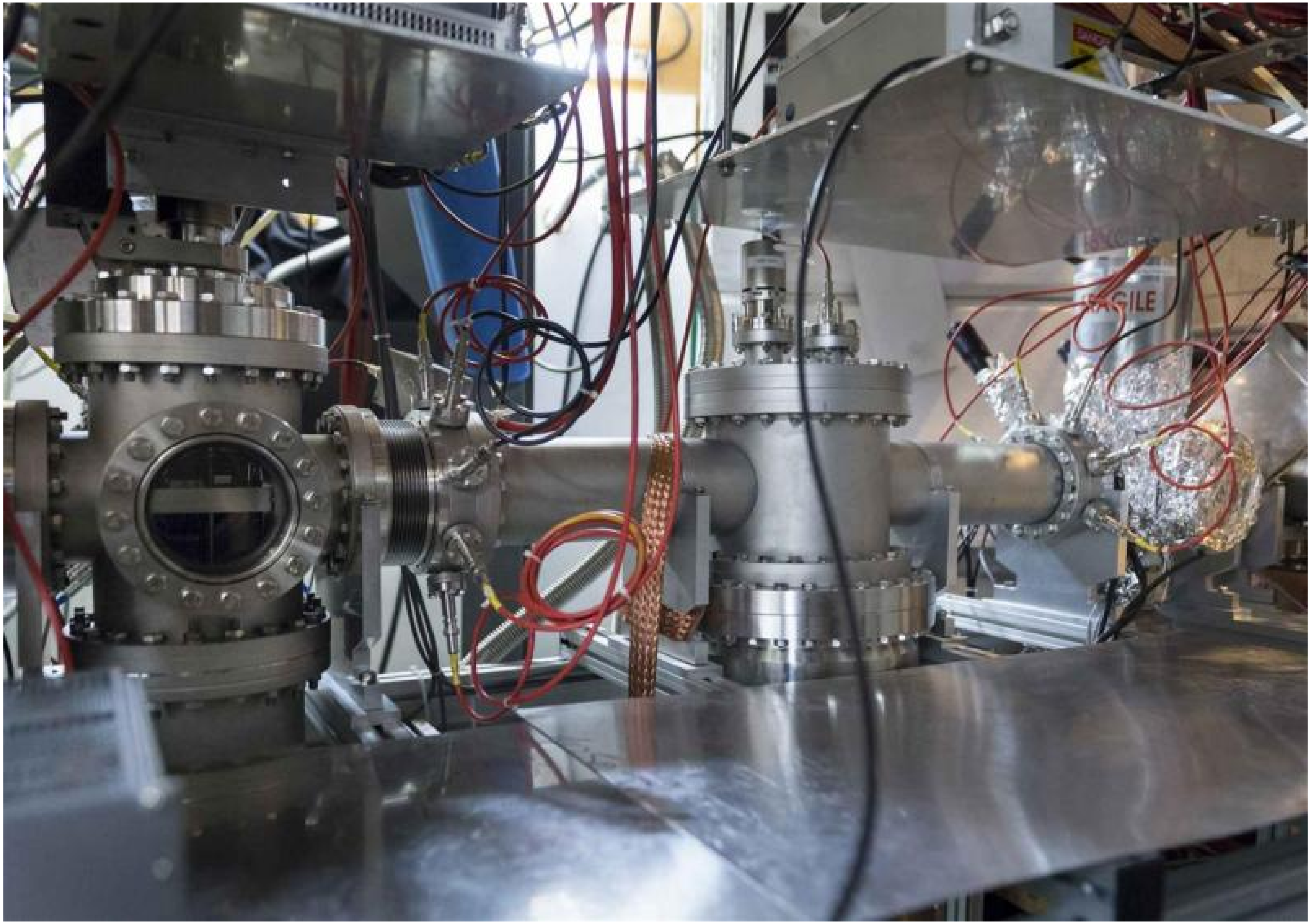
CERN

#askCERN

Hangout with CERN: All about SUSY

20 June 2013



ISOLTRAP measured mass of exotic calcium nuclei, establishing a new “magic number” related to the stability of this exotic species. The results cast light on how nuclei can be described in terms of the fundamental strong force.

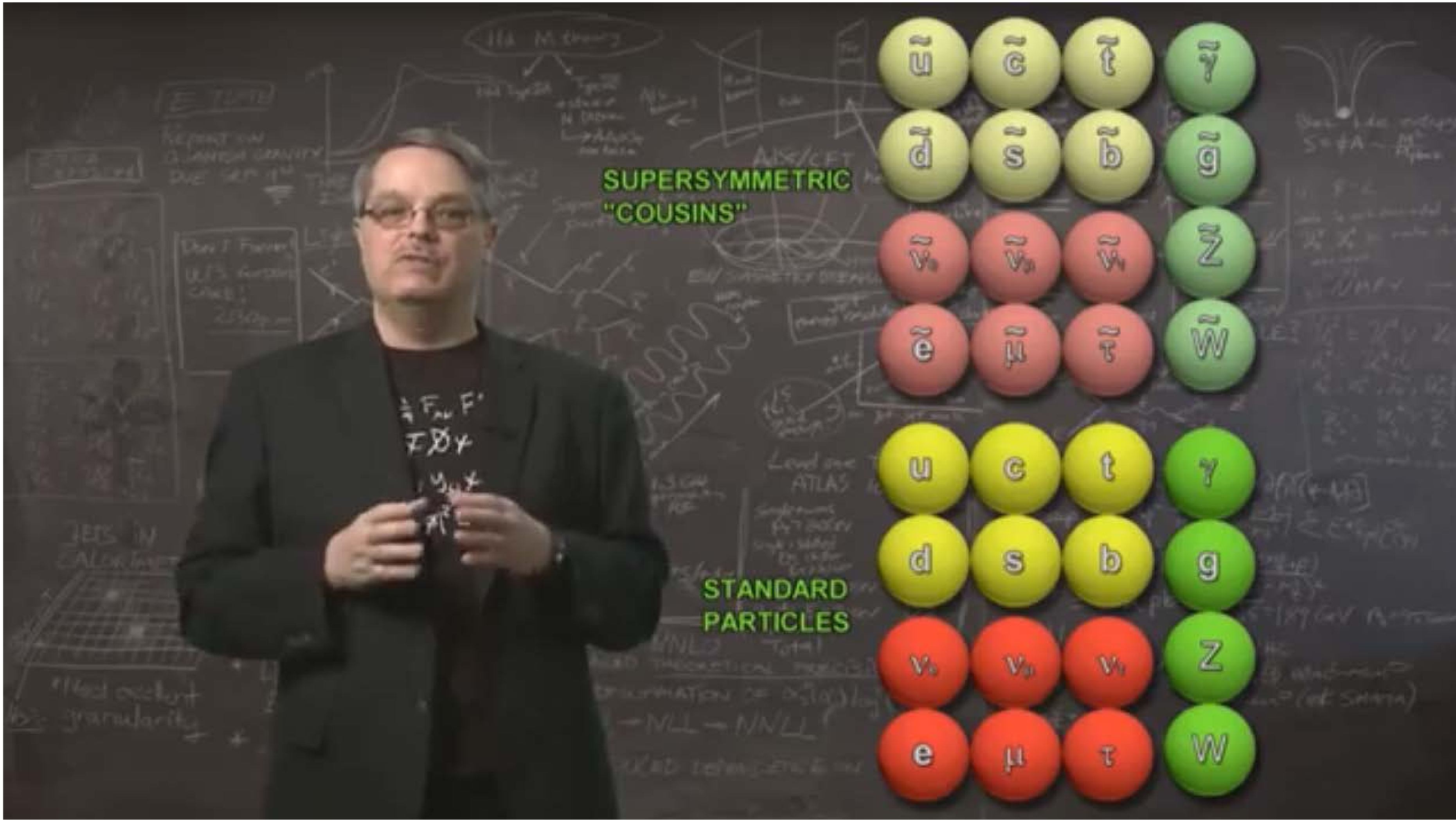
Today’s trivia question

How many of the particles in SUSY models have already been found?


I spoke bad
about
SUSY

What is Supersymmetry?

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0CeLRrBAI60#!



ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

Status: LHCP 2013

ATLAS Preliminary

$\int L dt = (4.4 - 20.7)\ \text{fb}^{-1}$ $\sqrt{s}$ = 7, 8 TeV

	Model	e, μ, τ, γ	Jets	E_T^{miss}	$\int L dt\ [\text{fb}^{-1}]$	Mass limit		Reference
Inclusive searches	MSUGRA/CMSSM	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}$ 1.8 TeV	$m(\tilde{q})=m(\tilde{g})$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-047
	MSUGRA/CMSSM	1 e, μ	4 jets	Yes	5.8	$\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}$ 1.24 TeV	$m(\tilde{q})=m(\tilde{g})$	ATLAS-CONF-2012-104
	MSUGRA/CMSSM	0	7-10 jets	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{g}$ 1.1 TeV	any $m(\tilde{q})$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-054
	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q}\to q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{q}$ 740 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ = 0 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-047
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\to q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{g}$ 1.3 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ = 0 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-047
	Gluino med. $\tilde{\chi}^\pm$ ($\tilde{g}\to q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}^\pm$)	1 e, μ	2-4 jets	Yes	4.7	$\tilde{g}$ 900 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ < 200 GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}^\pm) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)+m(\tilde{g}))$	1208.4688
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}\to qqqql\ell(\ell\ell)\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ (SS)	3 jets	Yes	20.7	$\tilde{g}$ 1.1 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ < 650 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-007
	GMSB ($\tilde{\ell}$ NLSP)	2 e, μ	2-4 jets	Yes	4.7	$\tilde{g}$ 1.24 TeV	$\tan\beta$ < 15	1208.4688
	GMSB ($\tilde{\ell}$ NLSP)	1-2 τ	0-2 jets	Yes	20.7	$\tilde{g}$ 1.4 TeV	$\tan\beta$ >18	ATLAS-CONF-2013-026
	GGM (bino NLSP)	2 γ	0	Yes	4.8	$\tilde{g}$ 1.07 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ > 50 GeV	1209.0753
	GGM (wino NLSP)	1 e, μ + γ	0	Yes	4.8	$\tilde{g}$ 619 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ > 50 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2012-144
	GGM (higgsino-bino NLSP)	γ	1 b	Yes	4.8	$\tilde{g}$ 900 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ > 220 GeV	1211.1167
	GGM (higgsino NLSP)	2 e, μ (Z)	0-3 jets	Yes	5.8	$\tilde{g}$ 690 GeV	$m(\tilde{H})$ > 200 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2012-152
	Gravitino LSP	0	mono-jet	Yes	10.5	$F^{1/2}$ scale 645 GeV	$m(\tilde{G}) > 10^{-4}$ eV	ATLAS-CONF-2012-147
3rd gen. $\tilde{g}$ med.	$\tilde{g}\to b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	3 b	Yes	12.8	$\tilde{g}$ 1.24 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ < 200 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2012-145
	$\tilde{g}\to t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	No	20.7	$\tilde{g}$ 900 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ < 500 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-007
	$\tilde{g}\to t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	7-10 jets	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{g}$ 1.14 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ <200 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-054
	$\tilde{g}\to t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	3 b	Yes	12.8	$\tilde{g}$ 1.15 TeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ < 200 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2012-145
3rd gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\to b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2 b	Yes	20.1	$\tilde{b}_1$ 100-630 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ < 100 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-053
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\to t\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.7	$\tilde{b}_1$ 430 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) = 2\ m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-007
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (light), $\tilde{t}_1\to b\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	1-2 e, μ	1-2 b	Yes	4.7	$\tilde{t}_1$ 167 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ = 55 GeV	1208.4305, 1209.2102
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (light), $\tilde{t}_1\to Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ	0-2 jets	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{t}_1$ 220 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = m(\tilde{t}_1)$ - m(W) - 50 GeV, $m(\tilde{t}_1) << m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-048
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (medium), $\tilde{t}_1\to b\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	2 e, μ	0-2 jets	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{t}_1$ 150-440 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ = 0 GeV, $m(\tilde{t}_1)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)$ = 10 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-048
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (medium), $\tilde{t}_1\to b\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	0	2 b	Yes	20.1	$\tilde{t}_1$ 150-580 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ < 200 GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ = 5 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-053
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (heavy), $\tilde{t}_1\to t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1 e, μ	1 b	Yes	20.7	$\tilde{t}_1$ 200-610 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ = 0 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-037
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (heavy), $\tilde{t}_1\to t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2 b	Yes	20.5	$\tilde{t}_1$ 320-660 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ = 0 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-024
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1$ (natural GMSB)	2 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.7	$\tilde{t}_1$ 500 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ > 150 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-025
	$\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2\to\tilde{t}_1+Z$	3 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.7	$\tilde{t}_2$ 520 GeV	$m(\tilde{t}_1) = m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ + 180 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-025
EW direct	$\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}\tilde{\ell}_{L,R}, \tilde{\ell}\to\ell\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\ell}$ 85-315 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ = 0 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2013-049
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-, \tilde{\chi}_1^+\to\tilde{\ell}\nu(\ell\tilde{\nu})$	2 e, μ	0	Yes	20.3	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 125-450 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ = 0 GeV, $m(\tilde{\ell},\tilde{\nu}) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) + m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-049
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-, \tilde{\chi}_1^+\to\tilde{\tau}\nu(\tau\tilde{\nu})$	2 τ	0	Yes	20.7	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 180-330 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ = 0 GeV, $m(\tilde{\tau},\tilde{\nu}) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) + m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-028
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_2^0\to\tilde{\ell}_L\nu\tilde{\ell}_L\ell(\tilde{\nu}\nu), \ell\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\ell}_L\ell(\tilde{\nu}\nu)$	3 e, μ	0	Yes	20.7	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 600 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) = m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)$, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ = 0, $m(\tilde{\ell},\tilde{\nu}) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) + m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-035
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\tilde{\chi}_2^0\to W^{*}\tilde{\chi}_1^0 Z^{*}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	3 e, μ	0	Yes	20.7	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_2^0$ 315 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) = m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)$, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ = 0, sleptons decoupled	ATLAS-CONF-2013-035
Long-lived particles	Direct $\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-$ prod., long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	0	1 jet	Yes	4.7	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 220 GeV	$1 < \tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)$ < 10 ns	1210.2852
	Stable $\tilde{g}$, R-hadrons	0-2 e, μ	0	Yes	4.7	$\tilde{g}$ 985 GeV		1211.1597
	GMSB, stable $\tilde{\tau}$, low β	2 e, μ	0	Yes	4.7	$\tilde{\tau}$ 300 GeV	$5 < \tan\beta < 20$	1211.1597
	GMSB, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0\to\gamma\tilde{G}$, long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 γ	0	Yes	4.7	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 230 GeV	$0.4 < \tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ < 2 ns	1304.6310
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0\to qq\mu$ (RPV)	1 e, μ	0	Yes	4.4	$\tilde{q}$ 700 GeV	1 mm < cτ < 1 m, $\tilde{g}$ decoupled	1210.7451
RPV	LFV $pp\to\tilde{\nu}_\tau+X, \tilde{\nu}_\tau\to e+\mu$	2 e, μ	0	-	4.6	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ 1.61 TeV	λ'_{311}=0.10, λ_{132}=0.05	1212.1272
	LFV $pp\to\tilde{\nu}_\tau+X, \tilde{\nu}_\tau\to e(\mu)+\tau$	1 e, μ + τ	0	-	4.6	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ 1.1 TeV	λ'_{311}=0.10, $\lambda_{1(2)33}$=0.05	1212.1272
	Bilinear RPV CMSSM	1 e, μ	7 jets	Yes	4.7	$\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}$ 1.2 TeV	$m(\tilde{q}) = m(\tilde{g})$, $c\tau_{LSP}$ < 1 mm	ATLAS-CONF-2012-140
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-, \tilde{\chi}_1^+\to W\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0\to ee\tilde{\nu}_\mu, e\mu\tilde{\nu}_e$	4 e, μ	0	Yes	20.7	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 760 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ > 300 GeV, λ_{121} > 0	ATLAS-CONF-2013-036
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-, \tilde{\chi}_1^+\to W\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0\to\tau\tau\tilde{\nu}_e, e\tau\tilde{\nu}_\tau$	3 e, μ + τ	0	Yes	20.7	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ 350 GeV	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ > 80 GeV, λ_{133} > 0	ATLAS-CONF-2013-036
	$\tilde{g}\to qqq$	0	6 jets	-	4.6	$\tilde{g}$ 666 GeV		1210.4813
	$\tilde{g}\to\tilde{t}_1 t, \tilde{t}_1\to bs$	2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.7	$\tilde{g}$ 880 GeV		ATLAS-CONF-2013-007
Other	Scalar gluon	0	4 jets	-	4.6	sgluon 100-287 GeV	incl. limit from 1110.2693	1210.4826
	WIMP interaction (D5, Dirac χ)	0	mono-jet	Yes	10.5	M* scale 704 GeV	m(χ) < 80 GeV, limit of < 687 GeV for D8	ATLAS-CONF-2012-147

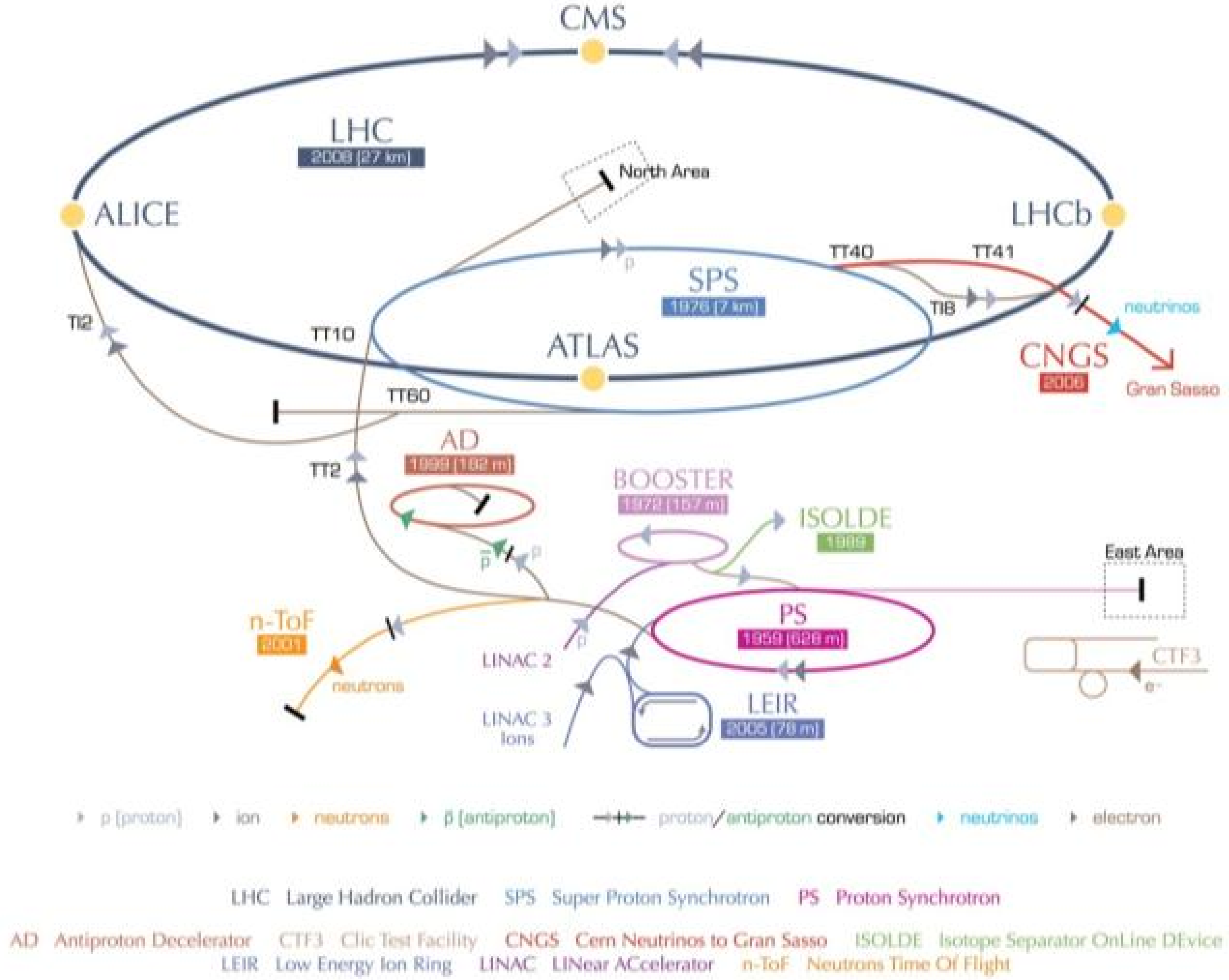
Mass scale [TeV] (10^{-1}, 1)

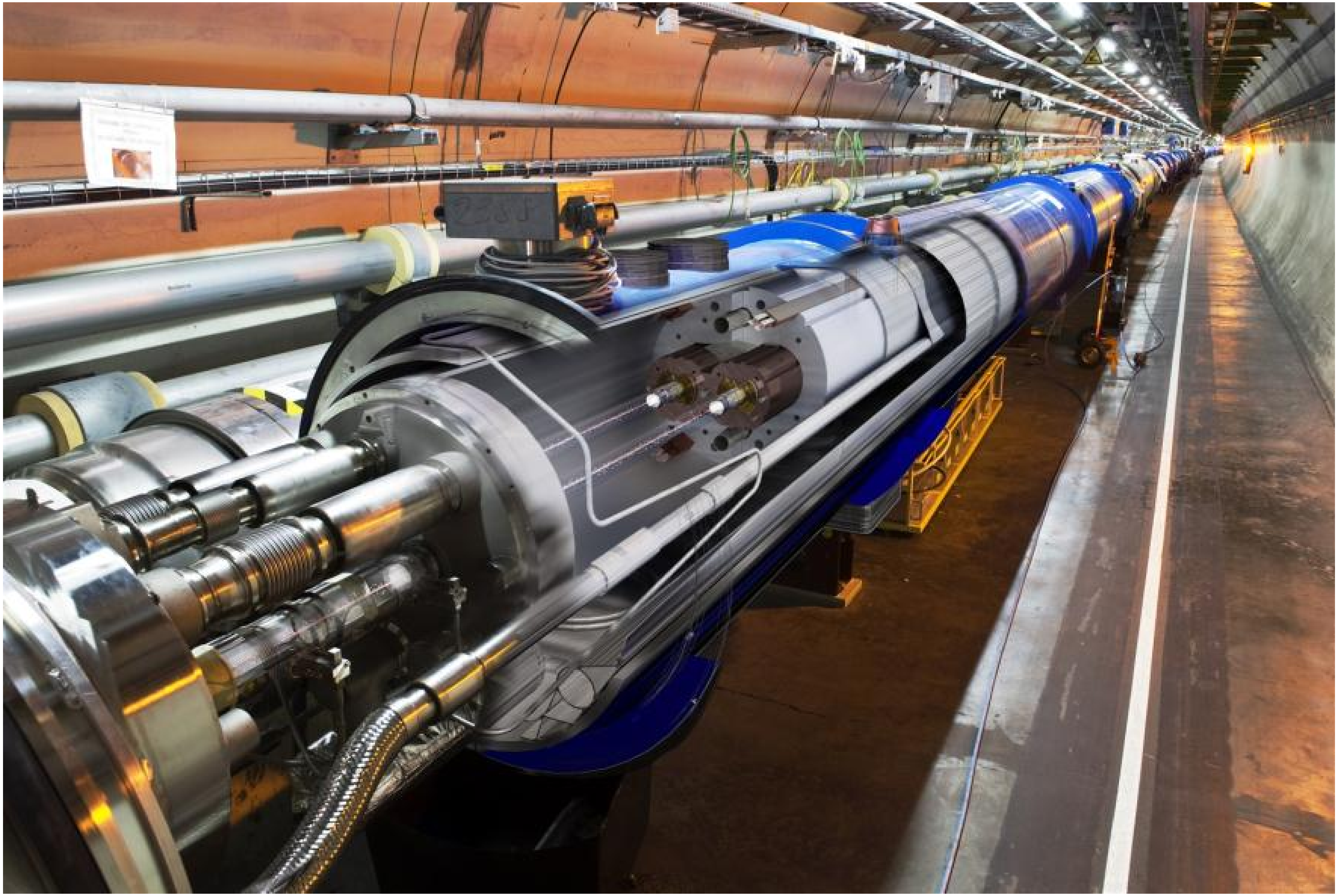
$\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV full data | $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV partial data | $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV full data

*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. All limits quoted are observed minus 1σ theoretical signal cross section uncertainty.

CERN

CERN's Accelerator complex





The main 2013-14 LHC consolidations

1695 Openings and final reclosures of the interconnections

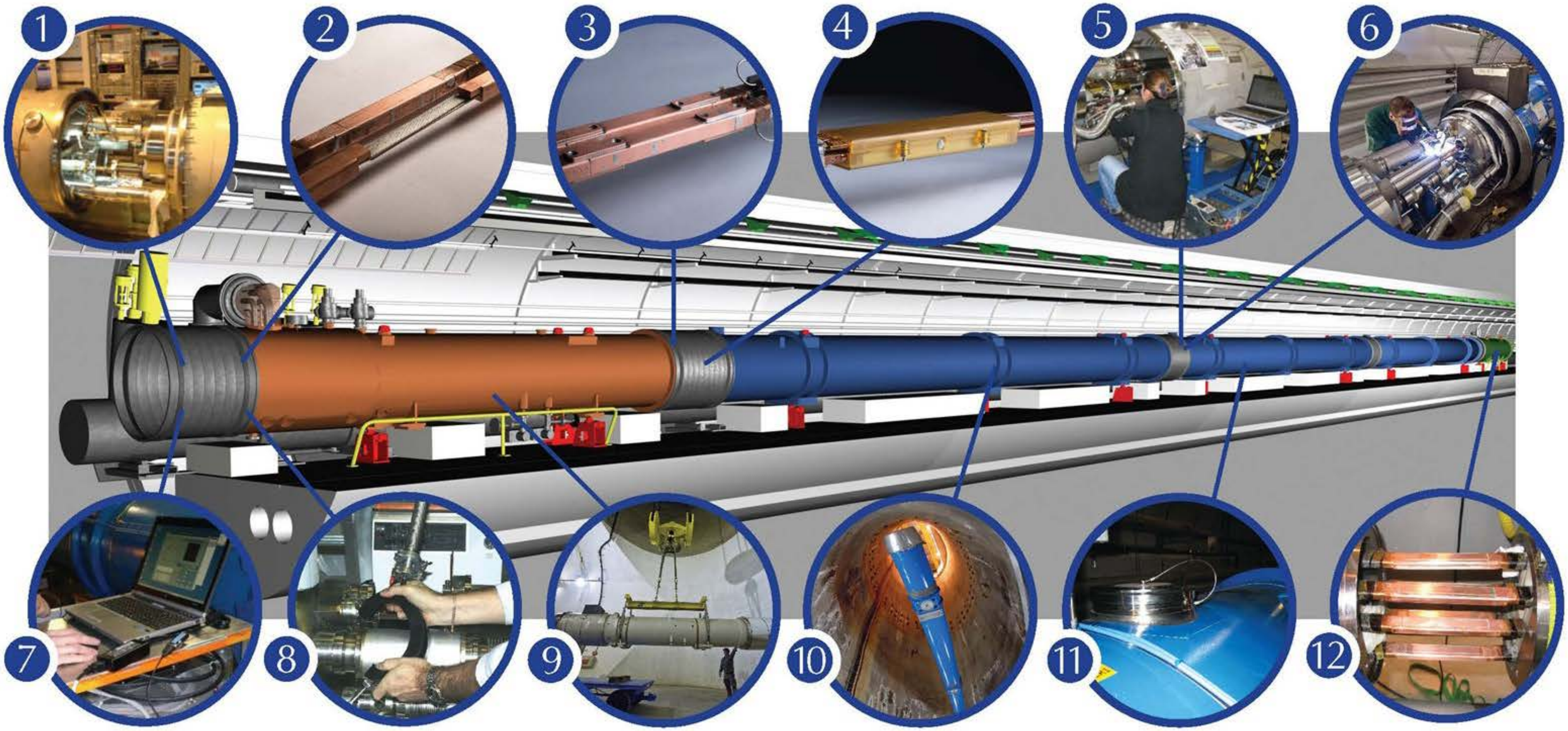
Complete reconstruction of 1500 of these splices

Consolidation of the 10170 13kA splices, installing 27 000 shunts

Installation of 5000 consolidated electrical insulation systems

300 000 electrical resistance measurements

10170 orbital welding of stainless steel lines



18 000 electrical Quality Assurance tests

10170 leak tightness tests

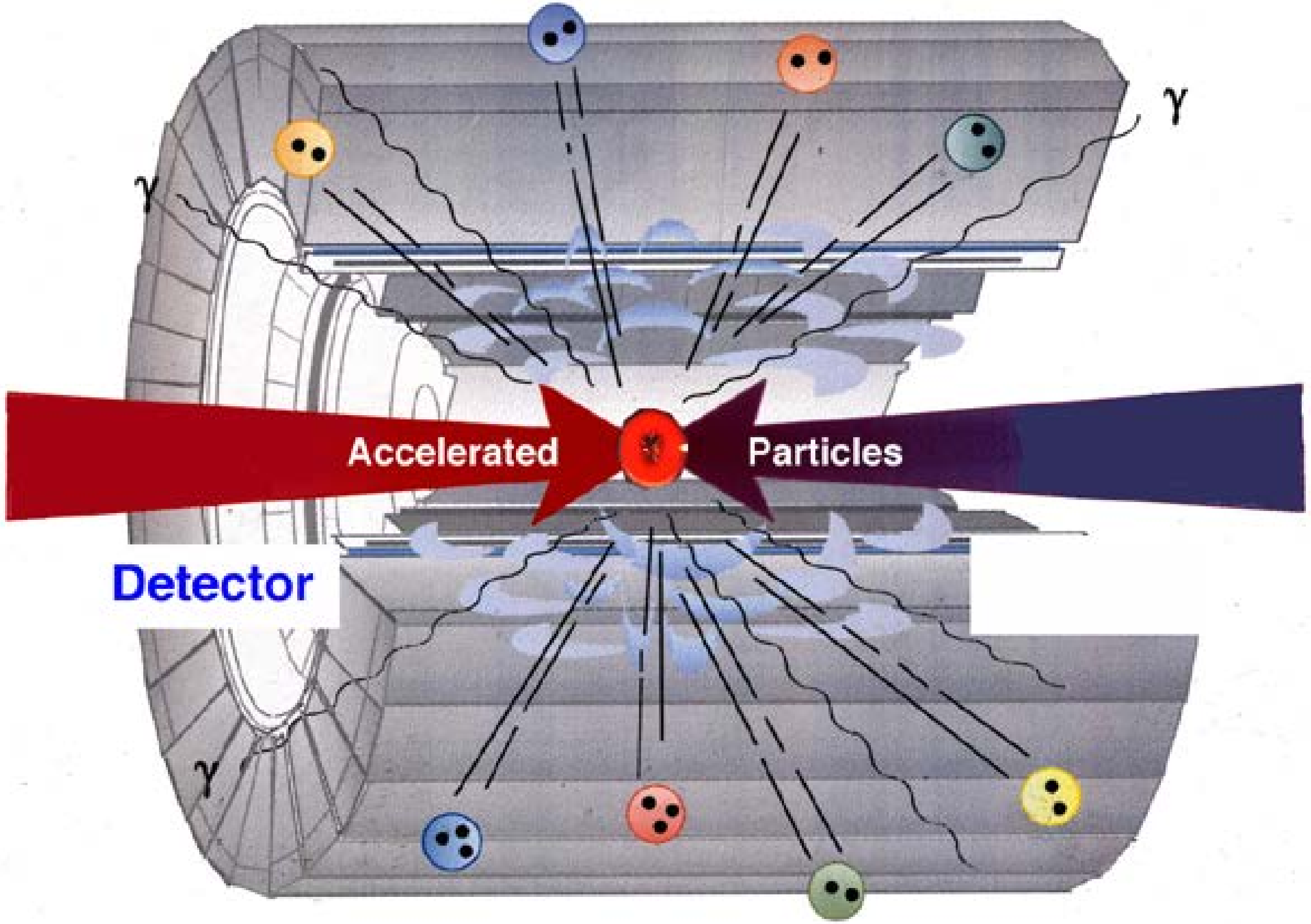
4 quadrupole magnets to be replaced

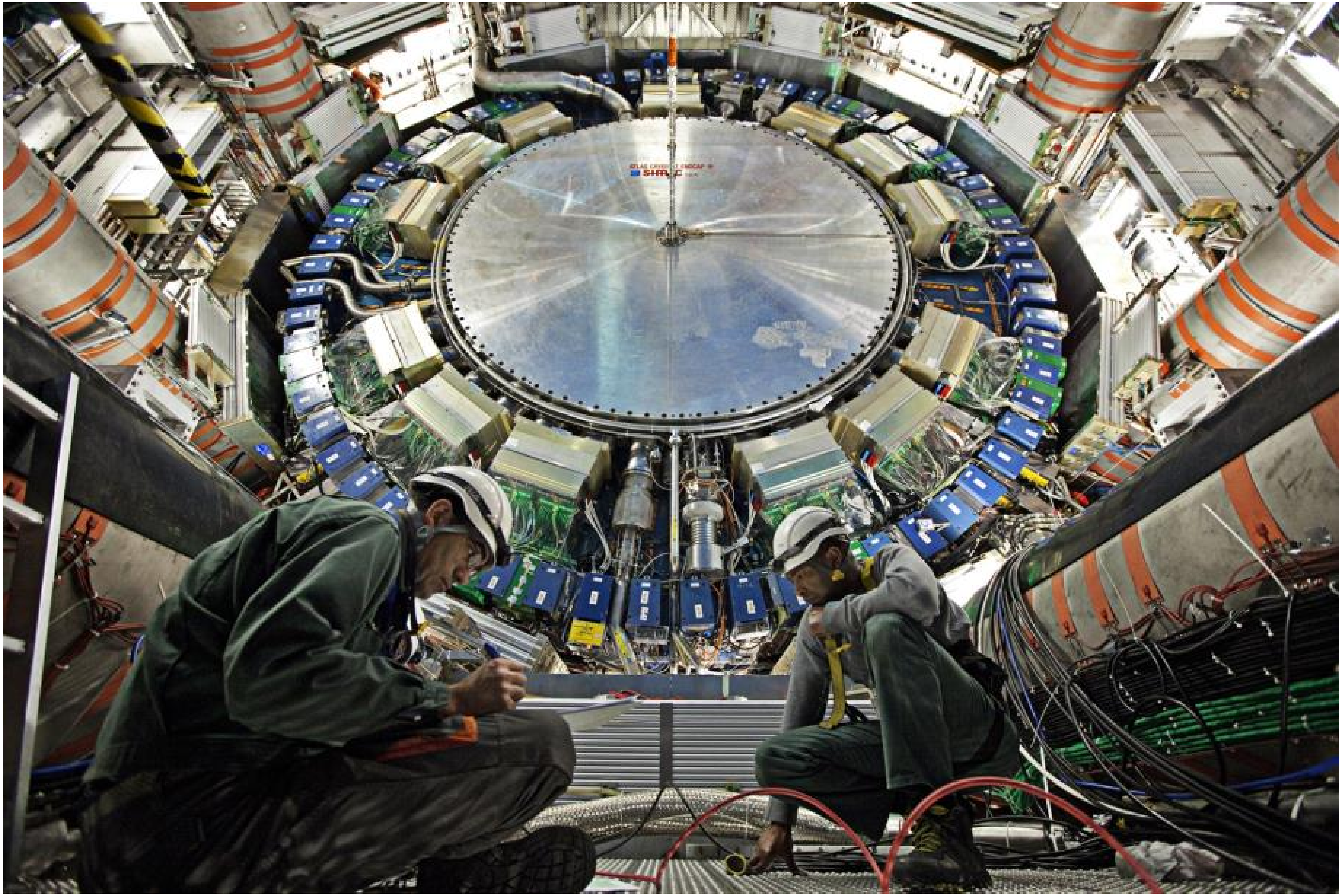
15 dipole magnets to be replaced

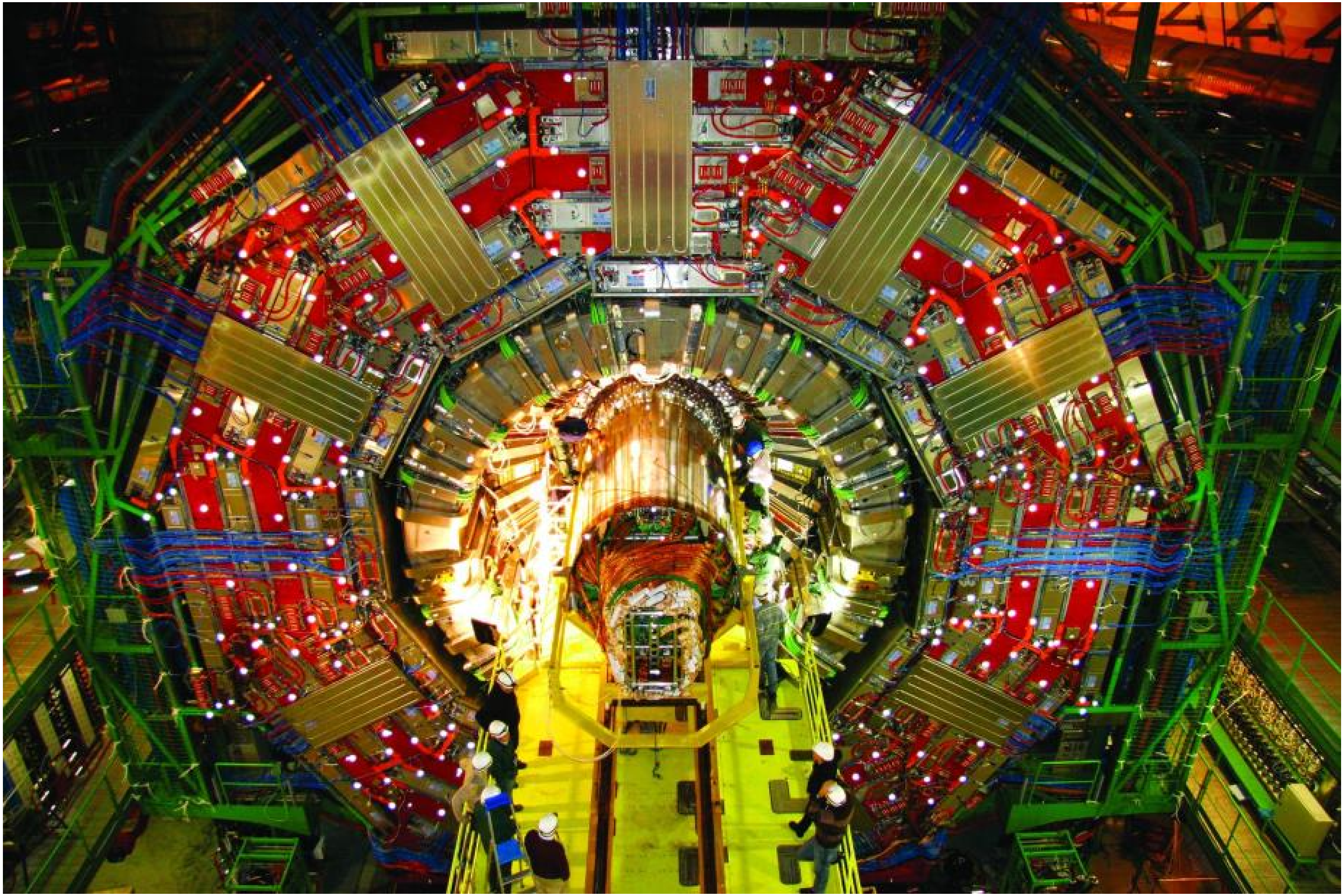
Installation of 612 pressure relief devices to bring the total to 1344

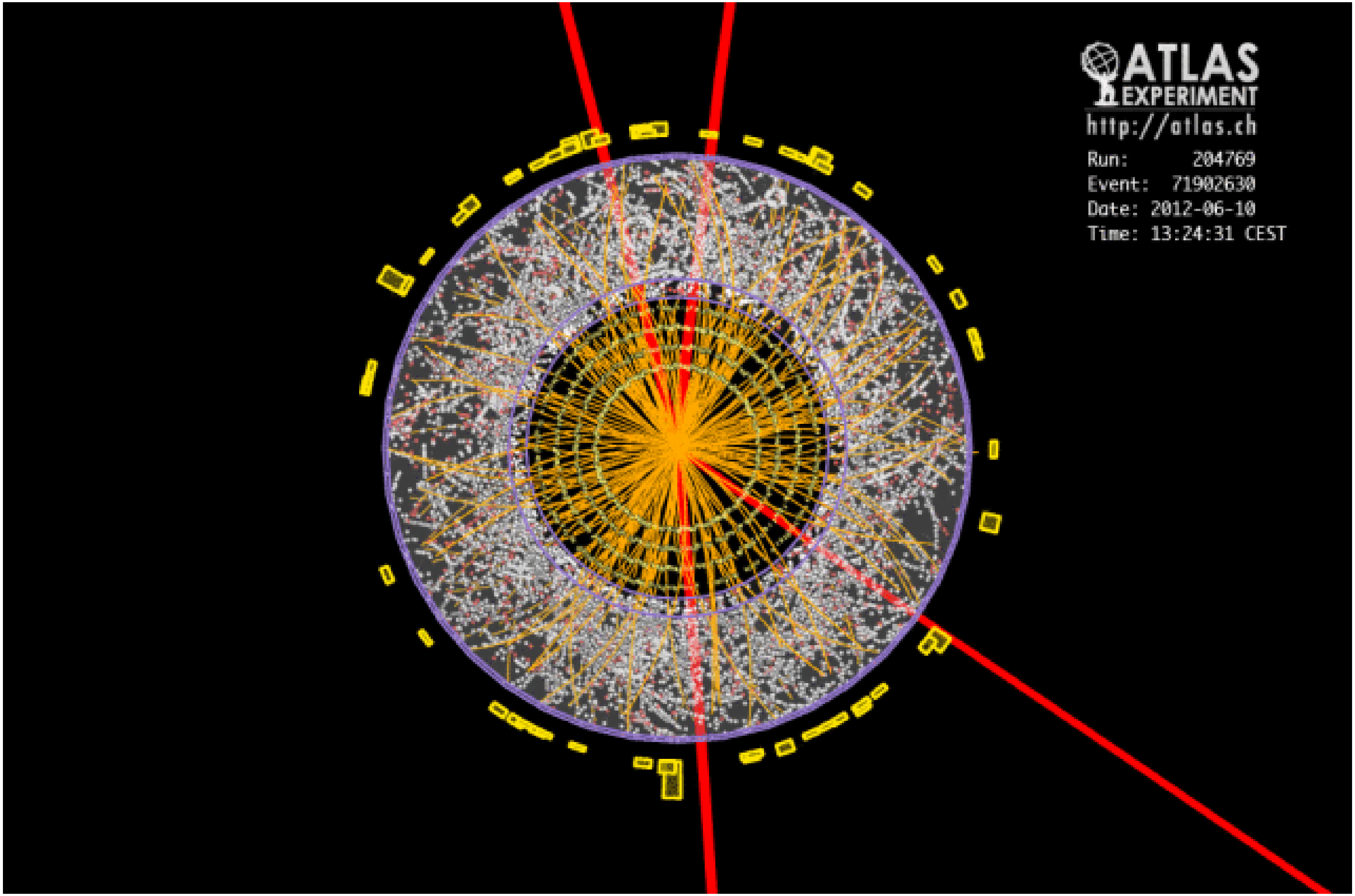
Consolidation of the 13 kA circuits in the 16 main electrical feedboxes


LHCb
ATLAS
CERN Meyrin
CERN Prévessin
SPS 7 km
SUISSE
FRANCE
ALICE
CMS
LHC 27 km


γ
γ
Accelerated
Particles
Detector
γ






ATLAS
EXPERIMENT
http://atlas.ch
Run: 204769
Event: 71902630
Date: 2012-06-10
Time: 13:24:31 CEST

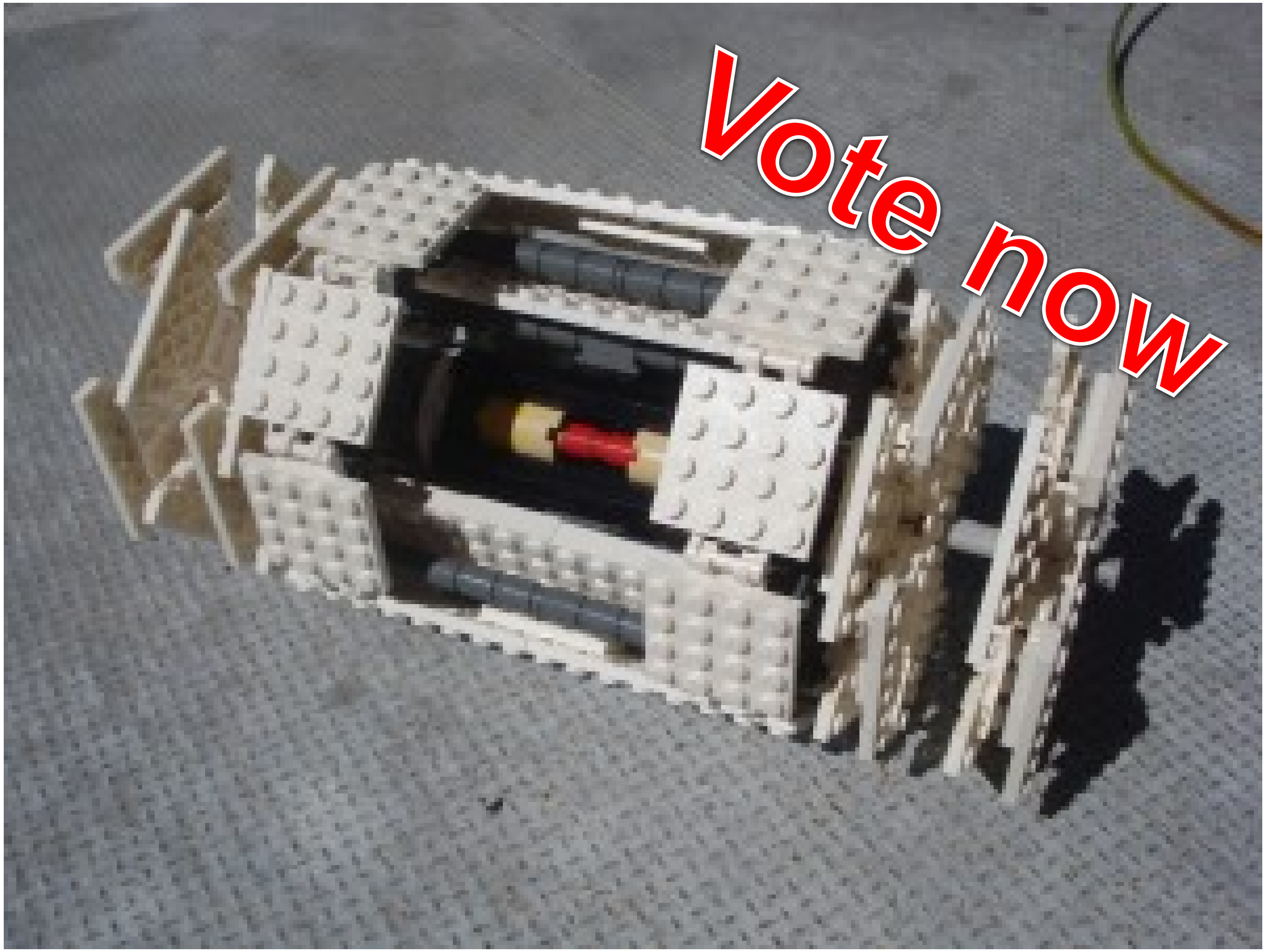
CERN

Today’s trivia answer

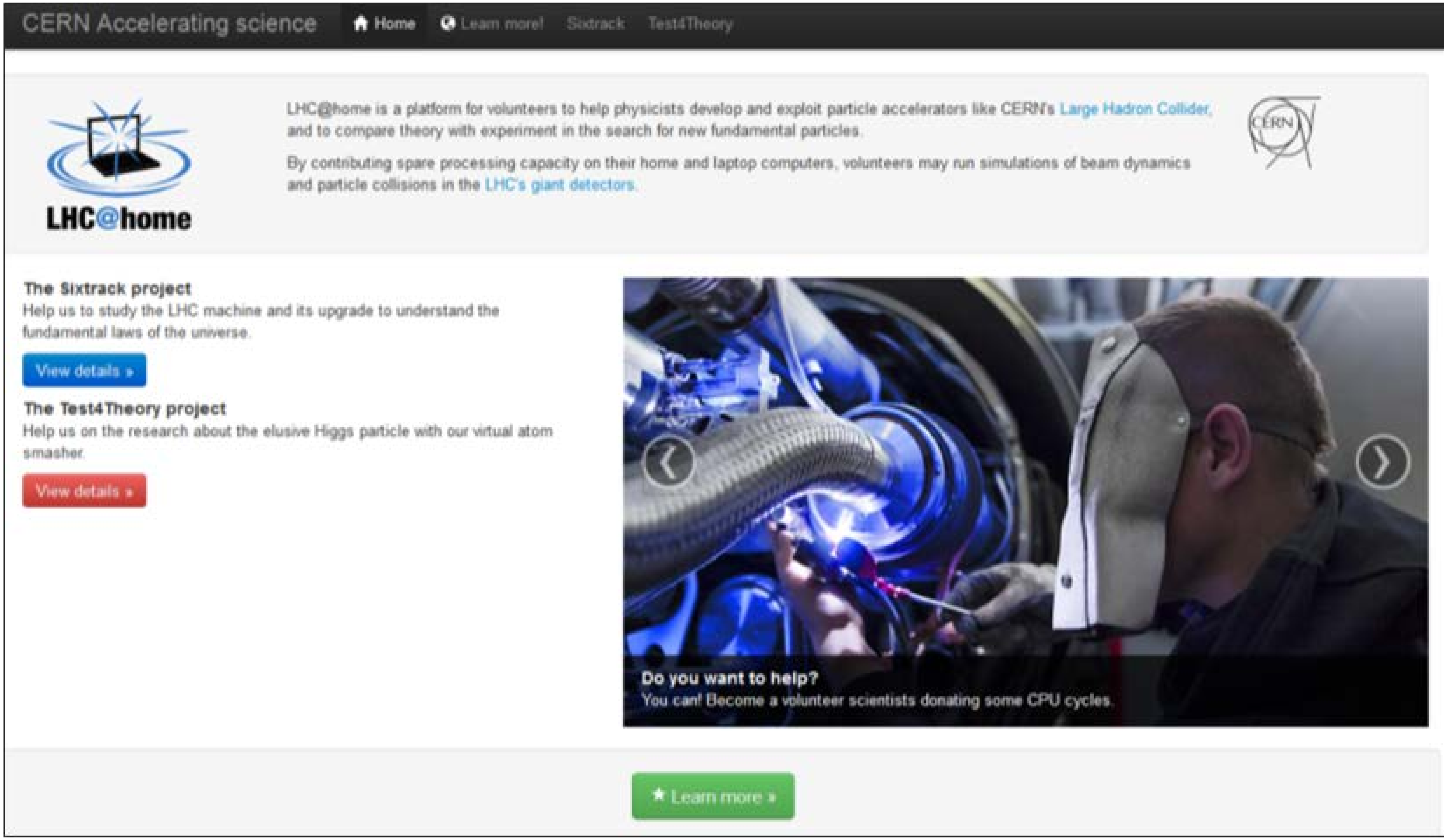
Q. How many of the particles in SUSY models have already been found?

A. 6 leptons, 6 quarks, 6 bosons = 18

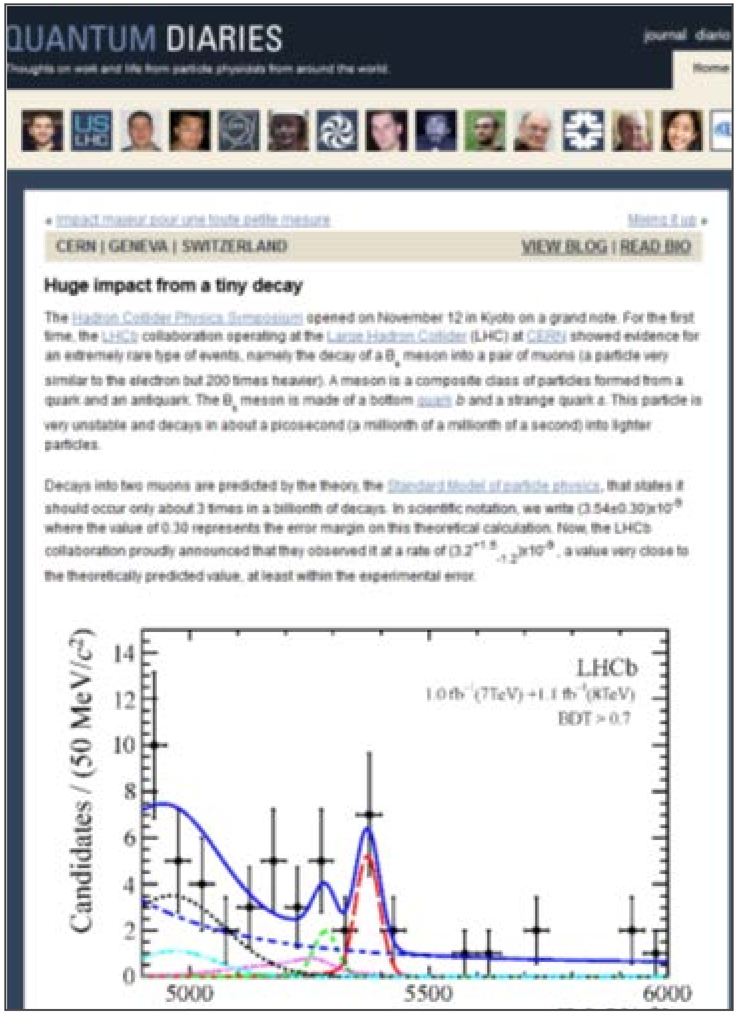
http://atlas.ch/blog/?p=1839



cern.ch/LHCathome



http://www.quantumdiaries.org/author/cern/



QUANTUM DIARIES

Thoughts on work and life from particle physicists from around the world.

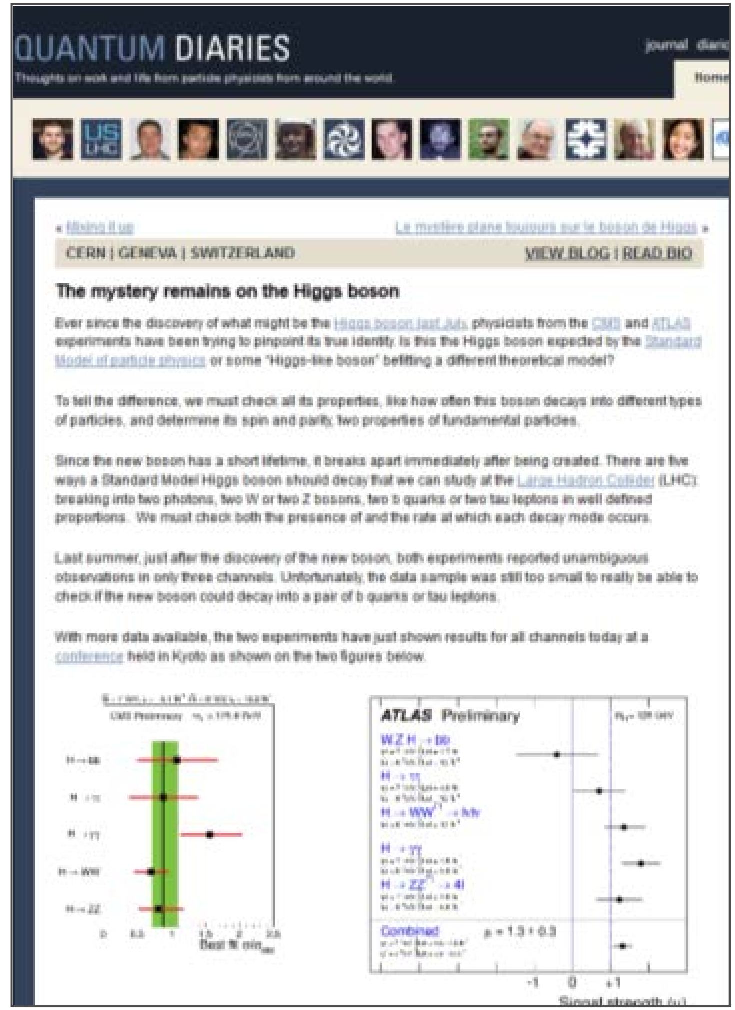
« Impact majeur pour une toute petite mesure | Mixing it up »

CERN | GENEVA | SWITZERLAND — VIEW BLOG | READ BIO

Huge impact from a tiny decay

The Hadron Collider Physics Symposium opened on November 12 in Kyoto on a grand note. For the first time, the LHCb collaboration operating at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN showed evidence for an extremely rare type of events, namely the decay of a B_s meson into a pair of muons (a particle very similar to the electron but 200 times heavier). A meson is a composite class of particles formed from a quark and an antiquark. The B_s meson is made of a bottom quark *b* and a strange quark *s*. This particle is very unstable and decays in about a picosecond (a millionth of a millionth of a second) into lighter particles.

Decays into two muons are predicted by the theory, the Standard Model of particle physics, that states it should occur only about 3 times in a billionth of decays. In scientific notation, we write $(3.54\pm0.30)\times10^{-9}$ where the value of 0.30 represents the error margin on this theoretical calculation. Now, the LHCb collaboration proudly announced that they observed it at a rate of $(3.2^{+1.5}_{-1.2})\times10^{-9}$, a value very close to the theoretically predicted value, at least within the experimental error.



QUANTUM DIARIES

Thoughts on work and life from particle physicists from around the world.

« Mixing it up | Le mystère plane toujours sur le boson de Higgs »

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The mystery remains on the Higgs boson

Ever since the discovery of what might be the Higgs boson last July, physicists from the CMS and ATLAS experiments have been trying to pinpoint its true identity. Is this the Higgs boson expected by the Standard Model of particle physics or some "Higgs-like boson" befitting a different theoretical model?

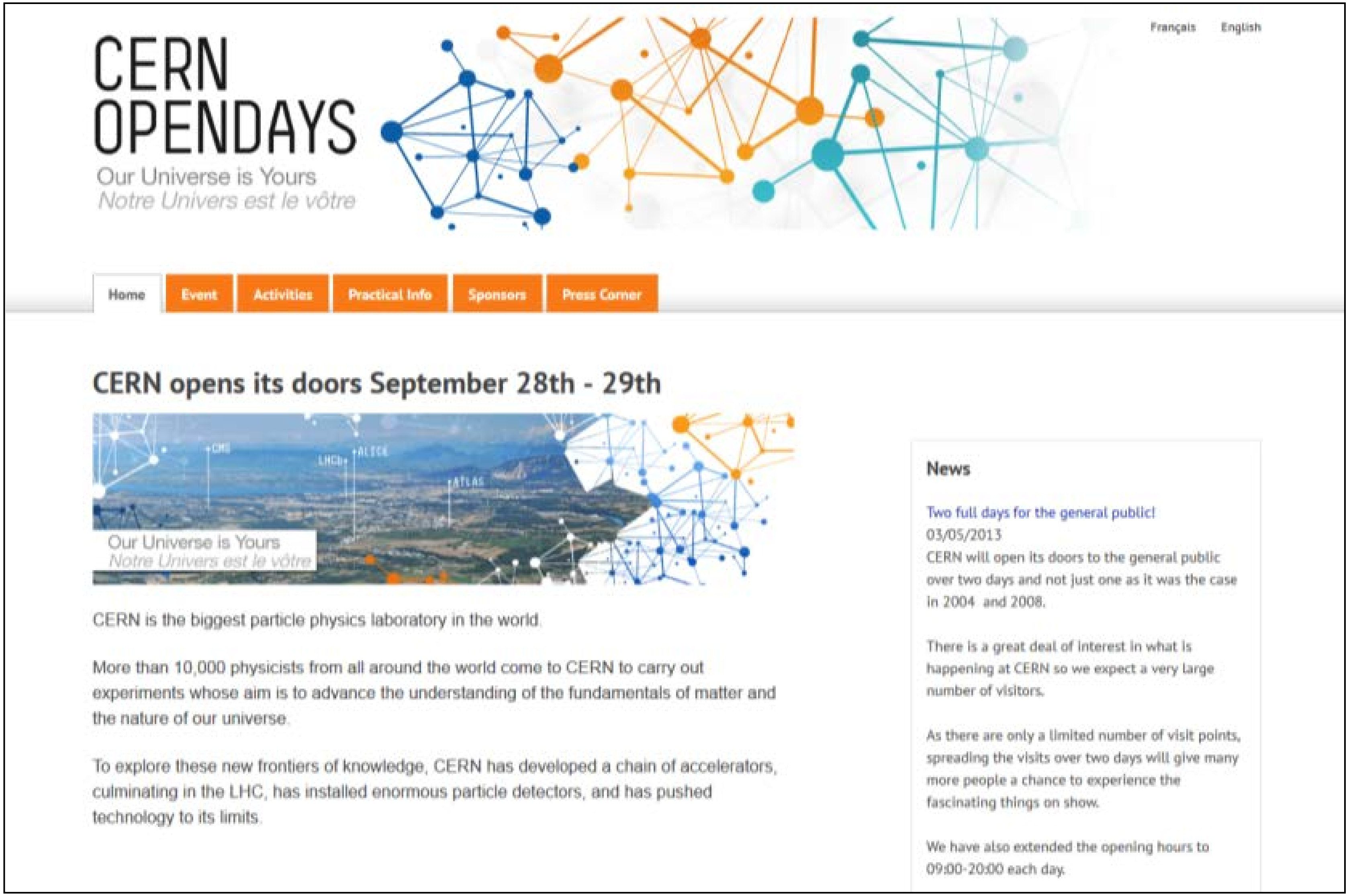
To tell the difference, we must check all its properties, like how often this boson decays into different types of particles, and determine its spin and parity, two properties of fundamental particles.

Since the new boson has a short lifetime, it breaks apart immediately after being created. There are five ways a Standard Model Higgs boson should decay that we can study at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC): breaking into two photons, two W or two Z bosons, two b quarks or two tau leptons in well defined proportions. We must check both the presence of and the rate at which each decay mode occurs.

Last summer, just after the discovery of the new boson, both experiments reported unambiguous observations in only three channels. Unfortunately, the data sample was still too small to really be able to check if the new boson could decay into a pair of b quarks or tau leptons.

With more data available, the two experiments have just shown results for all channels today at a conference held in Kyoto as shown on the two figures below.

http://opendays2013.web.cern.ch/



Next week’s Hangout with CERN

- Thursday 27 June, same time 17:00 CEST
  - Dark Matter

- Next week is the last hangout in the series 3
- Series 4 is planned for after the open days

Participants

John Ellis, theorist, King's College London

Xavier Portell Bueso, ATLAS experiment

Josh Thompson, CMS experiment

Jayendra Minakshisundar, student intern

Credits

Freya Blekman — Host

Seth Zenz — Q&A from Social Media

Achintya Rao, Kate Kahle and Kelly Izlar — Production

Thank you for watching!

www.cern.ch