

Searches for squarks and gluinos with the ATLAS detector

Will Kalderon

On behalf of the ATLAS experiment

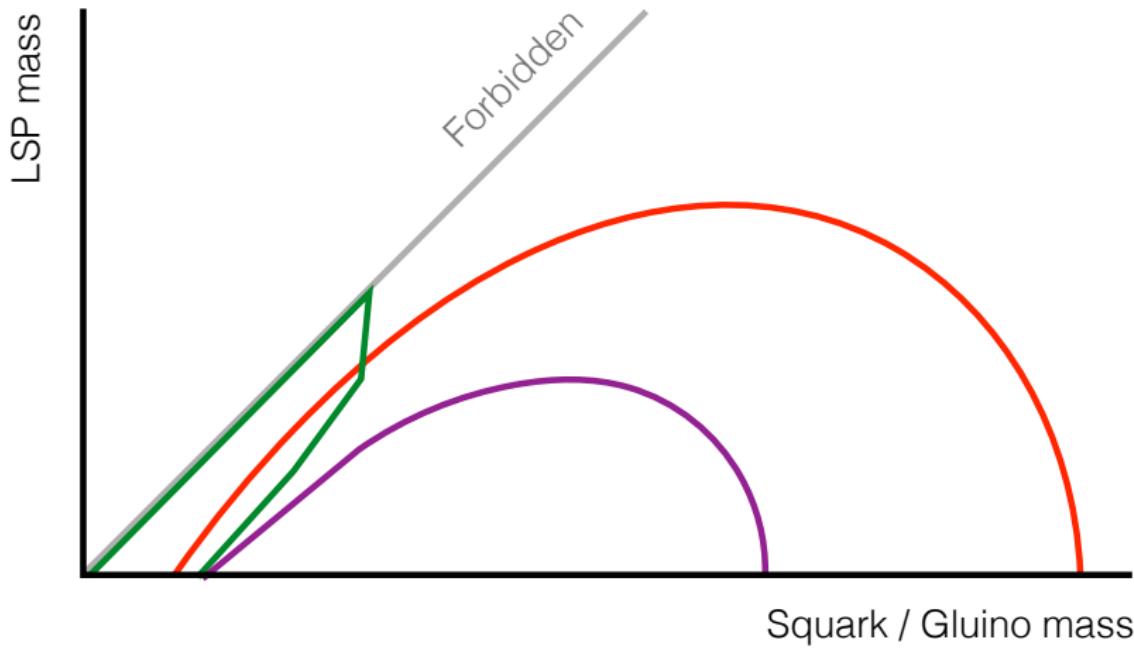
University of Oxford

17/02/15

ATLAS: Many searches, various final states, numerous models - limits around 1 TeV

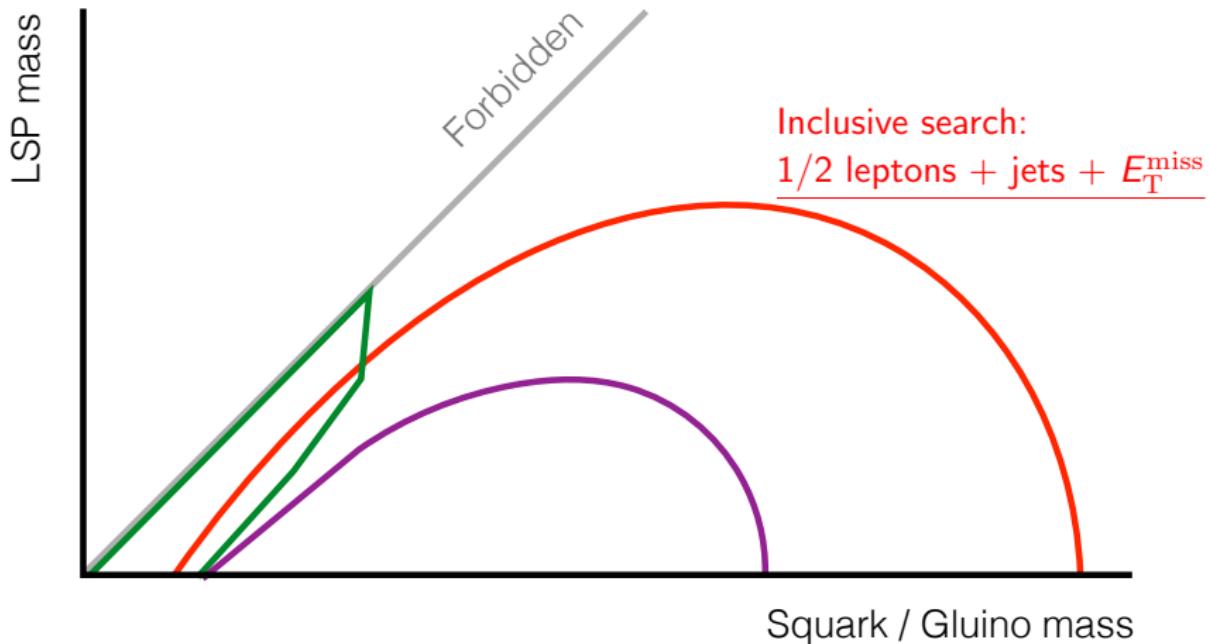
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Here: Focus on three recent searches, spanning range of \tilde{q} and \tilde{g} analyses



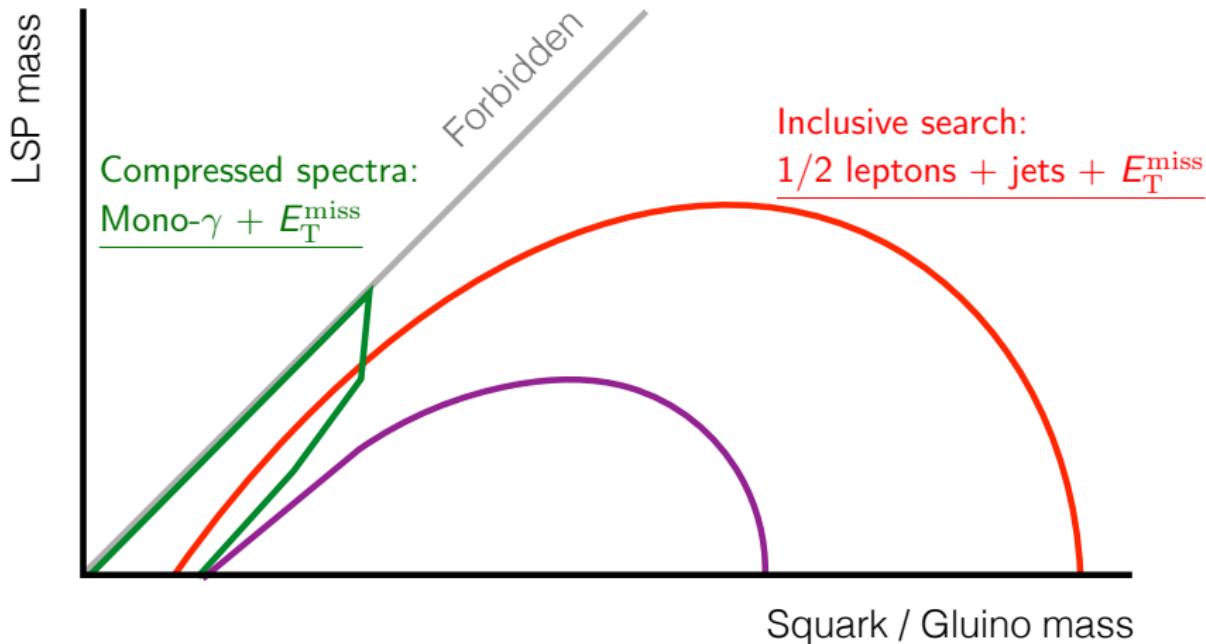
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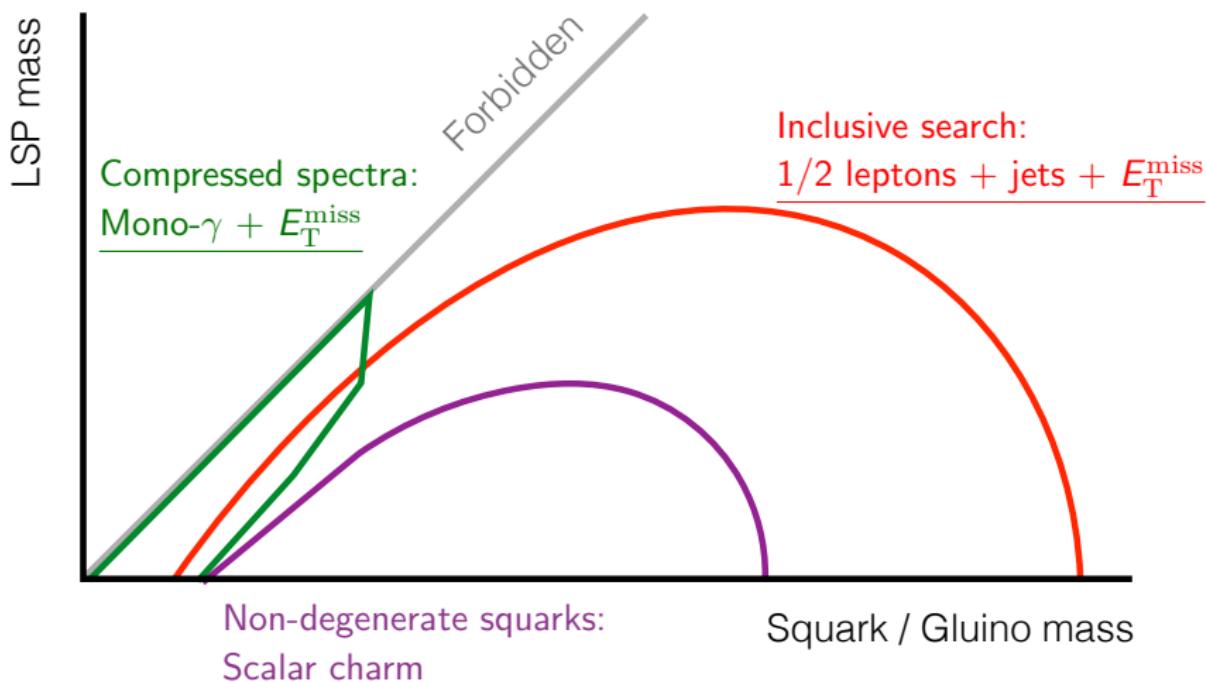
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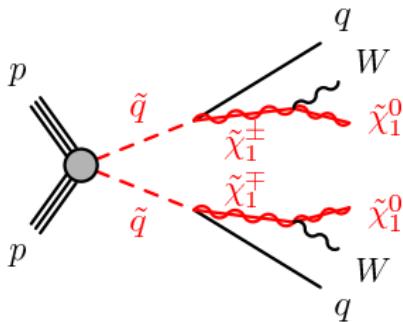
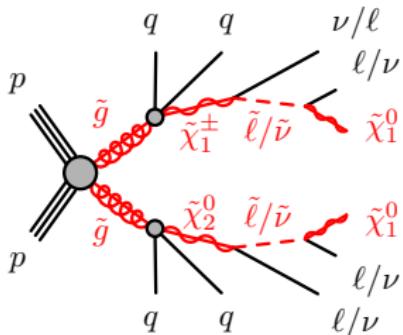


ATLAS: Many searches, various final states, numerous models - limits around 1 TeV

Here: Focus on three recent searches, spanning range of \tilde{q} and \tilde{g} analyses



- arXiv: [1501.03555](#) [hep-ex], submitted to JHEP
- Many models targeted
 - Gluino (\tilde{g}) and squark (\tilde{q}) production
 - Decays via charginos ($\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$) and sleptons (\tilde{l}) → leptons in final state
- Four regions, 1 & 2 leptons (decay chain length), soft and hard (mass splittings)
 - Soft: E_T^{miss} trigger, $p_T^\ell < 25 \text{ GeV}$
 - Hard: Combined $\ell + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ (+ jet) triggers



- Discrimination from N_{jets} , E_T^{miss} , m_T , m_{eff} , topological information

$$m_T = \sqrt{2 p_T^\ell E_T^{\text{miss}} (1 - \cos[\Delta\phi(\vec{\ell}, \mathbf{p}_T^{\text{miss}})])}$$

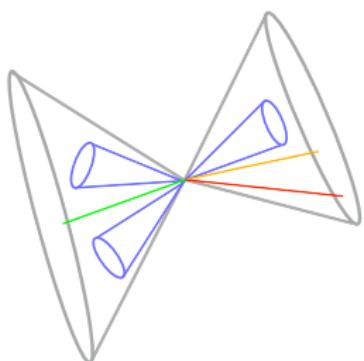
$$m_{\text{eff}} = E_T^{\text{miss}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{jets}}} p_{T,i}^{\text{jet}} \left(+ \sum_{i=1}^{N_\ell} p_{T,i}^\ell \right)$$

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- Split event into two 'mega jets'



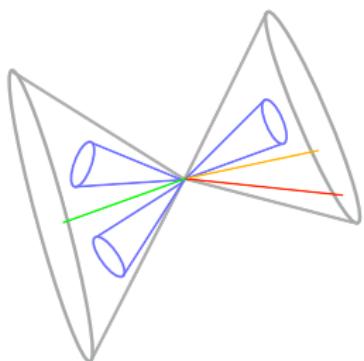
- Exploit symmetry to approximate rest frame - 'R-frame': 'Razor variables'

- Discrimination from N_{jets} , E_T^{miss} , m_T , m_{eff} , topological information

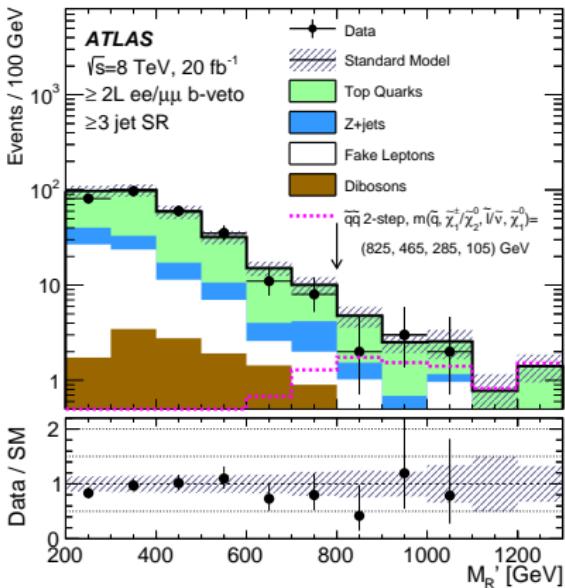
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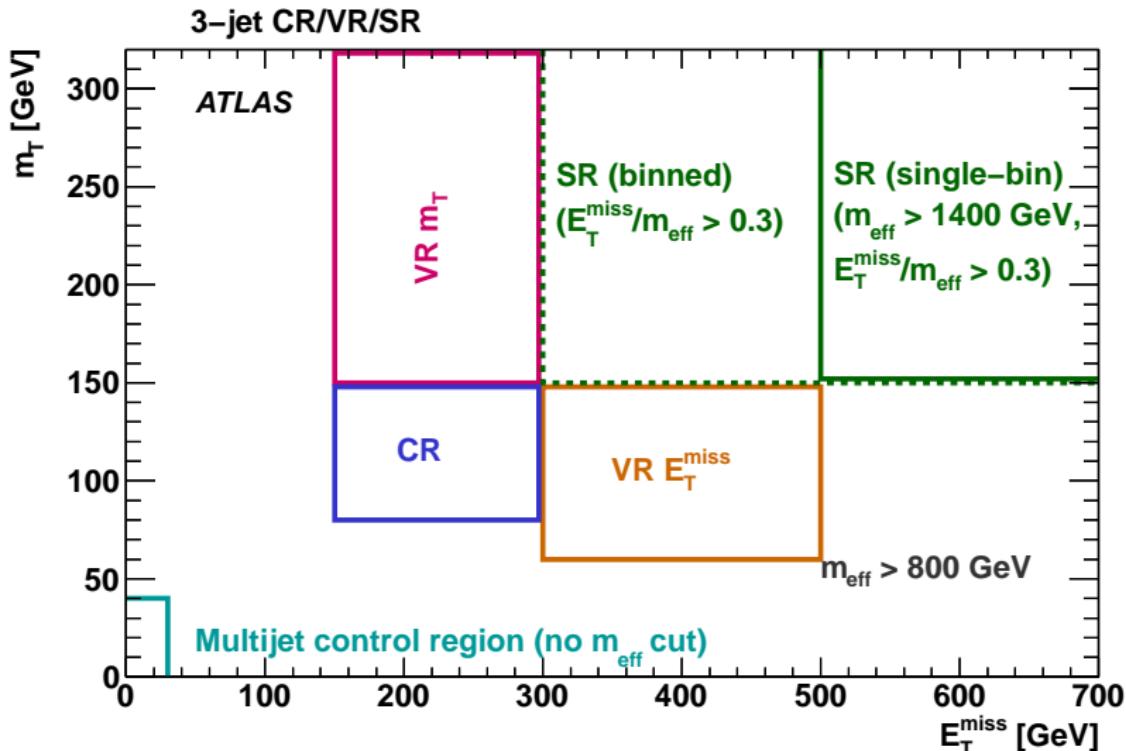


$$\bullet M'_R = \sqrt{(j_{1,E} + j_{2,E})^2 - (j_{1,L} + j_{2,L})^2}$$

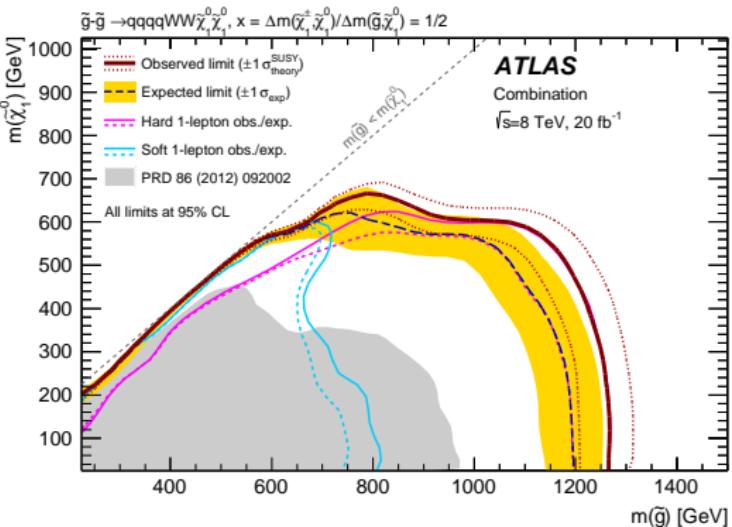
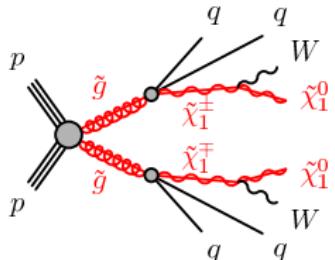
E: Energy in *R*-frame

L: Longitudinal momentum

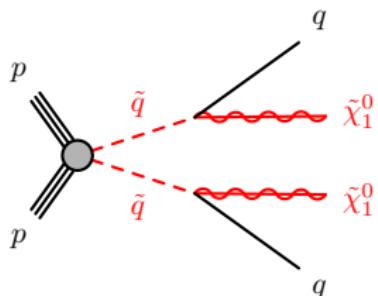
SM backgrounds controlled with semi data-driven estimate



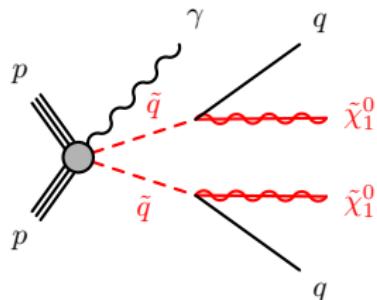
- Interpret results in a variety of models
- Here: $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qqWW\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$



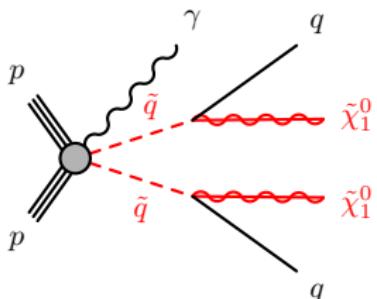
- Soft lepton regions contribute to improved sensitivity in compressed regions
- Significant improvement over 2011 results



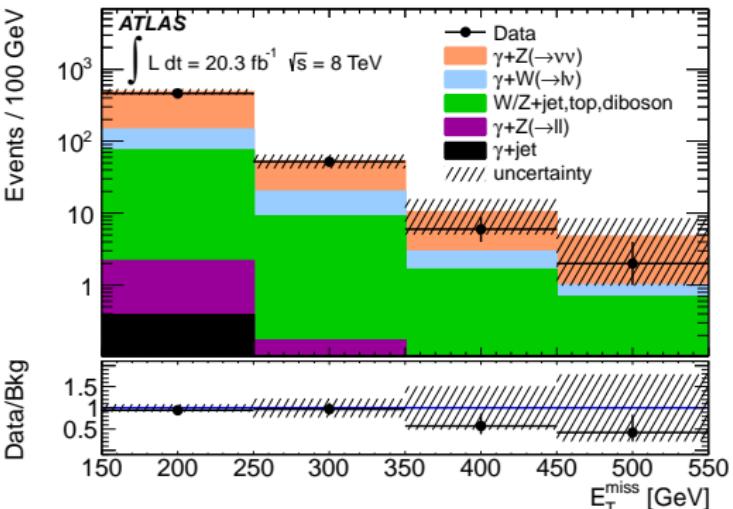
- arXiv: [1411.1559 \[hep-ex\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/1411.1559),
PRD 91, 012008 (2015)
- Compressed spectra (\tilde{q} and $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ close in mass) \Rightarrow soft decay products, low E_T^{miss}



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- ISR photon boosts system
 \Rightarrow higher E_T^{miss}



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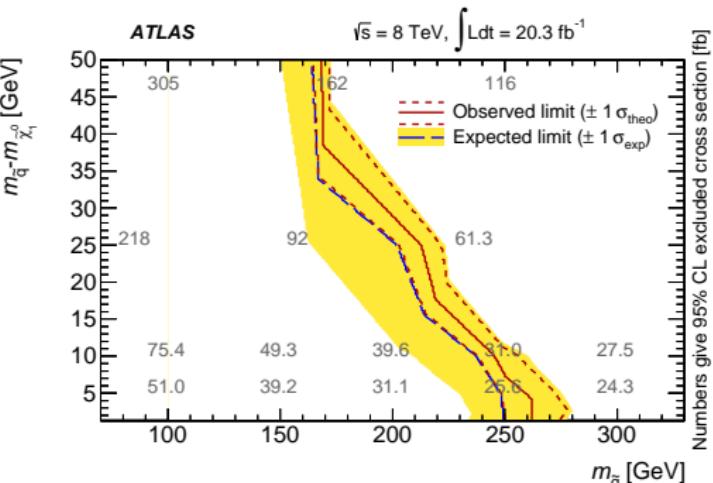


- Veto leptons and > 1 jet
- Background $W\gamma$ (15%) and $Z\gamma$ (70%) normalized in lepton CRs

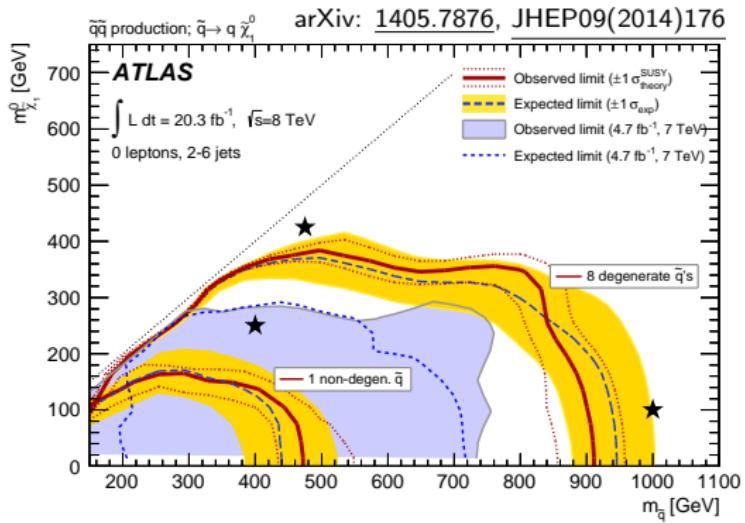
Process	Event yield
$Z(\rightarrow \nu\nu) + \gamma$	$389 \pm 36 \pm 10$
$W(\rightarrow \ell\nu) + \gamma$	$82.5 \pm 5.3 \pm 3.4$
$W/Z + \text{jet}, t\bar{t}$, diboson	$83 \pm 2 \pm 28$
$Z(\rightarrow \ell\ell) + \gamma$	$2.0 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.6$
$\gamma + \text{jet}$	$0.4^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$
Total background	$557 \pm 36 \pm 27$
Data	521

Systematic uncertainties $\sim 15\%$

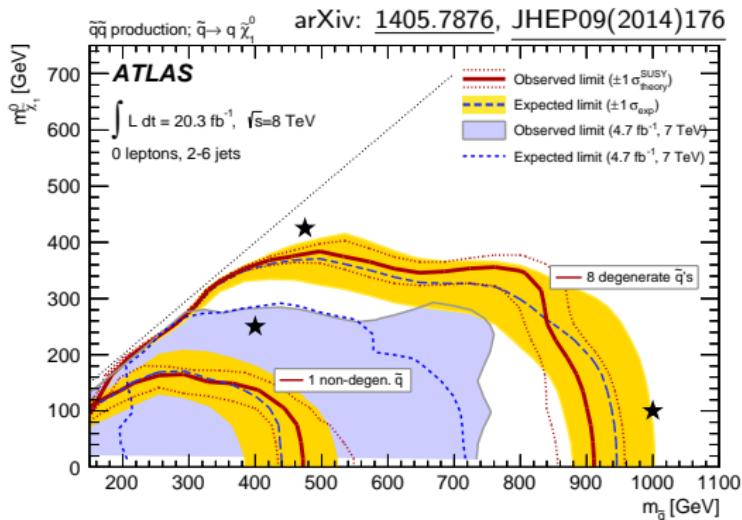
- CR statistics (6%)
- $e \rightarrow \gamma$ mis-ID (5%)



- Best exclusion along 'diagonal'
- Also sets limits for DM and more general models

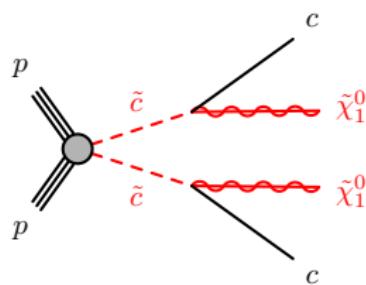


- Inclusive \tilde{q} searches weaker if only one light \tilde{q} : $\sigma/8$
- In MSSM squarks can mix
 - Weak flavour physics constraints on $\tilde{t} - \tilde{c}$ mixing
- Charm jet tagging gives improved sensitivity to \tilde{c}
- First dedicated search for scalar charm quark



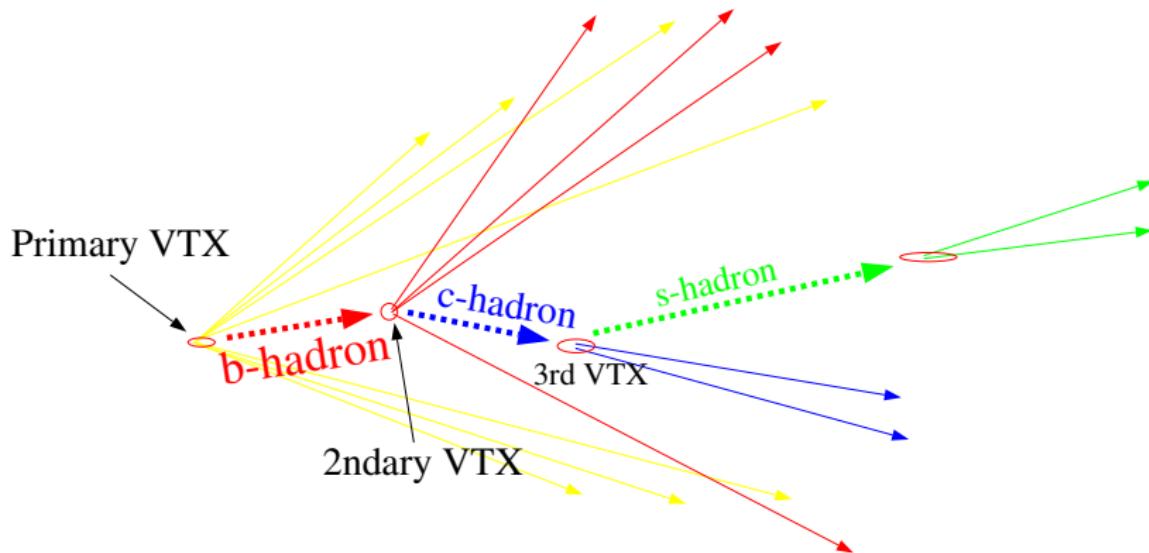
arXiv: [1501.01325](#) [hep-ex], accepted by PRL (this morning!)

Simplified model $\tilde{c} \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0$



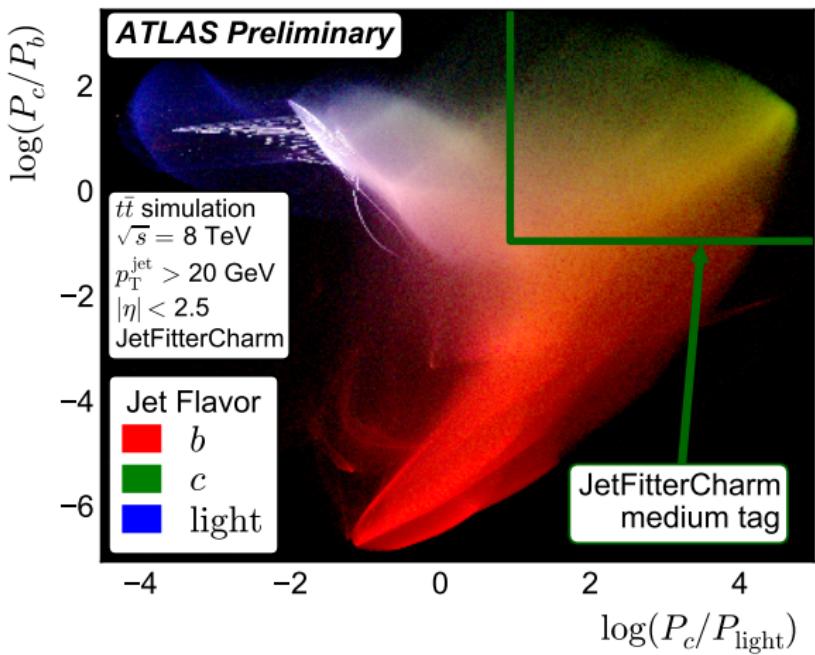
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- 2 high- p_T c -jets
- High E_T^{miss}
- No leptons

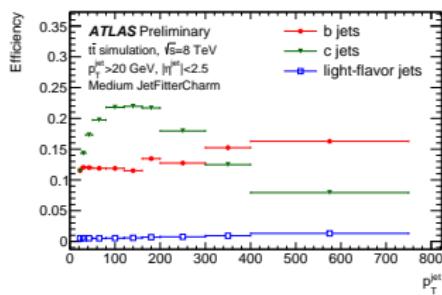
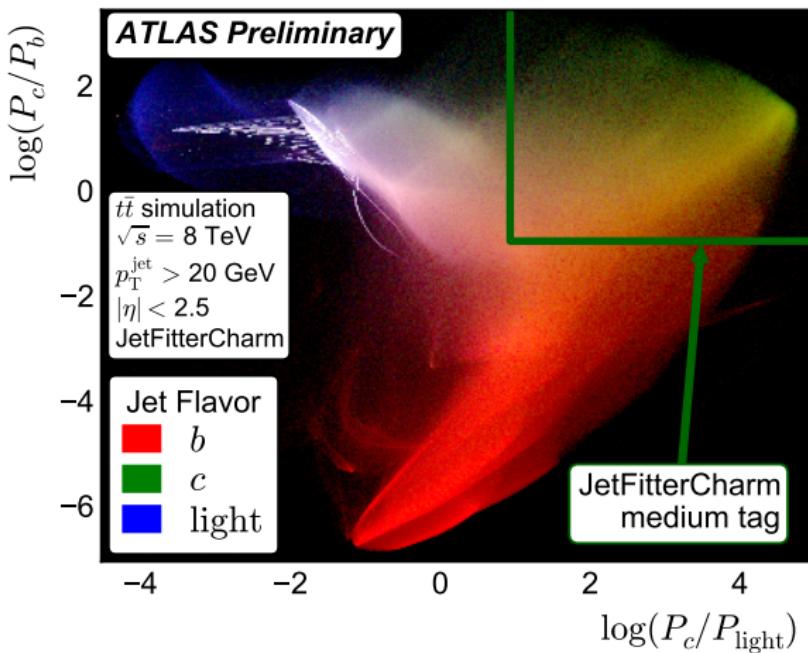


- JetFitterCharm - impact parameter and secondary vertex
- c -jets occupy middle ground between b -jets and light-jets
- Image from [here](#)

2-variable cut on $P_c, P_b, P_{\text{light}}$, [ATL-PHYS-PUB-2015-001](#), [more information](#)



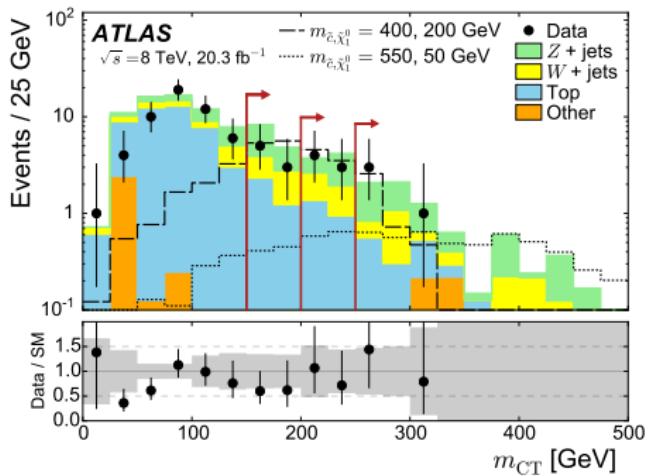
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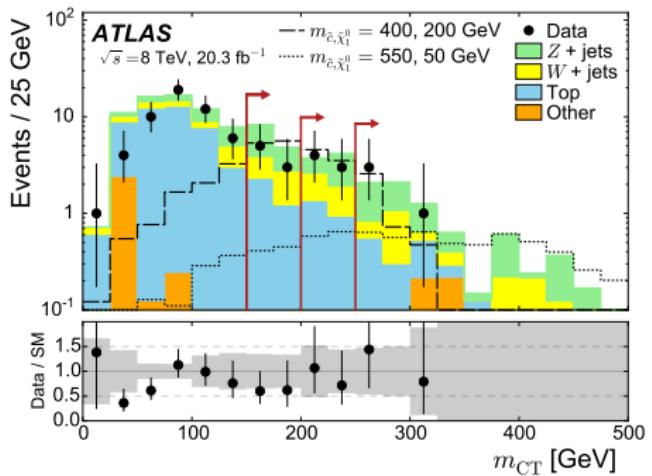
$$\epsilon_c \sim 0.15$$

$$\epsilon_b \sim 0.12$$

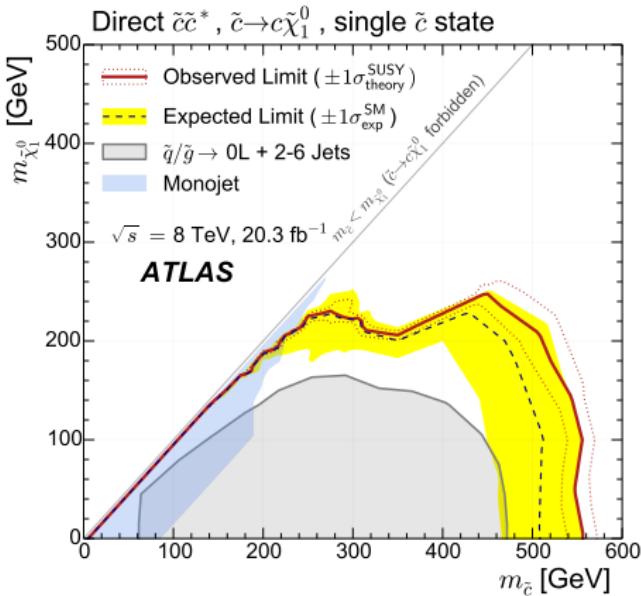
$$\epsilon_{\text{light}} \sim 0.008$$



- Kinematic selection (m_{CT} and m_{cc})
- $m_{CT}^2(j_1, j_2) = [E_{T,1} + E_{T,2}]^2 - [\mathbf{p}_{T,1} - \mathbf{p}_{T,2}]^2$
 - $E_T = \sqrt{p_T^2 + m^2}$
 - $m_{CT}^{\max} = \frac{m^2(\tilde{c}) - m^2(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)}{m(\tilde{c})}$



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- $\sim 100 \text{ GeV}$ improvement in exclusion over inclusive \tilde{q}/\tilde{g} (grey)

Run I:

- Diverse and comprehensive range of SUSY searches for squarks and gluinos
- 'Gaps' left by more general searches systematically filled
 - Here: $1/2 \ell + \text{jets} + E_T^{\text{miss}}$, monophoton, scalar charm

Run II:

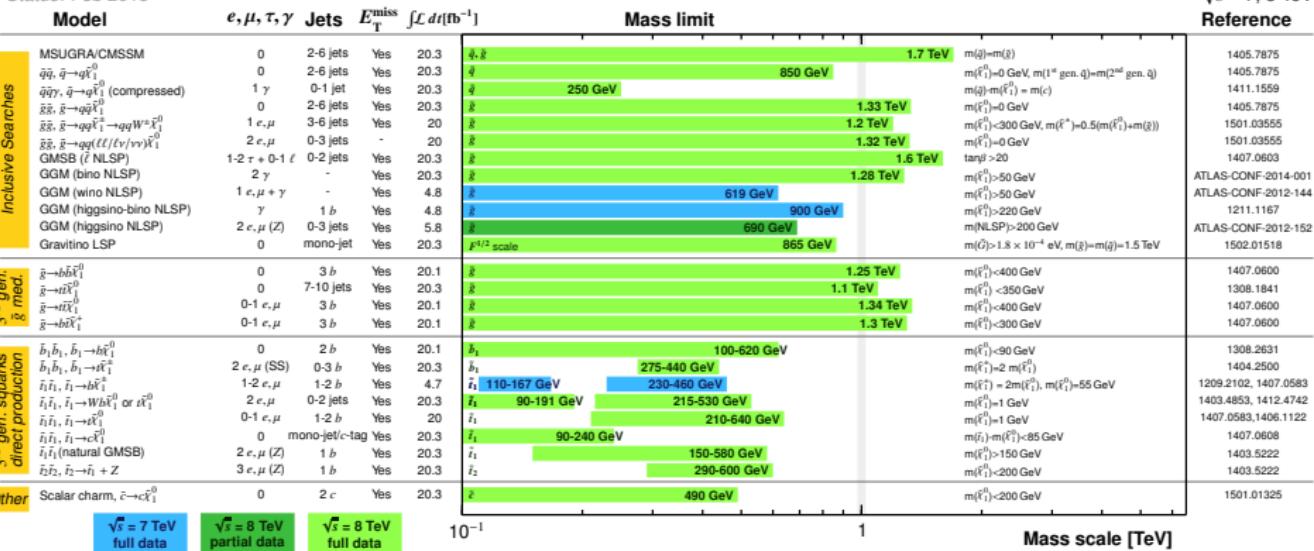
- Preparation in earnest, big increase in production cross-sections at 13 TeV
- First results will be for inclusive searches
 - Less sensitive to larger systematics of early data
 - Probing highest masses \Rightarrow biggest cross-section boost \Rightarrow fastest gains
- Let's hope for a discovery this time next year!

BONUS SLIDES

Full details at [ATLAS SUSY public results page](#)

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

Status: Feb 2015



*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. All limits quoted are observed minus 1 σ theoretical signal cross section uncertainty.

Full details at ATLAS SUSY public results page

1/2 ℓ + jets + E_T^{miss} , monophoton, scalar charm

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

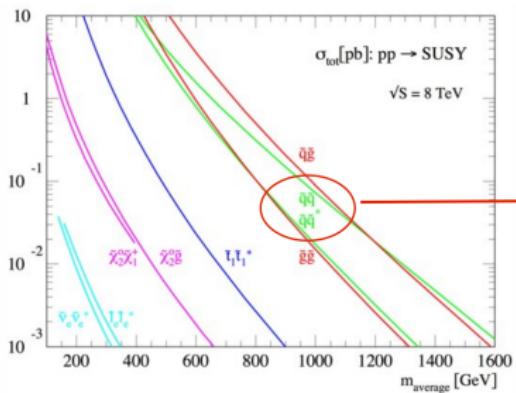
Status: Feb 2015

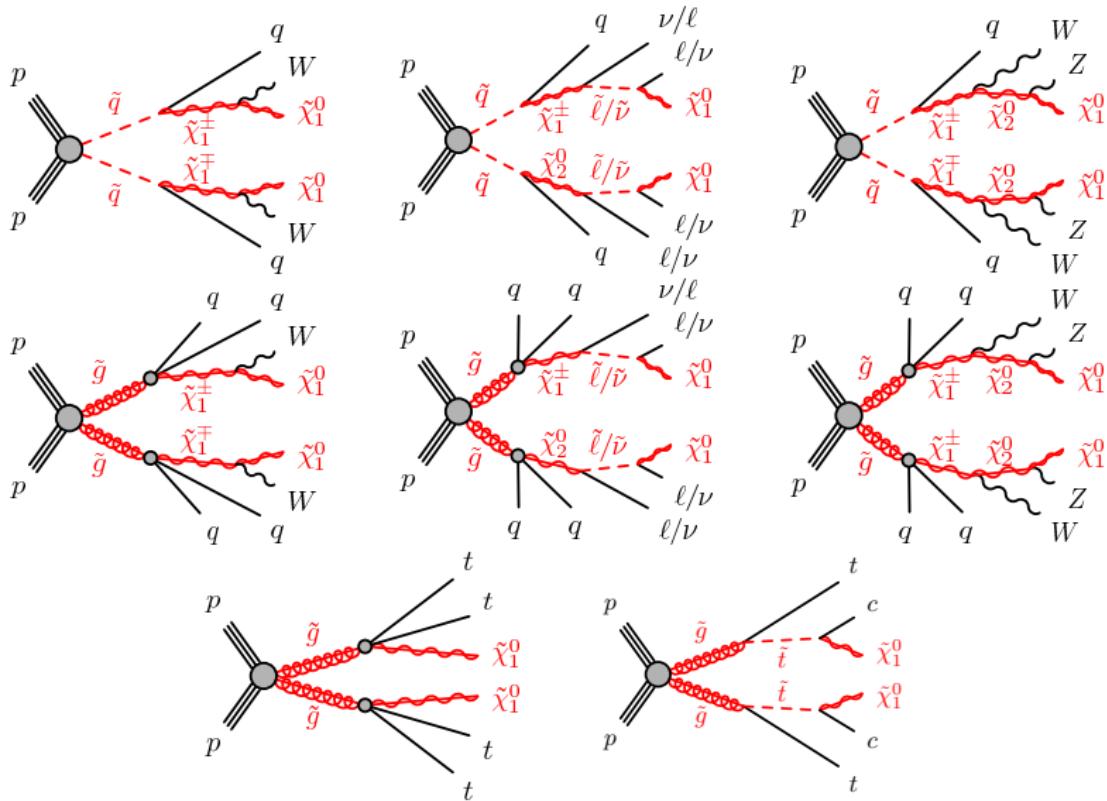
Model	e, μ, τ, γ	Jets	E_T^{miss}	$\int \mathcal{L} dt [\text{fb}^{-1}]$	Mass limit	Reference
MSUGRA/CMSSM	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{q}, \tilde{g} 1.7 TeV $\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}\rightarrow q\chi_1^0$ 850 GeV	1405.7875 1405.7875
	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{q} 1.7 TeV	1405.7875
$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}\rightarrow q\chi_1^0$ (compressed)	1 γ	0-1 jet	Yes	20.3	\tilde{q} 250 GeV	1411.1559
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\rightarrow q\chi_1^0$	0	2-6 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.33 TeV	1405.7875
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\rightarrow qq\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$	1 e, μ	3-6 jets	Yes	20	\tilde{g} 1.2 TeV	1501.03555
	2 e, μ	0-3 jets	-	20	\tilde{g} 1.32 TeV	1501.03555
GMSB (f NLSP)	$1-e+0.1-f$	0-2 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.6 TeV	1407.0603
GGM (bino NLSP)	2 γ	-	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.28 TeV	ATLAS-CONF-2014-001
GGM (wino NLSP)	1 $e, \mu + \gamma$	-	Yes	4.8	\tilde{g} 619 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2012-144
GGM (higgsino-bino NLSP)	γ	1 b	Yes	4.8	\tilde{g} 900 GeV	1211.1167
GGM (higgsino NLSP)	2 e, μ (Z)	0-3 jets	Yes	5.8	\tilde{g} 660 GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2012-152
Gravitino LSP	0	mono-jet	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 865 GeV	1502.01518
<hr/>						
Inclusive Searches	$\tilde{g}\rightarrow b\tilde{b}\chi_1^0$	0	3 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{g} 1.25 TeV
	$\tilde{g}\rightarrow t\tilde{t}\chi_1^0$	0	7-10 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{g} 1.1 TeV
	$\tilde{g}\rightarrow n\tilde{t}\chi_1^0$	0-1 e, μ	3 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{g} 1.34 TeV
	$\tilde{g}\rightarrow b\tilde{t}\chi_1^0$	0-1 e, μ	3 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{g} 1.3 TeV
	$\tilde{b}\tilde{b}, \tilde{b}_1\rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0	2 b	Yes	20.1	\tilde{b}_1 100-620 GeV
3rd gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\rightarrow \tilde{b}\chi_1^0$	2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{b}_1 275-440 GeV
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1-2 e, μ	1-2 b	Yes	4.7	\tilde{b}_1 110-167 GeV
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\rightarrow W\tilde{b}_1$ or \tilde{t}^0	2 e, μ	0-2 jets	Yes	20.3	\tilde{b}_1 230-460 GeV
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\rightarrow \tilde{b}\chi_1^0$	0-1 e, μ	1-2 b	Yes	20	\tilde{b}_1 90-191 GeV
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\rightarrow \tilde{b}\chi_1^0$ (natural GMSB)	0	mono-jet+ ℓ -tag	Yes	20.3	\tilde{b}_1 215-530 GeV
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\rightarrow \tilde{b}\chi_1^0$ (natural GMSB)	2 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{b}_1 210-640 GeV
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\rightarrow \tilde{b}\chi_1^0$ (natural GMSB)	3 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{b}_1 90-240 GeV
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\rightarrow \tilde{b}\chi_1^0$ (natural GMSB)	2 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{b}_1 150-580 GeV
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\rightarrow \tilde{b}\chi_1^0$ (natural GMSB)	3 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{b}_1 290-600 GeV
	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\rightarrow \tilde{b}\chi_1^0$ (natural GMSB)	2 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes	20.3	\tilde{b}_2 490 GeV
<hr/>						
Other		Scalar charm, $\tilde{c}\rightarrow c\chi_1^0$	0	2 c	Yes	20.3
$\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ full data		\tilde{g}			\tilde{g} 490 GeV	1501.01325
$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ partial data						
$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ full data						

*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. All limits quoted are observed minus 1 σ theoretical signal cross section uncertainty.



- SUSY has 12 \tilde{q} - two for each SM quark
- Usually treat 3rd generation separately, i.e. $m_{\tilde{t}_{1,2}}$, $m_{\tilde{b}_{1,2}}$, $m_{\tilde{q}}$: $q = u, d, s, c$
- 'Traditional' squark and gluino searches: \tilde{g} and first two generation \tilde{q}
- Highest cross sections for SUSY production at a pp machine
- Signatures: $\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0 q$: high E_T^{miss} , jets, (leptons)





More details on [public page](#)

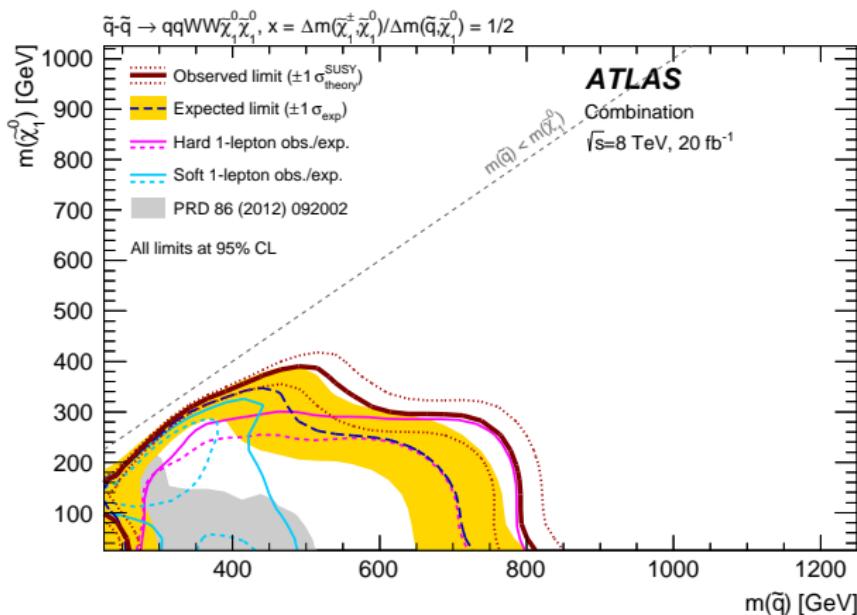
Model	Soft		Hard	
	single-lepton	dimuon	single-lepton	dilepton
mSUGRA/CMSSM			✓	
bRPV mSUGRA/CMSSM			✓	
nGM			✓	
NUHMG			✓	
mUED		✓		✓
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$ production, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow tc\tilde{\chi}_1^0$			✓	
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$ production, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$			✓	
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$ production, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow qqW\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	✓		✓	
$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}$ production, $\tilde{q} \rightarrow qW\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	✓		✓	
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$ production, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow qq(\ell\ell/\ell\nu/\nu\nu)\tilde{\chi}_1^0$			✓	✓
$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}$ production, $\tilde{q} \rightarrow q(\ell\ell/\ell\nu/\nu\nu)\tilde{\chi}_1^0$				✓
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$ production, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow qqWZ\tilde{\chi}_1^0$			✓	

R-frame calculation details [here](#)

Razor variables:

$$M'_R = \sqrt{(j_{1,E} + j_{2,E})^2 - (j_{1,L} + j_{2,L})^2}$$
$$M_T^R = \sqrt{\frac{|\mathbf{p}_T^{\text{miss}}|(|\vec{j}_{1,T}| + |\vec{j}_{2,T}|) - \mathbf{p}_T^{\text{miss}} \cdot (\vec{j}_{1,T} + \vec{j}_{2,T})}{2}}$$
$$R = \frac{M_T^R}{M'_R}$$

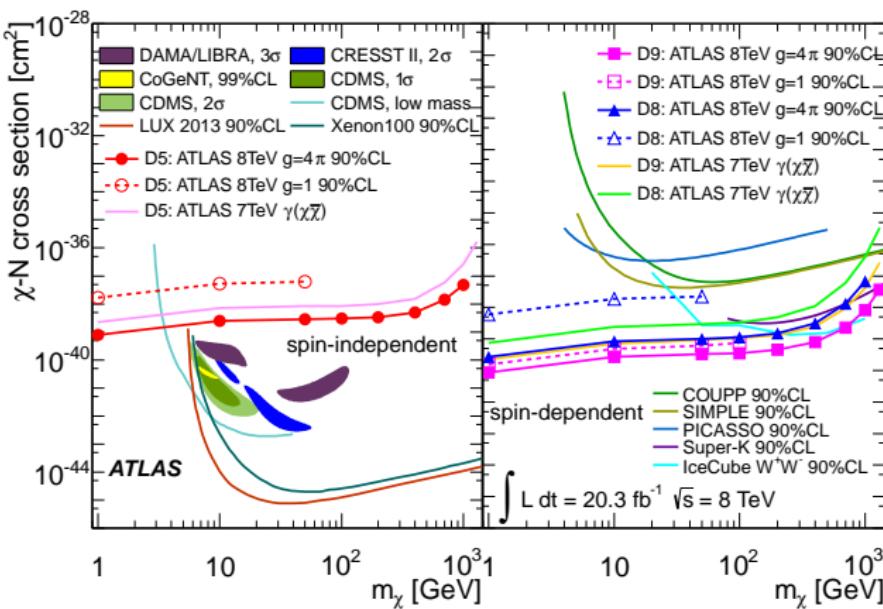
Full set of exclusion plots on public page; here: \tilde{q} - $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ plane



$m_{\tilde{q}} = 200$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 195$ GeV; 10,000 events generated; more details on [public page](#)

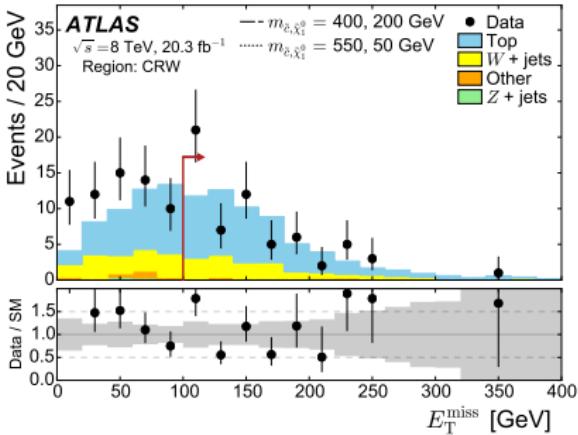
Nominal	9989
Pre-selected:	
1. Trigger	8582
2. Good vertex	8574
3. Cleaning cuts	8213
SR Cuts:	
1. $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 150$ GeV	4131
2. At least one loose photon with $p_T > 125$ GeV ($ \eta < 2.37$)	2645
3. The leading photon is tight with $ \eta < 1.37$	2068
4. The leading photon is isolated	1898
5. $\Delta\phi(\gamma^{\text{leading}}, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 0.4$	1887
6. Jet veto: $N_{\text{jet}} \leq 1$ and $\Delta\phi(\text{jet}, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 0.4$	1219
7. Lepton veto	1188

Limits for multiple generic higher-dimensional operators



Plots and tables on public page

- Use E_T^{miss} trigger, 20.3fb^{-1}
 - Leading jet $p_T > 130\text{GeV}$,
 $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 150\text{GeV}$
- Event Cleaning
- Lepton veto
- Leading two jets c -tagged
- Jet 2 $p_T > 100\text{GeV}$
- $m_{\text{CC}} > 200\text{GeV}$
- Three SR:
 $m_{\text{CT}} > \{150, 200, 250\} \text{ GeV}$



$Z + \text{jets} \approx 50\%$

$W + \text{jets} \approx 25\%$

$t\bar{t}$ or single $t \approx 25\%$

All control regions: c -tag leading two jets, use single-lepton triggers, relax some cuts for statistics

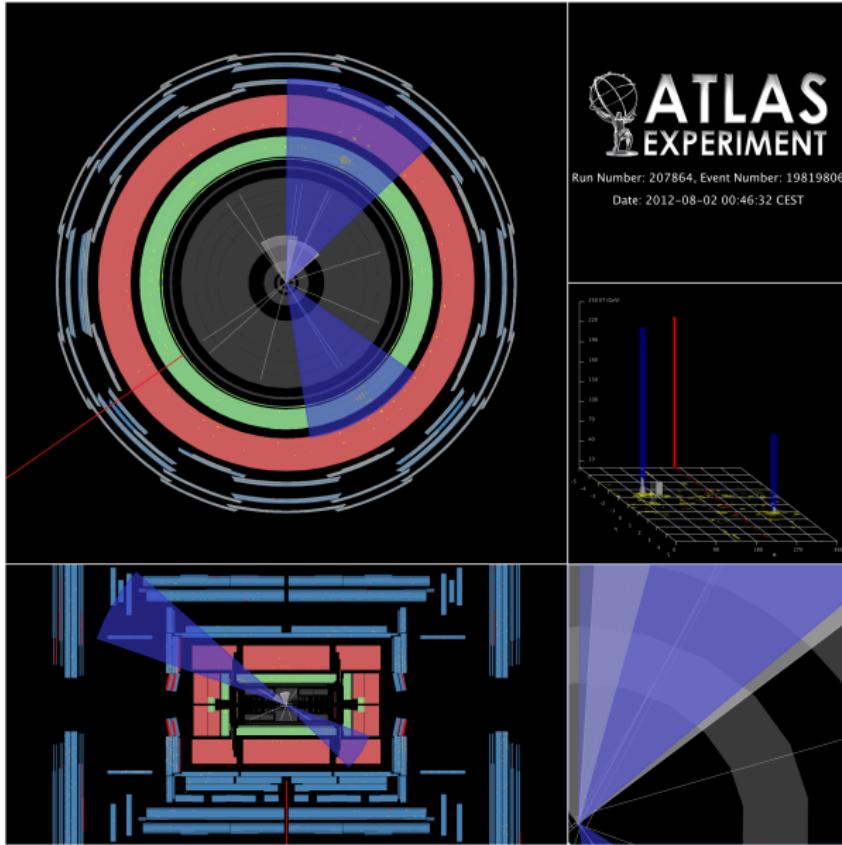
CRW: Single lepton, $40 \text{ GeV} < m_T < 100 \text{ GeV}$

CRZ: OSSF leptons, $|m_{\ell\ell} - 90 \text{ GeV}| < 15 \text{ GeV}$

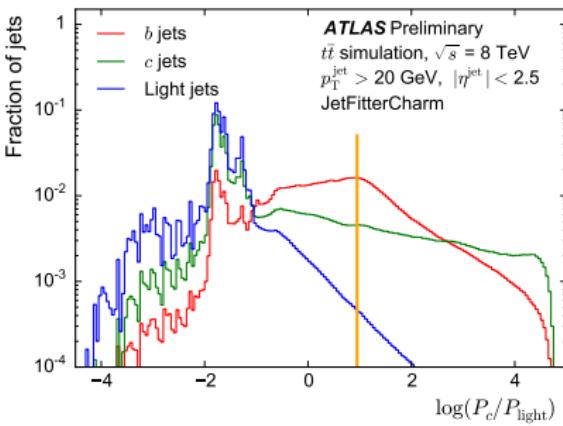
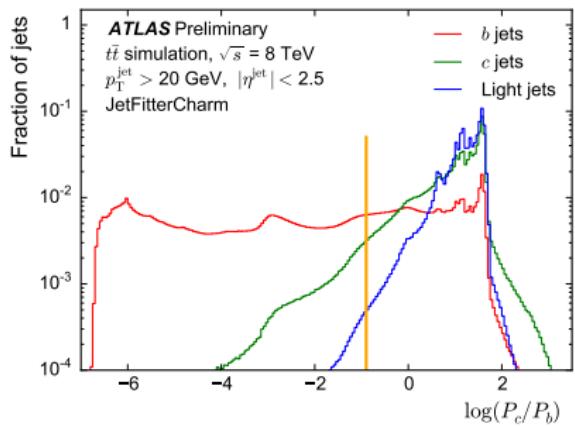
CRT: One e , one μ

CRQCD: Jet smearing method, $\Delta\phi_{\min}(\mathbf{p}_T^{\text{miss}}, 3 \text{ jets}) < 0.4$

Cut	Description	Signal regions	Control regions		
		SRs	CRZ	CRT	CRW
1	Trigger	E_T^{miss}	Single lepton		
2	Event cleaning	Common to all SR and CR			
3	Lepton selection	—	2 SF OS	2 DF OS	1
		No further e/μ (after overlap removal) with $p_T > 7(6)$ GeV for $e(\mu)$.			
4	E_T^{miss}	> 150 GeV	—	> 50 GeV	> 100 GeV
	$\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}} + \vec{p}_T^{\text{2leptons}}$	—	> 100 GeV	—	—
5	Leading jet p_T	> 130 GeV	> 50 GeV	> 50 GeV	> 130 GeV
6	Second jet p_T	> 100 GeV	> 50 GeV		
7	c -tagging	leading 2 jets ($p_T > 50$ GeV, $ \eta < 2.5$)			
8	$\Delta\phi_{\min}(\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}, 3 \text{ jets})$	> 0.4	—		
9	$E_T^{\text{miss}} / (E_T^{\text{miss}} + p_T^{\text{2jets}})$	> 0.25	—		
10	Leading lepton p_T	—	> 70 GeV	> 25 GeV	> 50 GeV
11	m_{ll}	—	90 ± 15 GeV	> 50 GeV	—
12	m_T	—			$40 - 100$ GeV
13	m_{cc}	> 200 GeV	—		
14	m_{CT}	$> 150, 200, 250$ GeV	—	—	> 150 GeV

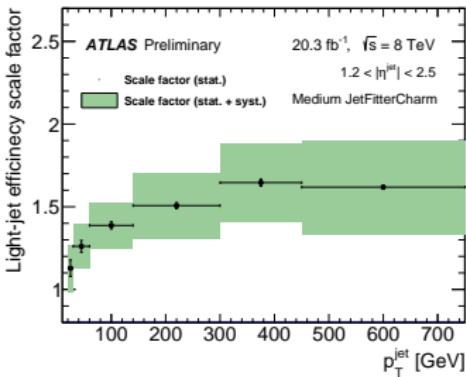
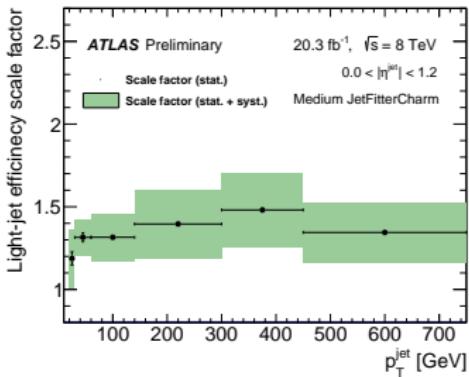
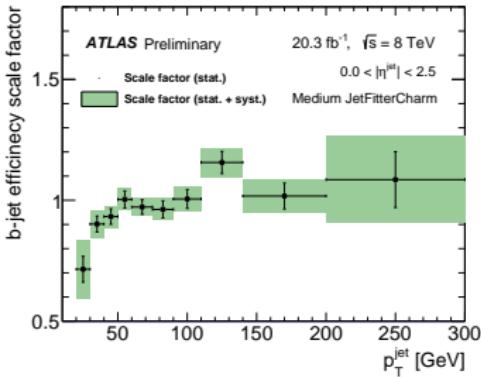
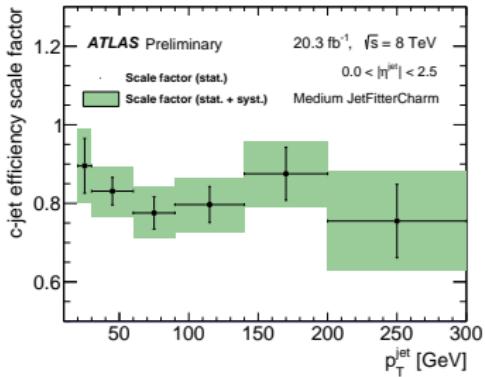


Public note at [ATL-PHYS-PUB-2015-001](#)

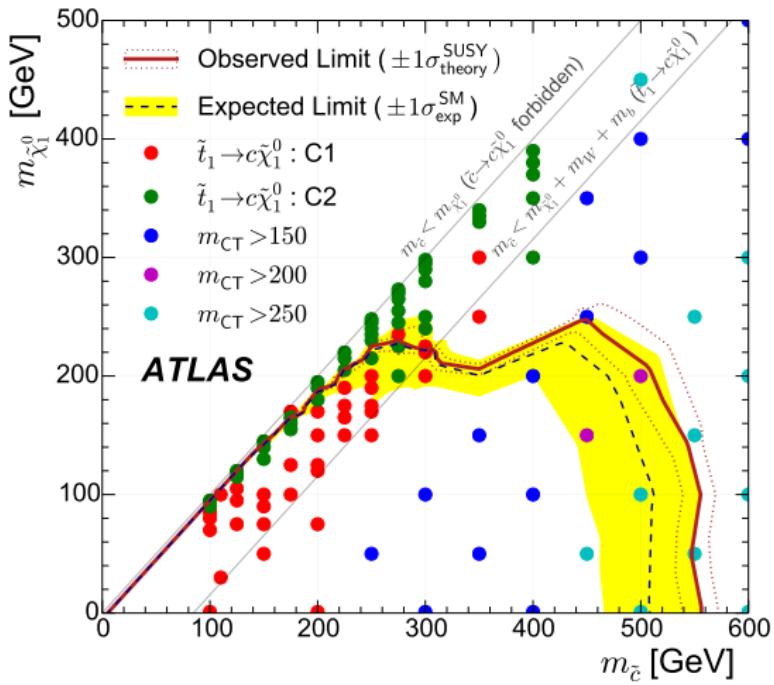


Algorithm	Variable Name	Description
Kinematic	p_T^{cat}	p_T category of jet, divisions [GeV]: 15, 25, 35, 50, 80, 120, 200, ∞
	η^{cat}	$ \eta $ category of jet, divisions: 0, 0.7, 1.5, 2.5
IP3D	$\log(\mathcal{L}_b/\mathcal{L}_{\text{light}})$	log ratio between b -jet and light-jet likelihood value
SV1	$n_{\text{trk}}^{\text{SV1}}$	Number of tracks matched to the vertex
	n_{2t}	Number of two-track vertices found in the jet
	m_{vx}	Secondary vertex mass
	L/σ_L	Secondary vertex flight-length significance
JetFitter	m_{chain}	Invariant mass of decay products
	S_d^{JF}	Total vertex flight-length significance
	n_{vx}	Number of reconstructed vertices with ≥ 2 tracks
	$n_{\text{trk}}^{\text{JF}}$	Number of tracks matched to vertices with ≥ 2 tracks
	n_{1t}	Number of single-track vertices
	L_{xy}^1	Transverse displacement of the secondary vertex
	L_{xy}^2	Transverse displacement of the tertiary vertex
	$\min \varphi_{\text{trk}}$	Minimum track rapidity along jet axis
	$\langle \varphi_{\text{trk}} \rangle$	Mean track rapidity along jet axis
	$\max \varphi_{\text{trk}}$	Maximum track rapidity along jet axis
SV1, JetFitter (variables input from both)	$E_{\text{vx}}/E_{\text{jet}}$	Ratio of the vertex track energy sum to the jet track energy sum

Summary of the variables used by the JetFitterCharm neural network. JetFitterCharm uses a ‘charm tuned’ variant of the standard JetFitter used by other ATLAS tagging algorithms. The charm tuned JetFitter also adds the variables L_{xy}^1 , L_{xy}^2 , and φ_{trk} . Note that φ_{trk} is the track rapidity computed with respect to the jet axis.



	Control Regions			Signal Regions, m_{CT} [GeV]		
	CRT	CRZ	CRW	>150	>200	>250
Top	129 ± 11 (124)	7.3 ± 0.8 (7.1)	45 ± 7 (44)	7.4 ± 2.7 (7.1)	3.9 ± 1.6 (3.7)	1.6 ± 0.7 (1.5)
Z+jets	0.1 ± 0.0 (0.1)	47 ± 7 (43)	0.1 ± 0.1 (0.1)	14 ± 3 (13)	7.7 ± 1.7 (7.0)	4.3 ± 1.2 (3.9)
W+jets	< 0.1 (< 0.1)	< 0.1 (< 0.1)	15 ± 9 (16)	7.2 ± 4.5 (7.4)	4.1 ± 2.6 (4.2)	1.9 ± 1.2 (1.9)
Multijets	—	—	—	0.3 ± 0.3	0.2 ± 0.2	0.05 ± 0.05
Others	0.1 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.8	1.3 ± 0.8	0.5 ± 0.3	0.4 ± 0.3	0.4 ± 0.3
Total	129 ± 11	56 ± 7	62 ± 7	30 ± 6	16 ± 3	8.2 ± 1.9
Data	129	56	62	19	11	4



- Using lowest expected CL_s for three m_{CT} regions and $\tilde{t} \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ c -tagged regions
- Observed band: \tilde{c} xsec varied down / up
- Excludes \tilde{c} from $m_{\tilde{c}} = m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ to $m_{\tilde{c}} = 490$ GeV and $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < 200$ GeV