Light Stop Phenomenology

Jonathan Eckel University of Arizona

In collaboration with: Shufang Su

Outline

Motivation

- Why look for stops?
- Current experimental searches
- Simplified Model
 - Simple case
 - Intermediate gauginos
- Branching Ratios and Signals

Higgs/Stop Coupling

Stops expected to be light

- Naturalness $M_{\text{stop}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$ $\Delta m_h^2 \sim \frac{y_t^2}{(4\pi)^2} m_{SUSY}^2 \ln(...)$



Hints of a Higgs at 125 GeV?



CMS Public Results 2012

Higgs Mass Corrections

• Decoupling limit $M_A \gg M_Z$

$$\Delta m_h^2 = \frac{3}{4\pi^2} \frac{m_t^4}{v^2} \left[\ln\left(\frac{m_s^2}{m_t^2}\right) + \frac{X_t^2}{m_s^2} \left(1 - \frac{X_t^2}{12m_s^2}\right) \right]$$

$$X_{t} = 0 \rightarrow m_{h}^{min} \leq 117 \text{ GeV}$$
$$X_{t} = \sqrt{6} M_{S} \rightarrow m_{h}^{max} \leq 127 \text{ GeV}$$

 $X_t = A_t - \mu \cot(\beta)$

Parameter Scan

Pink dots pass experimental constraints Black dots fall in mass range 125 +/- 2 GeV Blue triangles pass req. $\sigma(gg \rightarrow h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)/\sigma_{SM} > 0.8$



Current Stop Searches

Exclusion curves still dependent on gluino mass



CMS Public Results 2012

ATLAS Public Results 2012

Stop Mass Matrix

Three Cases:

- Light stop mostly left handed $m_{3Q}^2 \ll m_{3U}^2$
- Light stop mostly right handed $m_{3U}^2 \ll m_{3Q}^2$
- LR equal with large mixing $m_{3U}^2 = m_{3Q}^2 \sim V X_t$

 $m_{\tilde{t}}^2 \approx \begin{pmatrix} m_{3Q}^2 & V X_t \\ V X_t & m_{3U}^2 \end{pmatrix}$

Simplified Model

- Decouple all other SUSY particles
- Consider mostly left/right handed stop
- Bino LSP
- M1 = 100 GeV
- $A_t = 0$





Simplified Model

 $m_{3U}^2 = m_{3Q}^2$

$A_t = 0$ Compressed Spectra







Relevant Signals

D	0' 1	D L' D
Decay	Signal	Branching Fraction
Light Stop L&R		
\tilde{t}_{i}	<i>tt</i> <i>D</i>	100%
<i>L</i> 1 <i>L</i> 1	u+HT	10070
Light Stops Mixed, Compressed		
${ ilde t}_1{ ilde t}_1$	$tt + E_T$	100%
$b_1 b_1$	$bb + E_T$	100%
$t_2 t_2$	$tt + E_T$	100%
Light Stops Mixed, Large Splitting		
$\tilde{t}_2 \tilde{t}_2 o \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1 + ZZ$	$tt + ZZ + E_T$	58.5%
$\tilde{t}_2 \tilde{t}_2 \to \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{b}_1 + ZW \to \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1 + ZWW$	$tt + ZWW + E_T$	26.7%
$t_2 t_2 \rightarrow t_1 \chi_1^0 + t + Z$	$tt + Z + E_T$	7.0%
$\tilde{t}_2 \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1 + WW \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1 + WWWW$	$tt + WWWW + E_T$	3.0%
$\tilde{t}_2 \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{b}_1 \chi_1^0 + t + W \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 \chi_1^0 + t + WW$	$tt + WW + E_T$	1.6%
$\tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1 o \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1 + WW$	$tt + WW + E_T$	98%
$\tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1 o \tilde{t}_1 \chi_1^0 + b + W$	$tb + W + E_T$	2.0%
$t_1 t_1$	$tt + E_T$	100%

Table 1: Simple Case at M3SQ = M3SU = 800 GeV

Stop Pair Production Cross Section



Intermediate Gauginos

- Set M2 = 200 GeV
- Allows for intermediate decays
- Wino-like

$$\chi_1^{\pm} \to W^{\pm} \chi_1^0$$
$$\chi_2^0 \to Z/h \chi_1^0$$



Light Stop Decay

Mostly Left Handed

Mostly Right Handed



Decay Table

Decay	Signal	Branching Fraction
Light Stop Lefthanded		
$\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \chi_1^+ \chi_1^+ + bb$	$bb + WW + E_T$	43.6%
$\frac{t_1t_1 \rightarrow \chi_1 \chi_1 + t_2}{t_1t_1 \rightarrow \chi_1^+ \chi_2^0 + tb}$	$tb + Wh + E_T$	39.2%
$t_1 t_1 \rightarrow \chi_1^+ \chi_2^0 + tb$	$tb + WZ + E_T$	4.4%
$t_1 t_1 ightarrow \chi_2^0 \chi_2^0 + t t$	$tt + hh + E_T$	8.8%
$t_1 t_1 \rightarrow \chi_2^0 \chi_2^0 + t t$	$tt + hZ + E_T$	2.0%
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \to \chi_1^+\chi_1^0 + tb$	$tb + W + E_T$	1.3%
		,
Light Stop Righthanded		00.004
$t_1 t_1 \to \chi_1^0 \chi_1^0 + t t$	$tt+E_T$	99.9%

A_t = 0, M3SQ (M3SU) = 800, M1 = 100, M2 = 200 GeV

 When both stops light, the highly split spectra scenario gives even more complicated decays

- tt or bb + 4 VB

Conclusions

- Stops expected to be light (< ~1TeV)
- Stop and Higgs sector coupled

Large mass corrections

- Rich signals in stop decays
 - More than just tt + MET

- tt + ZZ, + WWZ, + ...