CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN Data recorded: Wed Jun 13 21:51:54 2012 PDT Run/Event: 196250 / 615309469

b-tagged jet

b-tagged jet

Greg Landsberg



Physics Seminar

May 7, 2013

QUEST FOR SUSY IN CMS



MET = 269 GeV

b-tagged jet









- LHC and CMS Performance
- A SUSY Primer
- Searches for SUSY
 - Great Expectations 2010-2011
 - Looking under the lamppost(s)
 - Lessons from the Higgs discovery 2012
 - Naturalness, as the guiding light 2012-2013
 - Open questions and what's next
- Conclusions





The CMS Playground



The Measure of Our Success



Thank you, the LHC, for spectacular 3 years!



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- The detector has been working spectacularly with no degradation in performance over the three years of LHC Run 1
 - In some cases, original loss in performance was recovered

Operational in Dec 2010 (%) CASTOR CSC RPC DT HO HF ΗE HB HCAL ES EE EB EB+EE Strip Pixel 90 92 96 100 94 98

Operational in Feb 2013 (%)



S



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Data Quality



- CMS has a dedicated team of experts monitoring quality of data online and offline, with certification of every collision run
- The certification efficiency is high: the "golden" data with all the detectors performing flawlessly is >90% of recorded data over the duration of Run 1; for muon-only analyses it's even higher (95%)

CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp, 2011, $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp, 2012, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV



98.9 99.6

98.6 99.3

96.6

99.9

99.6

98.3

Slide

99.7 99.5

97.4 99.9

98.0

All good for physics: 90%

99.8 99.4

99.3

98.6

99.2



Pileup Mitigation



The machine has already achieved the design level of pileup (additional interactions per beam crossing); CMS has tuned its particle ID and copes very well!







The SUSY Primer





... about SUSY searches in the XXI century?..

It's very hard to find a black cat ...







... about SUSY searches in the XXI century?..

It's very hard to find a black cat in a dark room ...







... about SUSY searches in the XXI century?..

It's very hard to find a black cat in a dark room especially if he is not there...



The Beauty in the Mirror



- The mirror world: discrete symmetry of spin
 - Every Standard Model (SM) fermion has a bosonic "superpartner," and vice versa, e.g.:
 - Quark $(J = \frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow Squark (J = 0)$
 - ✤ Photon (J = 1) → Photino (J = $\frac{1}{2}$)
- Supersymmetry must be "broken" as we do not see a selectron with the mass of 0.5 MeV!
- To avoid multiple constraints, typically introduce conserved R-parity [Farrar, Fayet, Phys. Lett. B **76** (1978) 575]:
 - $R = (-1)^{3B+L+2S} = +1$ (SM) and -1 (SUSY)
- This leads to the lightest supersymmetric particle (LSP) being stable and pairproduction of SUSY as the only possible mechanism



SUSY particles



Sleptons

SUSY force



Norman Rockwell "Girl at Mirror"

The LSP is an excellent Dark Matter (DM) Candidate

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SUSY: Gauge Sector



- Higgses: two complex doublets (8 degrees of freedom)
 - One gives masses to down-type, and another one – to up-type quarks
 - Ratio of vacuum expectation values is conventionally called *tanβ*
 - 3 d.o.f. are "eaten" by massive Z, W^{\pm}
 - 5 remaining d.o.f. become physical states: h⁰, H⁰, H[±], A⁰
 - M_H > M_h by definition; M_h < 135 GeV for SUSY to be a viable low-scale theory
 - A is a CP-odd Higgs
 - Supersymmetric partners of the two Higgs doublets mix with the partners of SM EW gauge bosons to give four neutral (neutralinos) and two pairs of charged (charginos) gauginos
- Gluino (a partner of a gluon) remains unmixed



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- We know that SUSY is a broken symmetry, but we do not know how it is broken
- Several theoretical models exist:



matter possible. Generally not calculable.

Can have severe SUSY flavor problem.

Solves SUSY flavor problem.

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MSSM and cMSSM



- SUSY is a renormalizable and calculable theory and has been thoroughly studied theoretically over the last four decades
- MSSM has just two Higgs doublets; nevertheless the number of parameters describing the model is still very large: 124
 - 18 are the SM ones + Higgs boson mass
 - 105 genuinely new parameters:
 - ✤ 5 real parameters and 3 CP-violating phases in gaugino sector
 - ✤ 21 squark/slepton masses and 36 mixing angles
 - 40 CP-violating phases in the sfermion sector
- This makes it very challenging to search for generic SUSY, and simplifying assumptions are typically made
- One of these simplifications is constrained MSSM, or cMSSM, which assumes gaugino unification and degenerate squark/slepton masses at high energy (typical of gravity-mediated SUSY breaking)
 - That results in just five parameters fixing all the SUSY interactions: common scalar and fermion masses M_0 , $M_{1/2}$, ratio of the vacuum expectations of the two Higgs doublets $tan\beta$, sign of Higgsino mass term $sign(\mu)$, and trilinear coupling A_0

13



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Three Miracles of SUSY





Elegant solution to the hierarchy problem (i.e., why the Higgs mass is not at the Planck scale)

Gauge unification







Dark matter candidate with the right abundance



SUSY Spectra



- Typical SUSY spectrum resembles atomic transitions or meson spectroscopy
 - Generally, multiple competing decays with relative branching fractions strongly depending on SUSY parameters
- "Classical" SUSY (R-parity conserving): copious final-state particles (jets, leptons) from cascade decays and large missing transverse energy due to escaping LSP (often the lightest neutralino)
 - Generally rich signatures, but possible "nightmare" scenarios if (part of) the SUSY spectrum is sufficiently compressed





Greg Landsberg - Seeking SUSY in CMS - DESY, May 7, 2013



Four Pillars of SUSY Searches



Slide

Signatures
Kinematic optimization

 Background determination

Interpretation









Searching Under the Lamppost



Great Expectations!



- When the LHC turned on at 7 TeV in 2010, the hopes to find SUSY almost immediately were high
 - 650 GeV squarks/gluinos (quite beyond the Tevatron reach) are pair produced at the LHC with cross section of ~ 1 pb!



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2010-2011 Search Strategy



- Developed very robust search strategy, with the early SUSY discovery in mind
 - Multiple methods of missing transverse energy estimation, less prone to instrumental effects and mismeasurement tails
 - Determination of major backgrounds from control samples in data - minimum reliance on the Monte Carlo!
 - Multiple complementary analysis techniques exploring various kinematic selections and analysis techniques
- The idea was to demonstrate convincingly that what is seen in one channel has corroborative evidence from the full host of measurements

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Example: The \alpha_T Variable



I SP

- Randall, Tucker-Smith, arXiv:0806.1049 Alternative approach to requiring large ME_T in the event; does not rely on ME_T reconstruction/tails
 - Comb CMS/ sible decay products in the event **k**vo (pseudo)jets:



$$E_{\rm T}^{j_2} / M_{\rm T} = E_{\rm T}^{j_2} / \sqrt{H_{\rm T}^2 - H_{\rm T}^2} \qquad H_{\rm T} = \sum_{m_{\rm T}} \frac{M_{\rm T}}{M_{\rm T}} = \sum_{m_{\rm T}} \frac{M_{\rm T}}{M_{T$$

$$H_{\rm T} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\rm jet}} E_{\rm T}$$

ETH Institute for Particle Physics

N.

For a perfectly balanced dijet event, jet I SP For QCD events with mismeasured $\alpha_{\rm T} < 0.5$ CMS 2 Jets 8 0 10⁶ L dt = 35 pb⁻¹,√s = 7 TeV CMS Collaboration For signal, long tail of 10 arXiv:1101.1628 Standard Model QCD Multijet $\alpha_{T} > 0.5 = F^{j_2} / M (j_1 j_2)$ t. W. Z + Jets $M_{T_2} =$ $\alpha_T = E_T^{j_2} / M_T(j_1 j_2)$ MET from LSPs $\overline{E_T^{j_1}}$ $\sqrt{E_T^{j_2}$ / $E_T^{j_1}$ jet $\cos \Delta$ 0.25 0.5 0.75 SIGNAL topology

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All-Hadronic Searches

- Advantages:
 - Strongly produced squarks/ gluinos result in large cross section
 - Branching fraction into jets is typically large
- Disadvantages:
 - Copious QCD background from jet mismeasurement
 - Irreducible Z(vv)+jets background
 - Potential instrumental backgrounds from beam halo, faulty or noisy calorimeter channels, poorly instrumented detector areas







Limits in cMSSM









Searches with Single Lepton



- Single lepton + jets + ME_T is characteristic signature for cascade decays via chargino or slepton
- The presence of an isolated lepton reduces QCD background dramatically
- Main backgrounds: W+jets including semileptonic tt decays
- Employ several methods to estimate this dominant (~75%) background



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 All three methods yield comparable results, with different systematics; L_P is slightly more powerful



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Dilepton SUSY Searches



- Here, we have several types of searches:
 - Opposite-sign (OS) dileptons, from/not from Z decays
 - Same-sign (SS) dileptons (e.g., from the decays of a pair of Majorana χ_2^0 or pair of Majorana gluinos decaying through same-sign charginos)
- All of these come with extra jets and ME_T
- Each of the final states employs somewhat different selection approaches and background estimation techniques

Can also look at 3, 4 leptons



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- A "spaghetti plot" of "classical" SUSY searches @ 7 TeV
- What did we learn? Not much beyond the all-hadronic limits!
 - Excluded squarks to ~1.3 TeV and gluinos to ~0.8 TeV or did we?





cMSSM Grand Summary



- A "spaghetti plot" of "classical" SUSY searches @ 7 TeV
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AMERICA'S OLDEST BREWER

ONDITIONING

Since 1829



What Have We Excluded?



- We set strong limits on squarks and gluinos, and yet we have not excluded SUSY
 - Moreover, we basically excluded VERY LITTLE!
- We ventured for an "easy-SUSY" or "lazy-SUSY" and we simply failed to find it
 - So what? Nature could be tough!
- What we've probed is a tiny sliver of multidimensional SUSY space, simply most "convenient" from the point of view of theory



It's now time for a paradigm shift and a different search strategy!

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SUSY Theory phase space

T. Rizzo (SLAC Summer Institute, 01-Aug-12)

It's now time for a paradigm shift and a different search strategy!







- Our early (2010-2011) searches were signature-based
- We developed and commissioned a number of inventive and advanced methods of estimating backgrounds without reliance on MC simulations
 - Most of these tools are directly applicable to broader class of searches
 - ... and it's OK to look under the lamppost but which one?



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Switching the Lamppost


- Classical decay: wino NLSP into gravitino + photon (>20%!)
- Decays via Z are already covered by OS dilepton searches



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- Depending on the decay chain, we focus on the following three signatures with ME_T:
 - Photon+jets+ME_T:



• Diphotons+jets+ME_T:





Photons+Jets+ME_T Search



Main backgrounds stem from γ +jets and multijets with mismeasured ME_T











Despite no sign of signal, some beautiful candidate events...



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Non-Prompt Photons



- Neutralino NLSP lifetime depends on GMSB parameters:
 - $c\tau \approx 0.1 (\sqrt{F/100 \text{ TeV}})^4 \times (100 \text{ GeV/M}(\chi_1^0))^5 \text{ mm}$, where \sqrt{F} is the GMSB scale
 - Can be long-lived, resulting in non-prompt photons
- Look for non-prompt photons using excellent CMS ECAL timing resolution σ ~ 0.5ns
 - Require at least one photon and \geq 3 jets (to reduce γ +jets background)
 - Background is determined from data by releasing photon ID requirements
 - Fit data in ME_T vs. timing plane to extract possible signal



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Long-Lived Staus



- Stau NLSP can also be long-lived:
 - $c\tau \approx (\sqrt{F}/100 \text{ TeV})^4 \text{ x} (100 \text{ GeV/M}(\tilde{\tau}))^5 \text{ cm}$, where \sqrt{F} is the GMSB scale
- In other scenarios gluinos and stops can be long-lived as well
- Look for long-lived heavy charged particles via anomalous ionization and TOF to the muon system CMS Collaboration
 - Determine mass from ionization and momentum

CMS Collaboration arXiv:1305.3792

Estimate background from data with low-p_T tracks (no correlation between p_T and mass)











Looking Everywhere



cMSSM Limitations



- We saw that cMSSM is too constrained and not really useful any longer as a search framework
- We learned that specific alternative scenarios can be probed and often reuse cMSSM-like searches to recast limits
- Yet, generating full SUSY spectrum even in constrained scenarios is a hard task
 - Moreover, one can't freely move "interesting" SUSY masses without reverse-engineering SUSY parameters into masses
 - Often, spectrum and kinematics is most important feature, which differs various SUSY scenarios experimentally
- How can we capture all these features in a "light" set of SUSY models?

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Simplified SUSY Models



arXiv:1109.2352

CMS SUS-11-003

- The answer is: Simplified SUSY Models (SMS) that capture important part of the SUSY spectrum and focusing directly on the masses and decay modes of a few particles involved, ignoring the rest
 - After [Arkani-Hamed et al, hep-ph/0703088], [Alwall et al., arXiv: 0809.3264], [Alwall, Schuster, Toro, arXiv:0810.3921], ...
 - Example: SMS T1 model: gluino pair production with 100% decay via virtual squark into LSP + 2 jets CMS Collaboration
 - Input parameters: M(\tilde{g}), M($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$); assume M(\tilde{q}) \gg M(\tilde{g})



4





SMS: 7 TeV Grand Summary









Looking with a Flashlight



SUSY & Higgs



- Existence of several Higgs bosons is the key prediction of low-scale SUSY
 - Higgs & SUSY a marriage made in heaven!
- The lightest one looks largely like the SM Higgs and has to be light (≤135 GeV); the other ones could be relatively heavy
- Discovery of the Higgs boson at 125-126 GeV was the crucial missing proof that low-scale SUSY can still exists, despite the fact that we haven't seen it yet
 - Precision EW data does prefer MSSM over SM (only by 1 standard deviation)
 - Had the Higgs boson been just 10% heavier, I wouldn't be giving this talk!





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Higgs as a Vacuum Cleaner



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Slide

Stable vacuum?



Metastable vacuum?

Unstable vacuum?



Degrassi et al, arXiv:1205.6497



SUSY: the Higgs Aftermath



- A 125 GeV Higgs boson is challenging to accommodate in (over)constrained versions of SUSY, particularly for "natural" values of superpartner masses
- Started to constrain some of the simpler models
- Big question: if SUSY exists, can it still be "natural", i.e. offer a non-fine-tuned solution to the hierarchy problem of the standard model?
 - N.B. If not, we would be giving up one of the SUSY "miracles"!







We are at a SUSY Crossroad



- Light 125 GeV Higgs boson strongly prefers SUSY as the fundamental explanation of the EWSB mechanism (via soft SUSY-breaking terms and radiative corrections)
 - But what kind of SUSY?

The Stakes Are Very High Nima Arkani-Hamed, MH~125 GeV SavasFest 2012 st 2012 11 th hav naturalness Somewhat (remember (remember (remember COREL tuning

Implies: light stops/sbottom, reasonably light gluinos and charginos/neutralinos

Likely: long-lived particles, light neutralino, multi-TeV Z', ...

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- If SUSY is natural, we should find it soon:
 - And we most likely will find it by observing 3rd generation SUSY particles or EW boson partners first!
- Requires shifting of the SUSY search paradigm



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With ∫Ldt ~ 25/fb⁻¹ and 1 fb cross section produce 25 events;
typically 1-10 events observed after acceptance/efficiencies



$$\begin{split} \widetilde{g}\widetilde{g} \colon M(\widetilde{g}) & \lesssim 1.3 \text{ TeV} \\ \widetilde{t}_1 \widetilde{t}_1 \colon M(\widetilde{t}_1) & \lesssim 0.8 \text{ TeV} \\ \widetilde{\chi} \widetilde{\chi} \colon M(\widetilde{\chi}) & \lesssim 0.6 \text{ TeV} \end{split}$$

In combination, we cover most of the natural SUSY space!

Can't do this with gluinos alone!

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 Generally well covered by cMSSM-like searches, but has a limited reach: if gluinos are above ~1.3 TeV, we simply won't produce enough of them to see decay chains



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Direct Sbottom Production



Direct sbottom pair production was looked at in the allhadronic α_T + b-jets and same-sign dilepton + b-jets channels:





Direct Stop Production



- This is the most hopeful, and yet the toughest channel at the LHC
- Simple reinterpretation of the existing analyses is not sensitive enough
- Requires a dedicated optimized tour-de-force analysis:
 - W+jets and tt with τ_h and lost leptons (from W(µv)+jets with embedded τ_h), invisible Z decays (from Z(µµ)), and multijets (reweighted MC with kinematics and resolutions reweighted to match multijet data)



54



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- The 8 TeV analysis is ongoing ලු Median Expected Limit $\pm 1\sigma$ exp. $\sigma^{\text{NLO+NLL}}(\tilde{t} \tilde{t}) \pm \text{th. unc.}$ Observed Limit (95% CL) CMS SUS-11-030 CMS Preliminary **CMS** Collaboration $pp \rightarrow \tilde{t} \tilde{t}^*; \tilde{t} \rightarrow b + \tilde{\gamma}^+; \tilde{\gamma}$ CMS Preliminary $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV} \text{ I} = 4.98 \text{ fb}$ () 160 () 160 () 140 $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ L = 4.98 fb ປັກອາຊາຊາຊາຍ Dpper Limit on ຜ (pb) (GeV) L CL Upper Limit on σ (pb) arXiv:1303.2985 160 10⁻¹ ۲× 140 120 7 TeV 120 7 TeV 100 100 80 5 80 10⁻² CMS, L = 11.7 fb⁻¹, √s = 8 TeV 60 60 pp $\rightarrow \tilde{t} \tilde{t}, \tilde{t} \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}^{0}; m(\tilde{g}) >> m(\tilde{t})$ 40 m... = 0 GeV 20 10⁻³ ⊔____ 300 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 500 600 700 400 m_r (GeV) m_e (GeV) m, (GeV)

25

000



Direct Stop: I+jets+ME_T

 \tilde{t}



- Another important channel for direct stop production is single-lepton channel
 - Dedicated optimized analysis with multiple signal regions determined by M_T and ME_T

 $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}, \int Ldt = 9.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

NLO-NLL exclusions

 \sim Observed ± 1 σ ^{theory}

Expected ±1σ

400

350

450

500

550

m_~[GeV]

600

 Main background is from tt to dileptons with a lost lepton or τ_h, followed by W+jets and semileptonic tt

10

on oxBR [pb]

10⁻¹ 12% 101

 10^{-2}





200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600

m_∼[GeV]

 $m_{refin} = 0.75 m_{ref} + 0.25 m_{ref}^{0}$



CMS Preliminary

 $pp \rightarrow \tilde{t} \tilde{t}^*, \tilde{t} \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}^0$

250

300

50 / 50 t₁ / t_p mixture







Looking for direct EW production of pairs of neutralinos/charginos, typically in multilepton final states



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Long-Lived Particles



Sizable fraction of this range results in long-lived particle signatures

160 $an\beta = 50$ Split SUSY $an\beta = 4$ $\tan\beta = 2$ Gambino, Giudice, Slavich 10^{20} 150 $\tan\beta = 1$ hep-ph/0506214 Higgs mass m_h in GeV 10^{10} 140 g (sec) Long-lived High-Scale SUSY 10^{0} 130 $m_{g} = 0.5 \text{ TeV}$ $m_{\alpha} = 1 \text{ TeV}$ Experimentally favored $m_a = 2 \text{ TeV}$ 10⁻¹⁰ 120 $-.m_{\alpha} = 5 \text{ TeV}$ Giudice, Strumia arXiv:1108.6077 10^{-20} 110 10^{4} 10^{6} 10^{8} 10^{10} 10^{12} 10^{14} 1016 10¹⁴ 10^{18} 10^{12} 10^{6} 10^{8} 10 Supersymmetry breaking scale in GeV m (GeV)

Predicted range for the Higgs mass







CMS \s = 7 TeV, L = 5.0 fb⁻¹ \s = 8 TeV, L = 18.8 fb⁻¹

An extension of the HSCP search to full 8 TeV statistics + 7 TeV reanalysis

- Strong limits on gluinos (M > 1.3 TeV) and stops (M > 0.8 TeV) from the combination of muon-only and trackeronly analyses
- Dedicated search for long-lived stopped gluinos ruled out large fraction of the allowed parameter space

Searches for Long-Lived SUSY

ollaboration

Muon - Only CMS $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, L = 18.8 fb⁻¹







Road Ahead







- We are updating all the searches to the full 2012 statistics
- We are adding new ones to the portfolio:
 - Searches for compressed-spectrum SUSY
 - Search for Higgs bosons in SUSY decay chains (copious if LSP is Higgsino-like!)
 - Extension of SMS to non-100% branching fractions (e.g., T1bbtt)
 - Enhanced portfolio of RPV SUSY searches
 - New channels for long-lived particle searches (e.g., displaced jets, leptons, and tops)
- Will leave no stone unturned with the present dataset!



What's Next: Ask the Oracle?



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What to do next? - Ask the Oracle!



62





What to do next? - Ask the Oracle!



Tech support: +49.180.2000.170





What to do next? - Ask the Oracle!



Tech support: +49.180.2000.170

... but the number was busy all the time...

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For the younger generations: Eliza was one of the first computer programs with primitive artificial intelligence (1964-66), mimicking a Rogerian psychotherapist







- ► For the younger generations: Eliza was one of the first computer programs with primitive artificial intelligence (1964-66), mimicking a Rogerian psychotherapist
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 - What does this suggest you?

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 - I am getting frustrated...





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 - Do you believe it is normal to be getting frustrated?





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 - God forbid!





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 - What does this suggest you?
 - I am getting frustrated...
 - Do you believe it is normal to be getting frustrated?
 - Yes, if you are a theorist, which I am not...
 - Perhaps you would like to be a theorist?
 - God forbid!
 - Tell me more.





- For the younger generations: Eliza was one of the first computer programs with primitive artificial intelligence (1964-66), mimicking a Rogerian psychotherapist
 - Hello, I am Eliza.
 - Hi, I am a particle experimentalist.
 - Did you come to me because you are a particle experimentalist?
 - Sort of. I've been desperately seeking Susy...
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And so we will!

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Run 2 Preparations



- Run 2 is going to be challenging:
 - Generally higher trigger thresholds decrease our ability to look for compressed spectrum scenarios



- High-pileup environment is not optimum for low-ME_T searches
- Increased energy of the machine (~13 TeV) will make it necessary to repeat the entire program of SUSY searches once again
- Reach for gluino masses up to ~2.5 TeV, stop/sbottoms up to ~1 TeV, and chargino/neutralinos up to ~0.7 TeV would allow to ultimately test natural SUSY models

Greg Landsberg





- SUSY is being squeezed from both ends, but still a lot of unexplored territory to cover
- Run 2 of the LHC will be crucial to find SUSY at low scale or prove that it is irrelevant for EWSB and other low-energy phenomena





Conclusions



- SUSY remains one of the most challenging enigmas in particle physics
- The LHC has closed vast territory of SUSY parameter space and shattered many hopes
 - Yet, it didn't rule out SUSY, not even natural SUSY yet
- CMS has developed a number of innovating experimental techniques to look for SUSY in various scenarios and is now applying it to the shifting paradigm of SUSY searches in the wake of the Higgs boson discovery
- Final results from Run 1 of the LHC started pouring out
 - There is still hope we will see SUSY with the present data, but it won't be an "easy SUSY"!
- Run 2, scheduled to start in 2015 will ultimately answer if SUSY is responsible for EWSB and if it is, whether it is natural or not
 - Stay tuned!

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Thank You!