

Very Light Stops at the LHC

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Why Light Stops?

- Third generation superpartners can be light in MSSM
- Large y_t
 - RGE running pushes down soft masses
 - Large L-R mixing \rightarrow lighter eigenstate
- Electroweak Baryogenesis and MSSM Carena, Nardini, Quiros, Wagner
- Higgs and Naturalness - additional fields/gauge groups

Stop mass matrix

$$m_{\tilde{t}}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} M_{Q_3}^2 + m_t^2 + \Delta_L & m_t X_t \\ m_t X_t & M_{U_3}^2 + m_t^2 + \Delta_R \end{pmatrix}$$

- $m_{\tilde{t}}$ depends on $(M_{Q_3}^2, M_{U_3}^2, X_t)$
- $X_t = A_t - \mu / \tan \beta$ parametrizes $L - R$ mixing.
- $\tilde{t}_1 \sim \tilde{t}_R$: $M_{U_3}^2 \sim$ small or < 0
- $\tilde{t}_1 \sim \tilde{t}_L$: $M_{Q_3}^2 \sim$ small

MSSM spectrum

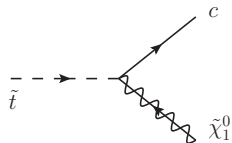
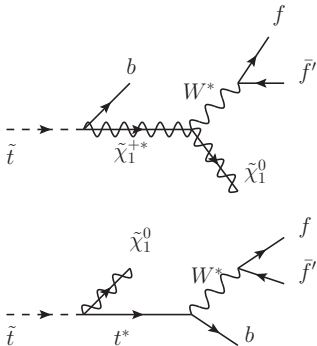
- \tilde{t}_1 is NLSP, $m_{\tilde{t}_1} \in [100-350]$ GeV, in particular $m_{\tilde{t}_1} < m_t$
- $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ is LSP
- $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ lightish
- Other squarks, sleptons, gluino \sim TeV

Decay modes

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \\ \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} m_{\tilde{t}_1} - m_t > 0 \\ m_{\tilde{t}_1} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^+} > m_b \end{array} \quad \text{LHC}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0 W^+ \\ \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0 f\bar{f}' \\ \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \Delta m = m_{\tilde{t}_1} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} > m_W + m_b \\ m_b < \Delta m < m_W + m_b \\ \Delta m < m_b \end{array} \quad \text{CDF}$$

4B and FV mode



- 4B mode: SUSY-HIT

FV mode: Minimal Flavour Violation

Minimal Flavour Violation (MFV)

- If $Y_u = Y_d = 0$, then $G_F = SU(3)_{Q_L} \otimes SU(3)_{U_R} \otimes SU(3)_{D_R}$ (quarks)

$$\mathcal{L}_{yuk} = Y_u \bar{Q}_L H^* u_R + Y_d \bar{Q}_L H d_R$$

$$Q_L \sim (3, 1, 1) \quad u_R \sim (1, 3, 1) \quad d_R \sim (1, 1, 3)$$

- Impose G_F on \mathcal{L}_{SM} by $Y_u \sim (3, \bar{3}, 1), Y_d \sim (3, 1, \bar{3})$
- Y_u, Y_d spurions and $\mathcal{G}_F \sim Y_{u,d}$
- MFV: NP is also invariant under G_F

MFV in MSSM

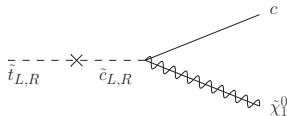
- Soft masses are constrained by MFV

$$\mathbf{Y}_u = \lambda_u \quad \mathbf{Y}_d = V_{CKM} \lambda_d \quad (3 \times 3 \text{ matrices})$$

$$\tilde{m}_{Q_L}^2 = \tilde{m}^2 (a_1 \mathbf{1} + b_1 \mathbf{Y}_u \mathbf{Y}_u^\dagger + b_2 \mathbf{Y}_d \mathbf{Y}_d^\dagger)$$

$$A_u = A (a_4 \mathbf{1} + b_7 \mathbf{Y}_d \mathbf{Y}_d^\dagger) \mathbf{Y}_u$$

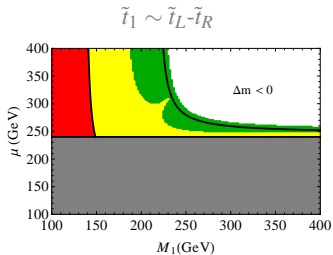
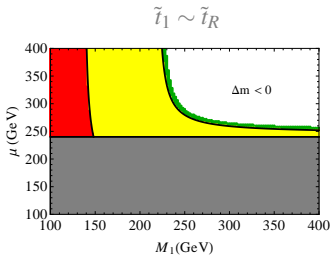
- $a_i, b_i \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$



- FV width depends on stop L-R mixing, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ composition
- FV can dominate over 4B even when $\Delta m > m_b$

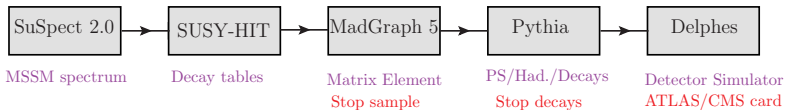
Phase Diagrams

- Fix $m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 225 \text{ GeV}, M_2 = 350 \text{ GeV}, \tan\beta = 10$
- $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \sim M_1, \mu$ and $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^+} \sim M_2, \mu$



- The regions are 2B (gray), 3B (red), 4B (yellow) and FV (green)
- $\tilde{\chi}_1 \sim$ Higgsino-like for small- μ , large- M_1 (large M_2)
- $\tilde{\chi}_1 \sim$ Bino-like for large- μ , small- M_1 (large M_2)
- Let's search for them!

Analysis



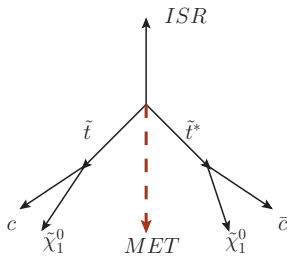
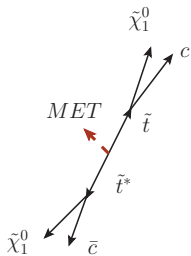
- Generate NP signal, not SM background
- Study FV, 4B and 3B mode separately (BR=100%) in $m_{\tilde{t}_1} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ plane
- Apply model-independent upper bounds to constrain NP

Generating a signal

- $N = \sigma \times A$, where $A = \frac{\# \text{ events passing cuts}}{\text{total events}}$
- Many SUSY searches have high MET requirement (*e.g.* ATLAS jets+ \cancel{E}_T with $m_{eff} = \sum_j p_T + \cancel{E}_T > 1 \text{ TeV}$)
- Small Δm region - soft jets
- Very low acceptance for a pure stop sample
- Important effects from QCD initial state radiation

Initial State Radiation (ISR)

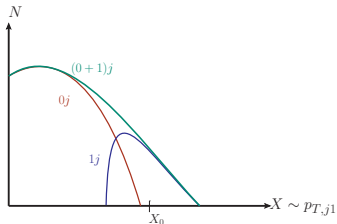
Alwall, Le, Lisanti, Wacker



- Boosted stops (back-to-back) give small MET
- $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$'s momenta unbalanced due to ISR \rightarrow large MET

The stop sample

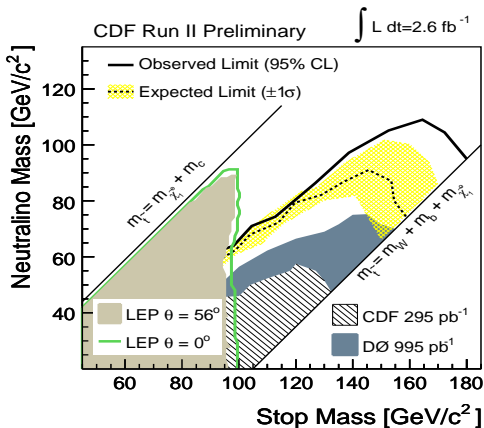
- Indirect LHC searches probe various kinematic variables
- Want to constrain light stop decays for all relevant searches
- Generate search specific stop samples *or* find an optimal stop sample
- Considered $\tilde{t}\tilde{t}^*$, $\tilde{t}\tilde{t}^*(0+1)j$, $\tilde{t}\tilde{t}^*+1j$ for a range of $p_{T,j1}$ and representative variables ($p_{T,j}$, \cancel{E}_T , H_T , m_{eff})
- Optimal sample: $\tilde{t}\tilde{t}^*j$ with $p_{T,j1} = 150\text{ GeV}$



Production cross-section

- $\tilde{t}\tilde{t}^*j$ cross-section at NLO
- $\sigma_{\tilde{t}\tilde{t}^*j} \sim 7 \text{ pb} - 0.05 \text{ pb}$
- Allow $\pm 50\%$ variation for higher-order effects
- Generate separate samples with BR=100% for FV, 4B and 3B mode

Stop limits: Tevatron



- Cuts:
 - $\cancel{E}_T \geq 50 \text{ GeV}$
 - $\geq 2j$ with $p_T \geq 35, 25, \dots \text{ GeV}$
 - No constraints for $\Delta m < 30 \text{ GeV}$

Relevant LHC searches

- FV ($j + 0l + \cancel{E}_T$):
 - Monojet
 - Jets+ \cancel{E}_T
 - b -jet searches (c mistag $\sim 10\%$)
 - Razor and m_{T2}

- 4B ($j + b + \geq 0l + \cancel{E}_T$):
 - Monojet
 - Jets+ \cancel{E}_T
 - b -jet searches
 - Razor and m_{T2}

- 3B ($j + b + \geq 0l + \cancel{E}_T$):
 - b -jet searches
 - Razor and m_{T2}

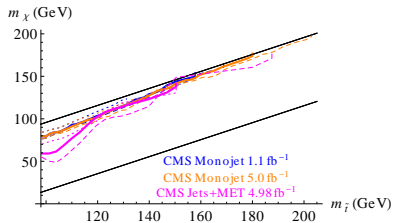
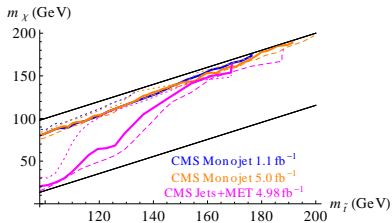
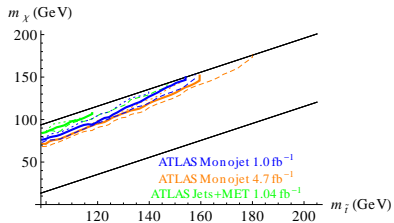
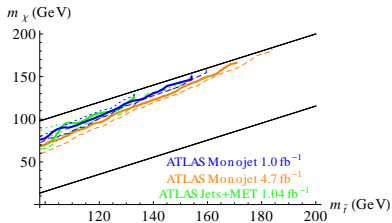
ATLAS searches ($\sqrt{s} = 7\text{TeV}$)

ATLAS Analysis (\mathcal{L}/fb^{-1})	Final states	Decay channel
Monojet (1.00)	$\leq 1-3j, 0l$	FV, 4B
Jets+ \cancel{E}_T (1.04)	$\geq 2-4j, 0l$	FV, 4B
Monojet (4.7)	$\leq 2j, 0l$	FV, 4B
$j+b+\cancel{E}_T$ (0.83)	$\geq 3j, \geq 1b, 0l$	-
$j+l+\cancel{E}_T$ (1.04)	$\geq 3-4j, 1l$	-
$j+b+l+\cancel{E}_T$ (1.03)	$\geq 4j, \geq 1b, 1l$	-
$j+b+l+\cancel{E}_T$ (2.05)	$\geq 3-4j \geq 1b, 0-1l$	-
$\tilde{t}\tilde{t}^* \rightarrow ll$ (4.7)	$\geq 1j, 1l$	-
$j+l+b+\cancel{E}_T$ (4.7)	$\geq 4j, 1b, 1l$	-
$j+b+\cancel{E}_T$ (4.7)	$\geq 4j, \geq 2b, 1l$	-

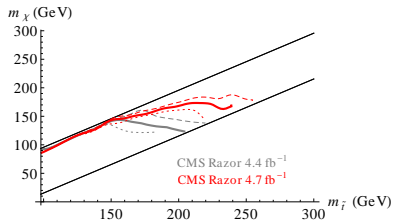
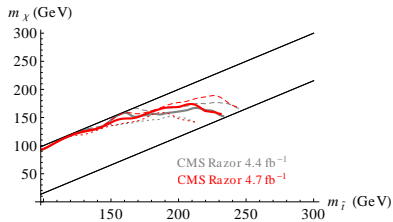
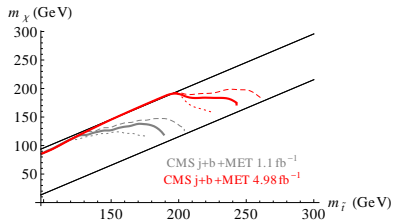
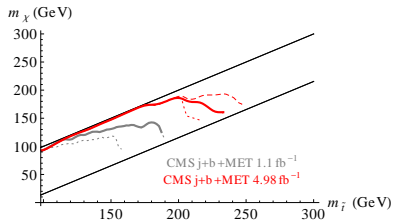
CMS searches ($\sqrt{s} = 7\text{TeV}$)

CMS Analysis (\mathcal{L}/fb^{-1})	Final states	Decay channel
Monojet (1.1)	$\leq 2j, 0l$	FV, 4B
$j + \cancel{E}_T$ (1.1)	$\geq 3j, 0l$	-
α_T (1.14)	$\geq 2j, 0-1l(\mu), 0-1\gamma$	-
$j + b + \cancel{E}_T$ (1.1)	$\geq 3-4j, \geq 1b1l, \geq 1b$	FV, 4B
Razor (4.4)	$\geq 2j, 0-2l$	FV, 4B, 3B
$j + l + \cancel{E}_T$ (1.1)	$\geq 3-4j, 1l$	-
M_{T2} (1.1)	$\geq 3-4j, \geq 0-1b, 0l$	FV, 4B, 3B
Monojet (5.0)	$\leq 2j, 0l$	FV, 4B
$j + \cancel{E}_T$ (4.98)	$\geq 3j, 0l$	FV, 4B
α_T (4.98)	$\geq 2j, 0-3b, 0l,$	-
$j + b + \cancel{E}_T$ (4.98)	$\geq 3j, 1-3b, 0l$	FV, 4B, 3B
Razor (4.7)	$\geq 2j, \geq 1b, 0-2l$	FV, 4B, 3B
M_{T2} (4.73)	$\geq 3-4j, \geq 0-1b, 0l$	FV, 4B, 3B

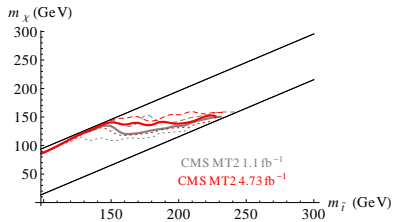
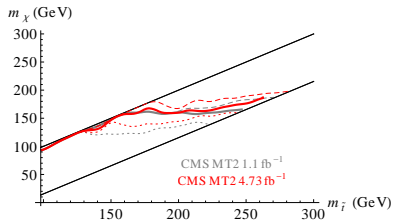
FV and 4B: Monojets and Jets+ \cancel{E}_T



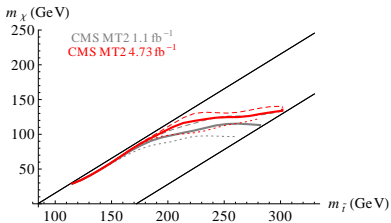
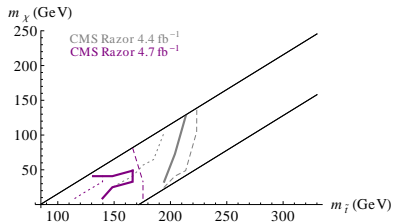
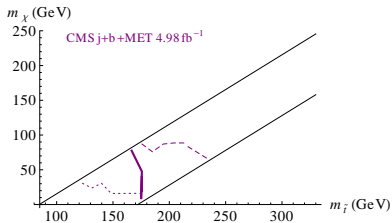
FV and 4B: b -jet searches



FV and 4B: m_{T2}



3B: b -jet searches



Conclusions

- 3rd generation superpartners can be light (and interesting) in MSSM
- Current LHC searches put strong limits on light stops (theorist-level)
- Hopefully LHC will constrain these decay modes soon