

Supersymmetry with Trilinear R-Parity Violation at the LHC

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Outline

Introduction

$LL\bar{E}$ Operators

- Final State Structure
- Invariant Mass Distributions
- Monte Carlo Studies

$LQ\bar{D}$ Operators

- Possible Final States
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$\bar{U}\bar{D}\bar{D}$ Operators

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B and L Violating Couplings.

$$\lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k + \mu_i H L_i$$

L_i, Q_i, H – lepton, quark, Higgs doublets

E_i, D_i, U_i – lepton, down, up quark singlets

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Bilinear Lepton number violating couplings; induces neutrino–neutralino mixing. Not our primary focus

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Trilinear Lepton number violating couplings

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Trilinear Lepton number violating couplings

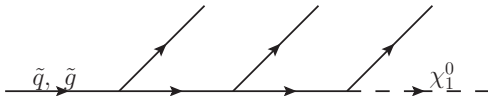
Trilinear Baryon number violating couplings

The Studied Scenario

- ▶ **Neutralino NLSP**
- ▶ (Gravitino LSP – for Dark Matter)
- ▶ Pair production of squarks and gluinos
- ▶ Cascade decay down to neutralino
- ▶ Three-body decay of neutralino
- ▶ Try to determine operator hierarchies

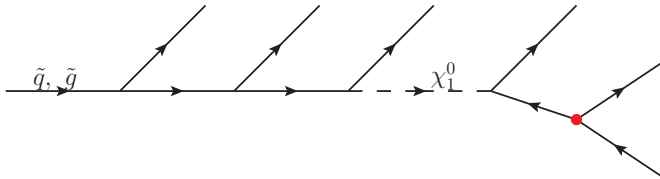
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Final State Structure

- ▶ Lots of leptons \rightarrow easy detection
- ▶ Some p_T^{miss} due to neutrinos
- ▶ Taus (depends on coupling)

Interesting questions:

- ▶ Which couplings dominate?
- ▶ What is the Neutralino mass?

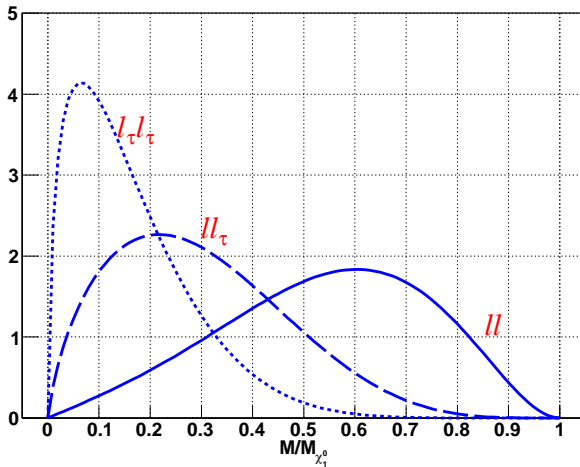
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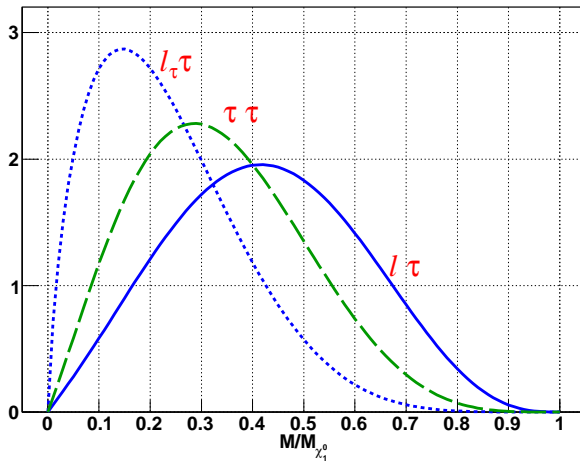
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Theoretical Invariant Mass Distributions



Theoretical Invariant Mass Distributions



Event Selection

- ▶ At least three isolated leptons with $p_T > 20$ GeV
- ▶ At least one lepton with $p_T > 70$ GeV
- ▶ $p_T^{miss} > 100$ GeV

Take all opposite-sign lepton pairs and
construct **invariant mass distributions**.

Subtract same-sign invariant mass distributions.

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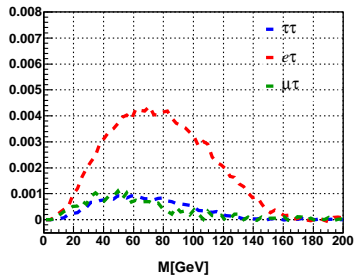
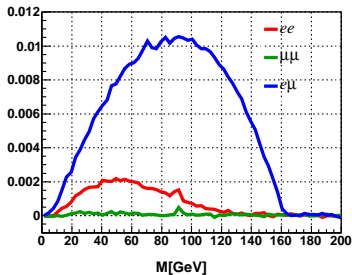
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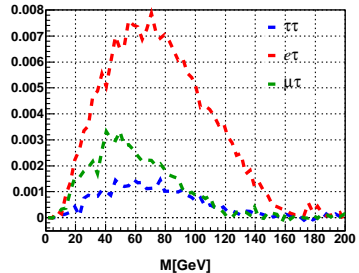
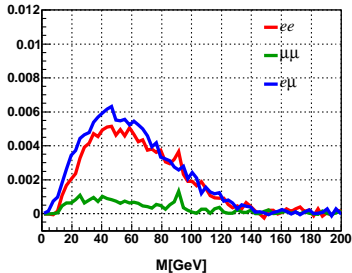
Invariant Mass Distributions

$L_2 L_3 \bar{E}_1$



Invariant Mass Distributions

$$L_1 L_3 \bar{E}_3$$



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Neutralino \rightarrow lepton + 2 jets, neutrino + 2 jets

Neutralino boosted \Rightarrow jets are close in the detector

- ▶ $L_{1,2}Q_{1,2}\bar{D}_3 \Rightarrow$ lepton + b-jet + light jet
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- ▶ $Q_3 \Rightarrow$ only neutrino + 2 jets (at least one b-jet)

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Interesting Invariant Mass Distributions

Lots of backgrounds/uncertainties \Rightarrow smooth signals drown
Look for **peaks**

- ▶ lepton – jet
- ▶ lepton – jet – jet
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Need to suppress $t\bar{t}$ background

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- ▶ $m_{T,Cent} = \sum_{leptons,jets} |p_T| > 1000$ GeV,
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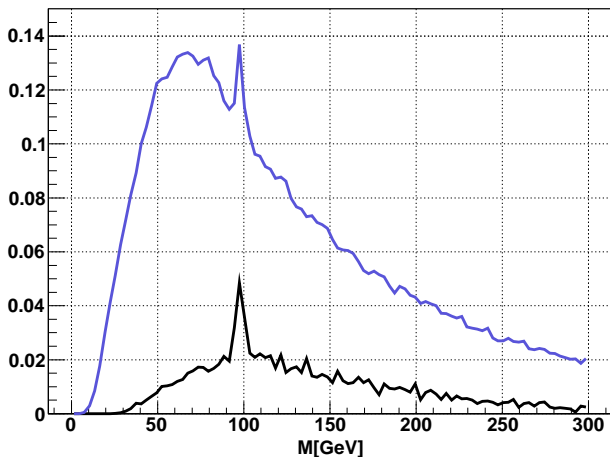
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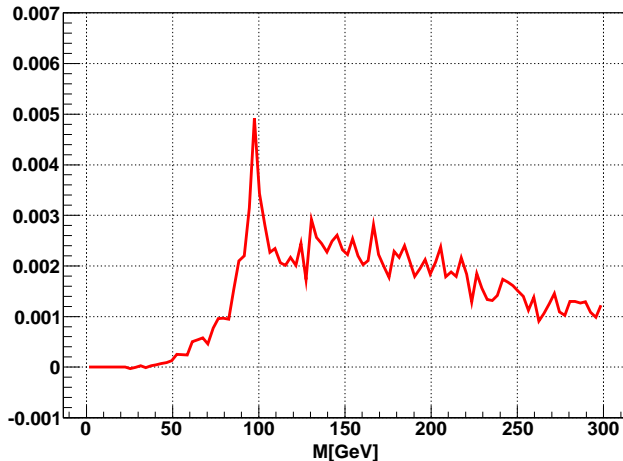
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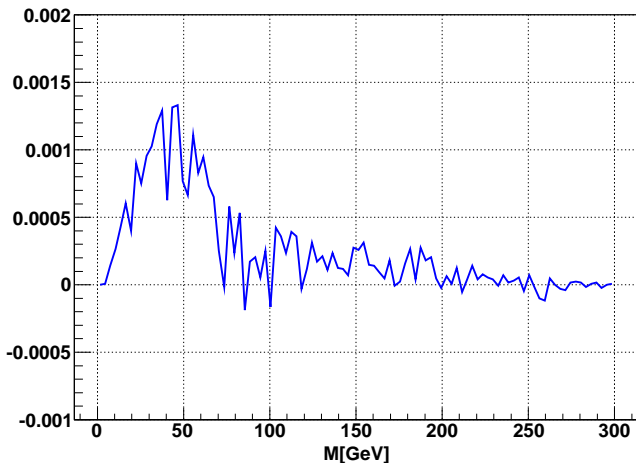
Invariant Masses – $L_1 Q_1 \bar{D}_2$: lepton - jet, lepton - 2 jets



Invariant Masses – $L_1 Q_1 \bar{D}_3$: electron - b-jet - jet



Invariant Masses – $L_3 Q_1 \bar{D}_3$: tau-jet - b-jet



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Difficult!

Butterworth, Ellis, Raklev and Salam [hep-ph:0906.0728]:
 Jet structure can do the job

b-tagging for studying flavour structure.

$$\text{Exception: } \bar{U}_3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} M_{\chi_1^0} < M_{top} & \Rightarrow \chi_1^0 \text{ escapes} \\ M_{\chi_1^0} > M_{top} & \Rightarrow \chi_1^0 \rightarrow t(\bar{t}) + 2 \text{ (soft) jets} \end{cases}$$

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- ▶ $LL\bar{E}$ operators allow precise measurements of flavour structure.
- ▶ $LQ\bar{D}$ operators can be well measured for light leptons but taus are more difficult.
b-tagging might determine \bar{D}_3 while Q_3 is problematic.
- ▶ $\bar{U}\bar{D}\bar{D}$ operators can benefit from b-tagging but detection is difficult. \bar{U}_3 is an open question.

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