Hi!

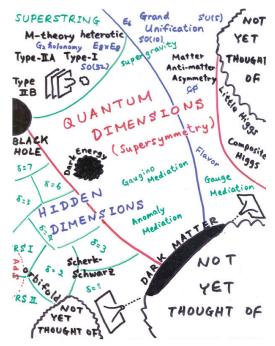
# Introducing SModelS - with an application to light neutralino DM

#### Suchita Kulkarni (LPSC, Grenoble)

#### based on:

- 1) work in progress with W. Waltenberger, U. Laa, A. Lessa, D. Proschofsky, S. Kraml
- 2) arxiv:1308.3735 [hep-ph] (accepted PLB) with G. Belanger, G. Drieu La Rochelle,
- B. Dumont, R. Godbole, S. Kraml

#### The scene



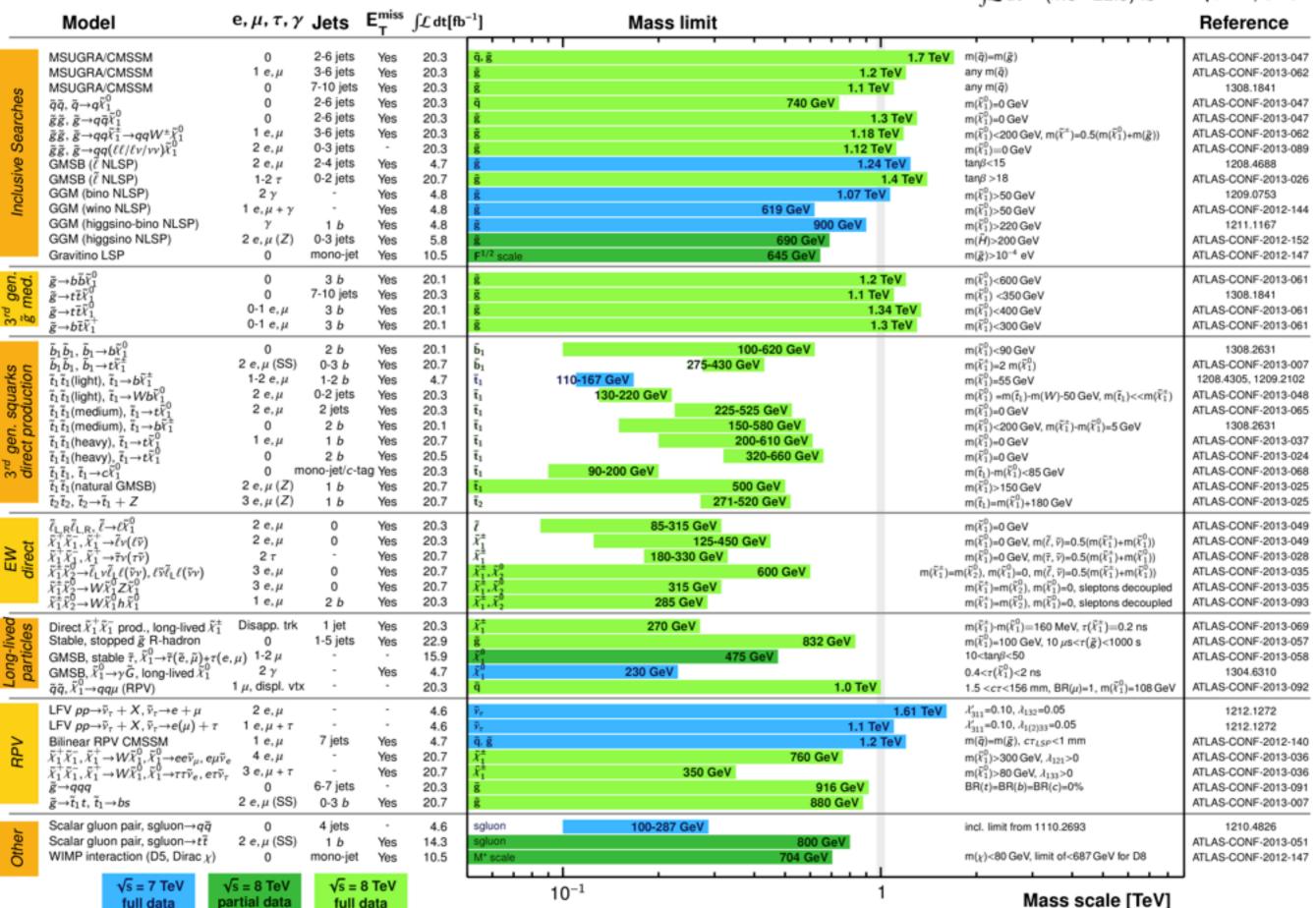
- Hunt for BSM physics is strong from the smallest to largest scales
- Many new and interesting results from astrophysics and collider searches exist and they must be taken into account to test a BSM theory
- Many BSM theories and no conclusive evidence for any of them
- The LHC searches are carried out in many channels and for many BSM models, here we focus on SUSY
- How does the scene for SUSY at LHC look like?

full data

partial data

**ATLAS** Preliminary

 $\int \mathcal{L} dt = (4.6 - 22.9) \text{ fb}^{-1}$  $\sqrt{s} = 7.8 \text{ TeV}$ 



**ATLAS** Preliminary

 $\int \mathcal{L} dt = (4.6 - 22.9) \text{ fb}^{-1} \qquad \sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$ 

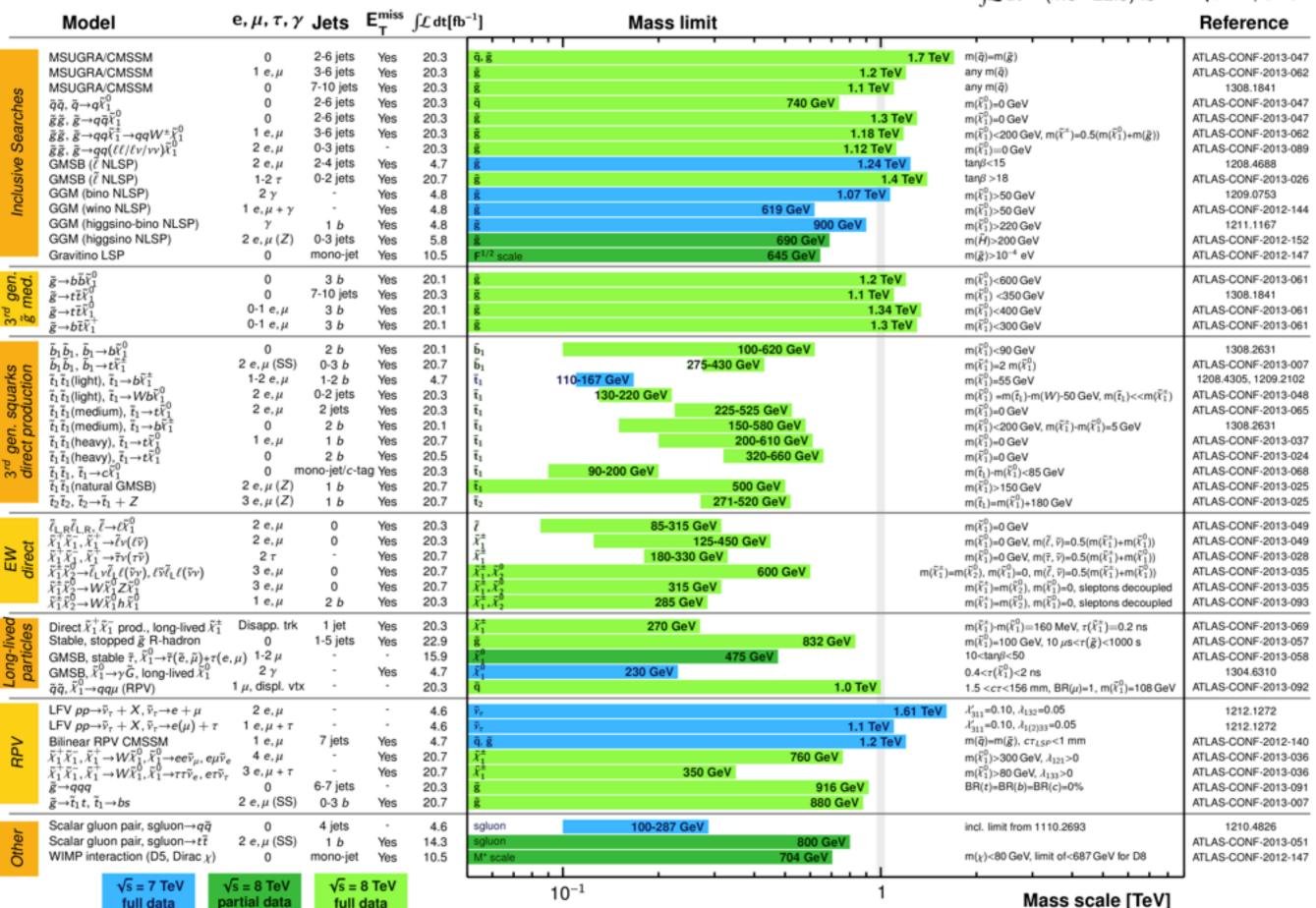
 $e, \mu, \tau, \gamma$  Jets  $\int \mathcal{L} dt [fb^{-1}]$ Mass limit Model Reference MSUGRA/CMSSM 0 2-6 jets 20.3  $m(\tilde{q})=m(\tilde{g})$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-047 Yes 1.7 TeV any  $m(\tilde{q})$ MSUGRA/CMSSM 3-6 jets 1.2 TeV 1 e, μ Yes 20.3 ATLAS-CONF-2013-062 7-10 jets any  $m(\tilde{q})$ MSUGRA/CMSSM 20.3 0 Yes 1.1 TeV 1308.1841 2-6 jets 20.3 740 GeV  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-047  $\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 0 Yes  $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ 0 2-6 jets Yes 20.3  $m(\bar{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-047 1 3 TeV 1.18 TeV  $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm} \rightarrow qqW^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$  $1e, \mu$ 3-6 jets Yes 20.3  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{\chi}^{\pm}) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) + m(\tilde{\chi}))$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-062  $2e, \mu$ 0-3 jets 20.3 1.12 TeV  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-089  $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qq(\ell\ell/\ell\nu/\nu\nu)\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ GMSB (E NLSP) 2 e, µ tan/3<15 2-4 jets Yes 4.7 1.24 TeV 1208.4688 1.4 TeV  $tan\beta > 18$ GMSB ( NLSP) 0-2 jets Yes 20.7 ATLAS-CONF-2013-026 1-2 T GGM (bino NLSP) 1.07 TeV 2γ Yes 4.8  $m(\bar{\chi}_1^0)>50 \text{ GeV}$ 1209.0753 GGM (wino NLSP) 4.8 619 GeV  $1e, \mu + \gamma$ Yes  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)>50 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2012-144 GGM (higgsino-bino NLSP) 4.8 Yes 900 GeV  $m(\bar{\chi}_1^0)>220 \text{ GeV}$ 1 b 1211.1167 GGM (higgsino NLSP)  $2e, \mu(Z)$ 0-3 jets Yes 5.8 m(H)>200 GeV ATLAS-CONF-2012-152 690 GeV  $m(\bar{g})>10^{-4} \text{ eV}$ Gravitino LSP 0 mono-jet Yes 10.5 645 GeV ATLAS-CONF-2012-147  $\tilde{g} \rightarrow b \bar{b} \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 20.1 0 3 b Yes 1.2 TeV  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ <600 GeV ATLAS-CONF-2013-061  $\tilde{g} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 7-10 jets Yes 20.3 1.1 TeV  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 350 \text{ GeV}$ 0 1308.1841 1 84 TeV  $0-1 e, \mu$ 3 b Yes 20.1  $m(\bar{\chi}_{1}^{0})<400 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-061  $\tilde{g} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \tilde{\chi}$  $0-1 e, \mu$  $\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\tilde{t}\tilde{\chi}_1$ Yes 20.1 1\_3 TeV  $m(\bar{\chi}_{1}^{0})<300 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-061 3 b  $\tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1$ ,  $\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 0 2 b Yes 20.1  $\tilde{b}_1$ 100-620 GeV  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 90 \text{ GeV}$ 1308.2631 2 e, μ (SS) 0-3 b 20.7 275-430 GeV  $m(\bar{\chi}_{1}^{\pm})=2 m(\bar{\chi}_{1}^{0})$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-007  $\bar{b}_1\bar{b}_1, \bar{b}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$ Yes  $\tilde{b}_1$ squarks 1-2  $e, \mu$  $\tilde{t}_1$ 110-167 GeV 1208.4305, 1209.2102  $\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1 \text{ (light)}, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^2$ 1-2 b Yes 4.7  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=55 \text{ GeV}$ 2 e, μ 0-2 jets Yes 20.3 130-220 GeV  $\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1 \text{ (light)}, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ ĩ, ATLAS-CONF-2013-048  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = m(\tilde{t}_1) - m(W) - 50 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{t}_1) << m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})$  $2e,\mu$ 2 jets Yes 20.3 225-525 GeV  $m(\bar{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-065  $\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1 \text{ (medium)}, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t \tilde{\mathcal{X}}_1$  $\bar{t}_1$ 150-580 GeV  $\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1 \text{ (medium)}, \ \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^*$ 0 2 b Yes 20.1  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ <200 GeV,  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})$ - $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ =5 GeV ĩ, 1308.2631 gen.  $1e, \mu$ Yes 20.7 200-610 GeV  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-037  $\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1$  (heavy),  $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 1 b  $\bar{t}_1$ 0 Yes 20.5 320-660 GeV  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-024  $\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1$  (heavy),  $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 2 b mono-jet/c-tag Yes 20.3 90-200 GeV  $m(\tilde{t}_1)-m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)<85 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-068  $\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 0  $\tilde{t}_1$  $t_1 t_1$  (natural GMSB)  $2e, \mu(Z)$ 20.7 1 b Yes 500 GeV  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)>150 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-025  $\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2$ ,  $\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + Z$  $3e, \mu(Z)$ Yes 20.7  $\tilde{t}_2$ 271-520 GeV  $m(\tilde{t}_1)=m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)+180 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-025 1 b 2 e, µ  $\ell_{L,R}\ell_{L,R}, \ell \rightarrow \ell \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ Yes 0 20.3 85-315 GeV  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-049 2 e.μ 0 Yes 20.3 125-450 GeV  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0$  GeV,  $m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-049  $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{+}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{-}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{+} \rightarrow \ell \nu (\ell \tilde{\nu})$  $\tilde{X}_{1}^{\dagger}\tilde{X}_{1}^{\dagger}, \tilde{X}_{1}^{\dagger} \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}\nu(\tau\tilde{\nu})$   $\tilde{X}_{1}^{\dagger}\tilde{X}_{2}^{\dagger} \rightarrow \tilde{\ell}_{L}\nu\tilde{\ell}_{L}\ell(\tilde{\nu}\nu), \ell\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\ell}_{L}\ell(\tilde{\nu}\nu)$ 2τ Yes 20.7 180-330 GeV  $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})=0 \text{ GeV}, m(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm})+m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}))$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-028  $3e, \mu$ 0 Yes 20.7 600 GeV  $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})=m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0, m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu})=0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})+m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-035  $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0} \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}Z\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ 20.7 ATI AS-CONF-2013-035  $3e, \mu$ 0 315 GeV Yes  $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0} \rightarrow W \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0} h \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ 20.3 2 b Yes 285 GeV 2013-093 Long-lived Direct  $\tilde{X}_{1}^{\top}\tilde{X}_{1}^{\top}$  prod., long-lived  $\tilde{X}_{1}^{\pm}$ Disapp. trk 1 jet 20.3 270 GeV 2013-069 Yes Stable, stopped g R-hadron 1-5 jets 22.9 832 GeV 2013-057 Yes GMSB, stable  $\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}(\tilde{e}, \tilde{\mu}) + \tau(e, \mu)$ I TeV!!! 15.9 475 GeV 2013-058  $1-2 \mu$ GMSB,  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma \tilde{G}$ , long-lived  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ 230 GeV Yes 4.7 110 1 μ, displ. vtx 20.3 2013-092  $\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{o} \rightarrow qq\mu \text{ (RPV)}$ 1.0 TeV LFV  $pp \rightarrow \tilde{v}_{\tau} + X, \tilde{v}_{\tau} \rightarrow e + \mu$  $2e, \mu$ 72 4.6 1.61 LFV  $pp \rightarrow \tilde{v}_{\tau} + X, \tilde{v}_{\tau} \rightarrow e(\mu) + \tau$  $1e, \mu + \tau$ 4.6 1.1 TeV Bilinear RPV CMSSM  $1e, \mu$ 4.7 7 jets Yes  $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{+}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{-}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{+} \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0} \rightarrow ee\tilde{\nu}_{\mu}, e\mu\tilde{\nu}_{e}$ 760 GeV ATLAS-CONF-2013-036  $4e, \mu$ Yes 20.7  $m(\bar{\chi}_1^0)>300 \text{ GeV}, \lambda_{121}>0$  $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{+}\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{-}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{+} \rightarrow W\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0} \rightarrow \tau \tau \tilde{\nu}_{e}, e \tau \tilde{\nu}_{\tau}$  $3e, \mu + \tau$ Yes 20.7 350 GeV  $m(\bar{\chi}_{1}^{0})>80 \text{ GeV}, \lambda_{133}>0$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-036 6-7 jets 20.3 916 GeV BR(t)=BR(b)=BR(c)=0%ATLAS-CONF-2013-091  $\tilde{g} \rightarrow qqq$ 0  $\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 t, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow bs$ 2 e, μ (SS) 20.7 880 GeV ATLAS-CONF-2013-007 0-3 bYes Scalar gluon pair, sgluon→gg 4 jets 4.6 sgluon 100-287 GeV 0 incl. limit from 1110.2693 1210.4826 Scalar gluon pair, sgluon $\rightarrow t\bar{t}$ 2 e, μ (SS) Yes 14.3 ATLAS-CONF-2013-051 1 b WIMP interaction (D5, Dirac x) 0 mono-jet Yes 10.5 704 GeV m(x)<80 GeV, limit of<687 GeV for D8 ATLAS-CONF-2012-147  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$  $10^{-1}$ Mass scale [TeV] full data partial data

full data

partial data

**ATLAS** Preliminary

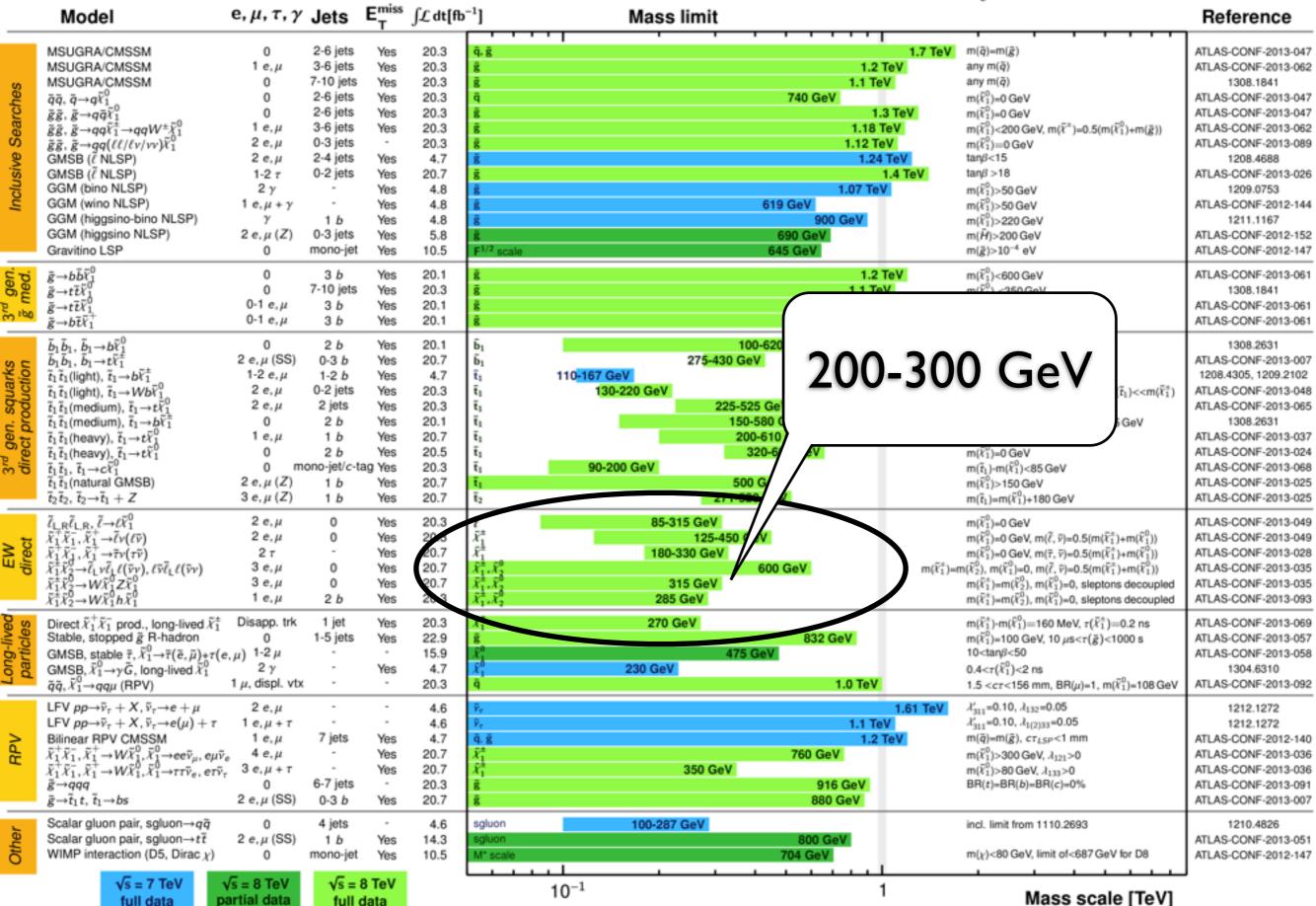
 $\int \mathcal{L} dt = (4.6 - 22.9) \text{ fb}^{-1}$  $\sqrt{s} = 7.8 \text{ TeV}$ 



**ATLAS** Preliminary

Status: SUSY 2013

Model  $\int \mathcal{L} dt = (4.6 - 22.9) \text{ fb}^{-1}$   $\int \mathcal{L} dt = (4.6 - 22.9) \text{ fb}^{-1}$ Reference



### Behind the scene

#### Behind the scene

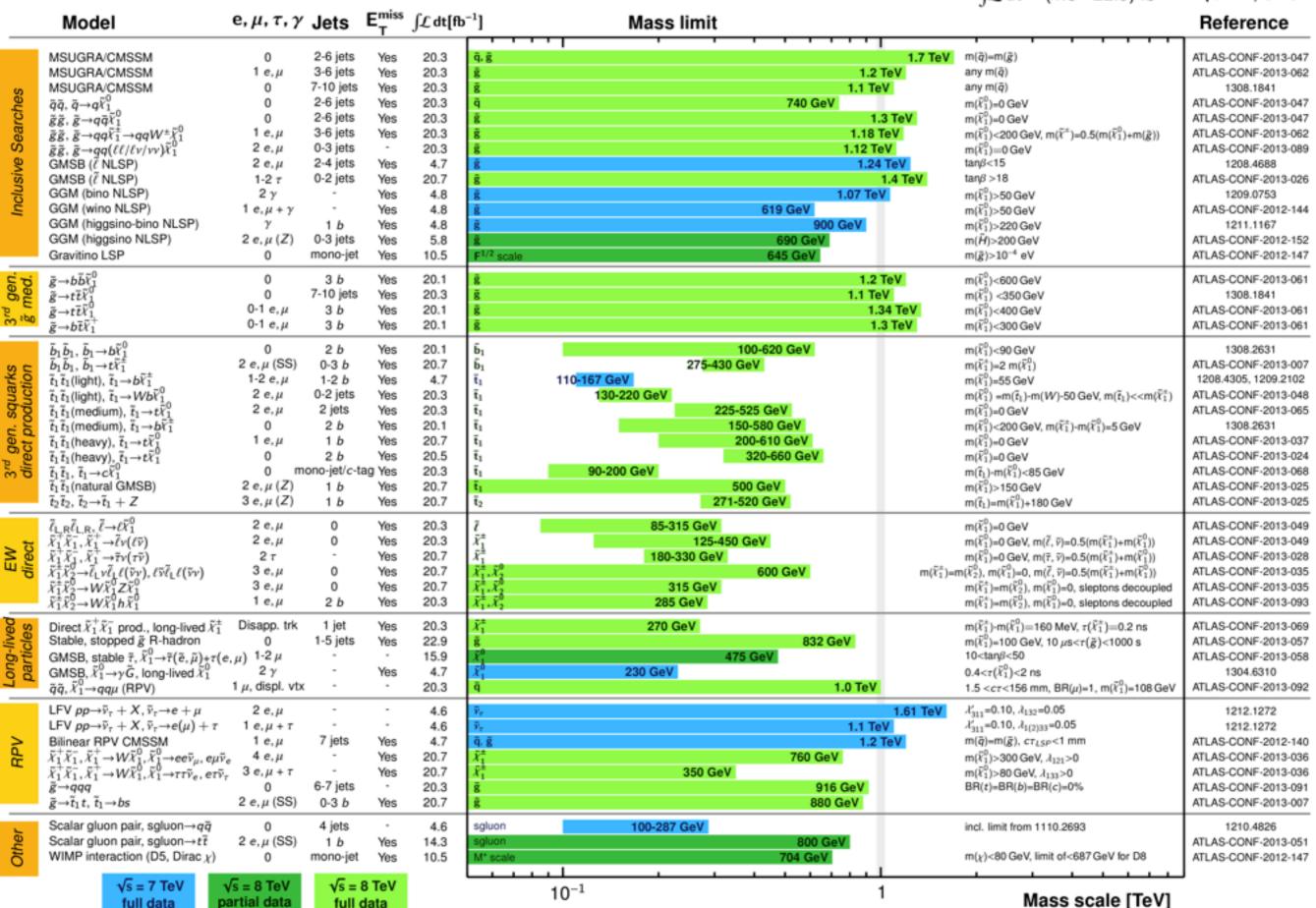
 Results based on several assumptions and are the best limits should be taken with a grain of salt for a generic model

full data

partial data

**ATLAS** Preliminary

 $\int \mathcal{L} dt = (4.6 - 22.9) \text{ fb}^{-1}$  $\sqrt{s} = 7.8 \text{ TeV}$ 

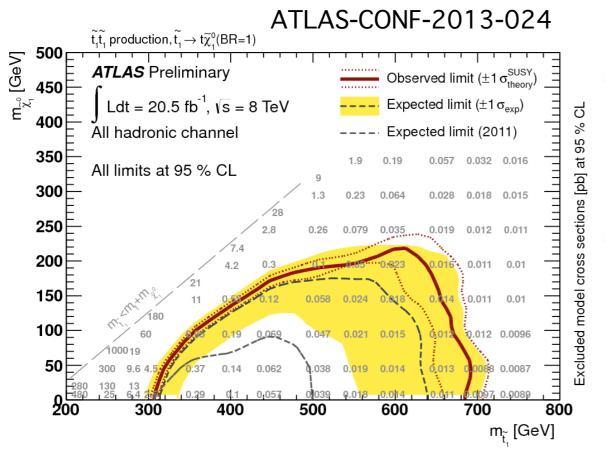


#### Behind the scene

- Results based on several assumptions and are the best limits -should be taken with a grain of salt for a generic model
- Simplified Model Spectra (SMS) are a good way to represent a more generic picture
- The alternative to SMS is to re-implement the relevant analyses to test the SUSY scenario - typically time consuming, demands huge computing power but more accurate
- We take the simpler approach and stick to SMS results here

#### What is a SMS result?

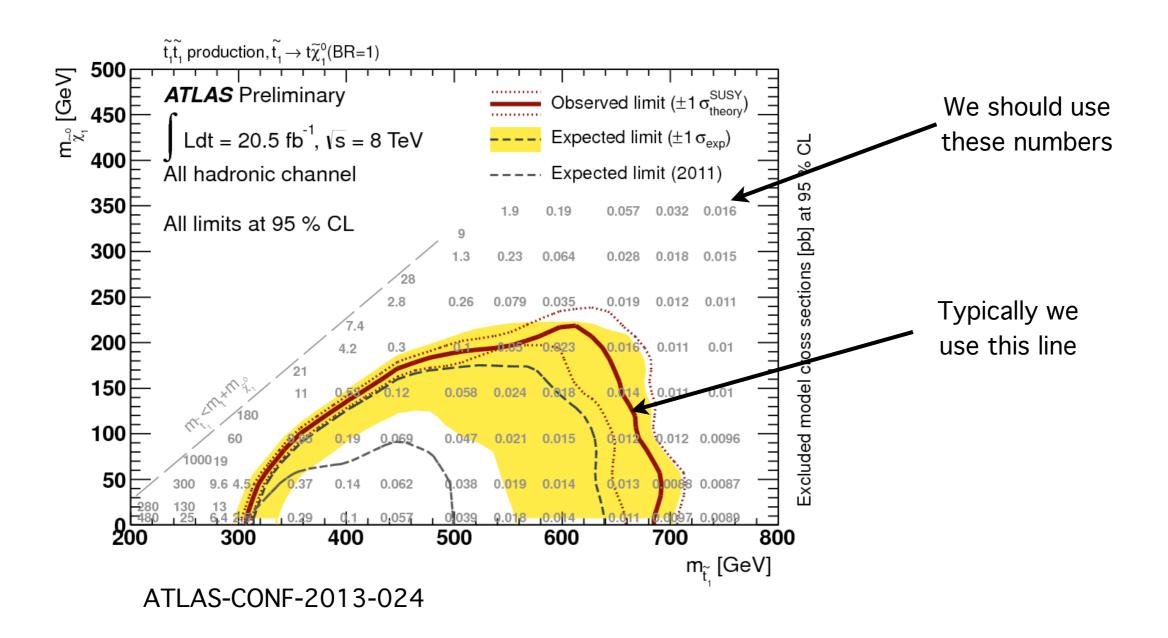
Note: the grid numbers on the plot are more important than the exclusion lines



- SMS are an effective-Lagrangian description of BSM involving a limited set of new particles.
- Every SMS interpretation is based on a set of assumptions and is applicable for specific topologies e.g. ttbar + MET

 A generic point in e.g. SUSY parameter space contains many topologies and is sensitive to more than one SMS interpretation e.g. ttbar + MET, bbar + MET

#### How to read a SMS result



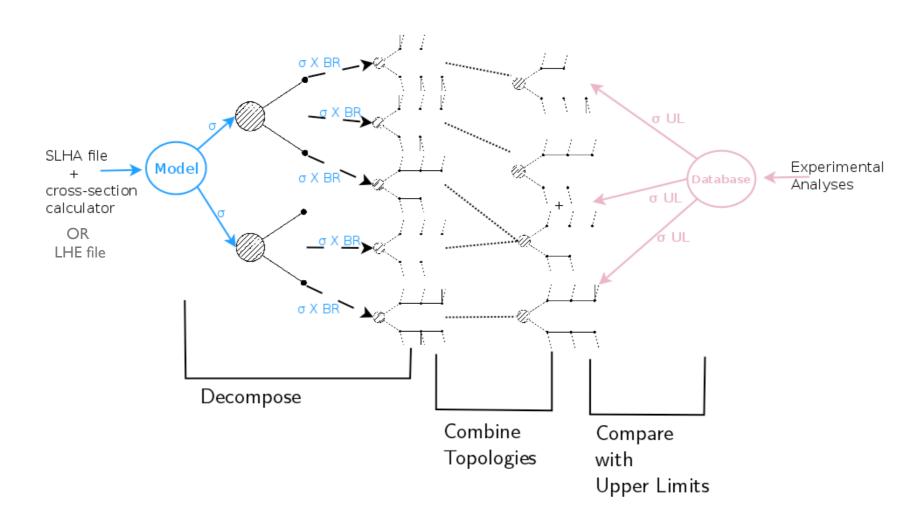
 95% CS UL is the unfolded maximum amount of cross-section allowed for a specific decay chain and a mass combination Can we have a centralized database of all the SMS results to check a given SUSY point in parameter space by decomposing it into SMS topologies?

Central concept of



#### SModelS framework

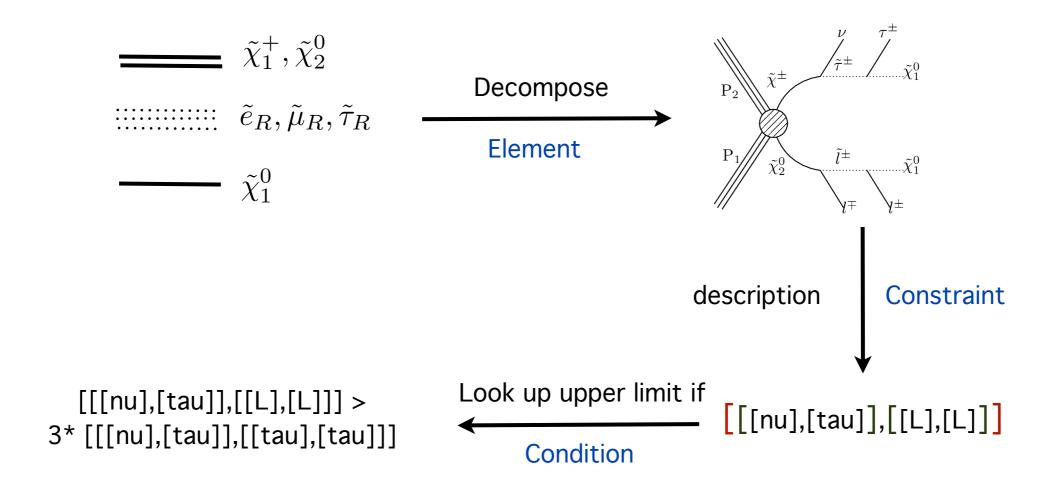
 It assumes, for most experimental searches, the BSM model can be approximated by a sum over effective simplified models



Current implementation assumes R-parity is conserved

#### SModelS framework

Consider:

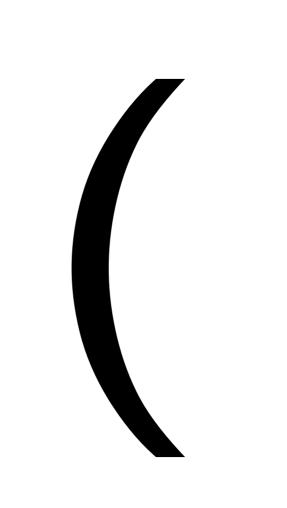


 The framework does not depend on characteristics of SUSY particles, can also be applied to decompose any BSM spectra of arbitrary complexity

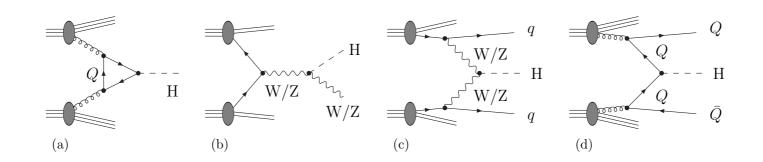
### A real life application

Do LHC results on the SUSY particles, Higgs signal strengths and constraints on DM from direct and indirect detection experiments rule out light neutralino DM?

Already many studies exist in literature, I'll not list them here



### 126 GeV Higgs at the LHC



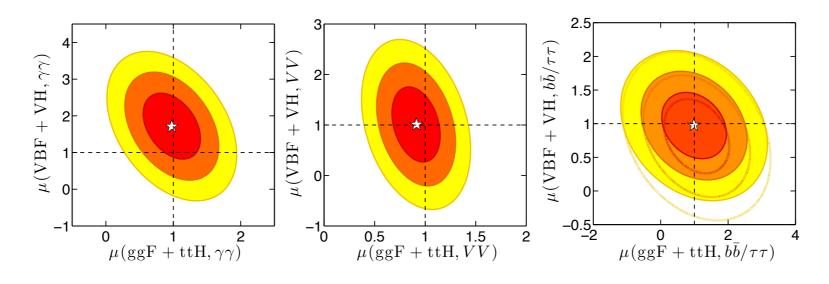
- Four production modes ggF, VH, VBF, and ttH
- Five final states:  $\gamma\gamma$ ,  $ZZ^{(*)}$ ,  $WW^{(*)}$ ,  $b\bar{b}$  and  $\tau\tau$  only four are independent ZZ and WW related by custodial symmetry
- Loop induced ggF production and  $\gamma\gamma$  final state are susceptible to BSM contributions in case of SUSY light staus and neutralino contribute
- Experimentally we get information on the signal strengths

$$\mu_i \equiv (\sigma \times BR)_i/(\sigma \times BR)_i^{SM},$$

for each final state

### 126 GeV Higgs at the LHC

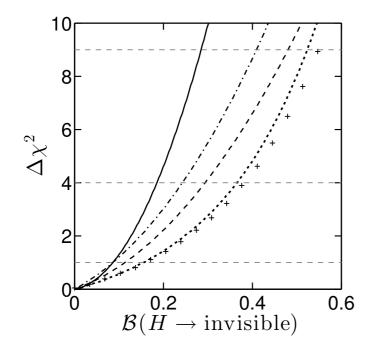
 A combined likelihood in (ggF+ttH) and (VBF+VH) planes was derived using ATLAS, CMS and Tevatron results



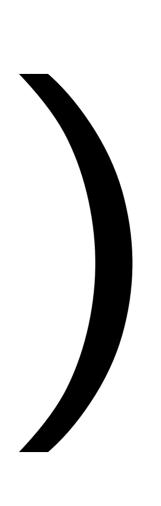
Red - 99.5% C.L., Orange - 95% C.L., Yellow - 68% C.L.

Kraml et. al. hep-ph: I 306.294 I

How much invisible Higgs decay is allowed?



- Best fit at zero, for simple SM + invisible case  $BR_{inv} < 0.19$
- When all the couplings are allowed to vary  $BR_{inv} < 0.38$
- Plenty of room for invisible Higgs decay



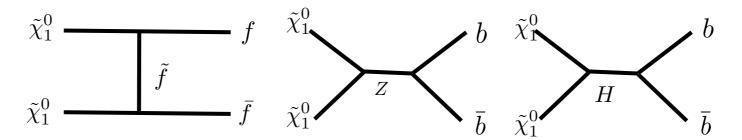
### A real life application

Do LHC results on the SUSY particles, Higgs signal strengths and constraints on DM from direct and indirect detection experiments rule out light neutralino DM?

Already many studies exist in literature, I'll not list them here

### How light is light?

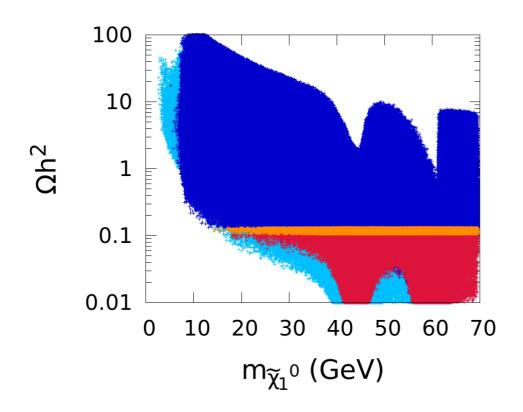
- Relaxing gaugino universality: few collider constraints
  - Z width, LEP bounds, invisible Higgs decays
- Cosmology constraints:

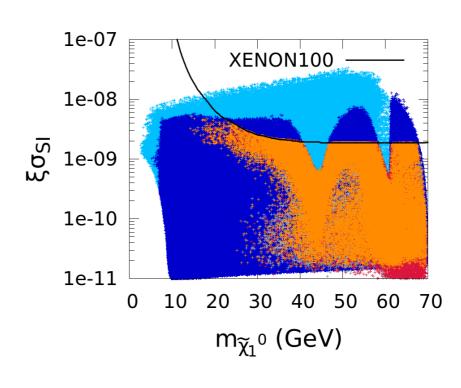


- Region of interest:  $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < m_h/2$  Z and H exchange not effective, slepton exchange channel has collider constraints from LHC searches
- Light slepton exchange of interest to us here

### How light is light?

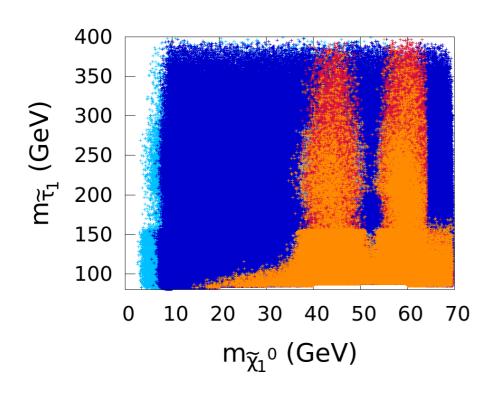
- pMSSM scan over 11 parameters
  - $M_1, M_2, \mu, tan\beta, M_A, A_t, M_{1L}.M_{1R}, M_{3L}, M_{3R}, A_{\tau}$
  - LEP limits, Z width, B-physics, Higgs mass + couplings, heavy
     Higgs searches @LHC, Xenon100

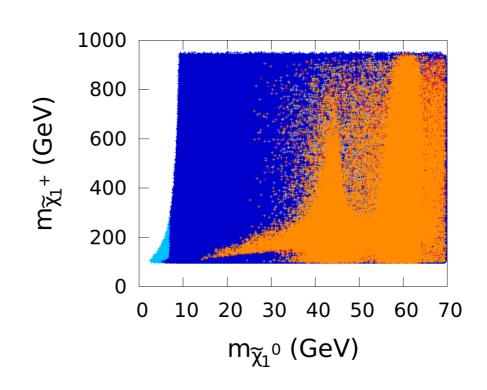




### How light is light?

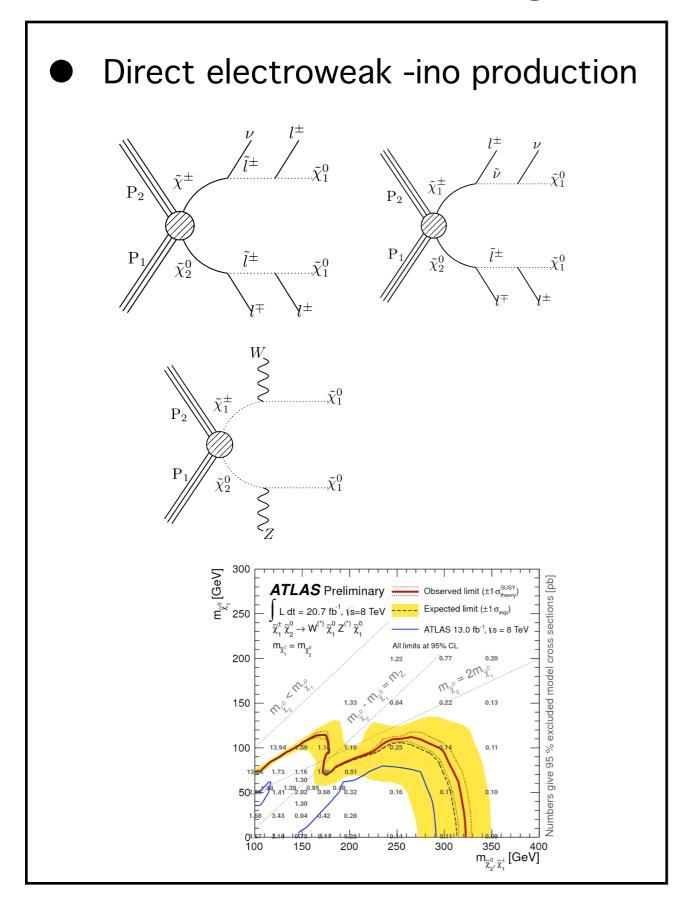
DM < 35 GeV associated with light stau + light chargino</li>

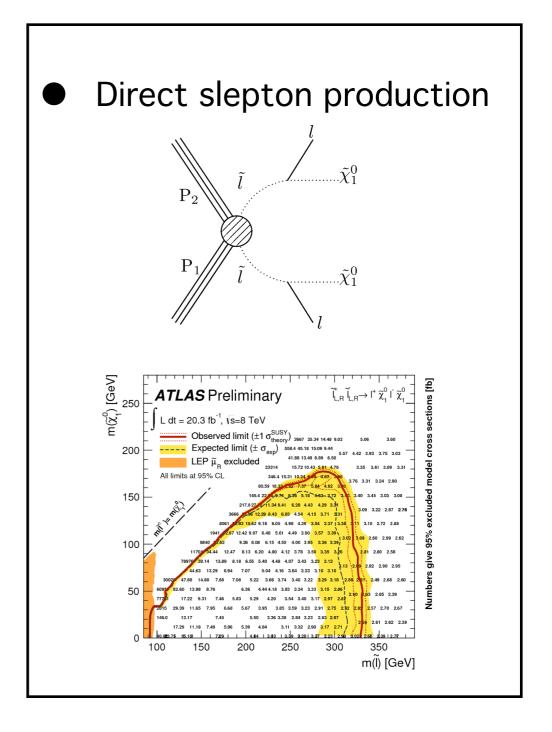




 LHC searches put constraints on light electroweak -ino and slepton production

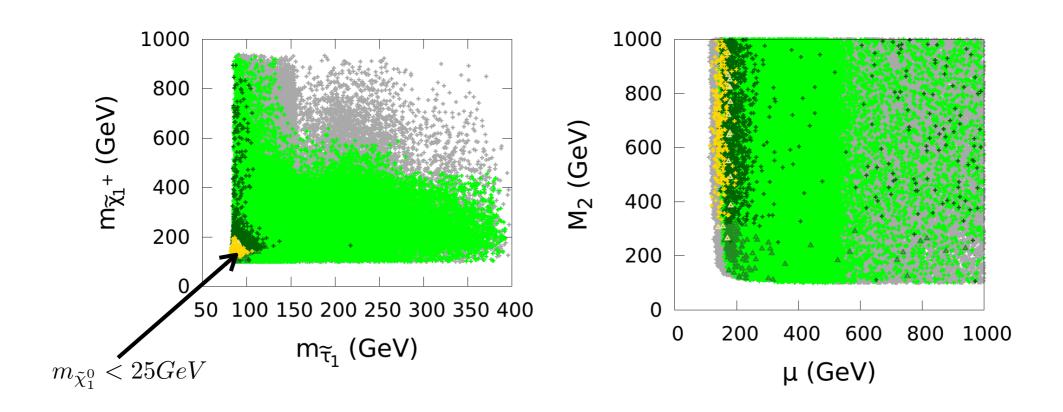
#### LHC searches





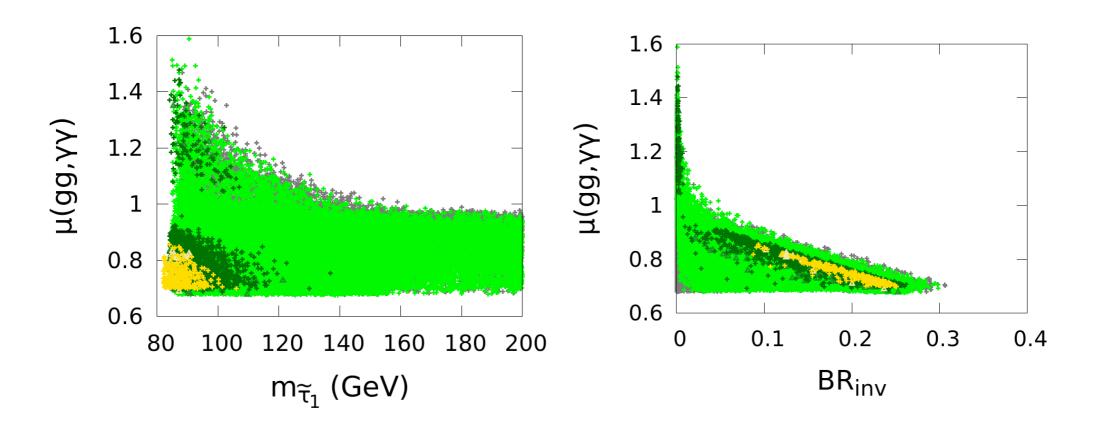
Reading just exclusion curve tells us, nothing from the presented scenario can survive

### Applying SModelS



- SMS results used from ATLAS-CONF-2013-049, CMS-PAS-SUS-12-022, ATLAS-CONF-2013-035
- Density of points reduced LHC does rule out some scenarios
- In general light neutralino still possible

### Higgs signal strengths



- Lightest neutralino associated with some invisible Higgs decays
- At 14 TeV with ZH -> invisible, better sensitivity expected

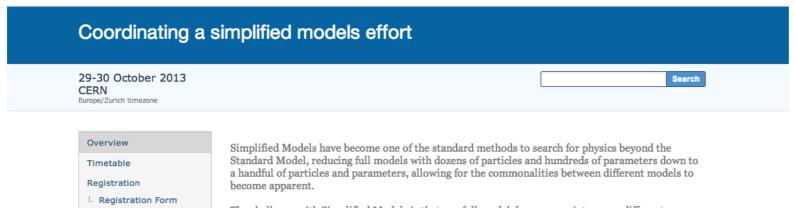
### SMS approach - what's next?

SMS approach is not perfect yet

List of registrants

Video Services

- Not all SMS topologies are present
- Need more information from experiments
- Likelihood information is missing which can be used to combine different SMS results, in addition efficiency maps should be built
- Forces are being joined in order to carry out these tasks



The challenge with Simplified Models is that any full model decomposes into many different Simplified Models. The spectrum of Simplified Models sometimes requires several different particles with many different parameters. Existing experimental analyses are often sensitive to these alternate Simplified Models, so there is not necessarily any additional work for the experiments to do in the limit setting process, it is only a matter of reinterpreting existing results. While the experimental collaborations can do this, it is often beyond their computing resources and the effort required in reinterpreting results could be spent in performing new analyses.

There are multiple reasons that coordination is desirable. First, experimental analyses often present results on related, but different Simplified Models. Next, there is no standard format to present the results from Simplified Model results. Finally, there are too many Simplified Models for every relevant experimental analysis to present efficiencies for every Simplified Model.

This Workshop aims at stimulating more coordination of efforts between theoretical groups and between experimental efforts, starting with the formation of a Simplified Model Working Group. The goals of this workshop are to:

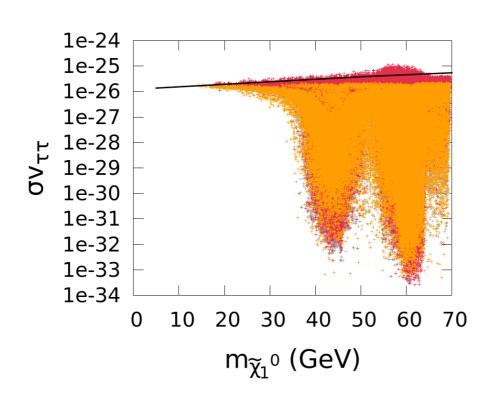
A. Weiler, J. Wacker, M. Kramer, P. Bechtle, M. Papucci, MadAnalysis, SModelS etc.

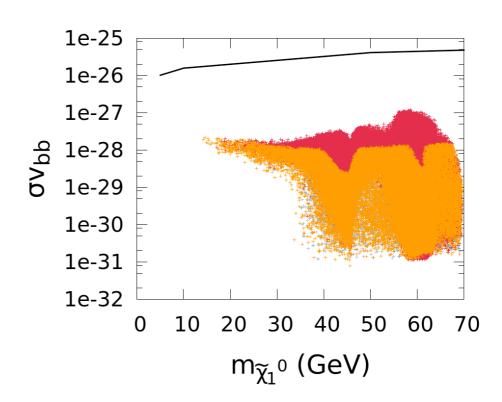
#### Conclusions

- SMS results are a good way to test BSM theories and can have a good constraining power
- SModelS is designed to utilize this power and constrain BSM scenarios
- The formalism in generic and can be applied to any BSM spectra for which SMS results are applicable
- Light neutralino dark matter still compatible with all the direct, indirect detection constraints and LHC searches (LHC searches tested by SModelS)
- Light neutralinos will further be tested by Higgs invisible decays at 14 TeV
- There is still room for improvement for SModelS

## Back-up

#### Indirect detection limits





- We test for FERMI-LAT limits photons produced from DM annihilation in dwarf spheroidal galaxies in bbar or tautau channel
- Large fraction of LSP < 30 GeV points are several orders of magnitude below the limit

### Why not use monojet channel?

- Direct LSP production probed via monojet signature at the LHC
- Limits given on the spin-independent interactions of DM
- Limits applicable for models involving heavy mediators
- Not applicable for MSSM since the mediators are not heavy enough

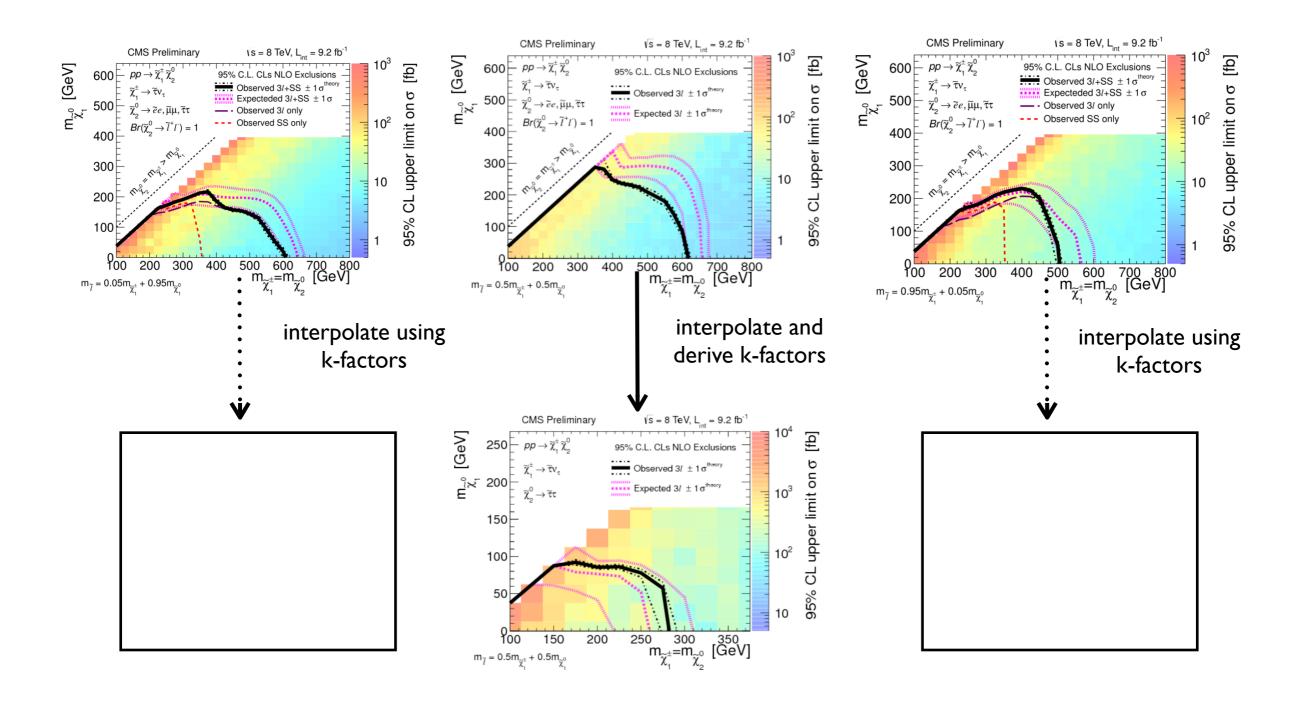
### Scan details

$\tan \beta$	[5, 50]	$M_{L_3}$	[70, 500]
$M_{A^0}$	[100, 1000]	$M_{R_3}$	[70, 500]
$M_1$	[10, 70]	$A_{\tau}$	[-1000, 1000]
$M_2$	[100, 1000]	$M_{L_1}$	[100, 500]
$\mu$	[100, 1000]	$M_{R_1}$	[100, 500]

	·		
LEP limits	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}} > 100 \text{ GeV}$		
	$m_{\tilde{\tau}_1} > 84 - 88 \text{ GeV (depending on } m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0})$		
	$\sigma(e^+e^- \to \tilde{\chi}^0_{2,3}\tilde{\chi}^0_1 \to Z^{(*)}(\to q\bar{q})\tilde{\chi}^0_1) \lesssim 0.05 \text{ pb}$		
invisible $Z$ decay	$\Gamma_{Z \to \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0} < 3 \text{ MeV}$		
$\mu$ magnetic moment	$\Delta a_{\mu} < 4.5 \times 10^{-9}$		
flavor constraints	$BR(b \to s\gamma) \in [3.03, 4.07] \times 10^{-4}$		
	$BR(B_s \to \mu^+ \mu^-) \in [1.5, 4.3] \times 10^{-9}$		
Higgs mass	$m_{h^0} \in [122.5, 128.5] \text{ GeV}$		
$A^0, H^0 \to \tau^+ \tau^-$	CMS results for $\mathcal{L} = 17 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , $m_h^{\text{max}}$ scenario		
Higgs couplings	ATLAS, CMS and Tevatron global fit, see text		
relic density	$\Omega h^2 < 0.131 \text{ or } \Omega h^2 \in [0.107, 0.131]$		
direct detection	XENON100 upper limit		
indirect detection	Fermi-LAT bound on gamma rays from dSphs		
$pp \to \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$	Simplified Models Spectra approach, see text		
$pp \to \tilde{\ell}^+ \tilde{\ell}^-$			
<b> </b>			

#### Tau dominated scenario

 For topologies involving an intermediate particles, three mass slices are given. We interpolate over these slices



### SMS approach - what's next?

- SMS approach is not perfect yet
- Not all SMS topologies are present
- Need more information from experiments
- Likelihood information is missing which can be used to combine different SMS results, in addition efficiency maps should be built
- Forces are being joined in order to carry out these tasks

