

Killing the CMSSM softly



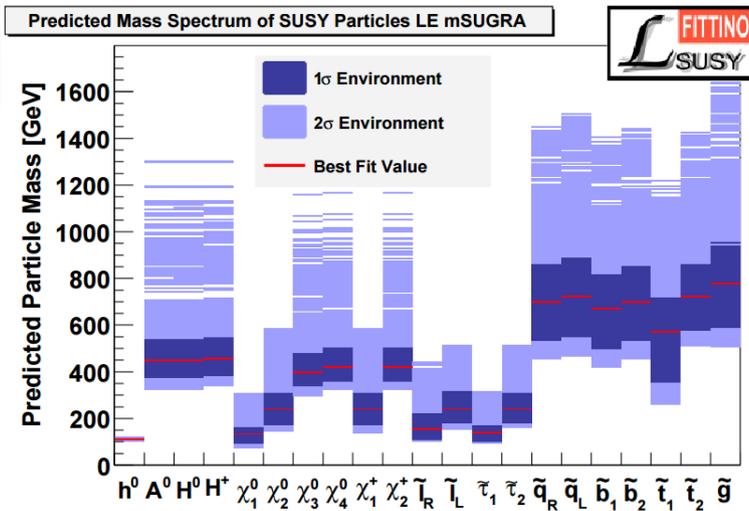
EPS Wien, 23.07.2015

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Introduction – The Evolution of the CMSSM

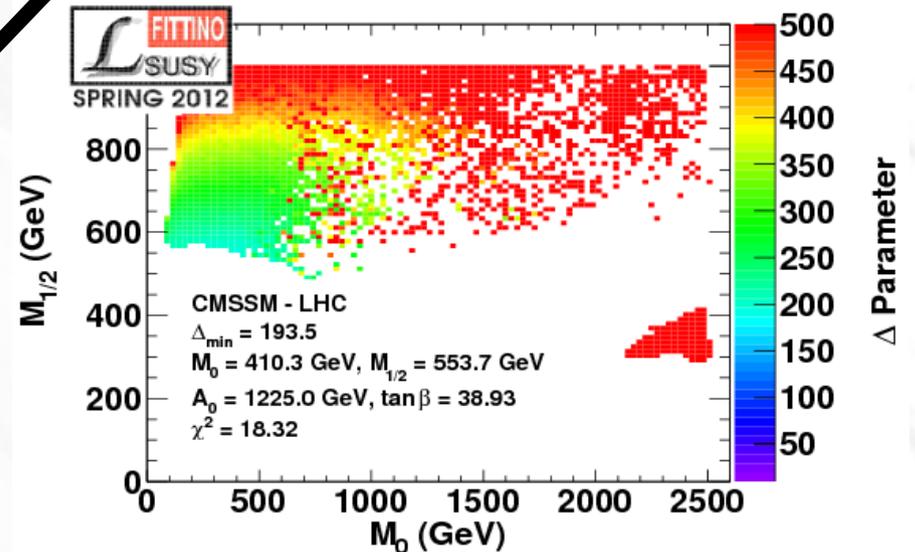
1. Before the LHC
arxiv:0907.2589

χ^2 / ndf : 20.6 / 22



2. After the 7 TeV run
arxiv:1204.4199

χ^2 / ndf : 13.1/9



3. After the 8 TeV run
this talk (i.a.)



Outline

- ★ The Fittino Framework for Global Fits of SUSY models
 - Observables & Observable Sets
 - Scanning and Constraining the Parameter Space

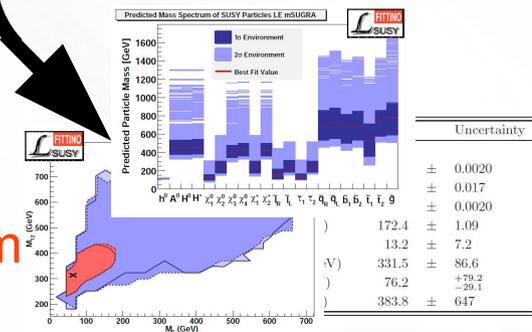
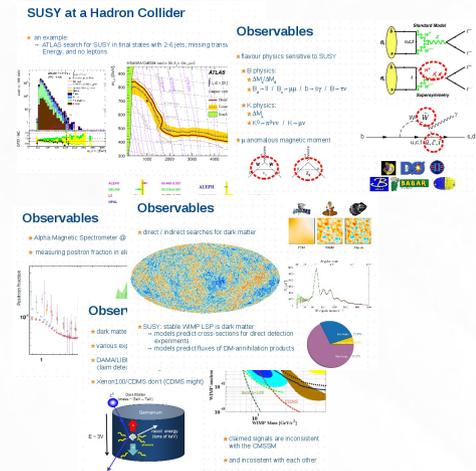
- ★ The CMSSM after the LHC 8 TeV Run
 - Best Fit Points & Preferred Parameter Space
 - The lightest Higgs in the CMSSM
 - The p-Value of the CMSSM

The Fittino Framework & Outline

- ★ select sensitive observables
 - ★ low energy observables
 - ★ Higgs boson properties
 - ★ collider searches for sparticle production
 - ★ direct/indirect dark matter searches

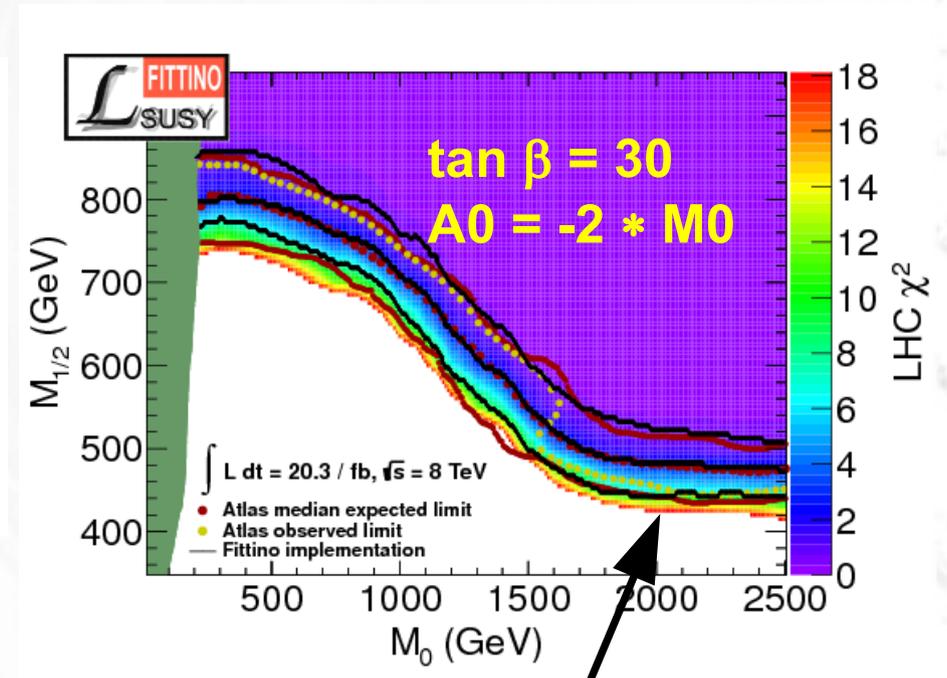
- ★ scan the parameter space
 - ★ public codes for calculation of model predictions
 - ★ χ^2 as a measure for level of agreement
 - ★ Markov Chain Monte Carlo for smart sampling

- ★ statistical analysis
 - ★ frequentist interpretation
 - ★ preferred parameter regions and mass spectrum
 - ★ calculation of p-value with pseudo experiments



Observables

$a_\mu - a_\mu^{\text{SM}}$	$(28.7 \pm 8.0) \times 10^{-10}$
$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}$	0.23113 ± 0.00021
m_t	$(173.34 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.71) \text{ GeV}$
m_W	$(80.385 \pm 0.015) \text{ GeV}$
Δm_s	$(17.719 \pm 0.036 \pm 0.023) \text{ ps}^{-1}$
$\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu)$	$(2.90 \pm 0.70) \times 10^{-9}$
$\mathcal{B}(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$	$(3.43 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4}$
$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \tau\nu)$	$(1.05 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-4}$
Ωh^2	0.1187 ± 0.0017



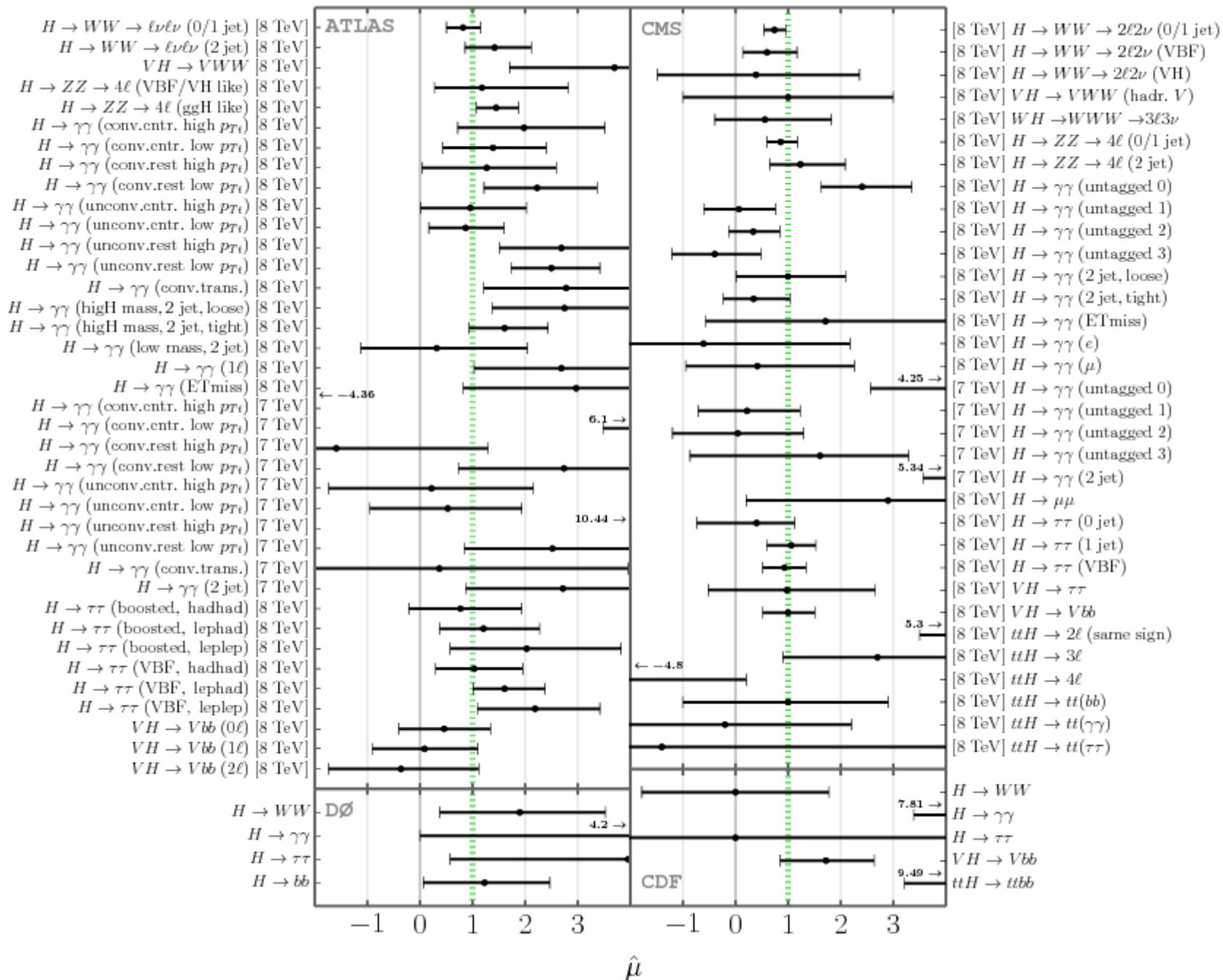
correction in A_0 and $\tan \beta$ via scaling factor

limits on

- direct detection cross-section (LUX)
- chargino mass from LEP
- SUSY production at the LHC

a lot of Higgs measurements

- implemented via HiggsSignals and HiggsBounds



Higgs Observables Set

★ CMSSM can't distinguish between all measurements

★ use 3 additional combinations

Experiment, Channel	observed μ	observed m_h
ATLAS, $h \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ [80]	$0.99^{+0.31}_{-0.28}$	-
ATLAS, $h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ [80]	$1.43^{+0.40}_{-0.35}$	(124.3 ± 1.1) GeV
ATLAS, $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ [80]	$1.55^{+0.33}_{-0.28}$	(126.8 ± 0.9) GeV
ATLAS, $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$ [81]	$1.44^{+0.51}_{-0.43}$	-
ATLAS, $Vh \rightarrow V(bb)$ [82]	$0.17^{+0.67}_{-0.63}$	-
CMS, $h \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ [83]	$0.72^{+0.20}_{-0.18}$	-
CMS, $h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ [84]	$0.93^{+0.29}_{-0.25}$	(125.6 ± 0.6) GeV
CMS, $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ [85]	$0.77^{+0.30}_{-0.27}$	(125.4 ± 1.1) GeV
CMS, $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$ [86]	$0.78^{+0.27}_{-0.27}$	-
CMS, $Vh \rightarrow V(bb)$ [86]	$1.00^{+0.50}_{-0.50}$	-

Medium Obs Set

→ **Baseline**

Experiment, Channel	observed μ	observed m_h
ATLAS, $h \rightarrow WW, ZZ, \gamma\gamma$ [80]	$1.33^{+0.21}_{-0.18}$	(125.5 ± 0.8) GeV
ATLAS, $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$ [81]	$1.44^{+0.51}_{-0.43}$	-
ATLAS, $Vh \rightarrow V(bb)$ [82]	$0.17^{+0.67}_{-0.63}$	-
CMS, $h \rightarrow WW, ZZ, \gamma\gamma$ †	$0.80^{+0.16}_{-0.15}$	(125.7 ± 0.6) GeV
CMS, $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$ [86]	$0.78^{+0.27}_{-0.27}$	-
CMS, $Vh \rightarrow V(bb)$ [86]	$1.00^{+0.50}_{-0.50}$	-

Small Obs Set

Experiment, Channel	observed μ	observed m_h
ATLAS+CMS, $h \rightarrow WW, ZZ$	$0.94^{+0.17}_{-0.16}$	(125.73 ± 0.45) GeV
ATLAS+CMS, $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$1.16^{+0.22}_{-0.20}$	-
ATLAS+CMS, $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$1.11^{+0.24}_{-0.23}$	-
ATLAS+CMS, $Vh, tth \rightarrow bb$	$0.69^{+0.37}_{-0.37}$	-

Combined Obs Set

Calculating Model Predictions

★ Fittino uses

- **SPheno** for the mass Spectrum
- **SuperIso** for the B-meson branching fractions
- **FeynHiggs** for Higgs properties, m_W , $\sin\theta_{\text{eff}}$, $(g-2)_\mu$
- **micrOMEGAs** for Ωh^2
- **DarkSUSY** via AstroFit for direct detection cross section
- **Herwig++/Delphes/Prospino** for the emulation of the ATLAS 0-Lepton search

Sampling the Parameter Space

★ 3 goals

- accurate determination of **best fit point**
- extensive **coverage** of full parameter space
- accurate evaluation of **p-value**

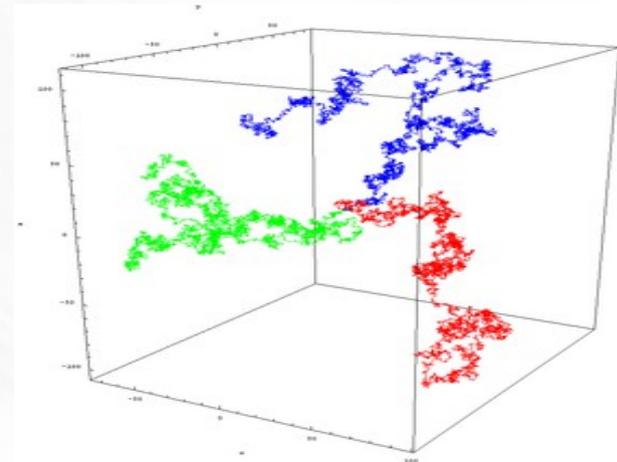
★ adaptive Markov Chain Monte Carlo

- proposal densities **adjusted regularly**
- 20 **independent chains**

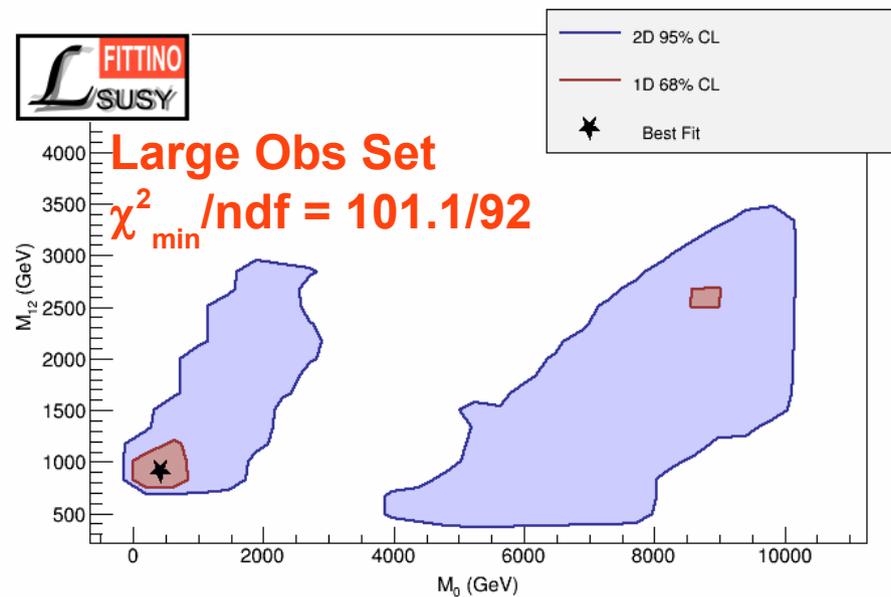
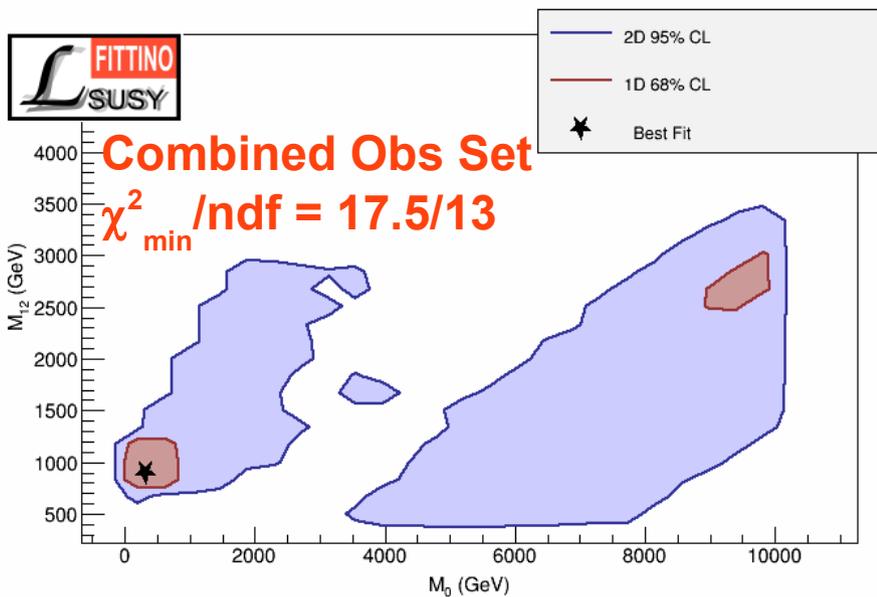
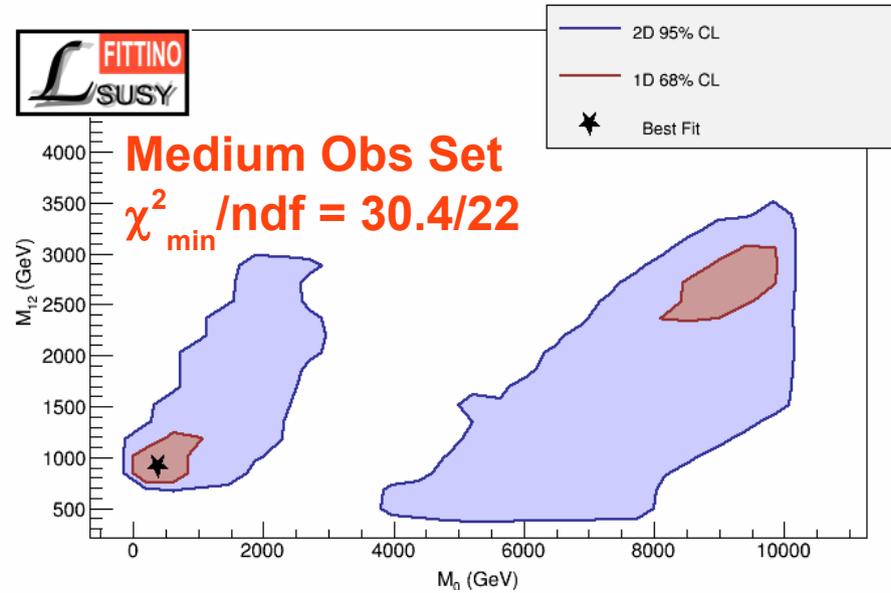
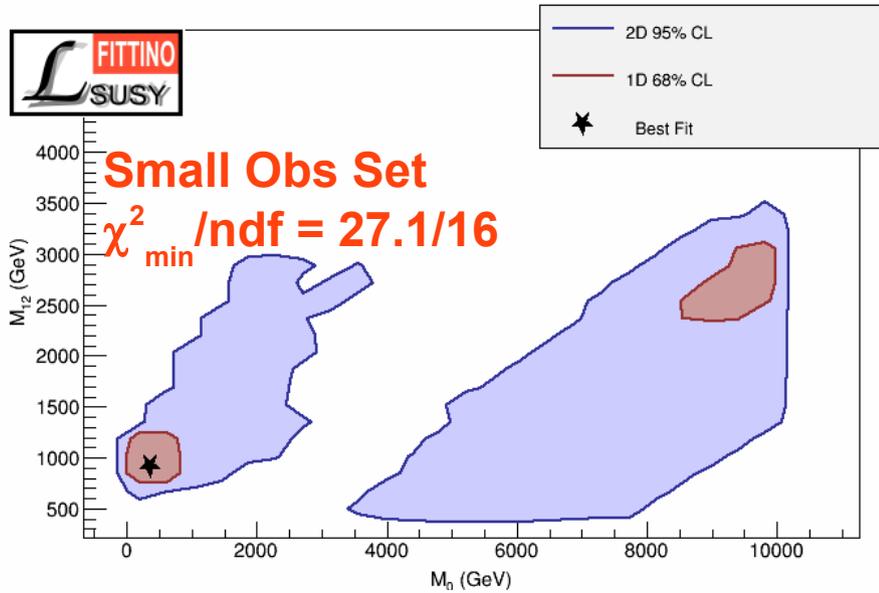
- 850 million valid points
- 100 million points with $\chi^2 < 100$

★ determination of p-Value

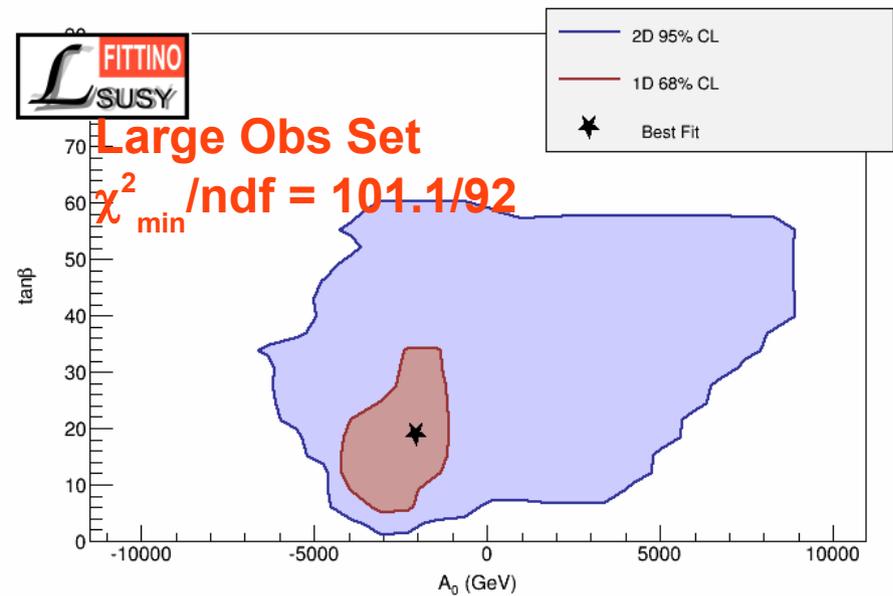
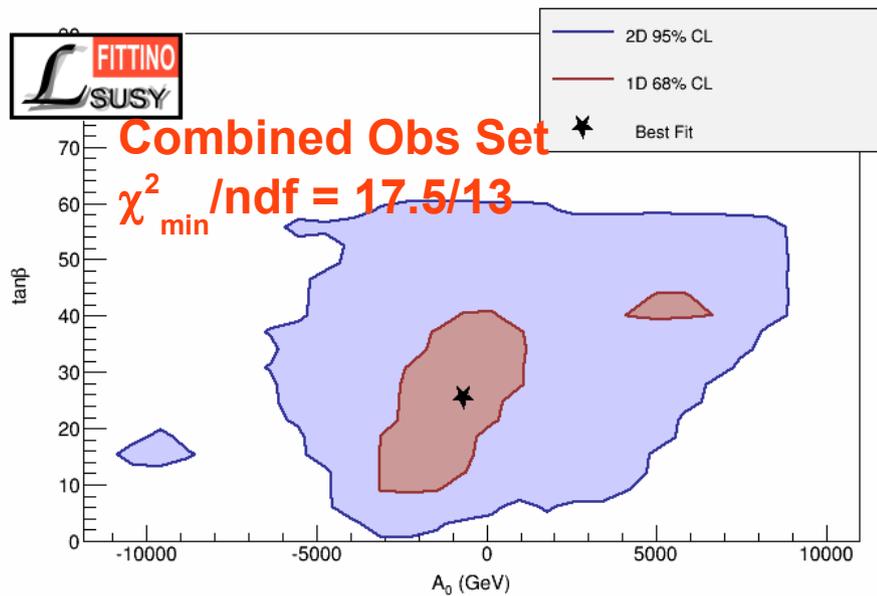
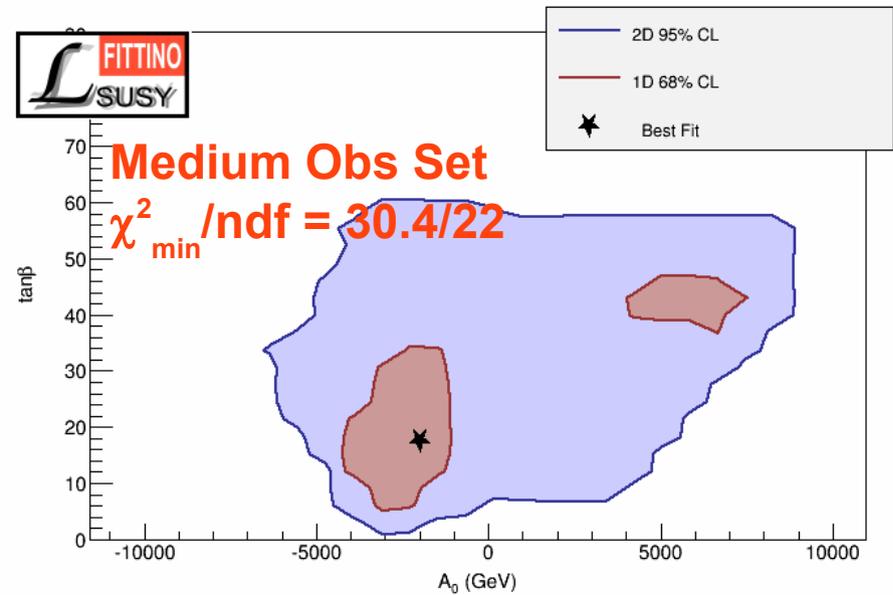
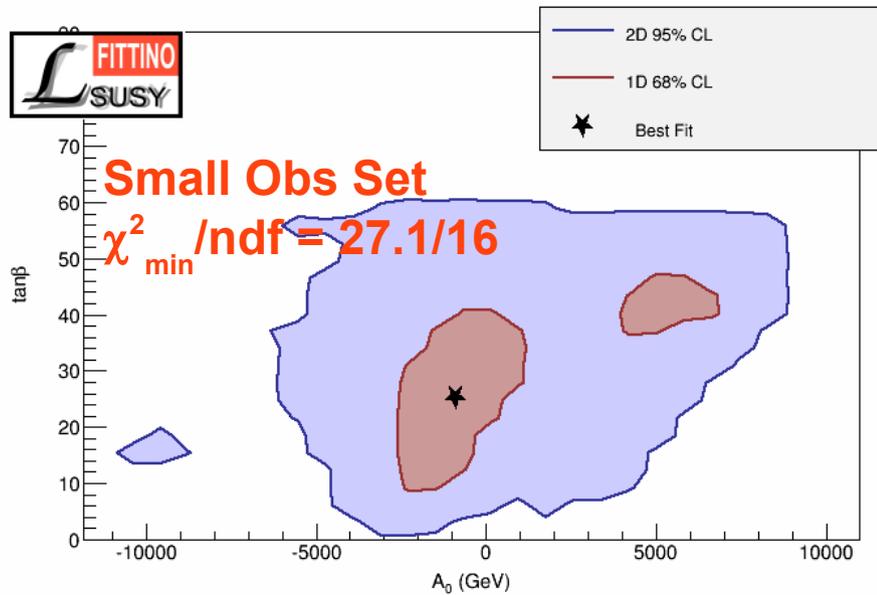
- **full fit too demanding** in terms of CPU time
- use **original MCMC** to find best fit points
- **conservative** estimation of model p-value



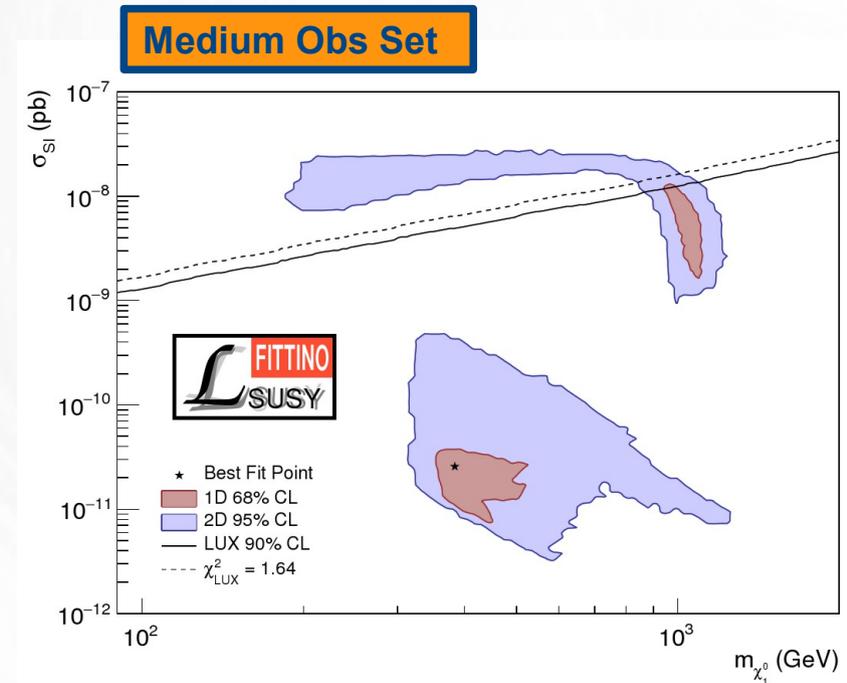
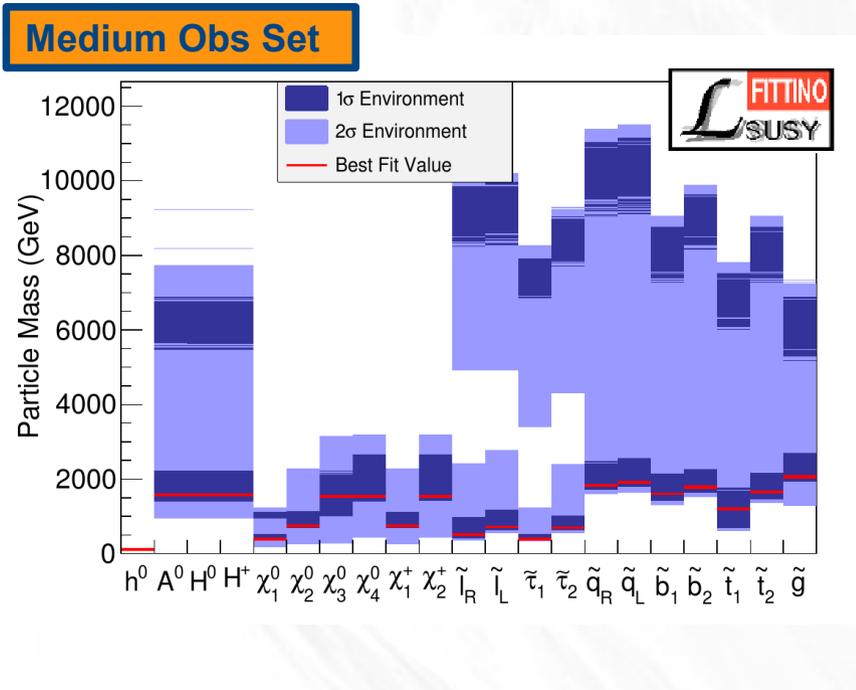
Results I: Parameter Regions & Best Fit Points



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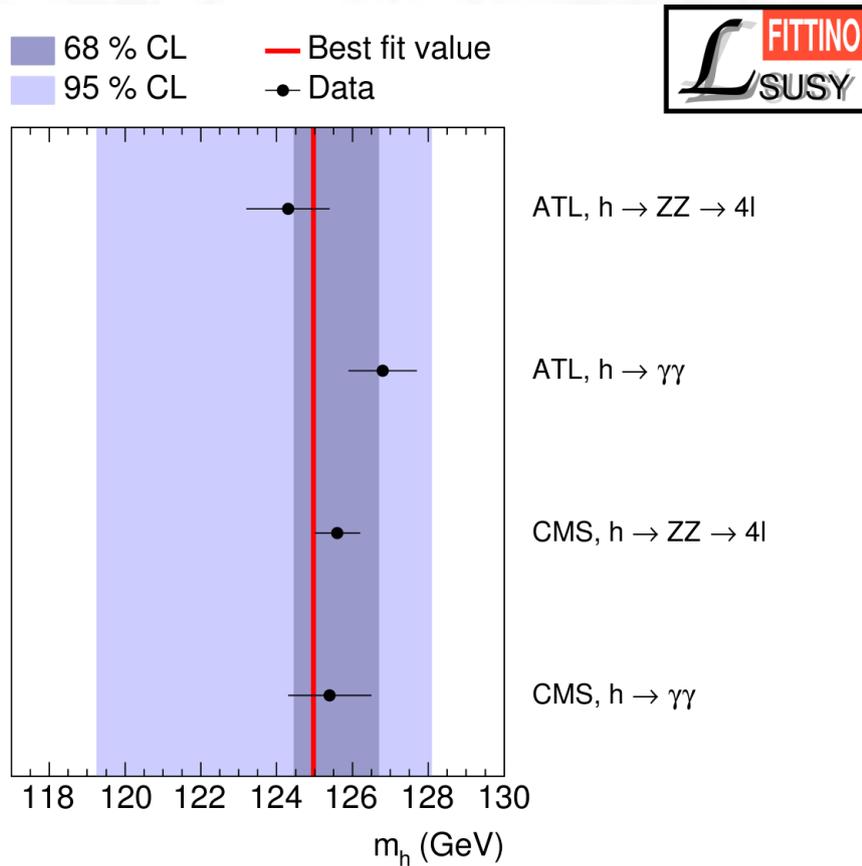


Results I: Parameter Regions & Best Fit Points

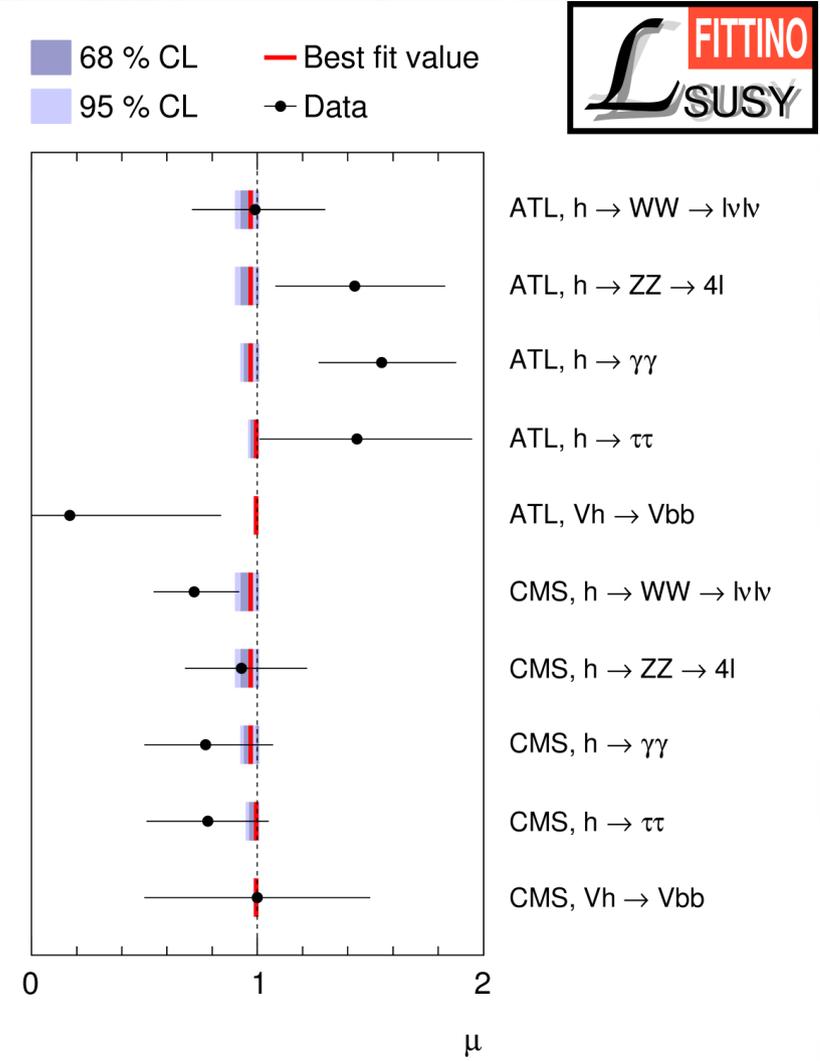


Observable Set	M_0	$M_{1/2}$	A_0	$\tan \beta$
Combined	327.4 GeV	900.5 GeV	-679.6 GeV	25.6
Small	361.5 GeV	926.3 GeV	-907.9 GeV	25.3
Medium	387.4 GeV	918.2 GeV	-2002.8 GeV	17.7
Large	418.6 GeV	910.6 GeV	-2041.6 GeV	19.2

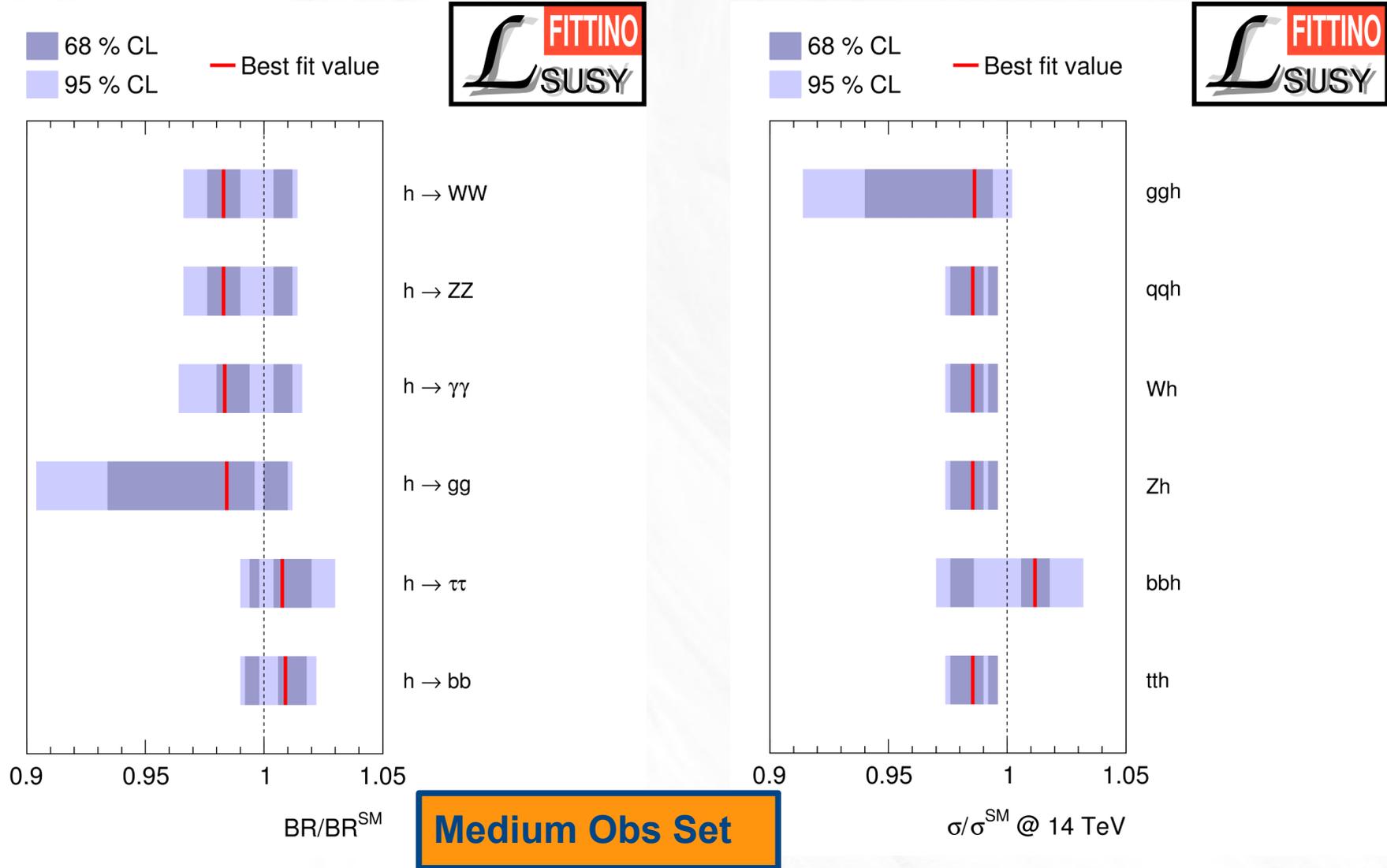
Results II: Lightest Higgs in the CMSSM



Medium Obs Set



Results II: Lightest Higgs in the CMSSM

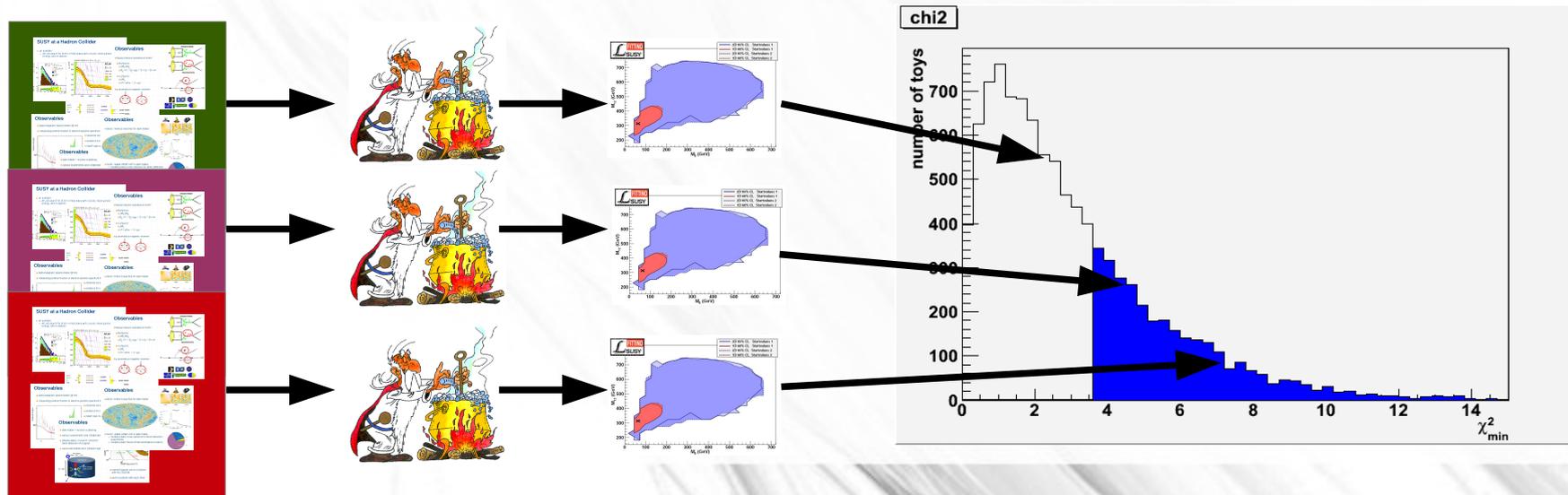


Results III: p-Value

- ★ non-gaussian observable set
 - 1-sided and hard **limits**
 - **non-gaussian** uncertainties
 - **relative** uncertainties
 - highly **non-linear** model

$$P_n(\chi^2) \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{(\chi^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{2}}}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}$$

- ★ gaussian χ^2 -distribution accurate?
 - get **true χ^2 -distribution** from pseudo measurements
 - **~1000** pseudo datasets per obs set



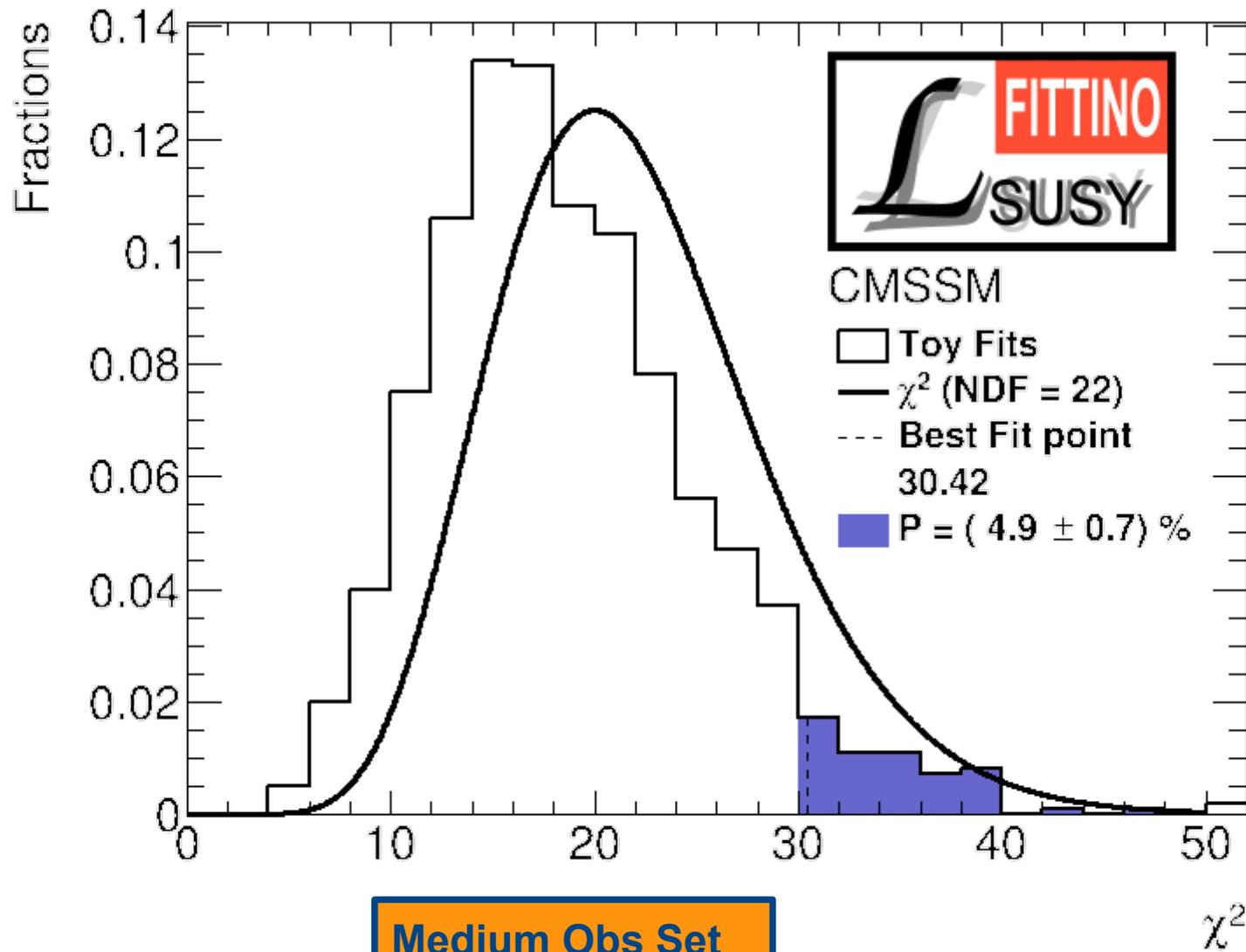
Results III: p-Value

- ★ Large Obs Set: 84 **different measurements** in Higgs sector
 - CMSSM makes the **same prediction** for several subsets
- ★ in terms of the p-value, the model can be
 - **punished** for bad agreement within the data
 - **rewarded** for good agreement within the data
- ★ p-value should reflect the **quality of the model**
 - **combine measurements** with same prediction
 - use combination in global fit

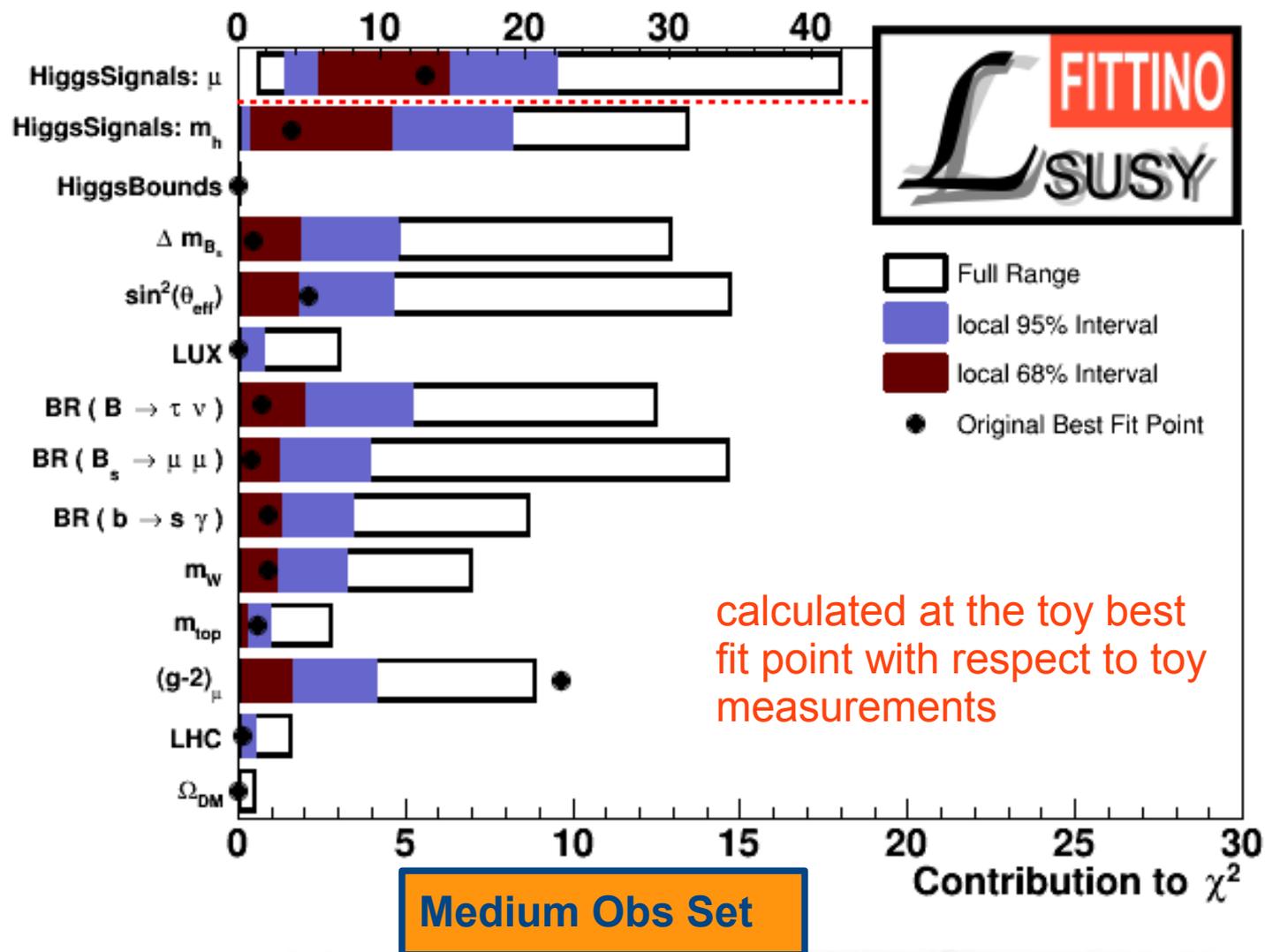
medium obs set comes closest to what we need

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Results III: p-Value



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Results III: p-Value

Observable Set	$\chi^2 / \text{n.d.f}$	naive p-value	toy p-value	stat. uncert.
Combined	17.5/13	17.7%	8.3%	0.8%
Small	27.1/16	4.0%	1.9%	0.4%
Medium	30.4/22	10.8%	4.9%	0.7%
Large	101.1/92	24.3%	41.6%	4.4%
Medium / g-2	18.1/21	64.1%	51%	3%

- **naive p-value**: p-value according to gaussian χ^2 -distribution
- **toy p-value**: p-value extracted from pseudo experiments
- **stat.uncertainty**: estimated uncertainty on p-value

$$\Delta p = \sqrt{\frac{p \cdot (1 - p)}{n_{\text{Toy}}}}$$

Summary

- ★ global fit of CMSSM with updated observables
 - low energy measurements
 - measurements from cosmology/astrophysics
 - results of direct searches
 - Higgs observables
- ★ LHC limits push the CMSSM to a region in which it can no longer accommodate $(g-2)_\mu$
- ★ accurate determination of the p-value requires pseudo experiments
- ★ p-value depends strongly on the choice of the observable set
 - combination of measurements with identical predictions crucial
- ★ we exclude the CMSSM at the 95% CL with the optimal observable set