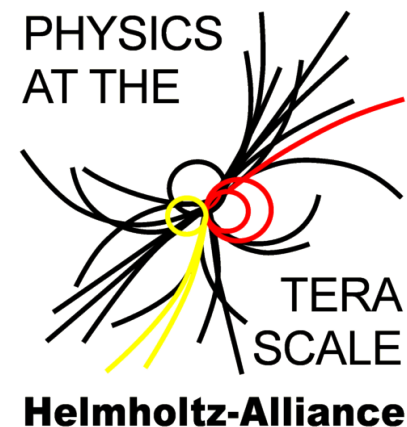


Same-sign lepton search in mSUGRA

Matthias Stein
DESY-CMS Hamburg

HH-CMS-Meeting @ DESY
16th June 2010



Overview

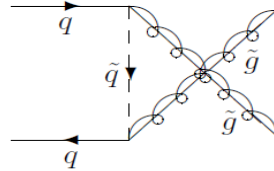
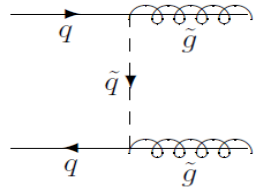
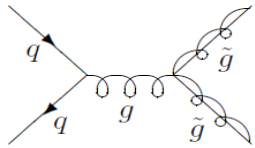
- Introduction
- (Very) First plots
- Outlook

Dirk Krücker, Isabell Melzer-Pellmann, Hannes Schettler, Peter Schleper, Niklas Pietsch

- Mmm = Matze macht mSUGRA
- Same-sign di-lepton channel
 - ➔ How does one get same-sign di-leptons?

Example: Di-lepton channel

$qq \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}$



$gg \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}$

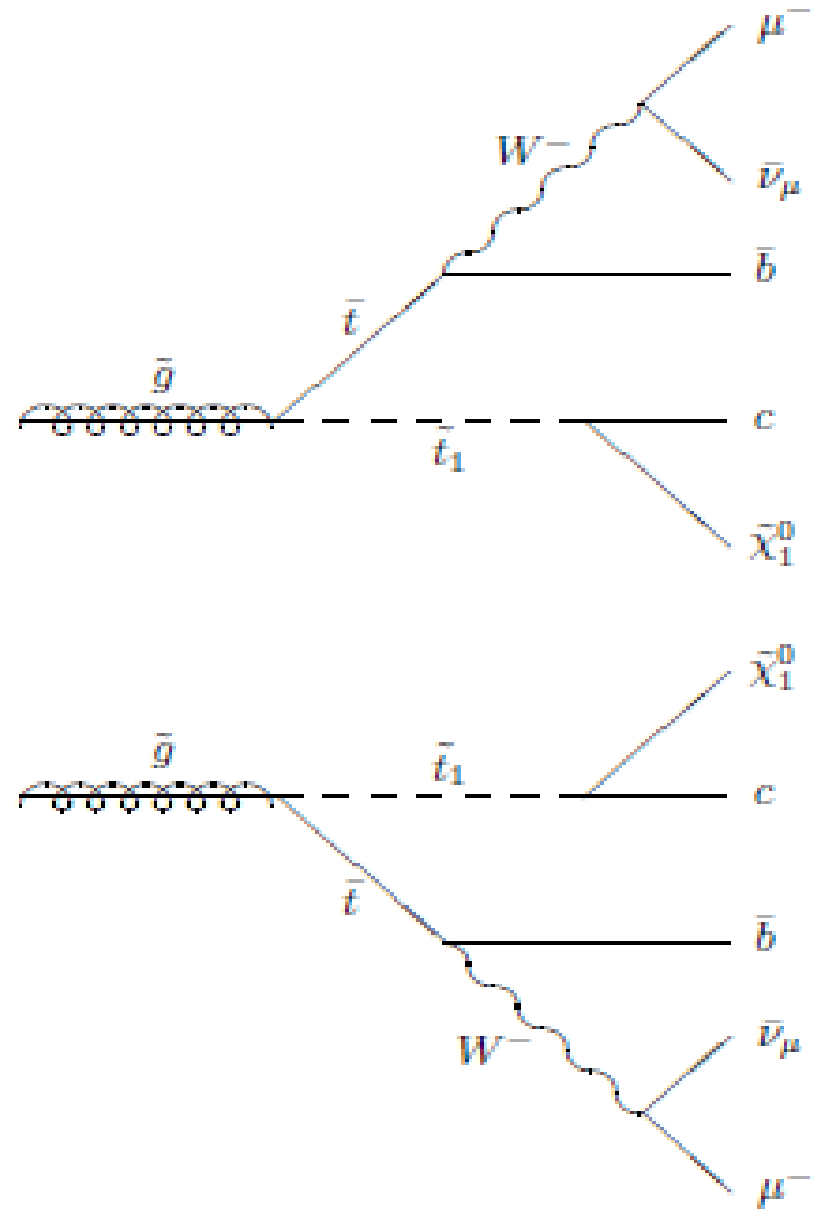
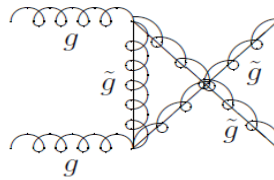
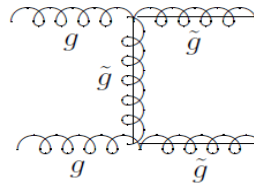
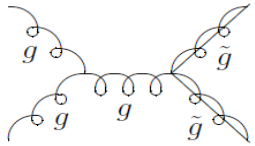


Fig. 6.1: Feynman diagrams of gluino pair production at leading order at a hadron collider

- Estimate Background
 - ➔ estimate fake rate
- Methods:
 - ➔ Rellso-Extrapolation method (Data-Driven)
 - ➔ **Fake Rate (FR) Method: Assigns a probability**
 - ➔ kNN= k-Nearest-Neighbour Technique
 - ➔ Photon conversion removal using a vertex fit with a 3D conversion constraint
 - ➔ CiC = Cuts in Categories



CMS AN-10-043

CMS AN-09-131

CMS AN-09-173

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/SWGuideCategoryBasedElectronID>

- 1) **Jet faking an electron:** a jet may deposit a large amount of energy in the ECAL that is matched to a single high- p_T track that is reconstructed as an electron
- 2) **Heavy quark decaying to a lepton:** although these electrons are usually not isolated, the kick from the quark decay might knock the electron out of the jet enough for it to appear isolated
- 3) **Photon conversion:** $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ via interaction with tracker material

RelIso-Extrapolation Method

- Idea:

- 1) Do a fit, to a fake-dominated region
- 2) Extrapolate to signal region

$$\text{RelIso} = \frac{1}{p_T^{\text{ele}}} \sum_{\Delta R < 0.4}^{\text{iso dep}} \left(E_T^{\text{ECAL}} + E_T^{\text{HCAL}} \right)$$

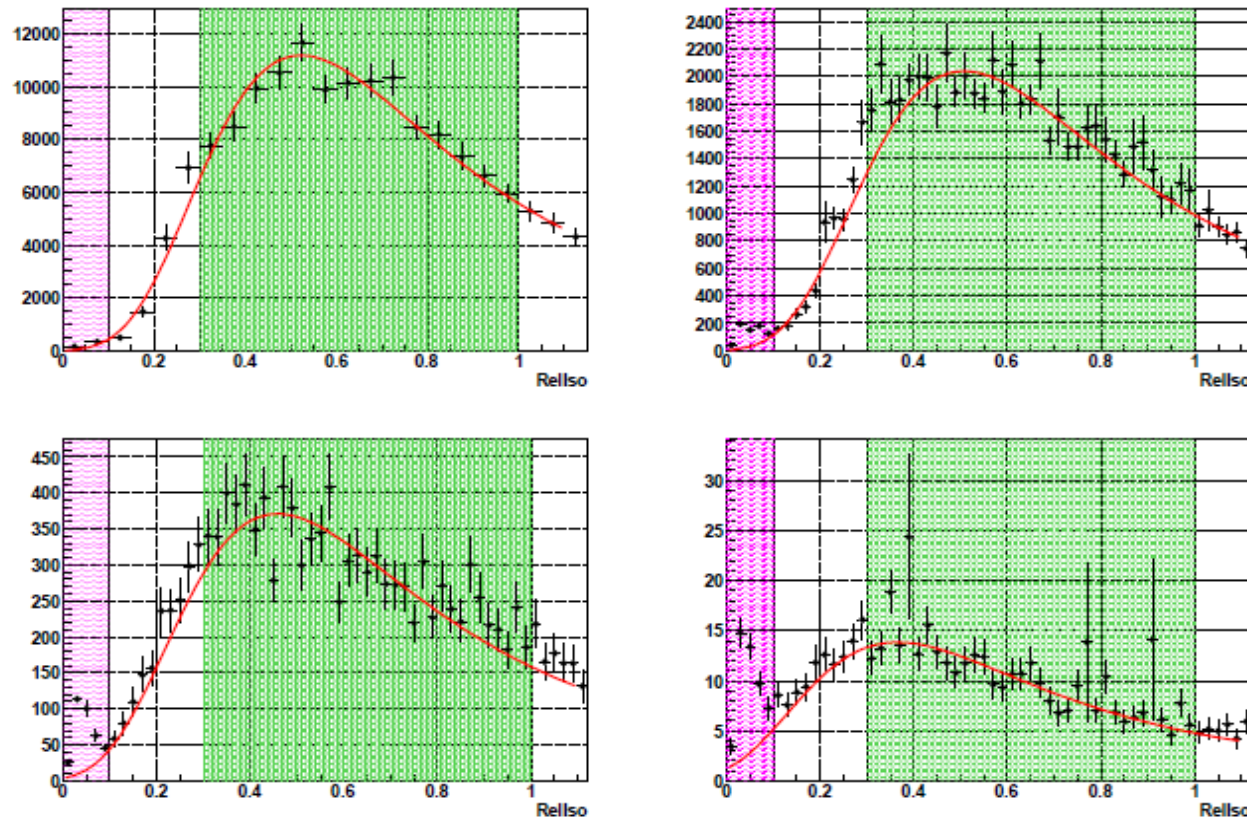


Figure 9: RelIso distribution for all of our MC samples combined after requiring that the electron trigger fired, $N_{\text{jets}} \geq 4$, at most one electron passing our full selection, and a $\cancel{E}_T$ cut of $0 < \cancel{E}_T < 25$ GeV (top left), $25 < \cancel{E}_T < 50$ GeV (top right), $75 < \cancel{E}_T < 100$ GeV (bottom left), and $100 < \cancel{E}_T < 150$ GeV (bottom right). We chose the signal region (purple wavy line region) to be $0 < \text{RelIso} < 0.1$ and the fit region (green cross-hatched region) to be $0.3 < \text{RelIso} < 1.0$.

From:
CMS AN-10-043

- Data:
 - /mc/Spring10/TTbar/GEN-SIM-RECO/
 - /LM1/Spring10-START3X_V26_S09-v1/GEN-SIM-RECO
- For MC-Comparison: Fake = if a GenLepton is not matched to a PatElectron (ΔR -matching)
- **But:** History of GenLeptons (of TTbar sample):

Generation[0] = 11
 Generation[1] = 11
 Generation[2] = -24
 Generation[3] = -6
 Generation[4] = -2
 Generation[5] = -2
 Generation[6] = 2212

Generation[0] = -11
 Generation[1] = -15
 Generation[2] = -15
 Generation[3] = 24
 Generation[4] = 6
 Generation[5] = 1
 Generation[6] = 1
 Generation[7] = 2212

Generation[0] = -11
 Generation[1] = 421
 Generation[2] = 413
 Generation[3] = 92
 Generation[4] = -3
 Generation[5] = -3
 Generation[6] = 24
 Generation[7] = 6
 Generation[8] = 21
 Generation[9] = 21
 Generation[10] = 2212

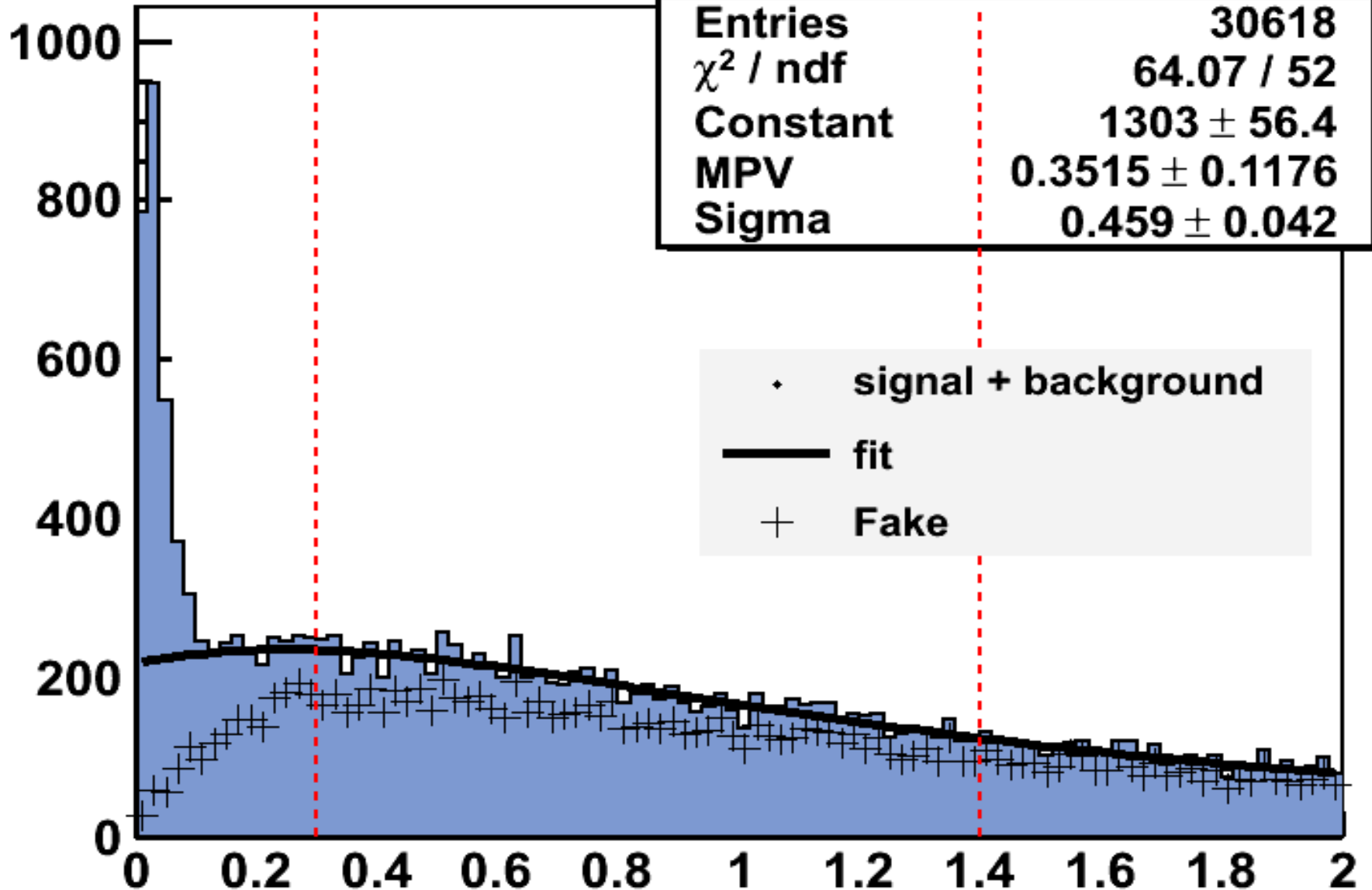
Generation[0] = -11
 Generation[1] = 421
 Generation[2] = 423
 Generation[3] = -521
 Generation[4] = -523
 Generation[5] = 92
 Generation[6] = -1
 Generation[7] = -1
 Generation[8] = 2212

➔ How to define a fake ???

92 = string
 421 = d0
 523 = B*+

TTbar

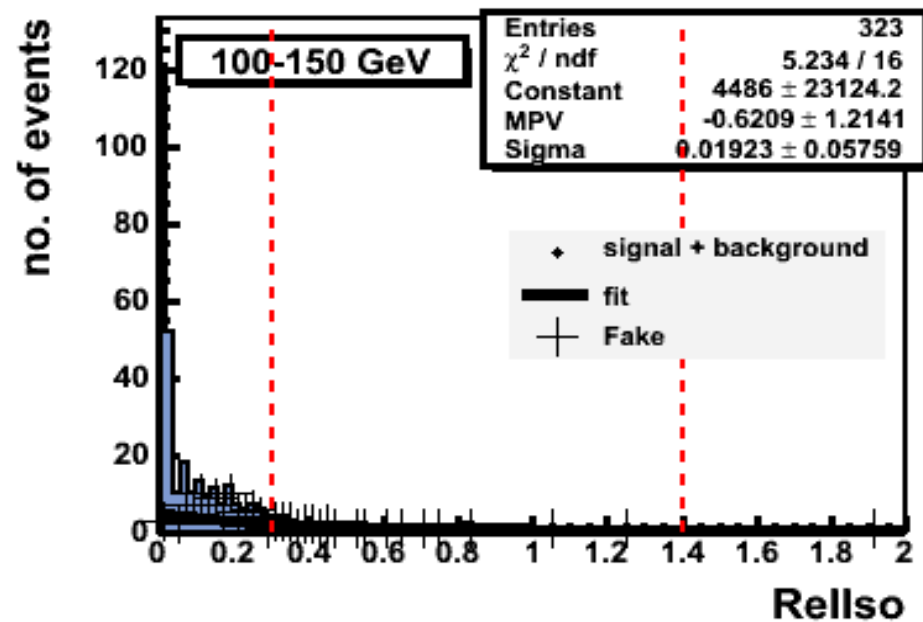
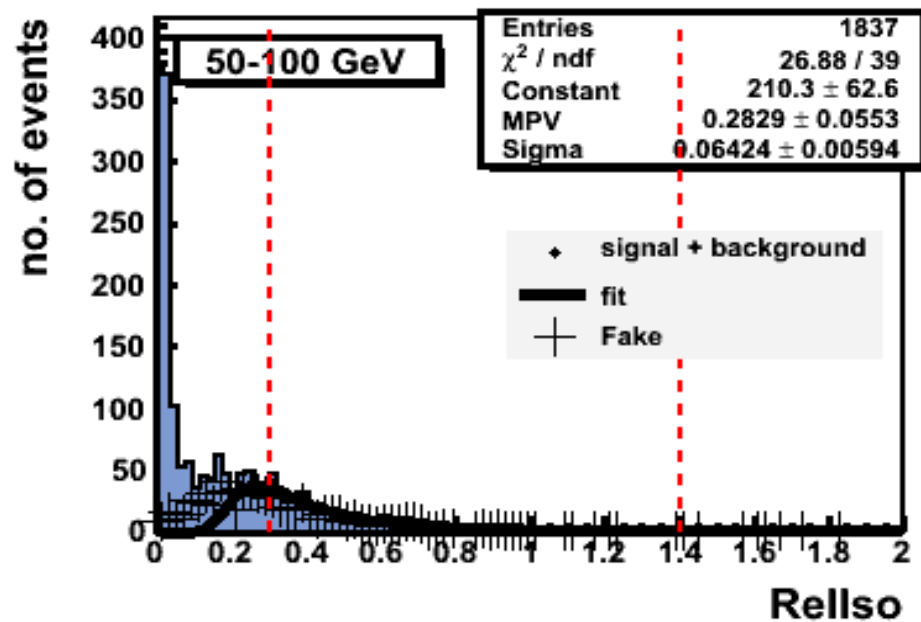
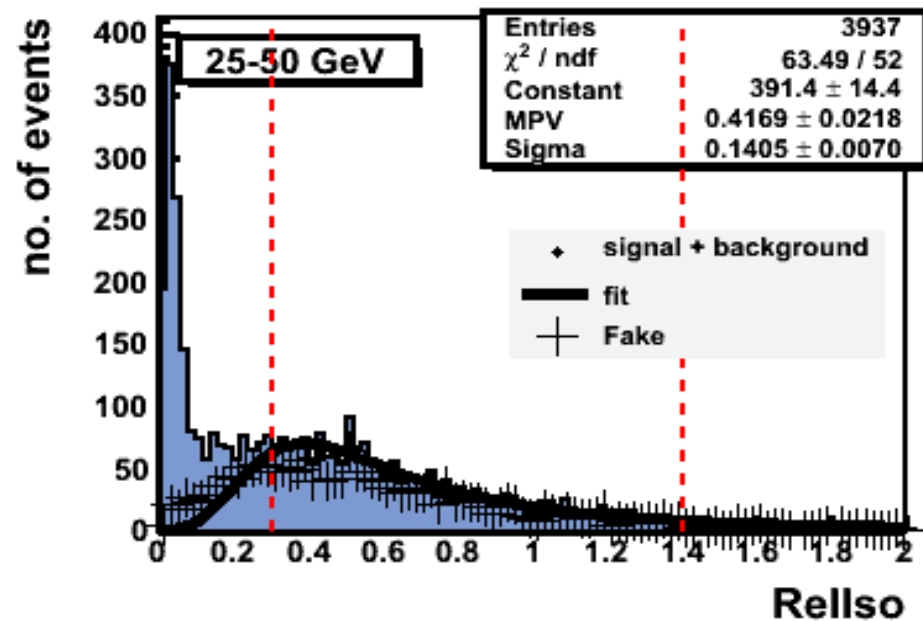
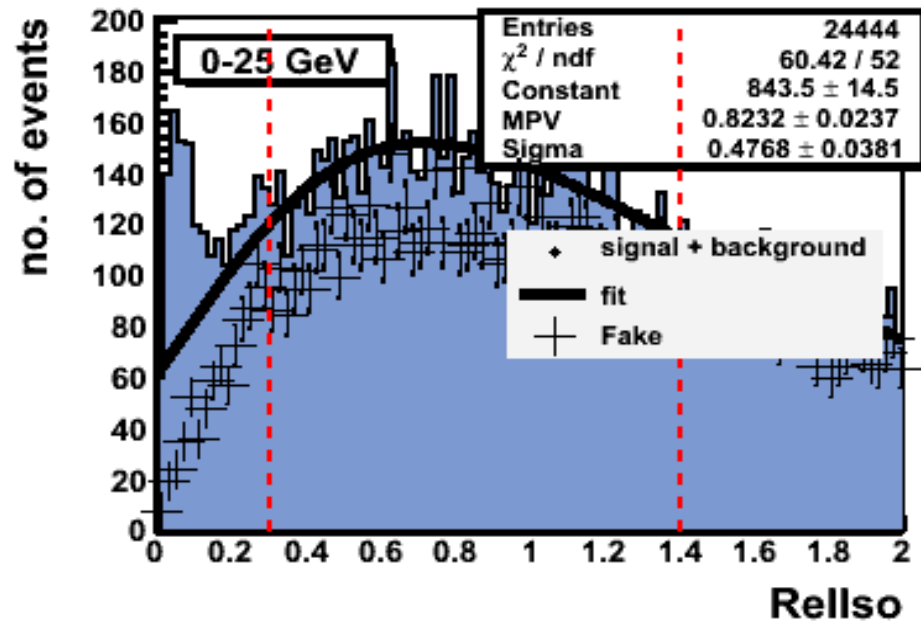
no. of events



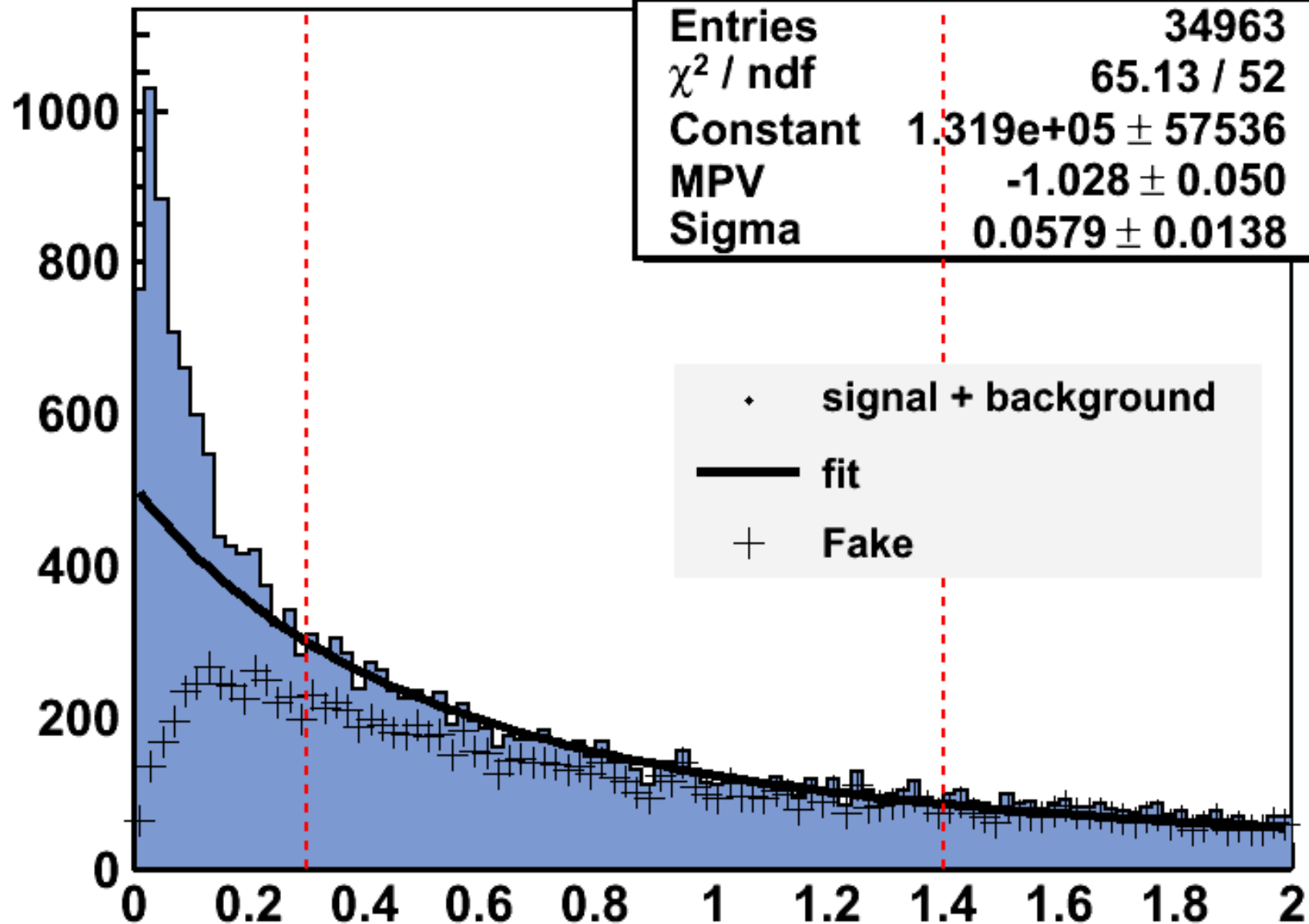
→ Fake overestimated (but better than underestimating)

Relso

TTbar

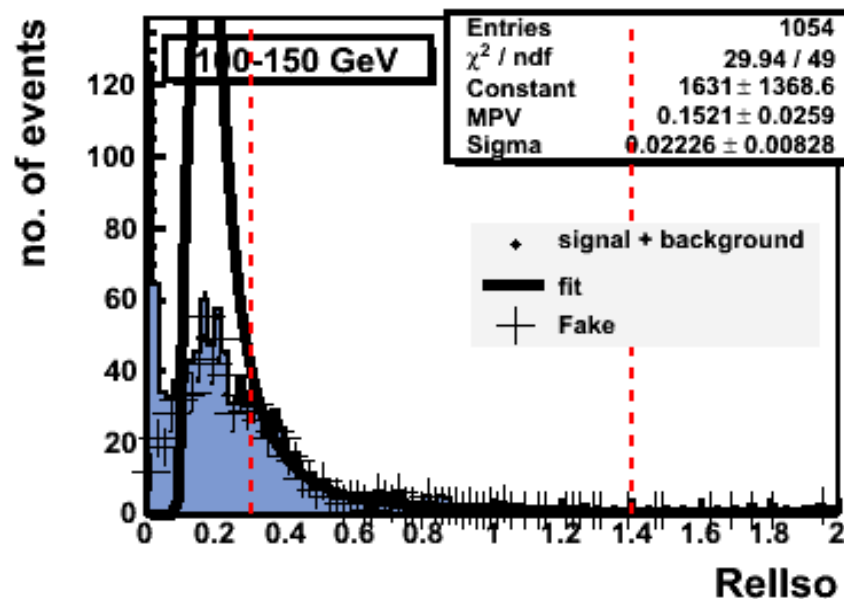
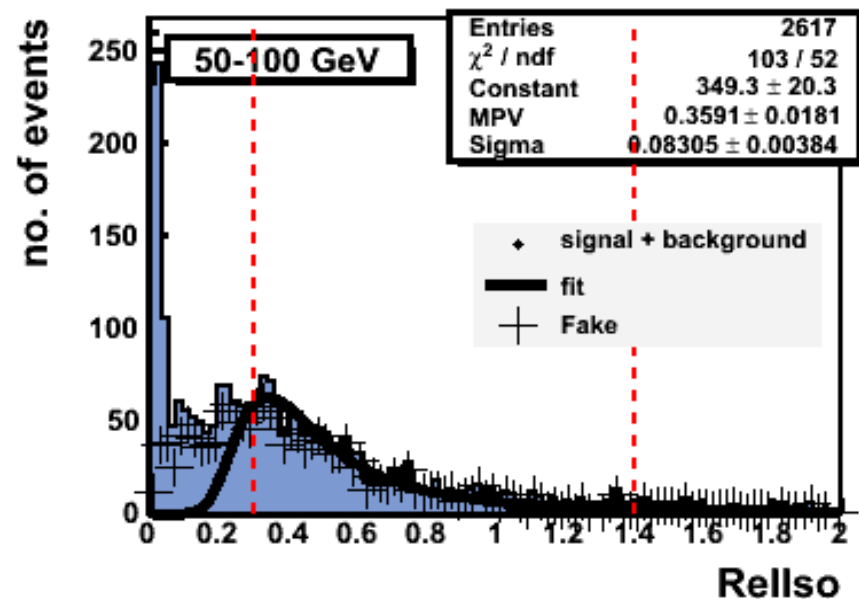
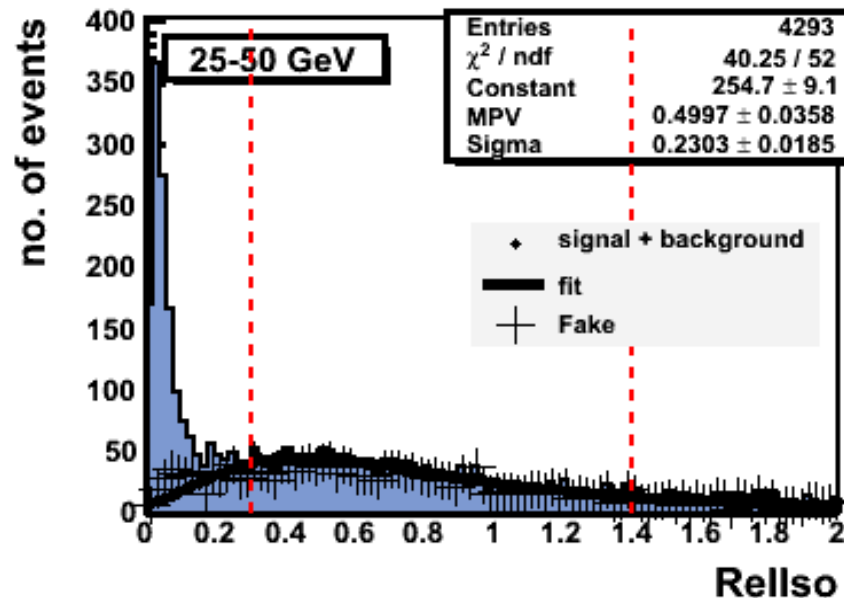
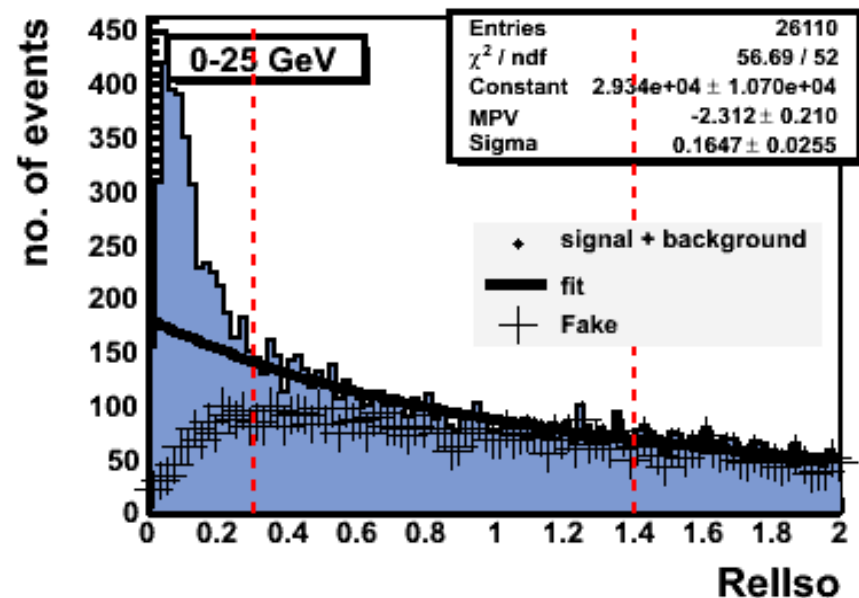


no. of events



→ Isolation worse than for TTbar sample

Relso



→ Adjust fit region?

- Investigate low- p_T region more carefully
 - Play with fit regions
 - Properly define fake-objects
 - Run with more/ other data
 - Itemize fakes
-
- Reproduce RA5 results
 - How strong is the influence of multiple interactions?

Backup

- Mmm = Matze macht mSUGRA
- Same-sign di-lepton channel
→ How does one get same-sign di-leptons?

→ Distinguish between

- em showers
- had showers

Signal	Material
Scintillator radiation	BGO, BaF ₂ , CeF ₃
Cherenkow radiation	lead crystal
Ionisation	liquid inert gases

☺ **Best possible energy resolution**

☹ **Expensive**

☹ **Large**

→ Homogeneous calorimeters are solely used for em calorimeters