

# Early SUSY Searches at the LHC (From a Theorist's Point of View)

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University of Oklahoma

LAPTH Seminar - September 9th, 2010

- ④ H. Baer, V. Barger, AL and X. Tata, JHEP 0909:063,2009.
- ④ H. Baer, V. Barger, AL and X. Tata, JHEP 1006:102,2010.
- ④ H. Baer, S. Kraml, AL, and S. Sekmen, JHEP 1002:055,2010.
- ④ H. Baer, S. Kraml, AL, S. Sekmen and X. Tata, arXiv:1007.3897.

## Outline

- What is SUSY?
- Where is SUSY?
- LHC7 Reach
  - mSUGRA
  - Non mSUGRA Models
- Conclusions

## What is SUSY?

- If you were lost in a desert island for the last 30 years, you may not have heard of SUSY:

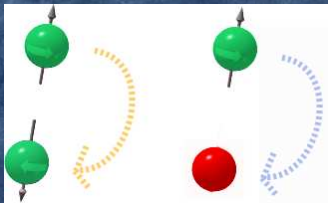
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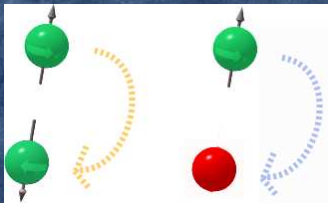


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• Fermions  $\leftrightarrow$  Bosons

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$\Rightarrow$  All interactions are ( $\sim$ ) known!



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- Breaking (soft) terms have the correct form!  
If  $m, A, M \sim 1$  TeV:
  - $\Rightarrow$  light matter fermions and gauge bosons (SM)
  - $\Rightarrow$  heavy matter scalar and gauginos (MSSM)

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...However it has over 100 (soft) parameters just in the MINIMAL (unconstrained) model!



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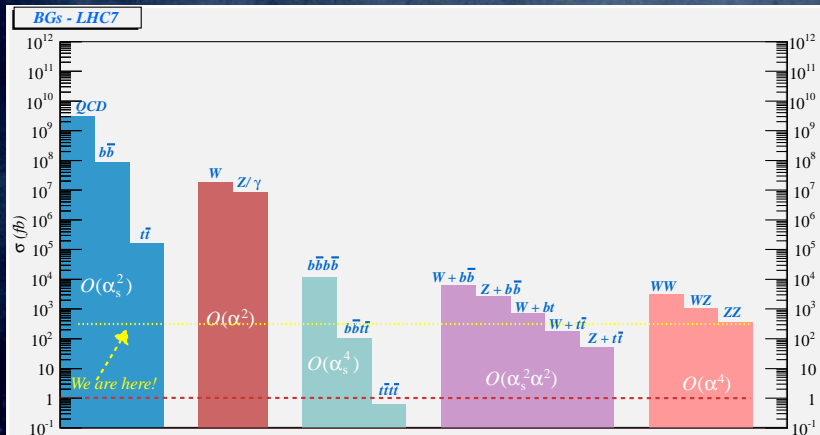
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  - Standard SUSY channels:
    - $\cancel{E}_T + \text{jets}$
    - OS, SS dileptons + jets
    - Trilepton
    - jets +  $\gamma, \dots$
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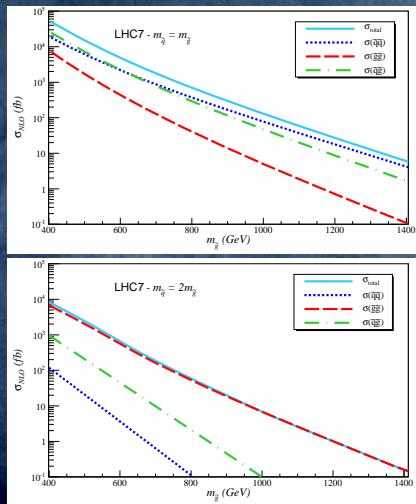
# SM Backgrounds





# SUSY Signal

For LHC7 we can focus on strong cross-sections



# LHC7 Reach

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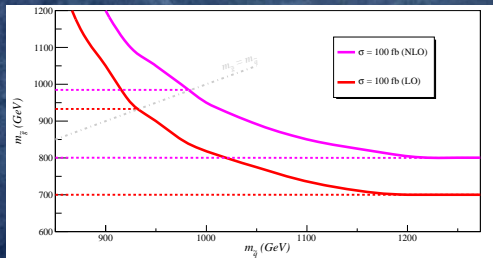
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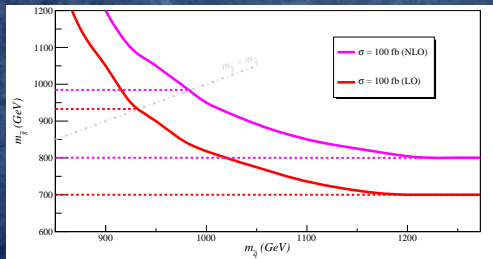
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$$0.7 \pm 0.1 \text{ TeV} \lesssim m_{\tilde{g}} \lesssim 0.9 \pm 0.1 \text{ TeV}$$



- For a more detailed analysis we need a specific model (or class of models).

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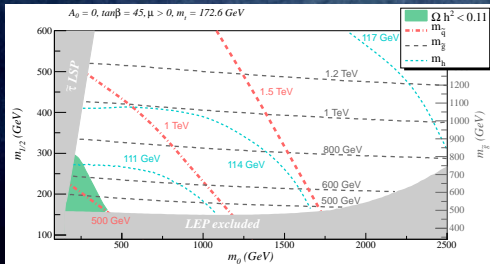
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- $m_0 \rightarrow$  **scalar masses**
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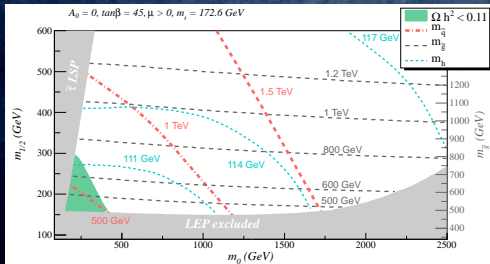
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$\rightarrow$  Should not be taken too seriously, since **mSUGRA** is just a "prototype" model

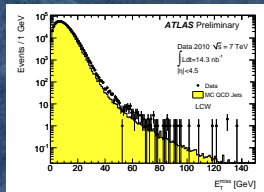
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- Early data results show excellent detector/MC agreement!

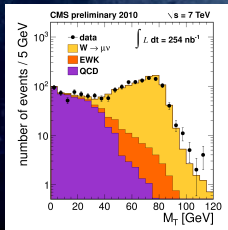


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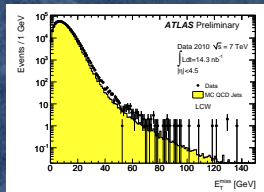
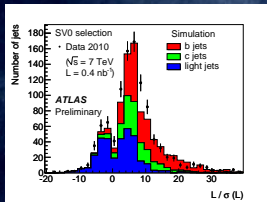


$E_T^{\text{miss}}$



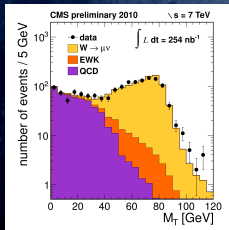
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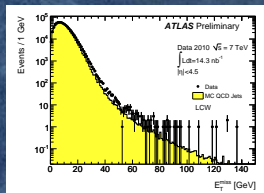
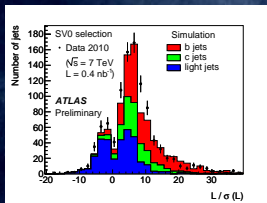
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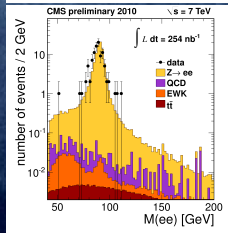
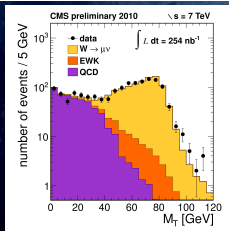
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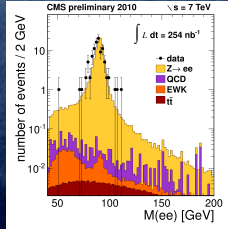
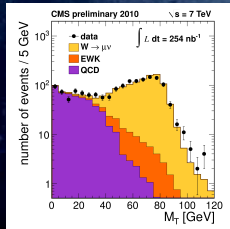
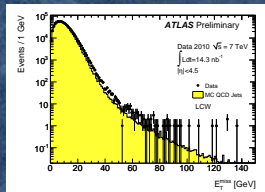
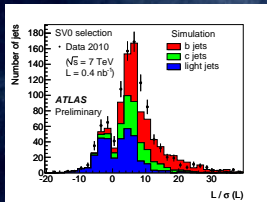
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- lepton ID should be available for early analysis!
- More than  $3 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  of data by now!

## Full Analysis (optimized search):

- $\cancel{E}_T > 100 - 1000 \text{ GeV}$
- $n(\text{jets}) \geq 2, 3, 4, 5 \text{ or } 6$
- $n(b) \geq 0, 1, 2 \text{ or } 3$
- $E_T(j_1) > 50 - 1000 \text{ GeV}$
- $E_T(j_2) > 50 - 500 \text{ GeV}$
- $n(\ell) = 0, 1, 2, 3, \text{ OS, SS and inclusive channel: } n(\ell) \geq 0$
- $10 \text{ GeV} \leq m(\ell^+\ell^-) \leq 75 \text{ GeV or } m(\ell^+\ell^-) \geq 105 \text{ GeV}$   
(for the OS, same flavor (SF) dileptons only)
- transverse sphericity  $S_T > 0.2$

## Search Channels

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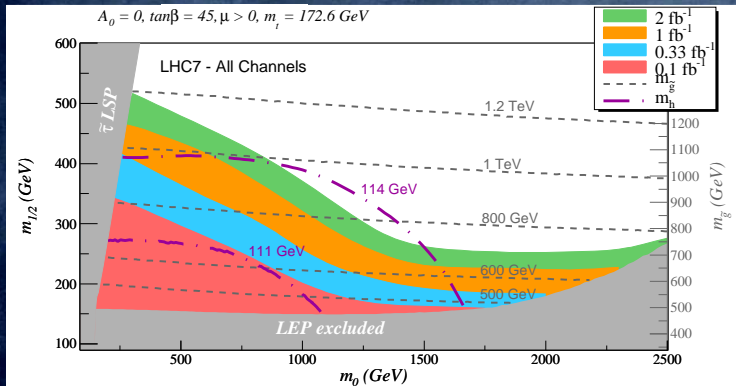
### Channel is chosen such that:

- Signal is visible ( $S \geq \max[5, 5\sigma\sqrt{BG}, 0.2BG]$ )
- Maximizes  $S/\sqrt{S + BG}$

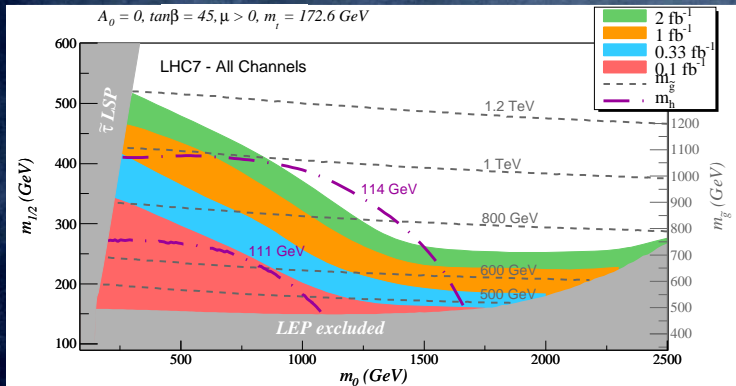


# mSUGRA Reach

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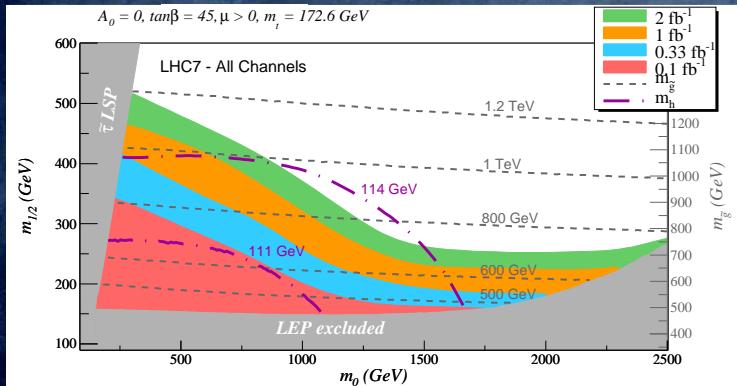
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$\Rightarrow$  Agrees with estimated reach!

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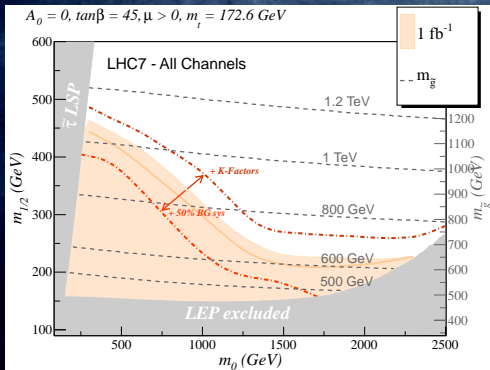
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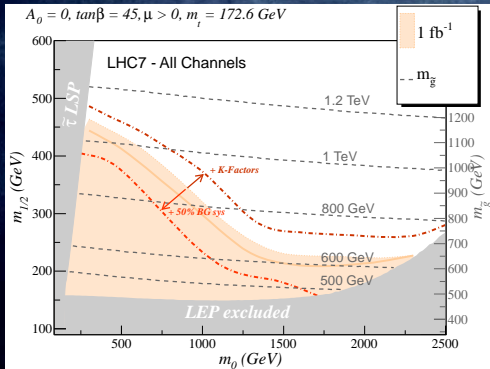
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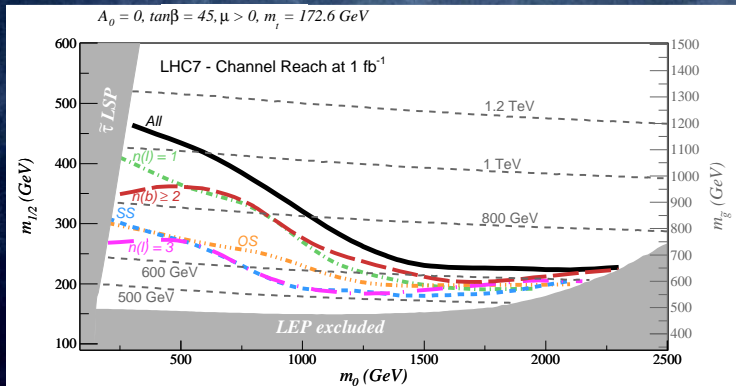


A proper reach analysis has to be ultimately done by the experimental groups:

- Full detector simulation
- Data driven BG
- Systematical error effects (NLO, PDFs...)

# Reach X-Ray

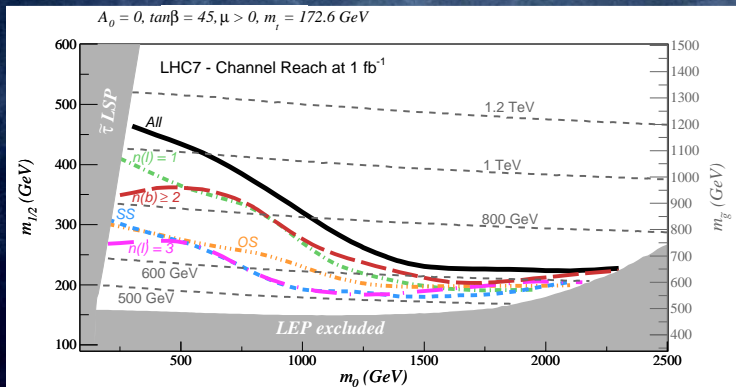
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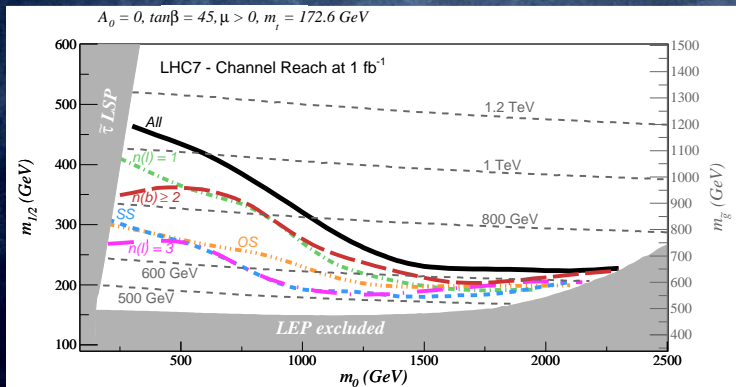
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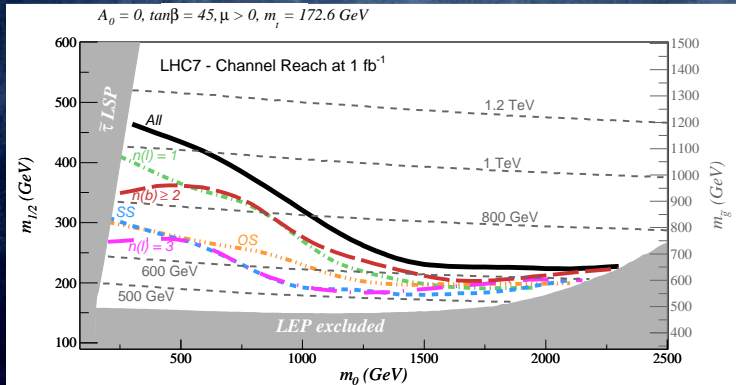
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  - Multi-b's

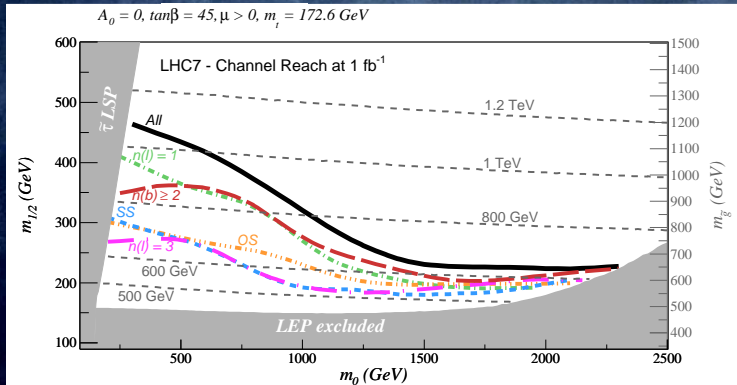




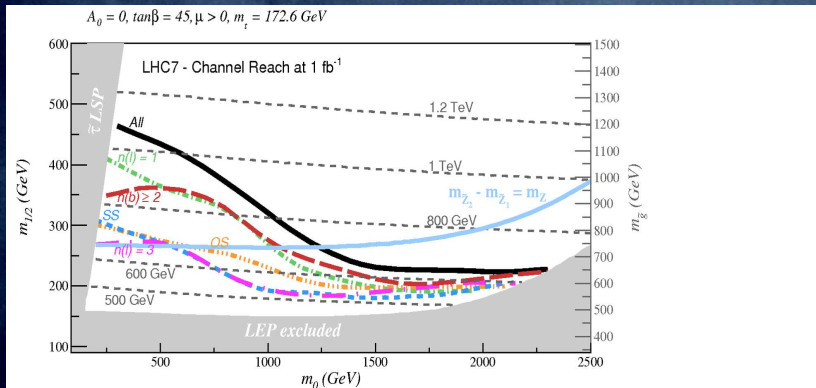
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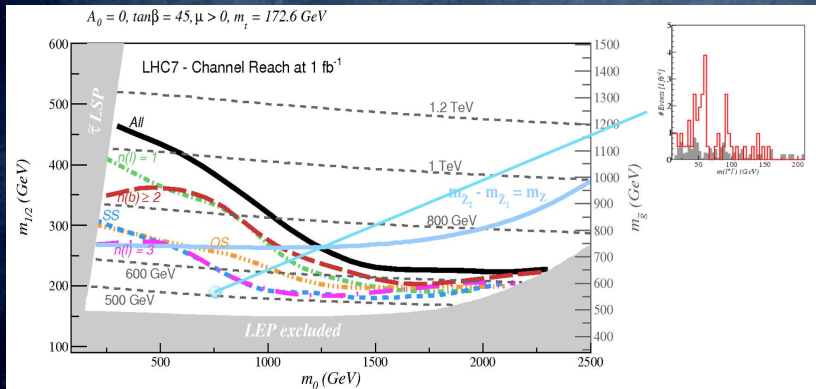
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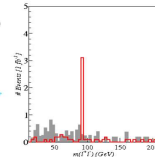
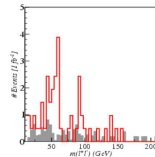
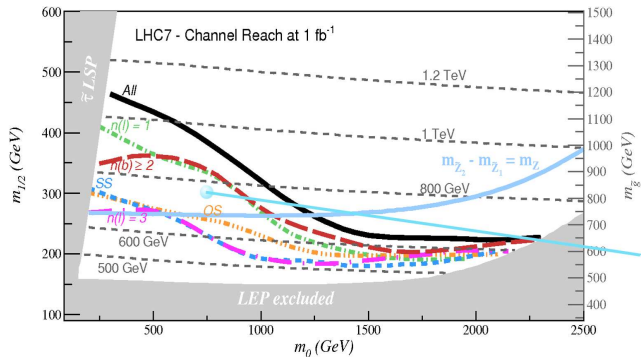


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$A_0 = 0, \tan\beta = 45, \mu > 0, m_t = 172.6 \text{ GeV}$



# mSUGRA Reach

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•  $SPS/a'$ :

$$m_0 = 70 \text{ GeV}, m_{1/2} = 250 \text{ GeV}, A_0 = -300 \text{ GeV}, \tan \beta = 10$$



# mSUGRA Reach

## SPS1a':

$$m_0 = 70 \text{ GeV}, m_{1/2} = 250 \text{ GeV}, A_0 = -300 \text{ GeV}, \tan \beta = 10$$

$$m_{\tilde{g}} = 608 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{q}} \sim 550 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{Z}_1} = 98 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{\tau}_1} = 108 \text{ GeV}$$

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$$\text{Visible at: } n(j) \geq 2, \cancel{E}_T > 200 \text{ GeV}, (S = 909, BG = 460)$$

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## mSUGRA Best Fit:

$$m_0 = 60 \text{ GeV}, m_{1/2} = 310 \text{ GeV}, A_0 = 130 \text{ GeV}, \tan \beta = 11$$

( O. Buchmueller et al., Eur.Phys.J.C64:391-415,2009 )

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$$m_0 = 70 \text{ GeV}, m_{1/2} = 250 \text{ GeV}, A_0 = -300 \text{ GeV}, \tan \beta = 10$$

$$m_{\tilde{g}} = 608 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{q}} \sim 550 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{Z}_1} = 98 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{\tau}_1} = 108 \text{ GeV}$$

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## Non mSUGRA Models

How much of the previous results are model dependent?

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- Viable leptogenesis scenarios...



- All the matter content fits in one multiplet:

$$\begin{aligned}
 16 &= 10 \oplus \bar{5} \oplus 1 \\
 \psi &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & u^c & -u^c & u & d \\ & 0 & u^c & u & d \\ & & 0 & u & d \\ & & & 0 & e^+ \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \oplus \begin{pmatrix} d^c \\ d^c \\ d^c \\ e^- \\ \nu \end{pmatrix} \oplus \nu^c
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Minimal Yukawa coupling:  $\mathcal{L}_{Yuk} = f \bar{\Psi} \Gamma_a \Psi H_a \Rightarrow f_t = f_b = f_\tau$

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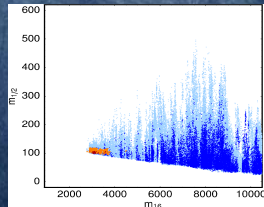
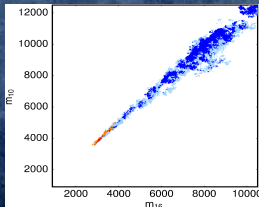
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MCMC scan:

$$R = \frac{\max[f_t, f_b, f_\tau]}{\min[f_t, f_b, f_\tau]}$$

$$R < 1.1, 1.05$$



## ⦿ Benchmark Point (DR3B):

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\tilde{g}} &= 321 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{W}_1} = 115 \text{ GeV}, \\ m_{\tilde{Z}_2} &= 114 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{Z}_1} = 47 \text{ GeV}, \\ m_{\tilde{t}_1} &= 2.4 \text{ TeV}, m_{\tilde{b}_1} = 1.4 \text{ TeV} \end{aligned}$$

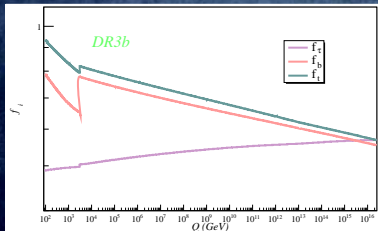


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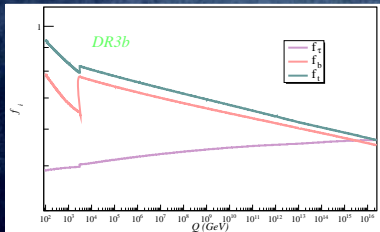
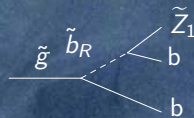


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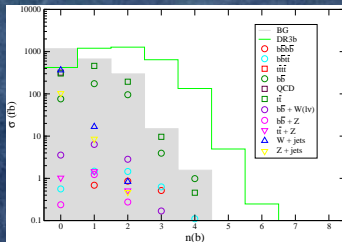
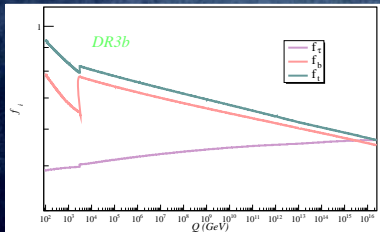
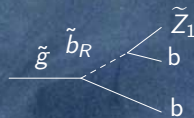
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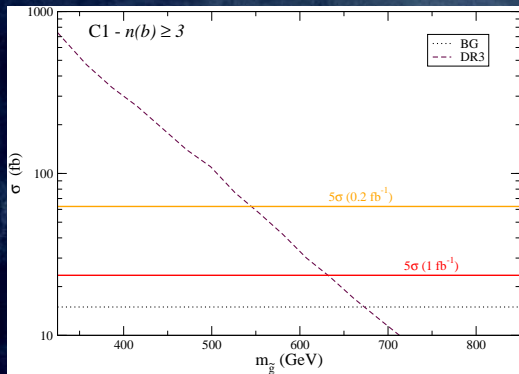
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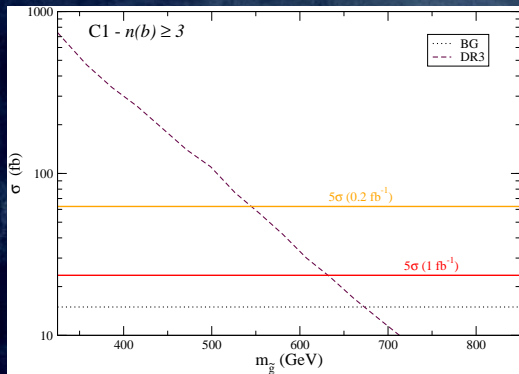


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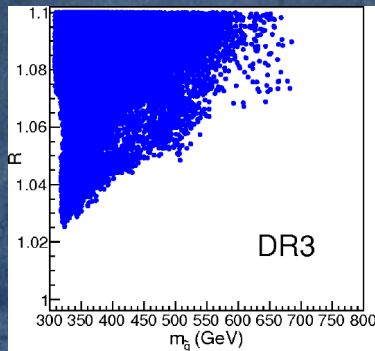
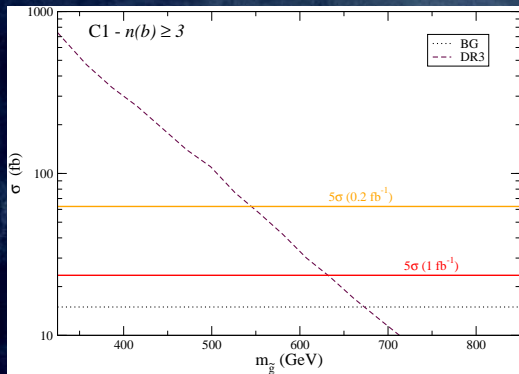
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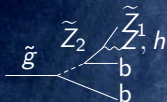


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$\Rightarrow$  Can exclude models with unification up to 10% !

$\Rightarrow$  Once again agrees with estimated reach!

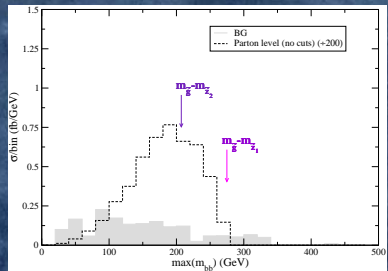
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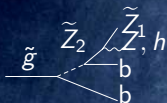
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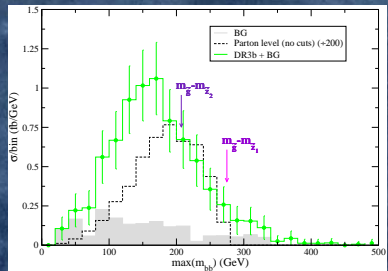
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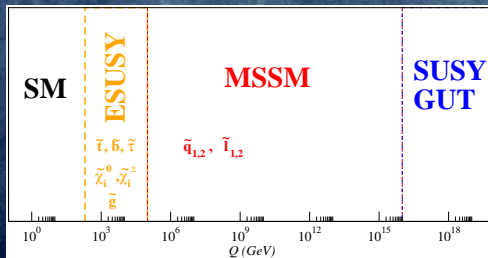
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  - Unlike DR3, can have heavy gluinos!

At the weak scale:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\tilde{t}, \tilde{\tau}, \tilde{b}} &\lesssim 1 \text{ TeV} \\ m_{\tilde{B}, \tilde{W}} &\lesssim 1 \text{ TeV} \\ m_{\tilde{q}, \tilde{l}}(1, 2) &\gtrsim 10\text{-}100 \text{ TeV} \end{aligned}$$





# ESUSY - Phenomenology

- Some signal topologies:

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### Light Gluino:



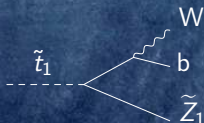
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Heavy Gluino:



# ESUSY - Phenomenology

## Some signal topologies:

• Light Gluino:



• Heavy Gluino:



*Multi-b jets*

*$\cancel{E}_T$  + leptons*

*Soft jets and/or leptons*

*(if  $m_{\tilde{t}_1} \sim m_{\tilde{Z}_1}$ )*

# ESUSY - Phenomenology

## • Benchmark points:

### • ESI:

$$m_{\tilde{g}} = 524 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 656 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{Z}_1} = 69 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{b}_i, \tilde{\tau}_i} \sim 1 - 2 \text{ TeV}$$

### • ES2:

$$m_{\tilde{g}} = 2.4 \text{ TeV}, m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 612 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{Z}_1} = 441 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{b}_i, \tilde{\tau}_i} \sim 0.8 - 1.4 \text{ TeV}$$

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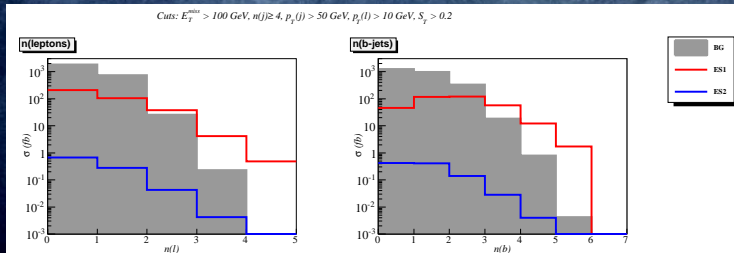
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- The first signal should appear in a **hadronic channel** (**jets +  $\cancel{E}_T$  or  $b$ -jets +  $\cancel{E}_T$** )

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- The first signal should appear in a **hadronic channel** (**jets +  $\cancel{E}_T$**  or  **$b$ -jets +  $\cancel{E}_T$** )
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## Conclusions

- LHC7 already has  $3.5 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  of data!
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- Complementary multi-lepton and multi-B channels will give a hint of the underlying model
- If we are lucky, several new physics mass scales will be inferred from data (mass edges,  $M_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $m_{T2}\dots$ )

# Conclusions

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# Thanks!

# Backup slides



# Simulation Details

Background Simulation: AlpGen (MLM matching) + Pythia

SM process	Cross section	number of events
QCD: 2, 3 and 4 jets	$3.0 \times 10^9$ fb	26M
$t\bar{t}$ : $t\bar{t} + 0, 1$ and 2 jets	$1.6 \times 10^5$ fb	5M
$b\bar{b}$ : $b\bar{b} + 0, 1$ and 2 jets	$8.8 \times 10^7$ fb	91M
$Z + \text{jets}$ : $Z/\gamma(\rightarrow l\bar{l}, \nu\bar{\nu}) + 0, 1, 2$ and 3 jets	$8.6 \times 10^6$ fb	13M
$W + \text{jets}$ : $W^\pm(\rightarrow l\nu) + 0, 1, 2$ and 3 jets	$1.8 \times 10^7$ fb	19M
$Z + t\bar{t}$ : $Z/\gamma(\rightarrow l\bar{l}, \nu\bar{\nu}) + t\bar{t} + 0, 1$ and 2 jets	53 fb	0.6M
$Z + b\bar{b}$ : $Z/\gamma(\rightarrow l\bar{l}, \nu\bar{\nu}) + b\bar{b} + 0, 1$ and 2 jets	$2.6 \times 10^3$ fb	0.3M
$W + b\bar{b}$ : $W^\pm(\rightarrow l\nu) + b\bar{b} + 0, 1$ and 2 jets	$6.4 \times 10^3$ fb	9M
$W + t\bar{t}$ : $W^\pm(\rightarrow l\nu) + t\bar{t} + 0, 1$ and 2 jets	$1.8 \times 10^2$ fb	9M
$W + tb$ : $W^\pm(\rightarrow l\nu) + \bar{t}b(t\bar{b})$	$6.8 \times 10^2$ fb	0.025M
$t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$	0.6 fb	1M
$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$	$1.0 \times 10^2$ fb	0.2M
$b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$	$1.1 \times 10^4$ fb	0.07M
$WW$ : $W^\pm(\rightarrow l\nu) + W^\pm(\rightarrow l\nu)$	$3.0 \times 10^3$ fb	0.005M
$WZ$ : $W^\pm(\rightarrow l\nu) + Z(\rightarrow \text{all})$	$3.4 \times 10^3$ fb	0.009M
$ZZ$ : $Z(\rightarrow \text{all}) + Z(\rightarrow \text{all})$	$4.0 \times 10^3$ fb	0.02M



## Simulation Details

### • Signal Simulation:

- Isajet 7.79 (all  $2 \rightarrow 2$  susy processes)

### • Detector Simulation:

- Toy detector with
  - Energy smearing
  - b-tag efficiency (60 %) and mistagging
  - Cone jet algorithm

### • Luminosity:

- $\gtrsim 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  for BG (except QCD)
- $\gtrsim 2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  for Signal

• But...

- $\cancel{E}_T$  has just been measured at low  $E_T$  events
- Fake  $\cancel{E}_T$  grows with  $\sum E_T$
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- Multi- $\mu$  channels (clean signal)
- Dijet channel ( $\alpha_{RTS}$ )
- Multi-lepton ( $e + \mu$ ), if electron ID is reliable

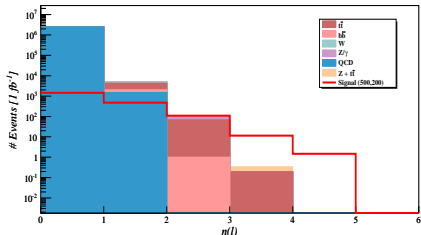
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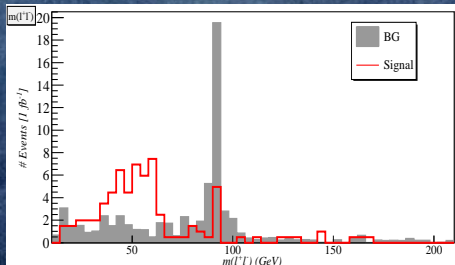
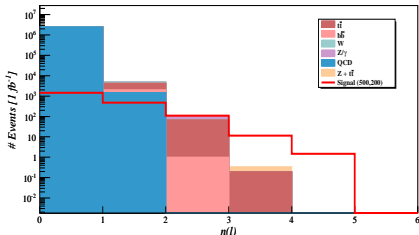
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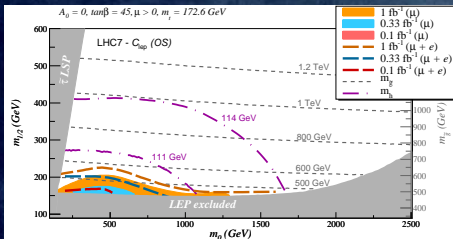
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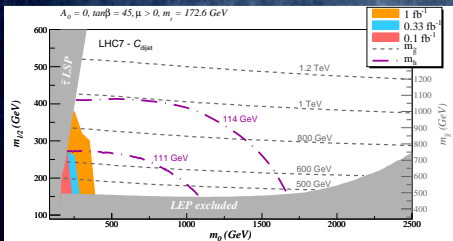
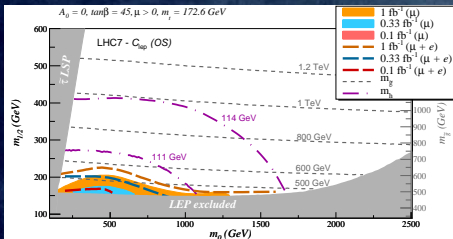


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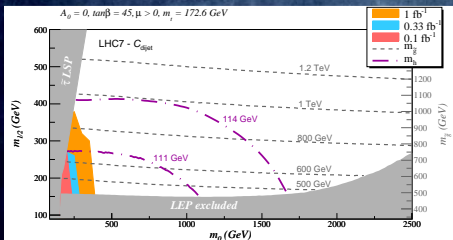
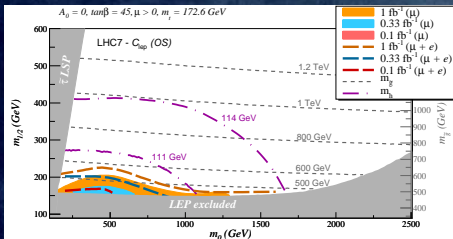




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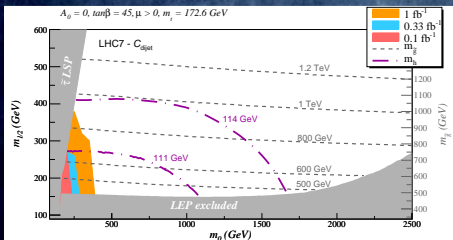
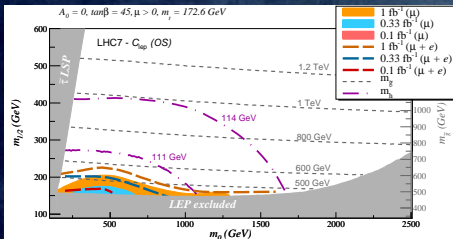


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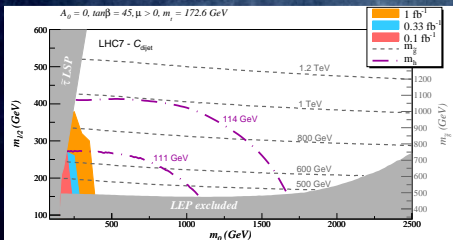
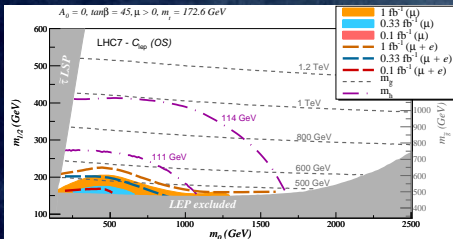
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→ Already competitive with  
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( $m_{\tilde{g}} \gtrsim 300 - 400 \text{ GeV}$ )

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## Side Note - MSSM Higgs

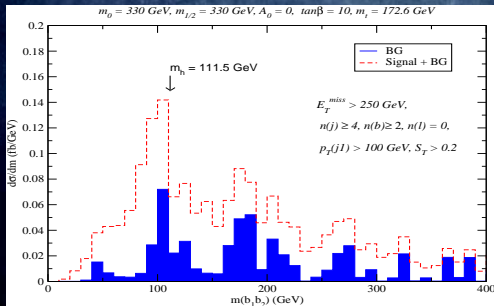
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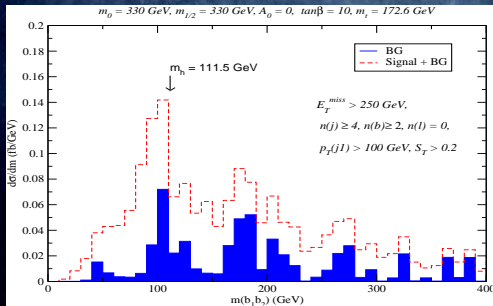
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$\Rightarrow$  Hope?