GEFÖRDERT VOM



CLUSTER OF EXCELLENCE QUANTUM UNIVERSE





Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung

Constraints on Supersymmetry from Collider Searches and Other Experiments

Sam Bein, <u>Malte Mrowietz</u>, Peter Schleper Terascale Workshop 2021, 23.11.21

the (phenomenological) MSSM

complete SUSY model: MSSM

2HDM model

copied SM particle content with different spin

- >100 new parameters
- \rightarrow impractical to interpret analyses in



compromise: MSSM with few general assumptions

minimal impact on phenomenology

pMSSM-19 JHEP 0902:023,2009

- 1. no tree-level Flavor Changing Neutral Currents
- 2. no CP violation
- 3. mass-degenerate 1st, 2nd generation
- 4. only 3rd generation trilinear couplings
- 5. the lightest supersymmetric particle (LSP) is the lightest neutralino and stable

\rightarrow 19 new parameters, defined at the TeV scale:

- 10 sfermion masses
- 3 gaugino parameters
- 3 third generation trilinear couplings
- 3 Higgs parameters

study MSSM using pMSSM as proxy

How to: pMSSM Interpretation



scan of parameter space

covered parameter space

squarks up to 10 TeV

gluino up to 10 TeV

sleptons up to 4 TeV

heavy Higgs up to 4 TeV

electroweakinos up to 4 TeV

trilinear couplings up to 7 TeV

tan **β** from 2 to 60

Markov chain **Monte Carlo** (McMC) BR($b \rightarrow s \gamma$)* BR($b \rightarrow s \mu \mu$)* BR(b→s ee)* $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu)^*$ $BR(B_d \rightarrow \mu\mu)^*$ $BR(B_{\mu} \rightarrow \tau \nu)^*$ $BR(D_s \rightarrow \tau v)^{**}$ $BR(D_s \rightarrow \mu \nu)^{**}$ BR($B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \gamma$)* $\Delta_0 (B \rightarrow K^* \gamma) **$ Δρ m(*h*⁰)*** LEP constraints



* with superiso v4.0 (30. June 2018)

** with SPheno v 4.0.4 (3 Oct. 2019)

*** with FeynHiggs 2.16.1

70

How to: pMSSM Interpretation



How to: pMSSM Interpretation



pMSSM interpretation with MadAnalysis5

- private simulation of 500,000 chosen points
- $N_{events} = 5 \times \sigma L \rightarrow 10^9 \text{ events}$ simulated with *Pythia8*
- MA5 with three analyses (1 CMS, 2 ATLAS):
 - <u>J. High Energ. Phys. 2019, 244 (2019)</u> (CMS): jets+missing transverse momentum \rightarrow
 - Eur. Phys. J. C 80 (2020) 123 : (ATLAS)
 2 leptons + missing transverse momentum
 - <u>Phys. Rev. D 101, 072001</u>: (ATLAS)
 3 leptons

- \rightarrow strongly interacting SUSY
- \rightarrow electroweakinos, slepton
 - \rightarrow electroweakinos

 credibility interval (CI): probability of finding nature in interval
 IF ASSUMPTIONS

ABOUT PRIOR CORRECT

- prior peaks at
 - m(LCSP) ~1.5 TeV
 - m(LSP) ~300 GeV



- LHC sensitive to pMSSM up to m(LCSP) ~ 2 TeV
- higher fraction of models • survive in compressed region
- LHC sensitive to direct LSP production up to $m(LSP) \sim$ 300 GeV



- LHC shifts posterior density w.r.t. prior density
- posterior peaks at
 - m(LCSP) ~2.3 TeV
 m(LSP) ~450 GeV
- >5% of posterior density has m(LCSP)<1 TeV



- LHC shifts posterior density w.r.t. prior density
- posterior peaks at
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- >5% of posterior density has m(LCSP)<1 TeV
- 10 highest significance models:
 - LSP mass below 300 GeV
 - otherwise, no strong correlation to LCSP mass or LSP mass



LHC and electroweak SUSY

- LHC sensitive to electroweak models with LSP masses up to ~300 GeV
- most points with high significance have a chargino-neutralino mass difference of ~100 GeV
- inclusion of search targeting soft leptons expected to improve sensitivity at intermediate mass differences
- most models with a light slepton below 500 GeV excluded



• signed sensitivity measure: z-score

$$Z = sign(lnB_{10})\sqrt{2|lnB_{10}|}$$
$$B_{10} = \frac{L(SUSY)}{L(SM)}$$

• $Z < -1.64 \rightarrow$ excluded at 95% CL



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- LHC most sensitive to models with light LCSP
- g-2, relic density, direct detection constraints severely constrain space



- Planck* <u>A&A 641, A6 (2020)</u>
 - disfavors binos, light winos, light higgsinos
- Xenon-1T* Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 111302 (2018)
 - $\circ~$ most sensitive to higgsinos
- g-2** Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 141801 (2021)
 strongly favors light sleptons
- ATLAS+CMS***
 - strongly disfavors light squarks, gluinos
 - o disfavors light higgsinos, winos





surviving pMSSM models

- all surviving points contain a light slepton (g-2)
- in bino-like scenarios:
 - sensitivity given by slepton production cross section
 - soft leptons in final state



surviving pMSSM models



- all surviving points contain a light slepton¹⁰⁰
 (g-2)
- bino-wino mixed scenarios:

800

700

600

500

400

300

Mass / GeV

- sensitivity given by wino production cross section
- enhancement of soft leptons in final state
- both low-pt and high-pt leptons in final state?



surviving pMSSM models

- all surviving points contain a light slepton (g-2)
- in higgsino-like scenarios:
 - sensitivity given by higgsino production cross section
 - enhancement of soft leptons in final state
 - both low-pt and high-pt leptons in final state?



Closing remarks

- considered MSSM space highly constrained by considered results
- a number of models with light squarks and gluinos evade exclusion - under investigation
- some few models survive relic density, direct detection, g-2, and LHC constraints



Backup

- sensitivity depends on nature of LCSP
- gluinos up to ~2.2 TeV, squarks up to 1.2 TeV strongly constrained
- survival probability lower if both light squark and gluino present
- >5% of posterior with m(gluino)<1.5 TeV or m(squark)<800 GeV

