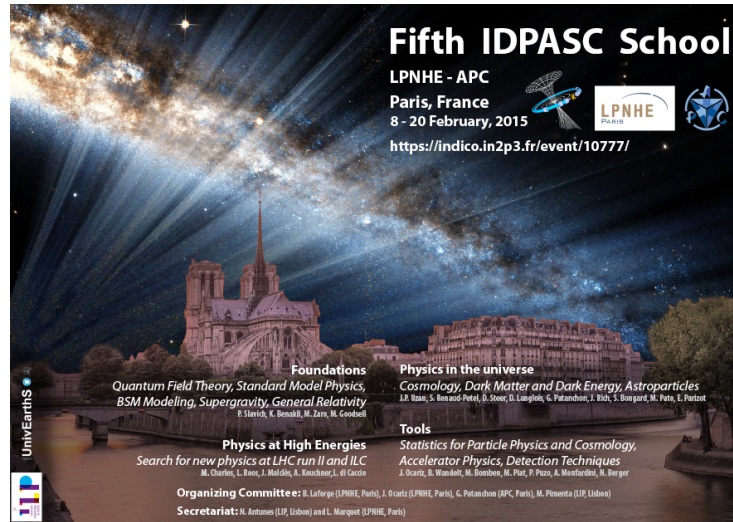


Beyond the Standard Model @ ATLAS & CMS

Lucia Di Ciaccio

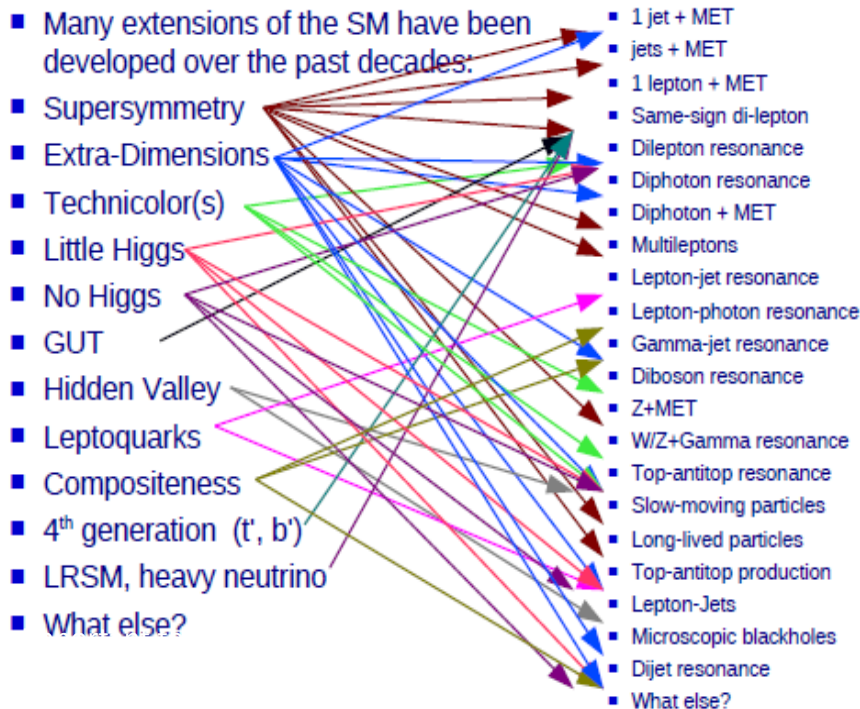
Université de Savoie & CNRS/IN2P3-LAPP



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1

A very long list of models & signatures



• Complex 2D problem

I'll proceed :

- * SUSY searches
- * Exotics searches

then I'll follow

• Signature approach:

- Practical
- Less model dependent

- Important to investigate as many signatures as possible and to be in the first step of the search model independent

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SUSY searches

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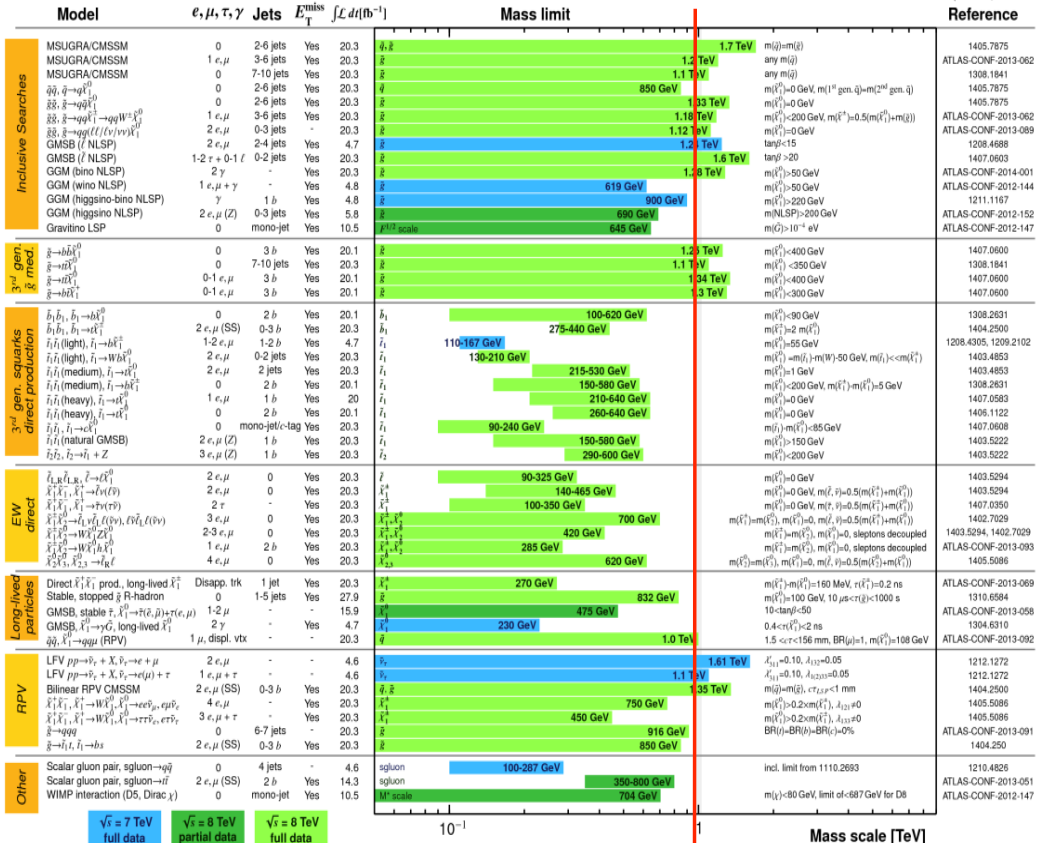
3

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

Status: ICHEP 2014

ATLAS Preliminary

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



*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new particles is shown. For details see the ATLAS SUSY search results. The cross section uncertainty is indicated by the shaded regions.

4

SUSY Searches

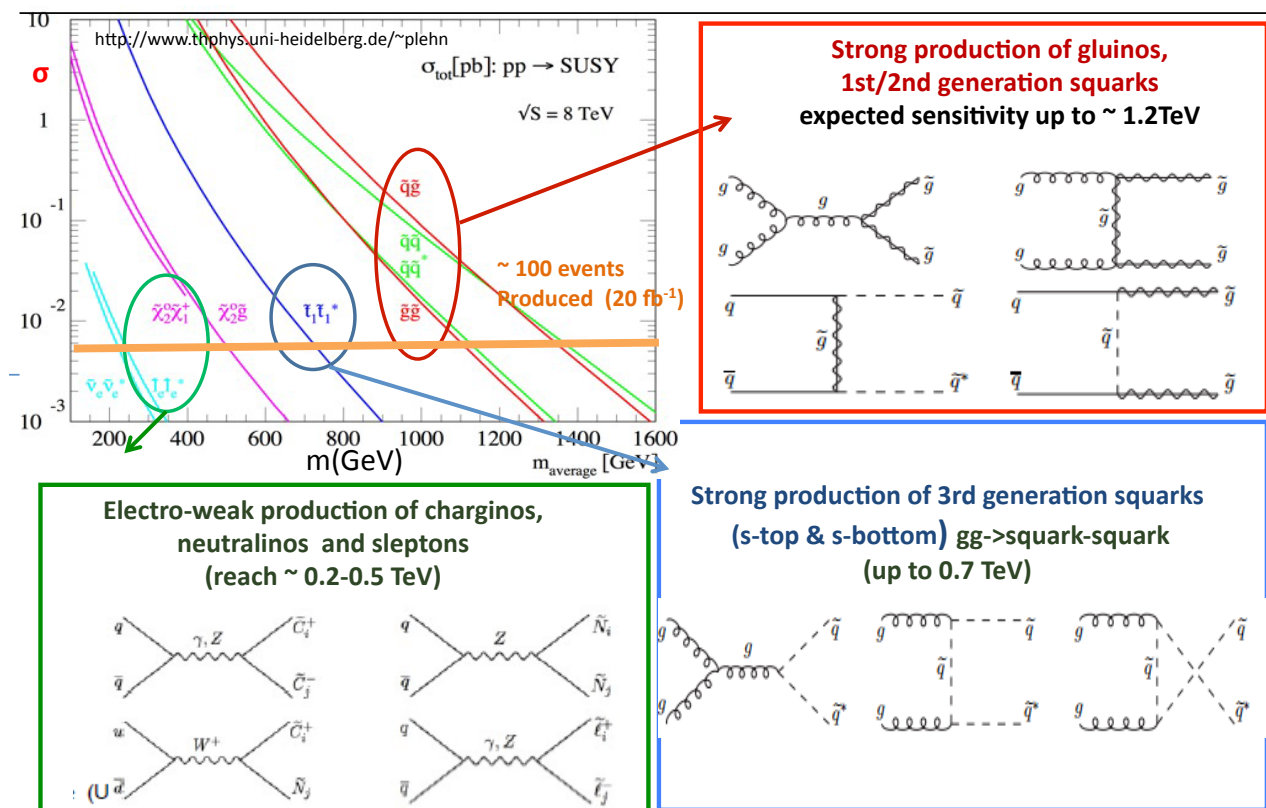
Too many results, impossible to show everything!

- Strong production of squarks and gluinos
- Third Generation searches includes: stops and sbottoms
- Electroweak production and R-parity violation

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/SupersymmetryPublicResults>

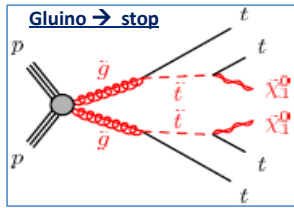
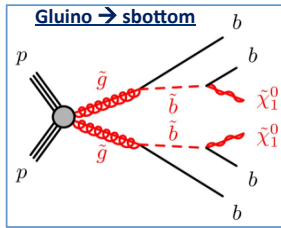
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSUS>

Production of SUSY particles @LHC

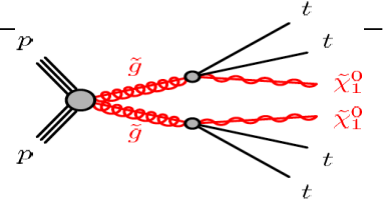


“Typical” SUSY Search: multijet+MET+0(1) l

Large cross-section



LSP = $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$

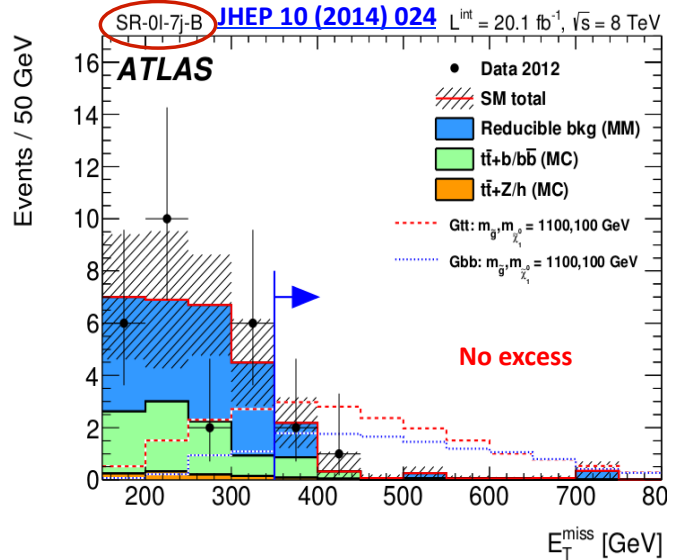


Glucino production with off-shell stops

ATLAS: Events with

- * 0 or 1 lepton (e^- or μ^-)
- * Large E_t^{miss}
- * ≥ 4 or ≥ 7 jets (of which ≥ 3 b-jets)
- * kinematic variables combining E_t^{miss} , jet p_T , lepton p_T

After selection, events are classified into **9 SR** (sensitivity to kinematics of different models)

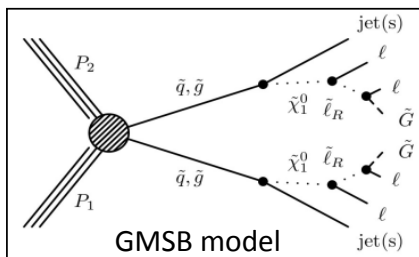


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“Typical” SUSY Search: 3 leptons + MET

PRD 90,032006 (2014)



LSP = $\tilde{G}$

NLSP = $\tilde{l}_R$

CMS: Events with

- * ≥ 3 leptons (rare in SM)

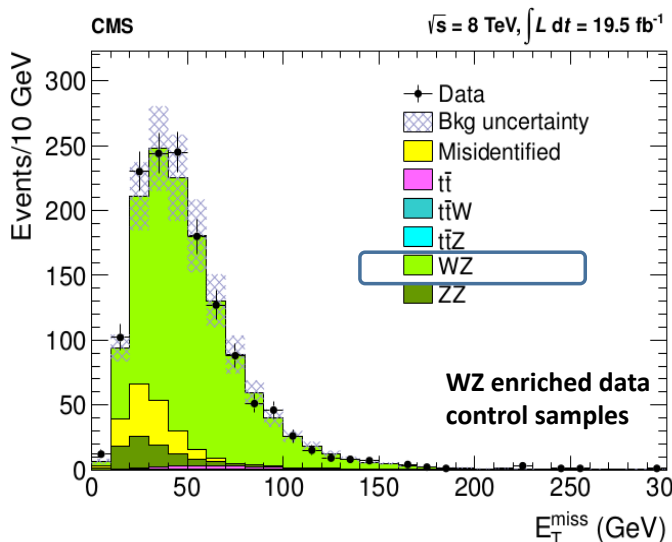
* E_t^{miss}

- * Sign and flavour of lepton pairs define categories

- * Irreducible background from WZ & ZZ

- * Lepton isolation requirements (against leptons from heavy flavours)

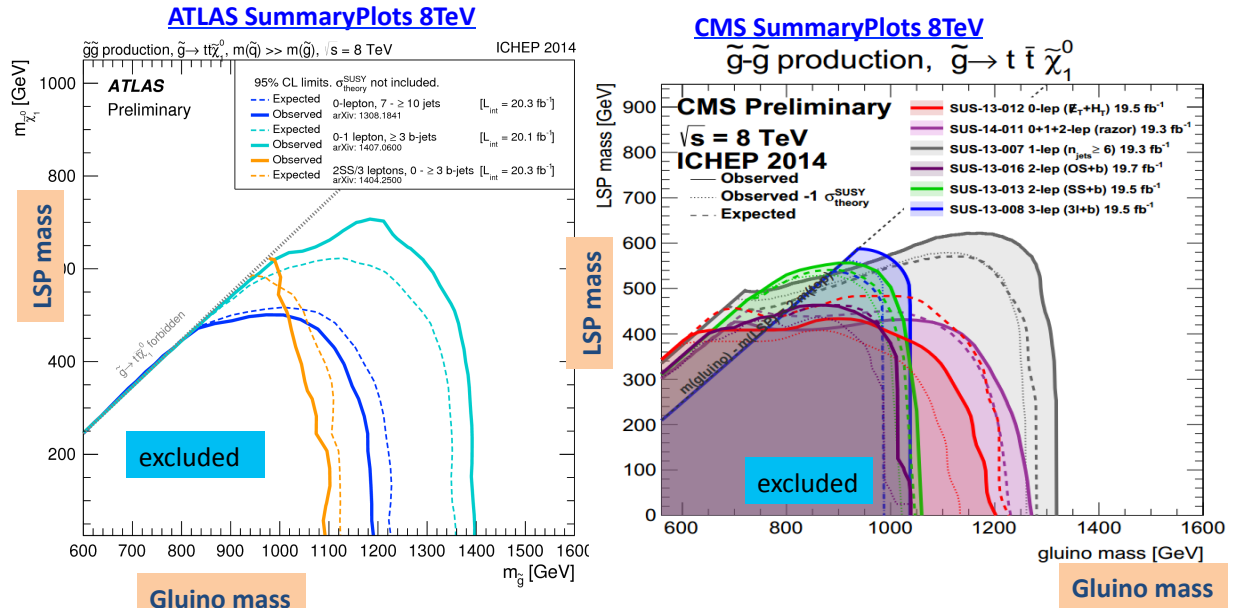
- * E_T^{miss} & H_T (scalar sum of jet transverse momentum) used



is, 12-13 February 2015

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Gluino summary (simplified model)



Mass (gluino) > 1340 GeV (for $M_{LSP} < 200$ GeV)

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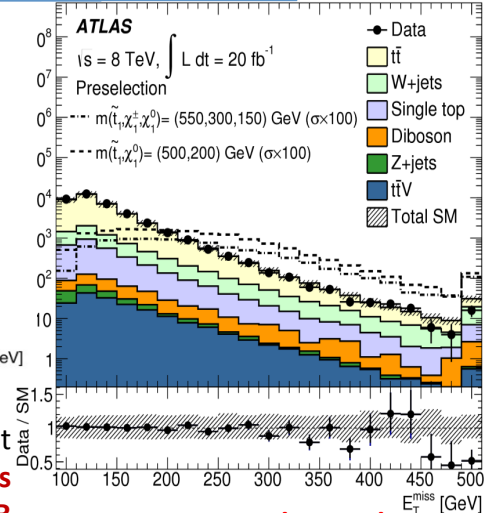
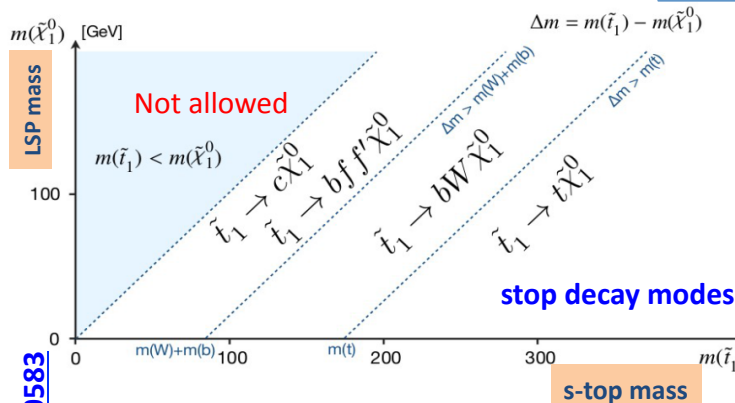
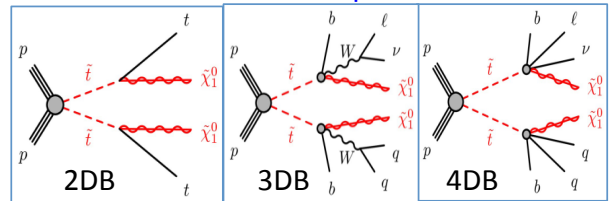
9

Third Generation: direct pair production of stops

ATLAS: 1 lepton, E_T^{miss} and 4 (one b-) jets

- * Target 2,3,4 body stop decays $t + \chi_1^0$ as well as b stop decays. Different mass splitting χ_1^0 assumptions.
- * Uses both cut and count and shape methods to search for deviations from the Standard Model

Depend upon m_{stop} & m_{LSP}



To enhance sensitivity, various variables target different kinematic regions, e.g. m_T combinations, **soft leptons** for low mass stop / compressed scenarios and **large- R jets** for heavy stop (boosted)

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

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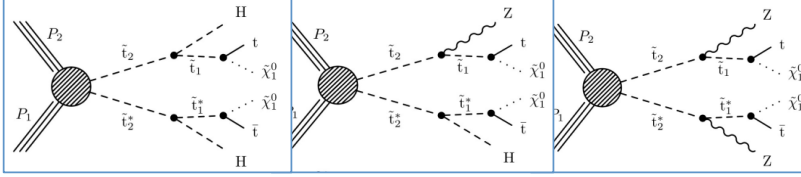
10

arxiv:1407.0583

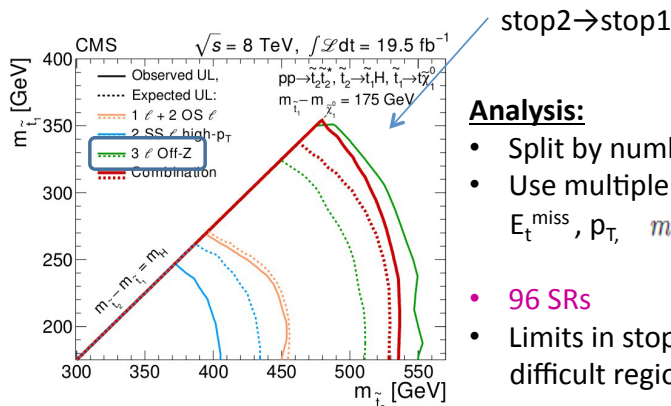
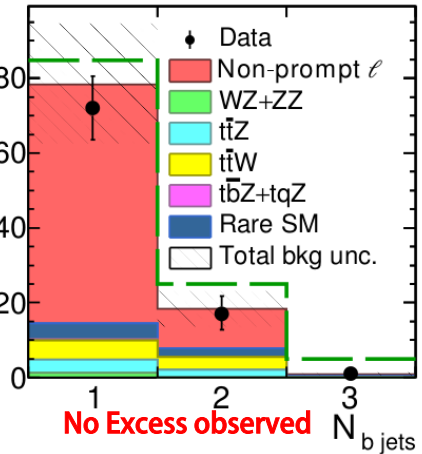
Third Generation: direct pair production of stops

- * **CMS:** direct pair production of top squarks, with **Higgs (H)** or **Z bosons** in the decay chain → targets Heavier stop decay
- * Select events containing leptons & b-jets.

1ℓ, 2ℓ, or ≥3ℓ, and ≥1 or ≥3 b-jets



3 ℓ off-Z events



Analysis:

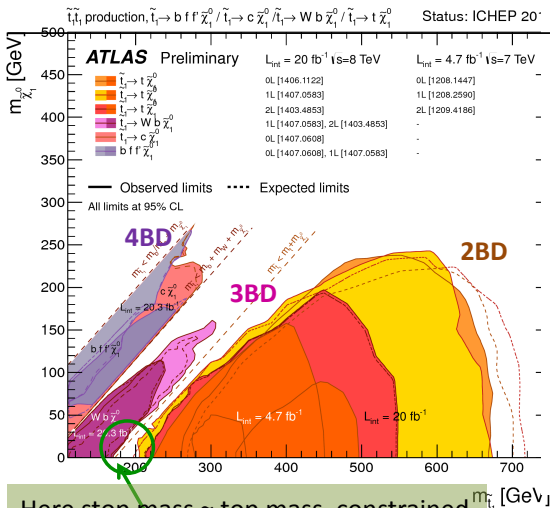
- Split by number of leptons and b-jets
- Use multiple kinematic variables for bkg suppression e.g. $E_t^{\text{miss}}, p_T, m_T = \sqrt{2p_T^L E_T^{\text{miss}} (1 - \cos \Delta\phi(\ell, E_T^{\text{miss}}))}$.
- 96 SRs
- Limits in stop₁, stop₂ mass plane, but indirectly probes difficult region of stop₁ stop₂ mass plane

[Phys. Lett. B 736 \(2014\) 371](#)

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Third Generation Summary(s-top)

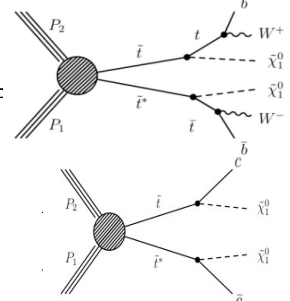
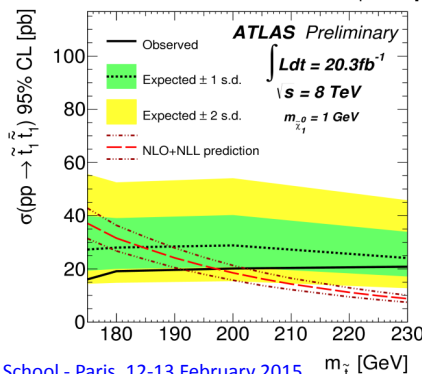
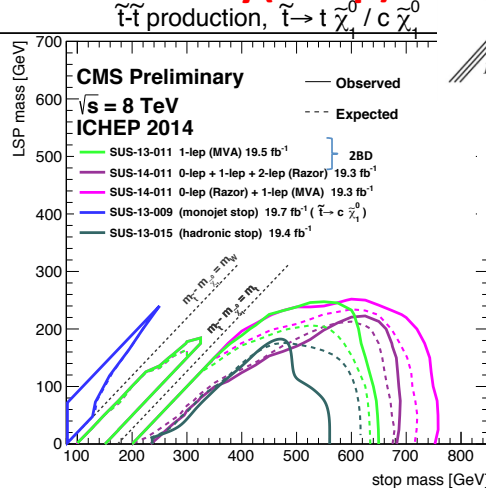


Here stop mass ≈ top mass, constrained by tt cross-section measurement

Spin correlation in tt-bar

[arXiv 1406.5375](#)

- Based on tt production in opposite dilepton channel
- * $\Delta\phi$ between 2 lepton used to extract correlation between t and t-bar spins



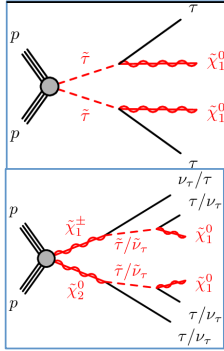
Many different stop decay channels, different sparticle mass hierarchies, and simplified decay scenarios

m_{stop} between m_{top} & 191 GeV excluded

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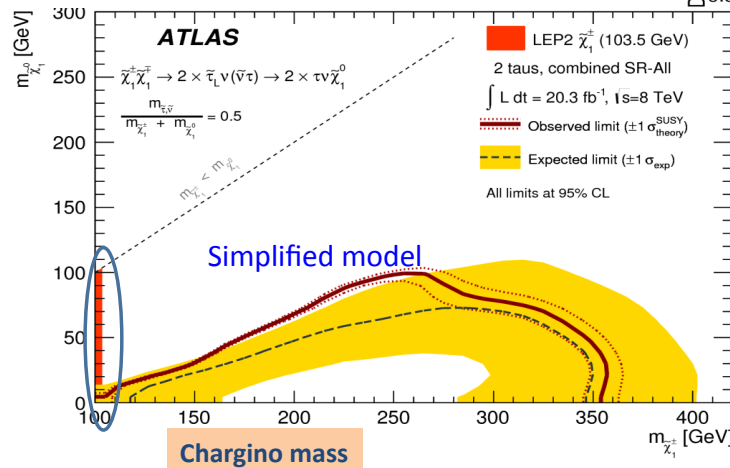
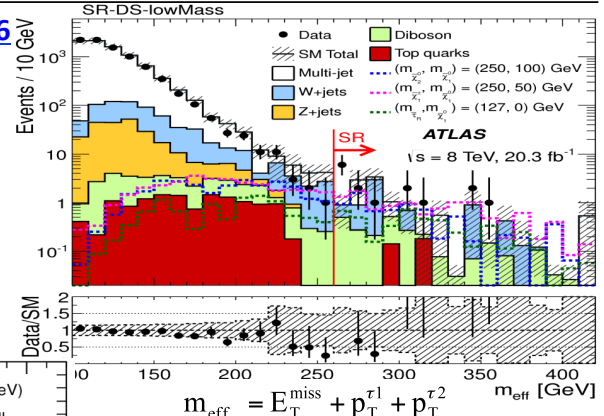
12

Electroweak Searches (ATLAS): $2 \tau + E_T^{\text{miss}}$



$2 \tau + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ [JHEP 10 \(2014\) 096](#)

Analysis:
direct stau production and
stau via **Chargino-neutralino**
Decays



- * 4 SRs
- * 2 opposite sign taus is req. in all SR + jet veto
- * cuts on E_T^{miss} , m_T comb. or m_{eff}

No excess observed

Limits on chargino mass
350 GeV

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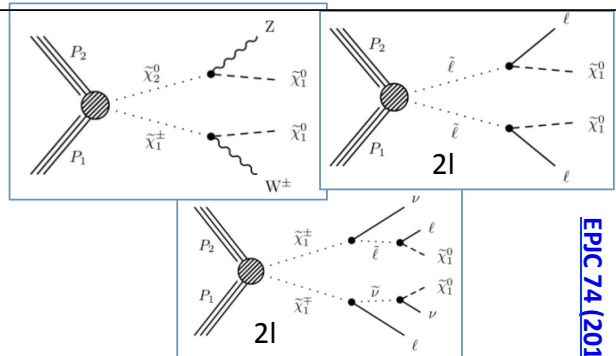
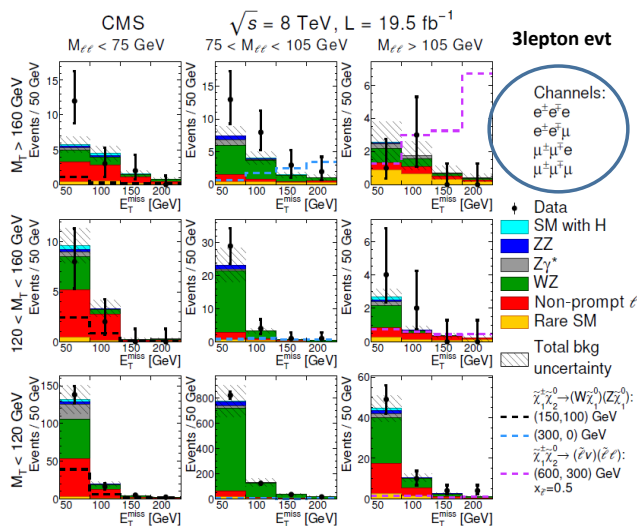
13

Electroweak Searches (CMS): multilepton

One, two, three or four leptons and E_T^{miss}

- * Search charginos/neutralinos/sleptons in signatures with leptons/WZ/Higgs
- * Events are split by number of lepton, some use **"binned"** signal regions

No excess



- **One** lepton targets $\chi_1^\pm \chi_2^0 \rightarrow WH$
- **Two** lepton targets direct slepton production (and three lepton scenarios where one lepton is lost)
- **Three** leptons target $\chi_1^\pm \chi_2^0$ through sleptons or to $ZH/ZZ/WH$
- Four lepton is interpreted in Gauge Mediated Symm. Breaking (GMSB)

Probe charginos and neutralinos with masses **up to 720 GeV**, and sleptons up to **260 GeV**, depending on the model

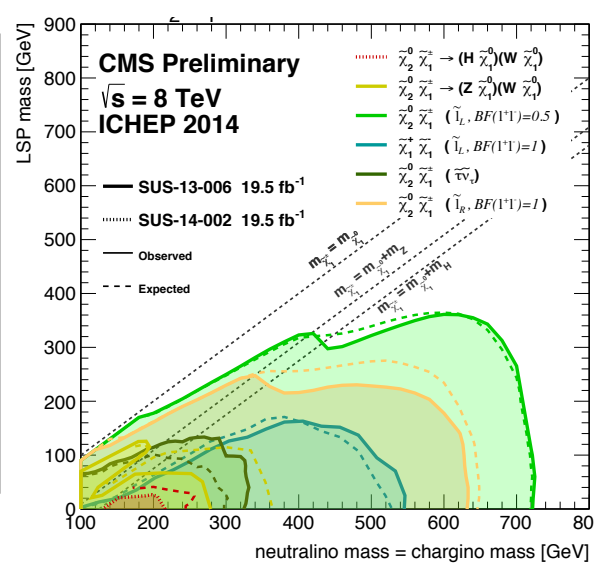
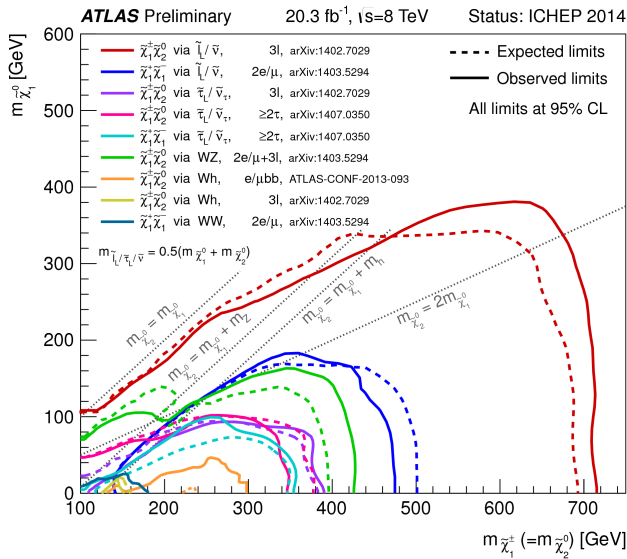
[EPIC 74 \(2014\) 3036](#)

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Electroweak Summary ($\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$)

* Analyses cover wide range of possible decays of **neutralino & chargino production**



- * Limits depend on final states (weaker for tau final states)
- * Probing chargino-neutralino masses up to 200-700 GeV
- * Also Higgsino masses probed up to 210 GeV (380 GeV in GMSB model)

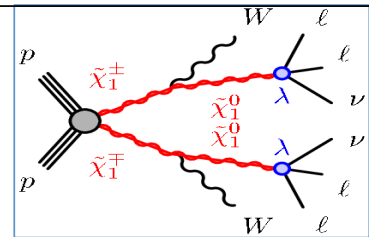
R-Parity Violation (RPV): 4l + MET

R-Parity

R = +1 for particles,
-1 for sparticles

If RPV, LSP decays to SM particle

Products of LSP decay depend
on λ coupling



- * R-Parity violating simplified models with decays lightest SUSY particle to e^-/μ

RPV superpotential

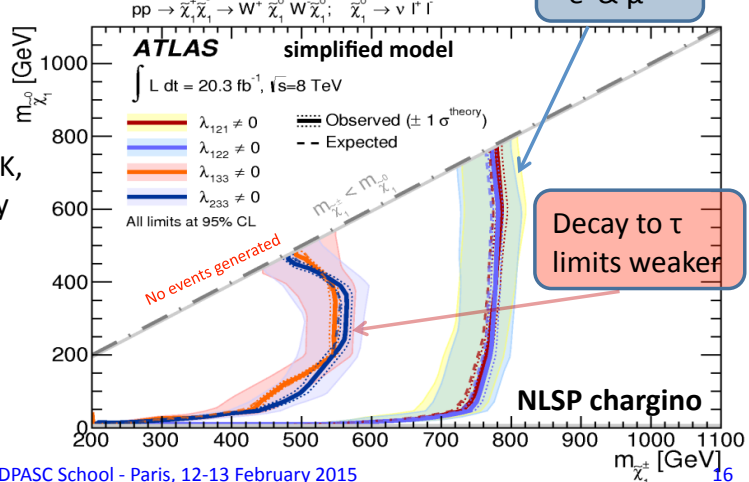
$$\frac{1}{2} \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \frac{1}{2} \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k + \kappa_i L_i H_2,$$

L, Q, E = superfield, i, j, k = generation

- * ATLAS : four leptons and E_T^{miss}
PRD.90,052001(2014)

- * Versatile analysis—interpreted in EWK, general gauge mediated and R-parity violating (mostly EWK) models
- * Very low backgrounds
- * 9 SRs containing 0,1 or 2 taus

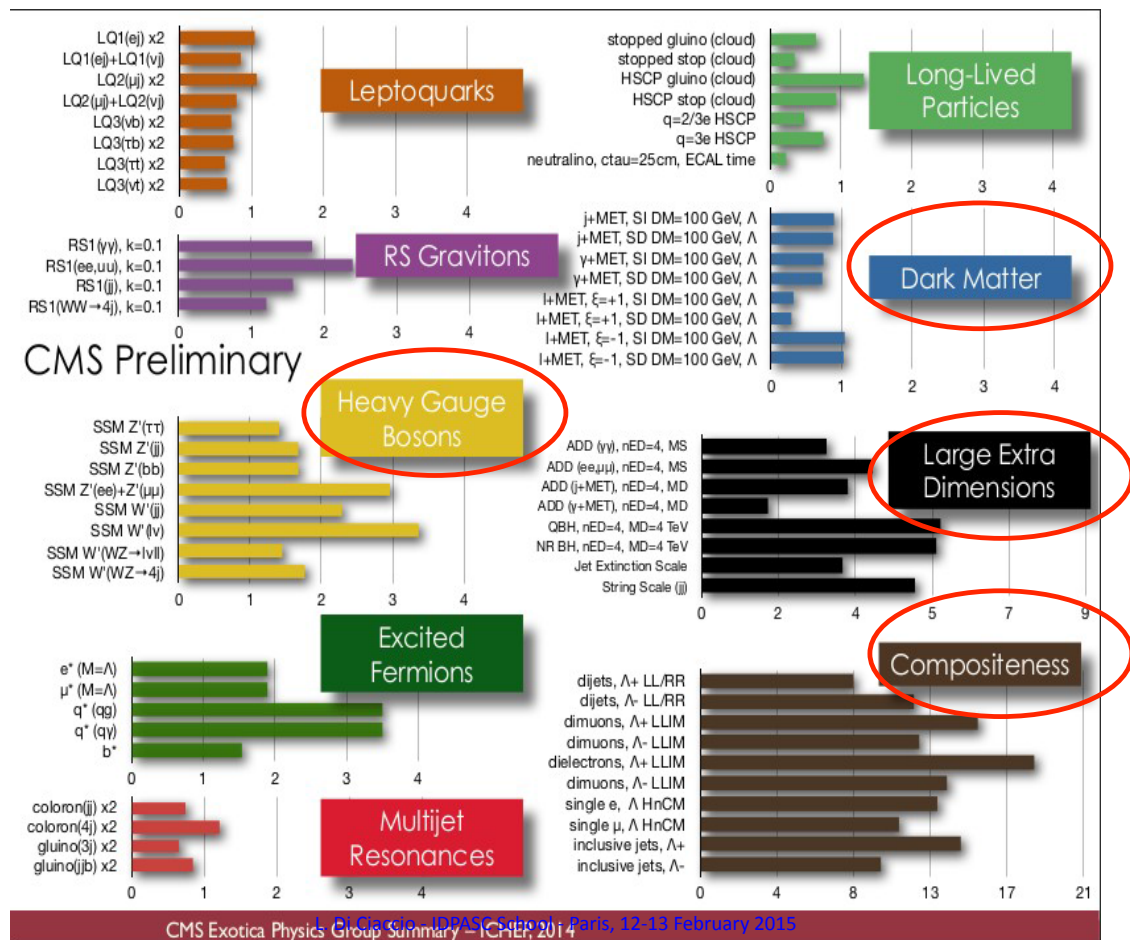
No excess observed



Exotic searches

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Exotic Searches

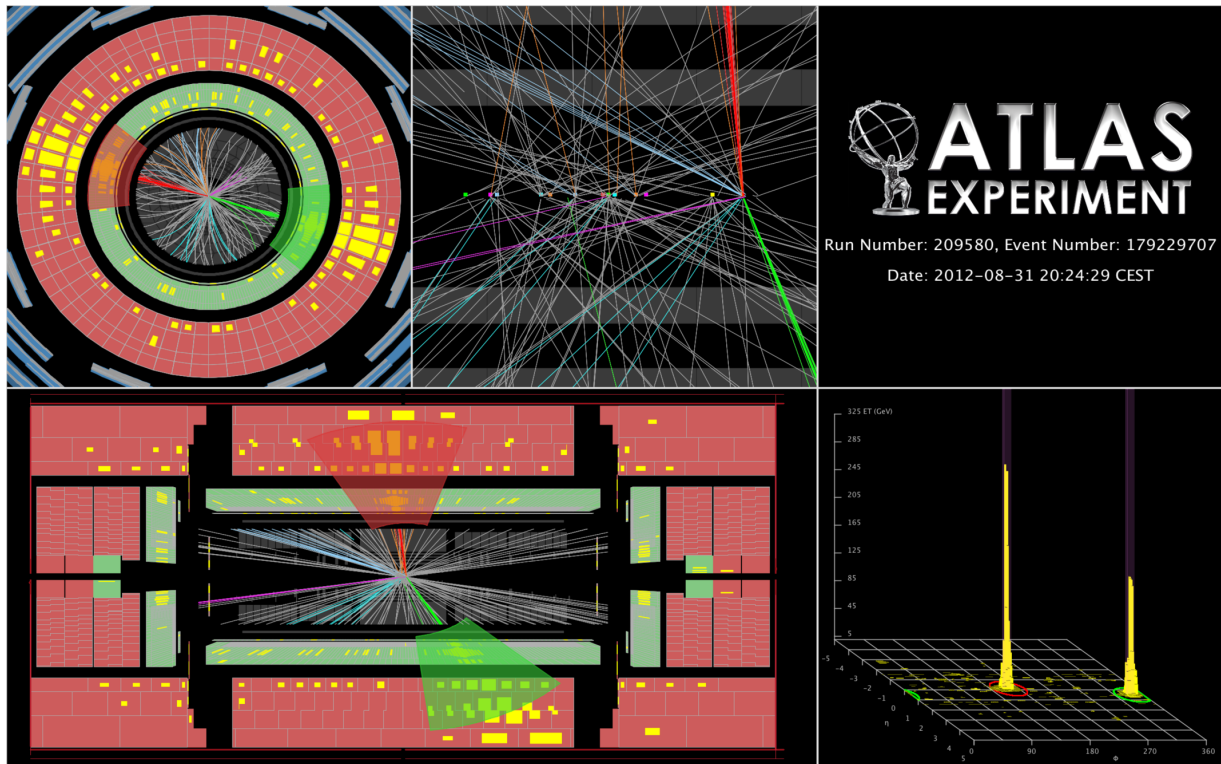
- Heavy resonance : dijet
- Dark Matter & Extra Dimensions (Mono X, X= jet, γ)
- Vector like Quarks

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/ExoticsPublicResults>

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsEXO>

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsB2G>

Dijet Event (mass=4.69TeV)



Heavy Resonance: Dijets channel

Heavy Resonance in dijet channel :

very early search for numerous resonances BSM: **excited quarks**, string resonance, axi-gluons, colorons, E6 diquarks, W' & Z' , RS gravitons

- If quarks are composite, then there will be excited states, q^* , which would decay to a quark and a neutral boson (gluon, photon or Z)

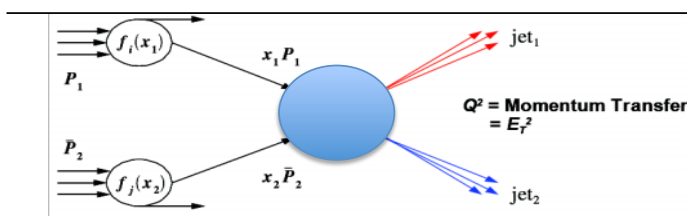
Look for following decays: $q^* \rightarrow qg$; $q^* \rightarrow q\gamma$, $q^* \rightarrow qZ$

Signature: **resonance in di-jet**, photon+jet or Z+jet mass spectrum

- More generally the scattering of two quarks (and gluons, and quarks against gluons) will not follow QCD but will show deviations from the exchange of a new boson

Signature: the angular distribution of two-jet events will look different from "Rutherford scattering with scaling violations"

Heavy Resonance: Dijets channel



- Select ≥ 2 jets & construct invariant mass of 2 highest p_T jets
- Look for resonance above phenomenological fit of data

$$f(x) = p_1(1-x)^{p_2} x^{p_3+p_4 \ln x}$$

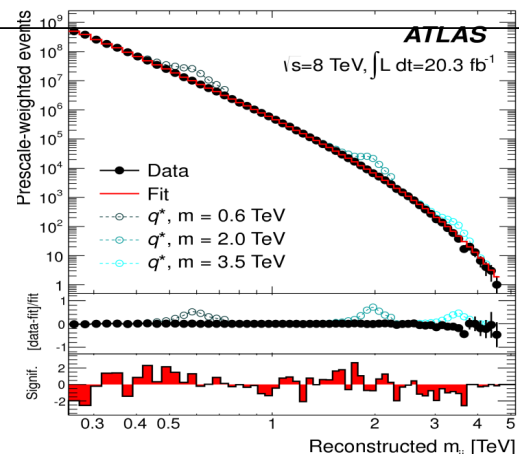
$$x = m_{jj} / \sqrt{s}$$

❖ ATLAS vs CMS analysis

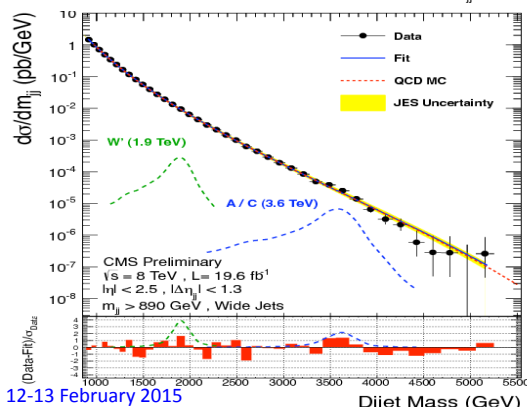
- Combination of pre-scaled jet triggers vs H_T/m_{jj} at HLT
- Anti- k_T $R=0.6$ jets Vs wider jets ($R \sim 1.1$)

❖ Both Experiments:

- Rapidity cuts to enhance scattering ($\Delta\eta$) & M_{jj}

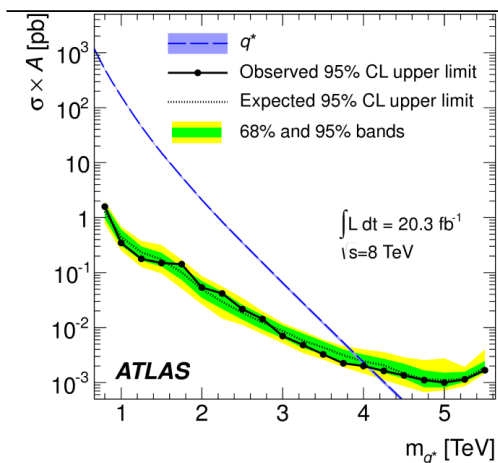


arxiv:1407.1376



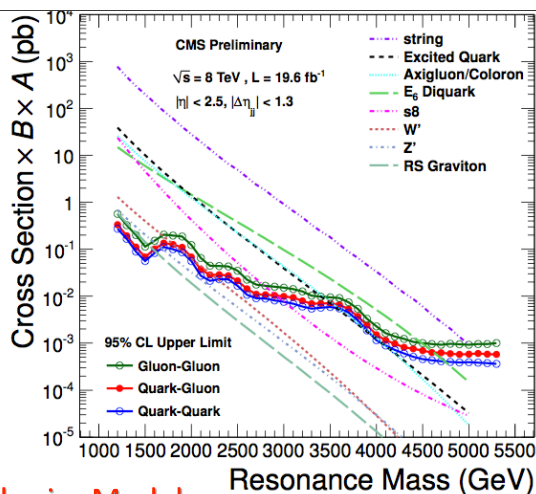
CMS-PAS-EXO-12-059

Heavy Resonance: Dijets



arXiv:1407.1376

CMS-PAS-EXO-12-059



95% C.L Limit on various physics Models

Model and Final State	95% CL Limits [TeV]	
	Expected	Observed
$q^* \rightarrow qg$	3.99	4.09
$s8 \rightarrow gg$	2.83	2.72

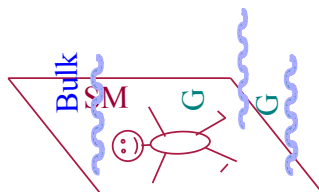
Model	Final State	Obs. Mass Excl. [TeV]	Exp. Mass Excl. [TeV]
String Resonance (S)	qg	[1.20, 5.08]	[1.20, 5.00]
Excited Quark (q^*)	qg	[1.20, 3.50]	[1.20, 3.75]

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Extra-dimensions?

why gravity is so weak ? $M_{W/Z}/M_{\text{Planck}} \approx 10^2 \text{ GeV}/10^{19} \text{ GeV}$ $G_F/G_N \approx 10^{32}$



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Extra-Dimensions

Proposed answer :

- gauge and gravity **unify** at a **fundamental scale** $M_D \approx 1 \text{ TeV}$
- observed weakness of gravity **at distance** R due to $n \geq 2$ **new spatial dimensions**

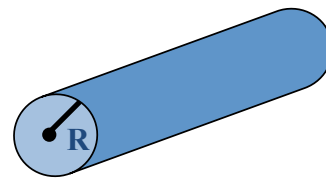
$$V_4(r) \sim \frac{1}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \frac{1}{r} \longrightarrow V_{4+n}(r) \sim \frac{1}{M_D^{n+2} R^n} \frac{1}{r} \quad @ r \gg R \quad M_{\text{Planck}}^2 \approx M_D^{n+2} R^n$$

If $M_D \approx 1 \text{ TeV}$ then

- $n=1$ $R \approx 10^{13} \text{ m}$ $\rightarrow$ excluded by macroscopic gravity
- $n=2$ $R \approx 0.7 \text{ mm}$ $\rightarrow$ limit of small- scale gravity experiments
-

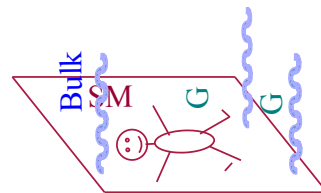
$\rightarrow$ A **gravity scale** as low as $M_D \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$ is possible, provided that there exist n additional dimensions with $n \geq 2$ **compactified/curled-up** over $R < \text{mm}$

Graviton field has excitation states due to finite size of compactified space ('Kaluza Klein towers')

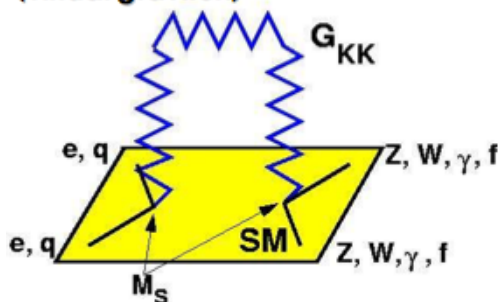


Extra-Dimensions(ED)

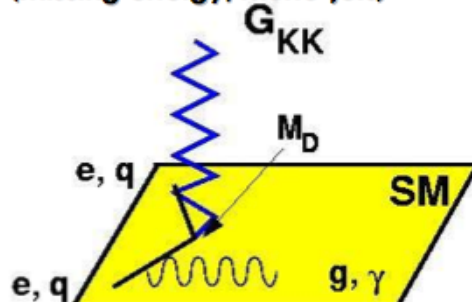
- gravitons move freely in all dimensions
- SM fields localized to 4-dim. space-time



Indirect effects (virtual graviton)



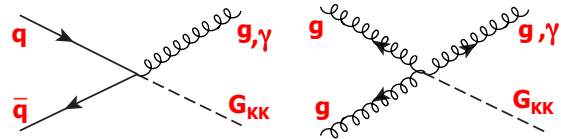
Direct effects (missing energy, mono-jets)



(Some) Extra-Dimension signatures

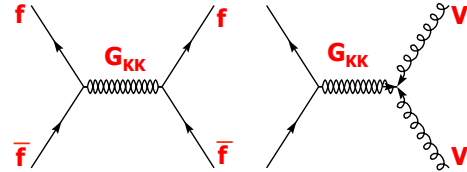
Many models^(*) (ADD, RS, TeV⁻¹, UED) --> different signatures :

- ❖ **single photon/jet + MET** (real G_{KK})
 - direct graviton production in **ADD**



- ❖ **di-lepton, di-photon, di-jets resonances**
 - **RS** model (Z_{KK} decays)

- ❖ **modifications di-lepton, dijet SM cross-section**
 - virtual graviton exchange in **ADD**



- ❖ **single leptons + MET**
 - W_{KK} decays

- ❖ **back to back energetic jets + MET**
 - **UED**

- ❖ **high multiplicity/sphericity**
 - microscopic back holes in **LargeED** scenarios

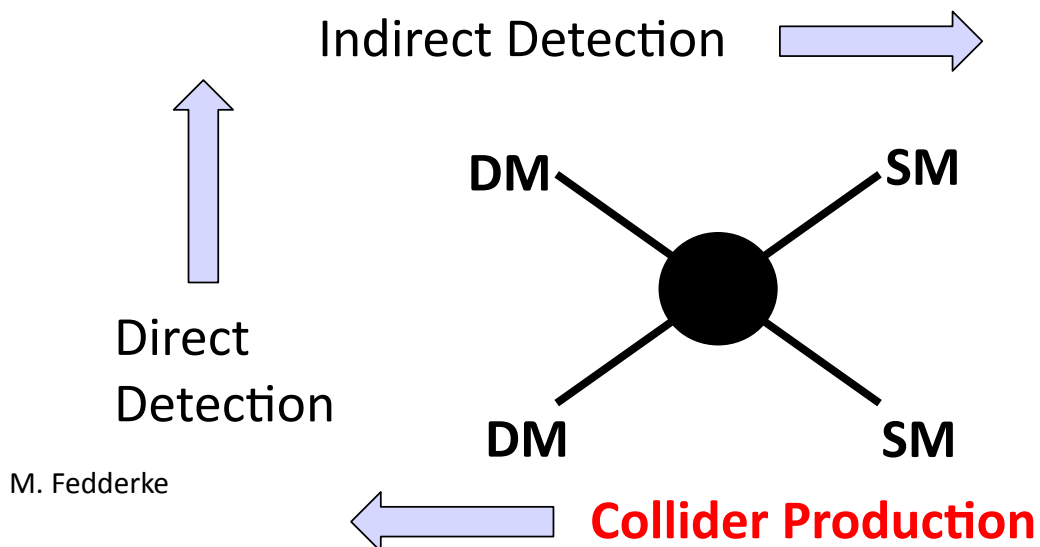
(*)

ADD=Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos, Dvali (**LargeED**)

RS= Randal Sundrum

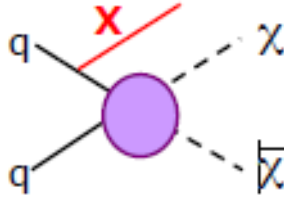
UED=**U**niversal **E**xtra **D**imension

Dark Matter?



Dark Matter @ LHC

- DM has no known interactions beyond gravity
 - assume it interacts “weakly” (WIMP= weakly Interactive Massive Particle)
 - DM particles could be produced in collisions at LHC and escape detector unobserved)



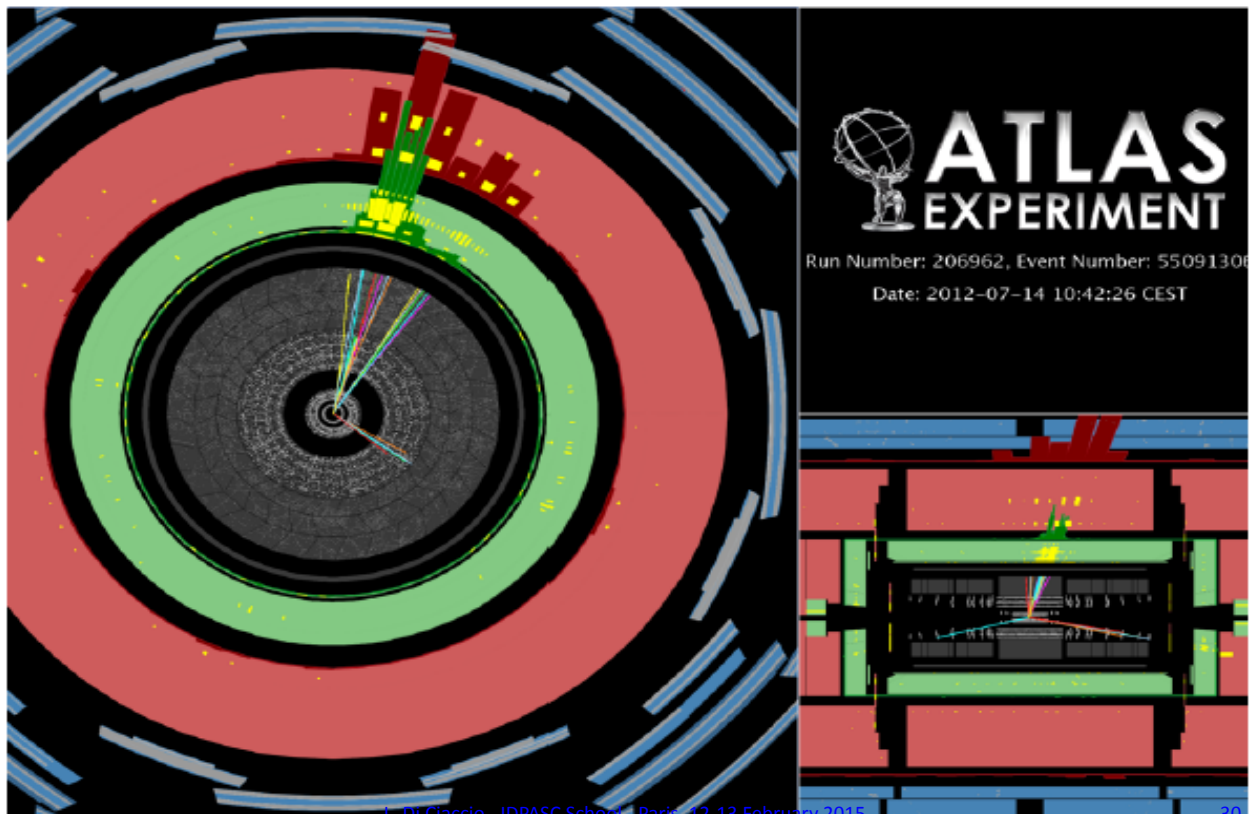
Detection @ LHC

→ “X(s)+ missing E_T ”

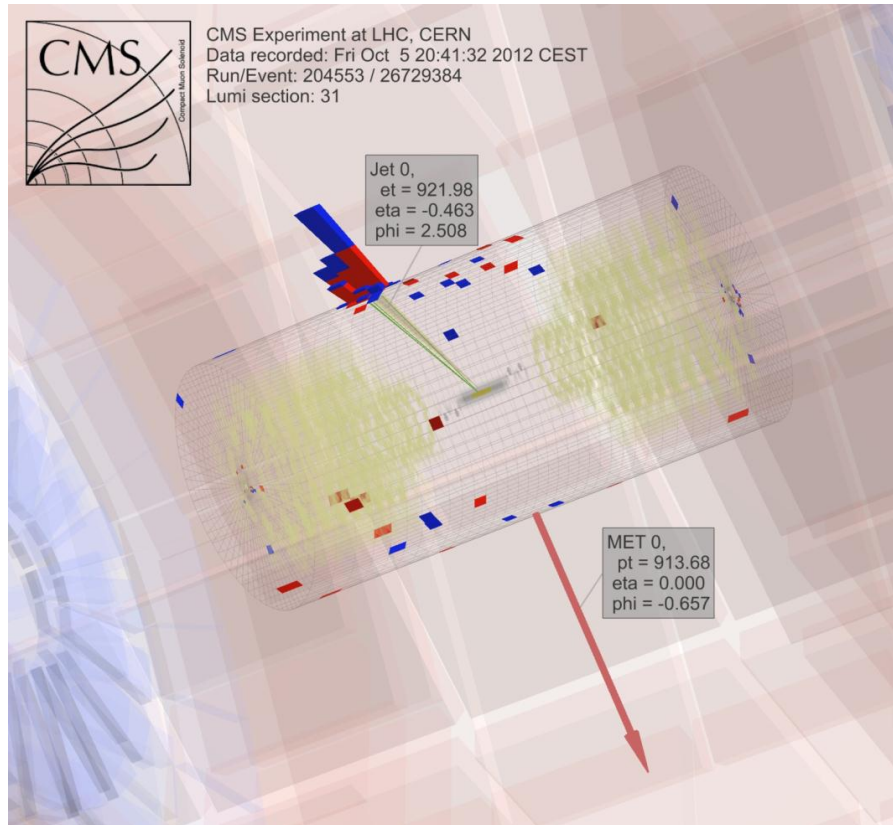
X: quark/gluon (Jet), γ , W/Z radiated from incoming quark/gluon

Large E_{T}^{miss} indicates presence of non-interacting particles (perhaps Dark Matter ?)

Mono-jet event (high- p_T jet and E_T^{miss}) in ATLAS



Mono-jet event (high- p_T jet and E_t^{miss}) in CMS



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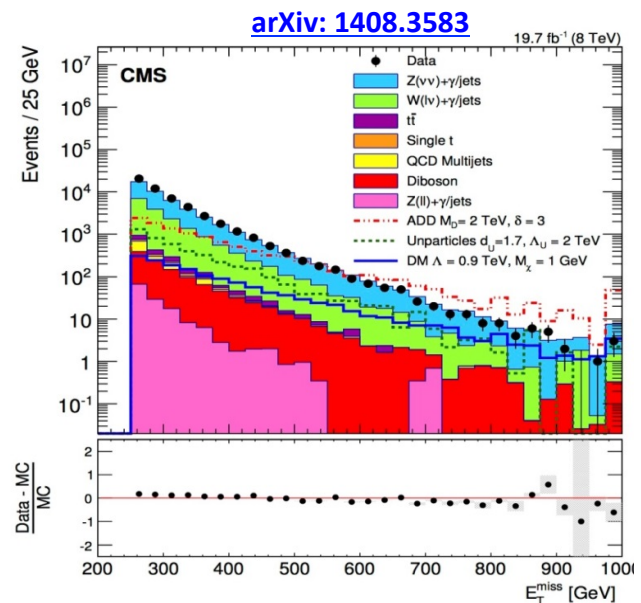
Mono-jet search ($X=q/g$)

❖ (Typical) Monojet Selection

- Leading jet $p_T > 120$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.4$, $N_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$
- Topological cuts against QCD : $\Delta\Phi(E_t^{\text{miss}}, \text{jet}2) < 0.5$
- Veto events with isolated leptons

❖ Background from Data-Driven and MC

- Measure **Z($\mu\mu$)+jets**: predict Z($\nu\nu$)+jets
- Measure **W+jets**: predict W(lv) +jets (l fake)
- Smaller backgrounds from top, QCD, non-collision



Mono-jet search (X=q/g)

Large Extra Dimensions:

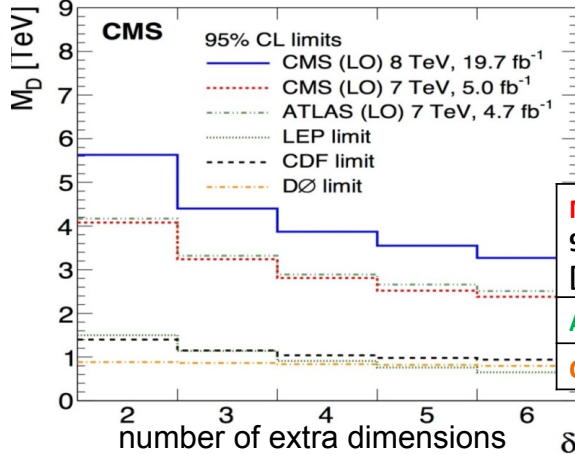
Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos, Dvali (ADD)

M_{Pl} = 4-dimensional Planck scale

M_D = fundamental(4+n) dimensional Planck scale

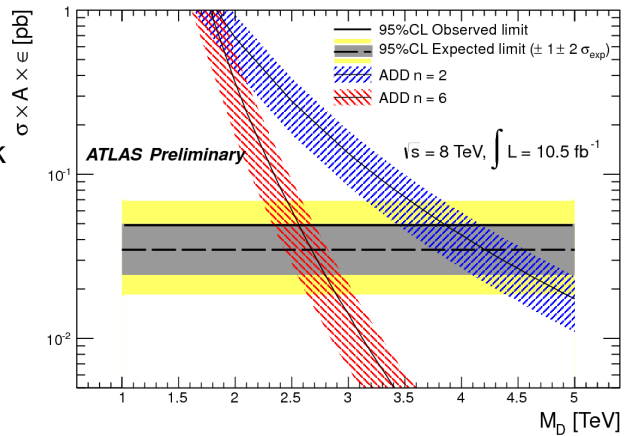
δ, n = number of extra dimensions

R = size of the extra dimensions



M_D (ADD) at LO 95% CL limits [TeV]	$\sqrt{s}$ [TeV]	Lumi [fb ⁻¹]	$\delta = 3$ Exp	$\delta = 3$ Obs.	$\delta = 6$ Exp	$\delta = 6$ Obs.
ATLAS Monojet	8	10.5	3.39	3.16	2.69	2.58
CMS Monojet	8	19.7	4.38	3.96	2.95	3.26

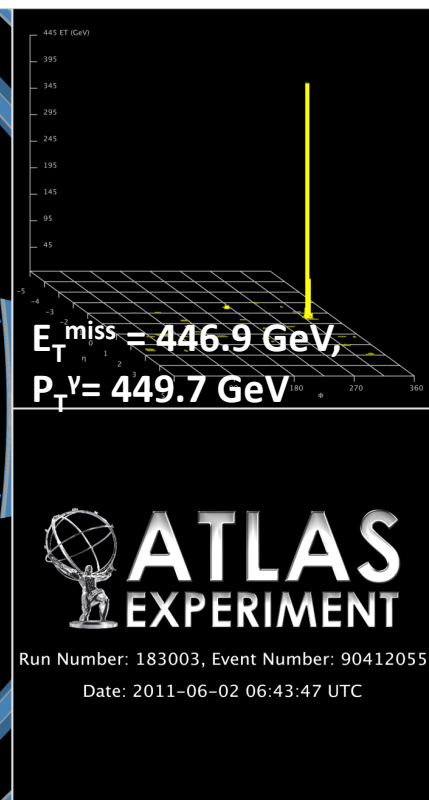
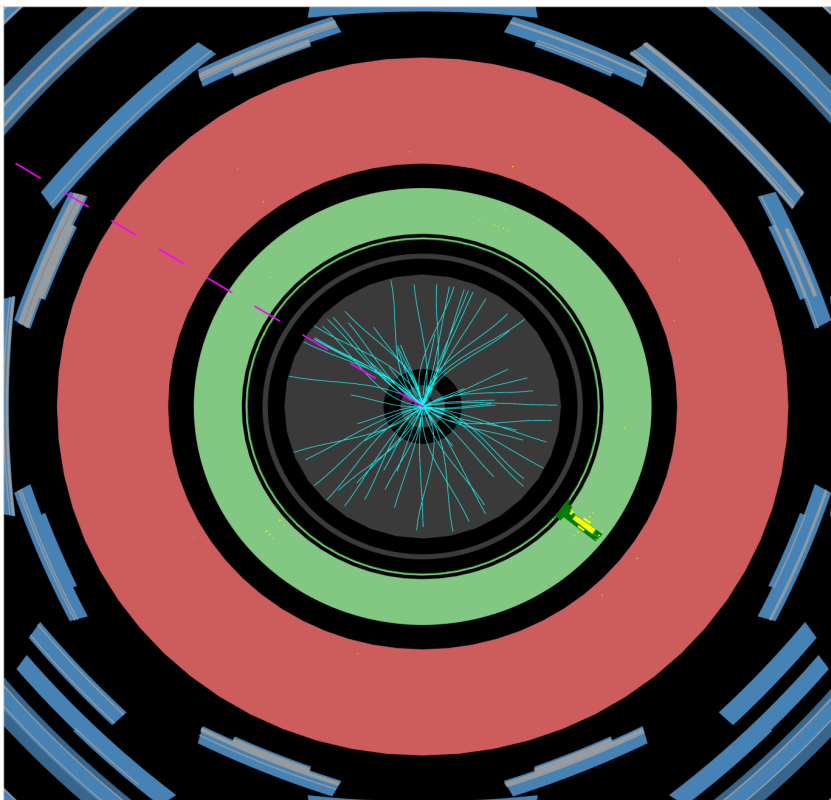
Limits on M_D in the range of $\sim 3 - 4$ TeV



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Mono-photon event (high- p_T photon and E_t^{miss})

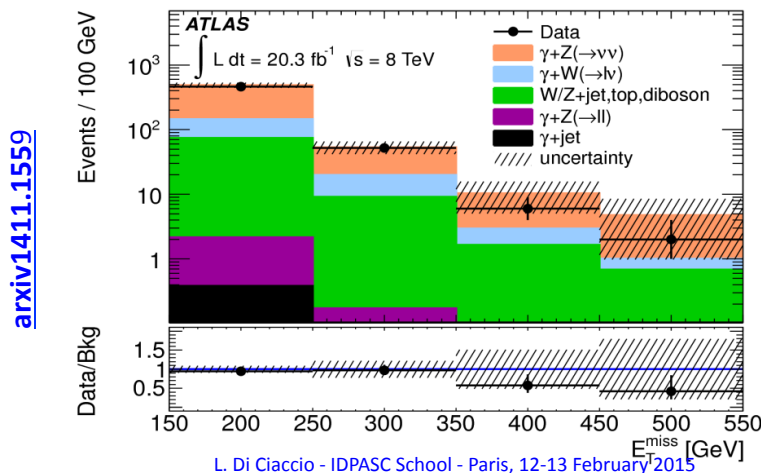
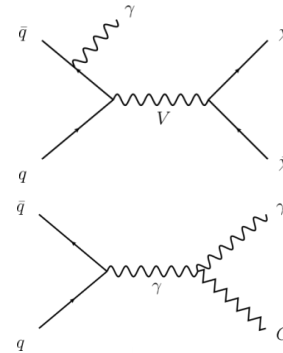


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Mono-photon (high- p_T photon and E_t^{miss})

- Large Extra Dimension, Dark matter or SUSY partners of the quarks (squarks) predict the production of **Photon + E_t^{miss}**
- Event Selection**
- $E_t^{\text{miss}} > 150 \text{ GeV}$ & $p_T^{\gamma} > 125 \text{ GeV}$
- $(\eta < 1.37)$ & $\Delta\phi(\gamma, E_t^{\text{miss}}) > 0.4$.



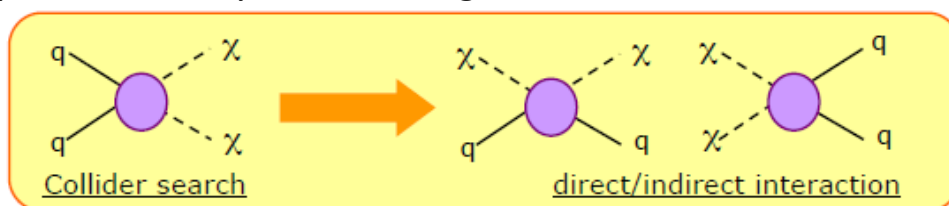
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Dark Matter Interpretation

No excess has been observed

Compare sensitivity with existing direct/indirect searches



Model Independent:

- * SM- χ mediator very heavy $\rightarrow$ Contact Interaction (CI)
- * Effective field theory approach: CI ($\Lambda = M^*/\sqrt{g_q g_\chi}$)
- * χ is Dirac fermion
- * Cross-section depends on the scale Λ and m_{DM}

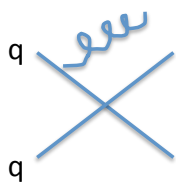
$$\sigma \propto (\mu/\Lambda^2)^2, \mu = m_{\text{DM}} m_p / (m_{\text{DM}} + m_p)$$

M^* is the mass of the heavy mediator

χ DM candidate

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$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{1}{\Lambda_V^2} \bar{\Psi} \gamma_\mu \Psi \bar{q} \gamma^\mu q + \frac{1}{\Lambda_A^2} \bar{\Psi} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \Psi \bar{q} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 q$$


$$\frac{g_q g_\chi}{M^2} \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}$$

Lorentz structure of SM (q and g) currents and DM Dirac fermions in CI

1210.4491v2

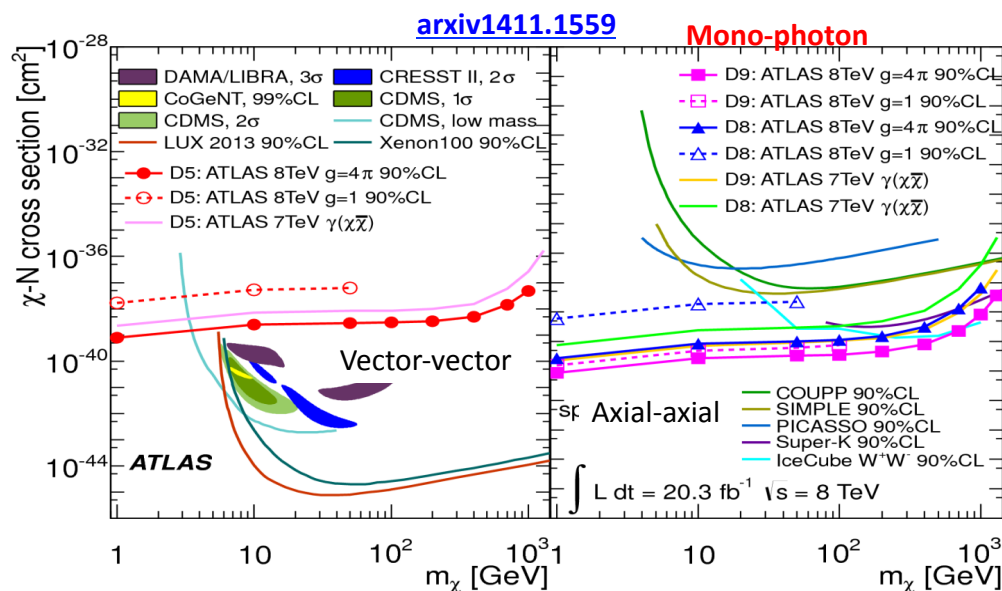
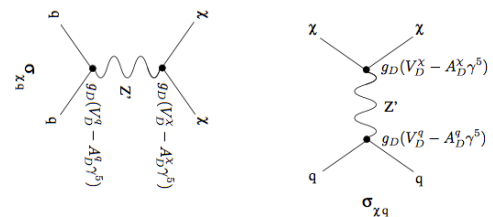
Name	Initial state	Type	Operator
D1	qq	scalar	$\frac{m_q}{M_\star^3} \bar{\chi} \chi \bar{q} q$
D5	qq	vector	$\frac{1}{M_\star^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi \bar{q} \gamma_\mu q$
D8	qq	axial-vector	$\frac{1}{M_\star^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \chi \bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma^5 q$
D9	qq	tensor	$\frac{1}{M_\star^2} \bar{\chi} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \chi \bar{q} \sigma_{\mu\nu} q$
D11	gg	scalar	$\frac{1}{4M_\star^3} \bar{\chi} \chi \alpha_s (G_{\mu\nu}^a)^2$

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Mono-photon

- *Expected (observed) upper limits on the cross section and on the $M_\star$ are set
- * Lower limits on $M_\star$ can be converted into upper limits on WIMP-Nucleon scattering cross section:



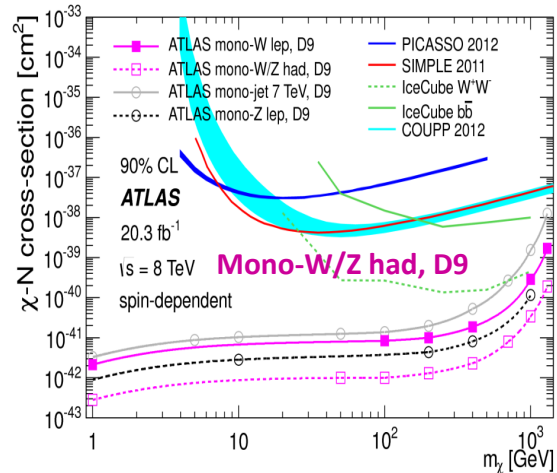
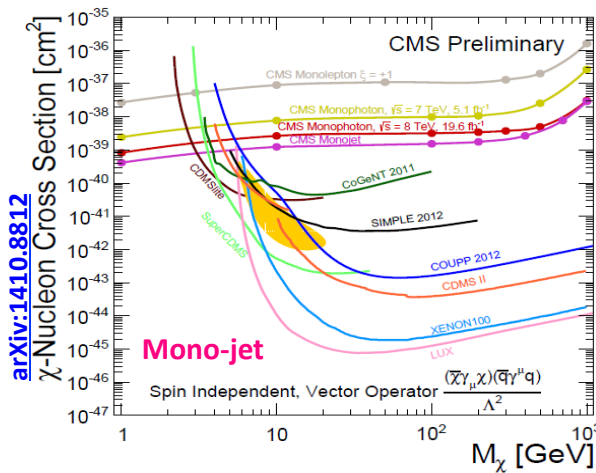
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DM interpretation: limits on WIMP-Nucleon cross section

- ❑ Lower limits on M_* are converted into upper limits on WIMP-Nucleon scattering cross section
- ❑ In general: Most powerful in mono-jet (or mono W if constructive interference)

➤ Limits on dark matter-nucleon scattering cross-sections are also provided for low mass ($m_\chi < 10 \text{ GeV}$) region where direct detection experiments have less sensitivity



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JHEP09 (2014) 037

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Exotic Heavy Quark (Motivation)

❑ Little-Higgs models

➡ existence of fermionic partners of t/b quarks

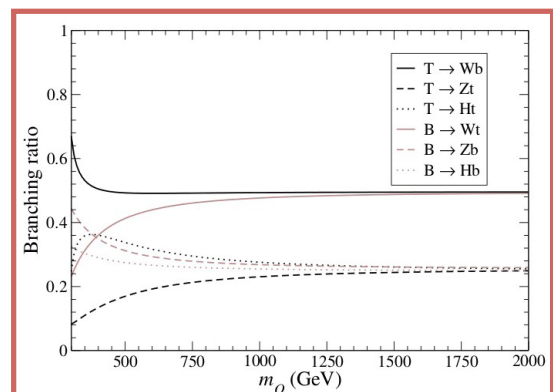
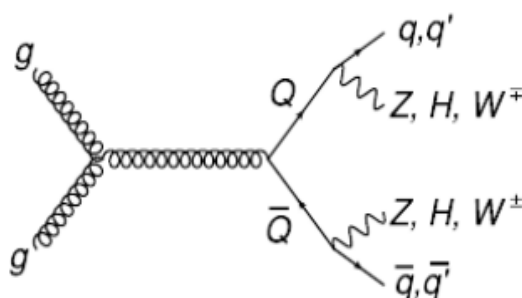
Alternatives to solve the Hierarchy problem

Constraints from the discovery of the Higgs Boson:

➤ 4th generation: disfavoured (should enhance $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and suppress $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)

➤ Vector like Quarks (VLQ):

- Left & right-handed chirality's transform in the same way under $SU(2) \times U(1)$
- Mass independent from the Higgs boson coupling
- No constraint from Higgs discovery

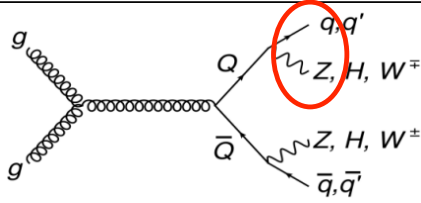


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Vector-like Quarks (T/B) $\rightarrow$ Z(t/b)

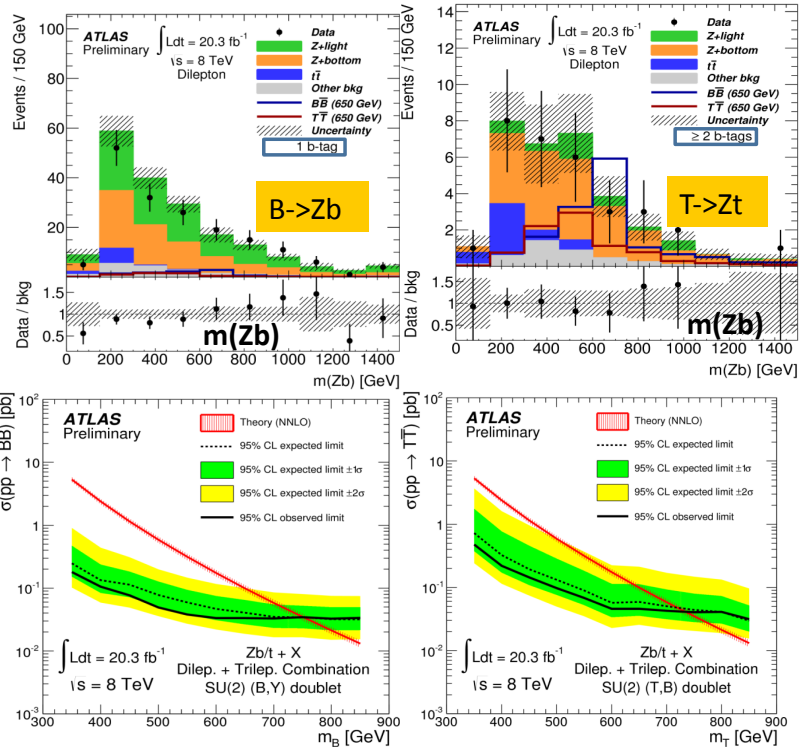
arXiv:1409.5500



* The invariant mass of Z & highest pt b-jet, used as final discriminant in dilepton channel

* The dist. $m(Zb)$ is peaked at heavy quark mass (B) & peaks at a lower value & is wider in case of (T)

❖ Limits on SU(2) doublet vector-quark mass:
T=735 GeV, B=755 GeV

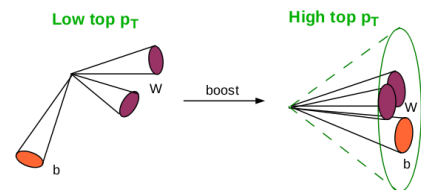


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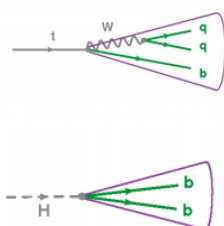
VLQ (top-Higgs resonance) $T' \rightarrow tH$ ($H \rightarrow bb$)

- ☐ LittleHiggs model, Extra Dim, Composite Higgs predicts pair produced Heavy Quark decaying into top & Higgs.
- ☐ $T' \rightarrow b\bar{b}jj$ is the main final state.
- ☐ Attempt to probe this **all hadronic** final state
- ☐ **Highly boosted topology**
- ☐ Top and Higgs tagging combined to b-tagging



CMS PAS B2G-14-002

Select events with ≥ 1 top tags and ≥ 1 Higgs tags

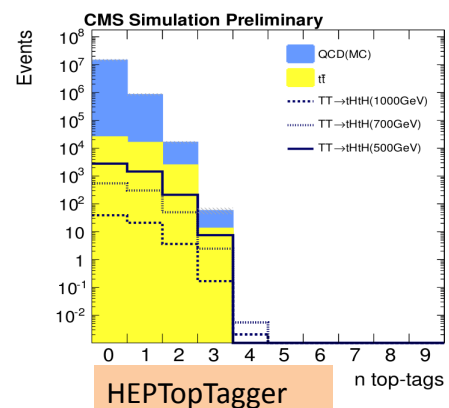


Boosted top-quark jets are identified using Top-tagging:

- HEPTopTagger
- Subjet b-tag

Boosted Higgs boson jets are identified using Higgs-tagging:

- Based on 2 subjet b tags
- Invariant mass of b jets > 60 GeV



Backgrounds reduced very effectively using substructure tools

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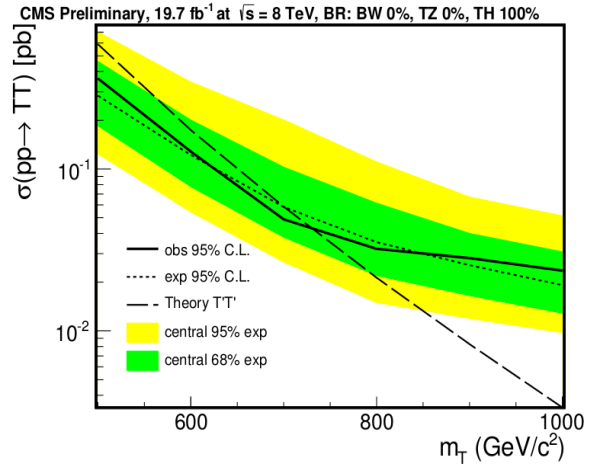
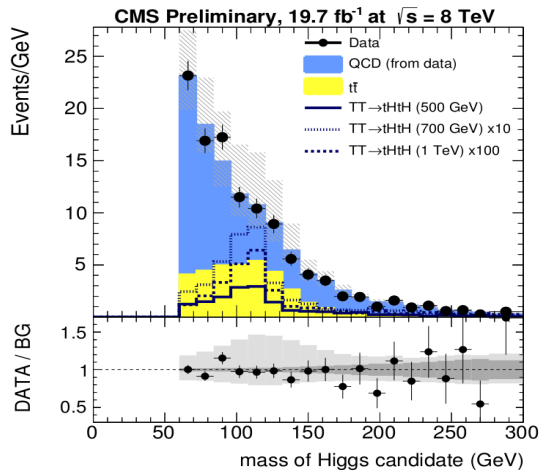
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VLQ $T' \rightarrow tH$ ($H \rightarrow bb$)

Sensitive variables: H_T & m_H distinguish signal from bkg.

→ These two variables are used in the statistical analysis for setting limits on T production cross-section.

[CMS PAS B2G-14-002](#)



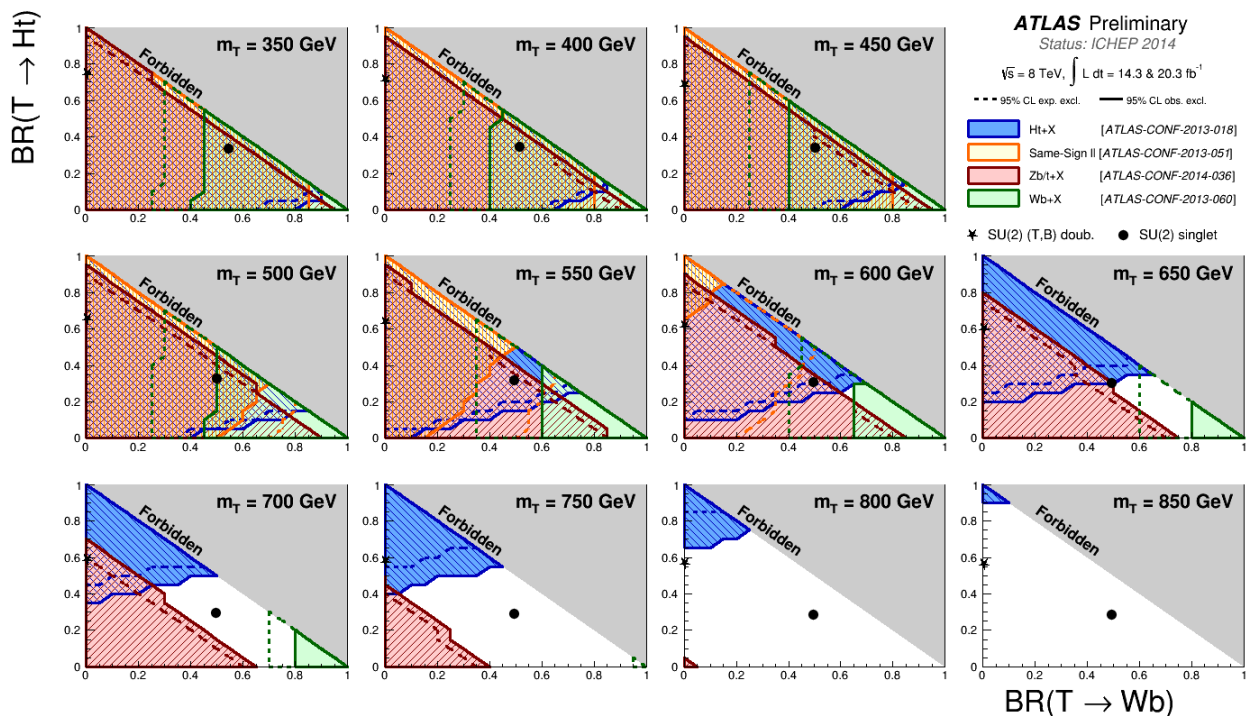
Mass limit for 100% $T' \rightarrow tH$:

Expected 701 GeV
Observed 747 GeV

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Exclusion Limits for Vector Like T Quark



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Outlook

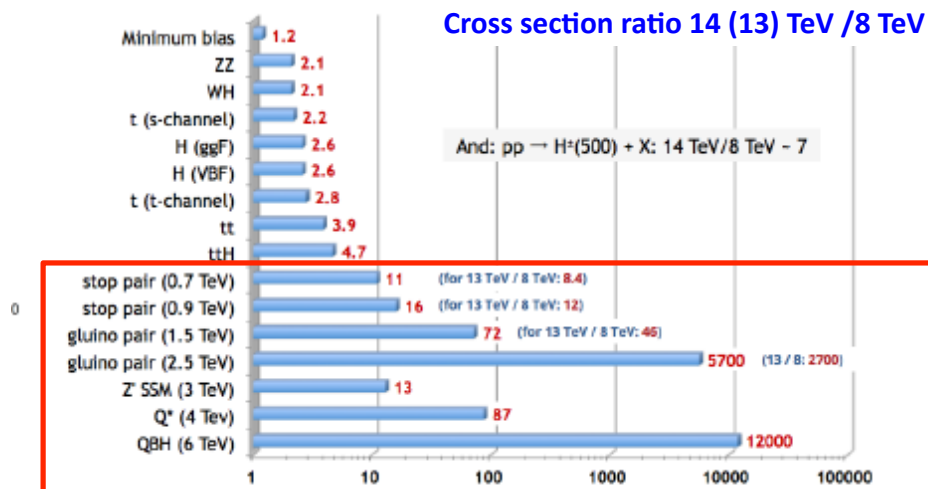


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The next steps for the LHC

- **LHC Runs 2 (100 fb⁻¹) and 3, up to 300 fb⁻¹ at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13/14 TeV**
 → Huge increase wrt Run 1 in sensitivity in multi-TeV region

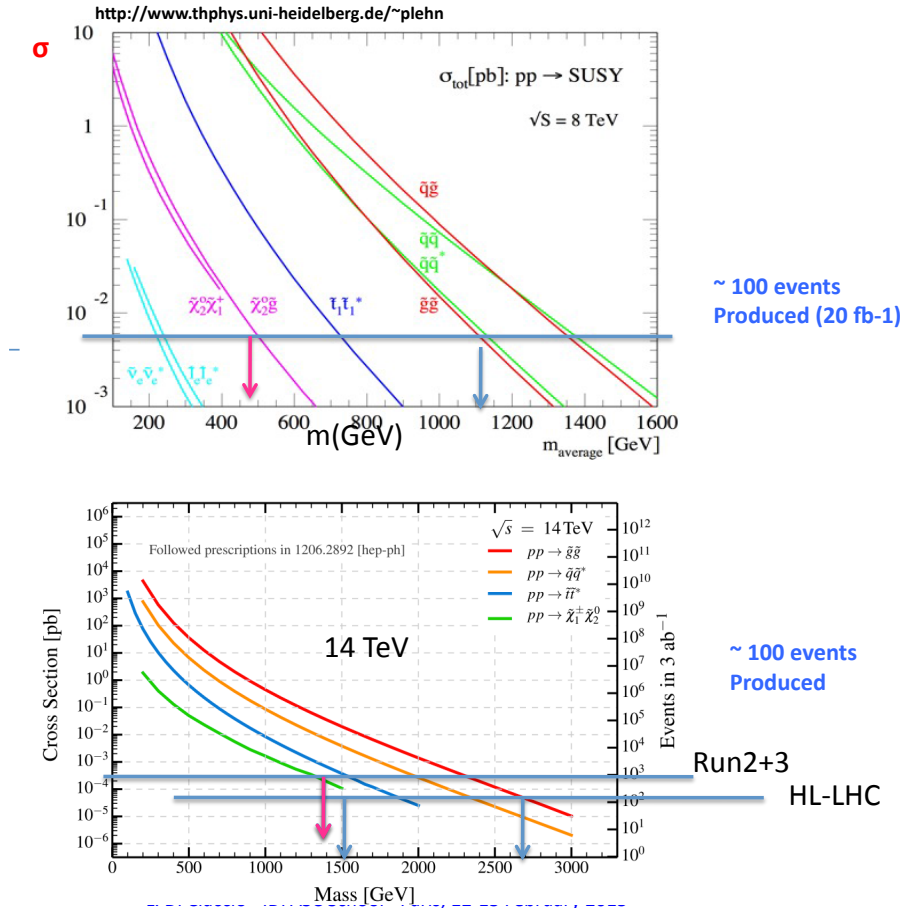


- **High Luminosity (HL)-LHC : up to 3000 fb⁻¹ at $\sqrt{s}$ = 14 TeV**
 → factor 10 luminosity crucial for new Physics processes with low cross section (eg. EWK SUSY, 3rd generation squarks)

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SUSY X-sections

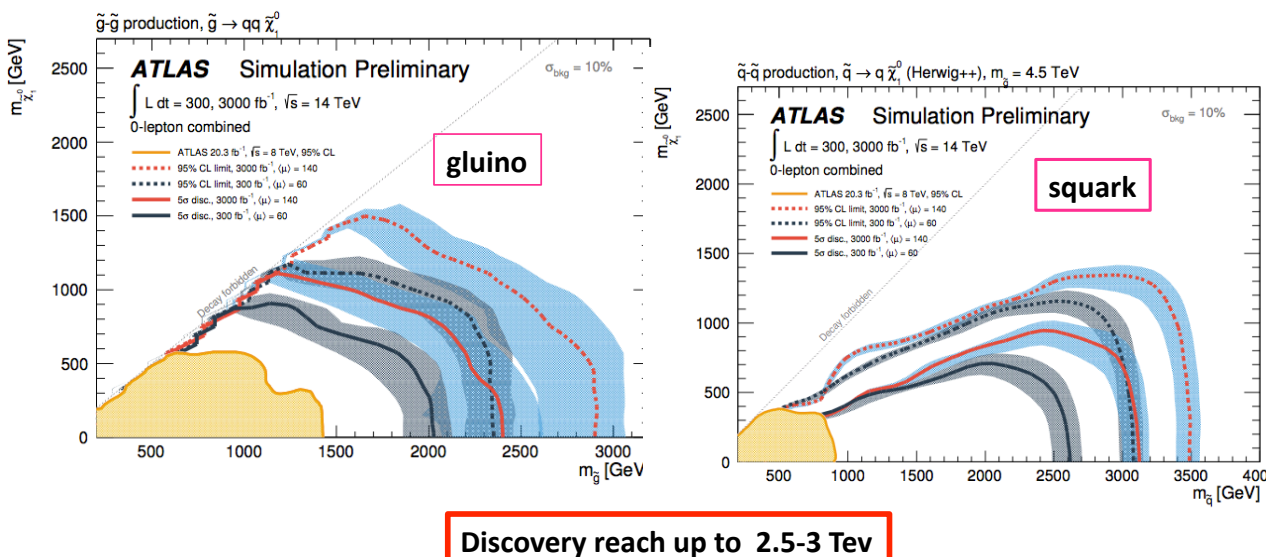


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Outlook for ATLAS SUSY: Squark & gluinos @ HL-LHC

Striking improvements to limits in strong searches and EWK with 300 fb^{-1} and 3000 fb^{-1} . Possibility of discovery

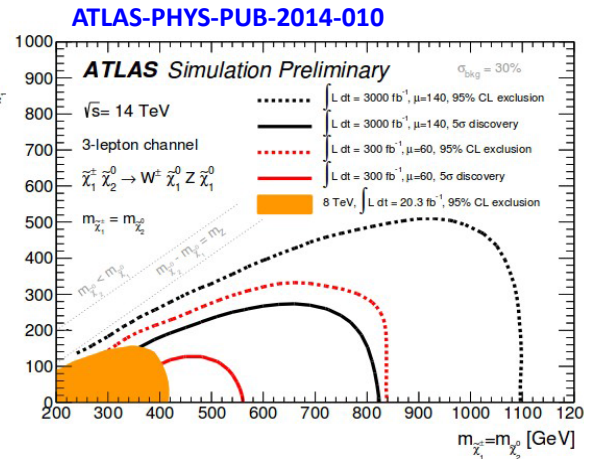
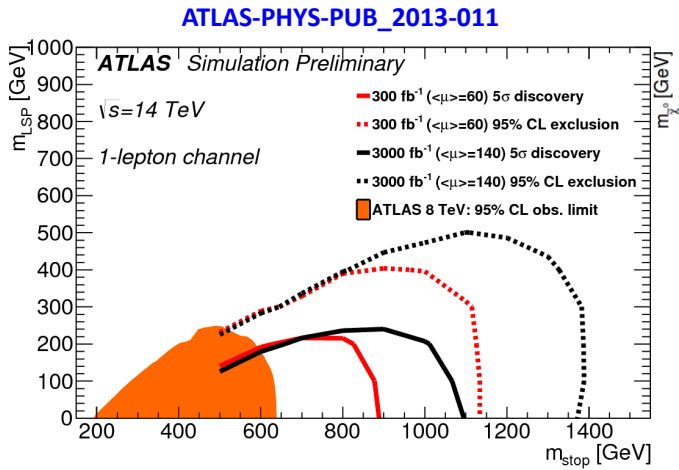
Will we be able to keep a good control of the background (and of the detector response)?



Outlook for ATLAS SUSY: Stop and chargino

Striking improvements to limits in strong searches and EWK with 300 fb^{-1} and 3000 fb^{-1} . Possibility of discovery

Will we be able to keep a good control of the background (and of the detector response)?



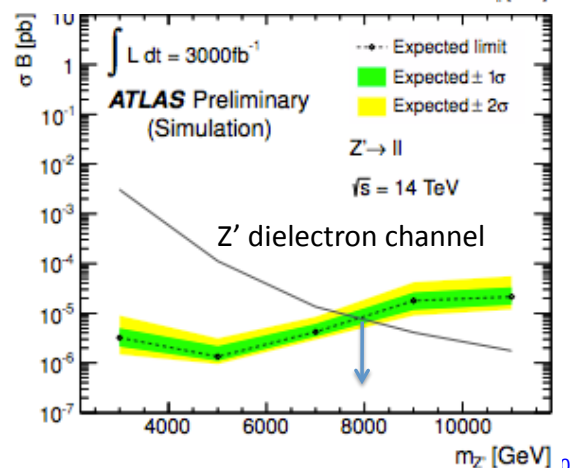
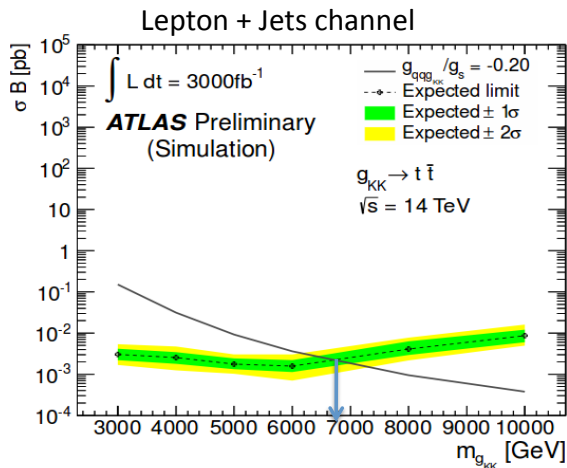
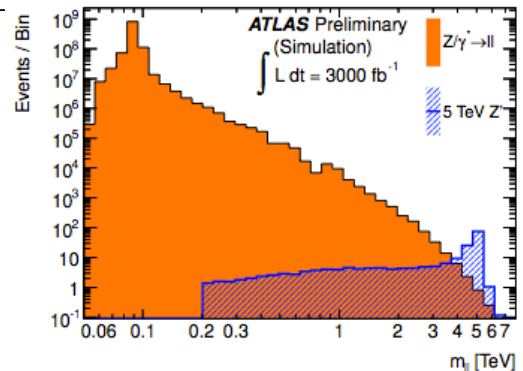
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Outlook ATLAS Exotic

Similar study for two exotics searches dilepton resonances $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ and can be probed up to **6.7 TeV** and **7.8 TeV** with 3000 fb^{-1}

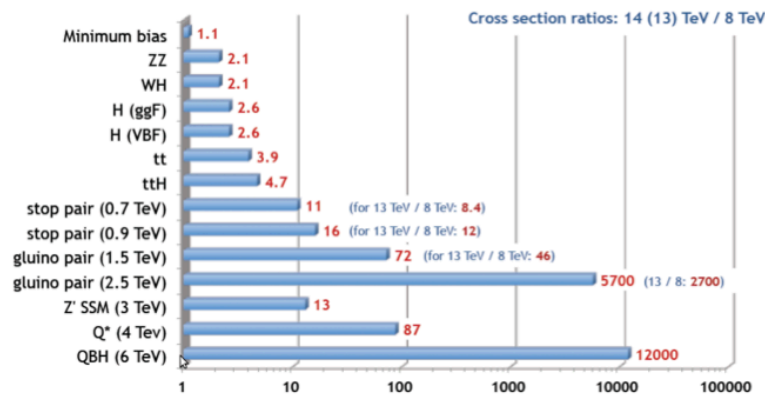
ATLAS-PHYS-PUB-2013-003



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Conclusions

- Run 1 was a great success:
with the long awaited discovery of the Higgs boson
and provided with new understanding on where New Physics is not
- Run 2 is quickly approaching
The experiments are preparing for its start
Run 2 will collect data at an **unprecedented reached energy**
Uncharted territory will be reached. This will allow to explore in detail remote a new
vast phase space looking for “new-physics”
→ **New Physics** discoveries could be made even at early Run 2



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THE END

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