

# Supersymmetry: experimental overview

#### Cristina Botta, University of Zurich On behalf of the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations





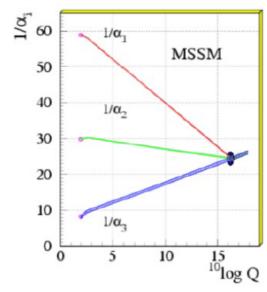


# Supersymmetry and its needs

- Still the most attractive theory model that could potentially solve the shortcomings of the Standard Model
  - **very compelling theory:** symmetry that can rotate boson into fermions and viceversa
    - needs **partners for all SM particles**, spin different by 1/2, charged under SM charges
  - can provide a Dark Matter candidate
    - if R-parity is conserved: stable LSP
    - neutral candidate of the extended EWK sector perfect WIMP: lightest neutralino
  - can solve **the Hierarchy problem**, and make the theory natural
    - if the most important states to solve the problem are at the weak scale: Higgsinos <~300 GeV, top squarks <~1TeV, gluinos <~2 TeV</li>
  - can predict the **SM forces unification** at the high scale, just below the Planck scale

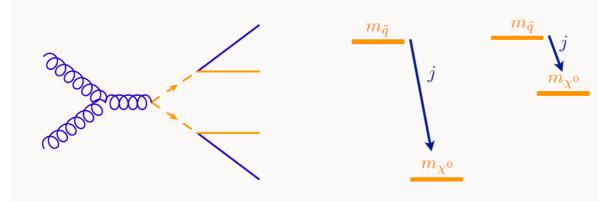


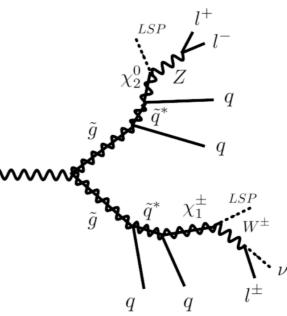


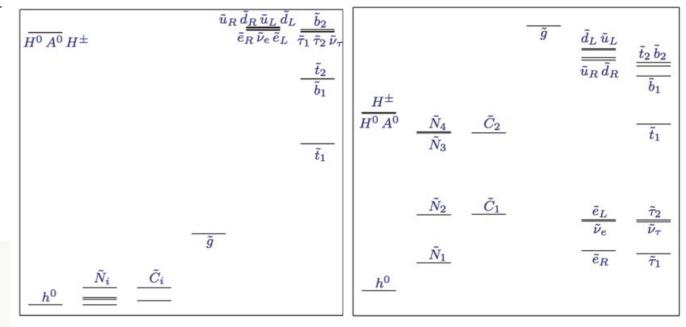


# Searching SUSY at LHC

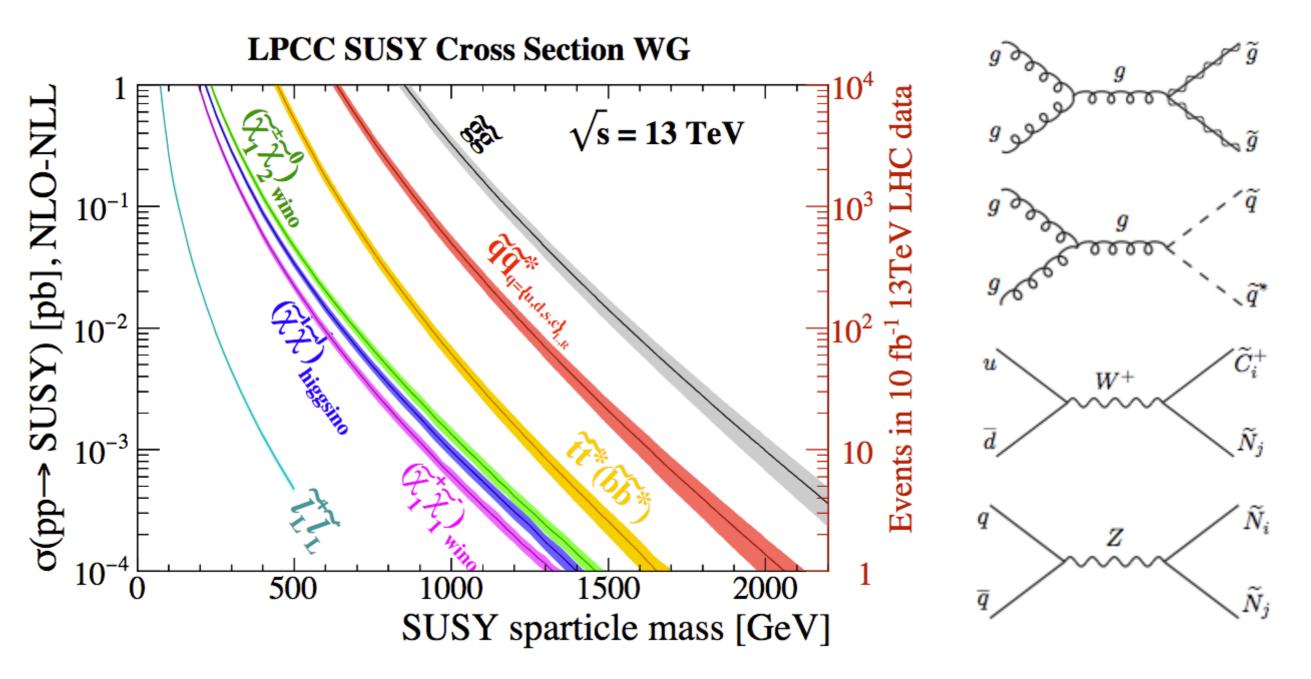
- Standard searches in pp collisions: final states with large missing transverse energy ( $E_T^{miss}$ )
  - if R-parity is conserved sparticles are **produced in pairs and decay into the LSP**
  - final states with multiple SM objects and massive <sup>g</sup> undetectable particles on both legs
- So many possible mass spectra to test: since LHC RunII Simplified Model approach
  - to design searches focus on a few new particles at the time
    - ex. concentrate on direct light squark production and the only open decay mode if light squarks are NLSP (all other particles not in the reach)





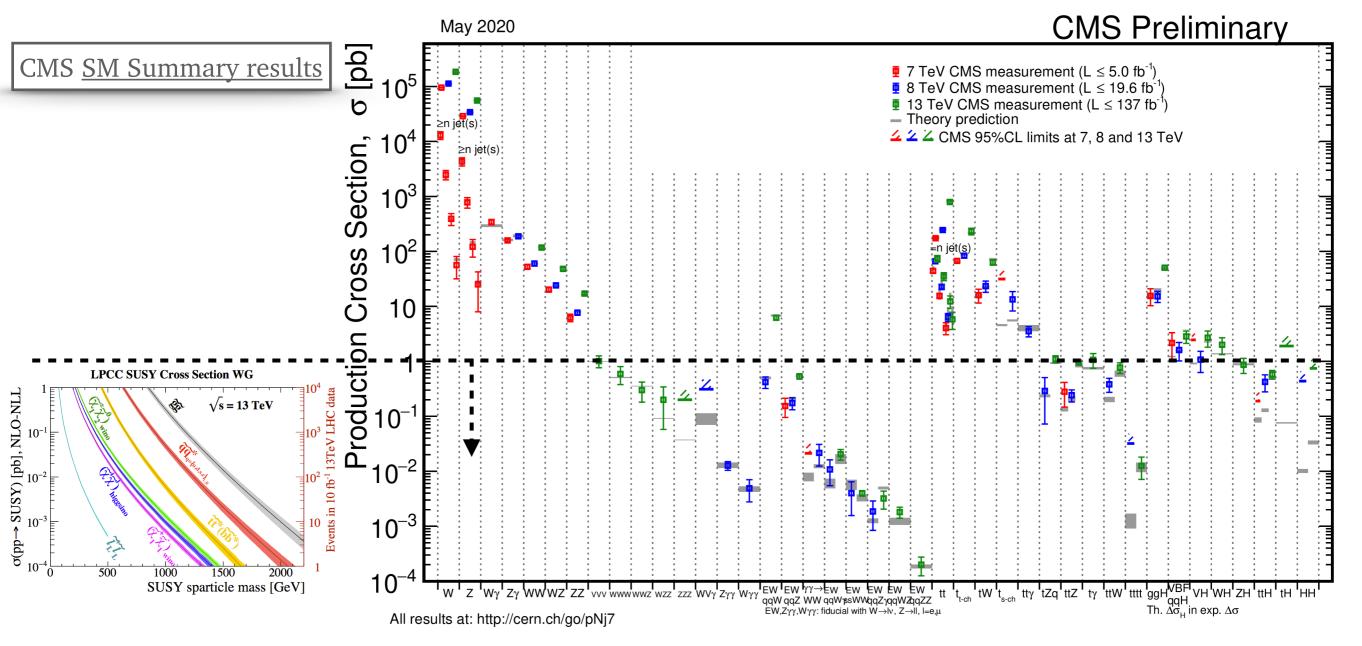


### SUSY production at 13 TeV



- Cross section falls as a rock with the sparticle mass
- Strong sector: largest cross sections, gluon induced
- EWK sector: much lower cross sections, quark induced

# Search tools: ATLAS and CMS



- We have learnt how to calibrate well our detectors:
  - agreement between measurements and predictions for many SM processes

#### • Demonstrate sensitivity to rare SM processes with same NP cross section

- advanced bkg reduction techniques
- large dataset: LHC RunII 2015-18 ~140 fb<sup>-1</sup> @ 13 TeV

# Search strategies at ATLAS and CMS

CMS NEW DP-2020/031

#### Standard discovery strategy:

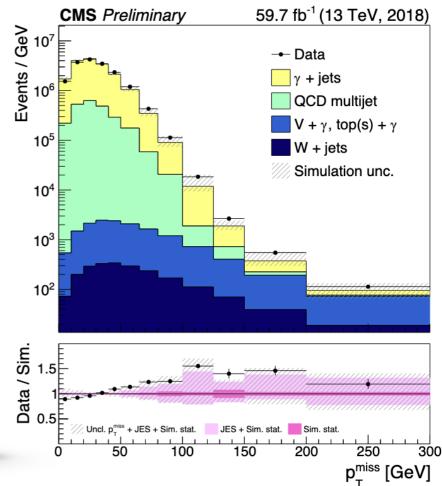
- demand multiple energetic objects: jets, b-jets, leptons
- determine suitable kinematic variables (E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>, M<sub>T</sub>, M<sub>T2</sub>, H<sub>T...</sub>) and count events in the tails
- in SM bkg any kinematic variable with dimension of mass **falls more rapidly**

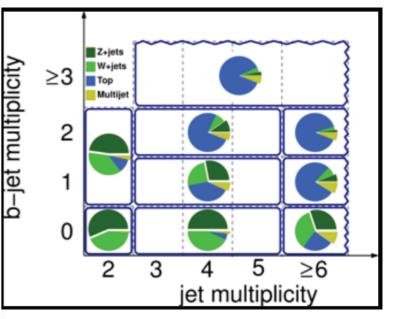
#### • Experimental challenges

- hard to understand tails due to detector effects and bkg modelling in extreme regions of the phase-space
- regions where the predictions from MC are subject to sizeable uncertainties

#### • Rely as much as possible on data

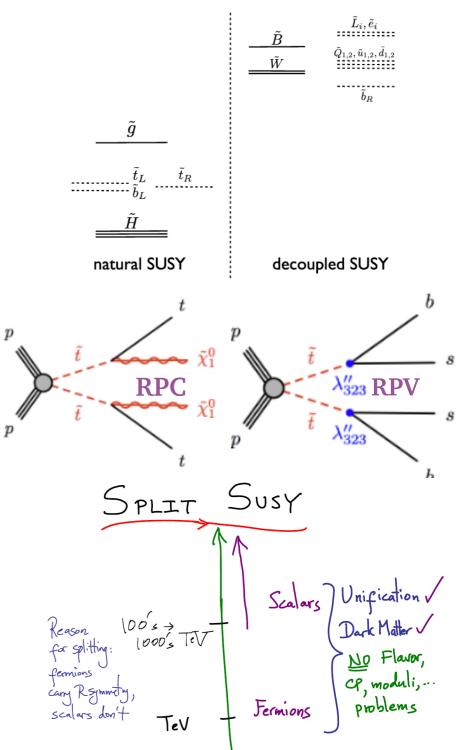
• define **"control-regions (CR)**" kinematically closed to the **"signal-regions (SR)**" enriched in a specific background to normalise the predictions





# SUSY searches at LHC in 2020

- Update standard searches to full dataset: SUSY RunII legacy results
  - exclude most of the region of the parameter space where SUSY can give us naturalness and DM and unification
- Before relaxing assumptions: designed new analysis strategies to target remaining corners
  - compressed mass spectra:
    - moderate E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>, soft/displaced objects
    - small acceptance due to challenges in triggering and reconstruction, S/B: sparticles can still be "lighter"
- Giving up on DM: R-Parity violating SUSY (RPV)
  - LSP not stable: no  $E_T^{miss}$ , multiple (resonant) SM objects
  - LSP decays can be suppressed by small RPV couplings (λ',λ"): displaced signatures
- Giving up on Naturalness: mini-split SUSY
  - theory built in the past years: sfermions up to ~100 TeV, keep -inos near(ish) the weak scale
  - **displaced decays** in searches for accessible -inos that decay through heavy sfermions



#### From Arkani-Hamed's talk <sup>7</sup>

## A non-comprehensive selection of results

- Provide an overview of current status focusing on few particular examples either from ATLAS or CMS
  - detailed presentations on all the most recent ATLAS and CMS analyses can be found in the **parallel talks of the previous days**:

Squarks and Gluinos at ATLAS by Aaron Paul O'Neill

<u>Top squarks at CMS</u> by Soham Bhattacharya

Top and bottom squarks at ATLAS by Thomas James Stevenson

Leptonic final states at CMS by Ashraf Mohamed

EWK production at ATLAS by Sarah Alderweireldt

Digging deeper into SUSY parameter space at CMS by Sezen Sekmen

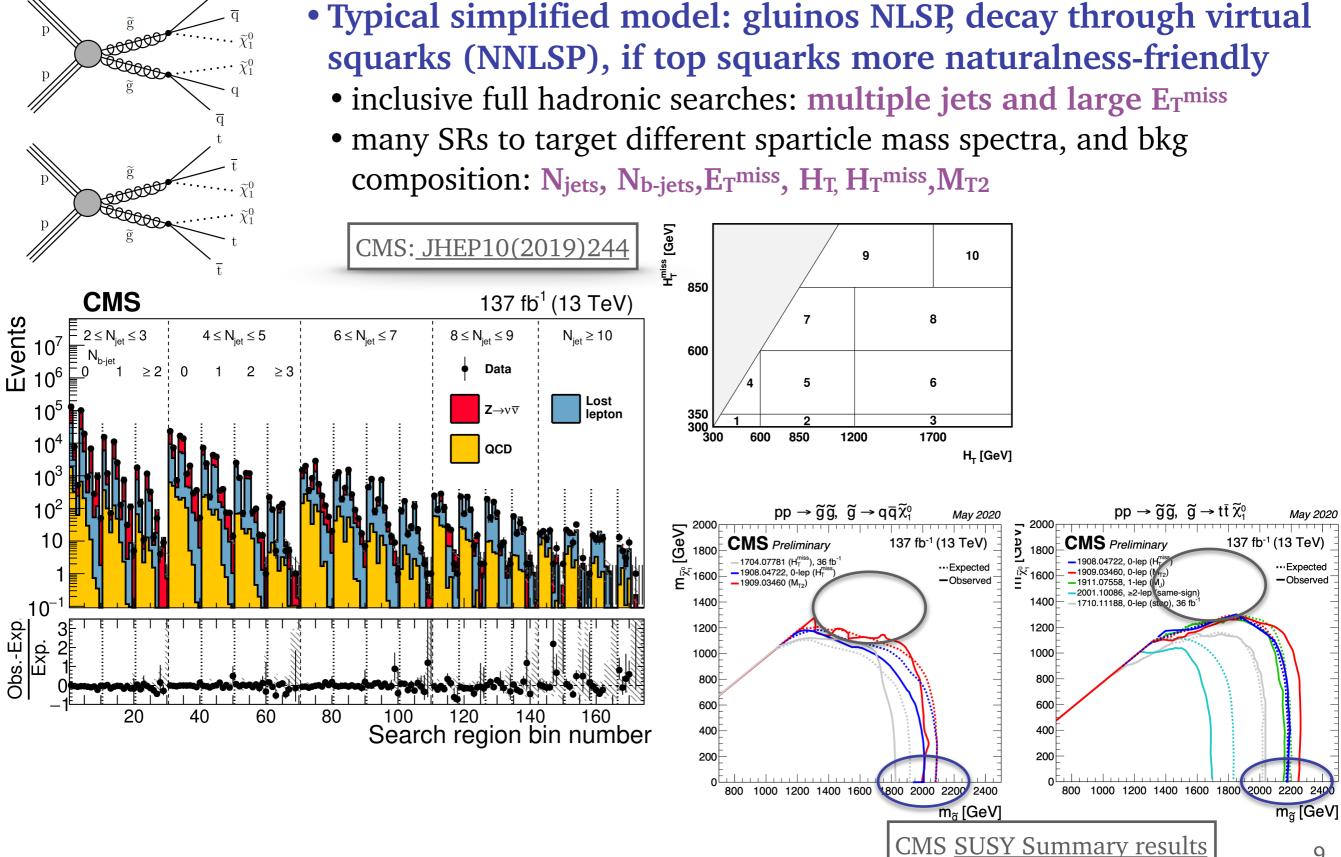
Beyond the cut-and-count in ATLAS analyses by Frederik Ruehr

Identification of soft objects at ATLAS by Shion Chen

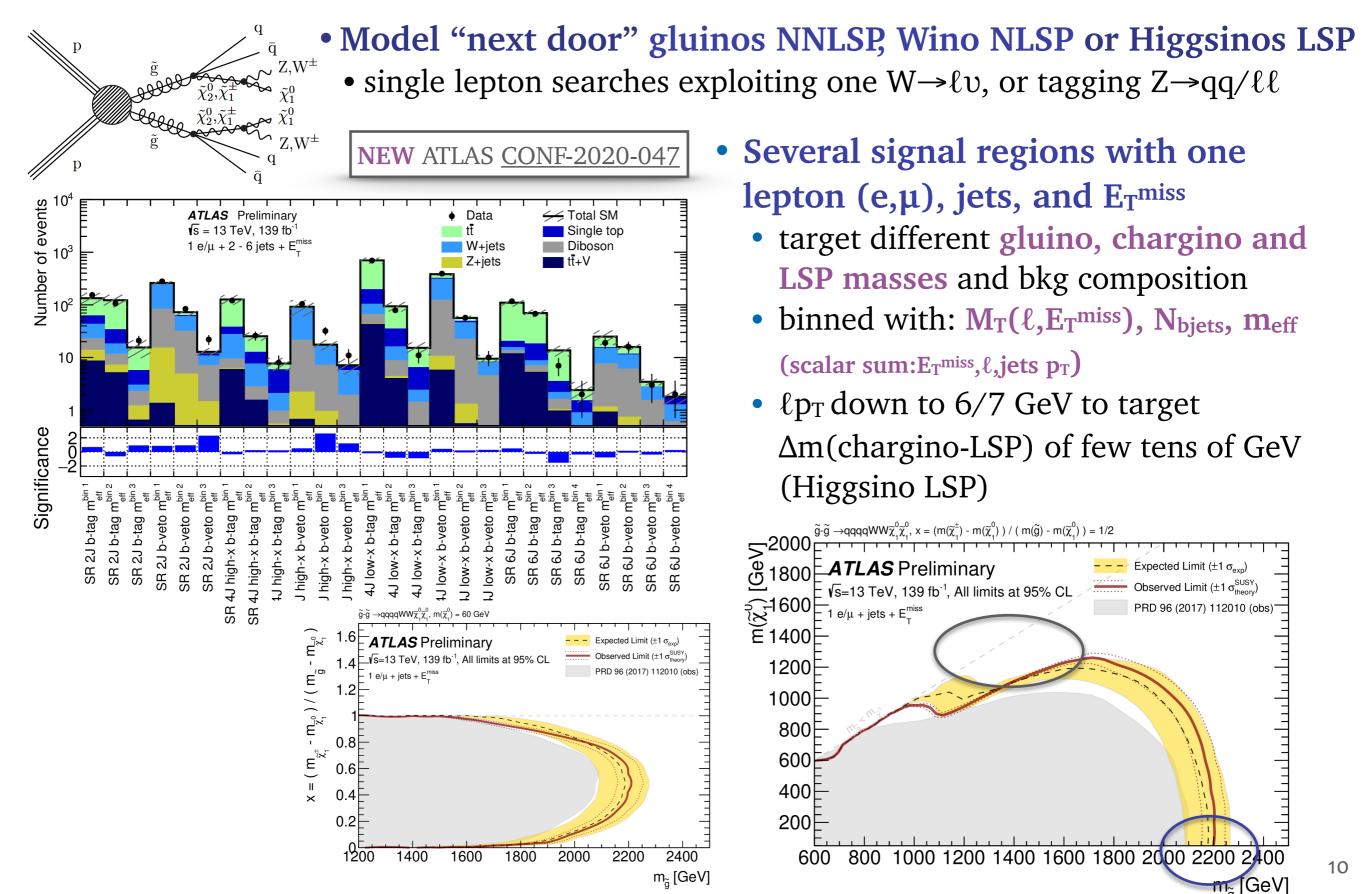
<u>RPV SUSY in ATLAS</u> by Johannes Josef Junggeburth

<u>SUSY with long-lived particles in ATLAS</u> by Tova Ray Holmes

### Gluinos: a full hadronic search



### Gluinos: when charginos are available

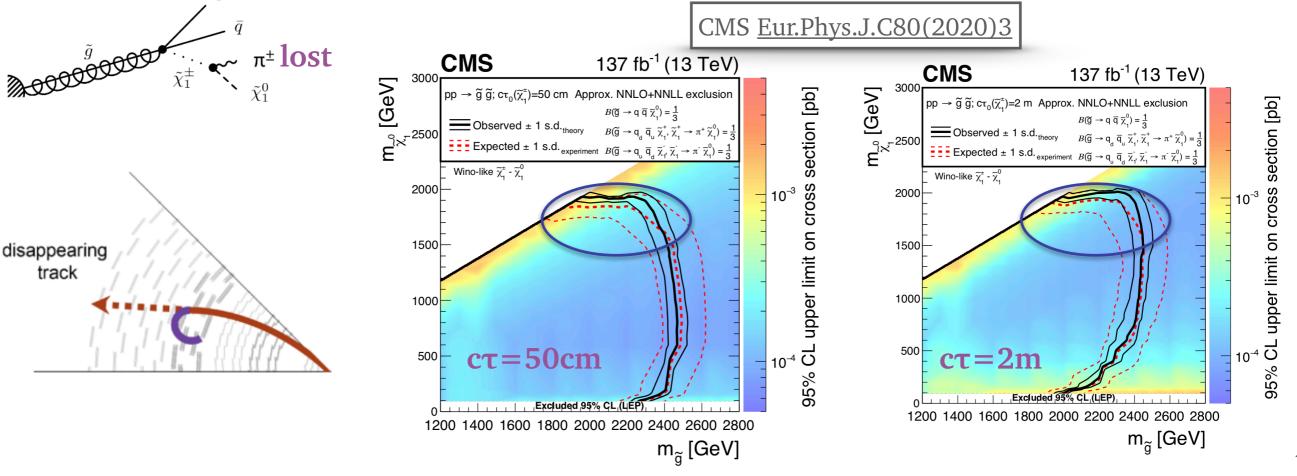


### **Gluinos: compressed regions?**

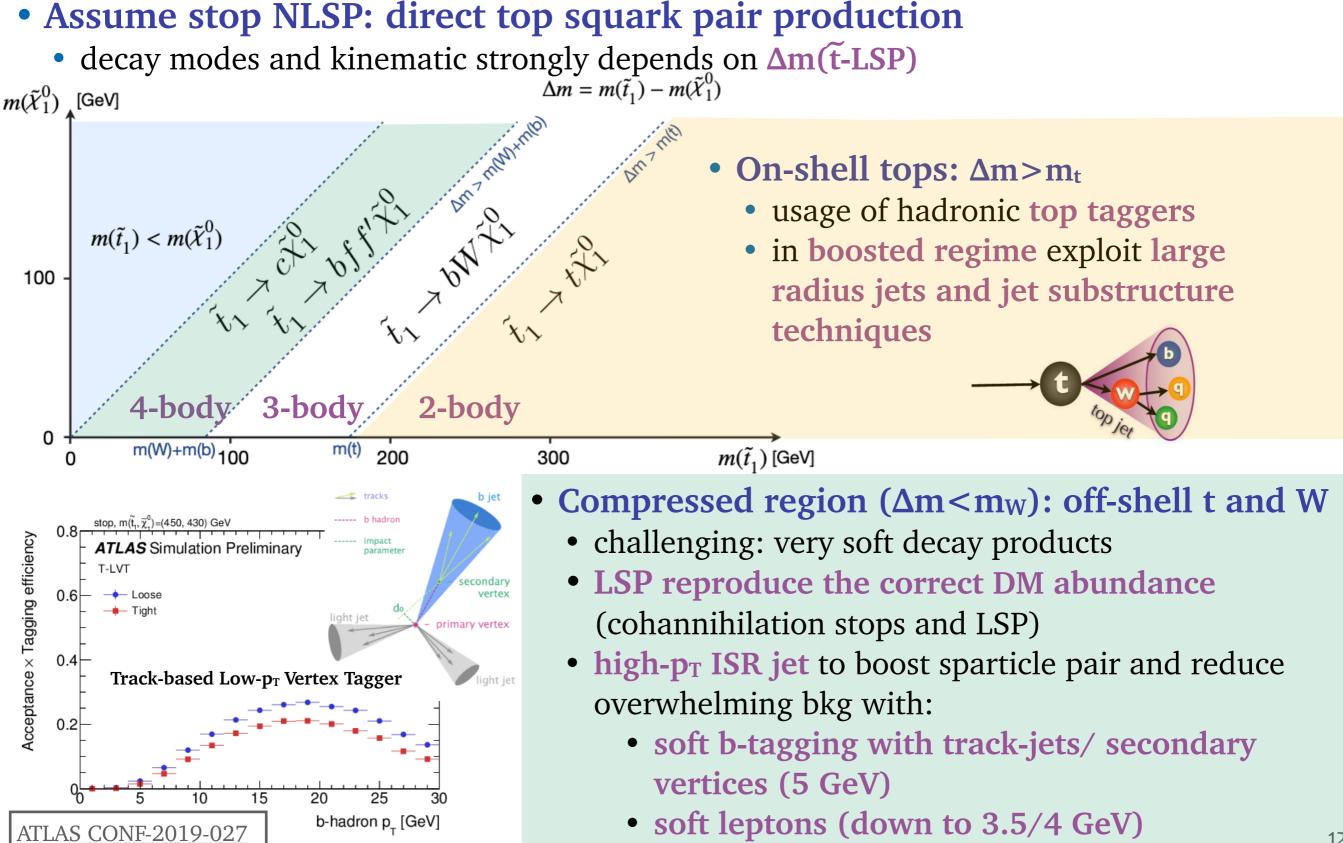
- Gluinos excluded up to 2 TeV for massless LSP, expected limits weaken down to 1.2 TeV in compressed region
  - smaller  $\Delta m(\tilde{g}$ -LSP), signal is more SM bkg like

track

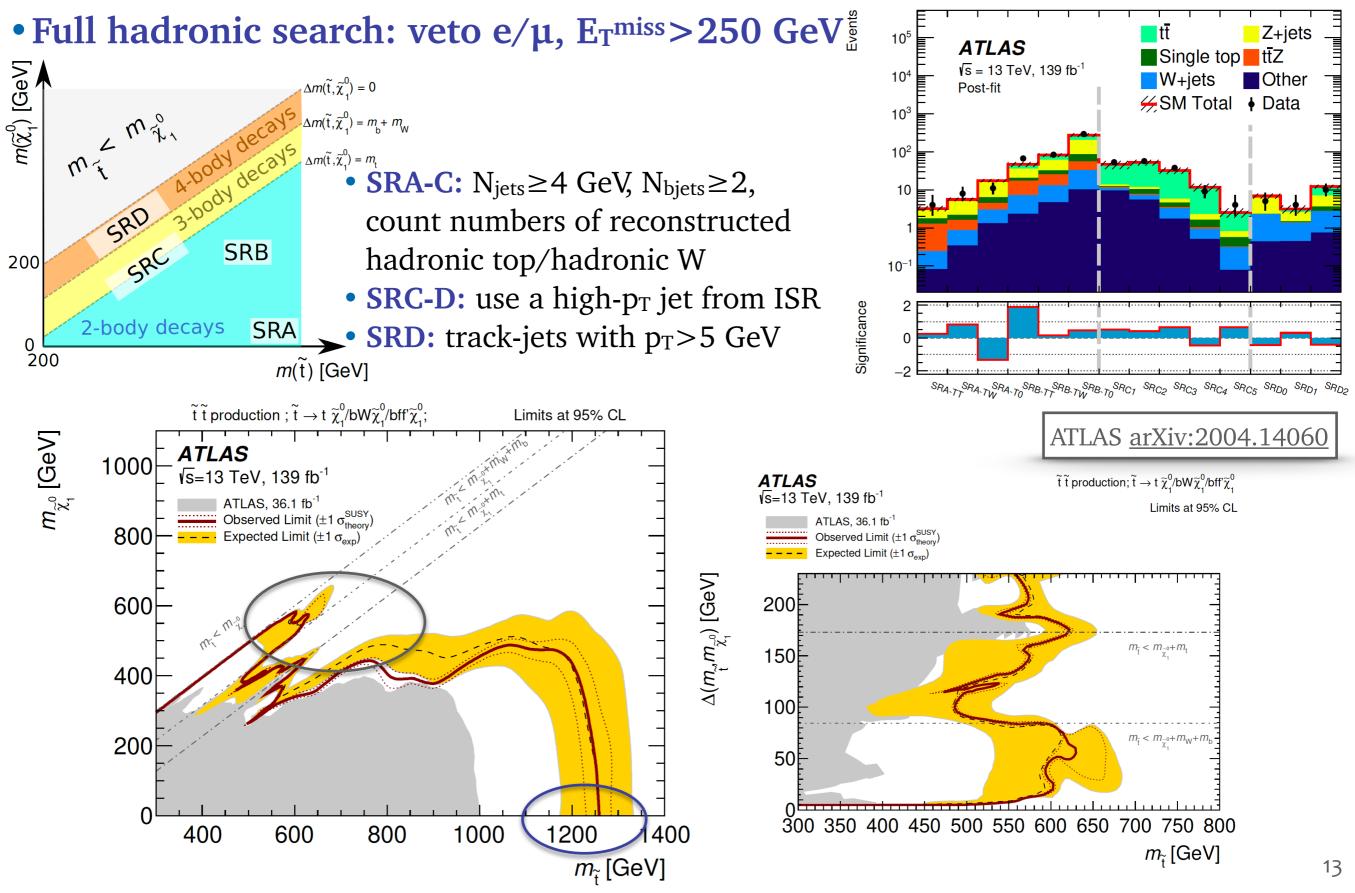
- In peculiar topologies this region is accessible:
  - assuming Wino LSP  $\Delta m$  (chargino, neutralino) ~ O(100) MeV
  - chargino is long lived (cτ of ~10s cm), and decays into a soft pion and neutralino
  - identification of **disappearing tracks** inside the tracker volume (<1m) reduce bkg as much as 10000x



### Top squarks: can they still be light?

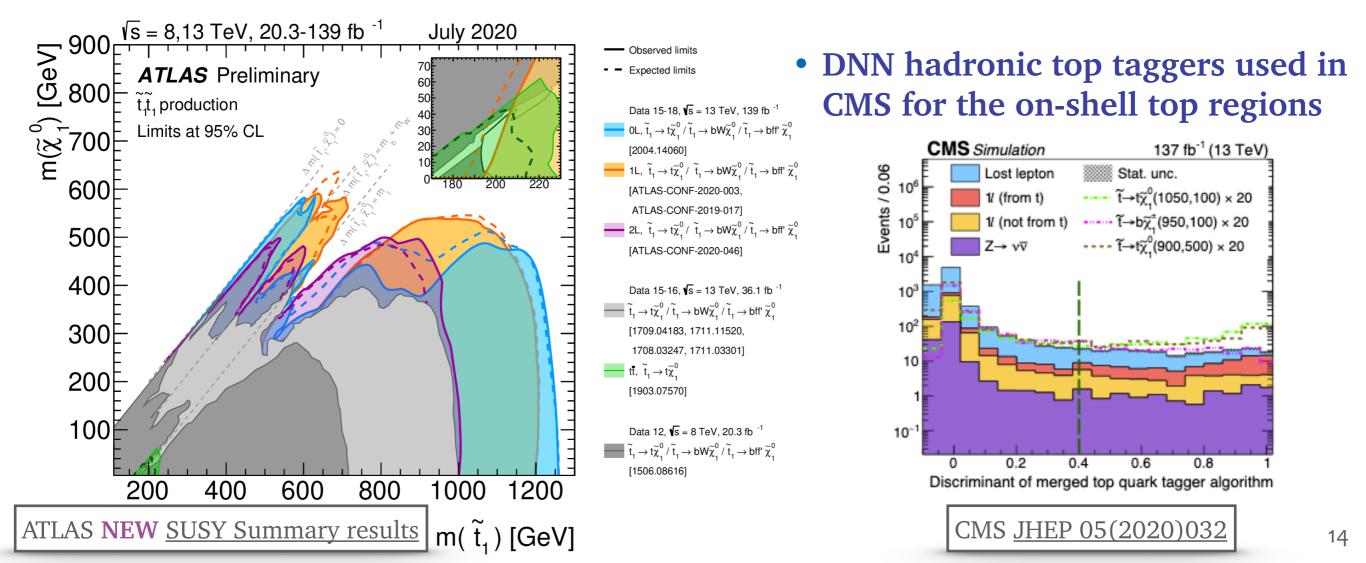


#### Top squarks: 0 leptons search



### Top squarks: 1 or 2 leptons searches

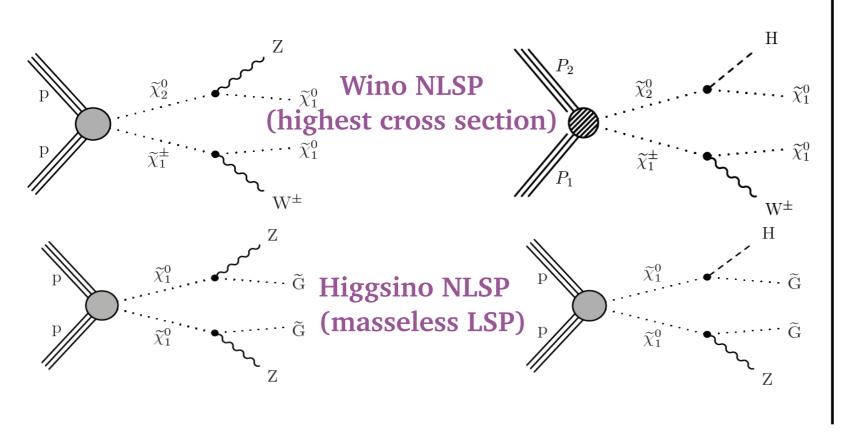
- Single lepton search: one  $e/\mu$ ,  $E_T^{miss} > 250 \text{ GeV}$  ATLAS <u>CONF-2020-003</u>
  - SR for compressed region: ISR jet, soft b-tagging and soft leptons: e(µ)[4.5(4)-25] GeV
  - SR with on-shell tops: use hadronic top tagging, and 'topness' variable to estimate compatibility with di-lepton ttbar with lost lepton (main bkg)
- Dilepton search: two OS e/ $\mu$ ,  $E_T^{miss} > 250 \text{ GeV}$  ATLAS NEW CONF-2020-046
  - SR for compressed region: ISR jet and soft leptons: e [4.5-25] GeV,  $\mu$  [4-25] GeV
  - SR with on-shell tops: use of lepton-based stransverse mass m<sub>T</sub><sup>11</sup>

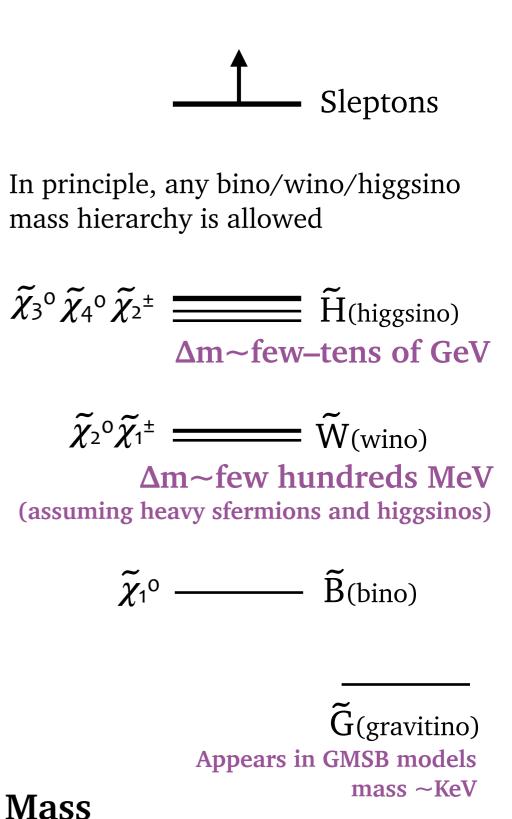


### **Electroweakinos: dealing with leptons**

#### • EWK sector: much lower cross sections

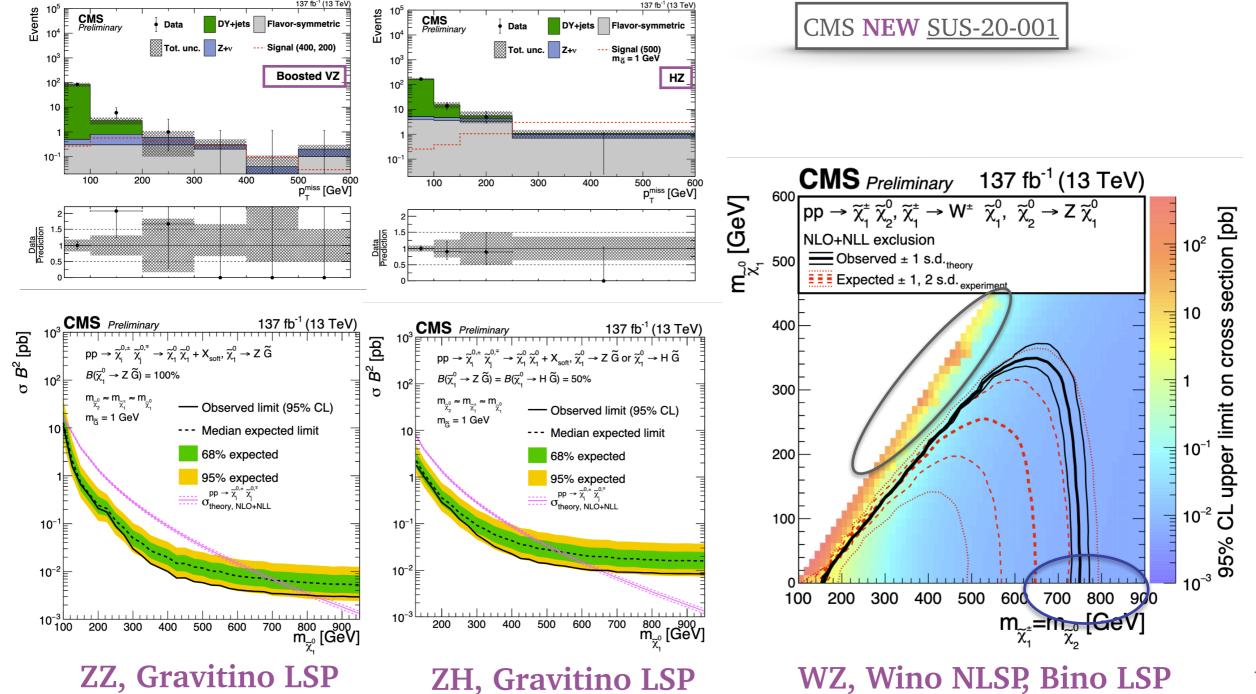
- sensitivity to lower sparticle masses
- final states too much SM like if dealing with W,Z,H hadronic decays, searches rely on leptonic final states
- 2 e/ $\mu$  OSSF, 3 or more e/ $\mu/\tau_h$ 
  - high or low p<sub>T</sub> leptons used to access different values of Δm(NLSP-LSP)
  - additional tagging of  $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ ,  $H \rightarrow bb$





#### Electroweakinos: 2 e/ $\mu$ OSSF on-Z

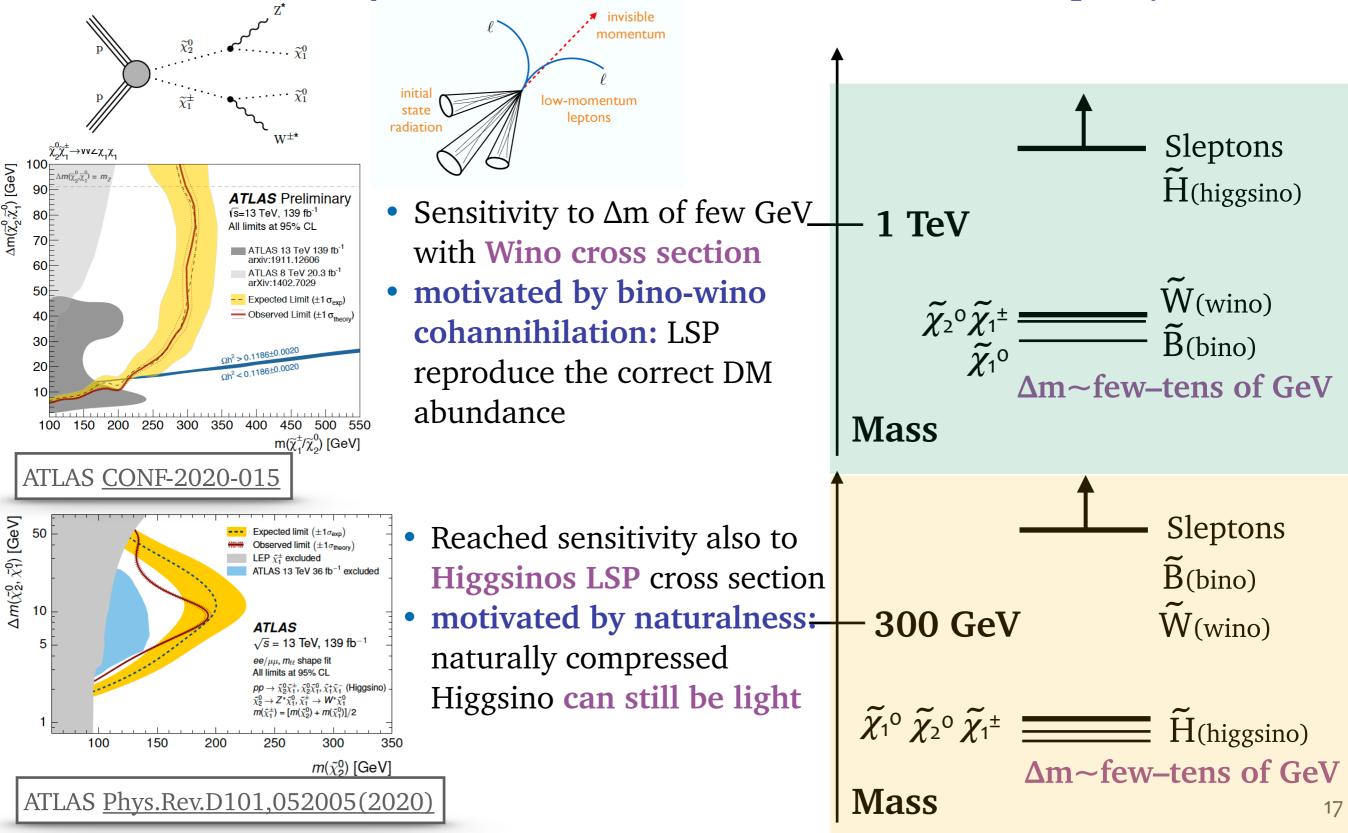
- Tag one leptonically decaying Z with high p<sub>T</sub> leptons (25,20 GeV), dilepton trigger, two additional jets and moderate E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup>
  - E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup> SR for Z+hadronically decaying V(Z/W) in **resolved** or **boosted** regime, Z+H(bb)



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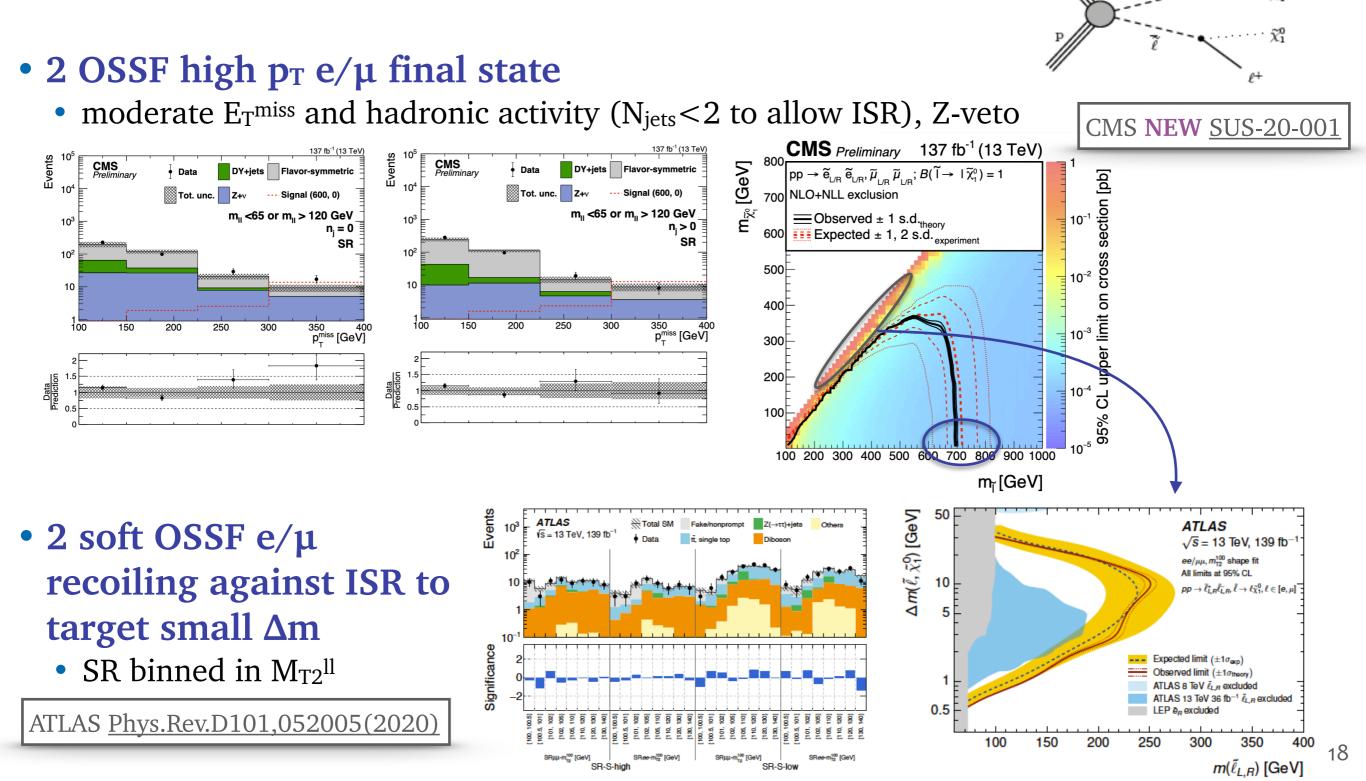
### Electroweakinos: compressed spectra

• 2 OSSF or 3 soft  $e/\mu$  + ISR, SR bins:  $m_{11}^{(min)}$  down to 1 GeV, proxy of the  $\Delta m$ 



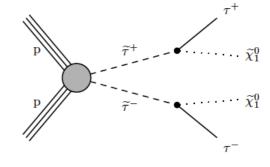
### Sleptons, the rarest

- Direct slepton production: scalar partners of left- and right-handed  $e/\mu$ 
  - mass degeneracy:  $m(\tilde{e}_L) = m(\tilde{e}_R) = m(\tilde{\mu}_L) = m(\tilde{\mu}_R)$

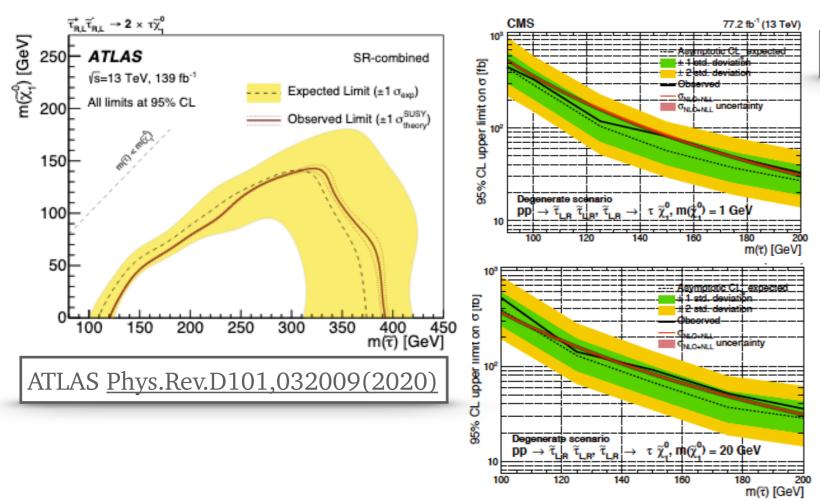


### Sleptons, the rarest

- Direct slepton production: scalar partners of left- and right-handed  $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ 
  - mass degeneracy:  $m(\tau_L) = m(\tau_R)$
- Final states with hadronic taus
  - lower signal acceptance: tight τ<sub>h</sub> ID and p<sub>T</sub>, large background from jets→τ<sub>h</sub> misidentification



• exploit **cross objects triggers:**  $E_T^{miss} + \tau_h$ ,  $\tau_h + \ell$  to lower thresholds and increase as much as possible signal acceptance



CMS <u>Eur.Phys.J.C80(2020)189</u>

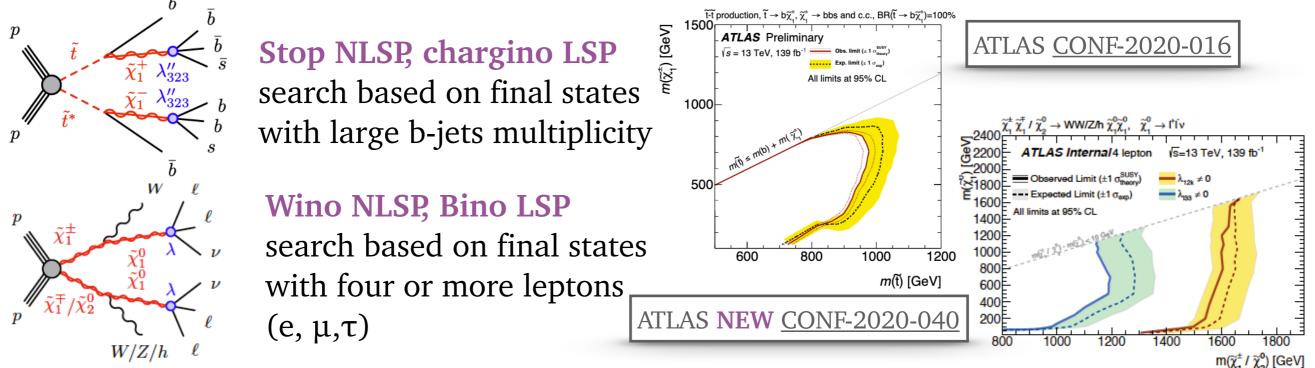
- Complementary results
  - ATLAS extends the limit further in the bulk (more data analysed)
  - CMS sensitive to lower stau masses (combination of τ<sub>h</sub>τ<sub>h</sub> and τ<sub>h</sub>ℓ, and lower p<sub>T</sub> thresholds)

• Reached sensitivity to direct stau production.

### **RPV and Split SUSY searches**

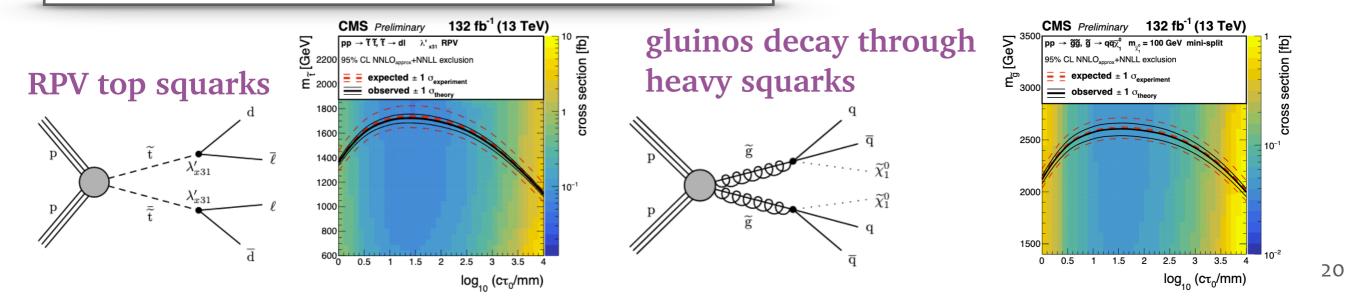
#### • Prompt searches for RPV:

- full hadronic: much harder, but high multiplicity and resonant structure can offer handles
- leptonic: better sensitivity, cleaner final states



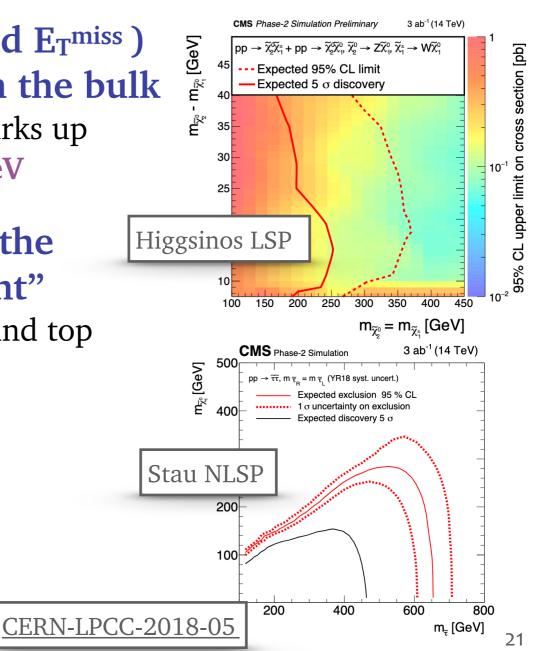
#### • Displaced objects searches for RPV and mini-Split SUSY: displaced jets

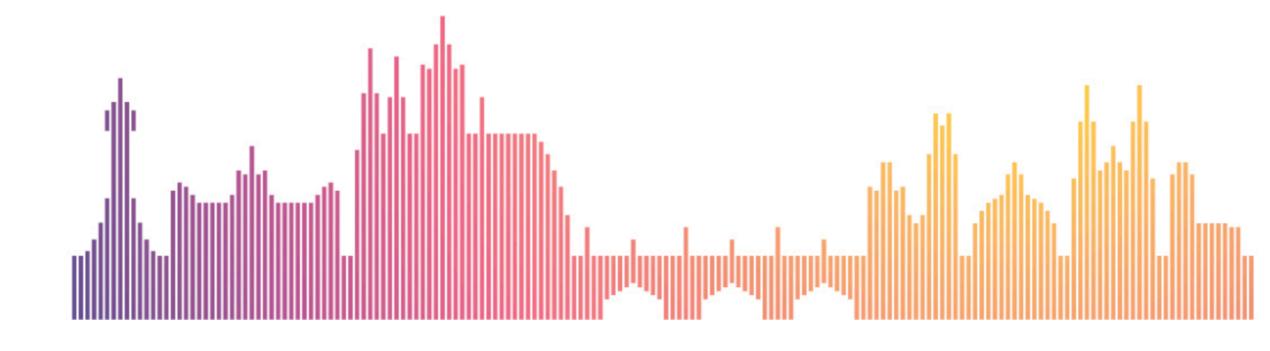
CMS EXO-19-021, See talk of Viviana Cavaliere on EXO searches



### Summary and prospects

- ATLAS and CMS are providing legacy RunII results (~140 fb<sup>-1</sup>)
  - some new results presented during this conference, others will appear soon
  - "reinterpretation friendly" results:
    - ATLAS has started publishing full likelihoods [see here]
    - CMS has published simplified likelihoods for multi-bins analyses [see here]
- Standard analyses (energetic jets/leptons and  $E_T^{miss}$ ) have highly constrained RPC natural SUSY in the bulk
  - NLSP gluinos excluded up to ~2 TeV, NLSP top squarks up to ~1.2 TeV, NLSP charginos (Wino) up to ~700 GeV
- In the past years designed searches to cover the difficult corners where SUSY can still be "light"
  - **sensitivity already reached** to compressed gluinos and top squarks, light Higgsinos, direct stau production...
- Need high statistical power dataset to cover all the allowed parameter space:
  - prepare LHC RunIII data-taking and detectors upgrade for HL-LHC to be able to perform same or extended searches in the future, even at @200 PU





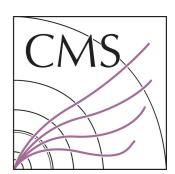
#### Thank you for your attention Cristina Botta, University of Zurich On behalf of the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations

ATLAS SUSY Public Results

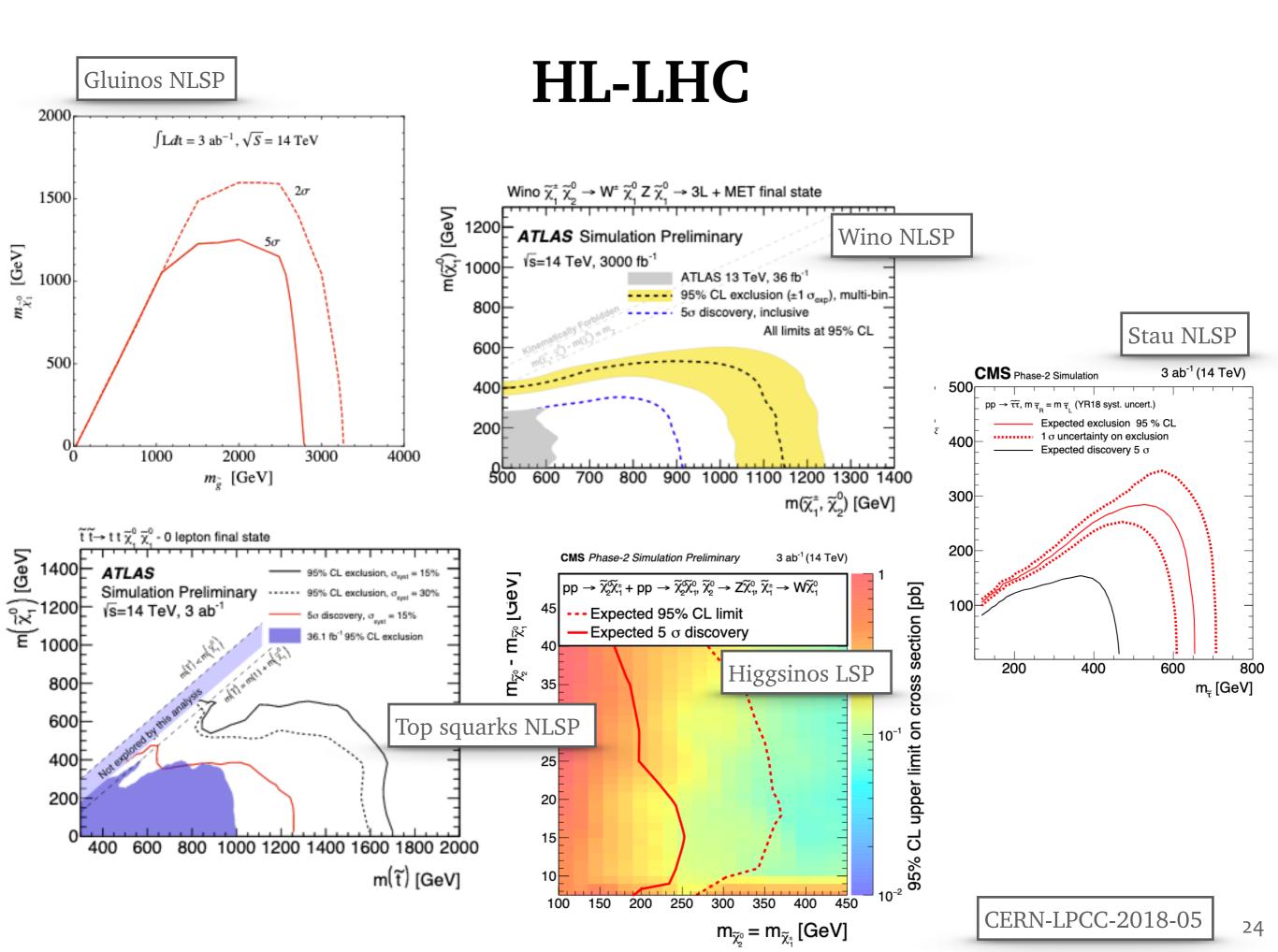
CMS SUSY Public Results





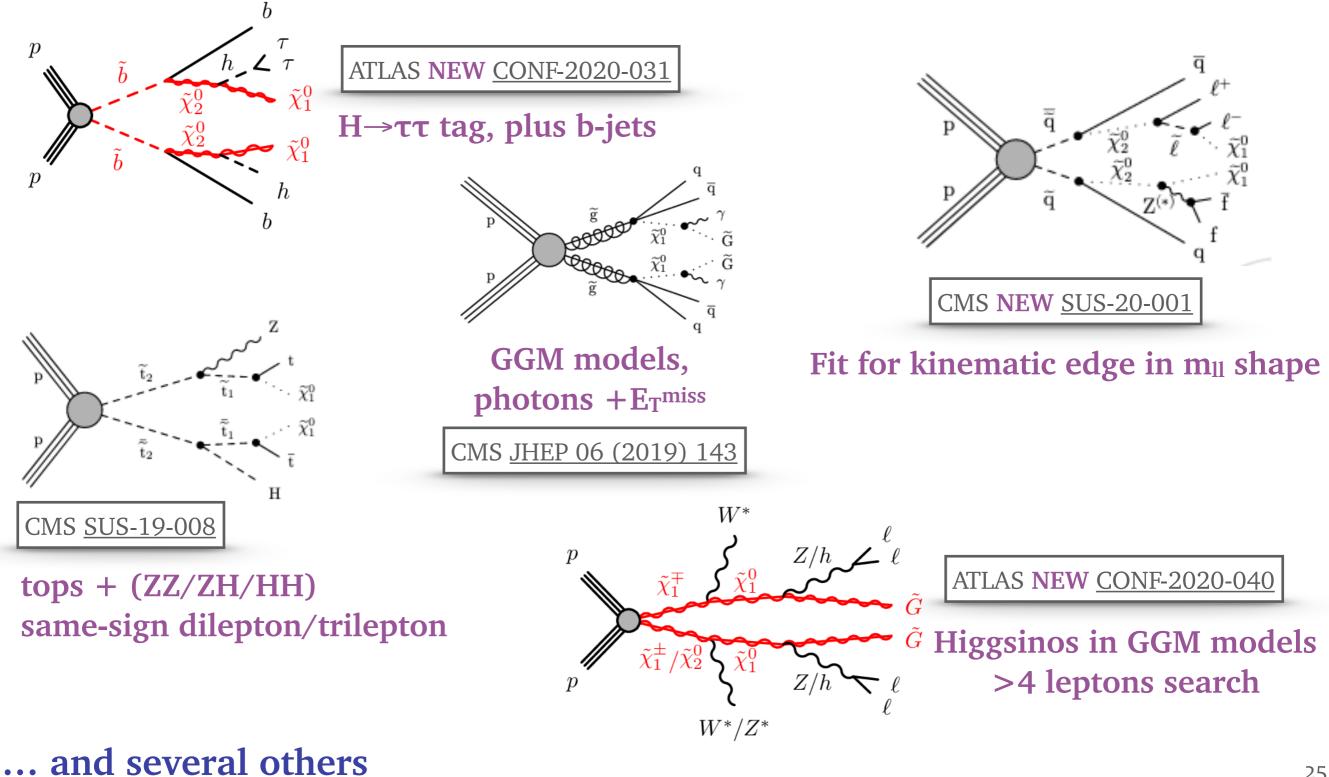


# Backup

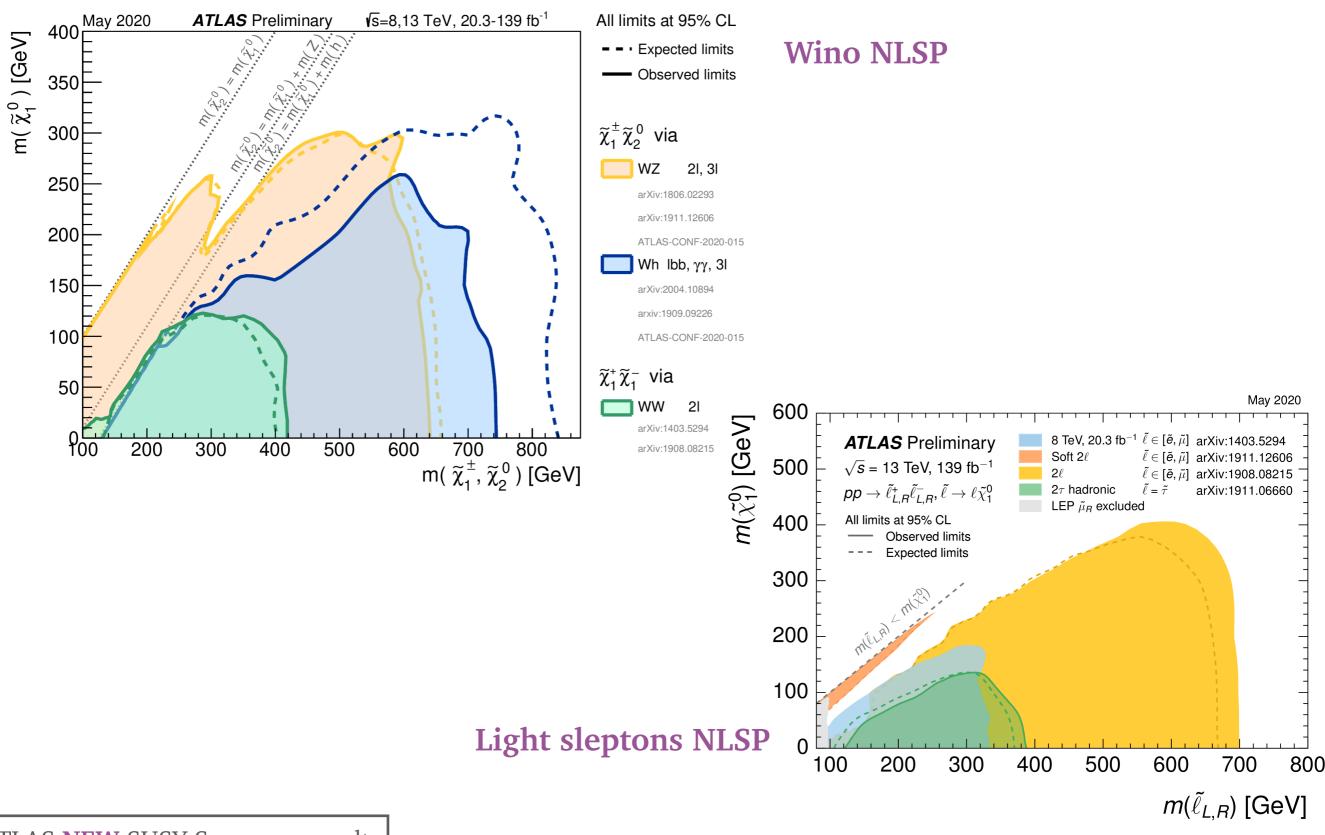


#### **Dedicated** searches

#### • Target specific decay chain that could provide alternative signatures



#### Other summary plots



#### RunII vs RunI

