Searches for supersymmetric partners of third-generation quarks with CMS

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On behalf of the CMS collaboration



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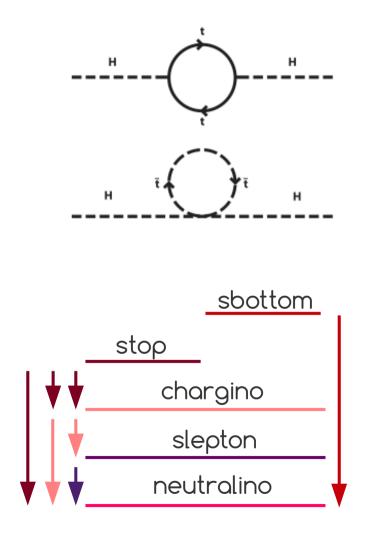
1. Motivation 2. Stop searches i. 0-lep stop search ii. 1-lep stop search iii. 2-leps stop search iv. Interpretations 3. Sbottom searches i. Sbottom and stop 0-lep search 4. Conclusion

Motivation

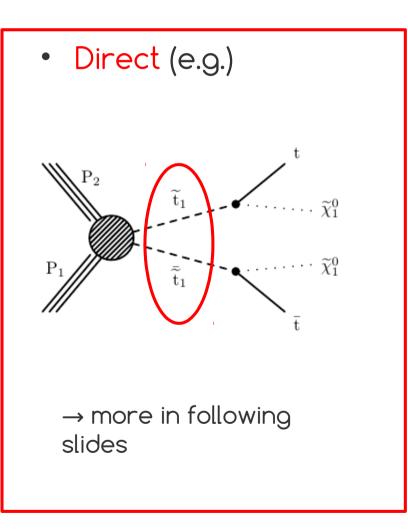
- The **naturalness** problem can be solved by SUSY
 - Cancellation of the loop corrections to the Higgs mass

 \rightarrow third-generation squarks are expected to be light

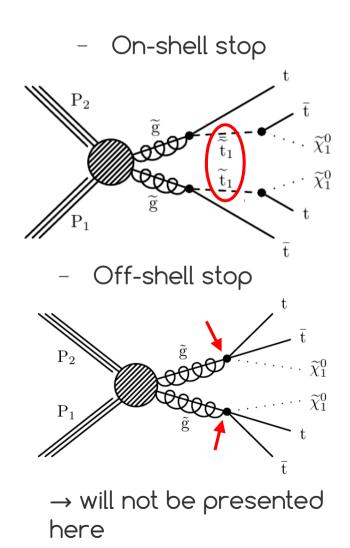
- SUSY predicts a dark matter candidate
 - SUSY scenario dependent it can be a neutralino, a slepton or a gravitino
- Only Simplified Model Spectrum (SMS) is considered here
 - In considered models the lightest supersymmetric particle (LSP) is the neutralino



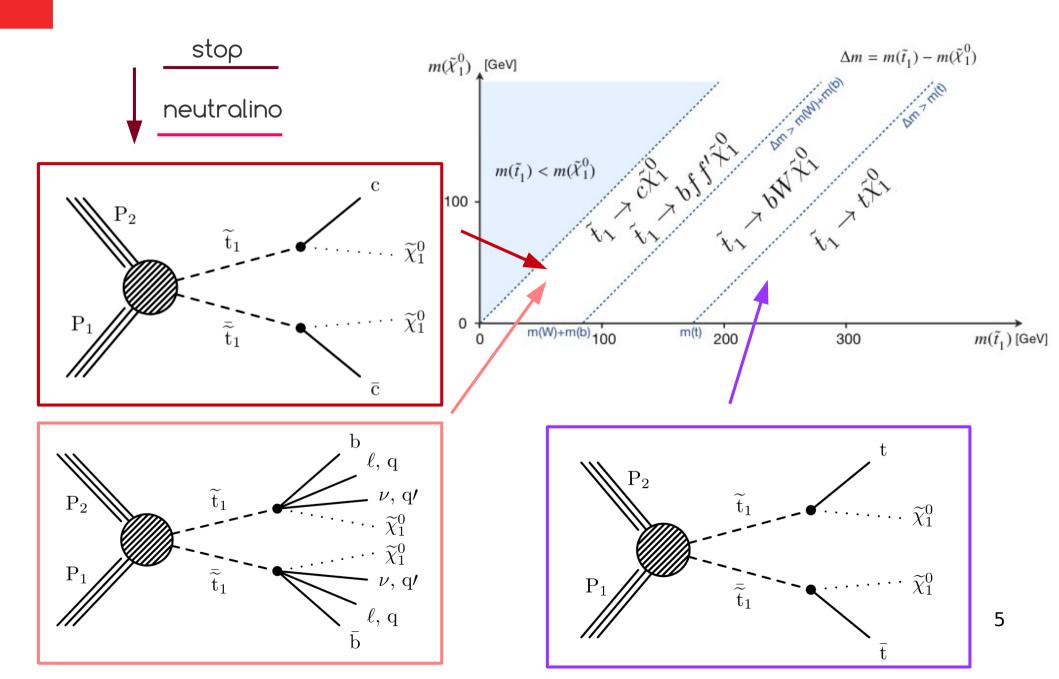
Production of the stop quarks



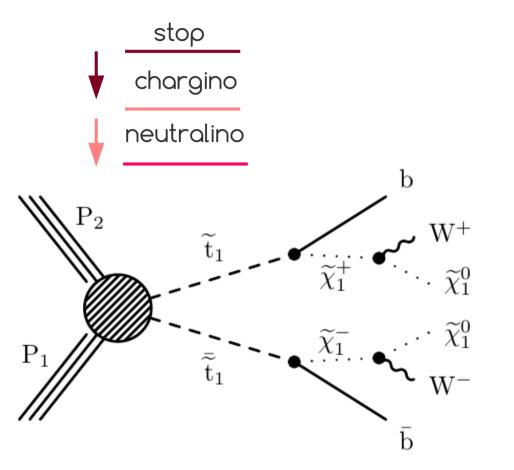
• Gluino mediated

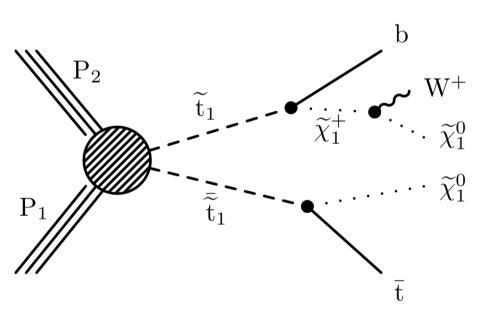


Stop decay channels: Basic



Stop decay channels: Adding intermediate chargino





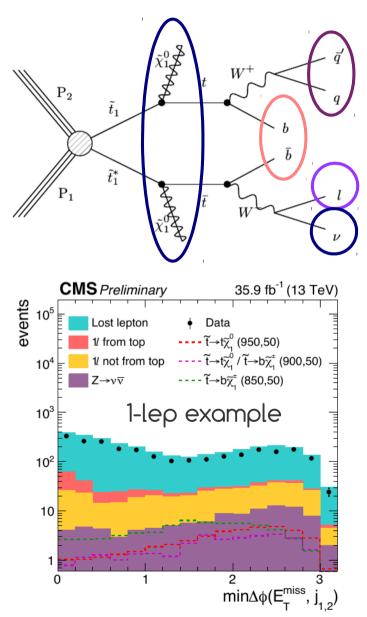
Consider: m(chargino) = 0.5(m(stop)-m(neutralino))

Consider: m(chargino) = 5 GeV+m(neutralino))

Signal signature (example)

1-lep example

- Multiple jets
- Multiple b-jets
- Large missing transverse energy (MET) from neutralinos and neutrino(s)
- 0/1/2 leptons from W bosons
 → searches performed in 3 final states
- (pre)selection also based on other topological/kinematical variables to reject the majority of background
 - Example: min Δφ (jets,MET) shape different for signal and some backgrounds



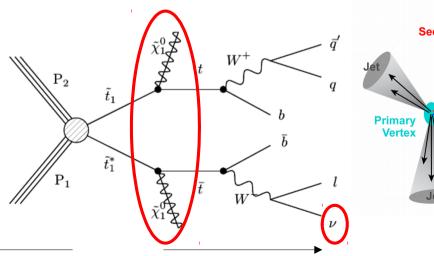
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Coverage of different kinematics regimes

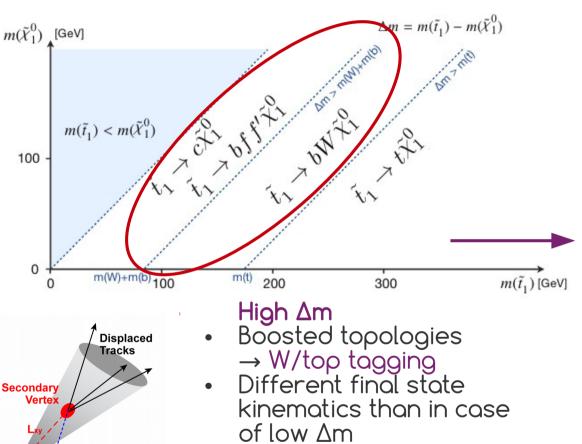
Low Δm

- $\Delta m = m(\tilde{t}) m(LSP)$
- → compréssed spectra
- Kinematics similar to bkg one
- Soft decay products

 → to have sufficient MET
 boost against ISR needed –
 additional not b-tagged jet
 → soft b-tagging based on
 the presence of a
 secondary vertex



ISR system Boost of the stop system

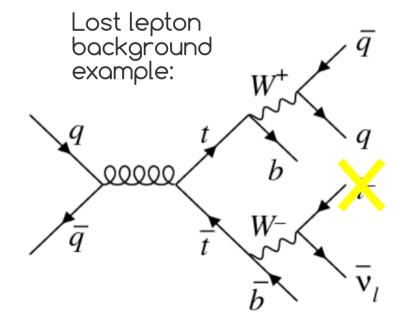


- Design variables for **categorization** of events:
 - Disentangle signals with different kinematics
 - Disentangle different backgrounds
 → use of various signal regions

8

Background composition

Final state	Typical background (ordered)				
0 lepton	Lost lepton (ttbar→1l, W+jets, single top)	Z+jets(Z→vv)	QCD	Rare (ttZ, diboson)	
1lepton	Lost lepton (ttbar→2l,tW)	W+jets	Z→v∨ (ttZ,WZ)	ttbar→1l	
2 leptons	ttZ	Top backgroud (ttbar/single top→2l)	ttH/W,tZq,WZ	multiboson	DY

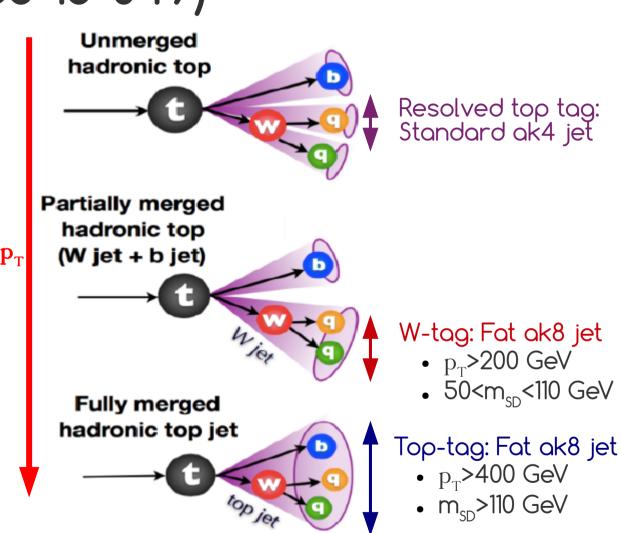


Background	Typically estimated → in majority of cases data driven methods
Lost lepton	Data driven; CR with additional lepton w.r.t. SR
Z→vv+jets	Data driven; Z→ll and/or γ +jets samples
QCD	Data driven; low $\Delta \phi$ CR
ttZ (WZ)	From MC with normalization derived from data
W+jets→1l	Data driven; reverted b-tag CR
Rare	Usually taken from MC

O-lepton stop search: top/W/resolvedtop tagging (SUS-16-049)

- Use Multivariate analysis techniques (BDT) to distinguish 3-jet combination from top vs random combination
- Variables for BDT:
 - Kinematics of jets
 - Jet flavor discriminants
 - QG variables
- Variables for BDT:
 - Fatjet: Softdrop mass, Nsubjettiness

• Softdrop subjets: kinematic variables, btagging information, QuarkGluon variables



	Resolved-top tagger	W-tagger	Top-tagger
Efficiency/	Up to ~70% /	Up to ~50% /	Up to ~50% /
mistag rate	10%	10%	4%

m_{sD}-softdrop mass - wideangle soft radiation 10 removed from a jet (to mitigate ISR, pileup,...)

0-lepton stop search: Categorization

Events

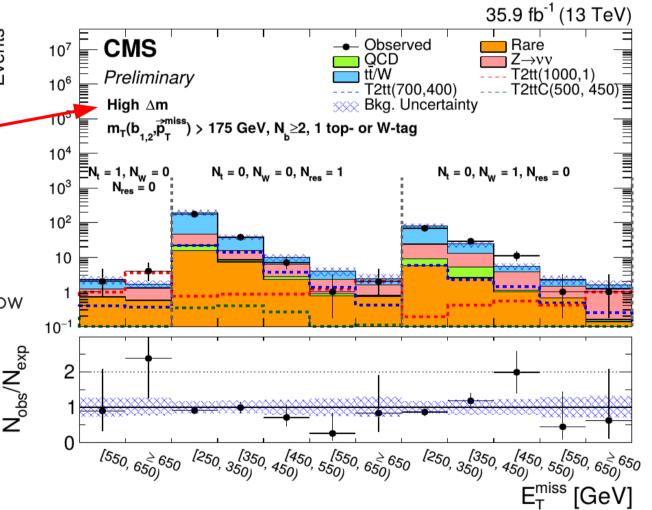
Different optimizations:

- Low ∆m
 - Soft b-tagging, ISR tagging and veto W/top tagging
- High ∆m
 - W/top/resolved-top tagger

CATEGORIZATION:

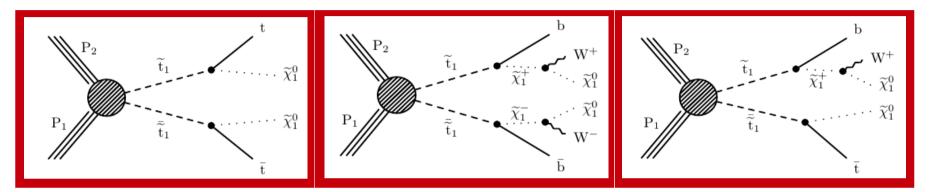
- M_T(b,MET) discriminates between low and high Δm signal signature
- Low ∆m

- High ∆m
 - N_{jets}, N_{bjets}, MET, N_{top}, N_W, N_{resolved-top}

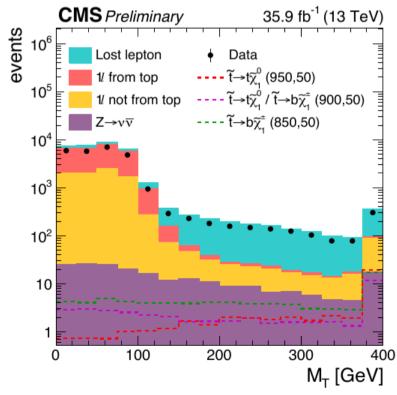


 M_{T} (object,MET) = sqrt(2 $p_{T}^{object}MET(1-cos(\Delta \phi_{ojbect,MET})))$

1-lepton stop search: Introduction (SUS-16-051)



- Separate analysis in the compressed region for the stop→t+LSP → increase of the sensitivity
 - Used for 100<∆m(t,LSP)<225 GeV
 - Additional jet requirement \rightarrow ISR



M_T(lep,MET)>150 GeV

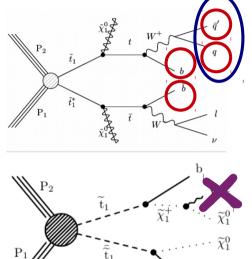
- Powerful variable for selection
- Helps to suppress mainly W+jets and ttbar→1l, due to its endpoint at W mass

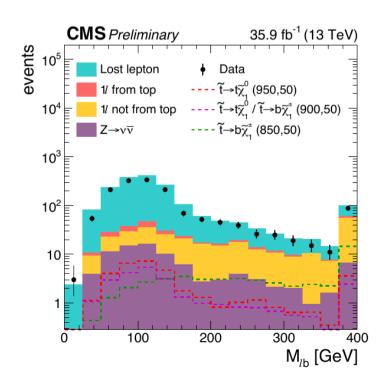
1-lepton stop search: Categorization

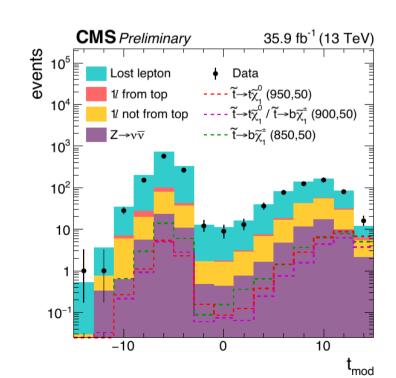
CATEGORIZATION:

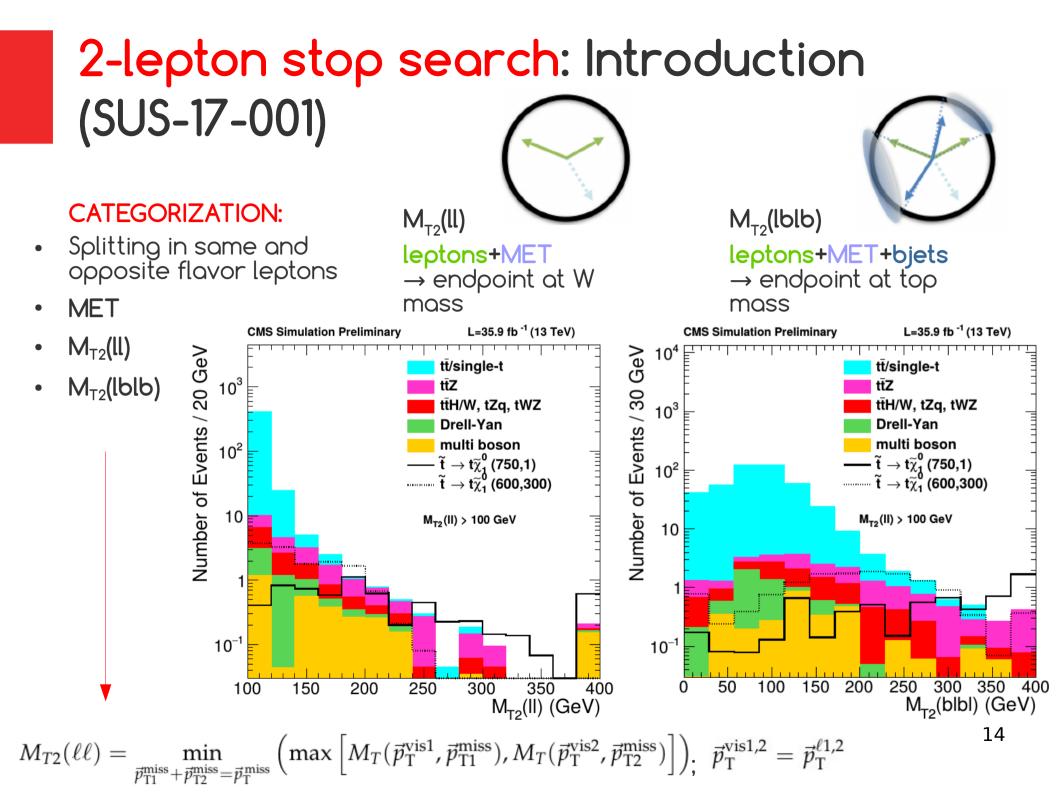
- MET
- M_{lb} (Invariant mass of the reconstructed lepton and closest bquark)
- Modified topness (variable telling how well the event agrees with ttbar → 2l hypothesis)

- 2-3 jets
 - boosted topologies → merged jets
 - chargino and neutralino almost mass degenerated → soft jets
- ≥4 jets

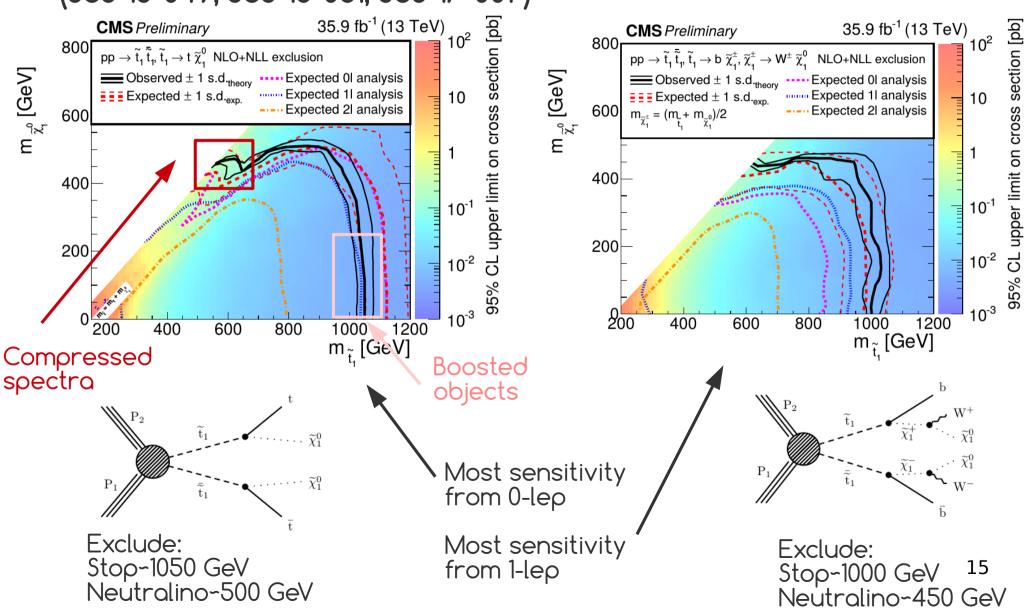


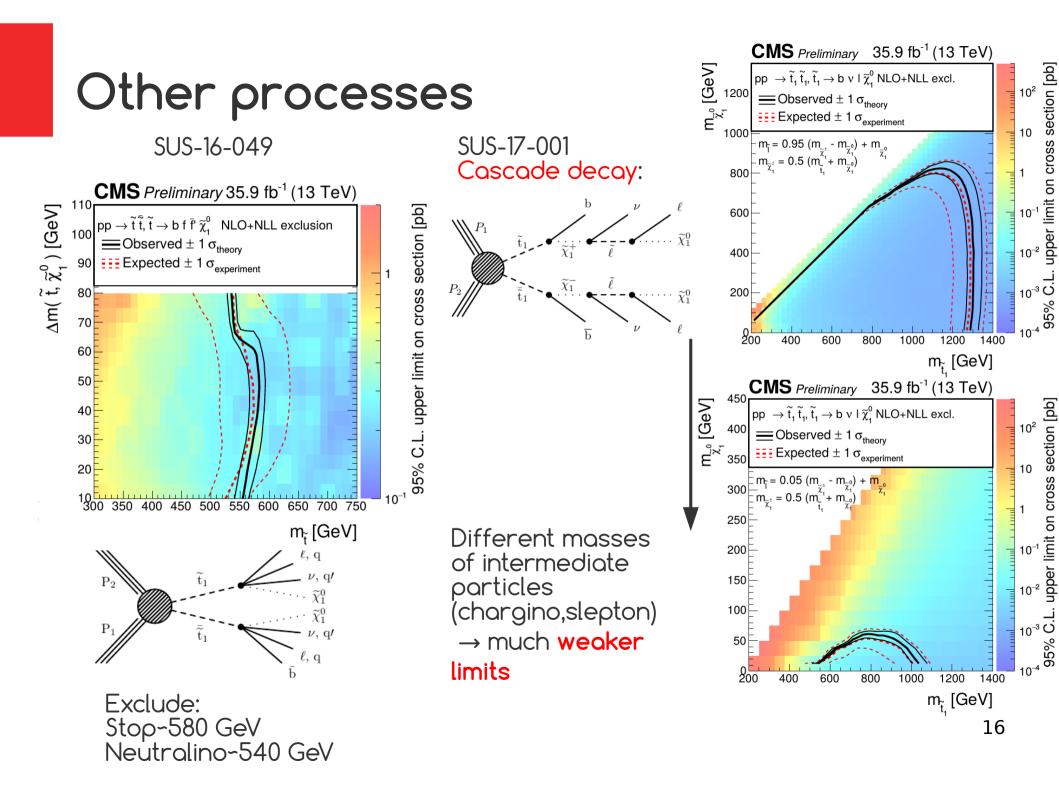






Interpretations: combination of 0,1 and 2 lepton stop analyses (SUS-16-049, SUS-16-051, SUS-17-001)

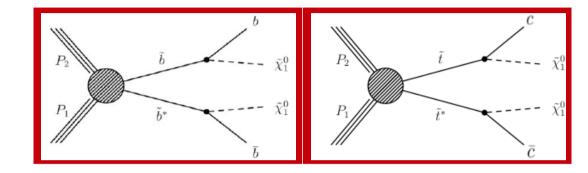




Sbottom searches

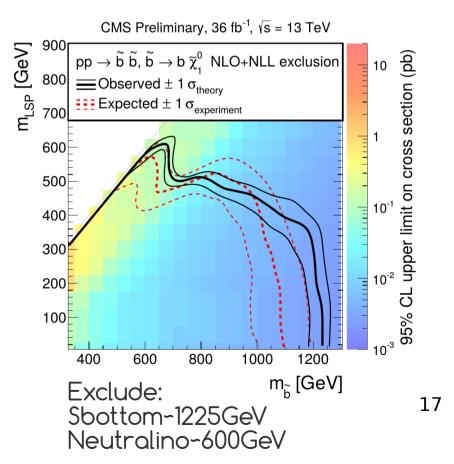
- Several decay channels of sbottom are studied in CMS
- In this talk focus only on:

sbottom \rightarrow b + neutralino



0-lepton sbottom/stop search (SUS-16-032)

- Search for direct bottom/top squarks production in final states with b/c jets and no leptons
- Heavy flavor jets tagging first time the c-tagger is used in an analysis in CMS
- Separate optimizations
 - Low ∆m
 - Δ m(sbottom/stop,neutralino)<100 GeV
 - ISR, soft b-tagging
 - High ∆m
 - Δ m(sbottom,neutralino)>100 GeV

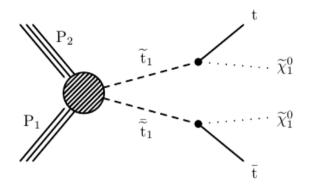


Conclusion

- Presented latest results of 3rd generation SUSY searches in hadronic and leptonic final states with 35.9 fb⁻¹ of 13 TeV CMS data
- Unfortunately no sign of SUSY so far
 - \rightarrow limits were set in terms of Simplified Model Spectra
- But rapid improvement in sensitivity
 - Observed limits on the sparticle masses up to: stop~1.1 TeV, sbottom~1.2 TeV, neutralino~0.6 TeV
 - \rightarrow Observed limit of stop mass extended by ~100 GeV with respect to ICHEP 2016
 - Not only scaling results with luminosity!
 - Use of new techniques such as soft b-tagging or boosted objects tagging
 - Design of dedicated searches for compressed spectra
 - Exploring new discriminating variables
- Limits are touching the naturalness bound → depending on the realization of SUSY model (cascade model example) the limits can be weaker
- SUSY public results available at: https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSUS



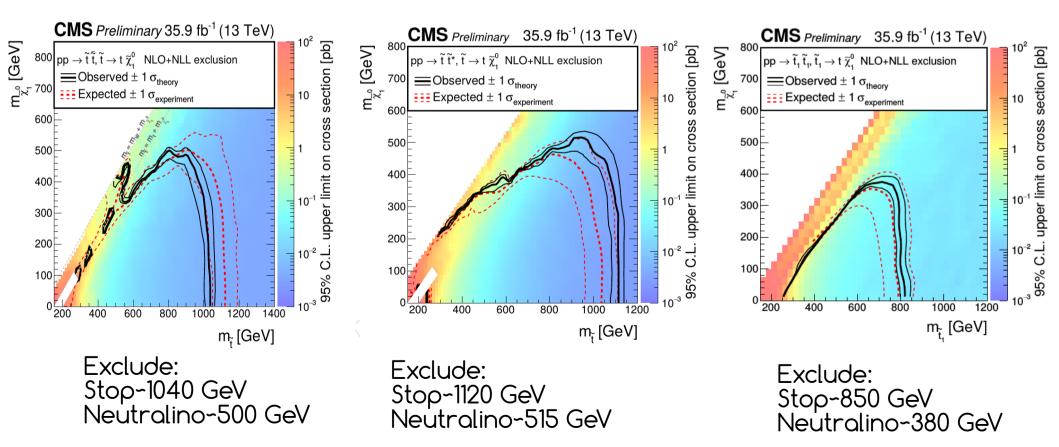
Interpretations

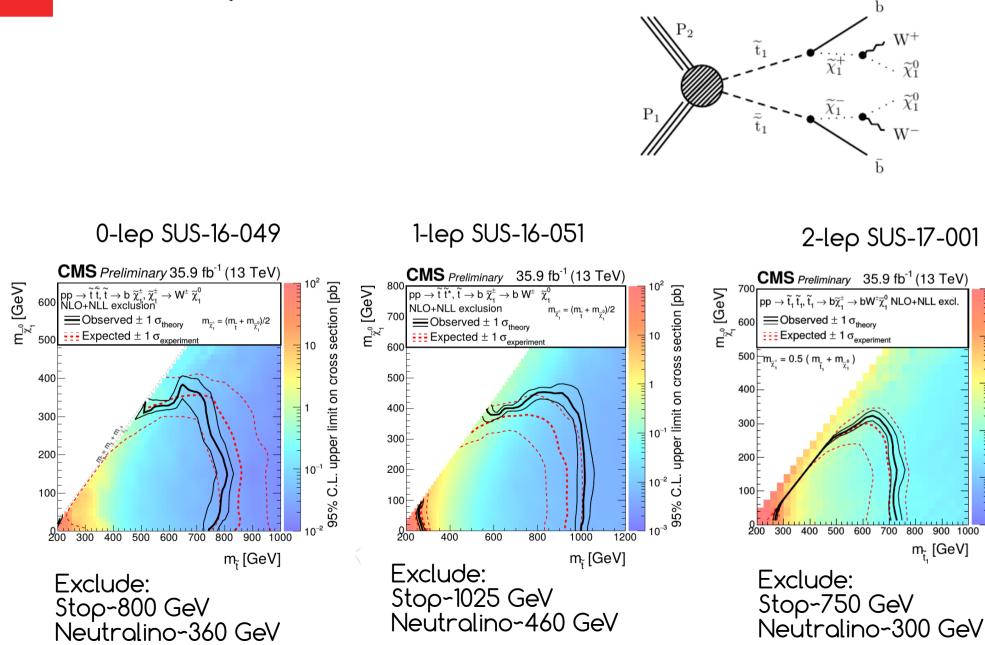


0-lep SUS-16-049

1-lep SUS-16-051

2-lep SUS-17-001





10²

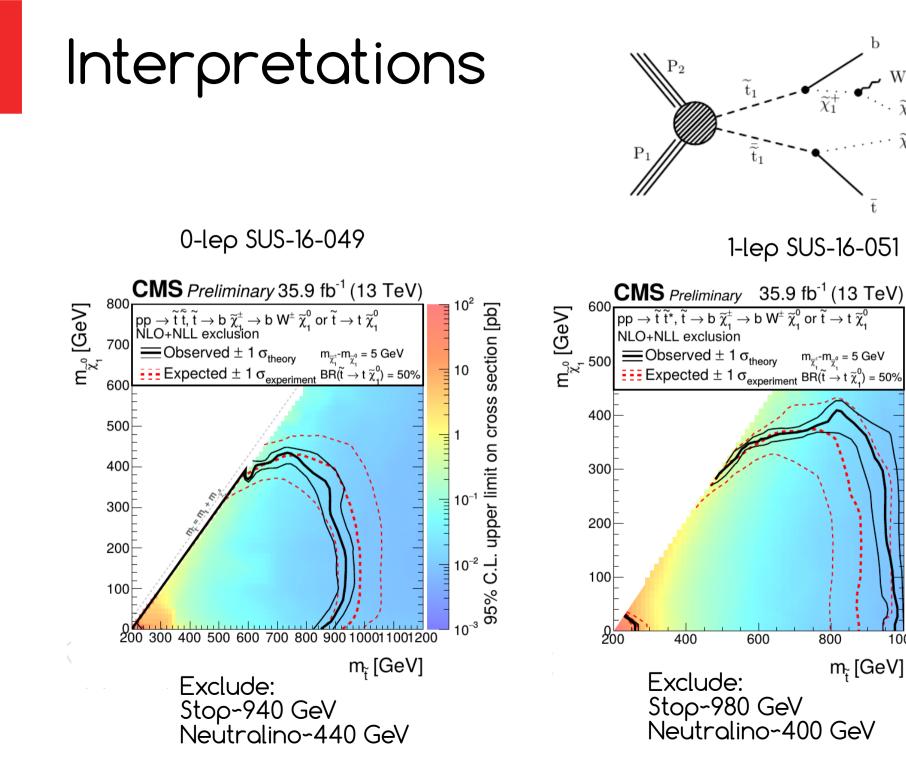
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upper limit on cross section [pb]

Interpretations



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upper limit on cross section [pb]

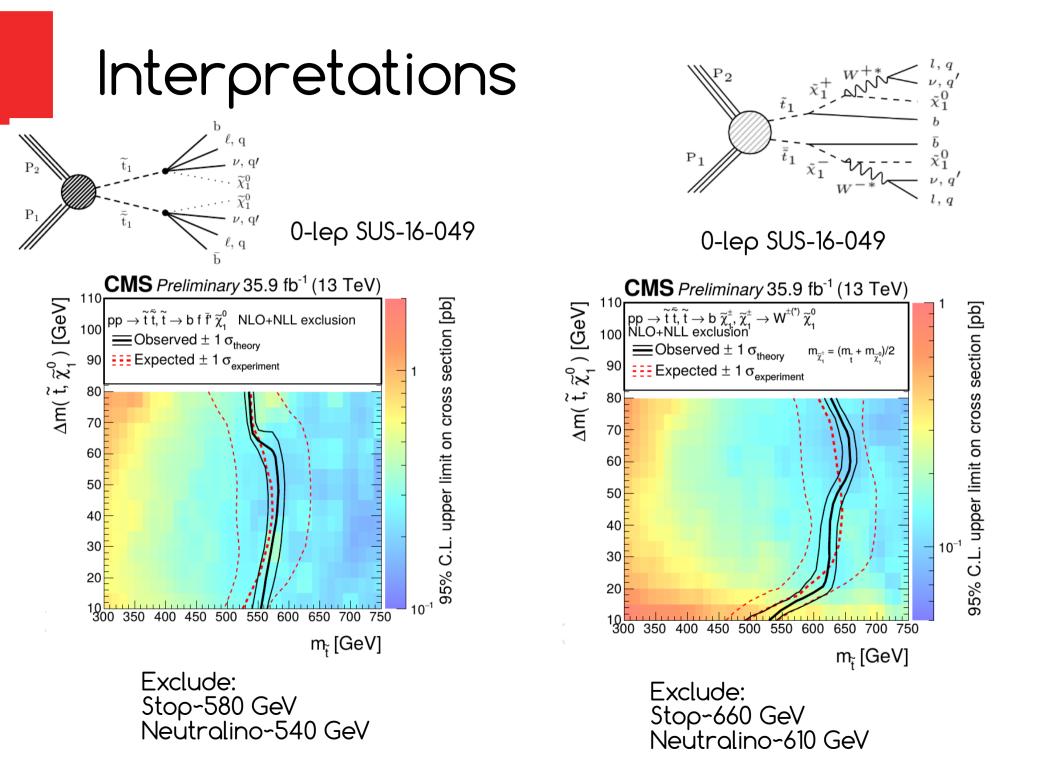
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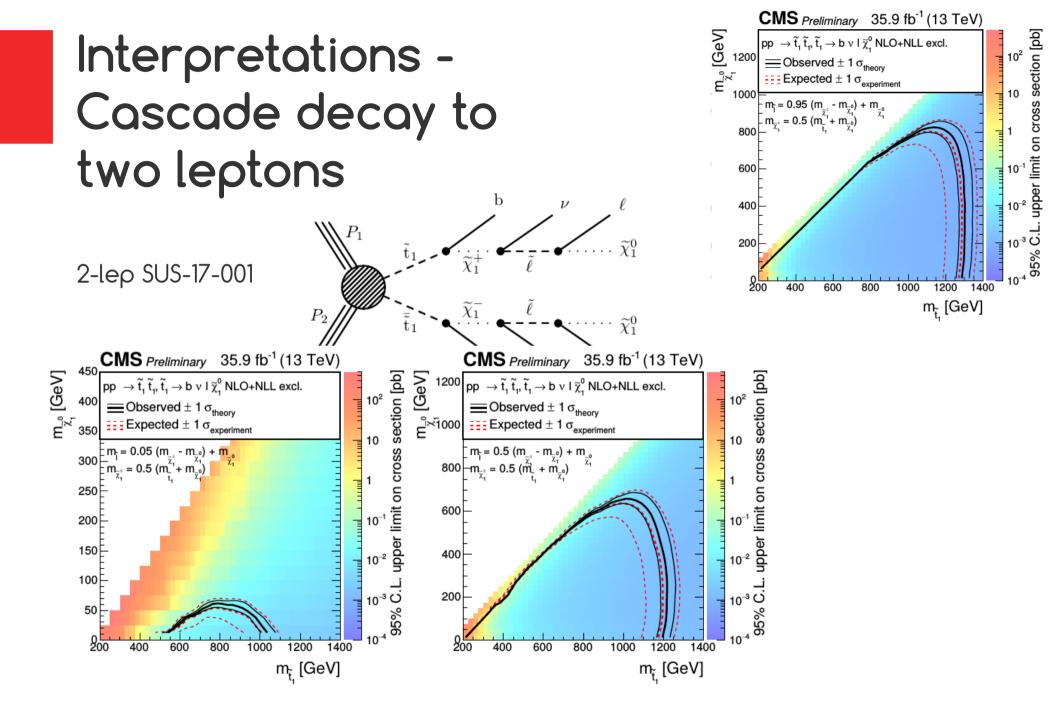
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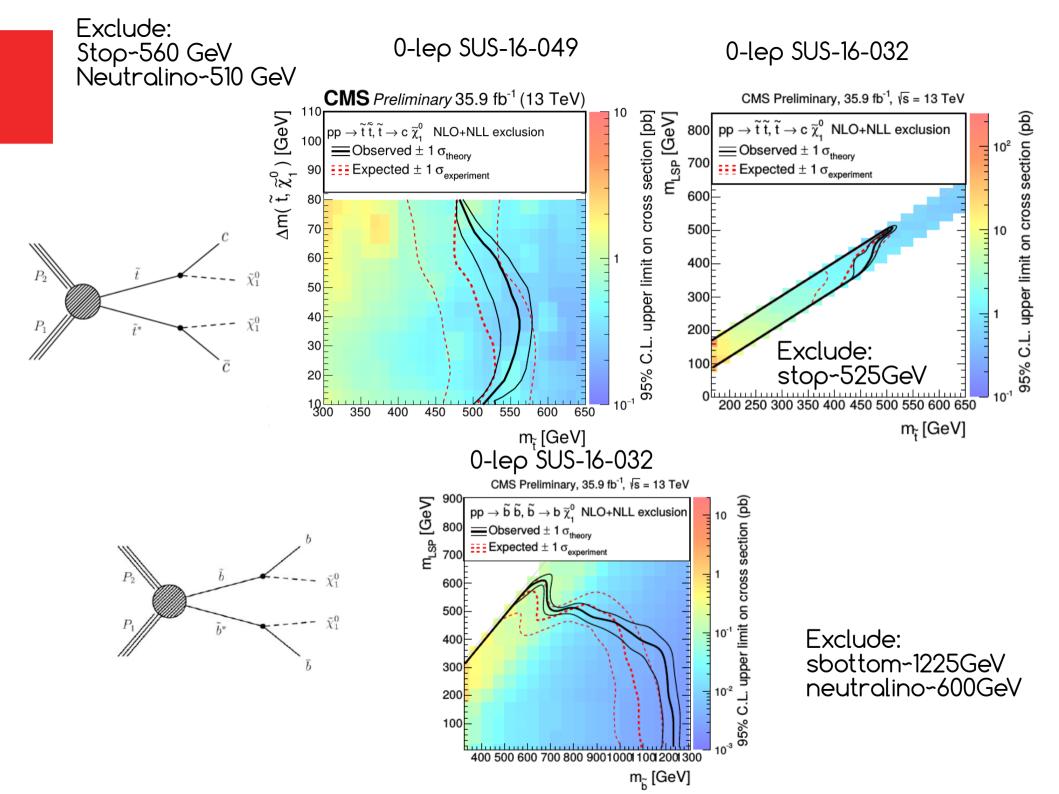
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10⁻³

1000







0-lepton stop search: low vs high Δm

		Low /	Am category	High ∆ı	m category		
	Preselection	MET>250 GeV, Δφ (j ₁ ,MET)>0.5, Δφ (j _{2,3} ,MET)>0.15 MET/sqrt(HT)>10		MET>250 GeV, Δφ(j _{1,2,3} ,MET)>0.5		H _τ - sum of the ρ of jets For the	
	N _{jets}	≥2		≥5		background with one source of MET, the Δφ	
	N _{bjets}	≥0		≥1			
	M _T (b,MET) [GeV]	<175		>175			
	Tagging	ISR tagg (Δφ(ISR soft-b to veto top	ing MET) >2), agging, b/W tags		agging	between MET and jet should be small (e.g. MET and jet originate	
	Categorization	N _{jets} , N _{bje} N _{soft-btags} ,	_{ats} , ρ _τ (b), MET, ρ _τ (ISR)	N _{jets} , N _{bjets} N _W , N _{resolve}	, MET, N _{top} , ^{ed-top}	from one top)	
/							
	M _T (object,MET) = sqrt(2ρ _T ^{object} MET(1-cos(Δφ _{ojbect,MET})))		Top/W veto helps significantly to reduce ttbar background		Low and high Am regions are orthogonal and statistically combined for interpretation		

 \mathbf{I}_{τ} - sum of the pT of jets

r the ickground with e source of ET, the $\Delta \varphi$ tween MET id jet should be nall (e.g. MET d jet originate om one top)

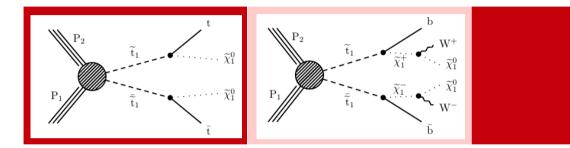
1-lepton stop search

Nominal analysis:

- PRESELECTION:
- ≥2 jets
- ≥1 medium btag (or tight to gain more sensitivity in regions dominated by W+jets)
- MET>250 GeV
- Δφ (j_{1,2,3},MET)>0.8
- M_T>150 GeV (helps to suppress mainly W+jets and ttbar→1l, due to its endpoint at W mass)

CATEGORIZATION:

- 2-3 jets, ≥4 jets
- MET
- M_{Ib} (Invariant mass of reconstructed lepton and closest b-quark)
- Modified topness (variable telling how well the event agrees with ttbar→ 2l hypothesis)



Compressed analysis:

- Additional jet requirement \rightarrow ISR
- Leading jet not b-taged (ISR is not b)
- ρ_T(lep)<150 GeV (lepton relatively soft)
- Δφ(lep,MET)<2 (system boosted in one direction)
- ≥1 medium btag
- M_T(lep,MET)>150 GeV (endpoint at W mass if the only source of MET is one neutrino)
- MET>250 GeV
- Δφ(j_{1,2,3},MET)>0.5

2-lepton stop search

PRESELECTION:

- M_{T2}(II)>100GeV, MET>80GeV
- 2 leptons, at least 1 bjet and 2 jets

CATEGORIZATION:

- M_{T2}(II) = min (M_T(I1),M_T(I2)) → endpoint at W mass if no additional MET in event
- M_{T2}(lblb) endpoint at top mass
- MET

BACKGROUND ESTIMATION:

- Top background
 - Normalize to $M_{T2}(II)$ <100GeV control

region

- One global fit is used to constrain DY, diboson and ttZ
 - Fit of DY and dibosons in 13 CR $\,$
 - Fit of ttZ in 5 CR
- Other (ttH, ttW, tZq, ...) taken from simulations with 25% uncertainty

0-lepton sbottom/stop search

	MET enhanced due to ISR	
	Low Am category	High ∆m category
Used in	∆m(sbottom/stop,neutralino)<10 0 GeV	∆m(sbottom,neutralino)>100 GeV
Preselection	MET>250 GeV, min $\Delta \phi(j_{1,2,3},MET)>0.4,$ (ρ_T (ISR)+MET)/MET<0.5	MET>250 GeV, min $\Delta \phi(j_{1,2,3},MET)>0.4$, min m _T ($j_{1,2},MET$)>250 GeV, m _{CT} >150 GeV
N _{jets}	2,3 or 4	2,3 or 4
N _{bjets}	≥0	2 leading jets must be b- tagged
Tagging	ISR tagging, soft-b tagging	-
Categorization	N _{bjets} , N _{cjets} , N _{soft-btags} , MET, H _T (of bjets)	MET, m _{cT} , H _T (of two leading jets)