

$8 \times \tilde{g}, 2 \times (\tilde{t}, \tilde{b})$

\tilde{g}

$6 \times \tilde{L} \quad 3 \times \tilde{Z}$

$\tilde{B} \quad \tilde{W}^0 \quad \tilde{H}_u \quad \tilde{H}_d$

$\tilde{W}^\pm \quad \tilde{H}^\pm$

LHC 13TeV 2015 4/fb (2 months)

2016 40 (4.5)

2017 50 (5)

2018 (5)

2019 } LS2

2020 }

2021-23

150/fb

300/fb

MSSM

SUSY : Solution to

• Fine-tuning problem

Higgsino mass $|\mu| \lesssim 200 \text{ GeV}$

stop $\lesssim 600 \text{ GeV}$

gluino $\lesssim 900 \text{ GeV}$

for 20% tuning

[1110.6926]

Searches for
→ degenerate region

mostly excluded

→ 1% tuning?

anyway not "good" motivation

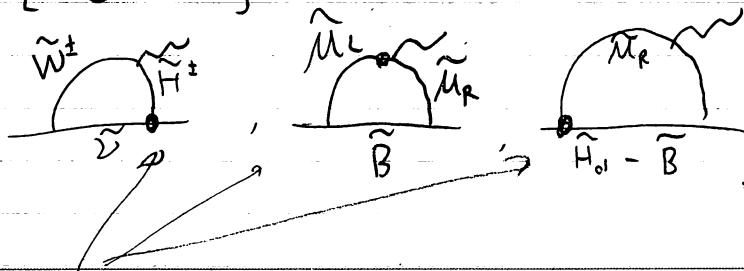
• Gauge-Coupling Unification ✓

• Muon $g-2$ problem

SUSY may have extra contrib to solve the anomaly

$$\frac{g_{\mu}^2}{2} = \text{Re} \left[\mu \text{ (loop) } \mu \right]$$

MSSM:



ETC.

• large $\tan\beta$, light electroweakino

($\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{H}, \tilde{W}$)

light
large coupling

heavy
small coupling

underabund.

overabundant

• DM problem

if \tilde{B} -DM: $\Omega_{\text{DM}} h^2 \gg 0.12$ NG Good

\tilde{H} -DM: $= 0.12 \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$

\tilde{W} -DM: $= 0.12 \text{ v. } 2.7-3.0 \text{ TeV (Sommerfeld enh.)}$

was good motivation
for 100 GeV SUSY

or Majorana Mixture

with the standard cosmology

- LHC finds
- 125 Higgs

$$M_H^2 = M_Z^2 + \underbrace{\frac{3g_w^2 m_t^4}{8\pi^2 m_W^2} \ln \frac{m_{\tilde{t}}^2}{m_t^2}}_{\text{SUSY-breaking effect}}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{\tilde{t}} \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$$

- No SUSY particle
- extra pages

Trends: SUSY @ LHC

- Abandon SUSY
- Extend MSSM

(extra scalar (NMSSM)
extra vector-like quark/lepton
extra U(1) ...)

- consider MSSM with light - non-colored ($< 1 \text{ TeV}$)
heavy - colored ($> 1 \text{ TeV}$) particles
"split" models

- how to realize split models?
- what we will discover at LHC?
- How about SUSY flavor/CP problems?

- Focus on DM

- history of the Universe
- Indirect / direct DM detection ...) + LHC
- axion ...

① LHC prospect for SUSY

- DM-motivated

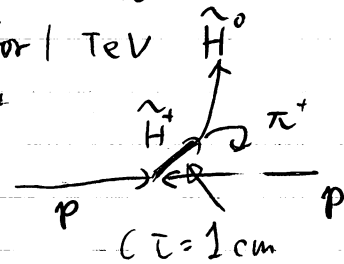
- \tilde{W} -DM: Too heavy \rightarrow 100 TeV collider
- \tilde{H} -DM:

all xs @ 13 TeV

$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{H} \tilde{H}: 30 \text{ fb for } 500 \text{ GeV}$$

$$1 \text{ fb for } 1 \text{ TeV}$$

but



... very difficult to see

$$IBL = 3.2 \text{ cm}$$

◦ \tilde{B} -DM:

No direct production

\rightarrow Cascade decay from \tilde{L} or $\tilde{W} \rightarrow$ later

- g-2 - motivated

a_μ depends on $\tan\beta$ and the mass of $\tilde{B}, \tilde{W}, \tilde{H}, \tilde{L}, \tilde{E}$

\Rightarrow general analysis is not easy
(only scatter plots w/o physics)

1711.02560

1603.03502

1508.01395

1505.08896

1503.08703

Typical scenarios

$$\mu > 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{H}^+ \tilde{W}^+$$

OR

$$\tilde{L}_L \tilde{L}_R$$

$$[\tilde{H}, \tilde{W}^+, \tilde{L}_L \text{ are light } \lesssim 1 \text{ TeV}]$$

$$[\tilde{B}, \tilde{L}_L, \tilde{L}_R \text{ are light and } \tilde{H} \gg 1 \text{ TeV}]$$

$$\mu < 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{H}_d \tilde{B} [\tilde{L}_R, \tilde{H}_d, \tilde{B} \text{ are light}]$$

In any case, LHC signals are from

$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{W} \tilde{W} \begin{cases} \tilde{W}^+ \tilde{W}^0 & 3.3 \text{ fb} & 1.0 \\ \tilde{W}^+ \tilde{W}^- & 2.2 & 0.62 \end{cases}$$

$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{H} \tilde{H} \begin{cases} \tilde{H}^+ \tilde{H}^0 & 1.1 & 0.3 \\ \tilde{H}^+ \tilde{H}^- & 6.2 & 0.18 \end{cases}$$

$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{\ell} \tilde{\ell} \begin{cases} \tilde{\ell}_L \tilde{\ell}_L^* & 0.42 \\ \tilde{\ell}_R \tilde{\ell}_R^* & 0.18 \end{cases}$$

500 GeV

1 TeV

→ x36 to get N_{ev} @ 2015-2016

then what we'll see?

$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{\ell} \tilde{\ell} \rightarrow 2\ell + E_T$$

$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^0 \tilde{\chi}^0: \text{If } \tilde{\chi}^0 \text{ is DM} \rightarrow \text{disappearing track}$$

\tilde{H} : 1cm → difficult

\tilde{W} : 6cm

EXCLUDED below 460 GeV

(much more room for
DM or g-2)

CMS EXO-16-044 (Feb 2018)

x ATC 1712.02118

CMS: Innermost
4.3 cm → 700 GeV @ 0.2ns

ATLAS: IBL @ 3.2 cm
→ 460 GeV

(CT)

ELSE

$$DM < \tilde{\ell} < \tilde{\chi}: \tilde{\chi} \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}_1 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} DM \\ \nu, \ell \end{matrix}$$

∴ 2ℓ or 3ℓ + E_T

$$DM < \tilde{\chi} < \tilde{\ell}: \tilde{\chi} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} DM \\ W, Z \end{matrix}$$

∴ WZ + E_T

large SM bks

CLEAN

1303.4256

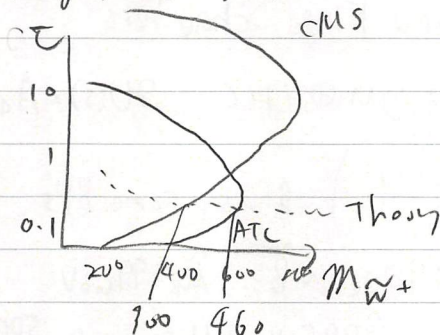
1708.04410

1505.05822

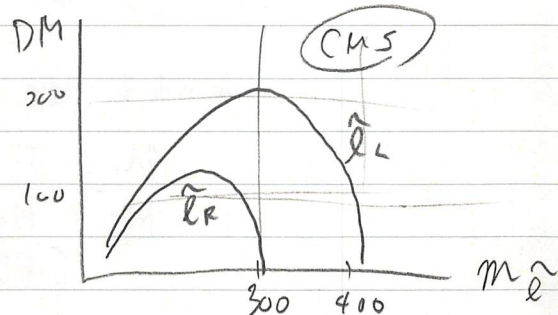
1508.08219

EWKino Bounds (137 ~~GeV~~ 36-38 fl : 2016)

long-lived Wino



$pp \rightarrow \tilde{\ell} \tilde{\ell}^* \rightarrow 2\ell + E_T$



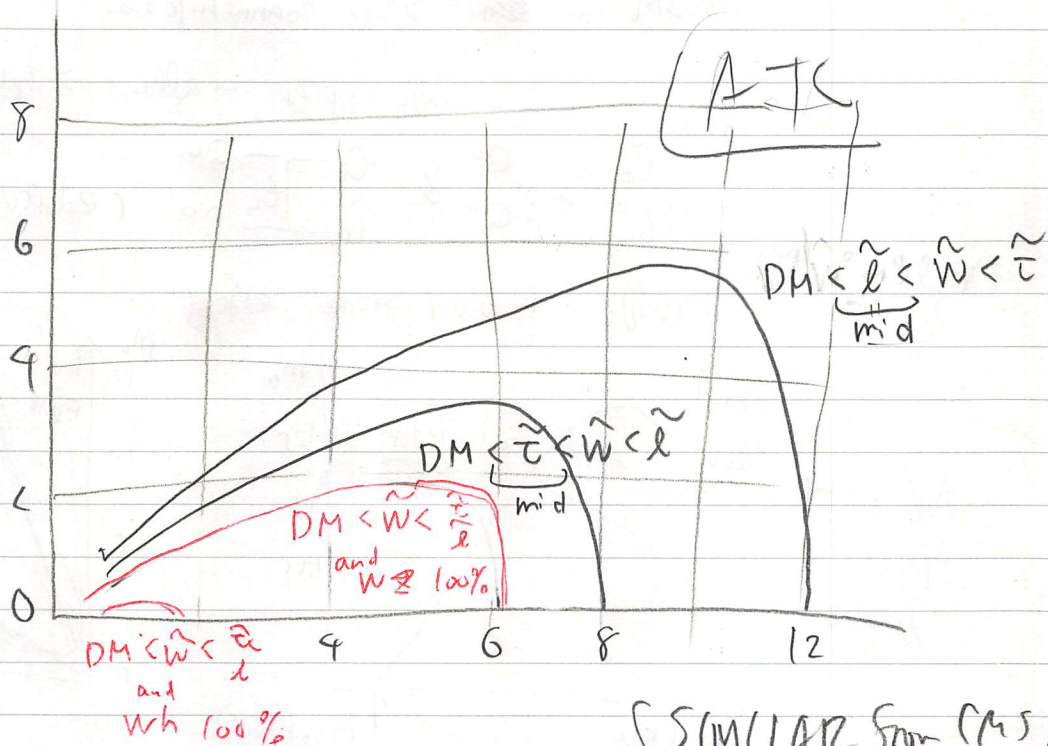
$pp \rightarrow \tilde{\tau} \tilde{\tau}^* \rightarrow 2\tau + E_T$

NO EXCLUSION YET

CMS: 1 σ excess (Dec 2017)

ATLAS: 1 σ excess (Jun 2017)

$pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi}$



(SIMILAR from CMS)

A few examples of recent works

• 1801.00514 Belyaev King Schaefers

A model for $g-2 \oplus \text{DM} \oplus \text{LHC}$: $SU(5) \times A_4 \rightarrow \text{Scatter Plot}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m_0(1,3) \gg m_0(2) \\ M_1 < M_2 \ll M_3 \end{array} \right\} \text{ gives some BPs}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{LSP } \tilde{\chi}_1^0: 90 \text{ GeV} \sim \tilde{B}, \quad \tilde{M}_R: 99 \text{ GeV} \\ \text{Wino} \sim 300 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{Higgsino} \sim 500 \text{ GeV} \end{array} \right.$$

BHR $g-2$, $\text{DM} = \text{coannihilation}$

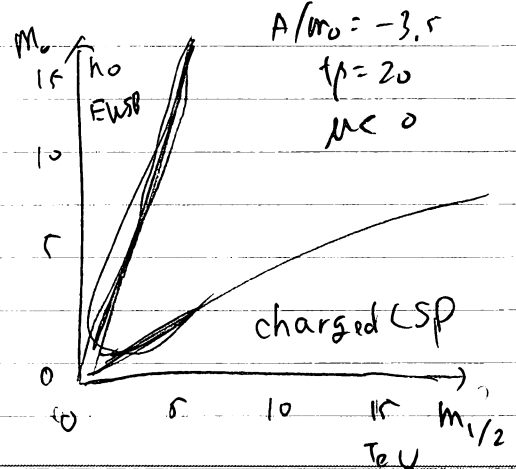
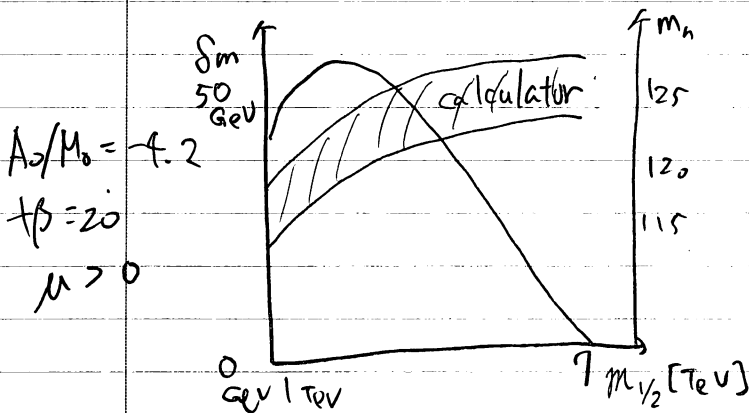
• 1801.09855: Ellis Evans Luo Olive Zheng

CMSSM w. ~~Stop~~ - Stop coannihilation

"
large coupling \rightarrow allows $> 1 \text{ TeV}$ LSP

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \tilde{t}_R \\ \tilde{t}_R \\ \tilde{t}_R \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} G^0 \\ G^0 \\ G^0 \end{array} \right) \& \left(\begin{array}{c} \tilde{t}_R \\ \tilde{t}_R \\ \tilde{t}_R \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} G^0 \\ G^0 \\ G^0 \end{array} \right) \text{ reduces } \tilde{B}\text{-DM}$$

large M_t + bound-state effect



analysis of Sub-GUT models
($M_{\text{unif.}} \neq M_{\text{GUT}}$)

DM spin-independent +

$$\mathcal{L} \ni \frac{1}{2} \lambda_h h \hat{\chi}_1^0 \hat{\chi}_1^0$$

$$\lambda_h = g_1 \left[\frac{M \sin 2\beta + M_1}{\mu^2 - M_1^2} m_2 S_u + O\left(\frac{m_2 S_u}{\mu}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$\sin 2\beta = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$