

Making the best use of published SUSY searches from LHC run-2

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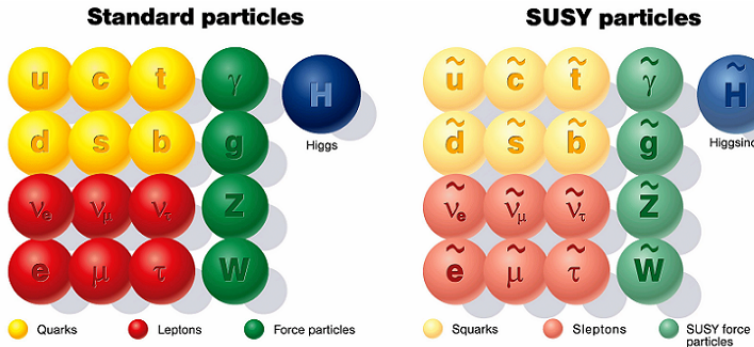


- 1 Inferring results from LHC Searches
 - Searching for new physics at the LHC
 - Reinterpreting Results with SModelS
 - Keeping the SModelS database up to date
- 2 Analysis Combination in SModelS
- 3 Application to the MSSM electroweakino sector
 - The Wino-Bino Scenario
 - The Wino-Higgsino Scenario
- 4 Search for deviations from the SM

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Supersymmetry (SUSY)

The standard model (SM) of particle physics is not the full picture.



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Electroweakino sector of the minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM)

\tilde{B} (bino), \tilde{W} (wino), \tilde{H} (higgsino)

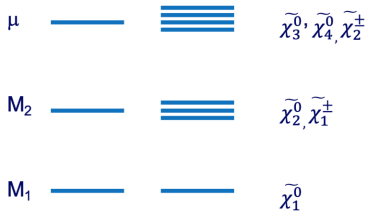
mixing

$\tilde{\chi}_i^\pm$ w/ $i \in [1,2]$ (charginos)

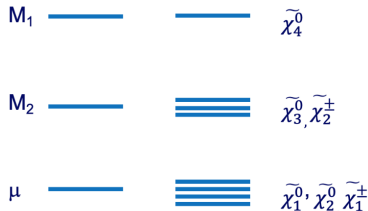
$\tilde{\chi}_i^0$ w/ $i \in [1,4]$ (neutralinos)

ATL-PHYS-SLIDE-2018-785

Wino-Bino scenario



Wino-Higgsino scenario



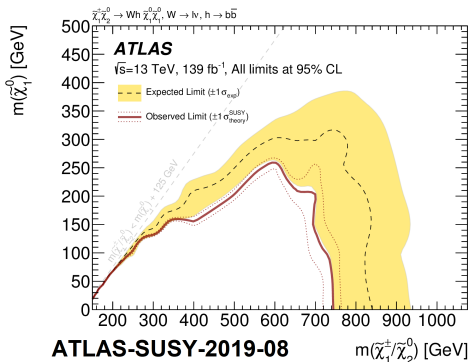
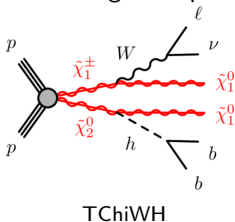
Where do we stand?

- The standard model (SM) of particle physics is not the full picture.
- The large hadron collider (LHC) has reached unprecedented (controlled) energy and luminosity.
- A huge quantity of data has been recorded by the LHC.
- No analysis of this data led to a hint on the nature of the beyond the standard model (BSM) theory.
- Either the new physics is out of reach (energy barrier, lack of sensitivity, ...) or it has been recorded but we don't know it.

Data interpretation in LHC searches

arXiv:1105.2838

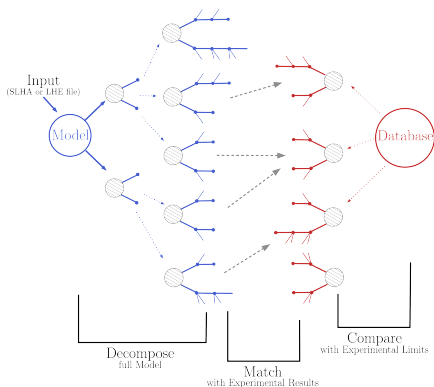
The ATLAS and CMS searches for supersymmetry (SUSY) interpret their data using a simplified model (minimal set of parameters).



How would such results constraint a more complex model?

SModelS working principle

Public tool to confront BSM signals with a \mathbb{Z}_2 -like symmetry against simplified model results from the LHC.



35 ATLAS and 39 CMS 13 TeV analyses in the database (v.2.2.0).

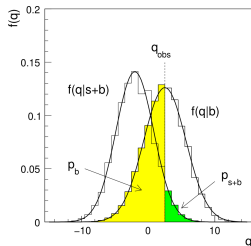
Using efficiency maps to reinterpret results

Test phase-space points and exclude it if $r = \frac{\sigma_{\text{BSM}}}{\sigma_{\text{UL}}^{\text{BSM}}} \geq 1$ with:

$\sigma_{\text{BSM}} = \epsilon \times \mathcal{A} \sum \sigma \prod \text{BR}$ per signal region ← input file and exp. pub.
 $\sigma_{\text{UL}}^{\text{BSM}} \leftarrow \text{exp. pub. or computed through an hypothesis test:}$

$$\sigma_{\text{UL}}^{\text{BSM}} = \mu_{\text{UL}} \frac{n_{\text{signal}}}{\mathcal{L}}$$

The signal strength upper limit (μ_{UL}) is reached when $\frac{p(\text{BSM})}{p(\text{SM only})} = 0.05$



arXiv:1007.1727

$$L(\mu, \theta | D) = \frac{(\mu \times s + b + \theta)^{n_{\text{obs}}} e^{-(\mu \times s + b + \theta)}}{n_{\text{obs}}!} e^{-\frac{\theta^2}{2\delta^2}}$$

Efficiency maps allow SModelS to compute likelihoods for the hypothesised signal ($L_{\text{BSM}}, L_{\text{SM}}, L_{\text{max}}$).

Using efficiency maps to reinterpret results



Signal region combination is possible using full statistical models (ATLAS). The latter is encoded in a json file and is interfaced to SModelS with pyhf. The likelihood becomes:

$$L(\mu, \theta | D) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{(\mu s_i^r + b_i + \theta_i)^{n_{obs}^i} e^{-(\mu s_i^r + b_i + \theta_i)}}{n_{obs}^i!} \prod_{\theta \in \{\theta\}} c_{\theta}(a_{\theta} | \theta).$$

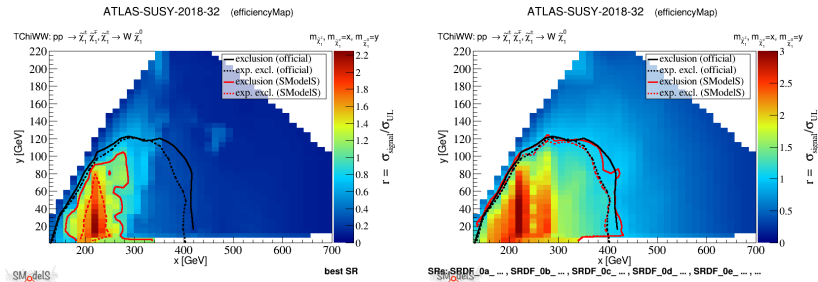
The correlations can otherwise be encoded in a covariance matrix (CMS), where

$$L(\mu, \theta | D) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{(\mu s_i^r + b_i + \theta_i)^{n_{obs}^i} e^{-(\mu s_i^r + b_i + \theta_i)}}{n_{obs}^i!} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \vec{\theta}^T V^{-1} \vec{\theta}}.$$

ATLAS-SUSY-2018-32

arXiv:1908.08215

Search for electroweak production of charginos and sleptons decaying into final states with two leptons and missing transverse momentum ($pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$) in $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV pp collisions using the ATLAS detector.

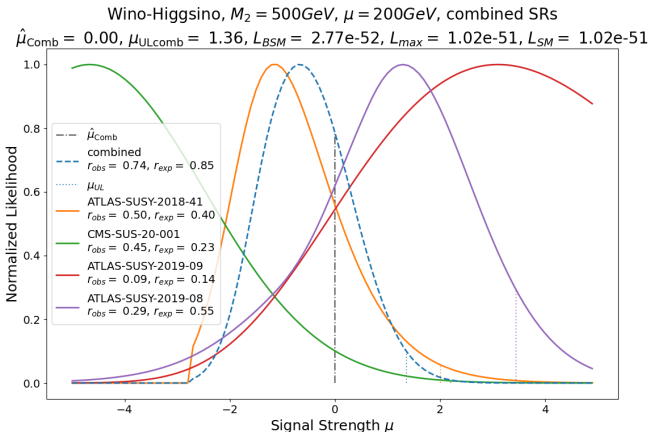


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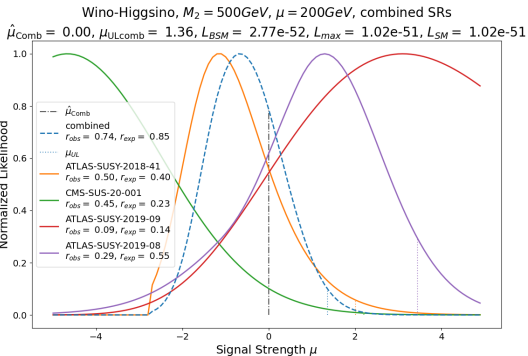
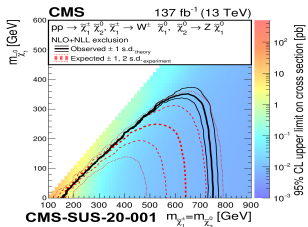
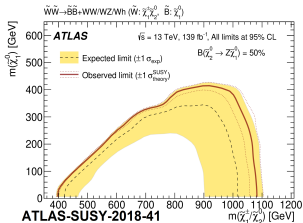
Combining uncorrelated analyses

From SModelS v.2.2 on, it is possible to combine uncorrelated analyses.

$$L_{\text{combined}}(\mu) = \prod_i L_i(\mu, \theta_i | D_i)$$

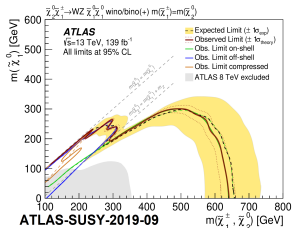
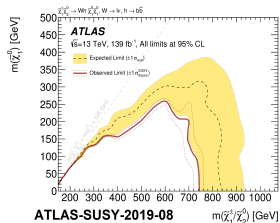
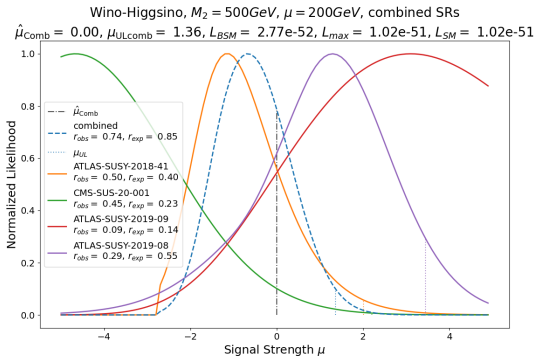


$$L_{\text{combined}}(\mu) = \prod_i L_i(\mu, \theta_i | D_i)$$



Under-fluctuation in the background leads to negative values for $\hat{\mu}$.

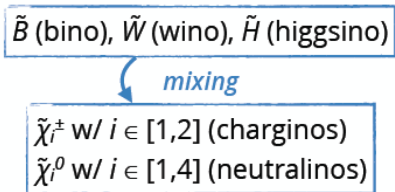
$$L_{\text{combined}}(\mu) = \prod_i L_i(\mu, \theta_i | D_i)$$



Excess in the data leads to positive values for $\hat{\mu}$.

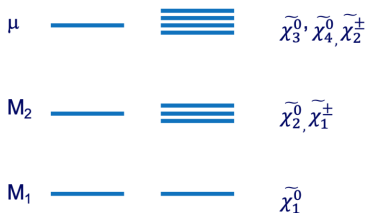
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Electroweakino Sector of the MSSM

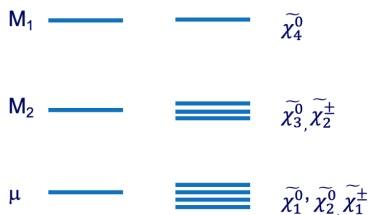


ATL-PHYS-SLIDE-2018-785

Wino-Bino scenario



Wino-Higgsino scenario



PoS(EPS-HEP2019)710

Why EWino sector?

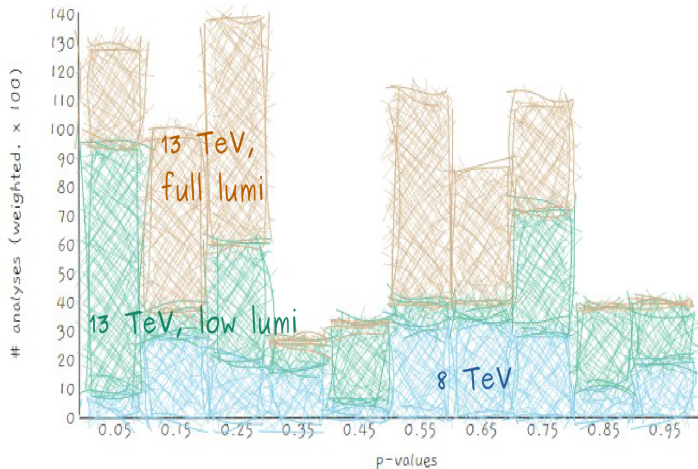
Not so constrained sector, but with some reusable published results targeting different channels and mass ranges.

ID	Short Description	\mathcal{L} [fb^{-1}]	likelihoods	UL_{obs}	UL_{exp}	EM	comb.
CMS-EXO-19-010	disappearing track	101.0	yes			✓	
CMS-SUS-20-001	2 OSSF l's	137.0	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-20-004	search for higgsinos	137.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	Cov.
CMS-SUS-21-002	Hadronic EWK searches	137.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	Cov.

ID	Short Description	\mathcal{L} [fb^{-1}]	likelihoods	UL_{obs}	UL_{exp}	EM	comb.
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-05	2L + jets + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓		✓	JSON
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-06	3 l's EW-ino	139.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-23	EWK WH	139.0	yes	✓	✓		
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-32	2 OS l's + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓		✓	JSON
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-41	Boosted hadronic EWK searches	139.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	Cov.
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-42	charged LLPs, dE/dx	139.0	yes	✓	✓		
ATLAS-SUSY-2019-02	2L + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	Cov.
ATLAS-SUSY-2019-08	1l + higgs + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓		✓	JSON
ATLAS-SUSY-2019-09	3 l's EW-ino	139.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	JSON

Why EWino sector?

This sector tends to reject the SM hypothesis.



The wino-bino scenario

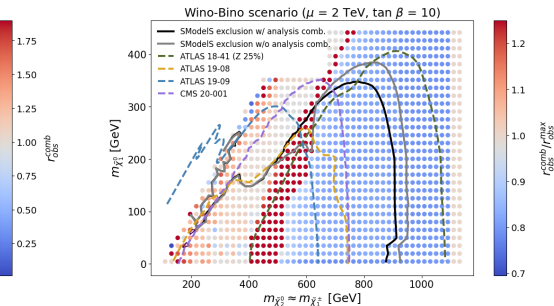
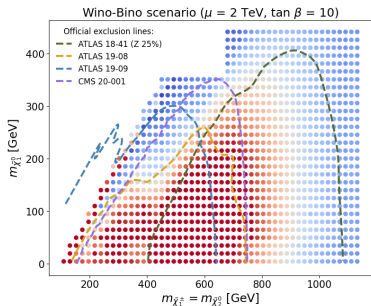
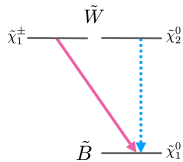
Scan over: $M_1 < M_2 \ll \mu = 2 \text{ TeV}$

All other SUSY particles are assumed heavy (beyond LHC reach).

Mass spectra and branching ratios computed with SOFTSUSY 4.1.12.

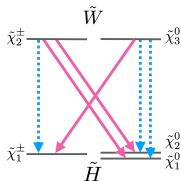
Next-to-leading-order cross-sections computed with Prospino 2.1.

The kind of result we expect (with the 4 previously mentioned analyses):

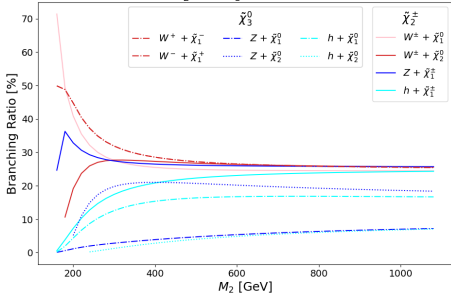


The wino-higgsino scenario

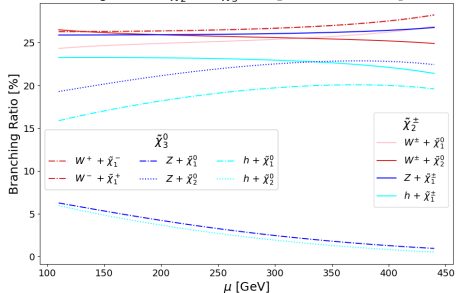
Scan over: $\mu < M_2 \ll M_1 = 2 \text{ TeV}$



Branching ratios of $\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm$ and $\tilde{\chi}_3^0$ for $\mu=140 \text{ GeV}$ and $M_1=2 \text{ TeV}$



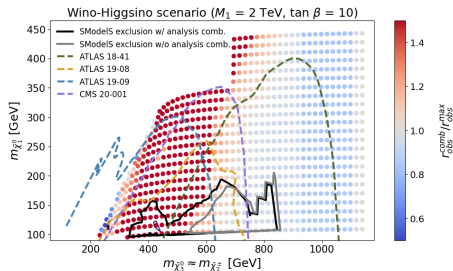
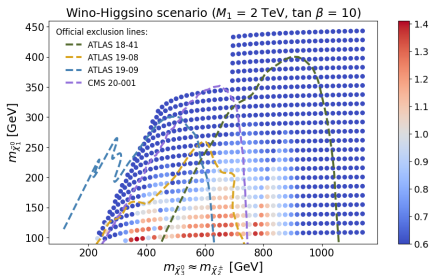
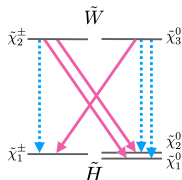
Branching ratios of $\tilde{\chi}_2^\pm$ and $\tilde{\chi}_3^0$ for $M_2=640 \text{ GeV}$ and $M_1=2 \text{ TeV}$



There are more branching ratios and no dominant decay.

The wino-higgsino scenario

Scan over: $\mu < M_2 \ll M_1 = 2 \text{ TeV}$



The ATLAS and CMS contour lines are obtained by making the assumption of a pure wino-bino scenario. Here, with more decays the sensitivity becomes much less.

For both scenarios

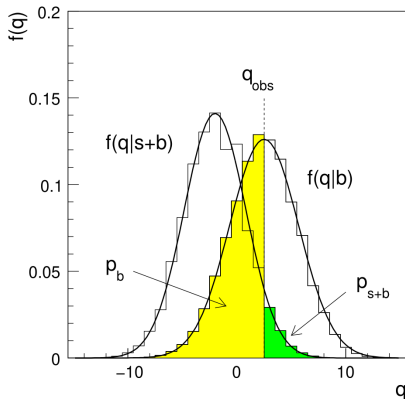
Next step: find the most sensible set of combinable analyses among a set of analyses. Combination matrix of the ATLAS and CMS EWino searches during run-2 with (almost) full lumi:

ATLAS-SUSY-2019-09 (TChiWZ(off))																					
ATLAS-SUSY-2019-08 (TChiWH)																					
ATLAS-SUSY-2019-02 (TChiWH)																					
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-41 (TChi**)																					
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-32 (TChiWW)																					
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-23 (TChiWH/HH)																					
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-16 (TChiWZ(off))																					
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-06 (TChiWZ(off))																					
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-05 (TChiWZ(off))																					
CMS-SUS-21-002 (TChiW*)																					
CMS-SUS-20-004 (TChiHH)																					
CMS-SUS-20-001 (TChiWZ/ZZ)																					
ATLAS-SUSY-2019-09 (TChiWZ(off))																					
ATLAS-SUSY-2019-08 (TChiWH)																					
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ATLAS-SUSY-2018-05 (TChiWZ(off))																					
CMS-SUS-21-002 (TChiW*)																					
CMS-SUS-20-004 (TChiHH)																					
CMS-SUS-20-001 (TChiWZ/ZZ)																					

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Switch the test statistic to discovery mode

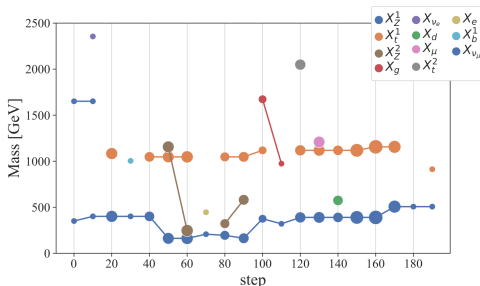
$$q_{\mu} = \begin{cases} -2 \ln \left(\frac{L(\mu, \hat{\theta})}{L(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\theta})} \right) & \hat{\mu} \leq \mu \\ 0 & \hat{\mu} > \mu \end{cases} \rightarrow q_0 = \begin{cases} -2 \ln \left(\frac{L(0, \hat{\theta})}{L(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\theta})} \right) & \hat{\mu} \geq 0 \\ 0 & \hat{\mu} < 0 \end{cases}$$



The proto-model builder



The number of particles, branching ratios values and cross-sections values are not fixed. Perform a MCMC-type walk over the parameter space and test the proto-model against the SM hypothesis by using the results (likelihoods) in the database. One has to choose the analyses entering in the combined likelihood, but the non-combined analyses can still be used to constraint the proto-model.



Conclusion

- Reinterpreted LHC results may differ from the simplified model picture.
- For precise statistical statement, one needs to evaluate likelihoods.
- Combining analyses can lead to more robust constraints.
- We hope to soon have new interesting results using SModelS in the anomaly detection regime.

Acknowledgments

This project was funded thanks to the ANR-15-IDEX-02 (APM@LHC), ANR-21-CE31-0023 (PRCI SLDNP) and IN2P3 master project “Théorie – BSMGA”.

Backup Slides

Run 2 - 13 TeV

In total, we have results from 35 ATLAS and 39 CMS 13 TeV searches.

- [ATLAS upper limits](#): 32 analyses, 80 (of which 4 LLP) results
- [ATLAS efficiency maps](#): 21 analyses, 65 (of which 11 LLP) results, 599 individual maps
- [CMS upper limits](#): 36 analyses, 143 (of which 3 LLP) results
- [CMS efficiency maps](#): 8 analyses, 53 results, 3186 individual maps

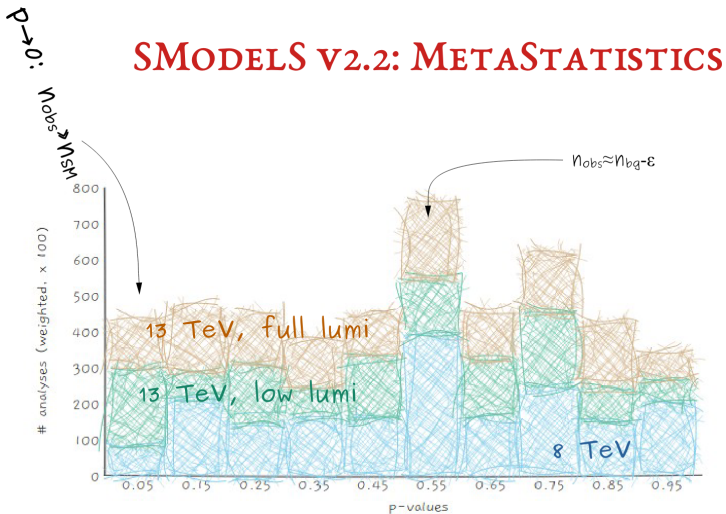
Run 1 - 8 TeV

In total, we have results from 15 ATLAS and 18 CMS 8 TeV searches.

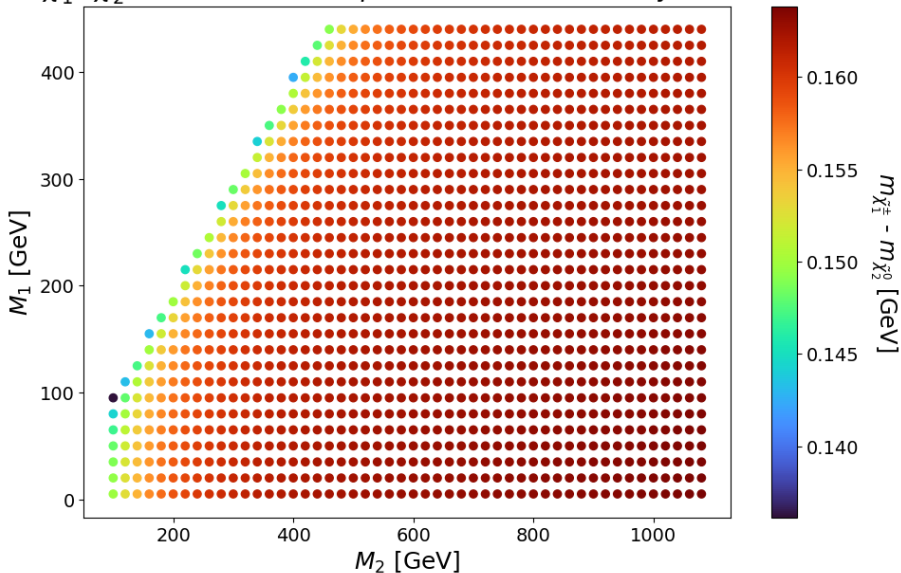
- [ATLAS upper limits](#): 13 analyses, 34 results
- [ATLAS efficiency maps](#): 10 analyses, 31 results, 269 individual maps
- [CMS upper limits](#): 16 analyses, 56 (of which 3 LLP) results
- [CMS efficiency maps](#): 9 analyses, 47 (of which 9 LLP) results, 980 individual maps

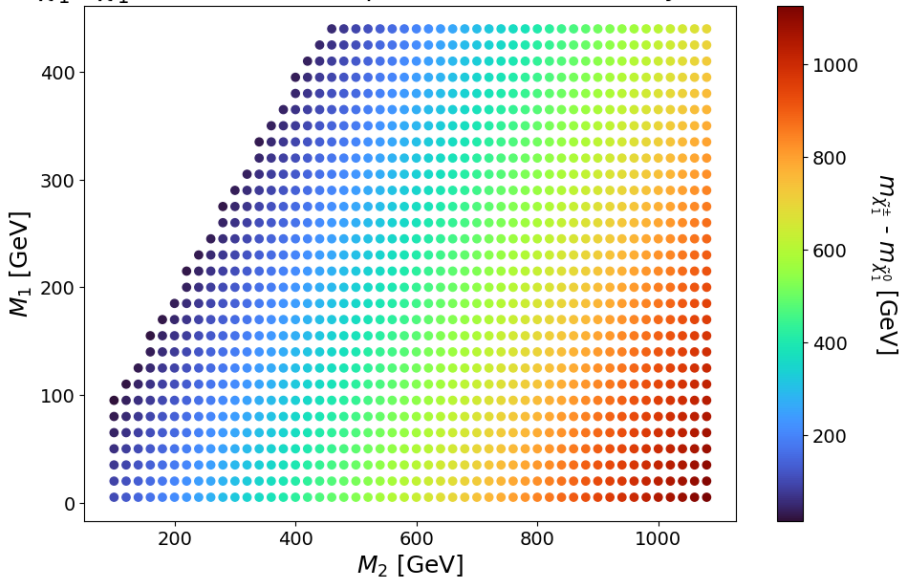
ID	Short Description	\mathcal{L} [fb^{-1}]	likelihoods	UL_{obs}	UL_{exp}	EM	comb.
CMS-EXO-19-001	displaced vertices	137.0	yes			✓	
CMS-EXO-19-010	disappearing track	101.0	yes			✓	
CMS-PAS-EXO-16-036	hscp search	12.9	no	✓			
CMS-PAS-SUS-16-052	soft l, $<=$ 2 jets	35.9	yes	✓		✓	Cov.
CMS-SUS-16-009	multijets + E_T , top tagging	2.3	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-16-032	Sbottom and compressed stop	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-16-033	0ℓ + jets + E_T	35.9	yes	✓	✓	✓	
CMS-SUS-16-034	2 OSSF l's	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-16-035	2 SS l's	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-16-036	0ℓ + jets + E_T	35.9	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-16-037	1ℓ + jets + E_T with MJ	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-16-039	multi-l EWK searches	35.9	yes	✓		✓	Cov.
CMS-SUS-16-039	multi-l EWK searches	35.9	yes	✓		✓	Cov.
CMS-SUS-16-041	multi-ls + jets + E_T	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-16-042	1ℓ + jets + E_T	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-16-043	EWK WH	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-16-045	Sbottom to bHbH and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-16-046	γ + E_T	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-16-047	γ + HT	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-16-048	two soft OS l's	35.9	yes	✓		✓	Cov.
CMS-SUS-16-050	0ℓ + top tag	35.9	yes	✓	✓	✓	Cov.
CMS-SUS-16-050	0ℓ + top tag	35.9	yes	✓	✓	✓	Cov.
CMS-SUS-16-051	1ℓ stop	35.9	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-17-001	Stop search in dil + jets + E_T	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-17-003	2 taus + E_T	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-17-004	EW-ino combination	35.9	no	✓			
CMS-SUS-17-005	1ℓ + multijets + E_T , top tagging	35.9	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-17-006	jets + boosted H(bb) + E_T	35.9	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-17-009	SFOS l's + E_T	35.9	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-17-010	2L stop	35.9	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-18-002	γ , jets, b-jets+ E_T , top tagging	35.9	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-18-004	two or three soft l's	137.0	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-18-007	H	77.5	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-19-006	0ℓ + jets, MHT	137.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	Cov.
CMS-SUS-19-006	0ℓ + jets, MHT	137.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	Cov.
CMS-SUS-19-008	2-3L + jets	137.0	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-19-009	1ℓ + jets, MHT	137.0	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-19-010	Jets + top and W tag	137.0	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-19-011	Stop search in dil + jets + E_T	137.0	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-19-013	High momentum Z Boson+ E_T	137.0	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-20-001	2 OSSF l's	137.0	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-20-002	combined stop search	137.0	yes	✓	✓		
CMS-SUS-20-004	search for higgsinos	137.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	Cov.
CMS-SUS-21-002	Hadronic EWK searches	137.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	Cov.

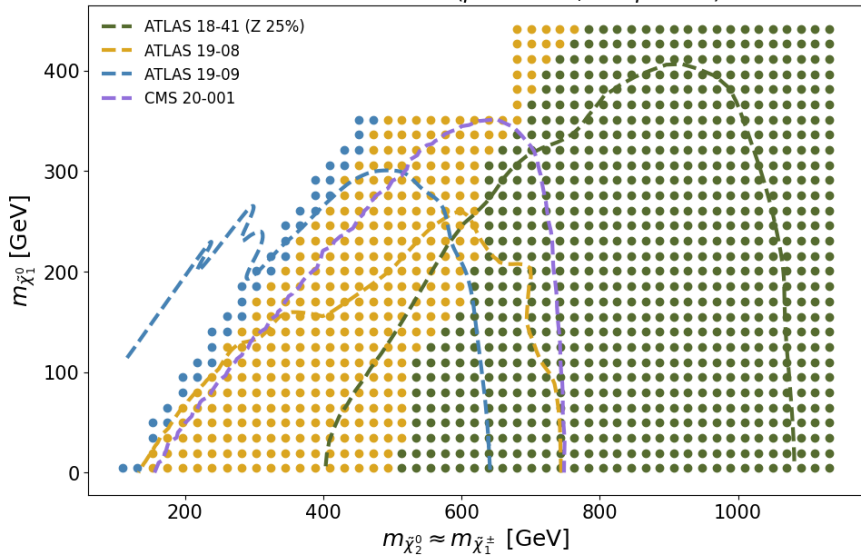
ID	Short Description	\mathcal{L} (fb^{-1})	likelihoods	UL_{obs}	UL_{exp}	EM	comb.
ATLAS-SUSY-2015-01	2 b-jets + \cancel{E}_T	3.2	no	✓			
ATLAS-SUSY-2015-02	single l stop	3.2	yes	✓		✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2015-06	0 l's + 2-6 jets + \cancel{E}_T	3.2	yes	✓		✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2015-09	jets + 2 SS l's or $>=3$ l's	3.2	no	✓			
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-06	disappearing track	36.1	yes	✓		✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-07	0l + jets + \cancel{E}_T	36.1	yes	✓		✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-08	displaced vertices	32.8	no	✓			
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-14	2 SS or 3 l's + jets + \cancel{E}_T	36.1	no	✓			
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-15	0l stop	36.1	no	✓			
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-16	1l stop	36.1	yes	✓		✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-17	2 opposite sign l's + \cancel{E}_T	36.1	no	✓			
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-19	stops to staus	36.1	no	✓			
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-24	2-3 l's + \cancel{E}_T , EWino	36.1	yes	✓		✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-26	$>=2$ c jets + \cancel{E}_T	36.1	no	✓			
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-27	jets + γ + \cancel{E}_T	36.1	yes	✓		✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-28	2 b-jets + \cancel{E}_T	36.1	no	✓			
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-32	hsc search	31.6	yes	✓	✓	✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2016-33	2 OSSF l's + \cancel{E}_T	36.1	no	✓			
ATLAS-SUSY-2017-01	EWK WH(bb) + \cancel{E}_T	36.1	no	✓			
ATLAS-SUSY-2017-02	0l + jets + \cancel{E}_T	36.1	yes	✓	✓		
ATLAS-SUSY-2017-03	multi-l EWK searches	36.1	yes	✓		✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-04	2 hadronic taus	139.0	yes	✓		✓	JSON
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-05	2L + jets + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓		✓	JSON
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-05	2L + jets + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓		✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-06	3 l's EW-ino	139.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-08	OS l's	139.0	yes	✓		✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-10	1l + jets + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓		✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-12	0 l's + jets + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-14	displaced vertices	139.0	yes	✓		✓	JSON
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-22	jets + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓		✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-23	EWK WH	139.0	yes	✓	✓		
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-31	2b + 2H(bb) + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓		✓	JSON
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-32	2 OS l's + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓		✓	JSON
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-40	Sbottom to bH	139.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-41	Boosted hadronic EWK searches	139.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	Cov.
ATLAS-SUSY-2018-42	charged LLPs, dE/dx	139.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	
ATLAS-SUSY-2019-02	2L + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	Cov.
ATLAS-SUSY-2019-08	1l + higgs + \cancel{E}_T	139.0	yes	✓		✓	JSON
ATLAS-SUSY-2019-09	3 l's EW-ino	139.0	yes	✓	✓	✓	JSON

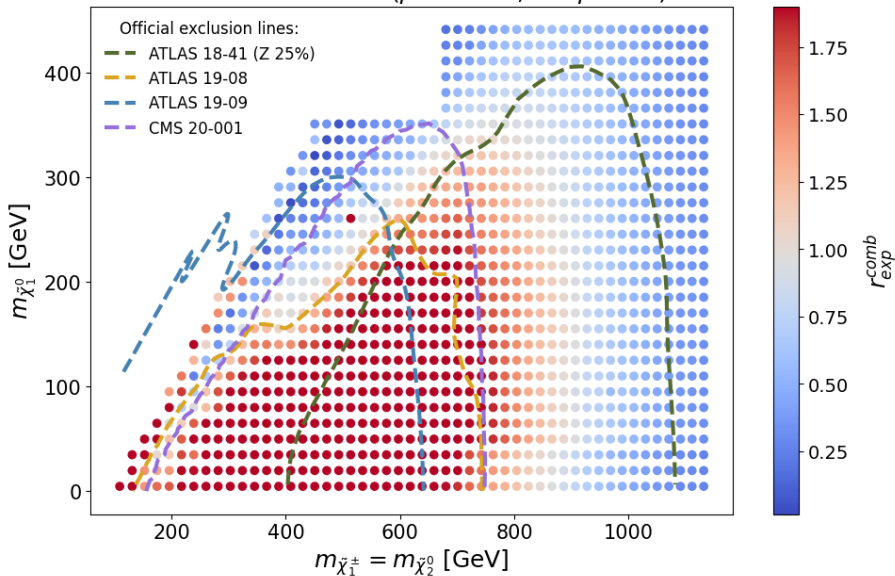


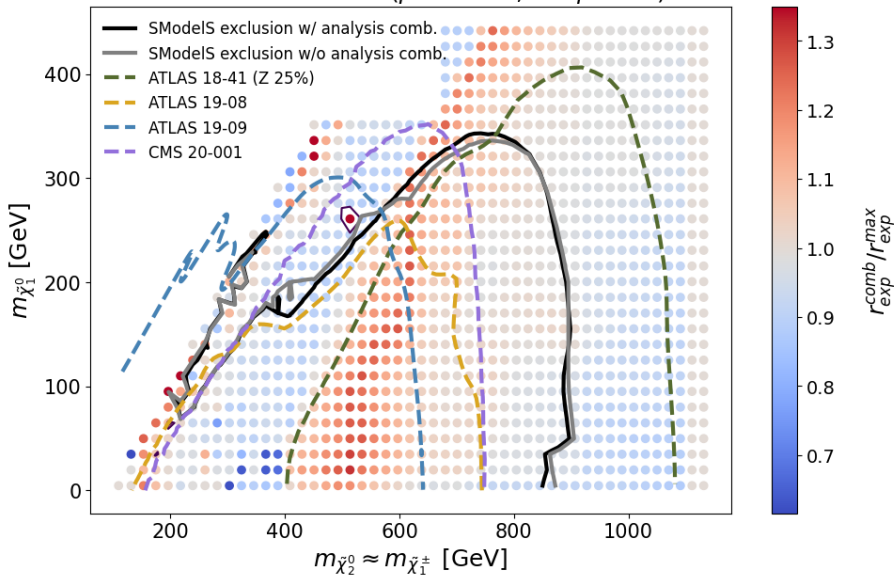
Distribution of p-values of standard model hypothesis in the entire Smodels database

$\tilde{\chi}_{1\pm}^{\pm}, \tilde{\chi}_{2}^0$ mass difference, $\mu = 2000$ GeV (Softsusy 4.1.12)

$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ mass difference, $\mu = 2000$ GeV (Softsusy 4.1.12)

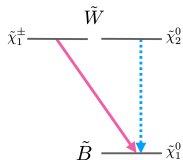
Wino-Bino scenario ($\mu = 2$ TeV, $\tan \beta = 10$)

Wino-Bino scenario ($\mu = 2$ TeV, $\tan \beta = 10$)

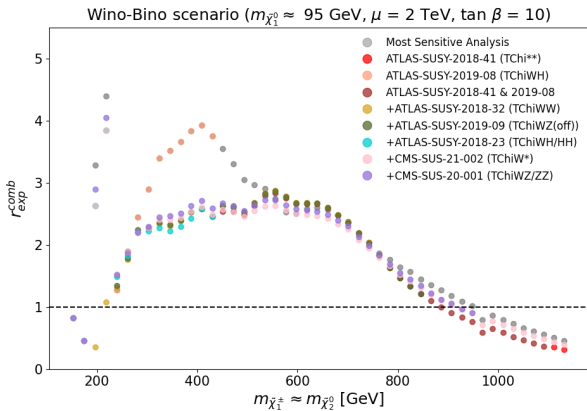
Wino-Bino scenario ($\mu = 2$ TeV, $\tan \beta = 10$)

The wino-bino scenario

Scan over: $M_1 < M_2 \ll \mu = 2 \text{ TeV}$

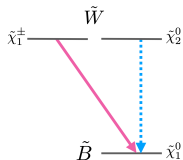


When combining more analyses, the exclusion power becomes harder to quantify.

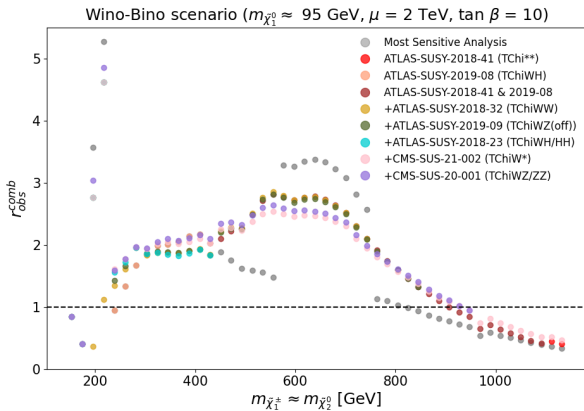


The wino-bino scenario

Scan over: $M_1 < M_2 \ll \mu = 2 \text{ TeV}$

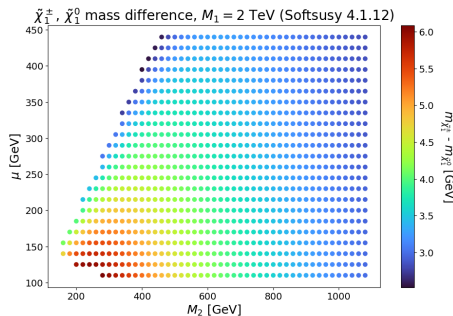
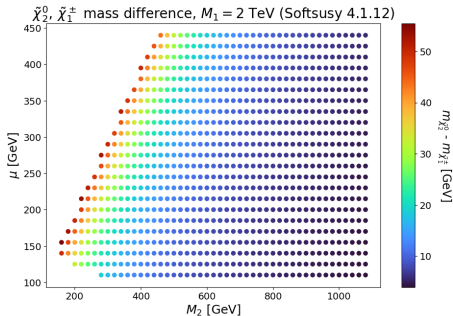
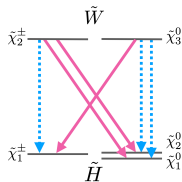


When combining more analyses, the exclusion power becomes harder to quantify.

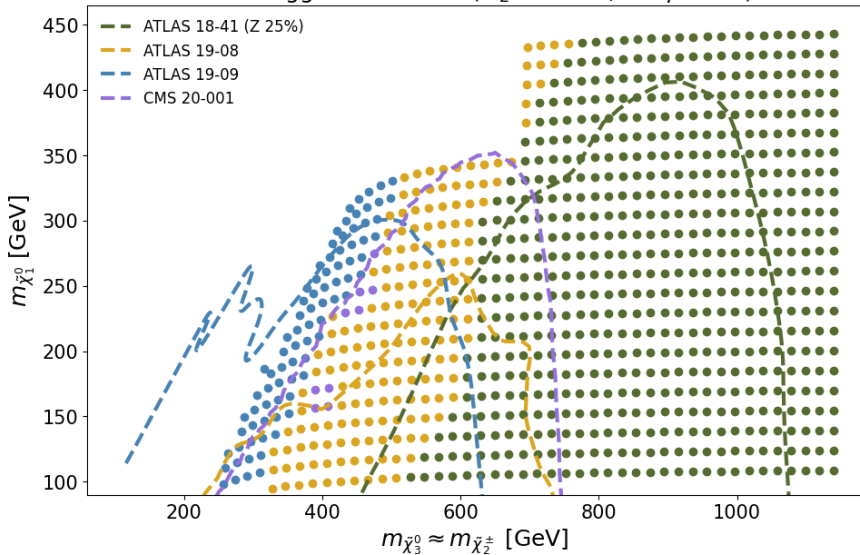


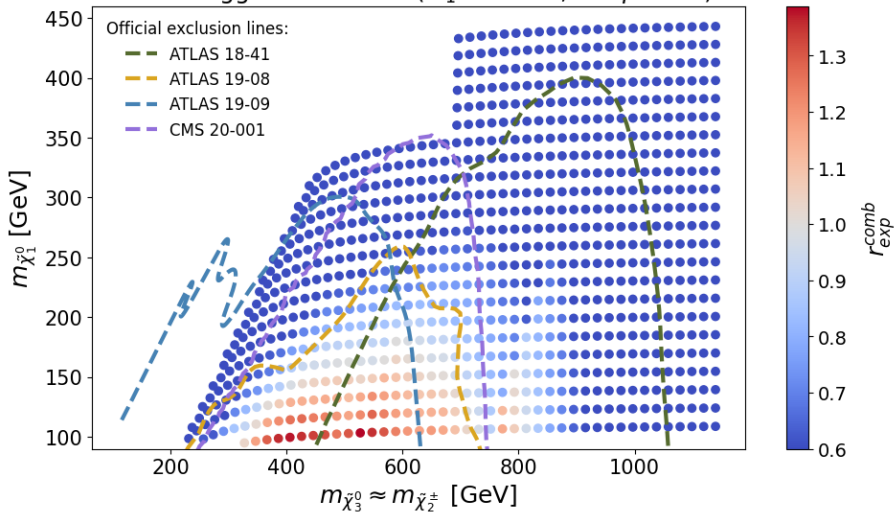
The wino-higgsino scenario

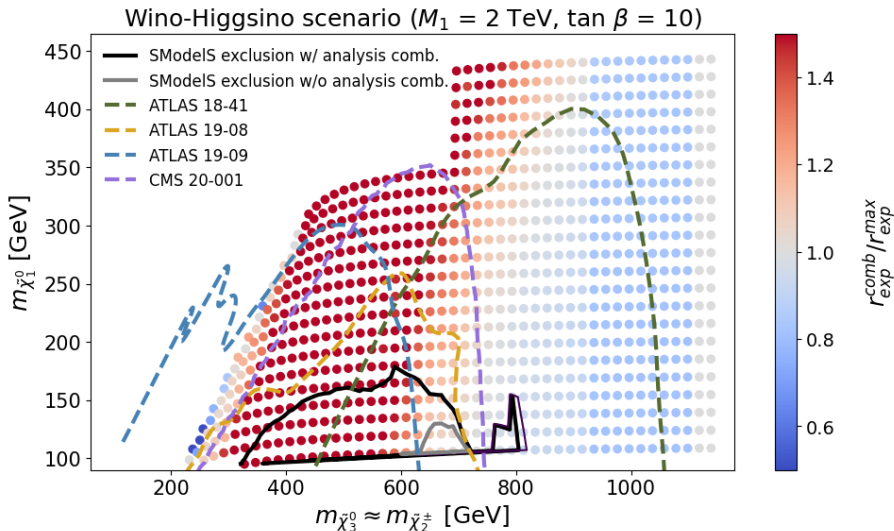
Scan over: $\mu < M_2 \ll M_1 = 2 \text{ TeV}$



$$3.9 \text{ GeV} < m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} < 55.5 \text{ GeV} \text{ and } 2.5 \text{ GeV} < m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < 6.1 \text{ GeV}$$

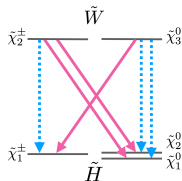
Wino-Higgsino scenario ($M_2 = 2$ TeV, $\tan \beta = 10$)

Wino-Higgsino scenario ($M_1 = 2$ TeV, $\tan \beta = 10$)

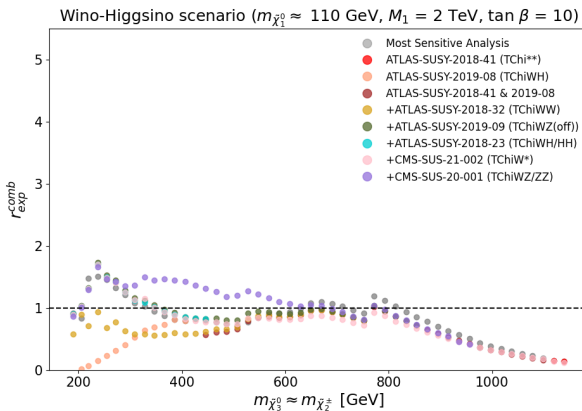


The wino-higgsino scenario

Scan over: $\mu < M_2 \ll M_1 = 2 \text{ TeV}$

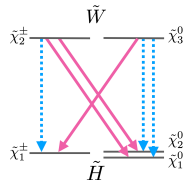


When combining more analyses, the exclusion power becomes harder to quantify.

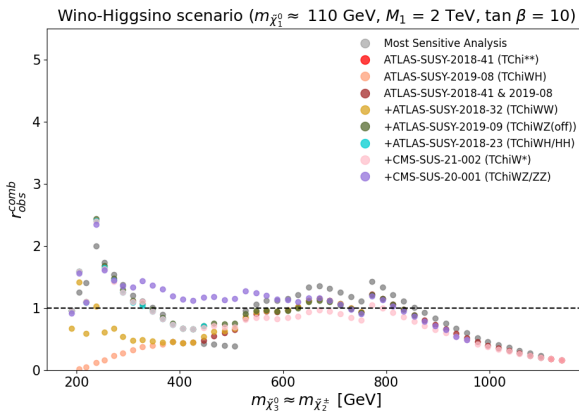


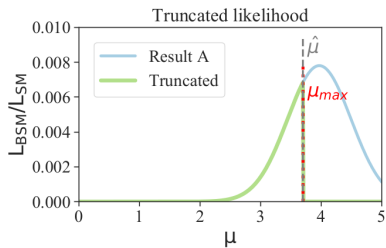
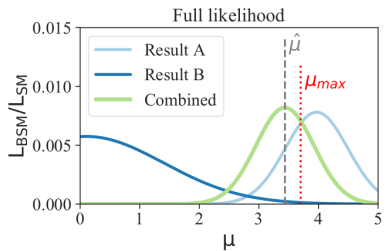
The wino-higgsino scenario

Scan over: $\mu < M_2 \ll M_1 = 2 \text{ TeV}$



When combining more analyses, the exclusion power becomes harder to quantify.





arXiv:2012.12246