

Isabell Melzer-Pellmann DESY Hamburg 12 February 2024



HELMHOLTZ

Outline

- Introduction
- Simplified model analyses targeting specific scenarios turning every stone © Full models
- Summary



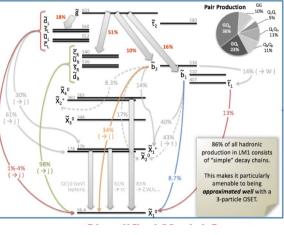


Introduction

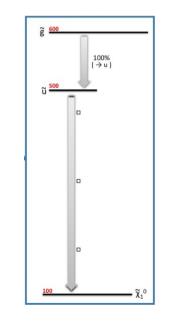
Development of the SUSY models and analyses over the years of LHC

- Before the LHC:
- Few full (vanilla) models, e.g. constrained MSSM)





- Shortly after turning on the LHC:
 - First simplified models



- After years of not finding SUSY:
- Search in uncommon signatures, e.g.
 - Long-lived searches
 - Extended RPV searches program
- Interpretation in full models
- By theorists, e.g.
 - SmodelS
 - GAMBIT
 - By the experiments
- Contraction
- ATLAS (ATLAS-CONF-2023-055)
- CMS (work in progress)

SUSY cross sections

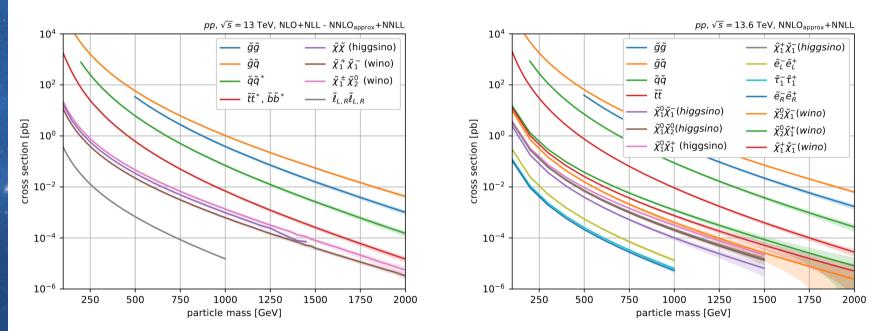
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Strong production favored at the LHC, but also sensitivity to electroweak prduction

13 TeV

VS

13.6 TeV

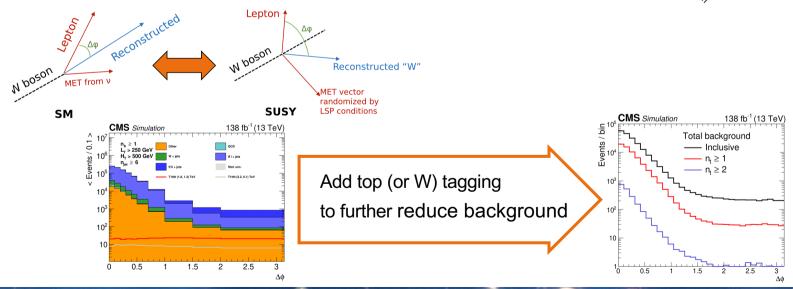


Will go on the next slides from high to low cross section with few example analyses

Gluino search

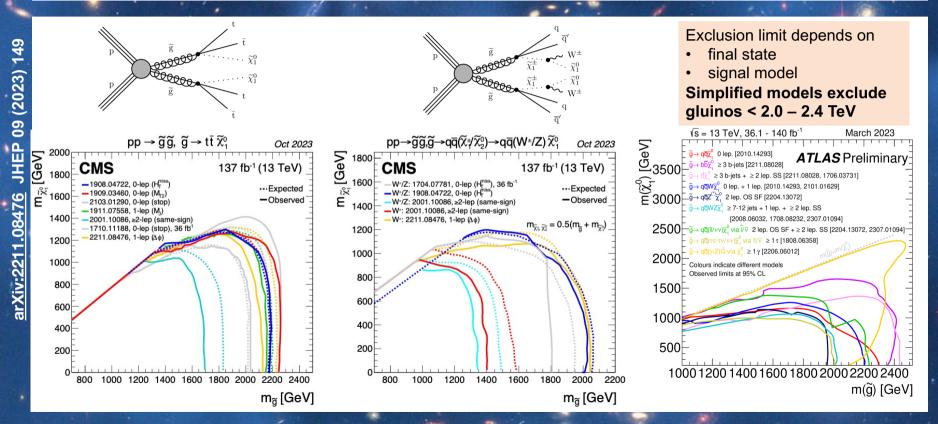
High cross section – simplified models for different decays

- DESY analysis in single lepton channel:
- High branching ratio
- Low QCD background
- Main variable to distinguish background from signal: $\Delta \varphi$ between W and p_T^{miss}



Gluino search

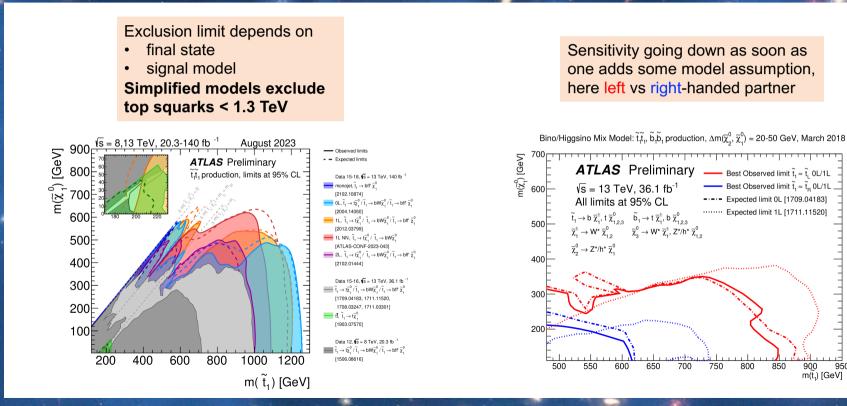
Highest cross section – simplified models for different decays



Search for top squarks with decay to tau leptons Targeting higgsino-like and high tanβ scenarios High tan $\beta \rightarrow$ charginos preferably decay to 3rd gen. leptons Charginos and staus/sneutrinos in the cascade decay (2023) Stau and sneutrino considered mass degenerate Search variables: $\max(m_{\rm T}^{(1)}, m_{\rm T}^{(2)})$ Two T leptons in the final state $\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathsf{miss}}$. $m_{\mathrm{T2}} =$ min 07 e_{T_h} , μ_{T_h} , $T_h T_h$ categories $H_T = \sum p_T(\tau_h) + \sum p_T(iet)$ $S_T = p_T(e/\mu) + p_T(\tau_h) + \sum p_T(jet)$ 1000, **CMS** 138 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) CMS 138 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) CMS CMS 138 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) 138 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) τ. τ. category $pp \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1, \quad \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^+, \quad B(\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_1^+ \vee) = B(\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_\tau \tau^+) = 50\%$ uτ category [dd] 900 $m_{z^{+}} - m_{z^{0}} = 0.5 (m_{z} - m_{z^{0}}), \ m_{z^{+}} - m_{z^{0}} = 0.5 (m_{z^{+}} - m_{z^{0}}), \ m_{z} = m_{z^{0}}$ 800 10 ---- x = 0.5, $\tilde{t}_{1}(300)$, $\tilde{\gamma}^{0}(100)$ ----- x = 0.5, $\tilde{t}_{1}(500), \bar{\gamma}^{0}(350)$ (800). 7⁰(300) ----- x = 0.5, t,(500), z (350) Observed ----- Observed ± 1otheory 700 ----- Expected ± 1_{oexperiment} Expected 600 500 ⁰² 2400 upper limit 10 300 С 10-2 200 ഹ് 100 Top squark masses excluded up to 1150 GeV for $m(X_1^0)=1$ GeV 10^{-3} 1000 1200 400 600 800 1400 200 m [GeV]

Limits on top squark production

Comparing different simplified models



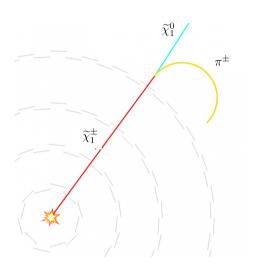
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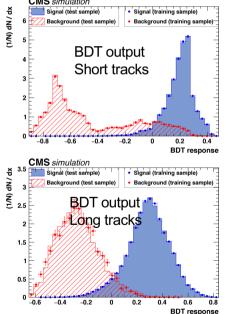
950

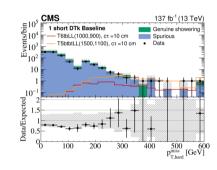
Search for disappearing tracks

Tackling compressed spectra with long-lived particles

- To appear in scenarios with decays including small mass differences
- Chargino decaying to (invisible) pion and neutralino \rightarrow disappearing track CMS simulation
- Identify short and long tracks using a BDT

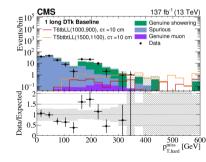






 $\widetilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm}$

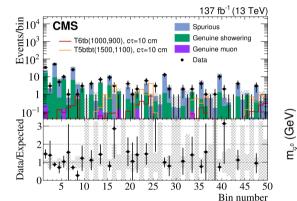
 $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$



Search for disappearing tracks

Tackling compressed spectra with long-lived particles

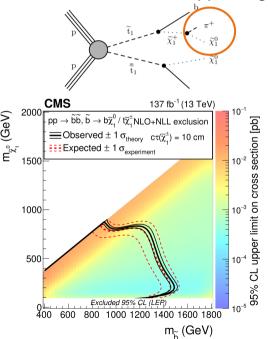
- To appear in scenarios with decays including small mass differences
- Chargino decaying to (invisible) pion and neutralino \rightarrow disappearing track

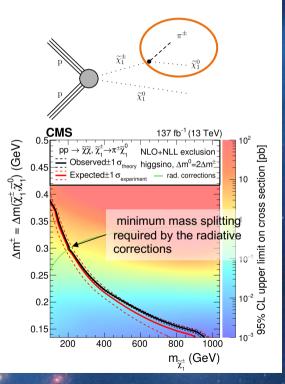


Exclude:

arXiv:2309.1682

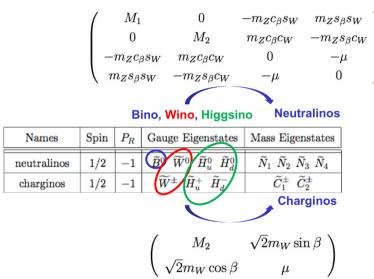
- bottom squarks < 1540 GeV
- top squarks < 1590 GeV
- gluinos < 2300 GeV
- winos < 650 GeV
- higgsinos < 210 GeV





Reminder: several scenarios (even for simplified models)

Every gauge field has a spin $\frac{1}{2}$ partner \rightarrow mixing



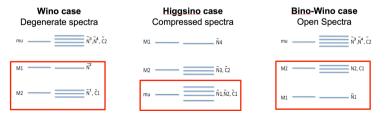
Masses of the gauge eigenstates depend on 4 parameters: M1, M2, μ , tan β

Mass spectra depend on the mass hierarchy of the EWKino mass parameters

If μ is **large**, the lightest chargino is a Wino, with mass M_2

 \rightarrow its interactions to (s)fermions are governed by gauge couplings

- If M_2 is large, the lightest chargino is a Higgsino, with mass μ
 - \rightarrow its interactions are governed by Yukawa couplings



Targeting a number of scenarios with low cross sections

- Special challenge: compressed spectra (small mass splitting between the next-to-LSP and the LSP)
- · Such scenarios usually have low visible energy
 - \rightarrow Require e.g. a high-p_T ISR jet to access the compressed cases
- Small number of events (on top of the small XS)
 - \rightarrow Extremely challenging searches benefit from combinations, e.g. in recent CMS paper:

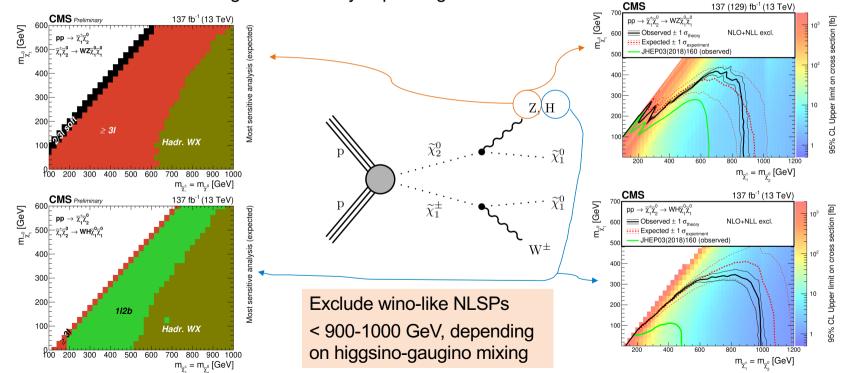
| Model | gaugino | | GMSB | | | higgsino-bino | | | sleptons |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|------|-----|-----|---------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| Search | WZ | WH | ZZ | ΗZ | HH | WW | HH | WH | $\ell^+\ell^-$ |
| 2/3ℓ soft [17] | all | | | | | | | | 2ℓ soft |
| 2ℓ on-Z [15] | EW | | EW | EW | | | | | |
| 2ℓ non-res. [15] | | | | | | | | | Slepton |
| ≥3ℓ [18] | SS, A(NN) | SS, A–F | all | all | all | | | SS, A–F | |
| 1 <i>l</i> 2b [16] | | all | | | | | | all | |
| 4b [19] | | | | | all | | 3-b, 4-b, 2-bb | | |
| Hadr. WX [20] | all | b-tag | | | | b-veto | | b-tag | |

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Combination tackling wino-bino model

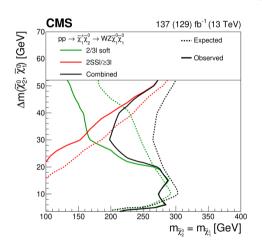
arXiv:2402.01888

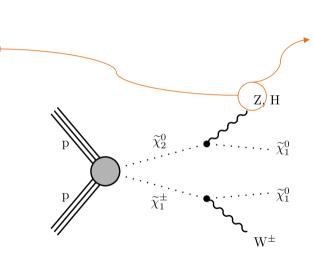
Different final states have highest sensitivity depending on the model

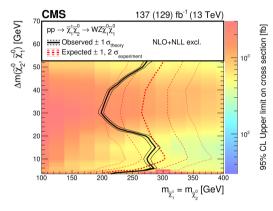


Combination tackling wino-bino model

Same model, but limits for compressed masses





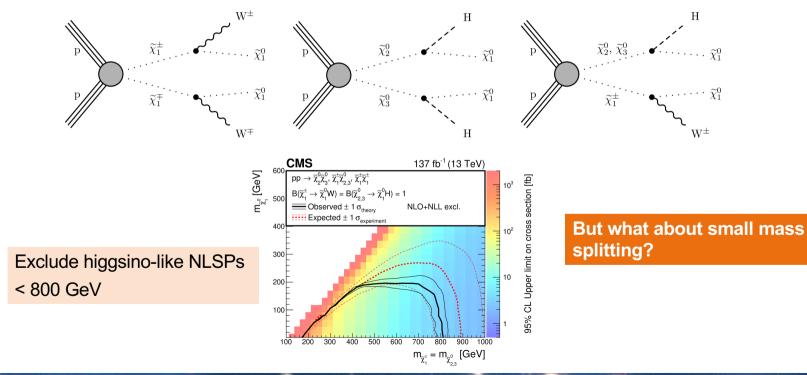


Exclude wino-like NLSPs < 200-300 GeV, depending on mass splitting in compressed models

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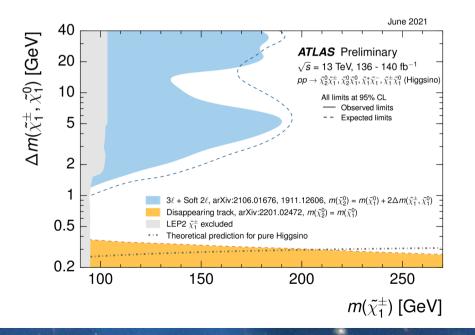
Targeting a number of scenarios with low cross sections

Higgsino-bino scenario: mass-degenerate higgsino-like χ_2^0 , χ_3^0 , and χ_2^{\pm} decaying to bino-like χ_1^0 +W/H



Specific analysis targeting small mass splitting for Higgsino case

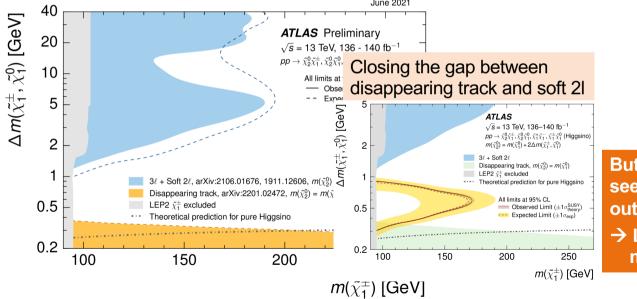
- Higgsino scenario: mass-degenerate higgsino-like χ_1^0 , χ_2^0 , and χ_2^{\pm}
 - Target small mass differences with disappearing tracks and soft leptons



Exclude higgsino-like NLSPs < 190 GeV with $\Delta m = 5$ GeV

Specific analysis targeting small mass splitting for Higgsino case

- Higgsino scenario: mass-degenerate higgsino-like χ_1^0 , χ_2^0 , and χ_2^{\pm}
 - New: Search in events with an energetic jet, missing transverse momentum, and a low-momentum track with a significant transverse impact parameter



But are all mass regions that seem excluded really ruled out?

→ Let's check some pMSSM models next!

BTW what is pMSSM?

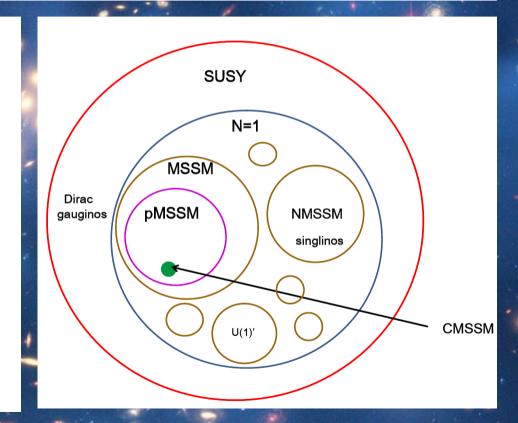
MSSM → Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model:

105 free parameters (masses, couplings, phases)

- **pMSSM** → phenomenological MSSM: 19 free parameters (first two sfermion generations degenerate, and with negligible Yukawa couplings)
- 10 sfermion masses
- 3 gaugino masses
- 3 tri-linear couplings (A_b,A_t,Aτ)
- μ, **Μ**_A, tanβ

¢,

R-parity conserved

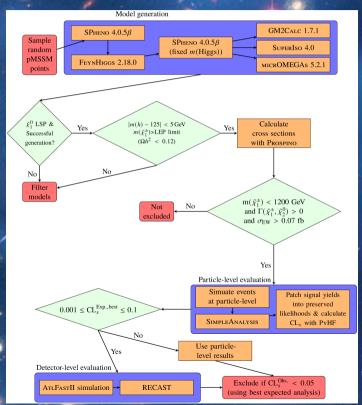


Electroweakino scan

AtTLAS strategy:

ONF-2023-055

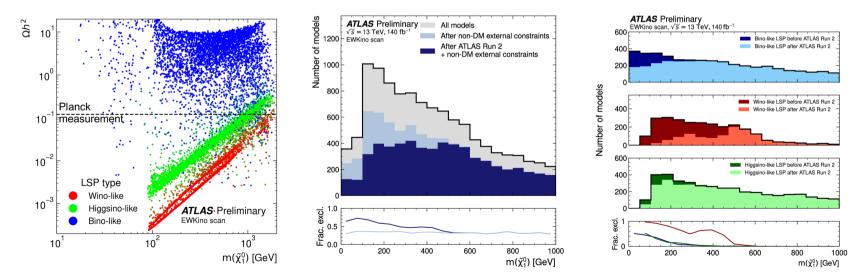
- Randomly sample EWK pMSSM
- Scenarios which the eight included searches may have potential sensitivity to are simulated (20.000 models)
 - The CLs is calculated at "particle-level" (for each analysis) to provide a "first pass" of sensitivity
 - Samples which have "ambiguous" exclusion
 - The CLs is then evaluated at detector level using ATLAS FastSim 2 and then RECAST
- The CLs are used to dictate if a scenario is excluded:
- CLs < 0.001 (for at least one analysis) "Likely excluded"
- CLs > 0.1 (for every analysis) "Likely non-excluded"
- 0.001 < CLs < 0.1 "Ambiguous" → (2000 models)
- Full analysis reinterpretation only for ambiguous models



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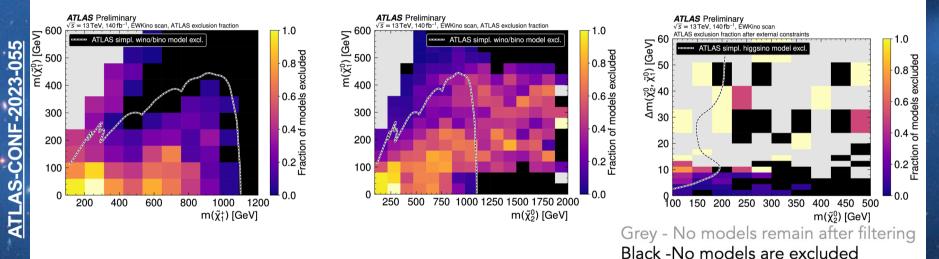
Electroweakino scan

- Constraints can be placed on the likely composition of the LSP when considering the EWKino scan
- The impact of ATLAS constraints is much more significant at lower LSP mass
- Most low-mass (< 100 GeV) models possess a Bino-like LSP (with 50% excluded by ATLAS)
- For masses < 400 GeV, over 50% of the Wino-like LSP phase space is excluded



Electroweakino scan

Comparison of the reach of simplified models to the remaining scenarios in the pMSSM



Excluded chargino/next-to-lightest neutralino mass significantly lower than the simplified model scenario

Significant number of uncovered models in the compressed regions

Summary and Conclusion

- SUSY searches at the LHC have ruled out a large vanilla phase space
- More difficult scenarios are being tackled now as well
- We might still be able to find SUSY at the LHC, but will never be able to rule it out, while other wellmotivated BSM theories didn't survive...

Let's continue our journey!



