Perspectives on the pMSSM11 in light of current LHC results

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28 November 2017
11th Annual Helmholtz Alliance Workshop on "Physics at the Terascale"
DESY, Hamburg

Based on Bagnaschi E., Sakurai K. et al [1710.11091] –

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Introduction

The Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model

Chiral supermultiplets

Name	Symbol	spin 0	spin 1/2	$(SU(3)_C, SU(2)_L, U(1)_Y)$
squarks,quarks	Q	$(\tilde{u}_L, \tilde{d}_L)$	(u_L, d_L)	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, \frac{1}{6})$
(×3 families)	$\bar{u}$	$\tilde{u}_R^*$	$u_R^\dagger$	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, -\frac{2}{3})$
	$\bar{d}$	$\tilde{d}_R^*$	$d_R^\dagger$	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, \frac{1}{3})$
sleptons,leptons	L	$(\tilde{\nu}, \tilde{e}_L)$	(ν, e_L)	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$
(×3 families)	$\bar{e}$	$\tilde{e}_R^*$	$e_R^\dagger$	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, 1)$
Higgses, Higgsinos	H_u	(H_u^+, H_u^0)	$(\widetilde{H}_u^+, \widetilde{H}_u^0)$	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \frac{1}{2})$
	H_d	(H_d^0, H_d^-)	$(\widetilde{H}_d^0, \widetilde{H}_d^-)$	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$

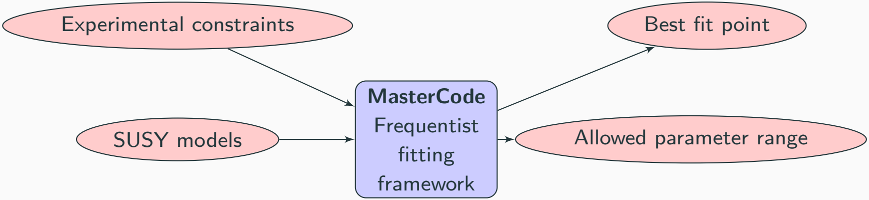
Gauge supermultiplets

Name	spin 1/2	spin 1	$(SU(3)_C, SU(2)_L, U(1)_Y)$
gluino,gluon	$\tilde{g}$	g	$(\mathbf{8}, \mathbf{1}, 0)$
winos, W bosons	$\widetilde{W}^\pm \quad \widetilde{W}^0$	$W^\pm \quad W^0$	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{3}, 0)$
bino, B boson	$\widetilde{B}^0$	B^0	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, 0)$

Physical motivations

Global fits

- In the unconstrained MSSM 105 new free parameters (masses, mixing angles and phases). Impossible/uninteresting to probe.
- Define a simplified model based on reasonable assumptions and a minor number of free parameters.
- Use of the available collider data, electro-weak precision observables and DM constraint to fit the best value and the likelihood profile of the model parameters.
- Effectively implement interplay between different searches (e.g. collider vs direct detection for DM).



The scenario

The pMSSM11

Phenomenological scenario

- Do not impose a specific structure at the high scale, very large number of parameters.
- Consider "reasonable" assumptions based on current measurements.
- No new sources of CP-violation, no new sources of FCNC, first and second generation universality.
- phenomenological MSSMn (pMSSMn) where n is the number of parameters [hep-ph/9901246, hep-ph/0211331].

pMSSM11
M_1, M_2, M_3
$m_{\tilde{q}_{1,2}}, m_{\tilde{q}_3}$
$m_{\tilde{l}_{1,2}}, m_{\tilde{\tau}}$
A
$M_A, \tan\beta, \mu$

- Phenomenological model with 11 low-energy input parameters.
- We assume all left and right soft-SUSY mass breaking terms to be equal.
- All the trilinear coupling are the same.

[1710.11091]

The framework

The framework

- Frequentist fitting framework written in Python/Cython and C++.
- The `Multinest` algorithm is used to sample the parameter space.
- `udocker` also used for deployment (see my talk in the computing session).

Parameter	Range	Number of segments
M_1	(-4 , 4) TeV	6
M_2	(0 , 4) TeV	2
M_3	(-4 , 4) TeV	4
$m_{\tilde{q}}$	(0 , 4) TeV	2
$m_{\tilde{q}_3}$	(0 , 4) TeV	2
$m_{\tilde{l}}$	(0 , 2) TeV	1
$m_{\tilde{\tau}}$	(0 , 2) TeV	1
M_A	(0 , 4) TeV	2
A	(-5 , 5) TeV	1
μ	(-5 , 5) TeV	1
$\tan\beta$	(1 , 60)	1
Total number of boxes		384

Codes

Spectrum generation

`SoftSUSY`

Higgs sector and $(g-2)_\mu$

`FeynHiggs, HiggsSignals, HiggsBounds`

B-Physics

`SuFla, SuperISO`

EW precision observables

`FeynWZ`

Dark matter

`MicrOMEGAs, SSARD`

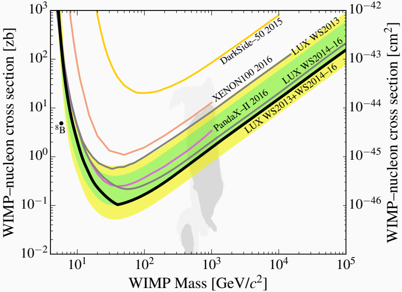
- Sampled a total of 2×10^9 points.
- We thank DESY for the resources provided by the NAF2/BIRD cluster.

The constraints

Non-LHC constraints

Dark matter

- Relic density constraints from Planck.
- Direct detection constraints on σ_p^{SI} from LUX, XENON1T and PANDAX.
- Direct detection constraints on σ_p^{SD} from PICO60.



Flavor observables

- CKM parameters are refitted after removing SUSY contributions.
- We include $\mathrm{BR}_{B\to X_s ll}$, $\mathrm{BR}_{K\to l\nu}$, $\mathrm{BR}_{B\to\pi\nu\bar{\nu}}$, $\mathrm{BR}_{B\to X_s\gamma}$, $\mathrm{BR}_{B\to\tau\nu}$ $\mathrm{BR}_{B_{s,d}\to\mu^+\mu^-}$, ΔM_{B_s}, $\Delta M_{B_s}/\Delta M_{B_d}$, ϵ_k.

EWPOs

- Z-pole observables from LEP.
- M_W $(80.379 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.010)$, combination with the latest ATLAS results from HEPfit.
- $(g-2)_\mu$, whose impact has been investigated in detail.

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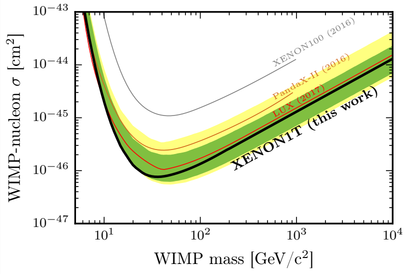

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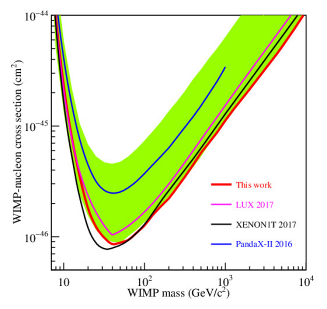

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LHC13 colored sparticle constraints

Colored sparticle production

- Production cross-sections computed at NLO+NLL with `NLL-Fast`, point by point.
- Decays from `SDECAY`.

Likelihood modelling

- `Fastlim` approach.

$$\chi^2_{\tilde{g}\to \mathrm{SM}\tilde{\chi}^0_1} = 5.99 \cdot \left[\frac{\sigma_{\tilde{g}\tilde{g}}\ \mathrm{BR}^2_{\tilde{g}\to \mathrm{SM}\tilde{\chi}^0_1}}{\sigma_{\mathrm{UL}}^{\tilde{g}\to \mathrm{SM}\tilde{\chi}^0_1}(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}^0_1})} \right]^2$$

$$\chi^2_{\tilde{q}_3\to \mathrm{SM}\tilde{\chi}^0_1} = 5.99 \cdot \left[\frac{\sigma_{\tilde{q}_3\bar{\tilde{q}}_3}\ \mathrm{BR}^2_{\tilde{q}_3\to \mathrm{SM}\tilde{\chi}^0_1}}{\sigma_{\mathrm{UL}}^{\tilde{q}_3\to \mathrm{SM}\tilde{\chi}^0_1}(m_{\tilde{t}_1}, m_{\tilde{\chi}^0_1})} \right]^2$$

Topology	Analysis	Ref.
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \to [\, q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,]^2,\ [\, b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,]^2$	0 leptons + jets with $\not{E}_T$	[CMS-SUS-16-036, 1705.04650]
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \to [\, t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,]^2$	1 lepton + jets with $\not{E}_T$	[CMS-SUS-16-037, 1705.04673]
$\tilde{q}\bar{\tilde{q}} \to [\, q\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,][\, \bar{q}\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,]$	0 leptons + jets with $\not{E}_T$	[CMS-SUS-16-036, 1705.04650]
$\tilde{b}\bar{\tilde{b}} \to [\, b\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,][\, \bar{b}\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,]$	0 leptons + jets with $\not{E}_T$	[CMS-SUS-16-036, 1705.04650]
$\tilde{t}_1\bar{\tilde{t}}_1 \to [\, t\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,][\, \bar{t}\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,],\ [\, c\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,][\, \bar{c}\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,]$	0 leptons + jets with $\not{E}_T$	[CMS-SUS-16-036, 1705.04650]
$\tilde{t}_1\bar{\tilde{t}}_1 \to [\, \bar{b}\tilde{\chi}^+_1 \,][\, \bar{b}\tilde{\chi}^-_1 \,] \to [\, \bar{b}W^+\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,][\, \bar{b}W^-\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \,]$	0 leptons + jets with $\not{E}_T$	[CMS-SUS-16-036, 1705.04650]

LHC13 EWKinos constraints

EWKino production

- Production cross-sections computed at NLO with `EWK-fast`, point by point.
- New code from Bagnaschi, Papucci, Sakurai, Weiler and Zeune, soon to be released.

$$\sigma(pp \to \tilde{\chi}_i \tilde{\chi}_j) = \sum_a T_a(\mathcal{U}) F_a \left(m_{\tilde{\chi}_i}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_j}, m_a \right)$$

Likelihood modelling

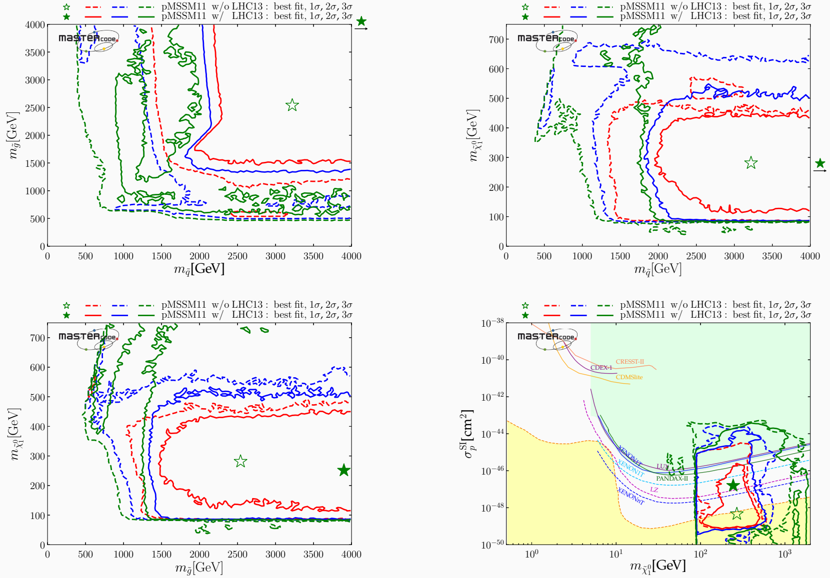
- `Fastlim` approach.

$$\chi^2_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \to \mathrm{SM}\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \to \mathrm{SM}\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \simeq 5.99 \cdot \left[\frac{\sigma_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0} \mathrm{BR}_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \to \mathrm{SM}\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \mathrm{BR}_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \to \mathrm{SM}\tilde{\chi}_1^0}}{\sigma_{\mathrm{UL}}^{(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \to \mathrm{SM}\tilde{\chi}_1^0)(\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \to \mathrm{SM}\tilde{\chi}_1^0)}} \right]^2$$

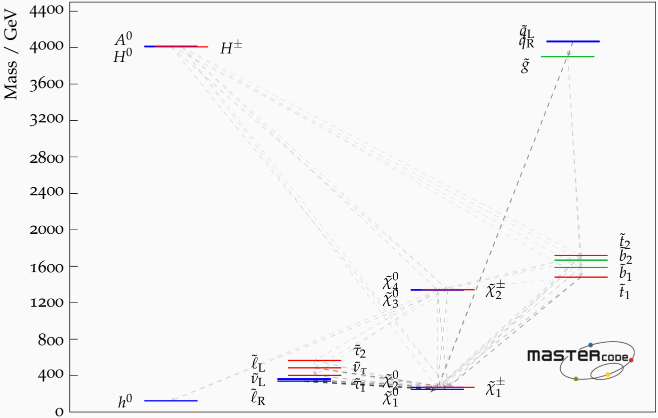
Topology	Analysis	Ref.
$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \to [\nu \ell^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^0][\ell^+ \ell^- \tilde{\chi}_1^0]$ (via $\tilde{\ell}^\pm$)	multileptons with $\not{E}_T$	[CMS-SUS-16-039, 1709.05406]
$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \to [\nu \tau^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^0][\tau^+ \tau^- \tilde{\chi}_1^0]$ (via $\tilde{\tau}^\pm$)	multileptons with $\not{E}_T$	[CMS-SUS-16-039, 1709.05406]
$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \to [W^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^0][Z \tilde{\chi}_1^0]$	multileptons with $\not{E}_T$	[CMS-SUS-16-039, 1709.05406]

Results

From 2015 to 2017 (LHC+DD)



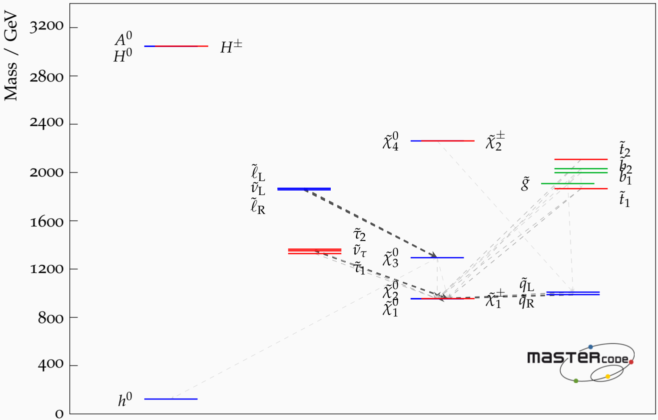
pMSSM11 best fit point



Parameter	Best-fit
M_1	250 GeV
M_2	250 GeV
M_3	3.86 TeV
$m_{\tilde{q}}$	4 TeV
$m_{\tilde{q}_3}$	1.7 TeV
$m_{\tilde{l}}$	350 GeV
$m_{\tilde{\tau}}$	460 GeV
M_A	4 TeV
A	2.8 TeV
μ	1.33 TeV
$\tan\beta$	36

- Heavy Higgses, squarks, gluinos are relatively unconstrained.
- Left-handed fermion decay chains evolve via $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ and $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$.
- Sleptons are at less than 1 TeV.

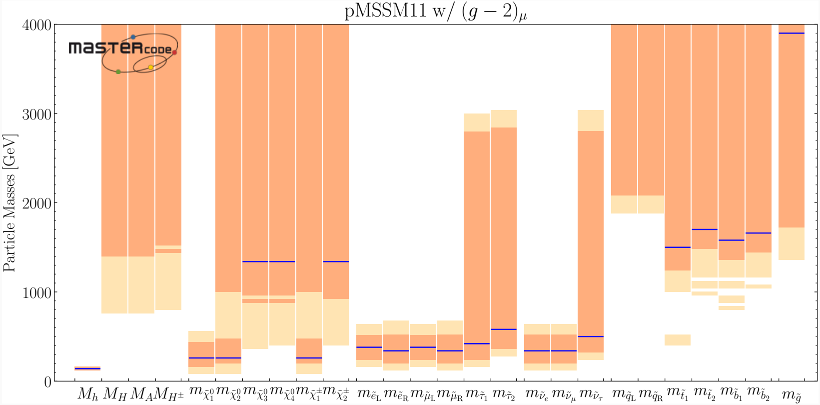
pMSSM11 best fit point w/o $(g-2)_\mu$



Parameter	Best-fit
M_1	-1.3 TeV
M_2	2.3 TeV
M_3	1.9 TeV
$m_{\tilde{q}}$	0.9 TeV
$m_{\tilde{q}_3}$	2.0 TeV
$m_{\tilde{l}}$	1.9 TeV
$m_{\tilde{\tau}}$	1.3 TeV
M_A	3.0 TeV
A	-3.4 TeV
μ	-0.95 TeV
$\tan\beta$	33

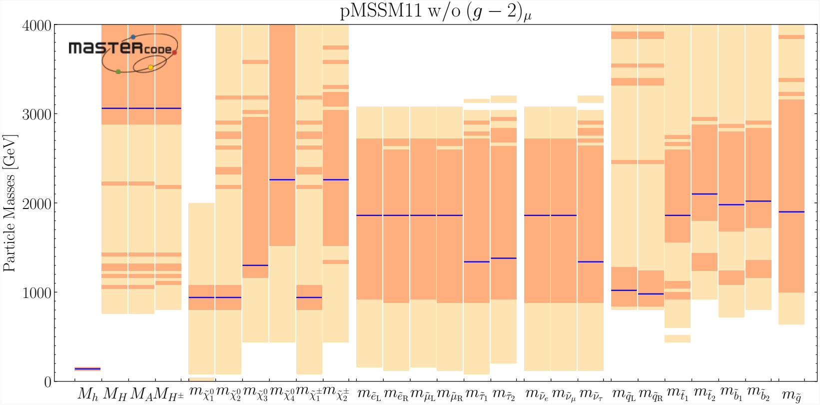
- Neutralino is Higgsino-like, at around 1 TeV.
- Heavier spectrum, with first two generation squarks around 1 TeV.

pMSSM11 mass spectrum



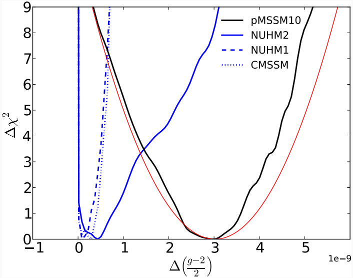
- Poor determination of the mass of colored sparticles (only lower bound from LHC searches).
- Larger freedom allow to fulfill the $(g-2)_\mu$ constraint without being in tension with the LHC searches.
- Improved fit with respect to the GUT models.

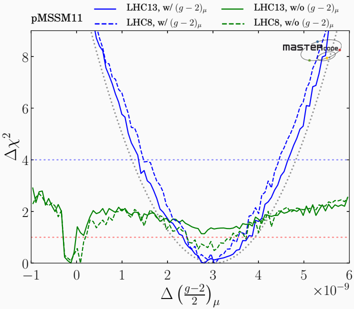
pMSSM11 mass spectrum w/o $(g-2)_\mu$



- Poor determination of the mass of colored sparticles (only lower bound from LHC searches).
- Reduced parameter range at 68% CL because of slightly improved fit of flavor observables.

The $(g-2)_\mu$ constraint

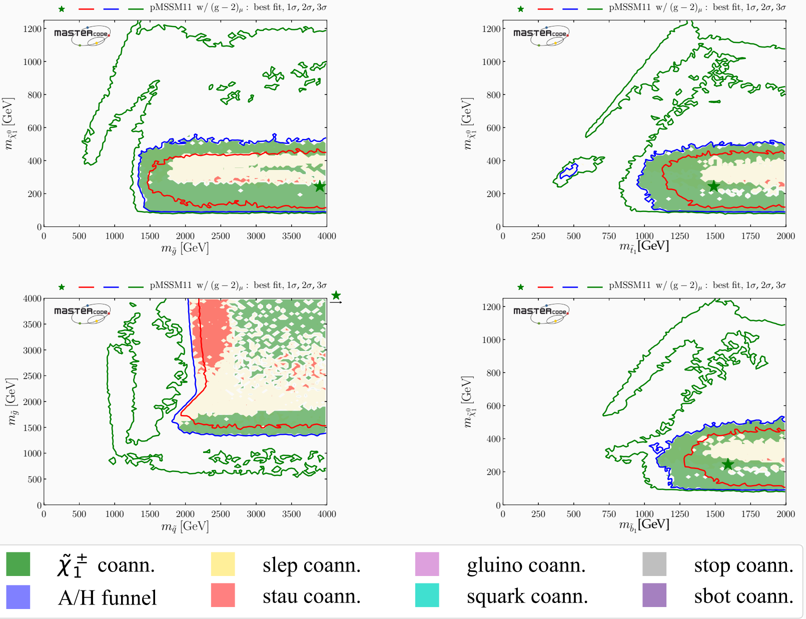




Model	$\chi^2/n_{\rm dof}$	χ^2 probability
CMSSM	32.8/24	11 %
NUHM1	31.1/23	12 %
NUHM2	30.3/22	11 %
pMSSM10	20.5/18	31 %
pMSSM11	22.21/20	33 %
pMSSM11 w/o $(g-2)_\mu$	20.88/19	34 %

- $\simeq 3.5\,\sigma$ discrepancy between the SM $(g-2)_\mu$ value and the measured one.
- In the GUT scenarios there is a tension between the $(g-2)_\mu$ and LHC constraint.
- In the pMSSM it is possible to fit $(g-2)_\mu$.

Physical mass planes for the colored sparticles



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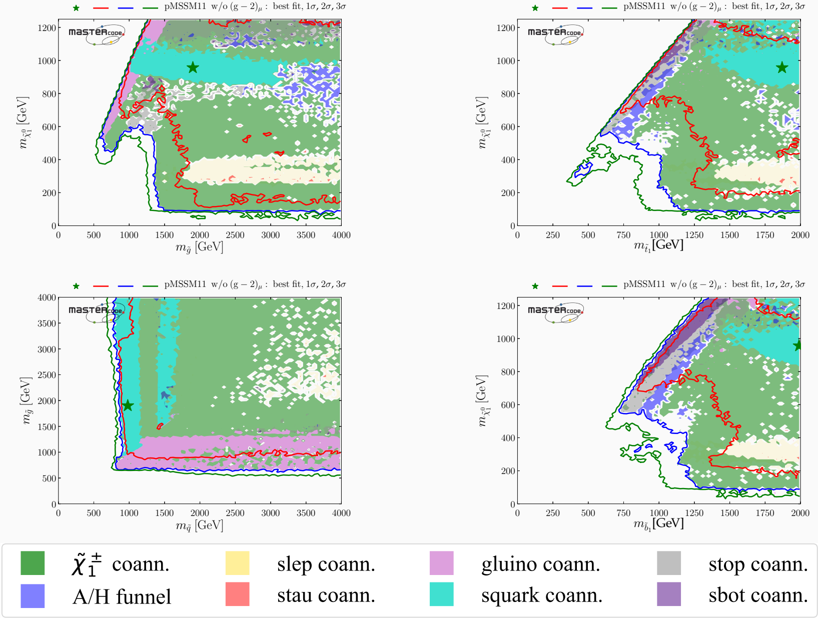
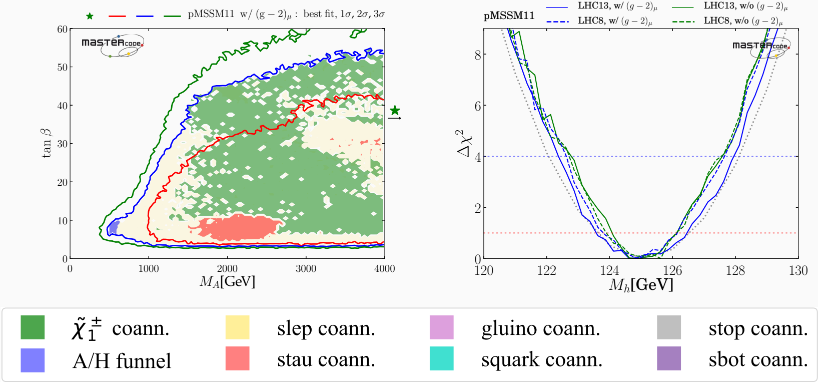
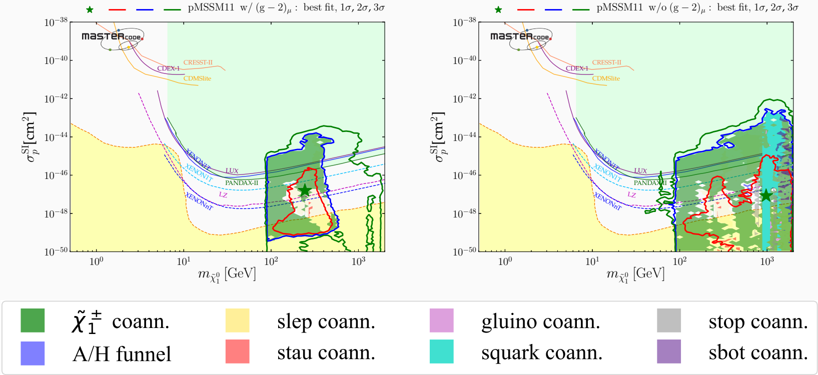




- pMSSM11 likelihood close to the experimental one smeared by theoretical uncertainty that we assume (Gaussian, $\sigma_{theo} = 1.5$ GeV)
- Slightly different contours when relieving the $(g-2)_\mu$ constraint.
- Different DM mechanisms in the two cases.

Spin-independent scattering cross-section



- Complementarity of collider searches vs direct-detection searches.
- Relieving $(g-2)_\mu$ allows for light higgs funnel/Z funnel/t-channel-stau regions to appear at the 2σ and 3σ level.

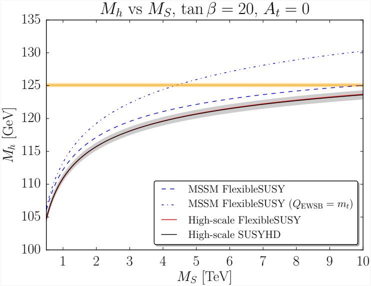
Conclusions

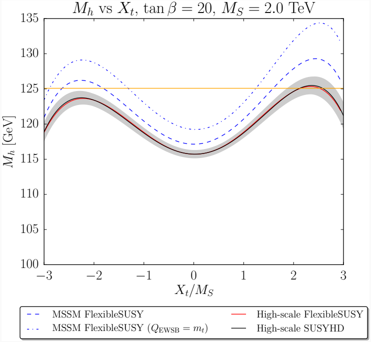
Conclusions

- We performed what is the first global likelihood analysis of the pMSSM11 using a frequentist approach including all the relevant 36 fb^{-1} constraints.
- The new results from LHC @ 13 TeV and from direct-dection DM experiments exerts a significant impact on the allowed parameter range.
- We studied in depth the interplay between $(g-2)_\mu$ and flavor constraints. Significant change in the phenomenology when relieving $(g-2)_\mu$.
- Recently we also published a study of the subGUT-CMSSM, see [1711.00458] if you are interested.
- Looking *forward* to improve our constraint sets and to study new SUSY and non-SUSY scenarios.

Backup slides

Uncertainty in the Higgs mass prediction





- Different region of applicability for the two approaches (low SUSY vs large SUSY masses).
- Uncertainty estimation in the intermediate, phenomenologically interesting region, not trivial.

[SusyHD 1504.05200] [FlexibleSUSY Bagnaschi, Weiglein, Voigt 17xx.yyyyy] [FeynHiggs 1312.4937]

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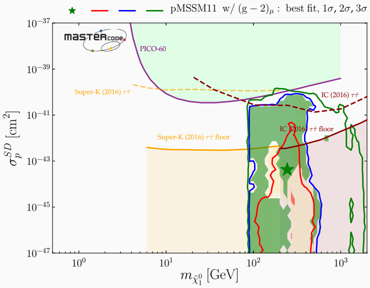
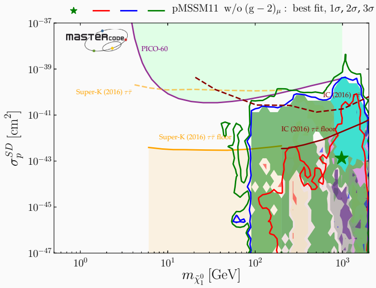
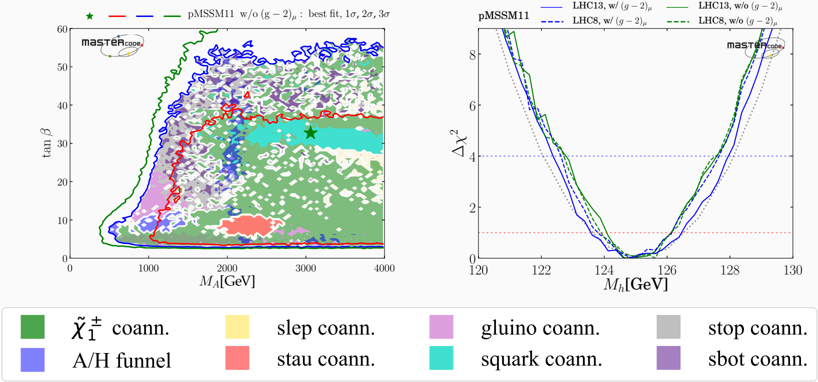




$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ coann.	slep coann.	gluino coann.	stop coann.
A/H funnel	stau coann.	squark coann.	sbot coann.

- PICO-60 results touch the 3σ contours.
- We cross-checked for a selection of points that IC constraints are relevant only for a minority of points in our sample.

Higgs physics



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- Slightly different contours when relieving the $(g-2)_\mu$ constraint.
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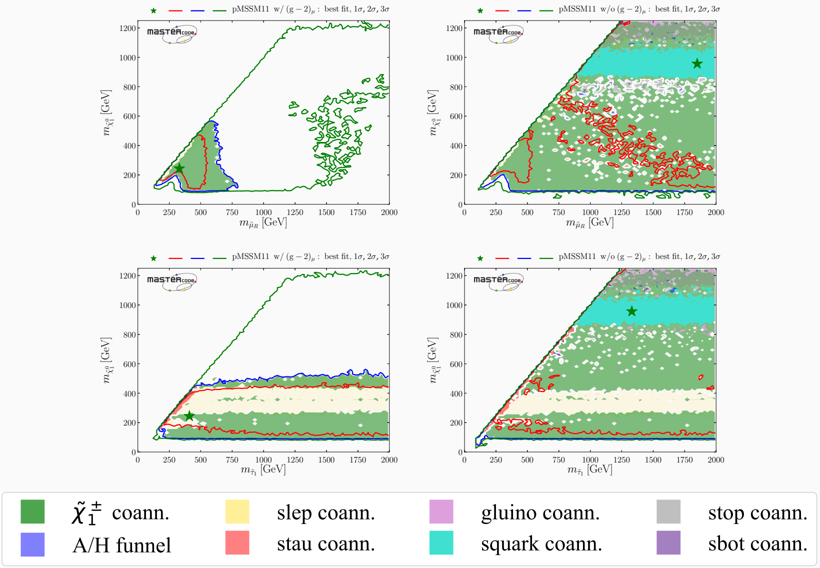
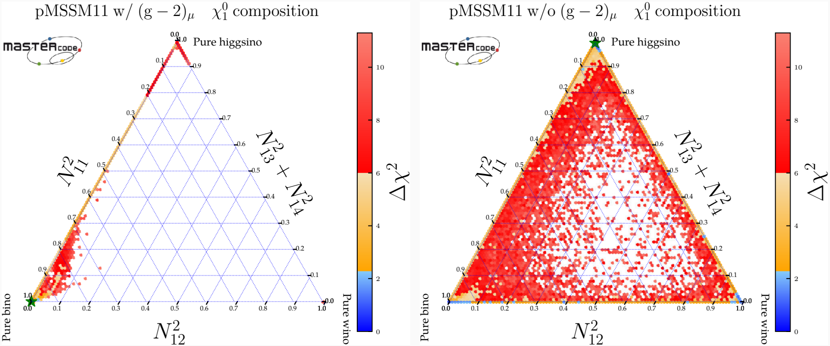
Sleptons and EWKino planes

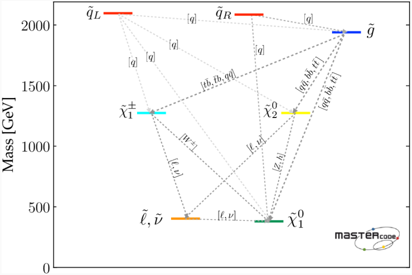


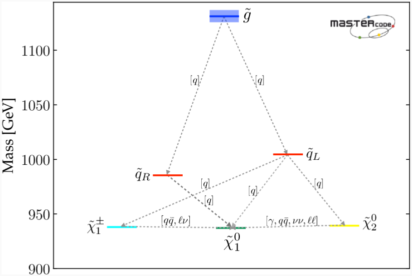
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ composition



- Bi-component/pure neutralinos always preferred.
- $(g-2)_\mu$ implies preference for Bino, Bino-Higgsino.

Nose regions

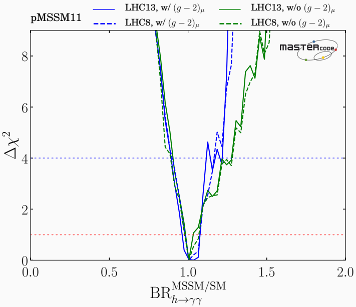


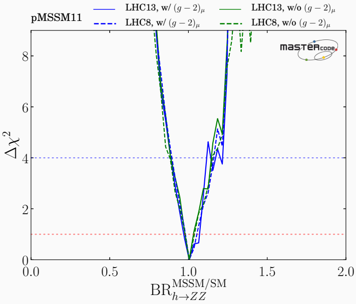


- Loss of search sensitivity when $\tilde{q}_R \to \tilde{g} + q$, the q jet is soft, and $\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q} + \tilde{\chi}^*$ compared to a high sensitivity for $\tilde{q}_R \to q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ in the $m_{\tilde{g}} > m_{\tilde{q}}$ case.

- Heavy neutralino allows for more compressed spectra, which reduced the efficiency of experimental searches.

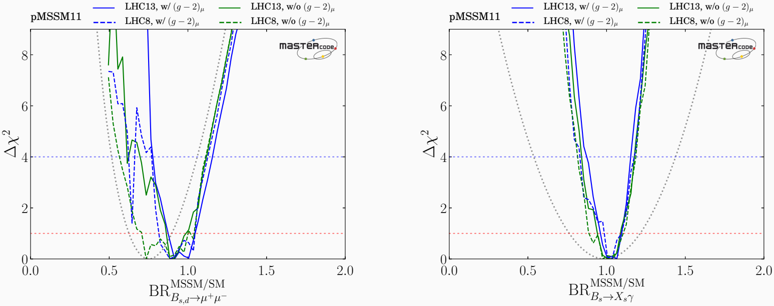
Higgs decays





- At 68%CL no significant deviation from the SM, as expected.

Flavor constraints



- Removing the $(g-2)_\mu$ allows for an improved fit of $B_{s,d} \to \mu^+\mu^-$.

Long lived staus and charginos