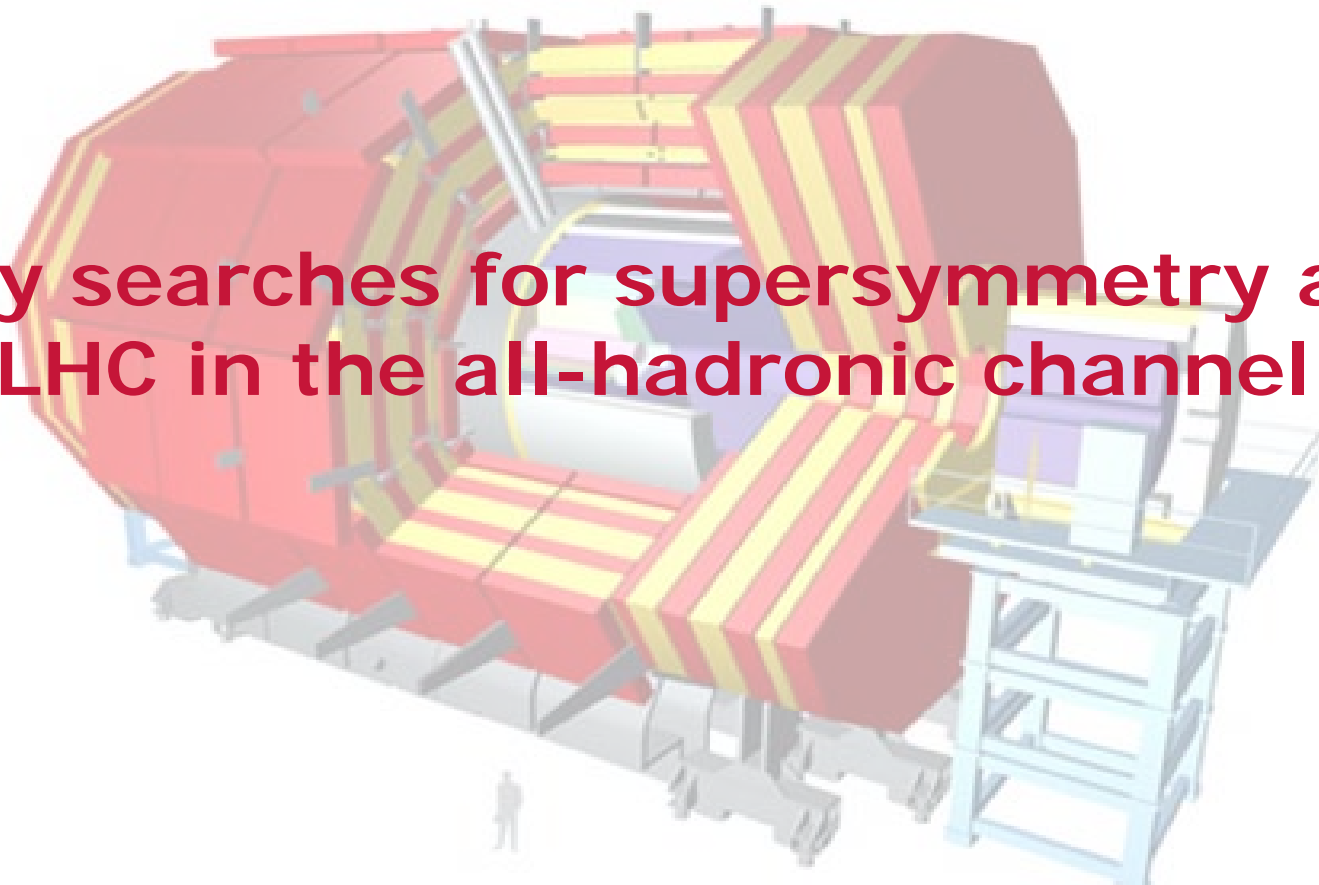
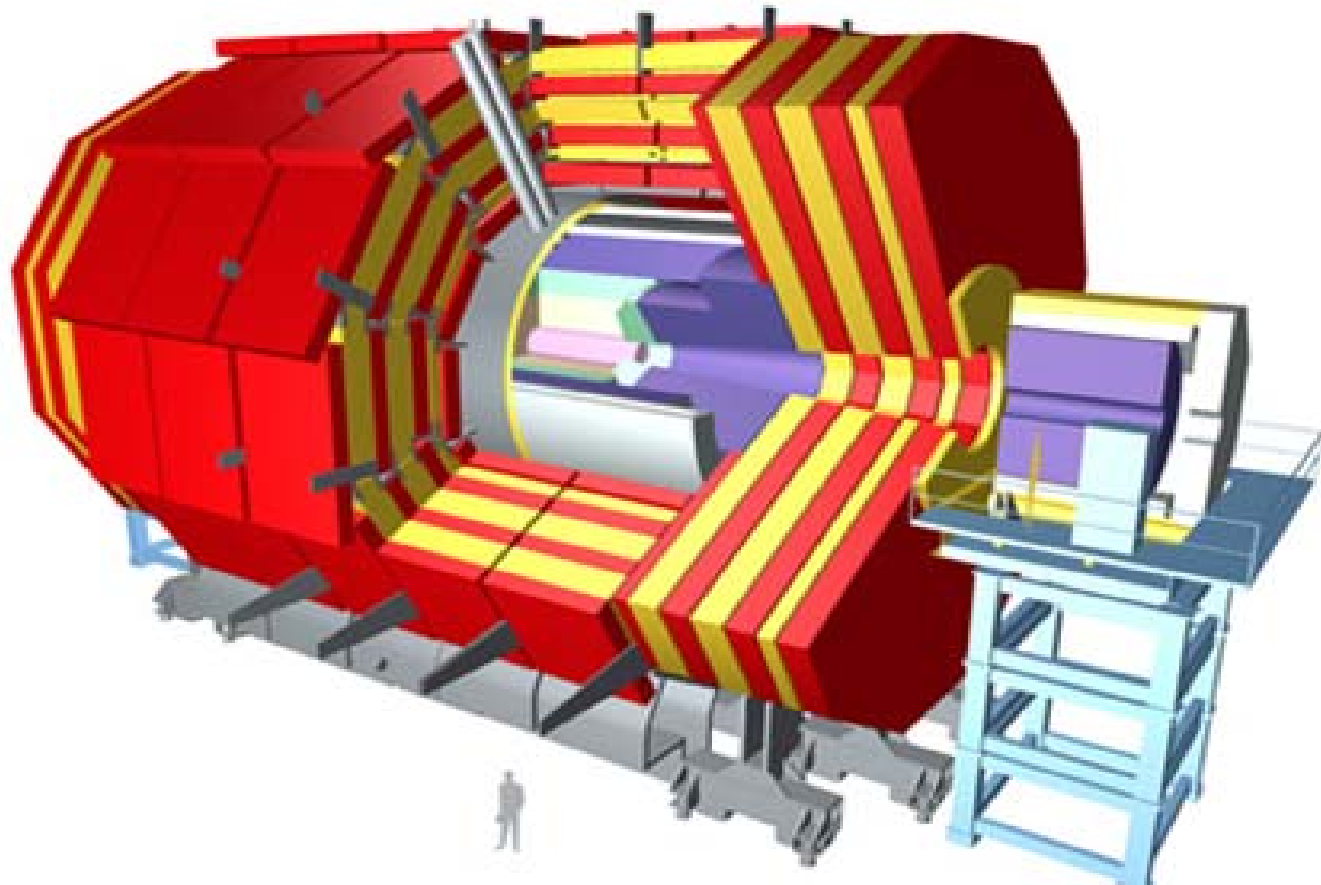


Early searches for supersymmetry at the LHC in the all-hadronic channel



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The CMS detector

Introduction

How do we look for supersymmetry at the LHC?

- *What are the challenges of the all-hadronic channel?*

How can we guard against mismeasurement?

- *Can we use kinematics to constrain fake missing E_T ?*

How do we account for Standard Model backgrounds?

- *What data-driven tools exist to estimate real missing E_T ?*

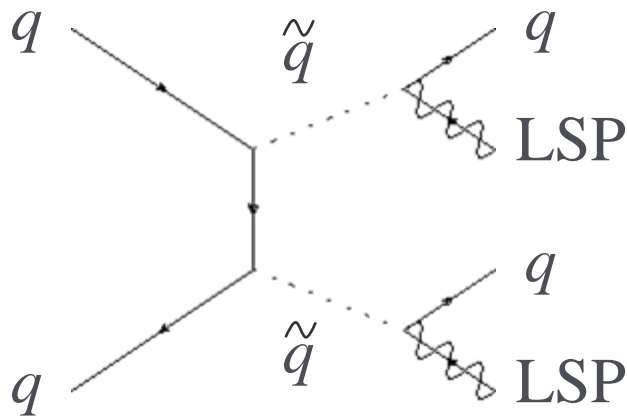
Supersymmetry at the LHC

Supersymmetry is an extension to the Standard Model (SM) that predicts massive, undetectable superpartners to SM particles.

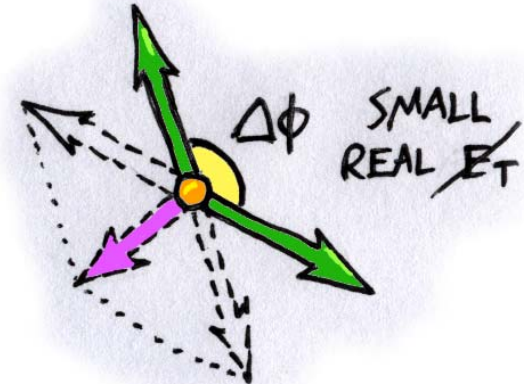
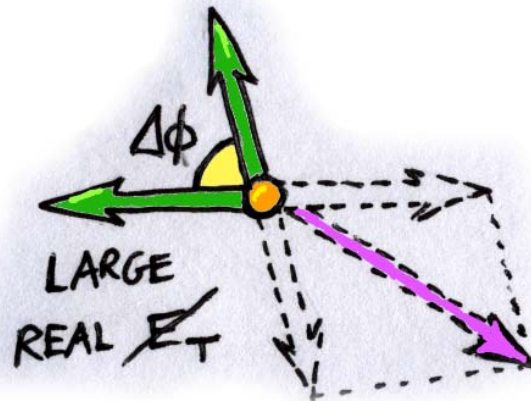
These may be produced in LHC proton-proton collisions.

Typical experimental signature:

- *Large missing transverse energy plus final state objects.*



+ similar



The all-hadronic channel

We consider events with only jets in the final state:

- *“Jet”*: clustered energy deposits in the calorimeters from the hadronisation of partons.
- Tracking information may also be used for identification and/or correction of measured jet energy.

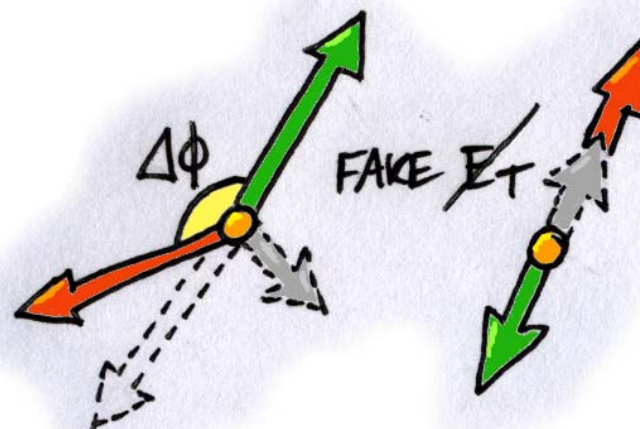
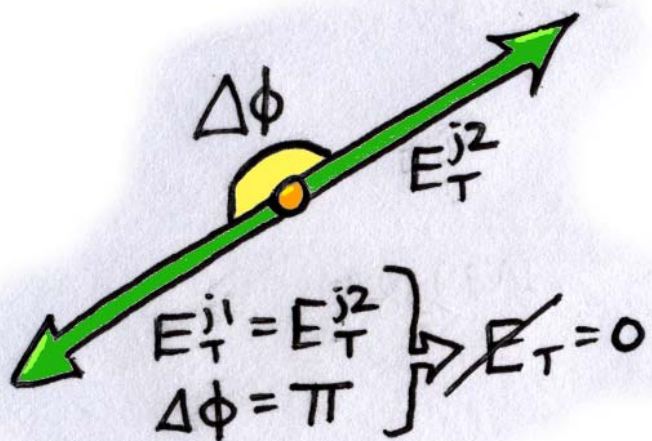
Advantage: no isolated leptons, which can indicate SM processes with *real* missing E_T (typically featuring $W \rightarrow l\nu$)

- *Still leaves $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$, $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$ (the τ decaying hadronically)*

Disadvantage: Large QCD background. Statistically unlikely detector mismeasurements, that produce *fake* missing E_T , start to overwhelm any non-SM signal.

Allowing for mismeasurement

QCD-like events will generally conserve transverse momentum.



Mismeasurement leads to the observation of "fake" missing E_T . The search described here takes the following approach:

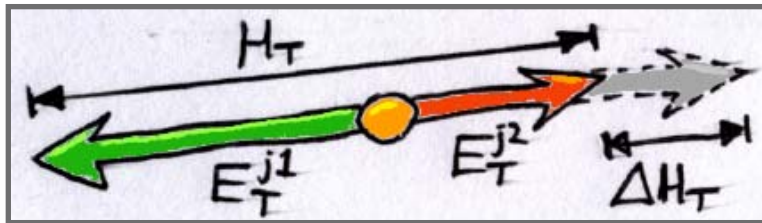
- Use only "trusted" physics objects as input to the missing E_T calculations, ignoring unclustered energy and events with "anomalies".
- Use event observables that compensate for object mismeasurements.

The α_T observable

Dijets: Randall (2008) proposed $\alpha = E_T^{j2} / M(\text{dijet})$. We use $\alpha_T = E_T^{j2} / M_T(\text{dijet})$:

Denominator:
$$M_T = \sqrt{2E_T^{j1} E_T^{j2} (1 - \cos \Delta\phi)} = \sqrt{H_T^2 - \mathbf{p}_T^2}$$

Numerator:
$$E_T^{j2} = \frac{1}{2} (H_T - \Delta H_T)$$



$$H_T = E_T^{j1} + E_T^{j2}$$

$$\Delta H_T = E_T^{j1} - E_T^{j2}$$

Conserved event, perfect measurement $\Rightarrow \alpha_T = 1/2$

Real missing E_T : Small denom. $\Rightarrow \alpha_T > 1/2$

Mismeasurement: Small num. $\Rightarrow \alpha_T < 1/2$

Extension to n -jets: Generalise ΔH_T

$$\alpha_{T(N)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{H_T - \min.(\Delta H_T)}{\sqrt{H_T^2 - \mathbf{p}_T^2}}$$

Event selection

Triggers:

- High-Level Trigger (HLT) Single 110 GeV jet.

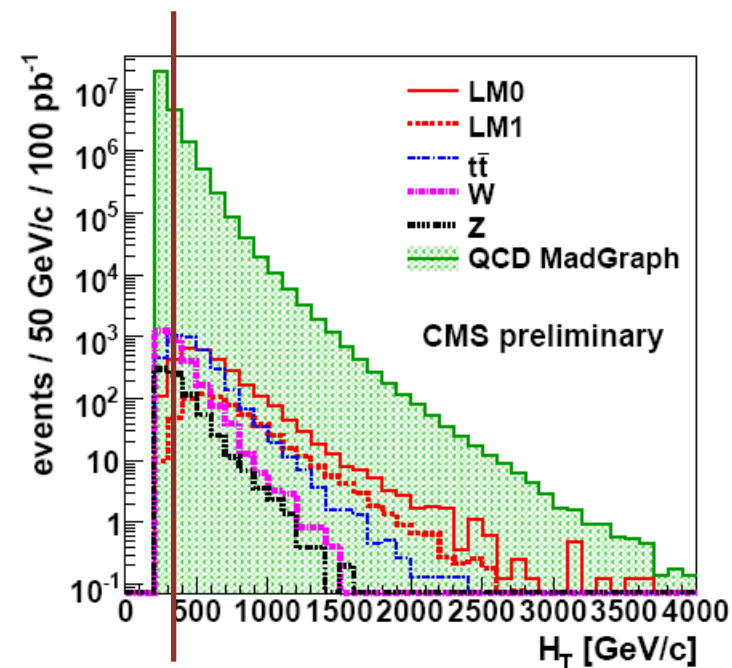
Pre-selection:

- Jet requirements (also defines event jet multiplicity, N):
 - » At least two jets with $p_T > 50$ GeV, $|\eta| < 3.0$, EM fraction < 0.9 ;
 - » Leading jet $p_T > 100$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.0$;
 - » Second jet $p_T > 100$ GeV;
- Lepton veto: Reject events with isolated e or μ , $p_T > 10$ GeV;
- Photon veto: Reject events with isolated γ , $p_T > 25$ GeV;
- “Bad” jet veto: Reject events with $p_T > 50$ GeV jets that fail $|\eta|$, EM fraction requirements.

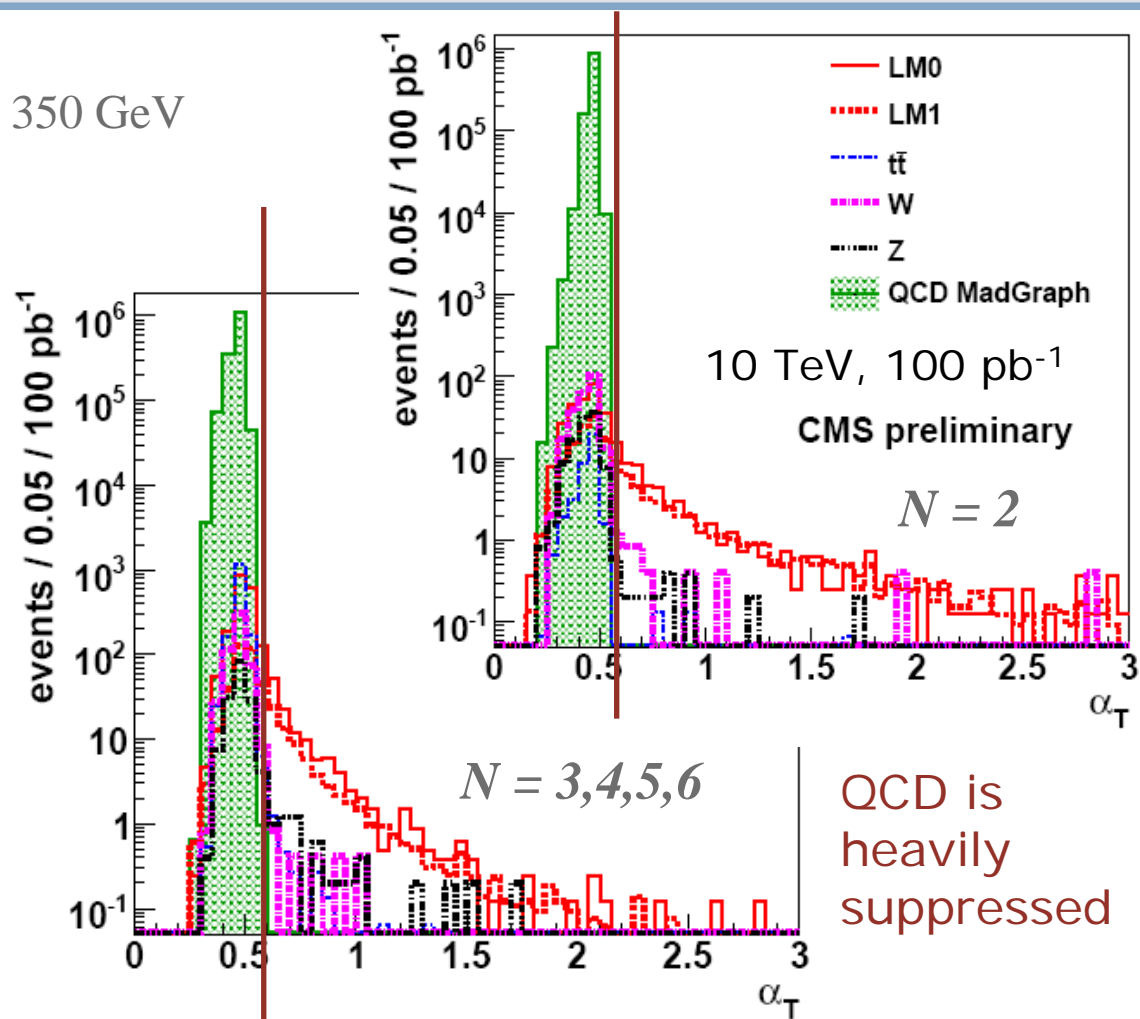
Applying the kinematic cuts

Additional cut made on $H_T > 350$ GeV

Final cut made on $\alpha_T > 0.55$

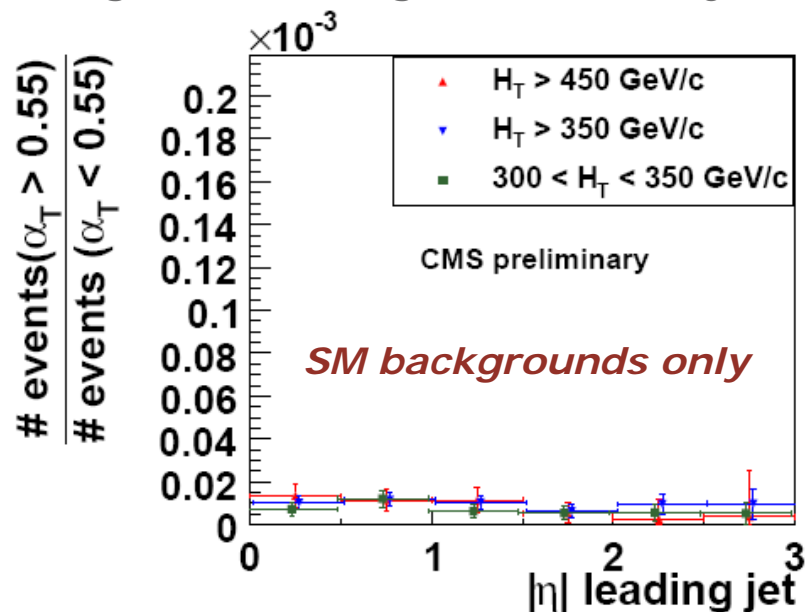
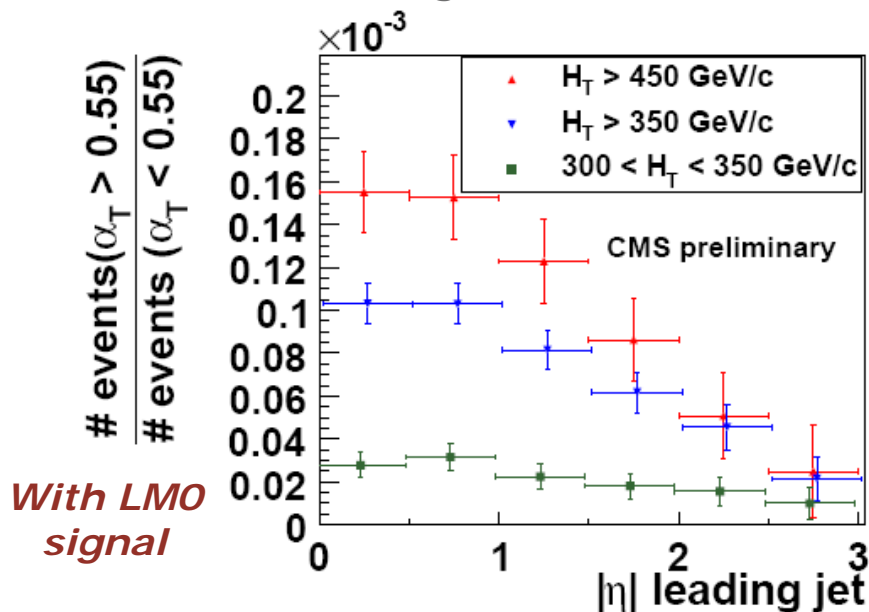


H_T of events passing selection



Estimating SM contributions

1) Treat the backgrounds as one, exploiting non-SM signal centrality.



2) Estimate individual SM background contributions, e.g.

$$\underline{Z \rightarrow \nu\nu + \text{jets}}$$

$Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ is statistics limited;
use $W + \text{jets}$, $\gamma + \text{jets}$.

$$\underline{t\bar{t} + \text{jet}(s), W + \text{jet}(s), \text{etc.}}$$

Replace $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$ with
 $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$ in data using τ template.

Conclusions

We can look for SUSY in the all-hadronic channel:

- *Signature: Large missing E_T + final state jets.*

Non-SUSY backgrounds can be controlled with kinematics:

- *Mismeasured QCD events are the dominant SM background;*
- *Compensating observables, e.g. α_T , can suppress these.*

Tools exist for estimating real missing E_T SM backgrounds.