### Highlights of the latest ATLAS results



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# Outline

The results and status of ATLAS are given in the following aspects:

- Higgs (SM/BSM)
- > SUSY
- > Exotics
- > Upgrades



# Higgs results

Legacy from Run-1

![](_page_3_Figure_2.jpeg)

Higgs mass is measured to

125.09 ± 0.24 GeV

Based on ZZ and γγ, ATLAS and CMS combined

Production process	Measured significance ( $\sigma$ )	Expected significance ( $\sigma$ )
VBF	5.4	4.6
WH	2.4	2.7
ZH	2.3	2.9
VH	3.5	4.2
ttH	4.4	2.0
Decay channel		
$H \rightarrow \tau \tau$	5.5	5.0
$H \rightarrow bb$	2.6	3.7

#### Discovery of VBF Higgs and H→tautau decay

![](_page_3_Figure_8.jpeg)

#### [ATL-CONF-2016-067]

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![](_page_4_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Figure_3.jpeg)

ATLAS Preliminary ⊣ Total  $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}, 13.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ + 1.26  $\mu_{ttH} = -0.25$  $\mu_{ttH}$ + 1.27  $\mu_{VH} = 0.23$  $\mu_{VH}$  $\mu_{_{\text{VBF}}}$ + 0.80  $\mu_{VBF}$  = 2.24  $\mu_{ggH} = 0.59 \ ^{+0.29}_{-0.28}$  $\mu_{ggH}$ ----- $\mu_{Run-2}=0.85$ +0.22 $\mu_{Run-2}$ He -0.20  $\mu_{Run-1}$ +0.28= 1.17  $\mu_{\text{Bun-1}}$ - 0.26 2 3 5 -2 -1 0 Δ Signal Strength

With more data collected at Run-2, we can

- separate the signal region into ggH, VBF, VH and ttH categories
- 2) make differencial distributions, e.g.,  $N_{jet}$  and  $p_{\text{T,H}}$
- 3) compare fiducial cross sections in different regions (baseline, VBF, single lepton)

![](_page_5_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Figure_2.jpeg)

The analysis can separate into VBF and WH trilepton categories

VBF: BDT based on jets and leptons WH: large MET, ≤1 jet

 $\mu_{\text{VBF}} = 1.7^{+1.0}_{-0.8} (\text{stat})^{+0.6}_{-0.4} (\text{sys}) \quad 1.9\sigma (1.2\sigma \text{ exp})$  $\mu_{WH} = 3.2^{+3.7}_{-3.2} (\text{stat})^{+2.3}_{-2.7} (\text{sys}) \quad 0.77\sigma (0.24\sigma \text{ exp})$ 

![](_page_5_Figure_6.jpeg)

## H→bb

#### [ATL-CONF-2016] [JHEP 11 (2016) 112] [ATL-CONF-2016-063]

#### The search is made in the VH, VBF and VBF+ $\gamma$ channels:

![](_page_6_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Figure_4.jpeg)

VH

Search is further divided into 0/1/2 leptons

Background is high, and signal sensitivity is low

0.42σ (1.94σ exp)

Trigger: 2j+2b, or b-jet + forward jets

Use BDT to reduce background, then fit m(bb) spectrum

> µ=-0.8 ± 2.3 <4.4 (5.4 exp)

#### $VBF+\gamma$

Use extra radiated photon to trigger

Lower background, sensitivity similar to VBF

 $\mu = -3.9^{+2.8}_{-2.7}$ <4.0 (6.0 exp) 7

Η→ττ

![](_page_7_Figure_2.jpeg)

Combined run-1 sensitivity of ATLAS/CMS already exceeds 5σ:

	ATLAS	$\mathrm{CMS}$	ATLAS+CMS
$\mu^{ au au}$	$1.41^{+0.40}_{-0.36}$	$0.88^{+0.30}_{-0.28}$	$1.11_{-0.22}^{+0.24}$
Obs. $(Exp.)$ p0	4.4(3.3)	3.4(3.7)	5.5(5.0)

- ↔ H→ττ is one of the best channels to search for VBF production. It is a very sensitive channel for CP in both HVV and Hff couplings
- ✤ In the 2HDM model, the H→ττ rate is often enhanced, and Higgs can also have mixed CP. This makes the H→ττ channel very special

H→µµ

![](_page_8_Figure_2.jpeg)

Separate into VBF and ggH categories

The ggH region is further separated into different dimuon  $p_{T}$  and muon  $\eta$  regions

Full 2016 Run-2 data is used

 $\mu = -0.11_{-1.51}^{+1.49} \text{ Run-2}$ <3.0 (3.1 exp) Run-2 <2.7 (2.8 exp) Run-1+2

## ttH

bb: [ATL-CONF-2016-080 ] multilep: [ATL-CONF-2016-058 ] γγ: [ATL-CONF-2016-067 ] combined: [ATL-CONF-2016-068 ]

![](_page_9_Figure_2.jpeg)

Channel	Significance	
	Observed $[\sigma]$	Expected $[\sigma]$
$t\bar{t}H, H \to \gamma\gamma$	-0.2	0.9
$t\bar{t}H, H \to (WW, \tau\tau, ZZ)$	2.2	1.0
$t\bar{t}H,H  o b\bar{b}$	2.4	1.2
$t\bar{t}H$ combination	2.8	1.8

The search is separated into  $\gamma\gamma$ , bb and multilepton (WW,ZZ, $\tau\tau$ ) channels

Sensitivity exceeds Run-1

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_2.jpeg)

Require a high  $p_T$  hadronic tau, at least 3 jets out of which  $\geq 1$  b-jet, and large MET

Use transverse mass as the discriminant

$$m_{\rm T} = \sqrt{2p_{\rm T}^{\tau} E_{\rm T}^{\rm miss} (1 - \cos \Delta \phi_{\tau, E_{\rm T}^{\rm miss}})}$$

hMSSM : use measured h mass of 125 GeV to predict other Higgs' decays and masses

![](_page_10_Figure_7.jpeg)

#### [ATL-CONF-2016-085]

## $A/H \rightarrow \tau \tau$

![](_page_11_Figure_2.jpeg)

## SUSY results

![](_page_13_Figure_0.jpeg)

Exclude ~1.5 TeV squarks and ~2 TeV gluinos

## 0/1-lepton+b-jets

Assume squark is much heavier than gluino. Use b-jets and lepton to suppress QCD:

At least 3 b-jets

Large  $m_{eff}$  and MET

Decay to b's: 5-7 jets Decay to tops: 7-8 jets

![](_page_14_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_7.jpeg)

# Stop pair with 0-lepton

#### 

![](_page_15_Figure_2.jpeg)

p

p

Stop search is important for Higgs mass stablization

At least 4 jets, large MET

SRA/SRB: 
$$\Delta m(\tilde{t}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) > m_t$$

SRC:  $\Delta m(\tilde{t}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) \approx m_t$ , use ISR jets

Use  $m_{T,b}$  to suppress ttbar, and recluster R=0.4 antiKt jets with R=1.2 for close top daughters

Much improved limits w.r.t. Run-1

[ATL-CONF-2017-020]

# Stop pair with H/Z

#### [ATL-CONF-2017-019]

![](_page_16_Figure_2.jpeg)

## Exotics results

 $W' \rightarrow lv$ 

![](_page_18_Figure_2.jpeg)

### VH→qqbb

![](_page_19_Figure_2.jpeg)

 $3.2\sigma$  local (2.2 $\sigma$  global) is observed at ~ 3 TeV

### Dijet resonance

![](_page_20_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_3.jpeg)

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#### [ATLAS-EXOT-2016-032]

#### Dark Matter : $\gamma$ +MET

![](_page_21_Figure_2.jpeg)

 $\sigma_{
m SD}$  ( $\chi$ -proton) [cm<sup>2</sup>]

#### Dark Matter : $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma + MET$

![](_page_22_Figure_2.jpeg)

Based on the MET significance and  $p_{T}(\gamma\gamma)$ :

$$S_{E_{\rm T}^{\rm miss}} = E_{\rm T}^{\rm miss} / \sqrt{\sum E_{\rm T}}$$

Fit to the  $m(\gamma\gamma)$  spectrum

![](_page_22_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_7.jpeg)

#### Dark Matter : bb+MET

Search for DM via  $H \rightarrow bb+MET$ :

![](_page_23_Figure_3.jpeg)

Search for DM via scalar/pseudoscalar mediator with bb+MET:

![](_page_23_Figure_5.jpeg)

## ATLAS upgrade

# LHC plan the ATLAS upgrades

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Phase-I Upgrade for L=2-3×10<sup>34</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>. In the advanced stages production started
- Phase-II Upgrade for L=5-7.5×10<sup>34</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>. Have to cope with the high pileup rate of <μ<sub>PU</sub>>= 140-200. In the design and prototyping stage

#### Major upgrades to ATLAS:

Tracking	Extend to $ \eta  < 4.0$ . All silicon		
Calorimeter	Update all readout electronics. Timing in EM endcap (to reject pileup)		
Trigger	Tracking added at L1, larger bandwith, finer granularity		
Muon	New endcap wheel to reject fake L1 muons (Phase-I)		

## New Inner Tracker - ITk [ATL-COM-UPGRADE-2017-006] [ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-018]

![](_page_26_Figure_1.jpeg)

Inner detector completely replaced with all-silicon tracker

Extended coverage up to  $|\eta| < 4.0$ 

Reduced material in front of calorimeters. Low occupancy in pixel and strip layers

Pixels : 5 inner layers + forward: design study underway to decide on extended or inclined layout (the barrel)

Strips : 4 long barrels + 6 endcap disks

## Muon and Timing detector

![](_page_27_Picture_1.jpeg)

Phase-I : replace inner wheel of muon endcap with New Small Wheel – microMegas (MM) and small strip thin-gap chambers (sTGC)

![](_page_27_Picture_3.jpeg)

A timing detector :

Thin, highgranularity timing detector in the front of the endcap calorimeter (2.5<  $|\eta|$ <4.2) Phase-II Muon upgrade:

New Inner RPC layers in the barrel

![](_page_27_Picture_8.jpeg)

## ATLAS Scoping layouts

	Scoping Scenarios				
Detector System	Reference (275 MCHF)	Middle (235 MCHF)	<b>Low</b> (200 MCHF)		
Inner Tracker					
Pixel Detector	$ \eta  \le 4.0$	$ \eta  \le 3.2$	$ \eta  \le 2.7$		
		1	<ul> <li>Image: A set of the set of the</li></ul>		
Barrel Strip Detector	1	[No stub layer]	[No stereo in layers #2,#4] [Remove layer #3] [No stub layer]		
Endcap Strip Detector	1	✓ [Remove 1 disk/side]	✓ [Remove 1 disk/side]		
Calorimeters					
LAr Calorimeter Electronics	$\checkmark$	1	$\checkmark$		
Tile Calorimeter Electronics	1	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		
Forward Calorimeter	1	×	×		
High Granularity Precision Timing Detector	1	×	×		

### Summary

With about 36 fb<sup>-1</sup> of Run-2 data collected, many new physics are available and outperforms Run-1

Precision and differencial measurements in the bosonic Higgs decays are possible.  $H \rightarrow \tau \tau$  is discovered (Run-1), but  $H \rightarrow bb$  still needs time

No significant excesses are observed in BSM Higgs, SUSY, and Exotics searches so far, and limits are getting tighter with more data

The upgrade programs will prepare ATLAS for high-luminosity LHC runs. A number of key improvement will be made to cope high pileups and detector degradations

Not all latest results are included. Many are still going on. Stay tuned!

## Extra Slides

## Higgs prospects for HL-LHC [ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-016/017]

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

Use EFT and differential variables for advanced Higgs property tests