

LHC Signatures of Natural SUSY

Azar Mustafayev

University of Hawaii

with H.Baer, V.Barger, P.Huang, D.Mickelson, W.Sreethawong, X.Tata

EW Fine-tuning

arXiv: 1207.3343,
1404.1386

- Minimization condition for higgs scalar potential (1-loop)

$$\frac{M_Z^2}{2} = \frac{(m_{H_d}^2 + \Sigma_d^d) - (m_{H_u}^2 + \Sigma_u^u) \tan^2 \beta}{\tan^2 \beta - 1} - \mu^2$$

- Naturalness requires all terms on RHS comparable to LHS
 \Rightarrow fine-tuning parameter

$$\Delta_{EW} \equiv \max \left(\frac{m_{H_u}^2}{M_Z^2/2} \frac{\tan^2 \beta}{\tan^2 \beta - 1}, \frac{\Sigma_u^u}{M_Z^2/2} \frac{\tan^2 \beta}{\tan^2 \beta - 1}, \frac{\mu^2}{M_Z^2/2}, \dots \right)$$

- $\Delta_{EW}=100$ corresponds to 1% EWFT, $\Delta_{EW}=30$ is ~3% EWFT
- Limited value of $\Delta_{EW} \Rightarrow$ upper limit on $m_{H_u}^2$ and μ^2
- Δ_{EW} is a bound on FT, it measures minimal FT present in given spectrum (see X.Tata talk)

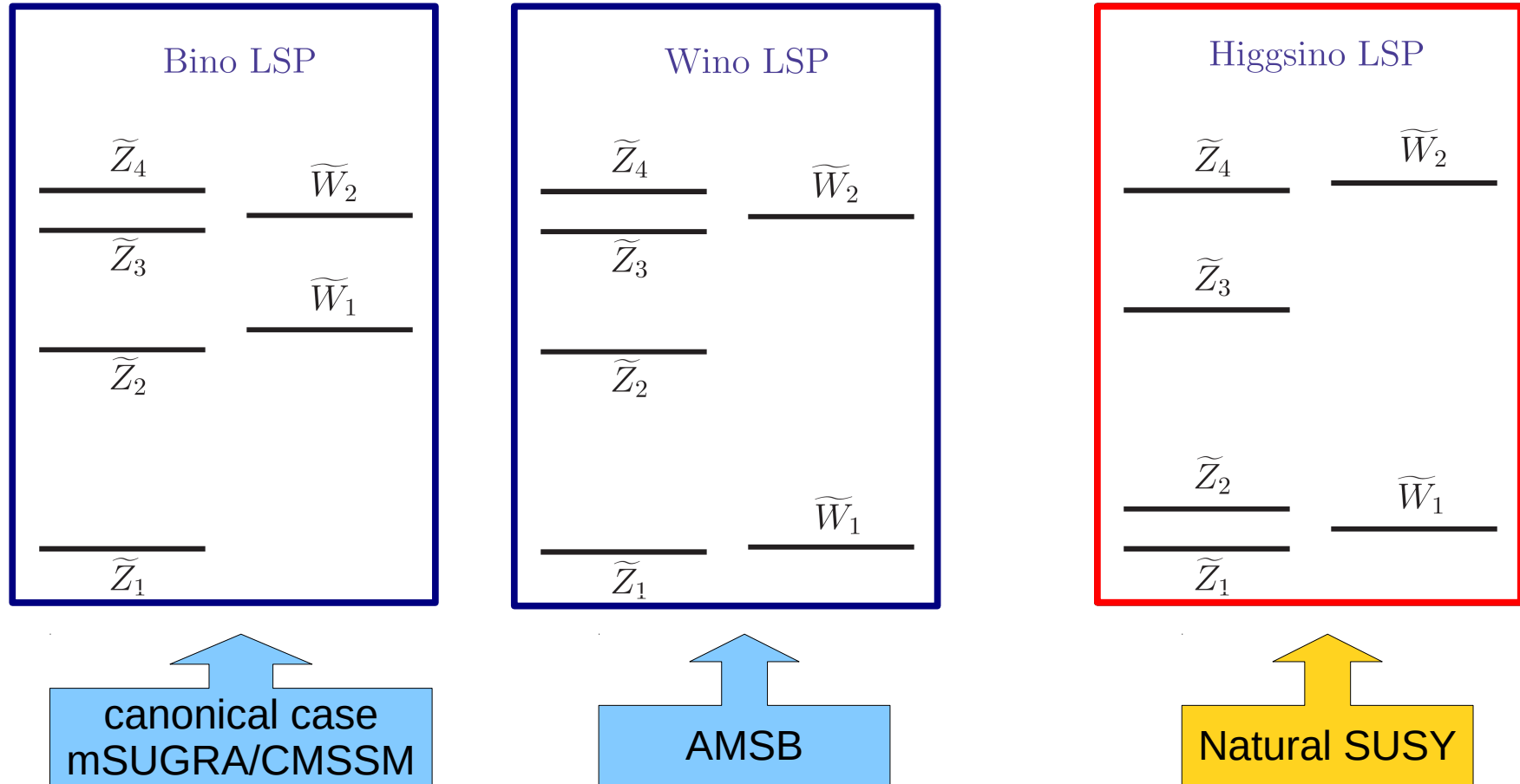
Summary of Natural spectrum

- For $m_h \sim 125 \text{ GeV}$ and $\Delta_{EW} < 30$:
 - $\mu \sim 100\text{-}300 \text{ GeV}$
 - $stop_1 \sim 1\text{-}2 \text{ TeV}, stop_2 = sbottom_1 \sim 2\text{-}4 \text{ TeV}$
 - gluino $\sim 1\text{-}5 \text{ TeV}$
 - 1st/2nd generation squarks $\sim 1\text{-}10 \text{ TeV}$
 - sleptons $\sim 1\text{-}30 \text{ TeV}$
- This can be realized in a simple extension of mSUGRA, NUHM2

$$m_0, m_{1/2}, A_0, \tan \beta, \mu, m_A$$

- Here small $m_{H_u}^2 \simeq -M_Z^2$ and lighter stops are generated by RGE evolution, hence Radiatively-driven Natural SUSY (RNS) name

EW-ino spectrum



- Current ATLAS/CMS limits done in simplified models and not applicable to the light higgsino case

Hard trilepton signals

arXiv: 1310.4858

- Trileptons are golden channel for gaugino searches that relies on 3-body decay of neutralinos:

- ♦ ATLAS/CMS exclude up to mass $\sim 700\text{GeV}$
- ♦ or up to $\sim 300\text{GeV}$ via WZ for 100% BF

- In RNS sleptons are heavy and the 3-body decays closed,

$$pp \rightarrow \widetilde{W}_2 \widetilde{Z}_4 \rightarrow (\widetilde{W}_1 Z) + (\widetilde{W}_1 W) \rightarrow WZ + E_T^{\text{miss}} \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \ell' + E_T^{\text{miss}}$$

25%

- No reach at LHC8 beyond LEP2 bound
- At LHC14 the reach extends to $m_{1/2} = 500$ (630) GeV for 300 (1000) fb^{-1}

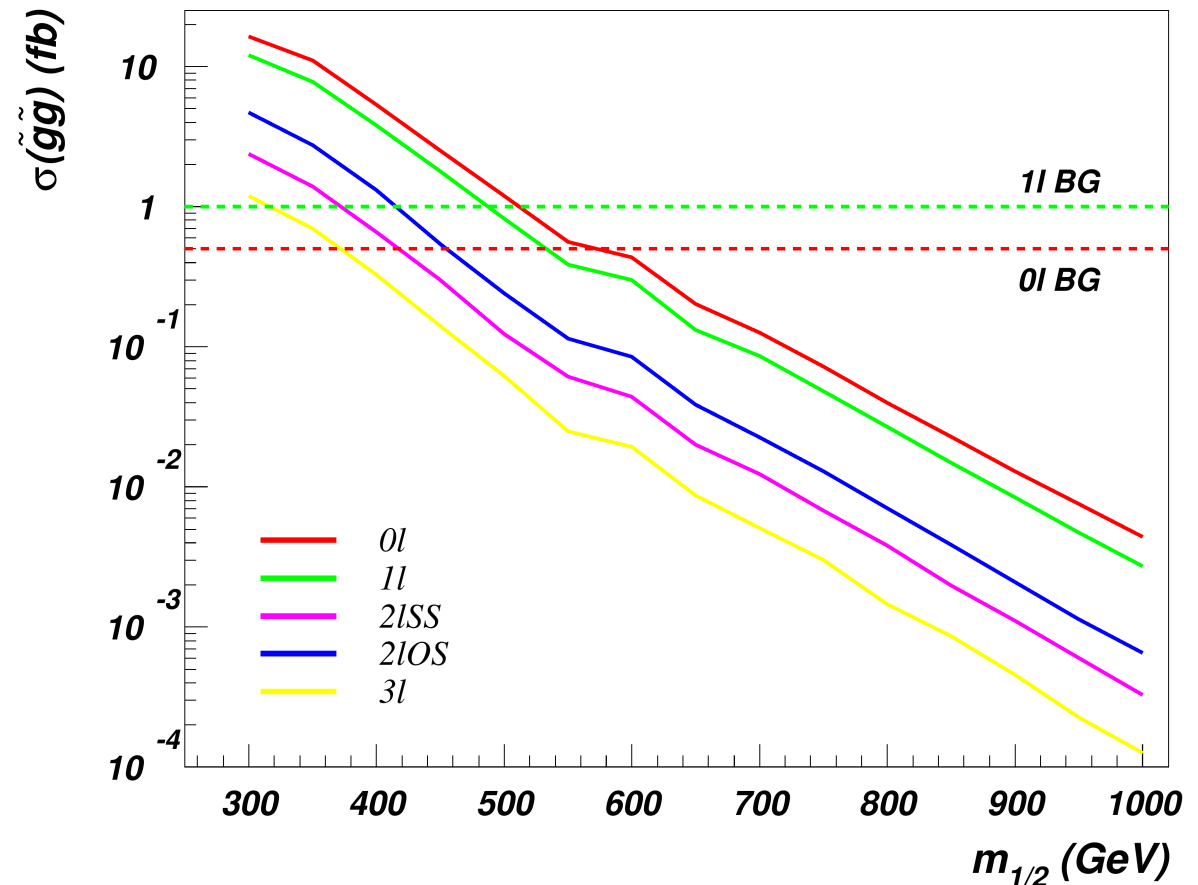
Gluino cascades

arXiv: 1310.4858

- $pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}X$ followed by gluino cascades
lead to multi-jets + multi-leptons + MET signature

NUHM2: $m_0=5\text{ TeV}$, $A_0=-1.6m_0$, $\tan\beta=15$, $\mu=150\text{ GeV}$, $m_A=1\text{ TeV}$

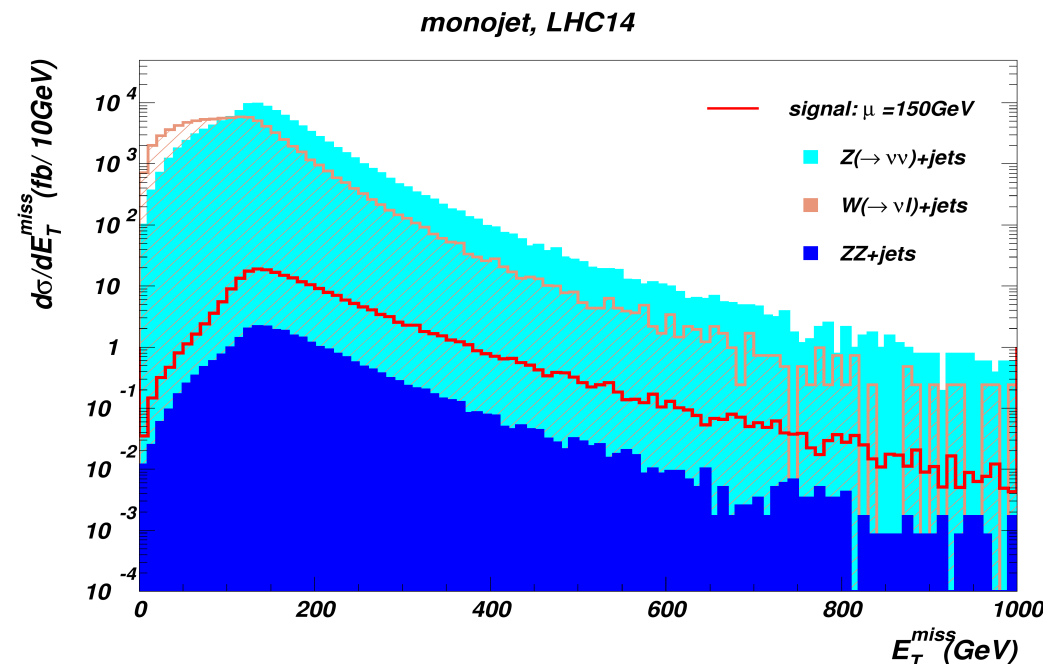
- LHC14 can only probe part of natural gluino mass range, up to 1700 GeV (1900 GeV) for 300 (1000) fb^{-1}
- $\tilde{Z}_2 - \tilde{Z}_1$ mass gap (if $>25\text{ GeV}$) can be measured from OS/SF dileptons



Mono-jets and mono-photons

arXiv: 1401.1162

- Higgsinos have compressed spectrum with mass gap 10-30 GeV - only soft visible decay products
- $pp \rightarrow \tilde{Z}_{1,2}\tilde{Z}_{1,2}/\tilde{Z}_{1,2}\tilde{W}_1/\tilde{W}_1\tilde{W}_1 + (j \text{ or } \gamma)$
- Contact interaction, used in ATLAS/CMS search, not applicable: mediator mass $M_Z \ll \sqrt{\hat{s}} \sim p_T(\text{jet}) + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ leading to extra $1/s$ suppression for ME (see X.Tata talk)
- Signal has same shape as BG and $S/B \approx 1\%$
detection is very challenging



Same-sign Dibosons

arXiv: 1302.5816

- Sizeable production cross section ($\sim 10\text{-}100$ fb) for wino-like $\tilde{Z}_4 \tilde{W}_2$ and $\tilde{W}_2 \tilde{W}_2$

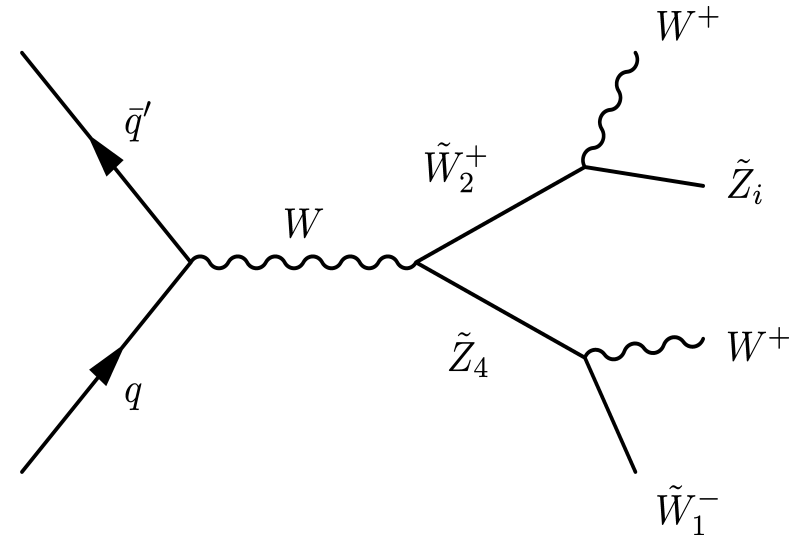
- Each decays into W about 50%
- Two W 's are not charge correlated

- Same-sign WW is novel signature, characteristic of light higgsinos

- No $2 \rightarrow 2$ SM production of $ssWW$

- BG from WZ and $t\bar{t}$ removed by $m_T > 125$ GeV cut

- $2\text{ISS} + \text{MET}$ is not probed by existing di-lepton searches that require significant hadronic activity

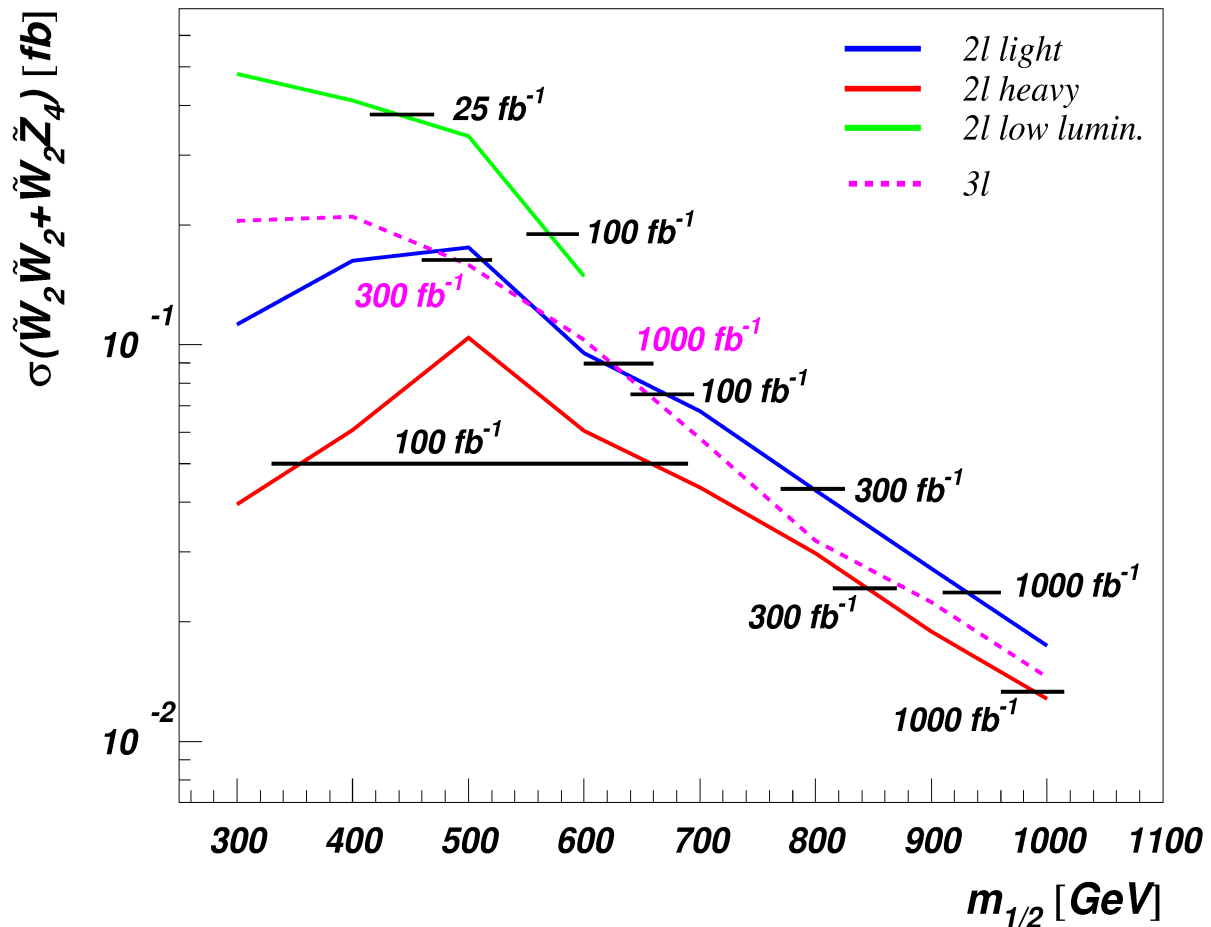


ssWW prospects

arXiv: 1302.5816,
1310.4858

- Reach for 100 (1000) fb^{-1} extends to $m_{1/2} \sim 680$ (1000) GeV
- Better than canonical 3-lepton reach
- Exceeds direct gluino production reach (if gaugino masses are unified)
- Independent of gluino search!

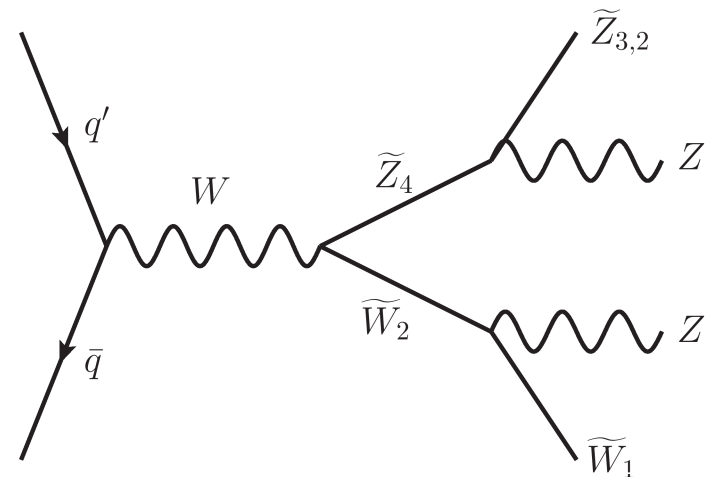
NUHM2: $m_0=5 \text{ TeV}$, $A_0=-1.6m_0$, $\tan\beta=15$, $\mu=150 \text{ GeV}$, $m_A=1 \text{ TeV}$



4-lepton signal

arXiv: 1310.4858

- Winos also have significant BF to Z, 25-50%
- Novel channel for low $|\mu|$ models: 4 isolated leptons + MET and no jets
- BGs controlled by $\text{MET} > 200 \text{ GeV}$ cut
- Reach for 300 (1000) fb^{-1} extends to
 $m_{1/2} \simeq 500 \text{ (650) GeV}$
 - confirmatory channel for same-sign WW
- Current 4-lepton searches are optimized for glunio cascades in RPV with many leptons and jets

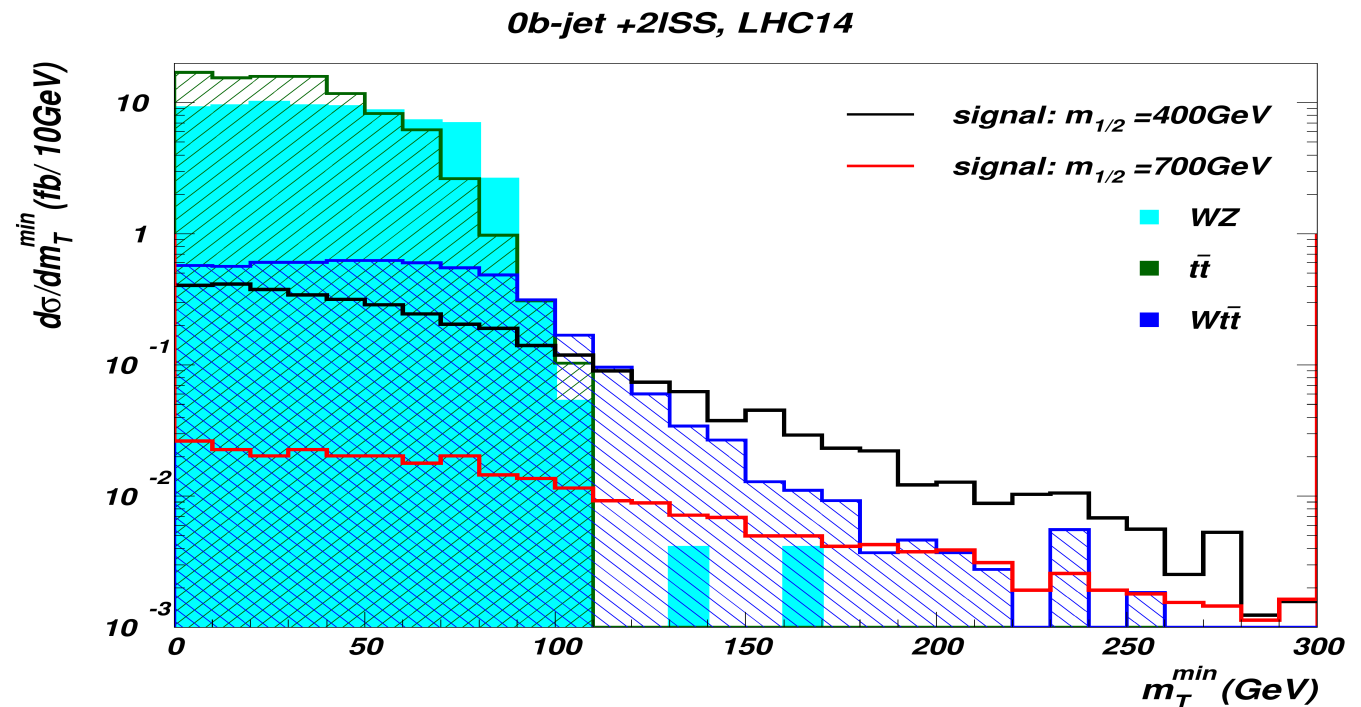


Conclusions

- Although FT is intrinsically model dependent, generic pheno studies of natural SUSY are possible with Δ_{EW} – lower bound on FT.
- Small μ is necessary (but not sufficient) condition for naturalness. It is more fundamental than light stops!
- Higgsino-like chargino and neutralinos are difficult to detect at LHC due to low visible energy release from their decays.
- Diboson productions are novel signatures characteristic of light higgsino scenario. They depend only on EW-ino spectrum.
- Same-sign WW can probe wino masses up to 550 (800) GeV, for 100 (1000) fb^{-1} at LHC14. Larger reach than in canonical trilepton channel.
- LHC can cover large portion of para space with $FT > 3\%$ by ssWW, but ILC with ~ 600 GeV is necessary to complete the test of SUSY naturalness.

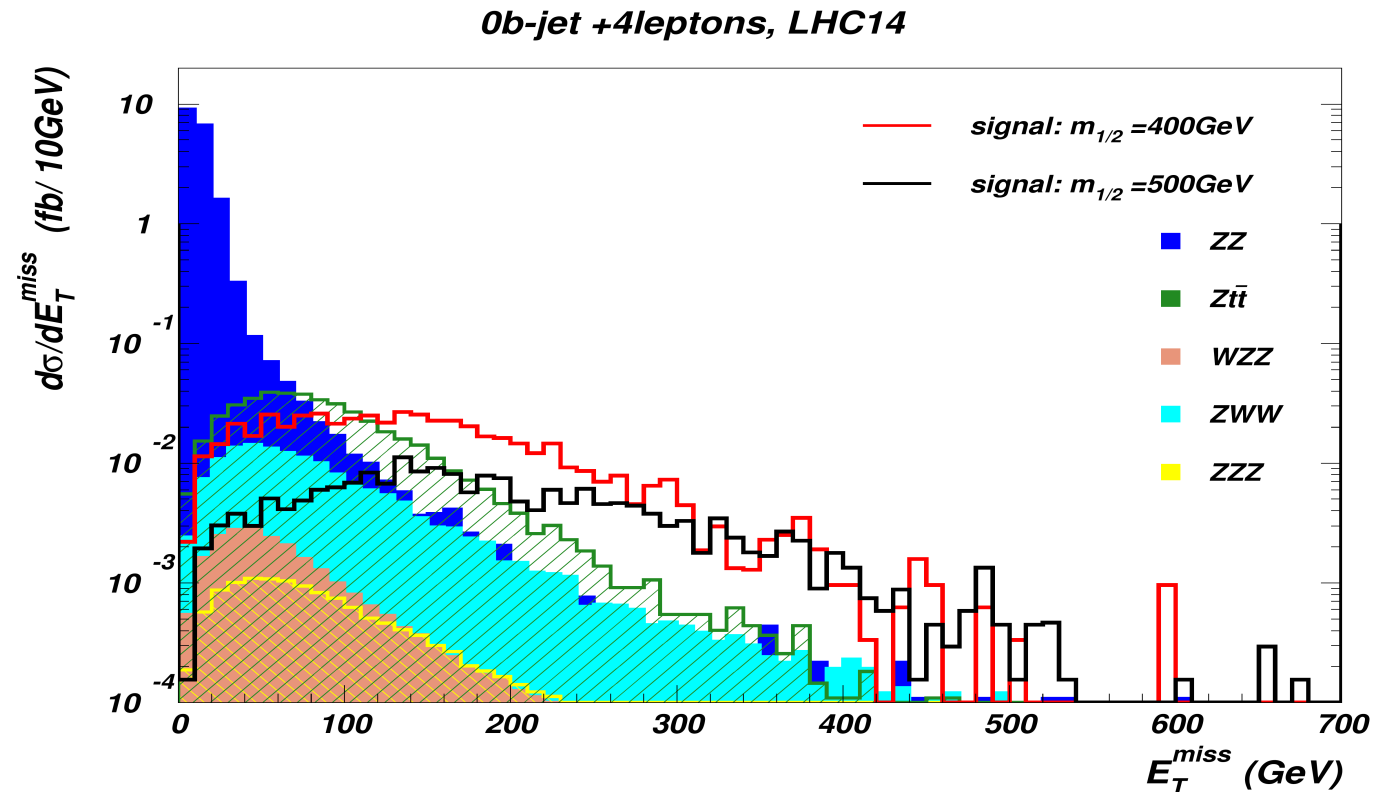
Cuts for ssWW

- b-jet veto (60% eff.)
- 2 isolated **same-sign** leptons $p_T(l_1) > 20\text{GeV}$, $p_T(l_2) > 10\text{GeV}$
- $m_T^{\min} \equiv \min[m_T(l_1, \cancel{E}_T), m_T(l_2, \cancel{E}_T)] > 125\text{GeV}$
removes WZ and ttbar due to kinematic cutoff for **on-shell W**
- MET > 200 GeV



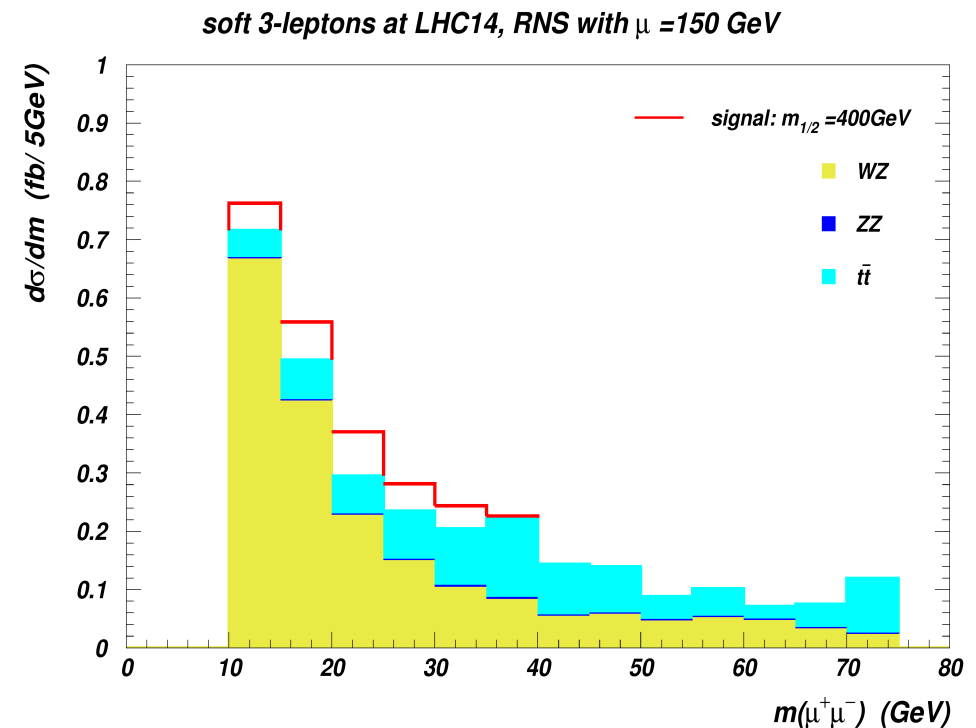
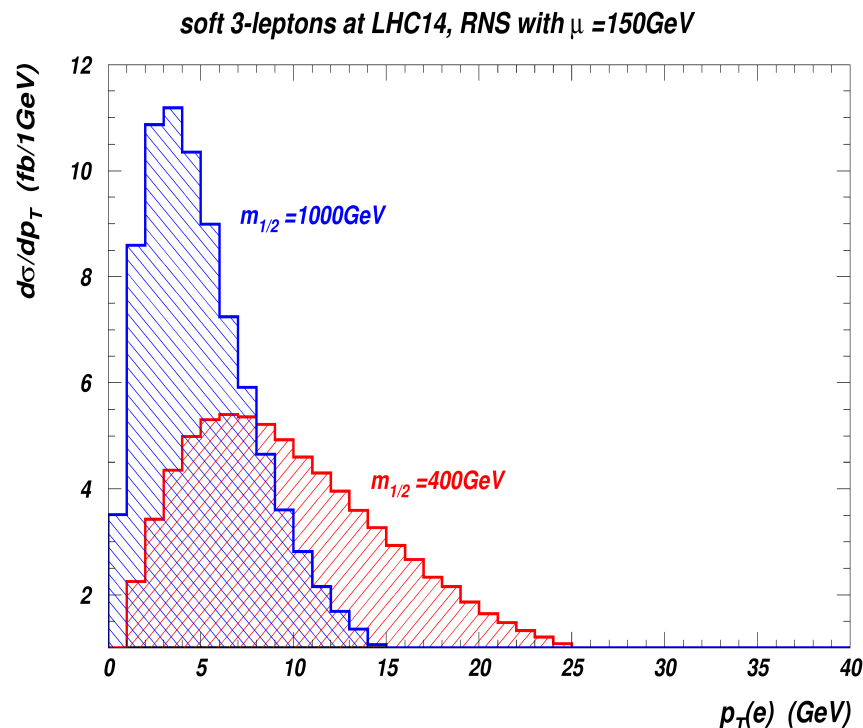
Cuts for ZZ

- b-jet veto (60% eff.)
- 4 isolated leptons with $p_T(l) > 10 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta(l)| < 2.5$
- $\text{MET} > 100 \text{ (200) GeV}$



Soft trileptons

- Mass gap between higgsinos is $< 30 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow$ very soft leptons for higgsino pair production
- $pp \longrightarrow \widetilde{W}_1 \widetilde{Z}_2 \longrightarrow (e \nu_e \widetilde{Z}_1) + (\mu^+ \mu^- \widetilde{Z}_1)$



- A shape analysis may allow to claim a signal with high luminosity