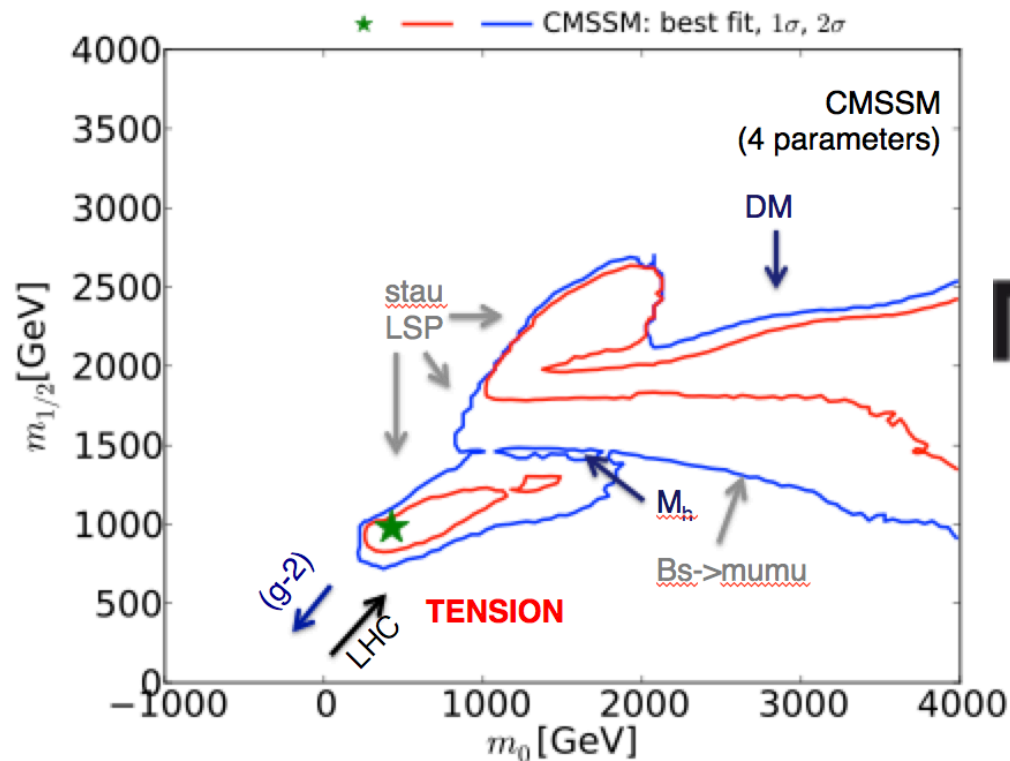


Oliver Buchmueller, Imperial College London

MATERCODE @ LHC

MasterCode O. Buchmüller



MasterCode Collaboration Today

Some History:

- Founded by interested experimentalists and theorists in 2007
- Has produced more than a dozen of publications (so far)
- Total citations >1000 (so far)

MasterCode Collaboration Today

E. Bagnaschi^a, M. Borsato^b, O. Buchmueller^c, R. Cavanaugh^{d,e}, V. Chobanova^b,
M. Citron^c, J.C. Costa^c, A. De Roeck^f, M.J. Dolan^g, J.R. Ellis^h, H. Flächerⁱ,
S. Heinemeyer^j, G. Isidori^k, M. Lucio^b, D. Martínez Santos^b, K.A. Olive^l, A. Richards^c,
K. Sakurai^{m,n}, G. Weiglein^a

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^j*Campus of International Excellence UAM+CSIC, Cantoblanco, E-28049 Madrid, Spain;
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Instituto de Física de Cantabria (CSIC-UC), Avda. de Los Castros s/n, E-39005 Santander, Spain*

^k*Physik-Institut, Universität Zürich, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland*

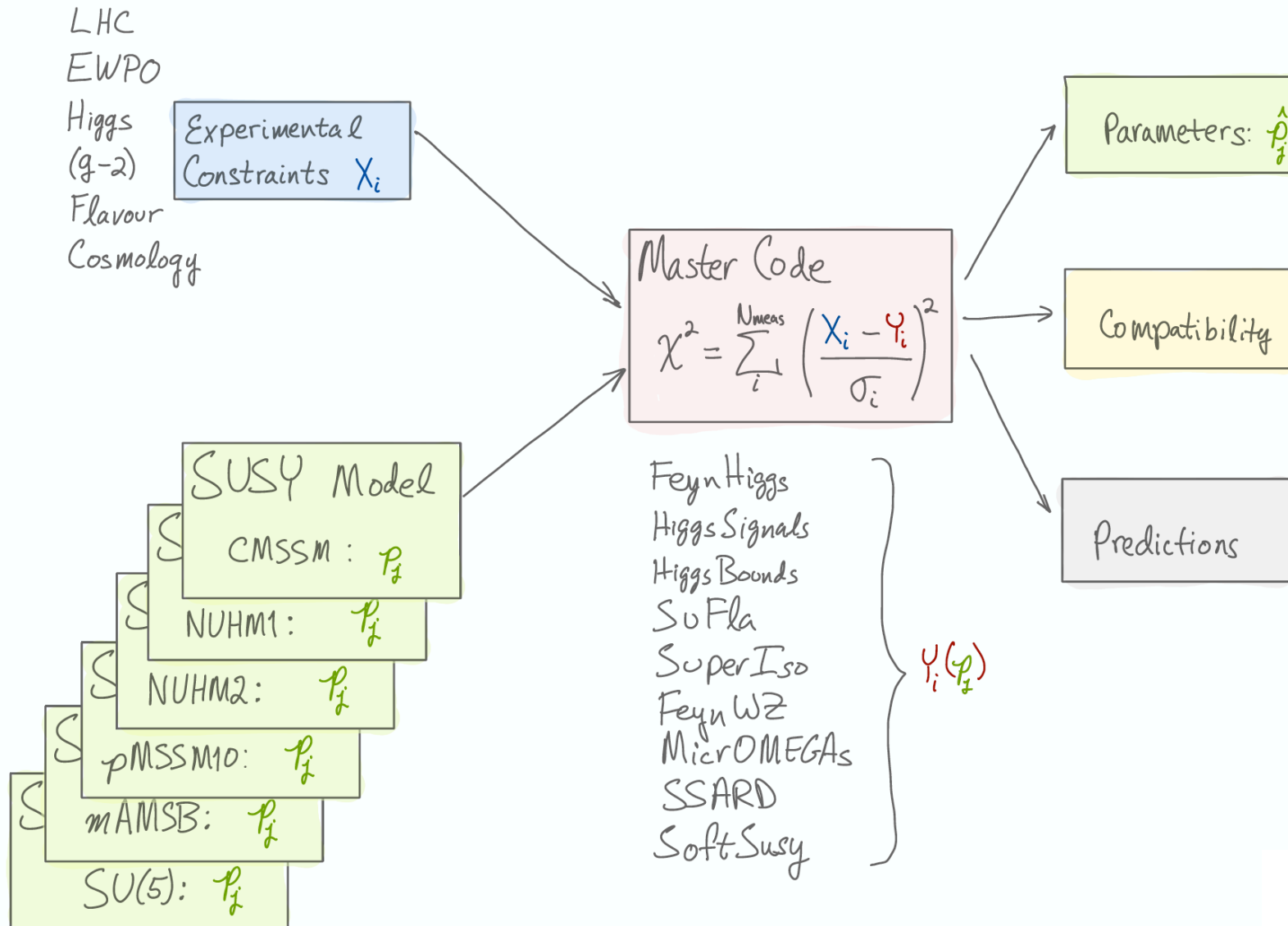
^l*William I. Fine Theoretical Physics Institute, School of Physics and Astronomy, University of
Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA*

^m*Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology, Department of Physics, University of Durham, Science
Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK*

ⁿ*Institute of Theoretical Physics, Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, ul. Pasteura 5, PL-02-093
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MasterCode Framework

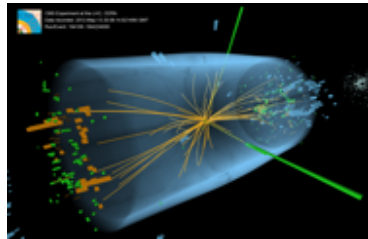
MasterCode O. Buchmüller



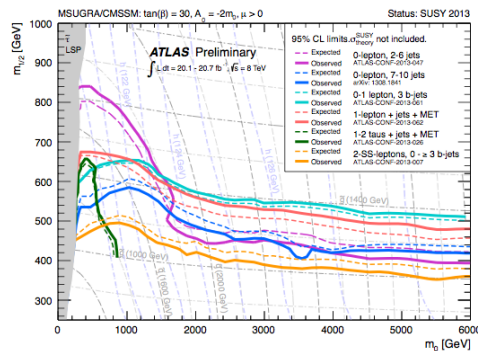
Experimental Constraints

MasterCode O. Buchmüller

Direct Searches



Lightest Higgs



SUSY particles

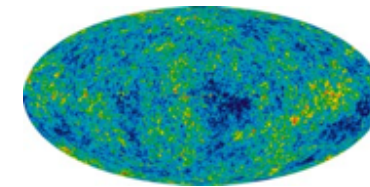
Indirect Searches

M_W , Z-pole
(g-2) $_{\mu}$
Electroweak
observables

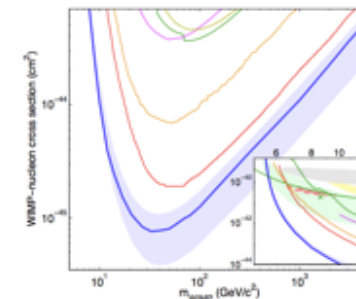


Flavour
observables

Dark Matter



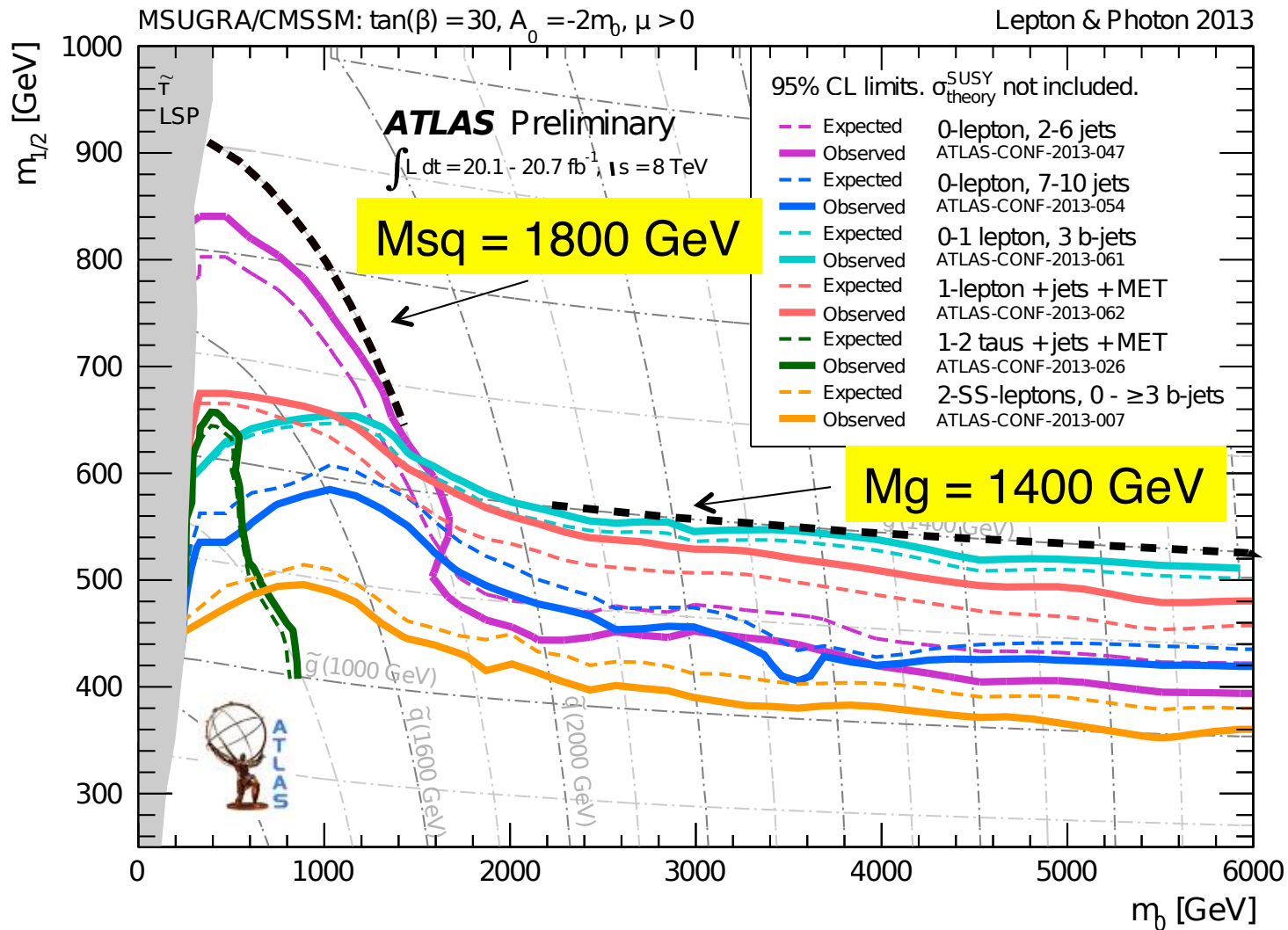
CMB



Direct Detection

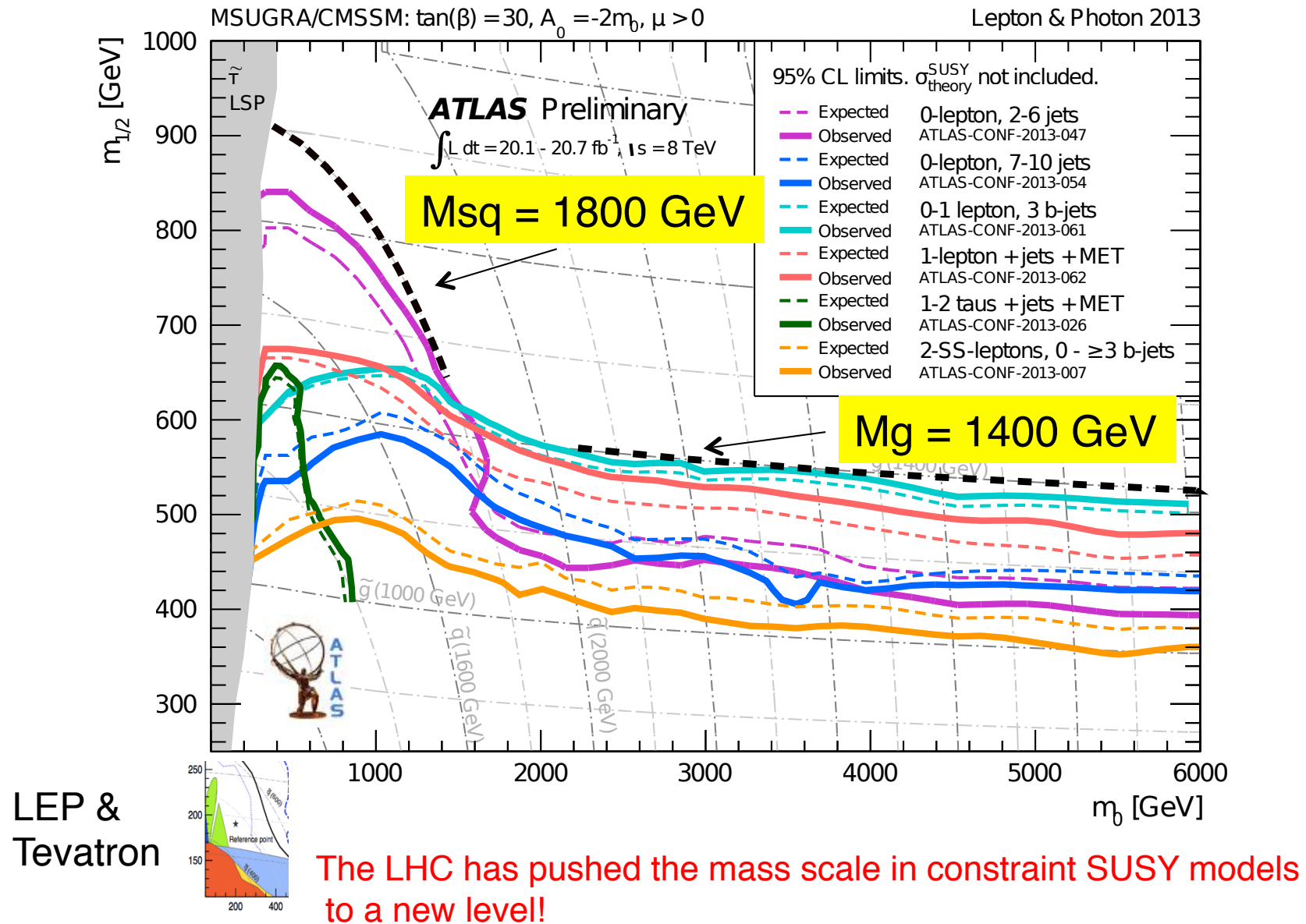
Inclusive SUSY Searches in 2013

MasterCode O. Buchmüller



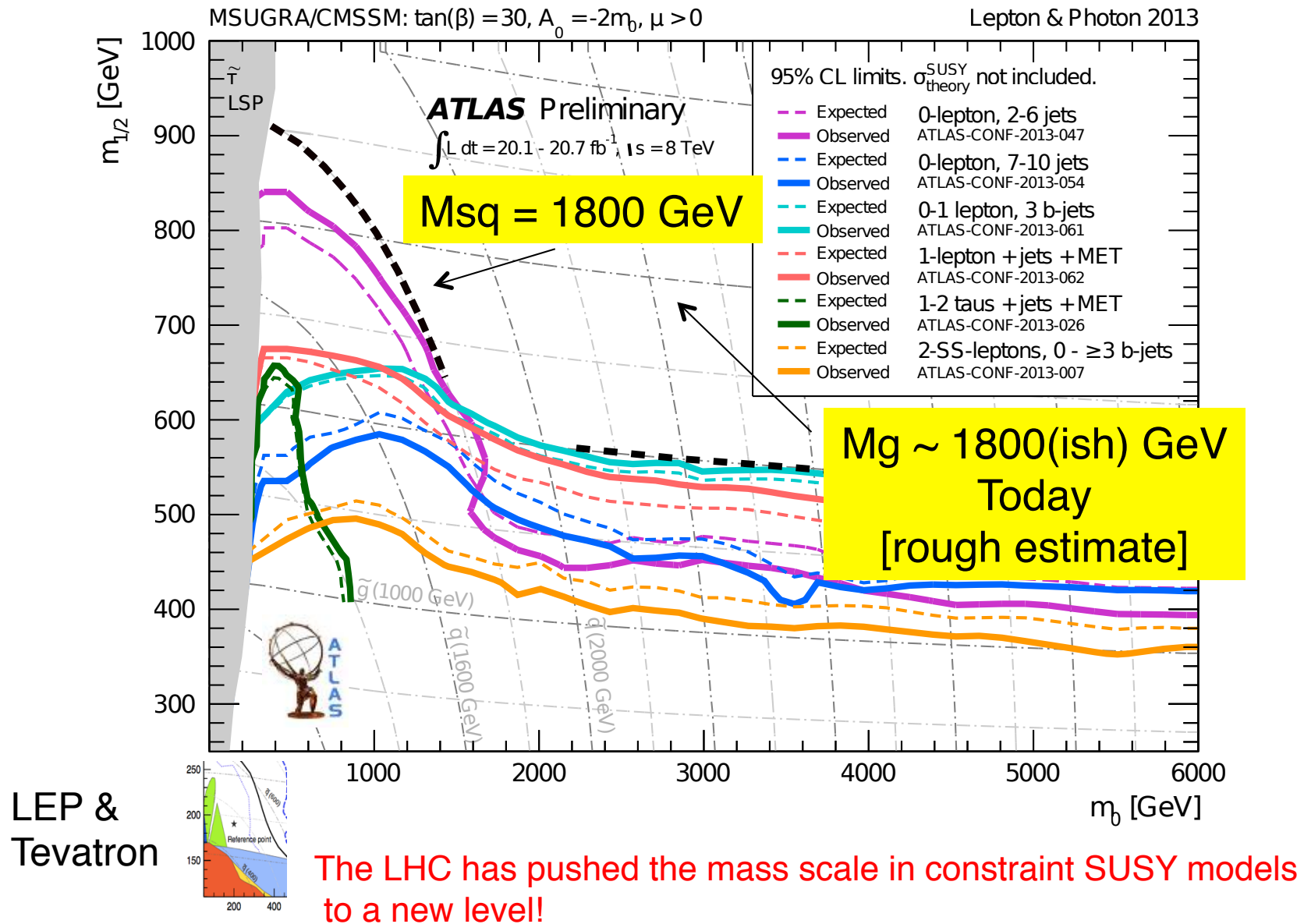
Inclusive SUSY Searches in 2013

MasterCode O. Buchmüller



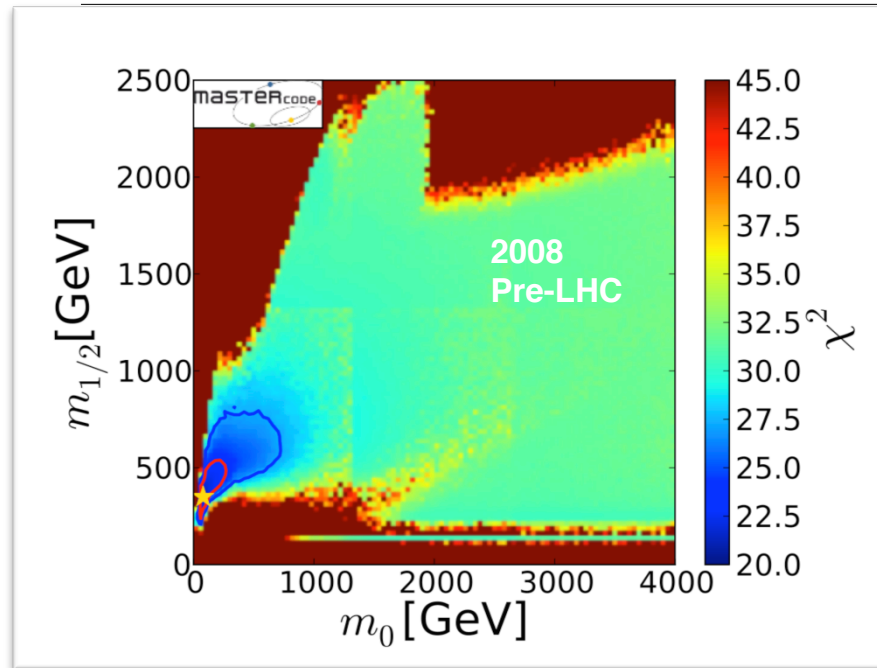
Inclusive SUSY Searches in 2013

MasterCode O. Buchmüller



CMSSM: Evolution with time

MasterCode O. Buchmüller



χ^2 increase from
bluish to reddish



Source:

<http://mastercode.web.cern.ch/mastercode/>

Global Fit to indirect and direct constraints on SUSY!

Other “fitter” groups find very similar results: e.g.

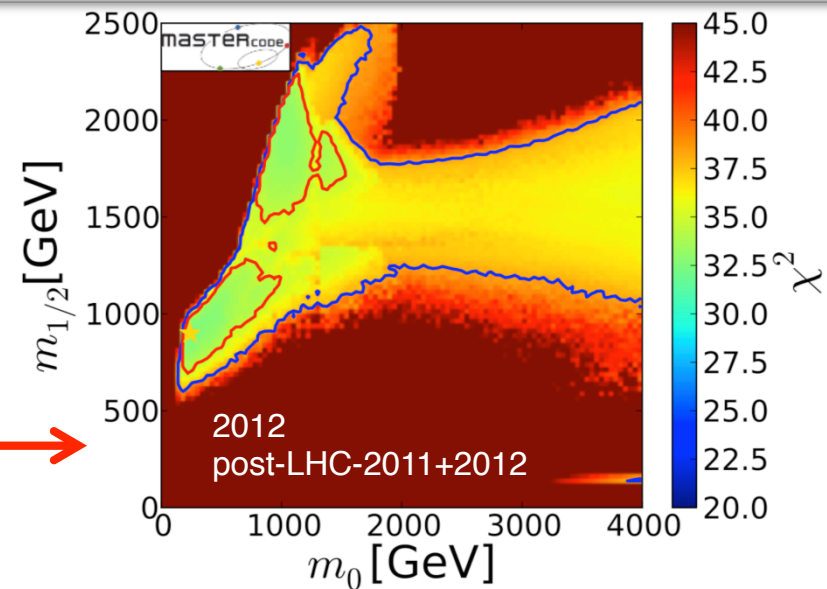
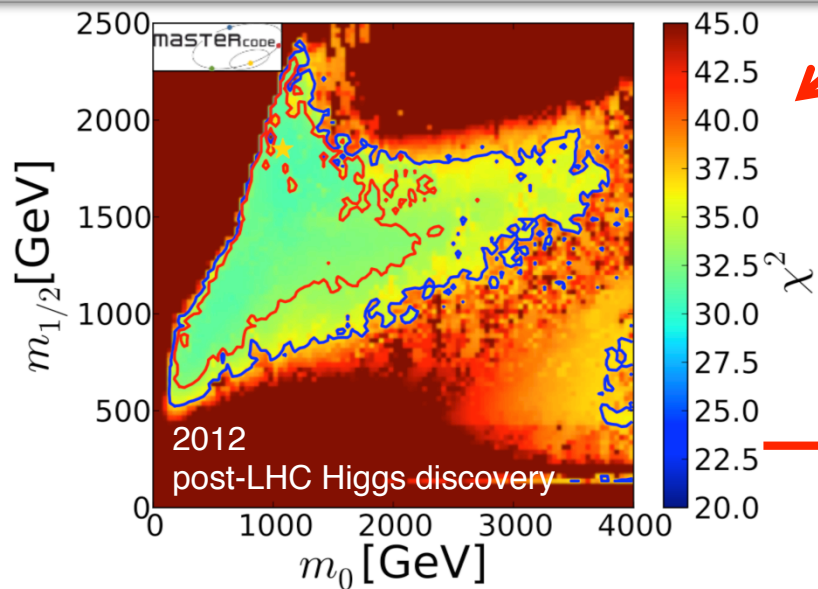
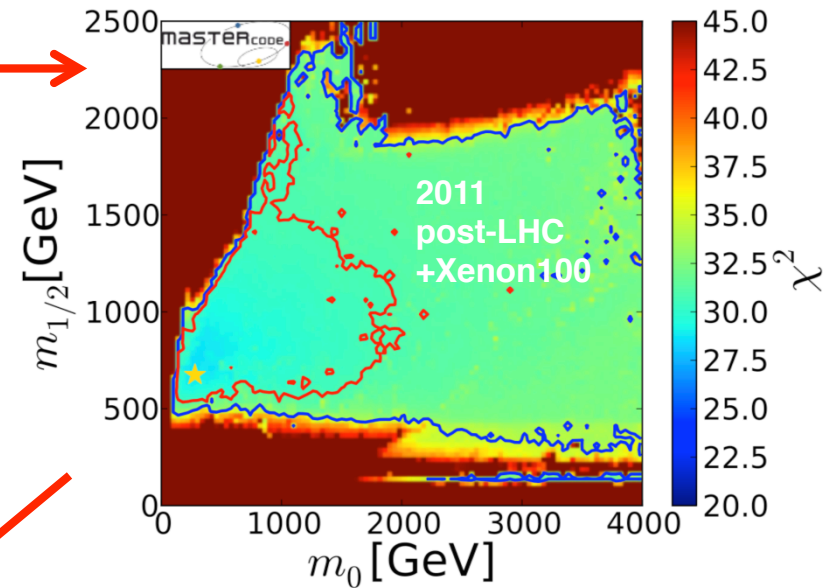
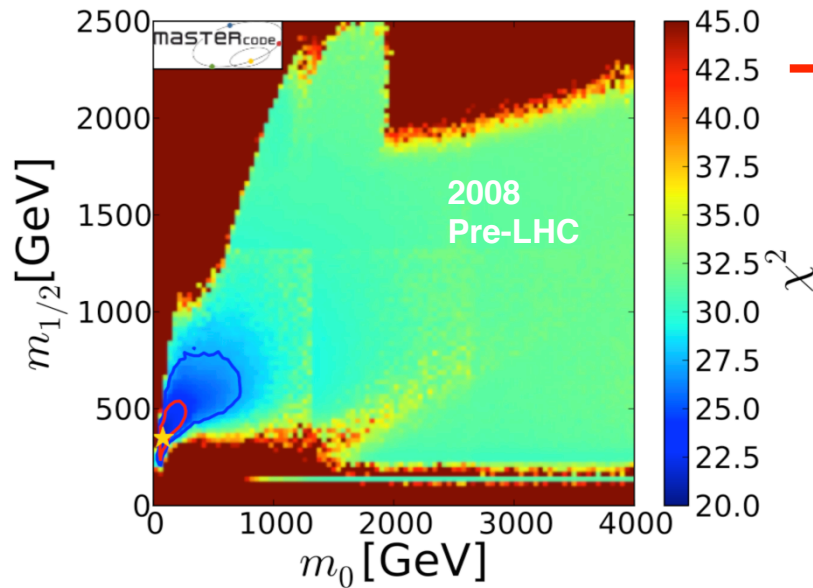
SuperBayeS: [arXiv:1212.2636](https://arxiv.org/abs/1212.2636)

Fittino group: [arXiv:1204.4199](https://arxiv.org/abs/1204.4199)

Observable	Source Th./Ex.	Constraint	$\Delta\chi^2$ (CMSSM)	$\Delta\chi^2$ (NUHM1)	$\Delta\chi^2$ (“SM”)
m_t [GeV]	[33]	173.2 ± 0.90	0.05	0.06	-
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z)$	[42]	0.02749 ± 0.00010	0.009	0.004	-
M_Z [GeV]	[44]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	2.7×10^{-2}	0.26	-
Γ_Z [GeV]	[26] / [44]	$2.4952 \pm 0.0023 \pm 0.001_{\text{SUSY}}$	0.078	0.047	0.14
σ_{had}^0 [nb]	[26] / [44]	41.540 ± 0.037	2.50	2.57	2.54
R_l	[26] / [44]	20.767 ± 0.025	1.05	1.08	1.08
$A_{\text{fb}}(\ell)$	[26] / [44]	0.01714 ± 0.00095	0.72	0.69	0.81
$A_{\text{fb}}(P_\tau)$	[26] / [44]	0.1465 ± 0.0032	0.11	0.13	0.07
R_b	[26] / [44]	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.26	0.29	0.27
R_c	[26] / [44]	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.002	0.002	0.002
$A_{\text{fb}}(b)$	[26] / [44]	0.0992 ± 0.0016	7.17	7.37	6.63
$A_{\text{fb}}(c)$	[26] / [44]	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.86	0.88	0.80
A_b	[26] / [44]	0.923 ± 0.020	0.36	0.36	0.35
A_c	[26] / [44]	0.670 ± 0.027	0.005	0.005	0.005
$A_{\text{FB}}^{\text{SLD}}$	[26] / [44]	0.1513 ± 0.0021	3.16	3.03	3.51
$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^e(Q_{\text{FB}})$	[26] / [44]	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.63	0.64	0.59
M_W [GeV]	[26] / [44]	$80.399 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.010_{\text{SUSY}}$	1.77	1.99	2.08
$a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}}$	[53] / [42,54]	$(30.2 \pm 8.8 \pm 2.0_{\text{SUSY}}) \times 10^{-10}$	4.35	1.82	11.19 (N/A)
M_h [GeV]	[28] / [53,56]	$> 114.4[\pm 1.5_{\text{SUSY}}]$	0.0	0.0	0.0
$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	[45] / [46]	$1.117 \pm 0.076_{\text{EXP}} \pm 0.082_{\text{SM}} \pm 0.050_{\text{SUSY}}$	1.83	1.09	0.94
$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	[29] / [41]	CMS & LHCb	0.04	0.44	0.01
$\text{BR}_{\text{B-L}}^{\text{EXP/SM}}$	[29] / [46]	$1.43 \pm 0.43_{\text{EXP+TH}}$	1.43	1.59	1.00
$\text{BR}(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	[29] / [46]	$< 4.6[\pm 0.01_{\text{SUSY}}] \times 10^{-9}$	0.0	0.0	0.0
$\text{BR}_{\text{B-L}}^{\text{EXP/SM}}$	[47] / [46]	0.99 ± 0.32	0.02	$\ll 0.01$	$\ll 0.01$
$\text{BR}_{K \rightarrow \mu\nu}^{\text{EXP/SM}}$	[29] / [48]	$1.008 \pm 0.014_{\text{EXP+TH}}$	0.39	0.42	0.33
$\text{BR}_{K \rightarrow \mu\nu}^{\text{EXP/SM}}$	[49] / [50]	< 4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
$\Delta M_{B_d}^{\text{EXP/SM}}$	[49] / [51,52]	$0.97 \pm 0.01_{\text{EXP}} \pm 0.27_{\text{SM}}$	0.02	0.02	0.01
$\frac{\Delta M_{B_d}^{\text{EXP/SM}}}{\Delta M_{B_s}^{\text{EXP/SM}}}$	[29] / [46,51,52]	$1.00 \pm 0.01_{\text{EXP}} \pm 0.13_{\text{SM}}$	$\ll 0.01$	0.33	$\ll 0.01$
$\Delta M_K^{\text{EXP/SM}}$	[49] / [51,52]	$1.08 \pm 0.14_{\text{EXP+TH}}$	0.27	0.37	0.33
$\Omega_{\text{CDM}} h^2$	[31] / [13]	$0.1120 \pm 0.0056 \pm 0.012_{\text{SUSY}}$	8.4×10^{-4}	0.1	N/A
σ_p^{SI}	[25]	$(m_{\chi_1^0}, \sigma_p^{\text{SI}})$ plane	0.13	0.13	N/A
jets + E_T	[18,20]	$(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane	1.55	2.20	N/A
$H/A, H^\pm$	[21]	$(M_A, \tan \beta)$ plane	0.0	0.0	N/A
Total $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	All	All	28.8/22	27.3/21	32.7/23 (21.5/22)
p-values			15%	16%	9% (49%)

CMSSM: Evolution with time

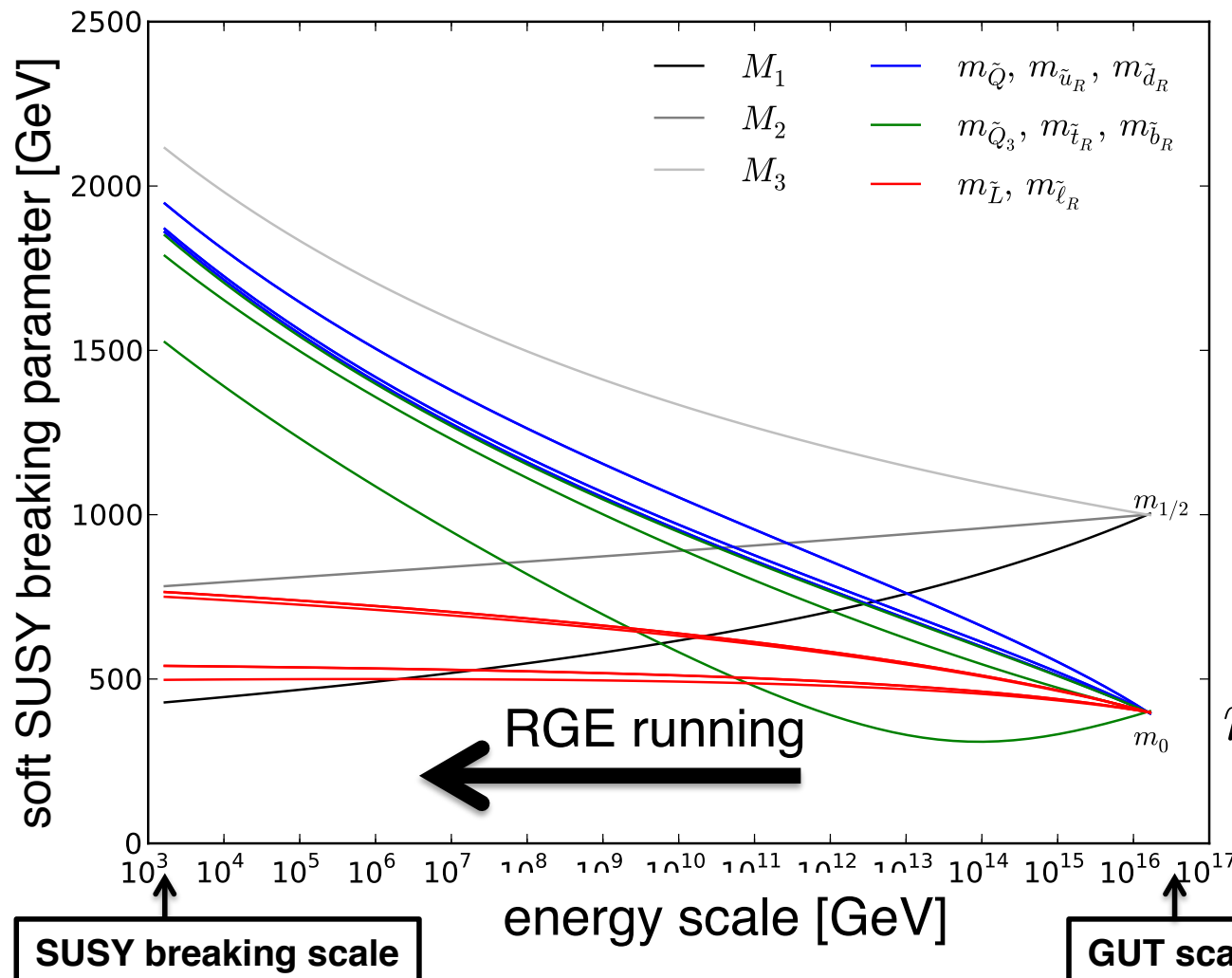
MasterCode O. Buchmüller



MasterCode: The two worlds of SUSY models



“GUT scale”



CMSSM

$m_0, m_{1/2},$
 $A_0, \tan \beta$

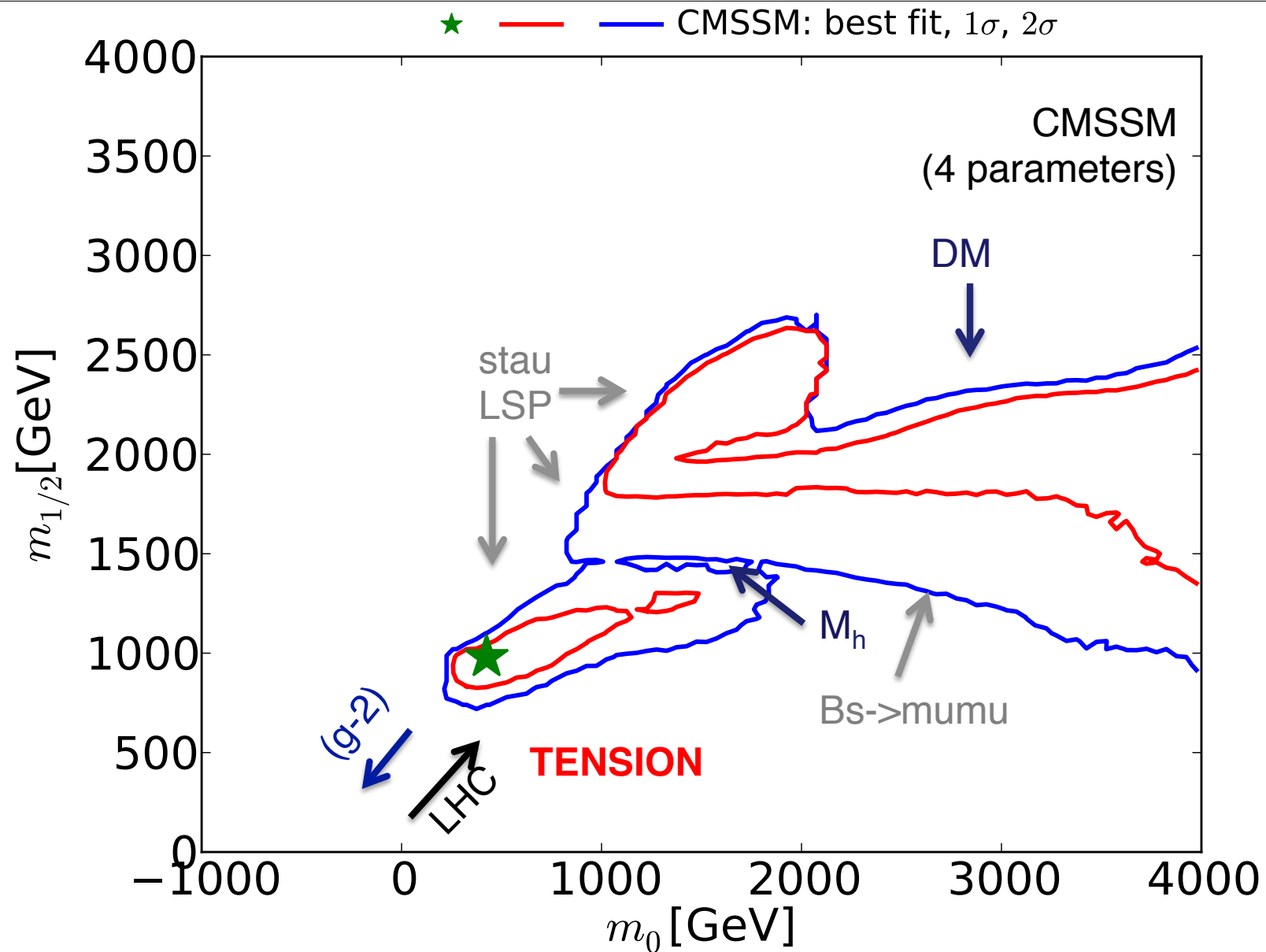
NUHM1

$m_{H_u}^2 = m_{H_d}^2$

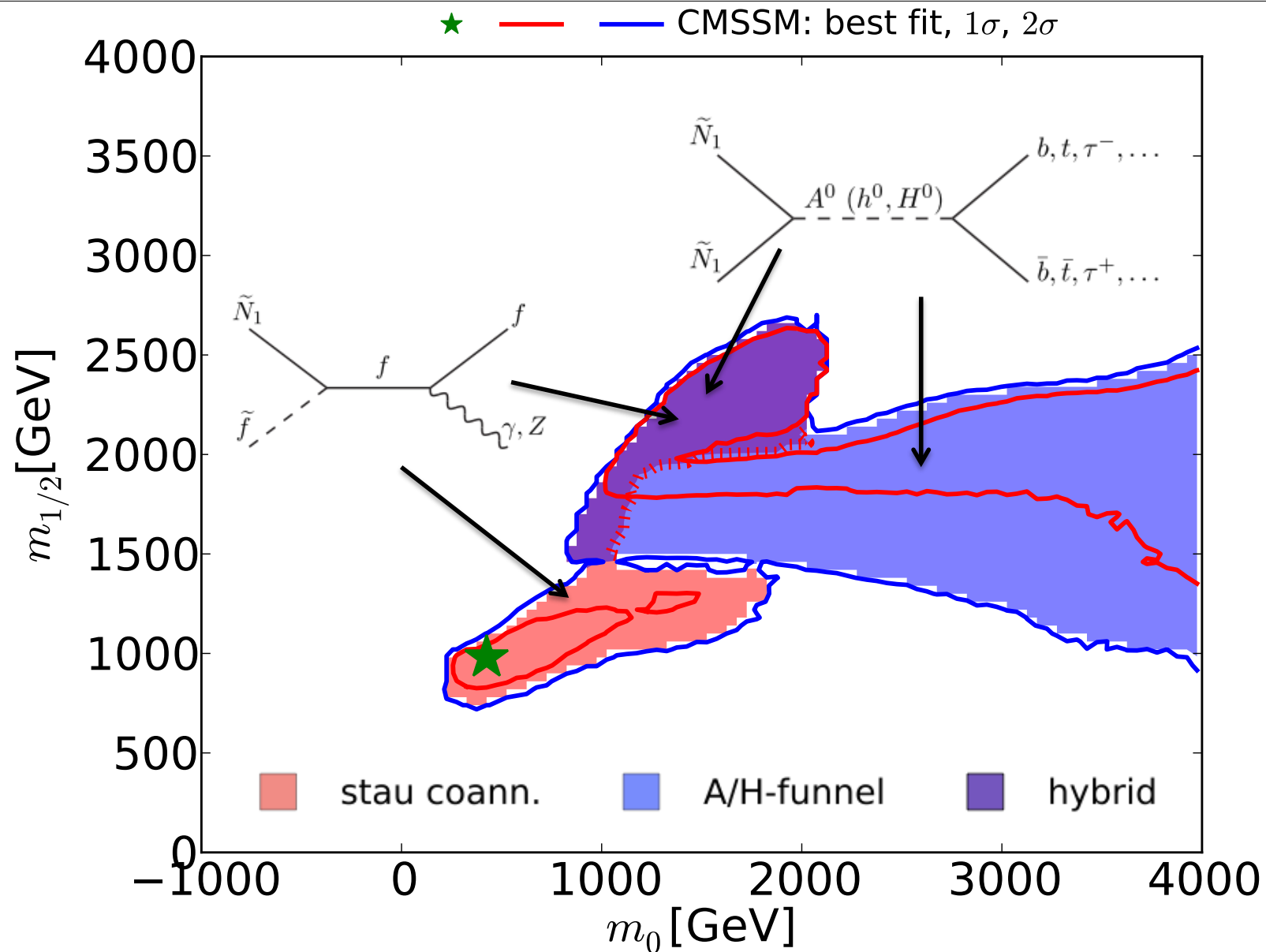
NUHM2

$m_{H_u}^2 \neq m_{H_d}^2$

Interplay of constraints

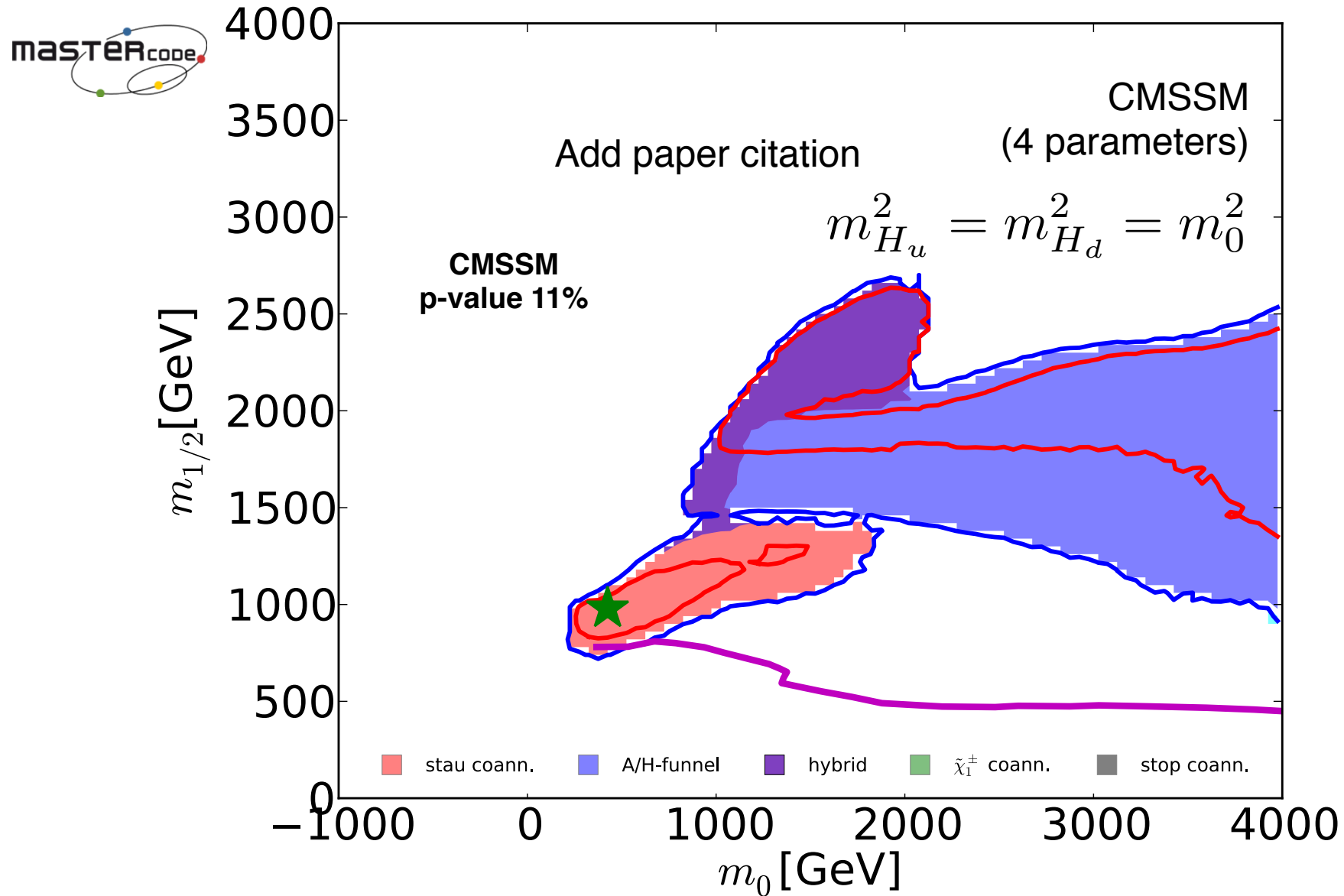


Mechanisms for relic dark matter density fulfillment in the CMSSM



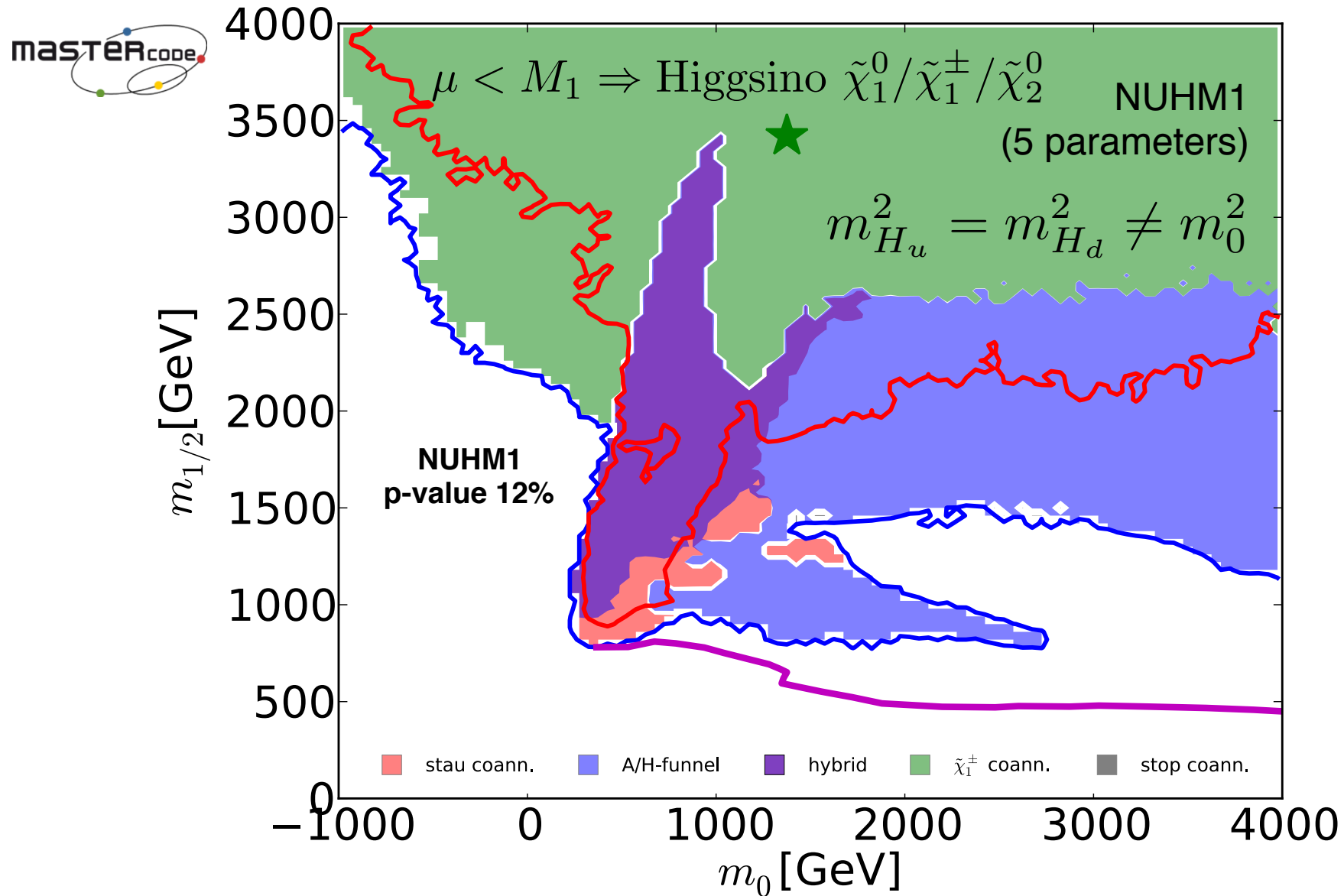
CMSSM

★ — CMSSM: best fit, 1σ , 2σ



NUHM1

★ ——— NUHM1: best fit, 1σ , 2σ



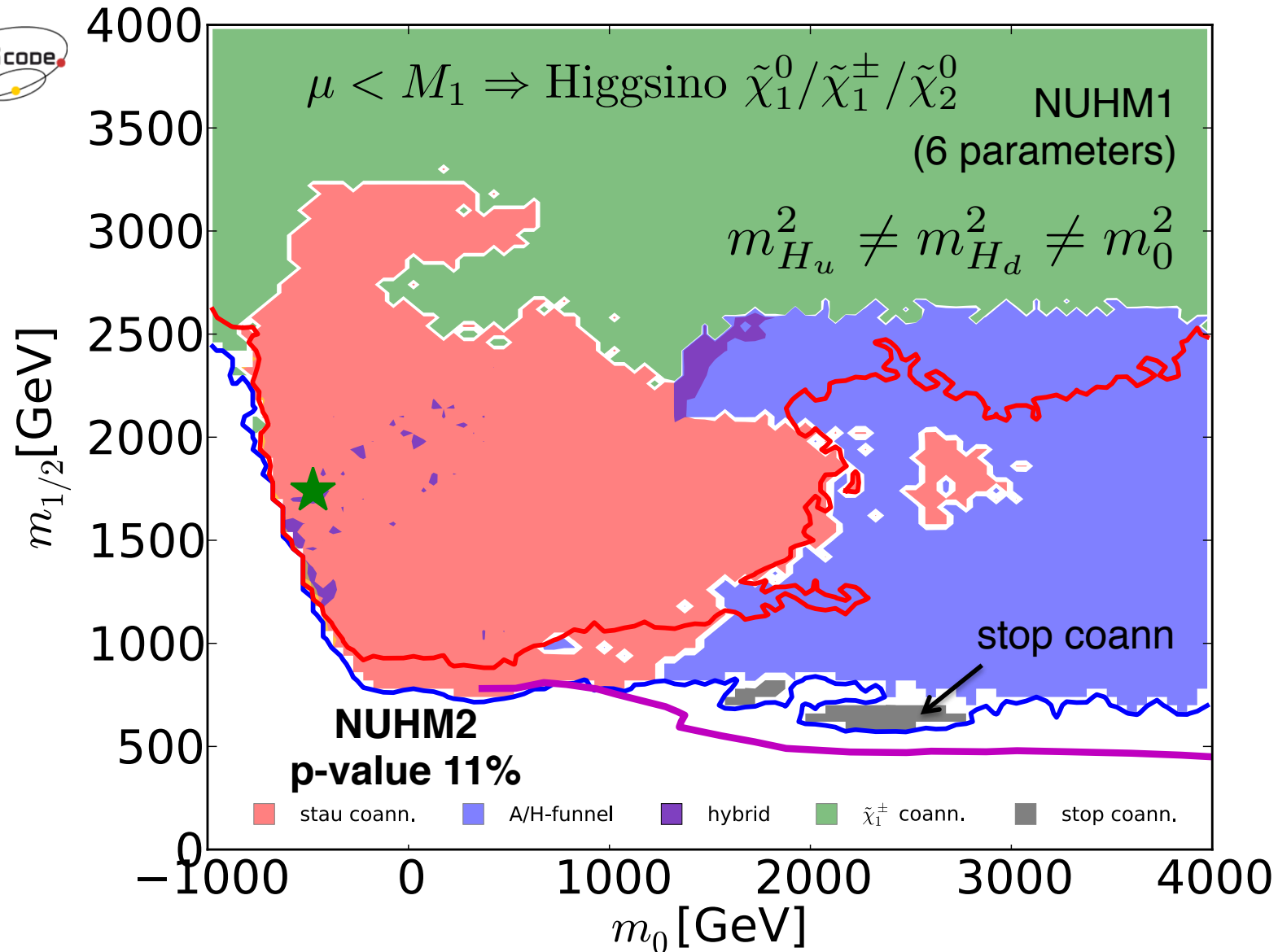
From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

NUHM2

★ ——— NUHM2: best fit, 1σ , 2σ



MasterCode O. Buchmüller

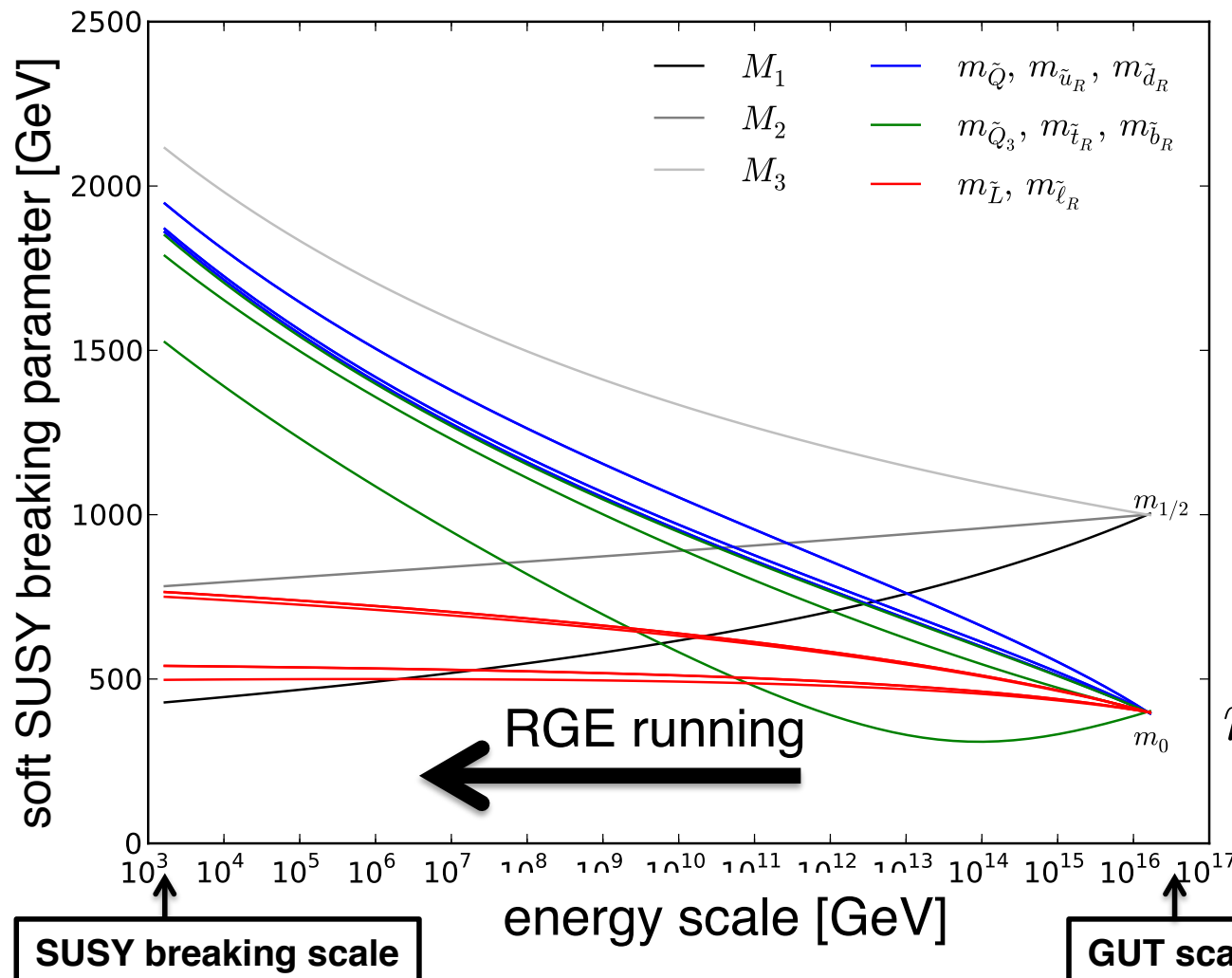


From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

MasterCode: The two worlds of SUSY models



“GUT scale”



CMSSM

$m_0, m_{1/2},$
 $A_0, \tan \beta$

NUHM1

$m_{H_u}^2 = m_{H_d}^2$

NUHM2

$m_{H_u}^2 \neq m_{H_d}^2$

MasterCode: The two worlds of SUSY models

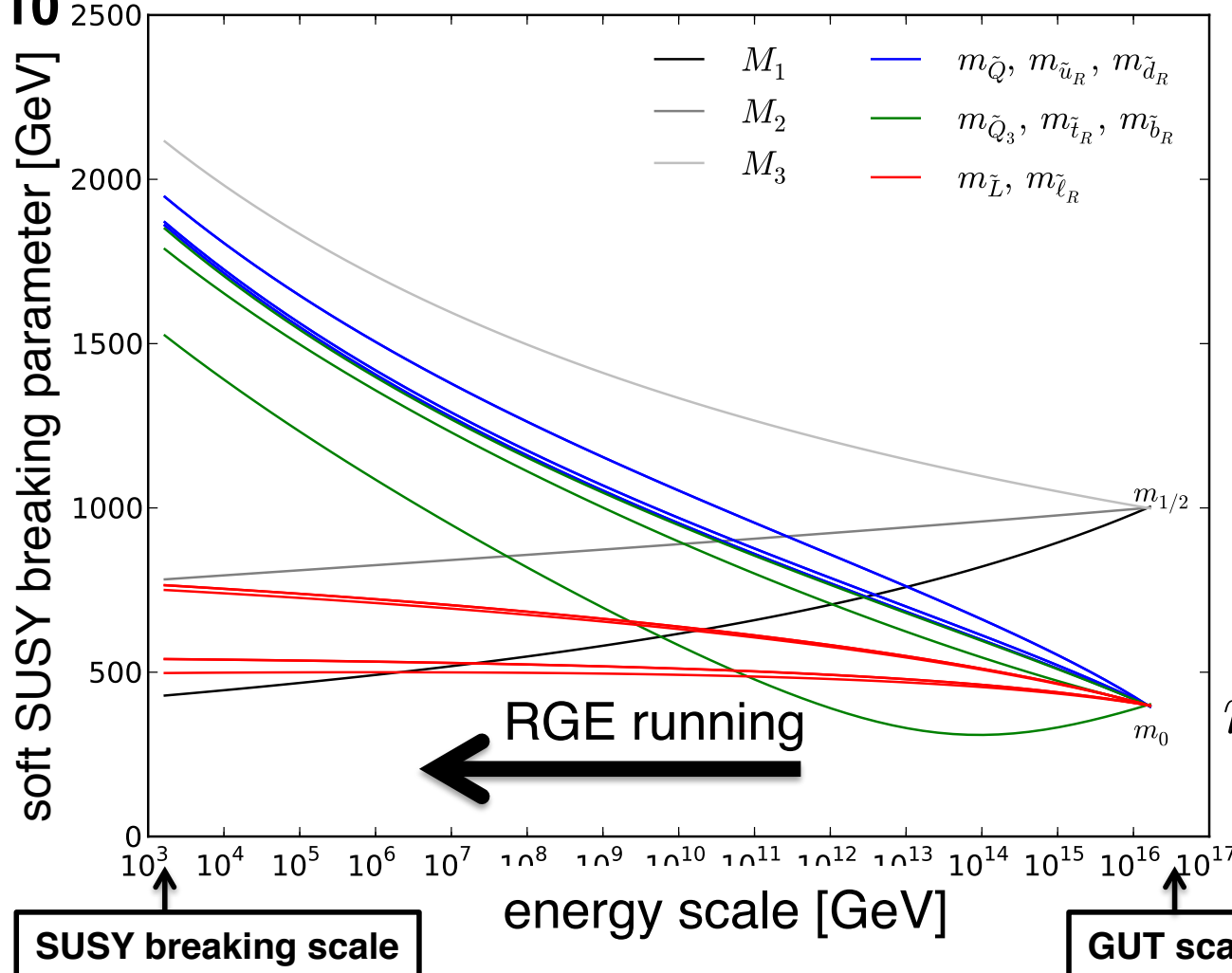
“Soft scale”

“GUT scale”

MasterCode O. Buchmüller

pMSSM10

$M_1,$
 $M_2,$
 $M_3,$
 $m_{\tilde{q}_{12}},$
 $m_{\tilde{q}_3},$
 $m_{\tilde{\ell}},$
 $A,$
 $M_A,$
 $\tan \beta$
 μ



CMSSM

$m_0, m_{1/2},$
 $A_0, \tan \beta$

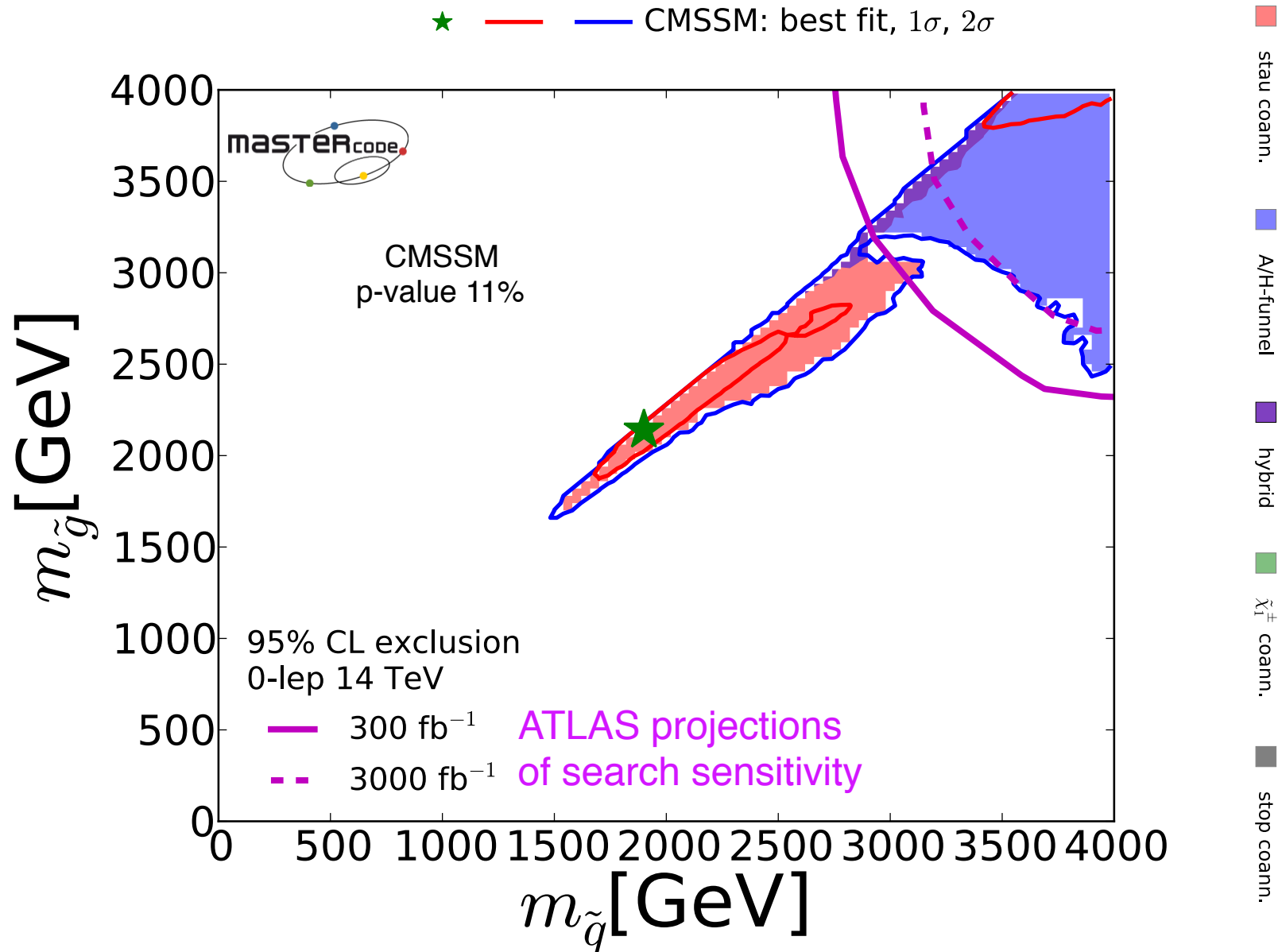
NUHM1

$m_{H_u}^2 = m_{H_d}^2$

NUHM2

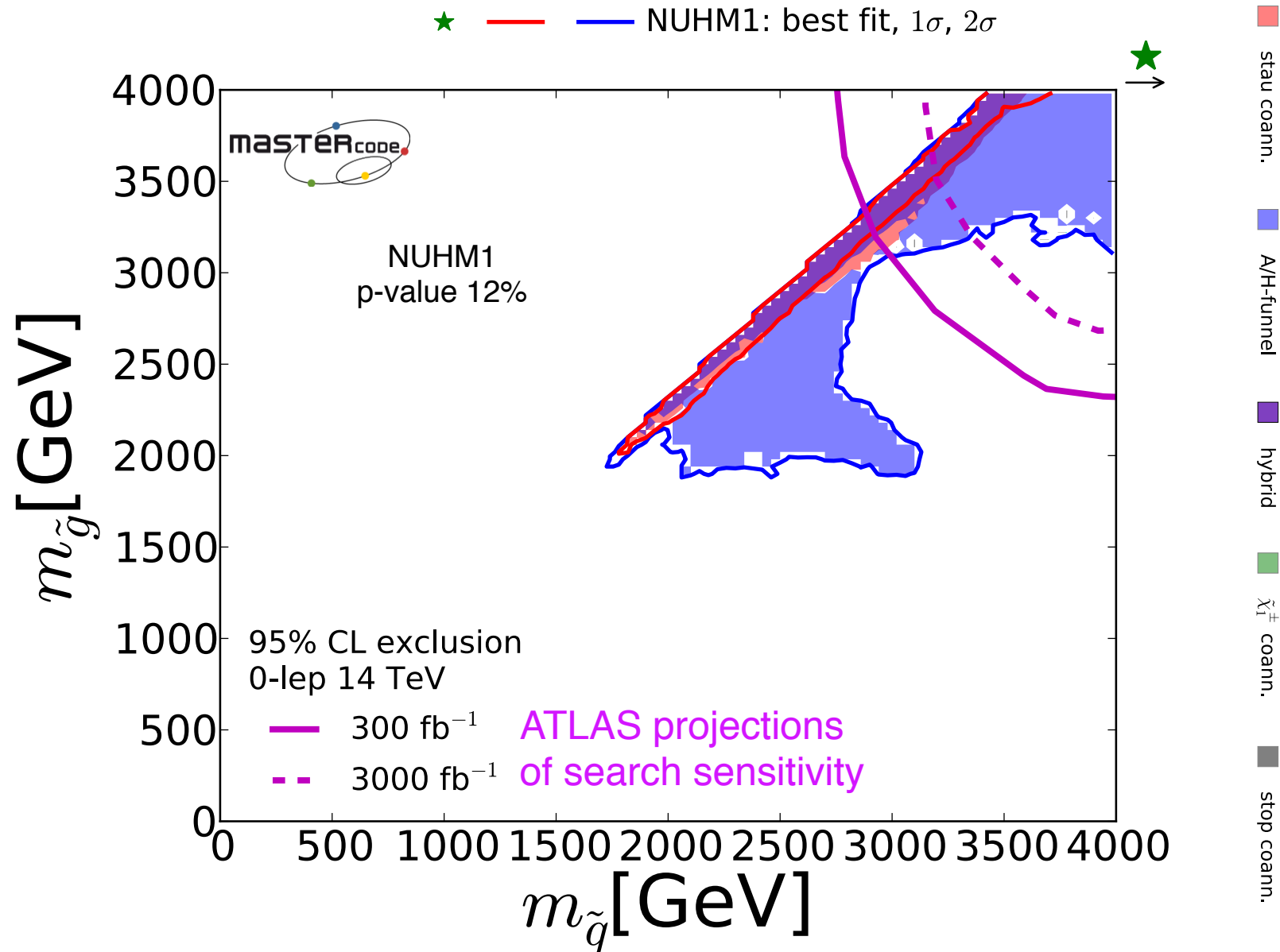
$m_{H_u}^2 \neq m_{H_d}^2$

CMSSM Today: M_q - M_g Search plane



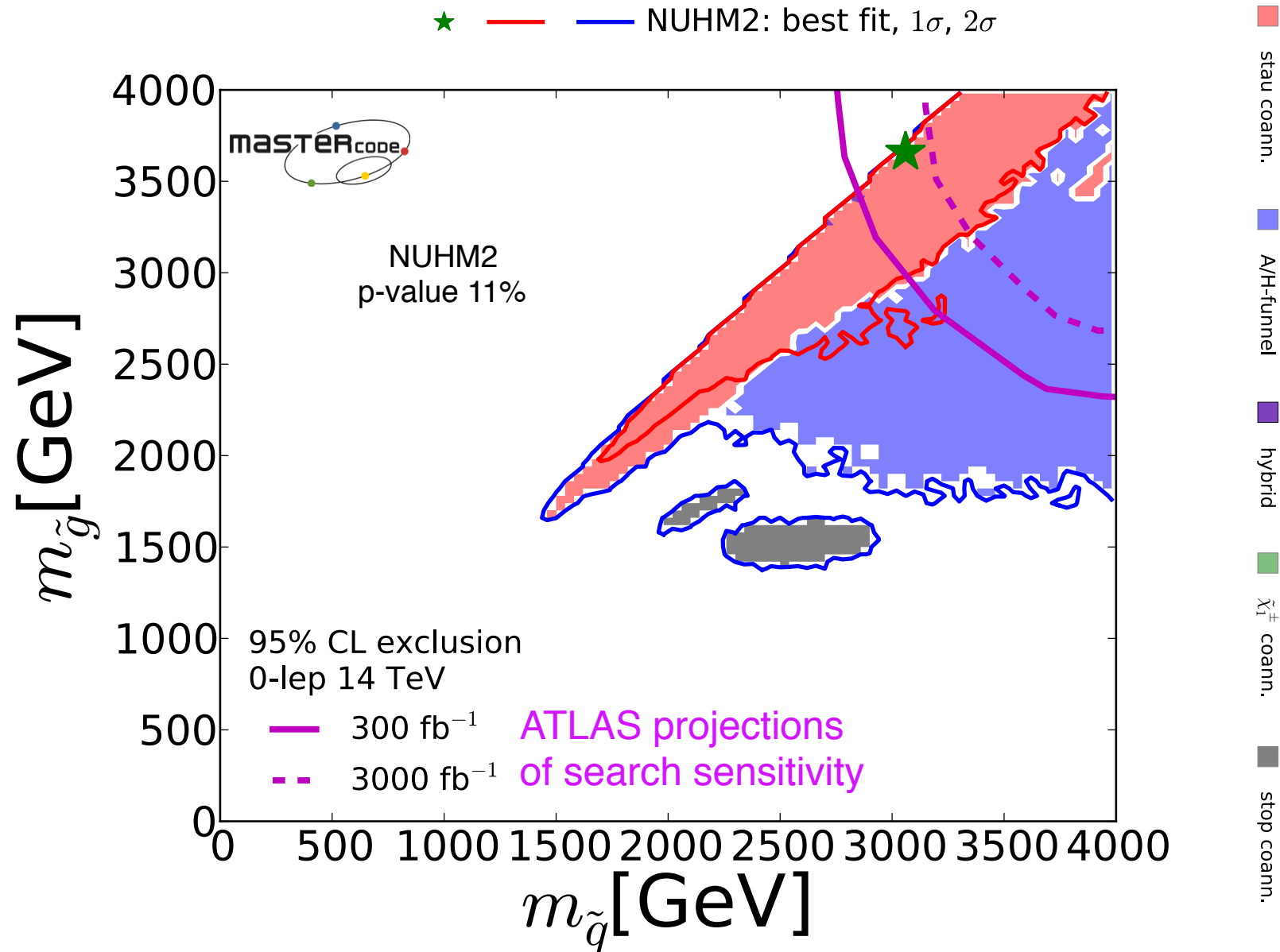
From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

CMSSM Today: Mq-Mg Search plane



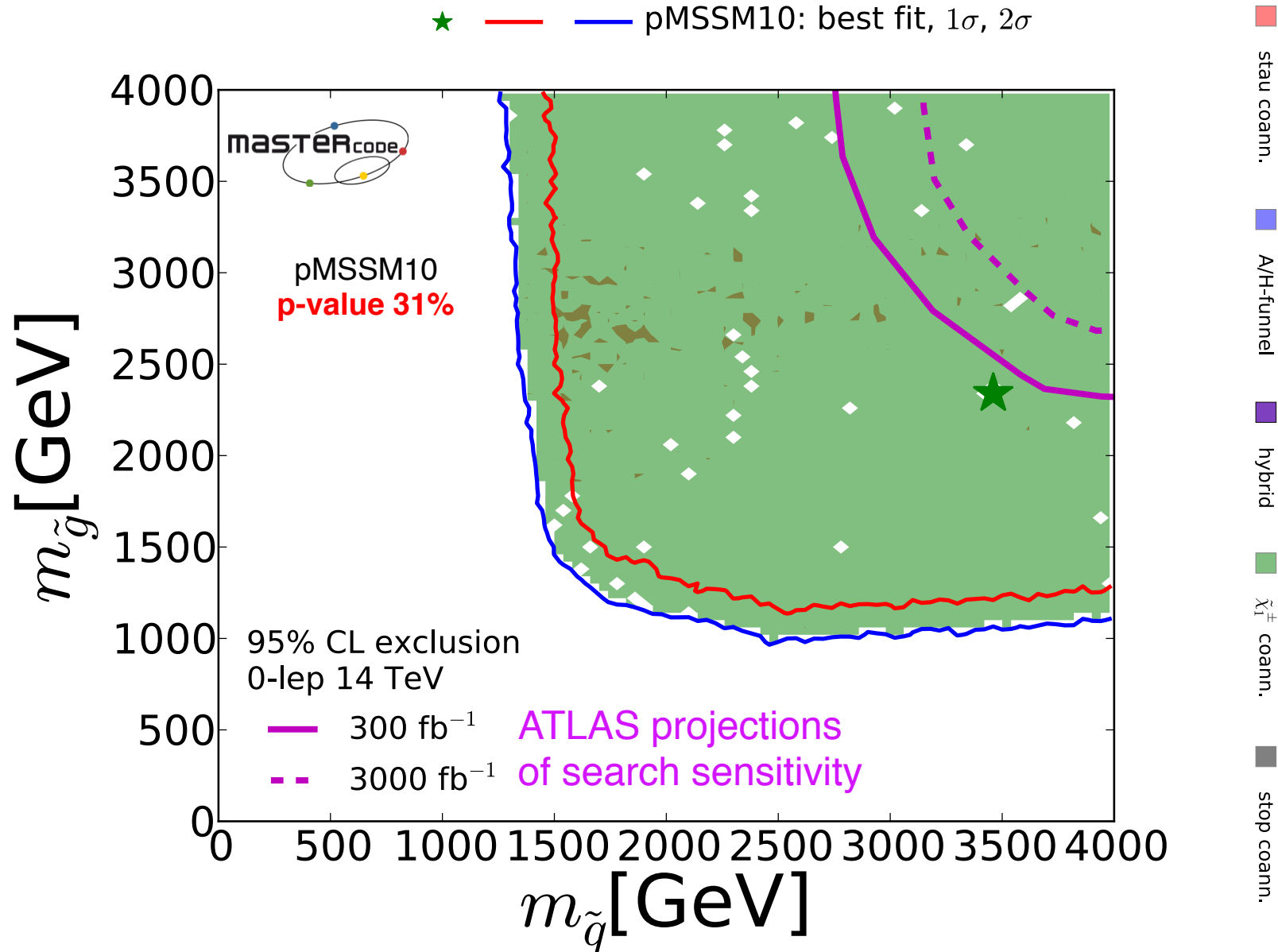
From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

CMSSM Today: Mq-Mg Search plane



From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

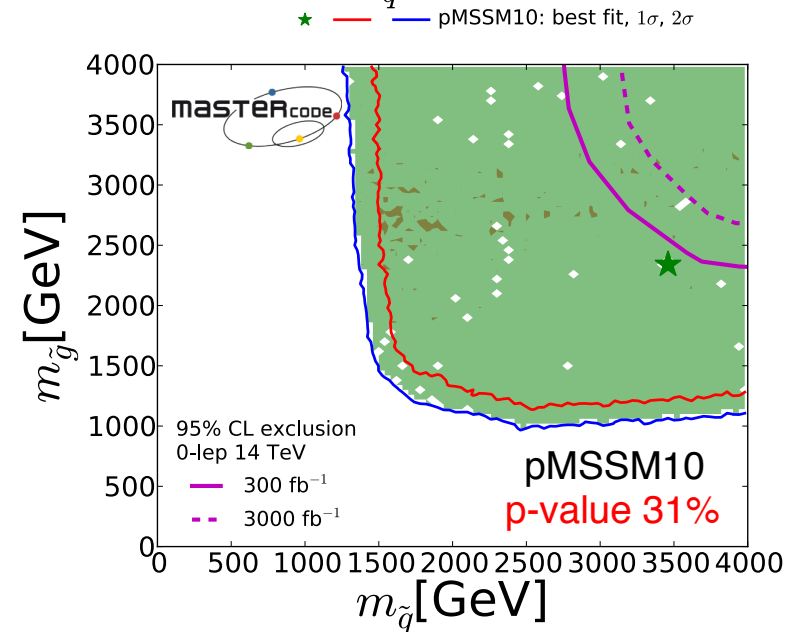
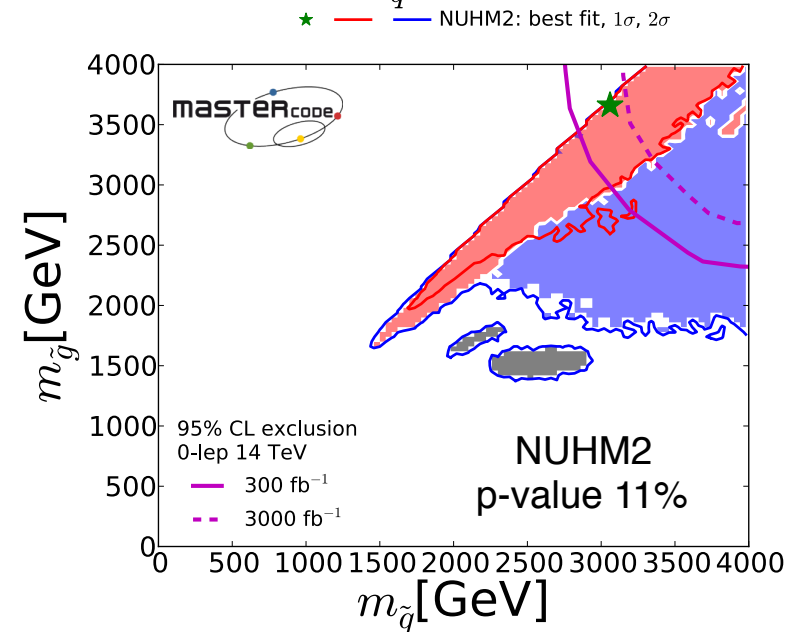
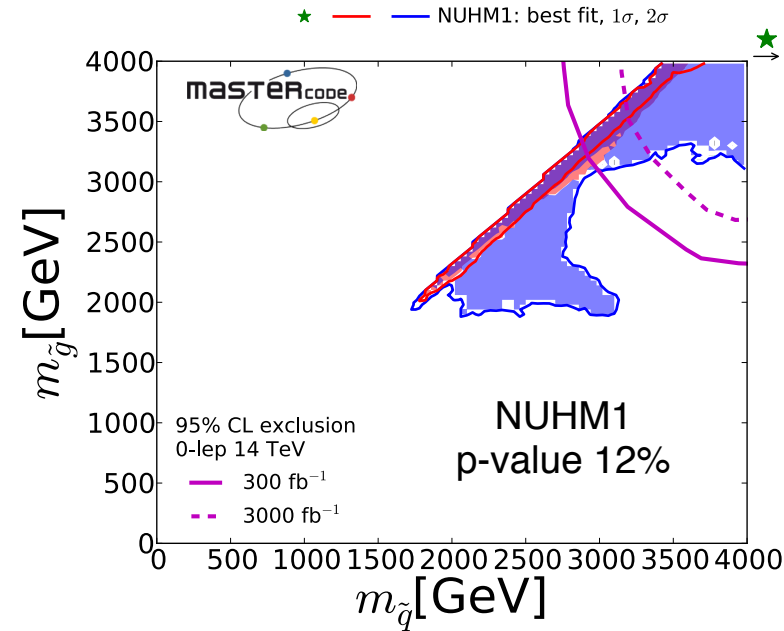
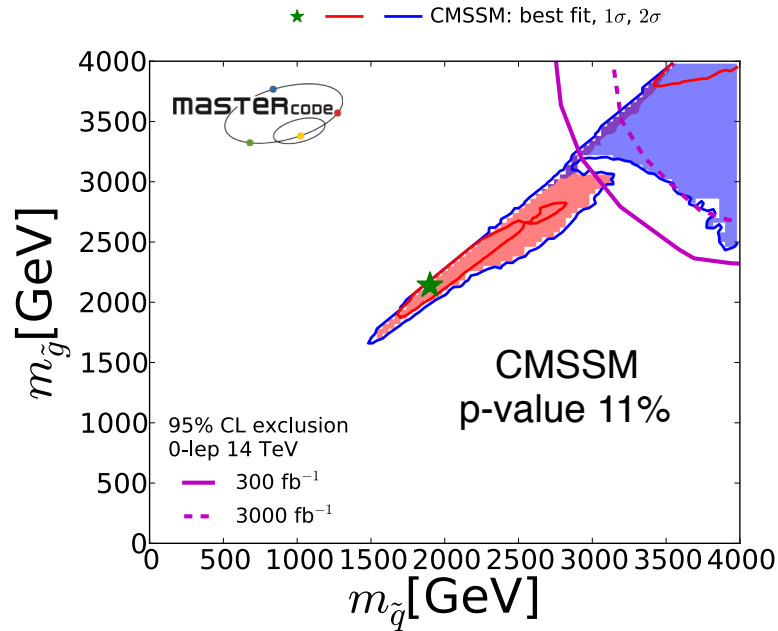
CMSSM Today: Mq-Mg Search plane



From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

Models in Comparison in “Mq-Mg Search plane”

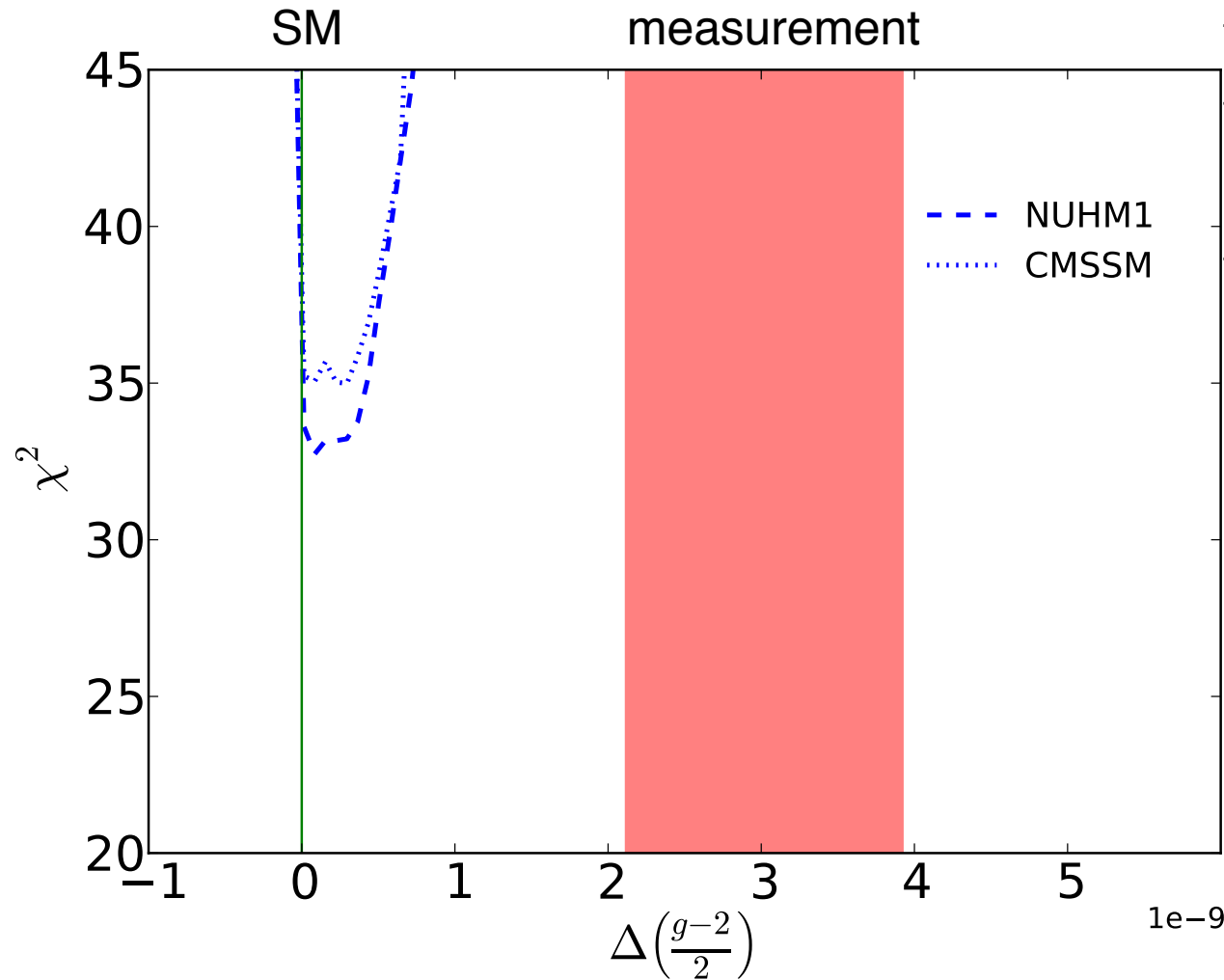
MasterCode O. Buchmüller



■ stau coann.
■ A/H-funnel
■ hybrid
■ $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ coann.
■ stop coann.

From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

Resolving tension (g-2) and LHC



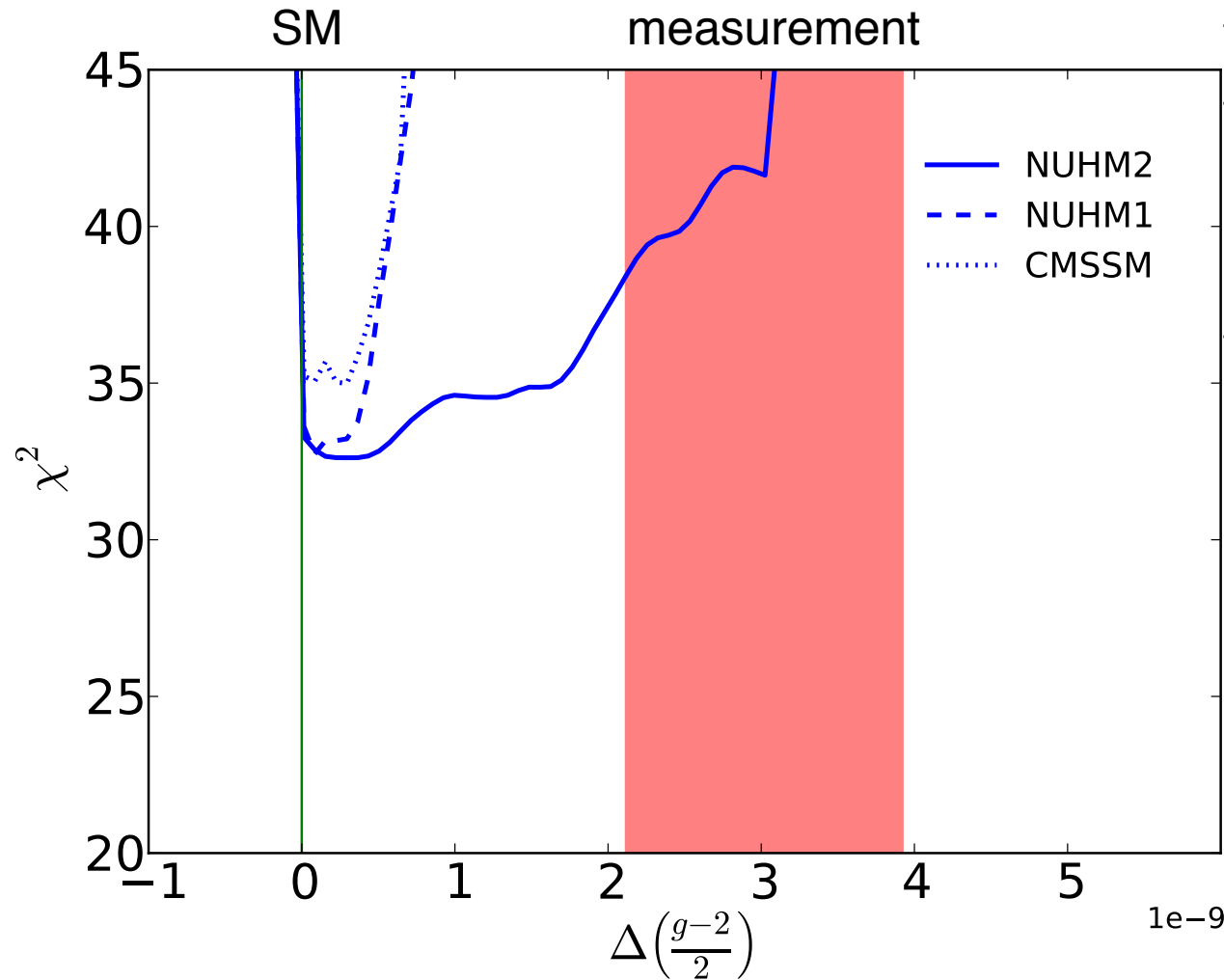
	χ^2/n_{dof}	p-value
CMSSM	32.8/24	11 %
NUHM1	31.1/23	12 %

Can adding extra parameters **resolve** the **tension** between (g-2) and **jets+MET** constraints?



From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

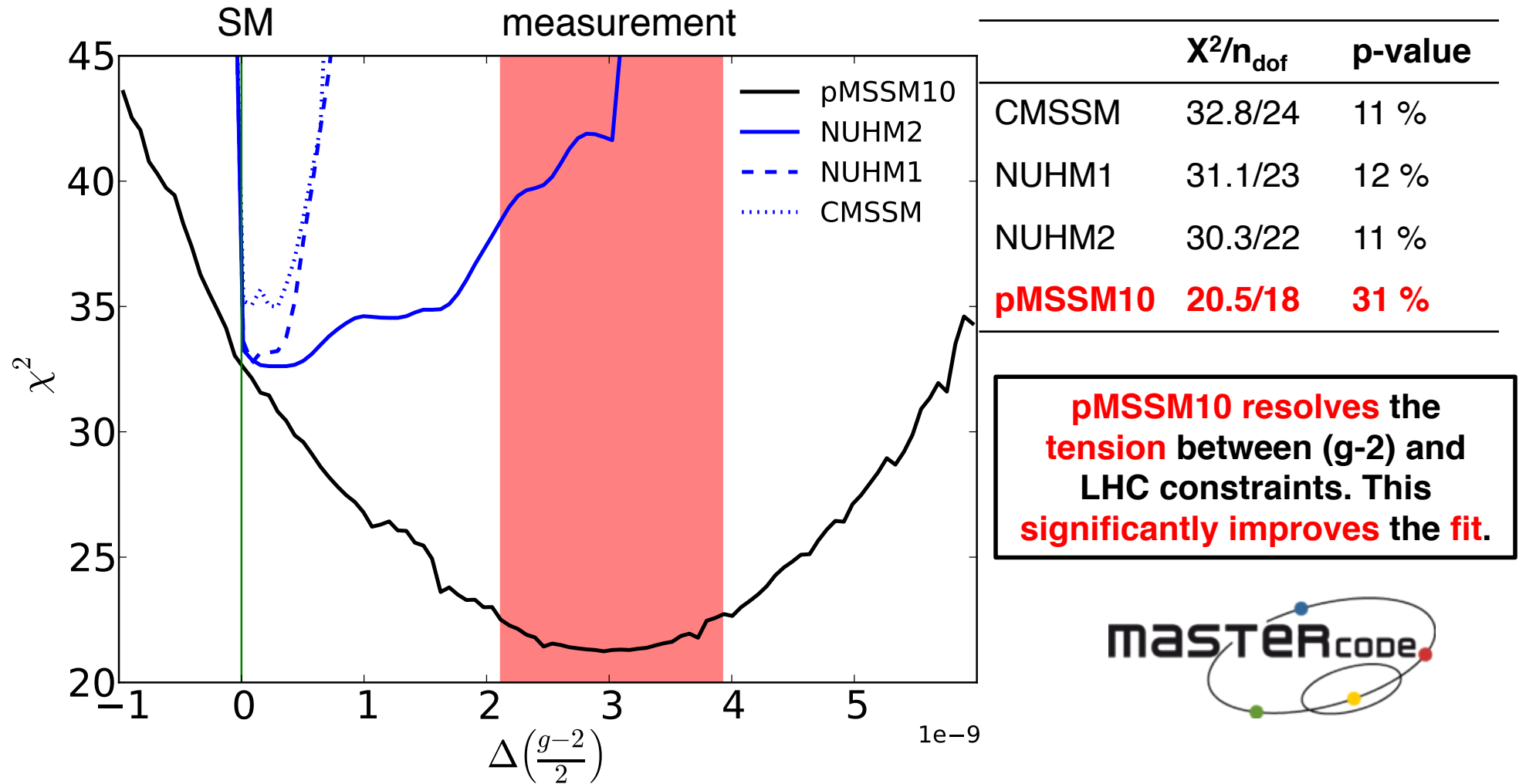
Resolving tension (g-2) and LHC



	χ^2/n_{dof}	p-value
CMSSM	32.8/24	11 %
NUHM1	31.1/23	12 %
NUHM2	30.3/22	11 %

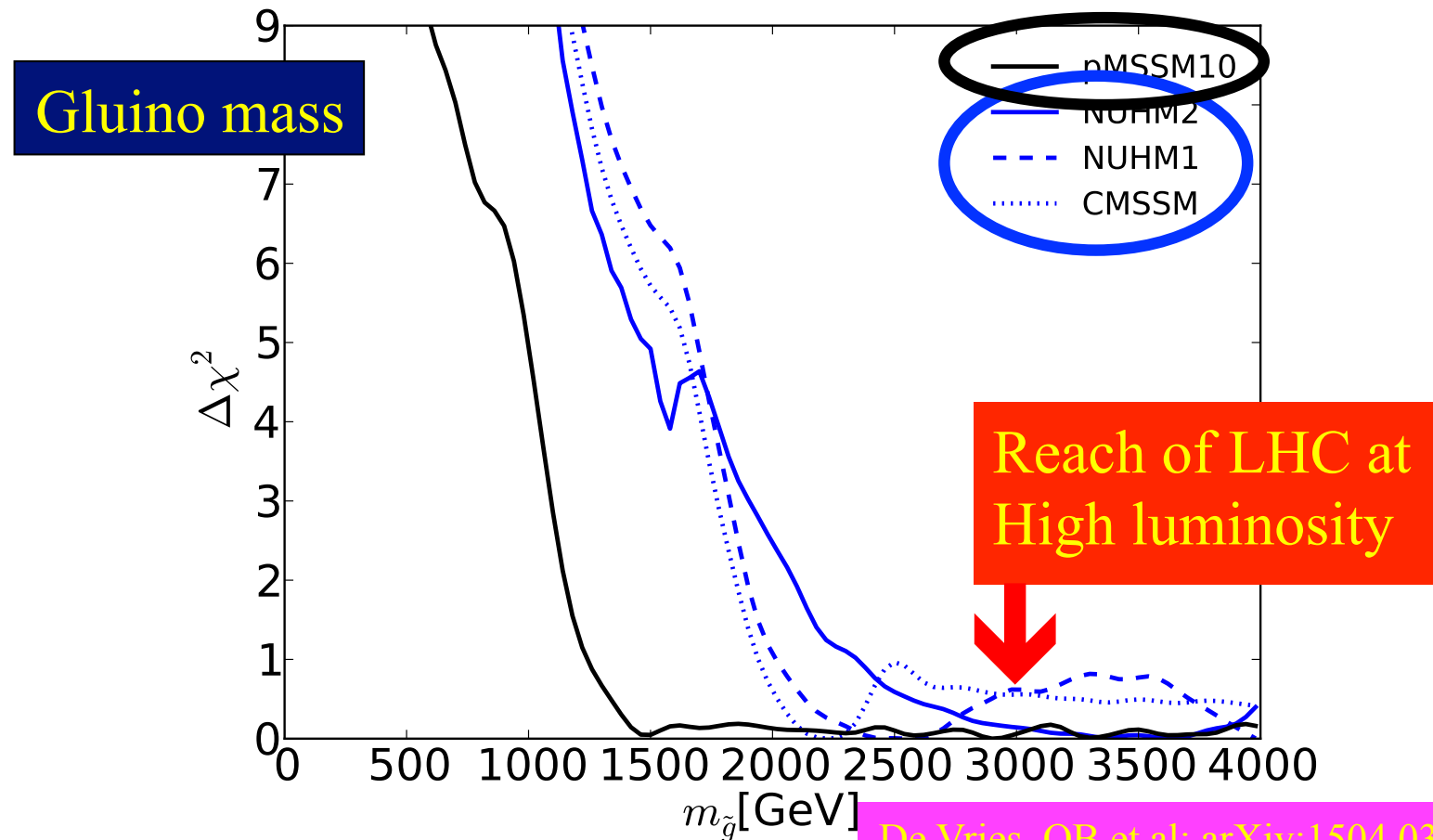
NUHM2 can get (g-2) right
but only at the expense of
 M_h and **jets + MET**
constraints.

Resolving tension (g-2) and LHC



From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

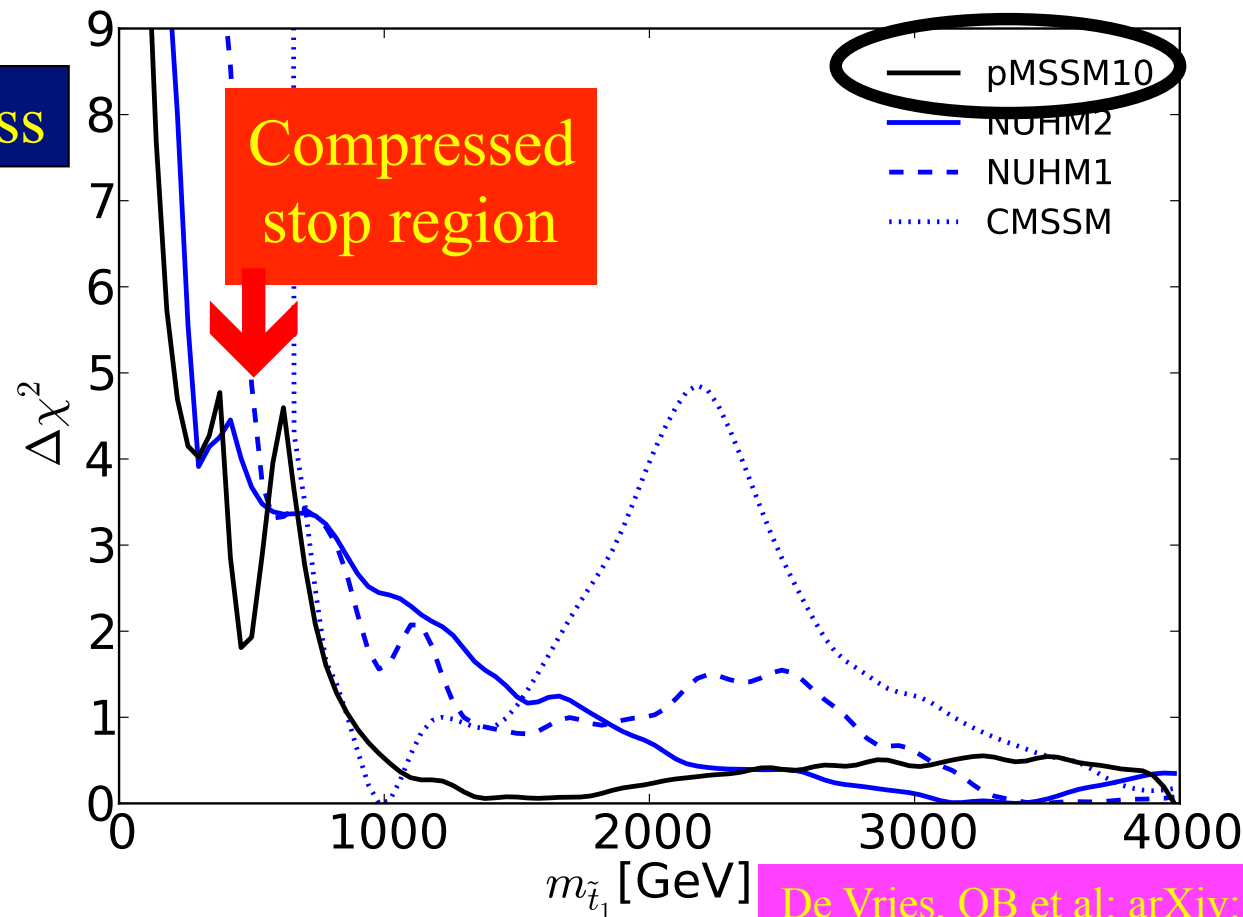
Gluino Mass 2012



Favoured values of gluino mass also significantly above pre-LHC, > 1.2 TeV

Stop Mass 2016

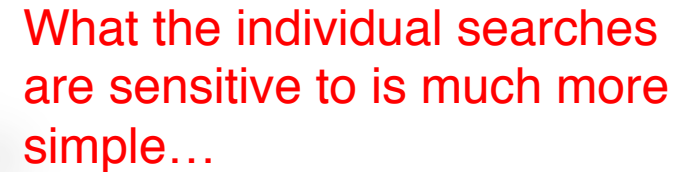
Stop mass



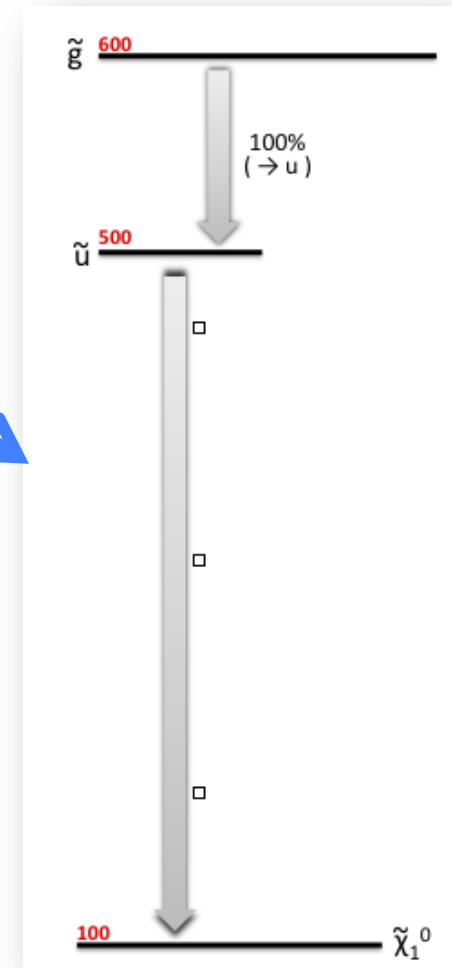
De Vries, OB et al: arXiv:1504.03260

Remaining possibility of a light “natural” stop
weighing ~ 400 GeV

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What the individual searches are sensitive to is much more simple...

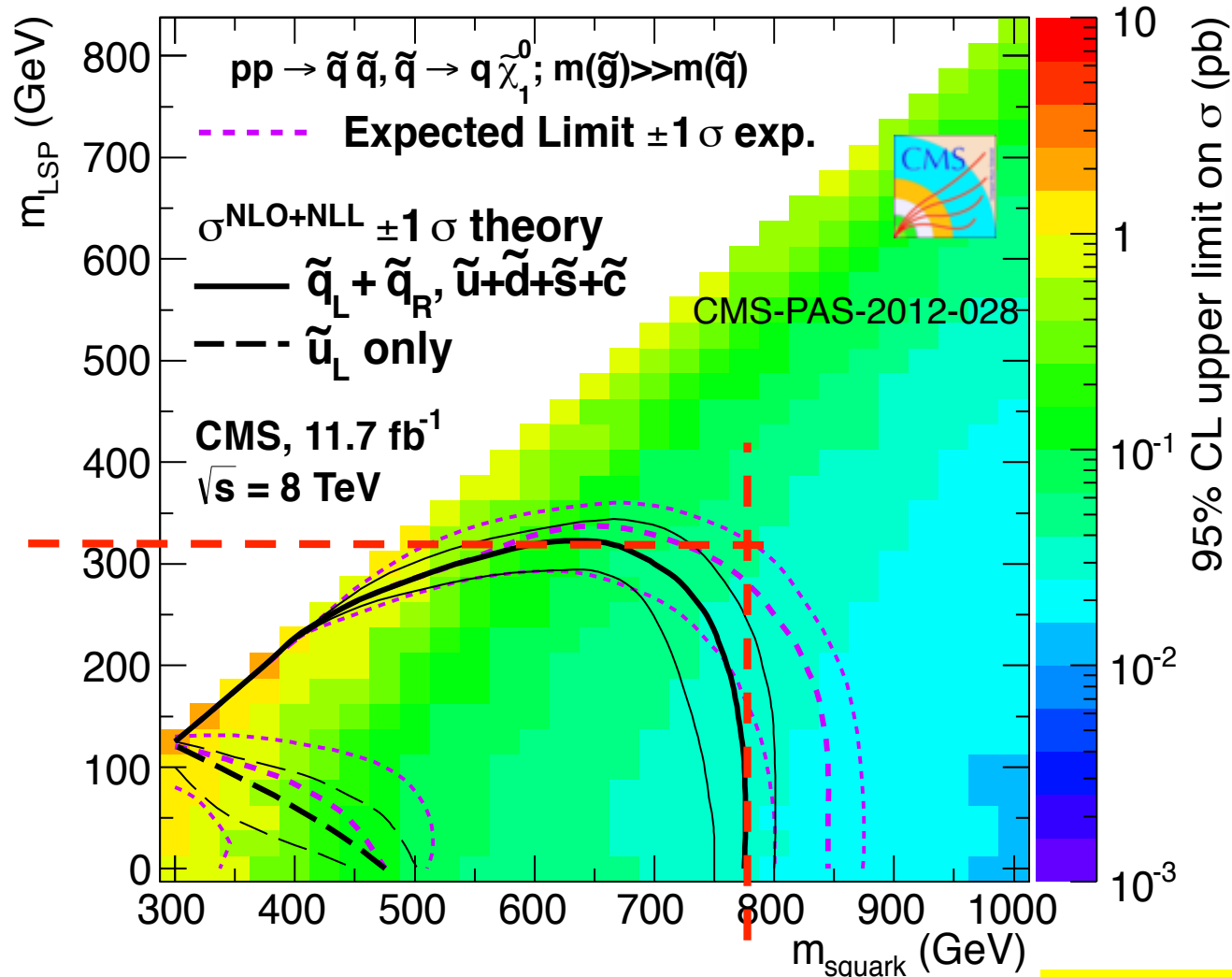


Simplified model spectrum (SMS)

SMS: a few interesting features

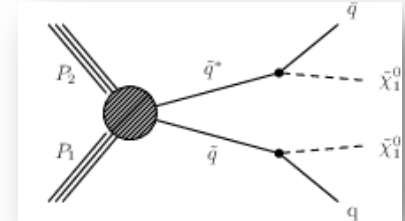
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$m_{\text{LSP}}^{\text{max}} \approx 0.3 \text{ TeV}$: LSP mass above which there is NO limit anymore



$m_G^{\text{max}} \approx 0.8 \text{ TeV}$: Best limit in plane

Assumes 100%
BR for decay chain
considered.



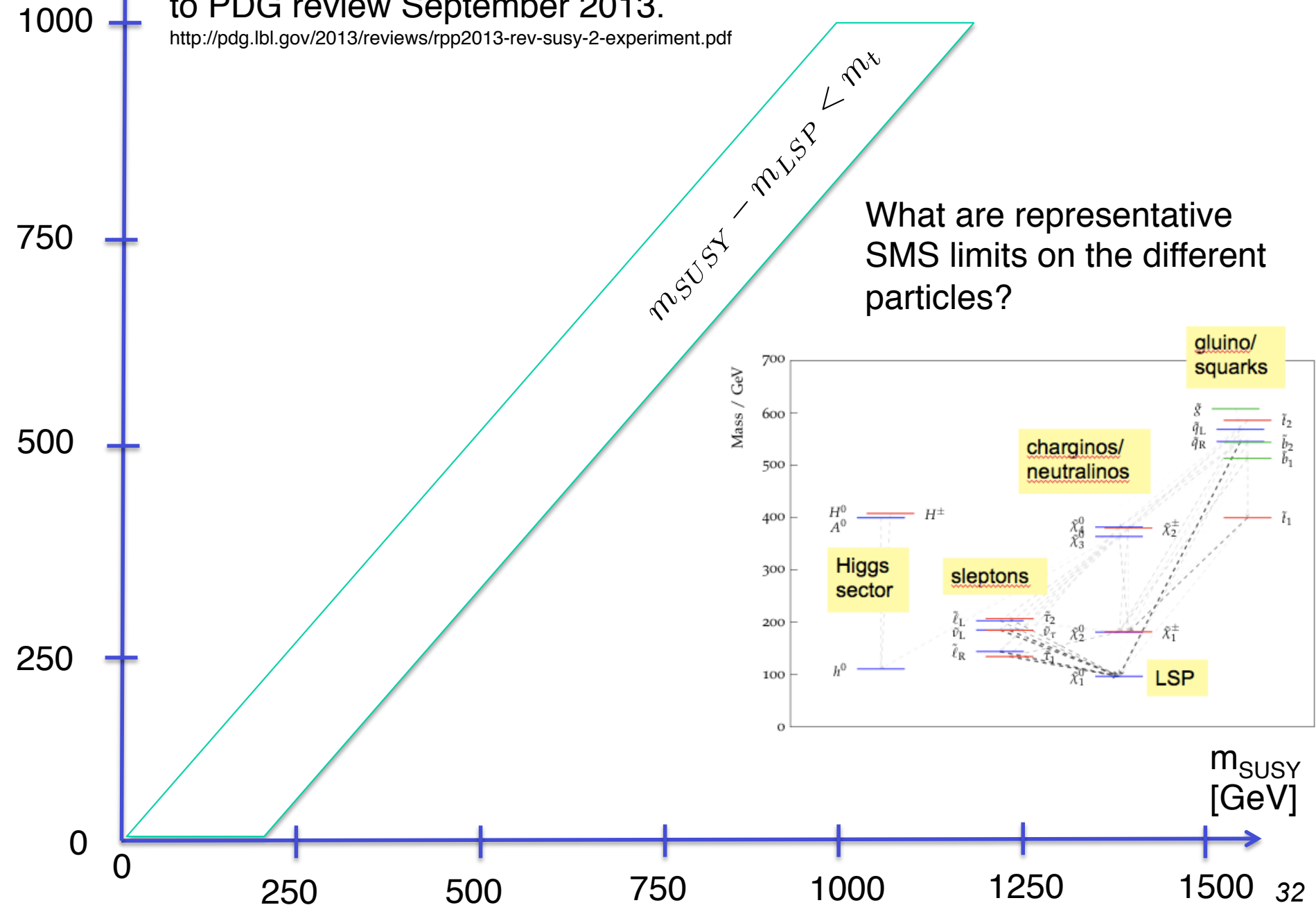
$$\tilde{q}\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}^0\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}^0$$

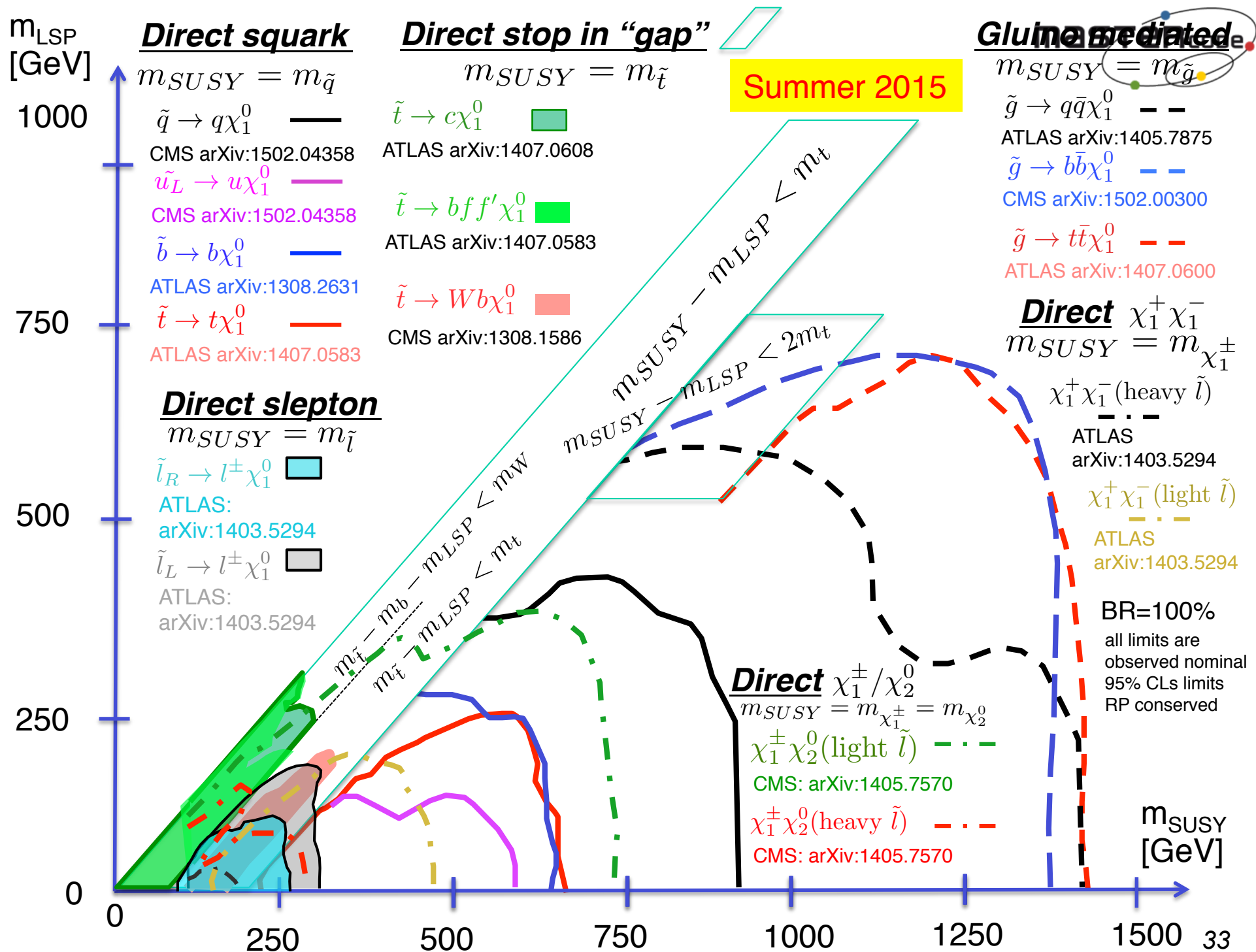
m_{LSP}
[GeV]

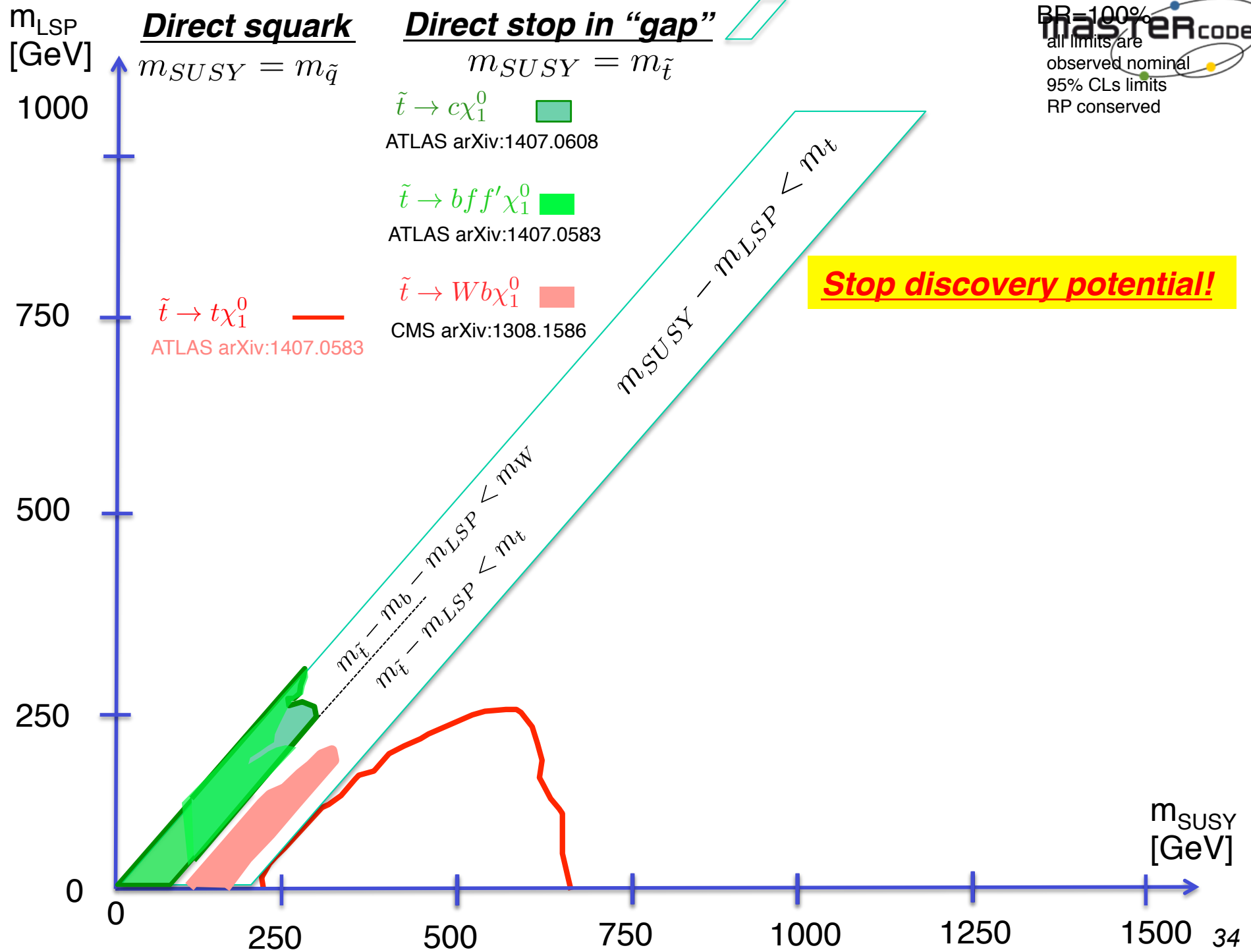
Note: The following results are a **May 2015 update**
to PDG review September 2013.

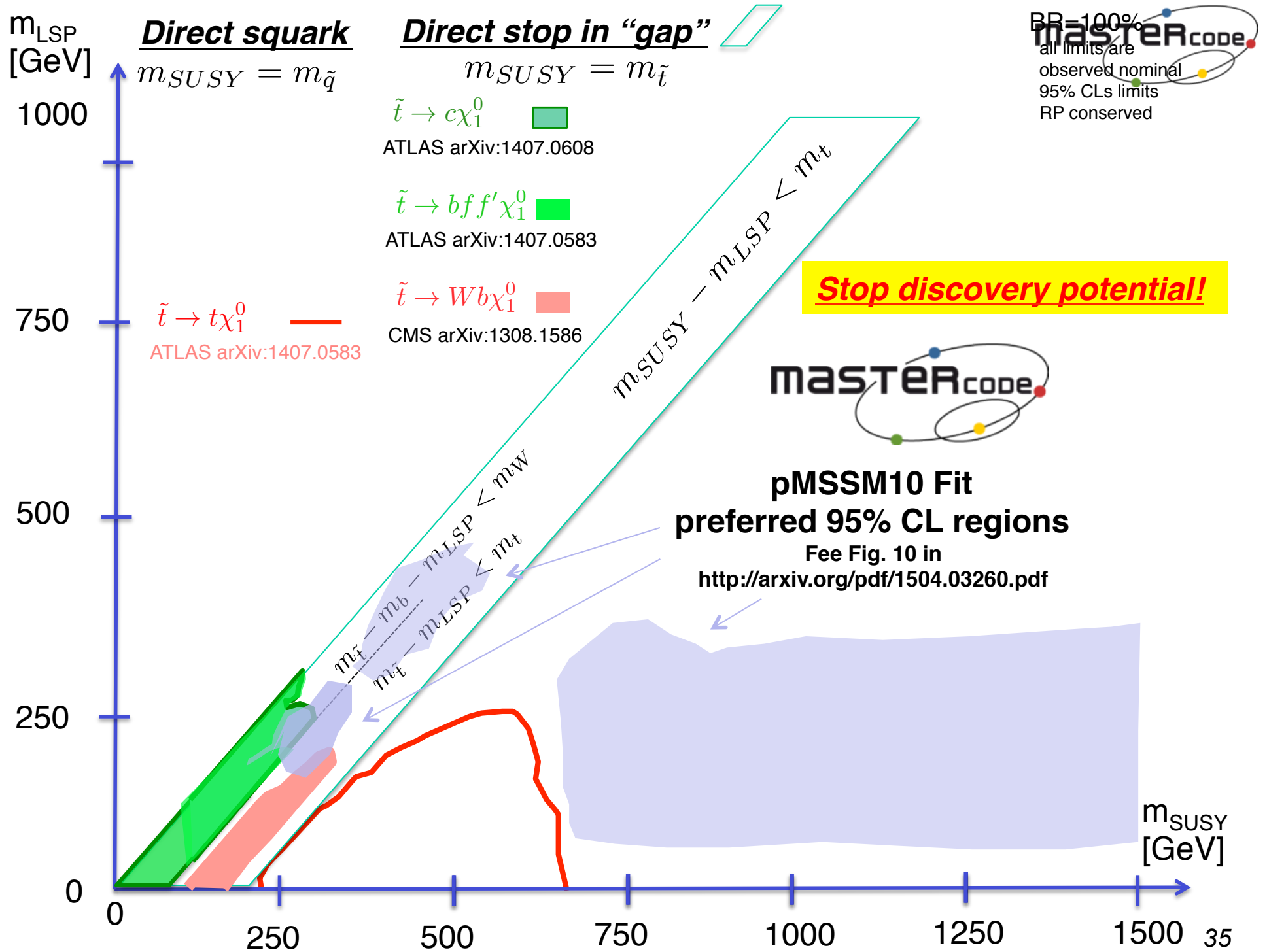
<http://pdg.lbl.gov/2013/reviews/rpp2013-rev-susy-2-experiment.pdf>

MasterCode O. Buchmüller







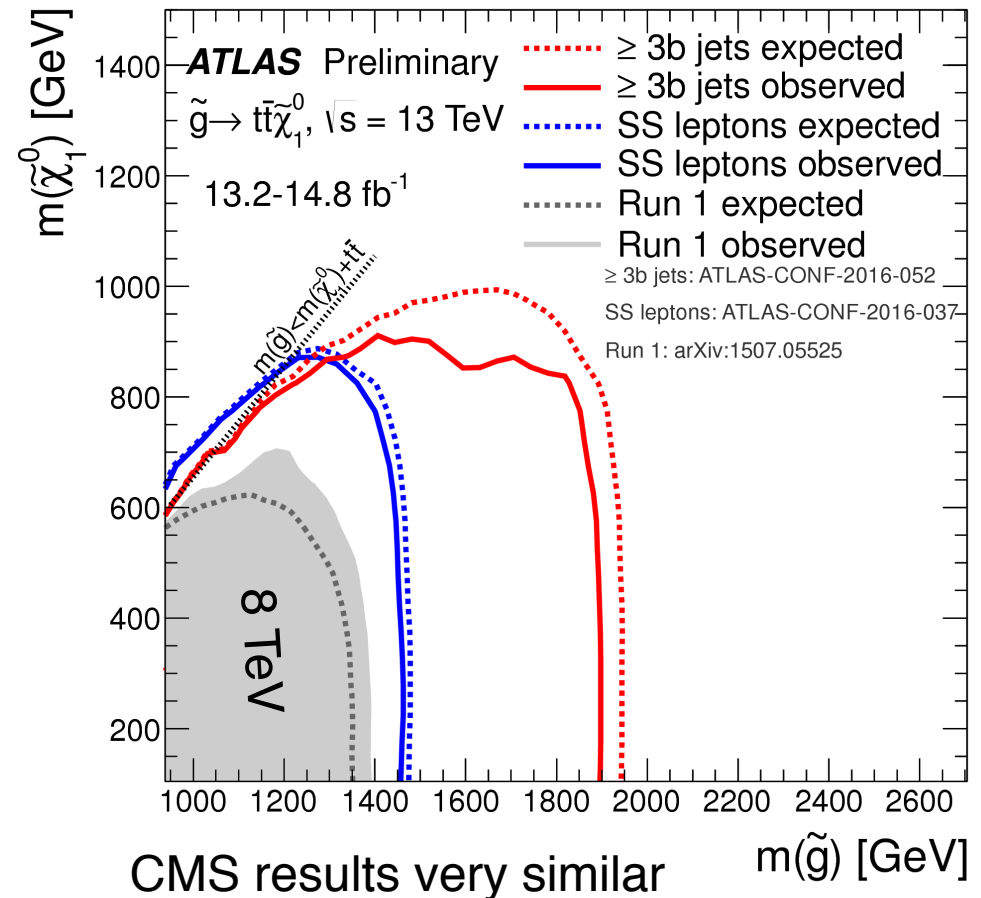
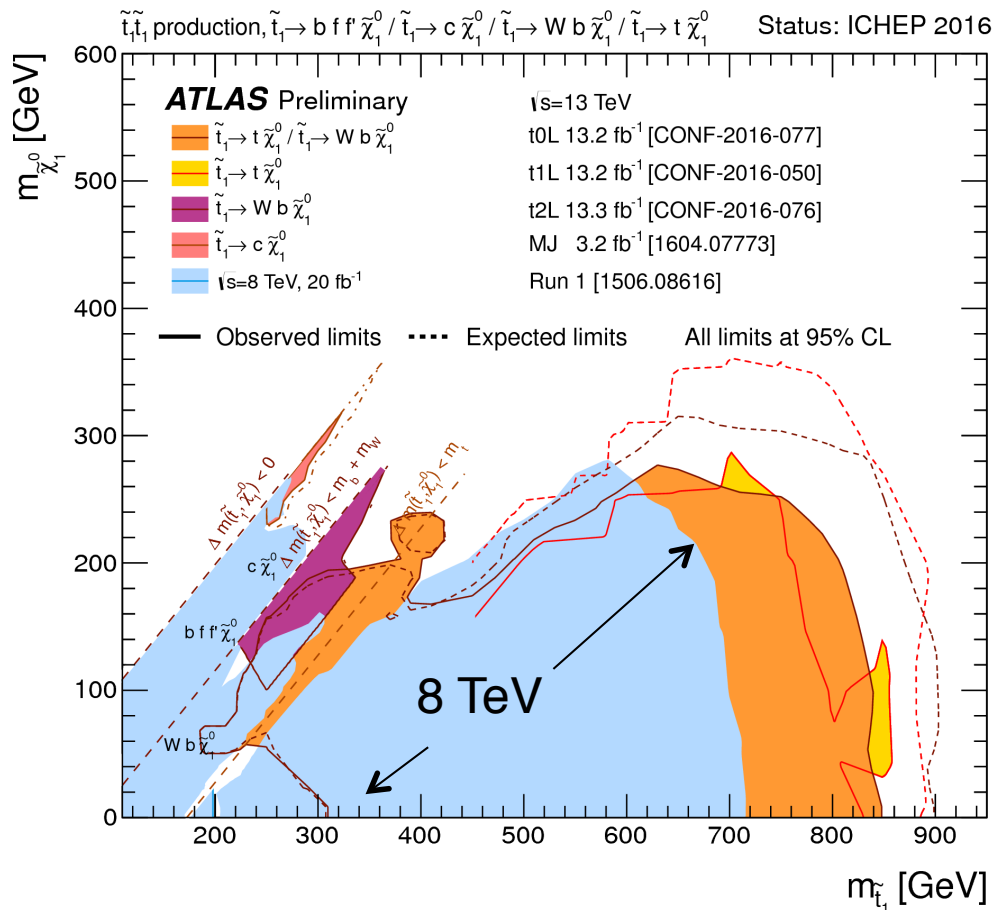


SUSY Summer 2016

“Tough”

vs

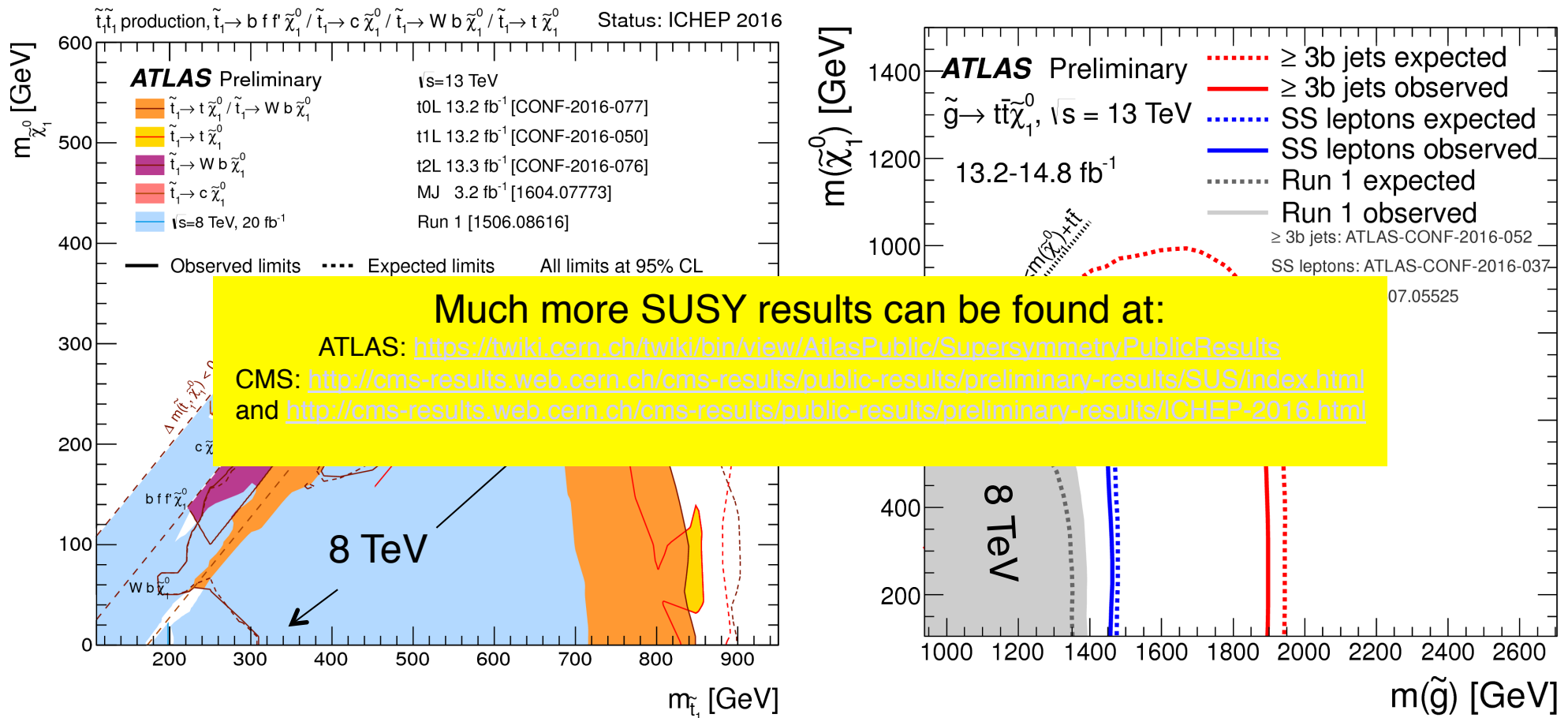
“Easy”



Energy increase has pushed significantly sensitivity for high-mass sparticles like gluons and squarks but other signatures, like stop production, are still a challenge needing much more data and possibly also more ingenuity.

SUSY Summer 2016

“Easy” vs “Though”



Energy increase has pushed significantly sensitivity for high-mass sparticles like gluons but other signatures, like stop production, are still a challenge needing much more data and possibly also more ingenuity. .

MasterCode: The two worlds of SUSY models

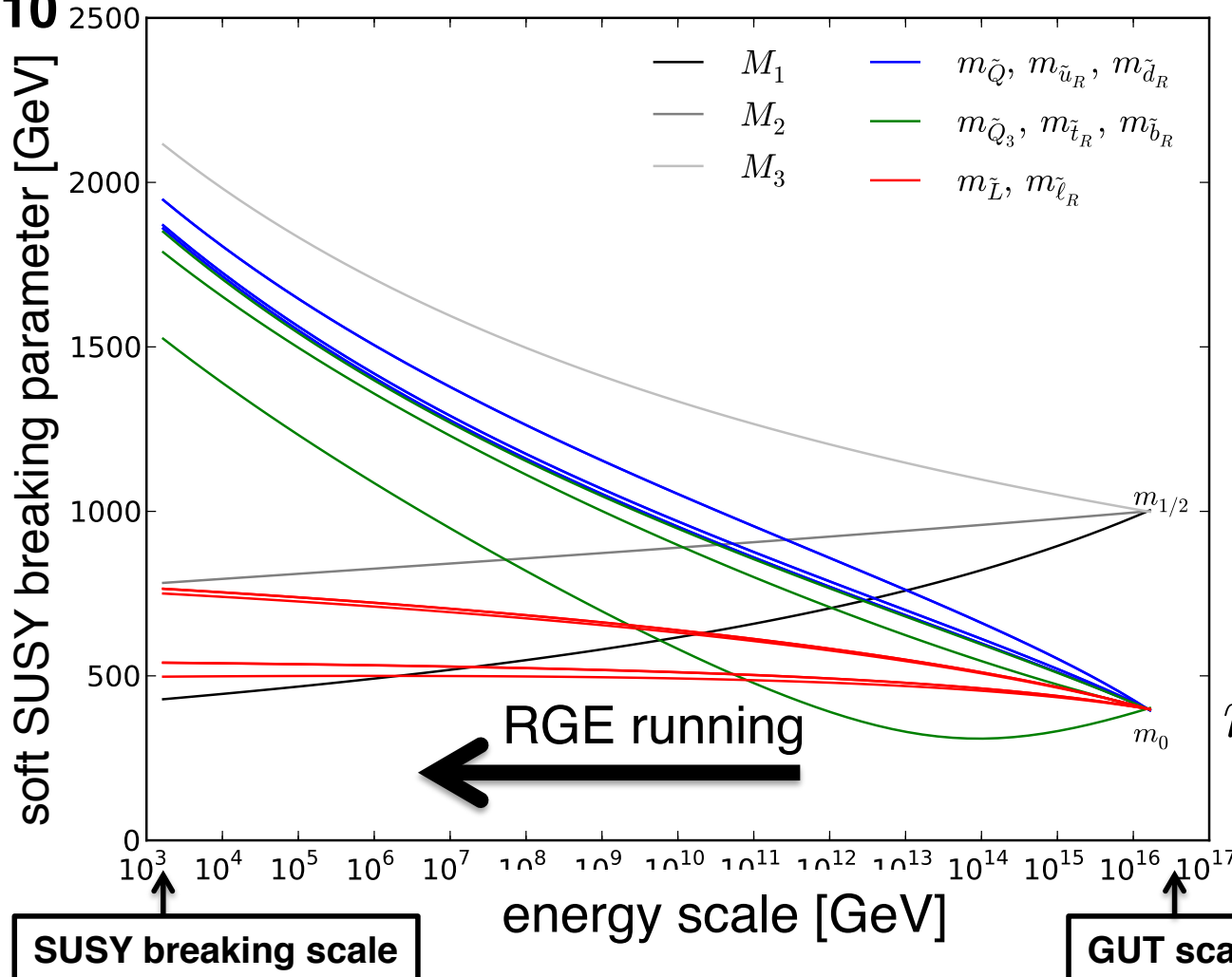
“Soft scale”

“GUT scale”

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pMSSM10

$M_1,$
 $M_2,$
 $M_3,$
 $m_{\tilde{q}_{12}},$
 $m_{\tilde{q}_3},$
 $m_{\tilde{\ell}},$
 $A,$
 $M_A,$
 $\tan \beta$
 μ



CMSSM

$m_0, m_{1/2},$
 $A_0, \tan \beta$

NUHM1

$m_{H_u}^2 = m_{H_d}^2$

NUHM2

$m_{H_u}^2 \neq m_{H_d}^2$

SU5

$m_0: m_5, m_{10}$

SUSY breaking scale

GUT scale

Constraints from ICHEP2016



2016 ATLAS with 13/fb LHC Data

Supersymmetric SU(5) model:
5 SUSY X parameters

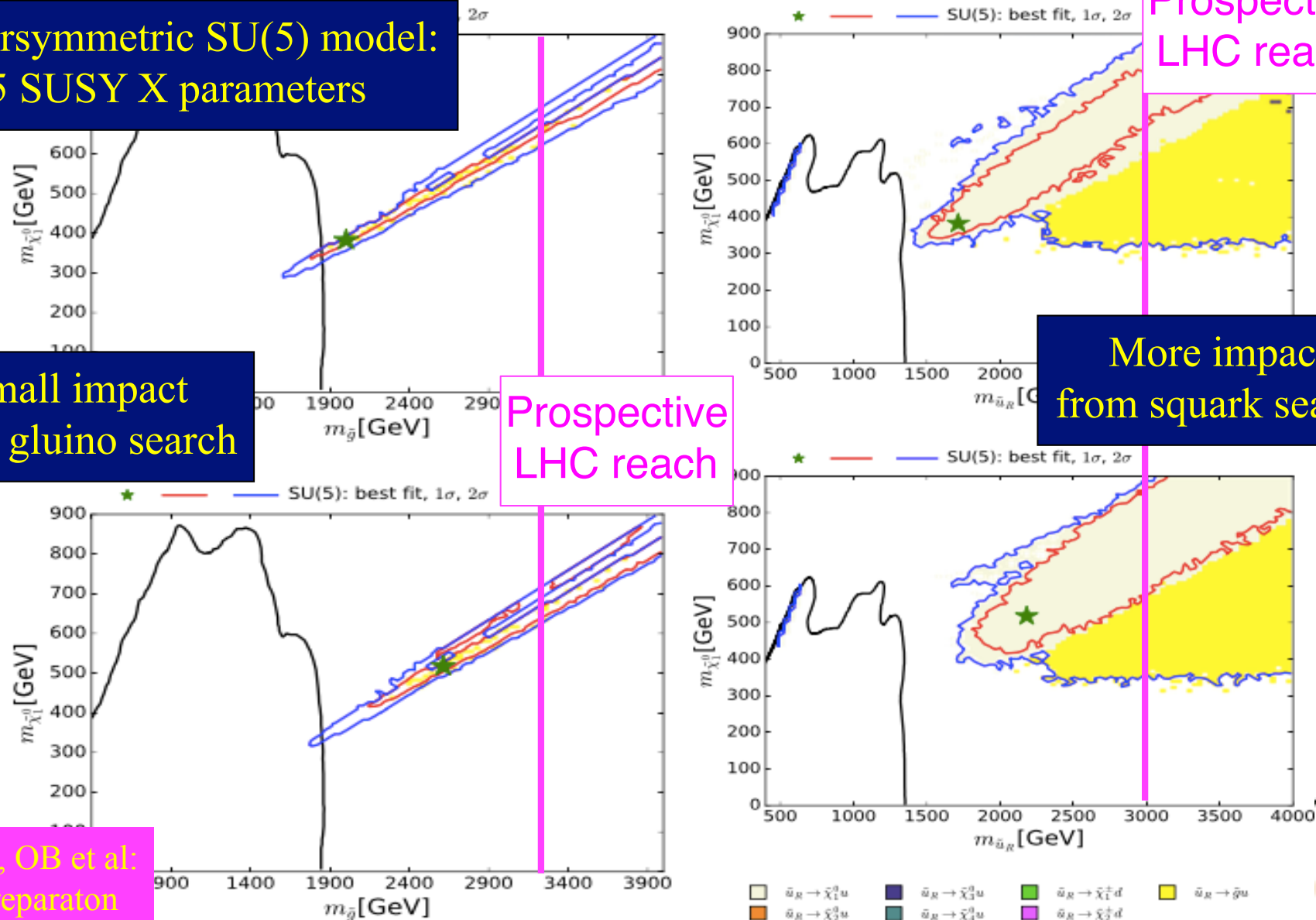
Small impact
from gluino search

Prospective
LHC reach

Prospective
LHC reach

More impact
from squark search

Costa, OB et al:
in preparation

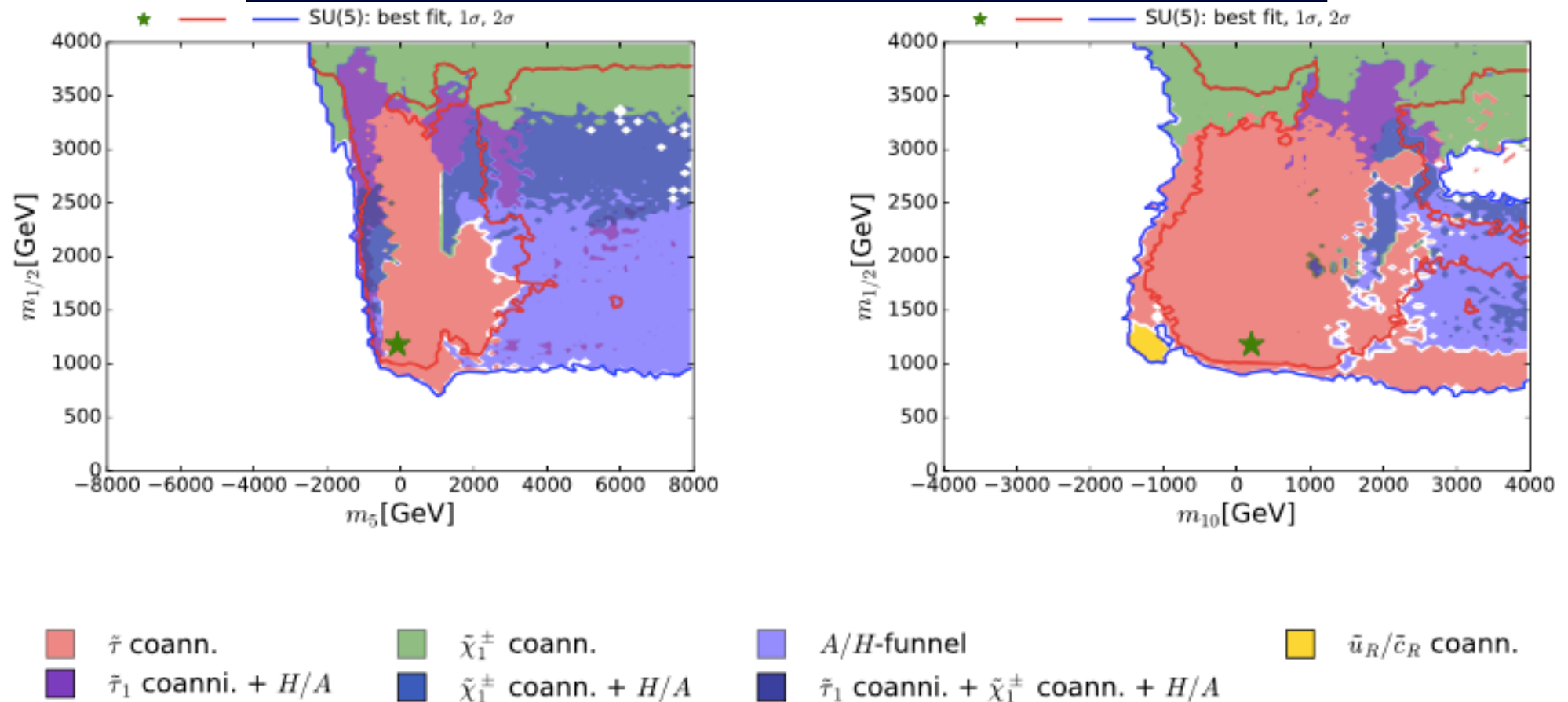


Constraints from ICHEP2016



2016 ATLAS with 13/fb LHC Data

Parameter planes in supersymmetric SU(5) model



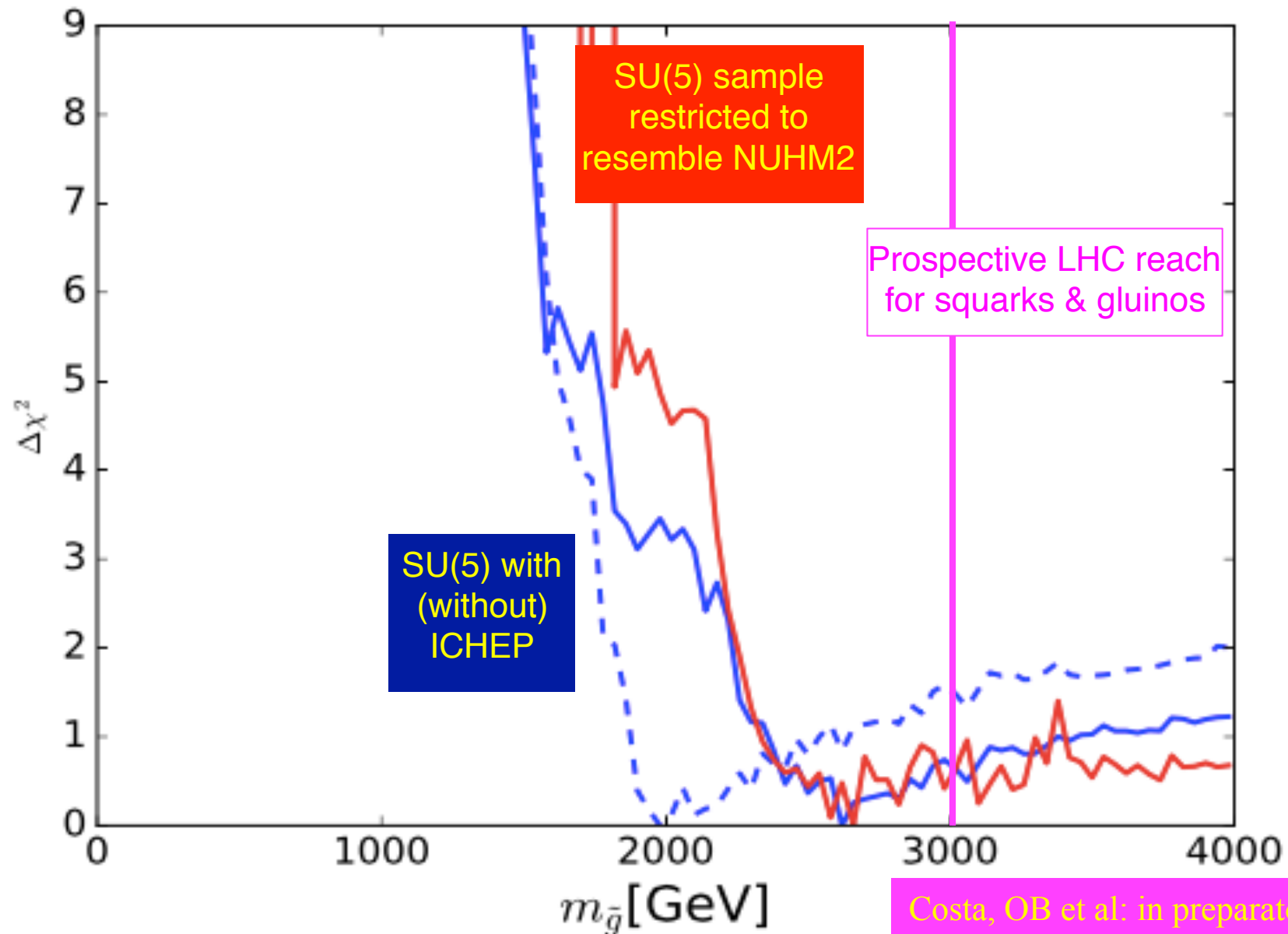
Colour-coded according to dominant mechanisms

Costa, OB et al. in preparation

Constraints from ICHEP2016



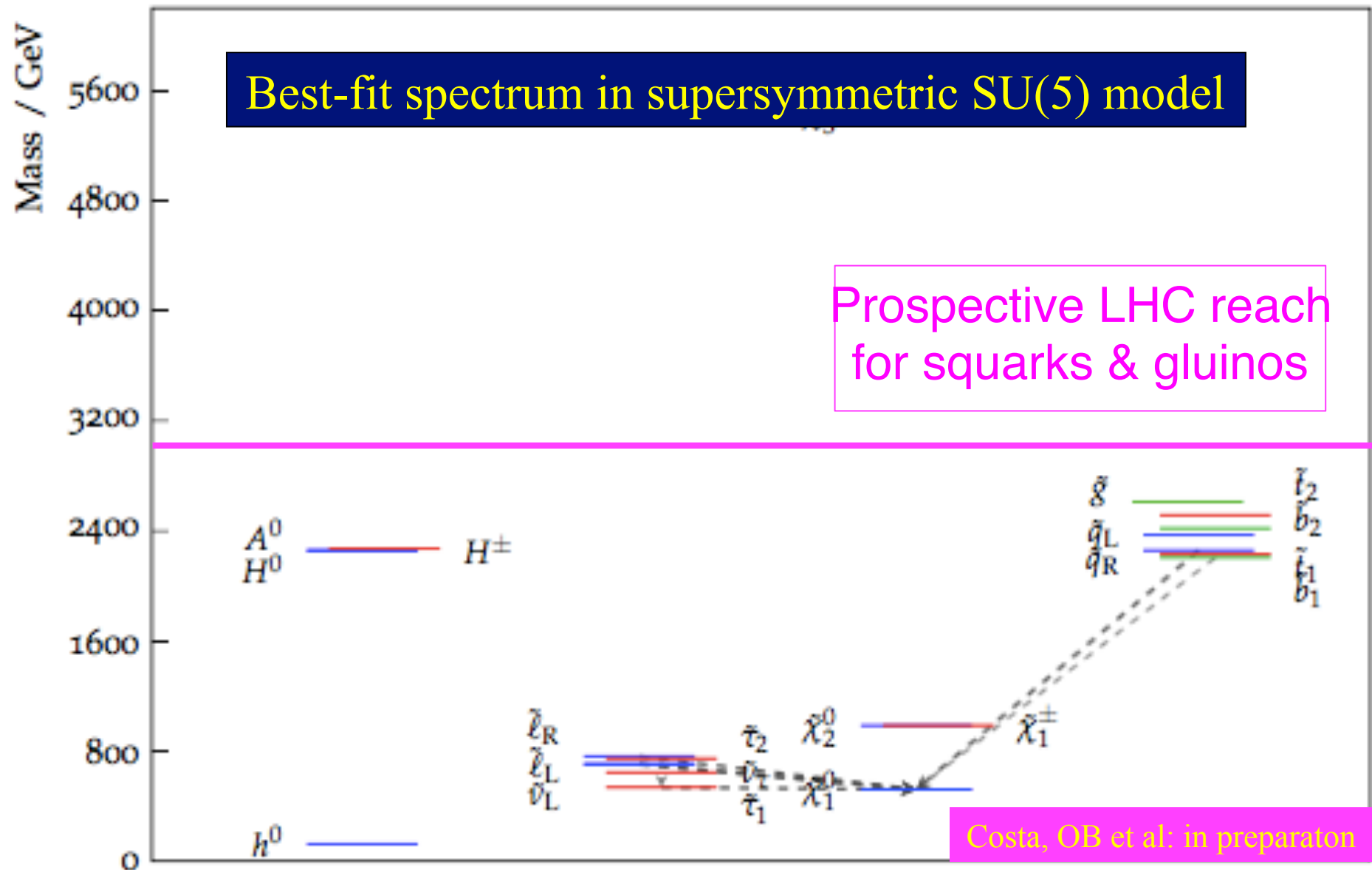
2016 ATLAS with 13/fb LHC Data



Constraints from ICHEP2016



2016 ATLAS with 13/fb LHC Data

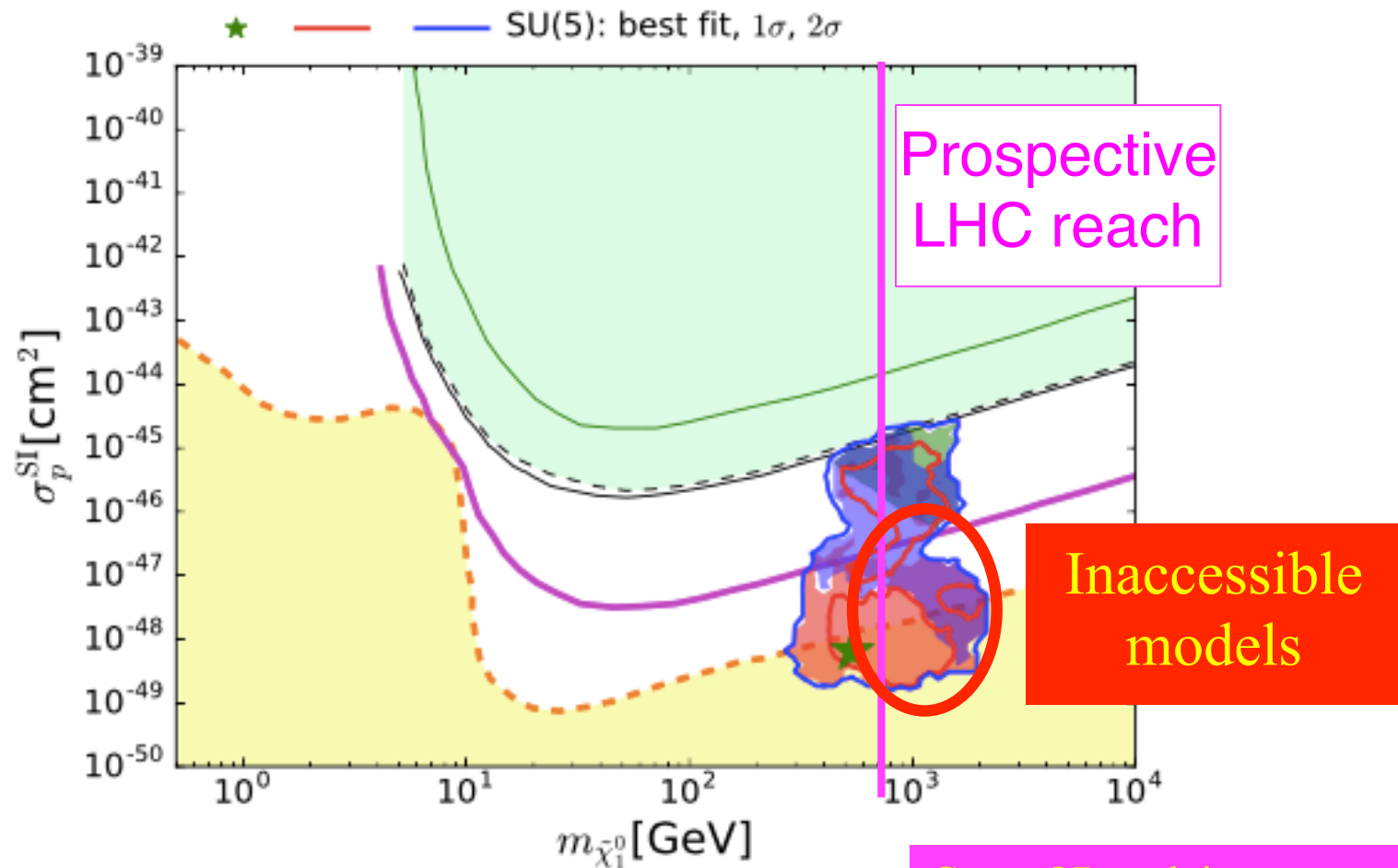


Constraints from ICHEP2016



2016 ATLAS with 13/fb LHC Data

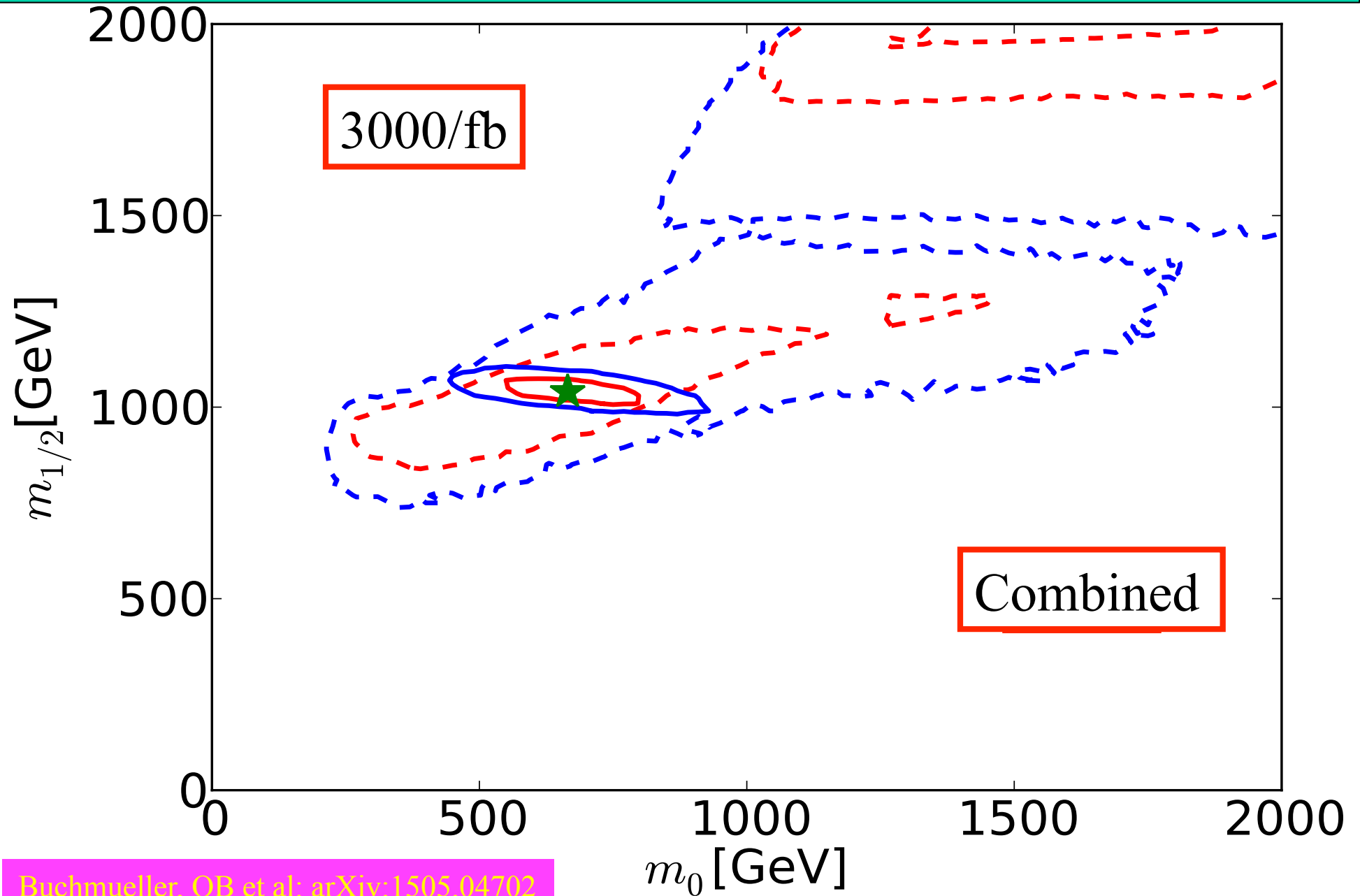
Direct Dark Matter scattering in supersymmetric SU(5) model



Costa, OB et al; in preparation

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| ■ $\tilde{\tau}$ coann. | ■ $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ coann. | ■ A/H -funnel | ■ $\tilde{u}_R/\tilde{c}_R$ coann. |
| ■ $\tilde{\tau}_1$ coanni. + H/A | ■ $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ coann. + H/A | ■ $\tilde{\tau}_1$ coanni. + $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ coann. + H/A | |

Measuring the CMSSM with the LHC



Long-Lived Stau in CMSSM, NUHM?

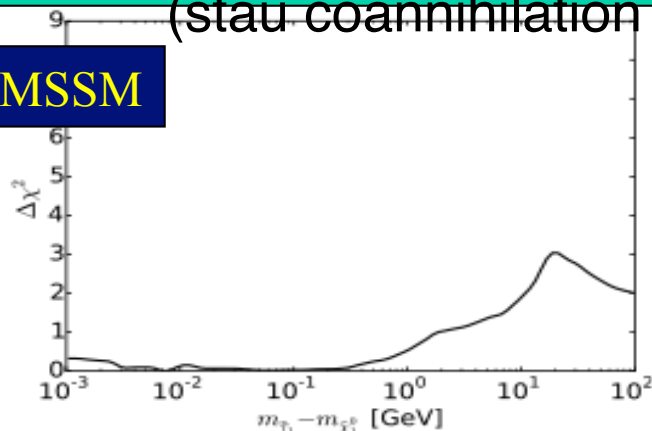


Possible if $m_{\text{stau}} - m_{\text{LSP}} < m_{\tau}$
Generic possibility in CMSSM, NUHM1,
NUHM2

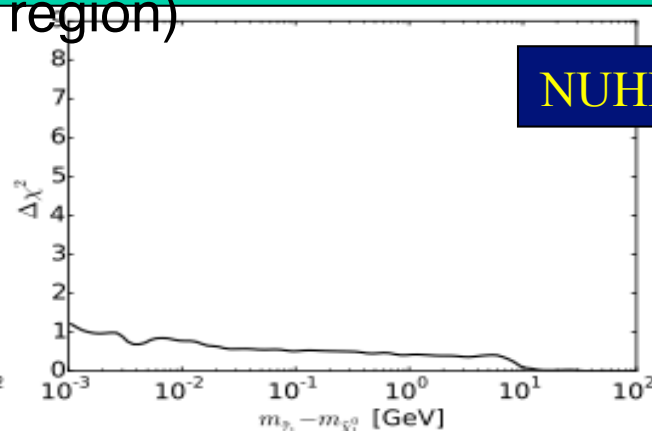
Bagnaschi, OB et al: arXiv:1508.01173

(stau coannihilation region)

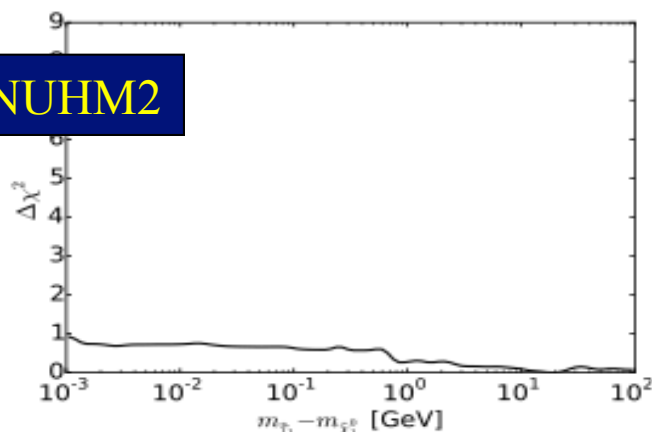
CMSSM



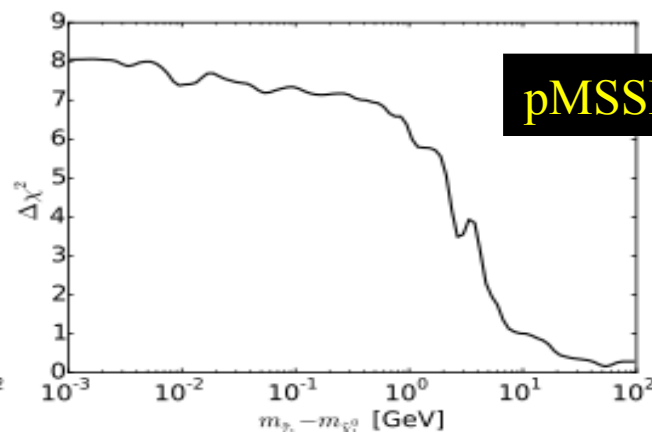
NUHM1



NUHM2



pMSSM10

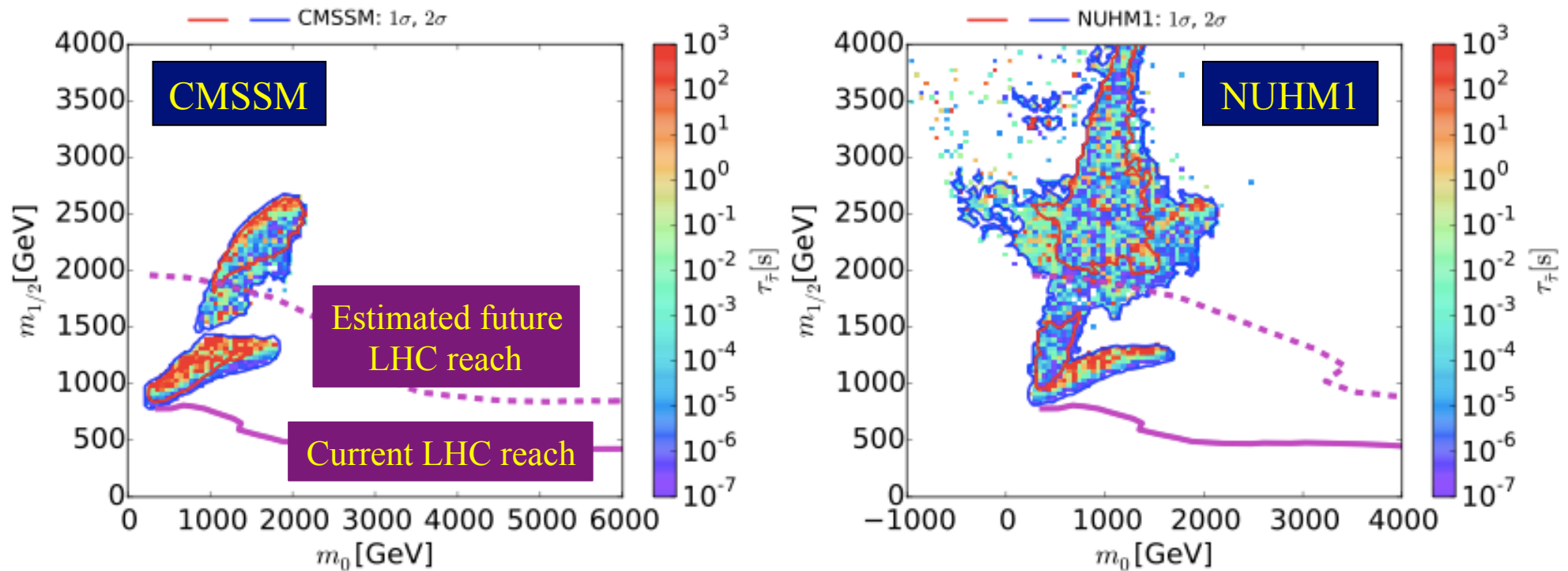


$\tau_{\text{stau}} > 10^3$ s gives problems with nucleosynthesis
 $\tau_{\text{stau}} > 10^{-7}$ s gives separated vertex signature

Long-Lived Stau in CMSSM, NUHM?



Possible if $m_{\text{stau}} - m_{\text{LSP}} < m_{\tau}$
Generic possibility in CMSSM, NUHM
(stau coannihilation region)



$\tau_{\text{stau}} > 10^3$ s gives problems with nucleosynthesis
 $\tau_{\text{stau}} > 10^{-7}$ s gives separated vertex signature for τ -like decays

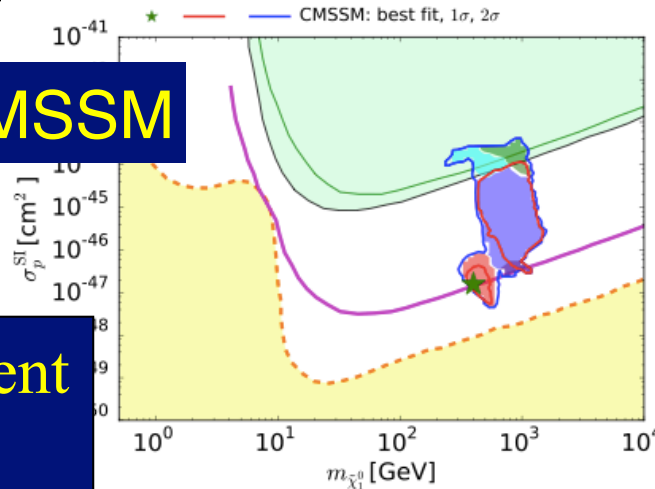
MasterCode O. Buchmüller



Direct Dark Matter Search

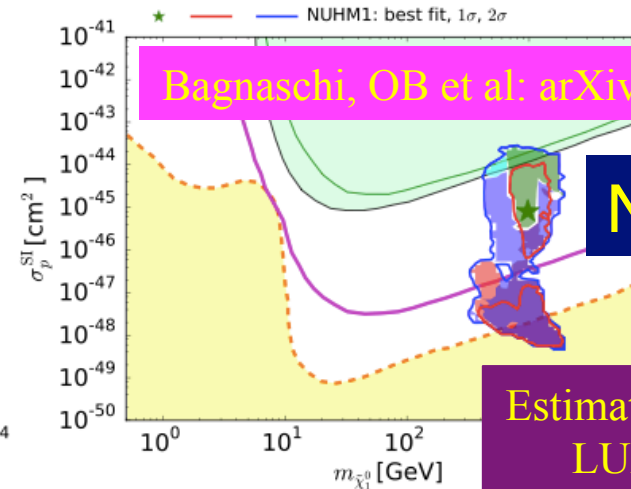
CMSSM

Spin-independent
dark matter
scattering



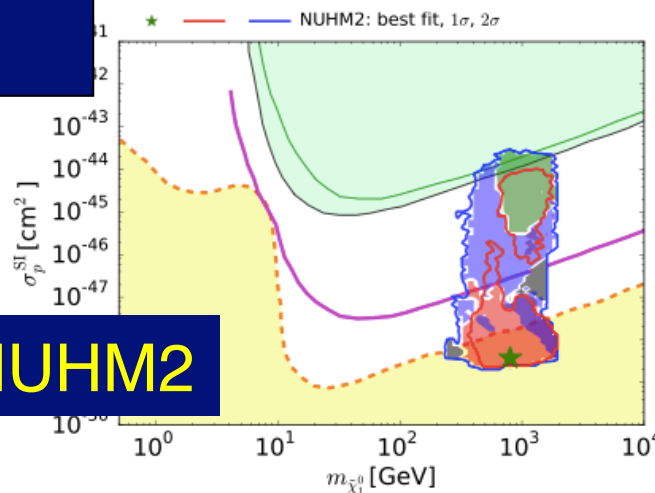
Bagnaschi, OB et al: arXiv:1508.01173

NUHM1

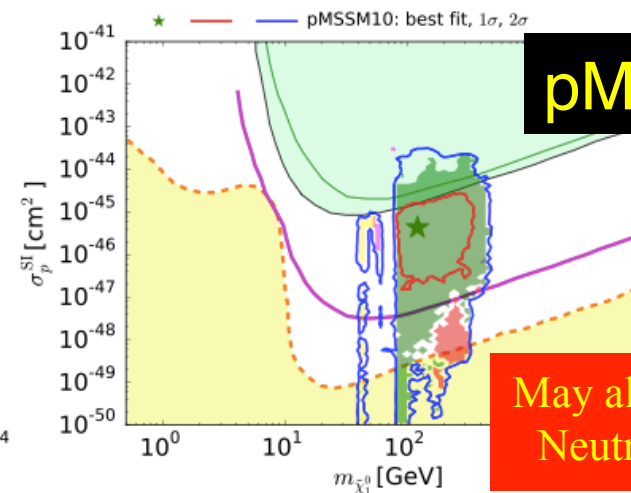


Estimated reach with
LUX-Zepelin

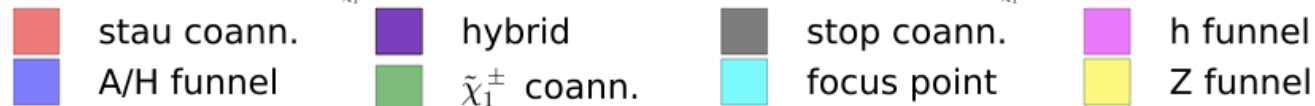
NUHM2



pMSSM10



May also be below
Neutrino 'floor'



Direct scattering cross-section may be very close to
LUX upper limit, accessible to LZ experiment

Prospects for SUSY Searches

Different models, various dark matter mechanisms

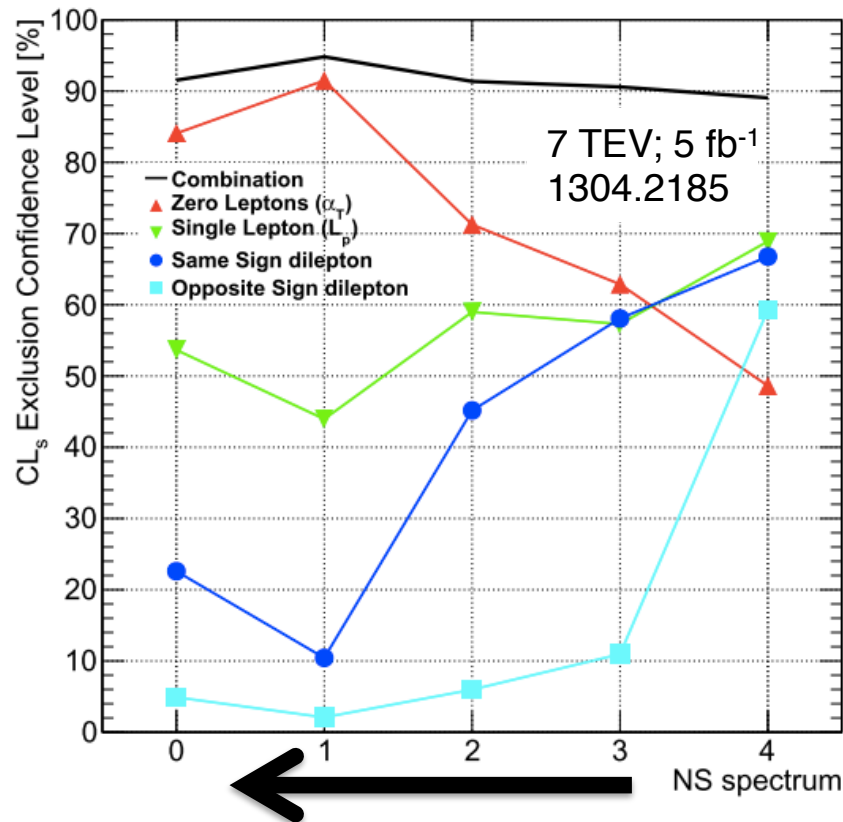
DM mechanism	Exp't	Models			
		CMSSM	NUHM1	NUHM2	pMSSM10
$\tilde{\tau}_1$ coann.	LHC DM	$\checkmark \cancel{E}_T, \checkmark \text{ LL}$ ($\checkmark$)	($\checkmark \cancel{E}_T, \checkmark \text{ LL}$) ($\checkmark$)	($\checkmark \cancel{E}_T, \checkmark \text{ LL}$) $\times$	($\checkmark \cancel{E}_T$), $\times \text{ LL}$ $\times$
$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ coann.	LHC DM	— —	$\times$ $\checkmark$	$\times$ $\checkmark$	($\checkmark \cancel{E}_T$) ($\checkmark$)
$\tilde{t}_1$ coann.	LHC DM	— —	— —	$\checkmark \cancel{E}_T$ $\times$	— —
A/H funnel	LHC DM	$\checkmark A/H$ $\checkmark$	($\checkmark A/H$) $\checkmark$	($\checkmark A/H$) ($\checkmark$)	— —
Focus point	LHC DM	($\checkmark \cancel{E}_T$) $\checkmark$	— —	— —	— —
h, Z funnels	LHC DM	— —	— —	— —	($\checkmark \cancel{E}_T$) ($\checkmark$)

BACKUP

LHC 8 TEV CONSTRAINTS

LHC8_{col}: squarks and gluinos

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removing sleptons,
neutralinos, charginos from
the spectrum

Combine CMS searches (8 TeV; 20 fb⁻¹)

- 0-lep M_{T2}
- 1-lep M_{T2}^W
- 2-lep OS/SS
- ≥ 3 lep

4 dimensional lookup table

- LSP mass
- gluino mass
- 1st and 2nd generation squark mass
- 3rd generation squark mass

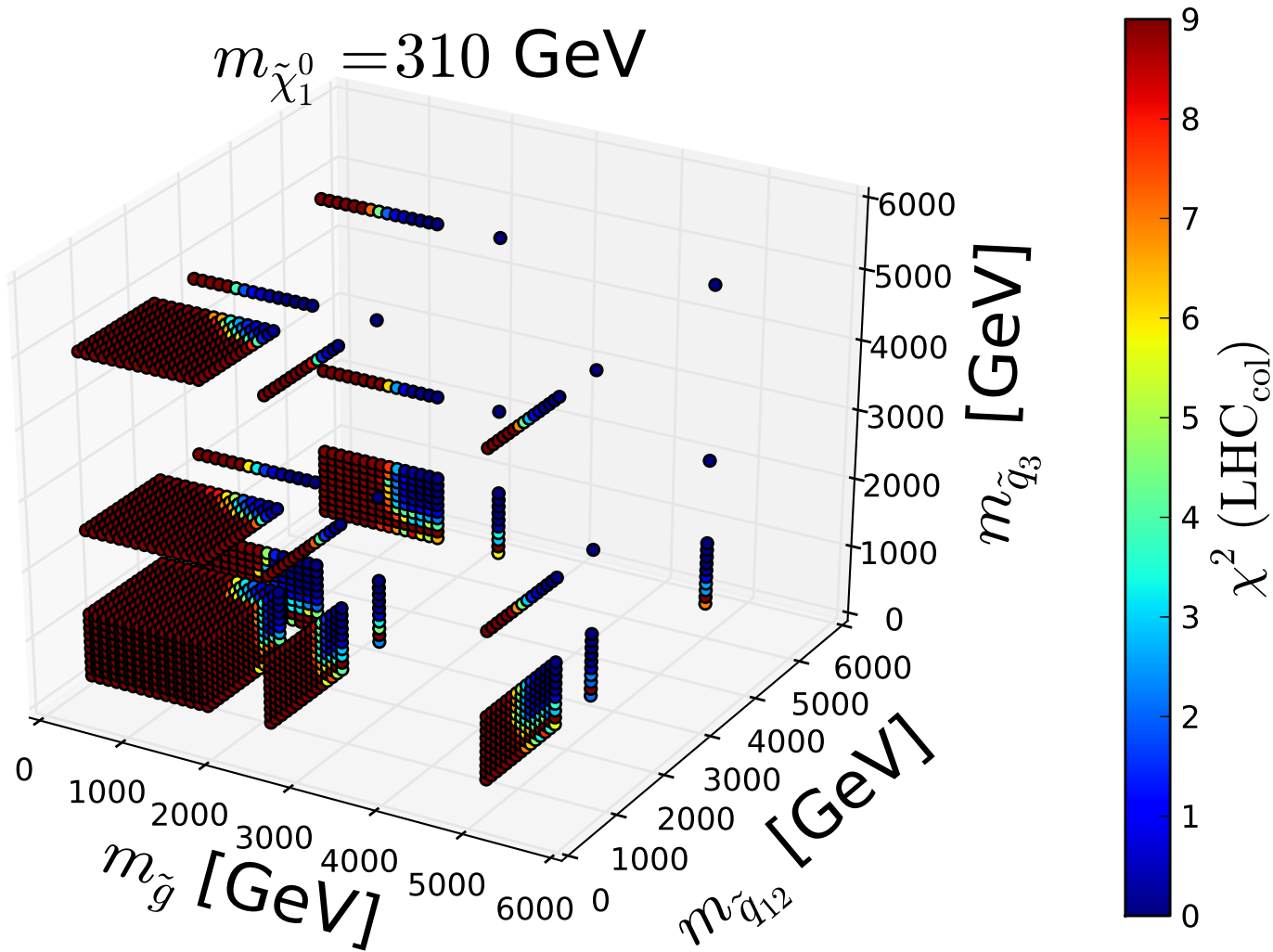
(production cross-section weighted average)

Compressed-stop scenario

- treat separately
- set stop cross-section to zero

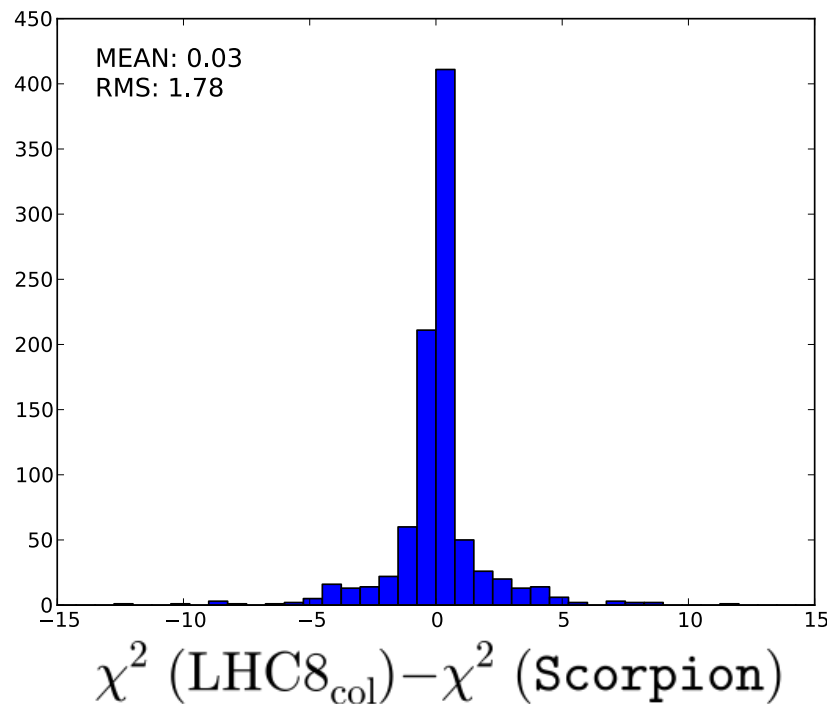
LHC8_{col}: 4 dimensional lookup

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LHC8_{col}: validation

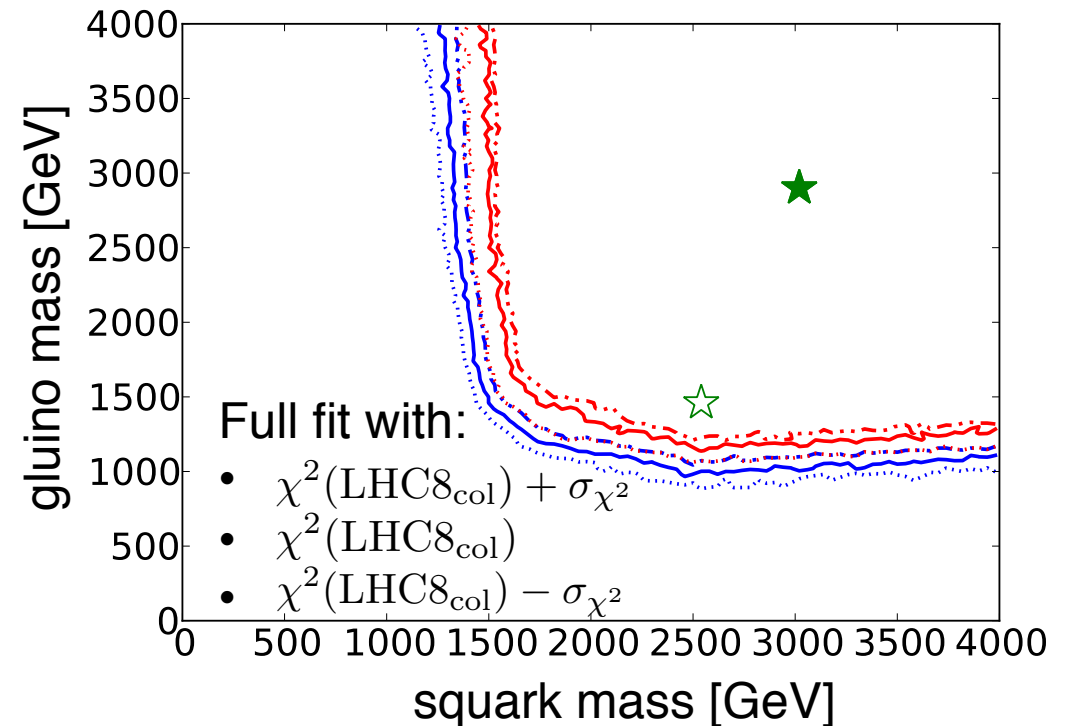
1000 randomly chosen points
from our pMSSM10 sample



Lookup
table

Point-by-point
reinterpretation

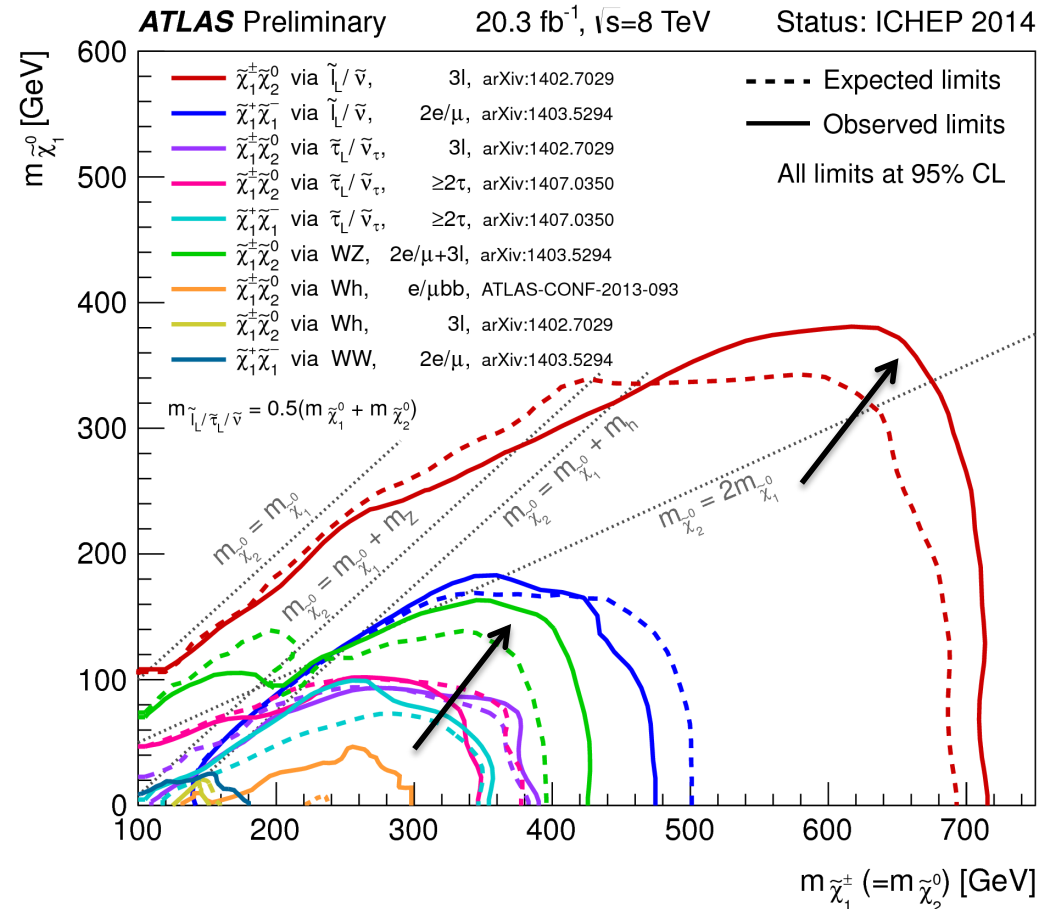
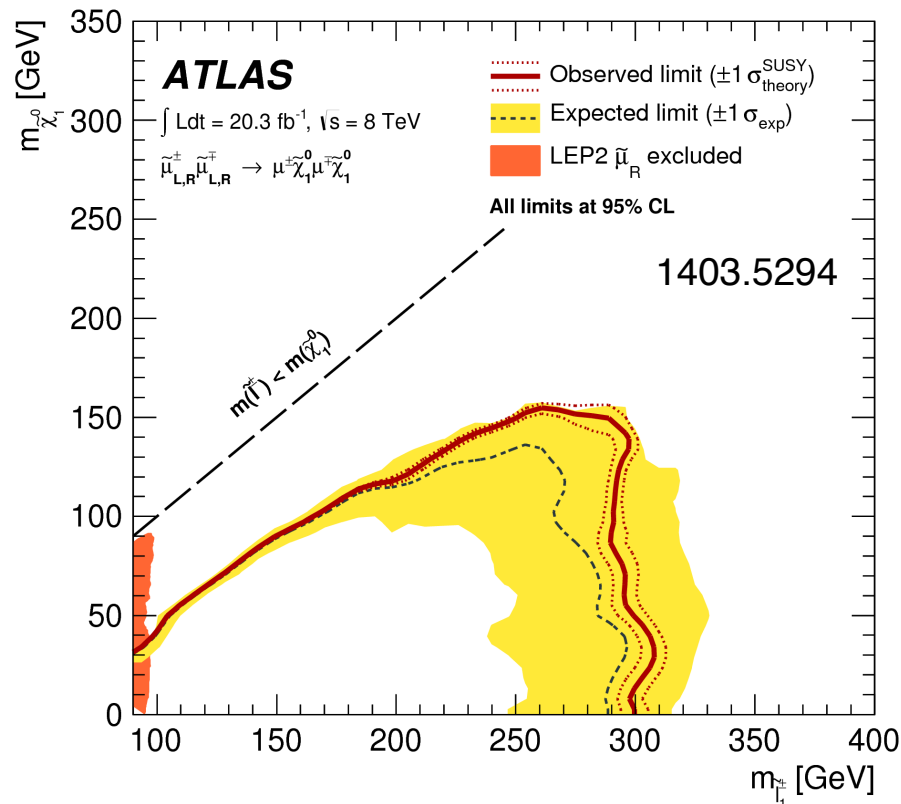
Uncertainty on mass lower limits



σ_{χ^2} : RMS in bins of $\chi^2(\text{LHC8}_{\text{col}})$

**LHC_{col}: uncertain
of O(50 GeV)**

LHC8_{EWK}: apply SMS limits

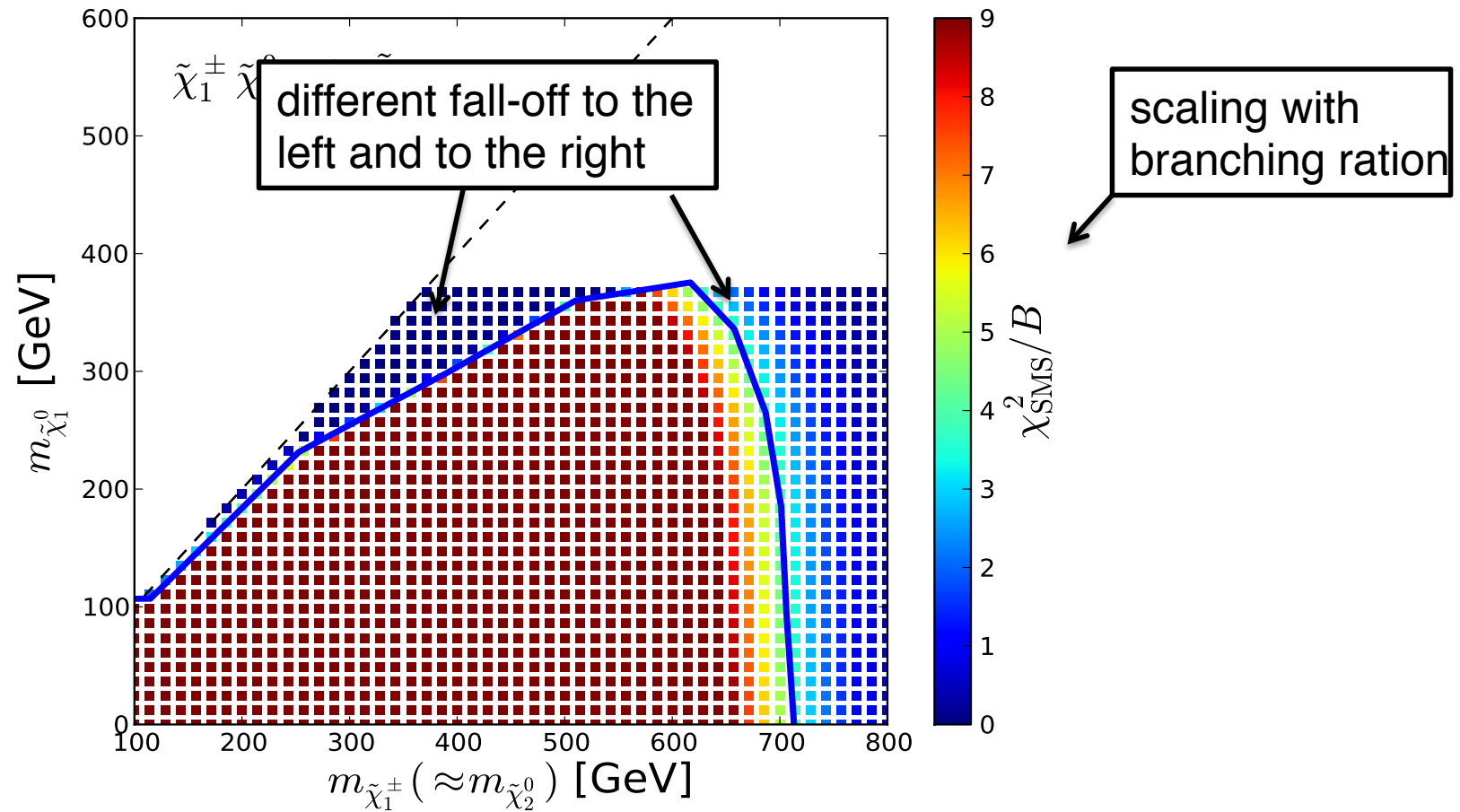


SMS limits (from ATLAS)

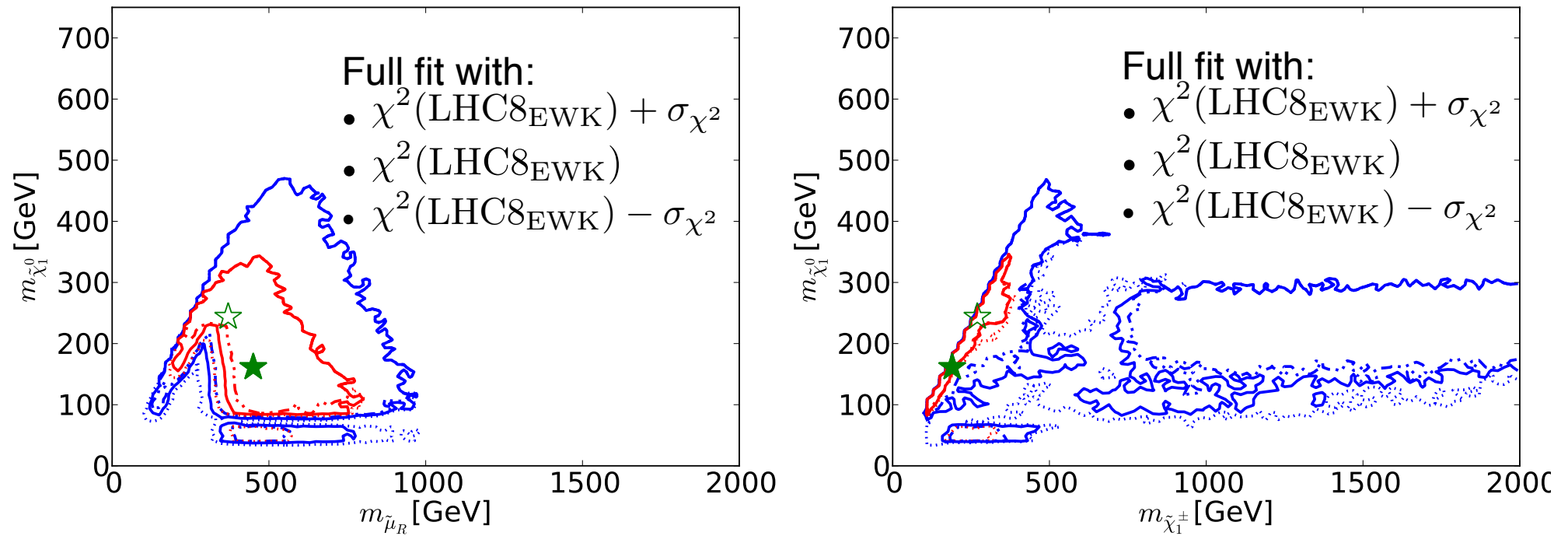
- motivation: very different **sensitivity** depending on decay chain
- only the **hierarchy** between **chargino/neutralino** and **slepton** masses need to be constrained

LHC8_{EWK}: implementation

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LHC8_{EWK}: validation



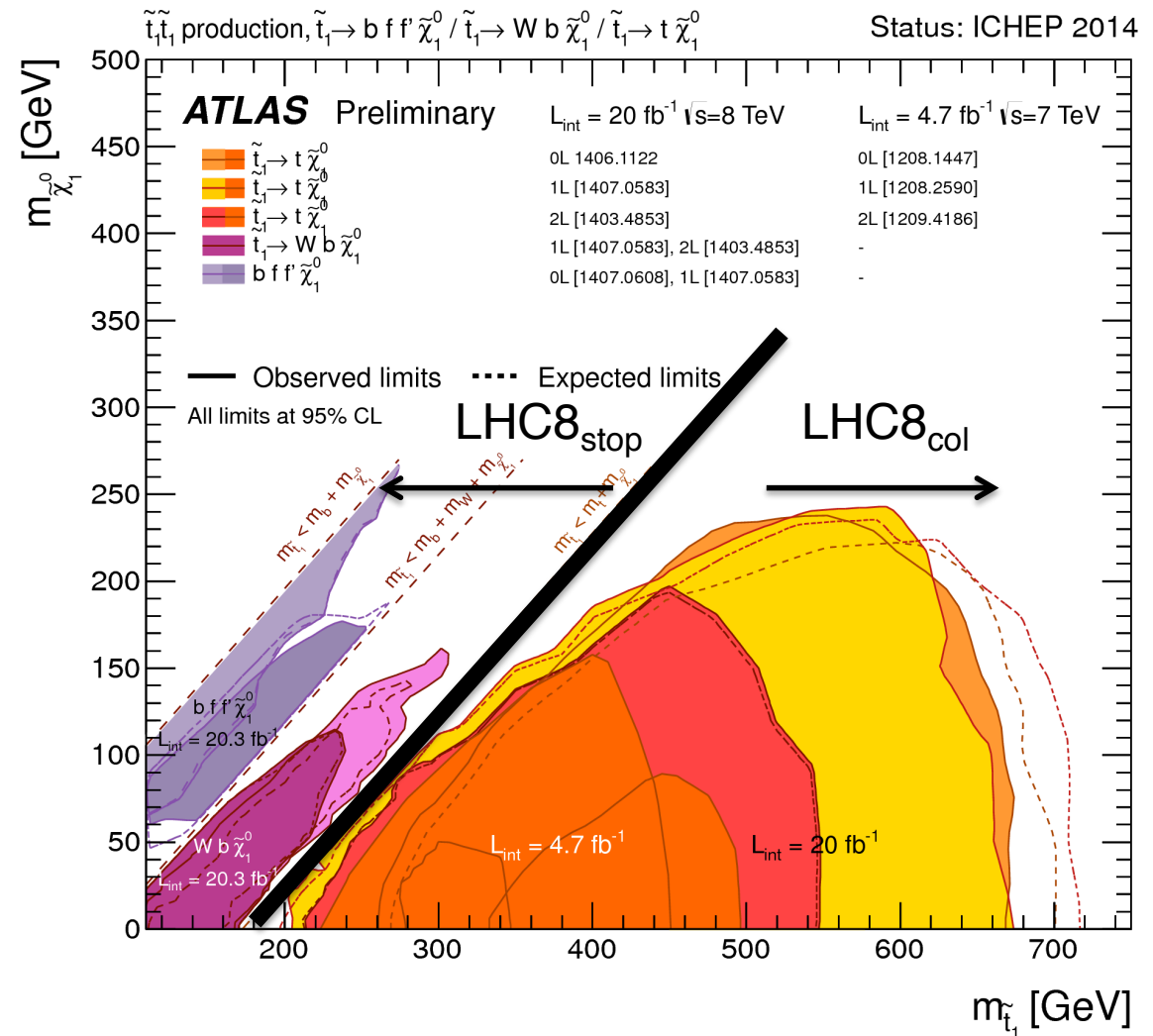
■ 1000 random points

- point-by-point reinterpretation (see backup) yields good agreement
- propagate binned uncertainties into mass planes

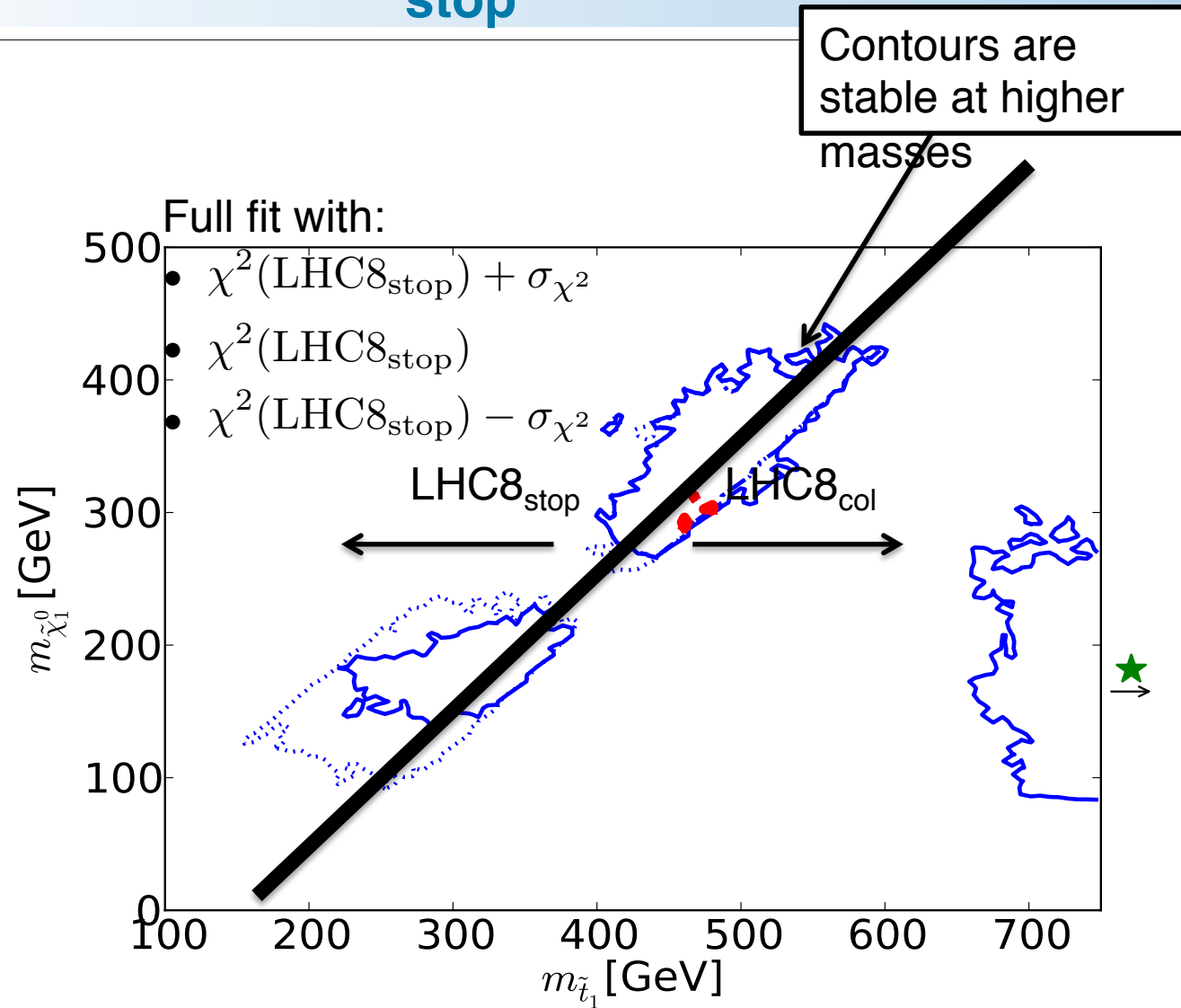
LHC8_{stop}: compressed-stop scenario

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- compressed-stop
 - only the **lightest** stop treated separately from LHC8_{col}
 - LHC8_{EWK} still applies
 - LHC8_{col} applies still to heavier stops and sbottoms



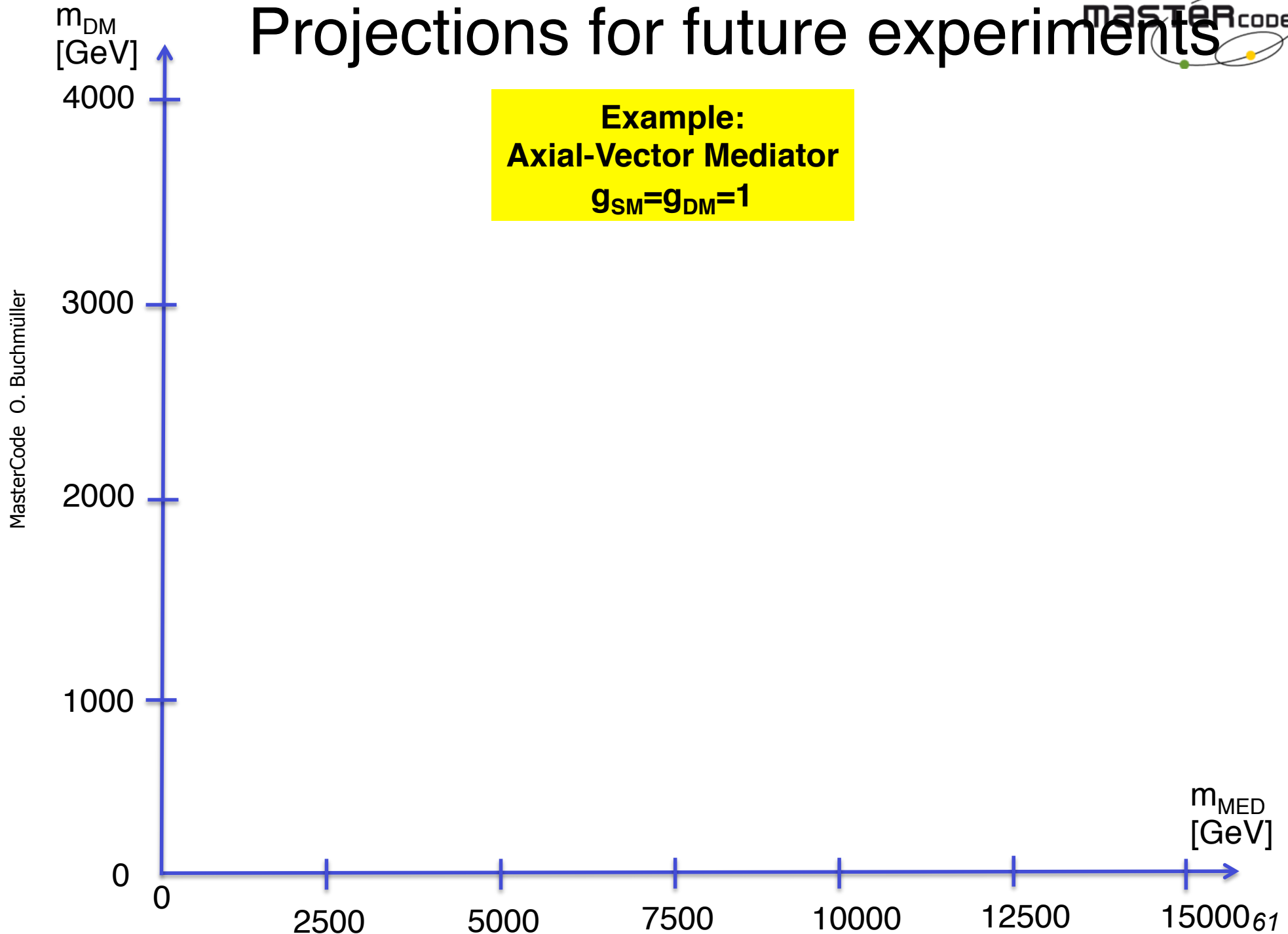
LHC8_{stop}: validation



Projections for future experiments



Example:
Axial-Vector Mediator
 $g_{SM}=g_{DM}=1$



m_{DM}
[GeV]

4000

3000

2000

1000

0

0

2500

5000

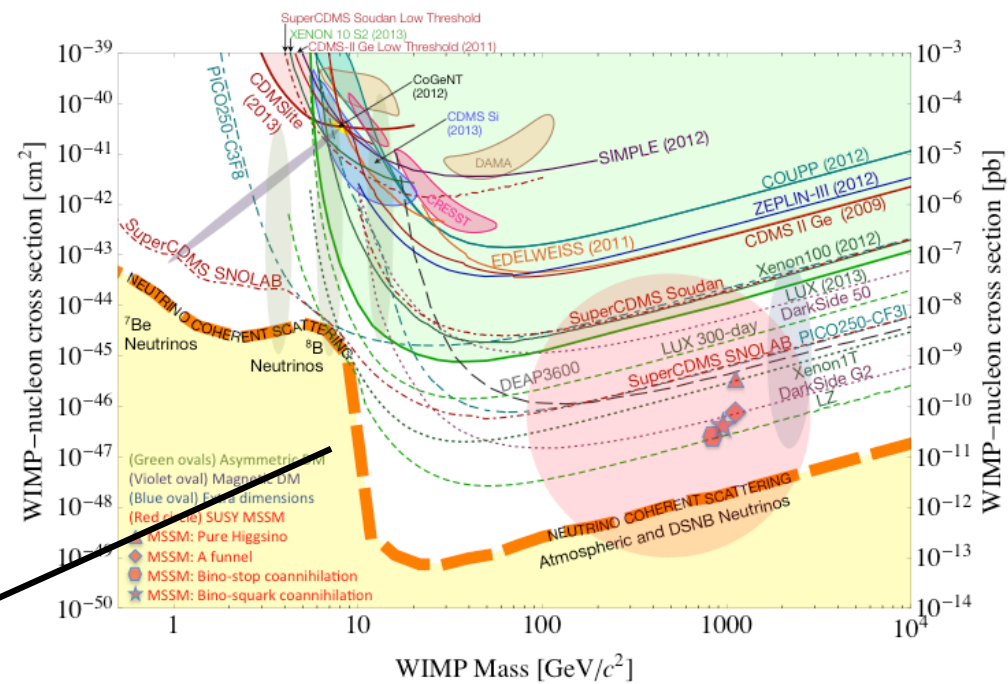
7500

10000

12500

15000₆₂

Neutrino background

**Axial-Vector Mediator**

$$g_{\text{SM}} = g_{\text{DM}} = 1$$

 m_{MED}
[GeV]

m_{DM}
[GeV]

4000

3000

2000

1000

0

0

2500

5000

7500

10000

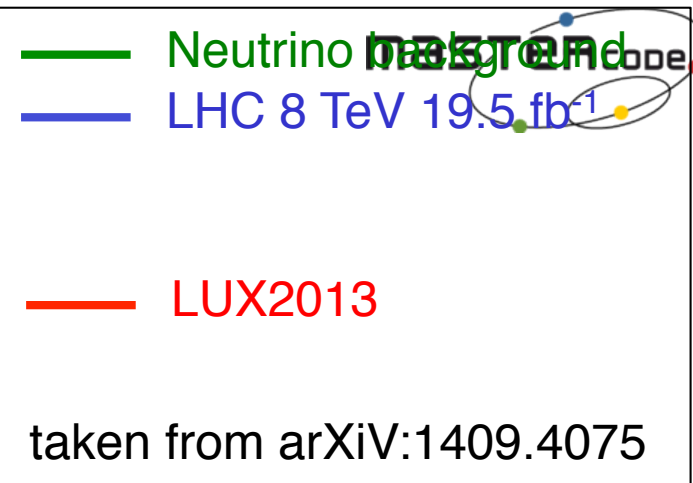
12500

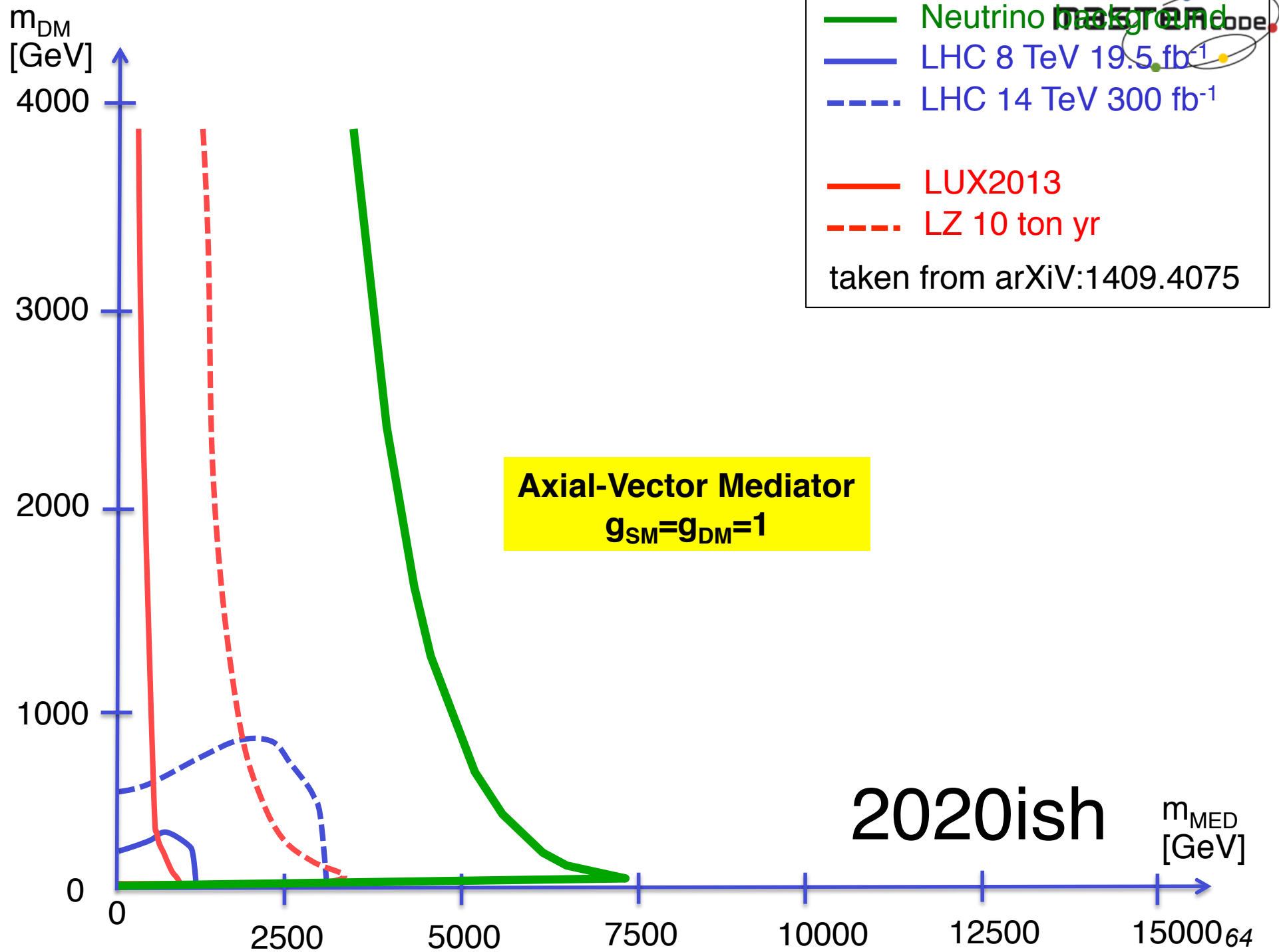
15000₆₃

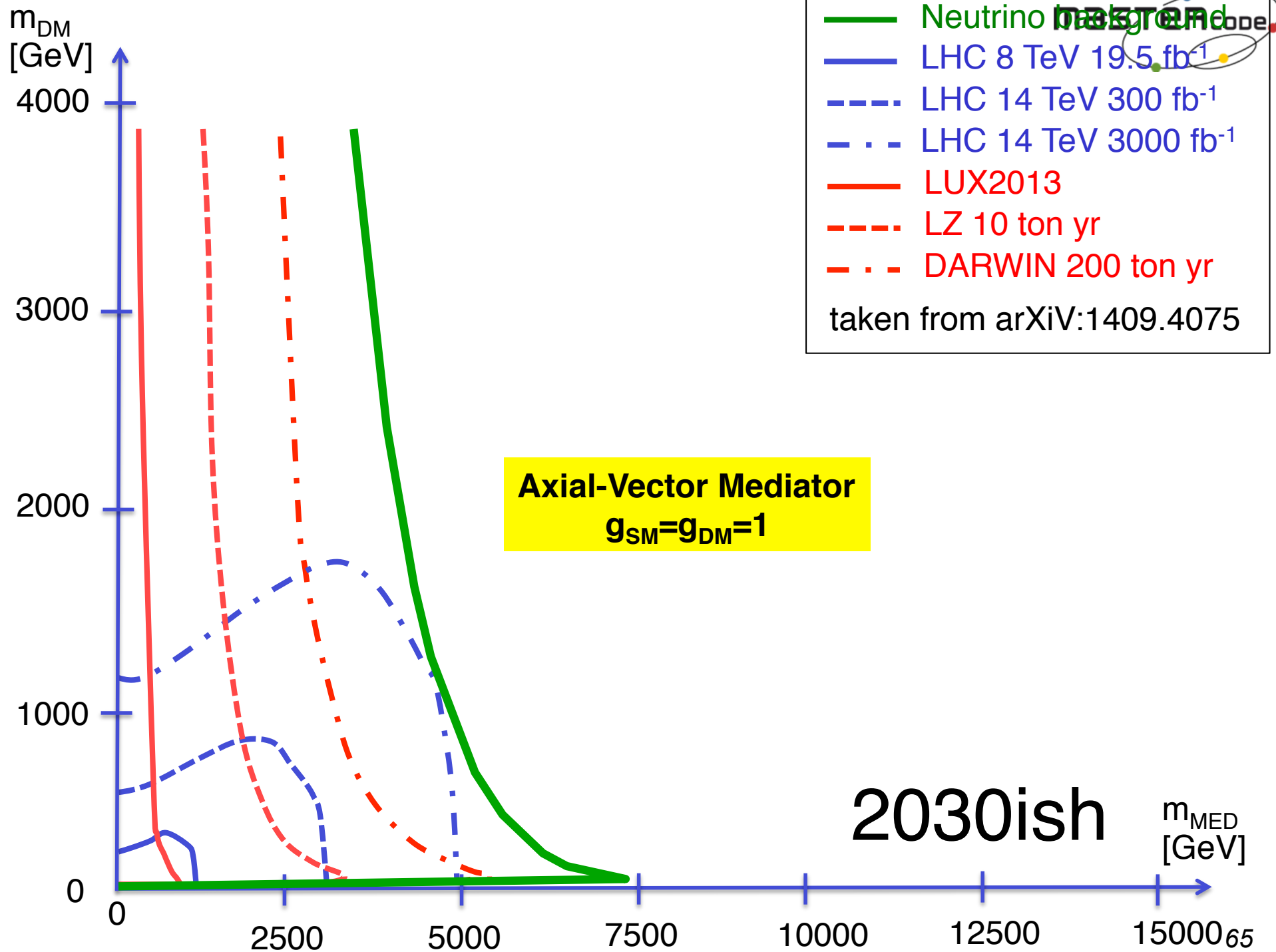
Axial-Vector Mediator
 $g_{\text{SM}}=g_{\text{DM}}=1$

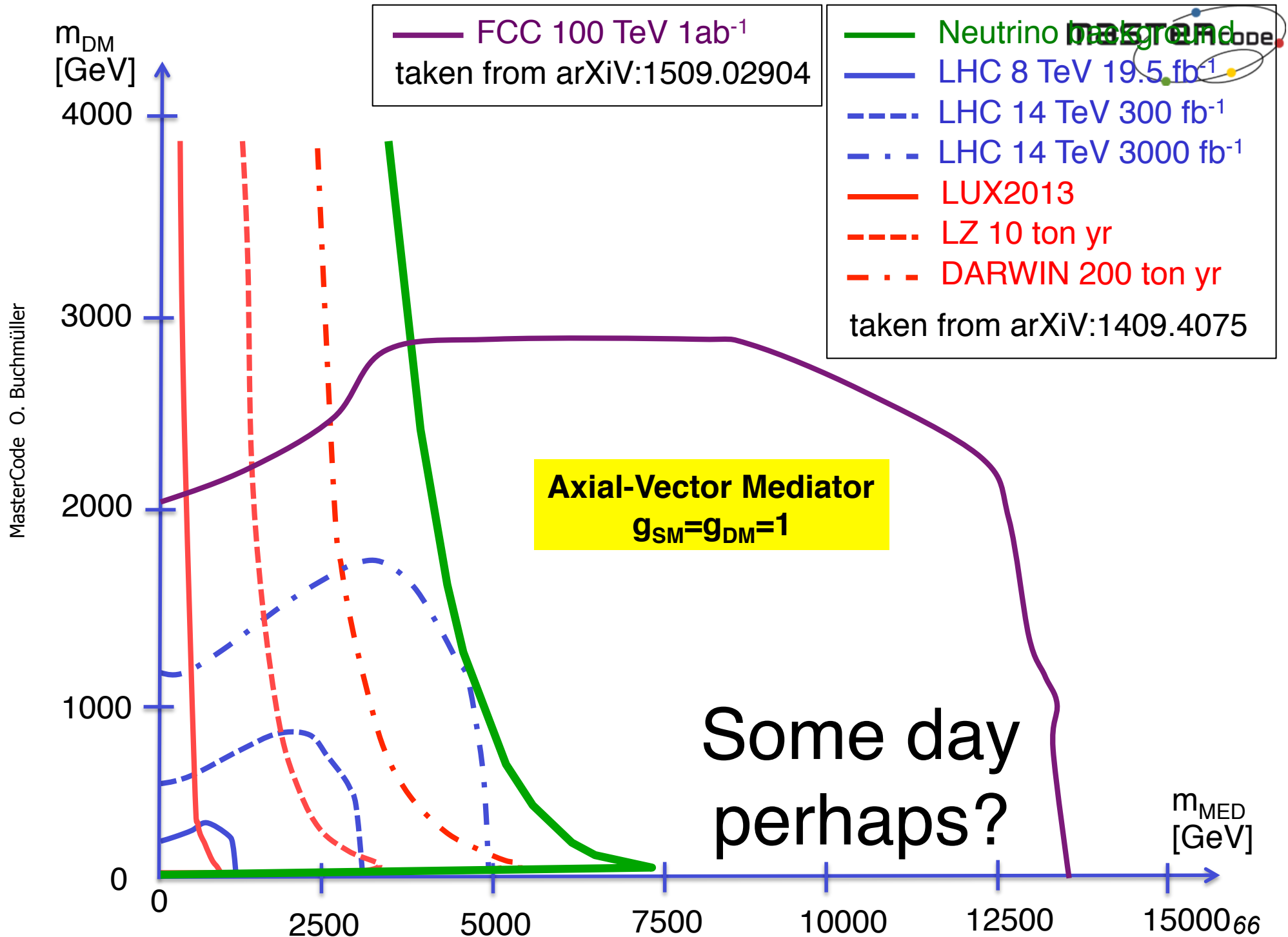
Today

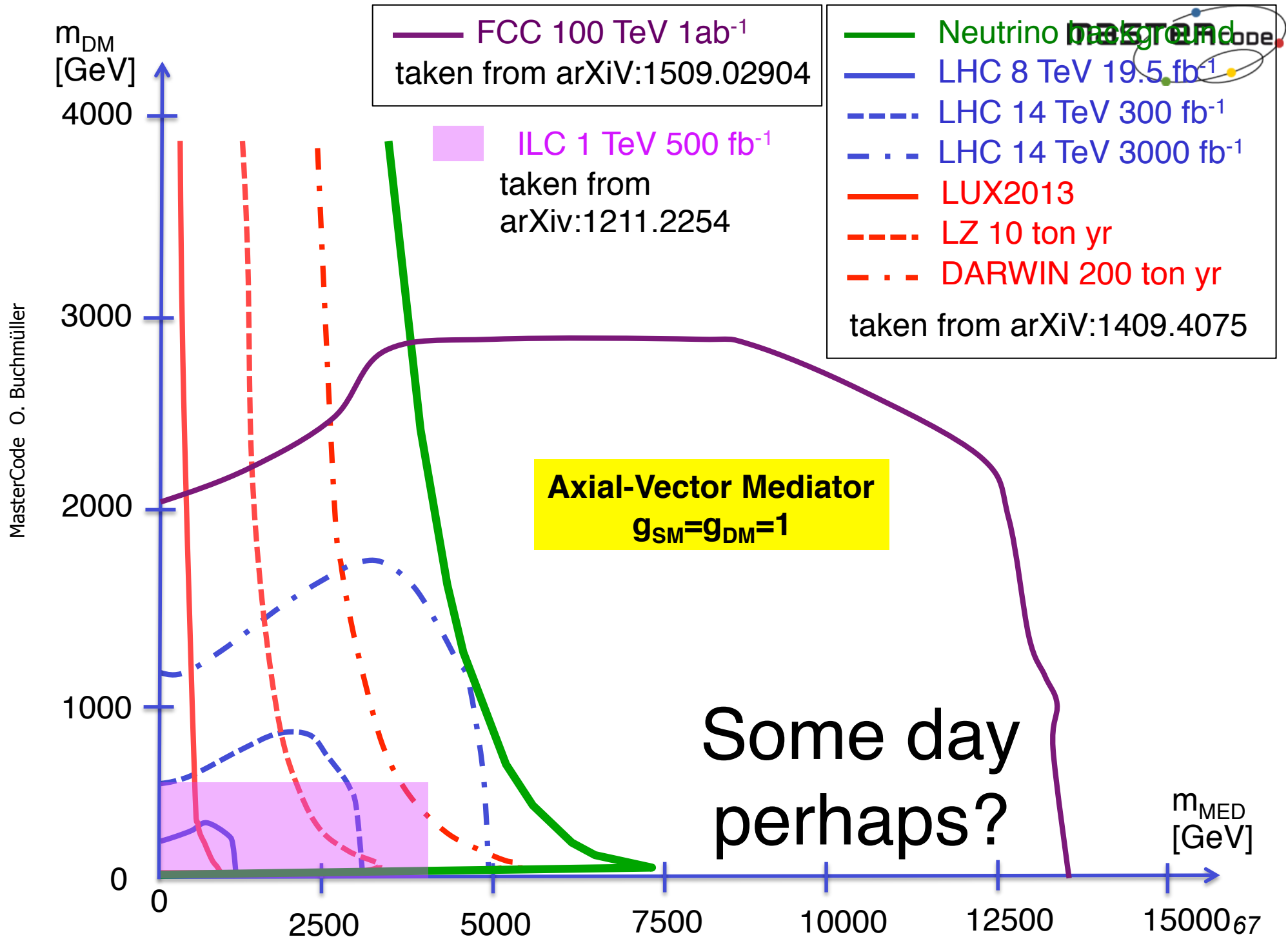
m_{MED}
[GeV]

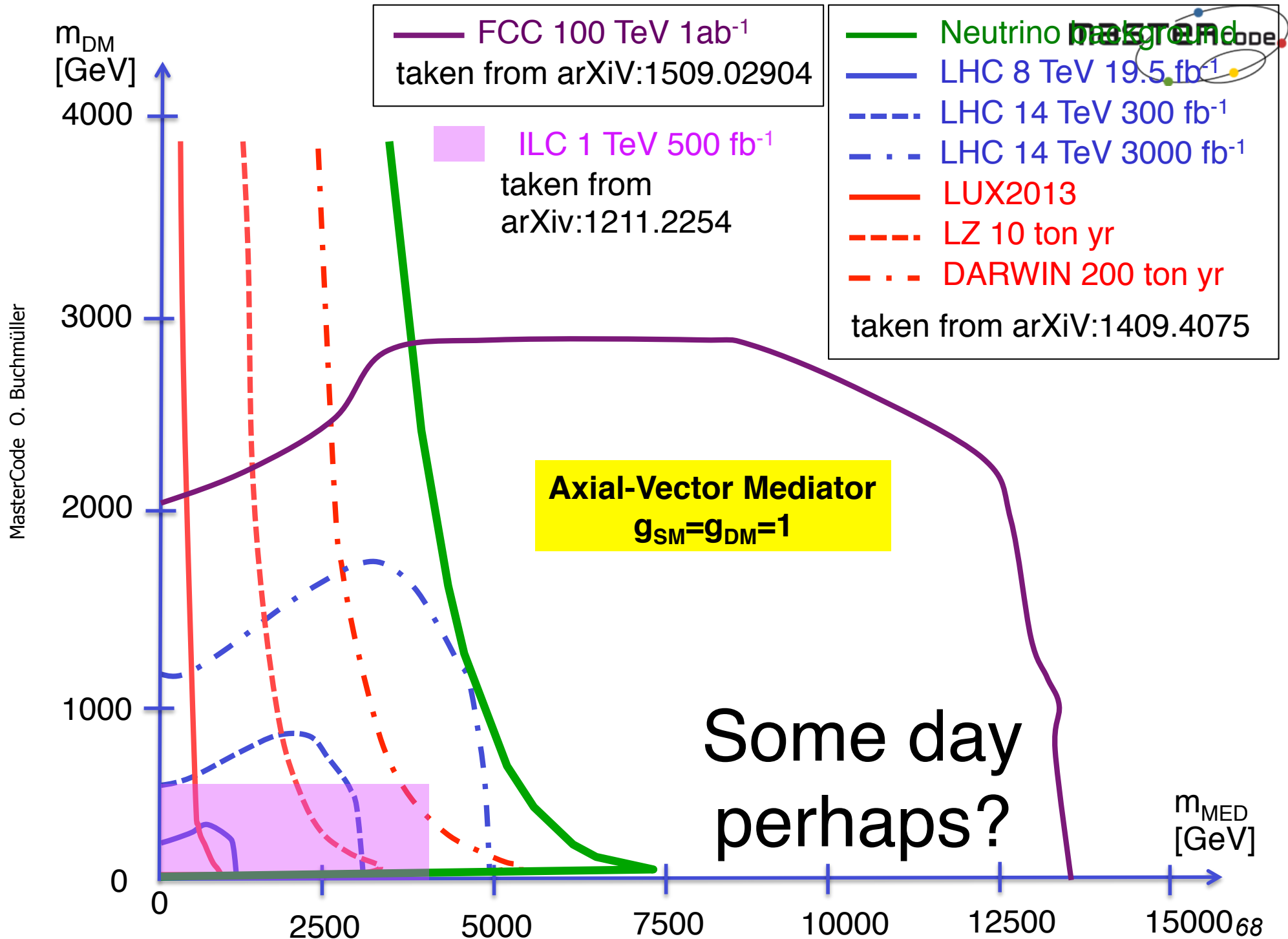








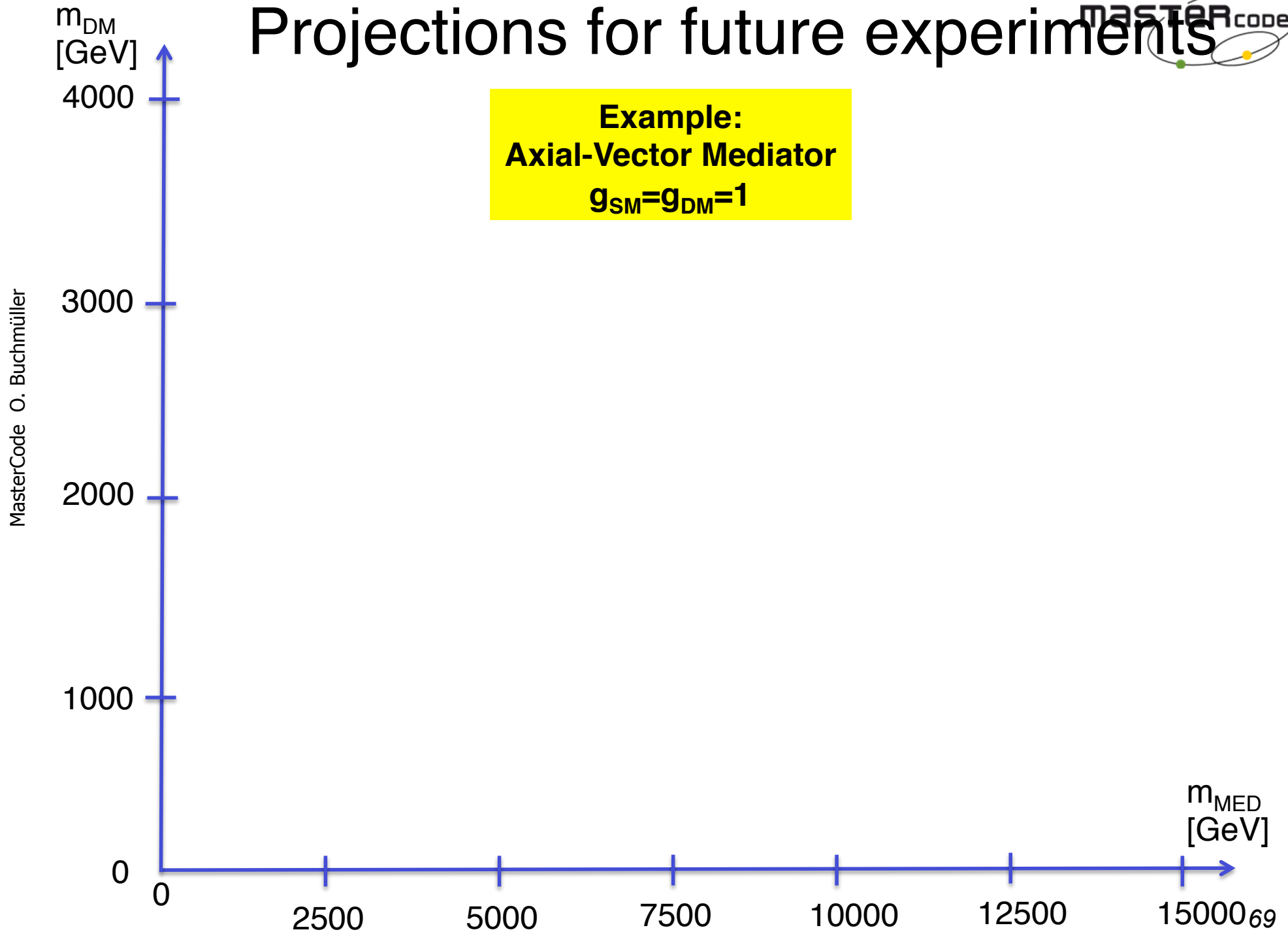




Projections for future experiments



Example:
Axial-Vector Mediator
 $g_{SM}=g_{DM}=1$



m_{DM}
[GeV]

4000

3000

2000

1000

0

0

2500

5000

7500

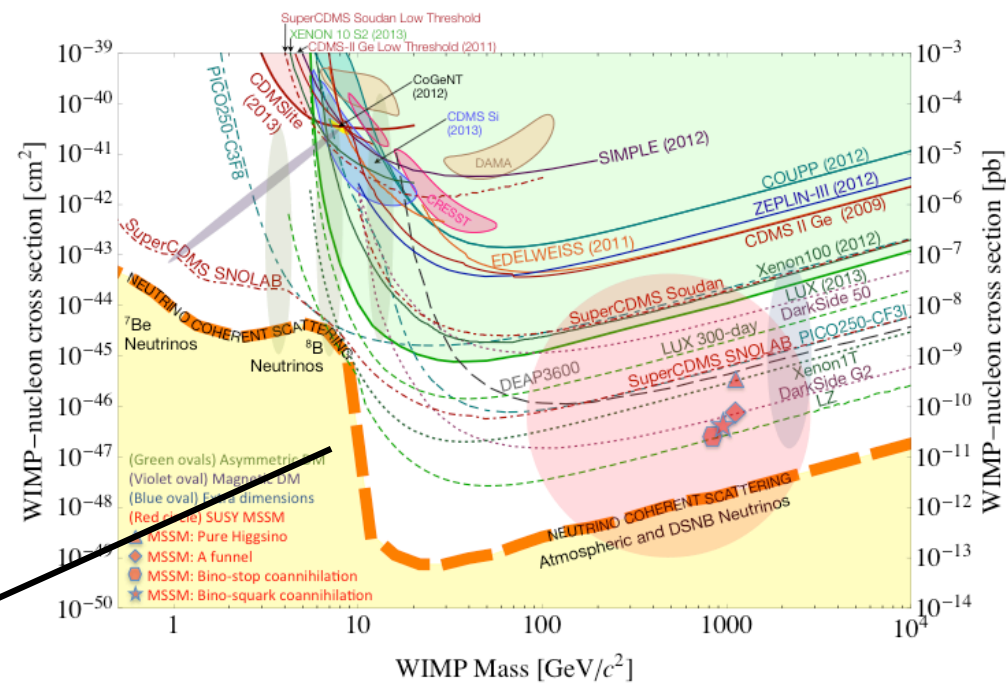
10000

12500

15000

 m_{MED}
[GeV]

Neutrino background

**Axial-Vector Mediator**

$$g_{\text{SM}} = g_{\text{DM}} = 1$$

The full story

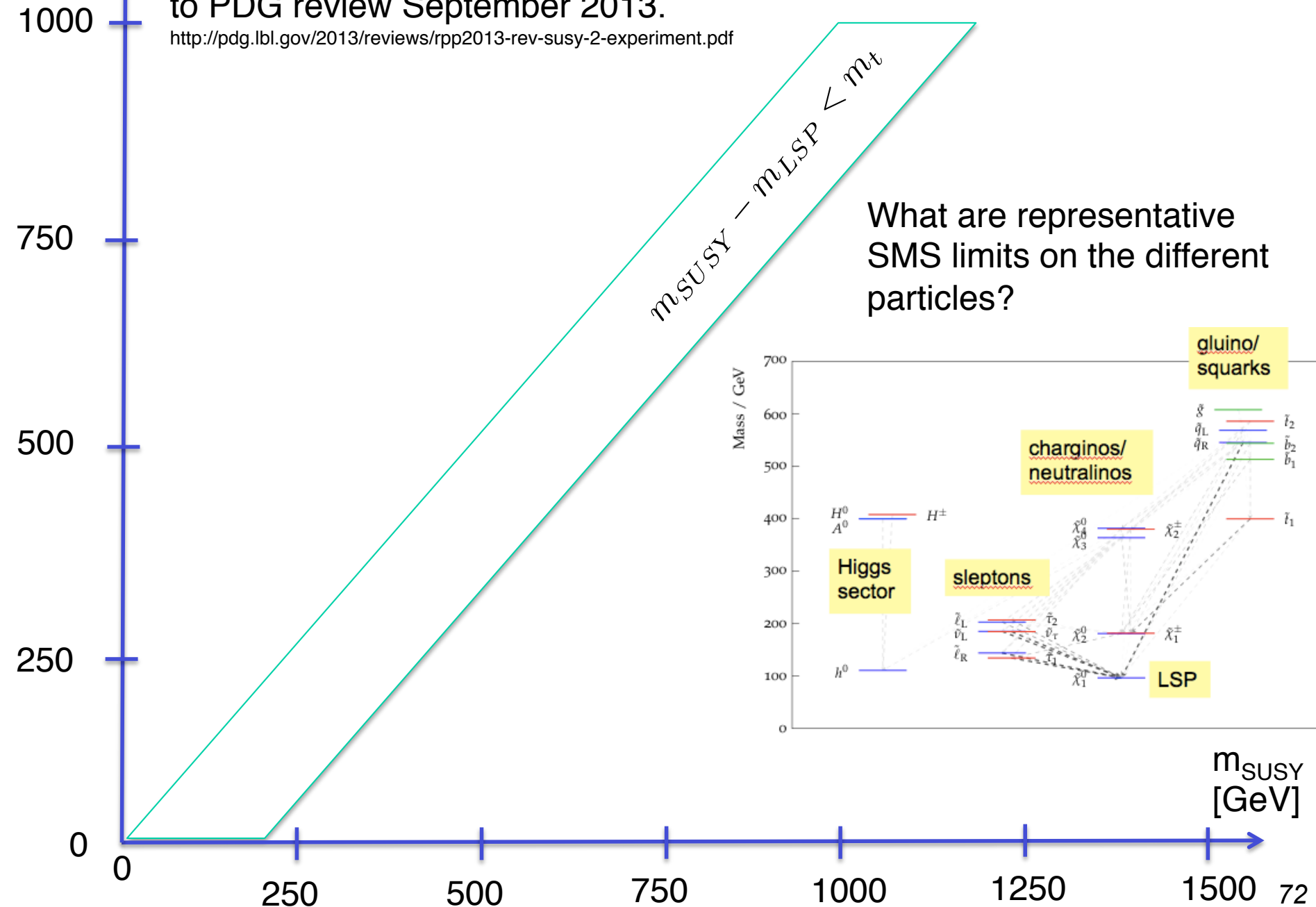
SUSY SUMMARY PLOT

m_{LSP}
[GeV]

Note: The following results are a **May 2015 update**
to PDG review September 2013.

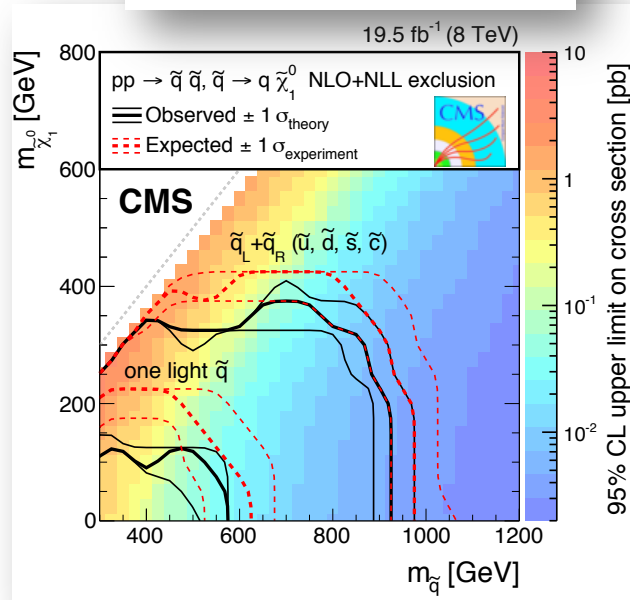
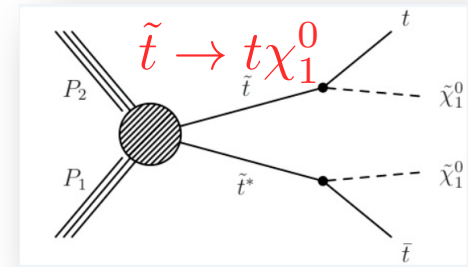
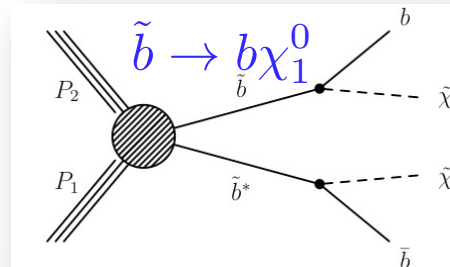
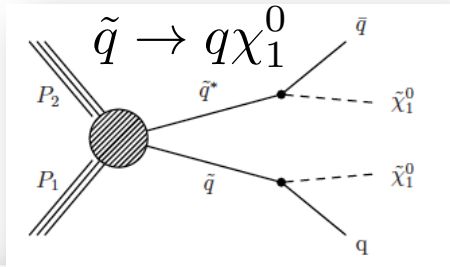
<http://pdg.lbl.gov/2013/reviews/rpp2013-rev-susy-2-experiment.pdf>

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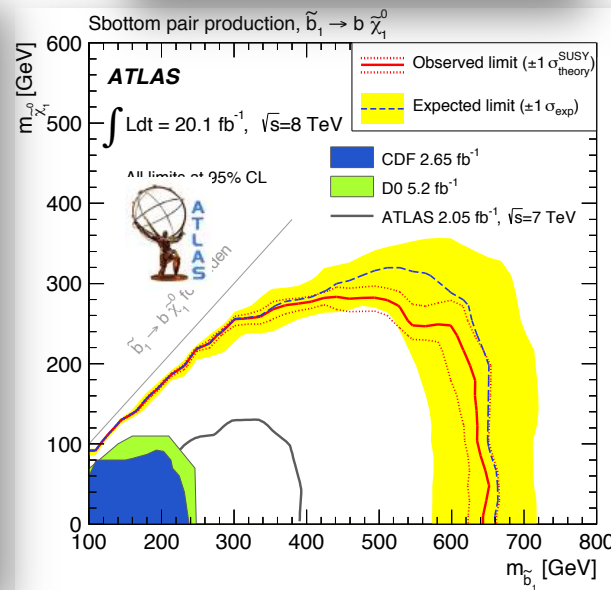
Direct squark production – chosen limits

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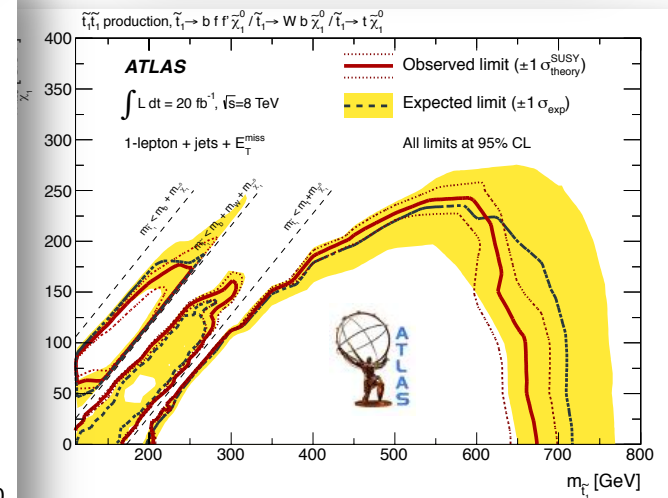
CMS arXiv:1502.04358

Signature: Jets + E_T^{miss} with M_{T2}
Limit assumes all 1st & 2nd gen squarks to be mass degenerate [or only one light squark]!



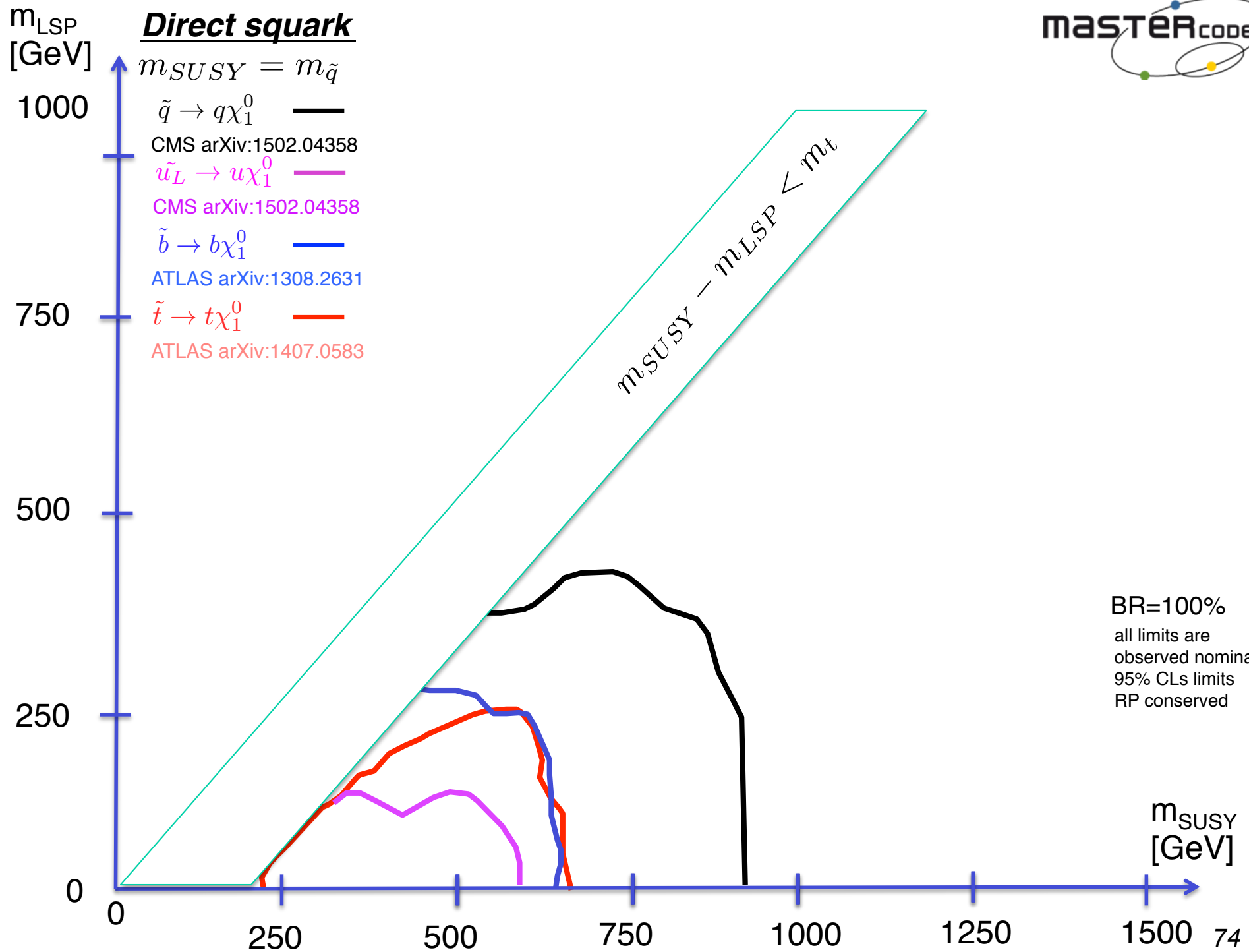
ATLAS arXiv:1308.2631

Signature: 2 b-jets + E_T^{miss}



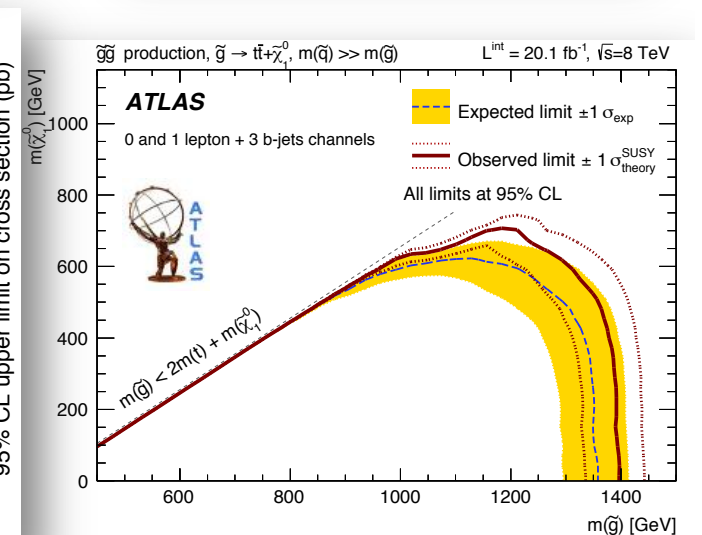
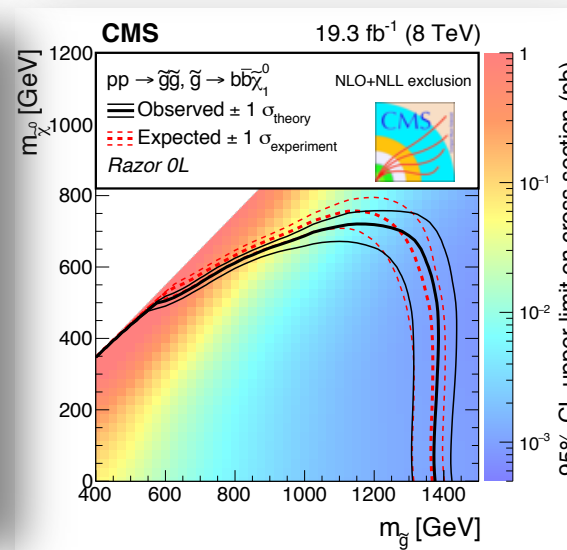
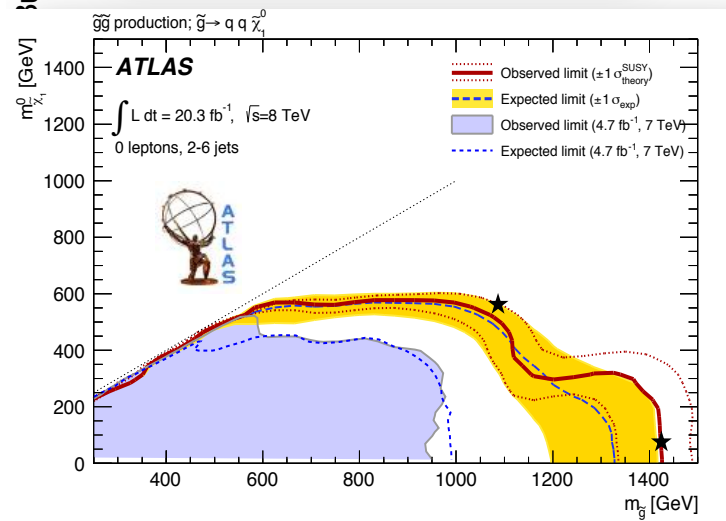
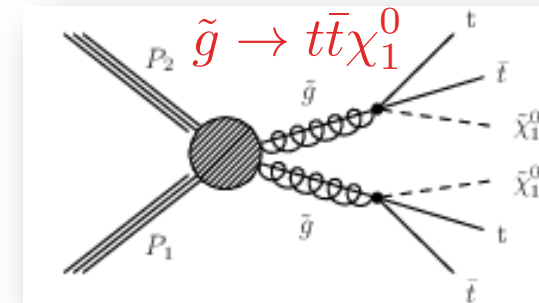
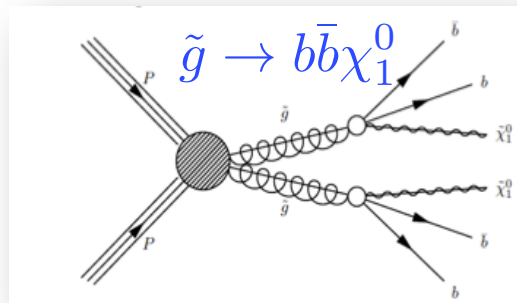
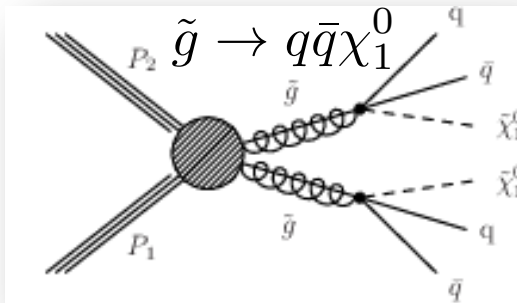
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583

Signature: 1 Lepton + jets + E_T^{miss}



Gluino mediated squark production – limits chosen

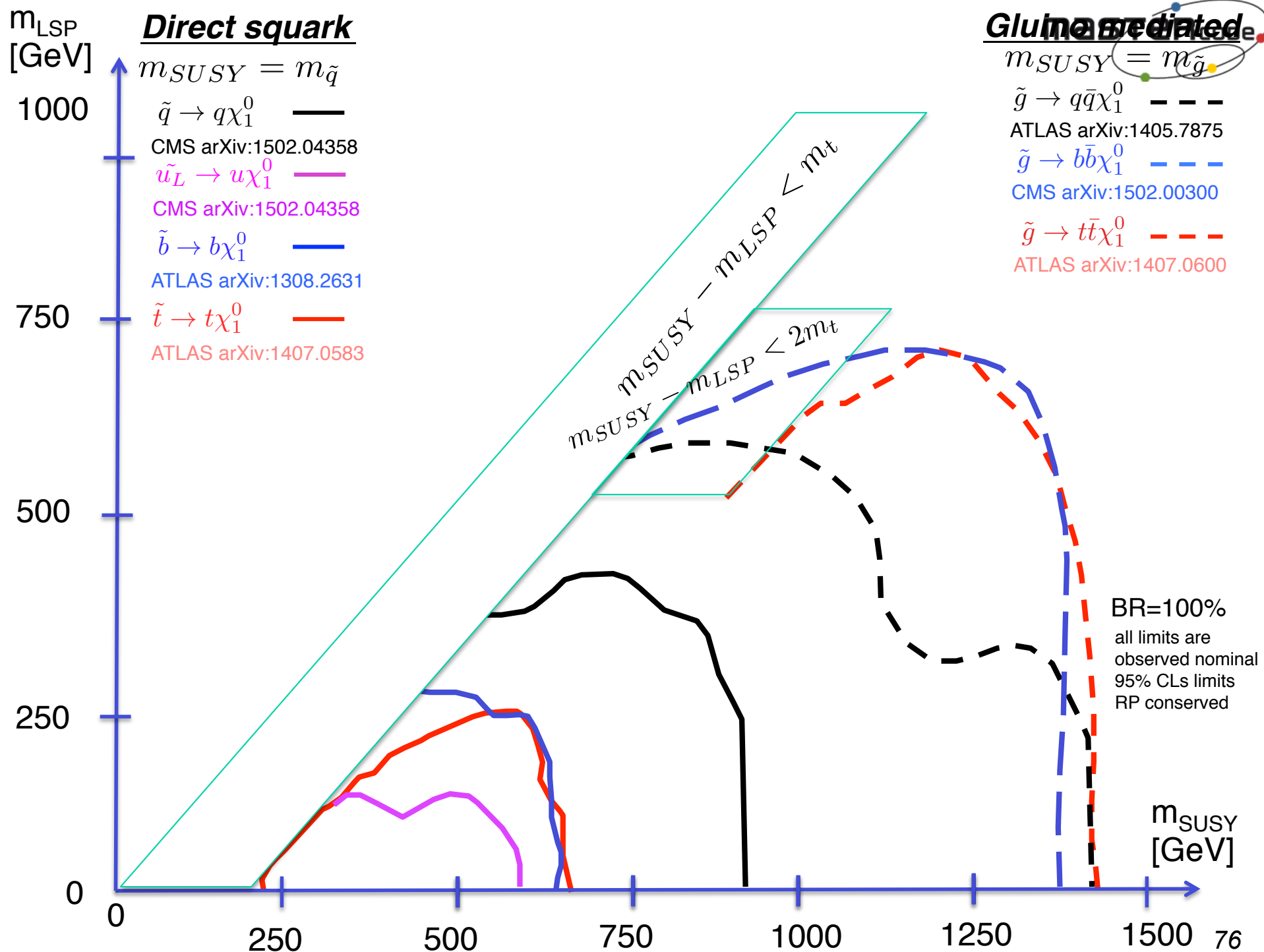
luchmüller

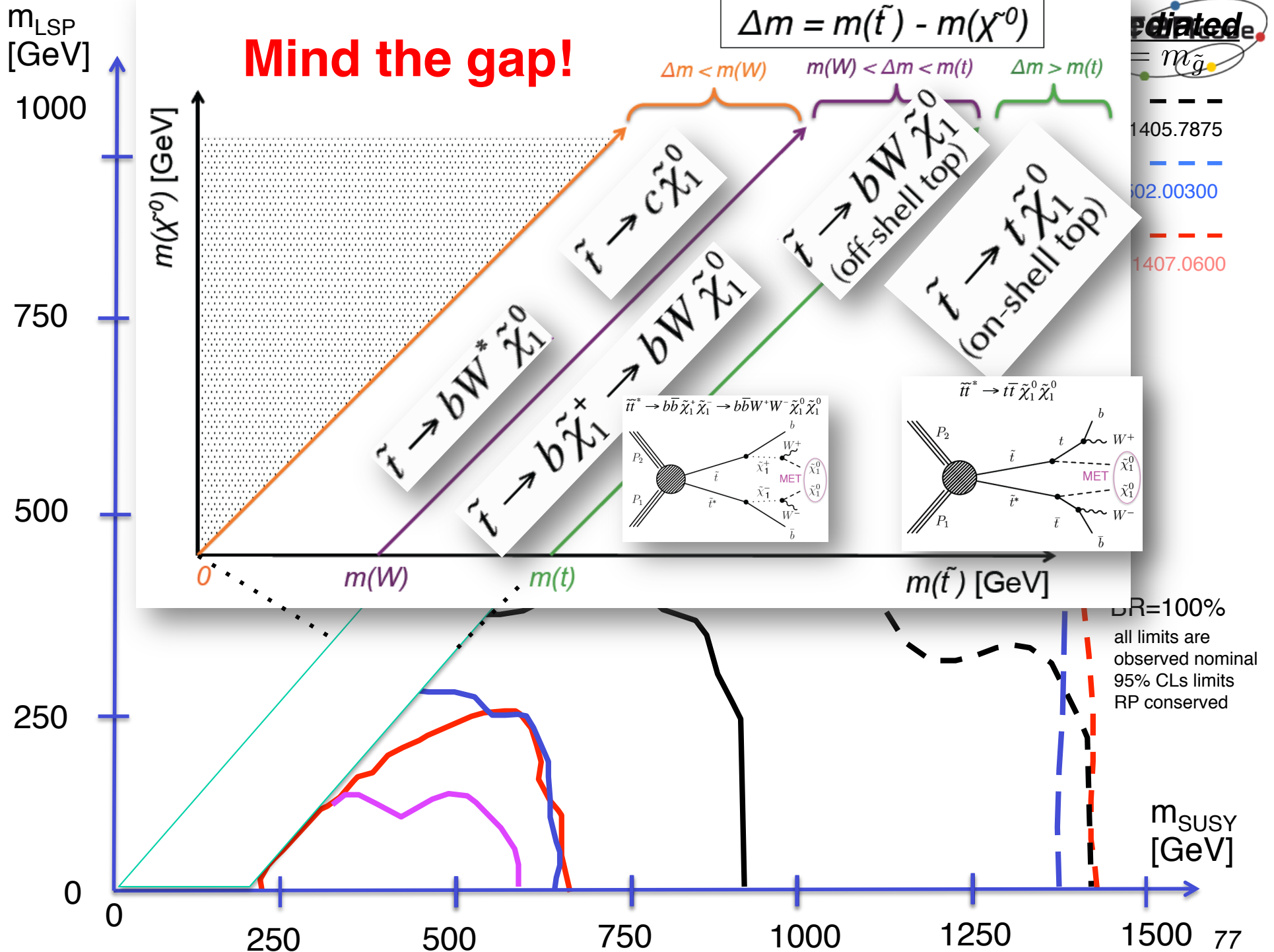


ATLAS arXiv:1405.7875
Signature: 0L + 2-6 Jets
+ E_t^{miss}

CMS arXiv:1502.00300
Signature: : 0L + Razor
+ b-tag

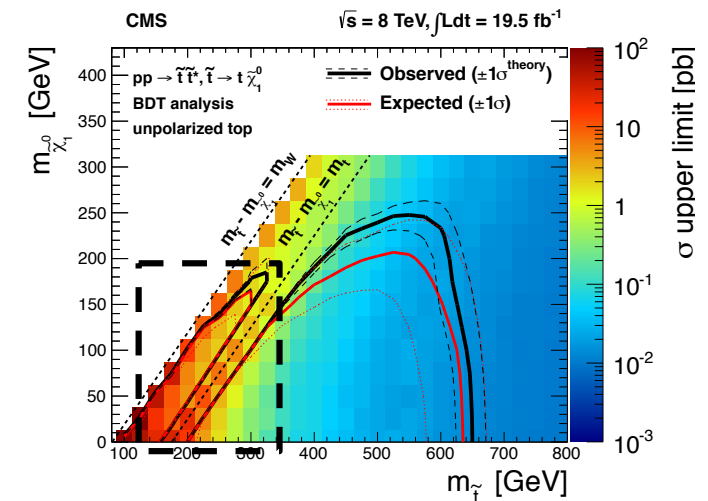
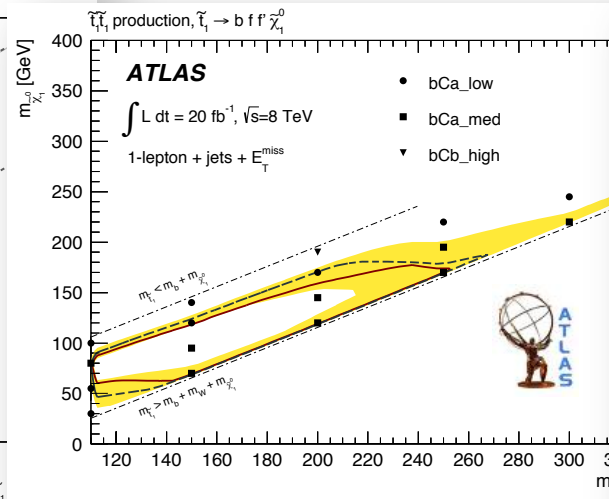
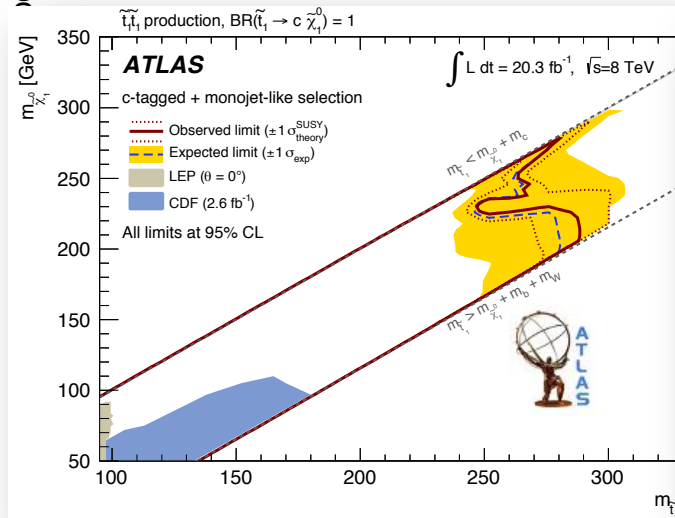
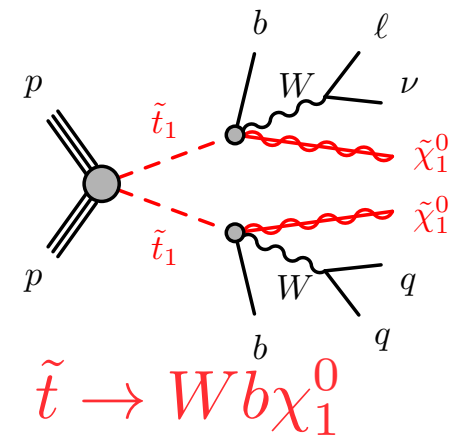
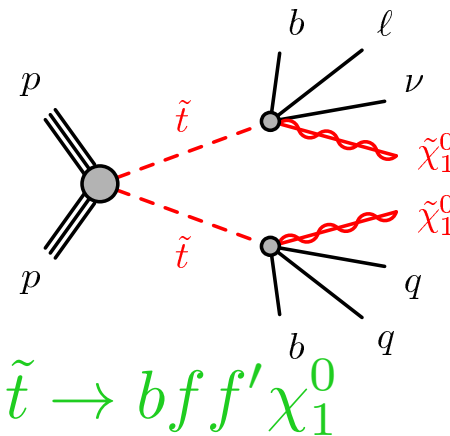
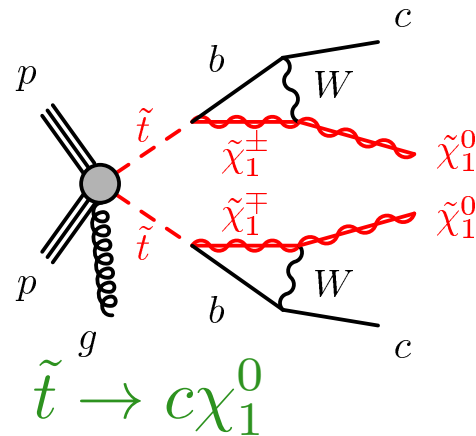
Signature: 0/1 Leptons +
3 b-tag + E_t^{mis}





Compressed stop – mind the gap!

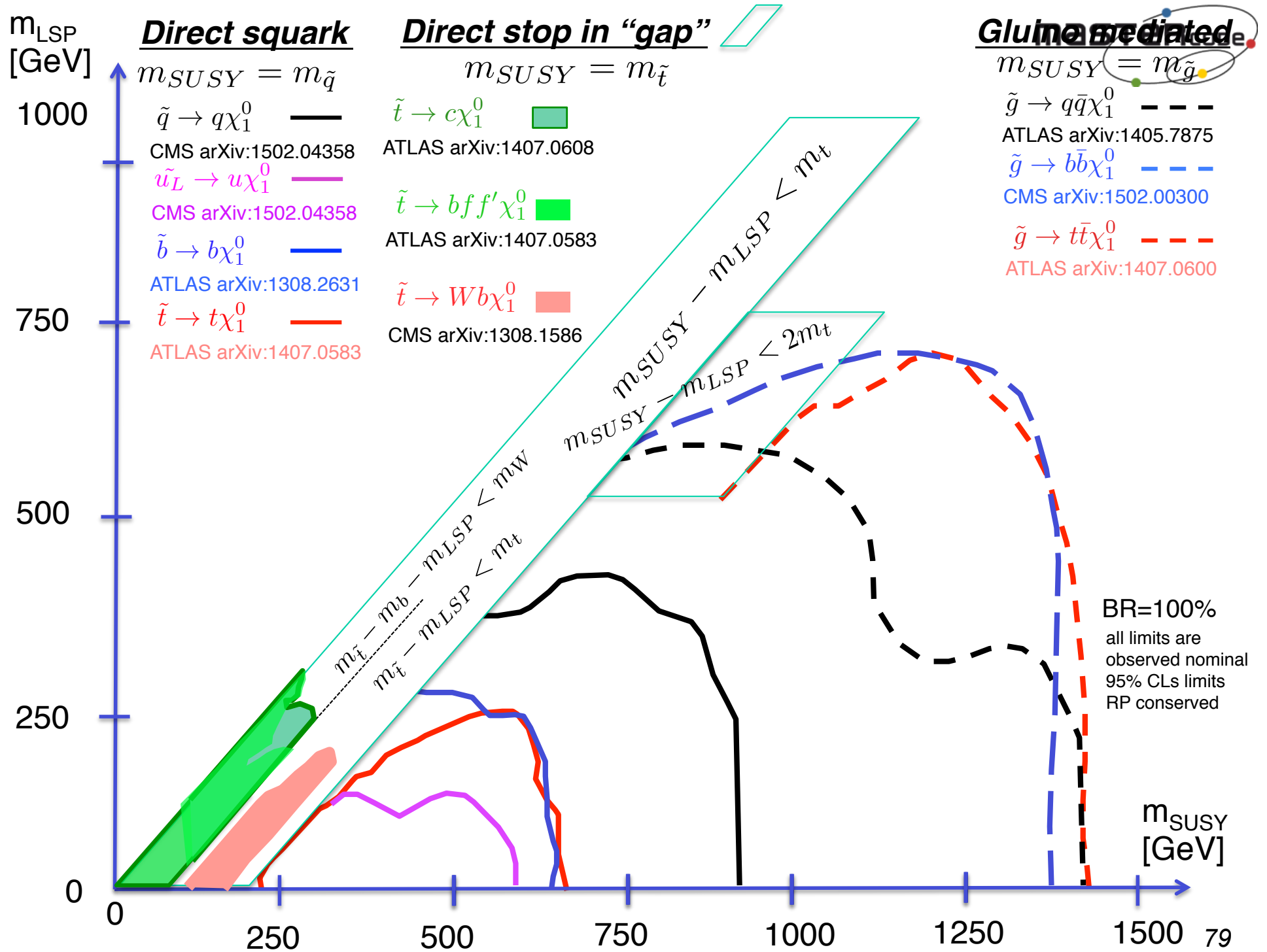
ide O. Buchmüller



ATLAS arXiv:1407.0608
Mono-jet & c-tag
combined

ATLAS: arXiv:1407.0583
1L + E_T^{mis} & b-tag

CMS arXiv:1308.1586
1L + E_T^{mis} and BDT &
b-tag



m_{LSP}
[GeV]

Direct squark

$$m_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\tilde{q}}$$

$$\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\chi_1^0$$

CMS arXiv:1502.04358

$$\tilde{u}_L \rightarrow u\chi_1^0$$

CMS arXiv:1502.04358

$$\tilde{b} \rightarrow b\chi_1^0$$

ATLAS arXiv:1308.2631

Direct stop in "gap"

$$m_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\tilde{t}}$$

$$\tilde{t} \rightarrow c\chi_1^0$$

ATLAS arXiv:1407.0600

$$\tilde{t} \rightarrow b f f' \chi_1^0$$

ATLAS arXiv:1407.0600

Gluino mediated

$$m_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\tilde{g}}$$

$$\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\chi_1^0$$

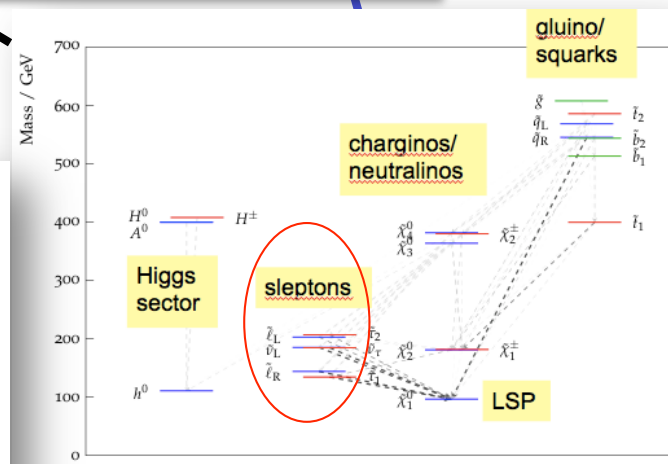
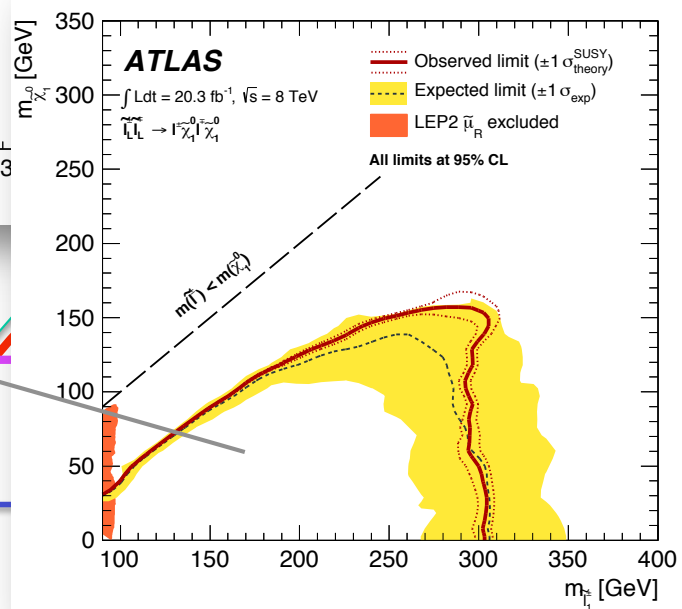
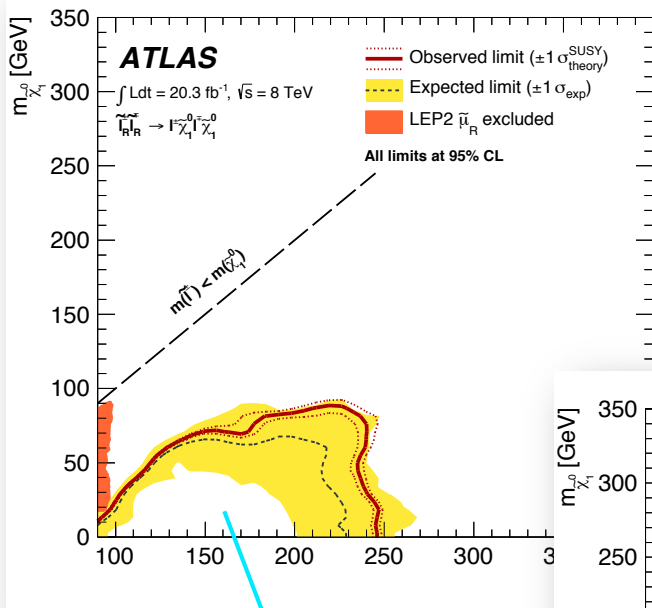
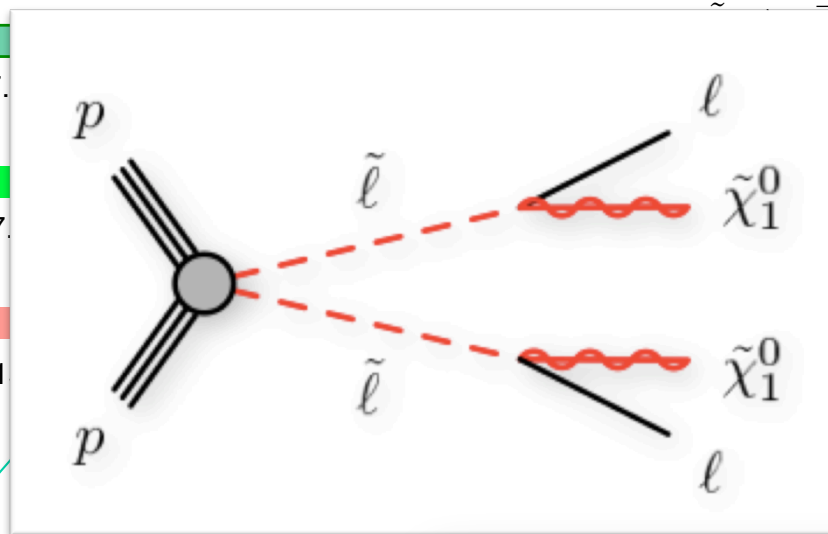
ATLAS arXiv:1405.7875

$$\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\chi_1^0$$

ATLAS arXiv:1502.00300

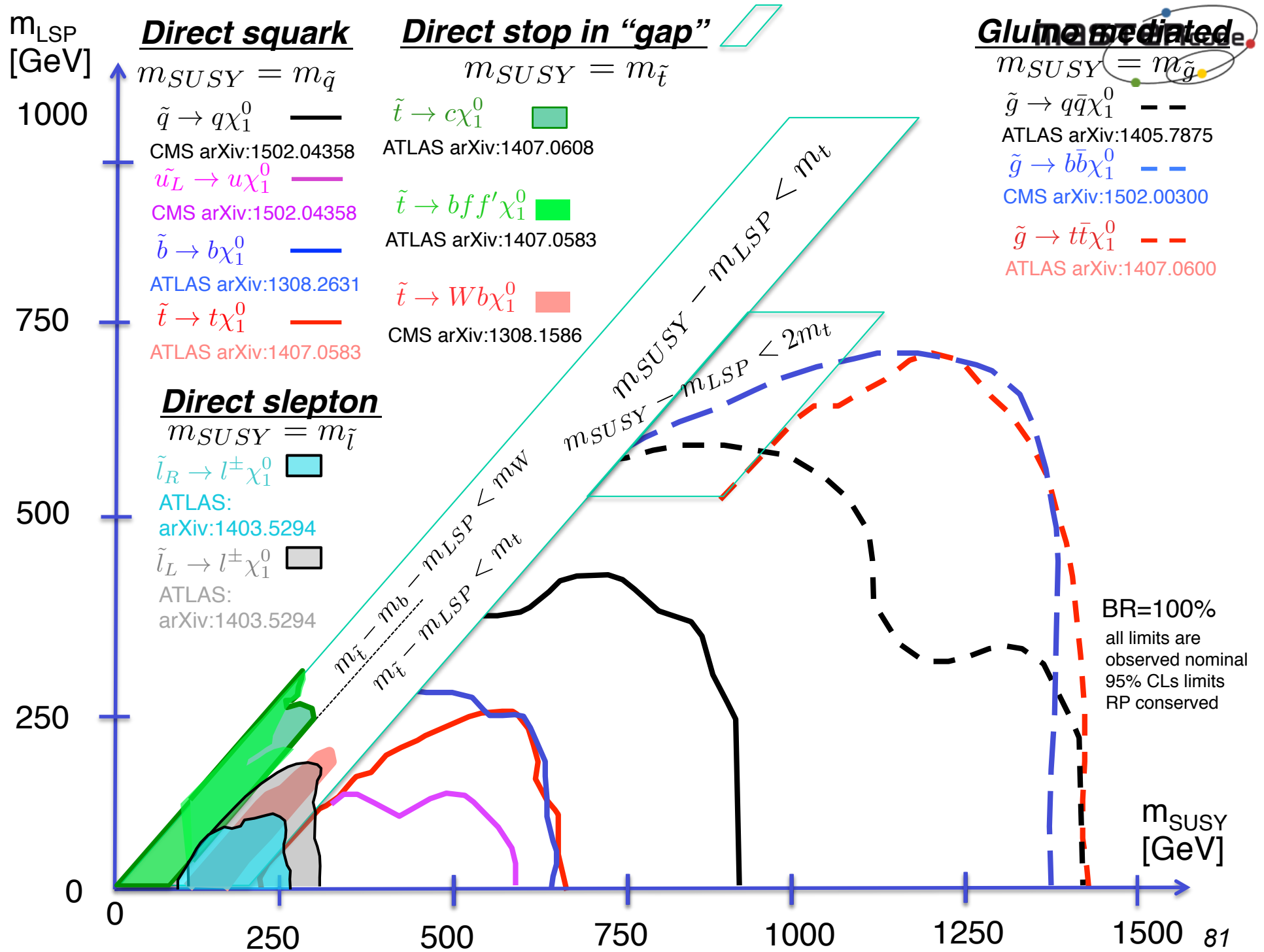
$$\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\chi_1^0$$

ATLAS arXiv:1407.0600



ATLAS arXiv:1403.5294

Signature
2 lepton + $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$

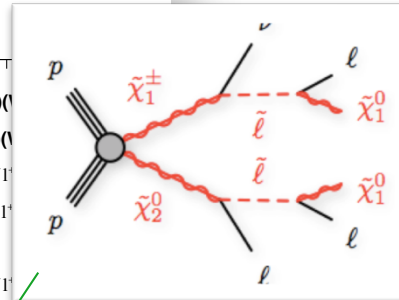
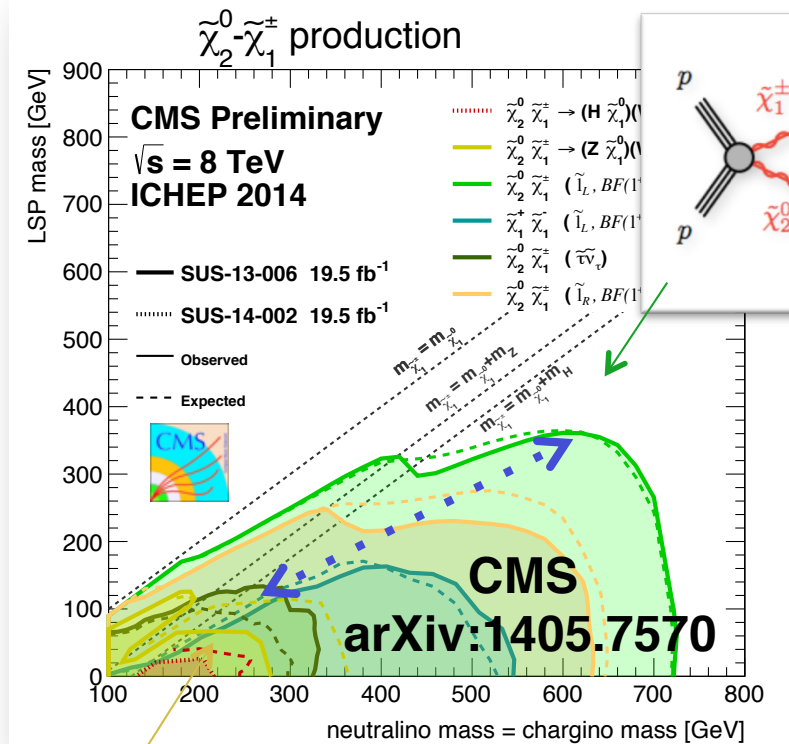


Direct chargino/neutralino production

$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^+$ production

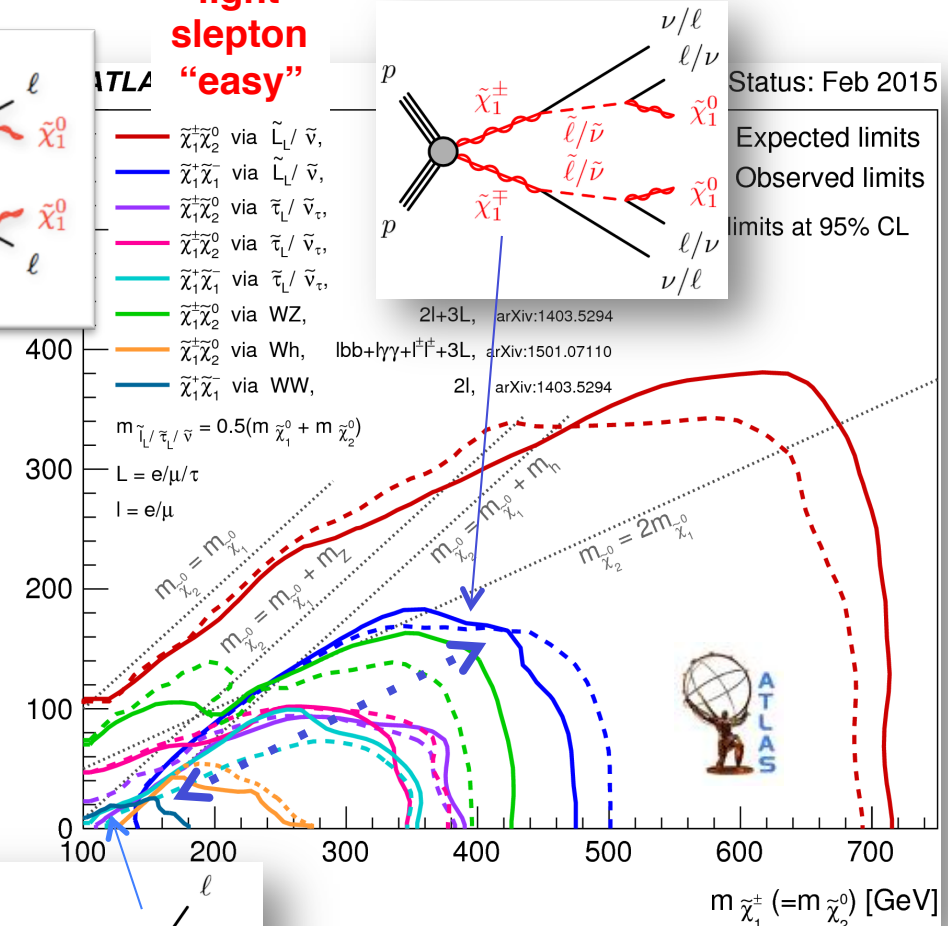
$\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-$ production

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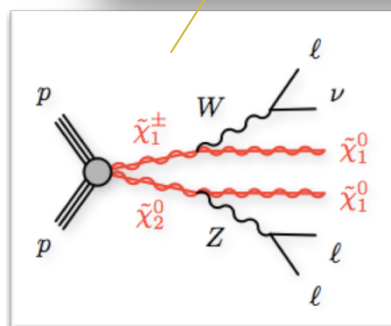
light
slepton
"easy"

ATLAS



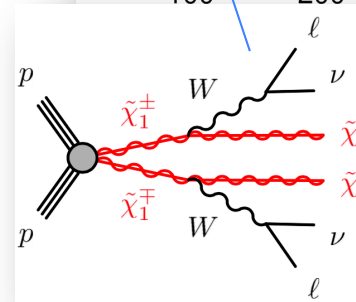
Status: Feb 2015

Expected limits
Observed limits
limits at 95% CL

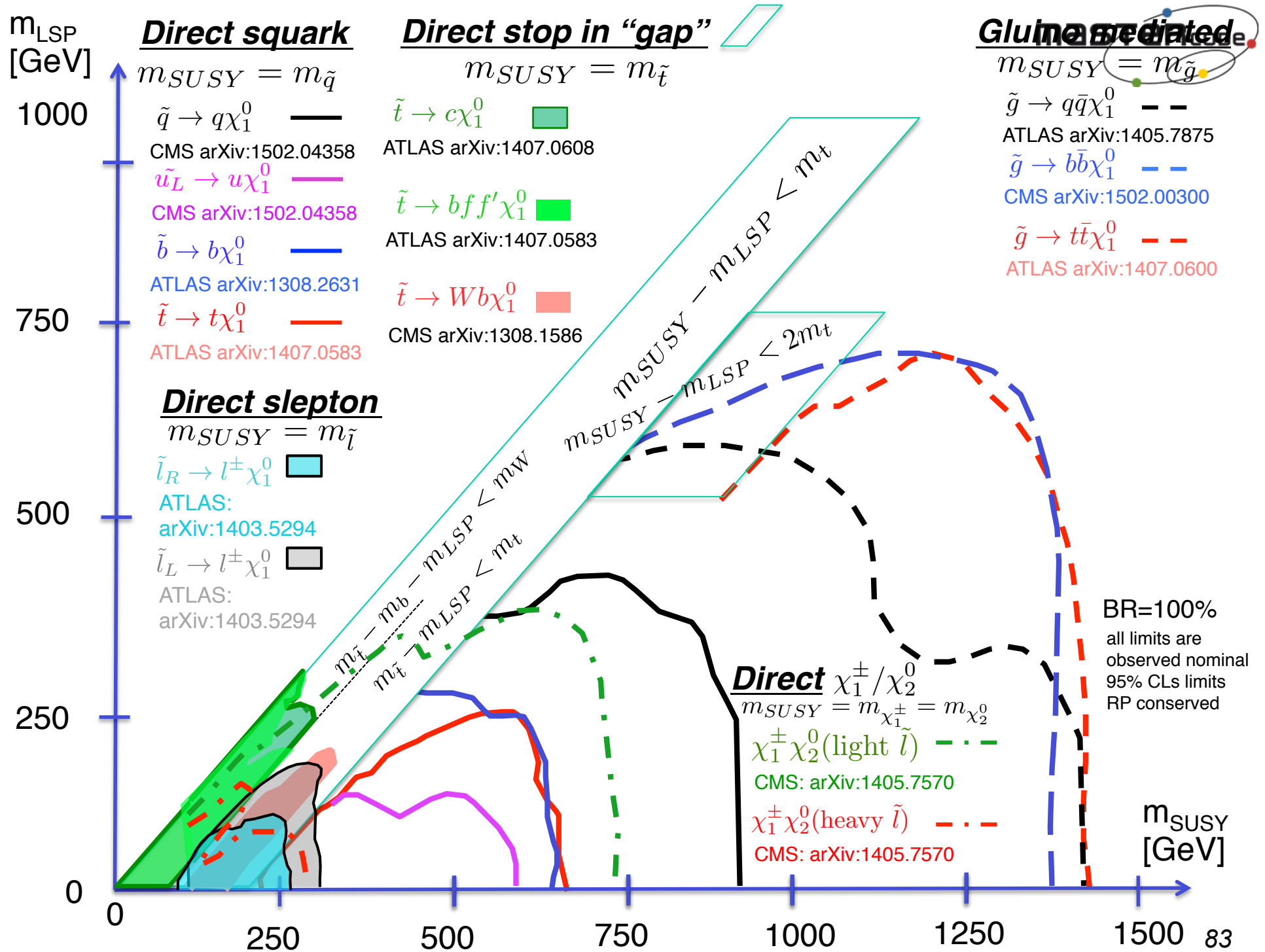


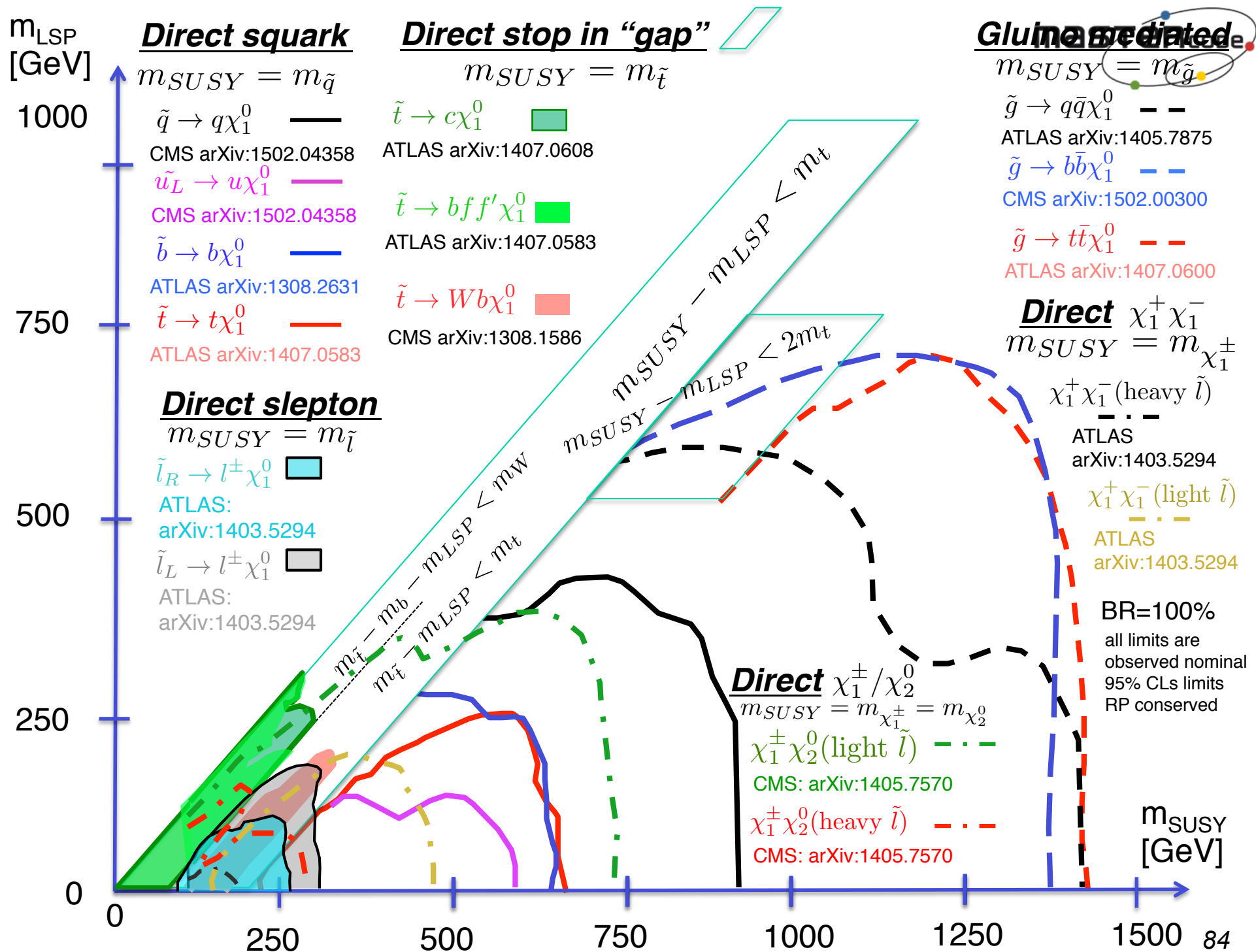
heavy slepton "hard(er)"

Add $Z(l^+l^-)+2\text{jets}$
topology in bins of
 E_t^{miss} to increase
sensitivity for
"heavy" slepton case



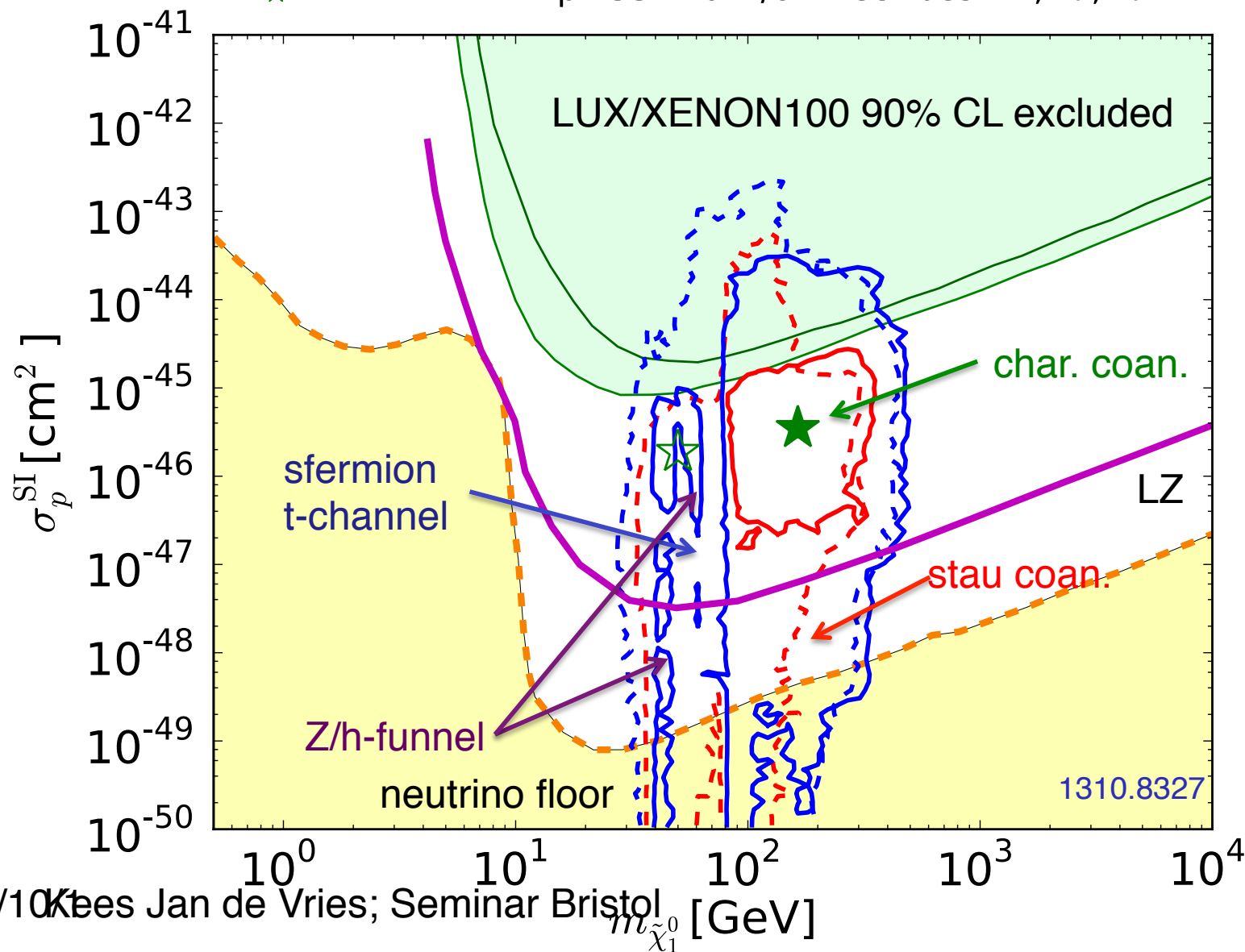
ATLAS arXiv:1403.5294



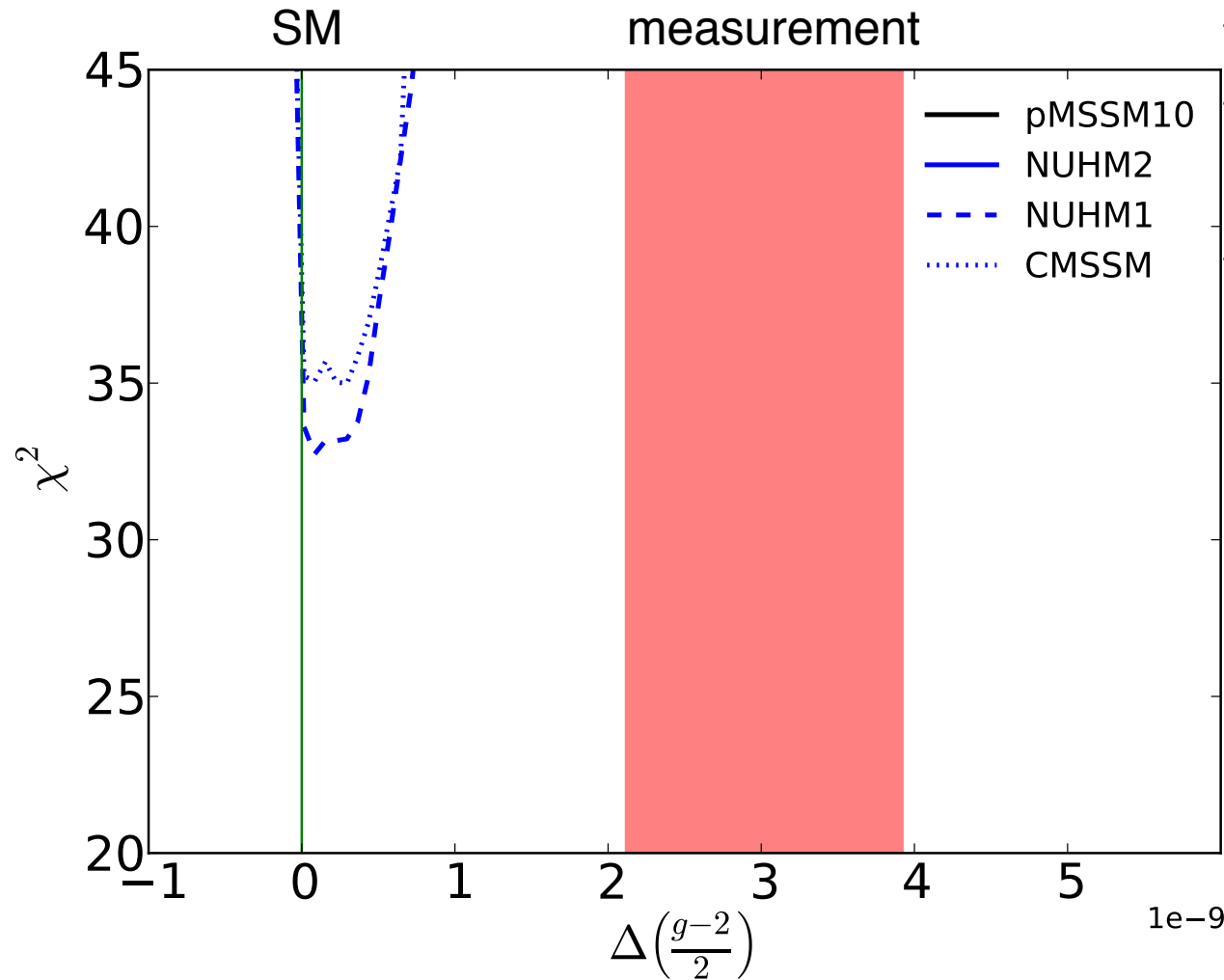


MASTERCODE

 pMSSM10 w LHC8: best fit, 1σ , 2σ
 pMSSM10 w/o LHC8: best fit, 1σ , 2σ



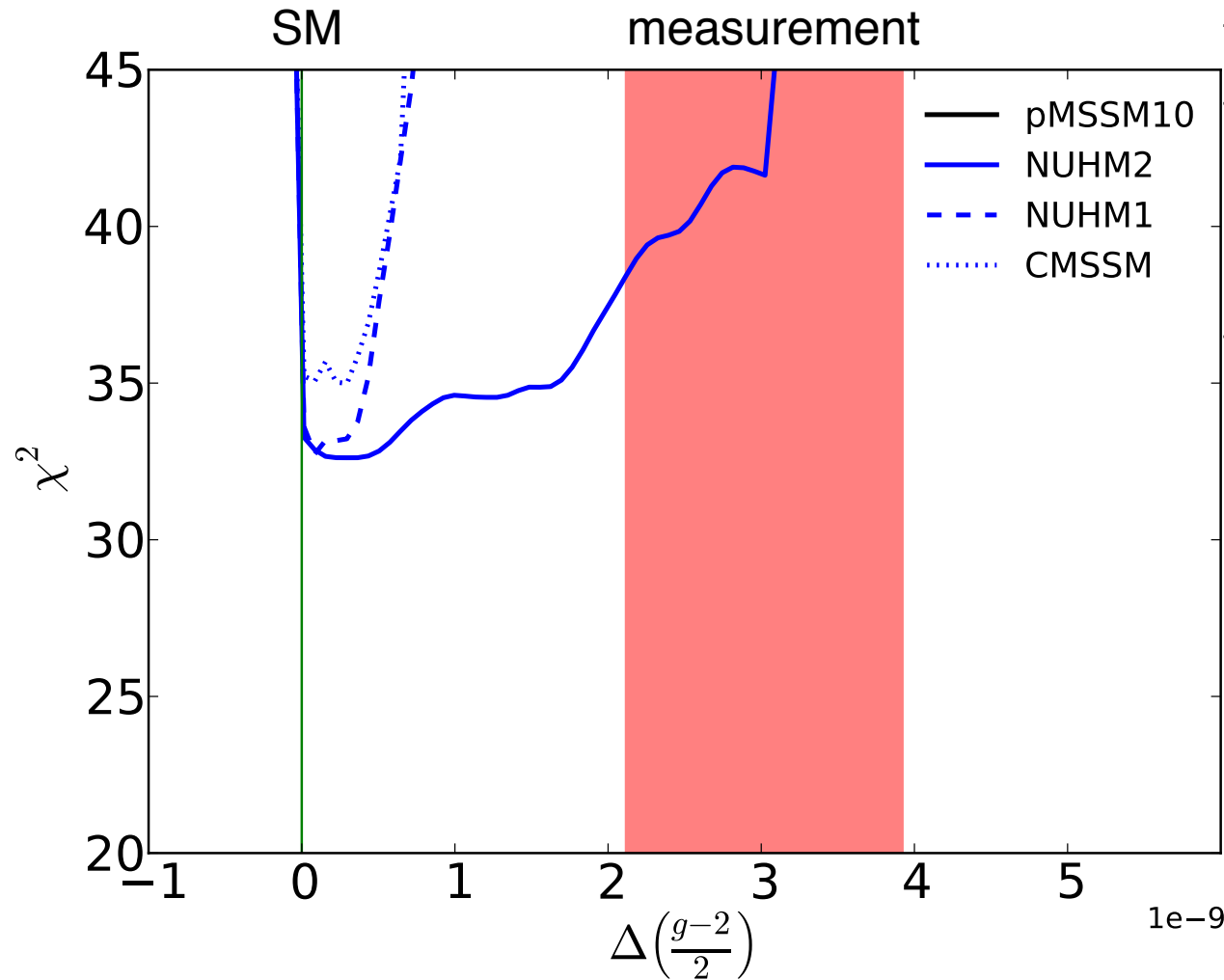
Resolving tension (g-2) and LHC



	χ^2/n_{dof}	p-value
CMSSM	32.8/24	11 %
NUHM1	31.1/23	12 %

Can adding extra parameters **resolve** the **tension** between (g-2) and **jets+MET** constraints?

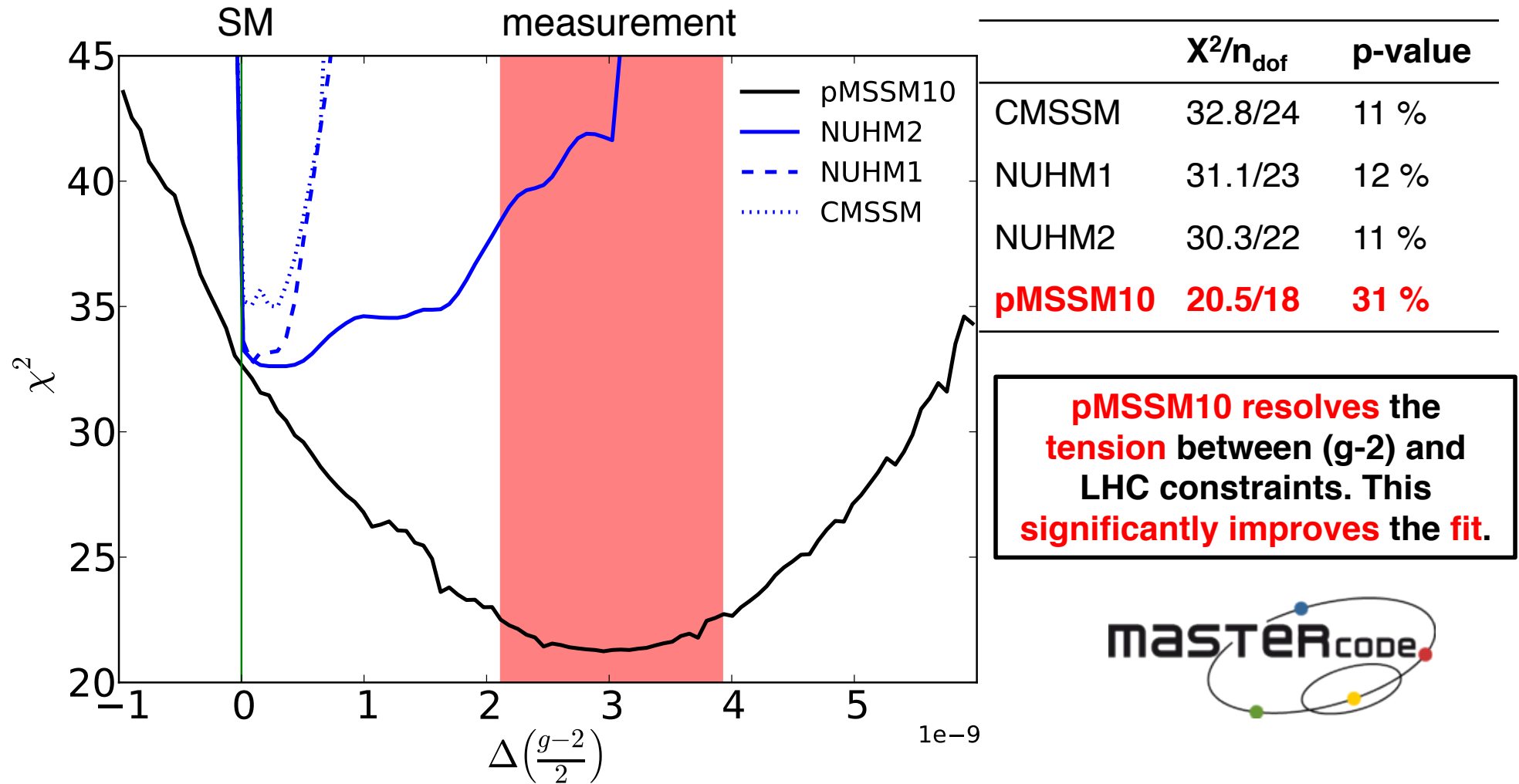
Resolving tension (g-2) and LHC



	χ^2/n_{dof}	p-value
CMSSM	32.8/24	11 %
NUHM1	31.1/23	12 %
NUHM2	30.3/22	11 %

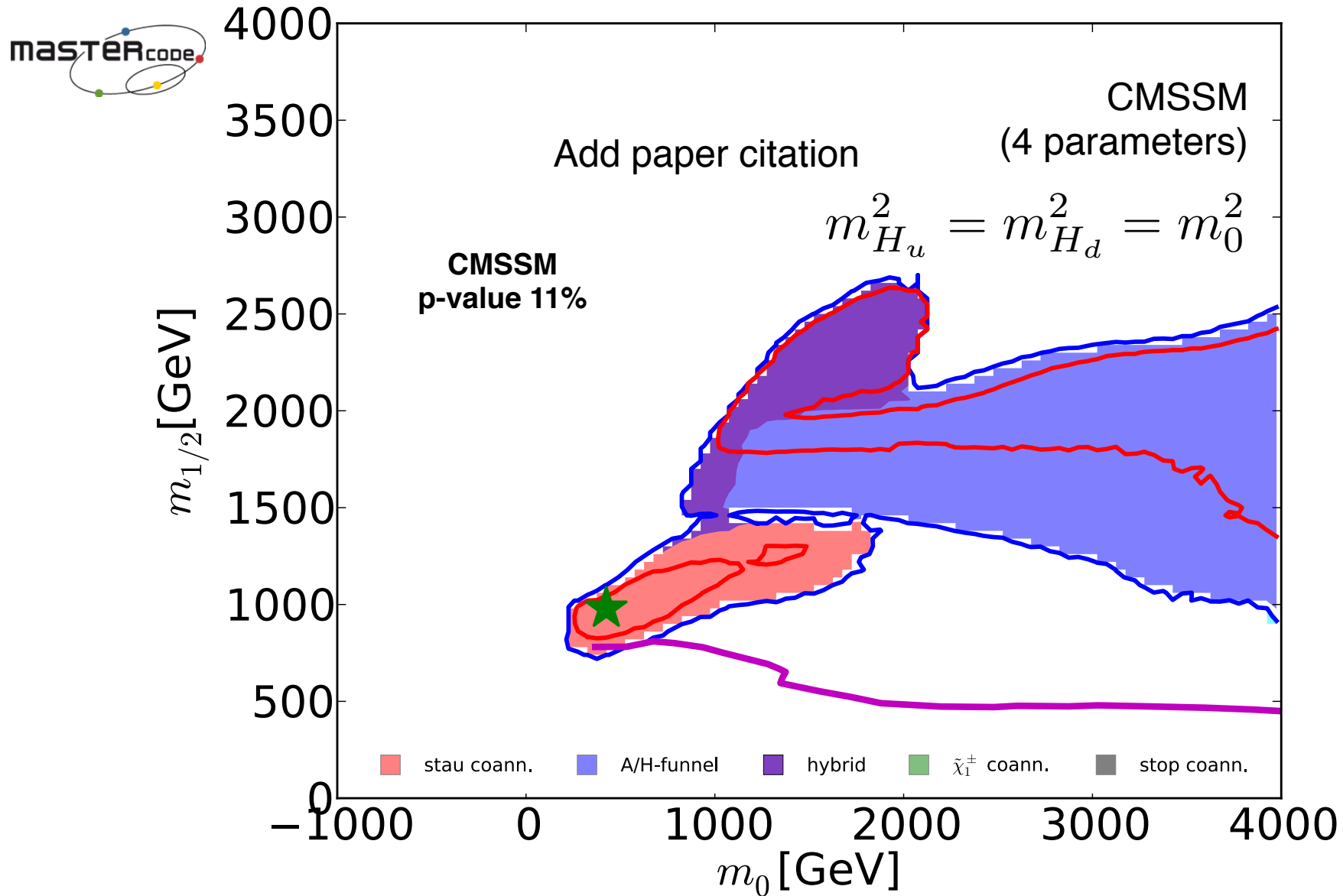
NUHM2 can get (g-2) right
but only at the expense of
 M_h and **jets + MET**
constraints.

Resolving tension (g-2) and LHC



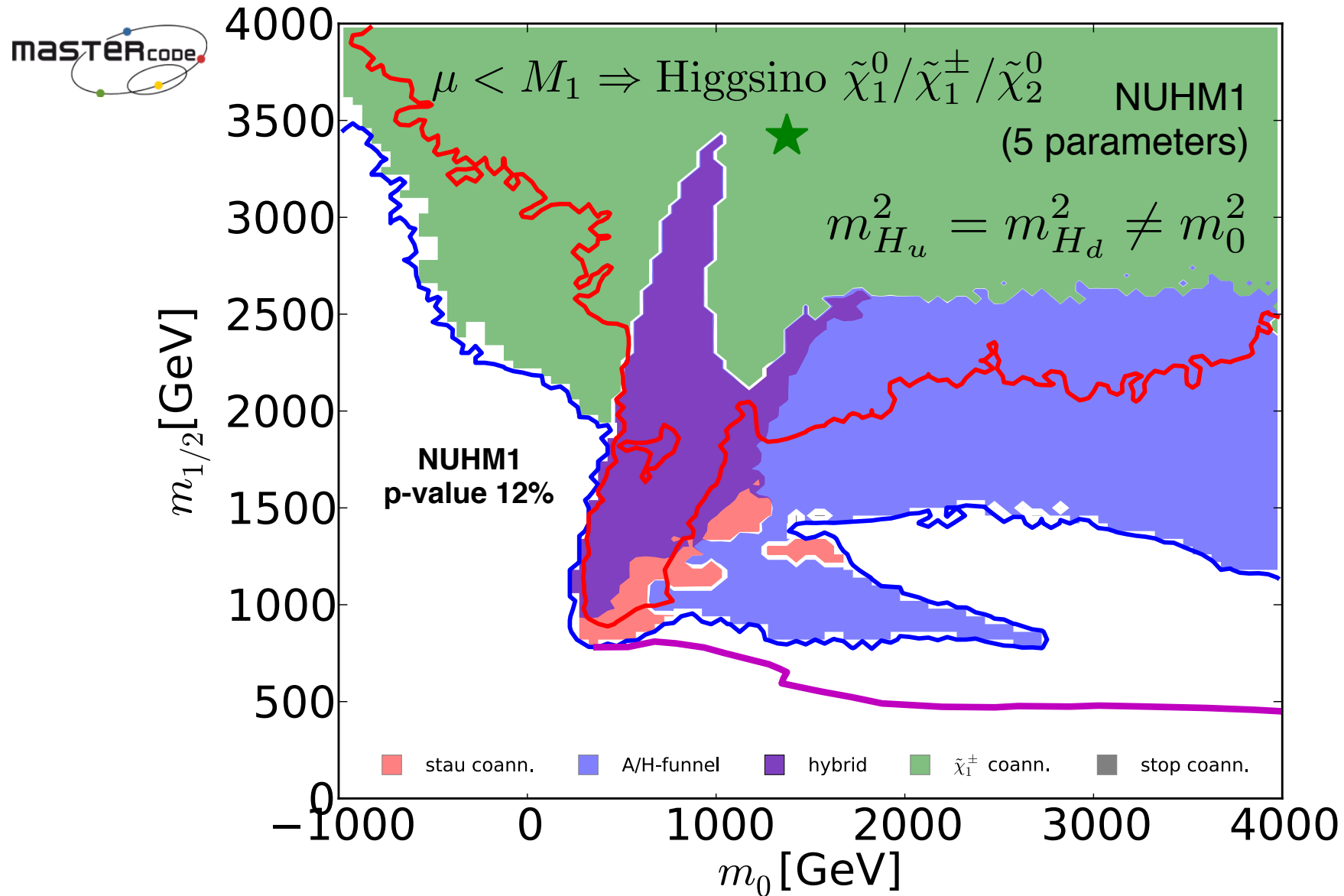
CMSSM

★ ——— CMSSM: best fit, 1σ , 2σ



NUHM1

★ ——— NUHM1: best fit, 1σ , 2σ



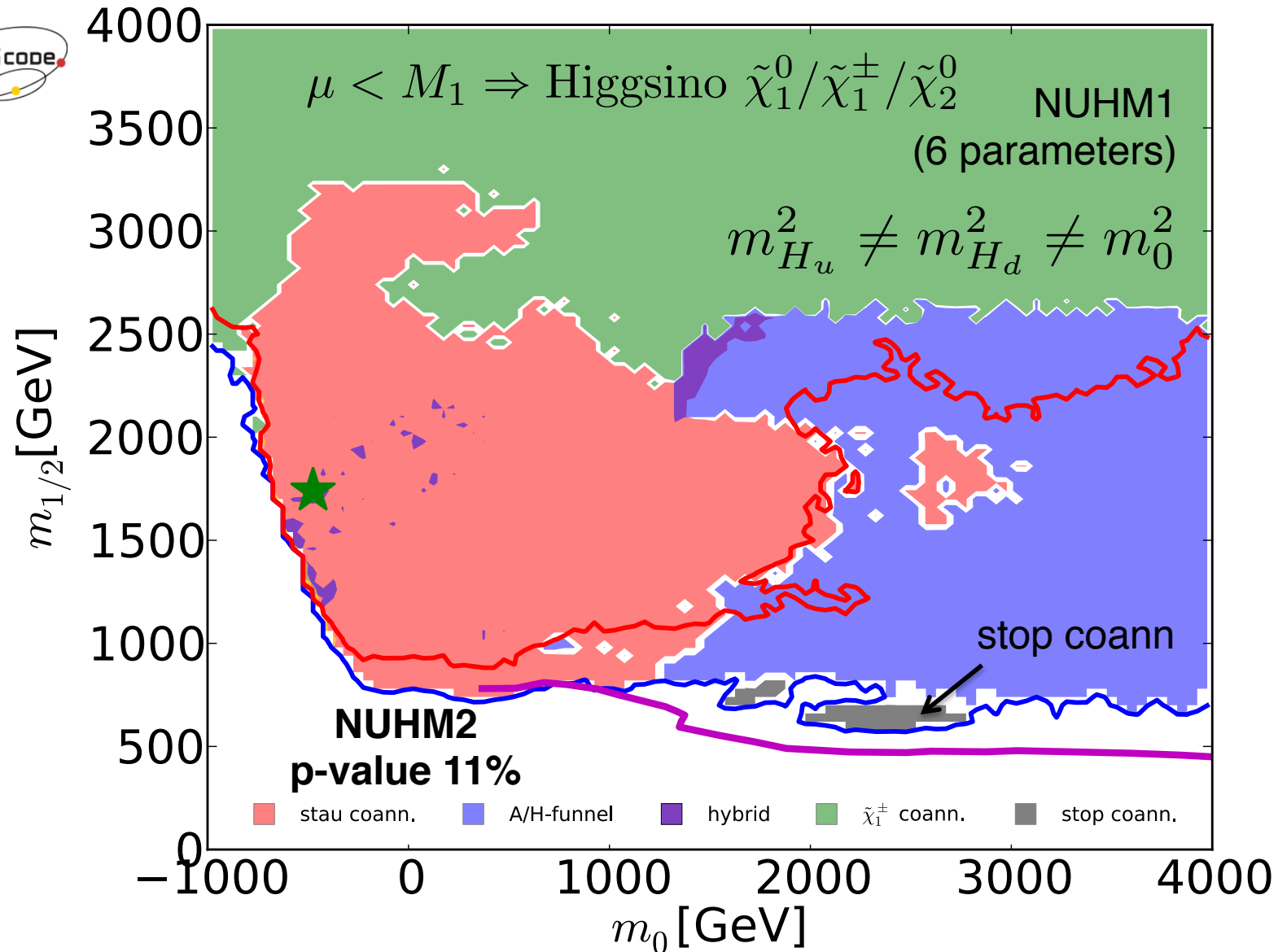
From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

NUHM2

★ ——— NUHM2: best fit, 1σ , 2σ



MasterCode O. Buchmüller



From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

MasterCode: The two worlds of SUSY models

“Soft scale”

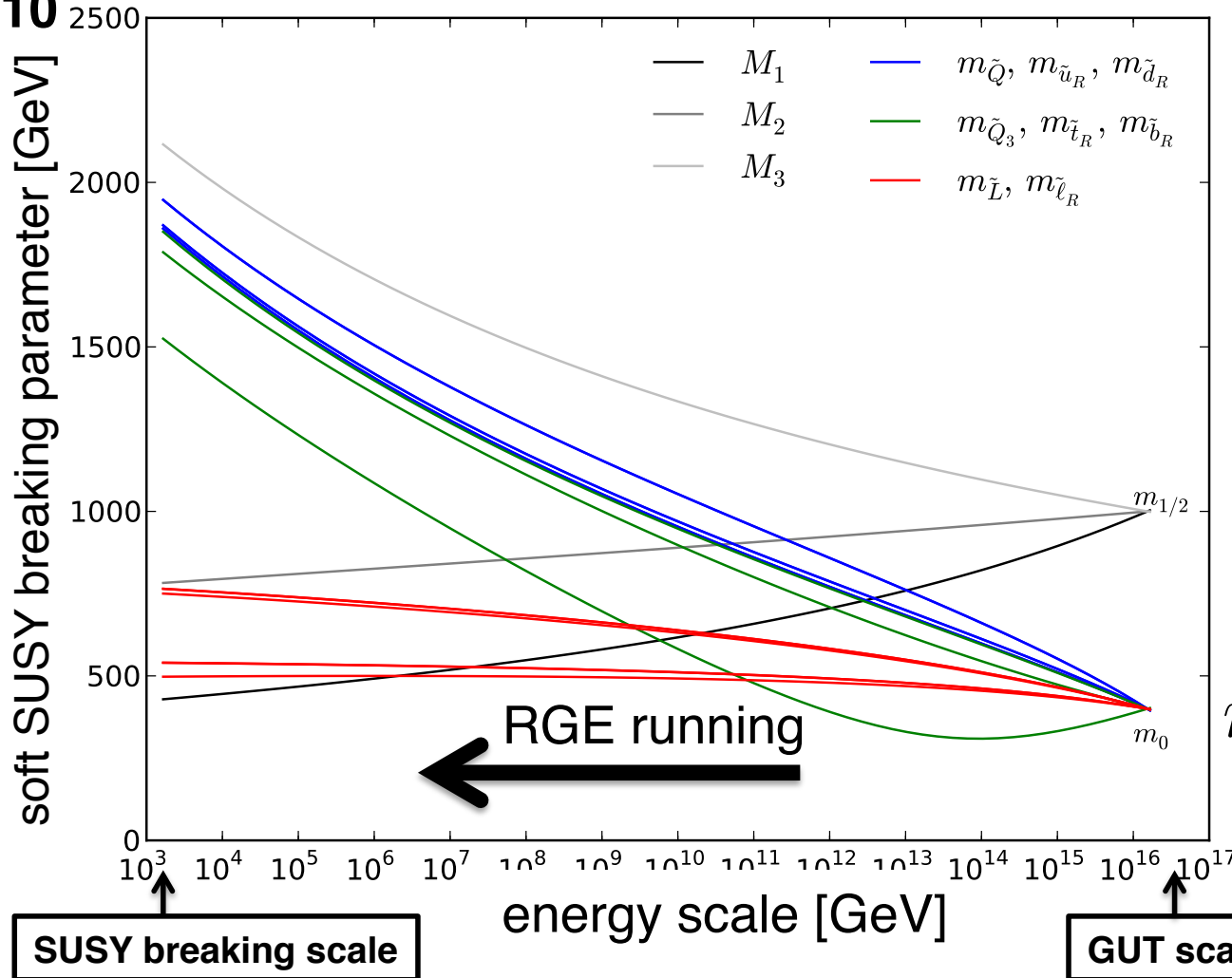


“GUT scale”

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pMSSM10

$M_1,$
 $M_2,$
 $M_3,$
 $m_{\tilde{q}_{12}},$
 $m_{\tilde{q}_3},$
 $m_{\tilde{\ell}},$
 $A,$
 $M_A,$
 $\tan \beta$
 μ



CMSSM

$m_0, m_{1/2},$
 $A_0, \tan \beta$

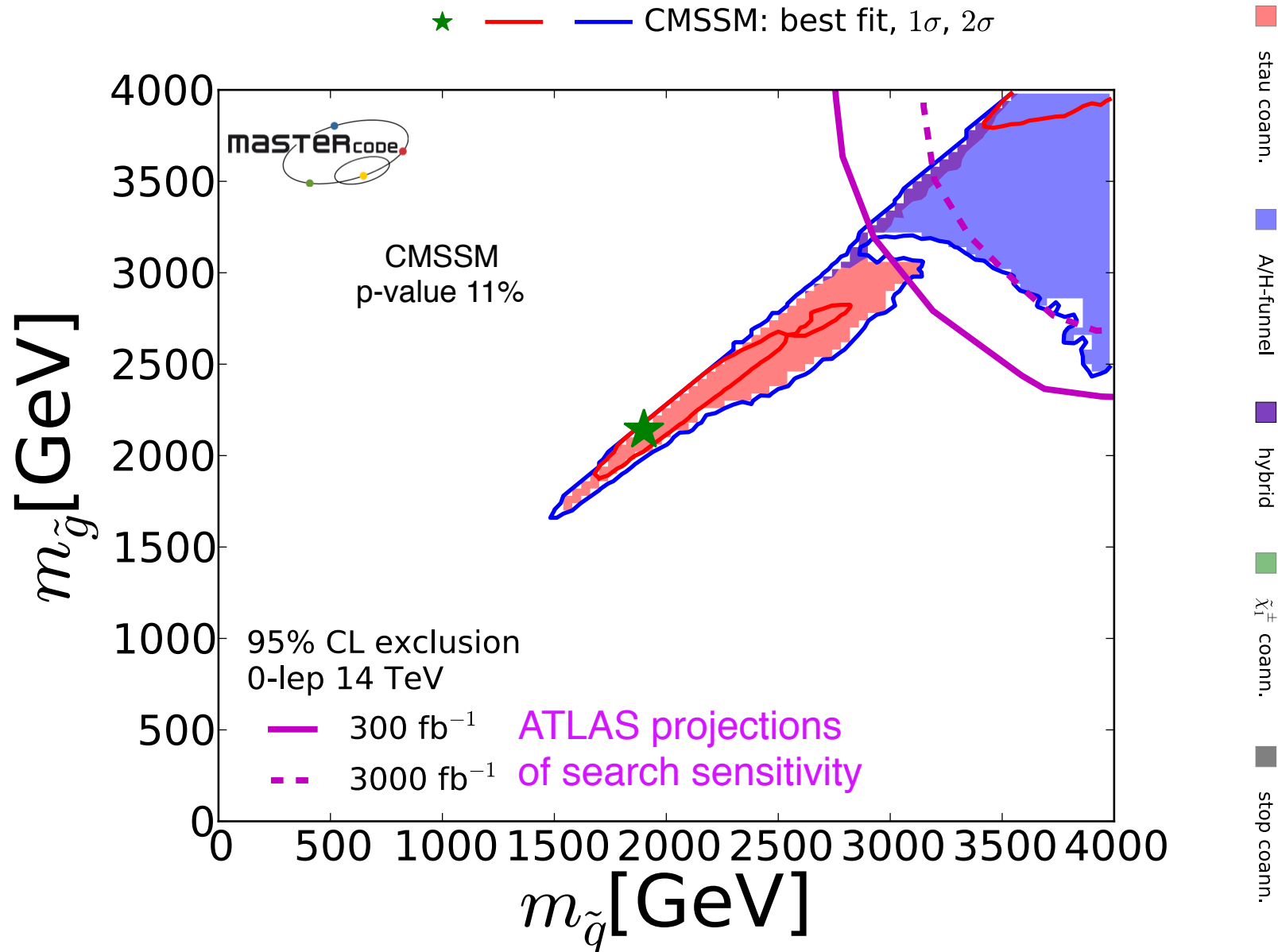
NUHM1

$m_{H_u}^2 = m_{H_d}^2$

NUHM2

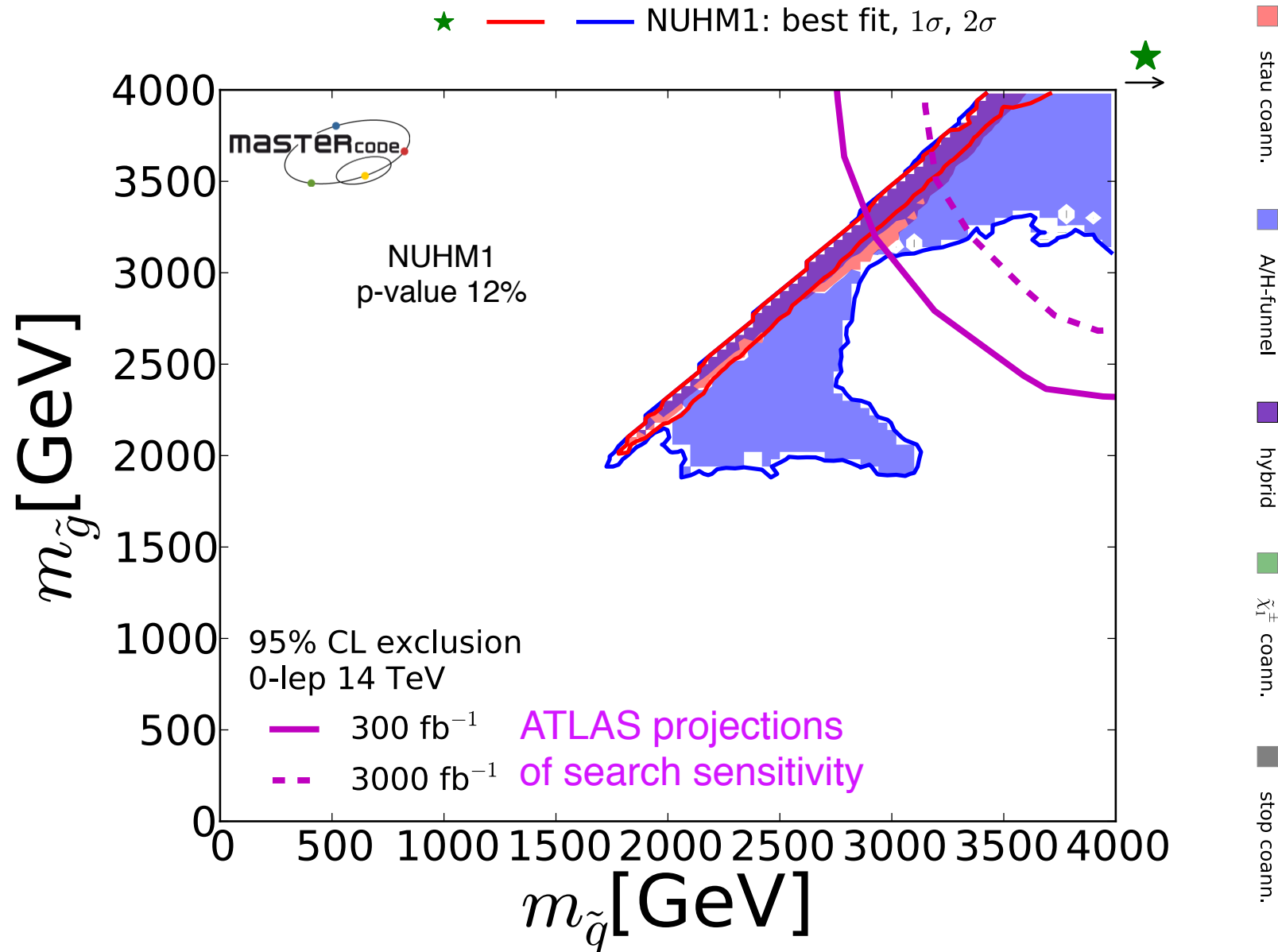
$m_{H_u}^2 \neq m_{H_d}^2$

CMSSM Today: M_q - M_g Search plane



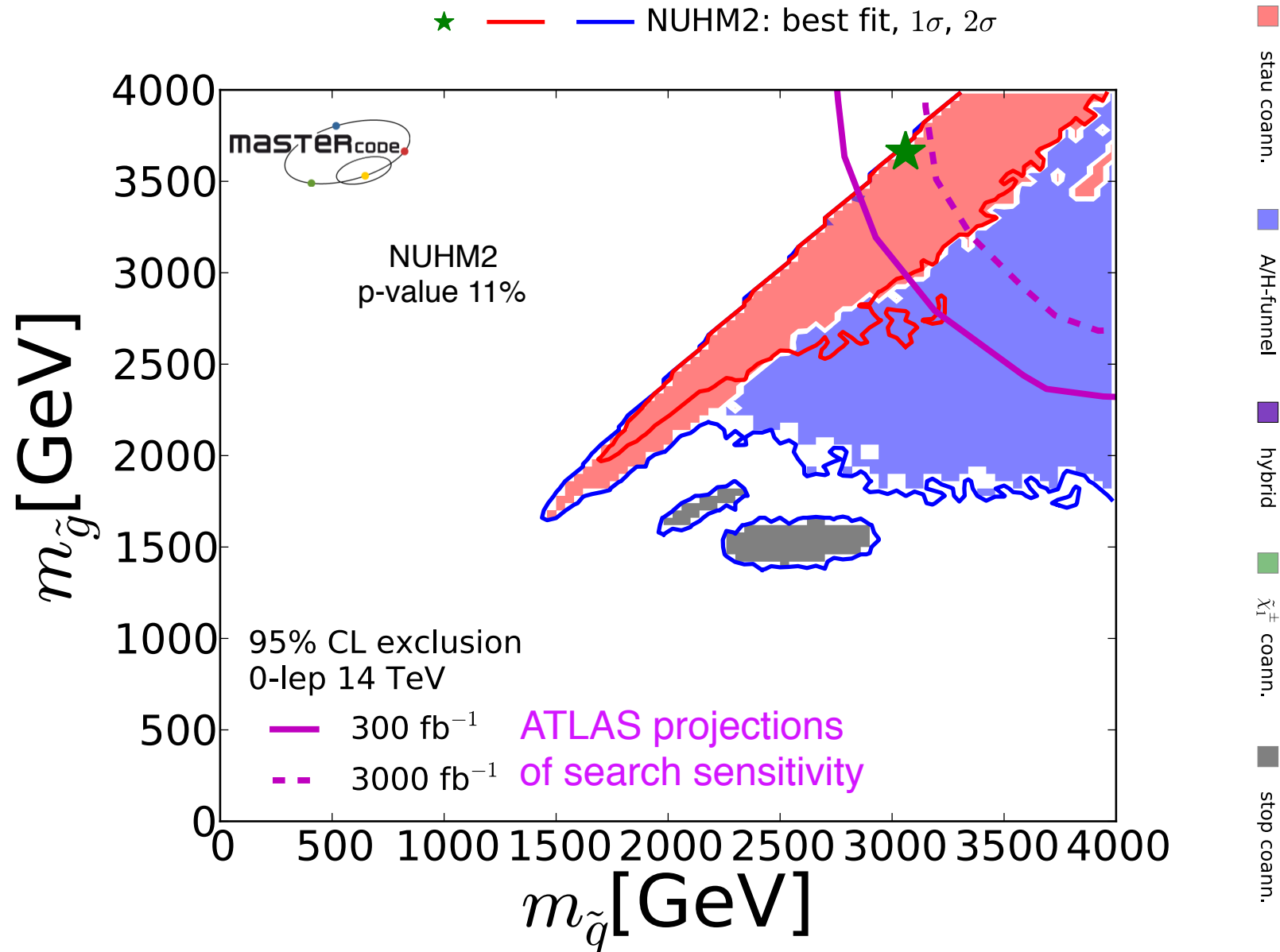
From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

CMSSM Today: Mq-Mg Search plane



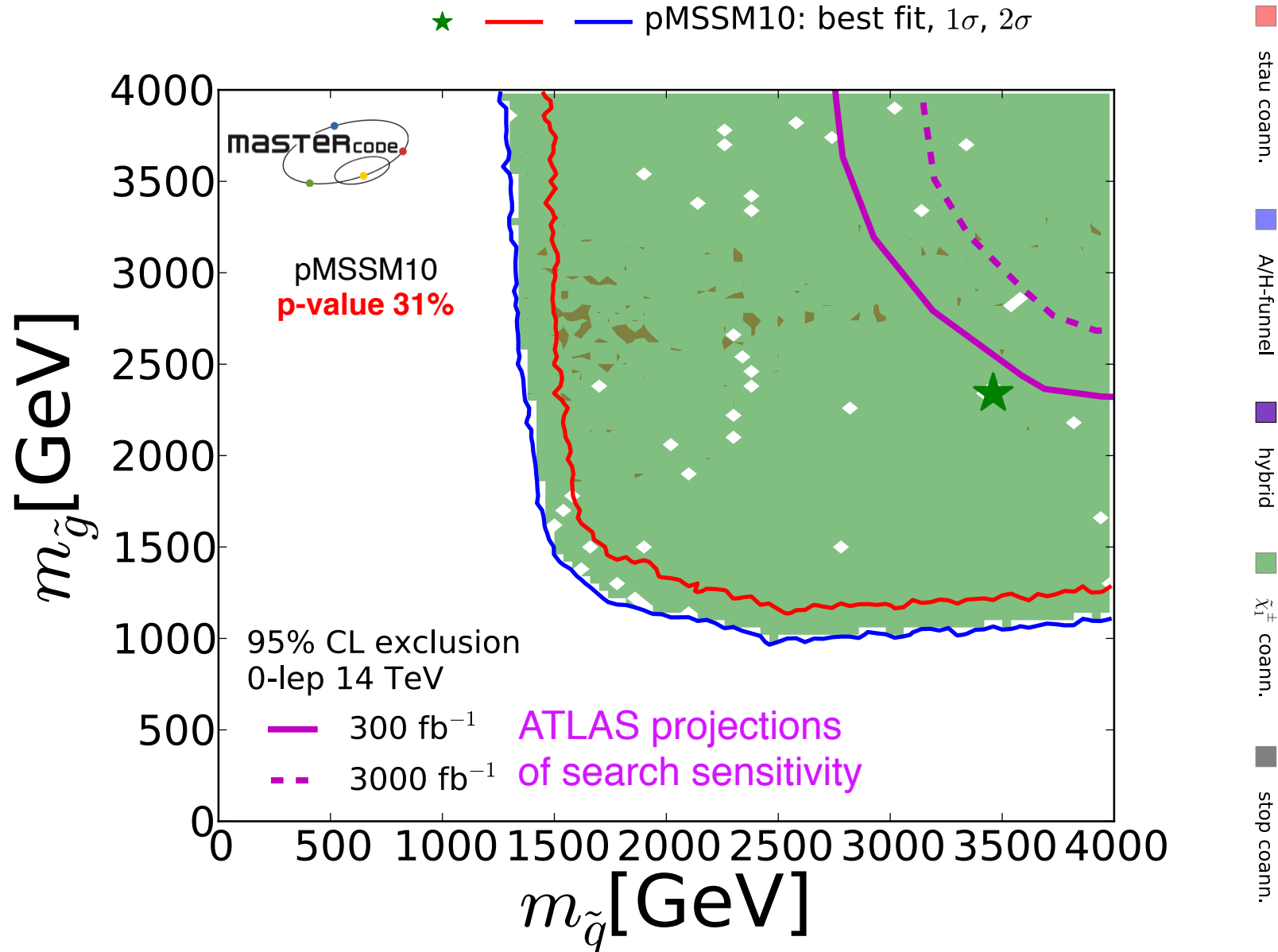
From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

CMSSM Today: M_q - M_g Search plane



From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

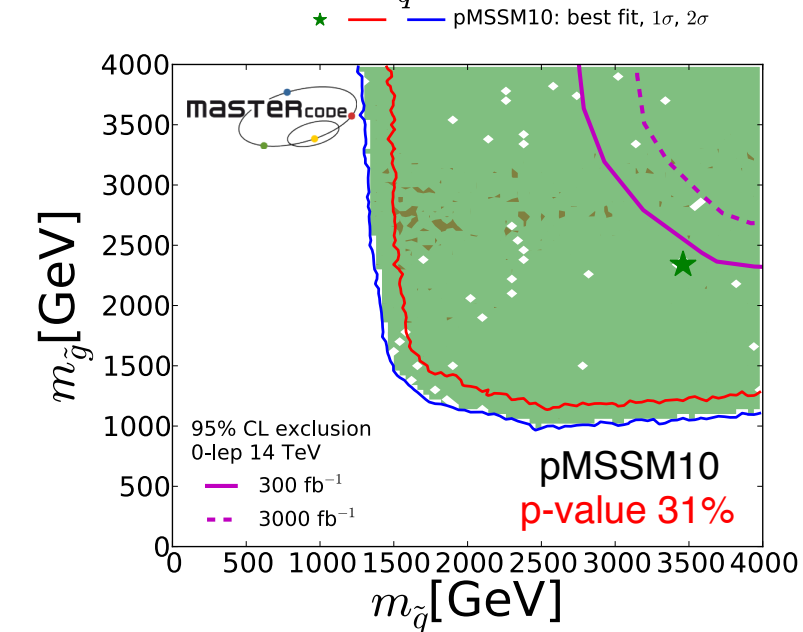
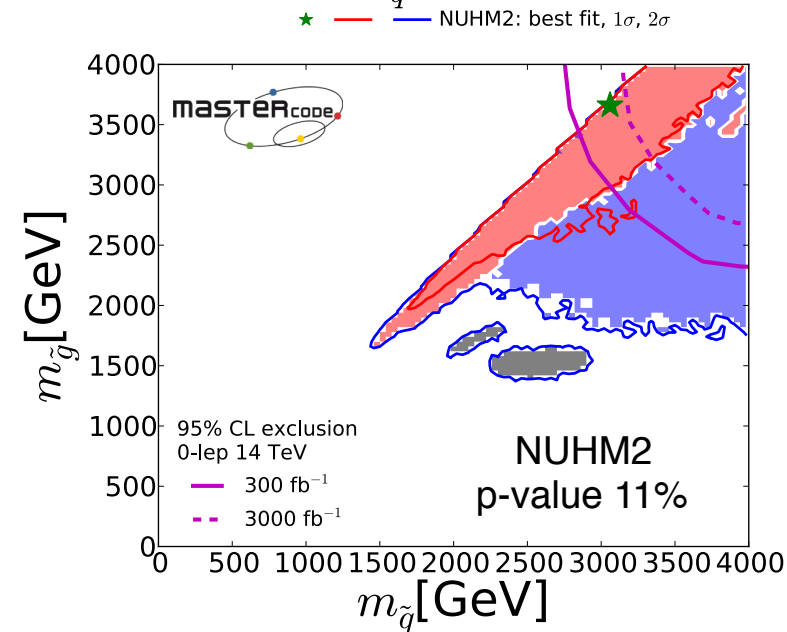
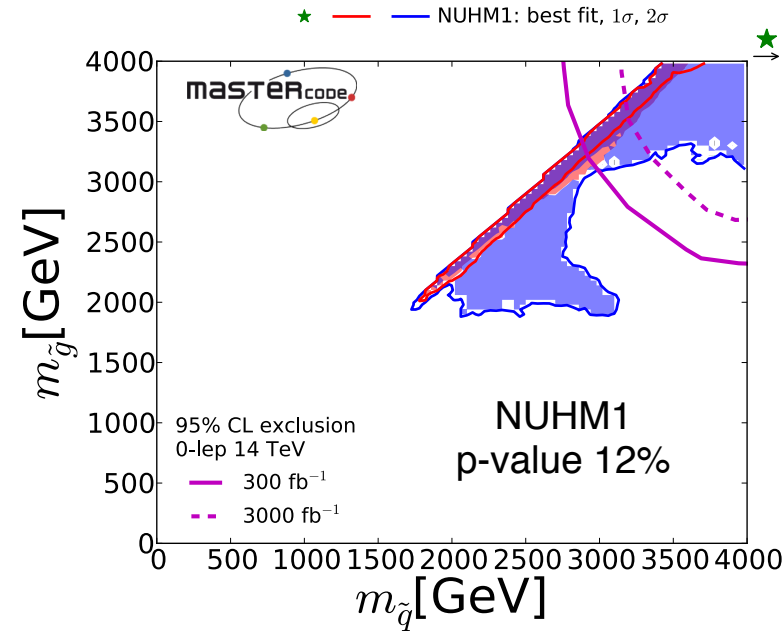
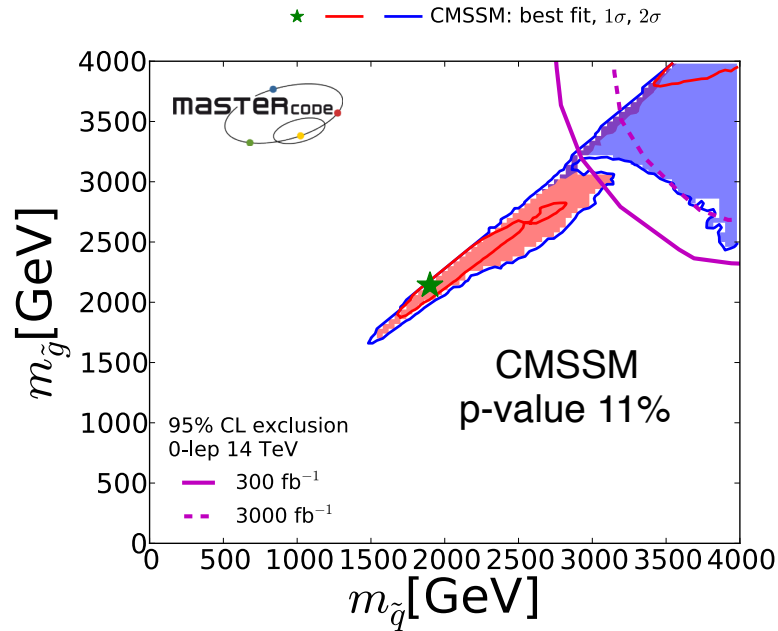
CMSSM Today: M_q - M_g Search plane



From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

Models in Comparison in “Mq-Mg Search plane”

MasterCode O. Buchmüller

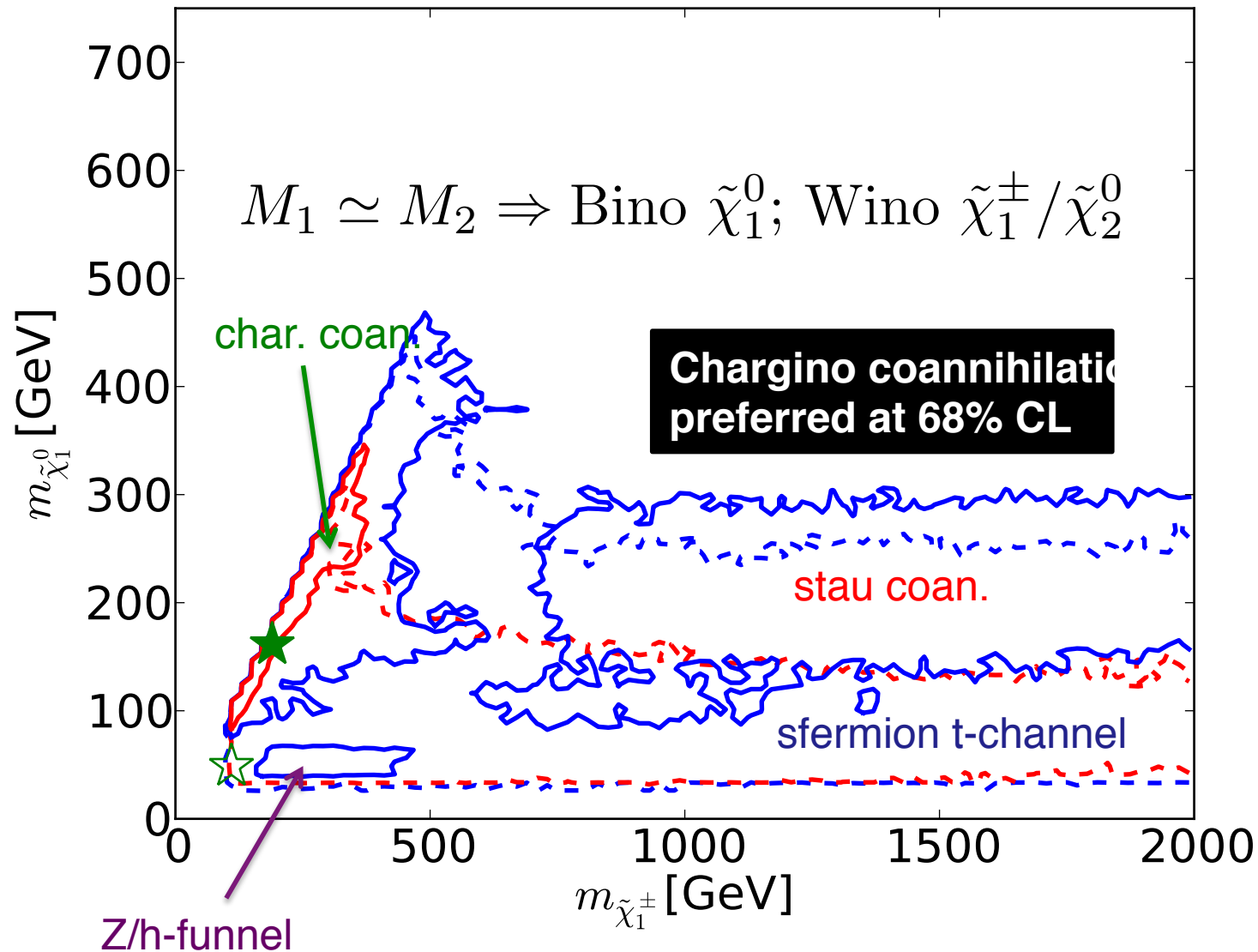


■ stau coann.
■ A/H-funnel
■ hybrid
■ $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ coann.
■ stop coann.

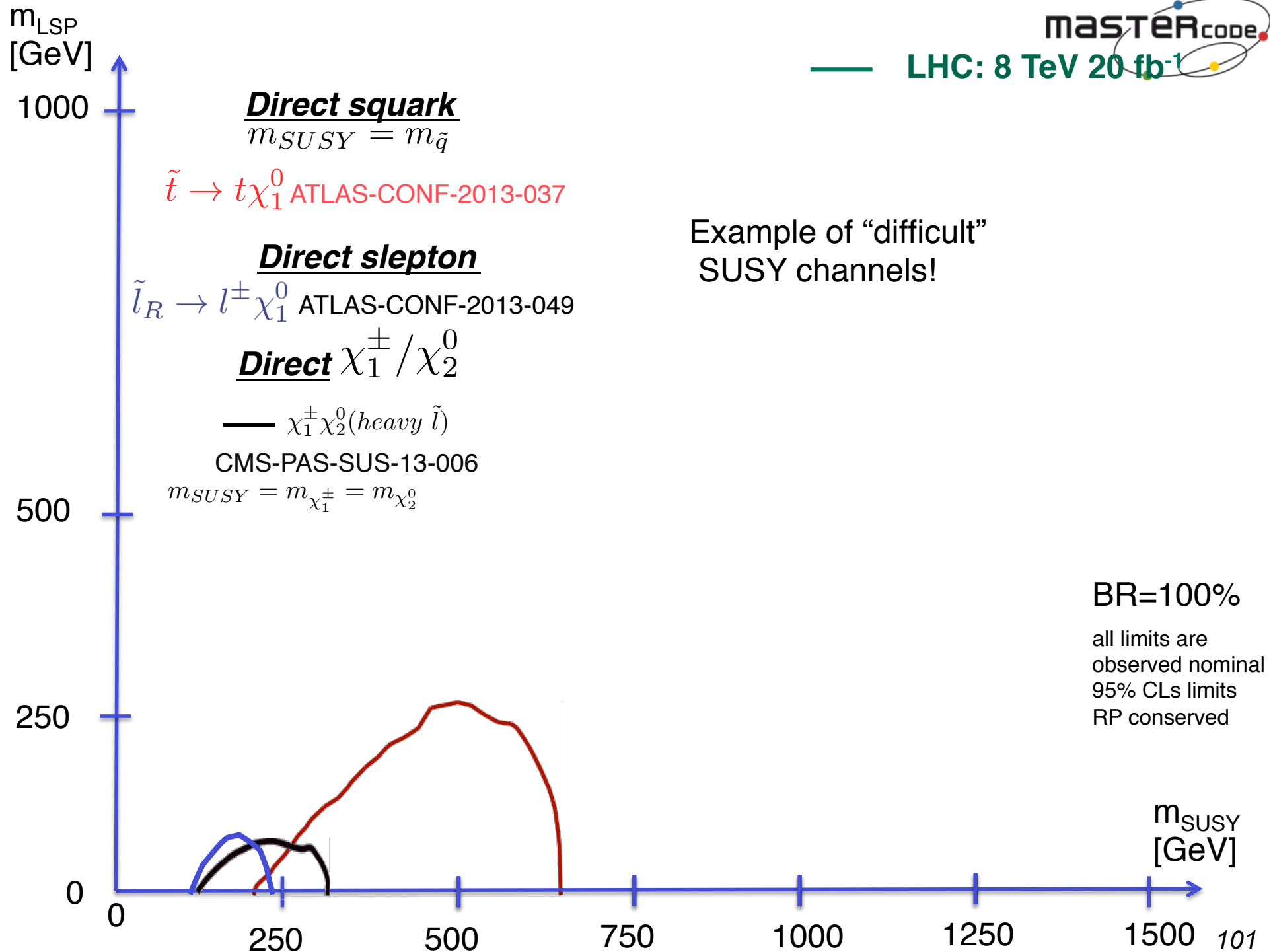
From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

pMSSM10: parameter space

★ — pMSSM10 w LHC8: best fit, 1σ , 2σ
 ☆ --- pMSSM10 w/o LHC8: best fit, 1σ , 2σ



SUSY PROJECTION OF DIFFICULT CHANNELS



— LHC: 8 TeV 20 fb⁻¹
 LHC: 14 TeV 300 fb⁻¹

m_{LSP}
[GeV]

1000

Direct squark

$$m_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\tilde{q}}$$

$$\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\chi_1^0 \text{ ATLAS-CONF-2013-037}$$

Direct slepton

$$\tilde{l}_R \rightarrow l^\pm \chi_1^0 \text{ ATLAS-CONF-2013-049}$$

Direct $\chi_1^\pm / \chi_2^0$

$$\text{— } \chi_1^\pm \chi_2^0 (\text{heavy } \tilde{l})$$

CMS-PAS-SUS-13-006

$$m_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\chi_1^\pm} = m_{\chi_2^0}$$

500

250

0

0

250

500

750

1000

1250

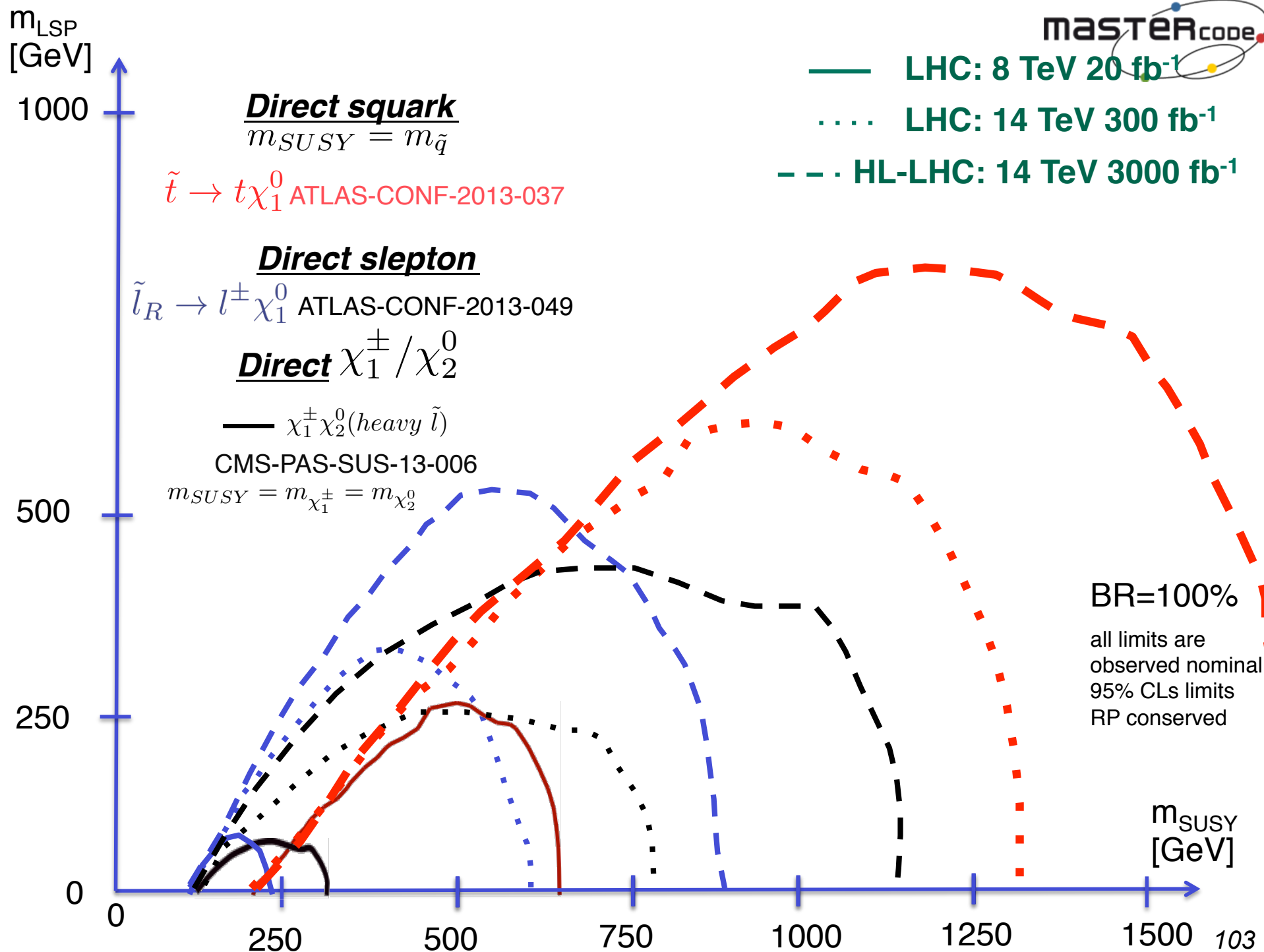
1500

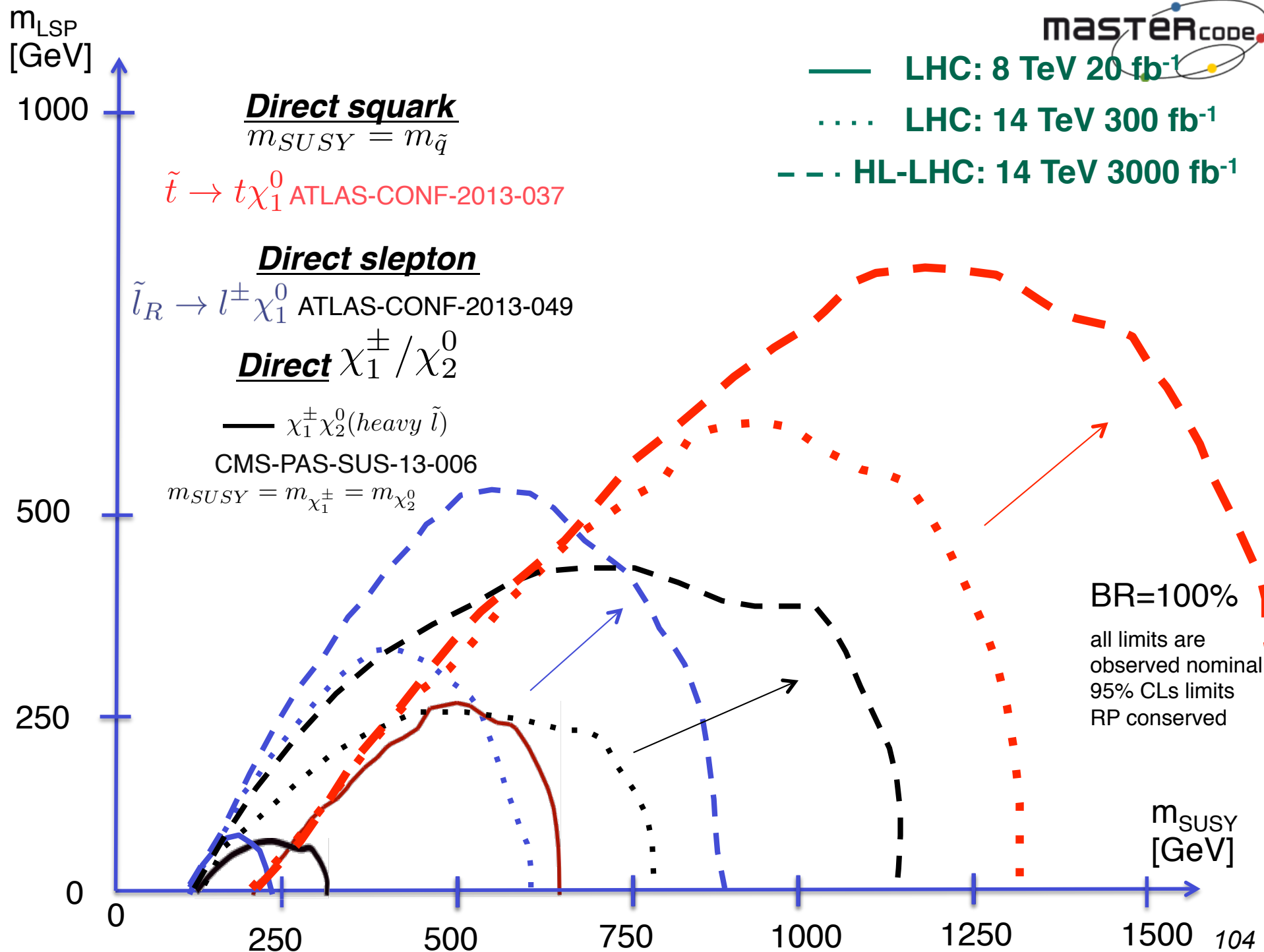
102

BR=100%

all limits are
observed nominal
95% CLs limits
RP conserved

m_{SUSY}
[GeV]





m_{LSP}
[GeV]



— LHC: 8 TeV 20 fb⁻¹
.... LHC: 14 TeV 300 fb⁻¹
- - - HL-LHC: 14 TeV 3000 fb⁻¹

Direct squark

$m_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\tilde{q}}$

$\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\chi_1^0$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-037

Direct slepton

$\tilde{l}_R \rightarrow l^\pm\chi_1^0$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-049

Direct $\chi_1^\pm/\chi_2^0$

— $\chi_1^\pm\chi_2^0(\text{heavy } \tilde{l})$

CMS-PAS-SUS-13-006

$m_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\chi_1^\pm} = m_{\chi_2^0}$

1 TeV
linear
collider

BR=100%

all limits are
observed nominal
95% CLs limits
RP conserved

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m_{SUSY}
[GeV]

105

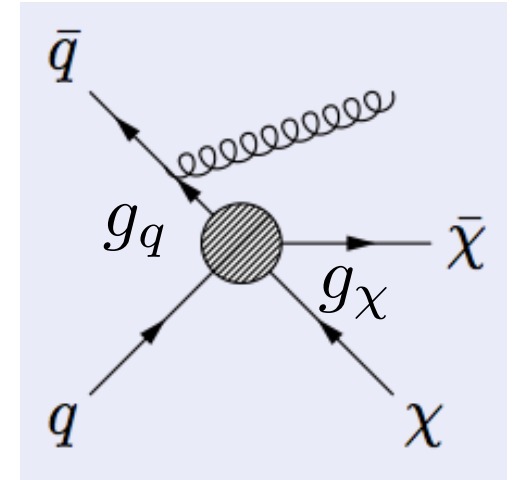
EFT VALIDITY REGION ILLUSTRATED

Effective Field Theory (EFT) Interpretation

Example of considered operators:

$$O_V = \frac{(\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma_\mu q)}{\Lambda^2} \quad \text{Vector operator, s-channel}$$

$$O_{AV} = \frac{(\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 q)}{\Lambda^2} \quad \text{Axial vector operator, s-channel}$$



Assumption of EFT

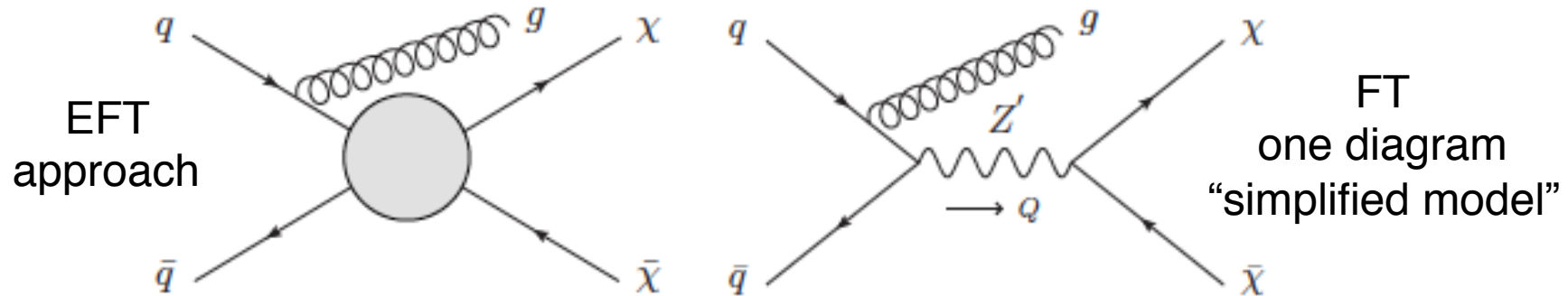
If the operator (e.g. V or AV) mediator is **suitably(!!)** heavy it can be integrated out to obtain the effective V or AV contact operator. **In this case (and only this case)**, the contact interaction scale Λ is related to the parameters entering the Lagrangian:

$$\Lambda = \frac{M_{mediator}}{\sqrt{g_q g_\chi}} \quad (\text{relation in the full theory})$$

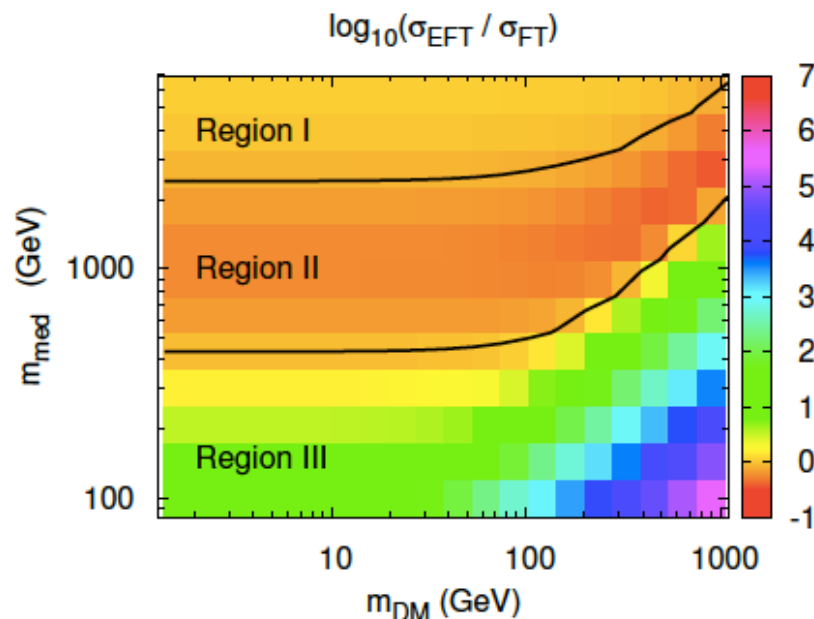
Validity of Effective Field Theory Limits

Recent work from OB, M.Dolan, C.McCabe: arXiv:1308.6799

➤ Compare Effective Field Theory (EFT) with Full Theory (FT)



Use vector and axial-vector mediators (e.g. Z') as example - scalar are similar in conclusion!



Compare prediction of FT with EFT in $m_{\text{med}} - m_{\text{DM}}$ plane. Three regions become visible:

Region I: EFT and FT agree better than 20%

➤ EFT is valid!

Region II: EFT yields significant weaker limits than FT

➤ EFT limits are too conservative!

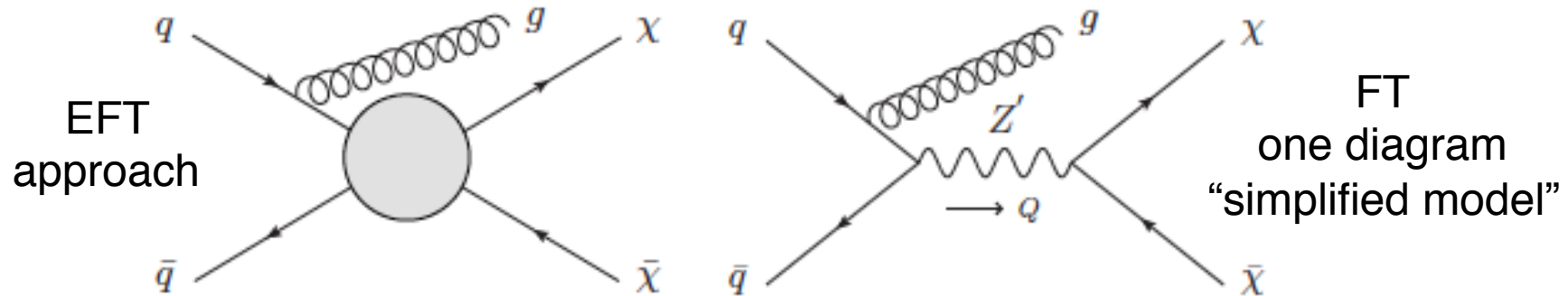
Region III: EFT yields significant stronger limits than FT

➤ EFT limits are too aggressive!

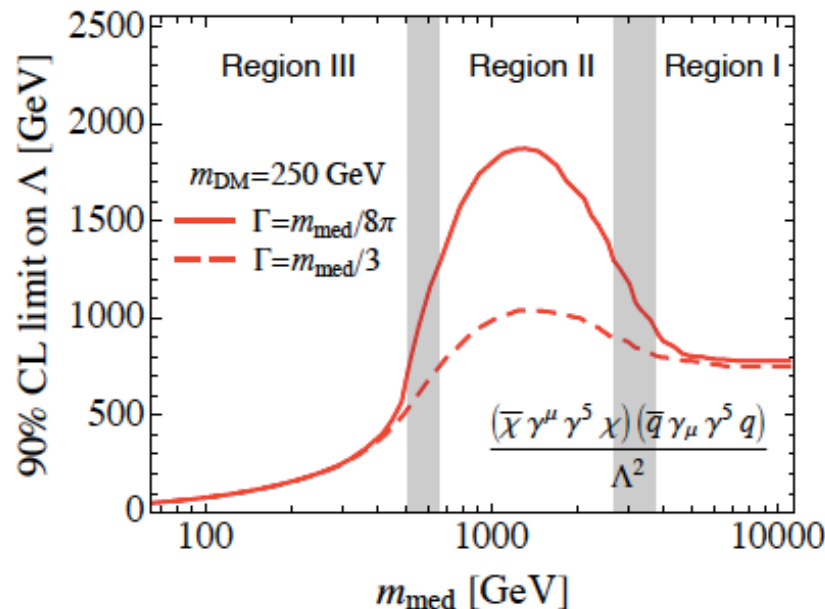
Validity of Effective Field Theory Limits

Recent work from OB, M.Dolan, C.McCabe: arXiv:1308.6799

➤ Compare Effective Field Theory (EFT) with Full Theory (FT)



Use vector and axial-vector mediators (e.g. Z') as example - scalar are similar in conclusion!



Three Regions as function of mediator mass:

Region I: Heavy m_{med}

➤ EFT is valid!

Region II: Medium m_{med} – Resonant enhancement

➤ EFT limits are too conservative!

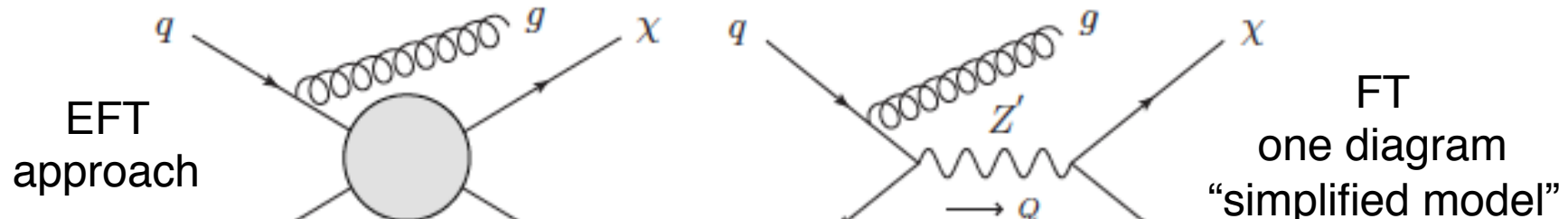
Region III: Low m_{med}

➤ EFT limits are too aggressive!

Validity of Effective Field Theory Limits

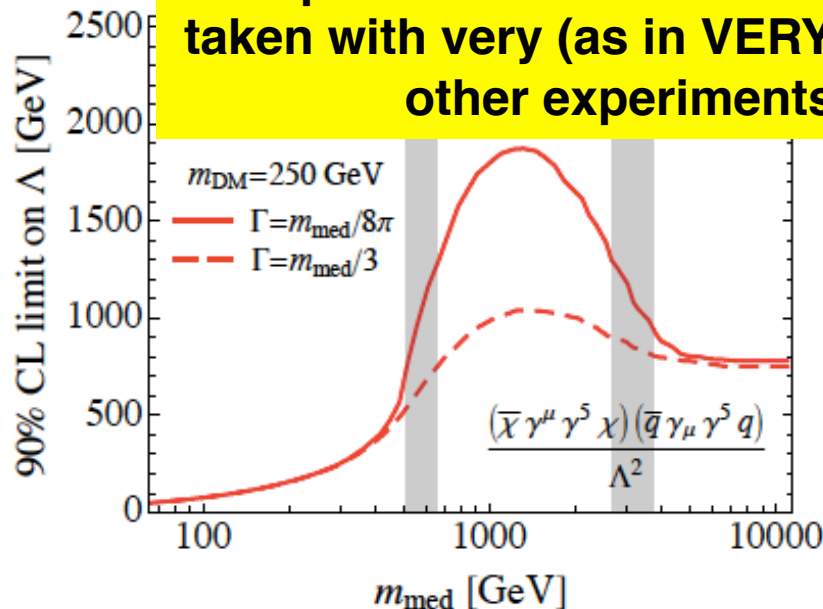
Recent work from OB, M.Dolan, C.McCabe: arXiv:1308.6799

➤ Compare Effective Field Theory (EFT) with Full Theory (FT)



Conclusion:

The EFT is not an appropriate framework for a comprehensive Interpretation of DM searches at colliders and especially must taken with very (as in VERY) special care when comparing with other experiments such as Direct Detection!



Region I: Heavy m_{med}

➤ EFT is valid!

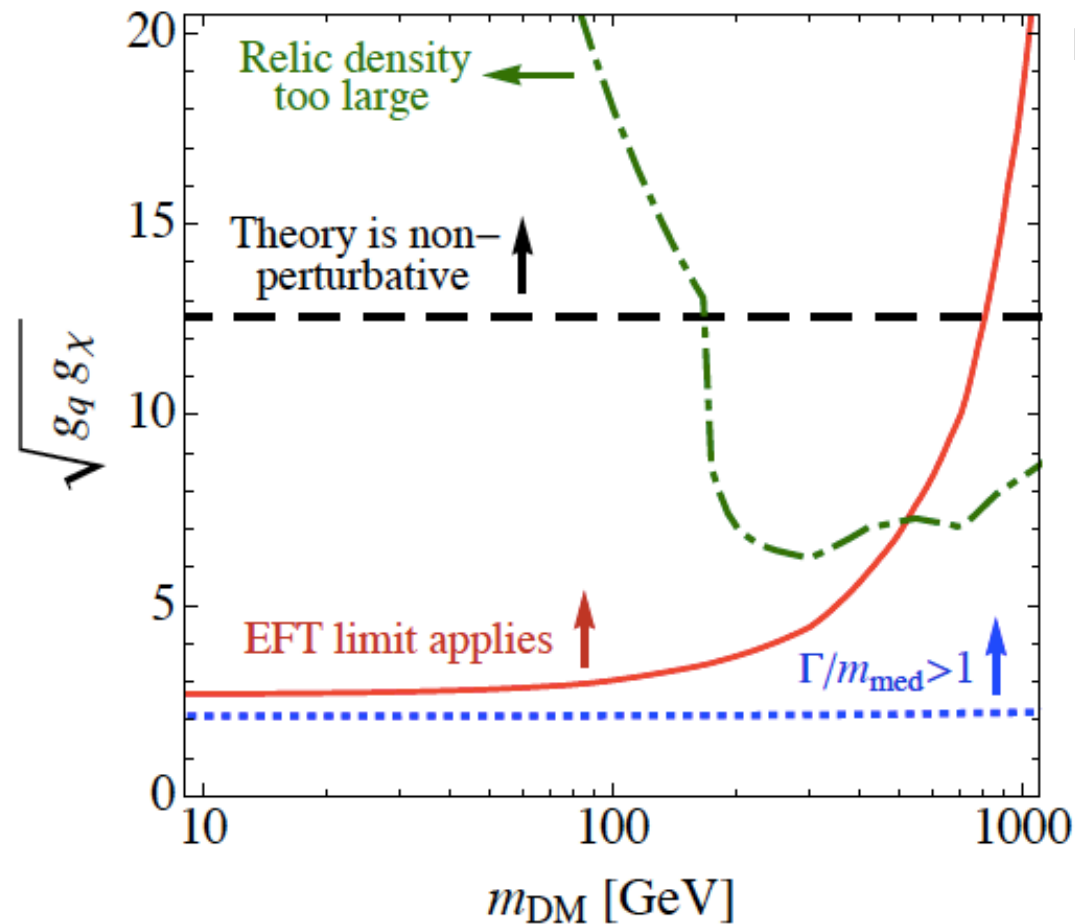
Region II: Medium m_{med} – Resonant enhancement

➤ EFT limits are too conservative!

Region III: Low m_{med}

➤ EFT limits are too aggressive!

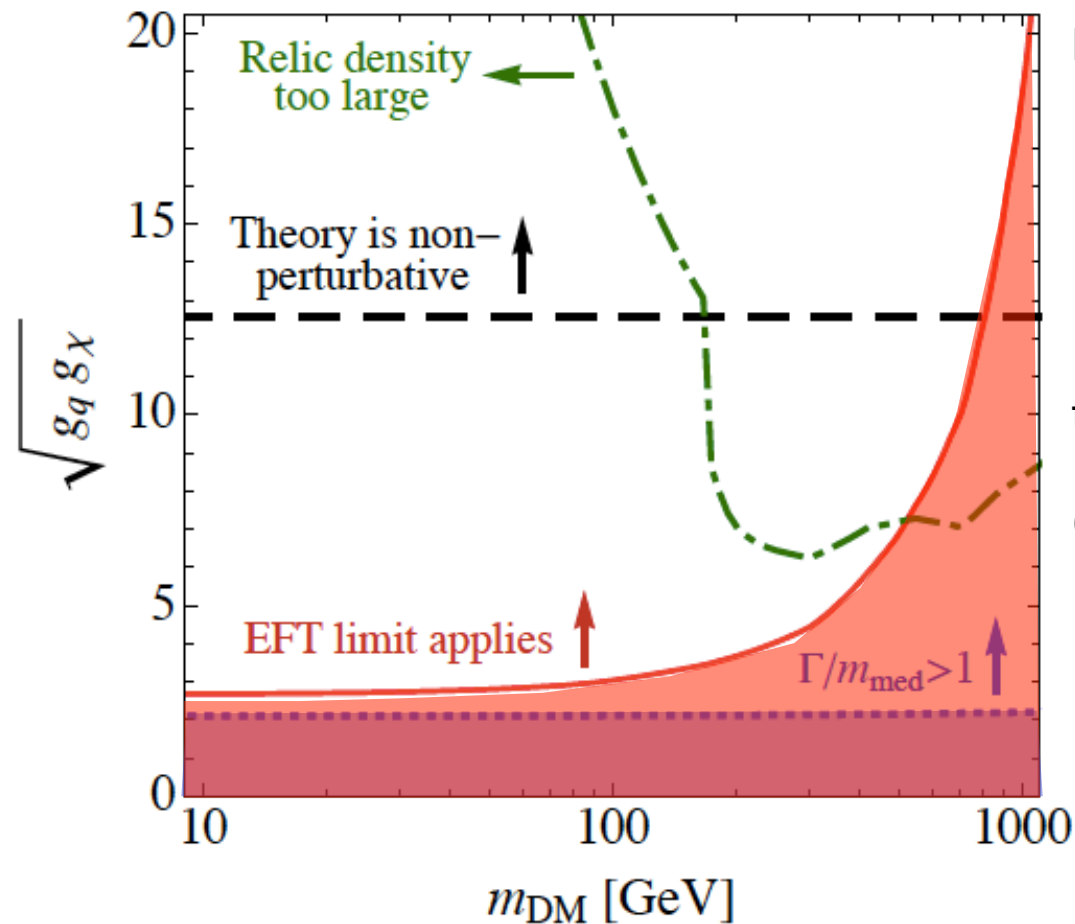
What those this imply on model-dependences of EFT limits?



Look at EFT validity in $m_{\text{DM}} - \text{coupling}^*$ plane!

* Coupling chose such that CMS EFT limit on Λ applies to FT

Model-dependences of EFT limits



Look at EFT validity in $m_{\text{DM}} - \text{coupling}^*$ plane!

1. Region in which EFT is valid

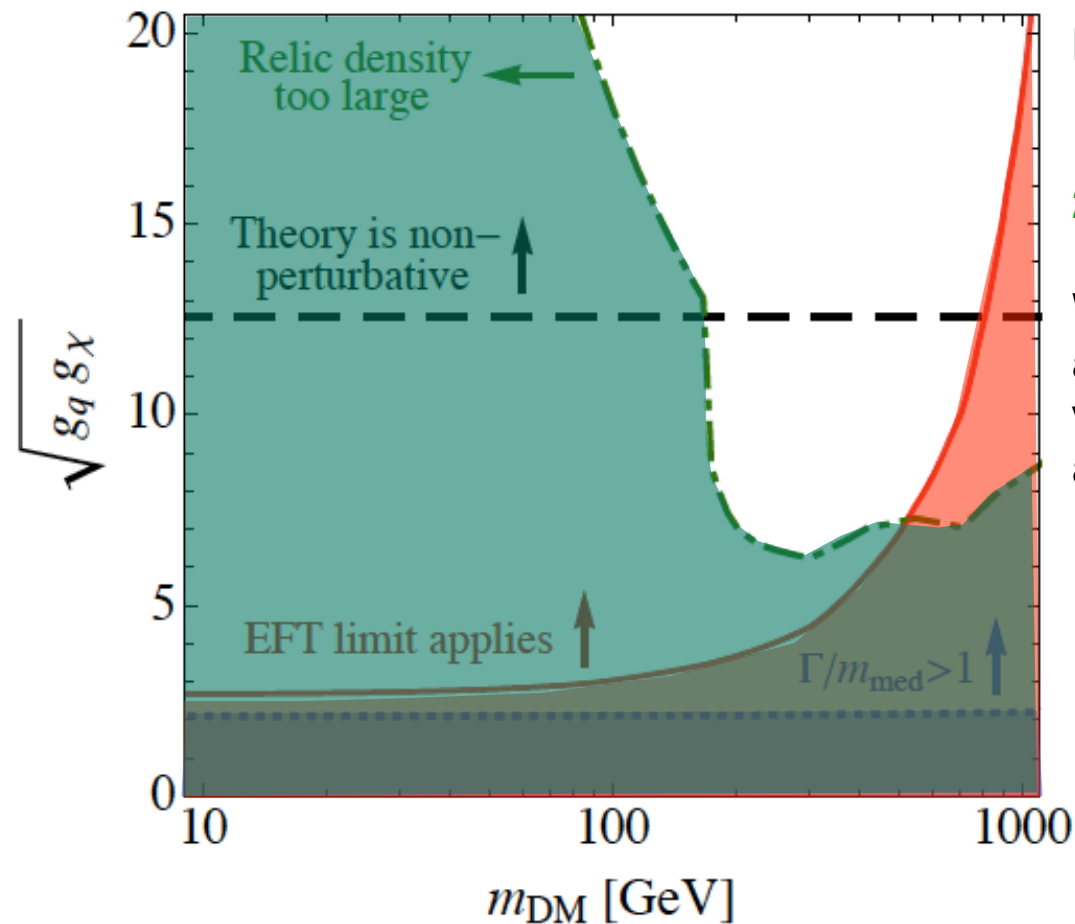
For this we calculate the minimum coupling

$$\sqrt{g_q g_\chi} = m_{\text{med}} / \Lambda_{\text{CMS}}$$

that the simplified model must have for the EFT limits to apply. This is defined by region I (i.e. better than 20% agreement of FT and EFT).

* Coupling chose such that CMS EFT limit on Λ applies to FT

Model-dependences of EFT limits



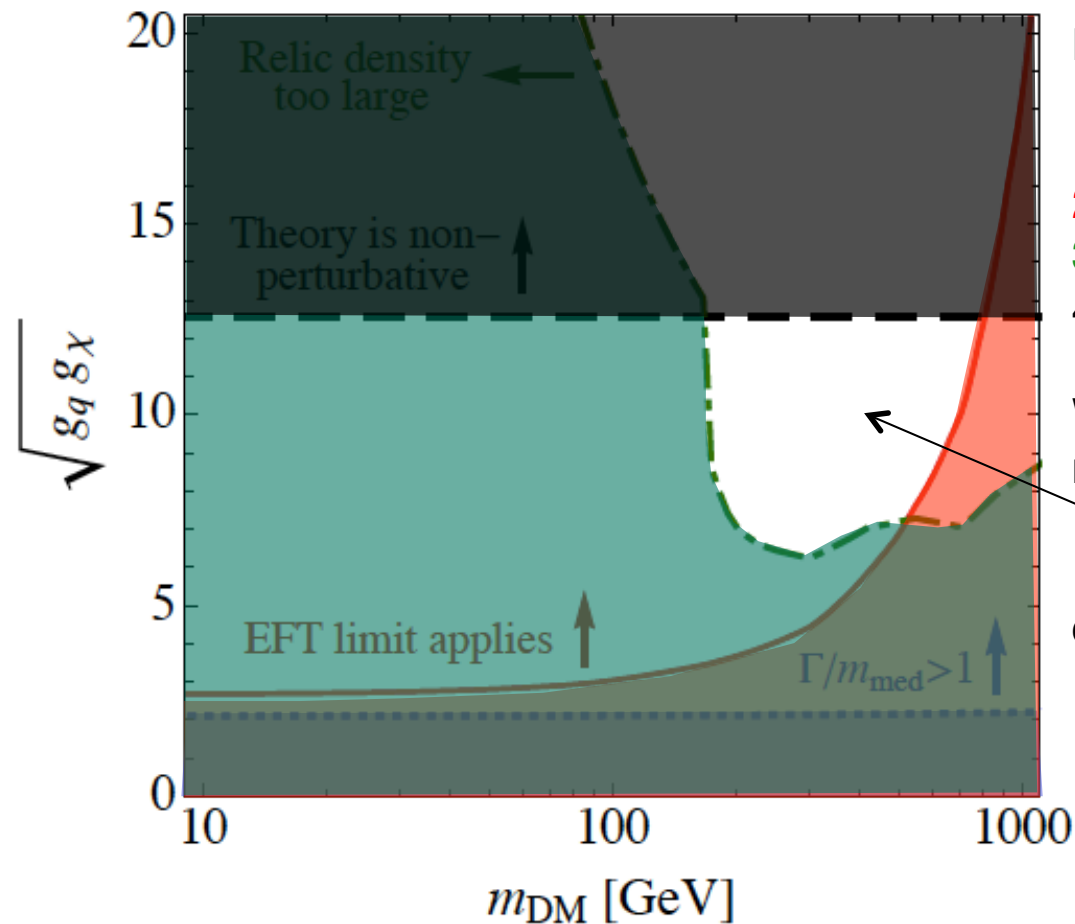
Look at EFT validity in $m_{\text{DM}} - \text{coupling}^*$ plane!

1. Region in which EFT is valid (20%)
2. Require compatibility with relic density

When exclude the region in which relic abundance is larger than the observed value of $\Omega_{\text{xx}} h^2 = 0.119$ only mediator masses above a few hundred GeV fulfill this.

* Coupling chose such that CMS EFT limit on Λ applies to FT

Model-dependences of EFT limits



Look at EFT validity in $m_{\text{DM}} - \text{coupling}^*$ plane!

1. Must require $m_{\text{med}} < \Gamma_{\text{med}}$
2. Region in which EFT is valid (20%)
3. Require compatibility with relic density
4. Require theory to be perturbative ($< 4\pi$)

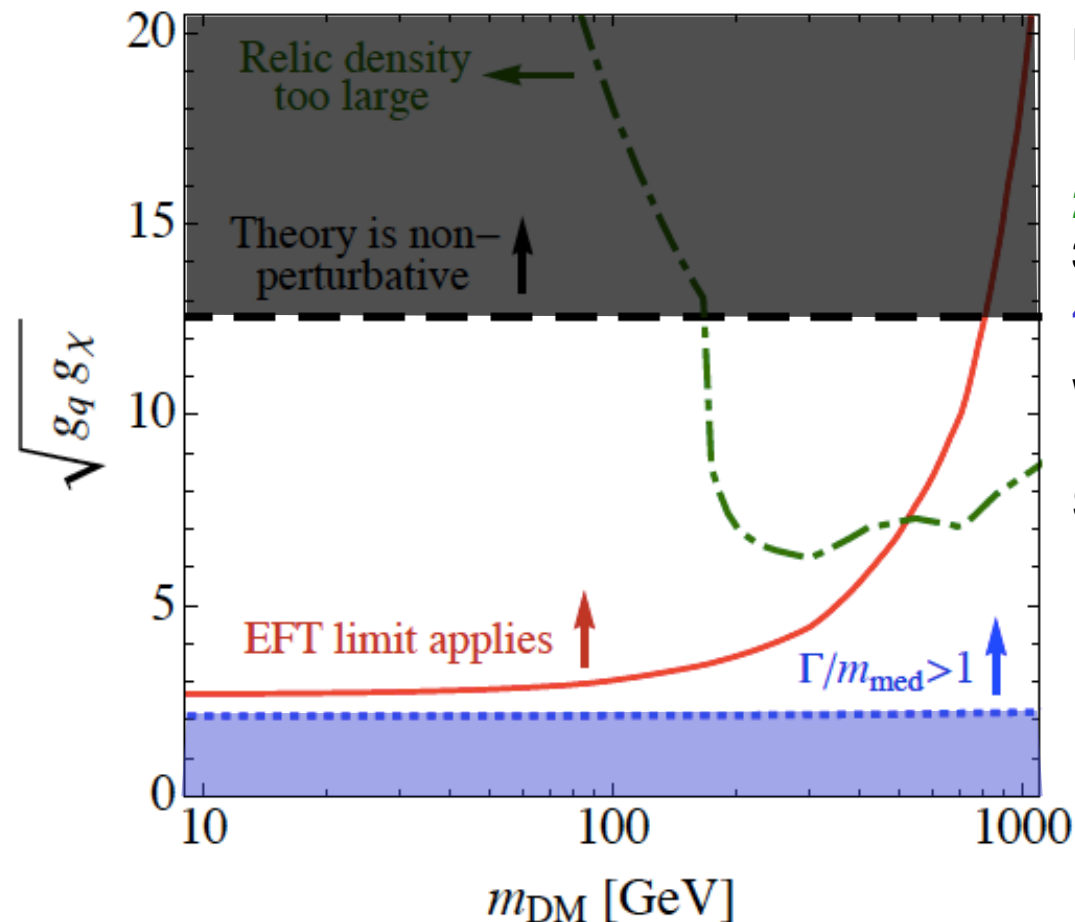
When we also require that the region/theory must be perturbative:

$$\sqrt{g_q g_\chi} < 4\pi$$

only a very small region is left!

EFT limits of monojet searches only apply to a very (as in VERY) small class of DM models!

Model-dependences of EFT limits



Look at EFT validity in $m_{\text{DM}} - \text{coupling}^*$ plane!

1. Region in which EFT is valid (20%)
2. Require compatibility with relic density
3. Require theory to be perturbative ($< 4\pi$)
4. $m_{\text{med}} < \Gamma_{\text{med}}$ ALWAYS!

We also find that for all DM models the EFT is valid the mass of the mediator must be smaller than its width!

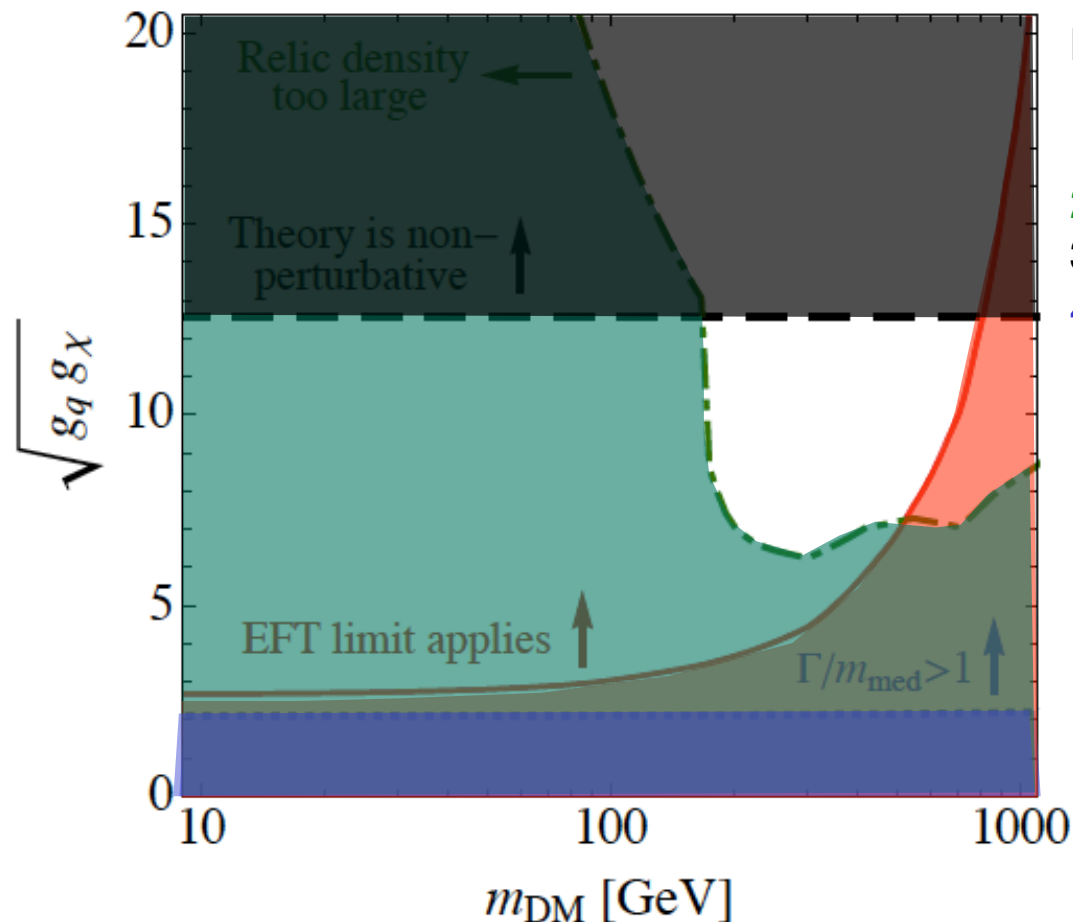
In the remaining part of the plot:

$$\sqrt{g_q g_\chi} > 2$$

a particle-like interpretation of the mediator is doubtful because of $m_{\text{med}} < \Gamma_{\text{med}}$!

See discussion about equation 3.5 in arXiv:1308.6799 for further details.

What those this imply on model-dependences of EFT limits?



Look at EFT validity in $m_{\text{DM}} - \text{coupling}^*$ plane!

1. Region in which EFT is valid (20%)
2. Require compatibility with relic density
3. Require theory to be perturbative ($< 4\pi$)
4. $m_{\text{med}} < \Gamma_{\text{med}}$ ALWAYS!

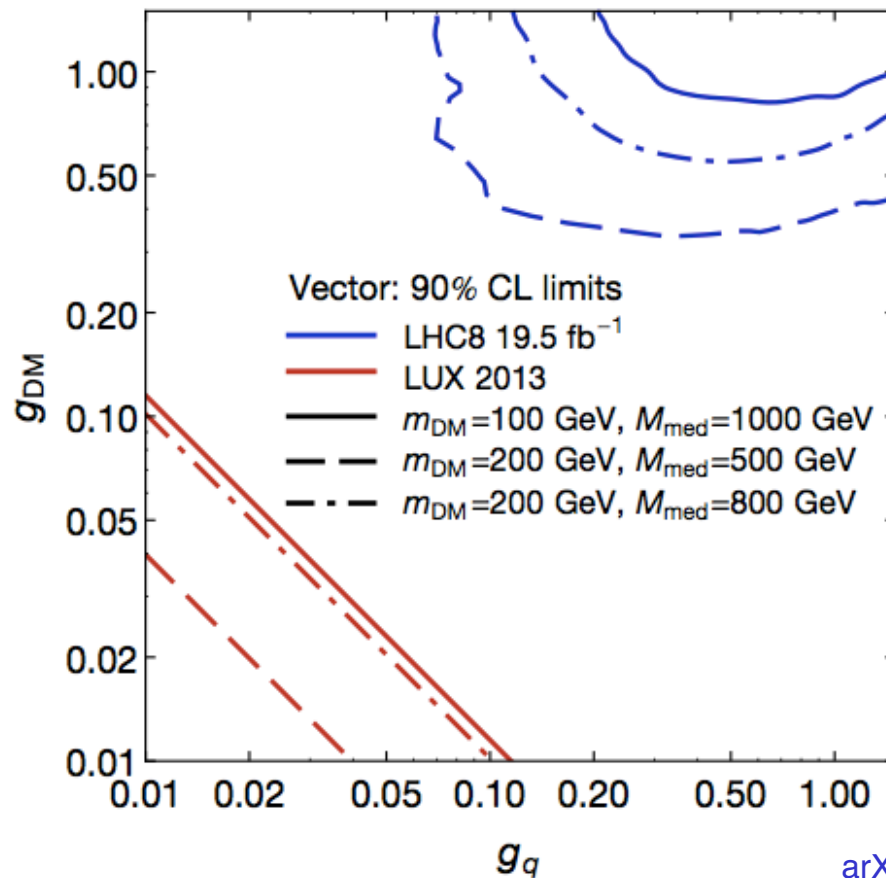
The observation that all DM theories for which the EFT is valid must have $m_{\text{med}} < \Gamma_{\text{med}}$ and the small class to models it applies in any case leads to the conclusion the EFT only applies to a very small class of DM models.

EFT limits of monojet searches are therefore highly model-dependent!

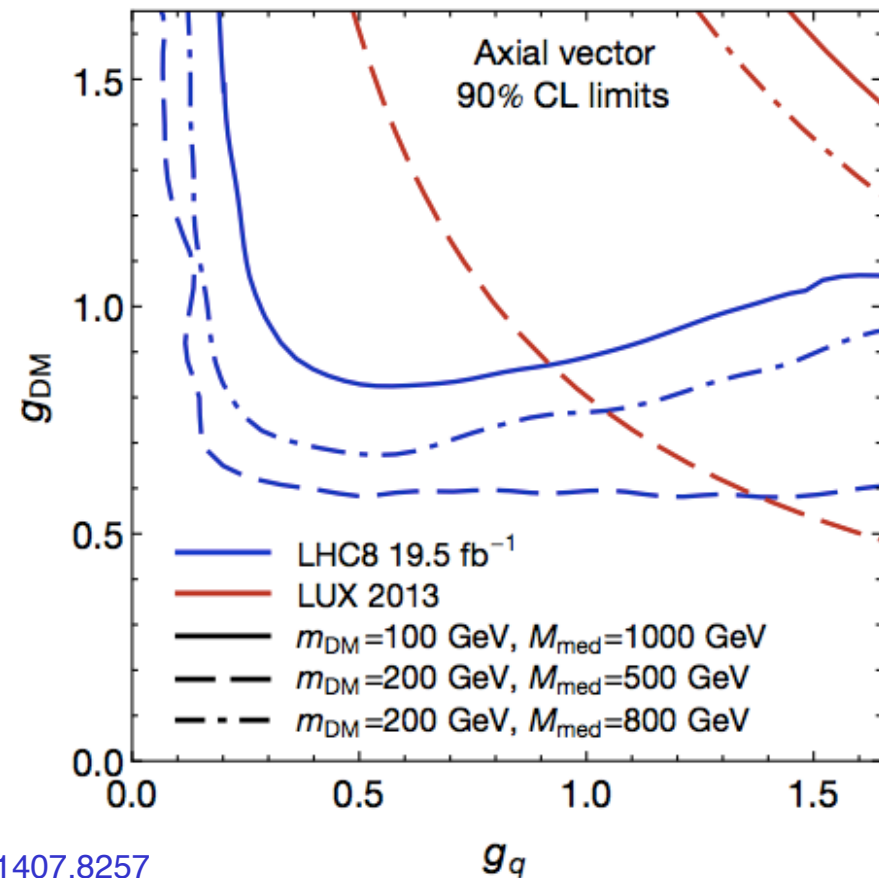
Collider vs Direct Detection

M_{DM}	M_{med}
g_q	g_{DM}

Vector



Axial vector



arXiv:1407.8257