Search for stop and sbottom pair production at the LHC using the CMS detector

Loukas Gouskos

University of Athens

on behalf of the CMS collaboration

Outline:

- Physics motivation
- Single lepton searches for:
 - Gluino induced stop production
 - Direct stop production
 [searches for sbottoms will be covered in other CMS talks]
- Summary and conclusions







European Social Fund Co-financed by Greece and the European Union

Co-funded by the European Union (European Social Fund – ESF) and Greek national funds through the Operational Program "Education and Lifelong Learning" of the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF).

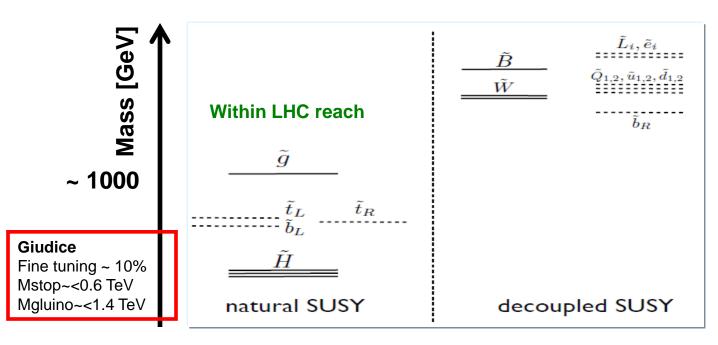


Physics motivation



Physics motivation

- Experimental results show no evidence of SUSY
 - Constrained SUSY models cornered though not excluded yet
- Motivation for SUSY at the EWK scale: naturalness
 - ◆ Top/ bottom squarks [3G] and gluino masses at ~TeV scale



Papucci, Ruderman, Weiler hep-ph 1110.6926

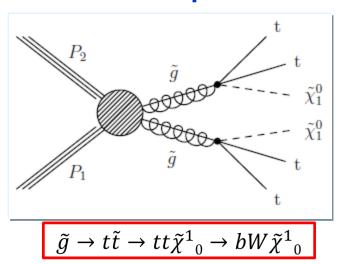
Barbieri et al. hep-ph 9512388



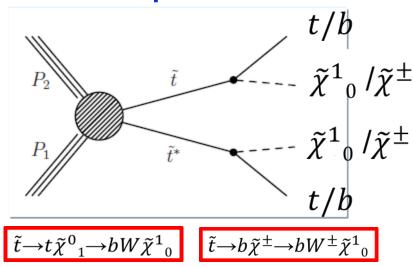
Physics motivation (II)

stop production:

Gluino induced production



Direct production



- Leptonic channels [through W decay] important BR
 - ◆ 1lep: ~40% for the indirect production, ~30% for the direct prod.
- I'll speak about the single lepton searches



Gluino induced stop search



Gluino induced stop search

- 1lep: Largest BR; sensitivity competitive to all hadronic
- Selection:
 - ◆ 1 isolated lepton [e/ µ]
 → Dominant bkg:
 ttbar + iets
 - Njts≥6 , Nbjets≥2
- Two independent searches using different data-driven background estimation methods
 - Δφ method [DP]:
 - SM SUSY discrimination based on the angle between W and lepton
 - Binned in N_{bjets} and $S_T^{lep,}$; $S_T^{lep} = (p_T[lep] + MET) > 250 GeV$
 - Lepton spectrum method [LS]:
 - Predict ME_T distribution for SM background from the lepton p_T spectrum
 - Binned in ME_T; ME_T>250 GeV for different H_T thresholds



Δφ: Strategy & EWK bkg estimation

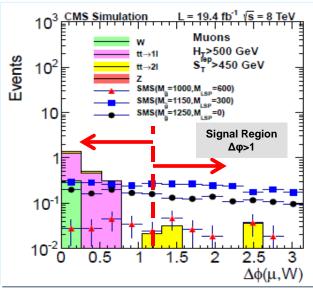
- Require Δφ>1 [Δφ<1 control region]
- Define translation factor R_{cs}:

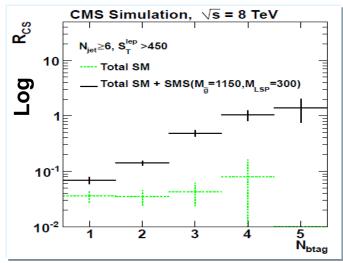
$$R_{CS} = \frac{N_{signal}}{N_{control}} = \frac{\text{Number of events with } \Delta\phi(W, l) > 1)}{\text{Number of events with } \Delta\phi(W, l) < 1)}$$

- R_{CS} dependance on N_{bjets} very weak
 - measure in data in N_b=1, use in N_b=2,≥3
 - ◆ k_{CS} [MC] for residual differences
- Prediction:

$$N_{\textit{signal}}(N_b \geq 3) = R_{\textit{CS}}(N_b = 1) \cdot \kappa_{\textit{CS}}(N_b \geq 3) \cdot N_{\textit{control}}(N_b \geq 3)$$

 Potential presence of signal drastic effect on R_{cs}







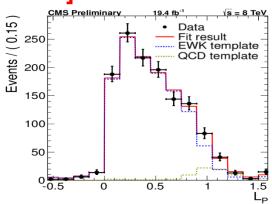
Δφ: QCD Bkg estimation

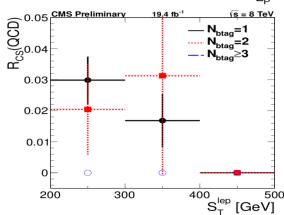
- QCD background small compared to other bkgs
 - negligible in the muon channel
- Estimate QCD contribution using well tested method [PRL (2011) 107:02180, CMS-SUS-11-015, CMS-SUS-12-010]
 - Invert electron id variables and estimate
 QCD shape from anti-selected data sample
 - Binned likelihood fit in Lp to estimate total QCD

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{P}} = \frac{\vec{P}_T(l) \cdot \vec{P}_T(W)}{|\vec{P}_T(W)|^2}$$

- EWK template from MC
- ◆ Calculate R_{CS}[QCD] from anti-selected data
- N_{QCD}<5% of total data, negl. for Δφ>1
 - subtract contribution in control region
- Prediction in electron channel:

$$N_{SMest.}(\Delta\phi(W,l) > 1) = R_{CS}^{EWK} \cdot (N_{data}(\Delta\phi(W,l) < 1) - N_{QCD}(\Delta\phi(W,l) < 1))$$







Dphi: Method validation and results

 All ingredients of the analysis tested in bkg dominated sample [3≤N_{iets}≤5] in data

Control sample [3<=N_{iets}<=5]

L=19.4 fb⁻¹

		S _T ^{lep} [GeV]	control reg. data	prediction	observation
,=2	Muons	[250,350]	632	41.94 ± 5.63	59
		[350,450]	188	8.51 ± 2.39	11
		> 450	71	2.46 ± 1.32	1
N _o	Electr.	[250,350]	548	34.23±5.37	30
		[350,450]] 174 5.11±1.85		8
		>450	61	5.57 ± 2.14	1
	Muons	[250,350]	59	3.88 ± 0.81	5
3		[350,450]	25	1.09 ± 0.44	0
\wedge I		> 450	7	0.26 ± 0.21	0
N_{b}	Electr.	[250,350]	70	3.91±0.92	2
		[350,450]	12	0.32 ± 0.16	2
		>450	4	0.32 ± 0.24	0

Stat. uncertainties only

Results @ 19.4 fb⁻¹

		S _T ^{lep} [GeV]	control reg. data	prediction	observation
,=2	Muons	[250,350]	141	$6.00 \pm 2.40 (2.23)$	9
		[350,450]	24	$1.37 \pm 1.19 (1.12)$	2
		>450	9	$0.0 \pm 0.66 (0.66)$	0
N_{b}	Electr.	[250,350]	112	$3.83 \pm 1.84 (1.75)$	9
		[350,450]	28	$2.74 \pm 2.02 (1.86)$	2
		>450	9	$0.0 \pm 0.42 (0.42)$	0
	Muons	[250,350]	28	$1.92 \pm 0.95 (0.84)$	0
3		[350,450]	13	$0.57 \pm 0.58 (0.52)$	0
$ \wedge $		>450	2	$0.0 \pm 0.22 (0.22)$	0
$N_{\rm b}$	Electr.	[250,350]	45	$1.89 \pm 1.03 (0.94)$	4
		[350,450]	7	$0.85 \pm 0.80 (0.70)$	0
		>450	0	$0.0 \pm 0.08 (0.08)$	0

total uncertainty (stat unc)

Good agreement between prediction and observed data [☺]

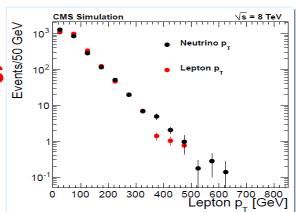
Observed data agree with SM expectations [⊗]



LS: Strategy, bkg estimation & results

- Main background: 1-lep ttbar
- Main background: 1-lep ttbar

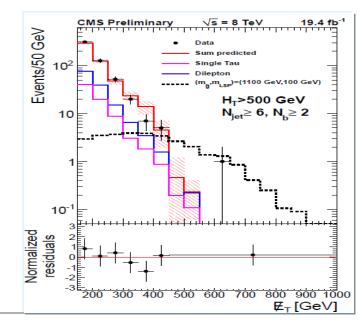
 Estimate ME_T distribution for 1l events from the lepton p_T spectrum
 - ◆ Residual differences→correction from MC
- tt(II) & $\tau \rightarrow I$ bkgs estimated separately



Results @ 19.4 fb⁻¹

₹ _T :	[150,250)	[250,350)	[350,450)	≥ 450 GeV
1 ℓ	$304.0\pm17.4\pm16.4$	49.9±7.7±6.0	13.4±4.8±3.1	$0.3^{+1.9}_{-0.3}^{+0.8}_{-0.3}$
Dilepton	$54.7 \pm 4.2 \pm 9.0$	$9.6 \pm 1.5 \pm 4.4$	$2.3^{+1.3+1.0}_{-0.7-0.6}$	$0.1^{+1.8}_{-0.1}$
Single tau	$60.1 \pm 2.1 \pm 5.1$	$11.8 \pm 0.9 \pm 3.6$	$2.7 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.9$	$0.3\pm0.1\pm0.1$
Z+jets (from MC)	$0.5 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.5$	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
QCD multijet	$1.6 \pm 3.1 \pm 3.1$		$0.0 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.2$	
Total (predicted):	$419.3 \pm 18.0 \pm 19.4$	$71.3\pm7.9\pm8.3$	$18.4^{+5.0+3.8}_{-4.9-3.7}$	$0.7^{+2.6}_{-0.3}^{+2.6}_{-0.3}$
Data (observed), total (μ, e) :	437 (237, 200)	72 (38, 34)	12 (7, 5)	1 (0, 1)
SMS $(m_{\tilde{g}} = 1150 \text{ GeV}, m_{LSP} = 500 \text{ GeV})$	5.1 ± 0.2	5.6 ± 0.2	3.7 ± 0.2	3.0 ± 0.2
SMS $(m_{\tilde{g}} = 1100 \text{ GeV}, m_{LSP} = 100 \text{ GeV})$	6.5±0.3	7.6±0.3	7.3±0.3	9.1±0.3

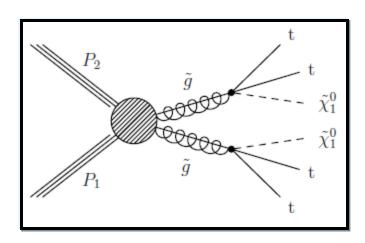
Observed data agree with SM expectations [⊗]



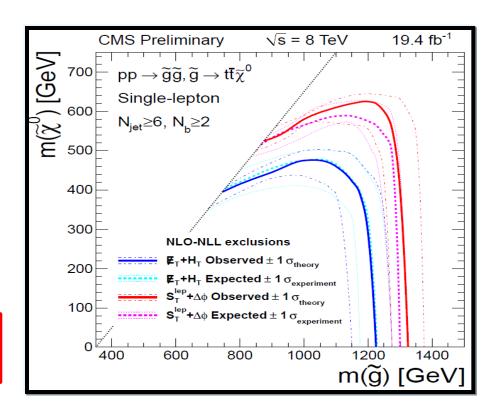


Interpretation in $\widetilde{g} \rightarrow t\widetilde{t} \rightarrow tt\widetilde{\chi}^1_0$

- Limits set for gluino induced stop production
- Simultaneous fit over all search bins
 - LS: select HT region with best expected limit



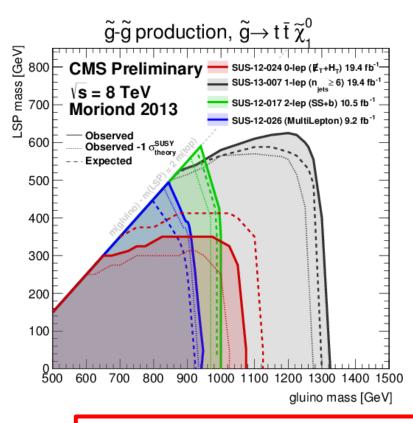
Exclude gluino mass ~1280 GeV for $\tilde{\chi}_0$ ~ 570 GeV





Interpretation in $\widetilde{g} \rightarrow t\widetilde{t} \rightarrow tt\widetilde{\chi}^1_0$

Summary of the CMS searches based on the lepton multiplicity



- Single lepton search [19.4 fb⁻¹] most competitive results
- 2lep, SS [10.5 fb⁻¹]
 quite sensitive if gluino and LSP masses are compressed due to low MET requirement [details in Manfred's presentation]
- All hadronic search [19.4 fb-1] details Robert's presentation

Excluded $M_{gluino} \sim 1280$ GeV and $M_{lsp} \sim 570$ GeV



Direct stop search

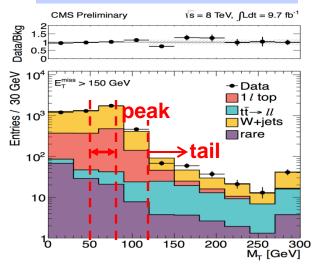


Direct stop search: strategy

Event selection:

- 1 isolated lepton [e/μ], N_{jets}≥4, N_{bjets}≥1
- ME_T>150 GeV [suppress QCD]
- ◆ M_T(I,ME_T)>>M_w [suppress tt(1I) & W+jets]
- Veto events with additional isolated track [suppress tt(2l)]
- Search is performed in different ME_T and M_T regions
- Bacground estimation
 - Bkg shapes from MC
 - Estimate scale factors from data using the "peak-to-tail" method
 - Normlalize MC to data in MT-peak region: 50-80 GeV
 - Extrapolate results in MT-tail region

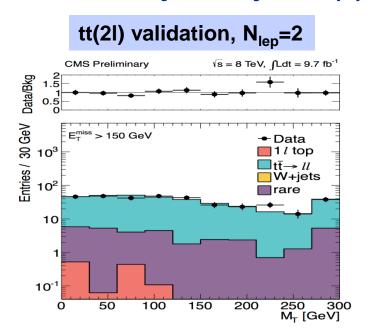
W+jets validation, N_b=0



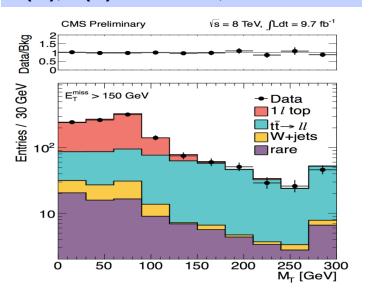


Direct stop search: strategy

- Background estimation methods validated in control regions in data:
 - ◆ 4 CRs: W+jets, Z+jets, tt(II), tt(I) + tt(II)







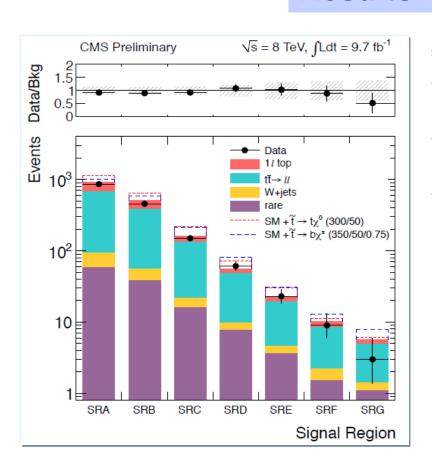
Systematic uncertainties / process derived from these control regions



Direct stop search: results

Search performed in different ME_T and M_T regions

Results @ 9.7 fb⁻¹



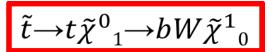
Sample	SRA	SRB	SRC	SRD	SRE	SRF	SRG
Minimum $M_{\rm T}$ [GeV]	150	120	120	120	120	120	120
Minimum $E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$ [GeV]	100	150	200	250	300	350	400
Total background	927 ± 138	504 ± 65	161 ± 26	56 ± 12	22 ± 7	10 ± 3	5.7 ± 2.2
Data	861	456	150	61	23	9	3

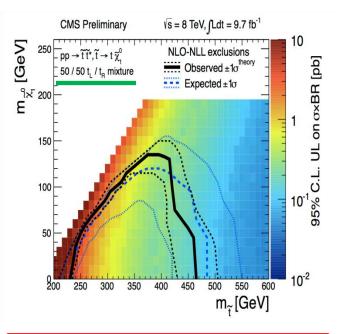
Observed data agree with SM expectations [⊗]



Direct stop search: interpretation

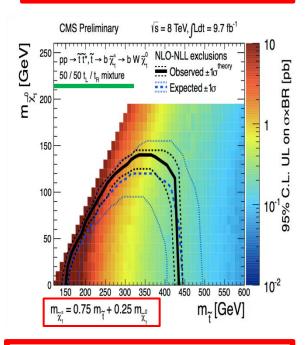
■ Direct stop production → 2 decay modes



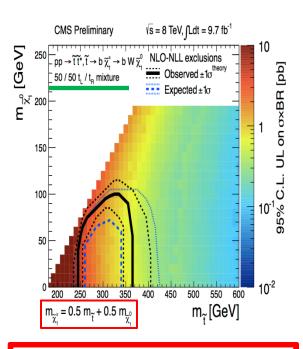


Exclude stop masses \sim 230-430 GeV for $\widetilde{\chi}_0$ < \sim 110 GeV

$$\tilde{t} \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}^{\pm} \rightarrow b W^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}^{1}_{0}$$



Exclude stop masses \sim 160-420 GeV for $\widetilde{\chi}_0$ < \sim 120 GeV



Exclude stop masses \sim 260-340 GeV for $\widetilde{\chi}_0$ < \sim 80 GeV



Summary



Summary

- Naturalness requires light gluinos, stops and sbottoms
 - [probably] within LHC reach
- Several searches [based on lepton multiplicity] for direct and indirect stop/sbottom production in CMS
 - ◆ No excess found so far ⊗
- Limits in m_{gluino}, m_{lsp}, m_{stop} tightend
 - ◆ M_{gluino} ~<1280 GeV, M_{stop}~< 500 GeV [~10-20% fine tuning]</p>
- Natural SUSY constrained, but not dead!
 - various other SUSY scenarios:
 - Compressed spectra, RPV,...
- More analyses under way for 2013. Stay tuned!

CMS SUSY results:

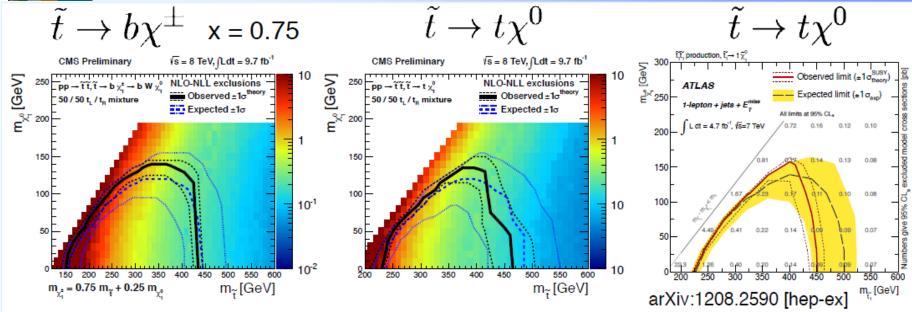
https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSUS



Additional material



CMS vs. ATLAS comparison



- When correcting for luminosity and √s, the ATLAS limit covers more of the
 [~]
 [~]
 [~]
 t χ⁰ space for 2 reasons:
 - 1) Different signal model: CMS signal model has unpolarized tops from \tilde{t} →t χ^0 . ATLAS signal model has top quarks which are mostly right-handed. This choice increases the large lepton p_T and $M_T(\ell,MET)$ acceptance because it causes the lepton to be emitted preferentially parallel to the top boost. We estimate the size of this effect to be ~25%.
 - 2) Tuned kinematical requirements: The most important one appears to be the hadronic top reconstruction. This is not currently implemented in the CMS analysis in order to maintain sensitivity to both the t̃ → t χ⁰ and t̃ → b χ⁺ decay modes.