Reconstructing the supersymmetric Lagrangian

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(in collaboration with Rémi Lafaye, Tilman Plehn, Dirk Zerwas)

Outline

- Current Status of Supersymmetry
- Determining SUSY Parameters
- Kinematic Edges as Experimental Input
- Possible Collider Results
- Testing Unification

Supersymmetry

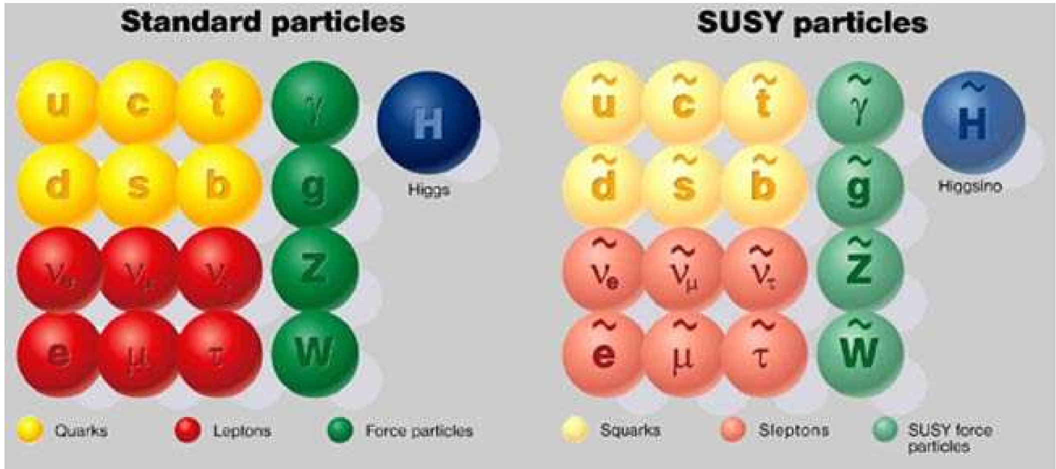
Symmetry between bosons and fermions:

$$Q\,|\text{boson}\rangle = |\text{fermion}\rangle\,; \qquad Q\,|\text{fermion}\rangle = |\text{boson}\rangle$$

Q: Supersymmetry Operator

Simplest model:
Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM)

- Supersymmetric partner to each Standard Model particle
- Two Higgs doublets $\Rightarrow$ 5 Higgs bosons (h^0,H^0,A^0,$H^\pm$)
- Particles with same quantum numbers mix
  (e.g. Zino, Photino, 2 Higgsino $\rightarrow$ 4 Neutralino)



mSUGRA

Unification at the GUT scale ($\sim 10^{16}$ GeV):

- Apparent unification of gauge couplings (general feature of MSSM)
- Common scalar mass: m_0
- Common sfermion mass: $m_{1/2}$
- Common trilinear coupling: A_0

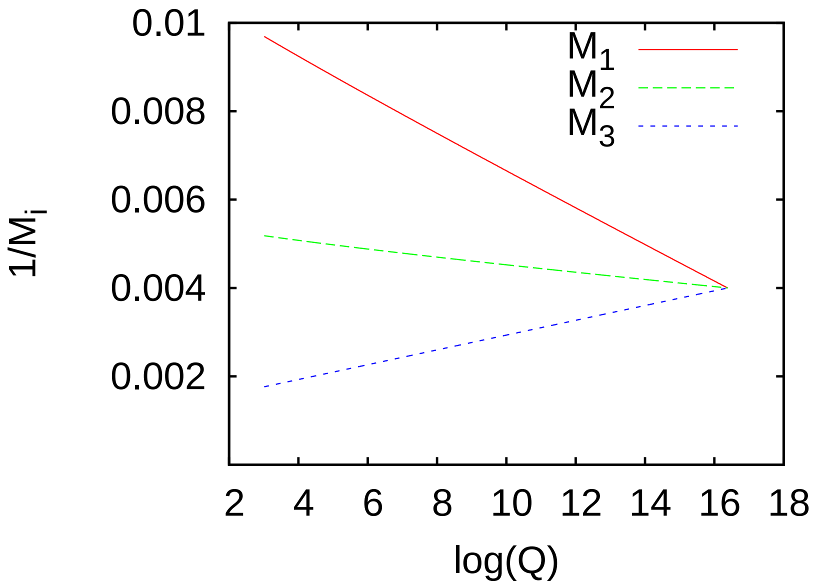
plus

- ratio of the Higgs vacuum expectation values at the electro-weak scale: $\tan\beta = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$
- one sign: $\operatorname{sgn}\mu$

Evolve three parameters defined at the GUT scale via renormalisation group equations down to electro-weak scale:

$\Rightarrow$ Weak-scale MSSM parameters

$\Rightarrow$ Masses and couplings



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  - Dark matter

    $\sim 23\%$ Dark Matter content in the universe

    Possible candidate in the SM: Neutrinos

    $\leftrightarrow$ neutrino mass limits prevent accounting for total content
  - M_W

    $\sim 1\sigma$ deviation
  - $g-2$ of the Muon

    3.4σ deviation

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    (higher-order corrections to the Higgs-boson mass
    proportional to mass of the heaviest coupling particle
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- Look for possible ultra-violet completions $\rightarrow$ Supersymmetry

Determining SUSY parameters

nowadays:

Parameters in the Lagrangian

m_0, μ, $\tan(\beta)$, $M_{\{1,2,3\}}$, ...

Feynman diagrams, RG evolution, ...

Observables:

- Masses
- Kinematic endpoints
- Cross sections
- Branching ratios
- ...

after SUSY discovery:

Observables

m_{h^0}, $\Delta m_{\tilde{g}\chi_1^0}$, three-particle edge($\chi_4^0$,$\tilde{e}_L$,$\chi_1^0$), BR, ...

?

Lagrangian parameters

M_1	$\square \pm \square$ GeV
M_2	$\square \pm \square$ GeV
M_3	$\square \pm \square$ GeV
μ	$\square \pm \square$ GeV
$\tan\beta$	$\square \pm \square$
...	...

$\Rightarrow$ Tools to reconstruct SUSY parameters

Current Fits

$\longrightarrow$ Fits of current data to supersymmetry (only mSUGRA)

[Allanach, Cranmer, Lester, Weber 2005-7]

[Roszkowski, Ruiz de Austra, Trotta 2006/7]

[Buchmüller, Cavanaugh, De Roeck, Heinemeyer, Isidori, Paradisi, Ronga, Weber, Weiglein 2007]

Observables:

- Dark Matter $\Omega_{\mathrm{DM}} h^2$
- $g - 2_\mu$
- M_W
- $\sin^2 \theta_W$
- BR$(b \to s\gamma)$
- BR$(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$
- $\ldots$

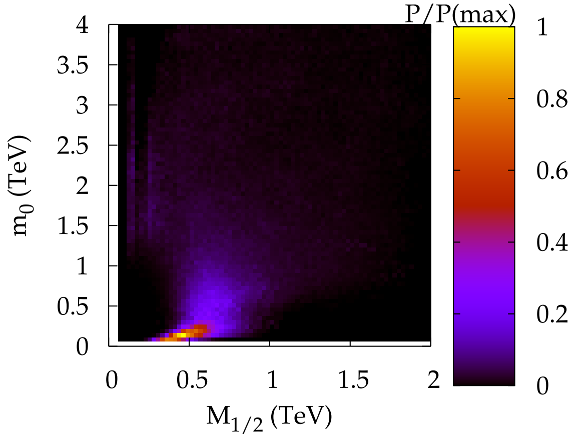
$\Rightarrow$ Predictions for SUSY mass spectrum

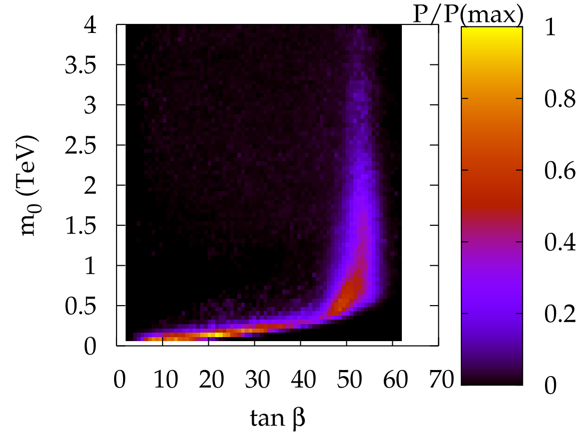
Current Fits (2)

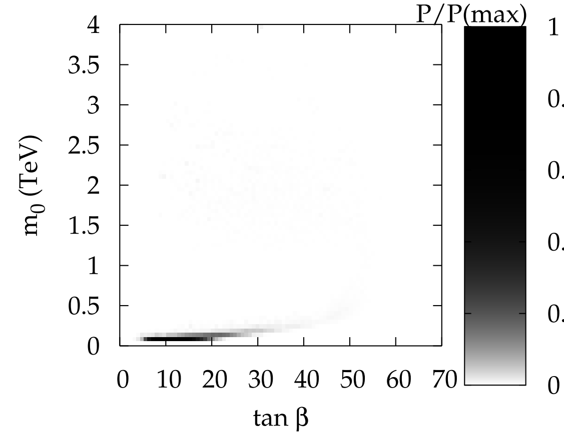
Predictions for SUSY mass spectrum [plots by Allanach et al.]

Bayesian:

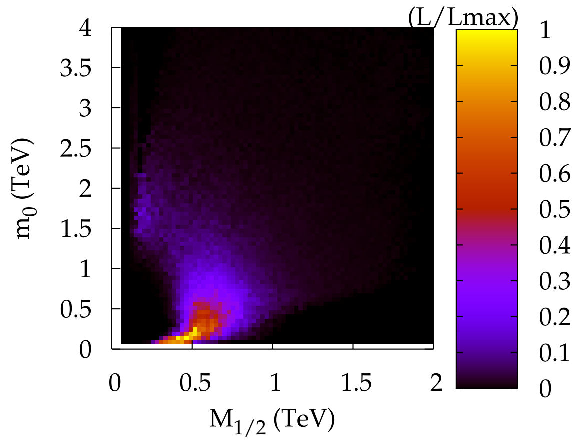
(flat $\tan\beta$ prior) (REWSB+same order prior)

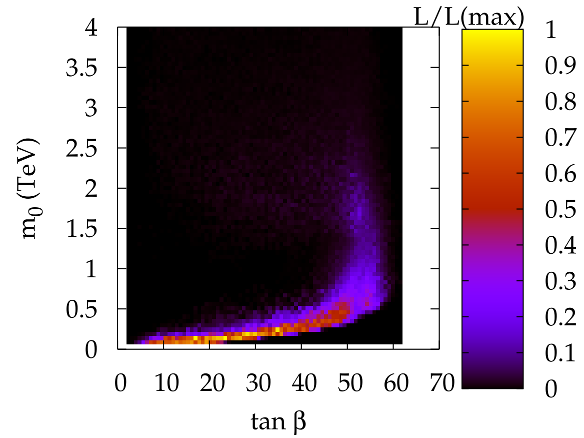






Frequentist:





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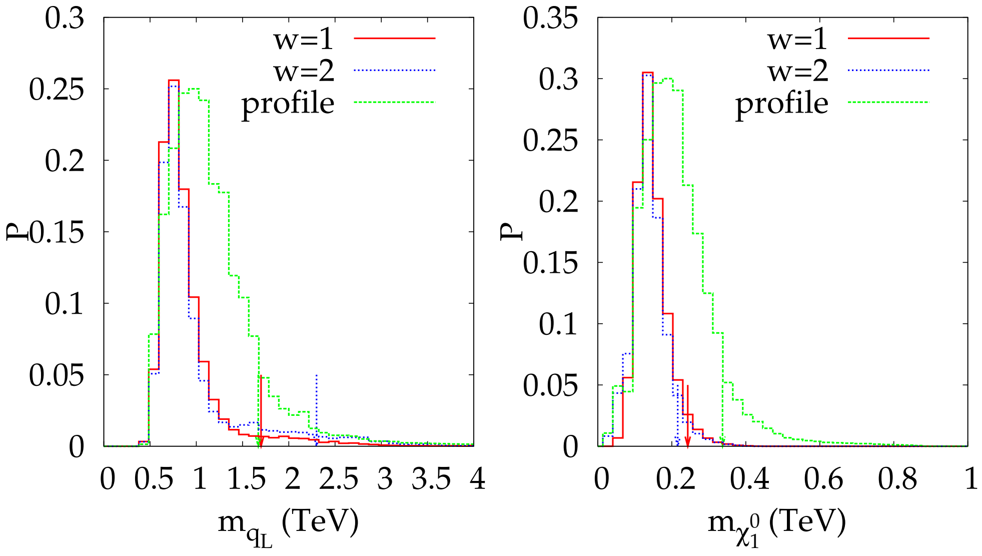

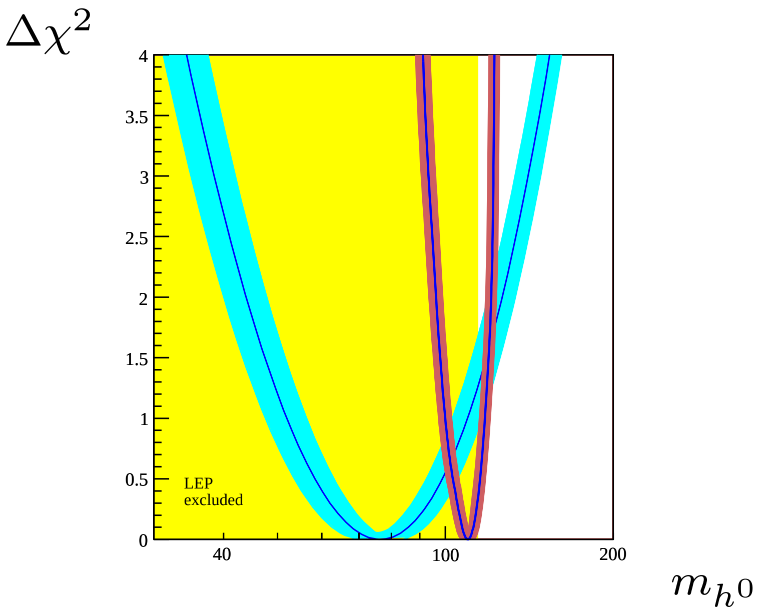

[right-hand plot by Buchmüller et al.]

- Low-energy TeV-scale SUSY fits data very well
- $\Rightarrow$ Mass ranges for SUSY particles
- Mass of the lightest Higgs boson compatible with LEP limit

Discovery of SUSY at the LHC
$\Rightarrow$ Additional observables from collider data
$\Rightarrow$ SFitter

What SFitter does

- Set of measurements
  - LHC measurements:
    kinematic edges, thresholds, masses, mass differences
    cross sections, branching ratios
  - ILC measurements
  - Indirect Constraints
    electro-weak: M_W, $\sin^2\theta_W$; $(g-2)_\mu$
    flavour: BR$(b \to s\gamma)$, BR$(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$; dark matter: Ωh^2
  - or even ATLAS and CMS measurements separately
- Compare to theoretical predictions
  - Spectrum calculators: SoftSUSY, SuSPECT, ISASUSY [Allanach; Djouadi, Kneur, Moultaka; Baer, Paige, Protopopescu, Tata]
  - LHC cross sections: Prospino2 [Plehn et al.]
  - LC cross sections: MsmLib [Ganis]
  - Branching Ratios: SUSYHit (HDecay + SDecay) [Djouadi, Mühlleitner, Spira]
  - micrOMEGAs [Bélanger, Boudjema, Pukhov, Semenov]
  - g-2 [Stöckinger]

Parameter Scans

- MSSM parameter space is high-dimensional:
  - SM: 3+ parameters (m_t, α_s, α, $\ldots$)
  - mSUGRA: 5 parameters (m_0,$m_{1/2}, A_0, \tan(\beta), \mathrm{sgn}(\mu)$)
  - General MSSM: 105 parameters
- On loop-level observables depend on every parameter
  Simple inversion of the relations not possible
  $\Rightarrow$ Parameter scans
- Error estimates on parameters in the minimum

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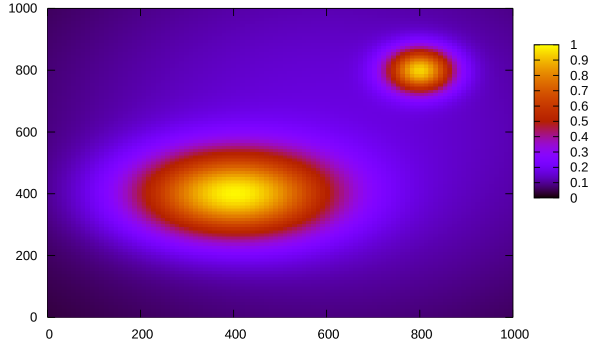
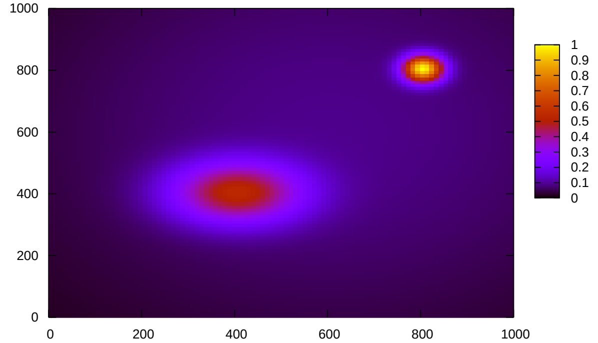
- Gradient search (Minuit) (+ Reasonably fast / − Limited convergence, only best fit)





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- Weighted Markov Chains

Markov Chains

Markov Chain (MC):

- Sequence of points, chosen by an algorithm (Metropolis-Hastings), only depending on its direct predecessor
- Picks a set of "average" points according to a potential V (e.g. inverse log-likelihood, $1/\chi^2$)
- Point density resembles the value of V (i.e. more points in region with high V)
- Scans high dimensional parameter spaces efficiently [Baltz, Gondolo 2004]
- mSUGRA MC scans with current exp. limits
  [Allanach, Cranmer, Lester, Weber 2005-7; Roszkowski, Ruiz de Austra, Trotta 2006/7]

Weighted Markov Chains

Weighted Markov Chains:

Improved evaluation algorithm for binning: [Plehn, MR]

- Weight points with value of V:
- Take care of
  - Overcounting because point density is already weighted ($\frac{\text{number of points}}{\sum_{\text{points}} 1/V(\text{point})}$) [based on Ferrenberg, Swendsen 1988]
  - Correct account for regions with zero probability (maintain additional chain which stores points rejected because $V(\text{point}) = 0$)

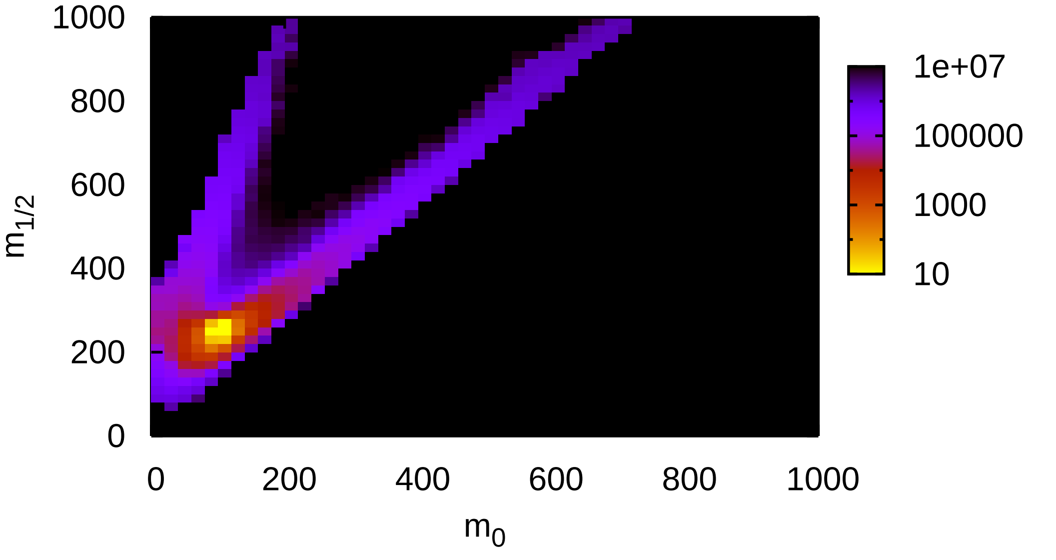
$+$ Fast scans of high-dimensional spaces $\mathcal{O}(N)$
$+$ Does not rely on shape of χ^2 (no derivatives used)
$+$ Can find secondary distinct solutions
$-$ Exact minimum difficult to find $\Rightarrow$ Additional gradient fit
$-$ Bad choice of proposal function for next point leads to bad coverage of the space

mSUGRA as a Toy Model

mSUGRA with LHC measurements (SPS1a kinematic edges):
pick one set of ”measurements”, randomly smeared from the true values

Free parameters:
m_0, $m_{1/2}$, $\tan(\beta)$, A_0, $\mathrm{sgn}(\mu)$, m_t

SFitter output 1:
Fully-dimensional exclusive likelihood map
(colour:
minimum χ^2 over all unseen parameters)



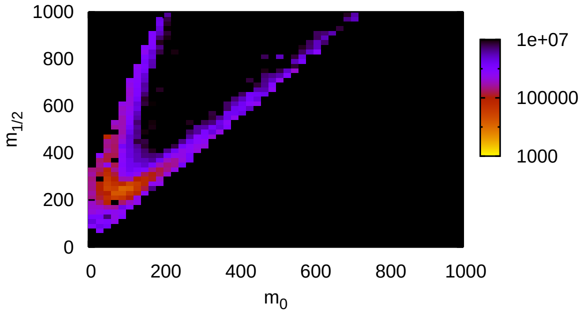
SFitter output 2:
Ranked list of minima:

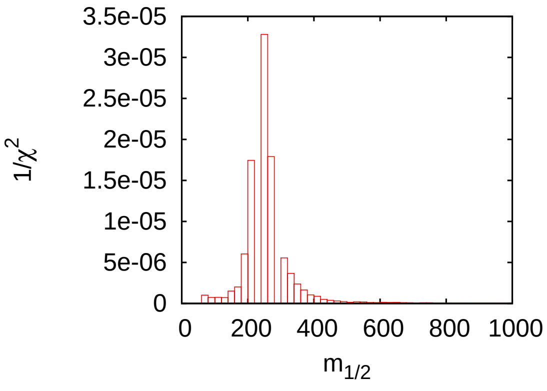
	χ^2	m_0	$m_{1/2}$	$\tan(\beta)$	A_0	μ	m_t
1)	1.32	100.4	251.2	12.7	-71.7	$+$	171.9
2)	7.18	106.3	243.6	14.3	-103.3	$-$	170.7
3)	13.9	103.5	258.2	12.2	848.4	$+$	174.4
4)	75.1	107.3	251.4	15.1	778.8	$-$	173.6
...	...			...			

Bayesian or Frequentist?

SFitter provides full-dimensional log-likelihood map
$\longrightarrow$ "project" onto plotable 1- or 2-dimensional spaces

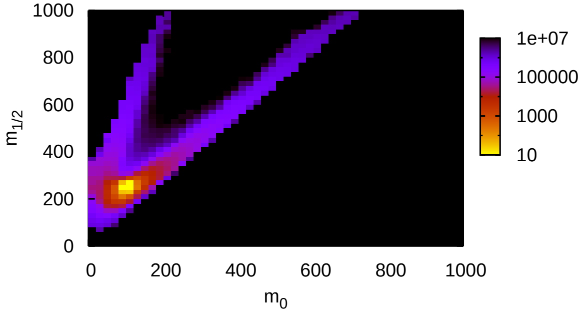
Bayesian:

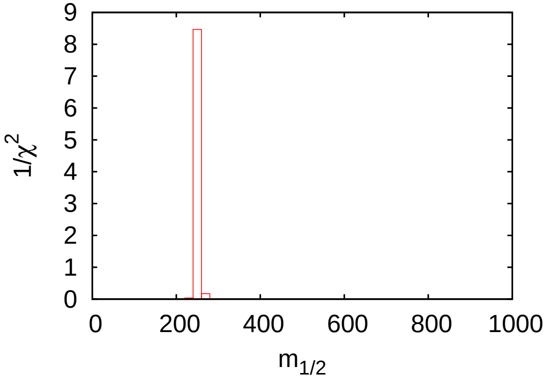




Marginalisation of χ^2 in all other directions

Frequentist:





Profile likelihood: Value of bin is value of smallest χ^2 occuring in this bin

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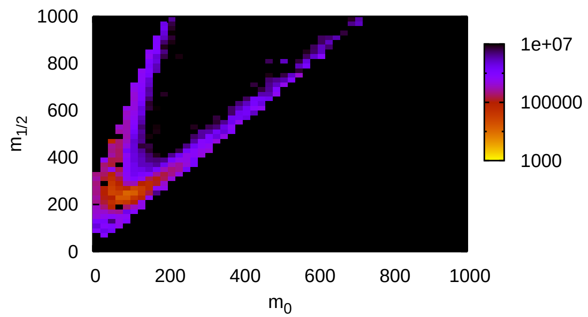

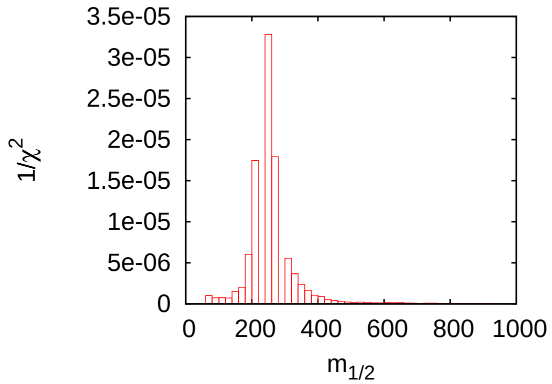

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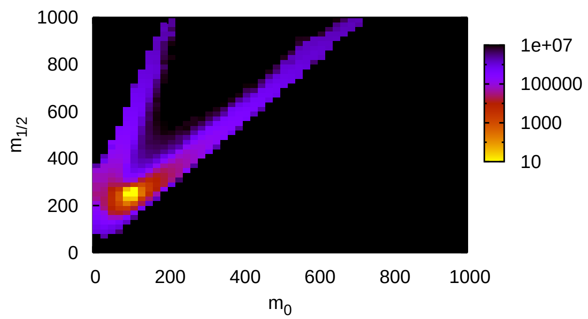

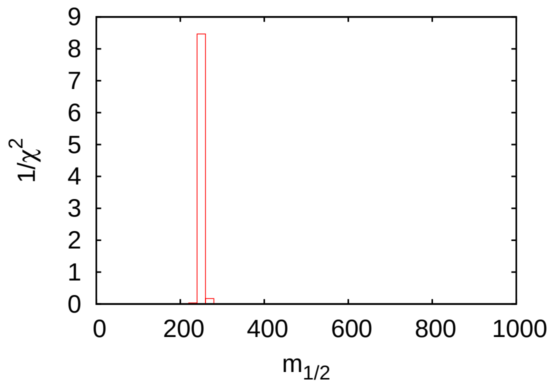

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Different methods answer different questions.

$\Rightarrow$ Bayesian and Frequentist!

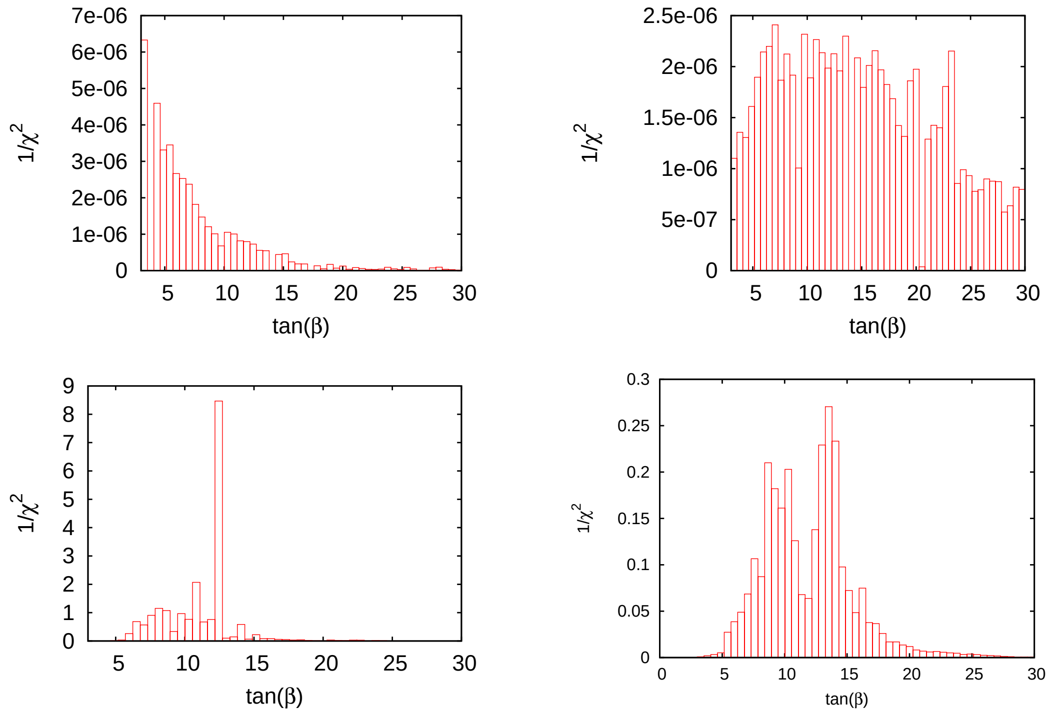
Everybody can choose his/her favourite analysis . . .

Purely high-scale model

m_0, $m_{1/2}$, A_0 defined at the GUT-scale $\quad\Leftrightarrow\quad$ $\tan(\beta)$ defined at the weak scale
$\Rightarrow$ Replace $\tan(\beta)$ with high-scale quantity B
$\Rightarrow$ Flat prior in B yields prior $\propto \frac{1}{\tan(\beta)^2}$

SPS1a with LHC kinematic edges ($\tan(\beta)$ vs. $1/\chi^2$):

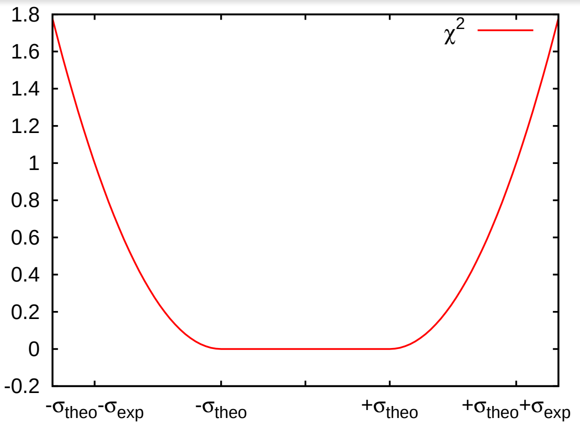
flat B prior — flat $\tan(\beta)$ prior



Bayesian:
Large influence of choice of prior
Choosing flat B prior strongly favours low values of $\tan(\beta)$.

Frequentist:
Two plots should be identical (no prior in χ^2 calculation)
Indirect influence via Markov Chain proposal function

Error determination



Treatment of errors:

- All experimental errors are Gaussian
  $$\sigma^2_{\text{exp}} = \sigma^2_{\text{stat}} + \sigma^2_{\text{syst}(j)} + \sigma^2_{\text{syst}(l)}$$
- Systematic errors from jet ($\sigma_{\text{syst}(j)}$) and lepton energy scale ($\sigma_{\text{syst}(l)}$) assumed 99% correlated each
- Theory error added as box-shaped (RFit scheme [Hoecker, Lacker, Laplace, Lediberder])

$$\Rightarrow -2\log L \equiv \chi^2 = \sum\nolimits_{\text{measurements}} \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } |x_{\text{data}} - x_{\text{pred}}| < \sigma_{\text{theo}} \\ \left(\frac{|x_{\text{data}} - x_{\text{pred}}| - \sigma_{\text{theo}}}{\sigma_{\text{exp}}}\right)^2 & \text{for } |x_{\text{data}} - x_{\text{pred}}| \geq \sigma_{\text{theo}} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Parameter errors:

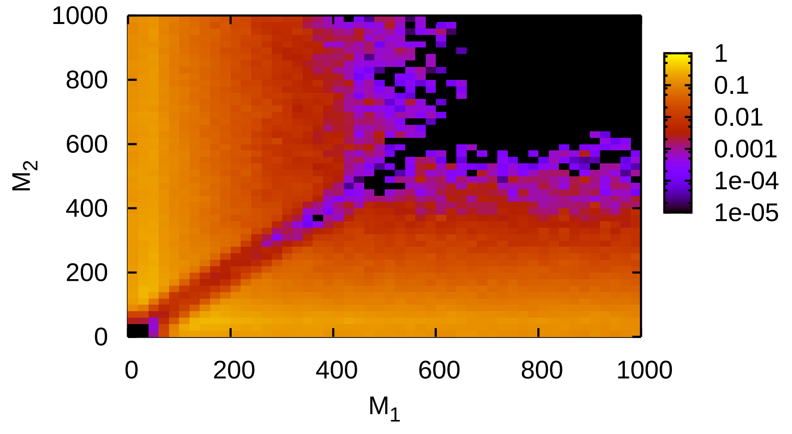
	SPS1a	$\Delta^{\text{theo}-\text{exp}}_{\text{flat}}$	$\Delta^{\text{theo}-\text{exp}}_{\text{zero}}$	$\Delta^{\text{theo}-\text{exp}}_{\text{gauss}}$	$\Delta^{\text{theo}-\text{exp}}_{\text{flat}}$
		LHC masses	LHC edges		
m_0	100	4.89	0.50	2.96	2.17
$m_{1/2}$	250	3.27	0.73	2.99	2.64
$\tan\beta$	10	2.73	0.65	3.36	2.45
A_0	-100	56.4	21.2	51.5	49.6
m_t	171.4	0.98	0.26	0.89	0.97

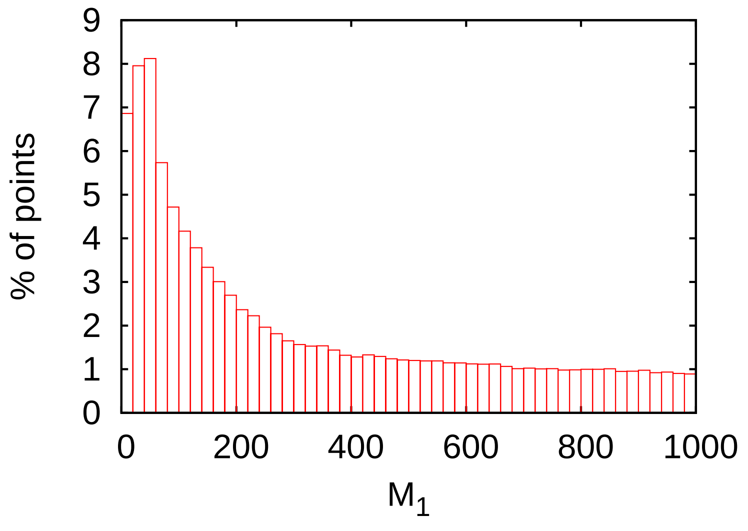
$\Rightarrow$ Use kinematic edges for parameter determination instead of masses

Weak-scale MSSM

- No need to assume specific SUSY-breaking scenario
  $\Rightarrow$ SUSY-breaking mechanism should be induced from data
- Use of Markov Chains makes scanning the 19-dimensional parameter space feasible
- Lack of sensitivity on one parameter does not slow down the scan
  (no need to fix parameters)
- Same SFitter output as before: Minima list and Likelihood map

MSSM using SPS1a spectrum and LHC kinematic edges:
(Bayesian, full parameter space)



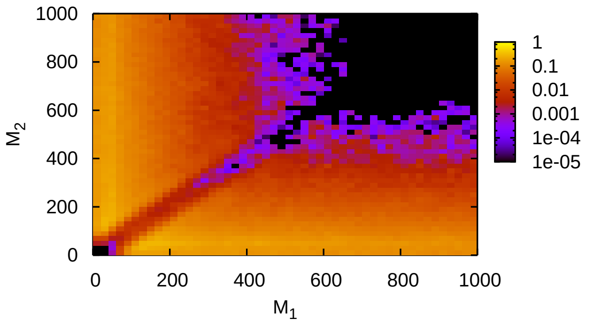


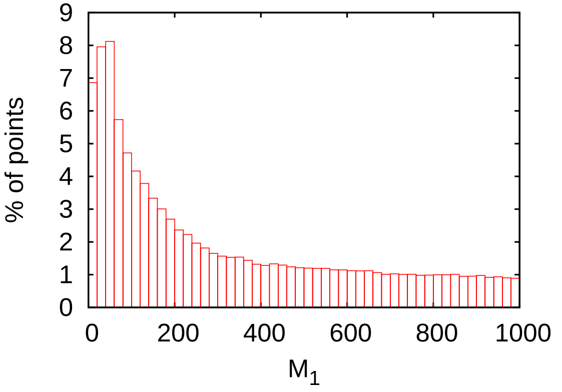
Search Strategy (1)

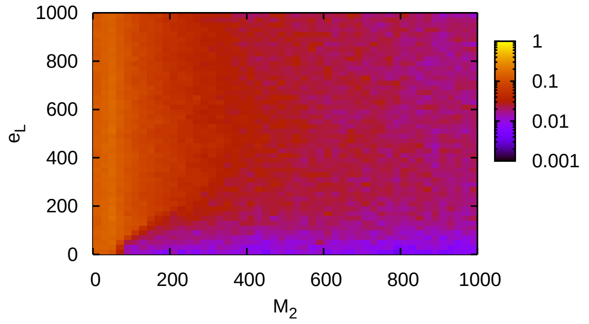
Full scan of 19D parameter space challenging

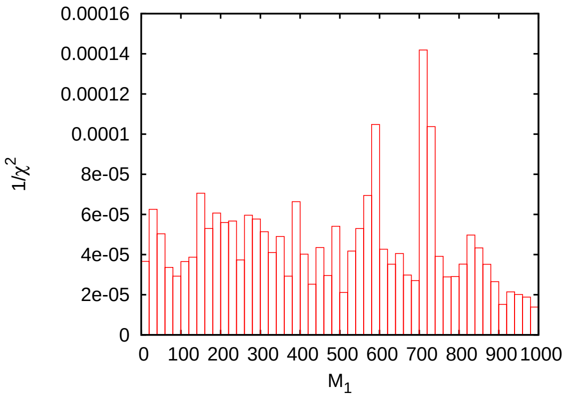
Four-step procedure yields better and faster results:

- Weighted-Markov-Chain run with flat pdf over full parameter space
  5 best points additionally minimised
  (full scan, no bias on starting point)









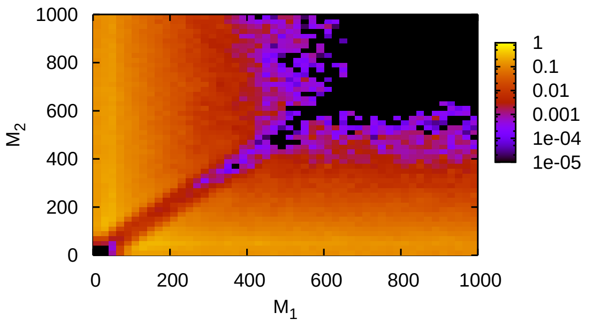
Correlations not aligned with parameters $\Rightarrow$ washed out in plots

Search Strategy (2)

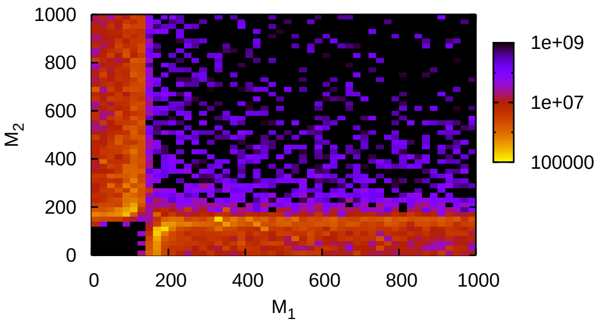
Full scan of 19D parameter space challenging
Four-step procedure yields better and faster results:

- Weighted-Markov-Chain run with flat pdf over full parameter space
  5 best points additionally minimised
  (full scan, no bias on starting point)
- Weighted-Markov Chain with flat pdf on Gaugino-Higgsino subspace:
  M_1, M_2, M_3, μ, $\tan\beta$, m_t
  Additional Minuit run with 15 best solutions

Step 1

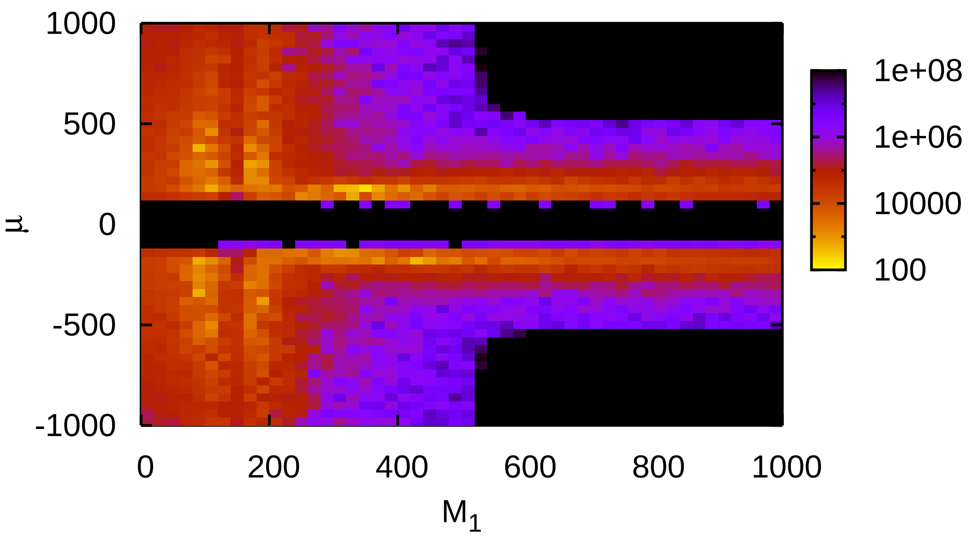


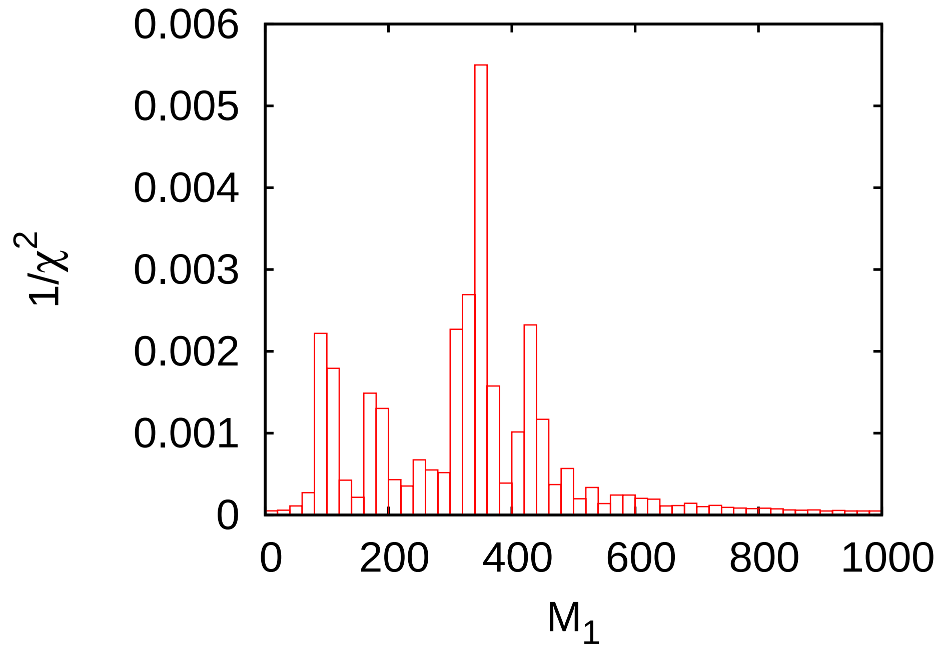
Step 2



Search Strategy (2) - results

- Only three neutralinos (χ_1^0, χ_2^0, χ_4^0) with masses (97.2 GeV , 180.5 GeV , 375.6 GeV) and no charginos observable at the LHC in SPS1a
- $\Rightarrow$ Mapping (M_1, M_2, μ) $\rightarrow$ (χ_1^0, χ_2^0, χ_4^0) not unique
- $\operatorname{sgn}\mu$ basically undetermined by collider data
- $\Rightarrow$ 8-fold solution





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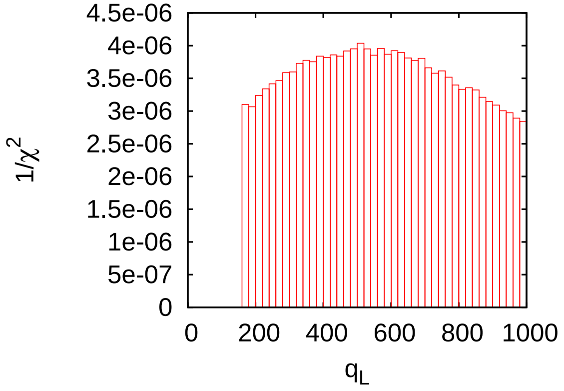
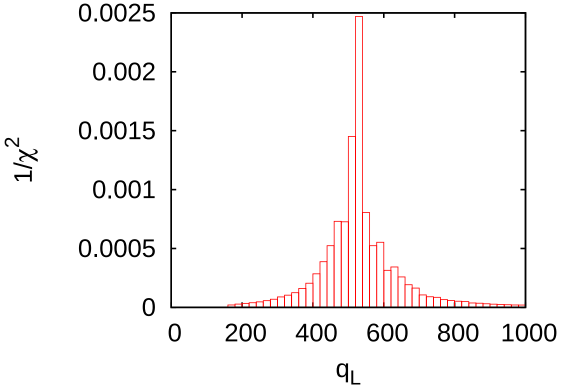
	$\mu < 0$				$\mu > 0$			
					SPS1a			
M_1	96.6	175.1	103.5	365.8	98.3	176.4	105.9	365.3
M_2	181.2	98.4	350.0	130.9	187.5	103.9	348.4	137.8
μ	-354.1	-357.6	-177.7	-159.9	347.8	352.6	178.0	161.5
$\tan\beta$	14.6	14.5	29.1	32.1	15.0	14.8	29.2	32.1
M_3	583.2	583.3	583.3	583.5	583.1	583.1	583.3	583.4
m_t	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4

Search Strategy (3)

Full scan of 19D parameter space challenging
Four-step procedure yields better and faster results:

- Weighted-Markov-Chain run with flat pdf over full parameter space
  5 best points additionally minimised
  (full scan, no bias on starting point)
- Weighted-Markov Chain with flat pdf on Gaugino-Higgsino subspace:
  M_1, M_2, M_3, μ, $\tan\beta$, m_t
  Additional Minuit run with 15 best solutions
- Weighted-Markov Chain with Breit-Wigner-shaped pdf on remaining parameters for all solutions of previous step
  Minimisation for best 5 points





Search Strategy (4)

Full scan of 19D parameter space challenging
Four-step procedure yields better and faster results:

- Weighted-Markov-Chain run with flat pdf over full parameter space
  5 best points additionally minimised
  (full scan, no bias on starting point)
- Weighted-Markov Chain with flat pdf on Gaugino-Higgsino subspace:
  M_1, M_2, M_3, μ, $\tan\beta$, m_t
  Additional Minuit run with 15 best solutions
- Weighted-Markov Chain with Breit-Wigner-shaped pdf on remaining parameters for all solutions of previous step
  Minimisation for best 5 points
- Minuit run for best points of last step keeping all parameters variable

Best points

	$\mu < 0$				$\mu > 0$			
					SPS1a			
M_1	96.6	175.1	103.5	365.8	98.3	176.4	105.9	365.3
M_2	181.2	98.4	350.0	130.9	187.5	103.9	348.4	137.8
μ	-354.1	-357.6	-177.7	-159.9	347.8	352.6	178.0	161.5
$\tan\beta$	14.6	14.5	29.1	32.1	15.0	14.8	29.2	32.1
M_3	583.2	583.3	583.3	583.5	583.1	583.1	583.3	583.4
$M_{\tilde{\tau}_L}$	114.9	2704.3	128.3	4794.2	128.0	229.9	3269.3	118.6
$M_{\tilde{\tau}_R}$	348.8	129.9	1292.7	130.1	2266.5	138.5	129.9	255.1
$M_{\tilde{\mu}_L}$	192.7	192.7	192.7	192.9	192.6	192.6	192.7	192.8
$M_{\tilde{\mu}_R}$	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.3	131.0	131.0	131.1	131.2
$M_{\tilde{e}_L}$	186.3	186.4	186.4	186.5	186.2	186.2	186.4	186.4
$M_{\tilde{e}_R}$	131.5	131.5	131.6	131.7	131.4	131.4	131.5	131.6
$M_{\tilde{q}3_L}$	497.1	497.2	494.1	494.0	495.6	495.6	495.8	495.0
$M_{\tilde{t}_R}$	1073.9	920.3	547.9	950.8	547.9	460.5	978.2	520.0
$M_{\tilde{b}_R}$	497.3	497.3	500.4	500.9	498.5	498.5	498.7	499.6
$M_{\tilde{q}_L}$	525.1	525.2	525.3	525.5	525.0	525.0	525.2	525.3
$M_{\tilde{q}_R}$	511.3	511.3	511.4	511.5	511.2	511.2	511.4	511.5
$A_t\ (-)$	-252.3	-348.4	-477.1	-259.0	-470.0	-484.3	-243.4	-465.7
$A_t\ (+)$	384.9	481.8	641.5	432.5	739.2	774.7	440.5	656.9
m_A	350.3	725.8	263.1	1020.0	171.6	156.5	897.6	256.1
m_t	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4

Degenerate Solutions

- In total 19 parameters constrained by 22 measurements
- Measurements constructed from only 15 underlying masses
- $\Rightarrow$ Complete determination of parameter set not possible
- Five parameters not well constrained
  - m_A

    $\leftarrow$ no heavy Higgses measurable
  - $M_{\tilde{t}_R}$
  - A_t

    $\leftarrow$ stop sector parameters do not enter edge measurements
  - $M_{\tilde{\tau}_L}$ or $M_{\tilde{\tau}_R}$

    $\leftarrow$ only the lighter stau measured
  - $\tan\beta$

    $\leftarrow$ change can always be accomodated by rotating M_1, M_2, $M_{\tilde{q}_3}$, ...
- Single common link: m_{h^0}
- $\Rightarrow$ 4-dimensional hyperplane in parameter space undetermined
- Can still assign errors to some of the badly determined parameters

Error analysis

- Technical procedure as in mSUGRA case:
  - 10000 smeared data sets
  - Minimum determined for each data set individually
  - Error determined from fit with Gaussian
- Most constrained parameters determinable with $\sim 5\%$ accuracy
- Inclusion of theory errors leads to an increase of factor 2 on the parameter errors
- ILC data complementary to LHC
- Combination of the two experiments allows for precise determination of all parameters

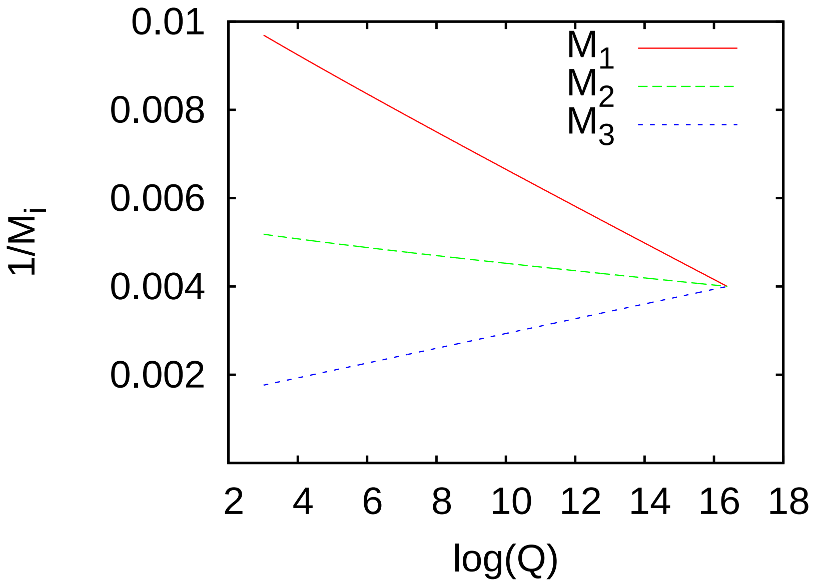
	LHC	ILC	LHC+ILC	SPS1a
M_1	102.1± 7.8	103.0± 1.1	103.1±0.84	103.1
$M_{\tilde{e}_R}$	135.0± 8.3	135.8± 0.81	135.9±0.77	135.8
m_A	406.3±$\mathcal{O}(10^3)$	393.8± 1.6	393.9± 1.6	394.9
$M_{\tilde{t}_R}$	415.8±$\mathcal{O}(10^2)$	440.0±$\mathcal{O}(4 \cdot 10^2)$	410.7±48.4	408.3

Testing Unification

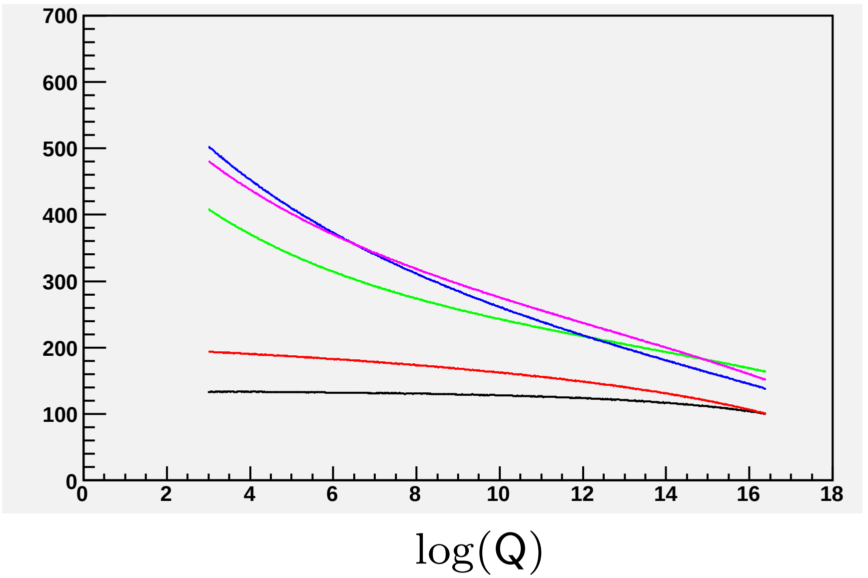
Apparent unification of gauge coupling parameters in the MSSM

Question arises: Do other parameters unify as well?
⇒ Should be tested by bottom-up running from weak scale to Planck scale
⇒ Can give hints about supersymmetry breaking
(e.g. test scalar-mass sum rules with a sliding scale) [Schmaltz et al.]

Bottom-up running of gaugino masses and 3rd-generation sfermion masses:



$M_{\tilde{\tau}_R}, M_{\tilde{\tau}_L}, M_{\tilde{t}_R}, M_{\tilde{b}_R}, M_{\tilde{q3}_L}$; $\Delta M_3 = -10$ GeV



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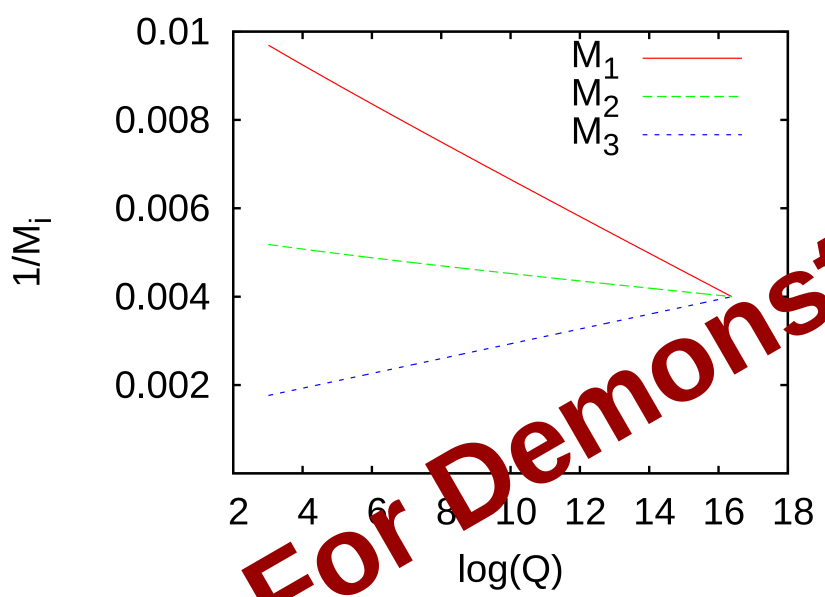
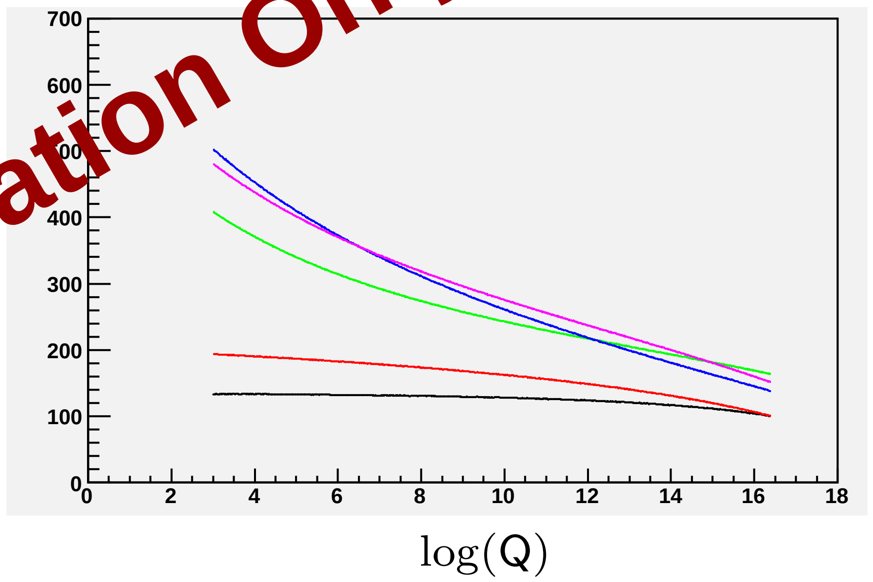


$M_{\tilde\tau_R}, M_{\tilde\tau_L}, M_{\tilde t_R}, M_{\tilde b_R}, M_{\tilde{q}3_L}$; $\Delta M_3 = -10$ GeV



Summary & Outlook

- Current status: Low-energy supersymmetry fits precision data very well
- Parameter scans important to determine Lagrangian parameters from observables
- Problem of high-dimensional parameter spaces
- Markov Chains can do this effectively
- Improved algorithm developed
- Two types of output: Likelihood map and list of best points
- Both Bayesian and Frequentist from likelihood map
- Bayesian output significantly dependent on priors
- Tested with mSUGRA SPS1a:
  can reconstruct SPS1a from (simulated) LHC data
- Repeated procedure with weak-scale MSSM:
  reconstruction works as well
- SFitter (despite its name) not tied to SUSY
  $\longrightarrow$ extend to other models/problems

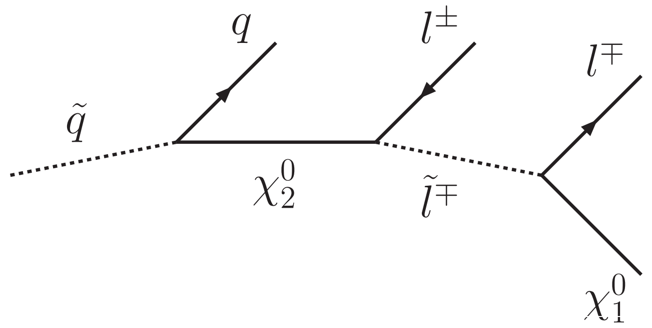
Backup Slides

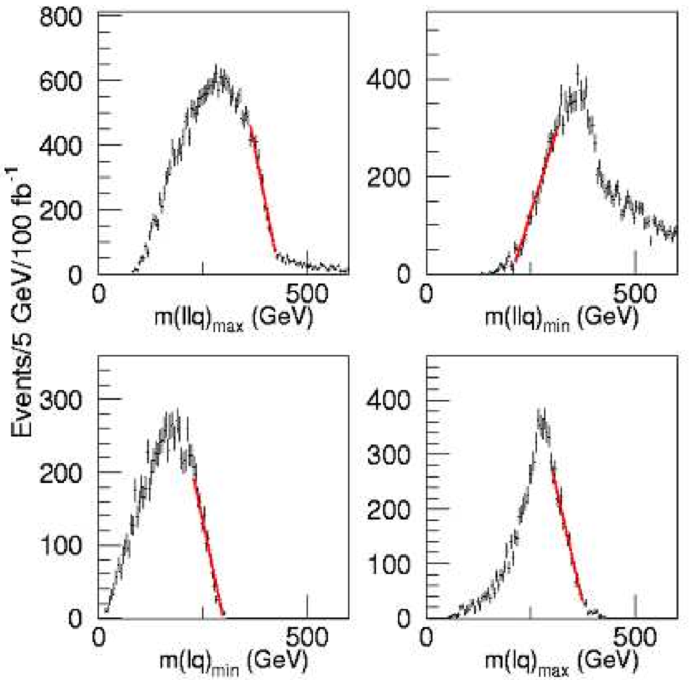
Experimental Input (Edges)

mSUGRA SPS1a as a benchmark point:

$m_0 = 100$ GeV , $m_{1/2} = 250$ GeV , $A_0 = -100$ GeV , $\tan\beta = 10$, $\mathrm{sgn}\,\mu = +1$, $m_t = 171.4$ GeV

LHC "experimental" data from cascade decays (best precision obtainable)



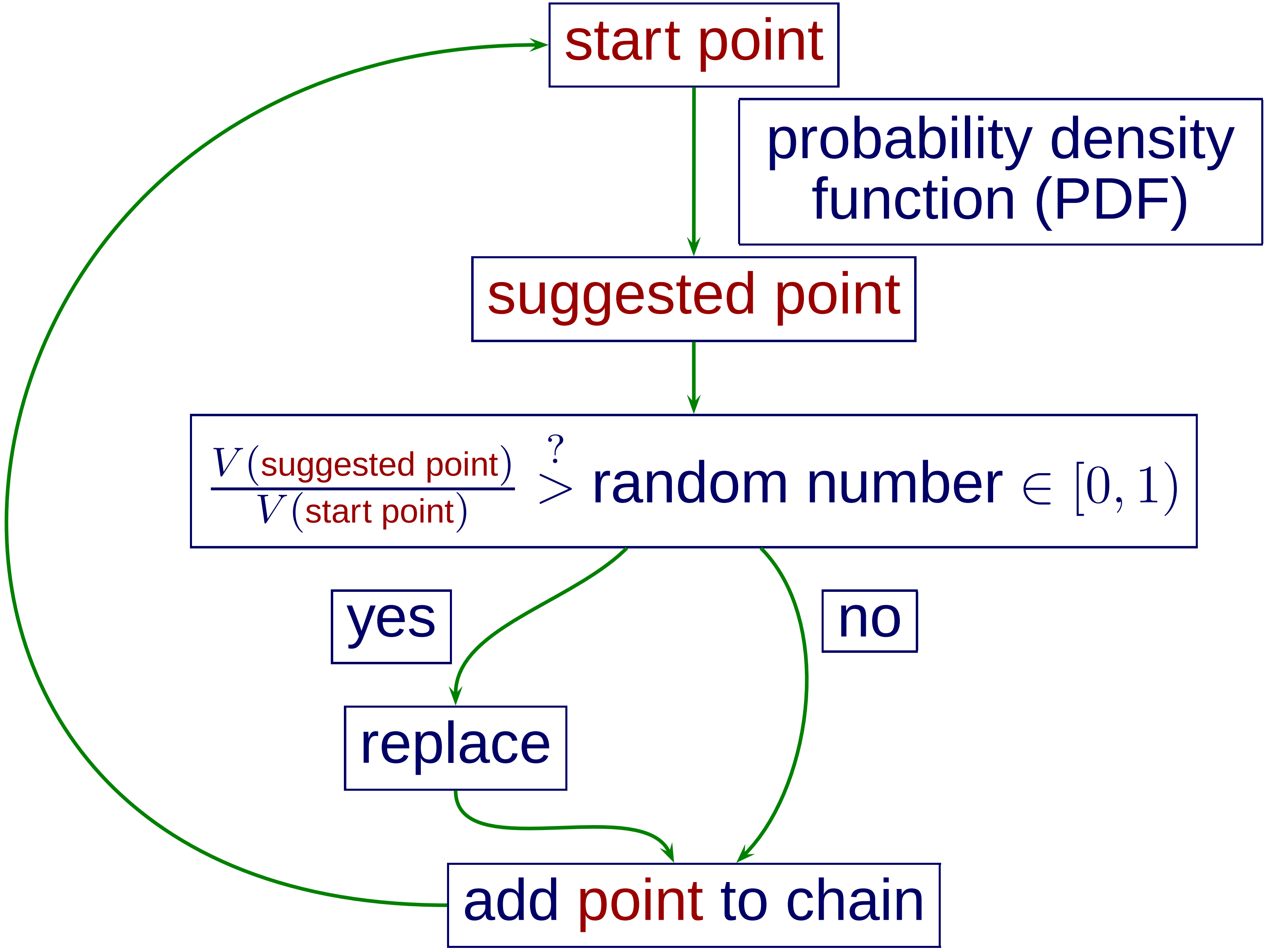


Measurement	Value (GeV)	Errors (GeV) (stat)	(syst)
$(m_{llq}^{\max})$:Edge($\tilde{q}_L$,χ_2^0,χ_1^0)	446.44	1.4	4.3
$(m_{llq}^{\min})$:Thres($\tilde{q}_L$,χ_2^0,$\tilde{\mu}_R$,χ_1^0)	211.95	1.6	2.0
(m_{lq}^{low}) :Edge($\tilde{c}_L$,χ_2^0,$\tilde{\mu}_R$)	316.51	0.9	3.0
(m_{lq}^{high}):Edge($\tilde{c}_L$,χ_2^0,$\tilde{\mu}_R$,χ_1^0)	392.8	1.0	3.8
...	...	...	

Theoretical Errors:

- mSUGRA: 3% for gluino and squark masses,
  1% for all other sparticle masses
- MSSM: 1% for gluino and squark masses,
  0.5% for all other sparticle masses
- m_{h^0}: 2 GeV (unknown higher order terms)

Metropolis-Hastings Algorithm

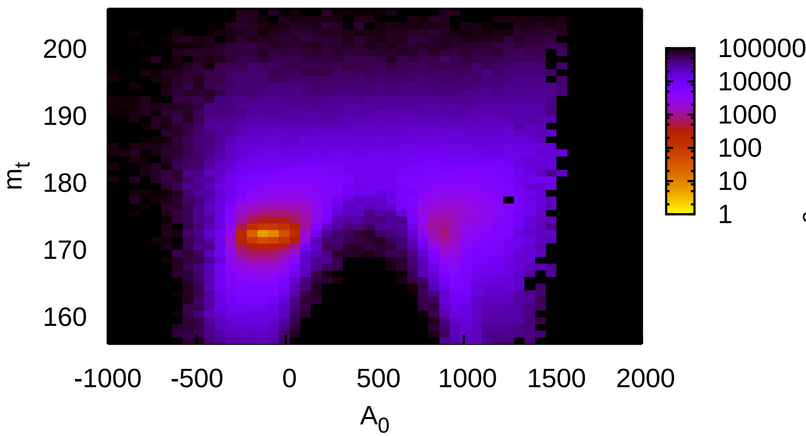


Experimental Input (edges)

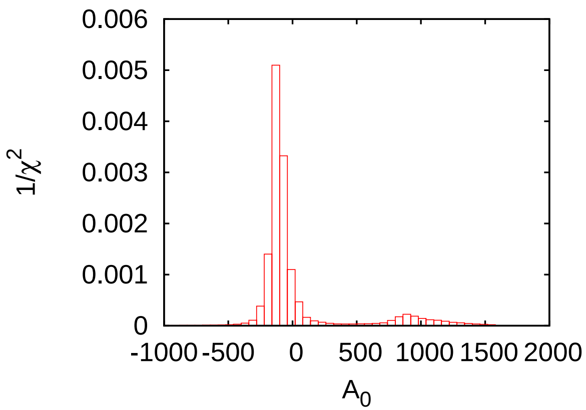
(Obs)	= (meas)	± (exp)	± (theo)	
m_{h^0}	$= 109.53 \pm$	$0.25 \pm$	2.0	
m_t	$= 171.4 \pm$	$1.0 \pm$	0.0	
$\Delta m_{\tilde{\mu}_L,\chi_1^0}$	$= 106.26 \pm$	$1.6 \pm$	0.1	
$\Delta m_{\tilde{g},\chi_1^0}$	$= 509.96 \pm$	$2.3 \pm$	6.0	
$\Delta m_{\tilde{c}_R,\chi_1^0}$	$= 450.52 \pm$	$10.0 \pm$	4.2	
$\Delta m_{\tilde{g},\tilde{b}_1}$	$= 98.971 \pm$	$1.5 \pm$	1.0	
$\Delta m_{\tilde{g},\tilde{b}_2}$	$= 64.016 \pm$	$2.5 \pm$	0.7	
Edge(χ_2^0,$\tilde{\mu}_R$,χ_1^0)	$= 79.757 \pm$	$0.03 \pm$	0.08	$(m_{ll}^{\max})$
Edge($\tilde{c}_L$,χ_2^0,χ_1^0)	$= 446.44 \pm$	$1.4 \pm$	4.3	$(m_{llq}^{\max})$
Edge($\tilde{c}_L$,χ_2^0,$\tilde{\mu}_R$)	$= 316.51 \pm$	$0.9 \pm$	3.0	(m_{lq}^{low})
Edge($\tilde{c}_L$,χ_2^0,$\tilde{\mu}_R$,χ_1^0)	$= 392.8 \pm$	$1.0 \pm$	3.8	(m_{lq}^{high})
Edge(χ_4^0,$\tilde{\mu}_R$,χ_1^0)	$= 257.41 \pm$	$2.3 \pm$	0.3	$(m_{ll}^{\max}(\chi_4^0))$
Edge(χ_4^0,$\tilde{\tau}_L$,χ_1^0)	$= 82.993 \pm$	$5.0 \pm$	0.8	$(m_{\tau\tau}^{\max})$
Threshold($\tilde{c}_L$,χ_2^0,$\tilde{\mu}_R$,χ_1^0)	$= 211.95 \pm$	$1.6 \pm$	2.0	$(m_{llq}^{\min})$
Threshold($\tilde{b}_1$,χ_2^0,$\tilde{\mu}_R$,χ_1^0)	$= 211.95 \pm$	$1.6 \pm$	2.0	$(m_{llb}^{\min})$

mSUGRA around Minima – positive μ

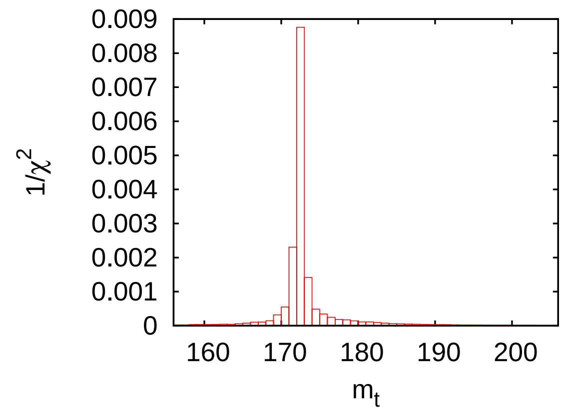
Bayesian



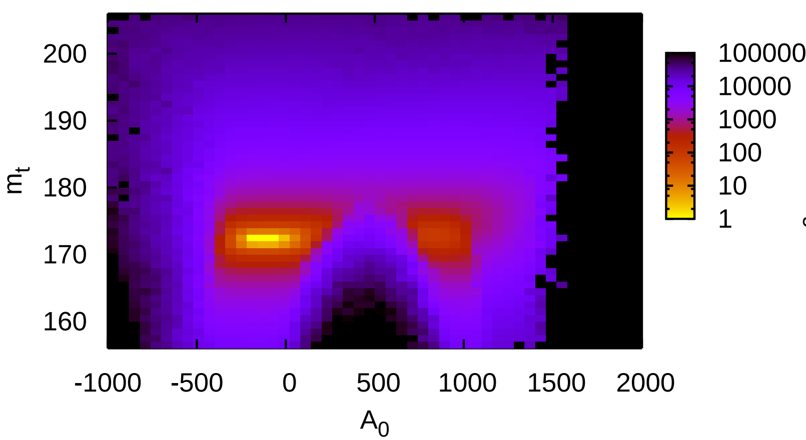
A_0



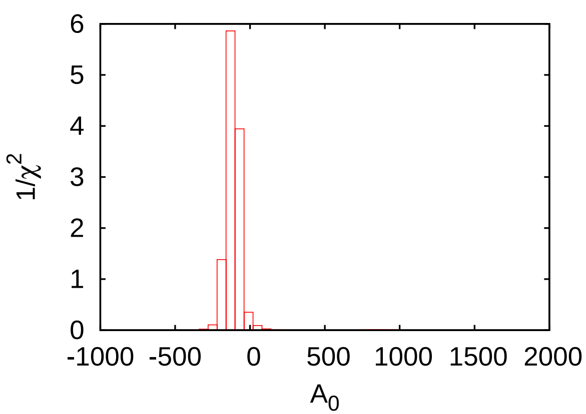
m_t



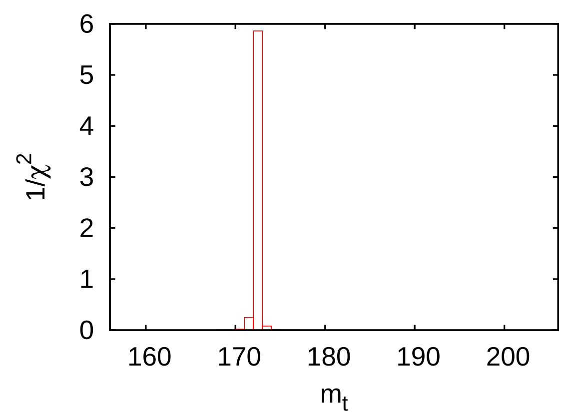
Frequentist



A_0

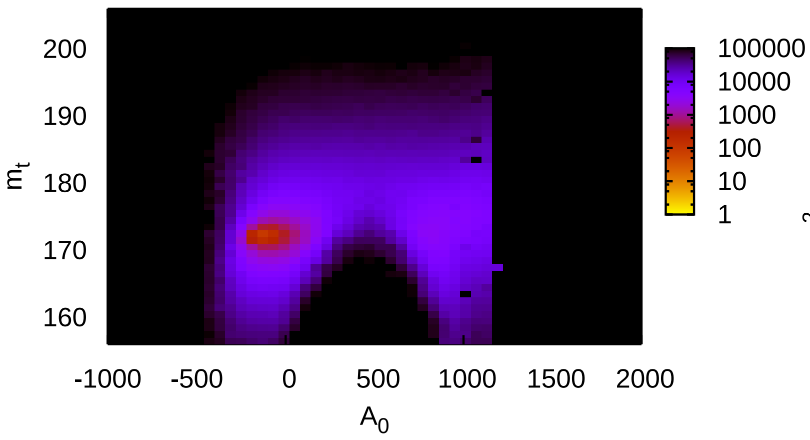


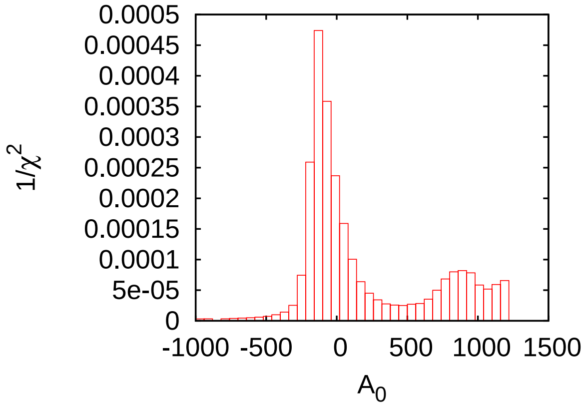
m_t

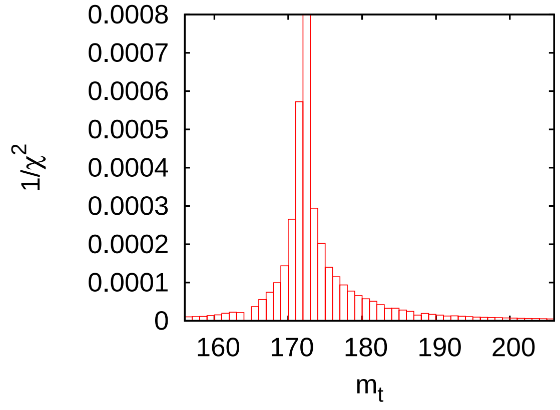


mSUGRA around Minima – negative μ

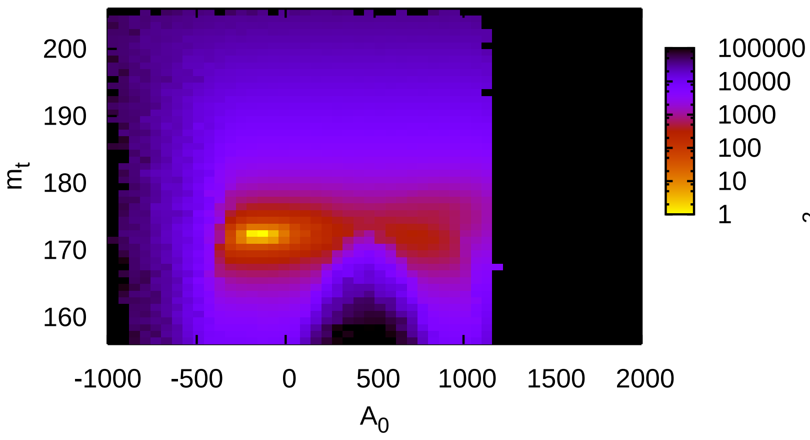
Bayesian A_0 m_t

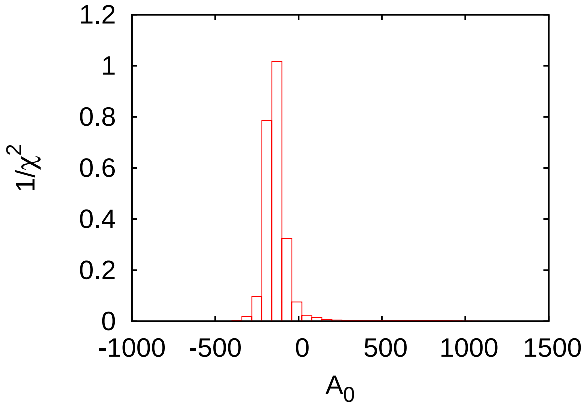


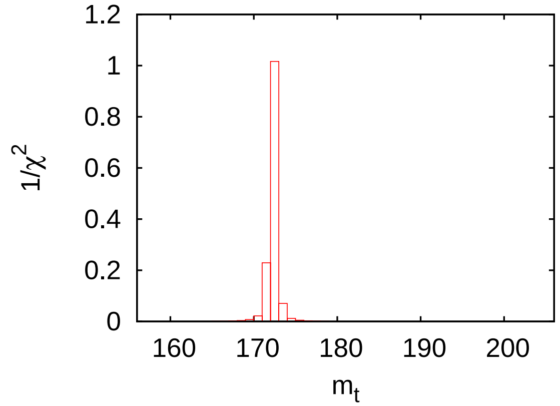




Frequentist A_0 m_t







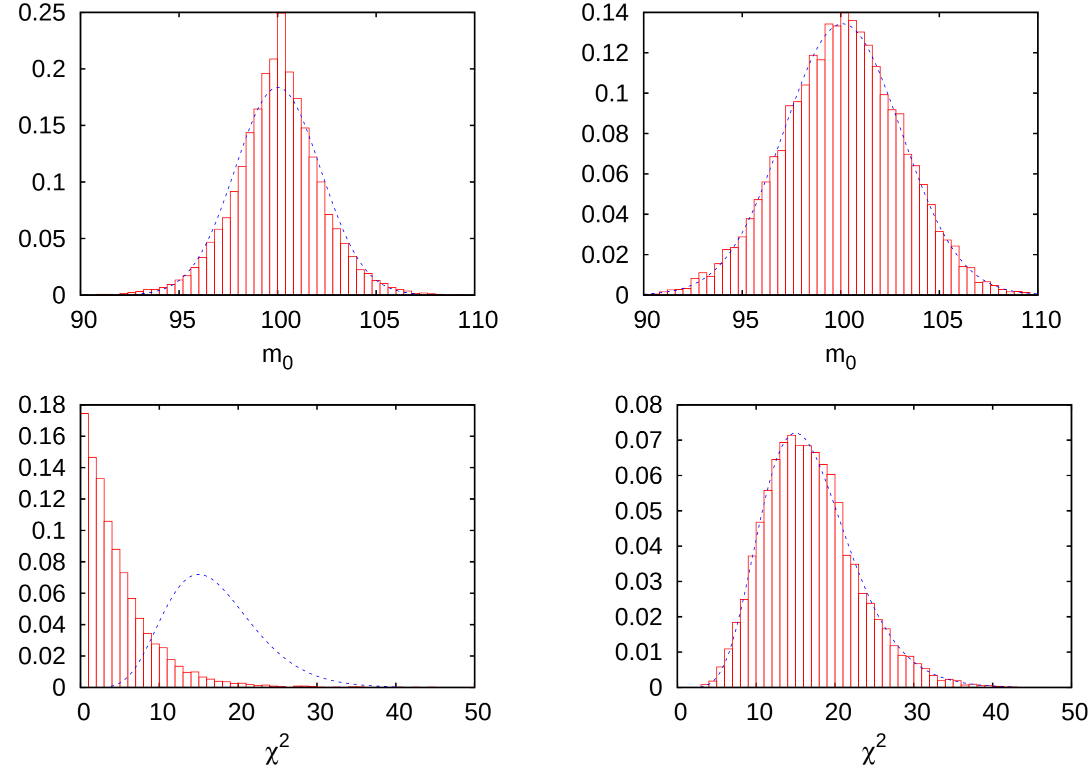
Error determination

Minuit output not usable for flat theory errors:

- Migrad function depends on parabolic approximation
- Cannot determine $\Delta\chi^2$ for Minos to yield 68% CL intervals

$\Rightarrow$ Need more general approach

- Perform $10,000$ toy experiments with measurements smeared around correct value
- Minimise each toy experiment
- Plot resulting distribution of parameter points and fit with Gaussian

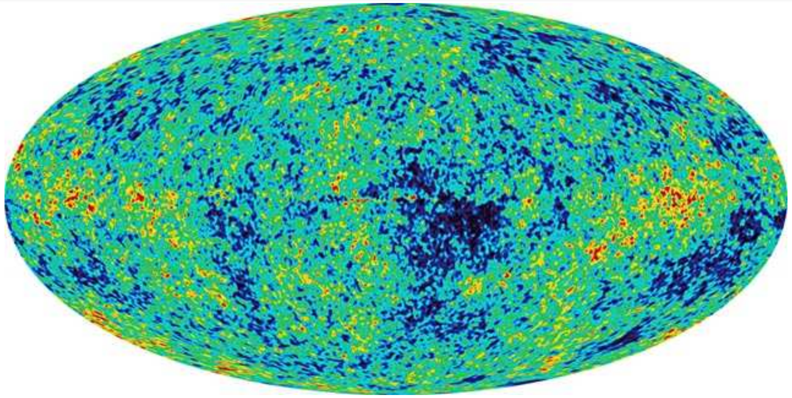


Flat theory errors Gaussian theory errors

MSSM errors

	LHC		ILC		LHC+ILC		SPS1a
$\tan\beta$	10.0±	4.5	13.4±	6.8	12.3±	5.3	10.0
M_1	102.1±	7.8	103.0±	1.1	103.1±	0.84	103.1
M_2	193.3±	7.8	193.4±	3.1	193.2±	2.3	192.9
M_3	577.2±	14.5	fixed 500		579.7±	12.8	577.9
$M_{\tilde{\tau}_L}$	227.8±	$\mathcal{O}(10^3)$	183.8±	16.6	187.3±	12.9	193.6
$M_{\tilde{\tau}_R}$	164.1±	$\mathcal{O}(10^3)$	143.9±	17.9	140.1±	14.1	133.4
$M_{\tilde{\mu}_L}$	193.2±	8.8	194.4±	1.1	194.5±	1.0	194.4
$M_{\tilde{\mu}_R}$	135.0±	8.3	135.9±	1.0	136.0±	0.89	135.8
$M_{\tilde{e}_L}$	193.3±	8.8	194.4±	0.89	194.4±	0.84	194.4
$M_{\tilde{e}_R}$	135.0±	8.3	135.8±	0.81	135.9±	0.77	135.8
$M_{\tilde{q}3_L}$	481.4±	22.0	507.2±	$\mathcal{O}(4\cdot 10^2)$	486.6±	19.5	480.8
$M_{\tilde{t}_R}$	415.8±	$\mathcal{O}(10^2)$	440.0±	$\mathcal{O}(4\cdot 10^2)$	410.7±	48.4	408.3
$M_{\tilde{b}_R}$	501.7±	17.9	fixed 500		504.0±	17.4	502.9
$M_{\tilde{q}_L}$	524.6±	14.5	fixed 500		526.1±	7.2	526.6
$M_{\tilde{q}_R}$	507.3±	17.5	fixed 500		508.4±	16.7	508.1
A_τ	fixed 0		633.2±	$\mathcal{O}(10^4)$	139.6±	$\mathcal{O}(10^4)$	-249.4
A_t	-509.1±	86.7	-516.1±	$\mathcal{O}(10^3)$	-500.1±	143.4	-490.9
A_b	fixed 0		fixed 0		-686.2±	$\mathcal{O}(10^4)$	-763.4
m_A	406.3±	$\mathcal{O}(10^3)$	393.8±	1.6	393.9±	1.6	394.9
μ	350.5±	14.5	343.7±	3.1	354.8±	2.8	353.7
m_t	171.4±	1.0	171.4±	0.12	171.4±	0.12	171.4

Dark Matter



[NASA/WMAP Science Team]

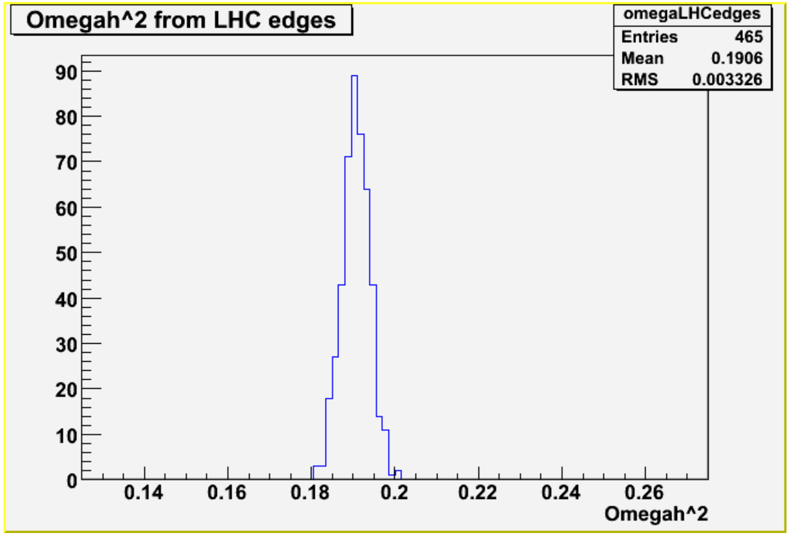
Content of the universe:

- 73% Dark energy
- 4% Ordinary matter
- 23% Dark matter

MSSM: χ_1^0 as LSP ideal candidate for cold dark matter (CDM): massive, weakly interacting

- SFitter: Determine Lagrangian parameters $\Rightarrow$ Spectrum and couplings
- e.g. micrOMEGAs: Calculate relic density $\Omega_{\text{CDM}} h^2 = n_{\text{LSP}} m_{\text{LSP}}$ [Bélanger et al.]
- $\Rightarrow$ Prediction of $\Omega_{\text{CDM}} h^2$
  LHC : $\Omega_{\text{CDM}} h^2 = 0.1906 \pm 0.0033$
  LHC+ILC: $\Omega_{\text{CDM}} h^2 = 0.1910 \pm 0.0003$
  (improvement by one order of magnitude)
- Compare with experiment
  (Measurement of the fluctuations of the cosmic microwave background):

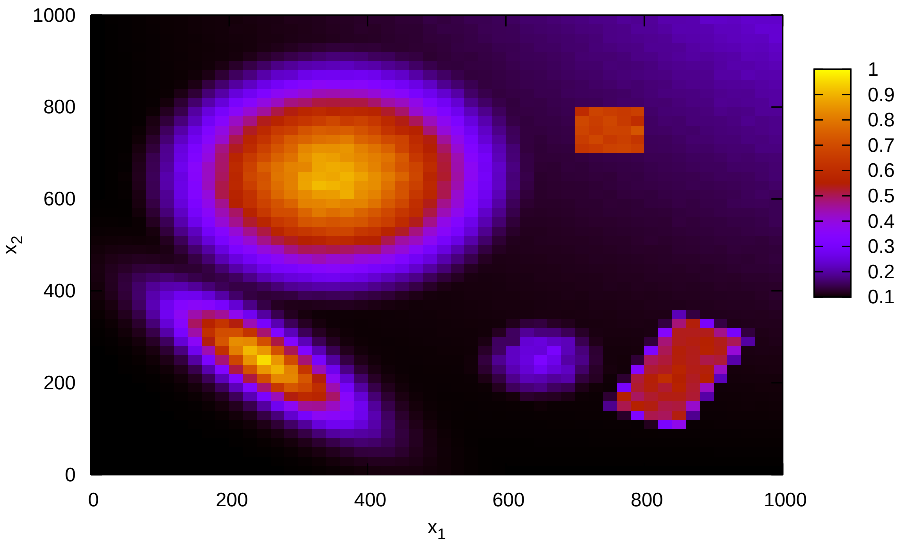
WMAP: $\Omega_{\text{CDM}} h^2 = 0.1277 \pm 0.008$ [astro-ph/0603449]
Planck: $\Omega_{\text{CDM}} h^2 = \quad ? \pm 0.0016$



Example

Test function (5-dim):

- Small Hypersphere $r = 100$, $V_{\text{max}} = 75$ @ $(650, 250, 350, 350, 350)$
- Cuboid $d = (173, 120, 200, 200, 200)$, $V_{\text{max}} = 60$ @ $(850, 225, 650, 650, 650)$
- Cube $d = (100, 100, 300, 300, 300)$, $V_{\text{max}} = 25$ @ $(750, 750, 450, 450, 450)$
- Gaussian $\sigma = (50, 150, 150, 150, 150)$, $V_{\text{max}} = 16$ @ $(250, 250, 550, 550, 550)$
- Big Hypersphere $r = 300$, $V_{\text{max}} = 12$ @ $(350, 650, 650, 650, 650)$
- Background $V = 0.1 + 4 \cdot 10^{-30} \cdot x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3^2 x_4^2 x_5^2$




```
1. V=74.929@(655.00,253.72,347.83,348.57,349.59)
2. V=59.972@(850.04,224.99,650.00,649.99,654.56)
3. V=58.219@(849.97,225.01,587.08,650.01,650.02)
4. V=25.110@(750.00,749.99,450.00,450.01,450.01)
5. V=16.042@(245.45,253.44,552.51,542.58,544.75)
6. V=12.116@(350.70,650.40,650.36,650.40,650.38)
7. ...
```

Plot Details

- Parameters: $x_1, \ldots, x_5 \in [0, 1000]$
- Bins: 50×50
- PDF: Breit-Wigner ($\frac{1}{1+\Delta x_i^2/\sigma^2}$) with $\sigma = 100$
- Number of Markov chains: 9
- Number of points per chain: 10^7
- Number of function evaluations: $33,797,153$
- Acceptance ratio: 0.19
- Final r (measure of convergence): 1.815
- CPU time (3 GHz): 150 min