



LHC SUSY searches after the Higgs discovery: respecting the muon $g-2$

Sho IWAMOTO (岩本 祥)

The University of Tokyo, JAPAN

13th Feb. 2013

[HPNP 2013 at University of Toyama](#)

References)

M. Endo, K. Hamaguchi, S. Iwamoto, and T. Yoshinaga [[1303.4256](#)]

2012

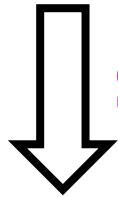
LHC

discovered

Higgs boson_(?)!!

Standard Model Now Completed!

- ⊙ Problems
 - Hierarchy Problem, Dark Matter, muon $g - 2$ anomaly, ...
- ⊙ Anxiety towards ultimate theory



Supersymmetry (SUSY)

MSSM (Minimal SUSY Standard Model)

- ⊙ solves Hierarchy problem.
- ⊙ can provides Dark Matter candidate.
- ⊙ can explain Muon $g - 2$ anomaly.

But Not Found yet.

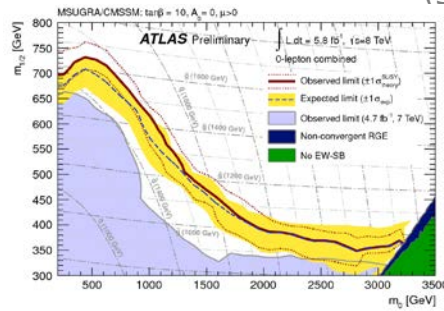
- $m_h = 126 \text{ GeV}$
 - ⇒ $\Delta(m_h)^{\text{loop}}$: large
 - ⇒ $m_{\tilde{t}} = O(1-10) \text{ TeV} ?$

$$m_h^2 \approx m_Z^2 + \underbrace{\frac{3g_W^2 m_t^4}{8\pi^2 m_W^2} \left[\ln \frac{m_{\tilde{t}}^2}{m_t^2} - \frac{(\alpha^2 - 6)^2}{12} + 3 \right]}_{\Delta(m_h^2)^{\text{loop}}}$$

↑ tree

where $\alpha := A_t/m_{\tilde{t}}$
(stop mixing parameter)

- Not found yet.
 - ⇒ $m(\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}) \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$.



ATLAS 8 TeV, 5.8 fb⁻¹
[ATLAS-CONF-2012-109]

A Nightmare:

SUSY ≫ 1 TeV & we cannot reach SUSY?

- ⊙ can provides Dark Matter candidate.
- ⊙ can explain Muon $g - 2$ anomaly.

But Not Found yet.

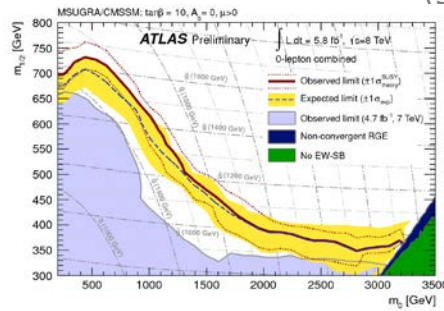
- $m_h = 126 \text{ GeV}$
 - ⇒ $\Delta(m_h)^{\text{loop}}$: large
 - ⇒ $m_{\tilde{t}} = O(1-10) \text{ TeV} ?$

$$m_h^2 \approx m_Z^2 + \underbrace{\frac{3g_W^2 m_t^4}{8\pi^2 m_W^2} \left[\ln \frac{m_{\tilde{t}}^2}{m_t^2} - \frac{(\alpha^2 - 6)^2}{12} + 3 \right]}_{\Delta(m_h^2)^{\text{loop}}}$$

↑ tree

where $\alpha := A_t/m_{\tilde{t}}$.
(stop mixing parameter)

- Not found yet.
 - ⇒ $m(\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}) \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$.



ATLAS 8 TeV, 5.8 fb⁻¹
[\[ATLAS-CONF-2012-109\]](#)

A Nightmare:

SUSY \gg 1 TeV & we cannot reach SUSY?

☉ can provides Dark Matter candidate.

☉ can explain Muon $g - 2$ anomaly.

The last(?) hope for detectable SUSY.
But Not Found yet.

What We Will see:

$(g - 2)_\mu \Rightarrow$ SUSY spectrum should be .

\Rightarrow **$(g - 2)_\mu$ -motivated MSSM.**

\hookrightarrow How to search?

— current status & future prospects.

1. Introduction

2. **$(g - 2)_\mu$ -motivated MSSM**

3. **LHC v.s. $(g - 2)_\mu$ -motivated MSSM**

➤ Current status

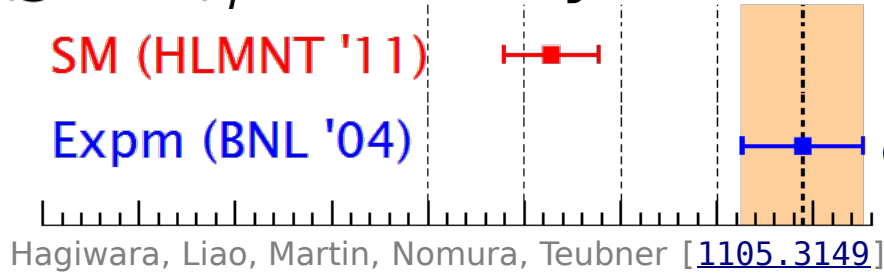
➤ Future prospects

4. **Summary**

2. $(g - 2)_\mu$ -Motivated MSSM

⊙ $(g - 2)_\mu$ anomaly

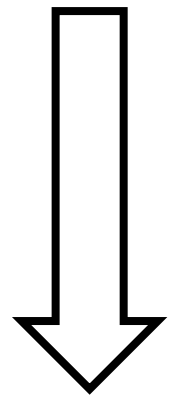
$$\left(a_\mu := \frac{g_\mu - 2}{2} \right)$$



$$a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = (116\,591\,828 \pm 49) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a_\mu^{\text{exp}} = (116\,592\,089 \pm 63) \times 10^{-11}$$

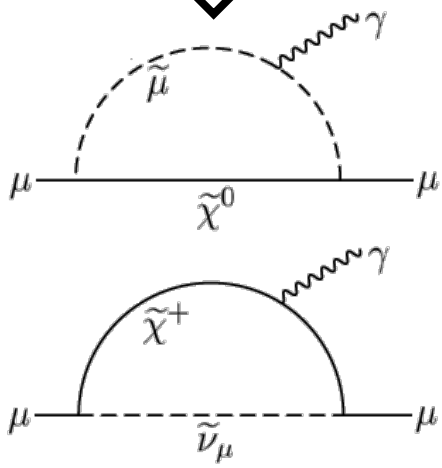
3.3σ discrepancy



can be explained with MSSM

if $\mu > 0$, $\tan \beta \gtrsim 10$,

and $m(\tilde{\chi}^0, \tilde{\chi}^\pm, \tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\nu}_\mu) \sim O(100) \text{ GeV}$.



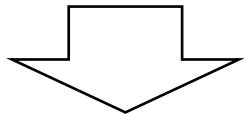
$$\Delta a_\mu(\tilde{\chi}^0, \tilde{\mu}) \approx \frac{\alpha_\gamma m_\mu^2}{m_{\text{soft}}^2} \text{sgn}(\mu M_1) \tan \beta + \dots,$$

$$\Delta a_\mu(\tilde{\chi}^\pm, \tilde{\nu}) \approx \frac{\alpha_2 m_\mu^2}{m_{\text{soft}}^2} \text{sgn}(\mu M_2) \tan \beta.$$

$$\left(\tan \beta = \frac{\langle H_u \rangle}{\langle H_d \rangle} \right)$$

MSSM current status

- $m_h = 126 \text{ GeV}$ ➔ $m(\tilde{t}) \sim \mathcal{O}(1-10) \text{ TeV}??$
- LHC SUSY searches ➔ $m(\tilde{g}, \tilde{q}) \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$
- $(g-2)_\mu$ anomaly ➔ $m(\tilde{\chi}^0, \tilde{\chi}^\pm, \tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\nu}_\mu) \sim \mathcal{O}(100) \text{ GeV}$
and large $\tan\beta$??



(g - 2)_μ-motivated MSSM

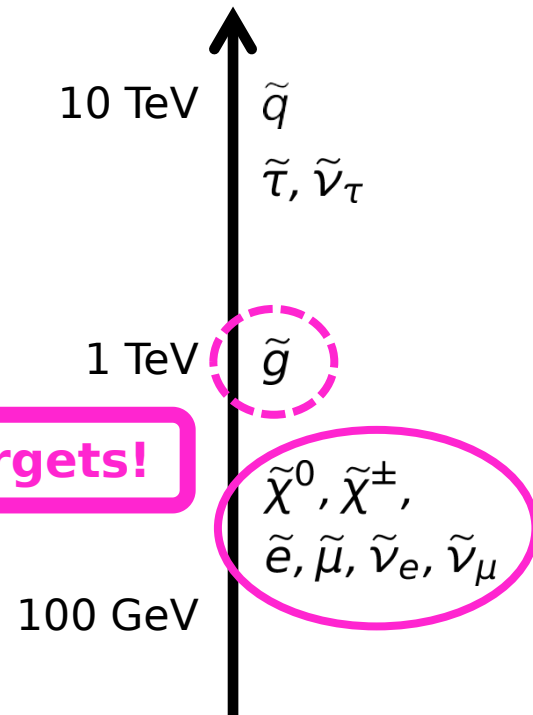
⊙ squarks & stau-sector $(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\nu}_\tau) \gg 1 \text{ TeV}$.

← (to simplify LHC analyses)

⊙ $\tilde{\chi}^0, \tilde{\chi}^\pm$ & slepton $\sim \mathcal{O}(100) \text{ GeV}$.

⊙ Gaugino: $M_1 : M_2 : M_3 = 1 : 2 : 6$.

(approximate GUT relation)

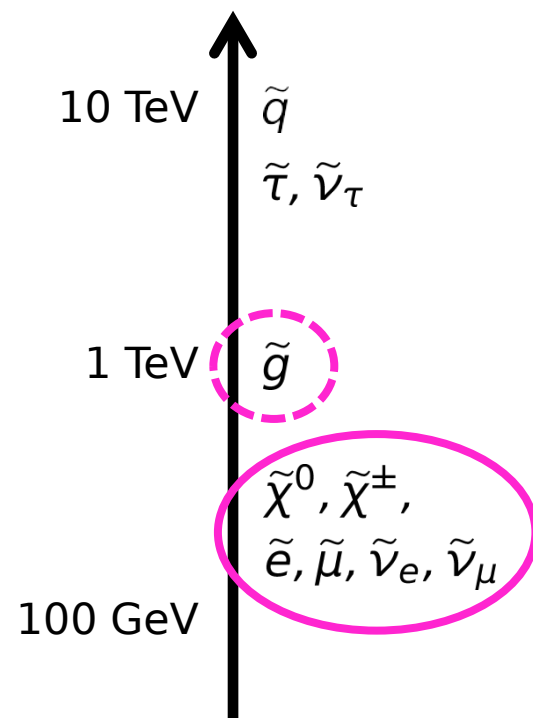


3. $(g - 2)_\mu$ -MSSM v.s. LHC

$(g - 2)_\mu$ -motivated MSSM

- ⊙ squarks: $\tilde{q} \gg 1 \text{ TeV}$.
- ⊙ sleptons: $(\tilde{e}, \tilde{\nu}_e) = (\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\nu}_\mu) \ll (\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\nu}_\tau)$
- ⊙ gaugino: $M_1 : M_2 : M_3 = 1 : 2 : 6$.
(approximate GUT relation)

- $A\text{-terms} = 0$
- $\tan \beta = 40$
- $m_A = 1500 \text{ GeV}$ (to avoid $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$ constr.)
- $m_h = 126 \text{ GeV}$ is assumed. ($\because \tilde{q}$ are decoupled.)



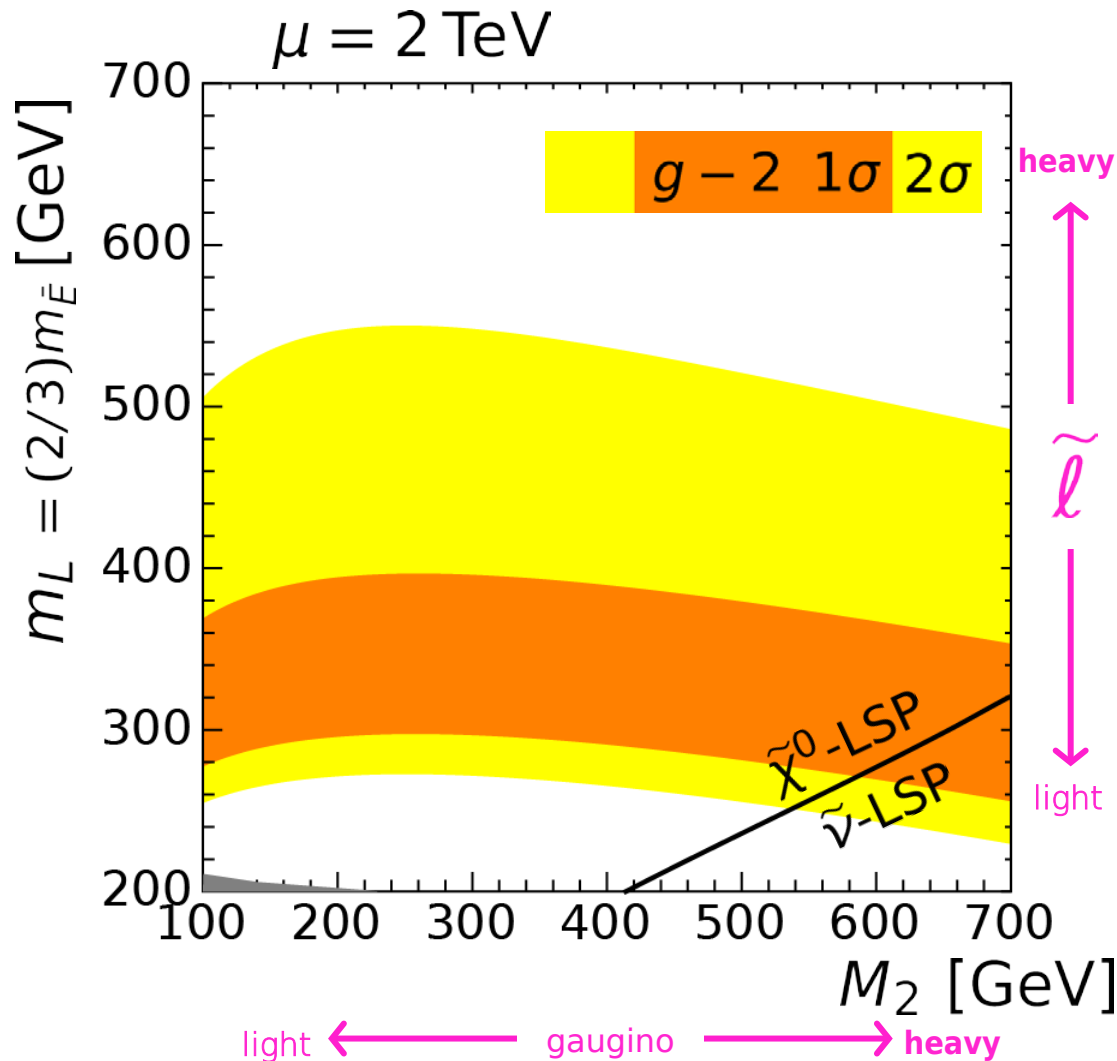
Rest Params: $(m_L^2, m_{\bar{E}}^2)$: slepton soft-masses

(M_2, μ) : gaugino/Higgsino mass

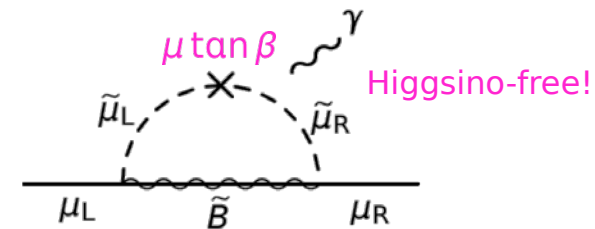
RESULT

(an extreme case : $\mu = 2 \text{ TeV}$)

An extreme case: $\mu = 2 \text{ TeV}$, $m_L^2 : m_E^2 = 1 : (1.5)^2$



- $(g - 2)_\mu$ dominant source:



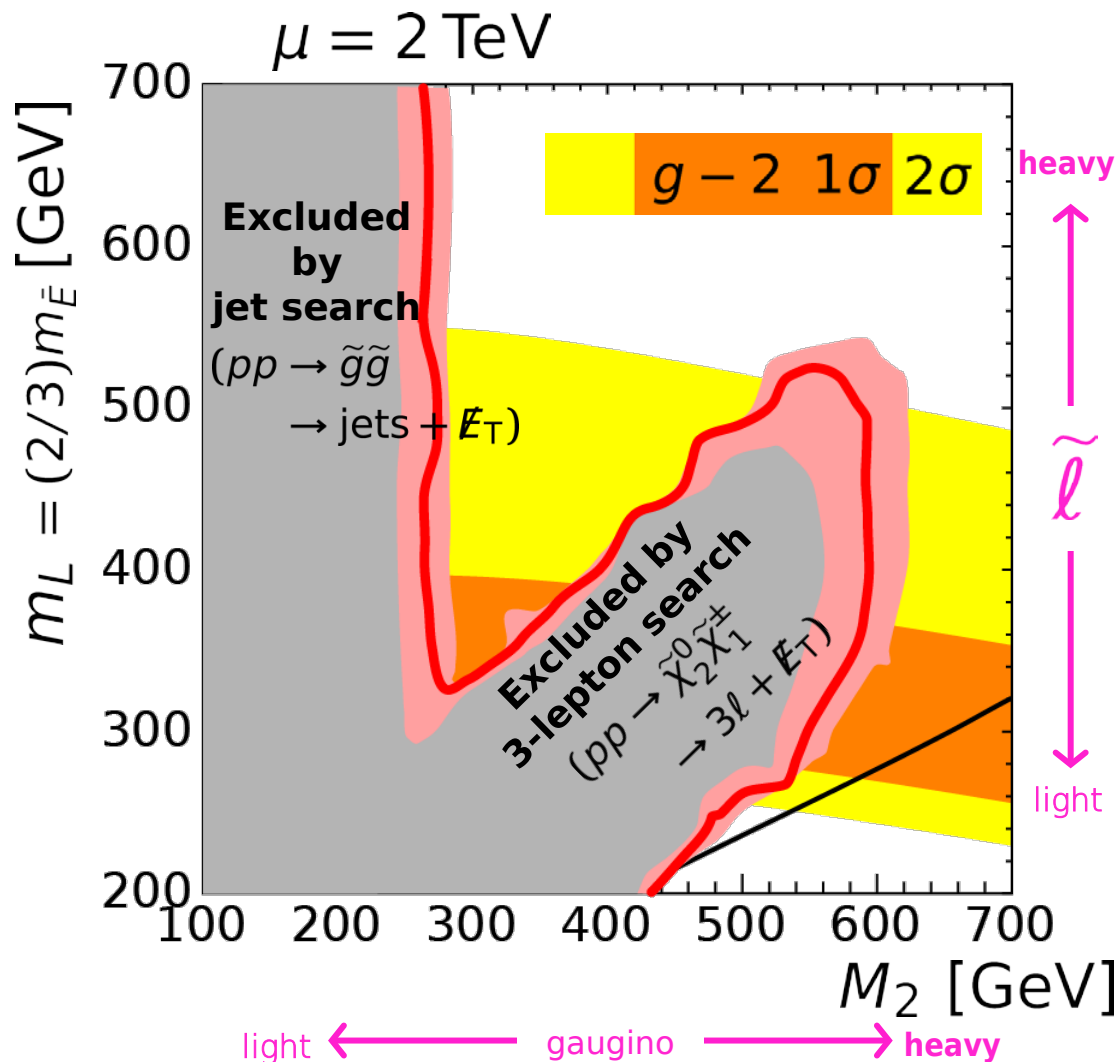
- Parameters:

- $M_1 : M_2 : M_3 = 1 : 2 : 6$
- $\mu = 2 \text{ TeV}$
- $m_L^2 : m_E^2 = 1 : (1.5)^2$
- $(\tan \beta, m_A) = (40, 1.5 \text{ TeV})$

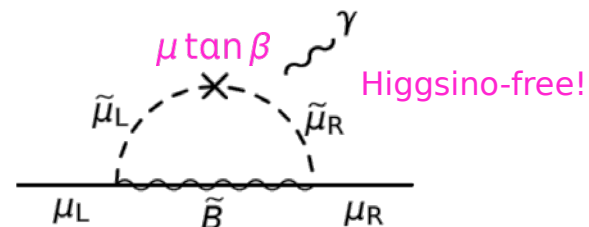
- Soft-params set @ 7 TeV ($= m_{\tilde{t}}$).
- R -parity conserved.
- LSP is long-lived.

- squark/stau decoupled.
- slepton 1st-gen = 2nd-gen.
- A -terms = 0.

An extreme case: $\mu = 2 \text{ TeV}$, $m_L^2 : m_E^2 = 1 : (1.5)^2$



- $(g-2)_\mu$ dominant source:



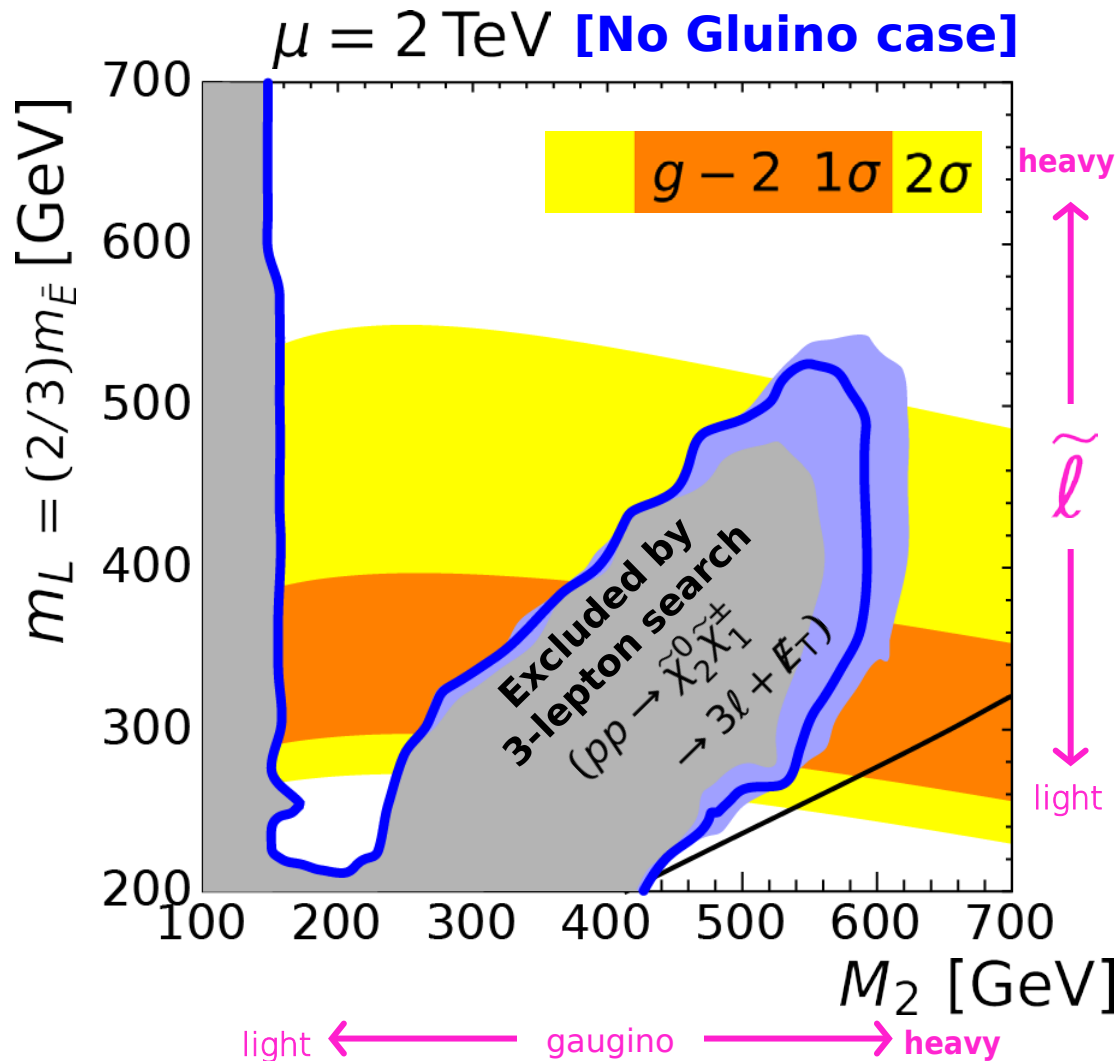
- Parameters:

- $M_1 : M_2 : M_3 = 1 : 2 : 6$
- $\mu = 2 \text{ TeV}$
- $m_L^2 : m_E^2 = 1 : (1.5)^2$
- $(\tan \beta, m_A) = (40, 1.5 \text{ TeV})$

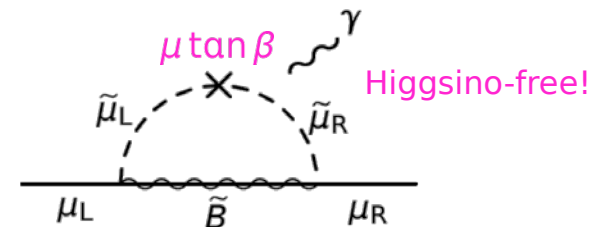
- Soft-params set @ 7 TeV ($= m_{\tilde{t}}$).
- R -parity conserved.
- LSP is long-lived.

- squark/stau decoupled.
- slepton 1st-gen = 2nd-gen.
- A -terms = 0.

An extreme case: $\mu = 2 \text{ TeV}$, $m_L^2 : m_E^2 = 1 : (1.5)^2$



- $(g-2)_\mu$ dominant source:



- Parameters:

- $M_1 : M_2 : M_3 = 1 : 2 : 3$ **X**
- $\mu = 2 \text{ TeV}$
- $m_L^2 : m_E^2 = 1 : (1.5)^2$
- $(\tan \beta, m_A) = (40, 1.5 \text{ TeV})$

- Soft-params set @ 7 TeV ($= m_{\tilde{t}}$).
- R -parity conserved.
- LSP is long-lived.

- squark/stau decoupled.
- slepton 1st-gen = 2nd-gen.
- A -terms = 0.

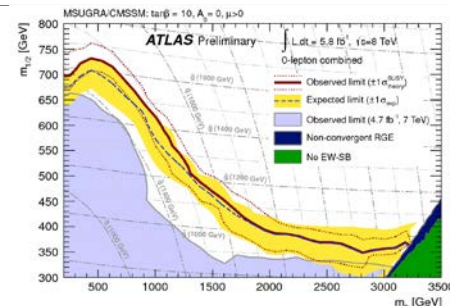
⊙ **jet search** ($pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow \text{jets} + \cancel{E}_T$)

➤ ATLAS 8TeV 5.8fb⁻¹ [[ATLAS-CONF-2012-109](#)] →

➤ 2-6 hard jets + no lepton + \cancel{E}_T

➤ Original bound : $\tilde{g} \gtrsim 950 \text{ GeV}$ (CMSSM, $\tilde{q} \gg \tilde{g}$)

⇒ $M_2 \gtrsim 300 \text{ GeV}$ in our model



⊙ **3-lepton search** ($pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow 3l + \cancel{E}_T$)

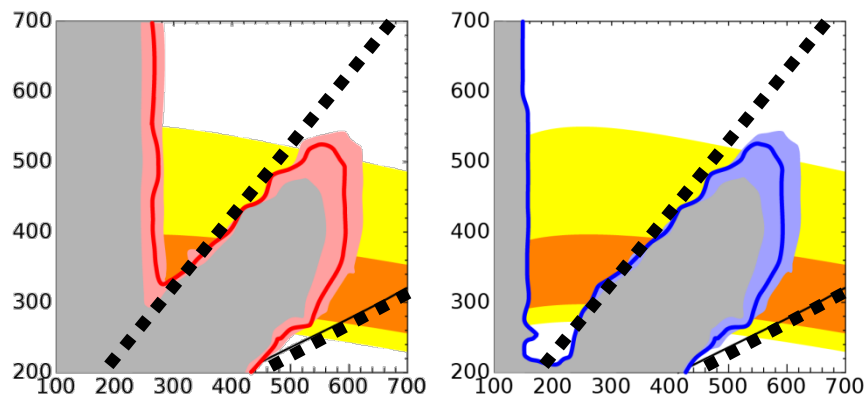
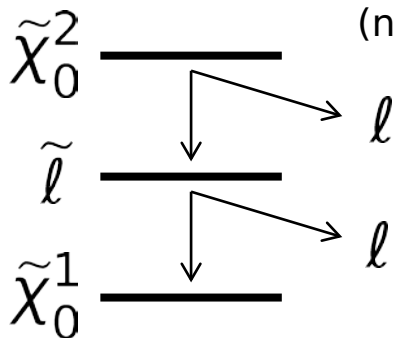
➤ ATLAS 8TeV 13fb⁻¹ [[ATLAS-CONF-2012-154](#)]

➤ Exact 3 leptons + \cancel{E}_T + SM-like signal vetoes

(no *b*-jets, no lepton pairs near M_Z , etc...)

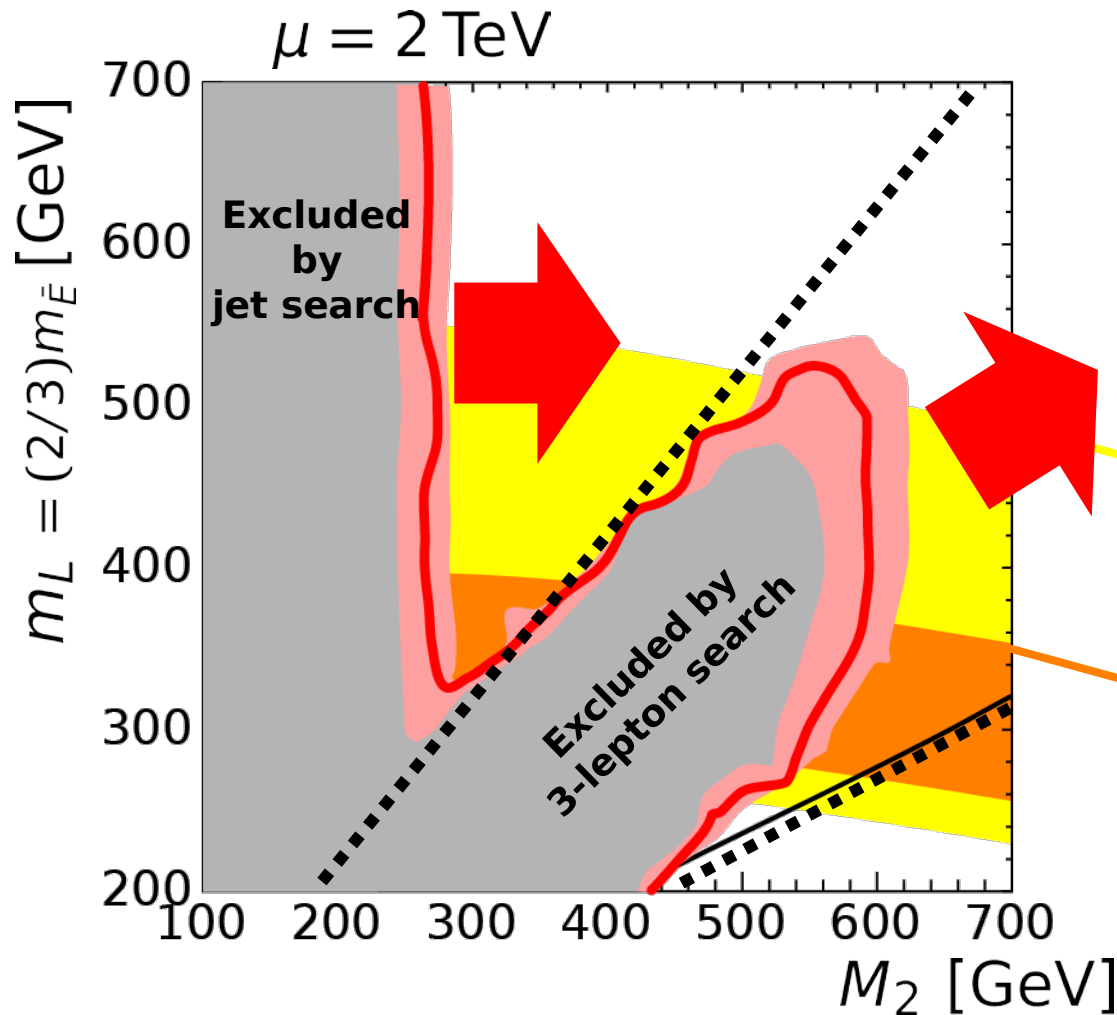
➤ Degenerated regions

are not excluded.
(near the dotted lines)



Prospects

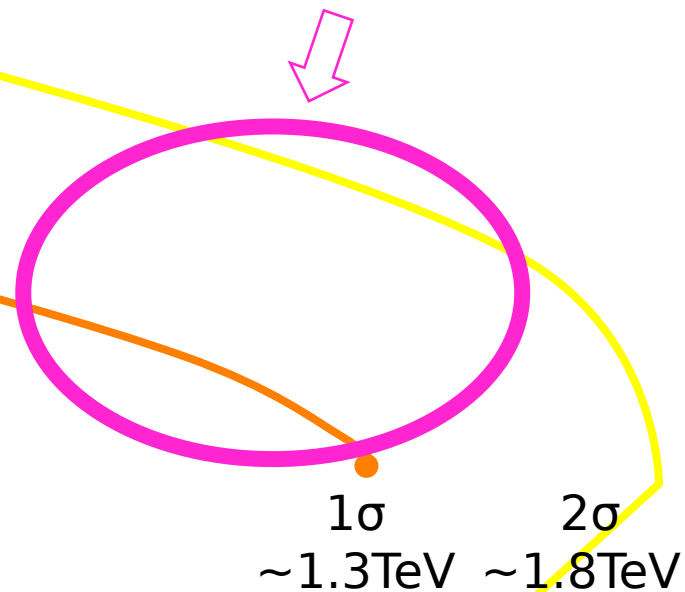
An extreme case: $\mu = 2 \text{ TeV}$, $m_L^2 : m_E^2 = 1 : (1.5)^2$



How can we search?

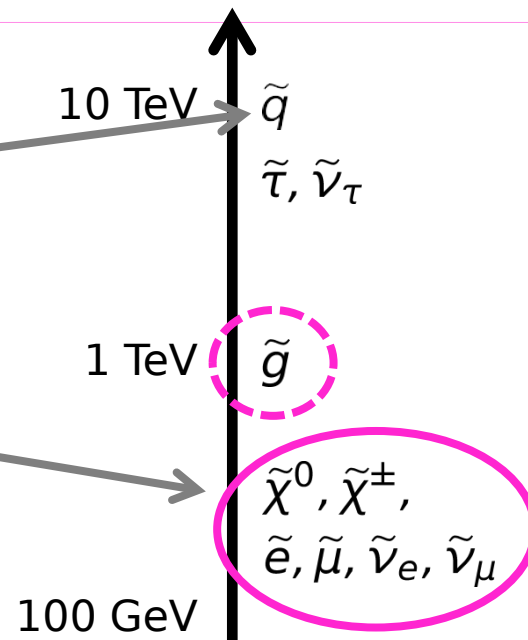
- Heavy gaugino
- Large μ -term
- Light sleptons

... future work.



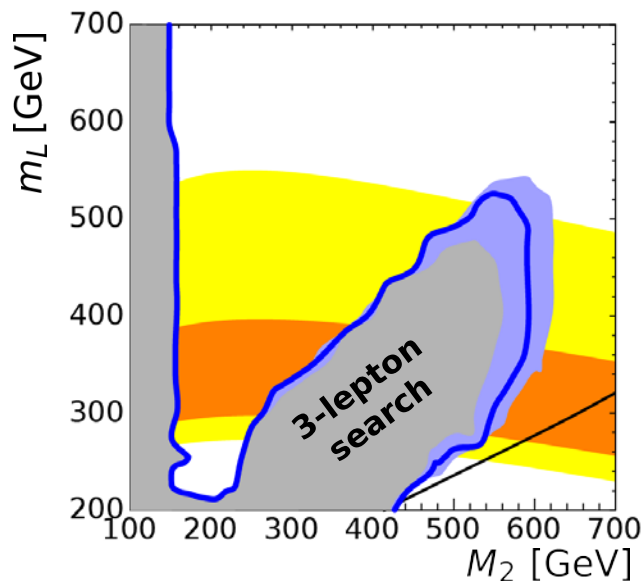
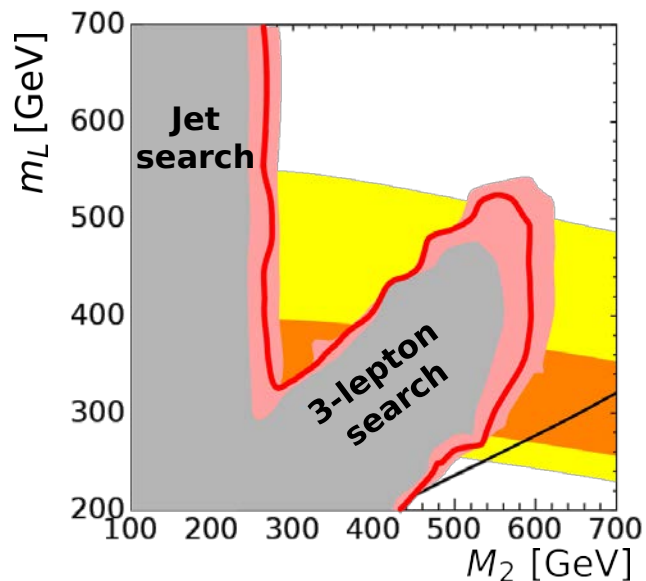
4. Summary

- 126 GeV Higgs
- SUSY Not Found yet
- $(g - 2)_\mu$ anomaly

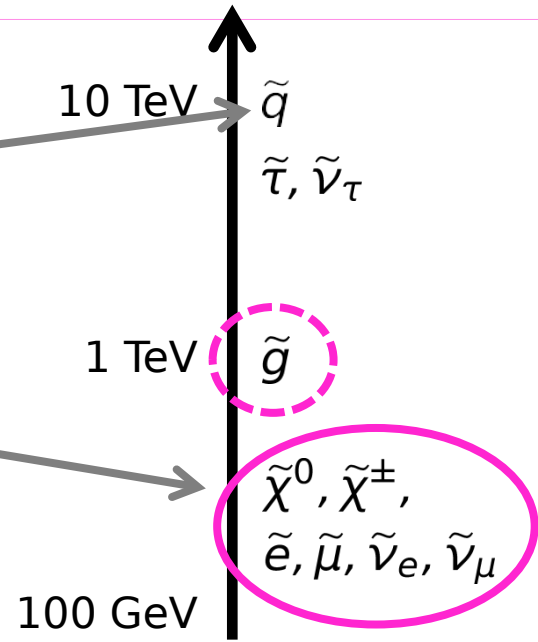


An extreme case: $\mu = 2 \text{ TeV}, m_L^2 : m_E^2 = 1 : (1.5)^2$

Jet: [ATLAS-CONF-2012-109](#)
 3L: [ATLAS-CONF-2012-154](#)

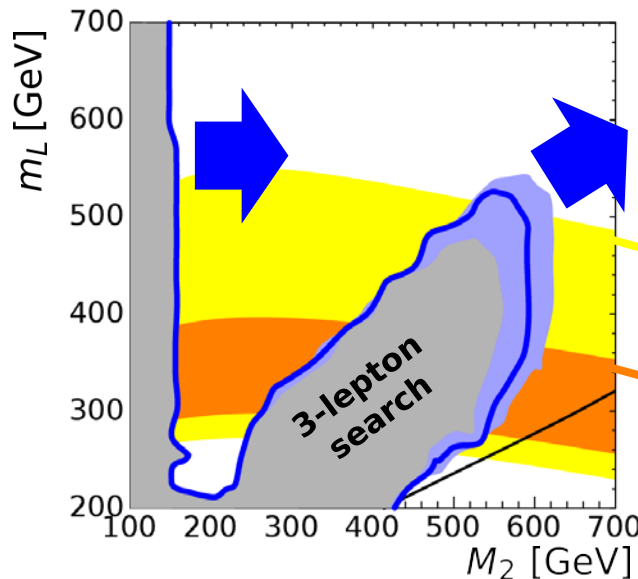
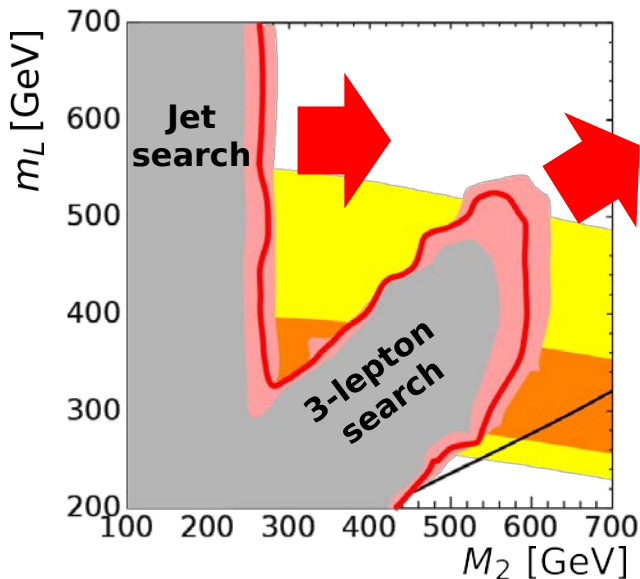


- 126 GeV Higgs
- SUSY Not Found yet
- $(g - 2)_\mu$ anomaly



An extreme case: $\mu = 2 \text{ TeV}, m_L^2 : m_E^2 = 1 : (1.5)^2$

Jet: [ATLAS-CONF-2012-109](#)
3L: [ATLAS-CONF-2012-154](#)



How can we search?

- Heavy gaugino
- Large μ -term
- Light sleptons

... future work.

