Highlights from Moriond QCD 2018

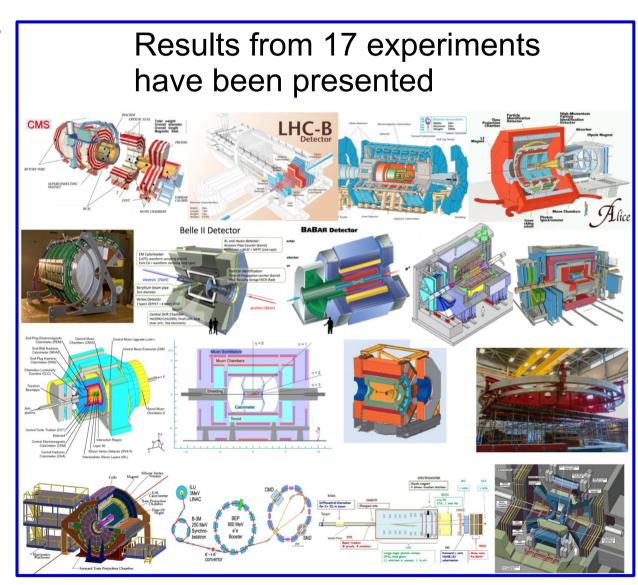
with focus on recent experimental results from LHC

Alexei Raspereza

LHC Physics Discussion, 26/03/2016

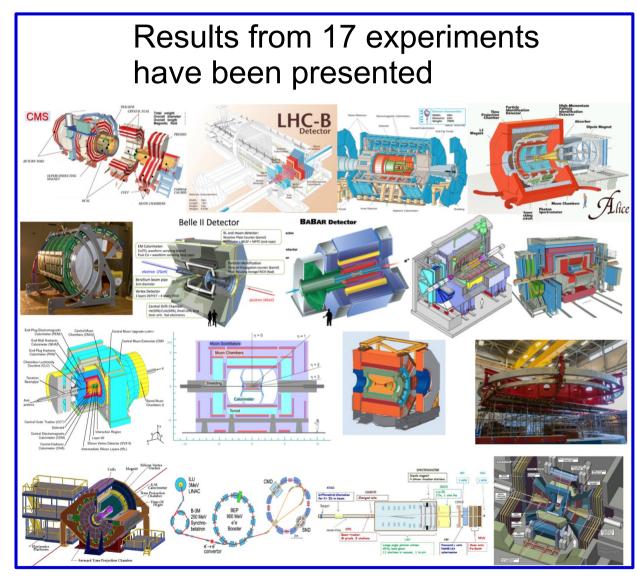
General Overview

- almost 100 plenary talks
- 9 topical sessions
 - Higgs Physics
 - Top Physics
 - Electroweak physics
 - QCD
 - PDFs
 - Heavy Flavor Physics and CP mixing
 - Hadron Spectroscopy
 - Heavy Ion Physics
 - New Phenomena



General Overview

- almost 100 plenary talks
- selected topics
 - Higgs Physics
 - Top Physics
 - Electroweak physics
 - QCD
 - PDFs
 - Heavy Flavor Physics and CP mixing
 - Hadron Spectroscopy
 - Heavy Ion Physics
 - New Phenomena



full agenda with all presentations

Higgs highlights

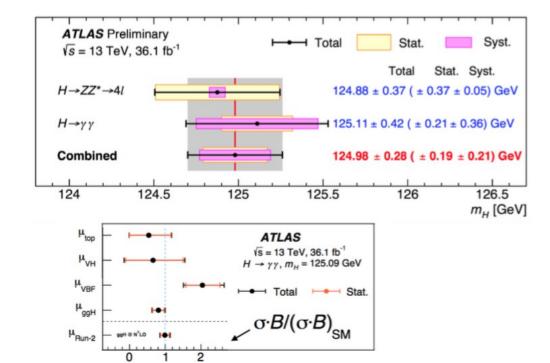
In the 6 years since its discovery there has been significant progress in

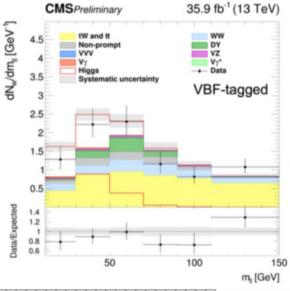
the Higgs sector:

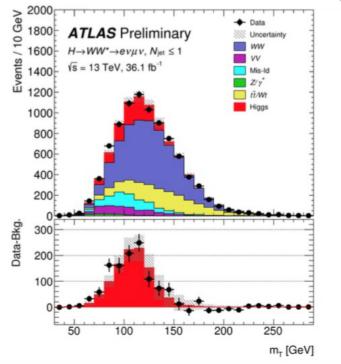
- Firmly established γγ, ZZ, ττ, WW decays
- Single experiment observation (CMS): H→ ττ
- bottom-Higgs and top-Higgs Yukawa couplings
- excellent mass measurement

CMS

$$m_{\rm H} = 125.26 \pm 0.21 \ (\pm 0.20 \ {\rm stat.} \pm 0.08 \ {\rm sys.}) \ {\rm GeV}$$

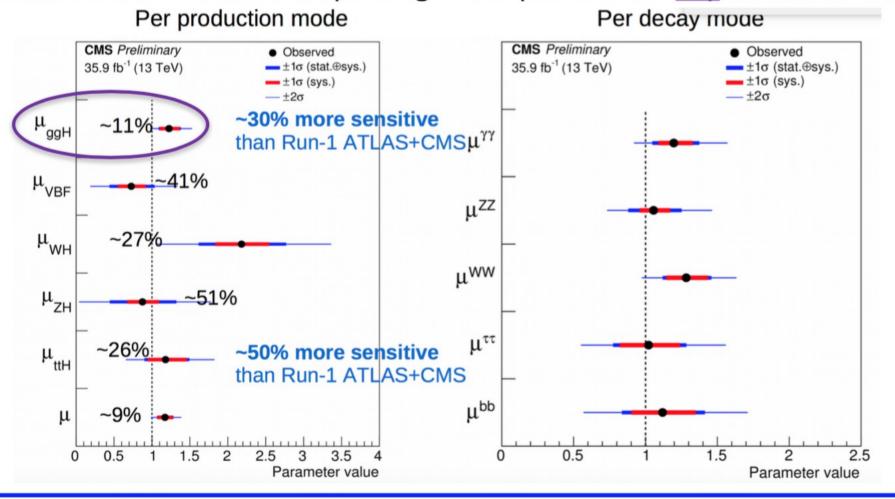






Higgs highlights

Combined 13TeV results surpassing Run 1 precision in key measurements



$$\mu = 1.17^{+0.10}_{-0.10} = 1.17^{+0.06}_{-0.06} \text{ (stat.)} \ ^{+0.06}_{-0.05} \text{ (sig. th.)} \ ^{+0.06}_{-0.06} \text{ (other sys.)}$$

Most precise measurement of gluon fusion, ttH, and total signal strength

(ATLAS+CMS Run 1 combination: $\mu_{\rm ggH} = 1.03^{+0.16}_{-0.14}$)

Higgs cross sections

- Higgs physics has entered the precision era
 - Fiducial and differential cross section measurements comparing data to state-of-the-art calculations

Simplified template cross sections enable Higgs measurements that

are less model dependent

2.2

Best precisions of < 20% reached ATLAS-CONF-2018-002 CMS Preliminary gg→H 10² \times BR^{ZZ} / BR $_{SM}^{ZZ}$ (pb) ~50% H+V(qq) ~17% ~45% 10 VBF ~40% H+Z(II/vv)Stage 0 Simplified Template Cross Sections $|y_{u}| < 2.5$ 10^{2} bb

 BR^{i}/BR^{ZZ}

10

 10^{-1}

35.9 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

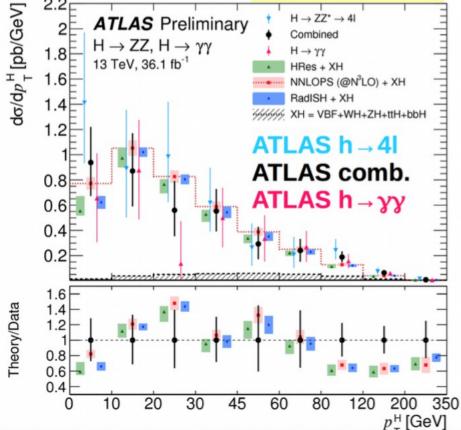
±1σ (stat.⊕sys.)

±2σ (stat.⊕sys.) ±1σ (sys.)

SM prediction

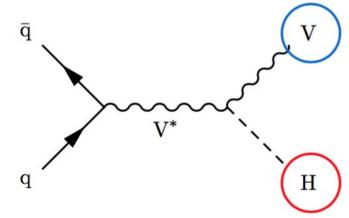
Observed

~20%



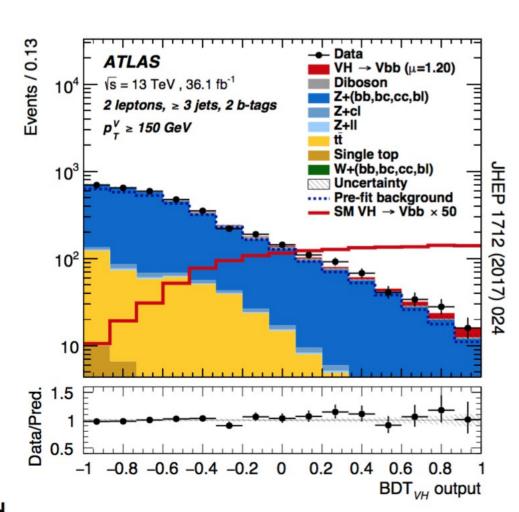
H→bb in HV

- Goal: measurement of bottom-Higgs Yukawa coupling
- Target events where H → bb
 candidate recoils against V
 boson to identify above multijet
 background
- lacktriangle Channels: f V
 ightarrow m II, m I m
 u, m
 u m
 u

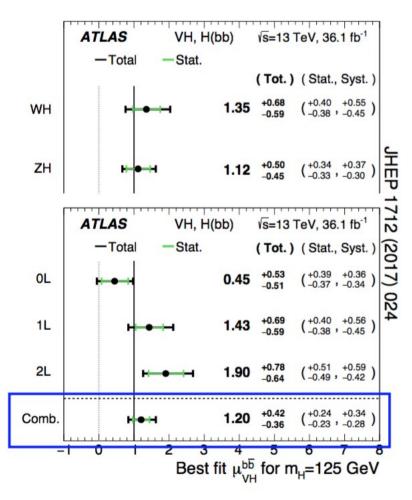


Boosted Decision Trees (BDT) separating signal and background



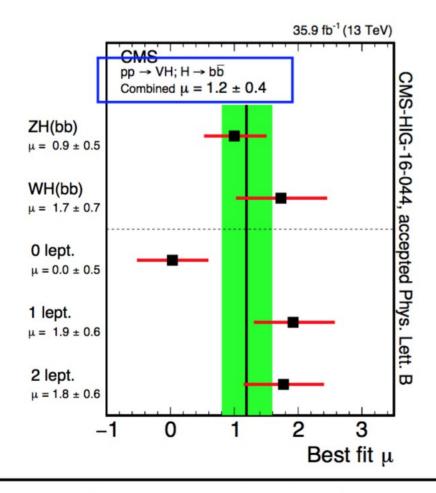


H→bb in HV



$$\mu \equiv \sigma/\sigma_{\rm SM}$$

Evidence of VH(bb) production

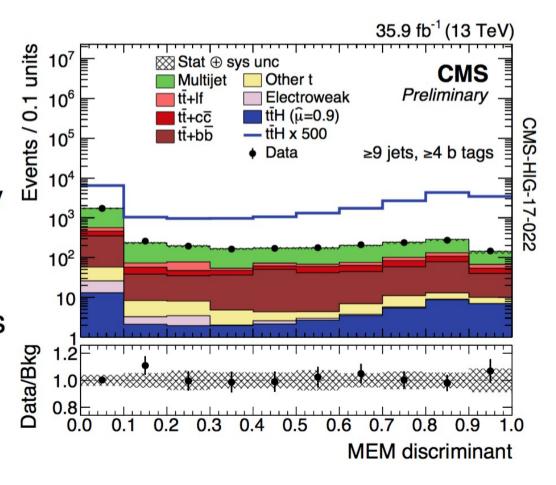


Observed (expected) significance Run II Run I+II

ATLAS **3.5** (3.0) σ **3.6** (4.0) σ CMS **3.3** (2.8) σ **3.8** (3.8) σ

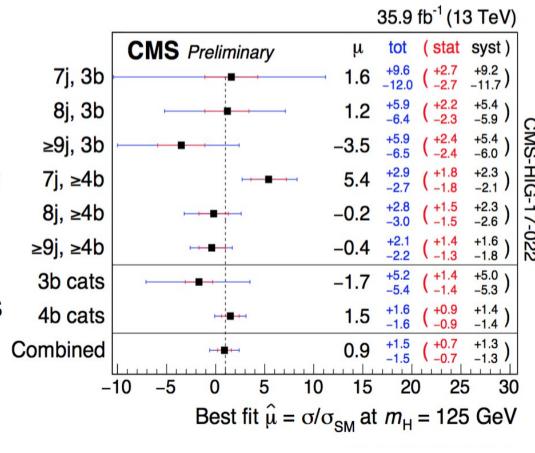
H→bb in ttH (full hadronic) at CMS

- \geq 7 jets, \geq 3 b-tagged jets, $H_T >$ 500 GeV, no leptons
- Enhancement of quark-jet final states by quark-gluon jet discriminant
- Events categorised by number of jets and b-tagged jets
- Dominant background: QCD-multijet production
 - Shape from low b-tag multiplicity control region in data
 - Rate from final fit to data
- tt + jets background modelled as in leptonic analysis
- Final discrimination by MEM



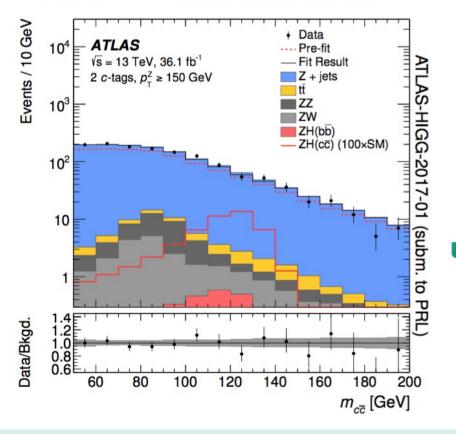
H→bb in ttH (full hadronic) at CMS

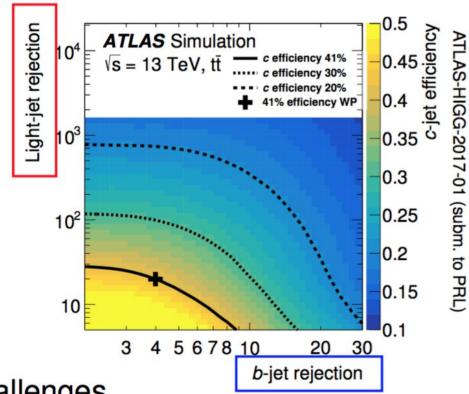
- \ge 7 jets, \ge 3 b-tagged jets, $H_T >$ 500 GeV, no leptons
- Enhancement of quark-jet final states by quark-gluon jet discriminant
- Events categorised by number of jets and b-tagged jets
- Dominant background: QCD-multijet production
 - Shape from low b-tag multiplicity
 control region in data
 - Rate from final fit to data
- tt + jets background modelled as in leptonic analysis
- Final discrimination by MEM



Search for $H\rightarrow cc$ in $HZ(\ell^+\ell^-)$

- Search for $\mathbf{H} \to \mathbf{c}\bar{\mathbf{c}}$ in Z(II)H channel
- 2 c-tagging discriminants against
 b jets and light-quark jets





Challenges

■ $\mathcal{B}(\mathsf{H} o \mathsf{c}\bar{\mathsf{c}}) = 2.9\%$: $\sigma(\mathsf{pp} o \mathsf{ZH}) \cdot \mathcal{B}(\mathsf{H} o \mathsf{c}\bar{\mathsf{c}}) = 26\,\mathsf{fb}$

Large Z + jets background

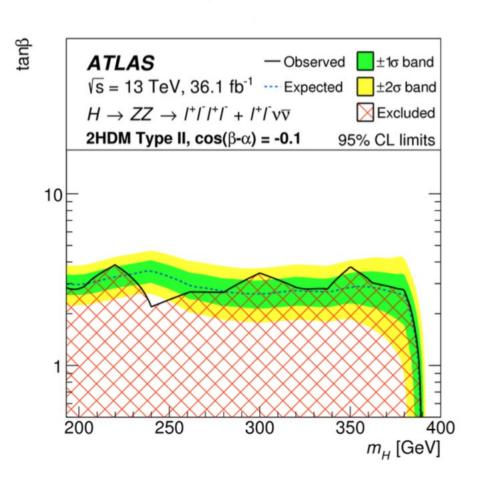
Upper limit on $\sigma(pp \to ZH) \cdot \mathcal{B}(H \to c\bar{c}) < 110$ (150 exp.) \times SM at 95% C.L.

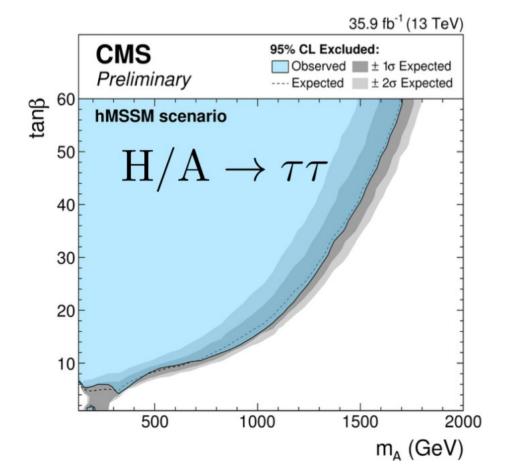
New approach: best direct limit on $H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$

Search for additional Higgs bosons

 Searches for additional Higgs bosons at LHC conventionally focus on 2HDM and MSSM

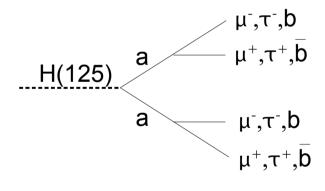
No signal is found → stringent constrains on model parameters are derived



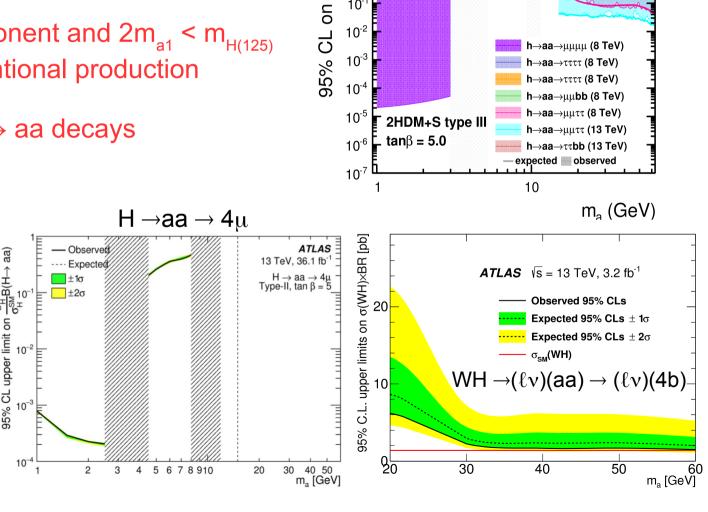


Exotic Higgs Bosons: Searches for H(125)→aa

- 2 Higgs Doublets + 1 Singlet models
 7 physical states:
 - $3 \text{ CP-even } h_{123}$, $2 \text{ CP-odd } a_{12}$, $2 \text{ charged } h^{\pm}$
- peculiar scenario
 - a_1 has large singlet component and $2m_{a1} < m_{H(125)}$
 - → reduced rates of conventional production modes gg→ a and b̄ba
 - → accessible via H(125) → aa decays



- analyses performed in large variety of channels
 - → no signal found
 - stringent constrains on model parameters



 $\sigma_h = B(h \rightarrow h)$

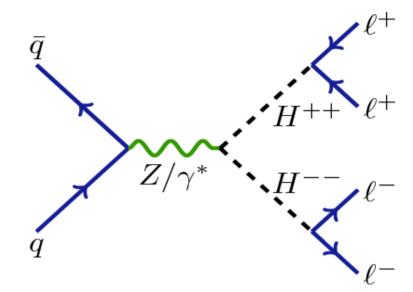
19.7 fb⁻¹ (8 TeV) + 35.9 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

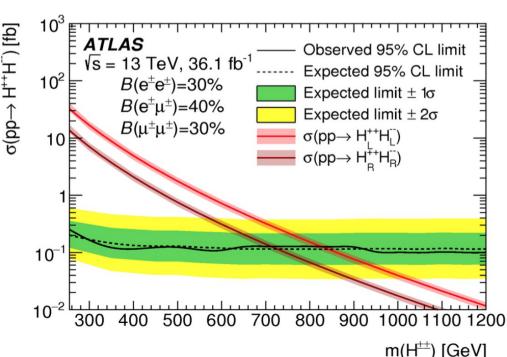
Exotic Higgs Bosons: Searches for H^{±±}

- H^{±±} appear in Higgs triplet models addressing neutrino mass hierarchy
 - → type-II see-saw models
 - → left-right symmetric (LRS) models etc
- in many models the mass-coupling relation doesn't hold for H^{±±}
 - \rightarrow no preference for $\tau^{\pm}\tau^{\pm}$ decays
 - decays to lighter leptons also provide high sensitivity

$$H^{\pm\pm} \to e^{\pm}e^{\pm}, \, \mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}, \, e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$$

subject of recent ATLAS analysis

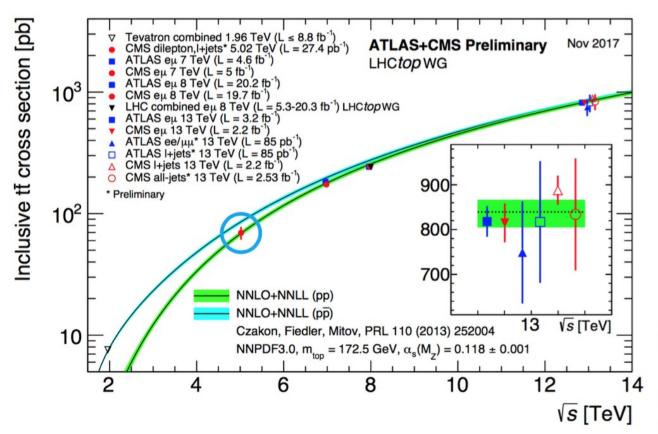




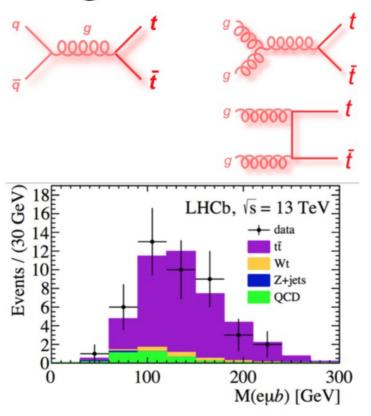
Top Quark

Top quark physics continues to be an important focus @ Tevatron and LHC

- Complementary measurements:
 - ~85% qq at Tevatron and >85% gg at LHC



Inclusive cross section well understood and agrees with NNLO predictions

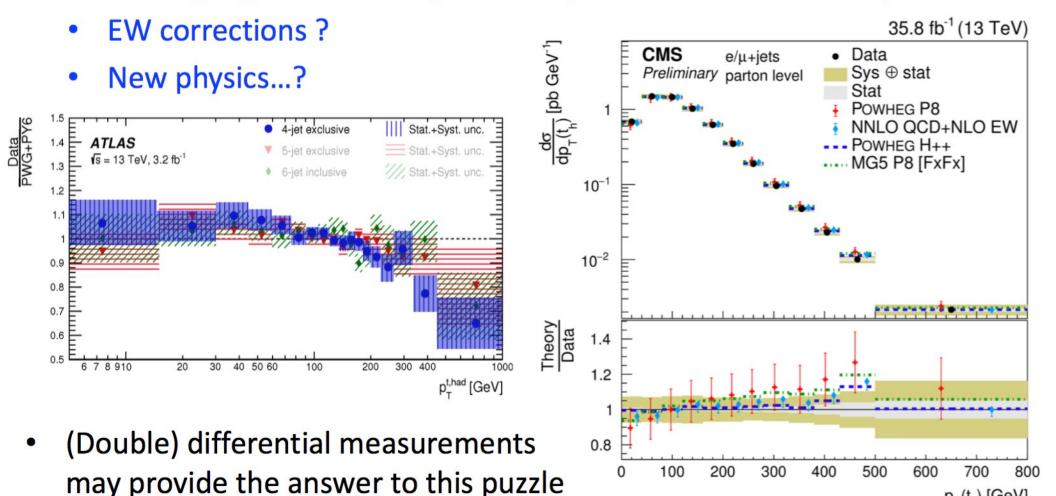


Precision top physics @ LHCb soon

Forward region interesting for PDF constraints, charge asymmetries, ... less dilution, more quark-initiated prod.

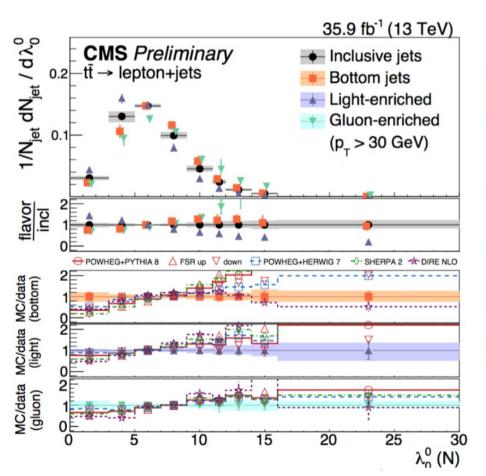
Top production and properties

- Understanding the discrepancy in modelling of the top and ttbar system (e.g. in top p_T) continues to be a challenge
- Data softer at higher top quark transverse momentum than prediction:
 - Missing higher orders in pQCD: for production and/or decay?



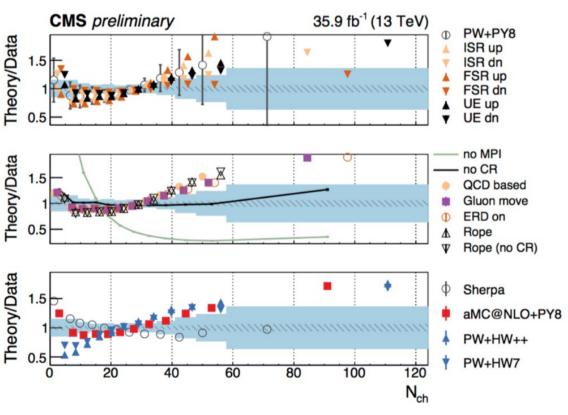
Top production and properties

Jet substructure observables in ttbar events



Sensitive to modeling in MC

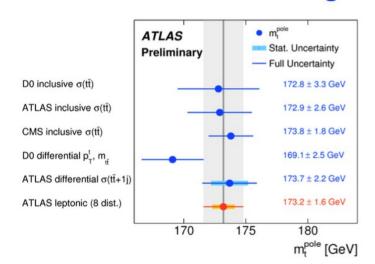
Underlying event in ttbar events



Crucial for understanding soft physics; can have significant effects on precision measurements (e.g. mass)

Top mass

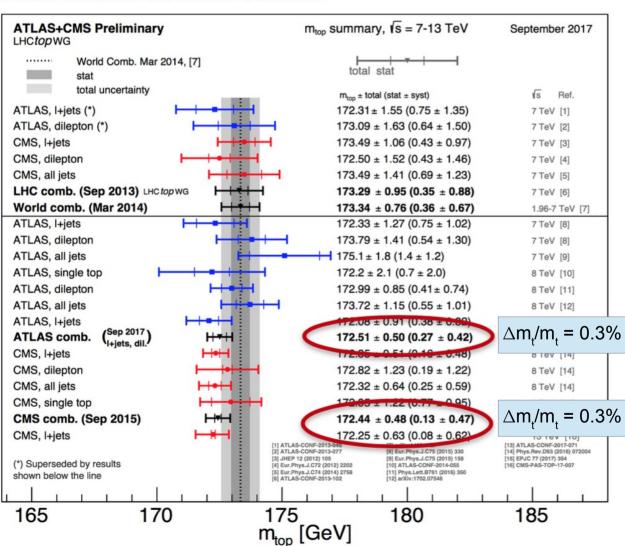
- Diverse set of top mass measurements in different channels
 - Direct methods e.g. templates, matrix method, ideogram
 - Indirect methods e.g. extraction based on cross section



ATLAS: 0.9%; CMS precision at 1% With ~5% theory uncertainty and ~2% exp → can reach 0.5% on pole mass)

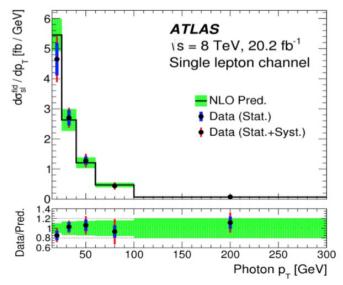
Tevatron top mass:

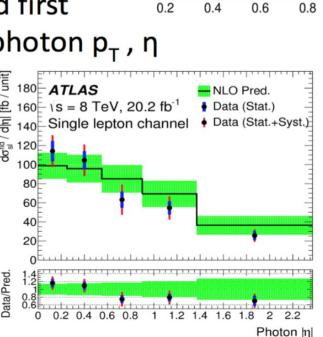
 $m_t = 174.30 \pm 0.35 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.54 \text{ (syst)} \text{ GeV}$ $\delta m/m_t = 0.37\%$



ttX production

- ttZ and ttW cross-sections measurements reach interesting precision
 - Both ttW and ttZ observed $> 5\sigma$
 - CMS dominated by object-related uncertainties, ATLAS by statistical uncertainty
- tttt cross-section measured and constraints on y_t derived_{.8}
 (CMS)
- Measurement of tty fiducial cross-section and first differential cross-section measurements for photon \textbf{p}_{T} , η





CMS

ttV best fit

68% CL contour

+ ttV theory [1]

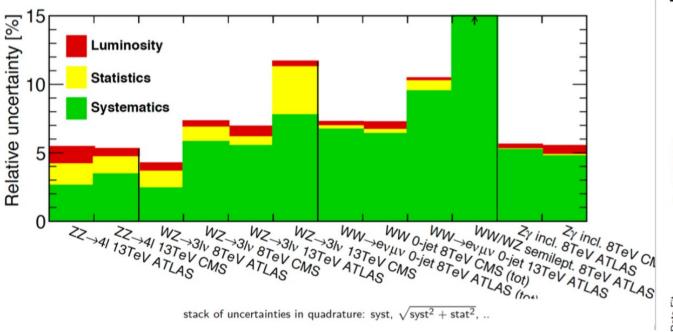
 $\sigma_{t\bar{t}W}$ [pb]

Multibosons at ATLAS and CMS

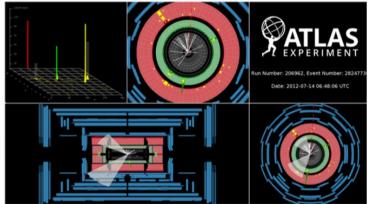
Diboson measurements are pushing for more precise theoretical calculations (NNLO or 3NLO QCD, NLO EWK, ...) aQGC WVy → evily candidate event

Uncertainties on total cross section measurements are approaching lumi uncertainty

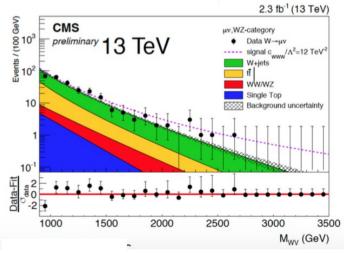
- Uncertainties on differential measurements still dominated by statistics
- Can mitigate lumi, theory uncertainties with ratios



stack of uncertainties in quadrature: syst, $\sqrt{\text{syst}^2 + \text{stat}^2}$, ...



Significant increase of sensitivity for indirect search for NP (aTGC)



Hadron Spectroscopy at LHCb

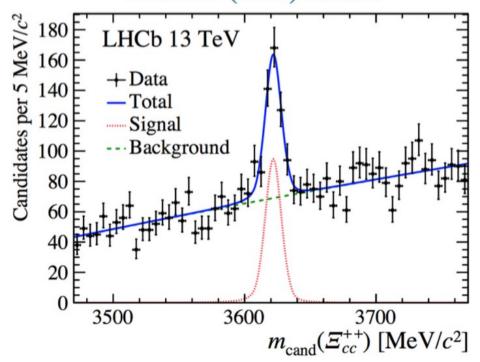
Significant (12 σ) signal in 13 TeV and 8 TeV data sets (7 σ)

$$m(\Xi_{cc}^{++}) = 3621.40 \pm 0.72 \,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.27 \,(\text{syst}) \pm 0.14 \,(\Lambda_c^+) \,\,\text{MeV}/c^2$$

Mass difference with the SELEX measurement ($\Delta m = 103 \text{ MeV/c}^2$) is too large to be an isospin partner

PRD 78 073013 PLB 698 251-255 PRD 96 033004

PRL 119 (2017) 112001

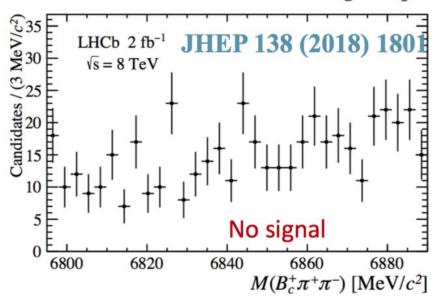


Search for excited $B_c(2S)^+$ states:

$$B_c(2S)^+ \to B_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$B_c(2S)^{*+} \to B_c^{*+} (\to B_c^+ \gamma) \pi^+ \pi^-$$

*not reconstructing the photon



Observation reported by ATLAS

$$m=6842 \pm 4(stat) \pm 5(syst) \text{ MeV/c}^2$$

PRL 113 (2014) 212004

To be followed up... does CMS see it?

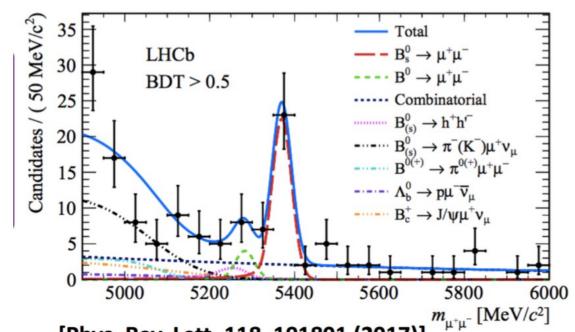
Search for new physics in rare decays

- Search both for small deviations in precisely predicted SM processes and for forbidden processes that can only occur through new physics
- New particles can appear at loop or tree level
- Flavor-changing neutral current (FCNC) processes
 - heavily suppressed
 NP can appear at a similar or larger level as SM contributions

 $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$: First single experiment observation (7.8 σ)

(previously achieved w/ LHCb+CMS combination)

Results consistent with SM predictions, set stringent limits on possible NP models



[Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 191801 (2017)]

Lepton universality in b \rightarrow s $\ell^+\ell^-$

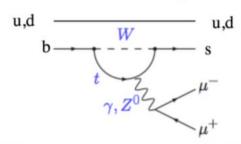
The tension wrt to SM observed in muon final states

If the effect is real, does it appear only for muons or is it universal for all leptons?

LHCb, 3fb-1 [JHEP 08 (2017) 055]

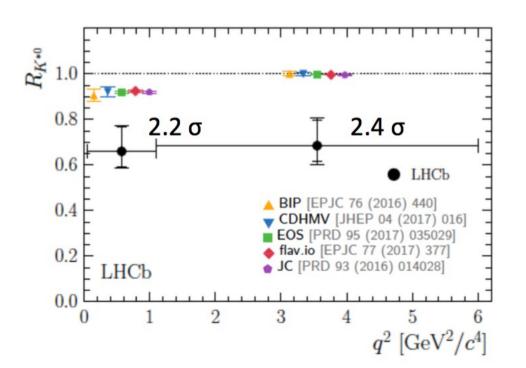
Test in ratios of semi-leptonic decays

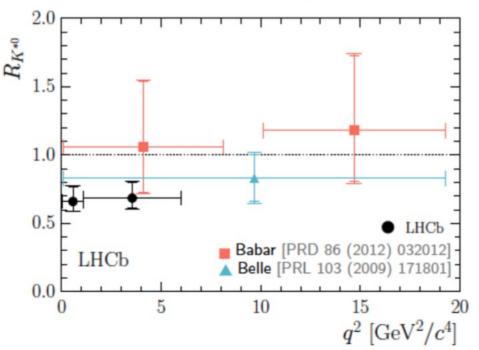
muons / electrons [$\mathbf{b} \rightarrow \mathbf{s}$]



$$R_{K} = \frac{BR(B^{+} \to K^{+}\mu^{+}\mu^{-})}{BR(B^{+} \to K^{+}e^{+}e^{-})}$$

Analogously: R_{K*}

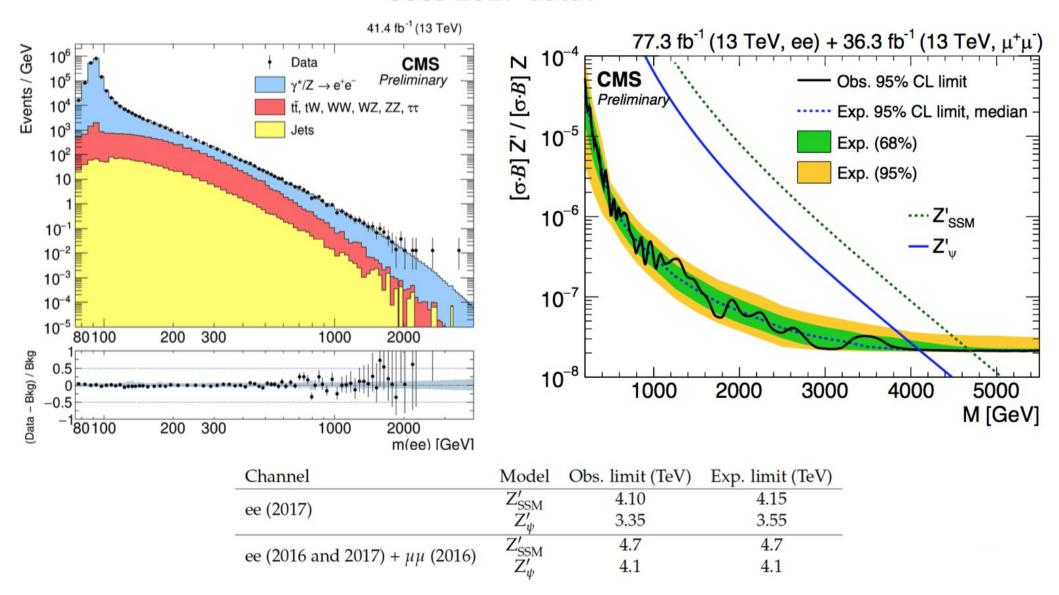




Searches for di-lepton resonances

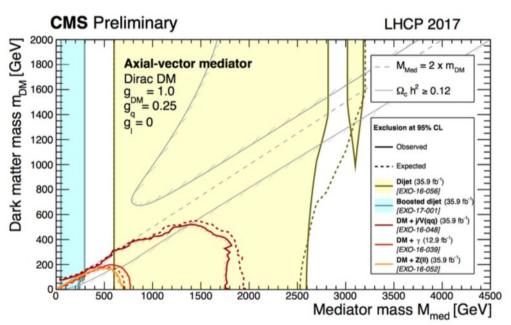
High mass searches now using > 100 fb⁻¹, limits extending beyond 4 TeV!

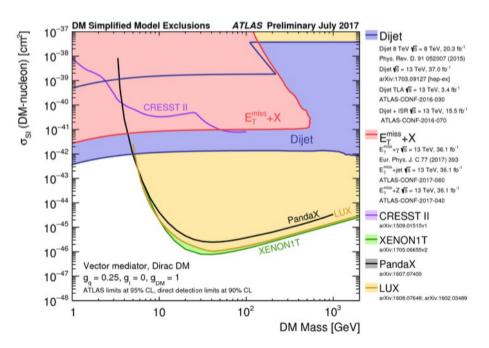
Uses 2017 data!



Searches for dark matter

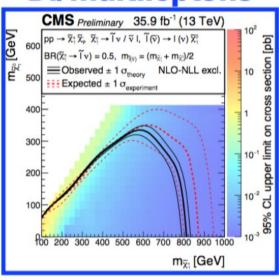
- Dark Matter (DM) searches @ LHC remain a thriving field of research
- A large number of mono-X searches have been performed by ATLAS and CMS, already probing a large part of the parameter space
- No evidence for BSM physics so far but significant progress in exploring a variety of final states
 - incl. searches where Higgs mixes with new dark mediators
 CMS-PAS-EXO-16-055 PRL 119, 181804
- LHC searches complementary to direct searches, providing improved sensitivity to low DM masses

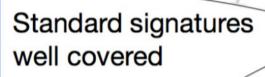




Searches for EWK SUSY

Di/multileptons

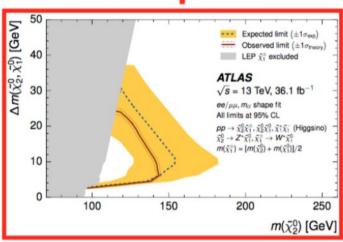




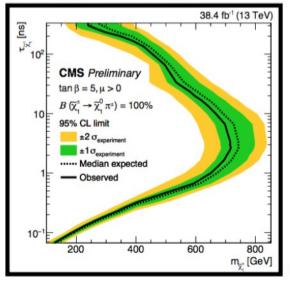
Stau still hiding

Degenerate spectra demanding for e/µ reconstruction/ID...

Soft leptons



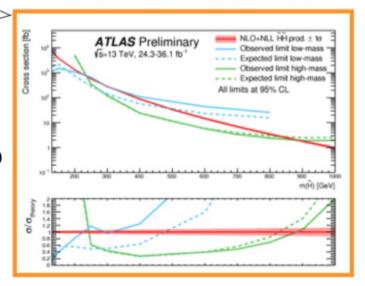
Disappearing tracks



... or require unconventional analyses

First sensitivity to Higgsinos aided by non-leptonic signatures

Hadronic searches





20

10

2015

RUN 2

Frederick Bordry

2018



Years

Goal 60 fb⁻¹ ATLAS/CMS 2 fb⁻¹ for LHCb

2017

LHC 2018

2016

with 131 days of p-p physics

55 fb⁻¹ and 1.8 fb⁻¹ if 119 days

keeping the LHC high availability and >50% stable beams)

Concluding remarks

- Impressive variety of measurements and searches challenging SM, are being performed at ongoing experiments
- SM continue to withstand experimental tests
- No compelling signs of new phenomena in experimental data so far
- Perhaps we may have not see apparent signal of new physics yet, implying that we have to be cleverer and leave no stone unturn
 - develop and implement new ideas
 - Go in directions where no one has gone before