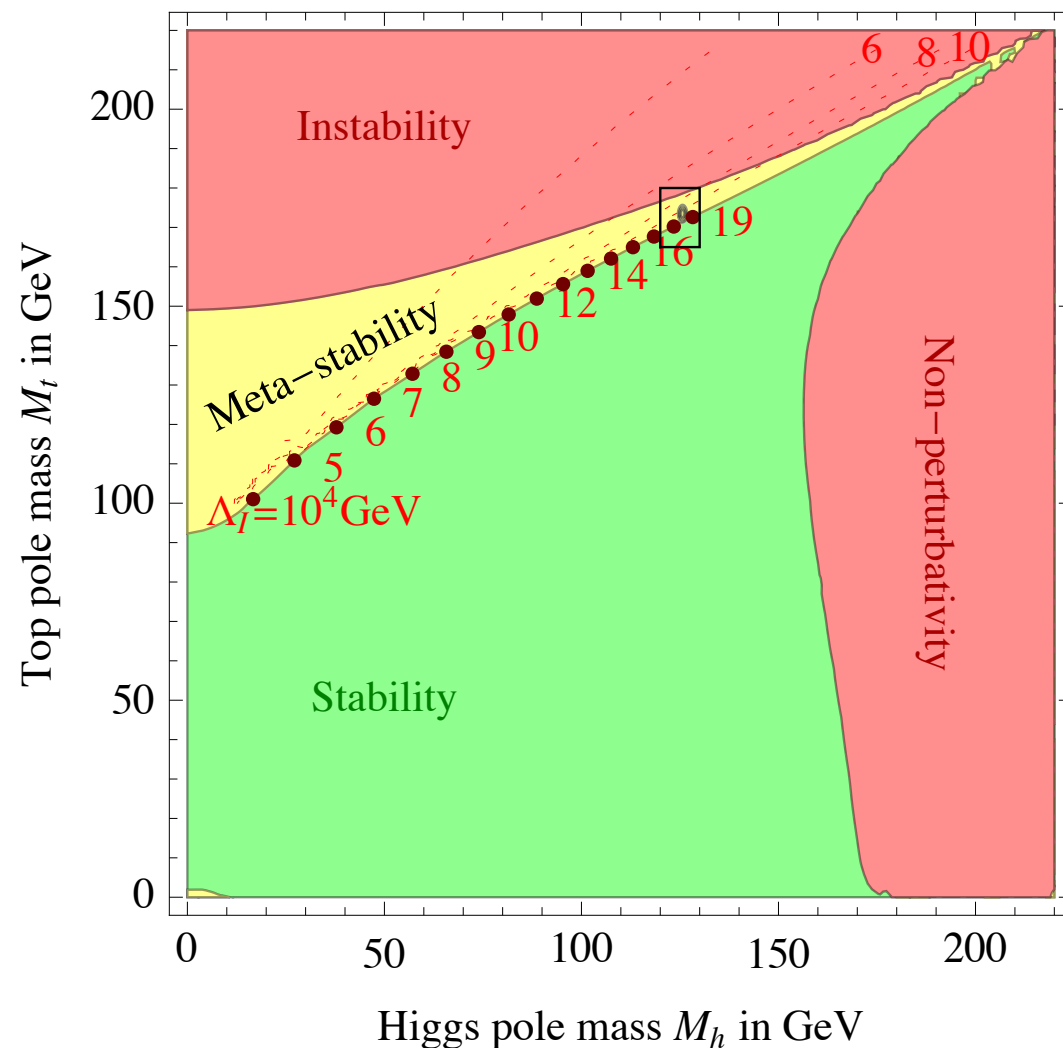
# The Standard Model, After The Higgs Discovery

3

## SM phase diagram

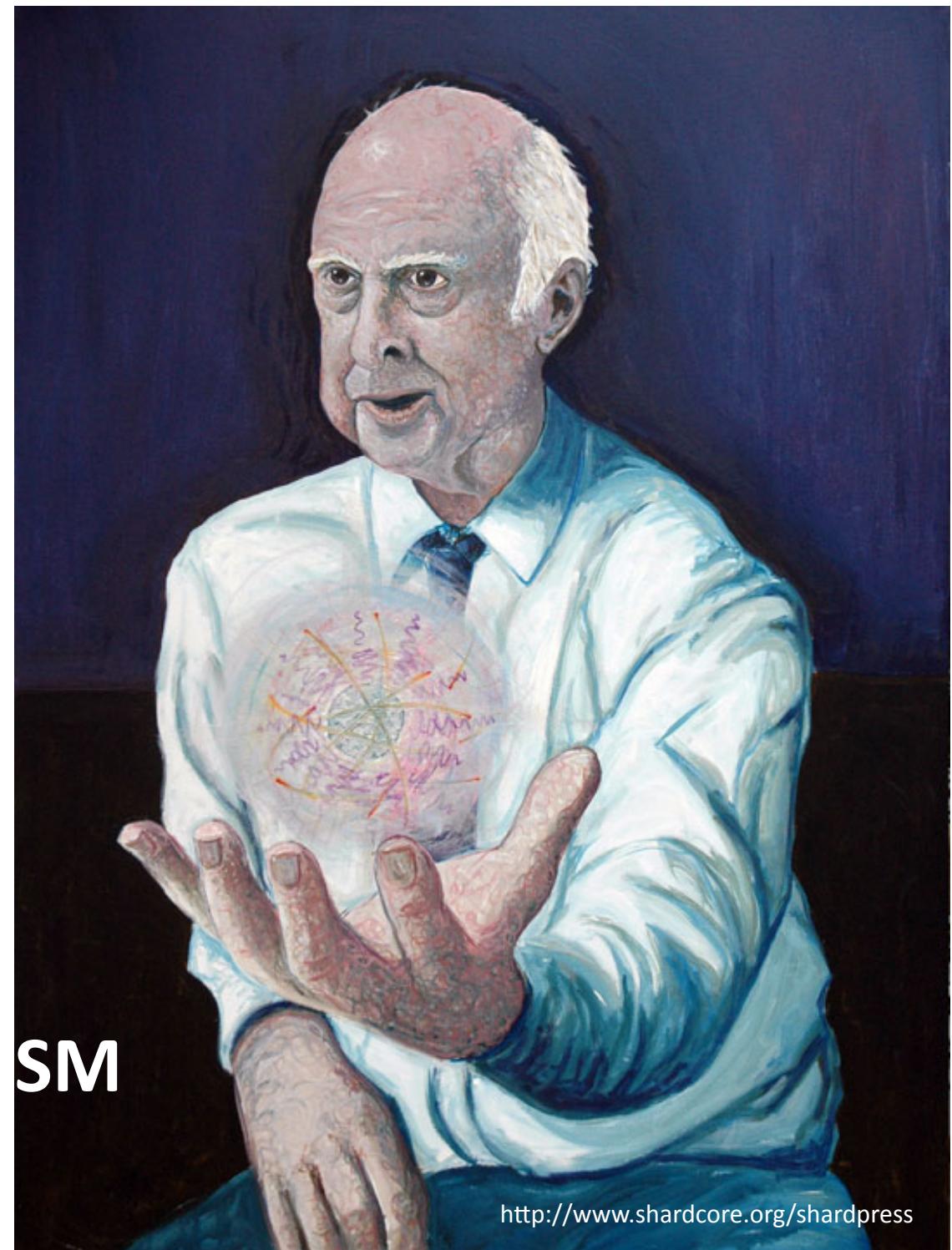
Vacuum stability excluded at  $\approx 3\sigma$

G. F. Giudice *et al* (arXiv:1307.3536v4)



**Higgs near criticality:  
hint of need for new physics?**

$$\text{SU}(3) \otimes \text{SU}(2)_L \otimes \text{U}(1)$$





# The Standard Model, After The Higgs Discovery

4

$$SU(3) \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)$$



## Nutrition Facts

Serving Size ∞



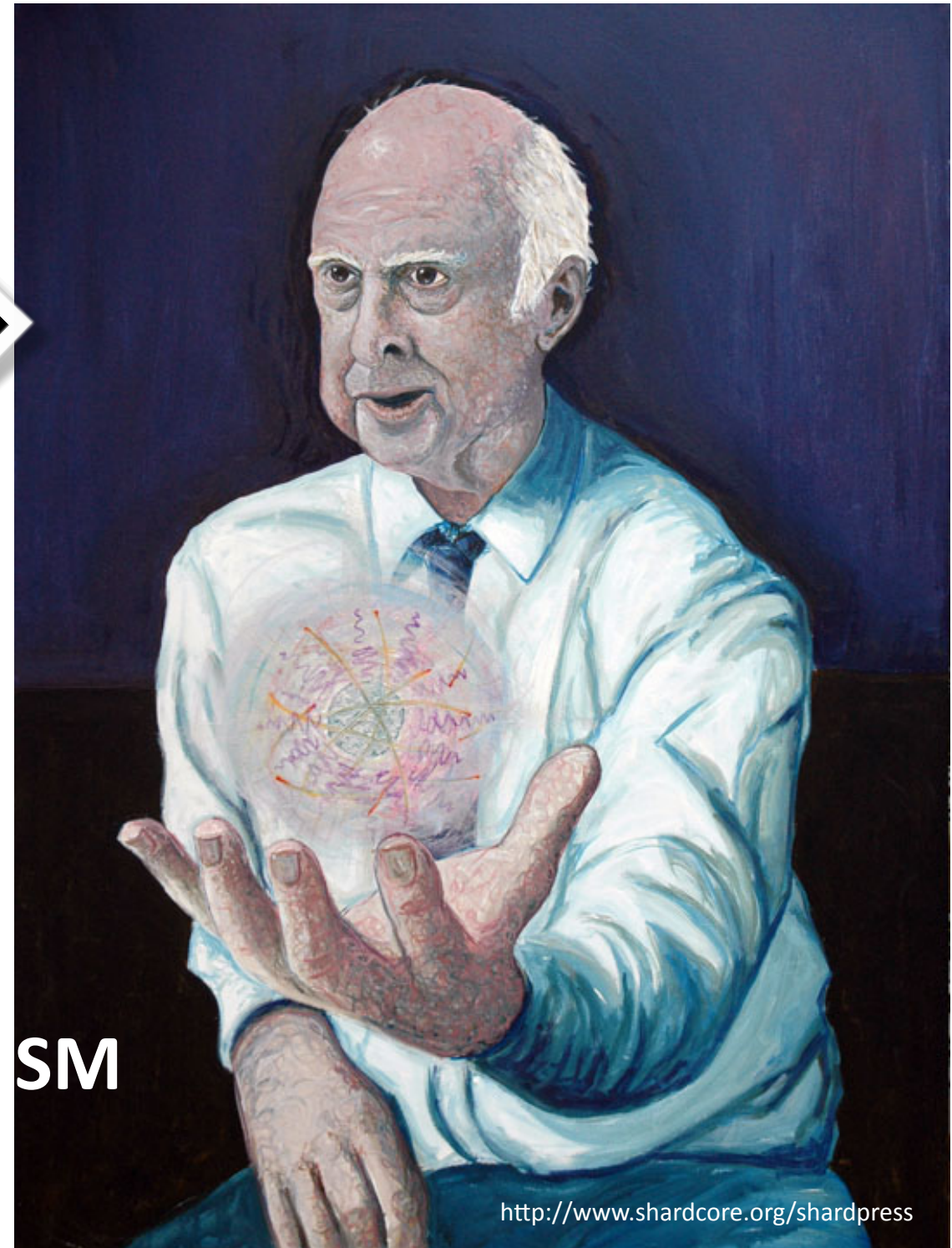
4.9 % Ordinary Matter



26.8 % Dark Matter



68.3 % Dark Energy



<http://www.shardcore.org/shardpress>

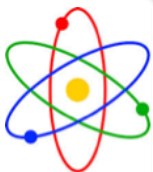


$$SU(3) \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)$$

What about ... *Small neutrino masses?*  
... *Strong CP problem?*  
... *Baryon asymmetry?*

## Nutrition Facts

Serving Size  $\infty$



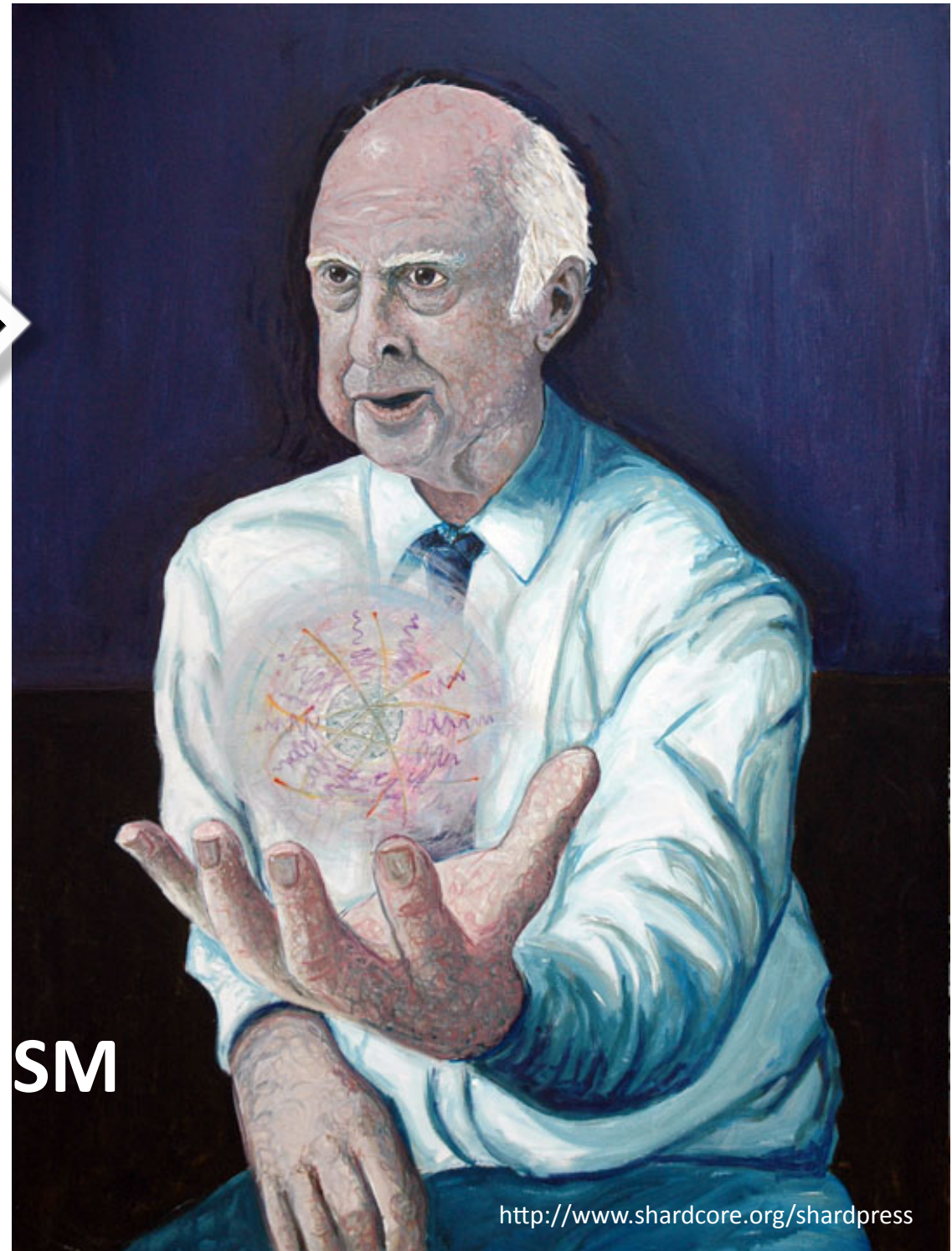
4.9 % Ordinary Matter



26.8 % Dark Matter



68.3 % Dark Energy



<http://www.shardcore.org/shardpress>

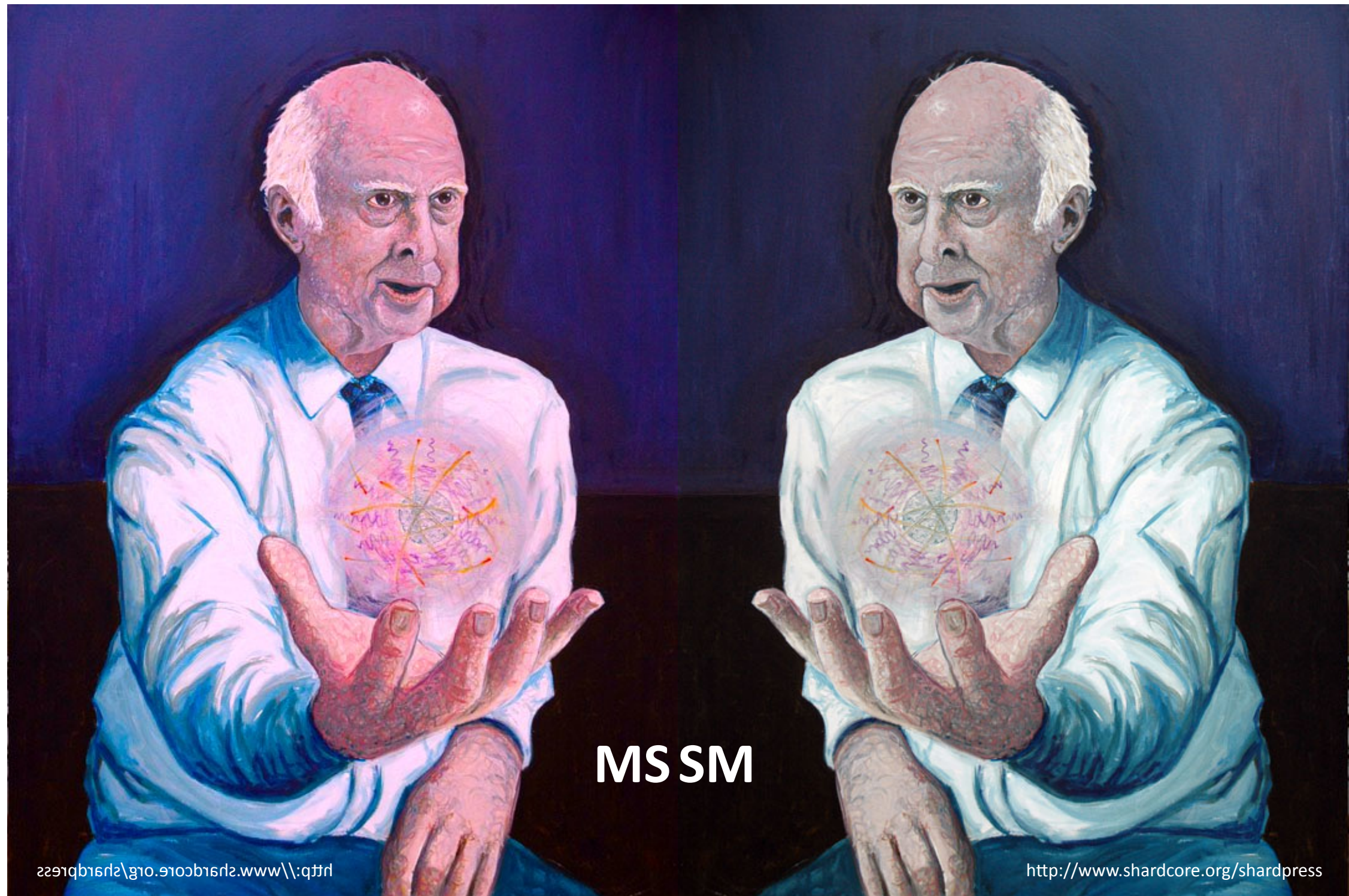


# The Standard Model, After The Higgs Discovery

6

Additional symmetry?

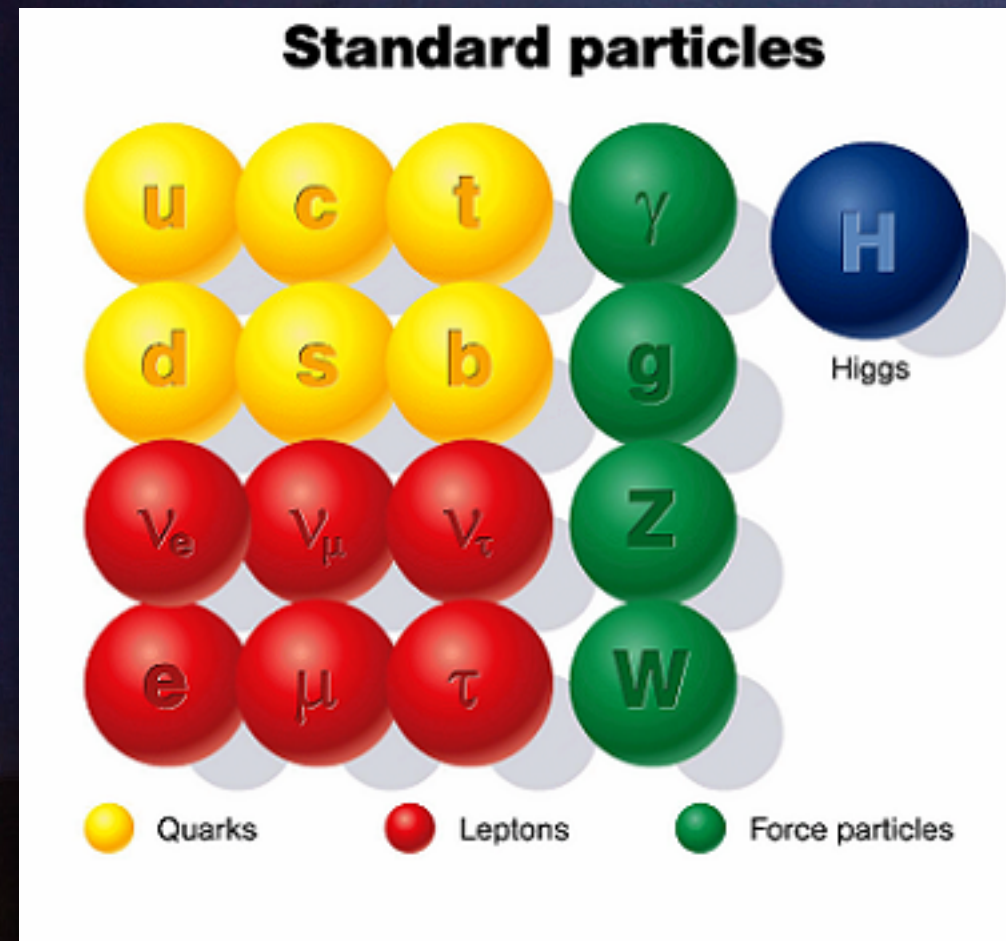
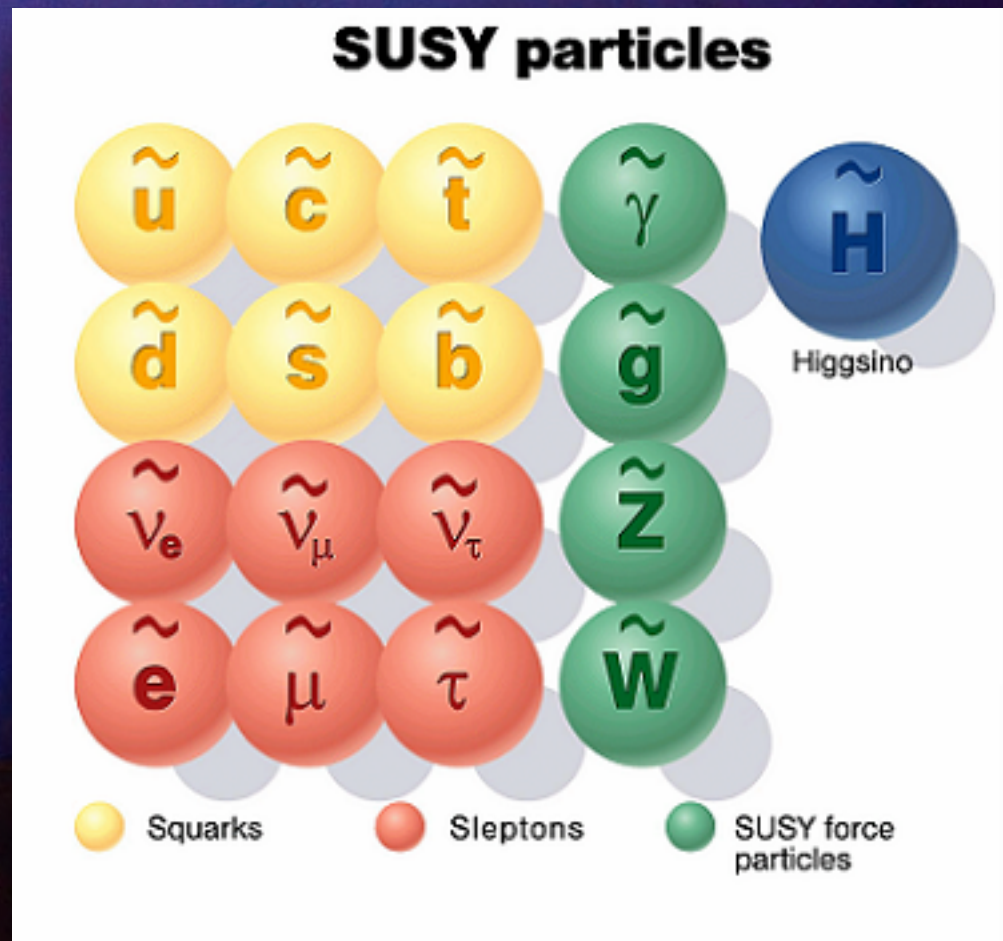
$SU(3) \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)$





Additional symmetry?

$SU(3) \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)$

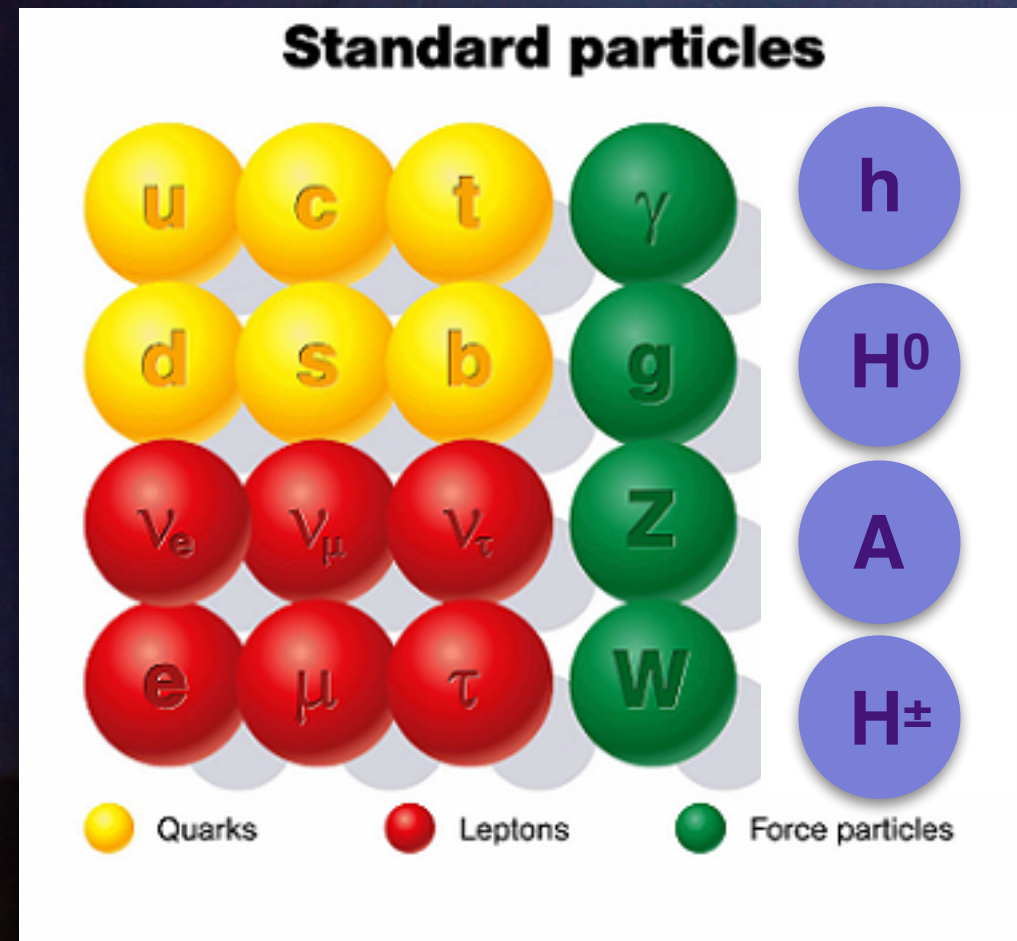
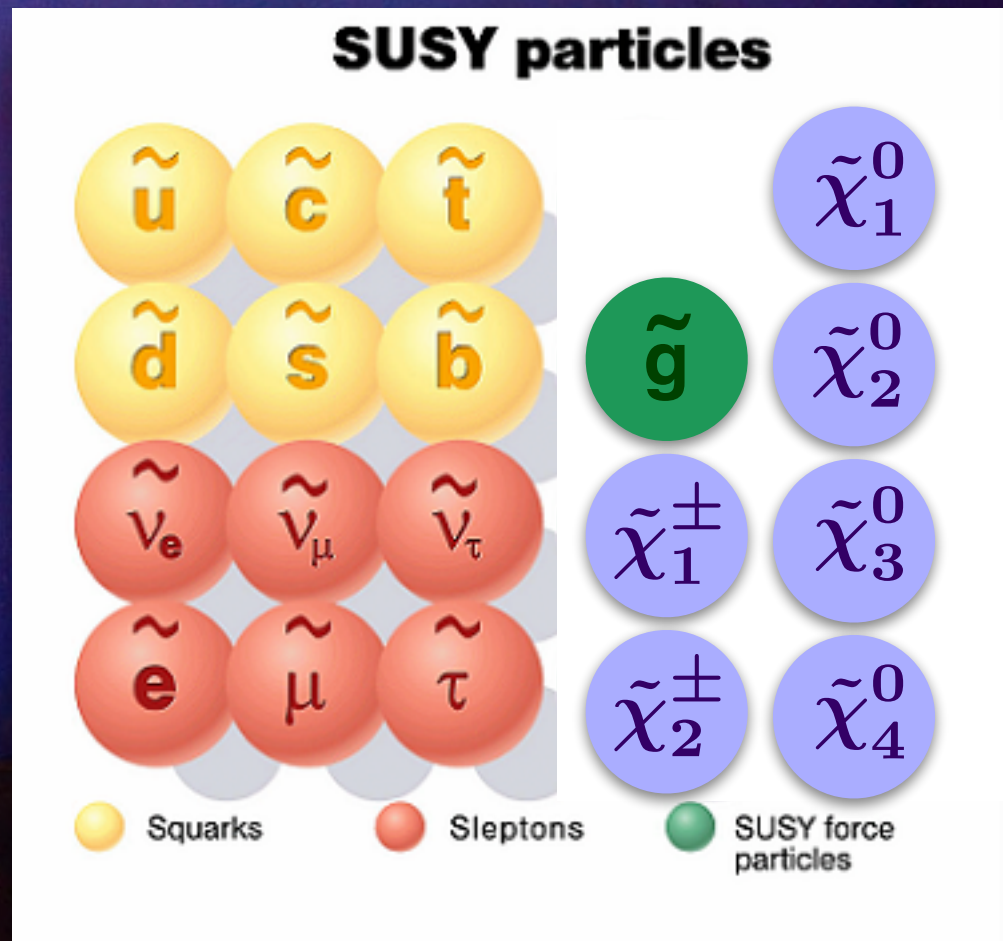


**MSSM**



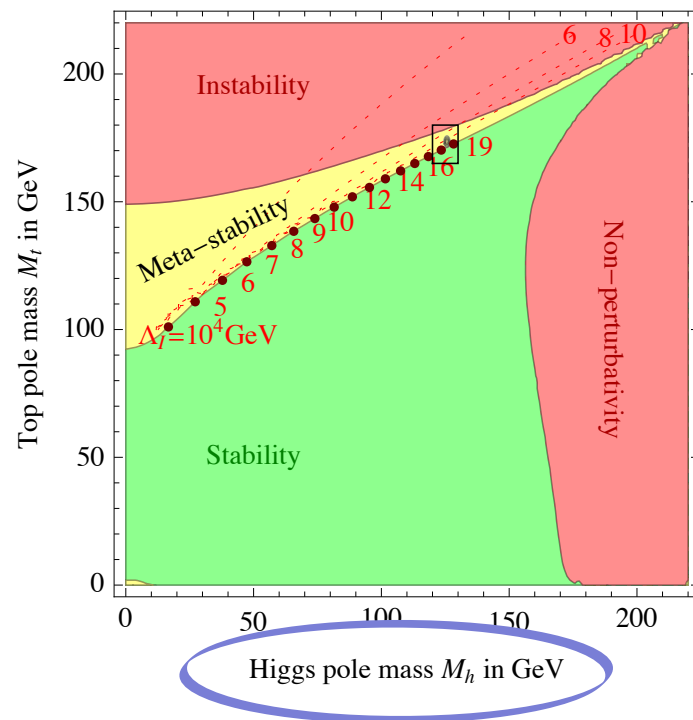
Additional symmetry?

$SU(3) \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)$



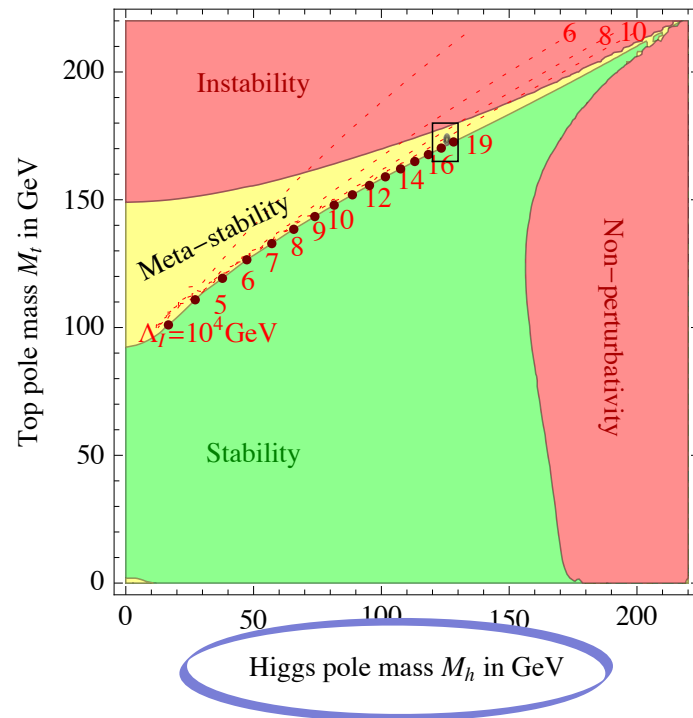
**MSSM**





physical  $m_h$ : 125 GeV

$$\underbrace{m_h^2}_{\text{bare mass}} \approx \underbrace{m_{h0}^2 - \frac{\lambda_f^2}{8\pi^2} N_c^f \int^\Lambda \frac{d^4 p}{p^2}}_{\text{1-loop correction}} + \dots \approx m_{h0}^2 + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_f^2}{8\pi^2} N_c^f \Lambda^2}_{\text{ultraviolet cutoff}} + \dots$$

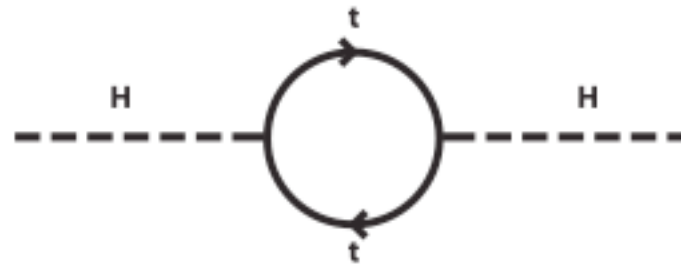
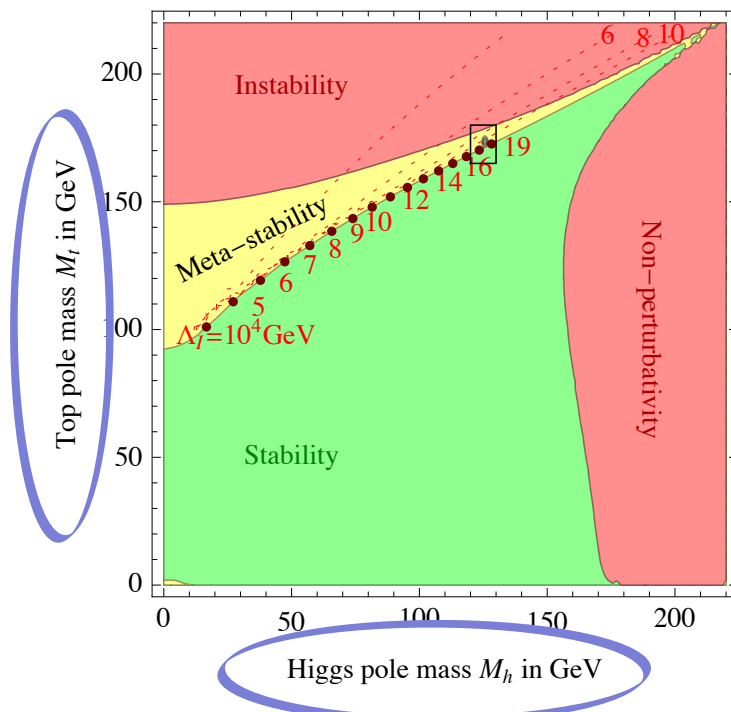


physical  $m_h$ : 125 GeV

$$\underbrace{m_h^2}_{\text{bare mass}} \approx \underbrace{m_{h0}^2 - \frac{\lambda_f^2}{8\pi^2} N_c^f \int^\Lambda \frac{d^4 p}{p^2}}_{\text{1-loop correction}} + \dots \approx m_{h0}^2 + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_f^2}{8\pi^2} N_c^f \Lambda^2}_{\text{ultraviolet cutoff}} + \dots$$

**Fine tuning:** if  $\Lambda \approx$  plank mass, need cancellation between bare mass and corrections across many orders of magnitude to get 125 GeV!



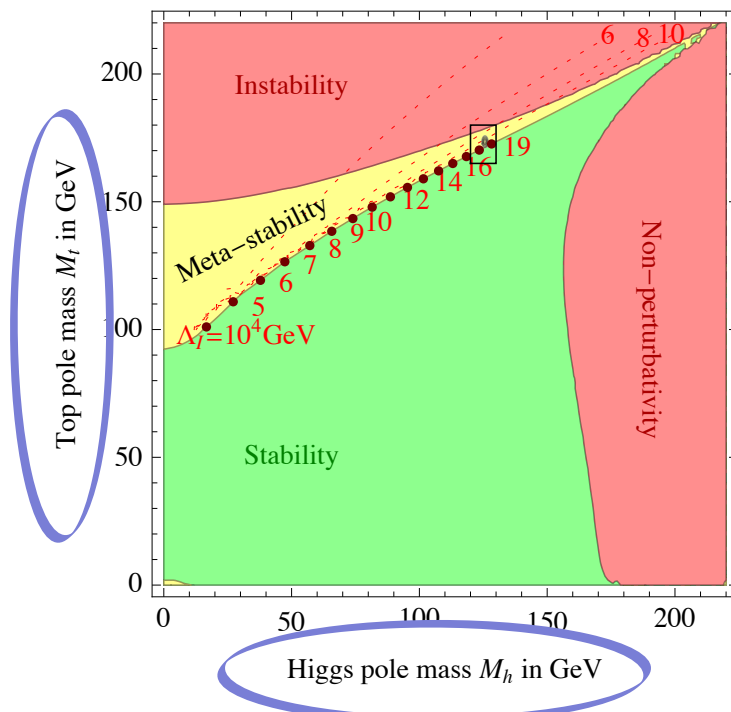


main “SM” term:  
top’s loop ( $\lambda_t \approx 1$ )

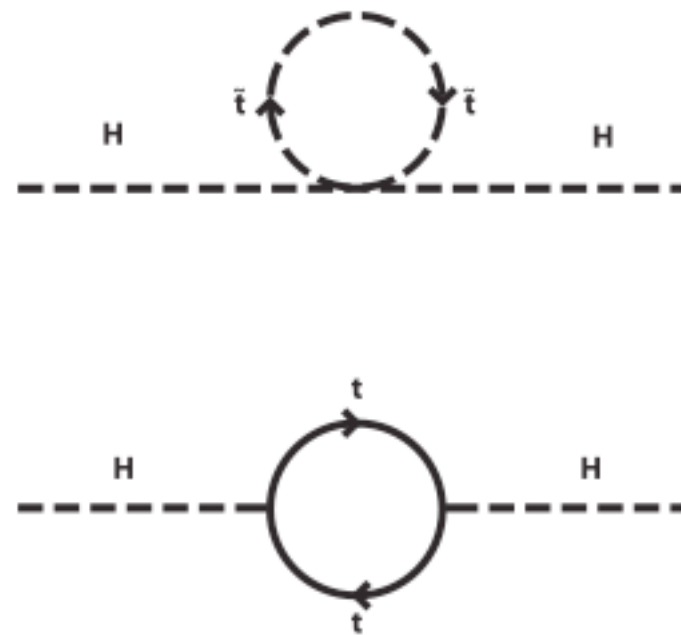
physical  $m_h$ : 125 GeV

$$\underbrace{m_h^2}_{\text{bare mass}} \approx \underbrace{m_{h0}^2 - \frac{\lambda_f^2}{8\pi^2} N_c^f \int^\Lambda \frac{d^4 p}{p^2}}_{\text{1-loop correction}} + \dots \approx m_{h0}^2 + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_f^2}{8\pi^2} N_c^f \Lambda^2}_{\text{ultraviolet cutoff}} + \dots$$

**Fine tuning:** if  $\Lambda \approx$  plank mass, need cancellation between bare mass and corrections across many orders of magnitude to get 125 GeV!



## Hierarchy problem: SUSY's solution



stop's loop  
(opposite sign)

+

main "SM" term:  
top's loop ( $\lambda_t \approx 1$ )

physical  $m_h$ : 125 GeV

$$m_h^2 \approx \underbrace{m_{h0}^2}_{\text{bare mass}} - \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_f^2}{8\pi^2} N_c^f \int^\Lambda \frac{d^4 p}{p^2}}_{\text{1-loop correction}} + \dots \approx m_{h0}^2 + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_f^2}{8\pi^2} N_c^f \Lambda^2}_{\text{ultraviolet cutoff}} + \dots$$

bare mass

1-loop  
correction

ultraviolet cutoff

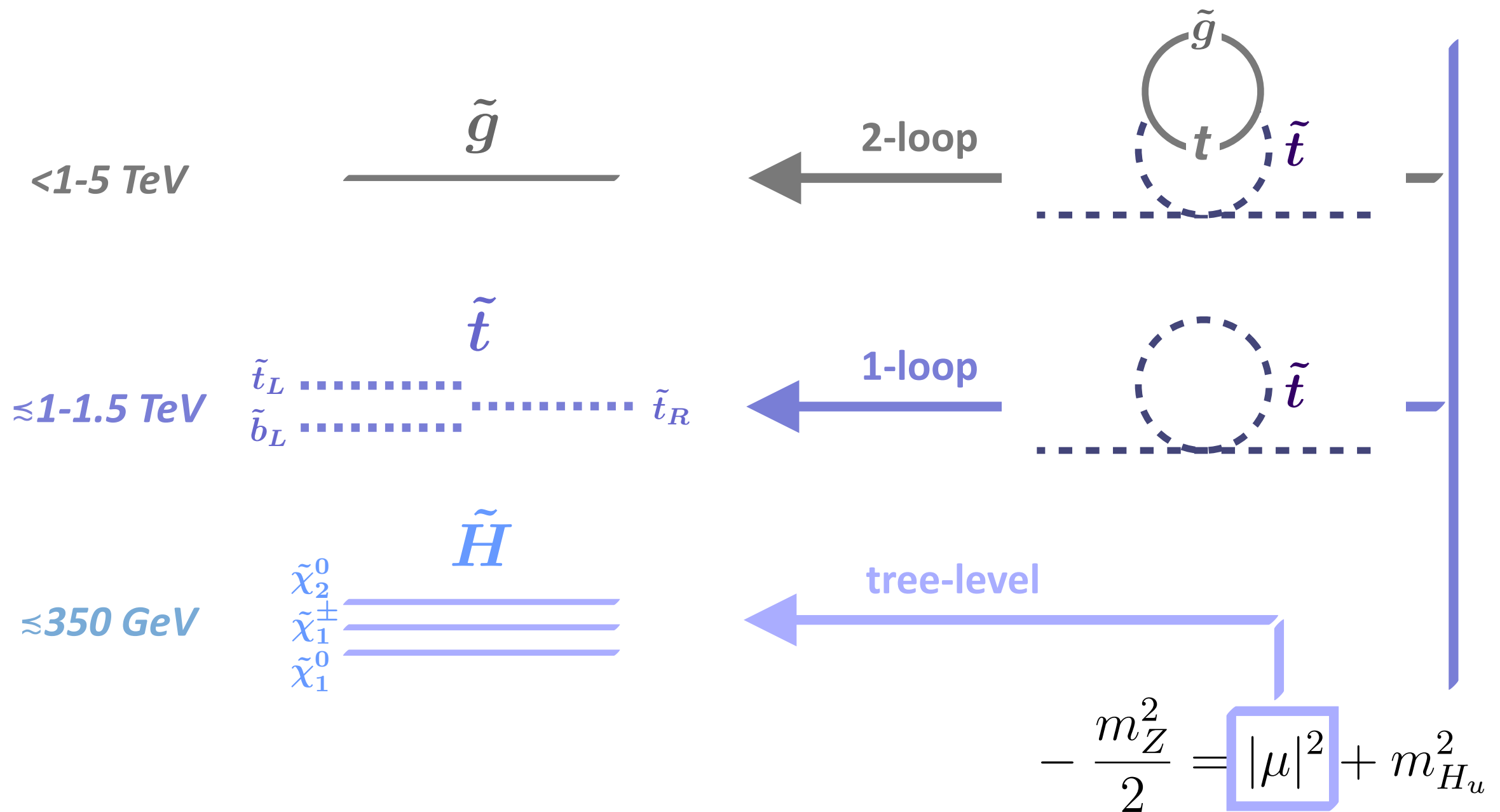
*natural*  
cancellation (\*)

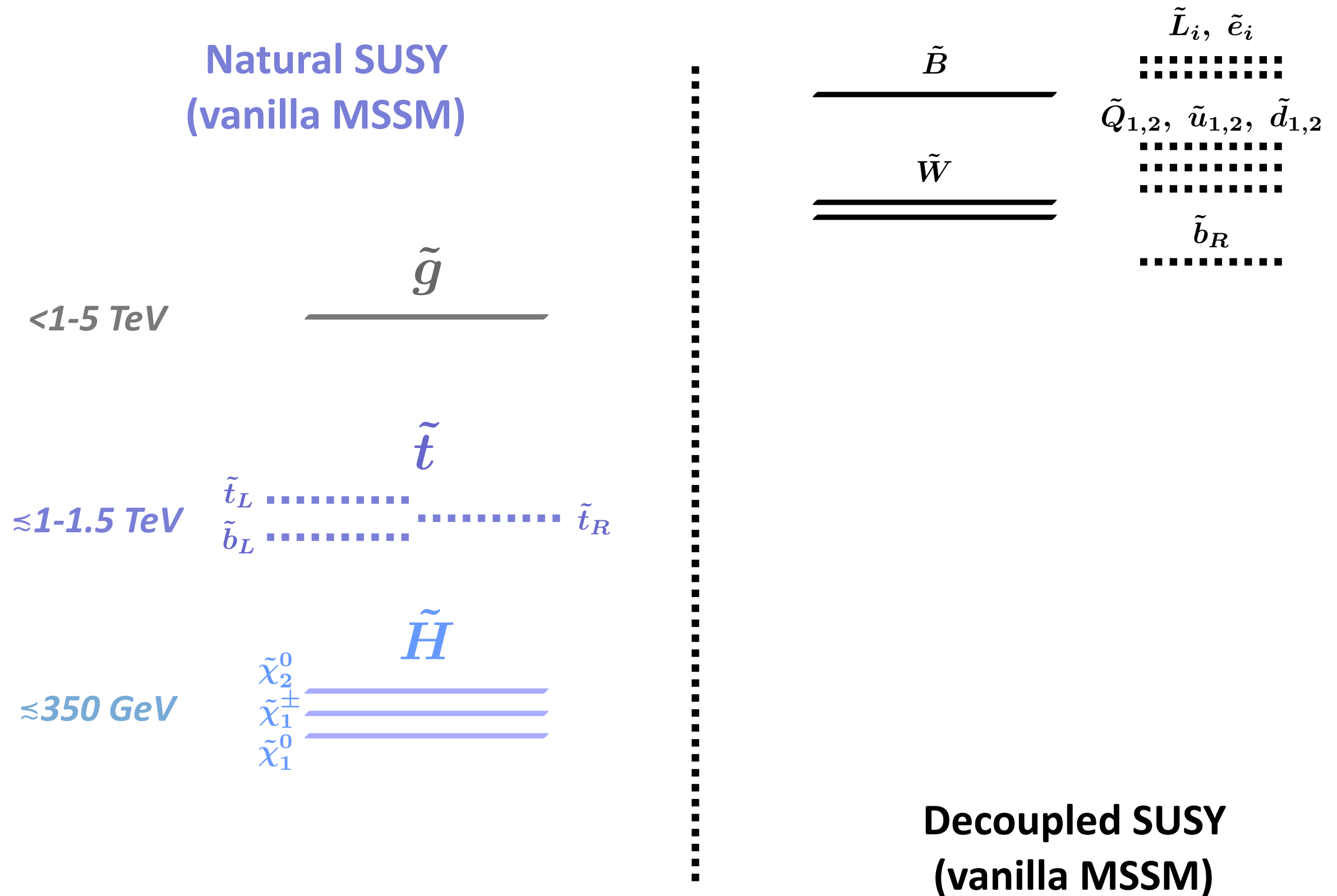
~~**Fine tuning: if  $\Lambda \sim$  plank mass ...**~~

(\*) provided a light stop!

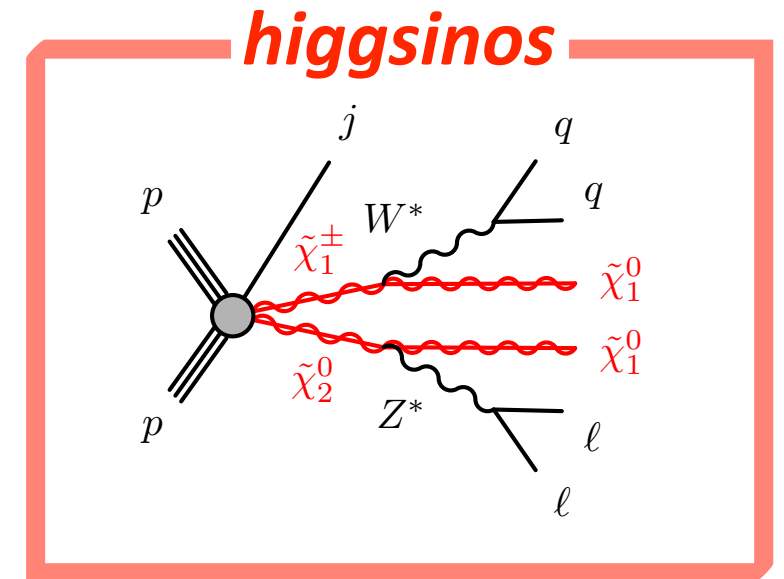
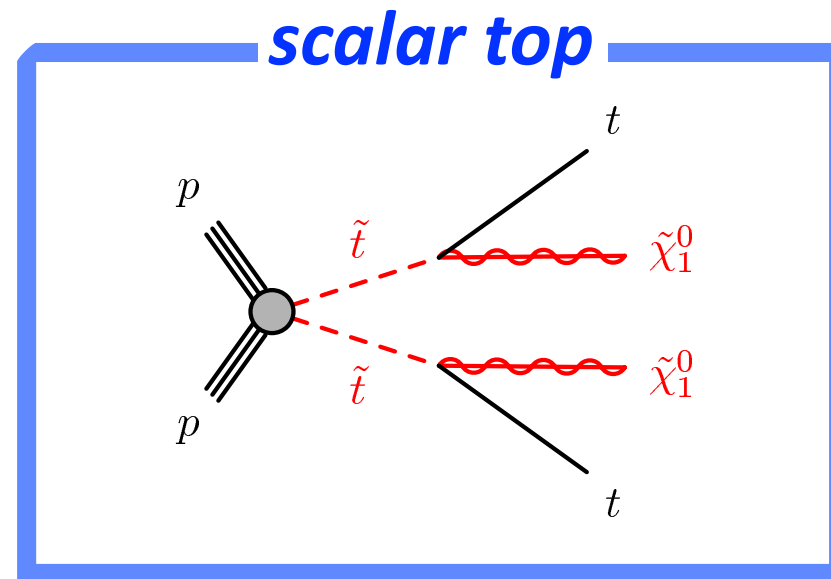
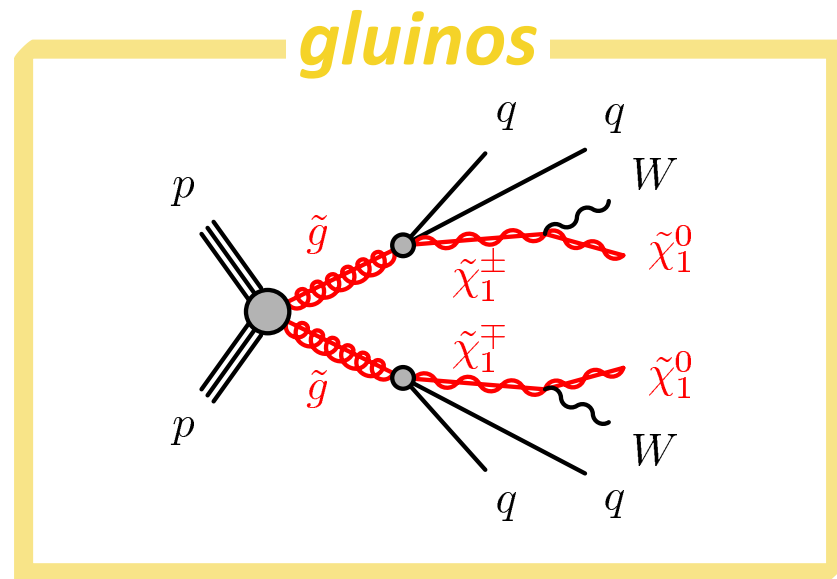


## Natural SUSY (vanilla MSSM)

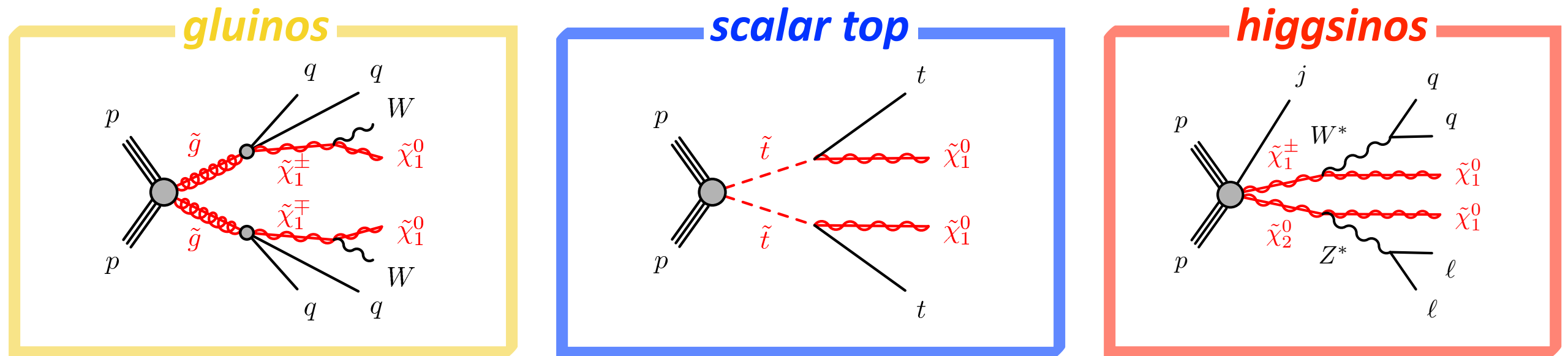








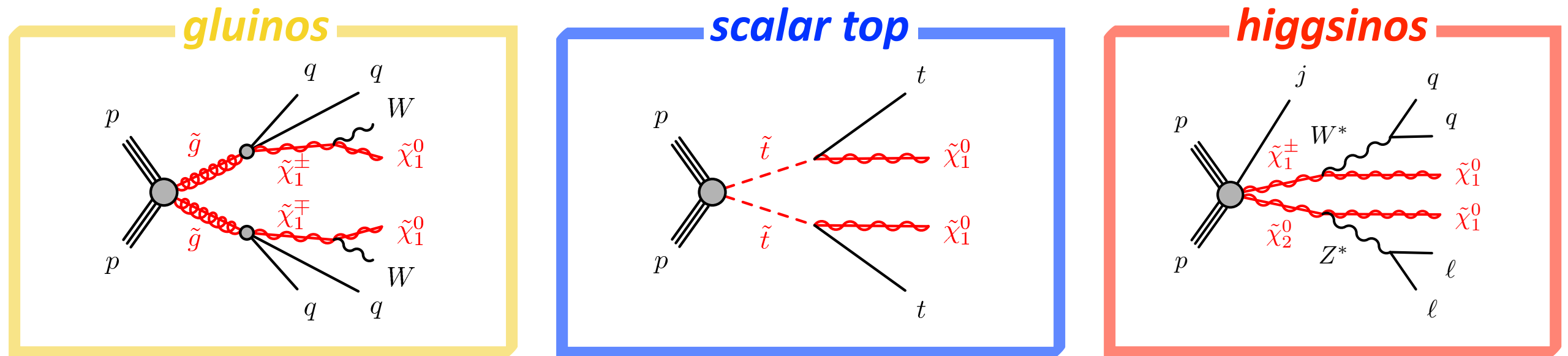
*Simplified models* to cope with complex, model-dependent phenomenology



*Simplified models* to cope with complex, model-dependent phenomenology

**branching ratios** in decay vertices **set to 100%** (except for SM particles)





*Simplified models* to cope with complex, model-dependent phenomenology

**branching ratios** in decay vertices **set to 100%** (except for SM particles)

**“R-parity” conservation assumed:** SUSY particles produced in pairs, and lightest neutralino doesn’t decay: dark matter candidate!

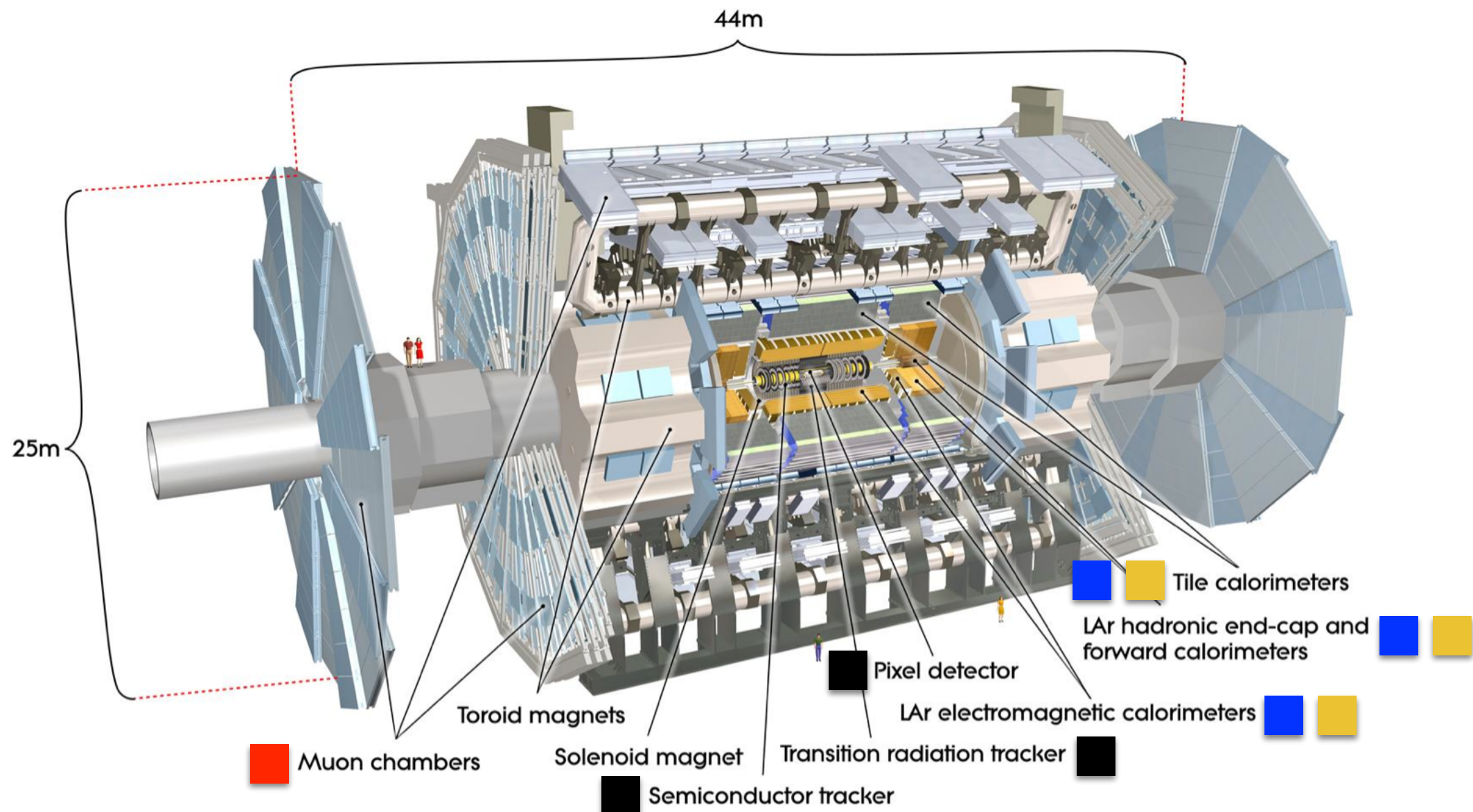
(models with “R-parity” violation not covered in this talk)

**Inner detector (ID):** tracks → charged particles & vertices

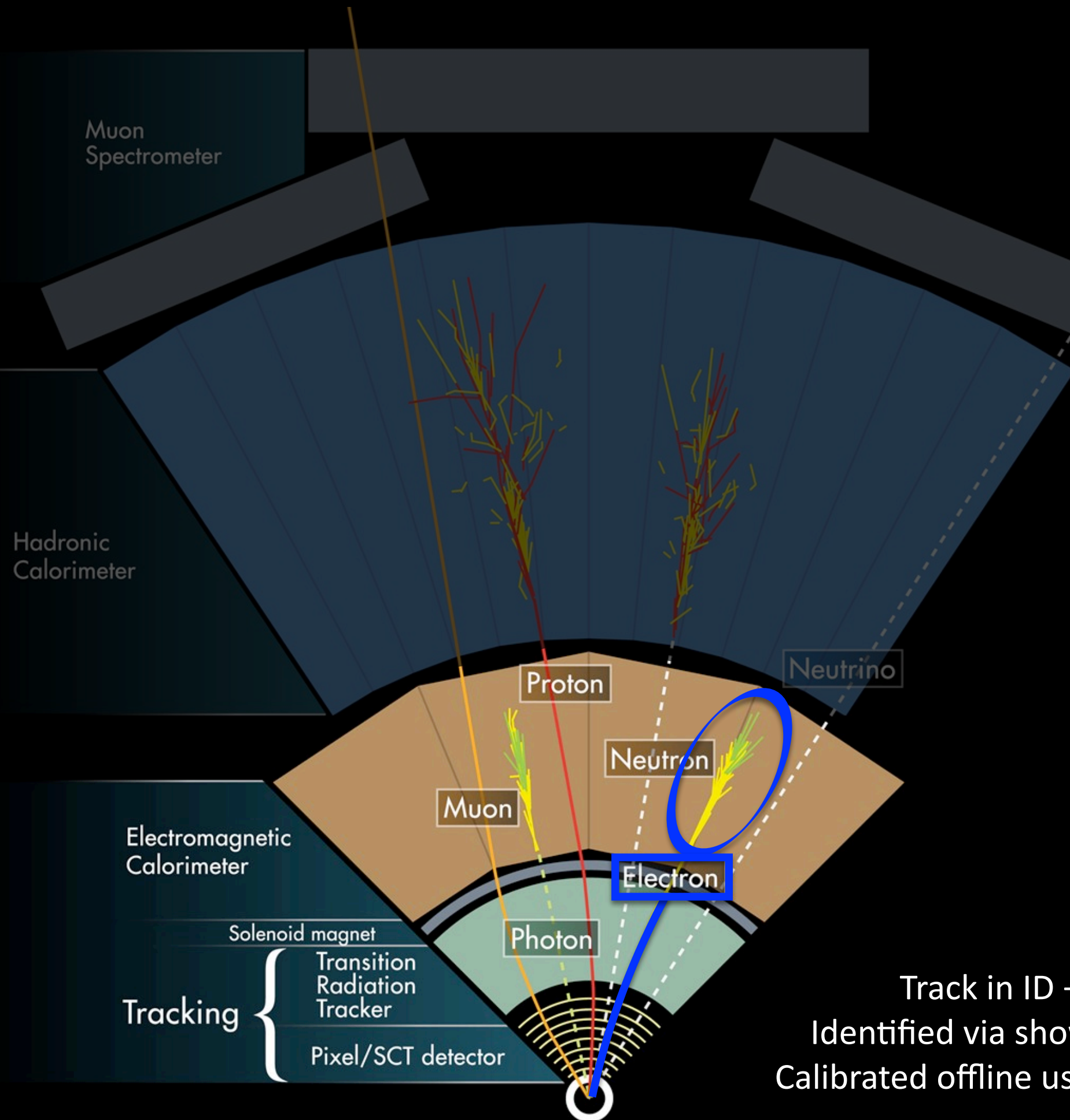
**EM calorimeter:** energy depositions → electrons and photons

**Hadronic calorimeter:** energy depositions → jets of hadrons

**Muon spectrometer (MS):** tracks → muons

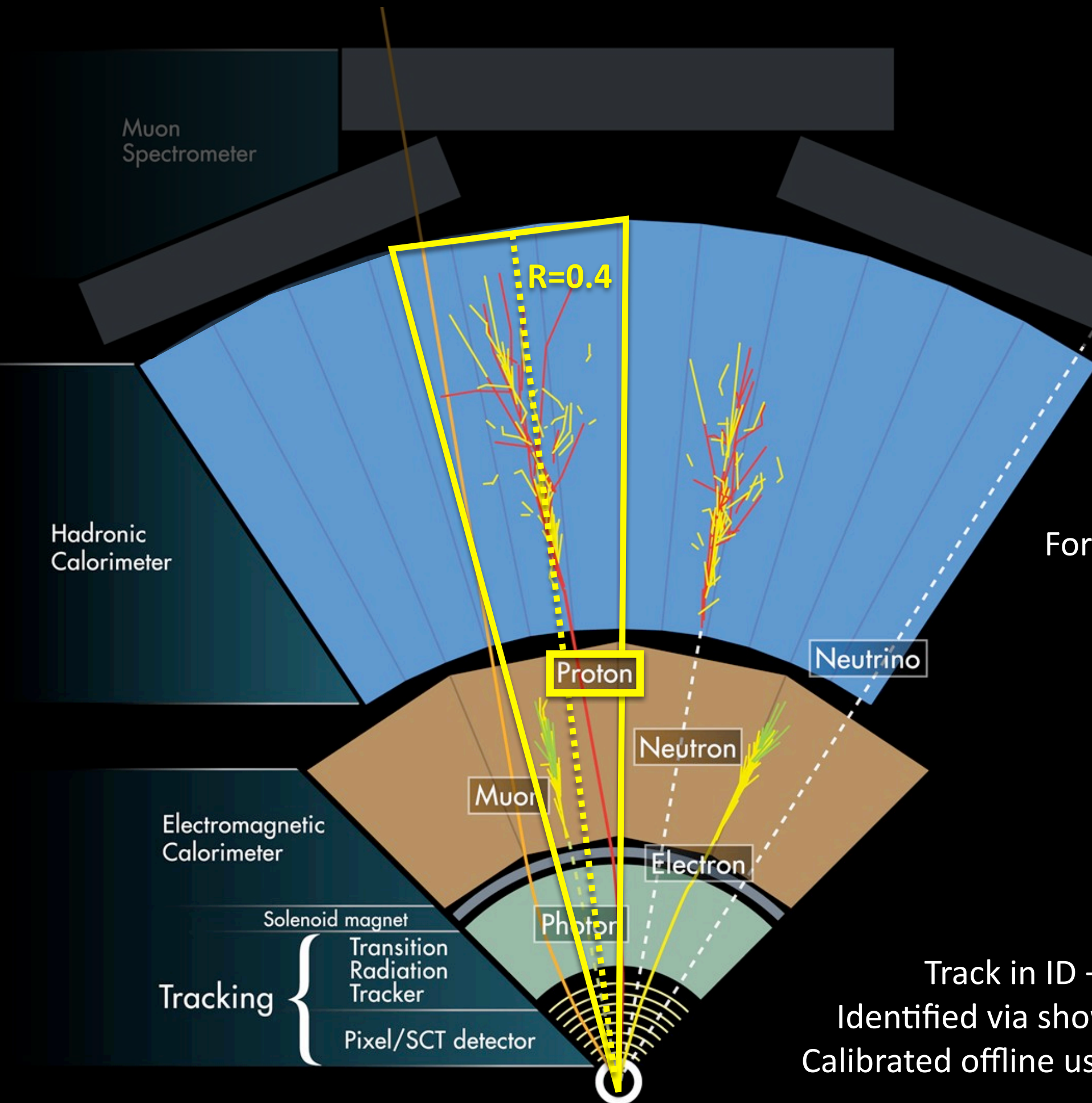






## Electrons

Track in ID + E cluster in EM calorimeter  
Identified via shower shape + radiation in TRT  
Calibrated offline using standard candles ( $J/\psi$ , Z)



## Jets of hadrons

Formed from energy clusters in  
EM + HAD calorimeters  
(anti- $k_T$   $R=0.4$ )  
Calibrated offline

## Electrons

Track in ID + E cluster in EM calorimeter  
Identified via shower shape + radiation in TRT  
Calibrated offline using standard candles ( $J/\psi, Z$ )



## Muons

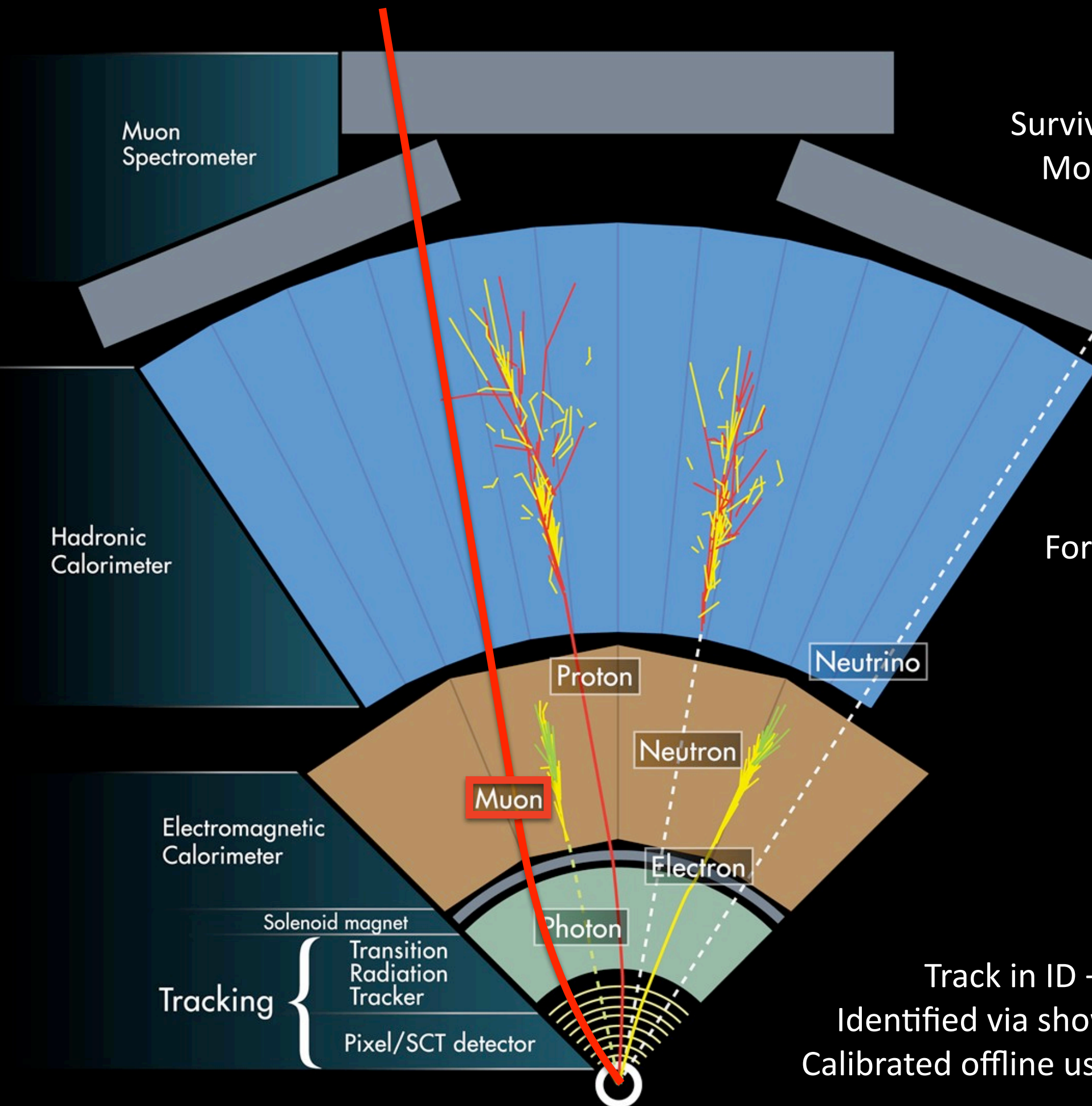
Survive calorimeters -  $E_{\text{loss}} \approx 3 \text{ GeV}$   
Mostly formed as ID + MS tracks  
Calibrated offline ( $J/\psi, Z$ )

## Jets of hadrons

Formed from energy clusters in  
EM + HAD calorimeters  
(anti- $k_T$   $R=0.4$ )  
Calibrated offline

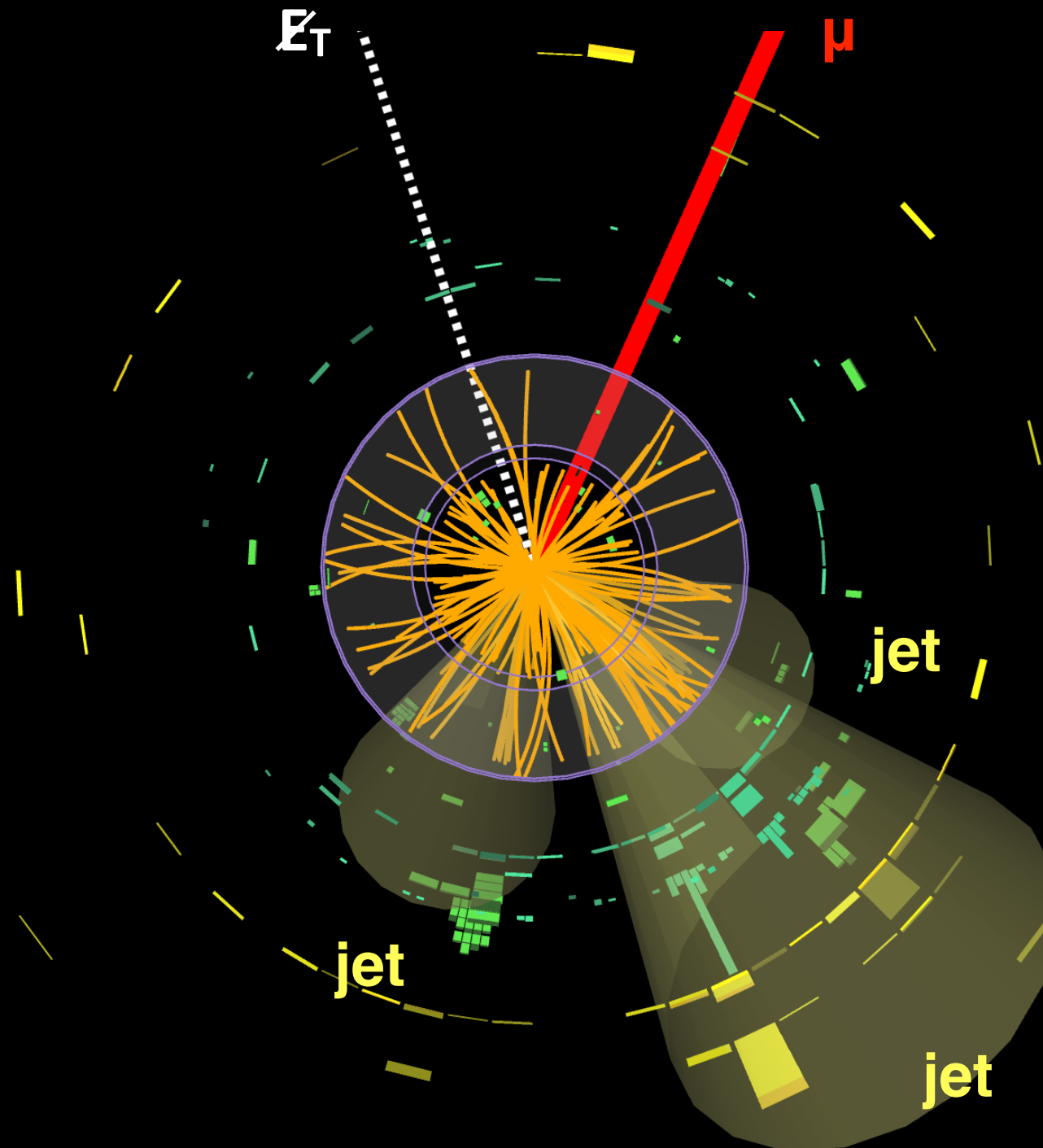
## Electrons

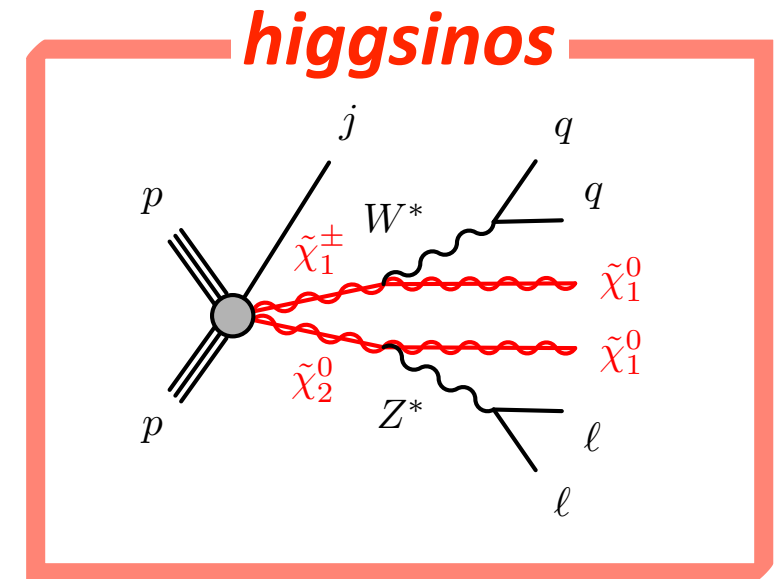
Track in ID + E cluster in EM calorimeter  
Identified via shower shape + radiation in TRT  
Calibrated offline using standard candles ( $J/\psi, Z$ )



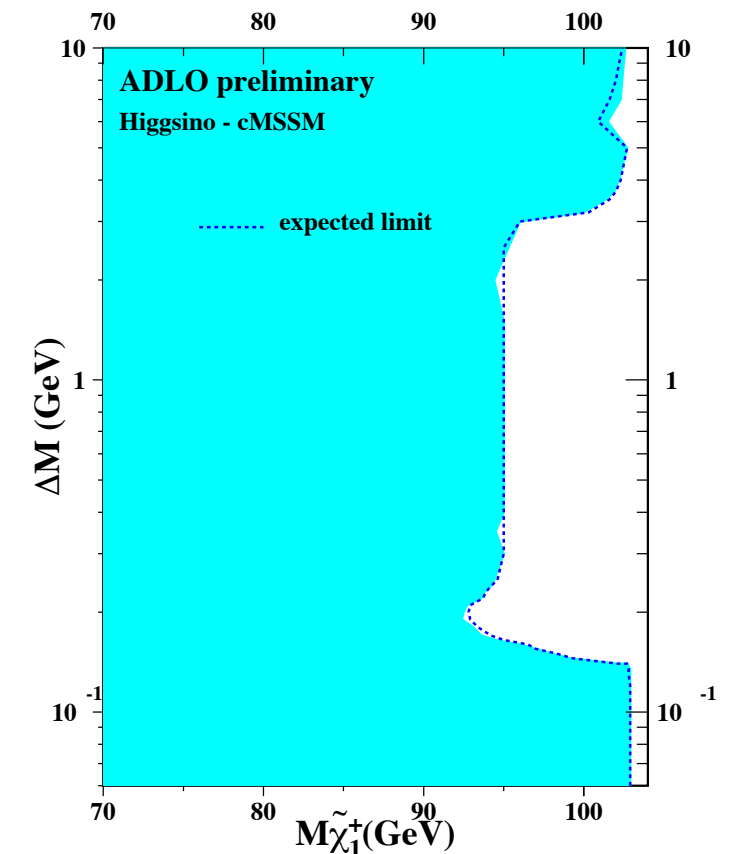
**Missing transverse energy:  $\cancel{E}_T = |\vec{p}_{T,\text{miss}}|$**

negative vector sum of transverse momenta of all reconstructed  
& identified particles + all remaining tracks

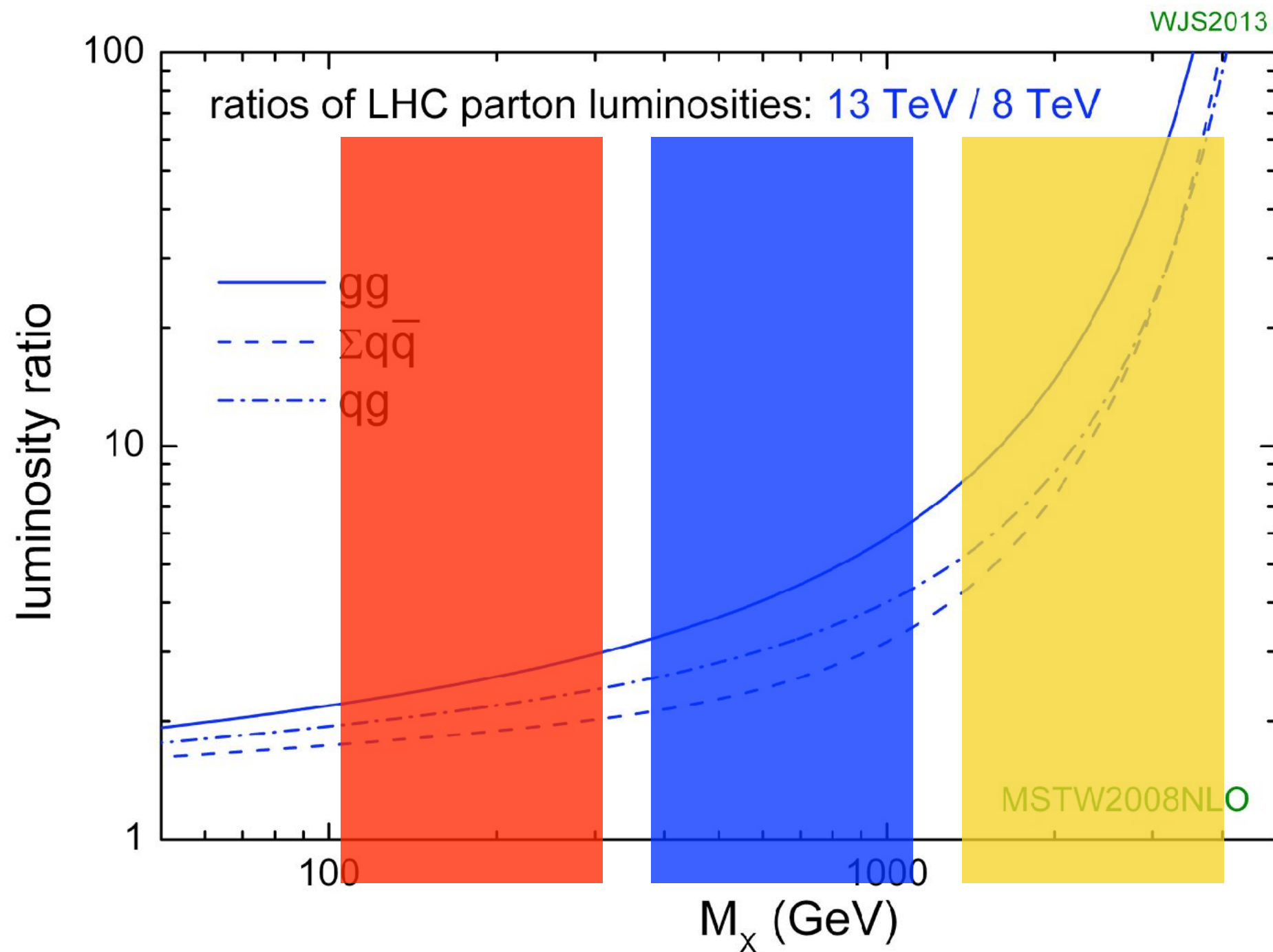




excluded  $m < 110$  GeV







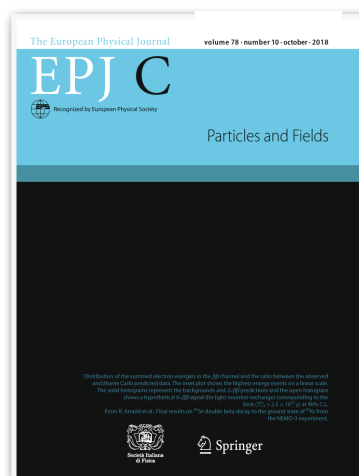
*higgsinos / EWK-inos*

*scalar top*

*gluinos / squarks*

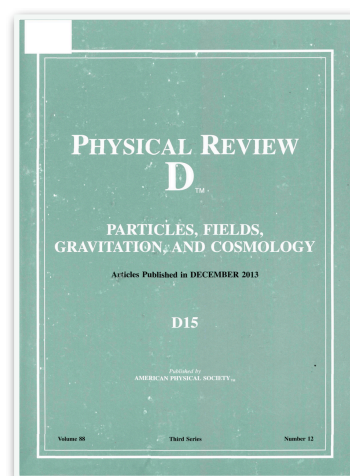
**gluinos**

arXiv:1605.04285



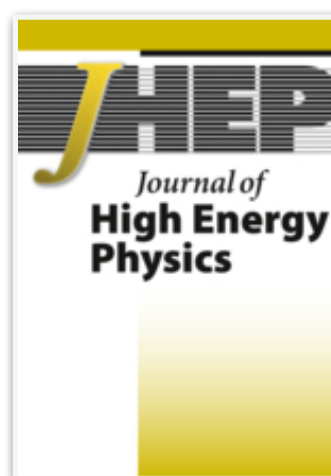
**gluinos**

arXiv:1708.08232



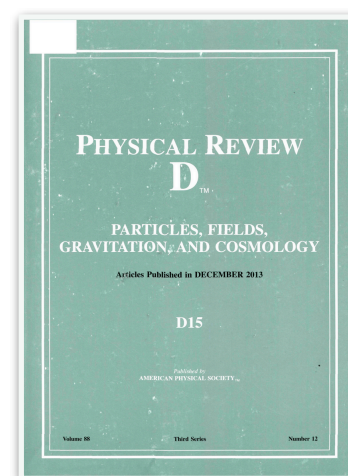
**scalar top**

arXiv:1711.11520



**higgsinos**

arXiv:1712.08119



**higgsinos**



**3.2 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

**36.1 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

**36.1 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

**36.1 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

**139 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

Dec 2015

Mar 2017

Jul 2017

Dec 2017

Today

**Analysis Coordinator**  
**Paper Editor**

**Analysis Coordinator**  
**Paper Editor**

*Muon Identification Convener*

*SUSY Background Forum Convener*

*Muon Performance Convener*

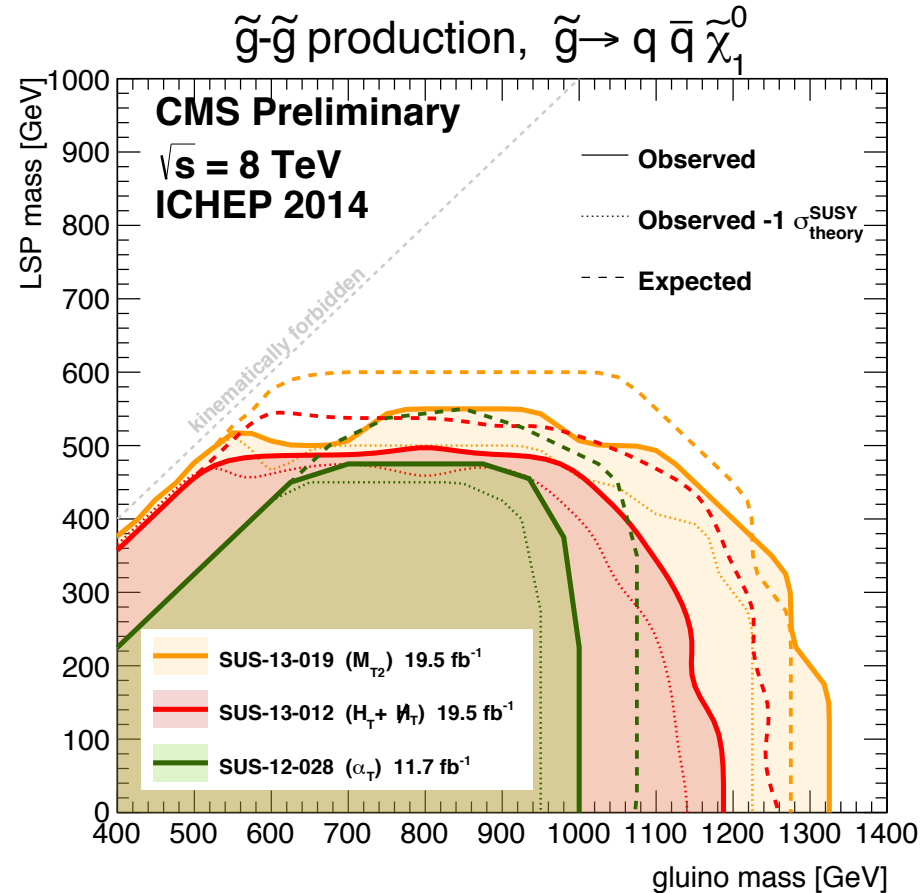
$\sqrt{s}=13$  TeV

Appointed  
Roles

# Hunting for Natural SUSY at the LHC

## *Part I - The Gluinos*

Excluded up to 1.3 TeV after the LHC run1





# Selecting spectacular events!

Exploring tails of kinematic distributions

$\sqrt{s}=347$  GeV

$p_{T,\mu}=157$  GeV

6 jets with  
 $p_T > 30$  GeV

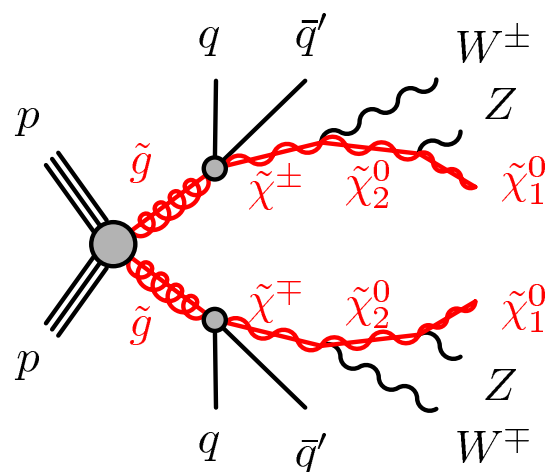
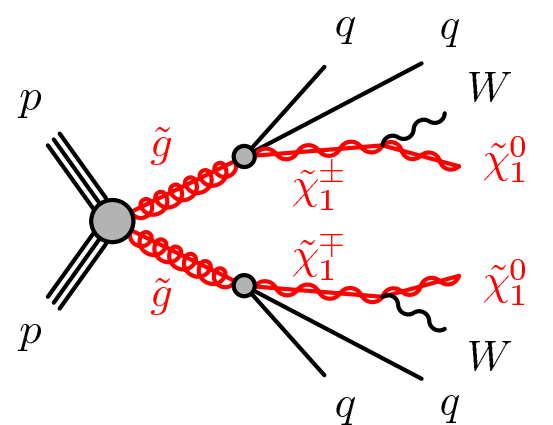
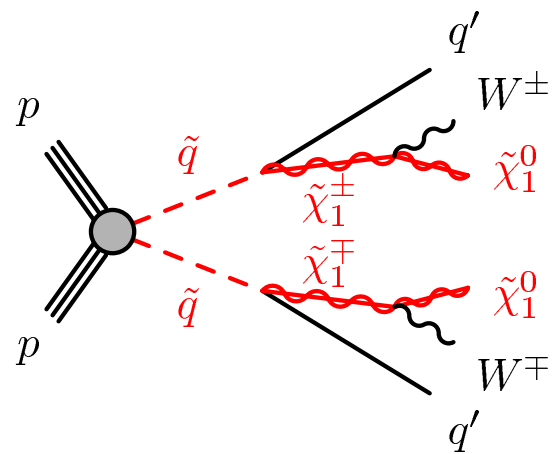
Run: 279598

Event: 929301935

2015-09-17 09:53:11 CEST



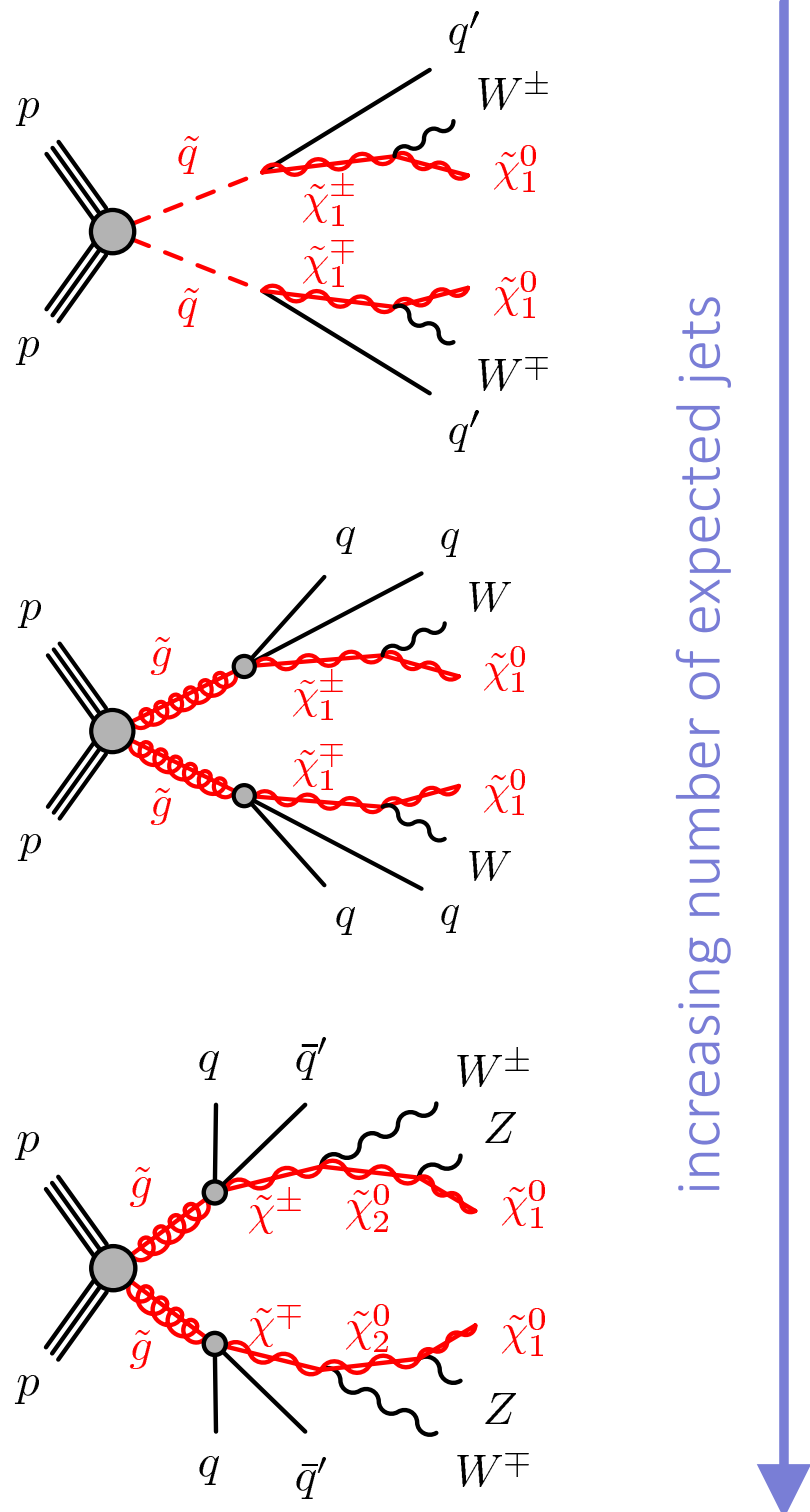
**ATLAS**  
EXPERIMENT



increasing number of expected jets

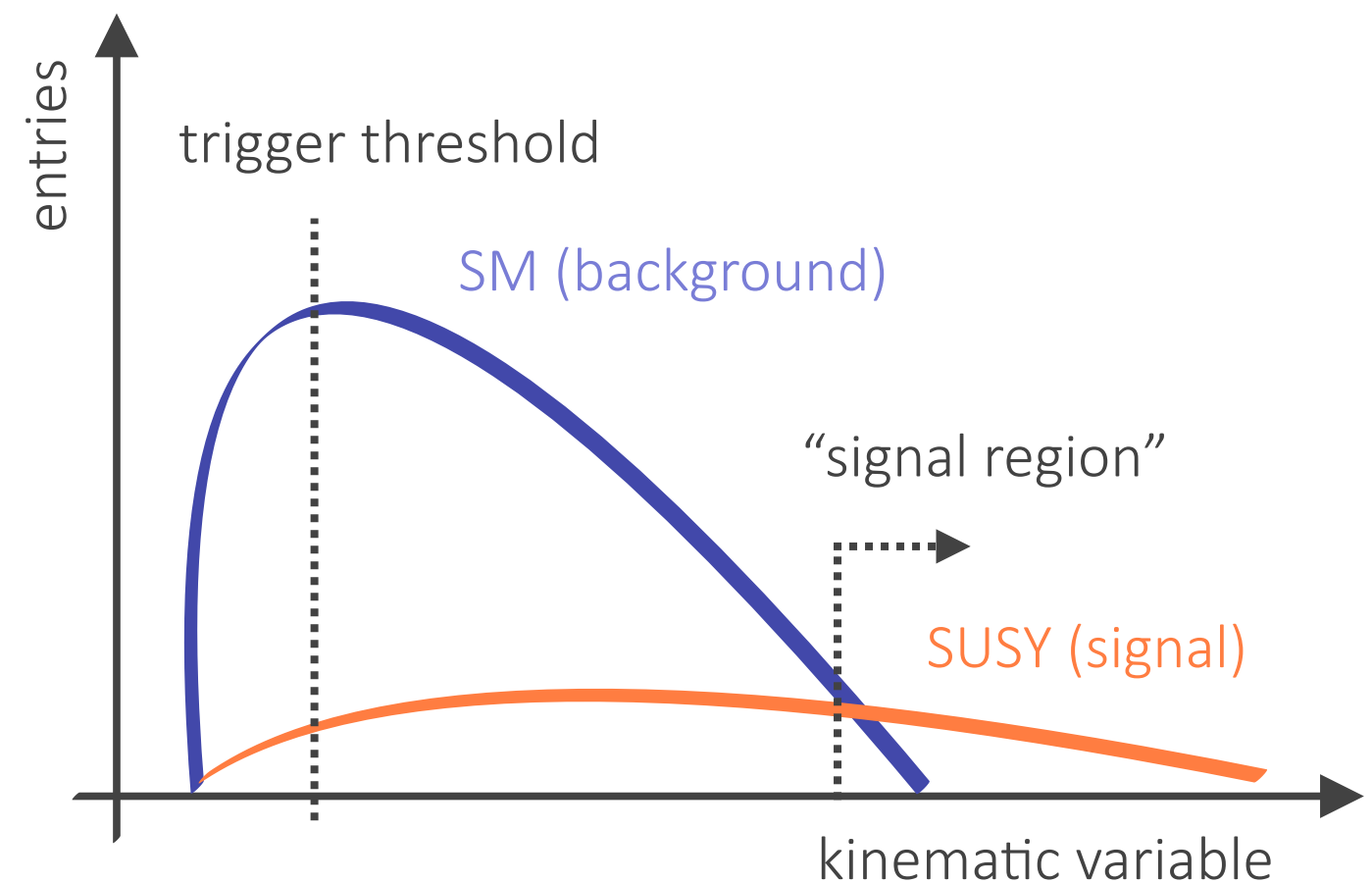
## Select interesting events:

- one electron or muon from  $W \rightarrow \ell \nu$  decay
- many jets from gluinos/squarks decay chain
- large  $\cancel{E}_T$  from undetected neutralinos

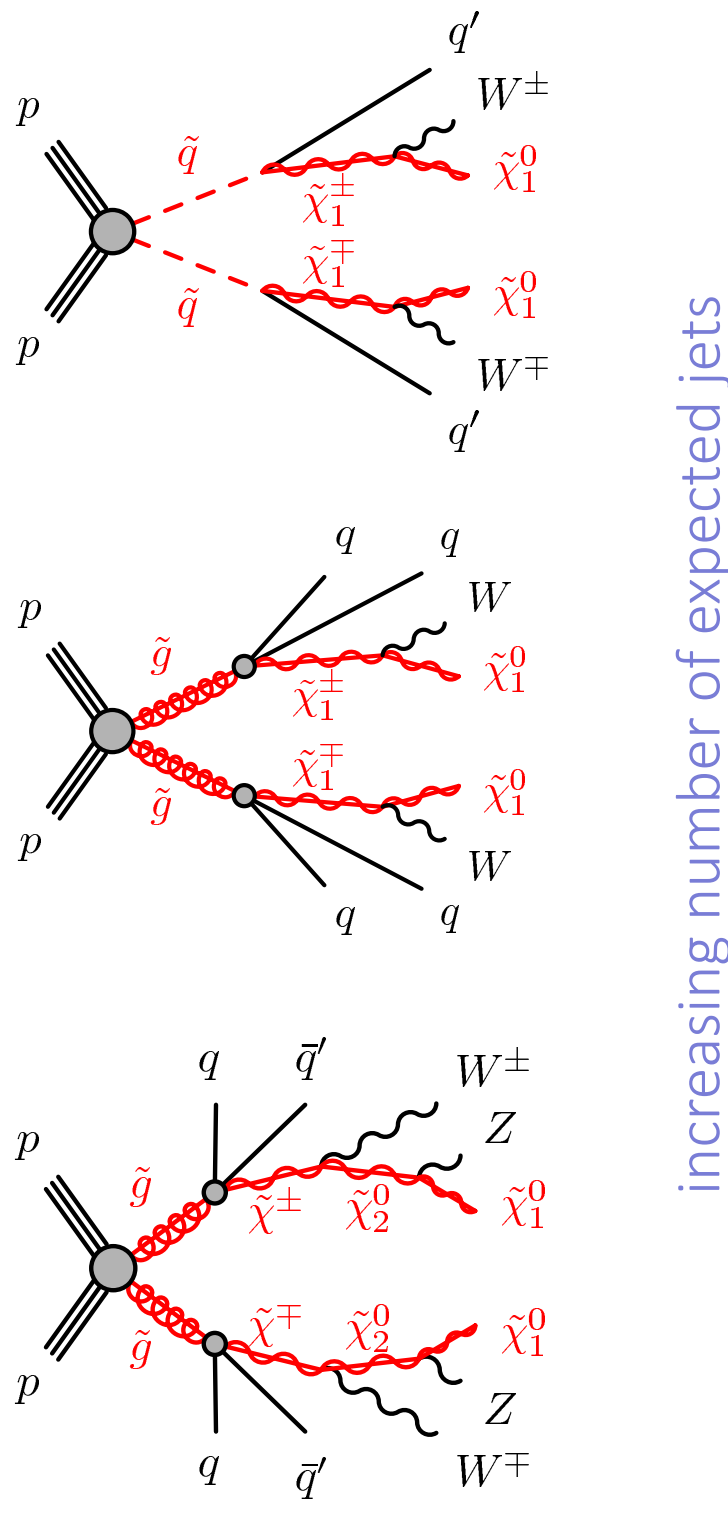


## Select interesting events:

- one electron or muon from  $W \rightarrow \ell \nu$  decay
- many jets from gluinos/squarks decay chain
- large  $E_T$  from undetected neutralinos







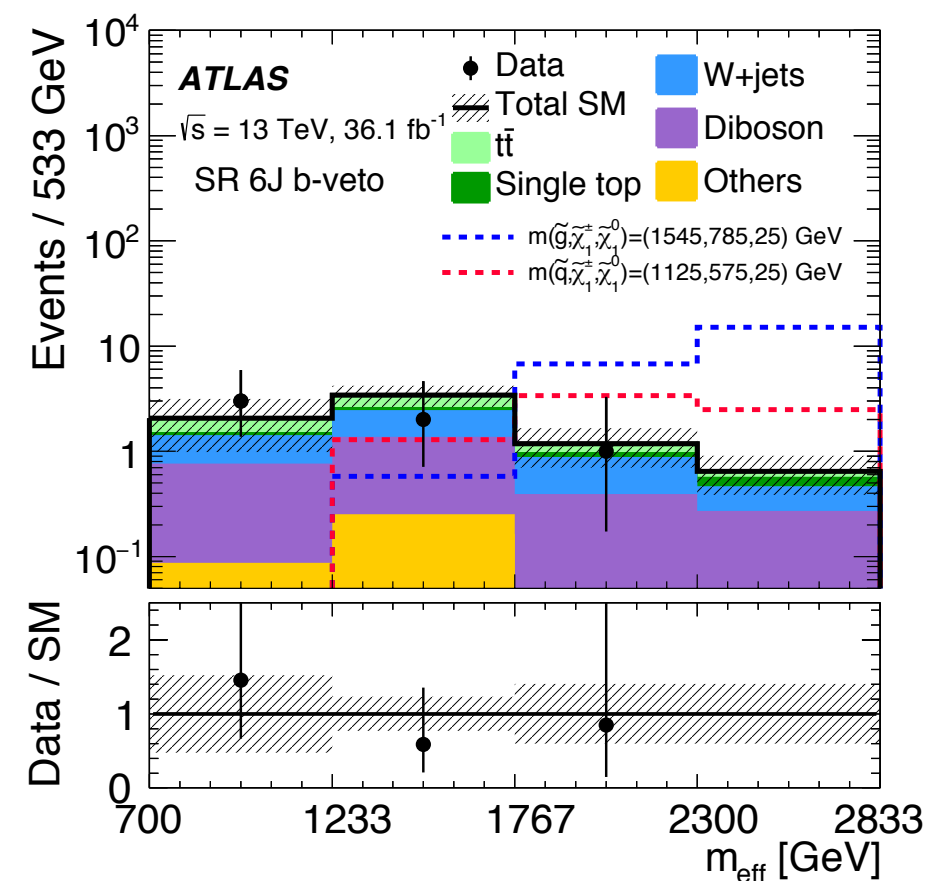
## Select interesting events:

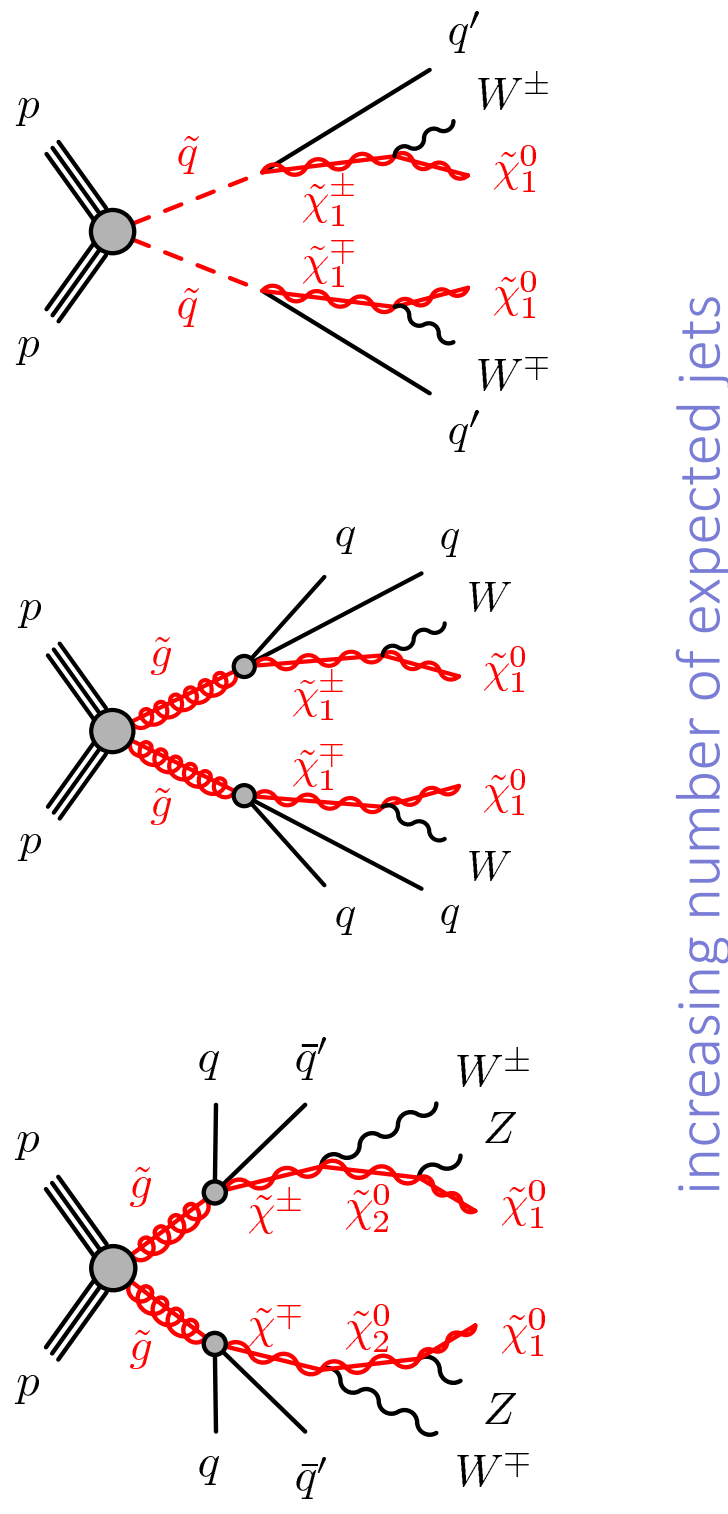
- one electron or muon from  $W \rightarrow \ell \nu$  decay
- many jets from gluinos/squarks decay chain
- large  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  from undetected neutralinos

## effective mass

$$m_{\text{eff}}^{\text{incl}} = H_T + E_T^{\text{miss}} = \sum p_T^{\ell} + \sum p_T^{\text{jet}} + E_T^{\text{miss}}$$

sensitive to SUSY mass scale





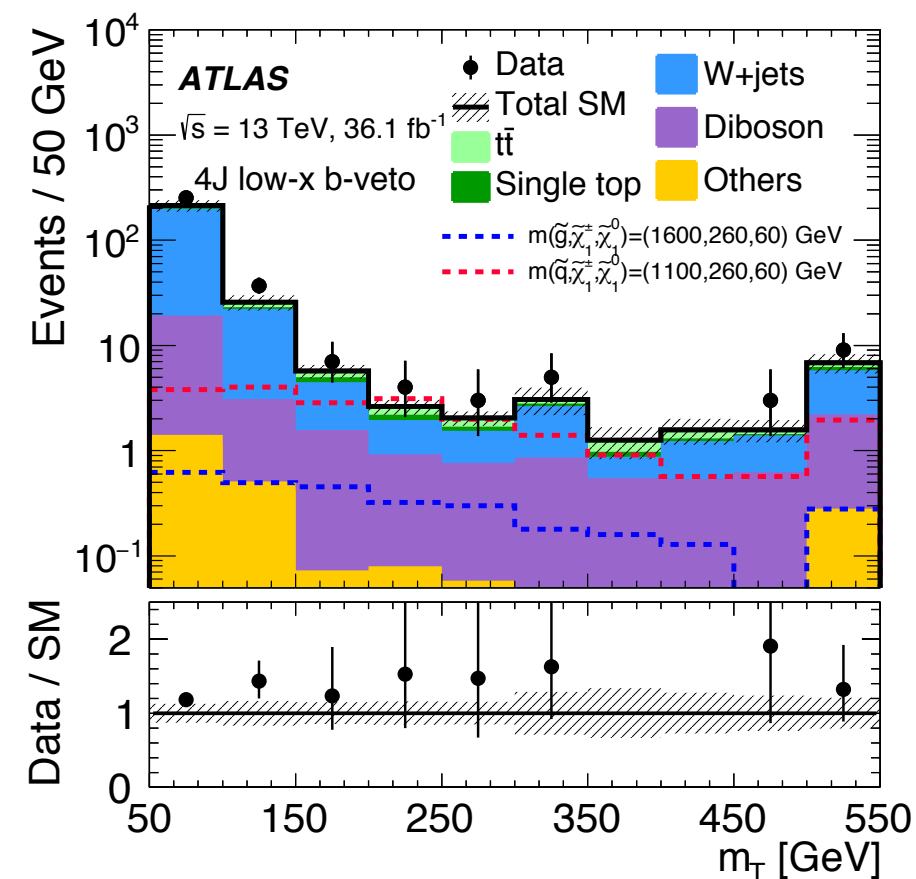
## Select interesting events:

- one electron or muon from  $W \rightarrow \ell \nu$  decay
- many jets from gluinos/squarks decay chain
- large  $E_T$  from undetected neutralinos

## transverse mass

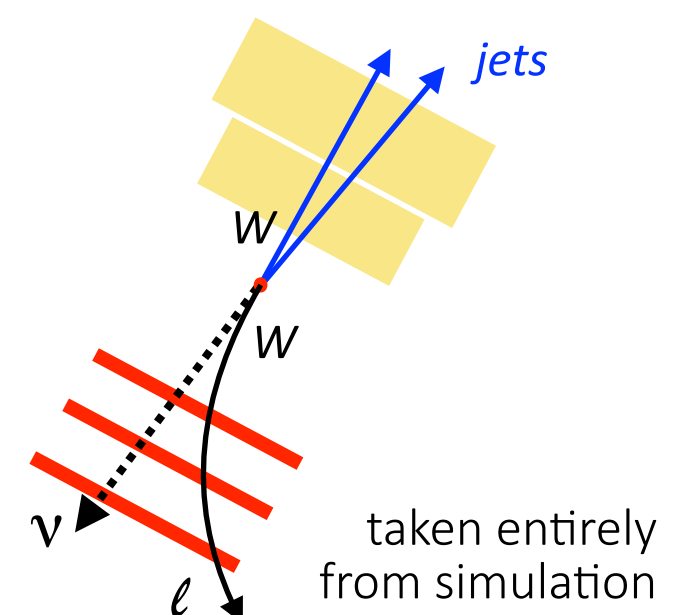
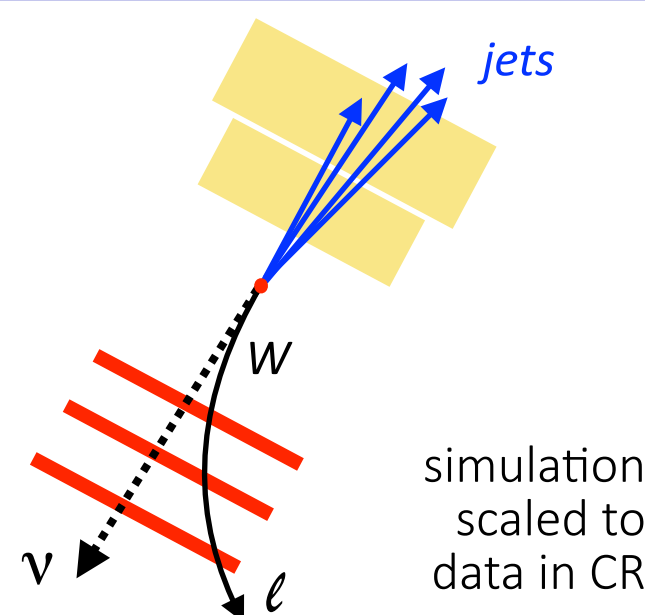
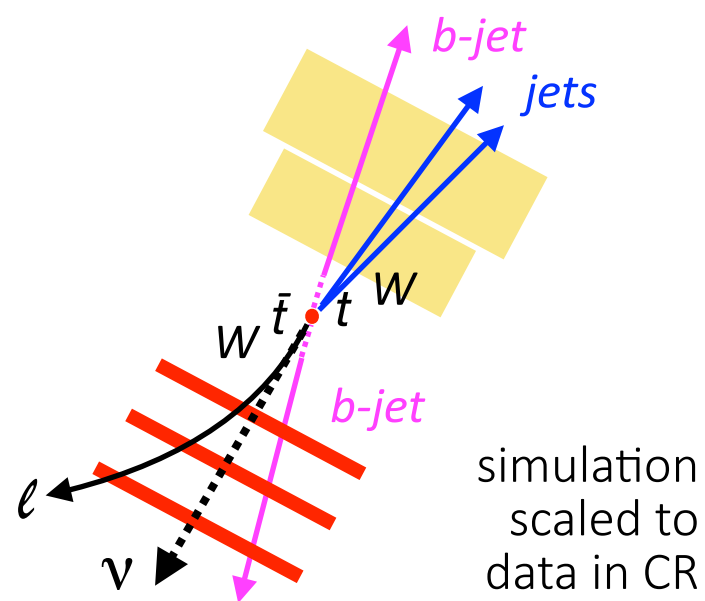
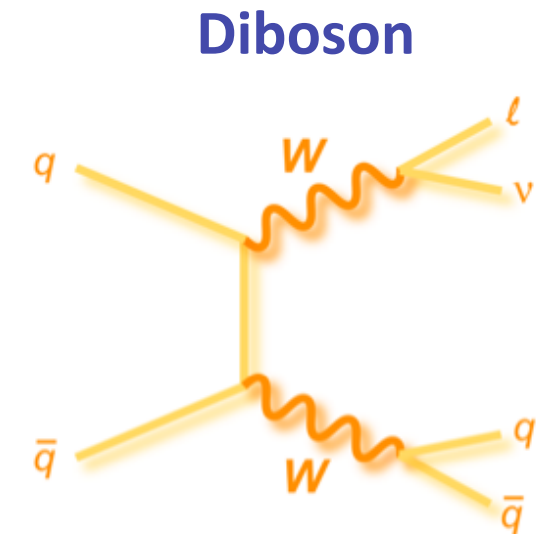
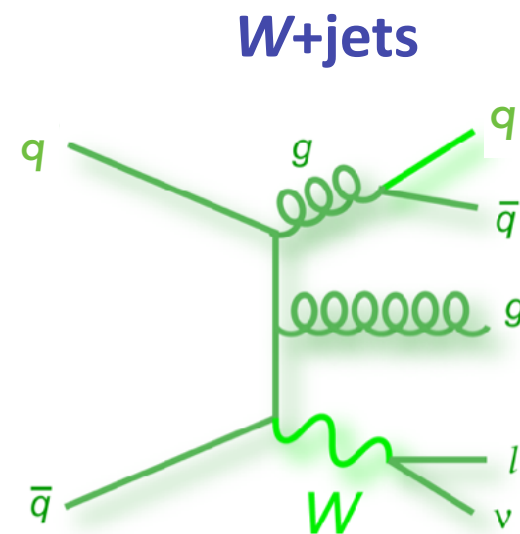
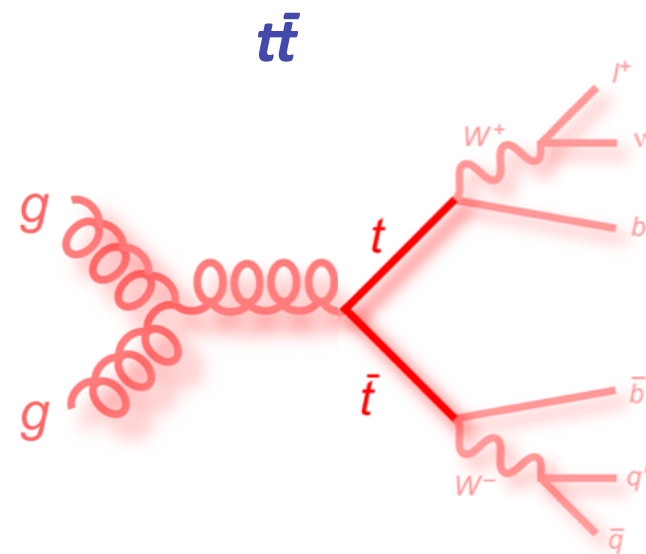
$$m_T = \sqrt{2 \cdot p_T^\ell \cdot E_T^{\text{miss}} \cdot (1 - \cos(\Delta\phi(\ell, E_T^{\text{miss}})))}$$

edge at  $m_W$  for backgrounds with on-shell W



**Experimental signature involves large  $\cancel{E}_T$ , many jets and 1 isolated lepton**

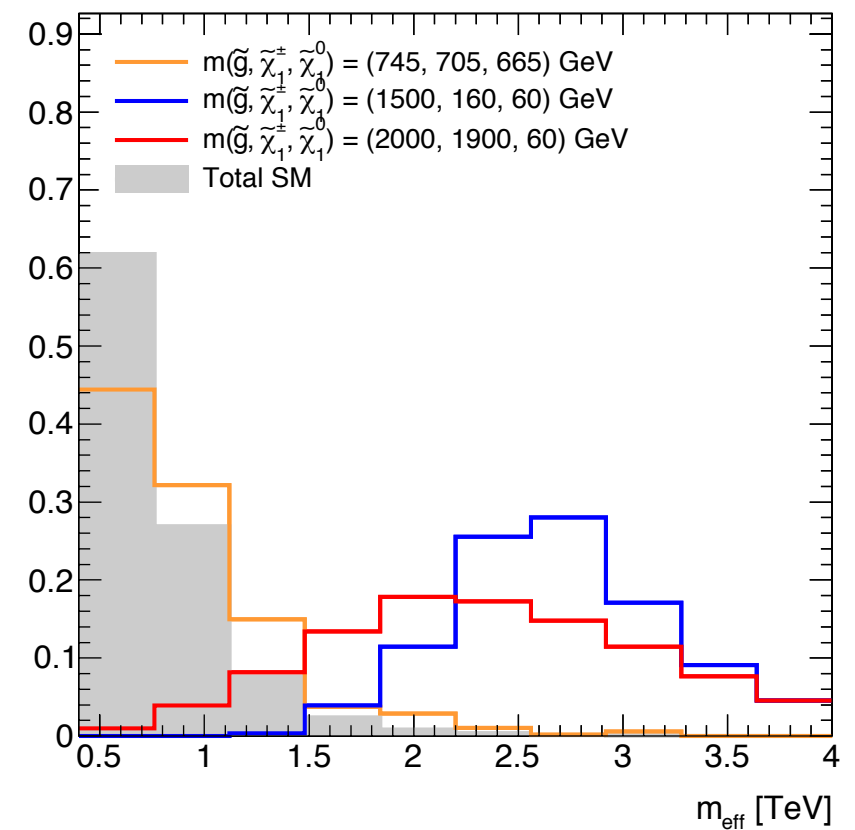
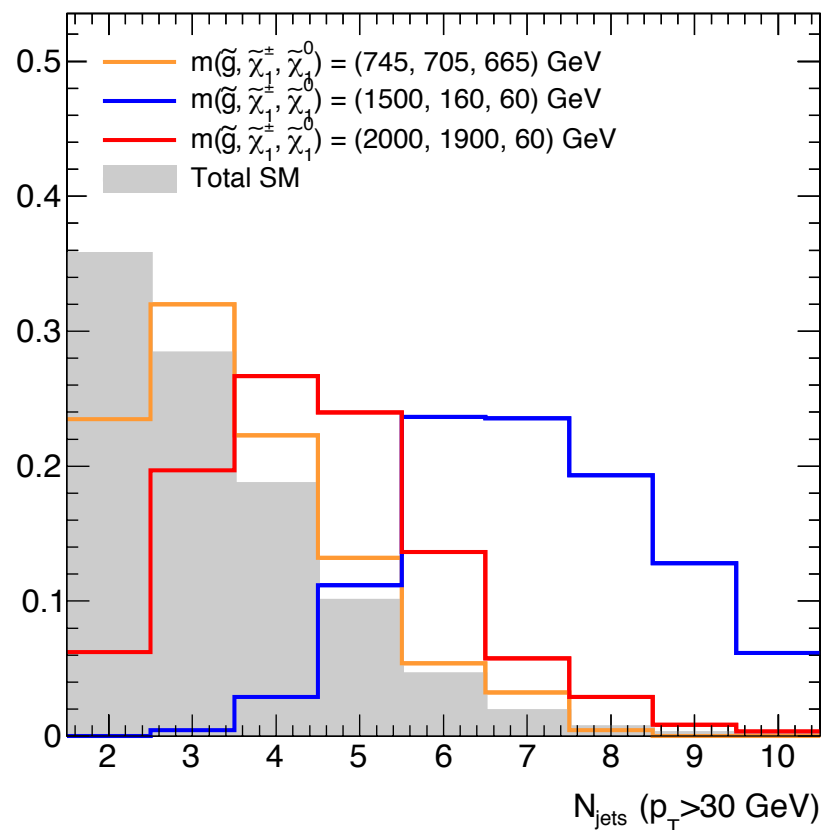
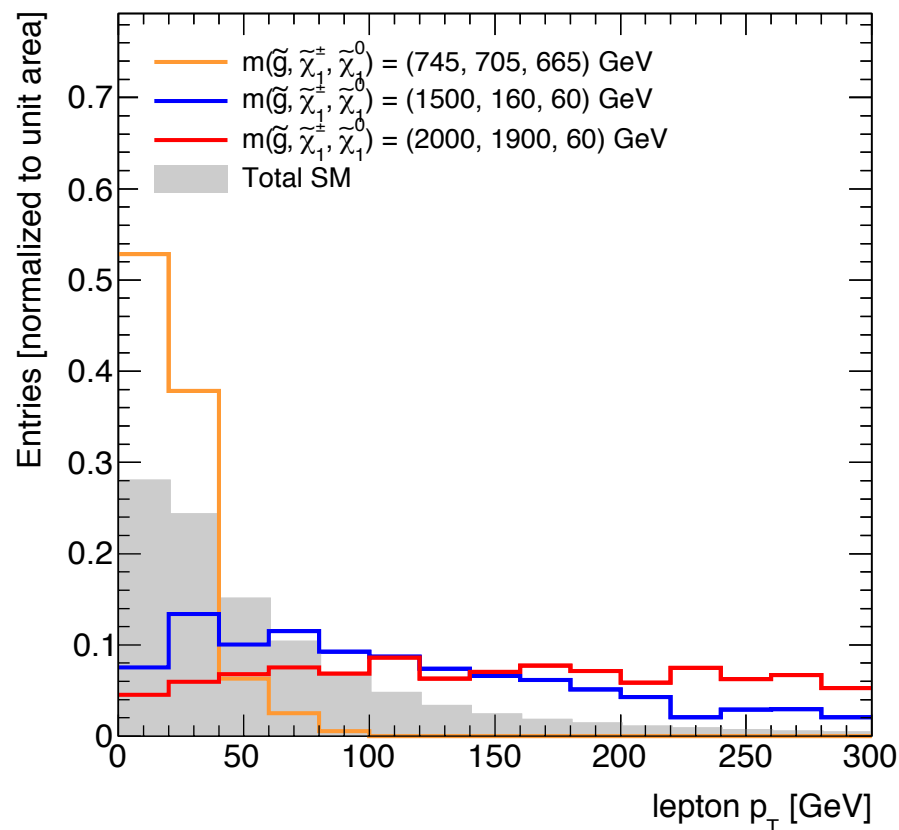
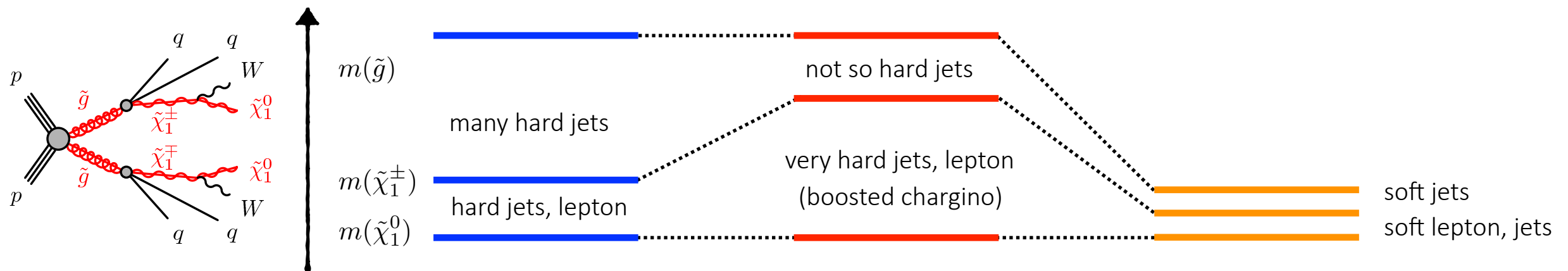
Control (CR) and validation (VR) regions used to extract / x-check background predictions

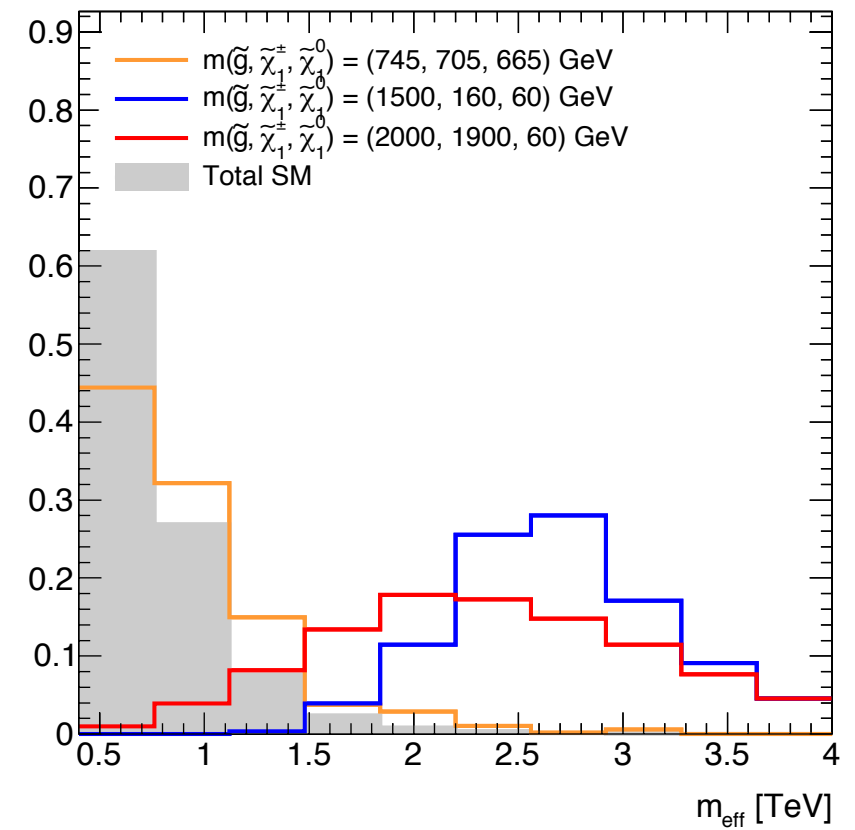
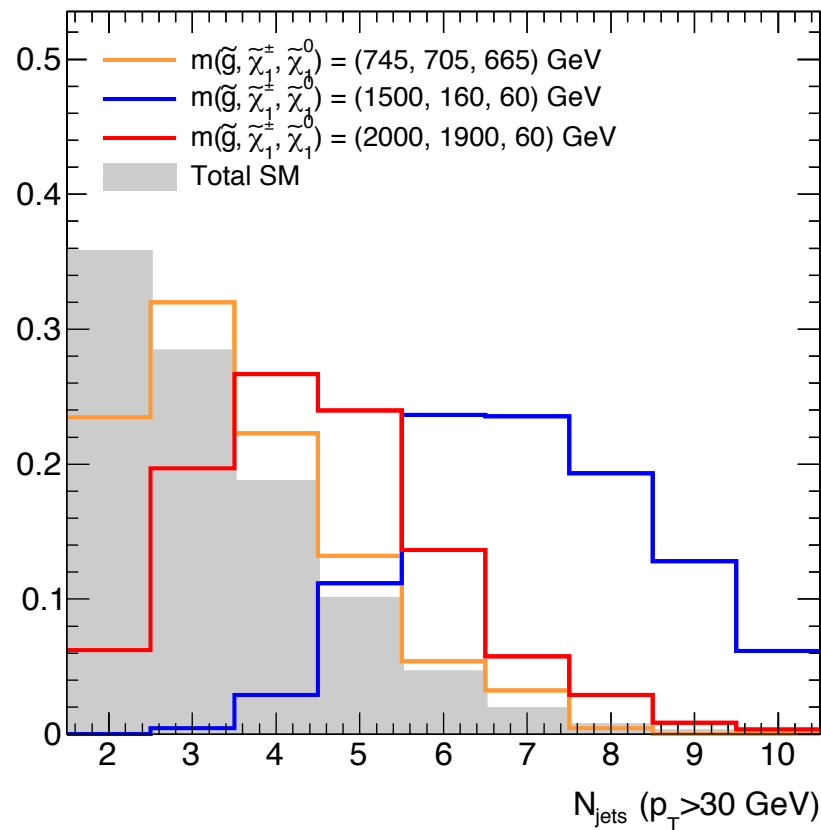
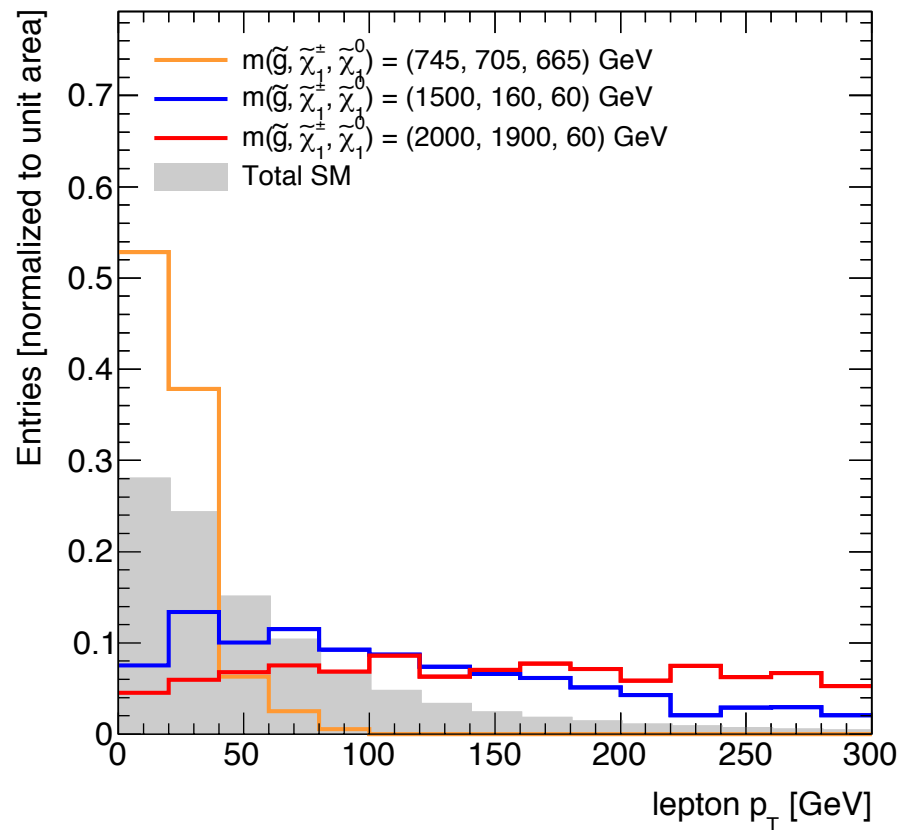
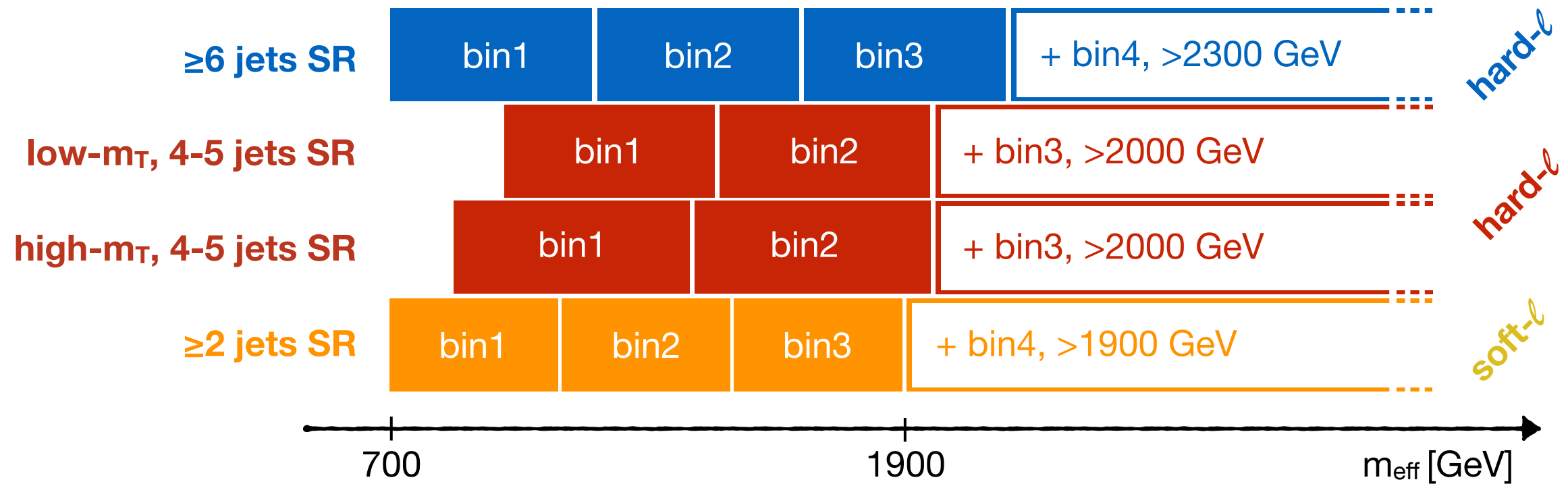




The challenge: signal kinematics *strongly* depend on *sparticles'* masses!

targeting whole parameter space in one analysis is very complicated...

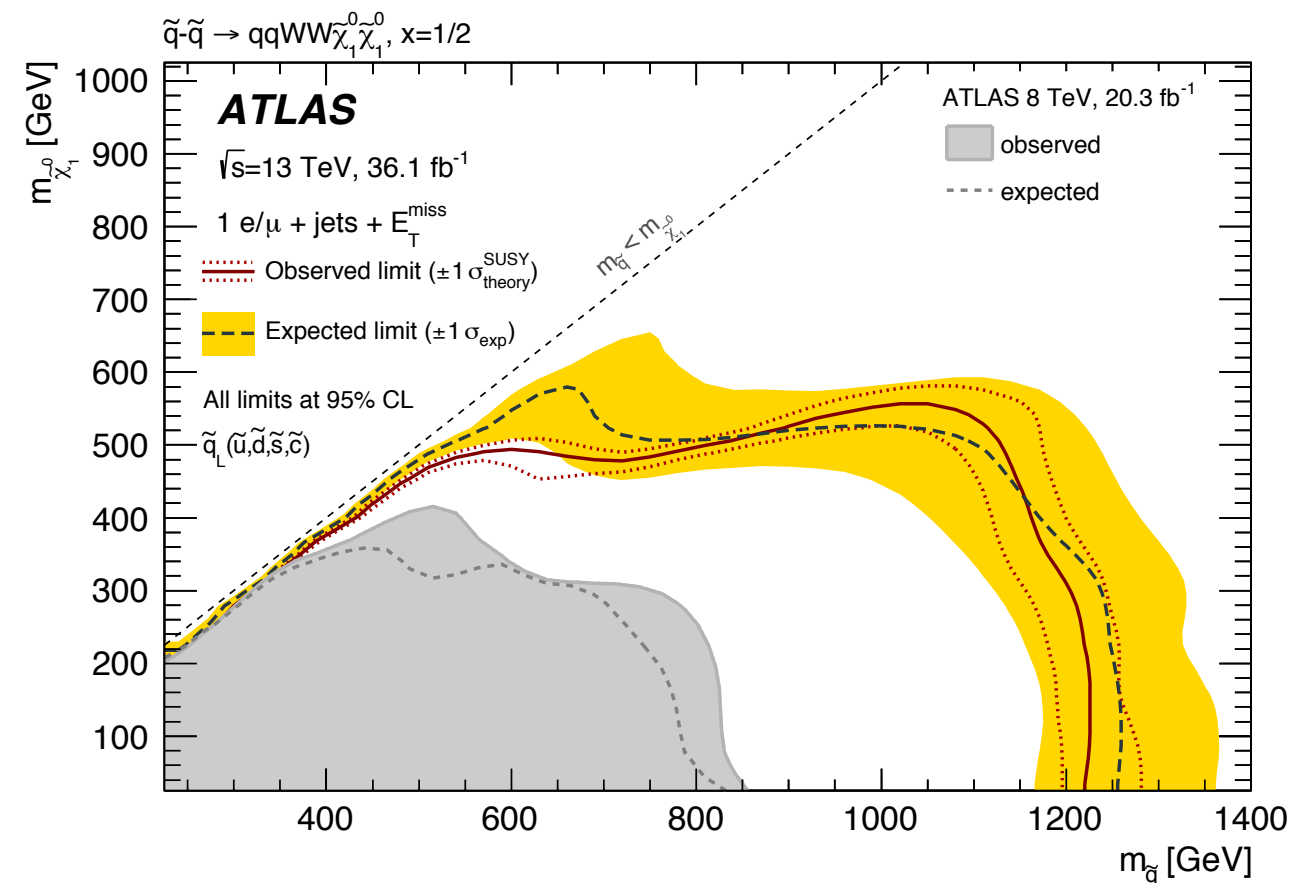
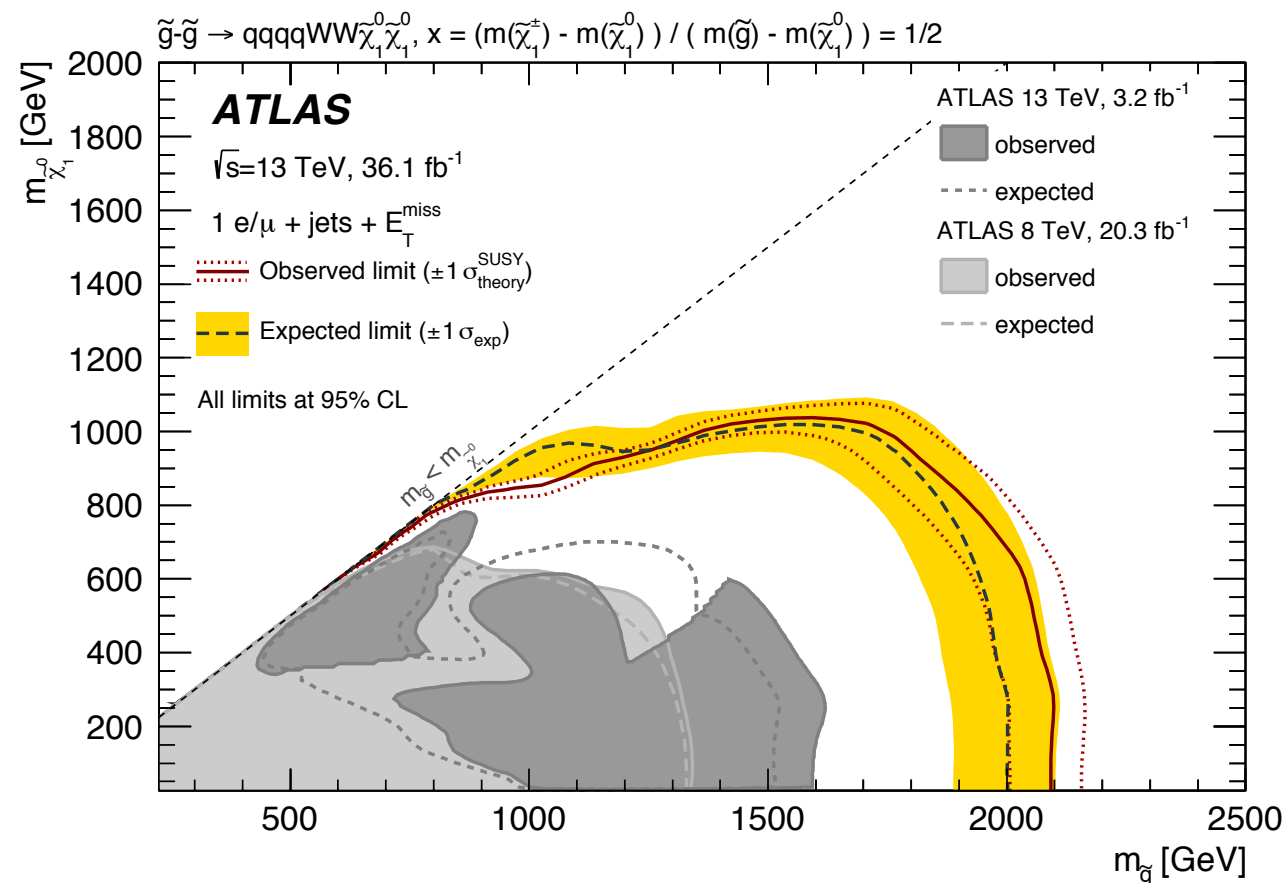




## Observed event yields (*simplified SR for model-independent limits*)

SR <sub>disc</sub>	2J	4J high-x	4J low-x (gluino)	4J low-x (squark)	6J (gluino)	6J (squark)
Observed events	80	16	24	50	0	28
Fitted bkg events	67 ± 6	17.7 ± 2.7	17.2 ± 3.2	47 ± 7	2.6 ± 0.6	23.4 ± 3.1
$S_{\text{exp}}^{95}$	21.6 <sup>+9.2</sup> <sub>-5.6</sub>	10.8 <sup>+3.7</sup> <sub>-3.0</sub>	11.8 <sup>+4.8</sup> <sub>-2.7</sub>	19.9 <sup>+7.5</sup> <sub>-5.6</sub>	4.5 <sup>+1.8</sup> <sub>-1.0</sub>	12.7 <sup>+5.0</sup> <sub>-4.0</sub>
$p(s = 0)$	0.10	0.50	0.10	0.35	0.50	0.21

## Exclusions: simulated SUSY signal rejected, or not, via fit to pseudo/observed data

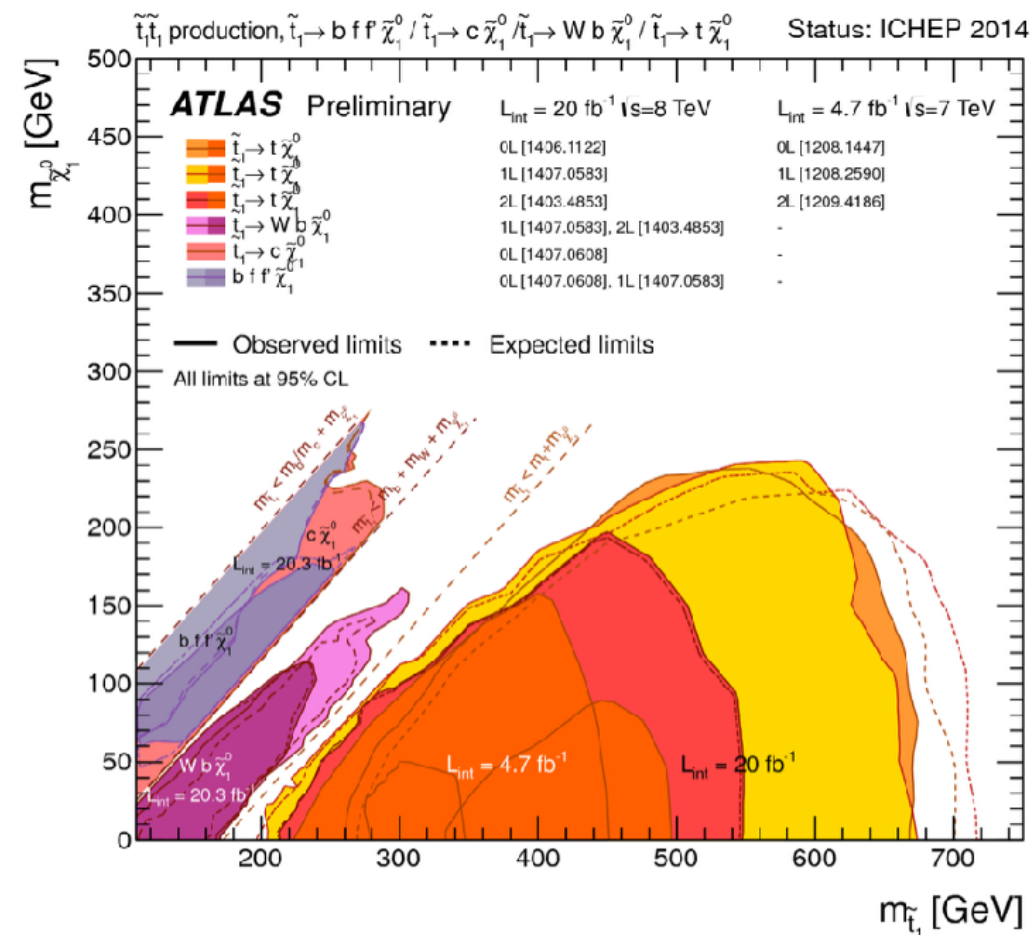




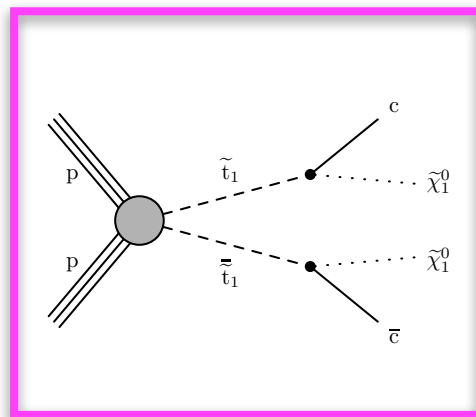
# Hunting for Natural SUSY at the LHC

## *Part II - The Stops*

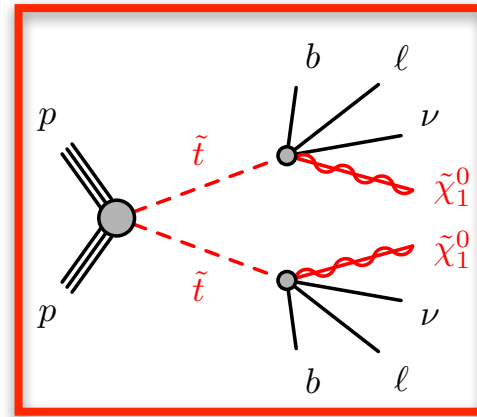
Excluded up to 650 GeV after the LHC run1



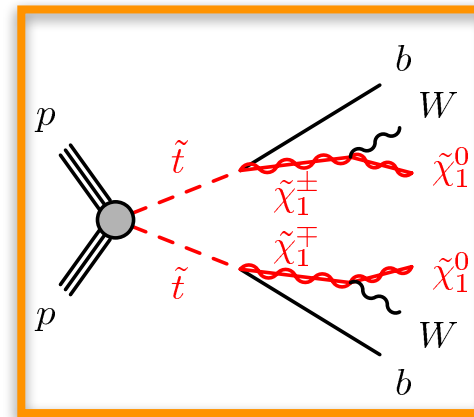
stop-to-charm



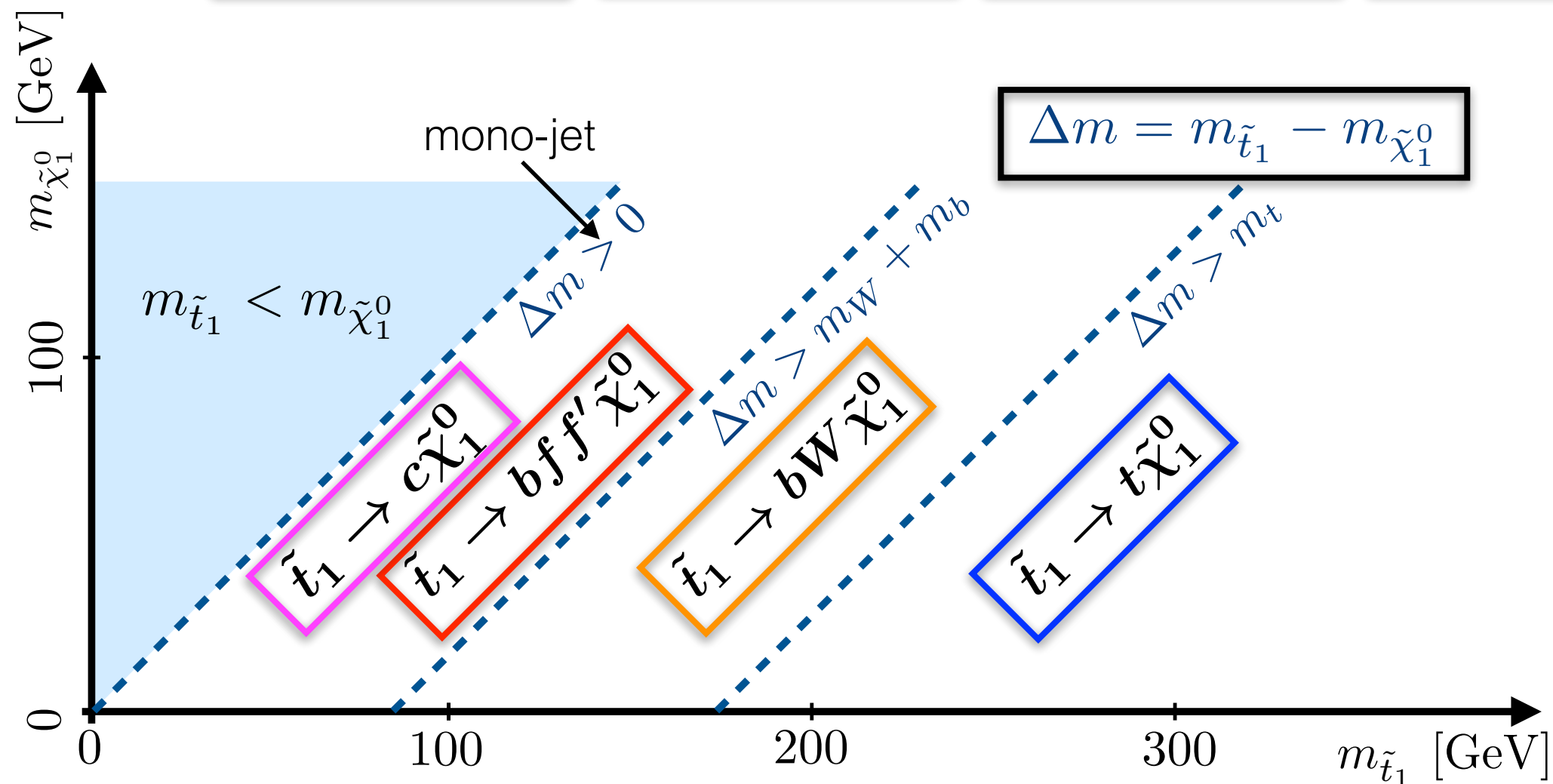
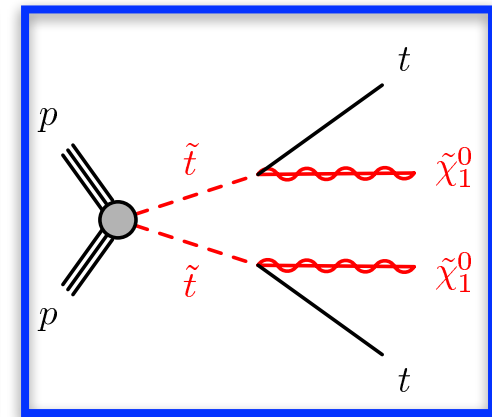
4-body

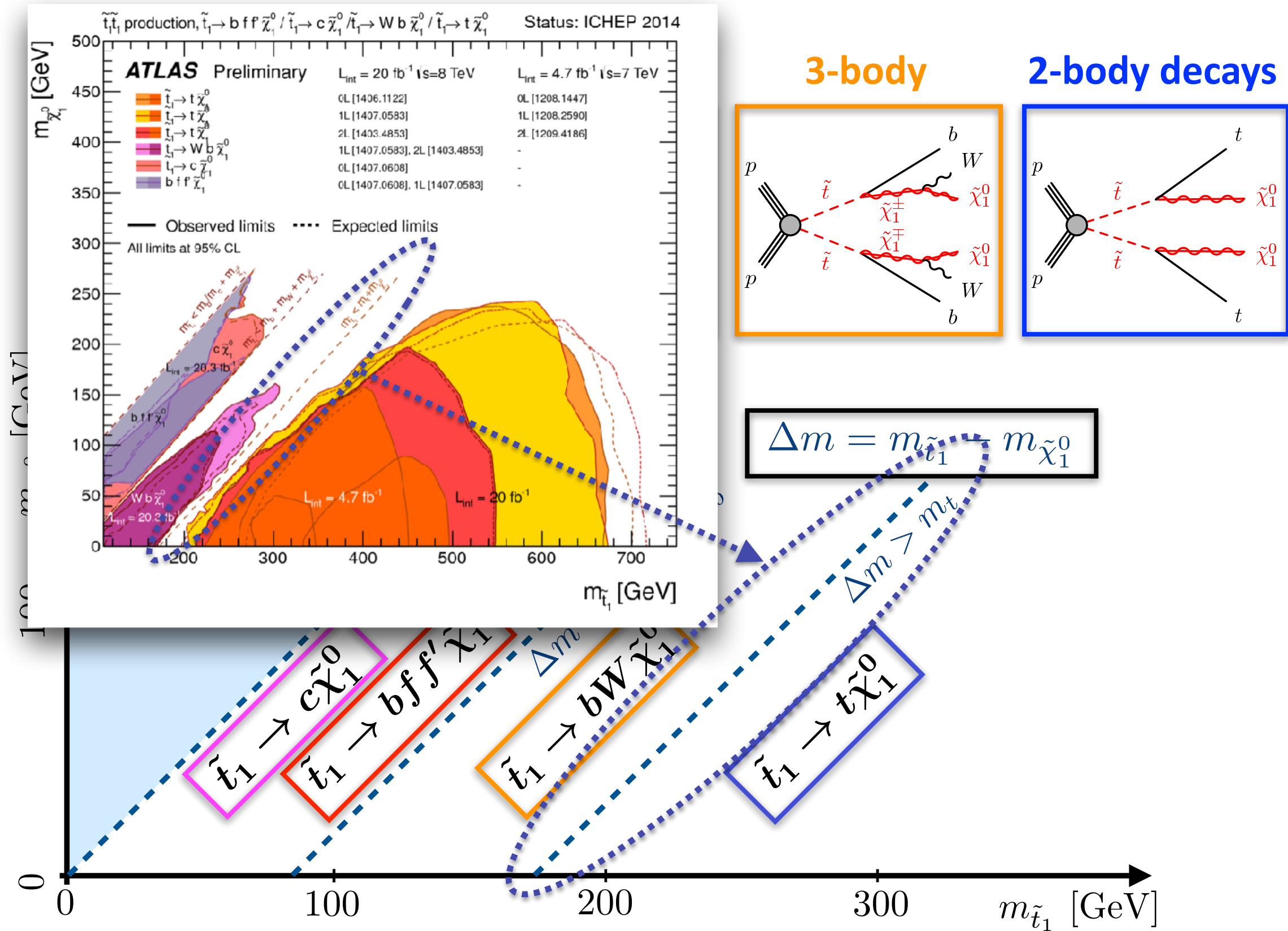


3-body



2-body decays

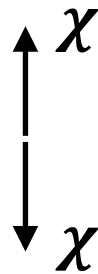






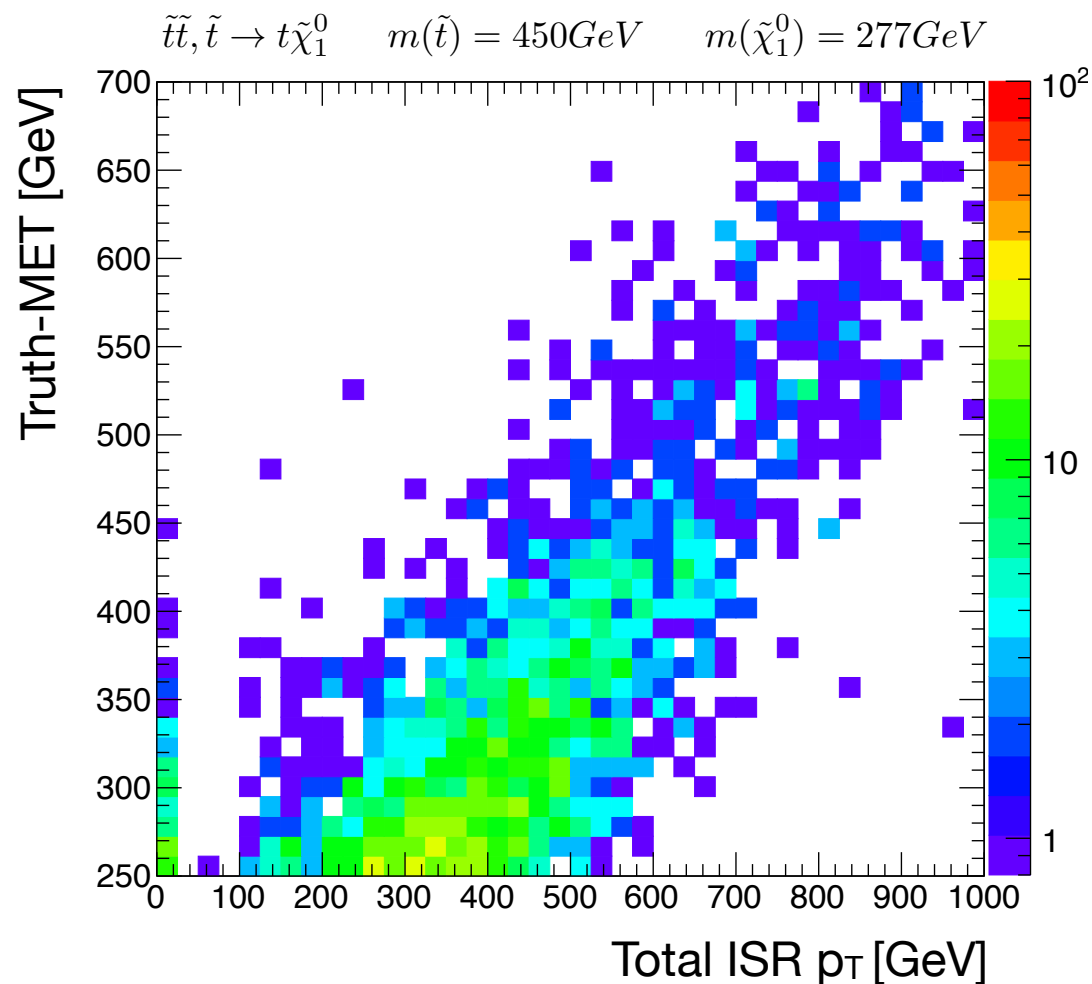
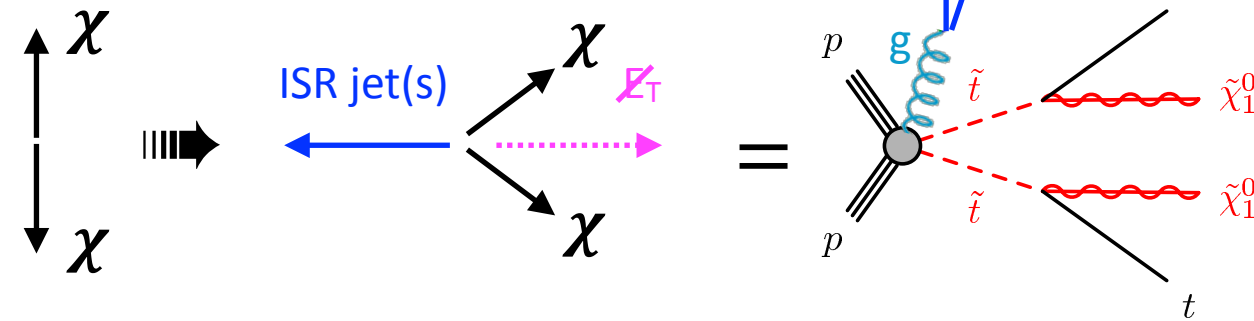
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \approx m_t : \tilde{t}\tilde{t}$  kinematics close to  $t\bar{t}$

need ISR activity  
to “misalign”  $\chi\chi$   
and get tangible  
contribution to  $\cancel{E}_T$



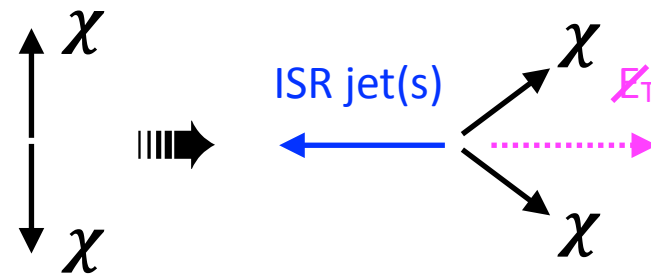
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contribution to  $\cancel{E}_T$



plethora of pheno. papers:

$$p_{T,ISR} \approx -(p_T(\tilde{t}_1) + p_T(\tilde{t}_2))$$

$$\frac{\cancel{E}_T}{p_{T,ISR}} \approx \frac{m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)}{m(\tilde{t})}$$

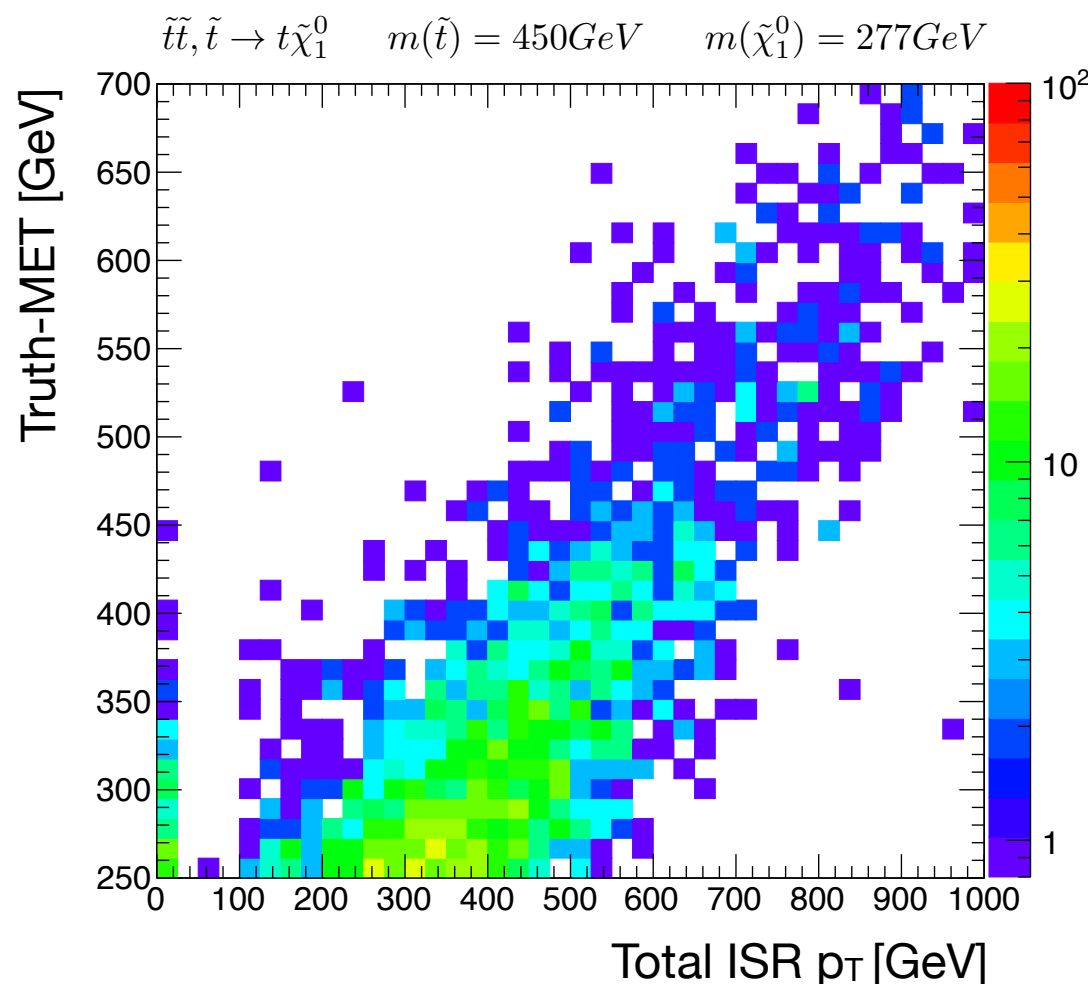
K. Hagiwara et al, 2015:  
arXiv:1307.1553v3

H. An et al, 2015:  
arXiv:1506.00653v2

S. Macaluso et al, 2015:  
arXiv:1506.07885.

H. Cheng et al, 2016:  
arXiv:1604.00007v1

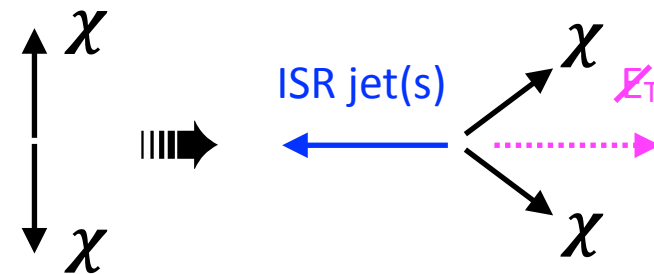
etc...





$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \approx m_t : \tilde{t}\tilde{t}$  kinematics close to  $t\bar{t}$

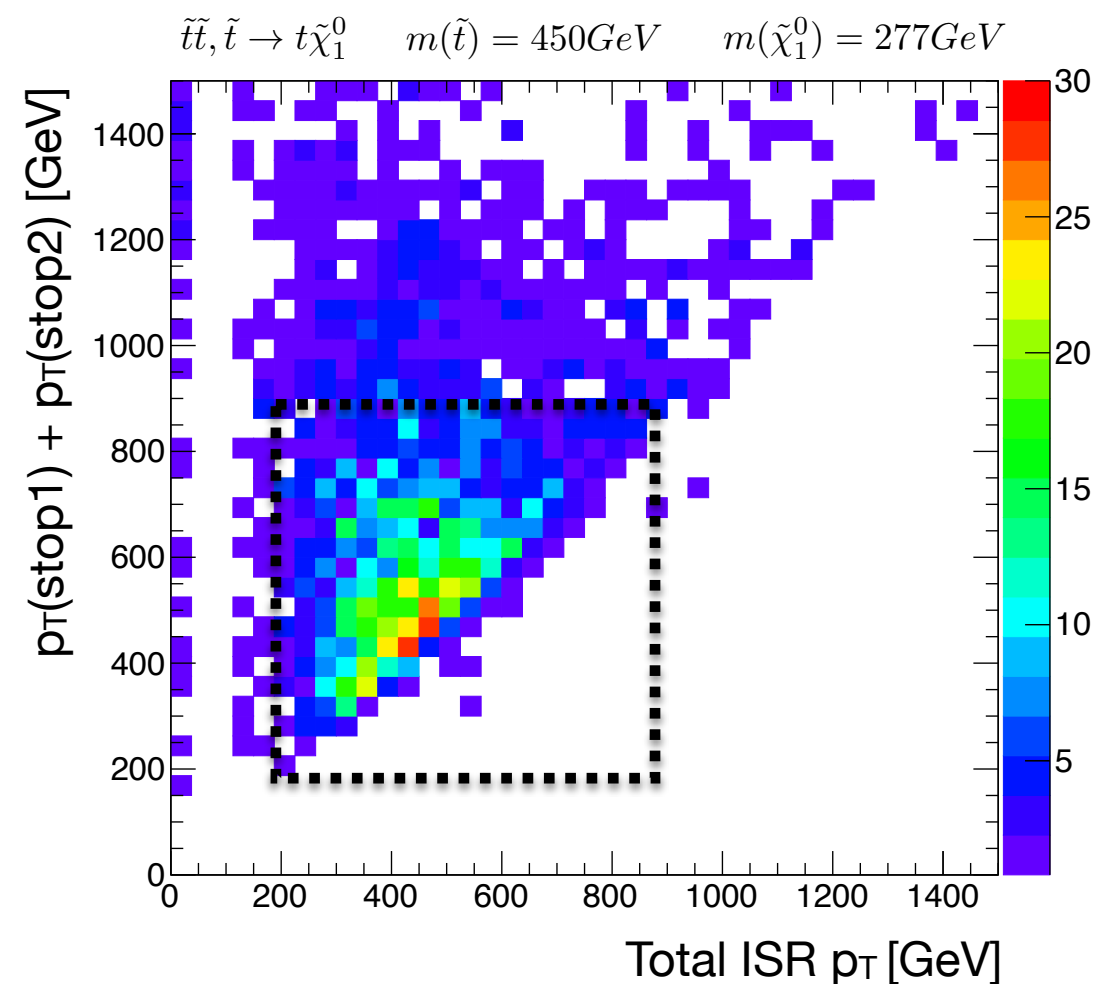
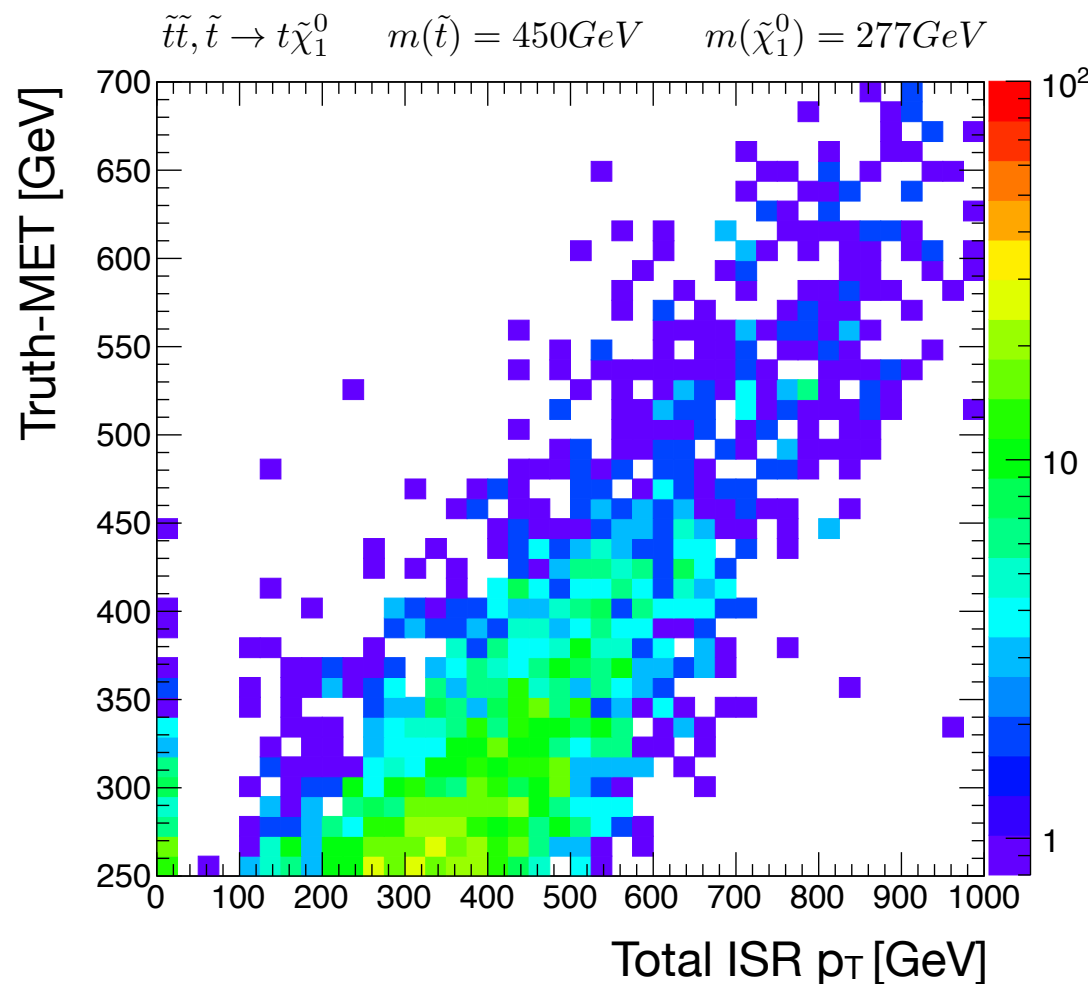
need ISR activity  
to “misalign”  $\chi\chi$   
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contribution to  $\cancel{E}_T$



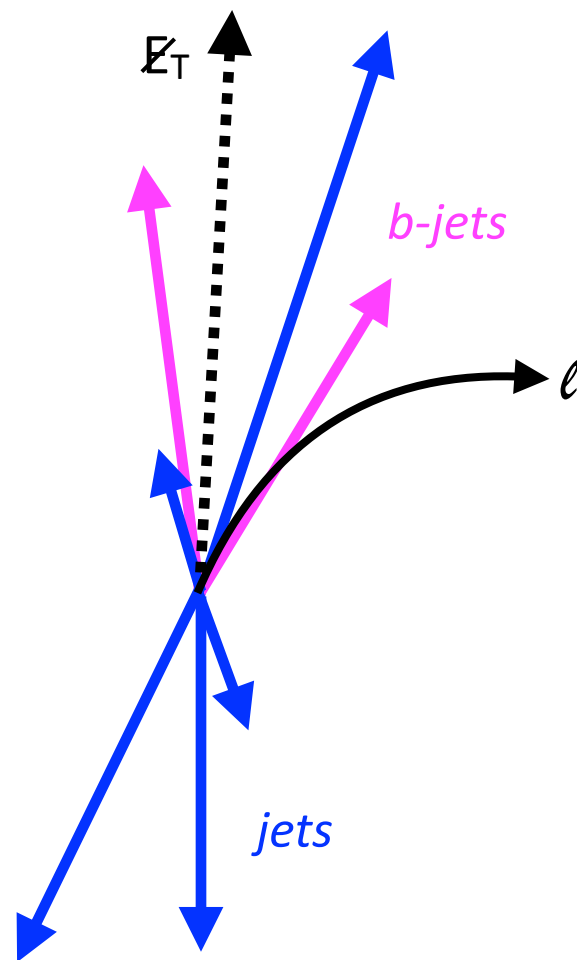
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$$\frac{\cancel{E}_T}{p_{T,ISR}} \approx \frac{m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)}{m(\tilde{t})}$$



easier said than done... among the many jets, which ones are from ISR?



plethora of pheno. papers:

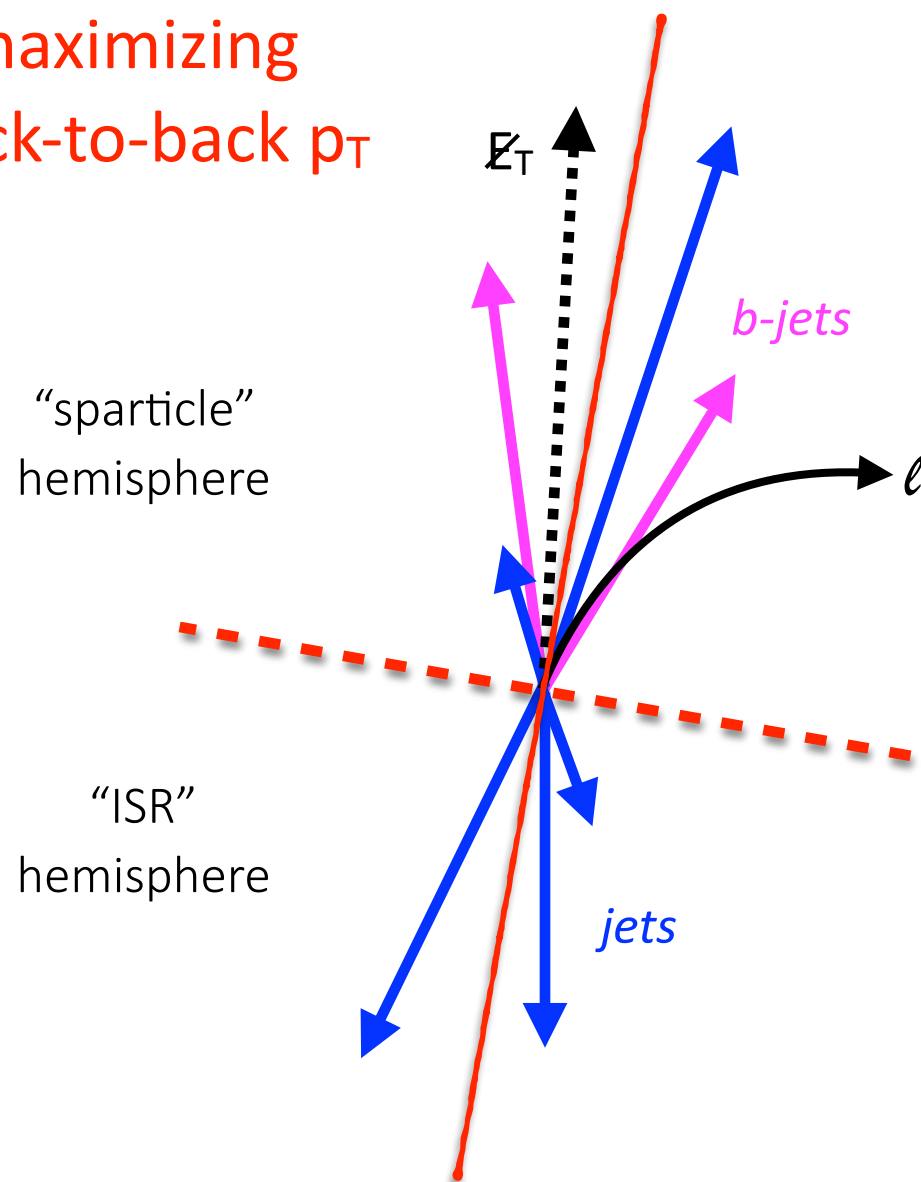
$$p_{T,ISR} \approx -(p_T(\tilde{t}_1) + p_T(\tilde{t}_2))$$

$$\frac{E_T}{p_{T,ISR}} \approx \frac{m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)}{m(\tilde{t})}$$

# Thrust-Based ISR Identification

easier said than done... among the many jets, which ones are from ISR?

**thrust axis:** direction  
maximizing  
back-to-back  $p_T$



**plethora of pheno. papers:**

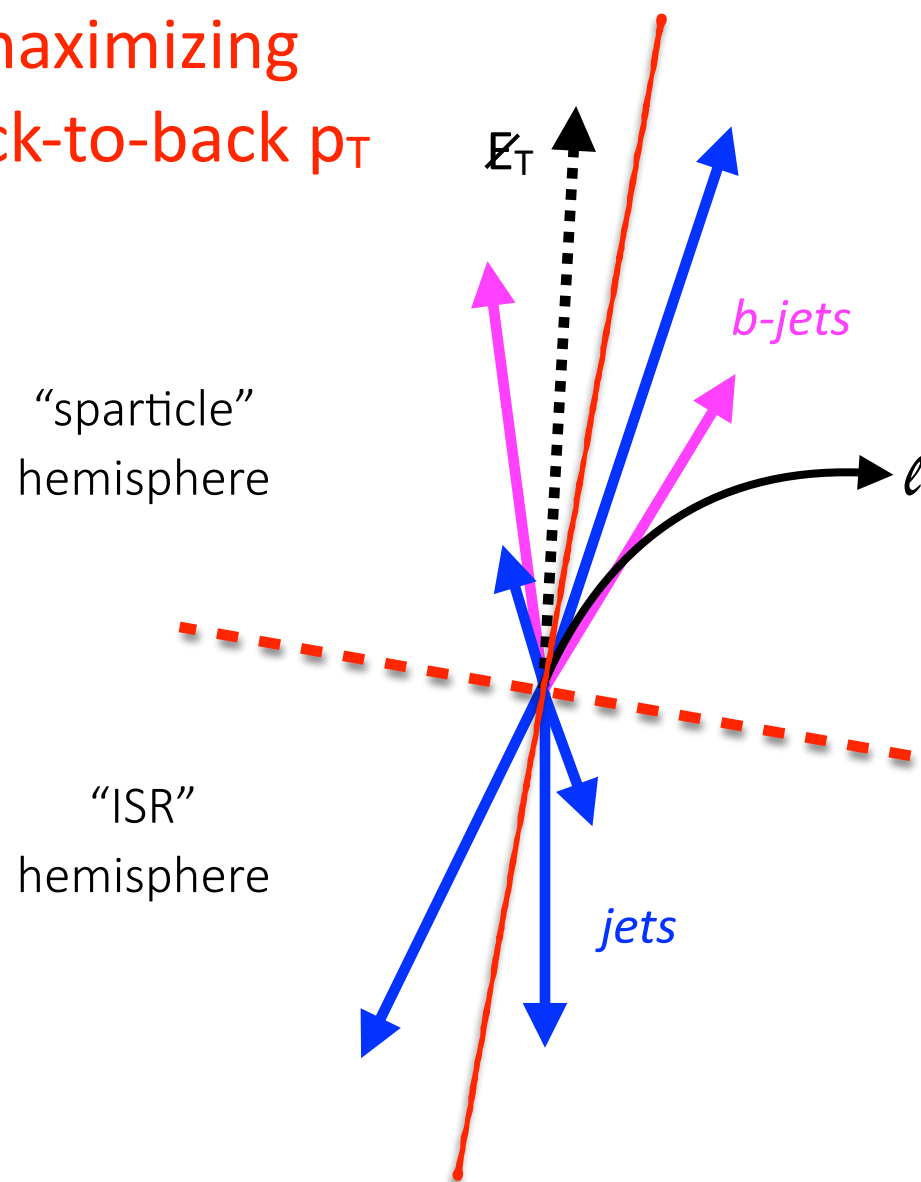
$$p_{T,ISR} \approx -(p_T(\tilde{t}_1) + p_T(\tilde{t}_2))$$

$$\frac{E_T}{p_{T,ISR}} \approx \frac{m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)}{m(\tilde{t})}$$



easier said than done... among the many jets, which ones are from ISR?

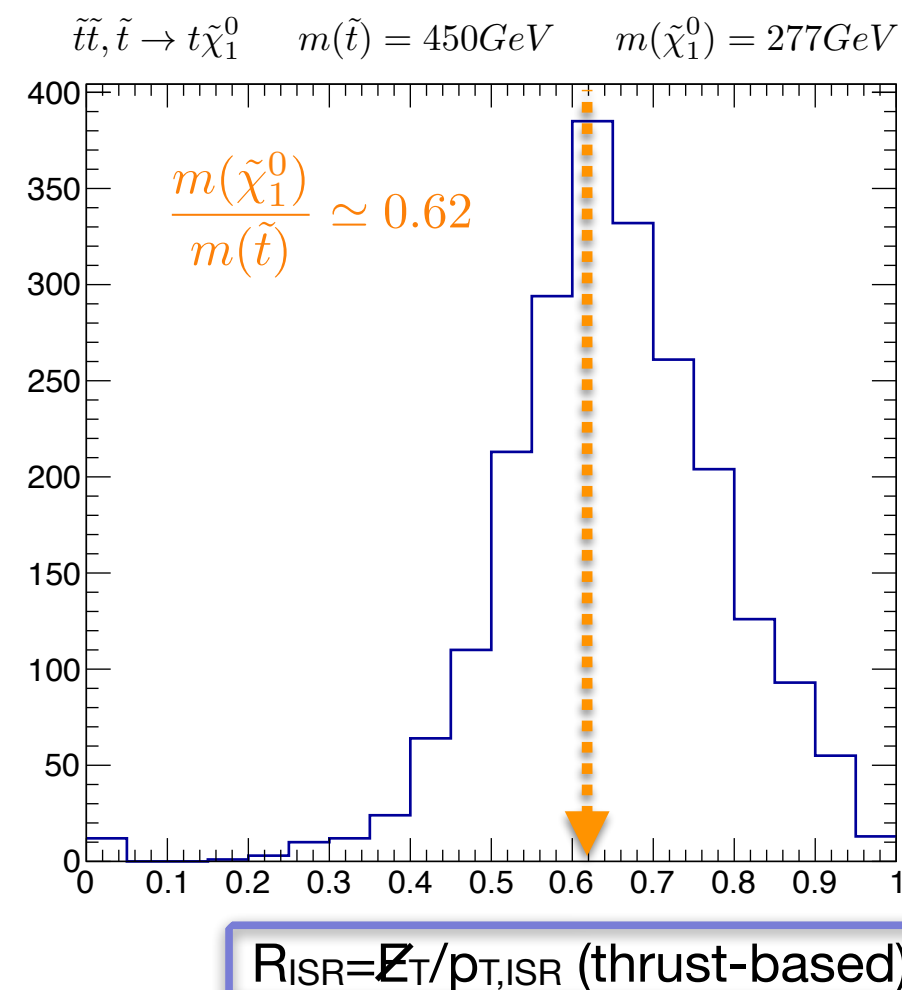
**thrust axis:** direction maximizing back-to-back  $p_T$



**plethora of pheno. papers:**

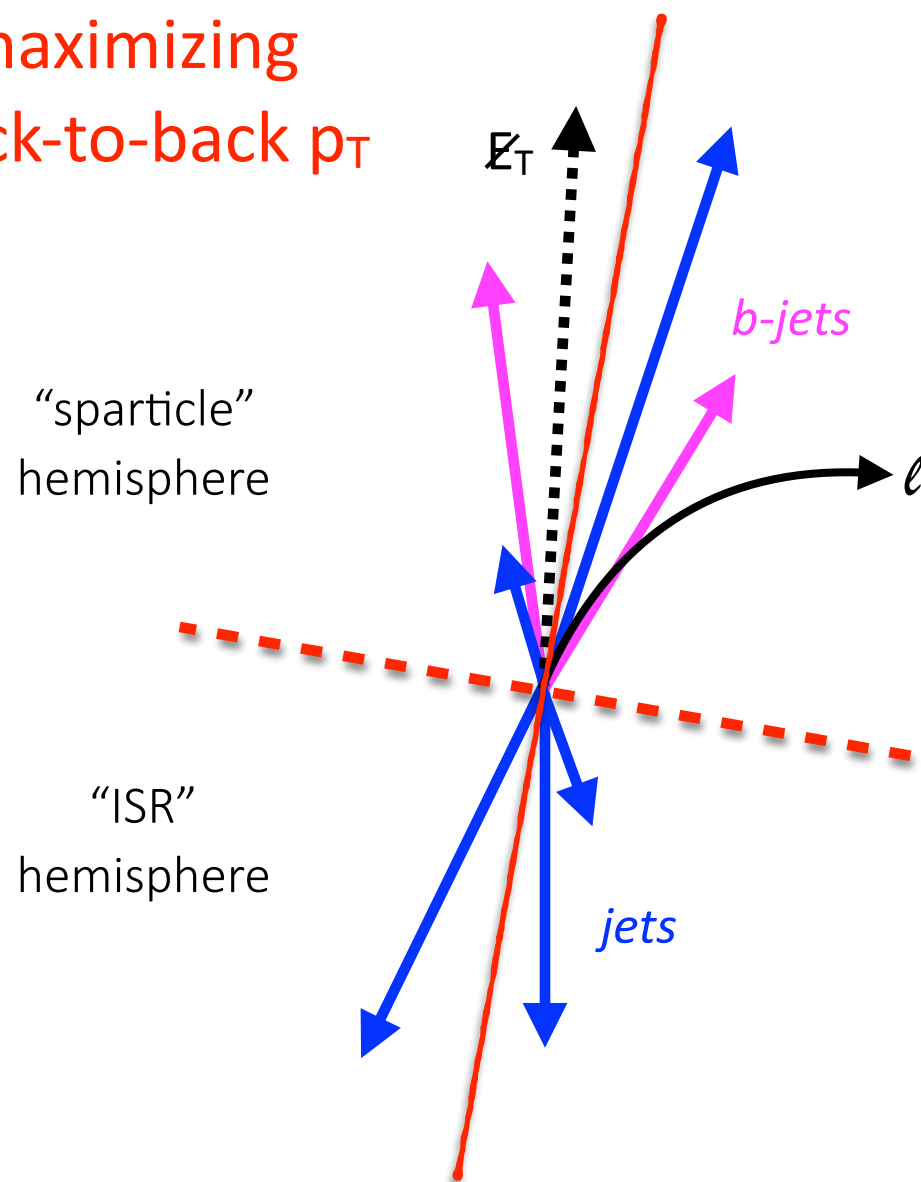
$$p_{T,ISR} \approx -(p_T(\tilde{t}_1) + p_T(\tilde{t}_2))$$

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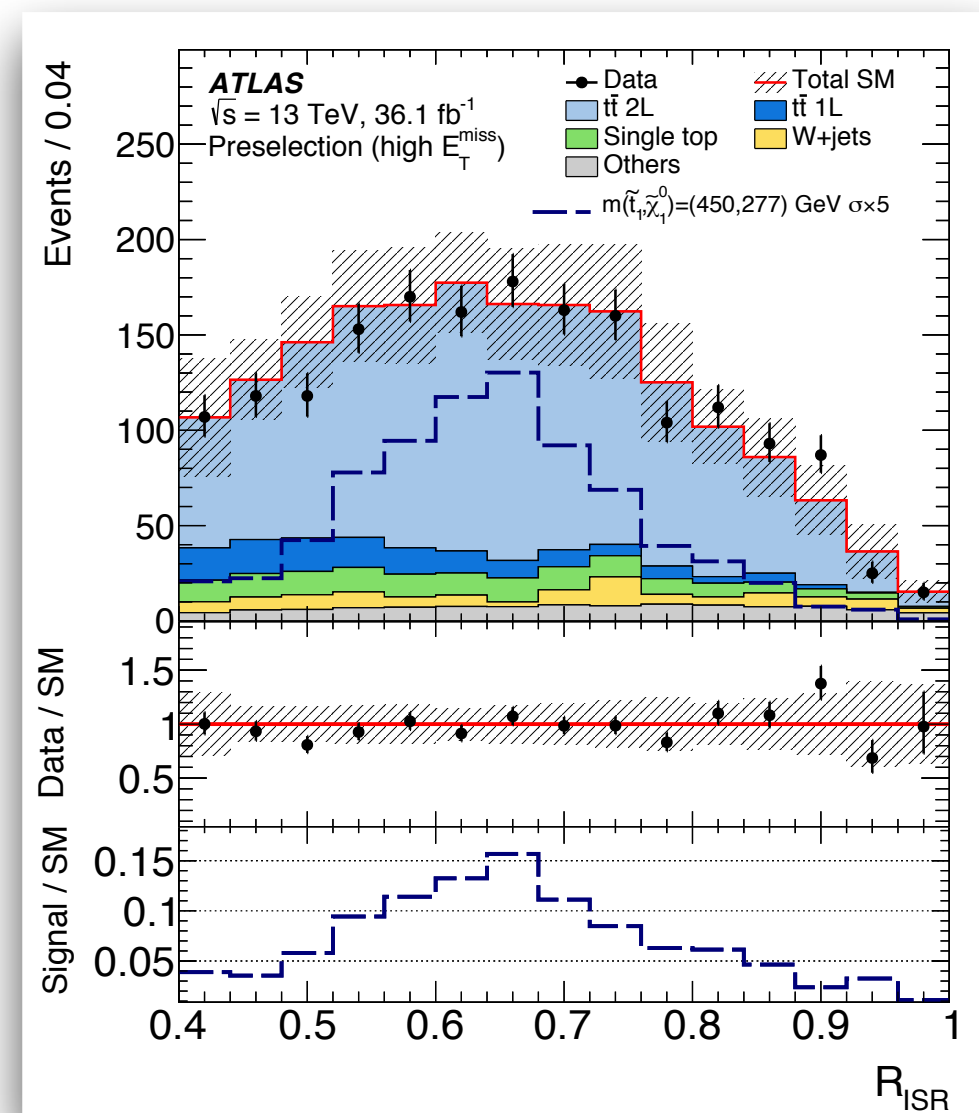
**thrust axis:** direction maximizing back-to-back  $p_T$



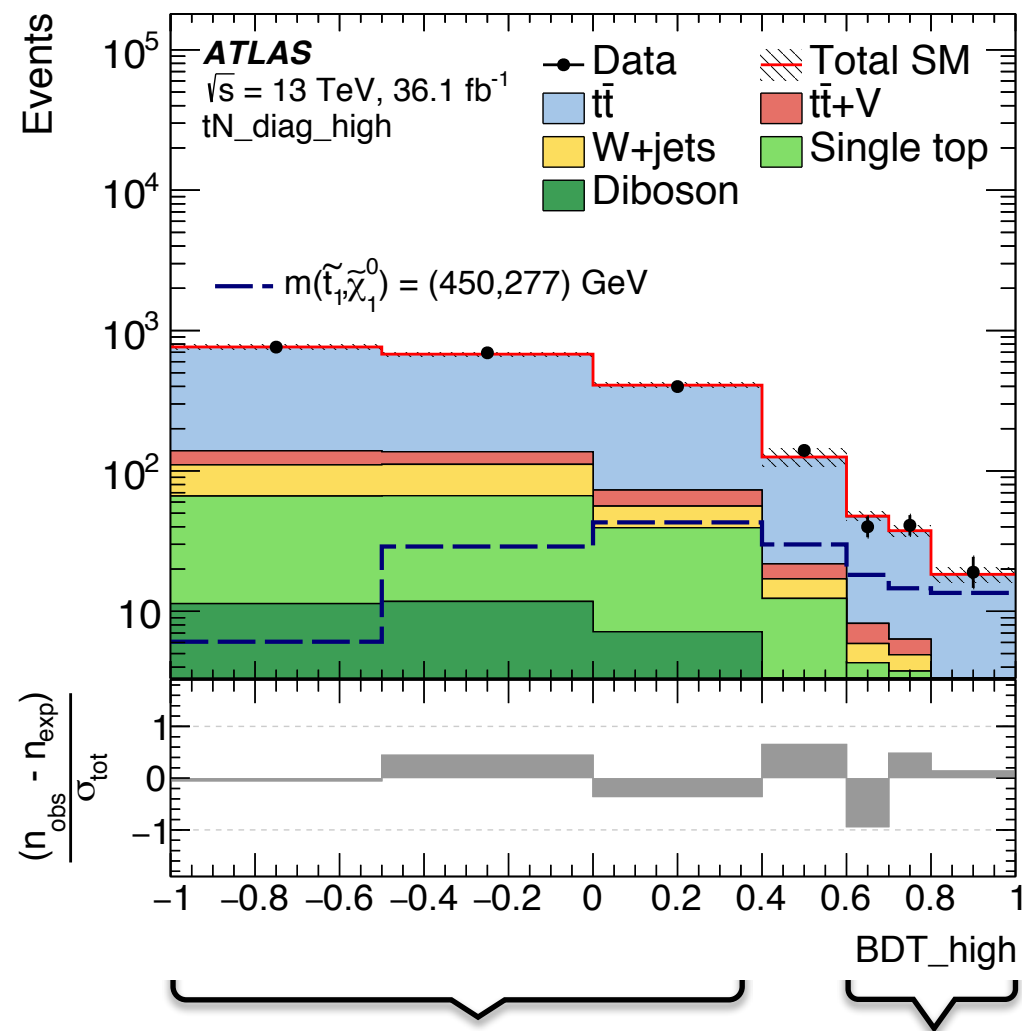
plethora of pheno. papers:

$$p_{T,ISR} \approx -(p_T(\tilde{t}_1) + p_T(\tilde{t}_2))$$

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Analysis strategy based on BDT discriminant - trained to select *stop* and reject  $t\bar{t}$



$t\bar{t}$  control region

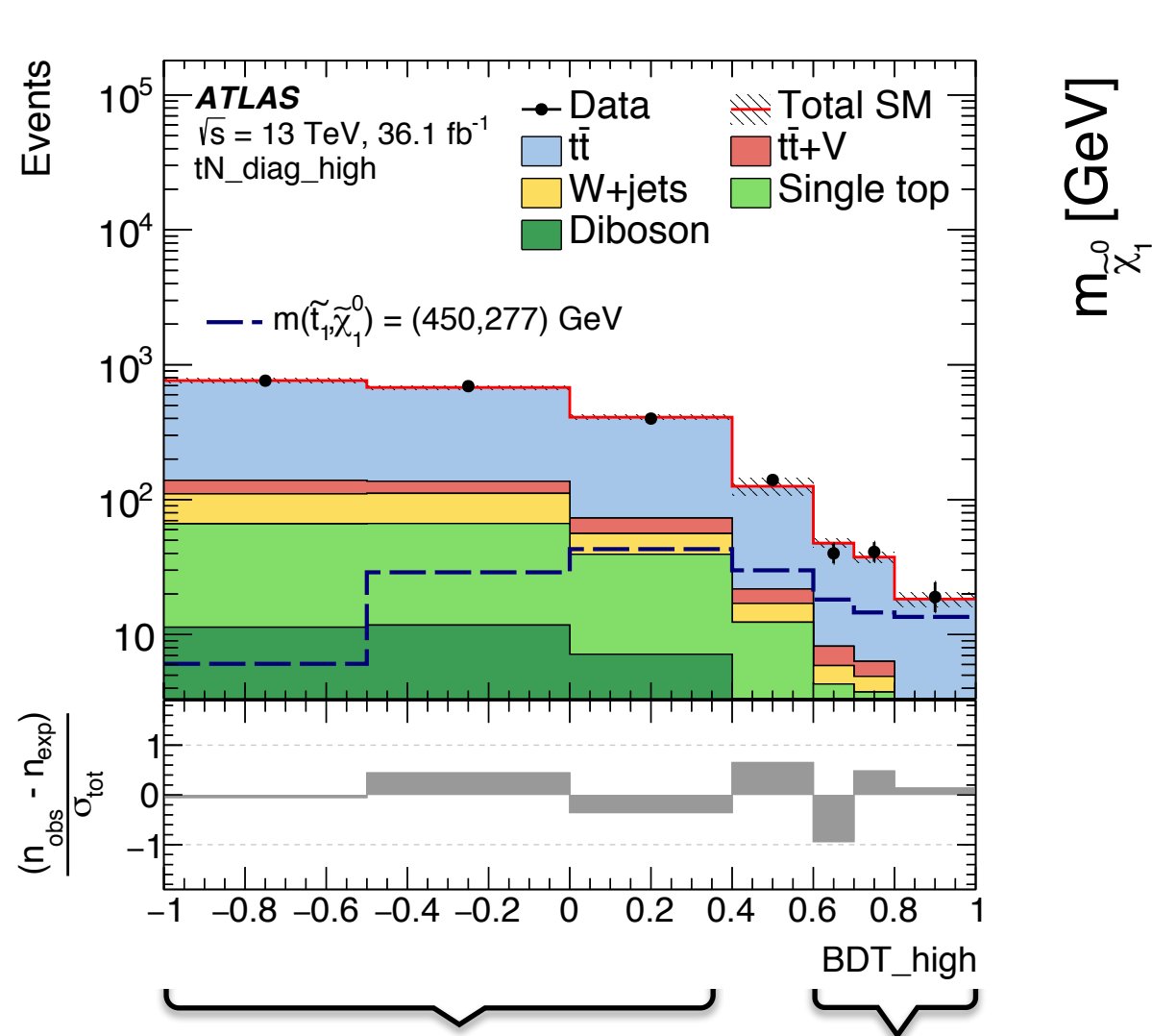
signal region

Observed	40	41	19
Total background	$47.3 \pm 3.6$	$37.5 \pm 3.5$	$18.3 \pm 2.2$

10 variables used, some computed using thrust-based ISR identification (e.g.  $R_{\text{ISR}}$ )



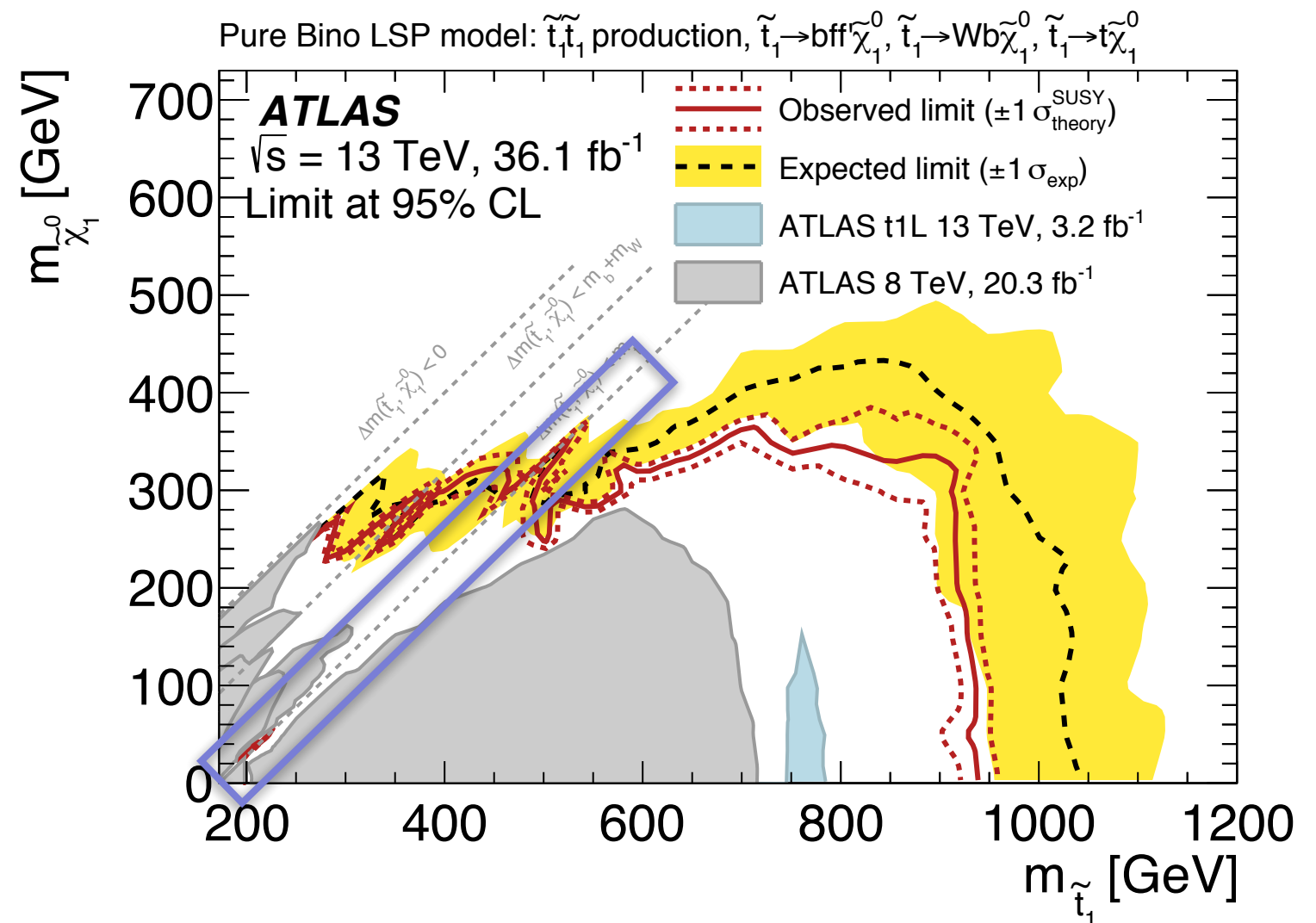
## Analysis strategy based on BDT discriminant - trained to select *stop* and reject *t $\bar{t}$*



$t\bar{t}$  control region

signal region

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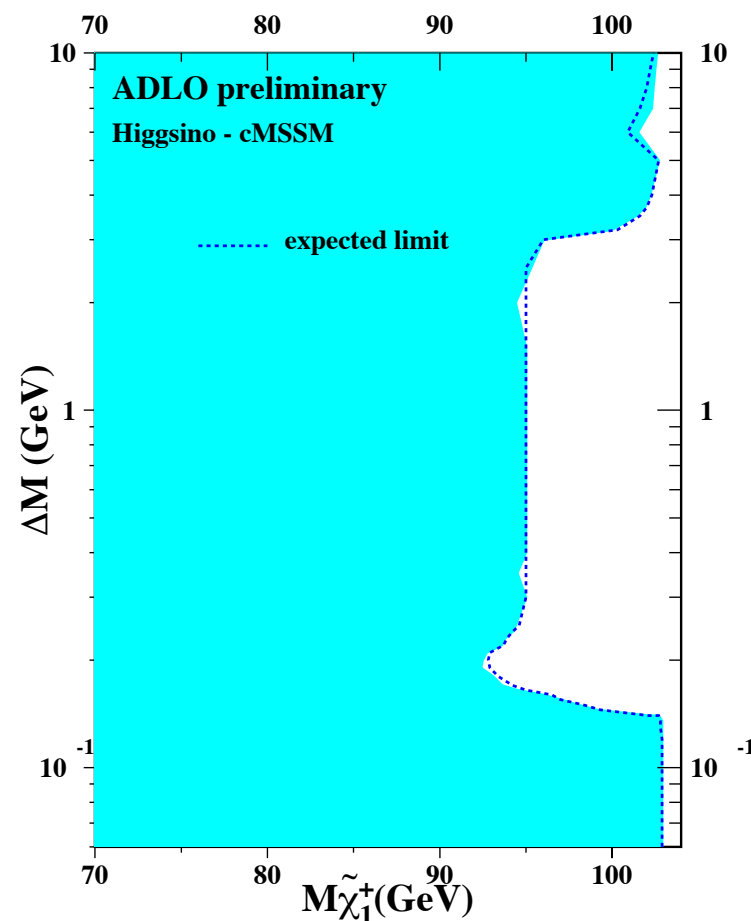


10 variables used, some computed using thrust-based ISR identification (e.g.  $R_{\text{ISR}}$ )

# Hunting for Natural SUSY at the LHC

## *Part III - The Higgsinos*

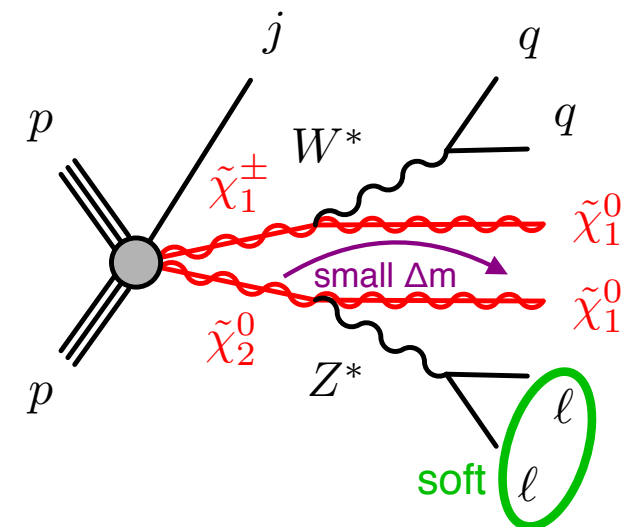
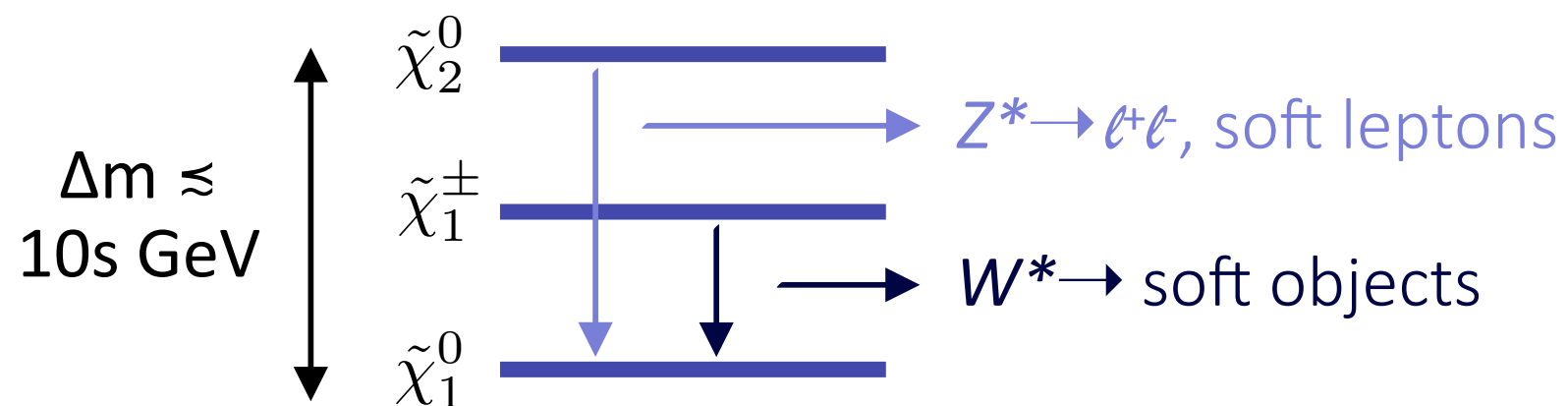
Excluded up to 110 GeV at LEP



**As for “diagonal” stop, sensitivity driven by ISR-induced MET**

$\cancel{E}_T$  is the only way we can *trigger* on these events

**Higgsinos mix with other EWKinos:**  
*multiplets* of neutralinos and charginos

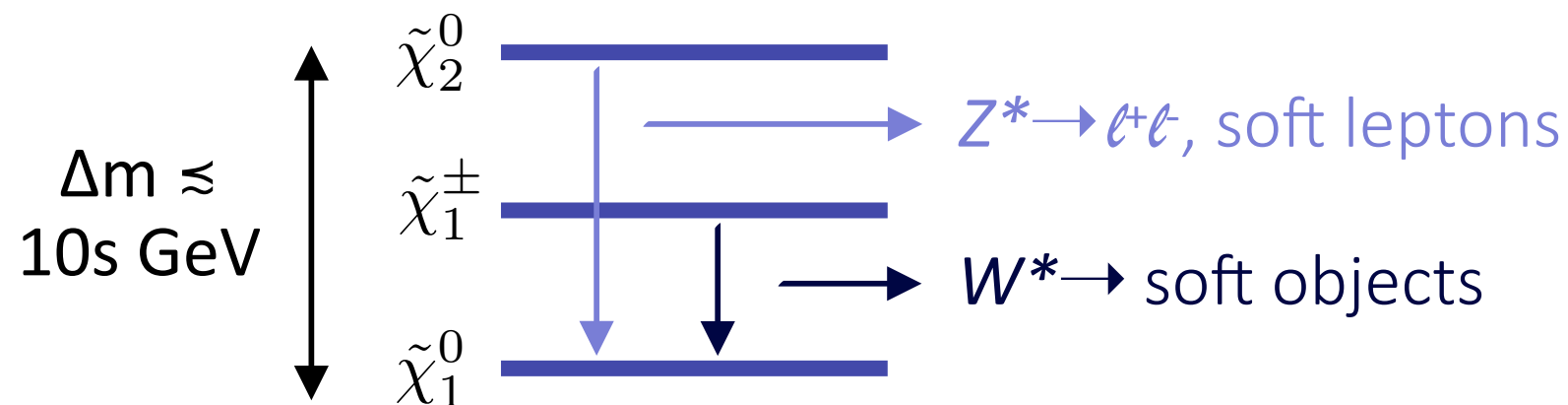


**Main analysis challenge: soft leptons!**

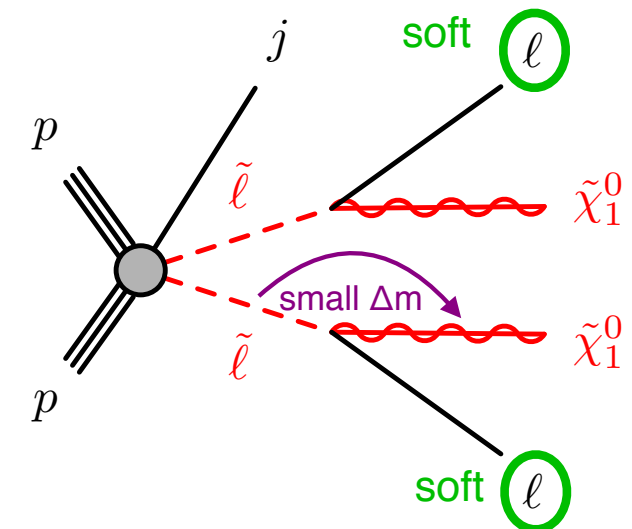
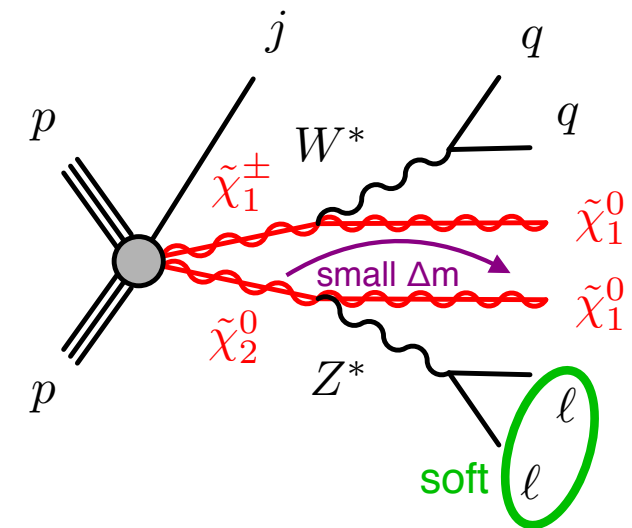
**As for “diagonal” stop, sensitivity driven by ISR-induced MET**

$\cancel{E}_T$  is the only way we can *trigger* on these events

**Higgsinos mix with other EWKinOs:**  
*multiplets* of neutralinos and charginos



**Main analysis challenge: soft leptons!**





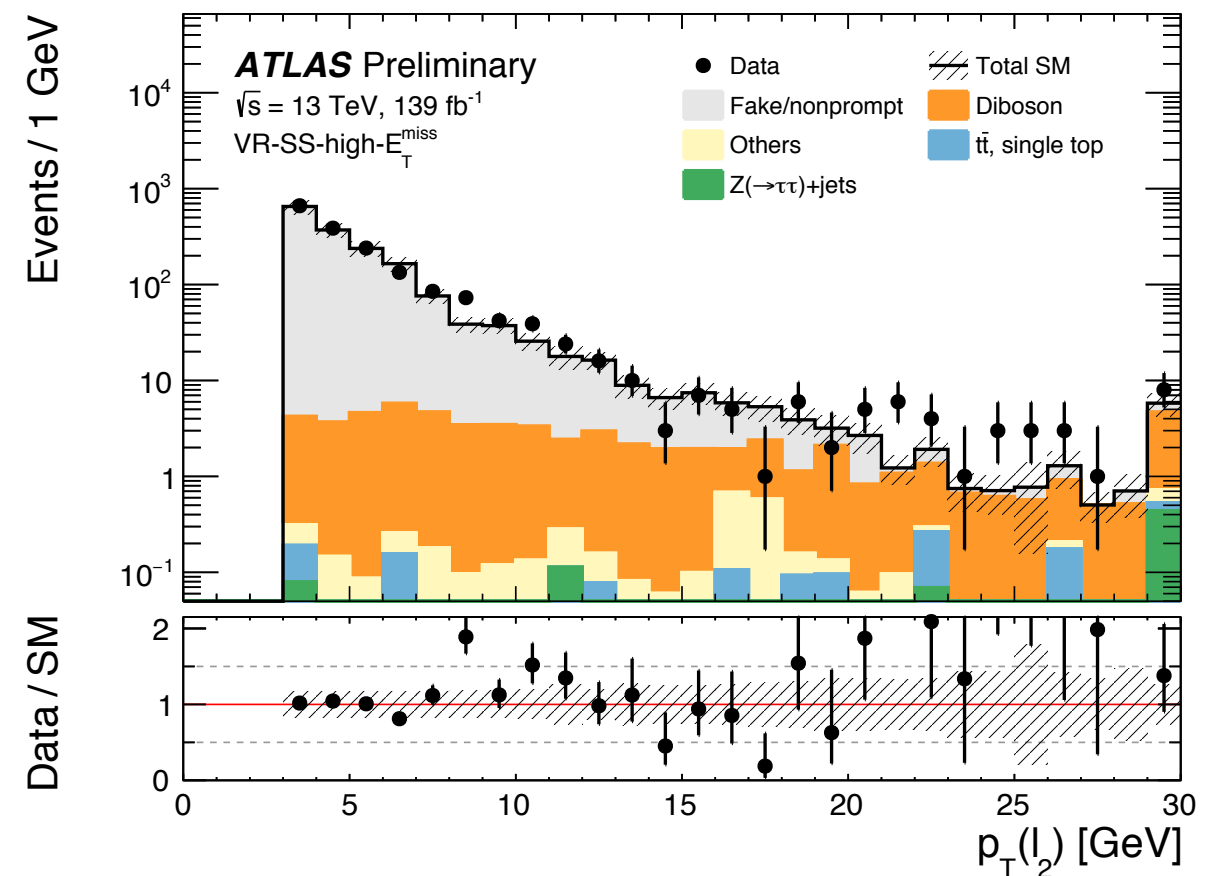
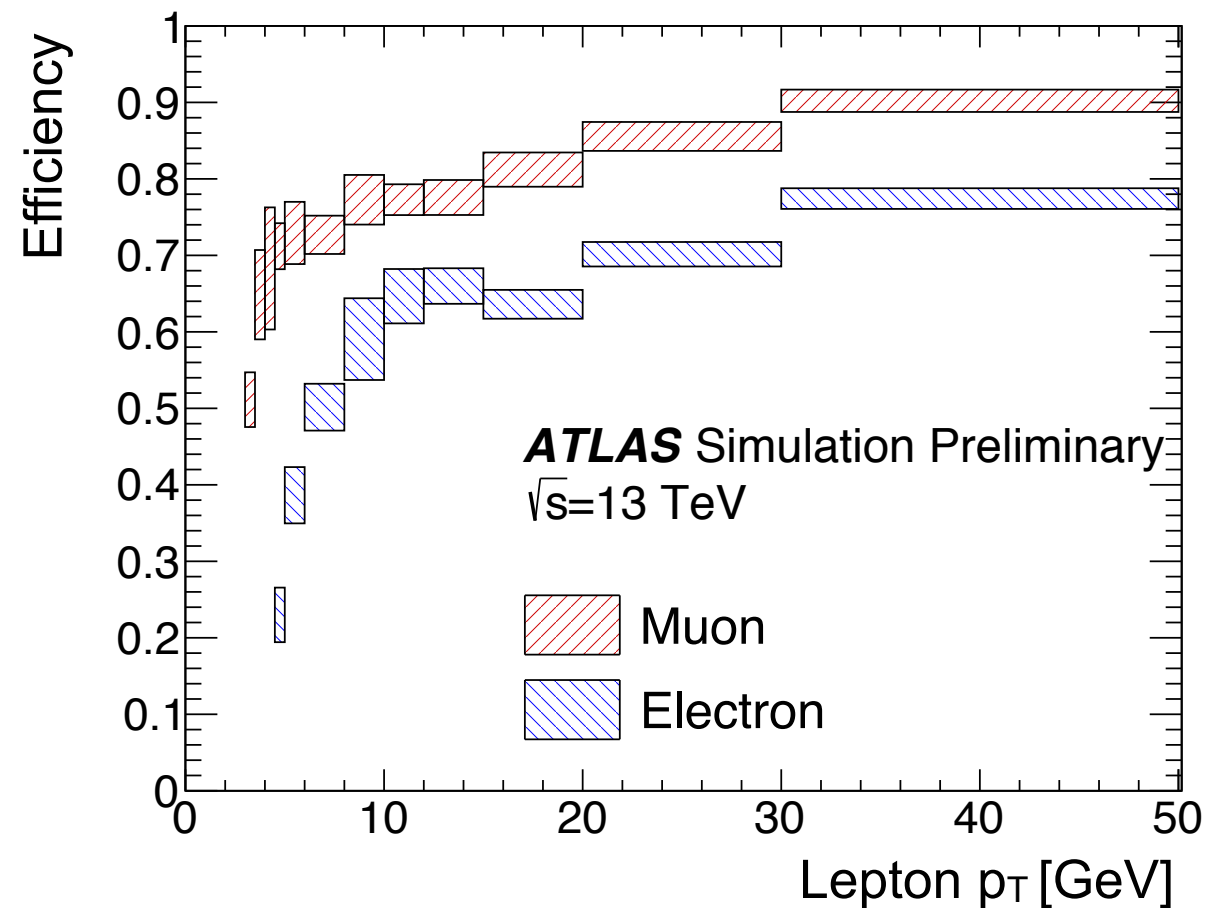
*Quasi-degenerate higgsinos* decay into final states with *soft leptons*

**Analysis' sensitivity completely driven by soft lepton performance!**

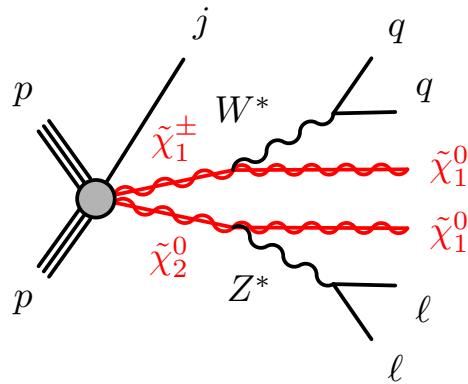
key to *signal acceptance*...

...and *background rejection* (lepton mis-ID)

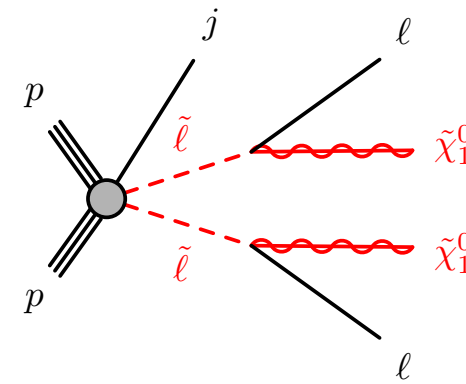
also connected to *largest source of uncertainty* in the analysis!



Key variables:  $m_{\ell\ell}$  (higgsinos) or  $m_{T2}$  (sleptons)

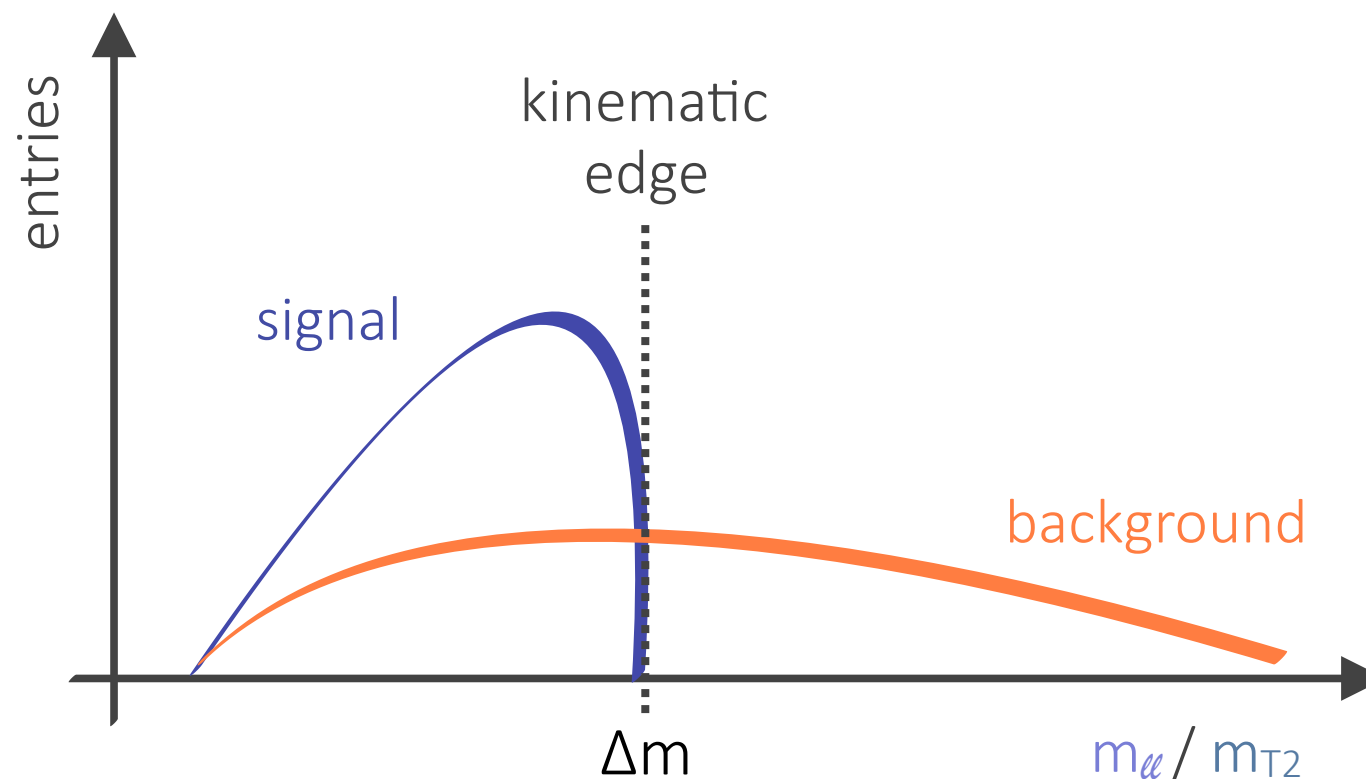


expect kinematic edge in  $m_{\ell\ell}$  at  $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$

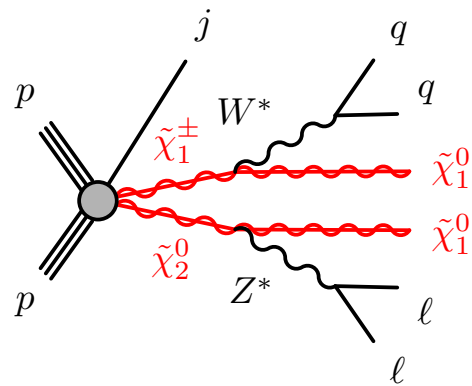


expect kinematic edge in  $m_{T2}$  at  $\Delta m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$

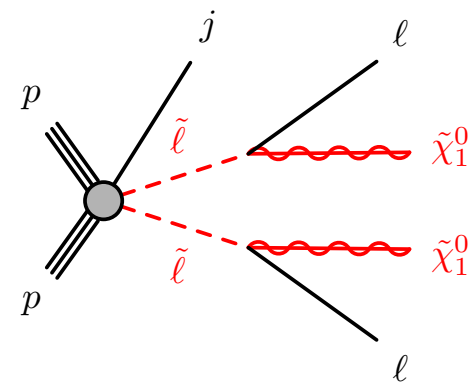
Analysis strategy: *fit to distribution's shape!*



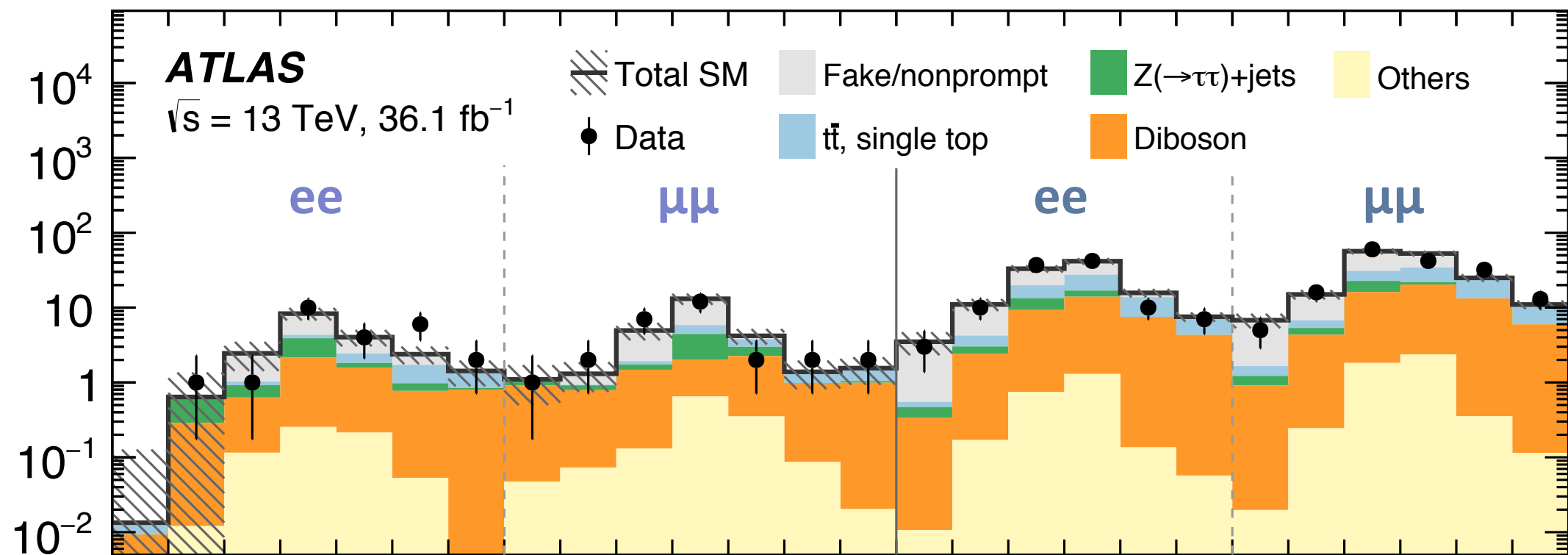
Key variables:  $m_{\ell\ell}$  (higgsinos) or  $m_{T2}$  (sleptons)



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expect kinematic edge in  $m_{T2}$  at  $\Delta m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$



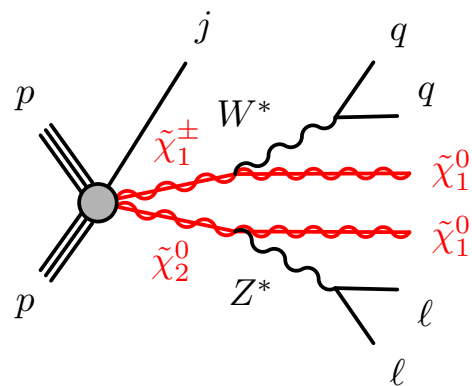
SR $_{ee-m_{\ell\ell}}$  [GeV]

SR $_{\mu\mu-m_{\ell\ell}}$  [GeV]

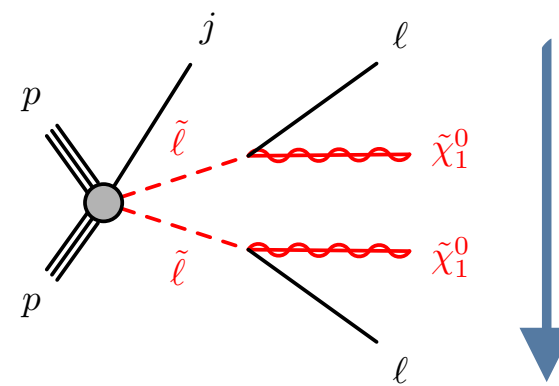
SR $_{ee-m_{T2}^{100}}$  [GeV]

SR $_{\mu\mu-m_{T2}^{100}}$  [GeV]

## Key variables: $m_{\ell\ell}$ (higgsinos) or $m_{T2}$ (sleptons)



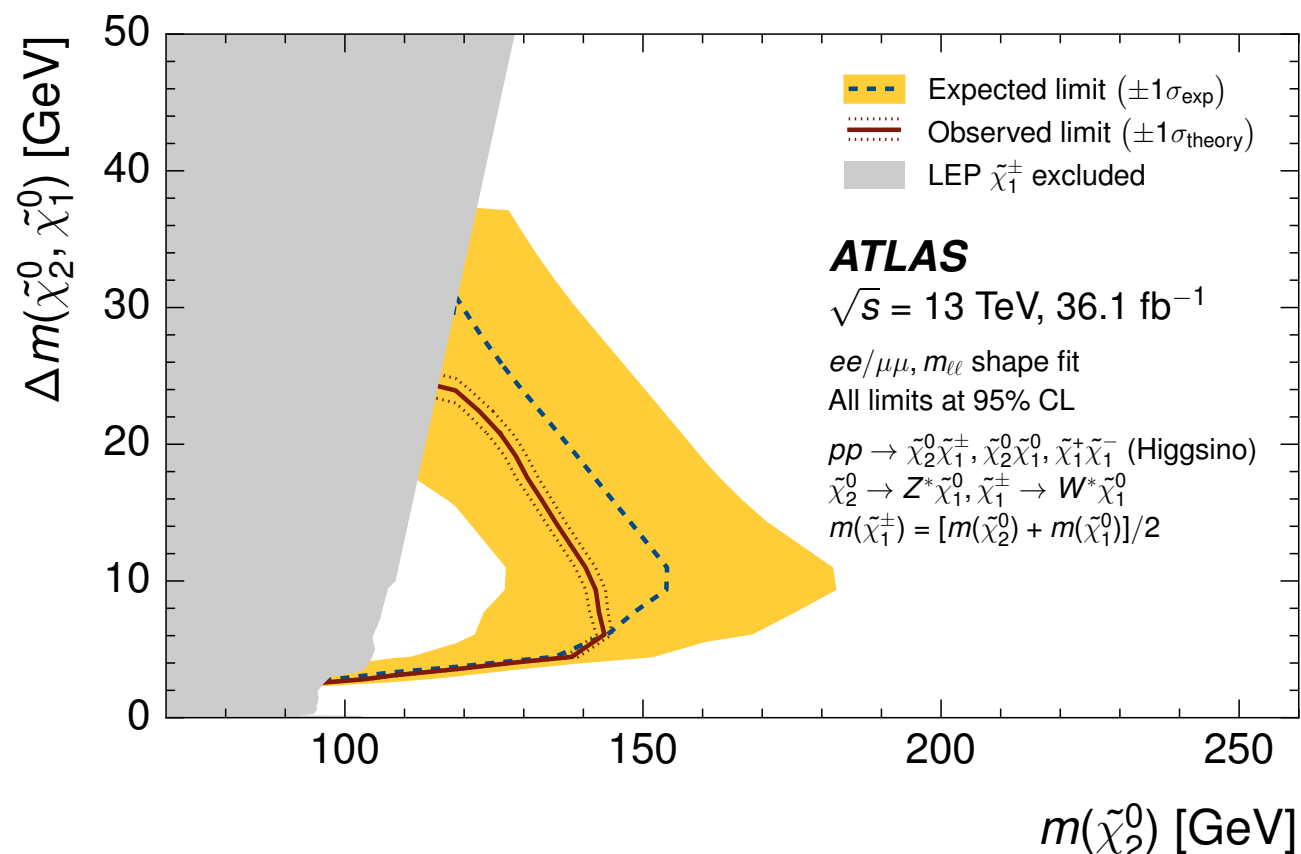
expect kinematic  
edge in  $m_{\ell\ell}$  at  
 $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$



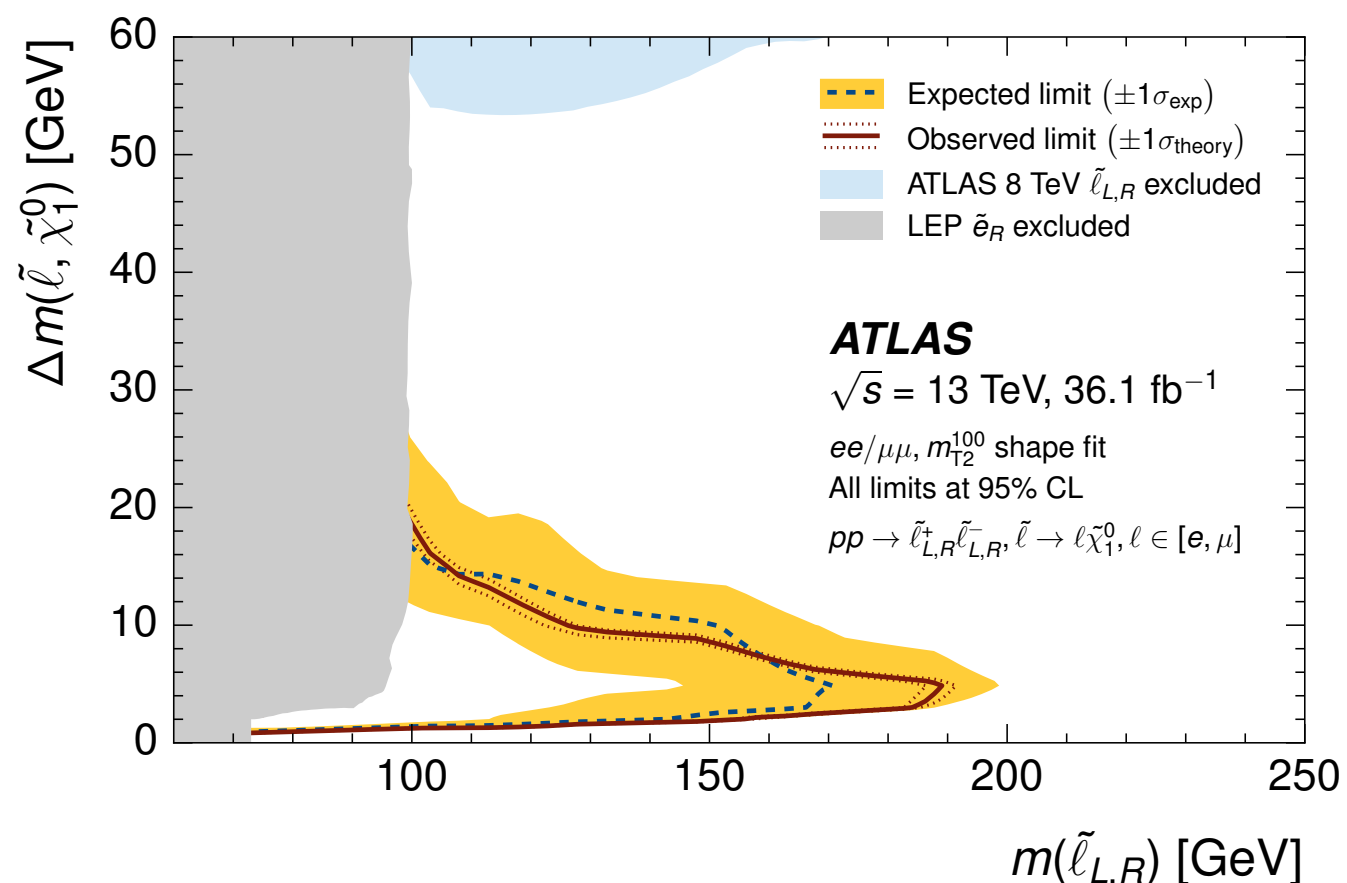
expect kinematic  
edge in  $m_{T2}$  at  
 $\Delta m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$

## No significant excess: model-dependent exclusion limits (95% CL) extracted

Higgsinos: shape fit to  $m_{\ell\ell}$



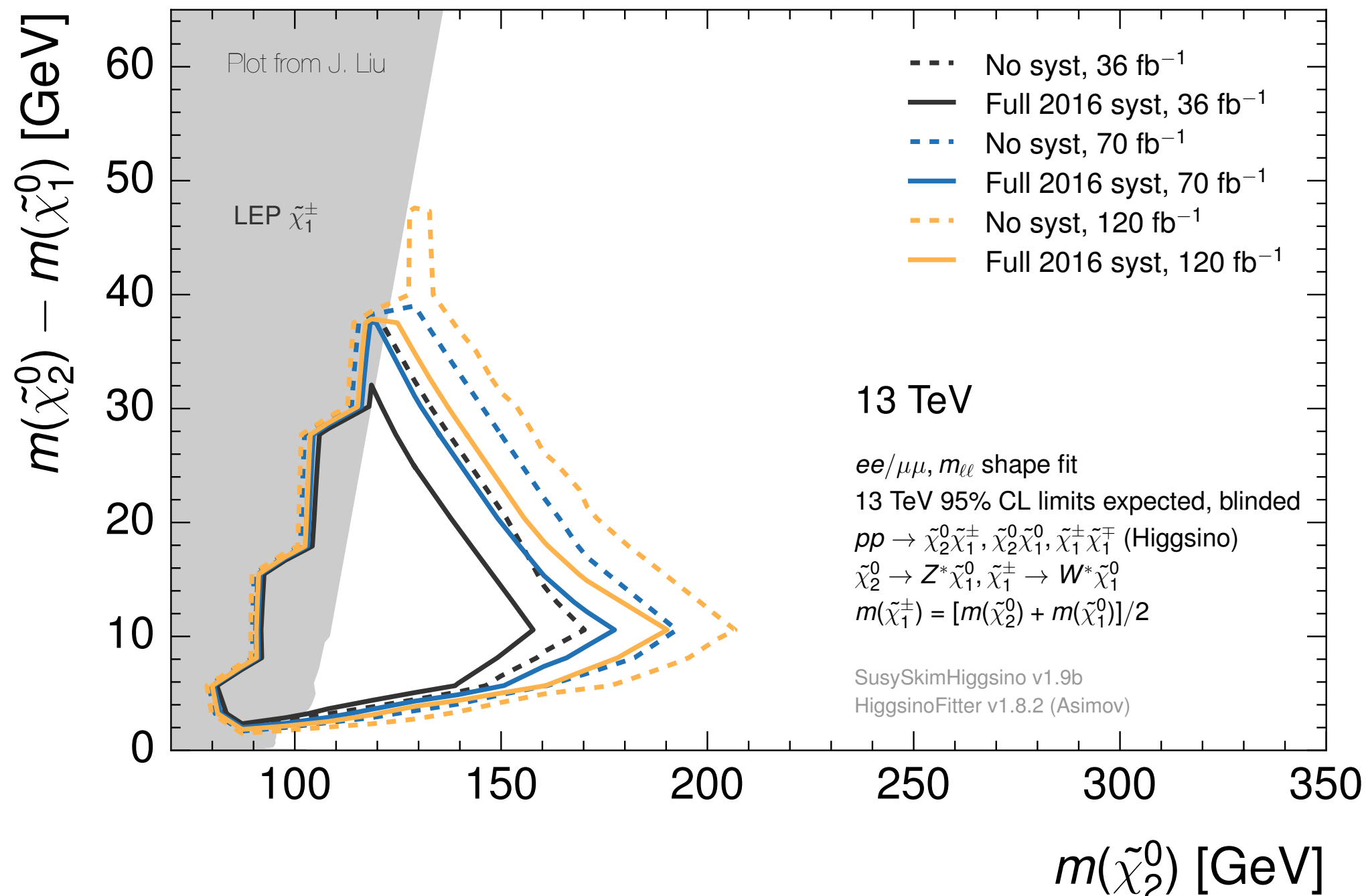
Sleptons: shape fit to  $m_{T2}$





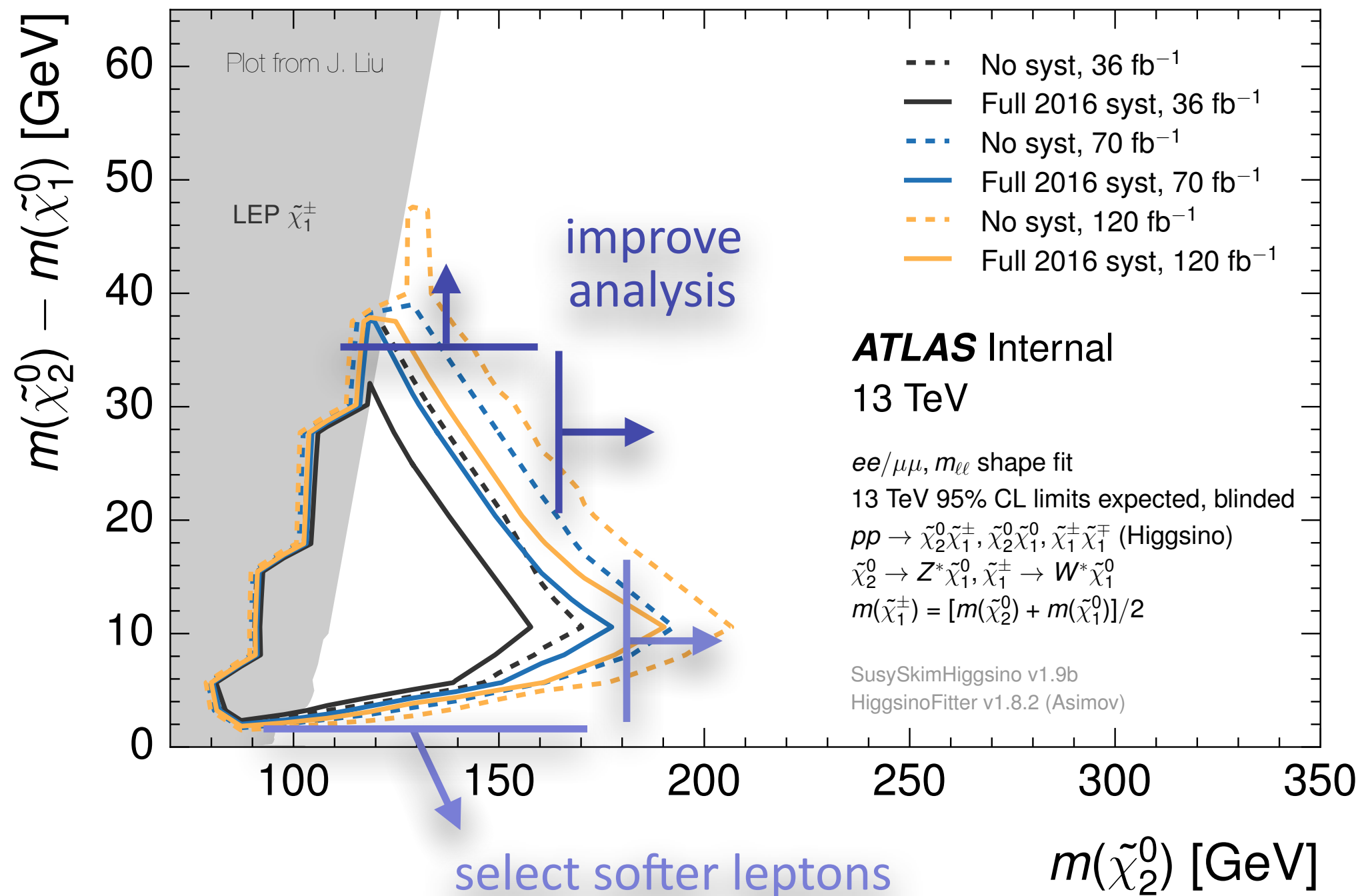
## x3 data now available: however, modest increase in mass reach expected

At  $pp$  colliders, sensitivity of searches for new (heavy) physics mostly driven by  $\sqrt{s}$



## x3 data now available: however, modest increase in mass reach expected

At  $pp$  colliders, sensitivity of searches for new (heavy) physics mostly driven by  $\sqrt{s}$



## Muons identified requesting 2 muon spectrometer “stations” in coincidence

↳ further, tracks in the spectrometer and inner detector are matched

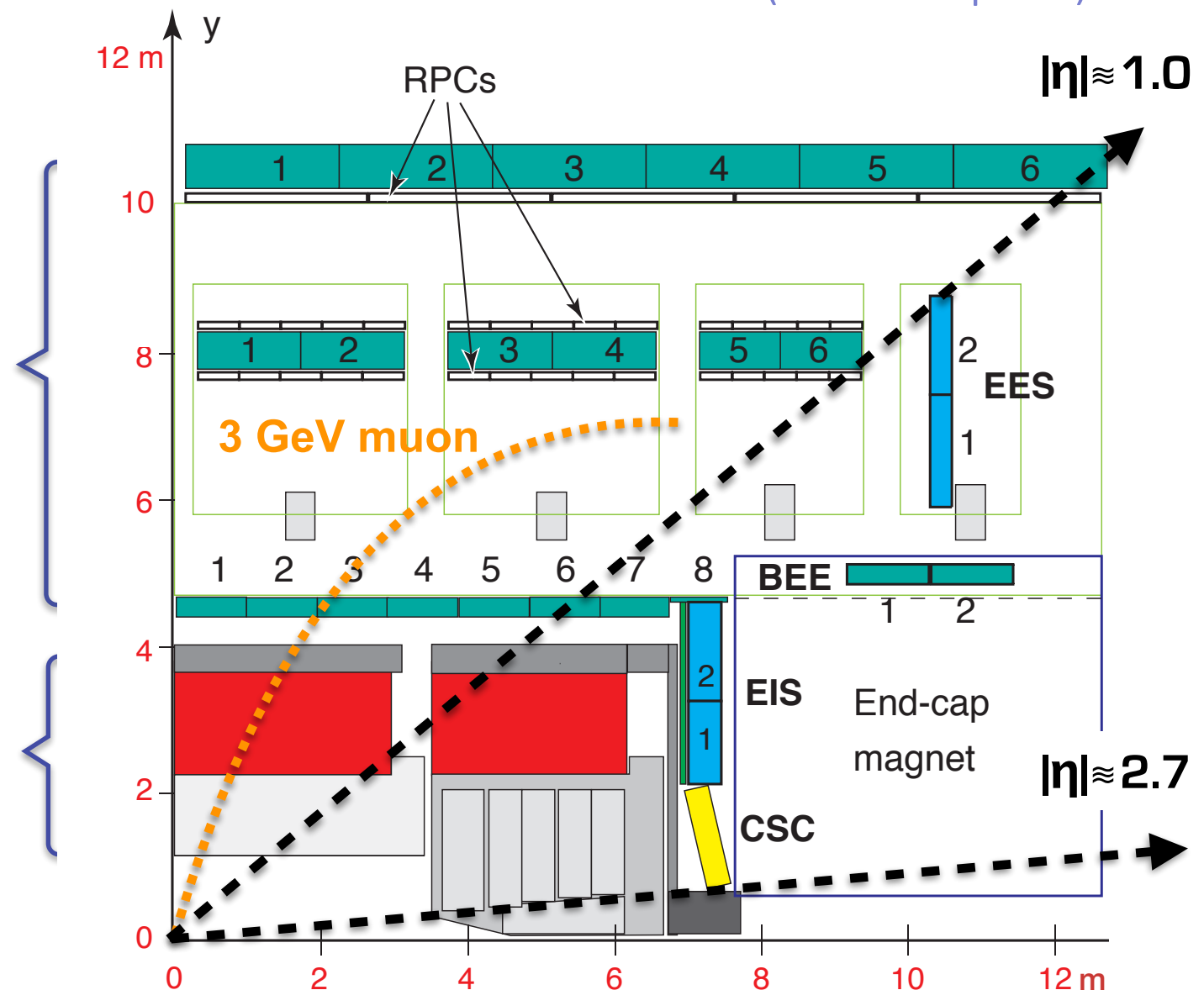
### *Muon Spectrometer*

On average, B-field bending power requires *0.5-1 GeV to reach 2<sup>nd</sup> station*

### *Calorimeters*

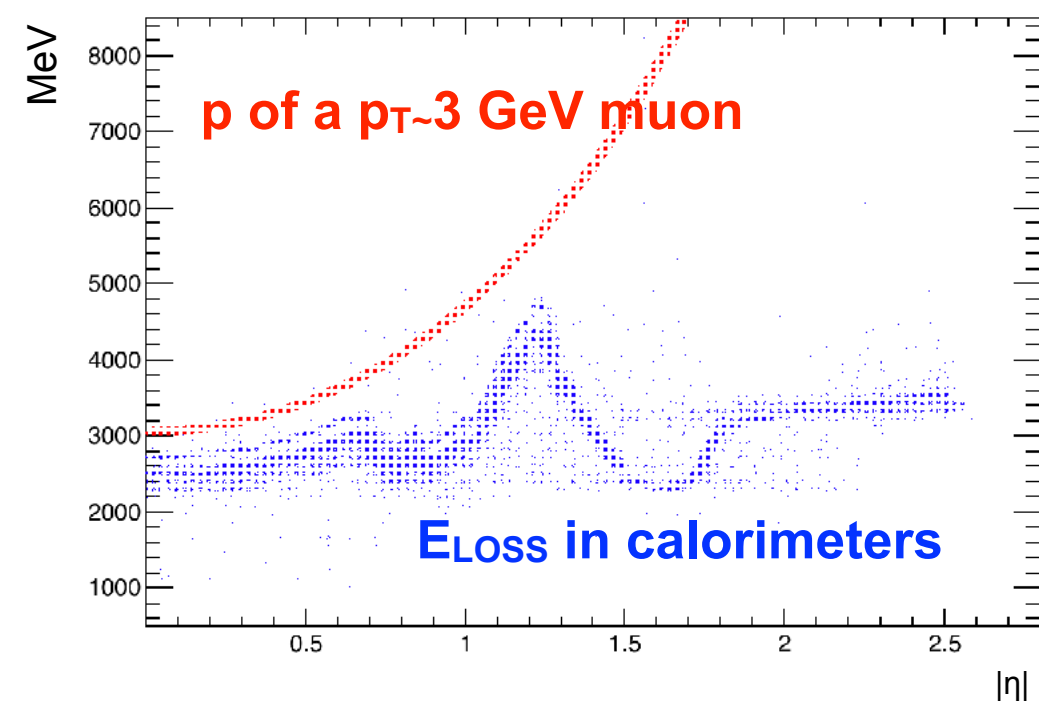
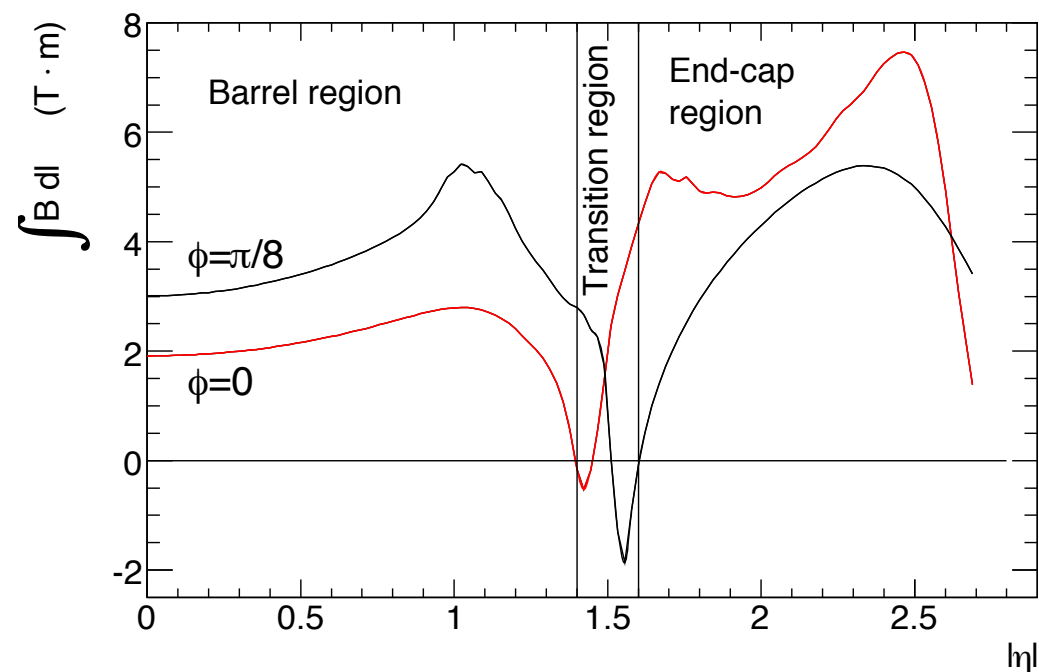
muons are M.I.P., and *lose about 3 GeV of their energy* In the calorimeters

schematics of ATLAS (central part)



**Muons identified requesting 2 muon spectrometer “stations” in coincidence**

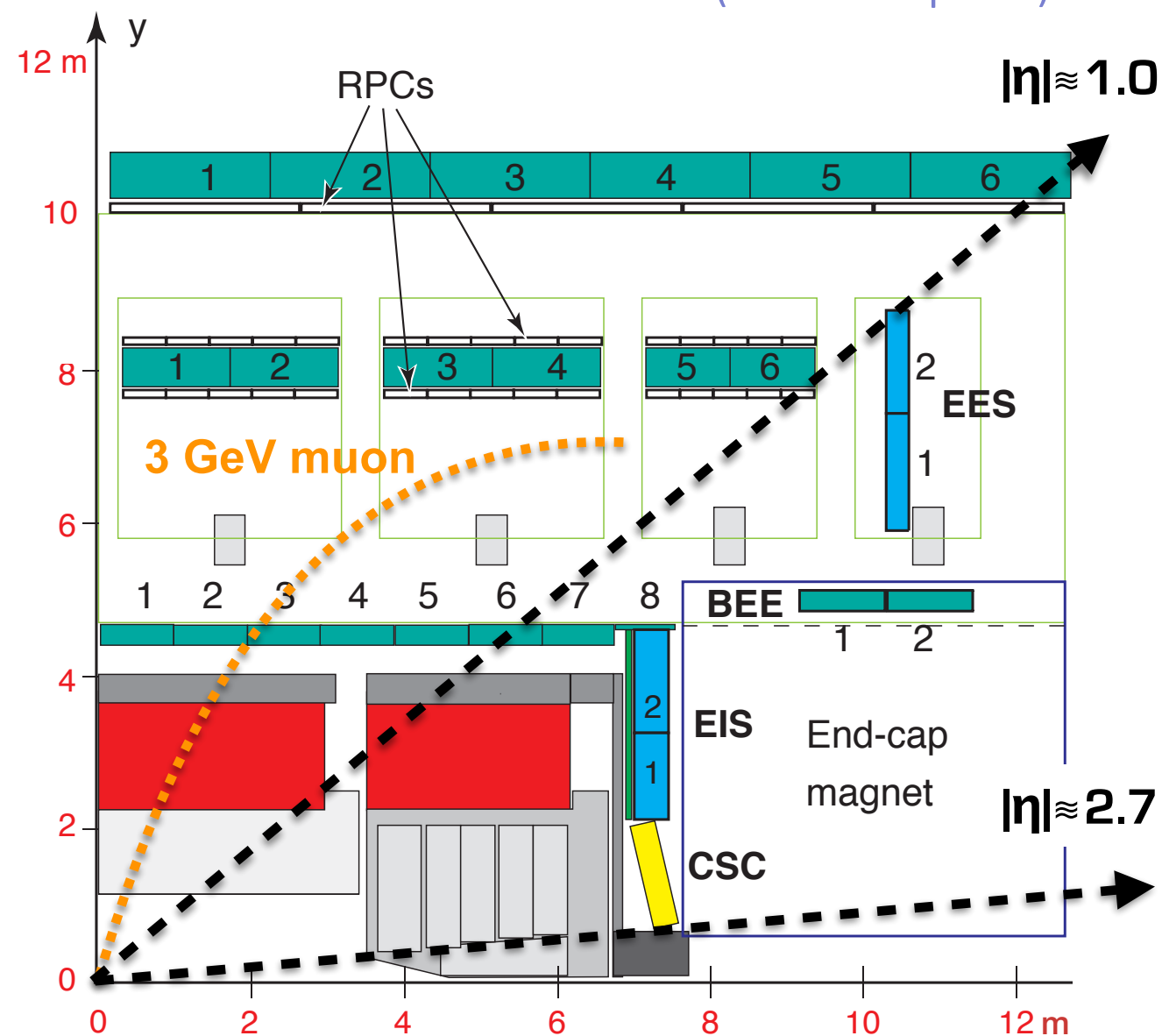
↳ to reach second station, need  $p[\text{GeV}] = 0.3 * r[\text{m}] * B[\text{T}] \approx 0.5\text{-}1.0$  GeV



Muon Spectrometer (MS)

Calorimeters

schematics of ATLAS (central part)



↳ to reach second station, need  $p[\text{GeV}] = 0.3 * r[\text{m}] * B[\text{T}] \approx 0.5\text{-}1.0 \text{ GeV}$

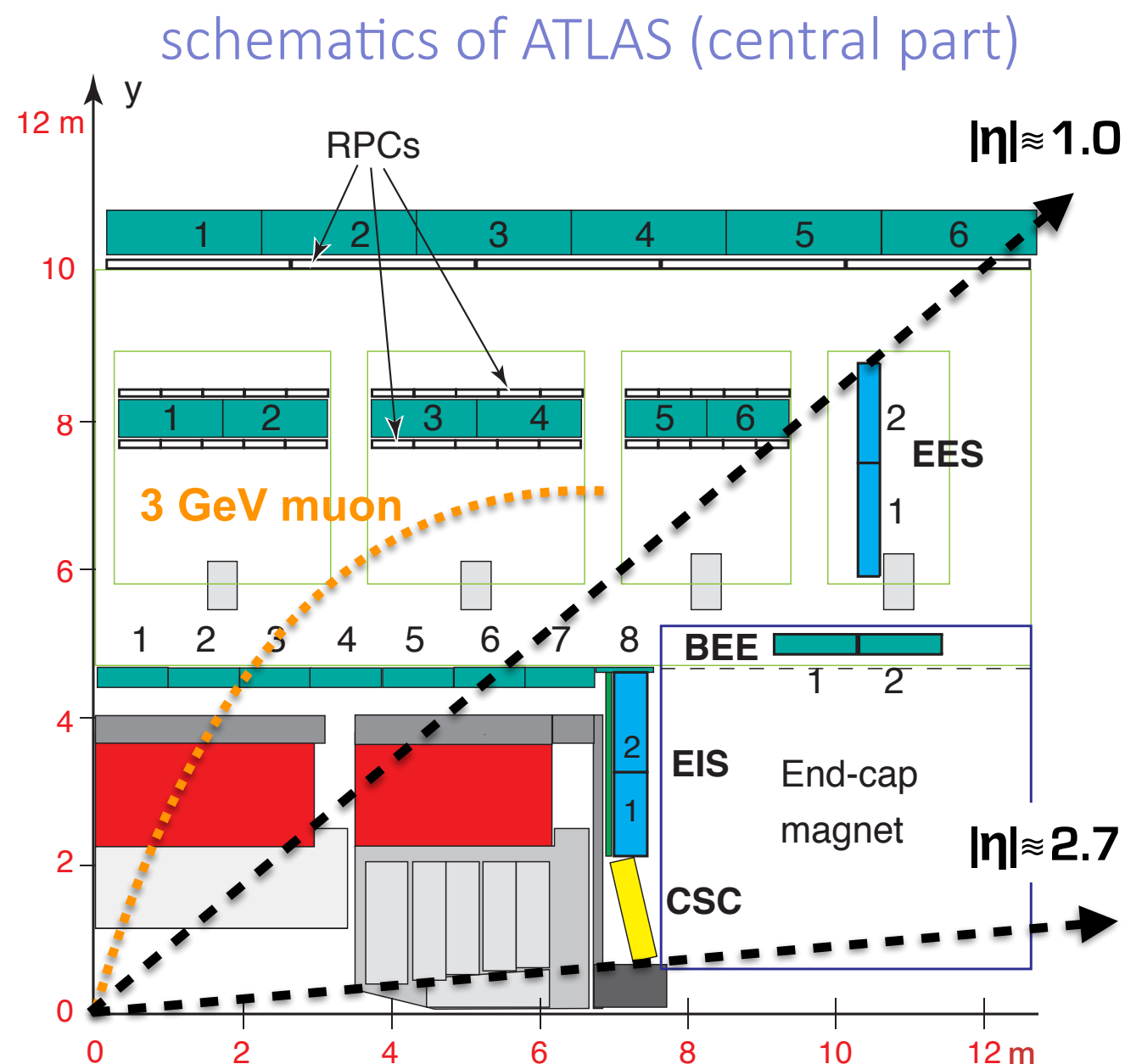
**ATLAS Preliminary Simulation**

$\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}, t\bar{t}, 3 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 6 \text{ GeV}$

Legend:

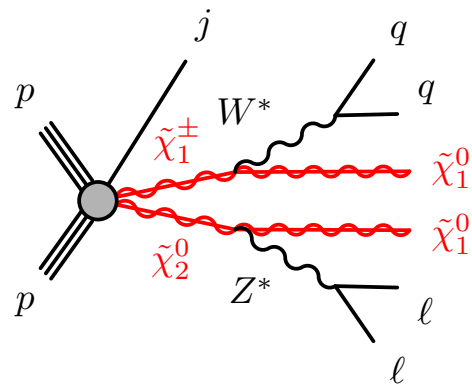
- $\circ$  Medium, prompt
- $\bullet$  LowPt, prompt
- $\triangle$  Medium, fakes
- $\triangle$  LowPt, fakes

The plot shows Efficiency [%] on the y-axis (0 to 120, with a break between 0.5 and 60) versus  $|\eta|$  on the x-axis (-2.5 to 2.5). The top panel displays prompt (black circles) and fake (red triangles) efficiencies for Medium (open) and LowPt (filled) selections. The bottom panel displays fake efficiencies for Medium (open) and LowPt (filled) selections. The efficiency for prompt events is generally high, around 90-100%, while the efficiency for fake events is lower, around 20-50%.

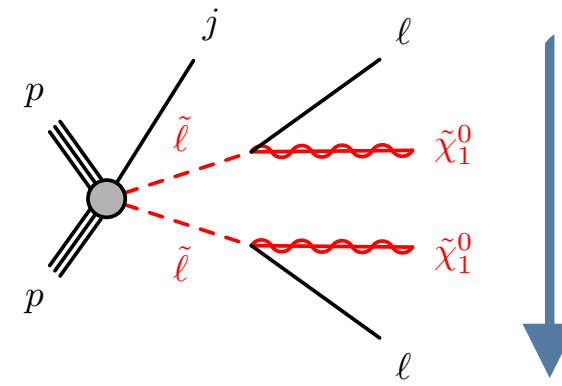




Key variables:  $m_{\ell\ell}$  (higgsinos) or  $m_{T2}$  (sleptons)



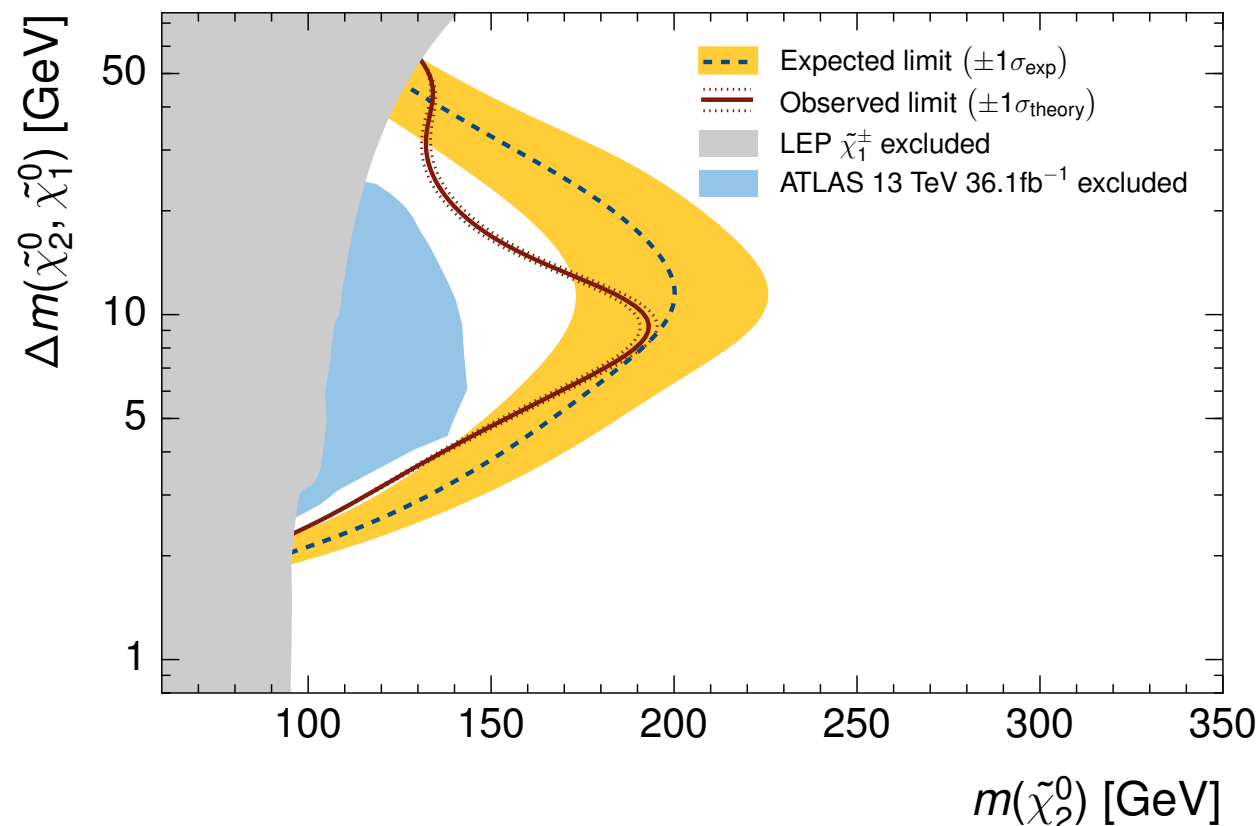
expect kinematic  
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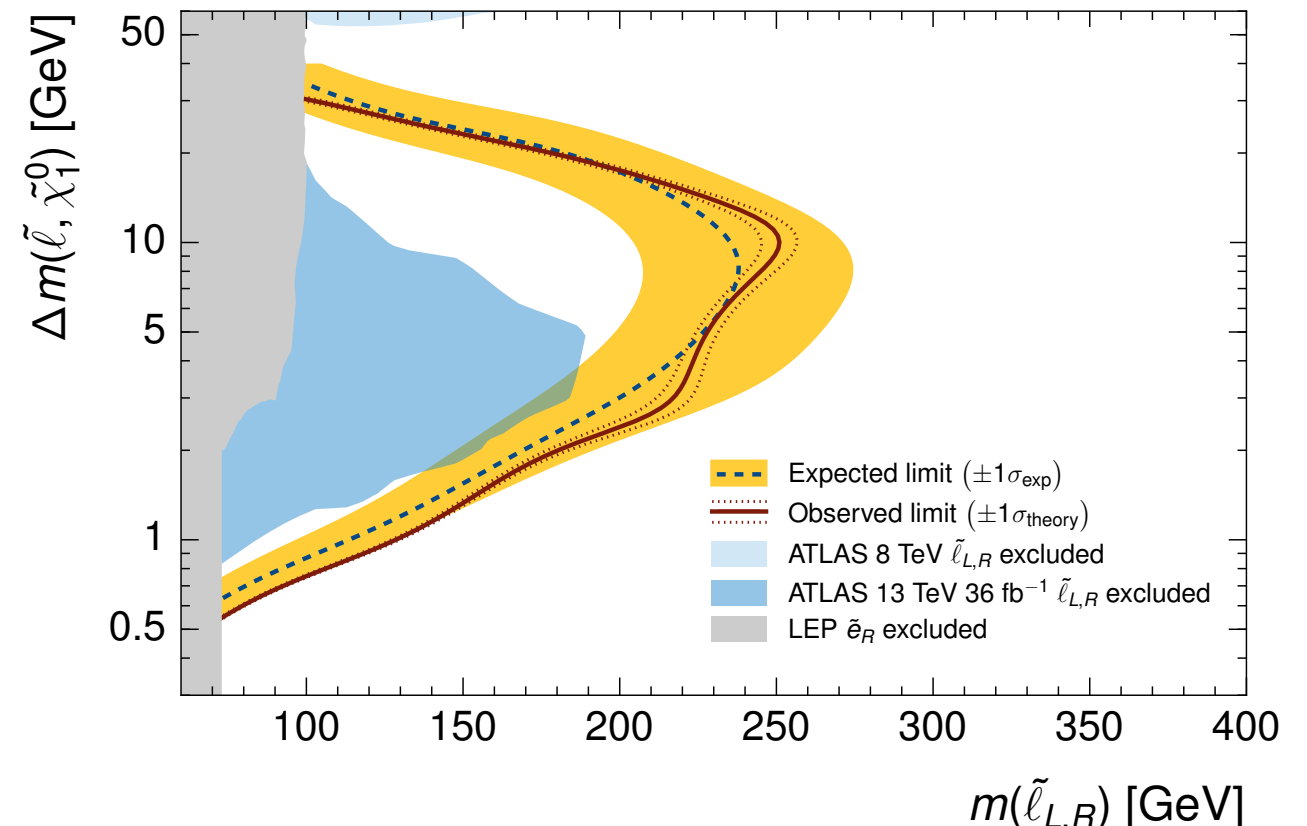
expect kinematic  
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No significant excess: model-dependent exclusion limits (95% CL) extracted

Higgsinos: shape fit to  $m_{\ell\ell}$



Sleptons: shape fit to  $m_{T2}$



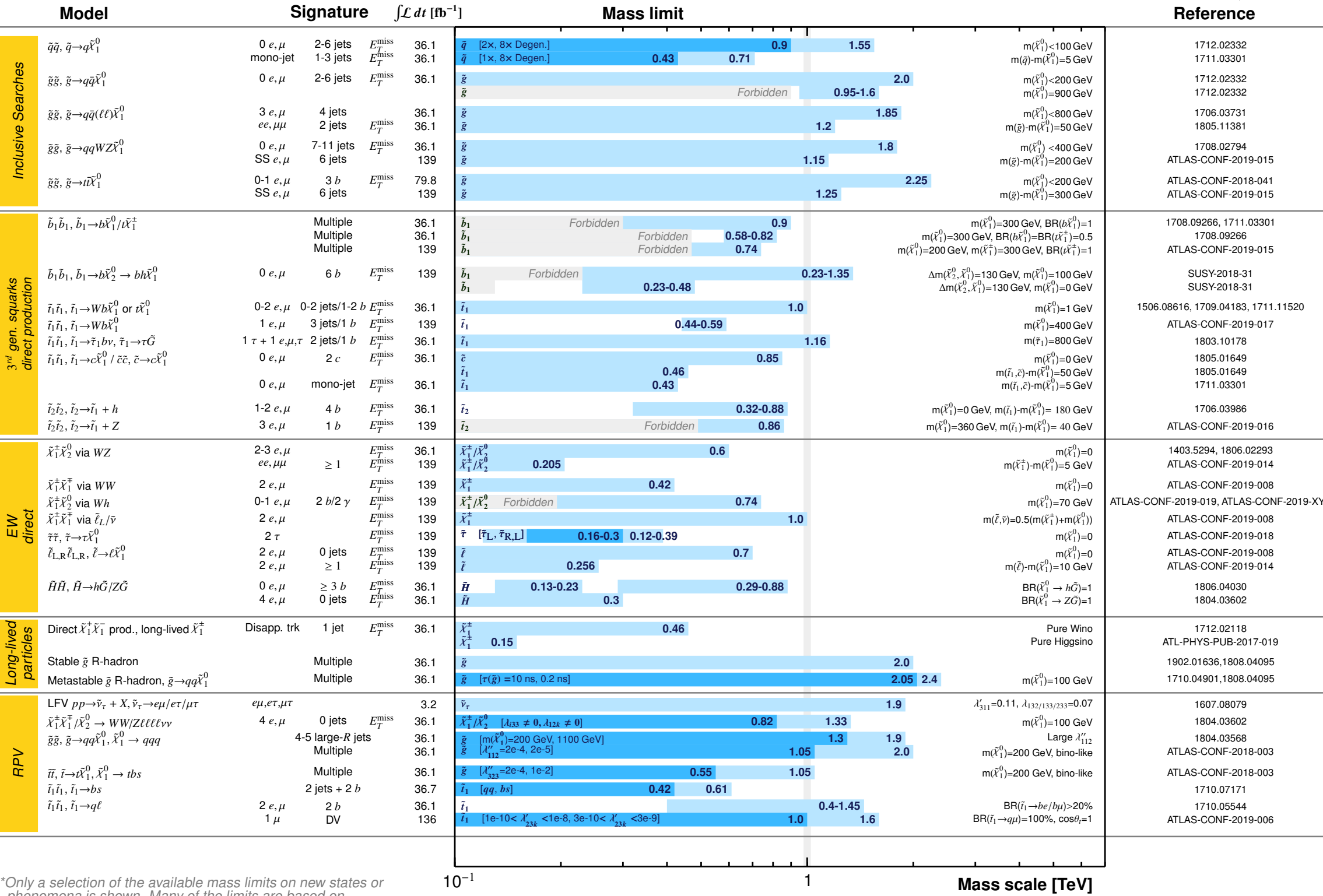
# A Bit Of Fortune-Telling...

## ***Part IV - What next?***

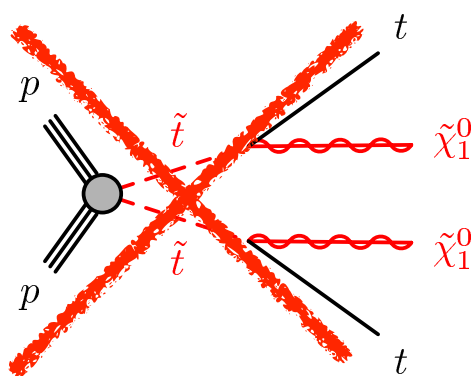


ATLAS SUSY Searches\* - 95% CL Lower Limits  
July 2019

ATLAS Preliminary  
 $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$



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

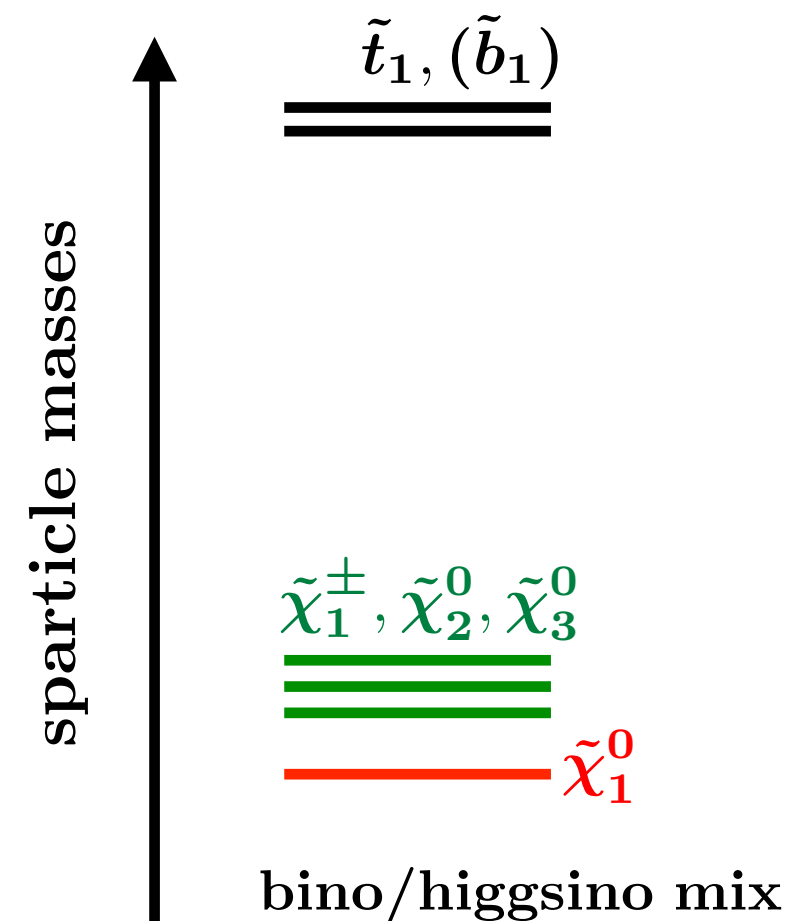
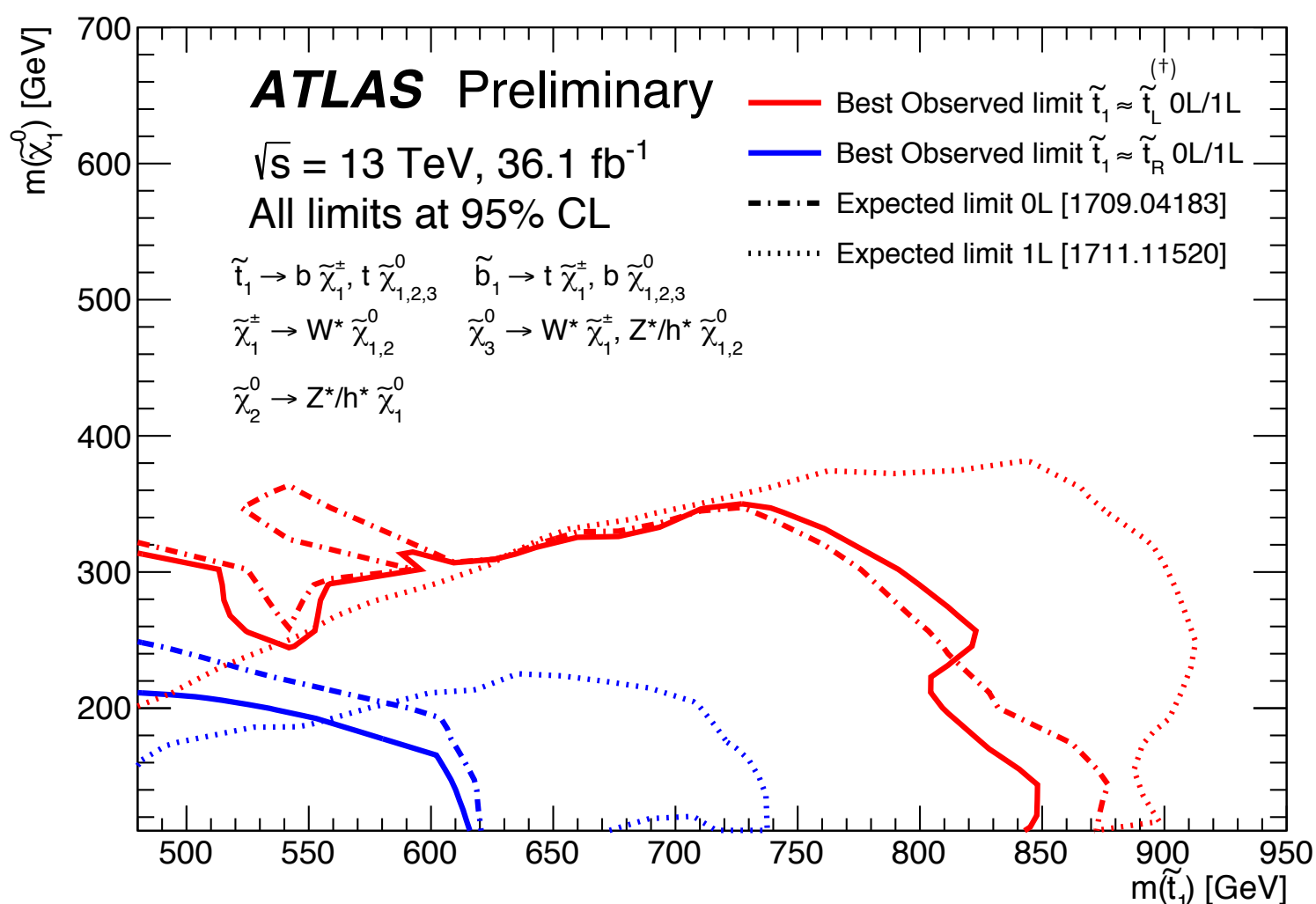


Stop searches reinterpreted for a pMSSM-inspired model:

- correct dark matter relic abundance:  $0.10 < \Omega h^2 < 0.12$
- natural, compressed EWKinos mass spectrum

A light stop with a light higgsino-like LSP is still allowed!

Bino/Higgsino Mix Model:  $\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{b}_1$  production,  $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 20\text{-}50$  GeV, March 2018





**LHC**



**Run 1**

7-8 TeV

**Run 2**

13 TeV

**Run 3**

14 TeV

**Run 4, 5, ...**

14 TeV

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027

**30  $fb^{-1}$**

shutdown: LS1

**140  $fb^{-1}$**

shutdown: LS2

**300  $fb^{-1}$**

shutdown: LS3

**3000  $fb^{-1}$**

**analyses presented:**

**36  $fb^{-1}$**

**today:**

**x3 more data**

**in 5 years:**

**x10 more data**

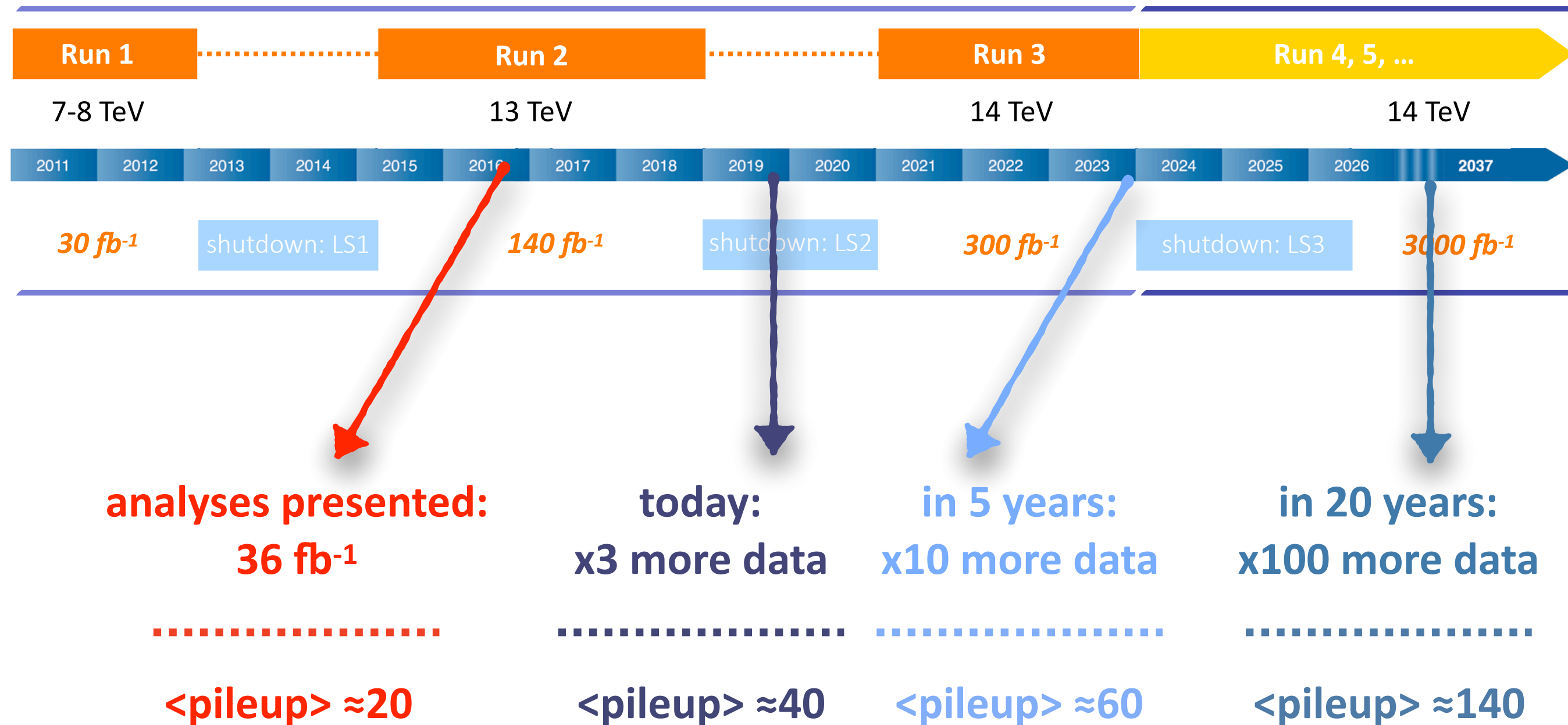
**in 20 years:**

**x100 more data**

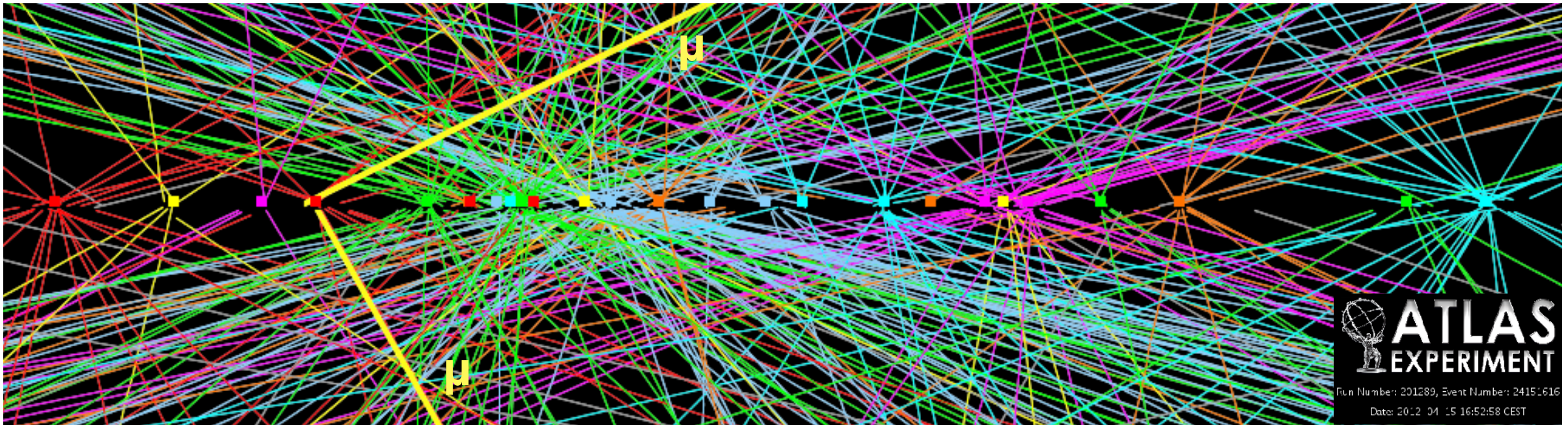




**LHC**

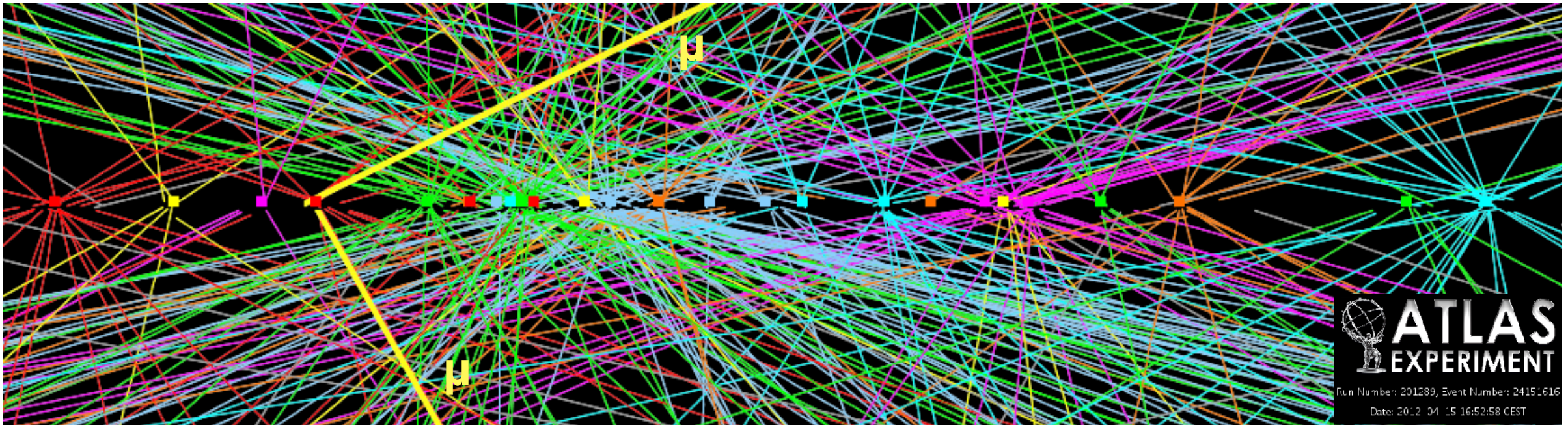


*The past:  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  event recorded in 2012, with 25 p-p pileup collisions*

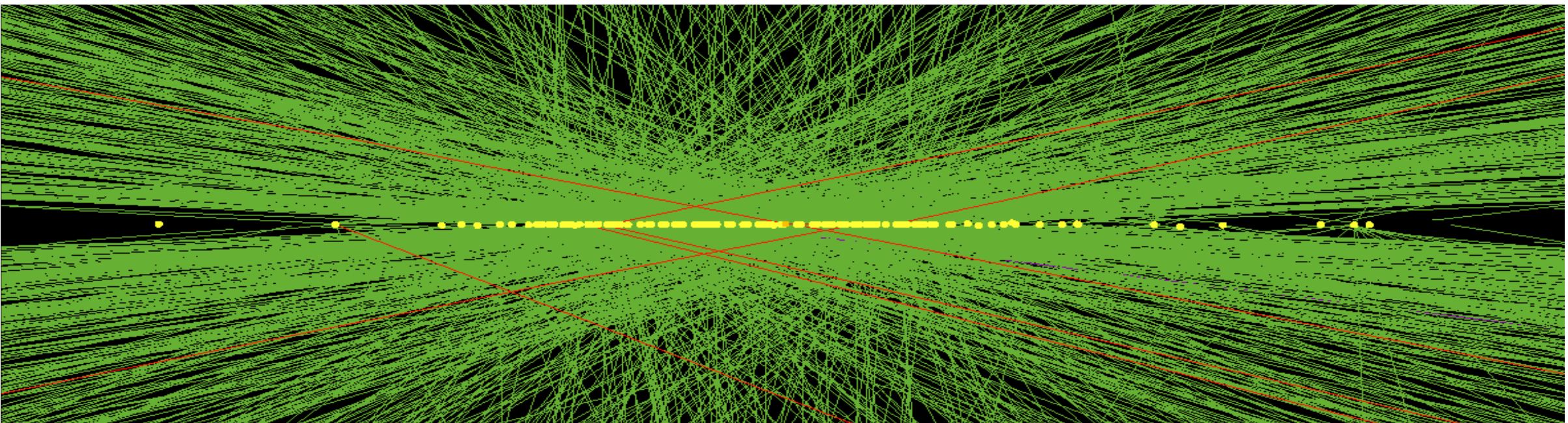




*The past:  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  event recorded in 2012, with 25 p-p pileup collisions*



*The future: simulation of 140 p-p pileup collisions (CMS)*





# ATLAS Needs To Be *Upgraded*!

69

**To withstand pileup challenge, upgrading trigger, tracker and muon system**  
below: testing prototypes of silicon strip detectors for upgraded *Inner Tracker (ITk)*

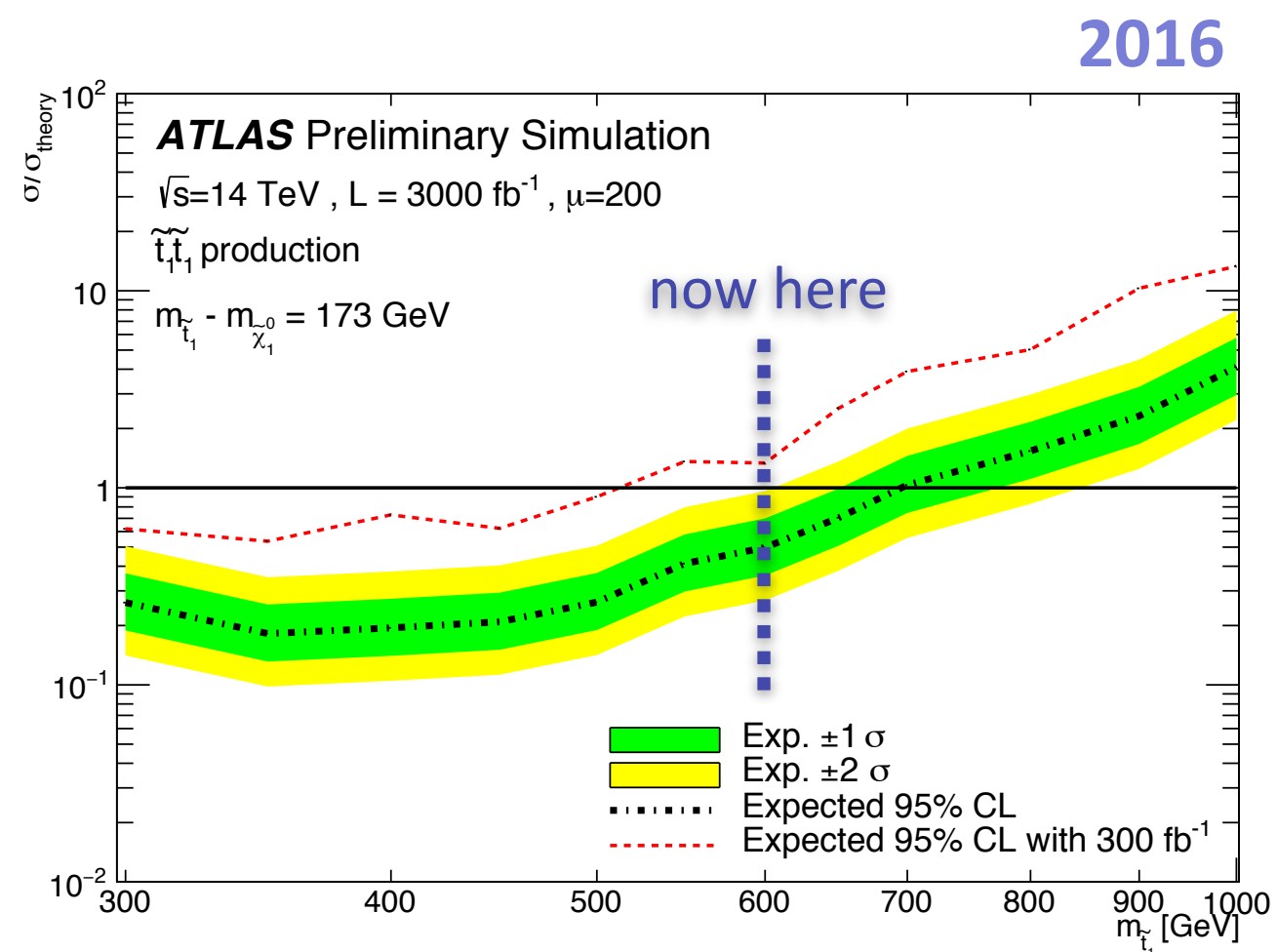
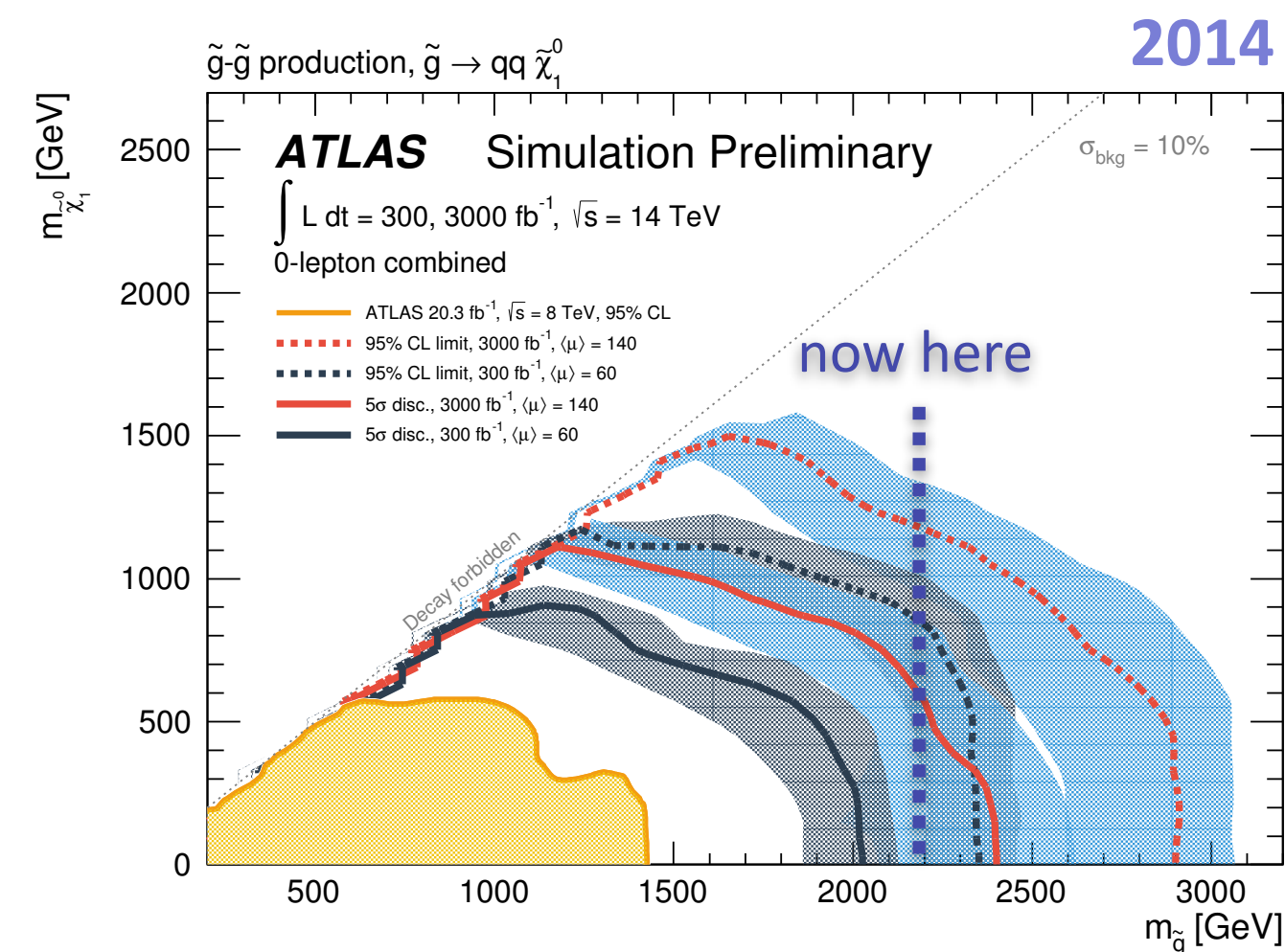


**100x data (so 3000 fb<sup>-1</sup>) expected to bring <50% improvements in mass reach**

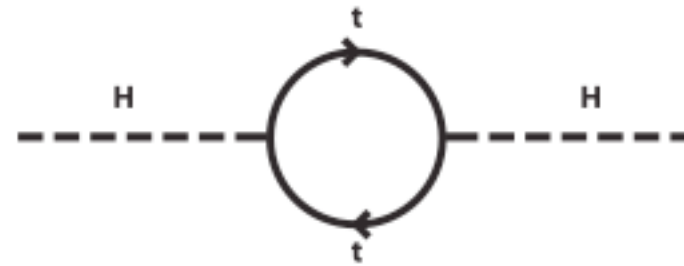
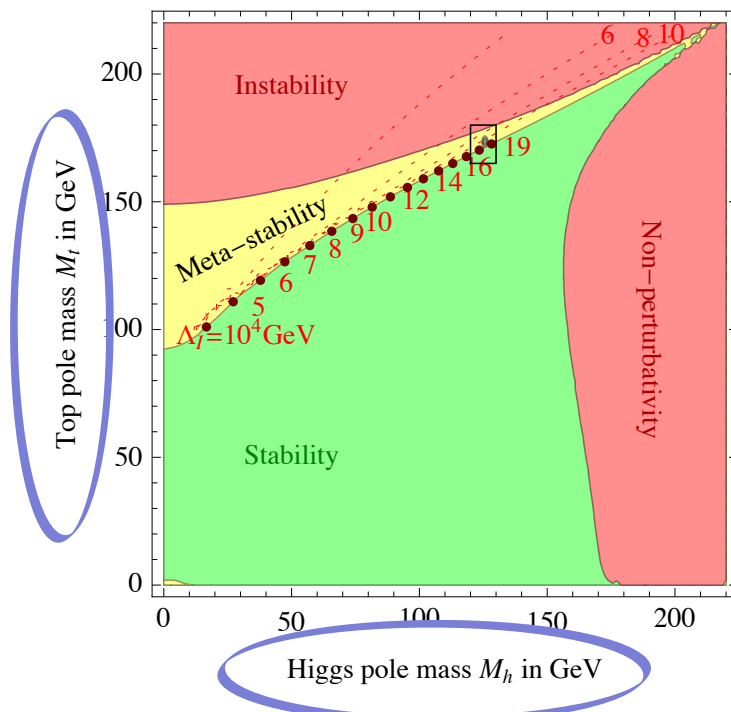
extrapolations based on simple analyses → probably over-conservative...

...however, the main message stands!

searches will have to move toward more *sophisticated analysis techniques*  
and more *complex signatures*







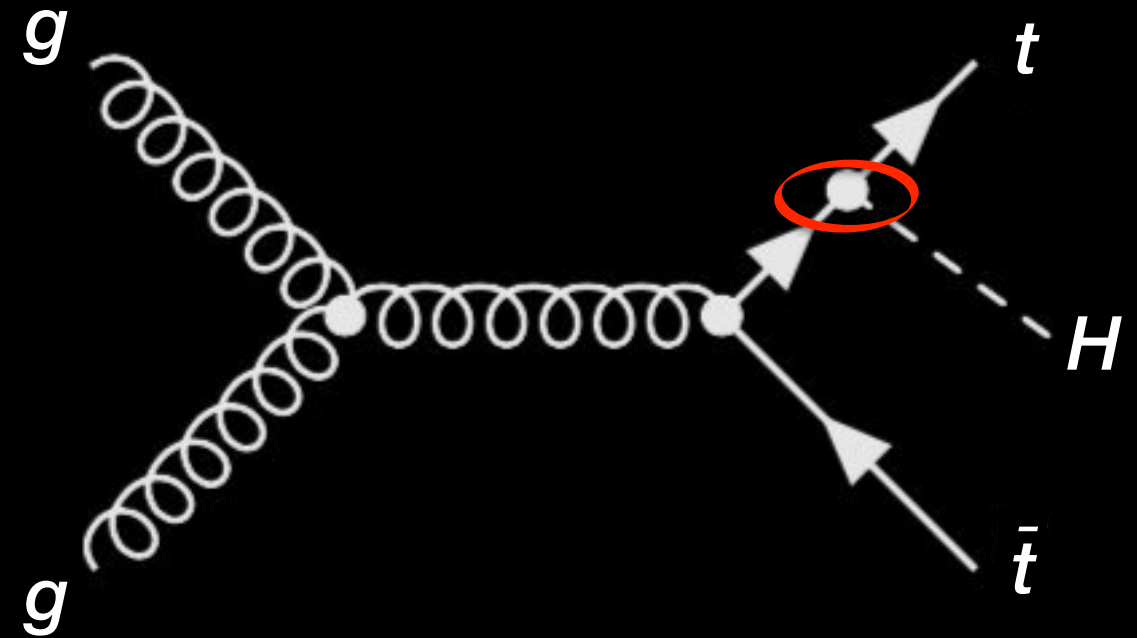
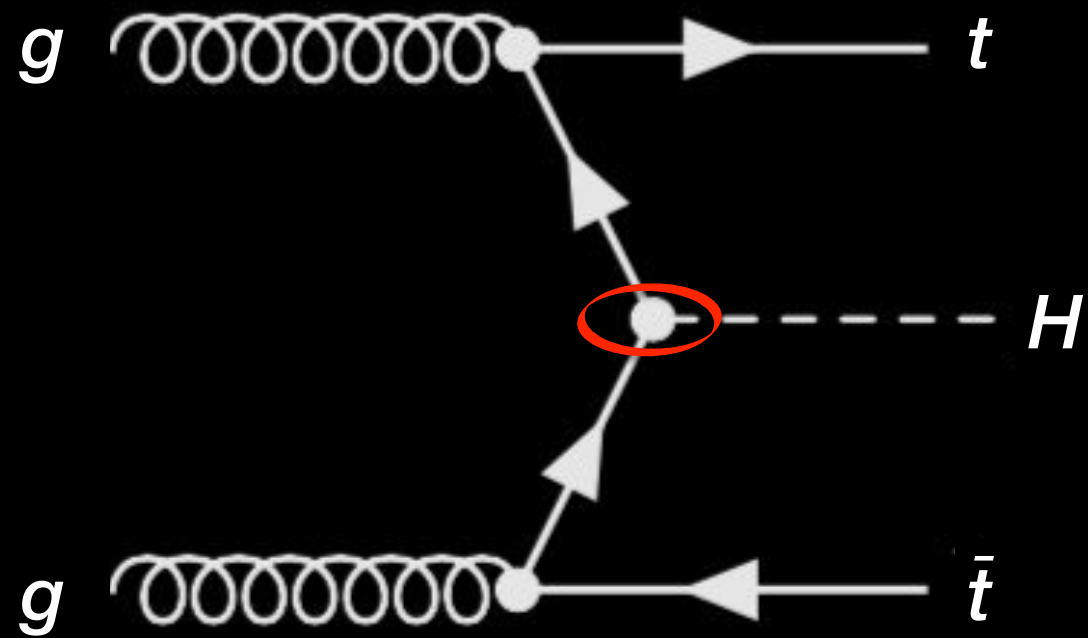
main “SM” term:  
top’s loop ( $\lambda_t \approx 1$ )

physical  $m_h$ : 125 GeV

$$\underbrace{m_h^2}_{\text{bare mass}} \approx \underbrace{m_{h0}^2 - \frac{\lambda_f^2}{8\pi^2} N_c^f \int^\Lambda \frac{d^4 p}{p^2}}_{\text{1-loop correction}} + \dots \approx m_{h0}^2 + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_f^2}{8\pi^2} N_c^f \Lambda^2}_{\text{ultraviolet cutoff}} + \dots$$

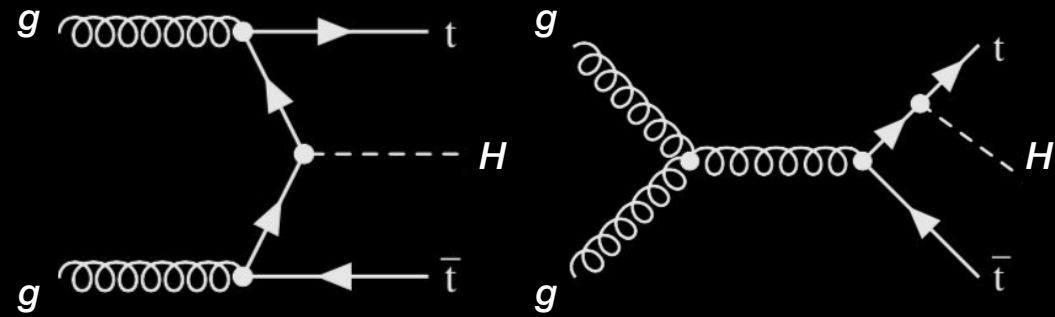
# A Way Forward: *Top Yukawa Coupling*

Probing the EWSB mechanism where Higgs couplings are strongest

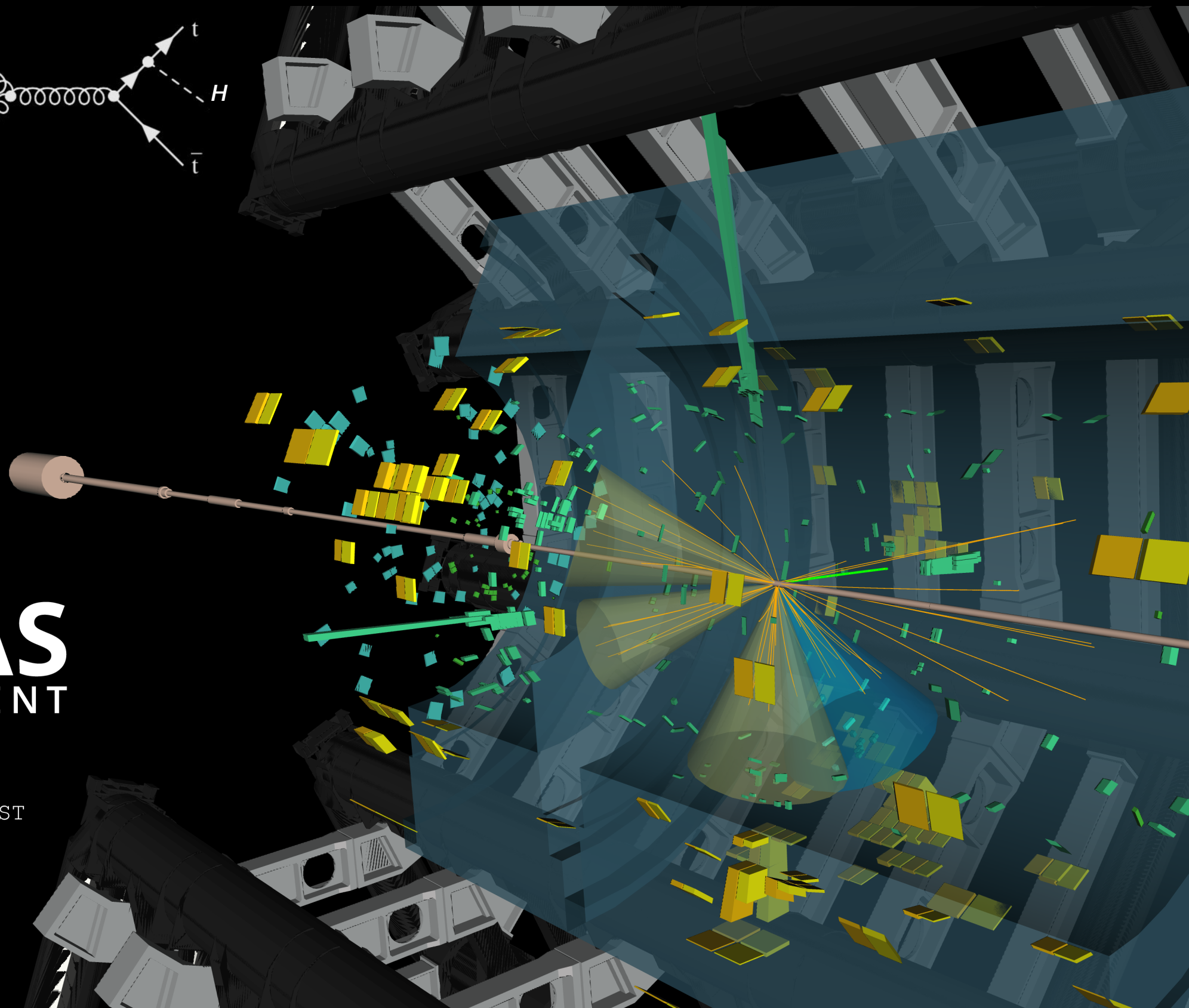


# A Way Forward: *Top Yukawa Coupling*

Probing the EWSB mechanism where Higgs couplings are strongest

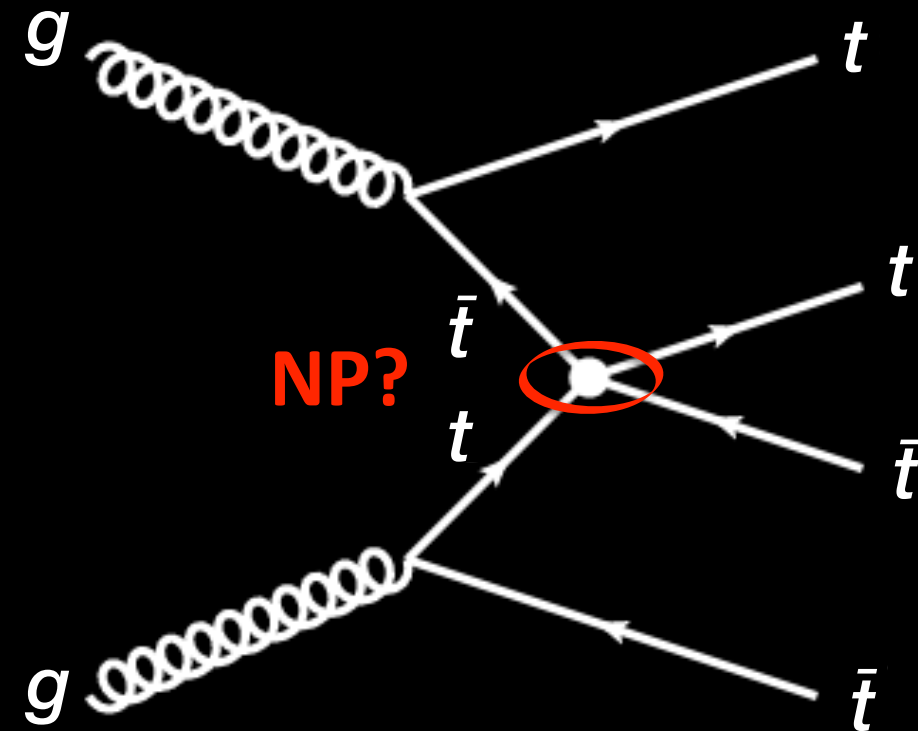
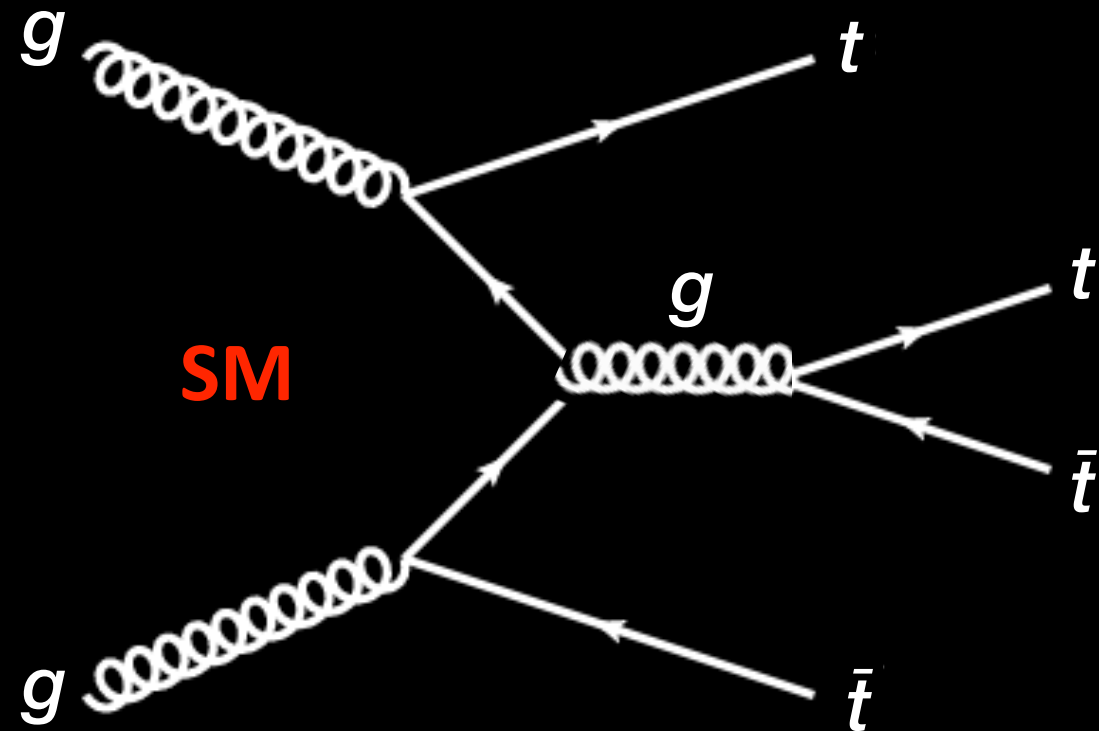


Run: 331742  
Event: 1873900334  
2017-08-04 21:48:42 CEST



# A Way Forward: *A Rare Process*

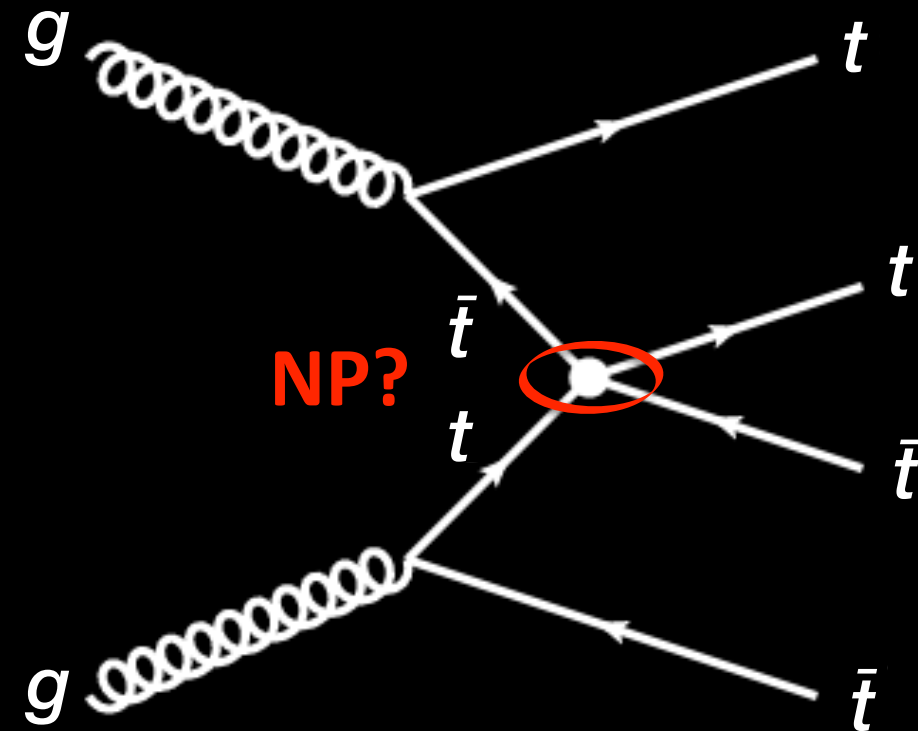
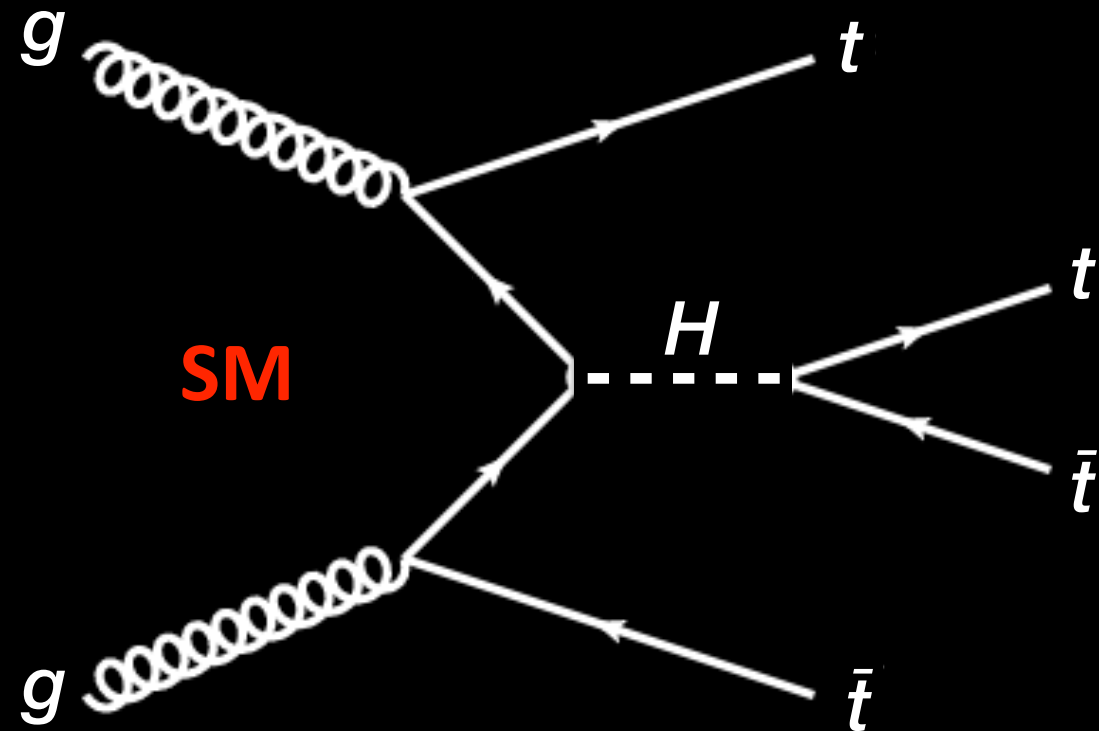
Four top quarks production: test SM, and search for new physics (NP)





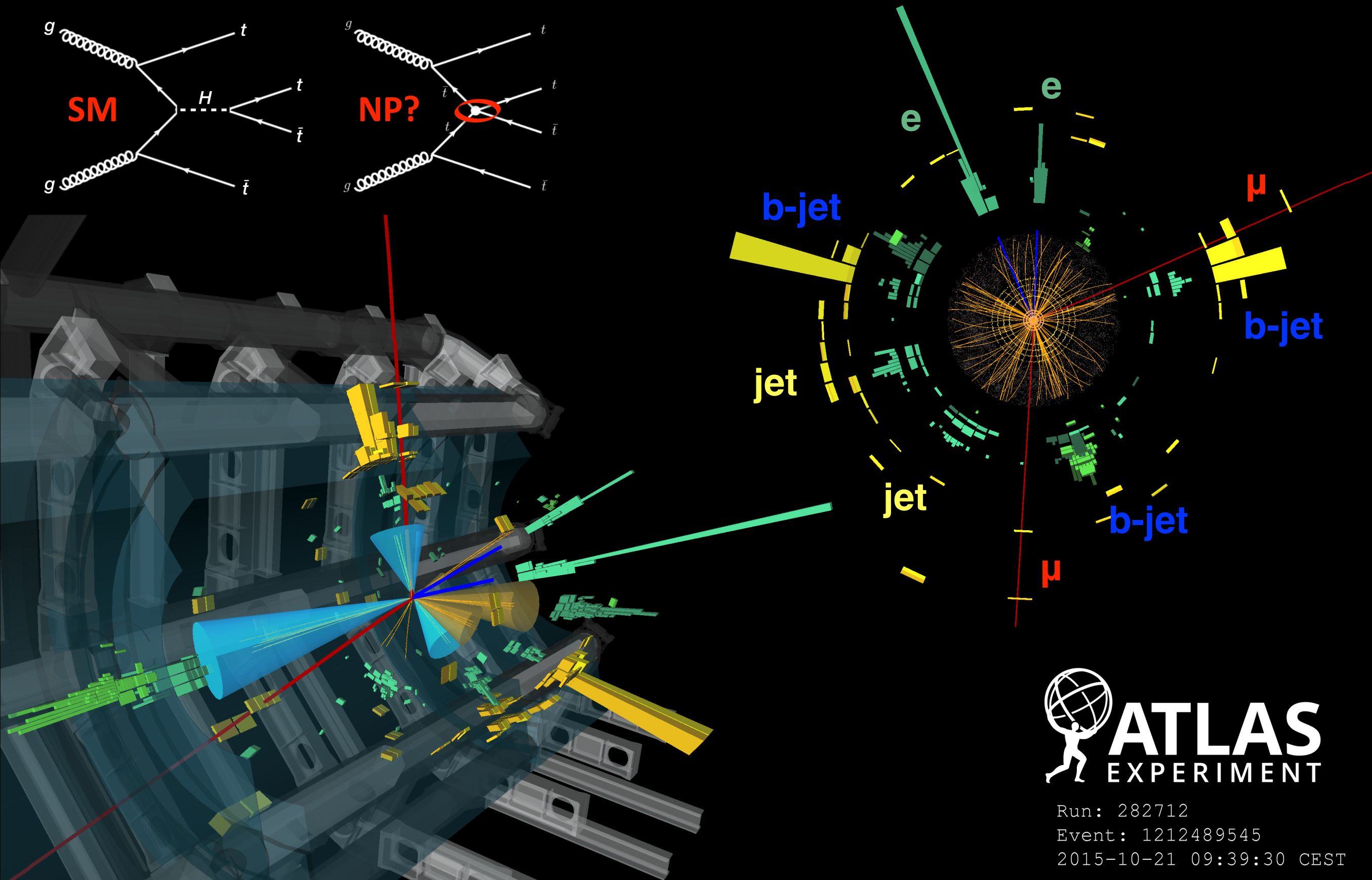
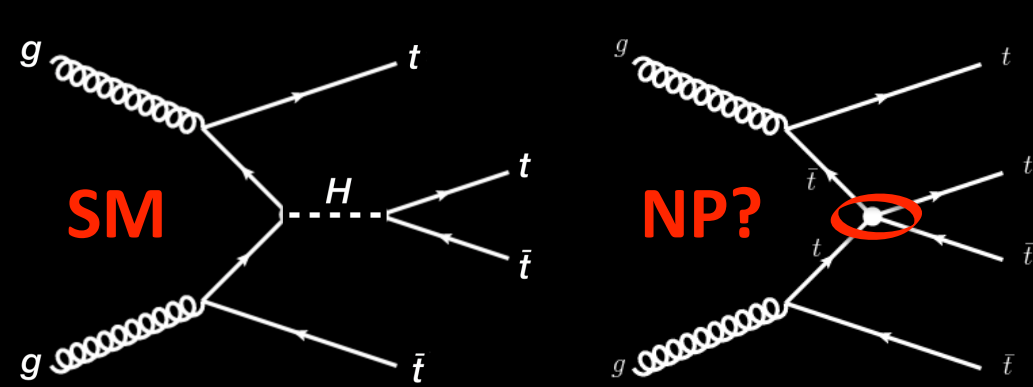
# A Way Forward: *A Rare Process*

Four top quarks production: test SM, and search for new physics (NP)



# A Way Forward: A *Rare Process*

Four top quarks production: test SM, and search for new physics (NP)



- **Natural SUSY** is surely challenged by LHC constraints... but not *dead yet*
  - ↳ Expanding sensitivity requires *new analysis techniques* and *capabilities*
  - ↳ Follow the path of Higgsino analysis: improve *performance* → improve *reach*
- **Don't be fooled: the LHC journey has just begun...**
  - ↳ We *analyzed less than 5%* of the data we expected to get by 2040!
  - ↳ We must *tie up all loose ends* in our search program: is new physics just hiding?
  - ↳ *In parallel*, get as much information as possible on *Higgs and its interactions*
- **My personal plans?**
  - Exciting analyses! *Higgs-top* associate production, *four top* production
  - Detector upgrade → Tracking performance → Top-tagging
- These are just ideas, not the *only* ideas... **Plenty of exciting opportunities** ahead of us!

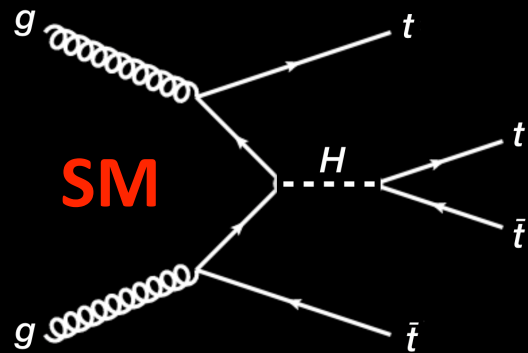
# Spares





# A Way Forward: *A Rare Process*

Four top quarks production: test SM, and search for new physics (NP)



PHYSICAL REVIEW D **95**, 053004 (2017)

## Probing Higgs width and top quark Yukawa coupling from $t\bar{t}H$ and $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$ productions

Qing-Hong Cao,<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup> Shao-Long Chen,<sup>4,3,†</sup> and Yandong Liu<sup>1,‡</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Physics and State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology,  
Peking University, Beijing 100871, China*

<sup>2</sup>*Collaborative Innovation Center of Quantum Matter, Beijing 100871, China*

<sup>3</sup>*Center for High Energy Physics, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China*

<sup>4</sup>*Key Laboratory of Quark and Lepton Physics (MoE) and Institute of Particle Physics,  
Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, China*

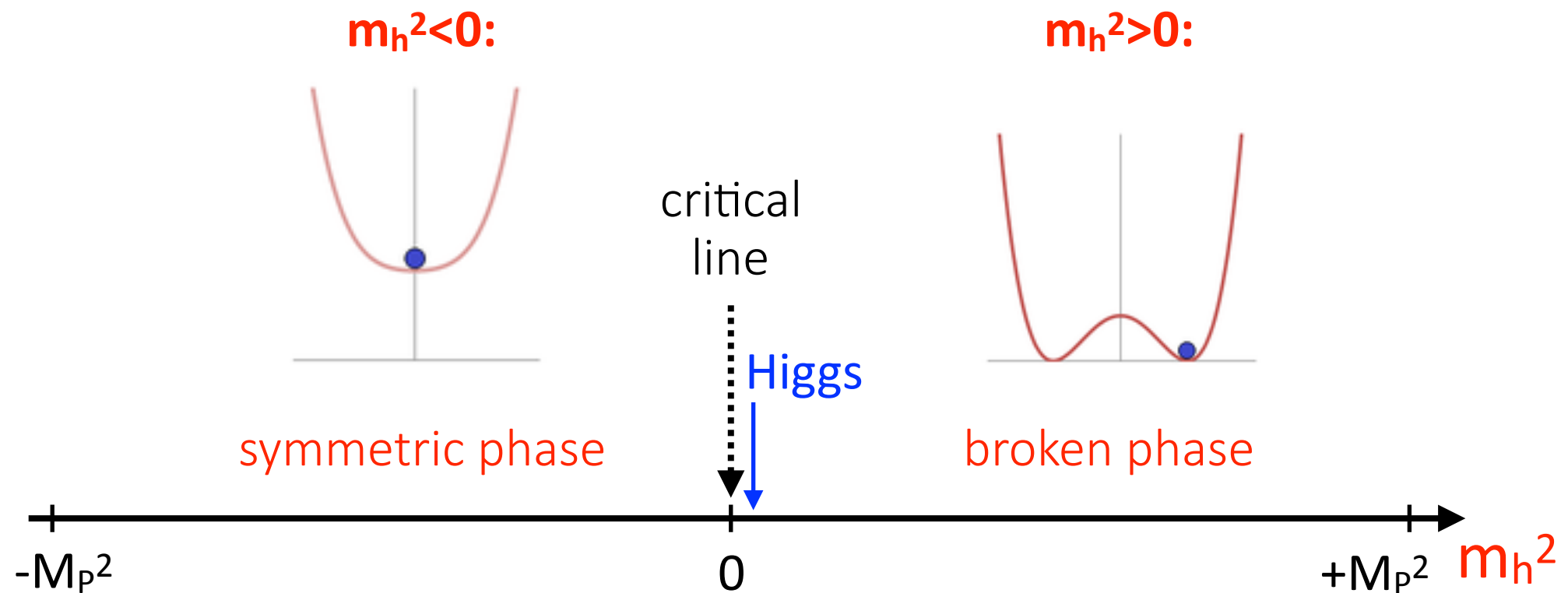
(Received 15 June 2016; published 10 March 2017)

We demonstrate that four top-quark production is a powerful tool to constrain the top Yukawa coupling. The constraint is robust in the sense that it does not rely on the Higgs boson decay. Taking into account the projection of the  $t\bar{t}H$  production by the ATLAS Collaboration, we obtained a bound on the Higgs boson width,  $\Gamma_H \leq 2.57\Gamma_H^{\text{SM}}$ , at the 14 TeV Large Hadron Collider with an integrated luminosity of  $300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ .

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.95.053004](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.95.053004)

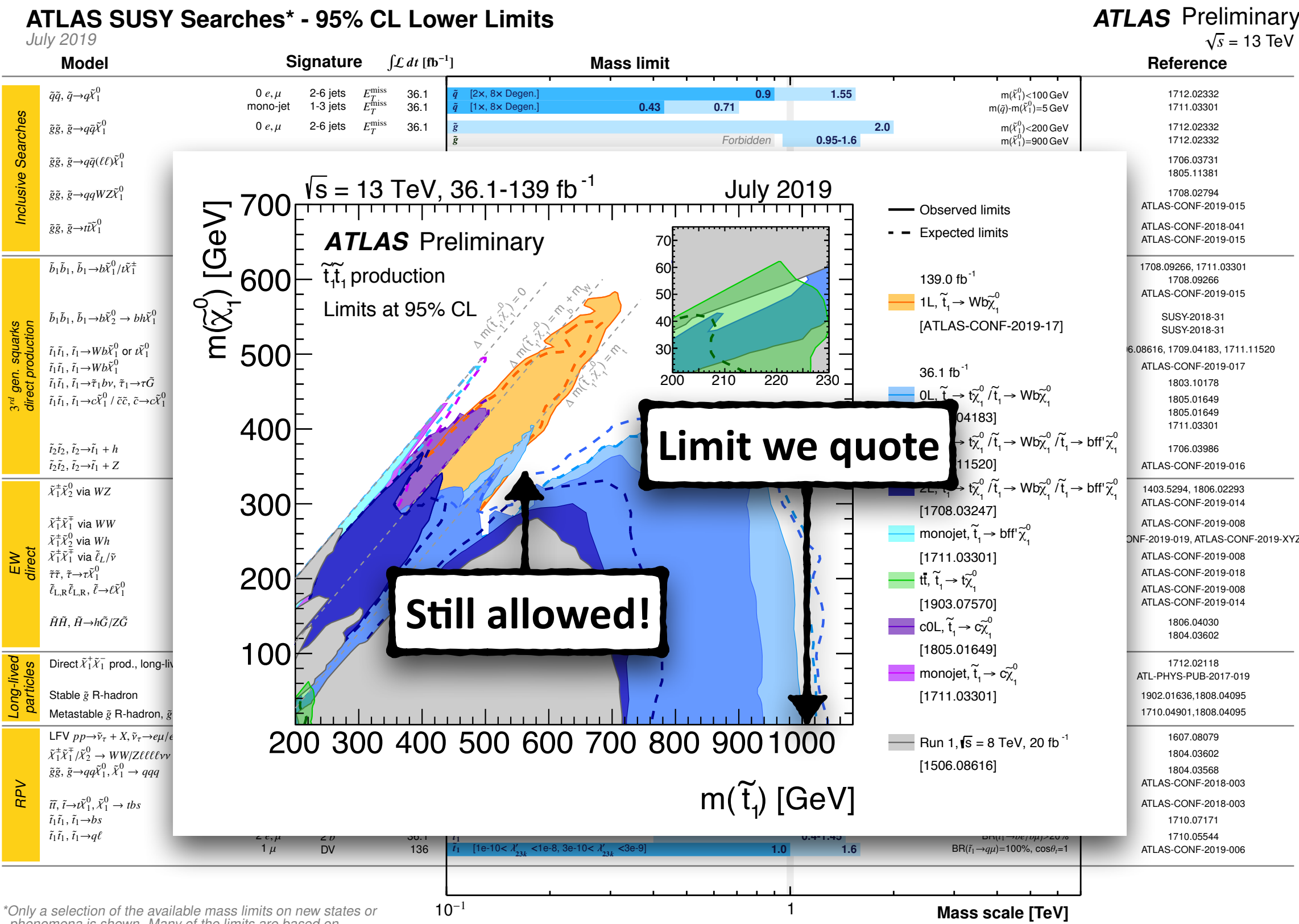
Why the Higgs so close to criticality?  $\Rightarrow$  Additional symmetry?

$$\text{Higgs Potential: } V(\phi) = -m_h^2 |\phi|^2 + \lambda |\phi|^4$$

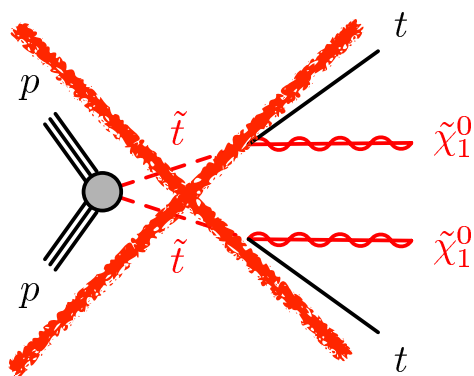


SUSY predicts  $v = \langle 0 | \phi | 0 \rangle \Leftrightarrow m_h^2 = 0$

(softly) broken SUSY can allow  $m_h^2 \gtrsim 0$  ( $v \cong 246$  GeV)



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

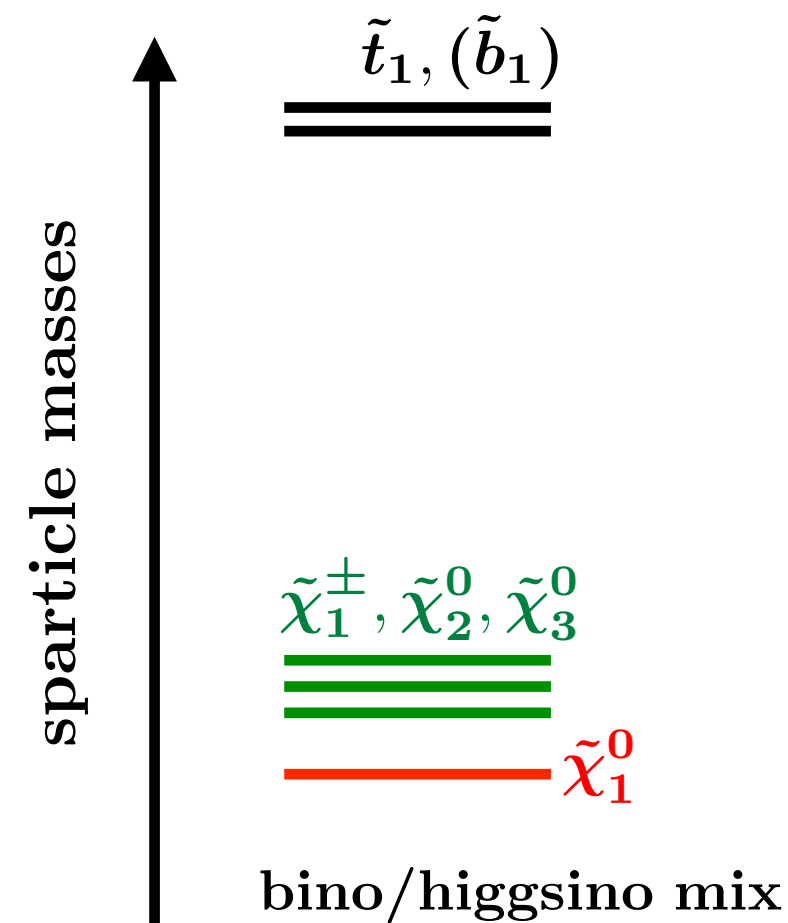
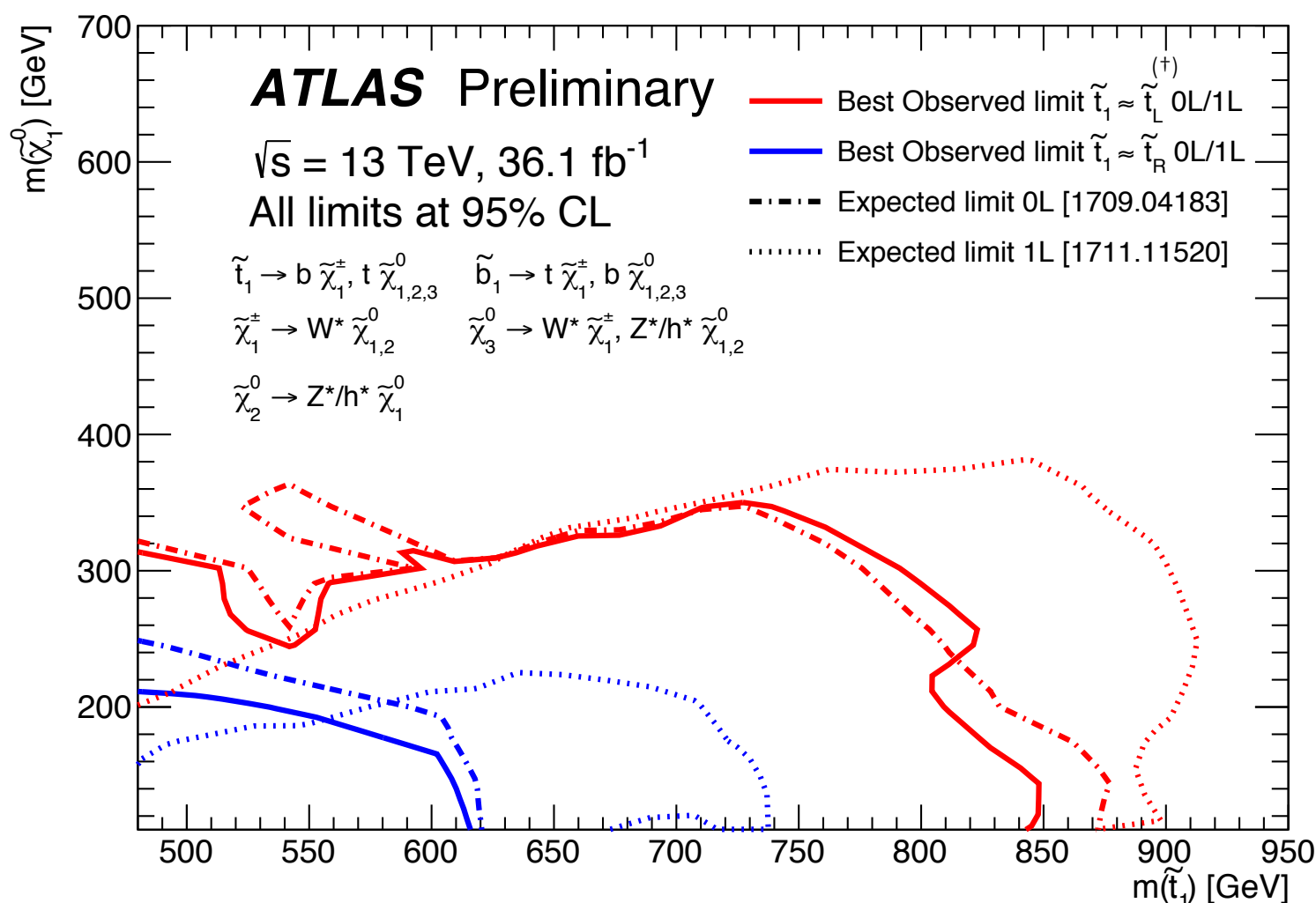


Stop searches reinterpreted for a pMSSM-inspired model:

- correct dark matter relic abundance:  $0.10 < \Omega h^2 < 0.12$
- natural, compressed EWKinos mass spectrum

A light stop with a light higgsino-like LSP is still allowed!

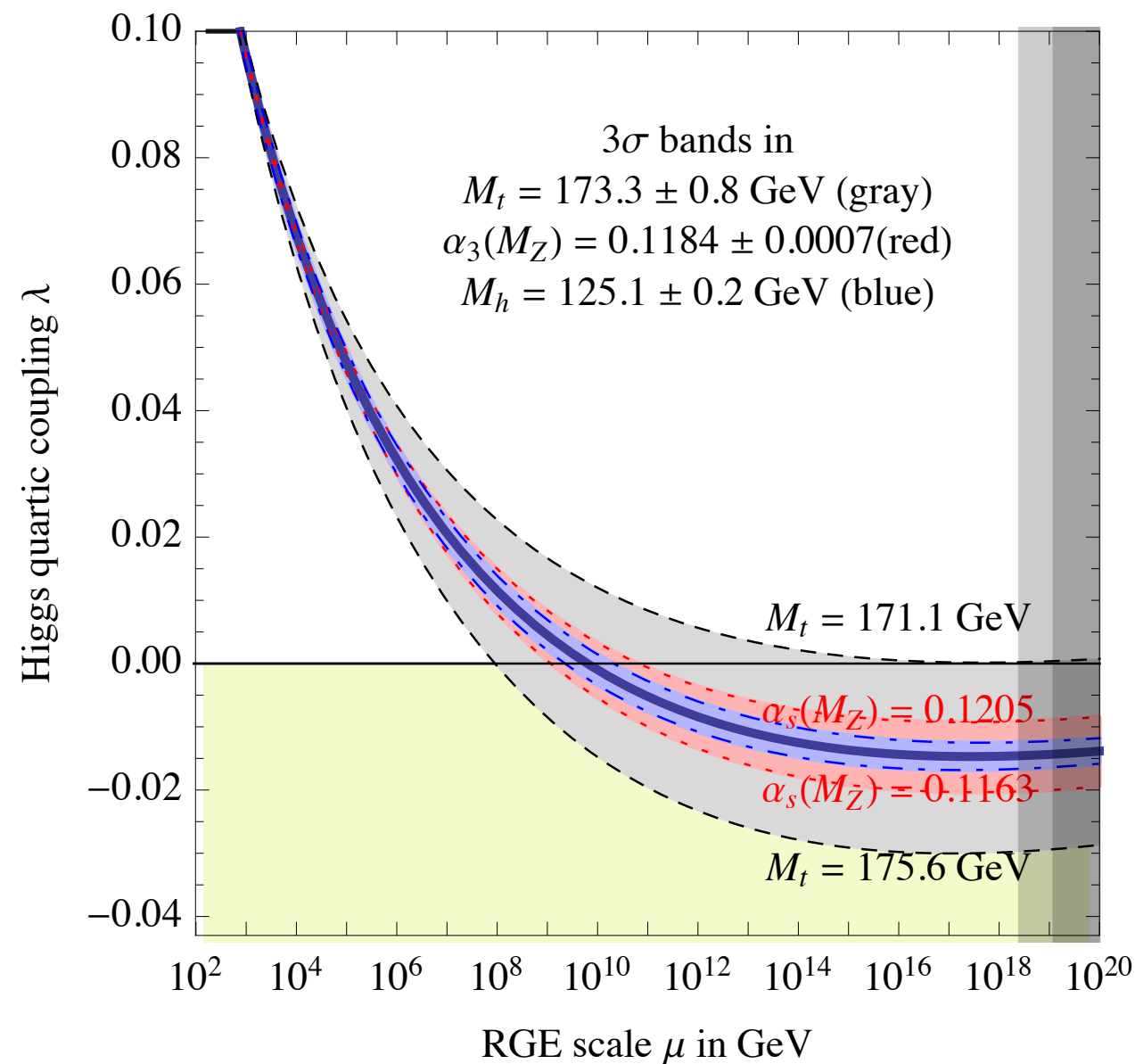
Bino/Higgsino Mix Model:  $\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{b}_1$  production,  $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 20-50$  GeV, March 2018





## Investigating the near-criticality of the Higgs boson

Dario Buttazzo<sup>a,b</sup>, Giuseppe Degrassi<sup>c</sup>, Pier Paolo Giardino<sup>a,d</sup>,  
Gian F. Giudice<sup>a</sup>, Filippo Sala<sup>b,e</sup>, Alberto Salvio<sup>b,f</sup>,  
Alessandro Strumia<sup>d</sup>



**While “*Natural SUSY* Endures”, *Split SUSY* also an interesting possibility**  
*long-lived and/or highly-ionizing particles (“R-hadrons”) are among its consequences*

G. F. Giudice - <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2639759>



**LHC**



**Run 1**

7-8 TeV

**Run 2**

13 TeV

**Run 3**

14 TeV

**Run 4, 5, ...**

14 TeV

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2037

**30 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

shutdown: LS1

**150 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

shutdown: LS2

**300 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

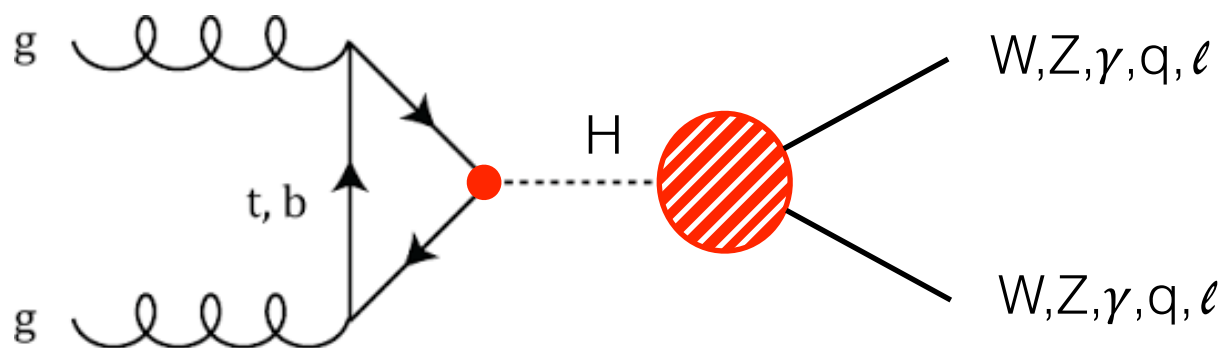
shutdown: LS3

**3000 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

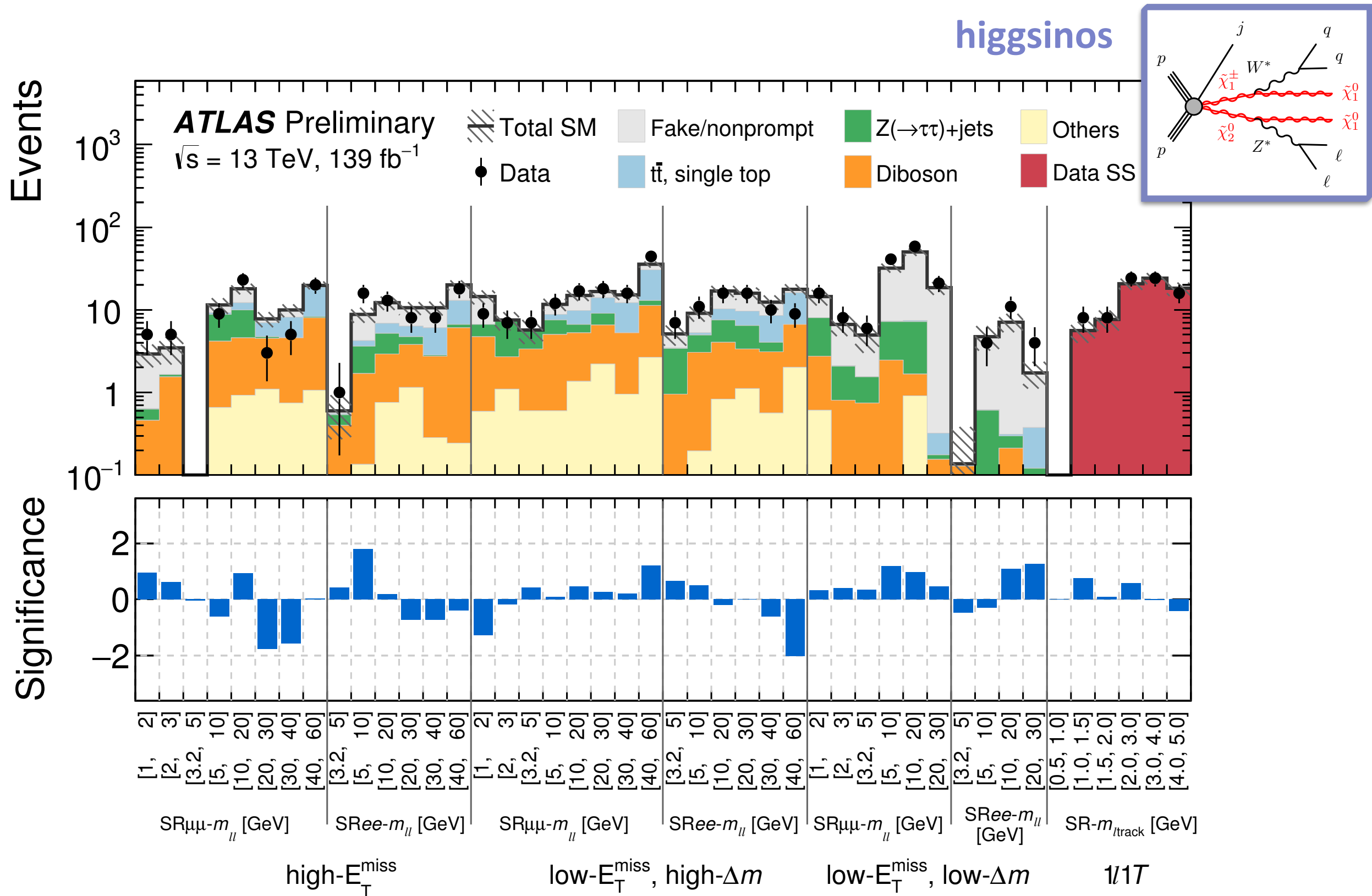
**High intensity @ HL-LHC: shifting toward precision physics**

e.g. fingerprinting Higgs sector

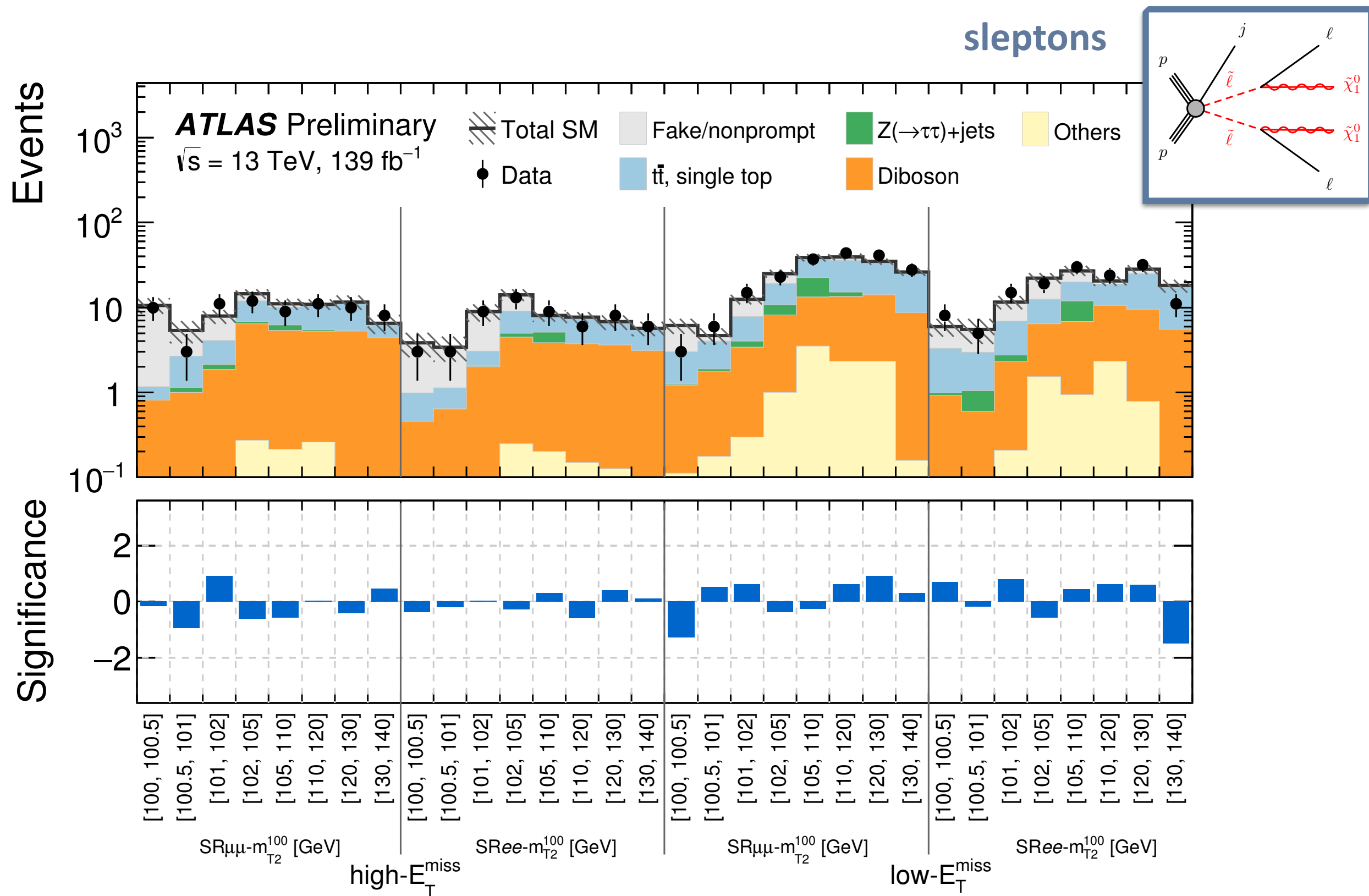
**In 20 years...**



**≈5% precision** on Higgs couplings: SM-like or not?



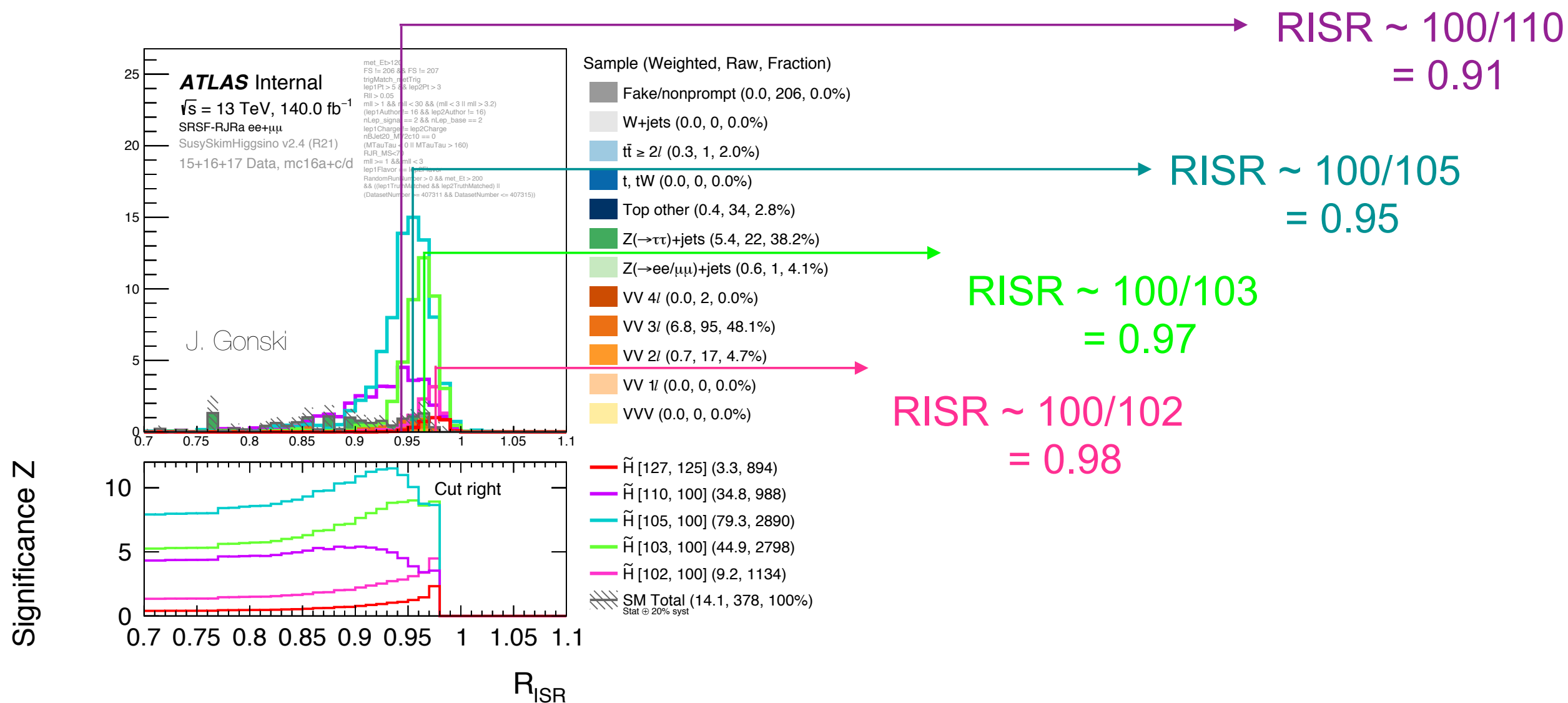


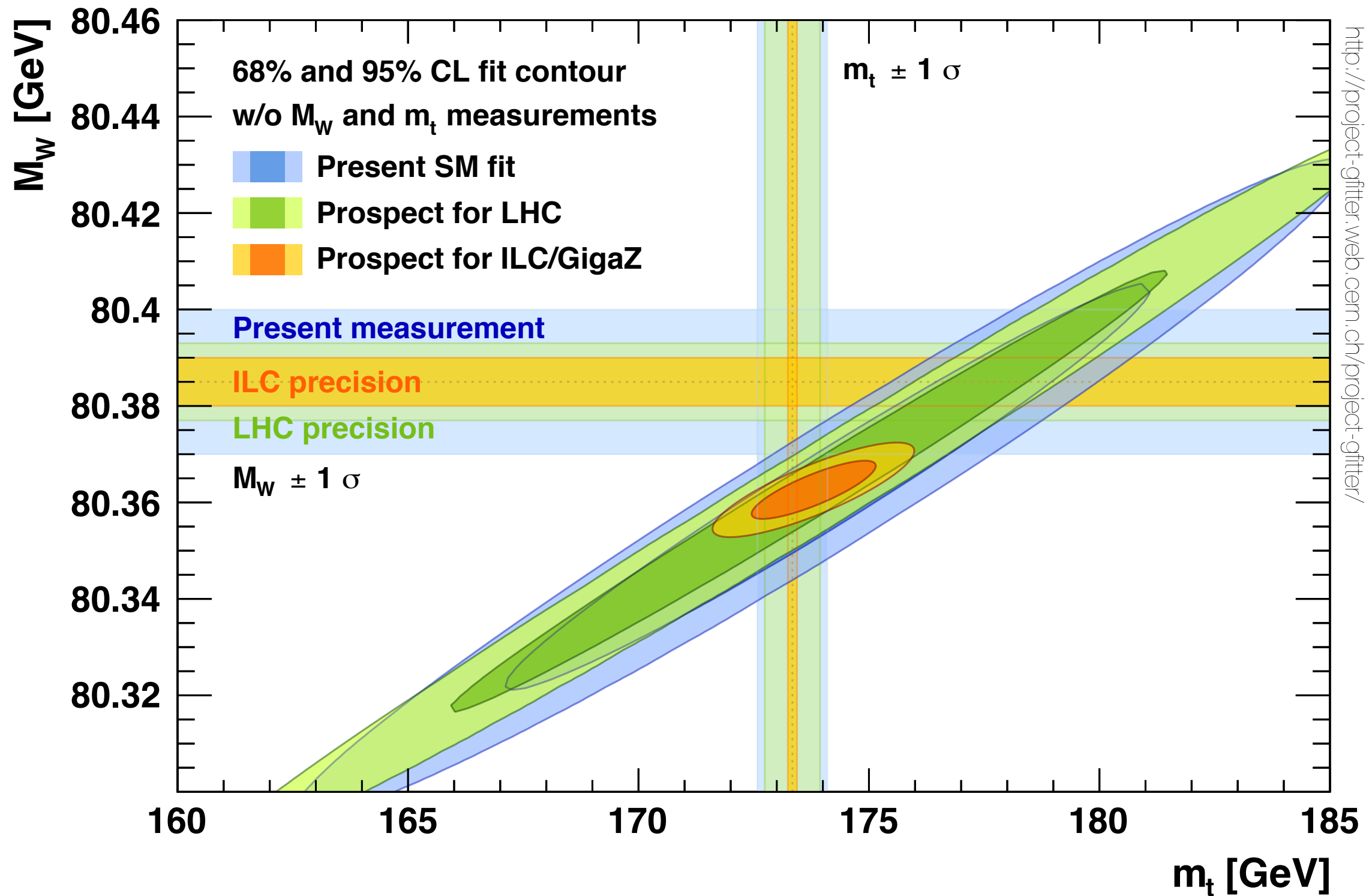


# Analysis Strategy: Thrust-based ISR Identification

$$R_{ISR} \approx \frac{\cancel{E}_T}{p_{T,ISR}} \approx \frac{m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)}{m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)}$$

**thrust axis:** direction  
maximizing back-to-back  $p_T$

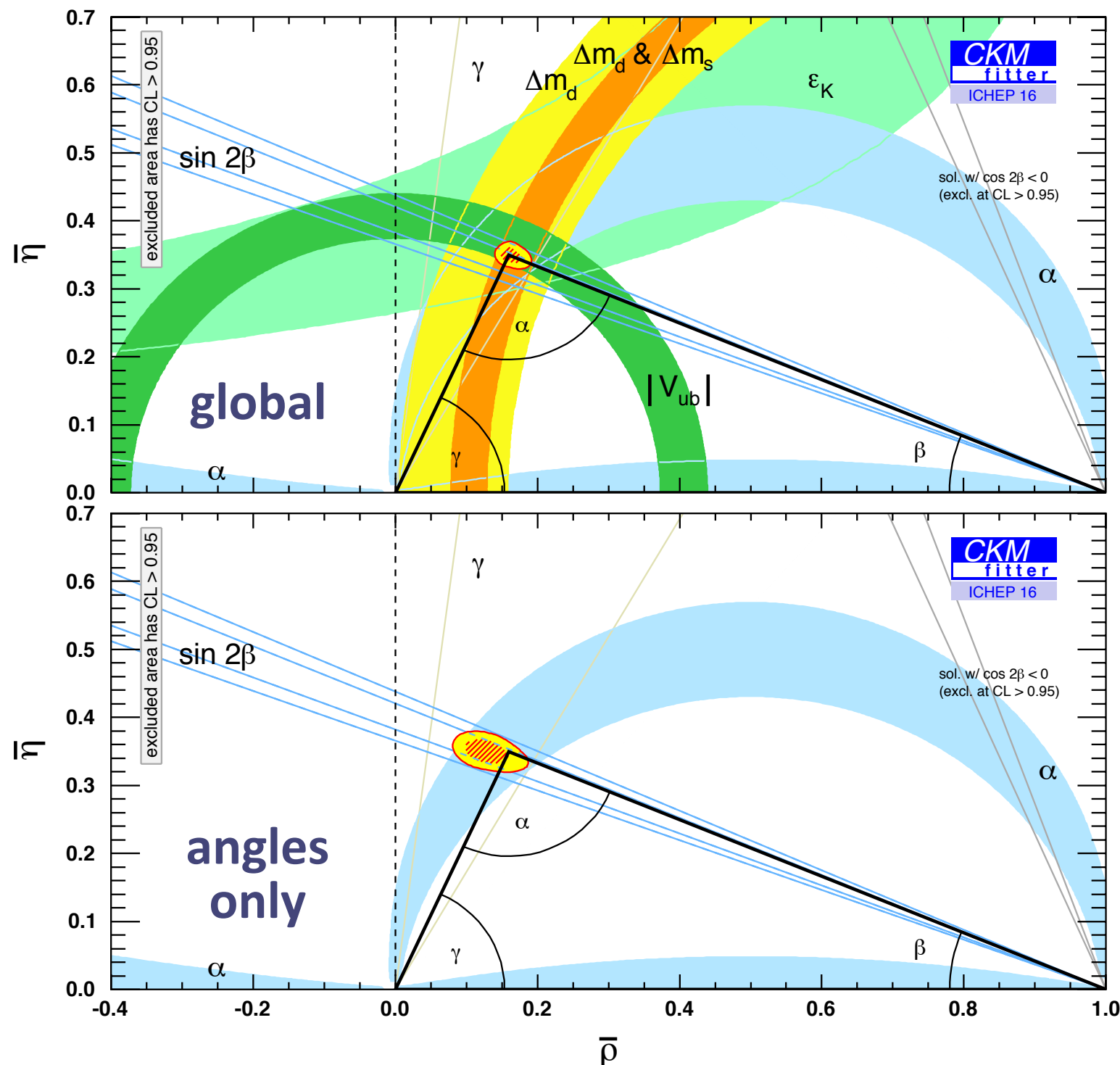




near future

intensity: LHCb

$\gamma$ : least constrained angle of unitary triangle!



Insensitive to “pollution”  
from BSM physics:  
perfect reference to seek for  
SM deviations using global fits

Accessible in  $B \rightarrow DK$  decays  
involving tree-level processes with  
 $\approx$  no hadronic uncertainties

Currently known within a  $\approx 5^\circ$   
accuracy: beating the  $1^\circ$   
barrier is one of LHCb goals

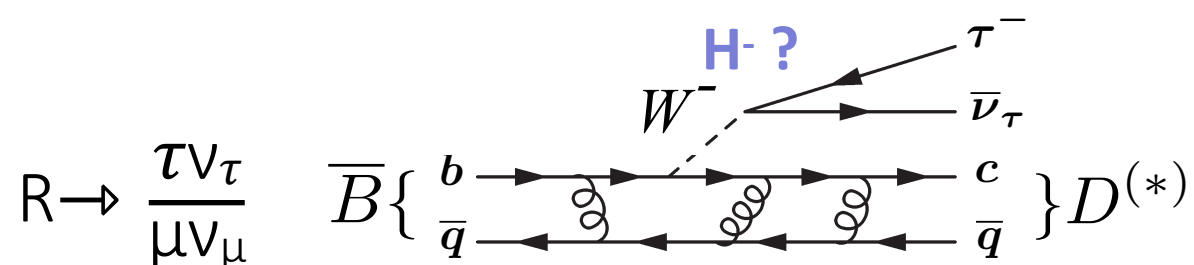


## New physics can show up first from indirect constraints (LHCb - intensity frontier)

first evidences of lepton flavor universality violation in  $b \rightarrow c$  and  $b \rightarrow s$  transitions?

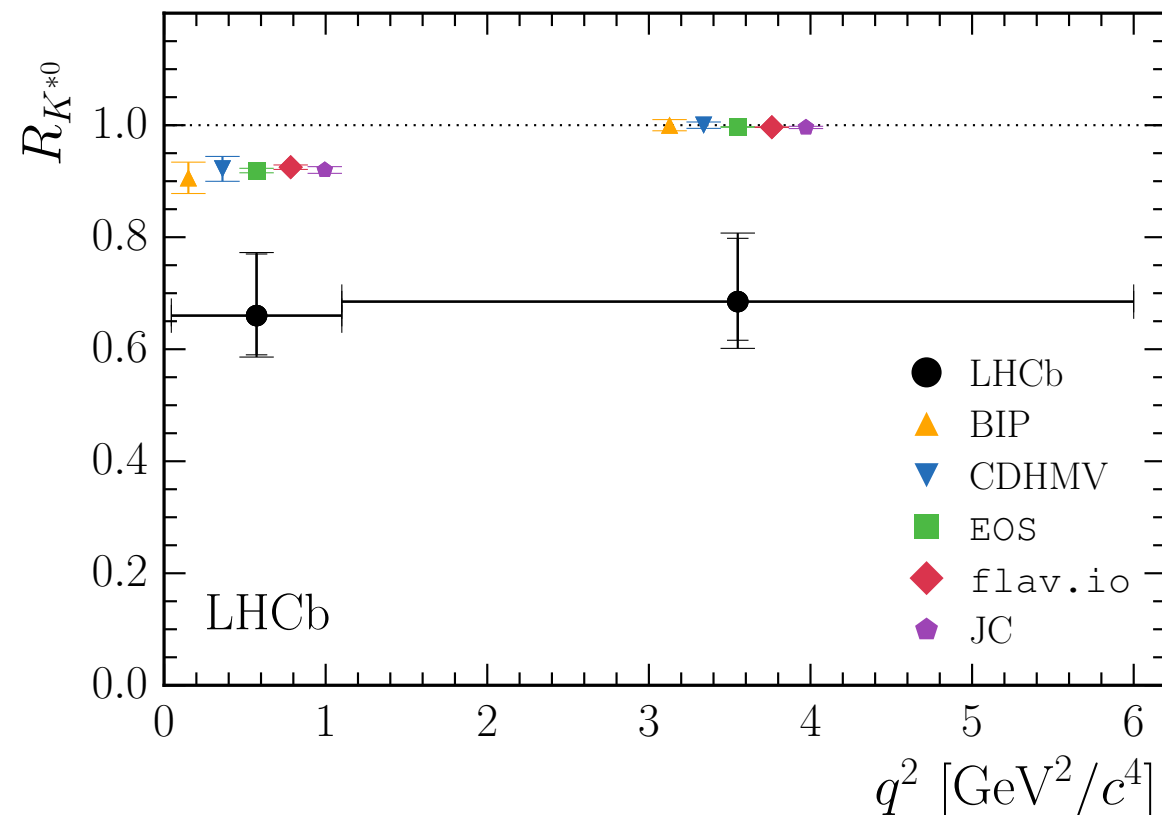
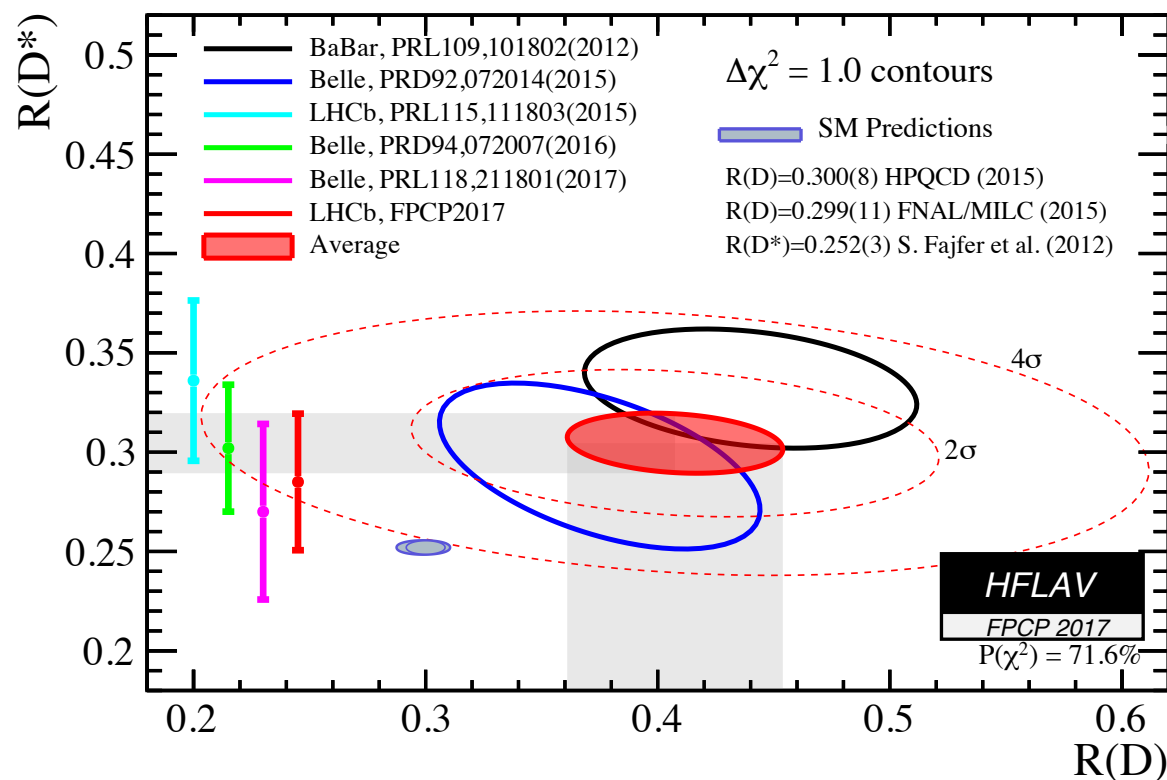
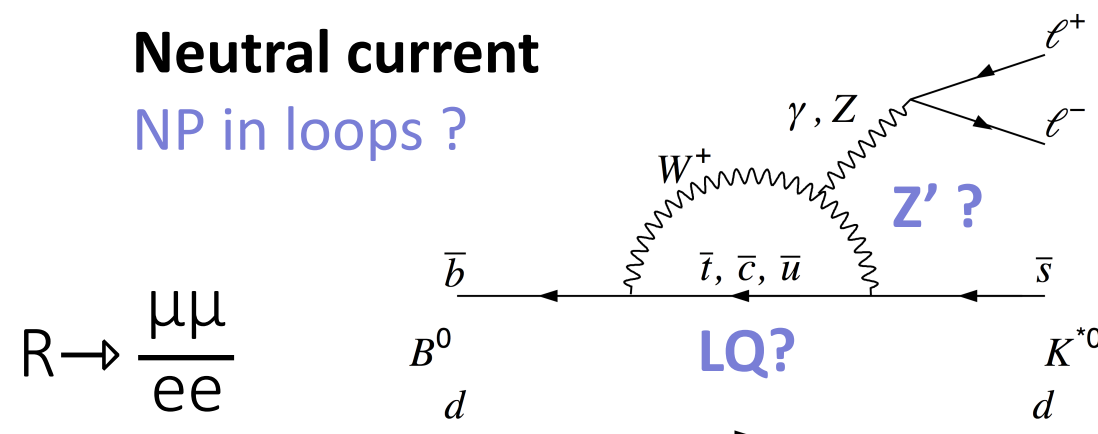
### Charged current

NP at tree level?



### Neutral current

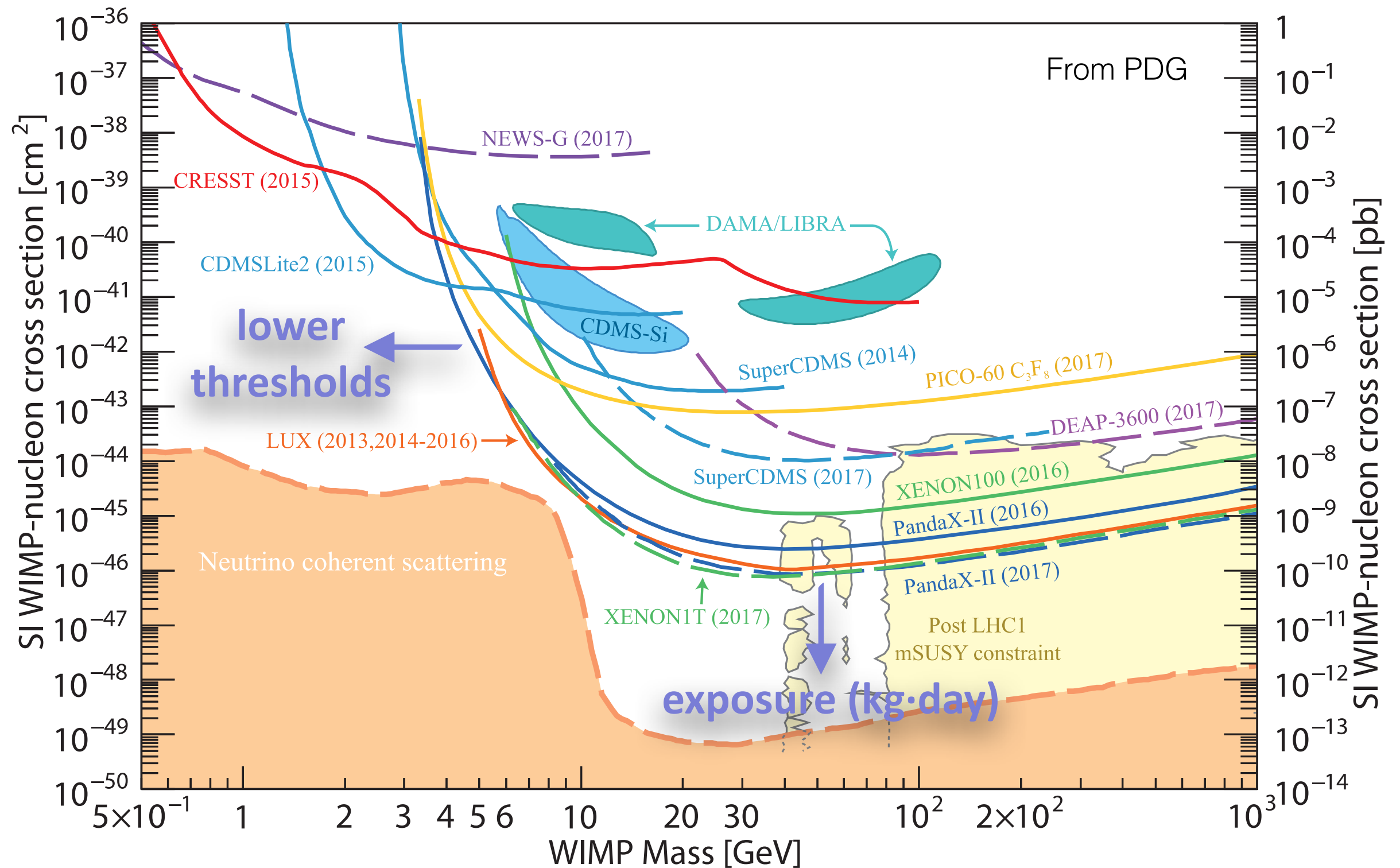
NP in loops ?



near future

intensity: LHCb

cosmic/neutrino frontier



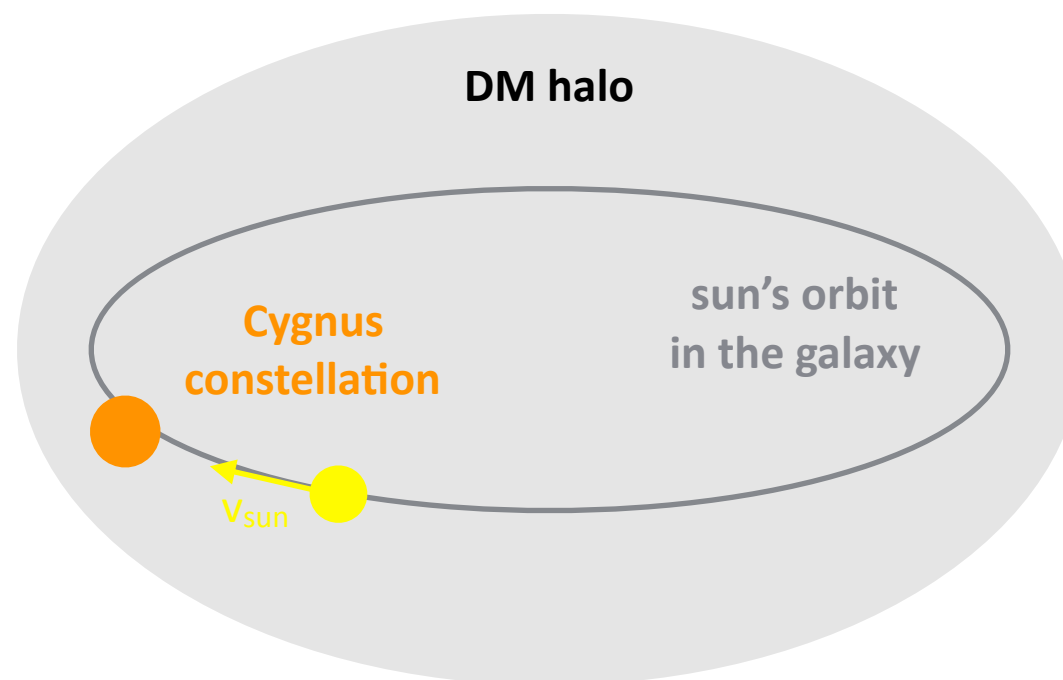
near future

intensity: LHCb

cosmic/neutrino frontier

## Anisotropic signal

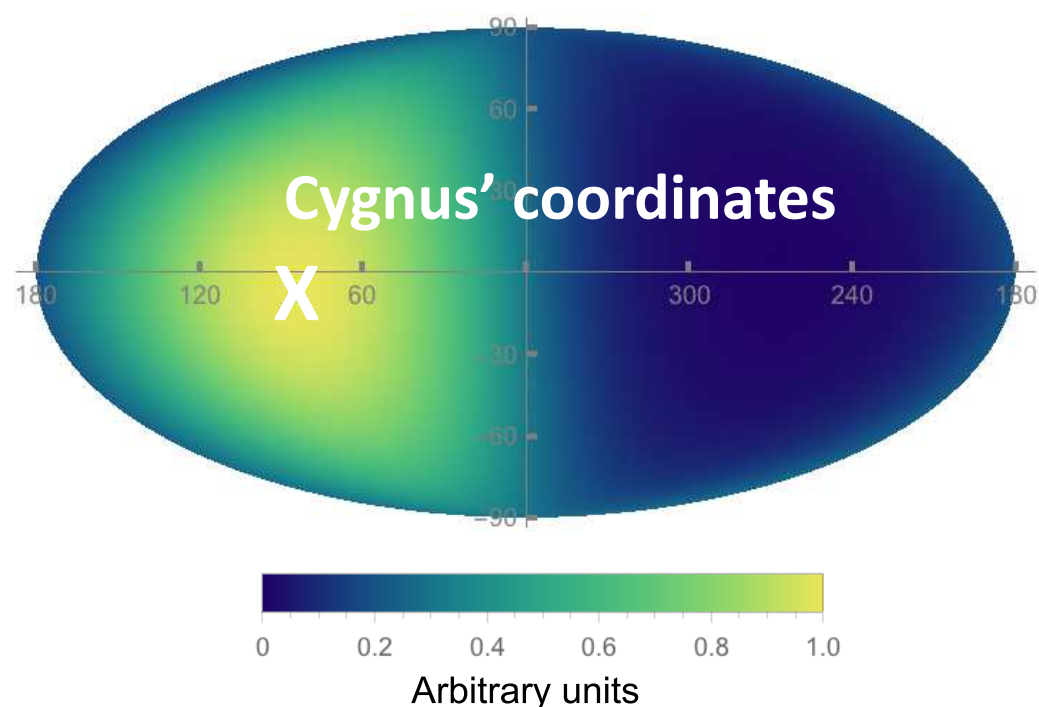
“wind” of WIMPs in the direction of sun’s motion ( $\approx$  Cygnus)



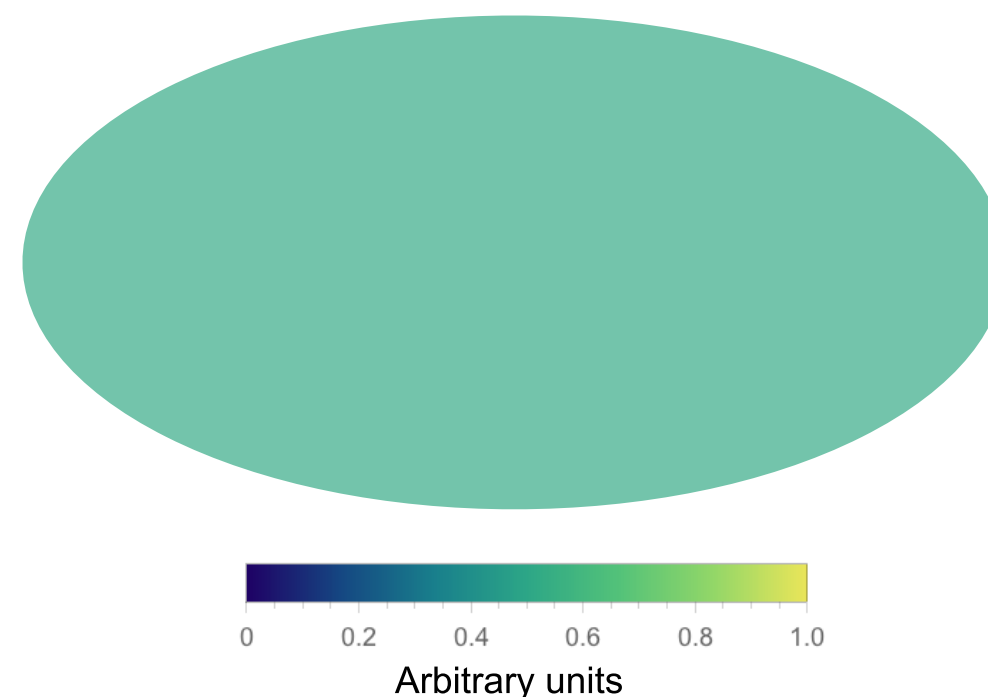
## Annual modulation

Earth's motion induces (small) annual modulation

## Expected WIMP signal distribution



## Expected background distribution



near future

intensity: LHCb

cosmic/neutrino frontier

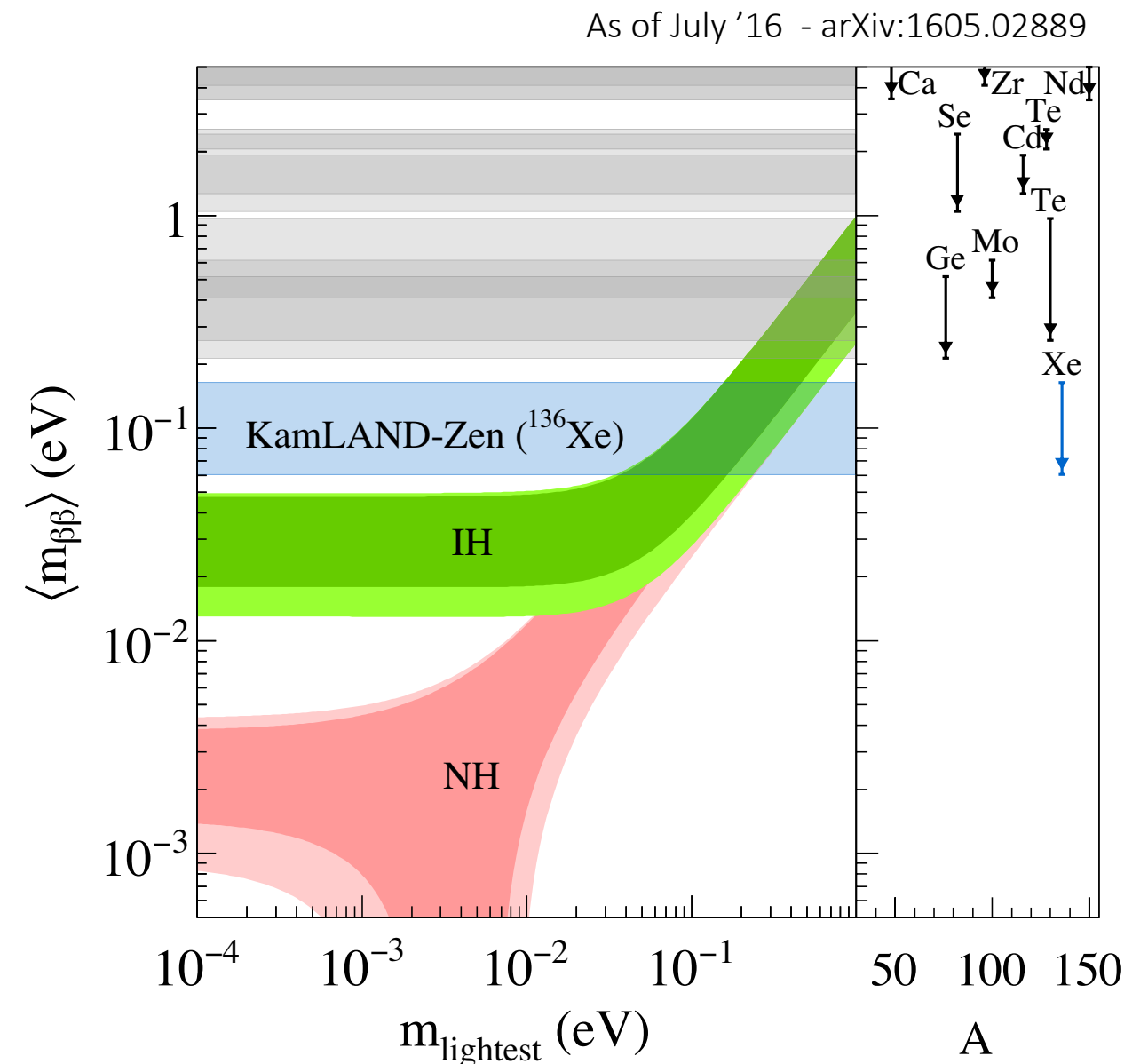
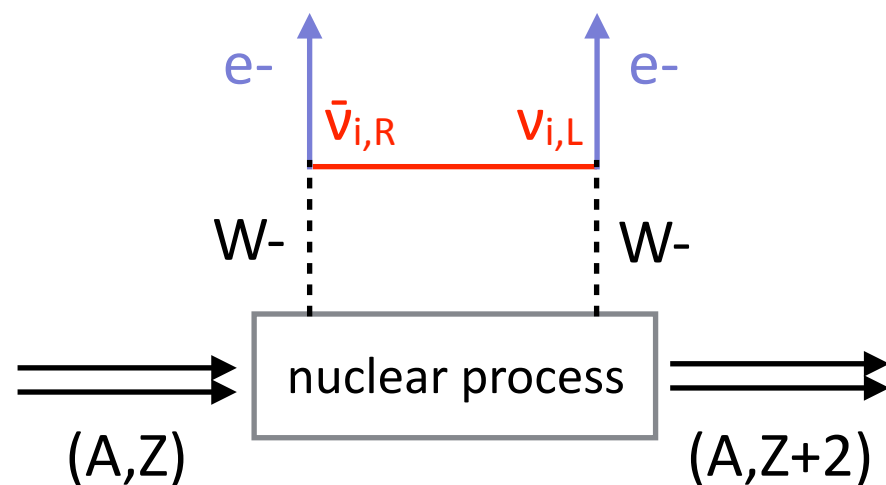
## Are neutrinos Dirac or Majorana particles?

$0\nu\beta\beta$  aim to address this question, measure  $\nu$  mass scale, test lepton number conservation  
can probe new physics contributions: need multi-isotope comparative analysis!

*phase space integral*

$$(T_{1/2}^{0\nu})^{-1} = \underbrace{G^{0\nu}}_{\text{nuclear matrix element}} \cdot \underbrace{|M^{0\nu}|^2}_{\text{PMNS matrix}} \cdot \underbrace{\left| \sum_i U_{ei}^2 m_i \right|^2}_{\langle m_{\beta\beta} \rangle}$$

*nuclear matrix element*      *PMNS matrix*





# LHC Long-Term Schedule + Future Colliders?

95



**LHC**



**Run 1**

7-8 TeV

**Run 2**

13 TeV

**Run 3**

14 TeV

**Run 4, 5, ...**

14 TeV

2011

2012

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**30 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

shutdown: LS1

**150 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

shutdown: LS2

**300 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

shutdown: LS3

**3000 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

**FCC - reach  $\sqrt{s}=100$  TeV**

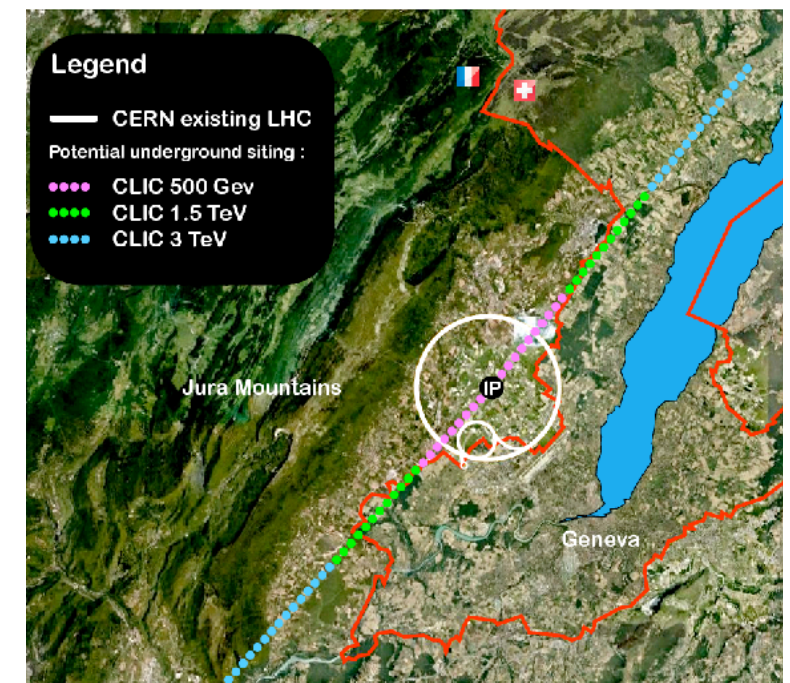
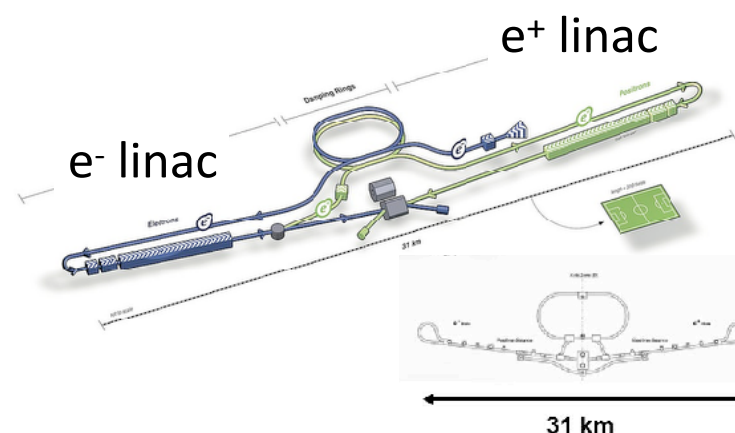
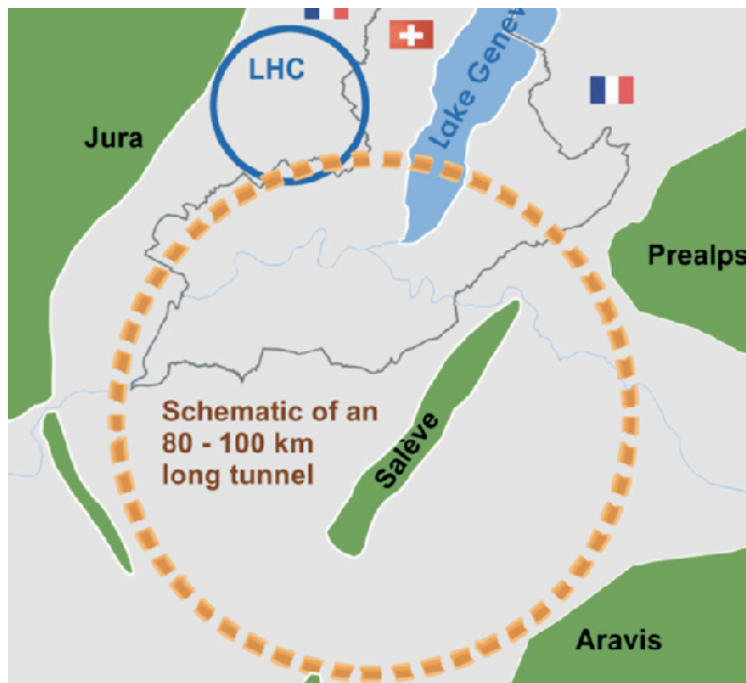
search/study new physics

**ILC - mature technology**

characterize the Higgs

**CLIC - new technology**

Higgs and new physics?

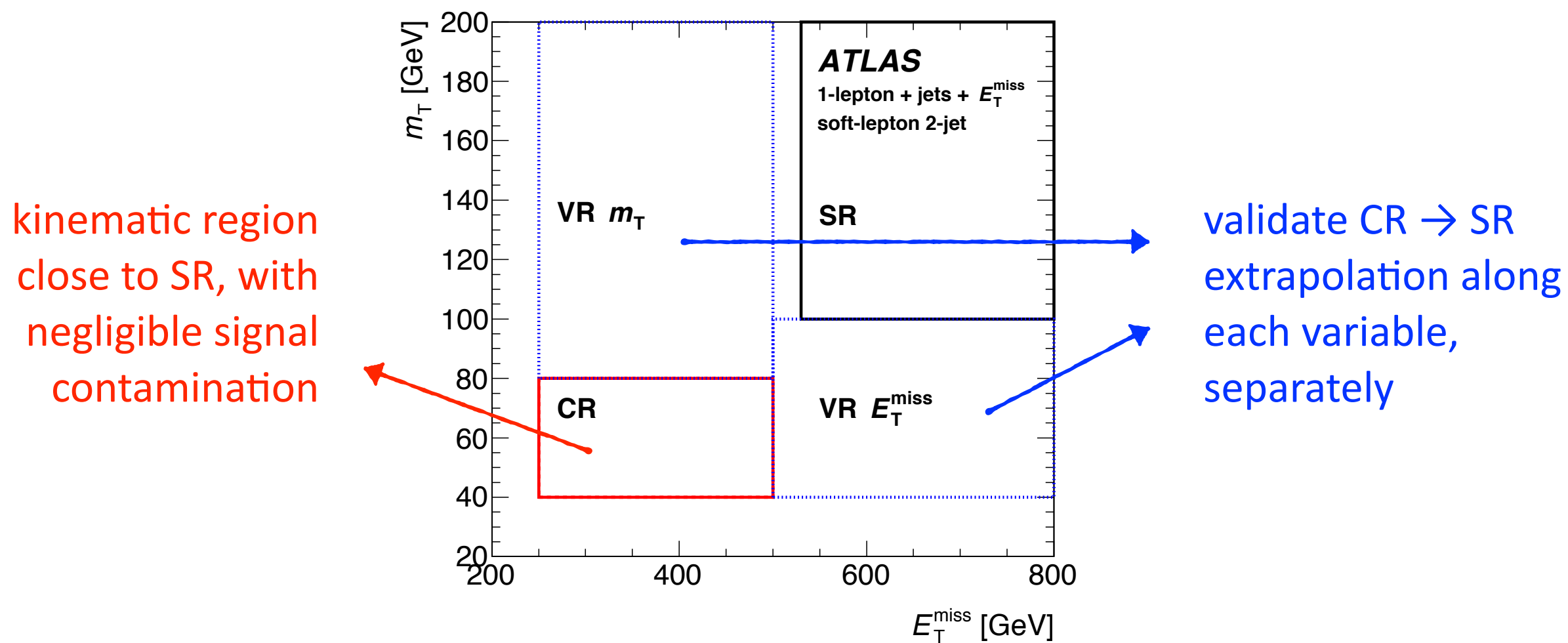


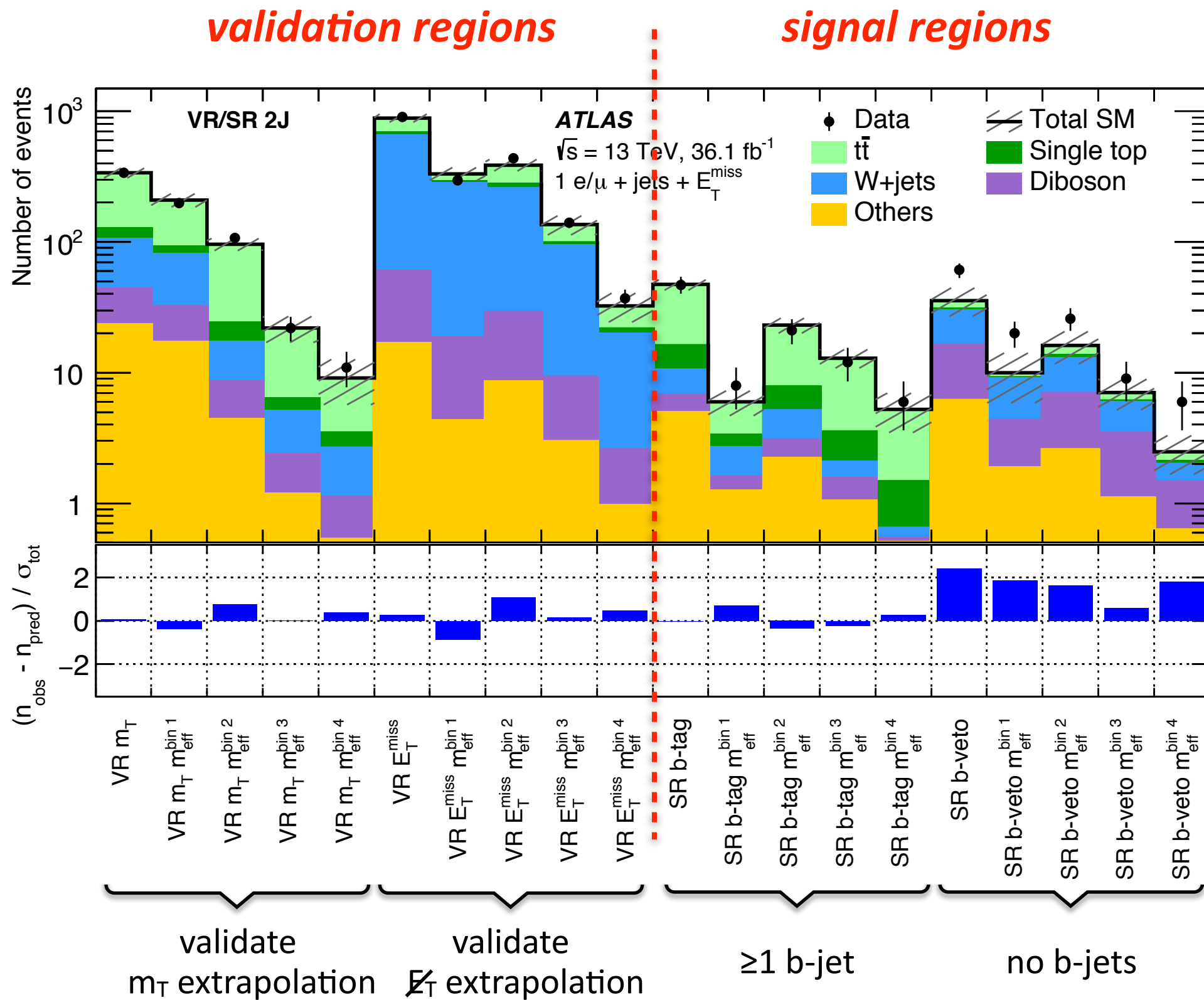
Two *well-understood* and *well-modeled* variables define CR/VR/SR plane

**Control Regions (CR)** → normalize simulated backgrounds to data

- ↳ select or veto b-jets to enrich in  $t\bar{t}$  or  $W+jets$
- ↳ extrapolate to SR using MC-based transfer factors

**Validation Regions (VR)** → validate background estimates against data





near future

December 2017

