

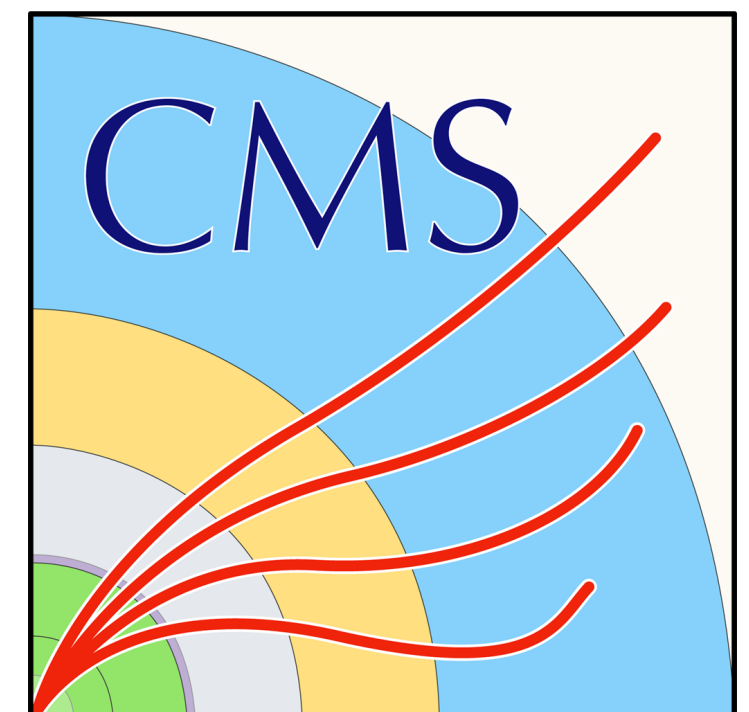
General Searches For Compressed SUSY With the CMS Detector

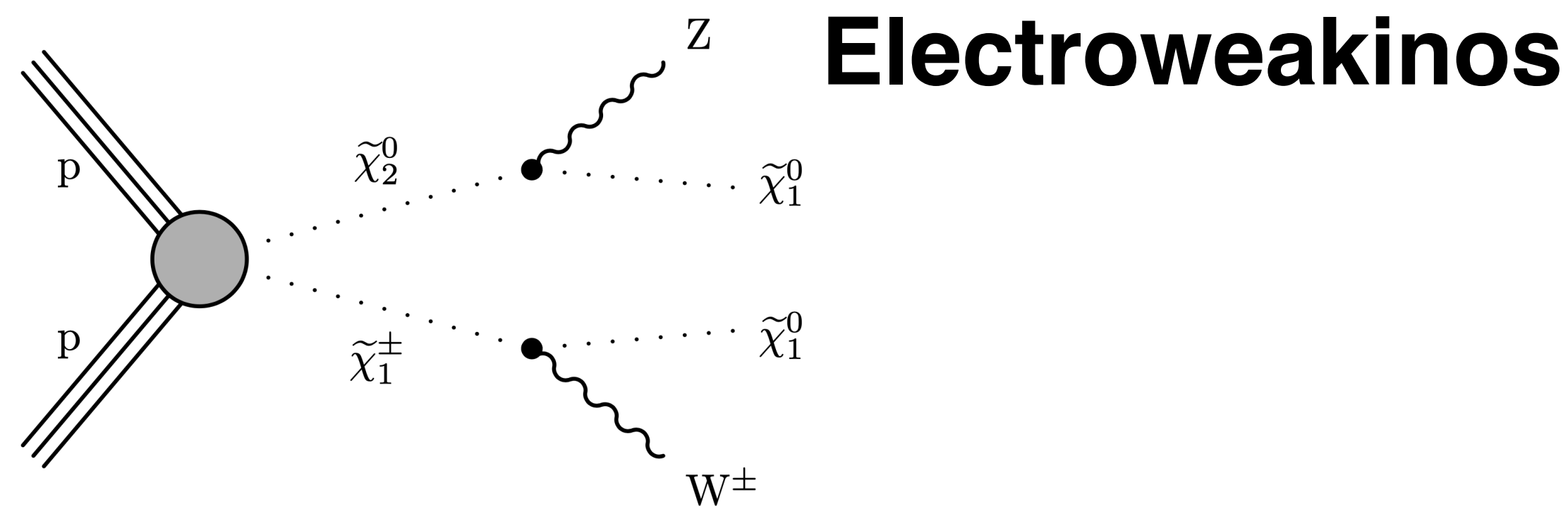
Andrés Abreu

**On Behalf of the CMS Collaboration
University Of Kansas**

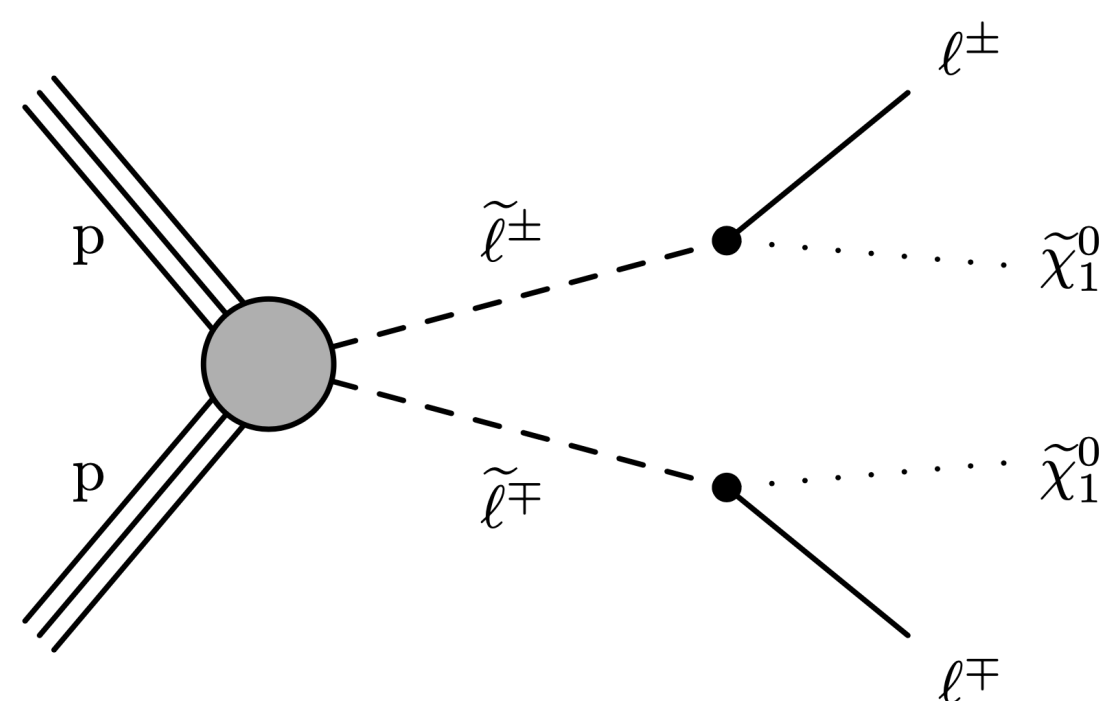


**SUSY2024 Conference
Thursday, June 13 2024**

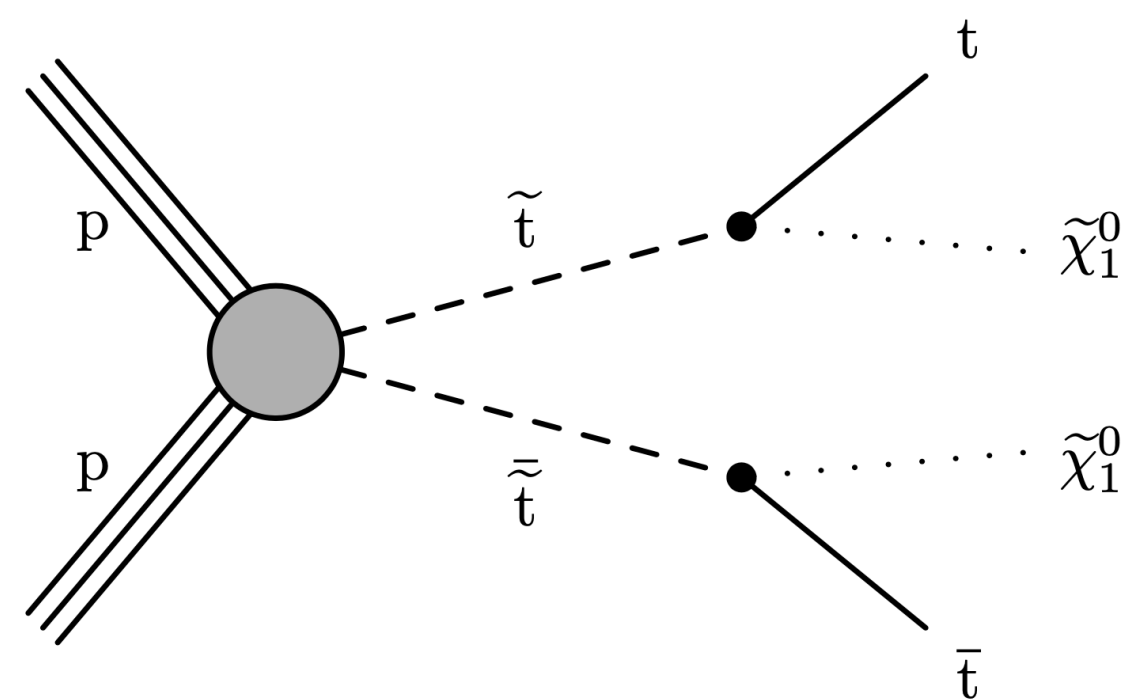




Sleptons



Top Squarks



◦ Searches for **compressed SUSY** at the electroweak scale:

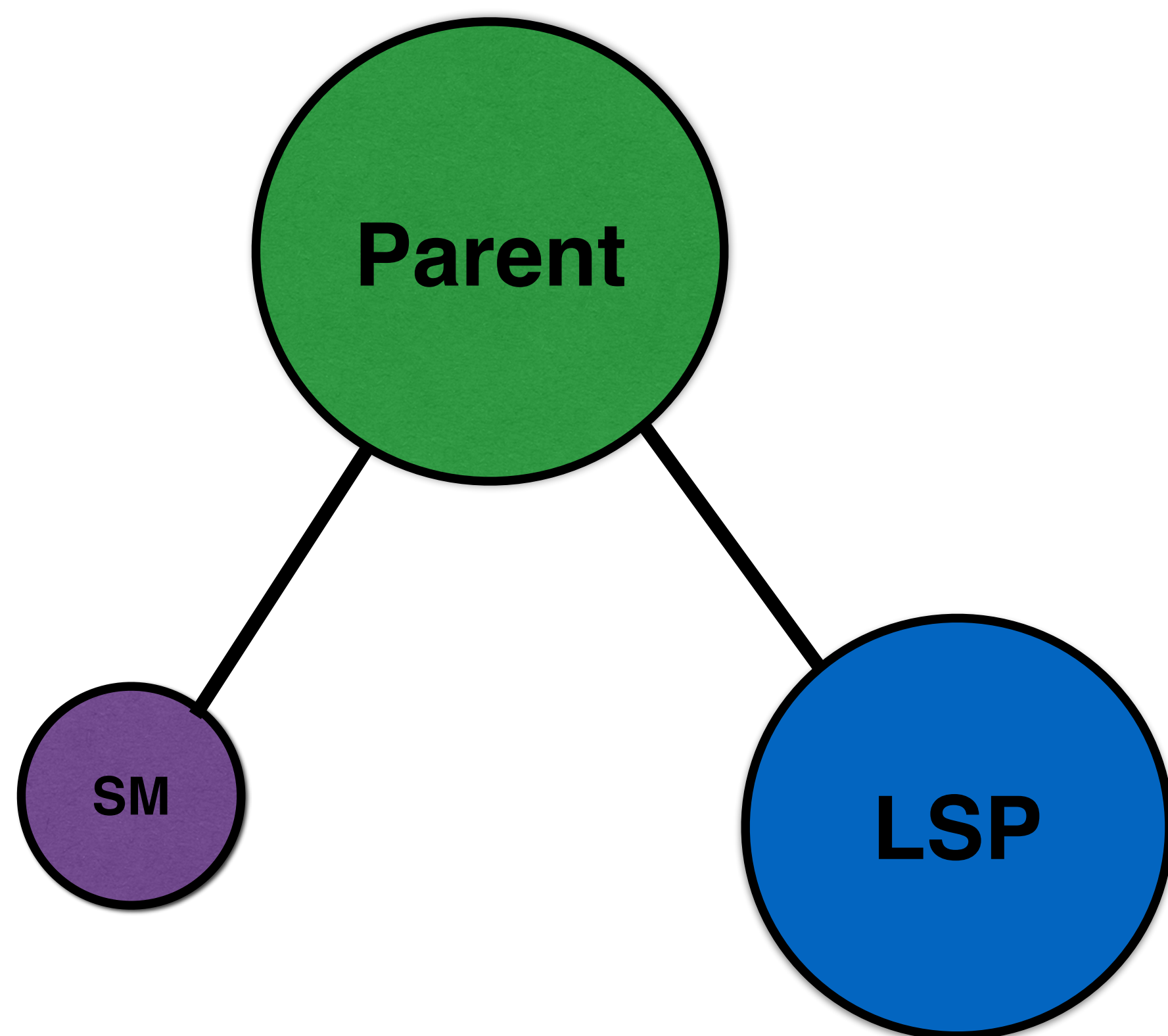
- **Small Δm between parent sparticle and LSP** is well-motivated.

- LSP ($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$) is a viable candidate for **dark matter**.

◦ Compressed SUSY is challenging, with lot of **unexplored phase-space**.

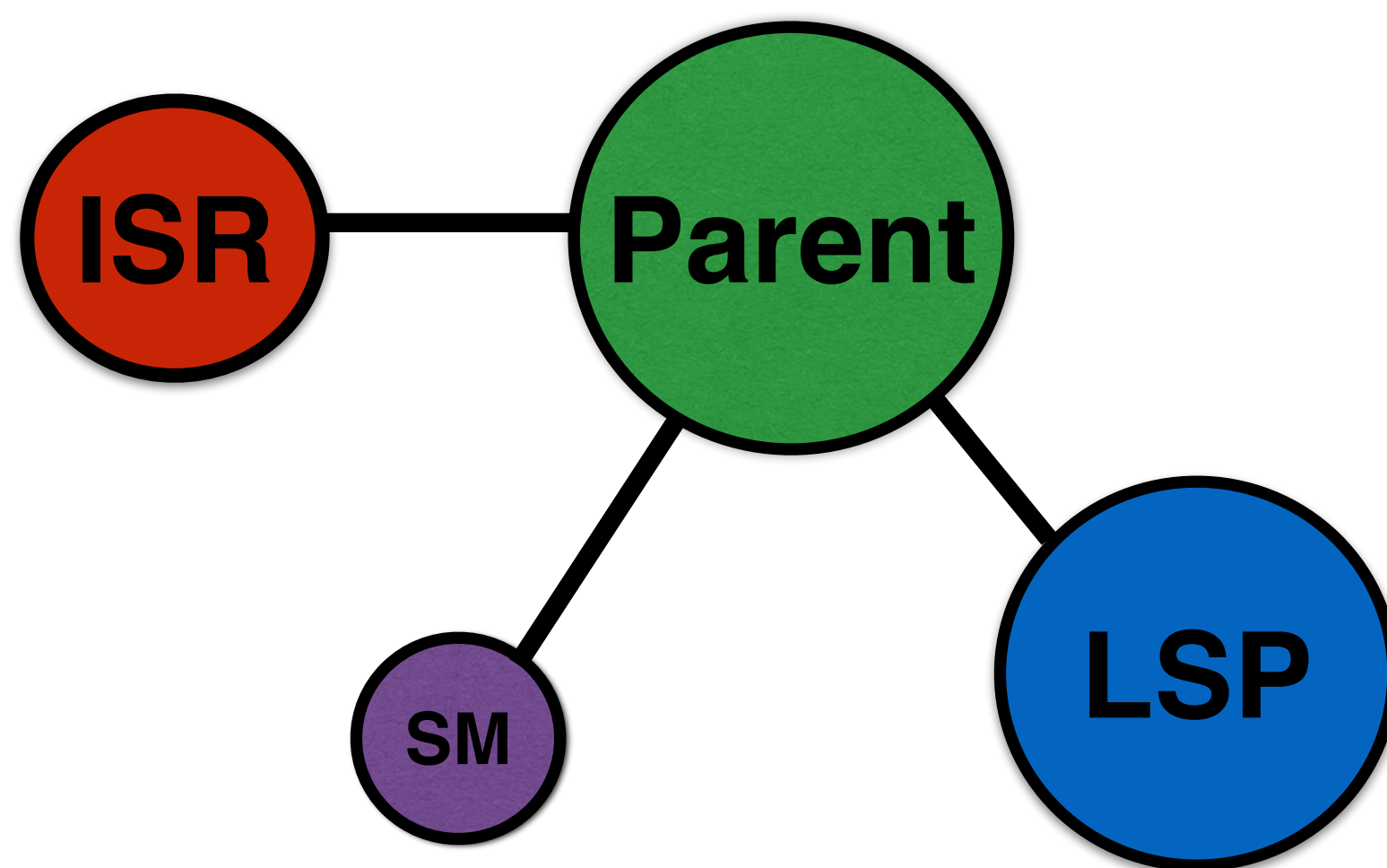
◦ Three different analyses discussed.

- Data obtained during CMS Run II (2016-2018) with Integrated Luminosity of 138 fb^{-1} .
- **Analyses discussed:**
 - Search for top squark production in fully-hadronic final states in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ - <http://arxiv.org/abs/2307.16216>
 - Combined search for electroweak production of winos, binos, higgsinos, and sleptons in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ - <https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.01888>
 - General search for supersymmetric particles with compressed mass spectra in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ (**Currently undergoing approval**).



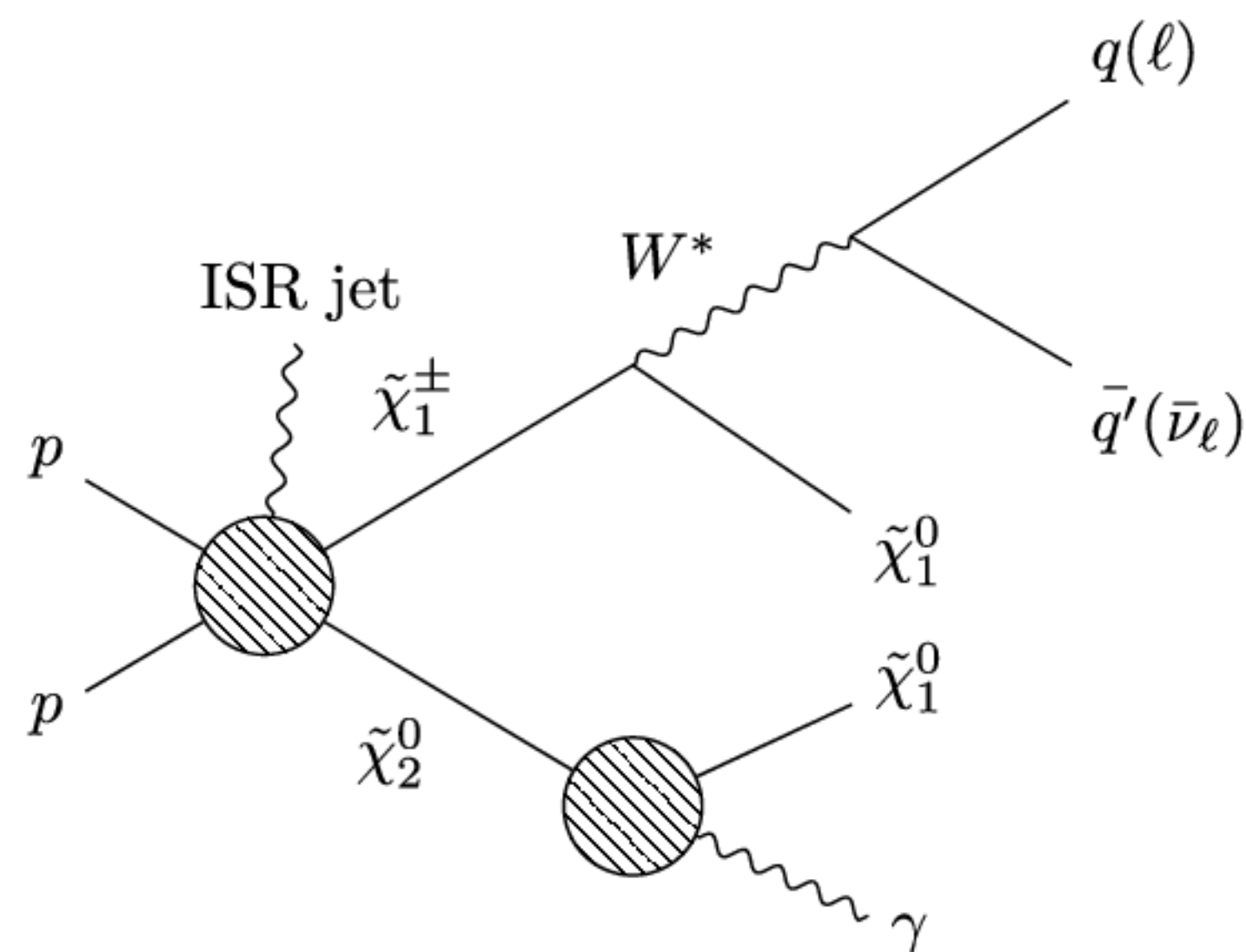
$$M_{NLSP} \sim M_{LSP}$$

- Decay where **Parent sparticle** (electroweakinos, stops and sleptons) and **LSP** are **close in mass**.
- Very **difficult to probe** with traditional methods:
 - **Low-momentum** decay products:
 - Soft **visible particles** and small **missing energy**.
 - Indistinguishable from **SM background**.
- Can use a commonly occurring natural process to overcome these difficulties!

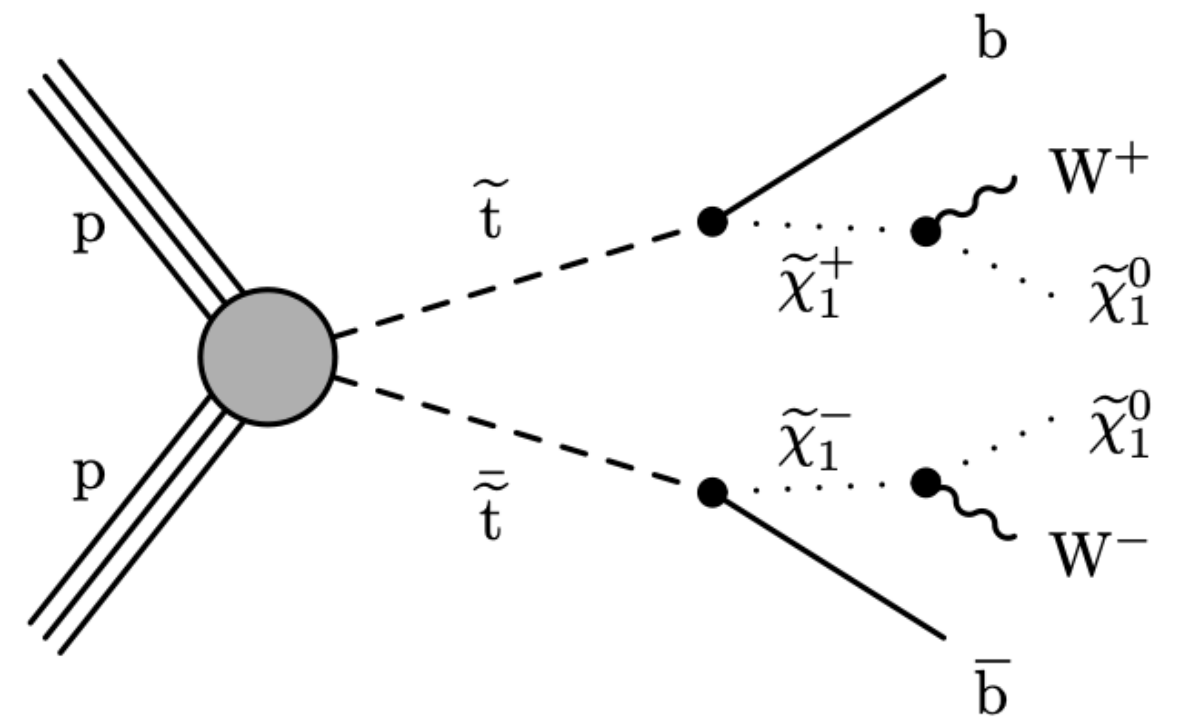


◦ Use events accompanied by jets from **initial-state radiation (ISR)**:

- ISR jets are **very common** at the LHC.
- Recoil from ISR can “**kick**” the system leading to **significant missing energy**.
- **Direct correlation** between p_T^{ISR} and p_T^{LSP} .
- All analyses discussed here include ISR jets (some implicitly).



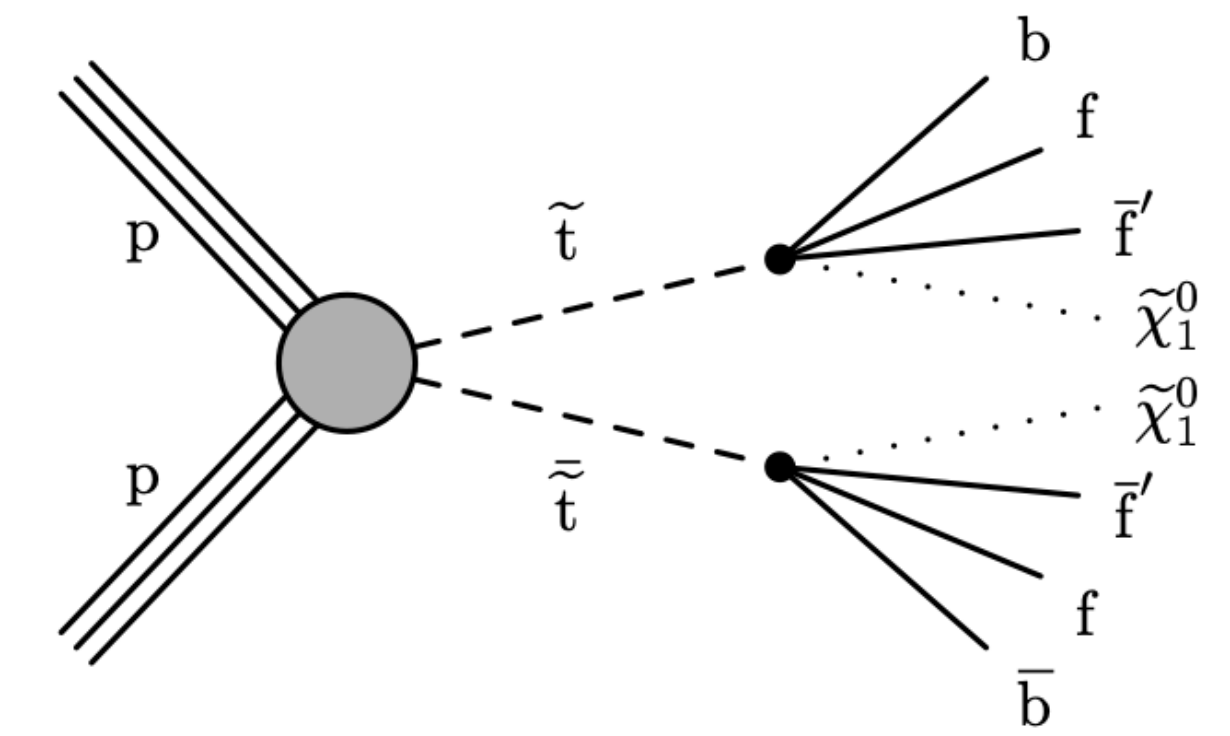
Search For Top Squarks



$$\tilde{t} \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^+$$

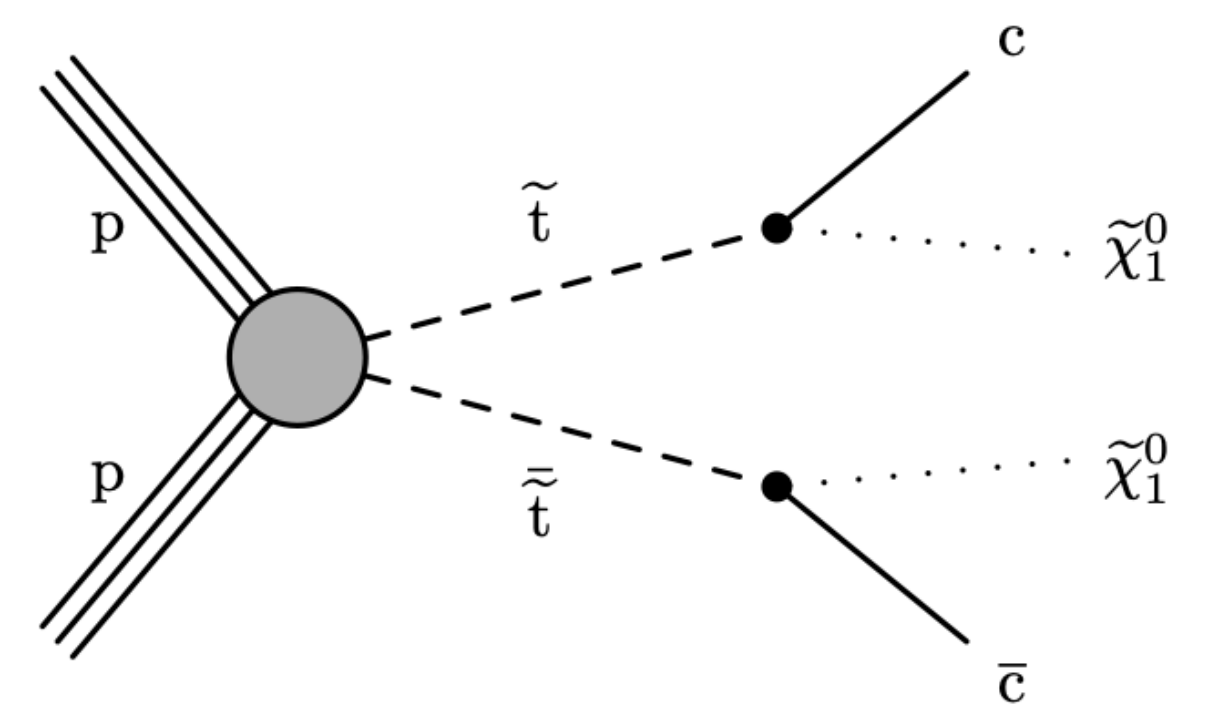
$$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 W^\pm$$

- Models with small $\Delta m(\tilde{t}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ align with dark matter relic density predictions.



$$\tilde{t} \rightarrow b f \bar{f}' \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

- Final State: **Fully-hadronic.**
- Signal regions divided into **low** and high Δm .



$$\tilde{t} \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

Low Δm baseline selection

$$N_t, N_W, N_{res} \quad N_t = N_W = N_{res} = 0$$

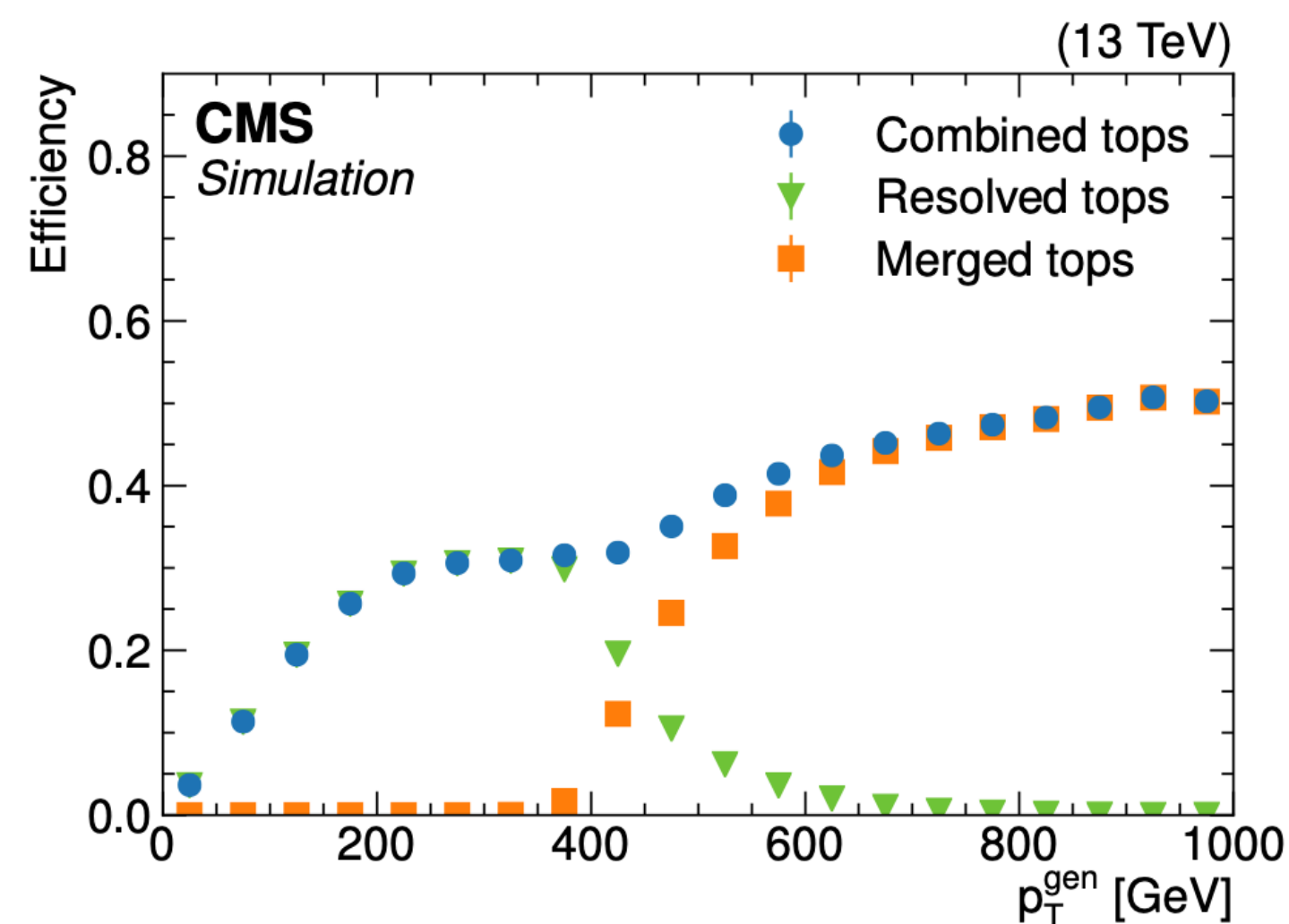
$$m_T^b \quad m_T^b < 175 \text{ GeV (for events with } N_b \geq 1)$$

$$\text{ISR jet} \quad N_j(\text{ISR}) = 1 (R = 0.8), p_T^{\text{ISR}} > 200 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 2.4$$

$$\Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}, j_{\text{ISR}}) > 2$$

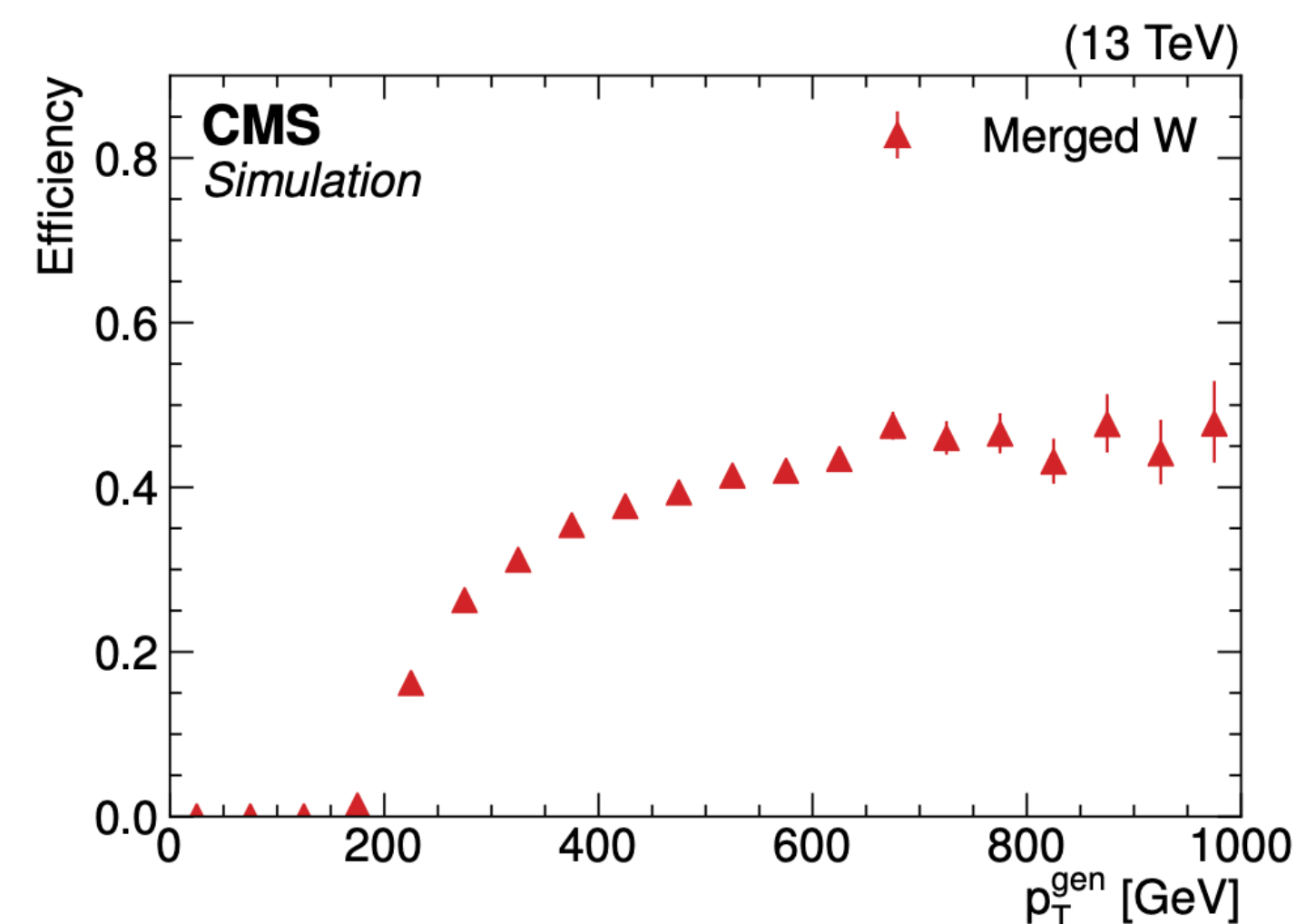
$$p_T^{\text{miss}} \quad p_T^{\text{miss}} / \sqrt{H_T} > 10 \sqrt{\text{GeV}}$$

SUS-19-010
[arXiv:2103.01290](https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.01290)

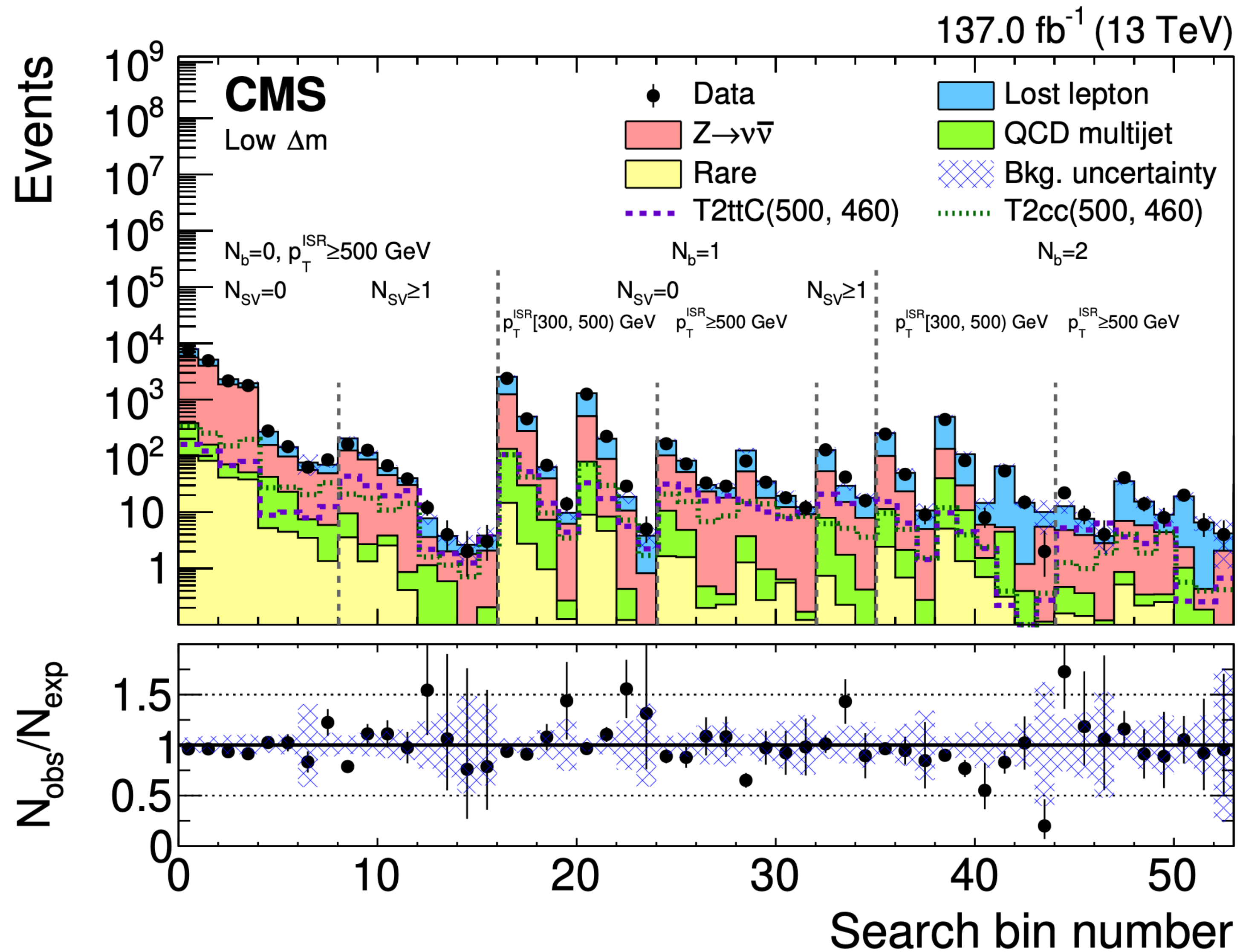


◦ Targets models where $\Delta m(\tilde{t}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) < m_W$:

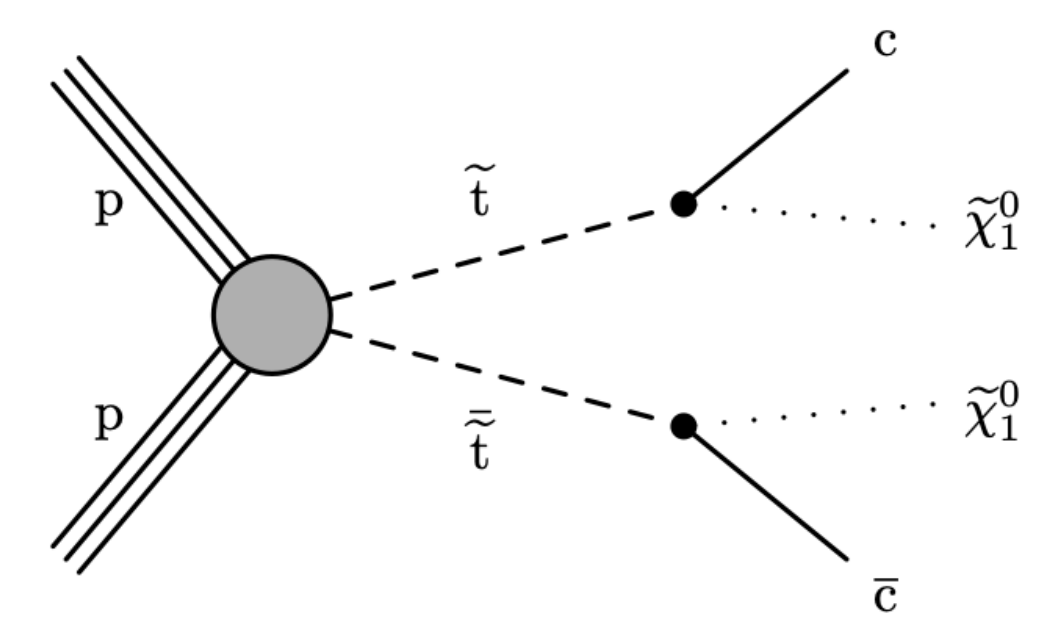
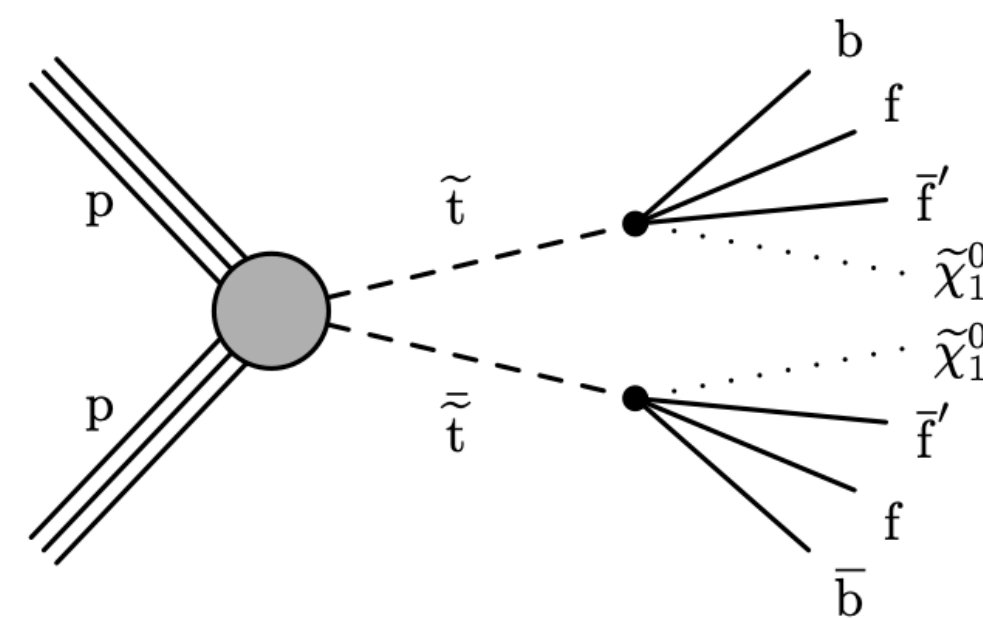
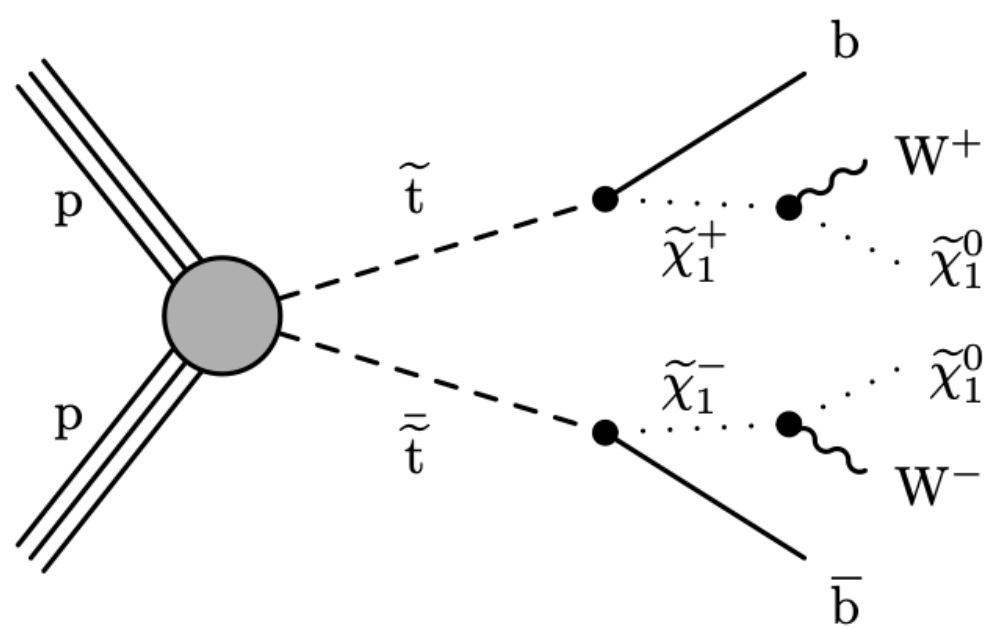
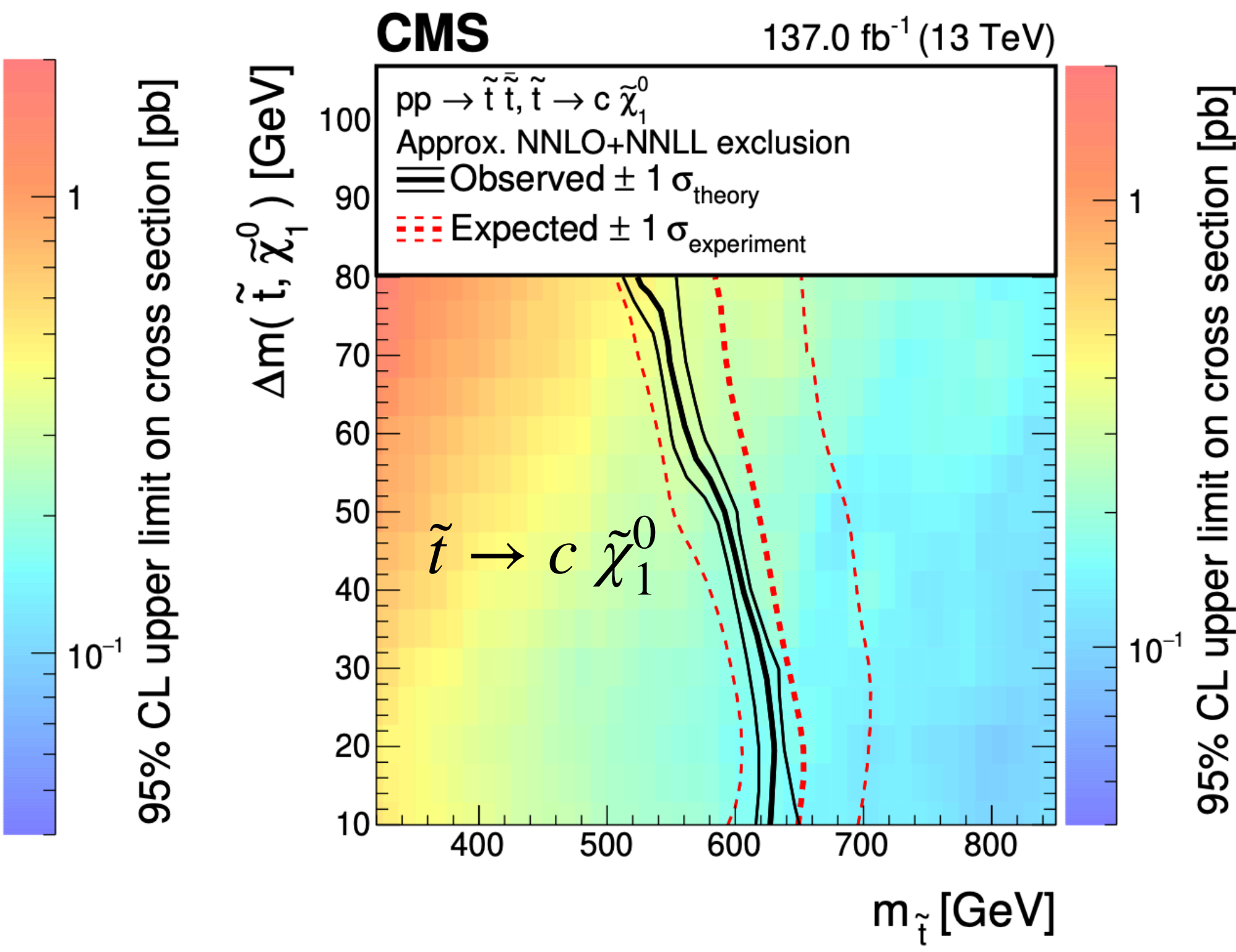
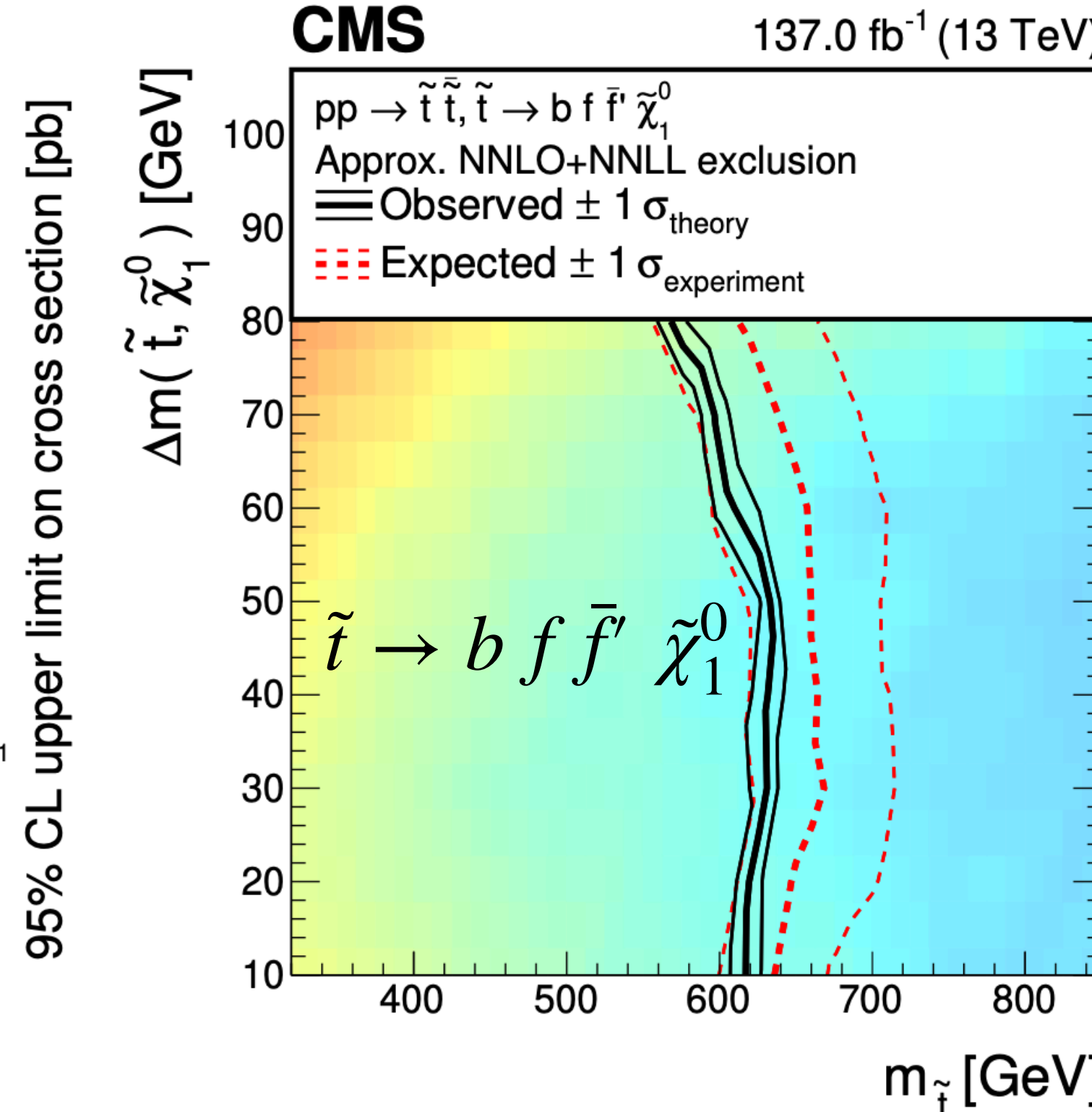
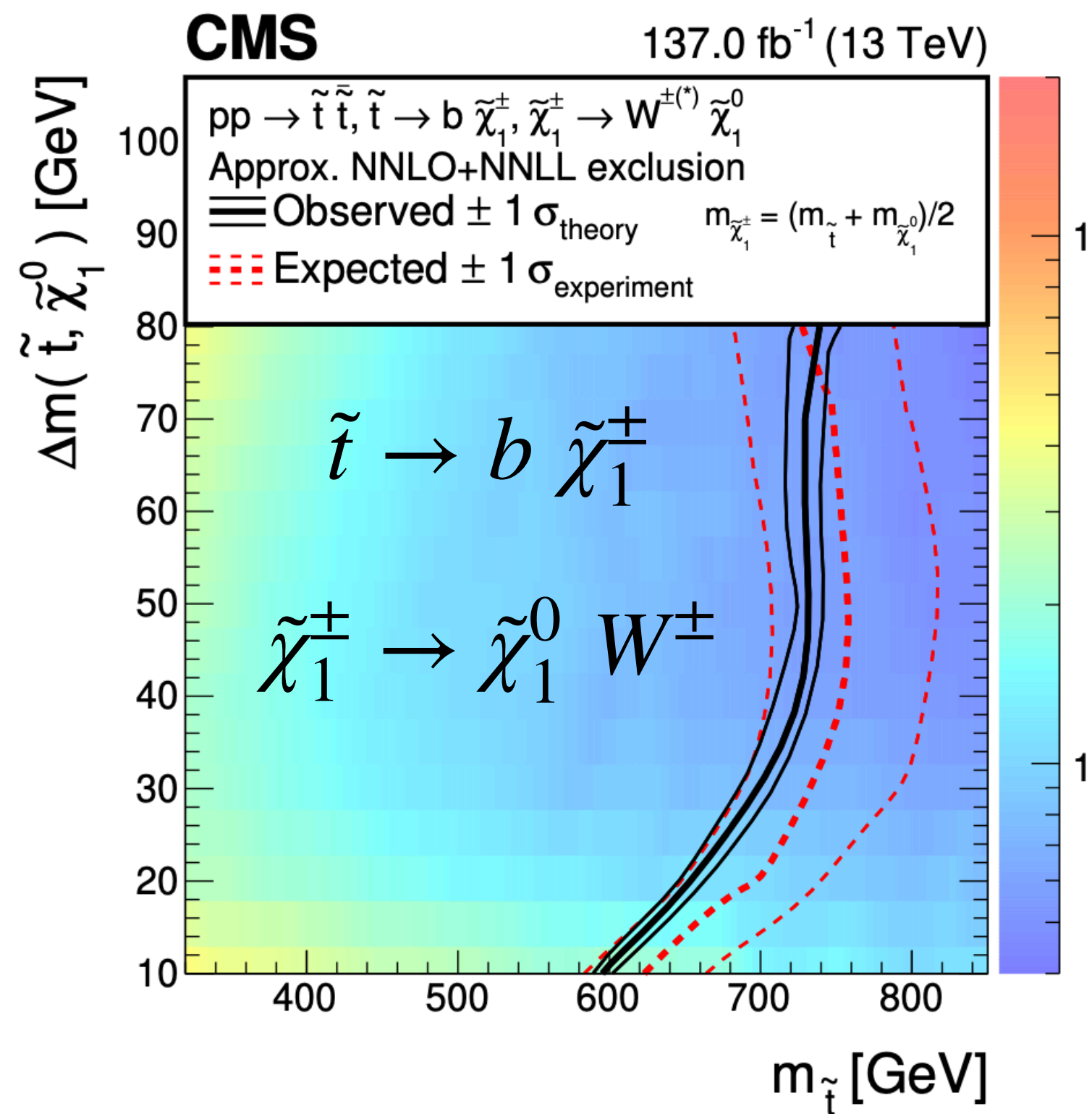
- Events with ISR identified from large jets must **fail the b-tagging ID**.
- Uses W and top-tagger to **veto events with on-shell W bosons and top quark jets**.
- Specialized algorithm for identifying **soft b-quarks** ($p_T < 20$ GeV).
- 53/183 search bins sensitive to the low Δm region.



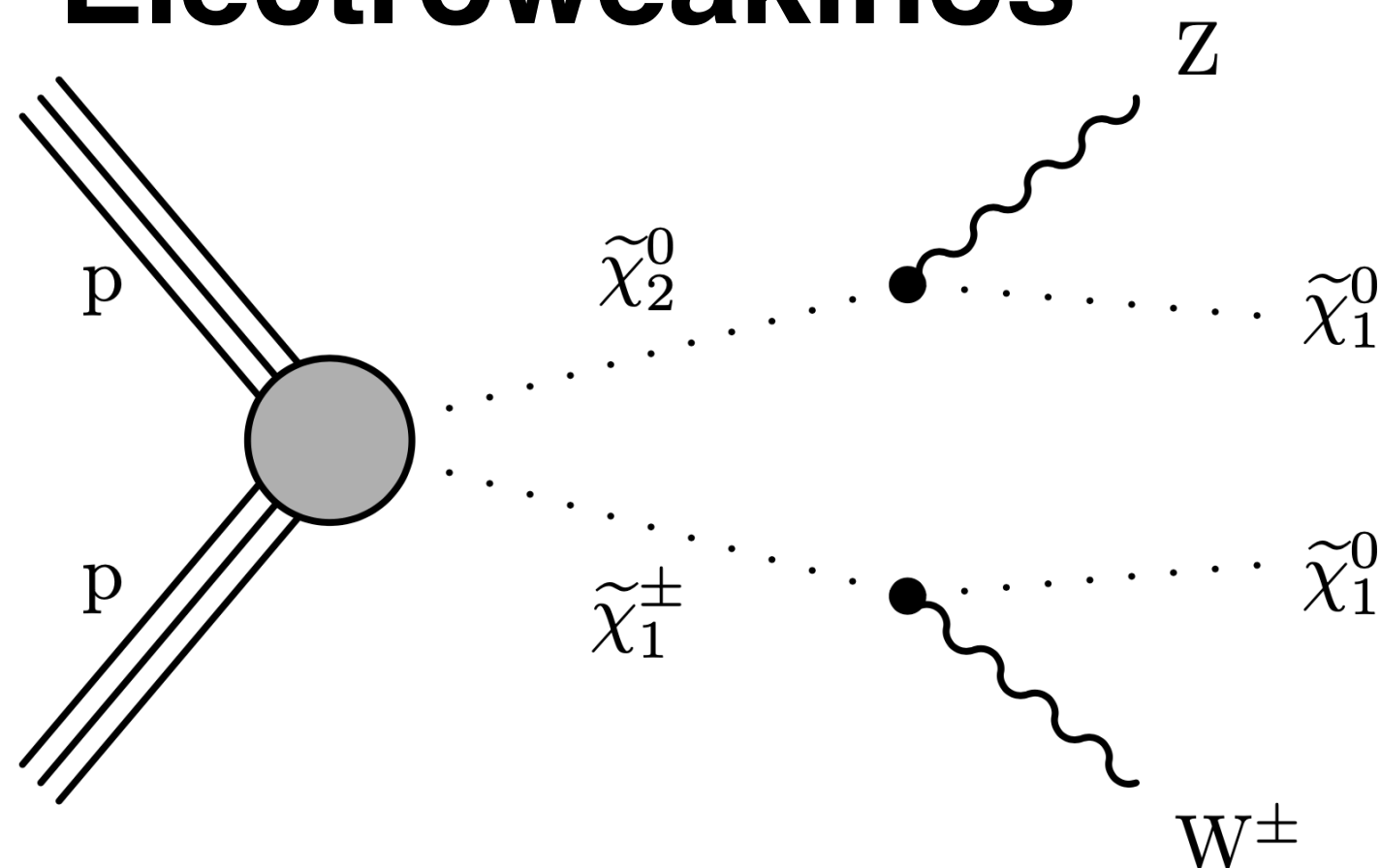
Search for Top Squarks: Low Δm Search Regions



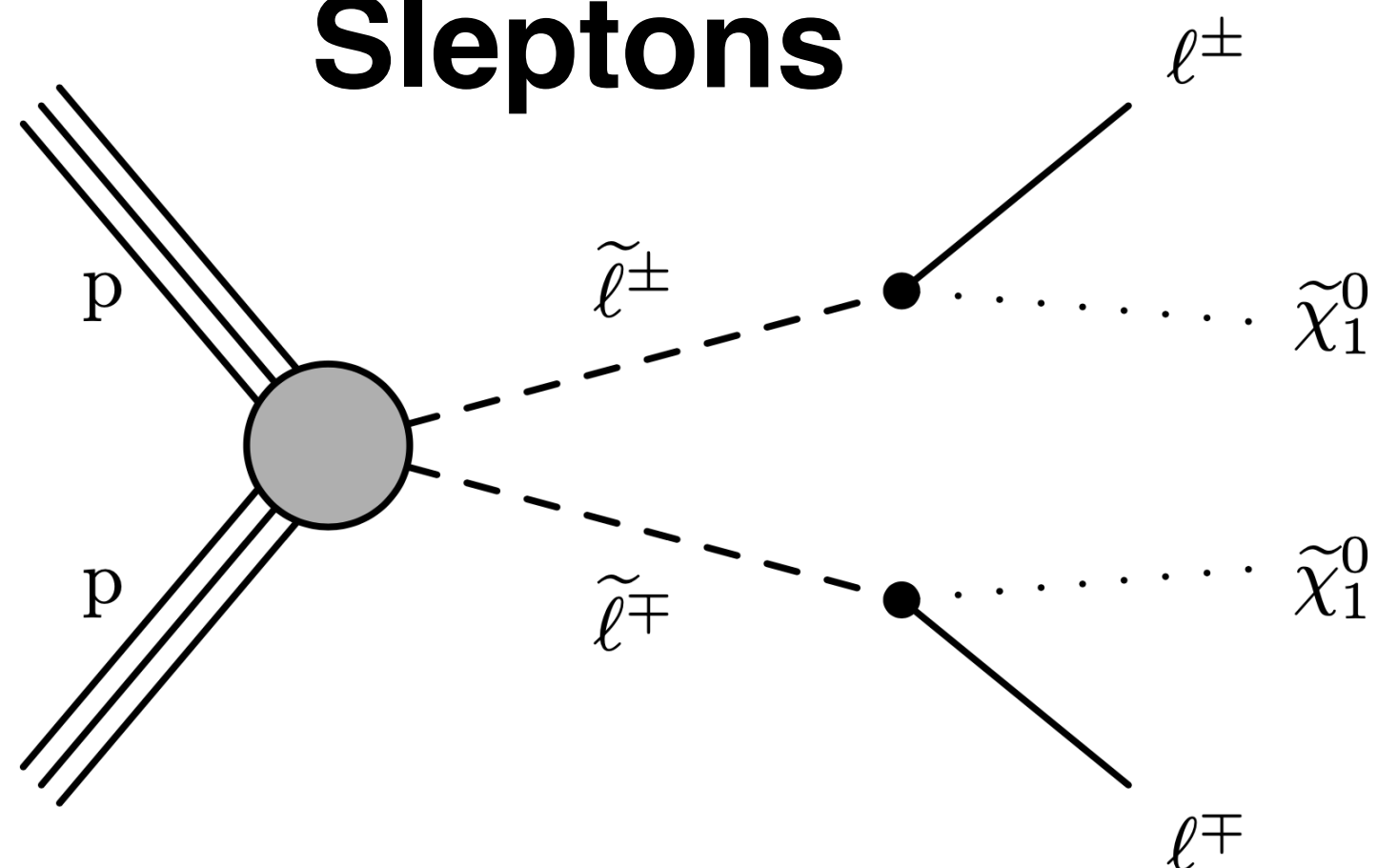
Search For Top Squarks - Results



Electroweakinos



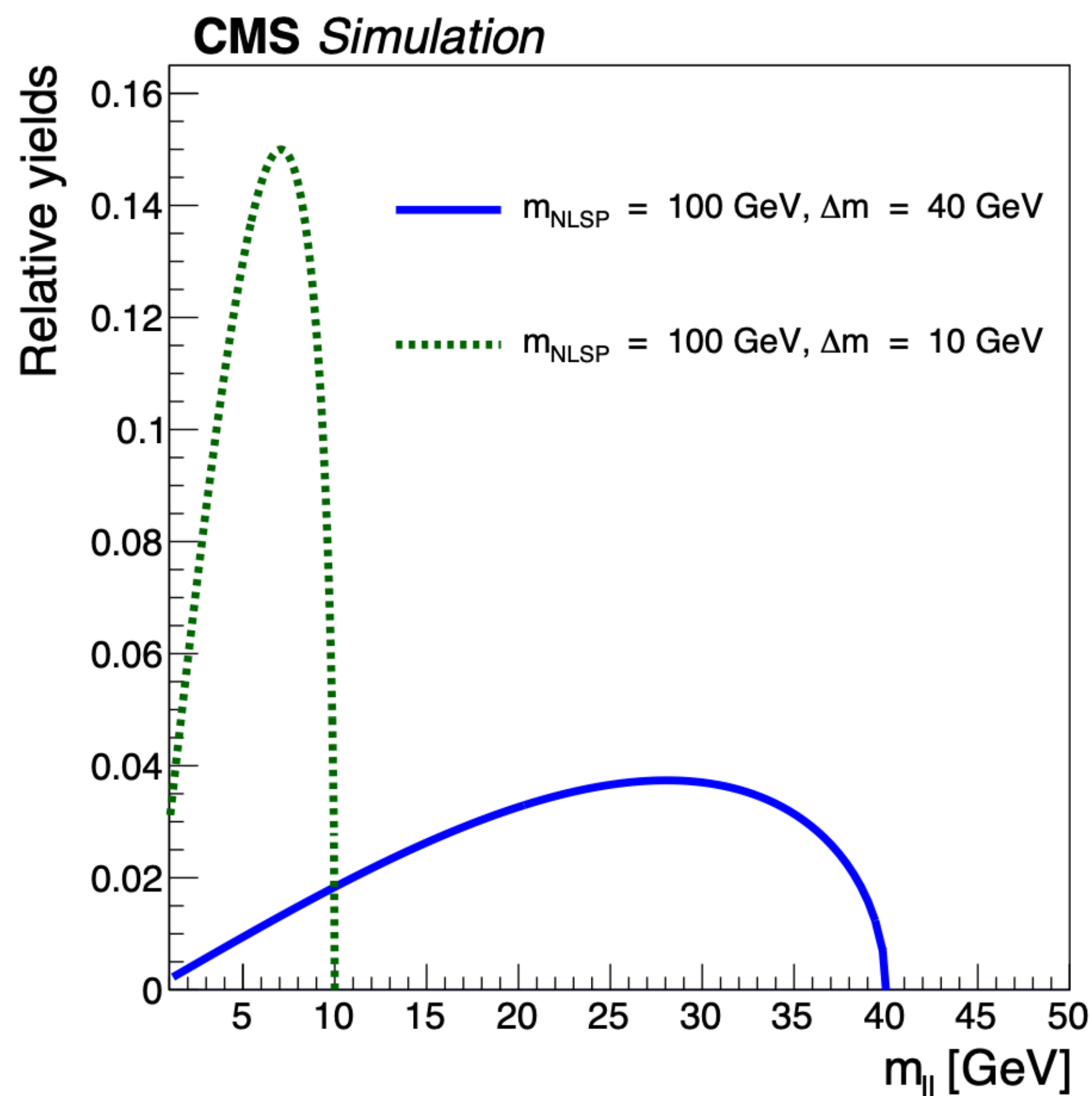
Sleptons



SUS-21-008

[arXiv:2402.01888](https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.01888)

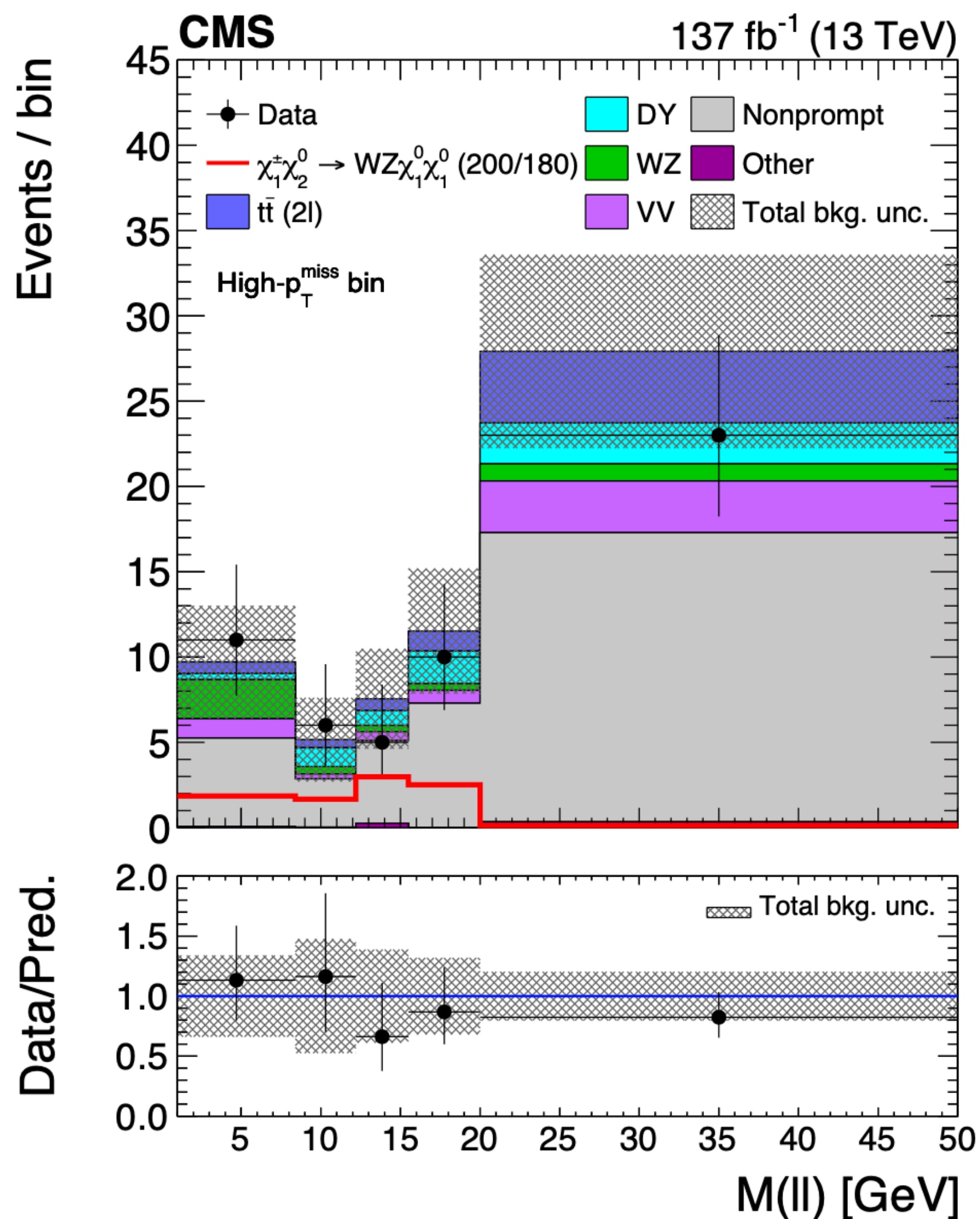
- Combination of several searches of **electroweak SUSY** in different final states.
- Targets both **compressed and uncompressed SUSY**.
- Example final states included:
 - One lepton, 2 b jets and p_T^{miss} .
 - Oppositely charged same-flavor lepton pair and p_T^{miss} .
 - **2 or 3 soft leptons and jets.**



$$M_{T2}(m_{\tilde{\chi}}) = \min_{\vec{p}_T^{\tilde{\chi}(1)} + \vec{p}_T^{\tilde{\chi}(2)} = \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}} \left[\max \left(M_T^{(1)}, M_T^{(2)} \right) \right]$$

- At least one OSSF lepton pair, jets and p_T^{miss} :
 - $p_T < 30$ GeV, with min value at 3.5 (5) GeV for muons (electrons).
- Discriminating Variables: $m_{\ell\ell}$ (electroweakino) and m_{T2} (sleptons).
- Background Suppression: Exclude specific $m_{\ell\ell}$ ranges to veto J/Ψ and Υ .

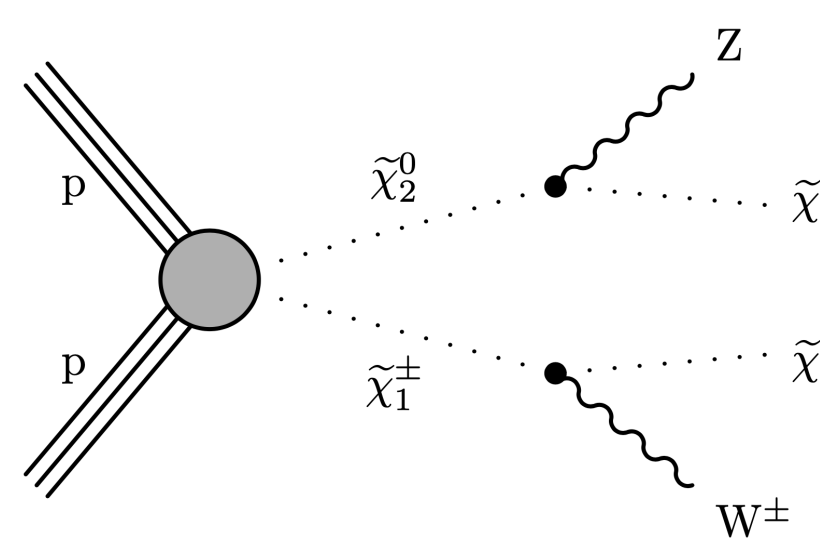
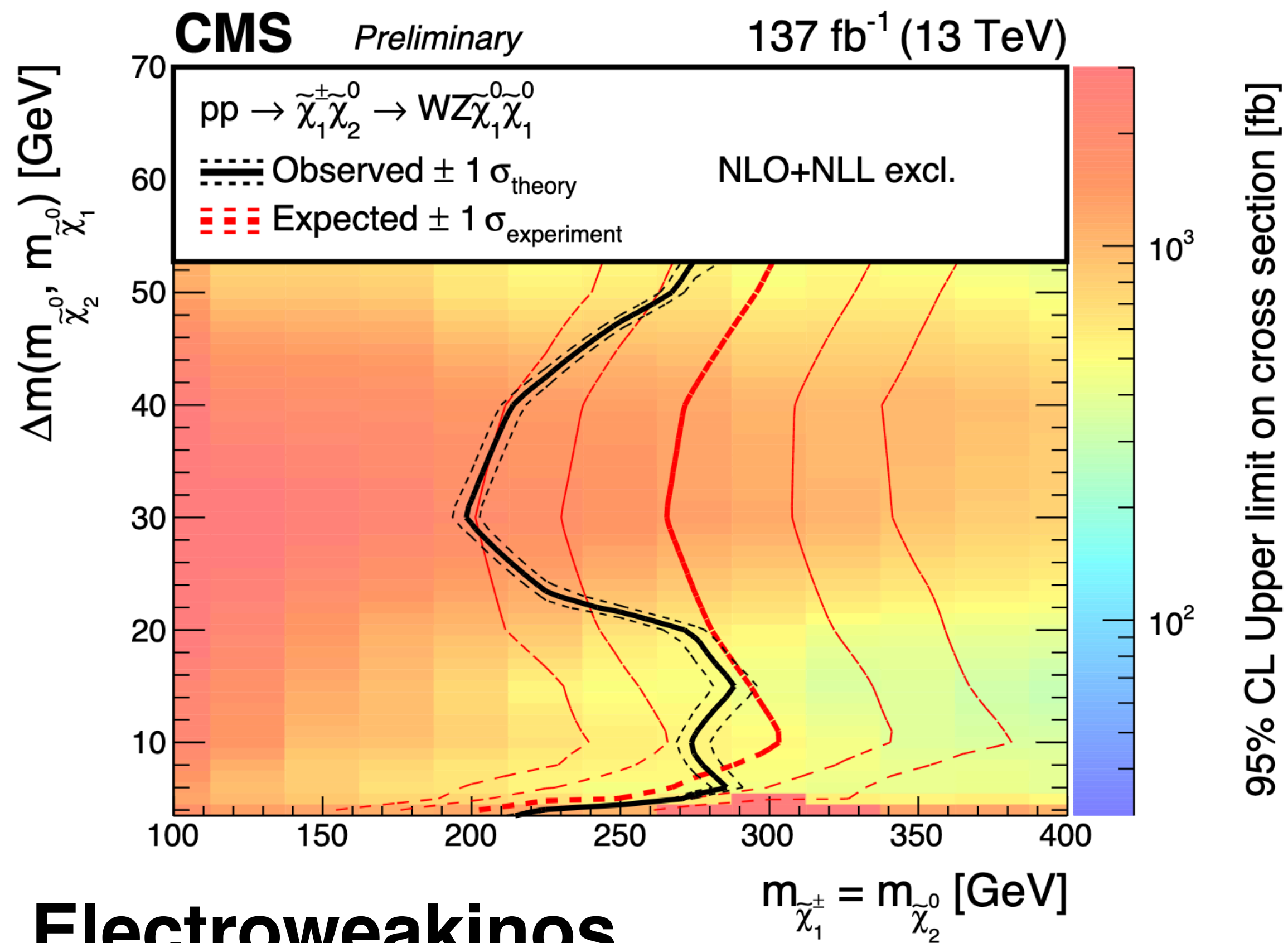
SR	Low- p_T^{miss}	Med- p_T^{miss}	High- p_T^{miss}	Ultrahigh- p_T^{miss}
	$p_T^{\text{miss, corr}}$	$p_T^{\text{miss, corr}}$	$p_T^{\text{miss, corr}}$	$p_T^{\text{miss, corr}}$
2 ℓ soft	[125, 200]	[200, 240]	[240, 290]	>290
3 ℓ soft	[125, 200]		>200	



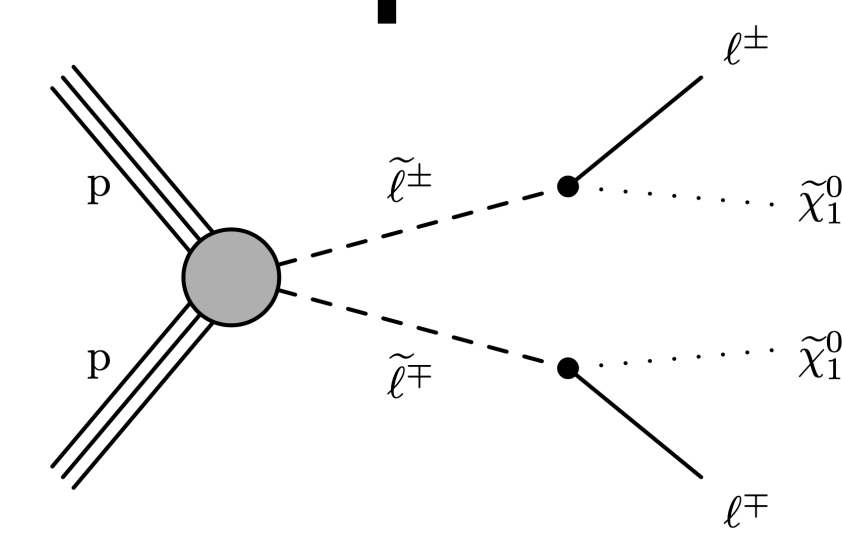
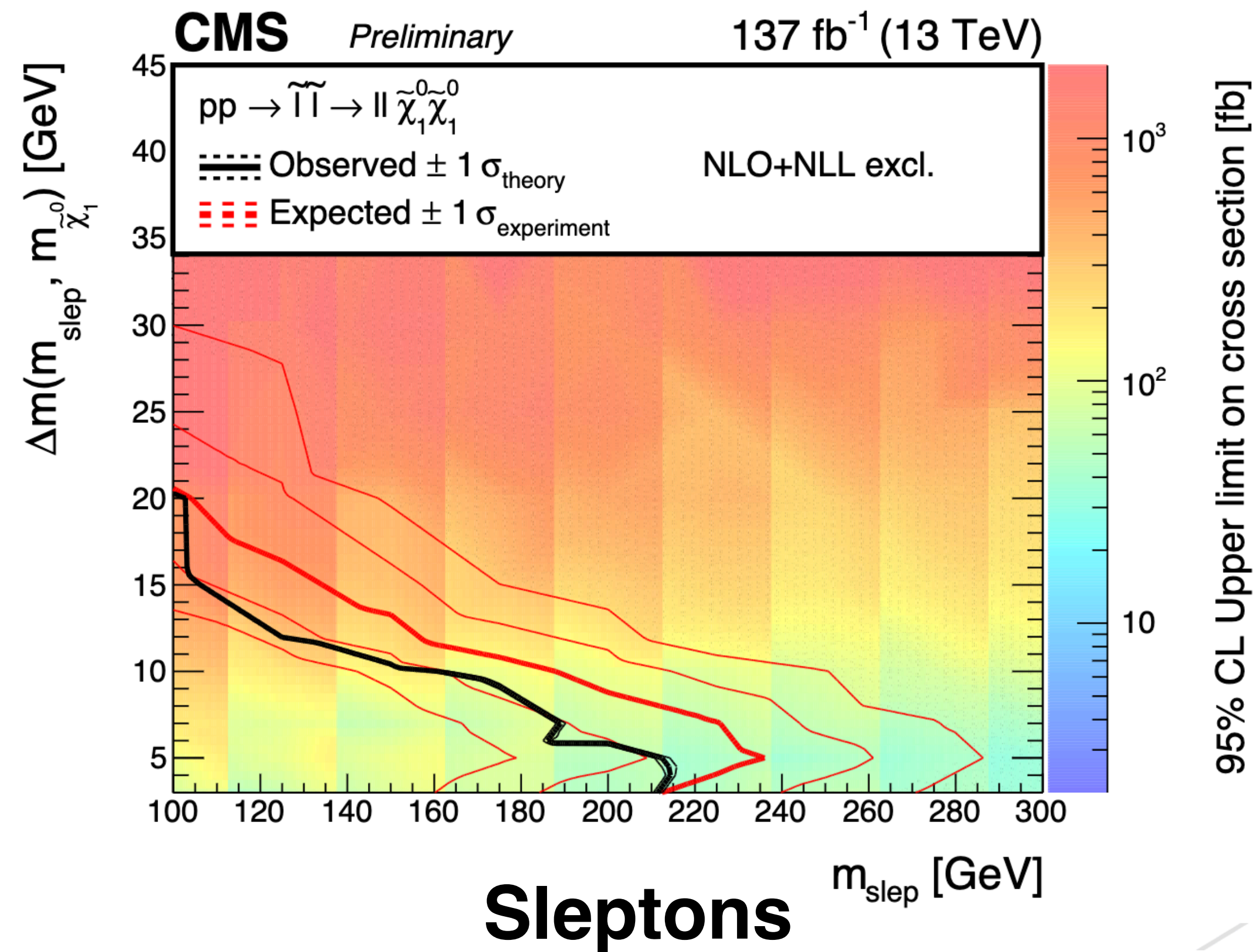
- At least one OSSF lepton pair, jets and p_T^{miss} :
 - $p_T < 30$ GeV, with min value at 3.5 (5) GeV for muons (electrons).
- Discriminating Variables: $m_{\ell\ell}$ (electroweakino) and m_{T2} (sleptons).
- Background Suppression: Exclude specific $m_{\ell\ell}$ ranges to veto J/Ψ and Υ .

SR	Low- p_T^{miss}	Med- p_T^{miss}	High- p_T^{miss}	Ultrahigh- p_T^{miss}
	$p_T^{\text{miss, corr}}$	$p_T^{\text{miss, corr}}$	$p_T^{\text{miss, corr}}$	$p_T^{\text{miss, corr}}$
2 ℓ soft	[125, 200]	[200, 240]	[240, 290]	>290
3 ℓ soft	[125, 200]		>200	

Search for 2 or 3 "Soft" Leptons - Results



95% CL Upper limit on cross section [fb]

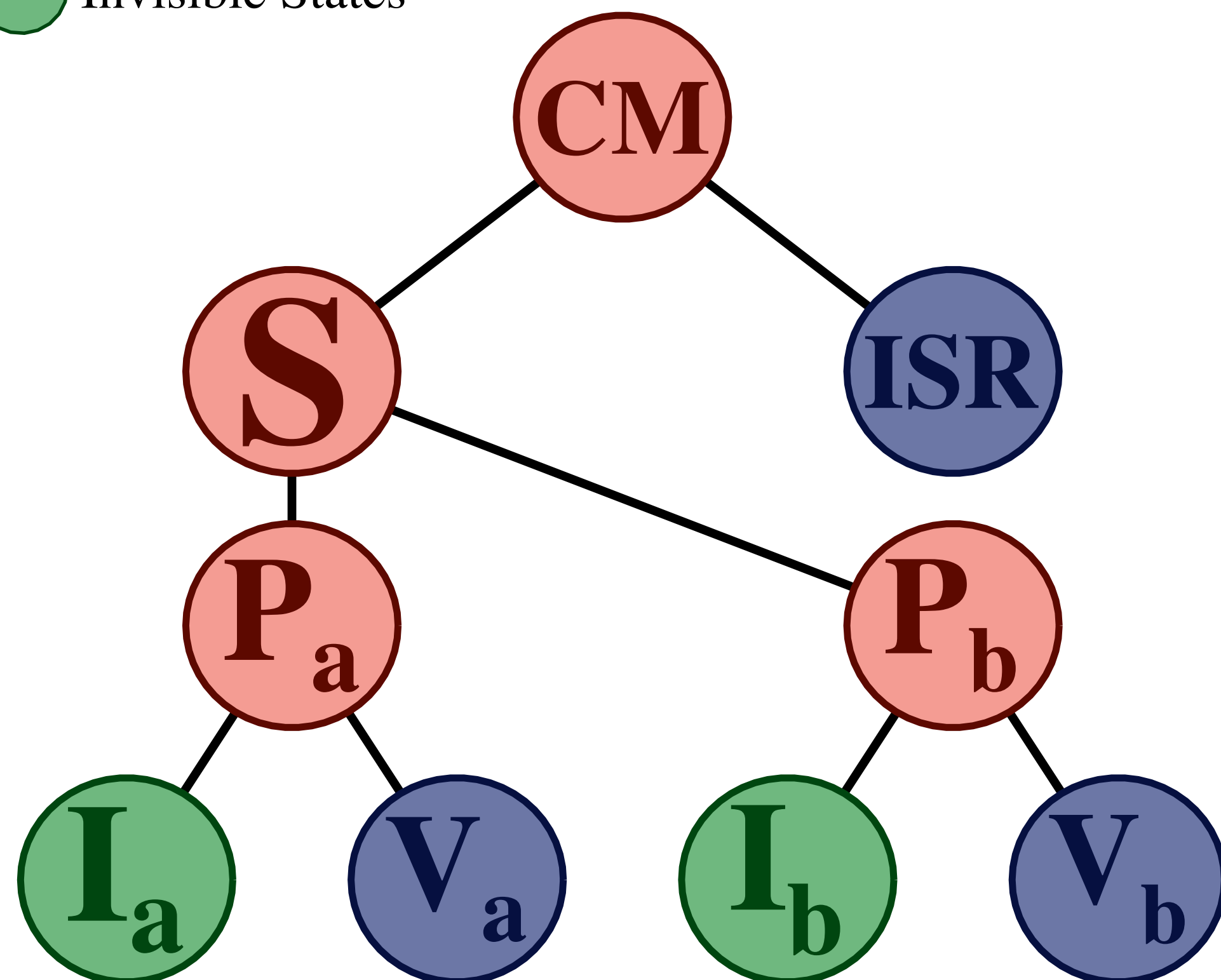
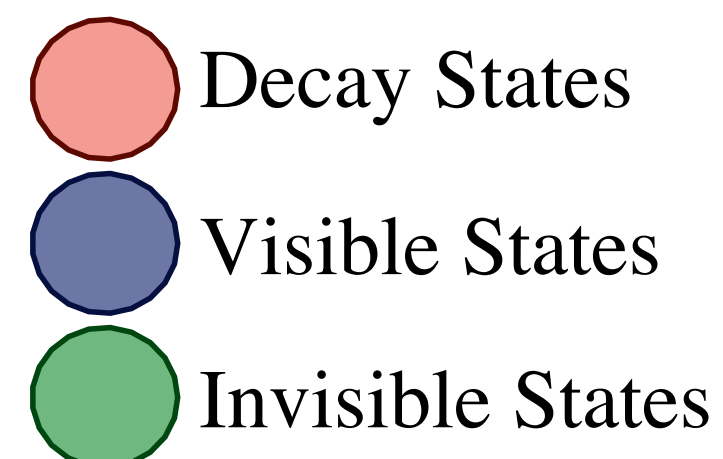


95% CL Upper limit on cross section [fb]

New Analysis Strategy on CMS Using RJR

Results not yet available

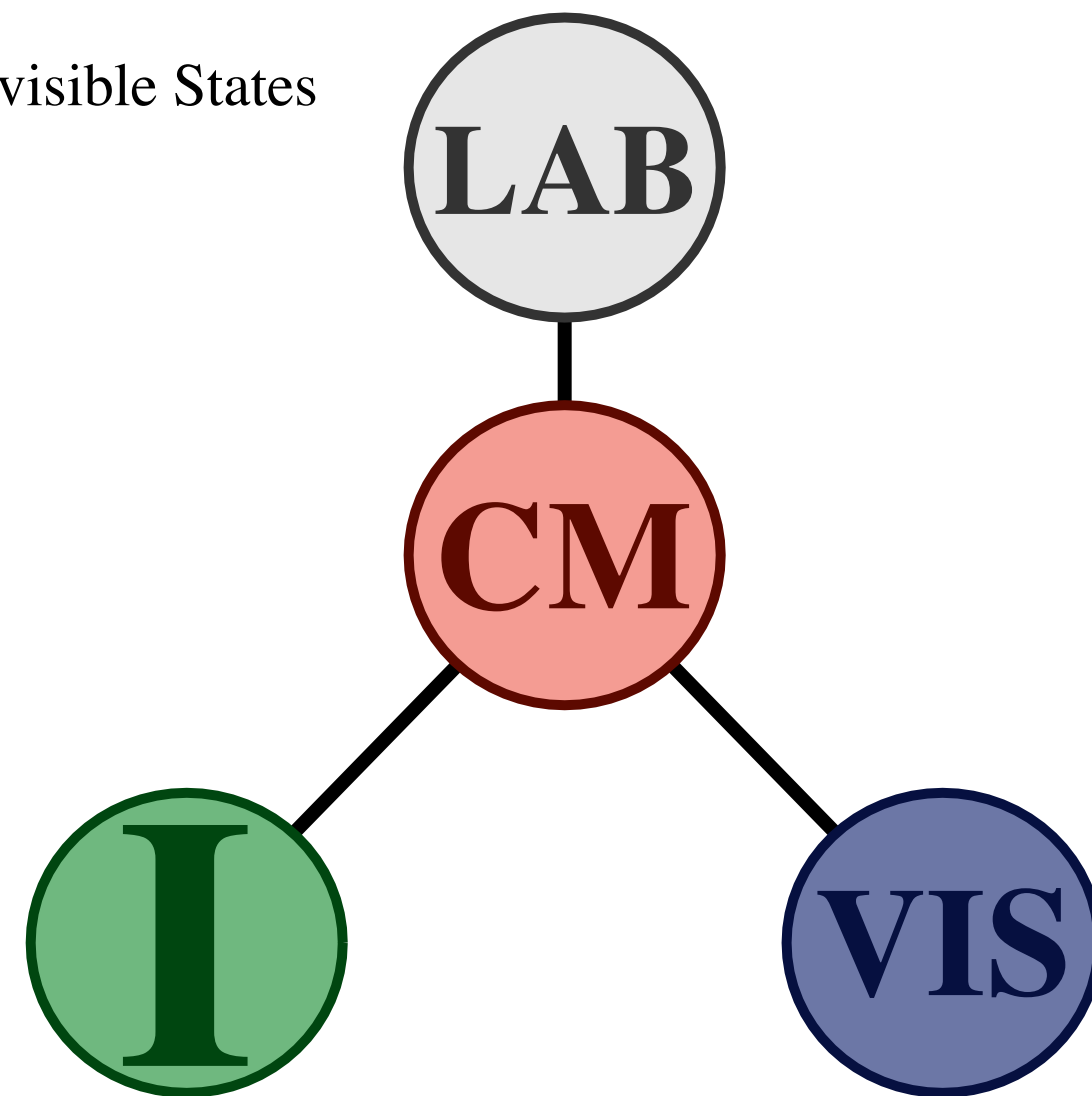
- General search for compressed SUSY using **recursive jigsaw reconstruction (RJR)**:
 - **Novel analysis strategy** on CMS:
 - Simultaneous search for **many signal models in any final state** (0, 1, 2 and 3 leptons + jets).
 - Allows for definition of signal variables that **exploit compressed SUSY characteristics**.
 - Relevant objects (**soft visible objects and p_T^{miss}**):
 - **leptons** (p_T as low as 3 GeV for muons), **b-tagged jets** and **soft secondary-vertices** (uses **custom made NN** to tag SVs with $2 \leq p_T < 20$ GeV).



- **General signal template** with compressed SUSY characteristics:
 - Viewed from **center-of-mass system**.
 - **Sparticle system** (S) recoiling from ISR radiation.
 - Sparticle system decays into **pair of sparticles** ($P_{a/b}$).
 - Each **parent** decays into an **invisible** ($I_{a/b}$) and a **visible** ($V_{a/b}$) system.
- Set of **kinematic** and **combinatoric unknowns** resolved with **RJR**.

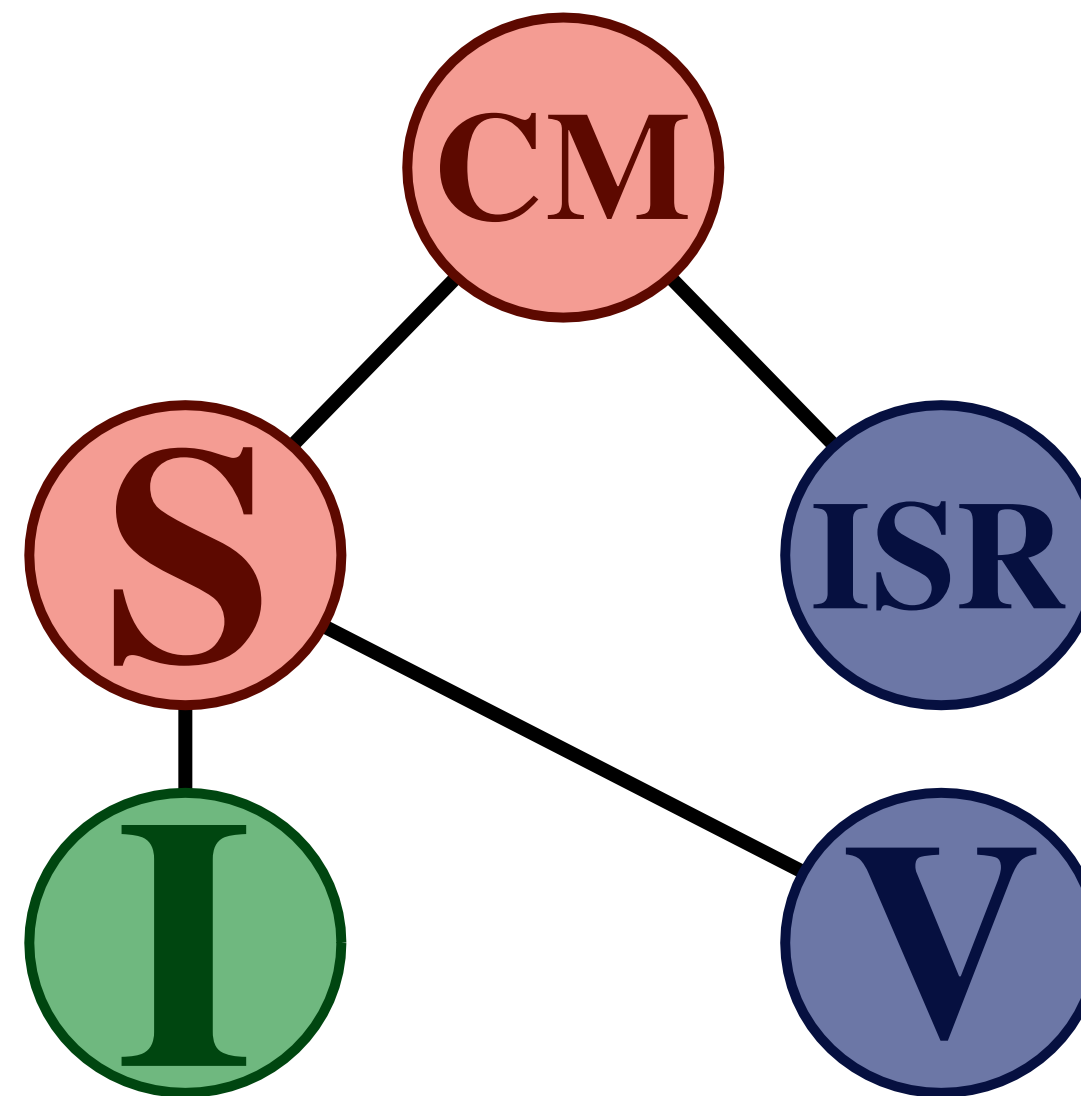
Event Model: The RJR Algorithm

- Lab State
- Decay States
- Visible States
- Invisible States



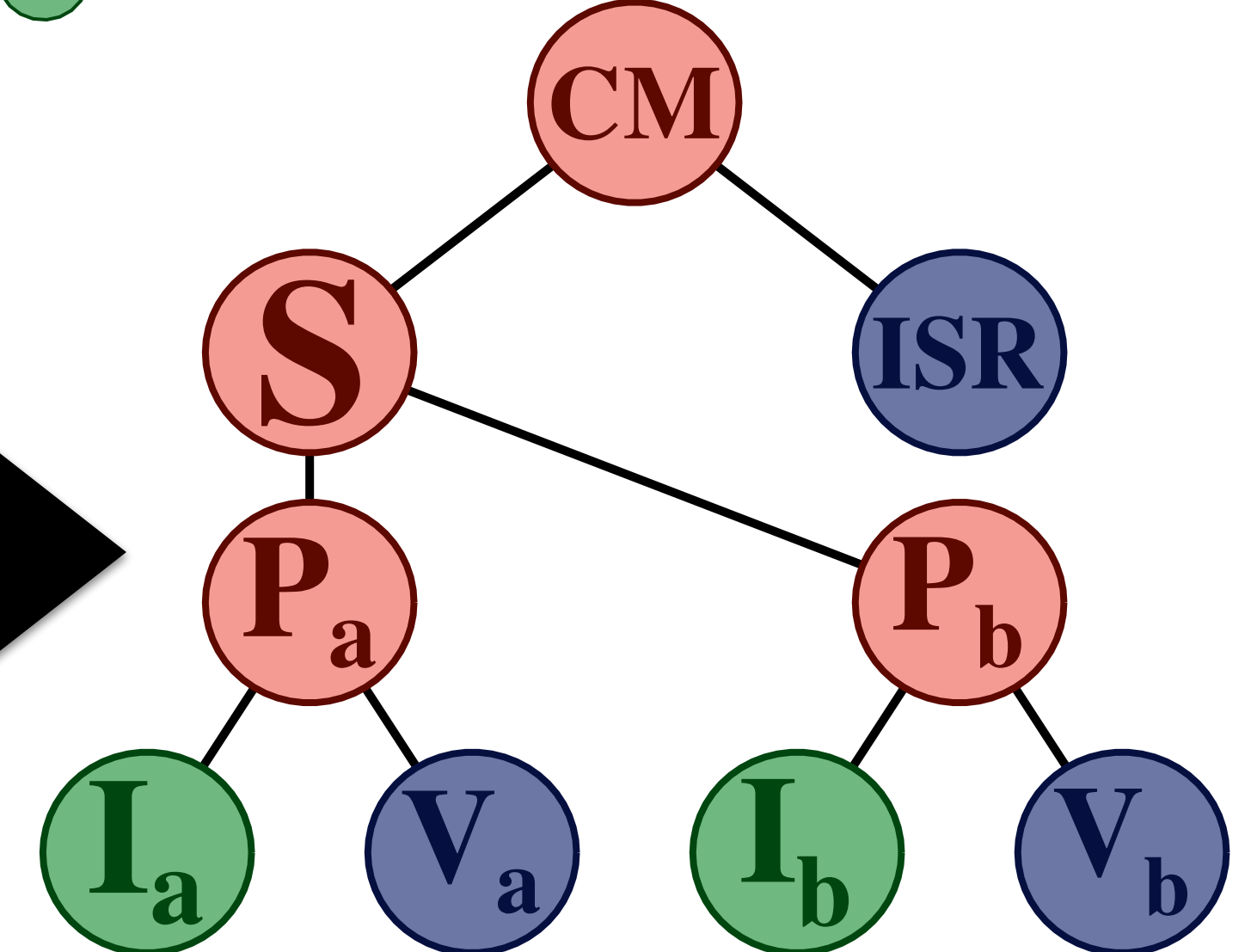
Transform from lab to CM frame

- Decay States
- Visible States
- Invisible States

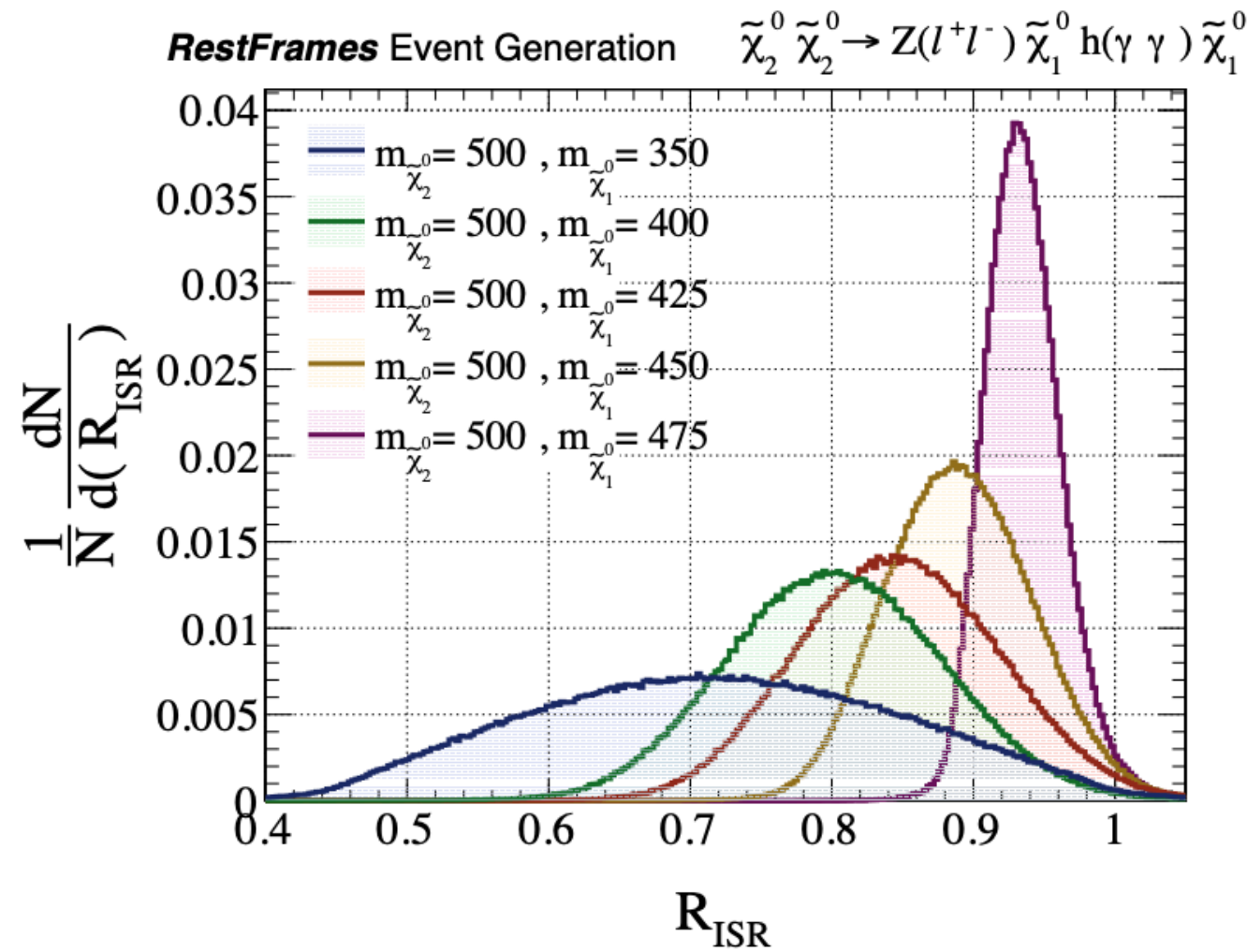


Distribute visible objects between ISR and S

- Decay States
- Visible States
- Invisible States

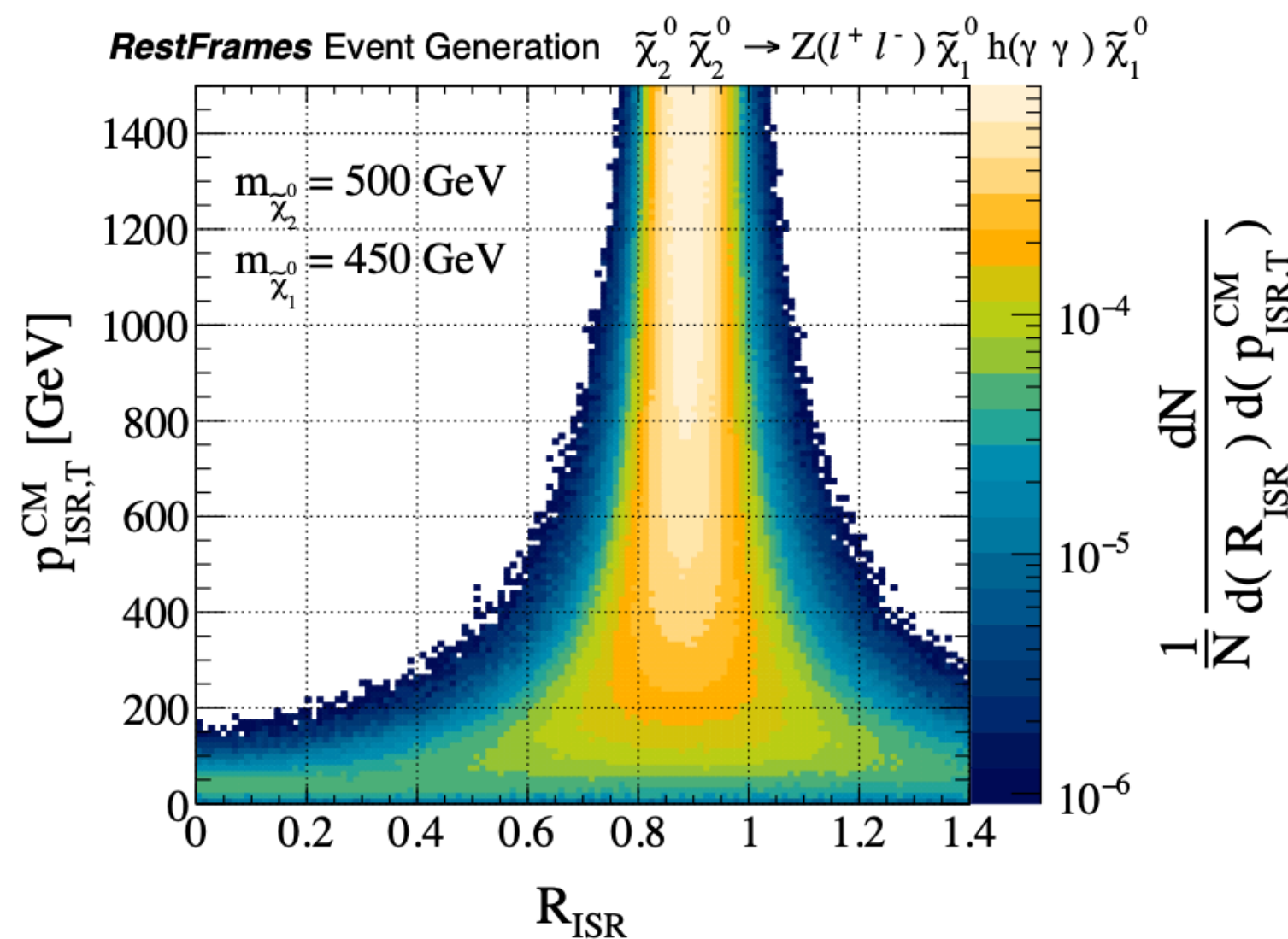


Assign visible objects to $V_{a/b}$ systems



◦ Take advantage of **features of compressed SUSY** at the CM frame:

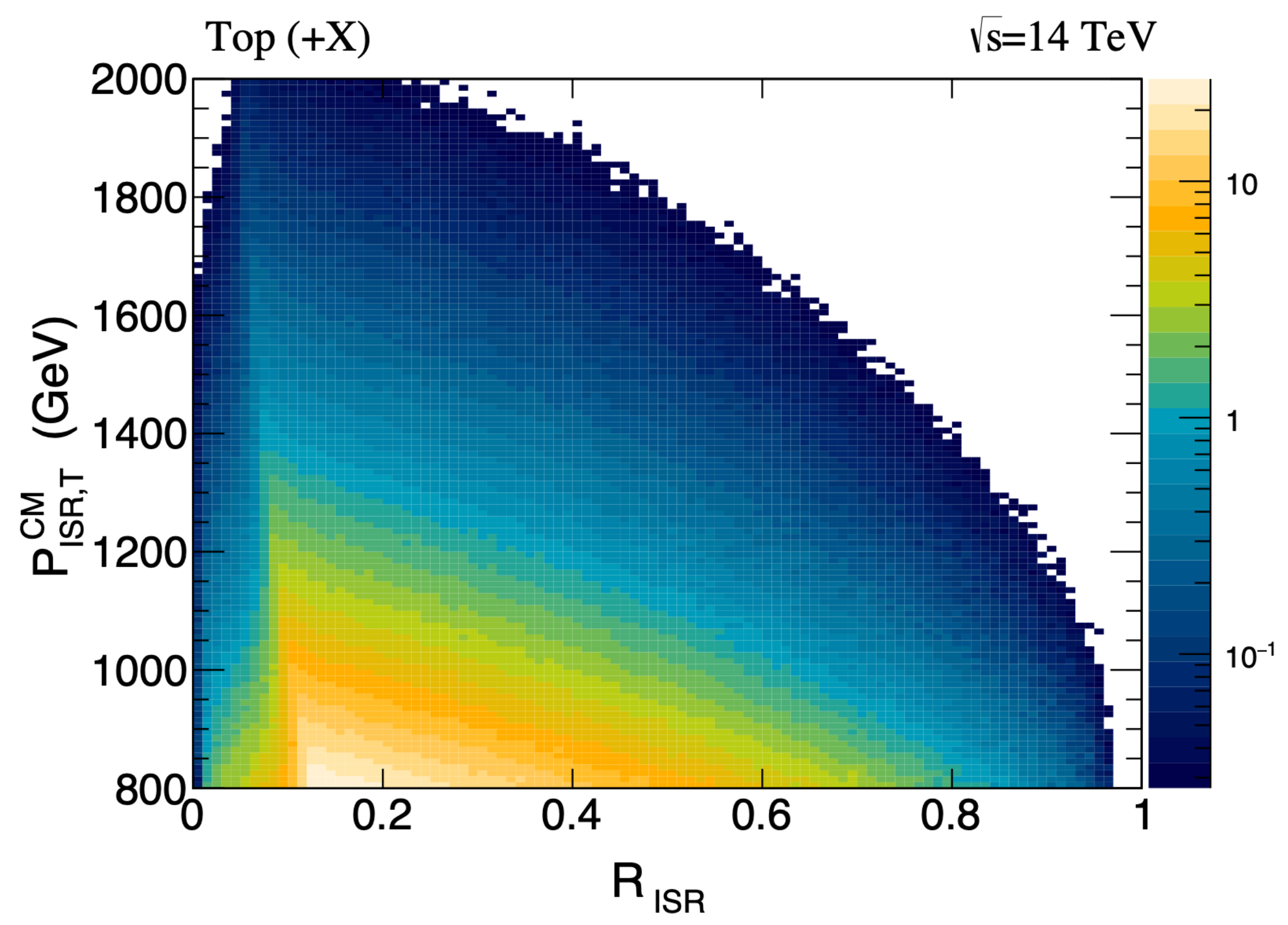
• **Correlation between the ISR system and the \vec{p}_T^{miss} of the event:**



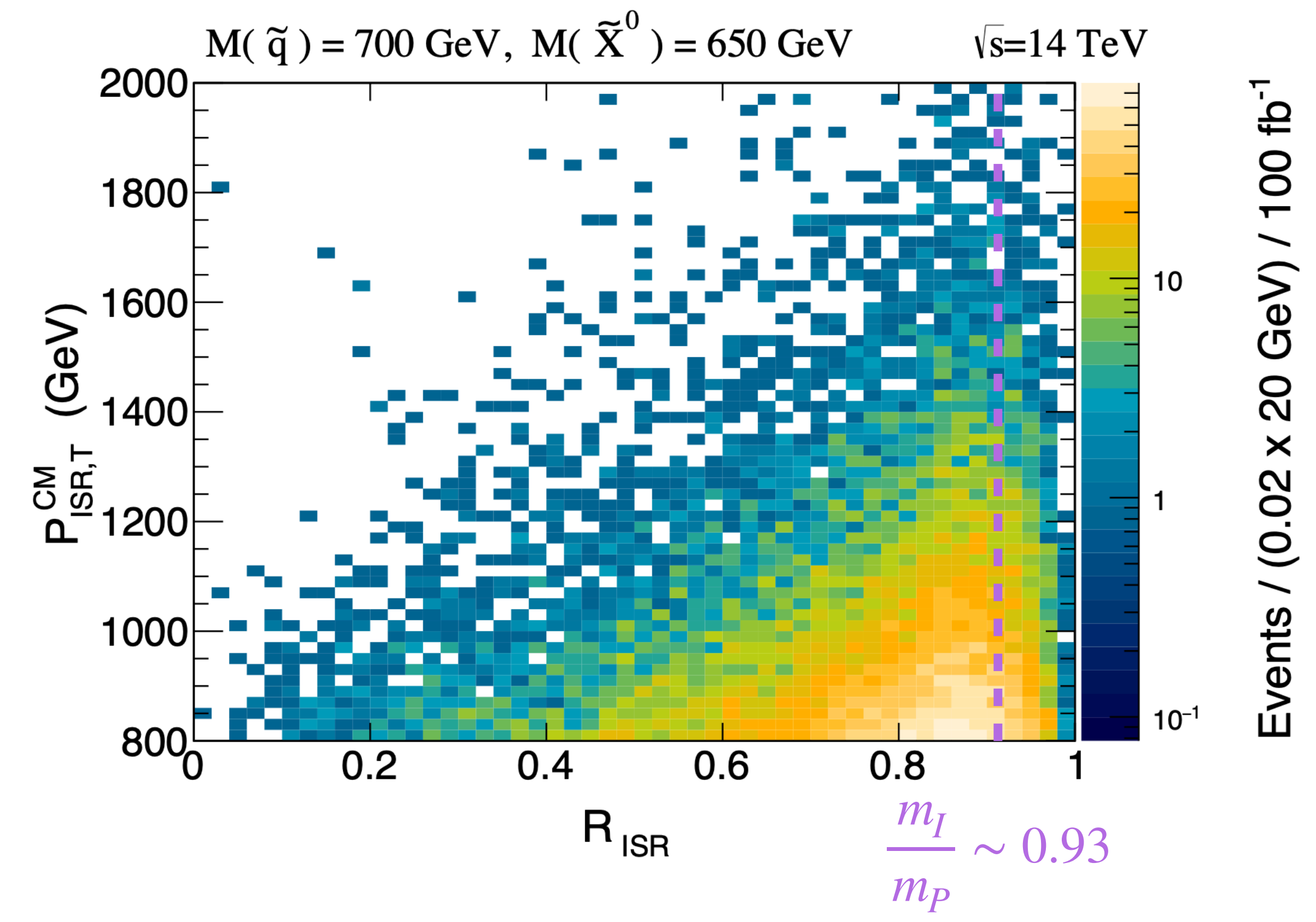
$$\vec{p}_T^{miss} \sim \frac{m_I}{m_P} \vec{p}_T^{ISR} \quad \longrightarrow \quad R_{ISR} = \frac{|\vec{p}_I^{CM} \cdot \hat{p}_{ISR}^{CM}|}{|\vec{p}_{ISR}^{CM}|} \sim \frac{m_I}{m_P}$$

Phys. Rev. D 95, 035031 (2017)

Kinematic Variables: R_{ISR} and p_T^{ISR}



Background

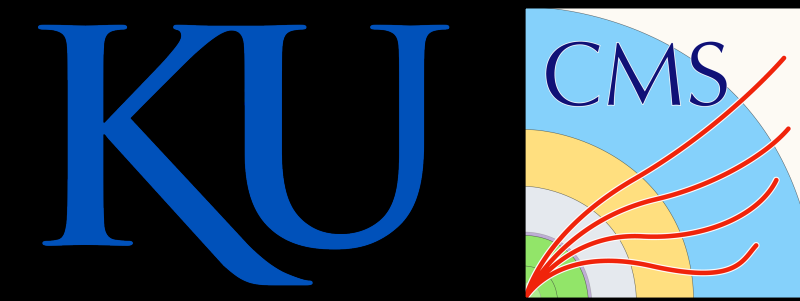


Signal

- Compressed SUSY is compelling and **theoretically well-motivated**.
- **Difficulties** associated with compressed SUSY **can be mitigated**:
 - Require **ISR radiation** in the event.
 - Use specialized **soft b/SV tagging algorithms**.
- **RJR Analysis**: Generically sensitive for many signal models, in every final state:
 - Analysis On CMS Data Underway!

Backup

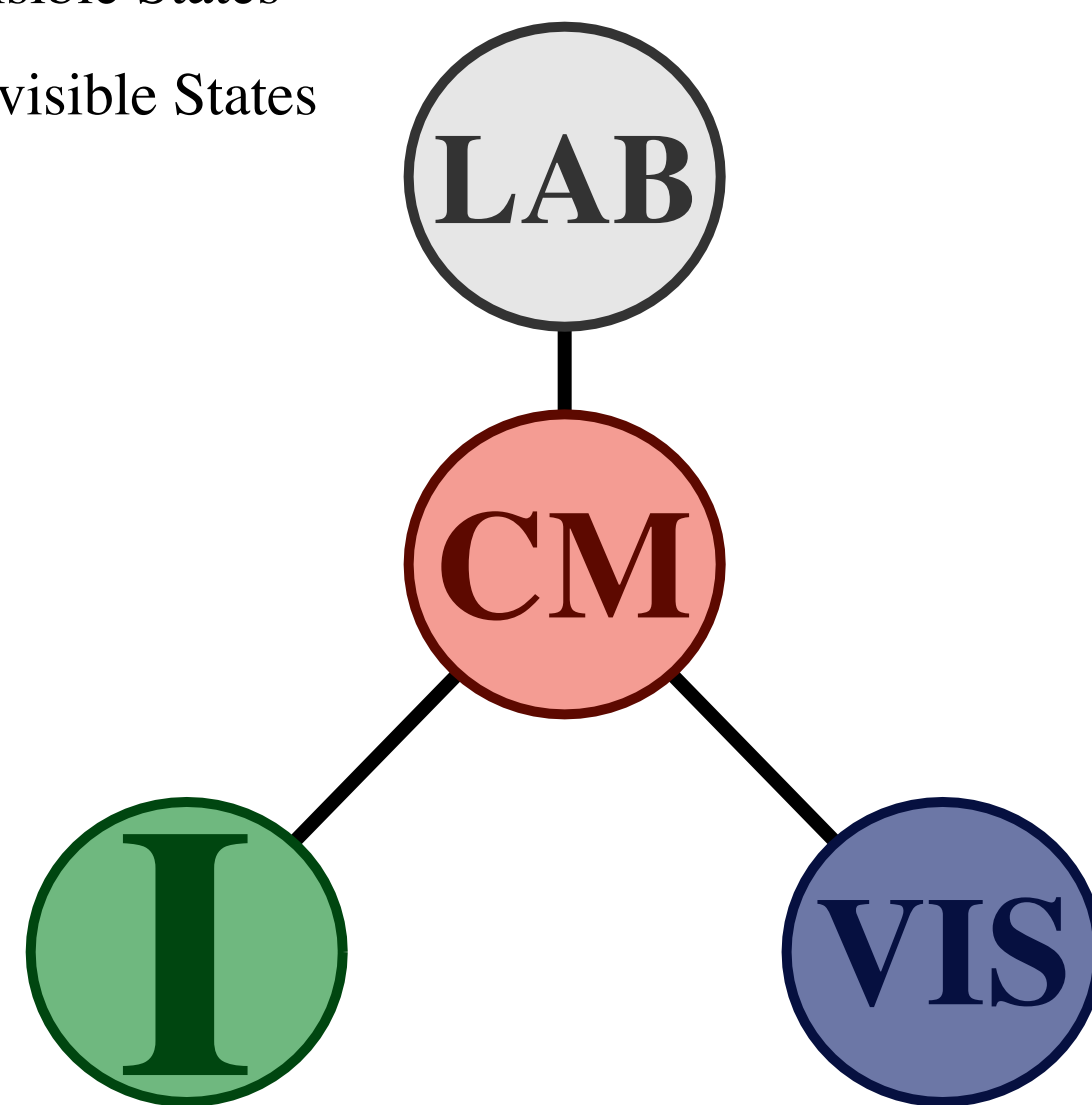
Search for Top Squarks: Low Δm Search Regions



N_j	N_b	N_{SV}	m_T^b [GeV]	p_T^{ISR} [GeV]	p_T^b [GeV]	p_T^{miss} [GeV]	Bin number
2–5	0	0	—	>500	—	[450, 550, 650, 750, ∞]	0–3
≥ 6	0	0	—	>500	—	[450, 550, 650, 750, ∞]	4–7
2–5	0	≥ 1	—	>500	—	[450, 550, 650, 750, ∞]	8–11
≥ 6	0	≥ 1	—	>500	—	[450, 550, 650, 750, ∞]	12–15
≥ 2	1	0	<175	300–500	20–40	[300, 400, 500, 600, ∞]	16–19
≥ 2	1	0	<175	300–500	40–70	[300, 400, 500, 600, ∞]	20–23
≥ 2	1	0	<175	>500	20–40	[450, 550, 650, 750, ∞]	24–27
≥ 2	1	0	<175	>500	40–70	[450, 550, 650, 750, ∞]	28–31
≥ 2	1	≥ 1	<175	>300	20–40	[300, 400, 500, ∞]	32–34
≥ 2	≥ 2	—	<175	300–500	40–80	[300, 400, 500, ∞]	35–37
≥ 2	≥ 2	—	<175	300–500	80–140	[300, 400, 500, ∞]	38–40
≥ 7	≥ 2	—	<175	300–500	>140	[300, 400, 500, ∞]	41–43
≥ 2	≥ 2	—	<175	>500	40–80	[450, 550, 650, ∞]	44–46
≥ 2	≥ 2	—	<175	>500	80–140	[450, 550, 650, ∞]	47–49
≥ 7	≥ 2	—	<175	>300	>140	[450, 550, 650, ∞]	50–52

Event Model: The RJR Algorithm

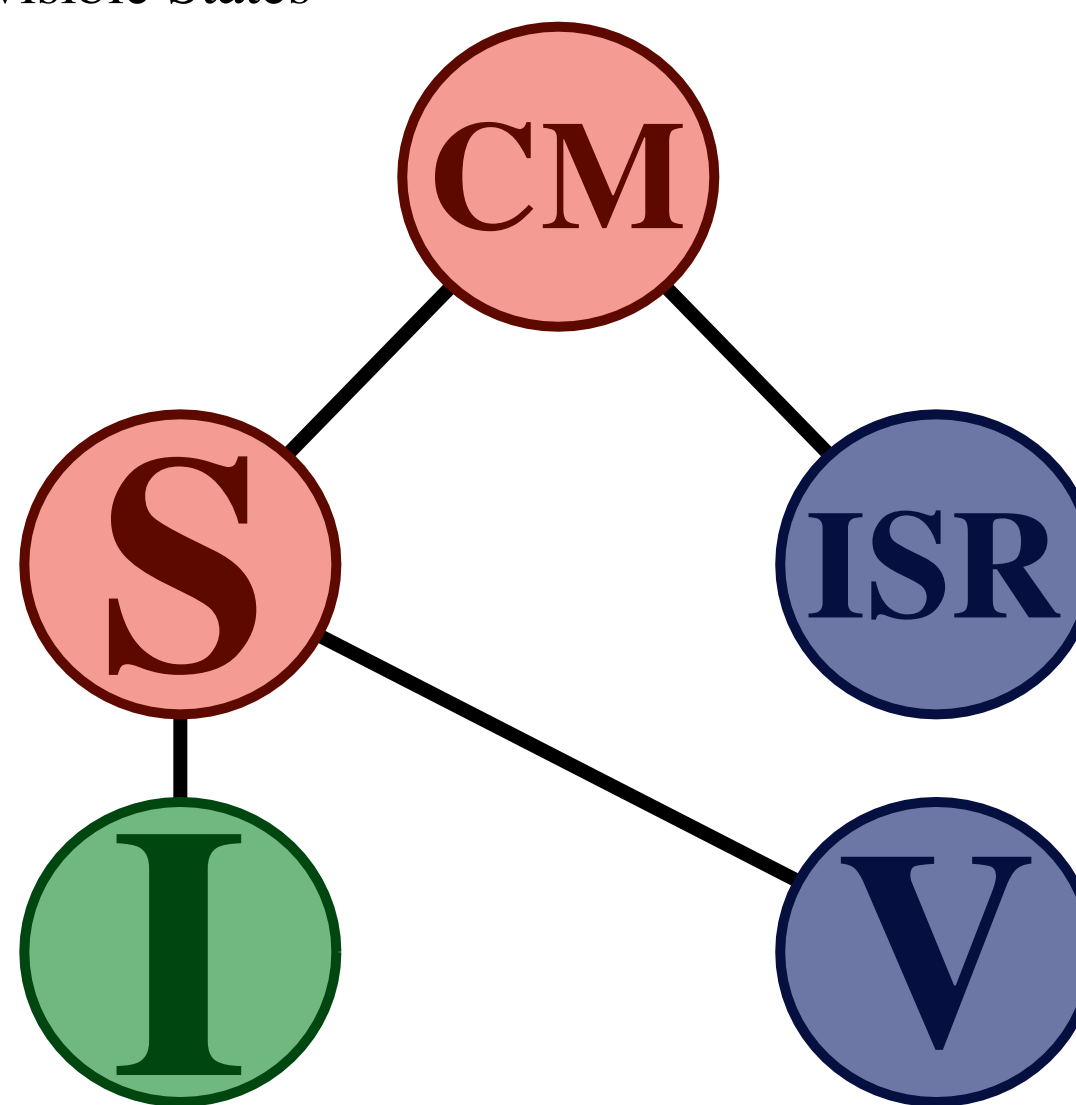
- Lab State
- Decay States
- Visible States
- Invisible States



Transform from lab to CM frame

$$\hat{\beta}_{\text{CM},z}^{\text{lab}} = \underset{\beta_{\text{CM},z}^{\text{lab}}}{\text{argmin}} M_{\text{CM}}$$

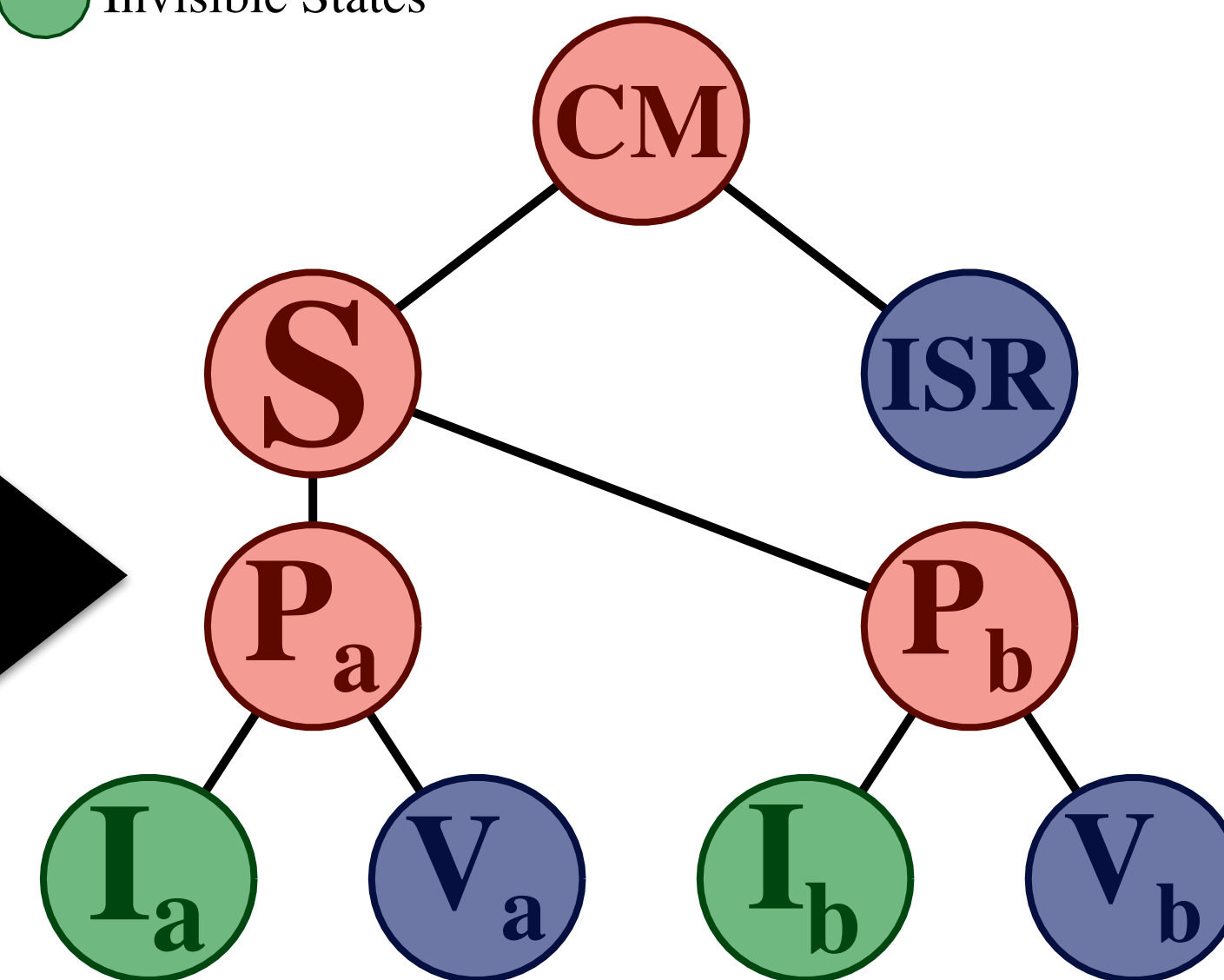
- Decay States
- Visible States
- Invisible States



Distribute visible objects between ISR and S

$$\{\mathbf{V}, \text{ISR}\} = \underset{\mathbf{V}, \text{ISR}}{\text{argmax}} p_{\text{S}}^{\text{CM}}$$

- Decay States
- Visible States
- Invisible States



Assign visible objects to $V_{a/b}$ systems

$$\{\mathbf{V}_a, \mathbf{V}_b\} = \underset{\mathbf{V}_a, \mathbf{V}_b}{\text{argmin}} M_{\mathbf{P}_a}^2 + M_{\mathbf{P}_b}^2$$