

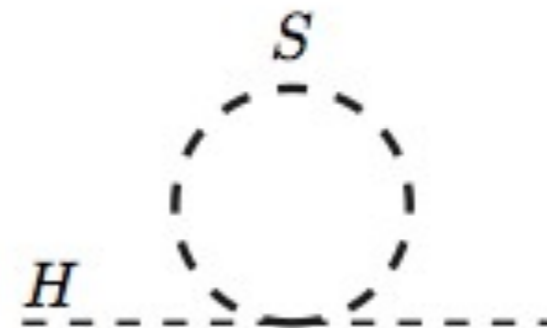
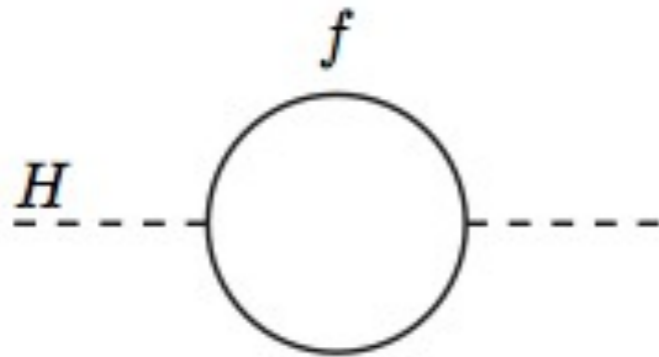
Inclusive SUSY searches at CMS

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(on behalf of the CMS Collaboration)**

**HEP 2014, 8-10 May 2014
Island of Naxos, Greece**

A symmetry of the space-time

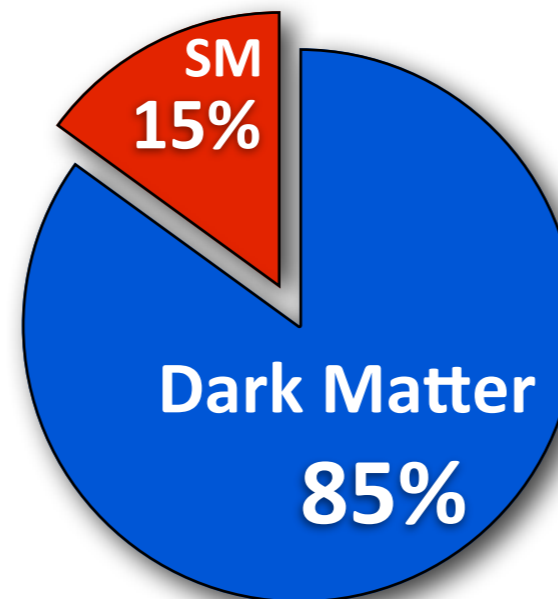
- For each *boson* there is a *fermion* and vice versa



- Solves a big problem: fixes the m_H divergences
- MSSM favors a light $m_H < 135$ GeV
- **Higgs boson discovery, paves the way for SUSY ?**

- ✓ Solves hierarchy problem
- ✓ Predicts unification of all forces
- ✓ Needed for incorporating gravity
- ✓ Provides a DM candidate

} theoretical motivations



} experimental motivation

- Not yet discovered, can't be an exact symmetry (if it was we would have seen **selectrons** and **smuons** of 511 keV/105 MeV)
- Higher is the SUSY breaking scale, **hierarchy problem is kind of reintroduced ...**
- Don't have a golden SUSY model to instruct us, **not easy to optimize the SUSY search analyses**
- The last point, is a common problem for BSM searches

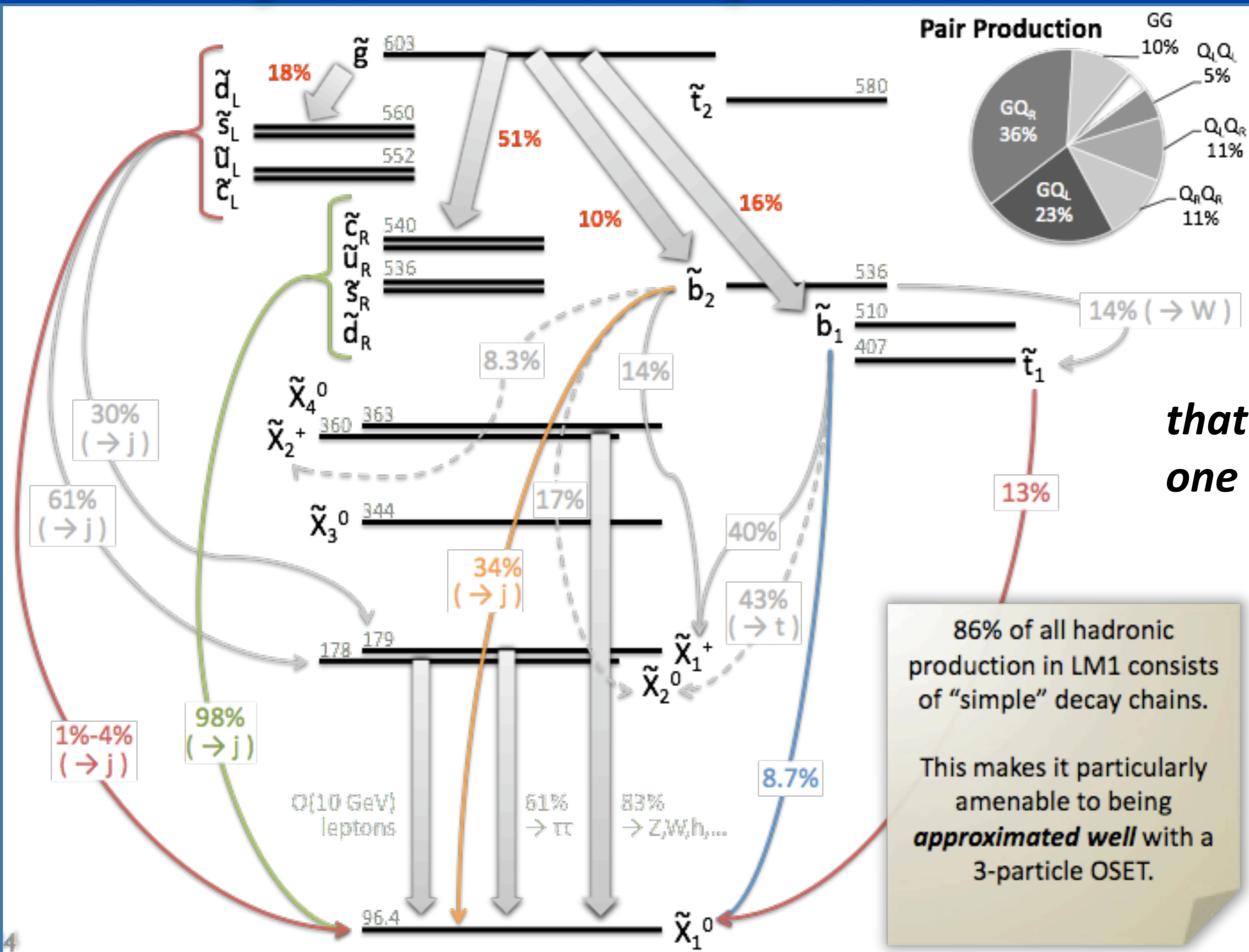
- Not yet discovered, can't be an exact symmetry (if it was we would have seen **selectrons** of 511 keV/105 MeV)

- Higher is the SUSY **problem**
is kind of

SUSY is still the best BSM model in the market, if to be found in Run II will rocket fuel HEP

Construct us, not search analyses
Common problem for BSM searches

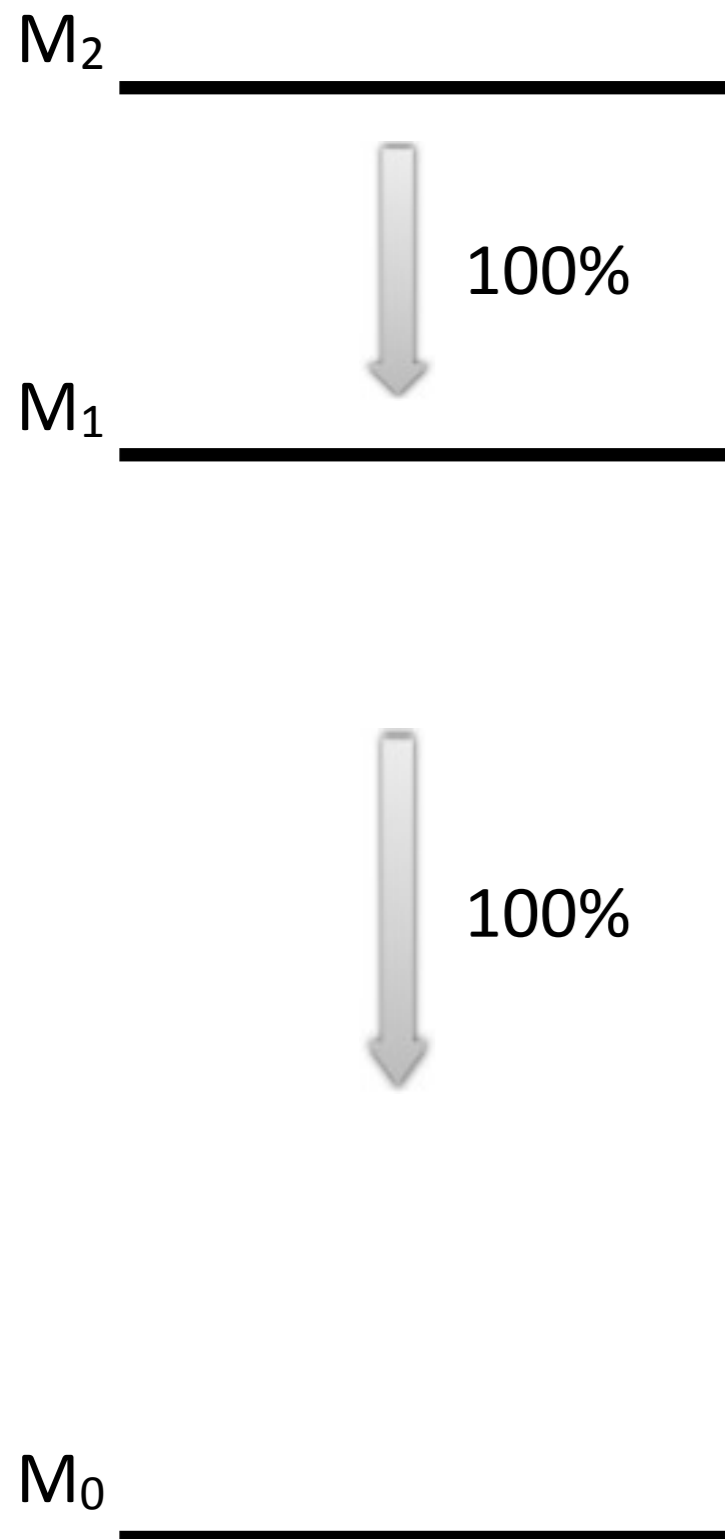
Reality can be complicated



~120 unknown model parameters

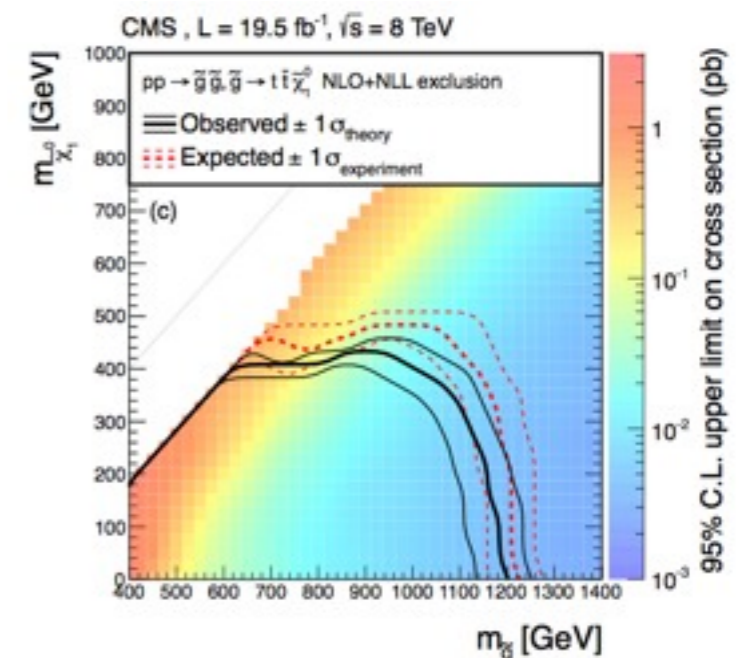
that's just one example

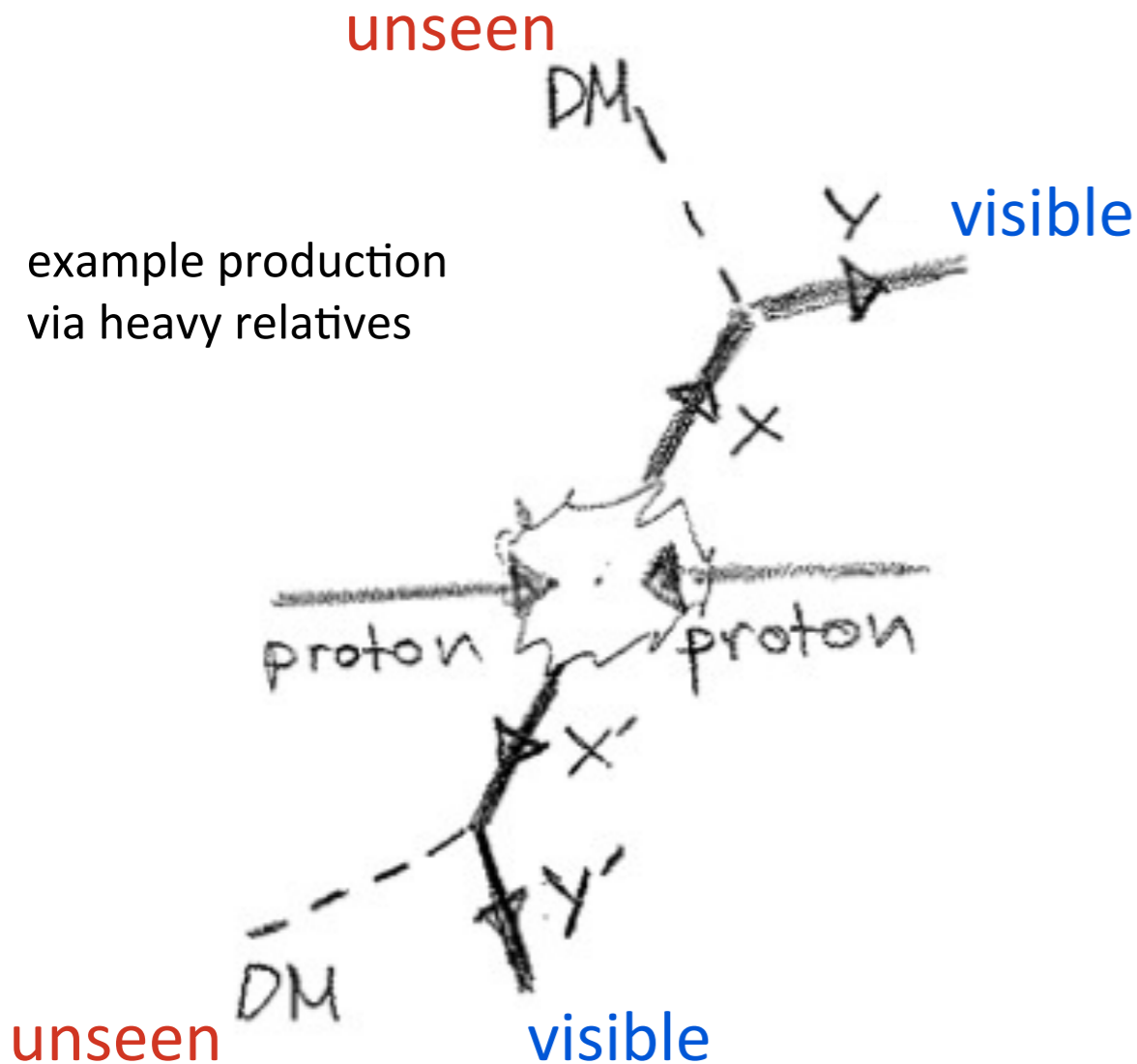
from P.Sphicas talk in Latsis 2013



Assume a 2 step cascade decay, with 3 unknown masses

- A parent particle M_2 is generated (squark/gluino/ewkino) with σ_{SUSY}
 - M_0 is the LSP, and M_1 is an intermediate
- SMS allow for a simple way to interpret data; produce crisp results; (*sometimes tempting to be over-interpreted*)





- Stability of the **DM** in the universe is likely enforced by a new conservation law* (symmetry) \rightarrow implies pair production of new particles
- Strategy: search for events with some **MET**, **models without stable LSP is another story ...**

*e.g. *R-parity in SUSY*

Jets + MET inclusive search

References

SUS-13-012 (19 fb-1 @ 8 TeV)

arXiv:1402.4770

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

arXiv:1402.4770 / SUS13012

Phase space selected:

$N_{\text{Lep}} = 0, N_{\text{jets}} \geq 3,$

$H_T > 500 \text{ GeV},$

$MH_T > 200 \text{ GeV}^*$

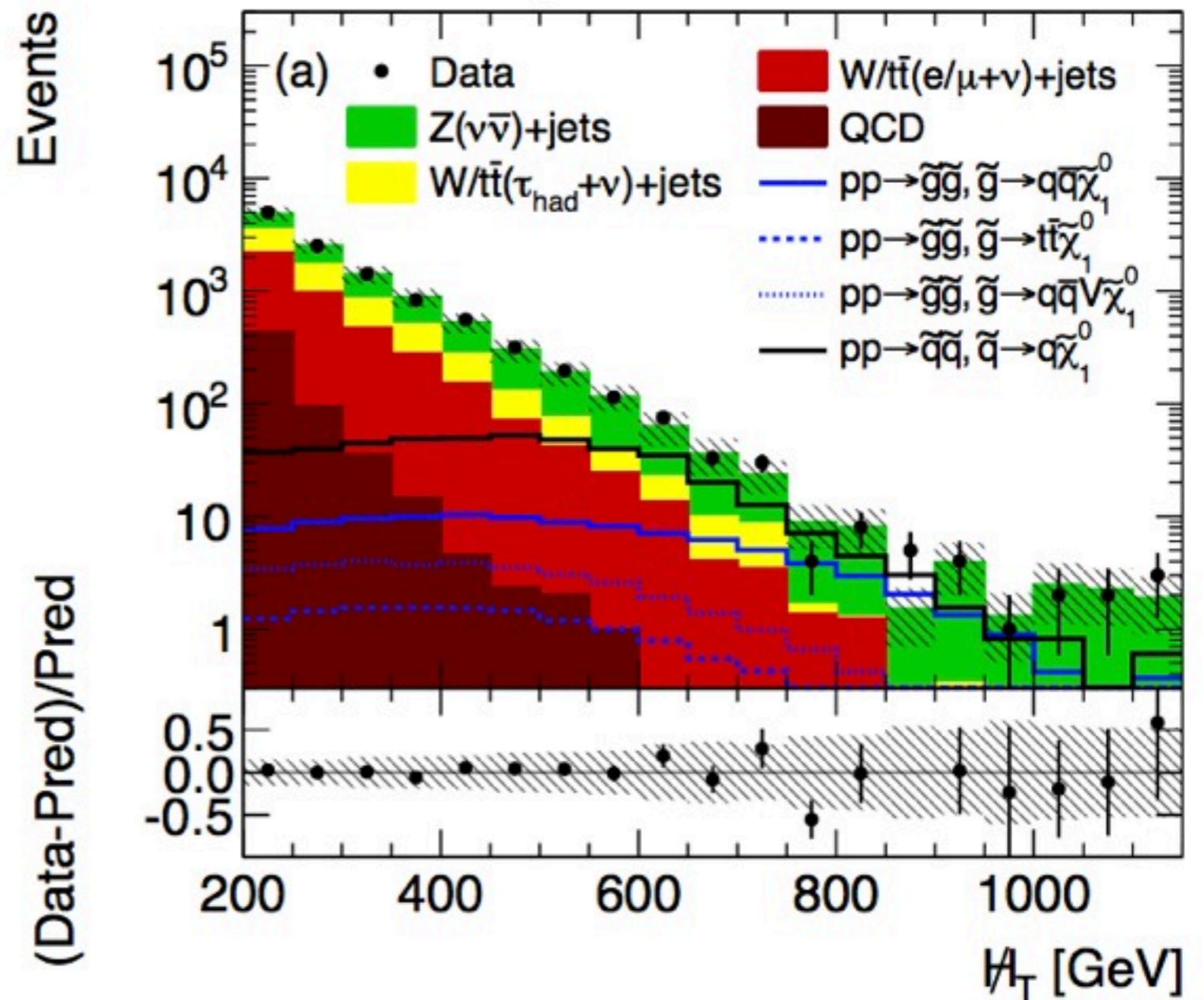
$\Delta\phi(J_1, MH_T) > 0.5,$

$\Delta\phi(J_2, MH_T) > 0.5,$

$\Delta\phi(J_3, MH_T) > 0.3$

CMS, $L = 19.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}, \sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$

$3 \leq N_{\text{Jets}} \leq 5, H_T > 500 \text{ GeV}, MH_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$



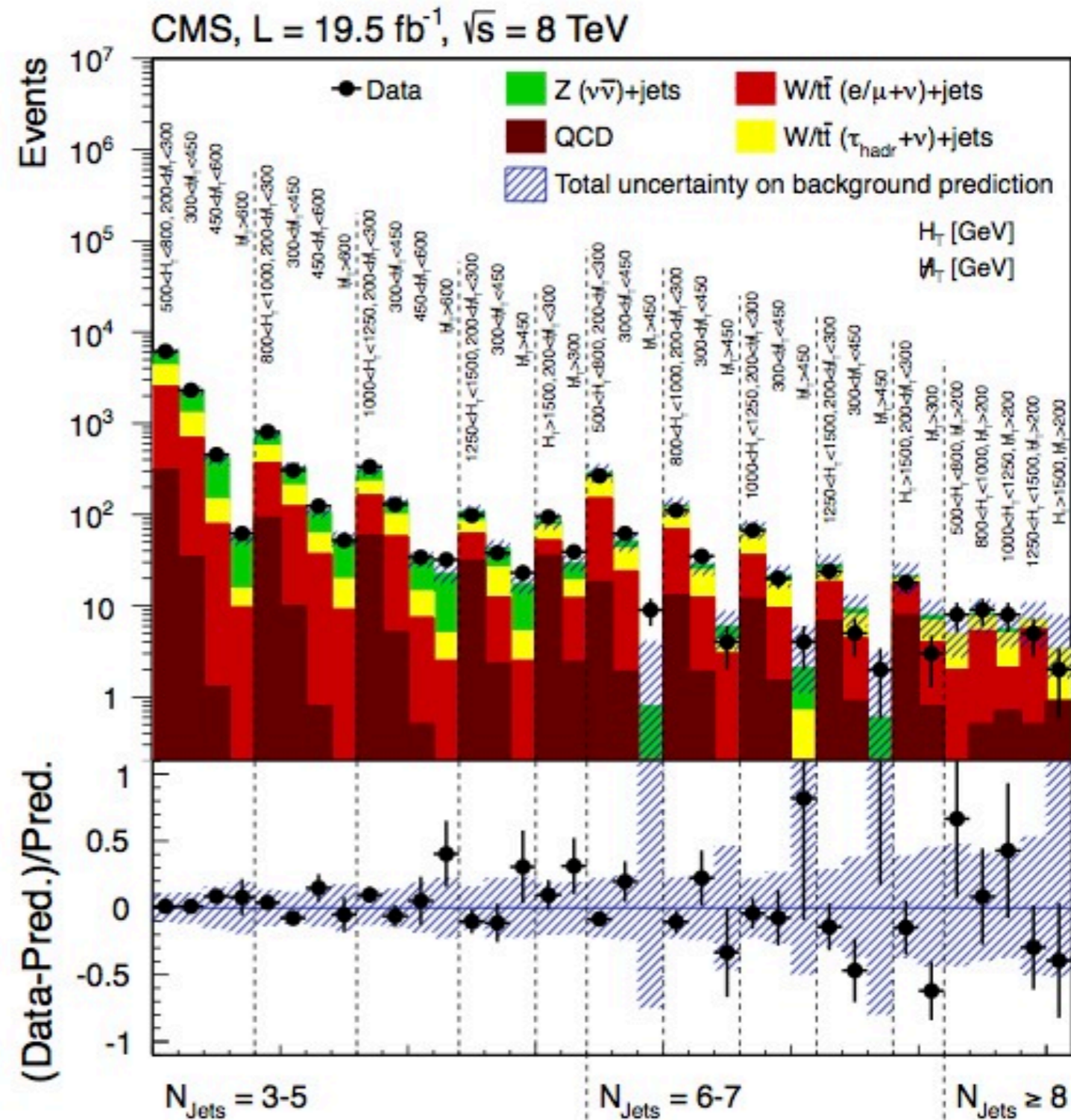
* $MH_T =$ like MET, but built with jets of p_T, η restricted acceptance

0 Leptons Inclusive Search

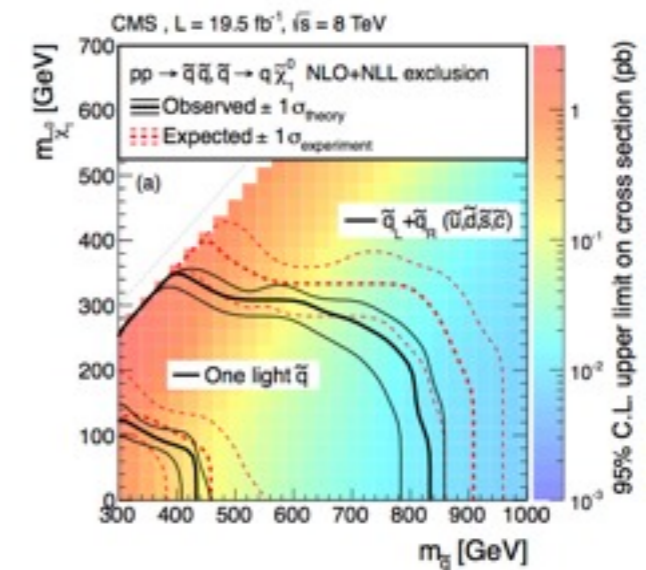
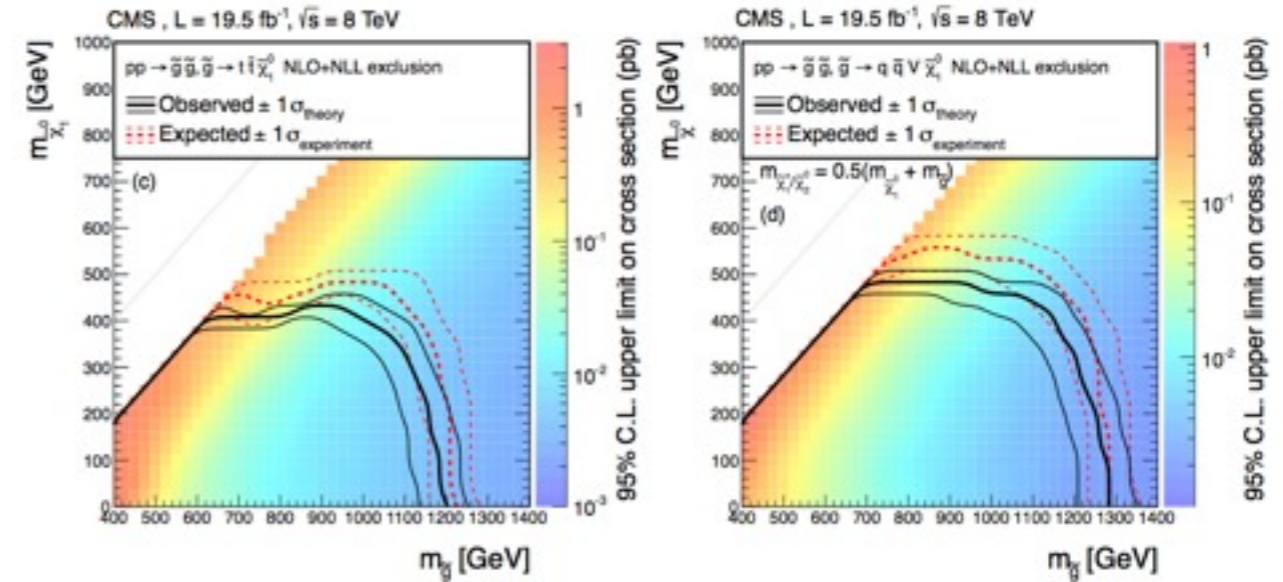
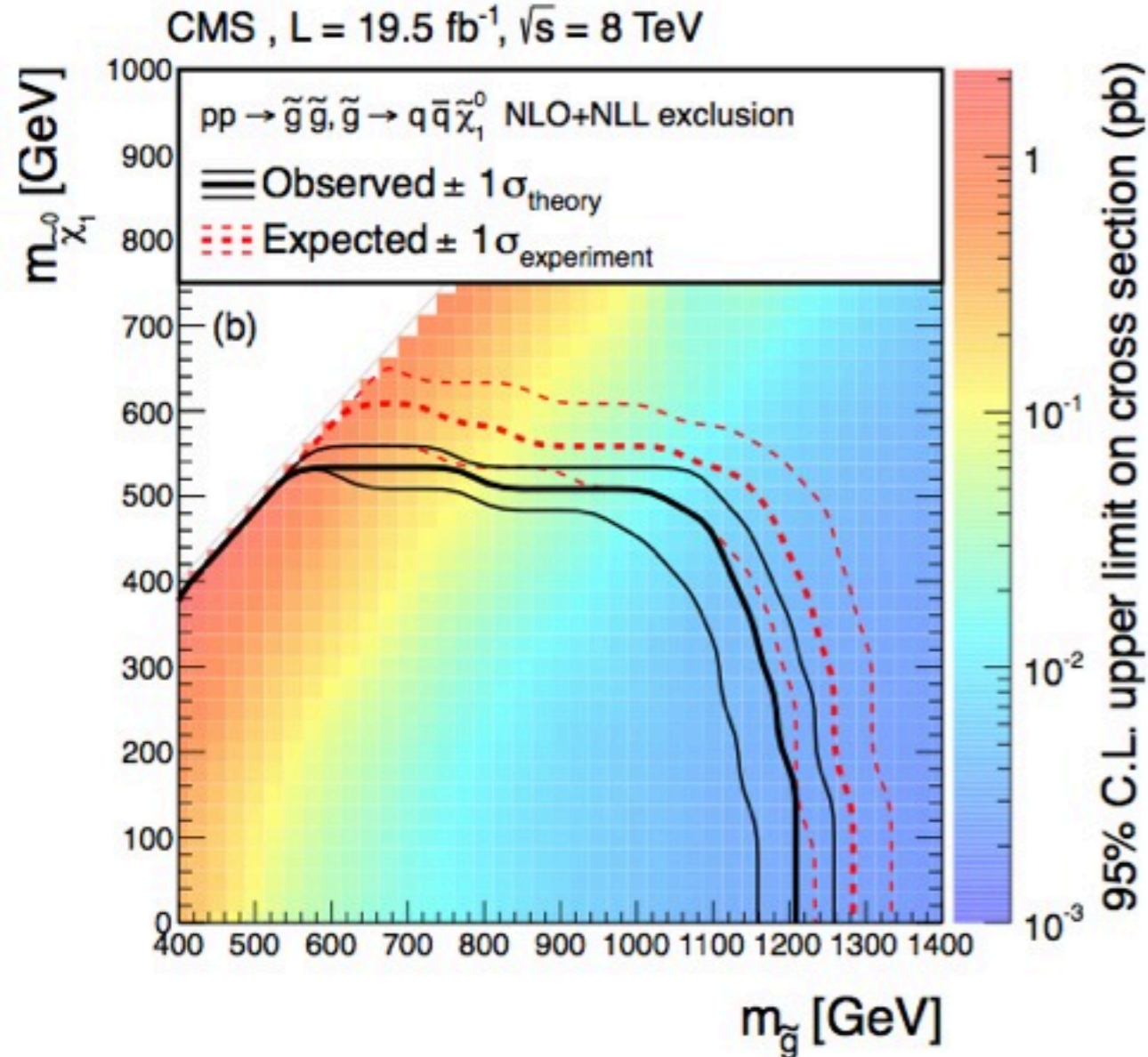
arXiv:1402.4770 / SUS13012

Inclusive analysis of **36 search regions**, binned in N_{jets} , H_T , M_{H_T}

Upper limits using the framework of Simplified Models are set



0 Leptons Inclusive Search



Squark (gluino) masses below 0.8 (1.2) TeV are not favored in the studied simplified models

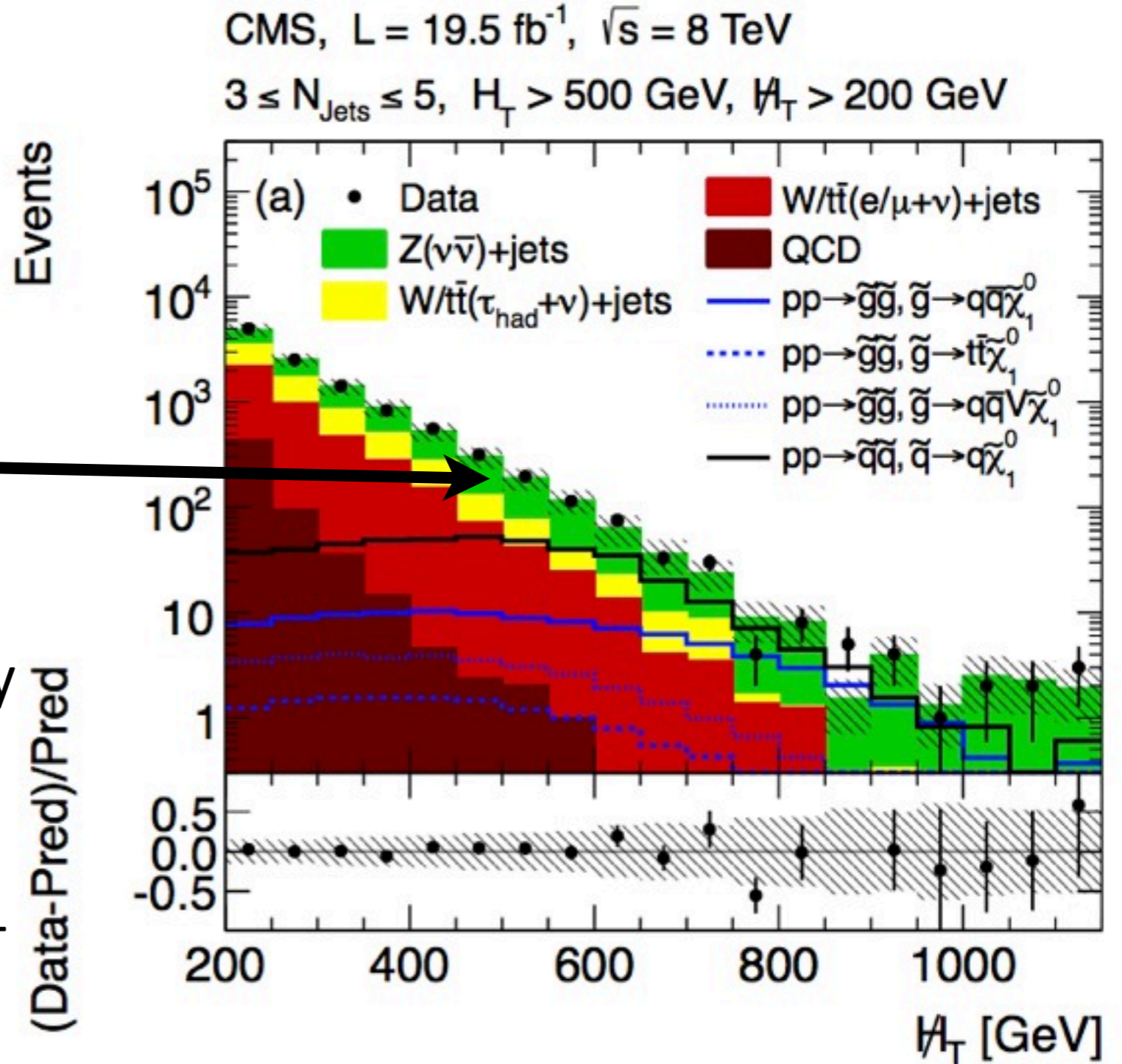
0 Leptons Inclusive Search

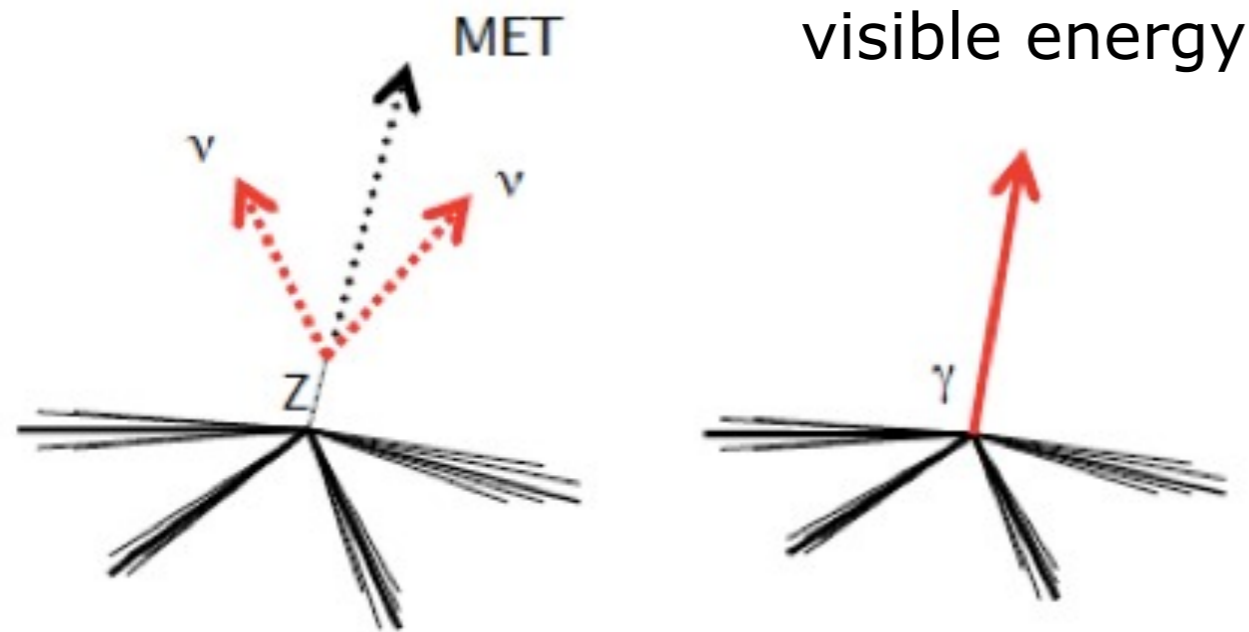
arXiv:1402.4770 / SUS13012

Most of the analysis novelty goes in the background estimation

Think about it: How $Z\nu\nu + \text{jets}$ can be estimated for $N_{\text{jets}} \geq 5$ when the best NLO estimation is at parton level and goes only up to $N_{\text{jets}} = 4$?

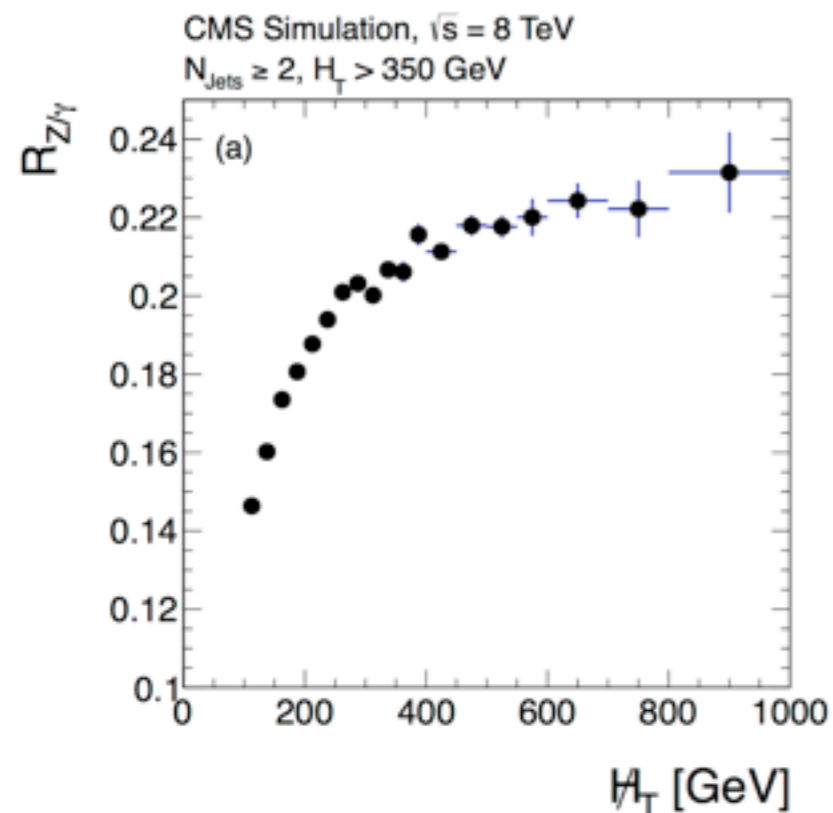
We need to invent smart data-driven methods





Z+jets vs $\gamma + \text{jets}$

- Different couplings & mass but similar QCD radiation (jets)
- Production cross section ratio $R(Z+\text{jets}/\gamma+\text{jets})$ known within 20%
- Method: Use the $R(Z+\text{jets}/\gamma+\text{jets})$ from theory and the photon's p_T spectrum to predict the MET of $Z(\nu\nu)+\text{jets}$



That's just one example among the many data-driven methods that have been developed for the major SM backgrounds

Searching for SUSY using M_{T2}

References

SUS-13-019 (19 fb⁻¹ @ 8 TeV)

JHEP 1210 (2012) 018 (4.7 fb⁻¹ @ 7 TeV)

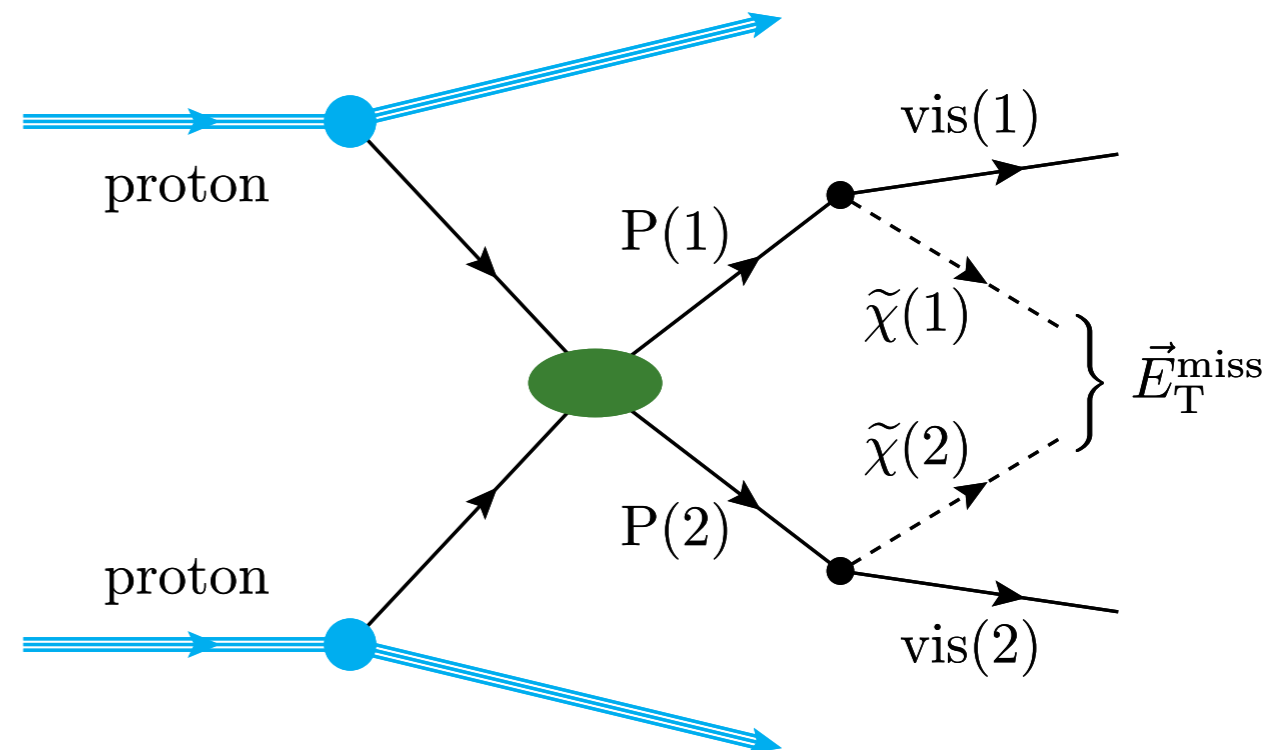
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSUS>

M_{T2} is a generalization of the transverse mass M_T for the case of 2 decay chains with 2 unobserved particles

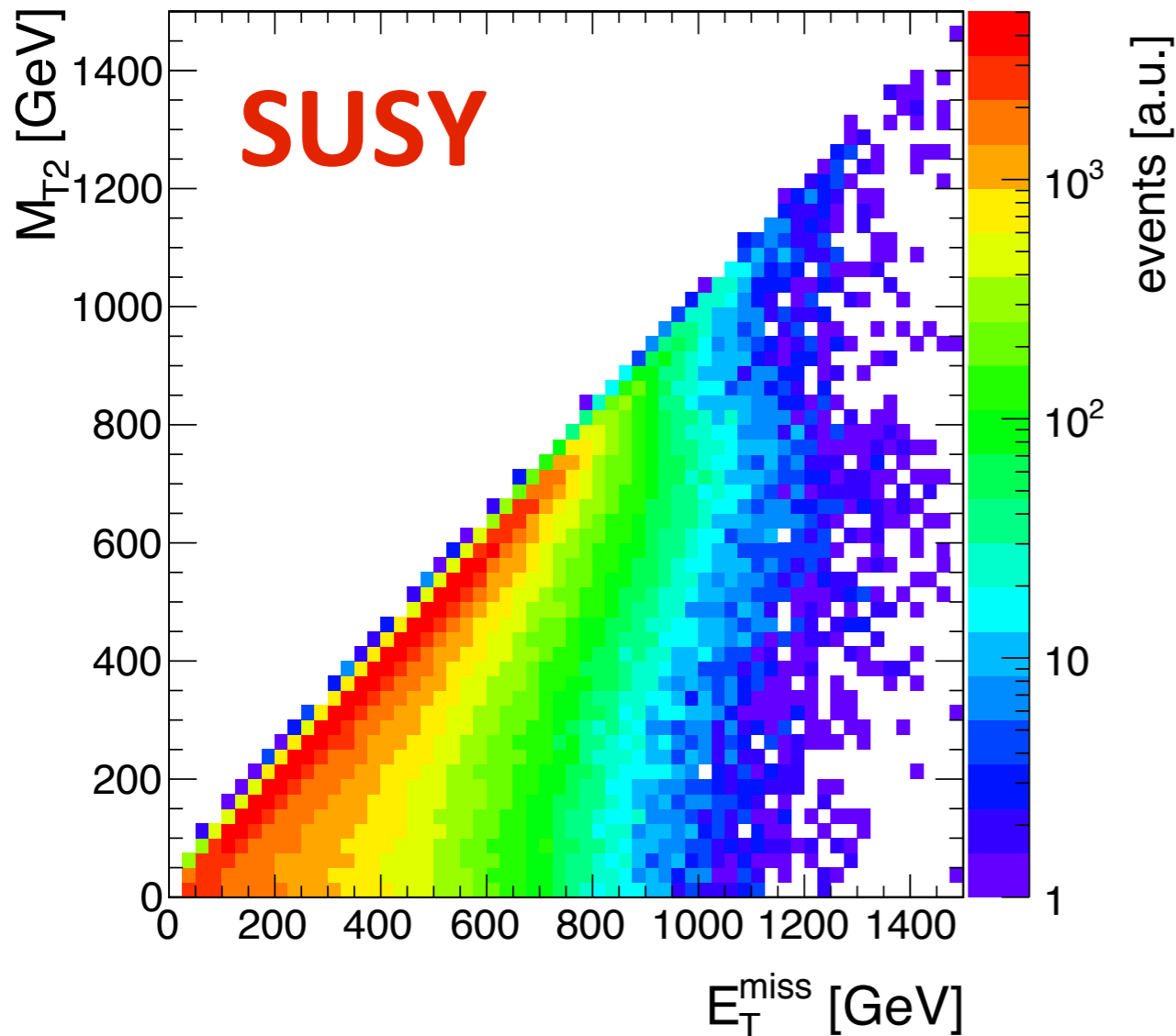
$$M_{T2}(m_c) = \min_{\vec{p}_T^{c(1)} + \vec{p}_T^{c(2)} = \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}} \left[\max(M_T^{(1)}, M_T^{(2)}) \right]$$

- If the visible systems (grouped in pseudojets) are correctly chosen and LSP mass m_c is known, M_{T2} has an endpoint at parent mass

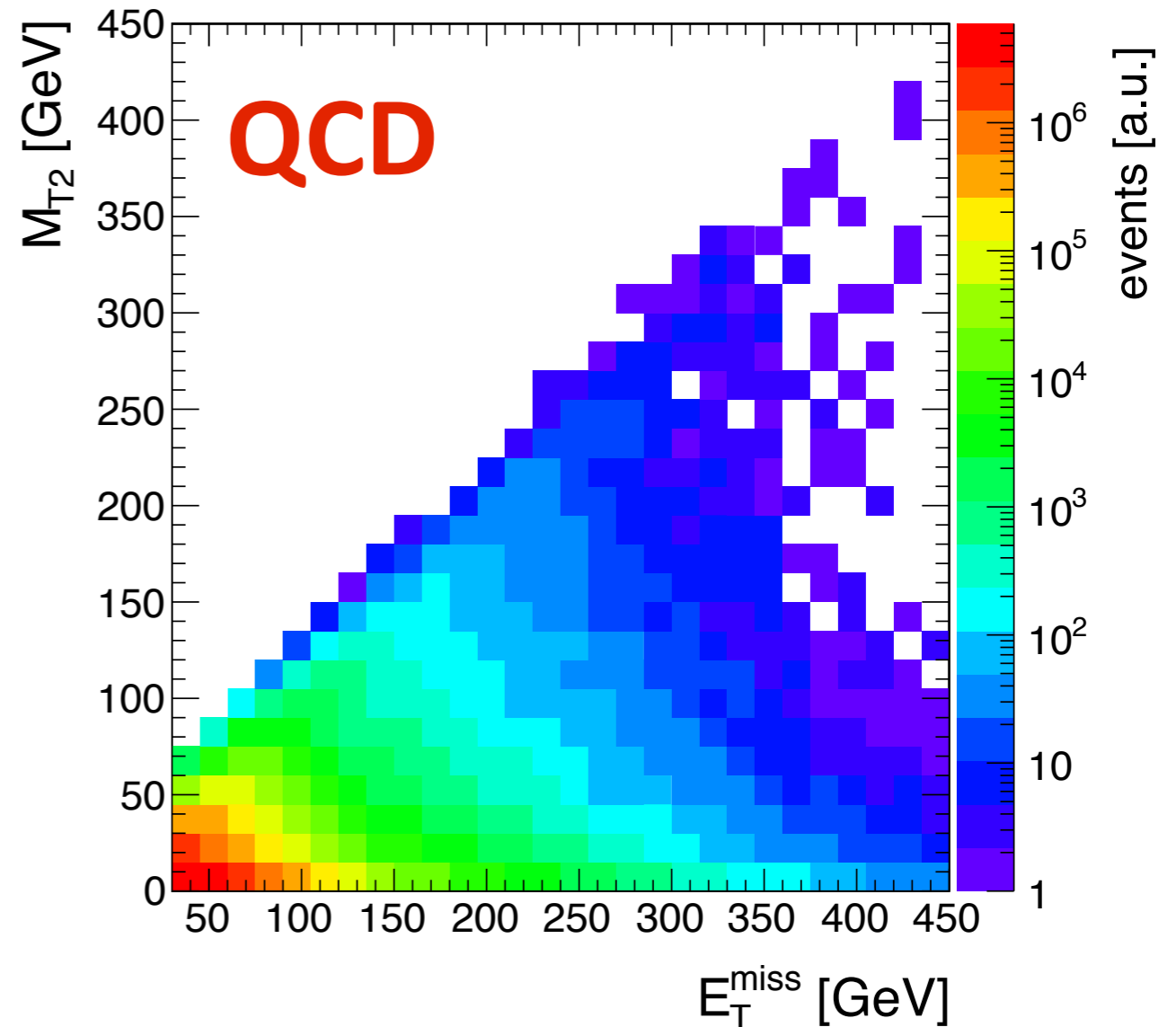
$$(M_T)^2 = M_{\text{vis}}^2 + M_{\text{LSP}}^2 + 2(E_T^{\text{vis}} E_T^{\text{LSP}} - \vec{p}_T^{\text{vis}} \cdot \vec{p}_T^{\text{LSP}})$$



CMS Simulation, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV



CMS Simulation, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV



When m_{LSP} is set to 0, QCD with high MET is mapped to low M_{T2} values, while the SUSY signal is retained in the M_{T2} (MET) tails

Phase space selected:

$N_{\text{Lep}} = 0,$

$H_T > 750$ || ($H_T > 450$ && $\text{MET} > 200$)

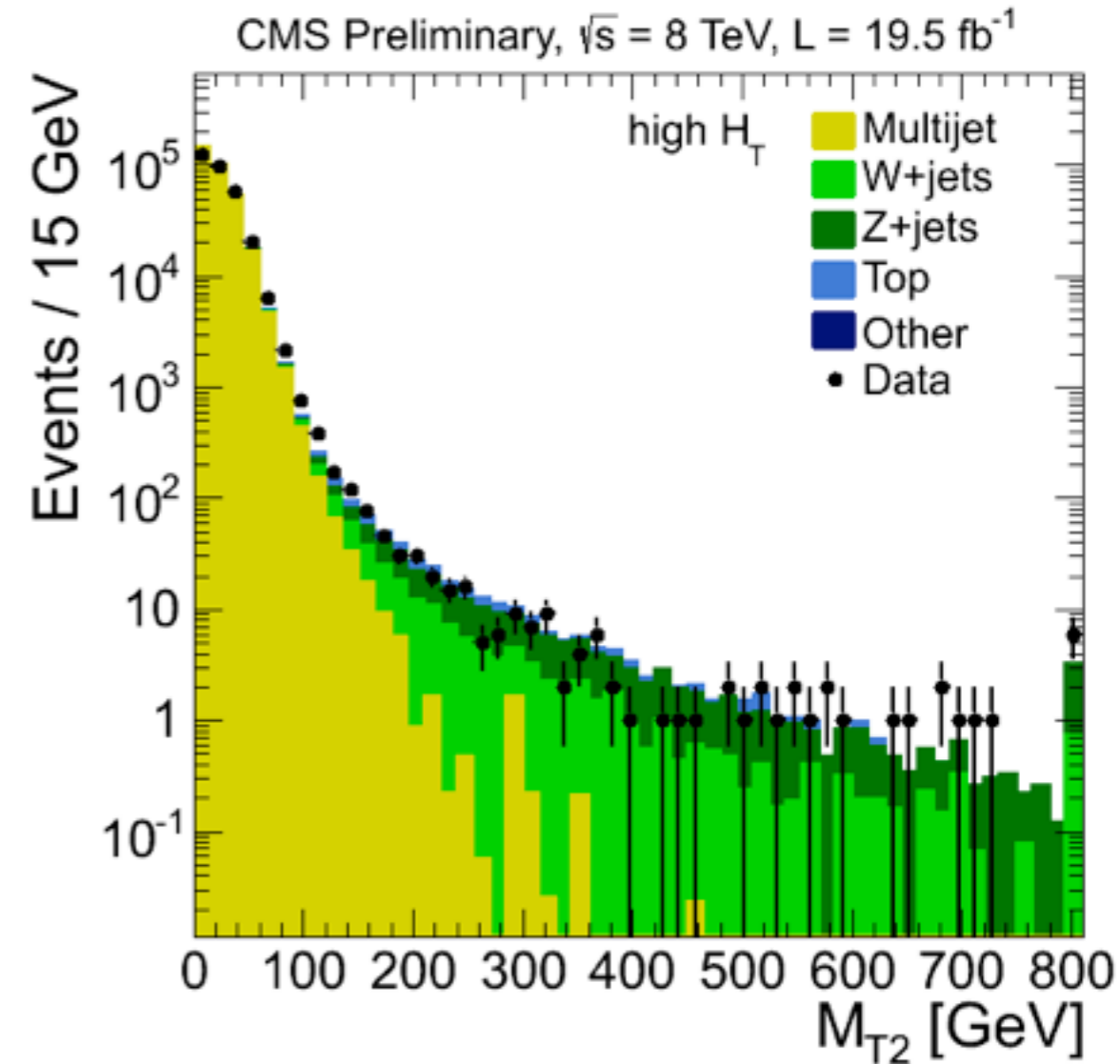
$N_{\text{jets}} \geq 2$ with $p_T > 100$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$

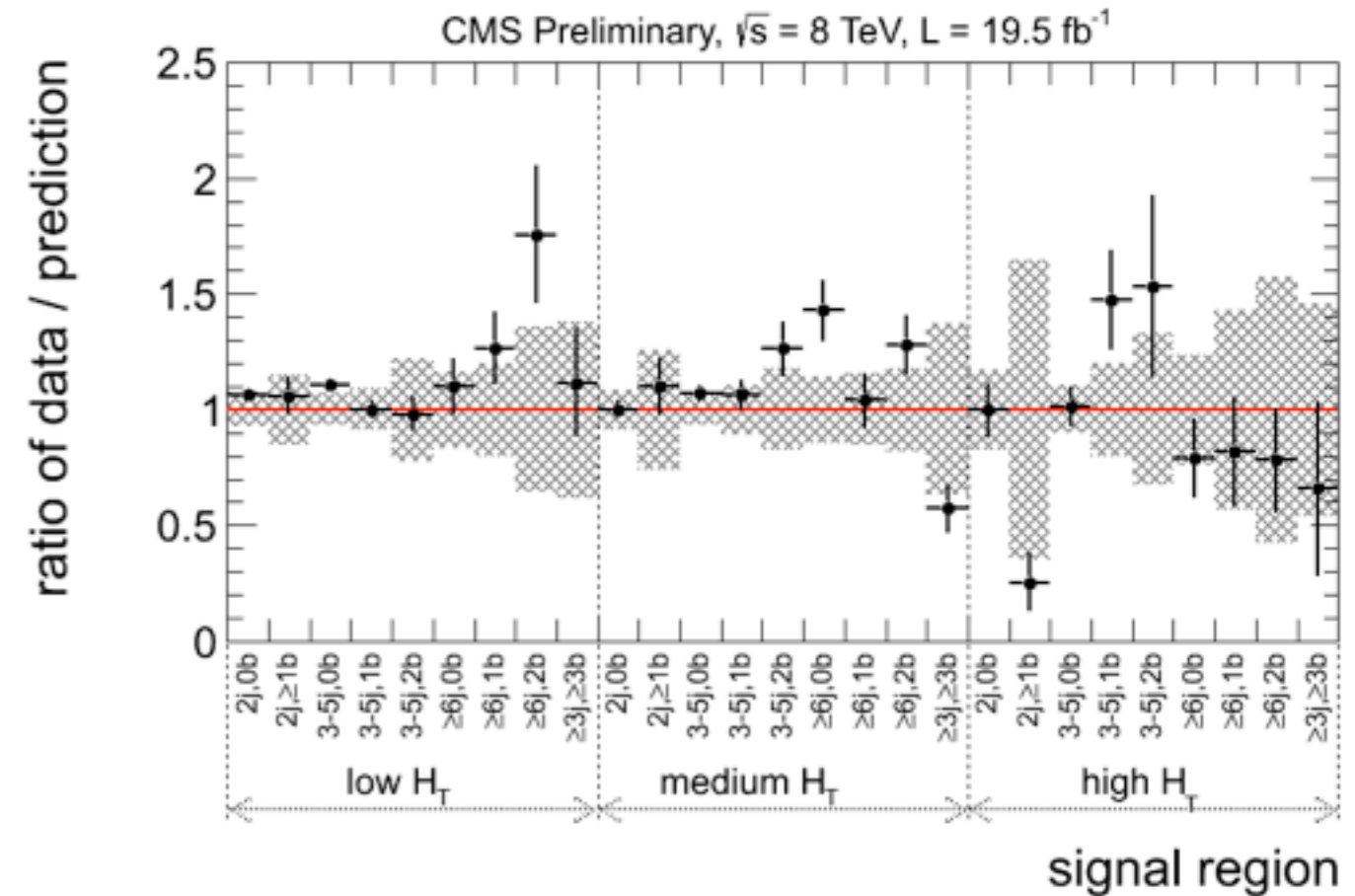
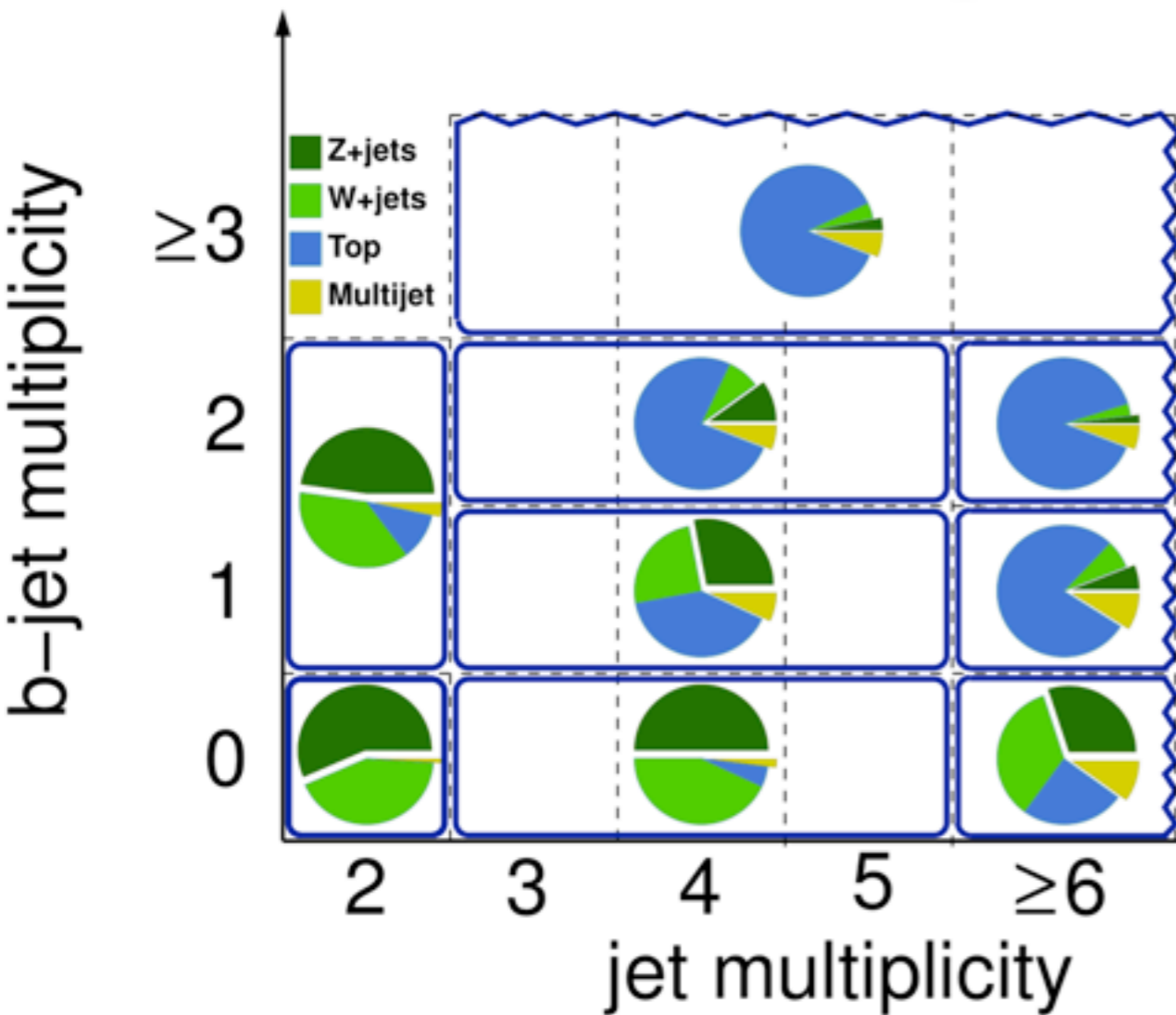
$\Delta\phi(J_i, \text{MHT}) > 0.3$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ and 4

Events are further binned in terms of

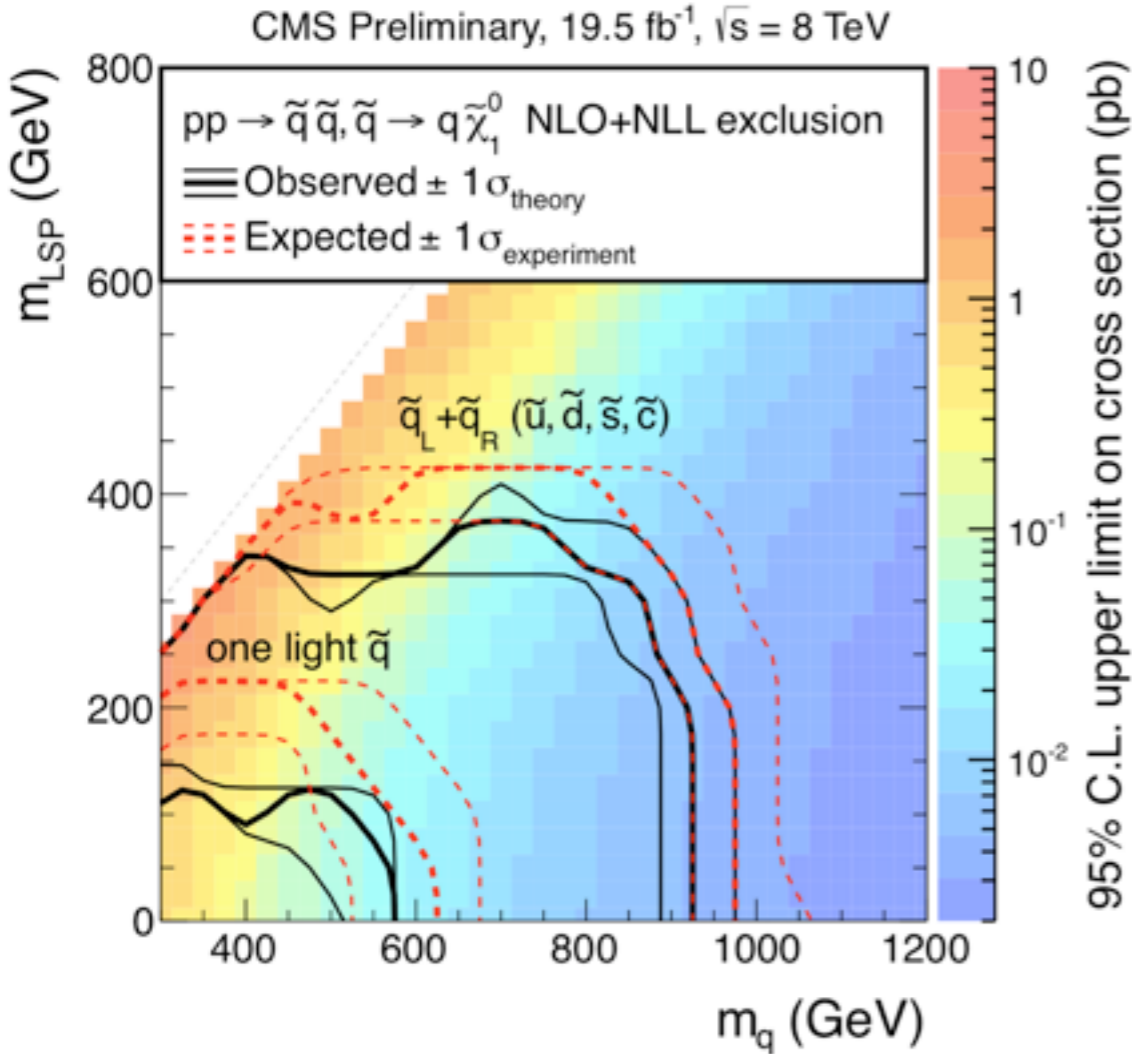
$\text{MET}, H_T, N_{\text{bjets}}, N_{\text{jets}}$

Data-driven background estimation of all major processes





Inclusive analysis of **27 search regions**, binned in N_{jets} , N_{bjets} , H_T , M_{T2}



simplified model	limit on parent mass at $M_{\text{LSP}} = 0$	best limit on LSP mass	lower limit on mass splitting parent – LSP
direct squark production single light squark	$M_{\tilde{q}} < 520$ GeV	$M_{\text{LSP}} < 120$ GeV	$\Delta M(\tilde{q}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 200$ GeV
8 degenerate light squarks	$M_{\tilde{q}} < 875$ GeV	$M_{\text{LSP}} < 325$ GeV	$\Delta M(\tilde{q}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 50$ GeV
direct sbottom production	$M_{\tilde{b}} < 640$ GeV	$M_{\text{LSP}} < 275$ GeV	$\Delta M(\tilde{b}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 10$ GeV
direct stop production $M_{\text{stop}} > M_{\text{top}} + M_{\text{LSP}}$ $M_{\text{stop}} < M_{\text{top}} + M_{\text{LSP}}$	$300 < M_{\tilde{t}} < 450$ GeV $M_{\tilde{t}} < 175$ GeV	$M_{\text{LSP}} < 60$ GeV $M_{\text{LSP}} < 60$ GeV	$\Delta M(\tilde{t}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 230$ GeV $\Delta M(\tilde{t}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 90$ GeV
direct gluino production $\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\bar{b}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$M_{\tilde{g}} < 1225$ GeV $M_{\tilde{g}} < 1300$ GeV $M_{\tilde{g}} < 1225$ GeV	$M_{\text{LSP}} < 510$ GeV $M_{\text{LSP}} < 740$ GeV $M_{\text{LSP}} < 450$ GeV	$\Delta M(\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 25$ GeV $\Delta M(\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 50$ GeV $\Delta M(\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 225$ GeV
direct gluino production $\tilde{g}_1 \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow h^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $\tilde{g}_2 \rightarrow q\bar{q}'\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$M_{\tilde{g}} < 825$ GeV	$M_{\text{LSP}} < 410$ GeV	$\Delta M(\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) > 225$ GeV

Limits are set on simplified models of direct squark/gluino, sbottom/stop pair productions

Searching for SUSY with Razor

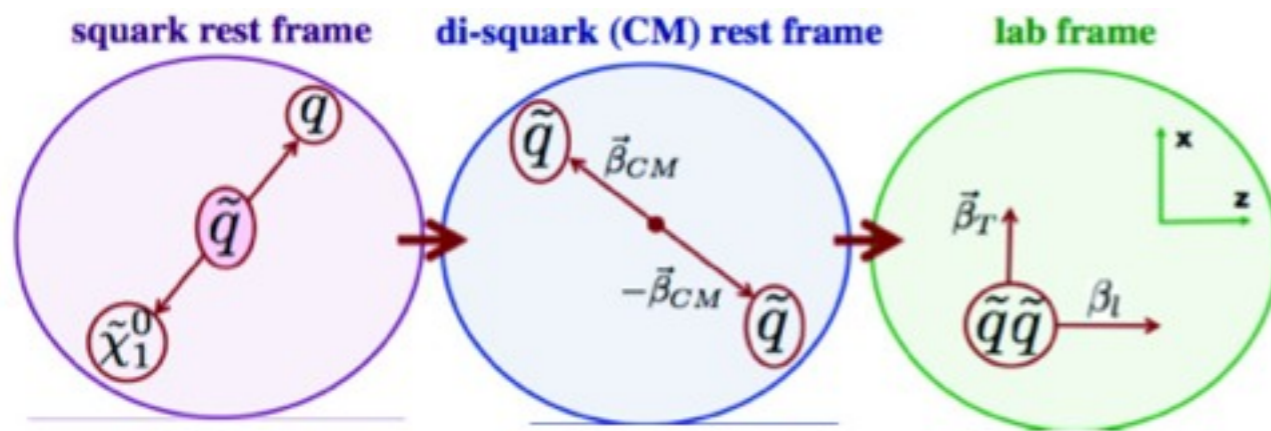
References

SUS-13-004 (19 fb⁻¹ @ 8 TeV)

PRL 111, 081802 (2013) (4.7 fb⁻¹ @ 7 TeV)

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

Principle idea behind: 2 equal mass sparticles are produced near threshold $\gamma_{CM} \approx 1$, scale of the process reflected in momenta of quarks and LSPs

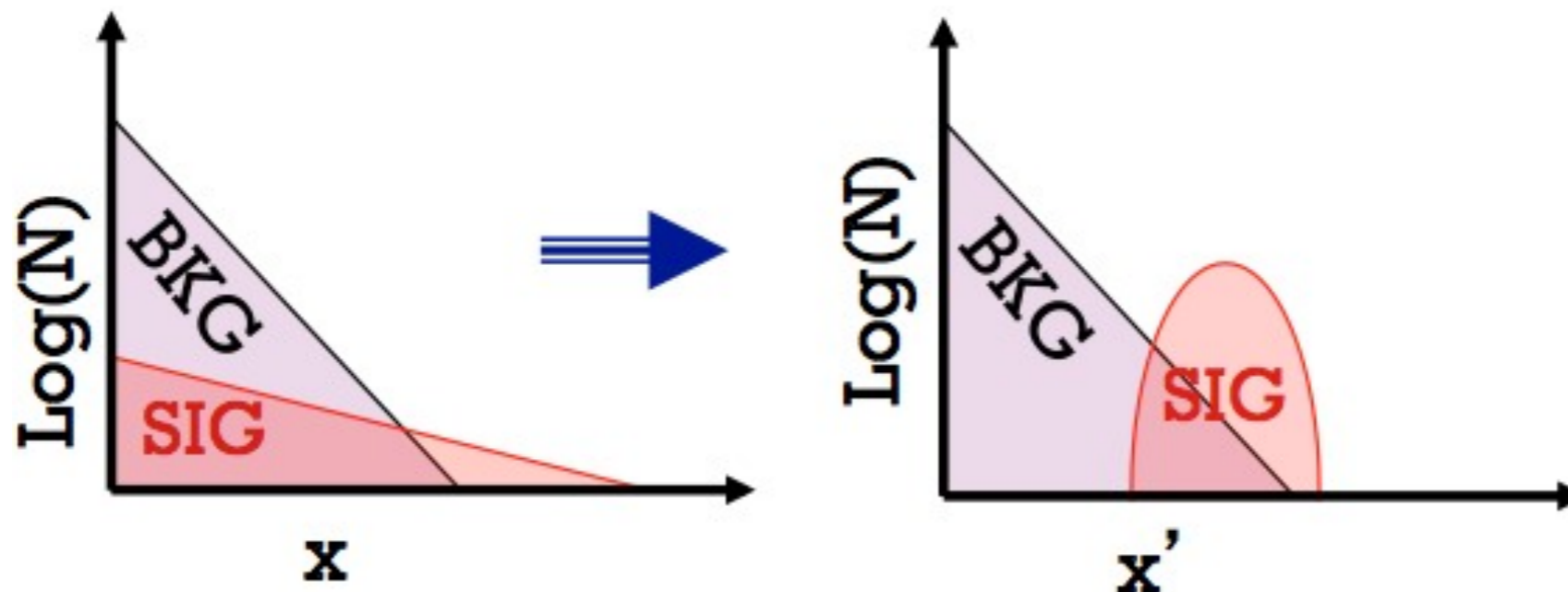


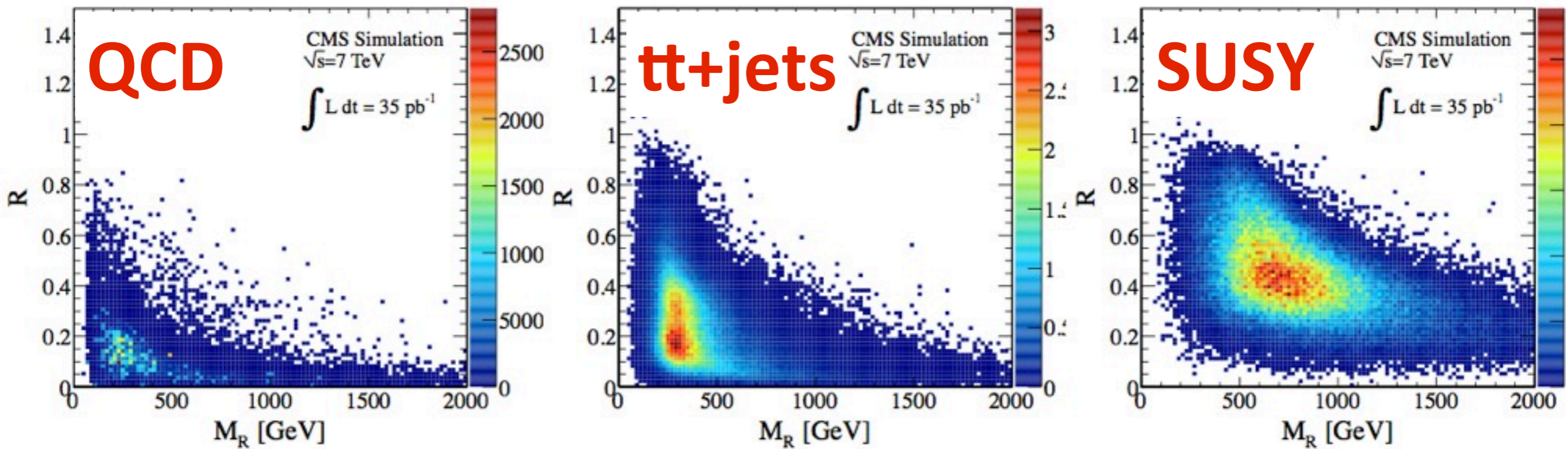
$$M_R \equiv [(|\vec{p}^{j1}| + |\vec{p}^{j2}|)^2 - (p_z^{j1} + p_z^{j2})^2]^{1/2}$$

$$M_T^R \equiv \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(E_T^{\text{miss}} (p_T^{j1} + p_T^{j2}) - \vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}} \cdot (\vec{p}_T^{j1} + \vec{p}_T^{j2}) \right) \right]^{1/2}$$

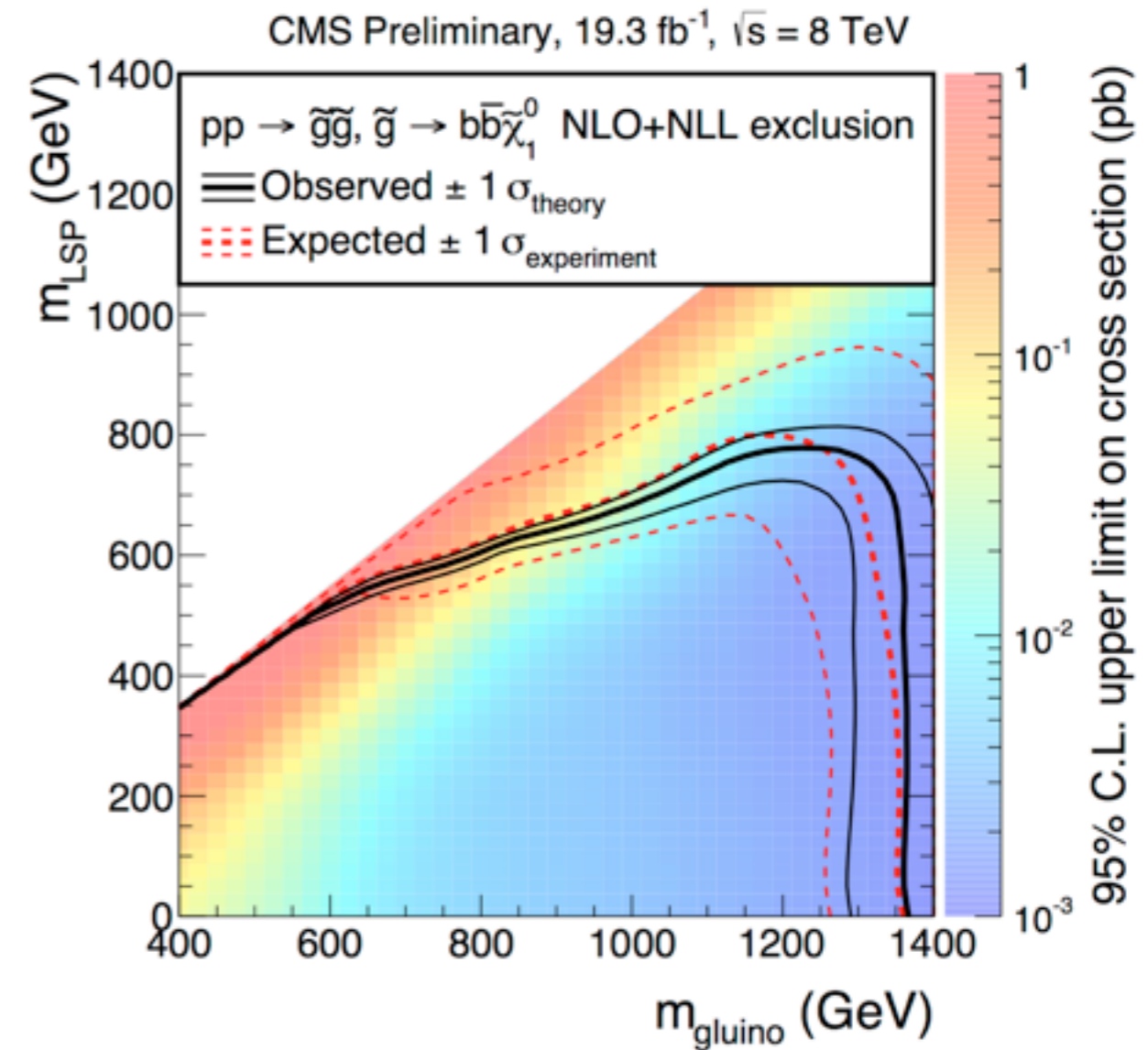
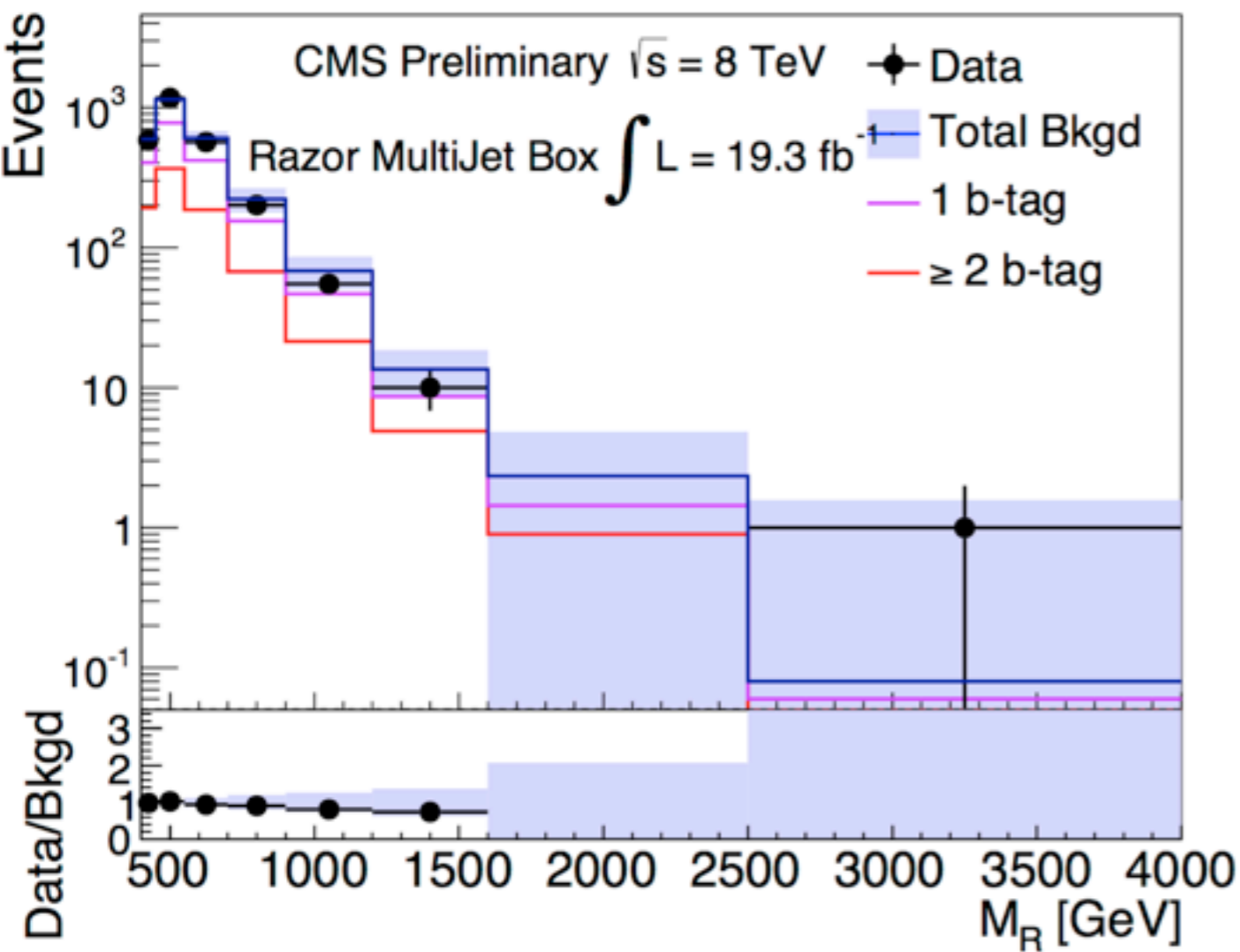
$$R = \frac{M_T^R}{M_R}$$

Razor variables, M_R and R turn a 'tail search' into a 'bump hunt'.





Search is binned in terms of N_{Lep} , N_{Jets} , N_{bjets} , M_R and R^2
treats together hadronic and leptonic final states



Excluding gluino (squarks) masses up to 1.3 (0.7) TeV pair produced with simplified models

A brave new attempt -- interpret CMS 7 + 8 TeV results in terms of pMSSM

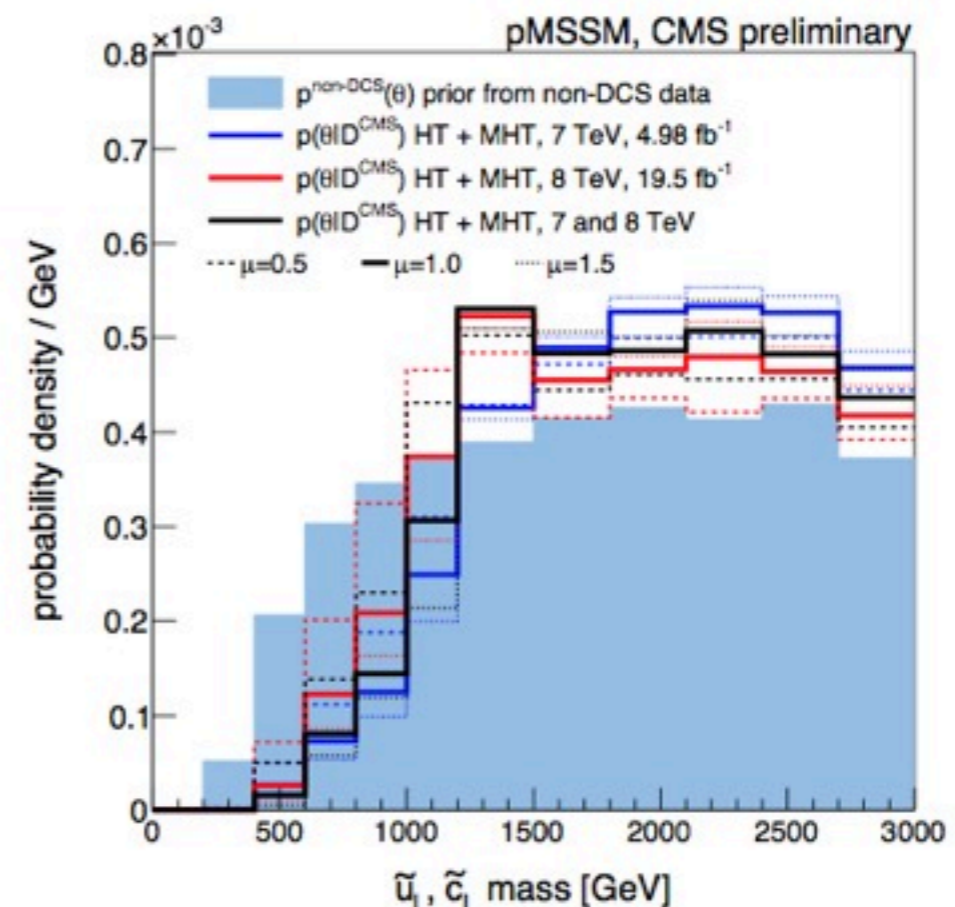
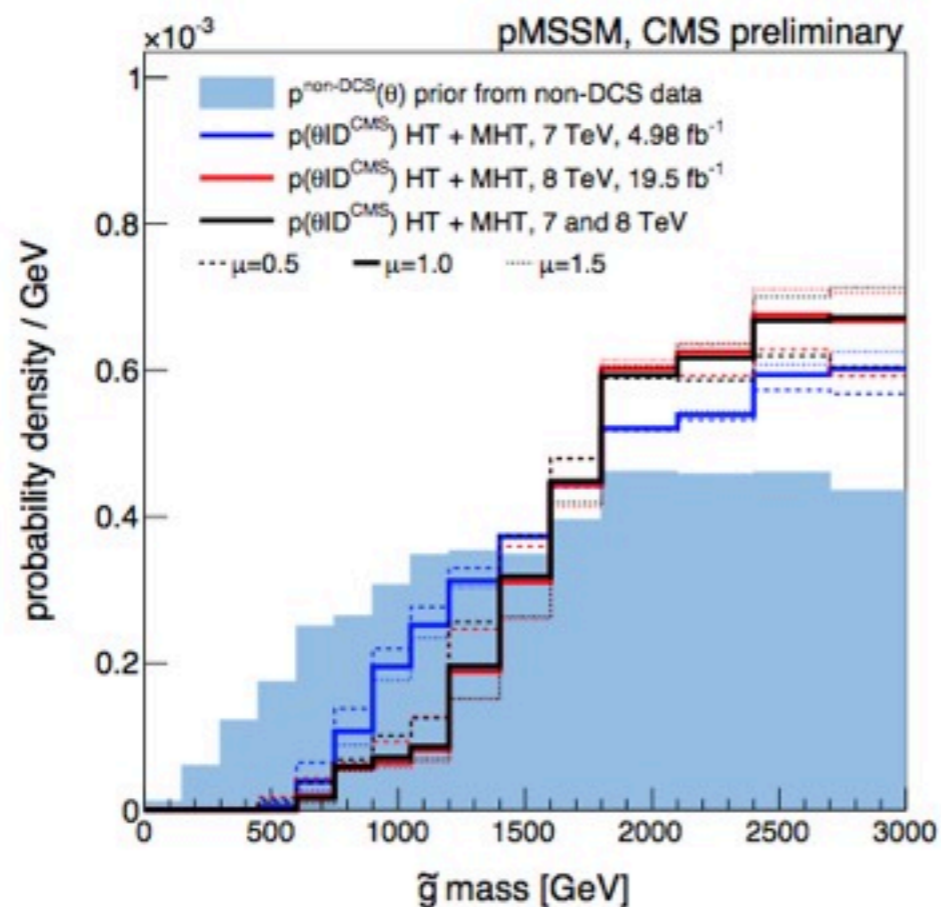
References

SUS-13-020 (19 fb⁻¹ @ 8 TeV) && (4.7 fb⁻¹ @ 7 TeV)

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

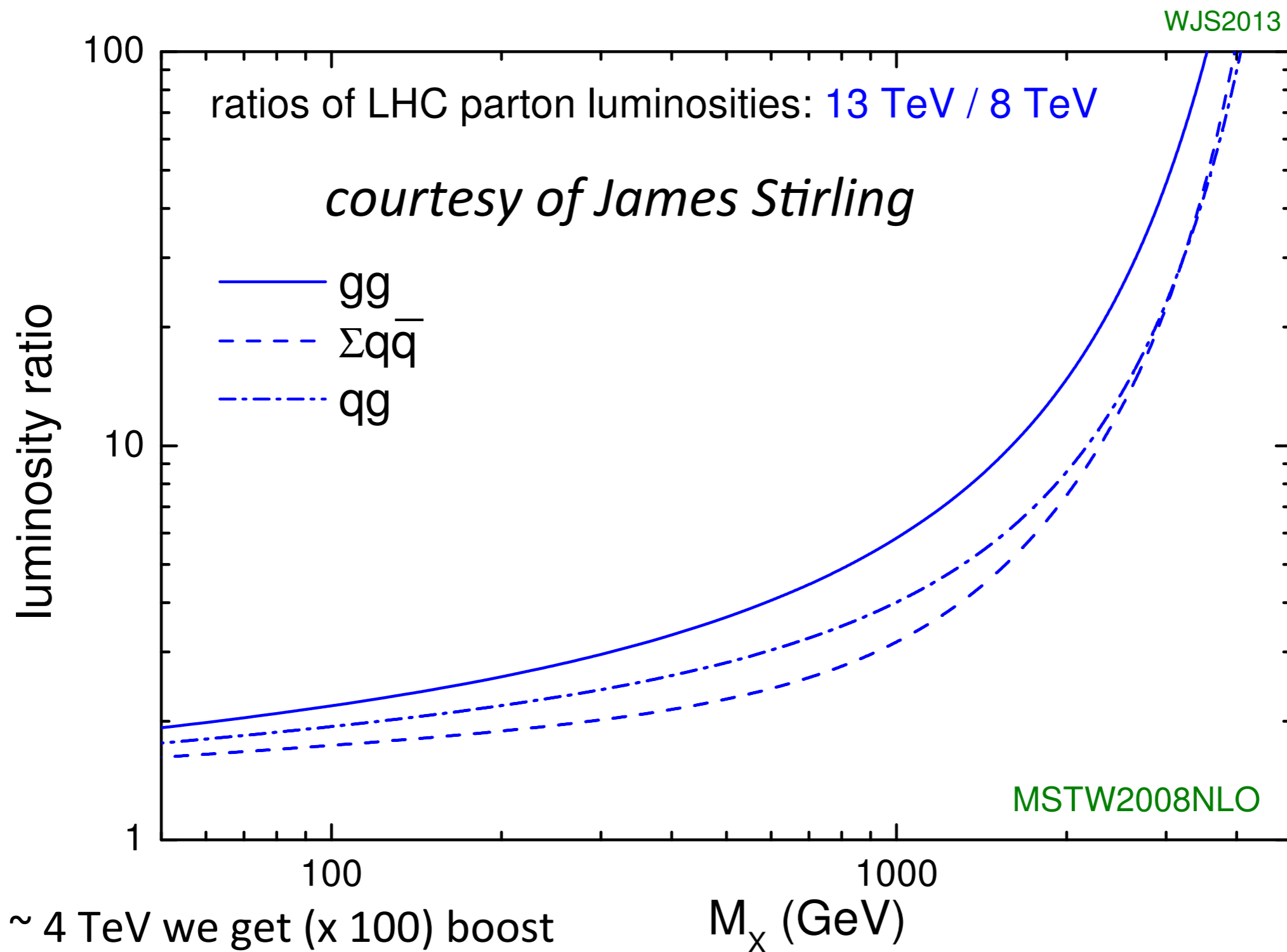
MSSM has 120 parameters, pMSSM is 19-dimension realization of MSSM with no assumption on SUSY breaking mech

- Combines b-physics, Higgs, top, EW observables (CMS, ATLAS, LHCb, Tevatron, Babar, Belle) and various CMS inclusive SUSY searches
- 20M points sample the pMSSM space, Bayesian analysis to obtain posterior probabilities densities for sparticles masses, is performed



Prospects for 2015

Expect a Boost in Sensitivity



For $M_x \sim 4$ TeV we get (x 100) boost
in sensitivity

Searching for SUSY is not easy

- no good driving model that can be used to optimize our analyses is available on the market, *the art of searching for everything/anything*

On our way to search for SUSY we developed:

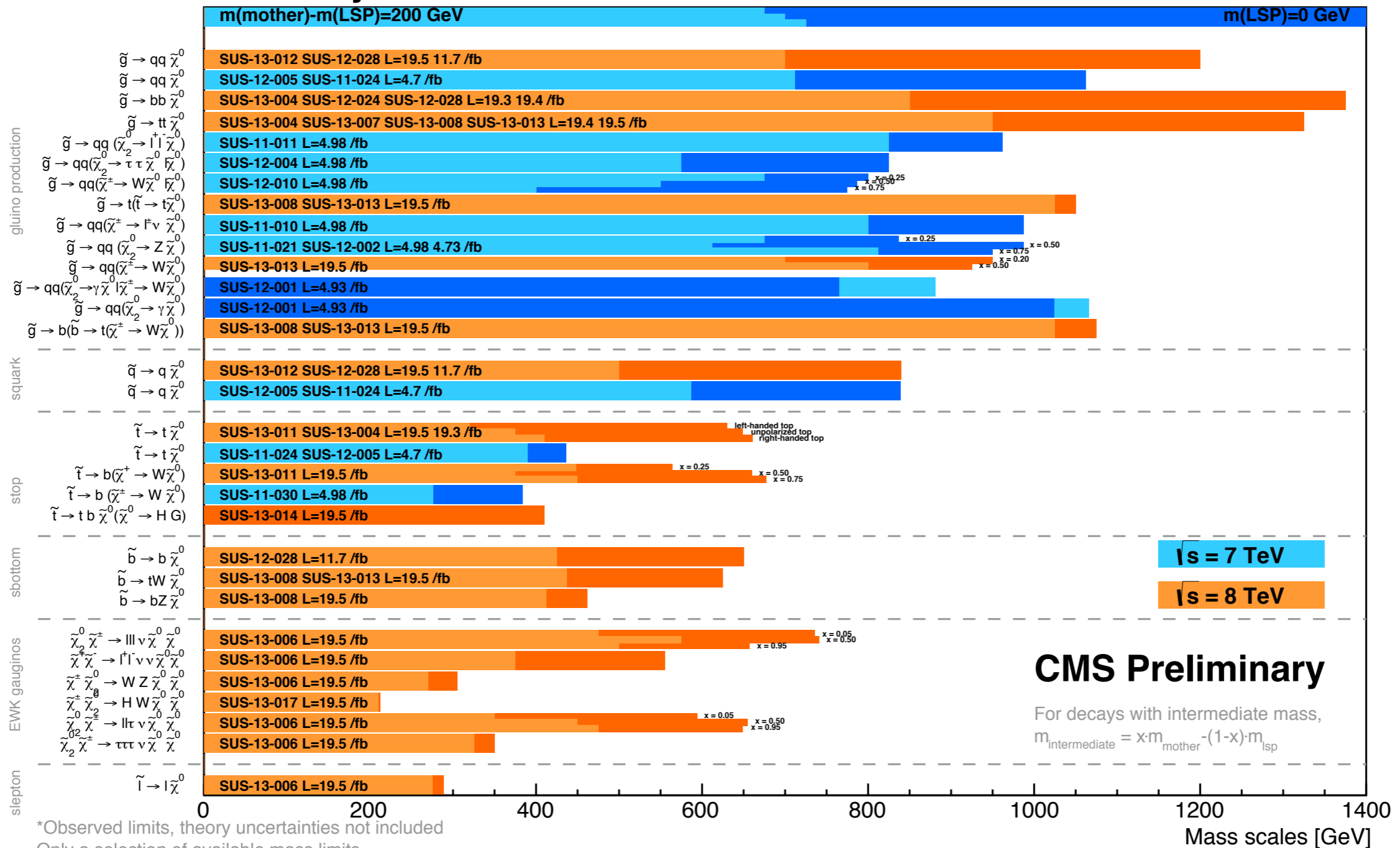
- novel methods to estimate the SM background
- novel methods to interpret the results

Absence of an evidence in Run I should not discourage the effort, still an interesting period is ahead

Backup Slides

■ Several more simplified models have been excluded

Summary of CMS SUSY Results* in SMS framework SUSY 2013



*Observed limits, theory uncertainties not included
 Only a selection of available mass limits
 Probe *up to* the quoted mass limit