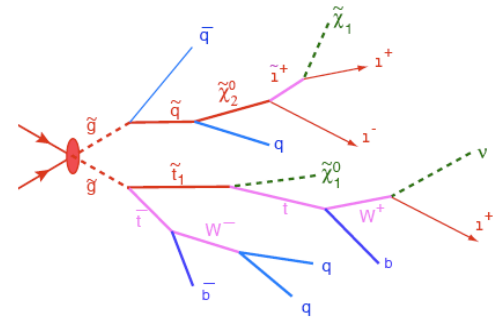

Search for Supersymmetry at the LHC

What have we learned so far?

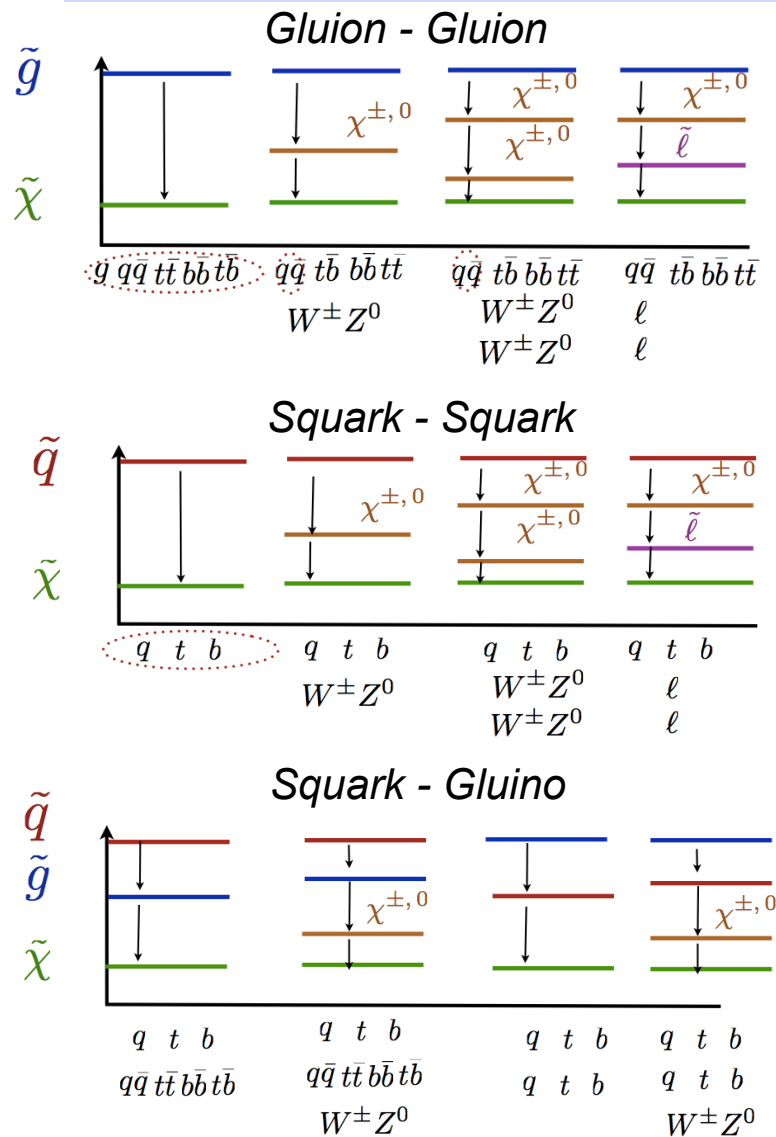
Oliver Buchmüller
(Imperial College London)



- *Search Strategy for SUSY at the LHC (so far)*
 - *Where are we today?*
 - *What have we learned?*

SUSY Searches at the LHC

SUSY Search Strategy in a Nutshell



Search Signatures

- SUSY-like decay chains range from short to long and simple to very complicated.
- All physics objects, MET, jets, leptons, photons, b 's taus, tops, W , Z , etc are involved
- Comprehensive coverage of all possible signature requires a topology oriented search strategy:

References Analyses

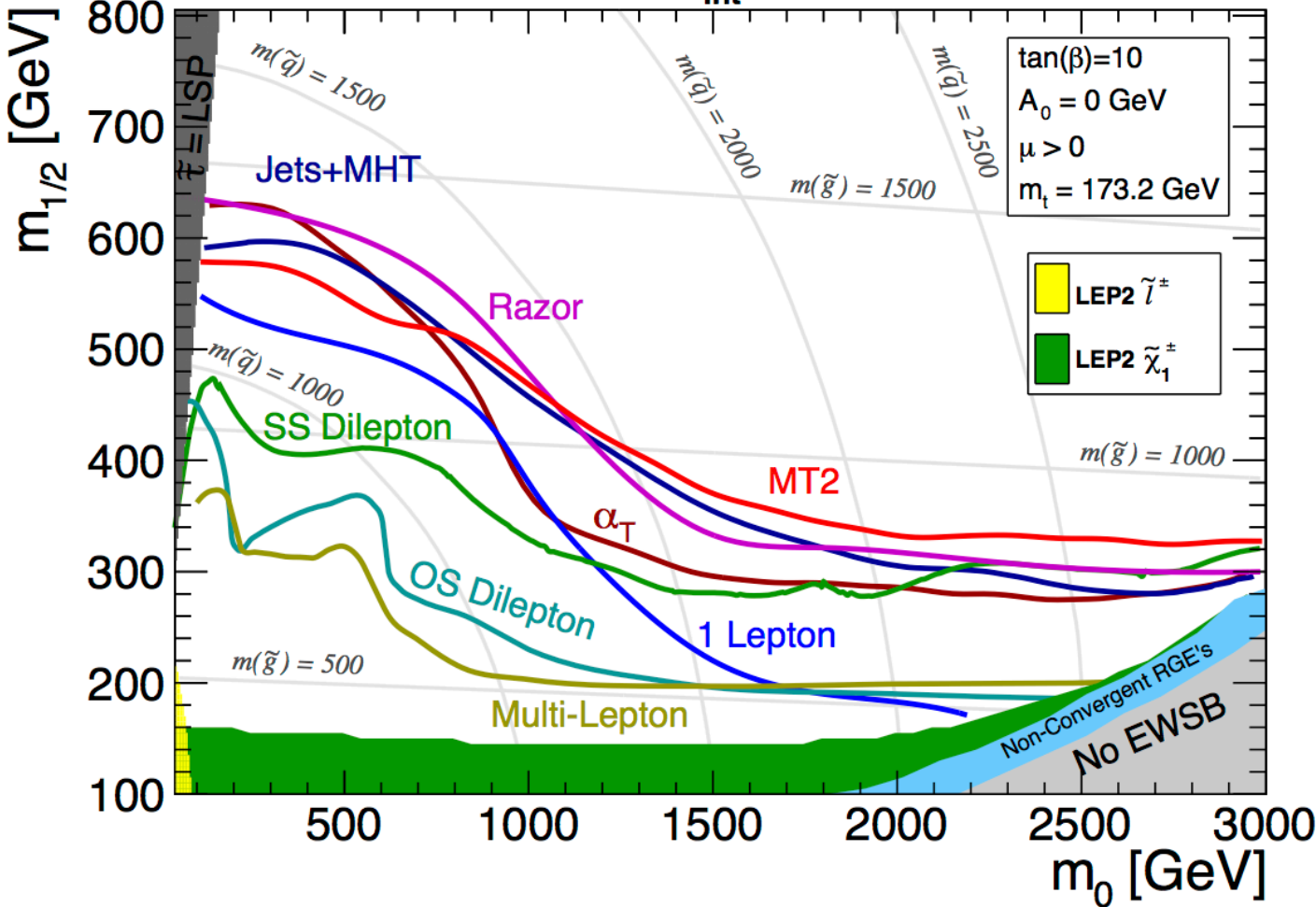
0-leptons	1-lepton	OSDL	SSDL	≥ 3 leptons	2-photons	γ +lepton
Jets + MET	Single lepton + Jets + MET	Opposite-sign di-lepton + jets + MET	Same-sign di-lepton + jets + MET	Multi-lepton	Di-photon + jet + MET	Photon + lepton + MET

Already in less than two years of operation ATLAS & CMS managed to carry out the a full list of these core "SUSY References Analyses"!

Inclusive SUSY Searches

Landscape Today: Example CMS

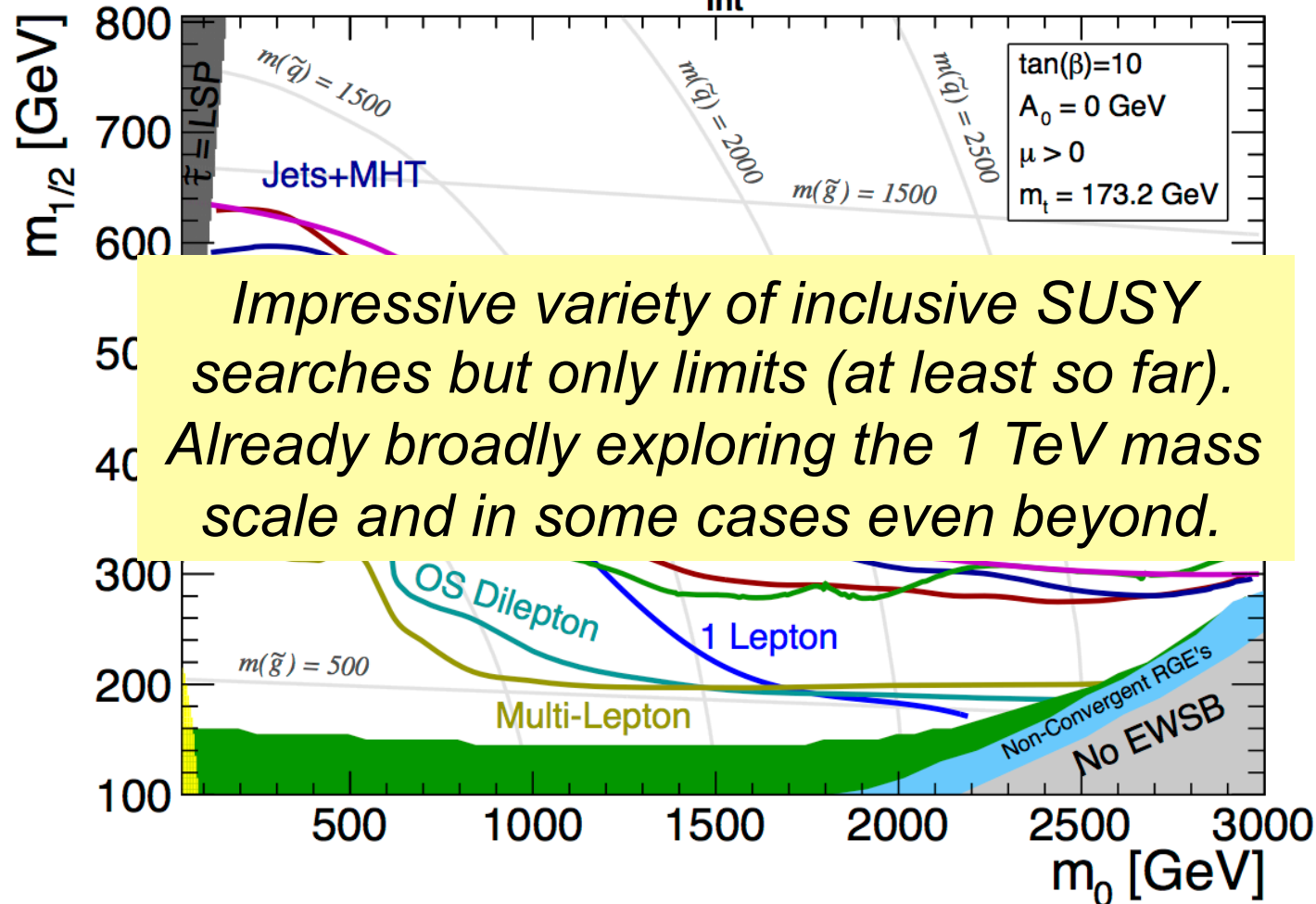
CMS Preliminary $L_{\text{int}} = 4.98 \text{ fb}^{-1}, \sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$



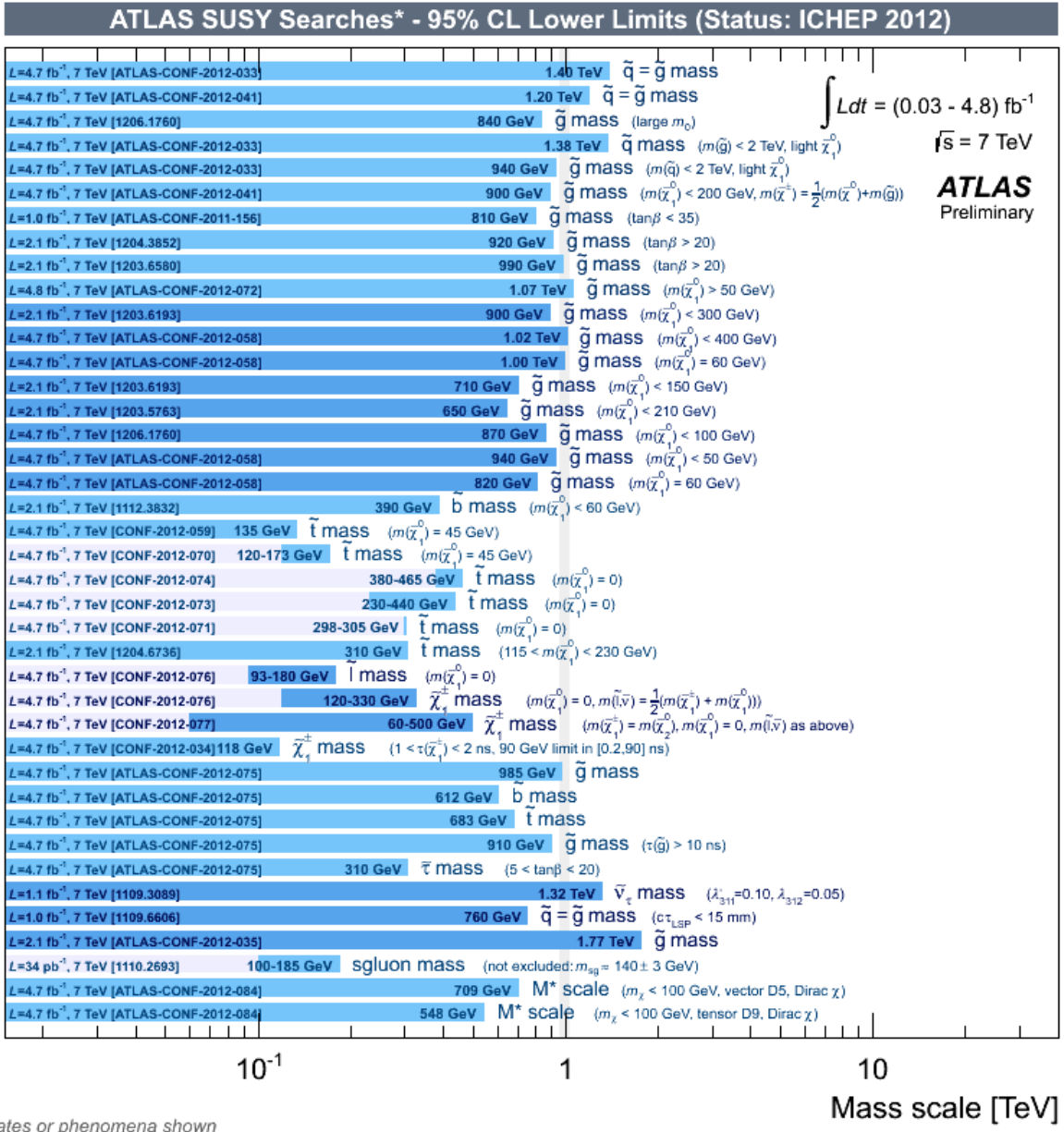
Inclusive SUSY Searches

Landscape Today: Example CMS

CMS Preliminary $L_{\text{int}} = 4.98 \text{ fb}^{-1}, \sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$



SUSY Today – Only Limits!



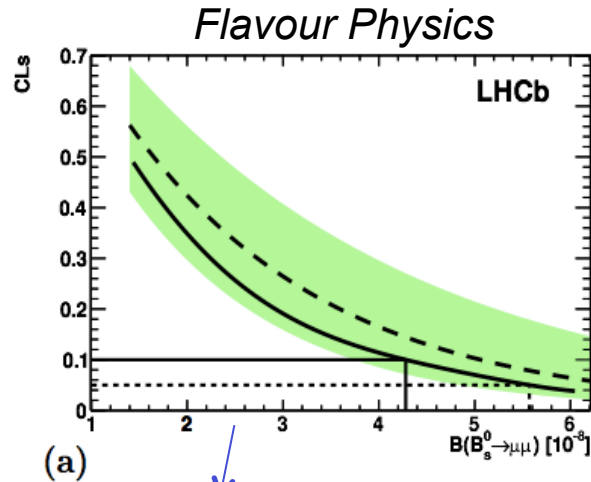
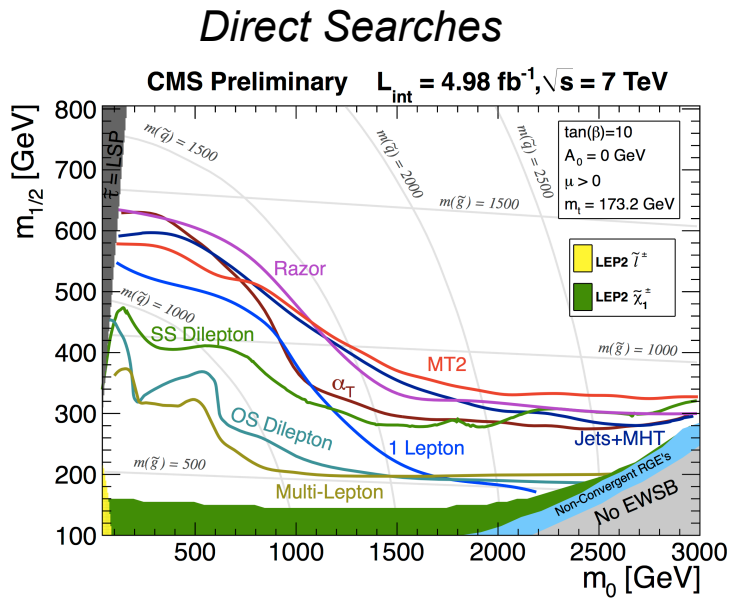
SUSY:

*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena shown

Mass scale [TeV]

Lets make a short detour ...

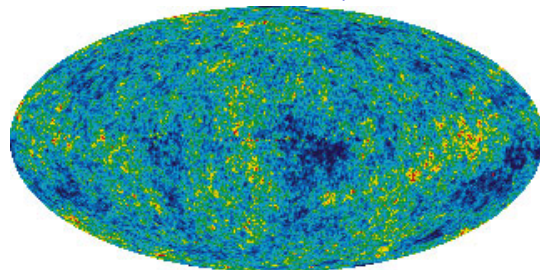
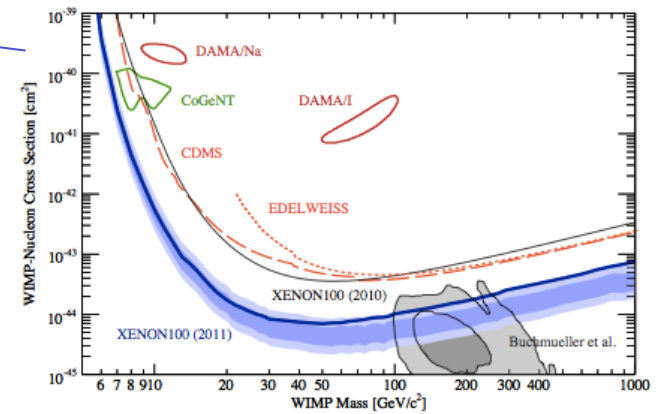
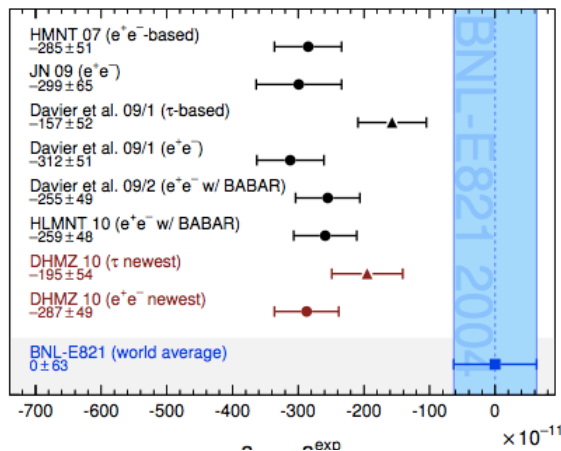
Putting it all Together – Where are Toady?



EWK results

	Measurement	Fit	$10^{\sigma_{meas}} - O^{\sigma_{fit}} / \sigma_{meas}$
$A\alpha_{had}^{(5)}(m_Z)$	0.02758 ± 0.00035	0.02768	0.00010
m_Z [GeV]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	91.1874	-0.00010
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4959	0.00070
σ_{had}^0 [nb]	41.540 ± 0.037	41.479	-0.06100
R_1	20.767 ± 0.025	20.742	-0.02500
$A_{tb}^{0,l}$	0.01714 ± 0.00095	0.01645	-0.00069
$A_1(P_Z)$	0.1465 ± 0.0032	0.1481	0.00160
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21579	-0.00050
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.1723	0.00020
$A_{tb,c}^{0,b}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1038	0.00460
$A_{tb,c}^{0,c}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0742	0.00350
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.935	0.01200
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.668	-0.00200
$A_1(\text{SLD})$	0.1513 ± 0.0021	0.1481	-0.00320
$\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{lep}(Q_{lep})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.2314	-0.00100
m_W [GeV]	80.399 ± 0.023	80.379	-0.02000
Γ_W [GeV]	2.085 ± 0.042	2.092	0.00700
m_t [GeV]	173.3 ± 1.1	173.4	0.10000

July 2010



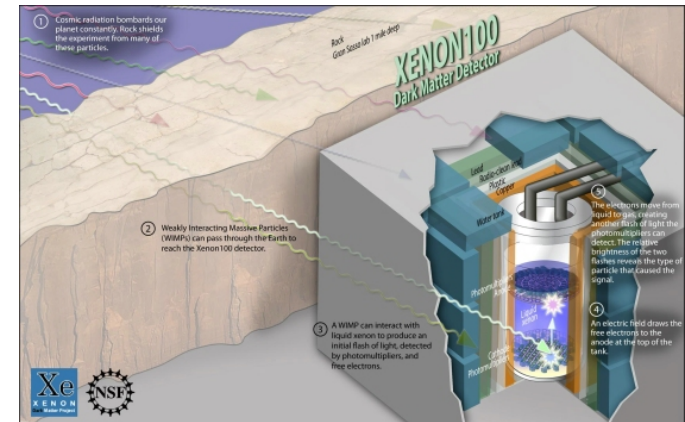
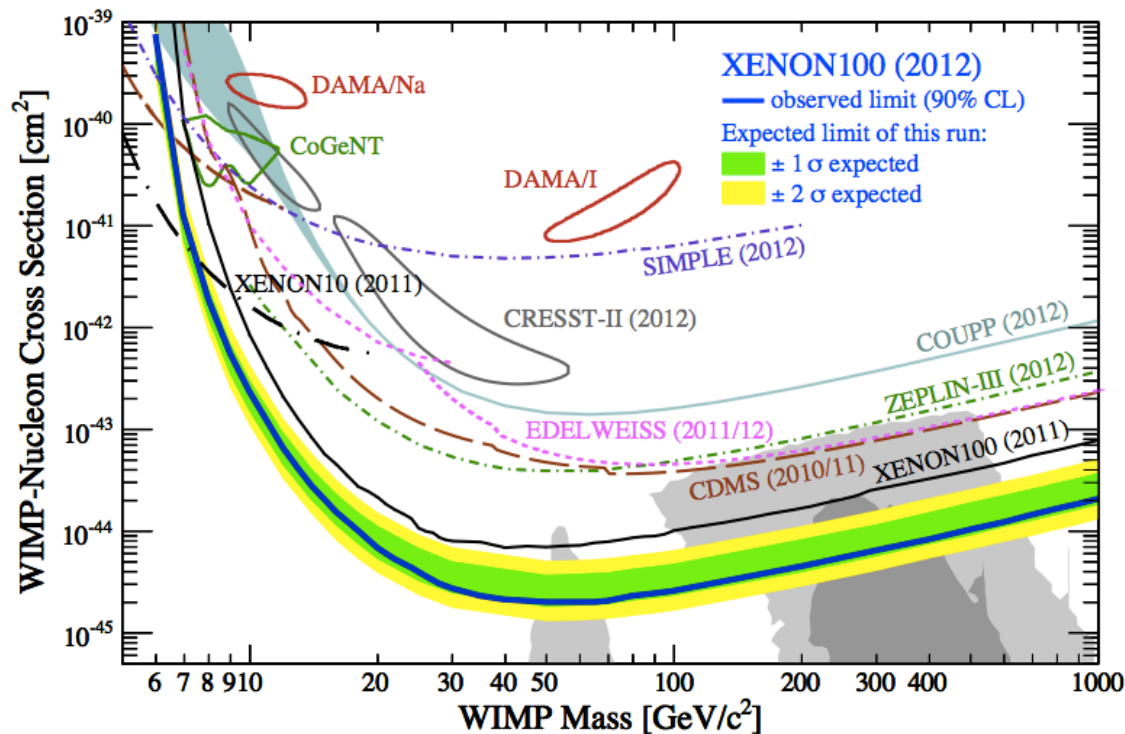
Low Energy Data e.g. g-2

Dark Matter Searches

Direct Dark Matter Searches

Example: Xenon100

New result: arXiv:1207.5988v1



The XENON100 experiment is located deep underground at the Gran Sasso National Laboratory in Italy.

34 kg liquid Xenon target
225 days of data taking
1.0±0.2 events expected
2 events observed
⇒ Exclude $2.0 \times 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2$
for a $M_{WIMP} = 55 \text{ GeV}$ at 90% CL.

MasterCode Collaboration



O. Buchmueller^A, R. Cavanaugh^{B,C}, A. De Roeck^{D,E}, M.J. Dolan^F, J.R. Ellis^{G,D},
H. Flaecher^H, S. Heinemeyer^I, G. Isidori^J, D. Martinez Santos^D, K.A. Olive^K, S. Rogerson^A,
F.J. Ronga^L, G. Weiglein^M

A High Energy Physics Group, Blackett Laboratory, Imperial College, Prince Consort Road, London SW7 2AZ, **UK**

B Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, P.O. Box 500, Batavia, Illinois 60510, **USA**

C Physics Department, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60607-7059, **USA**

D CERN, CH-1211 Genève 23, **Switzerland**

E Antwerp University, B-2610 Wilrijk, **Belgium**

F Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology, University of Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, **UK**

G Theoretical Particle Physics and Cosmology Group, Department of Physics, King's College London, London WC2R 2LS, **UK**

H Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627, **USA**

I Instituto de Física de Cantabria (CSIC-UC), E-39005 Santander, **Spain**

J INFN, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Via E. Fermi 40, I-00044 Frascati, **Italy**

K William I. Fine Theoretical Physics Institute, School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, **USA**

L Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zuerich, CH-8093 Zuerich, **Switzerland**

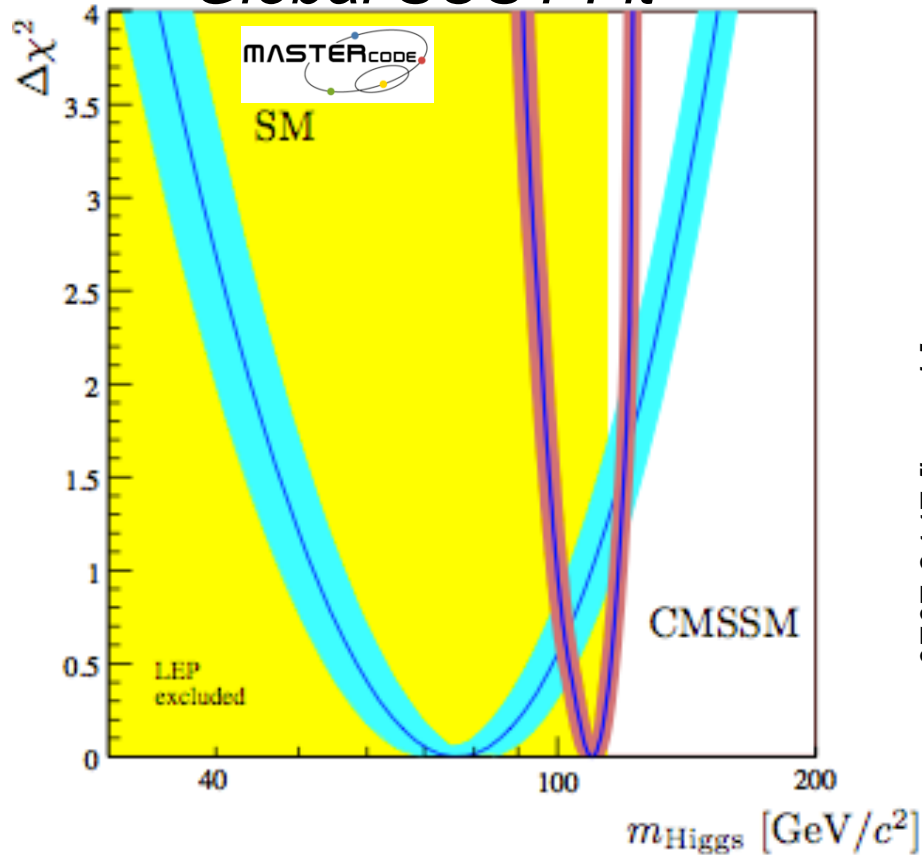
M DESY, Notkestrasse 85, D-22607 Hamburg, **Germany**



- Collaboration of *experimentalist* and *theorists* was formed in 2007 to facilitate the interpretation of the LHC results in the context of particle physics and cosmology.
- The team consists of experts from different subjects (e.g. Higgs, SUSY, flavour physics, cosmology, etc.) and it operates on a truly international bases.
- Today the project resides under the **London Centre for Terauniverse Studies (LCTS)**. It connects the three London universities: Imperial College, University College, and Kings College London as well as CERN.

Higgs: SUSY vs. SM

Global SUSY Fit



Example: “redo” SM fit in SUSY predicting the lightest higgs boson mass in the Constraint Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (CMSSM)

MasterCode Collaboration

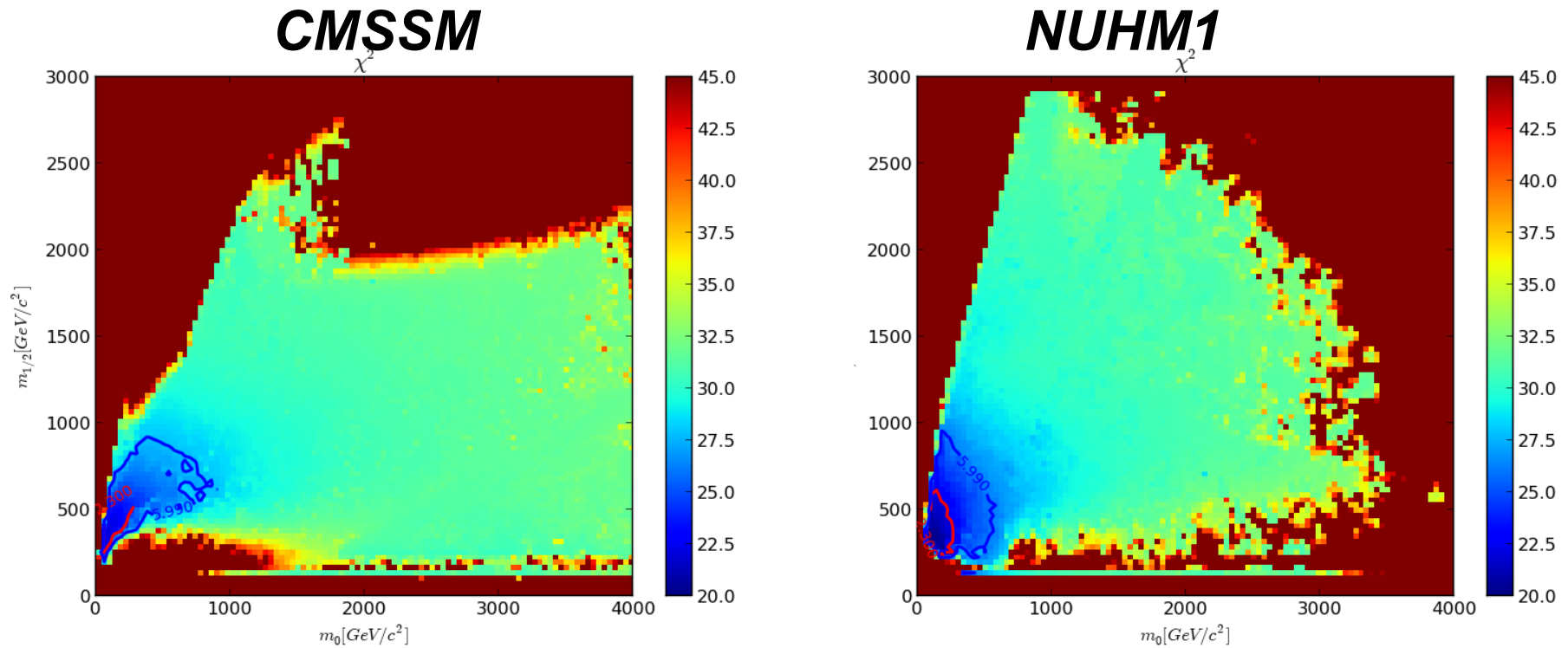
OB (Exp), R. Cavanaugh (Exp), A. De Roeck (Exp), J. Ellis (Theo), H. Flaecher (Exp), S. Heinemeyer (Theo), G. Isidori (Theo), K. Olive (Theo), P. Paradisi, (Theo), F. Ronga (Exp), G. Weiglein (Theo)

Pull for CMSSM fit

Variable	Measurement	Fit	$10^{\text{meas}} - 0^{\text{fit}} / \sigma^{\text{meas}}$
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(S)}(m_Z)$	0.02758 ± 0.00035	0.02774	
m_Z [GeV]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	91.1873	
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4952	
σ_{had}^0 [nb]	41.540 ± 0.037	41.486	
R_1	20.767 ± 0.025	20.744	
$A_{\text{fb}}^{0,l}$	0.01714 ± 0.00095	0.01641	
$A_1(P_\tau)$	0.1465 ± 0.0032	0.1479	
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21613	
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.1722	
$A_{\text{fb}}^{0,b}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1037	
$A_{\text{fb}}^{0,c}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0741	
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.935	
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.668	
$A_1(\text{SLD})$	0.1513 ± 0.0021	0.1479	
$\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}(Q_{\text{fb}})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.2314	
m_W [GeV]	80.398 ± 0.025	80.382	
m_t [GeV]	170.9 ± 1.8	170.8	
$R(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$	1.13 ± 0.12	1.12	
$B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$ [$\times 10^{-8}$]	< 8.00	0.33	N/A (upper limit)
Δa_μ [$\times 10^{-9}$]	2.95 ± 0.87	2.95	
Ωh^2	0.113 ± 0.009	0.113	

0707.3447 [hep-ph]

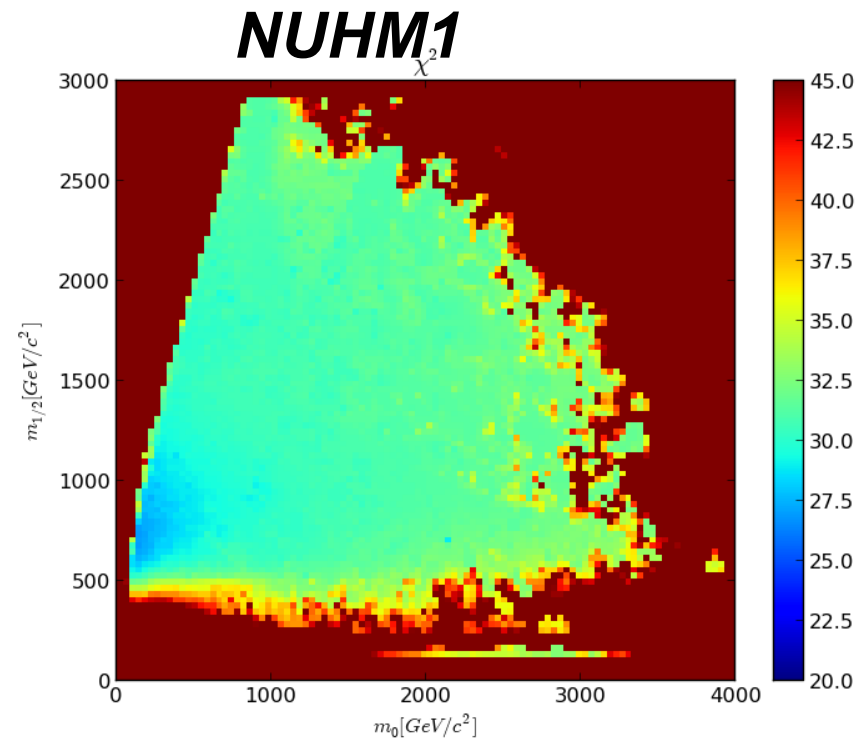
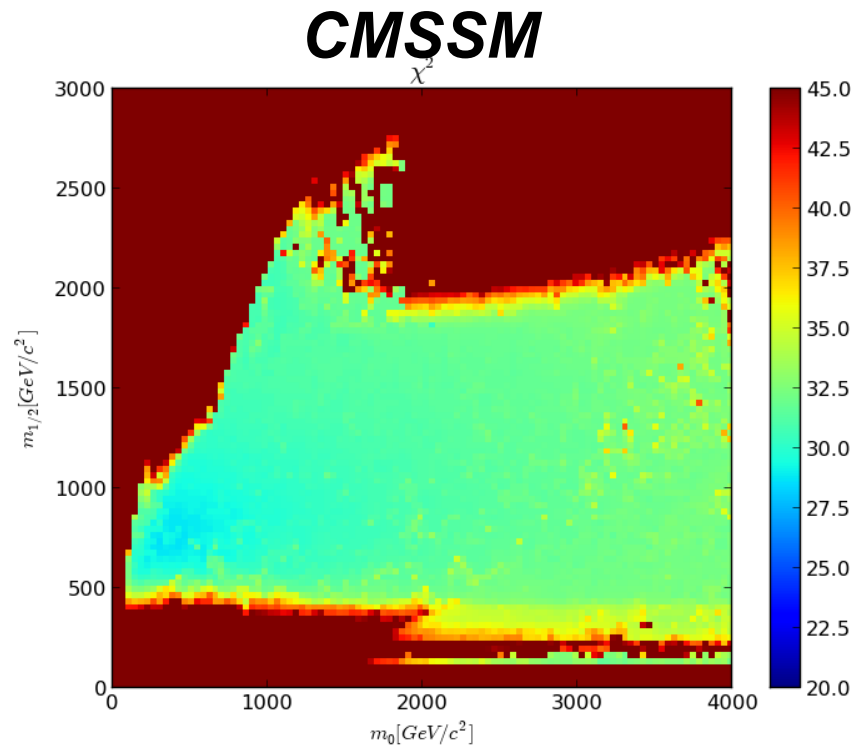
The pre-LHC era



Model	Min χ^2	Prob	$m_{1/2}$	m_0	A_0	$\tan \beta$
CMSSM	21.5	37%	360	90	400	15
NUHM1	20.8	29%	340	110	-520	13

For references NDF ~ 22

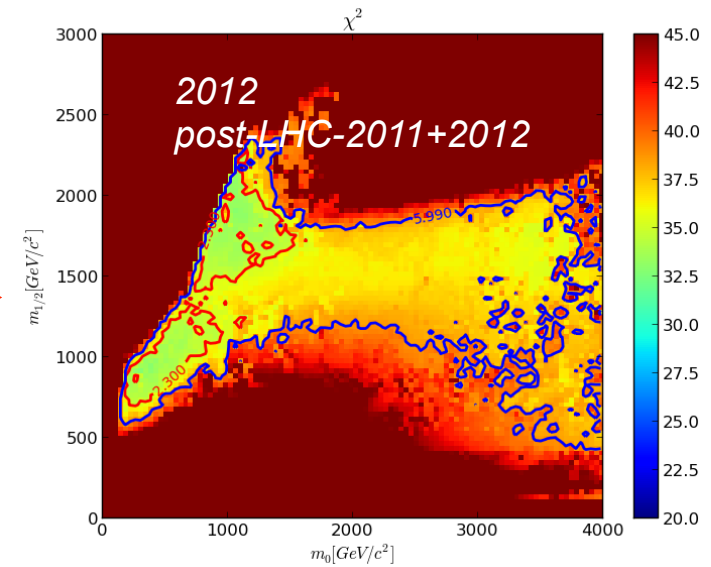
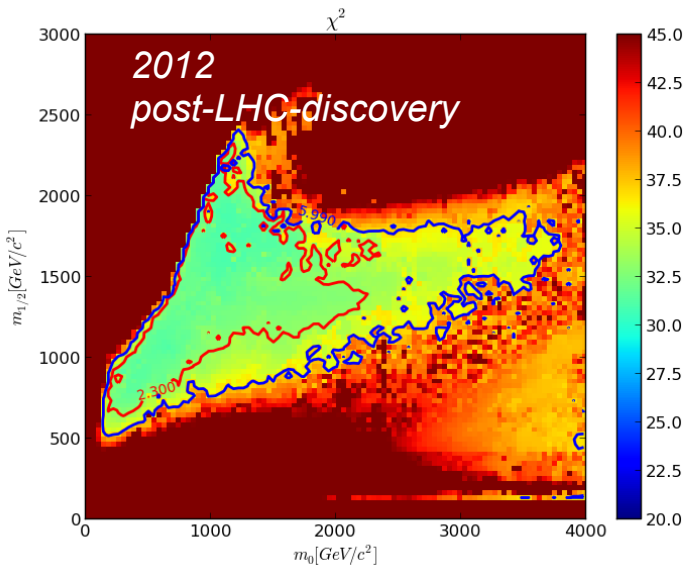
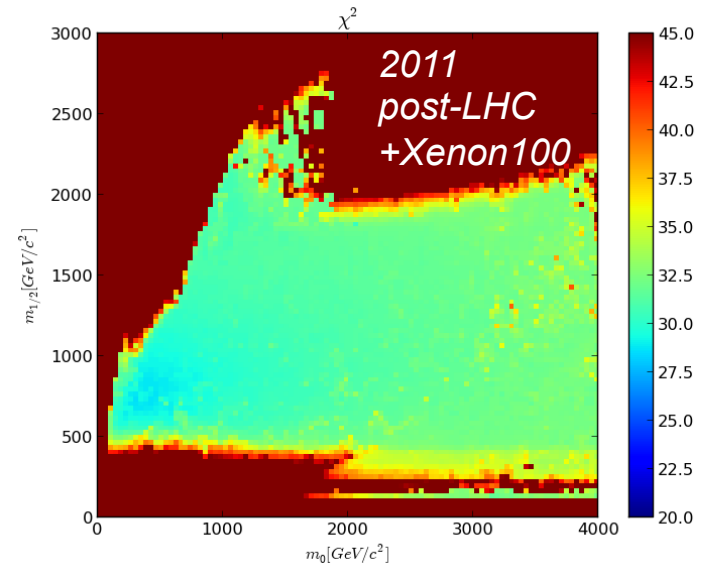
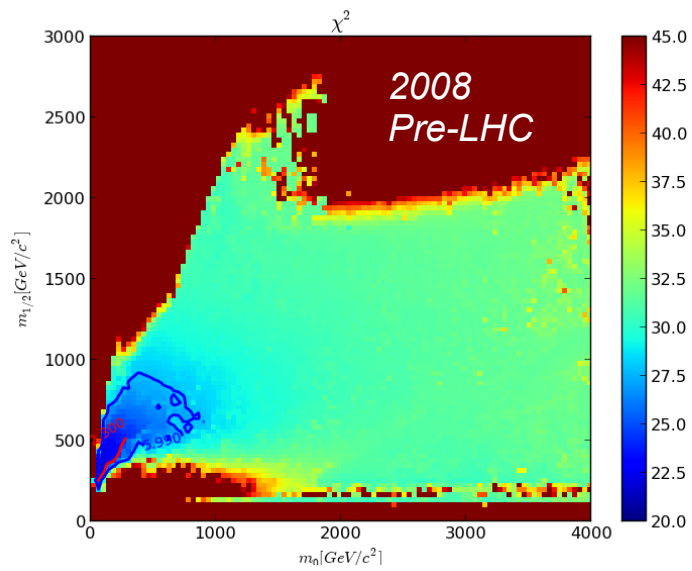
The “post-LHC” era in 2011



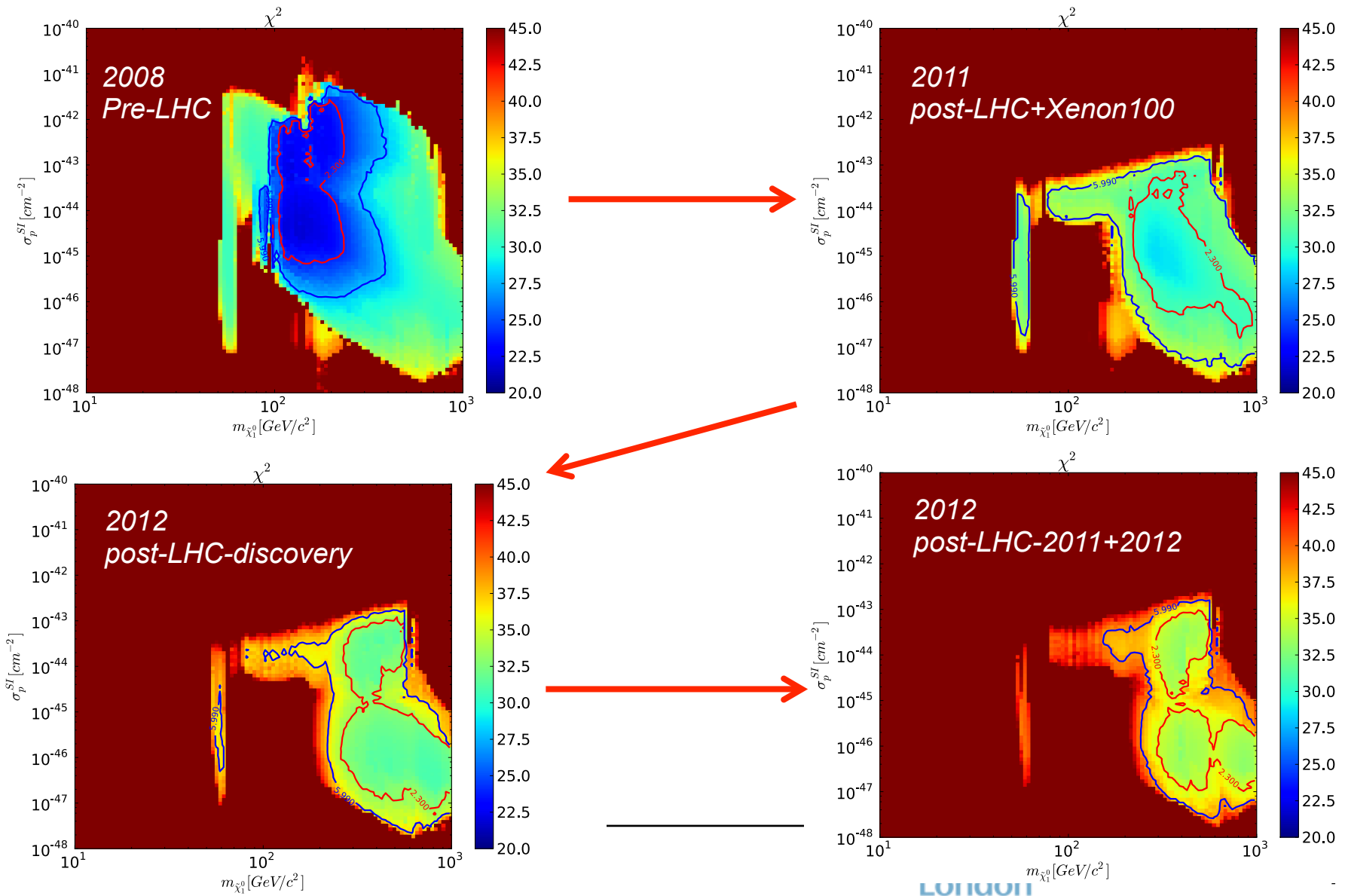
- Chi² increases

- Shifting to higher masses, larger $\tan \beta$
- Plane relatively flat – no real preferred minima anymore

CMSSM: Evolution with time



CMSSM: Evolution with time



WHERE ARE WE TODAY?

- *Constrained SUSY models like the CMSSM are severely put under pressure by the LHC limits!*
- *Although even these “simple” SUSY models are not yet fully ruled out several people have asked the question:*

WHERE ARE WE TODAY?

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Is Supersymmetry Dead?

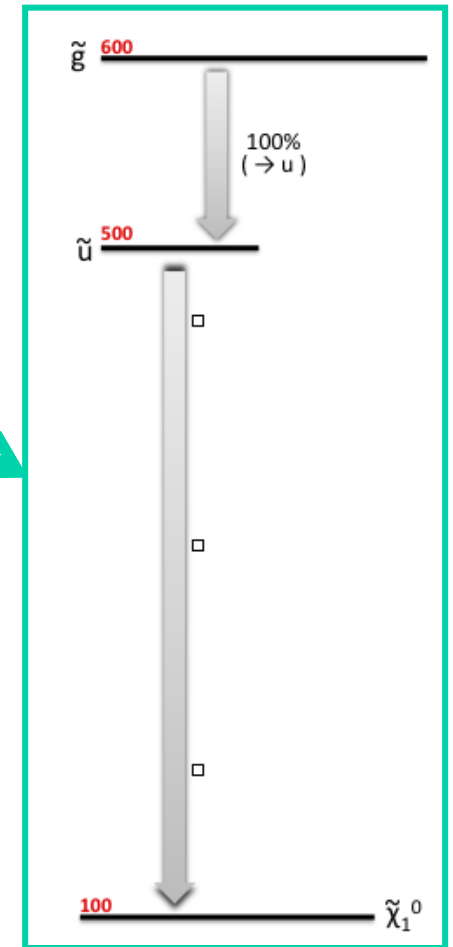
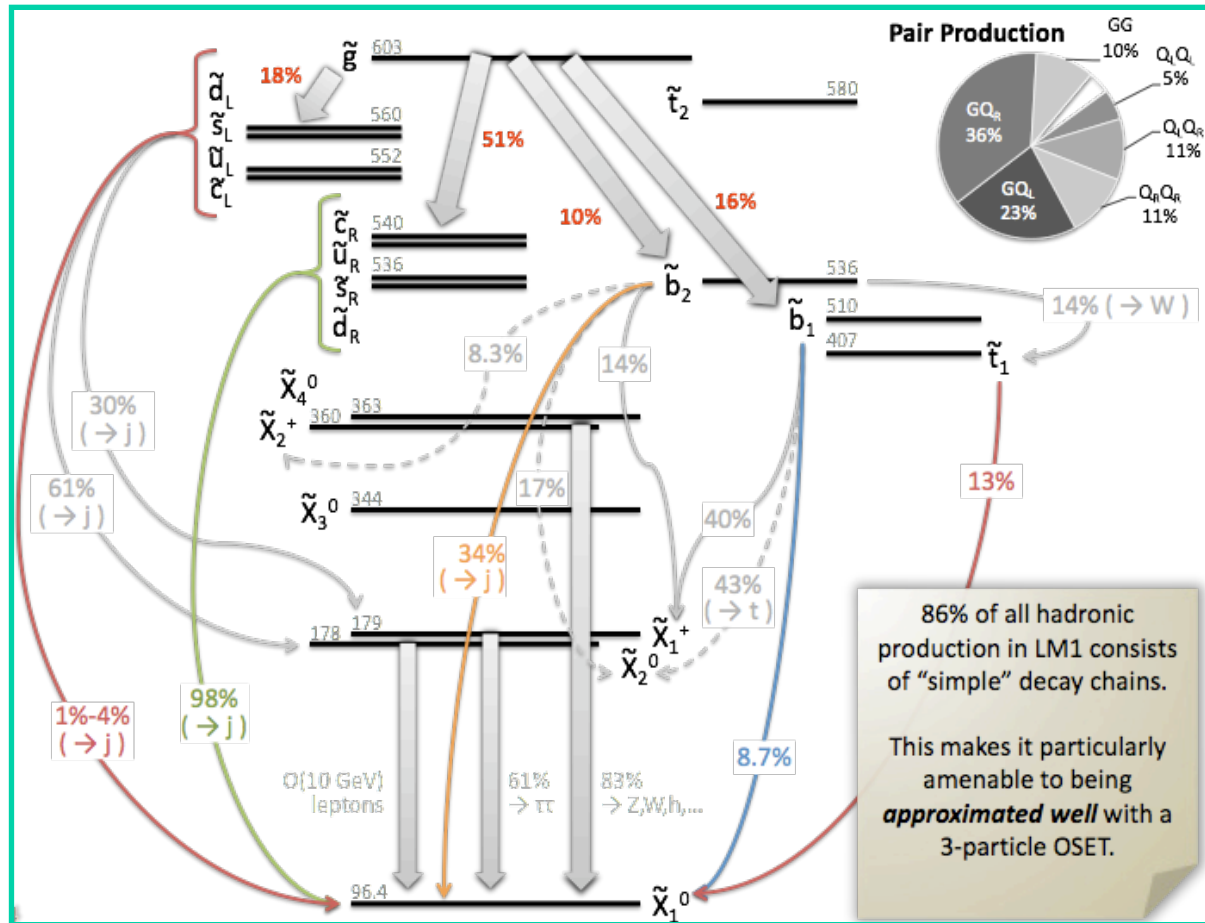
The grand scheme, a stepping-stone to string theory, is still high on physicists' wish lists. But if no solid evidence surfaces soon, it could begin to have a serious PR problem

By Davide Castelvecchi

Additional Interpretation

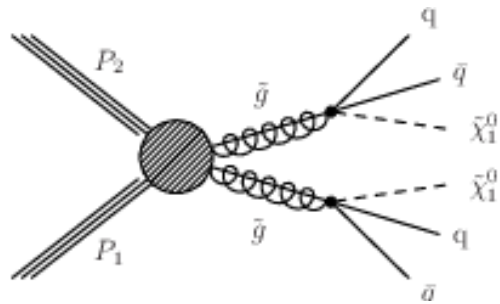
CMSSM

What we see is much more simple...

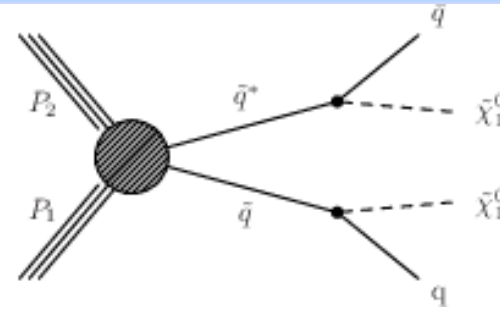


Simplified model spectrum or sms with 3 particles, 2 decay modes

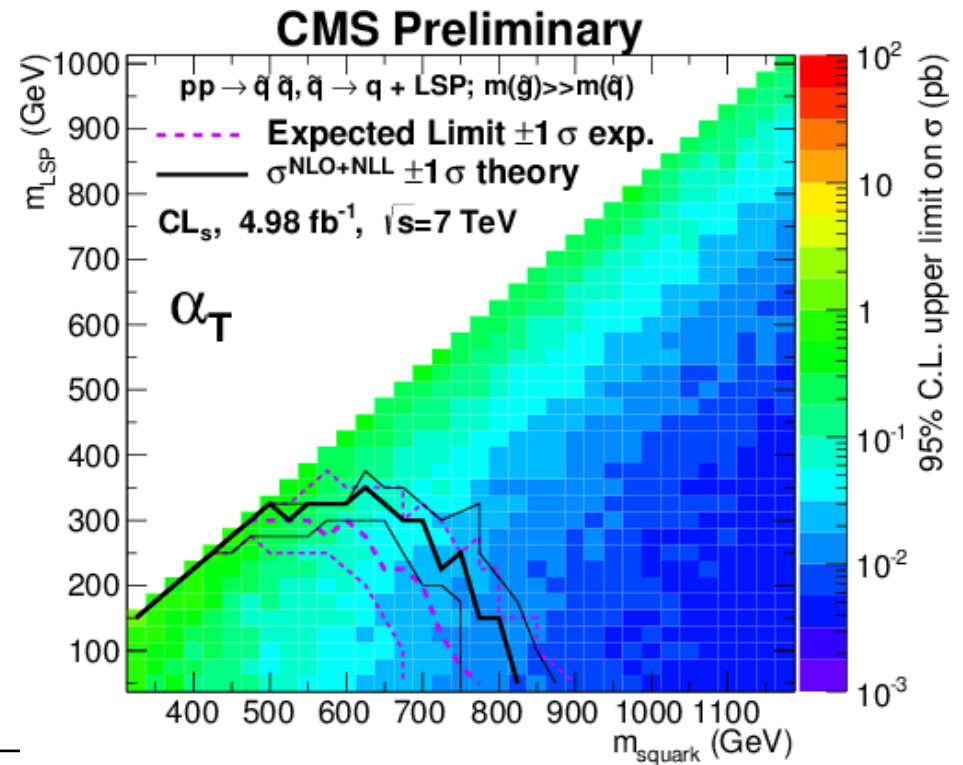
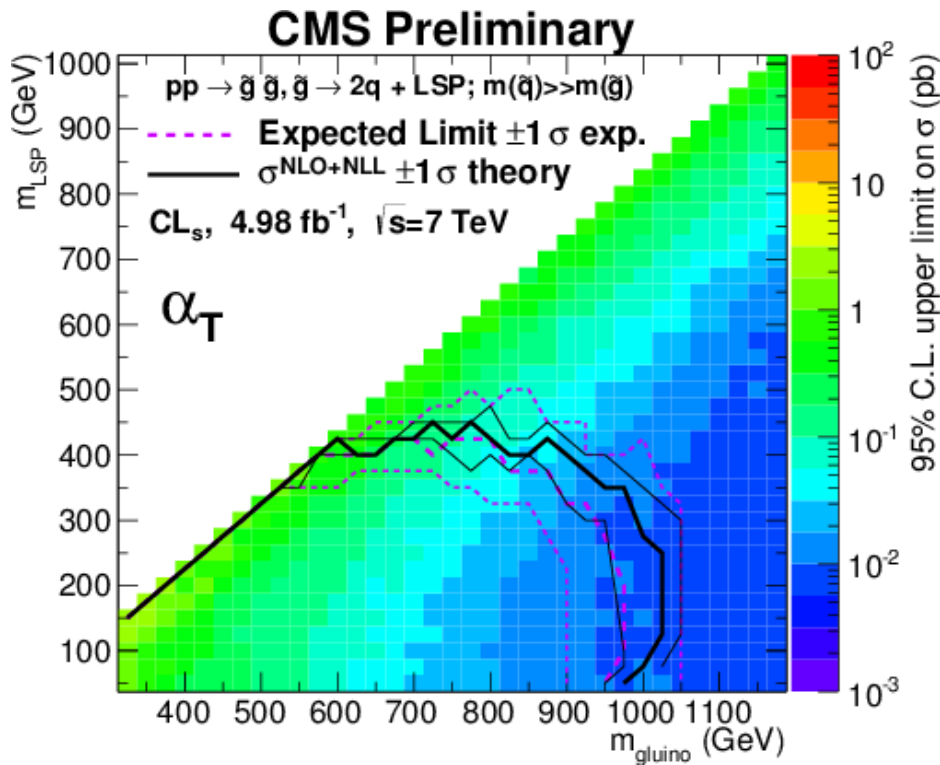
Simplified Model Spectra



$$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0 q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$$



$$\tilde{q}\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

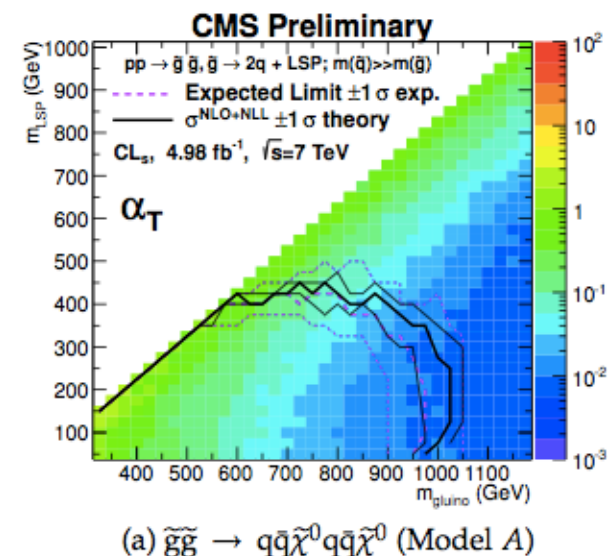


So, is SUSY now on life support?

The answer to this question is **NO!**

See 2012 Experimental SUSY PDG review [OB & Paul De Jong]:
<http://pdg.lbl.gov/2012/reviews/rpp2012-rev-susy-2-experiment.pdf>

Model	Assumption	$m_{\tilde{q}}$	$m_{\tilde{g}}$
CMSSM	$m_{\tilde{q}} \approx m_{\tilde{g}}$	1400	1400
	all $m_{\tilde{q}}$	-	800
	all $m_{\tilde{g}}$	1300	-
Simplified model $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0$	-	900
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} > 300$	-	no limit
Simplified model $\tilde{q}\tilde{q}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0$	750	-
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} > 250$	no limit	-
Simplified model $\tilde{g}\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}\tilde{\bar{q}}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0, m_{\tilde{q}} \approx m_{\tilde{g}}$	1500	1500
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0, \text{all } m_{\tilde{g}}$	1400	-
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0, \text{all } m_{\tilde{q}}$	-	900



SUSY on life support?

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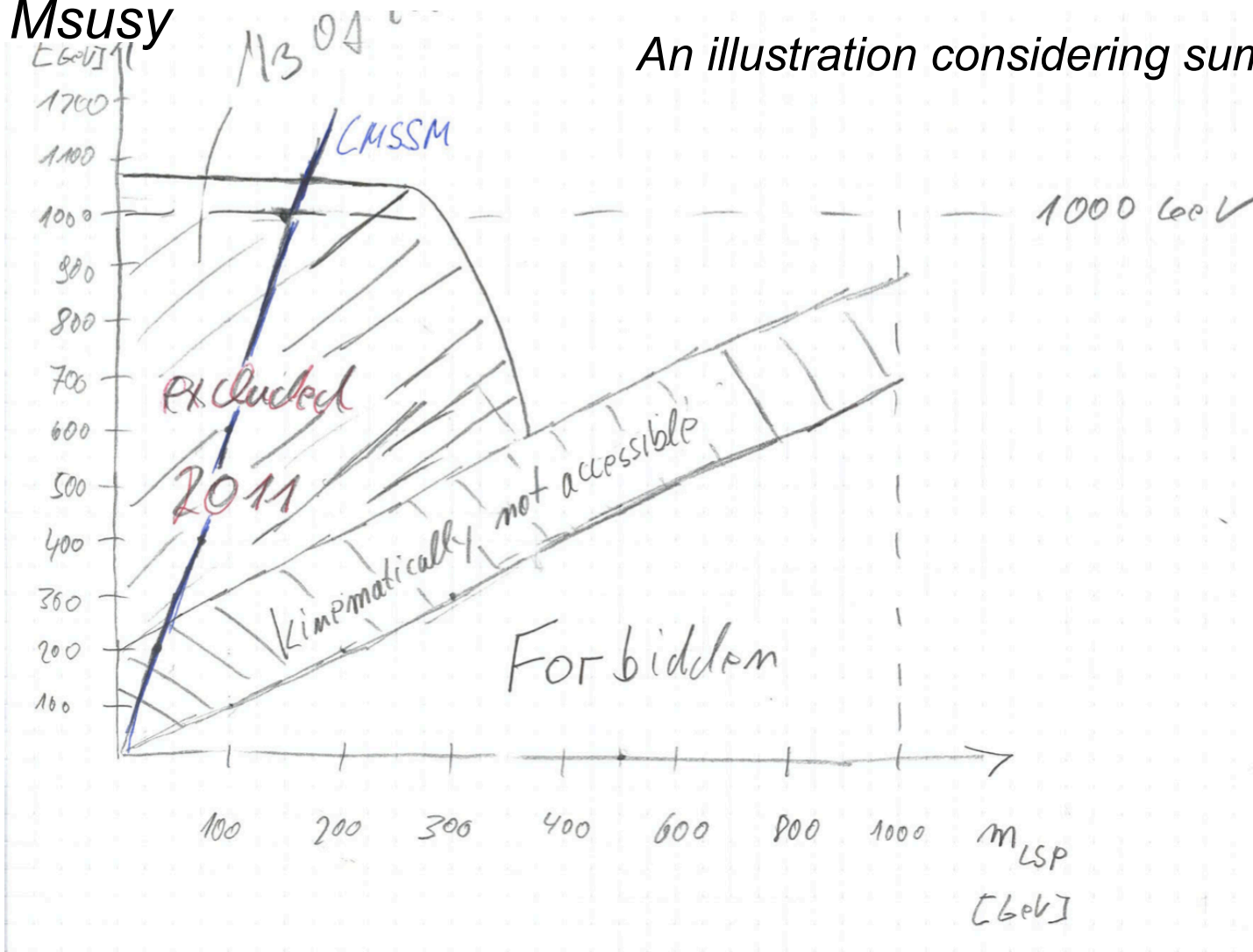
Model	Assumption	$m_{\tilde{q}}$	$m_{\tilde{g}}$
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	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} > 250$	no limit	-
Simplified model $\tilde{g}\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}\tilde{\bar{q}}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0, m_{\tilde{q}} \approx m_{\tilde{g}}$	1500	1500
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0, \text{ all } m_{\tilde{g}}$	1400	-
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0, \text{ all } m_{\tilde{q}}$	-	900

In general, the LHC does not (yet) place limits on parameter space with $M_{LSP} > \sim 400$ GeV. Leaving a very large Region of the MSSM, even at the mass scale below 1 TeV, unexplored!

SUSY Coverage

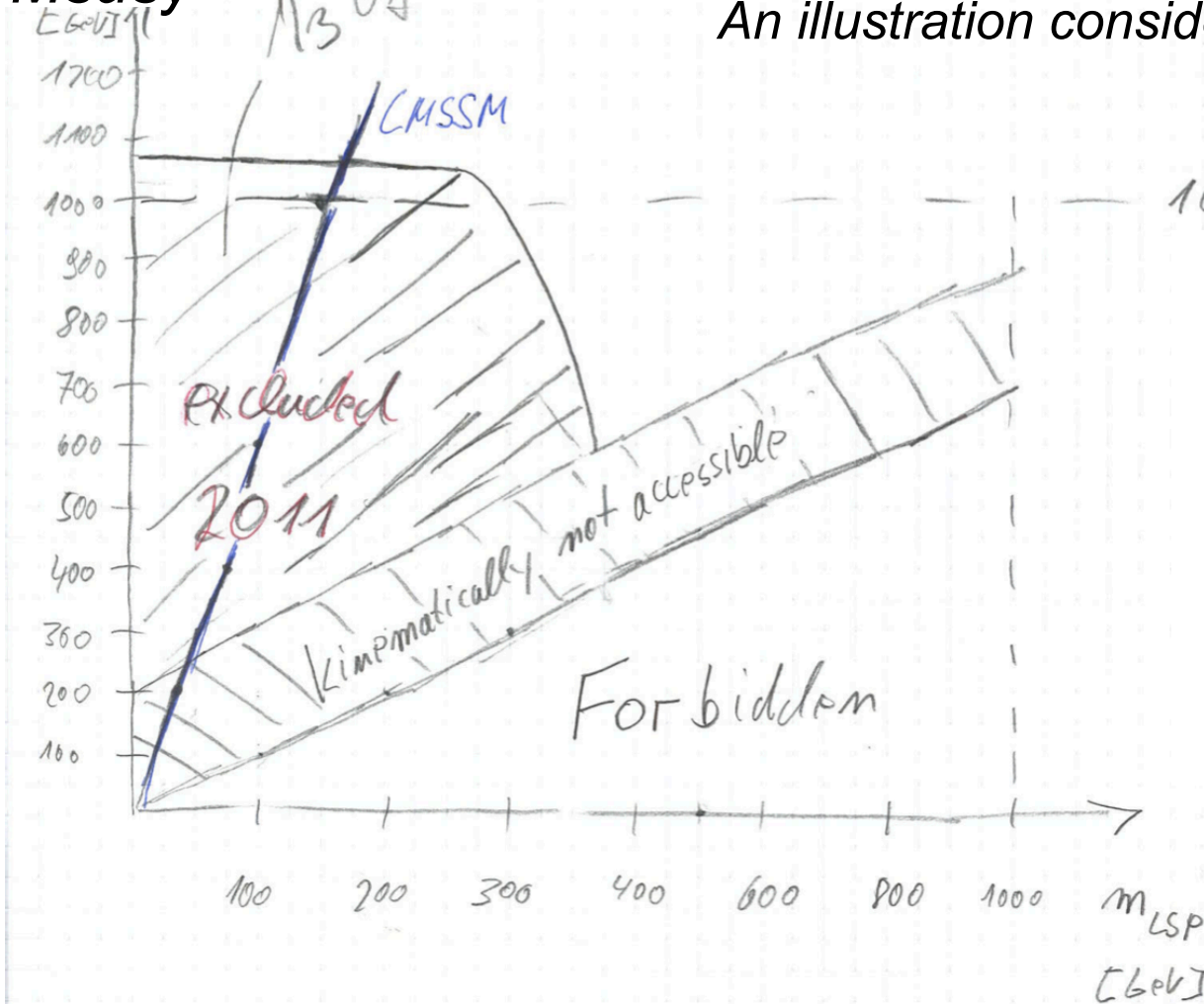
M_{susy}

An illustration considering summer 2011 data

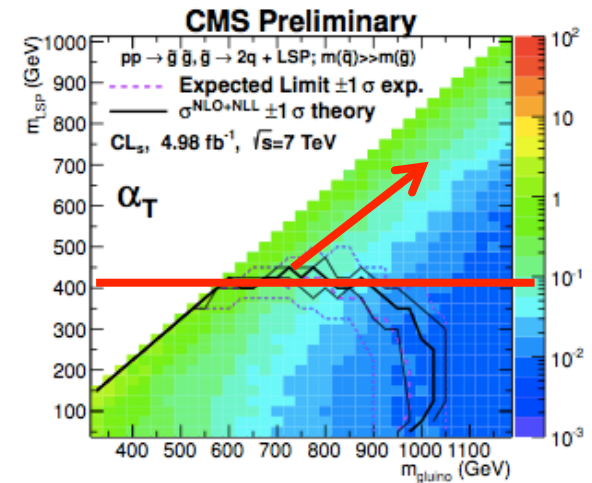


SUSY Coverage

M_{susy}



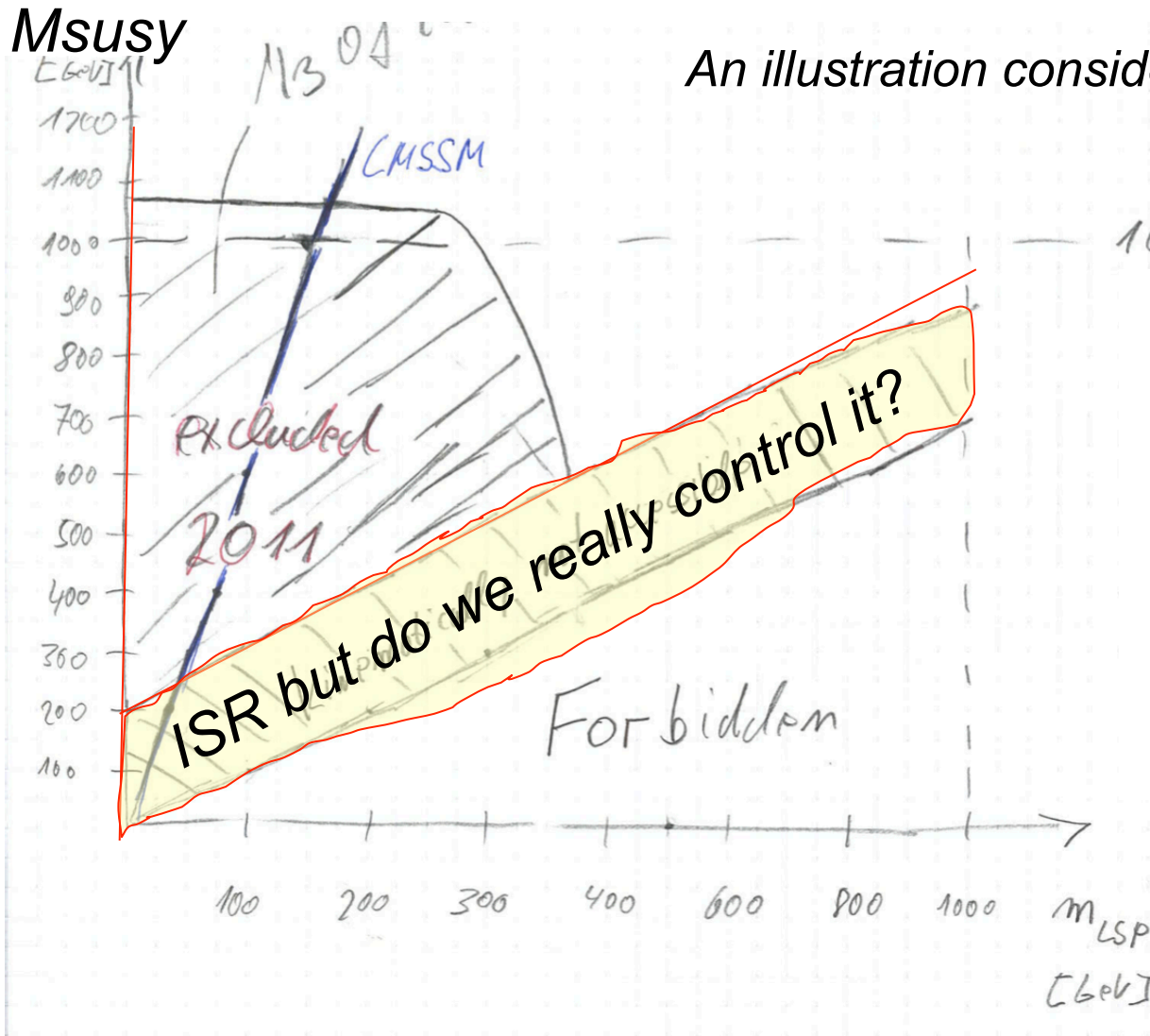
An illustration considering summer 2011 data



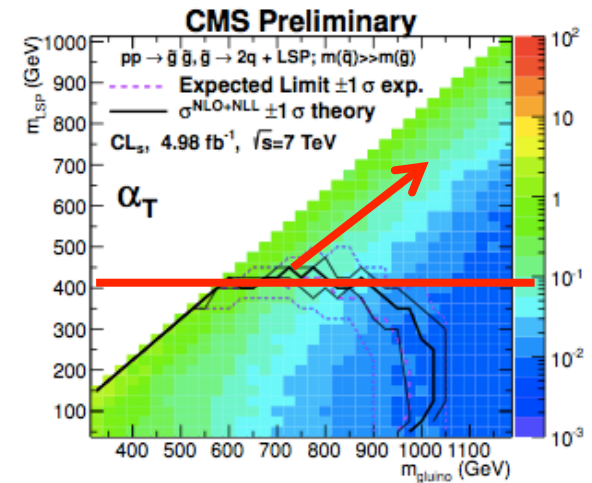
(a) $\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}^0q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}^0$ (Model A)

Note: access are flipped

SUSY Coverage



An illustration considering summer 2011 data



(a) $\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}^0q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}^0$ (Model A)

Note: access are flipped

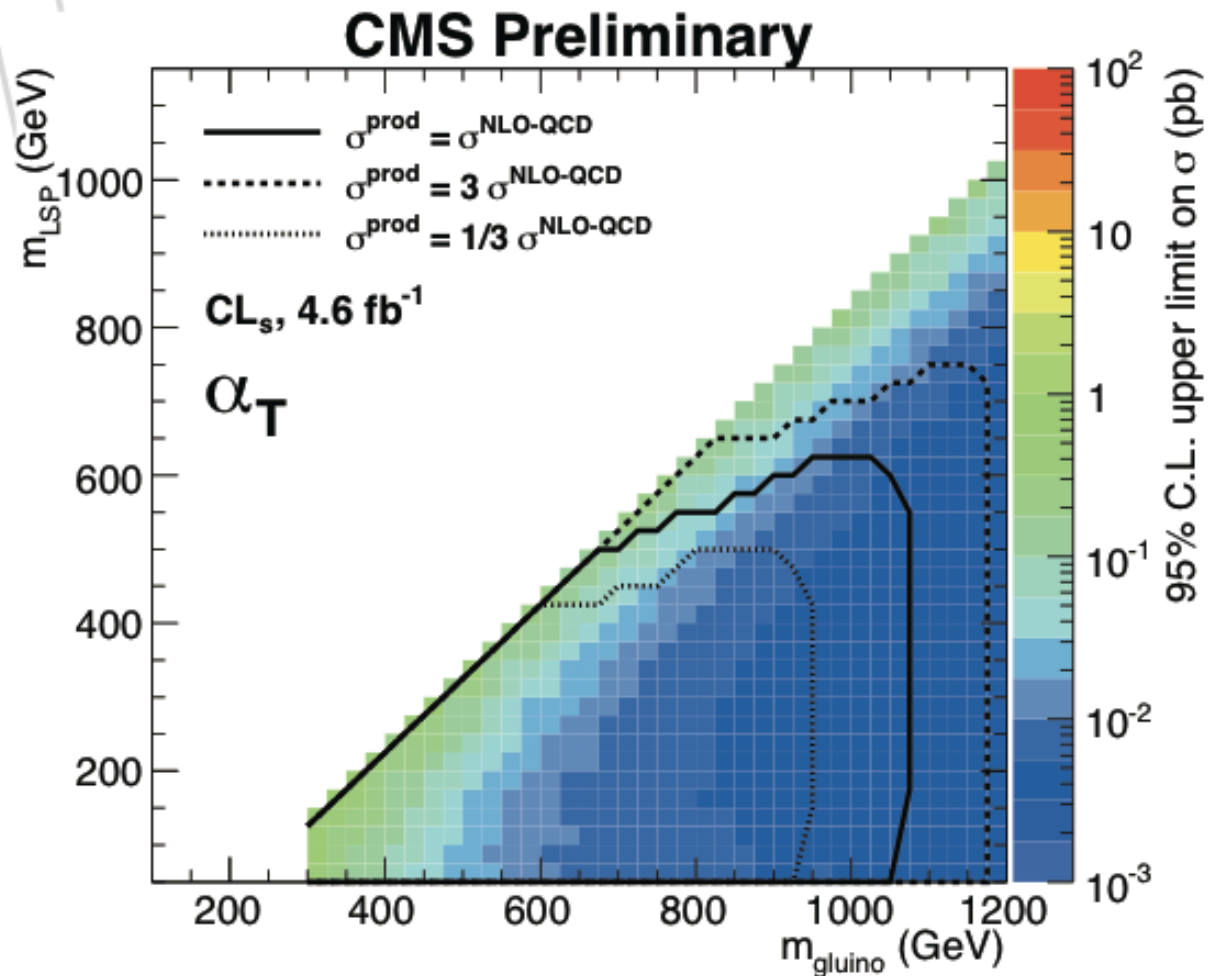
Yet, even this is still optimistic!

Example:
Gluon induced bb
production.

Limit on $M(\text{gluino})$
is around **1.1 TeV**
and stems from an
inclusive hadronic
search (α_T)

Looks impressive!

Yet, what does this
mean?



$$(f) \tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}^0 b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}^0 \text{ (T1bbbb)}$$

Limit on $M(\text{gluino})$ from $T1b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$

Lets do a little Gedankenexperiment:

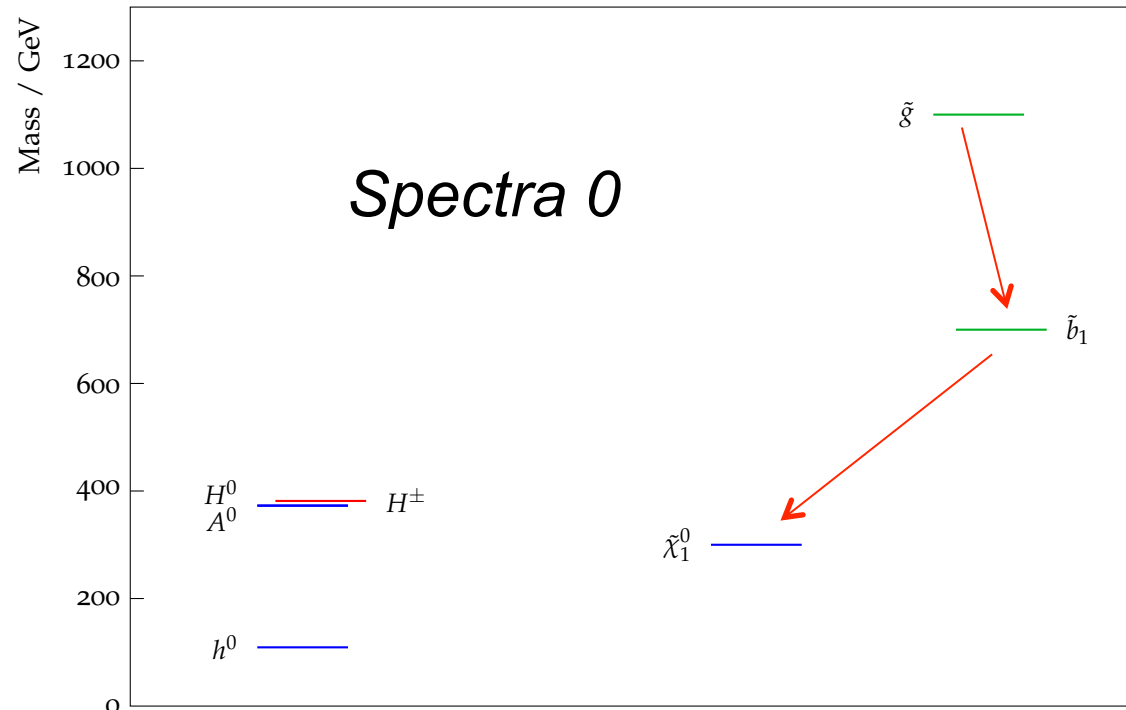
Assume two topology searches:

a) all-hadronic (jets + MET)

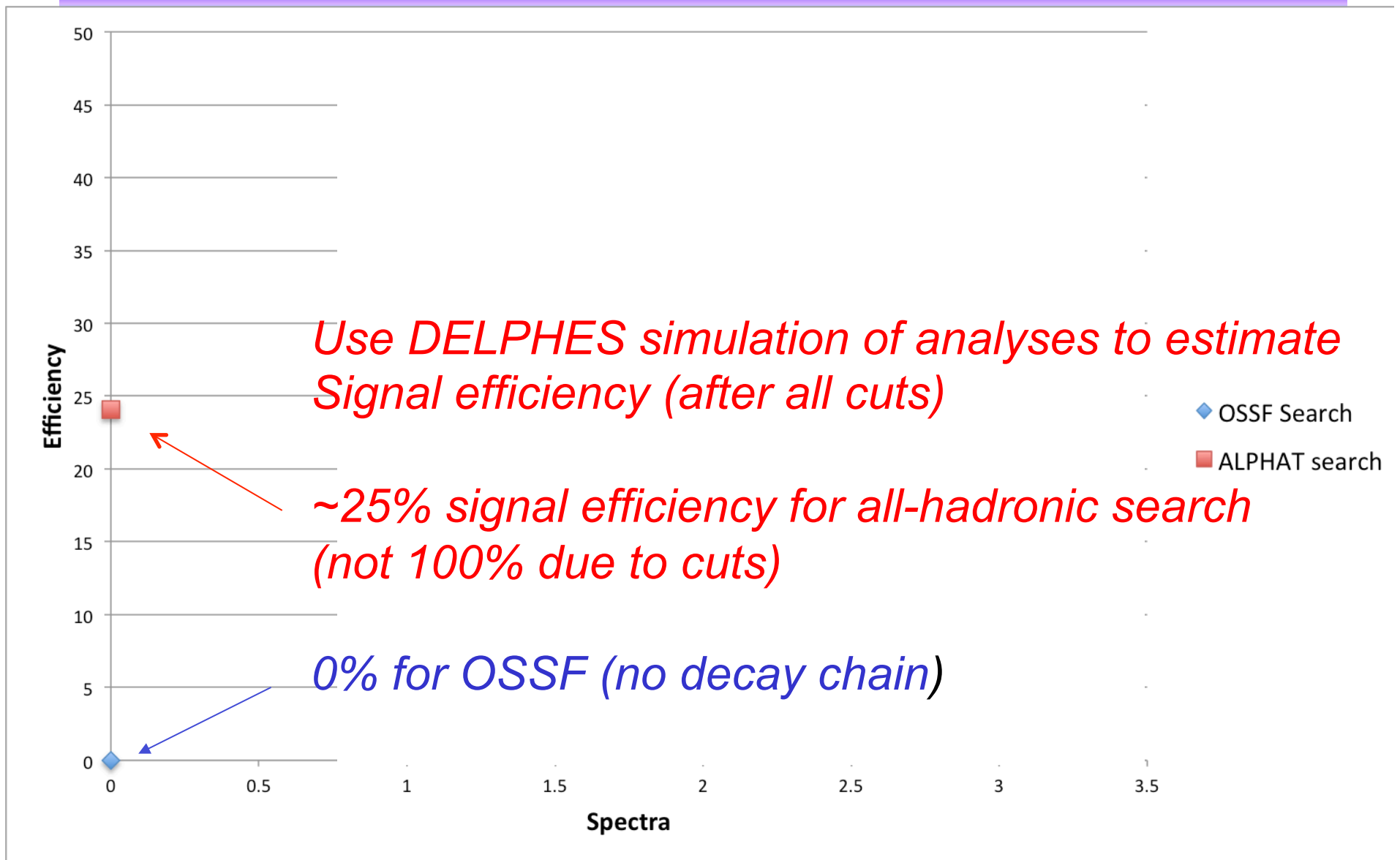
b) OSSF (jets + MET + l^+l^-)

0-leptons	1-lepton	OSDL	SSDL	≥ 3 leptons	2-photons	γ +lepton
Jets + MET	Single lepton + Jets + MET	Opposite-sign di-lepton + jets + MET	Same-sign di-lepton + jets + MET	Multi-lepton	Di-photon + jet + MET	Photon + lepton + MET

Also assume a SUSY spectrum:



Signal Efficiency: Spectra 0



Limit on $M(\text{gluino})$ from $T1b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$

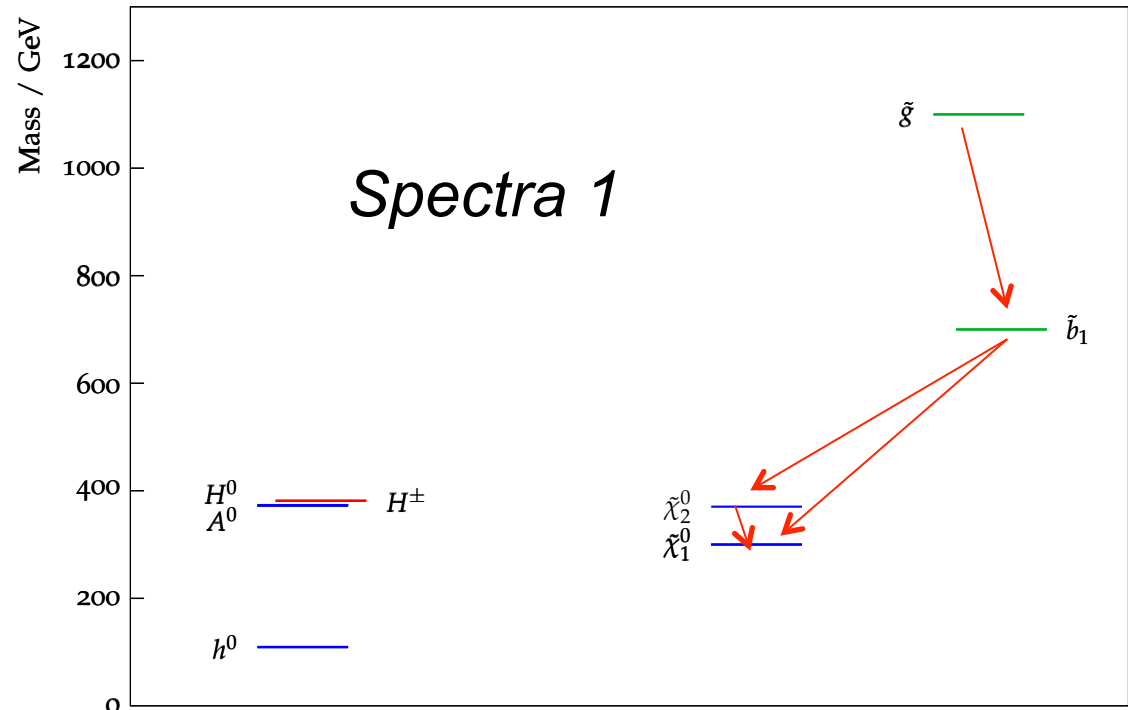
Lets do a little Gedankenexperiment:

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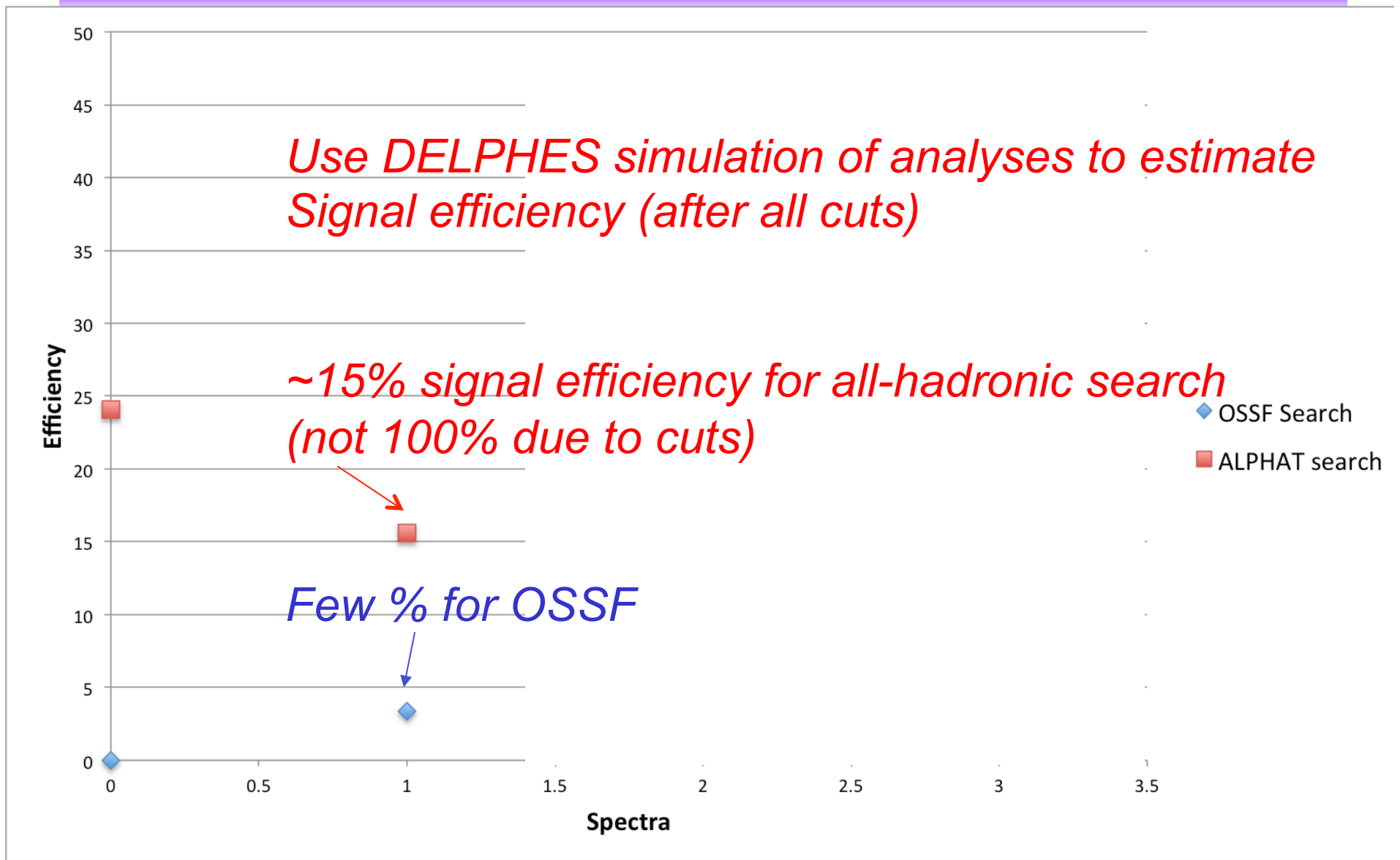
a) all-hadronic (jets + MET)

b) OSSF (jets + MET + l^+l^-)

Also assume a
SUSY spectrum
add χ_2^0



Signal Efficiency: Spectra 1



Limit on $M(\text{gluino})$ from $T1b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$

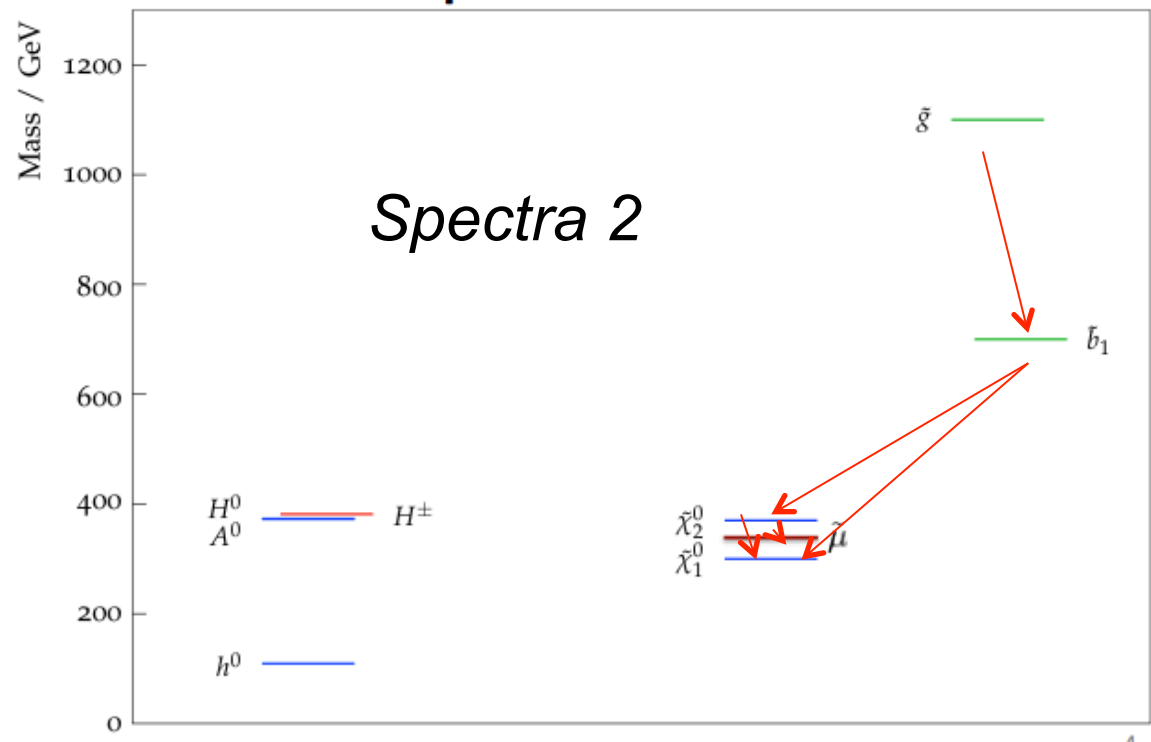
Lets do a little Gedankenexperiment:

Assume two topology searches:

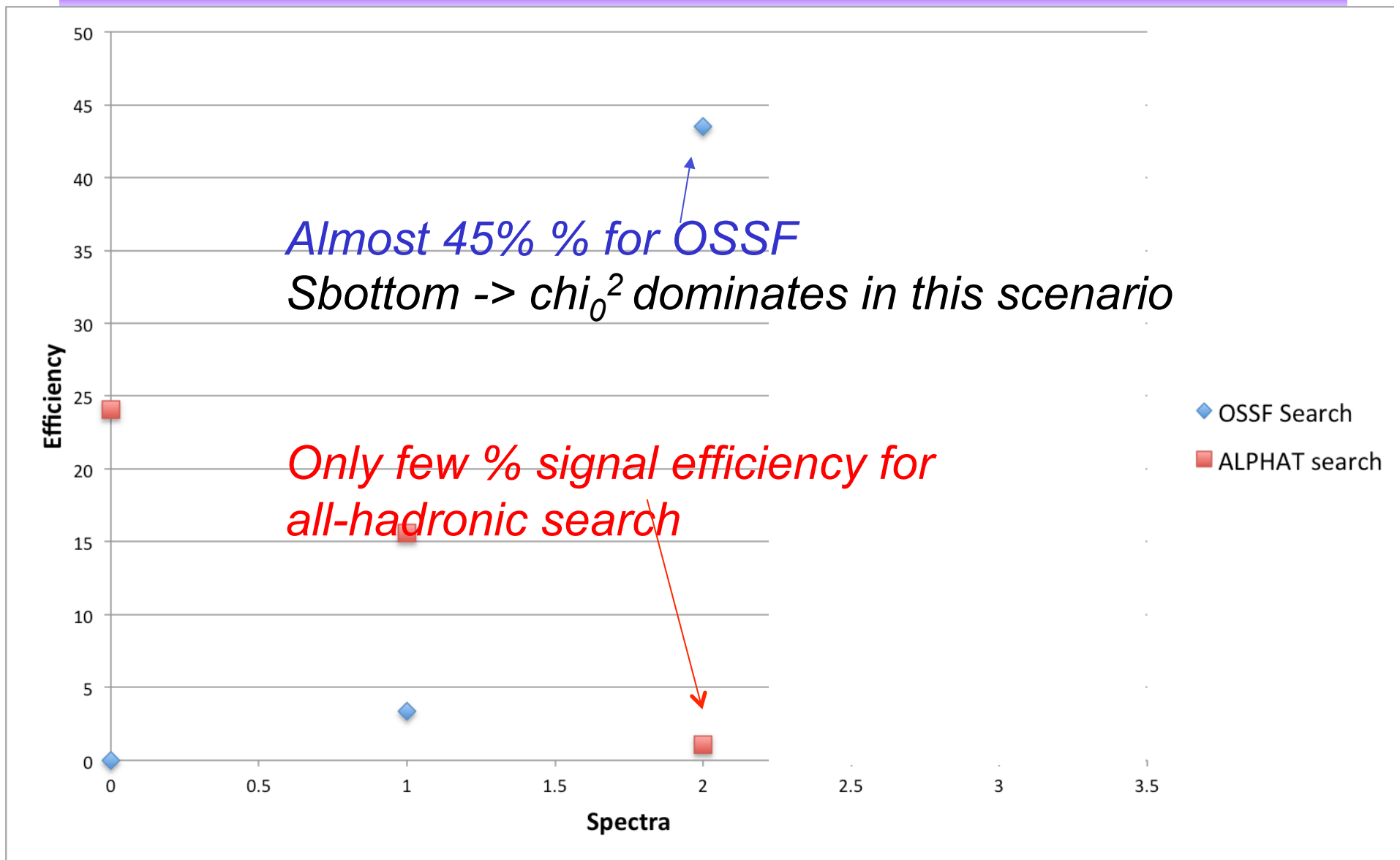
a) all-hadronic (jets + MET)

b) OSSF (jets + MET + l^+l^-)

Also assume a
SUSY spectrum
add χ_2^0
add smuon



Signal Efficiency: Spectra 2



Limit on $M(\text{gluino})$ from $T1b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$

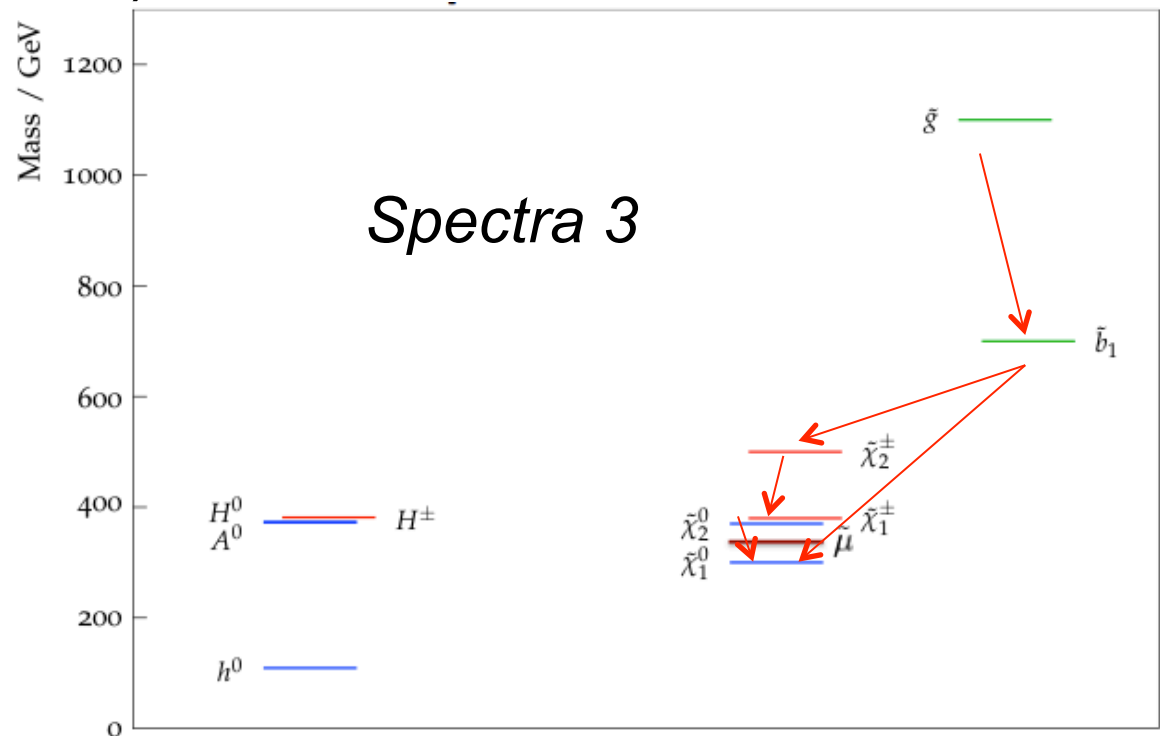
Lets do a little Gedankenexperiment:

Assume two topology searches:

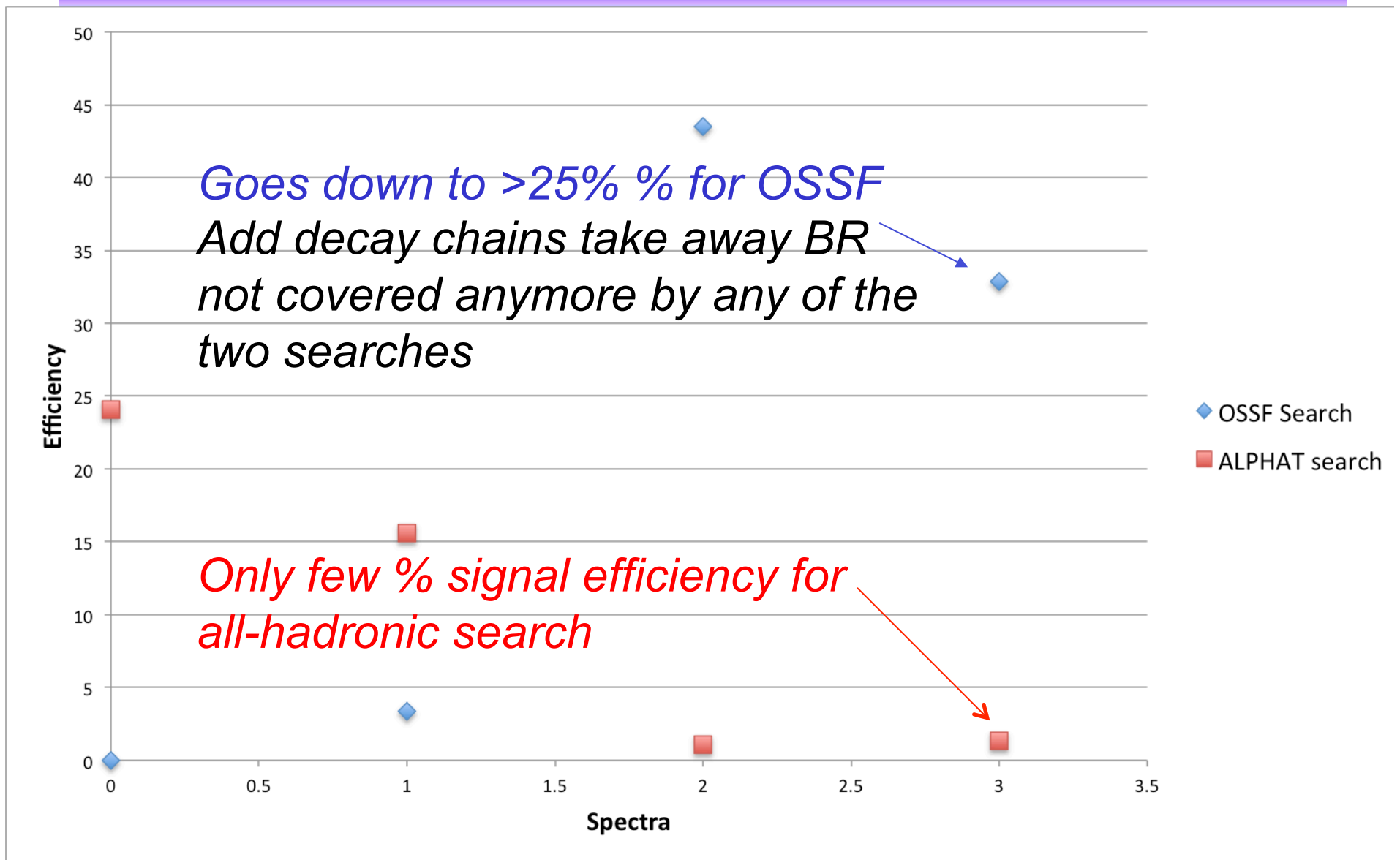
a) all-hadronic (jets + MET)

b) OSSF (jets + MET + l^+l^-)

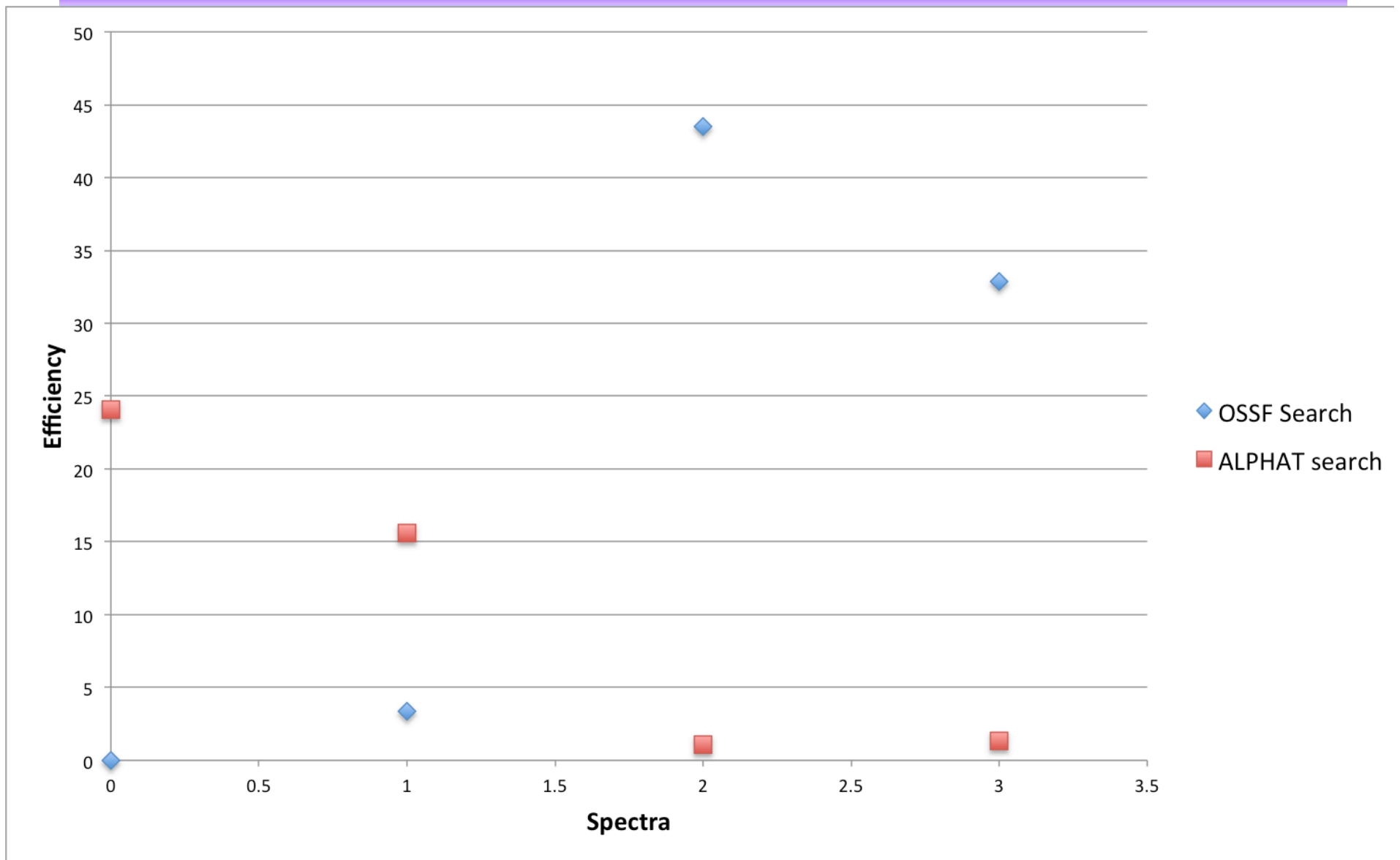
Also assume a
SUSY spectrum
add χ_2^0
add smuon
Add χ_1^+ , χ_2^+



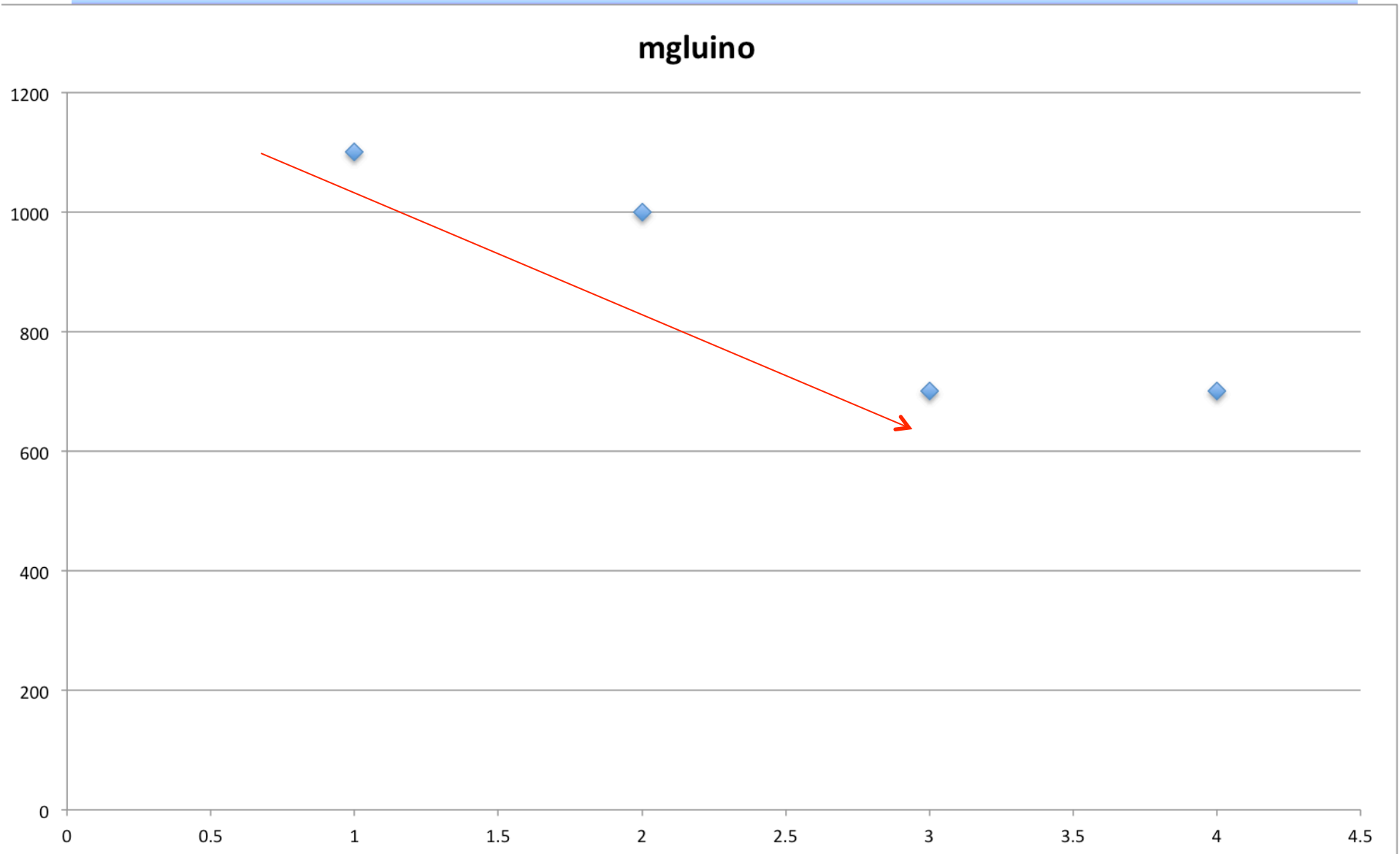
Signal Efficiency: Spectra 3



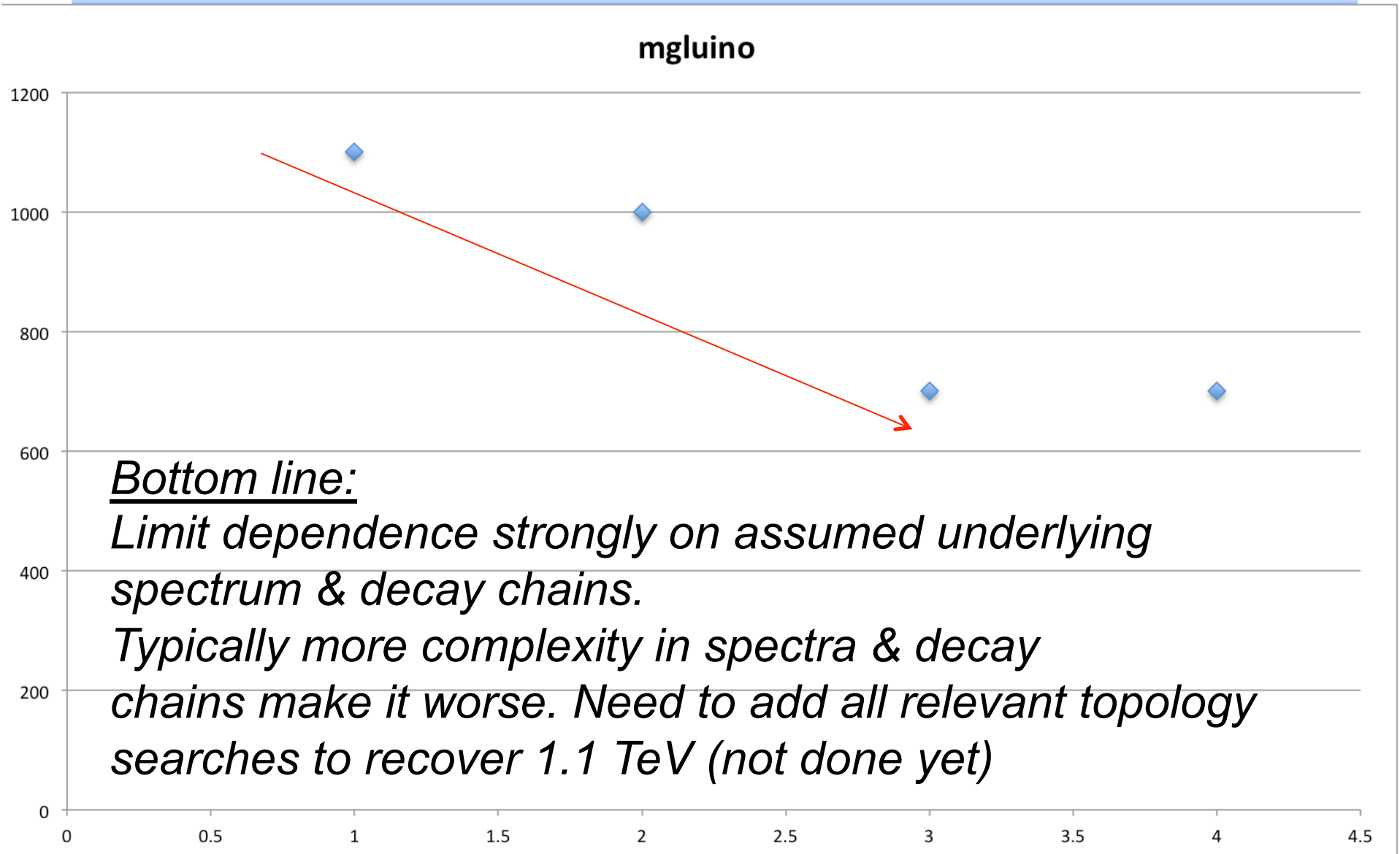
Signal Efficiency



$M(\text{gluino})$ Limit



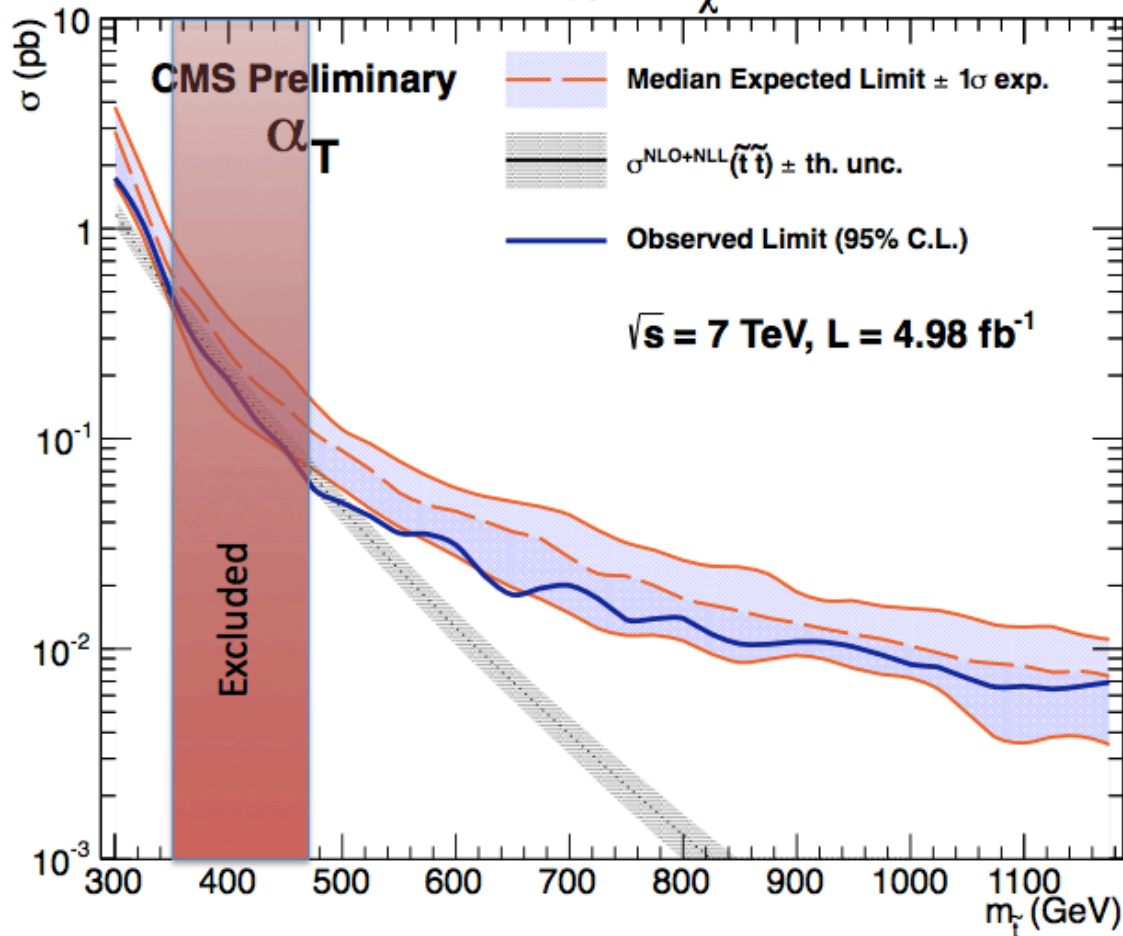
$M(\text{gluino})$ Limit



Stop searches

- Mixture of dedicated signature searches as well as inclusive searches with b-tagging
 - Example CMS: add 0,1,2,>2 b-tag categories to inclusive α_T search

$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{t} \tilde{t}^*; \tilde{t} \rightarrow t + \tilde{\chi} \quad m_{\tilde{\chi}} = 50 \text{ GeV}$$

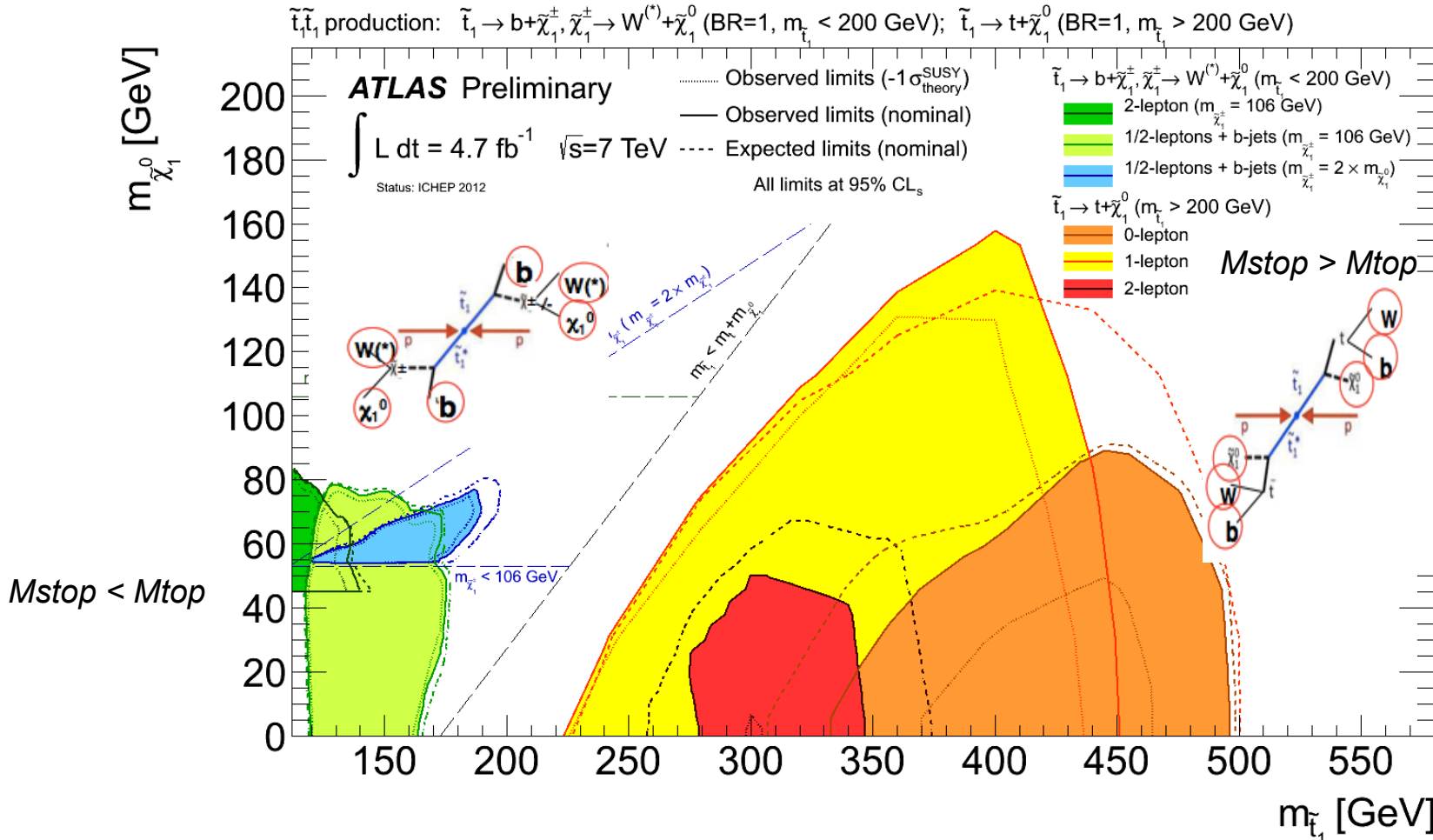


Just about to be sensitive to direct stop pair production.

Limits will improve rapidly with more data!

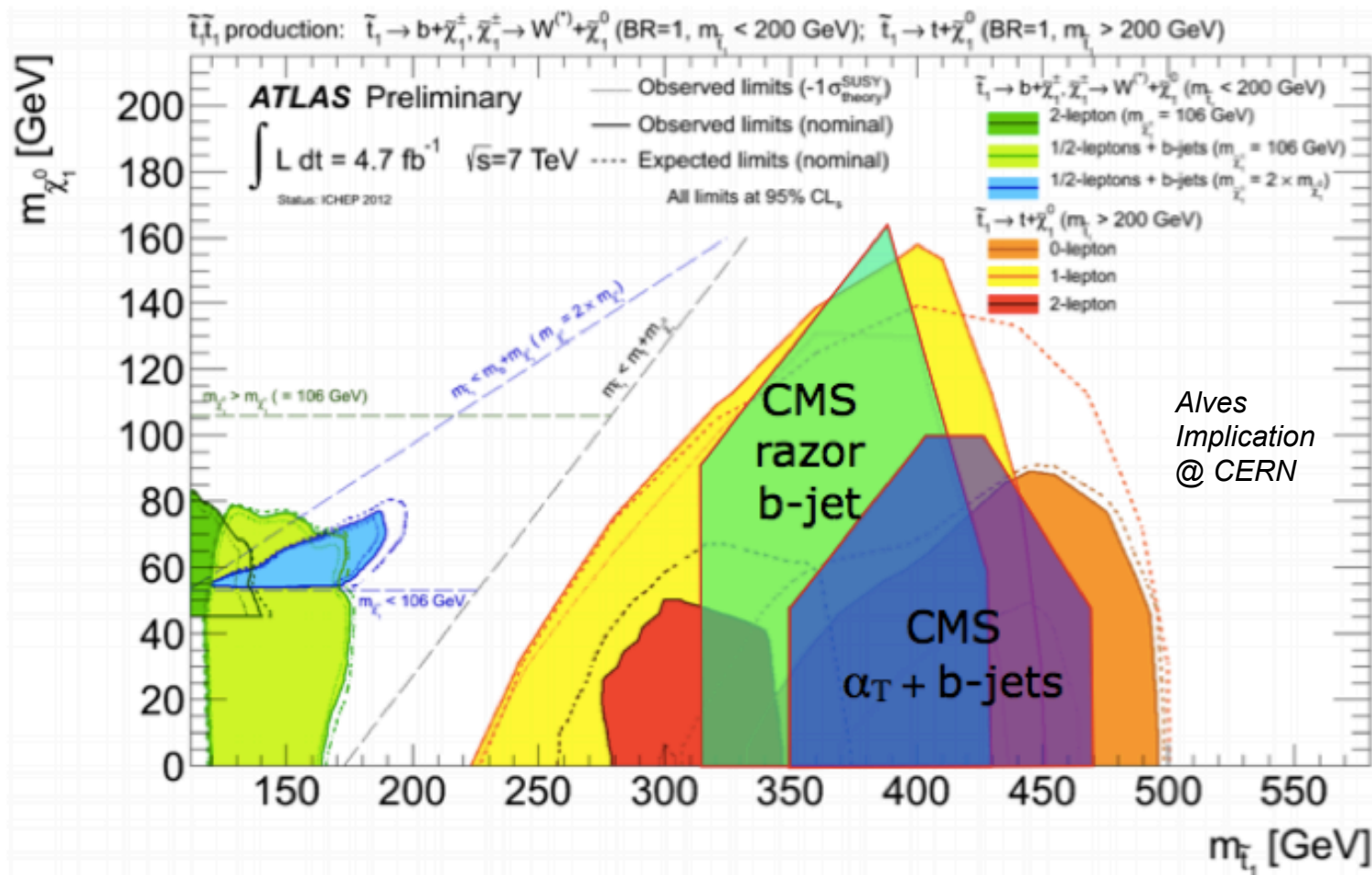
Direct Stop Searches Today

Nice summary plot from ATLAS ...



... but keep in mind; no limits for $m_{LSP} > 150$ GeV (so far)

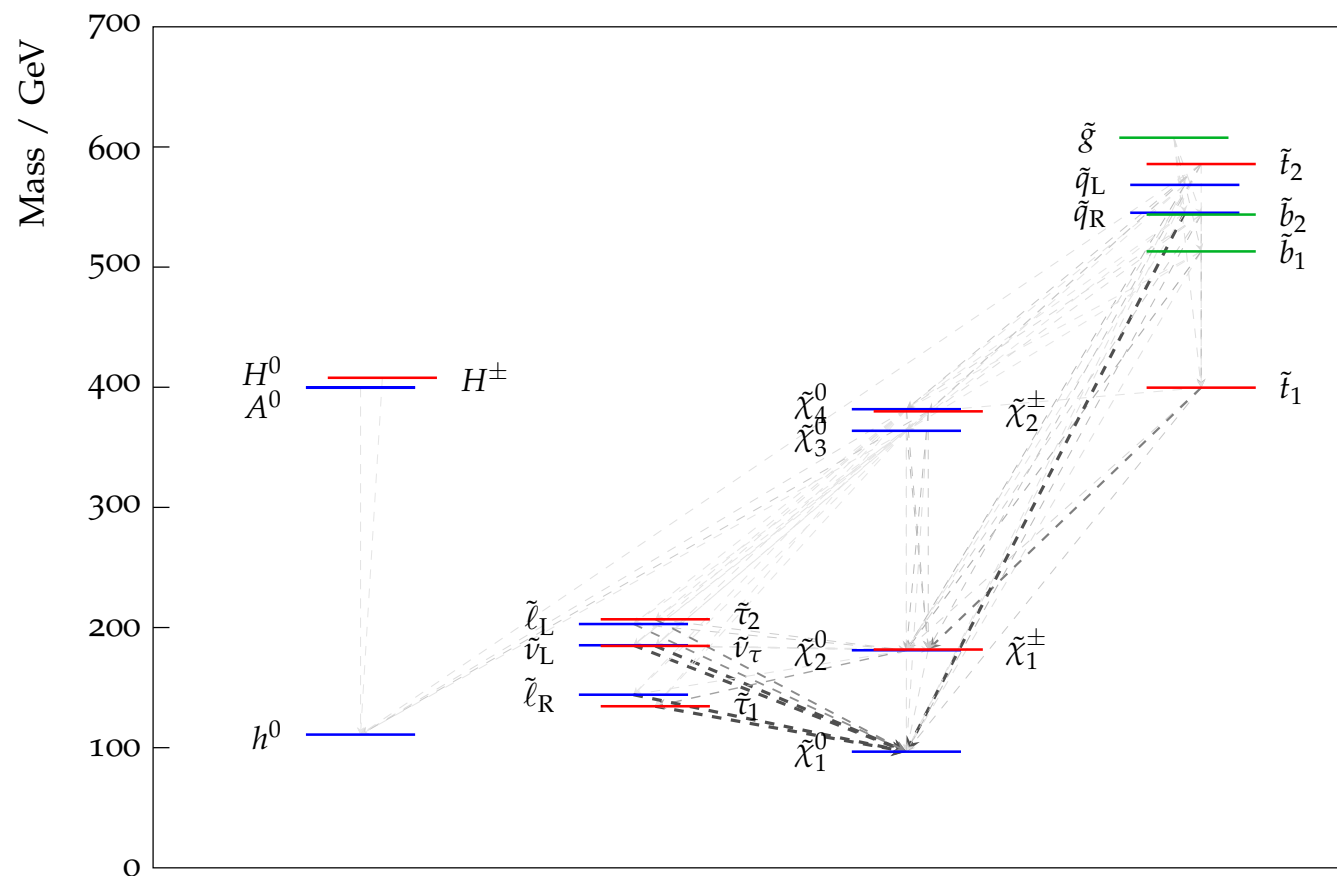
Direct Stop Searches Today



*Direct searches not yet adding much over inclusive searches!
 This needs more work!*

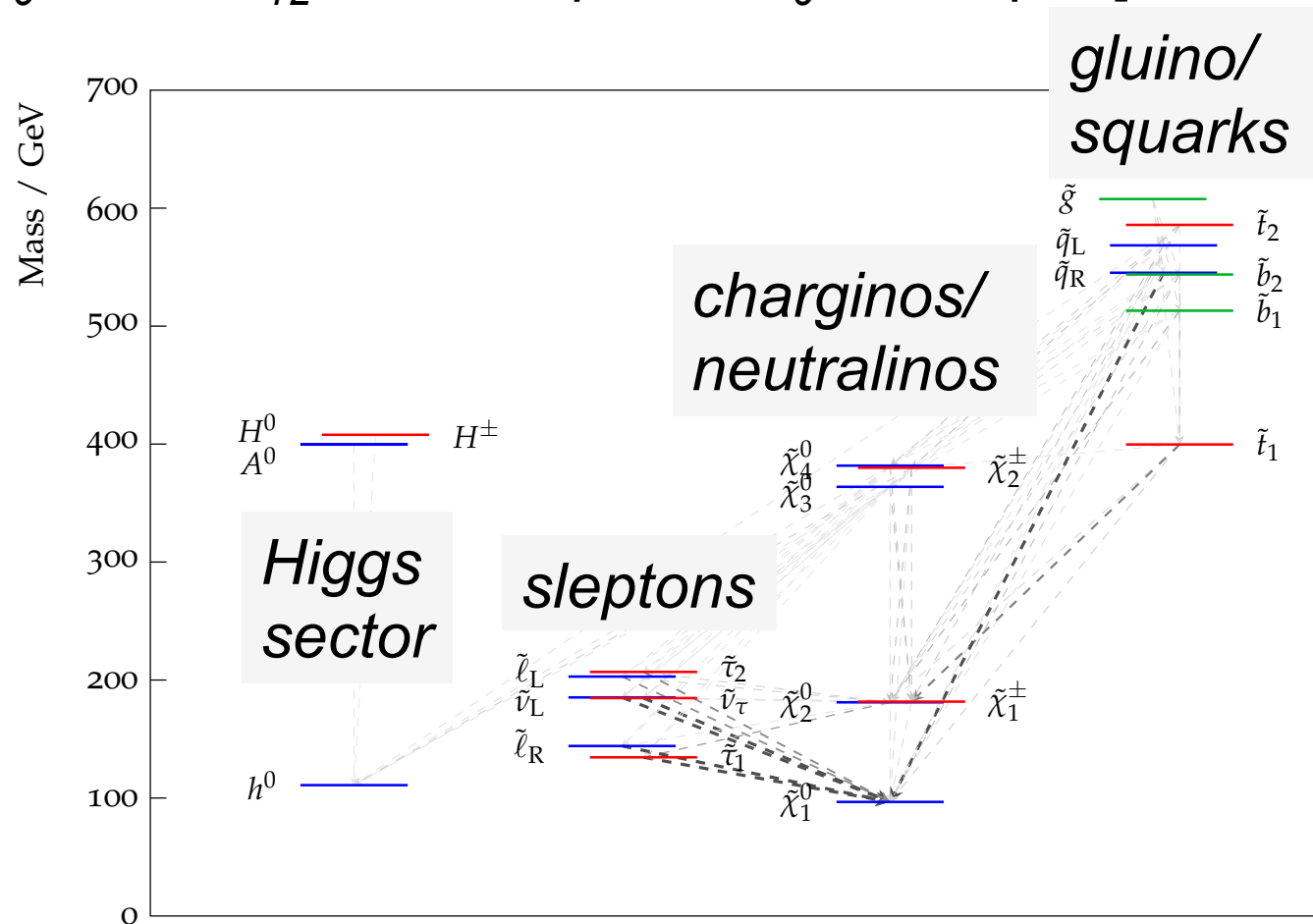
What have we learned (so far)?

Use the famous SPS1a benchmark point for illustration
[$m_0=100$, $m_{12}=250$, $\tan\beta=10$, $A_0=-100$, $\mu>0$]



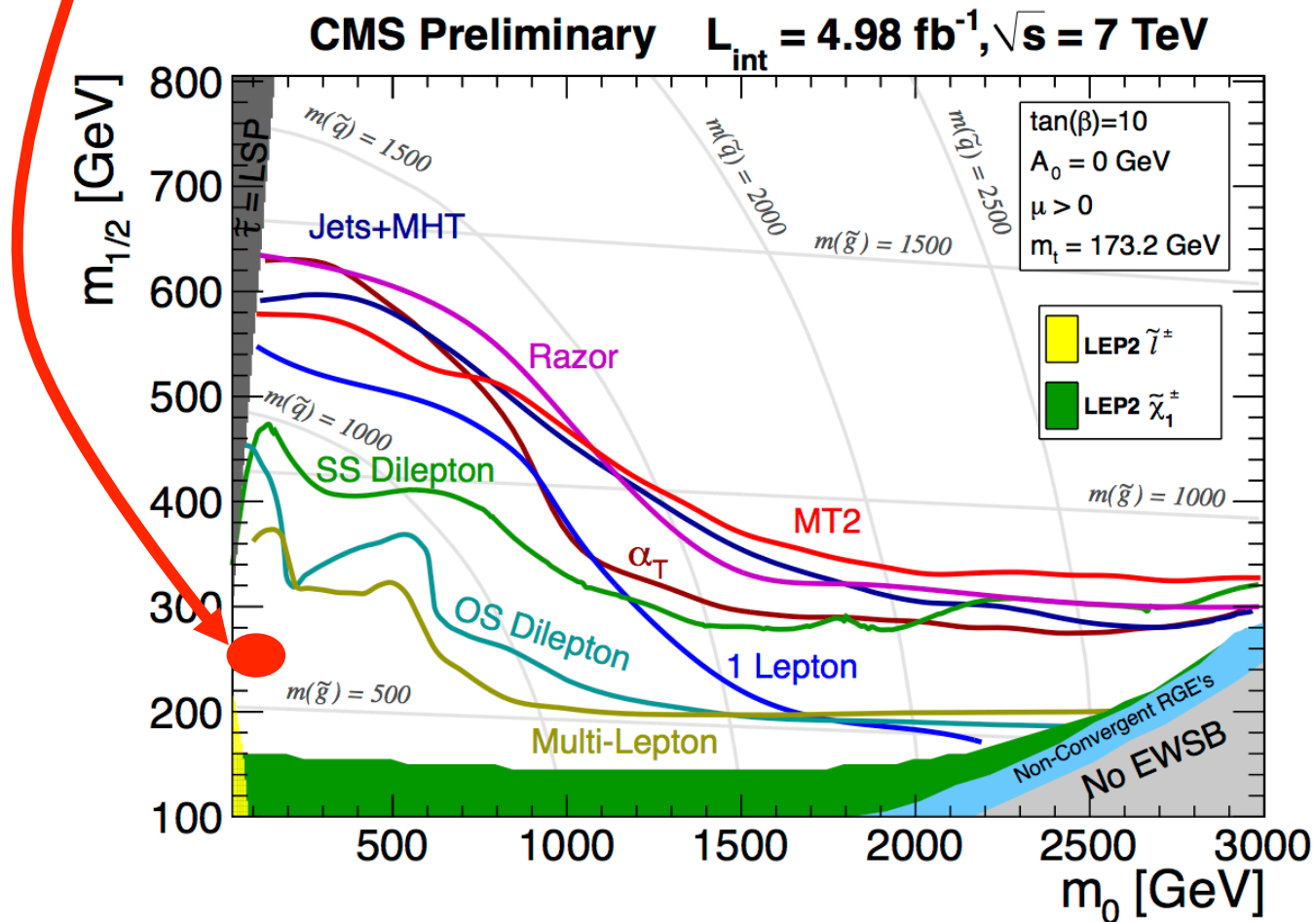
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What have we learned (so far)?

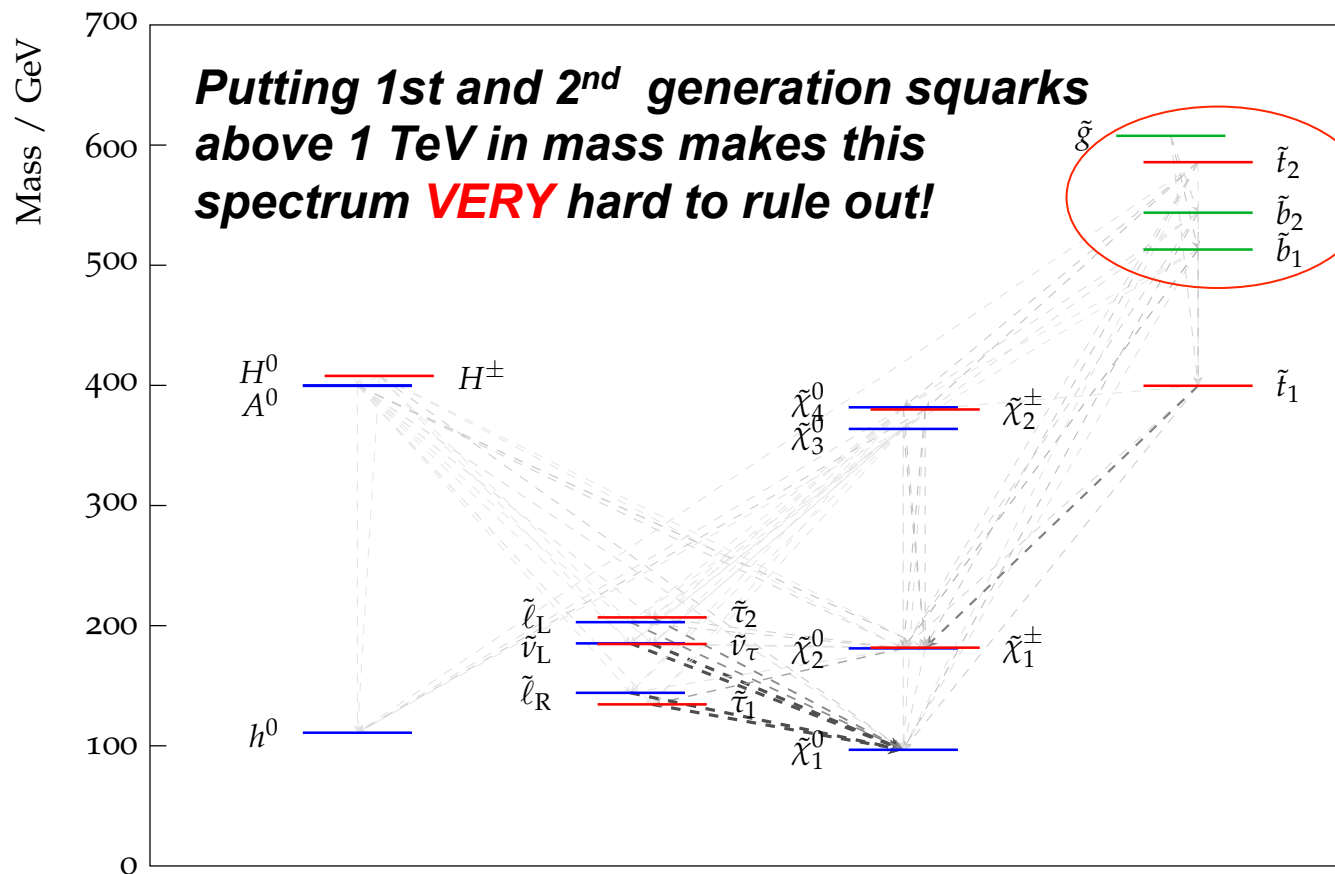
Use the famous SPS1a benchmark point for illustration
 $[m_0=100, m_{12}=250, \tan\beta=10, A_0=-100, \mu>0]$



*Point well ruled out already!
 But*

What have we learned (so far)?

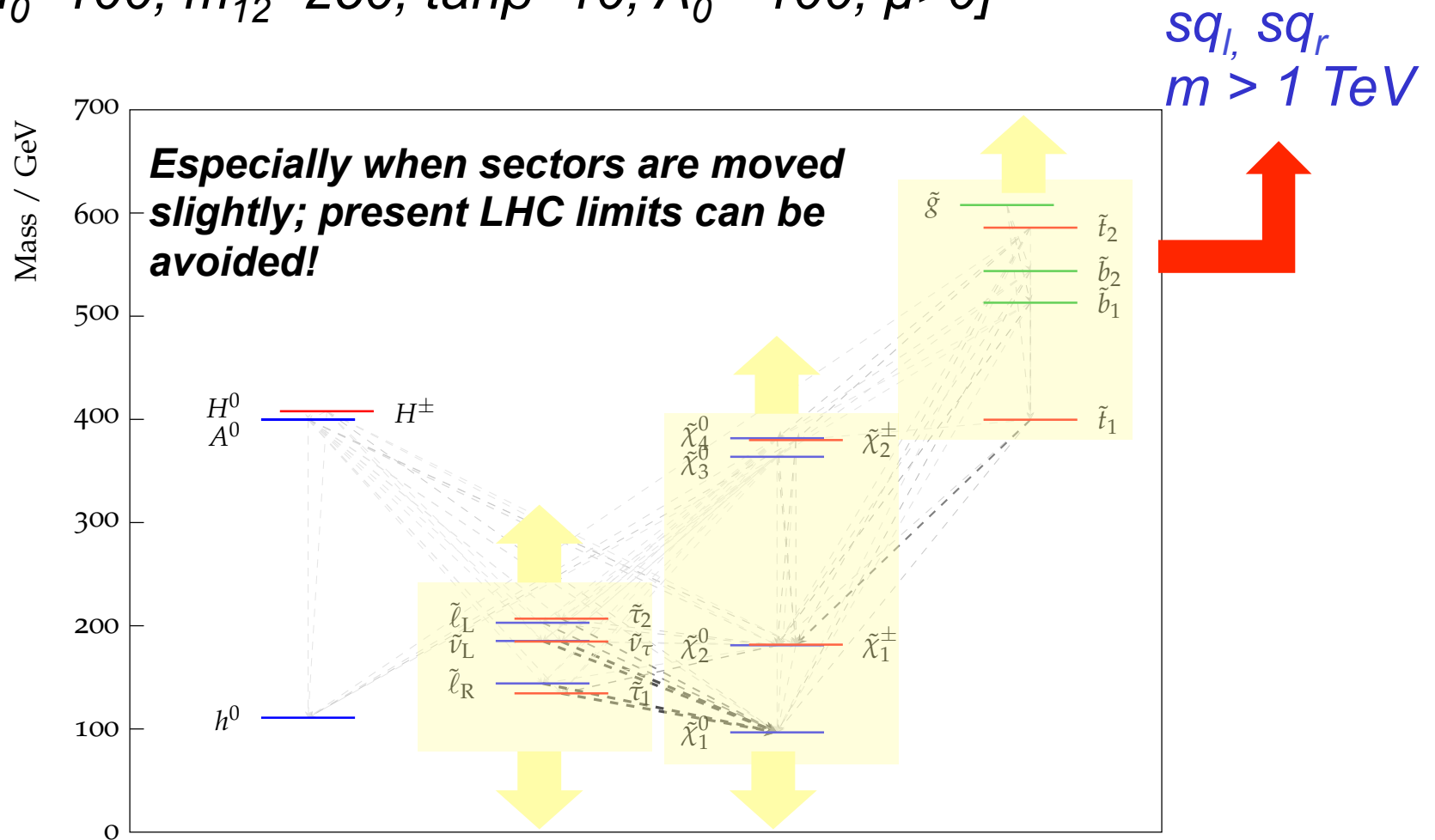
Use the famous SPS1a benchmark point for illustration
 $[m_0=100, m_{12}=250, \tan\beta=10, A_0=-100, \mu>0]$



sq_l, sq_r
 $m > 1 \text{ TeV}$

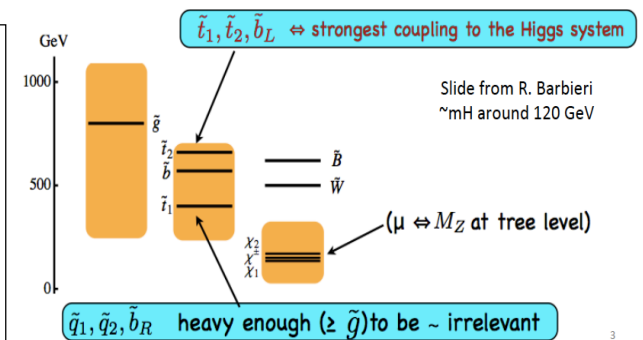
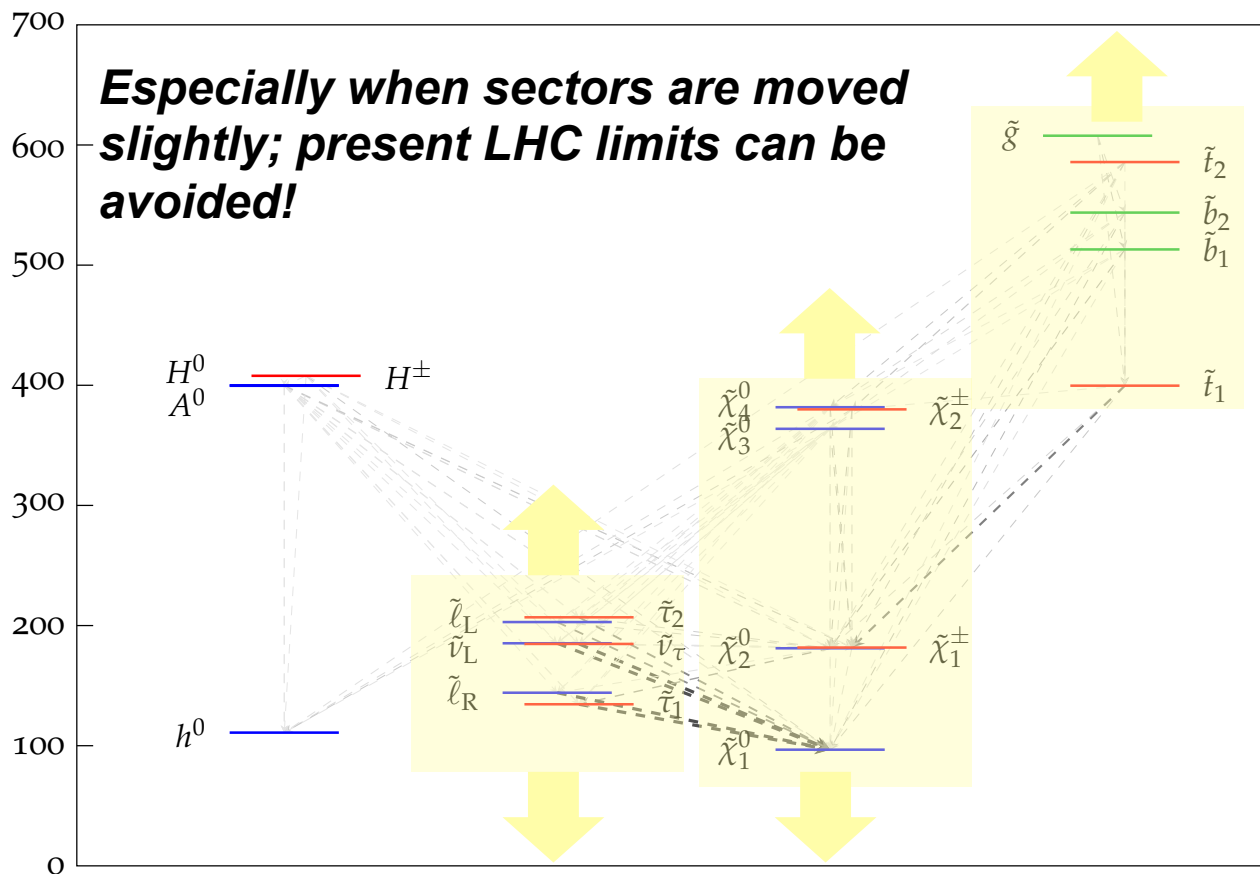
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What have we learned (so far)?

Use the famous SPS1a benchmark point for illustration
 $[m_0=100, m_{12}=250, \tan\beta=10, A_0=-100, \mu>0]$



It is not a surprise
 that this looks very
 similar to what
 people call these
 days
**“Natural SUSY”
 spectra**

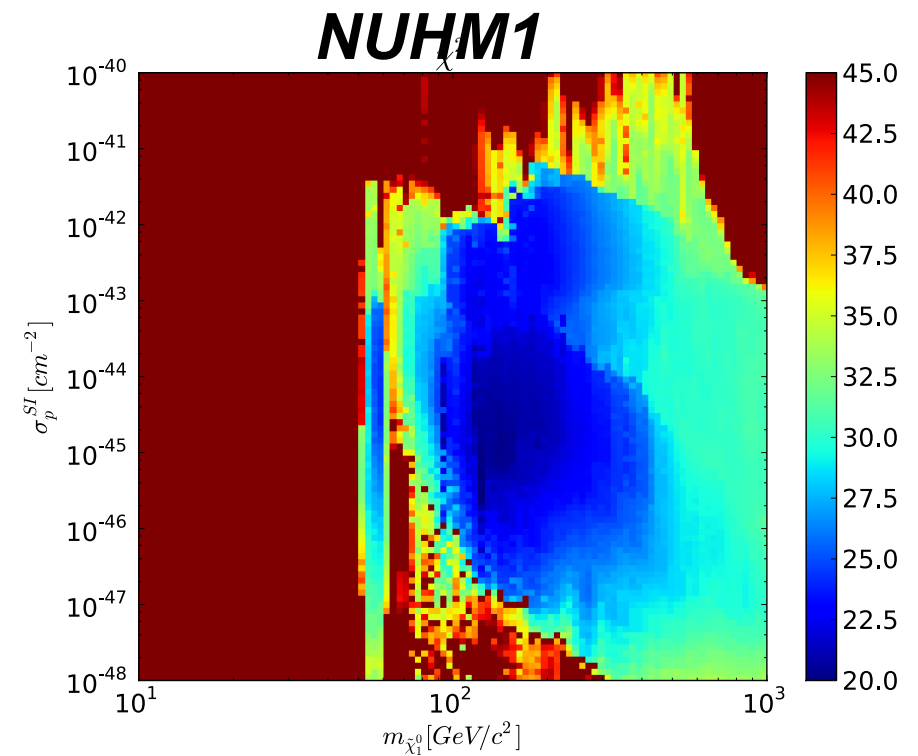
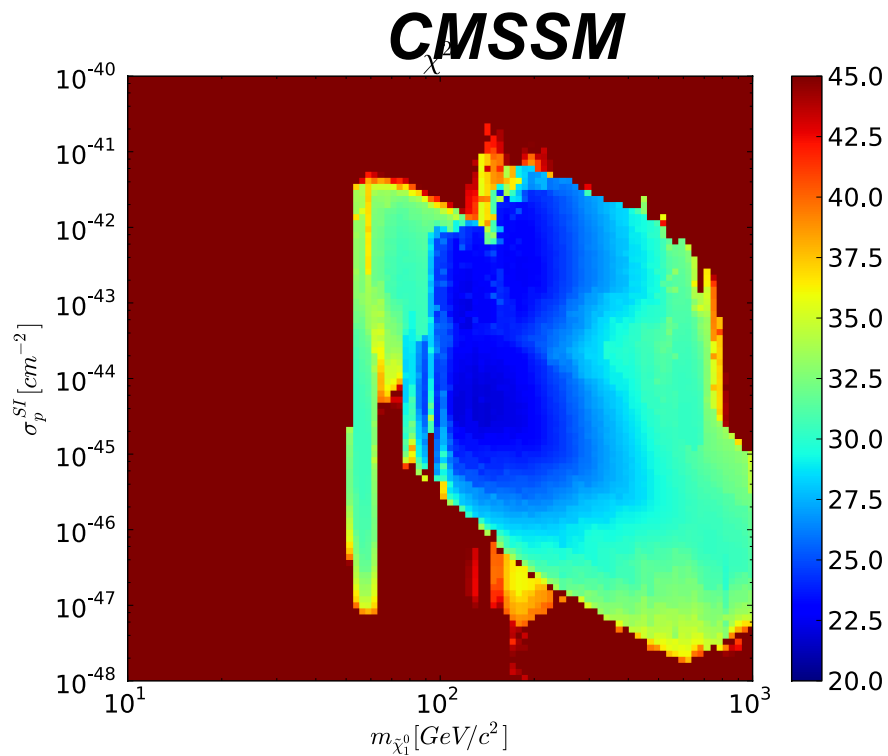
Summary

- What have we learned so far?
 - A lot! Yet, not as much as some people think.
 - We are just about to explore the 1 TeV scale and beyond and there are still major wholes in SUSY parameters space below the 1 TeV scale.
- So far SUSY has not revealed itself!
 - Yet, with many of the powerful direct searches continuing to push the limits, discovery of a SUSY-like signal could now happen almost every day!
 - It, however, might also take more time and ingenuity to claim a signal (or to rule out the most relevant parameter space).
- 13+ TeV operation in 2015 will be critical!

Backup Material

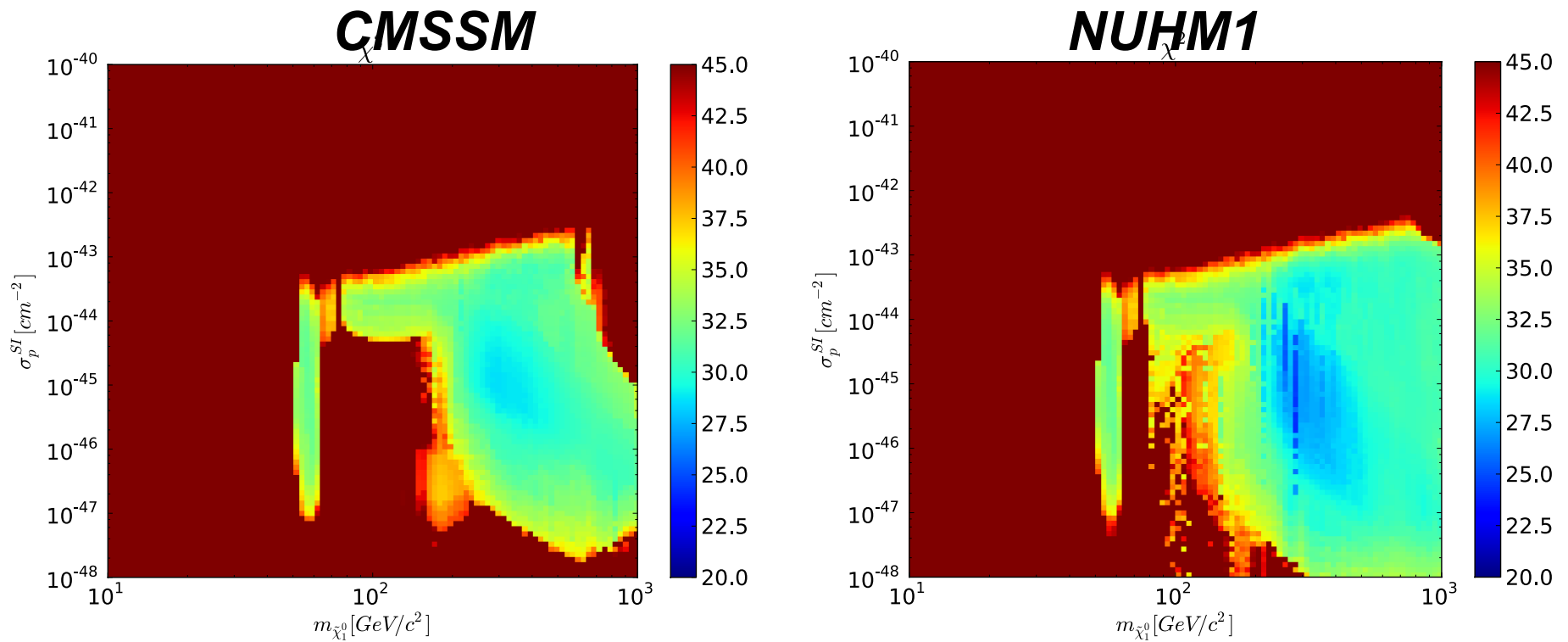
Spin Independent XS vs. M_{LSP}

Pre-LHC 2008



Spin Independent XS vs. M_{LSP}

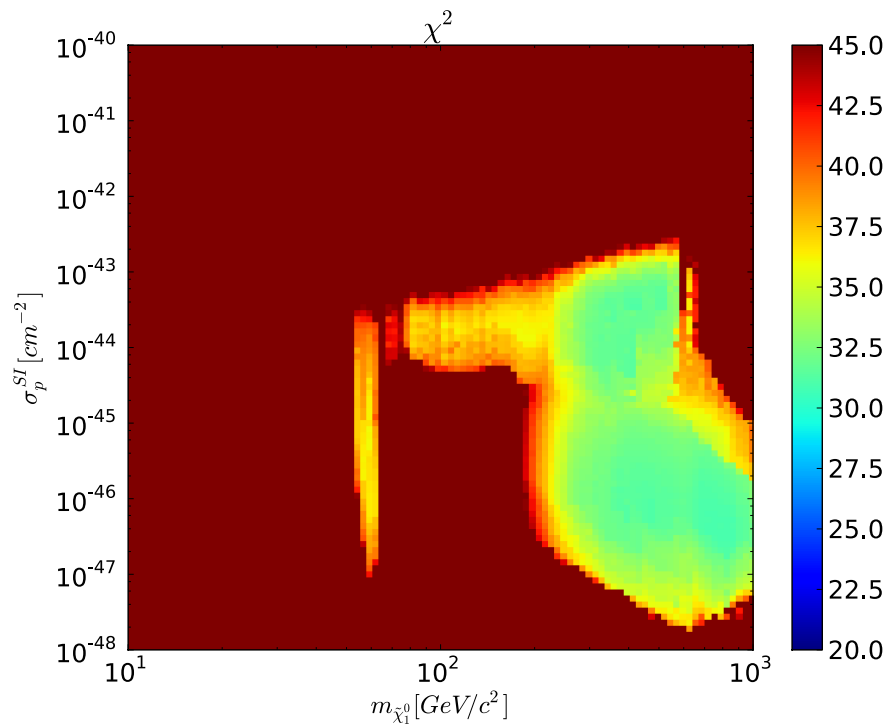
Post-LHC (1/fb), Post-Xenon100 - 2011



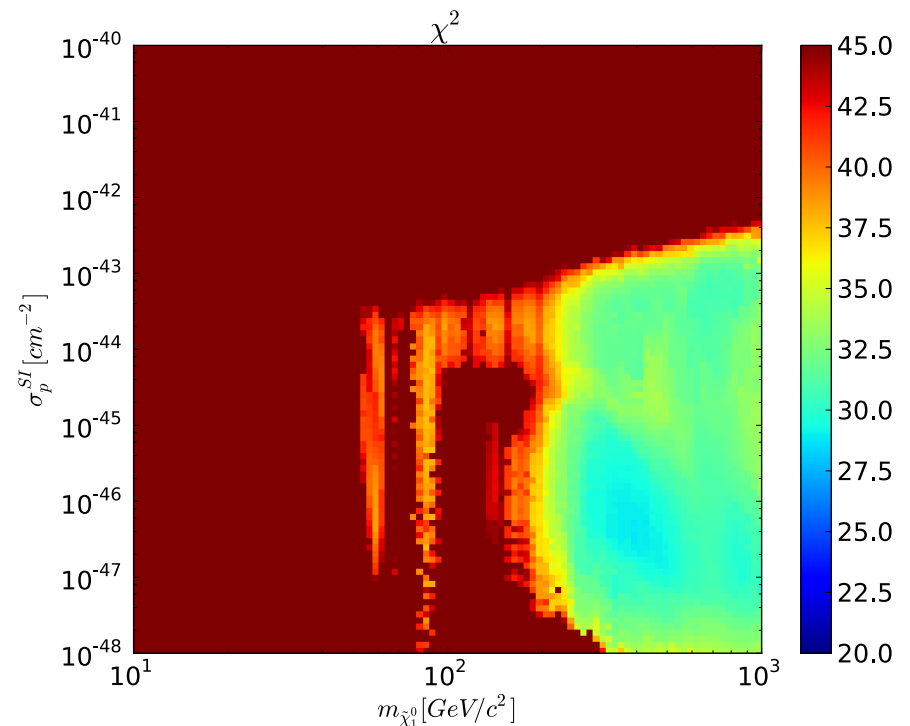
Spin Independent XS vs. M_{LSP}

Post Discovery!

assume $m_H = 125 \pm 1.5(\text{theo}) \pm 1.0 \text{ GeV}$



CMSSM

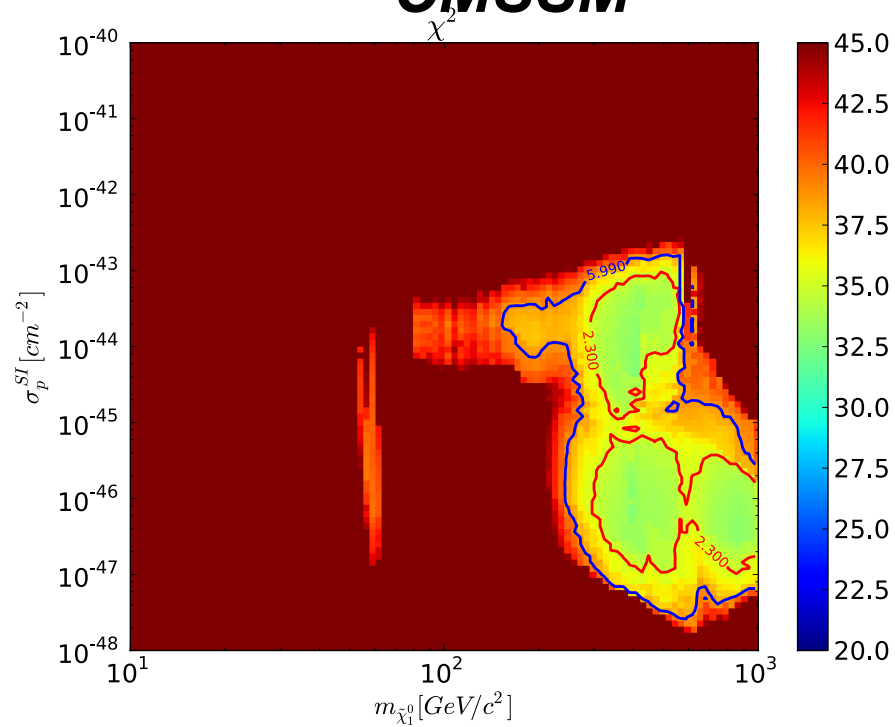


NUHM1

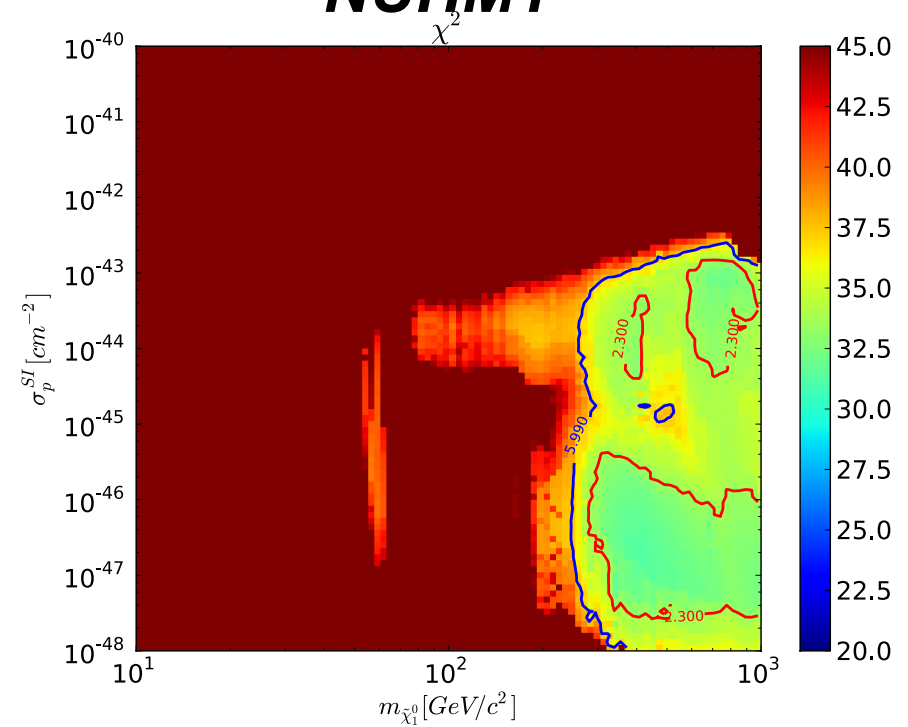
Spin Independent XS vs. M_{LSP}

Today

CMSSM

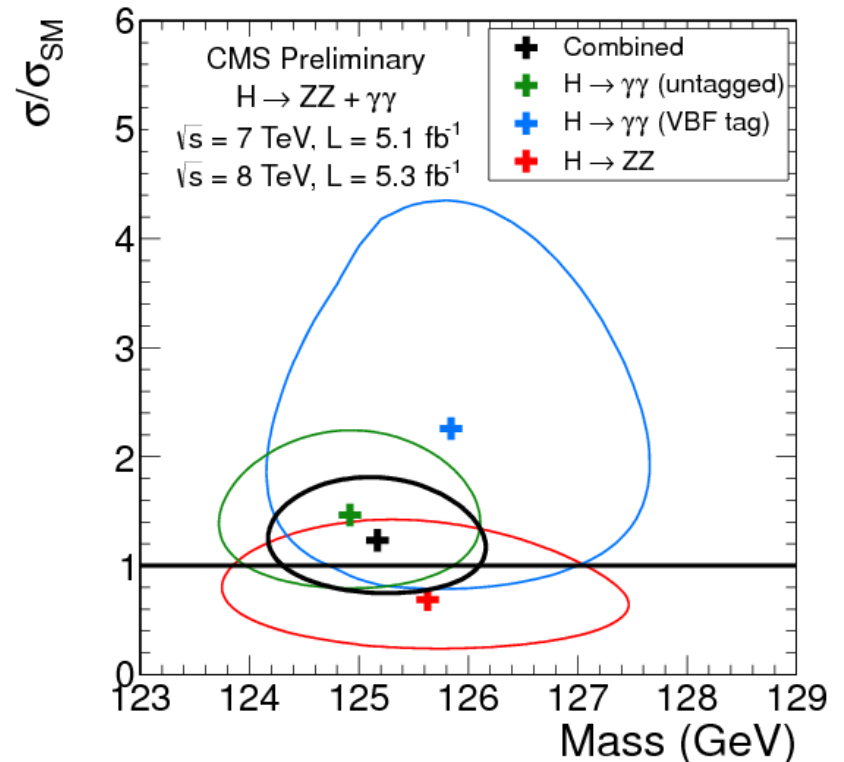
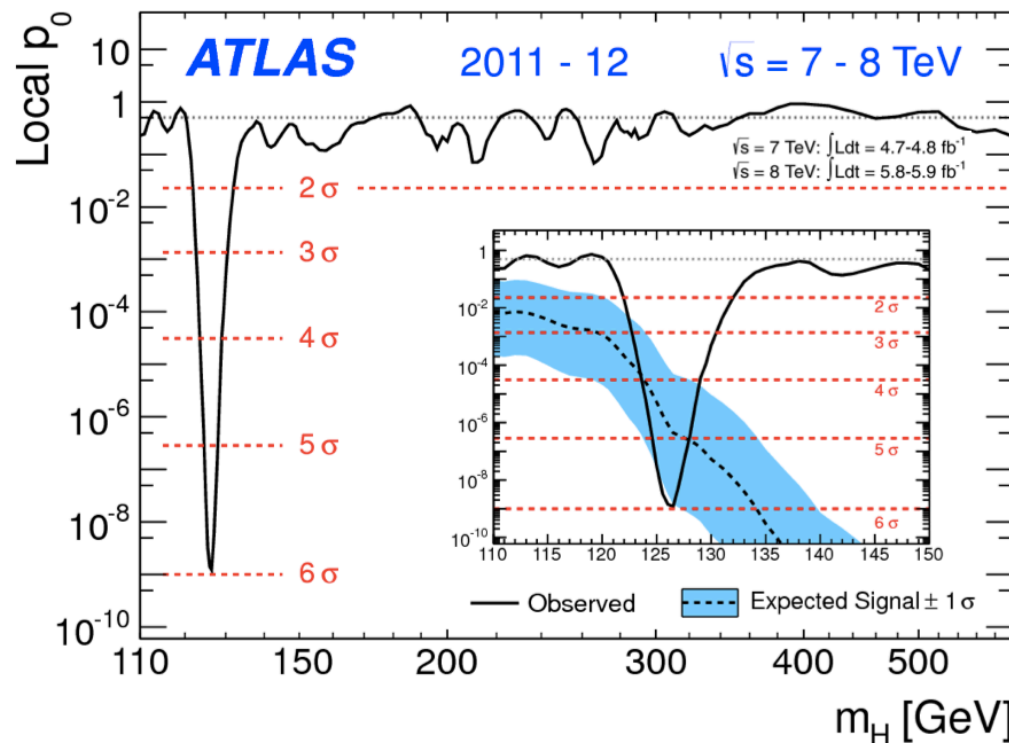


NUHM1



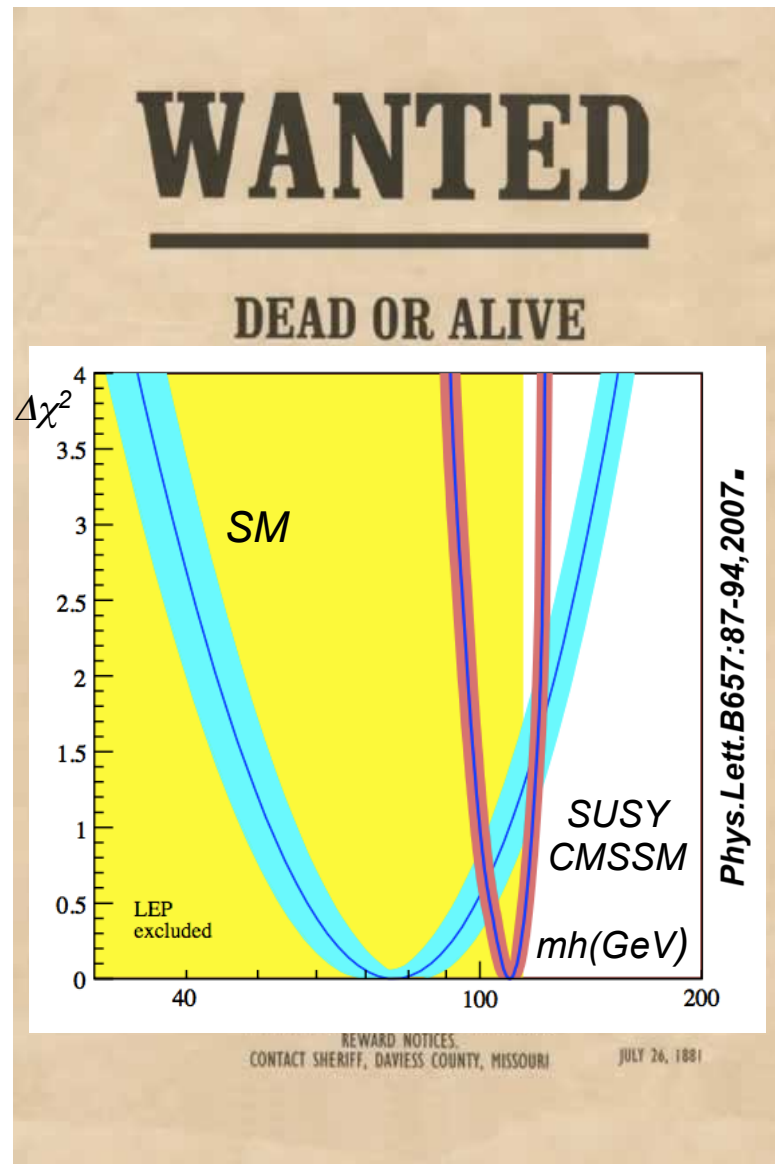
Discovery of a new Boson

The summer's tale of 2012 (and beyond)



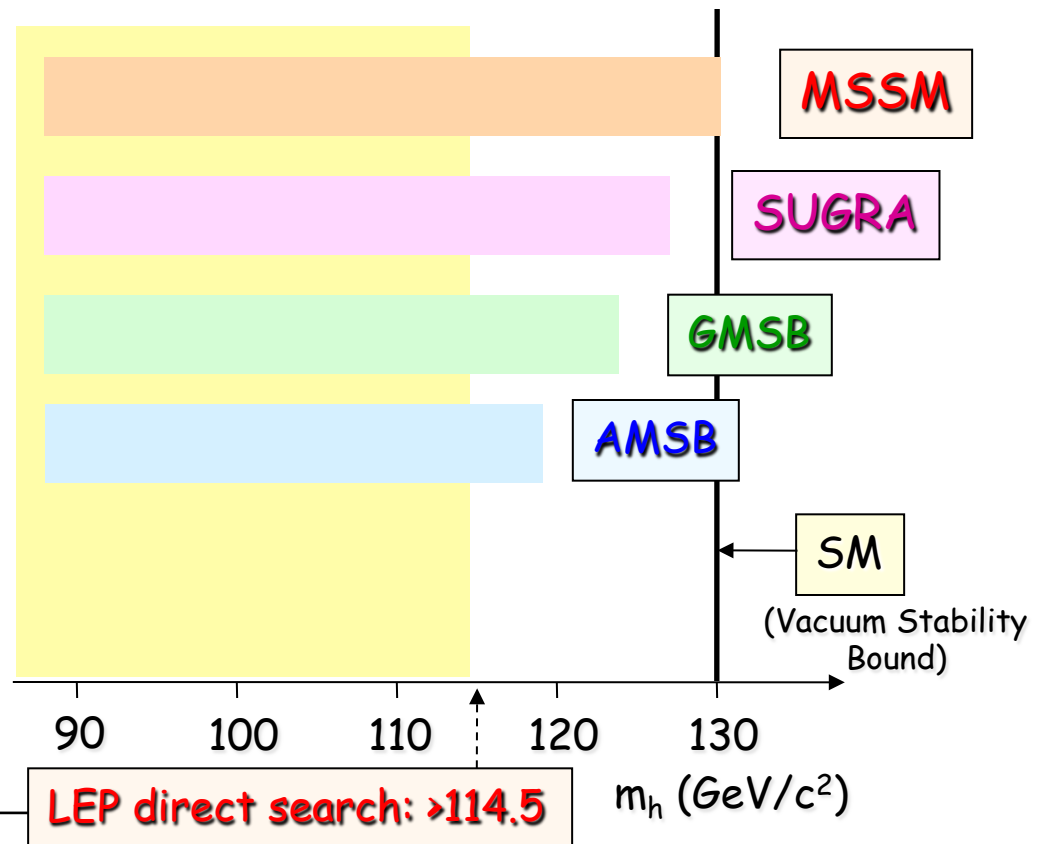
Discovery of a new Boson with SM-like Higgs properties at a mass around 125 GeV!

SM-like Higgs Boson



SM: Constrained Phase Space
 $m_h(\text{SM}) < 161 \text{ GeV @ 95\% CL}$

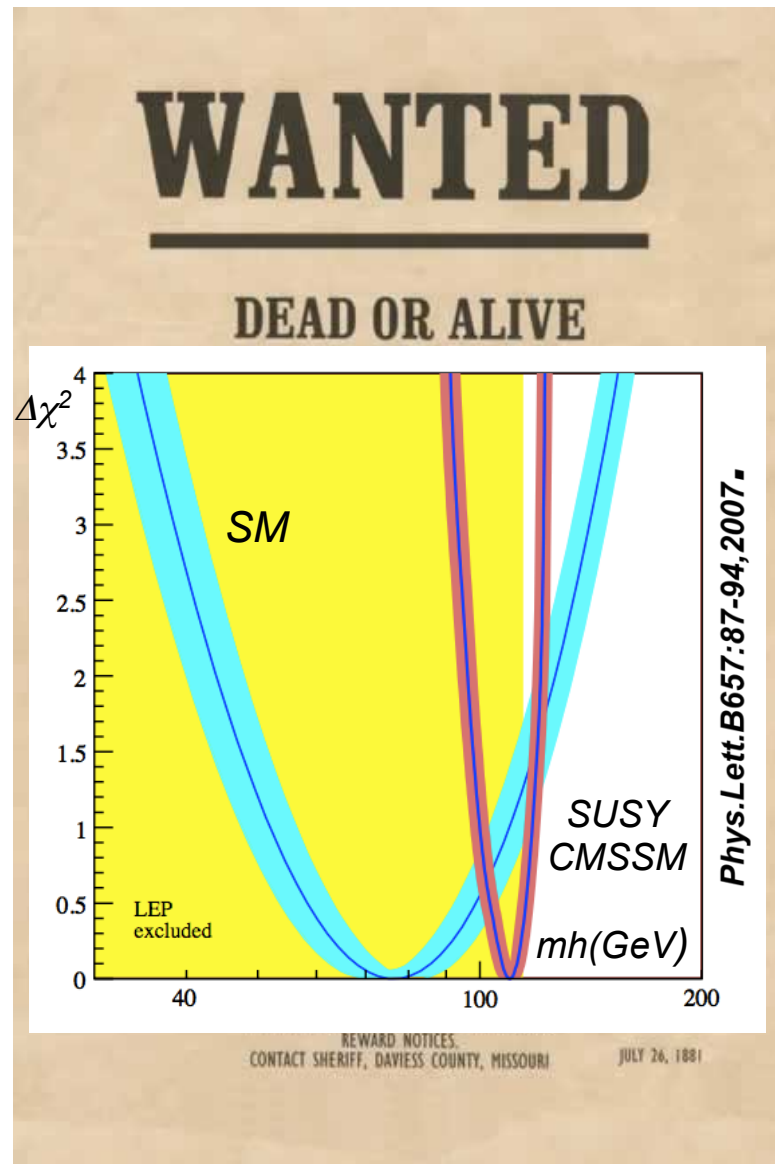
SUSY: Accessible Phase Space



SUSY: What have we learned? O. Buchmüller

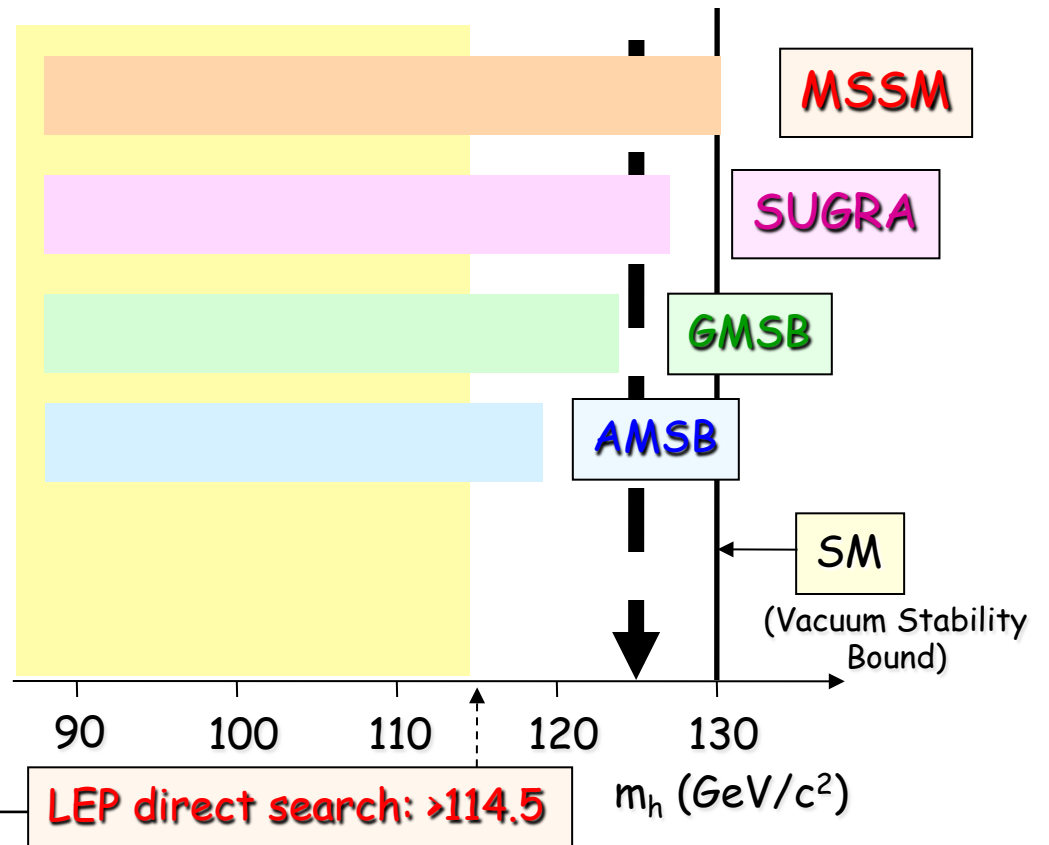
London

SM-like Higgs Boson



SM: Constrained Phase Space
 $m_h(\text{SM}) < 161 \text{ GeV @ 95\% CL}$

SUSY: Accessible Phase Space



SUSY: What have we learned? O. Buchmüller

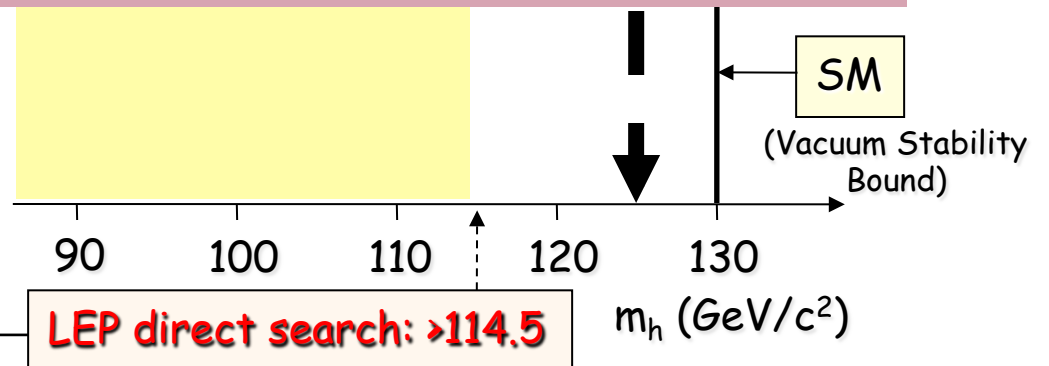
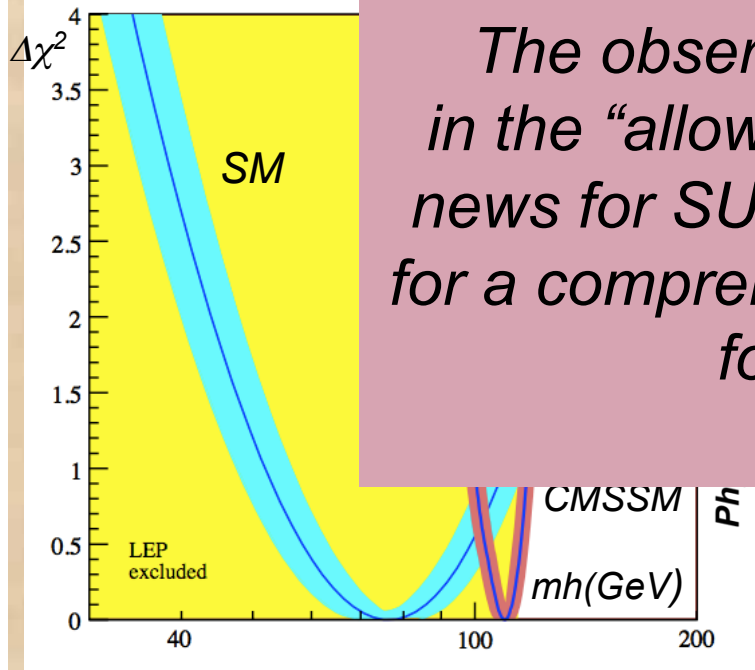
London

SM-like Higgs Boson

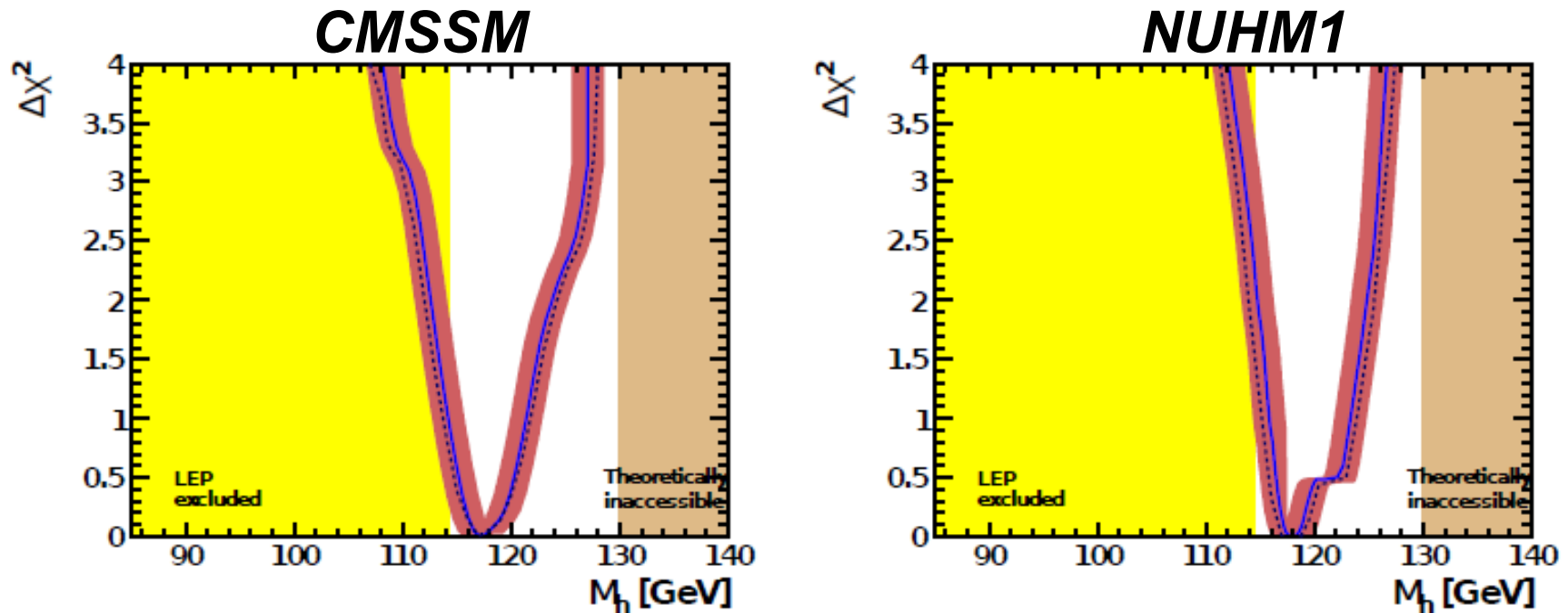
SM: Constrained Phase Space
 $m_h(\text{SM}) < 161 \text{ GeV @ 95\% CL}$

The way I look at it:

The observation of a Higgs-like particle in the “allowed” SUSY mass range is good news for SUSY. It further supports the need for a comprehensive SUSY search campaign for the years to come!

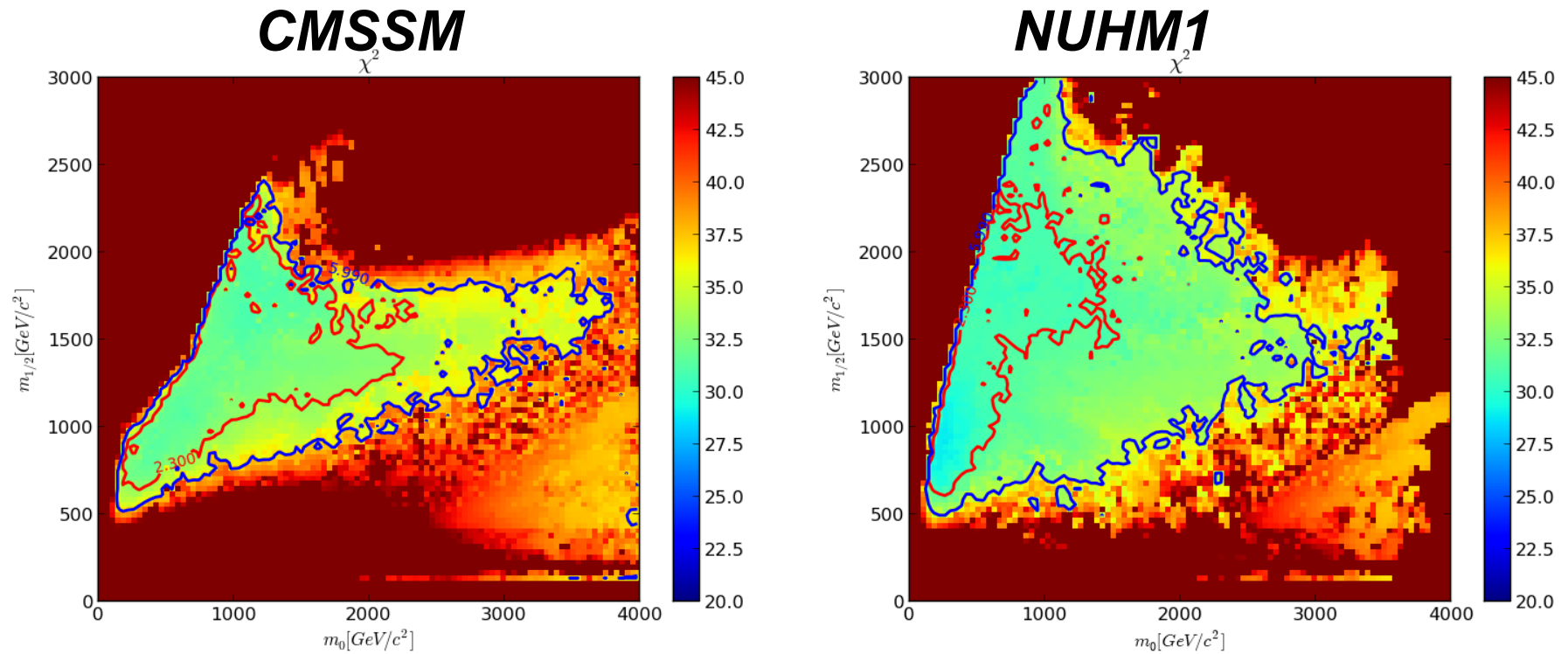


SUSY: Light Higgs Predictions



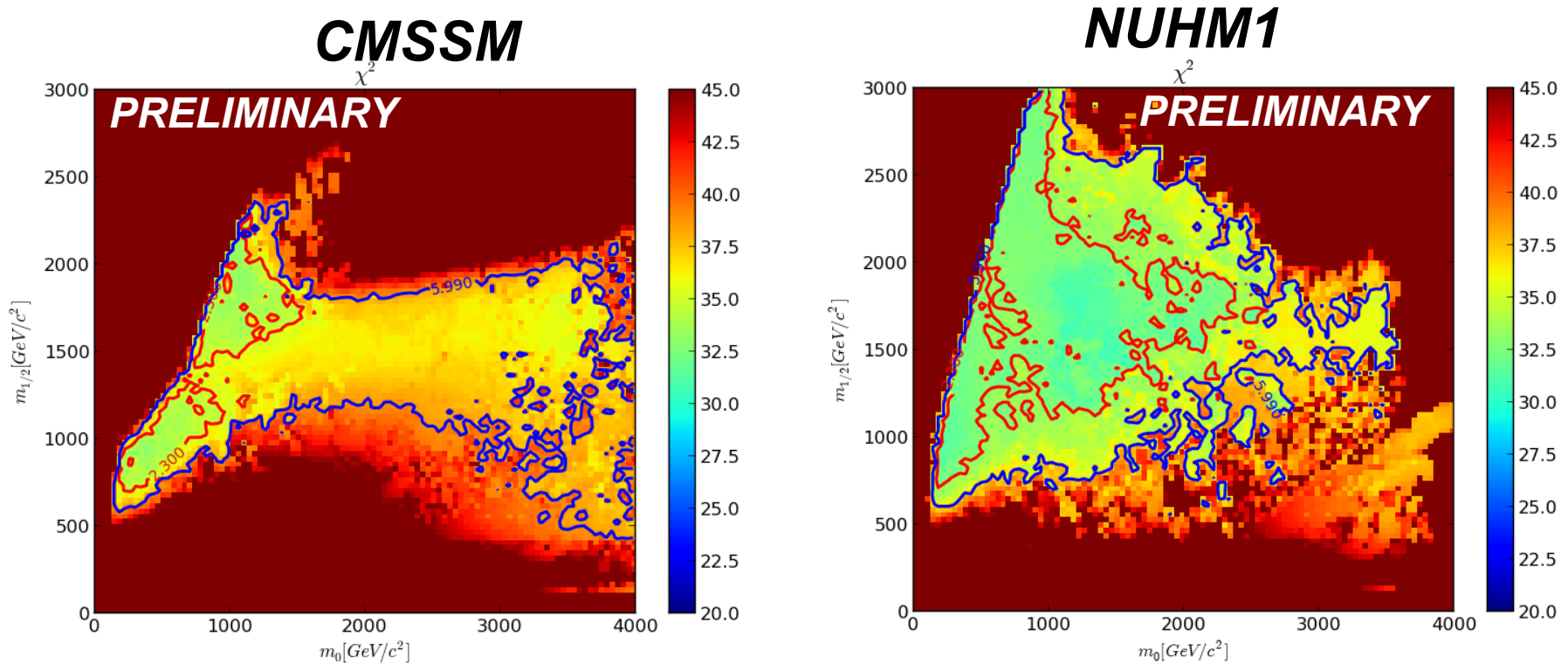
- Higgs important probe of SUSY
 - Predictions above produced based on analogous method to SM best-fit plots
 - *No Higgs constraints imposed to make these plots!!*

The “post-Higgs” era



- Assume a putative measurement of $m_H = 125 \pm 1.5(\text{theo}) \pm 1.0$ GeV
 - Further reduction in potential phase-space!

Post “LHC&Higgs” era in 2012

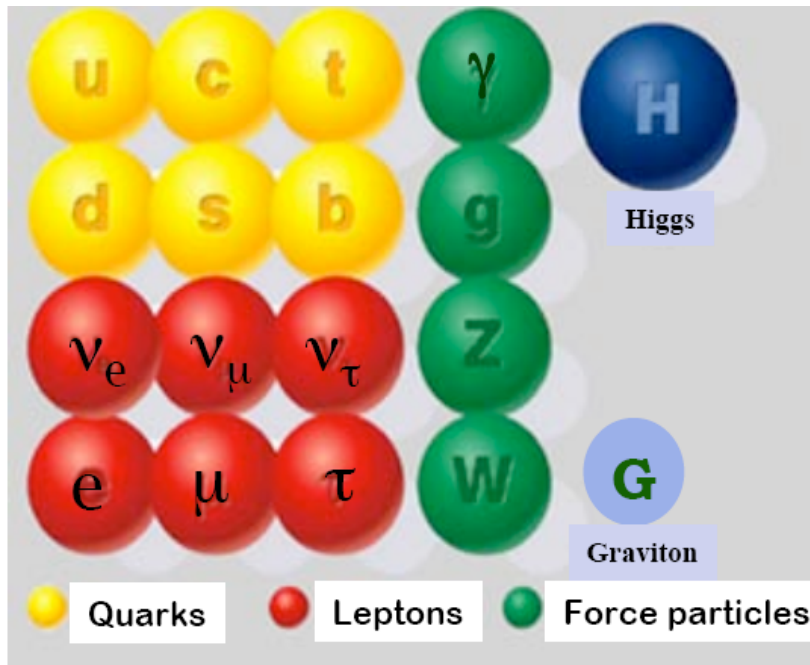


- Updated with
 - 5/fb direct search results
 - Updated BR($B_s \rightarrow \mu \mu$) combination from the LHC (May 2012)
- Prospects look bleak for constrained models
 - p-value $\sim 10\%$ (max)

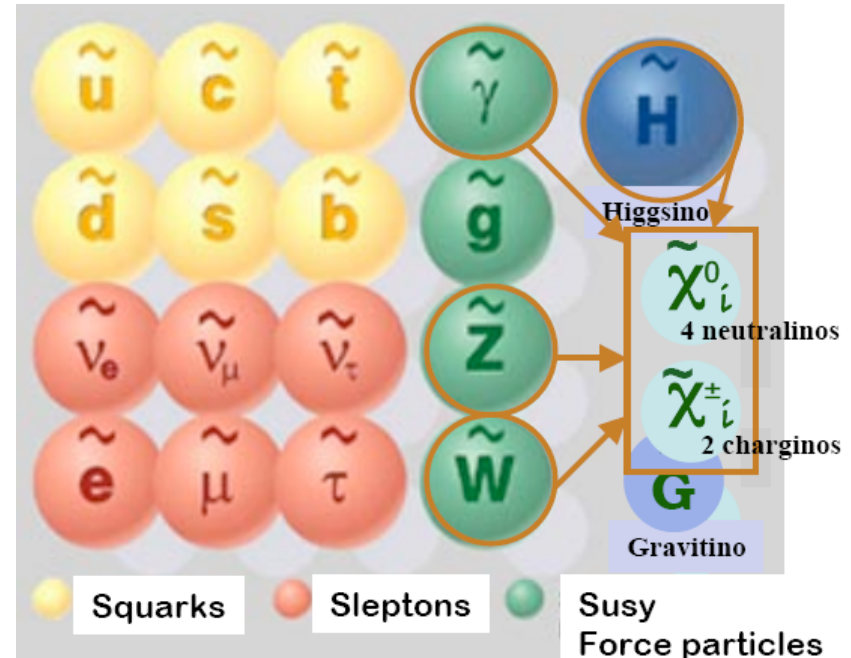
Supersymmetry

Extension of the Standard Model: Introduce a new symmetry
 Spin 1/2 matter particles (fermions) \Leftrightarrow Spin 1 force carriers (bosons)

Standard Model particles



SUSY particles



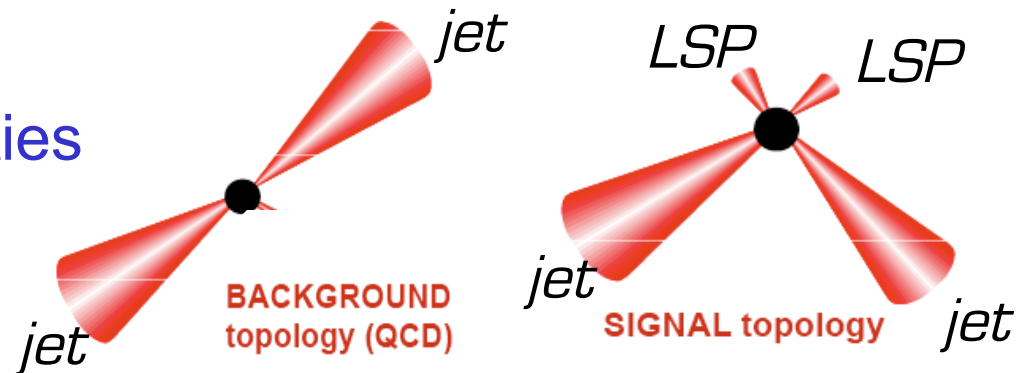
New Quantum number: *R*-parity: $R_p = (-1)^{B+L+2s} = +1$ SM particles
 -1 SUSY particles

R-parity conservation:

- SUSY particles are produced in pairs
- The lightest SUSY particle (LSP) is stable

First SUSY Search: α_T

- Kinematic variable α_T
- Exploits QCD di-jet properties
 - jets are balanced in p_T
 - back-to-back in ϕ



Define: $H_T = \sum p_T(j_i)$, $M_{H_T} = |\sum p_T(j_i)|$, $\Delta H_T = E_T(p_{j_1}) - E_T(p_{j_2})$

α_T for
dijets:

$$\alpha_T = \frac{E_{Tj_2}}{M_{Tj_1j_2}} = \frac{\sqrt{E_{Tj_2}/E_{Tj_1}}}{\sqrt{2(1 - \cos\Delta\phi)}} \leq 0.5$$

Expectation for QCD: $\alpha_T = 0.5$
Jet mis-measurements: $\alpha_T < 0.5$

α_T for
n jets:

$$\alpha_T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{H_T - \Delta H_T}{M_T}$$

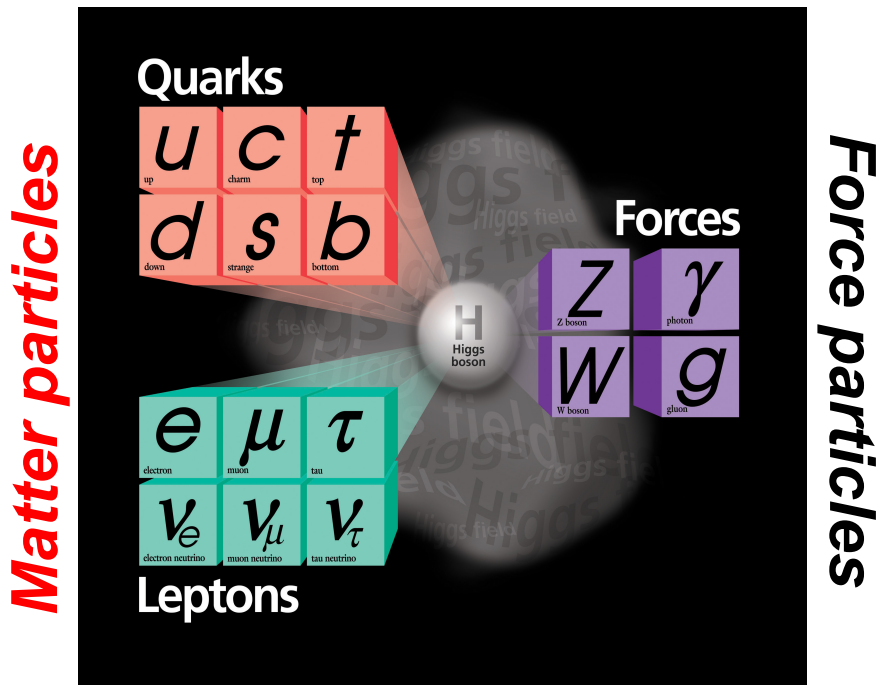
(form two pseudo-jets – defined by
balance in “pseudo-jet” $H_T = \sum E_T$)

inspired by
L. Randall & D. Tucker-Smith,
Phys.Rev. Lett. 101 (2008) 221803

The Standard Model of Particle Physics

Over the last 100 years: combination of **Quantum Mechanics and Special Theory of relativity** along with all new particles discovered has led to the **Standard Model of Particle Physics (SM)**.

The new (final?) “Periodic Table” of fundamental elements



A crowning achievement of 20th Century Science

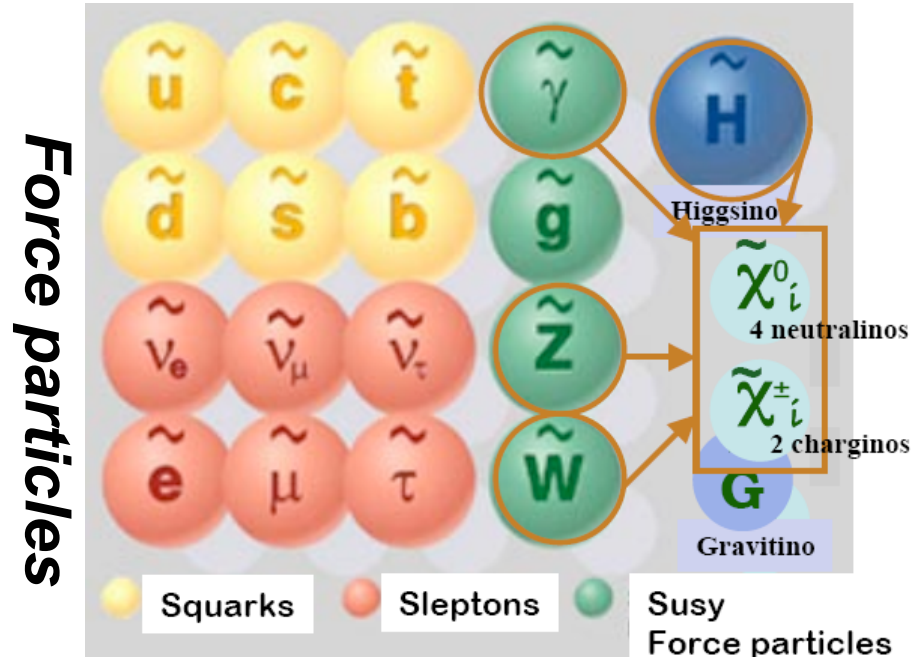
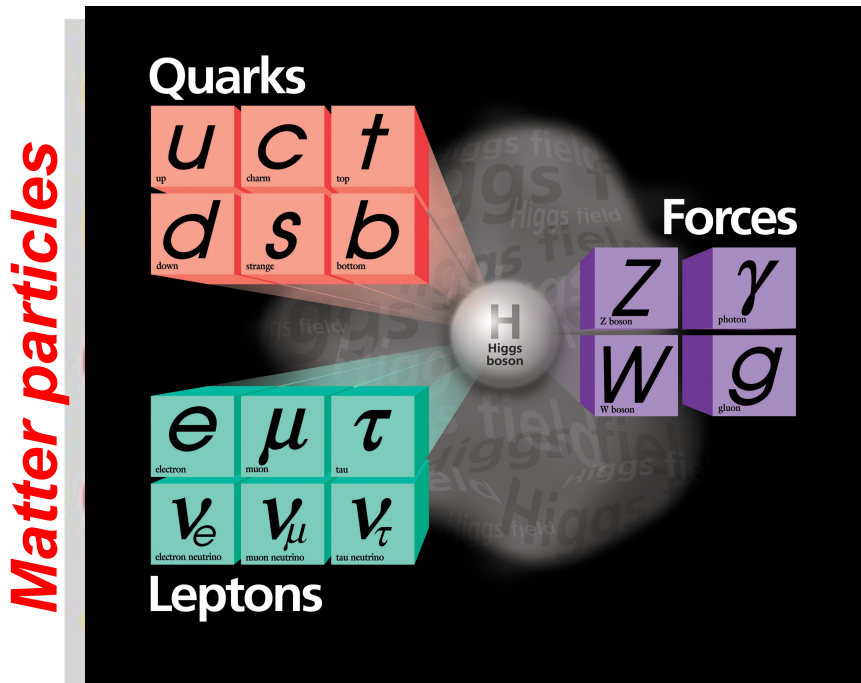
Yet, its most basic mechanism, that of granting mass to particles, is (was?) missing. Quantum of this field is the Spin Zero Higgs boson.

Supersymmetry

Extension of the Standard Model: Introduce a new symmetry
Spin 1/2 matter particles (fermions) \Leftrightarrow Spin 1 force carriers (bosons)

Standard Model particles

SUSY particles



New Quantum number: *R-parity*: $R_p = (-1)^{B+L+2s} = +1$ SM particles
 - 1 SUSY particles

R-parity conservation:

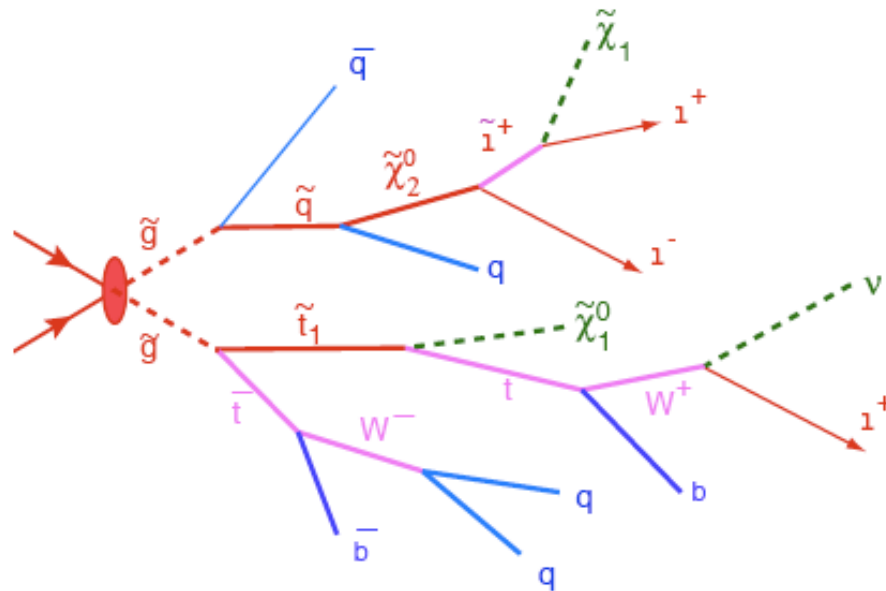
- SUSY particles are produced in pairs
- The lightest SUSY particle (LSP) is stable

What do we call a “SUSY search”?

The definition is purely derived from the experimental signature.

Therefore, a “SUSY search signature” is characterized by

Lots of missing energy, many jets, and possibly leptons in the final state



Missing Energy:

- from LSP

Multi-Jet:

- from cascade decay (gaugino)

Multi-Leptons:

- from decay of charginos/neutralinos

RP-Conserving SUSY is a very prominent example predicting this famous signature but ...

