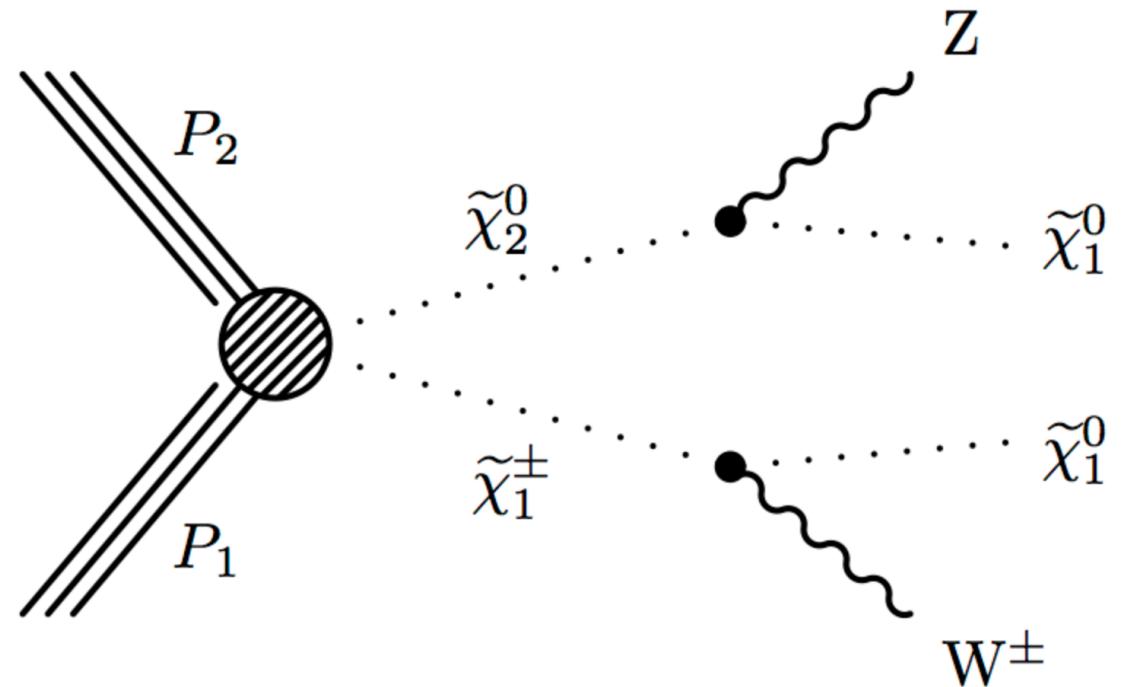


New searches for Supersymmetry in Electroweak production at CMS



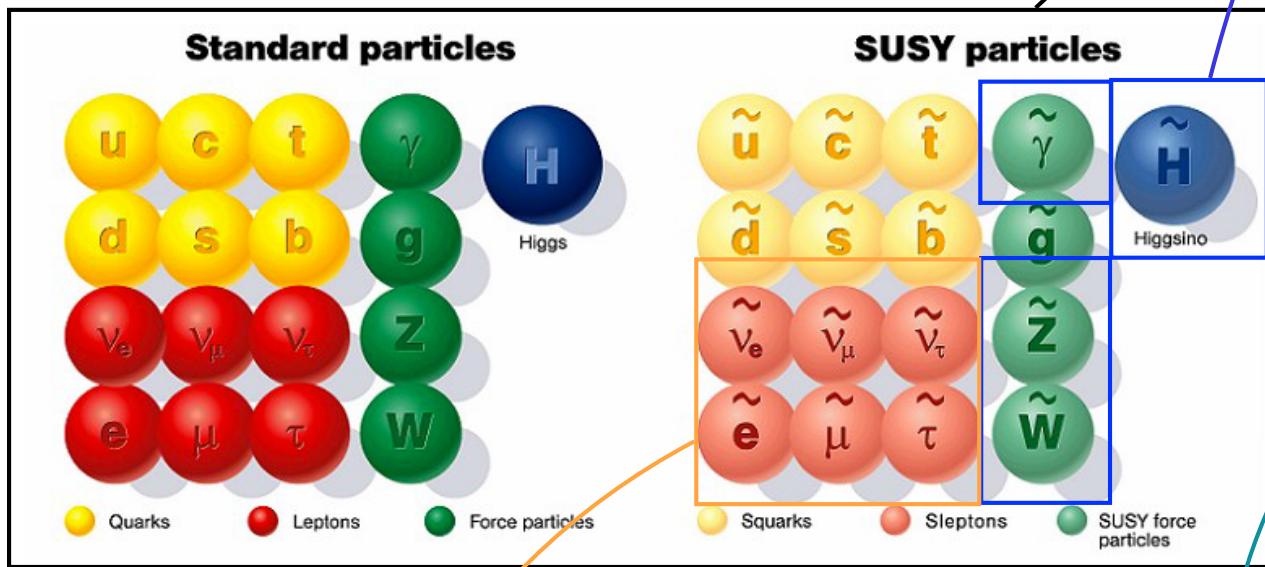
Cristina Botta, CERN
on behalf of the CMS Collaboration

The Electroweak SUSY sector

SM boson -> **fermionic partner**

SM fermion -> **bosonic partner**

MSSM: 2 Higgs doublets required (2HDM)



Sleptons and Sneutrinos
could be directly produced
or appear in the decay of
EWKininos

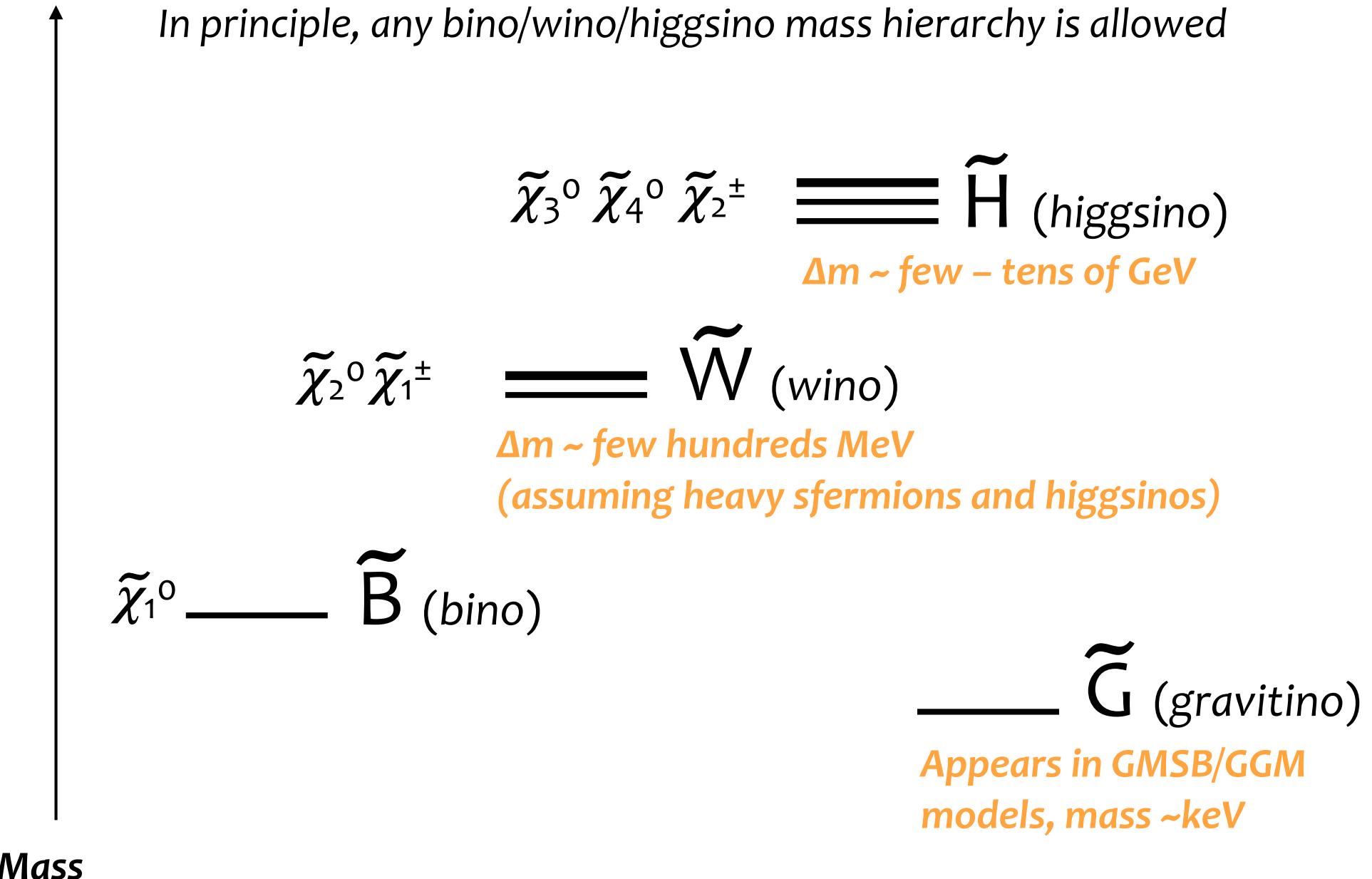
If **R-parity**:
Lightest SUSY Particle (LSP) is stable and
sparticles are pair produced
Neutralino LSP can be dark matter candidate:
Standard searches based on large E_T^{miss} in final states

The **superpartners of the SM EWK bosons** (Winos, Bino, Higgsinos)
mix to form mass eigenstates
(EWKininos):

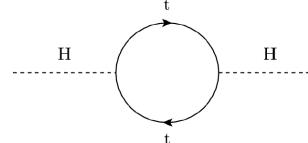
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$
Neutralinos

$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^\pm$
Charginos

Example EWKino Spectrum



The case for “compressed” EWK SUSY

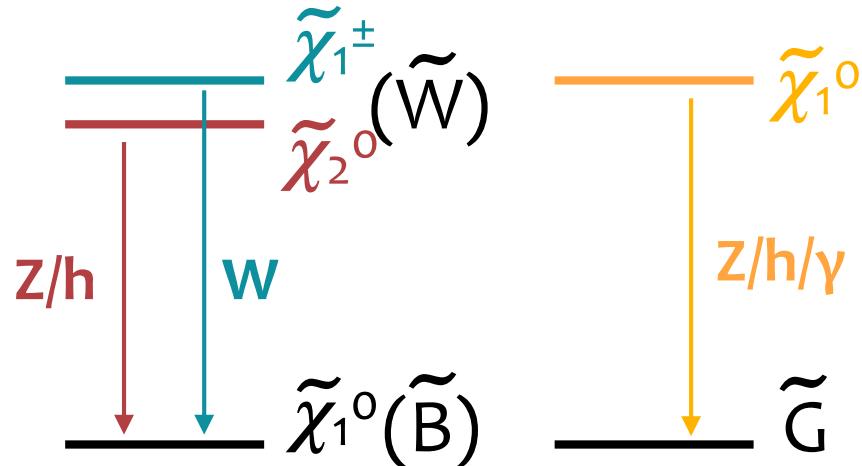
- If we want “Naturalness”, i.e.
‘radiative corrections should not disturb the gauge hierarchy in the born term’


$$\Delta m_H^2 = \frac{-(|\lambda_f|^2)}{(8\pi)} [\Lambda_{UV}^2 + \dots]$$

$m(\tilde{g}) < 2 \text{ TeV}$, $m(\tilde{t}) < 1 \text{ TeV}$, $m(\tilde{H}) < 200\text{--}300 \text{ GeV}$
 - Given Higgsino are likely mass-compressed, **compressed spectra are an ingredient of natural SUSY** [1][2]
 - Interesting also for **DM co-annihilation** [3]
 - co-annihilation regions are a mechanism to reduce DM and get right relic density (typically 10-30 GeV mass splitting between co-annihilation partners)
 - Challenging detector signatures: **low E_T^{miss} and soft decay products**
- Mass
 ~ 200-300 GeV
- $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \equiv \tilde{H}$ (higgsino)
 $\Delta m \sim \text{few - tens of GeV}$
- [1] <https://arxiv.org/abs/1409.7058>,
[2] <https://arxiv.org/abs/1401.1235>
[3] PhysRevD.70.015007

Decay chains

If sleptons are too heavy to participate



$W/Z/h$ in the decay chain, $\Delta m > m(Z, W, h)$, hadronic final states too much SM like:

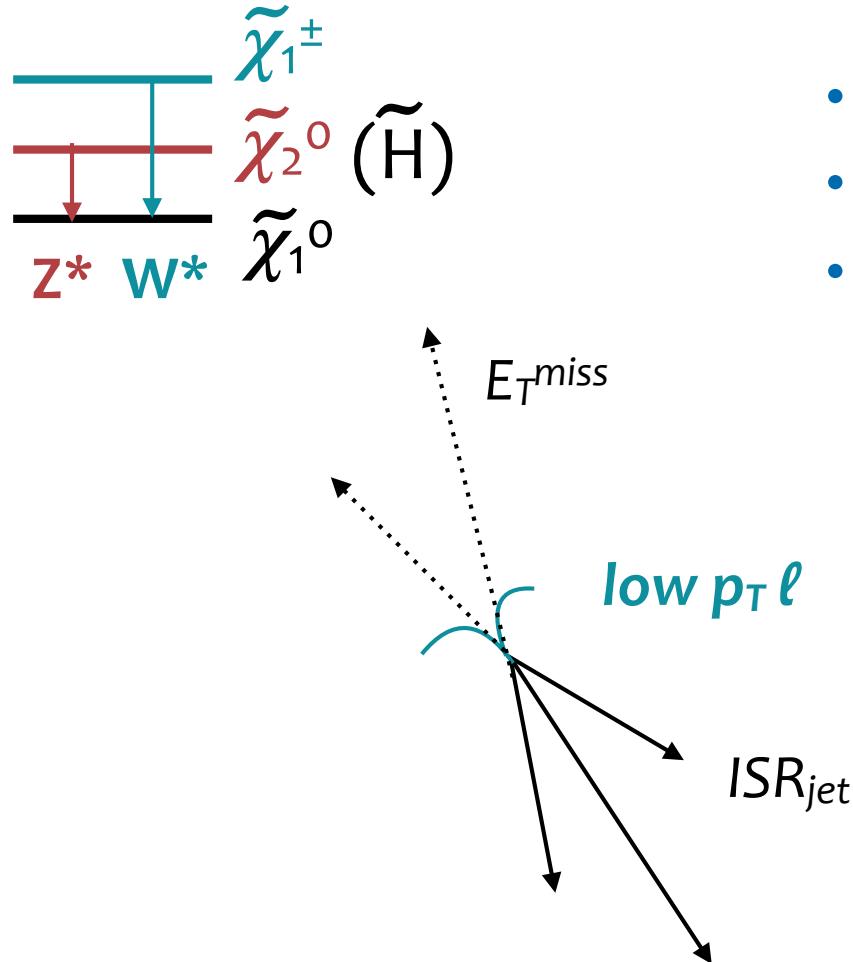
Need Leptonic decays ($\ell(e,\mu)$ and τ_h) or Higgs boson tagging

Signatures covered in this presentation:

- 3 or 4 ℓ (including τ_h) + E_T^{miss} [CMS-PAS-SUS-16-039]
- $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell + jets + E_T^{miss}$ [CMS-PAS-SUS-16-034]
- $h \rightarrow bb + 1\ell + E_T^{miss}$ [CMS-PAS-SUS-16-043]
- $h \rightarrow bb + h \rightarrow bb + E_T^{miss}$ [CMS-PAS-SUS-16-044]

Decay chains

If sleptons too heavy and LSP is part the Higgsino sector



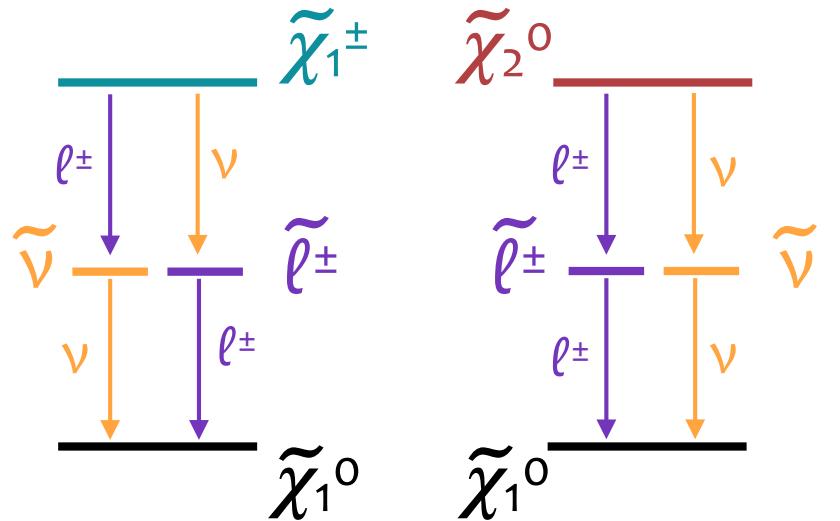
- Relatively low visible energy and E_T^{miss}
- Topologies missed by standard searches
- Need ISR to boost the sparticle pair system
 - induce E_T^{miss} in the event
 - other decay products remain soft:
 - need Z^*/W^* leptonic decays to reconstruct decay product and drastically reduce bkg
 - Mass differences are high enough to ensure prompt decays (unlike light Winos with mass differences of ~ 100 MeV that can lead to ‘displaced, long-lived’ topologies)

Signatures covered in this presentation:

- soft opposite-sign $\ell + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ [CMS-PAS-SUS-16-048]

Decay chains

If sleptons are “light”



$$m_{\tilde{t}} = 0.5m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} + 0.5m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$$

$$m_{\tilde{t}} = 0.05m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} + 0.95m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$$

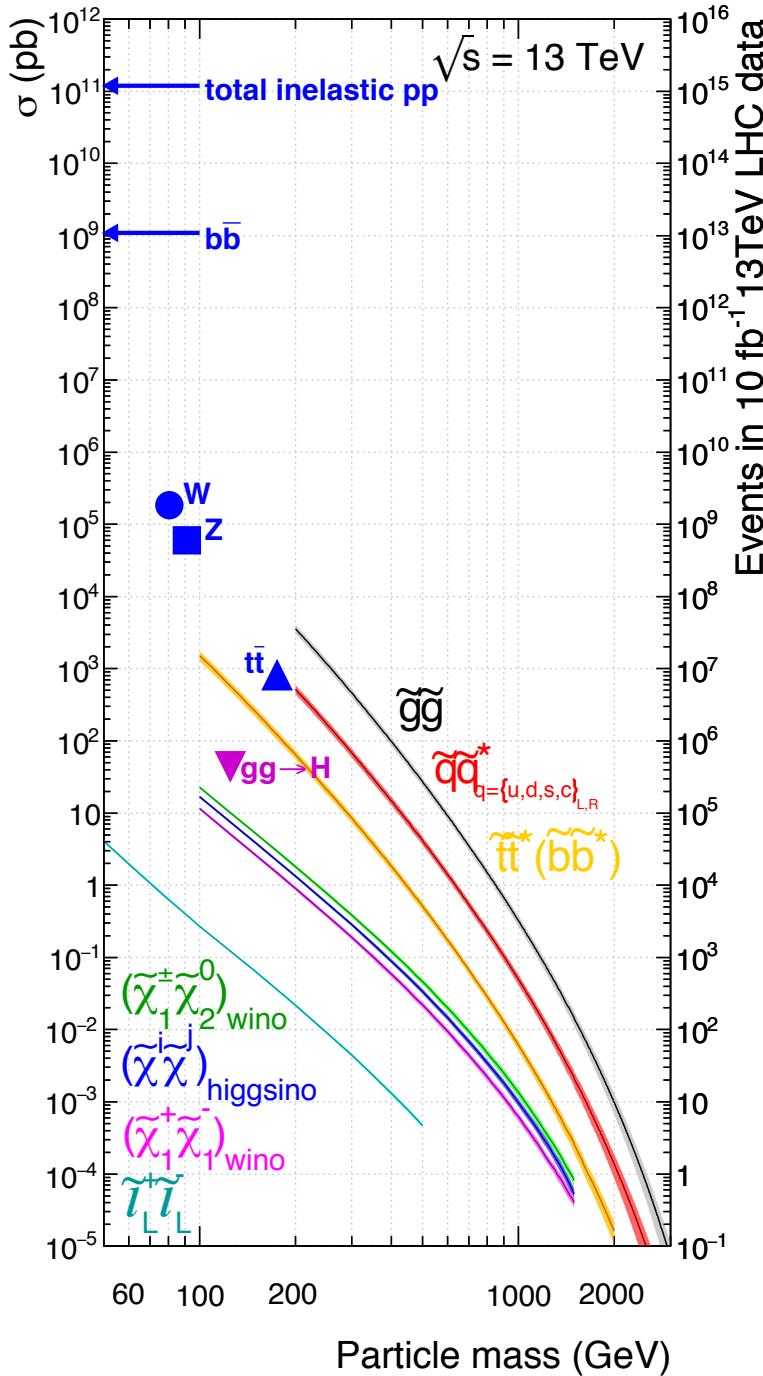
$$m_{\tilde{t}} = 0.95m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} + 0.05m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$$

- Only leptonic final states (no H/W/Z BR penalty)
- Three different limiting flavour cases are considered:
 - only $\tilde{\ell}_L^\pm$ and $\tilde{\nu}$ participate in the decay (**flavour democratic**)
 - only $\tilde{\ell}_R^\pm$ participate in the decay
 - the BR into 3ℓ is 100%
 - $\tilde{\ell}_R^\pm$ couples via the higgsino component, decays into τ are preferred:
 - τ enriched scenarios:** $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ decays only to τ
 - τ dominated scenarios:** $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$, $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ decay only to τ

Signatures covered in this presentation:

- 2 same-sign, 3ℓ (including τ_h) + E_T^{miss} [CMS-PAS-SUS-16-039]

The lowest rate

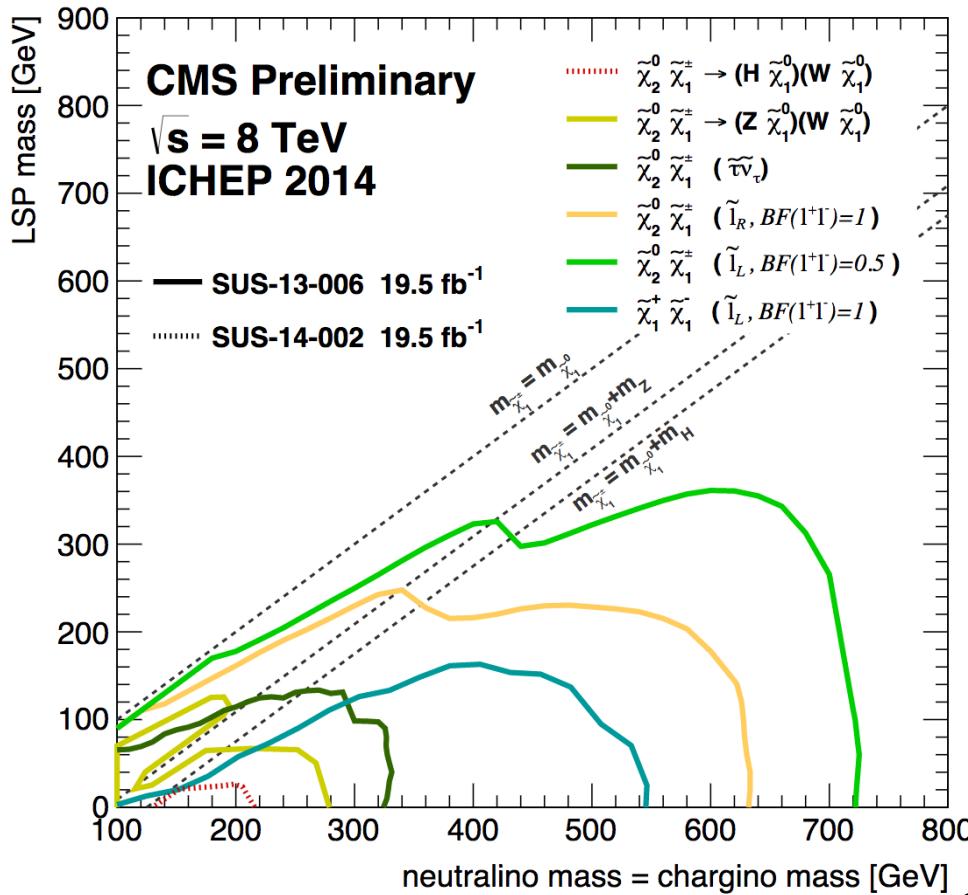


- **Low production cross section**
 - quark induced
- **Leptonic BR or Higgs tagging**
 - W/Z/H in the decay chain, hadronic final states too much SM like
- **ISR-jet for compressed spectra**
 - to boost the sparticle pair system and induce E_T^{miss} in the event



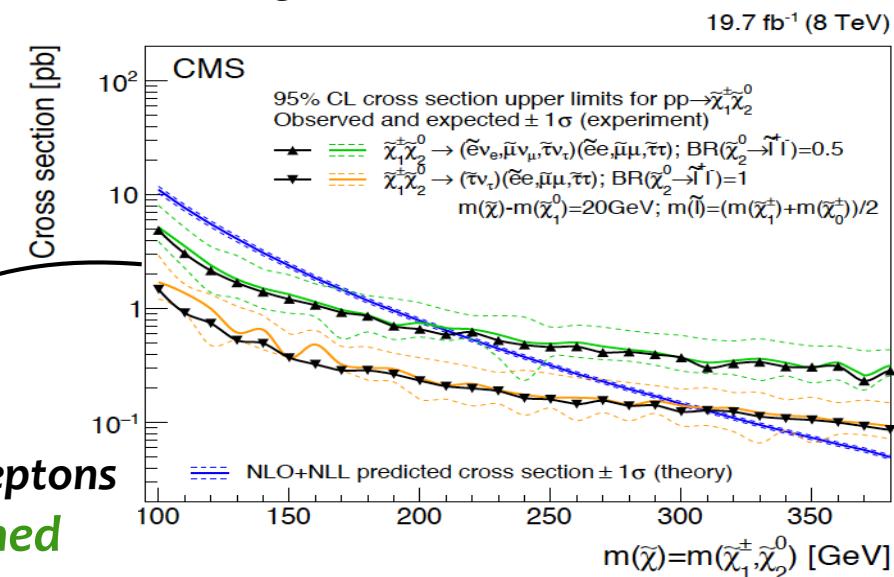
LHC RunI results

$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0$ Winos- decaying into the $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ LSP

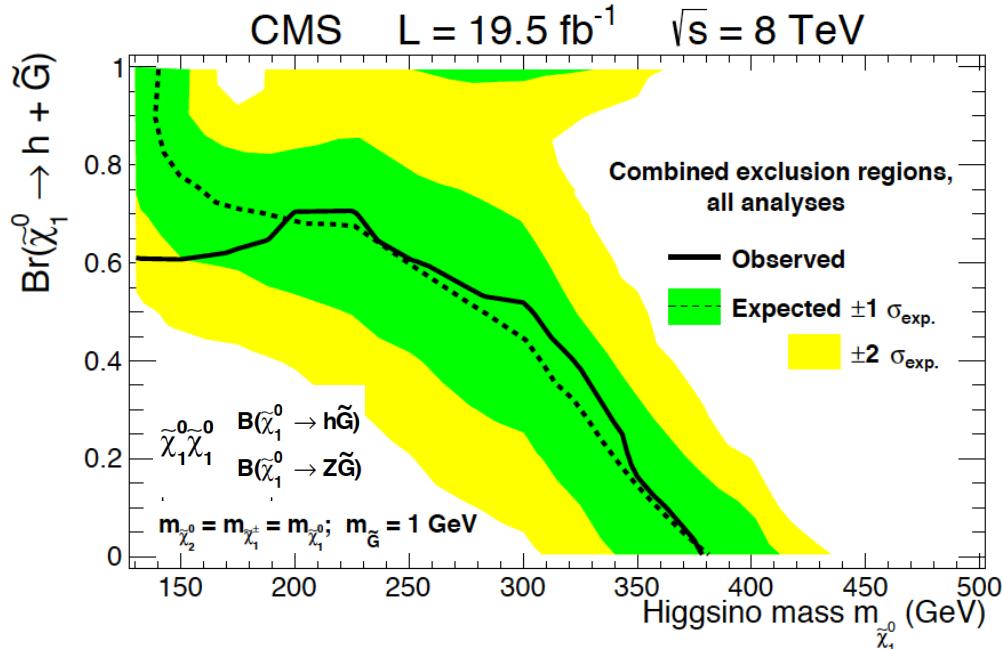


$\Delta m=20$ GeV, decay through sleptons
flavour democratic, τ enriched

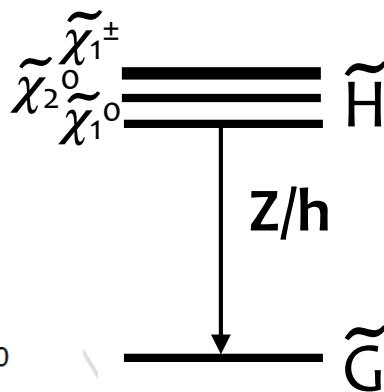
- assuming decays through sleptons
 - in flavour democratic scenario exclusions up to 700 GeV, for massless LSP
 - goes down to 300 for $\Delta m = 20$ GeV
- assuming decays through W/Z/h
 - exclusions up to 200-300 GeV (with 100% BR in WH, or WZ) for massless LSP
 - no coverage of ΔM with LSP < 40 -50 GeV



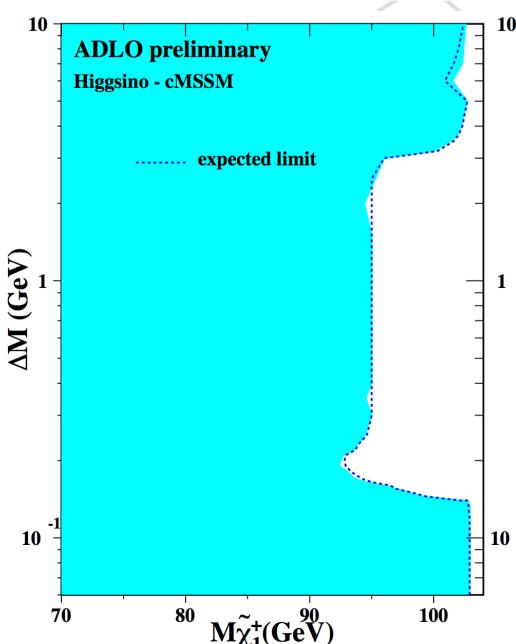
LHC RunI (or LEP) results



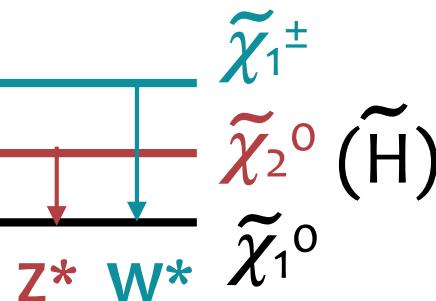
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ Higgsinos- production cross section
only in GMSB model, $m(LSP=\tilde{G})=1 \text{ GeV}$



- ZZ/hZ/hh decays, limit as a function of BR into h
- up to 380 GeV for pure ZZ decay

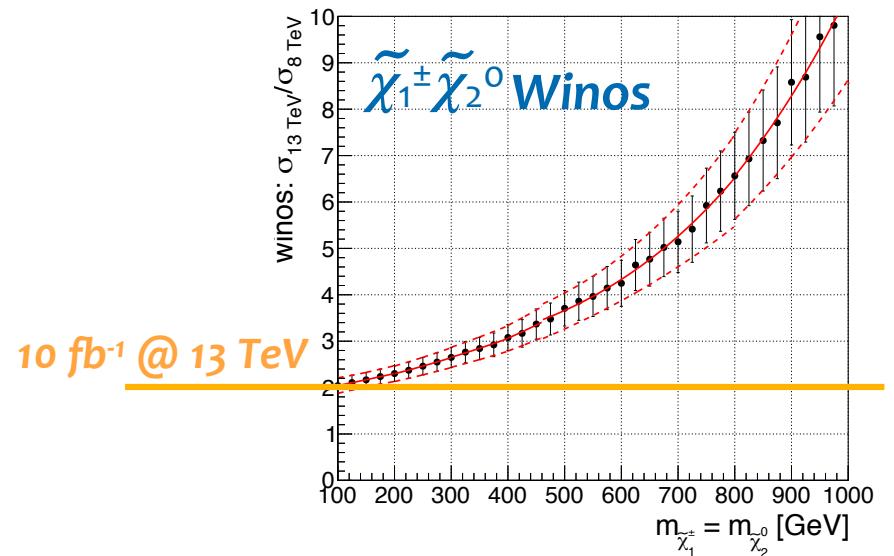
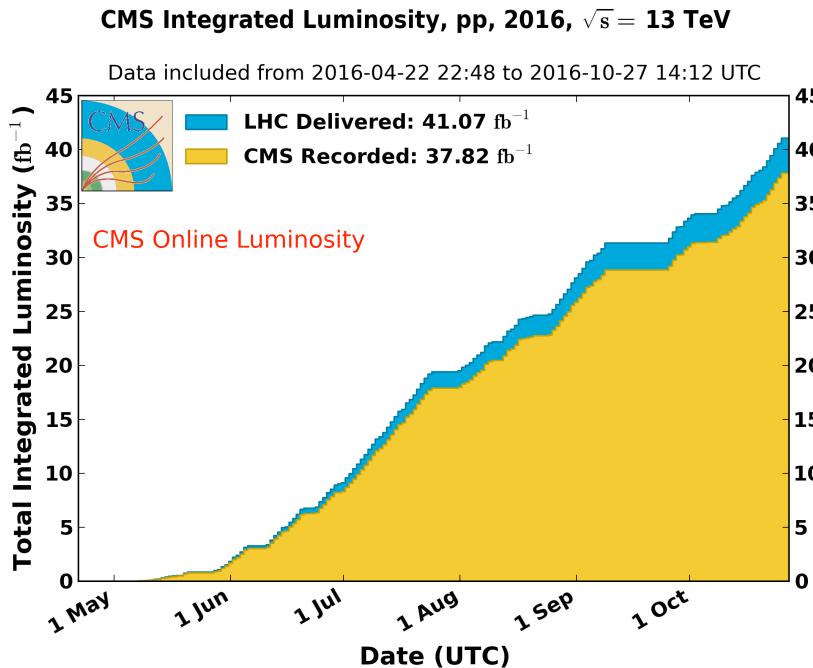


$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^\mp$ Higgsinos LSP- production cross section

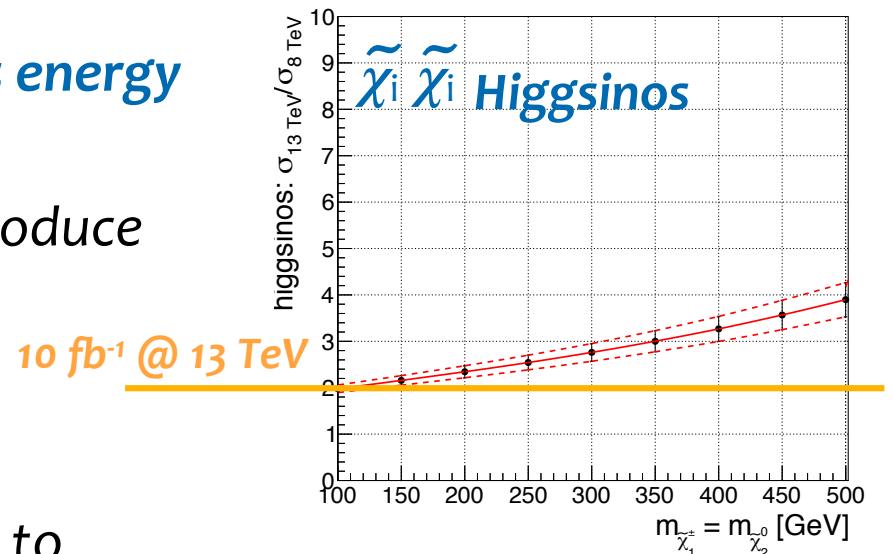


- charginos excluded up to 100 GeV for all Δm range
- Photon ISR and soft decay products used down to $\Delta m \sim 200 \text{ MeV}$, for smaller Δm displaced tracks or HSCP

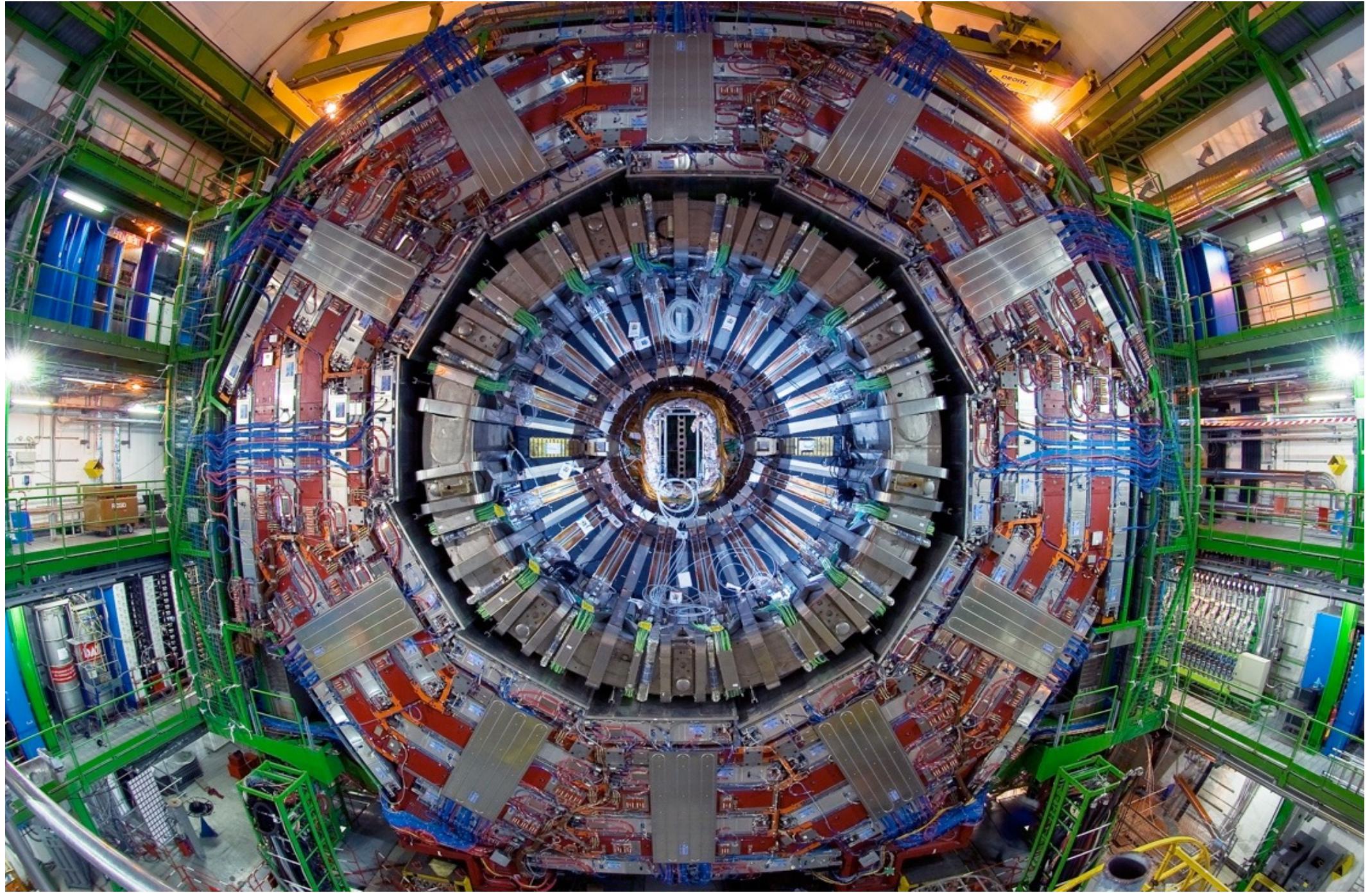
From 8 to 13 TeV



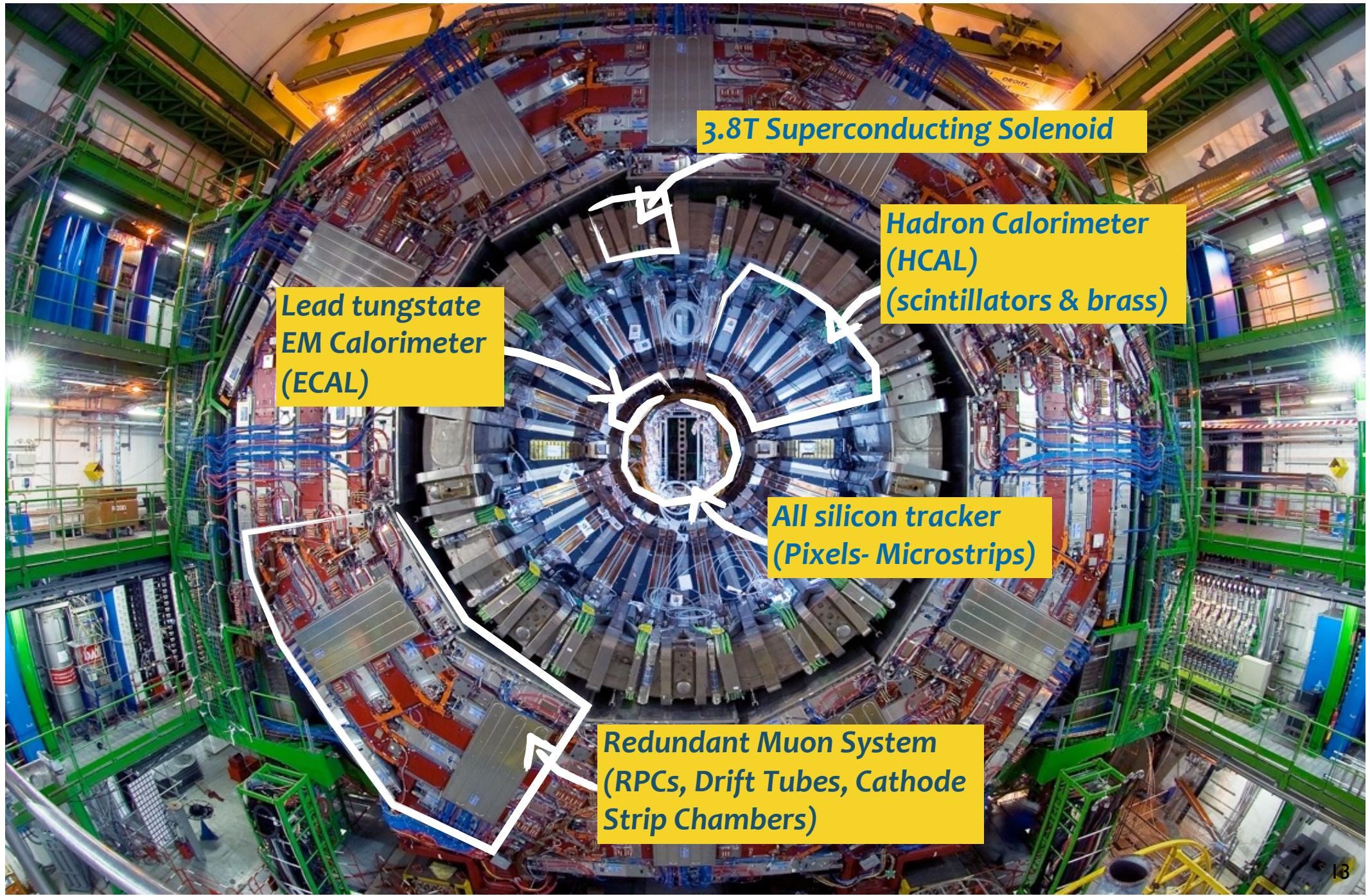
- **LHC Run II, slower increase of cross section vs energy wrt Strong SUSY production**
 - Summer 2016, $\sim 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ are sufficient to reproduce the RunI EWKino program
- **Full 2016 dataset: 36 fb^{-1}**
 - Finally access to new territories, even to light-degenerate-Higgsinos thanks to more luminosity and new ideas!



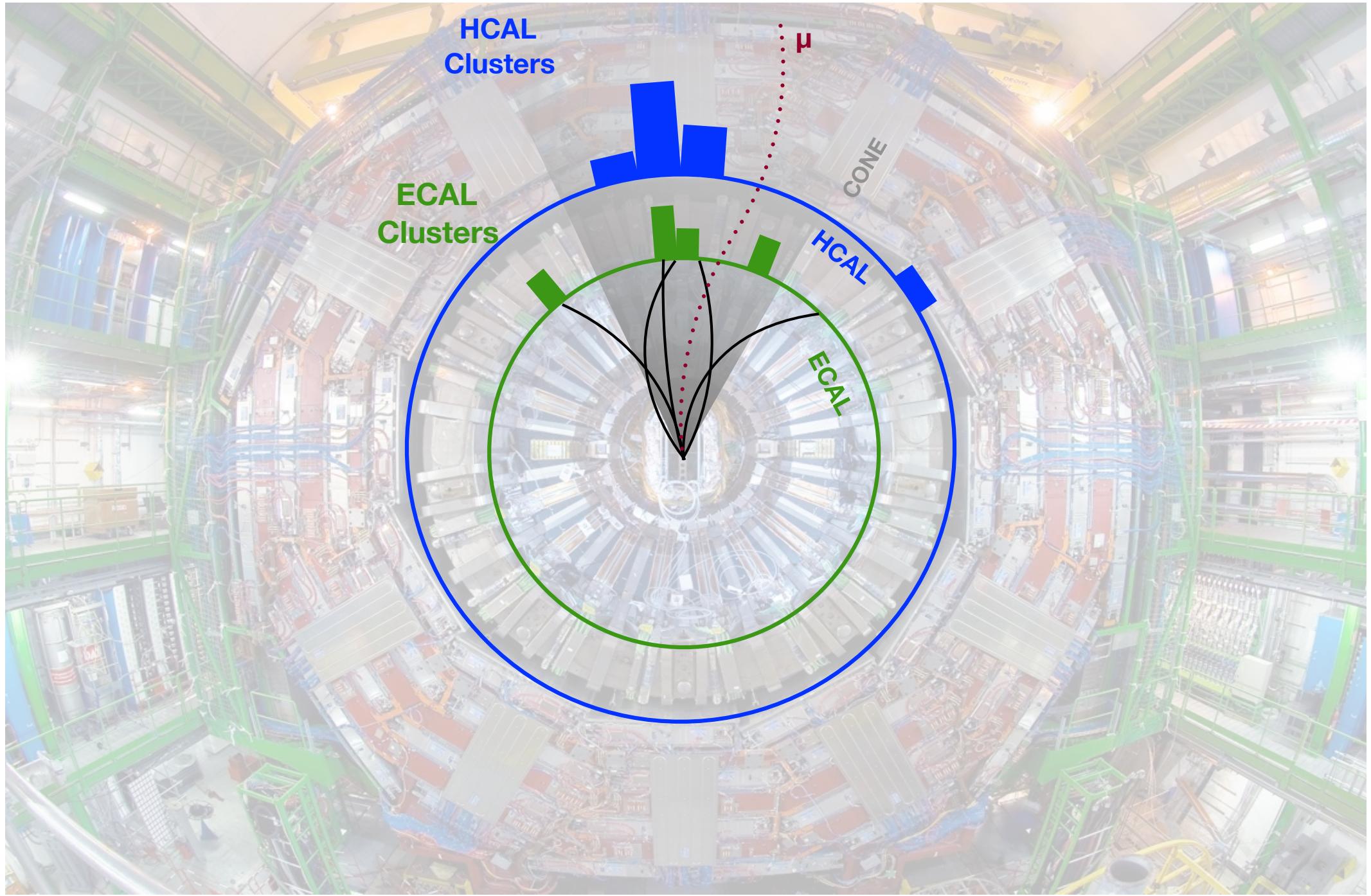
The detector



The detector



The reconstruction



The Particle Flow Identification

• Rely on high granularity to identify and reconstruct each *individual particle, classified into mutually exclusive categories* (charged hadrons, neutral hadrons, photons, muons, electrons)

• Allows tagging of charged particles from pile-up: *minimise impact of PU on jet reconstruction, and lepton or photon isolation.*

- **Jets** are reconstructed by clustering PF candidates in the anti- k_T algorithm with $R=0.4$
- **E_T^{miss}** is calculated as the magnitude of the negative vector sum of the transverse momenta of all reconstructed PF candidates.

Advanced lepton identification techniques

- All “real” e/μ - prompt from W, Z, τ decays, non-prompt from b hadron decays or decay in flight of light hadrons - are retained by the PF identification
- Further **identification techniques are used to separate the prompt (“signal”) leptons from non-prompt (“background”) ones**
- Rare signal and high lepton multiplicity: **highest signal lepton ID efficiency** is a must

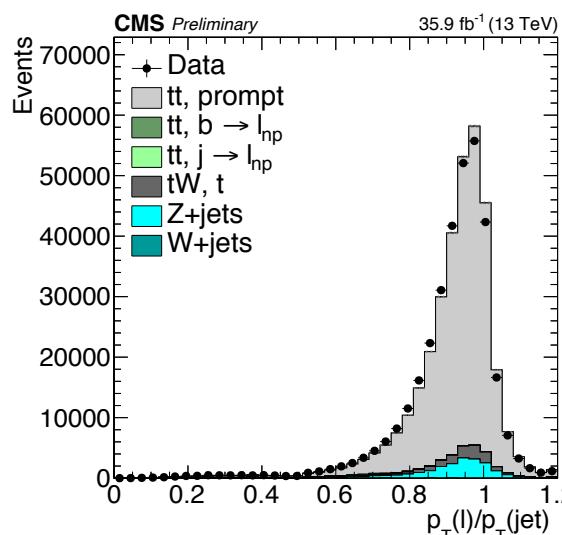
- **Multivariate approach used to combine several information:**

Standard	 PF Isolation (p_T sum of charged hadrons from PV, neutral hadrons, photons p_T in a cone around the lepton) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minilso: p_T dependent cone-size PF Isolation
Innovative	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $d_{xy}(\text{PV}), d_z(\text{PV}), \text{Significance of } \text{IP}_{3D}(\text{PV})$
Lep-Jet	 Lepton’s closest jet (leptons plus soft particles around it) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $p_T(\ell)/p_T(\text{jet})$: « p_T ratio » • Lepton’s p_T^{rel} wrt jet • jet b-tag discriminator (CSV)

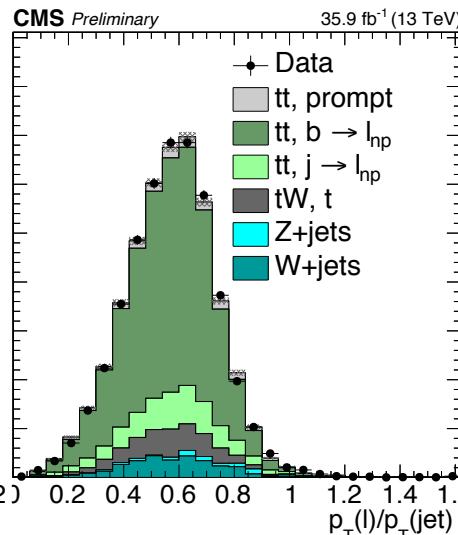
Advanced lepton identification techniques

$p_T(\ell)/p_T(\text{jet})$: « *p_T ratio* »

Prompt leptons
in ttbar events

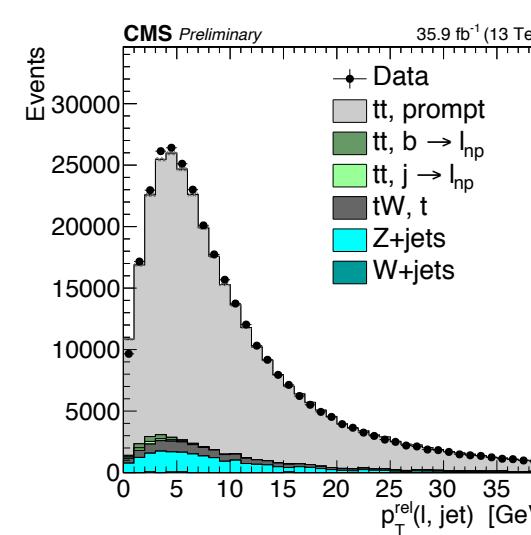


Non prompt leptons
in ttbar events

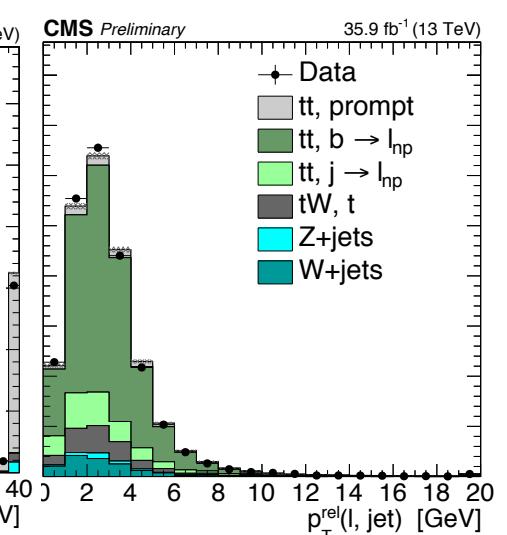


Lepton's p_T^{rel} wrt jet

Prompt leptons
in ttbar events

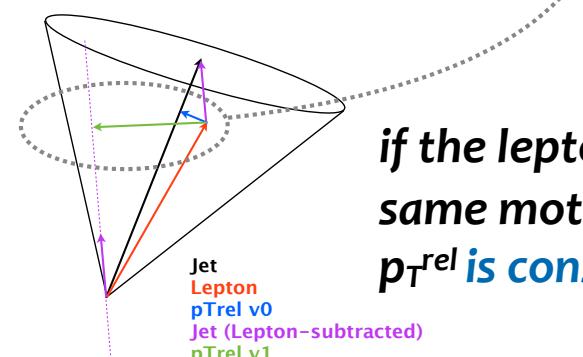


Non prompt leptons
in ttbar events



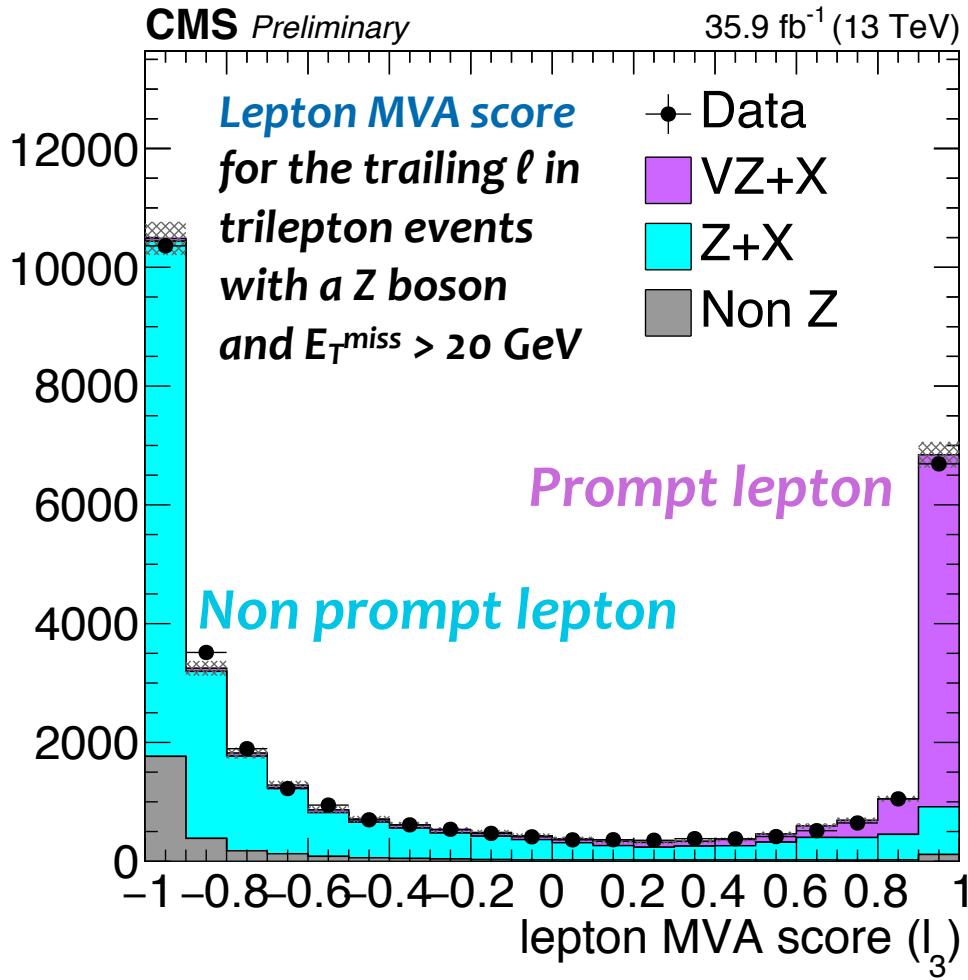
The simulation is normalized to the yield observed in data

Prompt leptons **saturate** the jet
that contains it



if the lepton comes from the
same mother particle as the jet,
 p_T^{rel} is constrained by its mass

Advanced lepton identification techniques

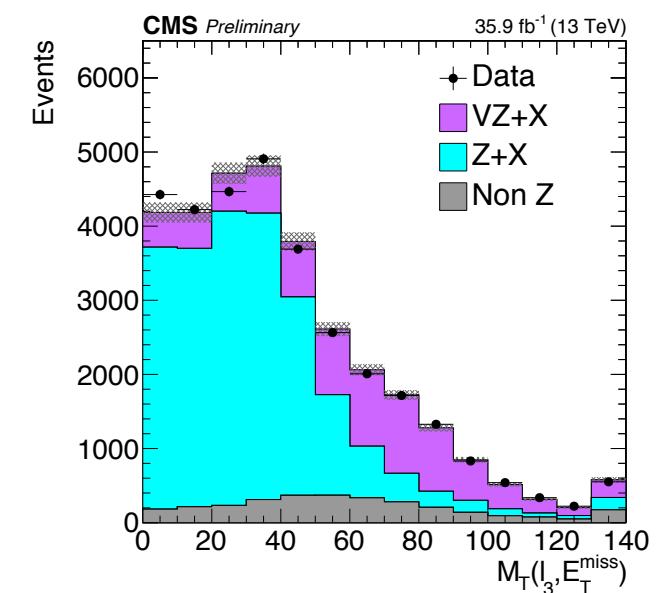


Used in:

- 2 same-sign, 3ℓ or $4\ell + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ [CMS-PAS-SUS-16-039]

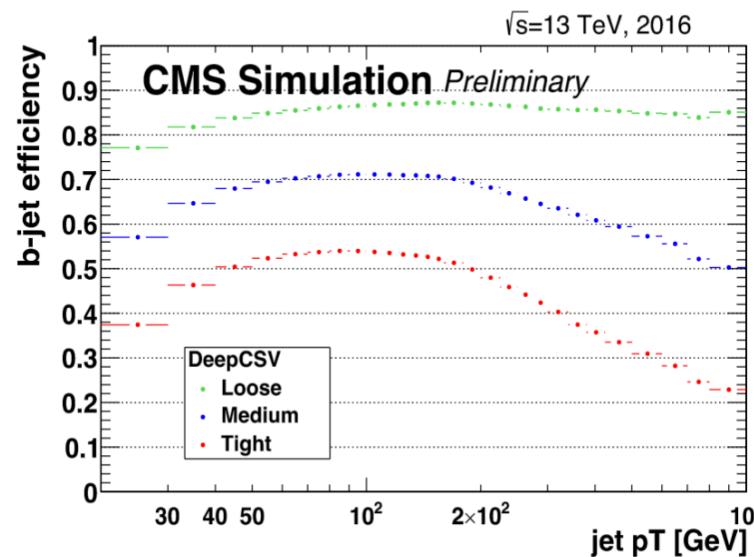
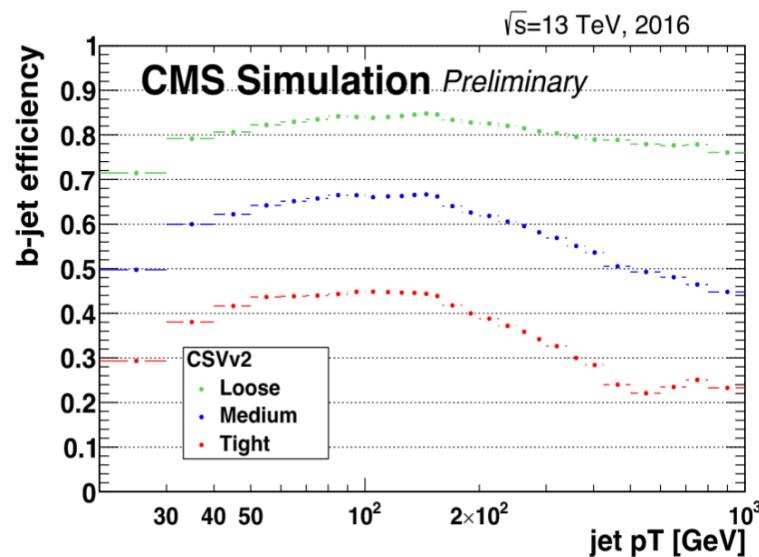
Lepton ID performed with a cut value on the Lepton MVA score: \sim factor 2 in bkg rejection for the same signal efficiency wrt standard IDs.

The Z+X and VZ+X predictions are normalized to data by means of a two-component fit of the transverse mass distribution $M_T(l_3, E_T^{\text{miss}})$



Advanced b -tagging algorithms

- Rare signal and high b -jets multiplicity (Higgs boson tagging) : **highest b -tagging efficiency** is a must
- “**CSVv2**” standard CMS b -tagger, based on secondary vertex and track based lifetime information combined with a neural network
 - **New approach based on Deep Neural Network: DeepCSV** [CMS DP-2017/005]



Loose 10% mistag

Medium 1% mistag

Tight 0.1% mistag

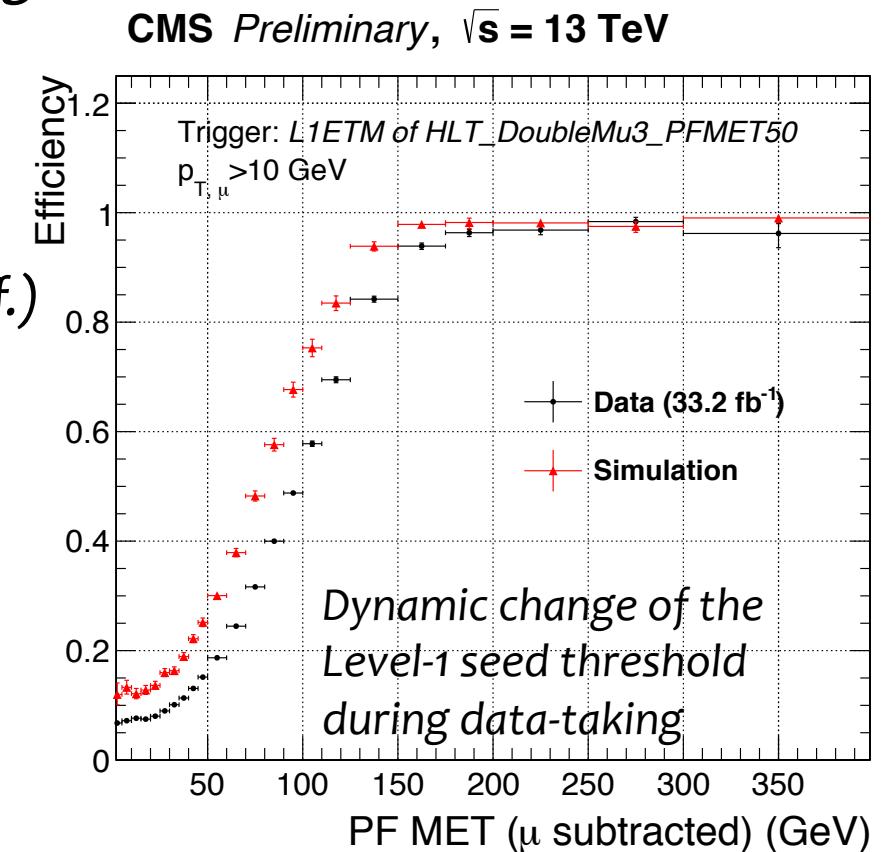
Used in:

- $h \rightarrow bb + h \rightarrow bb$ [CMS-PAS-SUS-16-044]

+20% improvement in efficiency
for 0.1% mistag rate !

Non standard trigger design

- When high p_T leptons are present in the final state (>20 GeV) the analyses can rely on **leptonic triggers**
 - no constraint on E_T^{miss}
- Hadronic analyses that target non-compressed regions rely on **E_T^{miss} triggers**
 - impose offline $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 200$ GeV (90% trigger eff.)
- Further development in 2016:**
 - Trigger for compressed-spectra that combined soft muons and E_T^{miss} at L1**
 - Imposes offline requirement of $2\mu p_T > 5$ GeV and $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 125$ GeV (80% trigger eff.)**



Used in:

- soft opposite-sign $\ell + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ [CMS-PAS-SUS-16-048]

CMS-PAS-SUS-16-039

The inclusive multilepton search

Search for direct production of EWKinos in signatures with
two light leptons of the same charge and with **three or more leptons including**
up to two hadronically decaying τ leptons,
little hadronic activity and **significant E_T^{miss}**

General strategy

- To face the small cross-section the analysis is subdivided into **several categories**:
 - **2 same-sign $\ell_{(e,\mu)}$ / $3\ell_{(e,\mu)}$ / 3ℓ with 1 or 2 τ_h / $> 3\ell$ with at max 2 τ_h**
- **Signal regions: bins in kinematic variables (E_T^{miss} , $M_T(\ell, E_T^{\text{miss}})^*$, $p_T(\ell\ell)$, $M_{T2}(\ell, \ell)^{**}$)**
 - discriminate from SM bkg and increase sensitivity to different sparticle mass hierarchies
- It uses **single/double lepton triggers** (offline $p_T > 25/20 - 15/10$ GeV)
 - doesn't cover the quasi-degenerate region of phase space, but it goes down to E_T^{miss} 50 GeV
- Events with **at least one b-tag jet are rejected**
- **Main residual backgrounds:**

WZ production

External and internal conversions

**Non-prompt leptons
(W+Jets, ttbar, DY+Jets)**

**rare SM processes
ZZ/H, VVV or ttV**

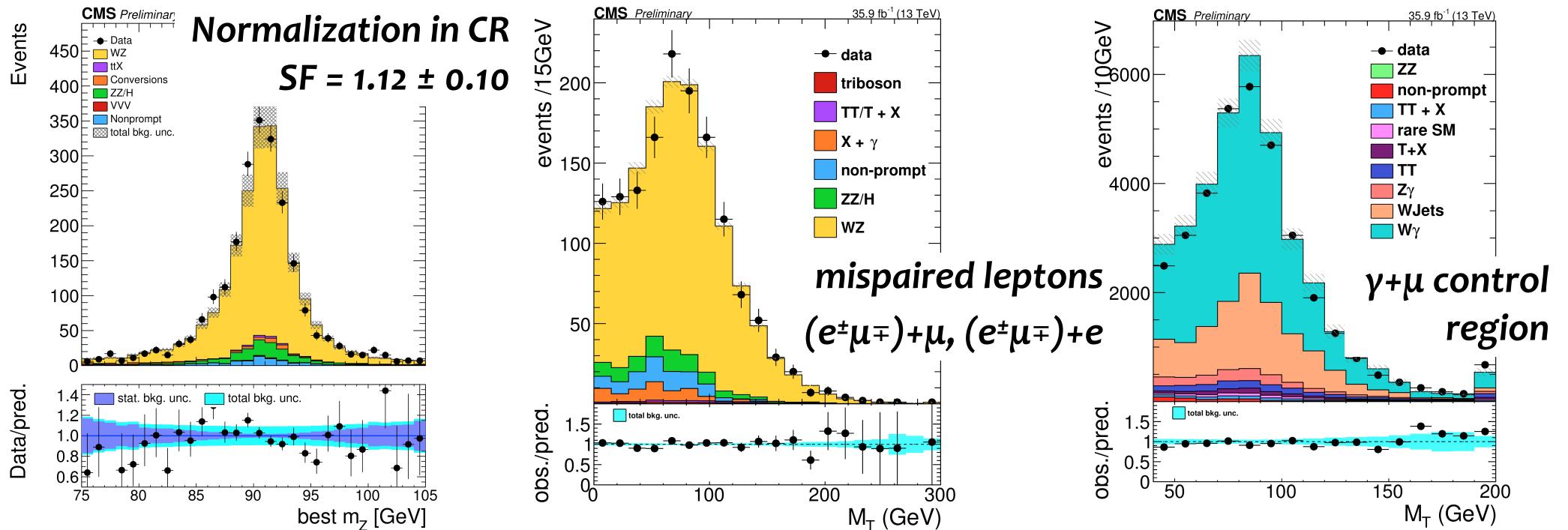
charge mis-identification

$$* \quad (M_T = \sqrt{2E_T^{\text{miss}} p_T^\ell (1 - \cos(\Delta\phi))})$$

$$* * \quad M_{T2}^2 = \min_{\vec{p}_{T1}^{\text{miss}} + \vec{p}_{T2}^{\text{miss}} = \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}} \left[\max \left\{ M_T^2(\vec{p}_T^{\ell_1}, \vec{p}_{T1}^{\text{miss}}), M_T^2(\vec{p}_T^{\ell_2}, \vec{p}_{T2}^{\text{miss}}) \right\} \right]$$

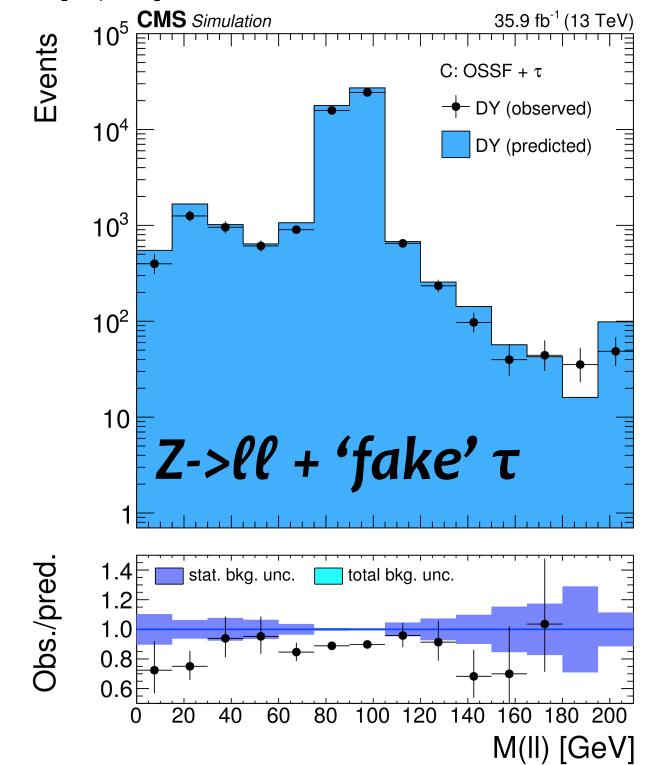
SM Backgrounds: WZ(γ^*)

- Dominant bkg in $3\ell_{(e,\mu)}$ with an OSSF pair and 2 same-sign $\ell_{(e,\mu)}$ (lost lepton from γ^*)
 - **Normalisation:** Simulation (Powheg) yields corrected from $3\ell_{(e,\mu)}$ control region with low E_T^{miss} and $M_T(\ell_{\text{no-best}Z}, E_T^{\text{miss}})$
 - **Shapes in tail of kinematic variables: M_T**
 - **lepton mis-pairing** - validate data/simulation in dedicated control region
 - **E_T^{miss} resolution** - validate data/simulation in $W\gamma$ control region (reducing FSR contribution, very similar M_T distribution to WZ)



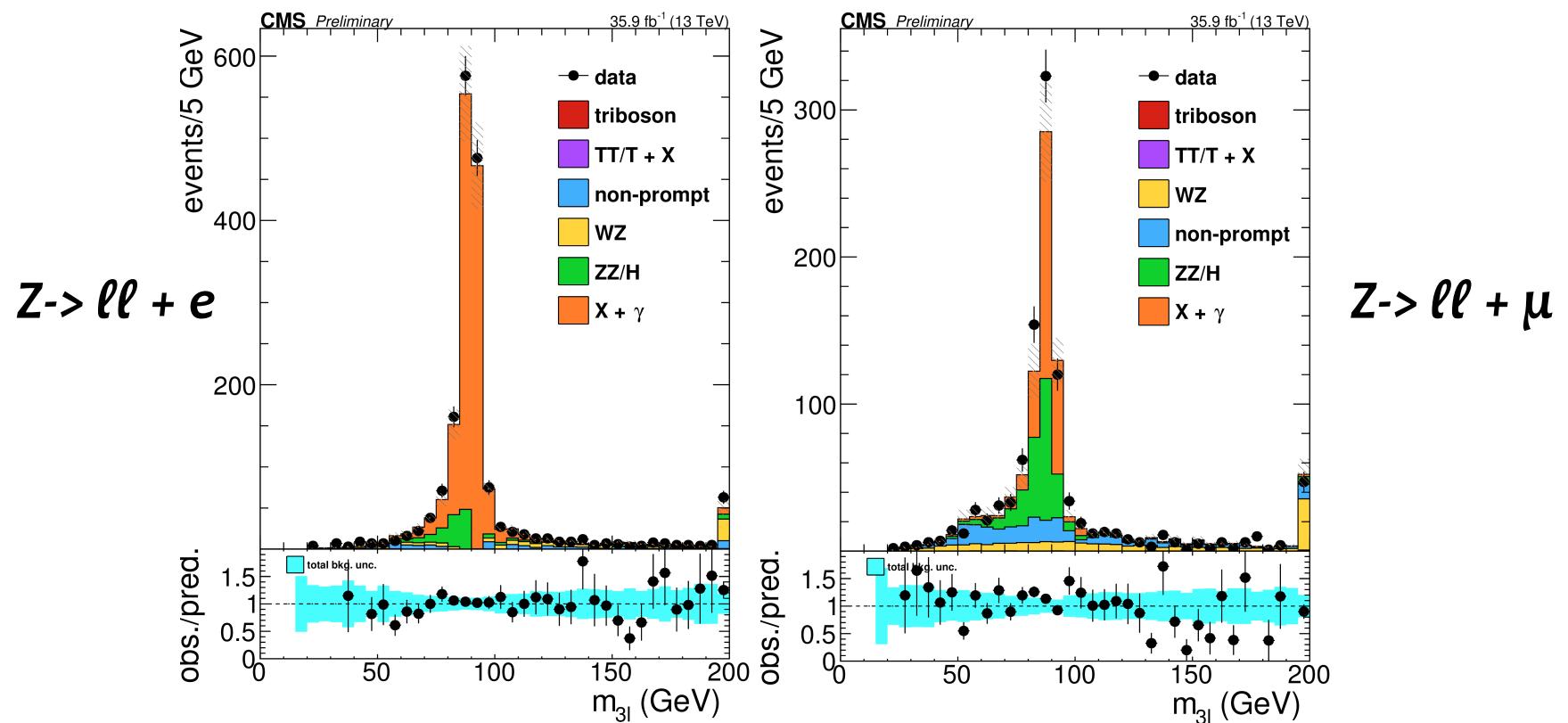
Non-prompt and charge mis-ID leptons

- **Non-prompt:** significant bkg in 2 same-sign $\ell(e,\mu)$, $3\ell_{(e,\mu)}$ without an OSSF pair and in 3ℓ with τ_h
 - **sources:** real lepton in jets (μ, e), jets mis-identification (e, τ)
 - **processes:** $W+jets$, $t\bar{t}$, $DY+jets$
 - **data driven estimation:** “fake-rate” method
 - measure in data probability for non prompt lepton to pass lepton ID (fake-rate ratio)
 - extrapolate to event yields based on the number of lepton failing the tight selection
 - closure within 30%
- **Charge-misID:** significant in 2 same-sign $\ell_{(e,\mu)}$
 - **source:** DY/tt events with one electron charge mis-measured
 - **data driven estimation:** reweighting OS lepton pairs events by charge mis-ID prob.
 - from simulated $t\bar{t}$ events and from $Z \rightarrow e^\pm e^\pm$ control region in data (10^{-5} - 10^{-3})
 - closure within 20%



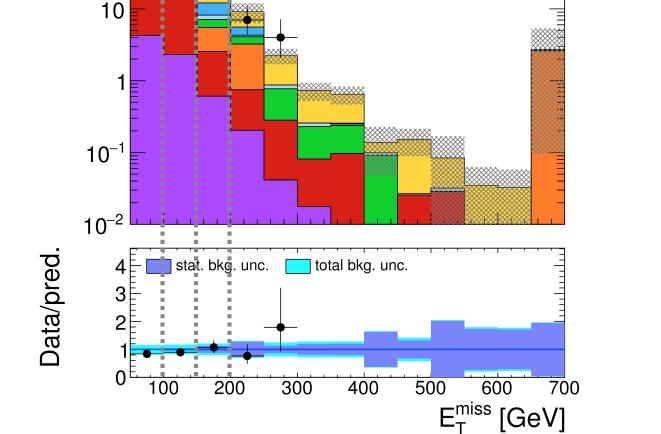
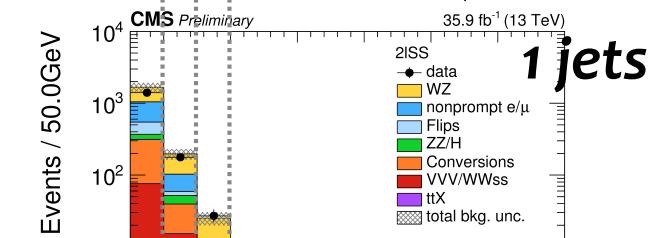
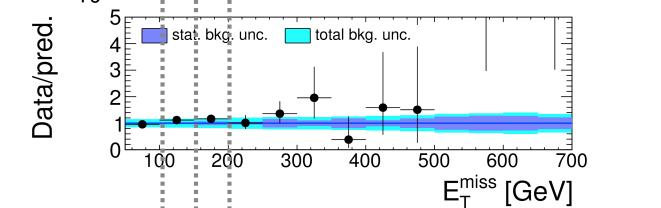
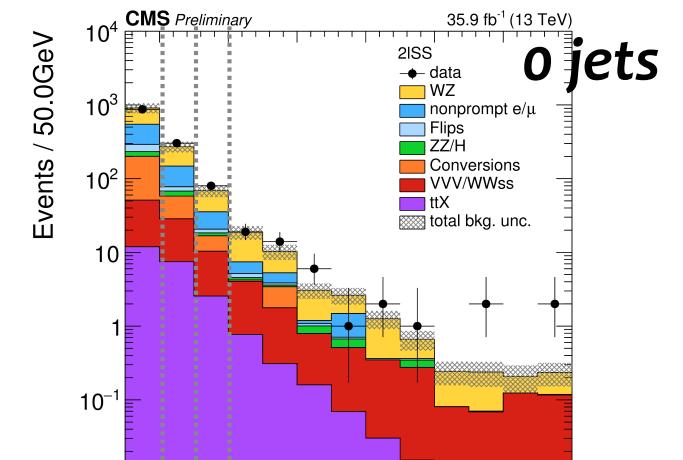
Internal and external conversions

- Significant bkg in 3ℓ with OSSF pair, 2 same-sign $\ell_{(e,\mu)}$
 - **Source:** DY/W+ γ (FSR, ISR), with γ undergoing **external (ee) or internal (ee, $\mu\mu$) asymmetric conversion**
 - **Validation in control region (scale factor derived)**
 - target: $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell + \gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$ (with one lost lepton)
 - $|M(\ell\ell_{\text{best}Z}) - MZ| > 15 \text{ GeV}$, low E_T^{miss}

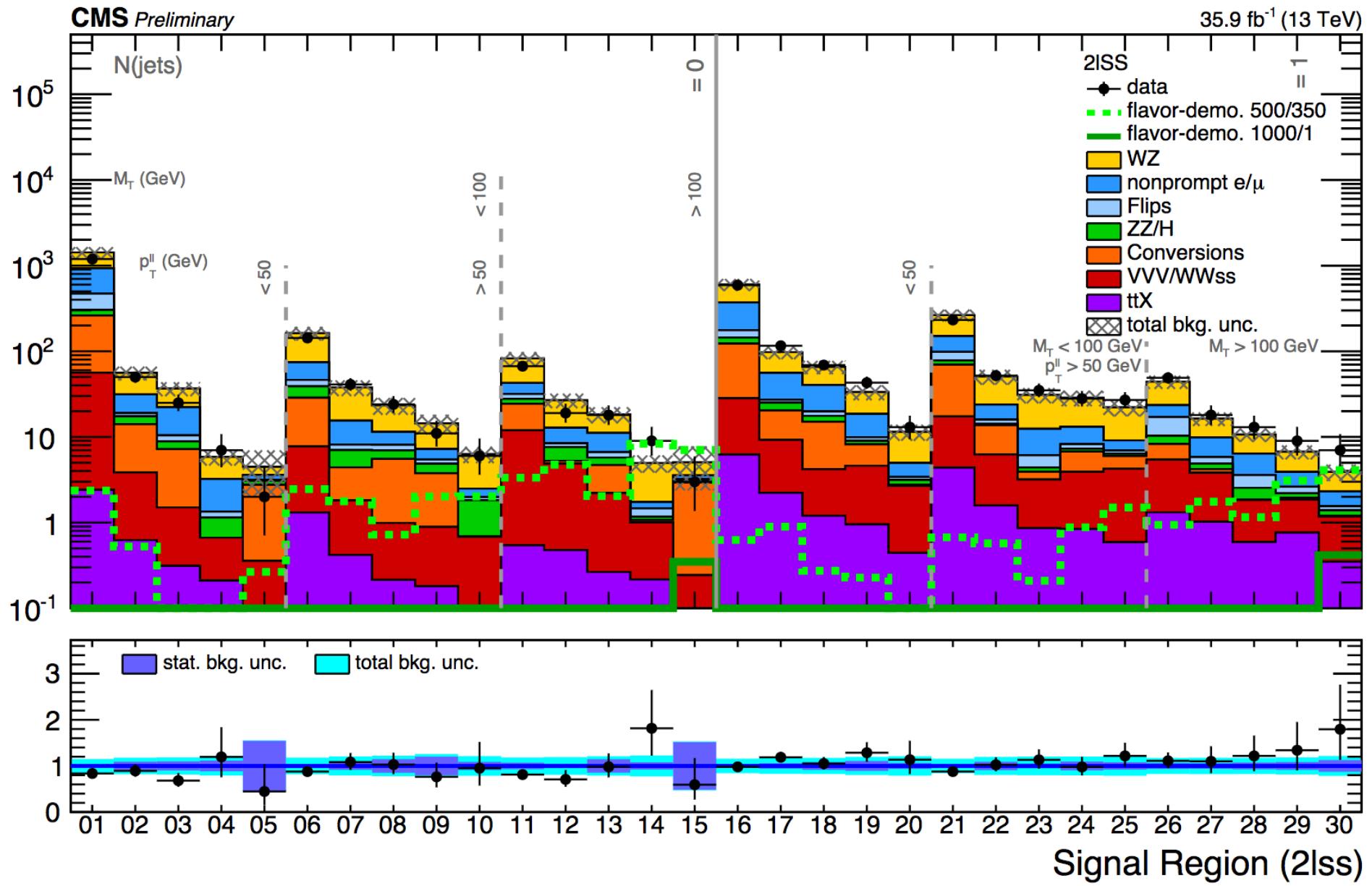


Two same-sign light leptons

- Electrons(muons) with $p_T > 25$ (20) - 15 (10) GeV
- Events rejected if they contain an OSSF pair with a third ('loose') lepton in the Z window or below 12 GeV (against WZ and low-mass resonances)
- Bin in: 0 or 1 Jet ($p_T > 40$ GeV)
 - **ISR category** to enhance coverage in more compressed regions
- Further binning in:
 - E_T^{miss} : main discriminating variable against SM bkg
 - $M_T^{\text{min}}(\ell_i, E_T^{\text{miss}})$: separate W+jets bkg
 - $p_T(\ell\ell)$: increase sensitivity to more compressed signal
 - ++ / --: further separate bkg with charge asymmetry

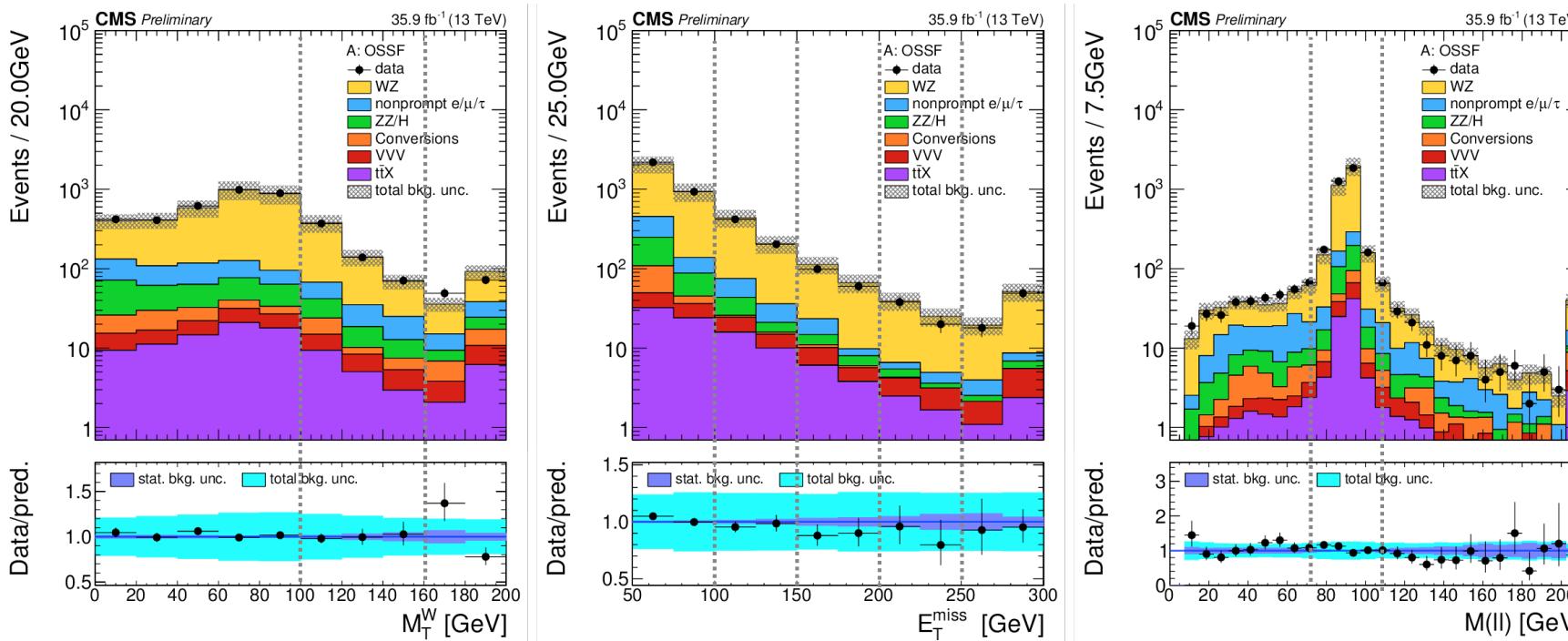


Two same-sign leptons: results

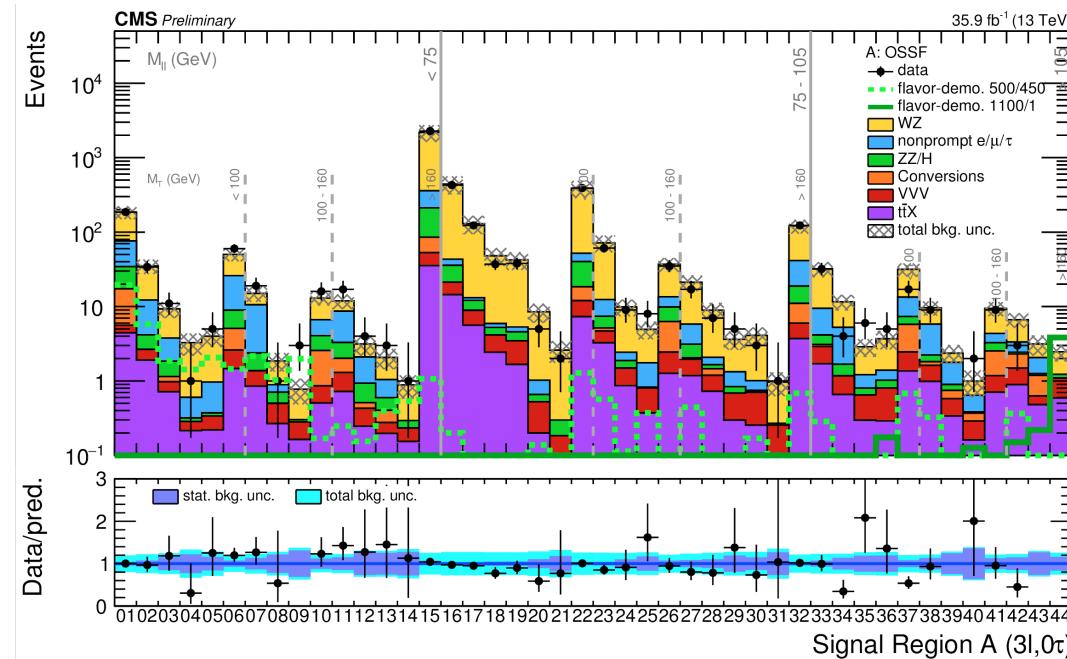


Three light leptons

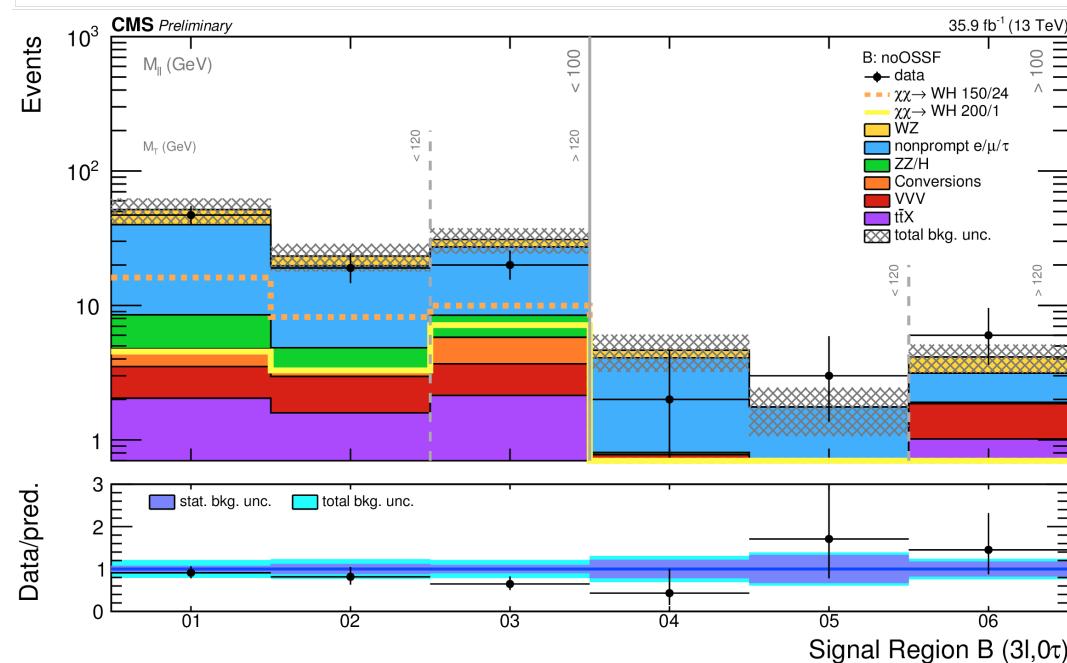
- Electrons(muons) with $p_T > 25$ (20), 15 (10), 10 (10) GeV
- If an OSSF pair is present, $m_{3\ell} - m_Z > 15$ GeV (to reject asymmetric γ -conversions)
- Further binning in:
 - E_T^{miss} : main discriminating variable with respect to SM bkg
 - $m(\ell\ell - \text{OSSF pair closest to } Z)$: separate SM bkg with or without a Z boson involved
 - if no OSSF pair, mainly $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ decay, $m(\ell\ell)$ computed with OS pair closest to m_Z (~ 50 GeV)
 - $M_T(\ell_{\text{no-best}Z}, E_T^{\text{miss}})$: separate processes with leptonic W



Three light leptons: results



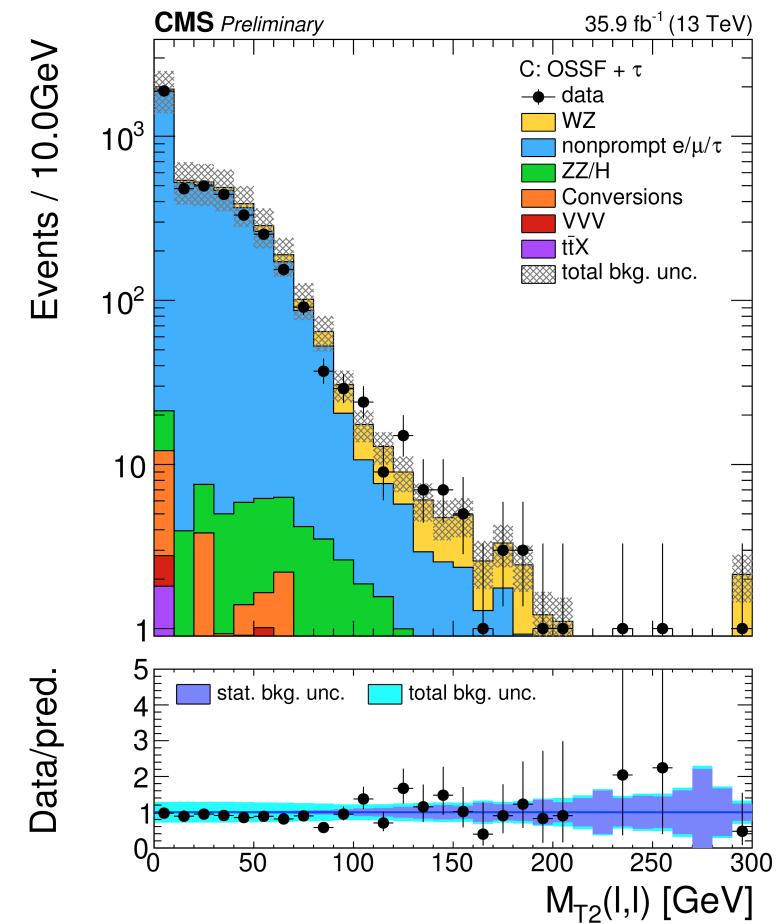
events with
OSSF pair



events without
OSSF pair

Three leptons with 1 or 2 τ_h

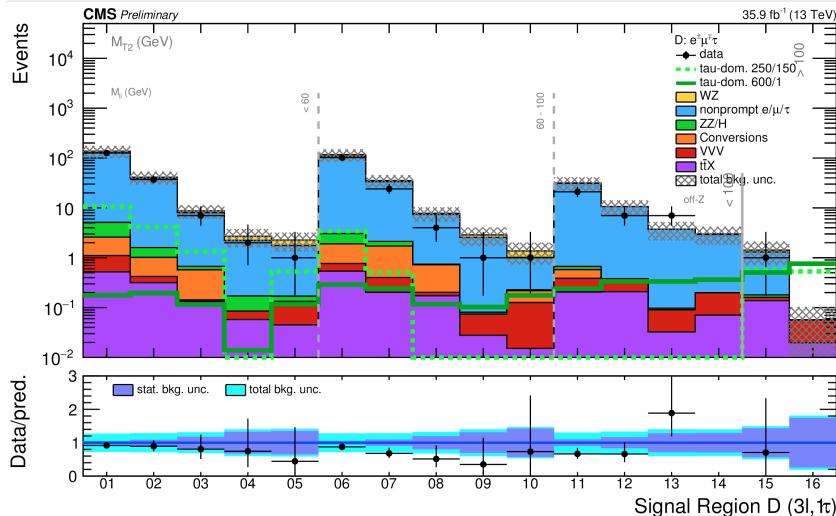
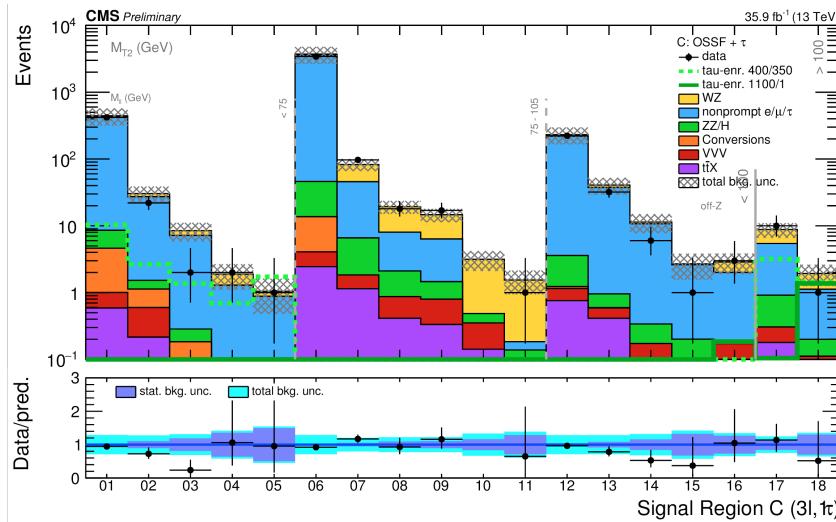
- Single and double lepton trigger,
i.e. leading light ℓ - $e(\mu)$ $p_T > 30(25)$ GeV
- $\tau_h p_T > 20$ GeV
- Further binning in:
 - E_T^{miss} : main discriminating variable with respect to SM bkg
 - M_{T_2} (OS light leptons, or leading lepton and τ_h , or leading τ_h and a light lepton): reduction of ttbar bkg
 - $m(\ell\ell)$: separate SM bkg with or without a Z boson involved
 - light lepton OSSF pair or
 - OS pair closest to the $m(Z \rightarrow \tau\tau)$
 - light leptons forming SS or OS pair: different SM bkg
 - N taus



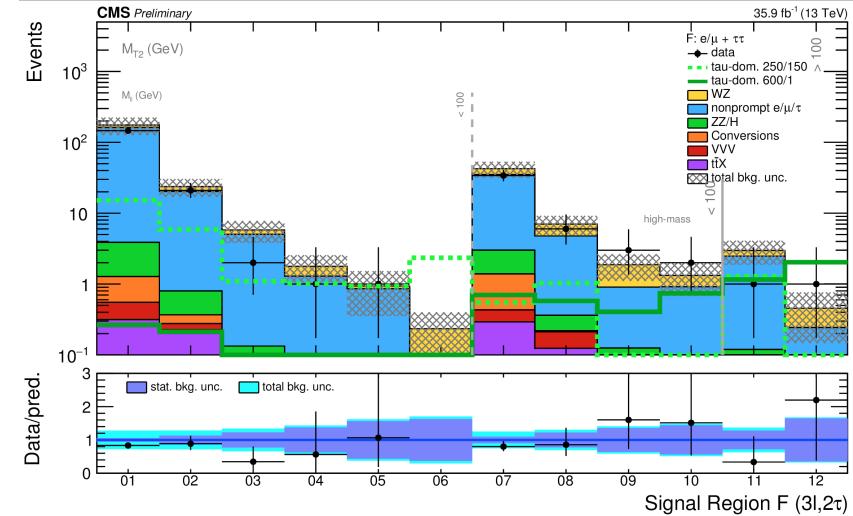
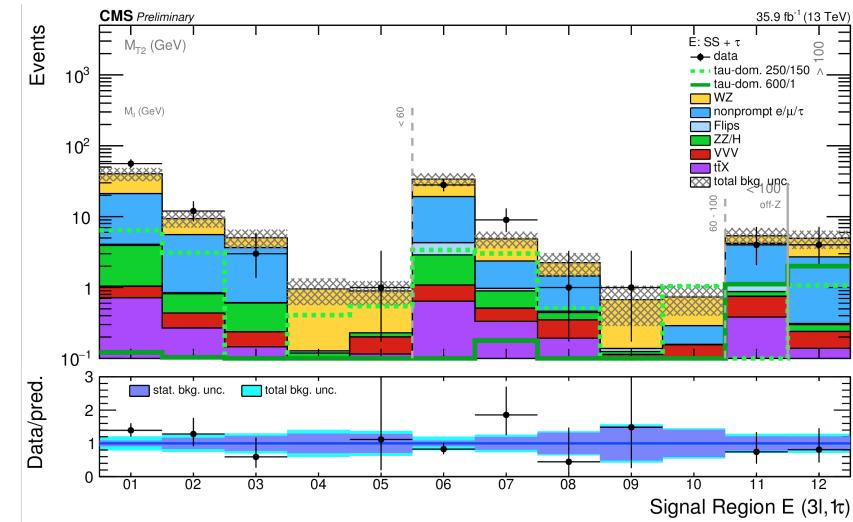
events with OSSF light lepton pair

Three leptons with 1 or 2 τ_h : results

events with OSSF light lepton pair



events with SS light lepton pair

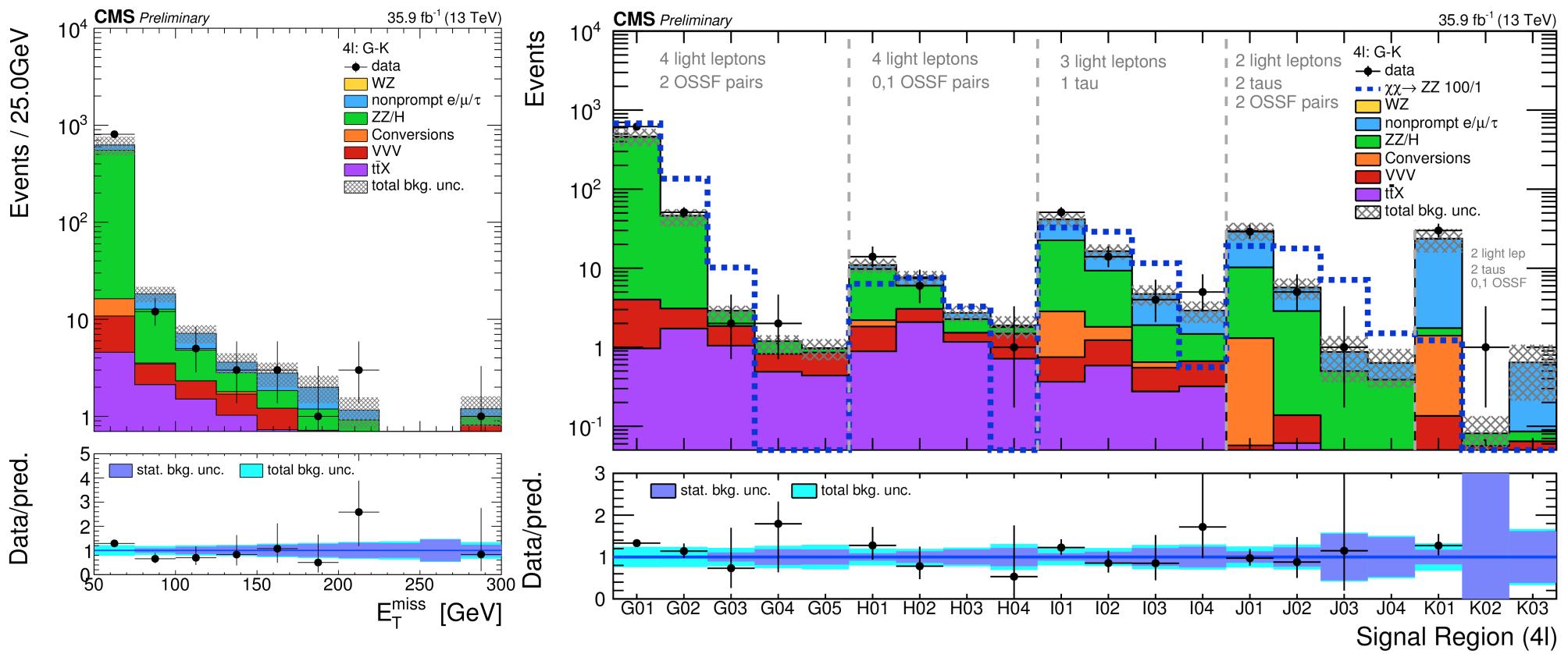


events with OSOF light lepton pair

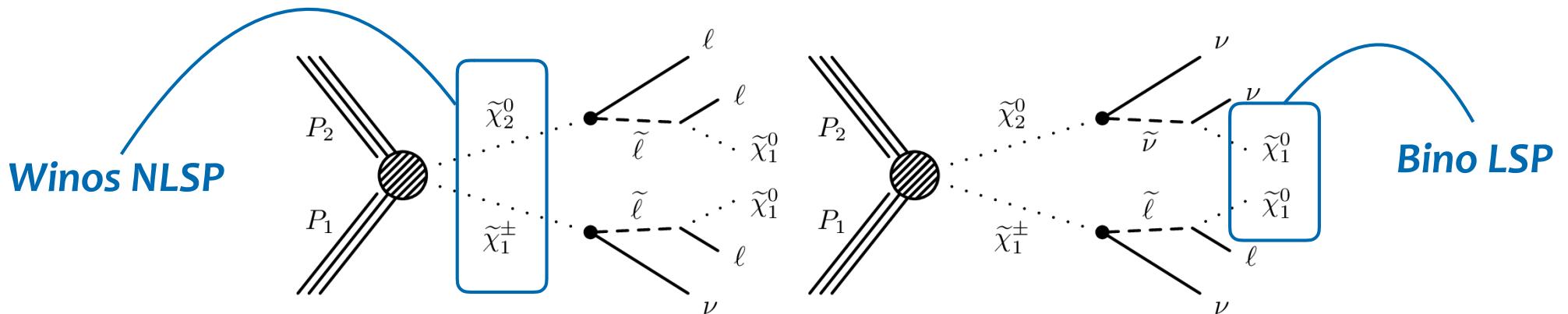
events with two τ_h

At least four leptons

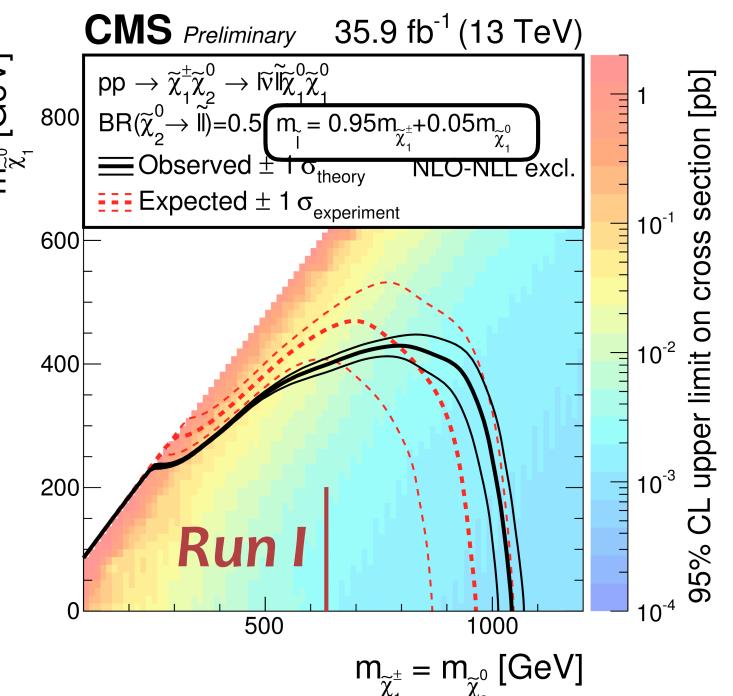
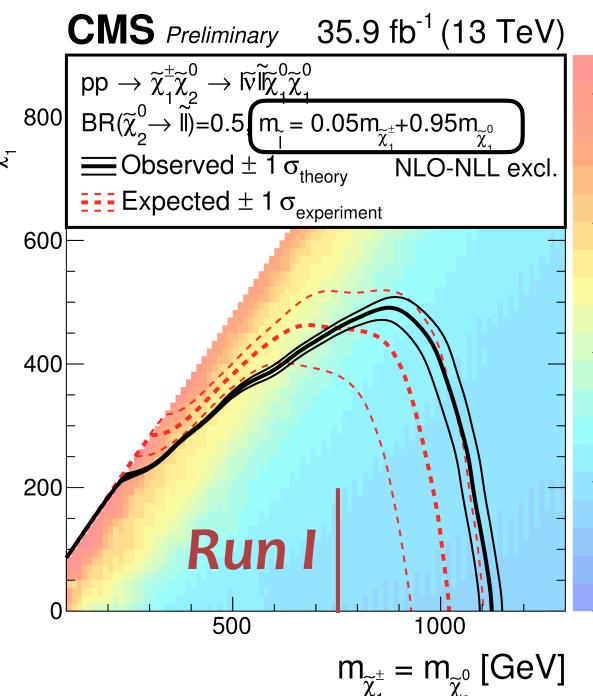
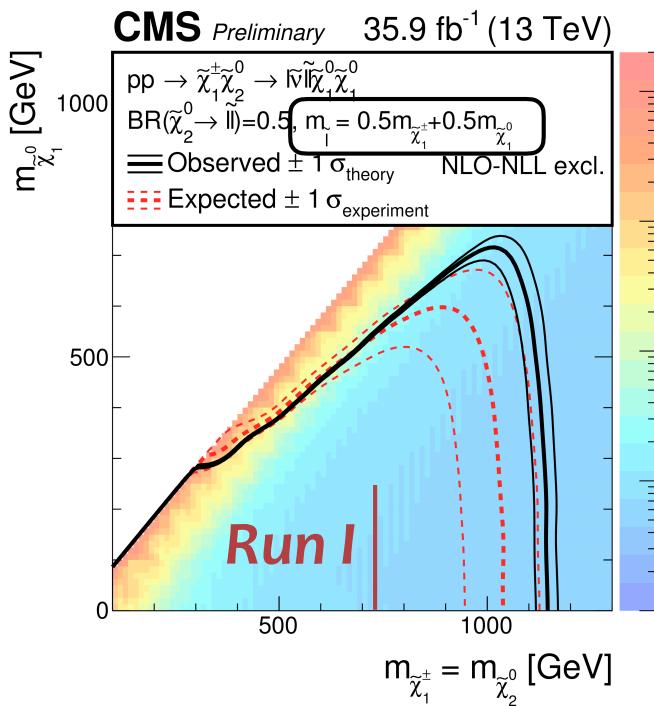
- Electrons(muons) with $p_T > 25$ (20), 15 (10), 10 (10) GeV
- Low SM bkg, much lower signal rate: fewer SR binning
- **Further binning in:**
 - E_T^{miss} : main discriminating variable with respect to SM bkg
 - ***ntaus, nOSSF pairs***: to separate the presence of Z in the decay chain



Winos, light sleptons



Flavour democratic scenario

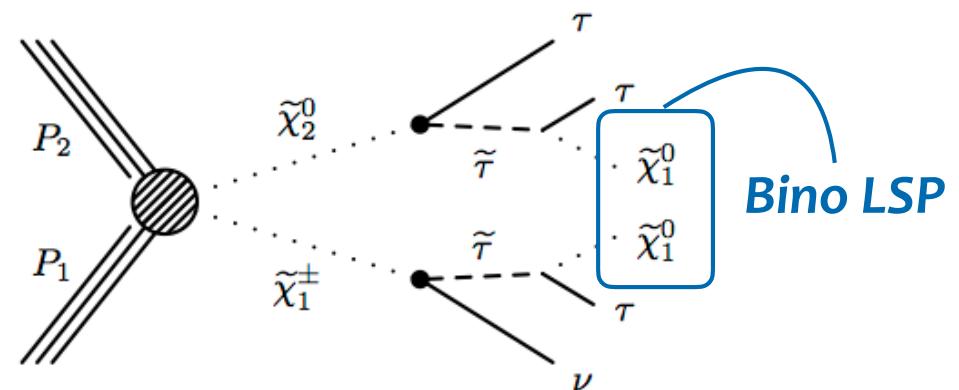
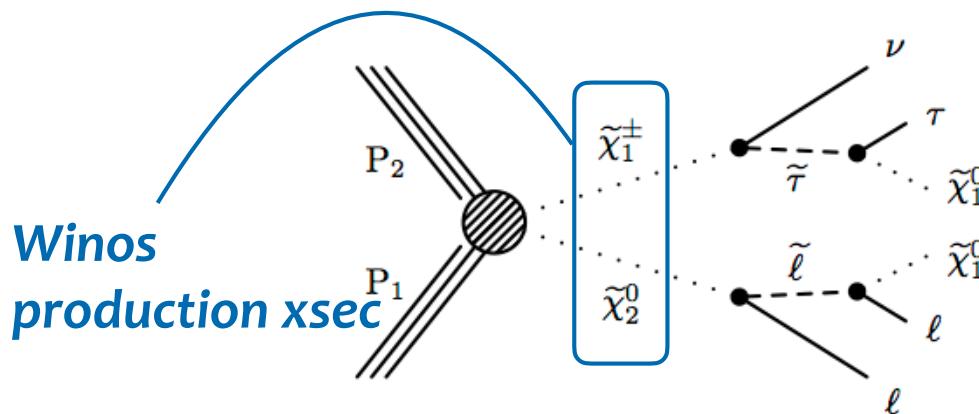


$3\ell_{(e,\mu)}$ with OSSF pair

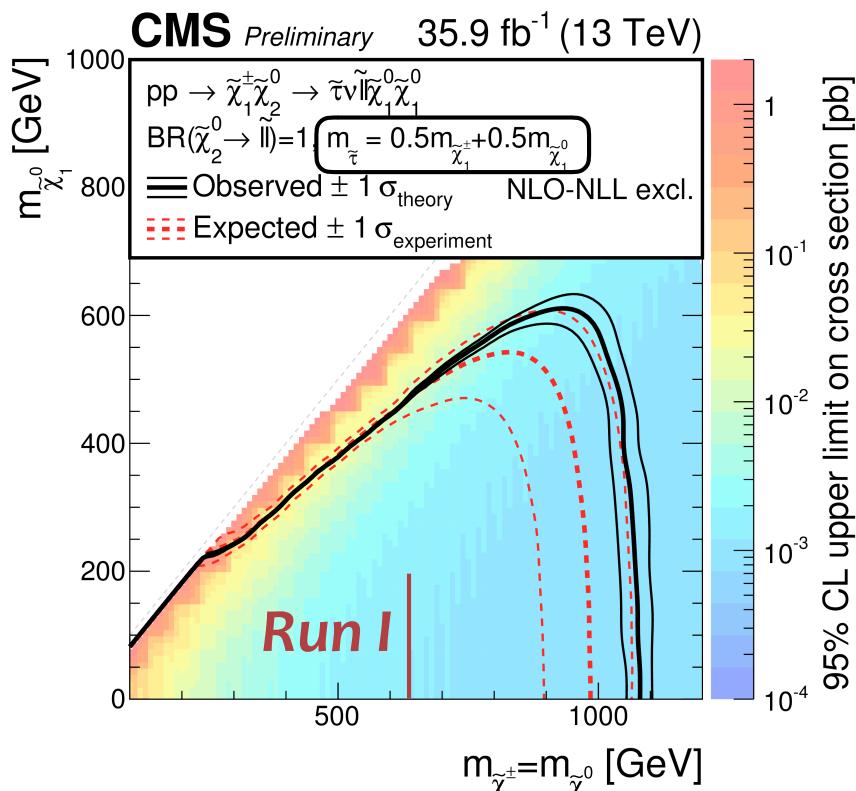
2 same-sign $\ell_{(e,\mu)}$
 $3\ell_{(e,\mu)}$ with OSSF pair

2 same-sign $\ell_{(e,\mu)}$
 $3\ell_{(e,\mu)}$ with OSSF pair

Winos, light sleptons

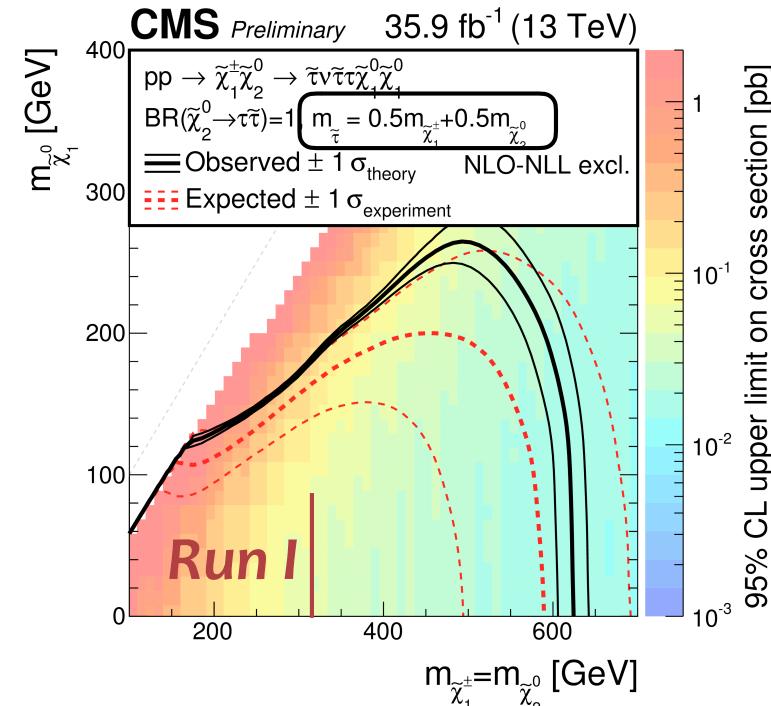


τ enriched scenario



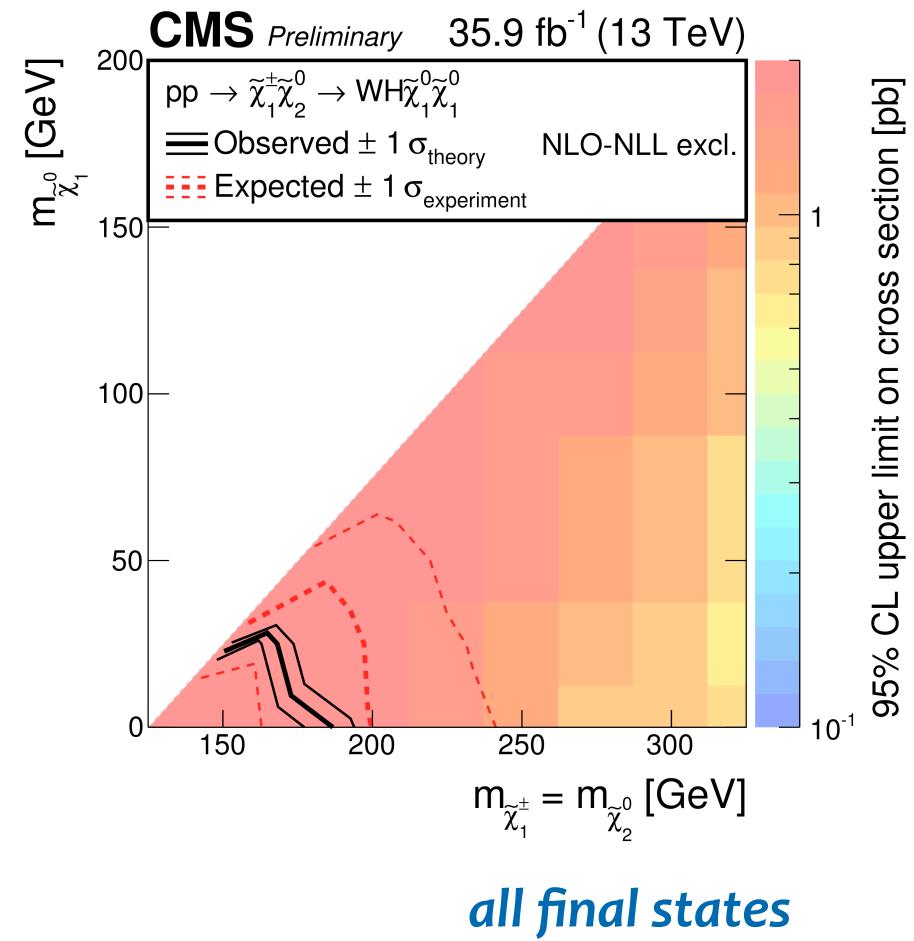
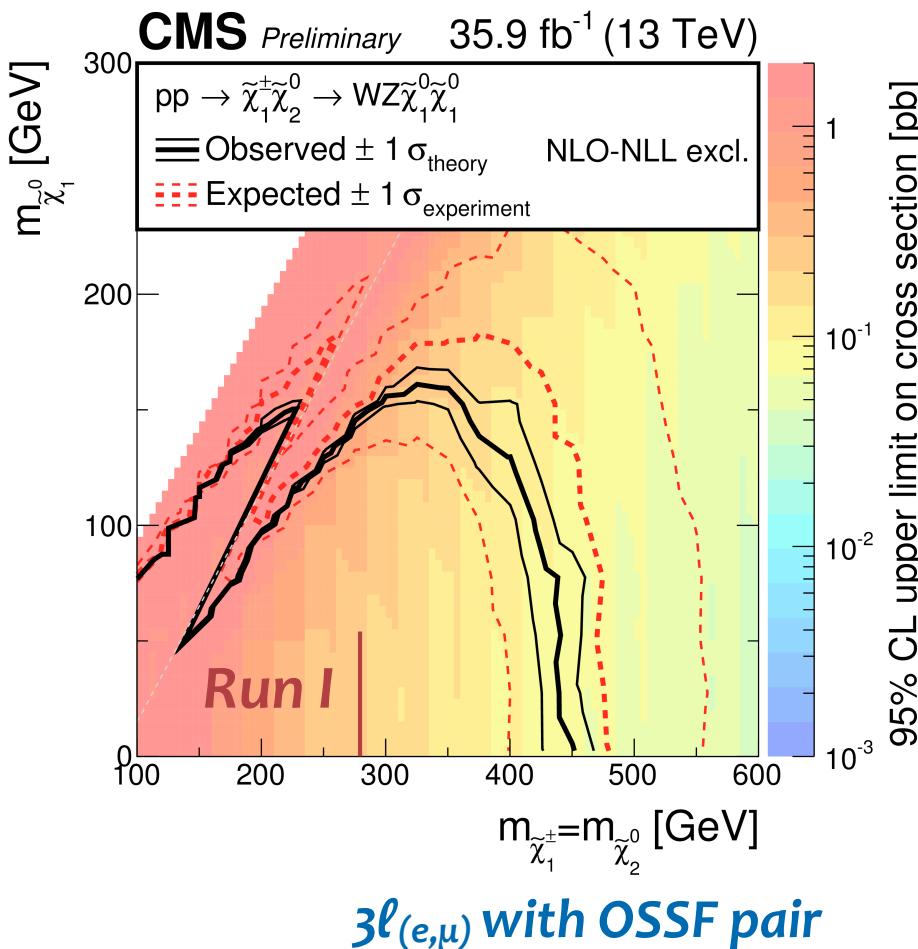
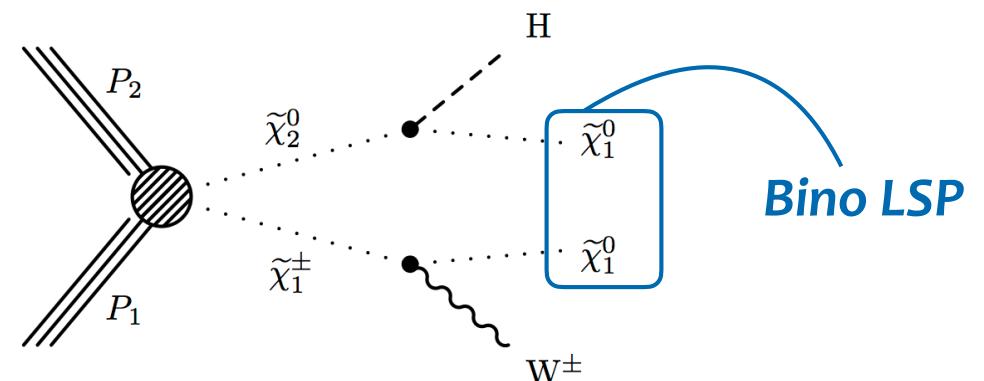
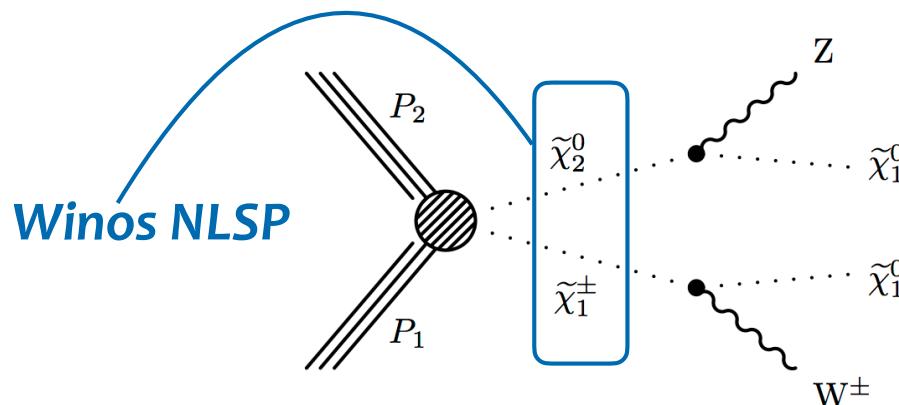
$3\ell_{(e,\mu)}, 3\ell$ with 1 τ_h with OSSF $\ell_{(e,\mu)}$ pair

τ dominated scenario



$3\ell_{(e,\mu)}$ without OSSF pair,
 3ℓ with 1 τ_h , 3ℓ with 2 τ_h

Winos, heavy sleptons



Other signatures to extend the search

Analysis details in public documents:

CMS-PAS-SUS-16-034

$Z \rightarrow \ell\ell + V \rightarrow jj + E_T^{\text{miss}}$

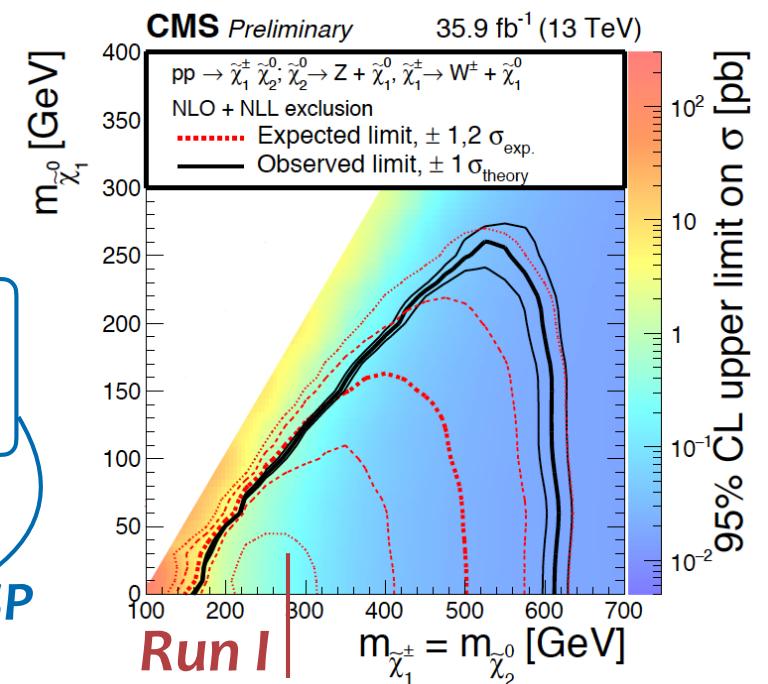
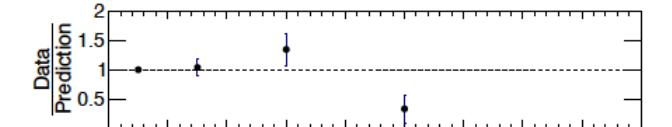
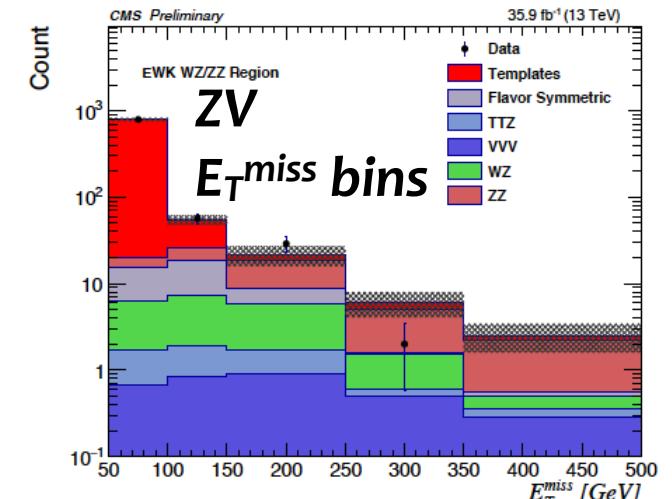
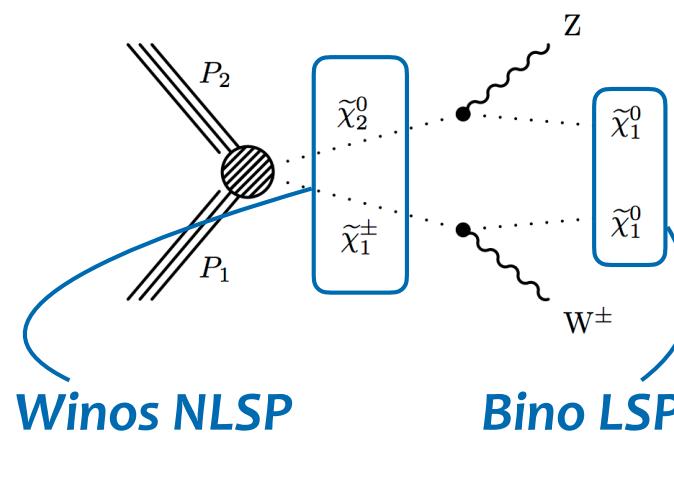
CMS-PAS-SUS-16-043

$W \rightarrow \ell\nu + h \rightarrow bb + E_T^{\text{miss}}$

$Z \rightarrow \ell\ell + \text{jets} + E_T^{\text{miss}}$

CMS-PAS-SUS-16-034

- Use OSSF dilepton invariant mass pair to search for a resonant-like excess compatible with the Z boson mass
- Di-lepton trigger, $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 100$ GeV, at least 2 jets (35 GeV)
- $Z + V_{\text{hadronic}}$ target:
 - b-jets veto and $M_{T2}(\ell\ell) > 80$ GeV against ttbar
 - closest jets in φ must have $m_{jj} < 110$ GeV
- Backgrounds:
 - **Z-> $\ell\ell + \text{jets}$:** instrumental E_T^{miss} driven mainly by jet resolution, estimated from a $\gamma + \text{jets}$ data sample
 - **Flavour-symmetric:** mainly ttbar, WW, Z-> $\tau\tau$, predicted using OF channel as a sideband
 - **ZZ, WZ:** simulation validated in data CR

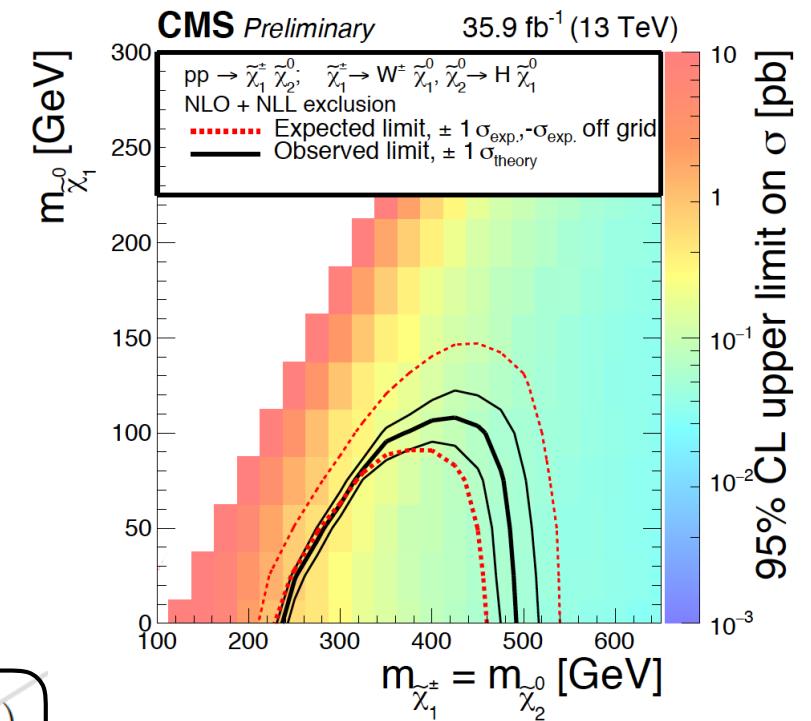
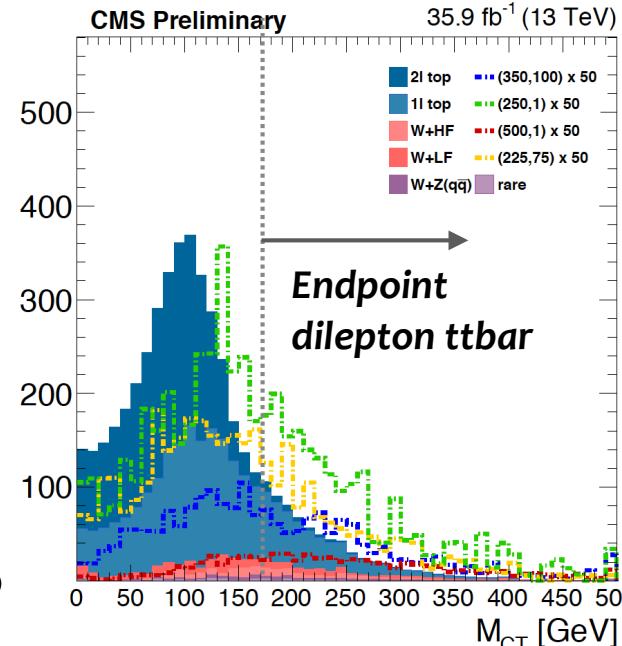
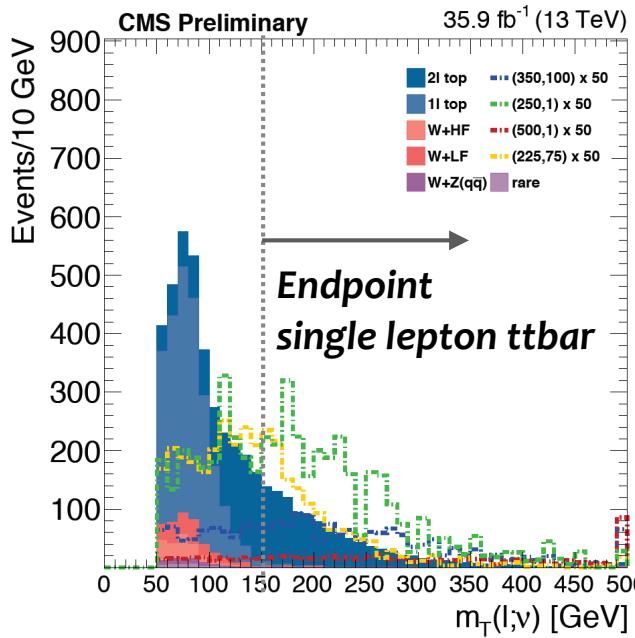
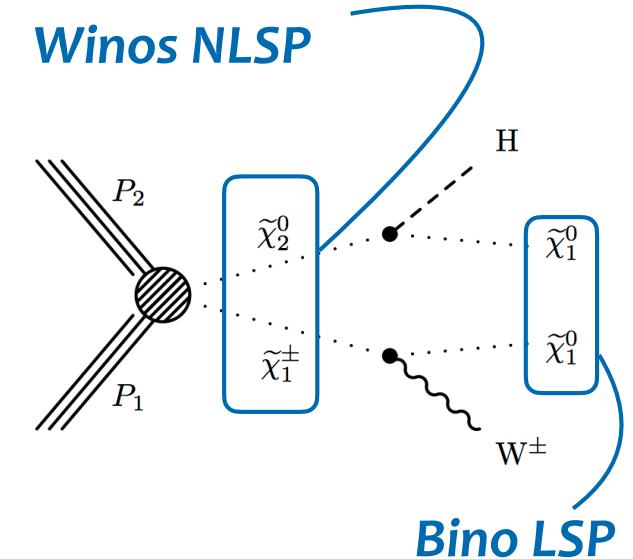


$W \rightarrow \ell\nu + h \rightarrow bb + E_T^{\text{miss}}$

CMS-PAS-SUS-16-043

- Select single lepton events ($p_T > 25/30$, trigger), 2 b-jets ($p_T > 30$), $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 125$ GeV: **targed WH final state**

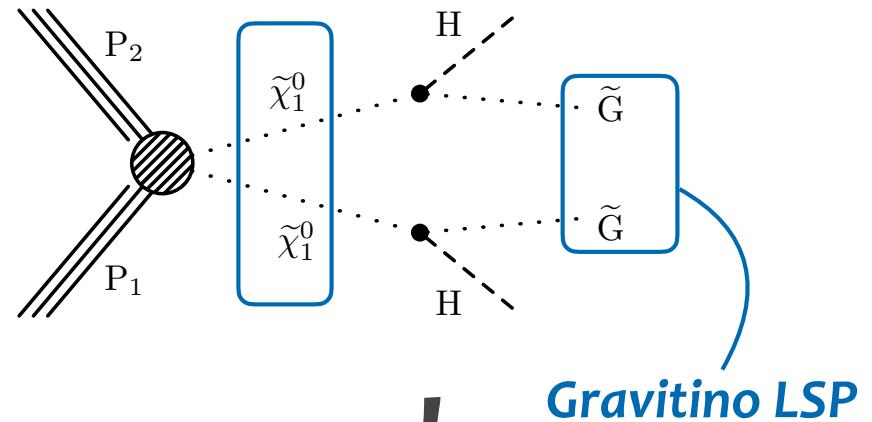
- Veto additional leptons, isolated tracks, τ_h candidates to reduce main bkg: **dileptonic ttbar**
- Require $90 < m_{bb} < 150$ GeV
- $M_T > 150$ GeV to reduce **single lepton ttbar**
- $M_{CT}^* > 170$ GeV (endpoint at top mass for dilepton ttbar)



*
$$M_{CT}^2 = 2p_T^{b1} p_T^{b2} (1 + \cos(\Delta\phi_{bb})),$$

Higgsino NLSP ($\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$, $\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$, $\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$)

CMS-PAS-SUS-16-044



Targeted search with Higgs tagging

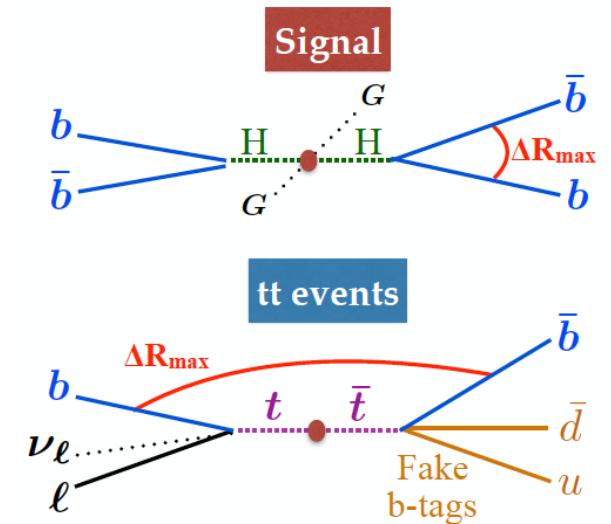
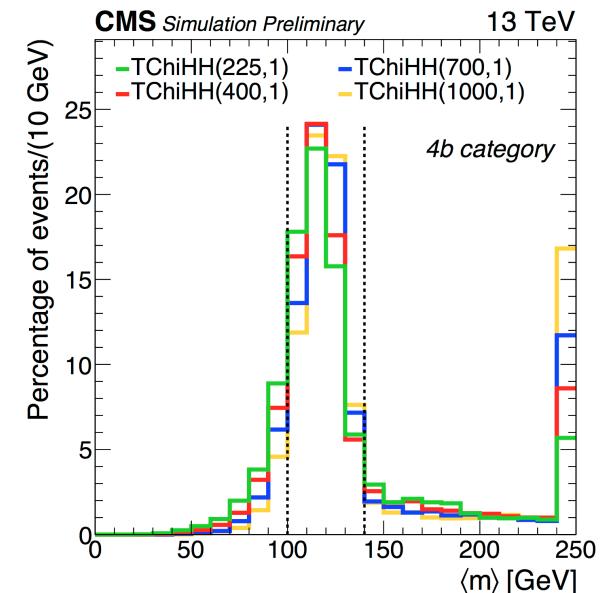
Each Higgs particle is reconstructed in its dominant decay mode **$h \rightarrow bb$ and**
 $\text{significant } E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is requested in the final state

General strategy

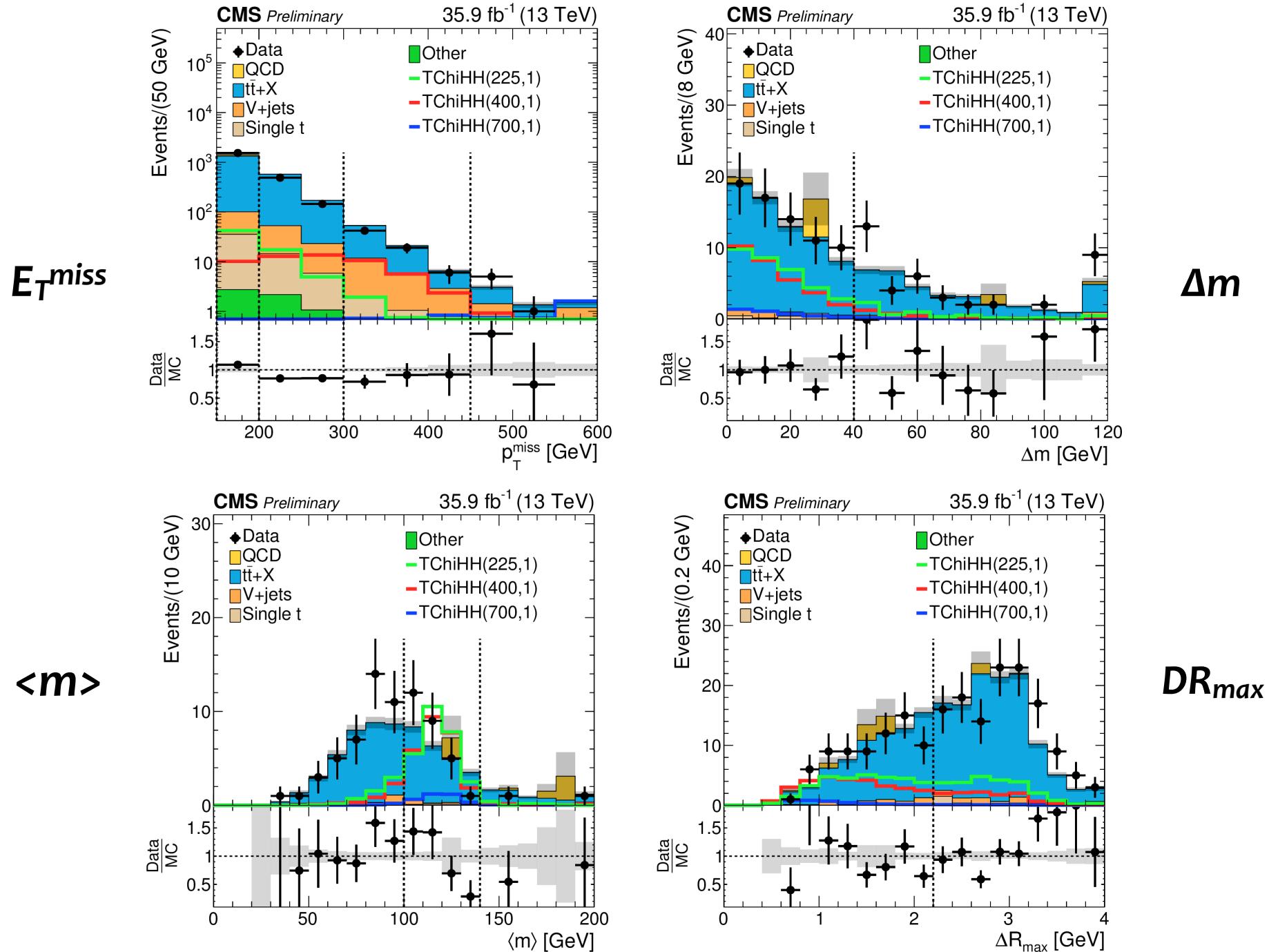
- Events with $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 150 \text{ GeV}$ (trigger), 4 or 5 jets (25 GeV)
 - Reject jets that are closely aligned with E_T^{miss} :
reduce QCD bkg
 - No leptons and no isolated tracks:
reduce main bkg, single lepton (τ_h) ttbar
- Reconstruct two $h \rightarrow bb$ candidates:
 - Three possible $h_1 h_2$ pairings from 4 highest b -tagging discriminator jets
 - Select pair that minimise $\Delta m_h = m_{h_1} - m_{h_2}$ ($\Delta m < 40 \text{ GeV}$) and use $\langle m \rangle [100-140] \text{ GeV}$ for signal extraction
 - $\Delta R_{\text{max}} = \max(\Delta R_{h_1}, \Delta R_{h_2}) < 2.2$ against ttbar
- Categories:
 - $2b$ (tight), $3b$ (tight, tight, medium), $4b$ (tight, tight, medium, loose)
 - 4 E_T^{miss} bins: $150-200-300-450-\infty$
- Main Residual Backgrounds:

Single lepton (τ_h) ttbar (85%)

Z->vv + Jets (10%)



Main kinematic variables



Data driven bkg estimation

- All bkg processes have only 2 real b , additional tags (3 b ,4 b categories) from mis-tagged light/gluon jets

$\langle m \rangle$ is expected to be uncorrelated with $N_{b\text{tags}}$

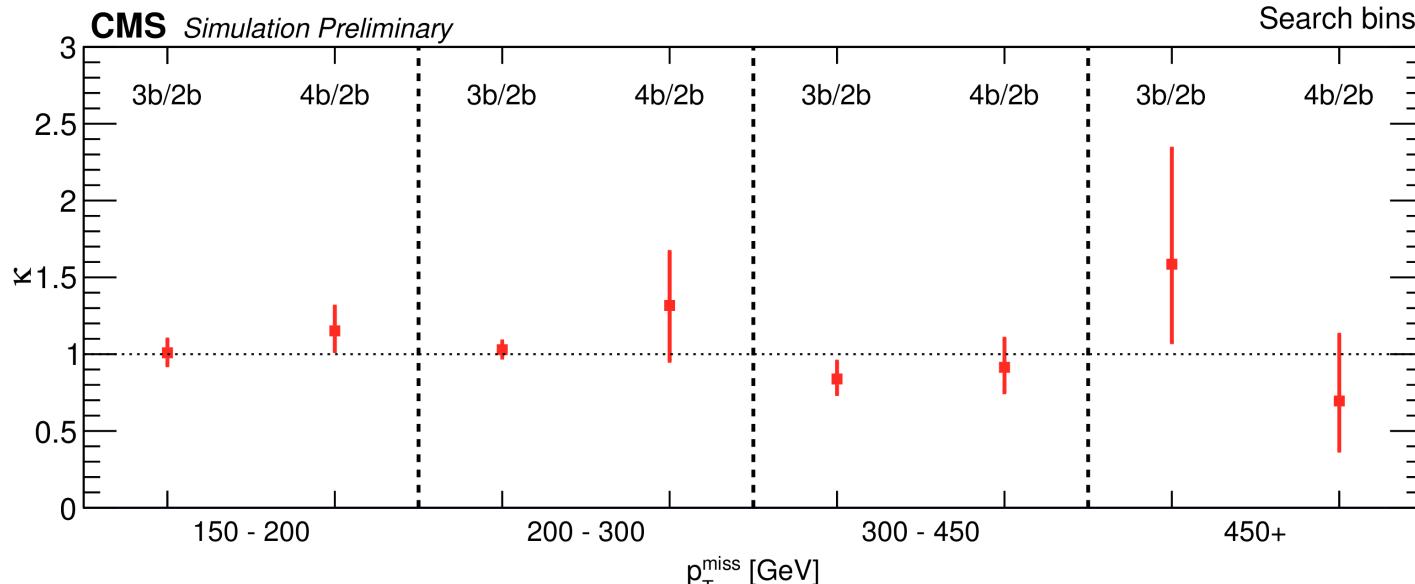
ABCD method:

- use $\langle m \rangle$ shape in 2 b to predict shape in 3 b 4 b

$$N_{3b}^{\text{HIG}} = N_{3b}^{\text{SBD}} \times \frac{N_{2b}^{\text{HIG}}}{N_{2b}^{\text{SBD}}}$$

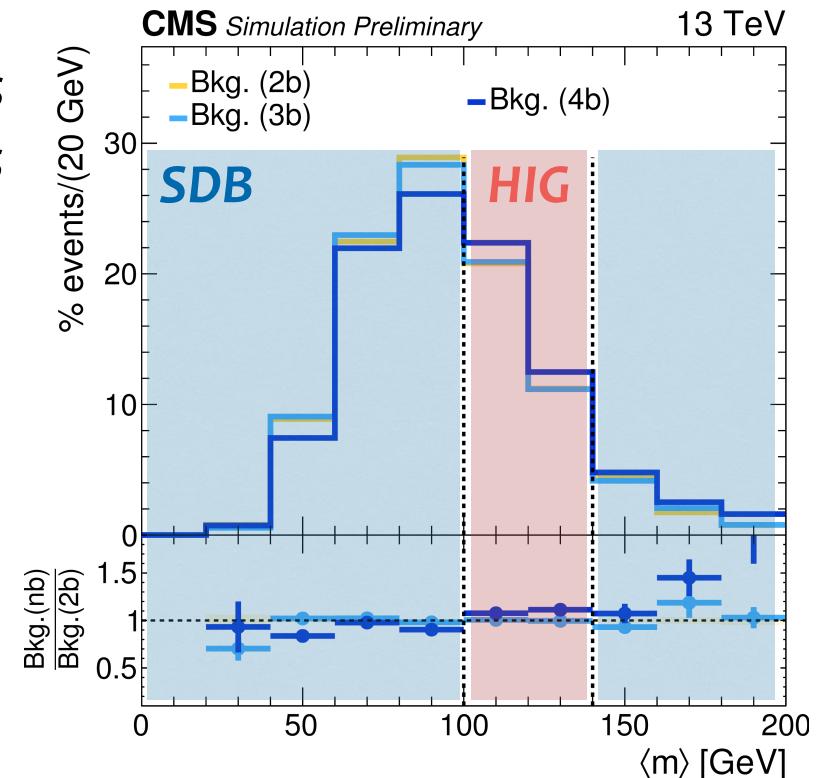
$$N_{4b}^{\text{HIG}} = N_{4b}^{\text{SBD}} \times \frac{N_{2b}^{\text{HIG}}}{N_{2b}^{\text{SBD}}}$$

- closure in simulation (sum of all bkg):



$$\kappa_{3b} = \left(\frac{\mu_{\text{HIG}}^{\text{bkg}}}{\mu_{\text{SBD}}^{\text{bkg}}} \right)_{3b} / \left(\frac{\mu_{\text{HIG}}^{\text{bkg}}}{\mu_{\text{SBD}}^{\text{bkg}}} \right)_{2b}$$

k factors in simulation are consistent with unity

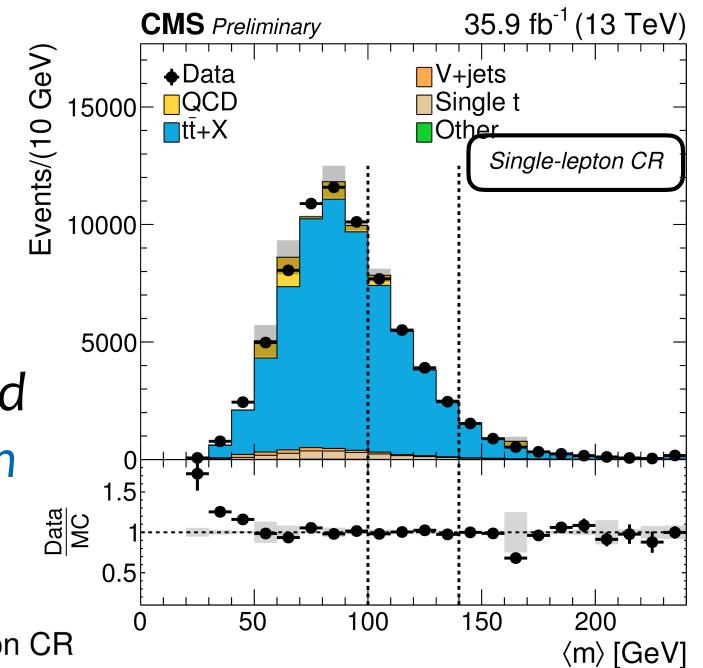
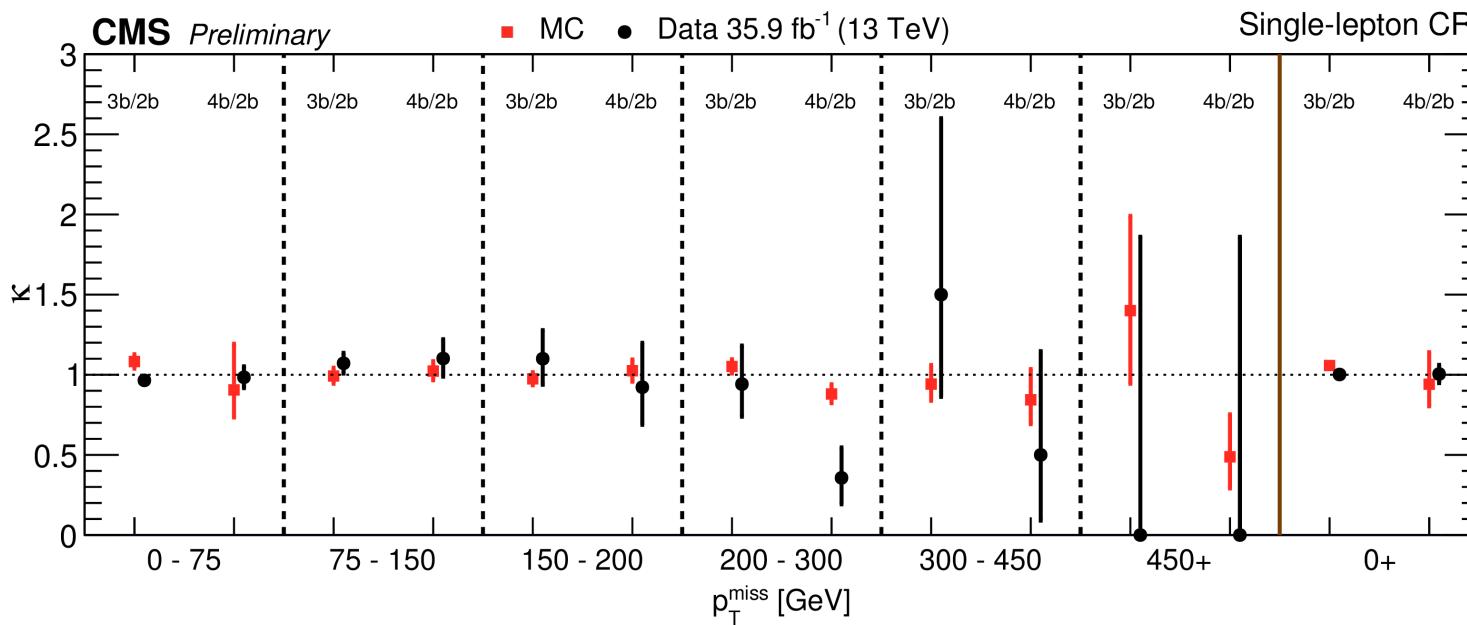


Data driven bkg estimation

- Closure is validated in data to assess systematics

- ttbar bkg: single lepton control region

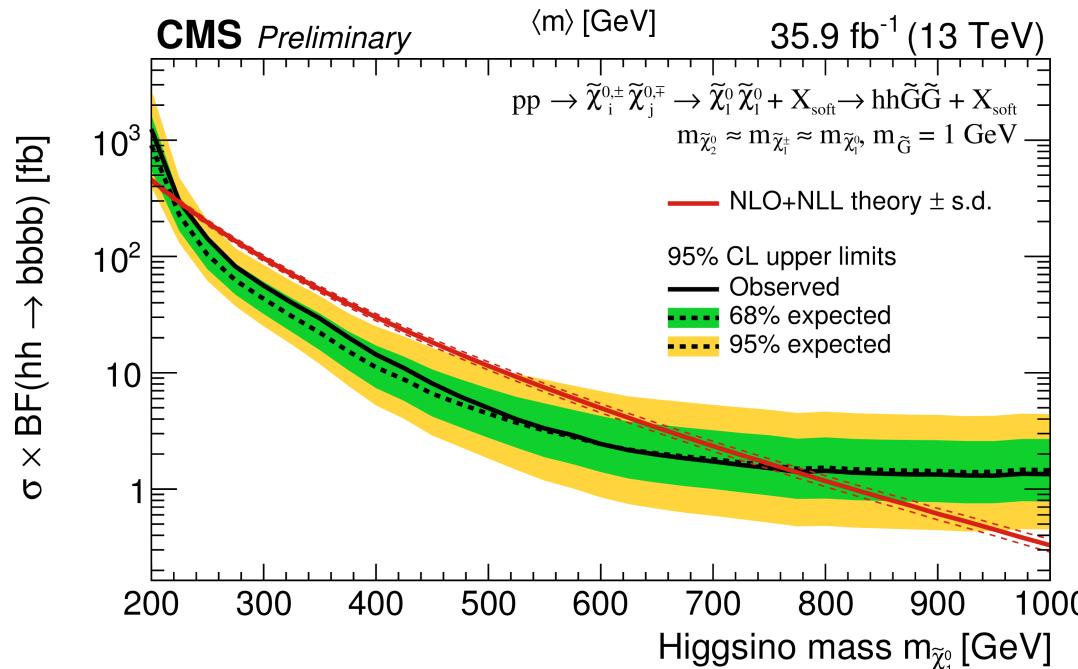
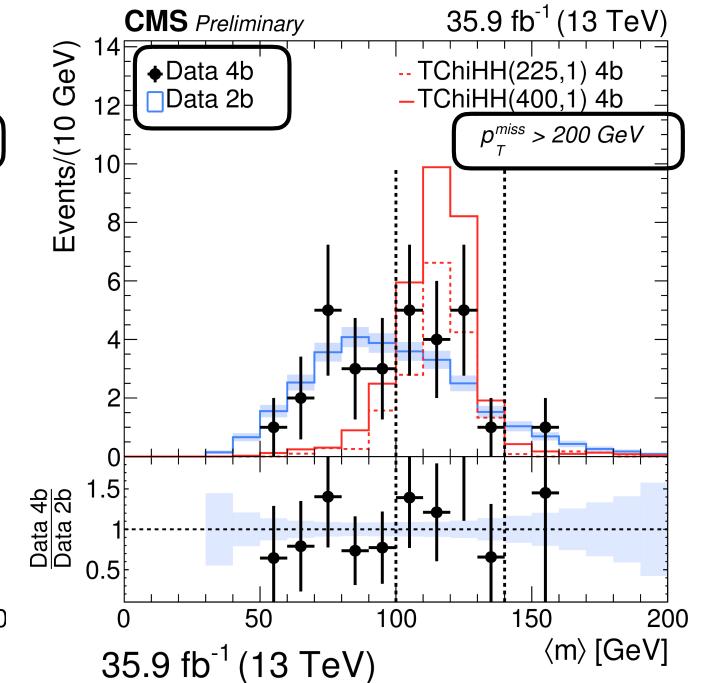
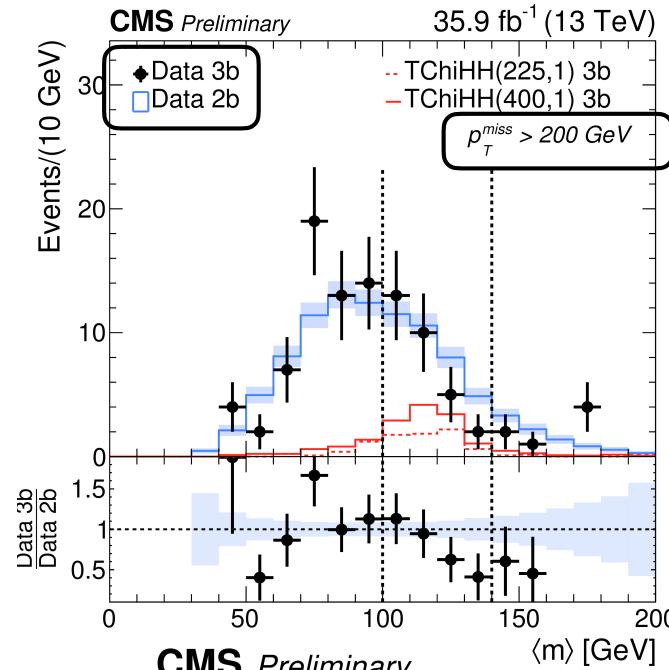
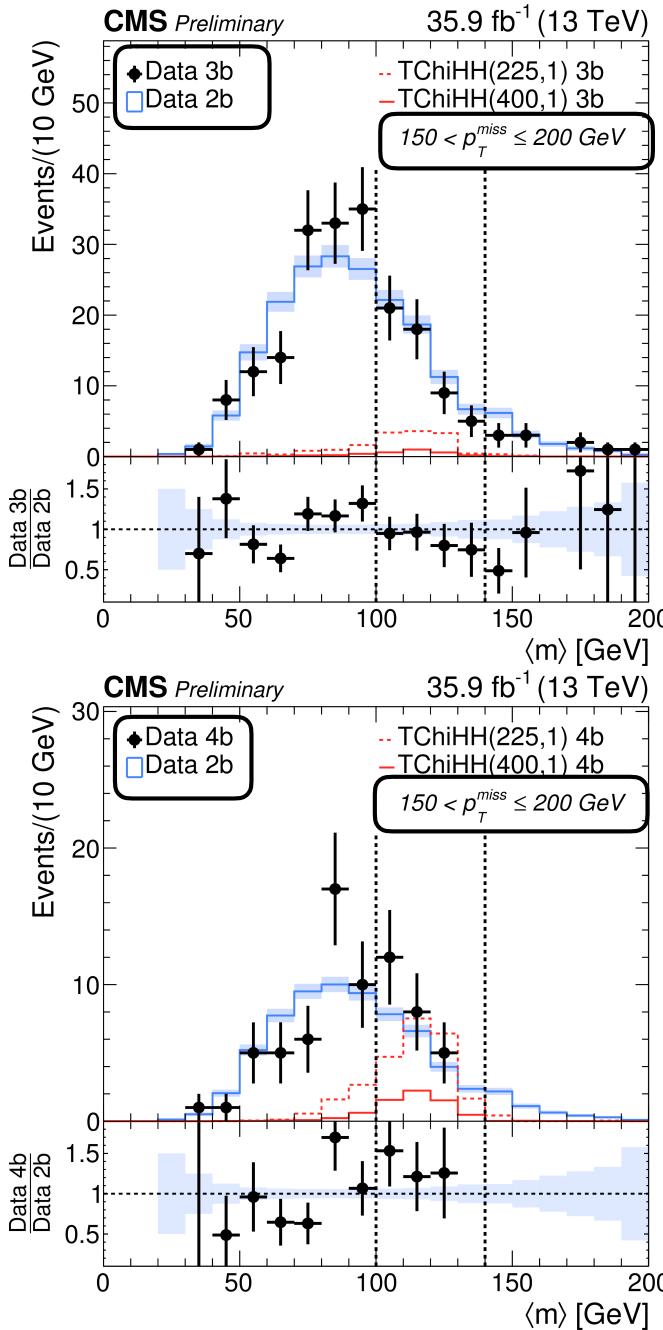
- remove track veto, require $m_T(l, E_T^{\text{miss}}) < 100 \text{ GeV}$
- lepton is spectator in $\langle m \rangle, N_b$ computation
 - the closure of the ABCD method can be performed in this region to check residual $\langle m \rangle$ - N_b correlation in signal region



k factors in data consistent with unity

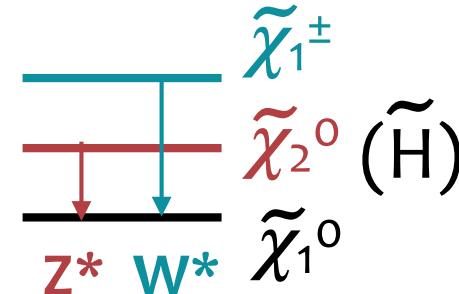
Systematic: larger of non closure and statistical uncert. (integrating in E_T^{miss})

Results



Exclusion: 230-770 GeV, was no-exclusion in Run I

CMS-PAS-SUS-16-048



Search with soft leptons targeting compressed spectra

Crucial to addressing the question of naturalness, the detection of particles in a **nearly degenerate Higgsino sector** that contains the LSP poses a major experimental challenge

General strategy

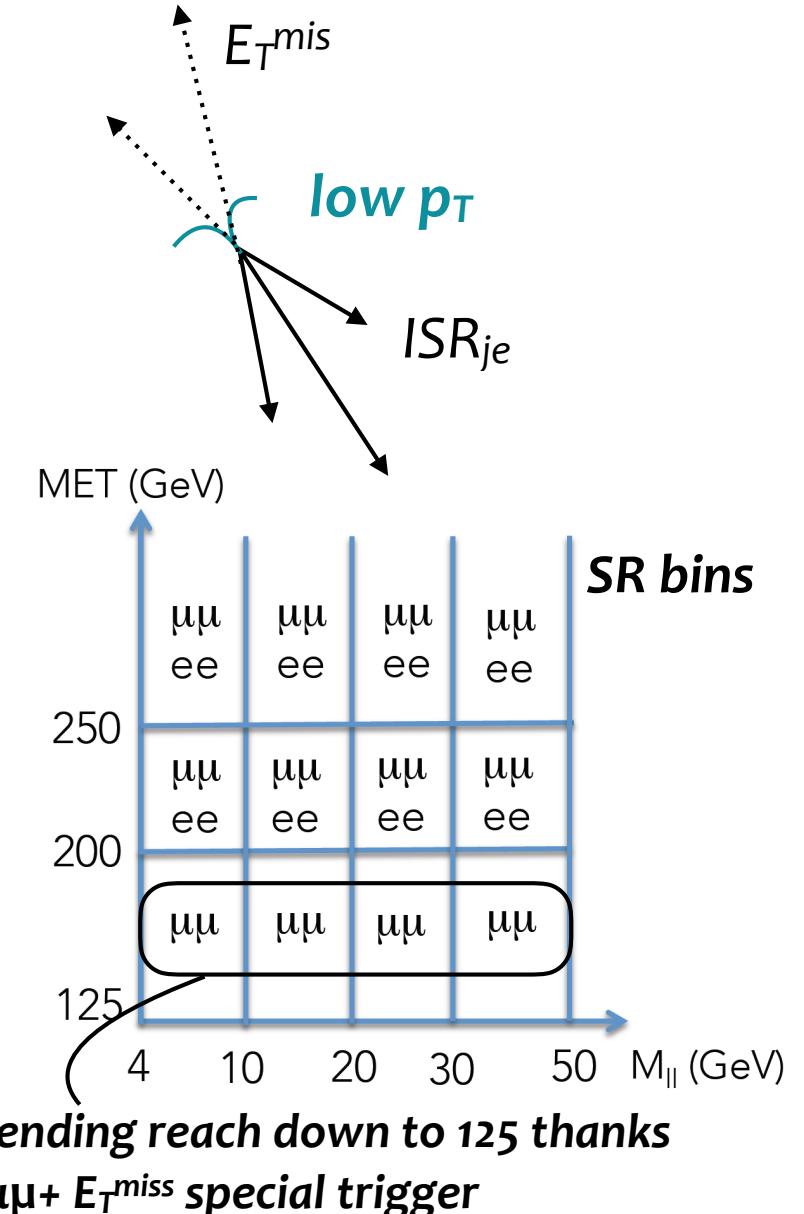
- Focus on the presence of $Z^* \rightarrow ll$, i.e. production modes $\chi_2^0\chi_1^0, \chi_2^0\chi_1^\pm$
 - two opposite sign $\mu(e)$ **p_T 3.5(5)-30 GeV** with tight ID to reject non-prompt leptons
 - typical efficiency for $\mu(e)$ 80-90% (50-60%)
 - **ISR jet, $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 125$ GeV**
 - binning in $m(ll)$ and E_T^{miss} (125-200-250- ∞)
 - **$m(\tau\tau) > 160$ GeV**, to reduce boosted DY- $\rightarrow\tau\tau$ bkg
(also reduced by tight lepton IP cuts)
 - **b-jet veto**, to reduce ttbar dileptonic bkg
 - **$M_T^{\min}(\ell_i, E_T^{\text{miss}}) < 70$ GeV**, in signal E_T^{miss} is aligned with the ℓ
- Main residual backgrounds

DY- $\rightarrow\tau\tau$

non prompt leptons,
mainly W+jets

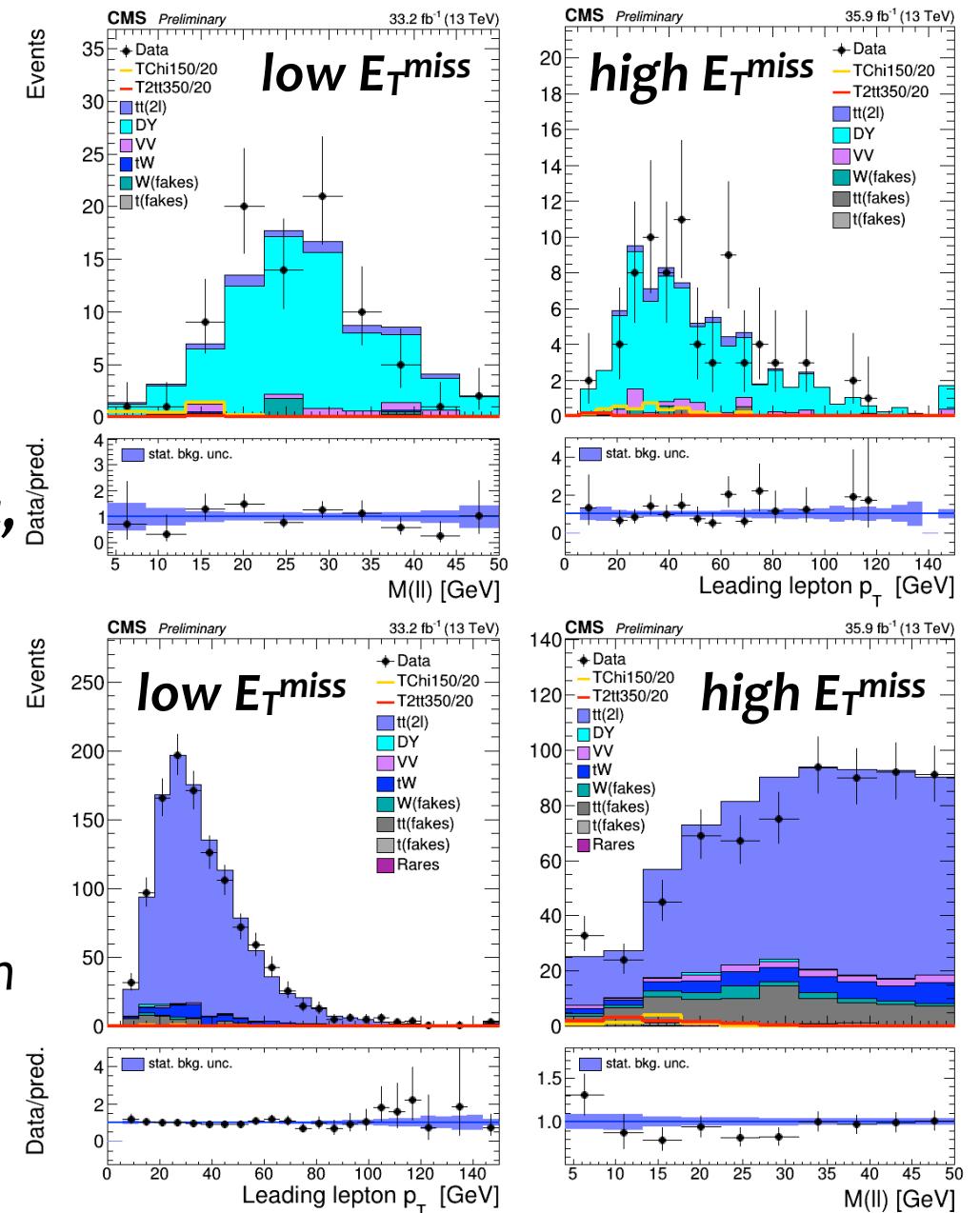
ttbar dilepton

VV (mainly WW)



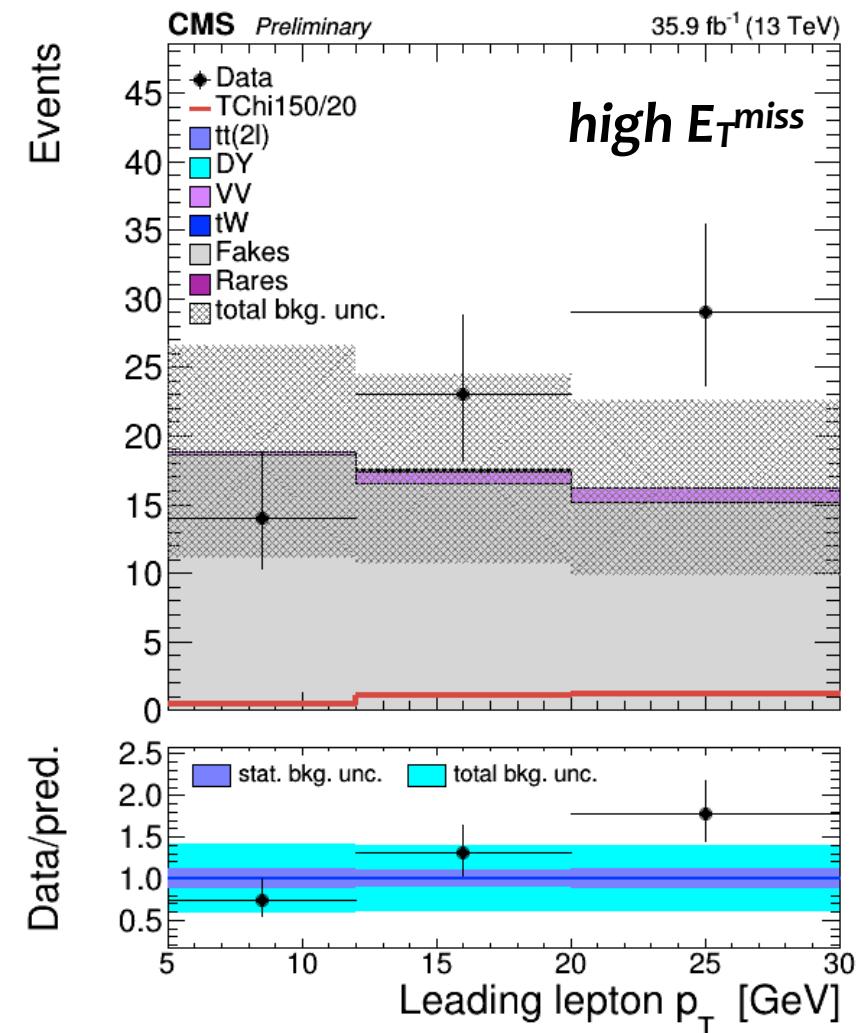
$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and $t\bar{t}$

- Define a bkg dominated control region similar in phase space to SRs
 - CR **fitted simultaneously to the SRs bins**, to constrain normalisation
- Shapes validation in data
 - **DY Control region: inverted $m(\tau\tau)$ cut, relax ℓ IP and upper ℓ p_T cuts**
 - **$t\bar{t}$ control region: ≥ 1 b-jet, relax upper ℓ p_T cuts**
- **VV background** taken from simulation, normalisation validated in control region

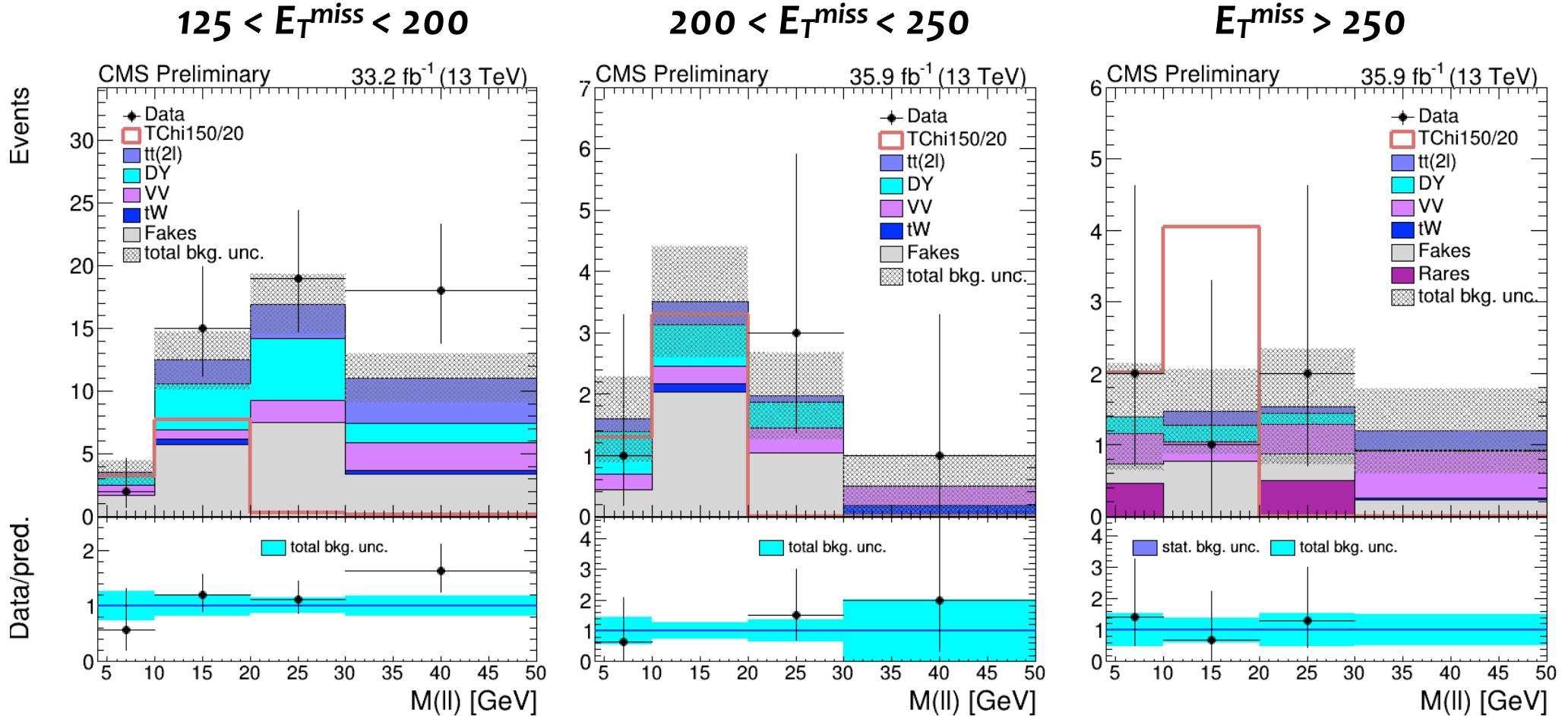


Non prompt leptons

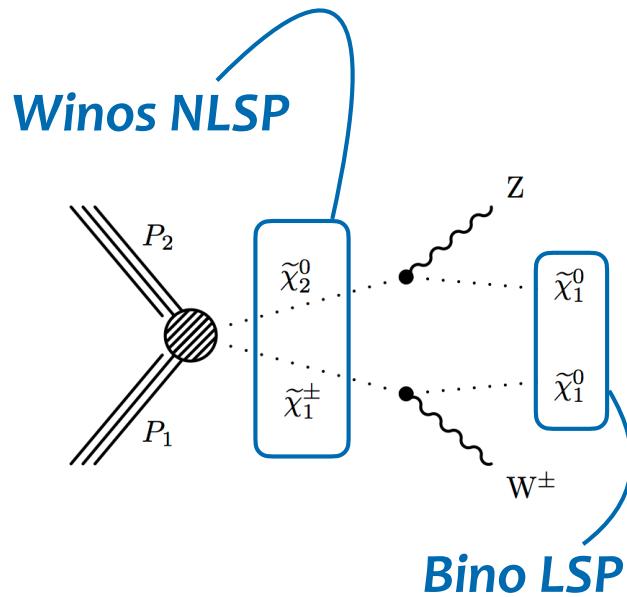
- Sources: real lepton in jets (μ, e), jet mis-identification (e)
- Processes: $W + \text{jets}$
- Data driven estimation: “fake-rate” method
 - measure in data probability for non prompt lepton to pass lepton ID (fake-rate ratio)
 - extrapolate to event yields based on the number of lepton failing the tight selection
 - closure within 40% in simulation
- To validate the prediction define a bkg dominated control region similar in phase space to SRs
 - CR **fitted simultaneously to the SRs bins**, to constrain normalisation
 - Non-prompt control region
 - same-sign leptons in high E_T^{miss}



Results

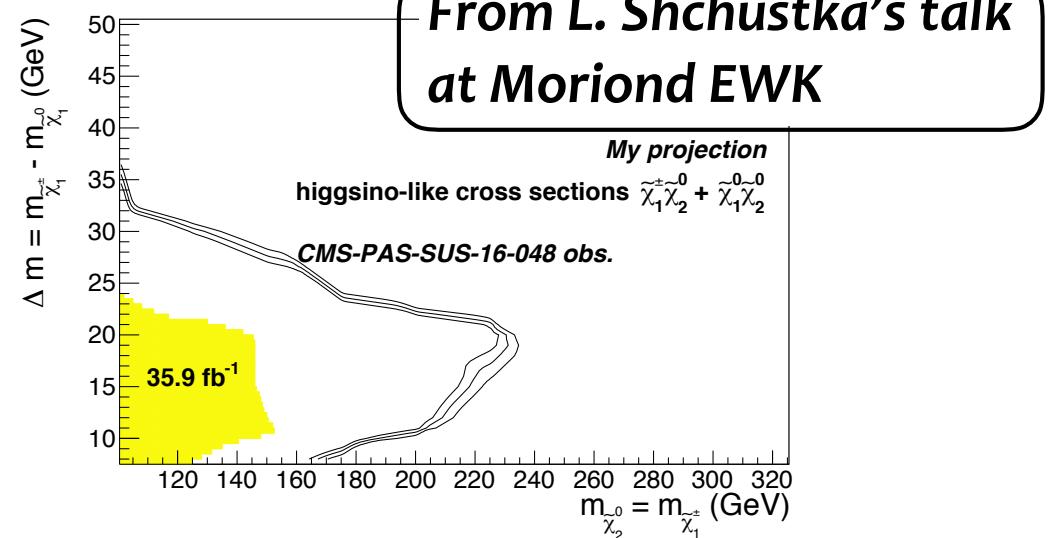
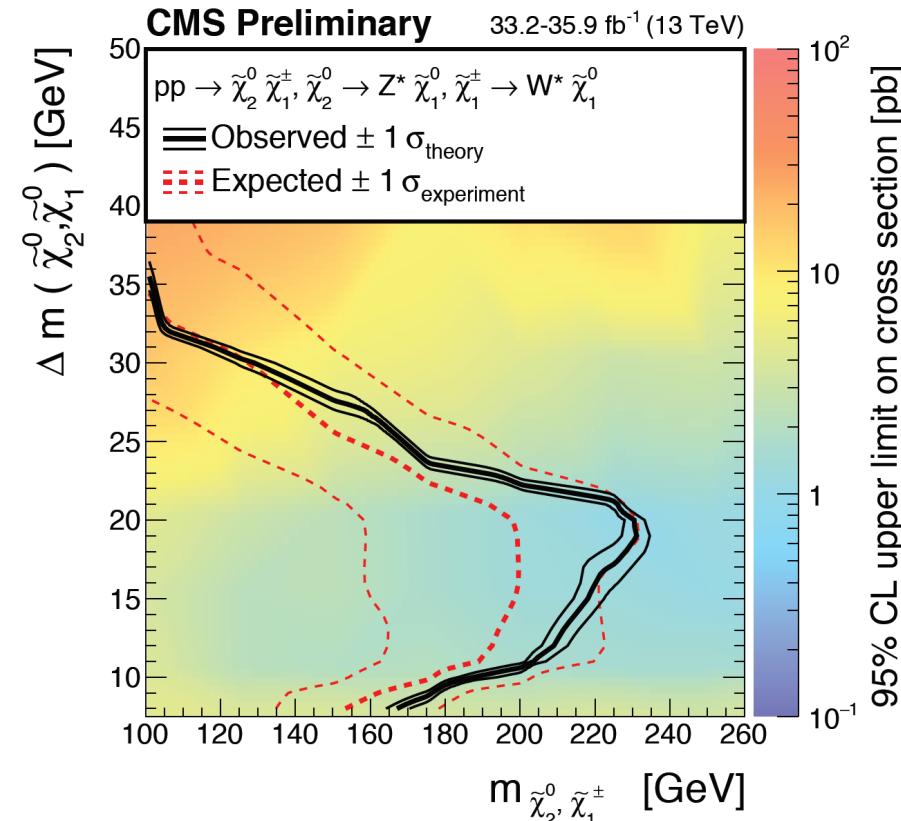


Interpretation



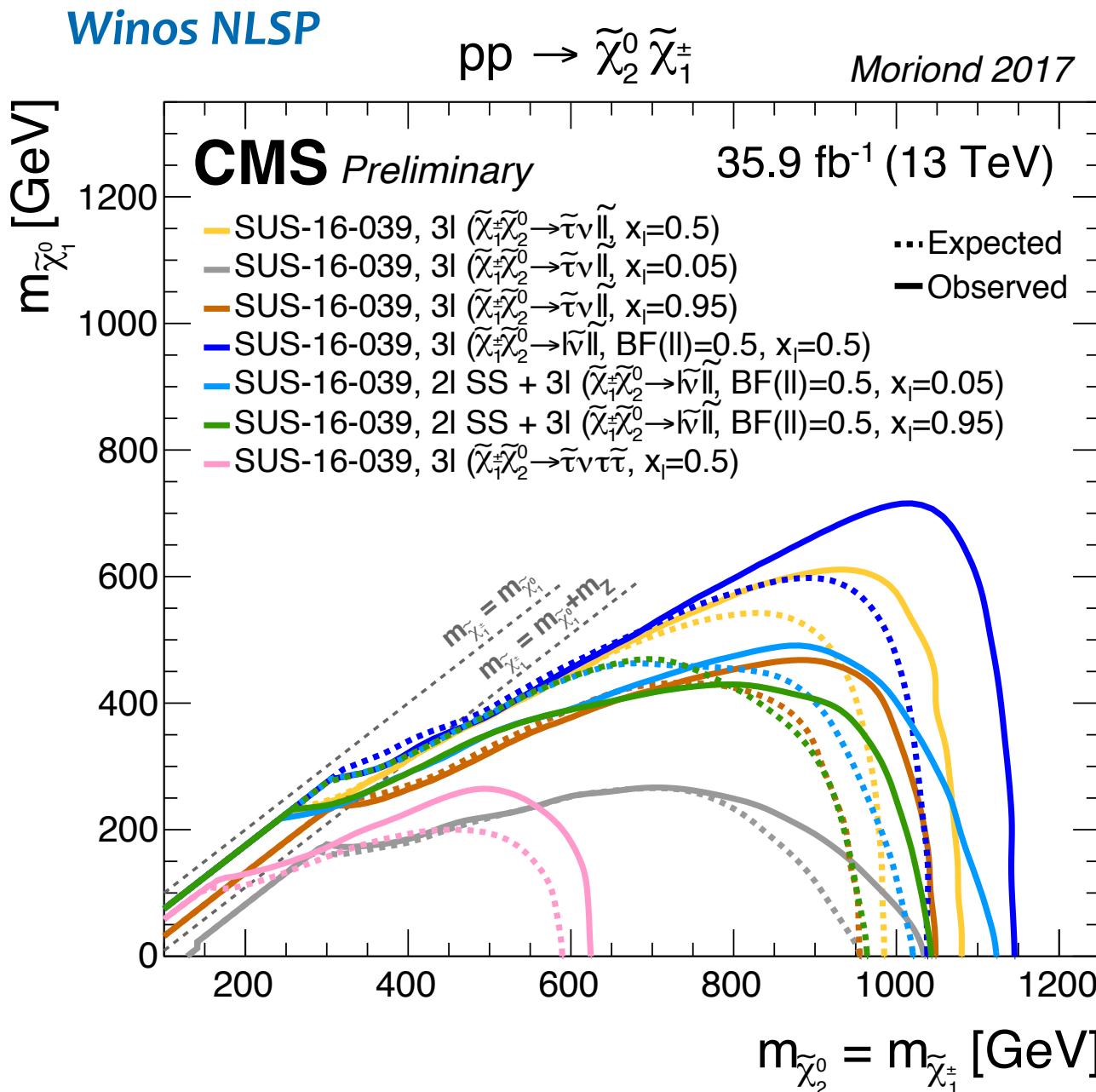
First coverage of Δm 7.5-30 GeV
 exclusion up to 175 GeV for $\Delta m=7.5$,
 230 GeV for $\Delta M= 20$ GeV

Assuming instead **Higgsino production cross section** for production modes $\chi_2^0 \chi_1^0$, $\chi_2^0 \chi_1^\pm$
ONLY PROJECTION SO FAR:
 exclusion up to ~ 120 GeV for $\Delta m=7.5$,
 ~ 150 GeV for $\Delta m= 20$ GeV



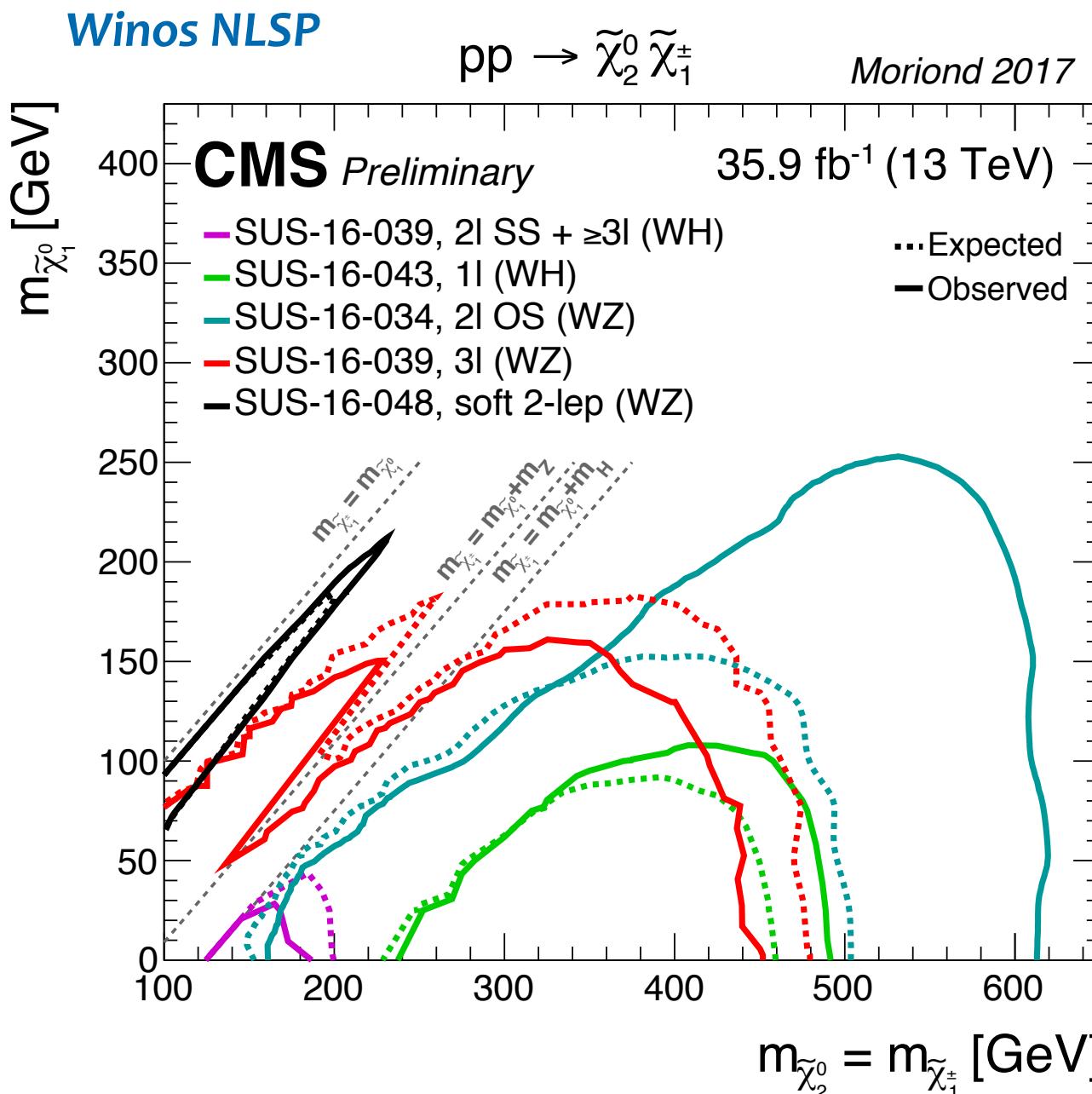
Summary and conclusions

Everything together



- Assuming decay through sleptons:
 - in ‘tau enriched’ and ‘flavour democratic’ scenarios limits up to **1020-1150 for massless LSP (was 630-720 in Run I)**
- Different slepton mass assumptions lead to different exclusions in LSP mass (up to 400/500/700 for flavour democratic)

Everything together



3l search, decay through WZ
Coverage of critical region
where the signal is very similar
to WZ production

Z- $\rightarrow l\ell + \text{jets}$, decay through WZ
push limit up to ~ 620 GeV for
massless LSP thanks to higher
acceptance

Due to tighter kinematics cuts
against bkg, less coverage in
the compressed region

Multilepton search,
decay through WH

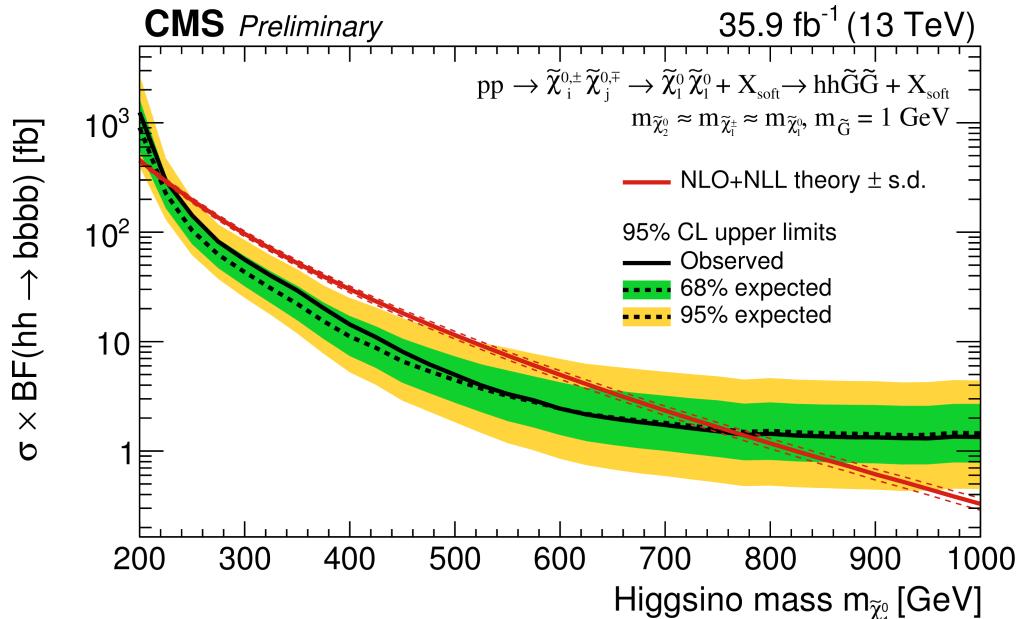
1l + H- $\rightarrow bb$ search,
decay through WH

2l OS soft, decay through WZ
first coverage of dM 7.5-30 GeV

Everything together

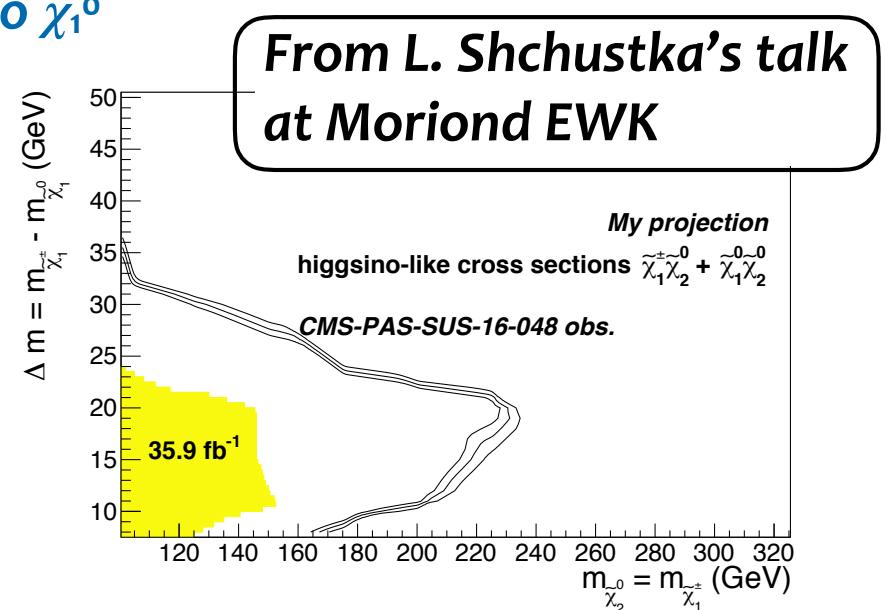
Higgsino NLSP ($\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$), GMSB Gravitino LSP

- Assuming decay through HH:
 - exclusion in [230-770] GeV mass range from the $h \rightarrow bb + h \rightarrow bb$ final state



Higgsino LSP ($\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$), decay through Z^* into $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$

- Soft OS dilepton:**
 - milestone for Higgsino LSP searches at LHC
- Just projection !!!** real results coming soon:
 - limit at ~ 120 GeV for $dM=7.5$,
 - limit at ~ 150 GeV for $dM = 20$ GeV



Conclusions

- **The EWK SUSY production happens with very low rates**
 - low cross section
 - need leptonic final states or Higgs boson tagging
- The 2016 dataset gave us the possibility to **explore new territories in the EWKino sector**
- With an extensive search program covering diverse topologies, **CMS extended the RunI searches** with the increased luminosity and center of mass energy
 - **No hint of new physics has been observed, and larger regions of the phase space have been excluded**
- **New ideas and final states are being developed to cover all the possible corners of the phase space, especially in the Higgsino sector**
 - Thanks to the search with soft-lepton for the first time at LHC we will be sensitive to light degenerate Higgsinos, results coming soon.