

Search for New Physics in All-hadronic Events with AlphaT in 8 TeV data at CERN

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Abstract

An inclusive search for supersymmetric processes that produce final states with jets and missing transverse energy is performed in pp collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV. The data sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 18.5 fb^{-1} collected by the CMS experiment at the LHC. In this search, a dimensionless kinematic variable, α_T , is used to discriminate between events with genuine and misreconstructed missing transverse energy. The search is based on an examination of the number of reconstructed jets per event, the scalar sum of transverse energies of these jets, and the number of these jets identified as originating from bottom quarks. The results are interpreted with various simplified models, with a special emphasis on models with a compressed mass spectrum.

0.1 Theoretical motivation

SM,Higgs,SUSY

Particle physics concerns itself with the study of particles and fields. Our current knowledge of their characteristics and interactions are formalized in the quantum field theory called the Standard Model. It through three symmetries: The color charge symmetry of Quantum Chromo Dynamics (QCD) represented in $SU(3)$, the flavor symmetry of Quantum Flavor Dynamics (QFD) represented in $SU(2)$ and the electric charge symmetry of Quantum Electro Dynamics represented in $U(1)$. Together, $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ represent the field theory.

0.2 LHC and CMS

LHC, CMS

0.3 Definition of $\alpha_{\mathbf{T}}$

0.4 Data sets and Monte Carlo samples

0.4.1 Data sets

The data analysed consist of the full run of 2012.

The following datasets are used to populate the hadronic signal and control samples. They correspond to the full data run of 2012 and an integrated luminosity of $19.45 \pm 0.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$. The official JSON from the 22nd Jan 2013 is used to filter only certified luminosity sections with the run range 190456–208686.

Table 1: Datasets.

Dataset	Luminosity (fb^{-1})
Hadronic	19.45
Muon	19.72
Photon	19.63

0.4.2 MC samples for signal and SM backgrounds

The SM background Monte Carlo samples for physics at 8 TeV are taken from the Summer12 simulation production run with CMSSW_5_3_X with the PU_S10 scenario. The effective luminosity of each MC sample is normalised to the integrated luminosity of the corresponding dataset, as listed in Table 2. The signal MADGRAPH Monte Carlo samples, listed in Table ??, are taken from a FastSim simulation production based on CMSSW_5_2_X. All MC samples are reweighted on an event-by-event basis such that the distribution of pile-up (PU) interactions matches that observed in data. This is done using the recommended recipe and the PU JSON of 13th December 2012.

Table 2: MC samples for Standard Model processes.

Sample	HT (GeV)	Cross section (pb)	Corrected Cross section (pb)
$W \rightarrow l\nu$	Inclusive	37509.0	34133.2
$W \rightarrow l\nu$	150 - 200	253.8	234.53
$W \rightarrow l\nu$	200 - 250	116.5	103.94
$W \rightarrow l\nu$	250 - 300	57.6	51.34
$W \rightarrow l\nu$	300 - 400	48.4	42.41
$W \rightarrow l\nu$	400 - ∞	30.8	26.36
$Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$	50 - 100	452.8	405.21
$Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$	100 - 200	190.4	173.76
$Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$	200 - 400	45.1	42.41
$Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$	400 - ∞	6.26	5.81
$t\bar{t}$	Inclusive	234.0	271.44
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow l^+l^- (m_{ll} > 50)$	Inclusive	3503.7	3258.45
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow l^+l^- (10 < m_{ll} < 50)$	Inclusive	13124.1	12205.4
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow l^+l^-$	200 - 400	24.3	22.24
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow l^+l^-$	400 - ∞	3.36	3.11
$\gamma + \text{jets}$	200 - 400	1140.8	1060.9
$\gamma + \text{jets}$	400 - ∞	124.7	115.97
WW	Inclusive	57.1	57.1
WZ	Inclusive	12.6	12.6
ZZ	Inclusive	8.26	8.26
t (t-channel)	Inclusive	56.4	56.4
\bar{t} (t-channel)	Inclusive	30.7	30.7
t (s-channel)	Inclusive	3.79	3.79
\bar{t} (s-channel)	Inclusive	1.76	1.76
t (tW-channel)	Inclusive	11.1	11.1
\bar{t} (tW-channel)	Inclusive	11.1	11.1

0.4.3 Corrections to cross sections for SM samples

A simulated event is weighted by the total number of events in the MC sample, the theoretical cross section, and total luminosity of the data being studied. The MC POG provides next-to-next-to leading order (NNLO) theoretical cross section for un-filtered (inclusive) SM samples [?]. In an attempt to provide higher statistics in tails of distribution analyses often cut on (ie H_T^{parton} , N^{parton} , \hat{p}_T), MC samples are provided binned in these variables. Only the leading-order (LO) cross sections are provided [?] but in general, the k -factors required to go from LO to NNLO cross sections are determined using corresponding inclusive samples and applied to each binned sample.

Studies conducted by other analyses [?] revealed that some LO cross sections calculated for MC samples binned according to H_T^{parton} are inaccurate to a level as large as 10%, leading to non-physical discontinuities in the H_T^{parton} distribution constructed from the binned samples of a

given process. The following describes a procedure for correcting the xs of the $W \rightarrow l\nu H_T^{\text{parton}}$ binned samples. Other analyses created similar procedures have to correct the $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu H_T^{\text{parton}}$ binned samples, this analysis uses those measured corrections as k-factors.

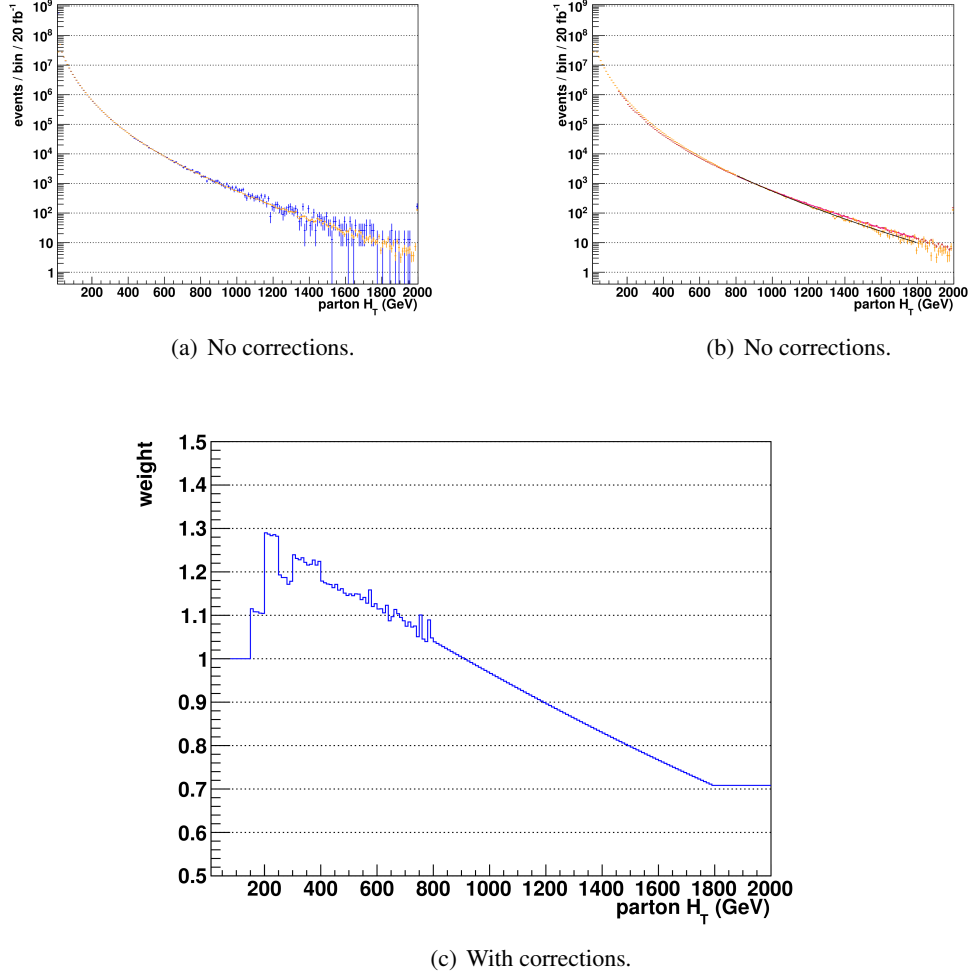


Figure 1: Generator-level H_T^{parton} distributions from the inclusive DY + jets and the H_T^{parton} -binned $Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$ + jets samples.

The leading-order cross sections for each binned sample are corrected using a three-step process, described below.

Step 1: As a first step, we wish to reweigh the cross sections of the H_T^{parton} binned samples such that their H_T^{parton} distributions match that of the inclusive sample. Due to the inclusive sample's limited statistics in the tails of H_T distribution, we instead use the N^{parton} binned's H_T^{parton} distribution which is verified to agree well with the inclusive sample 1 (a). furthermore, both distributions are fitted using a double exponential of the form $\exp(a + b * x + c * x^{1.05})$ 1 (b). Finally the ratio of the distributions is applied as H_T^{parton} dependent event weight 1(c).

Step 3:

The normalization of the MC samples do not agree well with data in the high- H_T and high- E_T corner of kinematic phase space of this and other SUSY analyses. Therefore a data sideband in H_T is used to determine sample-specific k -factors that are appropriate for the H_T - E_T phase space covered by this analysis. The k -factor (with respect to an NNLO cross section) is determined for the following samples: $W + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$. The corrections of the The drell-yann and $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu + \text{jets}$ are discussed at the end of this section. Other background contributions are expected to be small and therefore no other corrections are applied.

Samples rich in $W + \text{jets}$, and $t\bar{t}$ events are defined by requirements on the number of muons, jets, and b-tagged jets, as summarised in Table 3. A sideband in H_T is used to determine both the yields in data and MC expectations. The sideband is defined by the region $200 < H_T < 225 \text{ GeV}$ and uses the jet p_T thresholds (73, 73, 37 GeV) to maintain comparable jet multiplicities, kinematics and background admixtures as observed for the higher HT bins. Trigger efficiency and b-tag scale factor corrections are determined and applied to the MC samples. The purity of the samples is high, typically $> 90\%$, and any contamination is corrected for. The k -factor is determined by taking the ratio of the data yield over the MC expectation in the sideband. Table 3 summarises the k -factors for the different samples.

Finally, an important point to note is that the corrections to the cross sections, derived with data sidebands, are only relevant for data/MC comparison plots and the suite of closure tests defined in

Sec. 0.9. The transfer factors used to predict the SM background counts, defined in Sec. 0.8, are *not* sensitive to changes in the cross sections.

Table 3: k -factors determined from a data sideband for the different MC samples . All k -factors are relative to theoretical cross sections calculated at NNLO. “Corrected yield” reflects the observed data yield minus the contamination as given by MC.

Process	Selection	Purity	Corrected yield	MC expectation	k -factor
W + jets	$\mu + \text{jets}, 2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3, n_{\text{b}} = 0$	0.90	15682	18013.1 ± 85.9	0.87 ± 0.01
$t\bar{t}$	$\mu + \text{jets}, n_{\text{jet}} \geq 2, n_{\text{b}} \geq 2$	0.83	752	736.7 ± 11.5	1.02 ± 0.05

0.5 Triggers

0.5.1 Hadronic signal region

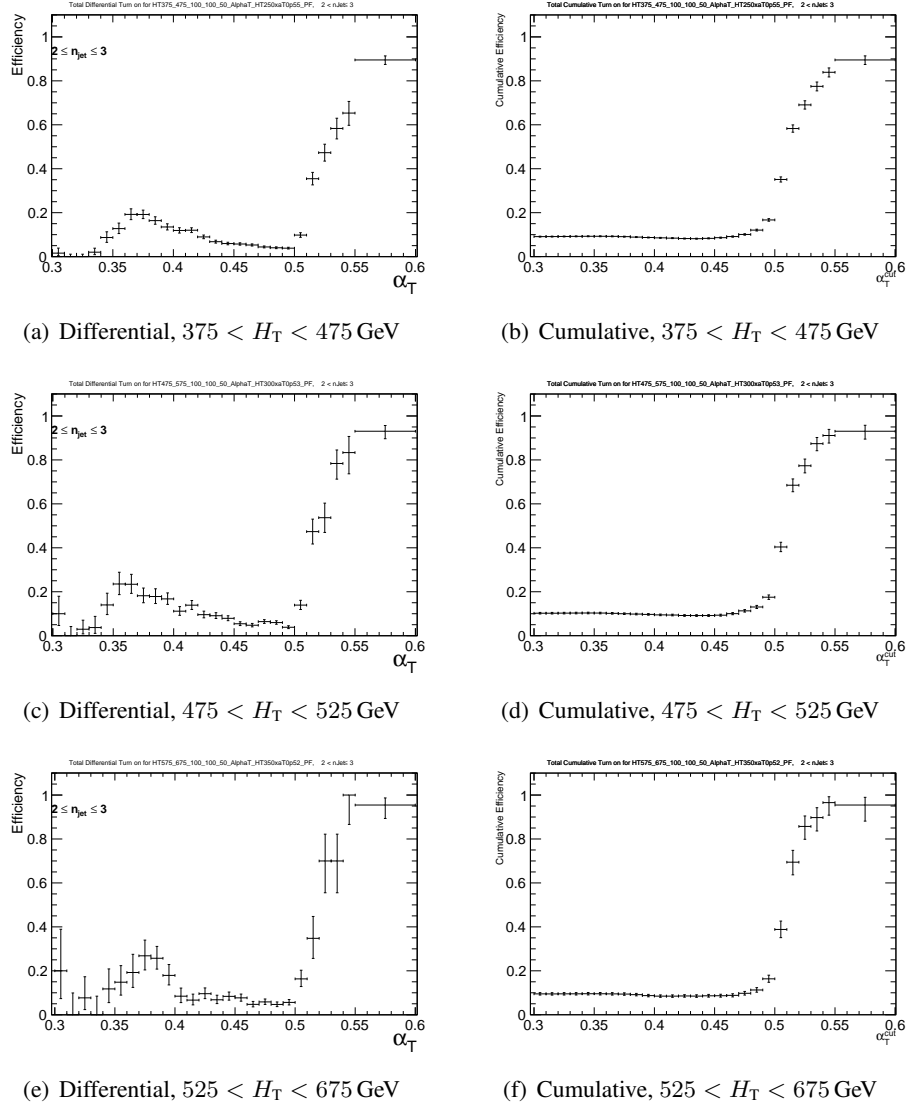


Figure 2: (Left) Differential and (Right) cumulative efficiency turn-on curves for the H_T - α_T cross triggers (as summarised in Table ??) that record events for the three lowest H_T bins for events satisfying $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$.

0.5.2 Muon control samples

0.6 Physics objects

The definitions of the physics objects used in this analysis follow the recommendations of the various Physics Object Groups (POGs).

0.6.1 Jets

0.6.2 b-tagged jets

0.6.3 Muons

0.6.4 Photons

0.6.5 Electrons

0.6.6 Single isolated tracks

0.7 Event selection

0.7.1 Event vetoes for leptons, photons, and single isolated tracks

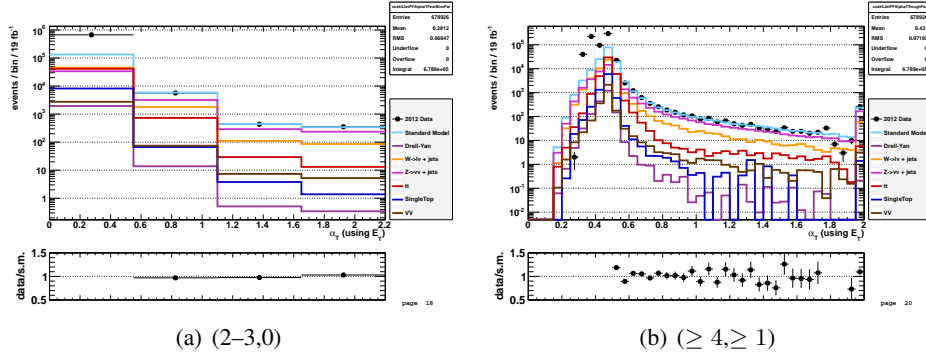


Figure 3: Data–MC comparison of the α_T distribution for the hadronic signal region, following the application of the hadronic pre-selection criteria and the requirements $H_T > 375$ GeV and $\alpha_T > 0.55$, for events satisfying (Left) $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$ and $n_b = 0$ and (Right) $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ and $n_b \geq 1$. Bands represent the uncertainties due to the limited size of MC samples.

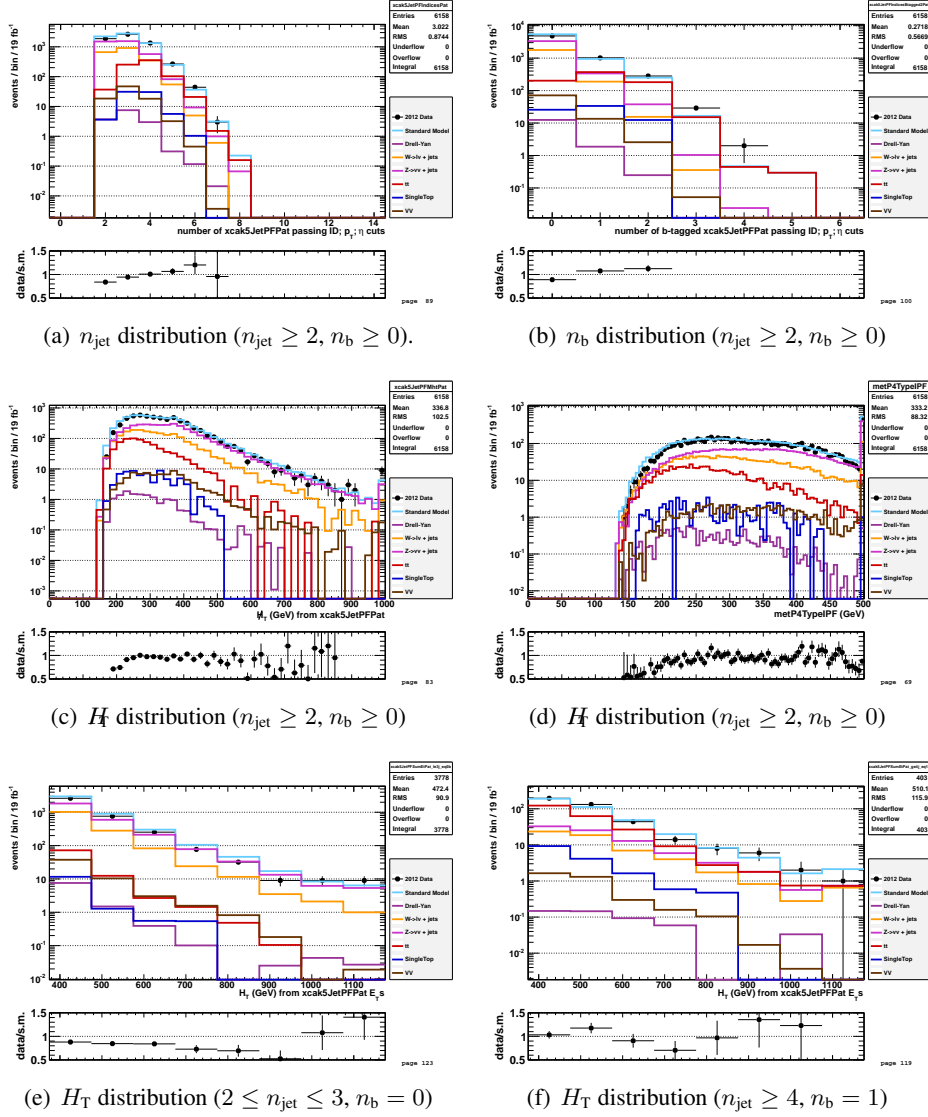


Figure 4: Data–MC comparisons of key variables for the hadronic signal region, following the application of the full signal region selection criteria and the requirements $H_T > 375$ GeV and $\alpha_T > 0.55$: (a) n_{jet} , (b) n_b , (c) H_T , and (d) E_T distributions for an inclusive selection on n_{jet} and n_b , and (e,f) H_T for the two event categories ($2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3, n_b = 0$) and ($n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4, n_b = 1$).

0.8 Background estimation for processes with genuine E_T

0.9 Closure tests and systematic uncertainties on transfer factors

Limitations in simulating detector effects and event kinematics requires us to apply appropriate systematics uncertainties on the simulation-based translation factors. The following section describes how we obtain these systematic uncertainty through the method of closure tests.

0.9.1 Closure tests

At its core, the method compares an observed yield (N_{obs}) and a predicted yield (N_{pred}) in a sub-sample of a control region. The predicted yield is constructed by translating from a statistically independent data sample to the data sample of interest by the use of the proper translation factor. For example, for a given H_T bin, a prediction for the $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$, $n_b = 1$, $\mu + \text{jets}$ sample can be made by translating from the $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$, $n_b = 1$, $\mu + \text{jets}$ in data via the translation factor:

$$\frac{N_{\text{MC}}^{\mu+\text{jets}}(H_T, n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4, n_b = 1)}{N_{\text{MC}}^{\mu+\text{jets}}(H_T, 2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3, n_b = 1)} \quad (1)$$

The agreement between N_{obs} and N_{pred} is expressed as $(N_{\text{obs}} - N_{\text{pred}})/N_{\text{pred}}$. Assuming only statistical uncertainties on N_{obs} and N_{pred} , deviation of the ratio from zero defines our level of closure. A closure test set is defined as ratios for each H_T bin. Looking at the ratio as a function of H_T allows the measurement of statistical significant biases from zero and/or any dependence on H_T . If statistically significant biases are observed, further studies are required to understand and correct for these biases.

Eight sets of closure tests probe key ingredients of the simulation modelling of the SM backgrounds with genuine E_T as a function of H_T , as shown in Fig. 5. This is done for the two jet multiplicity bins separately: (a) $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$ and (b) $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$.

Under the assumption of closure for the full ensemble of tests, systematic uncertainties on the transfer factors are derived for each n_{jet} category and H_T regions. The treatment for estimating the

systematic uncertainties on the transfer factors is described in Section 0.9.2.

As described in section ?? The α_T requirement is not imposed in the $\mu + \text{jets}$ control sample. Therefore it is important to verify the approach of using $\mu + \text{jets}$ samples without an α_T requirement to make background predictions in the signal region. The first set of closure tests (denoted by circles) attempts to do this by probing the modelling of the α_T distribution in genuine E_T events as a function of H_T . The tests compares data yields in the $\mu + \text{jets}$ sample with an α_T requirement against predictions determined in a $\mu + \text{jets}$ sample with the α_T requirement inverted.

The next three sets (triangles, crosses, squares) probe the sensitivity of the transfer factors to the relative admixture of events from the $W + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ processes. These tests are conservative, since by construction, the admixture changes little when translating from the $\mu + \text{jets}$ control region to the signal region, whereas the closure tests use sub-samples with different b-tag requirements and therefore have very different admixtures of $W + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ events. In the $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$ bin, the test is sub-divided into separate jet categories. These tests also probe the modelling of the reconstruction of b-quark jets, although this also addressed more fully by dedicated studies that determine systematic uncertainties via the method described in Sec. ??.

The remaining tests probe the simulation modelling of the jet multiplicity in the $\mu + \text{jets}$ and $\gamma + \text{jets}$ samples, which is checked due to the exclusive binning in jet multiplicity. As in the case of the $W + \text{jets} / t\bar{t}$ admixture, this set of tests is a very conservative check, as predictions are always made from the same jet multiplicity bin, whereas the closure tests translate between the two bins.

Tables 4 and 5, which summarize the results obtained from fits of zeroeth order polynomials (i.e. a constant) to the sets of closure tests performed in the $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$ and $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ bins. Table 6 lists the fits result common to both jet multiplicities. The best fit value and its uncertainty is listed for each set of closure tests, along with the χ^2 , the number of degrees of freedom, and the p-value of the fit. The best fit value for the constant parameter is indicative of the level of closure, as averaged across the full H_T range considered in the analysis, and the p-value is indicative of

whether there is any significant dependence on H_T .

The closure tests demonstrate, within the statistical precision of each test, that there are no significant biases or dependencies on H_T inherent in the transfer factors obtained from simulation.

One set of tests does indicate a poor goodness of fit (indicated by a low p -value), which is the $n_b = 0 \rightarrow n_b = 1$ test in the $\mu + \text{jets}$ sample for the $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ category, which has been identified as a upward (downward) fluctuation of event counts in the H_T bin 475–575 GeV (575–675 GeV) when $n_b = 1$. Combining these two bins yields an acceptable fit result, as indicated in Table 5, which points to a simple fluctuation rather than any systematic bias.

In addition to the fits described above, linear fits are also performed. The best fit values for the slope terms and the p -values obtained from each fit are summarised in Tables 4, 5, and 6. Typically, the best fit values are of the order 10^{-4} , which corresponds to a percent-level change per 100 GeV.

Table 4: A summary of the results obtained from fits of zeroeth order polynomials (i.e. a constant) to four sets of closure tests performed in the $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$ bin.

Closure test	Symbol	Constant fit			
		Best fit value	χ^2	d.o.f.	p -value
$\alpha_T < 0.55 \rightarrow \alpha_T > 0.55$ ($\mu + \text{jets}$)	Circle	0.007 ± 0.02	3.91	7	0.79
1 b-tags \rightarrow 2 b-tags ($\mu + \text{jets}$, nJet=3)	Triangle	-0.008 ± 0.04	3.20	7	0.87
0 b-tags \rightarrow 1 b-tags ($\mu + \text{jets}$, nJet=2)	Cross	0.111 ± 0.03	5.87	7	0.55
0 b-tags \rightarrow 1 b-tags ($\mu + \text{jets}$, nJet=3)	Square	0.040 ± 0.02	1.12	7	0.99

Table 5: A summary of the results obtained from fits of zeroeth order polynomials (i.e. a constant) to three sets of closure tests performed in the $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ bin. [†]Further explanation of this fit can be found in the text.

Closure test	Symbol	Constant fit			
		Best fit value	χ^2	d.o.f.	p -value
$\alpha_T < 0.55 \rightarrow \alpha_T > 0.55$ ($\mu + \text{jets}$)	Circle	0.011 ± 0.04	5.81	7	0.56
1 b-tags \rightarrow 2 b-tags ($\mu + \text{jets}$)	Triangle	0.045 ± 0.03	9.36	7	0.23
0 b-tags \rightarrow 1 b-tags ($\mu + \text{jets}$)	Square	0.007 ± 0.03	25.30	7	0.00
0 b-tags \rightarrow 1 b-tags ($\mu + \text{jets}$) [†]	Square	0.009 ± 0.03	10.12	6	0.12

Table 6: A summary of the results obtained from fits of zeroeth order polynomials (i.e. a constant) to four sets of closure tests ($2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3 \rightarrow n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$) that probe the accuracy of the MC modelling of the n_{jet} distribution observed in data, using the three data control samples.

Closure test	Symbol	Constant fit			
		Best fit value	χ^2	d.o.f.	p -value
$2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3 \rightarrow n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ (μ + jets, 1 b-tags)	Times	-0.053 ± 0.03	8.02	7	0.33
$2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3 \rightarrow n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ (μ + jets, 1 b-tags)	Invert. Triangle	0.018 ± 0.04	6.23	7	0.51
$2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3 \rightarrow n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ (μ + jets, 0 b-tags)	Star	0.034 ± 0.02	9.24	7	0.24
$2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3 \rightarrow n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ (γ + jets, 0 b-tags)	Diamond	0.100 ± 0.04	12.20	7	0.09

0.9.2 Systematic uncertainties from closure tests

Once it is established that no significantly large bias or trend is observed for any set of closure tests, then systematic uncertainties are determined.

Systematics are determined for each H_T bin, as indicated in Table 7. For each H_T region, the systematic uncertainty is estimated by taking the quadrature sum of the weighted mean and sample variance for the closure tests within the given H_T region. This procedure yields the values quoted in Table 7.

The effect of uncertainties related to the modelling of b-quark jets in simulation on the transfer factors is found to be negligible, at the percent level as discussed in Section ??, in comparison to the aforementioned n_{jet} - and H_T -dependent systematic uncertainties.

Table 7: A summary of the magnitude of the systematic uncertainties (%) assigned to the transfer factors, according to n_{jet} and H_T region.

n_{jet}	H_T region (GeV)							
	375–475	475–525	525–675	675–775	775–875	875–975	1075–1075	> 1175
2–3	3	4	5	11	11	16	16	16
≥ 4	3	4	6	13	13	13	13	20

Figure 5 shows the sets of closure tests overlaid on top of grey bands that represent the H_T -dependent systematic uncertainties in Table 7. These systematic uncertainties are assumed to fully

uncorrelated between the different b jet multiplicity categories and also the seven H_T regions, which is a conservative approach given that one can expect some correlation between adjacent H_T bins (due to comparable kinematics). This approach of decorrelating the H_T regions should be contrasted against the fits shown in Figure ?? that do assume a correlated behaviour in H_T .

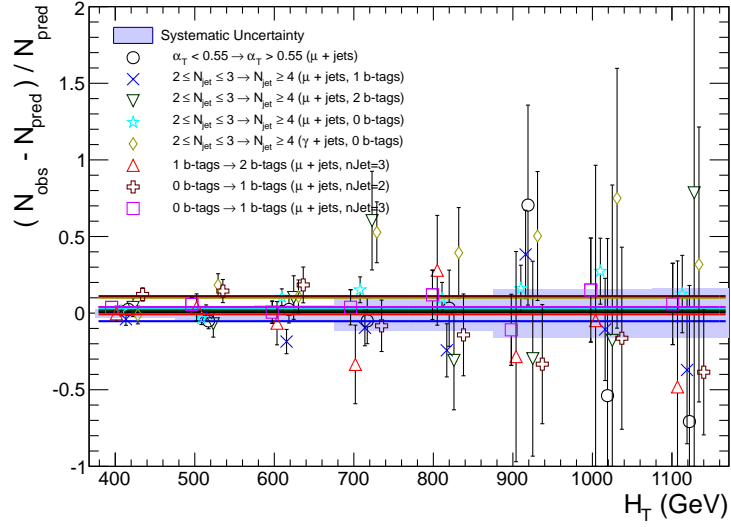
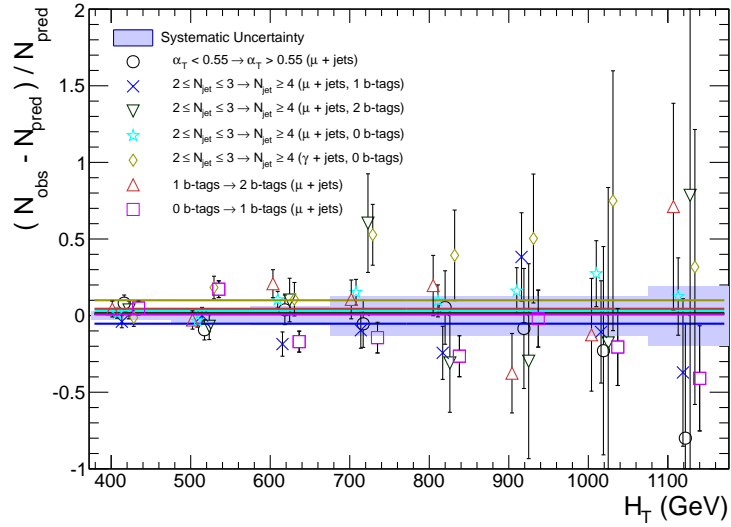
(a) $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$ (b) $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$

Figure 5: Sets of closure tests (open symbols) overlaid on top of the systematic uncertainty used for each of the H_T region (shaded bands) and for the two different jet multiplicity bins: (a) $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$ and (b) $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$.

0.10 Results

0.10.1 Standard Model

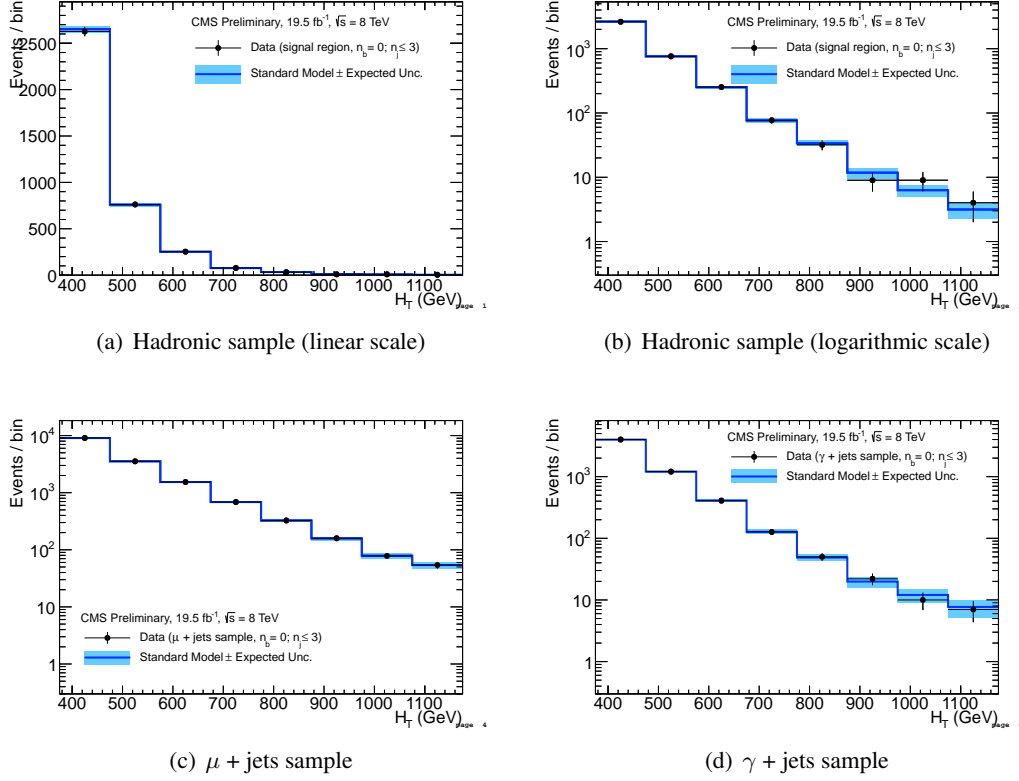


Figure 6: Comparison of the H_T -binned observed data yields and SM expectations when requiring $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$ and $n_b = 0$ for the (a-b) hadronic, (c) μ + jets, (d) $\mu\mu$ + jets and (e) γ + jets samples, as determined by a simultaneous fit to all data samples under the SM-only hypothesis. The observed event yields in data (black dots) and the expectations and their uncertainties (dark blue solid line with light blue bands), as determined by the simultaneous fit, are shown. For illustrative purposes only, the signal expectations (pink dashed line) for the model T2cc with $m_{\tilde{q}} = 250$ GeV and $m_{\text{LSP}} = 240$ GeV are stacked on top of the SM expectations.

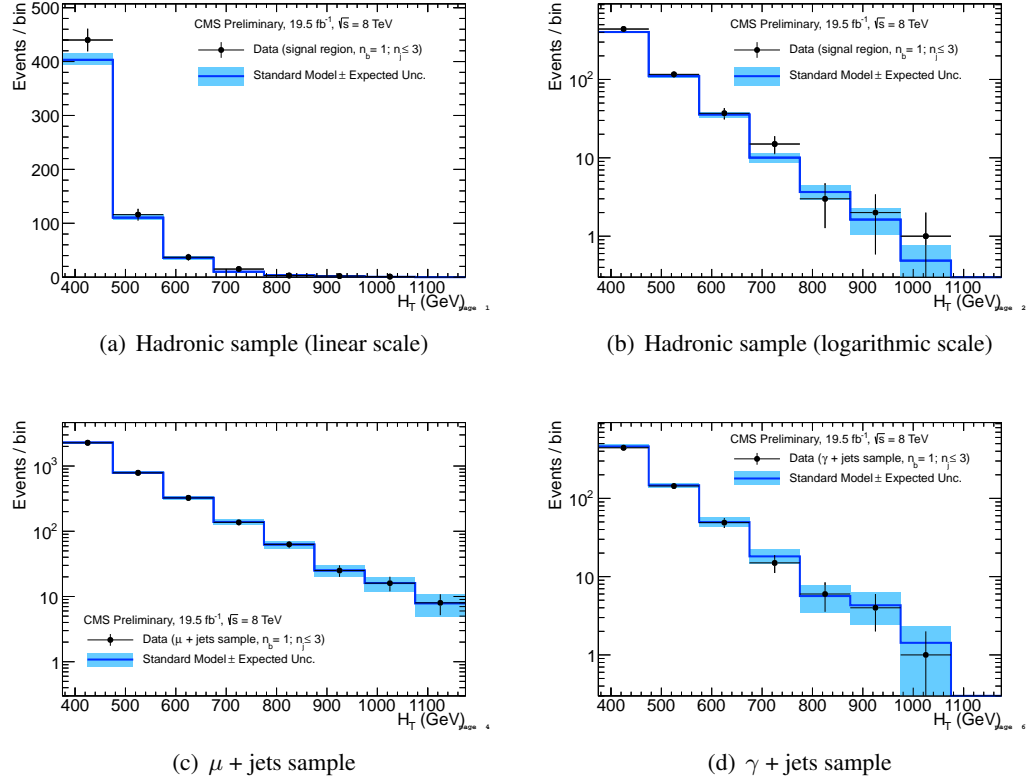


Figure 7: Comparison of the H_T -binned observed data yields and SM expectations when requiring $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$ and $n_b = 1$ for the (a-b) hadronic, (c) μ + jets, (d) $\mu\mu$ + jets and (e) γ + jets samples, as determined by a simultaneous fit to all data samples under the SM-only hypothesis. The observed event yields in data (black dots) and the expectations and their uncertainties (dark blue solid line with light blue bands), as determined by the simultaneous fit, are shown. For illustrative purposes only, the signal expectations (pink dashed line) for the model T2cc with $m_{\tilde{q}} = 250$ GeV and $m_{\text{LSP}} = 170$ GeV are stacked on top of the SM expectations.

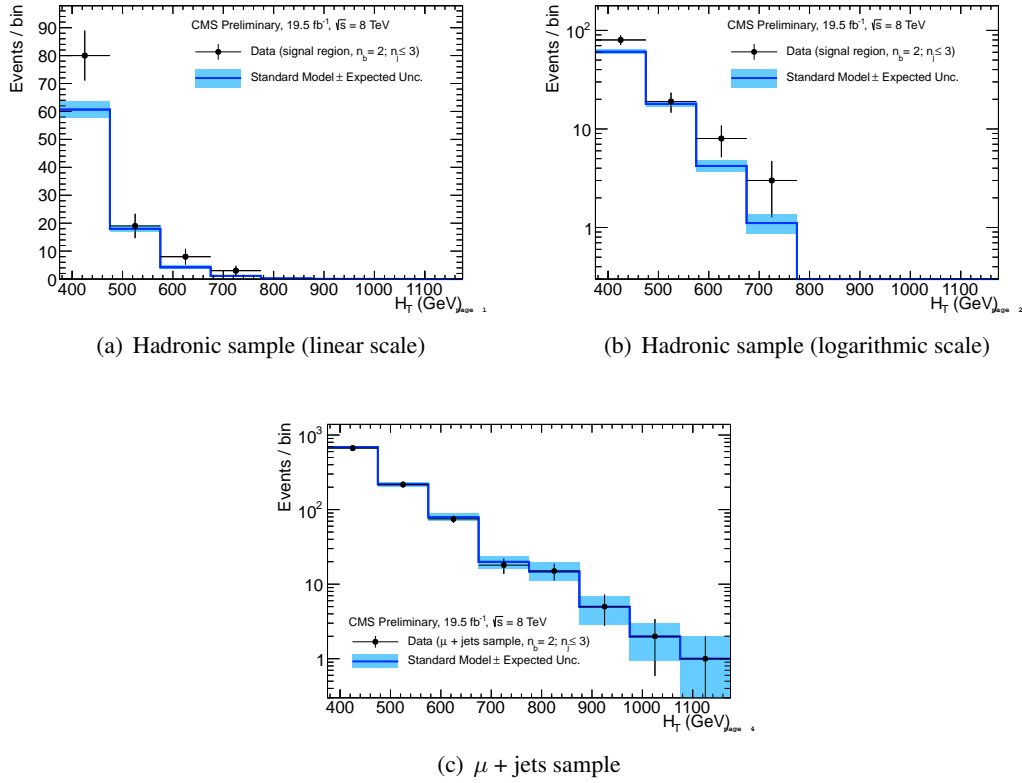


Figure 8: Comparison of the H_T -binned observed data yields and SM expectations when requiring $2 \leq n_{jet} \leq 3$ and $n_b = 2$ for the (a-b) hadronic and μ + jets samples, as determined by a simultaneous fit to both the hadronic and μ + jets data samples under the SM-only hypothesis. The observed event yields in data (black dots) and the expectations and their uncertainties (dark blue solid line with light blue bands), as determined by the simultaneous fit, are shown.

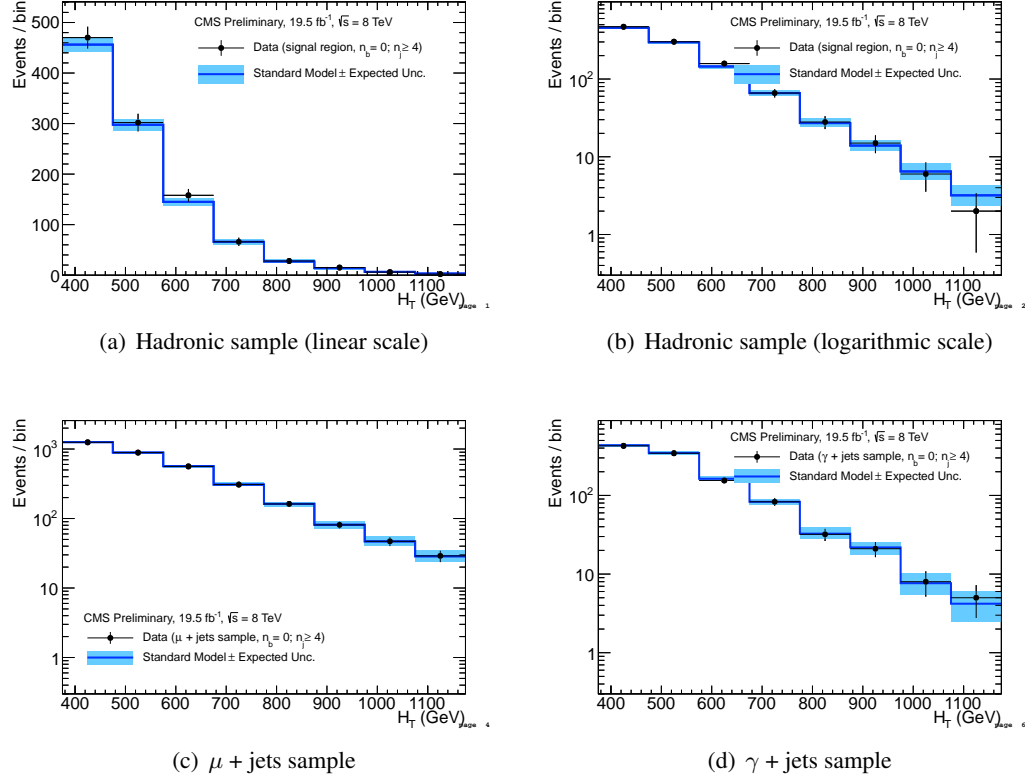


Figure 9: Comparison of the H_T -binned observed data yields and SM expectations when requiring $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ and $n_b = 0$ for the (a-b) hadronic, (c) μ + jets, (d) $\mu\mu$ + jets and (e) γ + jets samples, as determined by a simultaneous fit to all data samples under the SM-only hypothesis. The observed event yields in data (black dots) and the expectations and their uncertainties (dark blue solid line with light blue bands), as determined by the simultaneous fit, are shown. For illustrative purposes only, the signal expectations (pink dashed line) for the model T2cc with $m_{\tilde{q}} = 250$ GeV and $m_{\text{LSP}} = 170$ GeV are stacked on top of the SM expectations.

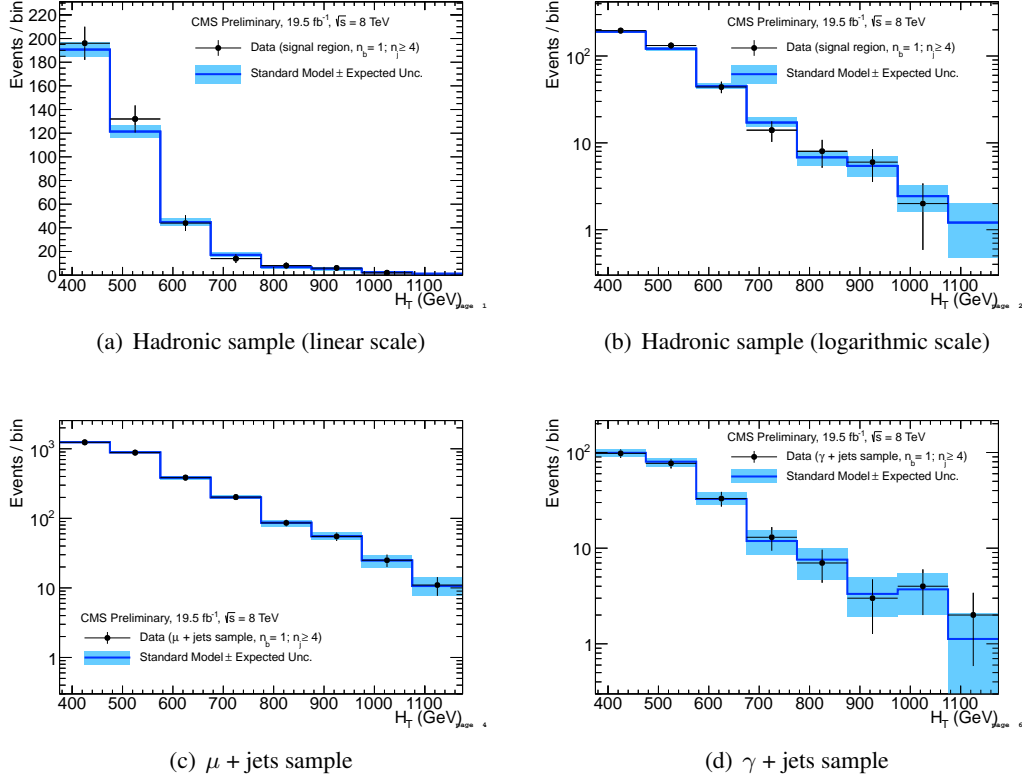


Figure 10: Comparison of the H_T -binned observed data yields and SM expectations when requiring $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ and $n_b = 1$ for the (a-b) hadronic, (c) μ + jets, (d) $\mu\mu$ + jets and (e) γ + jets samples, as determined by a simultaneous fit to all data samples under the SM-only hypothesis. The observed event yields in data (black dots) and the expectations and their uncertainties (dark blue solid line with light blue bands), as determined by the simultaneous fit, are shown. For illustrative purposes only, the signal expectations (pink dashed line) for the model T2cc with $m_{\tilde{q}} = 250$ GeV and $m_{\text{LSP}} = 170$ GeV are stacked on top of the SM expectations.

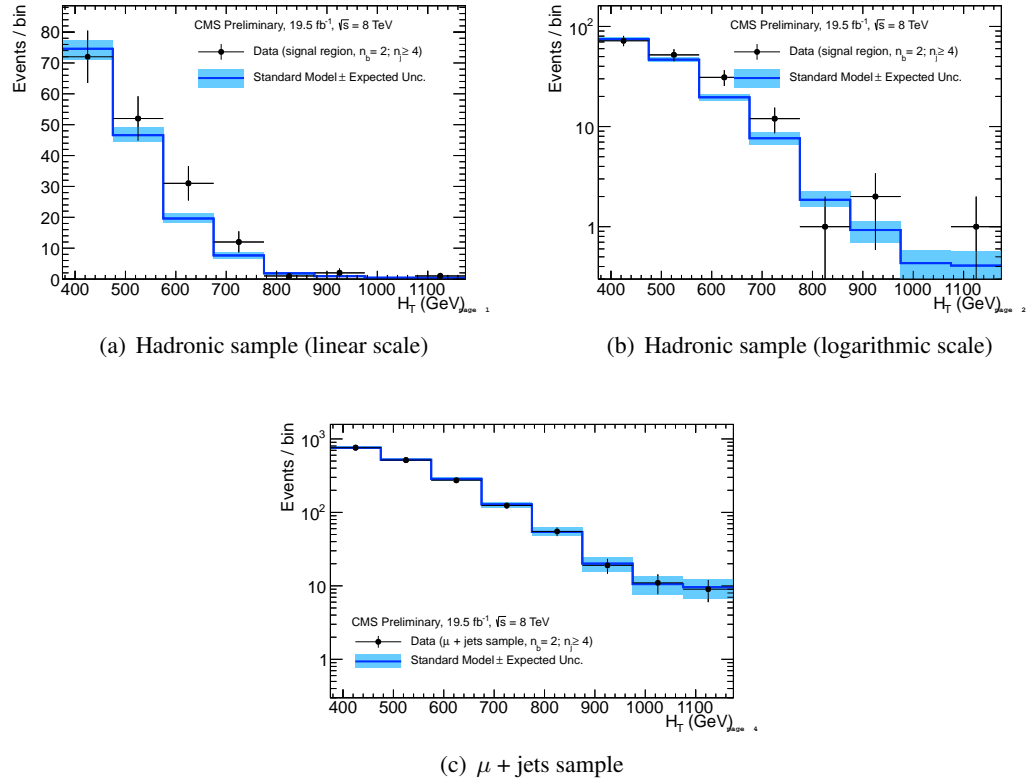
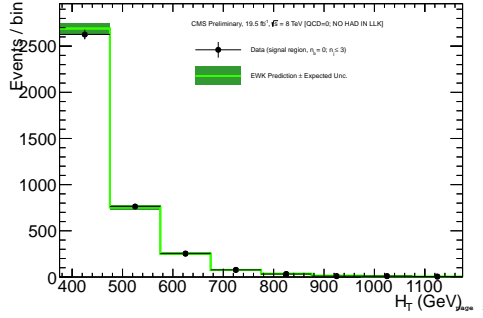
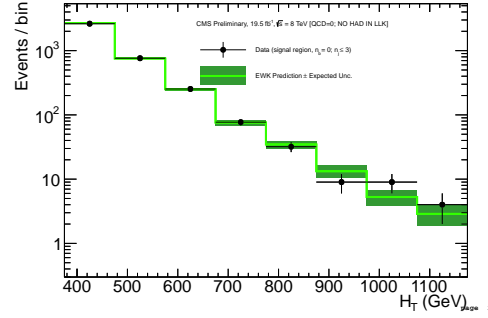


Figure 11: Comparison of the H_T -binned observed data yields and SM expectations when requiring $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ and $n_b = 2$ for the (a-b) hadronic and μ + jets samples, as determined by a simultaneous fit to both the hadronic and μ + jets data samples under the SM-only hypothesis. The observed event yields in data (black dots) and the expectations and their uncertainties (dark blue solid line with light blue bands), as determined by the simultaneous fit, are shown.



(a) Hadronic sample (linear scale)



(b) Hadronic sample (logarithmic scale)

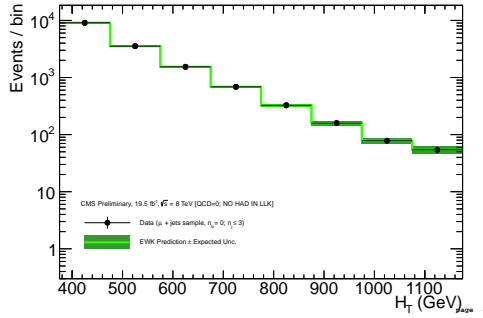
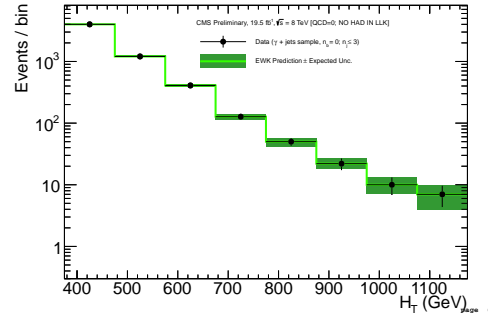
(c) μ + jets sample(d) γ + jets sample

Figure 12: Comparison of the H_T -binned observed data yields and SM expectations when requiring $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$ and $n_b = 0$ for the (a-b) hadronic, (c) μ + jets, (d) $\mu\mu$ + jets and (e) γ + jets samples, as determined by a simultaneous fit to the data control samples only. The observed event yields in data (black dots) and the expectations and their uncertainties (dark green solid line with light green bands), as determined by the simultaneous fit, are shown.

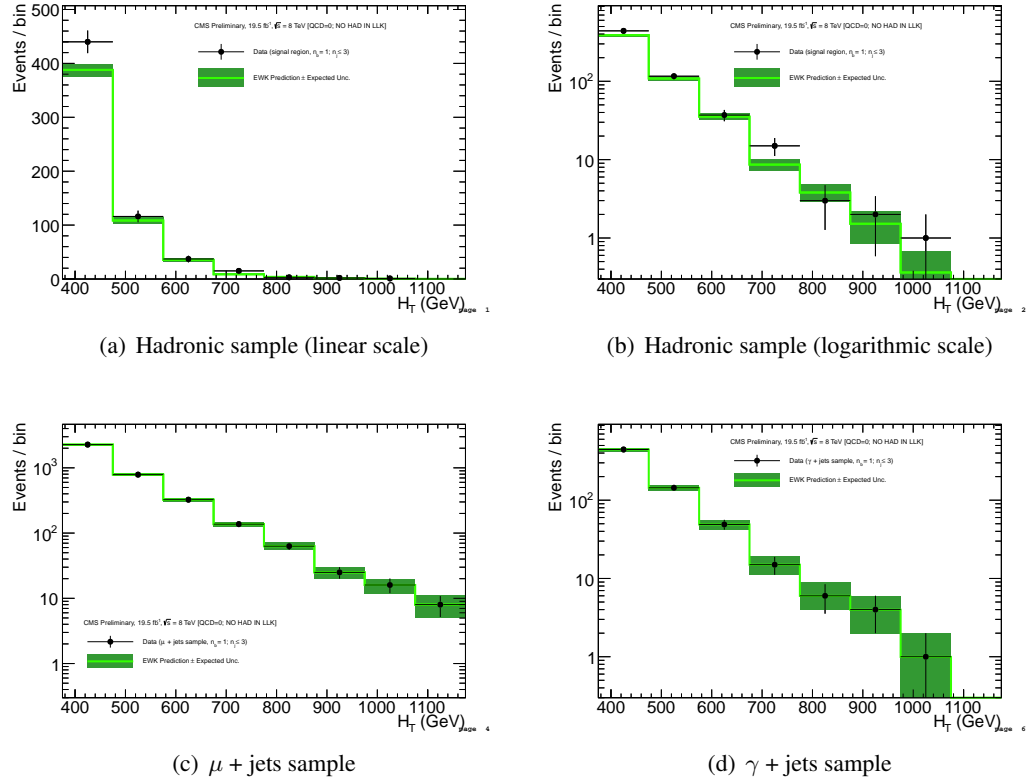


Figure 13: Comparison of the H_T -binned observed data yields and SM expectations when requiring $2 \leq n_{jet} \leq 3$ and $n_b = 1$ for the (a-b) hadronic, (c) μ + jets, (d) $\mu\mu$ + jets and (e) γ + jets samples, as determined by a simultaneous fit to the data control samples only. The observed event yields in data (black dots) and the expectations and their uncertainties (dark green solid line with light green bands), as determined by the simultaneous fit, are shown.

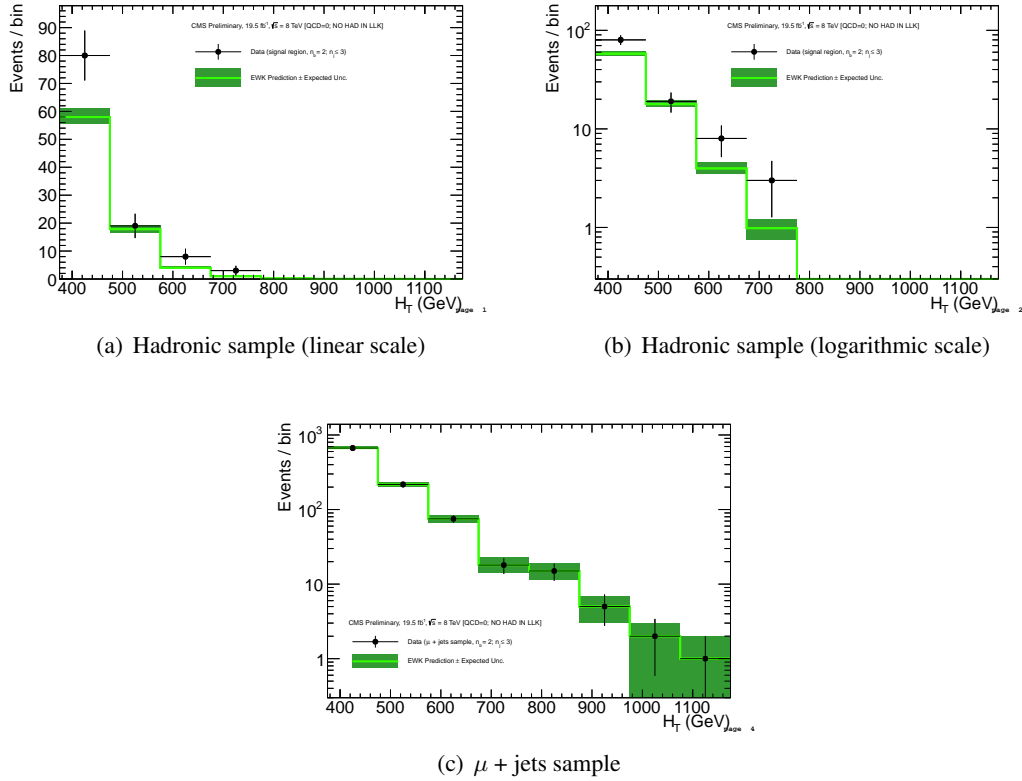


Figure 14: Comparison of the H_T -binned observed data yields and SM expectations when requiring $2 \leq n_{\text{jet}} \leq 3$ and $n_b = 2$ for the (a-b) hadronic, (c) μ + jets, (d) $\mu\mu$ + jets and (e) γ + jets samples, as determined by the μ + jets data control sample only. The observed event yields in data (black dots) and the expectations and their uncertainties (dark green solid line with light green bands) are shown.

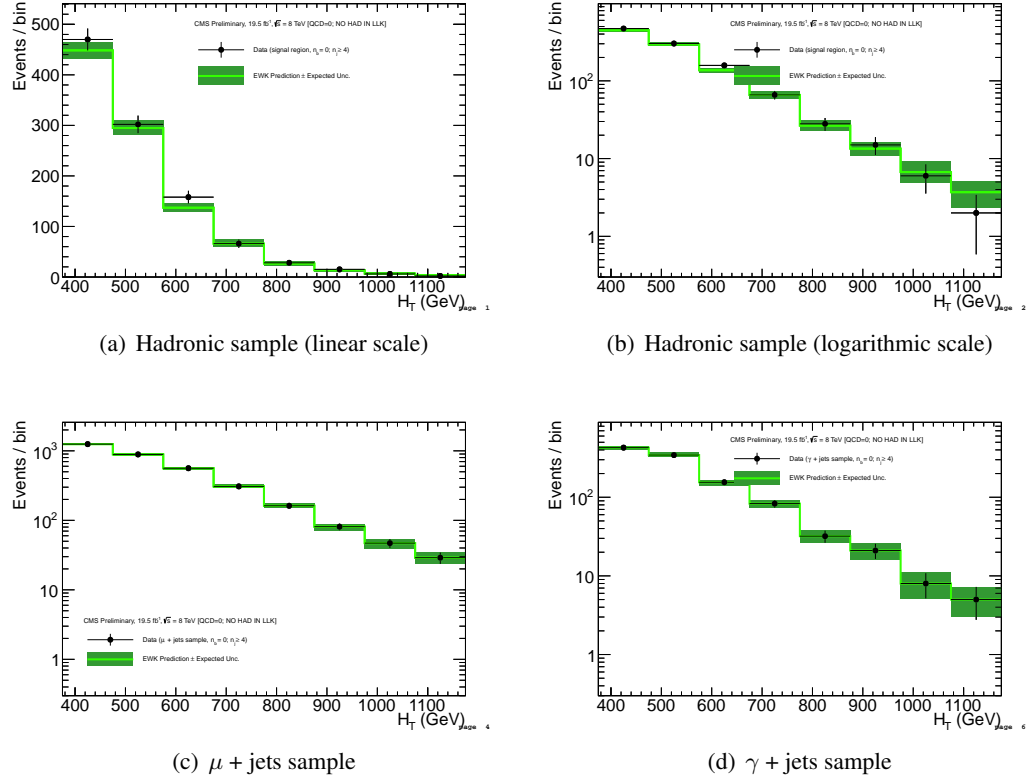
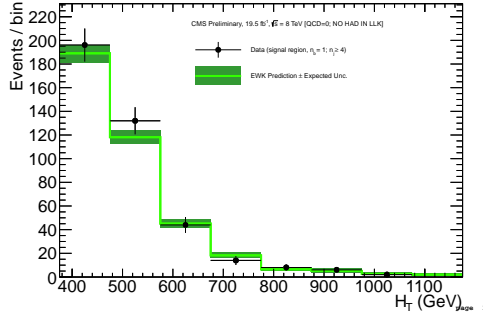
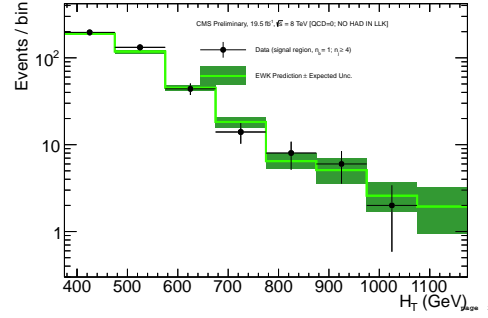


Figure 15: Comparison of the H_T -binned observed data yields and SM expectations when requiring $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ and $n_b = 0$ for the (a-b) hadronic, (c) $\mu + \text{jets}$, (d) $\mu\mu + \text{jets}$ and (e) $\gamma + \text{jets}$ samples, as determined by a simultaneous fit to the data control samples only. The observed event yields in data (black dots) and the expectations and their uncertainties (dark green solid line with light green bands), as determined by the simultaneous fit, are shown.



(a) Hadronic sample (linear scale)



(b) Hadronic sample (logarithmic scale)

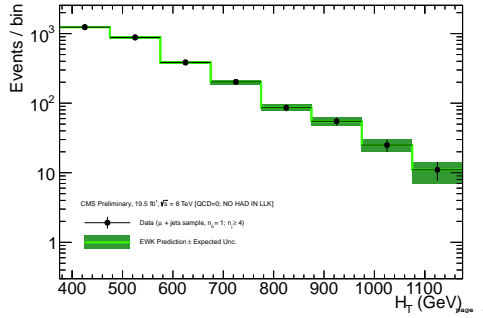
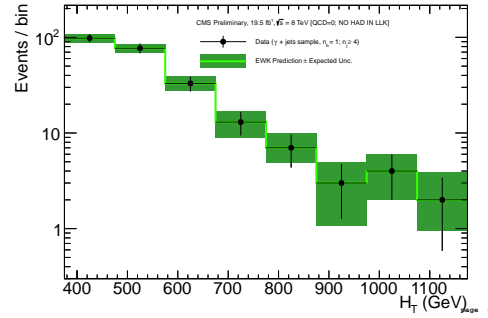
(c) μ + jets sample(d) γ + jets sample

Figure 16: Comparison of the H_T -binned observed data yields and SM expectations when requiring $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ and $n_b = 1$ for the (a-b) hadronic, (c) μ + jets, (d) $\mu\mu$ + jets and (e) γ + jets samples, as determined by a simultaneous fit to the data control samples only. The observed event yields in data (black dots) and the expectations and their uncertainties (dark green solid line with light green bands), as determined by the simultaneous fit, are shown.

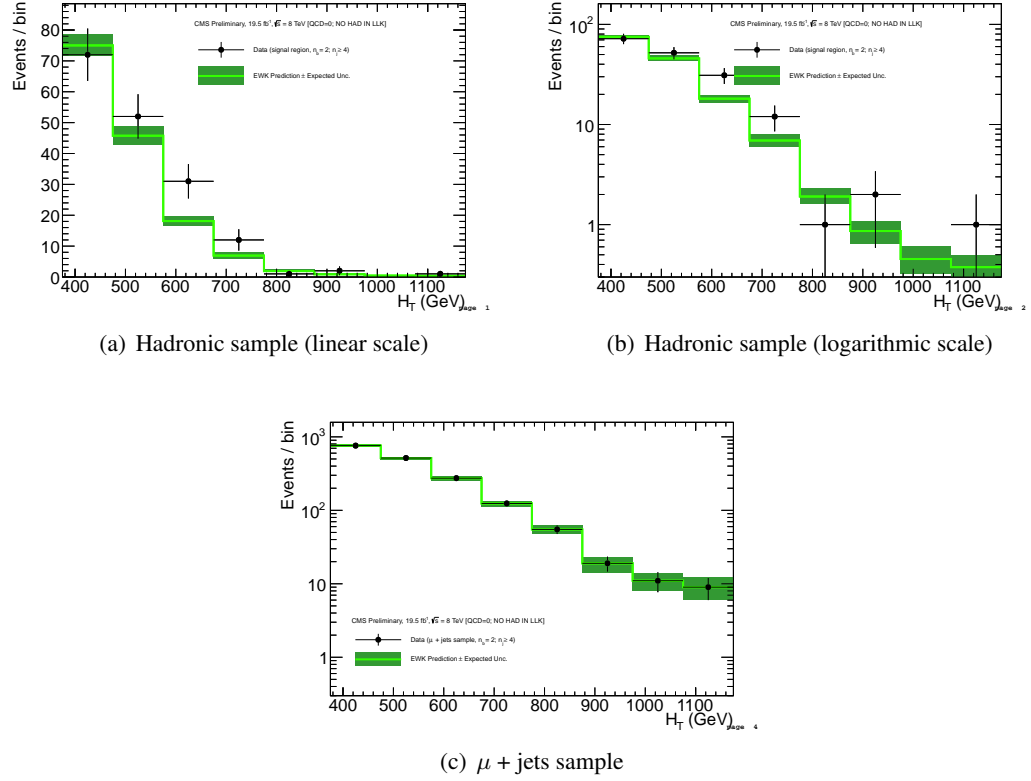


Figure 17: Comparison of the H_T -binned observed data yields and SM expectations when requiring $n_{\text{jet}} \geq 4$ and $n_b = 2$ for the (a-b) hadronic, (c) μ + jets, (d) $\mu\mu$ + jets and (e) γ + jets samples, as determined by the μ + jets data control sample only. The observed event yields in data (black dots) and the expectations and their uncertainties (dark green solid line with light green bands) are shown.

.1 SM-only yield tables

The following tables compare the observations in the hadronic and control samples with the maximum-likelihood expectations obtained by the SM-only fit.

Table 8: 0b le3j

H_T Bin (GeV)	375–475	475–575	575–675	675–775	775–875	875–975	975–1075	1075– ∞
SM hadronic	2652^{+33}_{-41}	758^{+20}_{-18}	252^{+10}_{-12}	$76.5^{+6.1}_{-5.0}$	$33.7^{+3.2}_{-3.3}$	$11.8^{+2.0}_{-2.2}$	$6.3^{+1.4}_{-1.3}$	$3.2^{+0.9}_{-0.9}$
Data hadronic	2627	762	253	77	32	9	9	4
SM μ +jets	9069^{+77}_{-115}	3546^{+51}_{-59}	1538^{+33}_{-39}	686^{+22}_{-27}	325^{+18}_{-16}	158^{+12}_{-13}	$78.6^{+6.2}_{-9.4}$	$54.1^{+7.5}_{-7.3}$
Data μ +jets	9078	3545	1538	686	326	159	78	54
SM γ +jets	3984^{+56}_{-59}	1209^{+34}_{-35}	408^{+17}_{-22}	127^{+10}_{-9}	$48.8^{+6.0}_{-5.5}$	$19.9^{+3.8}_{-3.9}$	$12.1^{+2.8}_{-3.1}$	$7.7^{+2.4}_{-2.5}$
Data γ +jets	4000	1206	408	127	50	22	10	7

Table 9: 0b ge4j

H_T Bin (GeV)	375–475	475–575	575–675	675–775	775–875	875–975	975–1075	1075– ∞
SM hadronic	456^{+13}_{-14}	298^{+12}_{-12}	145^{+7}_{-7}	$66.0^{+5.5}_{-4.7}$	$27.1^{+3.8}_{-3.1}$	$13.9^{+2.2}_{-2.1}$	$6.5^{+1.8}_{-1.4}$	$3.2^{+1.0}_{-0.9}$
Data hadronic	470	302	158	66	28	15	6	2
SM μ +jets	1256^{+30}_{-41}	890^{+28}_{-30}	567^{+22}_{-23}	308^{+18}_{-15}	162^{+12}_{-12}	$81.3^{+9.9}_{-9.3}$	$46.9^{+7.8}_{-6.5}$	$28.6^{+6.7}_{-4.8}$
Data μ +jets	1249	888	562	308	162	81	47	29
SM γ +jets	434^{+19}_{-18}	347^{+15}_{-18}	163^{+12}_{-11}	$83.0^{+6.8}_{-7.5}$	$32.6^{+6.3}_{-5.0}$	$21.8^{+4.1}_{-4.1}$	$7.7^{+2.5}_{-2.3}$	$4.2^{+1.8}_{-1.8}$
Data γ +jets	427	344	155	83	32	21	8	5

Table 10: 1b le3j

H_T Bin (GeV)	375–475	475–575	575–675	675–775	775–875	875–975	975–1075	1075– ∞
SM hadronic	403^{+12}_{-10}	110^{+6}_{-5}	$35.8^{+2.9}_{-2.9}$	$10.0^{+1.5}_{-1.3}$	$3.7^{+0.8}_{-0.8}$	$1.6^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$	$0.5^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$	$0.1^{+0.1}_{-0.0}$
Data hadronic	440	116	37	15	3	2	1	0
SM μ +jets	2291^{+50}_{-48}	790^{+31}_{-25}	326^{+20}_{-16}	139^{+13}_{-11}	$62.7^{+8.3}_{-7.4}$	$25.1^{+4.7}_{-5.0}$	$16.1^{+3.9}_{-4.2}$	$7.9^{+3.0}_{-3.0}$
Data μ +jets	2272	787	325	137	63	25	16	8
SM γ +jets	461^{+22}_{-22}	147^{+10}_{-10}	$49.7^{+6.5}_{-6.7}$	$18.1^{+4.0}_{-3.6}$	$5.6^{+2.0}_{-2.2}$	$4.3^{+2.0}_{-1.9}$	$1.4^{+0.9}_{-1.4}$	$0.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$
Data γ +jets	444	144	49	15	6	4	1	0

Table 11: 1b ge4j

H_T Bin (GeV)	375–475	475–575	575–675	675–775	775–875	875–975	975–1075	1075– ∞
SM hadronic	191^{+6}_{-6}	121^{+5}_{-5}	$44.8^{+3.3}_{-2.8}$	$17.1^{+2.3}_{-1.9}$	$6.8^{+1.1}_{-1.3}$	$5.4^{+1.5}_{-1.4}$	$2.4^{+0.8}_{-0.8}$	$1.2^{+0.8}_{-0.7}$
Data hadronic	196	132	44	14	8	6	2	0
SM μ +jets	1242^{+37}_{-34}	888^{+27}_{-26}	384^{+21}_{-18}	200^{+14}_{-12}	$86.6^{+9.1}_{-10.0}$	$55.2^{+7.4}_{-6.2}$	$24.9^{+4.6}_{-5.7}$	$10.6^{+3.3}_{-3.0}$
Data μ +jets	1238	881	385	202	86	55	25	11
SM γ +jets	$99.2^{+9.5}_{-8.6}$	$80.2^{+7.9}_{-8.7}$	$32.7^{+5.7}_{-4.6}$	$11.9^{+3.4}_{-3.3}$	$7.6^{+2.3}_{-2.9}$	$3.3^{+1.7}_{-1.4}$	$3.7^{+1.8}_{-1.7}$	$1.1^{+1.0}_{-1.0}$
Data γ +jets	98	77	33	13	7	3	4	2

Table 12: 2b le3j

H_T Bin (GeV)	375–475	475–575	575–675	675–775	775–875	875–975	975–1075	1075– ∞
SM hadronic	$60.7^{+2.9}_{-3.1}$	$18.0^{+1.3}_{-1.2}$	$4.2^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	$1.1^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$	$0.2^{+0.1}_{-0.1}$	$0.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	$0.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$	$0.0^{+0.0}_{-0.0}$
Data hadronic	80	19	8	3	0	0	0	0
SM μ +jets	687^{+23}_{-26}	218^{+14}_{-14}	$78.8^{+9.1}_{-8.5}$	$19.9^{+3.9}_{-3.9}$	$14.8^{+4.9}_{-3.8}$	$5.0^{+2.0}_{-2.1}$	$2.0^{+1.0}_{-1.0}$	$1.0^{+1.0}_{-1.0}$
Data μ +jets	668	217	75	18	15	5	2	1

Table 13: 2b ge4j

H_T Bin (GeV)	375–475	475–575	575–675	675–775	775–875	875–975	975–1075	1075– ∞
SM hadronic	$74.6^{+3.0}_{-3.5}$	$46.6^{+2.5}_{-2.3}$	$19.6^{+1.6}_{-1.4}$	$7.6^{+1.2}_{-1.1}$	$1.9^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$	$0.9^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$	$0.4^{+0.1}_{-0.1}$	$0.4^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$
Data hadronic	72	52	31	12	1	2	0	1
SM μ +jets	757^{+23}_{-28}	520^{+23}_{-21}	285^{+18}_{-15}	128^{+10}_{-10}	$54.1^{+8.8}_{-5.8}$	$20.1^{+4.1}_{-4.7}$	$10.6^{+3.0}_{-3.0}$	$9.6^{+2.9}_{-2.9}$
Data μ +jets	760	515	274	124	55	19	11	9

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