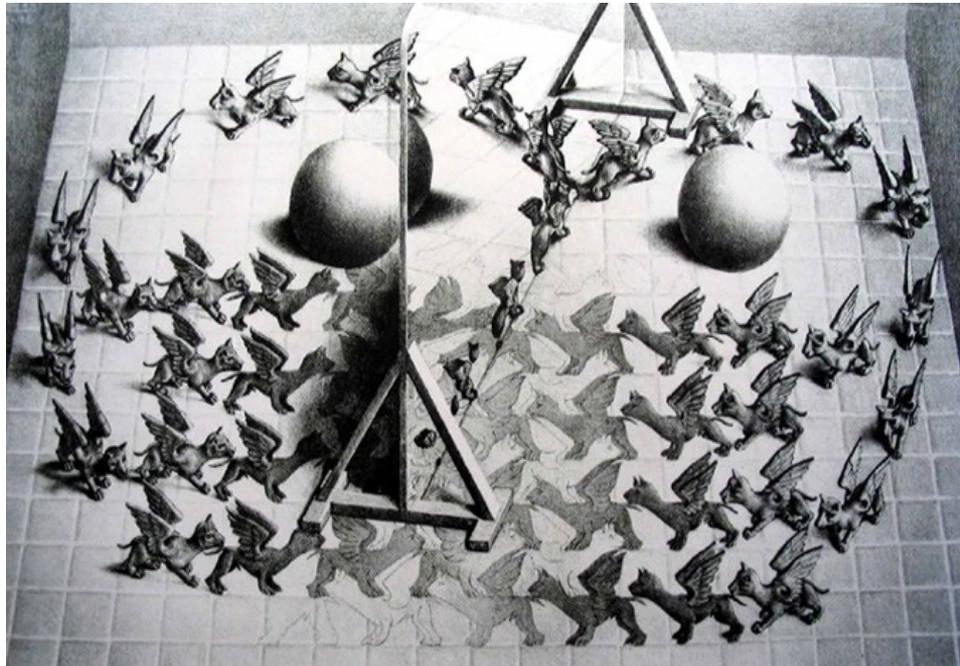


Physics at LHC: *SUperSYmmetry*

Pedrame Bargassa



LIP 15/06/2012

Outline

- *Example of Chargino search*
- *Example of Neutralino search*
- *Example of Squar/Gluino search*

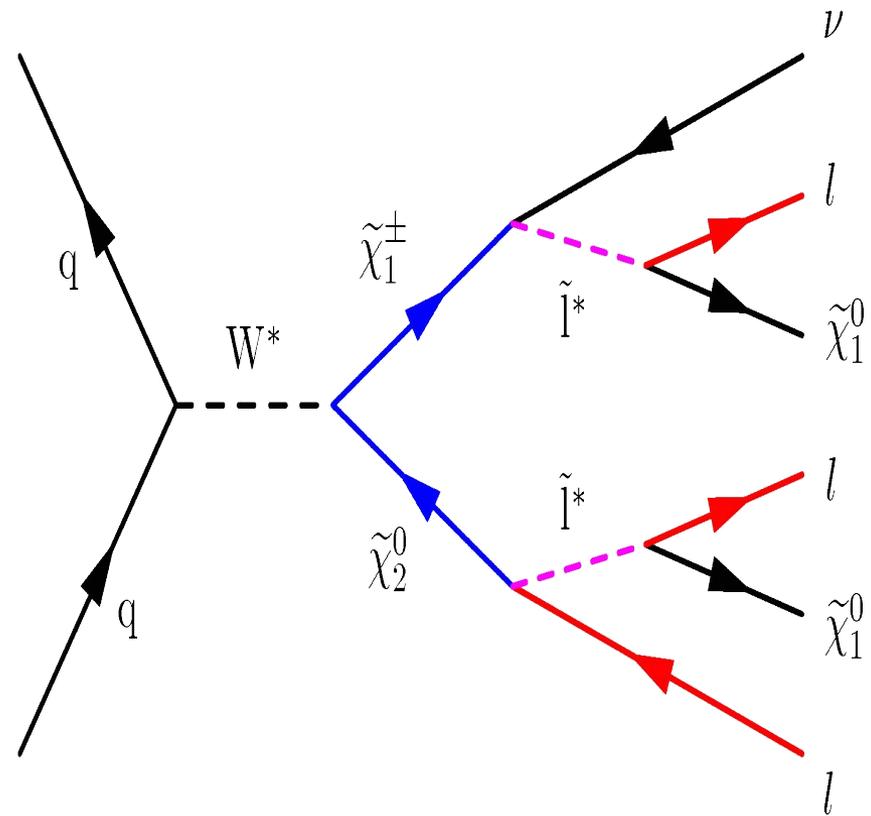
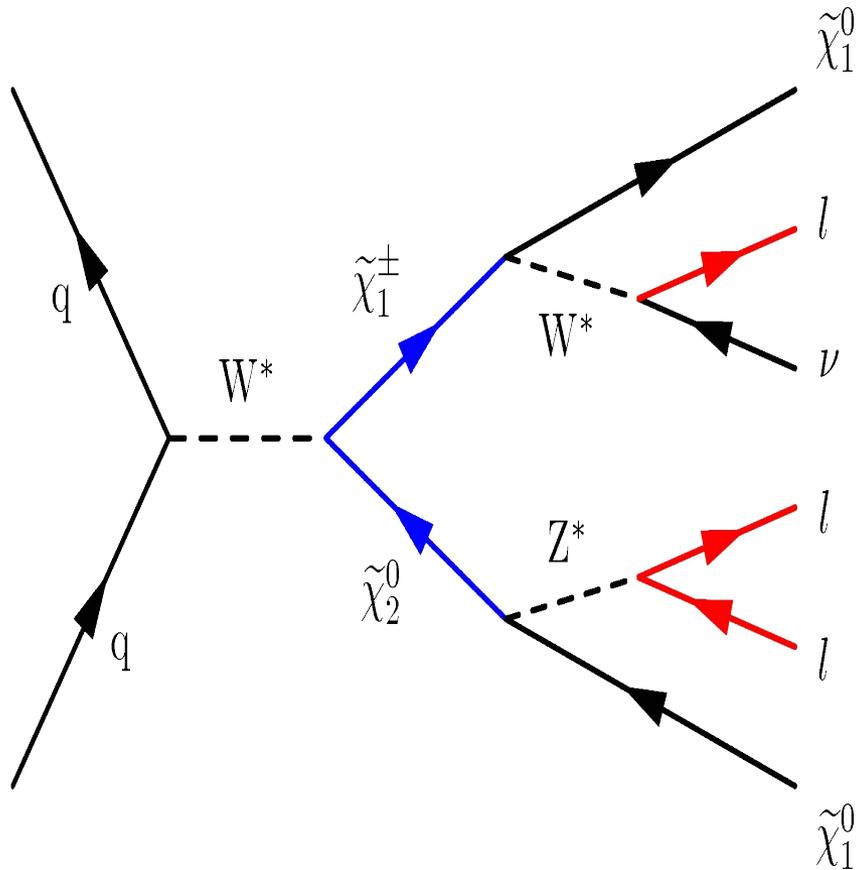
**Try to come up with diagrams for
production of a chargino at a hadronic
machine**

Chargino search

Production mode: Think about W production @ hadronic machine

2 decay scenarios:

- $M(\text{slept}) \gg M(\chi_2^0)$: Z/W exchange dominates: $\text{Br}(\chi_1^{+-}, \chi_2^0 \rightarrow \text{lept.})$ low
- $M(\text{slept}) \sim M(\chi_2^0)$: Slepton exchange dominates: $\text{Br}(\chi_1^{+-}, \chi_2^0 \rightarrow \text{lept.})$ maximal



Chargino search

Think about experimentally:

What are the background processes to such a signal/signature ?

What are the inconvenients of such a processes ?

How would-you design a selection ?

Chargino search

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WZ production

ZZ production where 1 lepton is lost

(Z)

($t\bar{t}$ → Dilepton)

→ It's basically a low-background processes !

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Low cross-section → High (integrated) luminosity type of search

WZ background is irreducible

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How would-you design a selection ?

Require 3 leptons, 2 of them with opposite charge

Increase statistics: The 3rd lepton can be a “track”: Enough to beat dilepton SM background w/o paying price of lepton identification

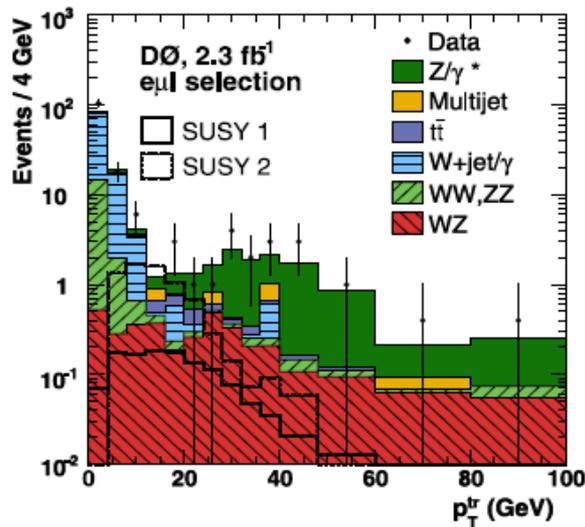
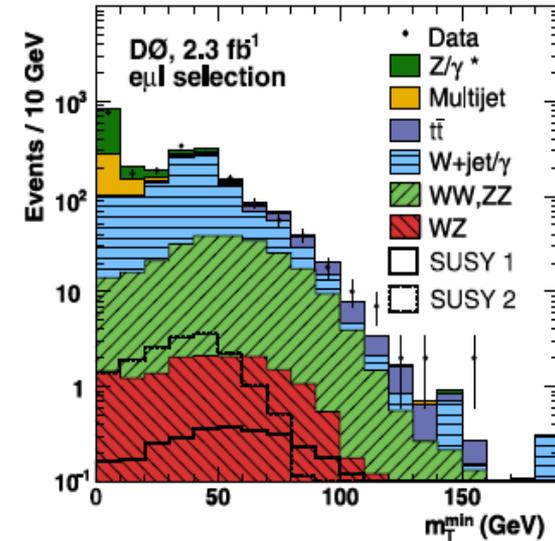
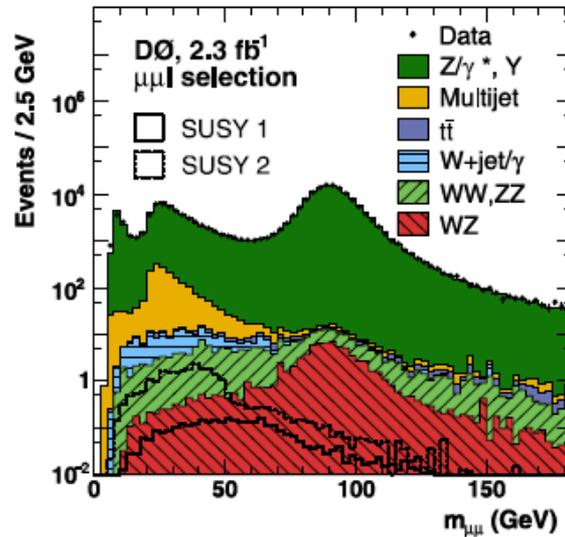
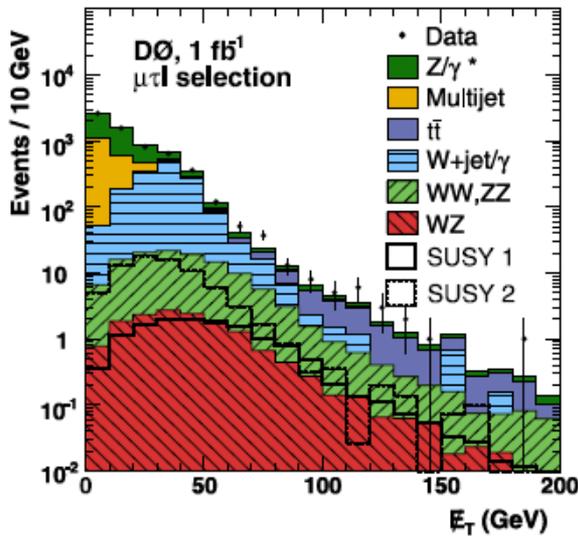
Minimal MET to beat down the ZZ processes

Chargino search

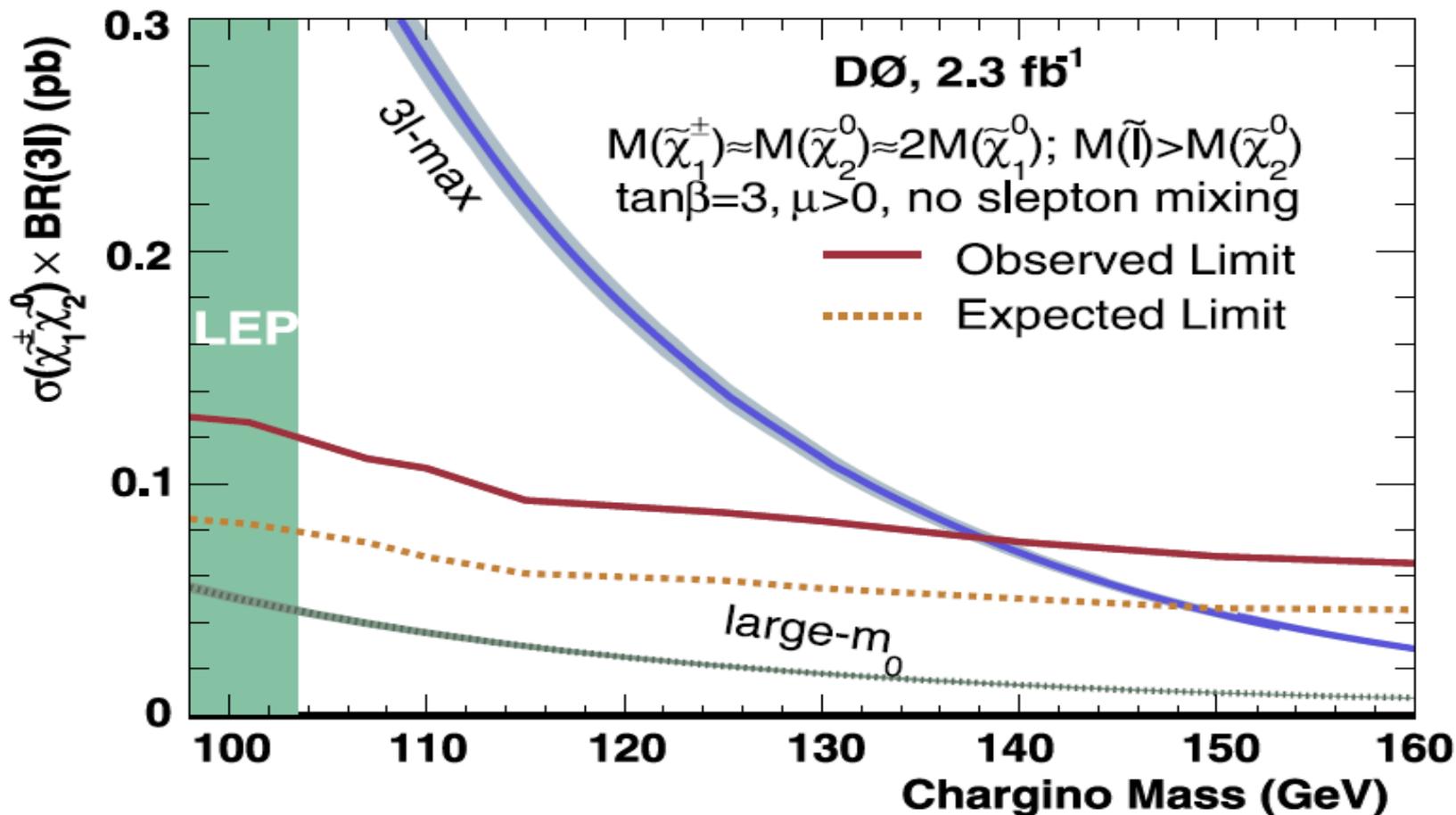
DØ RunII

Trileptons:

$e\mu l$, eel , $\mu^+\mu^-l$, $\mu^+\mu^+l$, $e\tau l$, $\mu\tau l$



Chargino search



$$M(\chi_1^\pm) \geq 141 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

For large scalar mass: No limit yet !

→ And this is only within mSUGRA interpretation

**Try to come up with diagrams for
production of a neutralino at an ee
machine**

Neutralino search

LEP II

Production $\chi^0_1 \chi^0_2$, $\chi^0_2 \rightarrow Z^* \chi^0_1$

2 production channels in interference :

- Large m_0 : s : $e^-e^+ \rightarrow Z^* \rightarrow \chi^0_1 \chi^0_2$
- Small m_0 : t : $e^-e^+ \rightarrow \sim 1 \rightarrow \chi^0_1 \chi^0_2$

Large m_0 : $\mathbf{M(\chi^0_1) \geq 51 \text{ GeV}/c^2}$

For all m_0 : $\mathbf{M(\chi^0_1) \geq 46 \text{ GeV}/c^2}$

**Try to come up with diagrams for
production of:
Squark pair
Gluino pair
associated Squark-Gluino
at a hadronic machine**

**Let's try to think things as function of the
mass of the proponents...**

Squark/Gluino search

3 SUSY cases:

- **Small m_0 : $M_{\tilde{g}} > M_{\tilde{q}}$**
 - $qq, gg \rightarrow \tilde{q} \tilde{q}$
 -
- **Large m_0 : $M_{\tilde{q}} > M_{\tilde{g}}$**
 - $qq, gg \rightarrow \tilde{g} \tilde{g}$
 -
- **Intermediate m_0 : $M_{\tilde{q}} \sim M_{\tilde{g}}$**
 - $qg \rightarrow q \tilde{g} \quad qq, gg \rightarrow \tilde{g} \tilde{g}$
 -

Now experimentally:

What are the main backgrounds ?

-> Which “basic” selection would-you apply ?

How to distinguish $\tilde{q}\tilde{q}$ from Standard Model (QCD) qq ?

-> Think about the decay of \tilde{q}

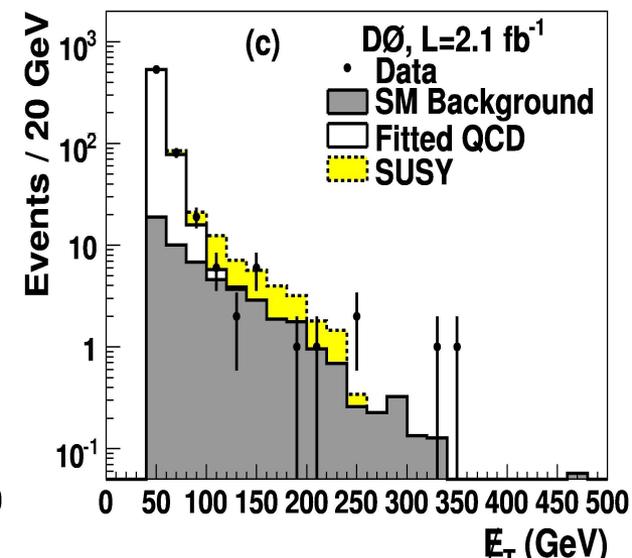
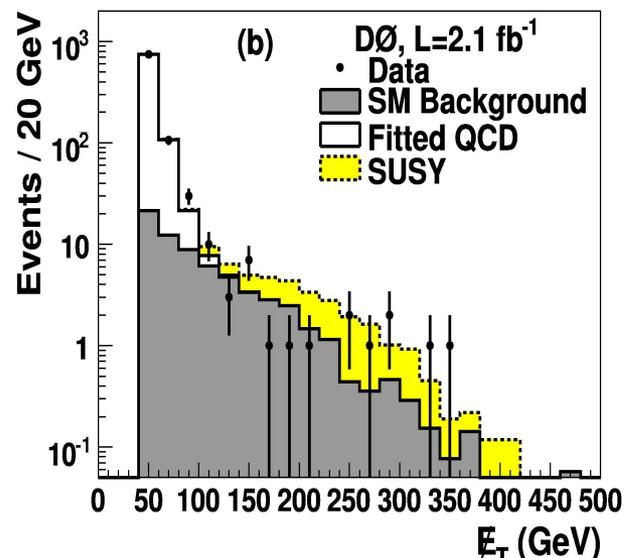
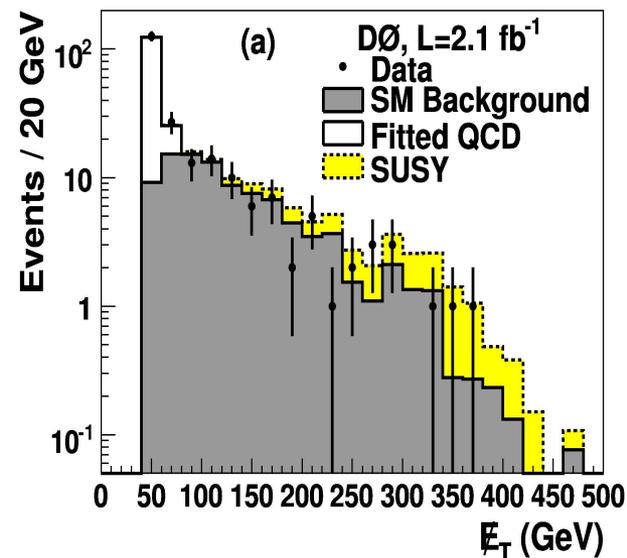
Squark/Gluino search

D0 RunII

3 signal selections
for 3 Susy cases:

- **Small m_0 : $M_{\tilde{g}} > M_{\tilde{q}}$**
 - $qq, gg \rightarrow \tilde{q} \tilde{q}$
 - Signature: 2 acoplanar jets
- **Large m_0 : $M_{\tilde{q}} > M_{\tilde{g}}$**
 - $qq, gg \rightarrow \tilde{g} \tilde{g}$
 - Signature: $N(\text{jets}) > 3$
- **Intermediate m_0 : $M_{\tilde{q}} \sim M_{\tilde{g}}$**
 - $qg \rightarrow \tilde{q} \tilde{g}$ $qq, gg \rightarrow \tilde{g} \tilde{g}$
 - Signature : $N(\text{jets}) > 2$

Usage of MET of course !
Why would QCD have low MET ?



Squark/Gluino search

D0 RunII

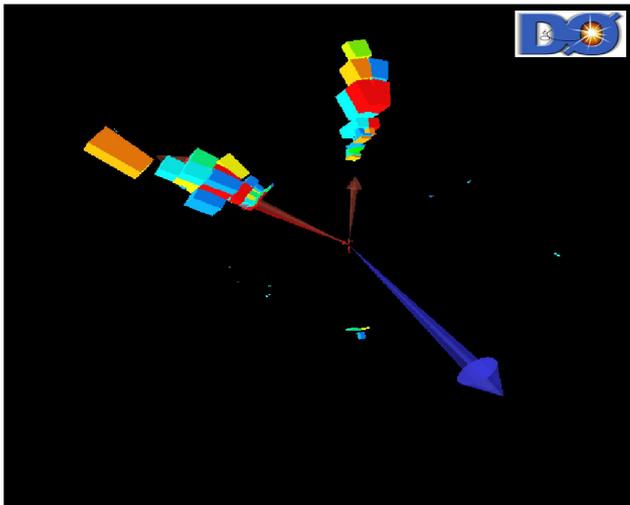
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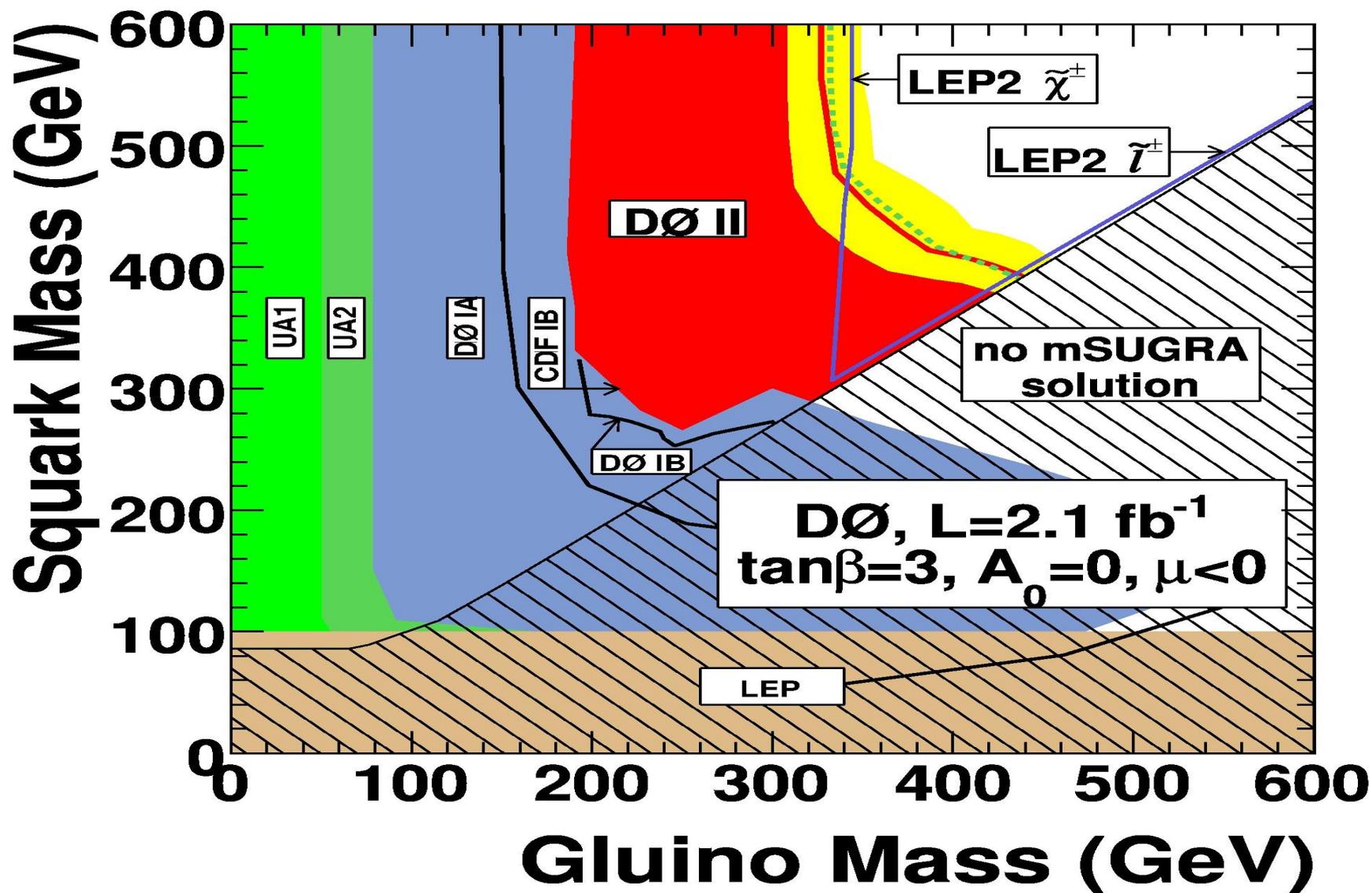
$\tilde{q} \tilde{q}$ event ?

MET = 350 GeV

$E_T(j1, j2) = 264, 106$ GeV



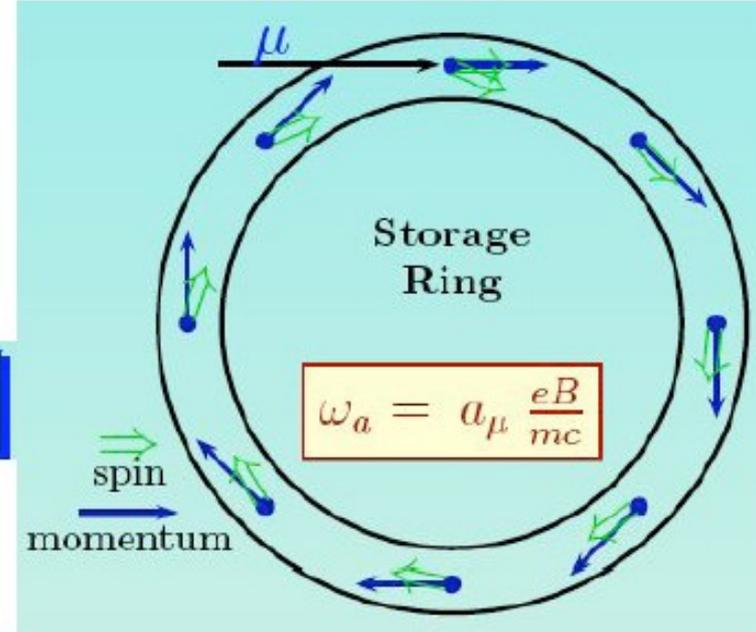
Squark/Gluino search



g-2 muon anomaly

$$\vec{\mu} = g_{\mu} \frac{e\hbar}{2m_{\mu}c} \vec{s} ; \quad g_{\mu} = 2(1 + a_{\mu})$$

Dirac: $g_{\mu} = 2$, $a_{\mu} = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} + \dots$ muon anomaly



$$a_{\mu}^{\text{Exp.}} = 1.16592089(63) \times 10^{-3} \quad a_{\mu}^{\text{The.}} = 1.16591797(61) \times 10^{-3}$$

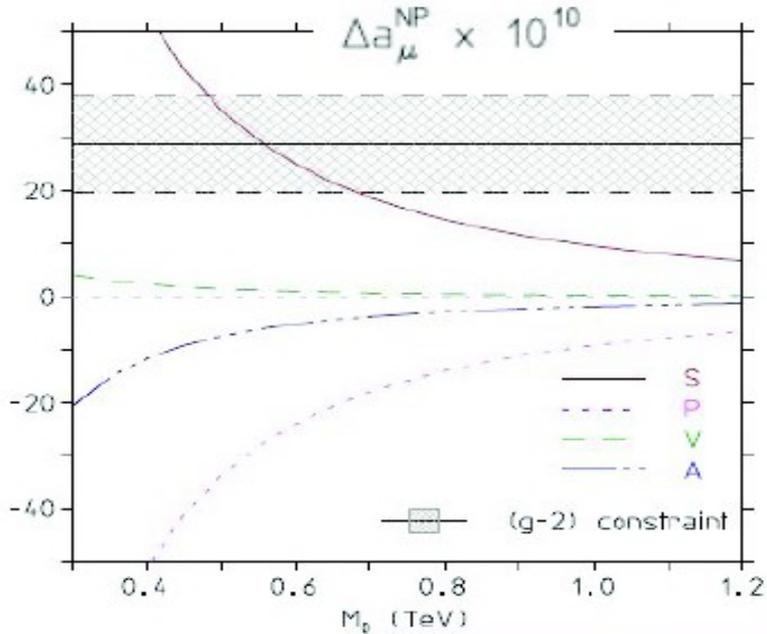
$$\delta a_{\mu}^{\text{NP?}} = a_{\mu}^{\text{Exp.}} - a_{\mu}^{\text{The.}} = (292 \pm 88) \times 10^{-11} ,$$

3.3 σ

1

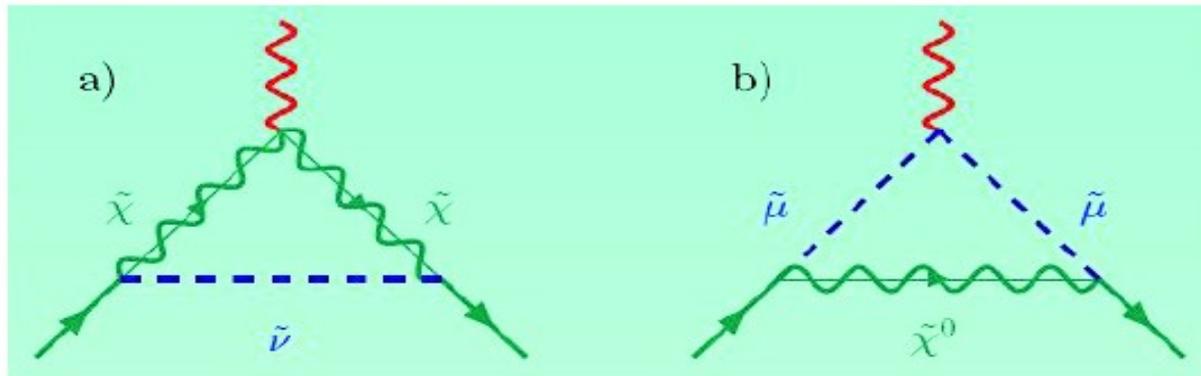
g-2 muon anomaly

Possible SUSY explanations...



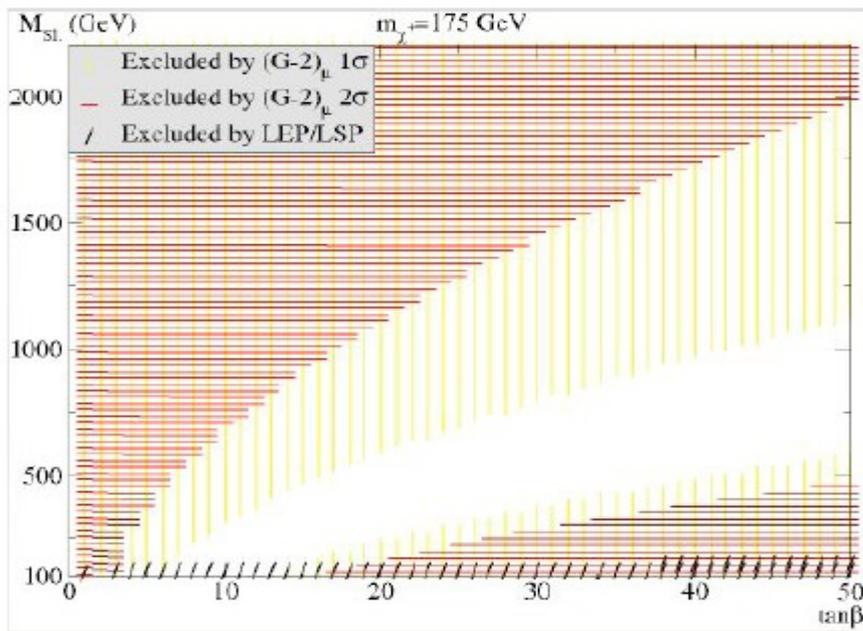
$$(\delta a_{\mu})_{1L}^{\text{MSSM}} \sim \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \left(\frac{m_{\mu}}{M_{\text{SUSY}}} \right)^2 \tan \beta \text{sign}(\mu M_2)$$

- Linear dependence on $\tan \beta$;
- Same sign as the SUSY parameter μ : $\mu > 0$ favoured;
- Light chargino/Sneutrino required.



g-2 muon anomaly

And with a 125 GeV Higgs?



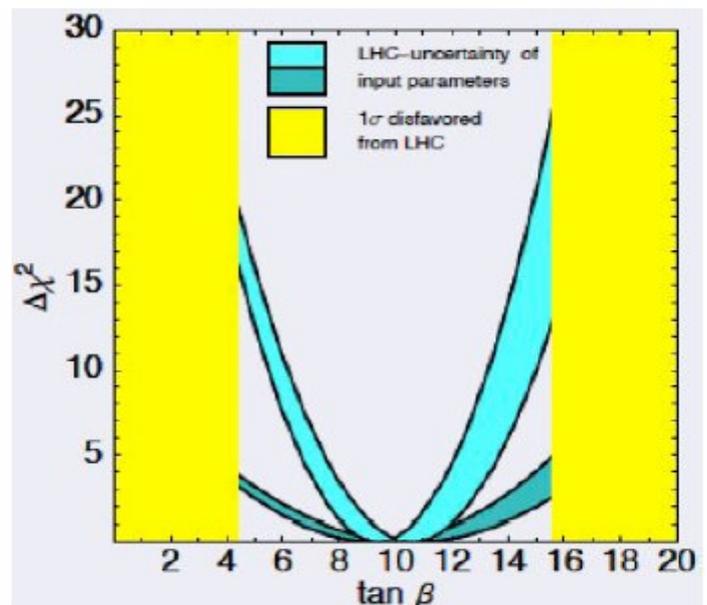
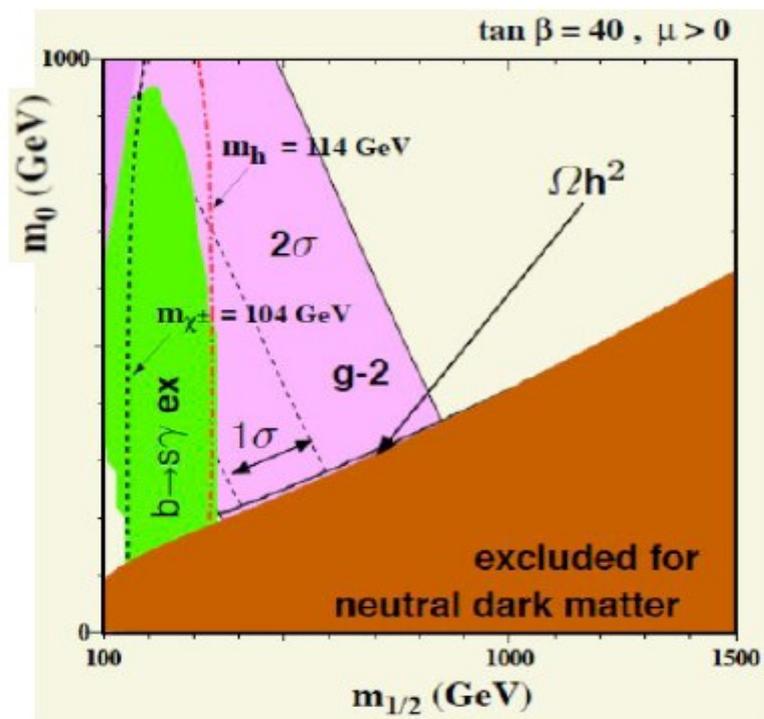
Model	Minimum $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	Fit Probability	$m_{1/2}$ (GeV)	m_0 (GeV)	A_0 (GeV)	$\tan \beta$
CMSSM						
$M_h \simeq 125 \text{ GeV}, (g-2)_\mu$	30.6/23	13%	1800	1080	860	48
NUHM1						
$M_h \simeq 125 \text{ GeV}, (g-2)_\mu$	29.7/22	13%	830	290	660	33

g-2 muon anomaly

Complementarity btw g-2 and LHC

- $(G - 2)_\mu$: essentially sensitive to 2nd generation sleptons ($\tilde{\nu}_\mu, \tilde{\mu}$);
- Higgs mass: essentially sensitive to 3rd generation squarks (\tilde{T}, \tilde{B});

putting things together... the g-2 translates into the direct $\tan\beta$ measurement



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