

ATLAS

F. Tartarelli

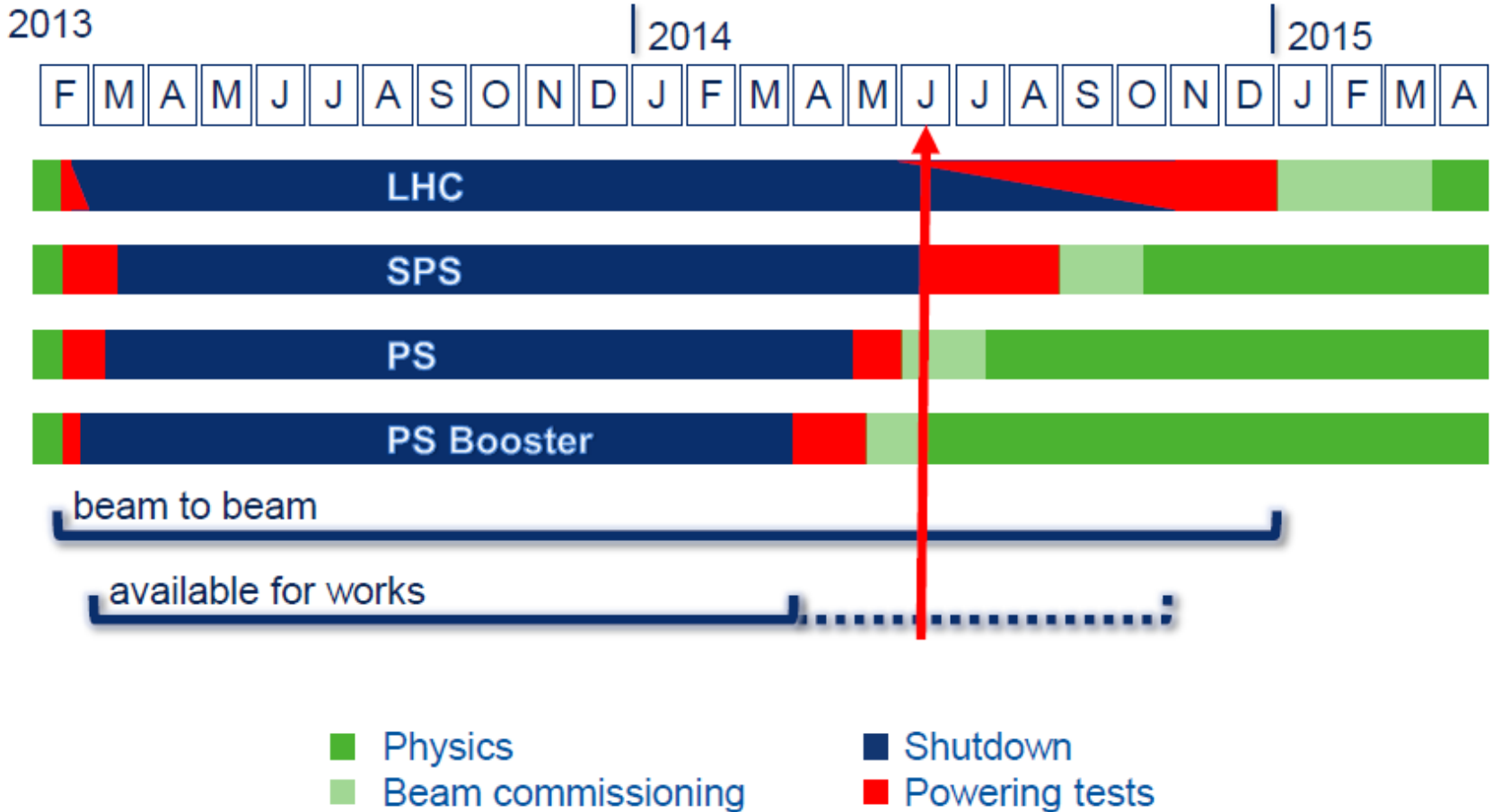
CdS, 09/07/2014

ATLAS

- 335 papers published (or submitted) at 06/07/2014
 - Covering a wide spectrum of physics analyses: B-physics, Exotics (BSM), Higgs, Heavy Ions, Standard Model, SUSY, Top quark physics,...
 - Using LHC Run I dataset: 4.5 fb^{-1} @7TeV and 20.3 fb^{-1} @8TeV
 - Data collected up to February 2013
- Run 2 starting early 2015 at 13 TeV pp center-of-mass energy, 25 ns bunch spacing, $L=1 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, about 100 fb^{-1} expected
- Some ATLAS detector upgrades:
 - new pixel layer closer (3.3 cm) to the beam line (IBL) and a small radius Be beam pipe
 - fast track trigger at Level 2 (FTK)



LS1 - time span



ATLAS

- Concurrent efforts in the collaboration:
 - Finish RUN 1 analyses as soon as possible
 - Prepare RUN2 (commissioning detector, software,...)
- Short review of recent analyses results with Milano involvement
- Performance studies:
 - Tau lepton reconstruction
 - Emiss reconstruction
 - e/γ calibration
 - tracking
- Physics analyses:
 - Dark matter searches
 - SUSY searches
 - Higgs properties measurements
 - QCD prompt photon(s) production

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Performance studies

Performance studies

□ Tau

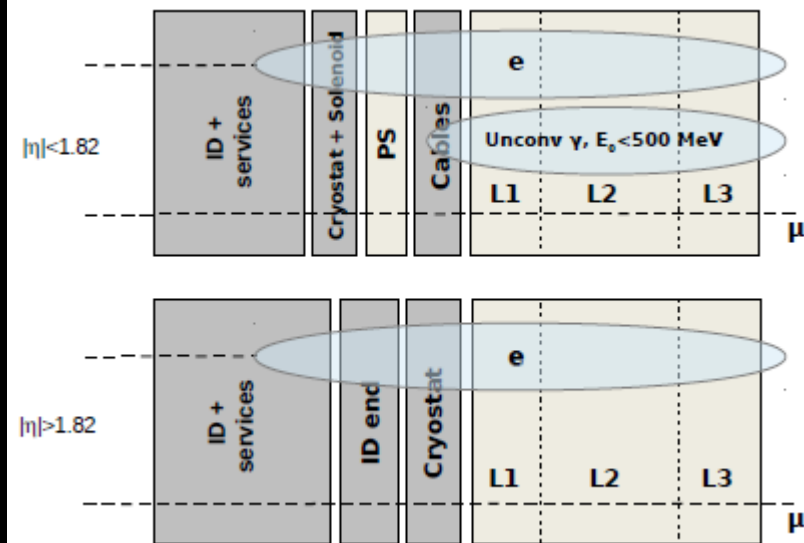
- Attilio Andreazza co-convenor of tau working group (October 2013-October 2015)
- Studies of tau trigger performance with FTK using BDT techniques

□ Etmis

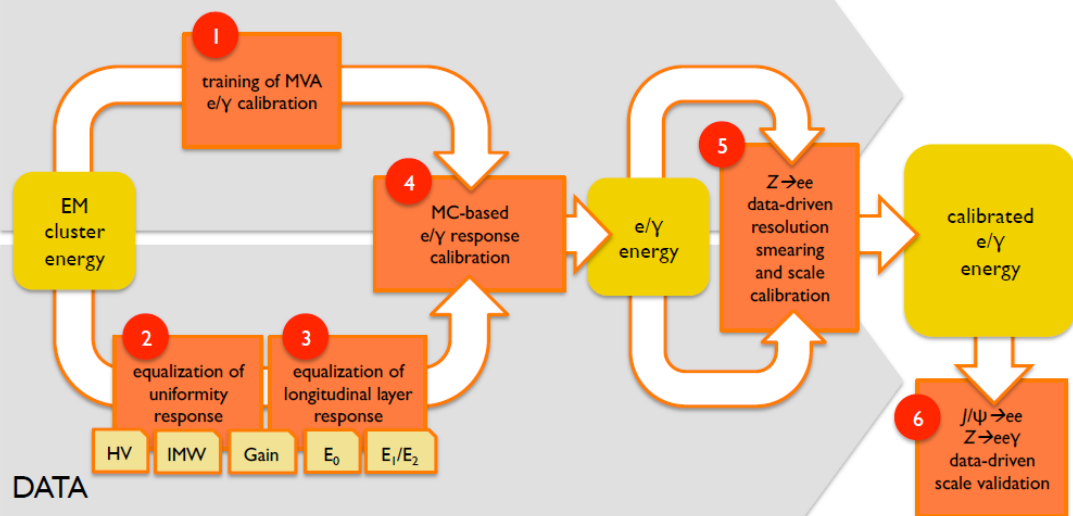
- “Reconstruction and Missing ET Performance in the ATLAS detector using proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV”
 - Contact editor: Caterina Pizio, paper in preparation
- Prepared recommendation for Etmis in RUN2: reconstruct soft term from primary vertex tracks instead of topocluster+tracks (less sensible to pile-up contribution)

E/gamma calibration

- Calibration of electrons and photons
 - Leonardi Carminati co-convenor of e/gamma calibration group up to May 2014; now replaced by Ruggero Turra
- “Electron and photon energy calibration with the ATLAS detector using LHC Run 1 data”
 - Contact editor: L. Carminati, to be submitted to Eur. Phys. J. C (2014)

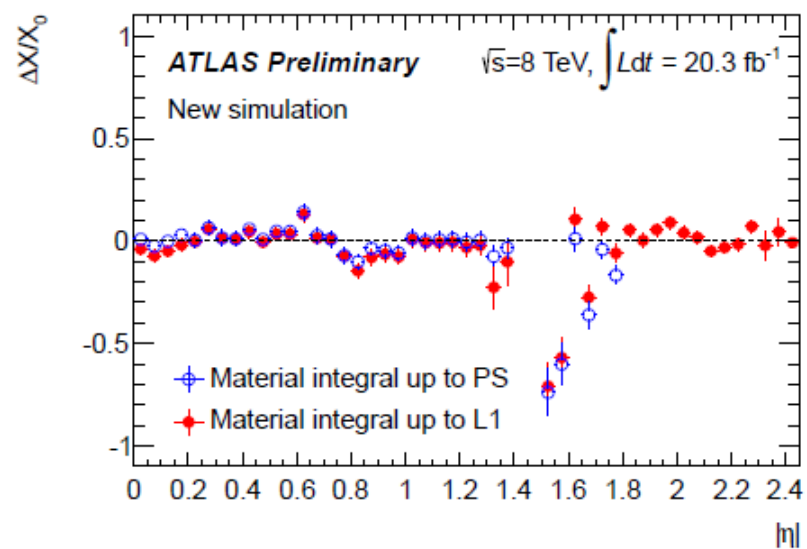
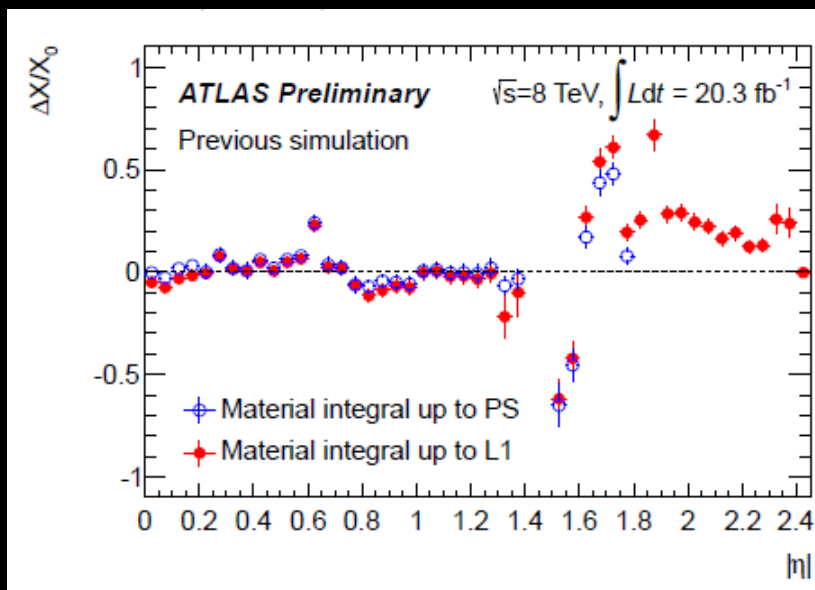
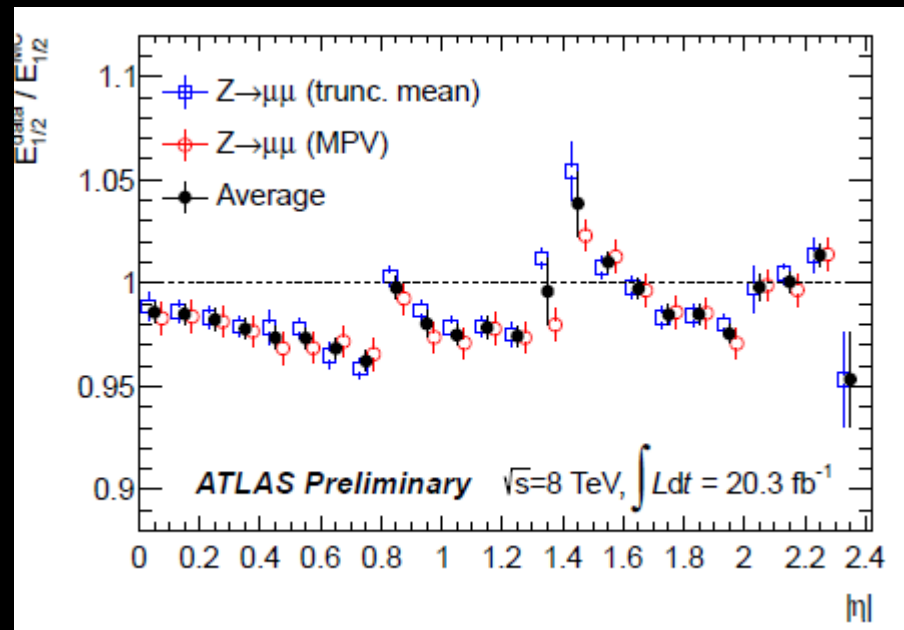


SIMULATION

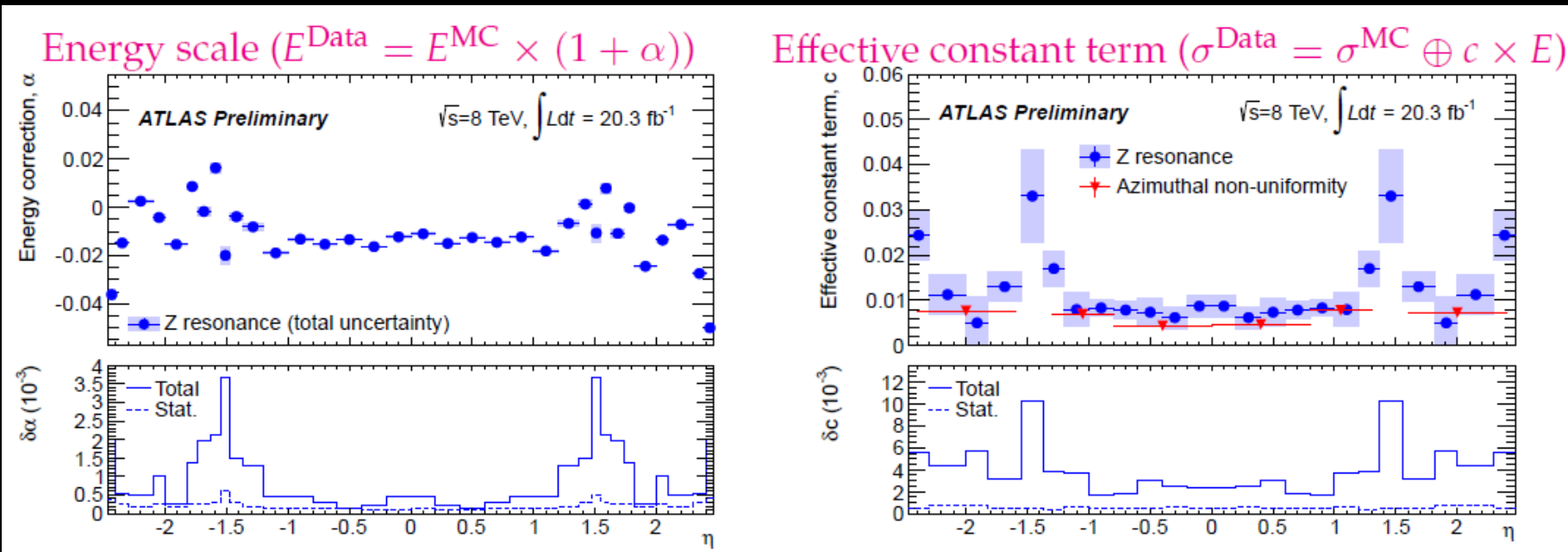


1. MC-based MVA technique to determine calibration constants for e/γ /converted γ :
 - Variables: total E in accordion, shower depth, cluster coordinates, conversion radius, conversion $p_T/E_T, \dots$
 - Need a good estimate of material in front of calorimeter estimate using $E_1/E_2 \rightarrow$ new detector simulation improving on passive material description
2. Correction of specific non simulated effects: High-Voltage differences, electronic calibration,...
3. Layer intercalibration
5. Energy scale and resolution smearing using $Z \rightarrow ee$
6. Energy scale validated with $J/\psi \rightarrow ee$ and extrapolation to photon with $Z \rightarrow ee\gamma$

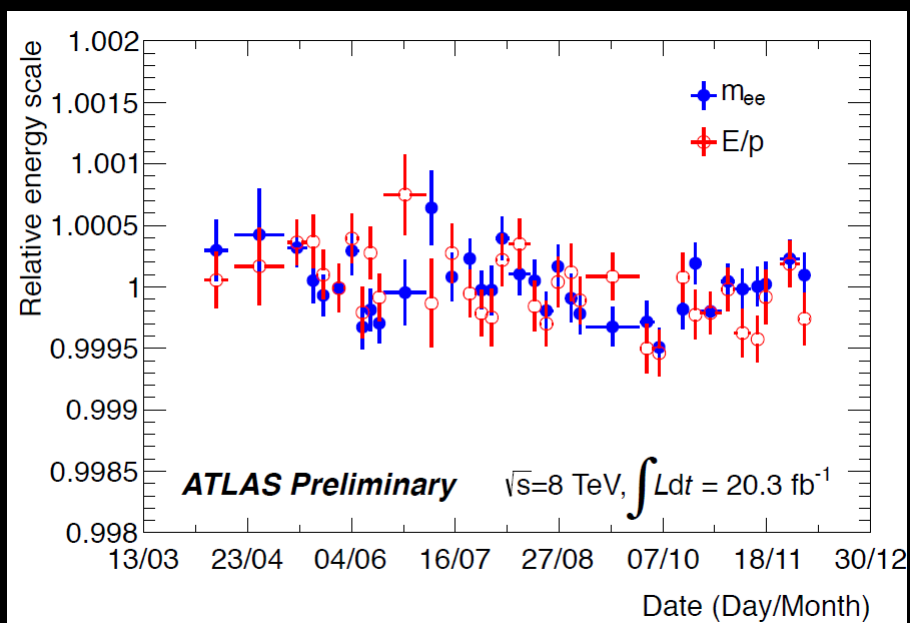
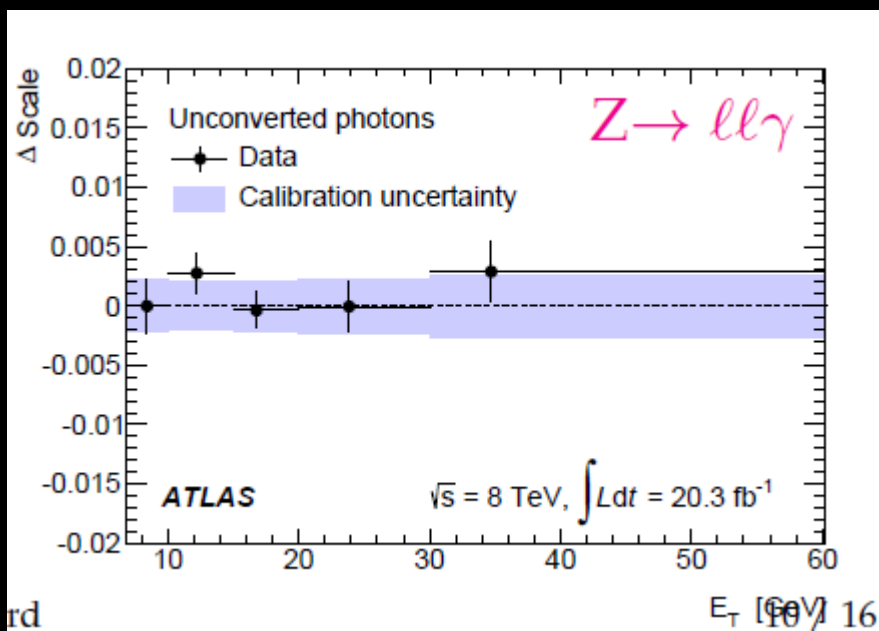
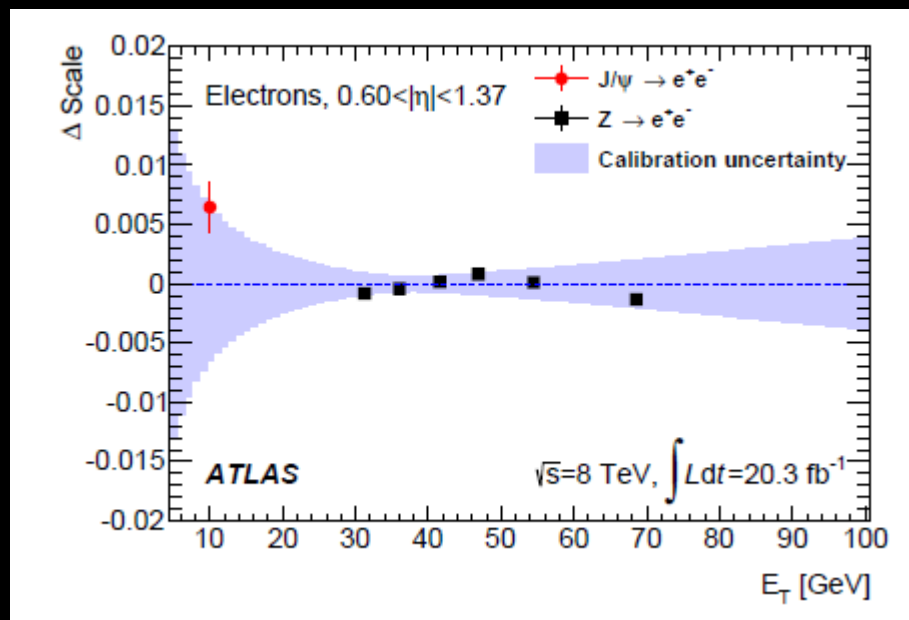
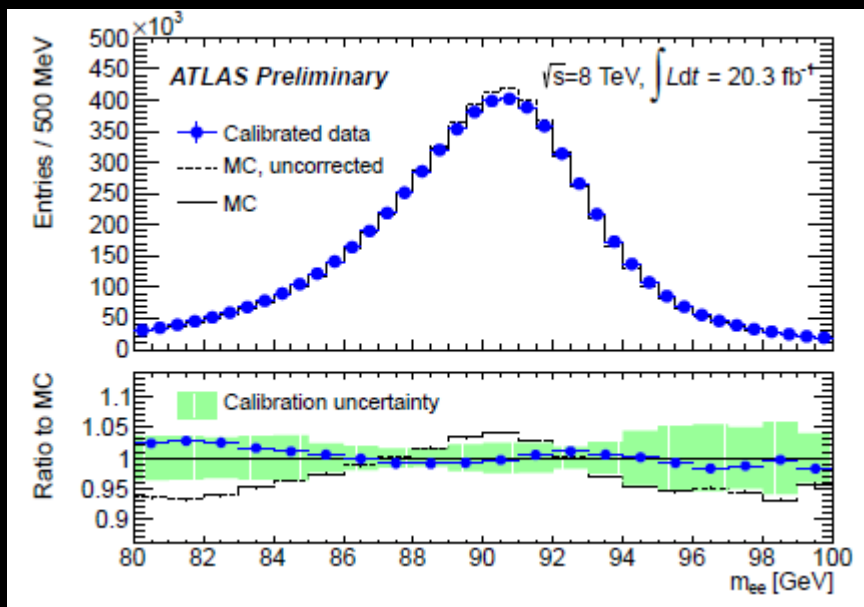
- Layer intercalibration:
 - correction up to 5%,
 - with a precision of 1% for $|\eta| < 1.2$ and $|\eta| > 1.82$
- $\mu \rightarrow e/\gamma$ extrapolation:
 - estimated at 1-1.5% uncertainty



Provides also constrain on material to 2-5% X_0



- Energy scale and resolution from $Z \rightarrow ee$
- Improved uncertainty per bins (without crack region $1.2 < |\eta| < 1.8$):
 - $\delta\alpha_{\text{tot}} \sim \text{few } 10^{-4}$
 - $\delta\sigma_{\text{tot}} \sim \text{few } 10^{-3}$

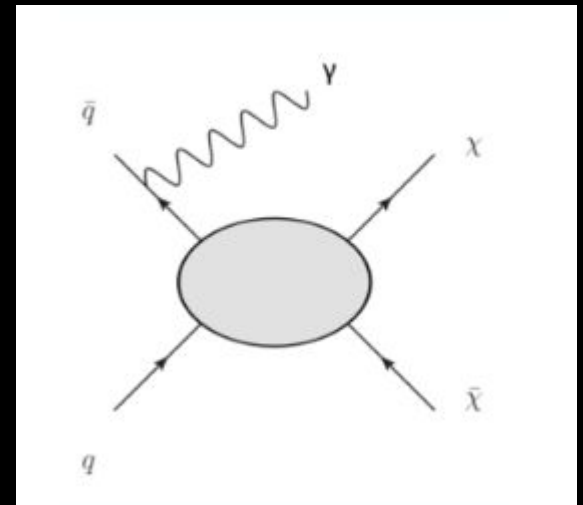


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Physics analyses

Dark Matter searches

- “Search for new phenomena in events with isolated photons and large missing transverse momentum at 8 TeV”
 - Contact editor: Donatella Cavalli, paper in preparation
- Looking for events with an energetic photon and large missing momentum as a signature of new physics:
 - Large extra dimensions (Graviton)
 - Dark matter (WIMPs)
 - SUSY interpretation

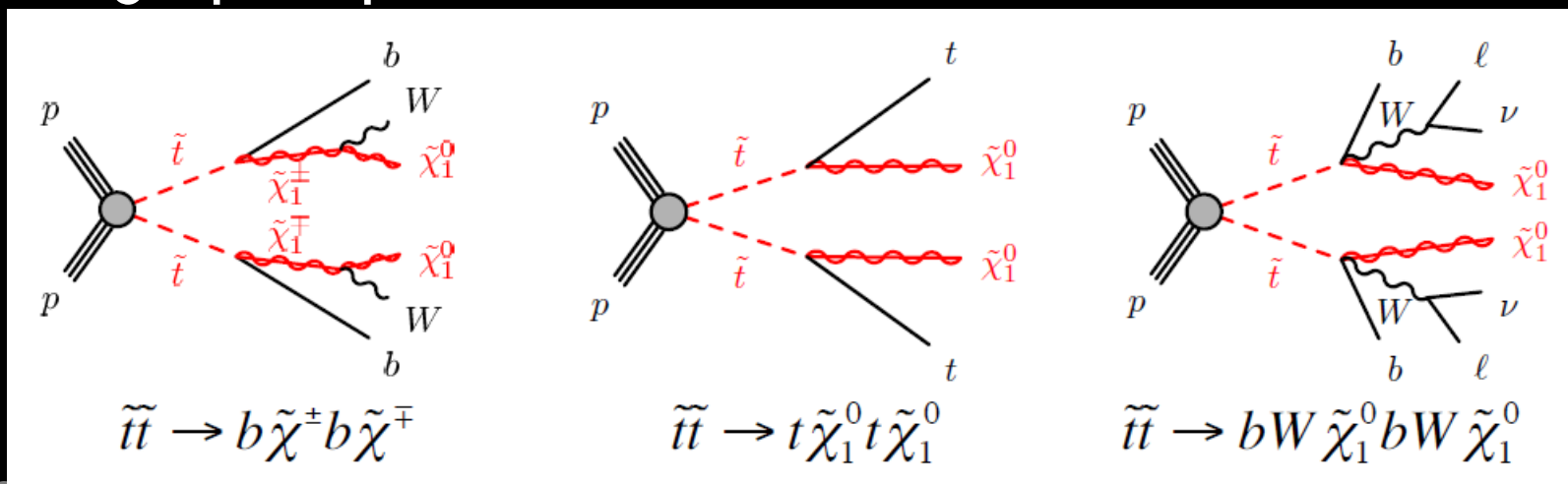


SUSY

- Search for stop/ 3^{rd} generation squark production
 - T. Lari convenor of 3^{rd} generation squark group; co-convenor of whole ATLAS SUSY group for two years starting next October
- “Third generation squark workshop”, 23-27 June 2014, Milano
- “Search for direct top-squark pair production in final states with two leptons in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}=8\text{TeV}$ with the ATLAS detector”
 - Contact editor: F. Meloni, JHEP06(2014)124

Stop search

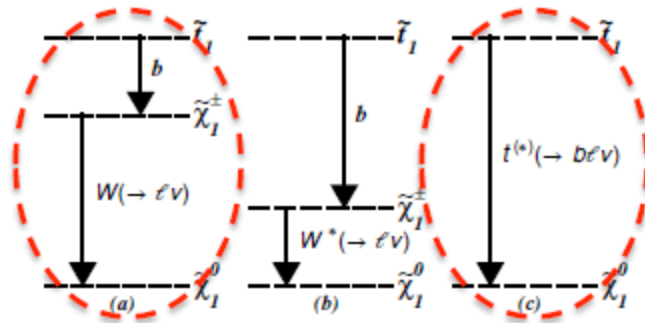
- Large mixing effects can lead to mass eigenstate t_1 that is significantly lighter than the other squarks
 - naturalness \rightarrow mass $O(1 \text{ TeV})$
 - could be pair-produced with relatively large cross-sections at LHC
- Target final states containing exactly two isolated, high- p_T leptons



Analysis

- Events with two isolated leptons (e, μ) with opposite charge, and two b-quarks, significant missing transverse momentum
- Analysis strategies target:
 - Large C_1 - N_1 mass splittings ($> M_W$ bosons mass), cut based
 - Small C_1 - N_1 mass splittings ($< M_W$ bosons mass), t_1 three-body decay, cut based
 - on-shell top $t_1 \rightarrow t + N_1$ decay mode, MVA

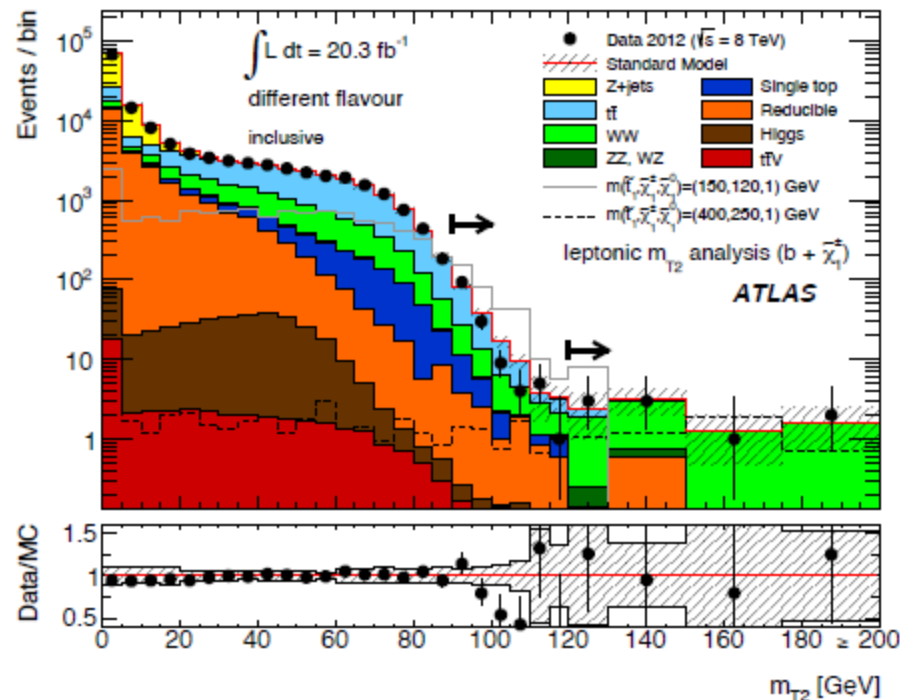
Leptonic m_{T2}



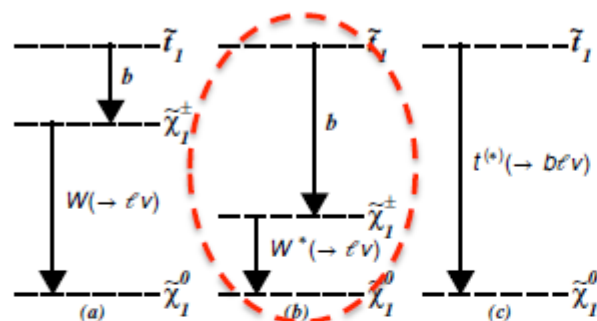
LEPTONIC STRANSVERSE MASS

$$m_{T2}^{\ell\ell}(\vec{p}_T^{\ell_1}, \vec{p}_T^{\ell_2}, \vec{p}_T) = \min_{\vec{q}_T^1 + \vec{q}_T^2 = \vec{p}_T} \left\{ \max \left[m_T(p_T^{\ell_1}, \vec{q}_T^1), m_T(p_T^{\ell_2}, \vec{q}_T^2) \right] \right\}$$

MAIN DISCRIMINANT: m_{T2} computed from the momenta of the two leptons.



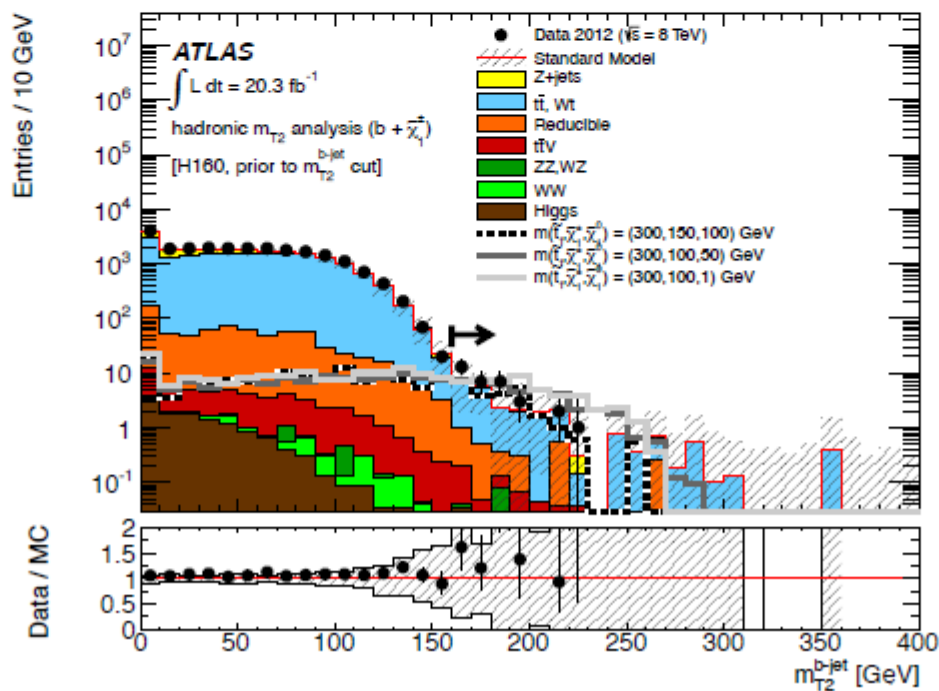
Hadronic m_{T2}



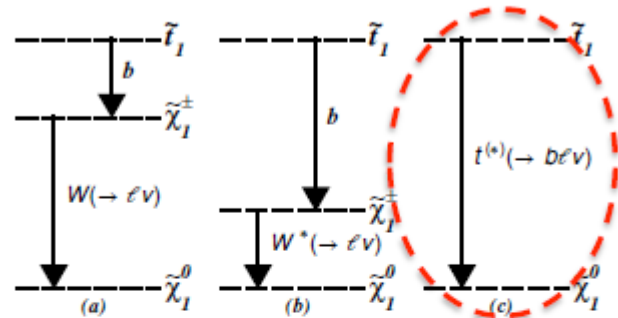
HADRONIC STRANSVERSE MASS

$$m_{T2}^{b\text{-jet}}(\vec{p}_T^{b_1}, \vec{p}_T^{b_2}, \vec{p}_T) = \min_{\vec{q}_T^1 + \vec{q}_T^2 = \vec{p}_T} \left\{ \max \left[m_T(p_T^{b_1}, \vec{q}_T^1), m_T(p_T^{b_2}, \vec{q}_T^2) \right] \right\}$$

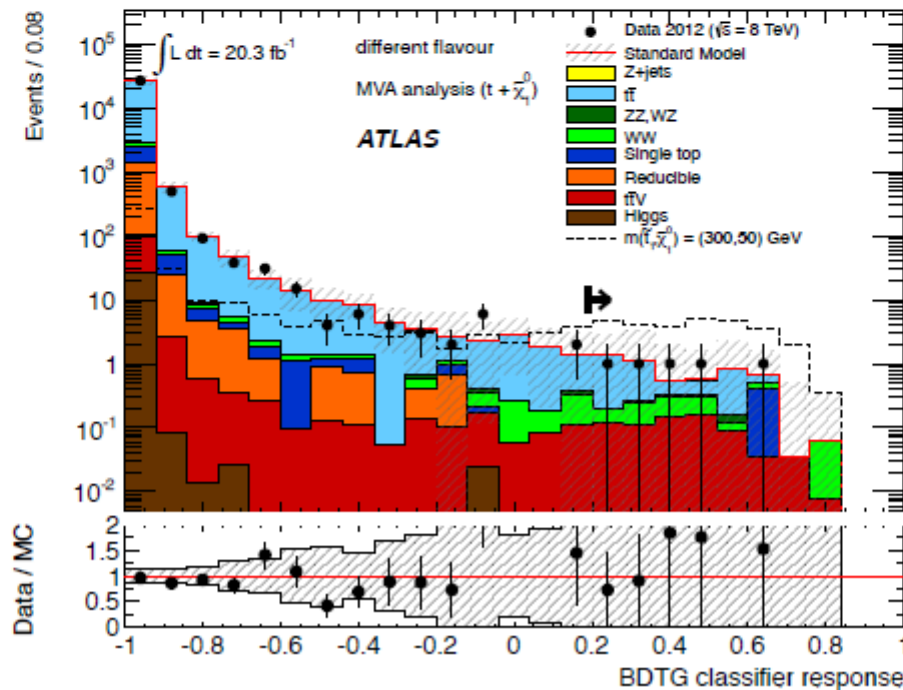
MAIN DISCRIMINANT: m_{T2} computed from the momenta of the two b-jets.



Multivariate Analysis



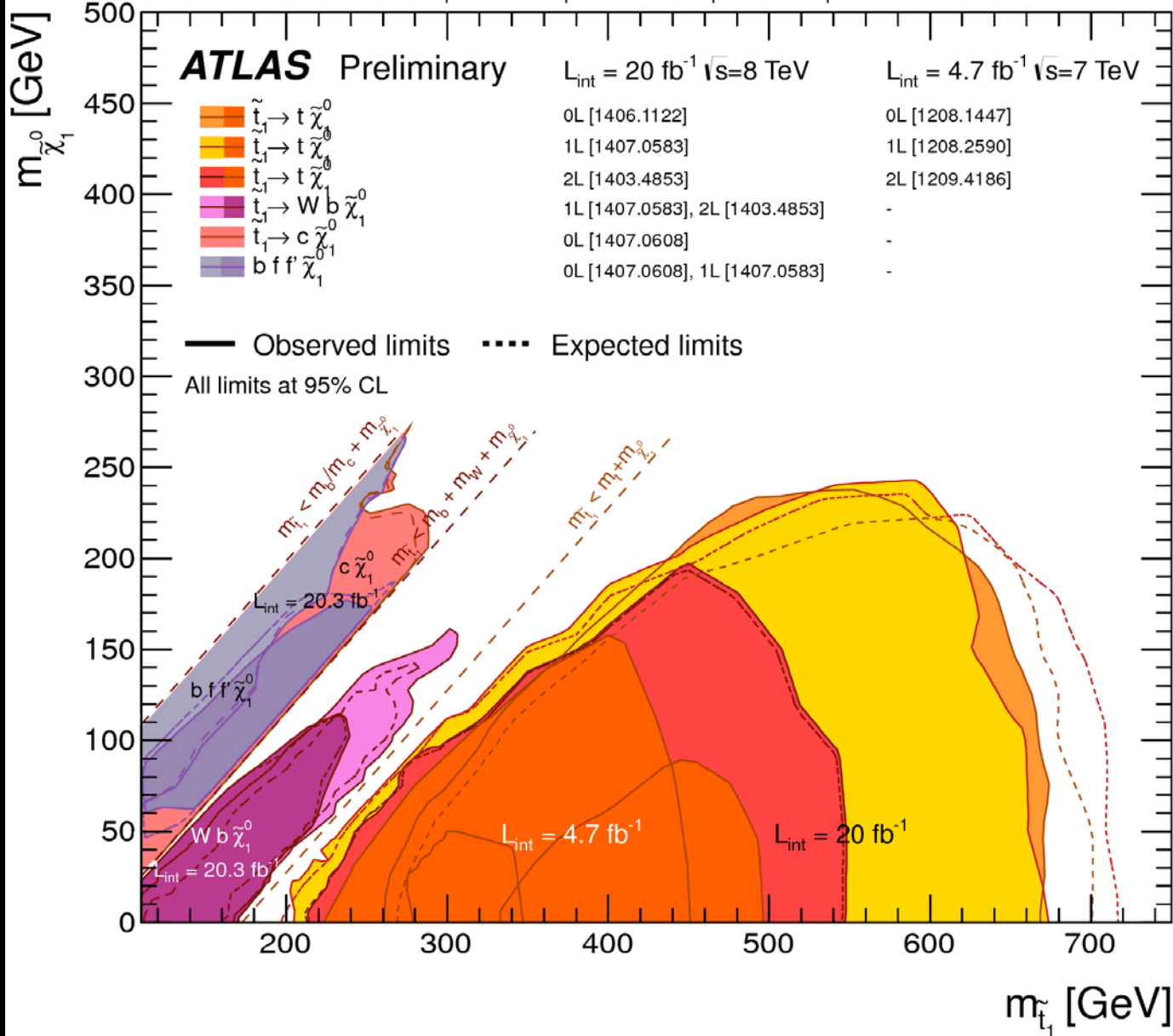
MVA discriminant (BDTG) based on:
 $E_T^{\text{miss}}, m_{\ell\ell}, m_{T2},$
 $\Delta\phi(\ell, \ell), \Delta\theta(\ell, \ell), \Delta\phi(\ell, E_T^{\text{miss}})$ and $\Delta\phi(j, \ell)$



- No signal observed: number of observed events consistent with SM expectations
- Four decay modes are considered separately with 100% BR:
 - $t_1 \rightarrow t + N_1$ (7 TeV: [1,2,3], 8 TeV [4,5,6], where the t_1 is mostly right)
 - $t_1 \rightarrow W + b + N_1$ (3- body decay for $m(\text{stop}) < m(\text{top}) + m(N_1)$, 8 TeV [4,6]),
 - $t_1 \rightarrow c + N_1$ [7]
 - $t_1 \rightarrow f + f' + b + N_1$ (4-body decay, 8 TeV [4,7]).
- Papers
 - [1] [arxiv:1208.1447](https://arxiv.org/abs/1208.1447) (0 lepton 7 TeV)
 - [2] [arxiv:1208.2590](https://arxiv.org/abs/1208.2590) (1 lepton 7 TeV)
 - [3] [arxiv:1209.4186](https://arxiv.org/abs/1209.4186) (2 leptons 7 TeV)
 - [4] [arxiv:1407.0583](https://arxiv.org/abs/1407.0583) (1 lepton 8 TeV, 20/fb)
 - [5] [arxiv:1406.1122](https://arxiv.org/abs/1406.1122) (0 lepton + 5/6 jets 8 TeV, 20/fb)
 - [6] [arxiv:1403.4853](https://arxiv.org/abs/1403.4853) (2 lepton + jets+ MET 8 TeV, 20/fb)
 - [7] [arxiv:1407.0608](https://arxiv.org/abs/1407.0608) (0 lepton + jets (c-jets) + MET 8 TeV, 20/fb)

\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 production, $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b f \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ / $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ / $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow W b \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ / $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_1^0$

Status: ICHEP 2014



ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

Status: ICHEP 2014

ATLAS Preliminary

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

Model	e, μ, τ, γ	Jets	E_T^{miss}	$\int \mathcal{L} dt [\text{fb}^{-1}]$	Mass limit	Reference	
Inclusive Searches	MSUGRA/CMSSM	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{q}, \tilde{g} 1.7 TeV	$m(\tilde{q})=m(\tilde{g})$
	MSUGRA/CMSSM	1 e, μ	3-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.2 TeV	any $m(\tilde{q})$
	MSUGRA/CMSSM	0	7-10 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{q} 1.1 TeV	any $m(\tilde{q})$
	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{q} 850 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}, m(1^{\text{st}} \text{ gen. } \tilde{q})=m(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ gen. } \tilde{q})$
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.33 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow qqW^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1 e, μ	3-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.18 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)<200 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{\chi}^\pm)=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)+m(\tilde{g}))$
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qq(\ell\ell/\ell\nu/\nu\nu)\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ	0-3 jets	-	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.12 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$
	GMSB (\tilde{L} NLSP)	2 e, μ	2-4 jets	Yes	4.7	\tilde{g} 1.24 TeV	$\tan\beta<15$
	GMSB (\tilde{L} NLSP)	1-2 τ + 0-1 ℓ	0-2 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.6 TeV	$\tan\beta>20$
	GGM (bino NLSP)	2 γ	-	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.28 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)>50 \text{ GeV}$
	GGM (wino NLSP)	1 $e, \mu + \gamma$	-	Yes	4.8	\tilde{g} 619 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)>50 \text{ GeV}$
	GGM (higgsino-bino NLSP)	γ	1 b	Yes	4.8	\tilde{g} 900 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)>220 \text{ GeV}$
	GGM (higgsino NLSP)	2 e, μ (Z)	0-3 jets	Yes	5.8	\tilde{g} 690 GeV	$m(\text{NLSP})>200 \text{ GeV}$
Gravitino LSP	0	mono-jet	Yes	10.5	$F^{1/2}$ scale 645 GeV	$m(\tilde{G})>10^{-4} \text{ eV}$	
3 rd gen. \tilde{g} med.	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\tilde{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	3 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{g} 1.25 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)<400 \text{ GeV}$
	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\tilde{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	7-10 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.1 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)<350 \text{ GeV}$
	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\tilde{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-1 e, μ	3 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{g} 1.34 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)<400 \text{ GeV}$
	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-1 e, μ	3 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{g} 1.3 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)<300 \text{ GeV}$
	3 rd gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{b}_1 100-620 GeV
$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{b}_1 275-440 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=2 m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (light), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		1-2 e, μ	1-2 b	Yes	4.7	\tilde{t}_1 110-167 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=55 \text{ GeV}$
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (light), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		2 e, μ	0-2 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1 130-210 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = m(\tilde{t}_1) - m(W) - 50 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{t}_1) < m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (medium), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		2 e, μ	2 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1 215-530 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=1 \text{ GeV}$
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (medium), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0	2 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{t}_1 150-580 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)<200 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{\chi}^\pm)=m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)+5 \text{ GeV}$
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (heavy), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		1 e, μ	1 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{t}_1 210-640 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (heavy), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0	2 b	Yes	20.0	\tilde{t}_1 260-640 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0	mono-jet/c-tag	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1 90-240 GeV	$m(\tilde{t}_1) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 85 \text{ GeV}$
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (natural GMSB)		2 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_1 150-580 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)>150 \text{ GeV}$
$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + Z$		3 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{t}_2 290-600 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)<200 \text{ GeV}$
EW direct		$\tilde{\chi}_{1,R}^0\tilde{\chi}_{1,R}^0, \tilde{\chi} \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}$ 90-325 GeV
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0(\tilde{\nu})$	2 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 140-465 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}(\tilde{\nu})$	2 τ	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 100-350 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}_1\nu\tilde{\ell}_1(\tilde{\nu}\nu), \tilde{\ell}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\ell}_1(\tilde{\nu}\nu)$	3 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 700 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=m(\tilde{\ell}_2^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0, m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_1^0 Z\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2-3 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 420 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0, \text{ sleptons decoupled}$
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_1^0 h\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1 e, μ	2 b	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 285 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0, \text{ sleptons decoupled}$
	$\tilde{\chi}_{2,3}^0\tilde{\chi}_{2,3}^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}_R\tilde{\ell}$	4 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_{2,3}^0$ 620 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)=m(\tilde{\chi}_3^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0, m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)+m(\tilde{\chi}_3^0))$
	Long-lived particles	Direct $\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ prod., long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	Disapp. trk	1 jet	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 270 GeV
Stable, stopped \tilde{g} R-hadron		0	1-5 jets	Yes	27.9	\tilde{g} 832 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=100 \text{ GeV}, 10 \mu\text{s} < \tau(\tilde{g}) < 1000 \text{ s}$
GMSB, stable $\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\mu}) + \tau(e, \mu)$		1-2 μ	-	-	15.9	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 475 GeV	$10 < \tan\beta < 50$
GMSB, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma\tilde{G}$, long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		2 γ	-	Yes	4.7	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 230 GeV	$0.4 < \tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 2 \text{ ns}$
RPV	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow qq\mu$ (RPV)	1 μ , displ. vtx	-	-	20.3	\tilde{q} 1.0 TeV	$1.5 < c\tau < 156 \text{ mm}, \text{BR}(\mu)=1, m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=108 \text{ GeV}$
	LFV $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_\tau + X, \tilde{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow e + \mu$	2 e, μ	-	-	4.6	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ 1.61 TeV	$\lambda'_{311}=0.10, \lambda_{133}=0.05$
	LFV $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_\tau + X, \tilde{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow e(\mu) + \tau$	1 $e, \mu + \tau$	-	-	4.6	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ 1.1 TeV	$\lambda'_{311}=0.10, \lambda_{1(2)33}=0.05$
	Bilinear RPV CMSSM	2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{q}, \tilde{g} 1.35 TeV	$m(\tilde{q})=m(\tilde{g}), c\tau_{LSP}<1 \text{ mm}$
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow ee\nu_\mu, e\mu\nu_e$	4 e, μ	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 750 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 0.2 \times m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0), \lambda_{121} \neq 0$
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_1^0 Z\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	3 $e, \mu + \tau$	-	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 450 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 0.2 \times m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0), \lambda_{133} \neq 0$
	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow qq\tilde{q}$	0	6-7 jets	-	20.3	\tilde{g} 916 GeV	$\text{BR}(\tau)=\text{BR}(b)=\text{BR}(c)=0\%$
Other	Scalar gluon pair, $\text{sgluon} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}$	0	4 jets	-	4.6	sgluon 100-287 GeV	incl. limit from 1110.2693
	Scalar gluon pair, $\text{sgluon} \rightarrow t\tilde{t}$	2 e, μ (SS)	2 b	Yes	14.3	sgluon 350-800 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-051
	WIMP interaction (D5, Dirac χ)	0	mono-jet	Yes	10.5	M^* scale 704 GeV	$m(\chi) < 80 \text{ GeV}, \text{limit of } < 687 \text{ GeV for D8}$

$\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ full data
 $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ partial data
 $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ full data

10⁻¹ 1 Mass scale [TeV]

*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. All limits quoted are observed minus 1 σ theoretical signal cross section uncertainty.

Higgs

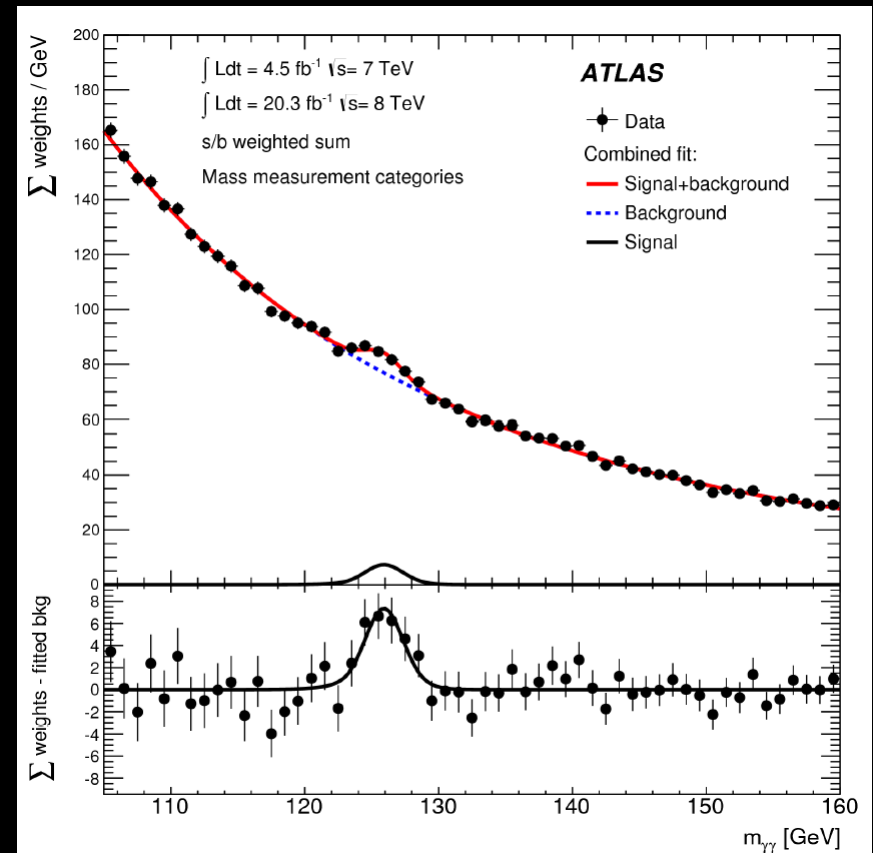
- “Measurement of Higgs boson production in the diphoton decay channel with the ATLAS detector using 25 fb^{-1} of proton-proton collisions data”
 - Contact Editor: L. Carminati, to be submitted to Phys. Rev. D (2014).
- “Studies of the spin of the Higgs boson in the diphoton channel with the ATLAS detector”
 - Contact Editor: M. Fanti, in preparation
- “Measurement of the Higgs boson mass from the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$ channels with the ATLAS detector using 25 fb^{-1} of pp collision data”
 - Editor: L. Carminati, R. Turra, [arXiv:1406.3827v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/1406.3827v1), submitted to Phys. Rev. D

Higgs Mass

- Pre LHCP2014, ICHEP2014 ATLAS mass results:
 - Using 25 fb⁻¹ of data
 - $M_H = 125.5 \pm 0.2(\text{stat}) + 0.5 - 0.6(\text{sys}) \text{ GeV}$
 - $\mu = 1.33 + 0.21 - 0.18$
- Great effort to re-optimize analysis and reduce systematic error
 - Great contribution to $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow 4l$ from improved energy-scale calibrations for photons/electrons (and muons)
 - $\gamma\gamma$ mass resolution better by 10% (uncertainty reduced by a factor 2)
 - Combine track momentum and cluster energy measurements to improve electron resolution
 - 20% for $E_T < 30 \text{ GeV}$ ($ZZ \rightarrow 4l$)

H \rightarrow $\gamma\gamma$ analysis

- Two isolated high-energy photons
 - Excellent mass resolution 1.2-2.4 GeV (1.7 GeV on average)
 - Good e/γ ID: 75% purity after cuts
- New wrt old analysis:
 - Background modelling using analytical functions
 - categories based on: photon conversion status, photon $p_{T\gamma}$, $p_{T\gamma}$ (di-photon p transverse to thrust axis)
- 20% improvement in exp. statistical error over inclusive analysis
- New electron and photon calibrations



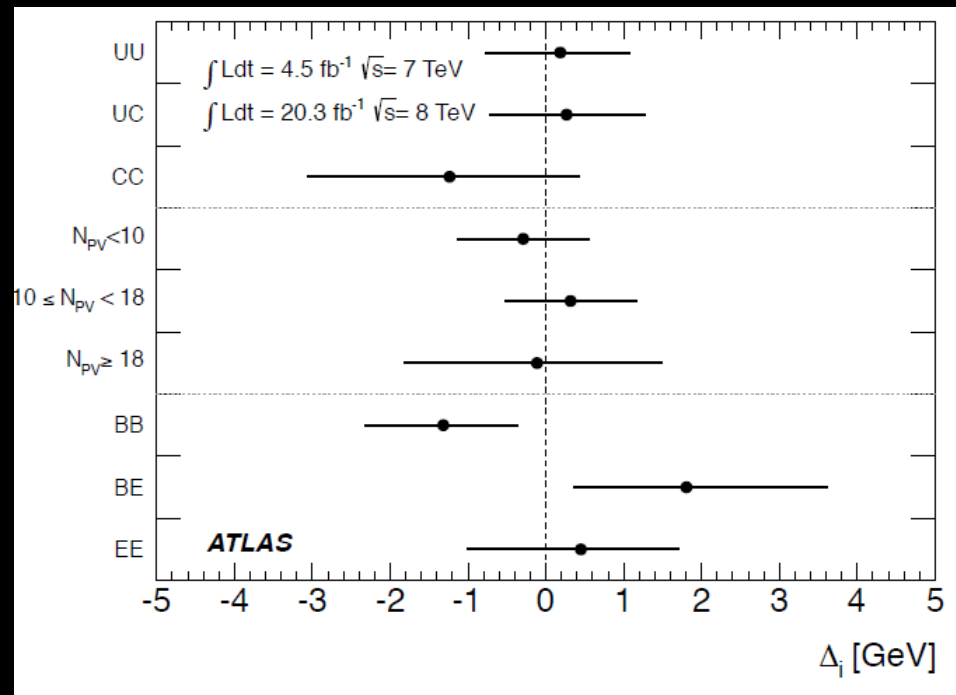
H \rightarrow $\gamma\gamma$ mass measurement

$$M_H = 125.98 \pm 0.42(\text{stat}) \pm 0.28(\text{sys}) \text{ GeV} = 125.98 \pm 0.50 \text{ GeV} [\mu = 1.29 \pm 0.30]$$

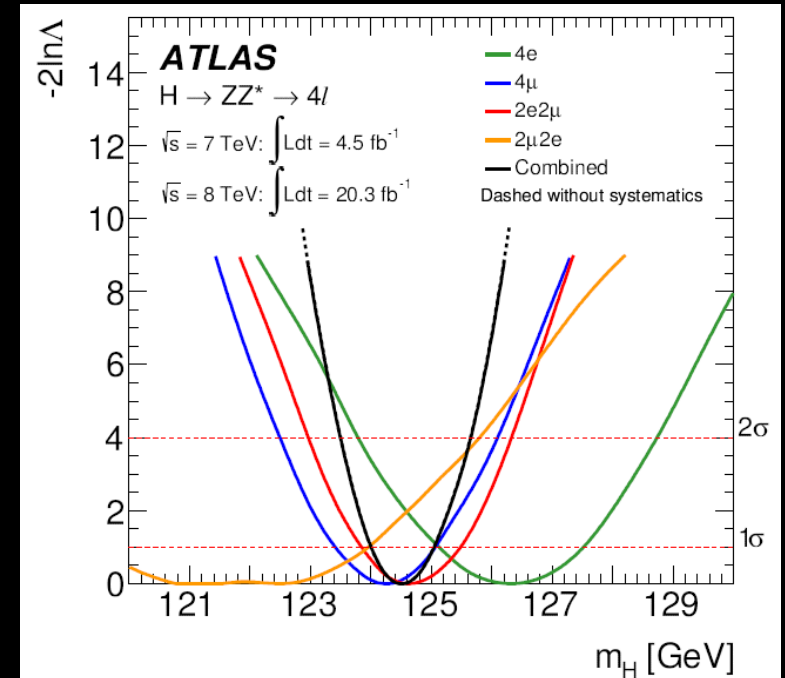
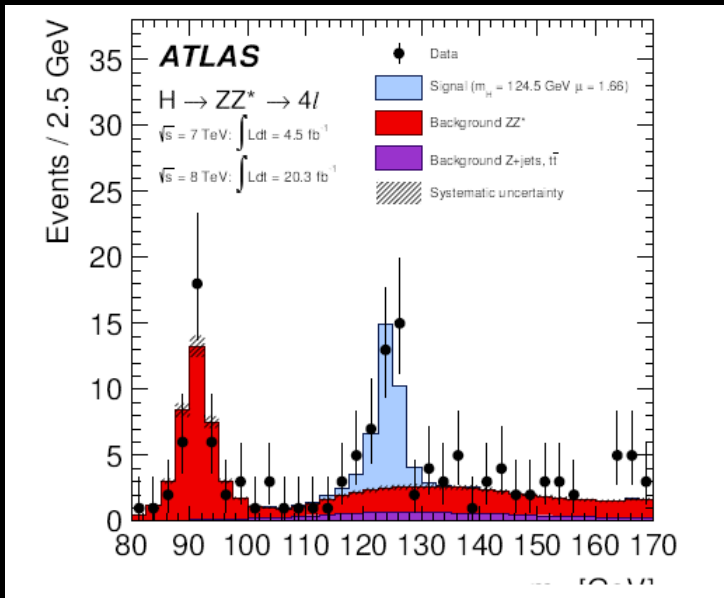
$$\text{Old result: } M_H = 126.8 \pm 0.24(\text{stat}) \pm 0.7(\text{sys}) \text{ GeV} \quad [\mu = 1.55 + 0.33 - 0.28]$$

- Systematic uncertainties dominated by energy scale, reduced by factor of 2.5
- Statistical error compatible with expectation: 0.35 (0.45) GeV for $\mu=1.3$ (1.0)
- Cross-checks:
 - Data divided into subsamples based on conversion status, number primary vertices and detector regions
 - No deviation above 1.5σ from fit of combined categories

Difference, Δ_i , between the mass measured in a given subsample and the combined mass:

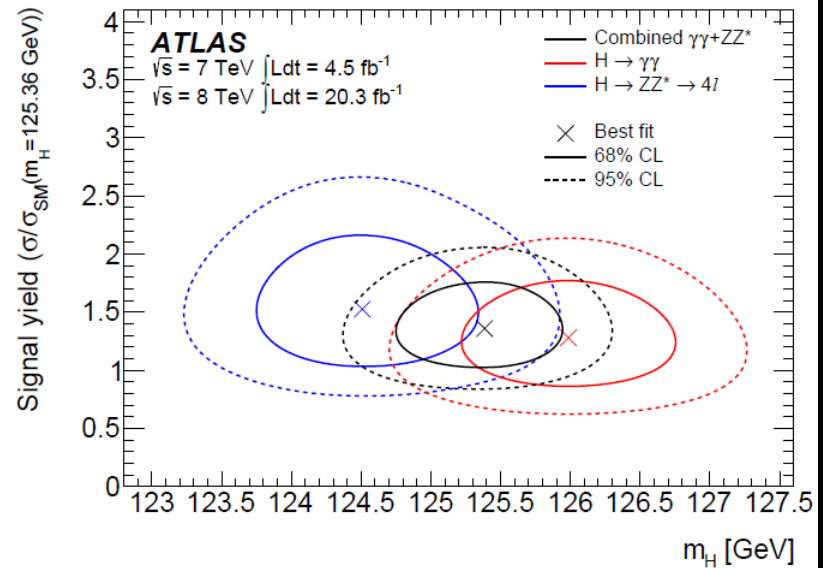
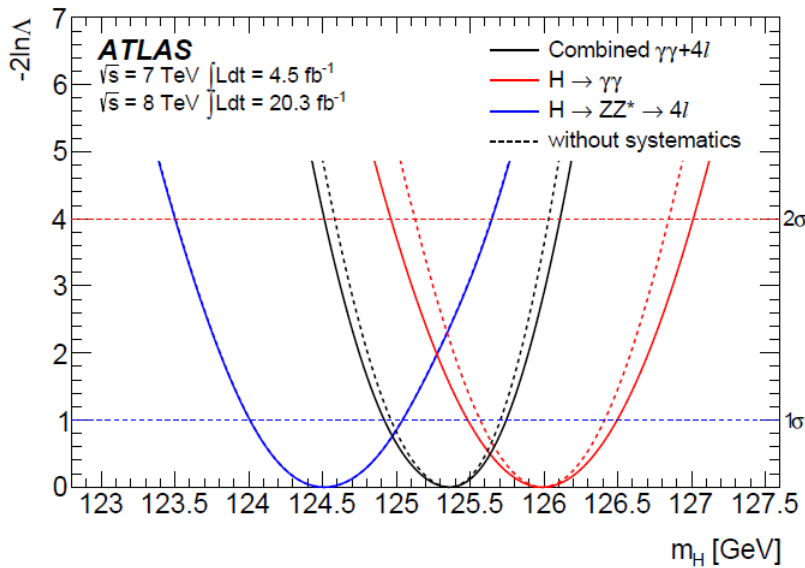


H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l mass



- Input for BDT variable:
 - matrix-element kinematic discriminant, Higgs p_T and $|\eta|$ (8% improvement M_H uncertainty)
- $M_H = 124.51 \pm 0.52(\text{stat}) \pm 0.06(\text{sys}) \text{ GeV} = 124.51 \pm 0.52 \text{ GeV}$
- $\mu = 1.66^{+0.45}_{-0.38}$
- Previous result:
 - $M_H = 124.3^{+0.6}_{-0.5}(\text{stat})^{+0.5}_{-0.3}(\text{sys}) \text{ GeV}$
 - $\mu = 1.43^{+0.40}_{-0.35}$

Combined mass



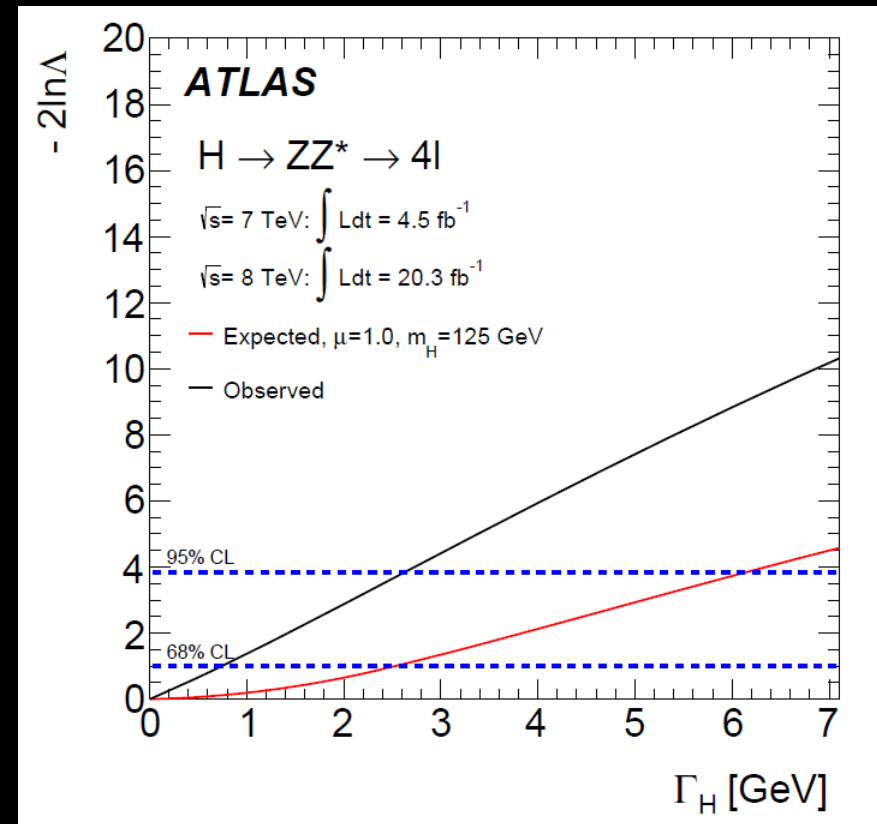
- $M_H = 125.36 \pm 0.37(\text{stat}) \pm 0.18(\text{sys}) \text{ GeV} = 125.36 \pm 0.41 \text{ GeV}$
 - Previous result: $M_H = 125.5 \pm 0.2(\text{stat}) + 0.5 - 0.6(\text{sys}) \text{ GeV}$
- Total uncertainty reduced by 40%
- Systematic uncertainties reduced by factor 3
- Compatibility between channels:
 - 2.0σ (4.8%) for observed μ_{4l} and $\mu_{\gamma\gamma}$
 - 1.6σ for $\mu = 1$ (previous compatibility 2.5σ)

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Backup

Direct Higgs width measurement

- Analytical m_{4l} (non-relativistic Breit-Wigner) model convoluted with detector resolution with width Γ_H (M_H and μ free parameters)
 - $\Gamma_H = 4$ MeV at 125 GeV
- Analysis assumes no interference with background processes
- $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$:
 - Event-by-event modelling of detector resolution
 - Validated by fitting mass peak for $Z \rightarrow 4l$ using convolution of detector response with BW for Z mass
 - 95% CL: $\Gamma_H < 2.6$ GeV (exp. limit 3.5 GeV for $\mu = 1.7$, 6.2 GeV for $\mu = 1$)
- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$:
 - 95% CL: $\Gamma_H < 5.0$ GeV (expected limit 6.2 GeV for $\mu = 1$)



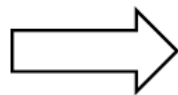
Constraints on Γ_H from σ_H off-shell

- High-mass $H \rightarrow ZZ$ ($m > 2m_Z$) provides strong constraints on Γ_H
 - Kauer and Passarino, JHEP 1208 (2012) 116
 - Caola and Melnikov, PRD 88 (2013) 054024
 - Campbell, Ellis, and Williams, PRD 89 (2014) 053011
 - CMS arXiv:1405.3455

$$\sigma_{off-shell}^{gg \rightarrow H^* \rightarrow ZZ} \propto g_{Hgg}^2(off-shell) g_{HVV}^2(off-shell)$$

$$\sigma_{on-shell}^{gg \rightarrow H^* \rightarrow ZZ} \propto \frac{g_{Hgg}^2(on-shell) g_{HVV}^2(on-shell)}{\Gamma_H / \Gamma_H^{SM}}$$

- Assuming on-shell and off-shell couplings are the same:

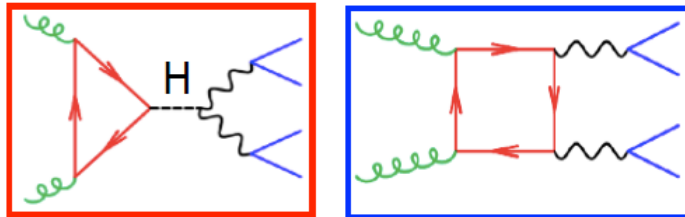


$$\frac{\sigma_{off-shell}^{gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ}}{\sigma_{on-shell}^{gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ}} \propto \frac{\Gamma_H}{\Gamma_H^{SM}}$$

Differential cross-section for $gg \rightarrow (H \rightarrow) ZZ$

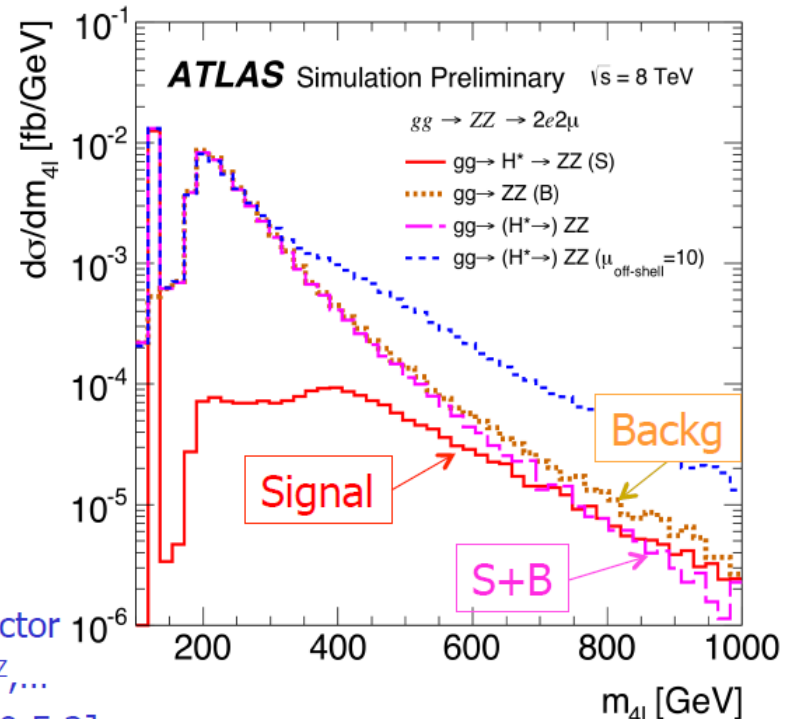
Contributions at $m_{ZZ} > 2m_Z$

- Signal: $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ$
- Background: SM $gg \rightarrow ZZ$
- S-B interference:
 - Large and negative



Large theory uncertainties

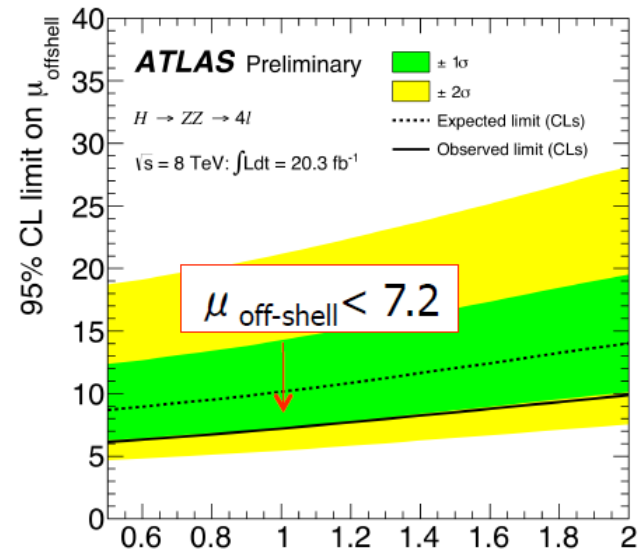
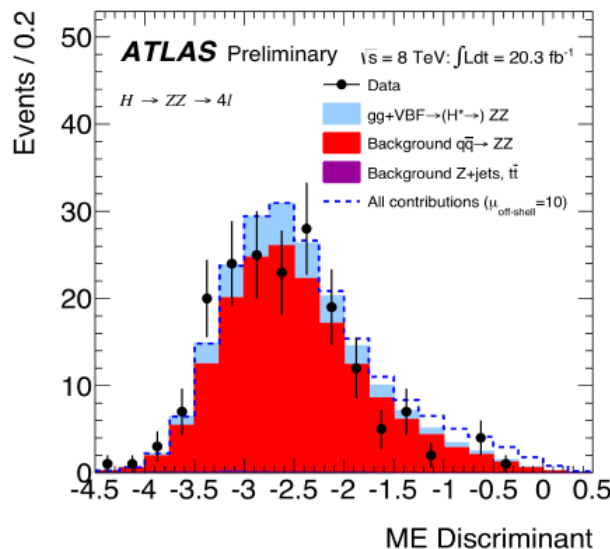
- $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ known to LO: no (N)NLO K factor
- Inclusive analysis: no cuts in $n_{\text{jets}}, p_T^{ZZ}, \dots$
- Results for $R_H^B = K_{gg \rightarrow ZZ} / K_{gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ} = [0.5, 2]$
 - Soft-collinear approx.: $K_{gg \rightarrow ZZ} \sim K_{gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ}$
 - Main result quoted for $R_H^B = 1$



To increase statistics, reconstruct ZZ in both 4l and 2l2ν

$\mu_{\text{off-shell}}$ from $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

- $H \rightarrow 4l$ reconstruction as in arXiv:1406.3827
 - Define off-peak region as $m_{4l} = [220, 1000]$ GeV
- Matrix element (ME) kinematic discriminant
 - Using 8 kinematic variables to separate $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ$ from $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ and $q\bar{q} \rightarrow ZZ$
- Max likelihood fit to ME discriminant; limits on $\mu_{\text{off-shell}}$ from CL_s method



G. Sciolia (Brandeis)

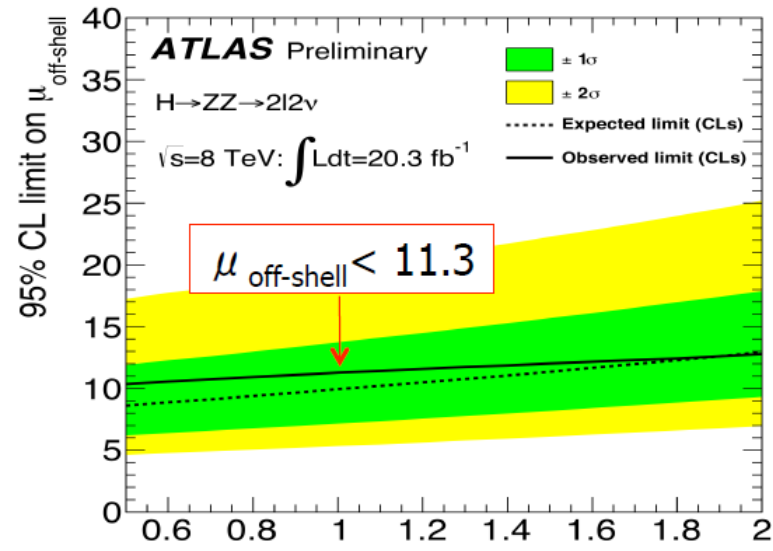
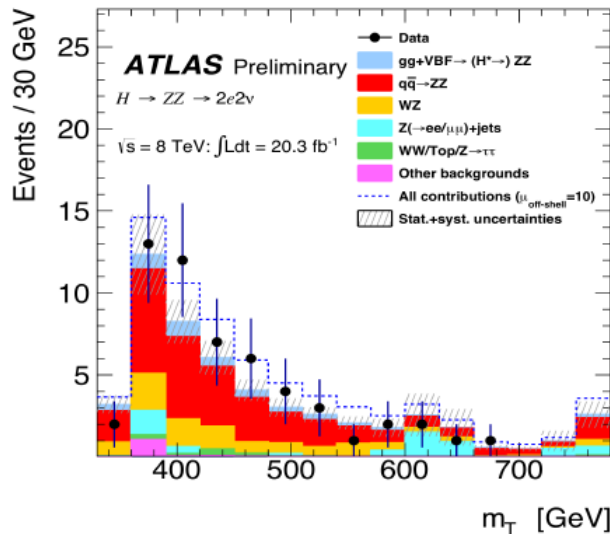
Systematics dominated by QCD scale of $gg \rightarrow ZZ$, $gg \rightarrow (H \rightarrow) ZZ$ and $qq \rightarrow ZZ$

$$R_{H^*}^B = \frac{K(gg \rightarrow ZZ)}{K(gg \rightarrow H^* \rightarrow ZZ)}$$

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$\mu_{\text{off-shell}}$ from $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow ll\nu\nu$

- Reconstruction as in PRL 112(2014)201802
 - $76 < m_{ll} < 106$, $\text{MET} > 150$ GeV
 - Veto on 3rd lepton to reject WZ; b-jet veto to reject top
 - $|p_T(Z) - \text{MET}|/p_T(Z) < 0.3$; $\Delta\phi(\text{MET}, p_T^{\text{miss}}) < 0.5$ to reject top and Z+jets
- Off-peak region: $m_T^{\text{ZZ}} > 350$ GeV
- Limits on $\mu_{\text{off-shell}}$ from CL_s method



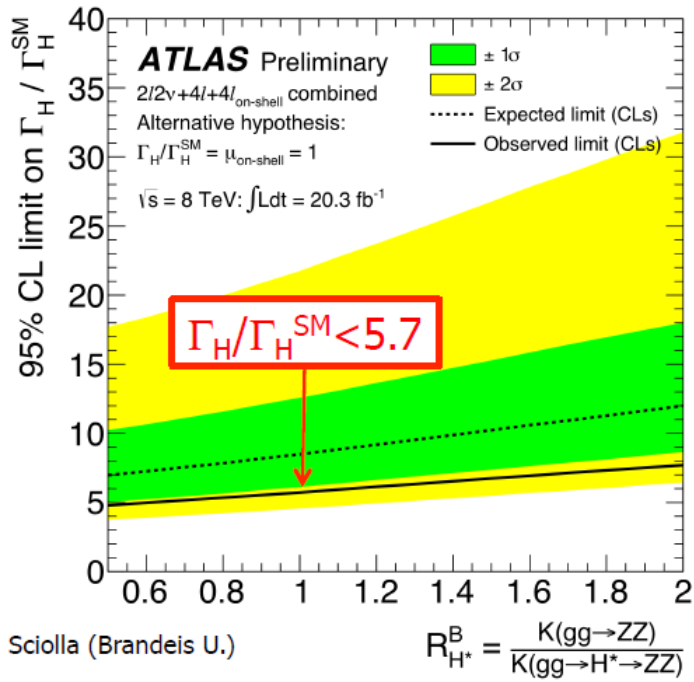
G. Sciolla (Brandeis U.)

Systematics dominated by QCD scale of $gg \rightarrow ZZ$, $gg \rightarrow (H \rightarrow) ZZ$ and $qq \rightarrow ZZ$

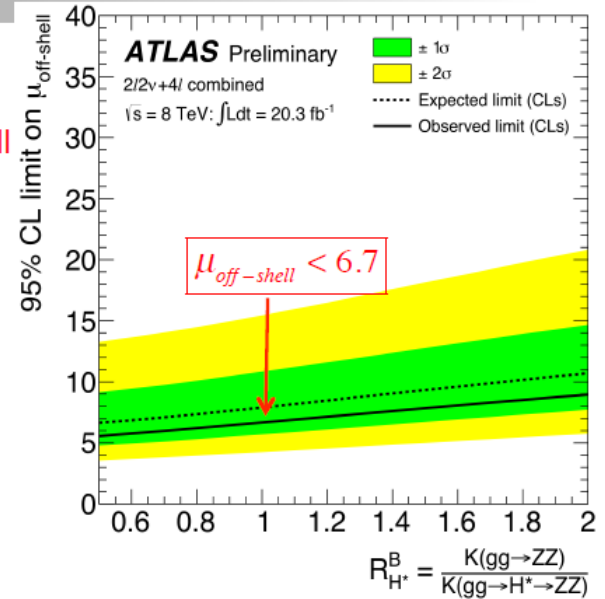
$$R_{H^*}^B = \frac{K(gg \rightarrow ZZ)}{K(gg \rightarrow H^* \rightarrow ZZ)}$$

Combined results

- Combine 4l and 2ν2l to fit $\mu_{\text{off-shell}}$
- Include low-mass region (4l) to fit $\mu_{\text{on-shell}}$
 - Assuming $g_{\text{on-shell}} = g_{\text{off-shell}}$
- Ratio of $\mu_{\text{on-shell}} / \mu_{\text{off-shell}}$ yields Γ_H



G. Sciolia (Brandeis U.)



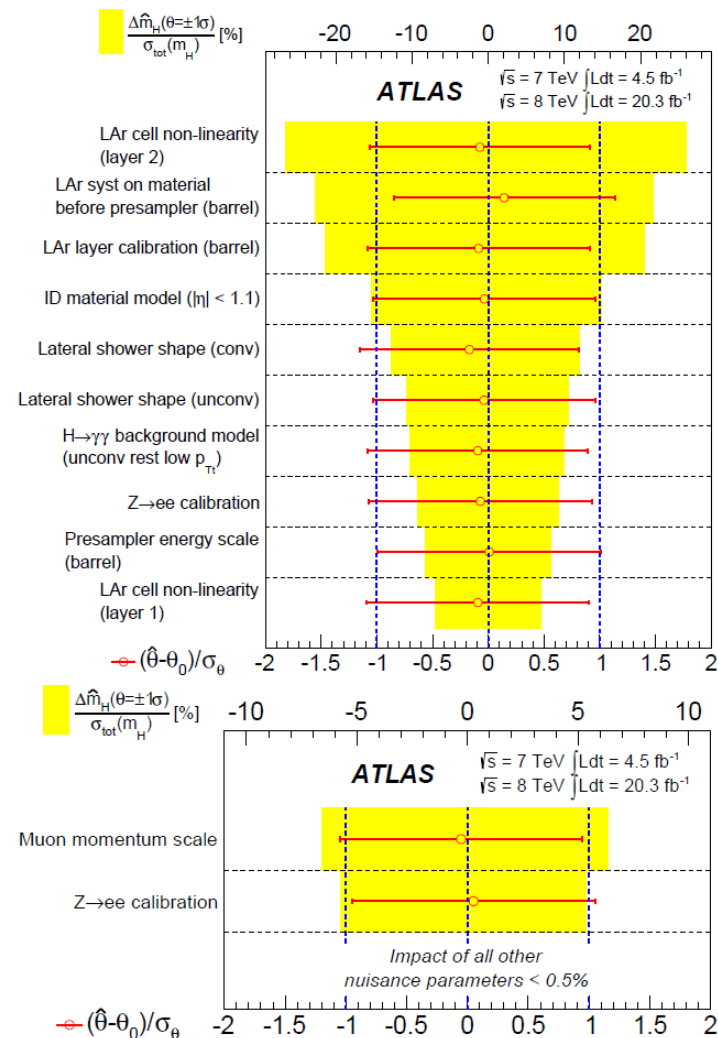
$\Gamma_H / \Gamma_{\text{SM}}$	Observed	Expected $\mu = 1$
$R_H^B = 0.5$	4.8	7.0
$R_H^B = 1$	5.7	8.5
$R_H^B = 2$	7.7	12.0

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m_H systematics

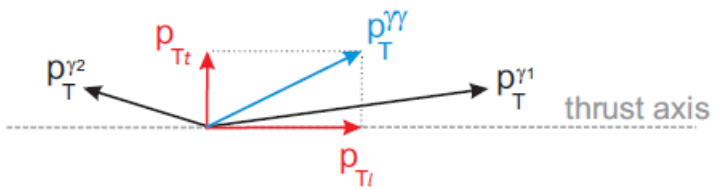
Table 4: Principal systematic uncertainties on the combined mass. Each uncertainty is determined from the change in the 68% CL range for m_H when the corresponding nuisance parameter is removed (fixed to its best fit value), and is calculated by subtracting this reduced uncertainty from the original uncertainty in quadrature.

Systematic	Uncertainty on m_H [MeV]
LAr syst on material before presampler (barrel)	70
LAr syst on material after presampler (barrel)	20
LAr cell non-linearity (layer 2)	60
LAr cell non-linearity (layer 1)	30
LAr layer calibration (barrel)	50
Lateral shower shape (conv)	50
Lateral shower shape (unconv)	40
Presampler energy scale (barrel)	20
ID material model ($ \eta < 1.1$)	50
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ background model (unconv rest low $p_{T\tau}$)	40
$Z \rightarrow ee$ calibration	50
Primary vertex effect on mass scale	20
Muon momentum scale	10
Remaining systematic uncertainties	70
Total	180



$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ categories

- 10 categories optimised to minimize expected mass measurement uncertainty:
 - converted and unconverted - energy resolution better for unconverted photons, energy scale systematic uncertainties different
 - photon η :
 - * *central* region: both photons in central region, has best mass resolution and S-B ratio, smallest energy scale uncertainties
 - * *transition* region: at least 1 photon in transition region, has worse energy resolution due to material in front of calorimeter, larger E-scale uncertainties
 - * *the rest*
- p_T transverse variable: component of diphoton transverse momentum orthogonal to diphoton thrust axis in the transverse plane; high p_{Tt} : better S-B ratio and mass resolution, but small yield



Stransverse mass

This is a generalized transverse mass for **systems with two invisible particles**

SM EXAMPLE: top pair dileptonic decay

The lepton-neutrino
transverse mass obeys
on both sides:

$$m_T(l, \nu) = \sqrt{2 p_T(l) p_T(\nu) [1 - \cos(\varphi_l - \varphi_\nu)]} < m(W)$$

$$\max \left[m_T(p_T^1, \vec{q}_T^1), m_T(p_T^2, \vec{q}_T^2) \right] < m(W)$$

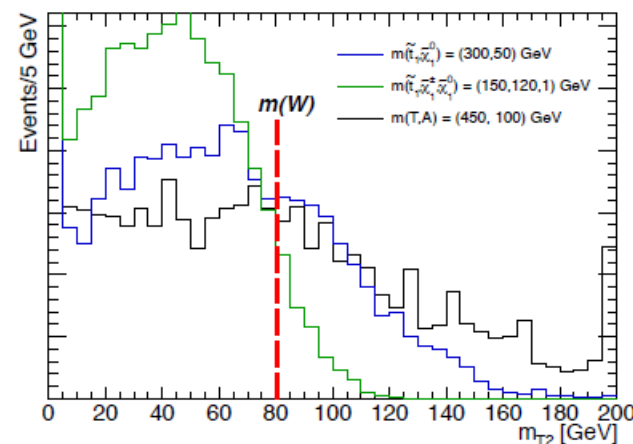
- The direction of the two neutrinos is unknown, but it's possible to **try all possibilities and take the minimum.**

$$m_{T2}(\vec{p}_T^1, \vec{p}_T^2, \vec{p}_T) = \min_{\vec{q}_T^1 + \vec{q}_T^2 = \vec{p}_T} \left\{ \max \left[m_T(p_T^1, \vec{q}_T^1), m_T(p_T^2, \vec{q}_T^2) \right] \right\}$$

- $m_{T2} < m(W)$ for *top pairs*, *Wt* and *WW*.

SIGNAL can extend to higher values, depending on the mass splitting of the involved particles

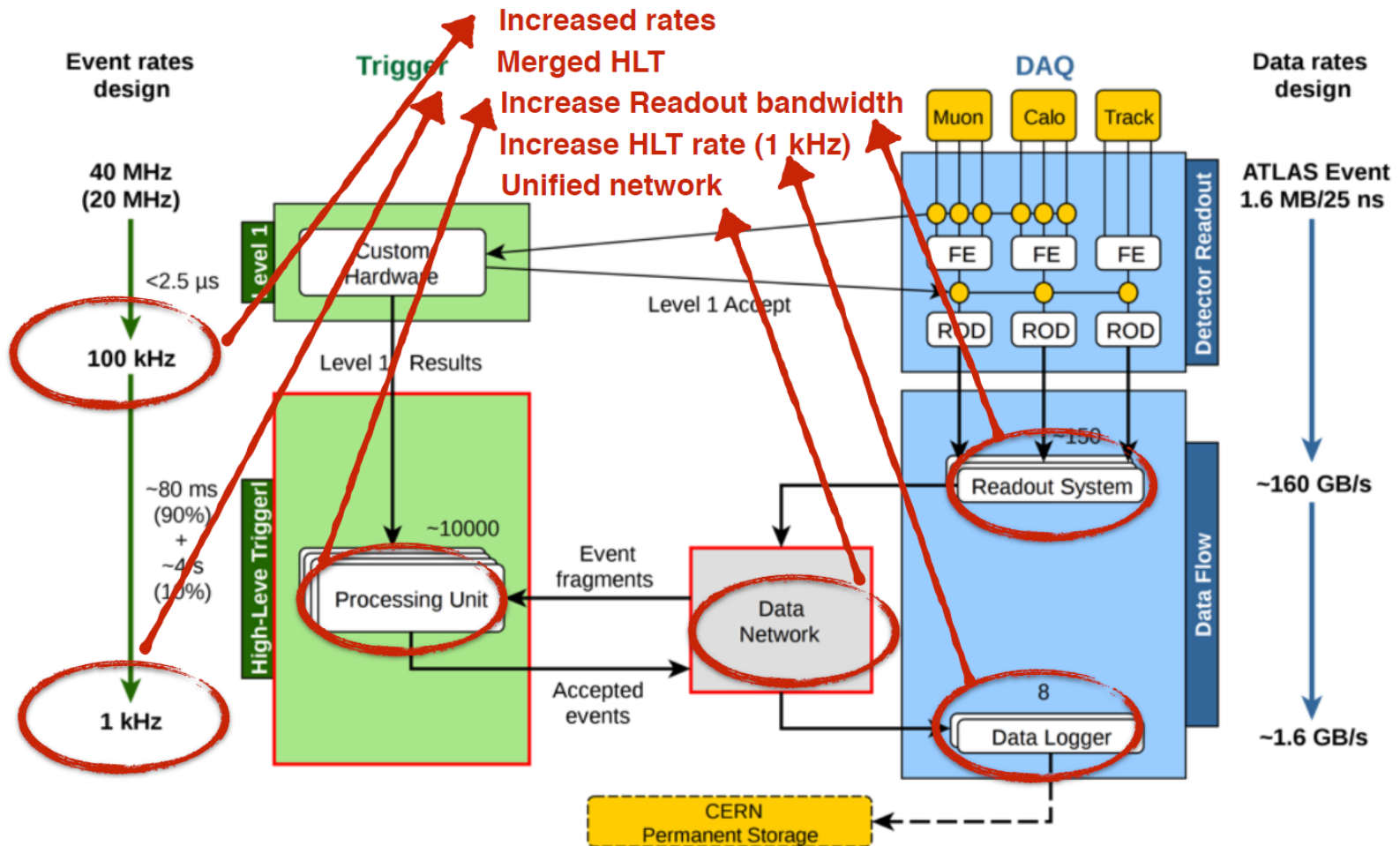
- A cut and count approach is sensitive to large $\Delta m(\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ or $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$



Systematic Uncertainties

Experimental Uncertainties:	JES, JER, SoftTerm, pile-up, b-tagging, JVF, etc..
<i>Top generator:</i>	comparison between MC@NLO and Powheg+Jimmy
<i>Top parton shower:</i>	comparison between Powheg+Pythia and Powheg+Jimmy
<i>Top ISRFSR:</i>	AcerMC dedicated samples
<i>Diboson generator:</i>	compare Powheg vs Sherpa samples
<i>Fake lepton:</i>	limited statistics of the CRs discrepancy of the fake rate estimated from the different QCD control samples
Z+jets generator:	compare Sherpa vs Alpgen samples
top + Wt interference:	compare MC@NLO with AcerMC

Run2 TDAQ architecture



F. Pastore - ICHEP 2014, Valencia (Spain)

- ▶ L1 output limit will be decided by detector occupancy
- ▶ New architecture tested successfully

Combination

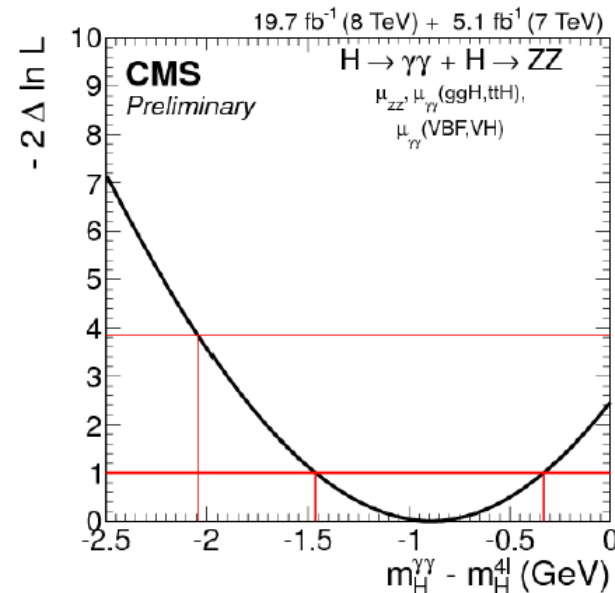
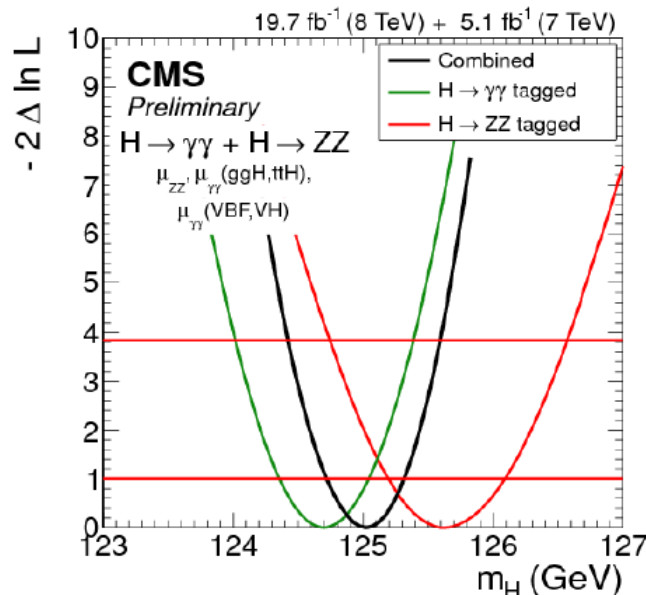
(CMS-PAS-HIG-14-009)



- Signal strength modifiers for $(ggH, ttH) \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $(VBF, VH) \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ$ are not fixed to the SM expectation to get an estimate of m_H as much as possible model independent:

$$m_H = 125.03^{+0.26}_{-0.27} (stat)^{+0.13}_{-0.15} (syst) = 125.03^{+0.29}_{-0.31} (tot) GeV$$

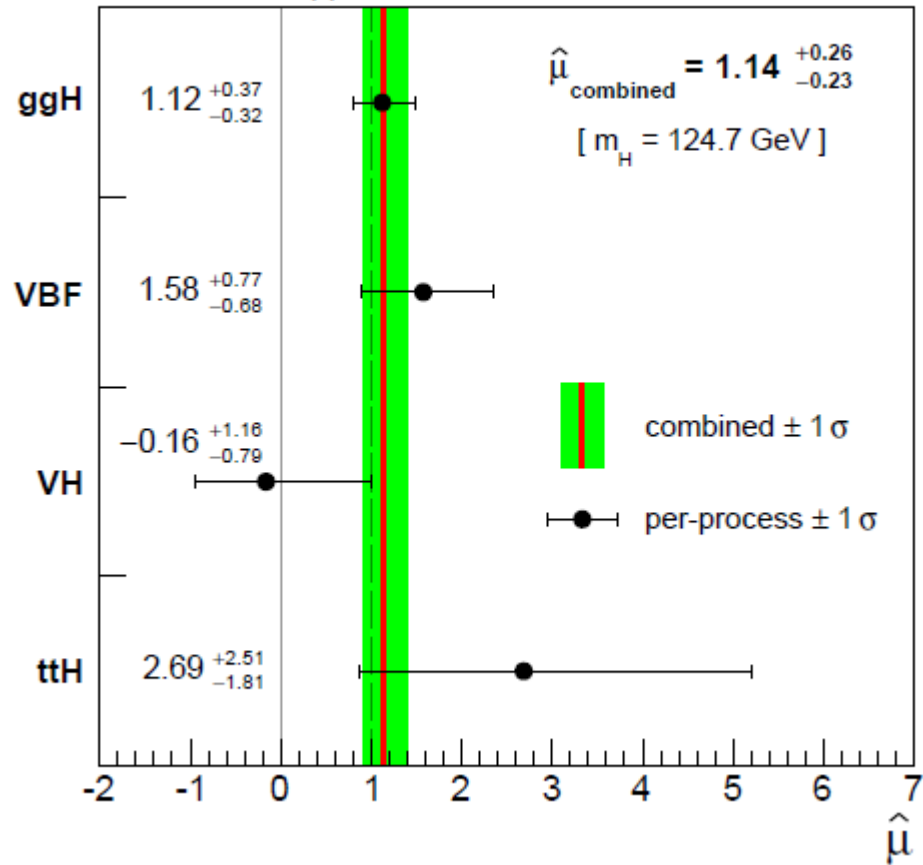
- The measurements of the single channels have been checked to agree at the 1.6σ level.



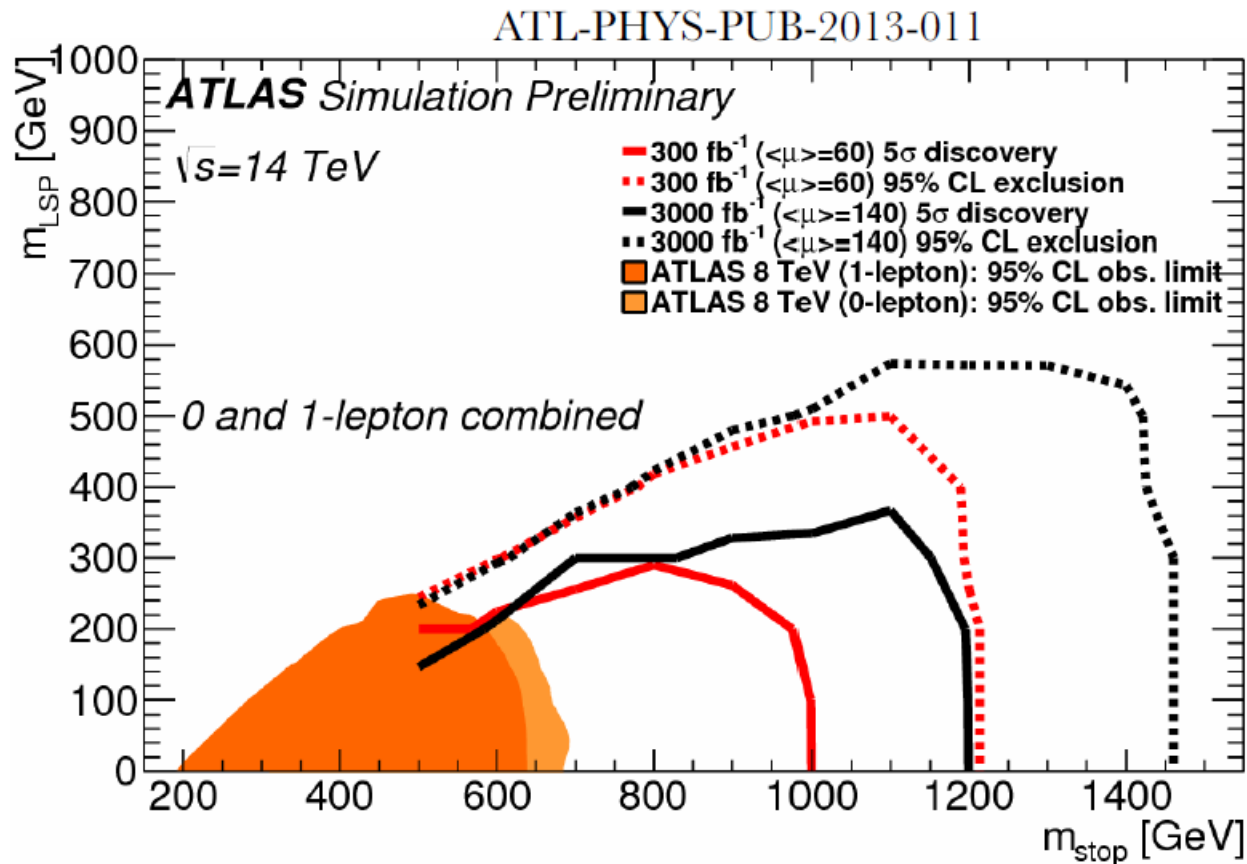
03/07/2014 - ICHEP 2014, Matteo Sani

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CMS $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ 19.7 fb⁻¹ (8 TeV) + 5.1 fb⁻¹ (7 TeV)



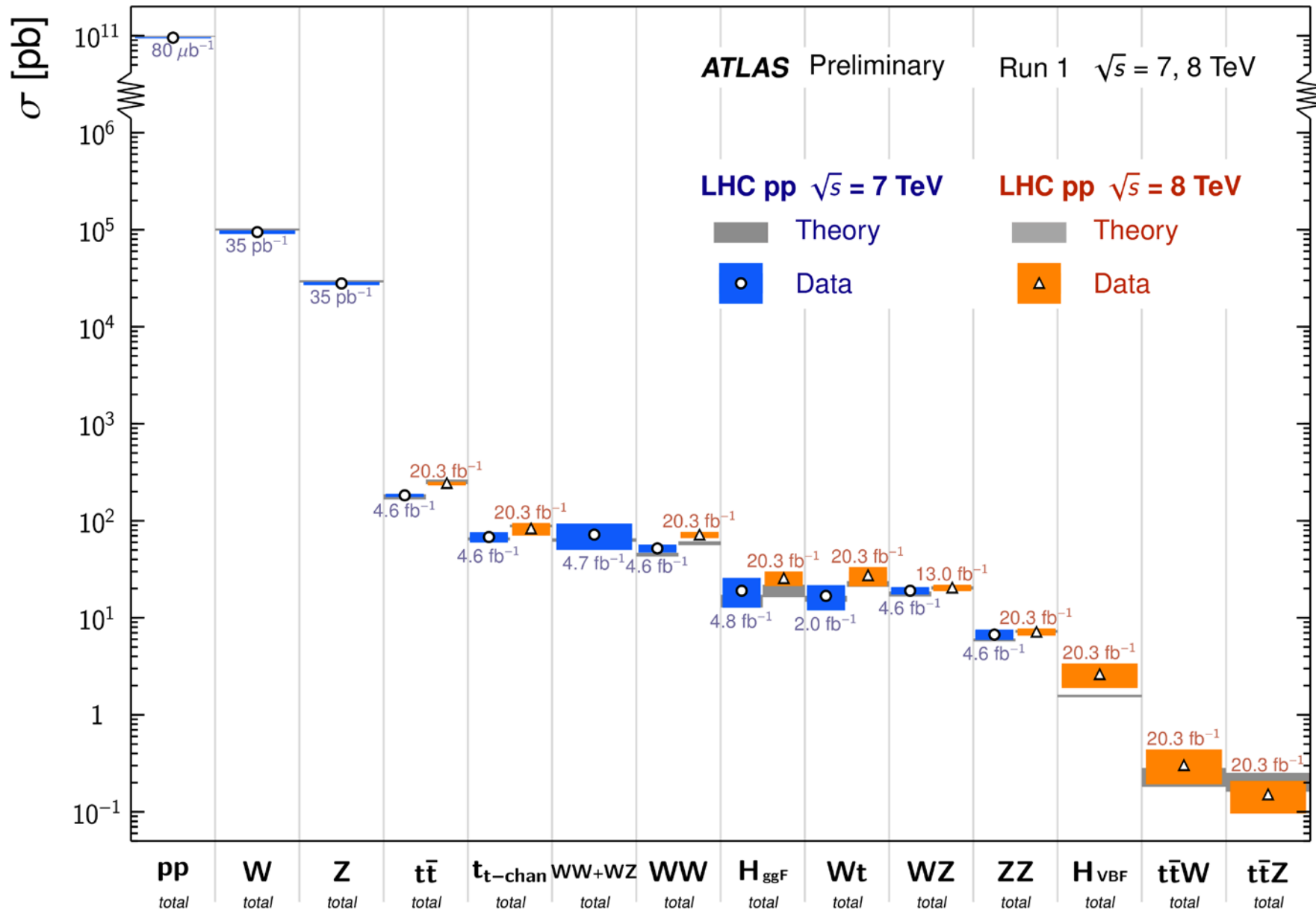
Expected 14 TeV coverage



Looking forward for Run II with increased center of mass energy and increased luminosity.

Standard Model Total Production Cross Section Measurements

Status: July 2014



Standard Model Production Cross Section Measurements

Status: July 2014

