SUSY Parameter Measurements with Fittino

Philip Bechtle (SLAC)

Klaus Desch, Peter Wienemann (Univ. Freiburg)

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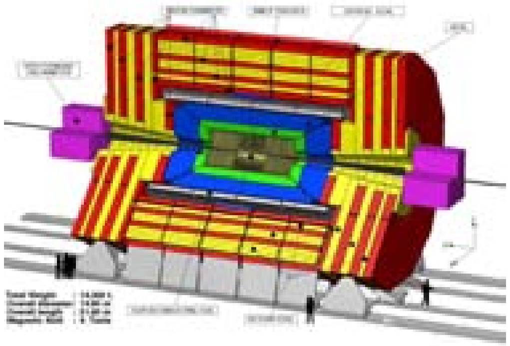
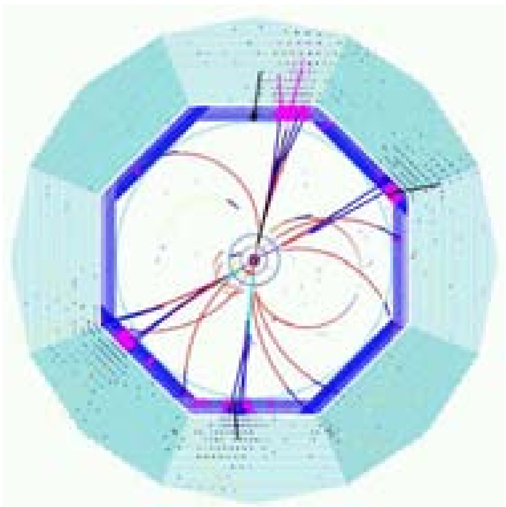
Outline

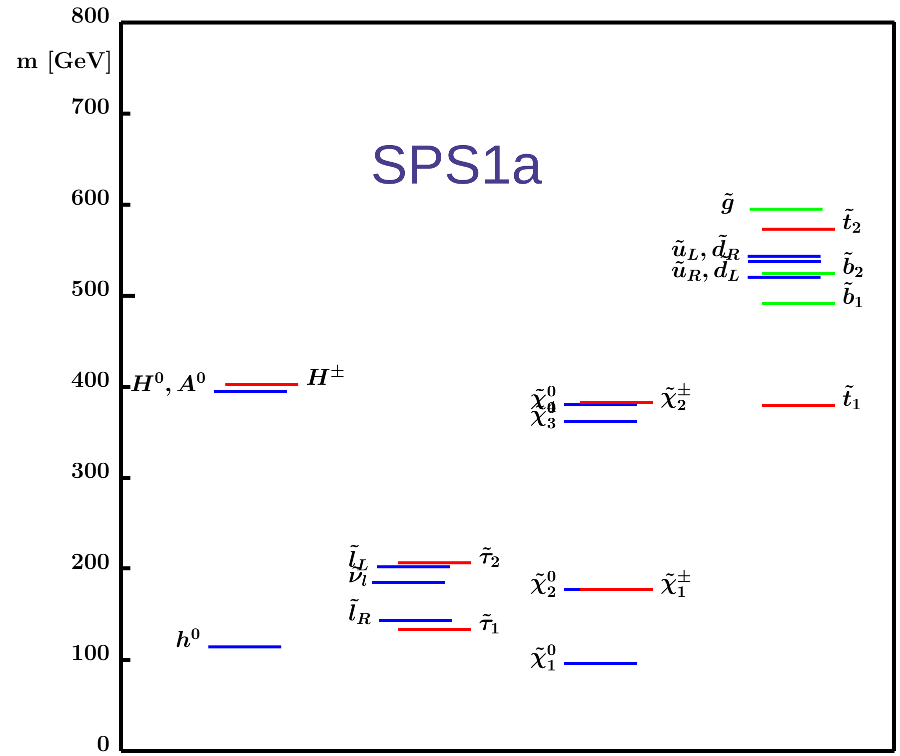
- Motivation and introduction to Fittino
- Parameter determination in Fittino
- Fittino results using ILC and LHC observables
- Conclusions





MSSM Physics at the ILC

- Higgs physics:
  - light Higgs mass precision $\approx 50\,\mathrm{MeV}$
  - light Higgs BR $\approx 2\,\%$
  - Discovery of heavy Higgs bosons $> 400\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- Sleptons: $\Delta m_{\tilde{\mu}_R} = 0.2\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- Gauginos: $\Delta m_{\chi_1^\pm} = 0.5\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- Squarks: $\Delta m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 2\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- + precise analysis of quantum numbers (Higgs parity...)
- + precise analysis of couplings from BR and σ
- indirect prediction of particle masses (LHC/ILC interplay)
- Precision of interpretation has to match precision of measurement



The Full Spectrum

- We potentially will have a wealth of measurements . . .
- But we also have a wealth of parameters!
- Trivial example: m_{h}:
  - Can be precisely measured, but depends on
    - $\tan\beta$
    - μ
    - A_t
    - A_b, A_τ
    - M_3
    - $M_{\tilde{t}_L}, M_{\tilde{t}_R}, M_{\tilde{b}_L}, M_{\tilde{b}_R}$
    - m_t
    - possible complex phases, etc . . .
- We need many measurements, colored + non-colored sector
- We can generally not determine few parameters from few observables

The Fit Program Fittino

- Determine the low-energy MSSM Lagrangian parameters from the observables from the ILC and LHC in a global fit
- Use full theoretical precision, all available loop effects
- Bottom-up approach, no assumption on SUSY breaking mechanism
- Fittino (as SFitter) is independent of SPS1a, mSUGRA, etc...
- To be unbiased: Use no prior knowledge of the parameters at any step
- Goals:
  - Unambiguous parameter determination without human bias?
  - Determine precision of parameter measurements
  - Test the necessary experimental and theoretical precision
- More information in `http://www-flc.desy.de/fittino/`
- Similar Program: SFitter by R. Lafaye, T. Plehn and D. Zerwas

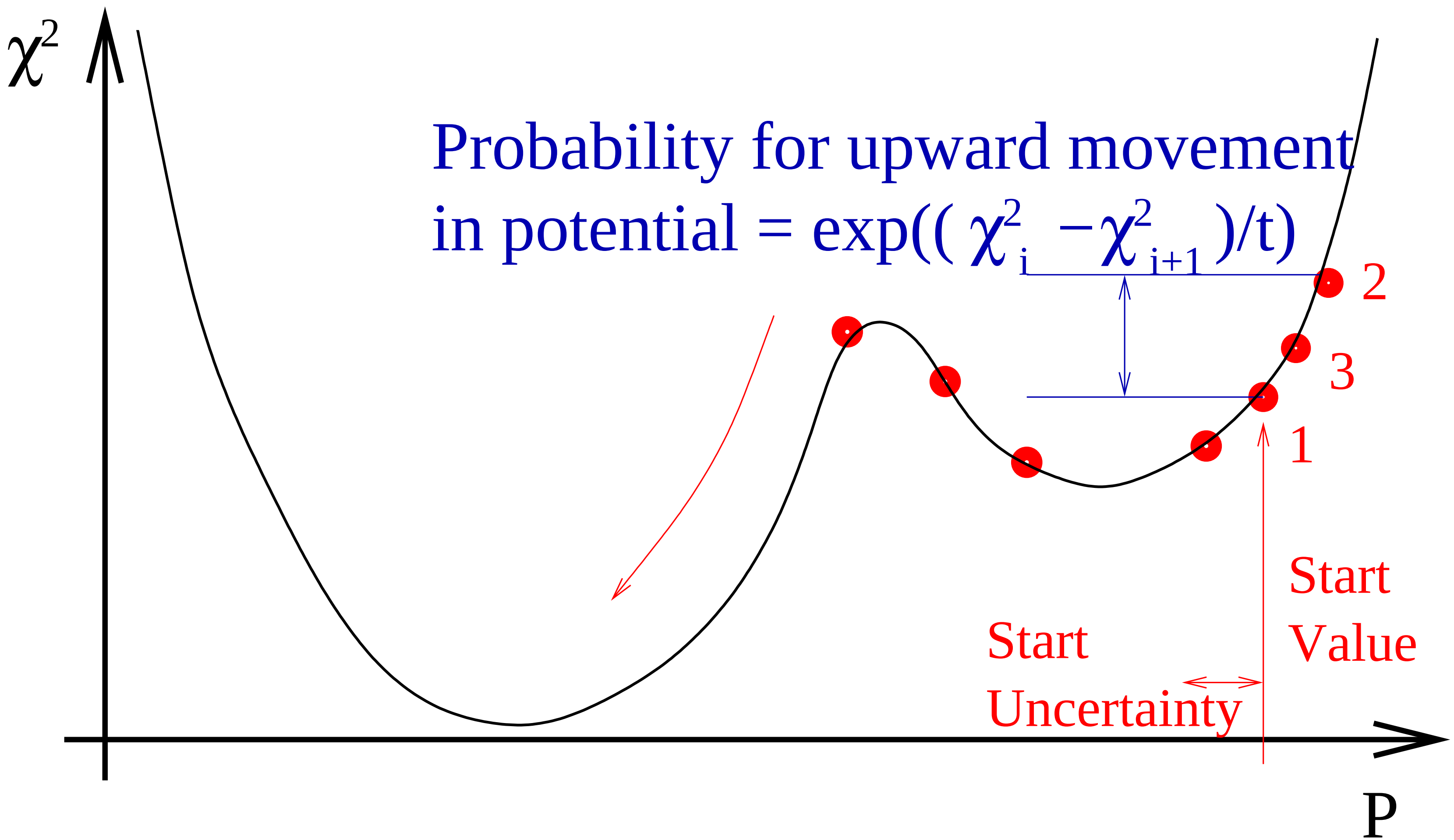
Observables known to Fittino

- Fittino can fit to any combination of the following observables:
  - Masses of SM and MSSM particles
  - Edges in mass spectra
  - Particle widths
  - Branching fractions, sums of branching fractions
  - Cross-sections (here: only ILC)
  - Any product of cross-sections and branching fractions
  - Ratios of branching fractions
  - Low-Energy-Observables like $\mathrm{BR}(b \to s\gamma) \ldots$
  - In a (non-public) test version: Asymmetries
- Correlations among observables can be specified
- Limits on masses of unobserved particles can be specified

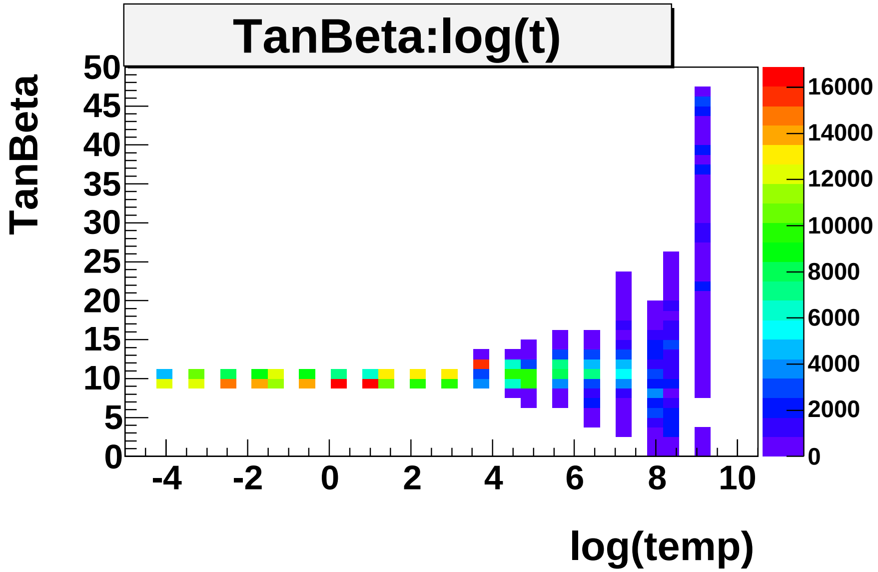
The Iterative Fit Procedure

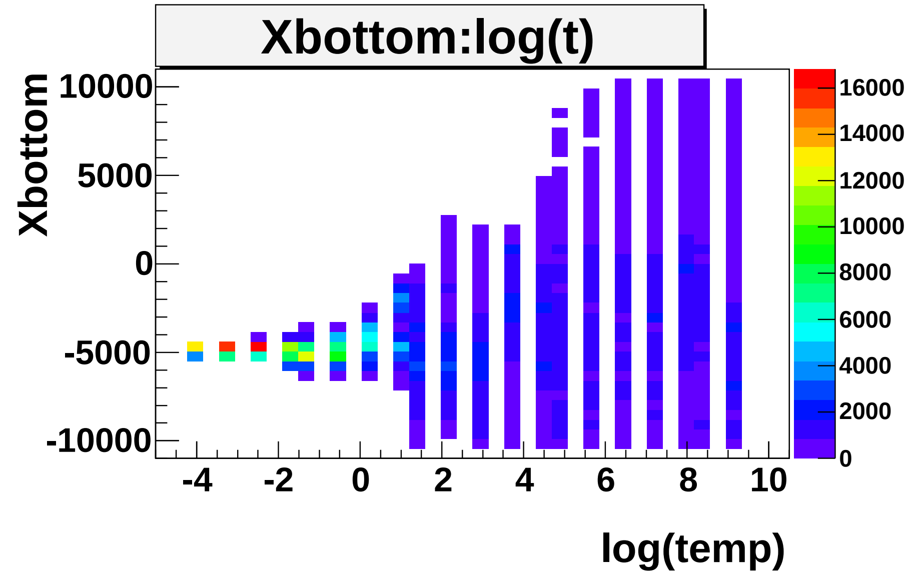
- Challenge: A χ^2 fit with ≈ 20 parameters probably does not converge without good start values
- Solution: Iterative fit procedure
  - Tree-level estimates of parameters P_i from observables O_j
  - Subsector fits or simulated annealing to approach/find minimal χ^2
  - Global fit to refine minimum and find global parameter uncertainties and correlations
- Additional Features of Fittino:
  - Pulls: Determine χ^2 and pull distributions from toy experiments independent check of uncertainties, biases and correlations
  - Determination of most important observables for each parameter determination
  - 2d scans and uncertainty contours

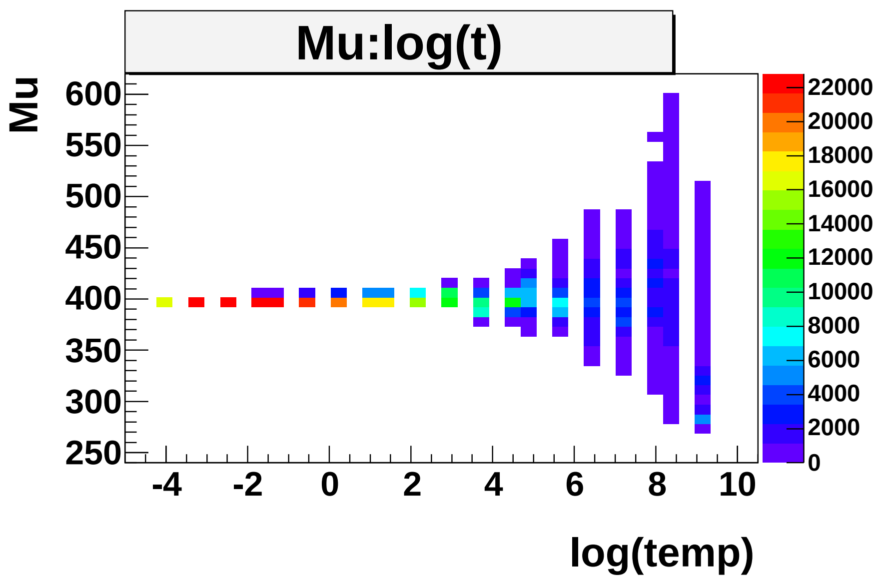
Simulated Annealing

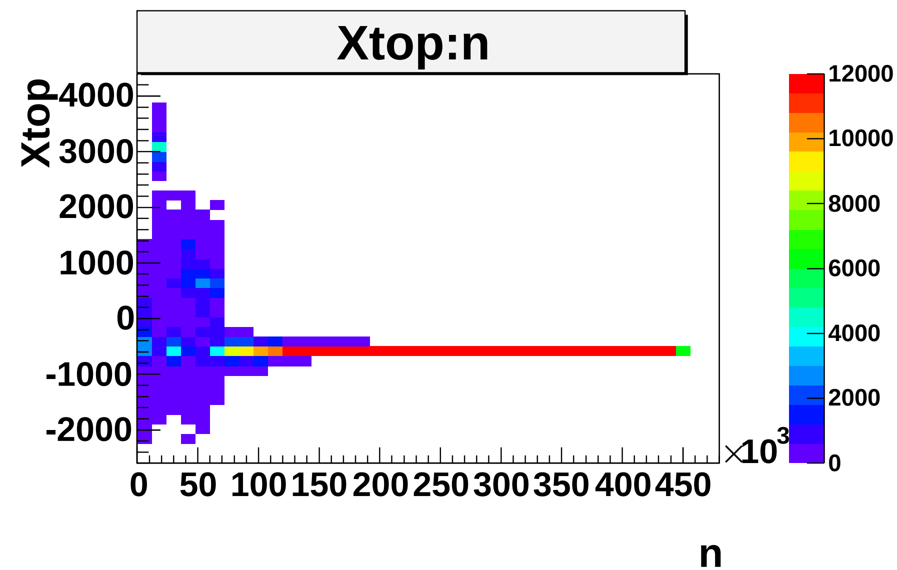


Variable parameter scan

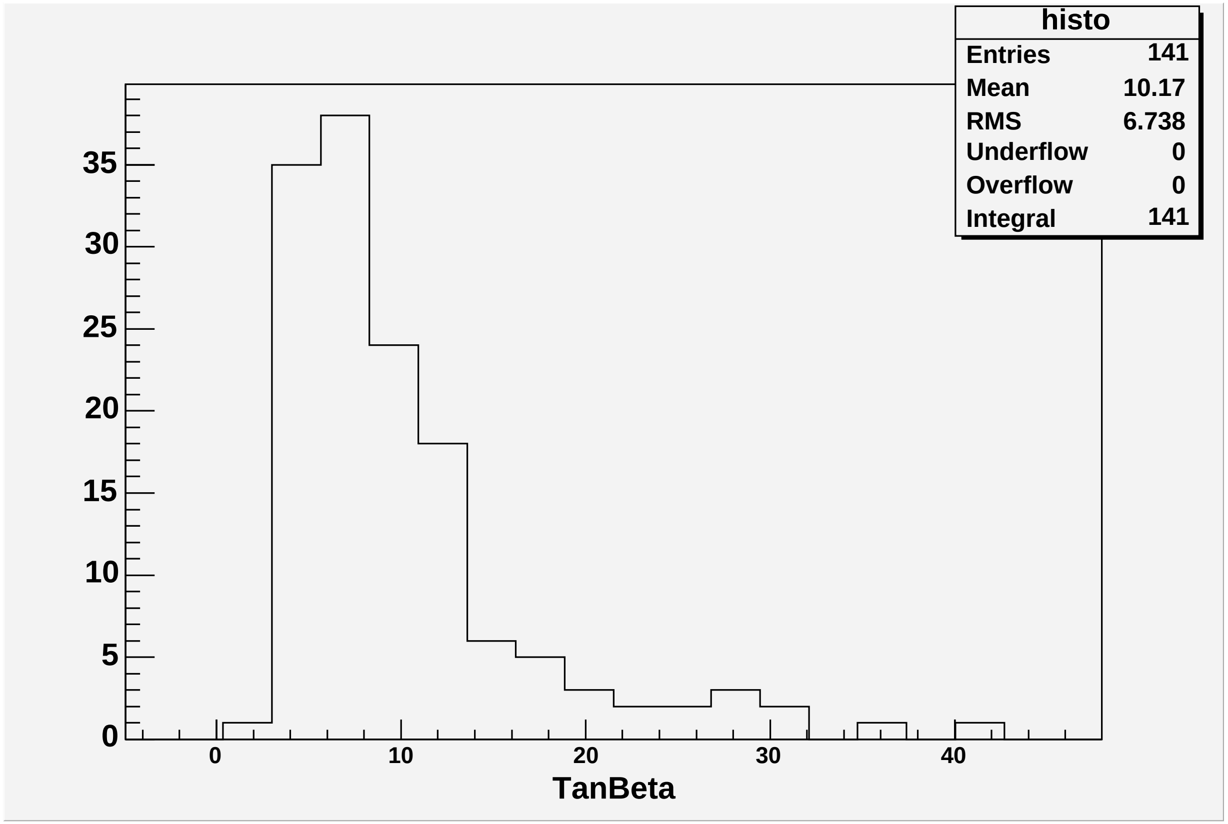








Why do we need LHC + ILC?



Pull-distribution for $\tan\beta$ with LHC measurements only

- 19 parameter fit:
- Use only
- LHC mass measurements (LHC/ILC report)
- + assumption on $\tilde{t}_{1,2}$ measurement
- + Higgs-BR ratios

We need the ILC!

The SPS1a' Fit: Inputs

- Observables: for the SPS1a' scenario:
  - SM observables $m_Z, m_W, G_F, m_t, \ldots$
  - Higgs sector masses from 500 GeV and 1 TeV ILC
  - All accessible sparticle and gaugino masses from LHC and ILC with realistic uncertainties (`hep-ph/0410364`), with or without edges
  - ILC $\sigma \times \mathrm{BR}$ at 400,500,1000 GeV, polarisation LR, RL, LL and RR
  - absolute h BR's and σ (`hep-ph/0106315`)
- Assumptions for this test:
  - Unification in the first two generations, no complex phases, no squark mixing across flavours
- Two fits:
  - No theory uncertainty
  - Theory uncertainty on all masses (from scale variations) and $2\times$ larger σ uncertainties
- Use SPheno (by W. Porod) as SUSY calculator

ILC+LHC Parameter Measurement

Don't read all numbers!

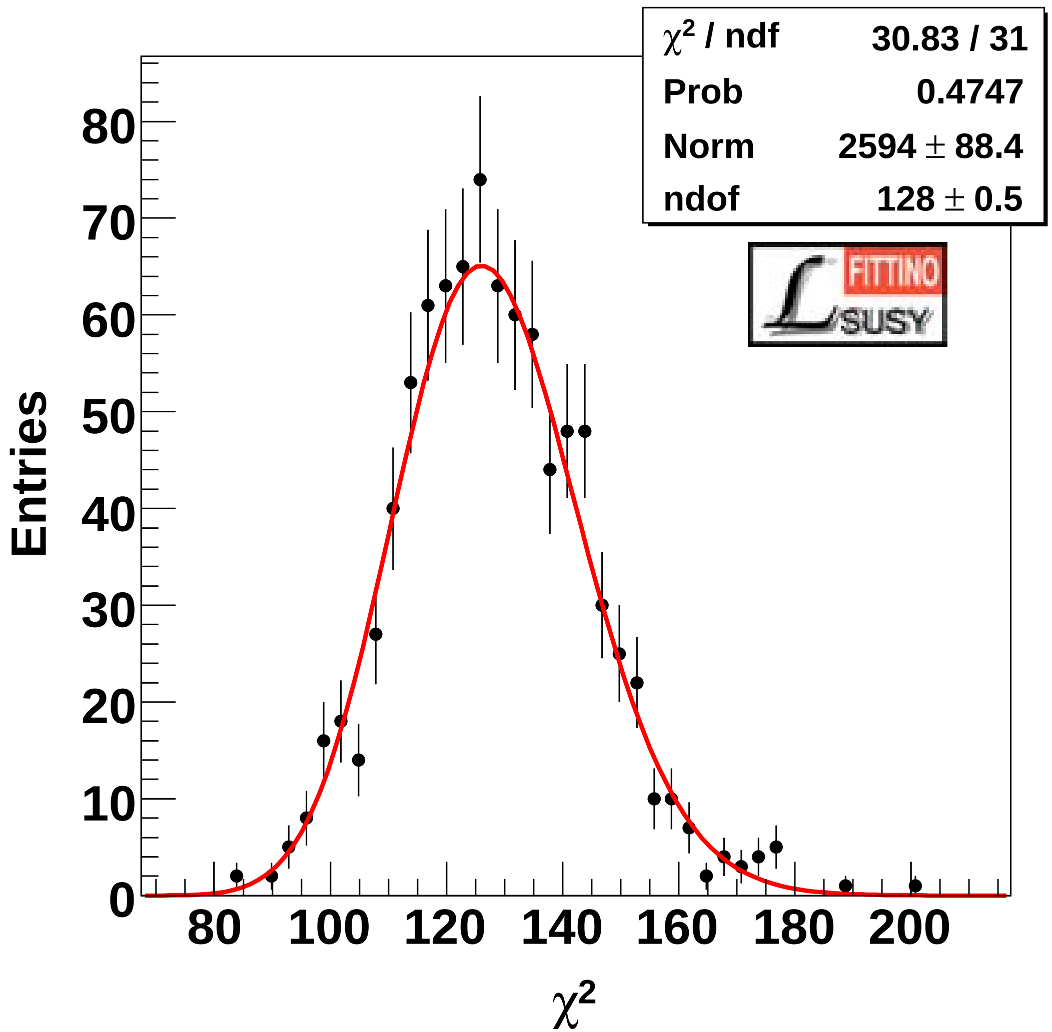
Parameter	Fit value & True Value	Uncertainty (exp.,edges)	Uncertainty (exp. no edges)	Uncertainty (exp.+theor.)
$\tan\beta$	10.00	0.11	0.11	0.15
μ	400.4 GeV	1.2 GeV	1.2 GeV	1.3 GeV
X_τ	$-4449.$ GeV	20. GeV	20. GeV	30. GeV
$M_{\tilde{e}_R}$	115.60 GeV	0.14 GeV	0.27 GeV	0.50 GeV
$M_{\tilde{\tau}_R}$	109.89 GeV	0.32 GeV	0.41 GeV	0.60 GeV
$M_{\tilde{e}_L}$	181.30 GeV	0.06 GeV	0.10 GeV	0.12 GeV
$M_{\tilde{\tau}_L}$	179.54 GeV	0.12 GeV	0.14 GeV	0.19 GeV
X_t	-565.7 GeV	6.3 GeV	3.1 GeV	15.4 GeV
X_b	$-4935.$ GeV	1207. GeV	1284. GeV	1825. GeV
$M_{\tilde{u}_R}$	503. GeV	12. GeV	24. GeV	27. GeV
$M_{\tilde{b}_R}$	497. GeV	8. GeV	8. GeV	15. GeV
$M_{\tilde{t}_R}$	380.9 GeV	2.5 GeV	2.5 GeV	3.9 GeV
$M_{\tilde{u}_L}$	523. GeV	3.2 GeV	10. GeV	15. GeV
$M_{\tilde{t}_L}$	467.7 GeV	3.1 GeV	3.1 GeV	5.1 GeV
M_1	103.27 GeV	0.06 GeV	0.06 GeV	0.14 GeV
M_2	193.45 GeV	0.08 GeV	0.10 GeV	0.15 GeV
M_3	569. GeV	7. GeV	7. GeV	7. GeV
$m_{\mathrm{A}_\mathrm{run}}$	312.0 GeV	4.3 GeV	4.6 GeV	6.9 GeV
m_t	178.00 GeV	0.050 GeV	0.050 GeV	0.108 GeV

χ^2 for unsmeared observables: 5.3×10^{-5}

Fittino SUSY

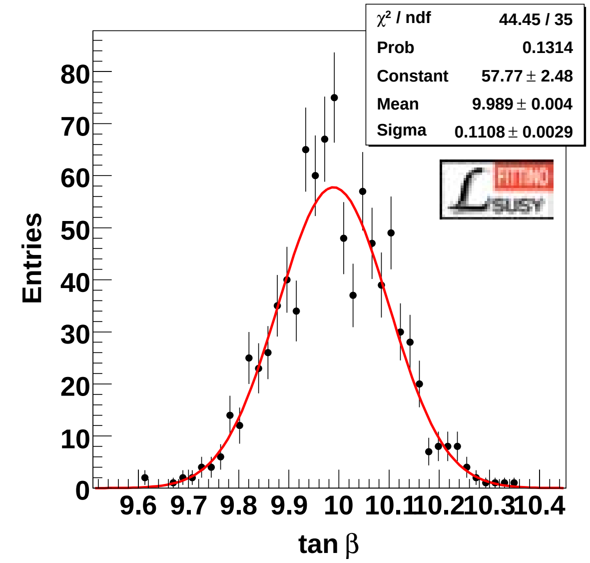
χ^2 and Toy Fit Distributions

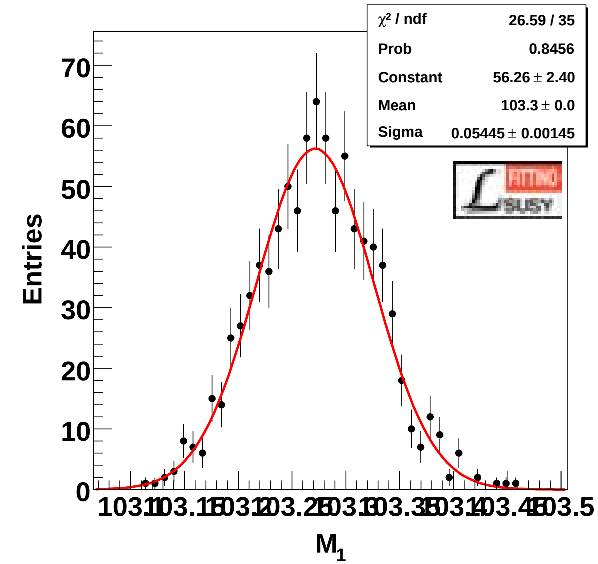
χ^2 distribution:



for n.d.f. = 128

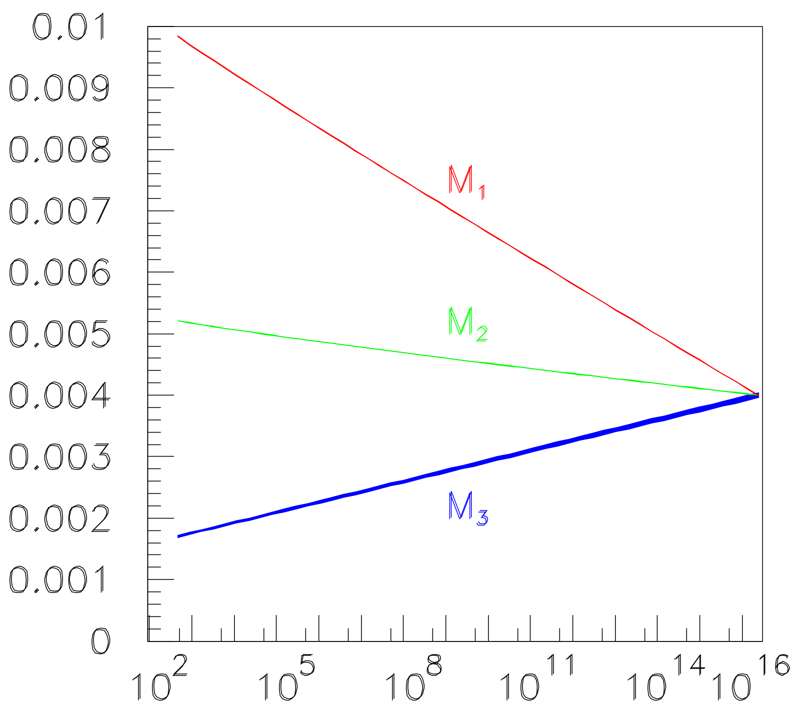
Toy Fits:

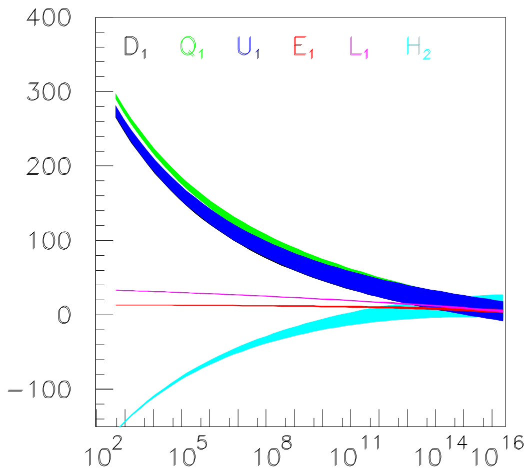


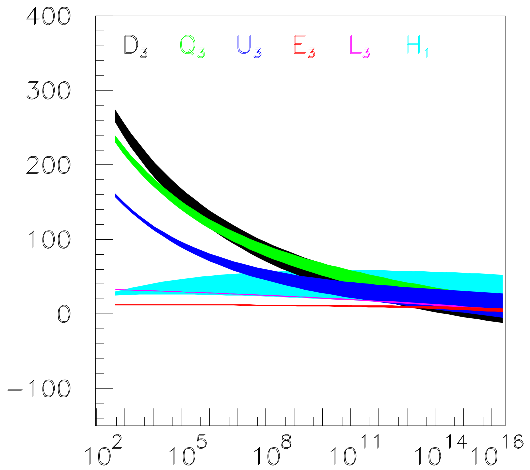


The Evolution to the GUT Scale

- Based on the results of the low-energy parameter fit (with edges):







- from Werner Porod

Warning: Partial fits are not reliable

- ILC 400 and 500 data only, n.d.f = 75:

Parameter	"True" value	Fit with correctly fixed parameters	Fit with incorrectly fixed parameters	Uncertainty
		Fixed parameters		
X_t	-565.7 GeV	-565.7 GeV	-30.0 GeV	fixed
X_b	-4934.8 GeV	-4934.8 GeV	-4000.0 GeV	fixed
$M_{\tilde{q}_R}$	501.6 GeV	501.6 GeV	600.0 GeV	fixed
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
M_3	568.9 GeV	568.9 GeV	700.0 GeV	fixed
$m_{A_{run}}$	312.0 GeV	312.0 GeV	400.0 GeV	fixed
m_t	178.0 GeV	178.0 GeV	178.0 GeV	fixed
		Additional parameters of fit excluding Higgs sector observables		
$\tan\beta$	10.00	10.00	11.1	0.47
μ	400.39 GeV	400.388 GeV	388.3 GeV	3.1 GeV
X_τ	-4449.2 GeV	-4449.2 GeV	-4447.8 GeV	37.2 GeV
$M_{\tilde{e}_R}$	115.60 GeV	115.602 GeV	113.74 GeV	0.06 GeV
$M_{\tilde{\tau}_R}$	109.89 GeV	109.89 GeV	107.77 GeV	0.48 GeV
$M_{\tilde{e}_L}$	181.30 GeV	181.304 GeV	181.76 GeV	0.04 GeV
$M_{\tilde{\tau}_L}$	179.54 GeV	179.54 GeV	179.99 GeV	0.14 GeV
M_1	103.271 GeV	103.271 GeV	103.11 GeV	0.05 GeV
M_2	193.446 GeV	193.445 GeV	193.49 GeV	0.12 GeV
χ^2		1.8×10^{-5}	5.89	

Some Thoughts on Benchmarks

- As we have seen: A reliable estimate of the precision of parameter determination, hence understanding the results, requires a large variety of measurements in different sectors
- The precision depends heavily not only on the individual experimental results, but also on their correlations and the precision of the theoretical prediction
- Therefore, it is not enough to study a limited set of observables (with fast simulations with limited precision) for many benchmark points
- For the test of the precision of the parameter measurements, it is not very intersting whether m_t was exactly as the latest measurement or whether WMAP-constraints were satisfied
- We already have 10 SPS points, of which only one was studied in detail
- Therefore, maybe we should concentrate on one additional point, which has a phenomenology 'orthogonal' to SPS1a

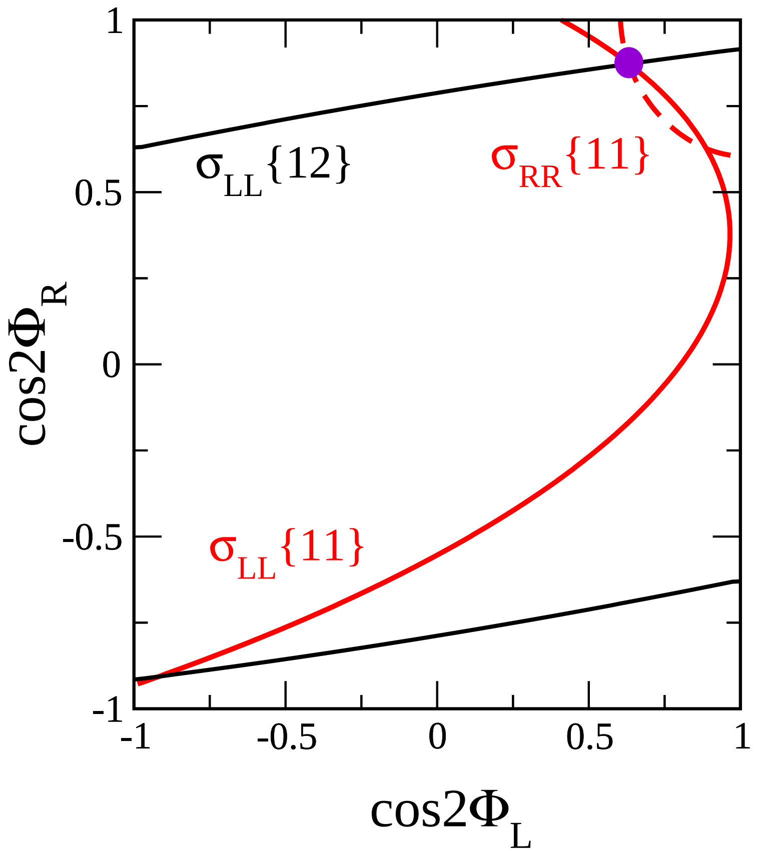
Conclusions

- Fittino uses full loop-level precision for the observables (here: SPheno)
- Fittino can fit the MSSM or mSUGRA, AMSB, GMSB
- Tree-level estimates, subspace fits and Simulated Annealing allow to find the correct parameters in highly complex parameter space
- Lessons from Fittino:
  - Parameter determination is possible (non-trivial!)
  - For full LHC+ILC measurements: no double minima problems
  - Precise analysis of SUSY parameters requires high ILC precision
  - Theoretical Uncertainties can strongly affect parameter uncertainties $\Rightarrow$ improvements necessary
- Fittino is available from `http://www-flc.desy.de/fittino`, see also `hep-ph/0412012`
- ILC + LHC can be the era of deeper understanding of new physics

Related Information

- Fittino:
  http://www-flc.desy.de/fittino/
  hep-ph/0412012 (accepted by *Comp. Phys. Commun.*)
- SFitter:
  http://sfitter.web.cern.ch/SFITTER/
- SPA:
  http://spa.desy.de/spa/
- SPheno:
  http://www-theorie.physik.unizh.ch/~porod/SPheno.html
- Results from Fittino:
  DESY-THESIS-2004-040
  Publication to follow (really!) soon

Tree-Level Estimates: Gaugino Sector



from Zerwas *et al*,
hep-ph/0211076

- Measure chargino and Neutralino masses
- Use the chargino cross-sections at different beam polarisations to determine the *pseudo-observables* $\cos 2\phi_L$, $\cos 2\phi_R$ (Chargino mixing angles)

$$|\mu| = m_W\left(\Sigma + \Delta(\cos 2\phi_L + \cos 2\phi_R)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\tan\beta = \left(\frac{1 + \Delta(\cos 2\phi_R - \cos 2\phi_L)}{1 - \Delta(\cos 2\phi_R - \cos 2\phi_L)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$M_2 = m_W\left(\Sigma - \Delta(\cos 2\phi_L + \cos 2\phi_R)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$M_3 = m_{\tilde{g}}$$

$$\Sigma = (m^2_{\chi^\pm_2} + m^2_{\chi^\pm_1})/2m^2_W - 1$$

$$\Delta = (m^2_{\chi^\pm_2} - m^2_{\chi^\pm_1})/4m^2_W$$

- Get M_1 from neutralino system

The Slepton and Squark Sector

- Problem: hard to get 3rd gen. squark mixing on tree-level
- Estimate squark and slepton mass parameters with assumption $A = 0$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
M_{\tilde{t}_L} &= -m_Z{}^2 \cos 2\beta(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}\sin^2\theta_W) - m_t^2 + \frac{1}{2}(m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2 + m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2) \\
&= m_Z{}^2 \cos 2\beta(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\sin^2\theta_W) - m_b^2 + \frac{1}{2}(m_{\tilde{b}_1}^2 + m_{\tilde{b}_2}^2) \\
M_{\tilde{t}_R} &= -m_Z{}^2 \cos 2\beta\frac{2}{3}\sin^2\theta_W - m_t^2 + \frac{1}{2}(m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2 + m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2) \\
M_{\tilde{b}_R} &= m_Z{}^2 \cos 2\beta\frac{1}{3}\sin^2\theta_W - m_b^2 + \frac{1}{2}(m_{\tilde{b}_1}^2 + m_{\tilde{b}_2}^2) \\
X_t &= -\mu/\tan\beta \\
X_b &= -\mu\tan\beta
\end{aligned}
$$

- Slepton sector treated analogously

LHC only fit: Results

Don't read all numbers!

Parameter	"True" value	ILC Fit value	Uncertainty (ILC+LHC)	Uncertainty (LHC only)
$\tan\beta$	10.00	10.00	0.11	6.7
μ	400.4 GeV	400.4 GeV	1.2 GeV	811. GeV
X_τ	−4449. GeV	−4449. GeV	20. GeV	6368. GeV
$M_{\tilde{e}_R}$	115.60 GeV	115.60 GeV	0.27 GeV	39. GeV
$M_{\tilde{\tau}_R}$	109.89 GeV	109.89 GeV	0.41 GeV	1056. GeV
$M_{\tilde{e}_L}$	181.30 GeV	181.30 GeV	0.10 GeV	12.9 GeV
$M_{\tilde{\tau}_L}$	179.54 GeV	179.54 GeV	0.14 GeV	1369. GeV
X_{t}	−565.7 GeV	−565.7 GeV	3.1 GeV	548. GeV
X_{b}	−4935. GeV	−4935. GeV	1284. GeV	6703. GeV
$M_{\tilde{u}_R}$	503. GeV	503. GeV	24. GeV	25. GeV
$M_{\tilde{b}_R}$	497. GeV	497. GeV	8. GeV	1269. GeV
$M_{\tilde{t}_R}$	380.9 GeV	380.9 GeV	2.5 GeV	753. GeV
$M_{\tilde{u}_L}$	523. GeV	523. GeV	10. GeV	19. GeV
$M_{\tilde{t}_L}$	467.7 GeV	467.7 GeV	3.1 GeV	424. GeV
M_1	103.27 GeV	103.27 GeV	0.06 GeV	8.0 GeV
M_2	193.45 GeV	193.45 GeV	0.10 GeV	132. GeV
M_3	569. GeV	569. GeV	7. GeV	10.1 GeV
$m_{\mathrm{A_{run}}}$	312.0 GeV	311.9 GeV	4.6 GeV	1272. GeV
m_{t}	178.00 GeV	178.00 GeV	0.050 GeV	0.27 GeV

χ^2 for unsmeared observables: 5.3×10^{-5}

Simulated Annealing