

## Erratum: supersymmetric monojets at the Large Hadron Collider

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ABSTRACT: Supersymmetric monojets may be produced at the Large Hadron Collider by the process  $qg \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ , leading to a jet recoiling against missing transverse momentum. We discuss the feasibility and utility of the supersymmetric monojet signal. In particular, we examine the possible precision with which one can ascertain the  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{q}q$  coupling via the rate for monojet events. Such a coupling contains information on the composition of the  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$  and helps bound dark matter direct detection cross-sections and the dark matter relic density of the  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ . It also provides a check of the supersymmetric relation between gauge couplings and gaugino-quark-squark couplings.

KEYWORDS: Supersymmetry Phenomenology

The left hand side of eq. (A.47) should be  $|C_1(s,t)|^2$  rather than  $C_1(s,t)$ . Therefore, the correct version of eq. (A.47) is

$$|C_1(s,t)|^2 = N \left[ \frac{s+t-M^2}{2s} - \frac{M^2(m^2-t)}{(M^2-t)^2} + \frac{sm^2+(m^2-t)(M^2-m^2)}{s(M^2-t)} \right]. \quad (\text{A.47})$$