

Search for Supersymmetry in the ATLAS Experiment

Nurcan Ozturk

University of Texas at Arlington

ATLAS Collaboration

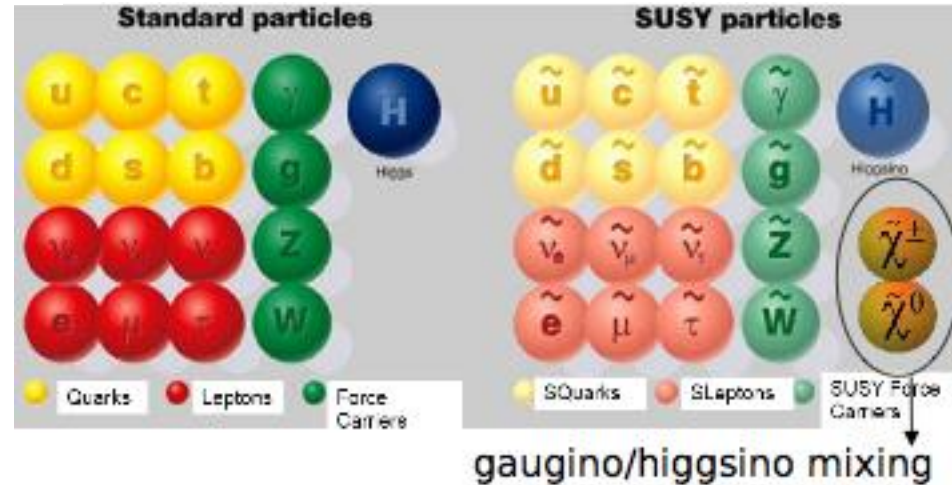
Ankara YEF Gunleri

December 27-30, 2011

Introduction



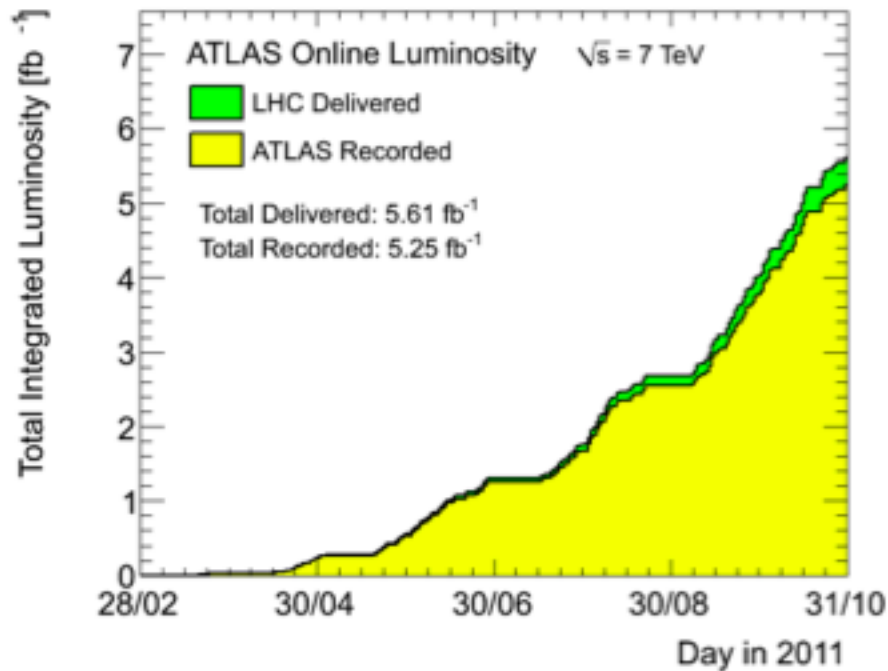
- Why Supersymmetry? Provides solution to the following problems the Standard Model (SM) has:
 - Gravity is not yet incorporated
 - Hierarchy/naturalness problem
 - Lack of unification of couplings
 - Dark matter problem
- Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM)
 - A superpartner for each SM particle, 5 Higgs bosons
 - 105 parameters. Minimal flavor violation -> 19 parameters
 - If R parity conserved: $R = (-1)^{3(B-L)+2S}$
 - SUSY particles pair produced
 - LSP (Lightest SUSY particle) stable
- SUSY is broken, SUSY breaking defines the phenomenology: mSUGRA, GMSB, AMSB, ...



2011 Data Taking



- Highest luminosity = $3.65 \cdot 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- Total Collisions = $350 \cdot 10^{12} = 3500000000000000$
- Recorded luminosity = 5.257 fb^{-1}



Excellent detector performance

0-lepton Channel

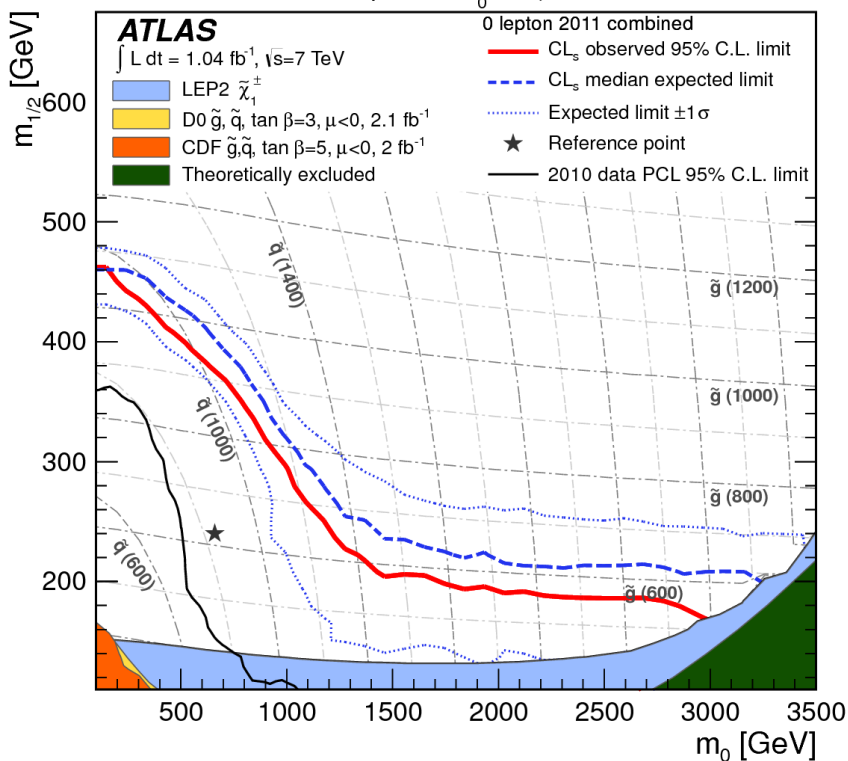


MSUGRA/CMSSM: $\tan\beta = 10, A_0 = 0, \mu > 0$

arXiv:1109.6572, 1.04 fb⁻¹

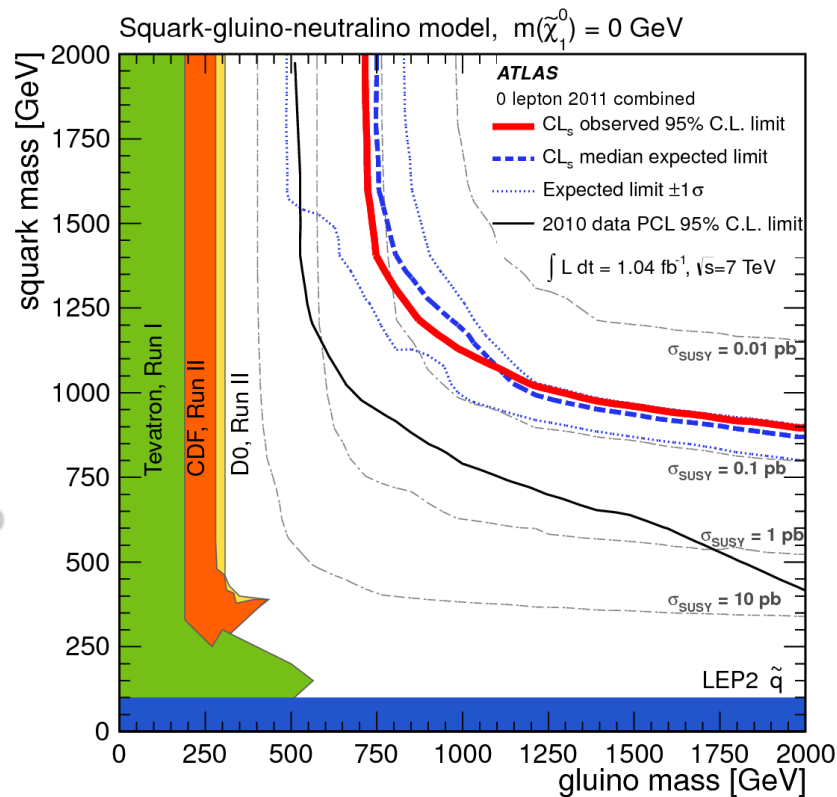
Search channel: jets + E_{miss} + no leptons

MSUGRA/CMSSM model: gluinos with masses below 950 GeV are excluded at 95% CL.



Simplified models: gluino and squark masses below 700 GeV and 875 GeV respectively excluded for gluino or squark masses below 2 TeV. The limit increases to 1075 GeV for equal mass gluinos and squarks.

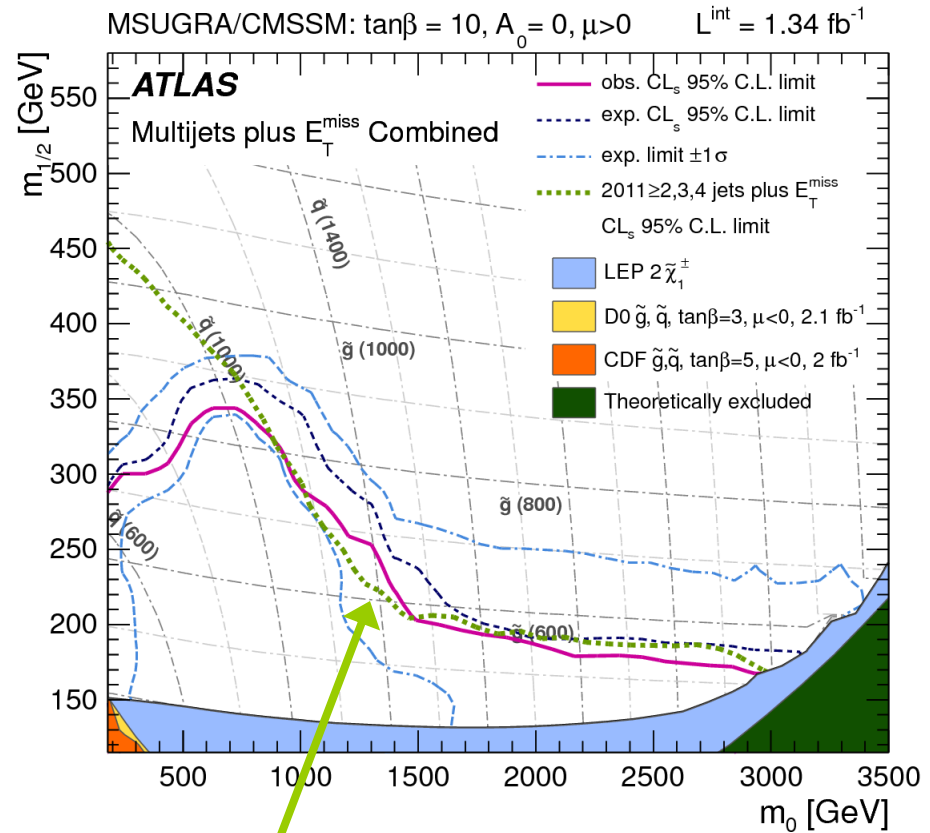
Additional model interpretations: Simplified models with massive neutralino LSP. Minimal Universal Extra Dimensions model. [ATLAS-CONF-2011-155](#)



Multi-jets Channel

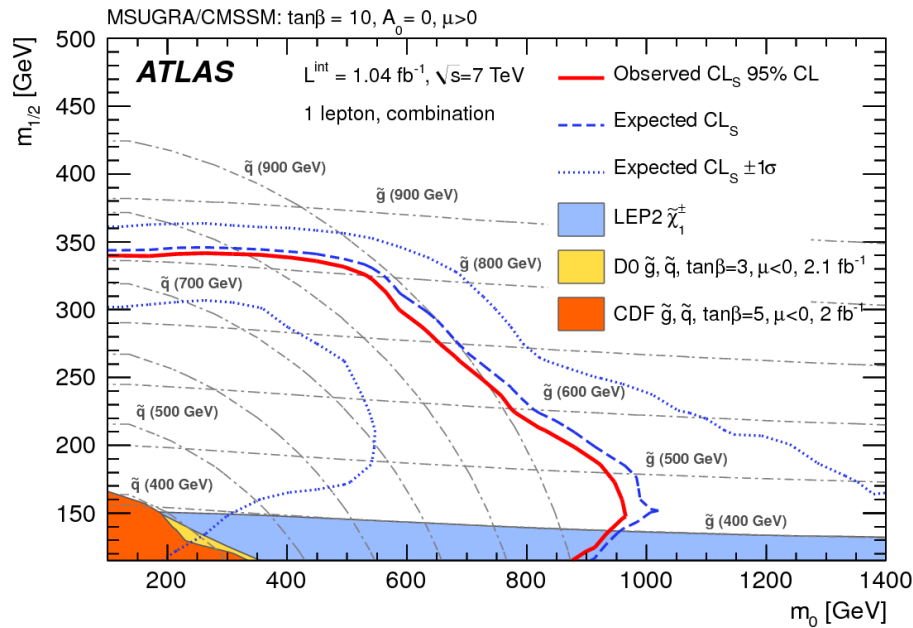


- [arXiv:1110.2299](https://arxiv.org/abs/1110.2299), 1.34 fb⁻¹
- Search channel: at least 6, 7 or 8 jets + E_{miss} + no lepton
- Increase sensitivity to models with many-body decays.
- SUSY models with gluinos with masses near the TeV scale and relatively heavy squarks.
- **MSUGRA/CMSSM model:**
 - For equal squark and gluino masses, masses below 520 GeV are excluded.
 - For $m(\text{squark}) = 2 \times m(\text{gluino})$, gluinos with masses below 680 GeV are excluded.



0-lepton channel

1-lepton Channel



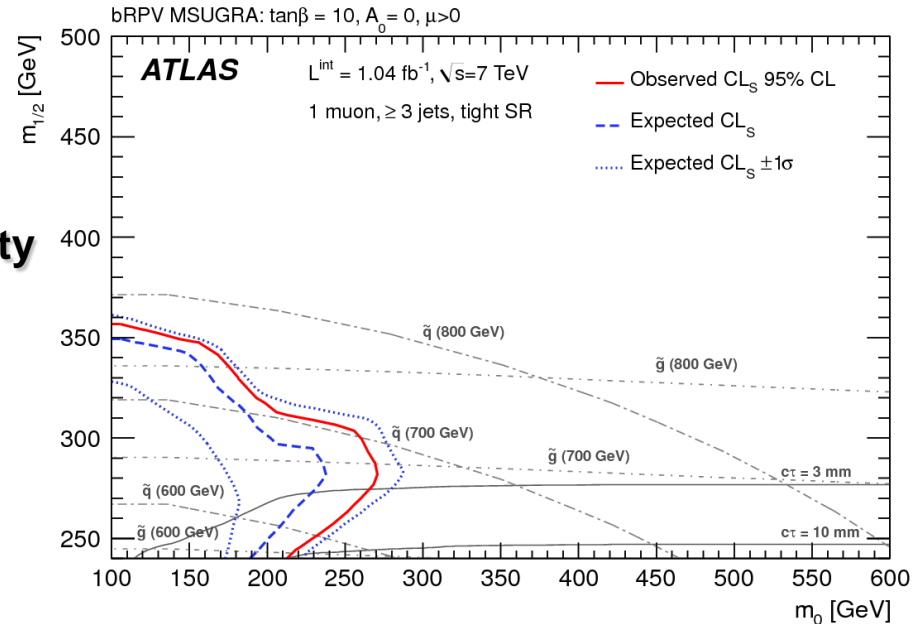
arXiv:1109.6606, 1.04 fb^{-1}

Search channel: jets + E_{miss} + 1 isolated lepton

MSUGRA/CMSSM model: for equal squark and gluino masses, masses below 820 GeV are excluded.

Supersymmetric models with bilinear R-parity violation: for equal squark and gluino masses, masses below 760 GeV are excluded.

See also arXiv paper for limits set within Simplified Models.



2-lepton Channel

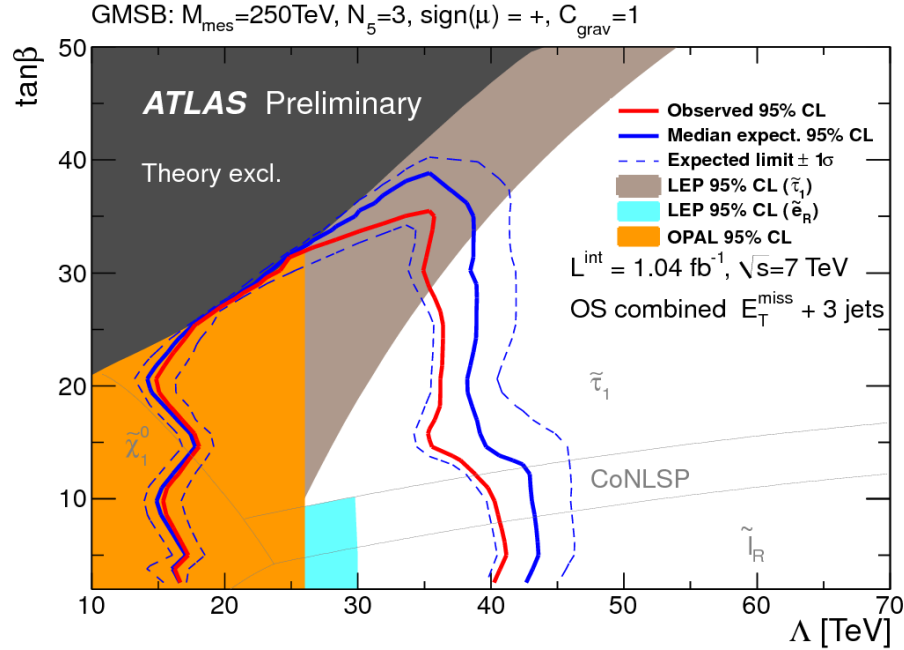
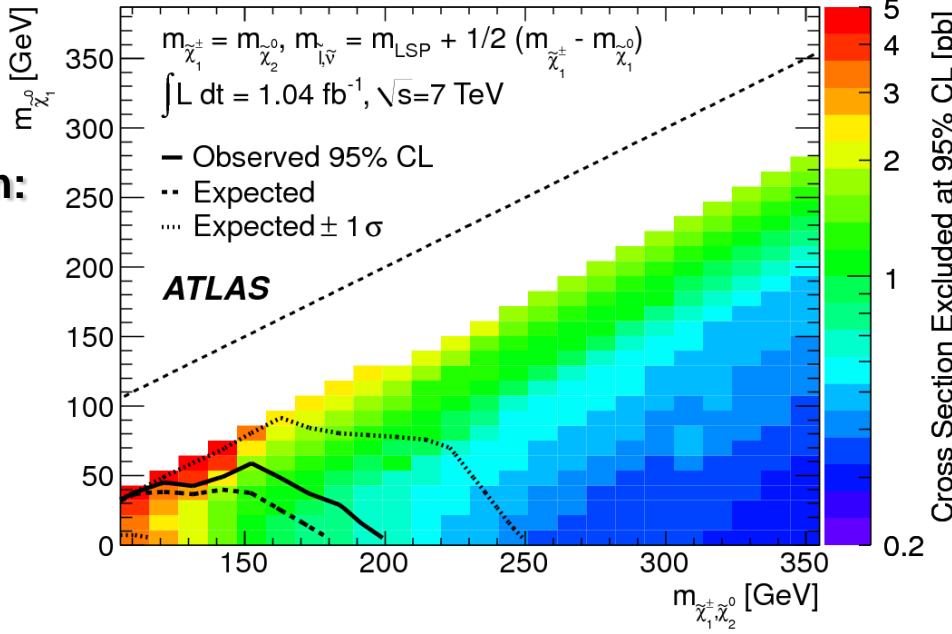


arXiv:1110.6189, 1.04 fb⁻¹

Search channel: jets+E_{miss}+2 isolated lepton

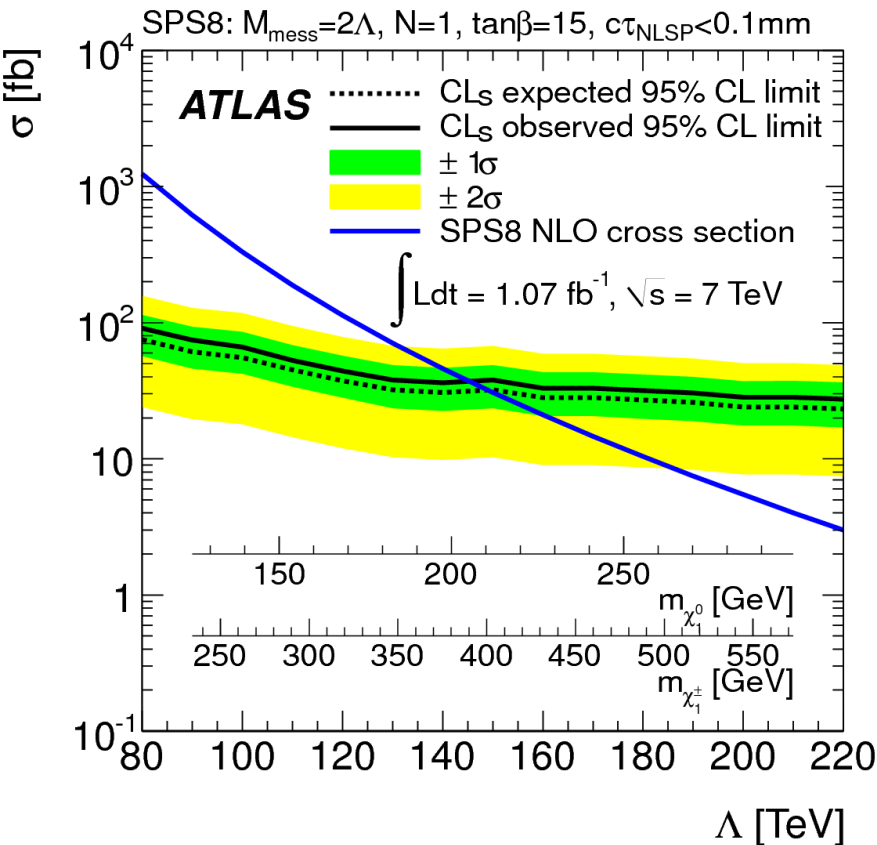
Simplified model of direct gaugino production:
 In same sign dilepton channel, charginos with masses below 200 GeV are excluded.

$$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\nu} \tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu} \tilde{\ell} \rightarrow \nu \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \ell \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$



ATLAS-CONF-2011-156
 GMSB model interpretation

2-photon Channel

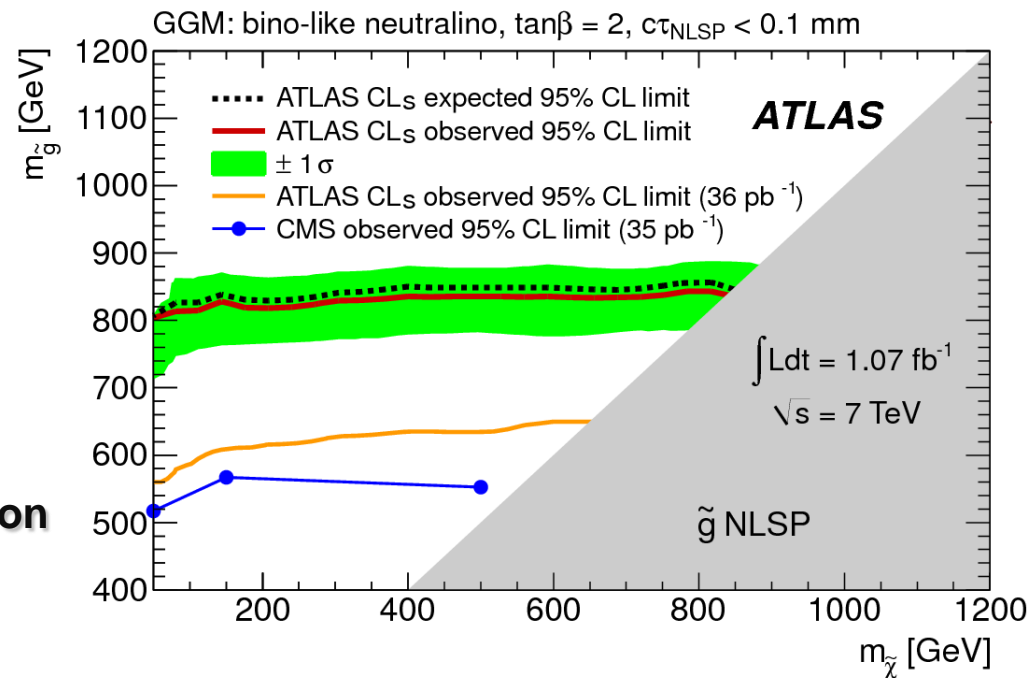


**General Gauge Mediation
model interpretation**

[arXiv:1111.4116](https://arxiv.org/abs/1111.4116), 1.07 fb^{-1}

Search channel: 2 isolated photons + E_{miss}

Minimal Gauge Mediation model interpretation



b-jet Channel (with 0-lepton)

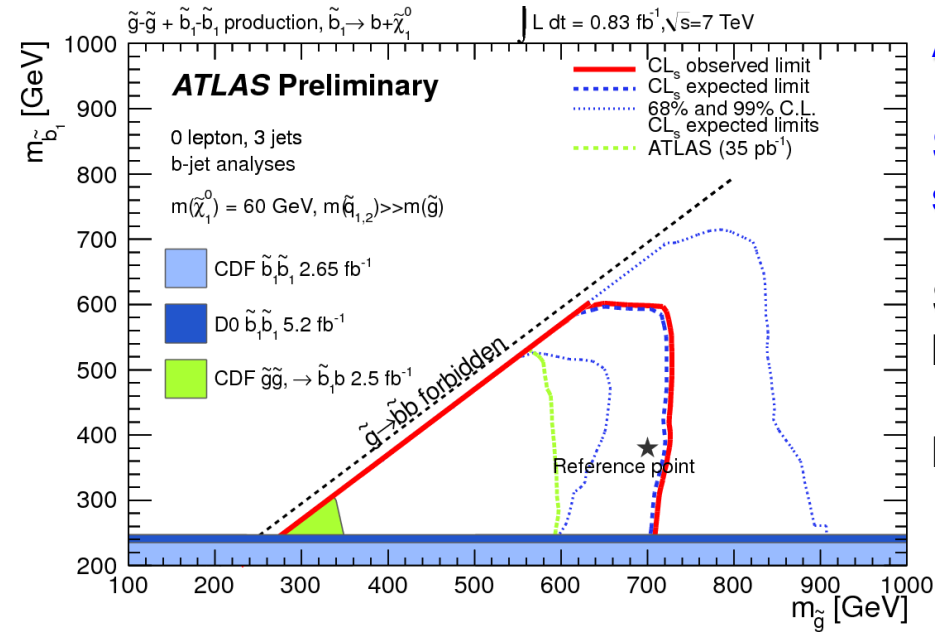


ATLAS-CONF-2011-098, 0.83 fb⁻¹

Search for 3rd generation squarks via stops and sbottoms in gluino decays

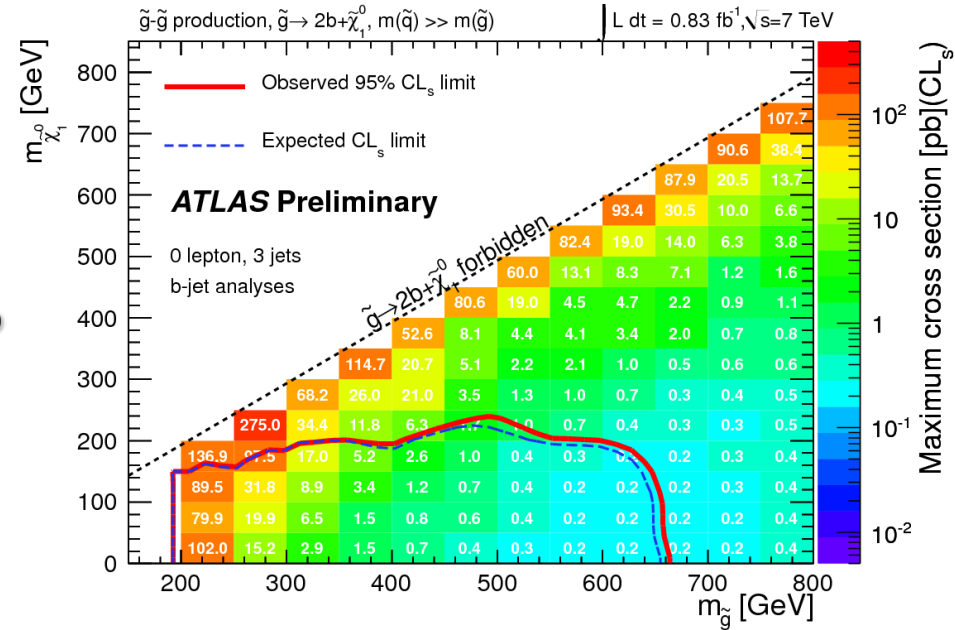
Search channel: at least 3 jets (at least one b-tagged) + E_{miss} + 0 lepton

Interpretation: gluino → sbottom + bottom



Interpretation: gluino → 2 bottom + LSP

Results updated to 2.05 fb⁻¹, however not yet public



b-jet Channel (with 1-lepton)

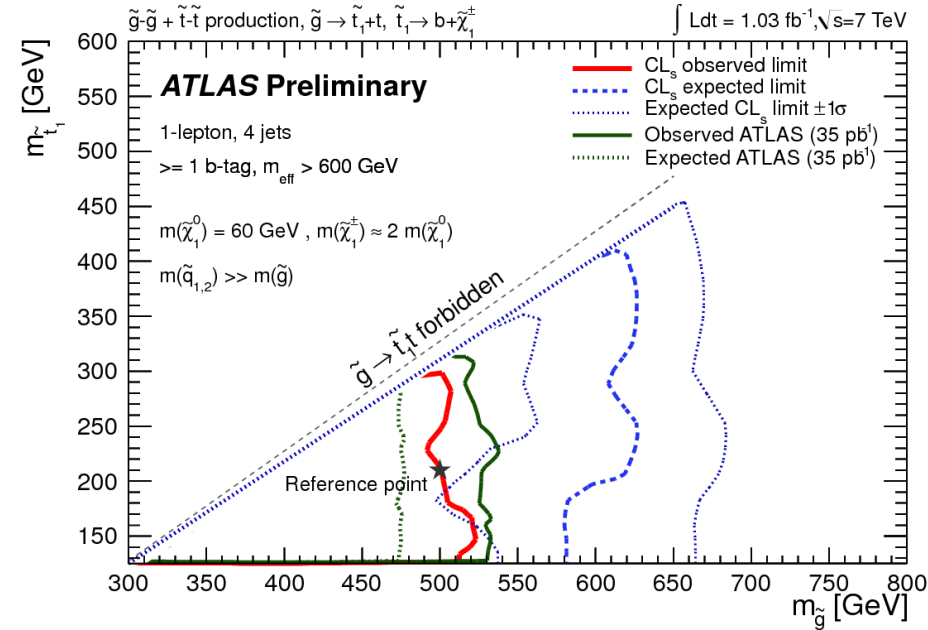


ATLAS-CONF-2011-130, 1.03 fb⁻¹

Search for 3rd generation squarks via stops and sbottoms in gluino decays

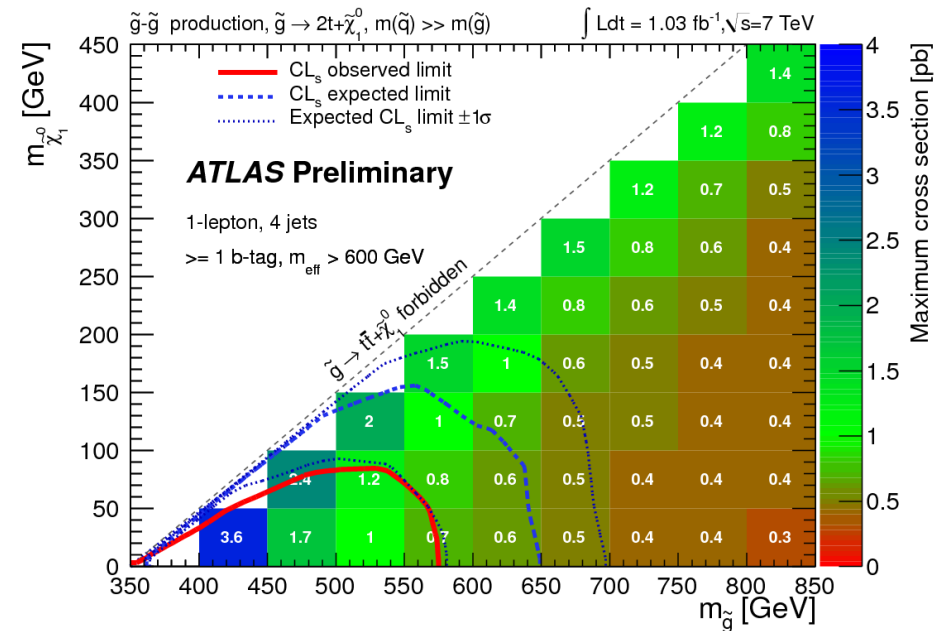
Search channel: at least 4 jets (at least one b-tagged) + E_{miss} + 1 isolated lepton

Interpretation: gluino → stop (→b+χ) + top



Interpretation: gluino → 2 top + LSP

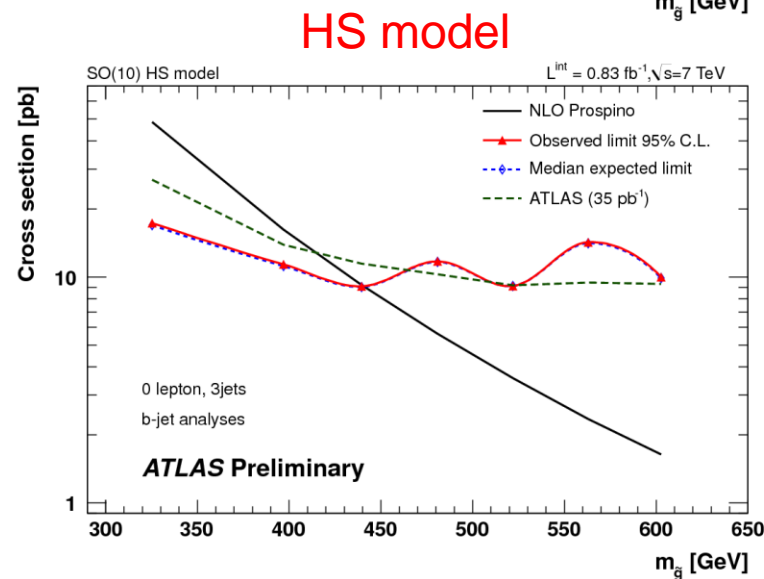
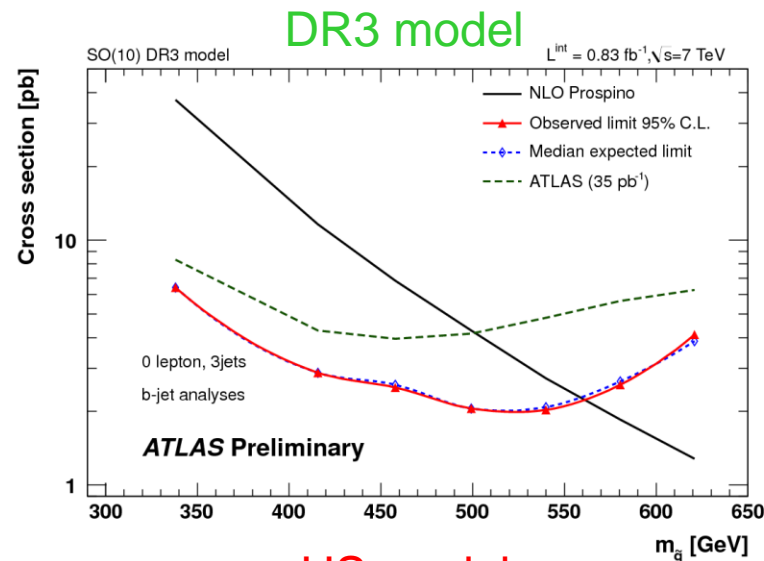
Results updated to 2.05 fb⁻¹, however not yet public



b-jet Channel (with 0-lepton) – Search for SO(10) SUSY



- [ATLAS-CONF-2011-098](#), 0.83 fb^{-1}
- Motivation: Yukawa-unified SO(10) SUSY GUT models are compelling models offering light gluinos with $\sim 300\text{--}600 \text{ GeV}$.
- SUSY events: gluino pair production followed by 3-body decays to b-jets.
- Two model lines: **DR3 model** - gluinos with masses below 570 GeV are excluded. **HS model** – gluinos with masses below 450 GeV excluded.
- Results updated to 2.05 fb^{-1} , however not yet public.



Other Searches



- Search for 3rd generation squarks – major motivation for SUSY at low energies
 - Direct sbottom pair production – arXiv:1112.3832, 2.05 fb⁻¹
 - Direct stop pair production - arXiv:1109.4725, 1.04 fb⁻¹
- Trileptons - ATLAS-CONF-2011-039, 34 pb⁻¹, update to 2011 data in pipeline
- Special final states:
 - Resonant sneutrino - R-parity violation – arXiv:1109.3089, 1.07 fb⁻¹
 - Disappearing tracks – search for AMSB, 1.02 fb⁻¹
 - Displaced vertex – R-parity violation - arXiv:1109.2242, 33 pb⁻¹
 - Long-lived particles:
 - arXiv:1103.1984, 34 pb⁻¹
 - arXiv:1106.4495 37 pb⁻¹

Is SUSY Still Alive?



SUSY still well alive,
since no hard info, yet, on the crucial configuration

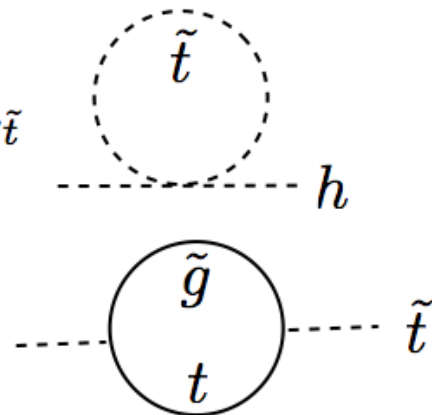
The key equations:

$$\frac{m_h^2}{2} \approx -|\mu|^2 + m_u^2$$

$m_{\tilde{h}}$

$$\delta m_u^2 \approx -\frac{3y_t^2}{8\pi^2} (m_{\tilde{t}_L}^2 + m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2 + A_t^2) \log M/m_{\tilde{t}}$$

$$\delta m_{\tilde{t}}^2 \approx \frac{8\alpha_s}{3\pi} m_{\tilde{g}}^2 \log M/m_{\tilde{t}}$$



R. Barbieri
2011 HCP

(to be made more precise in any given SB-mediation scheme)

see, e.g., Dimopoulos, Giudice for SUGRA-mediation, 1995

All s-particles other than $\tilde{g}, \tilde{t}_L, \tilde{t}_R, \tilde{b}_L, \tilde{h}$ weakly constrained



Backup Slides

0-lepton Channel – Signal regions



Search channel: final states with jets+ E_{miss} +no leptons

Signal Region	≥ 2 -jet	≥ 3 -jet	≥ 4 -jet	High mass
$E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$	> 130	> 130	> 130	> 130
Leading jet p_{T}	> 130	> 130	> 130	> 130
Second jet p_{T}	> 40	> 40	> 40	> 80
Third jet p_{T}	–	> 40	> 40	> 80
Fourth jet p_{T}	–	–	> 40	> 80
$\Delta\phi(\text{jet}, \vec{P}_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}})_{\text{min}}$	> 0.4	> 0.4	> 0.4	> 0.4
$E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}/m_{\text{eff}}$	> 0.3	> 0.25	> 0.25	> 0.2
m_{eff}	> 1000	> 1000	$> 500/1000$	> 1100

Simplified Models



The simplified models by construction reduce the supersymmetric parameter space to a maximum of three free parameters, from the list below:

1. The mass of the degenerate first- and second-generation squarks, $m_{\tilde{q}}$.
2. The mass of the gluino, $m_{\tilde{g}}$.
3. The mass of the neutralino LSP, $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$.
4. The parameter x , defined as

$$x = \frac{m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}}{m_{\tilde{q},\tilde{g}} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}}, \quad (1)$$

which controls the mass of the lighter chargino relative to the squark or gluino and the LSP.

Yukawa-unified SO(10) SUSY Model



- Motivation: Yukawa-unified SO(10) SUSY GUT models are compelling models offering an early SUSY discovery. **Light gluinos with $\sim 300\text{-}600\text{ GeV}$.**
 - Paper by Howard Baer et al, JHEP 1002:055,2010. arXiv:0911.4739 [hep-ph].
- Model proposed to SUSY Working Group by N. Ozturk. Prepared Monte Carlo samples. Work in collaboration with P. Skubic and A. Marzin (Univ. of Oklahoma).
- SO(10)-inspired SUSY parameter space:
 - m_{16} : common mass of all scalars at M_{GUT}
 - $m_{1/2}$: common GUT scale gaugino mass
 - A_0 : common GUT scale trilinear soft term
 - $\tan(\beta)$: the ratio of Higgs field vevs
 - $\text{sign}(\mu)$: sign of superpotential Higgs mass μ
 - $m(\text{top})$: top quark mass
 - Higgs soft masses at GUT scale: $m^2_{H_{u,d}} = m^2_{10} m^2 M^2_D$
- m_{10} : common mass for Higgs scalars at M_{GUT}
- M^2_D : parametrizes either D-term splitting (**DR3 model**) or Higgs-only (**HS model**) soft mass splitting

SO(10) SUSY Mass Spectra



- Scan parameter space to search for Yukawa-unified solutions.
- Examine $R = \max(f_t, f_b, f_\tau) / \min(f_t, f_b, f_\tau)$ (degree of Yukawa unification) for solutions with $R \sim 1$.
- Yukawa-unified solutions are found only for special choices of GUT scale boundary conditions:
 - $A_0^2 = 2m_{10}^2 = 4m_{16}^2$
 - $m_{16} \sim 5 - 15 \text{ TeV}$
 - $m_{1/2}$ much less than m_{16} (20-100 GeV)
 - $\tan(\beta) \sim 50$
- Then SUSY mass spectrum is given by:
 - First and second generation squarks and sleptons: $\sim 10 \text{ TeV}$
 - Third generation squarks, sleptons, μ and m_A : $\sim 1 - 3 \text{ TeV}$
 - Light gluinos with $\sim 300-600 \text{ GeV}$, charginos with $100-180 \text{ GeV}$
 - The lightest neutralino with $50-90 \text{ GeV}$
 - SUSY events are characterized by gluino pair production followed by 3-body decays to states with high multiplicity of b-jets. In addition, OSSF dileptons with mass $40-80 \text{ GeV}$ is expected.

SO(10) SUSY Monte Carlo Samples – Scan of $m_{1/2}$ (Scan of gluino mass)



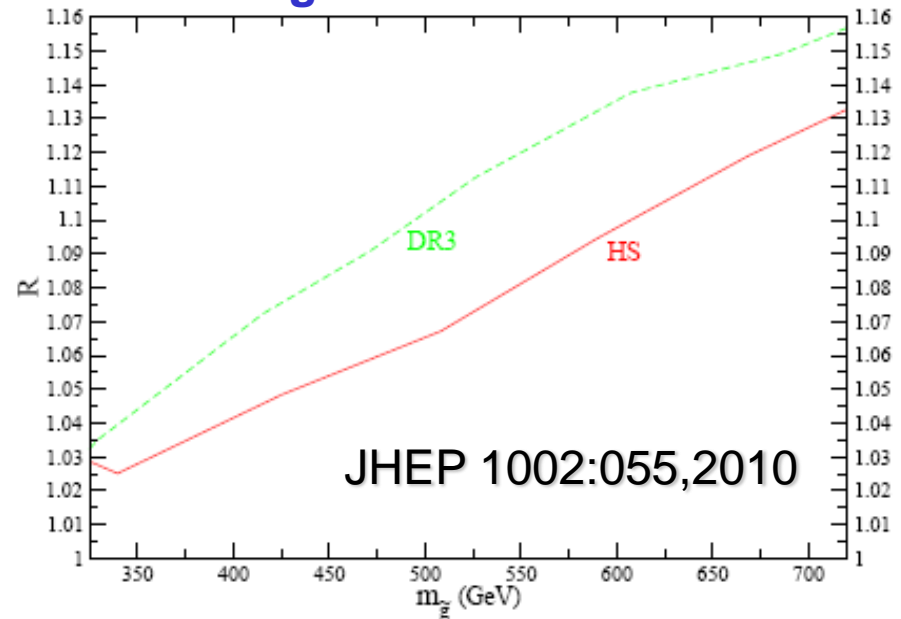
$m_{1/2}$ (GeV)	Sigma (NLO) (pb)
35	42.6
44	31.6
60	16.2
75	9.2
90	5.6
105	3.6
120	2.4
135	1.6
150	1.2
165	0.9
180	0.6

$m_{1/2}$ (GeV)	Sigma (NLO) (pb)
34	37.5
45	21.8
60	11.6
75	6.8
90	4.3
105	2.7
120	1.9
135	1.3
150	0.9
165	0.7
180	0.5

Two model lines: **HS model**

DR3 model

Degree of Yukawa Unification versus gluino mass



With $m_{1/2}=180$, getting quite out of good Yukawa unified region, thus model excluded (gluinos above ~ 600 GeV)