

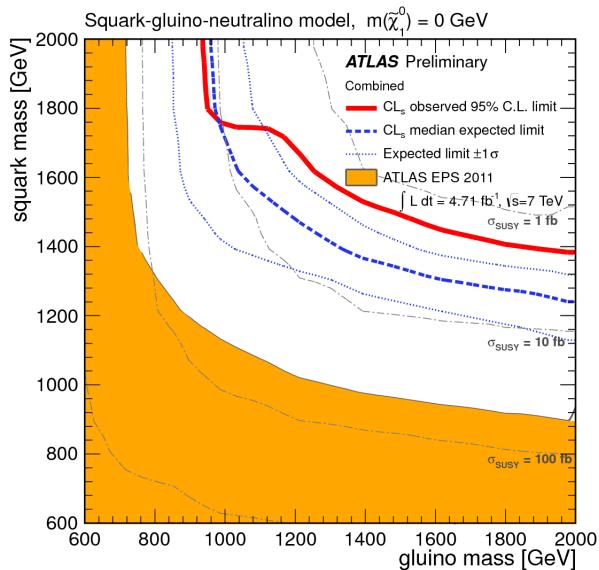
# Flavour vs LHC squark limits

Rakhi Mahbubani  
CERN

Planck 2012

Work in progress with Michele Papucci, Gilad Perez, Josh Ruderman, Andi Weiler

# The relentless march of experiment



Are squarks below 1 TeV ruled out?

What assumptions underlie searches? Are they justified?

Ways out?

- RPV
- squeezed spectra
- stealth scenarios
- light stops
- non-degenerate light squarks?

# Naive argument

Not allowed by flavour constraints Isidori, Nir, Perez 1002.0900

Operator	Bounds on $\Lambda$ in TeV ( $c_{ij} = 1$ )		Bounds on $c_{ij}$ ( $\Lambda = 1$ TeV)		Observables
	Re	Im	Re	Im	
$(\bar{s}_L \gamma^\mu d_L)^2$	$9.8 \times 10^2$	$1.6 \times 10^4$	$9.0 \times 10^{-7}$	$3.4 \times 10^{-9}$	$\Delta m_K; \epsilon_K$
$(\bar{s}_R d_L)(\bar{s}_L d_R)$	$1.8 \times 10^4$	$3.2 \times 10^5$	$6.9 \times 10^{-9}$	$2.6 \times 10^{-11}$	$\Delta m_K; \epsilon_K$
$(\bar{c}_L \gamma^\mu u_L)^2$	$1.2 \times 10^3$	$2.9 \times 10^3$	$5.6 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-7}$	$\Delta m_D;  q/p , \phi_D$
$(\bar{c}_R u_L)(\bar{c}_L u_R)$	$6.2 \times 10^3$	$1.5 \times 10^4$	$5.7 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-8}$	$\Delta m_D;  q/p , \phi_D$
$(b_L \gamma^\mu d_L)^2$	$5.1 \times 10^2$	$9.3 \times 10^2$	$3.3 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-6}$	$\Delta m_{B_d}; S_{\psi K_S}$
$(\bar{b}_R d_L)(\bar{b}_L d_R)$	$1.9 \times 10^3$	$3.6 \times 10^3$	$5.6 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-7}$	$\Delta m_{B_d}; S_{\psi K_S}$
$(b_L \gamma^\mu s_L)^2$	$1.1 \times 10^2$		$7.6 \times 10^{-5}$		$\Delta m_{B_s}$
$(\bar{b}_R s_L)(\bar{b}_L s_R)$	$3.7 \times 10^2$		$1.3 \times 10^{-5}$		$\Delta m_{B_s}$

To satisfy flavour bounds squarks must either:

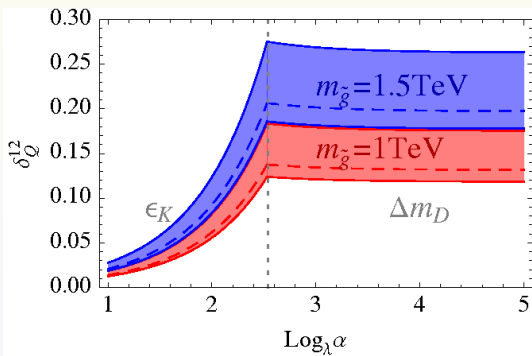
- be heavy
- have small mixings
- be degenerate

# Not-so-naive argument

# Alignment

Left-handed squarks can be optimally aligned so as to minimize flavour constraints. Nir, Seiberg hep-ph/9304307

CP violation constraints universal Gedalia et al, 1202.5038



E.g.

$$m_{\tilde{g}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{Q}_1} = 550 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{Q}_2} = 950 \text{ GeV}$$

L-H squarks splitting dependent on gluino mass, R-H squarks arbitrarily split

# How do limits change?

Estimate:

$$\sigma \sim \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{q}}^5}$$

Decouple 6 dof:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta m_{\max}}{m_{\max}} = 1 - 4^{-\frac{1}{5}} \sim 25\%$$

TOO NAIVE!

Limits affected by:

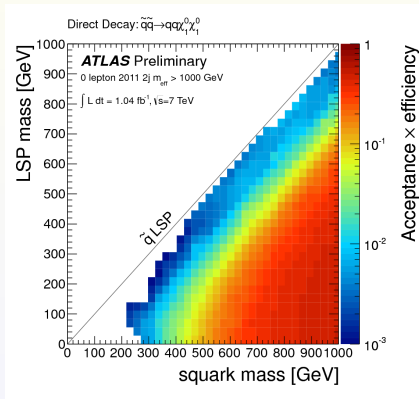
- squark multiplicity
- signal efficiencies
- PDFs



# Efficiencies

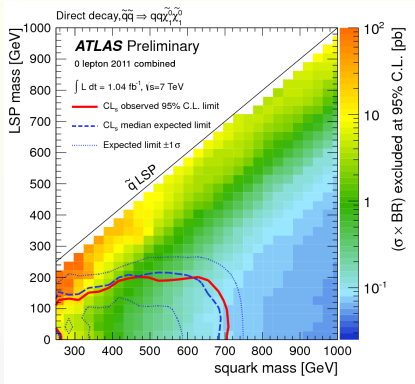
Signal efficiency falls very rapidly with decreasing squark mass

Below  $\sim 600$  GeV  $\epsilon\sigma = 1$



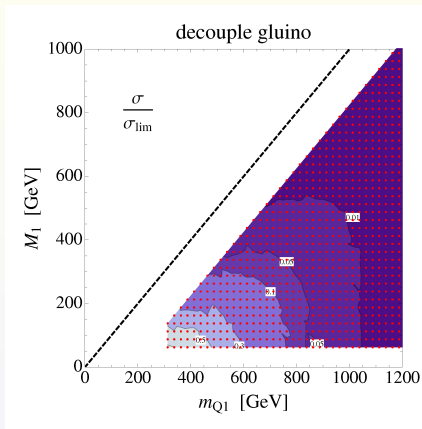
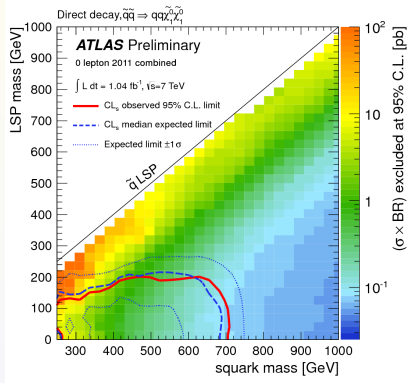
# Theorist recipe for limit-setting

simplifiedmodelfeynman.pdf



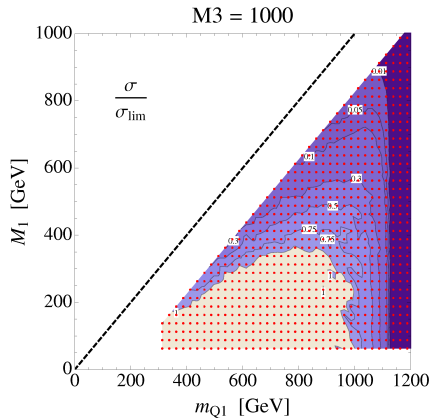
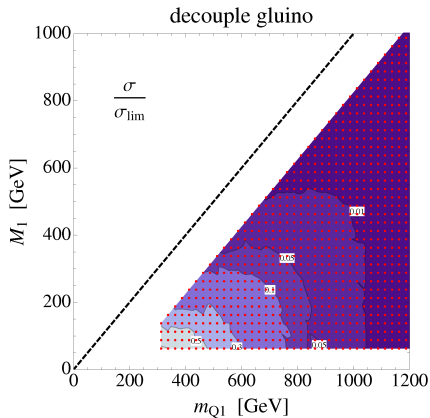
- Take relevant simplified model analysis (for  $1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )
- Compute cross section at each parameter point
- Convolve with efficiency  $\times$  acceptance (provided by experiment)
- Compare with excluded cross section

# Effect of efficiency



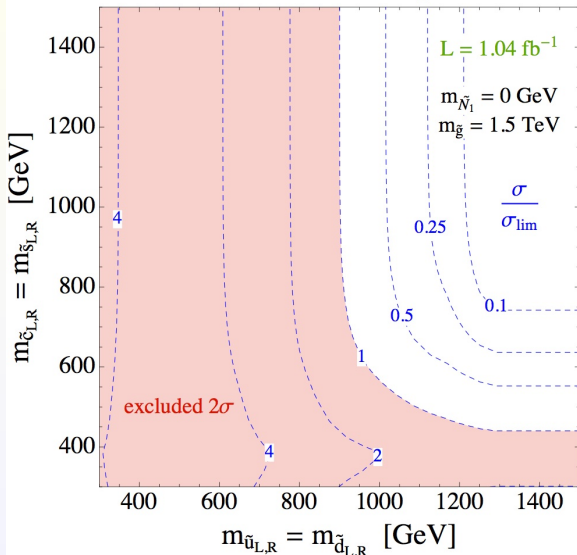
No limit!

# Effect of PDF

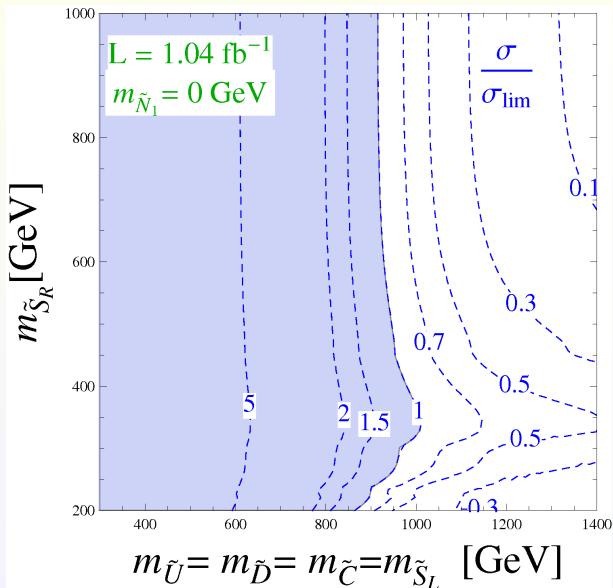


# Uncoupled 1st generation

## Valence v. Sea Squarks



# Uncoupled 1st generation



# Conclusions

- 1st and 2nd generation squark limits are **very sensitive** to the assumption of degeneracy
- There is a **hole** in the experimental net for light 2nd generation squarks - esignated searches?
- To do: extend analysis to  $5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ : wait for efficiency maps / generate + validate ourselves?