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Higgs Coupling Measurements and Direct Searches as Complementary Probes of the pMSSM

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Abstract

The parameter space of the MSSM can be probed via many avenues, such as by precision measurements of the couplings of the ~ 126 GeV Higgs boson, as well as the direct searches for SUSY partners. We examine the connection between these two collider observables at the LHC and ILC in the 19/20-parameter p(henomenological)MSSM. Within this scenario, we address two questions: (i) How will potentially null direct searches for SUSY at the LHC influence the predicted properties of the lightest SUSY Higgs boson? (ii) What can be learned about the properties of the superpartners from precision measurements of the Higgs boson couplings? In this paper, we examine these questions by employing three different large sets of pMSSM models with either the neutralino or gravitino being the LSP. We make use of the ATLAS direct SUSY searches at the 7/8 TeV LHC as well as expected results from 14 TeV operations, and the anticipated precision measurements of the Higgs Boson couplings at the 14 TeV LHC and at the ILC. We demonstrate that the future Higgs coupling determinations can deeply probe the pMSSM parameter space and, in particular, can observe the effects of models that are projected to evade the direct searches at the 14 TeV LHC with 3 ab^{-1} of integrated luminosity. In addition, we compare the reach of the Higgs coupling determinations to the direct heavy Higgs searches in the $M_A - \tan\beta$ plane and show that they cover orthogonal regions. This analysis demonstrates the complementarity of the direct and indirect approaches in searching for Supersymmetry, and the importance of precision studies of the properties of the Higgs Boson.

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1 Overview

Almost 50 years since its theoretical inception, the Higgs boson has been discovered at the LHC [1]. Nonetheless, the Higgs boson remains a mystery, and its discovery has unlocked many questions about its nature that are related to its special role in the Universe. Now that the Higgs boson mass is known, the Standard Model (SM) predicts its interactions and properties with no free parameters. Any deviation from these predictions provides unambiguous evidence for new physics, making a rigorous study of the Higgs a focus of upcoming operations at the LHC, as well as at future colliders. This quest to determine the properties of the Higgs goes hand in hand with direct searches for new physics at the LHC. In particular, it is crucial to understand how the two modes of exploration are intertwined. In this paper, we examine this connection within the framework of the p(henomenological) MSSM [2].

The pMSSM provides an excellent structure for a systematic and comprehensive survey of constraints on Supersymmetry (SUSY) and for the investigation of complementary approaches to detecting its existence. Towards this end, we have previously embarked on a detailed study of signatures for the pMSSM at the 7, 8 and 14 TeV LHC [3–5] and have compared the LHC search reach to that of searches for dark matter via direct and indirect detection [6]. Our focus on Supersymmetry stems from its attractiveness as a candidate for new physics. Its presence at the weak-scale would stabilize the Higgs sector under quantum corrections, provide a natural thermal dark matter candidate, and accommodate unification of the gauge couplings.

The pMSSM is the most general version of the R-parity conserving MSSM when it is subjected to a minimal set of experimentally-motivated guiding principles: *(i)* CP conservation, *(ii)* Minimal Flavor Violation at the electroweak scale so that flavor physics is controlled by the CKM mixing matrix and the Yukawa couplings of the SM fermions, *(iii)* degenerate 1st and 2nd generation sfermion masses. In addition, it is assumed that *(iv)* the Yukawa couplings and A-terms for the first two generations can be safely neglected. In particular, theoretical assumptions about physics at high scales, *e.g.*, the nature of SUSY breaking, are absent in order to capture electroweak scale phenomenology for which a UV-complete theory may not yet exist. Imposing these principles decreases the number of free parameters in the MSSM at the TeV-scale from 105 to 19 for the case of a neutralino LSP. If the gravitino mass is included so that it plays the role of the LSP, an additional parameter is required.

With respect to the production of new physics at an accelerator, a key question is whether its signature can be detected given our understanding of the backgrounds arising from SM processes (provided the new particles are kinematically accessible). In particular, it is important to determine how experimental analyses can probe the full parameter space of interest within any specific model. This is certainly true in the case of Supersymmetry. However, even in the simplest SUSY scenario, the MSSM, the number of free parameters (~ 100) is much too large to study in complete generality. A traditional approach is to assume the existence of a UV-complete theory with minimal set of parameters (such as mSUGRA [7]) from which the properties of the sparticles at the TeV scale can be determined and studied in detail. While such an approach is often quite valuable [8], these scenarios can be phenomeno-

logically limiting and many are under increasing tension with a wide range of experimental data, including the ~ 126 GeV mass of the Higgs. At the opposite end of the spectrum, simplified model scenarios can be employed to estimate constraints from the LHC, thereby bounding the model parameter space in a process-by-process fashion. However, a concern in this case is that the simplified models are not capturing the ‘big picture’ of what is occurring in the full underlying theory. The more general pMSSM circumvents the limitations of these other approaches. The increased dimensionality of the parameter space not only allows for a somewhat less prejudiced study of SUSY, but also yields valuable information on unusual scenarios, identifies weaknesses in the LHC analyses, and can be used to combine results from many individual and independent SUSY related searches.

To study the pMSSM, we generate large sets of models by randomly scanning the parameter space. The 19/20 parameters and the ranges of values that we employ in our scans are listed in Table 1. In order to sample the pMSSM space as thoroughly as possible, we generate many millions of model points (using SOFTSUSY [9] and checking for consistency with SuSpect [10]), with each point corresponding to a specific set of values for the parameters. We then subject these individual ‘models’ to a global set of collider, flavor, precision, dark matter and theoretical constraints [3]. In particular, we do not assume that the LSP relic density necessarily saturates the WMAP/Planck value [11], $\Omega h^2 \simeq 0.12$, in order to allow for the possibility of multi-component DM. (For example, the axions introduced to solve the strong CP problem may contribute significantly to the DM relic density.) Roughly ~ 225 k models for each type of LSP survive this initial selection and can be used for further physics studies. Decay patterns of the SUSY partners and the extended Higgs sector are calculated using a privately modified version of SUSY-HIT [12] as well as the most recent version of HDECAY [13]. Since our scan ranges include sparticle masses up to 4 TeV, an upper limit chosen to enable phenomenological studies at the 14 TeV LHC, the majority of neutralinos and charginos are nearly pure electroweak eigenstates. This is due to the off-diagonal elements of the corresponding mass matrices being at most M_W . This has important implications for the resulting collider and DM phenomenology [3–6]. We note that both of these model sets were generated before the Higgs boson was discovered. For the neutralino (gravitino) model set we find that roughly $\simeq 20(10)\%$ of the models are found to satisfy $m_h = 126 \pm 3$ GeV; clearly, we will focus on these subsets in the analyses that follow.

In addition to these two large pMSSM model sets, we have also generated a third, somewhat smaller, specialized set of ‘natural’ models with the neutralino being identified as the LSP. These models predict $m_h = 126 \pm 3$ GeV, have an LSP that *does* saturate the WMAP/Planck relic density, and yield values of fine-tuning (FT) better than 1% employing the traditional Ellis-Barbieri-Giudice measure [14]. This low-FT model set will also be included as part of the present study. In order to produce this model set, we modified the parameter scan ranges as indicated in Table 1 to greatly increase the likelihood of achieving both low FT and a thermal relic density in the desired range. In addition to these modified scan ranges, we also required $|M_1/\mu| < 1.2$ and $|X_t|/m_{\tilde{t}} > 1$, where $X_t = A_t - \mu \cot \beta$ quantifies the mixing between the stop-squarks with $m_{\tilde{t}}$ being the geometric mean of the tree-level stop masses. Amongst other things, this requires a bino-like LSP, light Higgsinos and highly

Parameter	General Neutralino/Gravitino Set	Low Fine-Tuned Set
$m_{\tilde{L}(e)_{1/2,3}}$	100 GeV – 4 TeV	100 GeV- 4 TeV
$m_{\tilde{Q}(u,d)_{1/2}}$	400 GeV – 4 TeV	100 GeV- 4 TeV
$m_{\tilde{Q}(u,d)_3}$	200 GeV – 4 TeV	100 GeV- 4 TeV
$ M_1 $	50 GeV – 4 TeV	25 GeV- 552 GeV
$ M_2 $	100 GeV – 4 TeV	100 GeV- 2.1 TeV
$ \mu $	100 GeV – 4 TeV	100 GeV- 460 GeV
M_3	400 GeV – 4 TeV	400 GeV- 4 TeV
$ A_{t,b,\tau} $	0 GeV – 4 TeV	0 GeV- 2.3 TeV (A_t only)
M_A	100 GeV – 4 TeV	100 GeV- 4 TeV
$\tan \beta$	1 – 60	1 - 60
$m_{3/2}$	1 eV–1 TeV (\tilde{G} LSP)	-

Table 1: Scan ranges for the 19 (20) parameters of the pMSSM with a neutralino (gravitino) LSP. The gravitino mass is scanned with a log prior. All other parameters are scanned with flat priors; we expect this choice to have little qualitative impact on our results for observables [2].

mixed stops. We generated $\sim 3.3 \times 10^8$ low-FT points in this 19-dimensional parameter space and required consistency with current precision, flavor, DM and collider constraints as before. Due to the difficulty of satisfying this set of requirements, only ~ 10.2 k low-FT models were found to be viable for further study.

Within each pMSSM model, the characteristics of the lightest CP-even Higgs, h , as well as the entire superpartner spectrum, are calculable (to several loops) from the chosen values of the soft-breaking parameters in the underlying Lagrangian. Given this correspondence, we can address the connection between the predicted SUSY Higgs properties and the direct searches for SUSY at the LHC. In particular, we seek to address two questions: (i) How will potentially null searches for SUSY at the LHC influence the predicted properties of the Higgs boson? (ii) What can be learned about the properties of the superpartners from precision measurements of the Higgs Boson couplings?

In what follows, we briefly discuss the impact on our model sets of the 7, 8, direct SUSY searches at the LHC, as well as the expectations for 14 TeV searches in Section 2. In Section 3 we examine the predictions of the properties of the lightest Higgs in the pMSSM. We discuss the impact of measurements of the Higgs properties on the pMSSM from current data and from future measurements at the 14 TeV LHC with 300 fb^{-1} and 3 ab^{-1} , as well as the proposed International Linear Collider (ILC), in Section 4. Our conclusions are given in Section 5.

2 LHC SUSY Searches

To begin this study, we first ascertain which models in each of our three sets are excluded at the 7,8 TeV LHC, and which can be probed at 14 TeV. Once these current constraints and future expectations for the pMSSM parameter space are characterized, we can determine how the properties of the lightest SUSY Higgs boson are affected by the direct searches, and quantify how they may differ from SM predictions. Such correlations between the direct search results and the properties of the Higgs can address the questions posed above.

We begin this step of the analysis with a brief overview of our procedure for computing the effects of the LHC direct SUSY searches on the pMSSM. In general, we replicate the suite of ATLAS SUSY search analyses as closely as possible employing fast Monte Carlo. We also include several searches performed by CMS. The specific analyses applied to our pMSSM model sets are briefly summarized in Tables 2 and 3. We augment the standard MET-based SUSY channels by including searches for heavy stable charged particles and a heavy neutral SUSY Higgs decaying into $\tau^+\tau^-$ as performed by CMS [15], as well as measurements of the rare decay mode $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ as discovered by CMS and LHCb [16]. All of these play distinct and important roles in covering the pMSSM parameter space. Details of our analysis and results are discussed at length in our previous work [3–5], with the most recent description of our final results for 7 and 8 TeV and expectations for 14 TeV given in [5]. Here, we provide a concise summary of the salient features of this work in order to provide a basis for investigating the properties of the Higgs.

Briefly stated, our procedure is as follows: We generate SUSY events for each model for all relevant (up to 85) production channels with PYTHIA 6.4.26 [17], and then pass the events through fast detector simulation using PGS 4 [18]. Both programs have been modified to, *e.g.*, correctly deal with gravitinos, multi-body decays, hadronization of stable colored sparticles, and ATLAS b-tagging. We then scale our event rates to NLO by computing the relevant K-factors using Prospino 2.1 [19]. The individual searches are then implemented using our customized analysis code [20], which follows the published experimental cuts and selection criteria as closely as possible. This analysis code is validated for each of the many search regions for every channel, employing the benchmark model points provided by ATLAS (and CMS). Models are then excluded using the 95% CL_s limits as employed by ATLAS (and CMS). For the purpose of obtaining the direct SUSY search results on the two large model sets, we perform this analysis *without* requiring the Higgs mass constraint, $m_h = 126 \pm 3$ GeV (combined experimental and theoretical errors) so that we can understand its influence on the search results. Recall that roughly $\sim 20(10)\%$ of models in the neutralino(gravitino) model set predict a Higgs mass in this range. While we observe some variation amongst the individual searches, we find that once the channels are combined, the overall pMSSM model coverage is to an excellent approximation *independent* of the value of the Higgs mass [5]. Conversely, the fraction of neutralino and gravitino LSP models predicting the observed Higgs mass is also found to be approximately independent of whether or not the direct SUSY search results have been enforced. This result is very powerful and demonstrates the approximate decoupling of the direct SUSY search results from the mass of the Higgs boson. Of course, for this study, in which we specifically examine the properties of the Higgs boson

Search	Reference	Neutralino	Gravitino	Low-FT
2-6 jets	ATLAS-CONF-2012-033	21.2%	17.4%	36.5%
multijets	ATLAS-CONF-2012-037	1.6%	2.1%	10.6%
1 lepton	ATLAS-CONF-2012-041	3.2%	5.3%	18.7%
HSCP	1205.0272	4.0%	17.4%	<0.1%
Disappearing Track	ATLAS-CONF-2012-111	2.6%	1.2%	<0.1%
Muon + Displaced Vertex	1210.7451	-	0.5%	-
Displaced Dilepton	1211.2472	-	0.8%	-
Gluino \rightarrow Stop/Sbottom	1207.4686	4.9%	3.5%	21.2%
Very Light Stop	ATLAS-CONF-2012-059	<0.1%	<0.1%	0.1%
Medium Stop	ATLAS-CONF-2012-071	0.3%	5.1%	2.1%
Heavy Stop (0ℓ)	1208.1447	3.7%	3.0%	17.0%
Heavy Stop (1ℓ)	1208.2590	2.0%	2.2%	12.6%
GMSB Direct Stop	1204.6736	<0.1%	<0.1%	0.7%
Direct Sbottom	ATLAS-CONF-2012-106	2.5%	2.3%	5.1%
3 leptons	ATLAS-CONF-2012-108	1.1%	6.1%	17.6%
1-2 leptons	1208.4688	4.1%	8.2%	21.0%
Direct slepton/gauginos (2ℓ)	1208.2884	0.1%	1.2%	0.8%
Direct gauginos (3ℓ)	1208.3144	0.4%	5.4%	7.5%
4 leptons	1210.4457	0.7%	6.3%	14.8%
1 lepton + many jets	ATLAS-CONF-2012-140	1.3%	2.0%	11.7%
1 lepton + γ	ATLAS-CONF-2012-144	<0.1%	1.6%	<0.1%
$\gamma + b$	1211.1167	<0.1%	2.3%	<0.1%
$\gamma\gamma + \text{MET}$	1209.0753	<0.1%	5.4%	<0.1%
$B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$	1211.2674	0.8%	3.1%	*
$A/H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	CMS-PAS-HIG-12-050	1.6%	<0.1%	*

Table 2: 7 TeV LHC searches included in the present analysis, and the corresponding fraction of the neutralino, gravitino and low-FT pMSSM model sets excluded by each channel. Note that in the case of the last two rows the experimental constraints have already been included in the model generation process for the low-FT model set.

Search	Reference	Neutralino	Gravitino	Low-FT
2-6 jets	ATLAS-CONF-2012-109	26.7%	22.5%	44.9%
multijets	ATLAS-CONF-2012-103	3.3%	5.6%	20.9%
1 lepton	ATLAS-CONF-2012-104	3.3%	6.0%	20.9%
SS dileptons	ATLAS-CONF-2012-105	4.9%	12.5%	35.5%
2-6 jets	ATLAS-CONF-2013-047	38.0%	31.1%	56.5%
HSCP	1305.0491	-	23.0%	-
Medium Stop (2ℓ)	ATLAS-CONF-2012-167	0.6%	8.1%	4.9%
Medium/Heavy Stop (1ℓ)	ATLAS-CONF-2012-166	3.8%	4.5%	21.0%
Direct Sbottom ($2b$)	ATLAS-CONF-2012-165	6.2%	5.1%	12.1%
3rd Generation Squarks ($3b$)	ATLAS-CONF-2012-145	10.8%	9.9%	40.8%
3rd Generation Squarks (3ℓ)	ATLAS-CONF-2012-151	1.9%	9.2%	26.5%
3 leptons	ATLAS-CONF-2012-154	1.4%	8.8%	32.3%
4 leptons	ATLAS-CONF-2012-153	3.0%	13.2%	46.9%
Z + jets + MET	ATLAS-CONF-2012-152	0.3%	1.4%	6.8%

Table 3: Same as in the previous table but now for the 8 TeV ATLAS MET-based SUSY searches. Note that when all the channels from this table and the previous table are combined, we find that ~ 45.5 (61.3, 74.0)% of these models are excluded by the LHC for the neutralino (gravitino, low-FT) model set.

itself, we restrict our investigation to the subset of the neutralino and gravitino LSP model samples that predict $m_h = 126 \pm 3$ GeV. No additional requirements on the Higgs mass are necessary for the low-FT set, since in this case the Higgs mass constraint is imposed during the model generation process.

Tables 2 and 3 also show the coverage of our pMSSM model sets from the 7 and 8 TeV search constraints. We find that ~ 45.5 (61.3, 74.0)% of the neutralino (gravitino, low-FT) model samples are excluded by the LHC. In particular, we find that numerous models with light squarks and gluinos (500-1000 GeV) are currently viable. These results demonstrate that much phase-space is left to accommodate natural Supersymmetry.

In addition to the searches performed at 7 and 8 TeV, future LHC operations at ~ 14 TeV will greatly extend the coverage of the pMSSM parameter space. For our 14 TeV analysis, we considered the impact of two of the most powerful searches to be performed by ATLAS [21], namely the zero-lepton jets +MET and the zero- and one-lepton stop channels. We have simulated these channels [5] in a manner identical to that described above for the 7 and 8 TeV searches. We have extrapolated the results expected by ATLAS at 300 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity to 3 ab^{-1} by scaling the required signal rate. Due to the large CPU required to generate events at these luminosities, we restricted our study to the subset of models that remain viable after the 7,8 TeV constraints and predict the observed Higgs mass. We find that with 300 (3000) fb^{-1} of data, the combination of these searches covers 90.83% (97.15%) of the neutralino LSP model set, 83.22% (93.29%) for the gravitino LSP model set, and 97.69% (100%) of the low-FT model sample. Clearly, the 14 TeV LHC will provide a

more definitive statement on the existence of natural Supersymmetry, even in complex forms such as the pMSSM, and the discovery space of the upcoming run is significant.

These results of the direct LHC SUSY searches will be employed below in our study of the Higgs couplings.

3 Determination of Higgs Properties

In this section, we show how the pMSSM parameter space can be constrained by the measured properties of the Higgs. For this analysis, we must first determine the extent that the couplings of the light CP-even Higgs boson in the pMSSM differ from the expectations for the SM Higgs, and then we can compare these results to the current and expected future experimental determinations of the couplings. We make several such comparisons corresponding to the anticipated evolution of our knowledge about the allowed values of the Higgs couplings: *(i)* current data [22], *(ii)* measurements that are expected to be attainable at the 14 TeV LHC with an integrated luminosity of 0.3(3) ab⁻¹ [23], and finally *(iii)* projected measurements at the ILC with two different run plans being 250 fb⁻¹ at 250 GeV plus 250 fb⁻¹ at 500 GeV, as well as an upgrade to 1150 fb⁻¹ at 250 GeV plus 1600 fb⁻¹ at 500 GeV plus 2500 fb⁻¹ at 1000 GeV center of mass energy [24].

To calculate the Higgs couplings in the pMSSM and in the SM, we employ HDECAY 5.11. We note that since the full set of computed SUSY loop corrections for the $h \rightarrow WW$ and $h \rightarrow ZZ$ partial widths are not yet incorporated in HDECAY, we unfortunately can not employ these very important modes to constrain our pMSSM model sample. We follow the standard approach, using the narrow width approximation (NWA) and defining the signal strength for a given production channel (e.g. $gg, VBF \rightarrow h$), with the subsequent decay into the final state, $h \rightarrow X$, normalized to the corresponding SM value, as

$$\mu_{gg,VBF}(X) = \frac{\sigma(gg, VV \rightarrow h) B(h \rightarrow X)}{SM}. \quad (1)$$

For final states that do not involve the top quark, we can also define the ratio of the squares of the couplings to their corresponding SM values by simply forming the ratio of the relevant partial decay widths,

$$r_X = \frac{\Gamma(h \rightarrow X)}{SM}, \quad (2)$$

for the final states $X = ZZ, W^+W^-, \bar{b}b, \bar{c}c, \tau^+\tau^-, gg, \gamma\gamma, \gamma Z$. The case of the $ht\bar{t}$ coupling must be handled separately and can only be directly accessed via associated $t\bar{t}h$ production. We are, of course, also interested in the branching fraction for Higgs decays into the lightest neutralino¹, producing a final state which is purely invisible or accessed by jets+MET, depending on the production channel. Searches for invisible decays into the LSP

¹The LEP limits of ~ 100 GeV on the mass of charged sparticles, which we apply strictly, constrain the possible invisible decay modes of the Higgs. We note that neutral winos, Higgsinos and sneutrinos are required to have a charged partner with a similar mass, thus preventing them from being decay products of the Higgs.

are very interesting because of their potential to place significant constraints on the SUSY parameter space, particularly when results from ILC500 are employed, as we shall see below.

To get an initial understanding of the distribution of Higgs properties in the various pMSSM model sets, it is instructive to first study a few examples. Figure 1, shows the distribution of the $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ signal strength for both the gg -fusion and vector boson fusion production channels in the neutralino LSP model set (with $m_h = 126 \pm 3$ GeV), along with the effect of the current 7/8 TeV and future 14 TeV ATLAS searches on this distribution [5] as indicated. Other than the obvious fact that these distributions peak near unity but have long tails, the most important observation is that the shape of these distributions (up to statistical fluctuations) is essentially unaffected by the imposition of the ATLAS direct SUSY searches. Furthermore, the shape of the distribution for the ration of total widths, $r_{total} = \Gamma(h \rightarrow All)/SM$, for the neutralino models demonstrates that this shape invariance is maintained for the other observables. We therefore see that SUSY searches and Higgs boson properties are to a very good approximation ‘orthogonal’. As we will show below, the other final states exhibit a similar behavior, answering our first question above: Future null direct SUSY searches at the LHC will, to a good approximation (as is seen here except for statistical limitations), not significantly modify the range of values that we expect for the SUSY Higgs couplings.

We now turn our attention to the predicted distributions for the values of the various partial width distributions, r_X , in each model set, and the effect of the future LHC direct SUSY searches on these distributions. We will return to these distributions later in our subsequent analysis to understand the effects of the future Higgs coupling measurements.

Figure 2 shows a histogram for the ratio $r_{\gamma\gamma}$ in the three different model sets. The vertical lines appearing in these plots are discussed in detail in the next section, and represent the anticipated Higgs coupling measurement sensitivities provided by future measurements at the 14 TeV LHC and ILC500 as discussed above and indicated in the figure. Qualitatively, we see that the effect of the LHC direct searches on the $r_{\gamma\gamma}$ distributions is to decrease the normalization while preserving the overall shapes of the distributions for all three model sets. Deviations from this general behavior are mainly seen in the tails of the distributions, where the statistics are low. The different responses of each model set to the direct LHC SUSY searches can be seen by observing the differing impacts of the searches on the distribution areas. Interestingly, the $r_{\gamma\gamma}$ distribution in the neutralino model set has a very different shape compared with the corresponding distribution of diphoton signal strengths shown in Figure 1, which are coupled to the production channels; this difference results mainly from large corrections to the $h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ and $h \rightarrow gg$ partial widths (which will be discussed below), and therefore to the total width. These corrections alter the diphoton branching fraction, and therefore the signal strength, for a given value of $r_{\gamma\gamma}$. Note also that the distributions of $r_{\gamma\gamma}$ in the neutralino and gravitino model sets are rather similar yet somewhat distinct from the corresponding distribution in the low-FT model set, which exhibits a broader range of values for $r_{\gamma\gamma}$ despite the lower statistics. This larger spread in the low-FT distribution arises from the mandatory presence of light charginos, stops, and (in many cases) sbottoms, typically resulting in larger SUSY corrections to the effective $h\gamma\gamma$ coupling than in the large neutralino

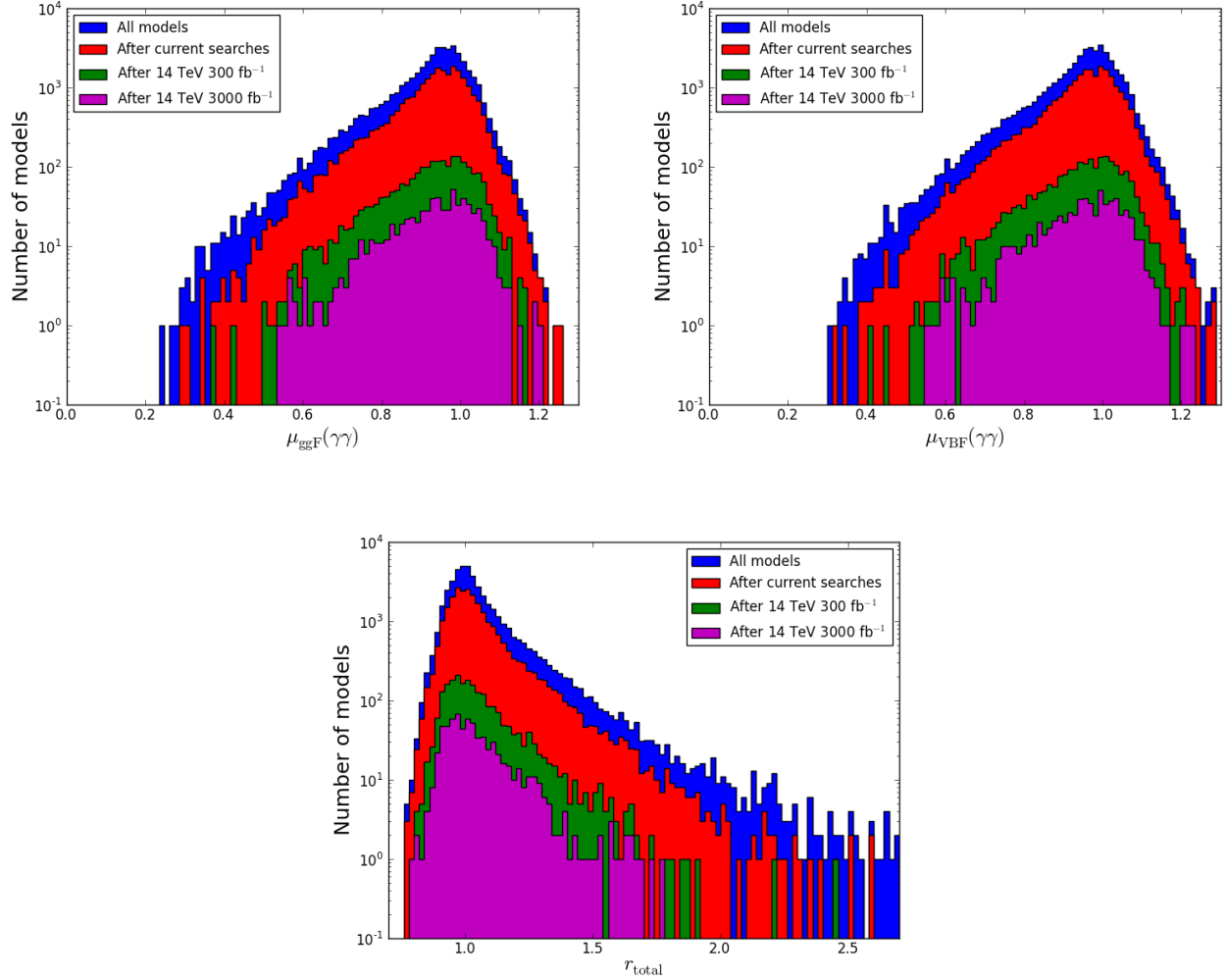


Figure 1: Histograms of signal strengths for $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ in the gg -fusion (top left) and vector boson fusion (top right) production channels for the subset of neutralino models that predict $m_h = 126 \pm 3$ GeV. The blue (red) histogram represents models before any ATLAS searches (after the 7 and 8 TeV SUSY searches) are applied, while the green (purple) histograms show models that are expected to survive the zero-lepton jets plus MET plus the $0,1\text{-}\ell$ stop searches at 14 TeV, assuming a luminosity of 300 (3000) fb^{-1} . The ratio r_{total} for the total width of the Higgs is analogously shown in the bottom panel.

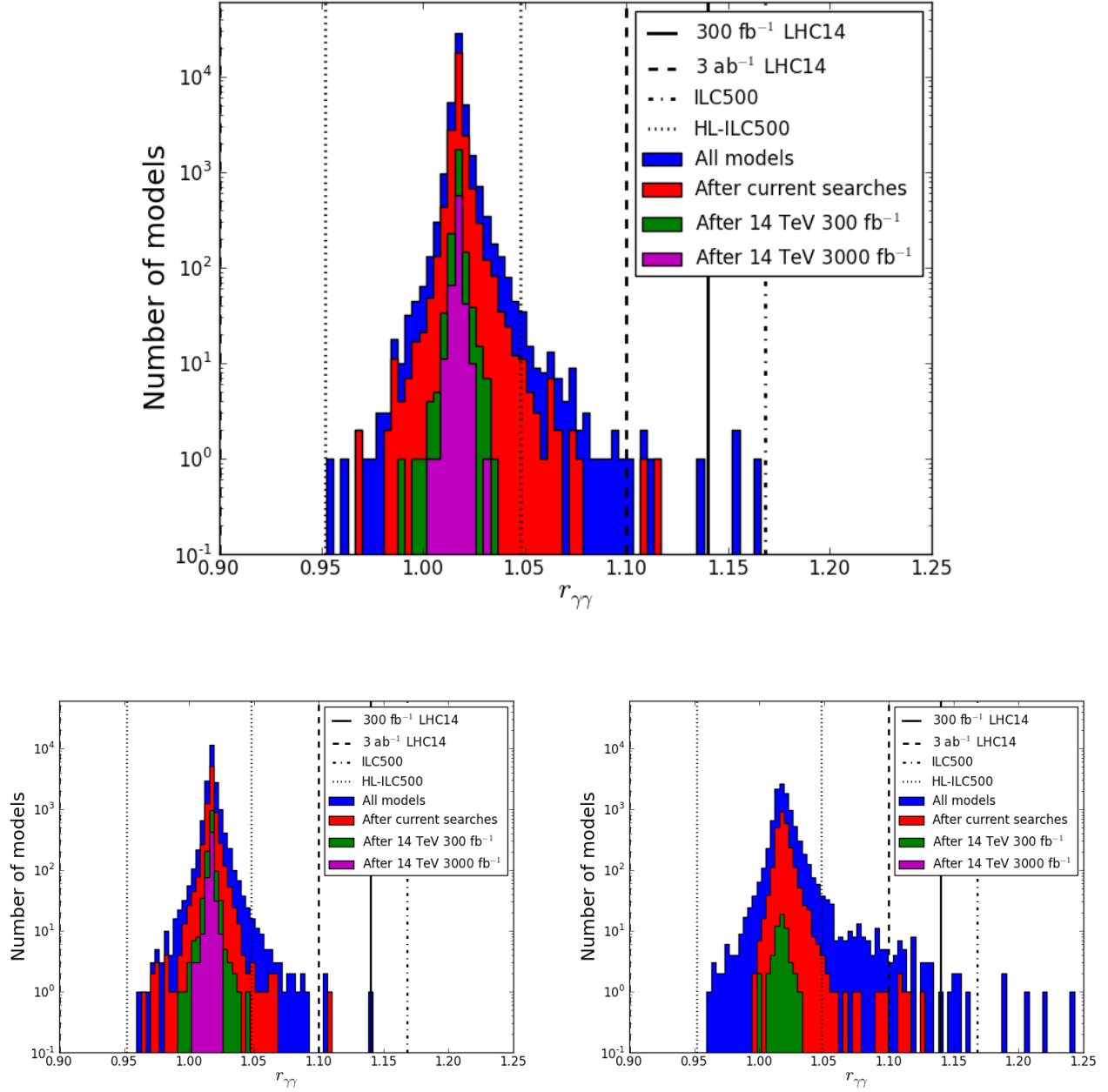


Figure 2: Histograms of the ratio of partial widths for $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ for the subset of neutralino (top), gravitino (lower left) and low-FT models (lower right) that predict $m_h = 126 \pm 3$ GeV. The blue (red) histogram represents models before any ATLAS searches (after the 7 and 8 TeV SUSY searches) are applied while the green (purple) histograms show models that are expected to survive both the zero-lepton jets plus MET and the $0,1-\ell$ stop searches at 14 TeV, assuming an integrated luminosity of 300 (3000) fb^{-1} . The vertical lines show the expected future limits on $r_{\gamma\gamma}$, and are discussed in the text.

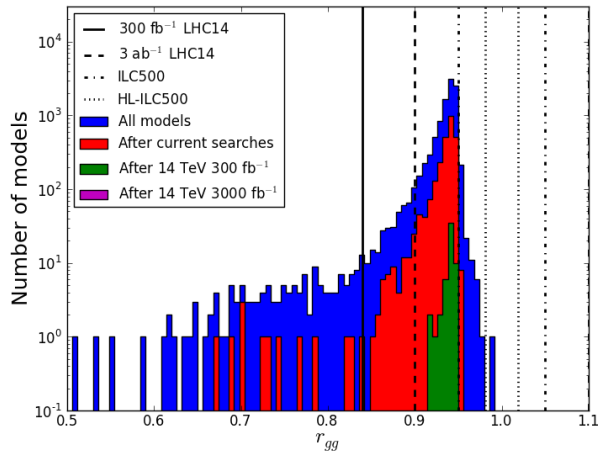
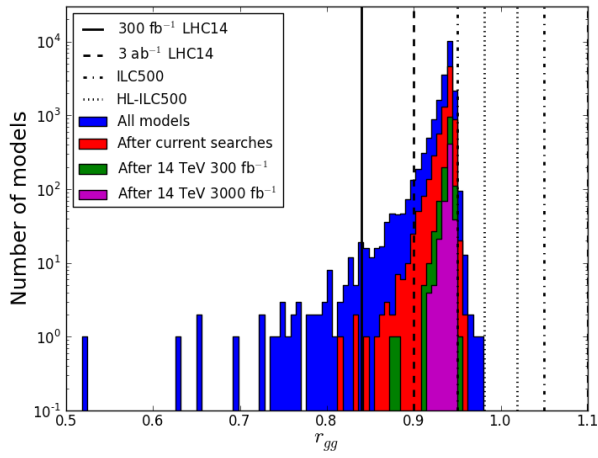
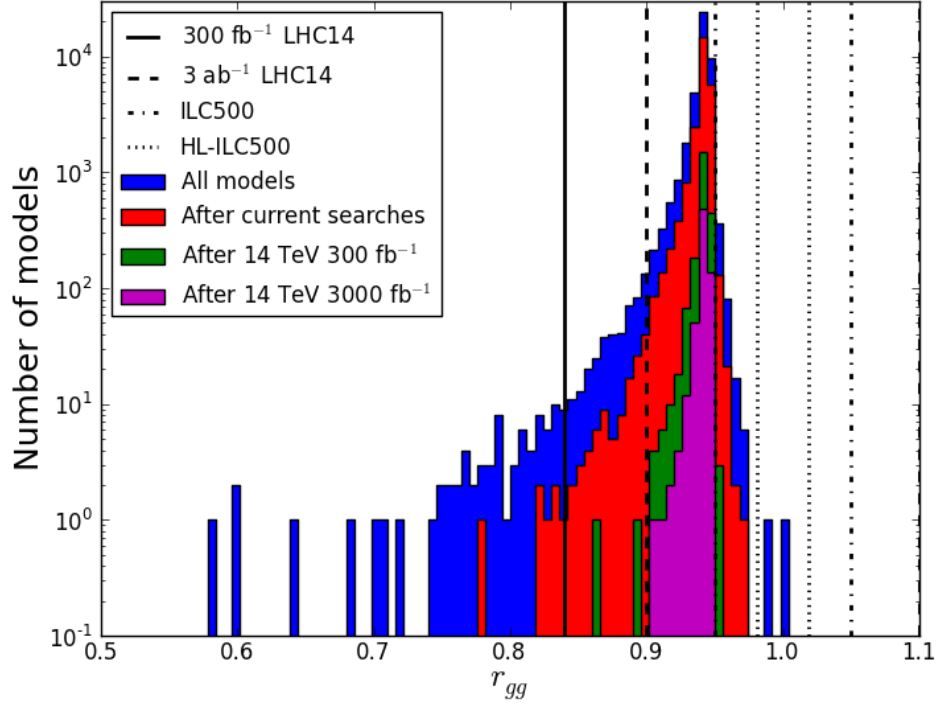


Figure 3: Same as the previous Figure but now for $h \rightarrow gg$.

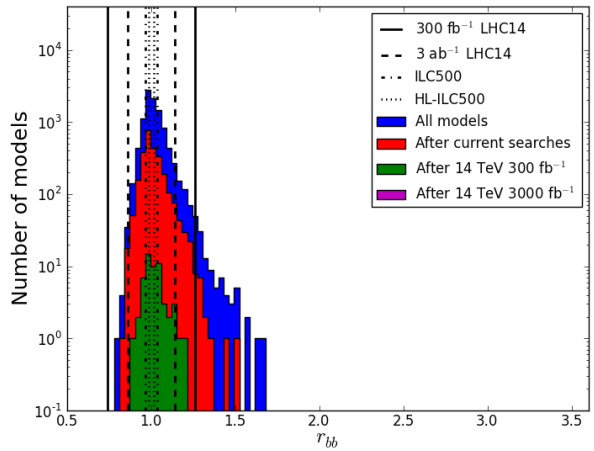
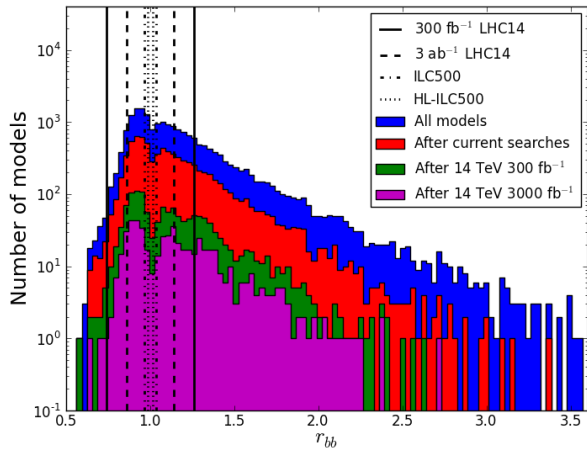
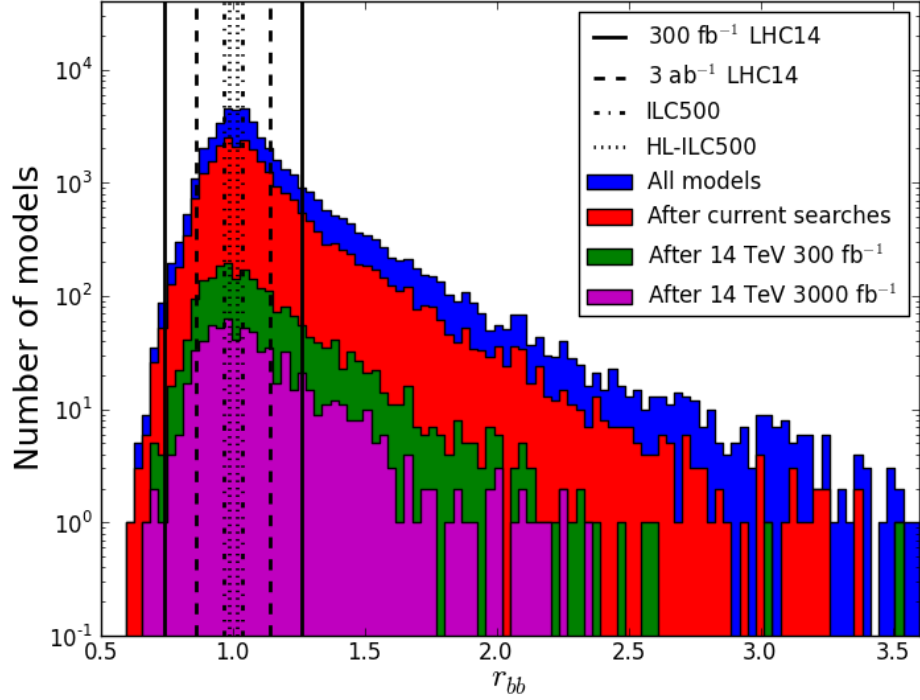


Figure 4: Same as in Figure 2 but now for $h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$.

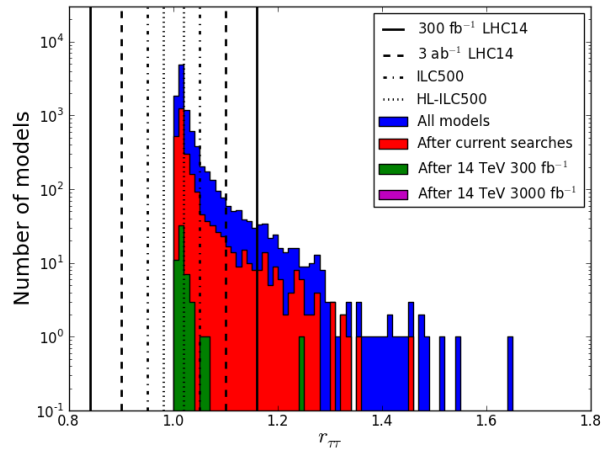
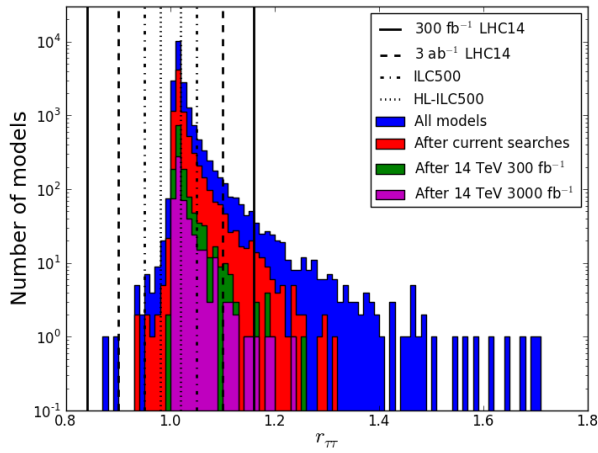
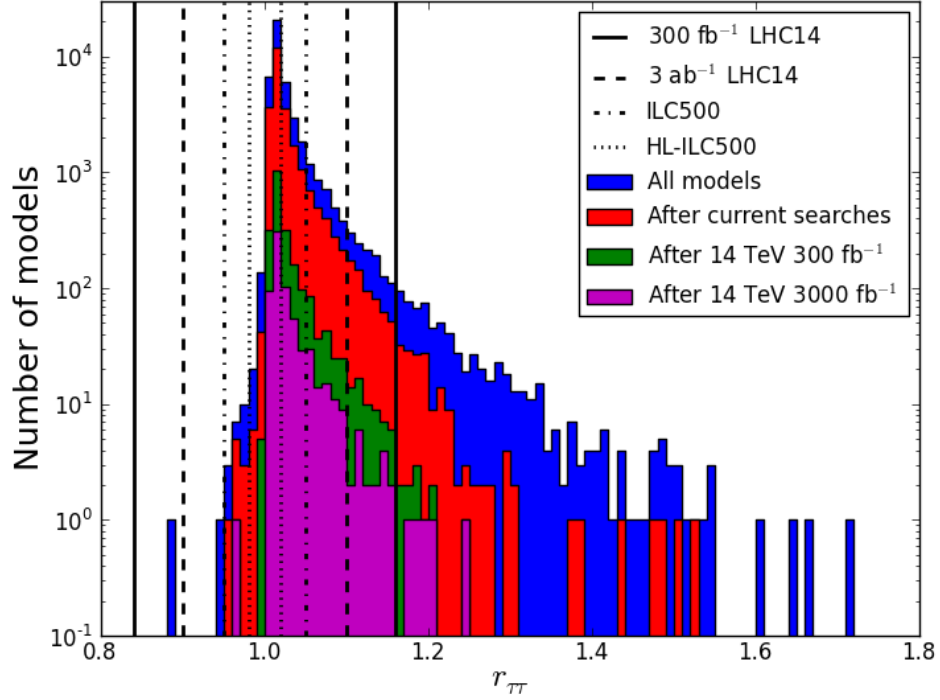


Figure 5: Same as in Figure 2 but now for $h \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$.

and gravitino model sets, in which charged sparticles are not required to be relatively light. Finally, note that in all three model sets the value of $r_{\gamma\gamma}$ peaks at the roughly same value, slightly above unity. We will see below that this shift is reasonably anticorrelated with a corresponding shift in the peak of the r_{gg} distribution (as well as with the $ht\bar{t}$ coupling in the low-FT set). Both offsets generally result from the large stop mixing that is necessary to obtain the correct value of the Higgs mass.

Figure 3 displays analogous histograms of the ratio r_{gg} , showing the distribution for each pMSSM model set. Once again, we see that the neutralino and gravitino distributions are quite similar while the low-FT distribution differs as a result of distinct requirements on the sparticle spectra. Note that all three distributions peak below unity. As shown in, *e.g.*, [25], the large Higgs mass generally requires large stop mixing in Supersymmetry, which results in a small ($\sim 5\%$) but important reduction in the $h \rightarrow gg$ partial width and a simultaneous, but somewhat smaller, enhancement in the $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ partial width. This is a consequence of the non-decoupling nature of SUSY corrections to the Higgs sector. If the stop sector radiative corrections were totally responsible for this deviation (which is a reasonable approximation in many cases), then the shift in r_{gg} at the amplitude level would be ~ 3 times larger than the corresponding change in $r_{\gamma\gamma}$, with the two displacements having opposite signs. As a result of this effect, essentially all of our models predict r_{gg} to be below unity; this observation will figure prominently in our subsequent discussion of future experimental constraints on the Higgs couplings. Interestingly, we also see that the tails of the r_{gg} distribution are not very large for the neutralino and gravitino pMSSM model sets. The tails are slightly smaller in the low-FT r_{gg} distribution, since the relevant corrections tend to be larger as a result of the bias towards light stops. Since the stops are playing an important role, we would expect corresponding shifts in the magnitude of the $ht\bar{t}$ coupling; as we will see below, this is indeed the case.

Figure 4 displays the results for the ratio r_{bb} for the three pMSSM model sets, with the neutralino and gravitino distributions again being similar, yet somewhat different from the low-FT scenario. Small differences between the neutralino and gravitino distributions arise from several reasons, but namely from the fact that lighter stops/sbottoms can appear in the gravitino set, since the requirement for the stop to be heavier than the LSP is trivially satisfied when $m_{LSP} \sim 0$ as in most of the gravitino LSP models. For each pMSSM model set we see the now-familiar pattern in which the LHC direct SUSY searches do not significantly alter the shapes of the partial width distributions. Unlike the previous cases, however, we now see that r_{bb} may deviate from unity by a significant $O(1)$ factor. These deviations result from large sbottom mixing that can make corresponding $O(1)$ changes in the $hb\bar{b}$ couplings through non-decoupling (mostly gluino) loop effects. These loop effects are driven by the size of the off-diagonal element of the sbottom mass matrix, *i.e.*, $m_b(A_b - \mu \tan \beta)$, which is enhanced for large values of $\tan \beta$. While the tails of this distribution mostly extend to larger values of r_{bb} , we see that models also exist with r_{bb} being significantly below unity. Since the $b\bar{b}$ mode dominates the Higgs width, the large variations in r_{bb} also explain the large spread in the distribution of r_{total} , presented in Fig. 1. In our neutralino and gravitino parameter scans, $|A_b|$ and $|\mu|$ are typically of a similar size while $\tan \beta$ has typical values

that are $\mathcal{O}(10)$, so the $\mu \tan \beta$ term in the off-diagonal element dominates. However, in the low-FT set this is no longer applicable since the allowed size of $|\mu|$ (and therefore the sbottom mixing) is significantly reduced by naturalness requirements. Thus in the low-FT scenario we expect a considerably smaller range of values for r_{bb} , which agrees with the distributions shown in Fig. 4.

Figure 5 displays the analogous results for the ratio $r_{\tau\tau}$ for the three different pMSSM model sets. Here we again see that the shapes of the $r_{\tau\tau}$ histograms are not significantly altered by the ATLAS direct SUSY searches at this level of statistics. We also see that the peak occurs at a ratio value that is slightly greater than unity (by $\sim 2\%$) with a significant tail extending to larger values. This is not surprising since there are also non-decoupling effects in the corrections to the $h\tau\tau$ vertex. However, these corrections occur via electroweakino loops and are proportional to the τ mass. This implies that the effect of these non-decoupling terms should be relatively small when compared with their corresponding effect in the ratio r_{bb} , and that is indeed what we observe. Again, since this non-decoupling occurs via the off-diagonal $m_\tau(A_\tau - \mu \tan \beta)$ term in the stau mass matrix, these effects should be somewhat suppressed in the low-FT model set in comparison to the other pMSSM model sets, and this is demonstrated in Figure 5.

Figure 6 shows the dependence of the ratio r_{bb} on the lighter sbottom mass for the neutralino LSP model set with the effects of the direct LHC SUSY searches being imposed. Interestingly, measuring a value of this ratio near unity will not impose a constraint on the sbottom mass, regardless of the precision of the measurement. On the other hand, very large deviations of this ratio from unity are seen to require a relatively light sbottom mass, meaning that null SUSY search results should be able to reduce the expected range for r_{bb} . However, the non-decoupling nature of the corrections means that values of r_{bb} above 2 are predicted, even after the 14 TeV direct SUSY searches are included. Excluding $\mathcal{O}(1)$ deviations from $r_{bb} = 1$ (which can occur for sbottoms as heavy as 2.5 TeV) through direct SUSY searches is clearly not feasible. The large sbottom mass direct search reach necessary to constrain r_{bb} significantly explains our earlier observation that this distribution is roughly independent of results from the LHC direct searches. Figure 7 shows that the corresponding results for the gravitino model sample are qualitatively similar, although they differ in detail due to the improved reach of direct sparticle searches in the gravitino set. Figure 8 shows the analogous results for the low-FT model set. As discussed above, the decreased range of r_{bb} values in the low-FT model set arises from the requirement that $|\mu|$ is relatively small, decreasing the size of the off-diagonal element in the sbottom mass matrix and therefore the corrections to r_{bb} .

If the lightest neutralino is sufficiently light, then the Higgs can decay to neutralino pairs, being observed as an invisible decay mode of the Higgs. The top panel in Fig. 9 displays the branching fraction, $B(h \rightarrow \chi\chi)$, as a function of the LSP mass for the few neutralino LSP models where this channel is kinematically allowed, and also indicates the influence of the direct SUSY searches at the LHC. Note that all of these models have values of $B(h \rightarrow \chi\chi) < 0.5$, meaning that they remain allowed by the current LHC constraints on invisible Higgs decays. Since these models are mostly bino-Higgsino admixtures (to satisfy

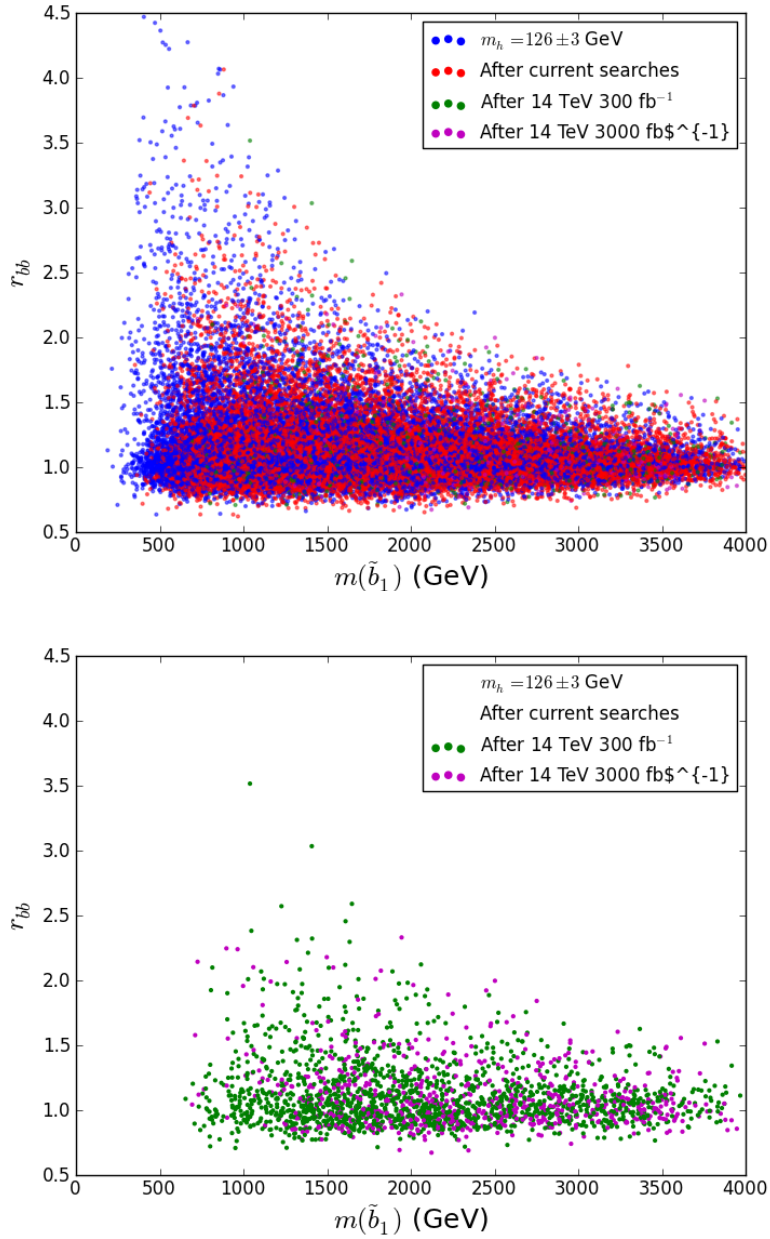


Figure 6: Values of the ratio r_{bb} as a function of the lightest sbottom mass for the neutralino model set incorporating the influence of the ATLAS direct SUSY searches. The lower panel shows those models probed by the searches at 14 TeV.

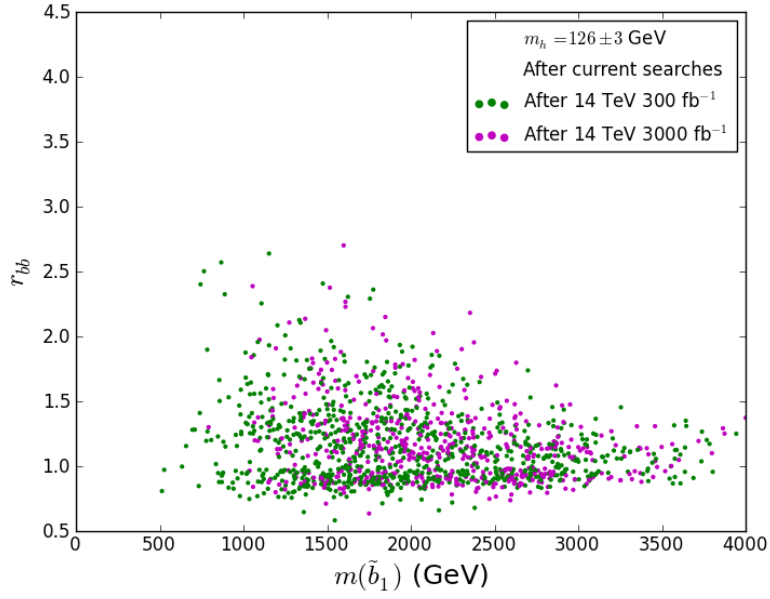
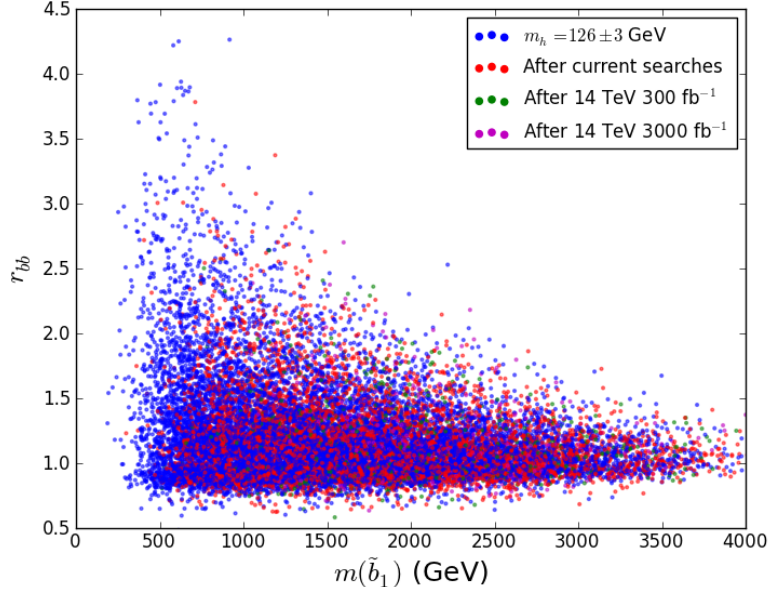


Figure 7: Same as the previous figure but now for the gravitino model set.

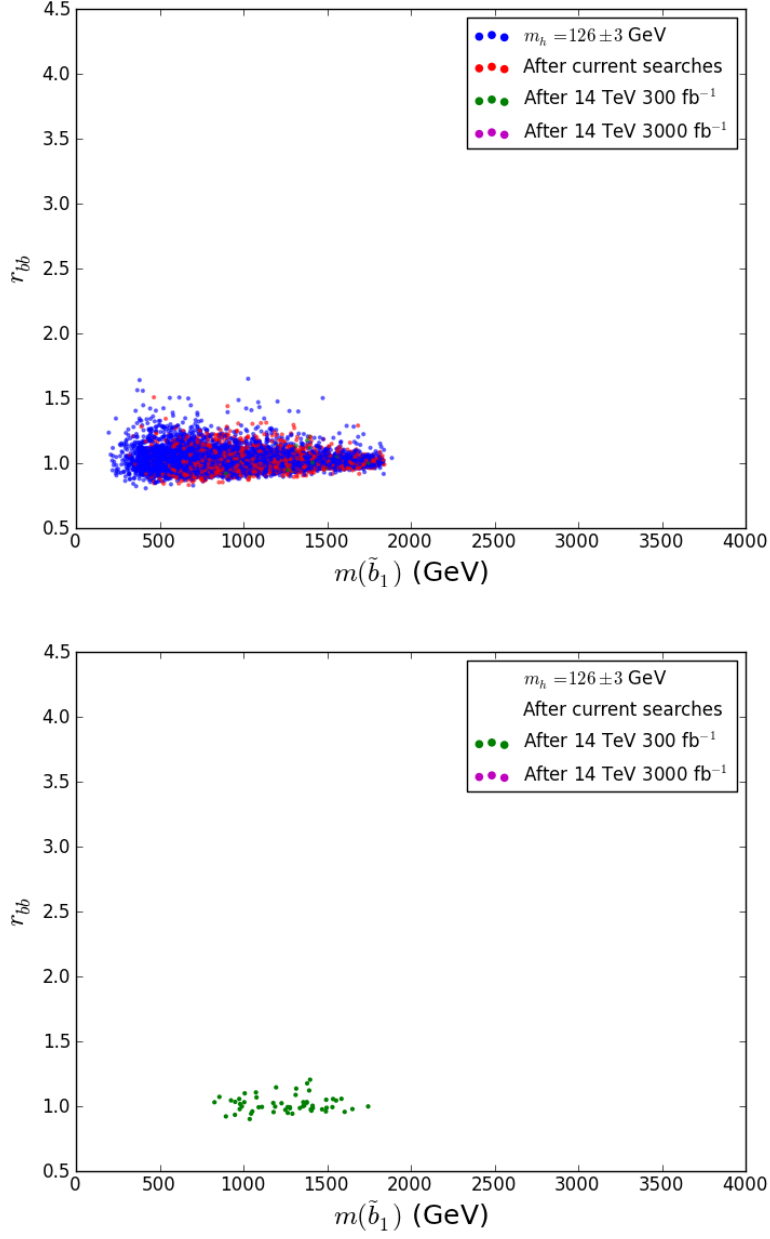


Figure 8: Same as the previous Figure but now for the low-FT model set.

the WMAP/Planck relic density upper bound) and the coupling to the Higgs is proportional to the product of the bino and Higgsino content of the neutralino, the branching fractions are seen to fall rapidly as the neutralino mass increases. This is due not only to a reduction in phase space, but also to a decline in the neutralino Higgsino content as its mass increases. We note that all of these models will eventually be excluded (or discovered) by sparticle searches, as well as by searches for Higgs \rightarrow invisible at the 14 TeV LHC and/or ILC500. The lower left panel shows the corresponding results for the gravitino set with a neutralino NLSP; here we see that a much smaller branching fraction is obtained since the WMAP/Planck constraint does not apply to the neutralino NLSP. Of course for these gravitino pMSSM models the lightest neutralinos will only produce an invisible final state if they escape the detector before decaying. Neutralinos with $c\tau \lesssim 1$ m will have visible decays, generally producing a (possibly displaced) diphoton + MET signature, where the diphotons would of course fail to reconstruct the Higgs mass. However, the stability of the neutralino tends to be unimportant, since (with the possible exception of the models with very light neutralinos) the $h \rightarrow \chi\chi$ branching fraction is far too small to be accessible at the 14 TeV LHC. The bottom right panel displays the same distribution for the low-FT model set. Here we see that the additional constraints imposed on the pMSSM spectrum during the model generation yield numerous light LSPs that are mainly bino-Higgsino admixtures, a sizable fraction of which pair-annihilate via the Z/Higgs funnel. Note that these fall into two distinct branches, depending on the sign of the parameter μ . In all cases, however, the invisible branching fraction is found to be below $\sim 30 - 50\%$, which will eventually be accessible at the 14 TeV LHC. While many of these models are now excluded by LHC direct SUSY searches, the remainder would be probed by the corresponding 14 TeV direct searches.

As a final observable, we briefly consider the ratio r_{tt} , defined as the squared value of the $ht\bar{t}$ coupling normalized to its SM value. We calculate this quantity using the expressions given in Ref. [26]. The predicted values of this ratio, computed for each of the various model sets before the application of constraints from the SUSY direct searches, are of some interest for future measurements at both the 14 TeV LHC and at the ILC. They are displayed in Figure 10. Here we see that the deviation from the SM expectation is always less than $\sim 10\%$, which is below the anticipated sensitivity of both LHC14 and ILC500. However, the 1 TeV upgrade of the ILC should eventually be able to determine this quantity at the level of a few percent [24]. The different behavior of the histograms for the three model sets is easily understood when we recall that the deviations from unity are driven mostly by the non-decoupling effects of the stop masses and, particularly, by the mixing in the stop sector that are controlled by the values of the parameters A_t, μ and $\tan\beta$ via the quantity $X_t \sim A_t - \mu/\tan\beta$. If there is no strong preference for the sign of A_t and/or μ arising from the model generation procedure this distribution will be approximately symmetric around the SM value; this is observed for the neutralino set. We note that while A_t is, in fact, sign symmetric, the corresponding distribution of the values of μ is found to be somewhat asymmetric in sign when $|\mu|$ is large. However, most of the models in this set have relatively small values of $|\mu|$ (as Higgsino LSPs are common) so that the resulting distribution remains essentially symmetric, as shown in the Figure. For the gravitino set, these same conditions

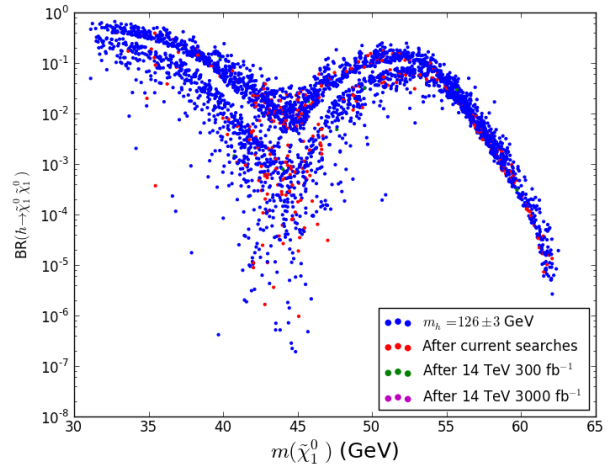
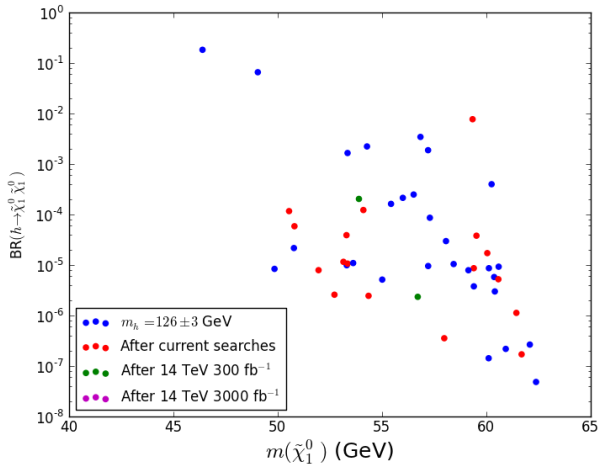
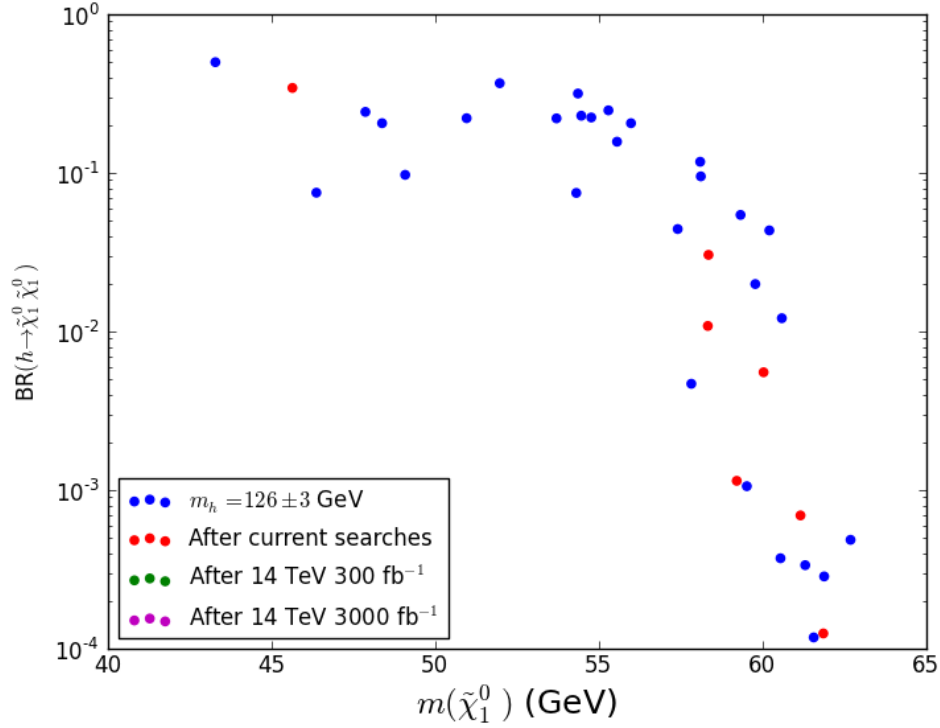


Figure 9: Branching fraction of the invisible Higgs decay $h \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ for neutralino LSP models (top) with the observed Higgs mass. The points are color-coded according to their coverage by the LHC direct SUSY searches. The analogous results for the gravitino (bottom left) in the case of a neutralino NLSP, and for the low-FT (bottom right) model sets are also shown.

hold except that Higgsino LSPs are somewhat less common and the values of $|\mu|$ tend to be correspondingly larger, thus r_{tt} is now more sensitive to this sign asymmetry in the μ distribution. Hence, for the gravitino set, we see a somewhat asymmetric distribution for r_{tt} . The low-FT model set displays a different behavior, as here $|\mu|$ must be small and we simultaneously require both the observed value of the Higgs mass and also less than 1% values of fine-tuning. This selects a specific sign for the stop mixing as well as a hierarchical stop spectrum. This pushes r_{tt} to somewhat larger deviations from the SM, on average, than in the other two model sets, with a strong preference towards increasing the $ht\bar{t}$ coupling with respect to its Standard Model value.

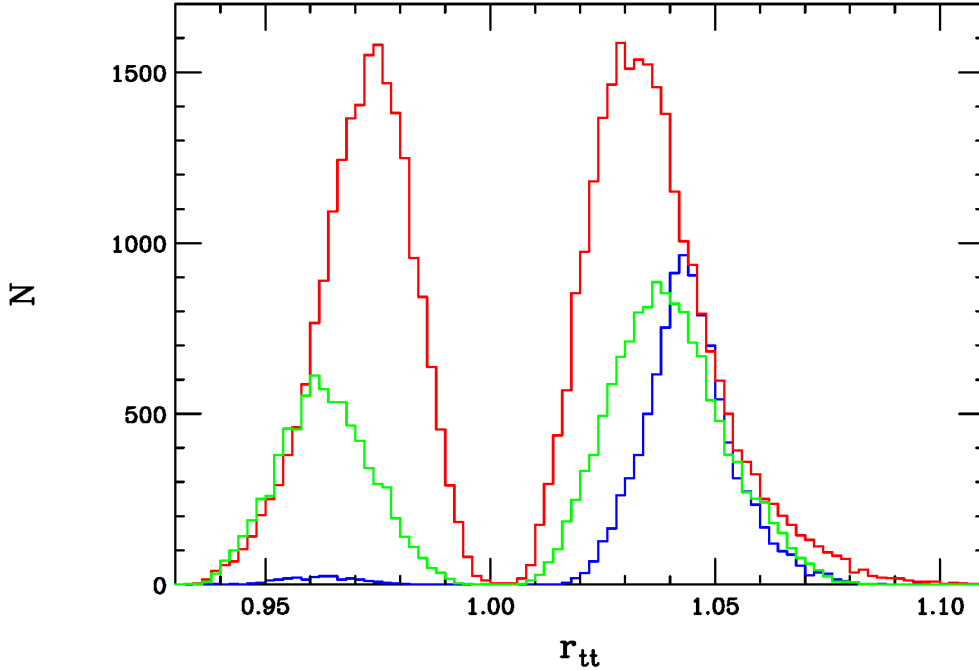


Figure 10: Histograms of the predicted values of the ratio r_{tt} , defined in the text, for the various pMSSM model sets: neutralino (red), gravitino (green) and low-FT (blue).

4 Analysis and Results

Now that we have assembled the necessary ingredients, we can determine how the future measurements of the various Higgs couplings at the LHC and ILC will restrict the pMSSM parameter space, and compare these constraints with those from the direct SUSY searches at the LHC. In this analysis, we use the numerical results for the current and expected future Higgs coupling measurements at the LHC and ILC presented in Refs. [22–24]. We note that important higher-order corrections to the Higgs couplings have yet to be computed, and these may be quite relevant compared to the claimed level of precision for the future collider measurements. We are thus unfortunately forced to ignore these potentially significant theoretical uncertainties in quoting allowed ranges for the ratios of Higgs couplings in the pMSSM to those in the SM. We remind the reader to keep this important issue in mind when interpreting our results, and note they should be treated as indicative only. Clearly, more theoretical work will be necessary before (sub-)percent-level measurements are truly meaningful.

We also caution the reader that in obtaining the results shown below, we have necessarily made an assumption about the central value of the future Higgs coupling measurements at the LHC and ILC. Namely, we have assumed that the central values will coincide *exactly* with those predicted by the SM, *i.e.*, we take the measured central value to be $r_X = 1$ for all couplings. As we will see from the discussion that follows, the observation of Higgs couplings not centered around the SM prediction (even within the expected ranges) would probe a different fraction of our model sets. This is particularly true for the case of the couplings generated at loop-level, r_{gg} and $r_{\gamma\gamma}$, where the pMSSM predictions deviate from the SM values essentially all in one direction. Of course, our qualitative results, which indicate that precise Higgs coupling measurements (when properly understood) have significant sensitivity to the pMSSM, do not depend on the actual central values that will be observed for these couplings.

Assuming that the future measured central value of each parameter is equal to its SM prediction, we return to Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 (as well as 9) and now concentrate on the vertical lines, which display the expected sensitivity arising from future experiments. These show the regions of the various r_X that will be allowed or excluded at the 95% CL by Higgs coupling measurements at the LHC and HL-LHC [23], the 500 GeV ILC (ILC500) and the ILC500 with a luminosity upgrade [24], here denoted as HL-ILC500. Of course, it is important to once again note that these future expected allowed regions can always be shifted, allowing for the estimation of implications of other possible experimental outcomes. We first notice that current LHC data on the Higgs couplings does not significantly constrain the pMSSM parameter space, since the precision of the Higgs measurements is still rather low in comparison to the deviations expected in the pMSSM. Once 14 TeV LHC, as well as ILC, data is available, this will no longer be the case and the measurements will begin to probe pMSSM effects as their accuracy improves. However, the key result here is that, regardless of what central values are actually observed, *indirect Higgs coupling measurements will likely result in the exclusion (or the discovery) of pMSSM models that are not accessible to the direct SUSY searches at the LHC*. An important caveat to this, of course, is that

we need to include the full suite of 14 TeV direct SUSY searches before this result is truly robust. However, given our 7 and 8 TeV studies [5], the 0- ℓ jets plus MET search when combined with the 0,1- ℓ stop searches will result in powerful parameter space coverage at 14 TeV, and so this qualitative conclusion is unlikely to change. This result is found to hold for all of the model sets.

Taking these results at face value, we can extract some relevant numbers directly from these Figures. We can now determine what fraction of the presently allowed pMSSM models, *i.e.*, those passing the 7 and 8 TeV ATLAS direct search analyses (with $m_h = 126 \pm 3$ GeV), will be indirectly probed by future measurements of the Higgs couplings. Next, we can ascertain how these results will be modified by the 14 TeV LHC direct SUSY searches. Our results are presented in the set of Tables 4, 5 and 6 for both the 14 TeV LHC and the ILC. In these Tables we see a number of important results: *(i)* at the LHC, constraining the $hb\bar{b}$ coupling yields the strongest bounds on the allowed pMSSM parameter space. This measurement can be greatly improved at the ILC, which has the potential to yield exquisite precision on this coupling. *(ii)* However, given our assumption that the measured central values exactly correspond to the SM predictions, we see that the ILC determination of the hgg coupling probes much, if not all, of the remaining pMSSM parameter space. The reason for this is clear: Since r_{gg} is forced to be less than unity by the non-decoupling effects associated with the large stop mixing required to generate the observed value of the Higgs mass, a determination of $r_{gg} = 1$ with a very small error will probe essentially all of the model sets! If, on the other hand, the central value were measured to be, say, only $\sim 2 - 3\%$ below unity, a very much smaller fraction of models would then be probed. For example, if the central value of r_{gg} were measured to be 0.97 with the same expected errors, then we find that this measurement is only sensitive to 2.7% of the neutralino LSP model set at the ILC500, so that $hb\bar{b}$ would remain the dominant constraint in this case. This specific example demonstrates the sensitivity of our results to the assumption that the measured central values will always agree with the SM predictions. In any case, *(iii)* we see that both the LHC and ILC will provide very powerful probes of the pMSSM model space and have the potential to observe the effects of at least some of the models that would otherwise remain viable, being missed by the 14 TeV direct SUSY searches. In particular, the precision attainable in Higgs coupling measurements at the ILC will deeply probe the pMSSM parameter space.

Tables 4-6 also show that *(iv)* although the general shapes of the r_X distributions are somewhat similar, they differ in detail so that the three pMSSM model sets will respond distinctly to constraints from the various indirect Higgs coupling measurements. Of course, the ILC500 is extremely powerful in all three cases. The last thing we notice is that *(v)* the entries in the Tables will not vary greatly as we include more channels from future direct SUSY searches at the 14 TeV LHC. This is not surprising; in the limit that the shapes of the r_X distributions are completely unaffected by the SUSY search results, the Table entries should be essentially independent of which LHC searches have been applied. The limited statistical size of our model samples, and the small changes in the r_X distribution shapes, account for the observed variations.

Lastly, we summarize our results in the $M_A - \tan\beta$ plane by combining the effects of

Channel	300 fb ⁻¹ LHC	3 ab ⁻¹ LHC	500 GeV ILC	HL 500 GeV ILC
bb	16.6 (27.7, 0.5)	33.4 (48.5, 5.5)	78.4 (88.8, 49.1)	91.1 (95.8, 77.3)
$\tau\tau$	0.7 (0.8, 2.9)	3.1 (2.7, 5.7)	11.5 (9.9, 11.9)	36.9 (34.2, 32.9)
gg	0.02 (0.04, 0.5)	0.5 (0.6, 3.1)	99.4 (99.7, 99.7)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
$\gamma\gamma$	0.02 (0.07, 0)	0.02 (0.09, 0.2)	0.02 (0.07, 0)	0.1 (0.2, 0.6)
Invisible	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	0.01 (0.01, 6.2)	0.02 (0.01, 7.5)
All	17.1 (28.2, 3.8)	34.9 (49.6, 11.1)	99.8 (99.96, 99.92)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)

Table 4: The fraction in percent of the neutralino (gravitino, low-FT) model sets (with the correct Higgs mass), which remain viable after the current 7 and 8 TeV LHC searches, that can be probed by future Higgs coupling measurements, *assuming* that the SM values for these couplings are observed.

Channel	300 fb ⁻¹ LHC	3 ab ⁻¹ LHC	500 GeV ILC	HL 500 GeV ILC
$b\bar{b}$	20.5 (31.7, 0)	39.1 (53.0, 5.4)	82.6 (92.6, 46.4)	93.1 (97.5, 75.0)
$\tau\tau$	0.5 (0.7, 1.8)	3.3 (2.3, 1.8)	12.9 (9.9, 5.4)	38.9 (32.6, 23.2)
gg	0 (0, 0)	0.09 (0.1, 0)	99.9 (99.93, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
$\gamma\gamma$	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)
Invisible	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 0)	0 (0, 10.7)	0 (0, 16.1)
All	20.8 (31.9, 1.8)	40.6 (53.7, 5.4)	99.91 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)

Table 5: Same as Table 4 above, but now for the subset of models expected to remain viable after the ATLAS 14 TeV 0l jets + MET and 0l and 1l stop searches with 300 fb⁻¹ of integrated luminosity.

Channel	300 fb ⁻¹ LHC	3 ab ⁻¹ LHC	500 GeV ILC	HL 500 GeV ILC
$b\bar{b}$	19.6 (32.6, —)	38.4 (54.5, —)	82.9 (94.9, —)	93.4 (98.4, —)
$\tau\tau$	0.7 (0.7, —)	3.3 (2.5, —)	14.7 (10.7, —)	41.6 (35.3, —)
gg	0 (0, —)	0 (0, —)	100.0 (100.0, —)	100.0 (100.0, —)
$\gamma\gamma$	0 (0, —)	0 (0, —)	0 (0, —)	0 (0, —)
Invisible	0 (0, —)	0 (0, —)	0 (0, —)	0 (0, —)
All	29.9 (32.8, —)	39.3 (55.4, —)	100.0 (100.0, —)	100.0 (100.0, —)

Table 6: Same as Table 4 above but now for the subset of models expected to remain viable after the ATLAS 0l jets + MET and 0l and 1l stop searches with 3 ab⁻¹ of integrated luminosity. The entries for the low-FT set in this table are blank because no models survive the 3 ab⁻¹ LHC direct searches.

anticipated Higgs coupling measurements in the $\gamma\gamma, \tau\tau, b\bar{b}$ channels for the neutralino LSP model set. We exclude the hgg coupling from this analysis due to the complications and resulting shift in the central value of this parameter arising from the large stop mixing as discussed above. Figure 11 shows the fraction of models in the large neutralino LSP sample that are probed in a particular bin by the anticipated measurements of these three channels at the LHC and ILC500 and their luminosity upgrades. The fraction is color-coded, indicating the pMSSM coverage within a bin, ranging from 100% (black) coverage to 0% (dark blue). The white curves represent the results from current heavy Higgs searches with decays into τ pairs [15]. Here, we clearly see the effects of increasing precision for the Higgs coupling measurements, and the value of the anticipated ultra-precise determinations to be available at the ILC500, in covering the pMSSM parameter space. We note that the Higgs coupling measurements cover a region of parameter space that is somewhat orthogonal to that of the heavy Higgs searches. Namely, the coupling determinations probe essentially vertical slices of this plane, and most importantly, catch the low $M_A, \tan\beta$ region that is missed by the direct searches. This demonstrates the complementarity of the direct and indirect approaches.

5 Conclusion

In this paper we have examined SUSY signals and Higgs boson properties within the context of the pMSSM for models with either neutralino or gravitino LSPs as well as for neutralino models with low FT that saturate the WMAP/Planck relic density measurement. Within this general scenario we then addressed the following questions: ‘What will potentially null searches for SUSY at the LHC tell us about the possible properties of the Higgs boson?’ and, conversely, ‘What do the precision measurements of the couplings of the Higgs tell us about the possible properties of the various superpartners?’ We again note that in obtaining the results presented here we have ignored any theoretical errors associated with the as-yet to be computed corrections for the Higgs coupling ratios, and employed the current version of the corrections as implemented in HDECAY. Our results can be further refined once a better understanding of this uncertainty is provided by future theoretical work.

We saw in the above discussion that the answer to the first question was rather straightforward: Given an initial distribution of signal strengths μ_X or branching fraction ratios r_X for a specific final state, the LHC direct SUSY searches reduce the size of the distribution but to a very good approximation do not change its *shape*. This was shown to be true for all three of the model sets we consider. This implies that to first order the direct (null) SUSY searches at the LHC will not impact the range of possible deviations of Higgs branching fractions from their SM values. This is a very powerful result.

However, we found the answer to the second question to be much more complex and of potentially of even greater importance: Precision measurements of Higgs couplings and branching fractions can and do lead to the exclusion of pMSSM models which cannot be probed by the powerful 14 TeV LHC direct SUSY searches, even with an integrated luminosity of 3 ab^{-1} . This is true for both gravitino and neutralino model sets and also true

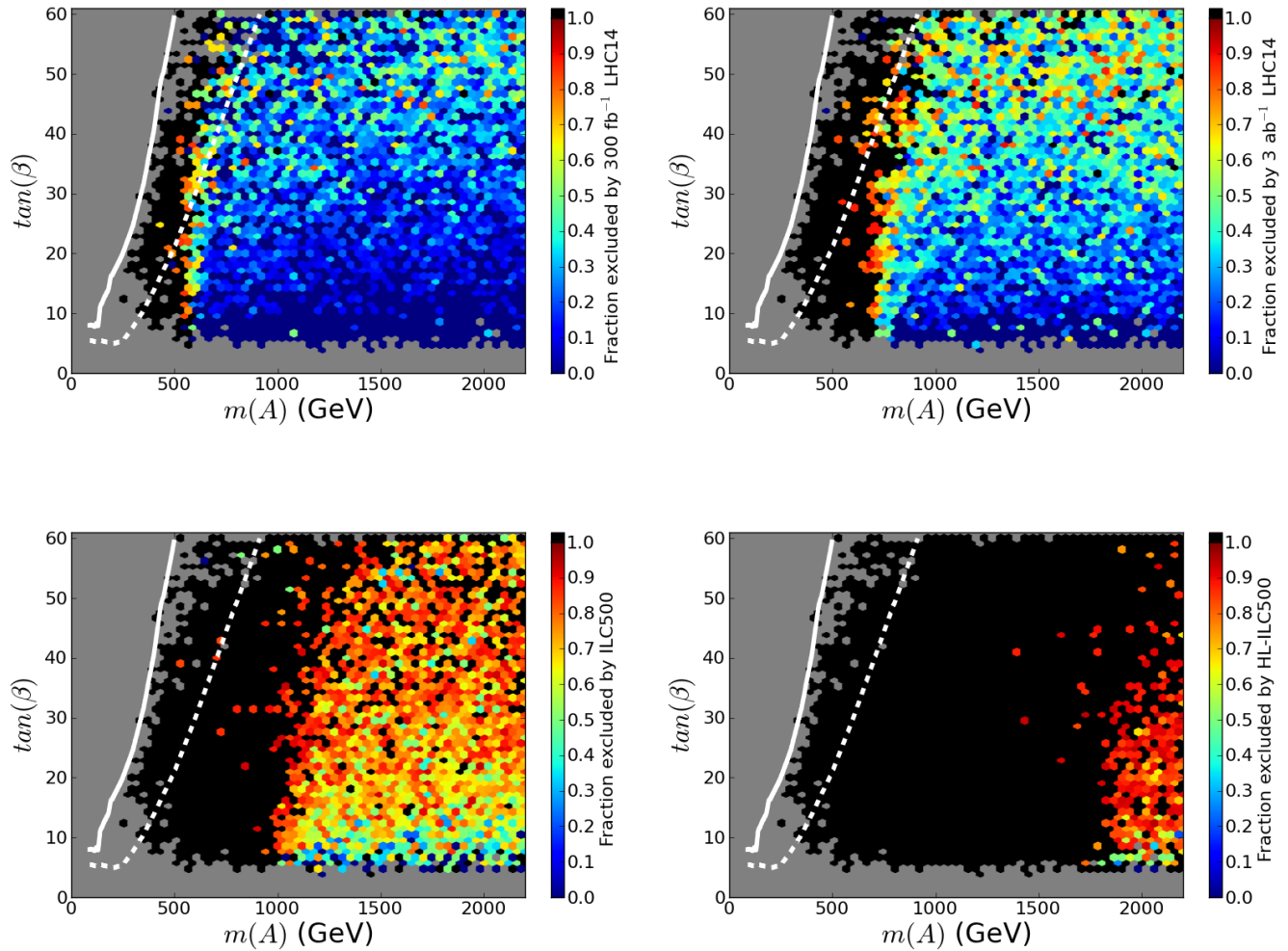


Figure 11: Coverage of the pMSSM parameter space for the neutralino model set in the $M_A - \tan\beta$ plane, showing the fraction of models probed in each bin by the anticipated sensitivity to the combined $\gamma\gamma$, $\tau\tau$, and $b\bar{b}$ Higgs couplings at various colliders as indicated. The white curves correspond to the present limits from the direct searches for $H/A \rightarrow \tau\tau$.

whether or not the precise values of the measured quantities are consistent with the SM expectation. Of course, the more precisely the Higgs couplings are measured, the greater the fraction of the pMSSM models that can be probed. Since the $hb\bar{b}$ coupling can deviate the furthest from its SM value within the pMSSM framework, measurements of its value generally will have the greatest impact *if* we do not assume that the central values measured for the Higgs couplings are given exactly by their SM values. If this is indeed the case, however, then the hgg coupling at the ILC will provide the strongest constraint as this quantity is necessarily shifted in the pMSSM by stop loops with a central value crudely determined by the requirement of obtaining the observed Higgs mass. In such a case (or if the observed central values for r_{gg} – or to a lesser extent $r_{\gamma\gamma}$ – differ from the SM in the opposite direction from the pMSSM prediction), essentially all of the pMSSM parameter space considered here would then be excluded.

Lastly, we compared the reach of the Higgs coupling determinations to the direct heavy Higgs searches in the $M_A - \tan\beta$ plane and show that they cover orthogonal regions.

Our analysis demonstrates the complementarity of the direct and indirect approaches in searching for Supersymmetry, and the importance of precision studies of the properties of the Higgs Boson.

6 Acknowledgments

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