

Supersymmetry Searches at the LHC

Paul de Jong, Nikhef
On behalf of the CMS and ATLAS Collaborations

Physics in Collision 2012



LHC: clash of the titans: LHC meets SUSY

LHC



vs



SUSY

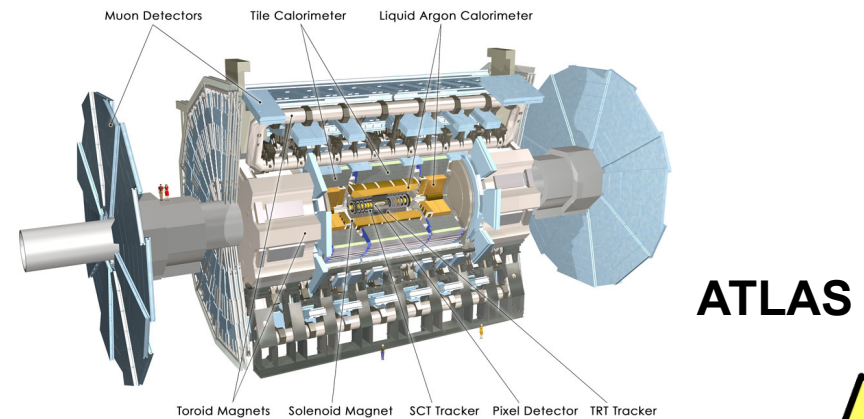
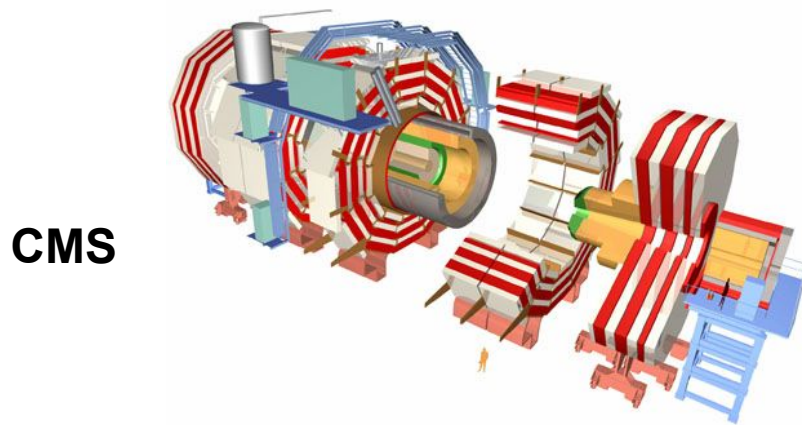
More than 8000 papers since 1990 (Kosower)



"One day all these trees will be SUSY phenomenology papers"

Searches for SUSY: LHC must pay tribute to LEP experiments, and CDF and D0
But in the end: \sqrt{s} wins, and the LHC luminosity is also pretty good!

Results presented here based on $4\text{-}5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ (2011)
and some analyses have also used $4\text{-}6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ (2012)



Large amount of results:

CMS SUSY: 3 notes 8 TeV, 19 papers 7 TeV, 30 notes 7 TeV (2011 data)

ATLAS SUSY: 4 notes 8 TeV, 24 papers 7 TeV, 24 notes 7 TeV (2011 data)

See: <http://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSUS>
<http://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsEXO>
<http://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/SupersymmetryPublicResults>

approximate

Cannot, and will not cover all. (in particular: no indirect/flavour constraints)
Rather, make a selection focusing on consequences for status of SUSY

Outline:

- Supersymmetry, and the SUSY landscape
- Generic searches for coloured sparticles
- Gauge mediated SUSY
- Shift of paradigm: targeted searches for natural SUSY
third generation
electroweak gauginos
- SUSY escape routes
compressed spectra
long-lived particles
R-parity violation
SUSY beyond the MSSM
- The picture anno September 2012, outlook

- SUSY gives rise to partners of SM states with opposite spin-statistics but otherwise same Quantum Numbers.
- SUSY has a deep origin in marrying internal and space-time symmetries

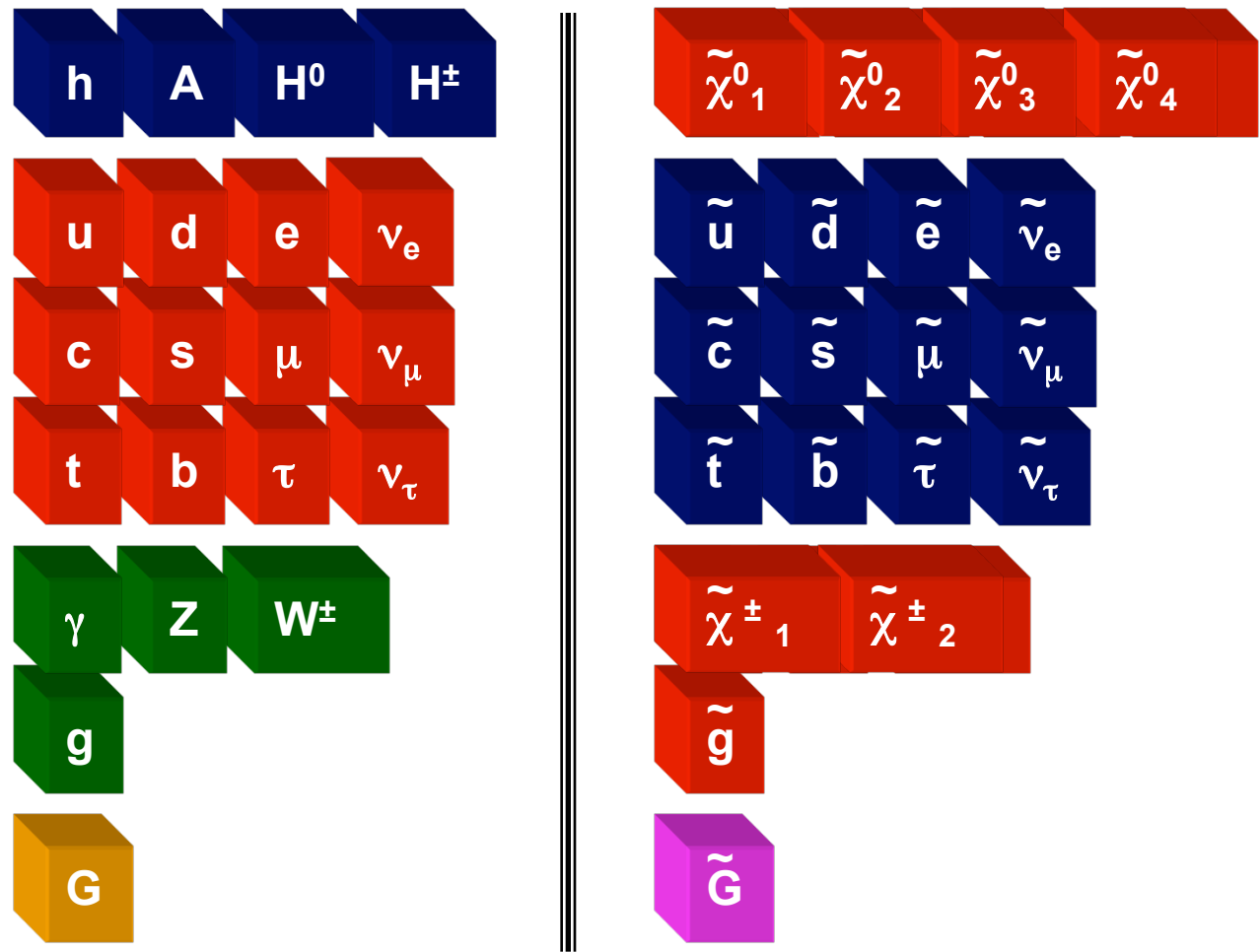
But our interest:

TeV-scale SUSY

hierarchy problem

dark matter

gauge coupling
unification



The SUSY landscape:

No SUSY particles observed so far: SUSY must be broken or absent

Models for SUSY breaking: gravity-, gauge-, anomaly mediated,...

General MSSM: 105 new parameters

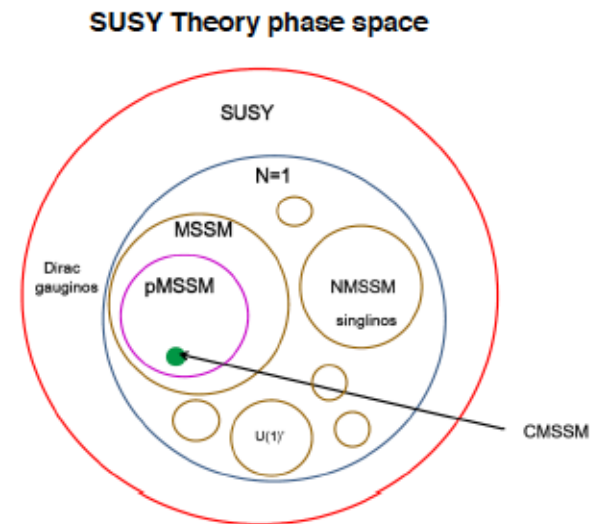
MSUGRA/CMSSM: 5 parameters

intermediate: pMSSM : 19-24 parameters

simplified models

R-parity conservation/violation?

LSP stable and weakly interacting?



T. Rizzo (SLAC Summer Institute, 01-Aug-12)

Flavour physics results see no sign of new phenomena beyond the SM.

→ significant constraints on SUSY

However, there is still $(g-2)_\mu$, and a SUSY LSP is still a good dark matter candidate

Observation of a new boson at 125 GeV, consistent with the SM Higgs boson

→ obvious big SUSY implications.

Higgs mass

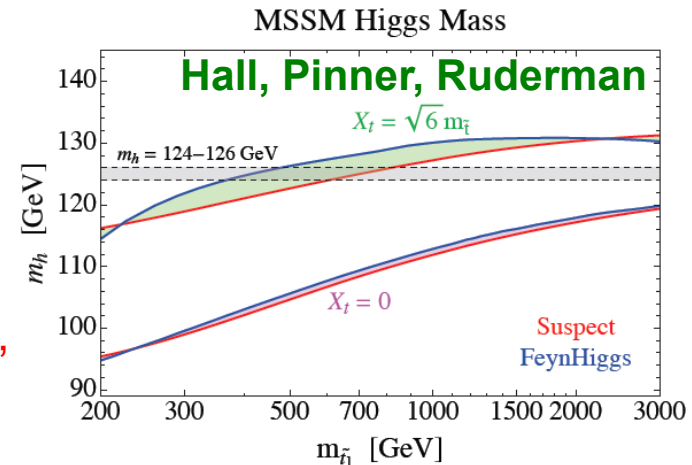
MSSM:

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

$$m_h^2 \approx m_Z^2 \cos^2 2\beta + \frac{3}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{m_t^4}{v^2} \left[\ln \frac{m_{\tilde{t}}^2}{m_t^2} + \frac{X_t^2}{m_{\tilde{t}}^2} \left(1 - \frac{X_t^2}{12m_{\tilde{t}}^2} \right) \right]$$

Measured 125 GeV < MSSM maximum of 135 GeV: good!

- However: 125 GeV is heavy for SUSY
- high squark masses
 - stop lighter if large L-R mixing and A_t large
 - too massive stop bad for “naturalness”

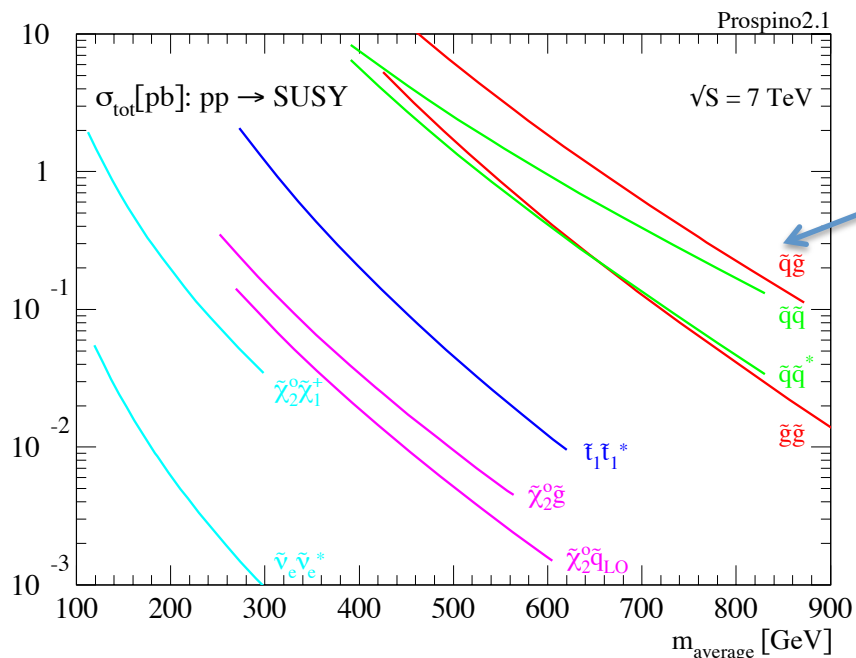


Measurements of couplings (and maybe other Higgses) will tell: SM / SUSY / ... ?

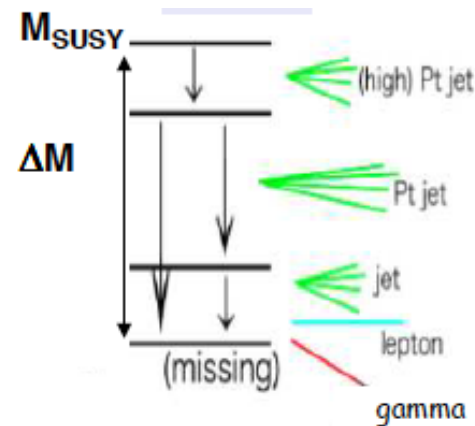
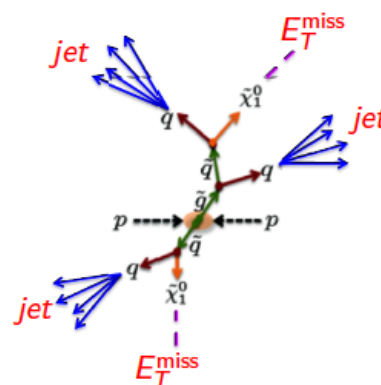
High Higgs mass easier to achieve in NMSSM

We do not know how SUSY might show up first.
A good start could be:

Inclusive searches with jets and missing momentum



LHC: sensitivity first to strong production of coloured sparticles: squarks/gluinos



Keep analyses simple, general and robust
Do not over-tune on specific models

→ Wide arsenal of tools: variables to suppress and estimate background

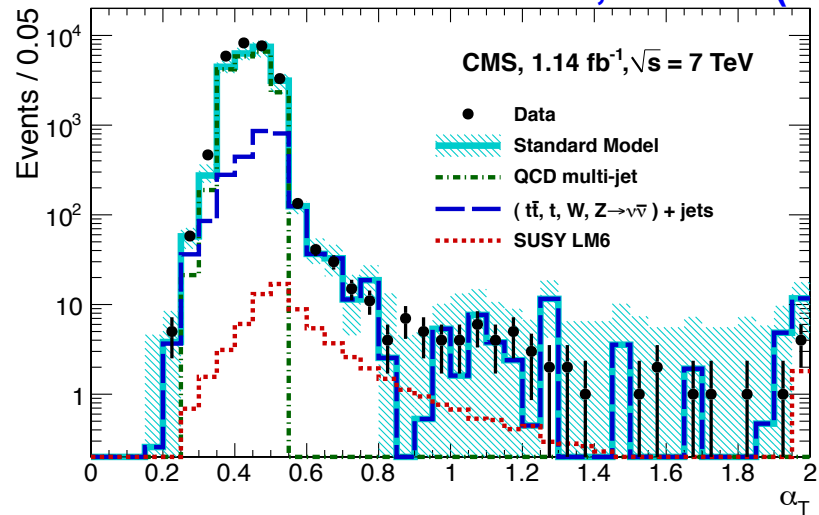
CMS: examples: α_T , razor R, $H_T + H_T^{\text{miss}}$, M_{T2}

α_T is a robust variable designed for a strong suppression of QCD

$$\alpha_T = \frac{E_T^{j2}}{M_T^{\text{dijet}}} = \frac{E_T^{j2}}{\sqrt{H_T^2 - \cancel{H}_T^2}} = \frac{E_T^{j2}}{2E_T^{j1} E_T^{j2} (1 - \cos \Delta\phi_{j1j2})}$$

- perfectly balance dijet system $\alpha_T = 0.5$
- imbalanced back-to-back configuration $\alpha_T < 0.5$
- for multi-jet events, jets are merged into two pseudo-jets (minimizing ΔH_T)

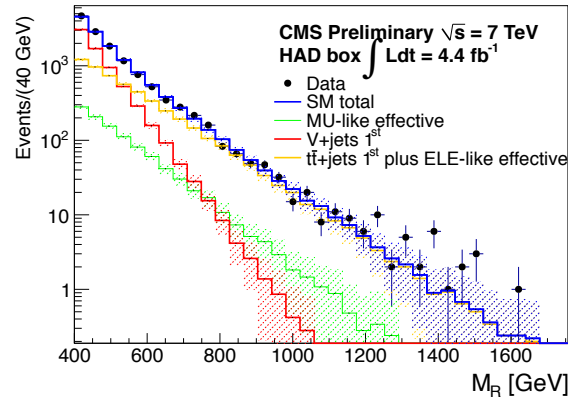
PRL 107, 221804 (2011)



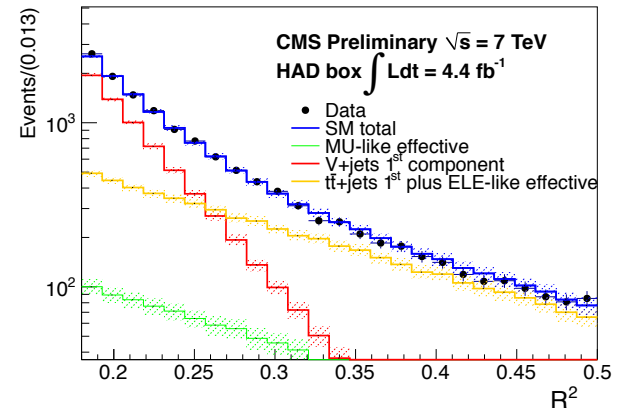
razor $R \equiv \frac{M_T^R}{M_R}$

$$M_R \equiv \sqrt{(E_{j1} + E_{j2})^2 - (p_z^{j1} + p_z^{j2})^2}$$

$$M_T^R \equiv \sqrt{\frac{E_T^{\text{miss}}(p_T^{j1} + p_T^{j2}) - \vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}} \cdot (\vec{p}_T^{j1} + \vec{p}_T^{j2})}{2}}$$



PAS-SUS-12-005



ATLAS example: effective mass $M_{\text{eff}} = \sum p_T^{\text{jets}} + E_t^{\text{miss}} (+ p_T^{\text{lepton}})$

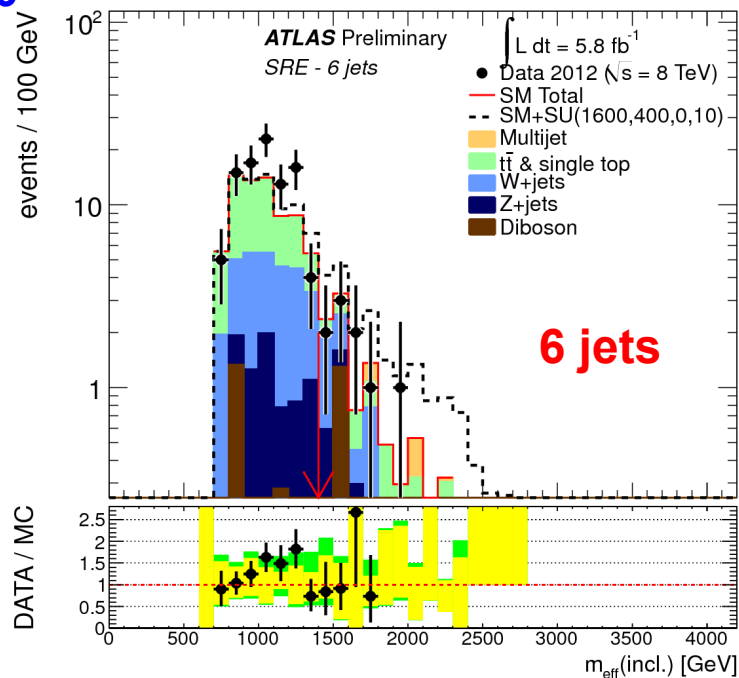
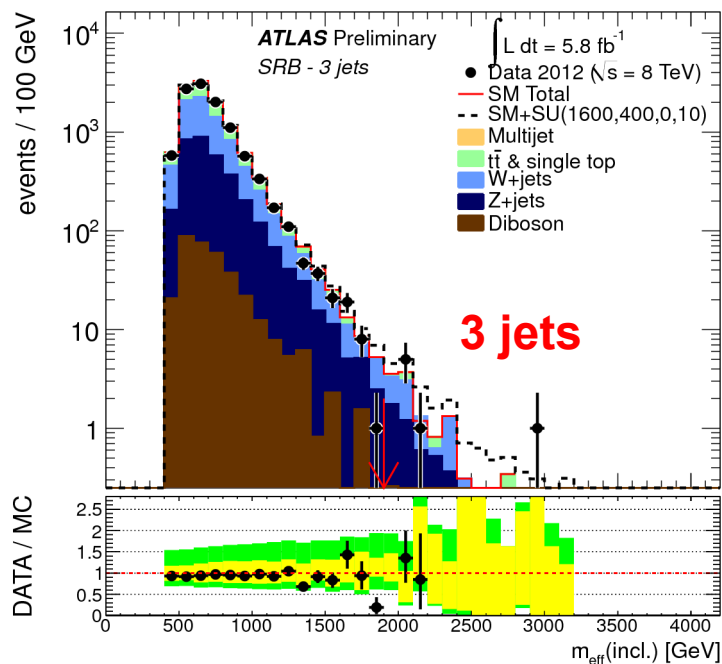
5 signal regions (2- ≥ 6 jets)
each with loose/medium/tight

Each SR has 4 control regions
for background estimation

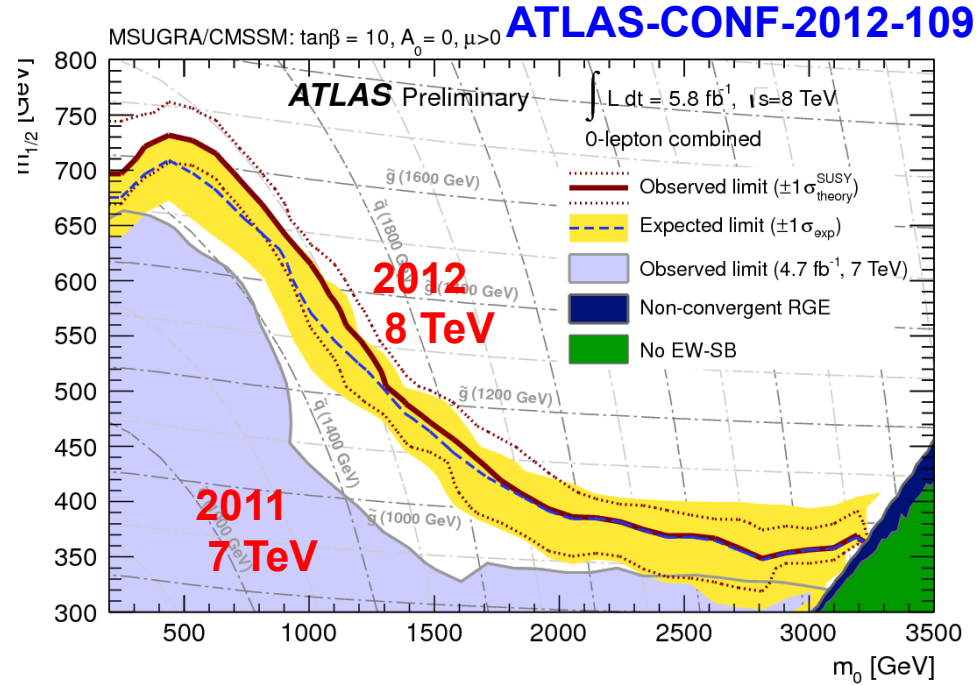
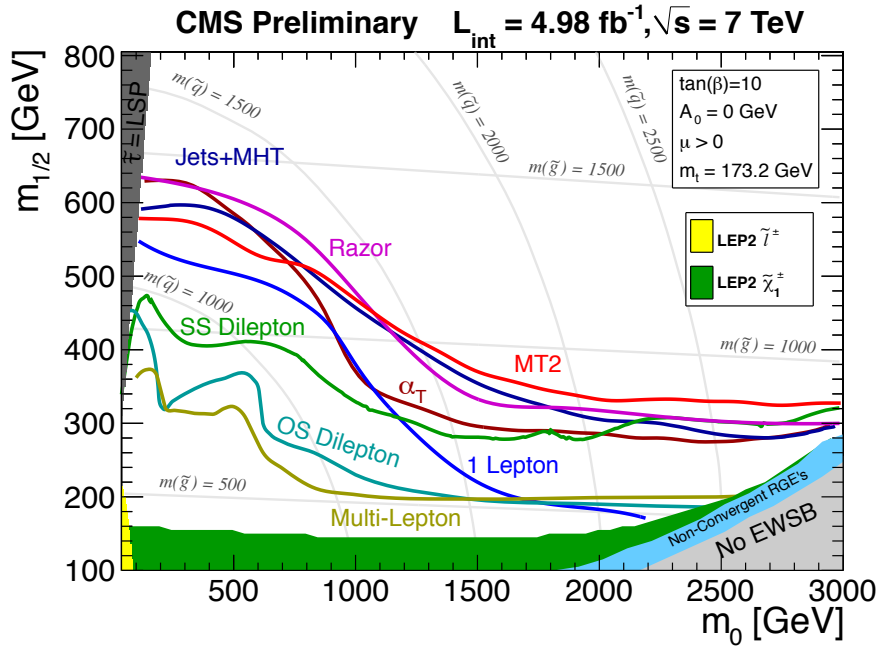
8 TeV data

Requirement	Channel				
	A 2-jets	B 3-jets	C 4-jets	D 5-jets	E 6-jets
$E_T^{\text{miss}} [\text{GeV}] >$	160				
$p_T(j_1) [\text{GeV}] >$	130				
$p_T(j_2) [\text{GeV}] >$	60				
$p_T(j_3) [\text{GeV}] >$	-	60	60	60	60
$p_T(j_4) [\text{GeV}] >$	-	-	60	60	60
$p_T(j_5) [\text{GeV}] >$	-	-	-	60	60
$p_T(j_6) [\text{GeV}] >$	-	-	-	-	60
$\Delta\phi(\text{jet}, E_T^{\text{miss}})_{\text{min}} [\text{rad}] >$	0.4 ($i = \{1, 2, (3)\}$)		0.4 ($i = \{1, 2, 3\}$), 0.2 ($p_T > 40 \text{ GeV jets}$)		
$E_T^{\text{miss}} / m_{\text{eff}}(Nj) >$	0.3/0.4/0.4 (2j)	0.25/0.3/- (3j)	0.25/0.3/0.3 (4j)	0.15 (5j)	0.15/0.25/0.3 (6j)
$m_{\text{eff}}(\text{incl.}) [\text{GeV}] >$	1900/1300/1000	1900/1300/-	1900/1300/1000	1700/-/-	1400/1300/1000

ATLAS-CONF-2012-109



MSUGRA/CMSSM interpretation



Multiple analyses, multiple methods: no excess above SM observed

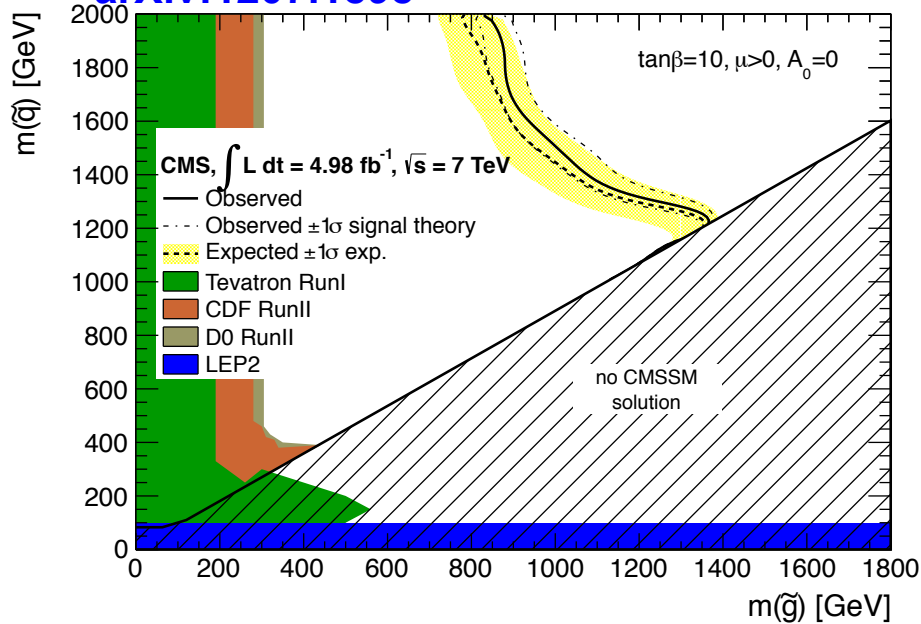
$\tan \beta = 10, A_0 = 0, \mu > 0$: $m_{1/2} < 350 \text{ GeV}$ excluded

only weak dependence on $\tan \beta$ up to ~ 40 or so
 disfavors SUSY interpretation of $(g-2)_\mu$

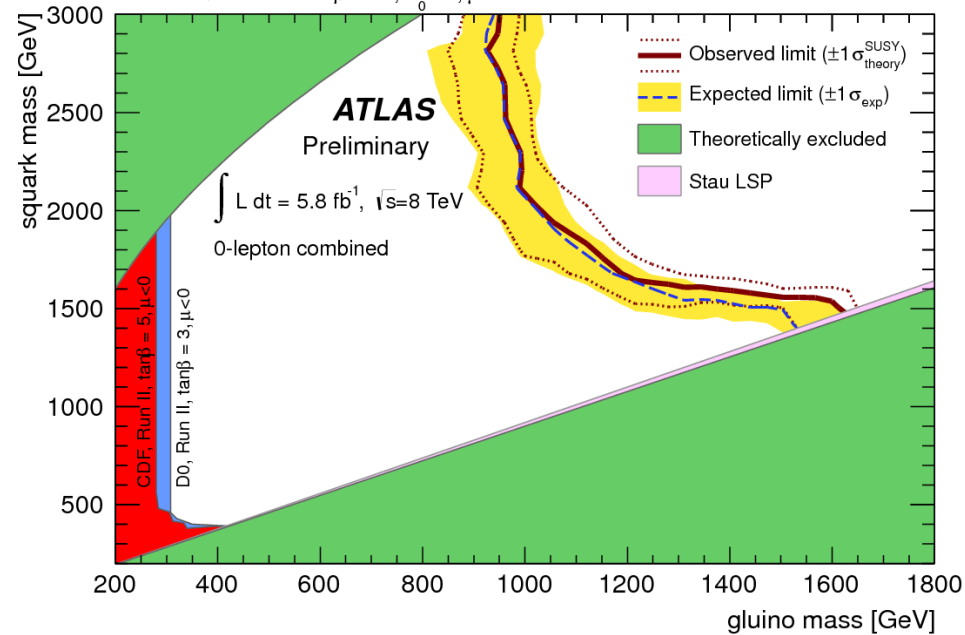
MSUGRA/CMSSM interpretation

in terms of squark and gluino masses:

arXiv:1207.1898

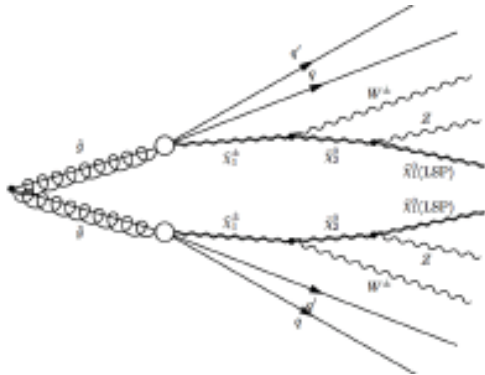


ATLAS-CONF-2012-109



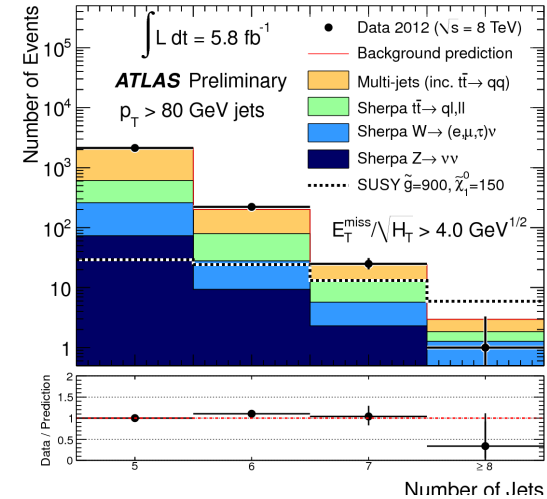
For equal squark and gluino masses: $m < 1500 \text{ GeV}$ excluded
 for all squark masses: gluino $m < 950 \text{ GeV}$ excluded
 for all gluino masses: squark $m < 1400 \text{ GeV}$ excluded

Long decay chains: searches specific for gluino pair production

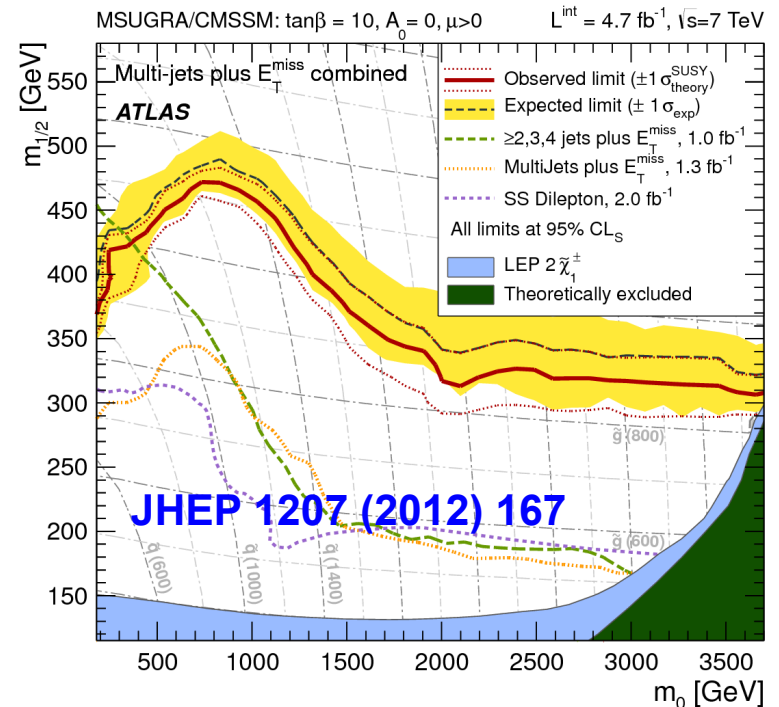
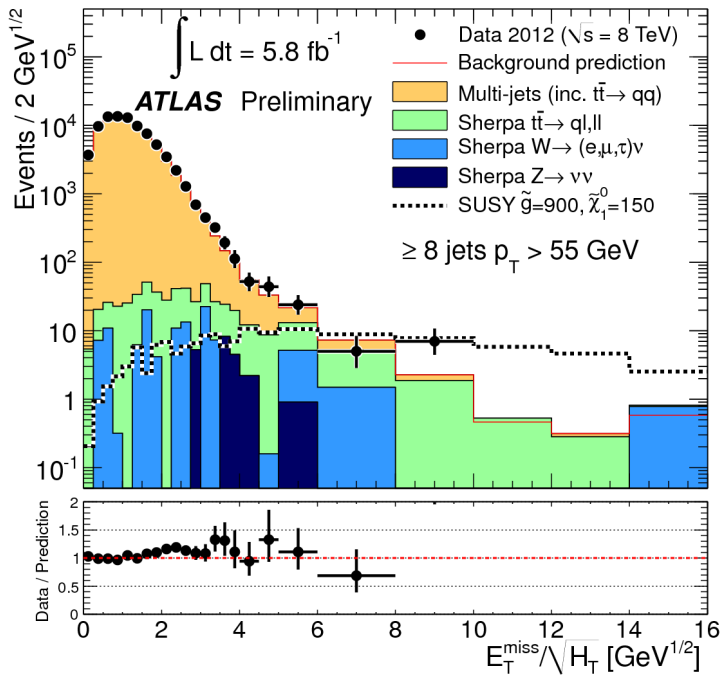


ATLAS: $\geq 6-9$ jets

cut on E_T^{miss} significance
 $\cong E_T^{\text{miss}} / \sqrt{H_T}$



ATLAS-CONF-2012-103



Searches with one isolated lepton and jets

Sensitive to gauginos in decay chains.

Requirement of isolated lepton good against QCD multi-jet background.

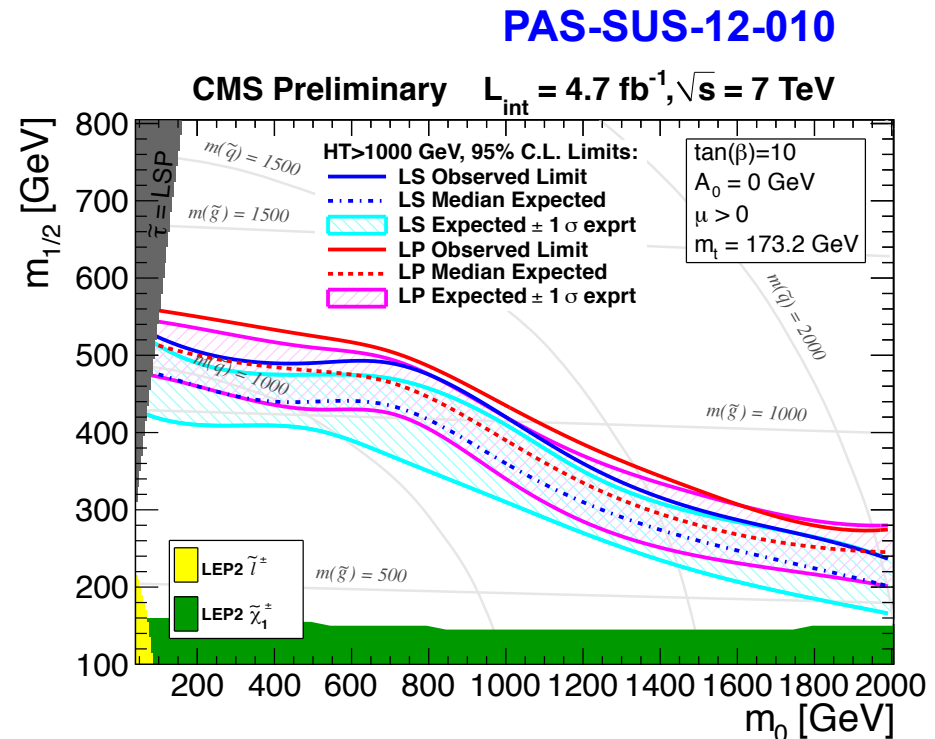
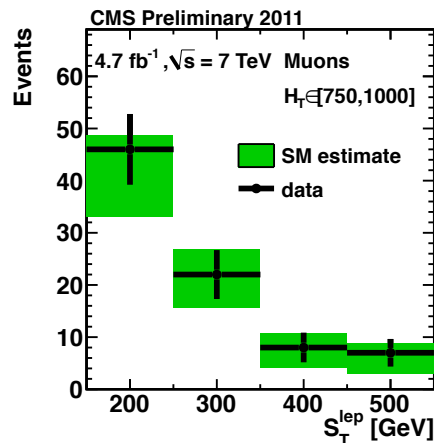
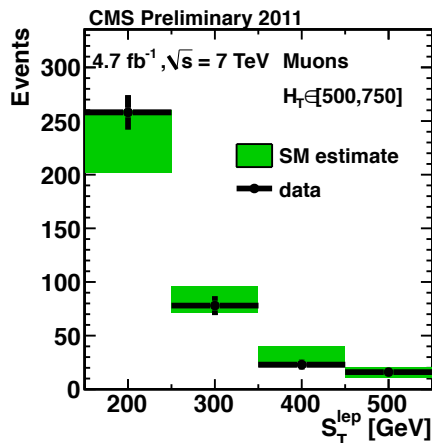
Background dominated by top-quark pairs and W+jets

Example: CMS analysis of one isolated lepton + jets

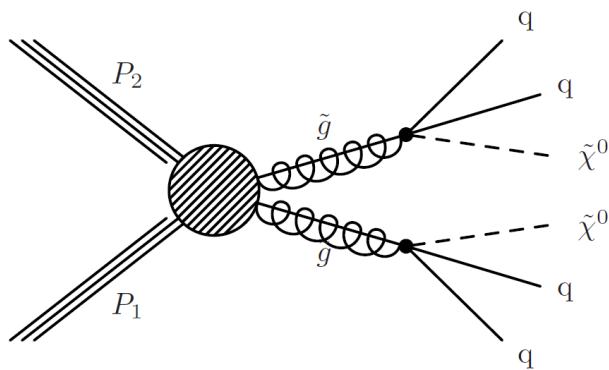
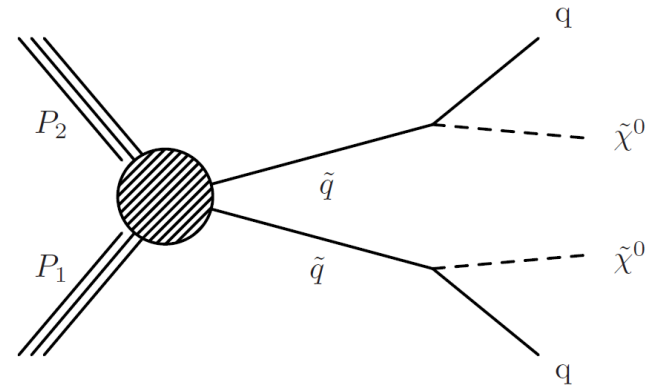
2 data-driven background prediction methods:

- lepton p_T spectrum $\rightarrow E_T^{\text{miss}}$ spectrum
- predict bg using helicity angle of lepton in W frame: use W polarization

Also di-lepton and multi-lepton analyses exist in CMS / ATLAS



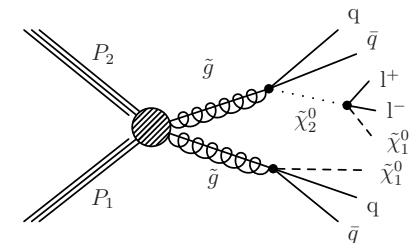
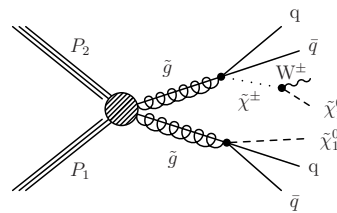
Relaxing the constraints: simplified models



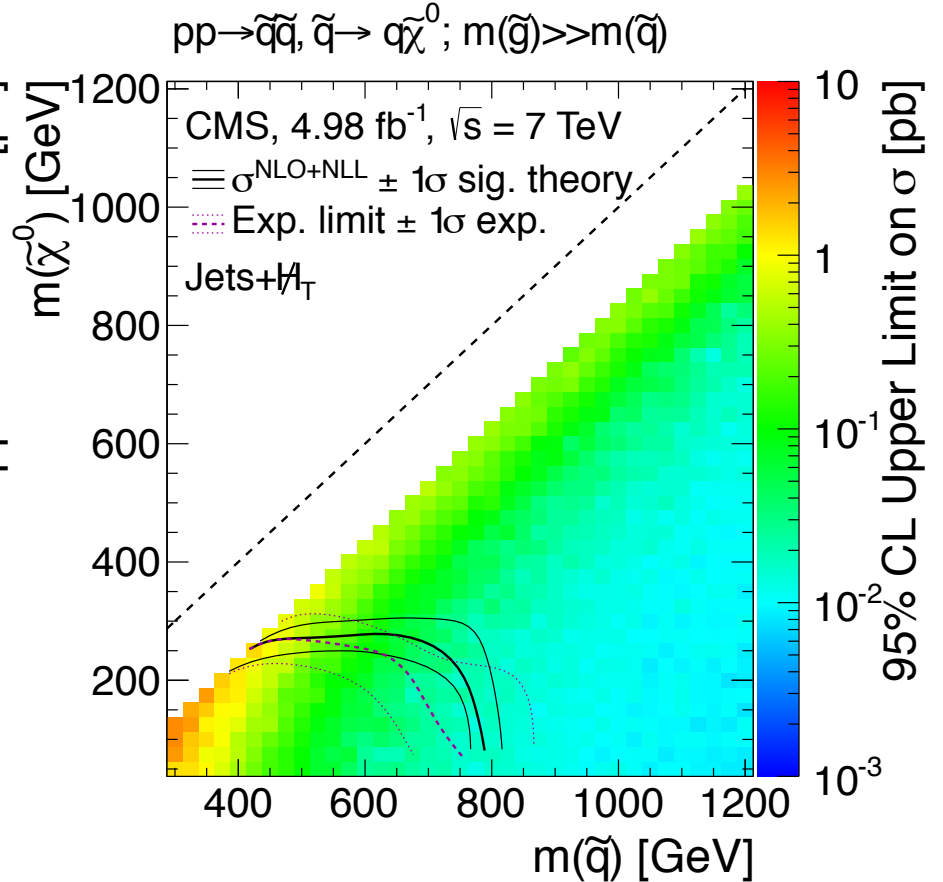
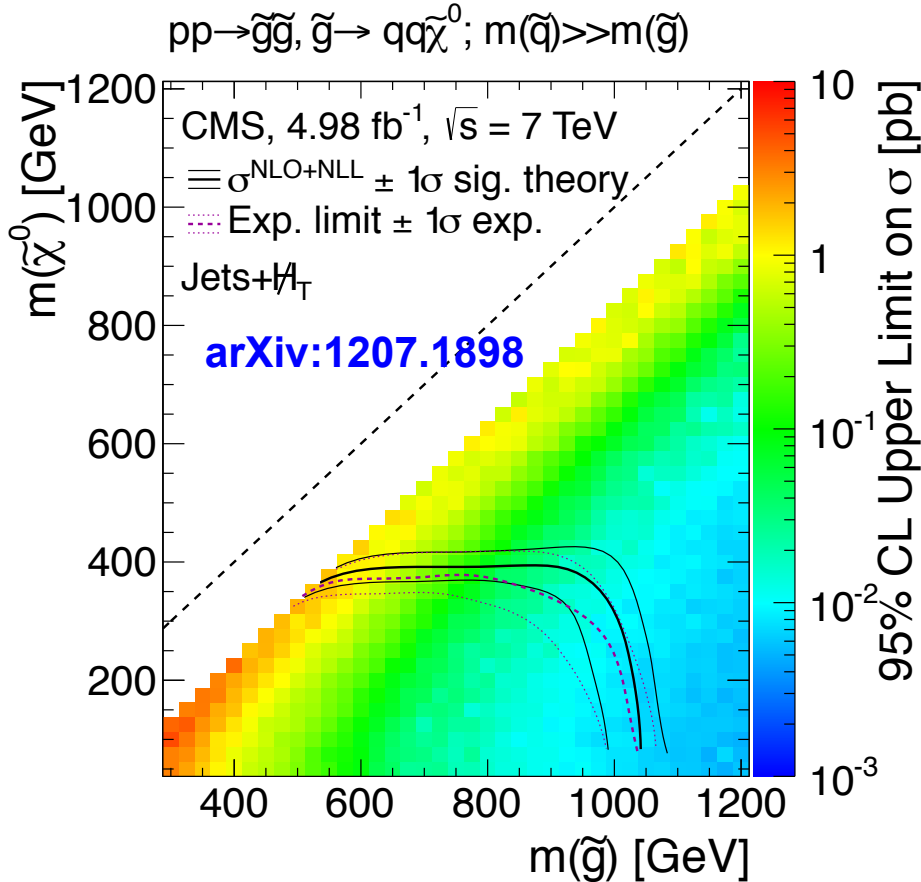
A **simplified model** is defined by an effective Lagrangian describing the interactions of a small number of new particles. Simplified models can equally well be described by a small number of masses and cross-sections. These parameters are directly related to collider physics observables, making simplified models a particularly **effective framework for evaluating searches and a useful starting point for characterizing positive signals of new physics.**

D.Alves et al., arXiv:1105.2838

Can build in more complexity by extending simplified model set



CMS: large collection of simplified model interpretations in PAS-SUS-11-016, but also in other papers/notes.



Note assumptions: only gluino/gluino or squark/squark production

100% branching ratios as shown

Neutralino masses left free: gluino/squark limits collapse for heavy neutralinos

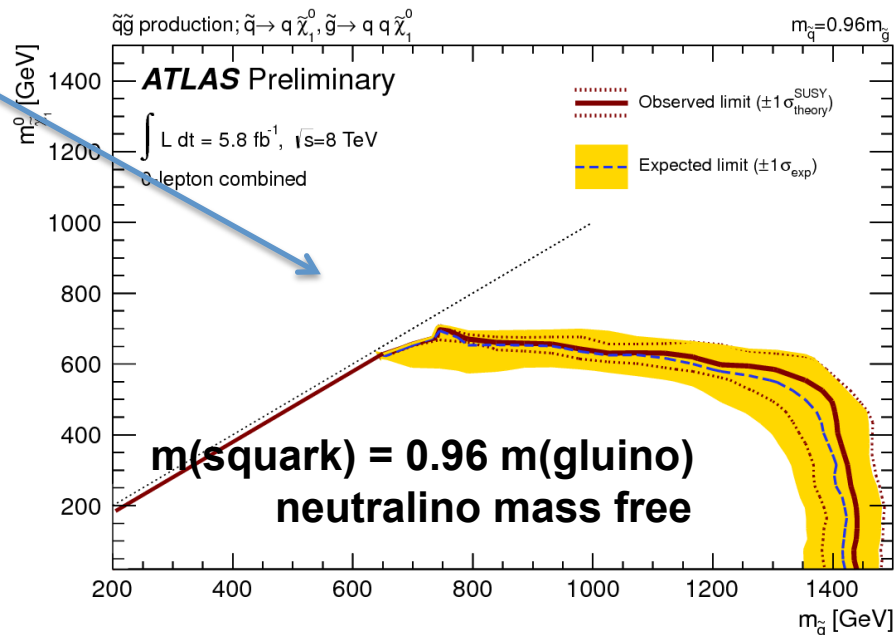
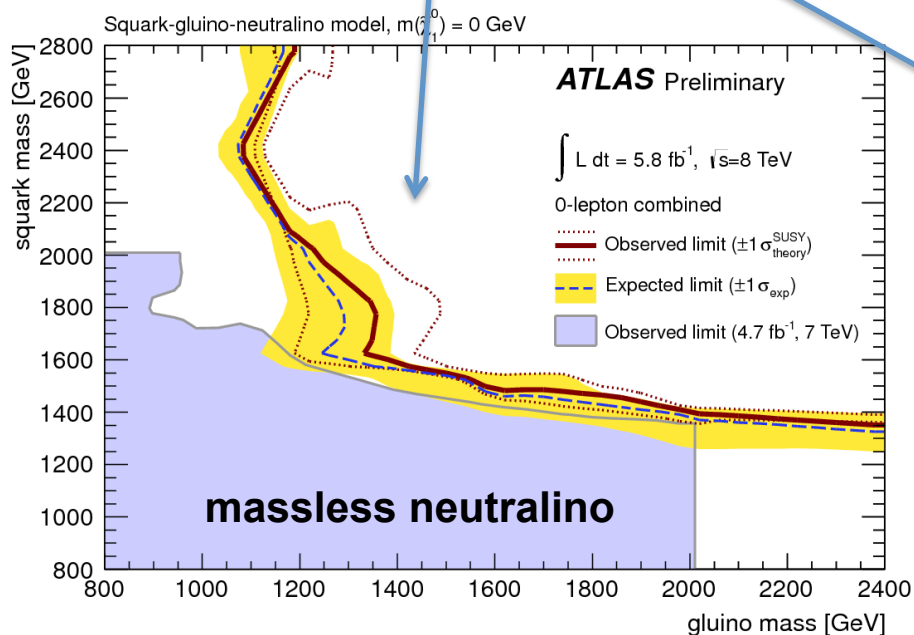
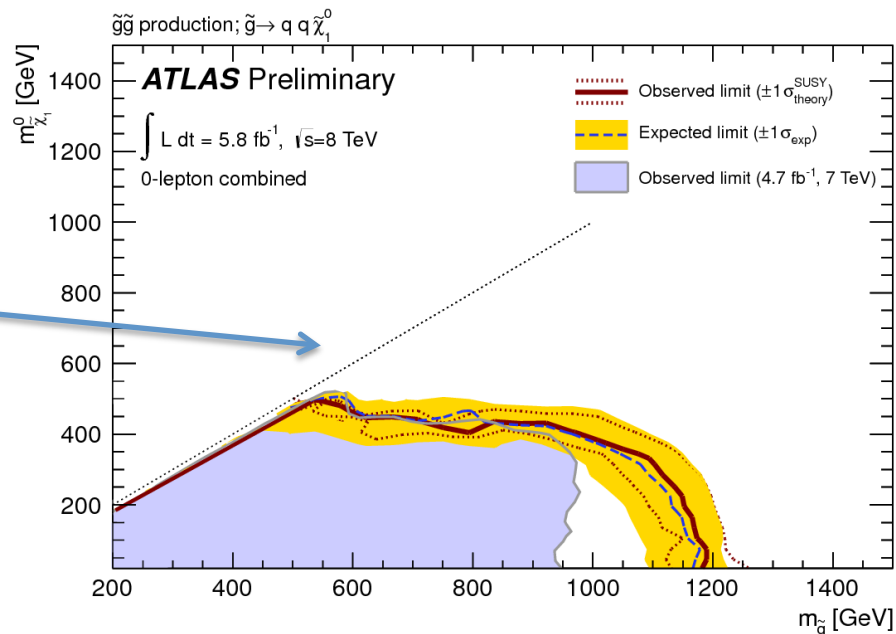
ATLAS

(conclusions agree with those of CMS)

gluino pair production

ATLAS-CONF-2012-109

squark + gluino production

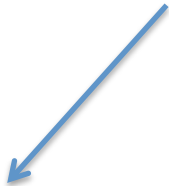


Gauge mediation

SUSY breaking from hidden sector could be mediated by gauge interactions

Light gravitino LSP, several candidates for NLSP:

- stau: $\text{stau} \rightarrow \text{tau} + \text{gravitino}$
- any slepton \rightarrow lepton + gravitino
- neutralino $\rightarrow X + \text{gravitino}$

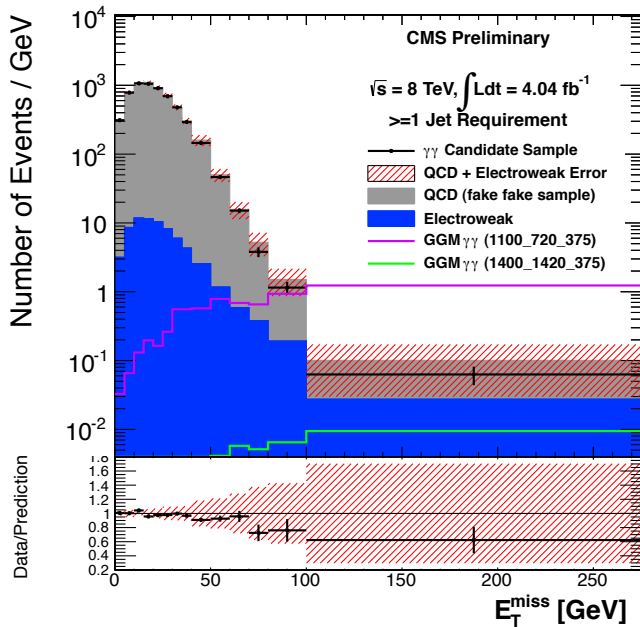


Neutralino NLSP: decay depends on bino/wino/higgsino mixture

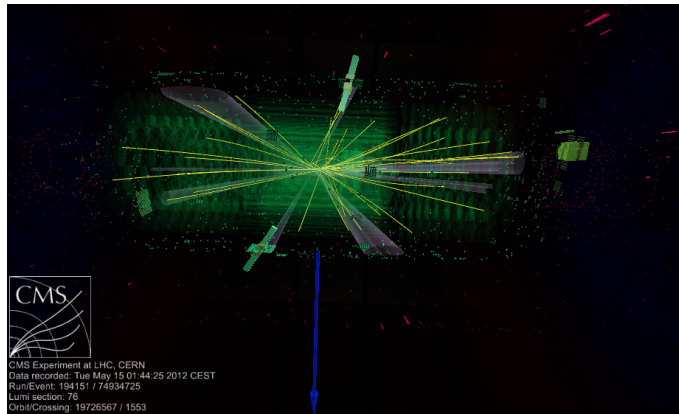
- bino-like: $\text{neutralino} \rightarrow \text{photon} + \text{gravitino}$
- wino-like: $\text{neutralino} \rightarrow Z + \text{gravitino}$
- higgsino-like: $\text{neutralino} \rightarrow h + \text{gravitino}$

Searches for combinations of photons/Z/h + E_T^{miss}
NLSP could decay promptly, or with significant lifetime

Neutralino NLSP: photon + MET, di-photon + MET in CMS



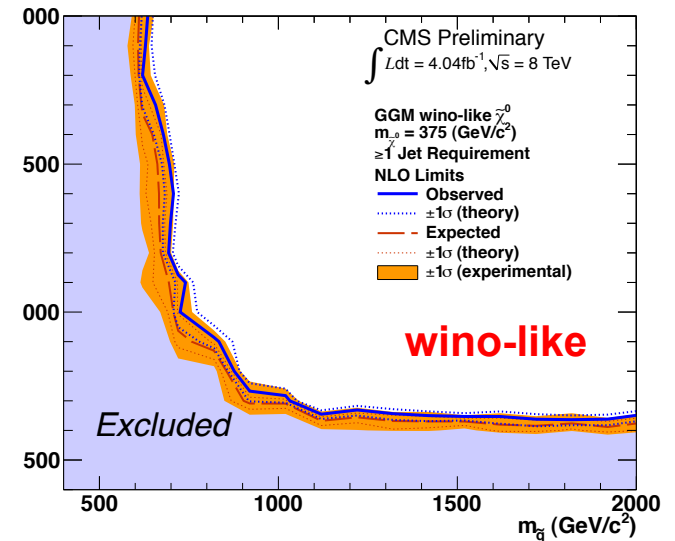
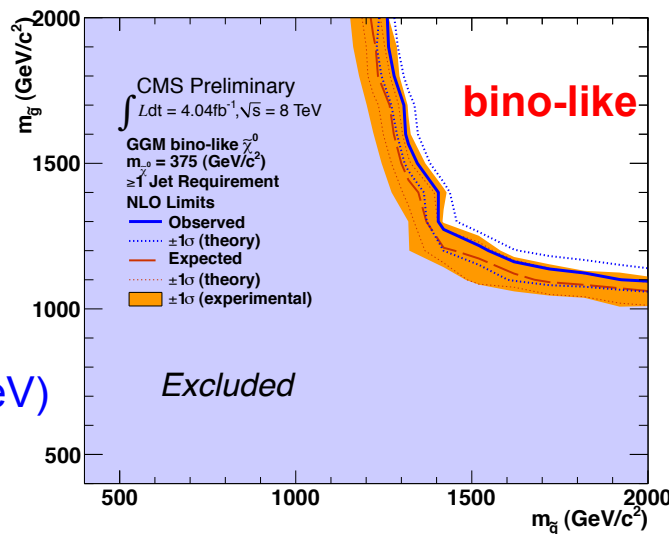
$E_T^{\gamma} > 40/25 \text{ GeV}; E_T^{\text{miss}} > 100 \text{ GeV}: 17.5 \text{ bg exp.}$
PAS-SUS-12-018 11 observed



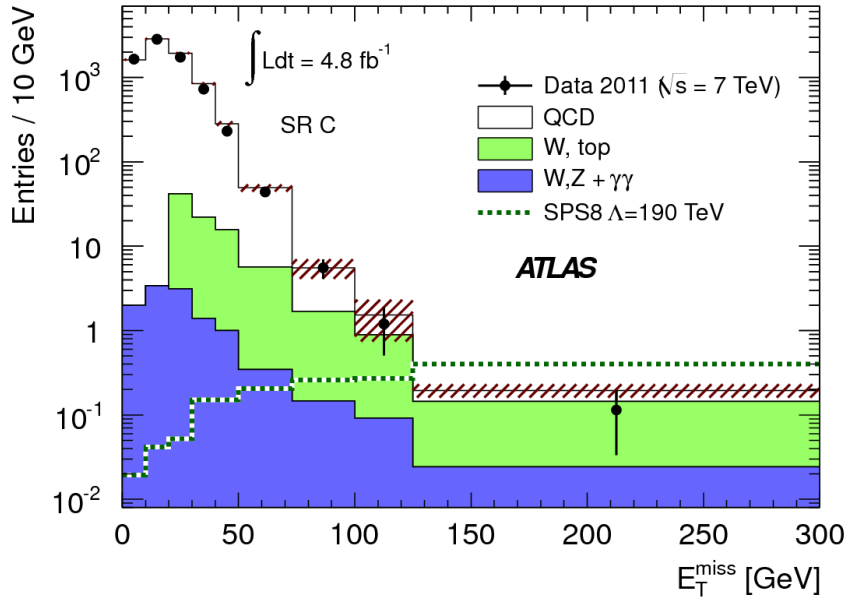
γ 's 133/132 GeV
 $E_T^{\text{miss}} 143 \text{ GeV}$

Interpretation in
 General
 Gauge
 Mediation

(assumed $m_{\tilde{\chi}} = 375 \text{ GeV}$)



Di-photon + MET in ATLAS

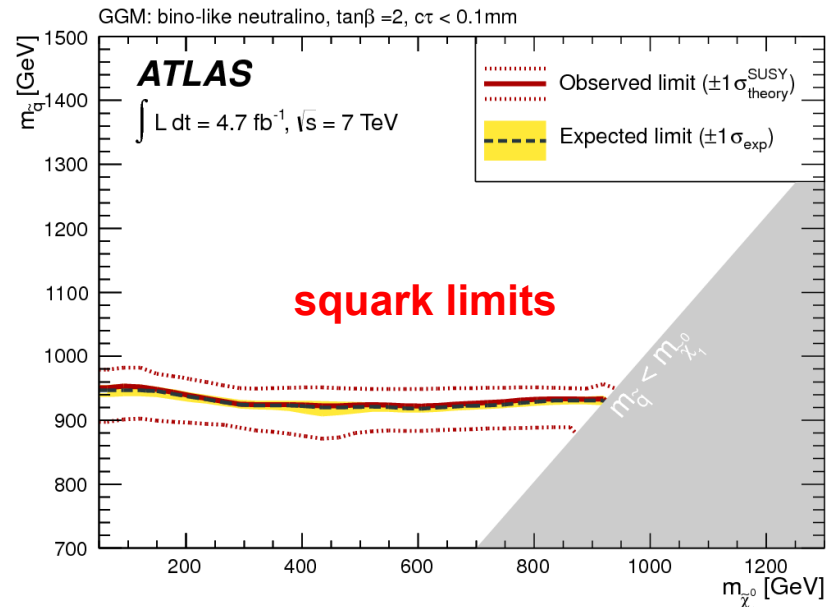
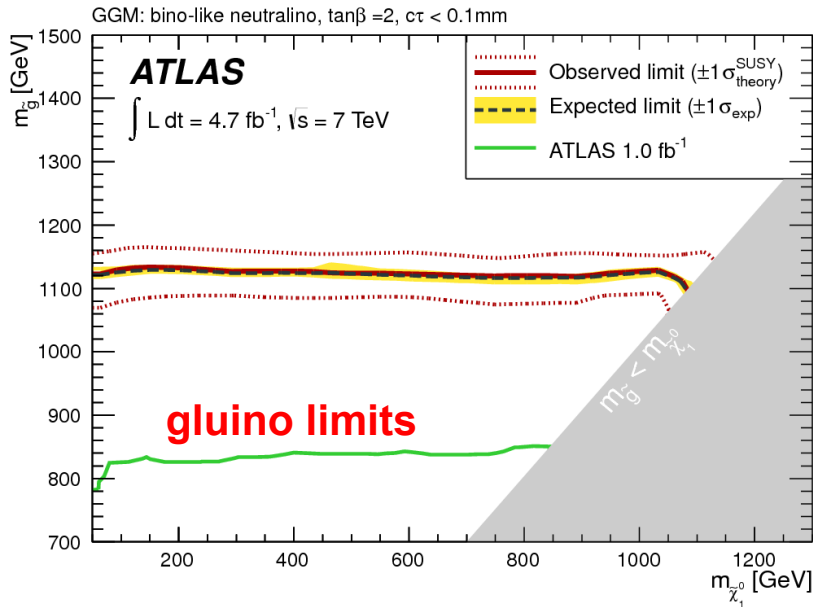


arXiv:1209.0753

$E_T^{\gamma} > 50/50 \text{ GeV};$

$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 125 \text{ GeV}: 2.11 \text{ bg exp.}$
 2 observed

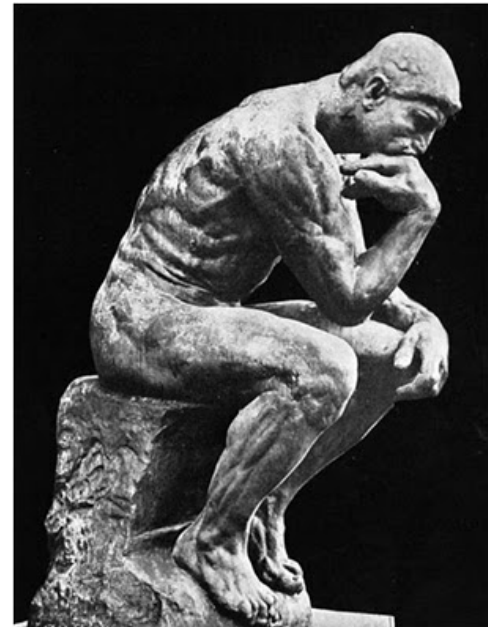
Interpretation for bino-like neutralino
 (Neutralino mass free parameter)



These results impose severe constraints on SUSY

- constrained models like MSUGRA/CMSSM have a hard time
 - best fits towards ever higher m_0 , $m_{1/2}$
 - note that limits on weakly interacting particles are derived limits only (from squarks/gluinos)
- squarks of the 1st and 2nd generation, gluinos must be above \sim TeV scale (unless heavy neutralinos)

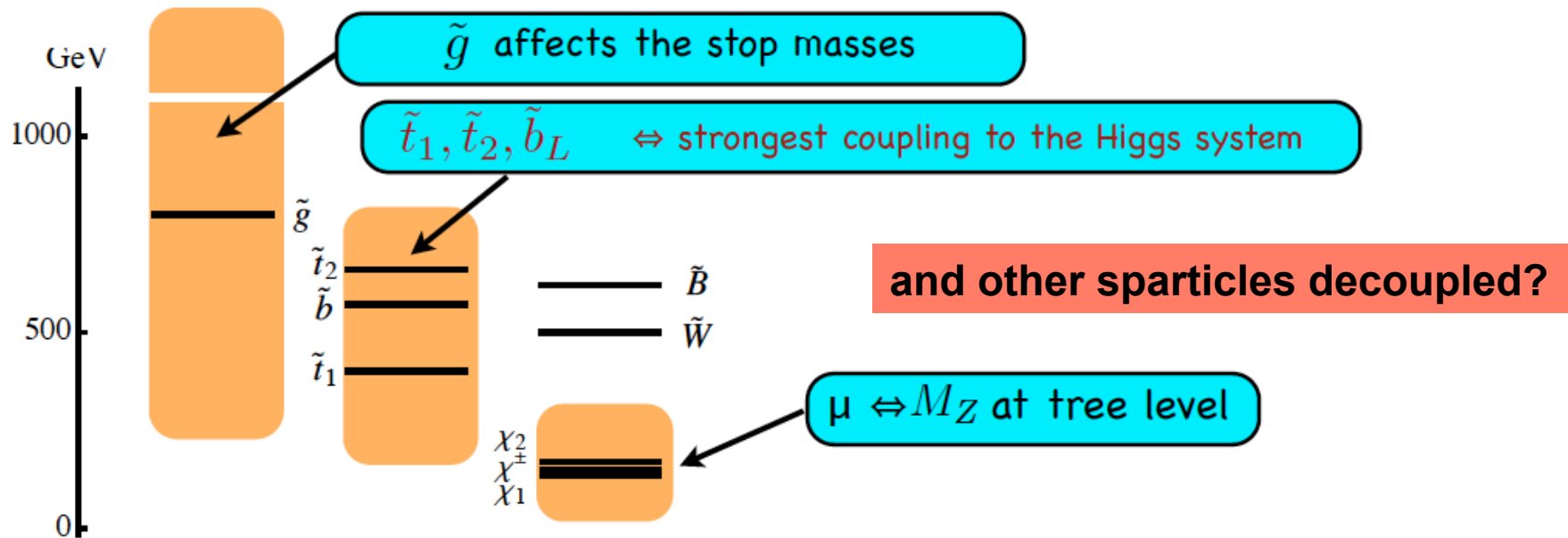
Rethinking our options...



Shifting emphasis:

Not only look for inclusive SUSY, but focus on measurements that probe the real motivations for TeV-scale SUSY:

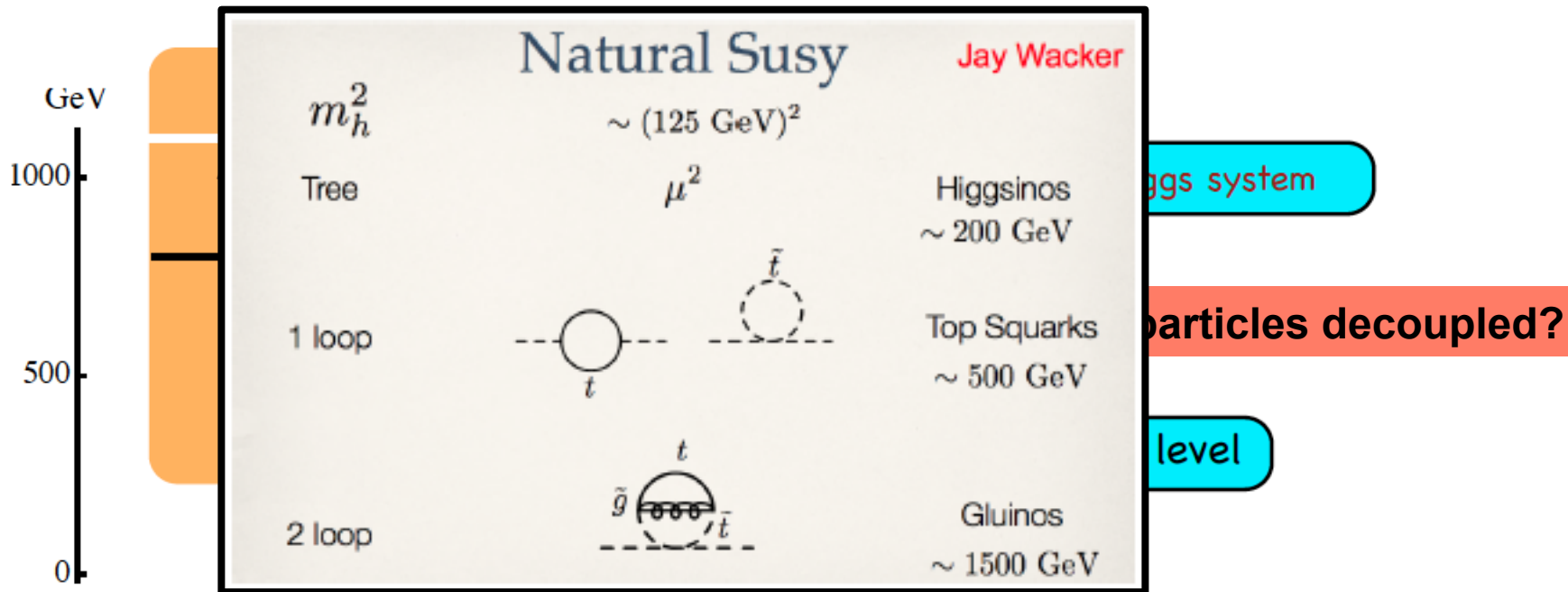
- Naturalness (1): 3rd generation: stop, sbottom
(mass related to m_H)
- Naturalness (2) + Dark matter: gauginos
(mass related to μ , μ related to m_Z)



Shifting emphasis:

Not only look for inclusive SUSY, but focus on measurements that probe the real motivations for TeV-scale SUSY:

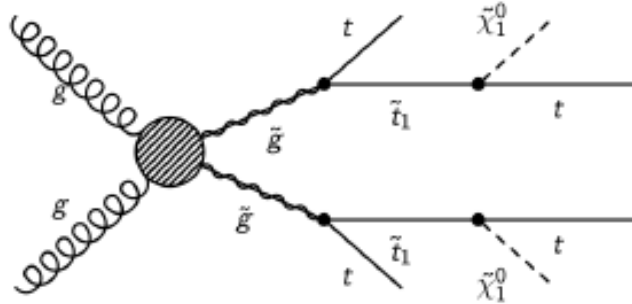
- Naturalness (1): 3rd generation: stop, sbottom (mass related to m_H)
- Naturalness (2) + Dark matter: gauginos (mass related to μ , μ related to m_Z)



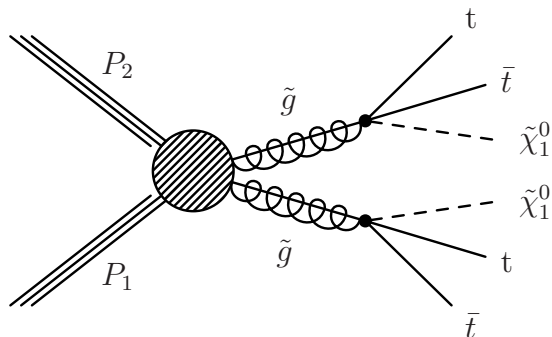
Stop and sbottom production

Glauino-mediated:

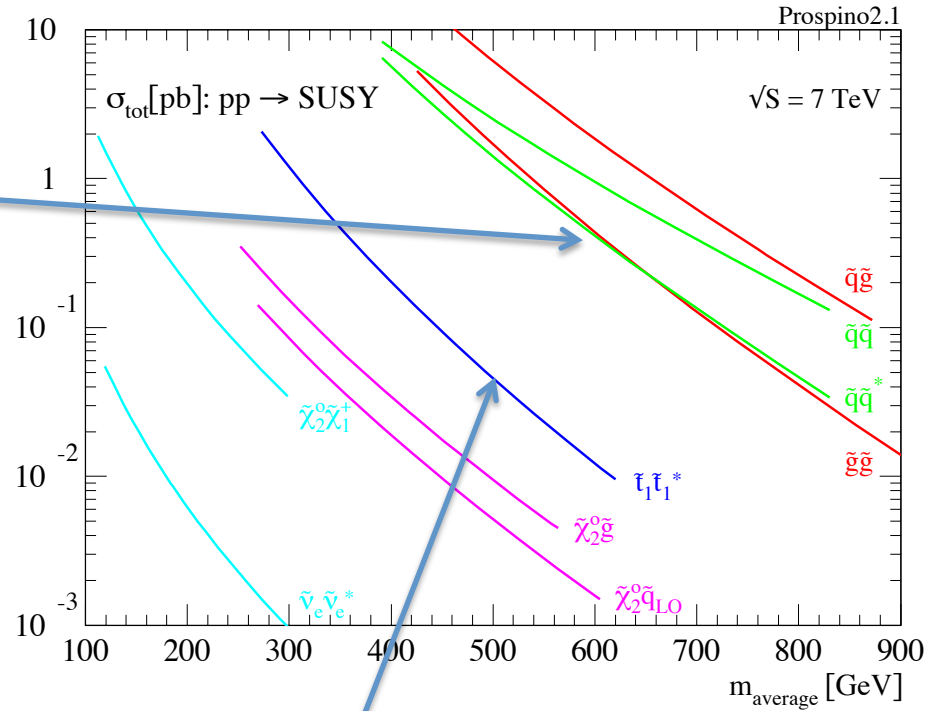
large cross section, if gluino not too heavy and significant Br to 3rd generation



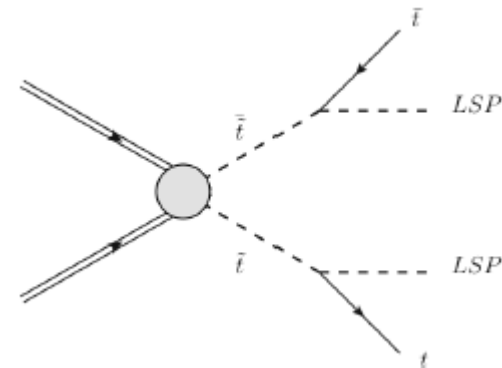
for $m(\text{stop}) < m(\text{gluino})$



for $m(\text{stop}) > m(\text{gluino})$



Direct production:



small cross section, top-like final state

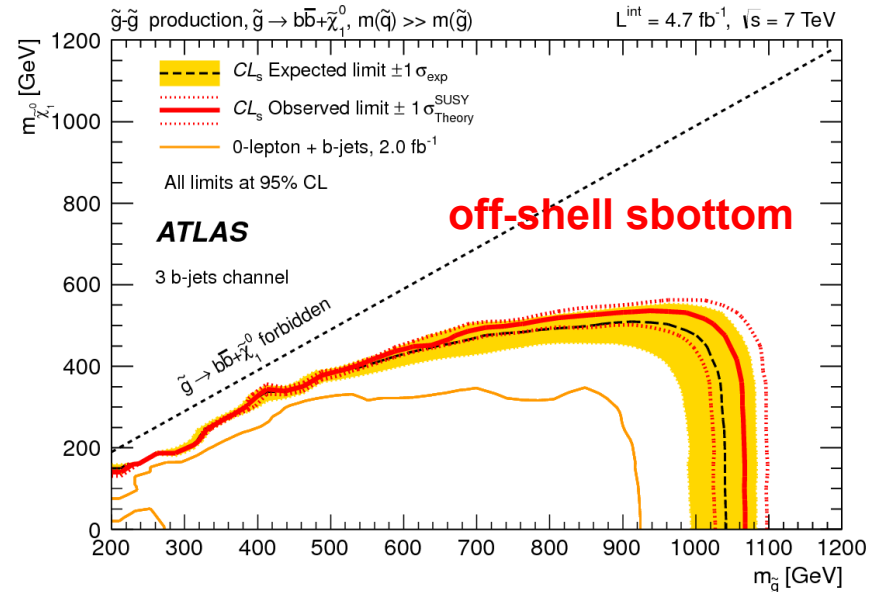
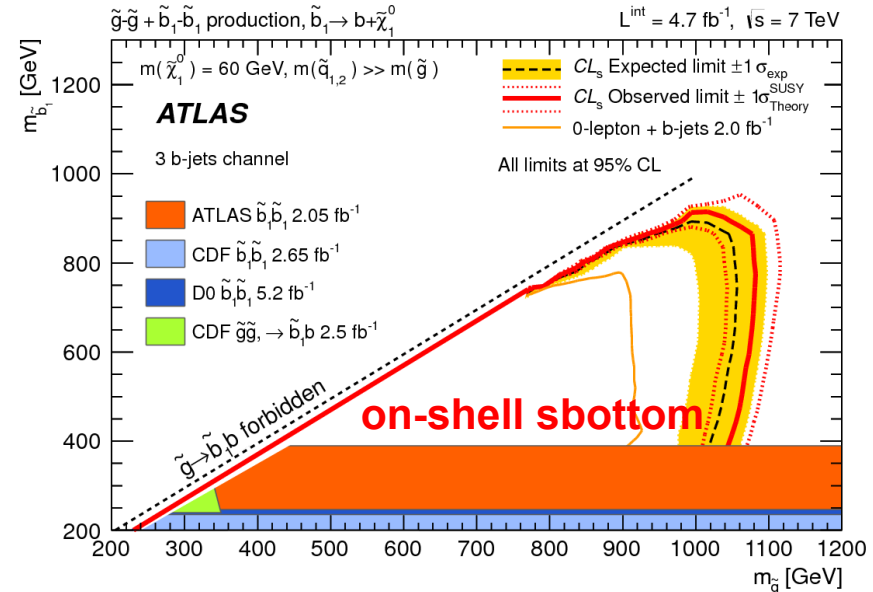
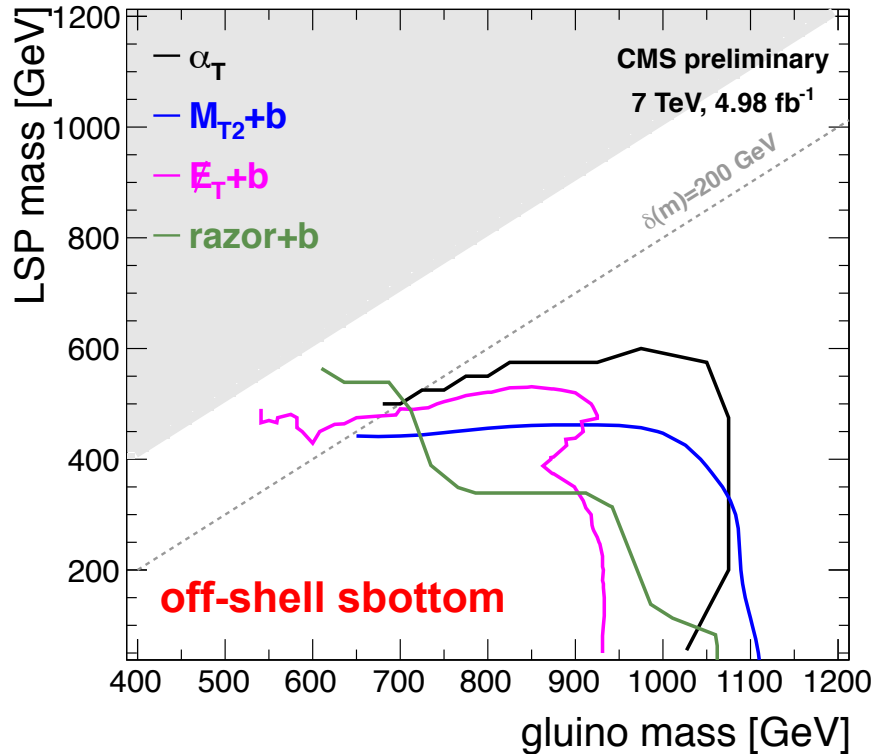
gluino-mediated sbottom production

arXiv:1207.4686

ATLAS: 3 b-jets + E_T^{miss}

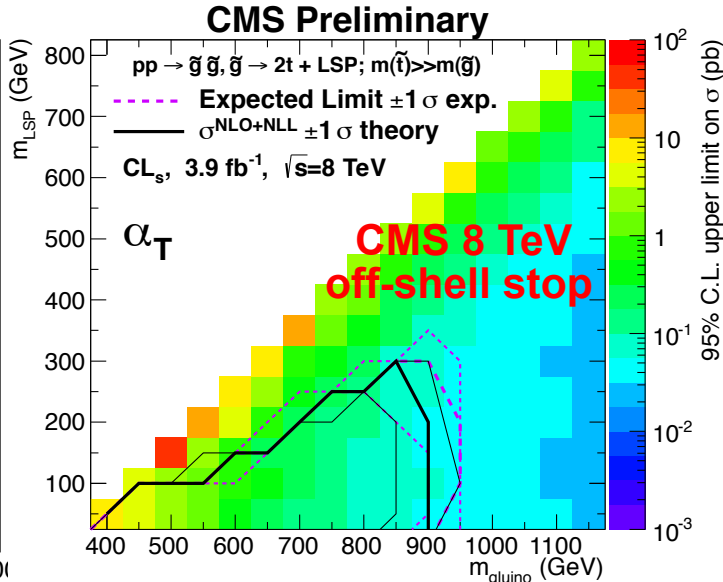
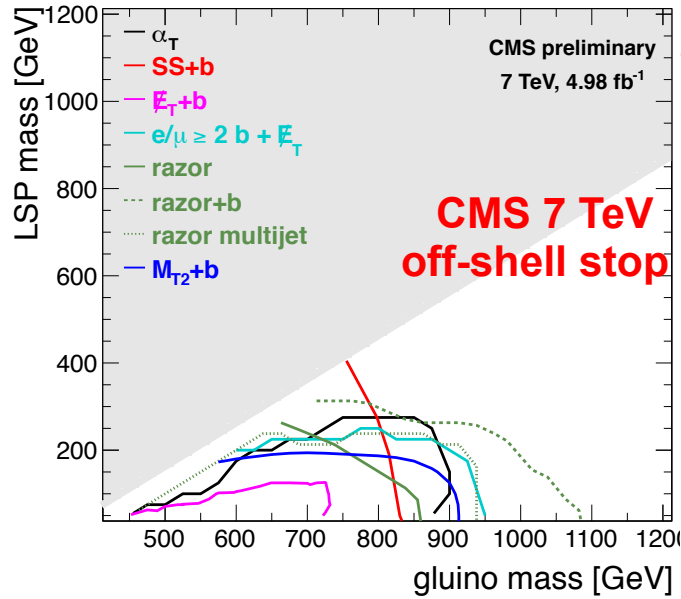
CMS: hadronic analyses + b-tag

95% exclusion limits for $\tilde{g} \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^0$; $m(\tilde{q}) \gg m(\tilde{g})$



gluino-mediated stop production

95% exclusion limits for $\tilde{g} \rightarrow t t \tilde{\chi}_1^0$; $m(\tilde{q}) \gg m(\tilde{g})$



CMS:

hadronic analyses + b-tag

same-charge dilepton + b-tag

ATLAS

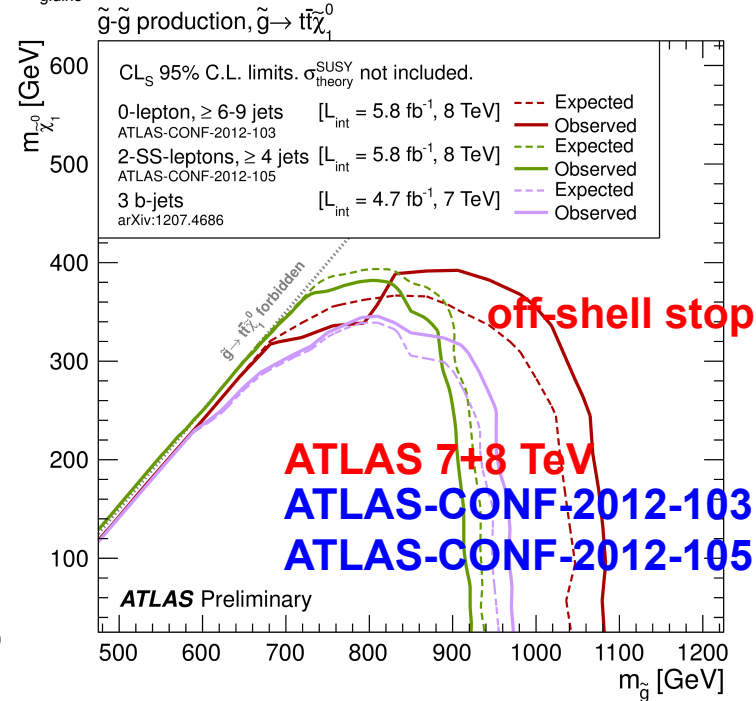
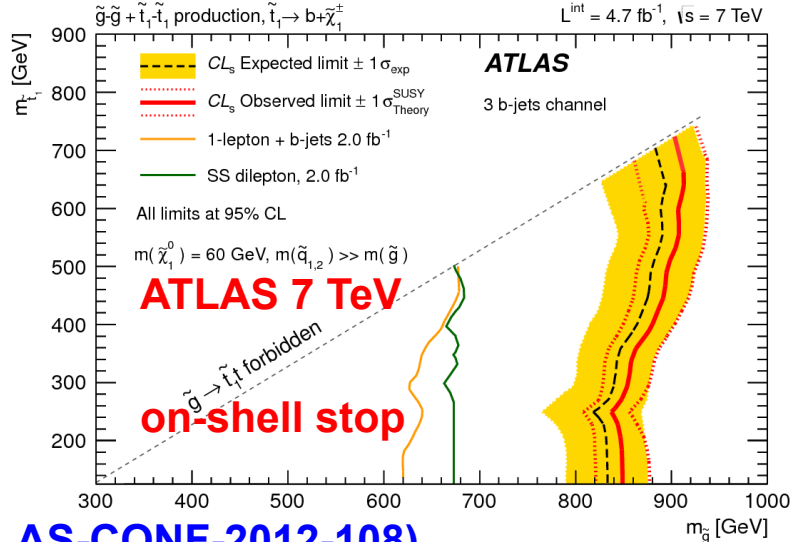
multijets

same-charge dileptons

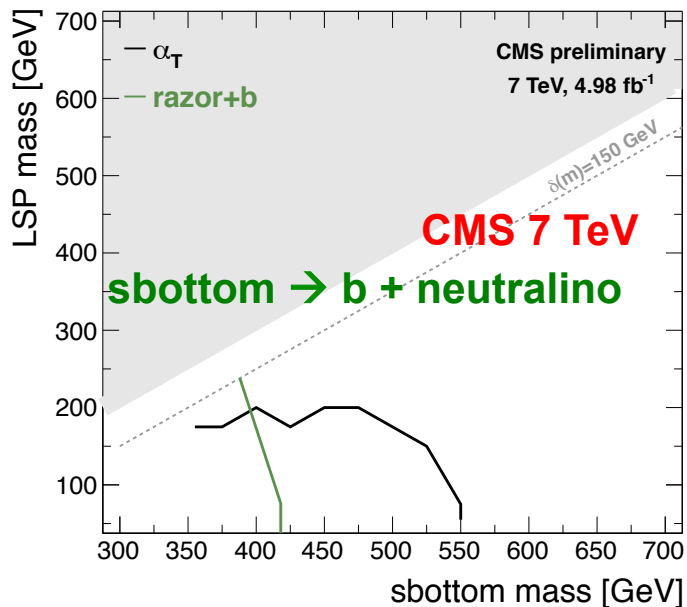
3-bjets

3 leptons (ATLAS-CONF-2012-108)

ATLAS-CONF-2012-058



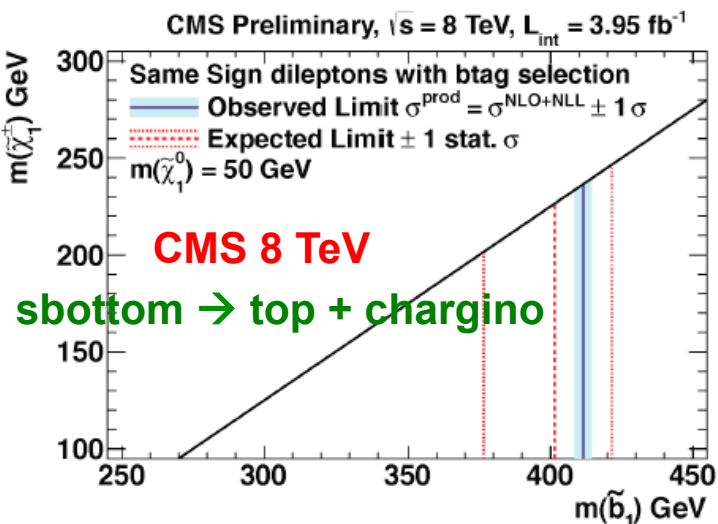
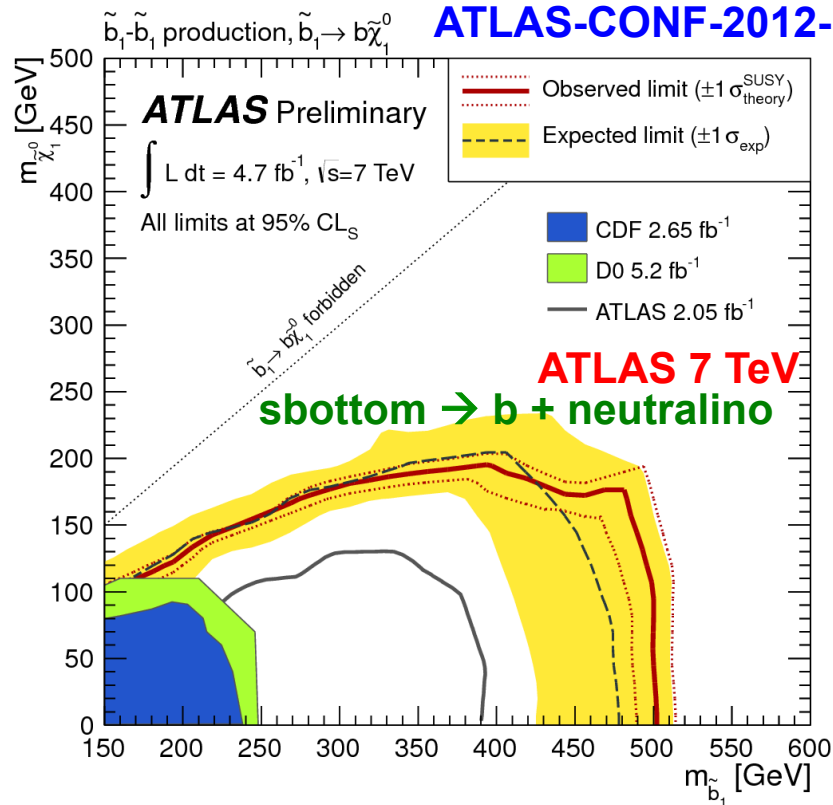
95% exclusion limits for $\tilde{b} \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}^0$; $m(\tilde{g}, \tilde{q}) \gg m(\tilde{b})$



CMS: hadronic analyses + b-tag
same-charge dilepton + b-tag

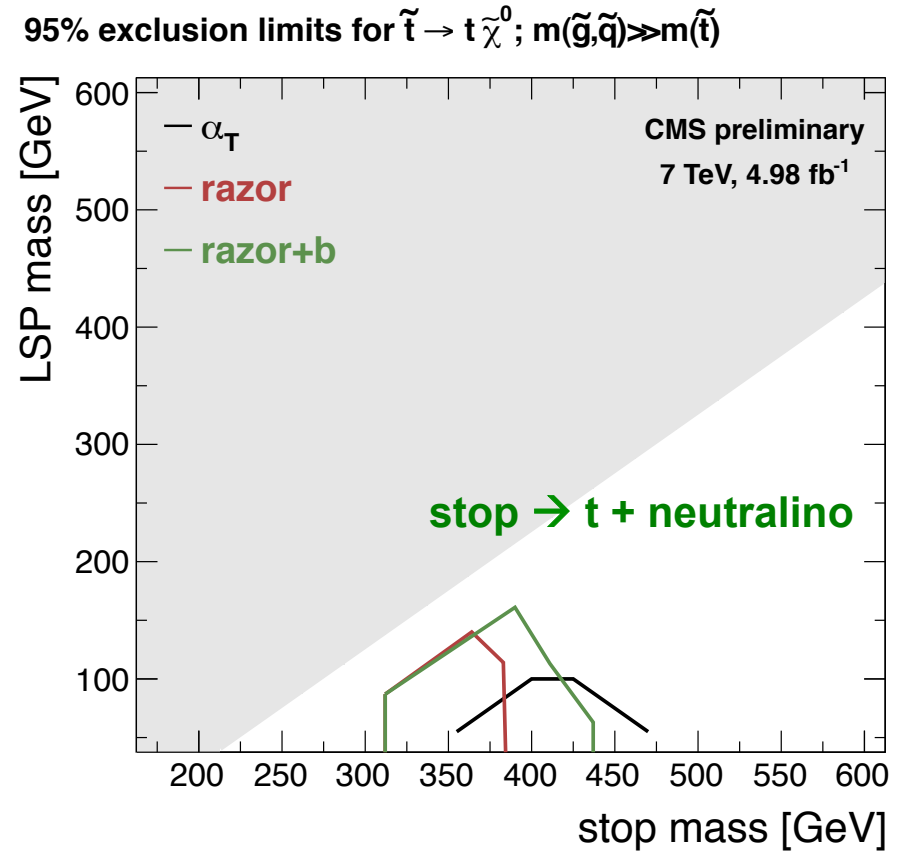
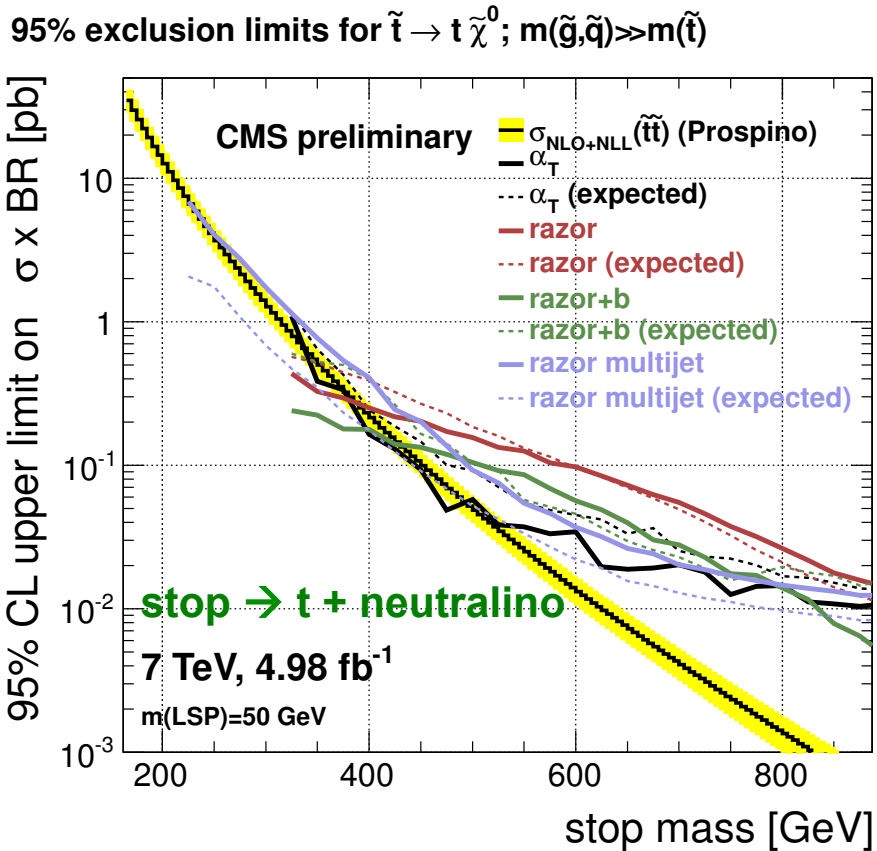
ATLAS: b-tagged jets + con-transverse mass

ATLAS-CONF-2012-106



Direct stop pair production

CMS: interpretation of most sensitive multijets + E_T^{miss} analyses



Direct stop pair production

ATLAS: dedicated analyses:

very light stop, $stop \rightarrow b$ chargino: 2 soft leptons (arXiv:1208.4305)

light stop, $stop \rightarrow b$ chargino: lepton(s) + b(s) + $\sqrt{s}_{\min}^{(sub)}$ (arXiv:1209.2102)

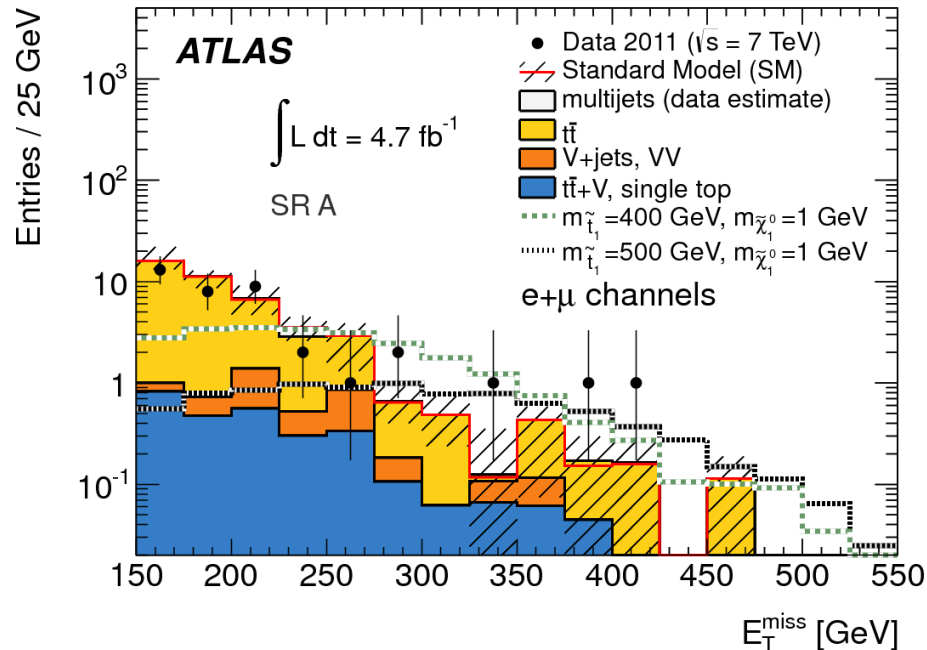
medium stop, $stop \rightarrow t$ neutralino: 2 leptons + jets + M_{T2} (ATLAS-CONF-2012-071)

heavy stop, $stop \rightarrow t$ neutralino: 1 lepton (arXiv:1208.2590)

heavy stop, $stop \rightarrow t$ neutralino: 0 lepton (arXiv:1208.1447)

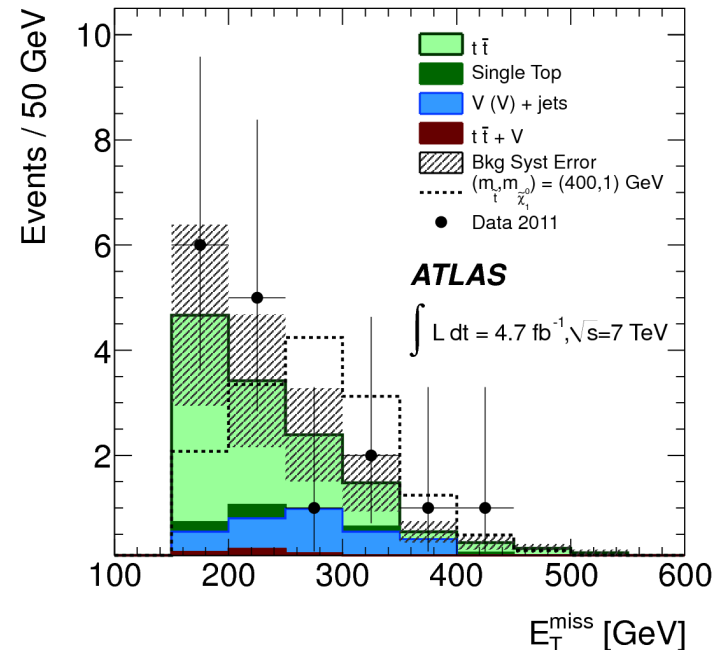
1-lepton

arXiv:1208.2590



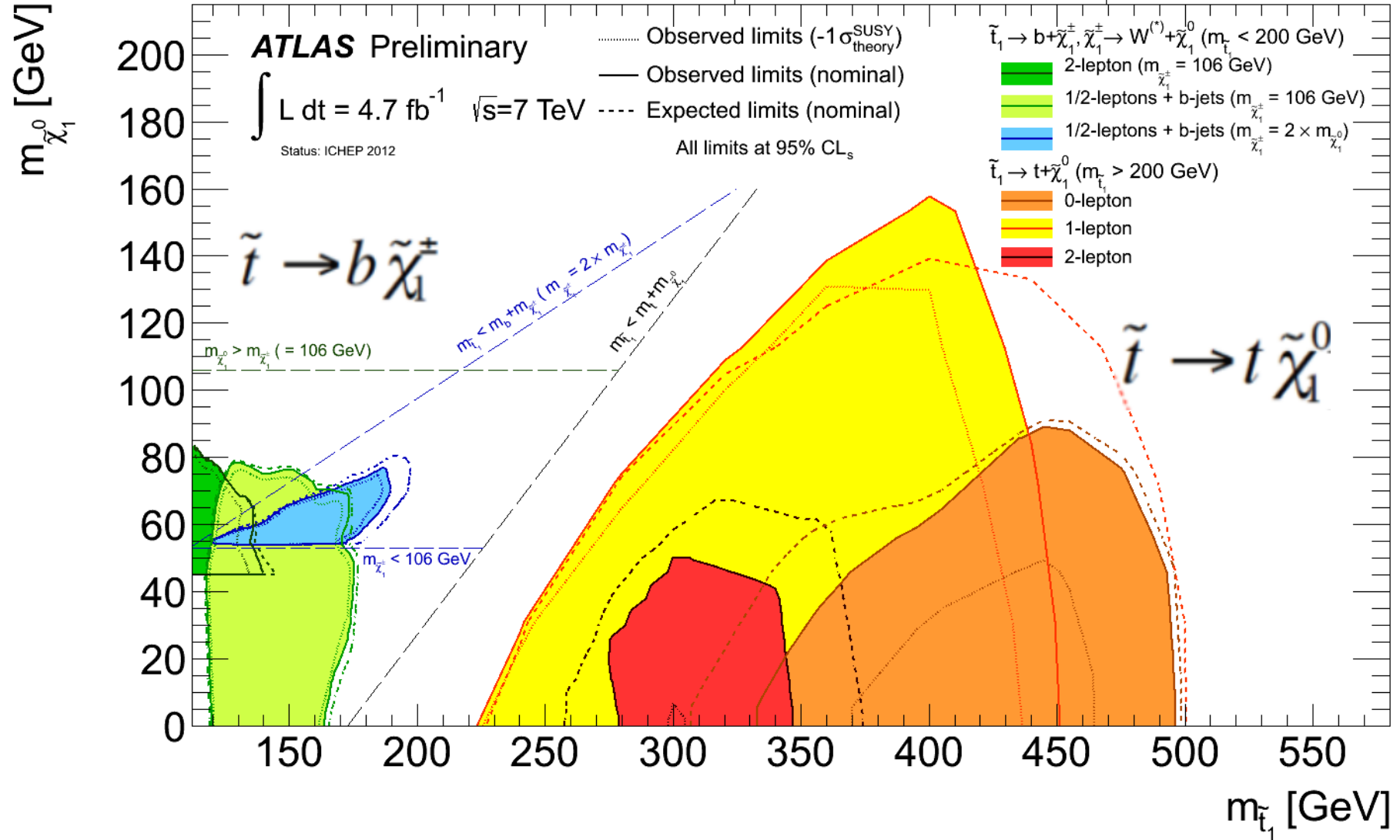
0-lepton

arXiv:1208.1447



ATLAS: direct stop exclusions:

$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ production: $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W^{(*)} + \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ (BR=1, $m_{\tilde{t}_1} < 200$ GeV); $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ (BR=1, $m_{\tilde{t}_1} > 200$ GeV)



The attack on “light” stops has started!

This is **NEW!**

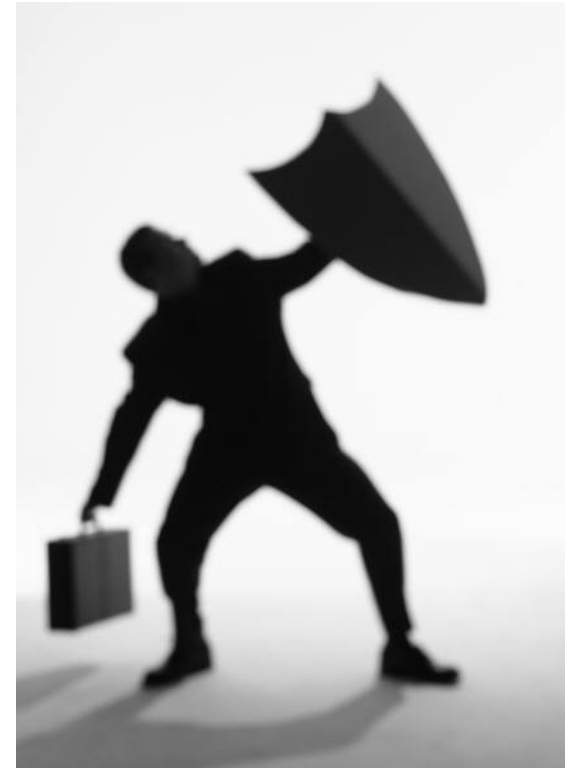
Stop hiding behind the top?
Or above 500 GeV?

More detailed scrutiny of top-like events
But: running against the limit of understanding of top
(different MC generators show different behaviour)

or longer stop decay cascades

stop \rightarrow charm + neutralino: difficult!

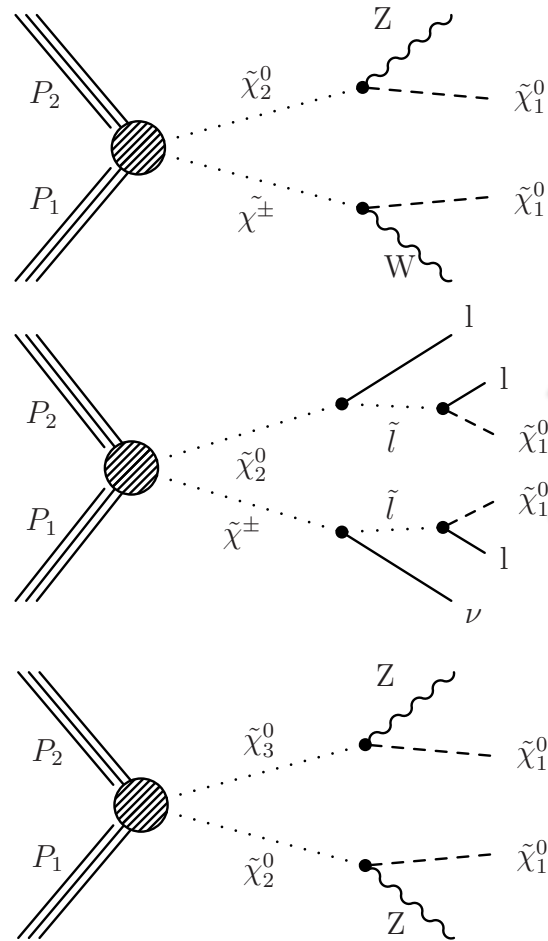
more results to come



Gauginos

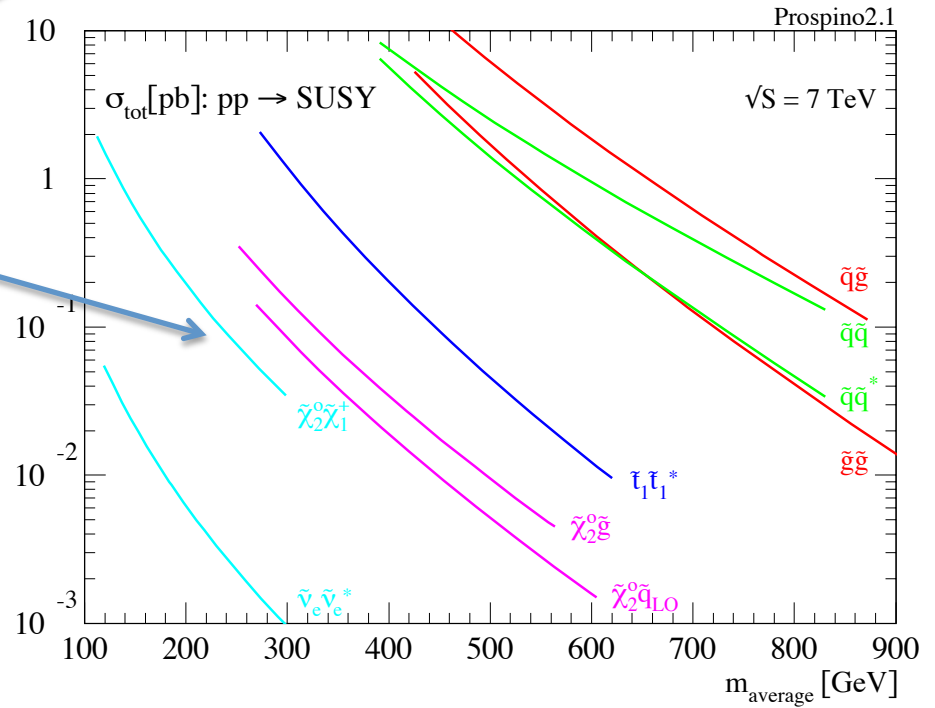
The SUSY partners of the electroweak gauge bosons + Higgses

Weak production: small cross sections, significant backgrounds

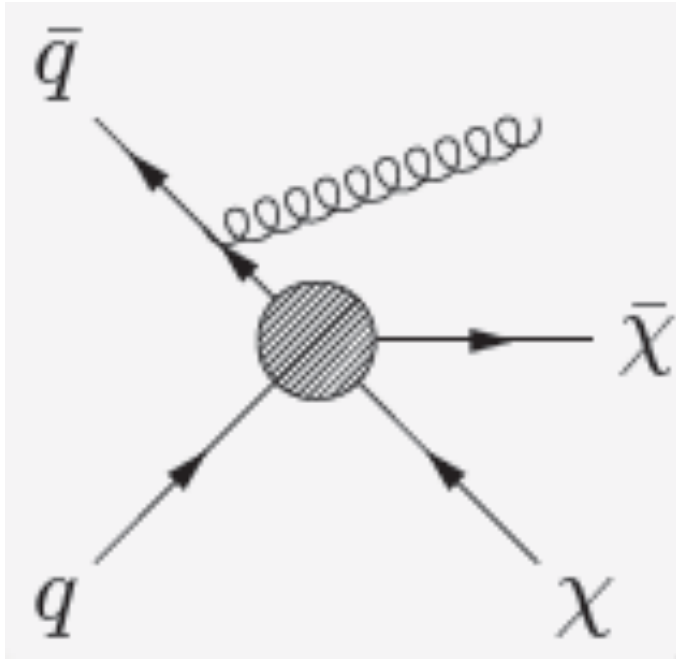


require leptons in the final state

free parameter: leptonic Br of gauginos (boosted with light sleptons)



Direct production of DM particles (e.g. neutralino LSP)



mono jet / mono photon analyses

Covered in talk of Francesco Santanastasio (Saturday morning)

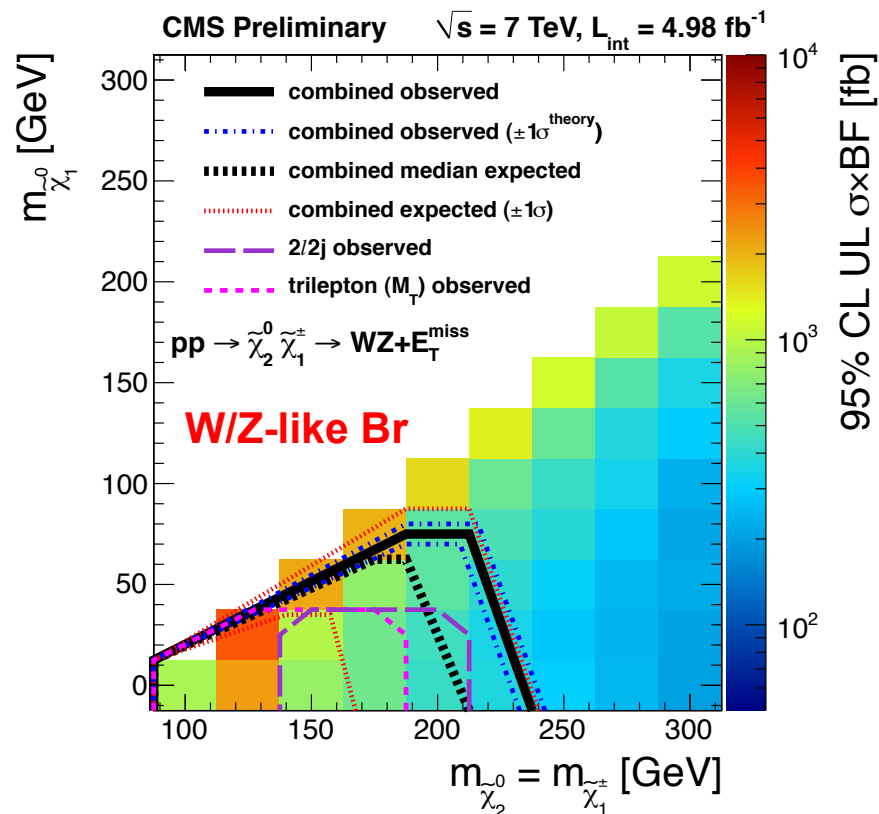
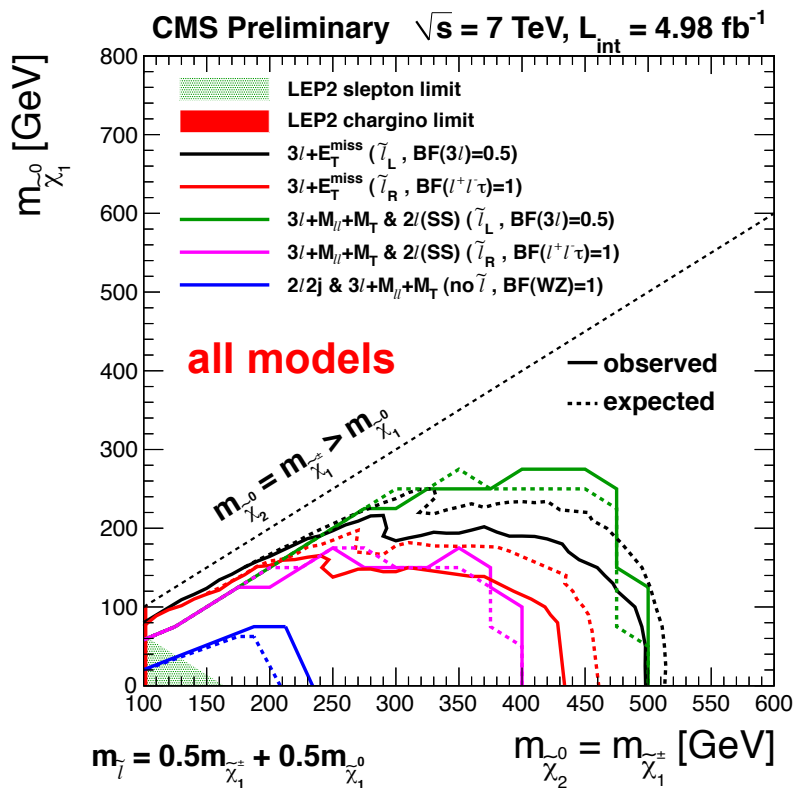
Heavier gauginos in CMS:

$$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$$

Models considered:

- Heavy sleptons: decay via W/Z emission, W/Z-like Br to leptons
- Light sleptons A: slepton_L (R decoupled), 50% Br to l^\pm , all flavours
- Light sleptons B: slepton_R (L decoupled): Higgsino-couplings: 100% Br to τ

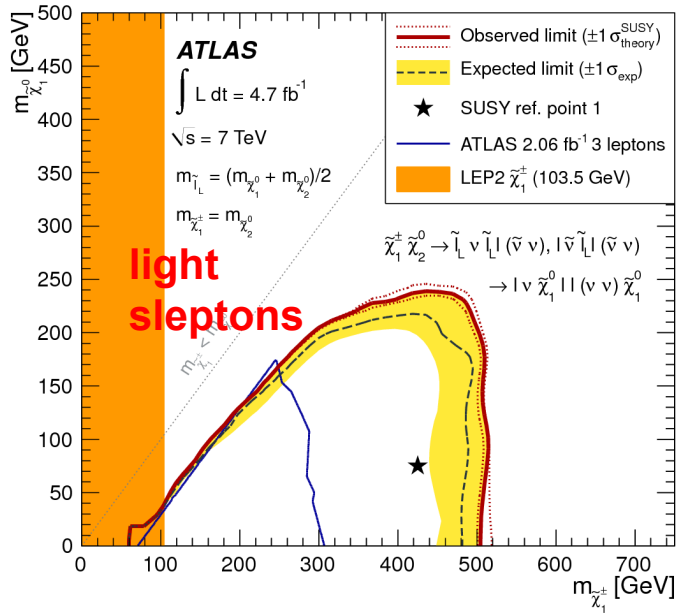
SUS-12006



Heavier gauginos in ATLAS:

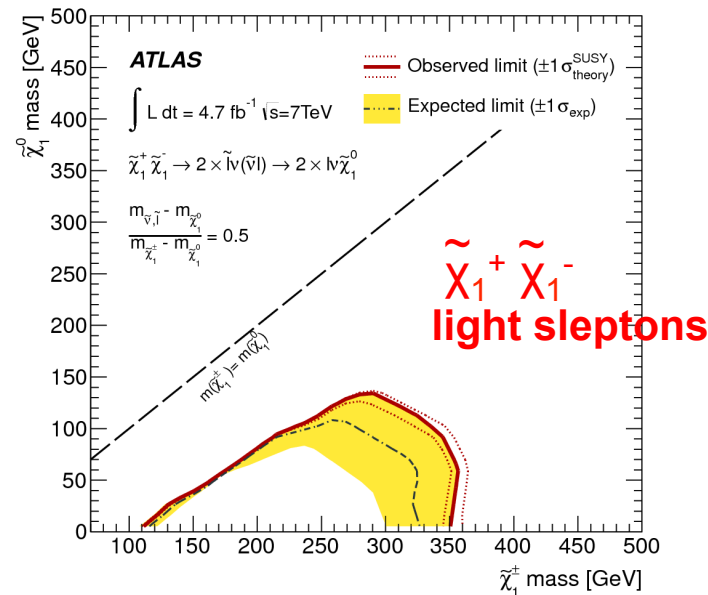
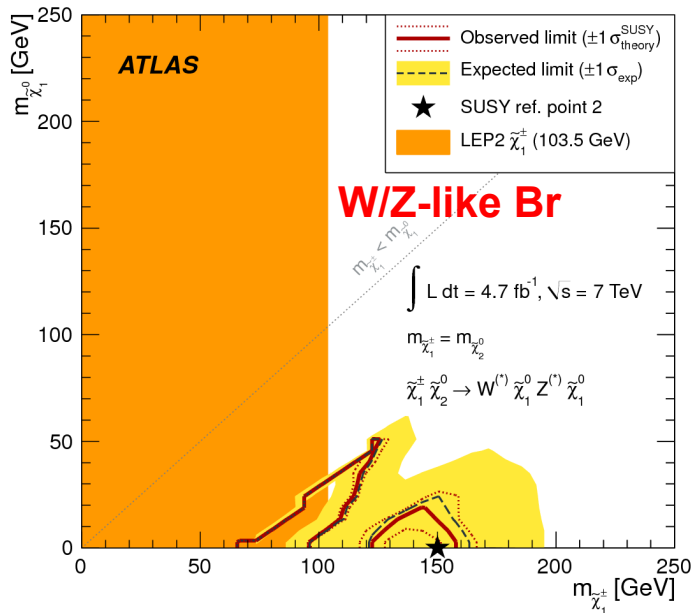
$$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-$$

arXiv:1208.2884
arXiv:1208.3144



Models considered:

- Heavy sleptons, W/Z-like Br to leptons
- Light sleptons: slepton_L (like CMS)



The attack on gauginos has started too!

This is also **NEW!**

Most significance with on-shell sleptons

But also starting to get sensitive to W/Z-like Br

Keep on probing $\tilde{\chi}^\pm \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^0 + W$
 $\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 + Z/h$

$\tilde{\chi}^+ \tilde{\chi}^-$ is hard, but maybe even visible in WW cross section?
(arXiv:1206.6888)

if $|\mu|$ small: higgsino-like regime \rightarrow degenerate $\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$: difficult!

by-product of ATLAS analysis: first limits on sleptons beyond LEP-2!
(arXiv:1208.2884)



SUSY escape routes

Can SUSY
pull it off?



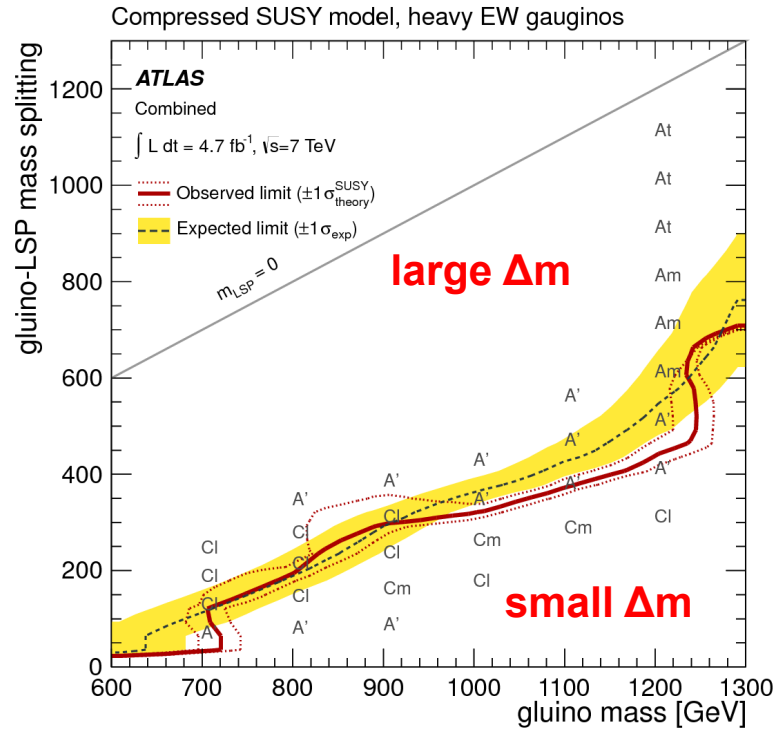
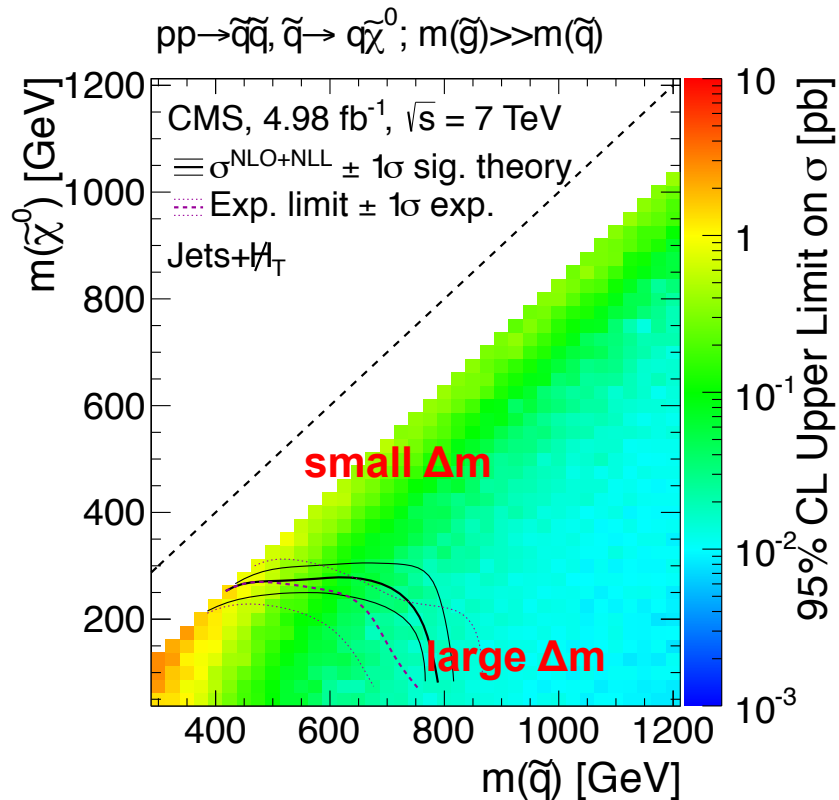
Compressed spectra

Long-lived particles

R-parity violation

Beyond the MSSM: stealth SUSY, scalar gluons

SUSY with a compressed mass spectrum: small mass gaps



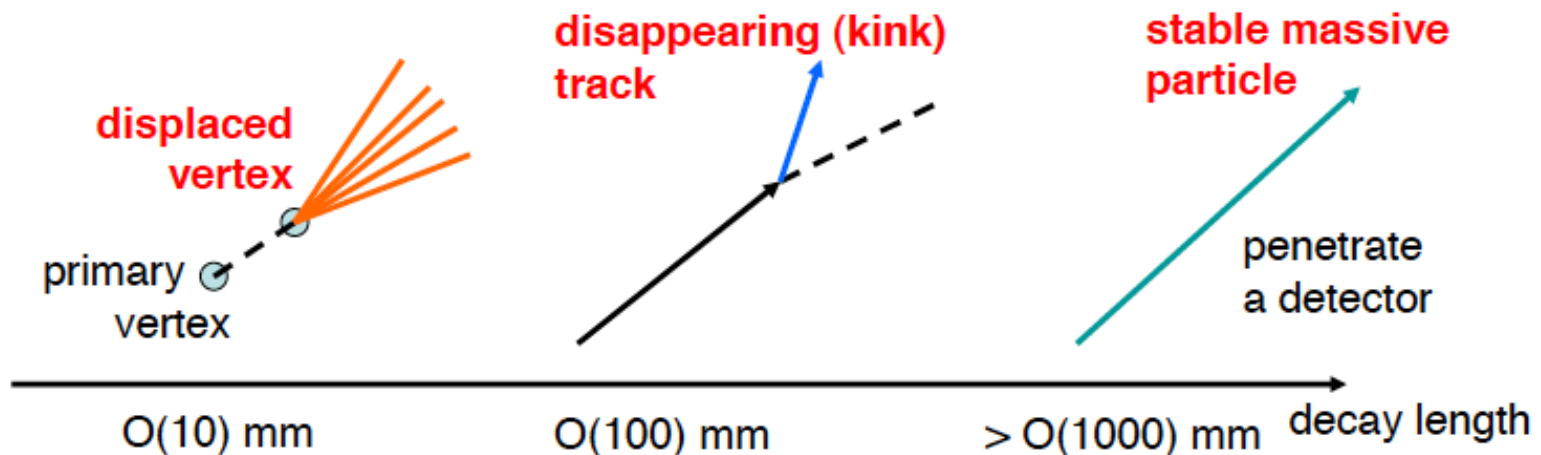
Similar conclusions CMS and ATLAS: squark/gluino limits collapse for small mass gaps

Dedicated analyses under development.

Analysis of “parked data” with lower threshold triggers in 2013

SUSY particles with non-negligible lifetimes

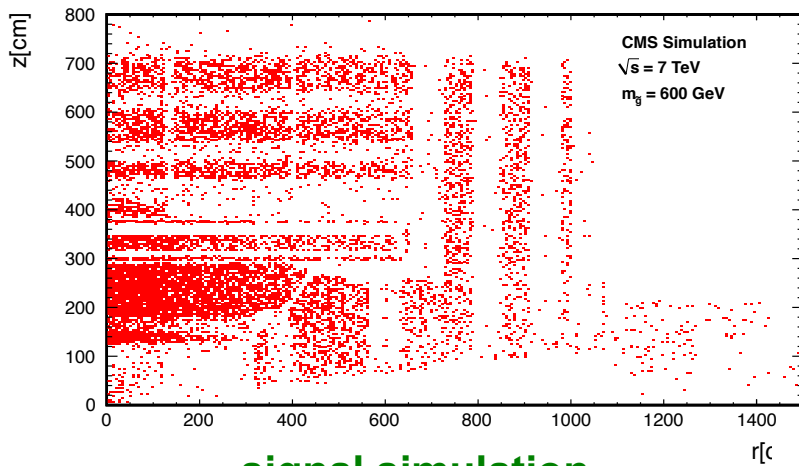
- vertices far away from IP
- disappearing tracks
- R-hadrons (hadronized gluinos/squarks)
- stopped R-hadrons
- 'stable' charged massive particles



CMS: stopped R-hadrons

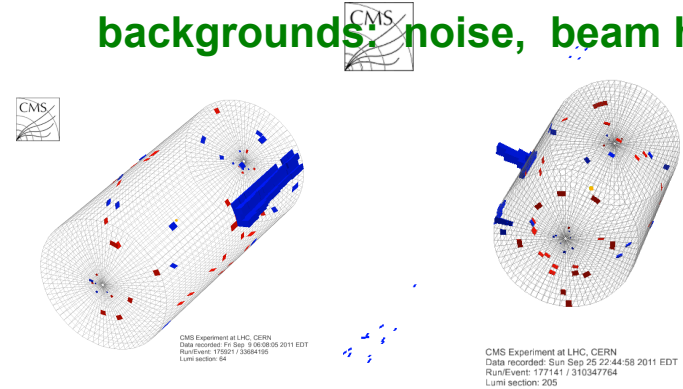
246 h trigger livetime
 $E_{jet} > 70$ GeV:
 8.6 ± 2.4 bg expected
 12 events observed

Stop in detector, and decay uncorrelated with beam

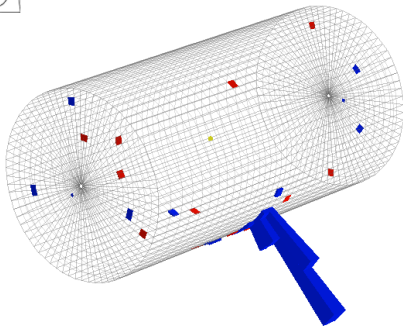


signal simulation

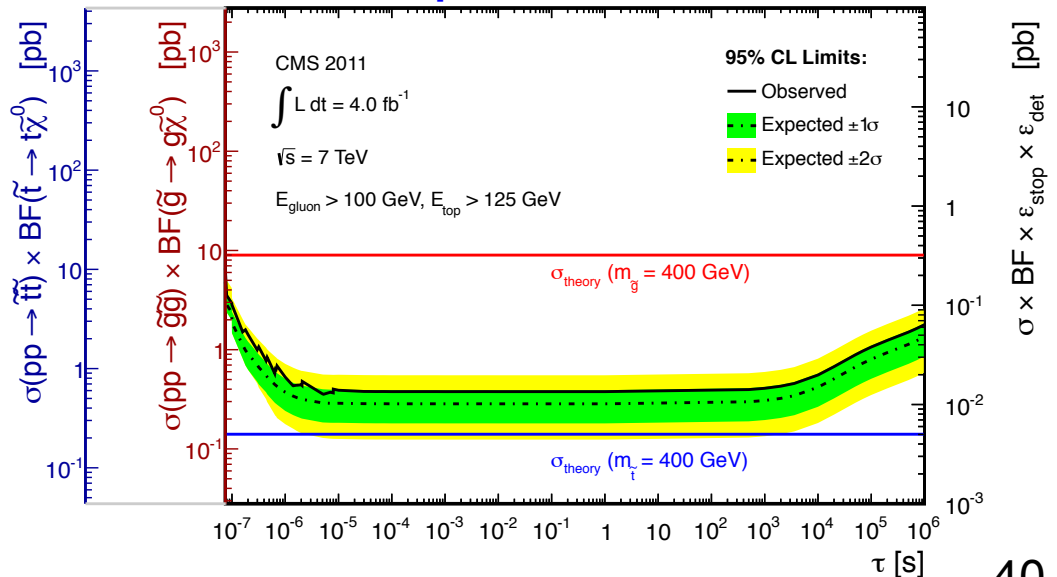
backgrounds: noise, beam halo



CMS Simulation
 Stopped Gluino Decay
 600 GeV Gluino
 424 GeV Neutralino



limits on production vs lifetime



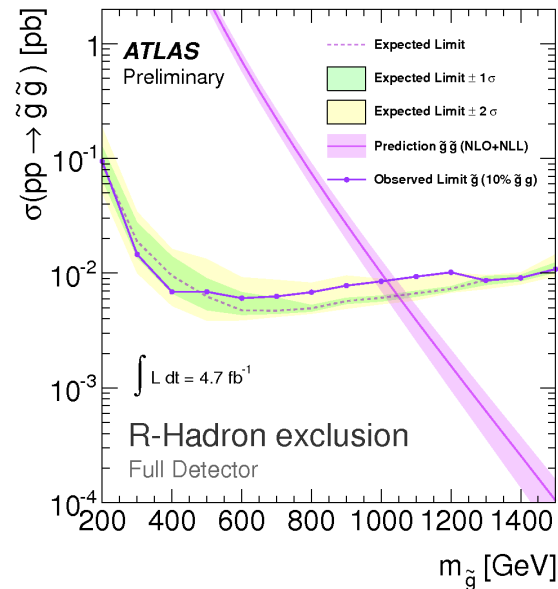
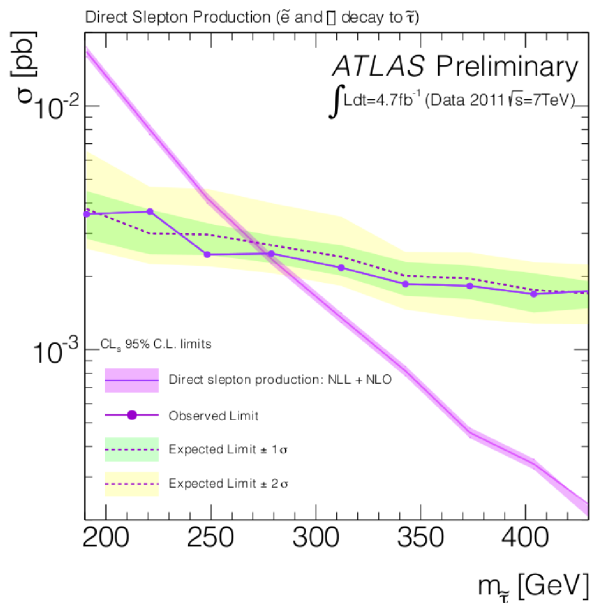
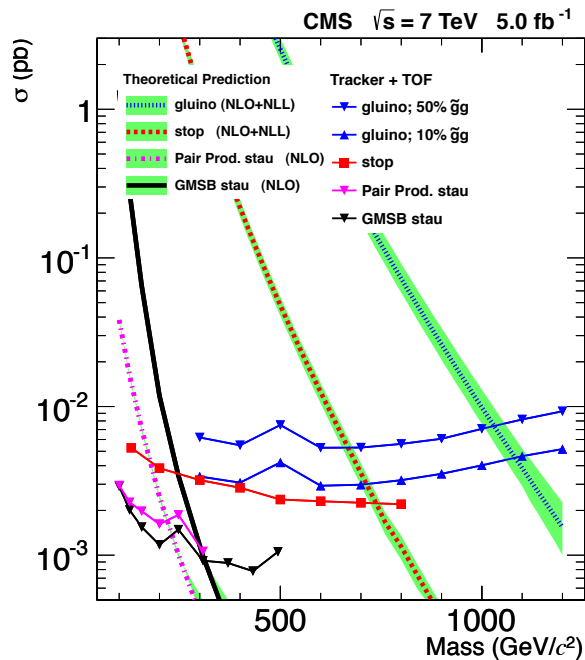
arXiv:1207.0106

“Stable” charged massive particles

Covered in talk of Francesco Santanastasio (Saturday morning)

CMS arXiv:1205.0272

ATLAS ATLAS-CONF-2012-075



“stable” gluino $> 1 \text{ TeV}$
 “stable” stop $> 700 \text{ GeV}$
 “stable” stau $> 300 \text{ GeV}$

ATLAS: "disappearing" track

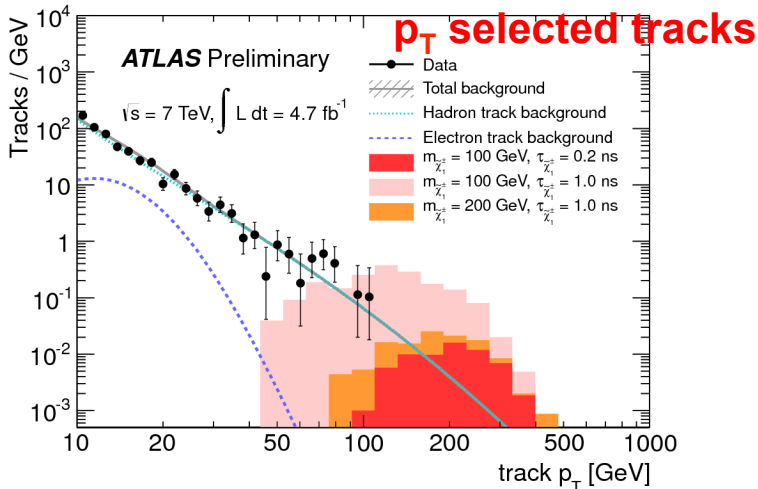
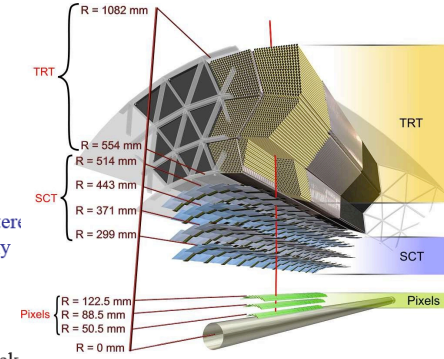
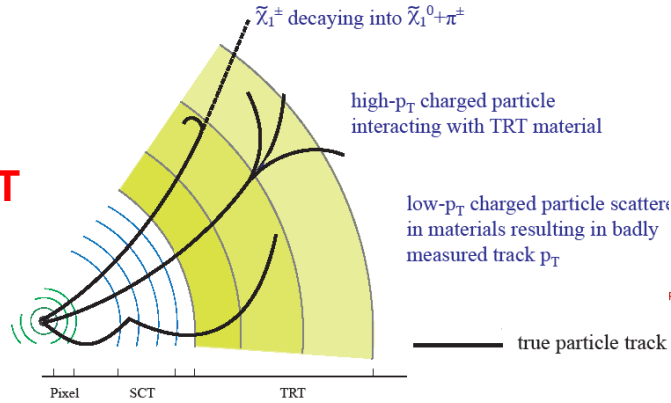
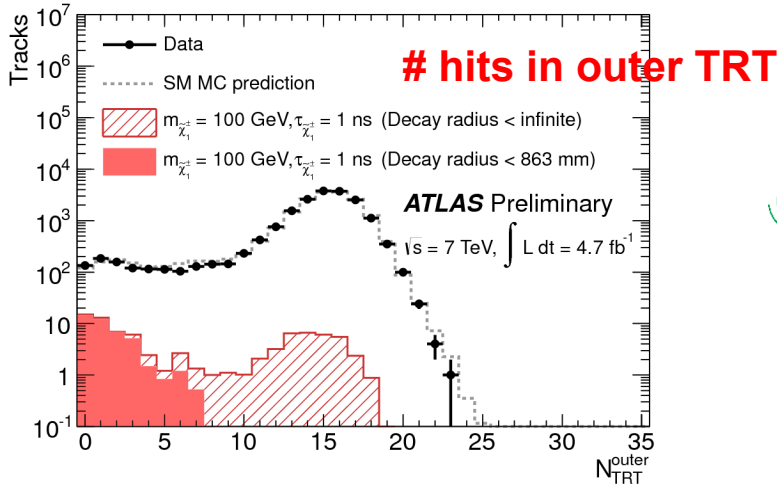
$$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}' \tilde{\chi}_1^- q\bar{q}' \tilde{\chi}_1^-$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \pi^-$$

small mass gap: soft pion missed

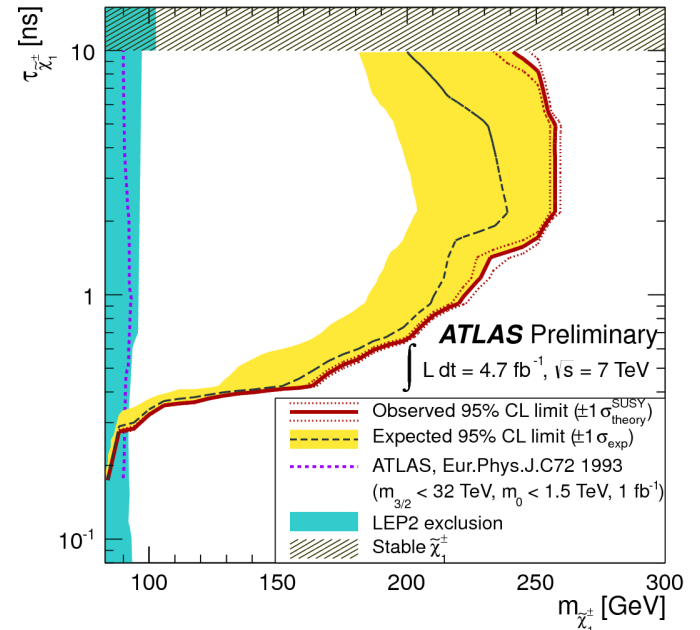
ATLAS-CONF-2012-111



Track selection:
 $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$
 $N(\text{outer TRT}) < 5$

$715 \pm 33 \text{ bg exp.}$
 710 observed

limits on chargino mass/lifetime



Violation of R-parity: no LSP, much reduced missing momentum

$$W_{\mathbb{R}p} = \lambda_{ijk} \hat{L}_i \hat{L}_j \hat{E}_k^C + \lambda'_{ijk} \hat{L}_i \hat{Q}_j \hat{D}_k^C + \underbrace{\epsilon_i \hat{L}_i \hat{H}_u}_{\text{bilinear terms}} + \underbrace{\lambda''_{ijk} \hat{U}_i^C \hat{D}_j^C \hat{D}_k^C}_{\text{B-number violating terms}}$$

L-number violating terms

multi-leptons
 L-number violation

“leptoquarks”
 L-number violation

multi-jet resonances

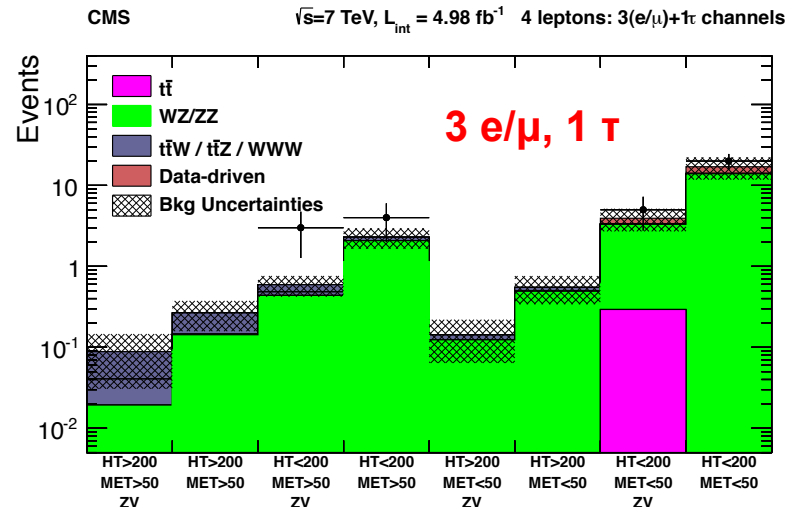
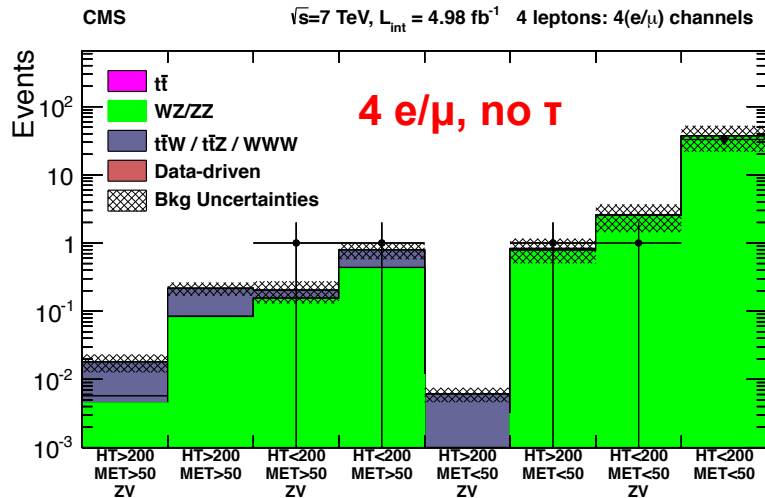
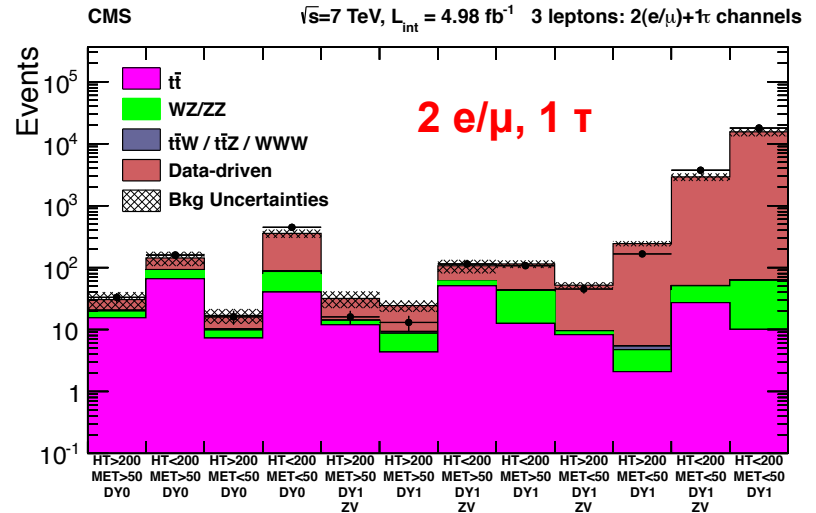
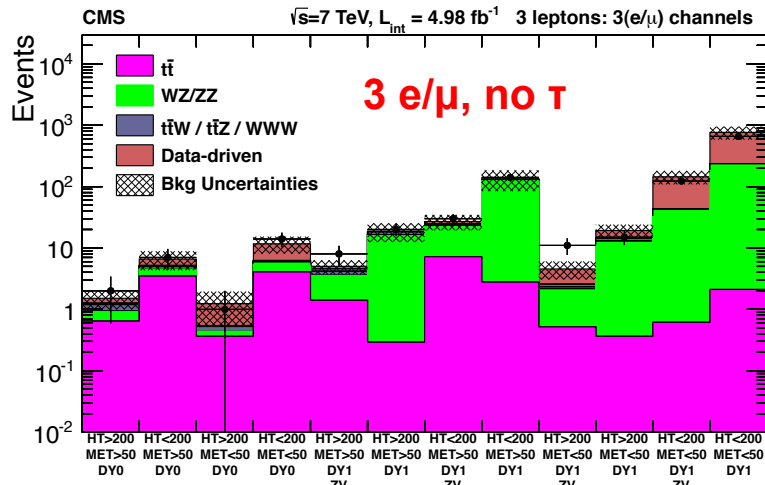
B-number violating terms

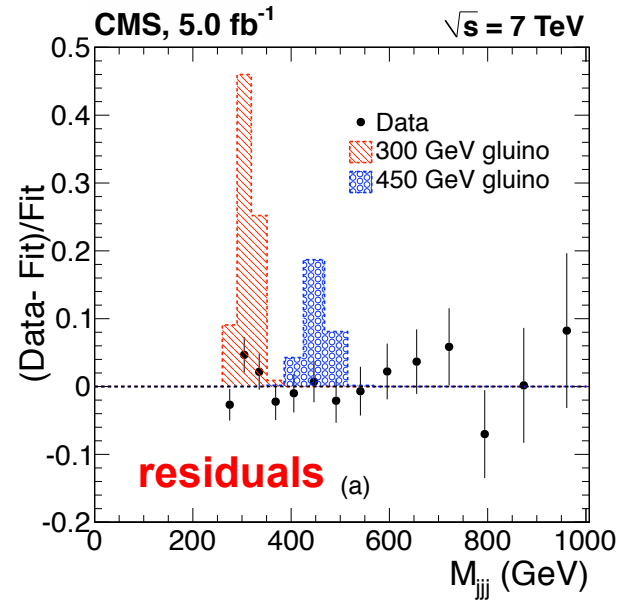
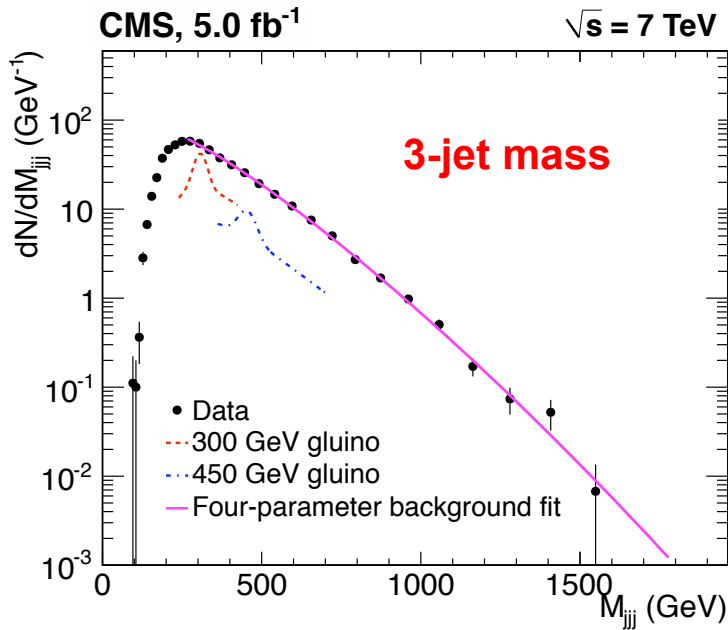
Multilepton final states in CMS: 3 or 4 leptons, 0, 1 or 2 τ

bins of H_T and E_T^{miss}

overall good consistency data – SM expectation

arXiv:1204.5341

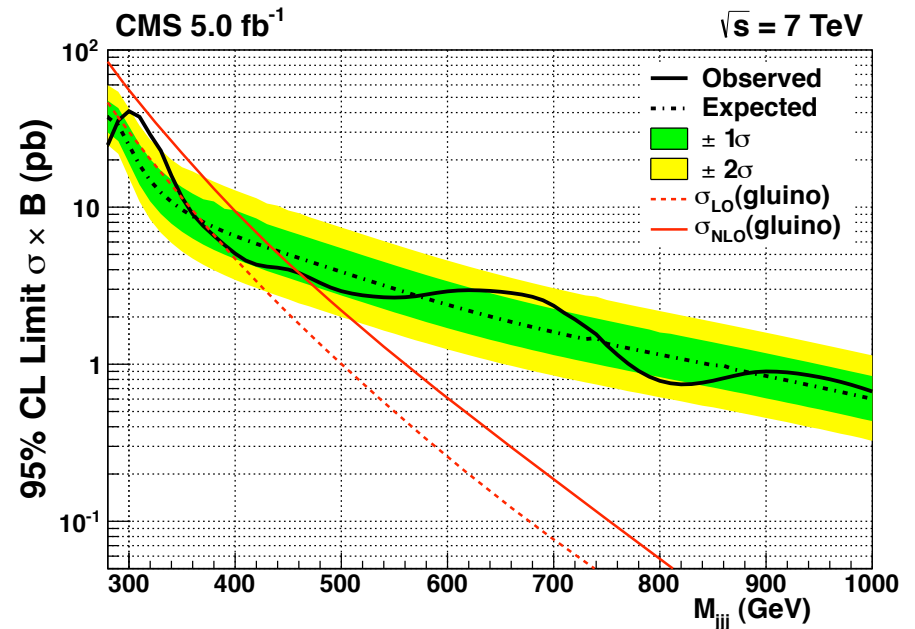




arXiv:1208.2931

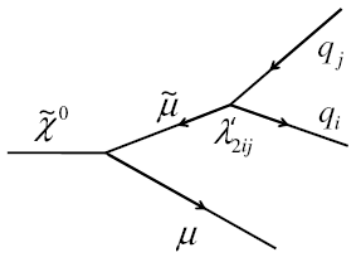
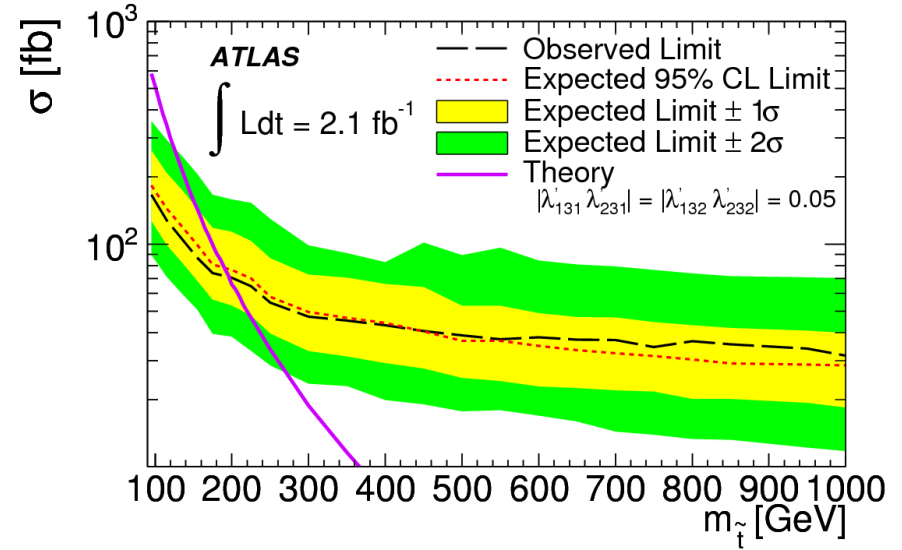
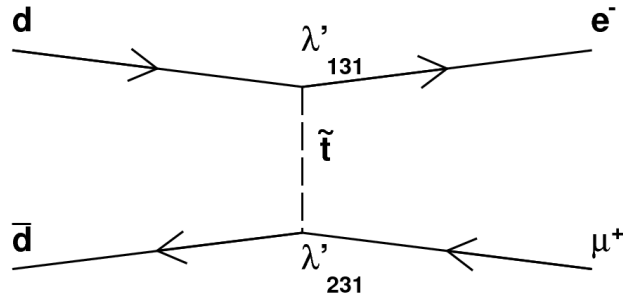
Search for 3-jet resonances in events with high jet multiplicity and large H_T

Interpretation: gluino \rightarrow 3 jets



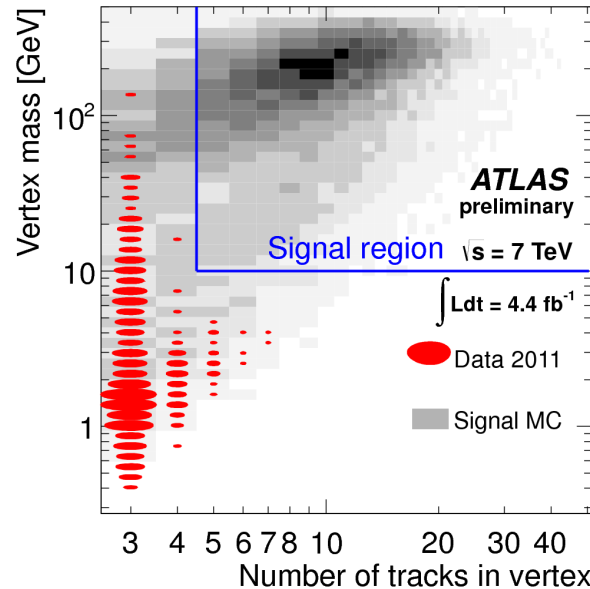
ATLAS: RPV $e+\mu$ continuum production

Eur Phys J C 72 (2012) 2040

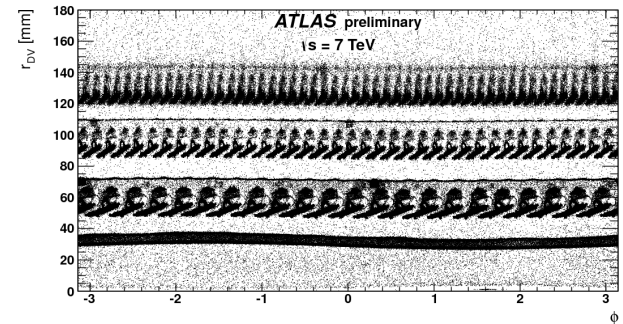


ATLAS: $\mu +$ displaced vertex

ATLAS-CONF-2012-113



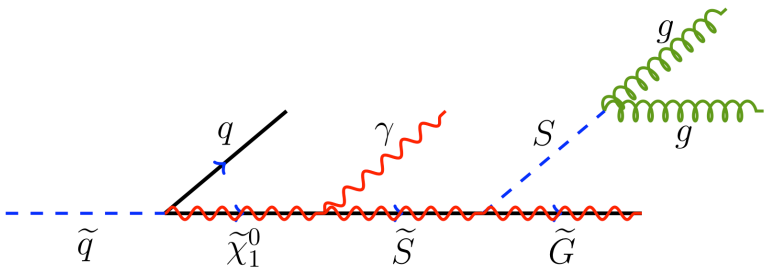
**vertex location:
X-raying the detector!**



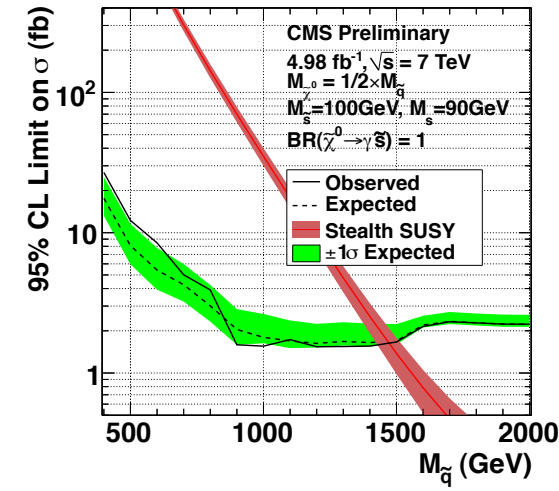
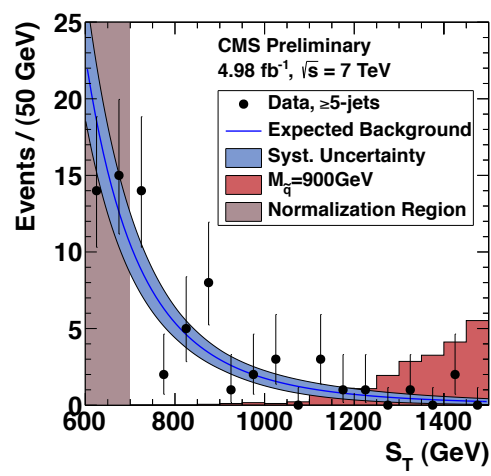
no excess observed

Beyond the MSSM: stealth SUSY in CMS

PAS-SUS-12-014



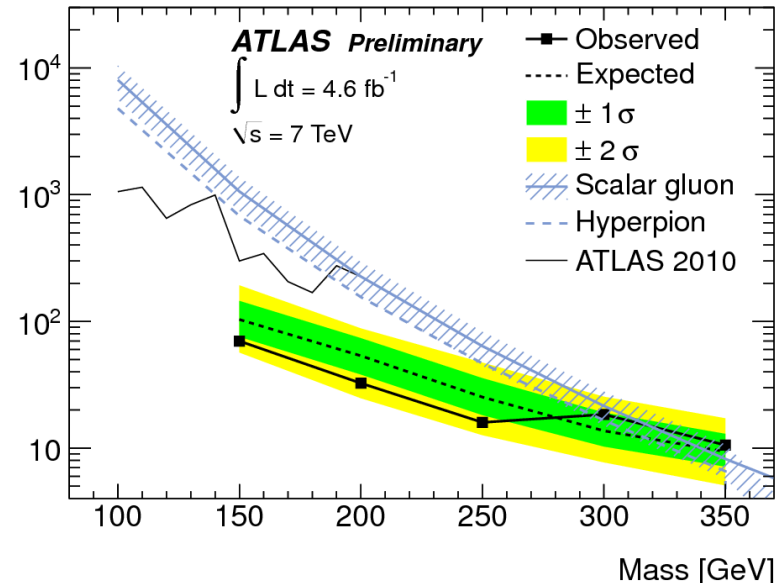
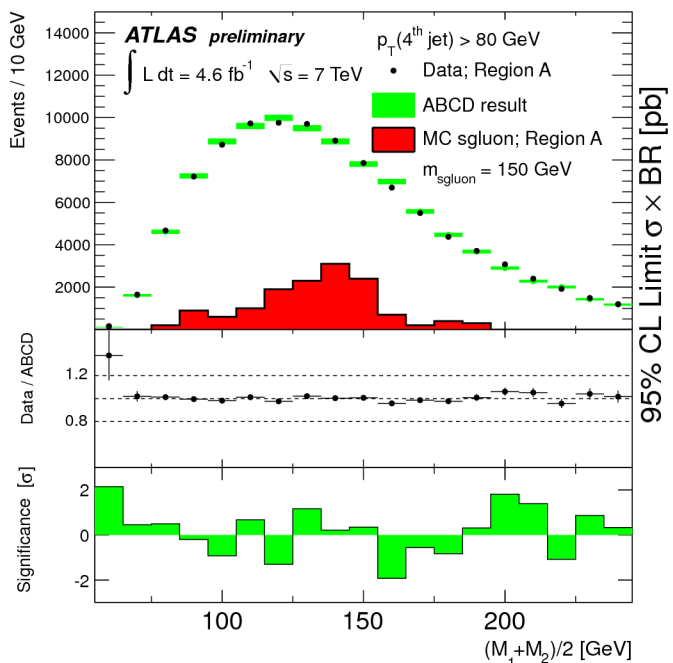
$\gamma + \text{jets} + \text{low } E_T^{\text{miss}}$



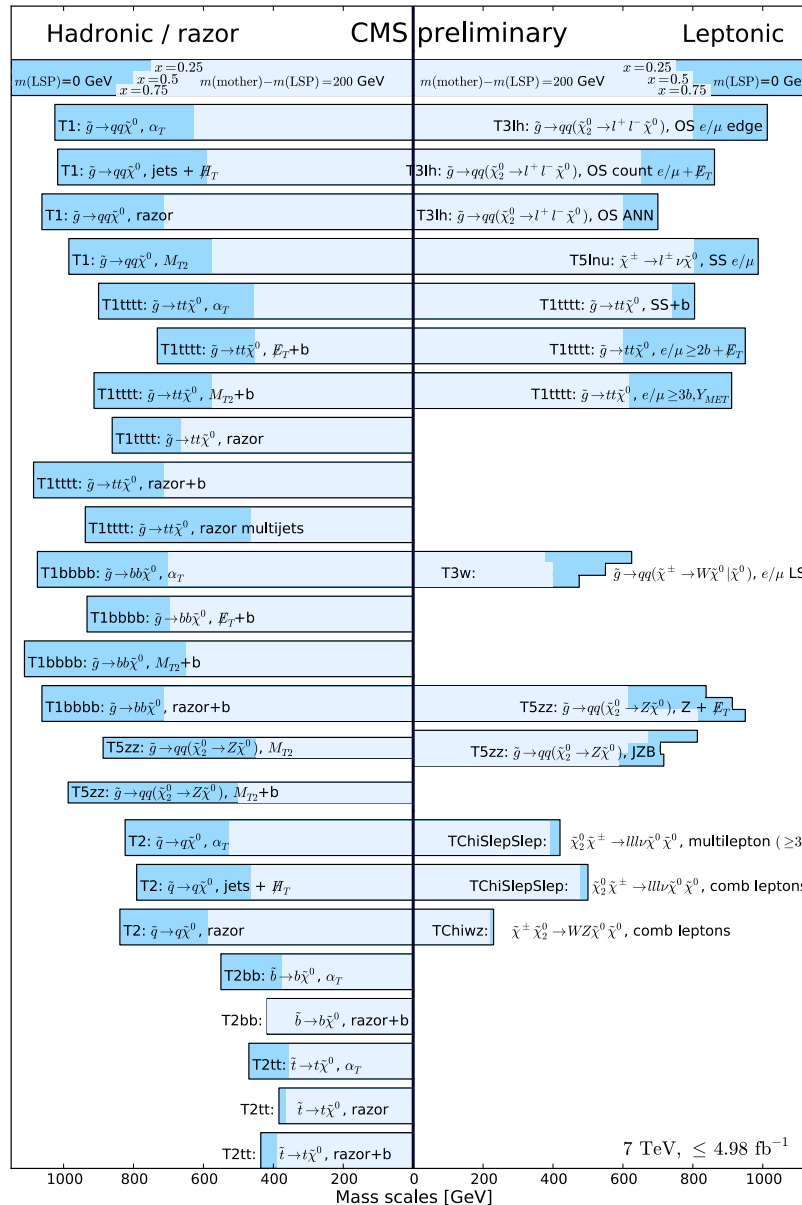
Scalar colour-octets in ATLAS

ATLAS-CONF-2012-110

2 di-jet resonances per event



Weak-scale supersymmetry anno September 2012 (1)

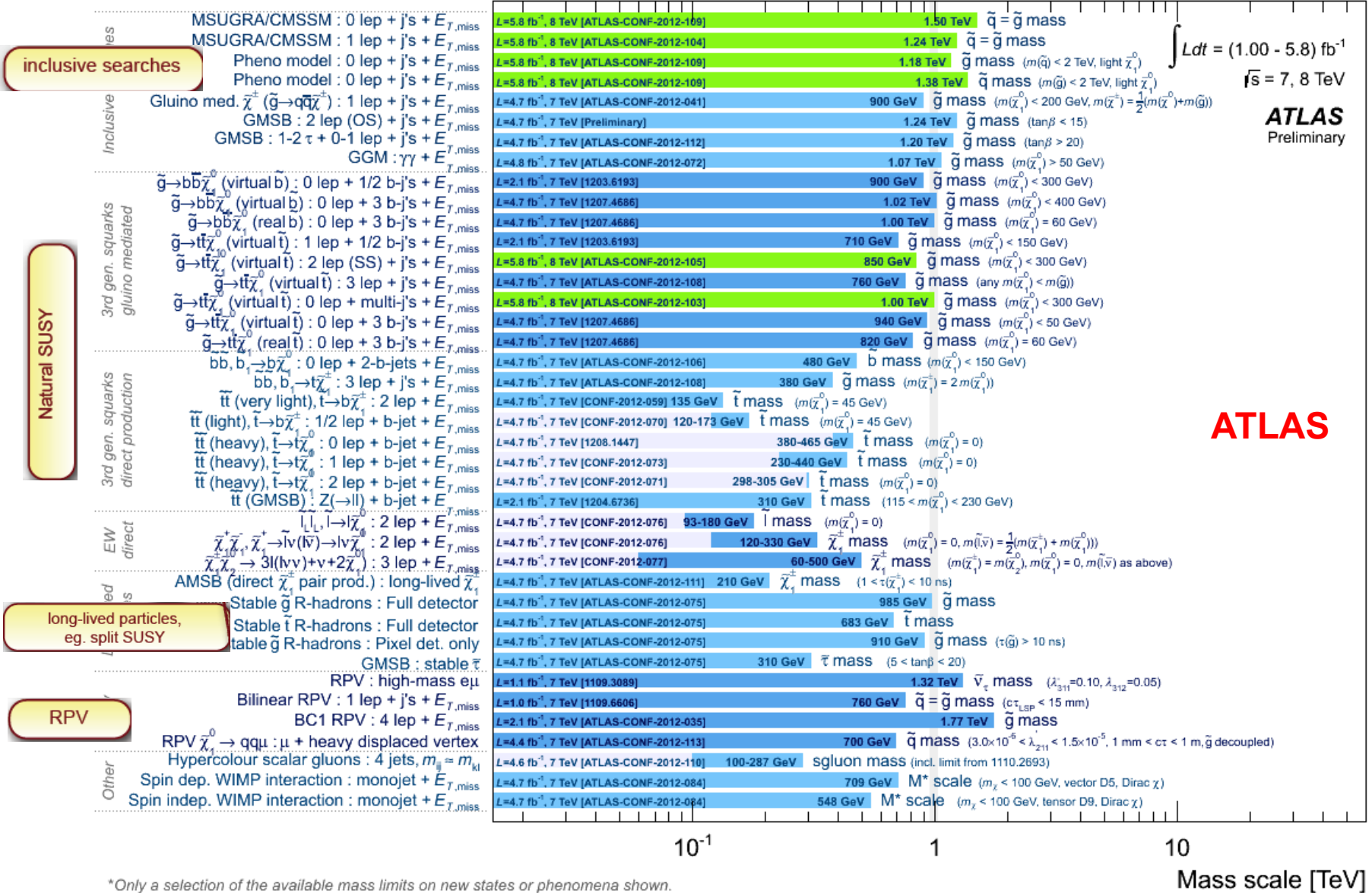


CMS

summary of
simplified models

Weak-scale supersymmetry anno September 2012 (2)

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits (Status: SUSY 2012)



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

Weak-scale supersymmetry anno September 2012 (3)

- The sheer amount of results is staggering!
Many ideas, many methods
- No deviation from SM seen yet
- Puts stringent limits on SUSY
- Starting to probe “natural SUSY” now: 3rd generation, gauginos
(This is NEW with respect to only half year ago!)
The burial of natural SUSY is premature, but the attack is real
- Trying to close SUSY escape routes
- Future: even more emphasis on 3rd generation and gauginos
more emphasis on minimizing holes in analyses
more emphasis on R-parity violation

Weak-scale supersymmetry anno September 2012 (4)

Often asked: is SUSY dead?

SUSY certainly has a significant PR problem...
(and MSUGRA/CMSSM is on intensive care)

However: **always read the small print:**
(Dissertori: “The IF files”)

- Difficult, or impossible, to give ‘absolute’ limits: always assumptions
- Limits collapse when raising $m(\text{LSP})$ above a few hundred GeV
- Inclusive searches assume degenerate 1st and 2nd generation squarks. Limits deteriorate significantly when this is given up.
- Simplified models make strong assumptions on production modes, branching ratios and masses of intermediate states

Outlook:

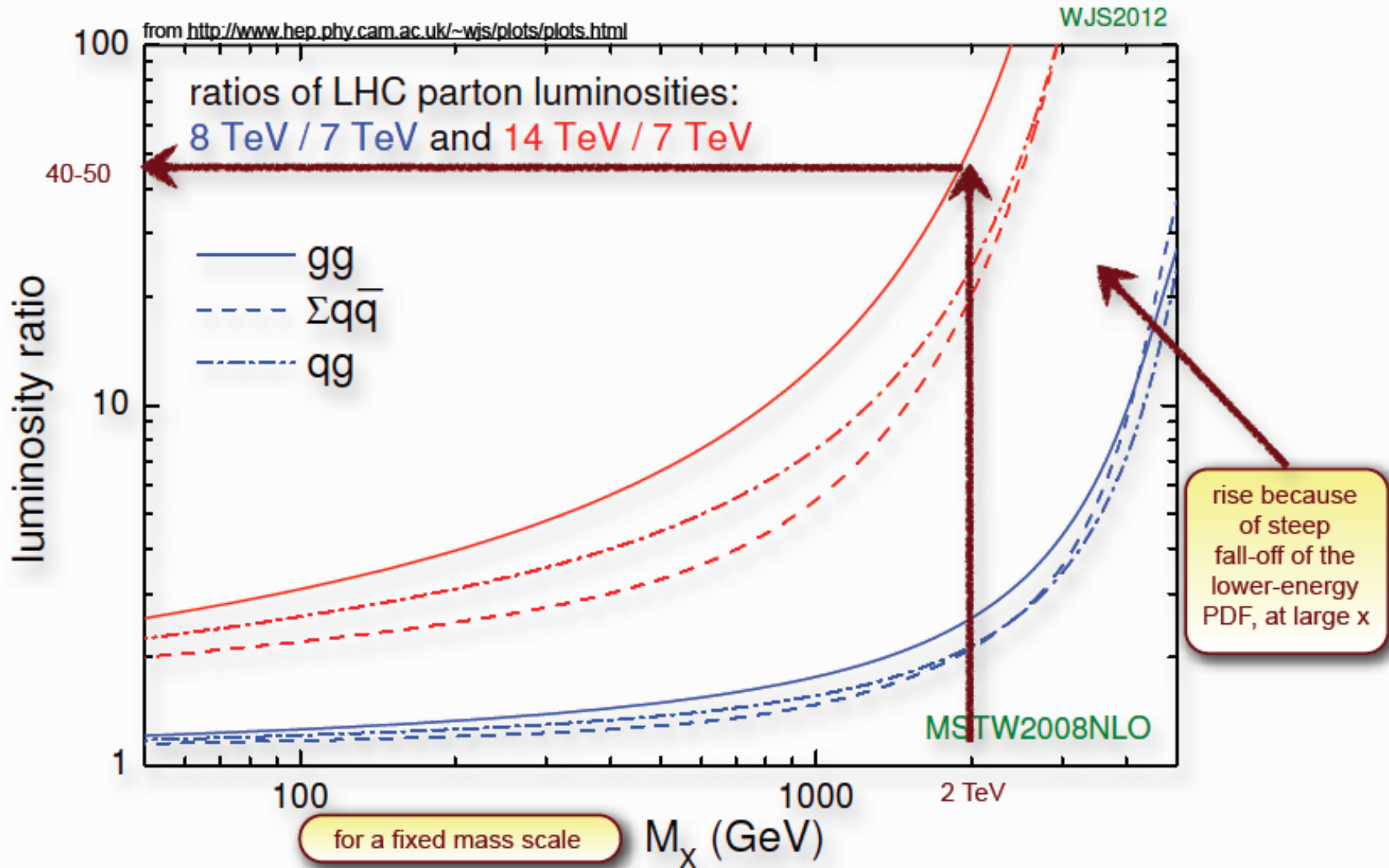
On the way towards 20 fb^{-1} of data at 8 TeV in 2012

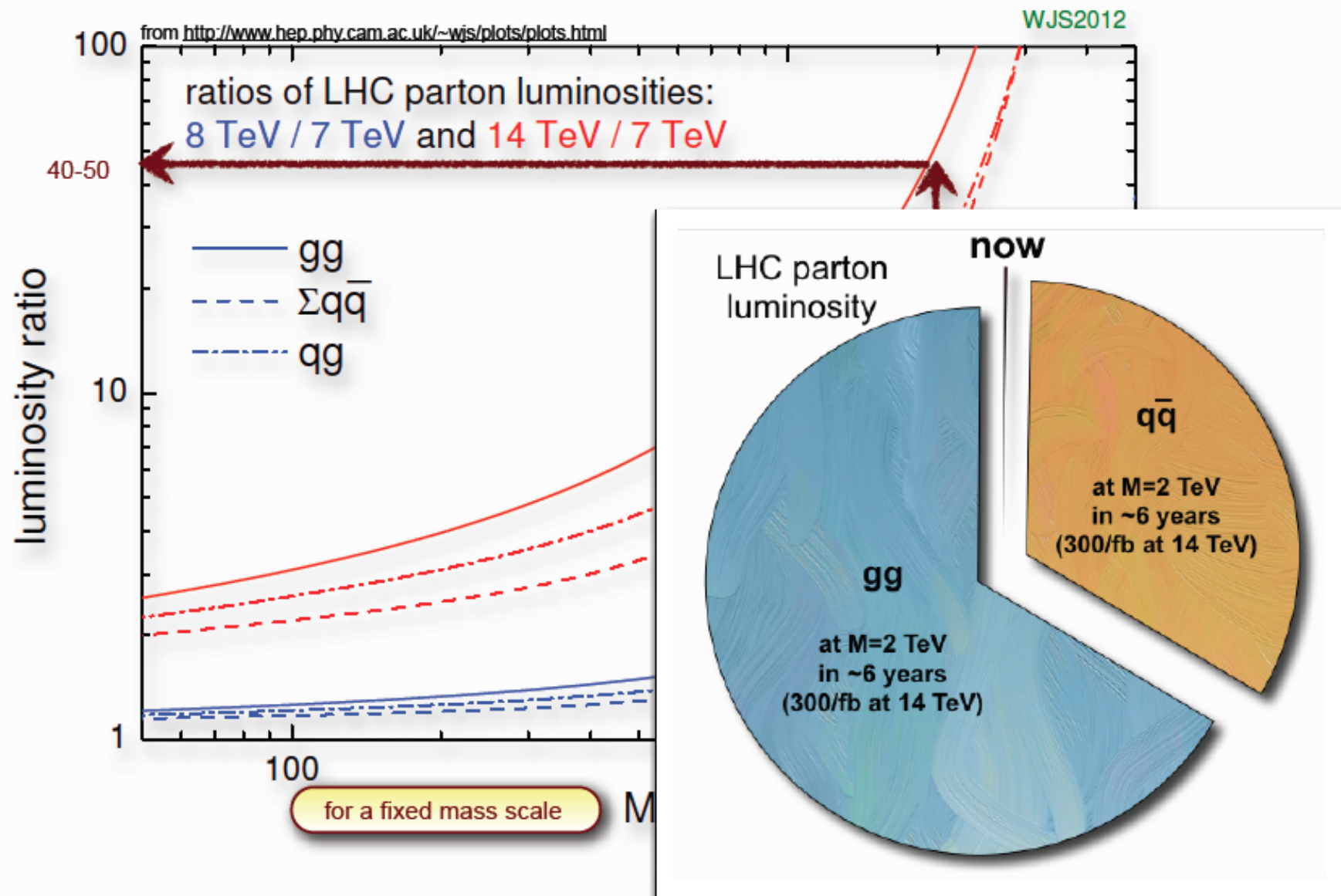
Many analyses in progress, many ideas

Processing of 'delayed triggers'

Detailed scrutiny of the Higgs-like 125 GeV boson
Searches for possible heavier bosons

\sqrt{s} at 13 TeV or higher after 2014: it's a new ball game!





Outlook:

On the way towards 20 fb^{-1} of data at 8 TeV in 2012

Many analyses in progress, many ideas

Processing of 'delayed triggers'

Detailed scrutiny of the Higgs-like 125 GeV boson
Searches for possible heavier bosons

\sqrt{s} at 13 TeV or higher after 2014: it's a new ball game!

We are tired of exclusion limits...

Backup

Exclusion limits

Exclusion limits : a new standard ATLAS/CMS procedure (>June 2012)

- Ease the life of theorist by separating the signal theoretical and experimental systematics

Expected limit:



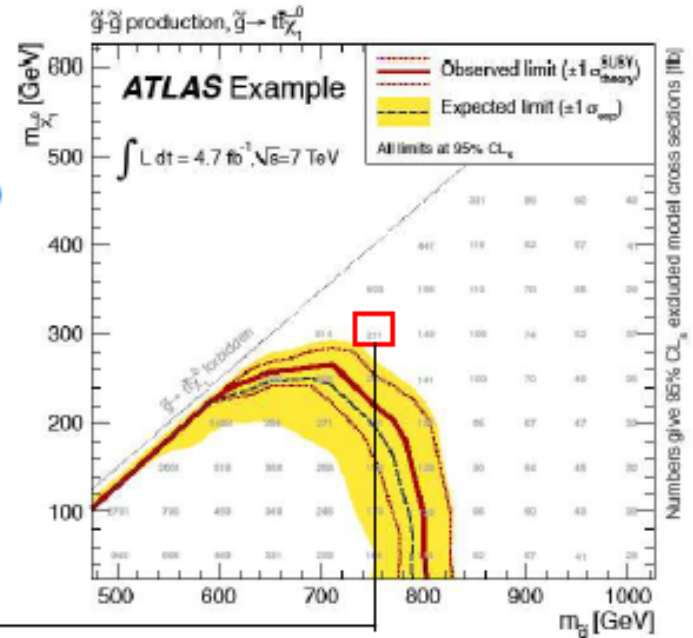
- Central value:** all uncertainties included in the fit as nuisance parameters, except theoretical signal uncertainties (PDF, scales)
- $\pm 1\sigma$ band** : $\pm 1\sigma$ results of the fit

Observed limit:



- Central value:** Idem as for expected limit
- $\pm 1\sigma$ band** : re-run and increase/decrease the signal cross section by the theoretical signal uncertainties (PDF, scales)

Excluded Model Cross section (SMS) ←



→ Number quoted in paper correspond to observed -1 σ observed (conservative)

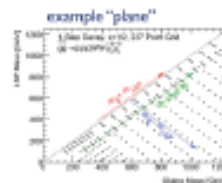
Result reinterpretation

Feel free to reinterpret our results (see back-up slide) !

- Acceptance, ϵ , CLs, ... are provided for each analyses in HEPData

Refined and extended list of input to HEPdata, starting with winter 2012 results.

- Plots, interpretation (CLs limits) from paper and auxiliary material
- For each signal region, and for all relevant models
 - acceptance (A), defined next page [$A = N_{\text{signal}}/N_{\text{total}}$]
 - efficiency (ϵ), defined next page [$\epsilon = N_{\text{detected}}/N_{\text{total}}$]
 - Δ^{tot} total systematic and theoretical signal uncertainty, not including MC stat. unc.
 - CLs value
- For all relevant models
 - Number of generated MC events (can be used to derive all signal MC stat. unc.)
 - σ^{tot} total signal production cross section
 - SUSY Les Houches Accord (SLHA) files
- Relevant models:
 - E.g. small number of simplified models (easy kinematics)
 - no smoothing/interpolation between points



<http://hepdata.cedar.ac.uk/>

The Durham HepData Project

REACTION DATABASE DATA REVIEWS PARTON DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION SERVER OTHER HEP RESOURCES

Extra resource relating to the paper arxiv:1109.6572 - CERN-PH-2011-145

Experimental acceptance/efficiency and excluded cross section/branching ratios:
Signal expectations and experimental acceptance/efficiency for M_{gluino} vs M_{stau} grid (massless LSP)
Signal expectations and experimental acceptance/efficiency for CNSSM/SUGRA grid

SLHA files:

susy siggl slha files
susy CNSSM/SUGRA slha files

Extra resource relating to the ATLAS NOTE ATLAS-CONF-2011-166

Experimental acceptance/efficiency and excluded cross section/branching ratio for M_{gluino} vs M_{LSP} grid:
(direct decays) - SLHA files
(one-step cascade decays, $\epsilon < 1/4$) - SLHA files

A user can probe his/her favorite model(s) by:

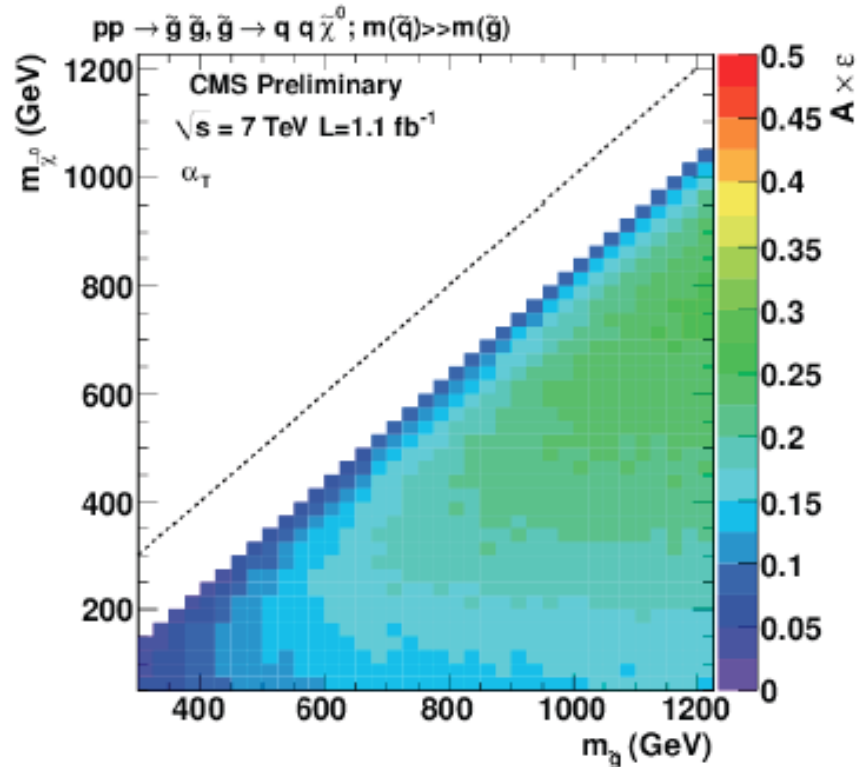
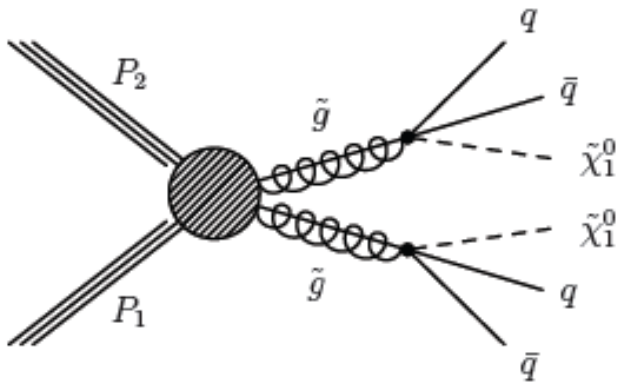
- take our background estimate (per SR): $N^{\text{tot}} \pm \Delta^{\text{tot}}$ (numbers in publication)
- implement event selection (per SR), validate against our acceptance numbers (in HEPdata)
- implement a detector response, validate against our efficiency numbers (in HEPdata)
- run on favorite model, and calculate sensitivity/limits using our visible upper limits (from publication)

More details: <https://indico.cern.ch/getFile.py/access?contribId=1&resId=0&materialId=slides&confId=173341>

Avenue 1: SMS efficiency maps

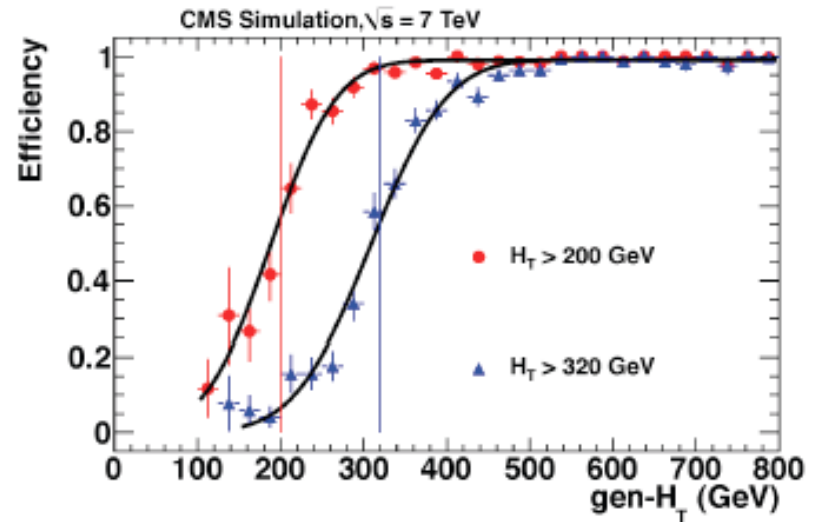
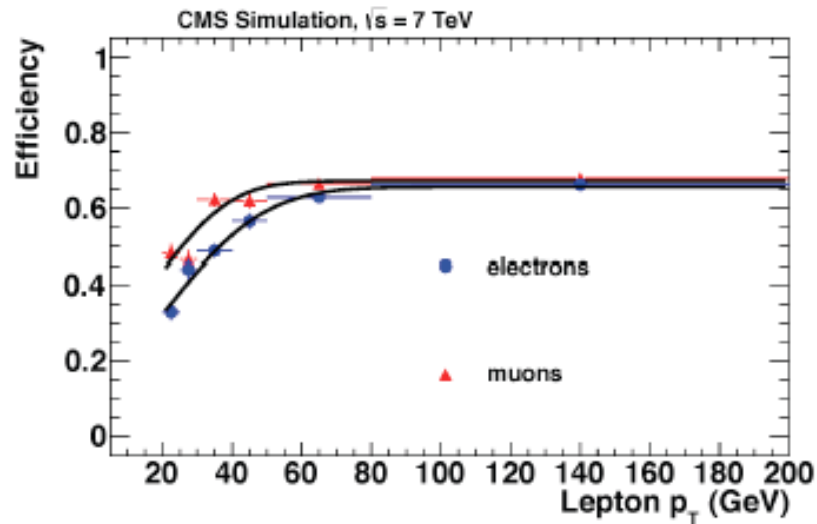
Can be used by a phenomenologist to “calibrate” a “simple” MC

Example efficiency map for α_T search for well defined Simplified Model



Avenue 2: Provide efficiency and turn on curves

To be used by phenomenologist to “build” a “simple” MC



Example from SameSign dilepton analysis: lepton efficiencies and H_T turn-on curves

Feedback by users of these information appreciated