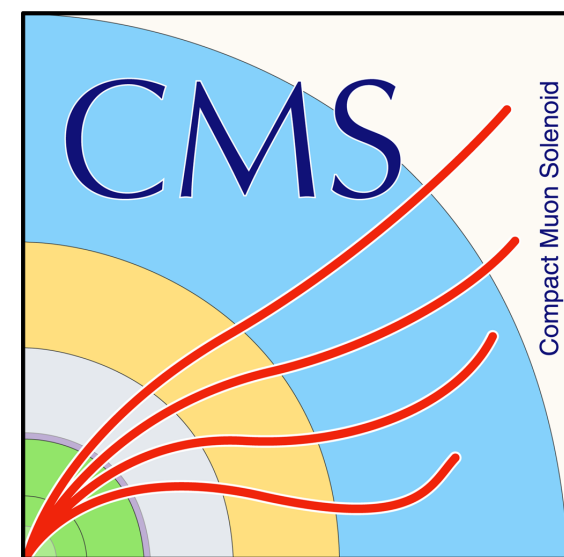


Searches for compressed SUSY scenarios with the CMS experiment



SUSY2023,
Southampton, UK
Sam Bein, on behalf
of the CMS
Collaboration



Universität Hamburg

DER FORSCHUNG | DER LEHRE | DER BILDUNG



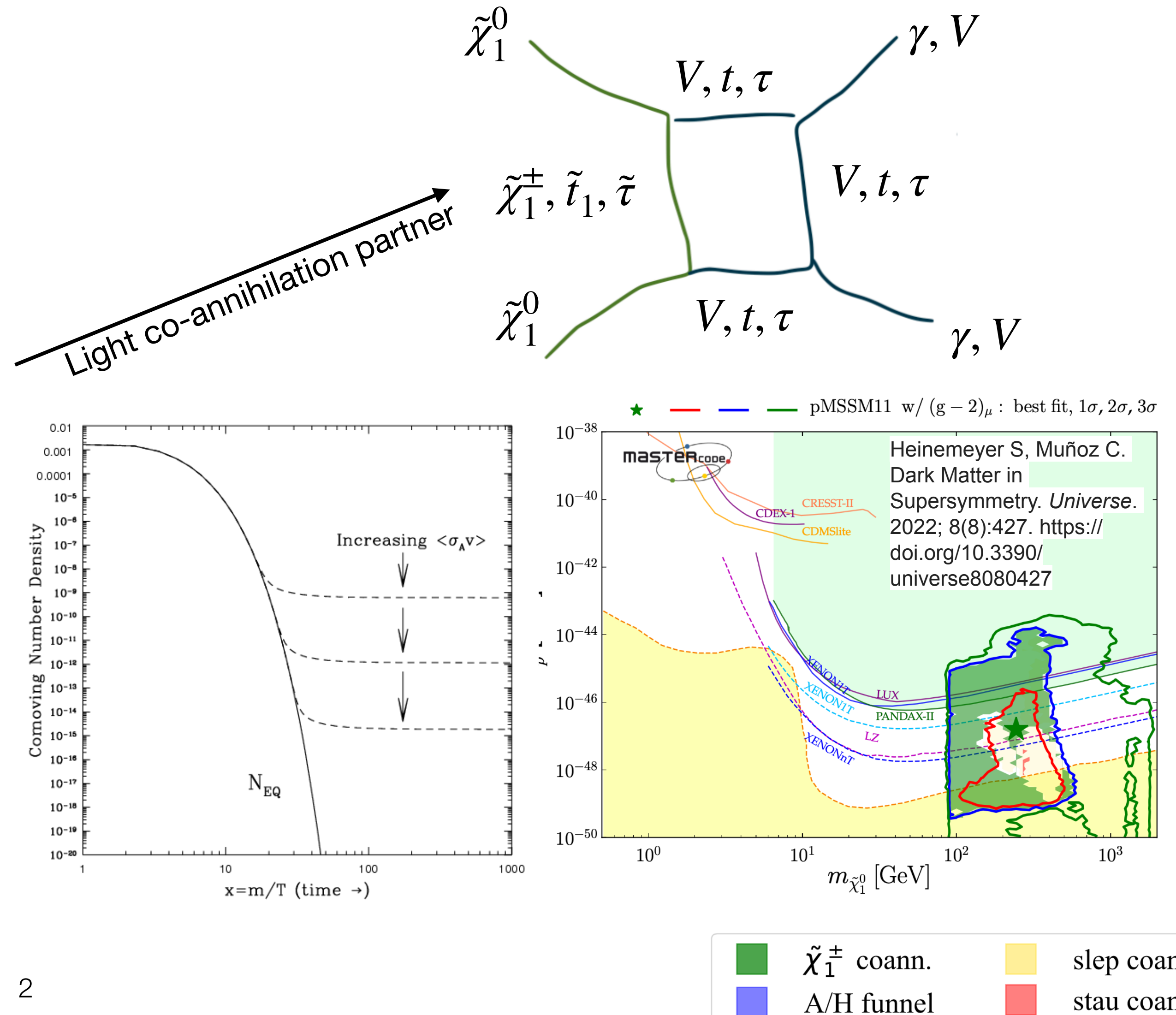
Why is SUSY “likely” compressed

(if it exists)

Original motivations

- SUSY can account for DM if
- R-parity is conserved (assume this today)
- Neutralino is the LSP (assume this today)
- If enough LSPs can annihilate before freeze-out - requires small Δm or funnel
- Fine tuning
 - Large hierarchy problem fully solved
 - Little hierarchy problem could arise- SUSY should be light - but light surviving scenarios are hard to see - low acceptance?

(There's a deeper reason)

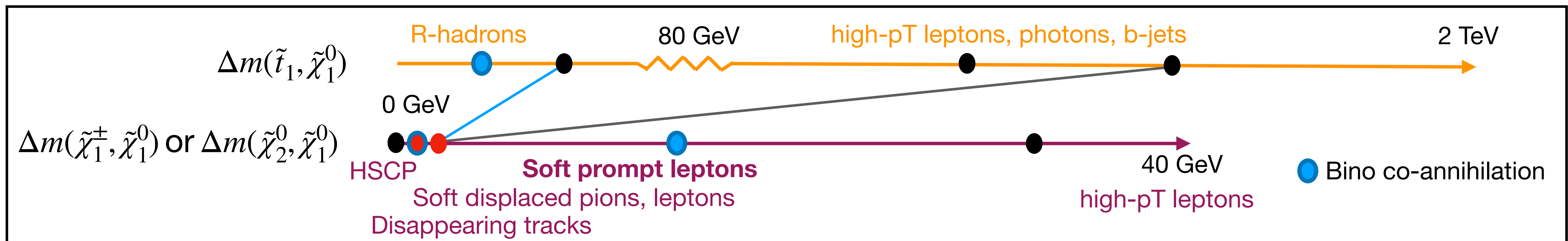


Map of compressed SUSY

- Types of compression
 1. Produced particle **and** LSP (low missing eT and low-pT final state objects)
 2. Intermediate particle **and** LSP (low-pT final state objects)
- How compressed is compressed?
 - mass differences from 0 to $\sim m(W)$
 - standard triggers lose acceptance to final state objects
- Besides by accidental alignment of parameters, when does SUSY exhibit compression?
 - Pure or mixed wino or Higgsino LSPs are always compressed ●
 - Models consistent with DM relic density measurements (higgsino LSP 1 TeV) ○ —

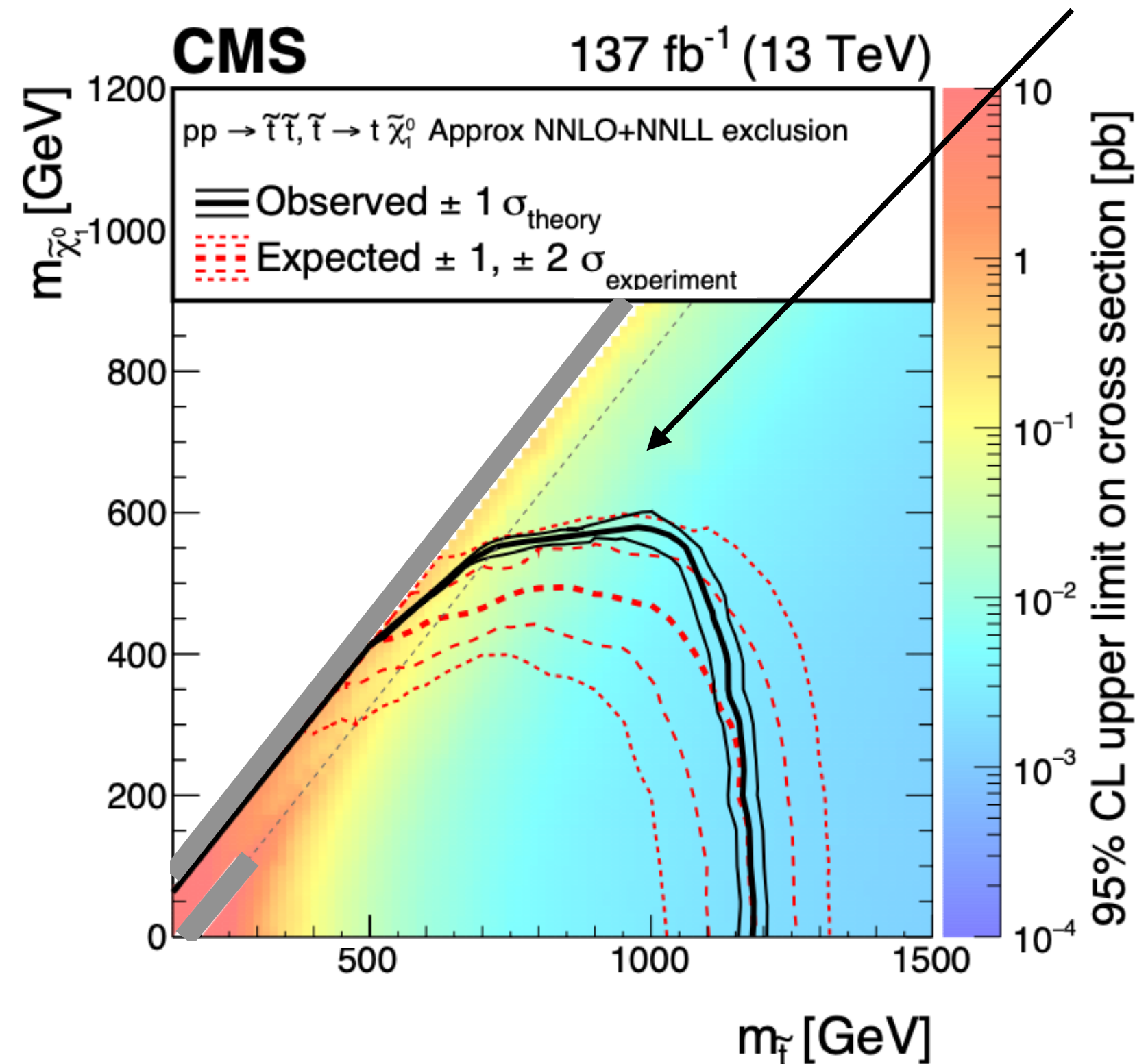
[Roszkowski@SUSY2023]

Map: Each dot or line represents a SUSY model



Targeting compressed SUSY

- Traditional SUSY search (jets+MET)
- Vanishing sensitivity in compressed region



- Loss in sensitivity arises from
 - loss of signal acceptance
 - migration of signal from low-background search regions (SRs) to high-background SRs

$m(\tilde{t}) < m_W, m(\tilde{t}) \approx m_t + m_W$
 often hard to simulate, not reported

- Try to recover with
 - dedicated trigger paths
 - low-pT or exotic signatures
 - machine learning

e.g., arXiv:1909.03460

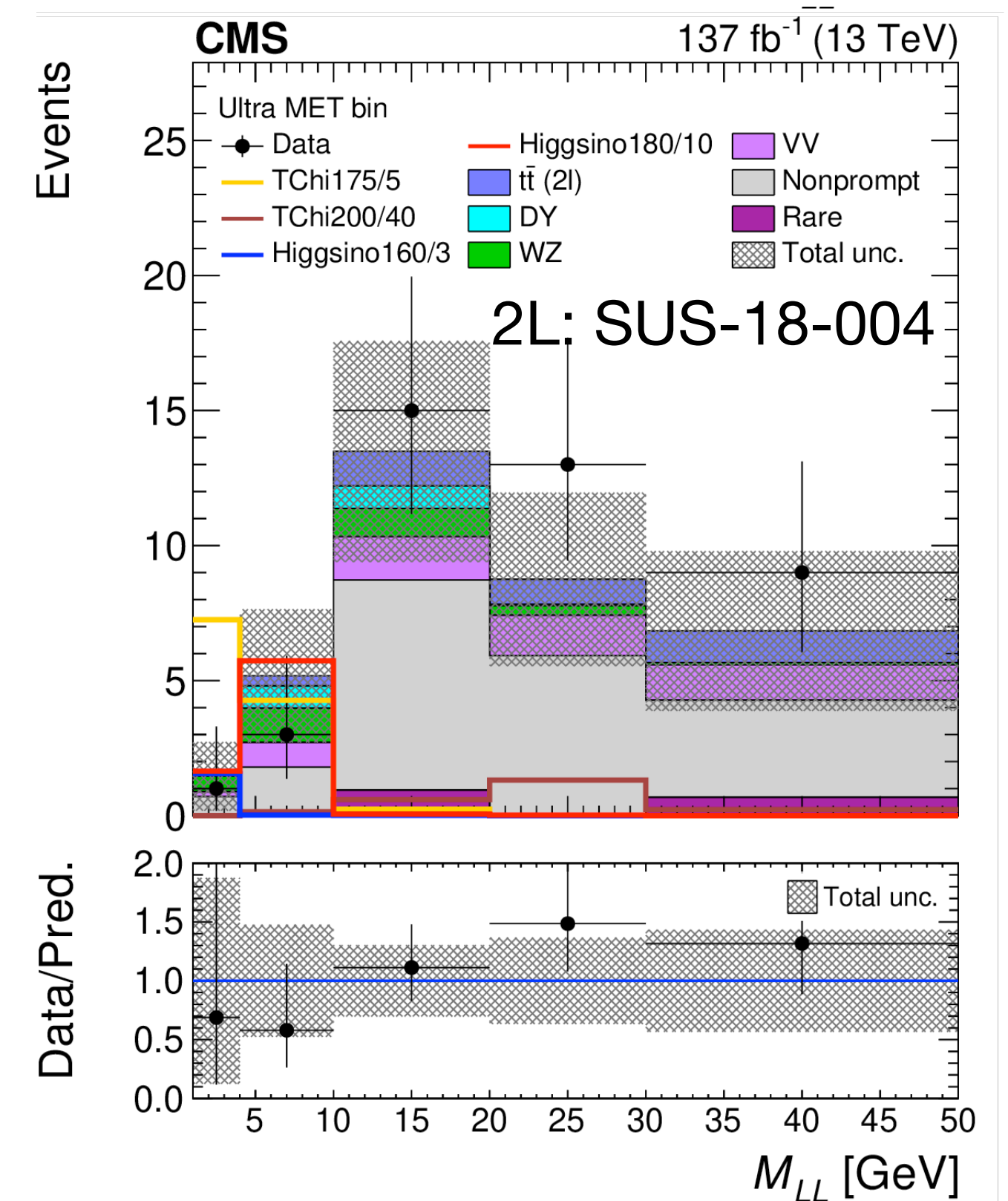
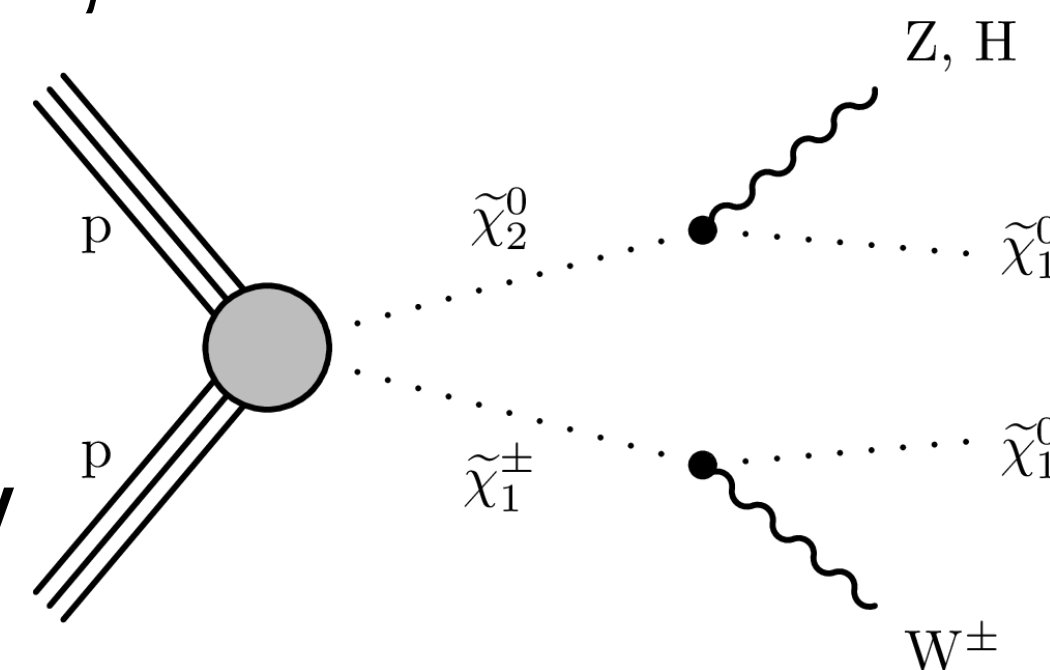
e.g., arXiv:1908.04722

- x-axis determines cross section

EWK SUSY with (soft) leptons

SUS-18-004: Search for SUSY in final states with 2 or 3 soft leptons and MET in [pp collisions at 13 TeV]

- Triggers
 - Pure MET path..... $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 120$ GeV
 - Specialty trigger.... $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 60$ GeV with soft $n_\mu \geq 2$
- Selection
 - $n_\mu = 2; n_e = 2; n_\mu + n_e \geq 3$
 - Lepton p_T in range (3.5,30) GeV or (5,30) GeV
 - Leptons isolated, dilepton $\Delta R(\ell, \ell) > 0.3$
 - Tight impact parameter cuts



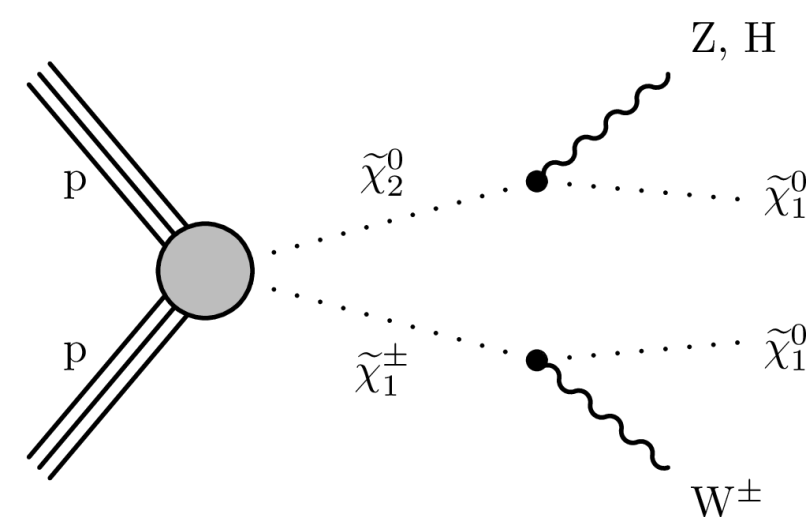
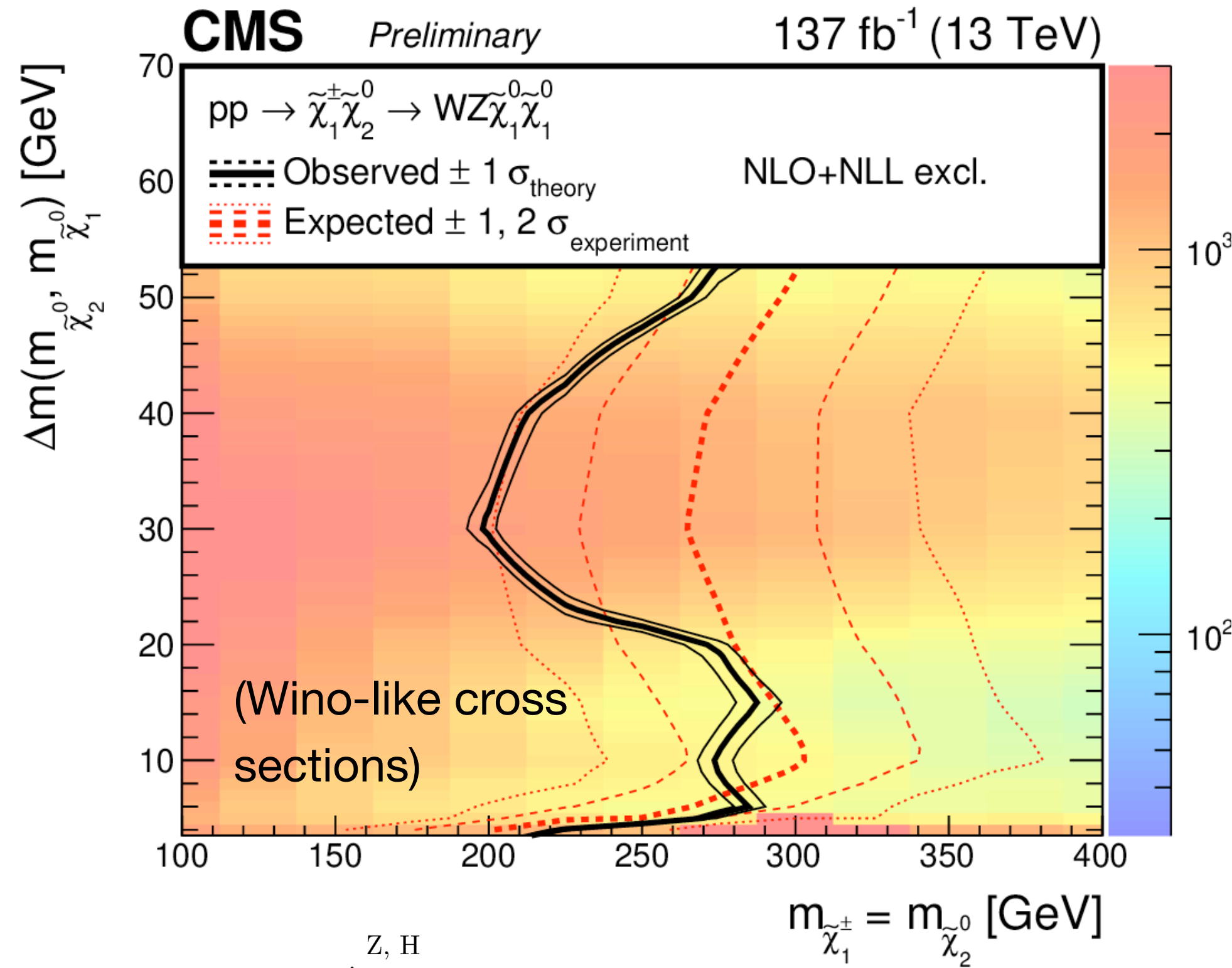
SUS-19-012: Search for electroweak production of charginos and neutralinos [pp collisions at 13 TeV]

- 3 or more leptons with $p_T > 10$ GeV
- NN trained parametric in mass difference Δm

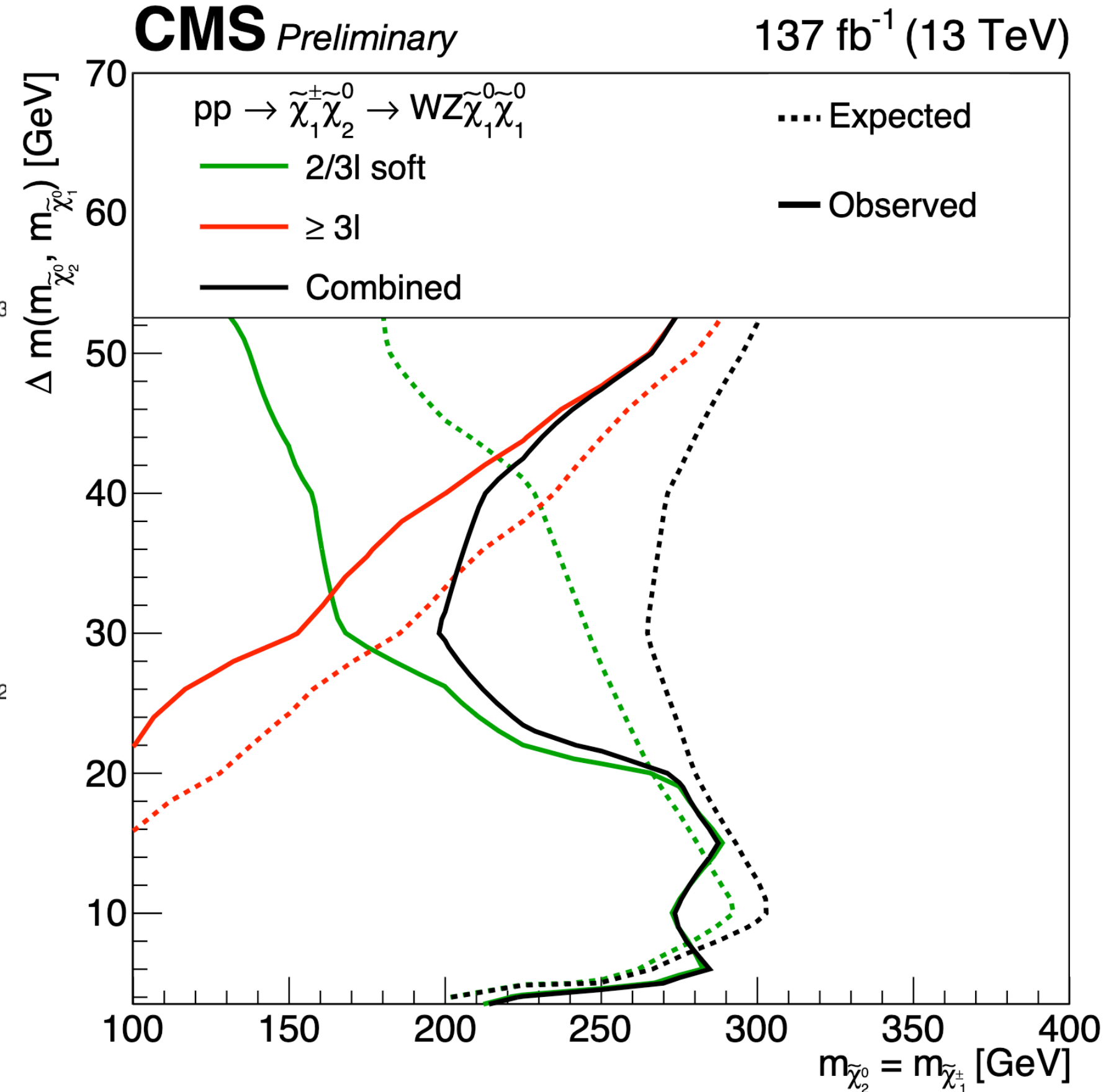
Combination discussed in SUSY2023
talk from Pablo Matorras-Cuevas

EWK SUSY with (soft) leptons

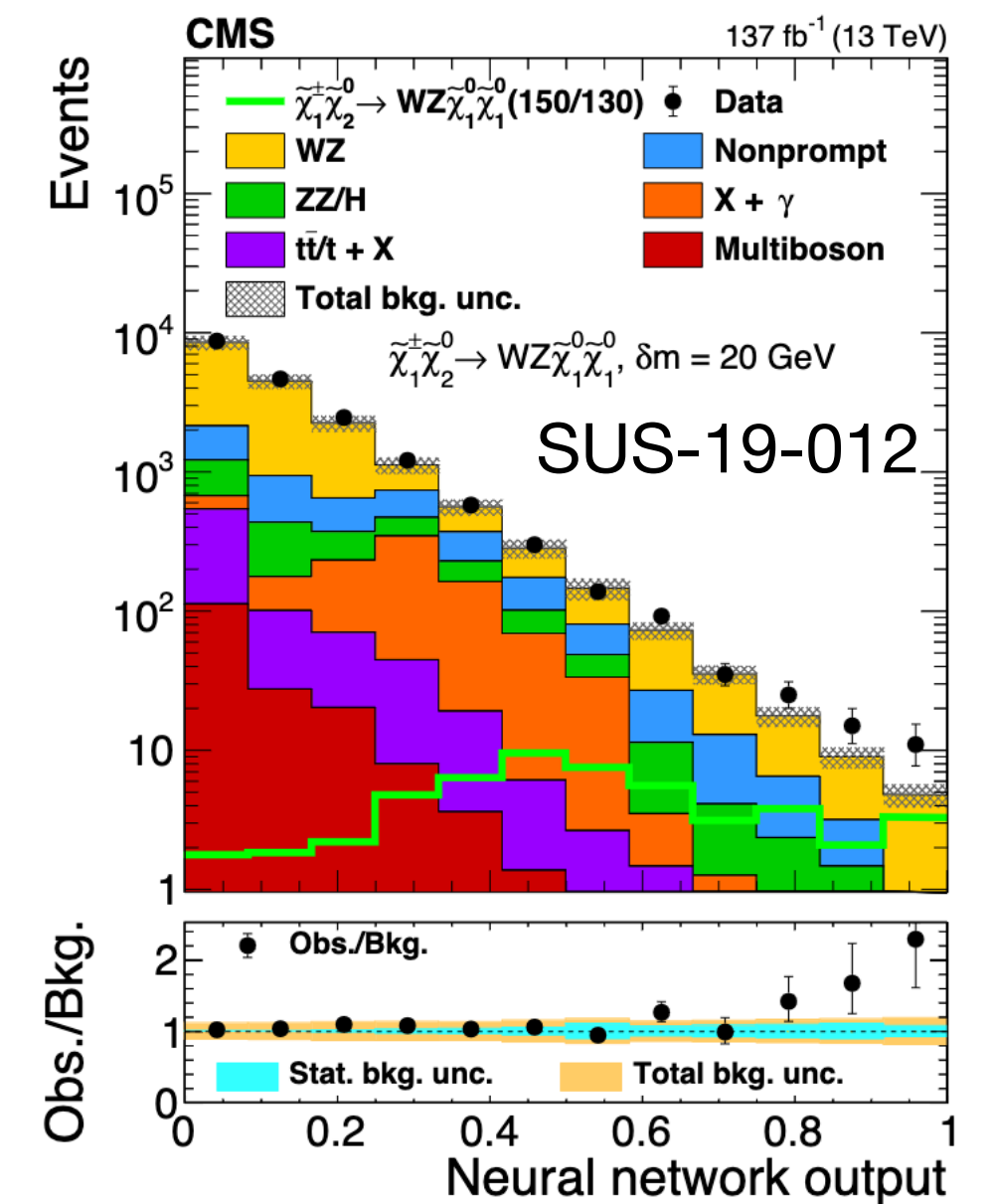
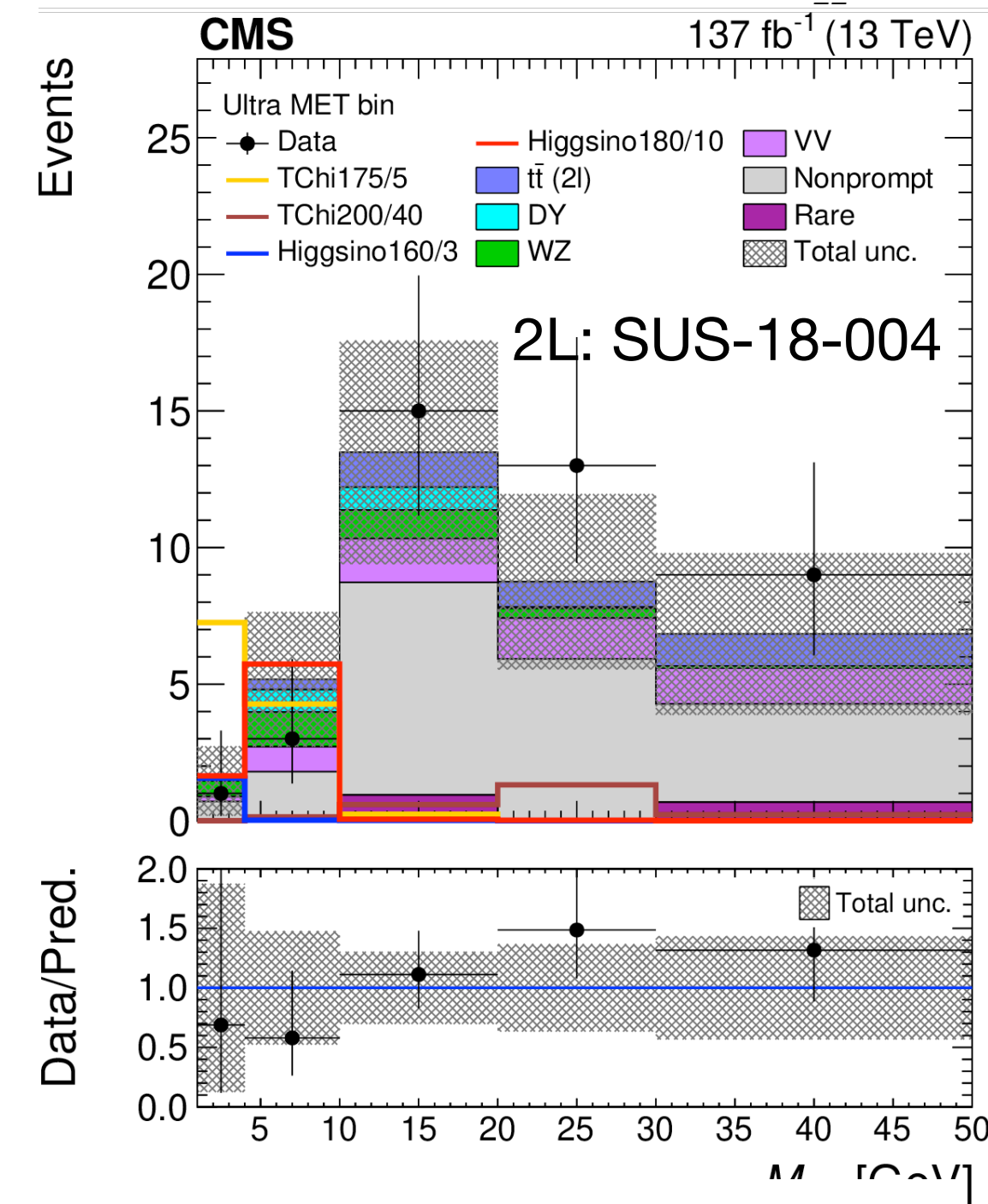
SUS-21-008 combination



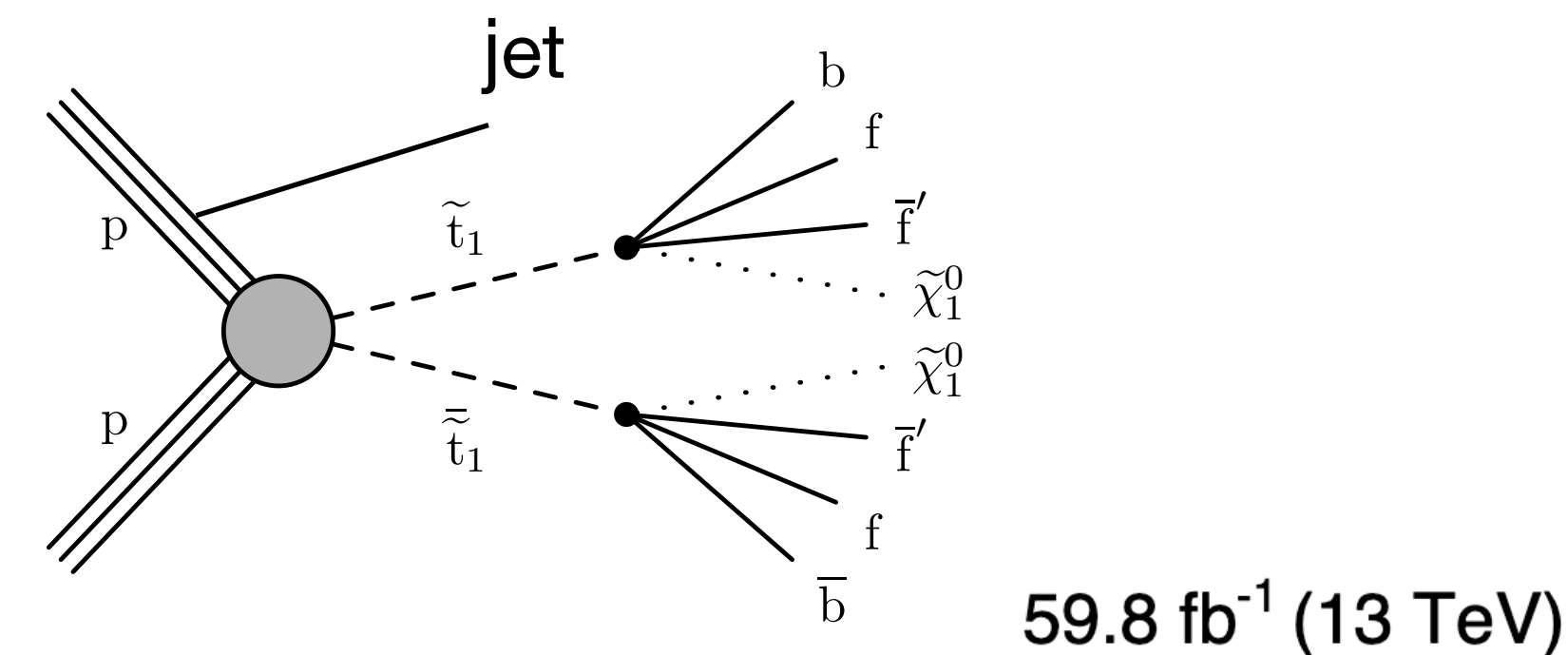
CMS Preliminary



Weakened observed limit in the range $\Delta m \sim 30$ GeV falls in region of maximum complementarity between the $2\ell/3\ell(\text{soft})$ and $n_\ell \geq 3$ analyses



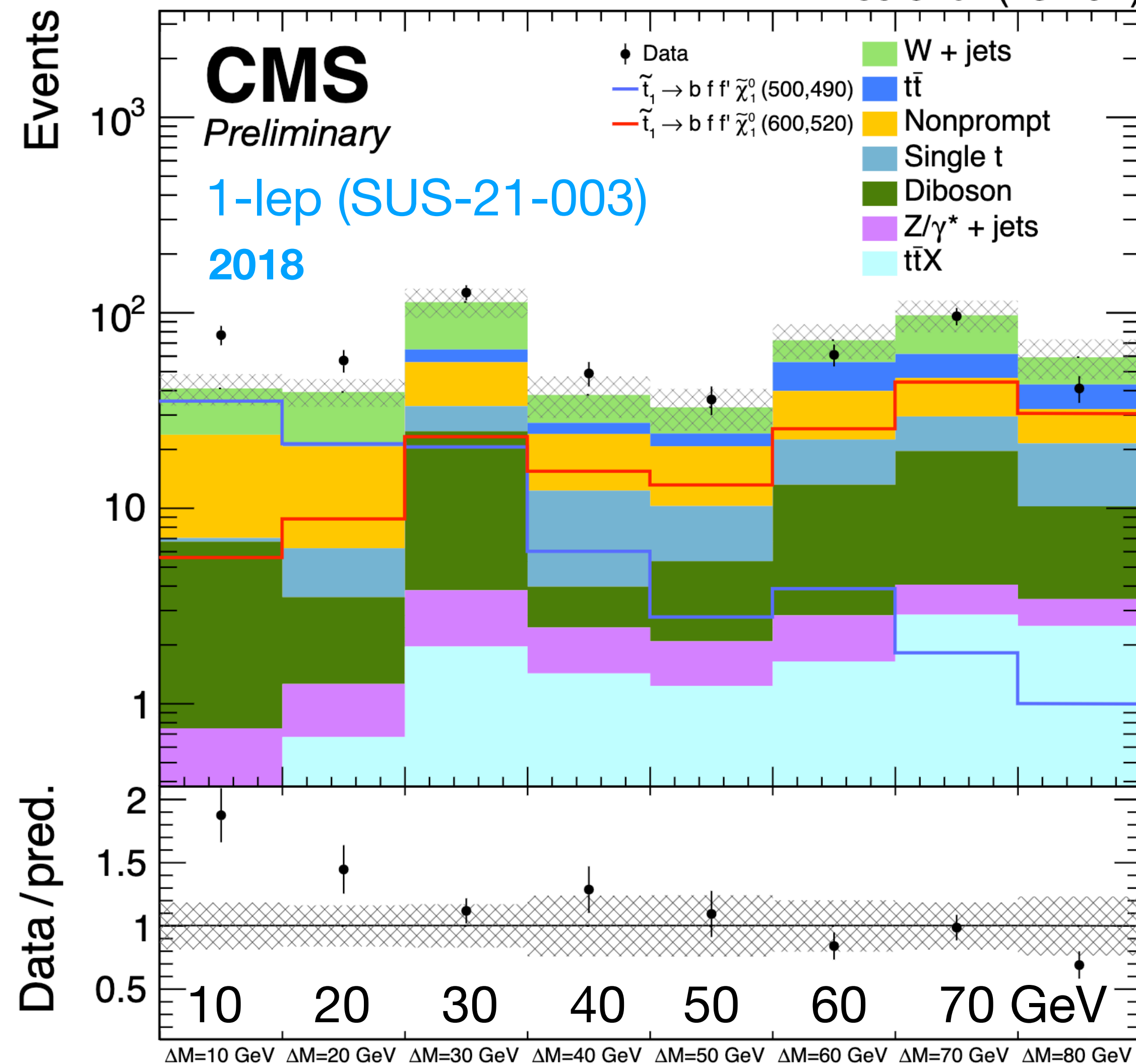
Top squark searches



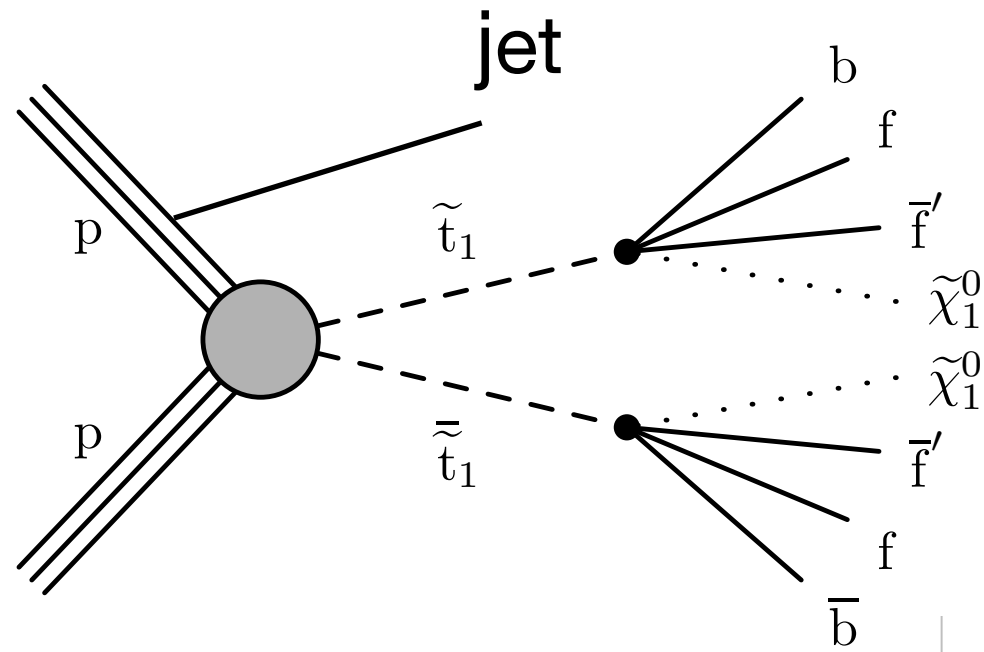
Analyses targeting compressed region $m(\tilde{t}) - \tilde{\chi}_1^0 < m_W$

- Stop decays to 4 fermions
- **0-lep**, (SUS-19-010): Search for top squark production in fully-hadronic final states [at 13 TeV]
 - Dedicated soft b-tagging ($p_T > 20$ GeV), also count number of displaced vertices
 - Leading jet with $p_T > 100$ GeV non b-tagged - selects ISR jet
- **1-lep**, e or μ (SUS-21-003): Search for top squarks in the four-body decay mode with single lepton final states [at 13 TeV]
 - Loose pre-selection: drop b-tagging cuts
 - Employ **8 BDT event classifiers**, 1 for each $\Delta m(\tilde{t}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$
 - Input: b-tagging (scores) as well as event kinematics
 - Optimize for signal mass points $\Delta m = [10, 20, 30, \dots, 80]$ GeV

Backgrounds estimated with data-driven and hybrid data/MC hybrid

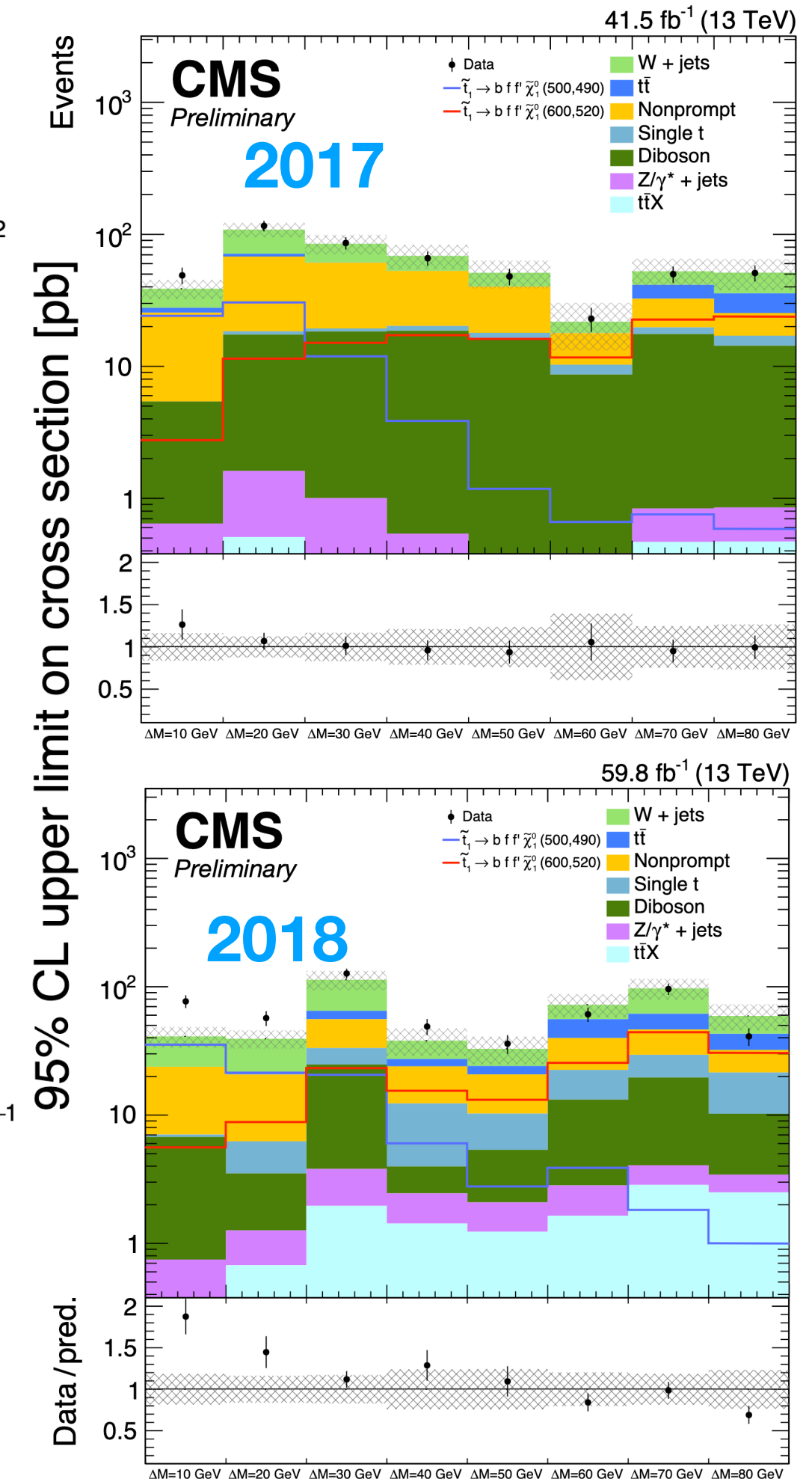
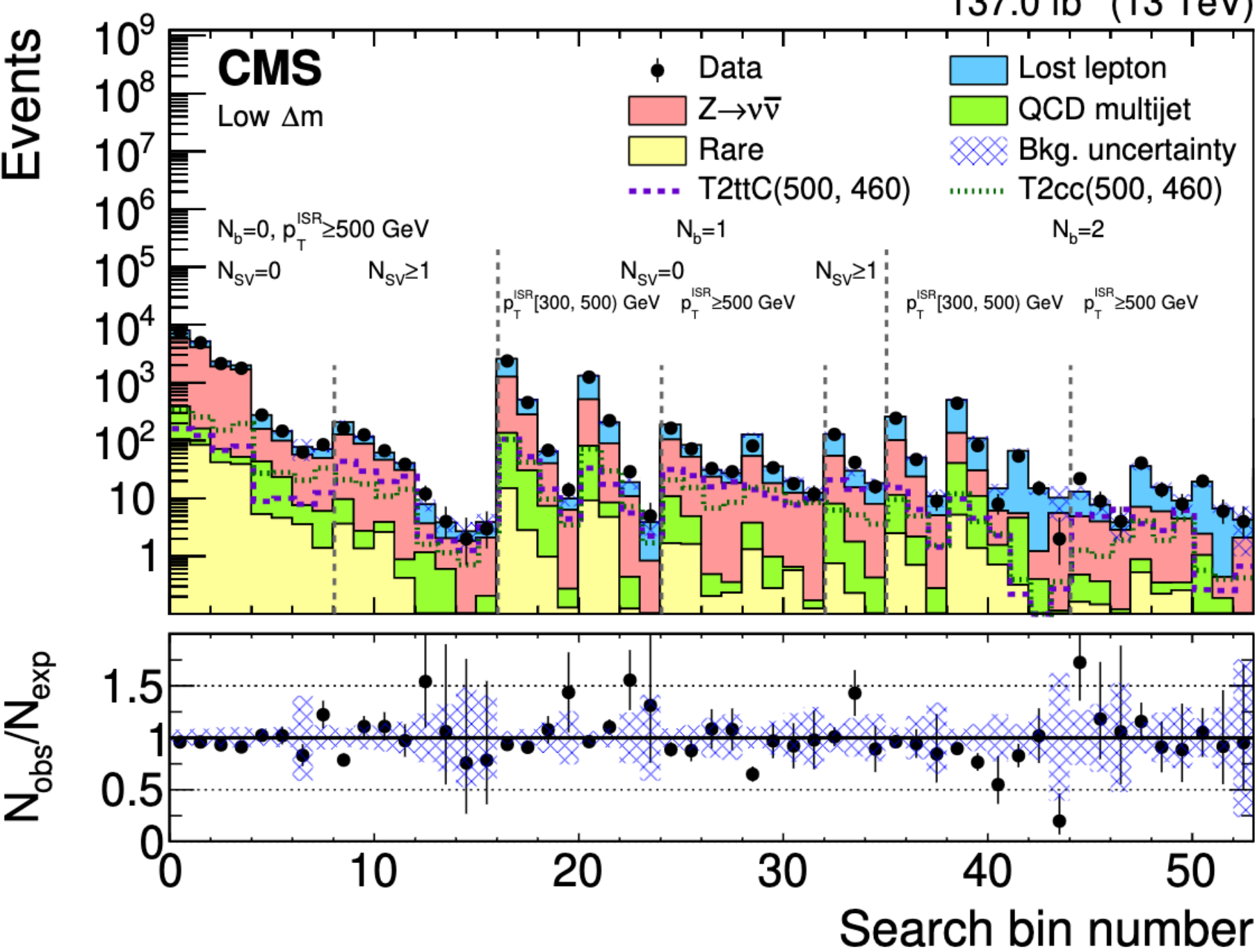
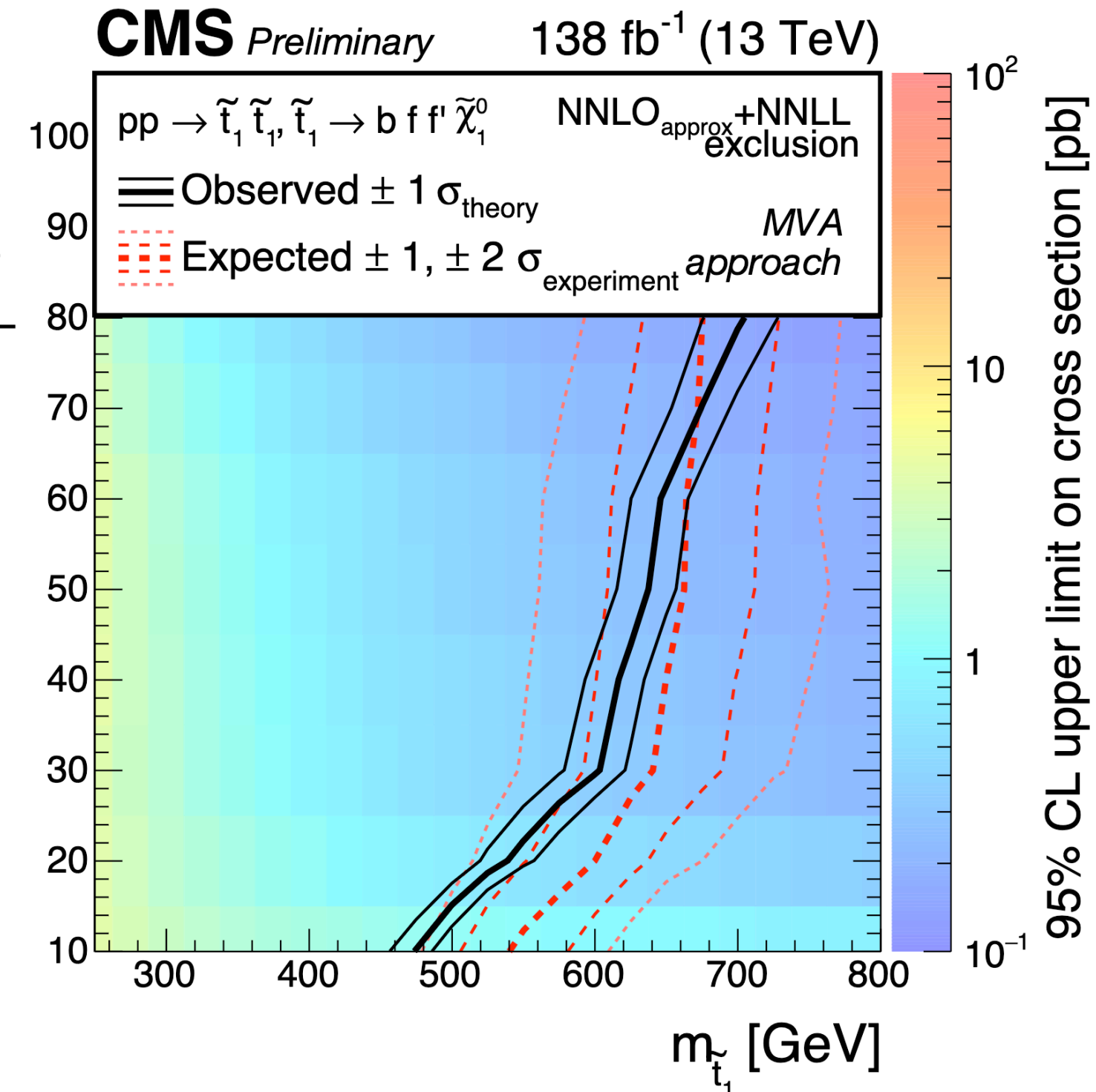
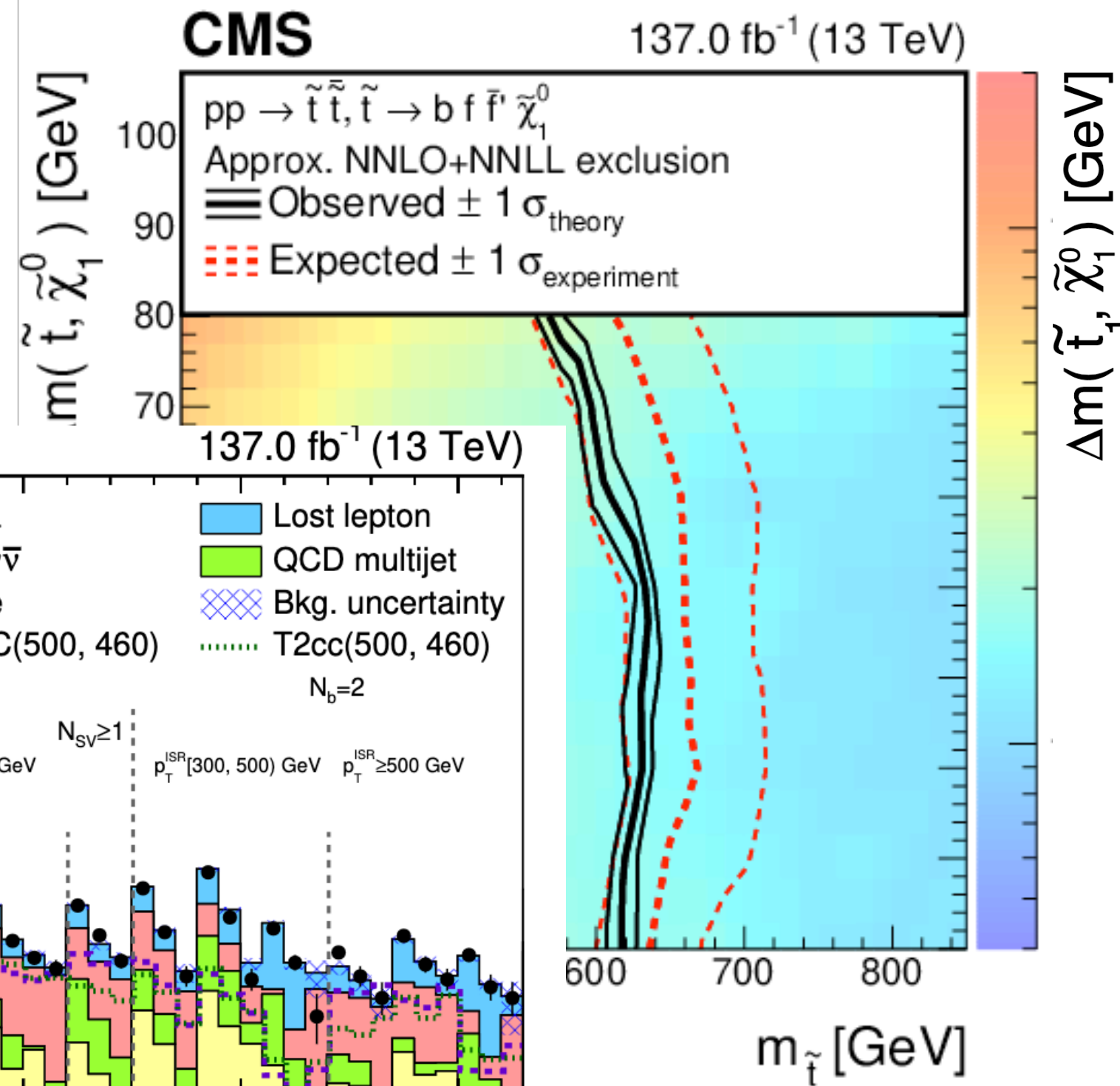


Compressed stop limits



0-lep (SUS-19-010)

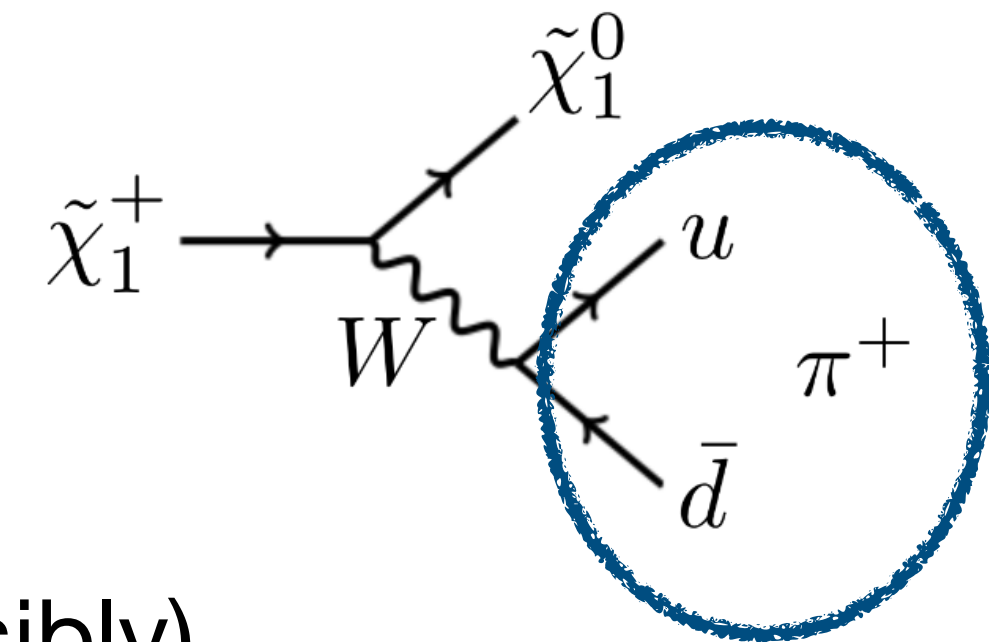
1-lep (SUS-21-003)



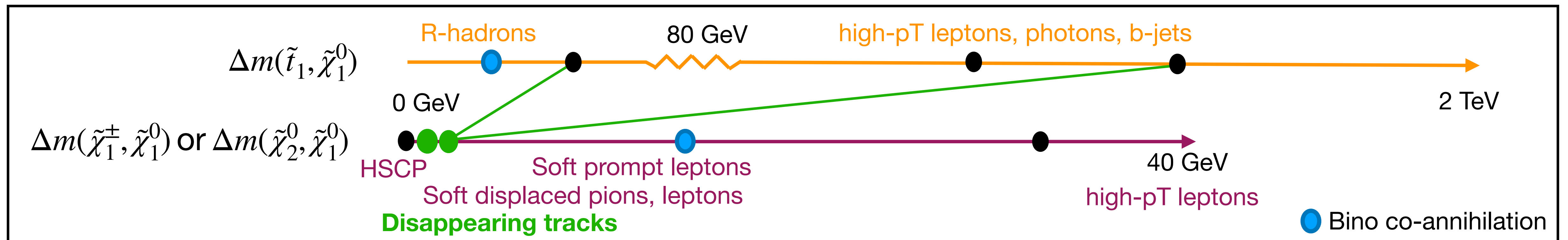
No evidence of new physics reported
2016: 0.7σ ; 2017: 1.1σ ; 2018: 2.9σ

Ultra compressed SUSY

- For pure wino or higgsino LSPs, EWKino mass difference fall in the range of a few hundred MeV
- This gives rise to long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_2^0$ (for higgsinos) or $\tilde{\tau}_1$
- For $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$, the dominant decay is to an LSP and soft π^\pm
- How long? Up to 10 cm in the MSSM ($\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ leaves track and decays invisibly)



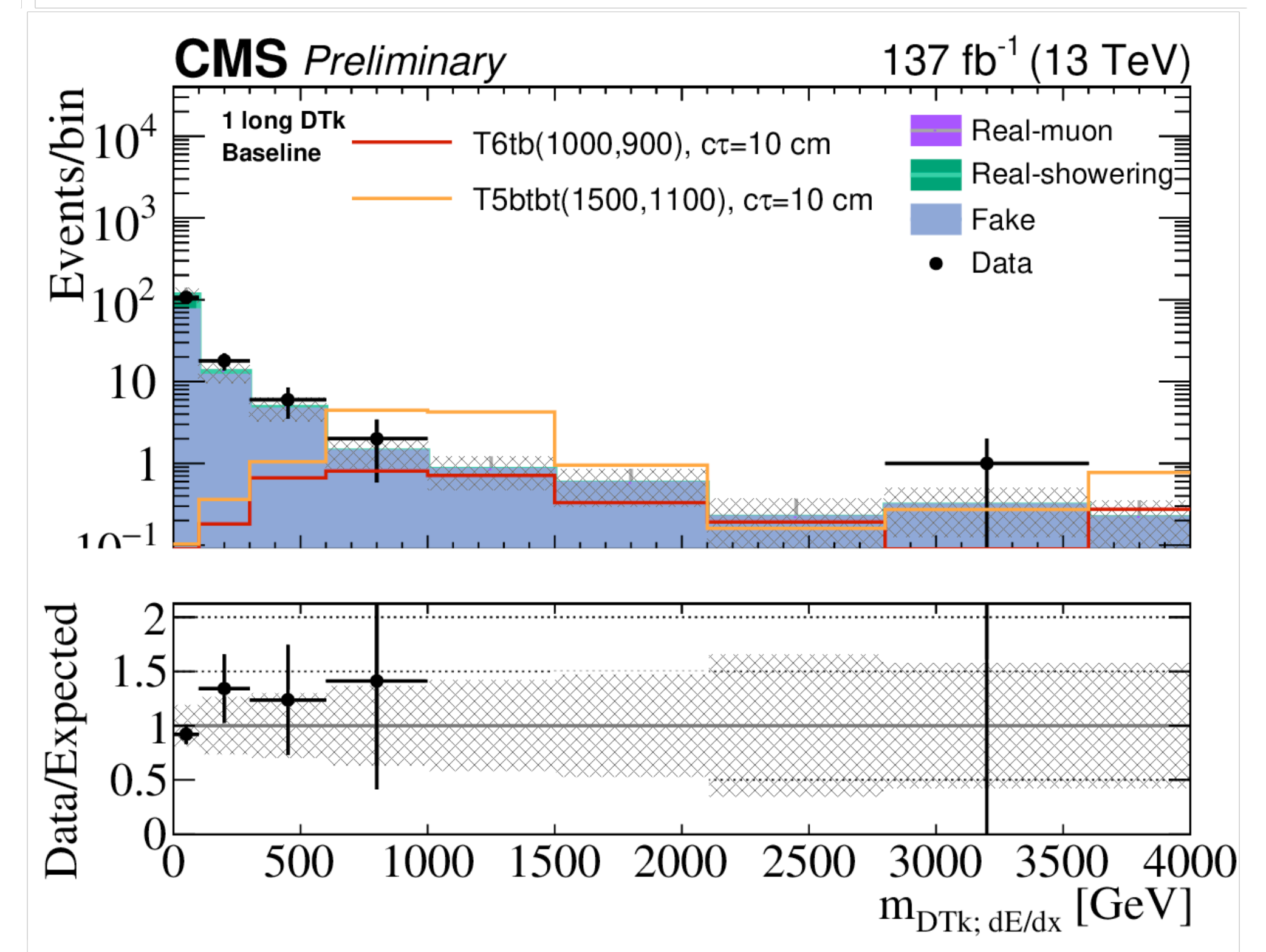
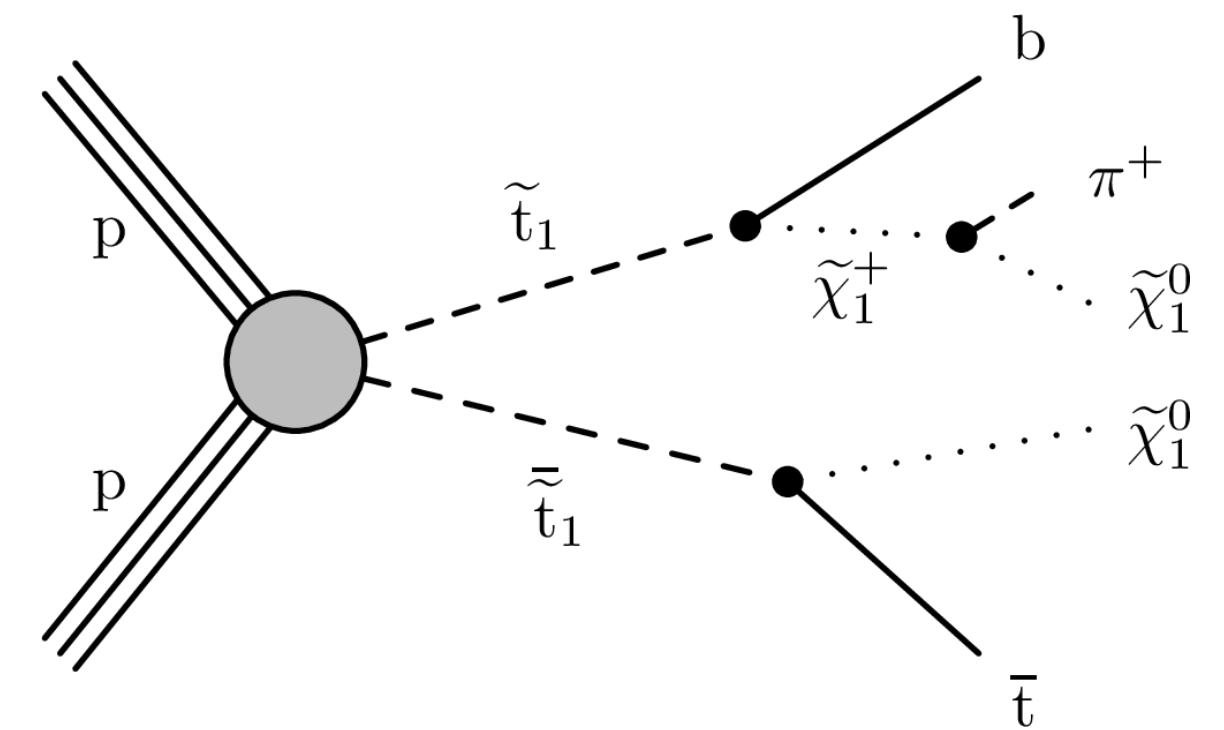
Soft! And (practically) invisible



- Previously Run 2 searches
- 0-lepton
 - [arXiv:2004.05153](#) inclusive search for tracks with at least 2 missing outer hits; [arXiv:2103.01290](#): search based on MT2 variable in final

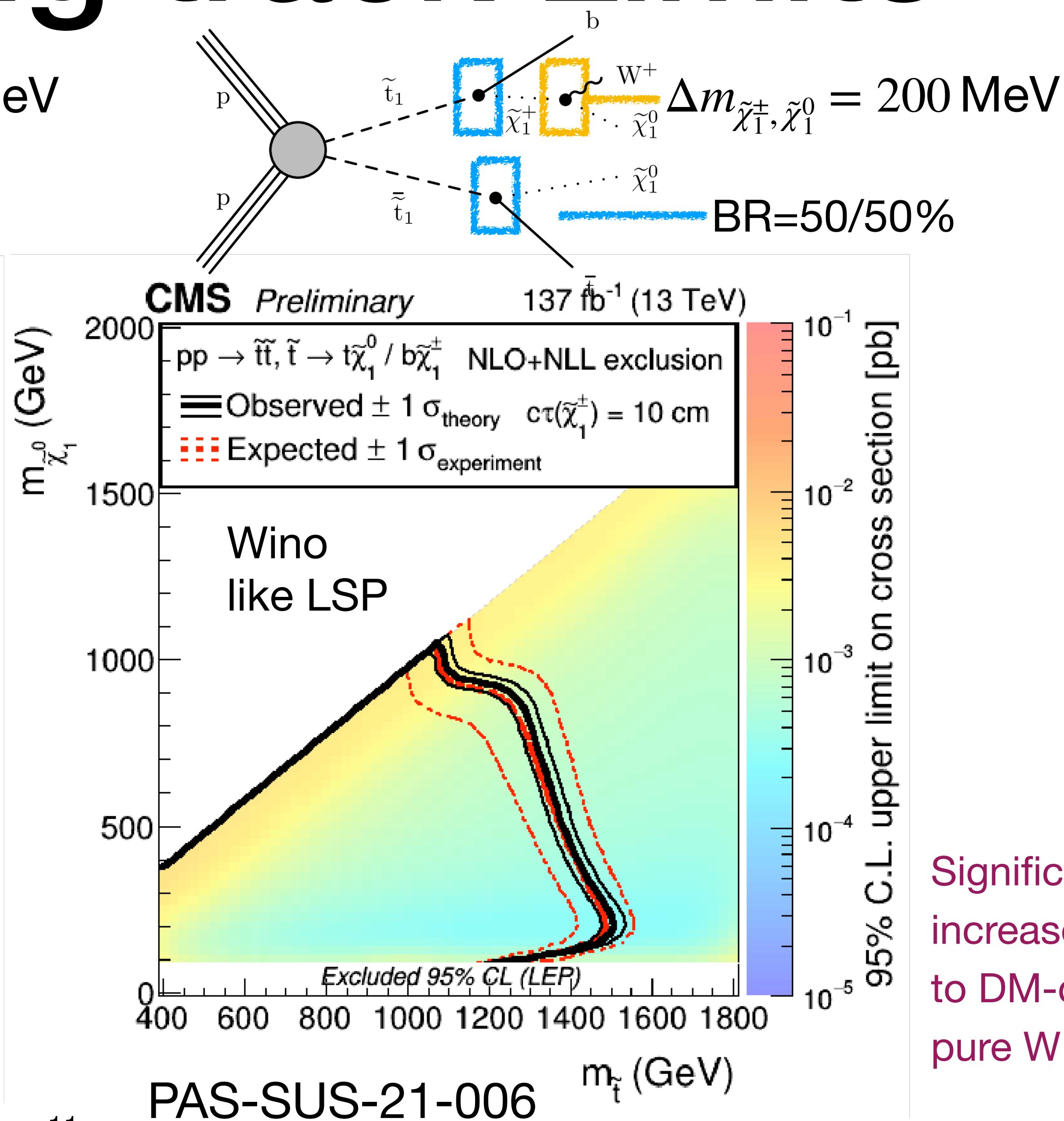
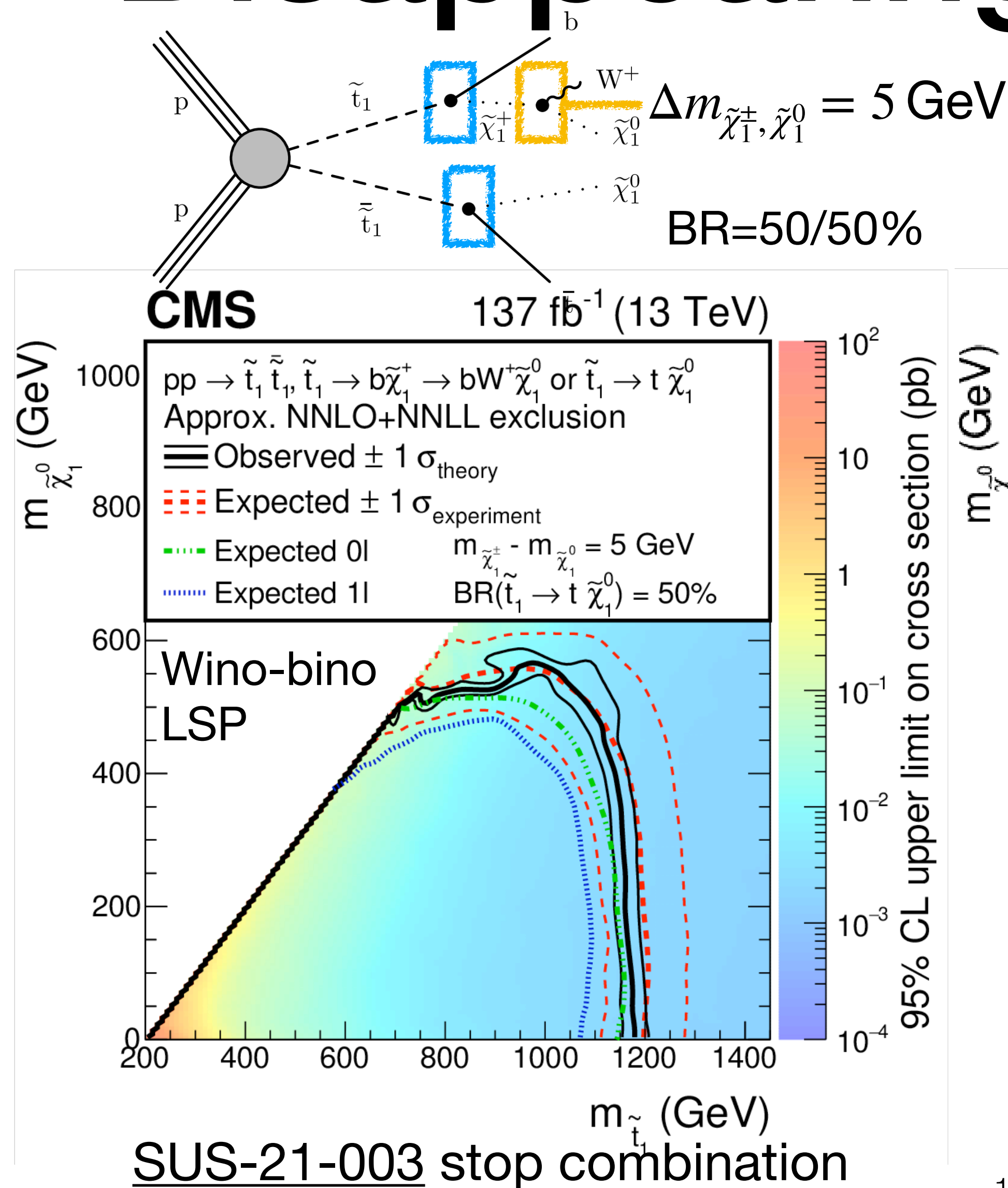
Disappearing tracks

- 0-lepton, 1-lepton (e or μ)
- **SUS-21-006:** Search for supersymmetry in final states with disappearing tracks in proton-proton collisions at 13 TeV (PAS, 24 May 2023)
- Muons, electrons with $p_T > 40$ GeV
- Machine learning-based disappearing chargino tagger reject fake tracks and mis-reconstructed particles
- Binning in
 - $n_\mu + n_e = 0, \geq 1$
 - jet multiplicity [1-2, ≥ 3]
 - B-tagged jet multiplicity [0, ≥ 1]
 - dE/dx energy loss of particles, derived mass
 - Categories
 - short track (~ 8 cm), long track (~ 200 cm), ≥ 2 tracks



Background estimation based on all data-driven methods

Disappearing track Limits



Significant increases in reach to DM-consistent pure WIMP states

Summary

- CMS searches continue to probe challenging compressed spectrum
- Parameter space meaningfully constrained, numerous blind spots covered, few tantalising hints?
- SUSY models continue to guide the development of new powerful objects and selection criteria
- Reason for excitement for Runs 3 and 4 - compressed searches will benefit from new techniques and luminosity
- Let's leave no stone unturned!

