Mixed moduli-AMSB models (mirage unification)

Aspects

- ⋆ Inspired by KKLT moduli stabilization and uplifting in string models
- ⋆ Soft SUSY breaking terms from mixed gravity/anomaly mediation (mix parameter α, Choi et al.)
- ⋆ Gauge couplings unify at M_{GUT} but soft terms unify at intermediate scale (hence, mirage unification)
- ⋆ Spectra compressed; for given $m_{\tilde{g}}$, harder to see than mSUGRA/CMSSM at LHC
- ⋆ Model is pre-programmed in Isasugra/Isajet (model #9)
- ⋆ Allows solution of gravitino problem, high $T_R > 2 \times 10^9$ GeV allowed, allows for $f_a \sim M_{GUT}$ when mixed axion/LSP dark matter
- ⋆ See *e.g.* HB, E. Park, X. Tata and T. Wang, JHEP 0608:041,2006 and JHEP 0706:033,2007; HB, A. Lessa, S. Kraml and S. Sekmen, JCAP 1011:040,2010.

```
ENTER alpha, M_(3/2), tan(beta), sgn(mu), M_t:
4,21000,10,1,173.3
ENTER moduli weights nQ, nD, nU, nL, nE, nHd, nHu [/ for all 0]:
.5,.5,.5,.5,.5,1,1
ENTER moduli parameters L1, L2, L3 [/ for all 1]:
/
Run Isatools? Choose 2=all, 1=some, 0=none:
M_1      =  433.33   M_2       =  494.08   M_3     =  785.15
mu(Q)    =  441.47   B(Q)      =   37.08   Q       =  611.17
M_Hd^2   = 0.244E+05 M_Hu^2    =-0.195E+06 TANBQ   =   14.591

ISAJET masses (with signs):
M(GL)  =   820.27
M(UL)  =   735.01   M(UR)  =   716.75   M(DL)  =   739.71   M(DR) =   717.84
M(B1)  =   679.88   M(B2)  =   714.98   M(T1)  =   538.27   M(T2) =   749.67
M(SN)  =   443.24   M(EL)  =   450.95   M(ER)  =   410.52
M(NTAU)=   439.37   M(TAU1)=   400.14   M(TAU2)=   452.30
M(Z1)  =  -389.53   M(Z2)  =  -443.91   M(Z3)  =   445.47   M(Z4) =  -537.28
M(W1)  =  -408.44   M(W2)  =  -527.44
M(HL)  =   114.60   M(HH)  =   472.09   M(HA)  =   468.96   M(H+) =   478.79

theta_t=   0.9924   theta_b=   0.4300   theta_l=   1.2674   alpha_h=   0.0715

NEUTRALINO MASSES (SIGNED) =  -389.532  -443.910   445.467  -537.279
EIGENVECTOR 1      =  -0.49030   0.54897   0.37278  -0.56505
EIGENVECTOR 2      =   0.28127  -0.27972  -0.43961  -0.80585
EIGENVECTOR 3      =  -0.70852  -0.70288   0.05374  -0.03263
EIGENVECTOR 4      =  -0.42248   0.35545  -0.81541   0.17398
```

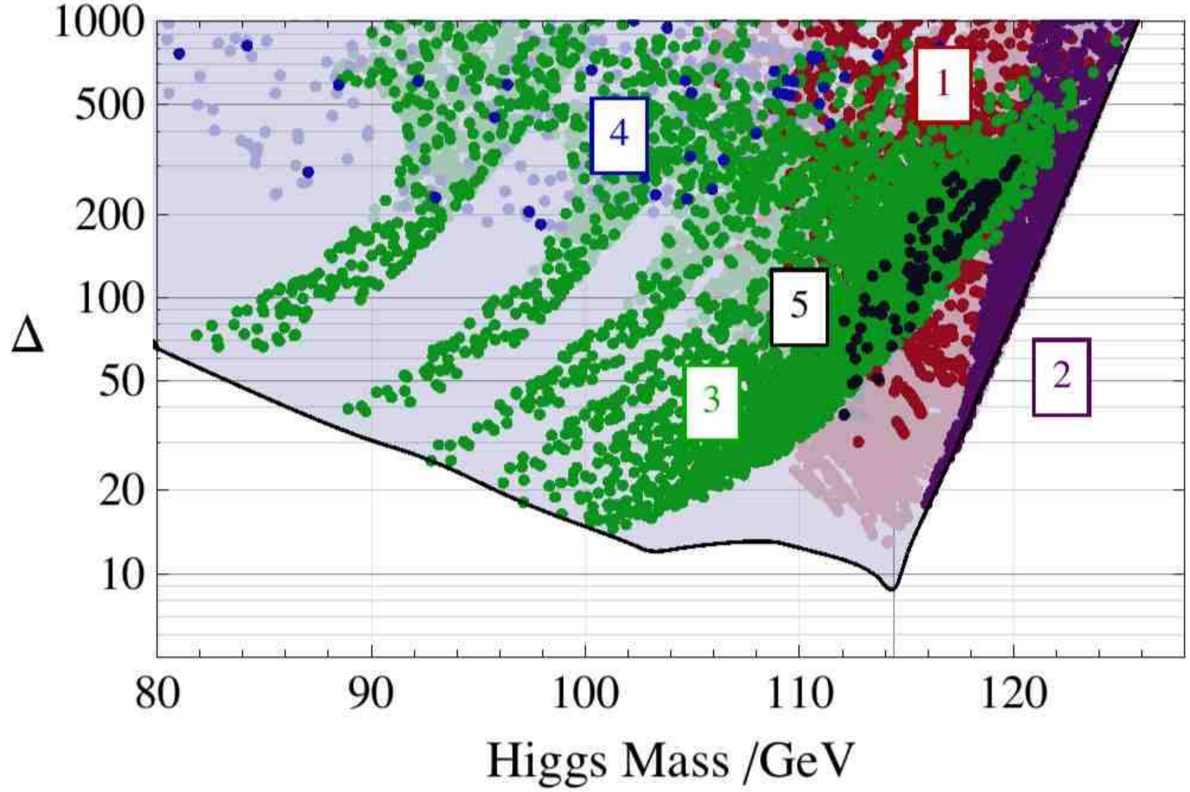
Expanding SUSY and Low-Scale SUSY Models that evade LHC limits—A Panel Discussion

Howard E. Haber

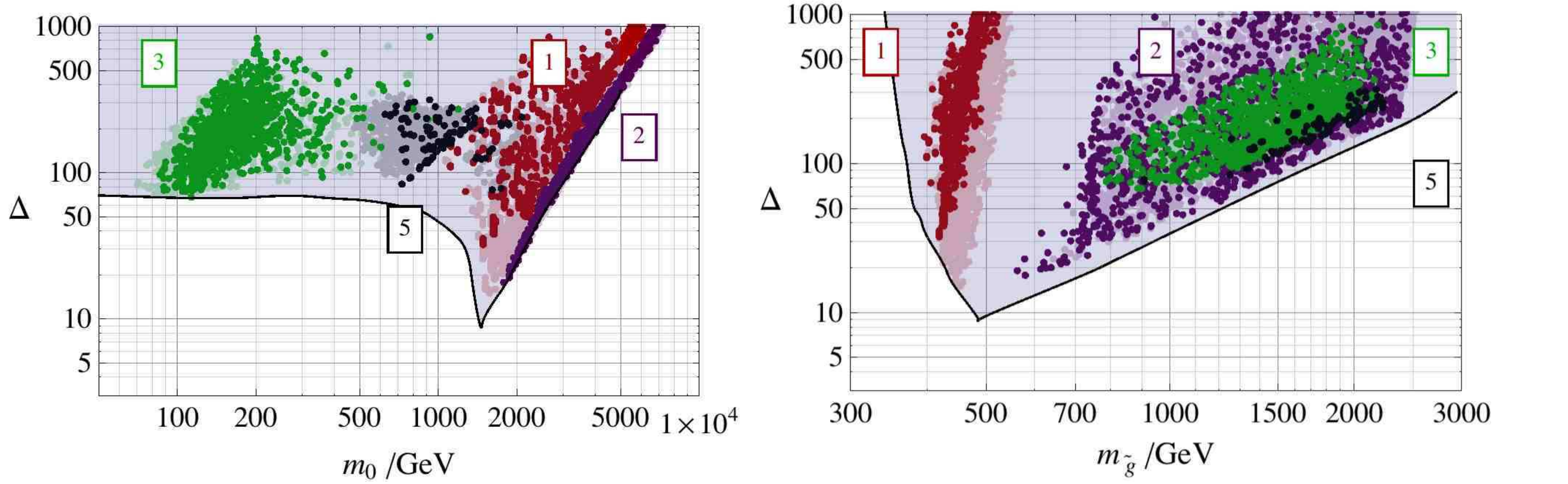
SUSY Recast—A HEFTI Workshop

April 8, 2011

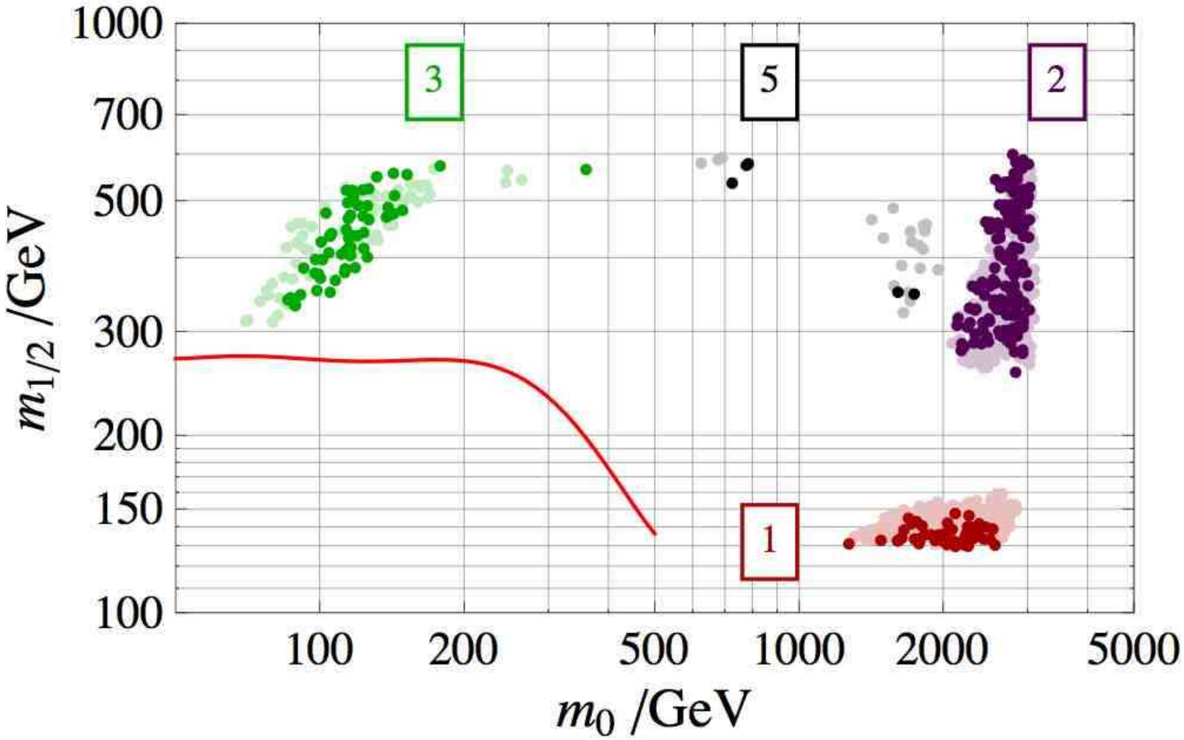
A few figures and table taken from a paper by S. Cassel, D.M. Ghilencea, S. Kraml, A. Lessa and G.G. Ross, arXiv:1101.4664, may be instructive.



Two-loop fine-tuning versus Higgs mass for the scan over CMSSM parameters with no constraint on the Higgs mass. The solid line is the minimum fine-tuning with $(\alpha_s, m_t) = (0.1176, 173.1 \text{ GeV})$. The dark green, purple, crimson and black colored regions have a dark matter density within $\Omega h^2 = 0.1099 \pm 3 \times 0.0062$, while the lighter colored versions of these regions lie below this bound. The colors and associated numbers refer to different LSP structures. Regions 1,3,4 and 5 have an LSP that is mostly bino-like. In region 2, the LSP has a significant higgsino component.



In the left panel, the fine-tuning versus the scalar mass parameter is exhibited. In the right panel, the fine-tuning versus the gluino mass is exhibited. In both cases, the constraint on the Higgs mass, $m_h > 114.4\ \mathrm{GeV}$ is applied.



Regions of low fine-tuning ($\Delta < 100$) in the m_0 versus $m_{1/2}$ plane, summed over $\tan\beta$ and A_0. All points satisfy the SUSY and Higgs mass limits, $\Omega h^2 < 0.1285$ (dark points having $0.0913 < \Omega h^2 < 0.1285$), the B-physics and δa_μ constraints, and the CDMS-II bound on the dark matter detection cross section. The area below the red line shows the CMSSM exclusion (for $\tan\beta = 3$ and $A_0 = 0$) from the CMS dijet+$E_T^{\rm miss}$ analysis.

	SUG0	SUG1	SUG2	SUG3	SUG5
m_0	1455	1508	2270	113	725
$m_{1/2}$	160	135	329	383	535
A_0	238	1492	30	-220	1138
$\tan\beta$	22.5	22.5	35	15	50
μ	191	433	187	529	581
$m_{\tilde{g}}$	482	414	900	898	1252
$m_{\tilde{u}_L}$	1469	1509	2331	826	1315
$m_{\tilde{t}_1}$	876	831	1423	602	1000
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^+}$	106	104	168	293	416
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$	108	104	181	293	416
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$	60	53	123	155	222
Δ	9	50	45	68	84
$\Omega_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}h^2$	0.41	0.13	0.10	0.13	0.10
$\mathrm{BR}(b \to s\gamma) \times 10^4$	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2
$\mathrm{BR}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-) \times 10^9$	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	1.7
$\delta a_\mu \times 10^{10}$	4.5	3.2	3.2	22.5	16.6
$\sigma_{\chi p}^{\mathrm{SI}}$ (pb) $\times 10^{10}$	108	5	432	24	101
$\sigma^{(LO)}$(7 TeV) (pb)	8	12	0.9	0.4	0.02
$\sigma^{(LO)}$(14 TeV) (pb)	40	75	3	5	0.4

Table 1: CMSSM parameters and sparticle masses in GeV for the points used in our LHC analysis. We also show for each of the points the amount of fine-tuning, the neutralino relic density, the branching ratios of $b \to s\gamma$ and $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$, the SUSY contribution to the muon anomalous magnetic moment δa_μ, the spin-independent LSP scattering cross section off protons $\sigma_{\chi p}^{\mathrm{SI}}$, and the total leading-order sparticle production cross-sections for the LHC at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 14 TeV.

CLAIM: compactified string theories with stabilized moduli *that could describe our world* generically have spectrum:

Scalars≈$M_{3/2}$ [illegible] 30 TeV; gluinos [illegible] TeV; LSP(wino-like)[illegible]200 GeV

Gordy Kane Davis, April 2011

→At LHC can only see gluinos, N1, N2, C1, h (h is SM-like)

→Gluinos decay dominantly to 3rd family so gluino pair decays mainly to bbbb, bbtt, tbtb, tttt (plus two of N1, N2, C1)

[studied backgrounds, easy to find signals; [illegible] 1 events pass 35pb^{-1} ATLAS, CMS cuts]

- could describe world: 4D; TeV scale emerges; deS; CC~0; BBN; N=1 susy; susy breaking; supergravity framework, etc – expect many solutions that ***can*** describe our world**,** and many that cannot – don't care about latter
- First derived in series of papers for M-theory compactified on G2 manifold [Acharya, Kane, Bobkov, Kumar, Shao, Kuflik, Lu, Watson, Feldman, Wang, Nelson, Suruliz Kadota, Velasco]
- **Also showed for M-theory model that TeV scale emerges; potential in metastable deS minimum; universe has non-thermal cosmological history, non-thermal wimp miracle; soft-breaking terms real; all CPV from phases of Yukawas; EDMs ok and predicted; strong CPV explained; no flavor problems; wino-like LSP good DM candidate; first string-based solution of μ problem, predicts [illegible]$_{SI}$ [illegible] $10^{-45}cm^2$**
- ***Then realized that some results, including spectrum and signatures, seems valid for any compactified string theory***
- *Note – some guessed scalars decoupled – here masses derived, not decoupled*

- **Key point – study full moduli-like mass matrix – assume (at least one) moduli stabilized by susy-breaking interaction – then showed that smallest moduli mass ~ M3/2 → *moduli and gravitino masses related!***

    (NEW, Acharya, GK, Kuflik, **arXiv:1006.3272**)

- **Cosmology (BBN, or energy density) → moduli masses [illegible] 30 TeV →M3/2 [illegible] 30 TeV**
- **Then supergravity implies scalars (squarks etc) and trilinears [illegible] 30 TeV**
- **Gauginos too? No in M theory, probably no generically**
- **Known that if only usual moduli in the theory get AdS minima, not deS**
- **Generically also have chiral matter at conical singularities on G2, CY manifolds, submanifolds – cannot neglect – condense to mesons, meson F terms positive, raise potential so metastable deS minimum, so these F terms are main contribution to susy-breaking**
- **Mesons not in gauge kinetic function so do not contribute to leading term for gaugino masses → gaugino masses suppressed [illegible] 50 in M-theory (at low scale)**
- **True in M-theory/G2 – some such additional susy-breaking contribution must occur in any string theory to have deS minimum → gaugino mass suppression may be generic in string theories**

- **Run down from ~ 30 TeV, like REWSB, 3^{rd} family runs fastest, stops and sbottoms lighter, dominate gluino decay, get mainly bbbb , ttbb, tttt each plus N1N1 or N2N2 or C1N1 or C1C1 etc for gluino pairs**

- **EWSB?? Large little hierarchy?? – Fine Tuning an effective theory concept – there are solutions with EWSB, small μ, scalars ~ tens of TeV – have found one analytically, several numerically – need to show boundary conditions for those solutions inevitable in underlying theory**

Hard Susy (1)

- $C_1 \to N_1 W$ and $N_2 \to N_1 Z$
  - BRs and backgrounds
  - R(W/Z) vs N_{jet}?
- $\widetilde{\ell} \to \ell N_1$ and $\Delta M \to 0$
- $\widetilde{q} \to q N_1, \widetilde{g} \to q\bar{q}N_1$ and $\Delta M \to 0$
  - ISR tags have large systematics
- Wino or Higgsino LSP
  - leptonic decays lost
  - difficult if just ino production
- $\widetilde{\tau}$ is NLSP or dominates decays
  - "tau" $\simeq$ skinny jet
- superheavy $\widetilde{q}, \widetilde{g}$, all else light
  - SUSY normalized away?

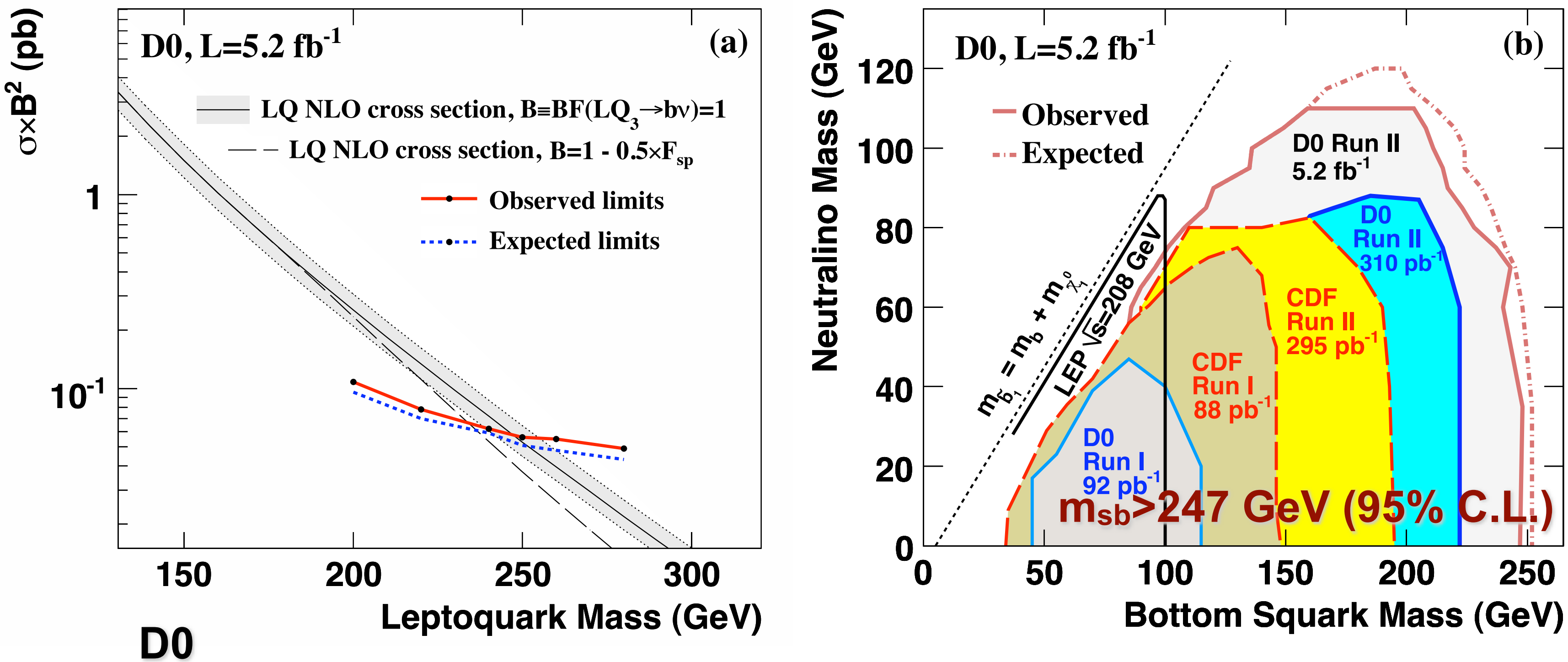
Hard Susy (2)

Increased pile-up will weaken effectiveness of triggers

- soft leptons $\Rightarrow$ high-p_T jet trigger
- soft jets $\Rightarrow$ high-p_T lepton trigger

Tevatron Searches: Sbottom

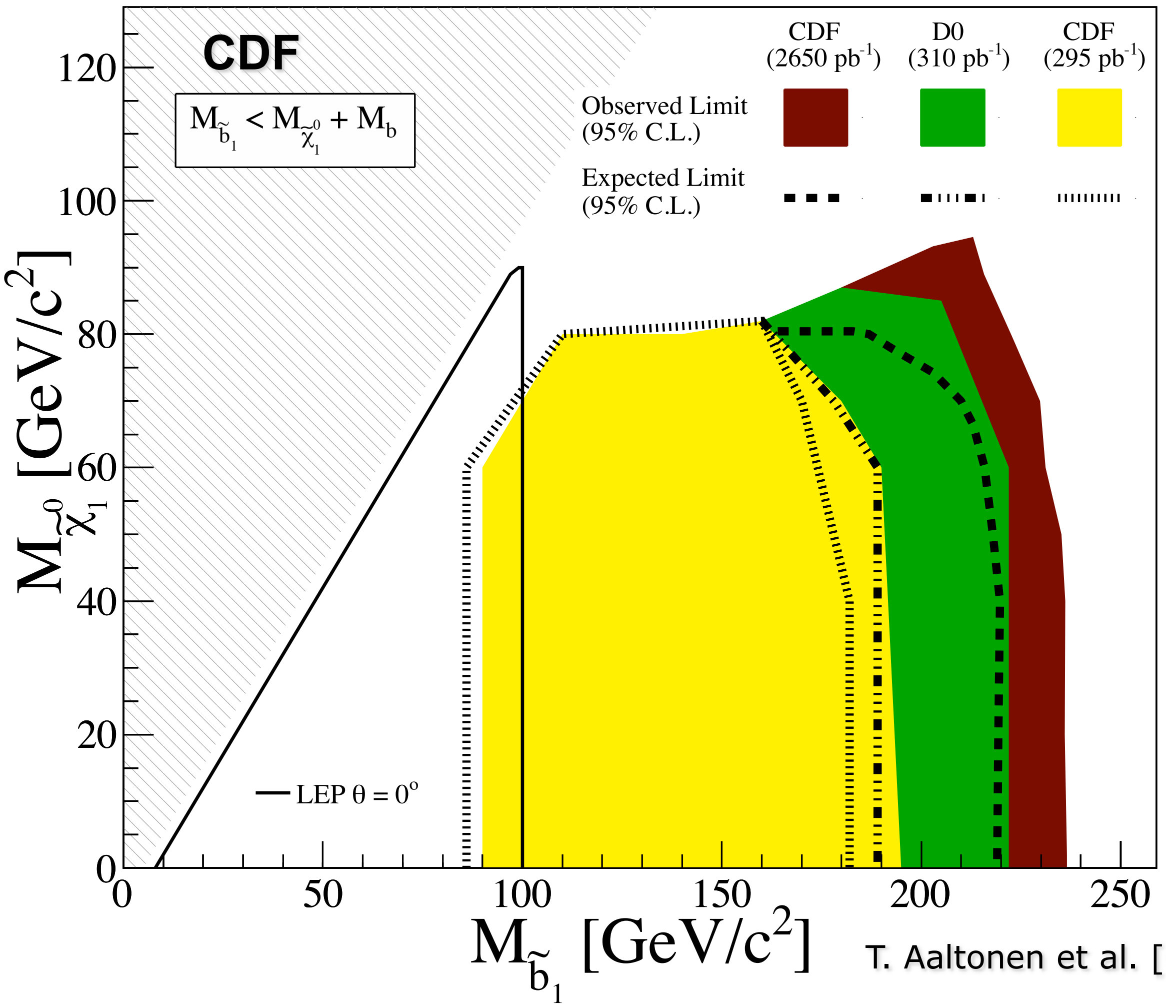
$\tilde{b} \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$



V. M. Abazov et al. [D0 Collaboration], 1005.2222

Tevatron Searches: Sbottom

$\tilde{b} \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$



T. Aaltonen et al. [CDF Collaboration], 1005.3600

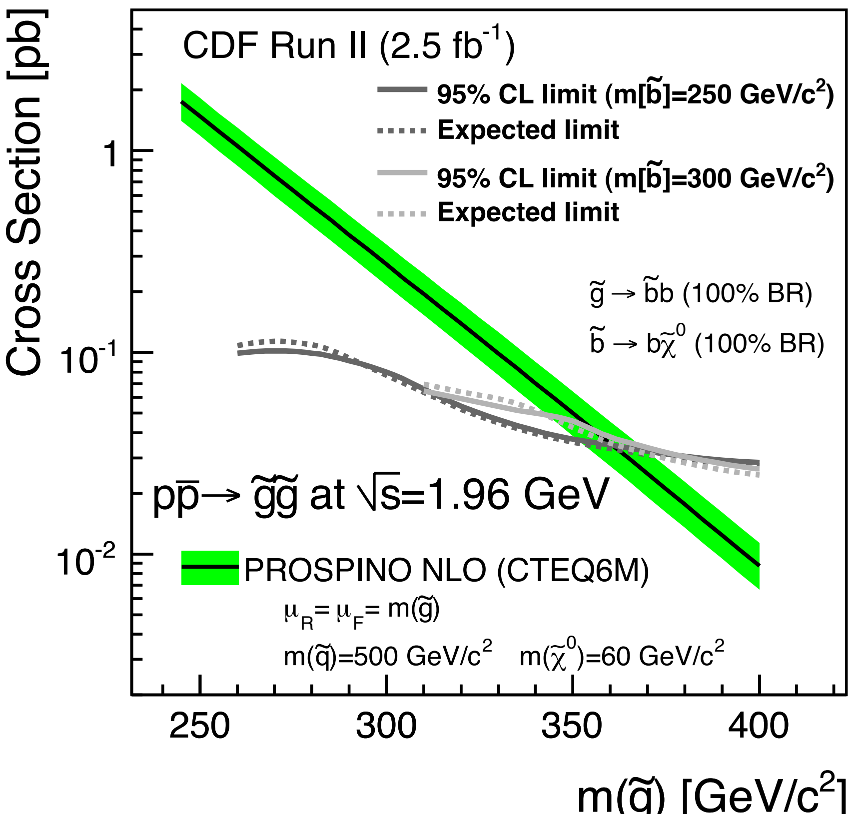
m_{sb}>230 GeV (95% C.L.)

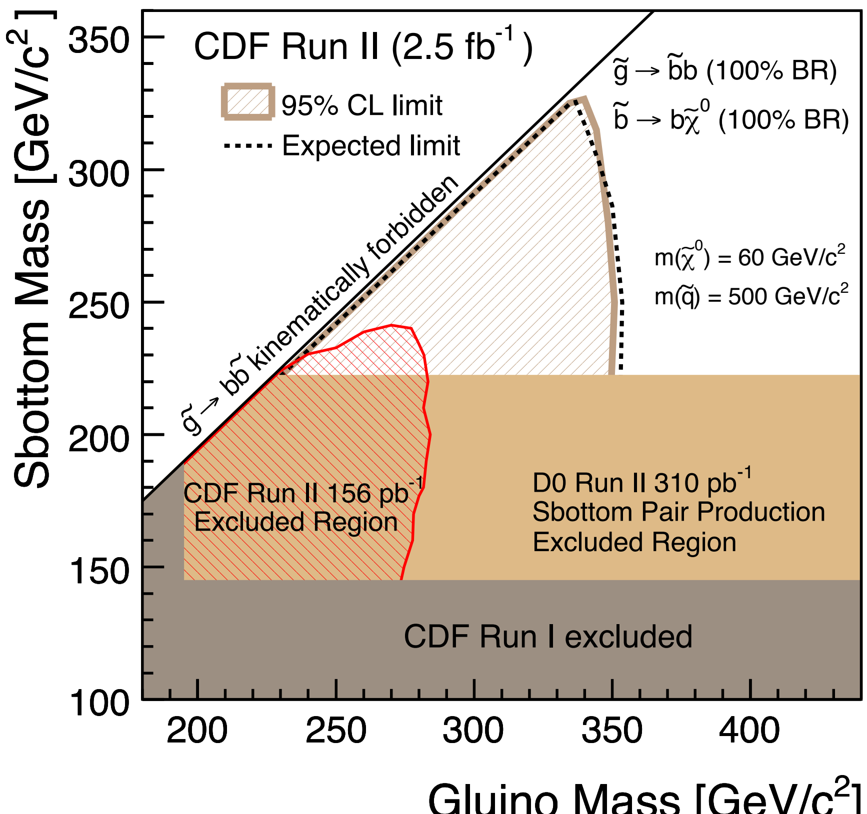
Tevatron Searches: gluino

CDF, Run II, 2.5 fb^{-1}, gluino pair production, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\tilde{b} \quad \tilde{b} \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$

two or more jets, large MET, 2b-tagging

T. Aaltonen et al. [CDF Collaboration], PRL 102, 221801 (2009).

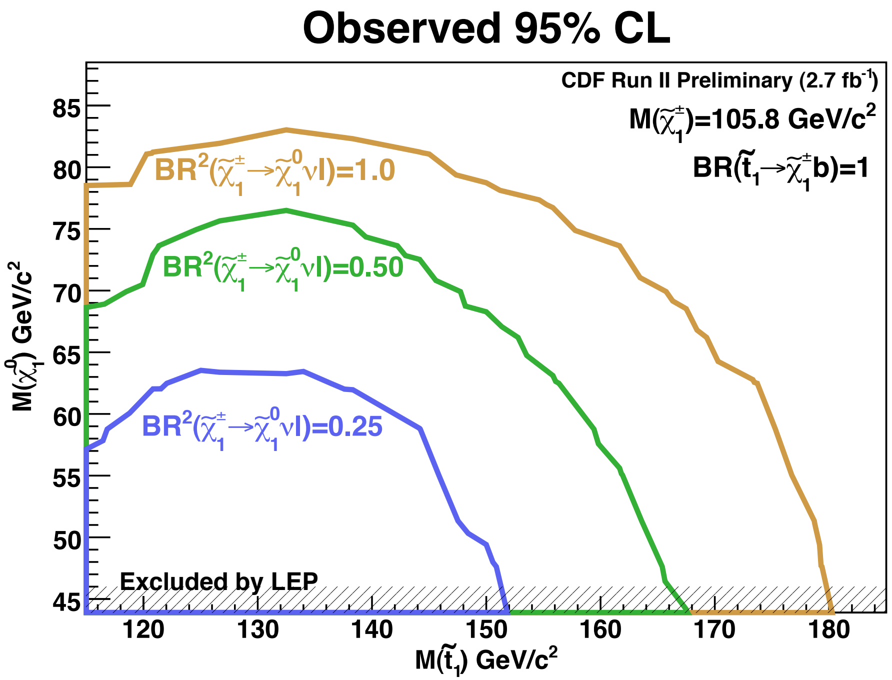


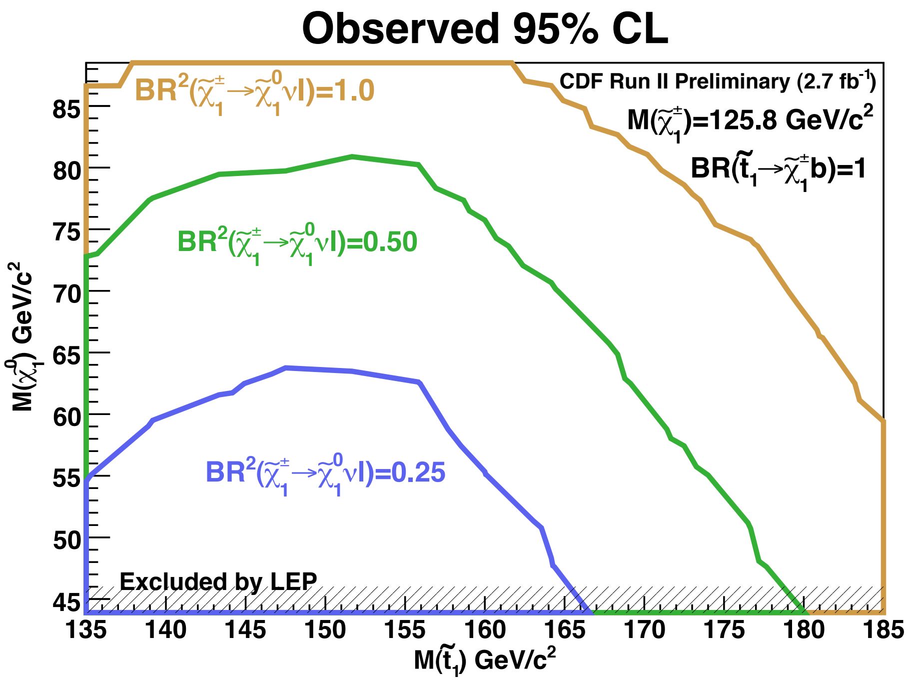


Tevatron Searches: Stop

CDF, Run II, 2.7 fb^{-1}, stop pair production, $\tilde{t}_1 \to b\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \to b\tilde{\chi}_1^0 l\nu$

m_{st} > 150 - 185 GeV



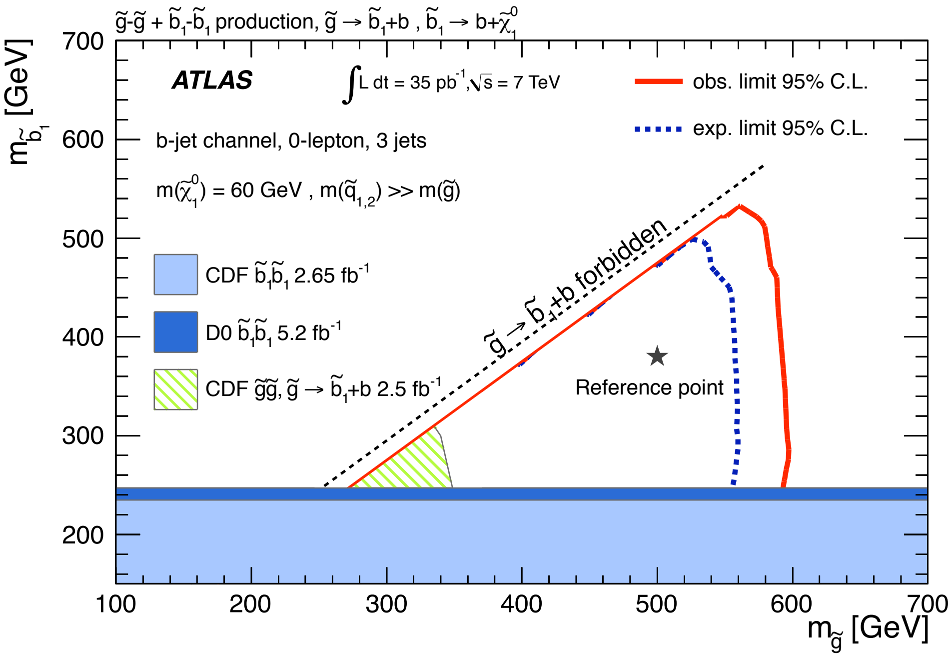


A. G. Ivanov [CDF Collaboration], arXiv:0811.0788 [hep-ex].

ATLAS searches with b-tag

- Branching ratios
- Small mgluino-msb, msb - $m\chi_1^0$
  might lose 2 b jets

0 lepton, 3 j (1b)

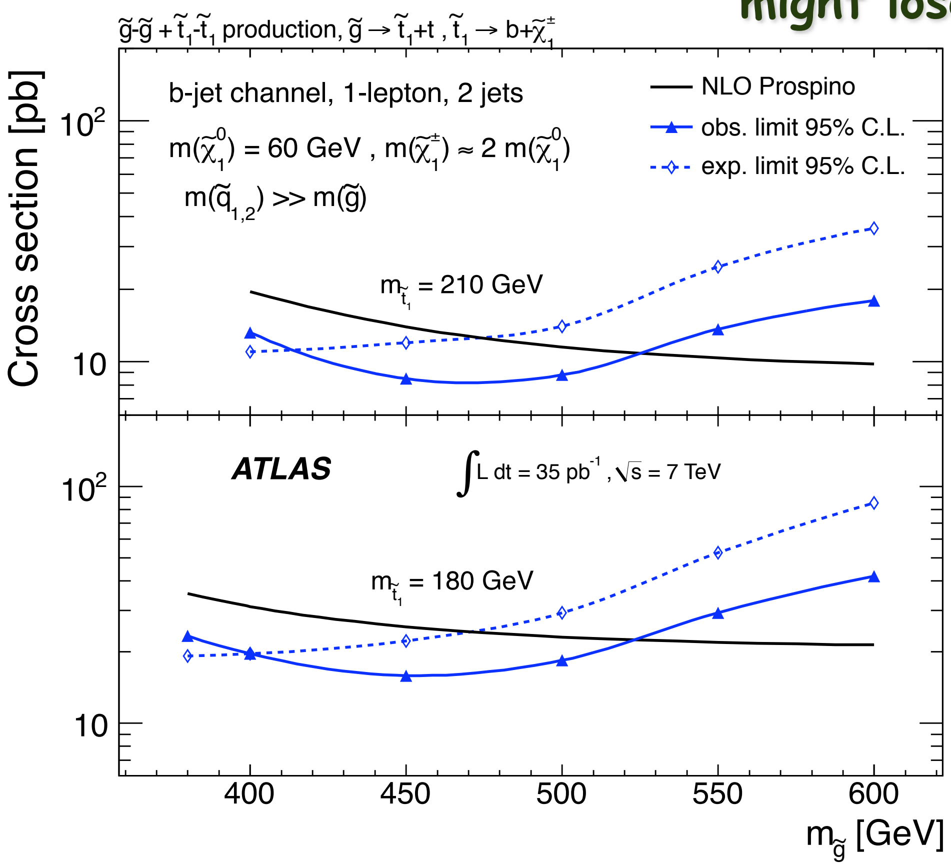


Extra cuts

- 2-3 jets
- other f=met/Meff: larger for 2j
- other MET, Meff values
- loose $\Delta\Phi_{min}$
- transverse sphericity S_T

ATLAS searches with b-tag

1 lepton, 2 j (1b)



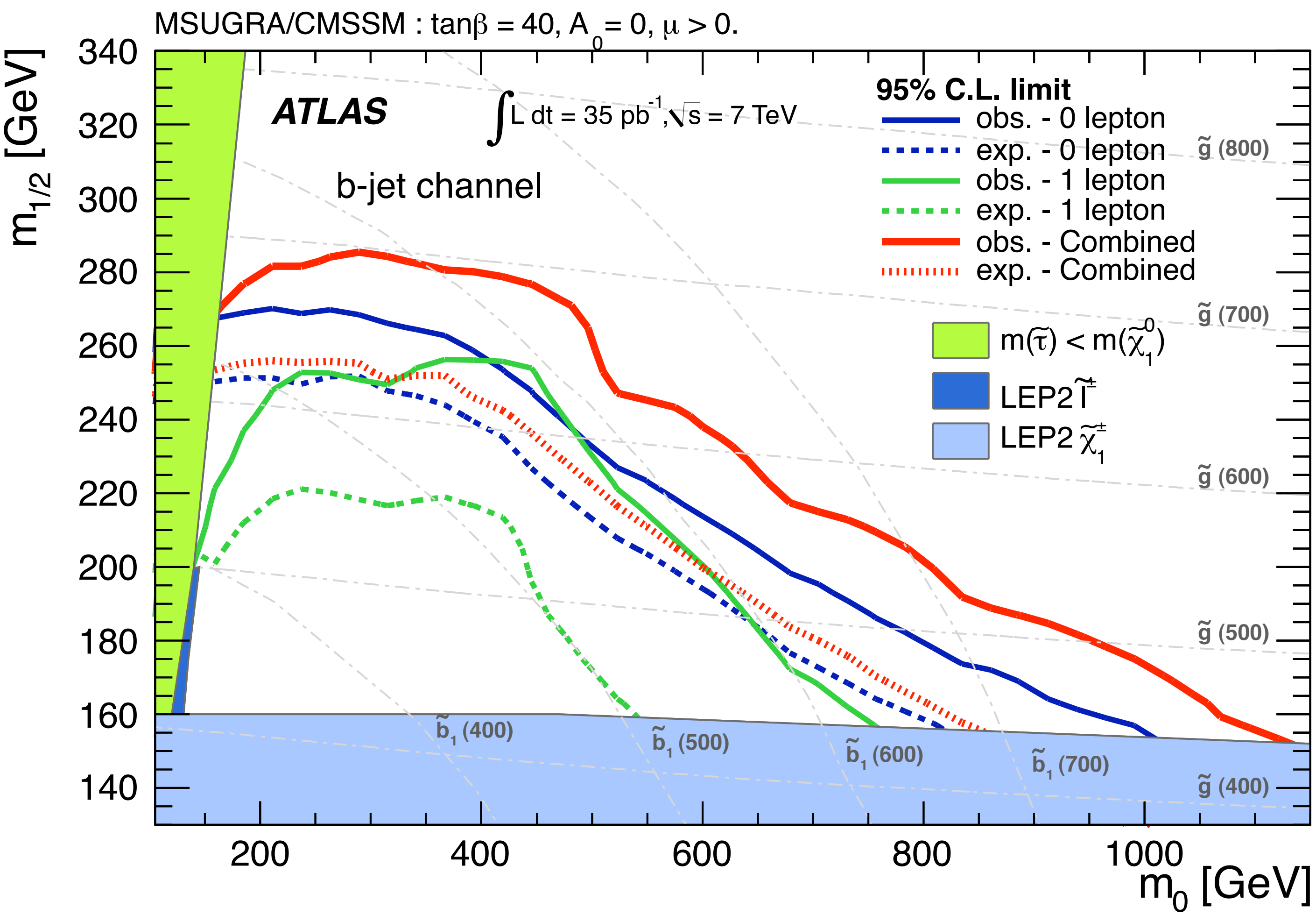
Small mgluino-mst, mst - $m\chi_1^{\pm}$ $m\chi_1^{\pm}$ - $m\chi_1^0$

might lose lepton, also suffer from small Br(l)

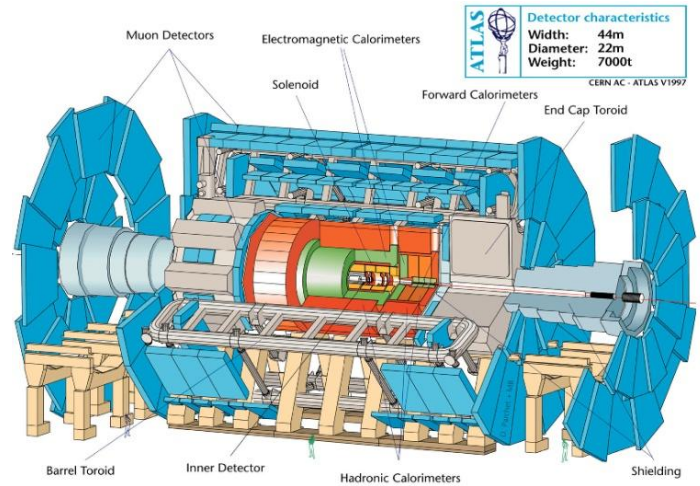
Fully hadronic channel with b-tag

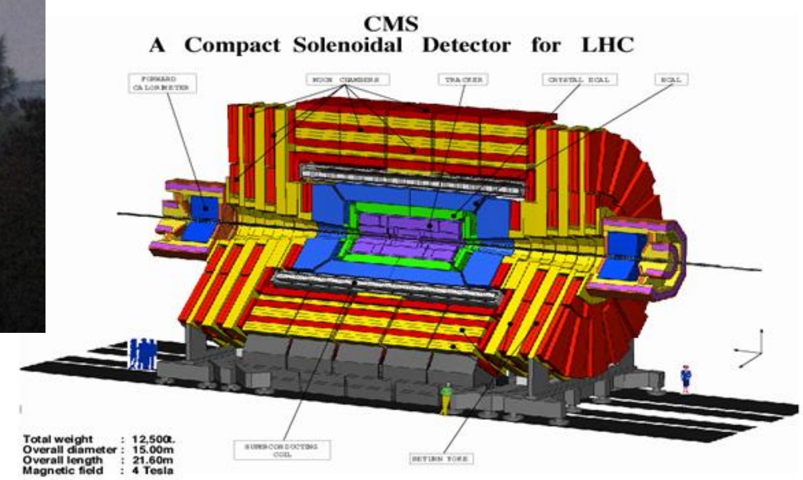
- more jets (≥ 5, 6)
- ΔΦmin
- other values for MET, Meff

ATLAS searches with b-tag



pMSSM SUSY Searches @ 7 TeV



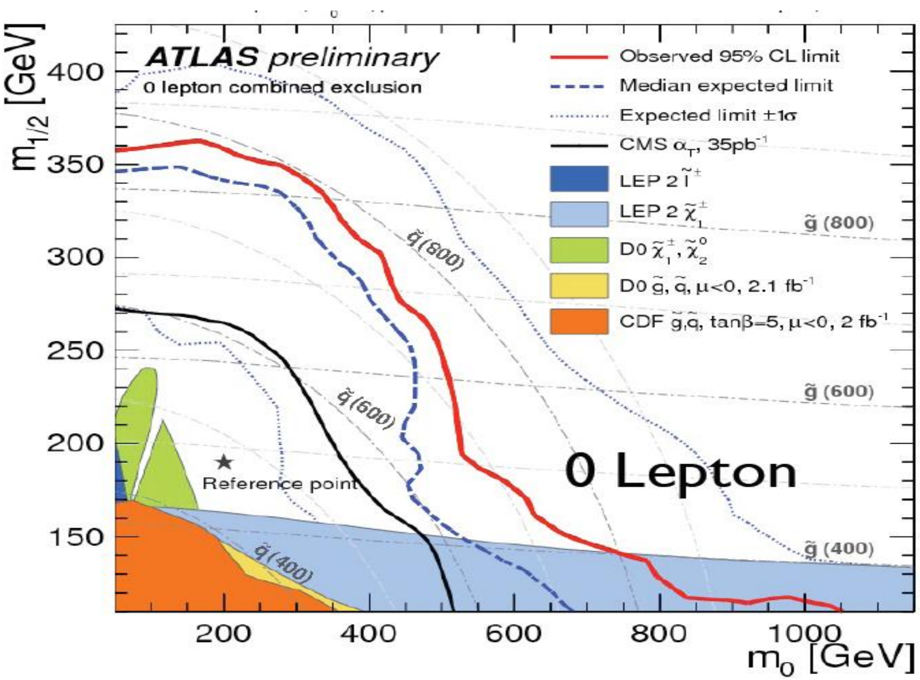


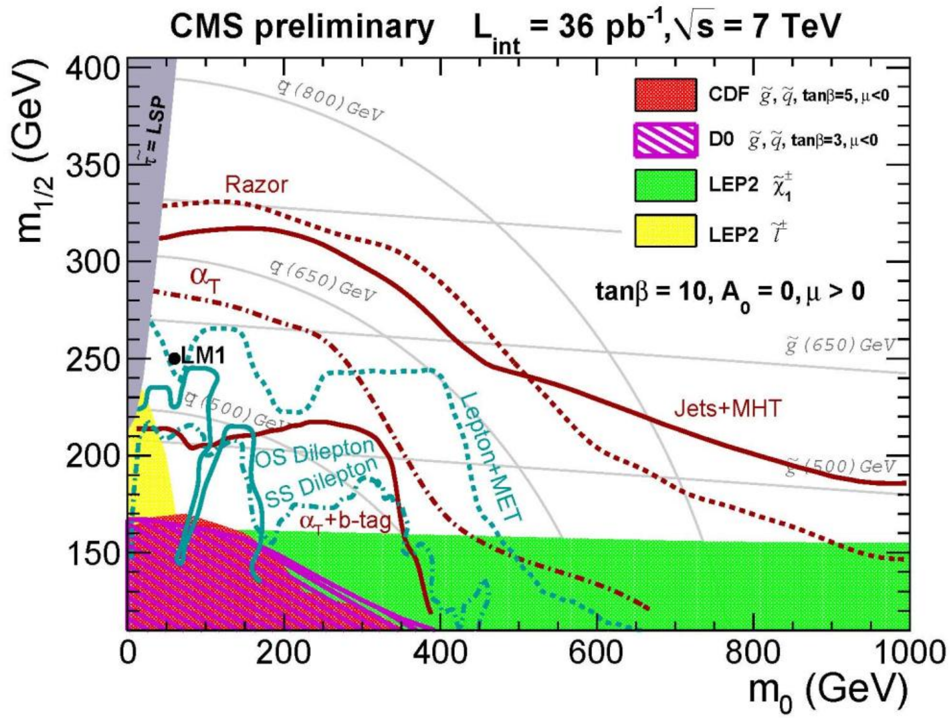
J.A. Conley, J. S. Gainer, J. L. Hewett, M.-P. Le & TGR

arXiv:1009.2539,1103.1697

SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY

T.G. Rizzo 04/13/11





ATLAS & CMS have already made a dent in SUSY space

- However, as these searches proceed we need to be sure that the analyses don't miss anything by assuming specific SUSY breaking mechanisms such as mSUGRA, GMSB, AMSB, etc.

- How do we do this? There are several possible approaches…

Issues:

- The general MSSM is too difficult to study due to the large number of soft SUSY breaking parameters (~ 100).
- Many analyses limited to specific SUSY breaking scenarios having only a few parameters…can we be more general ?

→ Model Generation Assumptions :

- The most general, CP-conserving MSSM with R-parity
- Minimal Flavor Violation at the TeV scale
- The lightest neutralino is the LSP & a thermal relic.
- The first two sfermion generations are degenerate & have negligible Yukawa's.

→ These choices mostly control flavor issues producing a fairly general scenario for collider & other studies→ the pMSSM

19 pMSSM Parameters

10 sfermion masses: m_{Q_1}, m_{Q_3}, m_{u_1}, m_{d_1}, m_{u_3}, m_{d_3}, m_{L_1}, m_{L_3}, m_{e_1}, m_{e_3}

3 gaugino masses: M_1, M_2, M_3

3 tri-linear couplings: A_b, A_t, A_τ

3 Higgs/Higgsino: μ, M_A, $\tan\beta$

How? Perform 2 Random Scans

Flat Priors

emphasizes moderate masses

$100\ \text{GeV} \leq m_{\text{sfermions}} \leq 1\ \text{TeV}$

$50\ \text{GeV} \leq |M_1, M_2, \mu| \leq 1\ \text{TeV}$

$100\ \text{GeV} \leq M_3 \leq 1\ \text{TeV}$

$\sim 0.5\ M_Z \leq M_A \leq 1\ \text{TeV}$

$1 \leq \tan\beta \leq 50$

$|A_{t,b,\tau}| \leq 1\ \text{TeV}$

Log Priors

emphasizes lower masses but also extends to higher masses

$100\ \text{GeV} \leq m_{\text{sfermions}} \leq 3\ \text{TeV}$

$10\ \text{GeV} \leq |M_1, M_2, \mu| \leq 3\ \text{TeV}$

$100\ \text{GeV} \leq M_3 \leq 3\ \text{TeV}$

$\sim 0.5\ M_Z \leq M_A \leq 3\ \text{TeV}$

$1 \leq \tan\beta \leq 60$ (flat prior)

$10\ \text{GeV} \leq |A_{t,b,\tau}| \leq 3\ \text{TeV}$

- Flat Priors : 10^7 models scanned , 68422 survive
- Log Priors : $2\text{x}10^6$ models scanned , 2908 survive

→Comparison of these two scans will show the prior sensitivity.

Some Constraints

- W/Z ratio — $b \to s\, \gamma$
- $\Delta(g\text{-}2)_\mu$ — $\Gamma(Z \to \text{invisible})$
- Meson-Antimeson Mixing
- $B_s \to \mu\mu$ — $B \to \tau\nu$

- DM density: $\Omega h^2 < 0.121$. We treat this only as an *upper bound* on the neutralino thermal relic contribution

- Direct Detection Searches for DM (CDMS, XENON…)

- LEP and Tevatron Direct Higgs & SUSY searches : there are *many* searches & some are quite complicated with many caveats…. These needed to be 'revisited' for the more general case considered here → simulations limit model set size (~1 core-century for set generation)

ATLAS SUSY Analyses w/ a Large Model Set

- We passed these points through the ATLAS inclusive MET analyses (@ both 7 &14TeV !), designed for mSUGRA , to explore this broader class of models (~150 core-yrs)

- We used the ATLAS SM backgrounds with their associated systematic errors, search analyses/cuts & criterion for SUSY discovery. (→ ATL-PHYS-PUB-2010-010 for 7 TeV)

- We verified that we can approximately reproduce the 7 & 14 TeV ATLAS results for their benchmark mSUGRA models with our analysis techniques for each channel. ..BUT beware of some analysis differences:

ATLAS

ISASUGRA generates spectrum & sparticle decays

Partial NLO cross sections using PROSPINO & CTEQ6M

Herwig for fragmentation & hadronization

GEANT4 for full detector sim

US

SuSpect generates spectra with SUSY-HIT# for decays

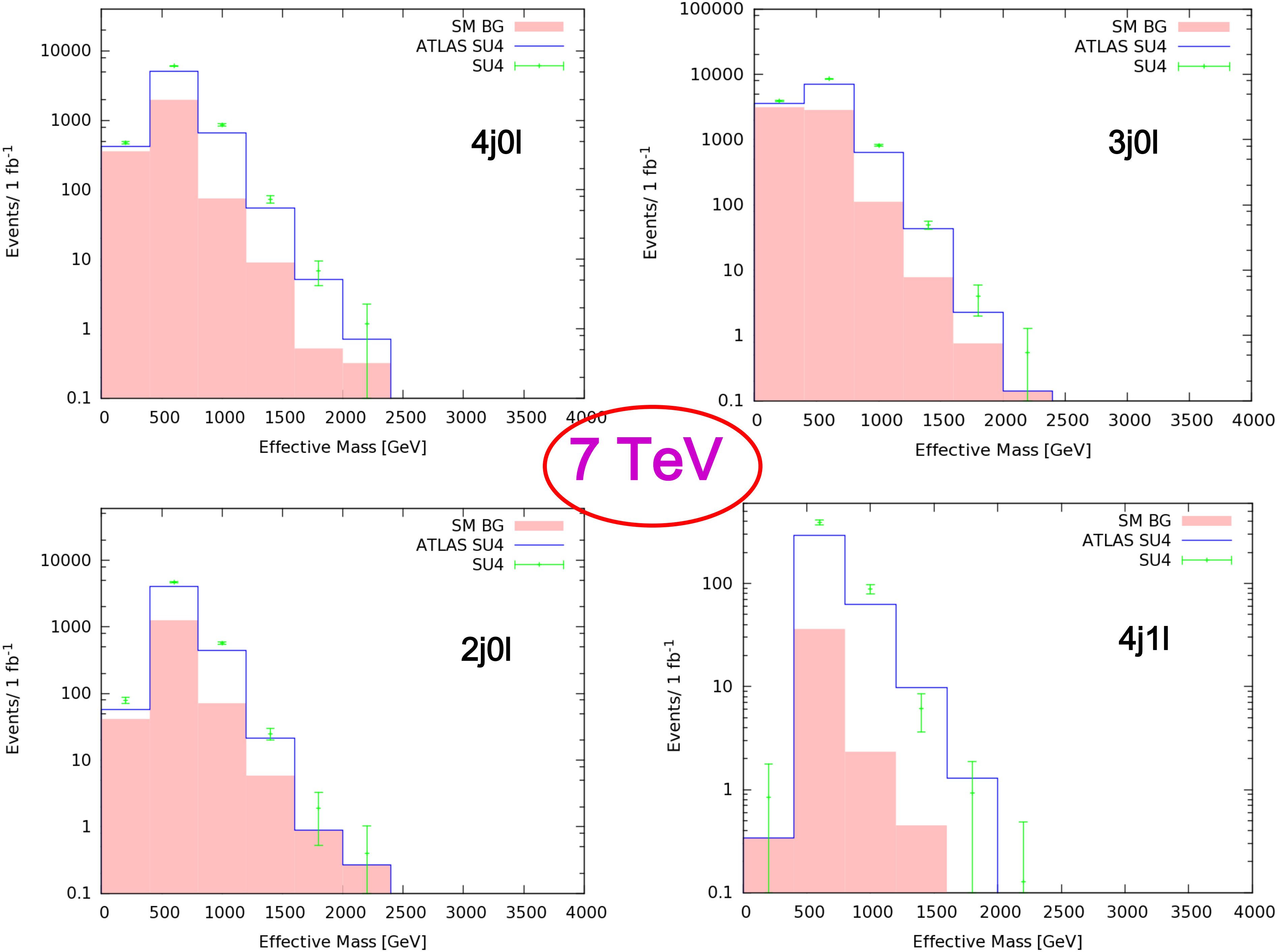
NLO cross section for all 85 processes using PROSPINO** & CTEQ6.6M

PYTHIA for fragmentation & hadronization

PGS4-ATLAS for fast detector simulation

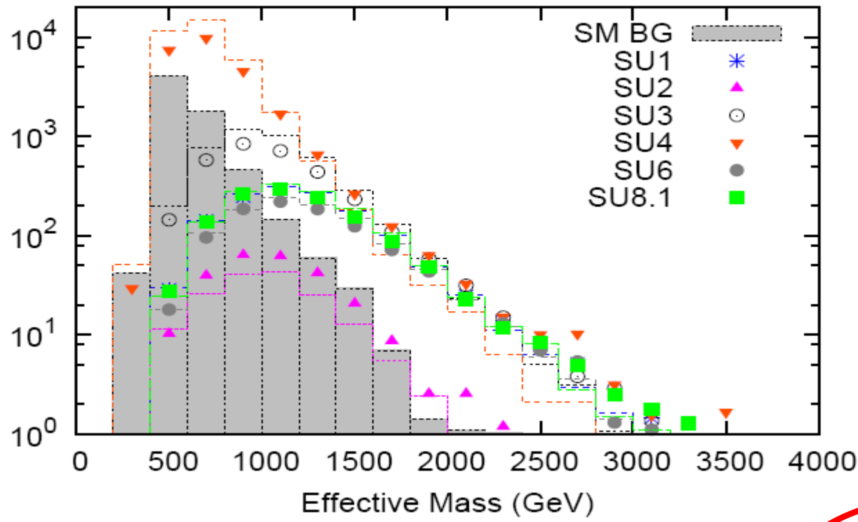
** version w/ negative K-factor errors corrected

version w/o negative QCD corrections, with 1st & 2nd generation fermion masses & other very numerous PS fixes included. e.g., explicit small Δm chargino decays, etc.

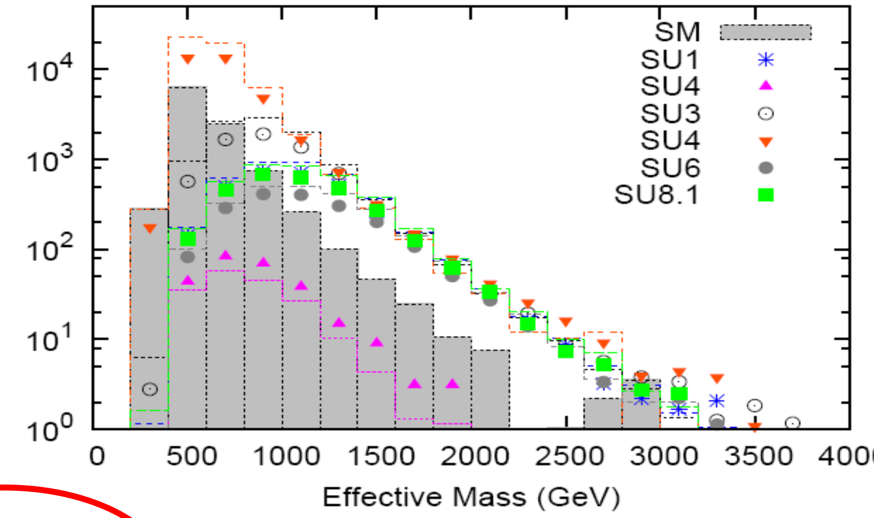


SM BG
ATLAS SU4
SU4
4j0l
Events/ 1 fb^{-1}
Effective Mass [GeV]
3j0l
2j0l
4j1l
7 TeV

M_{eff} distribution for 4-jet, 0 lepton analysis



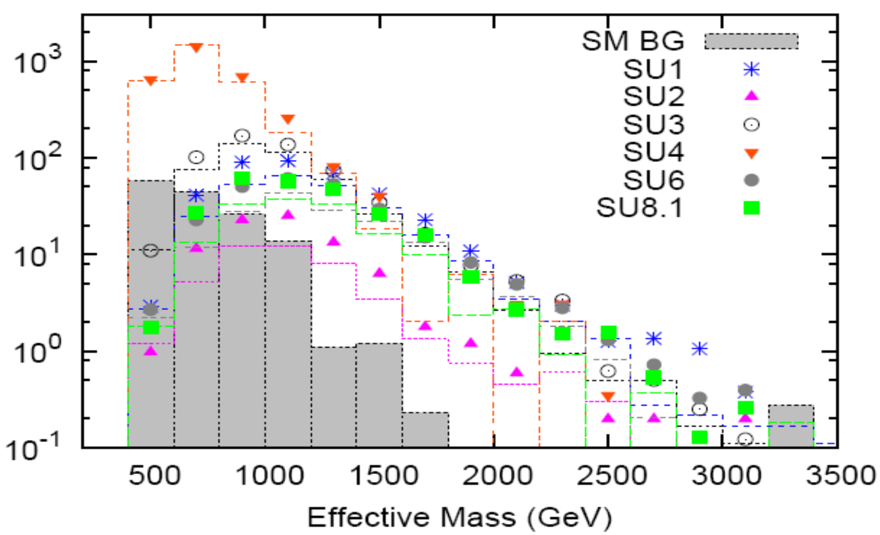
M_{eff} distribution for 2-jet, 0 lepton analysis



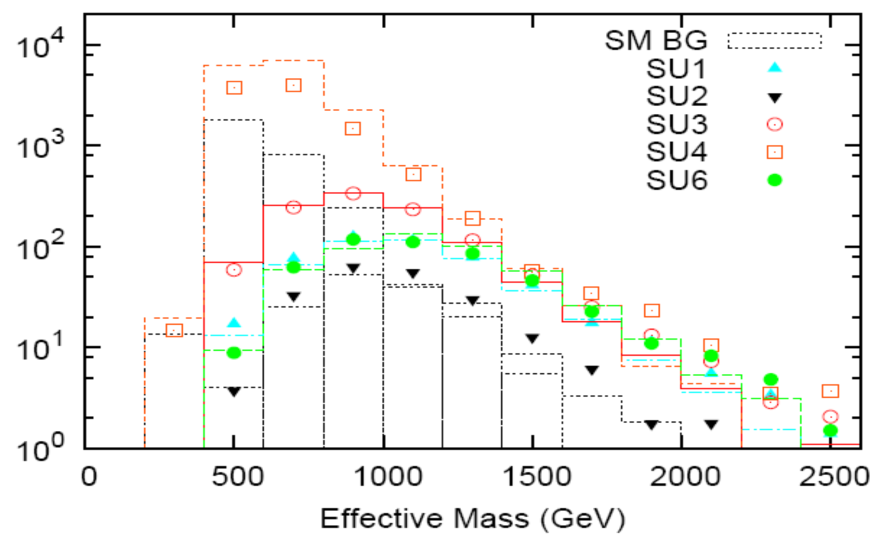
14 TeV

4j

M_{eff} distribution for ^1 lepton analysis



M_{eff} distribution for b-jet analysis



→ We do quite well reproducing ATLAS 7 & 14 TeV benchmarks with some small differences due to, e.g., (modified) public code usages & PGS vs GEANT4

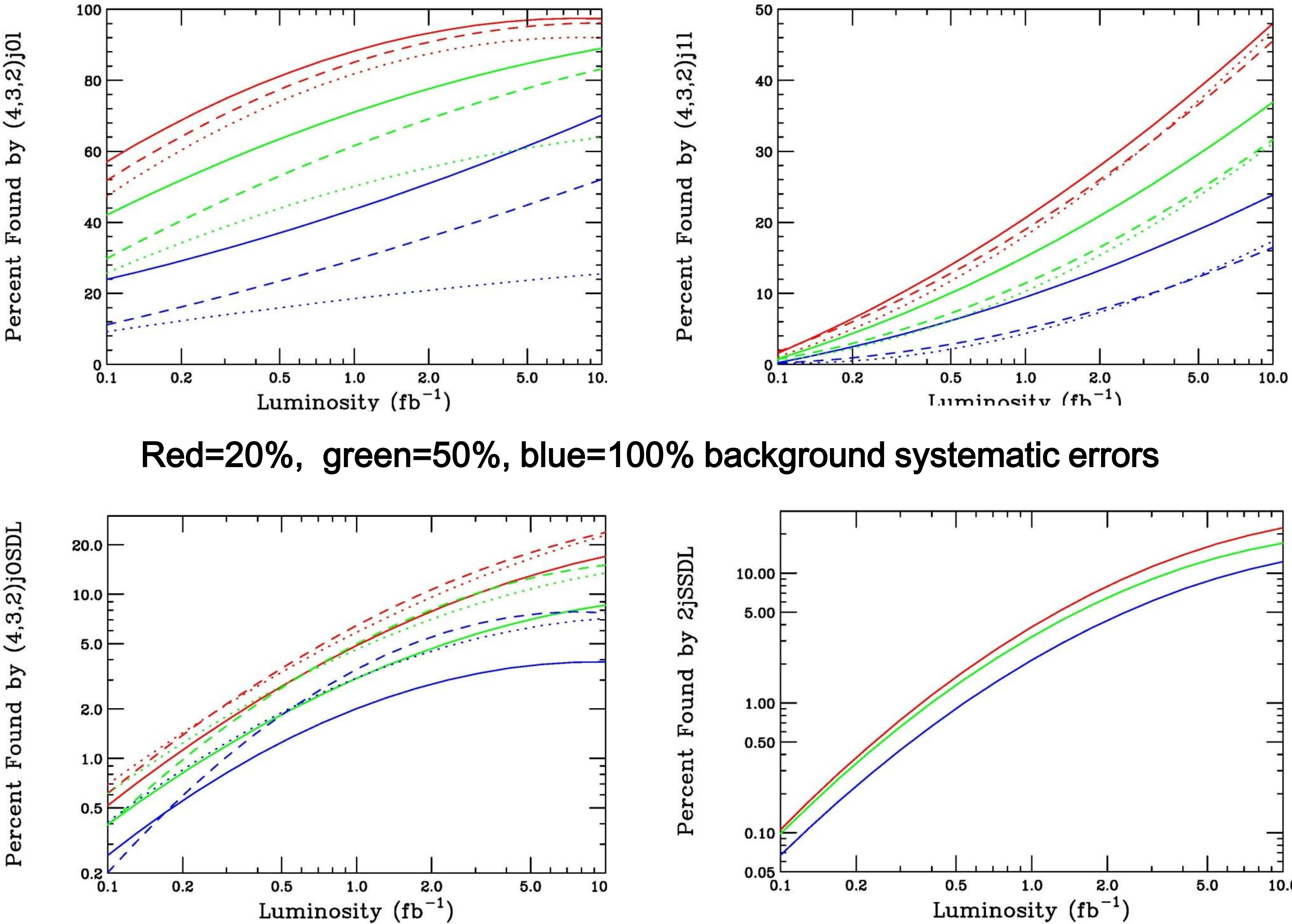
- The first question: ‘How well do the ATLAS analyses cover the pMSSM model sets?’ More precisely, ‘what fraction of these models can be discovered (or not!) by any of the ATLAS analyses & which ones do best?’

- Then we need to understand WHY some models are missed by these analyses even when high luminosities are available

FLAT

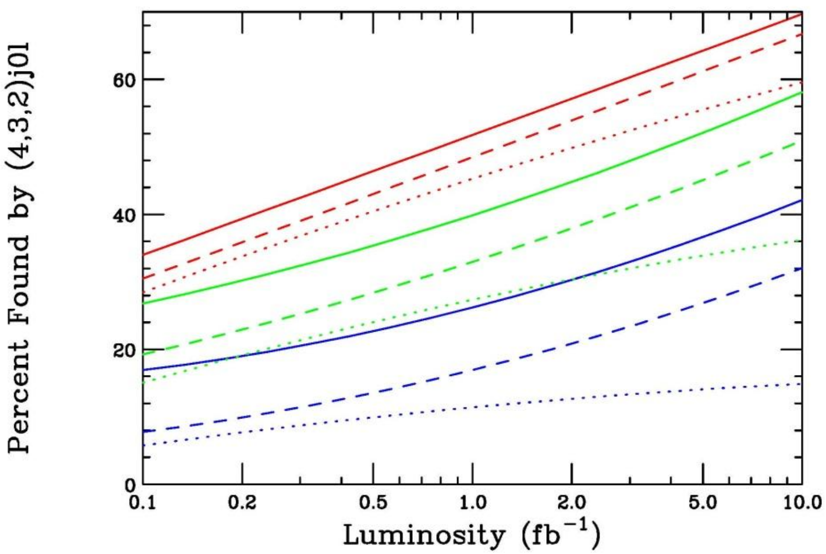
Solid=4j, dash=3j, dot=2j final states

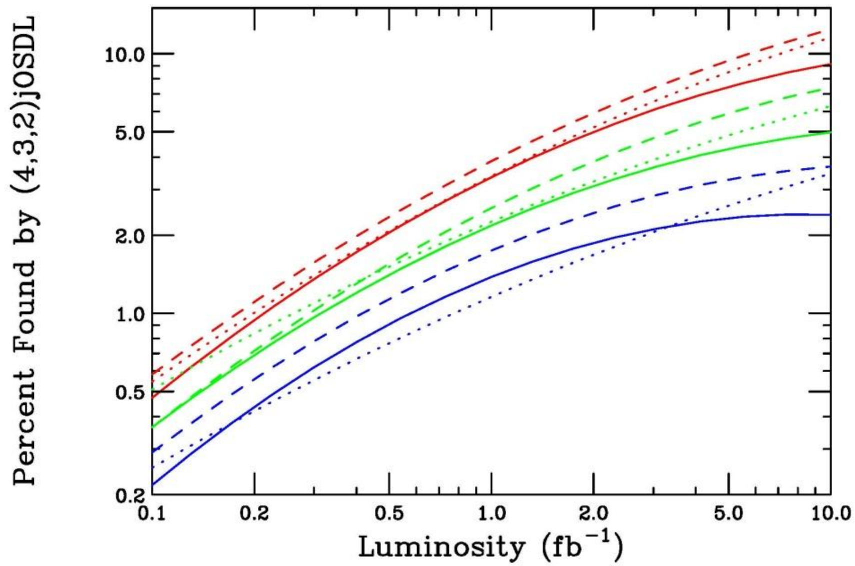
Red=20%, green=50%, blue=100% background systematic errors



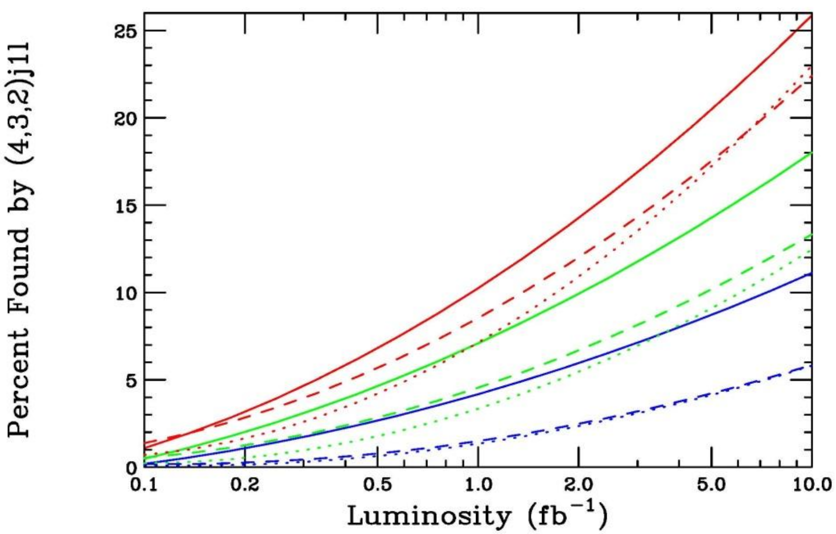
LOG

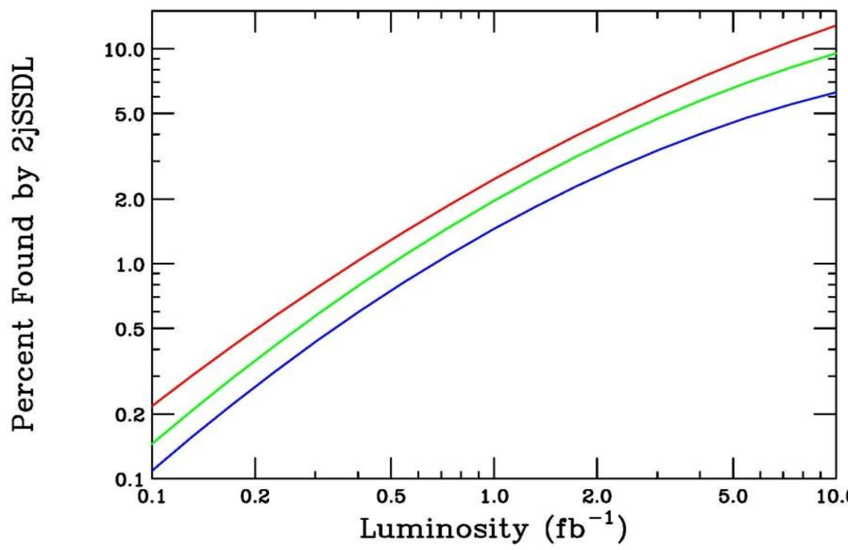
Solid=4j, dash=3j, dot=2j final states





Red=20%, green=50%, blue=100% background systematic errors





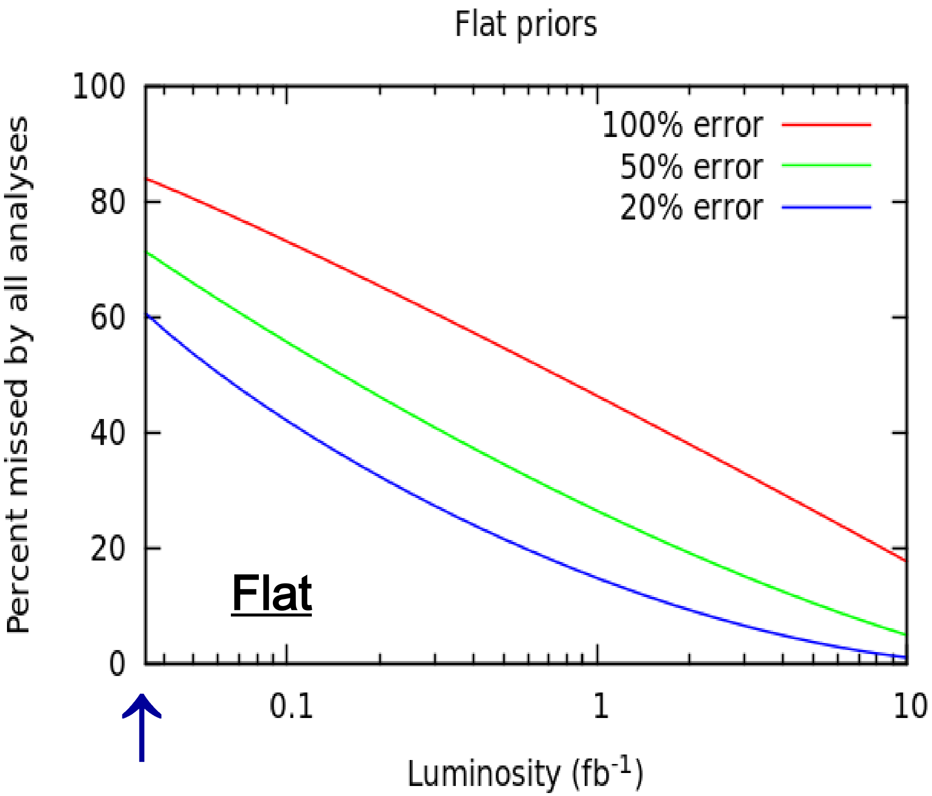
What fraction of models are found by n analyses @7 TeV assuming, e.g., δB=20% ?

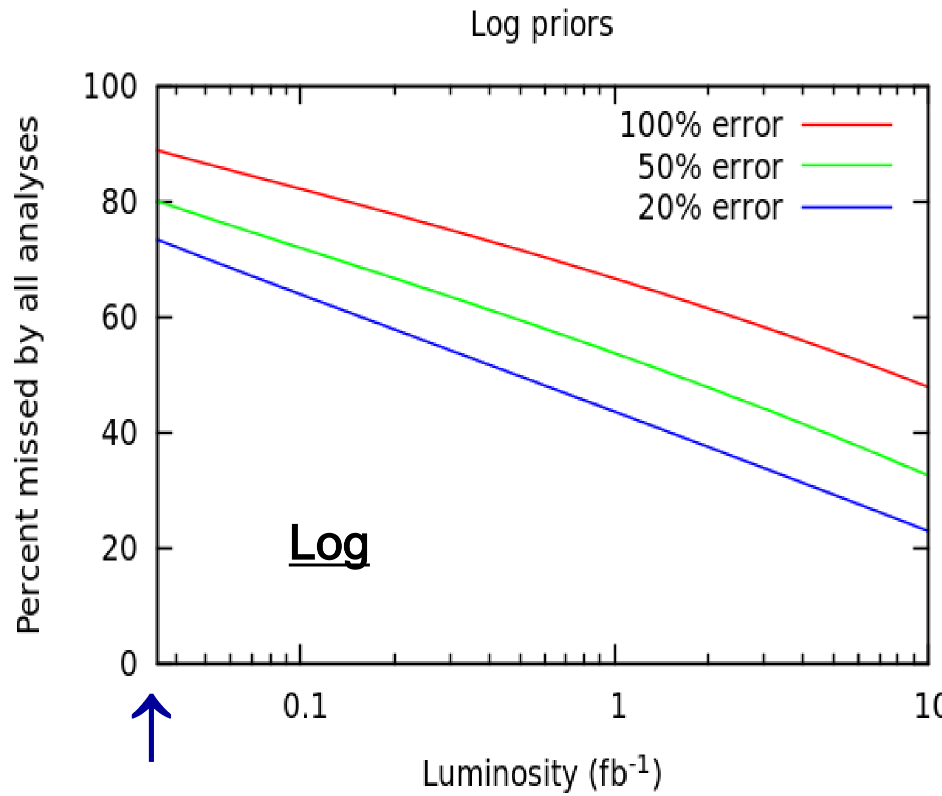
# anl.	Flat $\mathcal{L}_{0.1}$	Flat $\mathcal{L}_1$	Flat $\mathcal{L}_{10}$	Log $\mathcal{L}_{0.1}$	Log $\mathcal{L}_1$	Log $\mathcal{L}_{10}$
→ 0	38.172	7.5501	0.9965	63.64	43.988	22.92
1	9.2928	4.1988	0.90862	5.376	4.8674	5.8482
2	8.7432	4.6665	1.6102	3.6687	5.6665	6.0298
→ 3	41.836	59.878	39.573	26.008	34.907	35.38
4	0.65686	4.9257	7.9422	0.25427	2.2158	6.4657
5	0.53472	4.2629	6.7163	0.47221	2.0341	4.8311
6	0.54366	8.5391	13.494	0.32692	3.0875	6.5383
7	0.067026	2.5217	8.9044	0.21794	1.453	4.1773
8	0.062558	1.2288	5.6364	0.036324	0.72648	2.2884
9	0.077452	1.2958	6.548	0	0.58118	2.9422
10	0.013405	0.93241	7.6711	0	0.47221	2.579

→ → SUSY signals usually seen in multiple analyses

How good is the pMSSM coverage @ 7 TeV as the luminosity evolves ??

The coverage is <u>quite good</u> for both model sets !





- These figures emphasize the importance of decreasing background systematic errors to obtain good pMSSM model coverage. For FLAT priors we see that, e.g.,

L=5(10) fb^{-1} and δB=100% is 'equivalent' to

L=0.65(1.4) fb^{-1} and δB=50% (x ~7) OR to

L=0.20(0.39) fb^{-1} and δB=20% (x ~25) !!

This effect is less dramatic for the LOG case due to the potentially heavier & possibly compressed mass spectrum

ATLAS pMSSM Model Coverage*
RIGHT NOW for ~35 pb $^{-1}$ @ 7 TeV

δB :	100%	50%	20%
FLAT:	16%	29%	39%
LOG :	11%	20%	27%

Wow! This is actually quite impressive as these LHC SUSY searches are just beginning !

* Fraction of models that SHOULD have been found but weren't if all ATLAS analyses were performed as stated

Search 'effectiveness': If a model is found by only 1 analysis which one is it??

Analysis	Flat $\mathcal{L}_{0.1}$	Flat $\mathcal{L}_1$	Flat $\mathcal{L}_{10}$	Log $\mathcal{L}_{0.1}$	Log $\mathcal{L}_1$	Log $\mathcal{L}_{10}$
4j0l	71.037	63.533	59.18	75.676	63.433	41.615
3j0l	1.154	11.493	18.689	1.3514	11.94	21.118
2j0l	26.206	13.799	4.4262	20.27	15.672	12.422
4j1l	0.30454	4.6116	6.5574	0	5.9701	7.4534
3j1l	0.096169	0.81589	0.98361	0	0	0.62112
2j1l	0.080141	1.8801	4.0984	0	0	6.2112
4jOSDL	0.048085	0	0	0	0.74627	0
3jOSDL	0.032056	1.6318	0.32787	0	0	0.62112
2jOSDL	0.99375	1.6673	0.4918	1.3514	1.4925	1.8634
2jSSDL	0.048085	0.56758	5.2459	1.3514	0.74627	8.0745

$\delta B = 20\%$

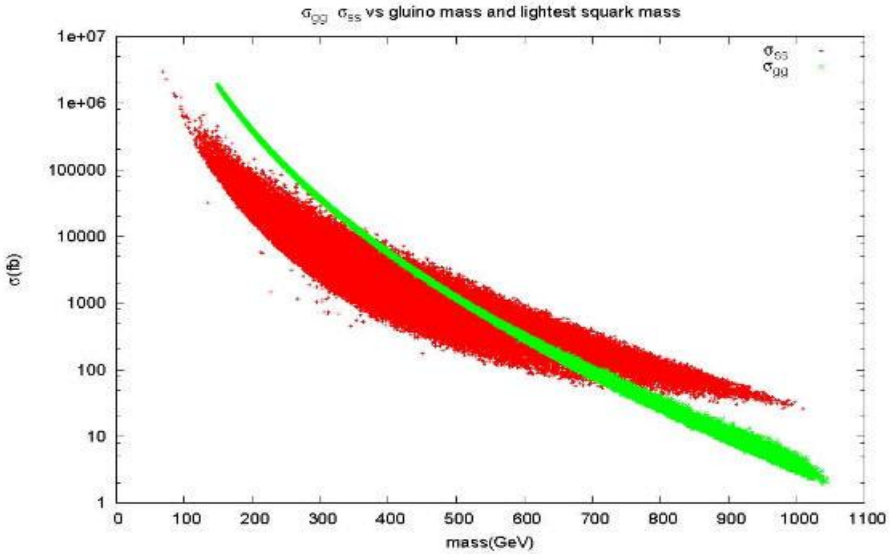
→ → again, 4j0l is the most powerful analysis…

The Undiscovered SUSY

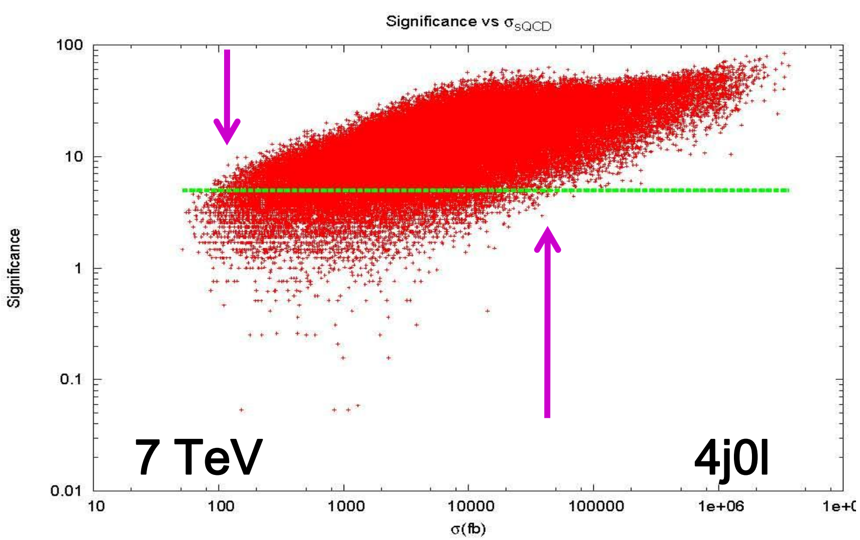
Why Do Models Get Missed by ATLAS?

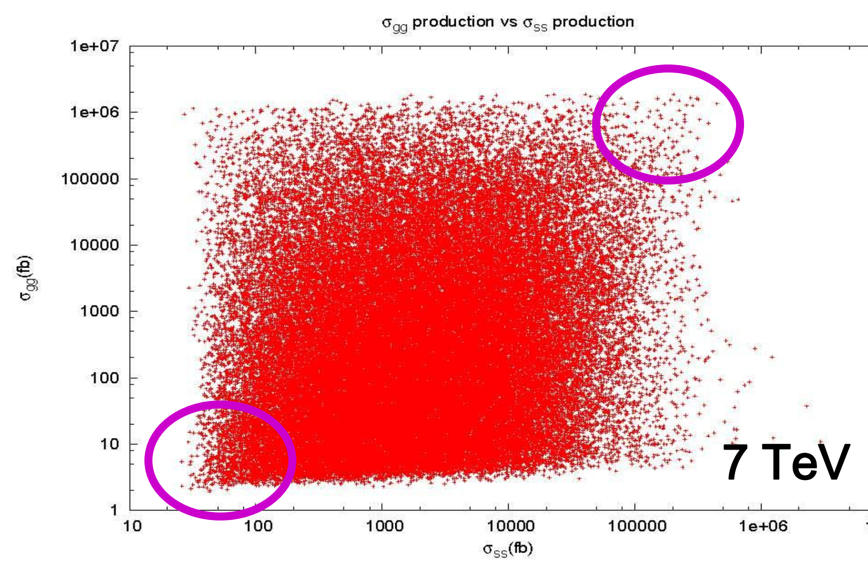
The most obvious things to look at first are :

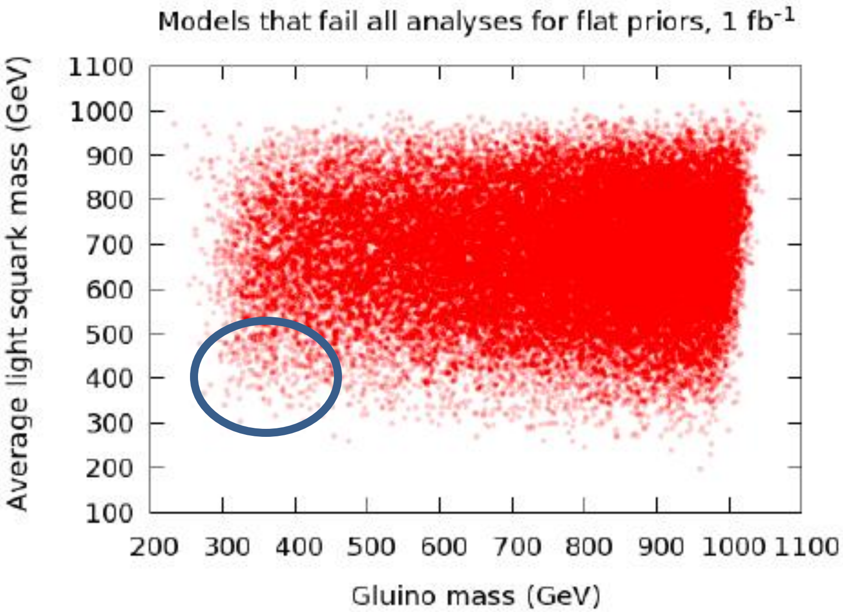
- small signal rates due to suppressed σ's
- which can be correlated with large sparticle masses
- small mass splittings w/ the LSP (compressed spectra)
- decay chains ending in stable charged sparticles



$\underline{\sigma\text{'s :}}$ Squark & gluino production cross sections @ 7 TeV cover a very wide range & are correlated with the search significance. But there are models with σ ~30 pb that are missed by all ATLAS analyses while others with σ below ~100 fb are found.

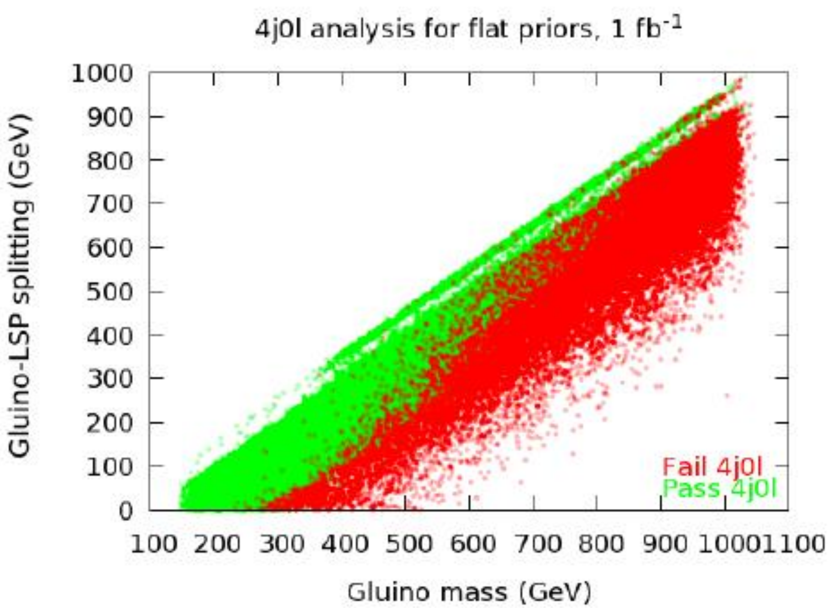




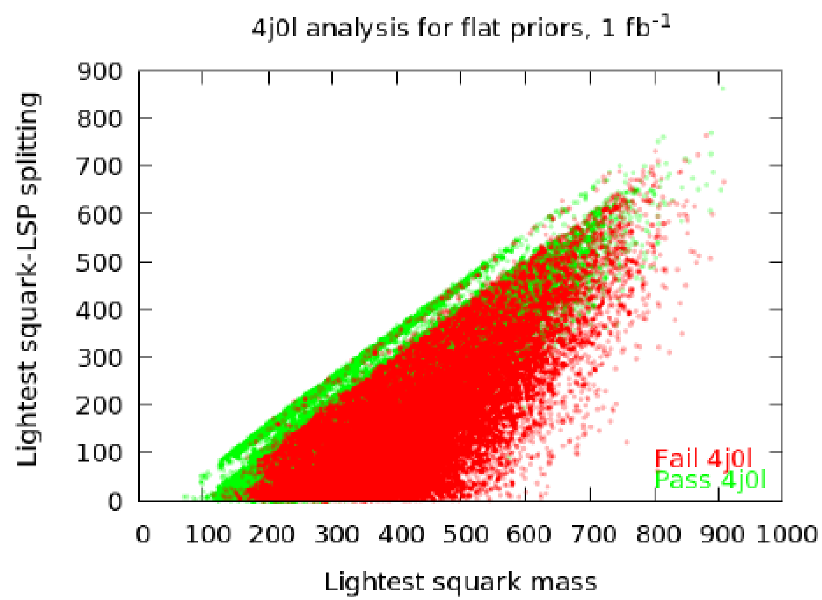


Soft jets & leptons

Both 7 & 14 TeV models can be missed due to small mass splittings between squarks and/or gluinos and the LSP $\rightarrow$ softer jets or leptons not passing cuts. ISR helps in some cases…



7 TeV

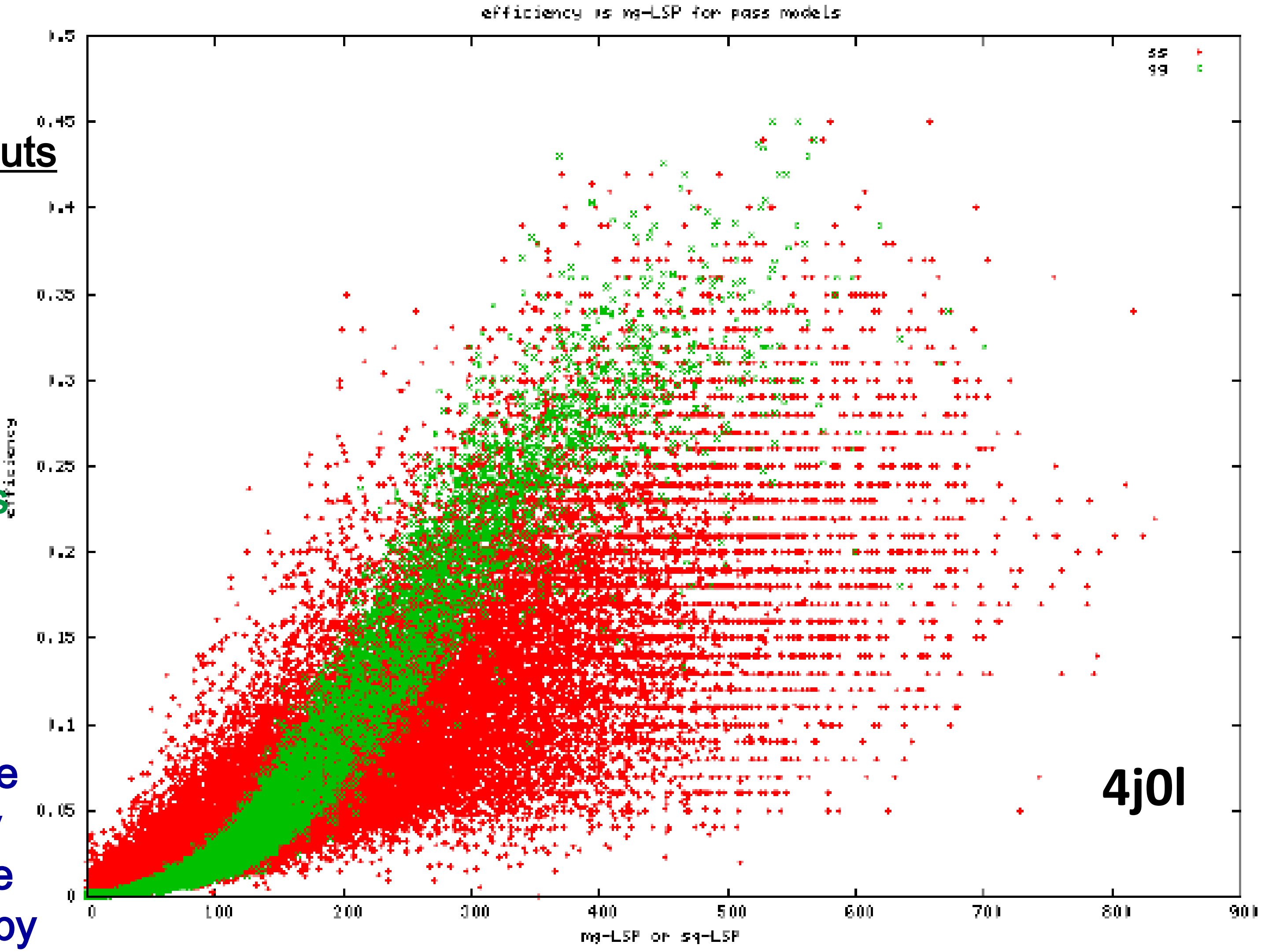


For small mass splittings w/ the LSP a smaller fraction of events will pass analysis cuts

$\frac{\text{\# of evts passing cuts}}{\text{total generated}}$

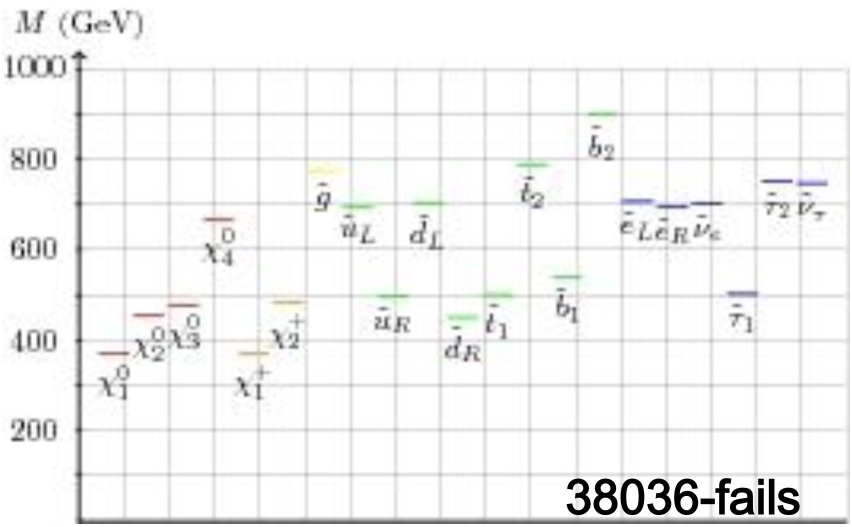
Red=squark pairs
Green=gluino pairs

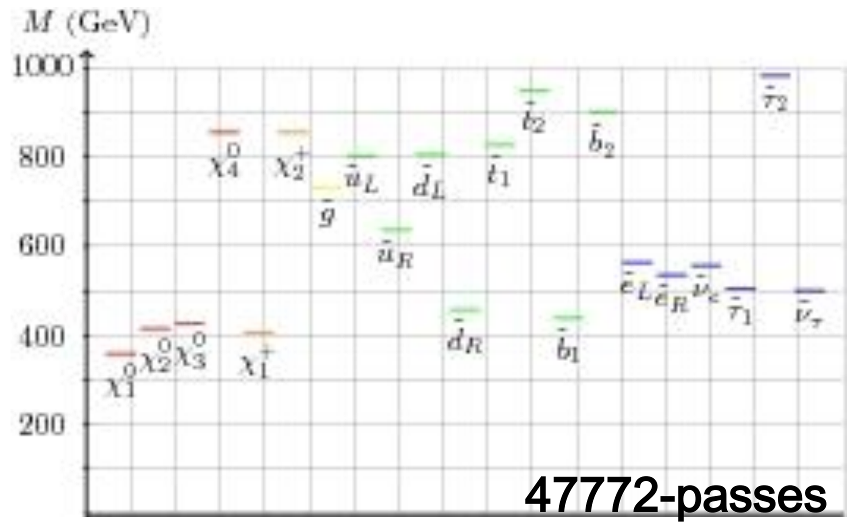
But as seen on the previous slide tiny efficiencies can be compensated for by huge σ's !



Mass Splitting with the LSP

Missed vs Found Model Comparisons

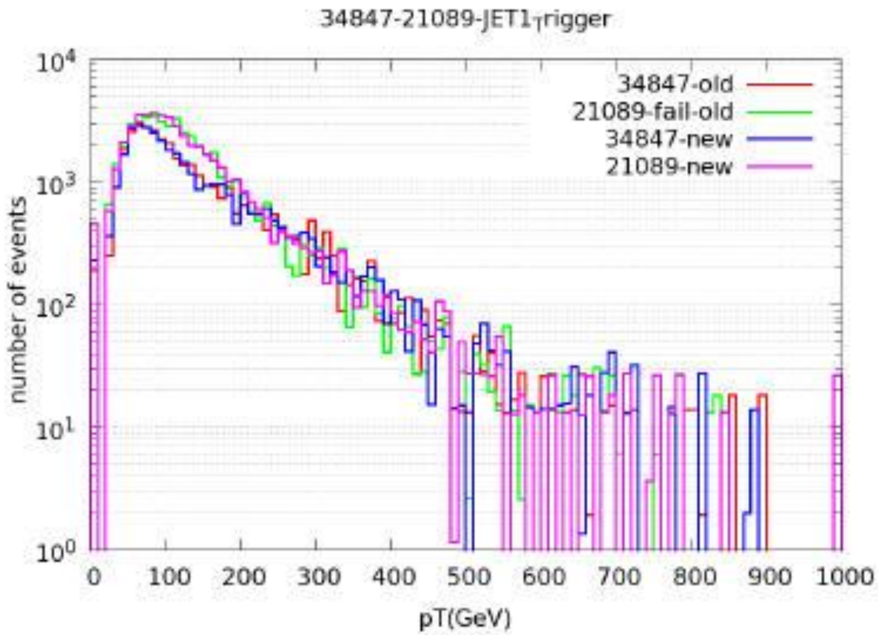


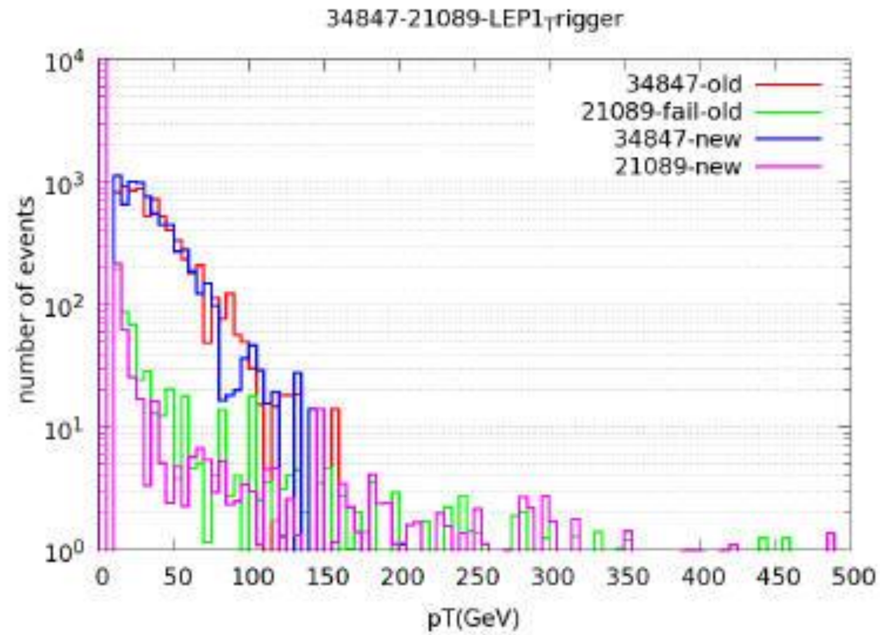


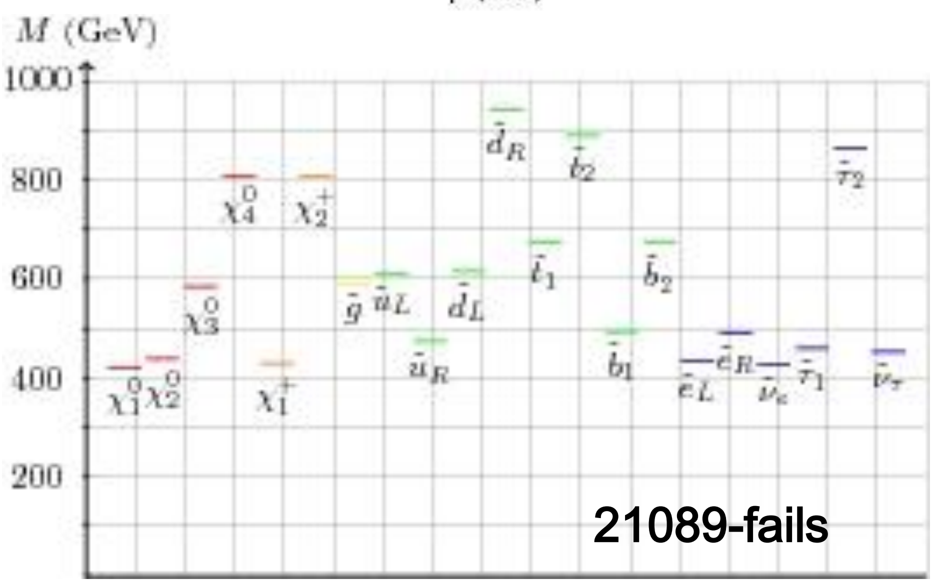
- 38036 (~2.5 pb) fails while 47772 (~1.7 pb) passes all nj0l
- u_R lighter (~500 vs ~635 GeV) & produces larger σ in 38036 but decays ~75% to j+MET in both models
- BUT due to the Δm w/ LSP difference (→ eff ~13% vs ~3.5%) 38036 fails to have a large enough rate after cuts

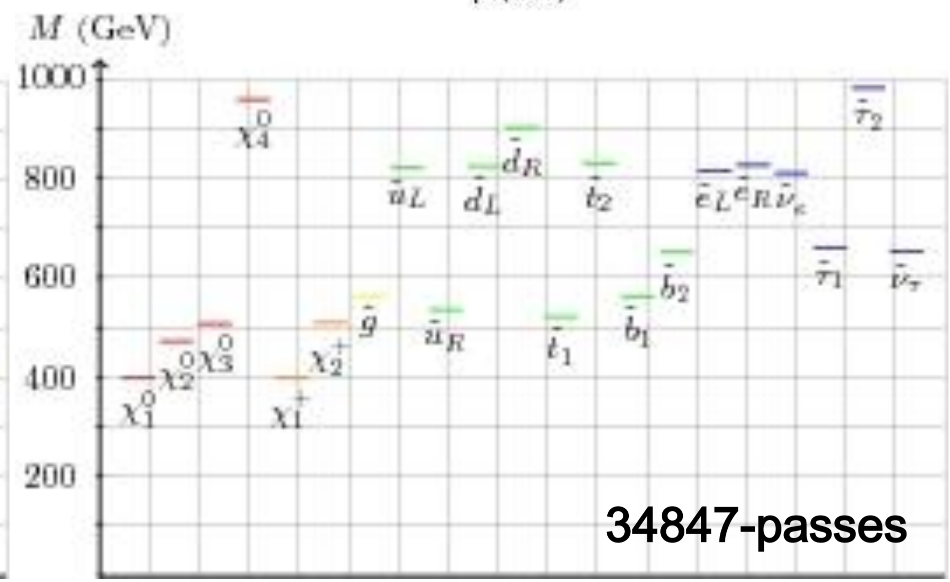
Efficiencies win over cross sections !

Missed vs Found Model Comparisons









What went wrong ??

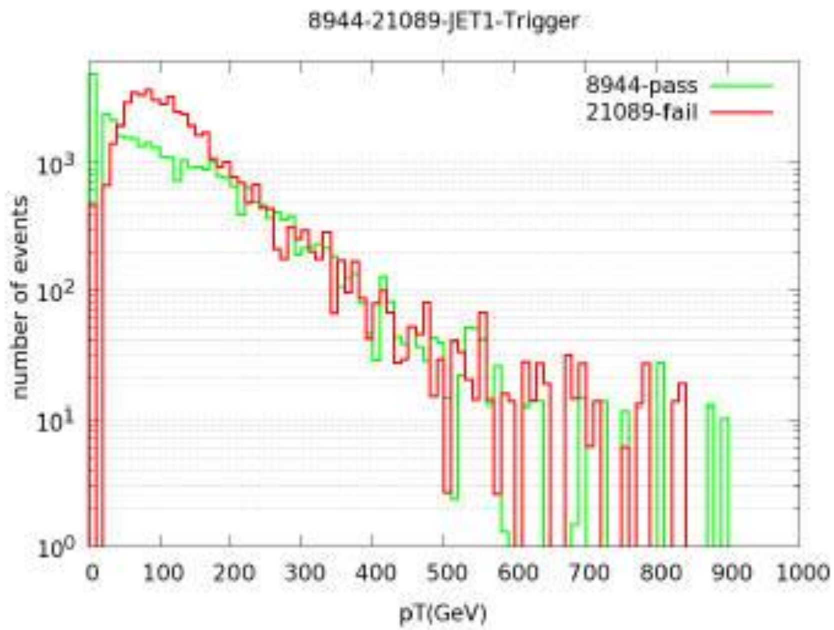
- 21089 ($\sigma \sim 4.6$pb) & 34847 ($\sigma \sim 3.3$pb) yet both models fail nj0l due to smallish Δm's. BUT 34847 is seen in the lower background channels (3,4)j1l

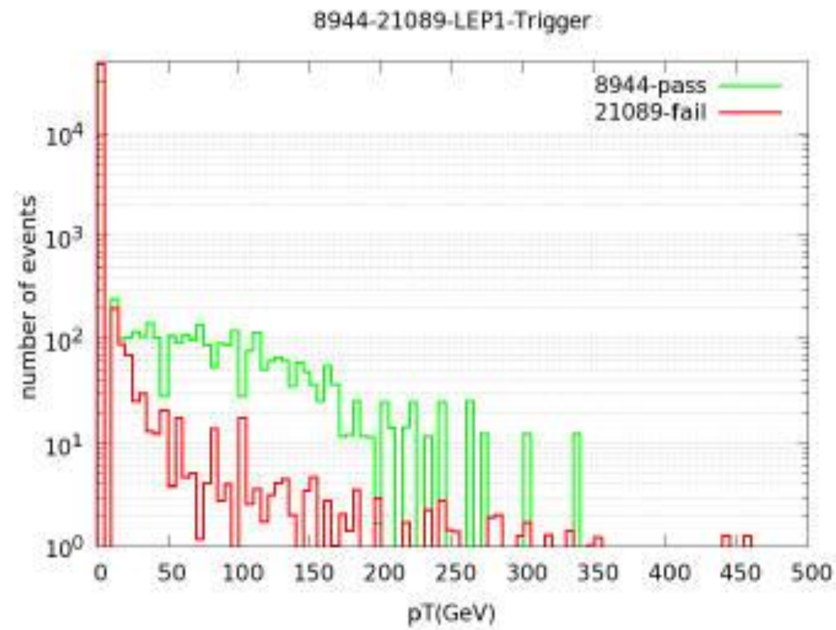
- In 34847, u_R cascades to the LSP via χ_2^0 & the chargino producing leptons via W emission. The LSP is mostly a wino in this case.

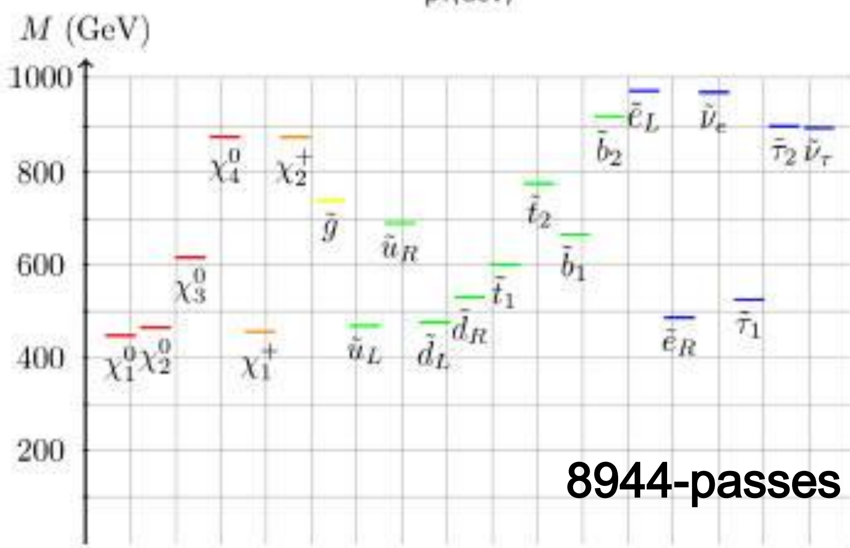
- In 21089, however, u_R can only decay to the lighter ~Higgsino triplet which is sufficiently degenerate as to be incapable of producing high p_T leptons

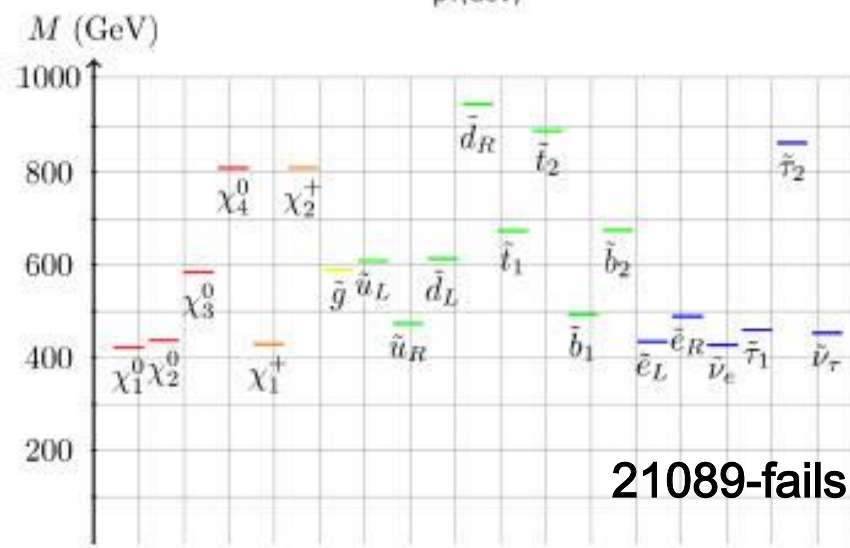
- Note that the jets in both u_R decays have similar p_T's

Missed vs Found Model Comparisons





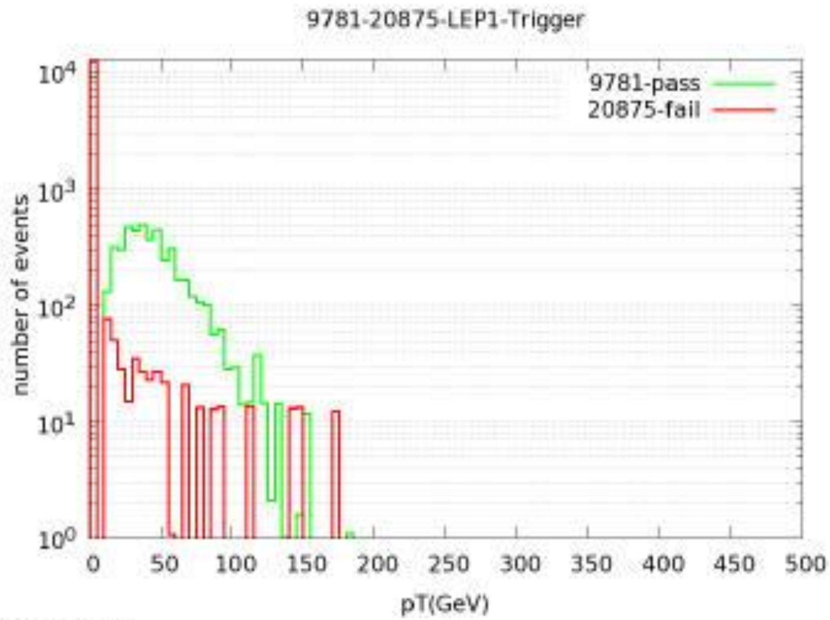


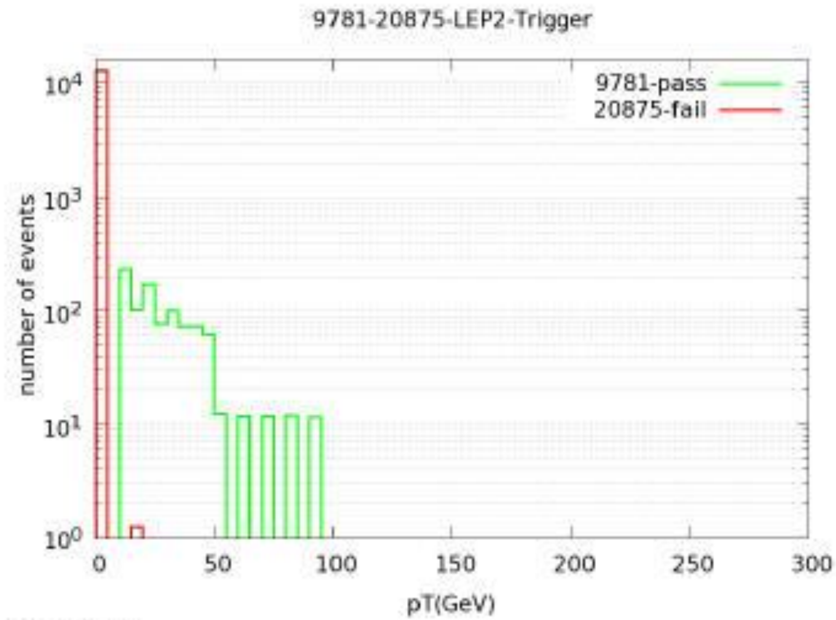


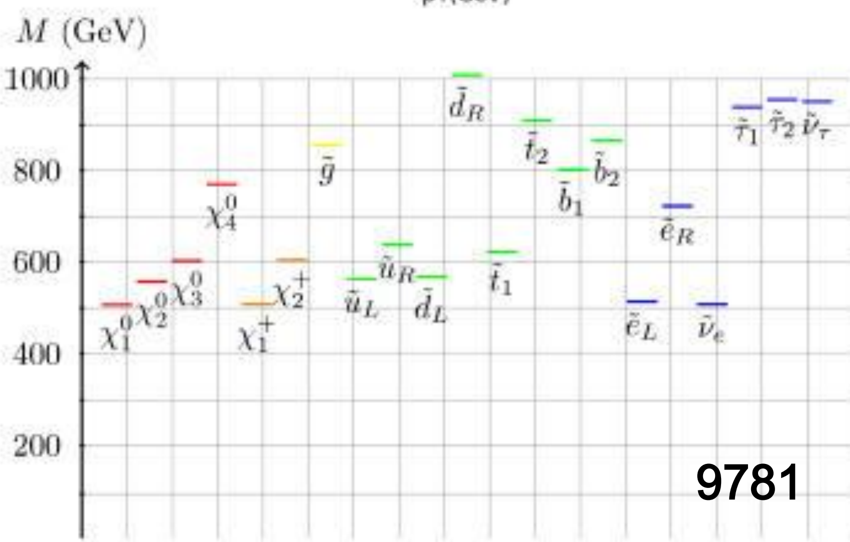
What went wrong ??

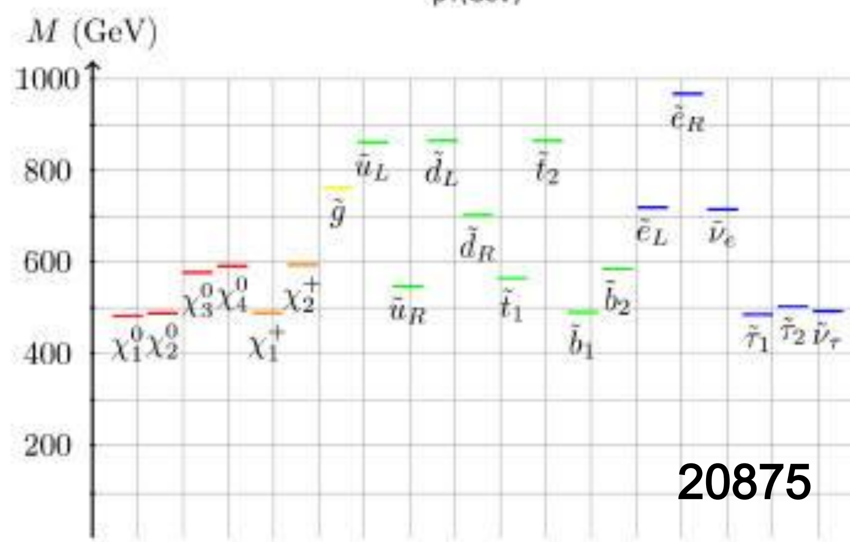
- 8944 seen in (3,4)OSDL while 21089 is completely missed nj0l fail due to spectrum compression but with very similar colored sparticle total σ = (3.4, 4.6) pb
- models have similar gaugino sectors w/ $\chi_{1,2}^0$ Higgsino-like & χ_3^0 bino-like
- χ_3^0 can decay thru sleptons to produce OSDL + MET
- However in 8944, the gluino is heavier than d_R so that d_R can decay to χ_3^0
- But in 21089, the gluino is lighter than u_R so that it decays into the gluino & not the bino so NO leptons

Missed vs Found Model Comparisons





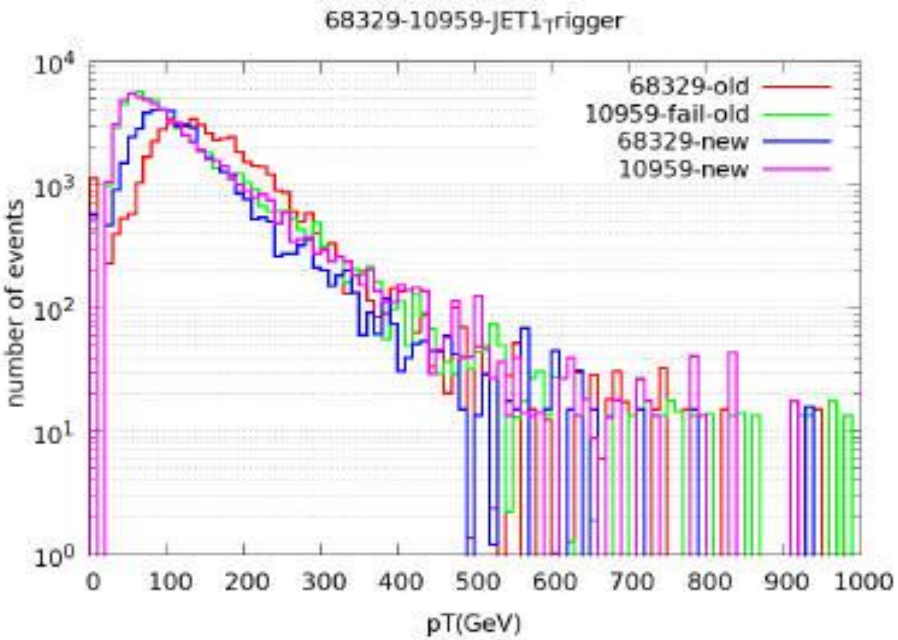


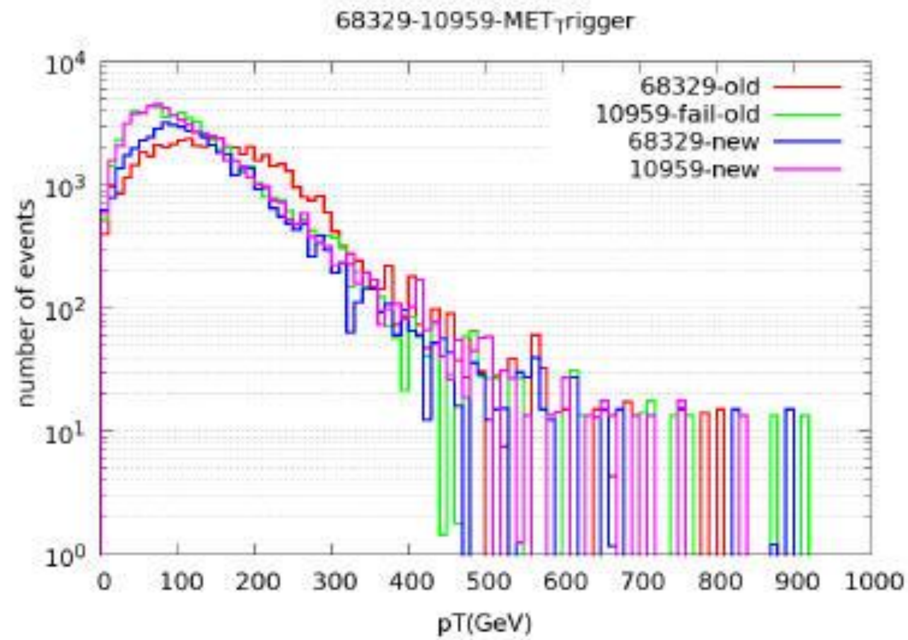


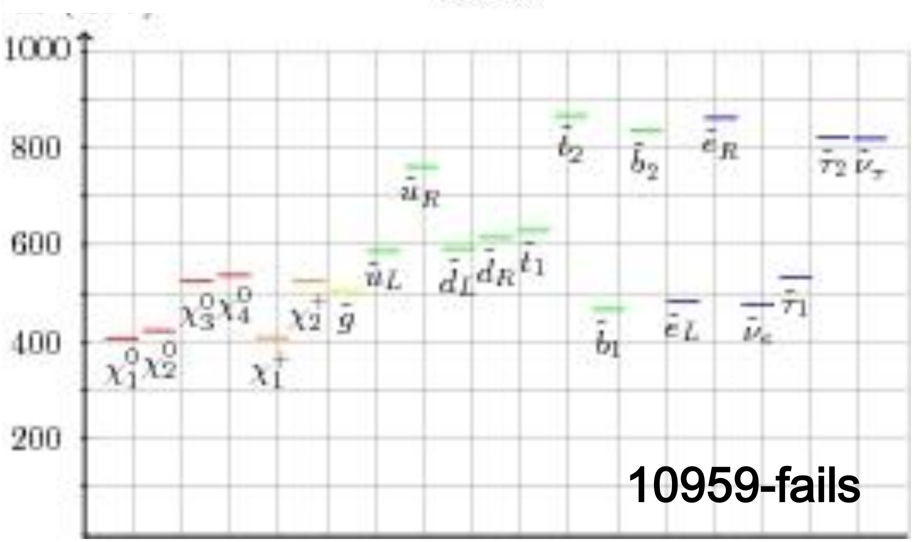
What went wrong ??

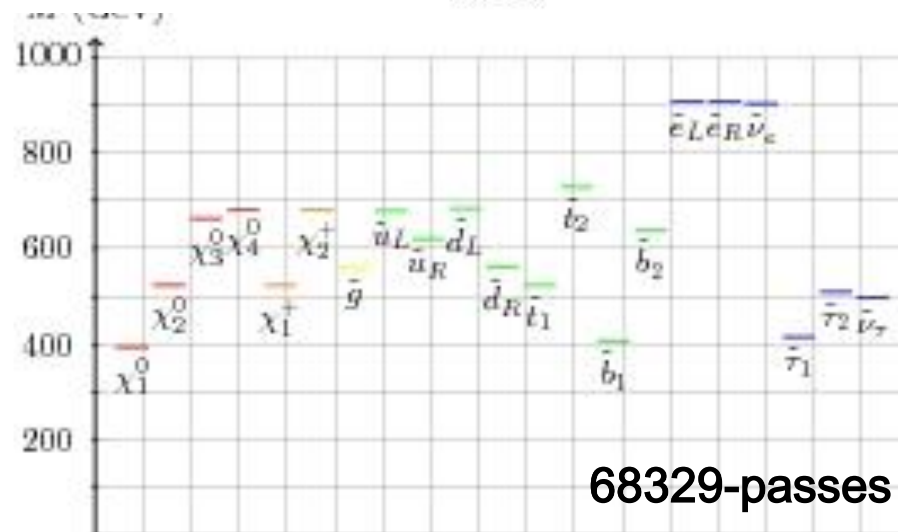
- 9781 seen in 2jSSDL while 20875 is completely missed nj0l fail due to spectrum compression but with very similar colored sparticle total σ = (1.1, 1.3) pb
- Both models have highly mixed neutralinos & charginos w/ a relatively compressed spectrum
- In model 9781, u_R can decay to j+leptons+MET via the bino part of χ_2^0 through intermediate e,μ sleptons
- But in 20875, these sleptons are too heavy to allow for decay on-shell & only staus are accessible. The resulting leptons from the taus are too soft to pass analysis cuts

Missed vs Found Model Comparisons





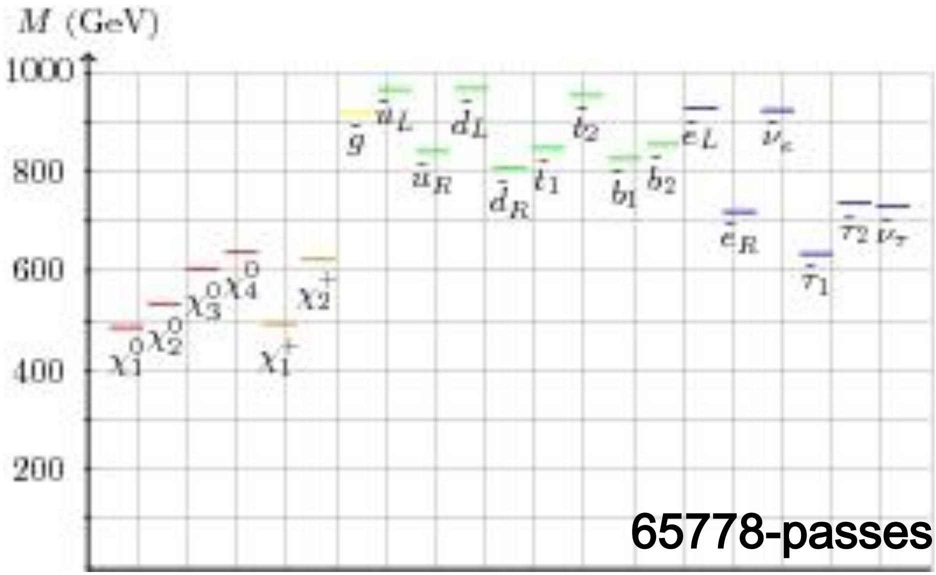


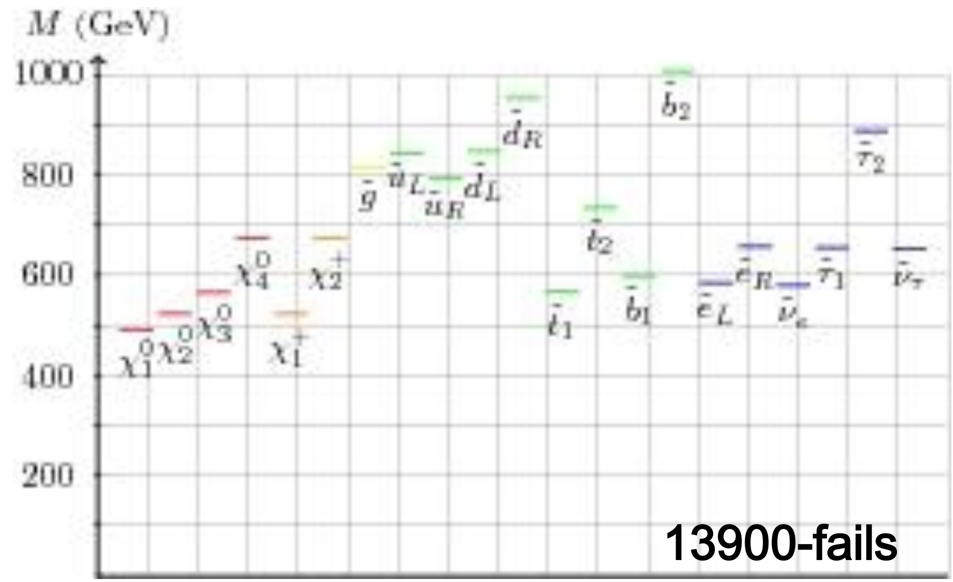


What went wrong ??

- 68329 passes 4j0l (σ~4.6 pb) while 10959 (σ~6.0 pb) fails all
- In 68329, d_R decays to j+MET (B~95%) since the gluino is only ~3 GeV lighter. The gluino decays to the LSP via the sbottom (B~100%) with a Δm~150 GeV mass splitting . The LSP is bino-like in this model
- In 10959, d_R decays via the ~107 GeV lighter gluino (B~99%) and the gluino decays (with Δm ~40 GeV) through sbottom & 2nd neutralino to the (wino-like) LSP (with Δm~ 60 GeV).
- Raising the LSP & b_1 masses in 68239 by 50 GeV (the 2nd set of curves) induces failure due to the new gluino decay path

Missed vs Found Model Comparisons



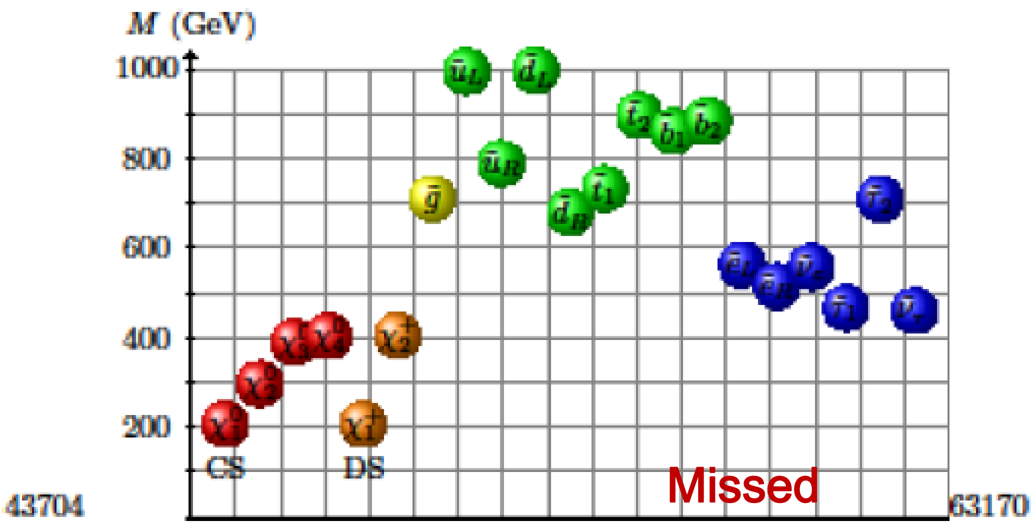


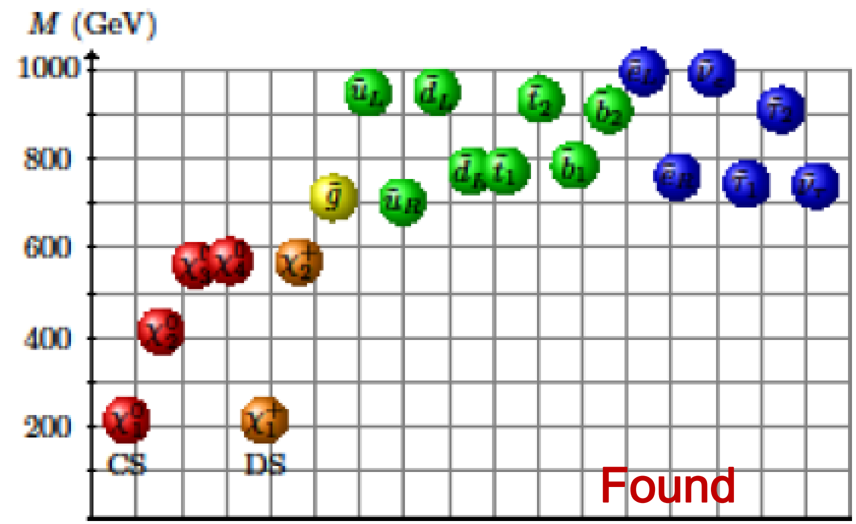
- 13900 & 65778 have heavy spectra & well-mixed gauginos w/ $\sigma \sim 0.36(0.22)$ pb, too small for nj0l but 65778 seen in 4j1l

- In 13900 the gluino decays to sbottoms & stops while u_R goes mostly to the LSP, so no leptons

- In 65778, $(d,u)_R$ decay to $j+\chi_{2,4}^0$, then to $W\chi_1^\pm$ w/ B~75% & Δm~160-270 GeV, producing a subsequent lepton

A 14 TeV Example:





Failed model 43704(process-partonicXS-fullXS-frac.diff)				Sister model 63170			
62	591.6537	552.6714	0.0705342	62	554.1683	598.2279	-0.0736501
63	919.5316	1007.283	-0.0871171	63	1136.412	1115.883	0.0183972
68	1689.407	2207.448	-0.234679	68	1574.955	2111.774	-0.254203
69	4117.824	4558.5	-0.0966714	69	4469.741	4868.156	-0.0818411

#Cut	lepton-pt	num-leps	MET	hardest jet	Meff-4	Meff-3	Meff-2	Sum-4jet-pt	Sum-3jet-pt	Sum-2jet-pt
43704	46.50313	0.3305726	114.8049	424.9652	1070.408	996.6819	859.0967	893.2752	819.5494	681.9642
63170	74.5432	0.3209754	200.8012	368.0755	1090.669	1005.495	867.3606	819.9918	734.8182	596.6838

What went wrong ??

In 43704: gluinos$\rightarrow$ d_R $\rightarrow \chi_2^0$ $\rightarrow$W + 'stable' chargino (~100%)
(Zanesville, OH) as the χ_2^0 –LSP mass splitting is ~91 GeV

In 63170: gluinos$\rightarrow$ u_R $\rightarrow \chi_2^0$ $\rightarrow$ Z/h + LSP (~30%) as the
(St. Louis, MO) χ_2^0 –LSP mass splitting is larger ~198 GeV

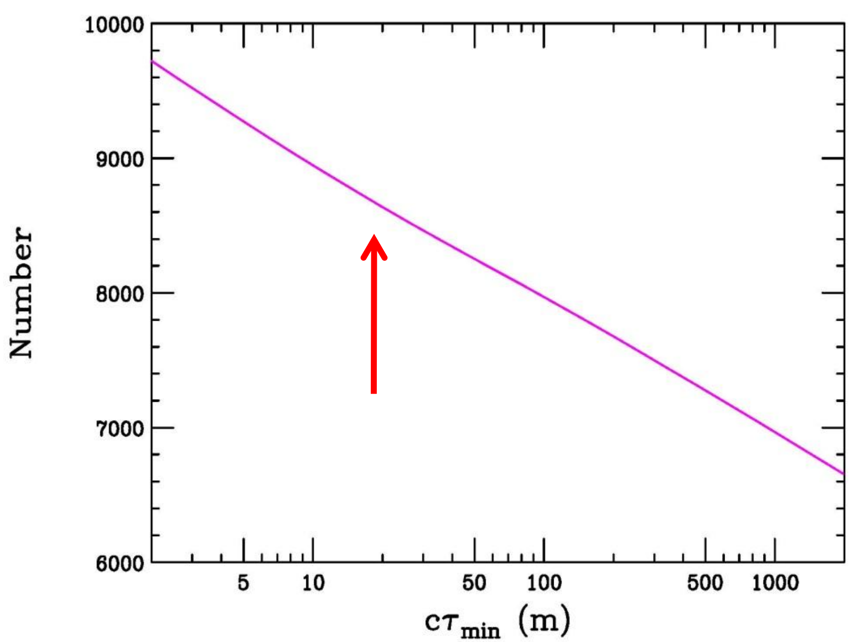
- Again: a small spectrum change can have a large effect on the signal observability!

- $\rightarrow$ Searches for stable charged particles in complex cascades may fill in some gaps as they are common in our model sets

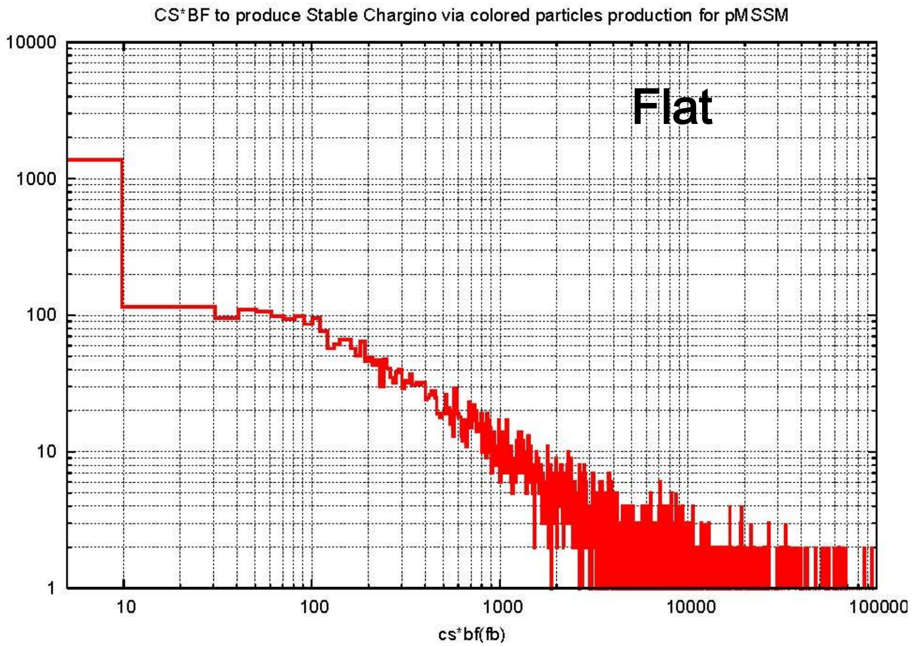
‘Stable’ Charged Particles in Cascades

→ Mostly long-lived charginos produced in long decay chains

~84% of these $\chi_1^{\pm}$ with $c\tau$>20m have σB>10 fb @ 7 TeV



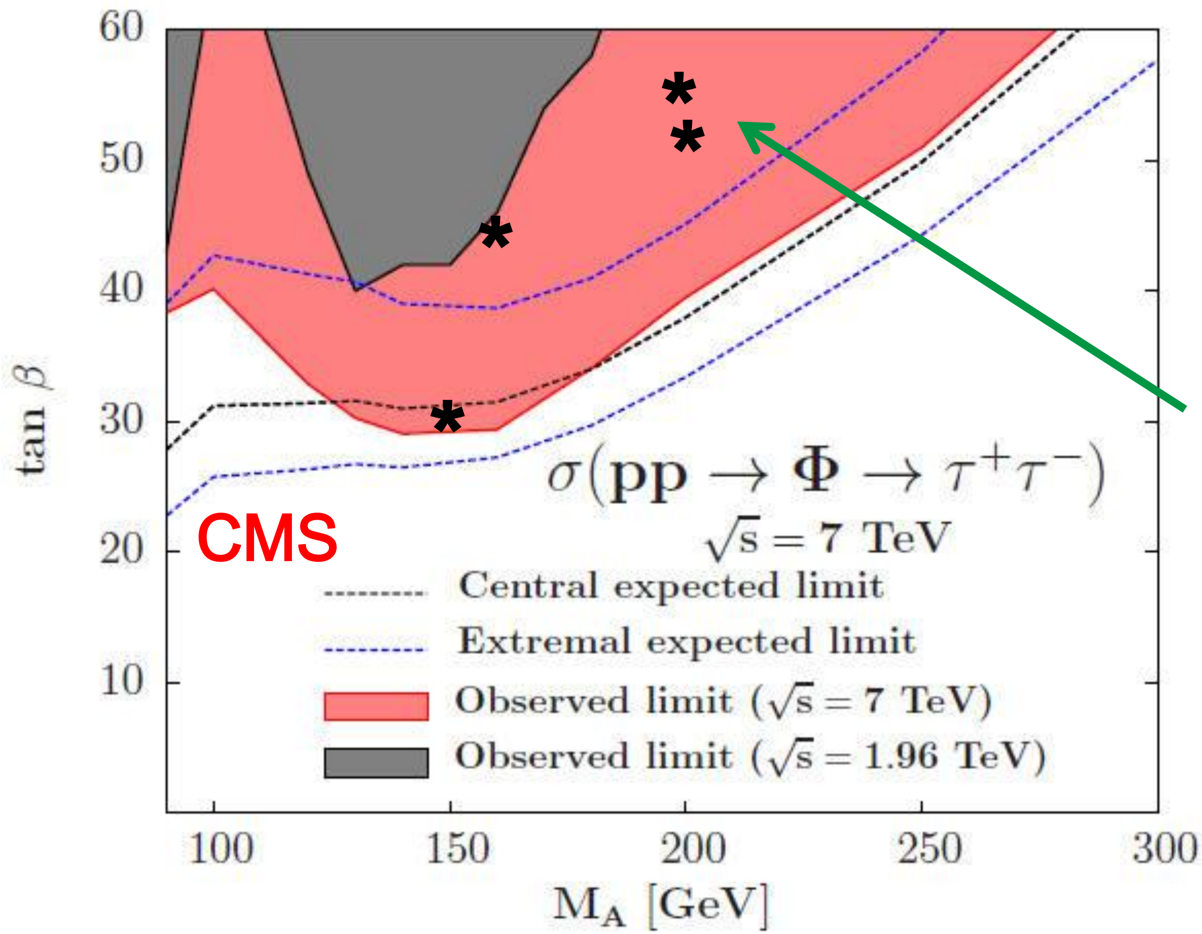
Unboosted Minimum Decay Length



Estimated σB

Impact of Higgs Searches

Searches for the various components of the SUSY Higgs sector also can lead to very important constraints on SUSY parameter space.



So far with ~35 pb^{-1} these searches have excluded only **4** of our models (due to the existing strong flavor constraints) but these searches are just beginning ..

Baglio & Djouadi 1103.6247

Summary & Conclusions

- ATLAS searches at both 7 &14 TeV (& any value in between) with ~10 fb^{-1} will do quite well at discovering or excluding most of the FLAT pMSSM models & not at all badly with the LOG prior set

- With ~35 pb^{-1} , a reasonable fraction of this model space has already been 'covered' !

- Reducing SM background uncertainties is quite important in enhancing model coverage..

- Models 'missed' due to either compressed spectra *or* because of low MET cascades ending in 'stable' charginos *or*…

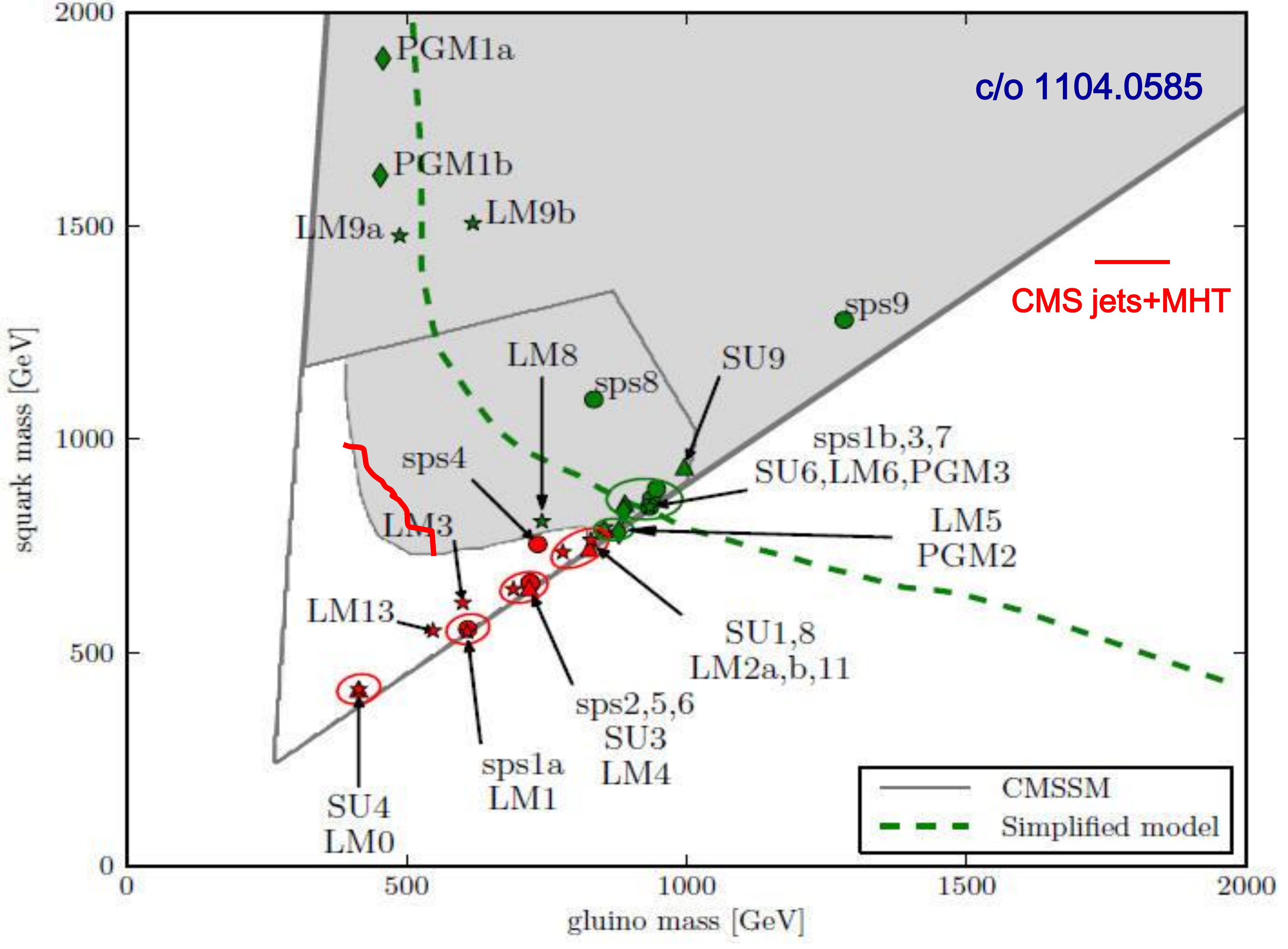
There are actually MANY reasons that models are missed.

Summary & Conclusions (cont.)

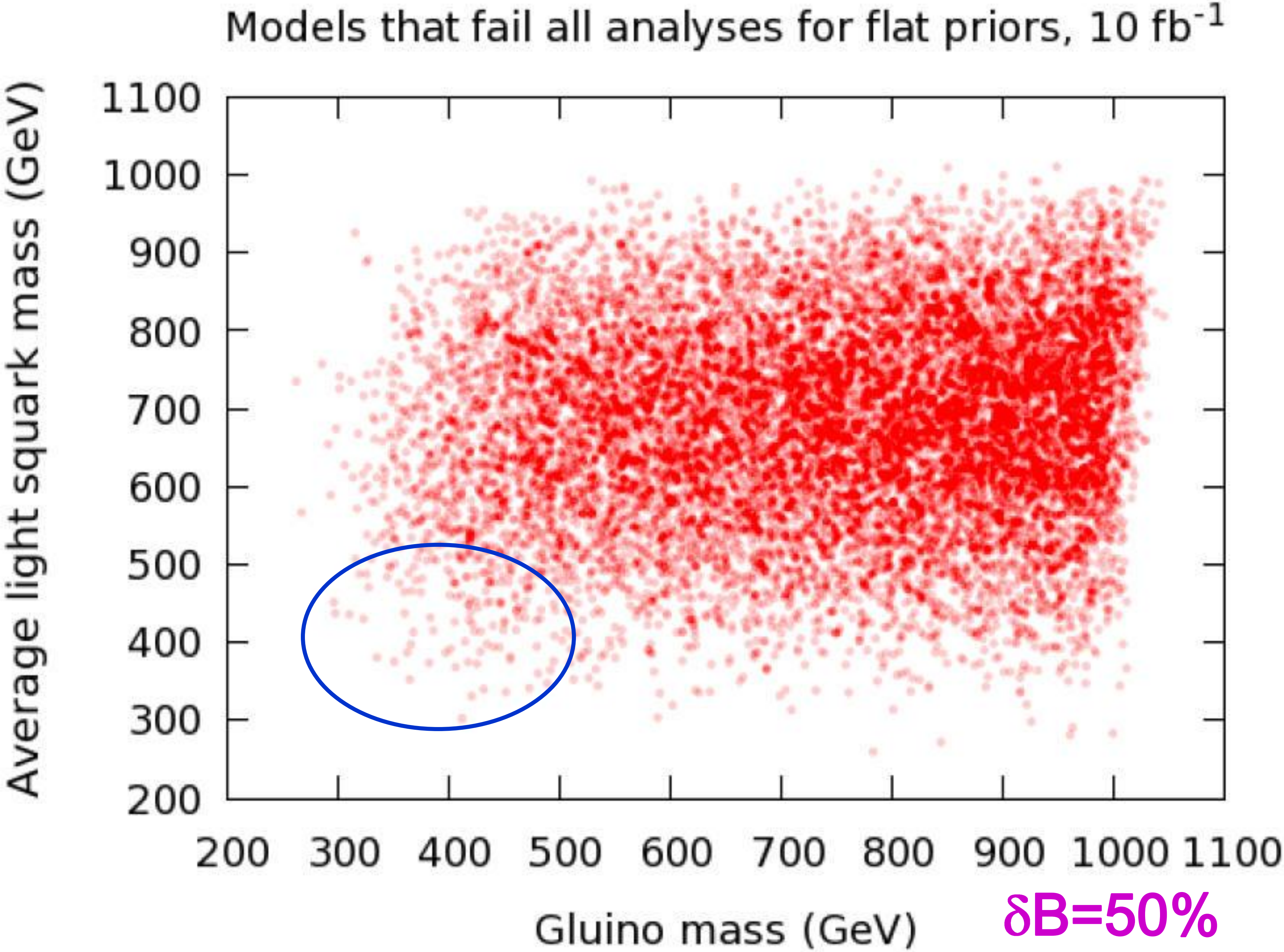
- Searches in other channel, e.g., stable charged particles & Higgs, will play an important role in covering the pMSSM parameter space

- Quite commonly small changes in the sparticle spectrum can lead to very significant changes in signal rates & will then substantially alter the chances for SUSY discovery

BACKUP SLIDES

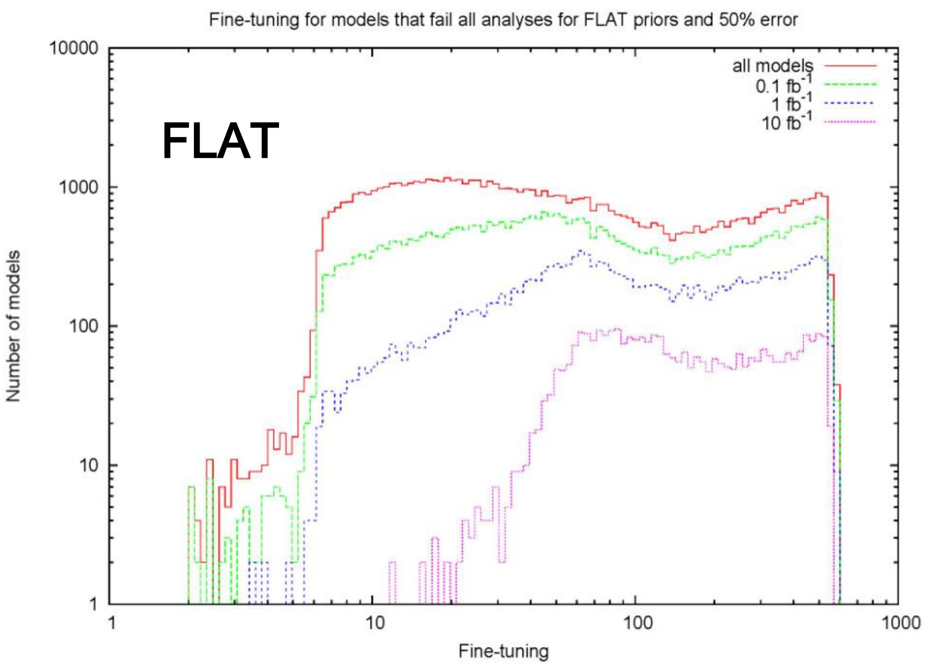


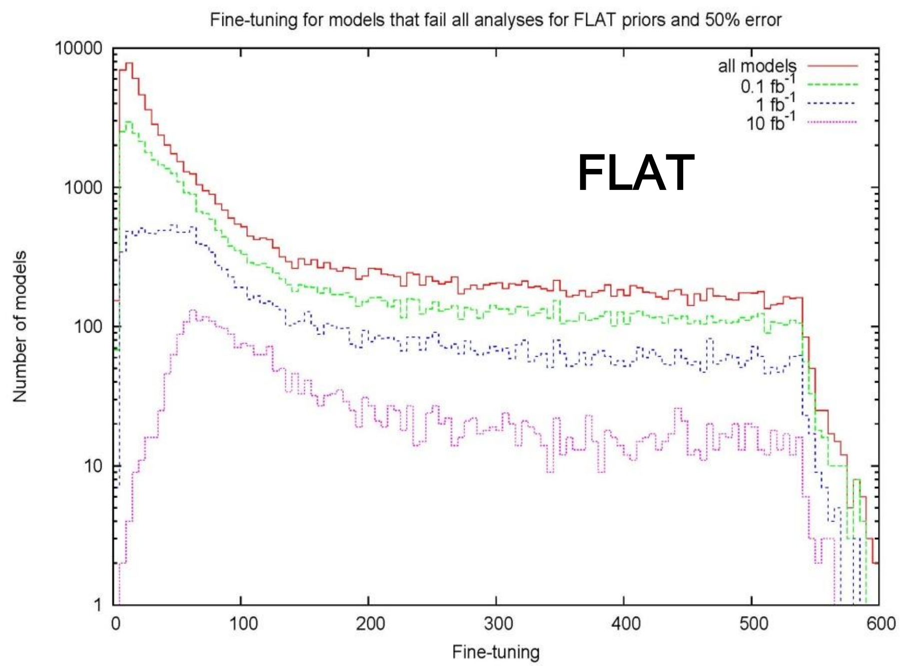
c/o 1104.0585
CMS jets+MHT
PGM1a
PGM1b
LM9a
LM9b
sps9
LM8
sps8
SU9
sps4
sps1b,3,7
SU6,LM6,PGM3
LM3
LM5
PGM2
LM13
SU1,8
LM2a,b,11
sps2,5,6
SU3
LM4
sps1a
LM1
SU4
LM0
CMSSM
Simplified model
squark mass [GeV]
gluino mass [GeV]
0
500
1000
1500
2000


Models that fail all analyses for flat priors, 10 fb^{-1}
Average light squark mass (GeV)
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
1100
Gluino mass (GeV)
δB=50%

Fine-Tuning SUSY ?

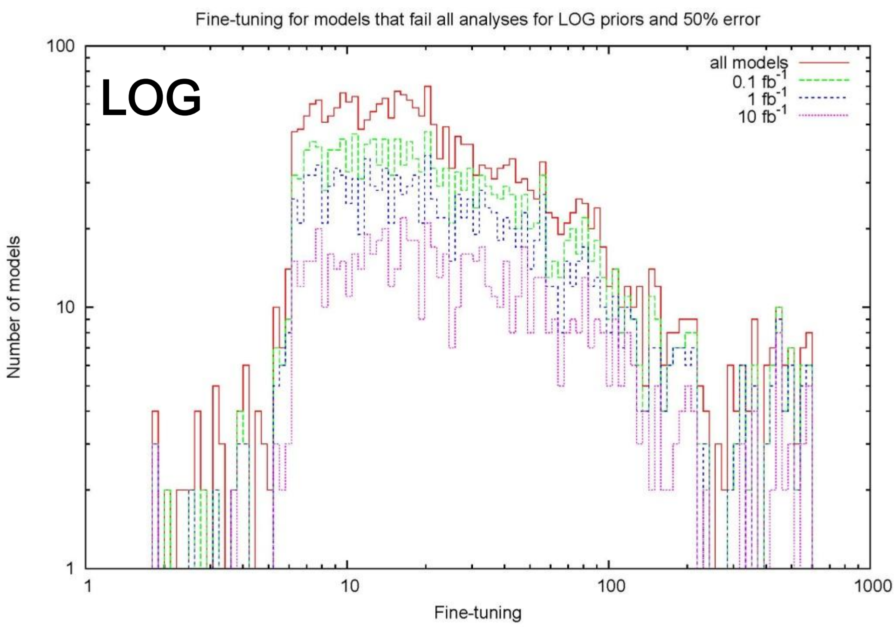
- It is often claimed that if the LHC (@7 TeV) does not find anything then SUSY must be VERY fine-tuned & so 'less likely'. Is this true for the pMSSM??

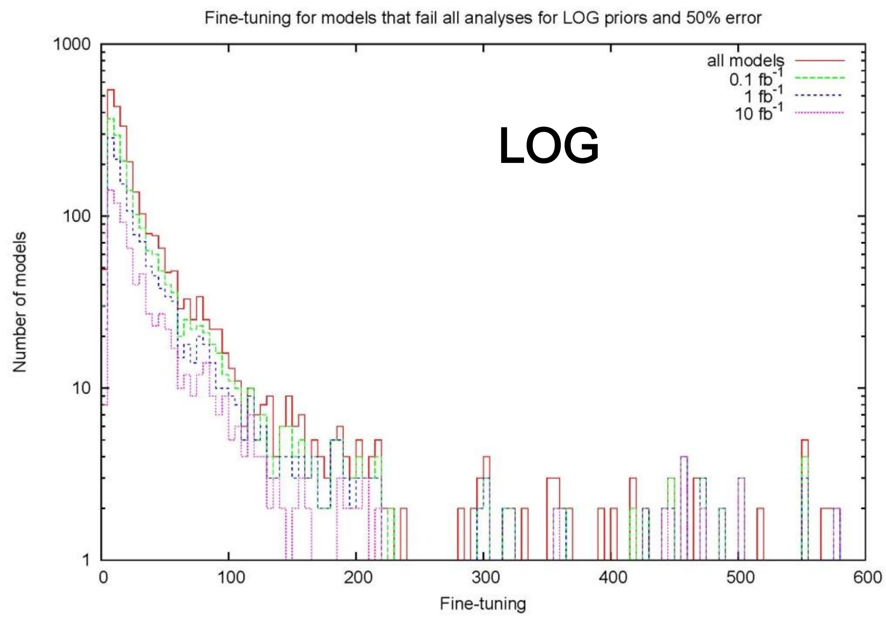




→ Models w/ low tuning do appear to 'suffer' more than those w/ larger values from null SUSY searches

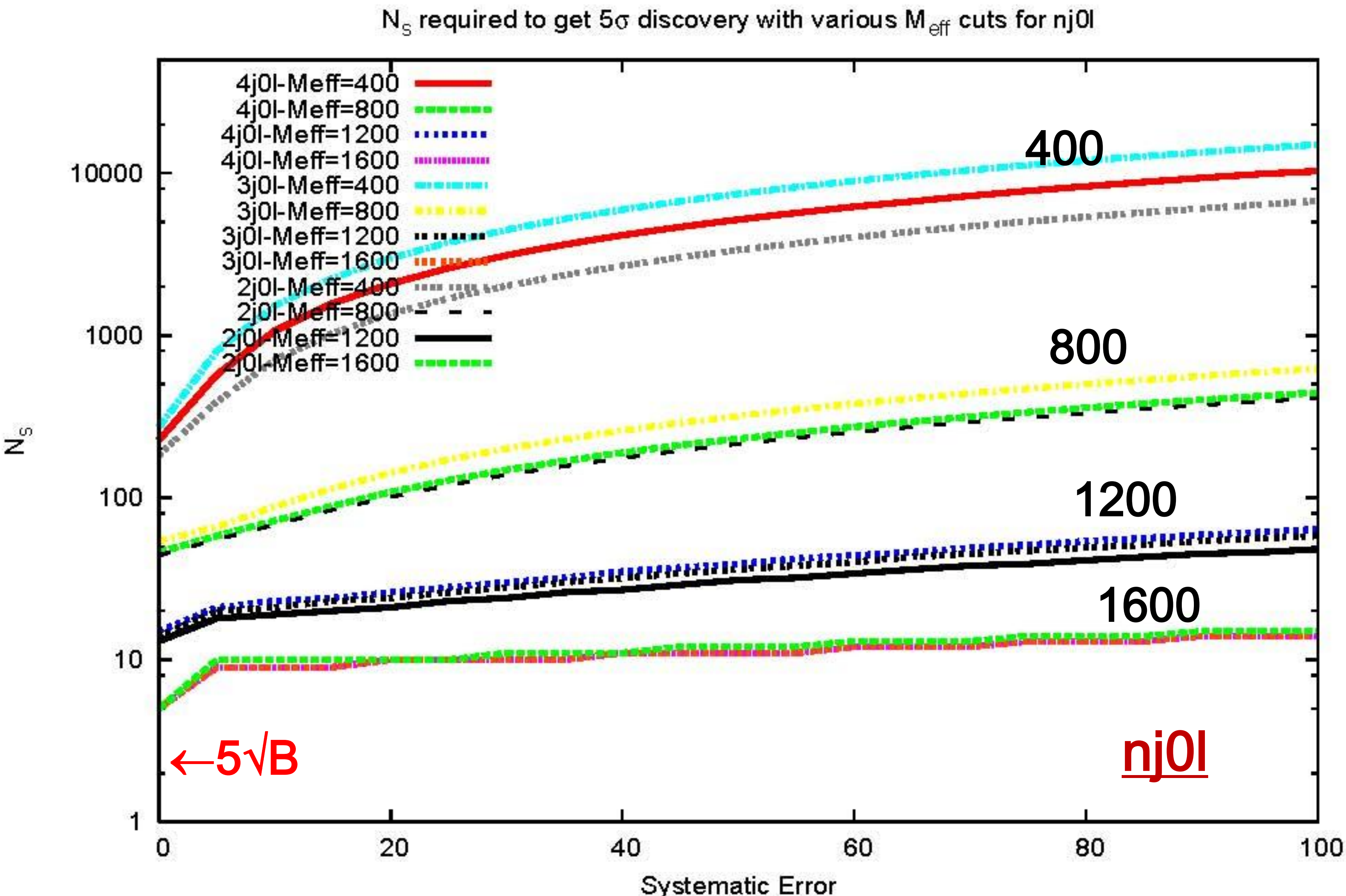
- The amount of fine tuning in the LOG prior set is somewhat less influenced by null ATLAS searches due to spectrum differences , i.e., compression plus mass stretch-out



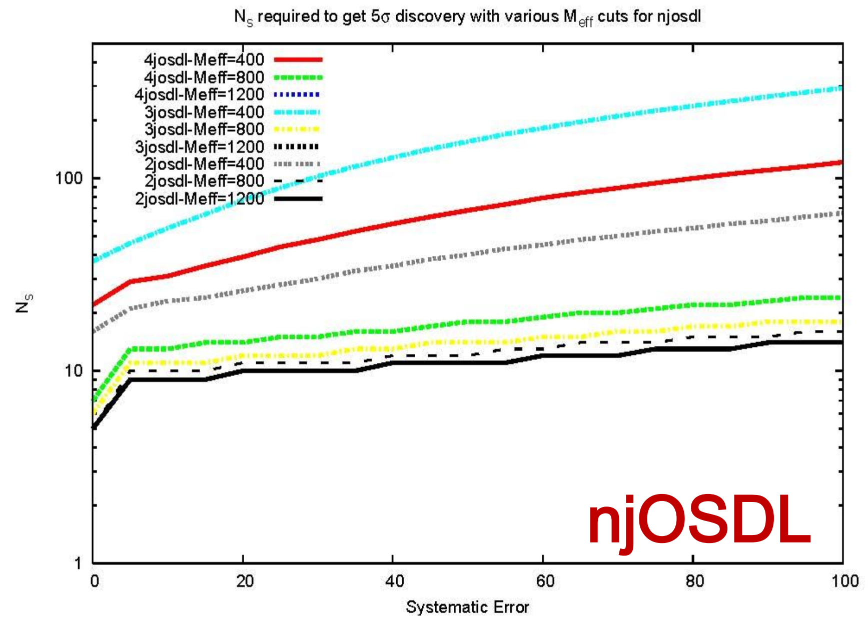


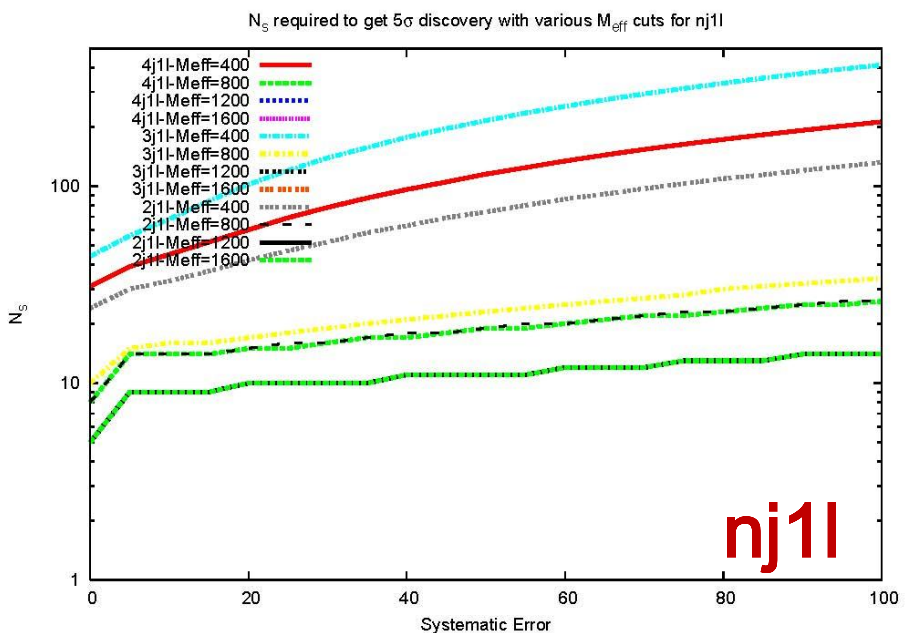
- How many signal events do we need to reach S=5?

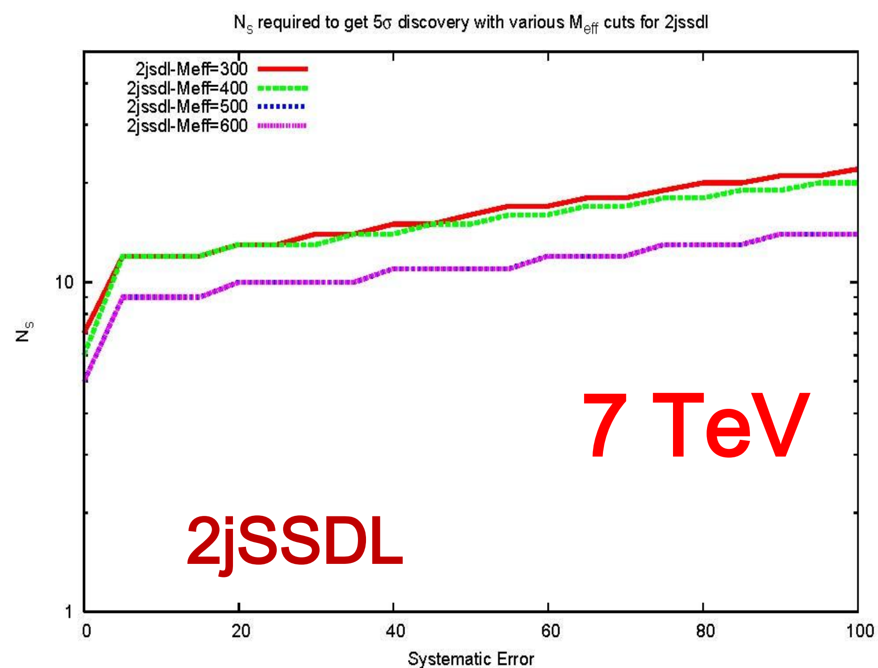
Depends on the M_{eff} 'cut' which is now 'optimized' @ 7 TeV



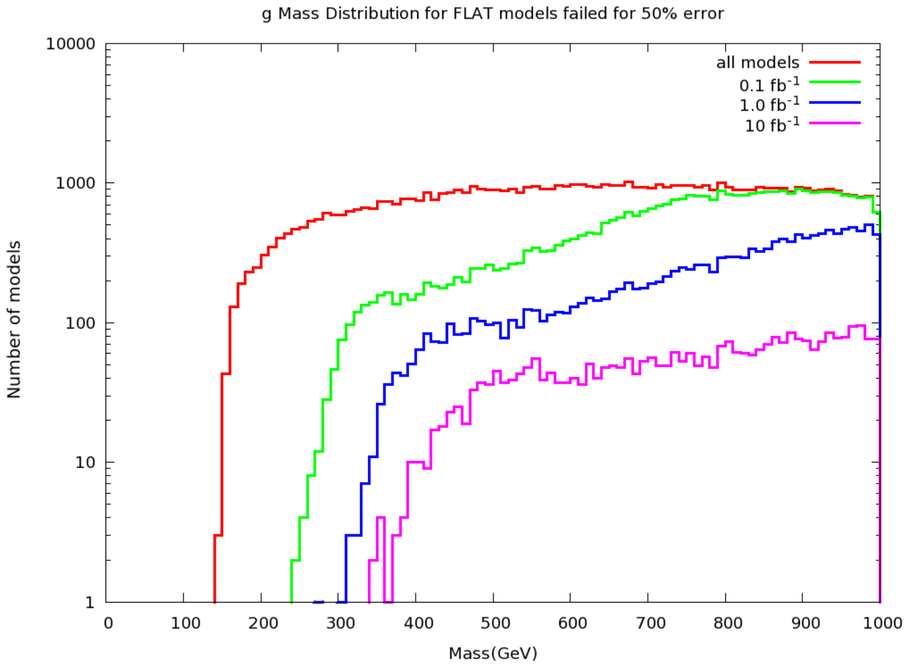
- The size of the background systematic error can play a very significant role in the pMSSM model coverage especially for nj(0,1)l …

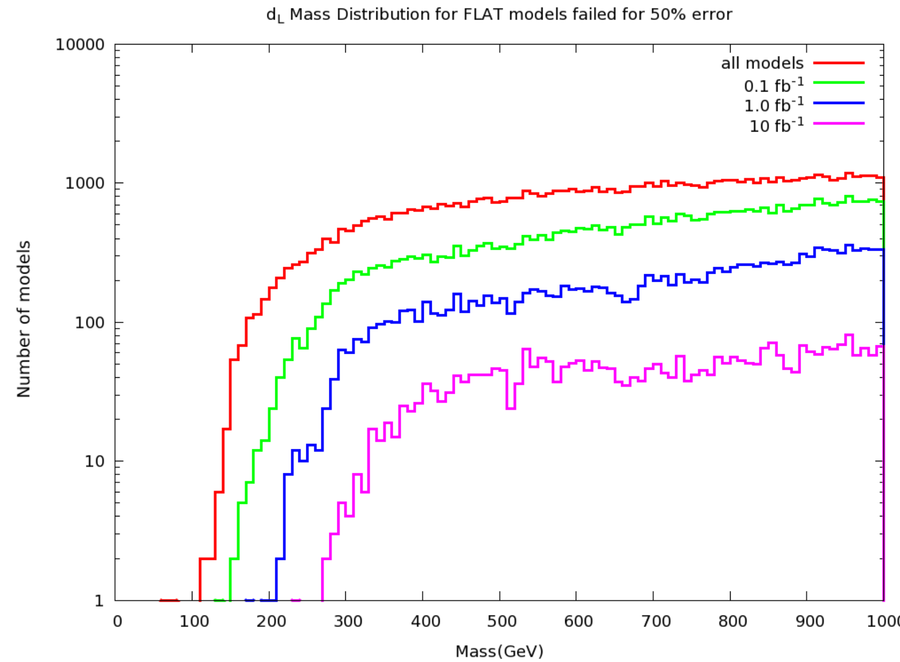


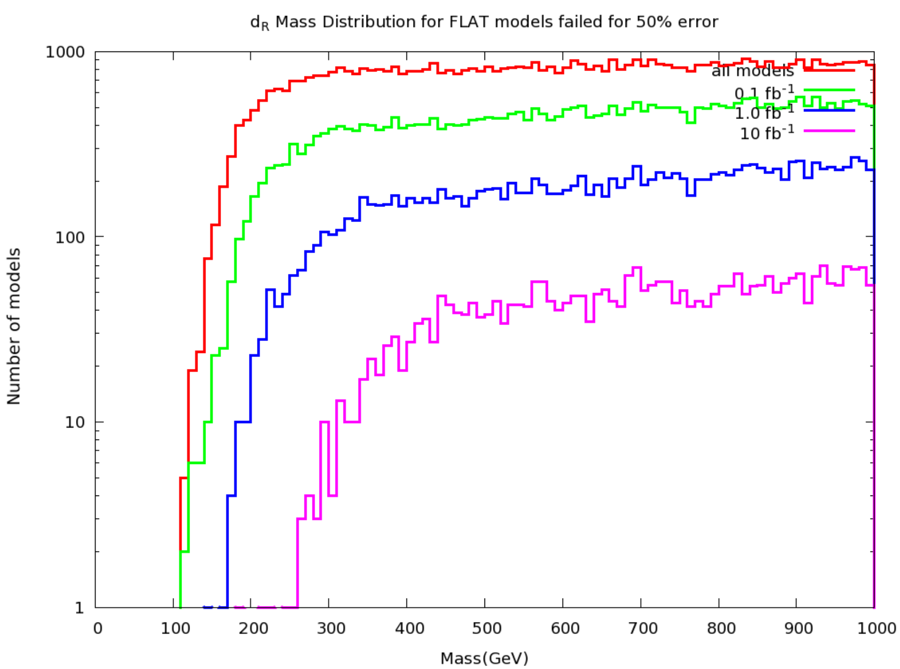


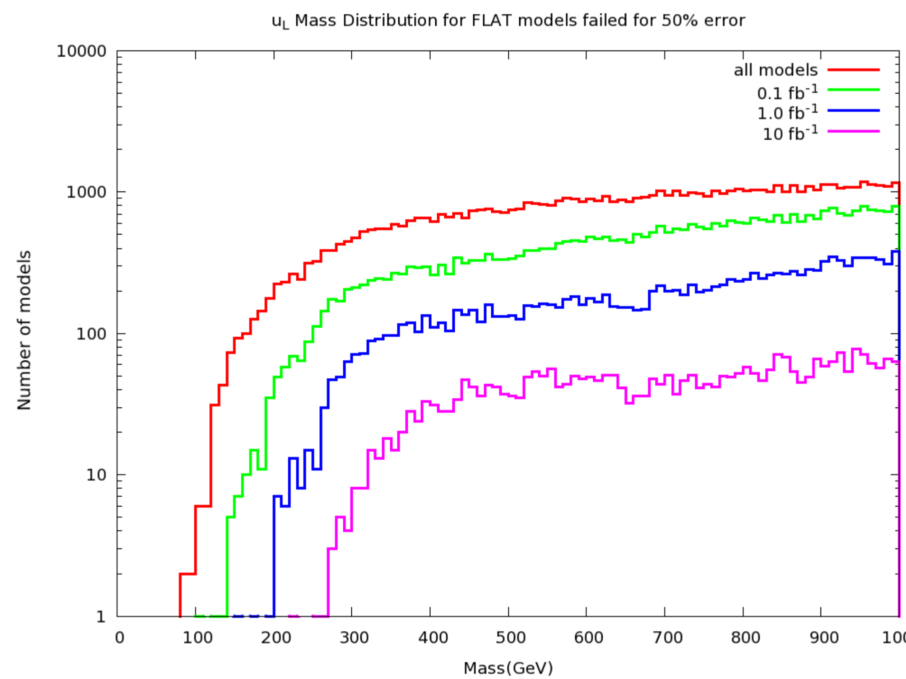


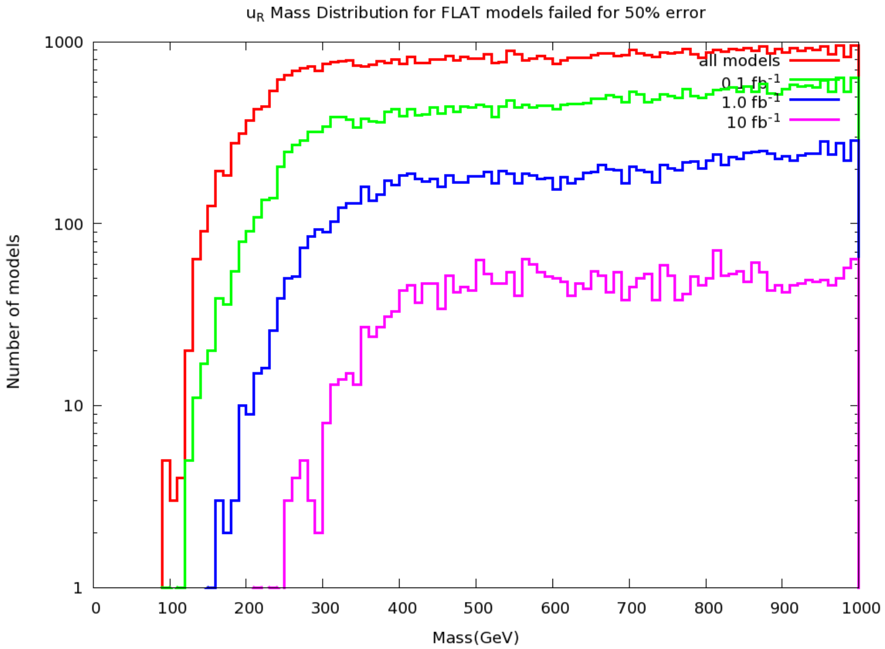
Survivor Spectra : FLAT

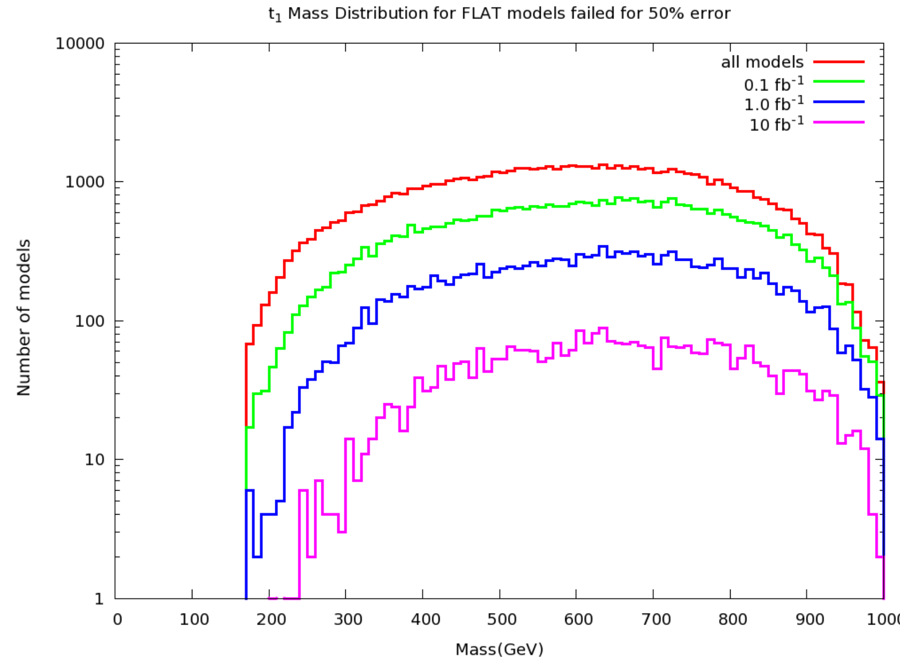

g Mass Distribution for FLAT models failed for 50% error
all models
0.1 fb-1
1.0 fb-1
10 fb-1
Number of models
1
10
100
1000
10000
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
Mass(GeV)

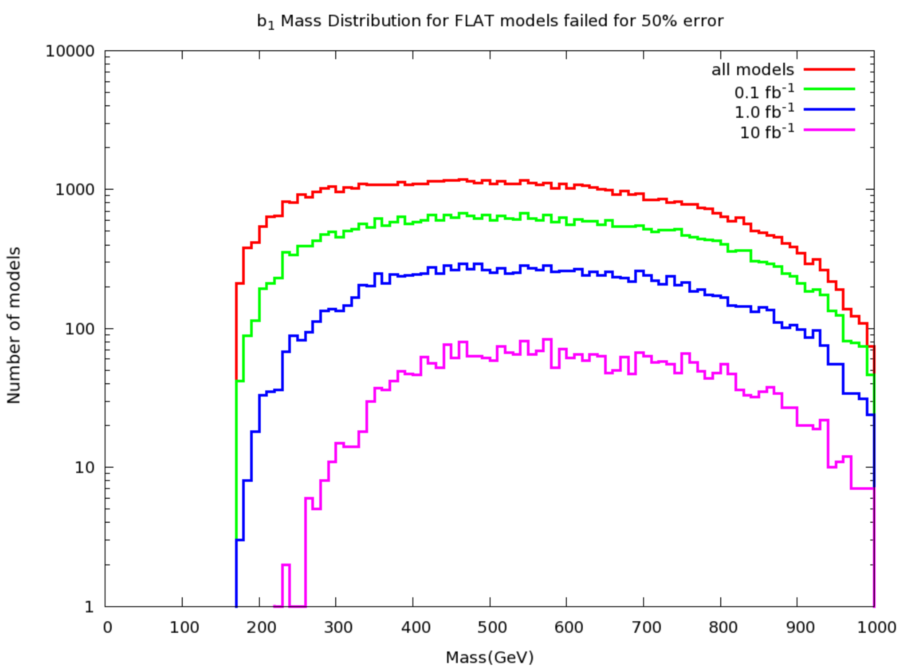

dL Mass Distribution for FLAT models failed for 50% error
all models
0.1 fb-1
1.0 fb-1
10 fb-1
Number of models
1
10
100
1000
10000
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
Mass(GeV)

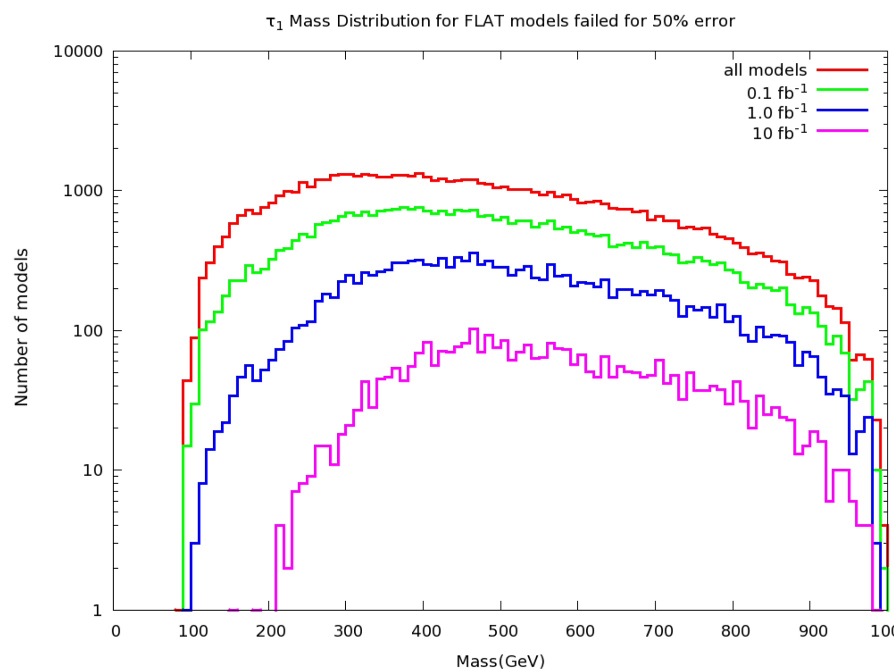

dR Mass Distribution for FLAT models failed for 50% error
all models
0.1 fb-1
1.0 fb-1
10 fb-1
Number of models
1
10
100
1000
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
Mass(GeV)

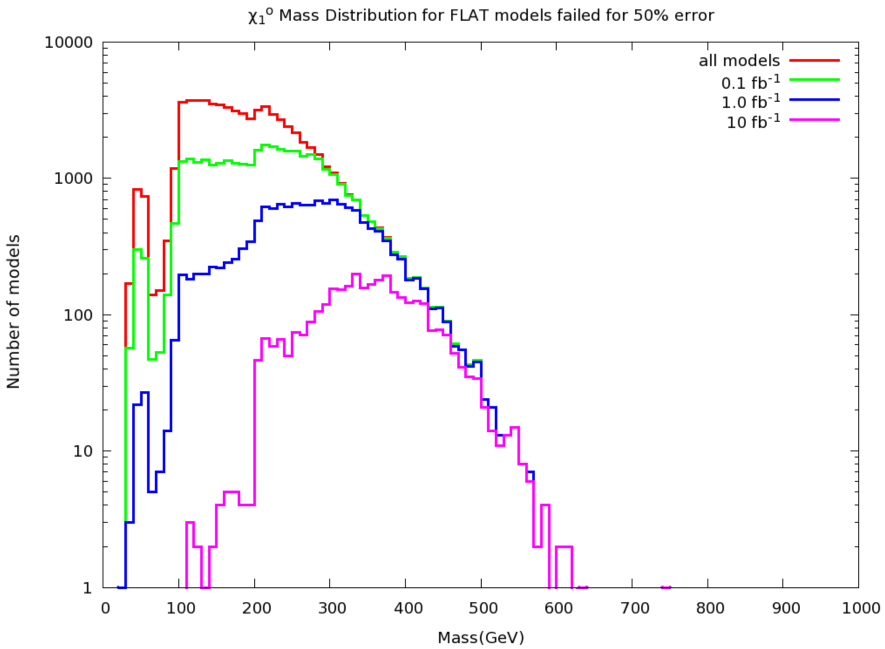

uL Mass Distribution for FLAT models failed for 50% error
all models
0.1 fb-1
1.0 fb-1
10 fb-1
Number of models
1
10
100
1000
10000
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
Mass(GeV)


u_R Mass Distribution for FLAT models failed for 50% error
Number of models
Mass(GeV)
all models
0.1 fb^{-1}
1.0 fb^{-1}
10 fb^{-1}

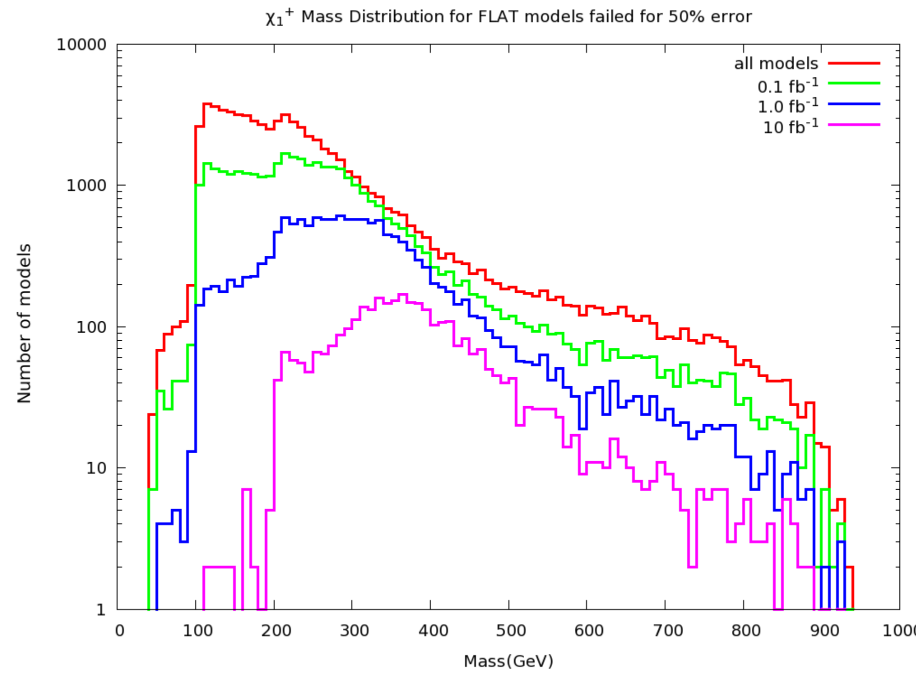

t_1 Mass Distribution for FLAT models failed for 50% error
Number of models
Mass(GeV)
all models
0.1 fb^{-1}
1.0 fb^{-1}
10 fb^{-1}


b_1 Mass Distribution for FLAT models failed for 50% error
Number of models
Mass(GeV)
all models
0.1 fb^{-1}
1.0 fb^{-1}
10 fb^{-1}

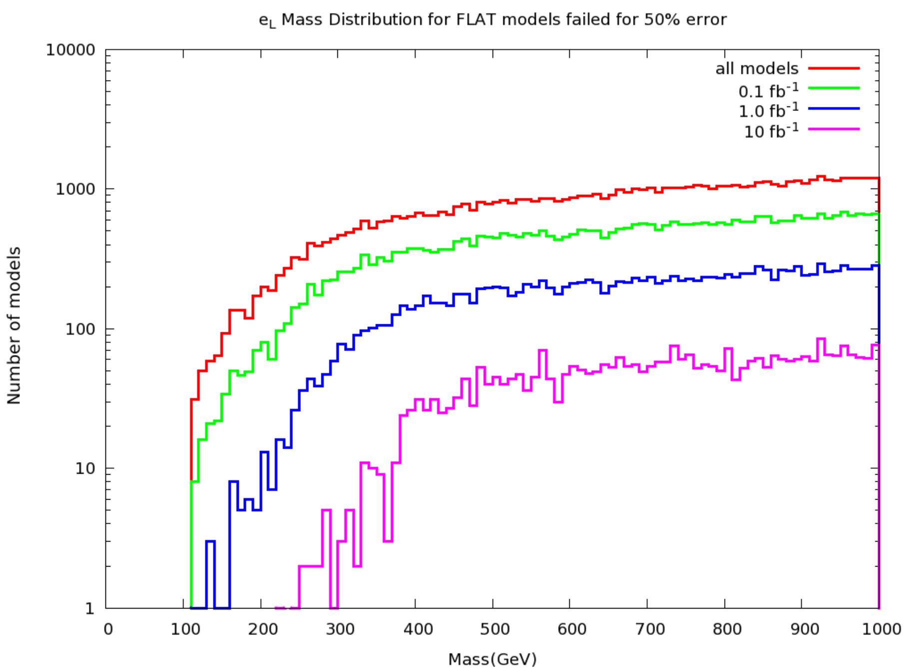

τ_1 Mass Distribution for FLAT models failed for 50% error
Number of models
Mass(GeV)
all models
0.1 fb^{-1}
1.0 fb^{-1}
10 fb^{-1}



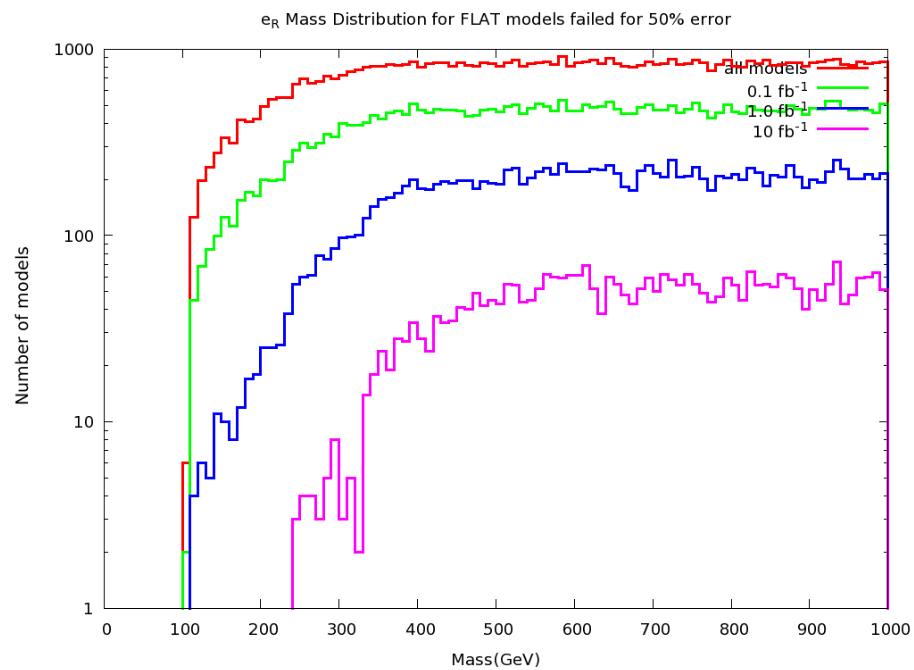
χ_1^o Mass Distribution for FLAT models failed for 50% error
all models
0.1 fb^{-1}
1.0 fb^{-1}
10 fb^{-1}
Number of models
Mass(GeV)



χ_1^+ Mass Distribution for FLAT models failed for 50% error
all models
0.1 fb^{-1}
1.0 fb^{-1}
10 fb^{-1}
Number of models
Mass(GeV)



e_L Mass Distribution for FLAT models failed for 50% error
all models
0.1 fb^{-1}
1.0 fb^{-1}
10 fb^{-1}
Number of models
Mass(GeV)



e_R Mass Distribution for FLAT models failed for 50% error
all models
0.1 fb^{-1}
1.0 fb^{-1}
10 fb^{-1}
Number of models
Mass(GeV)

Aside: How many models remain missing in the 'best' case as the minimum requirements of 'S=5' for all searches is weakened?