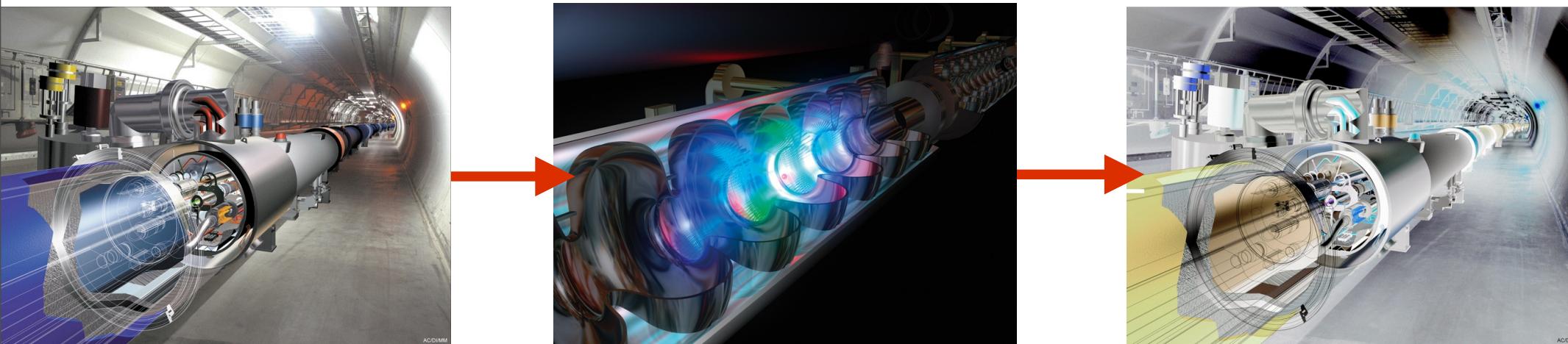


Inverting the LHC at the ILC

Ben Lillie
Argonne / University of Chicago



Outline

C. F. Berger, J. S. Gainer, J. L. Hewett, B. Lillie, and T. G. Rizzo

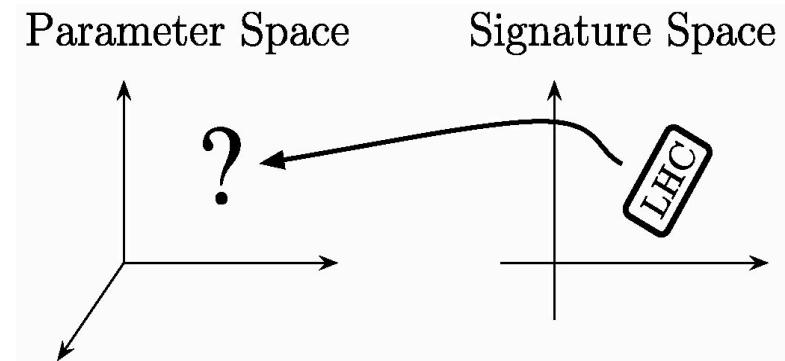
- LHC Degeneracies
- Analyses
- Results
- Outlook



LHC Inverse problem

Arkani-Hamed, Kane, Thaler, Wang hep-ph/0512190

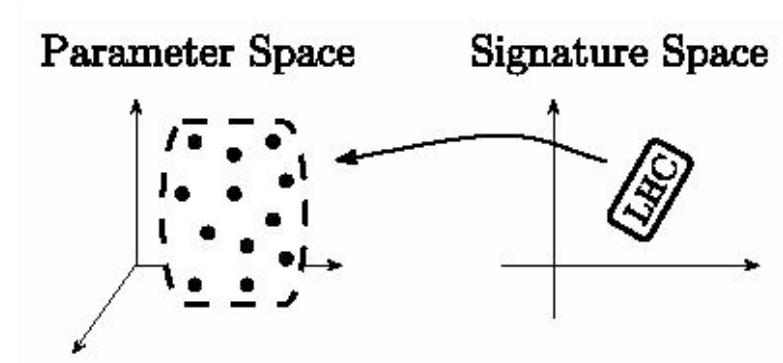
- How to map from observables to a Lagrangian?
- What is the nature of the inverse mapping?



LHC Inverse problem

Arkani-Hamed, Kane, Thaler, Wang hep-ph/0512190

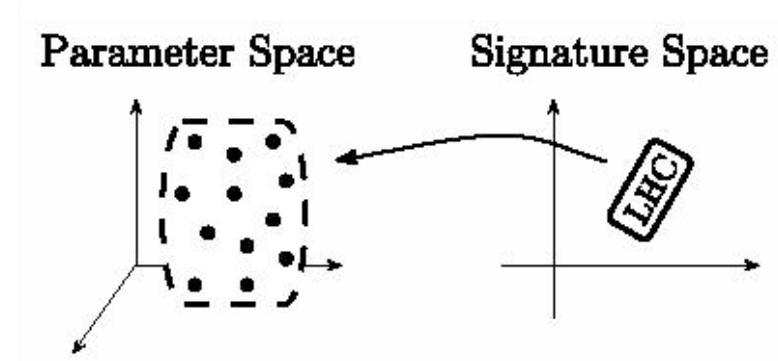
- How to map from observables to a Lagrangian?
- What is the nature of the inverse mapping?
- Each parameter can be well measured, but many islands can be degenerate!



LHC Inverse problem

Arkani-Hamed, Kane, Thaler, Wang hep-ph/0512190

- How to map from observables to a Lagrangian?
- What is the nature of the inverse mapping?
- Each parameter can be well measured, but many islands can be degenerate!



Simulated ~40k points in parameter space

Found ~300 degeneracies

Expect ~30 model points consistent with any “generic” set of data

Degeneracies

Flipper:

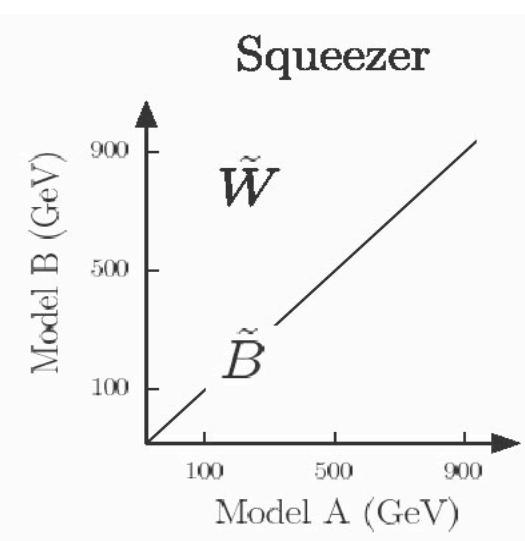
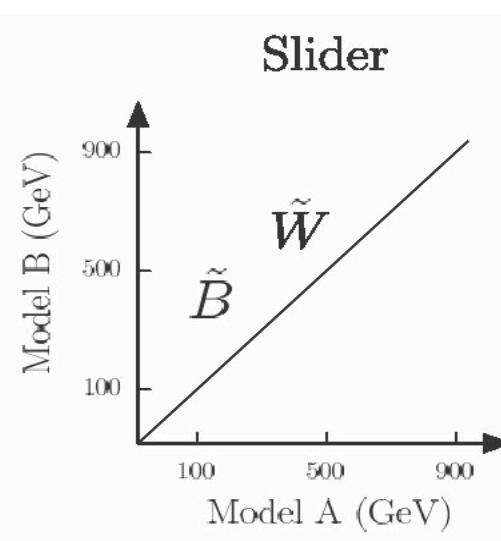
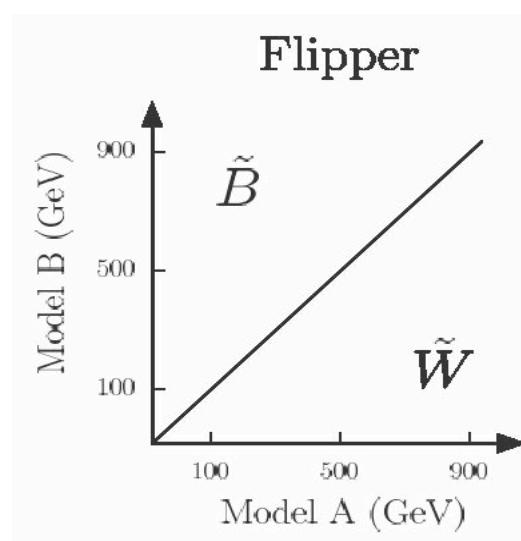
Mixing content
switched

Slider:

Absolute mass scale
changed, differences
preserved

Squeezer:

Chargino highly
degenerate with
LSP has little effect



Can the ILC invert the LHC?

i.e. can we break the remaining degeneracies?



Model Counting at the ILC

242 Models
165 Pairs

- 500 GeV:

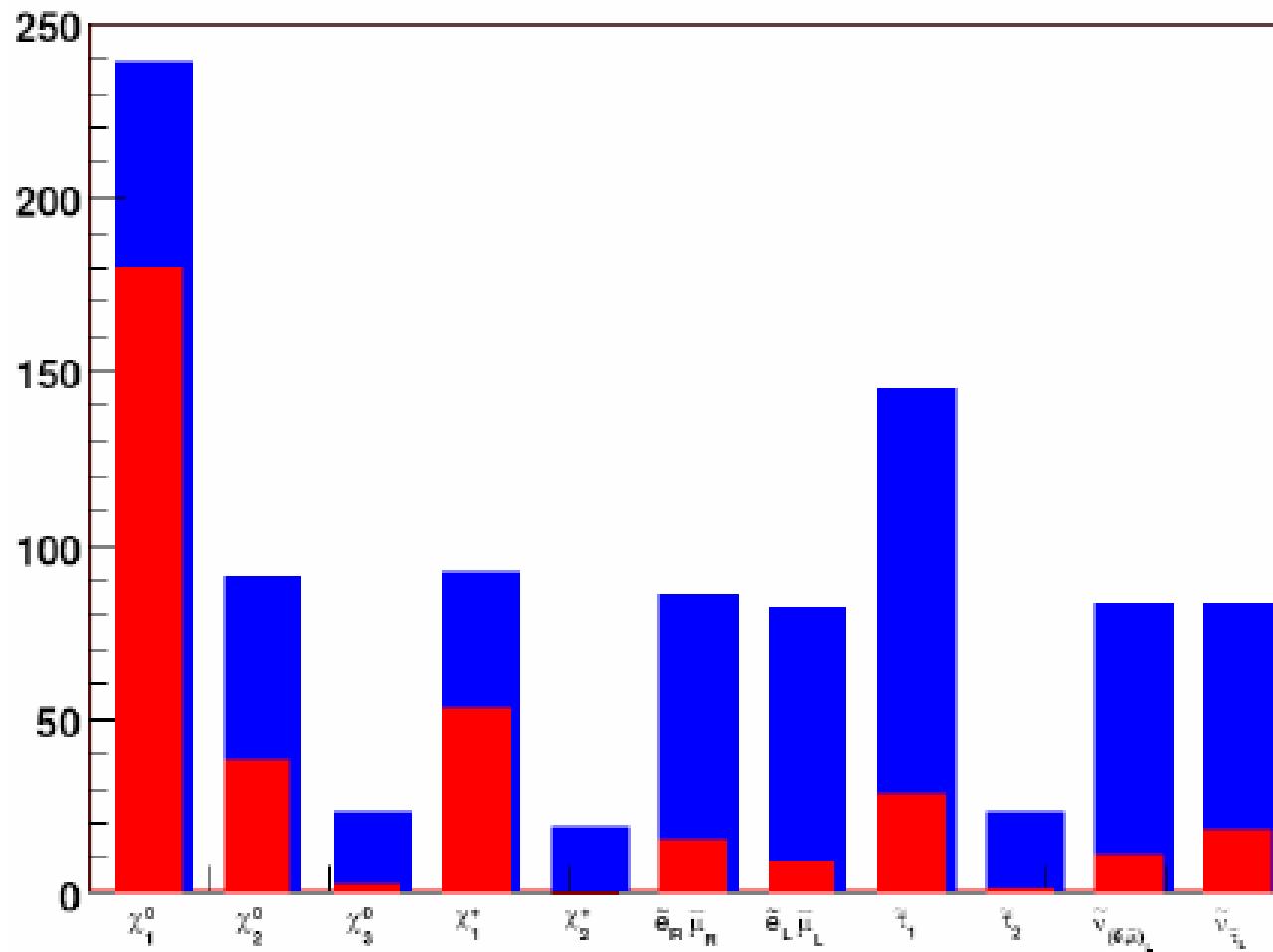
- 20 models with selectrons & smuons.
- 28 models with staus, 7 of which also have selectrons/smuons
- 53 models with charginos, 2 of which also have selectrons/smuons,
- 8 of which also have staus
- 99 models with only LSP (lightest neutralino)
- 36 models with no kinematically accessible sparticles

- 1 TeV:

- 116 models with selectrons & smuons
- 125 models with staus, 55 of which also have selectrons/smuons
- 25 models with first chargino, 16 models with second chargino; 12 of which also have selectrons/smuons, 15 of which also have staus
- 1 model with only LSP (lightest neutralino)
- 1 model with no kinematically accessible sparticles



Sparticle spectra



Many models do not produce visible signals at 500GeV

Accessible at **500 GeV, 1 TeV** c.m. energy

Sparticle counts

500 GeV visible? | TeV

selectrons or smuons	22	15?	116
staus	27	6?	125
All slepton types	7	6?	55
χ_1^+	53	15?	78
$\chi_1^+ + \text{smuons}$	2	?	12
$\chi_1^+ + \text{staus}$	8	?	12
$\chi_1^+ \chi_2^-$	0	0	16
$\chi_1^0 \chi_1^0$ only	99	0	1
$\chi_1^0 \chi_2^0$	46	3?	178
nothing	59	0	1

- ★ Out of 242 models, at 500 GeV:

$$59+99=158/242 = 65\%$$

have NO signal observable...

- ★ The percentage is actually higher (~75 % !) after some further investigation



Simulation

- Generate events with PYTHIA
 - $500 fb^{-1}$; Includes ISR, beamstrahlung, beamspread from GuineaPig, and 80% e- polarization.
 - Use CompHEP for processes requiring hard radiation
- Run fast detector simulation with Icsim
 - used SiD concept for geometry
- Add background generated by Tim Barklow
 - Contains all SM processes up to 6 fermion final states with full ME(!), including e-gamma and gamma-gamma events
- Run 10 analyses looking for various sparticles
 - Used previous studies + additional optimization



Analyses

- Selectrons
- Smuons
- Staus
- Charginos
 - Close mass:
 - “Stable”, radiative
 - Separated $m_{\chi_1^+} - m_{\chi_1^0} < 1 \text{ GeV}$
 - 4 jets, 2 jets + muon, 2 muons
- Neutralinos
 - $\chi_2^0 \chi_1^0$
 - Radiative



Cuts

Adapted and expanded analyses from:

Supersymmetry Study Group, UC Boulder

Selectrons, charginos

Gunion and Mrenna, hep-ph/0103167

Long-lived charginos

H. U. Martyn hep-ph/0408226

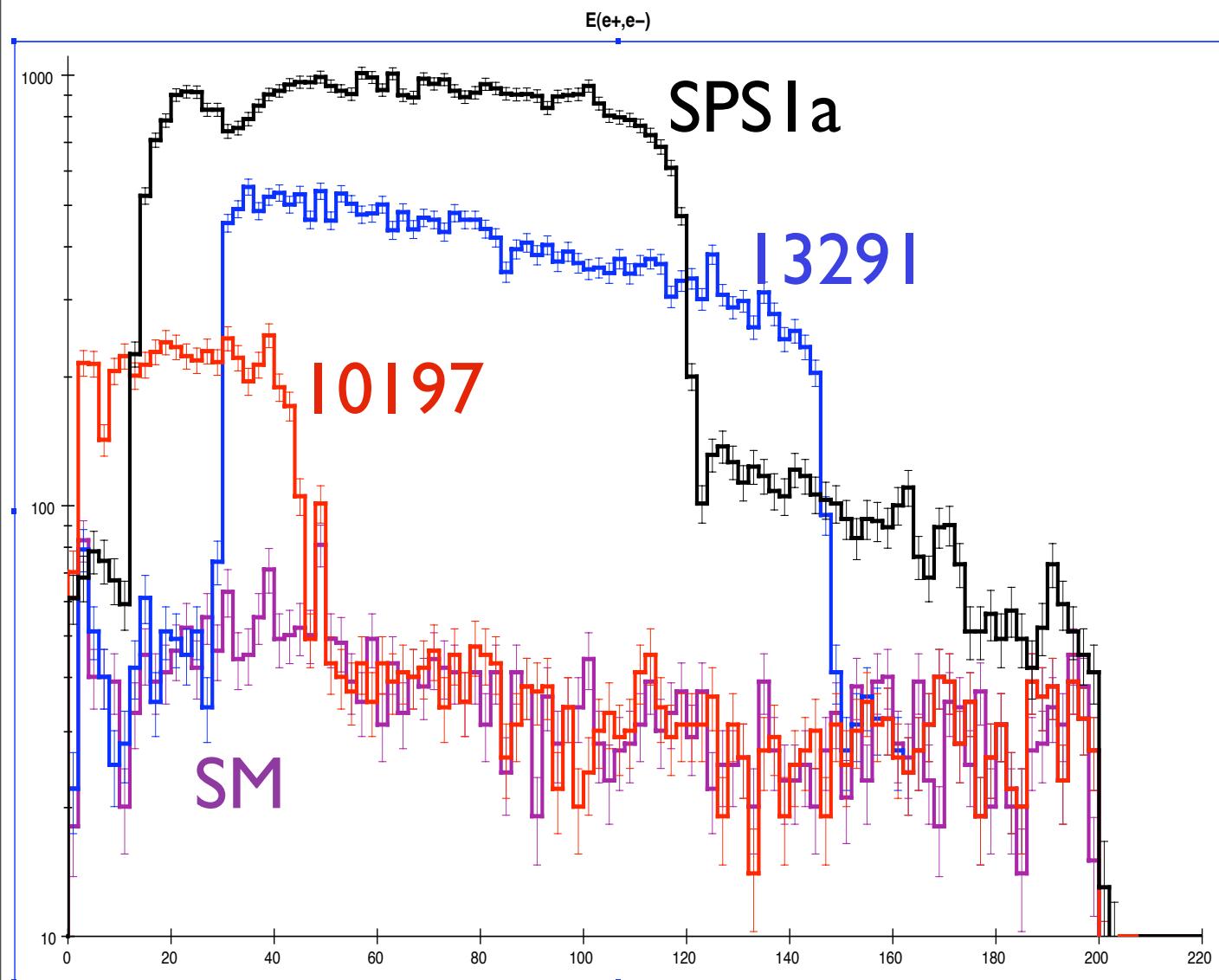
Smuons, staus

Dreiner, Kittel, Langenfeld, hep-ph/0703009

Radiative neutralinos

Details to appear “soon” (we promise)

Sleptons

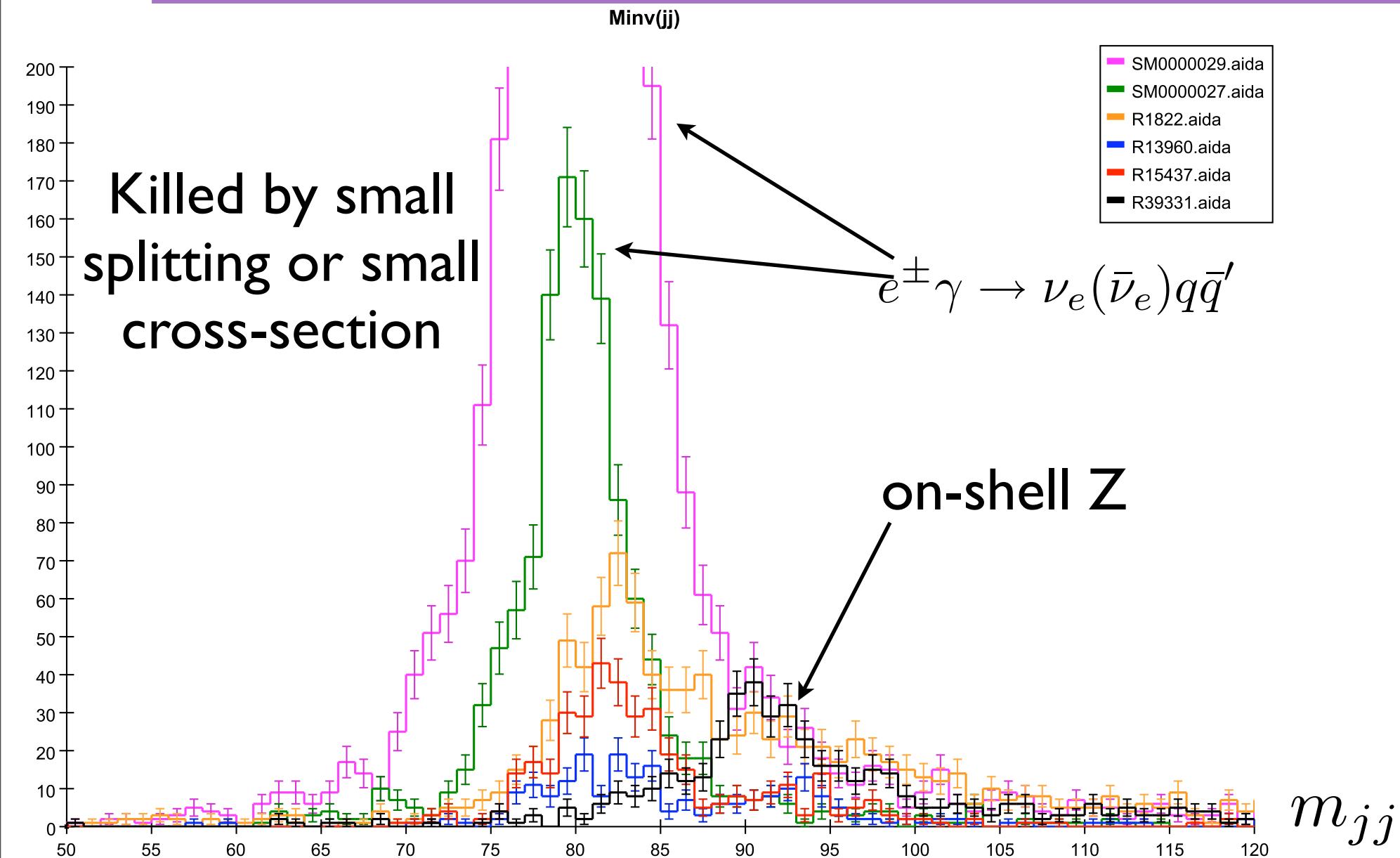


Selectron masses

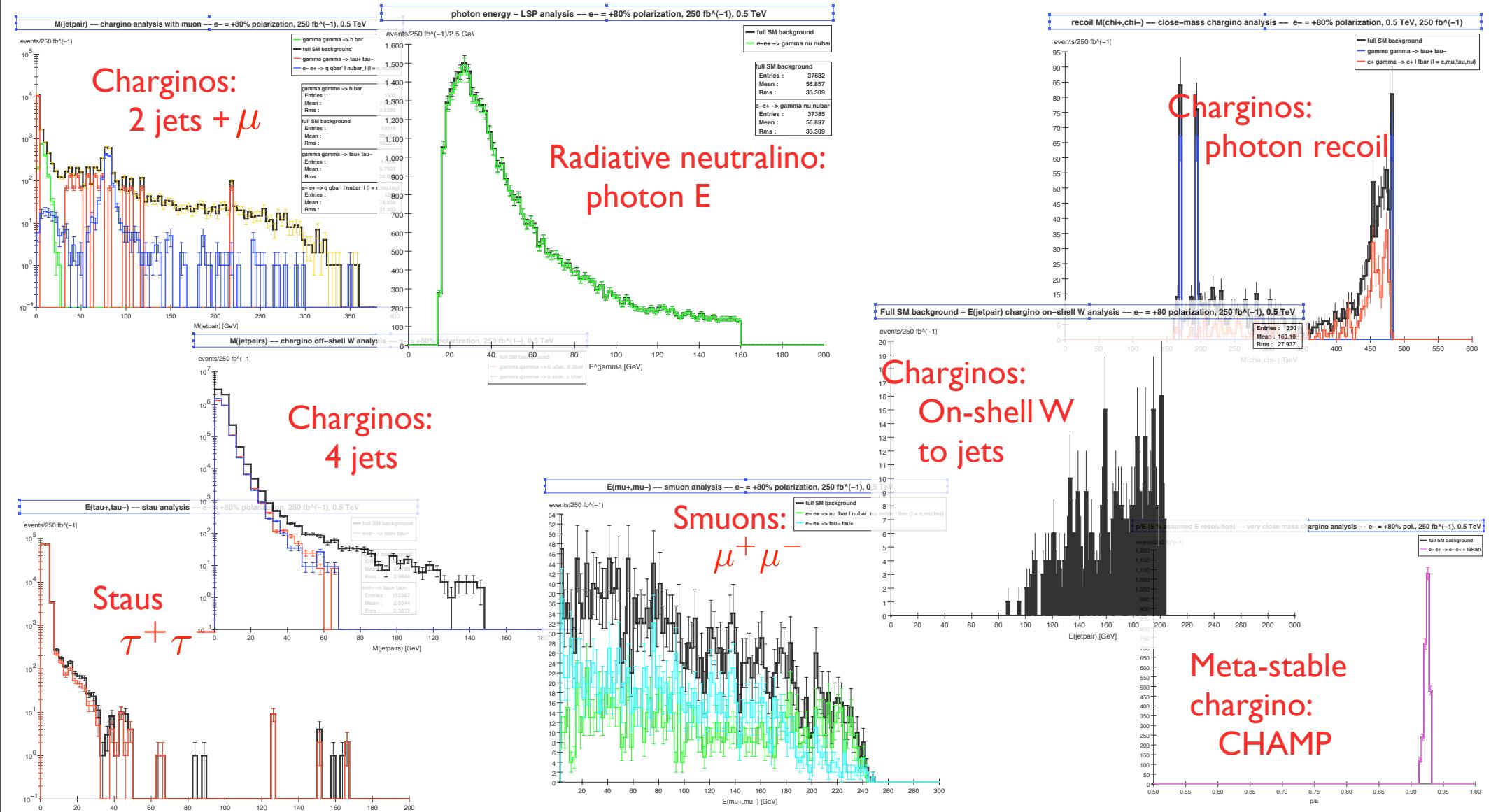
- Model I329I
 - L: 969 GeV
 - R: 187 GeV
- Model I0197
 - L: 795 GeV
 - R: 171 GeV
- SPS Ia
 - L 202 GeV
 - R 143 GeV

$\chi_1^0 \chi_2^0 (jj + E)$

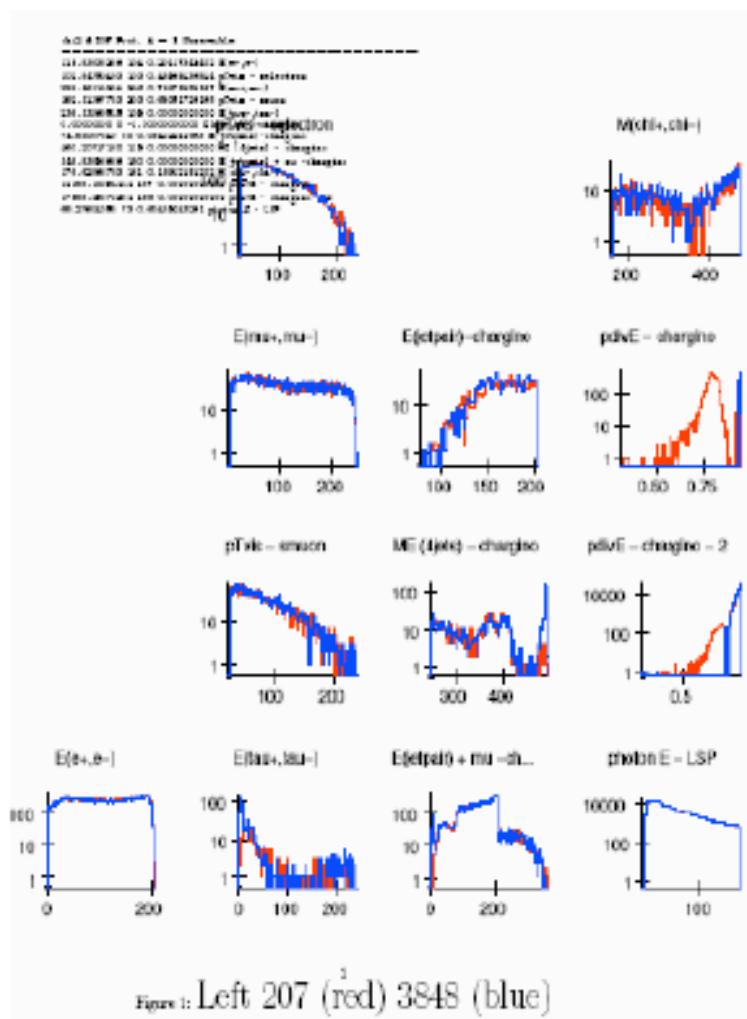
Not that easy!



Other analyses



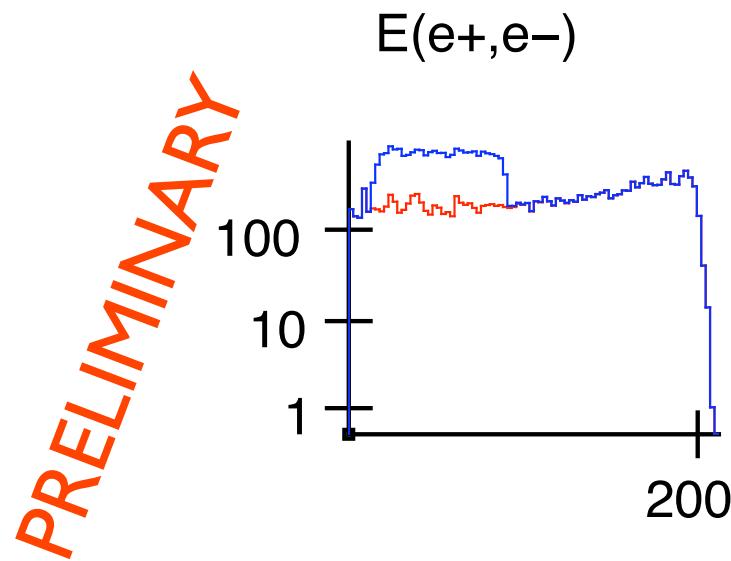
Model comparisons



- We combine the results for each analysis of Model A and Model B with those obtained from two different full background samples, B1 & B2
- For each e- polarization we perform a statistical comparison of the various distributions for (A+B1) vs (B+B2)
- We then ask if the 2 models are distinguishable at a given level of significance, e.g, 5σ
- We're just starting to do these comparisons

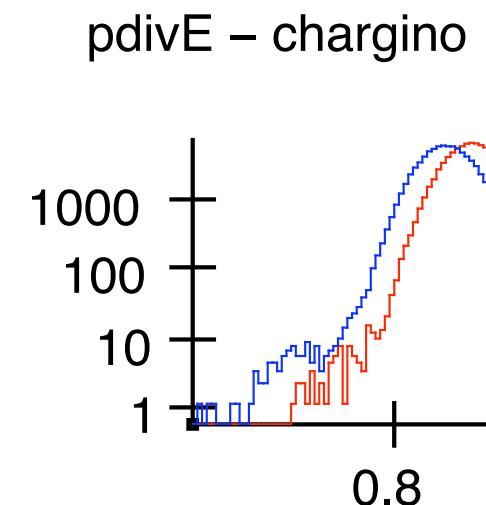
Examples

χ^2 large in
all cases

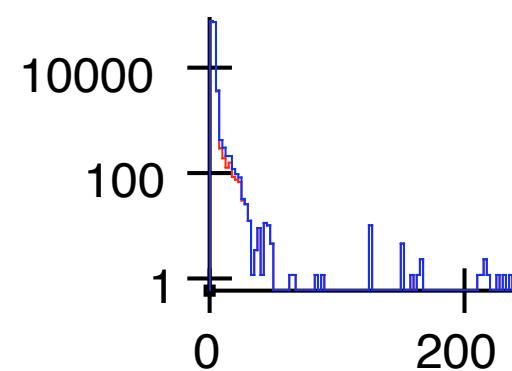


Squeezer

Flipper



E(tau⁺,tau⁻)



Slider

Outlook and observations

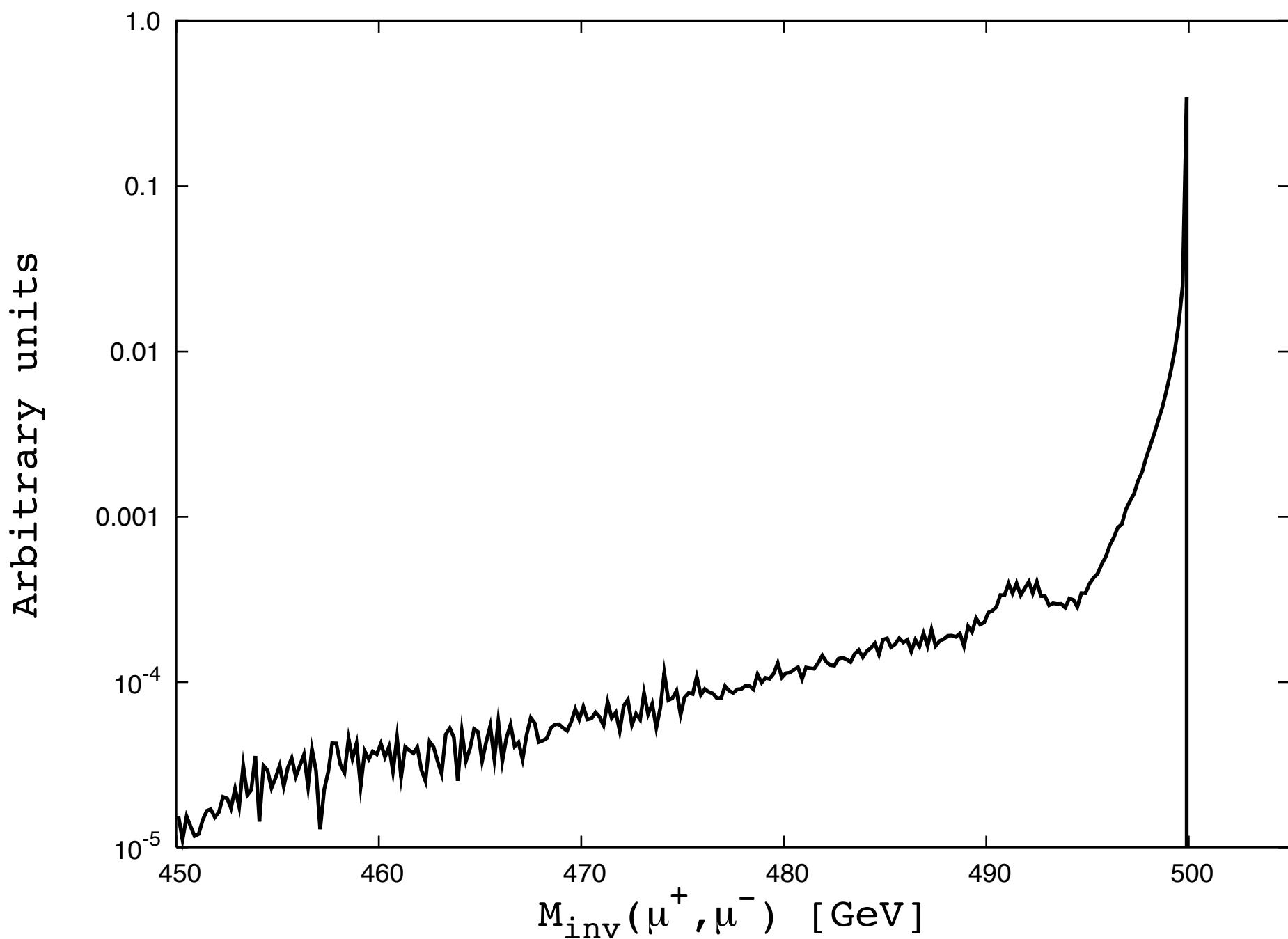
- Next step: finish model comparison
 - CPU time limiting factor. Complete BG set \sim 2TB
- TeV machine will likely break all degeneracies in our sample
- First time “users” have performed analysis with full background sample
- First scan of SUSY parameter space independent of model assumptions
 - Not SPS1a
 - Other questions, surveys?



Backup slides



Beamstrahlung spectrum



Selectron cuts

