

Split-Supersymmetry and Waterzooï's

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Outline

- ▶ The case for Split-Susy
- ▶ Phenomenology
- ▶ Collider signatures
- ▶ Parameter determination at the LHC

The MSSM : yes but...

Traditional MSSM $\Rightarrow m_{\text{SUSY}} \simeq \mathcal{O}(1 \text{ TeV})$

SPS1a : $m_{\tilde{q}} \simeq 540 \text{ GeV}$; $m_{\tilde{l}} \simeq 170 \text{ GeV}$; $m_{\chi} \simeq 260 \text{ GeV}$; $m_{\tilde{g}} \simeq 600 \text{ GeV}$

Advantages

- ▶ Control over $m_h \simeq \mathcal{O}(100 \text{ GeV})$
 \Rightarrow no fine tuning
- ▶ Dark Matter candidate
- ▶ Grand Unification

Inconvenients

- ▶ No Higgs/SUSY @ LEP
 \Rightarrow fine tuning
- ▶ expected FCNC
- ▶ Proton decay
- ▶ CP violation
- ▶ Fine tuning of Λ

If SUSY is broken at high scale ($\gtrsim 10 \text{ TeV}$):

- ▶ Dark Matter candidate
- ▶ Grand Unification
- ▶ Heavier Higgs
- ▶ m_h not protected by SUSY anymore
 \Rightarrow fine tuning
- ▶ Fine tuning of Λ

Split-Supersymmetry

[Arkani-Hamed & Dimopoulos, 2004] and [Giudice & Romanino, 2004]

SUSY is broken at $M_S = \mathcal{O}(10^4 \text{ to } 10^{16} \text{ GeV})$.

Spectrum

- ▶ **Scalars** (\tilde{q}, \tilde{l}, H and A) @ M_S .
 - ▶ **Fermions** ($\tilde{\chi}$ and \tilde{g}) protected by sym. @ $M_{EW} \sim \mathcal{O}(1 \text{ TeV})$.
 - ▶ **SM Higgs** h fine-tuned @ M_{EW} .
-
- ▶ Scalars (but h) are decoupled from the low energy spectrum.
 - ▶ Effective theory below M_S (eff. RGE).
 - ▶ At M_S , matching with the complete theory and MSSM RGE beyond.

Model parameters

In the phenomenologic **MSSM** : 24 parameters

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \tan \beta & M_1 & M_2 & M_3 & M_A & \mu \\ A_{\tilde{\tau}} & A_{\tilde{t}} & A_{\tilde{b}} & m_{\tilde{\tau}_R} & m_{\tilde{\tau}_L} & m_{\tilde{\mu}_R} \\ m_{\tilde{\mu}_L} & m_{\tilde{e}_R} & m_{\tilde{e}_L} & m_{\tilde{q}_L}^1 & m_{\tilde{q}_L}^2 & m_{\tilde{q}_L}^3 \\ m_{\tilde{t}_R} & m_{\tilde{b}_R} & m_{\tilde{c}_R} & m_{\tilde{s}_R} & m_{\tilde{u}_R} & m_{\tilde{d}_R} \end{array}$$

mSUGRA more constrained : 5 parameters

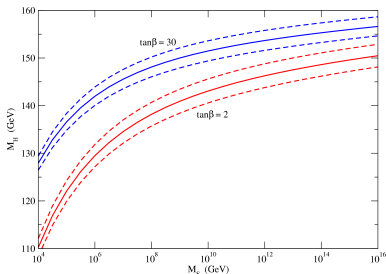
$$m_0 ; m_{1/2} ; A_0 ; \text{sgn } \mu ; \tan \beta$$

For **Split-SUSY**, parameters are

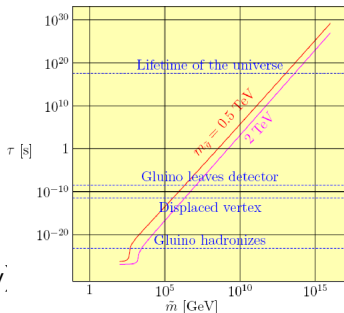
- ▶ M_S : breaking scale, scalars mass,
- ▶ $M_1, M_2, M_3(M_{\text{GUT}})$: gauginos mass parameters at the GUT scale.
- ▶ $\mu(M_Z)$: Higgs mass parameter at the EW scale.
- ▶ $A_t(M_S)$: trilinear $H - \tilde{t} - \tilde{t}$ coupling at the breaking scale.
- ▶ $\tan \beta(M_S)$: vevs ratio at M_S .

Phenomenology

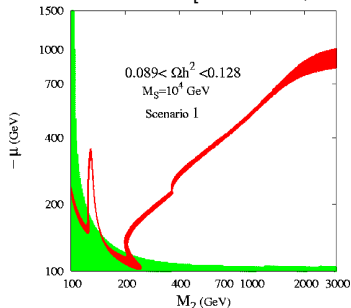
- ▶ No scalars at the LHC (except h)
- ▶ Light Higgs between 110 and 160 GeV
- ▶ Relic density in agreement with WMAP
- ▶ Possibility of gluino stability (not in this study)



[Bernal *et al.*, 2007]



[Kilian *et al.*, 2004]



Observables @ LHC

Parameter point

M_S	10 TeV
$M_{2,EW}$	129 GeV
μ	290 GeV
$\tan \beta$	30
A_t	0.

- ▶ low fine-tuning
- ▶ $\Omega_{DM} h^2$ in agreement with WMAP

Masses in GeV (SuSpect)

h	129	\tilde{g}	438	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	117	$\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm$	313
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	60	$\tilde{\chi}_2^0$	117	$\tilde{\chi}_3^0$	296	$\tilde{\chi}_4^0$	310

SplitSusy in SuSpect \rightarrow [Bernal *et al.*, 07]

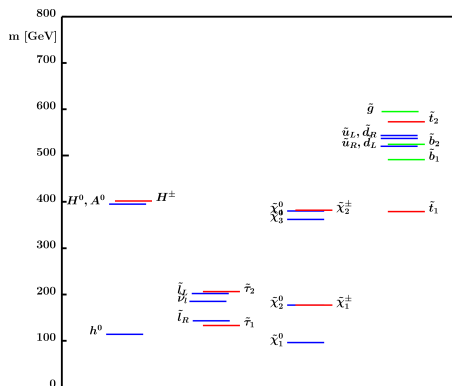
NLO production (Prospino)

$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	63 pb	$\tilde{\chi}^\pm\tilde{g}$	311 fb
$\tilde{\chi}^\pm\tilde{\chi}^0$	12 pb	$\tilde{\chi}^0\tilde{g}$	223 fb
$\tilde{\chi}^\pm\tilde{\chi}^\pm$	6 pb	$\tilde{\chi}^0\tilde{\chi}^0$	98 fb
Total		82 pb	
$\sigma_{SPS1a} \sim 60$ pb		$\sigma_{SPS1a}(\tilde{g}\tilde{g}) \sim 8$ pb	

- ▶ High tri-lepton signal (no hard jet) : $\sigma_{3\ell} = 180$ fb = $140 \times \sigma_{3\ell}(\text{SPS1a})$
 $\sigma(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_2^0) \simeq 12$ pb, no t -channel destructive interference
- ▶ End-point : $m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ in $\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$
- ▶ $\sigma(\tilde{g}\tilde{g})$ and $R(\tilde{g} \rightarrow b/\bar{b}) = BR(\tilde{g} \rightarrow bX)/BR(\tilde{g} \rightarrow bX)$
- ▶ $m_h \pm 0.1\%$ in $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

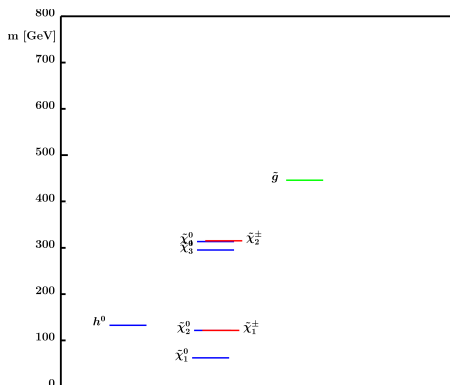
Spectrum

SPS1a



$m_0 = 100$; $m_{1/2} = 250$; $A_0 = -100$;
 $\text{sgn } \mu = +$; $\tan \beta = 10$

Split-Susy point A



- ▶ Heavier Higgs
- ▶ Lighter LSP ($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$)
- ▶ Lighter gluino

Inclusive signature

feasibility study with fast-sim : PYTHIA + LHC detector simulator.

Dominant SUSY channels : $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$ and $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \Rightarrow$ multijets, \cancel{E}_T , leptons

Background : $t\bar{t}$, W +jets and Z +jets

Very large σ_{SUSY} : Important signal with little luminosity

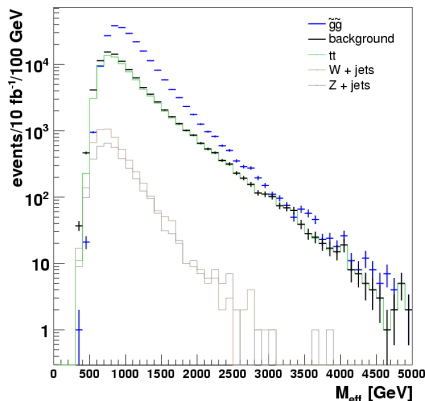
Standard cuts :

- ▶ 4 jets with $P_T > 150, 100, 50$ GeV
- ▶ $M_{\text{eff}} = \cancel{E}_T + \sum P_T(\text{jet}) > 600$ GeV
- ▶ $\cancel{E}_T > \max(100 \text{ GeV}, 0.2 \times M_{\text{eff}})$

	σ	after cuts
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	63 pb	9.7 pb
bkg	1080 pb	6 pb
$t\bar{t}$	590 pb	4.2 pb
W +jets	300 pb	1.1 pb
Z +jets	190 pb	0.7 pb

$$10 \text{ fb}^{-1} \Rightarrow S/\sqrt{B} = 396$$

$$1 \text{ fb}^{-1} \Rightarrow S/\sqrt{B} = 125$$



The trilepton signal

Fast simulation of 100 fb^{-1} with PYTHIA and LHC detector simulator.

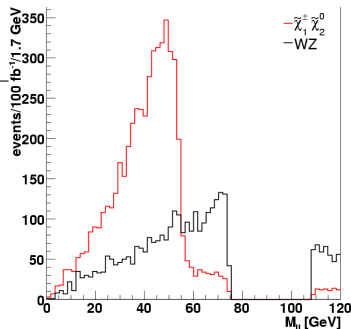
Main backgrounds \rightarrow WZ and ZZ

- ▶ Acceptance : $|\eta| < 2.5$ and $P_T\{e, \mu\} > \{5, 6\} \text{ GeV}$
- ▶ Leptons : 2 OS-SF + 1 lepton with $P_T\{e, \mu\} > \{20, 10\} \text{ GeV}$
- ▶ OF-SF di-leptons invariant mass $\neq M_Z \pm 5\sigma_Z$
- ▶ No high- P_T jets

	Leptons ($e + \mu$)	3ℓ reco.	M_Z
$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	180 fb	39 fb	35 fb
WZ	390 fb	121 fb	5.6 fb
ZZ	72 fb	16.2 fb	1.8 fb

FastSim : almost full lepton efficiency.

\Rightarrow What about full simulation?



For 100 fb^{-1}

Lepton identification in full simulation

Preliminary : ATLAS detector paper
(to be published end of 07).

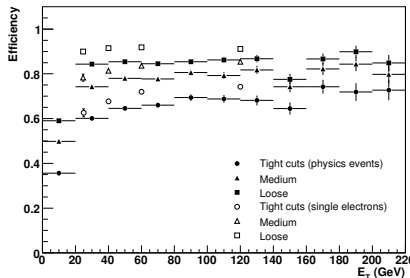
Electron-Id

- ▶ Combined Id : Track det. + EM Calo.
→ matching tracks to EM clusters.
- ▶ Cut-based based identification
- ▶ 50 GeV P_T electron Identification efficiency $\approx 65\%$
- ▶ Jet rejection $\approx 10^5$.

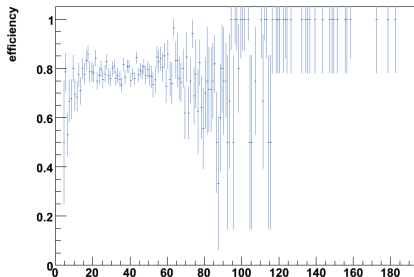
Muon-Id

- ▶ Combined Id : Track det. + Muon syst.
- ▶ Muon Id. efficiency $\approx 80\%$
- ▶ Fake rate $\approx 0.3\%$

3 leptons \Rightarrow 30% to 60% efficiency



Efficiency found/sim



Questions..

- ▶ Can Split-Susy be determined at the LHC?
 - ▶ Do we have enough observables with \tilde{g} , $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ et $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$?
- ▶ How to tell it from the FOCUS Point?
(mSUGRA with $m_0 = 3550$, $m_{1/2} = 300$, $\tan\beta = 10$, $A_0 = 100$)

	FOCUS Point	Split SUSY
Scalars	visible	totally decoupled
σ_{SUSY}	$\simeq 5$ pb	82 pb !!
Higgs	$\simeq 115$ GeV	$\simeq 130$ GeV
LSP	$\simeq 100$ GeV	$\simeq 60$ GeV
Observables	$\simeq 10$	3 part. visible + h

- ▶ What precision can be achieved?

Parameter determination : SFITTER

SFITTER : model fitting from collider observables (+errors).

Uses SuSpect, SDecay, Minuit, MicroMegas, etc...

New : Implémentation of Split-Susy

Observable	Value	Detailed			Conservative gauss.
		stat.	syst.	th.	
$\sigma_{3\ell}$	180 fb	5.5	7.3	0.03	20
$ m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} $	55 GeV	0.15	0.06		6
$R(\tilde{g} \rightarrow b/\bar{b})$	9.5%	0.1	0.5		1
m_h	128.8 GeV	0.13	0.13	5	0.13
$\sigma(\tilde{g}\tilde{g})$	63 pb	0.07	3.5	0.2	14

Parameter determination

Parameter	Model	Detailed		Conservative	
		Fit	Error	Fit	Error
M_S	10^4	fixed		fixed	
M_1	132.4	135.3	2.6	138.1	29.7
M_2	132.4	133.3	1.6	133.6	9.7
M_3	132.4	132.7	0.6	133.0	7.3
$\tan \beta$	30.	fixed		fixed	
μ	290.	290.3	5.5	290.4	22.1
A_t	0.	fixed		fixed	

- ▶ No info on scalar sector (except non obs.) : we fix A_t and M_S .
- ▶ Invisible Higgs sector (except h) : no sensitivity on $\tan \beta$
- ▶ Fit converges
- ▶ few to 10% errors

Conclusions

- ▶ Split-SUSY : model with decoupled scalars (except h), breaking at $M_S = \mathcal{O}(10^4 \text{ a } 10^6 \text{ GeV})$.
- ▶ Grande unification and DM respected but fine tuning of m_h required
- ▶ No scalars at the LHC but very high σ_{SUSY}
- ▶ $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$ and trilepton visible \rightarrow lepton-Id
- ▶ Few observables but Split-Susy can be determined
- ▶ Errors on parameters of the order of 10% or less

Outlook :

- ▶ Include indirect constraints ($\Omega_{\text{DM}} h^2$, $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ etc...)
- ▶ Look at other parameter points
- ▶ Further comparison with FOCUS point
- ▶ Look at full simulation