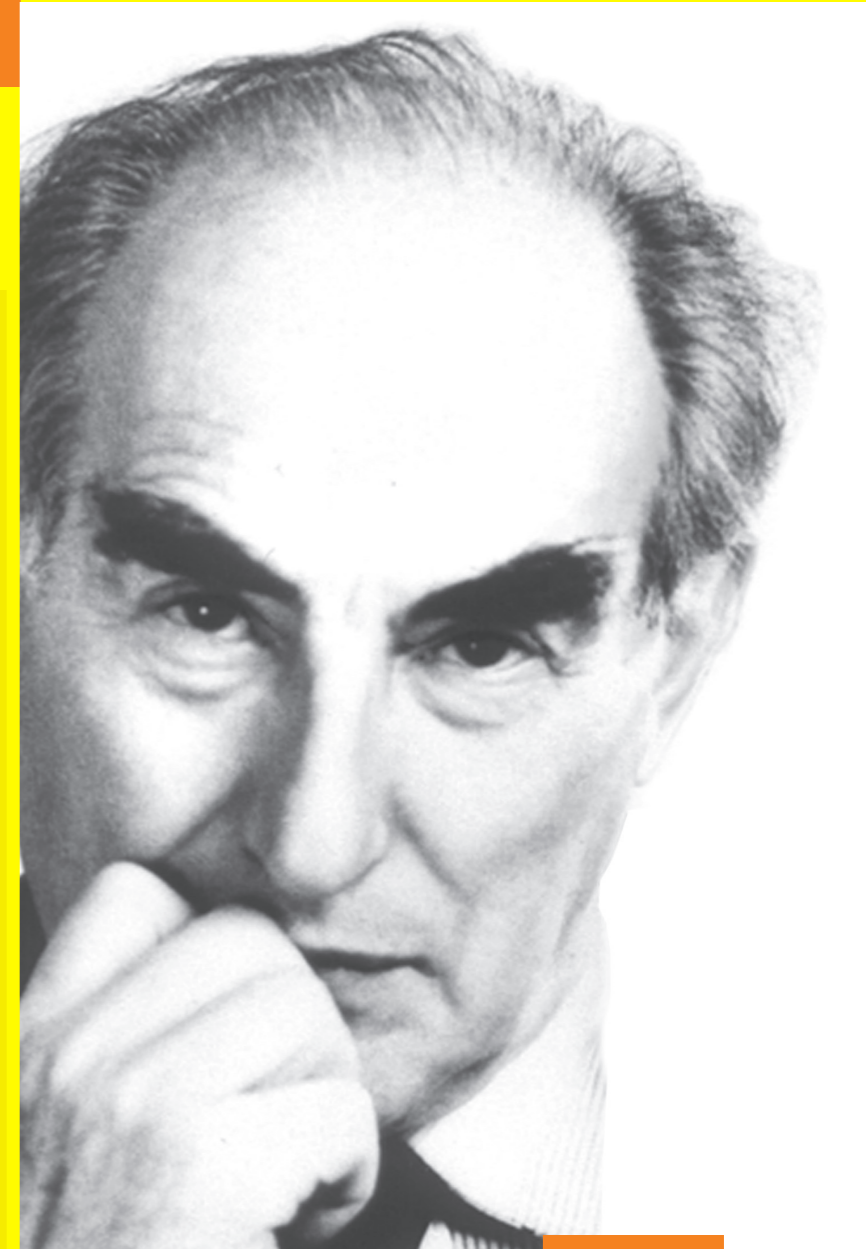


GINZBURG
CONFERENCE
on PHYSICS



May 28 - June 2, 2012
Lebedev Institute / Moscow

- ▶ Is the low-energy *SUSY* still alive?
- ▶ What is the current situation with *SUSY* searches?
- ▶ Is there a time/energy limit for such a game?





Constraints on Supersymmetry using 5 fb^{-1} LHC data

Dmitri Kazakov

JINR(Dubna) / ITEP (Moscow)

in collaboration with W. de Boer, C. Beskidt and F. Ratnikov,
KIT (Karlsruhe)

Phys.Lett. B705 (2011) 393 (arXiv: 1109.6775)

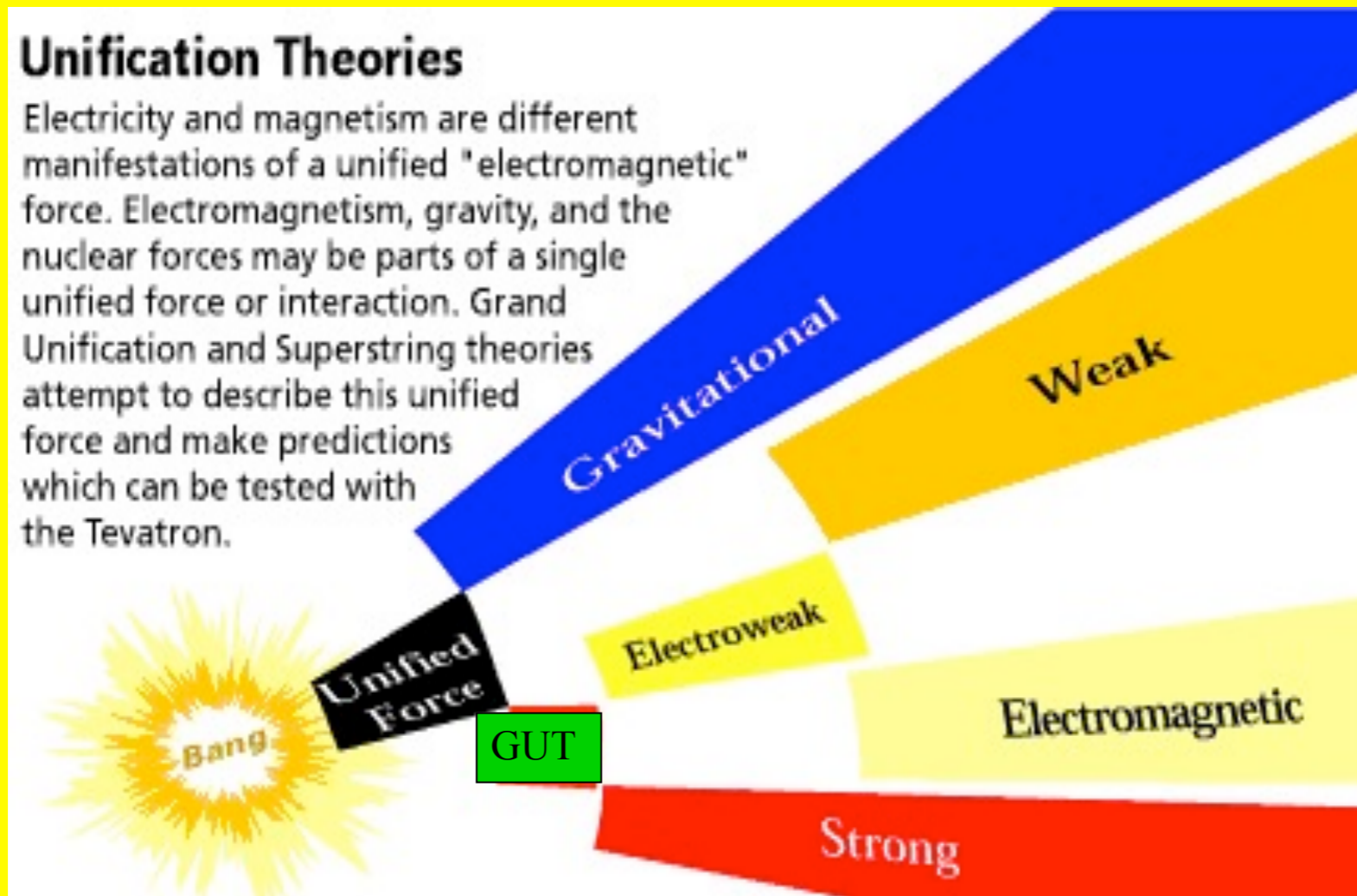
JHEP 05 (2012) 94 (arXiv: 1202.3366)



Why do we love SUSY?



- ✓ Unifying various spins SUSY opens the road toward unification with gravity
- Local SUSY = Theory of (super)gravity



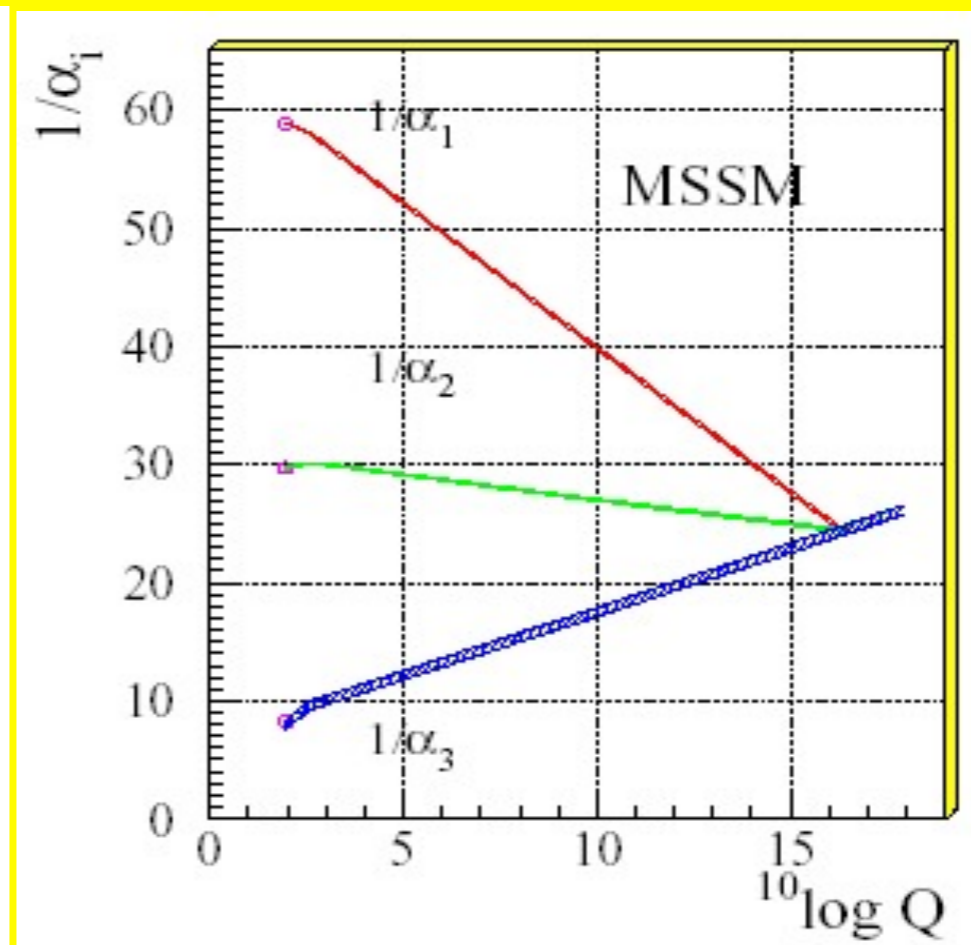
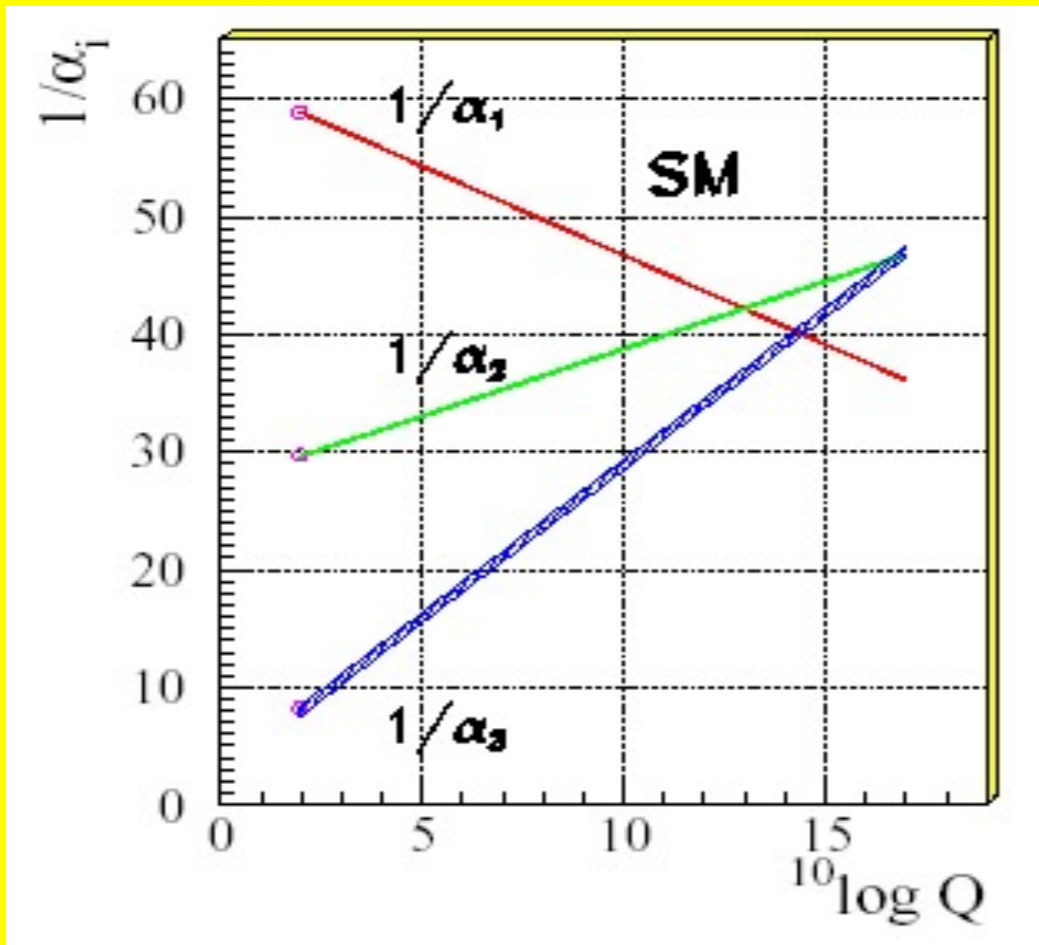


Why do we love SUSY?

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✓ Unifies the gauge couplings of the SM towards Grand Unified Theory (GUT)





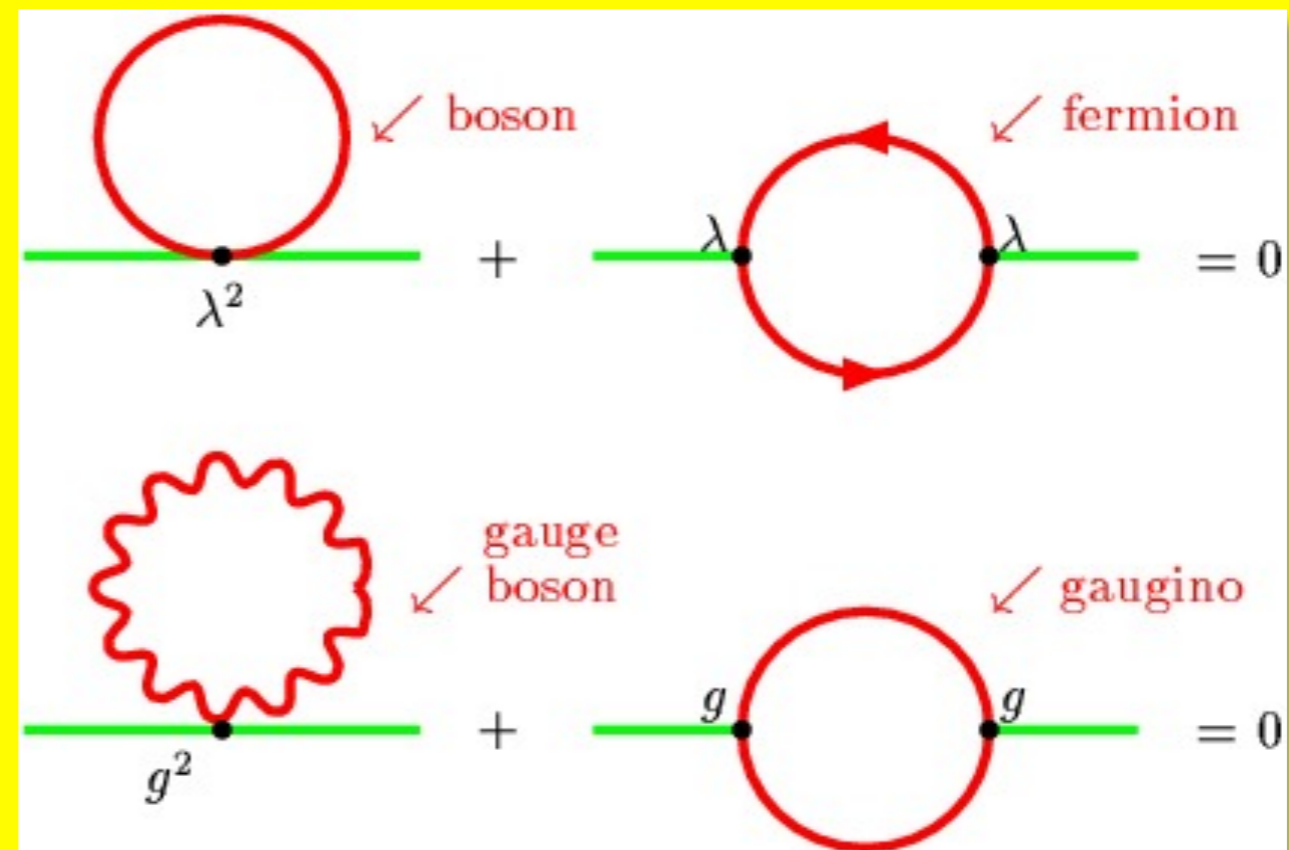
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- ✓ Stabilizes the GUT theory (hierarchy problem)

Cancellation of quadratic terms (divergences)

$$\delta m_H^2 \sim g^2 M_{SUSY}^2$$





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- ✓ Provides the Dark Matter particle (WIMP)

Dark Matter in the Universe:



Hot DM
(not favoured by
galaxy formation)

Cold DM
(rotation curves
of Galaxies)





Why do we love SUSY?



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✓ Provides the dark Matter particle (WIMP)

✓ Provides the first integrable 4-dim quantum theory (N=4 SYM)

N=4 maximally Supersymmetric Yang-Mills theory shows all the features and seems to provide the first integrable model in 4 space-time dimensions



Why do we love SUSY?



✓ Unifying various spins SUSY opens the road toward unification with gravity

Local SUSY = Theory of (super)gravity

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✓ Provides the dark Matter particle (WIMP)

✓ Provides the first integrable 4-dim quantum theory (N=4 SYM)

✓ Stabilizes the string as an origin of a unified superstring theory → No tachions

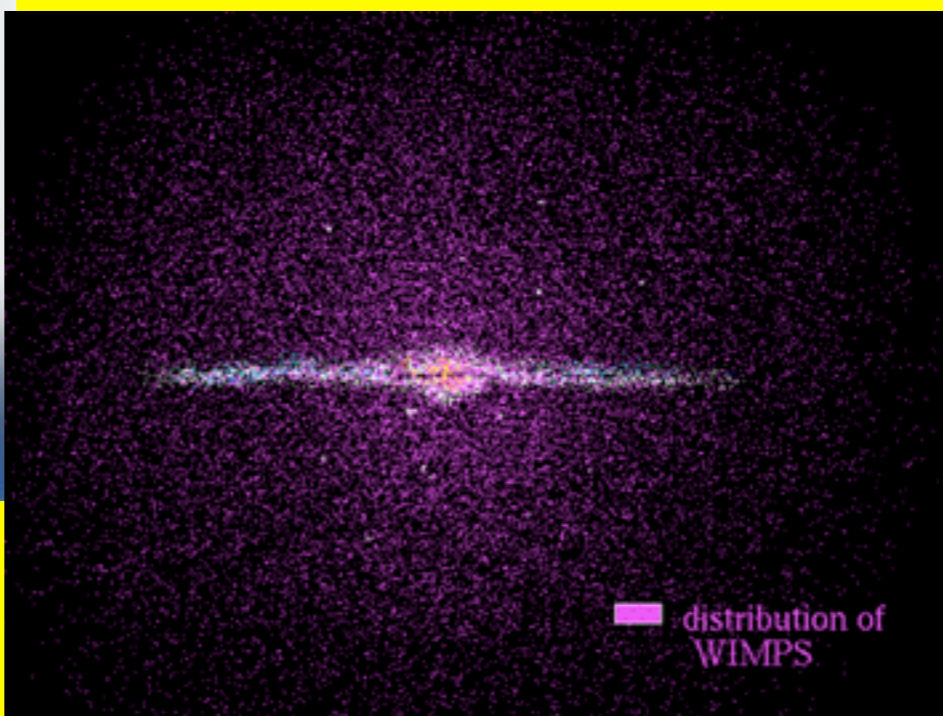


Where is SUSY?

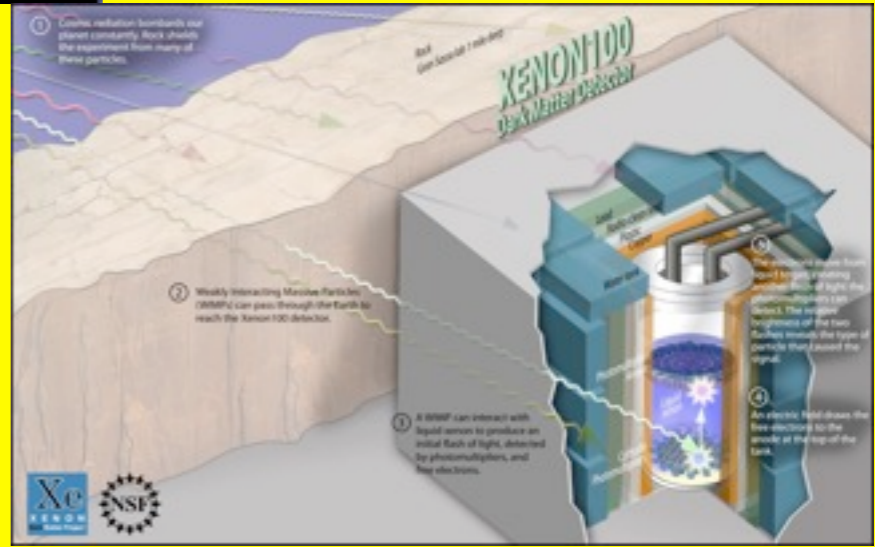
Accelerators



Telescopes



Underground facilities





Exp Data & Th Frame

Exp data

- ✓ LEP II & Tevatron limits on SUSY particle masses
- ✓ Direct SUSY search at LHC @ 5/fb
- ✓ Higgs boson(s) searches
- ✓ Rare decays ($B_s \rightarrow s\gamma$, $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$, $B_s \rightarrow \tau\nu$)
- ✓ Relic abundance of Dark Matter in the Universe
- ✓ Direct search for the DM
- ✓ g-2 of the muon

Theory Framework

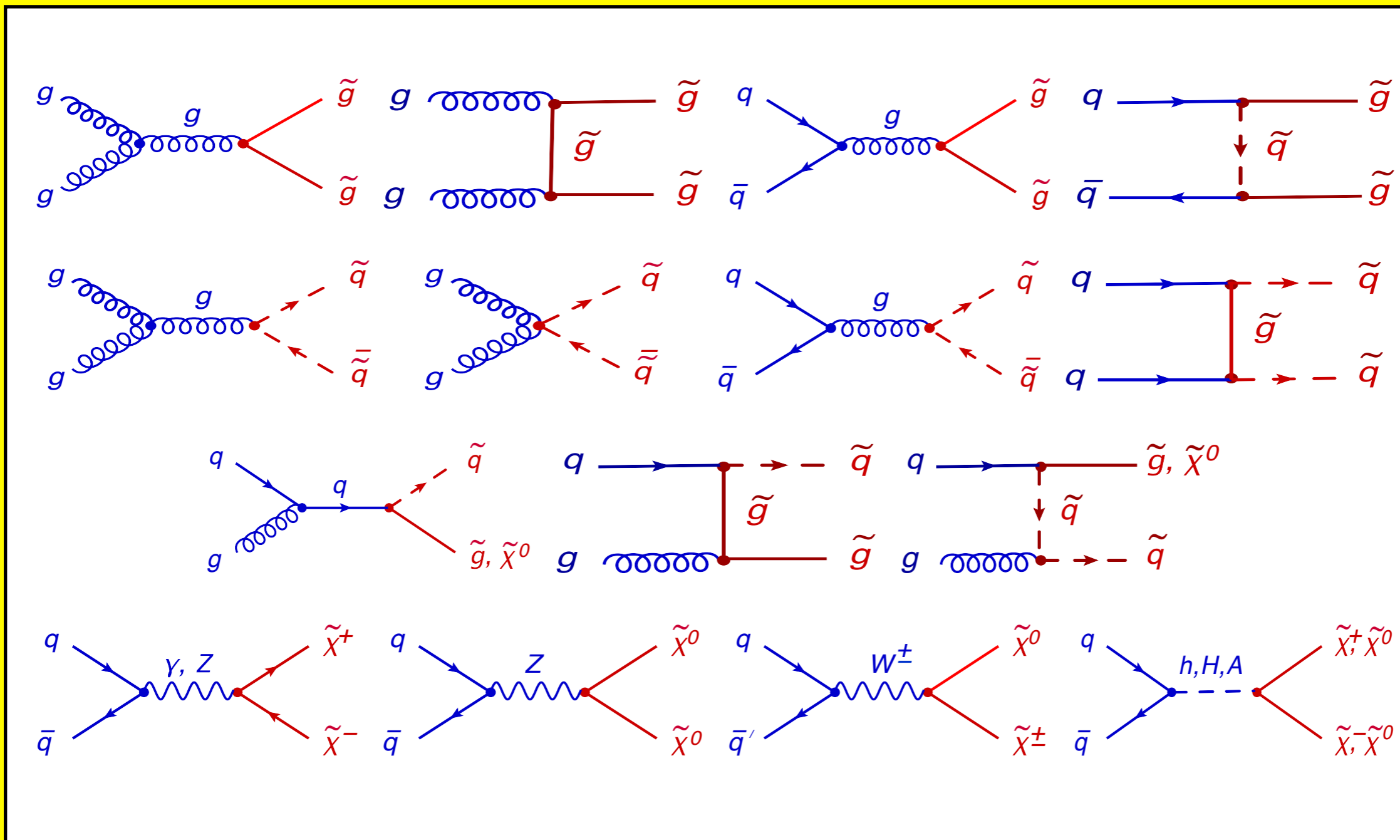
MSSM with SUGRA SUSY breaking

Min parameter set:

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



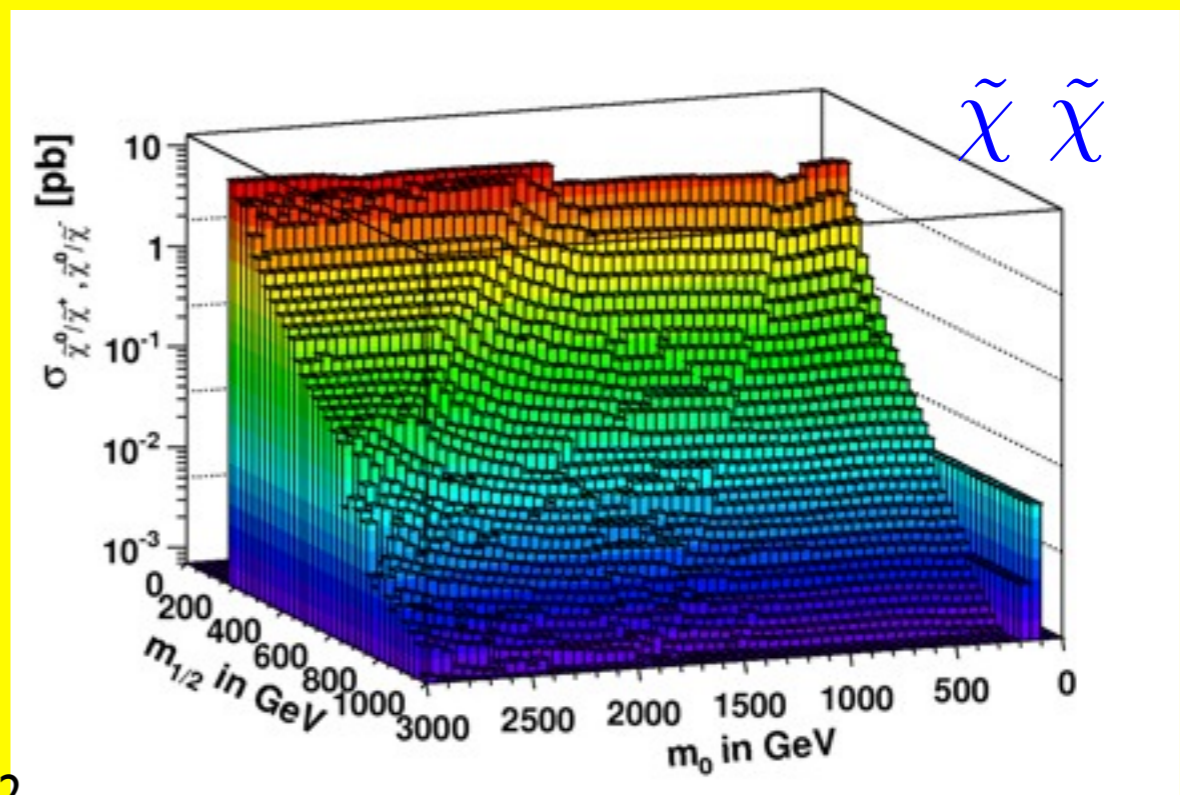
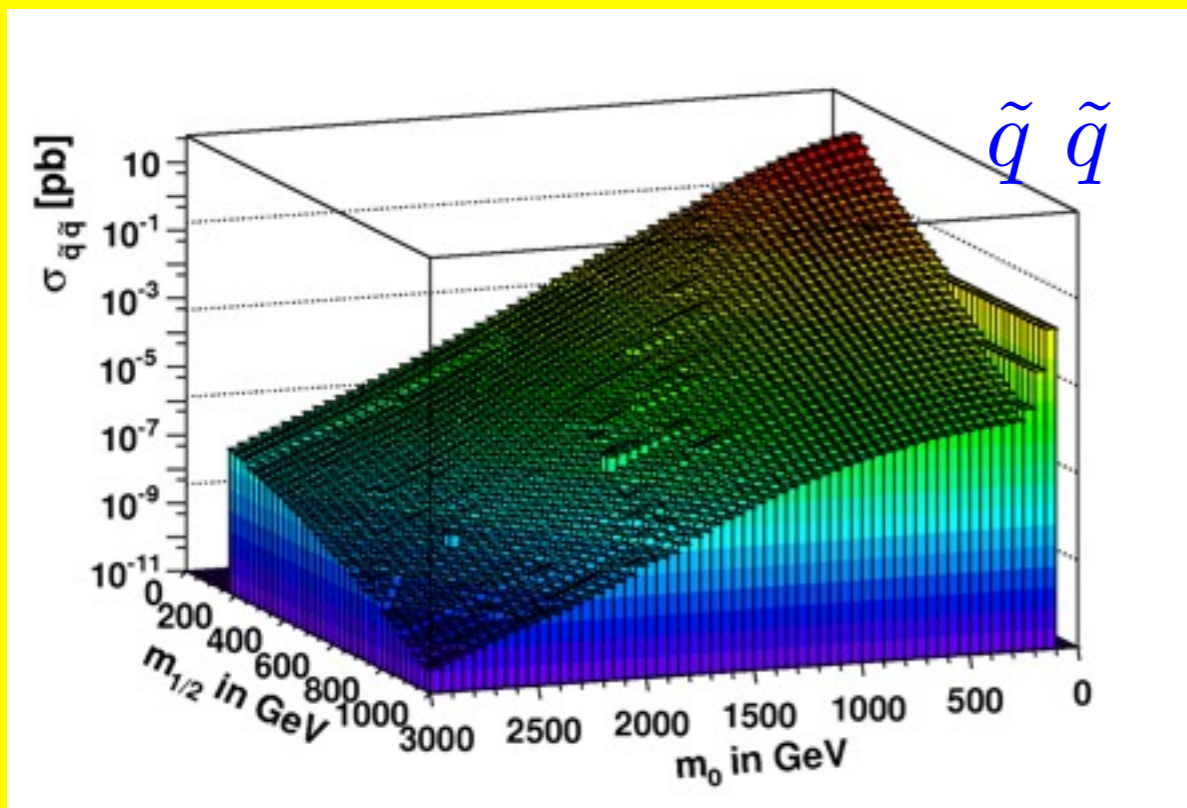
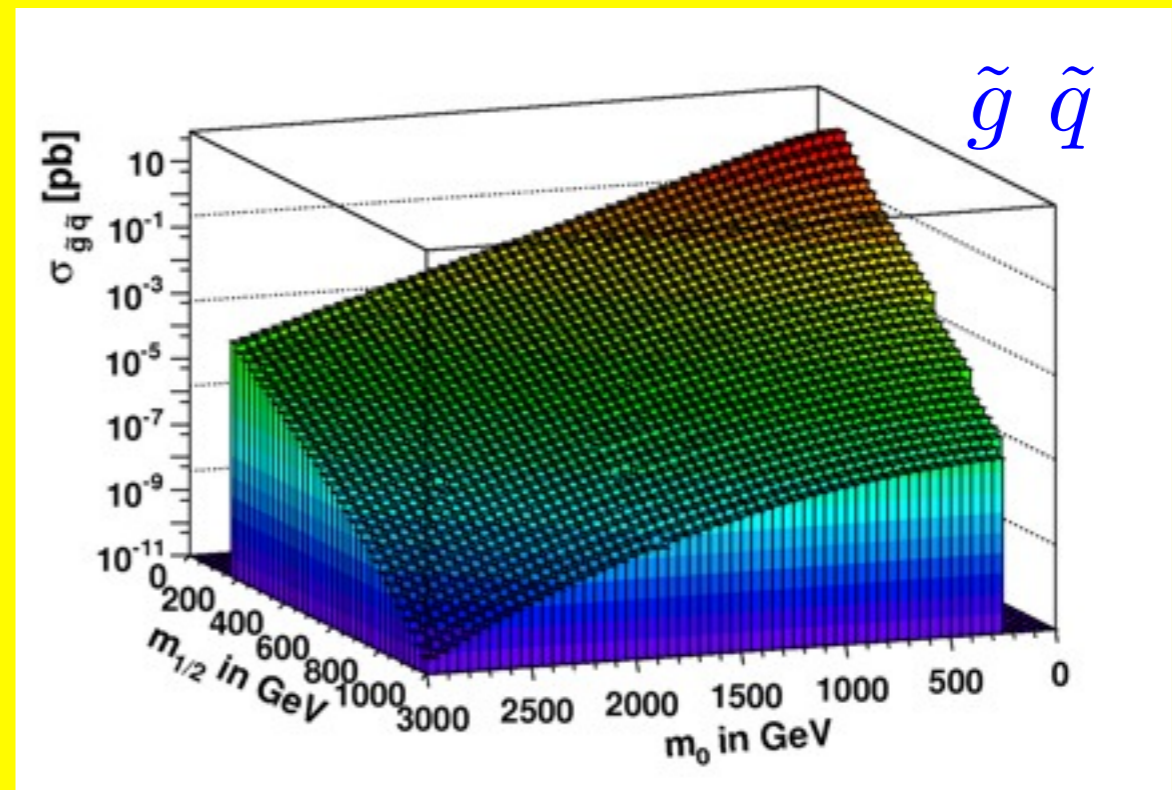
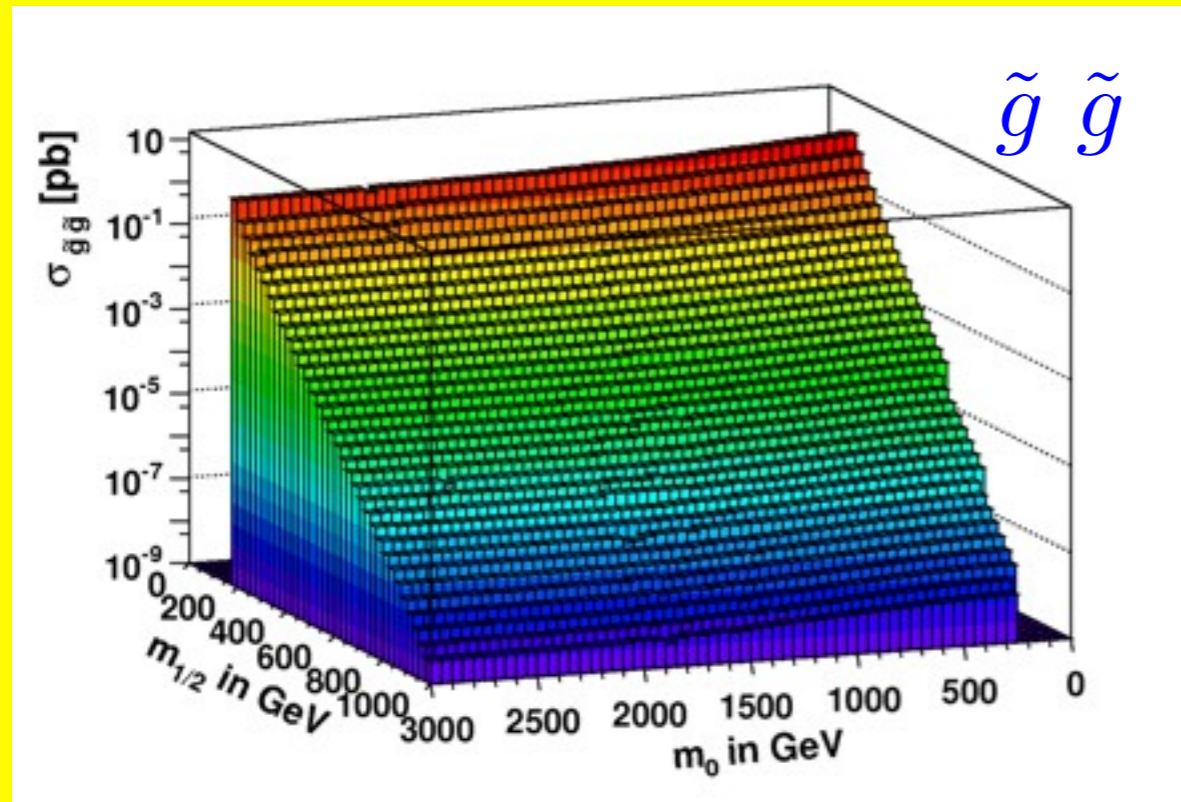
SUSY Production at the LHC



Strong Int's

Weak Int's

SUSY x-sections at the LHC @ 7 TeV

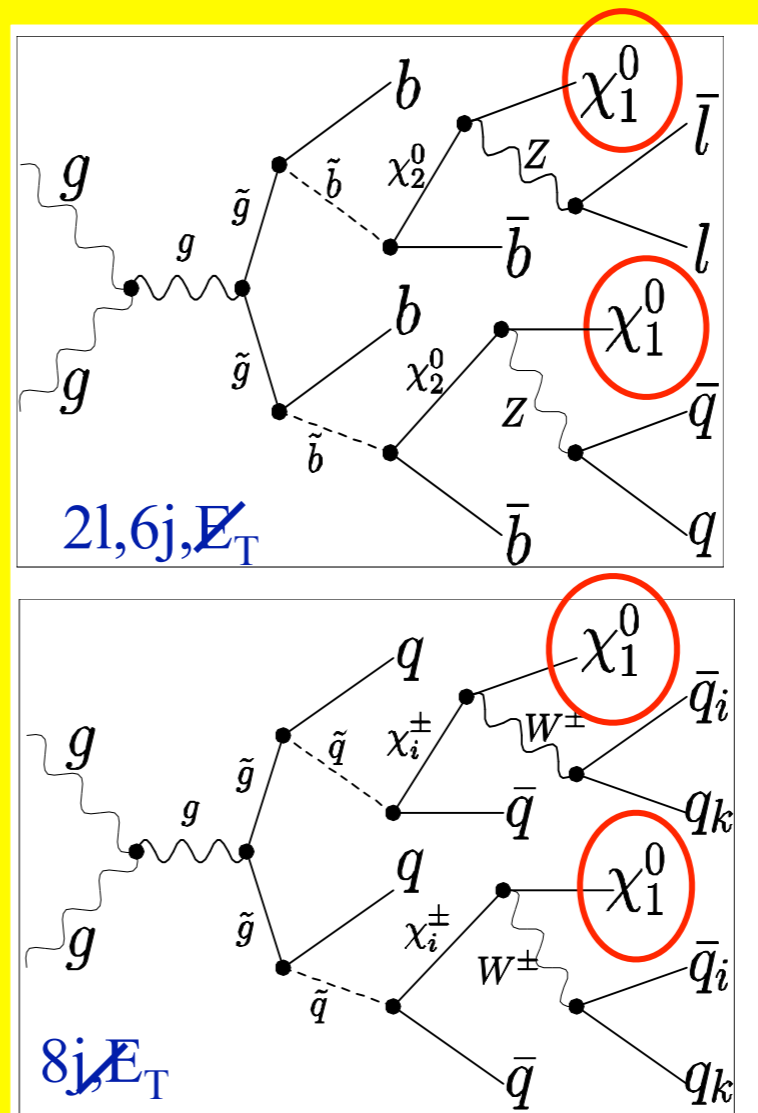
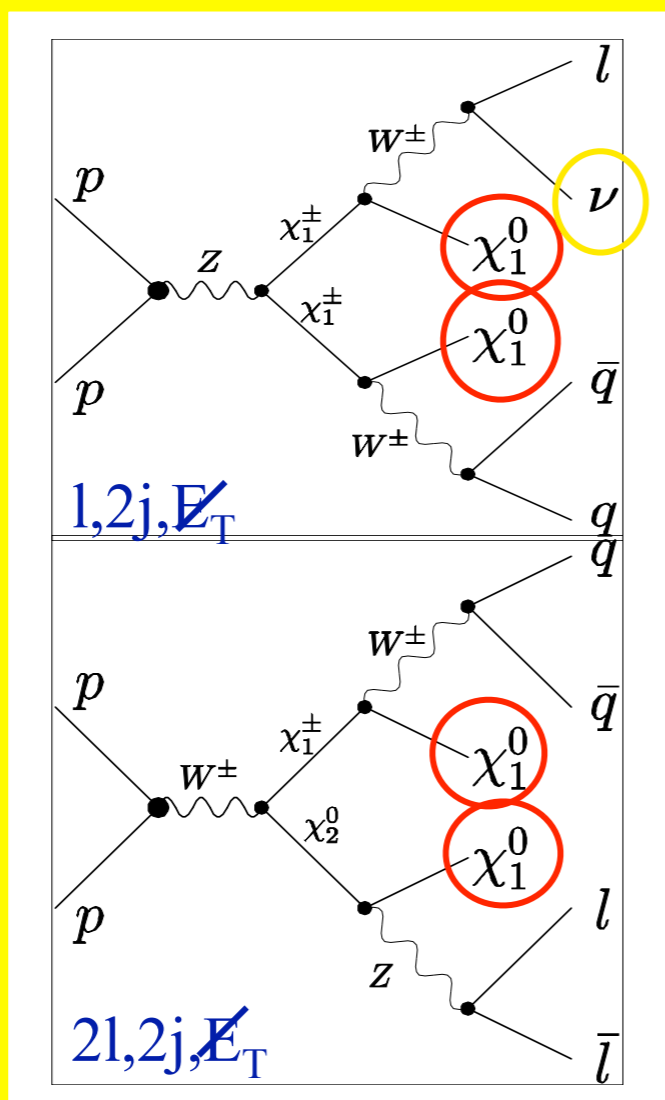




SUSY Signatures at the LHC

Search for superpartners within the MSSM

Weak int's

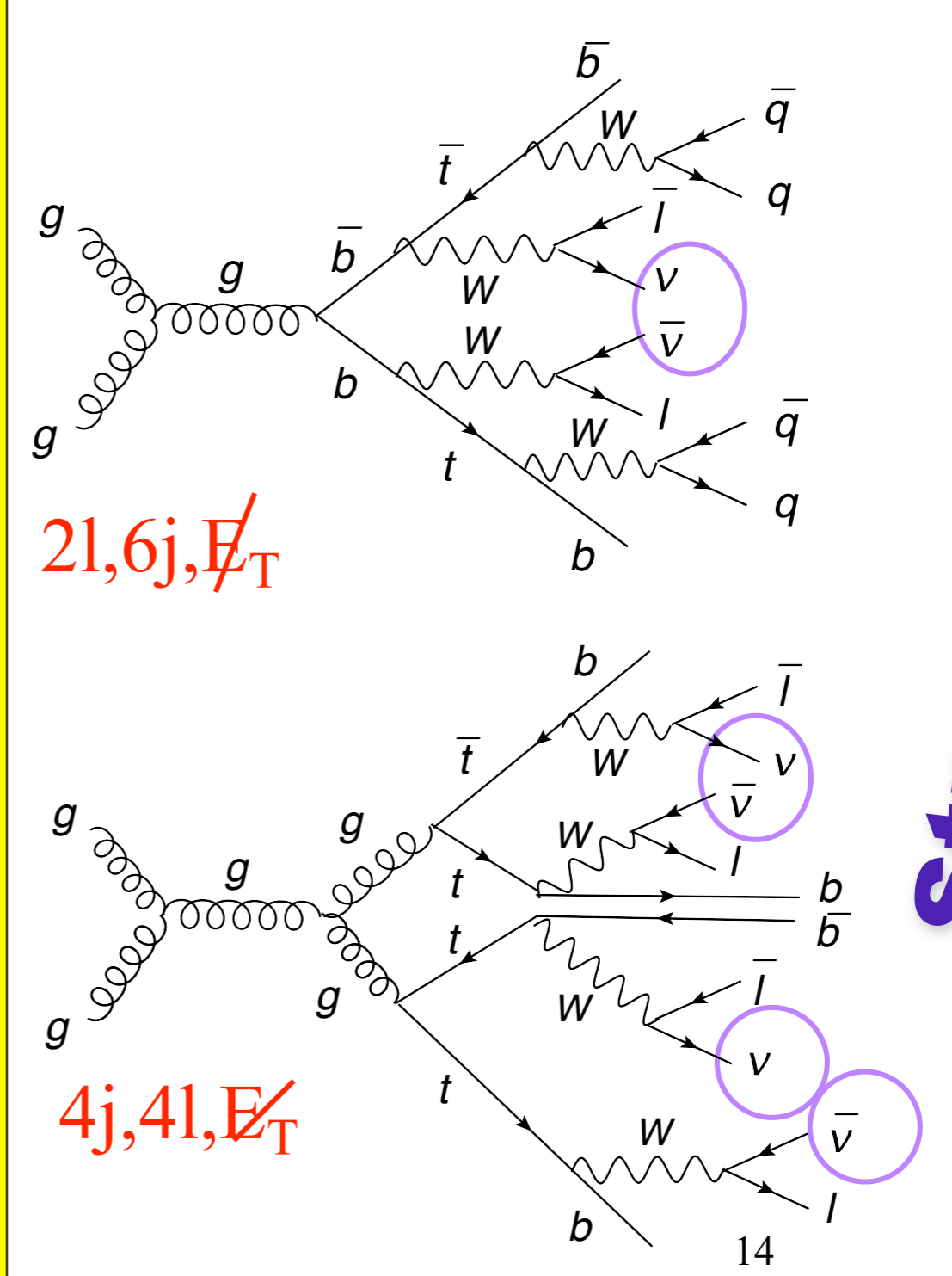
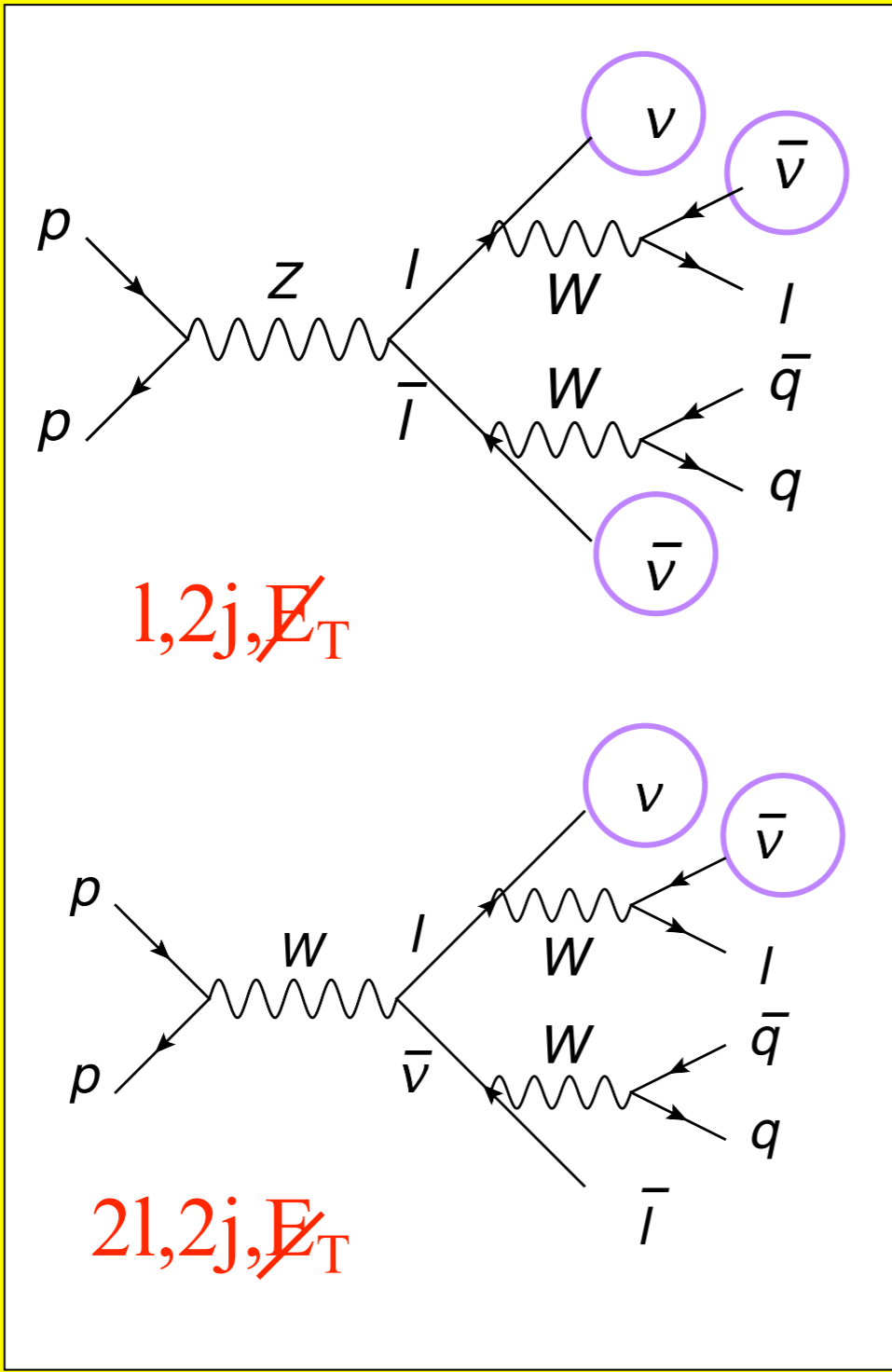


Strong int's

Typical SUSY signature: Missing Energy and Transverse Momentum

Background Processes of the SM for creation of Superpartners

weak int's

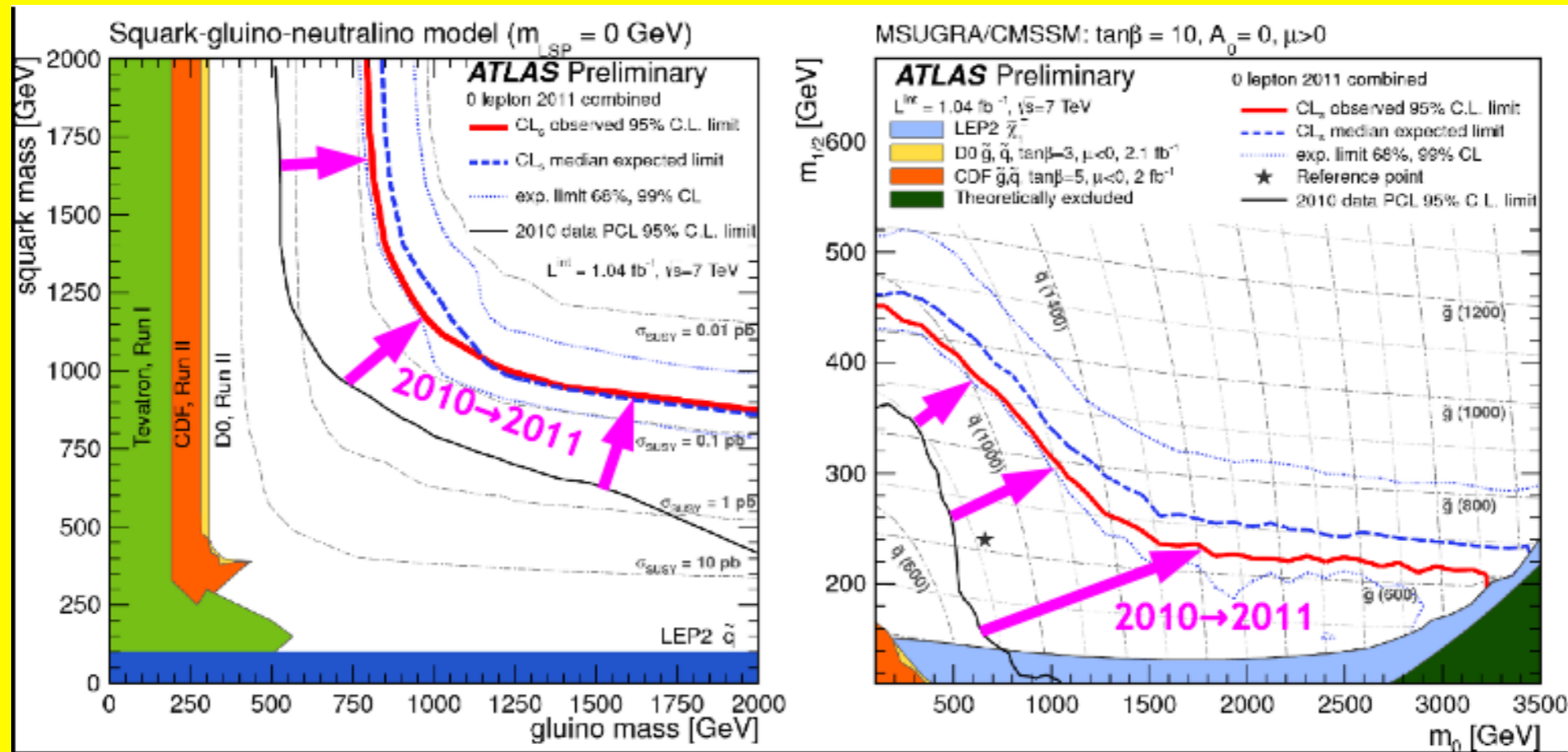


Strong int's



First SUSY results @ LHC

SUSY in 0-lepton channel

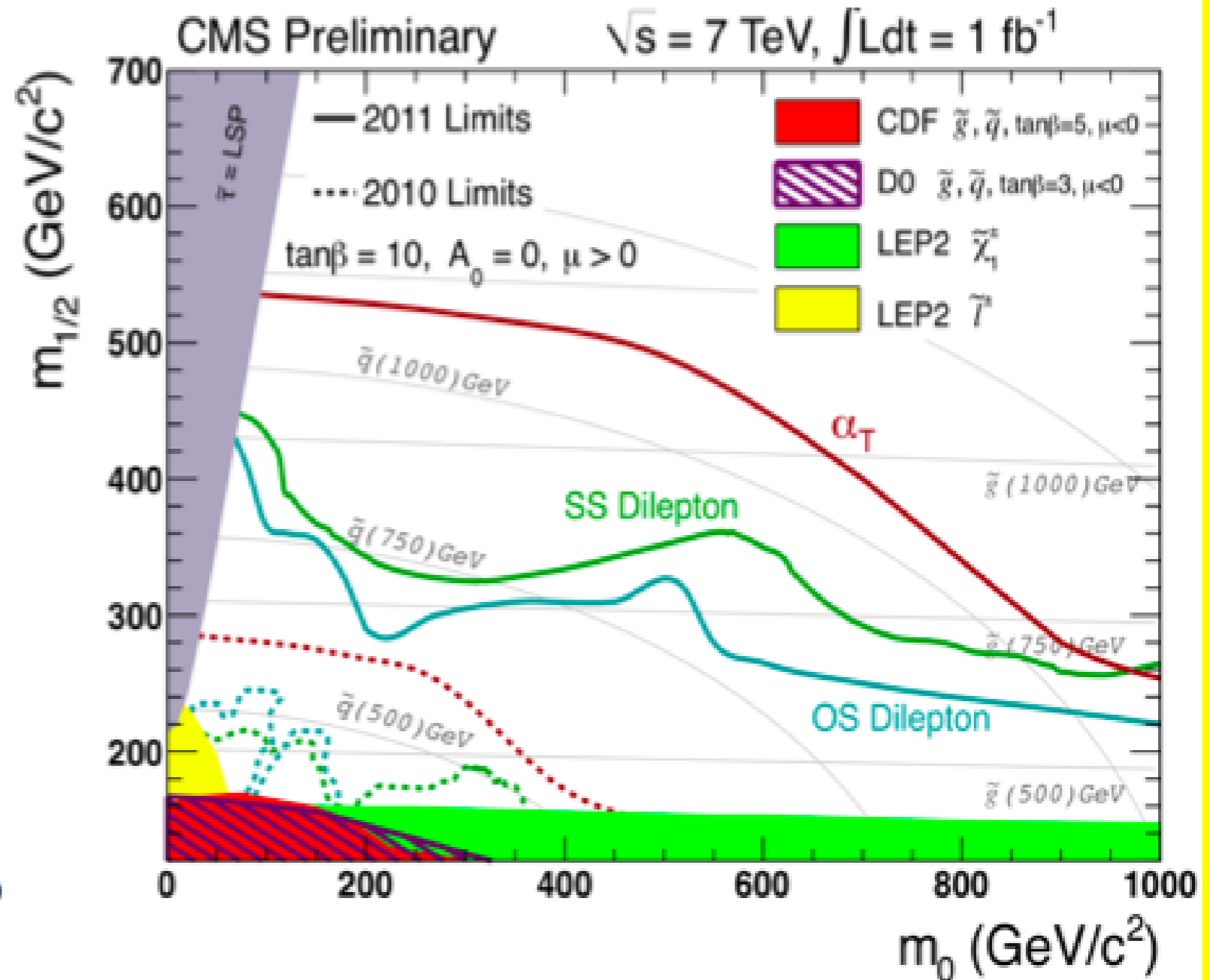
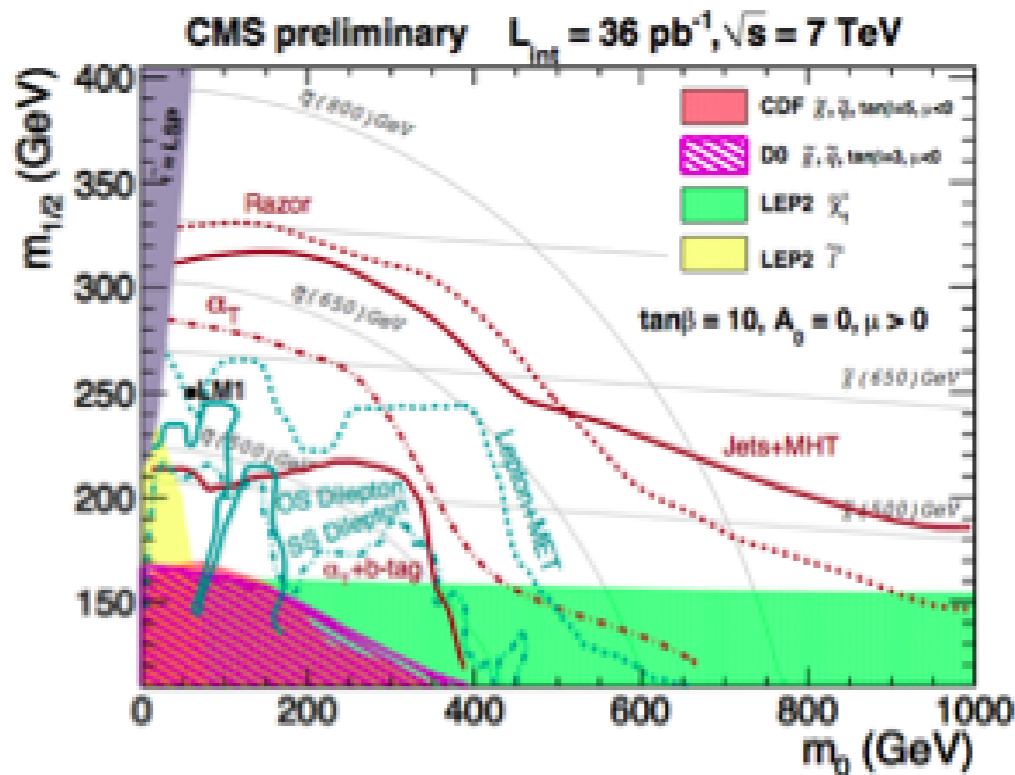


Simplified model with two q generations,
 $m(\chi^0) \sim 0.1 m_{\tilde{g}} > 800 \text{ GeV}$ $m_{\tilde{q}} > 850 \text{ GeV}$
 Equal mass case: $m_{\tilde{g}} = m_{\tilde{q}} > 1.075 \text{ TeV}$

MSUGRA/CMSSM: $\tan\beta=10$,
 $A_0=0$, $\mu > 0$ Equal mass case:
 $m_{\tilde{q}} = m_{\tilde{g}} > 980 \text{ GeV}$

Progress on SUSY Searches

Results of the first three SUSY analyses completed on 2011 data (α_T , Same Sign and Opposite Sign dileptons).



Within the constrained SSM models we are crossing the border of excluding gluinos and squarks up to 1 TeV and beyond. The air is getting thin for constrained SUSY. More conclusive results after summer.

Search for supersymmetry in events involving third generation squarks and sleptons with ATLAS

LHC Seminar
February 14, 2012

Summary

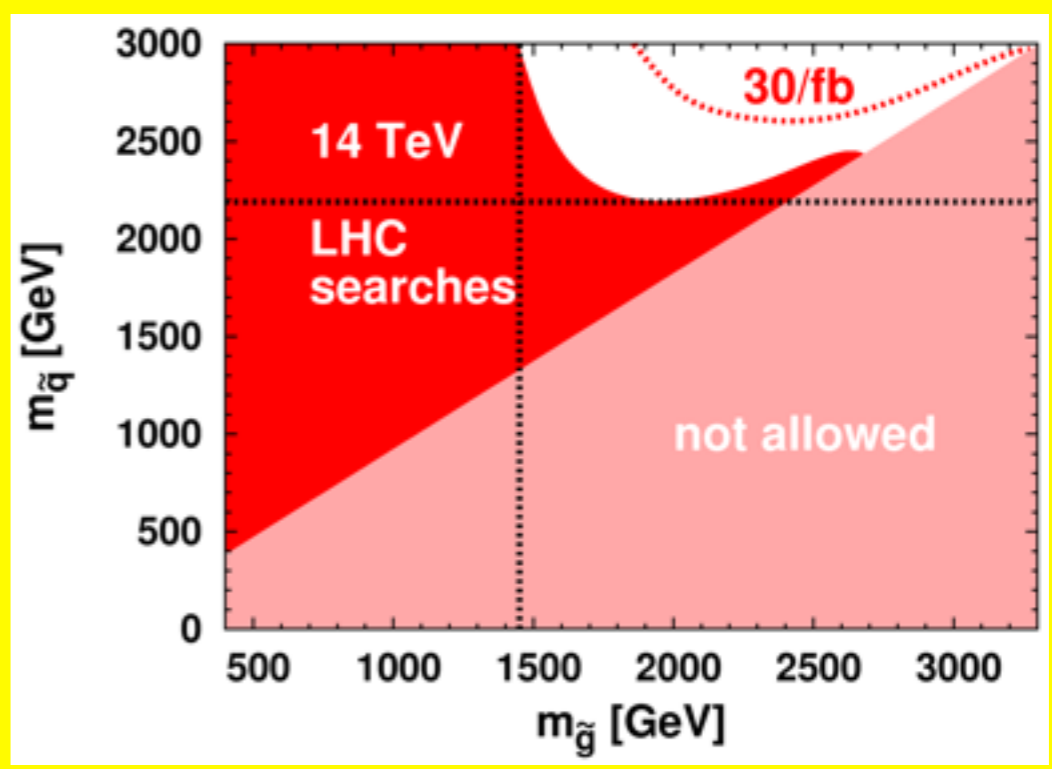
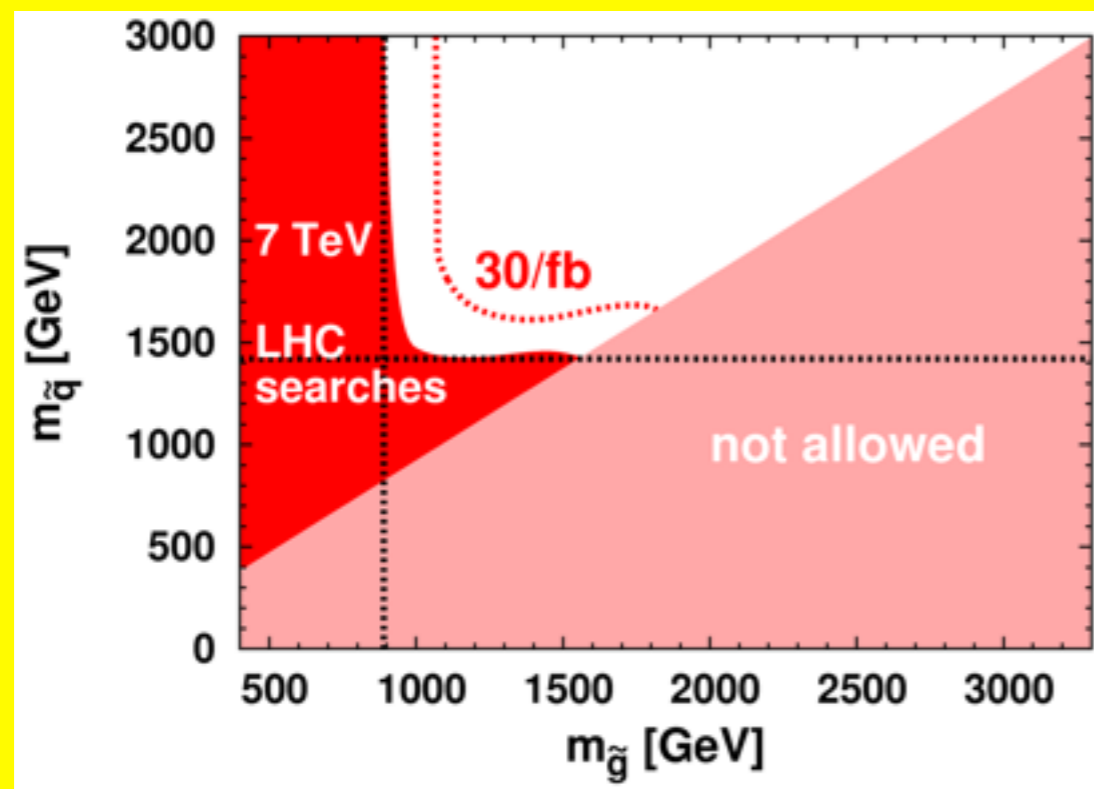
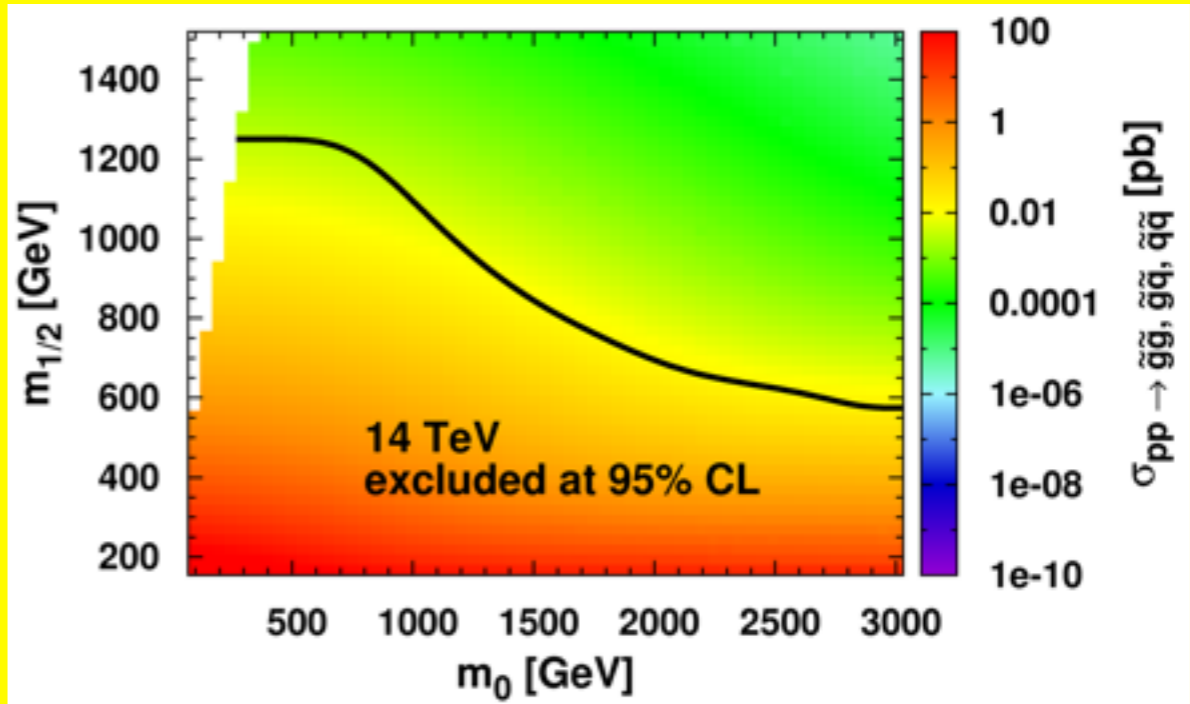
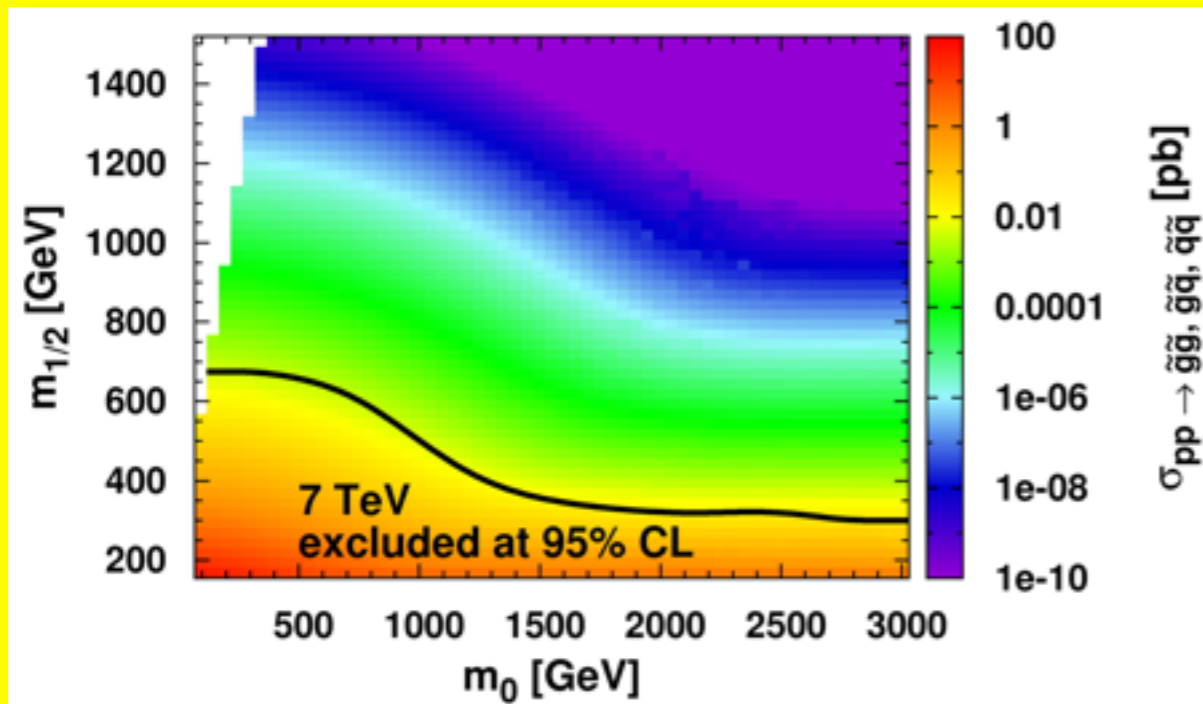
Ximo Poveda (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

- Variety of searches for SUSY events with third generation squarks and sleptons
- Exploring signatures with heavy quarks or tau leptons using 2 fb^{-1} of data:
 - 1 or 2 τ leptons: gluino or squark mediated $\tilde{\tau}_1$ production
 - 2 b -jets + lepton veto: direct $\tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1^*$ production
 - 0 lepton + b -jets: gluino mediated \tilde{b}_1 production
 - 1 lepton + b -jets: direct $\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1^*$ and gluino mediated \tilde{t}_1 production
 - 2 SS leptons: gluino mediated \tilde{t}_1 production
- No significant excess observed over SM expectations \rightarrow Limits on the masses of the sparticles in a various SUSY scenarios

$\tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1^*$ (MSSM)	$\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$m_{\tilde{b}_1} = 390 \text{ GeV} (m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0)$	2 b -jets
$\tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1^*$ (MSSM)	$\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$m_{\tilde{b}_1} = 350 \text{ GeV} (m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 120 \text{ GeV})$	2 b -jets
$\tilde{g} \tilde{g}, \tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1^*$ (MSSM)	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{b}_1 b, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$m_{\tilde{g}} = 920 \text{ GeV} (m_{\tilde{b}_1} < 800 \text{ GeV})$	0 ℓ + b -jets
$\tilde{g} \tilde{g}$ (simpl. model)	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow \bar{b} \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$m_{\tilde{g}} = 900 \text{ GeV} (m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < 300 \text{ GeV})$	0 ℓ + b -jets
$\tilde{g} \tilde{g}, \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1^*$ (MSSM)	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 t, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$m_{\tilde{g}} = 620 \text{ GeV} (m_{\tilde{t}_1} < 440 \text{ GeV})$	1 ℓ + b -jets
$\tilde{g} \tilde{g}, \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1^*$ (MSSM)	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 t, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$m_{\tilde{g}} = 650 \text{ GeV} (m_{\tilde{t}_1} < 450 \text{ GeV})$	2 ℓ SS
$\tilde{g} \tilde{g}$ (simpl. model)	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$m_{\tilde{g}} = 700 \text{ GeV} (m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < 100 \text{ GeV})$	1 ℓ + b -jets
$\tilde{g} \tilde{g}$ (simpl. model)	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$m_{\tilde{g}} = 650 \text{ GeV} (m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < 215 \text{ GeV})$	2 ℓ SS
$\tilde{g} \tilde{g}$ (simpl. model)	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow tb + \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$m_{\tilde{g}} = 710 \text{ GeV} (m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < 100 \text{ GeV})$	1 ℓ + b -jets



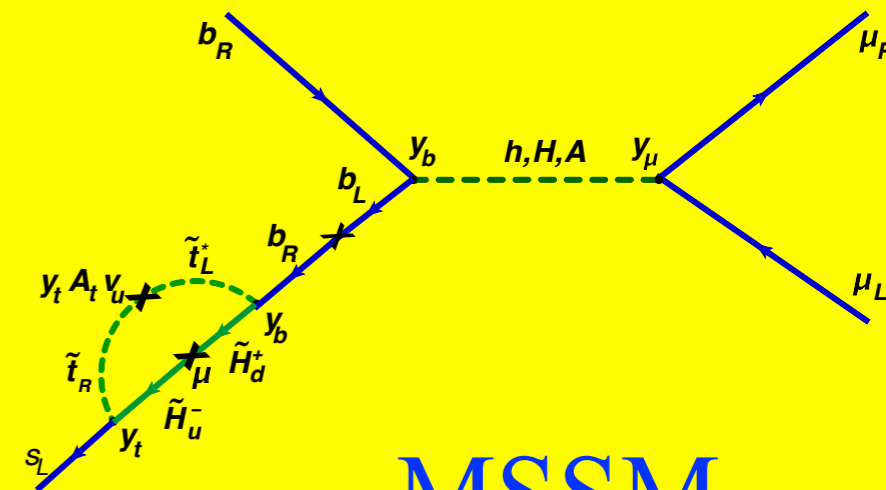
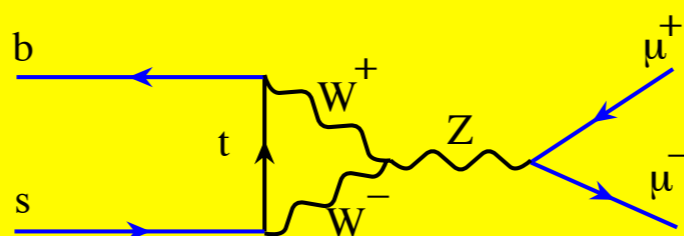
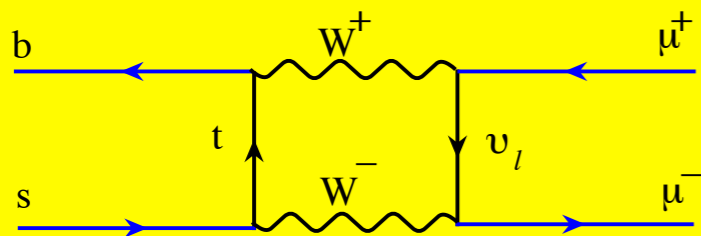
LHC Reach at 7 and 14 TeV



Energy is more important than luminosity



Rare Decays: $Br[B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-]$



SM: $Br = 3.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$
 Ex: $< 4.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$

SM

MSSM

$$Br[B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu] = \frac{2\tau_B m_B^5}{64\pi} f_{B_s}^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_l^2}{m_B^2}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{4m_l^2}{m_B^2}\right) \left| \frac{(C_S - C'_S)}{(m_b + m_s)} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{(C_P - C'_P)}{(m_b + m_s)} + 2 \frac{m_\mu}{m_{B_s}^2} (C_A - C'_A) \right|^2 \right]$$

$$C_S \simeq \frac{G_F \alpha}{\sqrt{2}\pi} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \left(\frac{\tan^3 \beta}{4 \sin^2 \theta_W} \right) \left(\frac{m_b m_\mu m_t \mu}{M_W^2 M_A^2} \right) \frac{\sin 2\theta_{\tilde{t}}}{2} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2 \log \left[\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2}{\mu^2} \right]}{\mu^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2} - \frac{m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2 \log \left[\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2}{\mu^2} \right]}{\mu^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2} \right)$$

Enhancement

Suppression



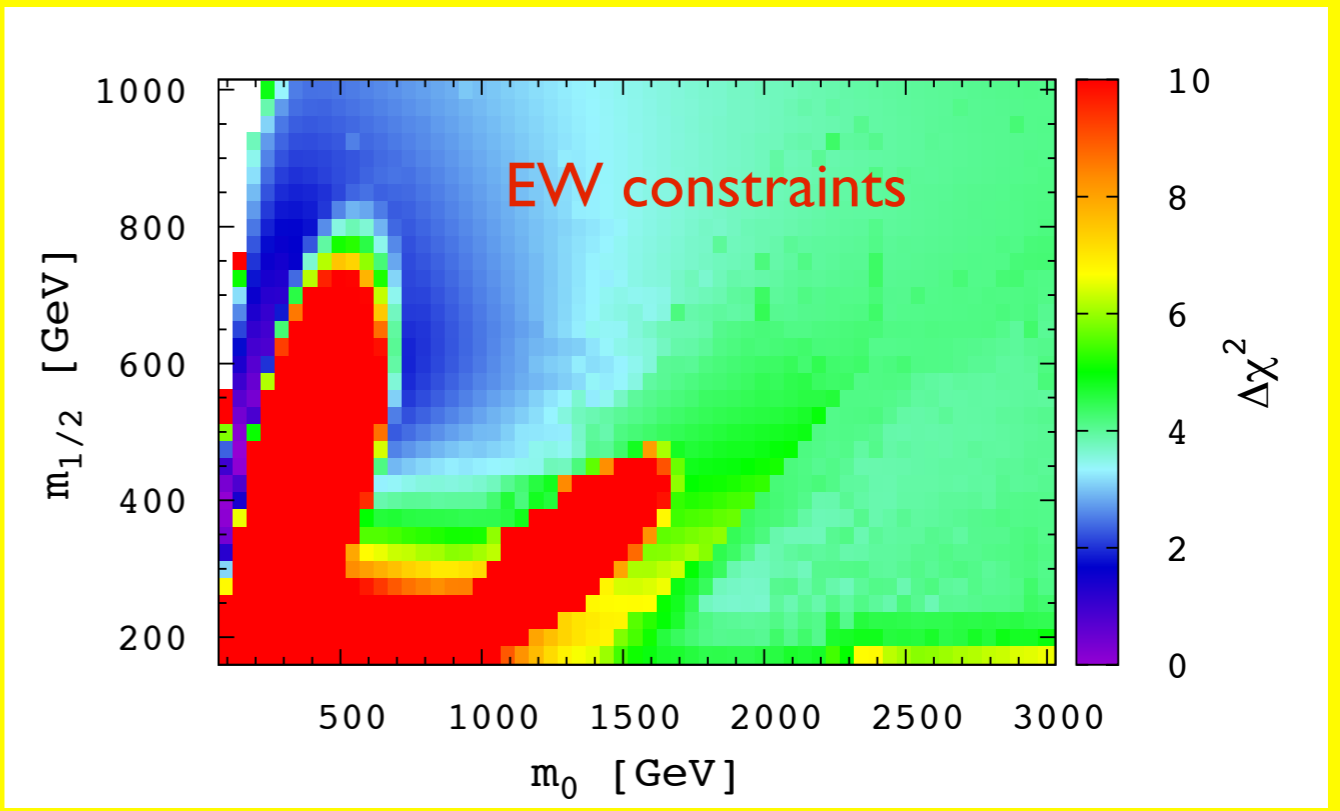
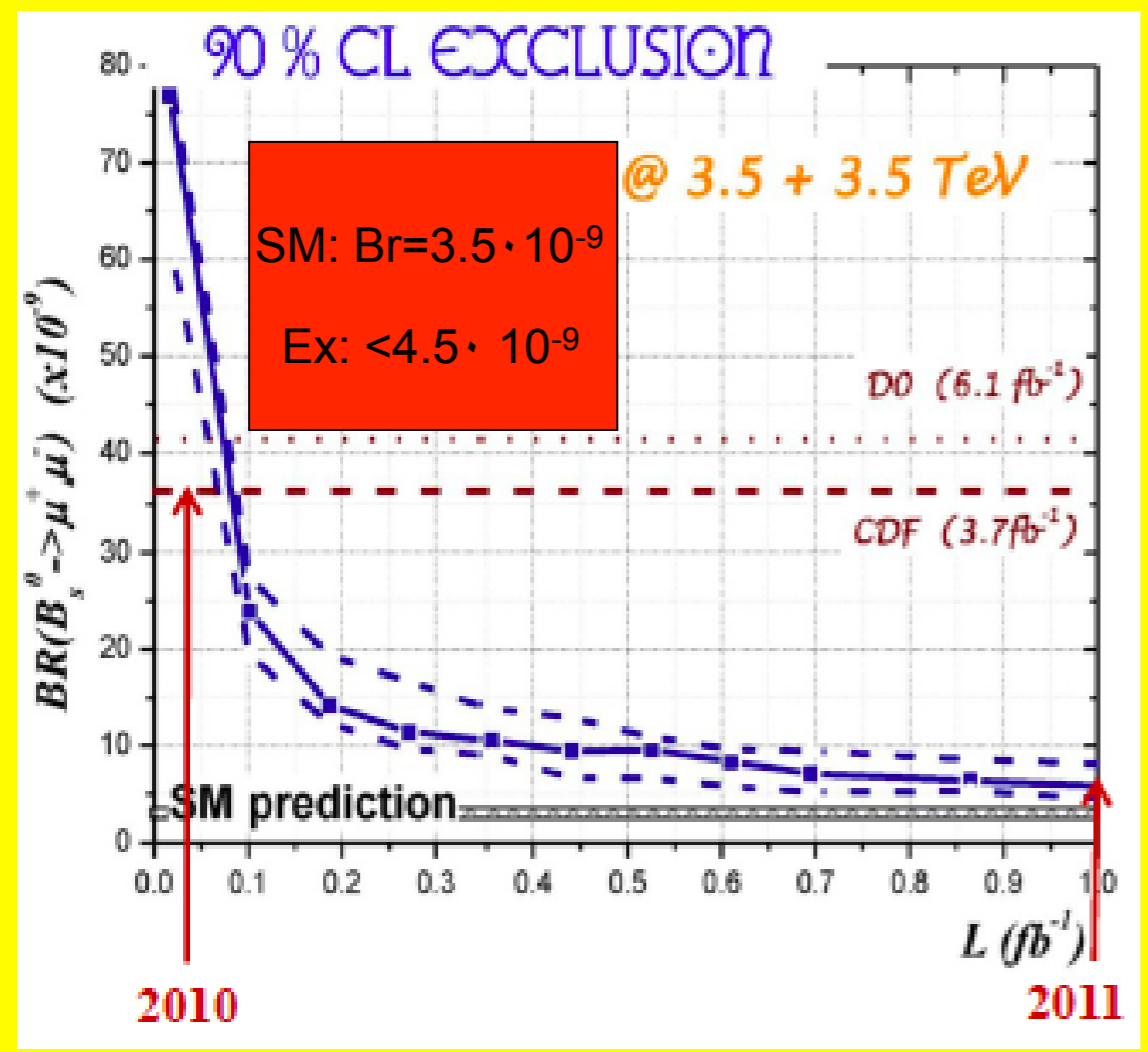
Rare Decays: $Br[B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-]$ Constraint

95% C.L. Excluded regions for

$$Br[B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-] < 4.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$Br[B_s \rightarrow X_s \gamma] = (3.55 \pm 0.24) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$Br[B_u \rightarrow \tau \nu] = (1.68 \pm 0.31) \cdot 10^{-4}$$



Negative interference is possible



Anomalous magnetic moment

$$a_{\mu}^{exp} = 11\,659\,202(14)(6) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

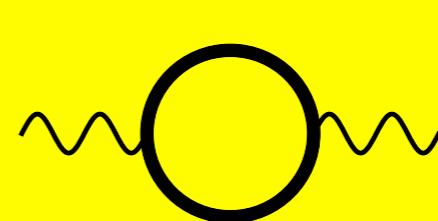
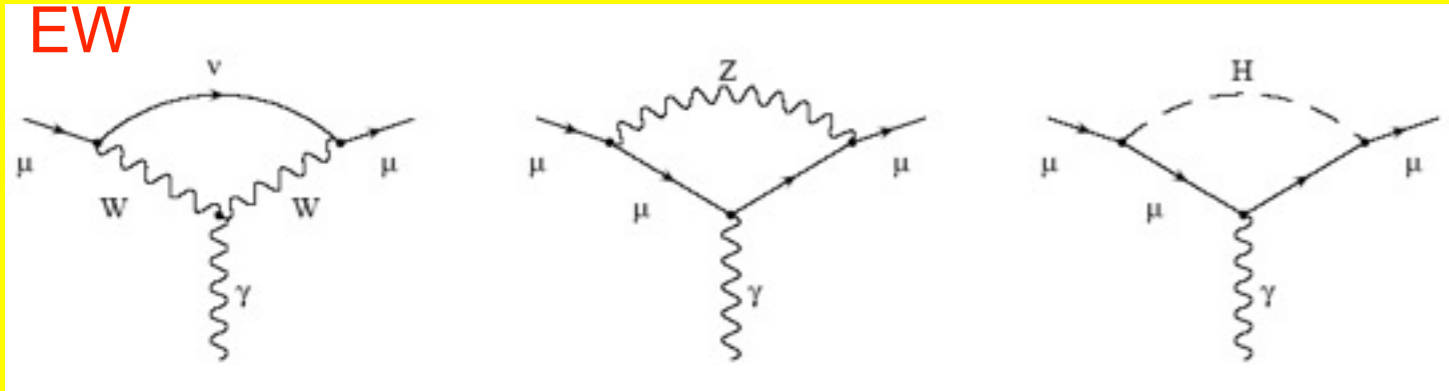
$$a_{\mu}^{SM} = 11\,659\,159.6(6.7) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{exp} - a_{\mu}^{SM} = (27 \pm 10) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

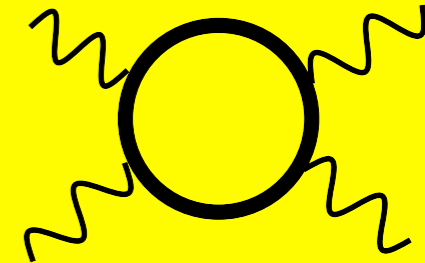
$$a_{\mu}^{QED} = 11\,658\,470.56(0.29) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{weak} = 15.1(0.4) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{hadr} = 673.9(6.7) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

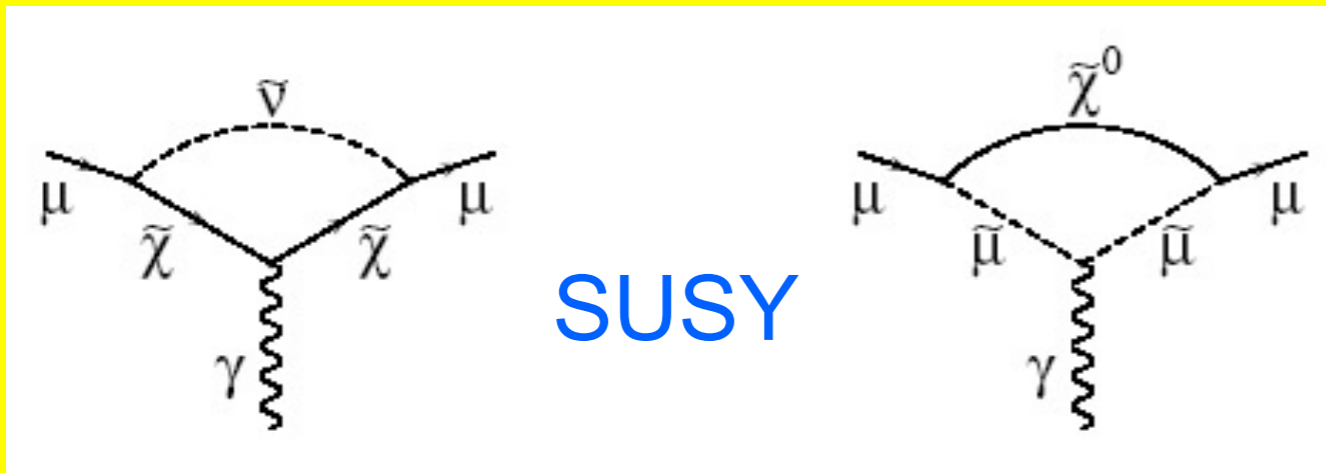


vacuum pol



light-light scat

$$|a_{\mu}^{SUSY}| \approx \frac{\alpha(M_Z)}{8\pi \sin^2 \theta_W} \frac{m_{\mu}^2}{M_{SUSY}^2} \tan \beta \left(1 - \frac{4\alpha}{\pi} \log \frac{M_{SUSY}}{m_{\mu}}\right) \approx 140 \cdot 10^{-11} \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{M_{SUSY}}\right)^2 \tan \beta$$

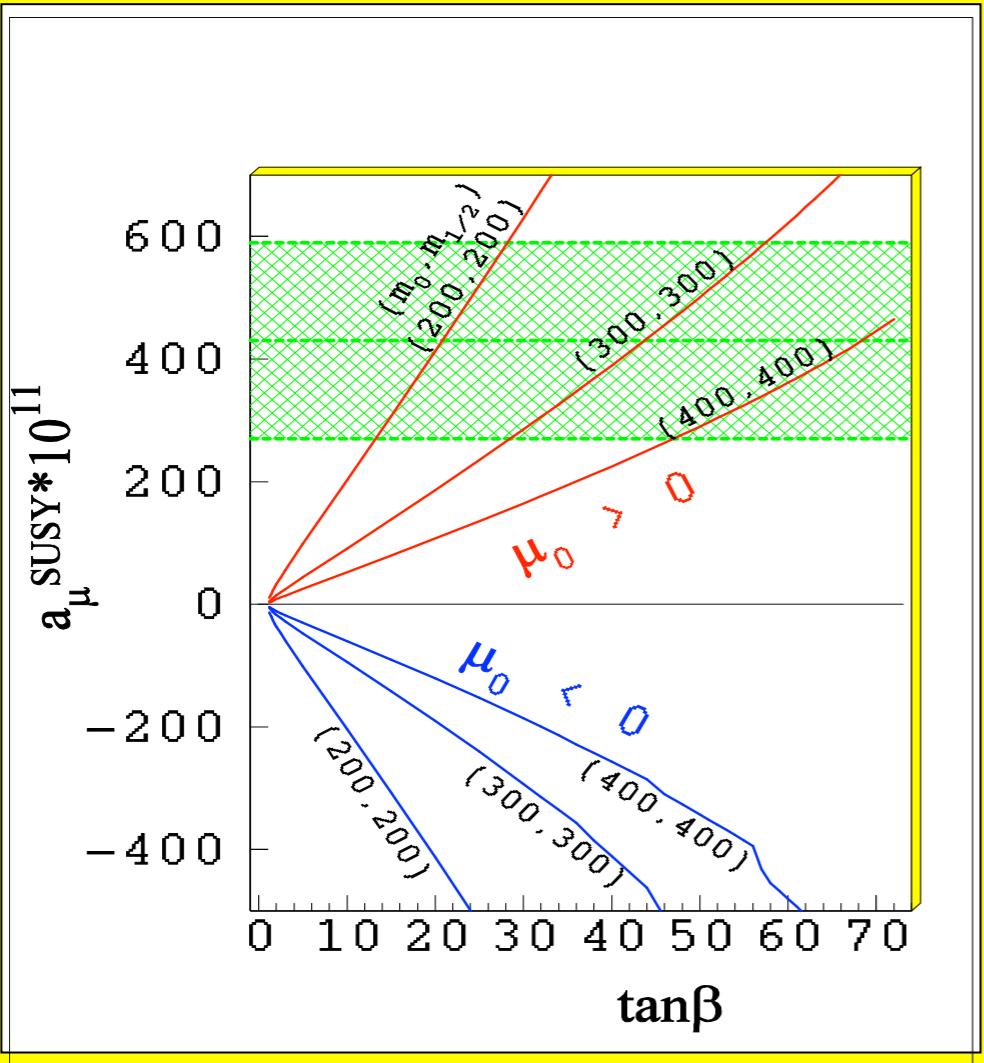


Suppression

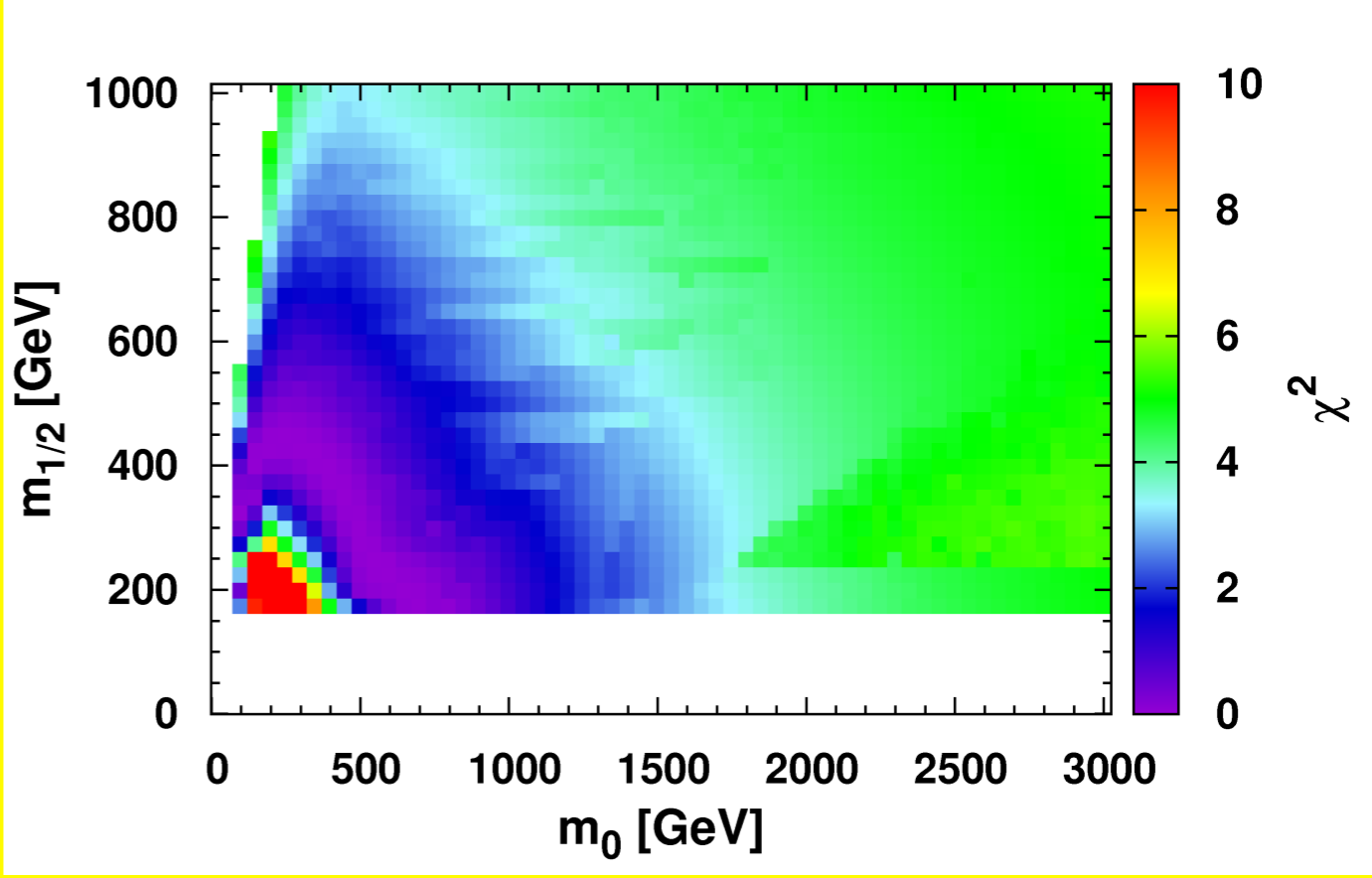
Enhancement



$g-2$ Constraint on Parameter space



Fixes the sign of μ



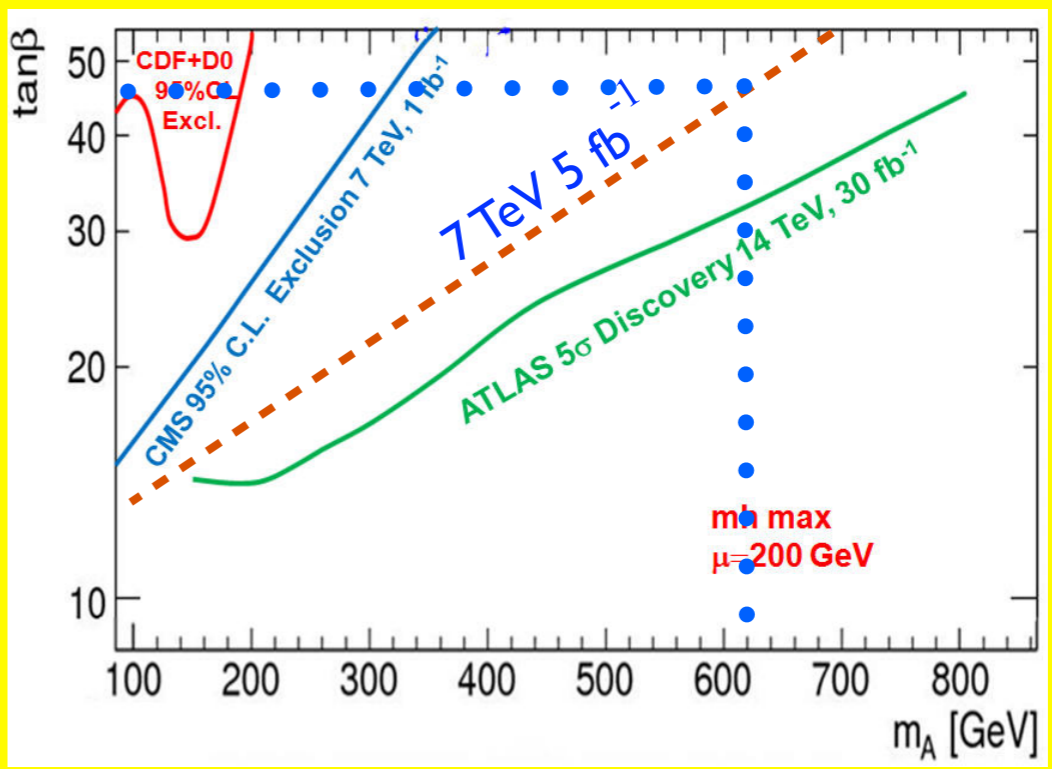
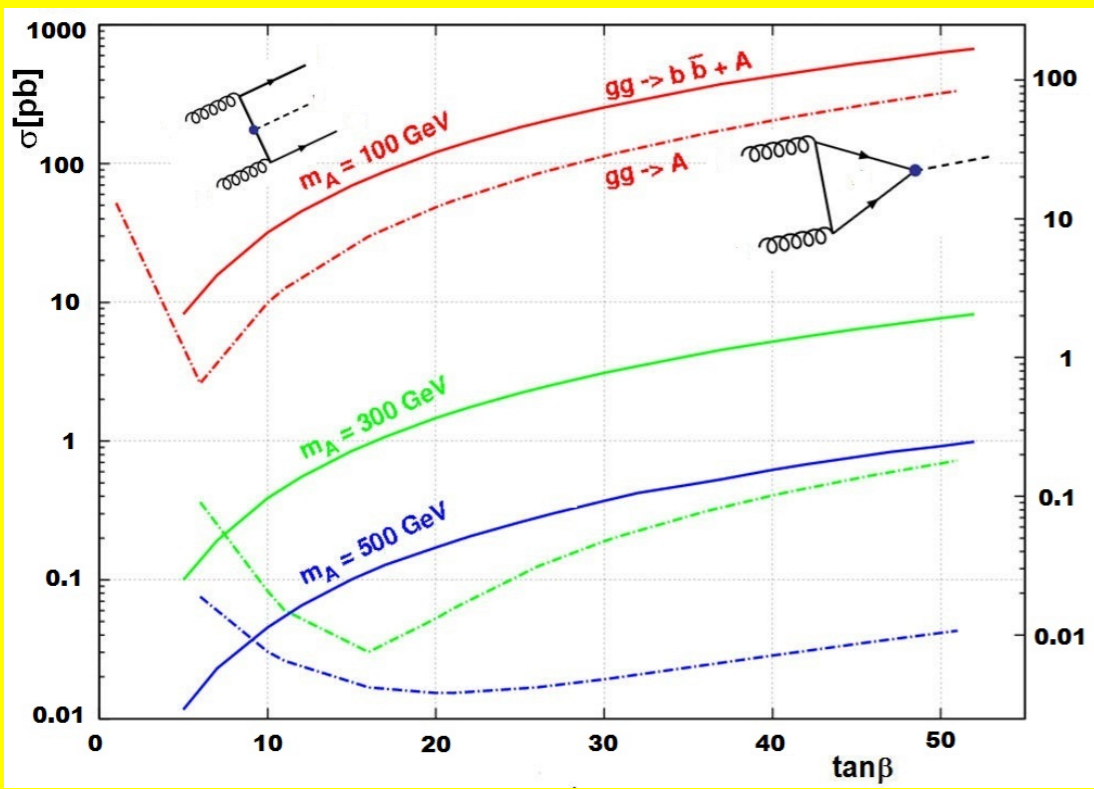
The only requirement that limits the SUSY masses from above

Almost excluded by rare decay

$$Br[B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-]$$



Heavy Higgs Production at the LHC



$$\sigma_{Higgs} = \frac{1}{32} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 g[x_1] g[x_2] |\mathcal{M}_{Higgs}|^2 \frac{2\pi}{m_{Higgs}^2} \delta(E^2 x_1 x_2 - m_{Higgs}^2)$$

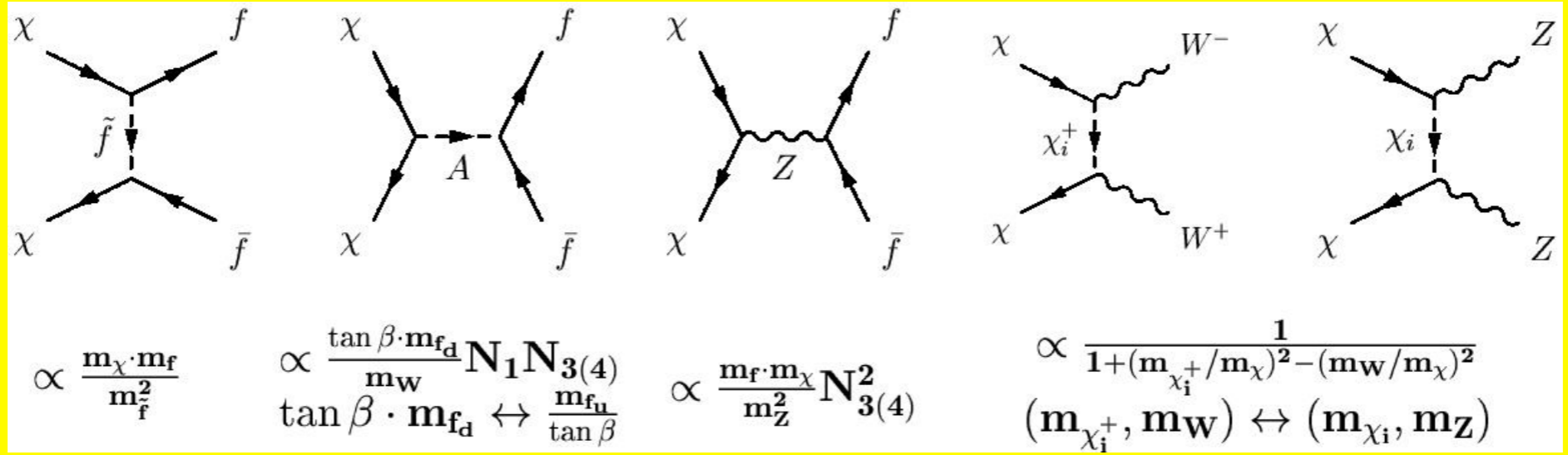
$$\mathcal{M}_h = \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \frac{m_h^2}{2\sqrt{2}v} \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} F_{1/2}^h \left[\frac{4m_t^2}{m_h^2} \right] - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta} F_{1/2}^h \left[\frac{4m_b^2}{m_h^2} \right] \right),$$

$$\mathcal{M}_H = \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \frac{m_H^2}{2\sqrt{2}v} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} F_{1/2}^H \left[\frac{4m_t^2}{m_H^2} \right] + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta} F_{1/2}^H \left[\frac{4m_b^2}{m_H^2} \right] \right),$$

$$\mathcal{M}_A = \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \frac{m_A^2}{2\sqrt{2}v} \left(\frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta} F_{1/2}^A \left[\frac{4m_t^2}{m_A^2} \right] + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} F_{1/2}^A \left[\frac{4m_b^2}{m_A^2} \right] \right)$$



Relic Abundance of the Dark Matter



The Dark Matter Annihilation

WMAP: $\Omega_{DM} h^2 = 0.1131 \pm 0.0034$ $\Omega h^2 = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-27}}{\langle \sigma v \rangle}$

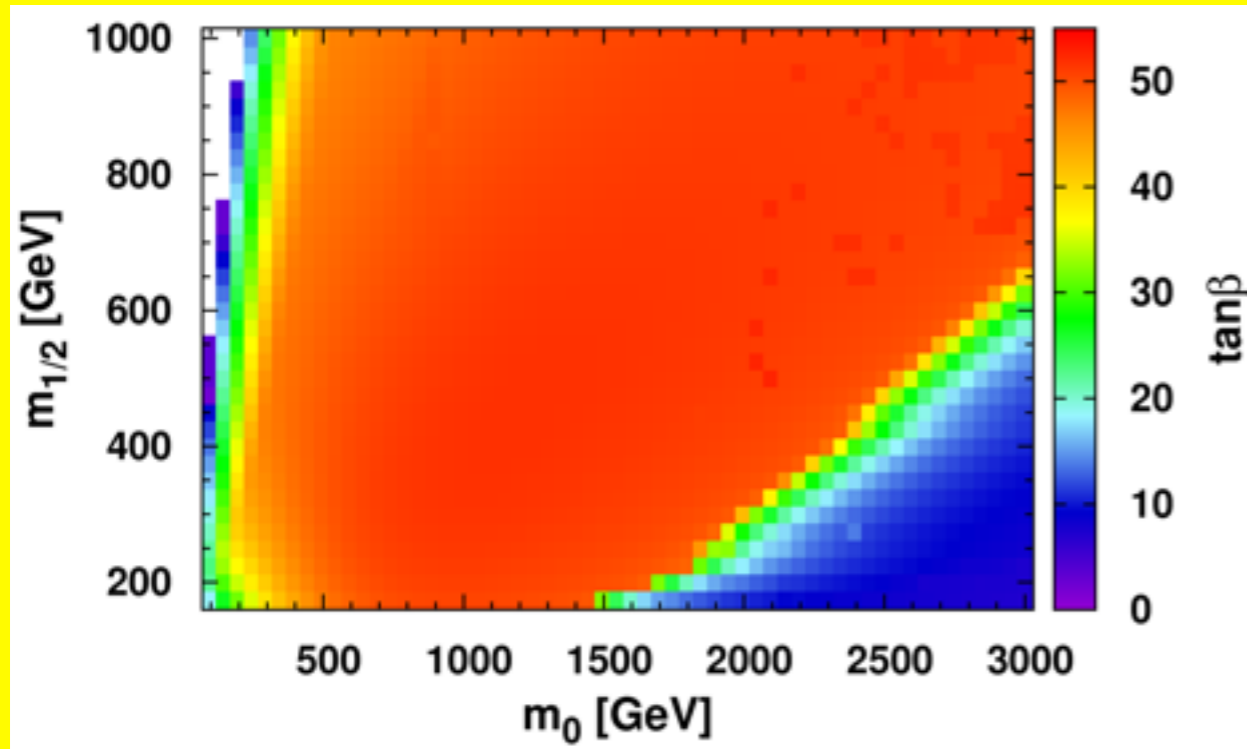
$h \approx 0.71$

$\langle \sigma v \rangle = 2 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim \frac{M_\chi^4 m_b^2 \tan^2 \beta (N_{31} \sin \beta - N_{41} \cos \beta)^2 (N_{21} \cos \theta_W - N_{11} \sin \theta_W)^2}{\sin^4 2\theta_W M_Z^2 (4M_\chi^2 - M_A^2)^2 + M_A^2 \Gamma_A^2}$$

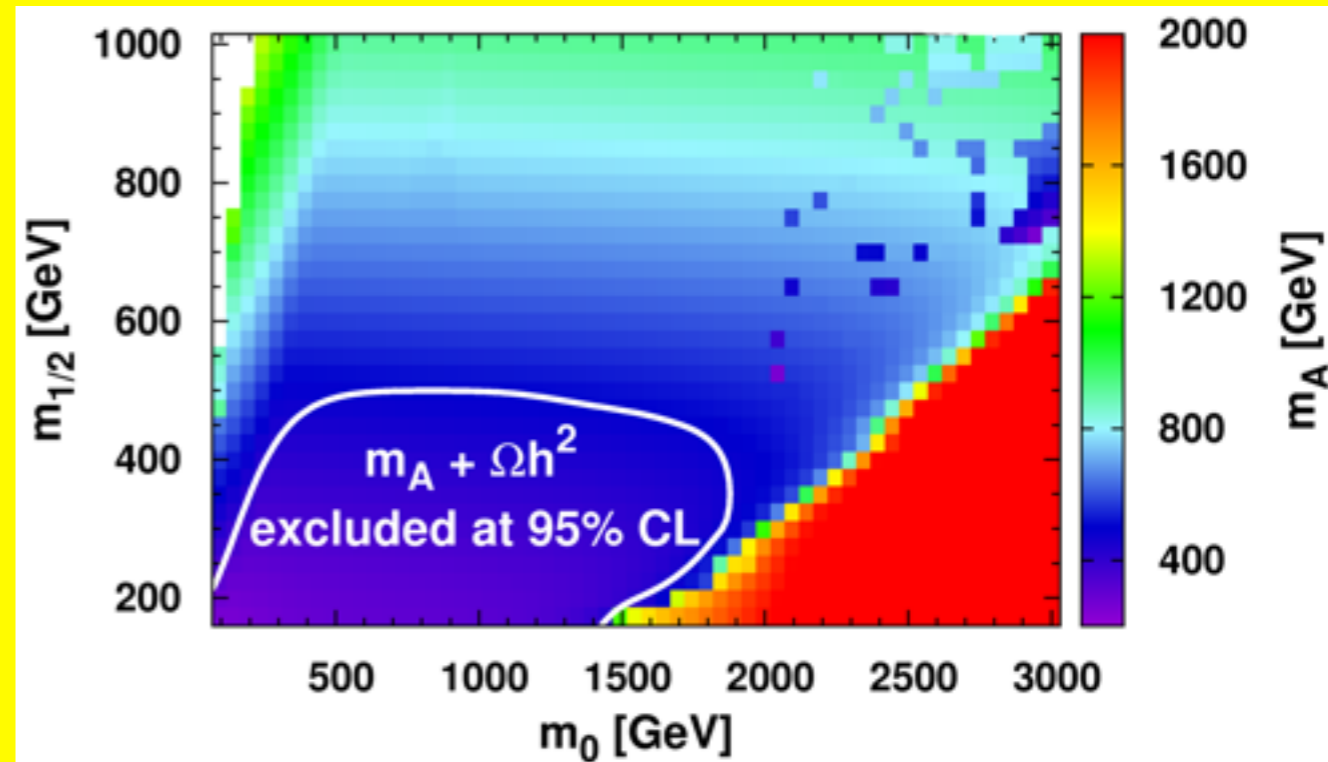
$$|\tilde{\chi}_1^0\rangle = N_{11}|B_0\rangle + N_{21}|W_0^3\rangle + N_{31}|H_1\rangle + N_{41}|H_2\rangle$$

Relic Abundance of the DM Constraint



The value of $\tan\beta$

$\tan\beta \approx 50$ almost everywhere except for the coannihilation regions

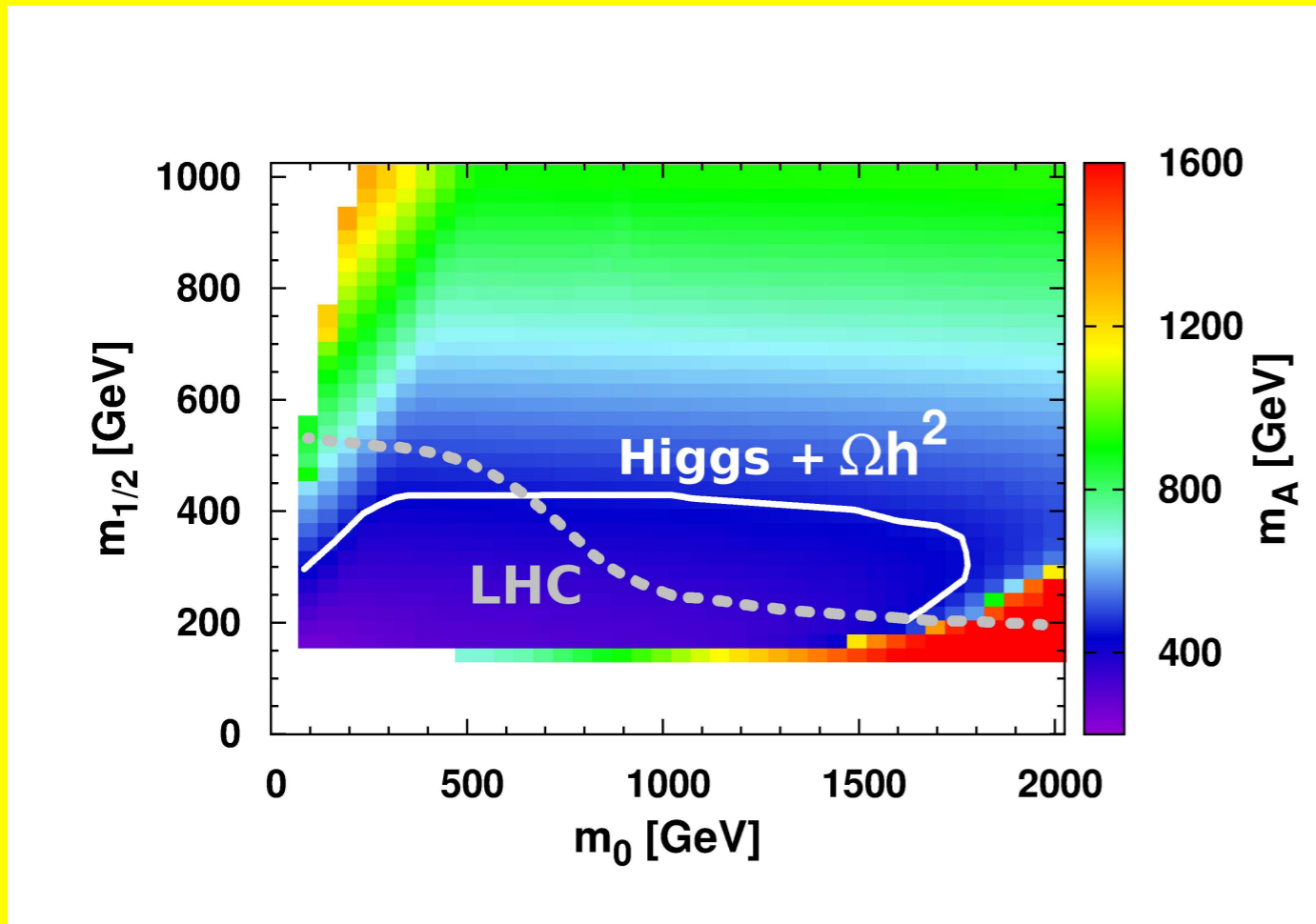


The value of m_A

m_A may be as low as 500 GeV except for the coannihilation regions



SUSY Limits without Direct DM Search



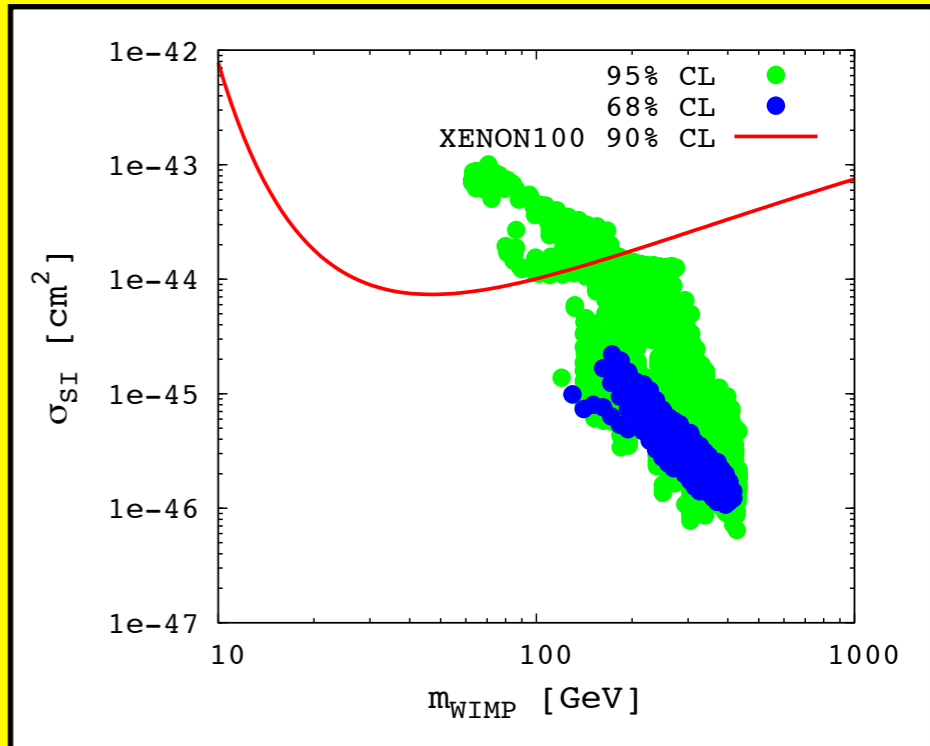
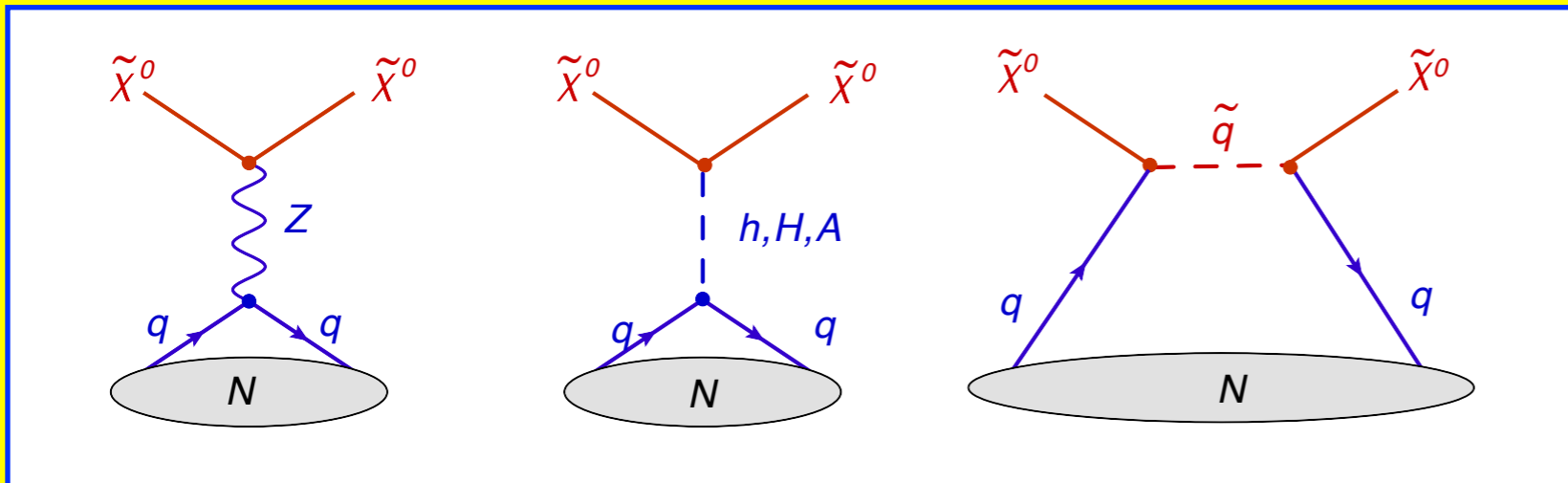
The values of A_0 and $\tan \beta$ are adjusted

This includes:

- the Higgs searches
- the relic abundance
- and collider limits



Direct DM Searches



$$\sigma = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{m_{\text{DM}}^2 m_N^2}{(m_{\text{DM}} + m_N)^2} (Z f_p + (A - Z) f_n)^2$$

$$f_{p,n} = \sum_{q=u,d,s} G_q f_{Tq}^{(p,n)} \frac{m_{p,n}}{m_q} + \frac{2}{27} f_{TG}^{(p,n)} \sum_{q=c,b,t} G_q \frac{m_{p,n}}{m_q}$$

$$m_p f_{Tq}^{(p)} \equiv \langle p | m_q \bar{q} q | p \rangle$$

$$G_q(A) = 0,$$

$$G_u(h) = \frac{-e^2 m_u}{2 \sin^2 2\theta_W M_Z} (N_{21} \cos \theta_W - N_{11} \sin \theta_W) \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} \frac{(N_{41} \cos \alpha + N_{31} \sin \alpha)}{M_h^2},$$

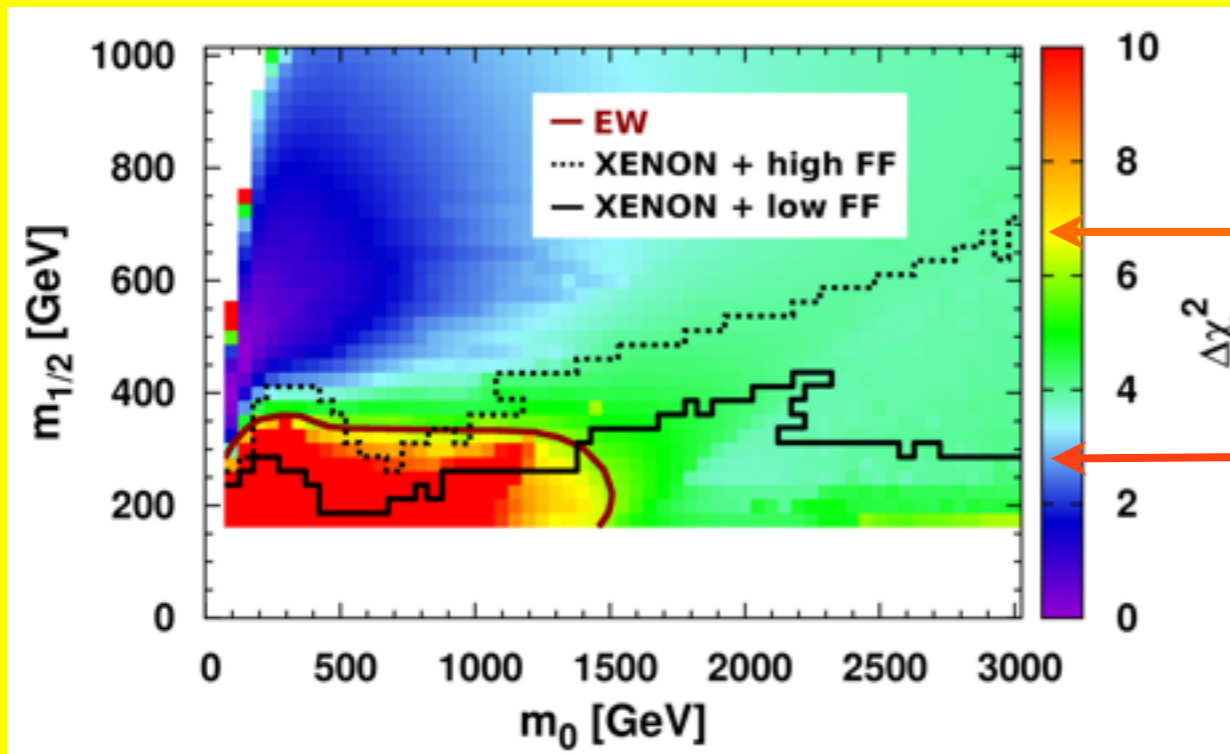
$$G_d(h) = \frac{e^2 m_d}{2 \sin^2 2\theta_W M_Z} (N_{21} \cos \theta_W - N_{11} \sin \theta_W) \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta} \frac{(N_{41} \cos \alpha + N_{31} \sin \alpha)}{M_h^2},$$

$$G_u(H) = \frac{-e^2 m_u}{2 \sin^2 2\theta_W M_Z} (N_{21} \cos \theta_W - N_{11} \sin \theta_W) \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} \frac{(N_{41} \sin \alpha - N_{31} \cos \alpha)}{M_H^2}.$$

$$G_d(H) = \frac{-e^2 m_d}{2 \sin^2 2\theta_W M_Z} (N_{21} \cos \theta_W - N_{11} \sin \theta_W) \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta} \frac{(N_{41} \sin \alpha - N_{31} \cos \alpha)}{M_H^2}$$



SUSY Limits from Direct DM Search



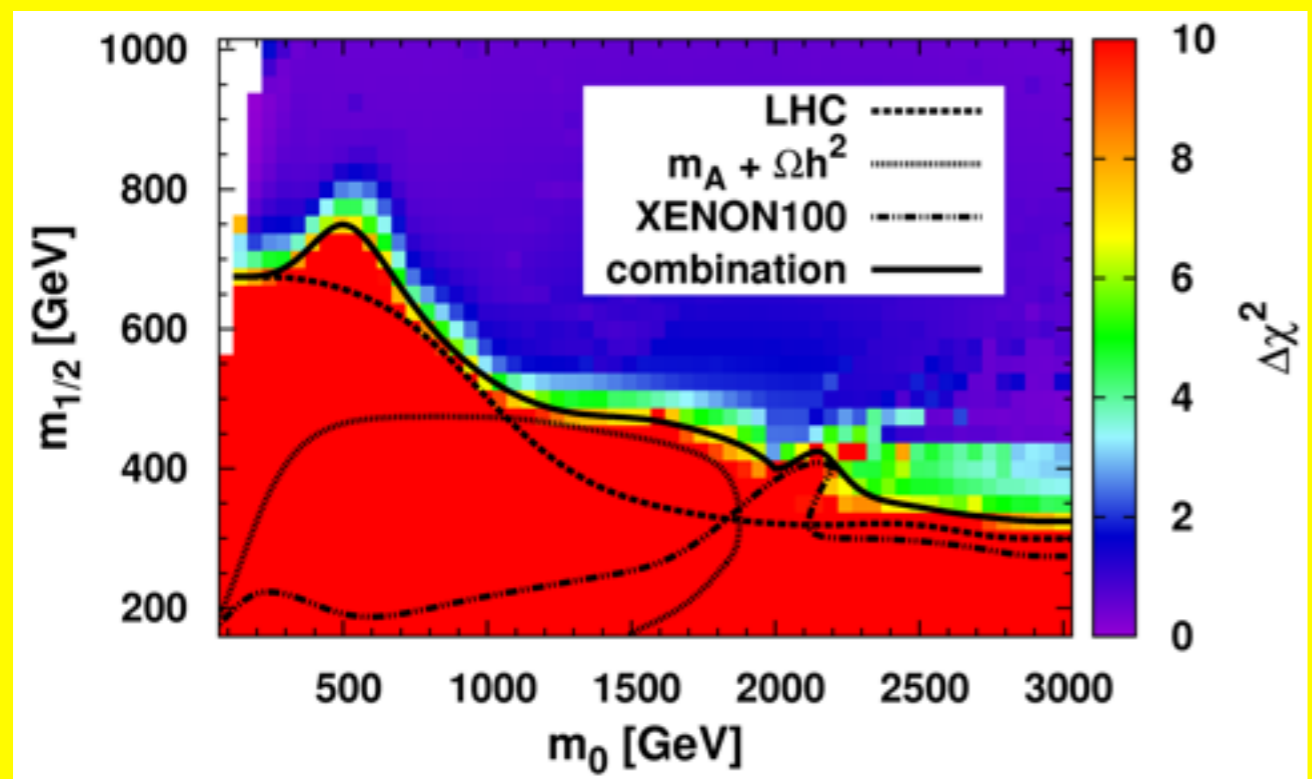
Low Energy Form Factors

Lattice Form Factors

- LHC constraints are rather insensitive to large values of m_0
- They can be supplemented by direct DM searches

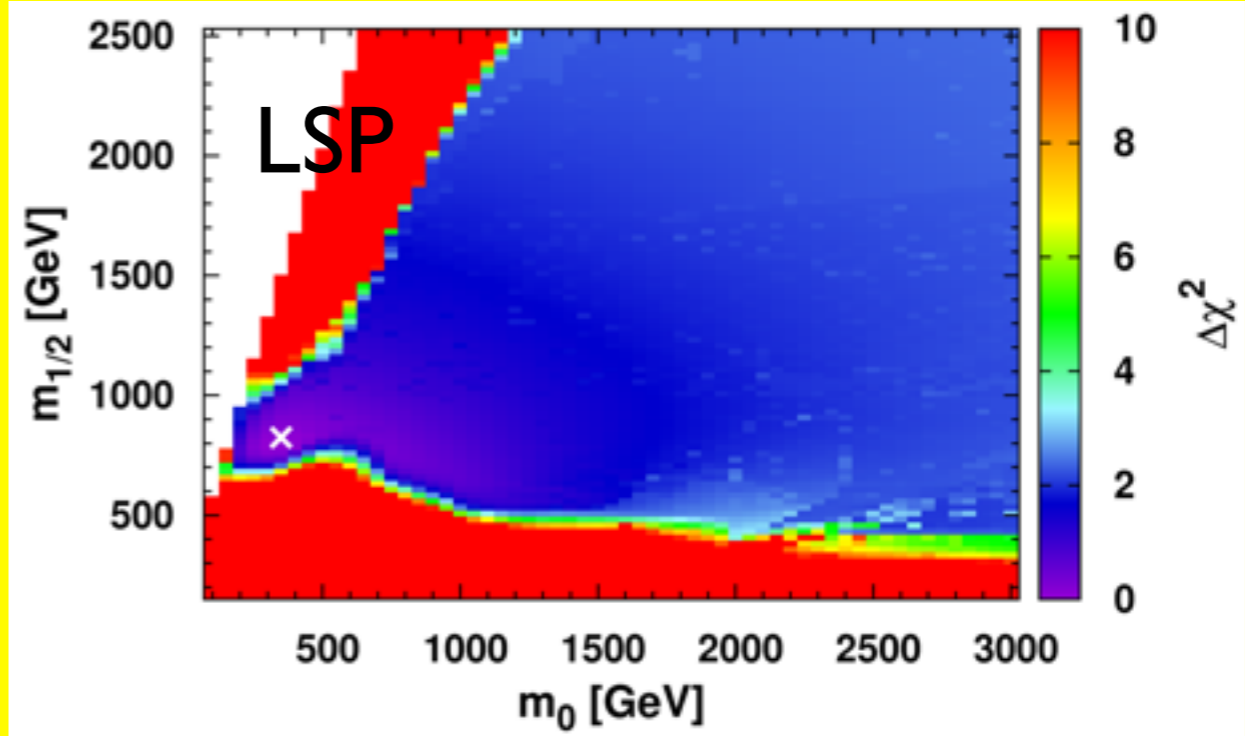


SUSY Limits from Combined Fit to all Data with 5/fb



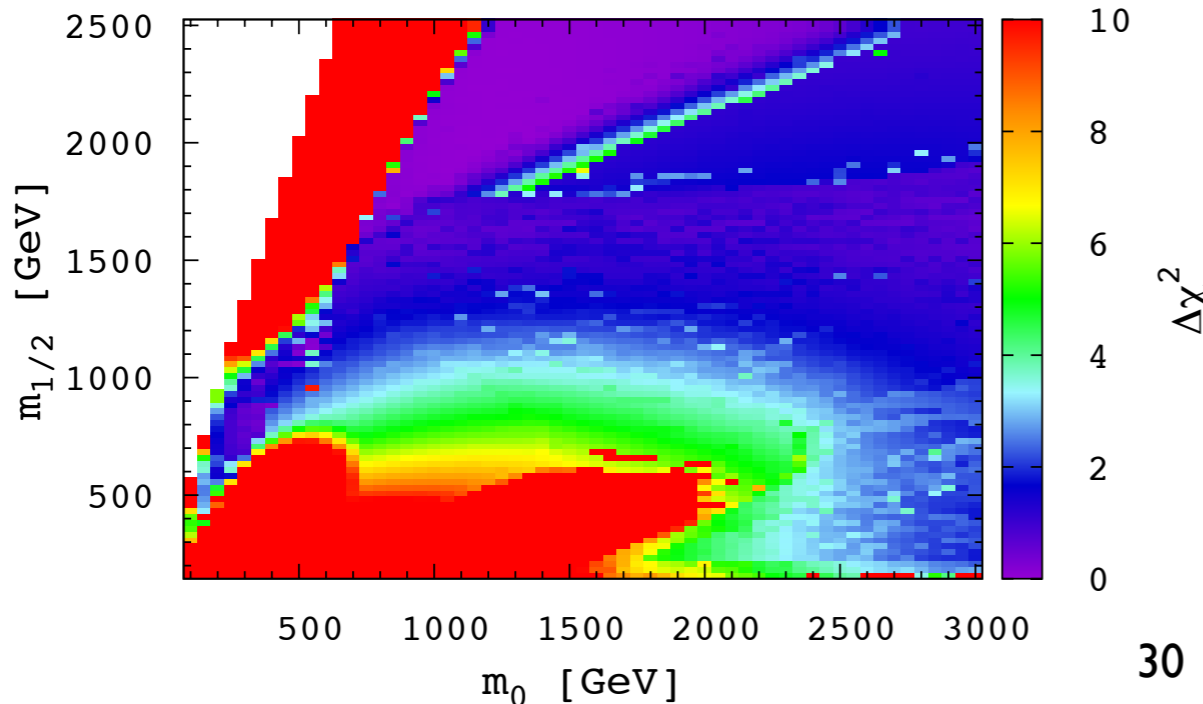
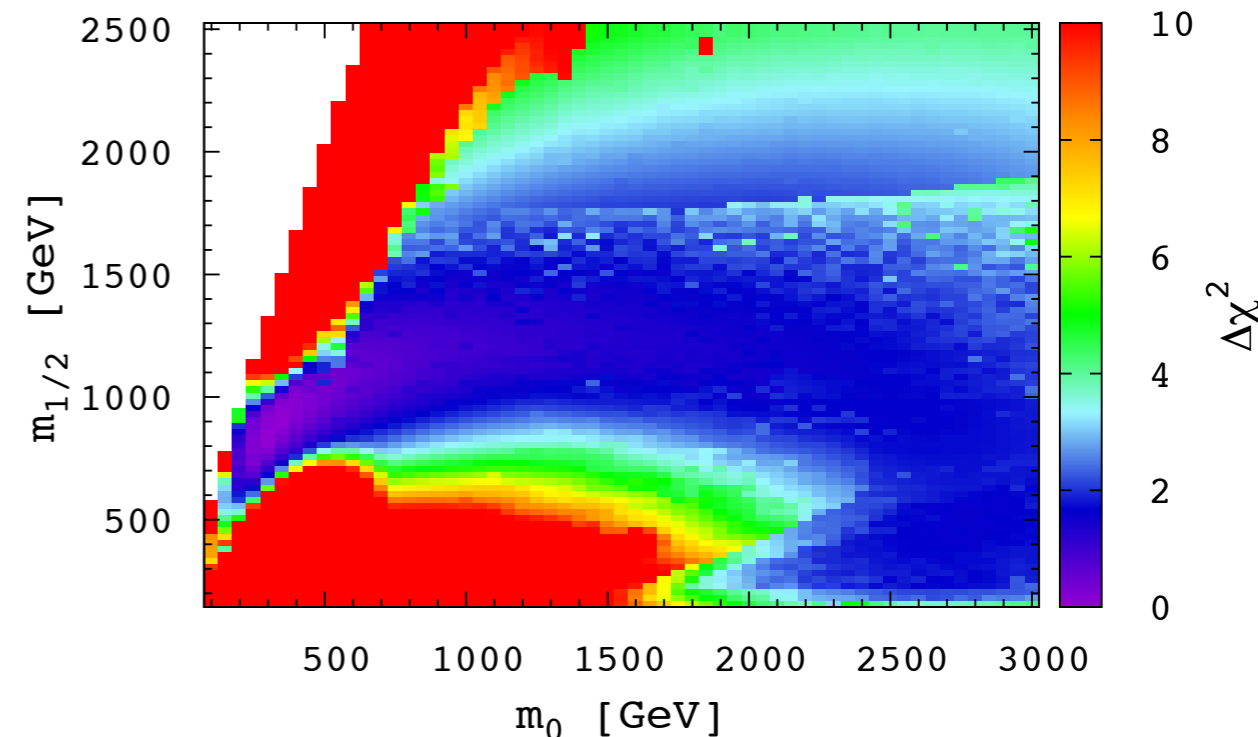
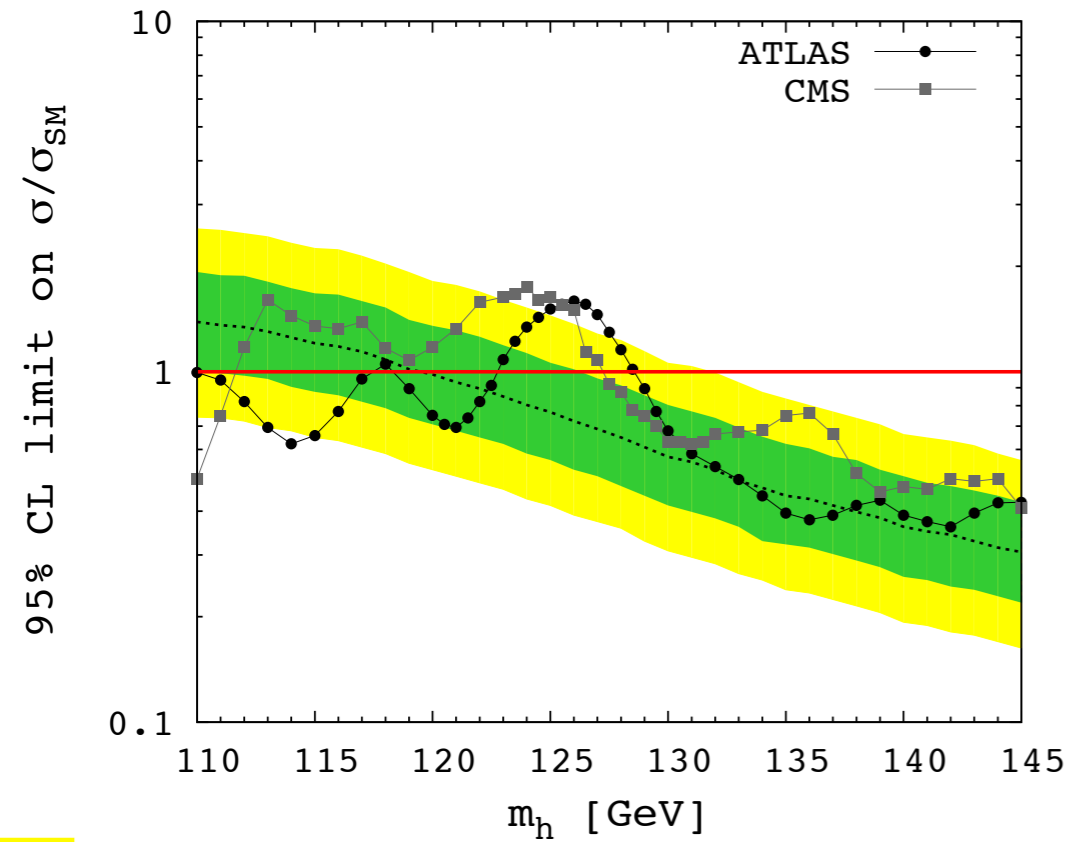
Larger scale for $m_{1/2}$

The values of $\tan \beta$
and A_0 are adjusted





Constraints from the lightest Higgs of 125 GeV



$$M_{Higgs} = 119 \pm 1.8 \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_{Higgs} = 125 \pm 3.6 \text{ GeV}$$



Conclusions

- LHC is on the way of covering the parameter space of the MSSM
 - Modern combined limit on $m_{1/2}$ is about 500 GeV for $m_0 < 1000$ GeV
 - This implies the lower limit on the WIMP mass of 210 GeV and gluino of 1190 GeV
 - For larger values of m_0 the values of $m_{1/2}$ drop below 350 GeV which gives LSP mass of 130 GeV and gluino mass of 970 GeV
 - Today's lower limit on squark masses (except \tilde{t}) is 1400 GeV and gluino mass is 900 GeV

Let 2012 be the year of Higgs discovery and SUSY evidence!