Gaugino Masses at 100 TeV

Based on

Eur. Phys. J. C 79, 469 (2019), arXiv:1901.02987 JHEP 05, 179 (2019), arXiv:1901:10389

by

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FCC week @ Brussels June 27, 2019

Supersymmetry at 100 TeV

A big leap in BSM sensitivity at 100 TeV collider Potential to explore strongly produced SUSY particles in10-20 TeV range



Gauginos could be predominantly produced in colliders Study prospects for O(TeV) Wino/Higgsino at 100 TeV collider

Neutralino Dark Matter

Lightest neutralino as DM candidate

- Bino DM typically over-produced
- Mixed states strongly constrained by direct detection experiments

If thermally produced, the DM mass to be below ~3(1) TeV for pure Wino(Higgsino)

Pure Wino/Higgsino DM constrained by (in)direct detection experiments while still viable if some fine tuning allowed



Wino/Higgsino Signatures at Collider

Nearly pure Wino/Higgsino as LSP : ~mass degenerate for $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$ and $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ when other SUSY particles are heavy

→ ~160(350) MeV for Wino(Higgsino)

Non-negligible lifetime of $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$ due to small mass difference:

cτ ~ 6 cm (1.5 cm) for 3 TeV Wino (1 TeV Higgsino)

Disappearing track signature

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R. Mahbubani, P. Schwaller, J. Zurita JHEP 1706, 119 (2017)



Disappearing Track

- Long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$ decays into a soft pion and a $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$
 - soft pion not reconstructable
 - short track with no associated activity in outer tracker or calorimeter

ATLAS Simulation τ^{+} $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{1}$

Disappearing track inside detector

LHC results/prospects:

- Excluded up to 460(152) GeV for Wino(Higgsino)
- Expected to exclude up to ~850(250) GeV at 14 TeV, 3 ab⁻¹



Disappearing Track at FCC

Disappearing track analysis for Wino/Higgsino at FCC-hh in CDR



Alternative inner-tracker layouts to study impact on the sensitivity

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• Wino velocity β can be measured with an accuracy of ~6% at β < 0.8

- hit-level time resolution
- >95% of fake tracks (random crossings) can be removed with 50 ps

ATLAS HGTD Low–Gain Avalanche Detector (LGAD) Cathode Ring × ongoing study for radiation hardness Avalanche Region Assumed in this study that 30~50 ps Depletion

Region

Anode

p-type Bulk

Lmm

Timing Measurement

 \Rightarrow \$30 ps time resolution feasible

time resolution can be achieved for

the inner-pixel tracker at FCC

Timing measurement for track is crucial for background rejection as well as the measurement of chargino velocity

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Chargino mass [GeV]

Gaugino Masses

Can we determine gaugino masses if they are within FCC reach?

Consider the case where Wino is lighter than other gauginos:

- Neutral Wino as LSP (\rightarrow disappearing track)
- Wino mass assumed to be 2.9 TeV (full DM density accounted for by Wino)
- Pair production of gluinos considered as main production mode

PGM as possible SUSY	
breaking scenario	

Fundamental parameters in PGM ($m_{3/2}$, L, ϕ_L) can be derived from gaugino masses

	Point 1	Point 2	Point 3
$m_{3/2}$ [TeV]	250	302	350
$L \; [\text{TeV}]$	800	756	709
$m_{\tilde{B}} \; [\text{GeV}]$	3660	4060	4470
$m_{\tilde{W}} \ [\text{GeV}]$	2900	2900	2900
$m_{\tilde{g}} \; [\text{GeV}]$	6000	7000	8000
$\sigma(pp \to \tilde{g}\tilde{g})$ [fb]	7.9	2.7	1.0

Implication to SUSY breaking mechanism Information about masses of heavy Higgses and Higgsinos HE aus intos Signas draptacks are lighter that ove marable (or $Br(\tilde{q} \rightarrow \bar{q}qB)$ may even become larger following the following the second of the following the following the following the second of the following the following the second of the second of the following the second of the se pectrum of the squarks is strongly model-dependent; $\pi i \bar{t}$ ng arqqBiyqqM nnecting (s) au bhliecting (s) quark chiral multiplets and SUSY breaking \tilde{W}^0 $BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = BR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}W) = 0.5$ $SR(\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}B) = 0.5$ Bino decays to Wino + W/Higgs boson W^{\mp} $\tilde{B} \to \tilde{W}^{\pm} W^{\mp}, \tilde{W}^0 h$ \tilde{B} $\cong B_{\tilde{W}} \xrightarrow{A} H \xrightarrow{A$ massgand ates are approximated yagiven by² universal. Such branching ratios are realized when the Event selection; alleman range of dieft 3Randed ones by a factor m_{T}^2 notivations for the selection of the se ET mis 5500 vare giyan) 290010 $c_{000} \ge 2$ 2 dooo

Wino Mass Measurement

Wino mass determined by measuring velocity (β) and momentum

$$m_{\tilde{W}} = p_{\tilde{W}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}{\beta}$$

- \Rightarrow β measured using timing information: β resolution ~ 6% with at *r* > 10cm, β < 0.8
- momentum reconstructed by splitting *E_T^{miss}* into Wino directions (determined from disappearing tracks)

➡ 2-3% precision at 2.9 TeV

Implication

(Upper bound on) heavy Higgs, Higgsino mass scale sfermion mass scale

PGM parameters ($m_{3/2}$, L, ϕ_L) can be constrained from gaugino masses Information about mass scales of heavy Higgses, Higgsinos or sfermions can be extracted

Summary

- Presented prospect of gaugino searches with disappearing track analysis at 100 TeV collider
- FCC-hh at 100 TeV can cover the full mass range for discovery of thermal Wino/Higgsino DM
- Possible to determine Wino, Bino and Gluino masses if they are within FCC reach
 - Crucial to have inner-detector with timing capability
 - Implication to SUSY breaking mechanism and mass scales of heavy SUSY particles