

# SUSY or not, what is the evidence?

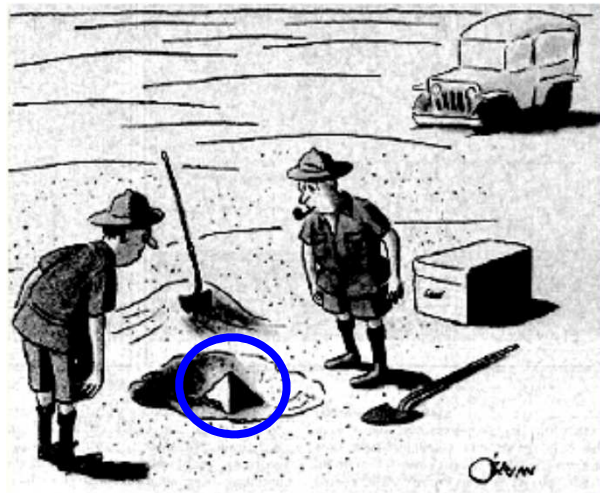
## Status and perspectives of collider searches – Part IIC



**P. Pralavorio** (pralavor@cppm.in2p3.fr)

CPPM/IN2P3–Univ. de la Méditerranée (Marseille, FRANCE)

**Lectures at Niels Bohr Institute**



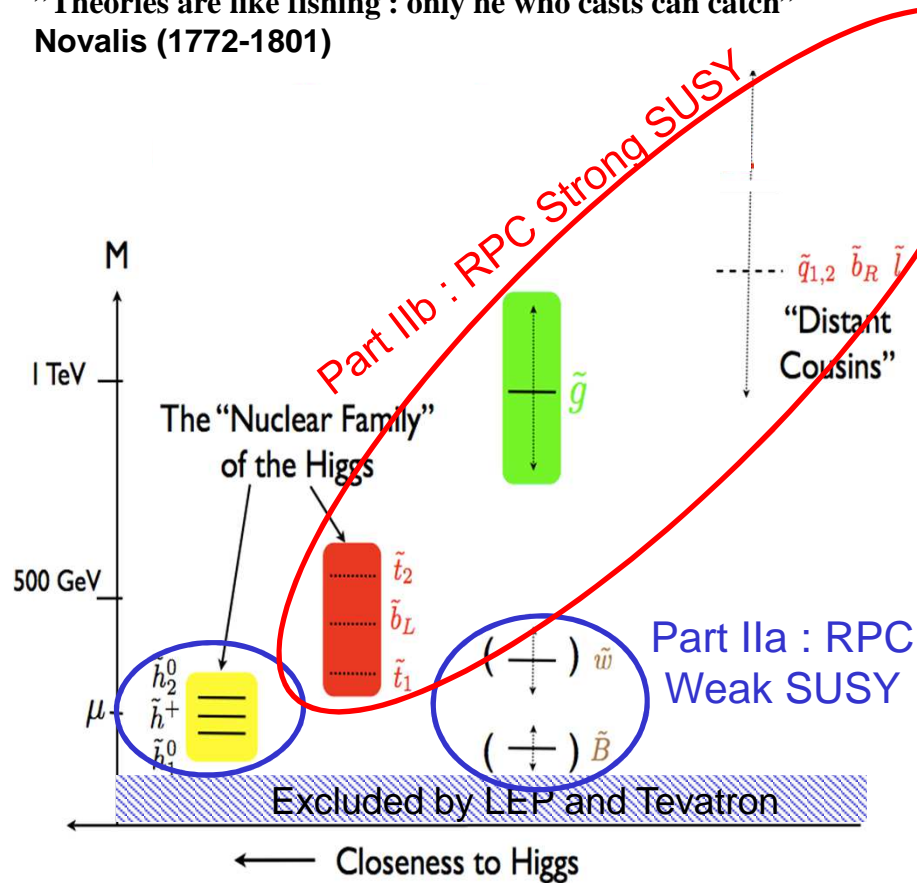
*“This could be the discovery of the century.  
Depending, of course, on how far down it goes”*

Part II (3 lectures + 2 exercises)  
Direct SUSY searches at LHC

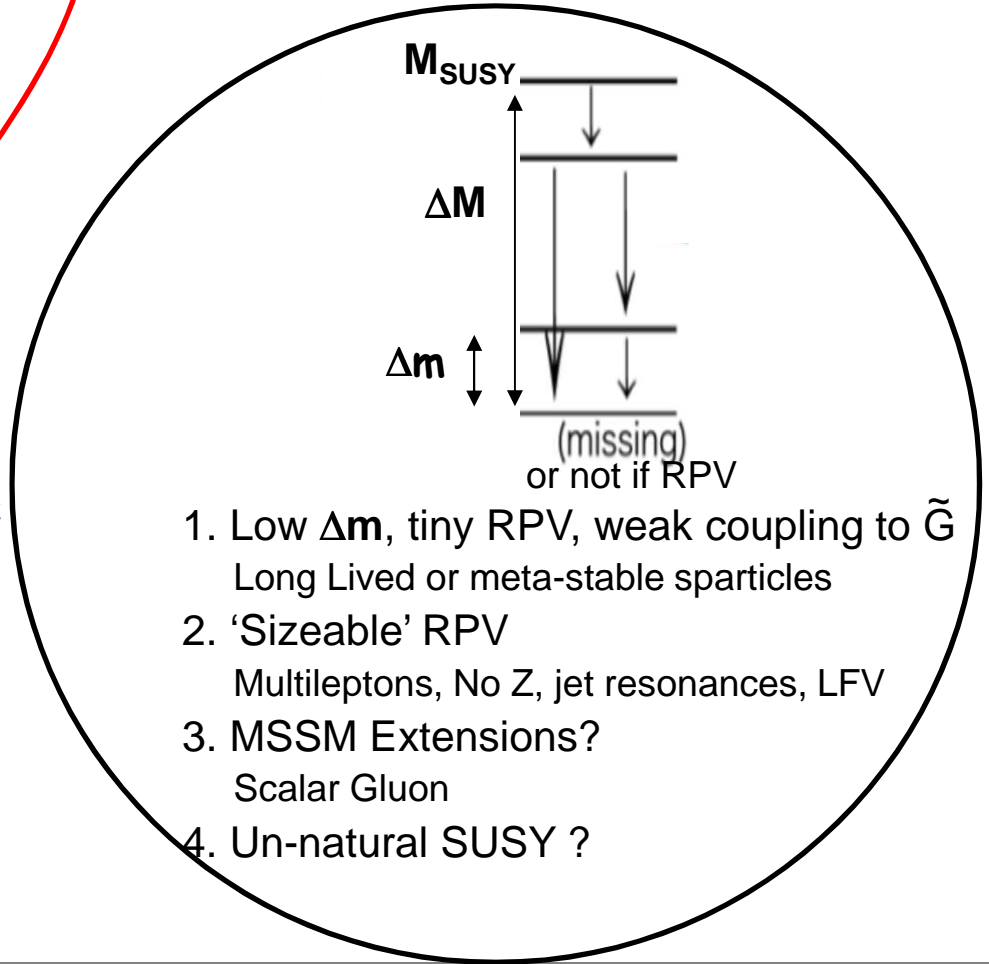
W 30-Oct	Th 31-Oct	Fr 01-Nov
--	Lecture IIA Exercise 1	Lecture IIC Exercise 2
Lecture IA Lecture IB	Exercise 1 Lecture IIB	Exercise 2 Lecture III

# Lecture Part II

”Theories are like fishing : only he who casts can catch”  
 Novalis (1772-1801)



Part IIc: R-Parity Violated, Long-Lived Particles, beyond MSSM



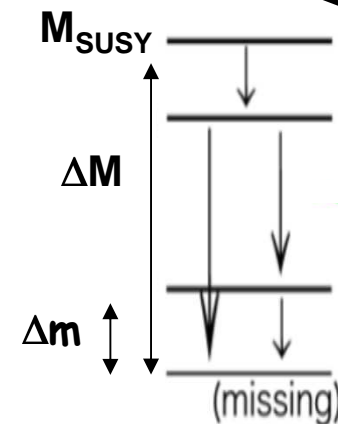
1. Low  $\Delta m$ , tiny RPV, weak coupling to  $\tilde{G}$   
 Long Lived or meta-stable sparticles
2. 'Sizeable' RPV  
 Multileptons, No Z, jet resonances, LFV
3. MSSM Extensions?  
 Scalar Gluon
4. Un-natural SUSY ?

# Lecture Part IIc

## Theory Unknowns:

- 1- SUSY Breaking (**SUGRA, GMSB, AMSB**)
- 2- RPC (Lecture IIa,b) vs RPV (**here**)
- 3- **Open** or **compressed** spectra

## Part IIc: R-Parity Violated, Long-Lived Particles, beyond MSSM

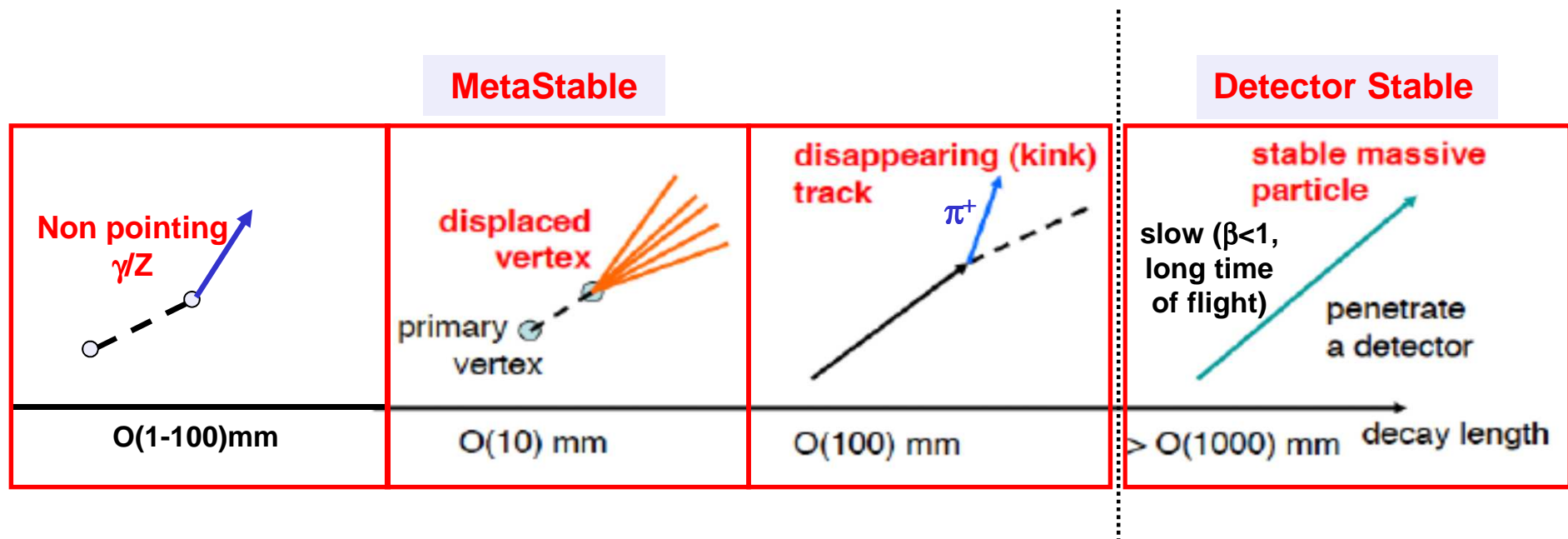


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Multileptons, No Z, jet resonances, LFV
3. MSSM Extensions?  
Scalar Gluon
4. Un-natural SUSY ?

# Long-Lived Particles

## □ Apart from LSP other particle could be long-lived :

1. Very weak coupling with  $\tilde{G}=\text{LSP}$  [GMSB] :  $\rightarrow$  Non pointing  $\gamma$  or Z
2. Lifetime proportional to  $\lambda^{-2}, \lambda'^{-2}, \lambda''^{-2}$  [R-Parity violation]  $\rightarrow$  Displaced vertex if  $\lambda, \lambda', \lambda'' \sim 0(10^{-5})$
3. Low mass difference, e.g  $\Delta M(\tilde{\chi}_1^+ - \tilde{\chi}_1^0) \sim 100$  MeV [AMSB]  $\rightarrow$  Low  $p$  emitted, kinked track
4. Stable Massive Particle (mix of 1 and 3)  $\rightarrow$  Stable R-hadron ( $\tilde{g}$  or  $\tilde{q}$ ), sleptons



A huge effort to cover all possible signatures

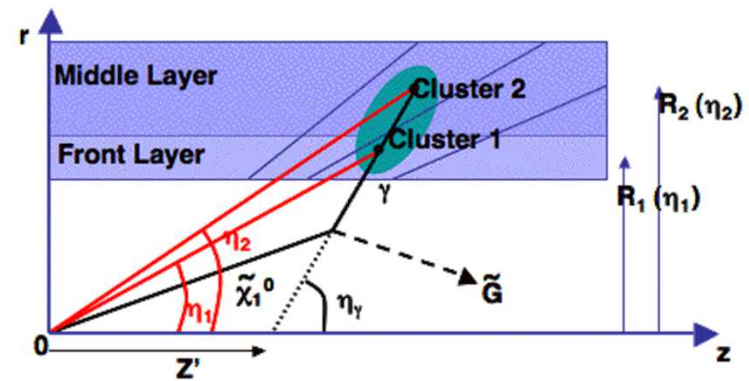
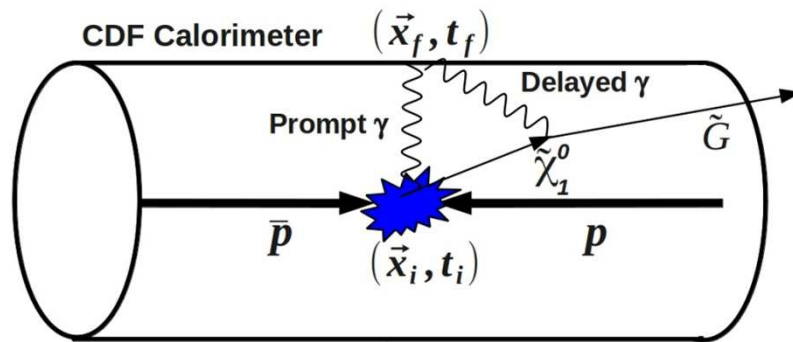
# Metastable Particles (1)

1207.0627, 1212.1838, 1304.6310

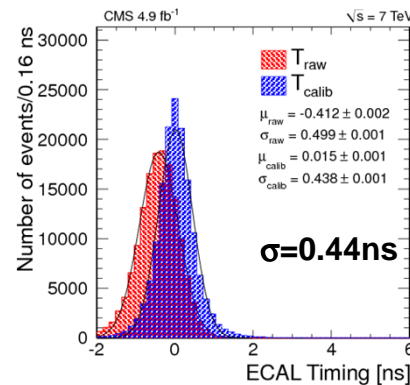
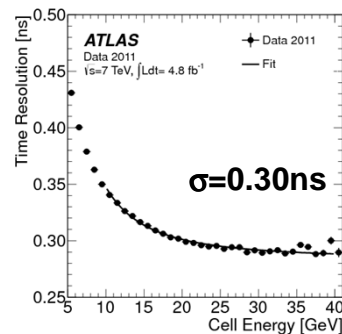
## □ Non pointing photon could have several signatures



- For all studies assume strong production, GMSB and NLSP bino-like =  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma G$



Late Timing arrival in the EM calorimeter ( $t_\gamma$ )  
 → Need excellent calorimeter timing reso.



No pointing to the primary vertex

1. Stand-alone pointing capabilities of the calorimeter →  $\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}) < 50 \text{ ns}$
2. Impact parameter of the converted photons →  $\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}) < 1 \text{ ns}$

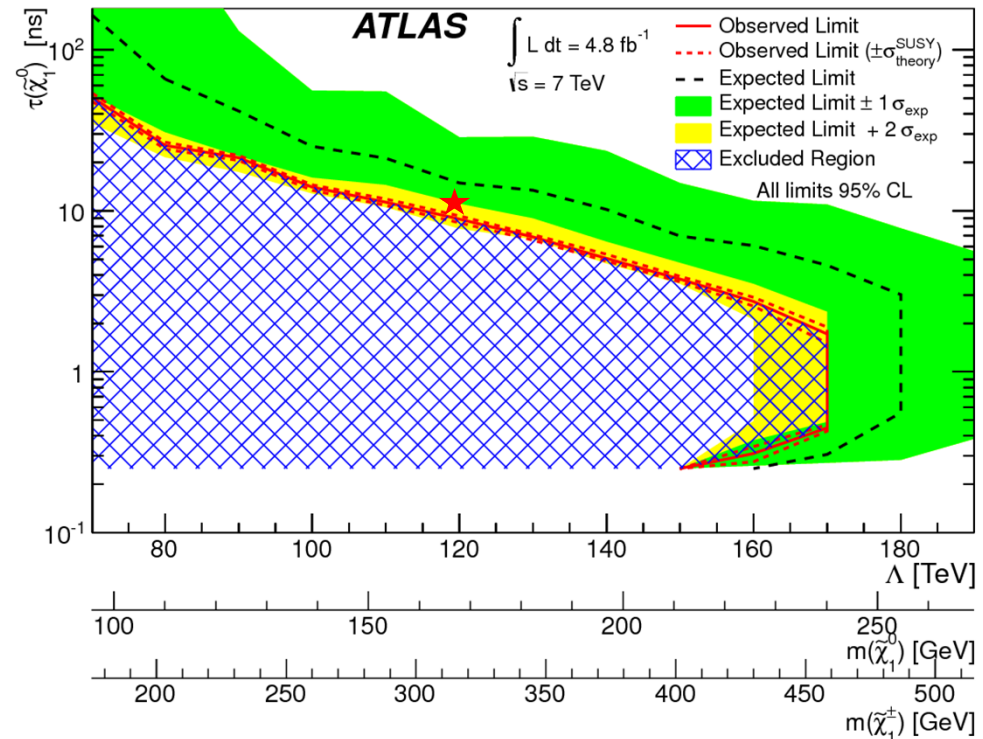
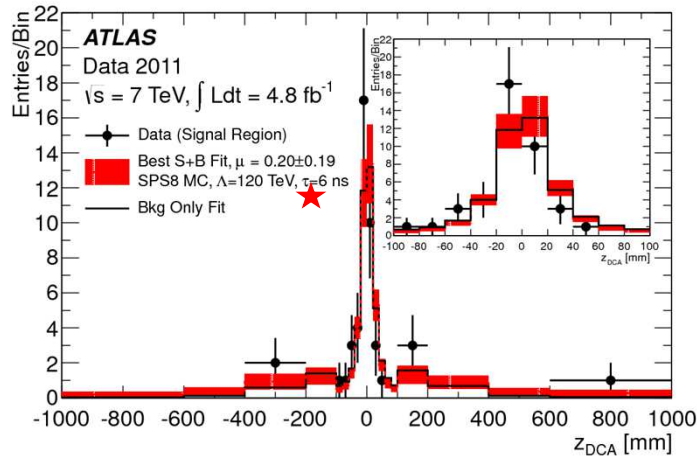
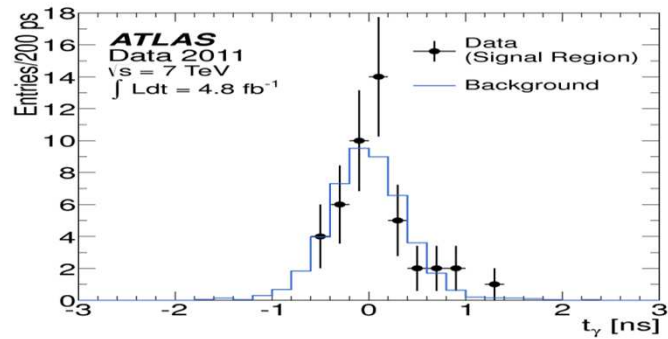
# Metastable Particles (1)

1304.6310



## Non pointing photon : some details about ATLAS study

- 2 photons (1 tight isolated + 1 loose) with  $E_T(\gamma) > 50$  GeV and  $MET > 75$  GeV
- Timing arrival in the EM calorimeter ( $t_\gamma$ ) and stand-alone pointing capabilities ( $z$ )



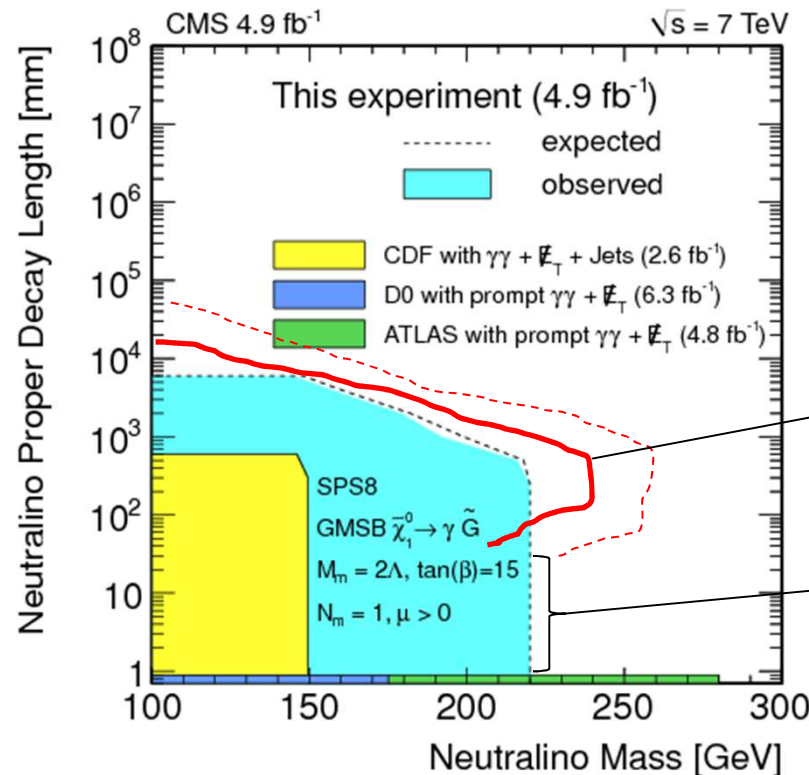
# Metastable Particles (1)

1207.0627, 1212.1838, 1304.6310

## □ Non pointing photon : Summary



- Merging all analyses in one plot



**ATLAS 1304.6310**  
 — Observed Limit  
 - - - Observed Limit ( $\pm\sigma_{\text{theory}}^{\text{SUSY}}$ )

Benefit from better timing resolution and non-pointing of the calo

Benefit from tighter MET and E<sub>T</sub>(Photons) cuts

Complementary approaches

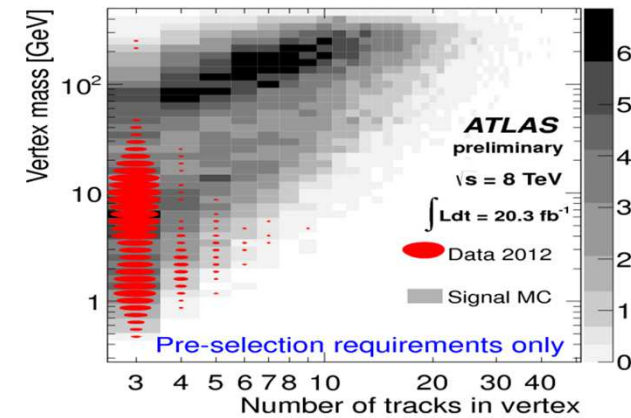
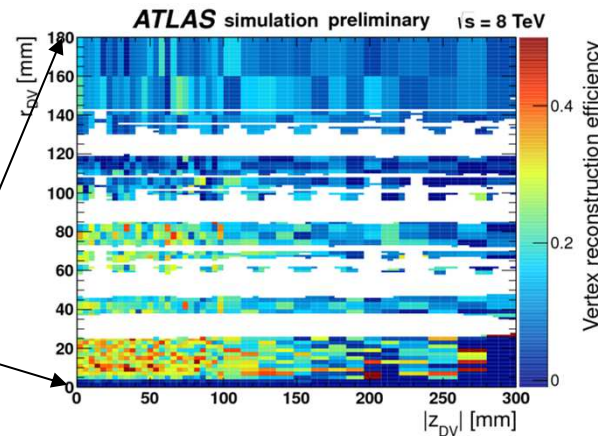
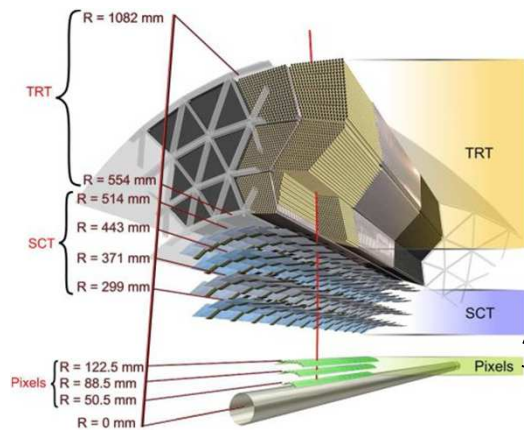
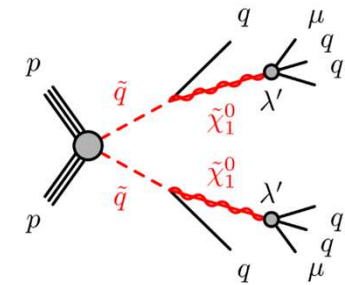


# Metastable Particles (2)

1210.7451

## High mass displaced vertex with 4 tracks and a muon

- Assume RPV with  $\lambda'_{2ij} \neq 0$
- Design a background-free analysis in  $M_{\text{vertex}} - N_{\text{track}}$  plane
- Build up a dedicated tracking to increase signal efficiency



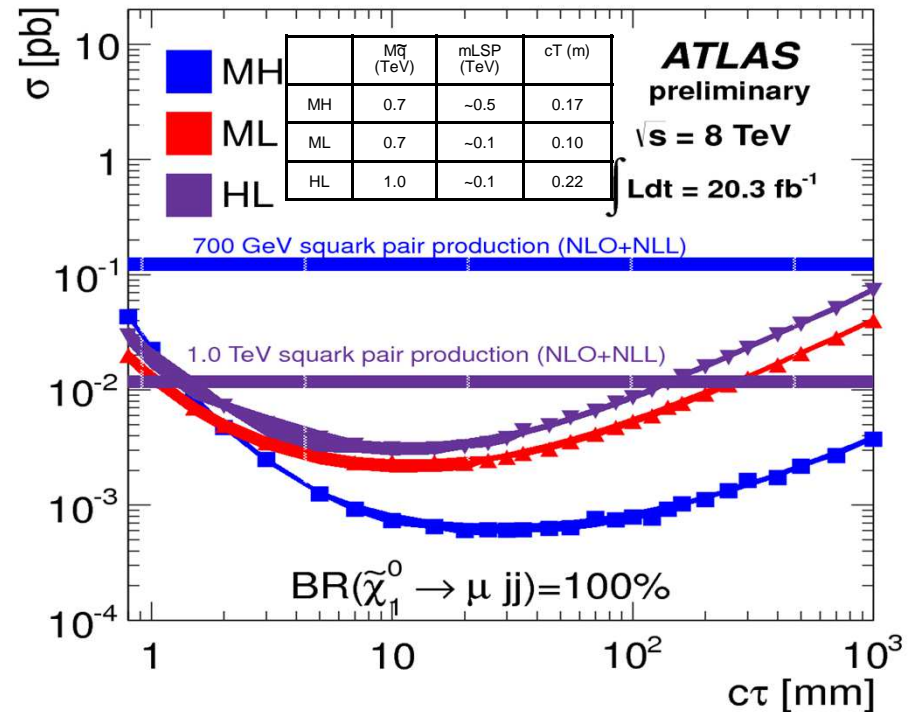
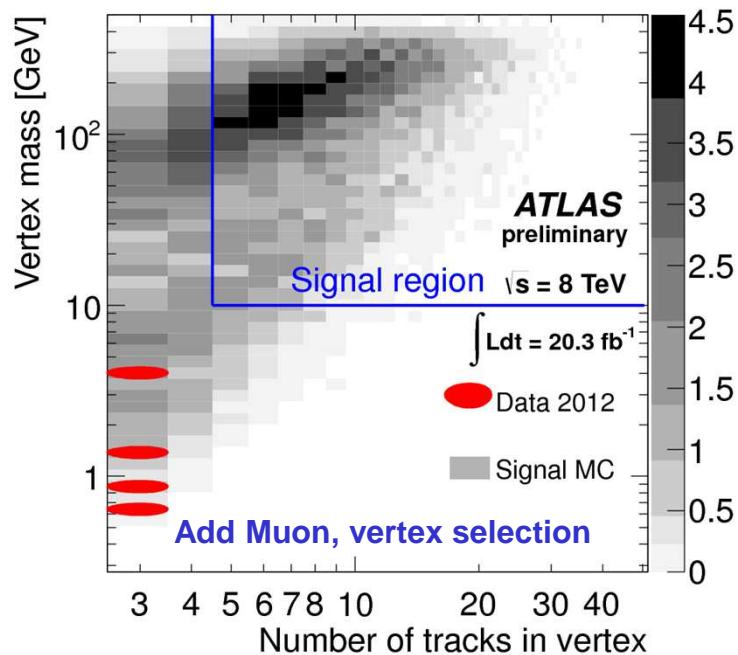
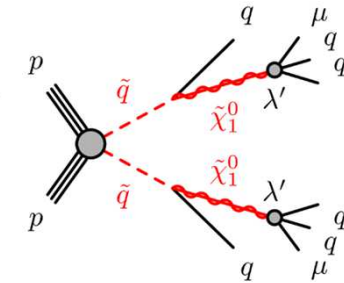


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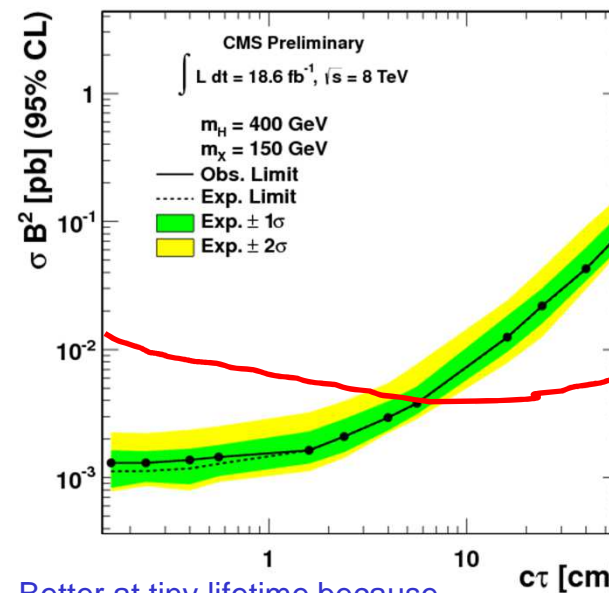
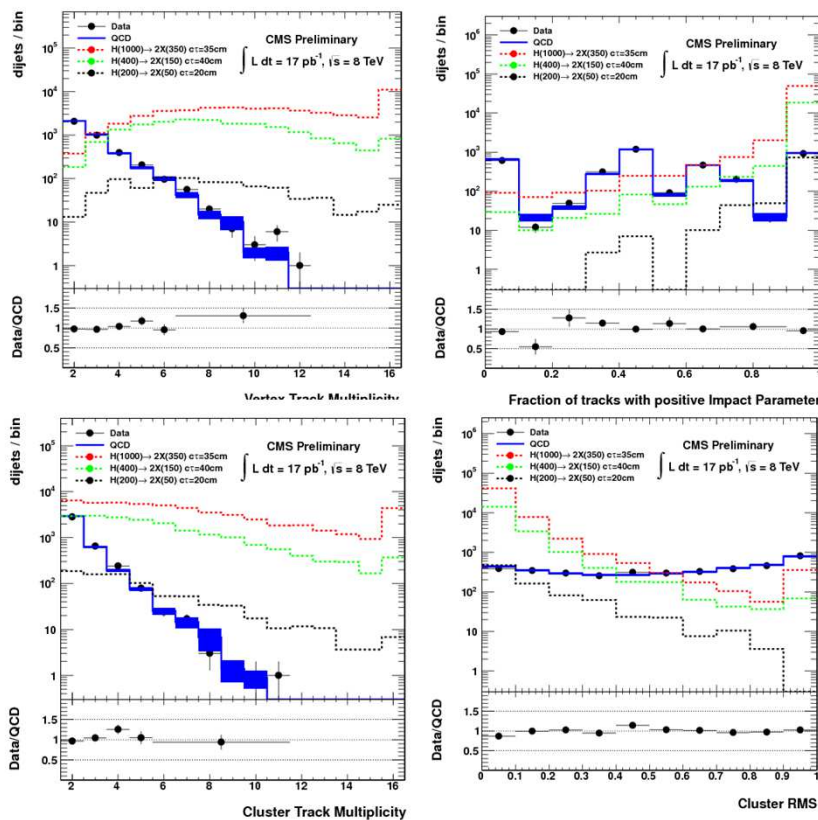
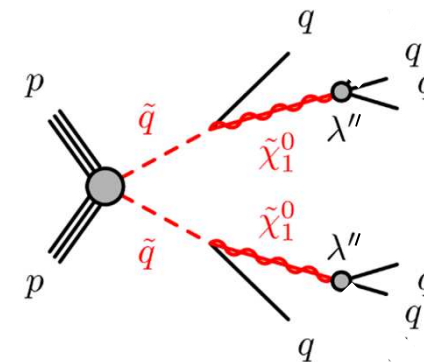
\* $q=1^{\text{st}}, 2^{\text{nd}}$  gene mass degeneracy

# Metastable Particles (3)

EXO-12-038

## High mass displaced vertex with 2 jets

- Originally developed for  $H \rightarrow \chi\chi \rightarrow 4j$  with displaced  $\chi$
- Use both tracker and calorimeter



Harder at high lifetime because use the calo.

ML Model

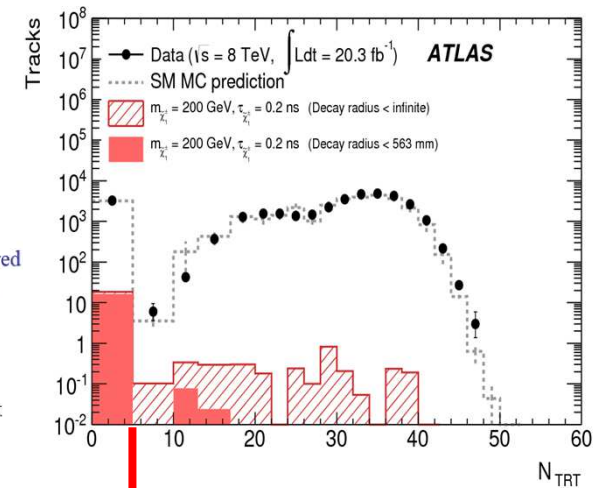
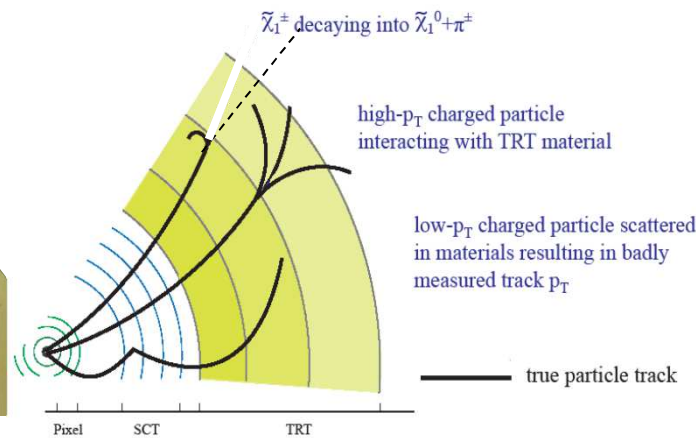
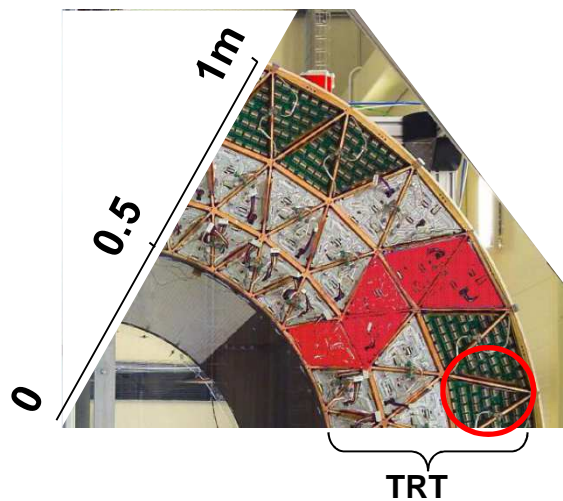
Better at tiny lifetime because combine calo + tracker.

# Metastable Particles (4)

1310.3675

## □ Direct production of a metastable $\chi_1^\pm$ \*

- Motivated by AMSB, but model independent results
  - ✓  $\chi_1^\pm \rightarrow \text{soft } \pi^\pm + \chi_1^0$ : Disappearing track in the TRT
- Remove background :  $N_{\text{TRT}}$  + highest  $p_T$  isolated track



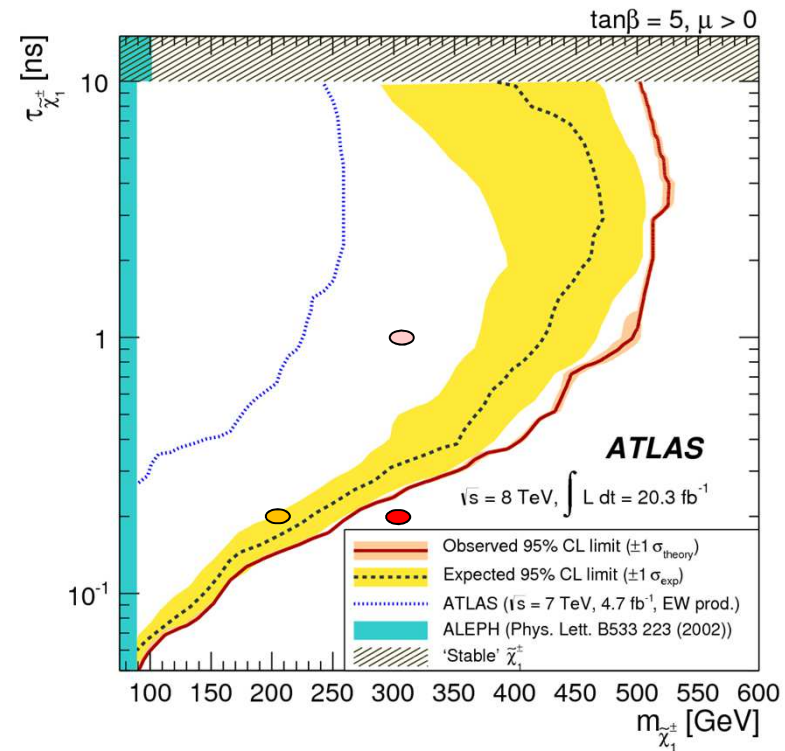
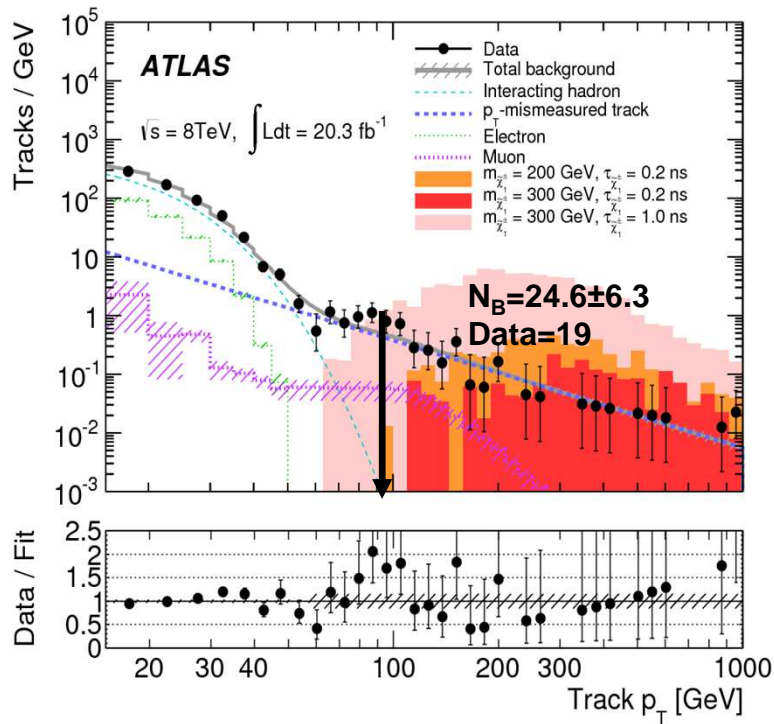
Truncated tracks | Normal tracks

\*  $\sigma(\text{C1N1, C1C1}) \sim 15/1 \text{ pb}$  for  $m=100/200 \text{ GeV}$

# Metastable Particles (4)

1310.3675

## Direct production of a metastable $\chi_{1\pm}$



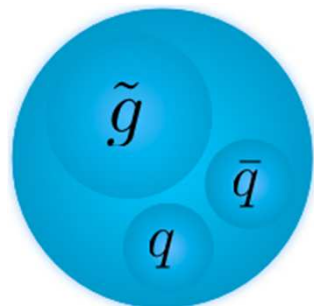
A good candidate for minimum unnatural SUSY model

# Detector-Stable Particles (1)

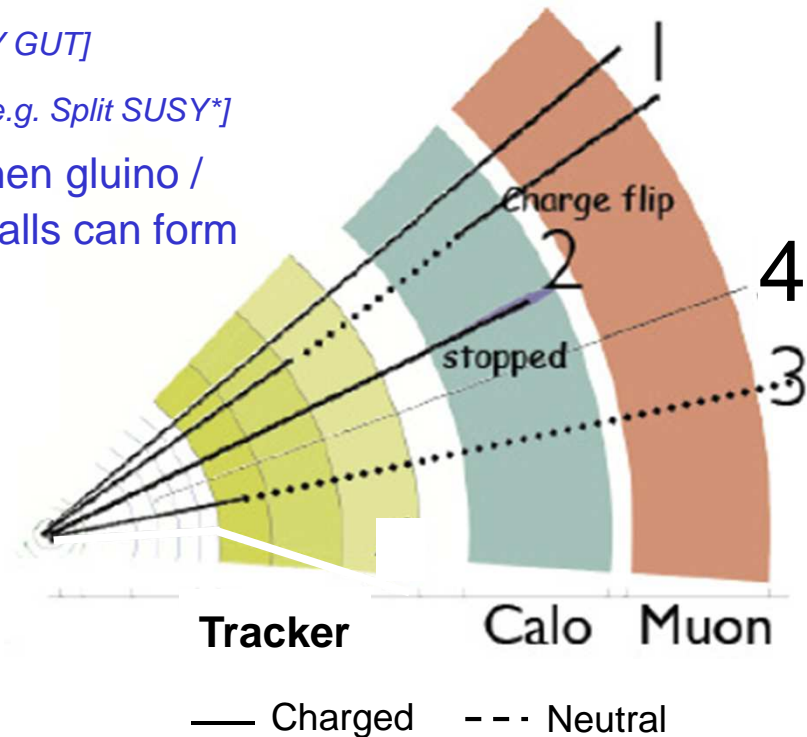
hep-ph/0611040

## □ 3 main possibilities for colored particles :

1. Gluino is the LSP [SUSY GUT extension]
  2. Very weak coupling of NLSP= $\tilde{g}$  with  $\tilde{G}$ =LSP [SUSY GUT]
  3. Squarks decoupled or  $\Delta m(\tilde{g}/\tilde{q}-\chi_1^0)\sim O(100)$  MeV [e.g. Split SUSY\*]
- If lifetime > hadronization time scale  $\sim O(10^{-24})$ s then gluino / squark (especially  $\tilde{t}_1$  and  $\tilde{b}_L$ ) R-hadrons or gluinoballs can form



- Detector Stable
- Highly ionising particle
- Slow moving (non-relativistic)
- Can change sign



\*Decay to LSP is suppressed because of very high mass virtual squarks



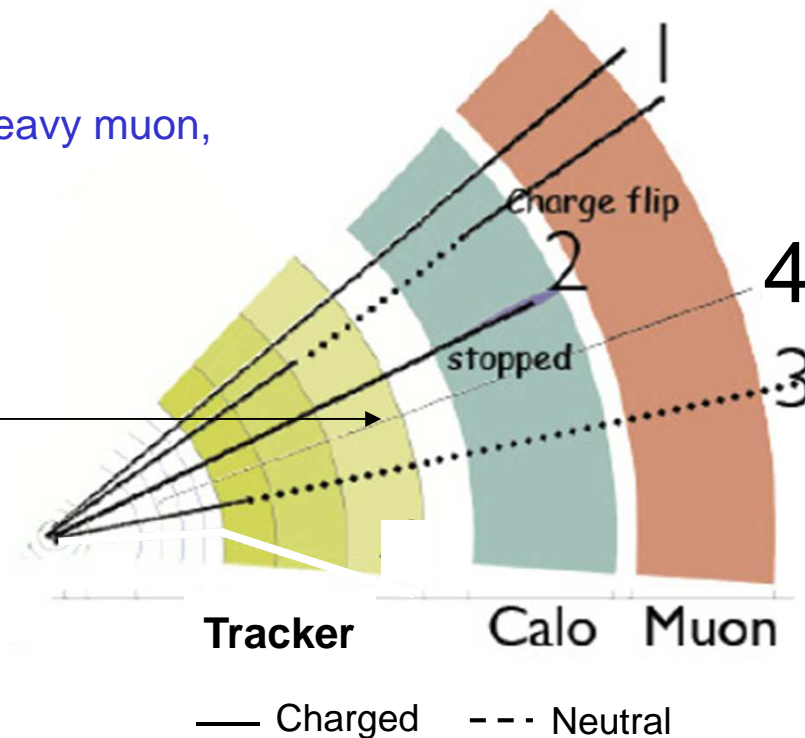
# Detector-Stable Particles (2)

hep-ph/0611040

## □ 3 main possibilities for non-colored particles :

1. Slepton is the LSP
  2. Very weak coupling of NLSP= $\tilde{l}$  with  $\tilde{G}$ =LSP
  3. Low mass difference  $\Delta M(\tilde{l} - \tilde{\chi}_1^0) \sim 100$  MeV
- Long-lived sleptons (mainly  $\tau_1$ ) manifest as a heavy muon, charged and penetrating

- Detector Stable
- Highly ionising particle
- Slow moving (non-relativistic)



Later called LLP (also find SMP, CHAMP, ...)

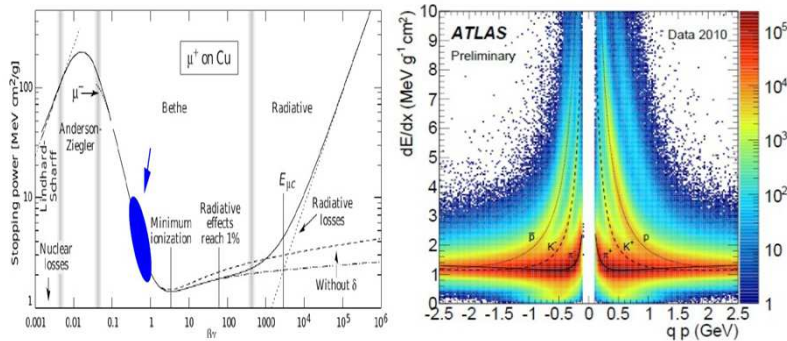


# Detector-Stable Particles (3)

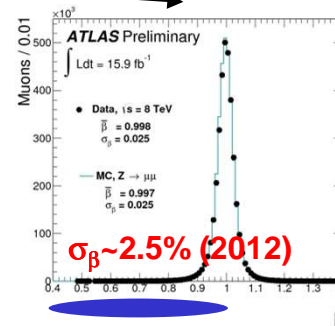
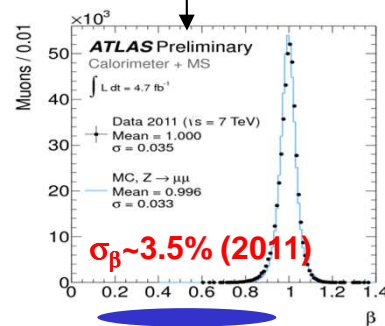
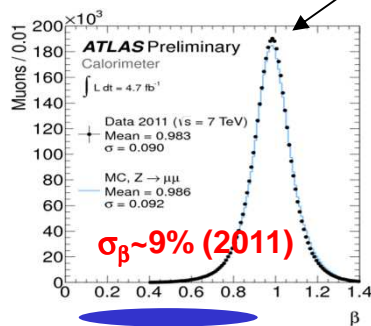
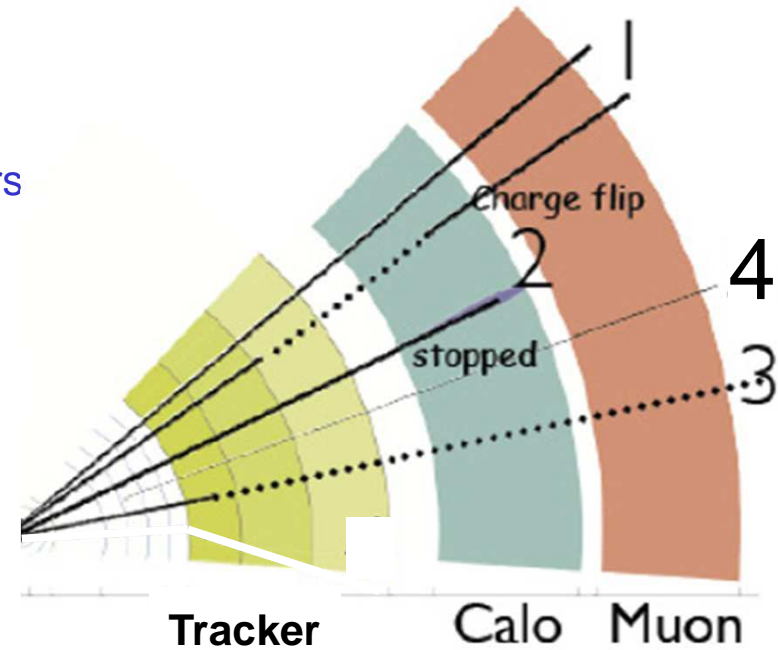
1211.1597, ATLAS-2013-058

## □ Striking signature → Reconstruct mass

1. Start from one (or two) high  $p_T$  isolated track →  $p$
2. Measure  $\beta\gamma$  (invert Bethe-Bloch) from **Si-track** clusters



## 3. Measure $\beta$ (calo or calo+Muon Spectrometer)



● Signal

→ Add the 2 or 3 information together and compute  $M = p/\beta\gamma$

# Detector-Stable Particles (4)

1211.1597, ATLAS-2013-058

## Event selection

$(\tilde{g}+q\bar{q}, g+qqq, \tilde{b}/\tilde{t} + \bar{q}, qq) + \text{ISR}$

Heavy Muon

Requirements	R-hadrons (ID-only)	Stable R-hadrons (ID+calo-only)	Stable R-hadrons (Full Detector)	Stable Sleptons (Full detector, 2 cand.)
Particle Type	Metastable or Charged→Neutral	Charged→Neutral	Charged	Charged
Trigger	MET turn-on			Slow $\beta$
Track quality	d0, z0, n (ID-hits)			
Track kinematics	pT>50, p>100 GeV			pT>50 GeV
$\beta$ Consistency between detectors	No	Yes		
$\beta < [m(g, q, l) \text{ dependent}]$	No	0.8-0.9		0.95
$\beta\gamma > [m(g, q, l) \text{ dependent}]$	MIP	1.5-2.0		No
$M_{\beta}$ range (TeV)	No	0.2-1.1 ; 3.0		0.1-0.3
$M_{\beta\gamma}$ range (TeV)		0.2-1.1 ; 3.0		No
Signal Efficiency (%)	6 [m(g)=900 GeV]	7 [m(g)=900 GeV]	11 [m(g)=900 GeV]	20
Systematics (%)	6 (S), 13 (B)	12 (S), 15 (B)	12 (S), 15 (B)	6 (S), 8-21 (B)

Optimised

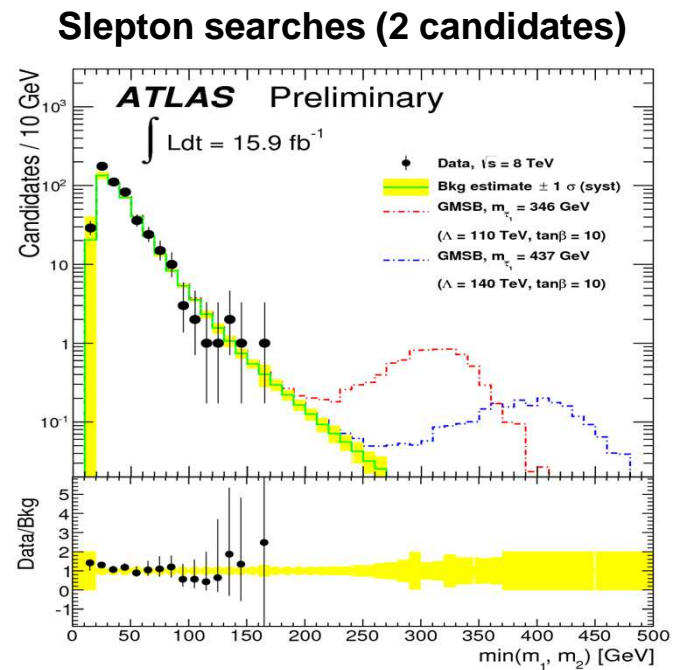
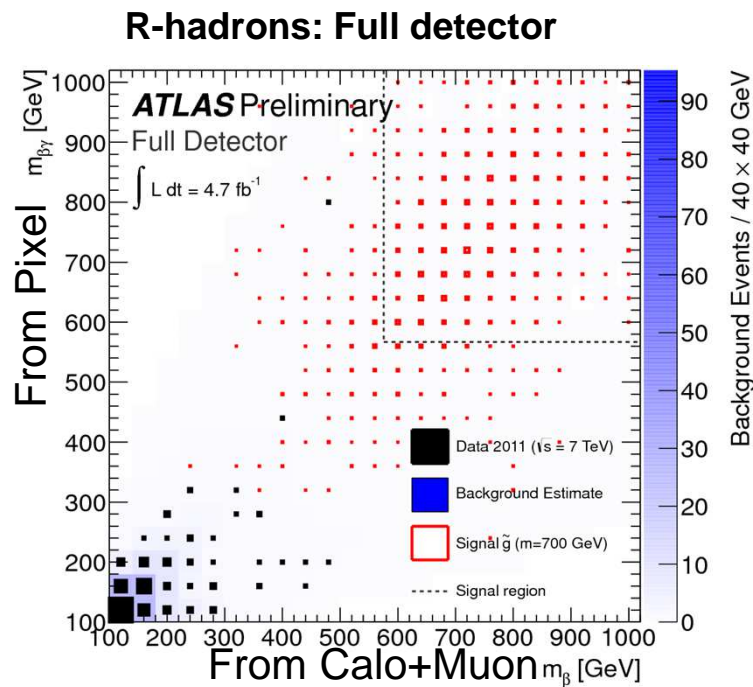
- Background type : high pT muons (tracks) with mis-measured  $\beta$  (dE/dx)
- Background estimate: generate mass spectrum from S/B<<1 → p-templates +  $\beta$  ( $\beta\gamma$ )-PDF templates
- Signal: Different interaction models, gluino ball fractions (10%, 50 %, 100%).

# Detector-Stable Particles (5)

1211.1597, ATLAS-2013-058

## □ Mass distributions

- Cut and count in mass ranges.
- Background free analyses



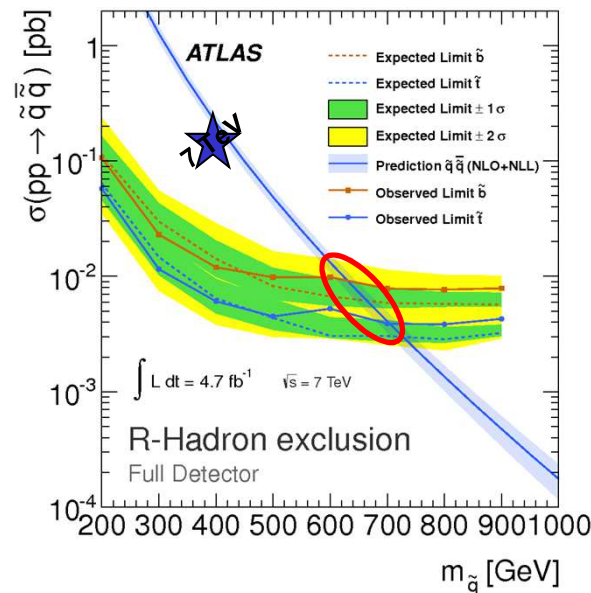
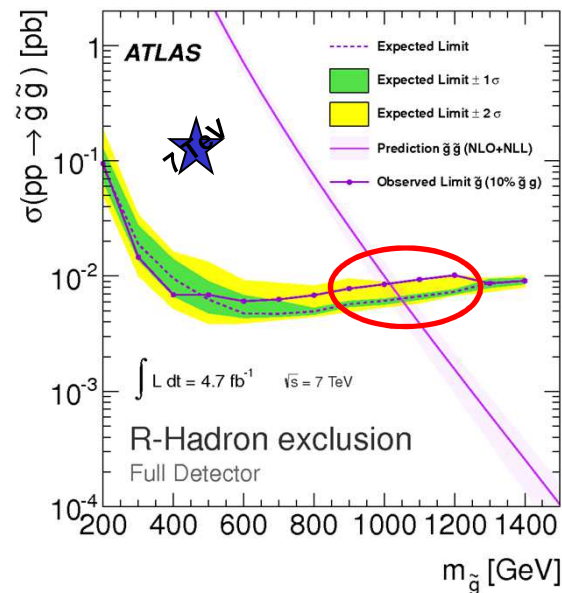
# Detector-Stable Particles (6)

1211.1597, ATLAS-2013-058

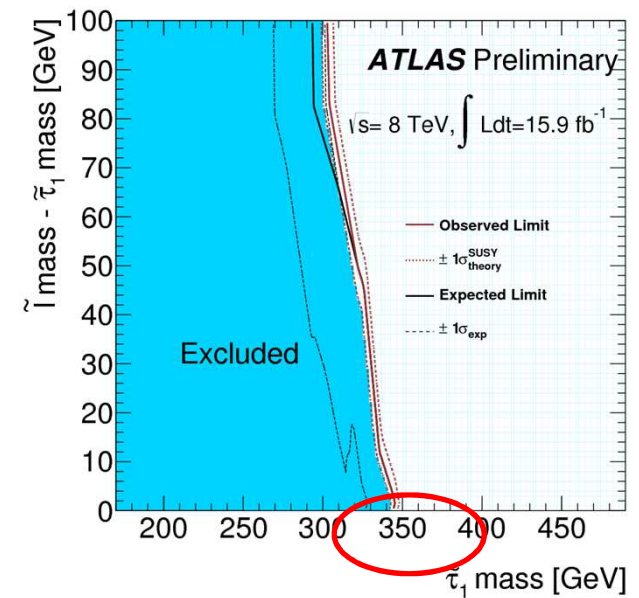
## □ Model independent limits

- Just rely on the MSSM production cross-section

R-hadrons: Full detector



Slepton searches (2 candidates)



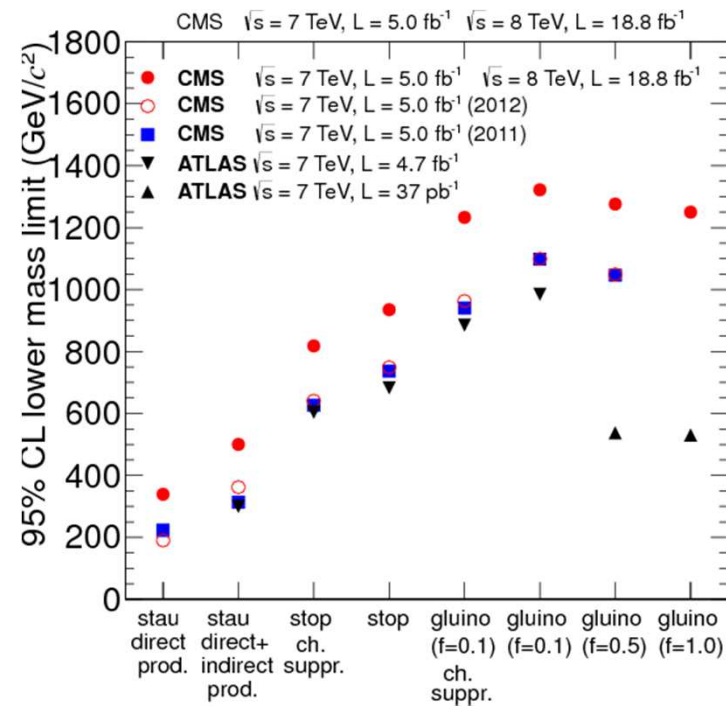
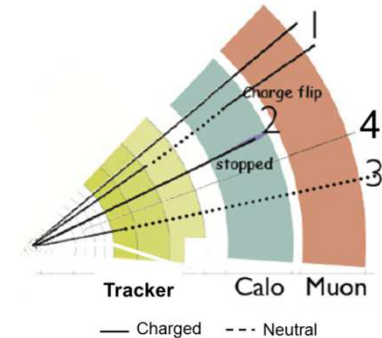
Generally stronger limits than prompt SUSY searches

# Detector-Stable Particles (7)

1305.0491

## Comparison with CMS results

- Not rely on calorimetry information: Tracker, Tracker+Muon and Muon-only
  - ✓ Weakly affect the limits but exclude some scenarios for R-hadrons
- Have analysed the full statistics → stronger limits

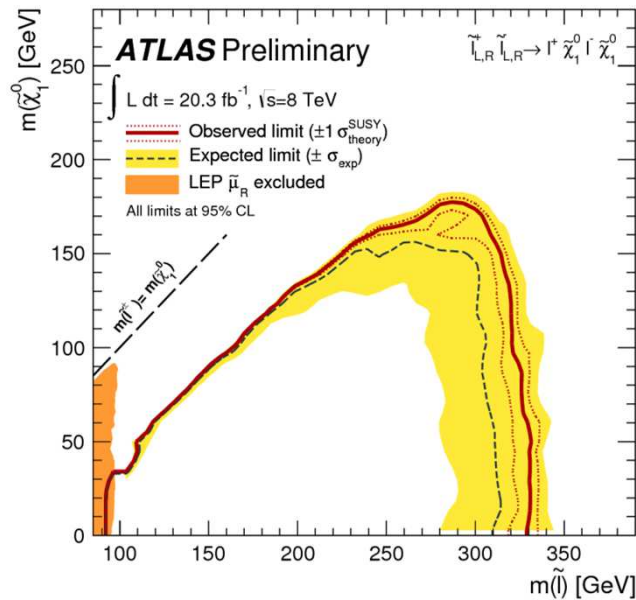




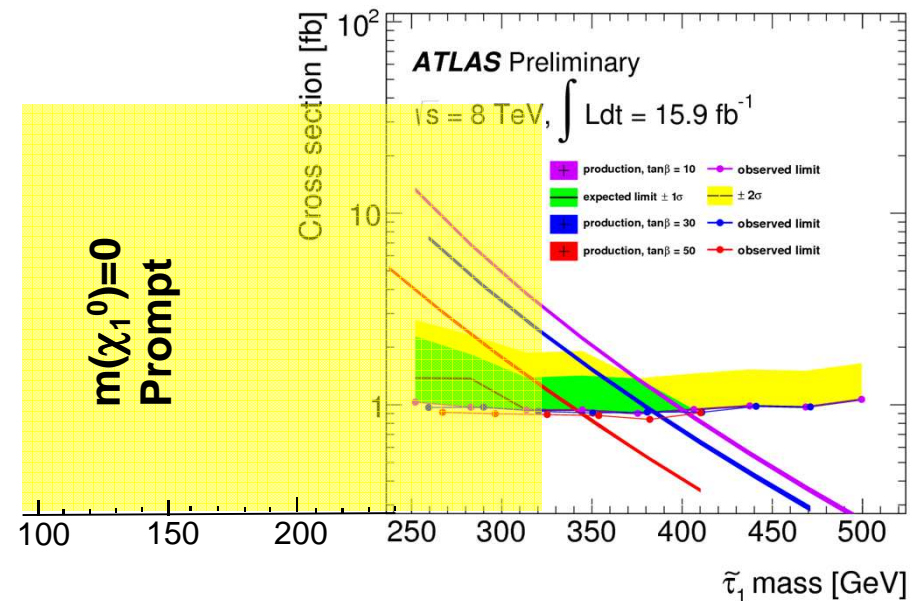
# Detector-Stable Particles (8)

## Comparison with prompt searches

Slepton searches  
(2 prompt candidates)



Slepton searches  
(2 LLP candidates)



→ Intermediate region (metastable slepton, i.e. displaced vertex w 1lepton) not covered

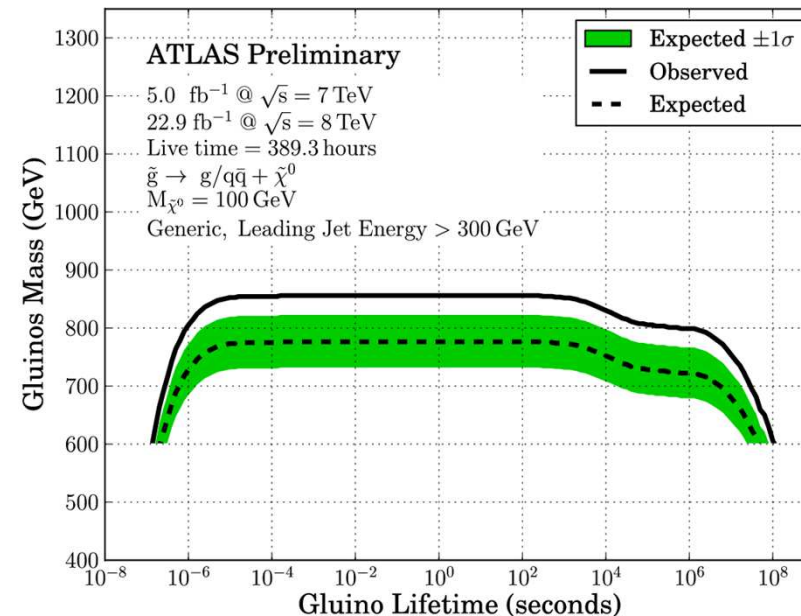
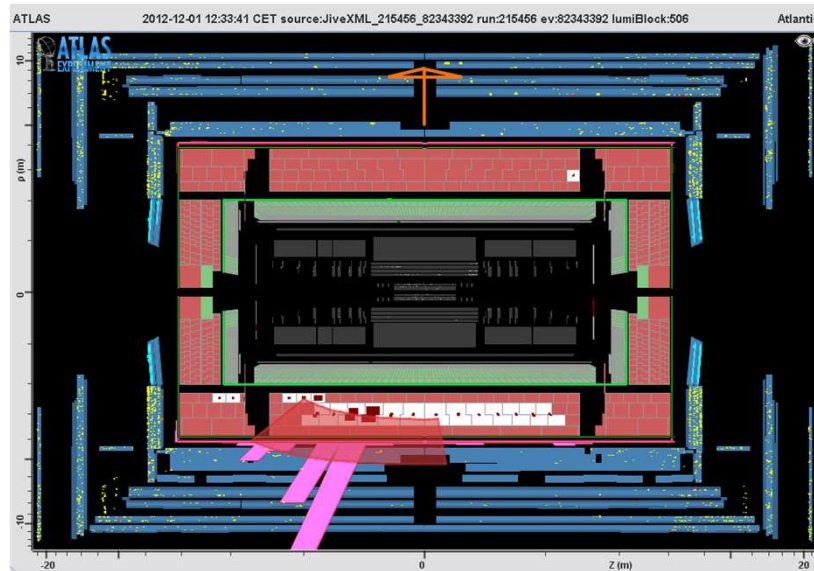


# Detector-Stable Particles (9)

ATLAS-CONF-2013-057

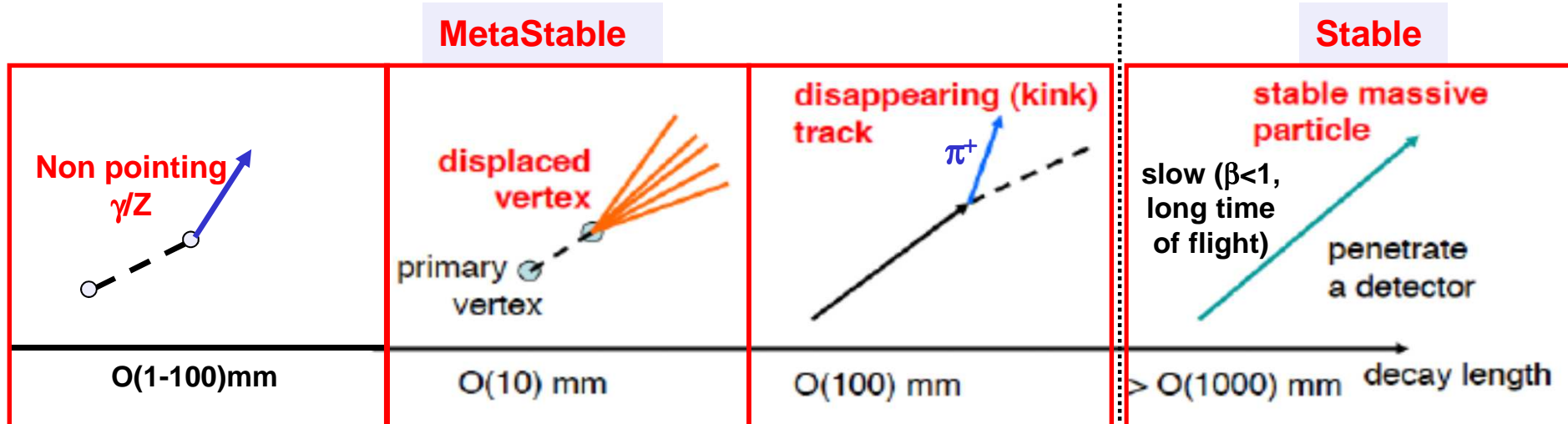
## □ R-hadrons can also stop in the calo and decay later

- In Split SUSY (unnatural model), the stopped gluino only particle reachable at LHC
- High energetic jets in absence of collisions
- Background = calorimeter noise, cosmics and beam halo not SM !



$M_{\tilde{g}} < 800$  GeV ( $M_{\tilde{\chi}^0} = 100$  GeV) excluded for 1 ms < t < 300 hours

# Conclusion on Long-Lived Particles



- Very well motivated and could explain the absence of signal in standard SUSY searches
- Huge number of possibilities (not yet all covered)
- Striking signatures of BSM not present in the SM
  - generally detector-oriented, background-free
  - Limits on SUSY particles generally stronger

# RPV

$$W = W_{\text{MSSM}} + \underbrace{\lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k}_{\text{Lepton Number Violation (LFV)}} + \underbrace{\lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k}_{\text{Lepton Number Violation (LFV)}} + \kappa_i L_i H_u + \underbrace{\lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k}_{\text{Baryon Number Violation (BNV)}}$$

- Add **48** new Yukawa couplings and **96** complex parameters
- Proton decay only forbids simultaneous violation of lepton and baryon number
  - ✓ ... but not one **or** the other
- Allow the LSP to decay
- Can change other sparticle decay
- ➔ Considerable change in the final states

# RPV (1)

## □ R-parity violating search at LHC

$$W = W_{\text{MSSM}} + \underbrace{\lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k}_{\text{Lepton Number Violation (LFV)}} + \kappa_i L_i H_u + \underbrace{\lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k}_{\text{Baryon Number Violation (BNV)}}$$

Lepton Number Violation (LFV)

Baryon Number Violation (BNV)

	Signature	From H. Dreiner	Model
Multilepton production (including taus)	1) 4 charged leptons: $e^+e^+\mu^-\mu^-$		$\chi_1^0\text{-LSP}, LL\bar{E}, \tilde{\tau}\text{-LSP}, LL\bar{E}$
	2) 2 leptons, 2 taus: $e^+e^+\tau^-\tau^-$		$\chi_1^0\text{-LSP}, LL\bar{E}, \tilde{\tau}\text{-LSP}, LQ\bar{D}$
Resonances (2jets, 2x2 jets, 2x3 jets, $e\mu$ , $e\tau$ , $m\tau$ )	3) 6 jets or 2 w/ substructure		$\chi_1^0\text{-LSP}, \bar{U}\bar{D}\bar{D}$
	4) like-sign dileptons + jets		$\chi_1^0\text{-LSP}, LQ\bar{D}$
	5) dilepton resonance		$LL\bar{E} \otimes LQ\bar{D}$
	6) mono lepton		$LL\bar{E} \otimes LQ\bar{D}$
Note: Absence of Z and Importance of taus	7) dijet resonance		pure $LQ\bar{D}$
	8) like sign ditau's $\tau^-\tau^- + 6\text{jets}$		$\tilde{\tau}\text{-LSP}, LQ\bar{D}$

→ Generally: lower background (no LFV nor BNV in SM) and MET than RPC

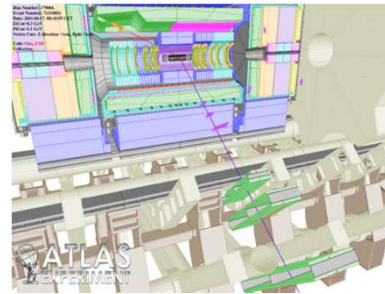
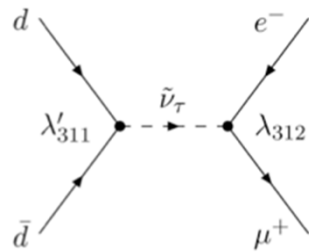
# RPV (2)

1212.1272

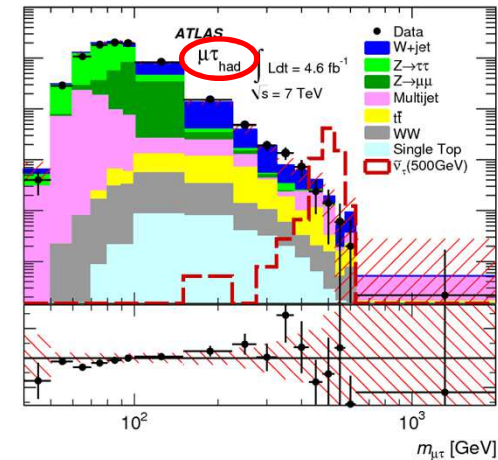
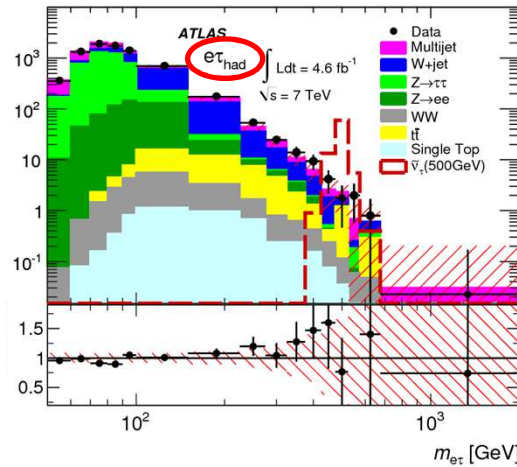
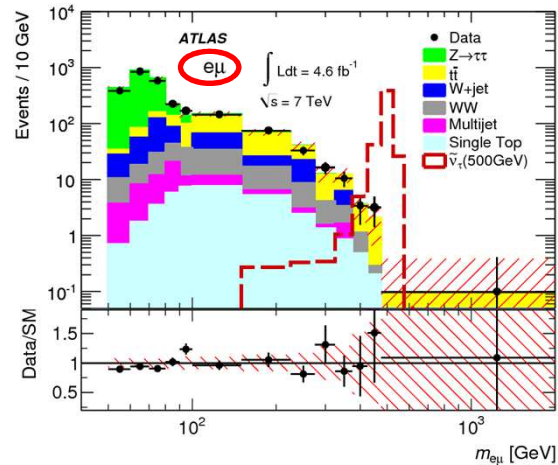


## Lepton flavor violation in the production / decay

- $\lambda'_{311}, \lambda_{i32} \neq 0$  and  $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow e\mu, e\tau, \mu\tau$  resonance
  $W = W_{MSSM} + \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \kappa_i L_i H_u + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k$



$\Delta\phi(e, \mu) \sim \pi$ , MET=132 GeV, no Jet !



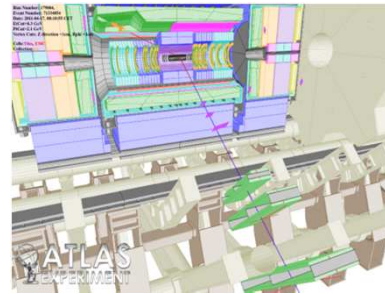
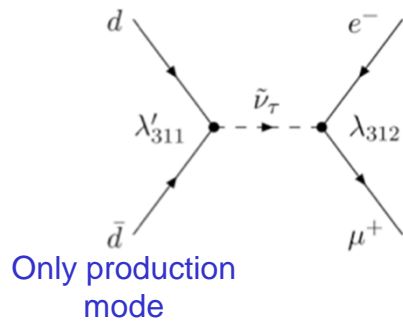
# RPV (3)

1212.1272

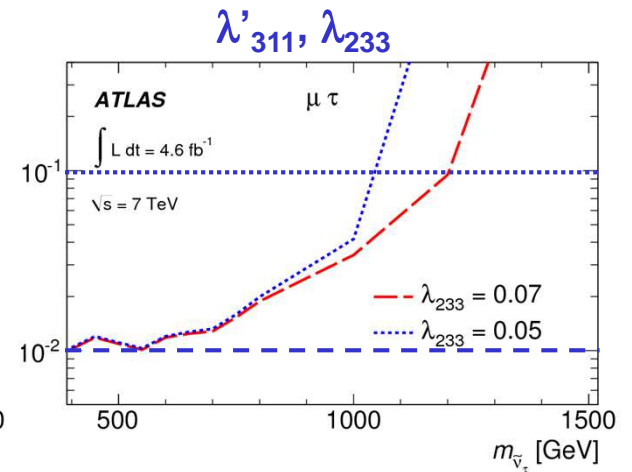
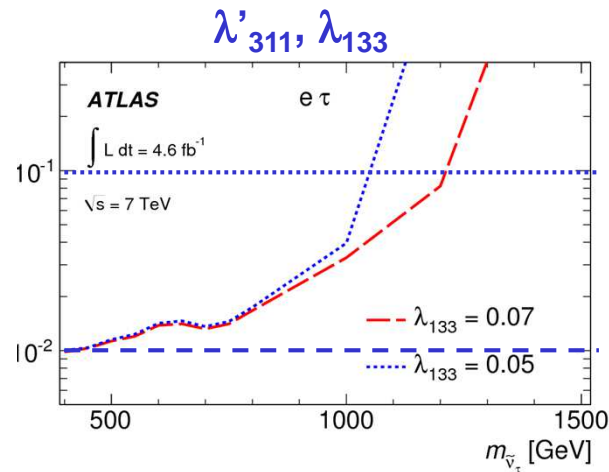
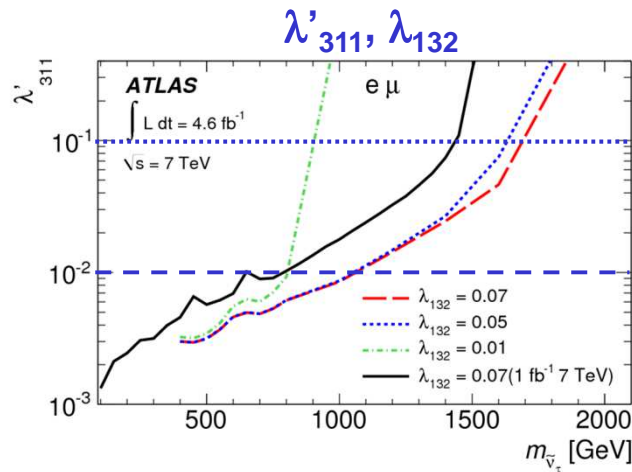


## □ Limits on RPV couplings

- $\lambda'_{311}, \lambda_{132} \neq 0$  and  $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow e\mu, e\tau, \mu\tau$  resonance  $W = W_{MSSM} + \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \kappa_i L_i H_u + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k$



$\Delta\phi(e, \mu) \sim \pi$ , MET=132 GeV, no Jet !



Can not go beyond  $10^{-2}$  for  $\lambda'_{311}, \lambda_{132}$  for  $m(\tilde{\nu}_\tau) < 1 \text{ TeV}$



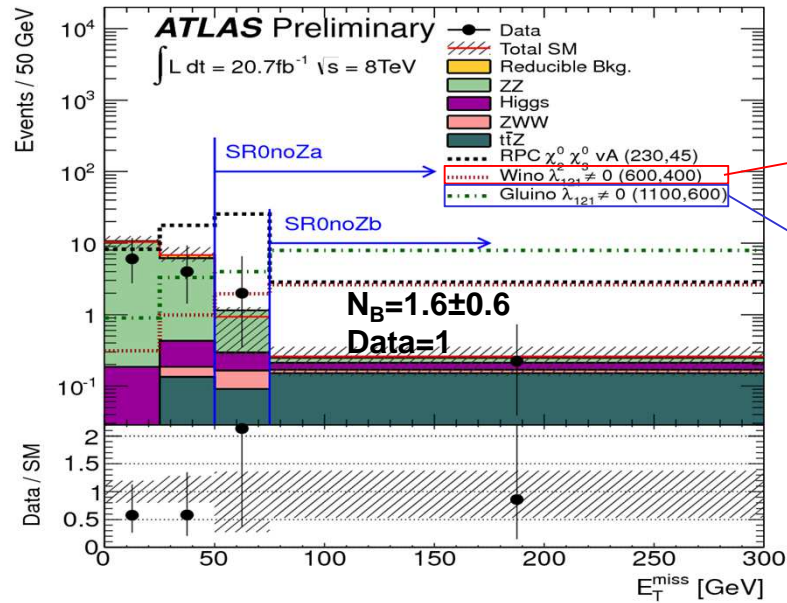
# RPV (4)

ATLAS-CONF-2013-036, CMS-PAS-SUS-13-010

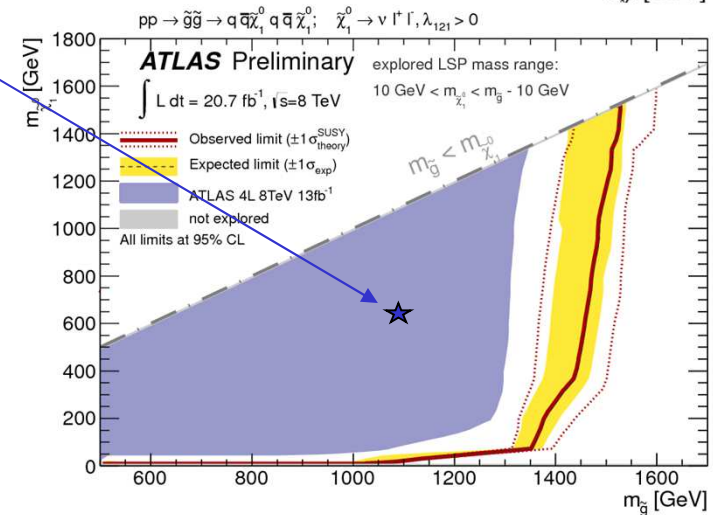
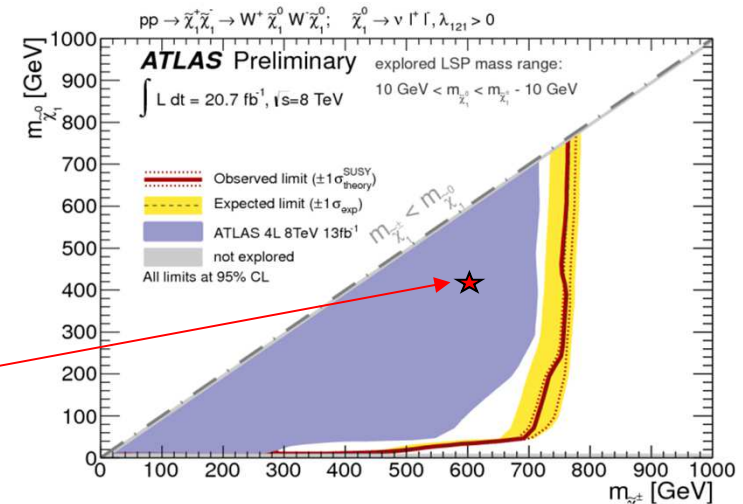
## Lepton Flavor Violation (no Z)

- $\chi_1^0$  LSP,  $\lambda_{121} \neq 0$  implies  $\chi_1^0 \rightarrow e\mu\nu$
- $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^- \rightarrow W \tilde{\chi}_1^0 W \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow 4\text{-}5\text{-}6l (+ \text{jets}) + \text{MET}$
- $pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow qq' \tilde{\chi}_1^0 qq' \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow 4l + \text{jets} + \text{MET}$

$$W = W_{\text{MSSM}} + \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \kappa_i L_i H_u + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k$$



Very strong limits for direct chargino production (reminder: no limit in RPC)



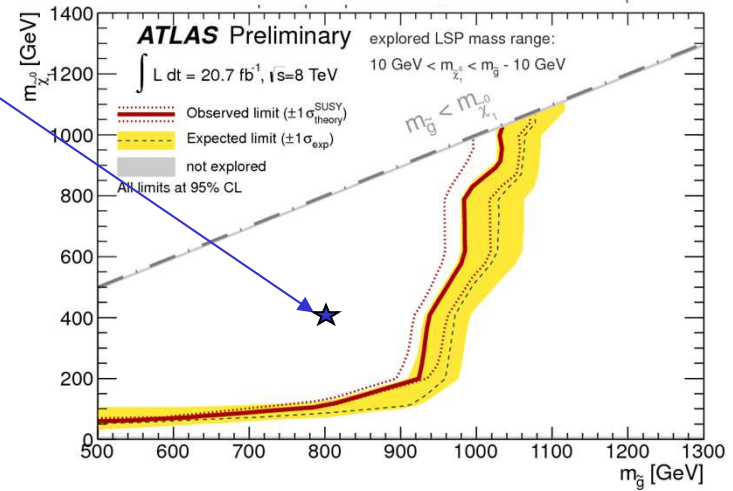
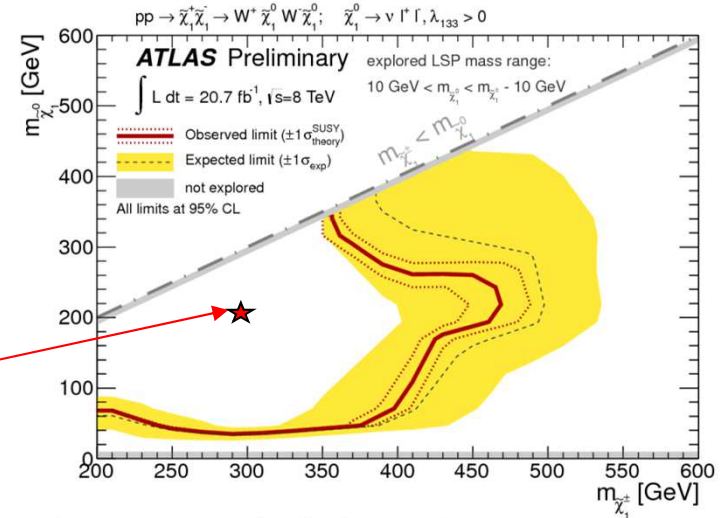
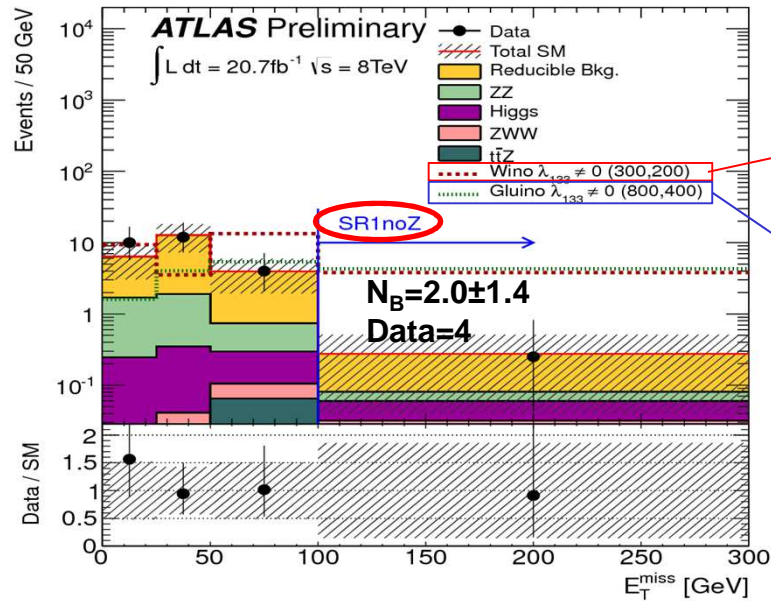
# RPV (5)

ATLAS-CONF-2013-036, CMS-PAS-SUS-13-010

## Lepton Flavor Violation (no Z)

- $\chi_1^0$  LSP,  $\lambda_{133} \neq 0$  implies  $\chi_1^0 \rightarrow \tau\nu$  /  $e\nu$
- $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^- \rightarrow W \tilde{\chi}_1^0 W \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow 4-5-6l (+ jets) + MET$
- $pp \rightarrow \tilde{g} \tilde{g} \rightarrow qq' \tilde{\chi}_1^0 qq' \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow 4l + jets + MET$

$$W = W_{MSSM} + \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \kappa_i L_i H_u + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k$$



Limits weaken when considering taus.

# RPV (6)

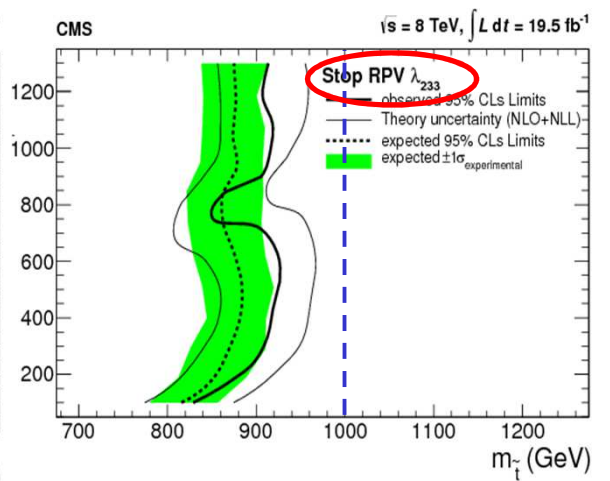
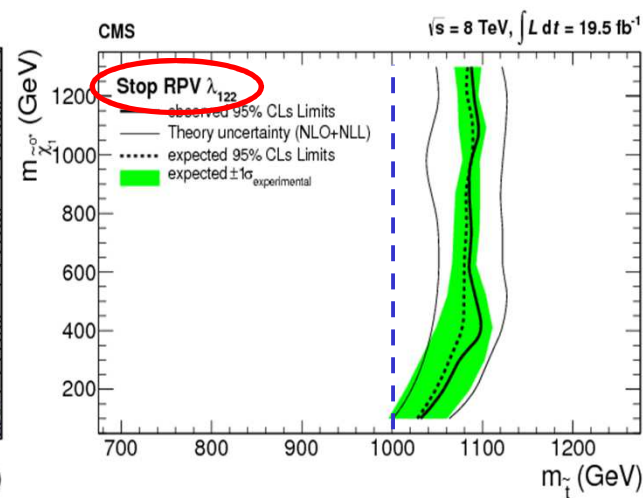
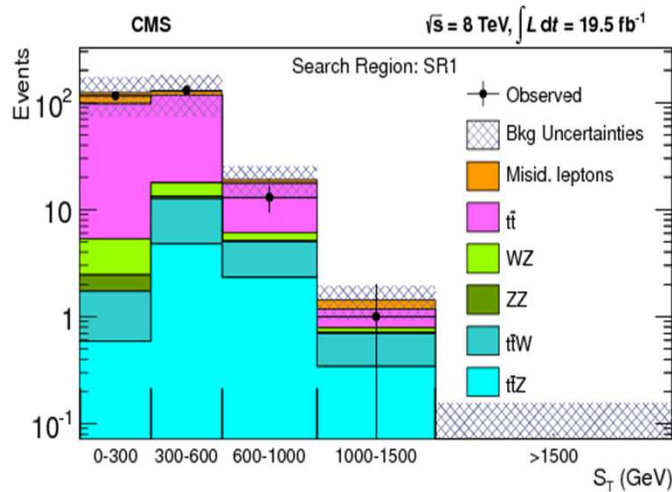
1306.6643

## □ Stop RPV (LFV)

- $\chi_1^0$  LSP, consider two possible combinations
- $pp \rightarrow \tilde{t}\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\chi_1^0 t\chi_1^0 \rightarrow >4l (+ \text{jets}) + \text{MET}$
- Assume  $\chi_1^0$  bino-like

$$W = W_{\text{MSSM}} + \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \kappa_i L_i H_u + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k$$

$\lambda$ -term	neutralino LSP decay mode
$\lambda_{122} = -\lambda_{212}$	$\mu\mu\nu_e + \mu e\nu_\mu$
$\lambda_{233} = -\lambda_{323}$	$\tau\tau\nu_\mu + \tau\mu\nu_\tau$



Very strong limits for direct stop, w or wo taus (independent of LSP mass)

# RPV (7)

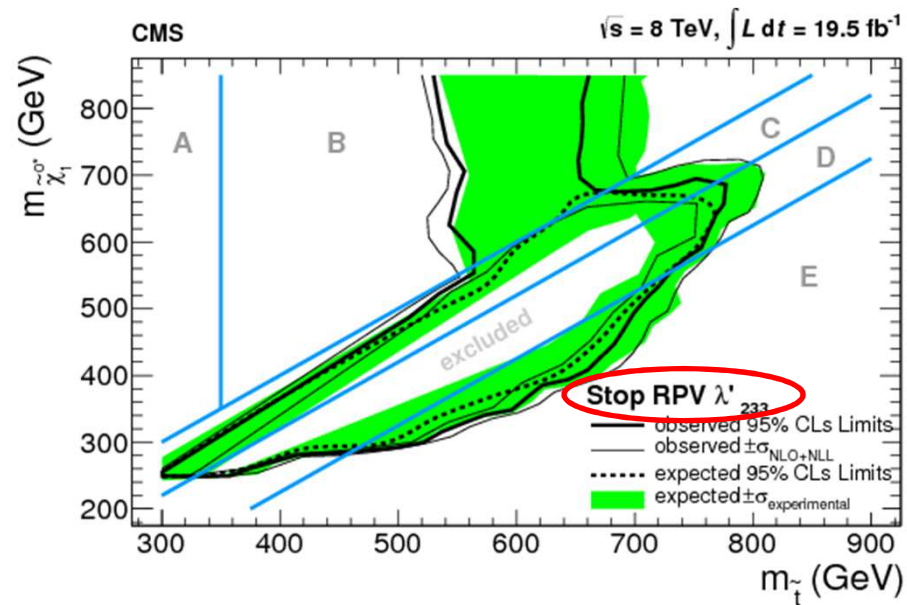
1306.6643

## □ Stop RPV (LFV)

- $\chi_1^0$  LSP, consider several decay modes
- Final states:  $2\mu + 2t + 2b$
- Assume  $\chi_1^0$  bino-like

$$W = W_{\text{MSSM}} + \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} \bar{L}_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \kappa_i L_i H_u + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k$$

region label	kinematic region	stop decay mode(s)
A	$m_t < m_{\tilde{t}} < 2m_t, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$	$\tilde{t} \rightarrow t v b \bar{b}$
B	$2m_t < m_{\tilde{t}} < m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$	$\tilde{t} \rightarrow t \mu t \bar{b} + t v b \bar{b}$
C	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < m_{\tilde{t}} < m_W + m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$	$\tilde{t} \rightarrow l v b \tilde{\chi}_1^0 + j j b \tilde{\chi}_1^0$
D	$m_W + m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < m_{\tilde{t}} < m_t + m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$	$\tilde{t} \rightarrow W b \tilde{\chi}_1^0$
E	$m_t + m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < m_{\tilde{t}}$	$\tilde{t} \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_1^0$



Weaker limits dependent of LSP mass



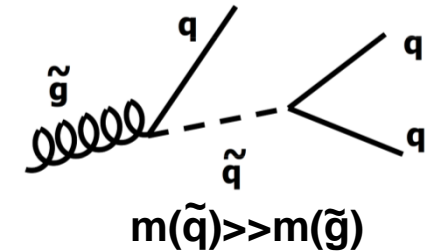
# RPV (8)

ATLAS-CONF-2013-091, CMS-PAS-EXO-12-049

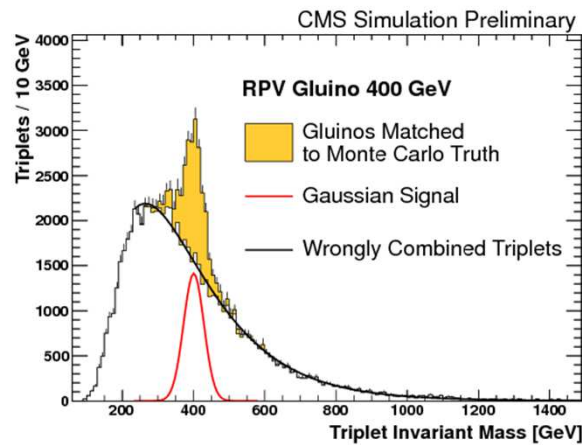
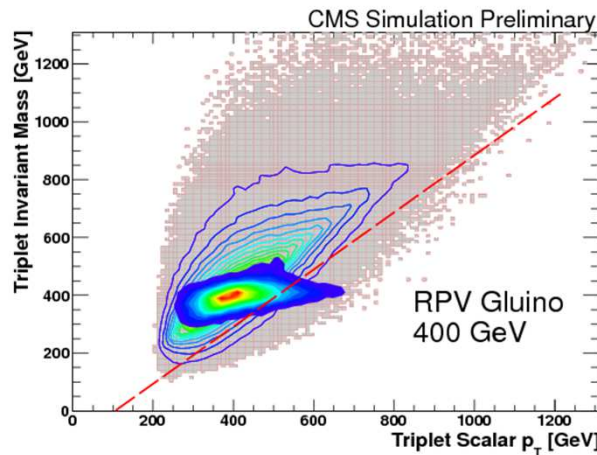
## □ 2x3 (2x5) jets resonance

- Motivated by  $g \rightarrow qq\bar{q}$  and  $g \rightarrow qq\chi_1^0 \rightarrow qq\bar{q}q$
- Multi-jets background data driven and differentiates 0, 1, 2 btag ...
- 2 different strategies pursued by CMS and ATLAS

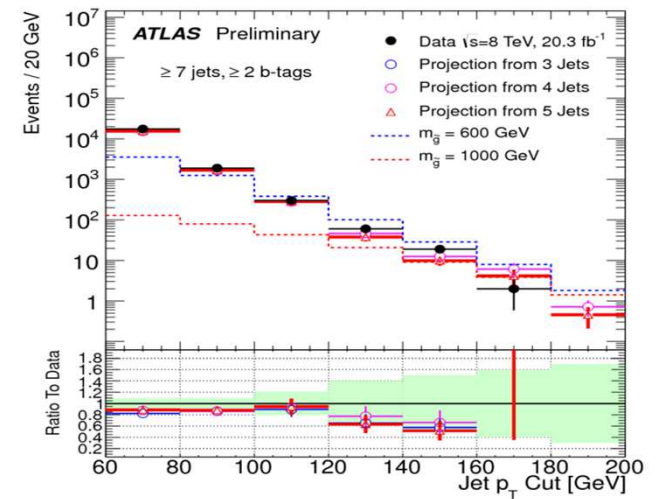
$$W = W_{MSSM} + \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \kappa_i L_i H_u + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k$$



Reconstruct 6jet invariant mass



Resolve 6-10jet evts with a lower p<sub>T</sub> cut

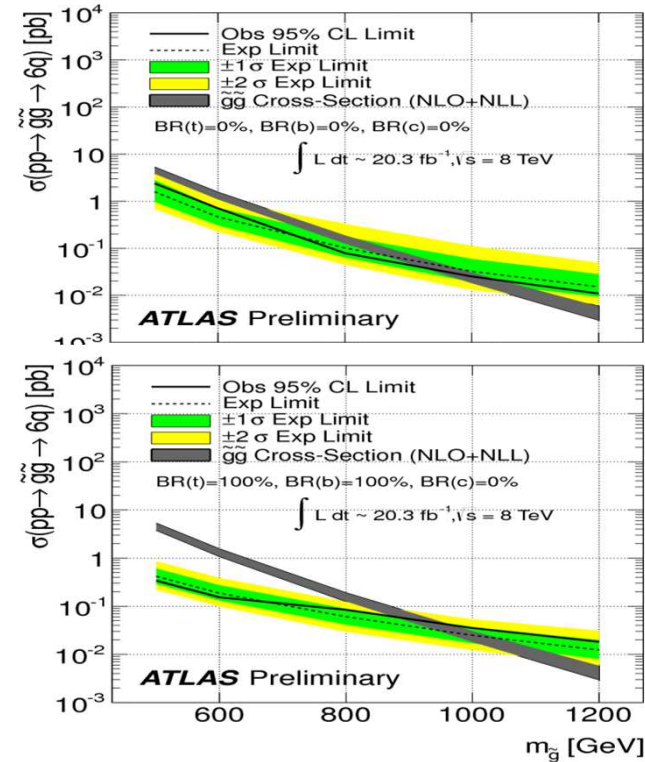
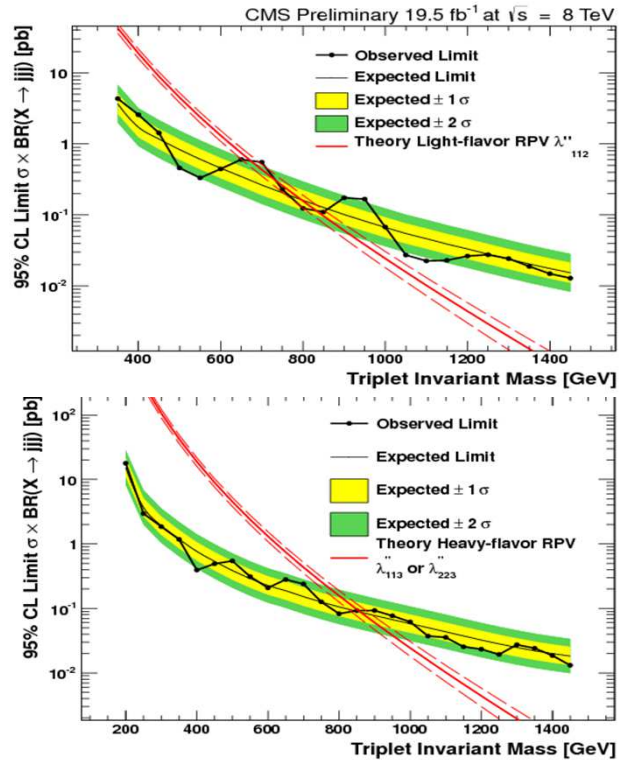


# RPV (9)

ATLAS-CONF-2013-091, CMS-PAS-EXO-12-049

## Results for 2x3 jets resonance

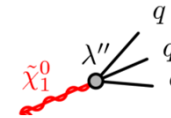
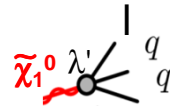
- Show for light flavor (top) and heavy flavor (bottom)



→ Exclude Gluino masses < 1 TeV. ATLAS above CMS



# Conclusion on RPV



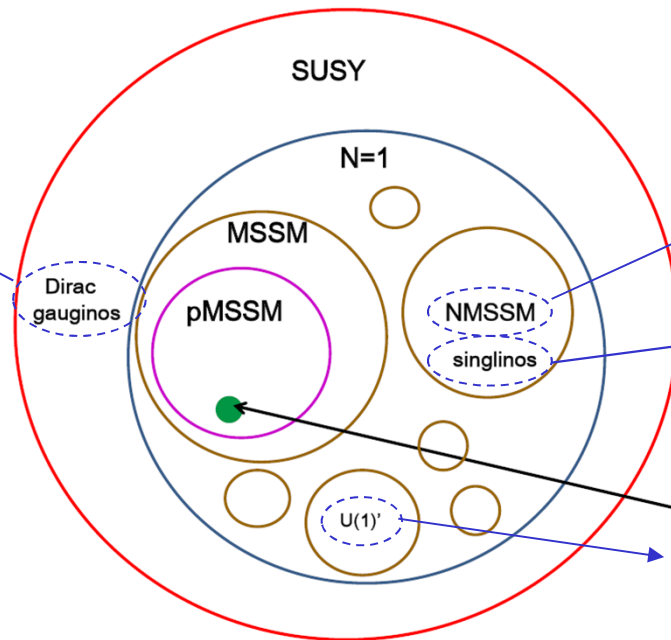
$$W = W_{\text{MSSM}} + \underbrace{\lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k}_{\text{Lepton Number Violation (LFV)}} + \kappa_i L_i H_u + \underbrace{\lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k}_{\text{Baryon Number Violation (BNV)}}$$

- Several combination of lambda tested
  - ✓ Still a large spectrum not covered (generally assume  $\chi_1^0$  LSP and decay)
- Like for Long-lived particles, generally stronger limits than for Standard SUSY (RPC)

# Beyond MSSM

## SUSY Theory phase space

N=2/N=1 models [0812.3586]  
 where for example gluinos are not Majorana particles. Similar if R is a continuous symmetry instead of discrete [RMSSM, 0712.2039, 0810.3919].  
 → lower  $\sigma$ , 2x2 jet resonance



A new scalar singlet is added [2 more Higgs and one more neutralino, 0910.1785]  
 → Relax constraints from Higgs mass (i.e. reduce fine-tuning) and provide a solution to the  $\mu$  problem

Stealth SUSY. Invisible singlet added.  
 → Relax MET cuts [1105.513]

CMSSM  
 Top-down. Mediation of SUSY breaking via  $U(1)'$ . [0910.2480]  
 → Generally predicts wino-like LSP

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

Loose simplicity, can generally evade part of the LHC limits – but not for long

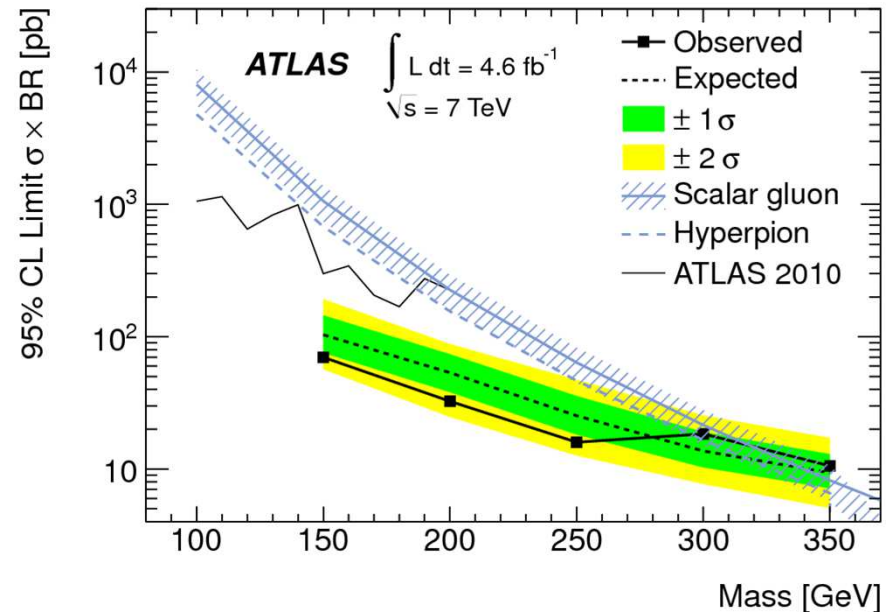
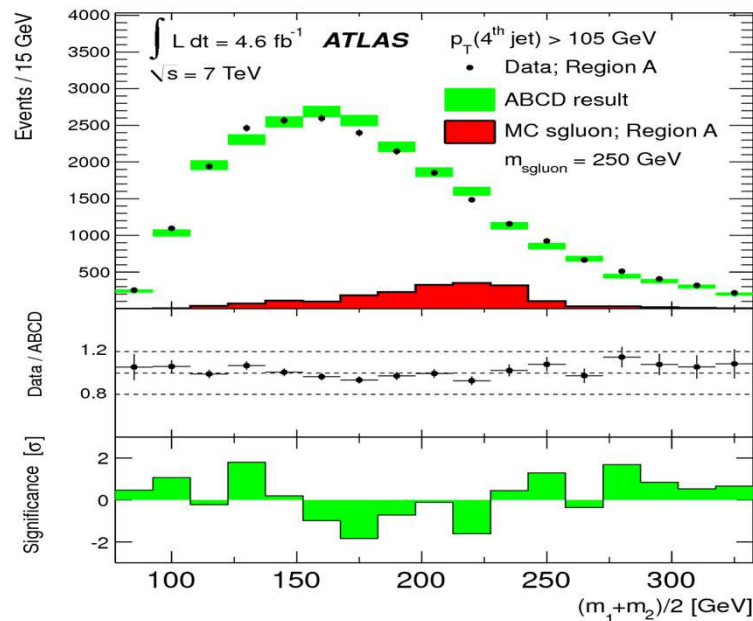
# Beyond MSSM (1)

1210.4826



## Massive color scalars : 2x2 jets final state

- sgluon ( $\rightarrow$  gg) pair produced: 2 resonances  $M_1, M_2$  reconstructed with  $\geq 4$  jets  $p_T > 80$  GeV
- Reduce combinatorics by minimizing  $|\Delta R_1 - 1| + |\Delta R_2 - 1|$



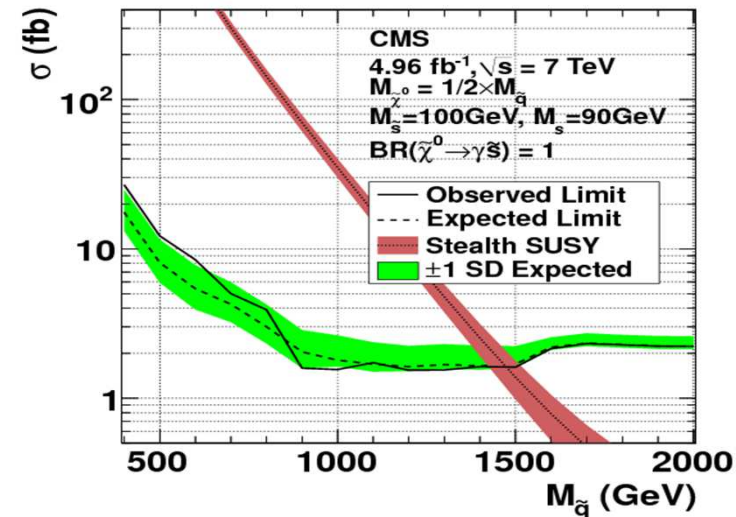
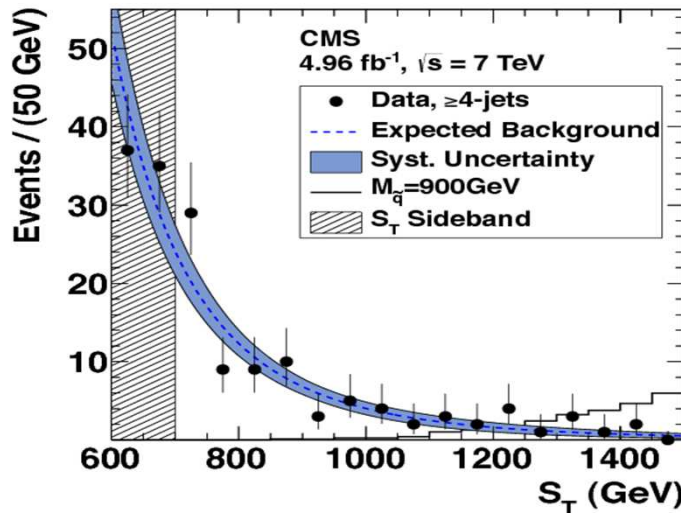
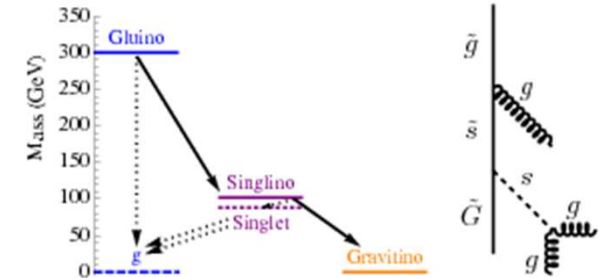
→ Exclude scalar gluons for masses below 300 GeV

# Beyond MSSM (2)

1210.2052

## Stealth SUSY

- There is an extra light, approximately supersymmetric multiplet
  - ✓ All sparticles connect to this  $R=-1$  stealth particle ( $\tilde{S}$ )
  - ✓ Which then decay back to  $S$  its close-by superpartner
  - ✓ Reduce MET carried by gravitino but not  $M_{\text{Eff}} \approx S_T$
- CMS consider  $S$  decay via photon



→ New results expected for LHC run I soon

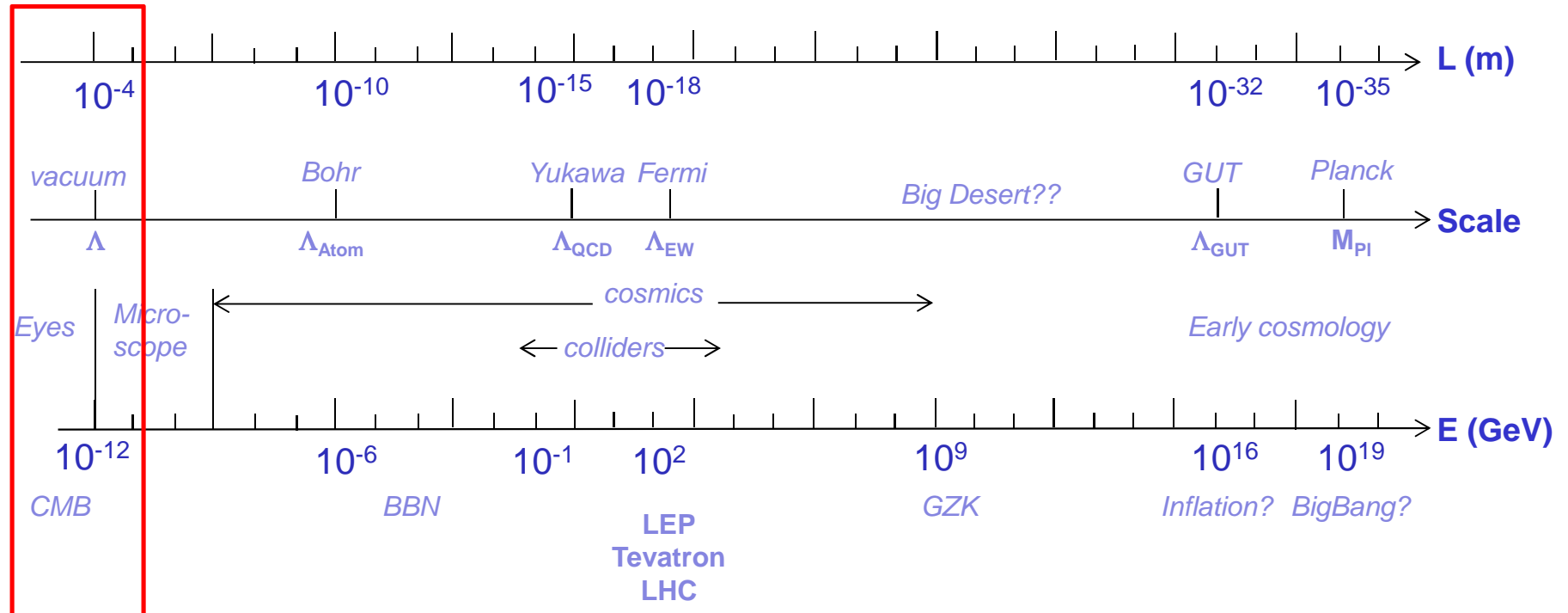
# Or simply un-natural?

hep-th/0405159, hep-ph/0406088

## □ A natural cosmo. constant (CC, $\Lambda$ ) implies new physics at $10^{-12}$ GeV

- But present particle physics computations are valid at much higher energy
  - ✓ May be this threshold does not influence particle physics?

### CC Scale



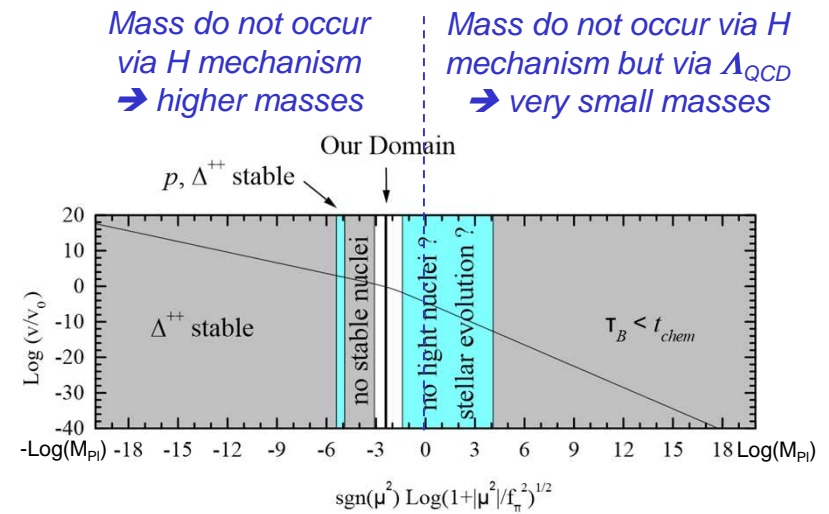
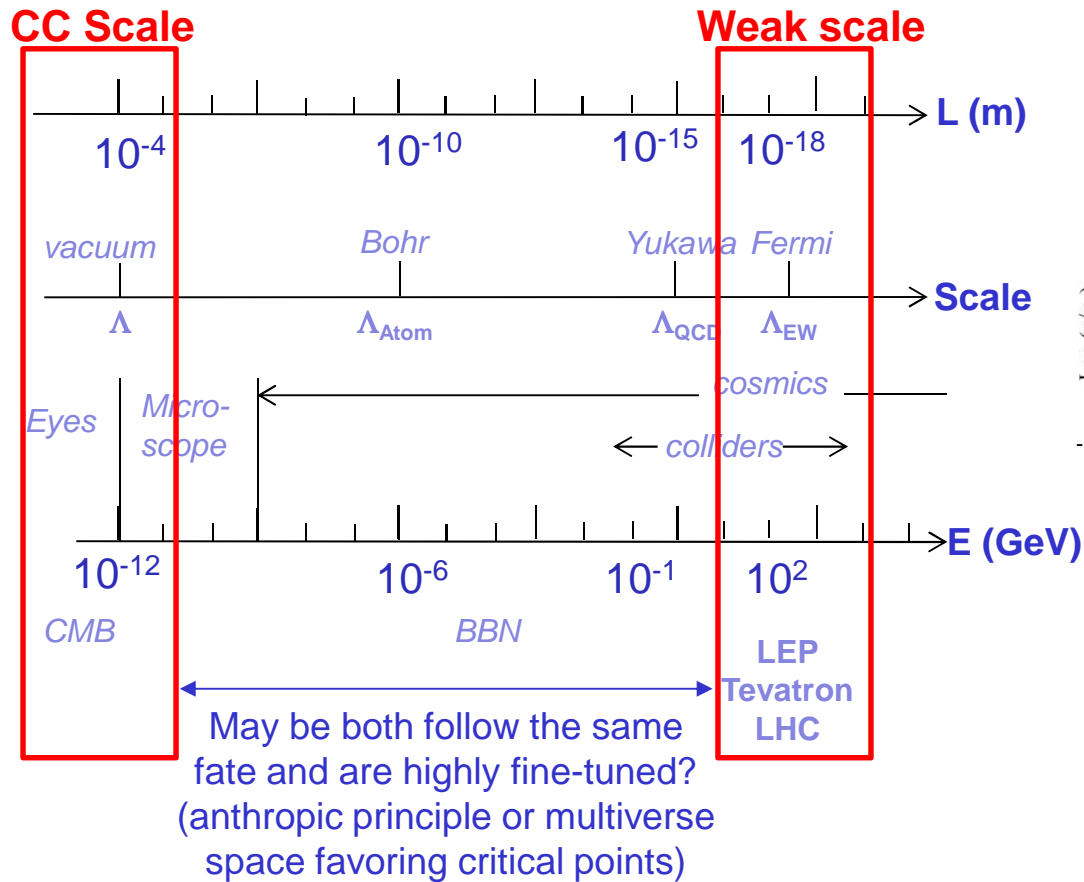
# Or simply un-natural?

hep-ph/9801253

## □ A natural cosmo. constant (CC, $\Lambda$ ) implies new physics at $10^{-12}$ GeV

- But present particle physics computations are valid at much higher energy

✓ Alternately, very high fine-tuning!



- $\Delta^{++} = uuu$
- $\mu^2 = -m_H^2/2$
- $p = uud$
- $f_\pi \sim 0.1 \text{ GeV}$

- $\mu_0^2 = -(89)^2 \text{ GeV}$
- $(m_u/m_d)_0 = 0.6$
- $v_0 = 246 \text{ GeV}$
- $(m_d)_0 = 7 \text{ MeV}^*$

Life is driven by  $m_d - m_u \propto v/v_0$

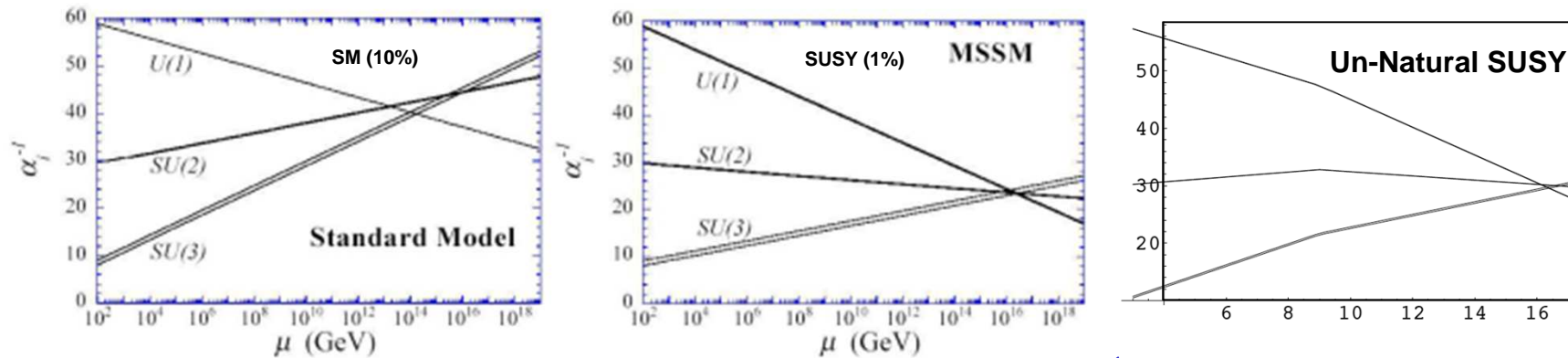
\* $(m_e)_0 = 0.5 \text{ MeV}$



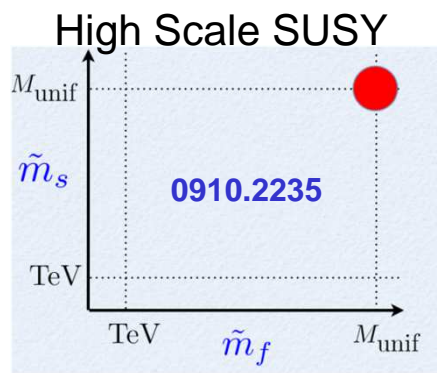
# Or simply un-natural?

## □ Construct SUSY models forgetting hierarchy problem

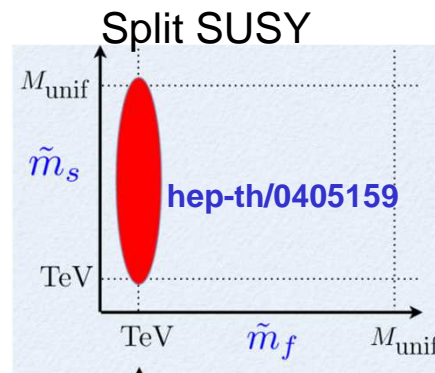
- Retains good SUSY features: unification of forces at GUT scale and dark matter candidate



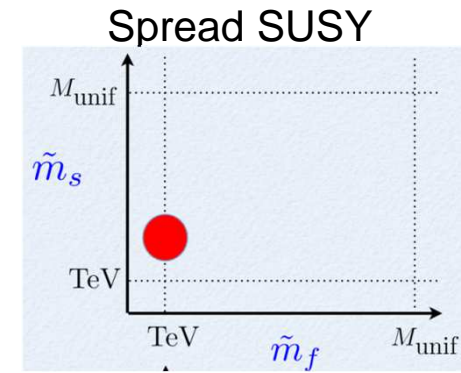
- Remove unpleasant aspects:  $m_H$  constraint, excessive CP, protection against proton decay
- Un-natural mass spectrum → could still have a vestige at LHC (no guarantee)



Axion Dark Matter



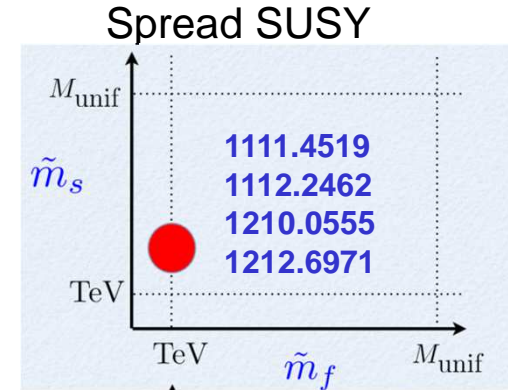
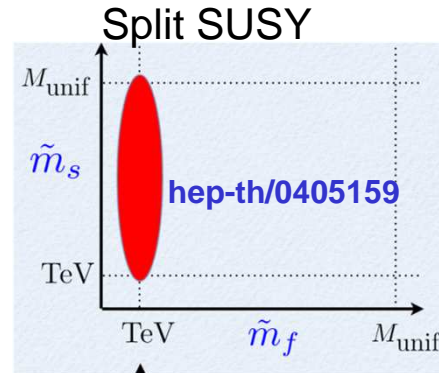
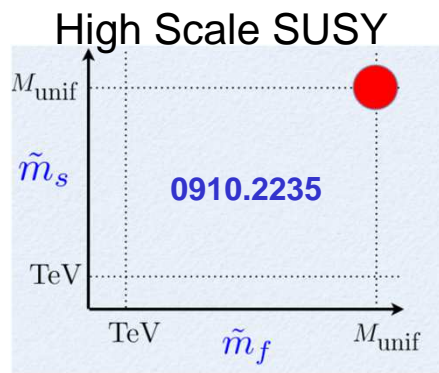
Gaugino/Higgsino Dark Matter (long-lived)



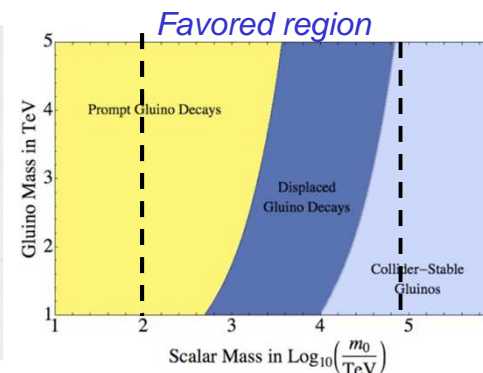
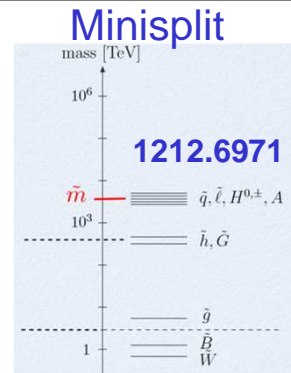
# Or simply un-natural?

## □ Construct models forgetting hierarchy problem

- Un-natural mass spectrum → could still have a vestige at LHC (no guarantee)



Axion Dark Matter  
→ No sign at LHC



Gaugino/Higgsino Dark Matter

→ Displaced decays from gluino (See Before *Rhadrons*), Wino (See Before *disappearing tracks*), Higgsino (Not yet covered *sub-cm charged tracks*)

# A final possibility !

1211.4526

## □ In fact we may have already discover SUSY !!!

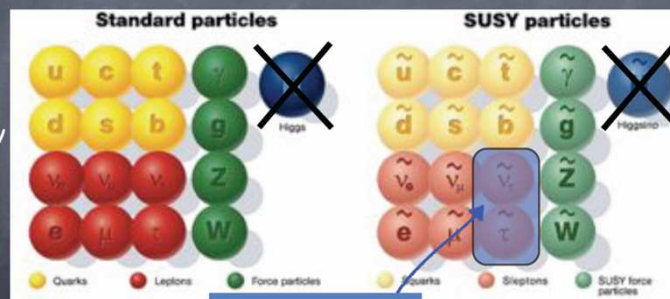
- The Higgs doublet is the superpartner of the neutrino
- Not (yet) excluded !
- Phenomological consequences: Gauginos Dirac-type, Lepton-Gaungino mixing, no LR mixing in the squark sector, no Ordinary R-parity ( $\tilde{q} \rightarrow q+l$ ), no LSP

### Can the Higgs be superpartner of a neutrino?

Yes: same quantum numbers

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu \\ l_L^- \end{pmatrix} = (1, 2)_{1/2} \quad \overset{\text{SUSY}}{\longleftrightarrow} \quad H = \begin{pmatrix} h^0 \\ h^- \end{pmatrix} = (1, 2)_{1/2}$$

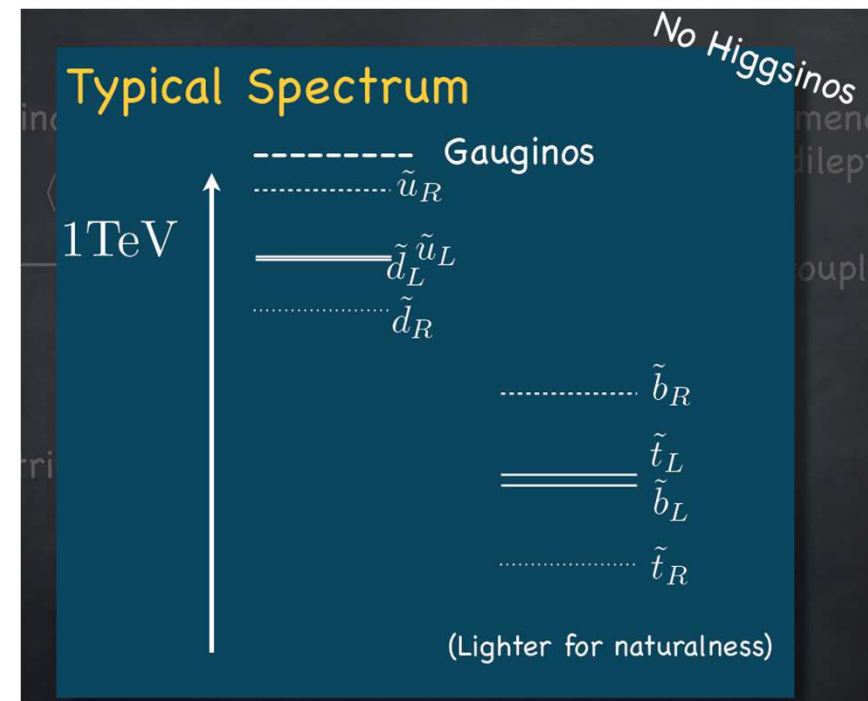
Possibility here:



Higgs doublet

Is the Higgs the first SUSY particle discovered?

Fayet, '76; Pomarol, FR, Biggio '12



# Conclusions (1)

## Summary on direct searches at LHC: an impressive list !

- Digest of 150 public analyses
- Getting close to the 1 TeV bound – and fine tuning ~ 0.1-1 %

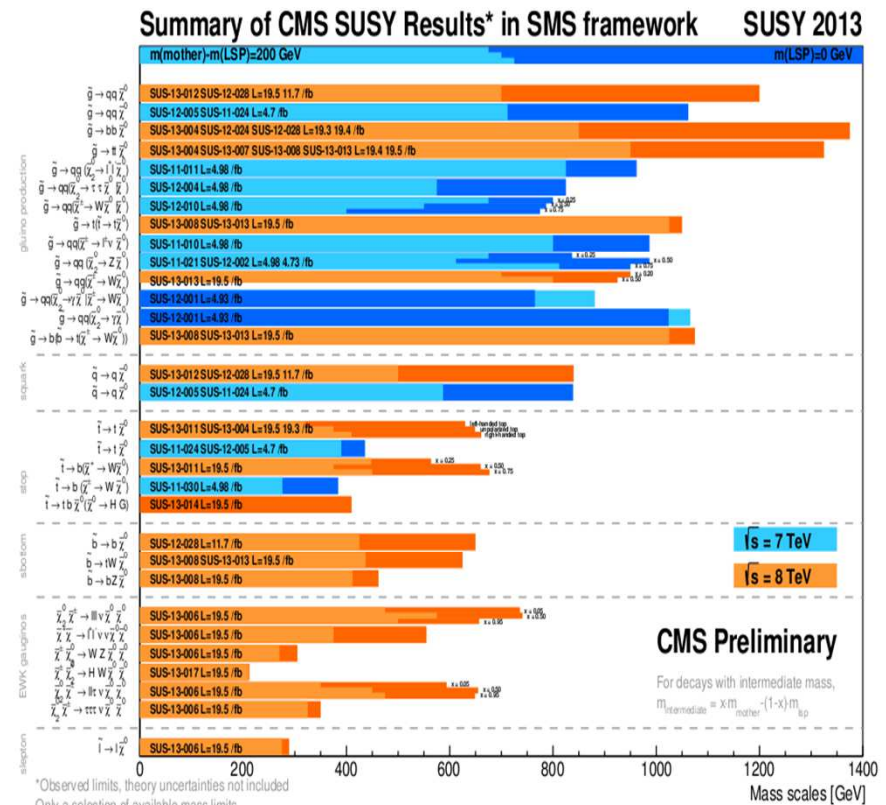
ATLAS SUSY Searches\* - 95% CL Lower Limits  
Status: SUSY 2013

ATLAS Preliminary  
 $\int \mathcal{L} dt = (4.6 - 22.9) \text{ fb}^{-1}$   $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$

Model	$\epsilon, \mu, \tau, \gamma$	Jets	$E_{\text{miss}}$	$\int \mathcal{L} dt [\text{fb}^{-1}]$	Mass limit	Reference	
Inclusive Searches	MSUGRA/CMSM	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}$ 1.7 TeV	
	MSUGRA/CMSM	1 $e, \mu$	3-6 jets	Yes	20.3	any $m(\tilde{g})$ 1.2 TeV	
	MSUGRA/CMSM	0	7-10 jets	Yes	20.3	any $m(\tilde{g})$ 1.1 TeV	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	$m(\tilde{g}) > 0 \text{ GeV}$ 740 GeV	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q} + \text{gluino}$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	$m(\tilde{g}) > 0 \text{ GeV}$ 1.3 TeV	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q} + \text{gluino} + \text{gluino}$	1 $e, \mu$	3-6 jets	Yes	20.3	$m(\tilde{g}) > 200 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{g}) > 0.5(m(\tilde{g}) + m(\tilde{g}))$ 1.18 TeV	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q} + \text{gluino} + \text{gluino}$	2 $e, \mu$	0-3 jets	Yes	20.3	$m(\tilde{g}) > 0 \text{ GeV}$ 1.12 TeV	
	GMSB ( $\tilde{g}$ NLSP)	2 $e, \mu$	2-4 jets	Yes	4.7	$\text{tan}\beta > 15$ 1.24 TeV	
	GMSB ( $\tilde{g}$ NLSP)	1-2 $\tau$	0-2 jets	Yes	20.7	$\text{tan}\beta > 18$ 1.07 TeV	
	GGM (bino NLSP)	2 $\gamma$	-	Yes	4.8	$m(\tilde{g}) > 50 \text{ GeV}$ 1.07 TeV	
3 <sup>rd</sup> gen. g, med.	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$	0	3 b	Yes	20.1	$m(\tilde{g}) > 400 \text{ GeV}$ 1.2 TeV	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$	0	7-10 jets	Yes	20.3	$m(\tilde{g}) > 350 \text{ GeV}$ 1.1 TeV	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$	0-1 $e, \mu$	3 b	Yes	20.1	$m(\tilde{g}) > 400 \text{ GeV}$ 1.34 TeV	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	0-1 $e, \mu$	3 b	Yes	20.1	$m(\tilde{g}) > 300 \text{ GeV}$ 1.3 TeV	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	0	2 b	Yes	20.1	$m(\tilde{b}_1) > 90 \text{ GeV}$ 100-620 GeV
		$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	2 $e, \mu$ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.7	$m(\tilde{b}_1) > 200 \text{ GeV}$ 275-430 GeV
		$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t}$	1-2 $e, \mu$	1-2 b	Yes	4.7	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 55 \text{ GeV}$ 110-167 GeV
		$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	2 $e, \mu$	0-2 jets	Yes	20.3	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 50 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{g}) > 50 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{b}_1) > m(\tilde{t}_1)$ 130-220 GeV
		$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	2 $e, \mu$	2 jets	Yes	20.3	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 0 \text{ GeV}$ 225-525 GeV
		$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	1 $e, \mu$	0 b	Yes	20.1	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 200 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{t}_1) > 5 \text{ GeV}$ 150-580 GeV
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$		1 $e, \mu$	1 b	Yes	20.7	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 0 \text{ GeV}$ 200-610 GeV	
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$		1 $e, \mu$	0 b	Yes	20.5	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 0 \text{ GeV}$ 320-660 GeV	
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$		0	mono-jet+tag	Yes	20.3	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 85 \text{ GeV}$ 90-200 GeV	
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$		2 $e, \mu$ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.7	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 150 \text{ GeV}$ 500 GeV	
EW direct	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	2 $e, \mu$	0	Yes	20.3	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 0 \text{ GeV}$ 95-315 GeV	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	2 $e, \mu$	0	Yes	20.3	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 0 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{g}) > 0.5(m(\tilde{t}_1) + m(\tilde{t}_1))$ 125-450 GeV	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	2 $\tau$	0	Yes	20.7	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 0 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{g}) > 0.5(m(\tilde{t}_1) + m(\tilde{t}_1))$ 180-330 GeV	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	3 $e, \mu$	0	Yes	20.7	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 0 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{g}) > 0.5(m(\tilde{t}_1) + m(\tilde{t}_1))$ 315 GeV	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	3 $e, \mu$	0	Yes	20.7	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 0 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{g}) > 0.5(m(\tilde{t}_1) + m(\tilde{t}_1))$ 600 GeV	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	1 $e, \mu$	2 b	Yes	20.3	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 0 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{g}) > 0.5(m(\tilde{t}_1) + m(\tilde{t}_1))$ 285 GeV	
	Long-lived particles	Direct $\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	Disapp. trk	1 jet	Yes	20.3	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 160 \text{ MeV}, \tau(\tilde{t}_1) > 0.2 \text{ ns}$ 270 GeV
		Stable, stopped $\tilde{g}$ H-hadron	0	1-5 jets	Yes	22.9	$m(\tilde{g}) > 100 \text{ GeV}, 10 \mu\text{s} < \tau(\tilde{g}) < 1000 \text{ s}$ 832 GeV
		GMSB, stable $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t + \text{gluino}$	1-2 $\mu$	0	Yes	15.9	$10 \mu\text{s} < \tau(\tilde{t}_1) < 100 \text{ s}$ 475 GeV
		GMSB, $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t + \text{gluino}$	2 $\gamma$	-	Yes	4.7	$0.4 < \tau(\tilde{t}_1) < 2 \text{ ns}$ 230 GeV
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q} + \text{gluino}$		1 $\mu, \text{disapp. vtx}$	-	Yes	20.3	$1.5 \text{ c} < \tau(\tilde{g}) < 158 \text{ ms}, \text{BR}(\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}) > 10\%$ 1.0 TeV	
RPV		LFV $\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t} + X$	2 $e, \mu$	-	-	4.6	$\tilde{L}_{21} > 0.10, \tilde{L}_{12} > 0.05$ 1.61 TeV
		LFV $\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t} + X$	1 $e, \mu + \tau$	-	-	4.6	$\tilde{L}_{21} > 0.10, \tilde{L}_{12} > 0.05$ 1.3 TeV
		Bilinear RPV CMSM	1 $e, \mu$	7 jets	Yes	4.7	$m(\tilde{g}) > 0 \text{ GeV}, \text{ct}_{\tilde{g}\tilde{g}} < 1 \text{ mm}$ 1.2 TeV
		$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	4 $e, \mu$	-	Yes	20.7	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 300 \text{ GeV}, A_{121} > 0$ 760 GeV
		$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	3 $e, \mu + \tau$	-	Yes	20.7	$m(\tilde{t}_1) > 80 \text{ GeV}, A_{121} > 0$ 350 GeV
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q} + \text{gluino}$	0	6-7 jets	Yes	20.3	$\text{BR}(\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}) < 0.01$ 916 GeV	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{gluino}$	2 $e, \mu$ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.7	$m(\tilde{g}) > 0 \text{ GeV}$ 800 GeV	
	Other	Scalar gluon pair, $\text{sgluon} \rightarrow q\bar{q}$	0	4 jets	-	4.6	incl. limit from 1110.2693
		Scalar gluon pair, $\text{sgluon} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$	2 $e, \mu$ (SS)	1 b	Yes	14.3	$m(\tilde{g}) > 80 \text{ GeV}$ 800 GeV
		WIMP interaction (DS, Dirac $\chi$ )	0	mono-jet	Yes	10.5	$m(\tilde{g}) > 80 \text{ GeV}$ 701 GeV

Legend:  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$  full data,  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  partial data,  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  full data

\*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. All limits quoted are observed minus 1 $\sigma$  theoretical signal cross section uncertainty.

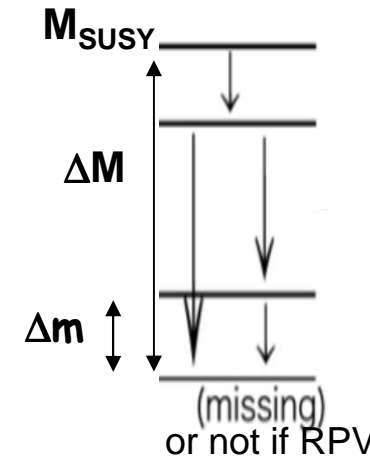
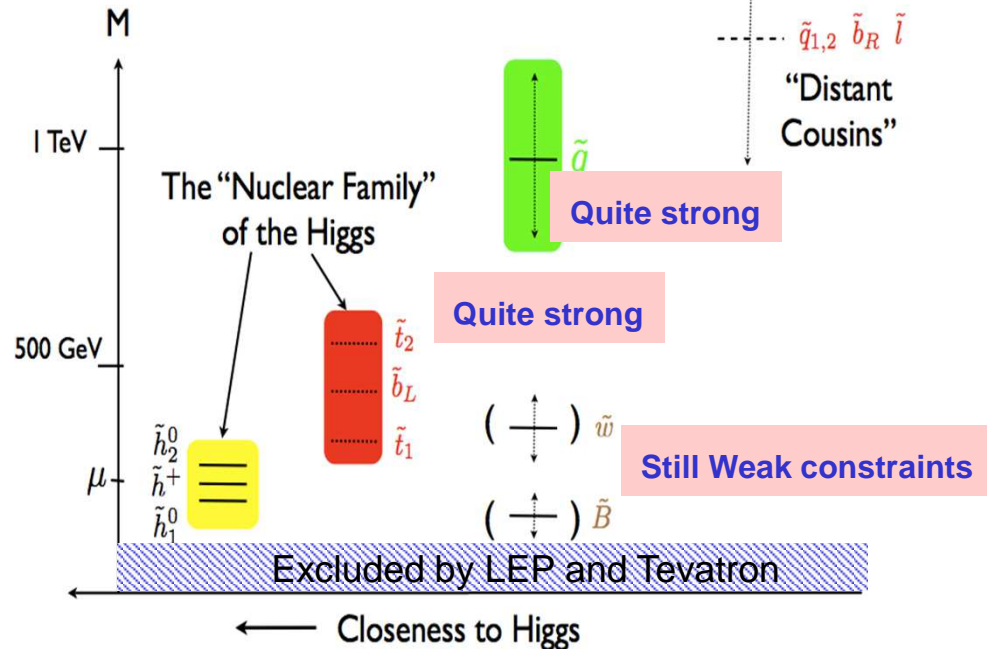




# Conclusions (2)

"Theories are like fishing : only he who casts can catch"  
 Novalis (1772-1801)

Part IIc: R-Parity Violated, Long-Lived Particles, beyond MSSM



### General weak points

- 1- Compressed scenario → ISR/Monojet-like analysis, delayed trigger
- 2- Intricate SUSY decay chains → pMSSM systematic scan
- 3- A new electroweak singlet is added (relax Higgs constraints) → not fully explored yet
- 4- Hard at low luminosity ( $\chi_1^+ \chi_1^- \rightarrow WW$ ), ...

1. Low  $\Delta m$ , tiny RPV, weak coupling to  $\tilde{G}$   
 Long Lived or meta-stable sparticles
2. 'Sizeable' RPV  
 Multileptons, No Z, jet resonances, LFV
3. MSSM Extensions?  
 Scalar Gluon **Still Many possibilities not covered**
4. Un-natural SUSY ?

➔ **SUSY Seriously cornered** (Consequences for SUSY models discussed tomorrow)

# SPARE



# LSP decay

## Neutralino-LSP decay

- ▶  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$  could decay via non-zero  $\lambda, \lambda'$  couplings:

$$LL\bar{E}(\lambda) : \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow ll' + \nu$$

$$LQ\bar{D}(\lambda') : \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e, \mu, \tau \\ \nu \end{pmatrix} + 2 \text{ jets}$$

- ▶ The lifetime is proportional to  $(\lambda)^{-2}, (\lambda')^{-2}$ 
  - ▶ Decay prompt for  $\lambda, \lambda' \gtrsim 10^{-5}$ .
  - ▶ If the RPV coupling is smaller than that (e.g.  $\approx 10^{-7}$ ), a decay vertex with a significant distance from its production point can be seen.
- ▶ → Perform a search using a displaced vertex (DV) reconstruction technique.
  - ▶ The result presented today is based on 2010 data, non-zero  $\lambda'$  with muon final states.
  - ▶ More to come using 2011 full dataset covering variety of signatures:
    - Final states including e/tau

