

Cornering electroweakinos at the LHC

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Susy at the near energy frontier workshop

Fermilab,
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Light Electroweakinos

- Naturalness wants Higgsino to be light.
since the μ parameter enters the Higgs potential at tree level

- Natural for gauginos to be lighter than sfermions
Split Susy, AMSB

- Light gauginos alone can preserve gauge unification

- EWKino masses get less renormalized than the gluino mass.

- LHC: much weaker bound for ewinos than for QCD charged particles

Squarks _____

Gluino _____

Higgsino _____

Wino _____

Bino _____



Compressed spectra

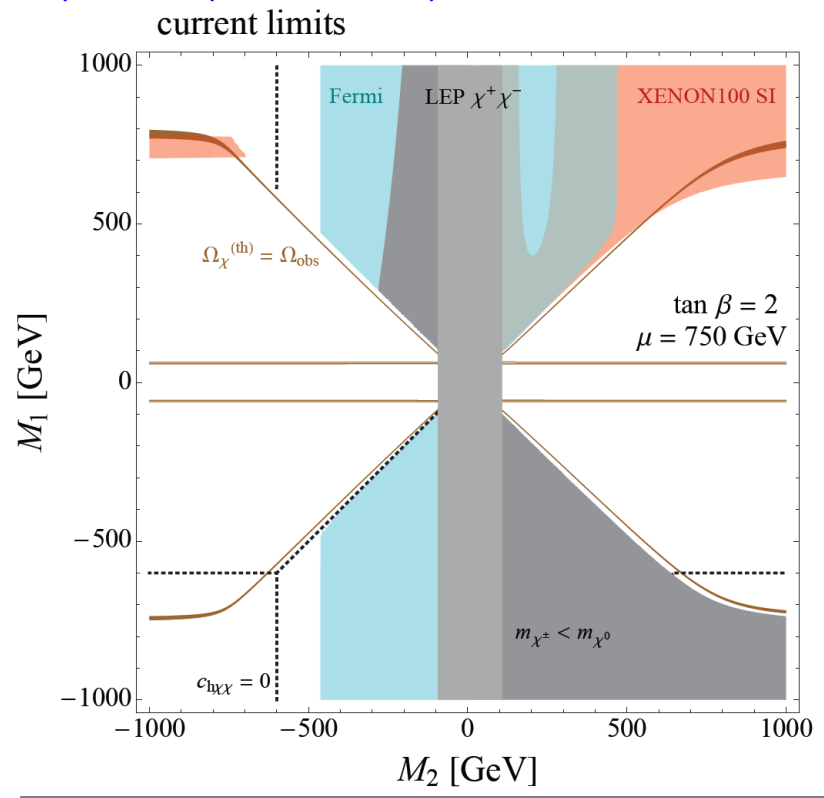
Some motivations for compression

Well tempered neutralino:

Arkani-Hamed, Delgado, Giudice 0601041

Efficient annihilation \rightarrow no significant mass splitting

Cheung, Hall, Pinner, Ruderman, 1211.4873



Squeezed spectra can also be „Blind spots“ for DM direct searches

Difficulties: Electroweakino direct production cross sections are small
Soft visible particles and no sizable MET

Compressed spectra

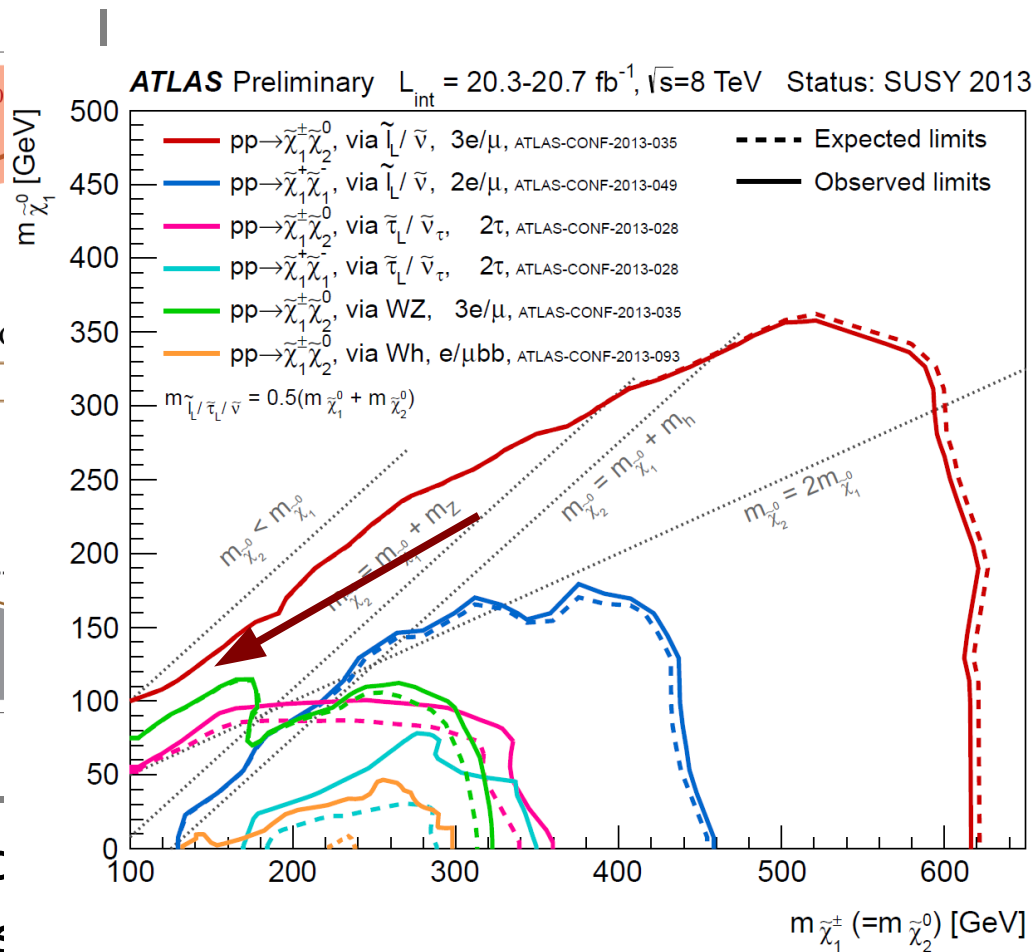
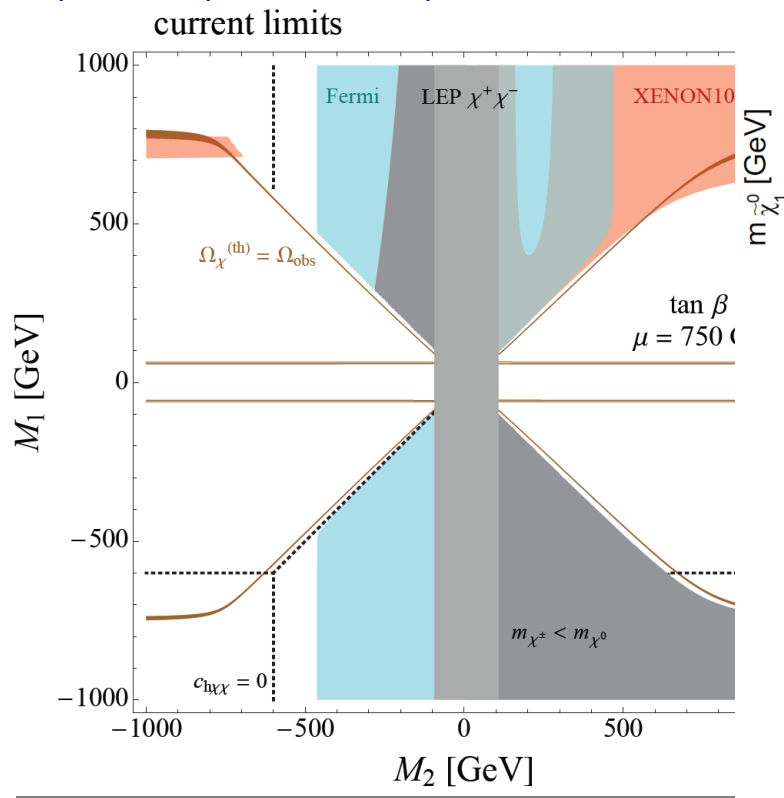
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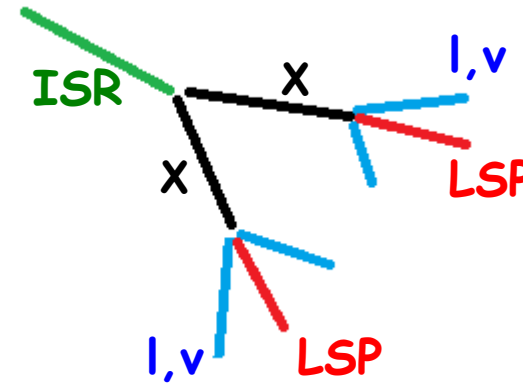
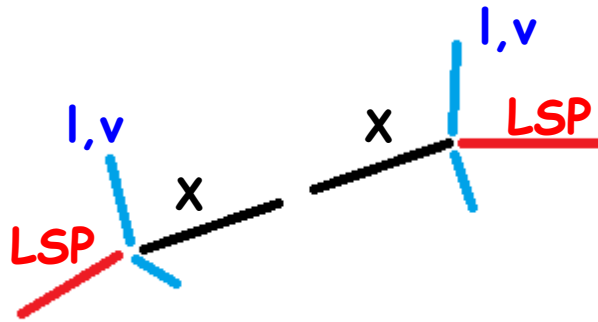
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Cheung, Hall, Pinner, Ruderman, 1211.4873



Difficulties: Electroweakino direct production
Soft visible particles

Use of a ISR jet



- Very squeezed.

Nothing else to see. Mono-jet type signals.

- Pretty squeezed.

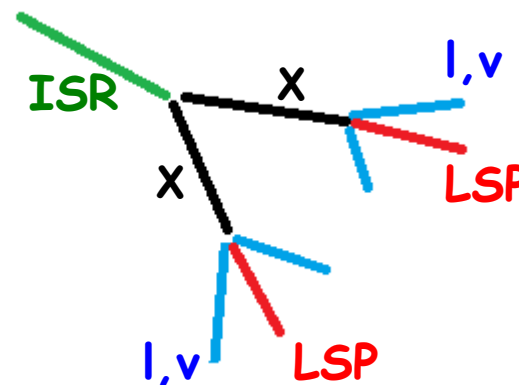
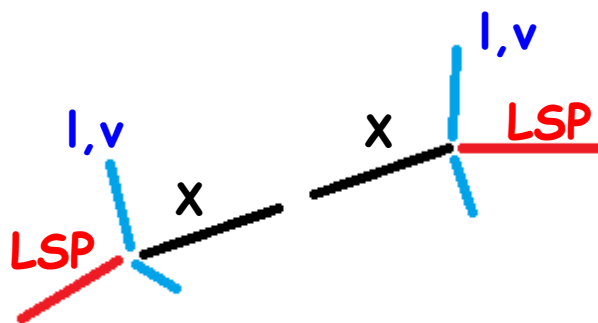
„traditional“ method possible, but suffers from low efficiency.

➡ ISR jet + soft leptons + some MET signature

More challenging signal, could be the reason that we have not discovered them yet?

Giudice, Han, Wang, Wang, 1004.4902

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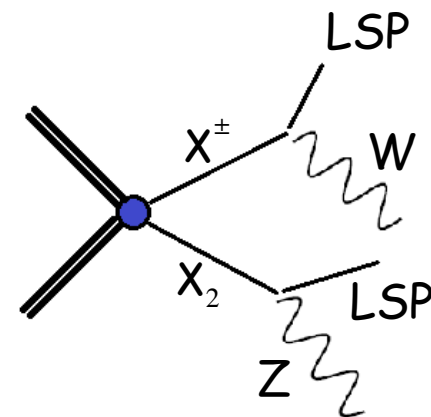
More challenging signal, could be the reason that we have not discovered them yet?

3l+MET+ISR jet

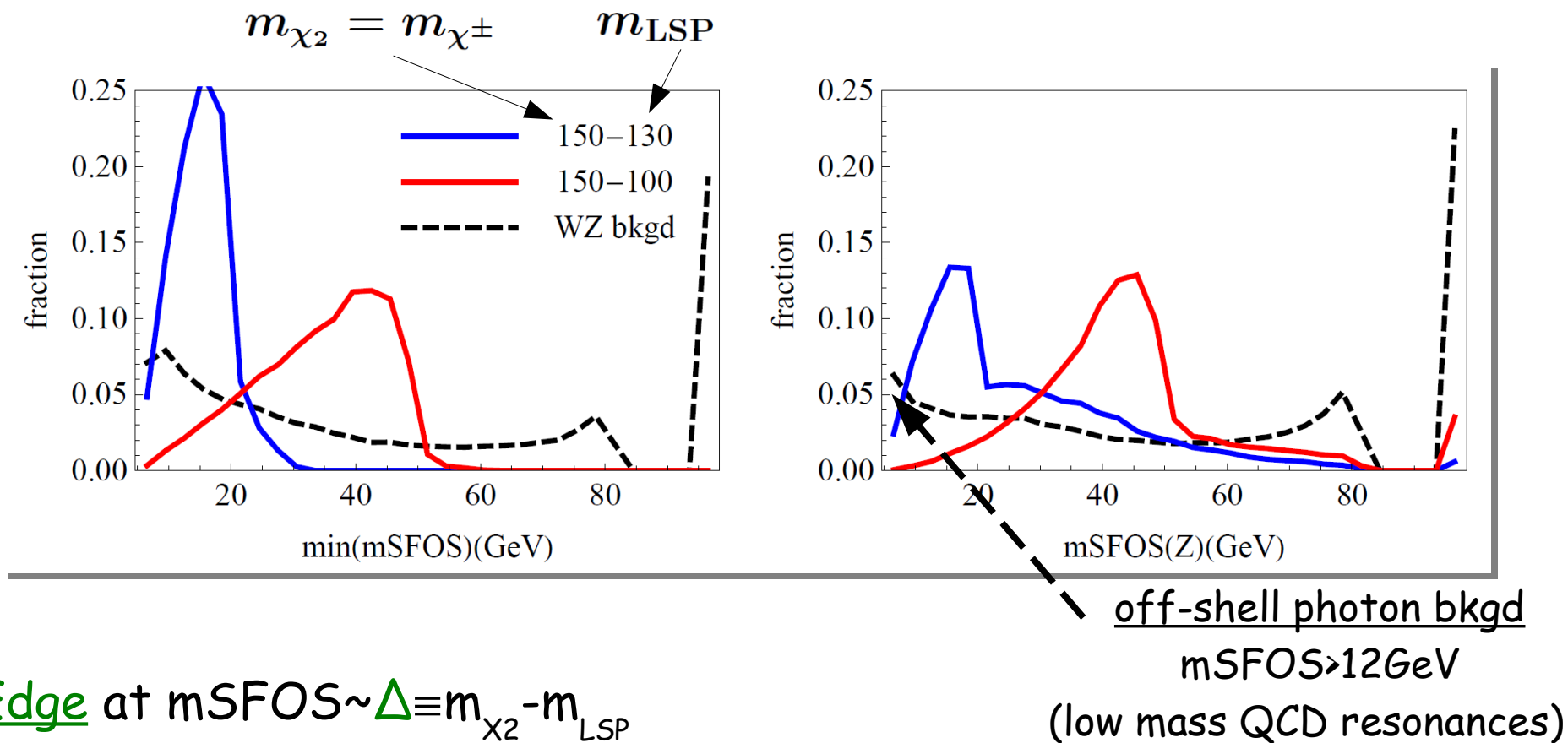
For this talk:

1. Main background: $W Z/\gamma$
2. Subleading backgrounds: ZZ , Tri-boson, fake backgrounds

Based on S.G., S.Jung, L-T.Wang, 1307.5952



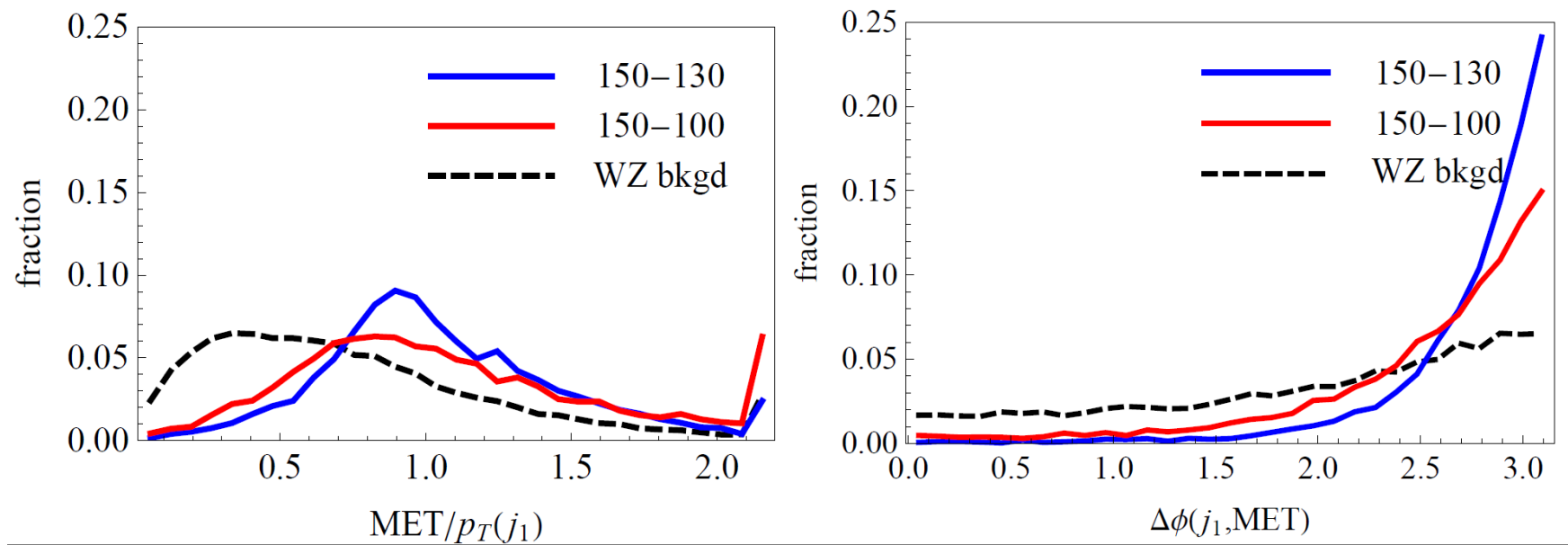
Lepton invariant masses



- Edge at $m_{\text{SFOS}} \sim \Delta \equiv m_{\chi_2} - m_{\text{LSP}}$
- Experimental collaborations use $m_{\text{SFOS}}(Z)$, however, the minimum of all possible SFOS invariant masses $\min(m_{\text{SFOS}})$ has a clearer edge

 Lower and upper bounds on the values of m_{SFOS}

ISR and correlation variables



$$-\vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}} = \vec{p}_T(j_1) + \sum \vec{p}_T(\ell), \quad |\vec{p}_T(\ell)| \sim \gamma E_\ell^0$$

- Sizable MET in the signal arises only from a hard ISR (the two LSPs are not anymore back to back)

Correlations are more and more pronounced going to more and more squeezed spectra

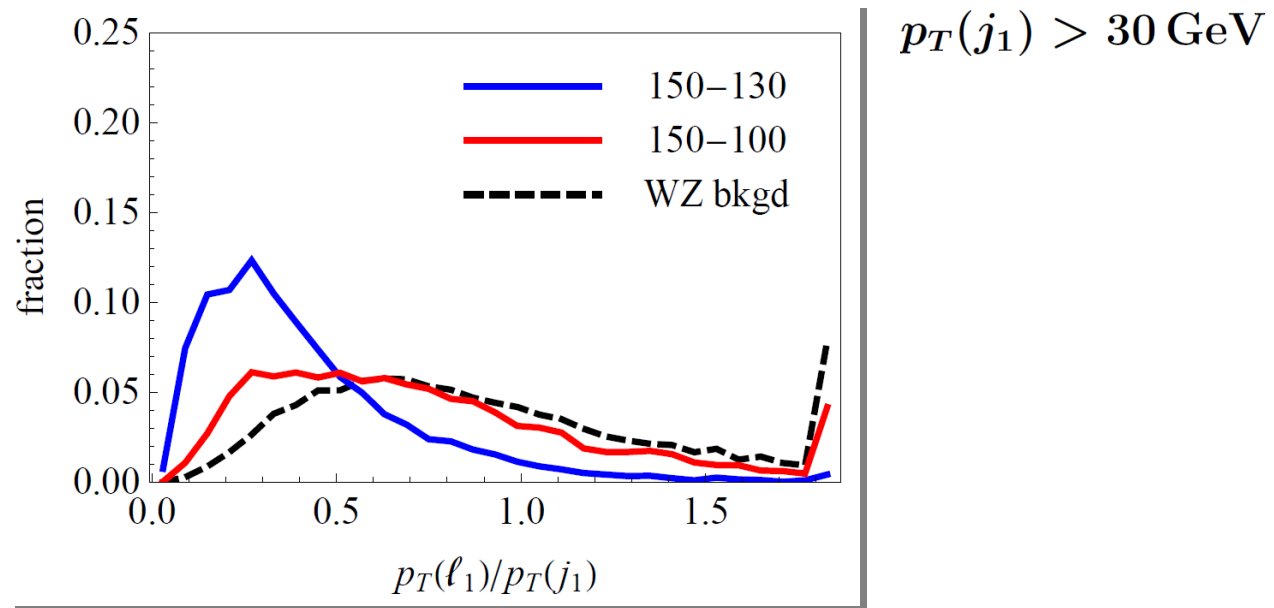
$$(E_\ell^0)_{\text{sig}} \sim \Delta,$$

$$\Delta \equiv m_{\chi_2} - m_{\text{LSP}} \ll m_{\chi_2}$$

$$(E_\ell^0)_{\text{bkgd}} \sim m_{W,Z}/2$$

ISR and correlation variables

Weaker correlation between the pT of the leptons and the pT of the ISR jet



$$-\vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}} = \vec{p}_T(j_1) + \sum \vec{p}_T(\ell), \quad |\vec{p}_T(\ell)| \sim \gamma E_\ell^0$$

$$(E_\ell^0)_{\text{sig}} \sim \Delta, \quad \Delta \equiv m_{\chi_2} - m_{\text{LSP}} \ll m_{\chi_2}$$

$$(E_\ell^0)_{\text{bkgd}} \sim m_{W,Z}/2$$

$$\gamma \sim \frac{\sqrt{p_T^2(j_1)/4 + M^2}}{M}$$

$$M_{\text{sig}} \sim m(\chi_2), \quad M_{\text{bkgd}} = m_{W,Z}$$

Stronger correlation going to harder ISR jets

➡ It can be a more useful variable at the 14 TeV LHC with high luminosity

Example of optimization of the cuts

(150 – 120)	cuts	S	$\frac{S}{B}$	$\frac{S}{\sqrt{B}}$	$\frac{S}{\sqrt{B+(0.15 \cdot B)^2}}$
Tight- p_T baseline	$p_T(\ell) > 10$ GeV, $p_T(j) > 30$ GeV, $\min(\text{mSFOS}) > 18$ GeV, $\text{mSFOS}(Z) < 81$ GeV	18	0.17	1.8	0.97
Tight- p_T cuts	$\min(\text{mSFOS}) < \Delta = 30$ GeV	17	0.47	2.8	2.1
	$\Delta\phi(j_1, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 2.4$	14	0.91	3.5	3.1
	$E_T^{\text{miss}}/p_T(j_1) > 0.64$	12	1.4	4.1	3.7
	$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 20$ GeV, $p_T(\ell_1) < 50$ GeV $p_T(\ell_1)/p_T(j_1) < 1.21$	11	1.7	4.3	4.0
ATLAS-CONF-2013-035	SRnoZa	17	0.32	2.3	1.6

Note: imposing $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 50$ GeV would change the significance by only ~10%

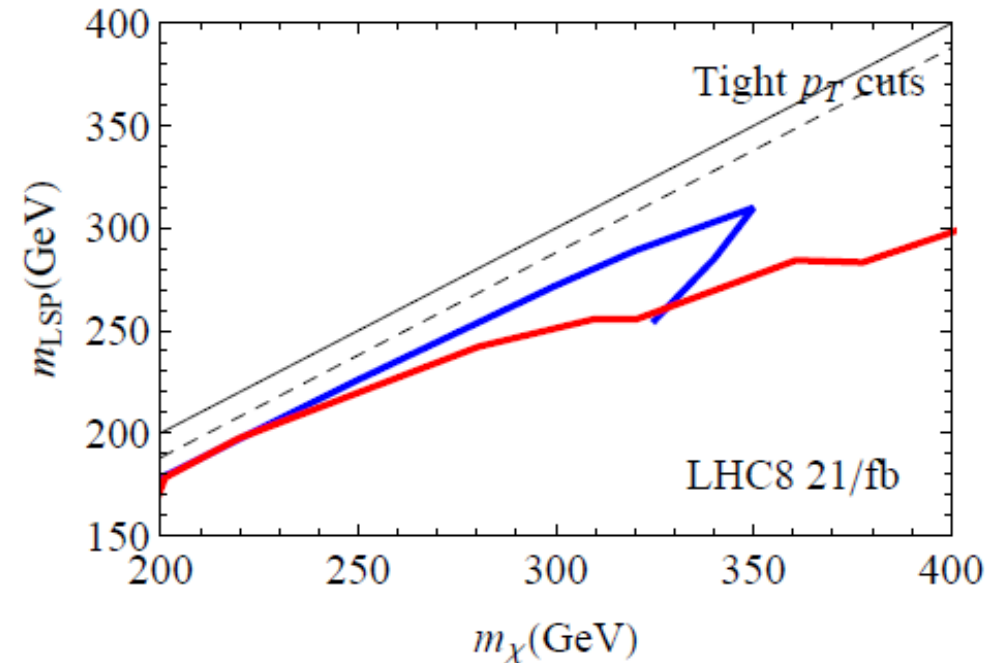
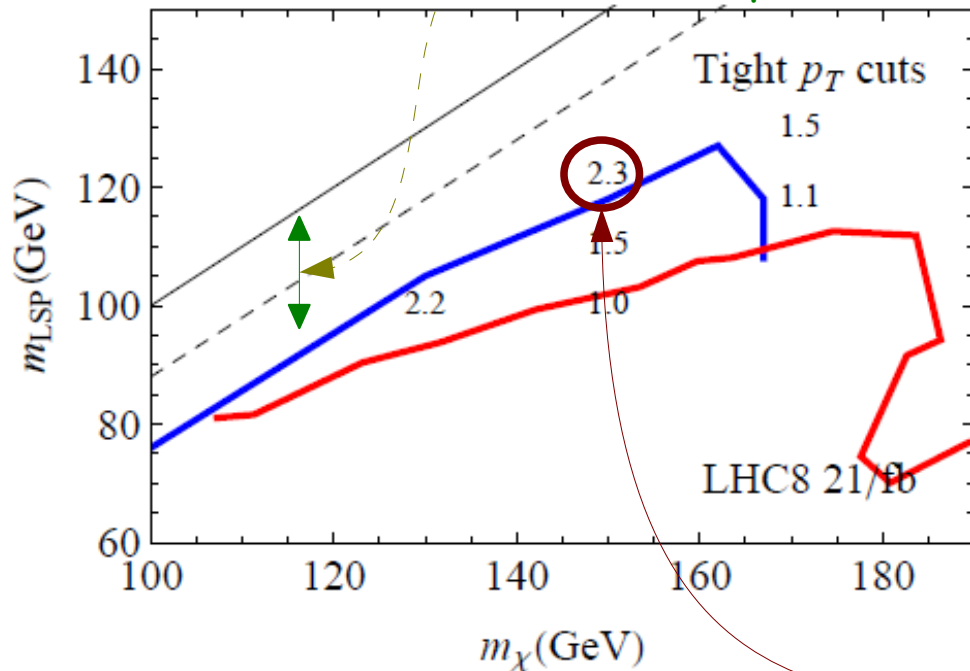
SRnoZa

$\text{mSFOS} < 60$ GeV, $\min(\text{mSFOS}) > 12$ GeV, $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 50$ GeV and
either $E_T^{\text{miss}} < 75$ GeV or $m_T(W) < 110$ GeV or $p_T(\ell_3) < 30$ GeV

Potential improvements

Assuming wino-like NLSP and branching ratios = 1
(see next talk by Tao Han)

Main issue in this region
is the requirement $\min(m_{SFOS}) > 12\text{GeV}$



$$\begin{aligned}\chi_1^\pm &\rightarrow W^{(*)}\chi_1^0 \rightarrow \ell\nu\chi_1^0, \\ \chi_2^0 &\rightarrow Z^{(*)}\chi_1^0 \rightarrow \ell\ell\chi_1^0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_1^\pm &\rightarrow \tilde{\ell}\nu, \tilde{\nu}\ell \rightarrow \ell\nu\chi_1^0, \\ \chi_2^0 &\rightarrow \tilde{\ell}\ell \rightarrow \ell\ell\chi_1^0\end{aligned}$$

(light sleptons in the spectrum)

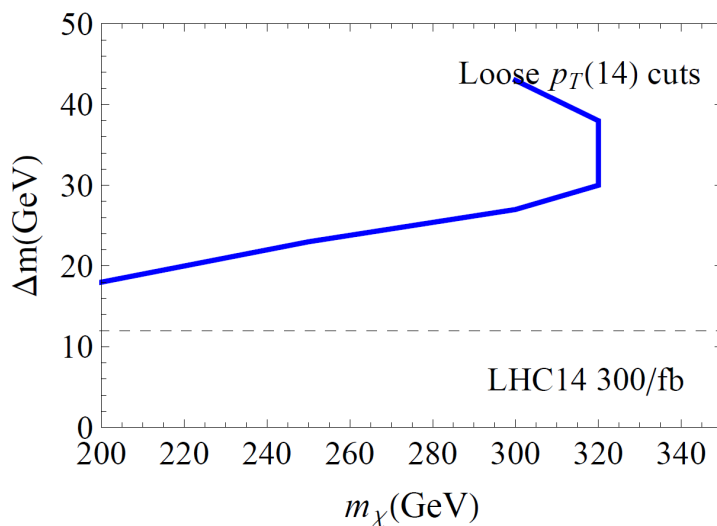
$$m_{\tilde{\ell}} = (m_{\chi_2^0} + m_{\text{LSP}})/2$$

Improvement on $S/\sqrt{B + (0.15 \cdot B)^2}$
in comparison with SRnoZa

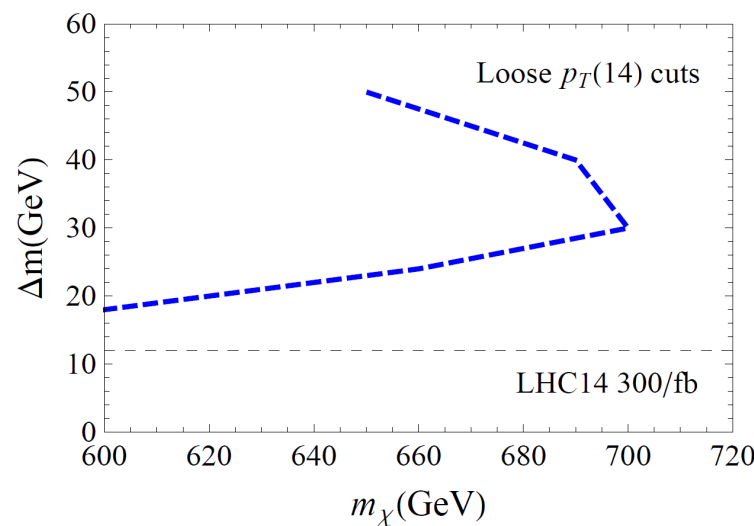
Prospects for the 14TeV LHC

With 300 fb⁻¹ data

300 – 280	cuts	S	$\frac{S}{B}$	$\frac{S}{\sqrt{B}}$	$\frac{S}{\sqrt{B+(0.15 \cdot B)^2}}$
Loose- p_T baseline	$p_T(\ell) > 7$ GeV, $p_T(j) > 30$ GeV, $\min(\text{mSFOS}) > 12$ GeV, $\text{mSFOS}(Z) < 81$ GeV	56	0.018	1.0	0.12
Loose- p_T (14) cuts	$\min(\text{mSFOS}) < \Delta = 20$ GeV	50	0.049	1.6	0.32
	$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 60$ GeV $p_T(\ell_1) < 50$ GeV	32	0.21	2.6	0.78
	$p_T(\ell_1)/p_T(j_1) < 0.2$	17	0.64	3.3	2.59
	$E_T^{\text{miss}}/p_T(j_1) > 0.9$	13	1.2	3.9	3.44



Heavy sleptons



Light sleptons

Conclusions and outlook

- **Squeezed and light electroweak spectra** are an interesting theoretical possibility
- Experimental searches are known to be more difficult

To exploit the presence of a relatively boosted ISR jet

Possible improvements for the 3leptons+MET+ISR jet signature

- Weaker lower bound on $\min(m_{SFOS})$
- Lower thresholds for leptons. Requiring 1-2 muons might help

*Some work
for experimentalists*

Complementary signatures:

- SS leptons+MET+ISR jet (ask Graham!)
- Mono-jet

ATLAS 3l search

ATLAS-CONF-2013-035

Selection	SRnoZa	SRnoZb	SRnoZc	SRZa	SRZb	SRZc
Tri-boson	1.7 ± 1.7	0.6 ± 0.6	0.8 ± 0.8	0.5 ± 0.5	0.4 ± 0.4	0.29 ± 0.29
<i>ZZ</i>	14 ± 8	1.8 ± 1.0	0.25 ± 0.17	8.9 ± 1.8	1.0 ± 0.4	0.39 ± 0.28
<i>t\bar{t}V</i>	0.23 ± 0.23	0.21 ± 0.19	$0.21^{+0.30}_{-0.21}$	0.4 ± 0.4	0.22 ± 0.21	0.10 ± 0.10
<i>WZ</i>	50 ± 9	20 ± 4	2.1 ± 1.6	235 ± 35	19 ± 5	5.0 ± 1.4
Σ SM irreducible	65 ± 12	22 ± 4	3.4 ± 1.8	245 ± 35	20 ± 5	5.8 ± 1.4
SM reducible	31 ± 14	7 ± 5	1.0 ± 0.4	4^{+5}_{-4}	1.7 ± 0.7	0.5 ± 0.4
Σ SM	96 ± 19	29 ± 6	4.4 ± 1.8	249 ± 35	22 ± 5	6.3 ± 1.5
Data	101	32	5	273	23	6
p_0 -value	0.41	0.37	0.40	0.23	0.44	0.5
N_{signal} excluded (exp)	39.3	16.3	6.2	67.9	13.2	6.7
N_{signal} excluded (obs)	41.8	18.0	6.8	83.7	13.9	6.5
σ_{visible} excluded (exp) [fb]	1.90	0.79	0.30	3.28	0.64	0.32
σ_{visible} excluded (obs) [fb]	2.02	0.87	0.33	4.04	0.67	0.31

SRnoZa

mSFOS < 60 GeV, min(mSFOS) > 12 GeV, $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 50$ GeV and
 either $E_T^{\text{miss}} < 75$ GeV or $m_T(W) < 110$ GeV or $p_T(\ell_3) < 30$ GeV