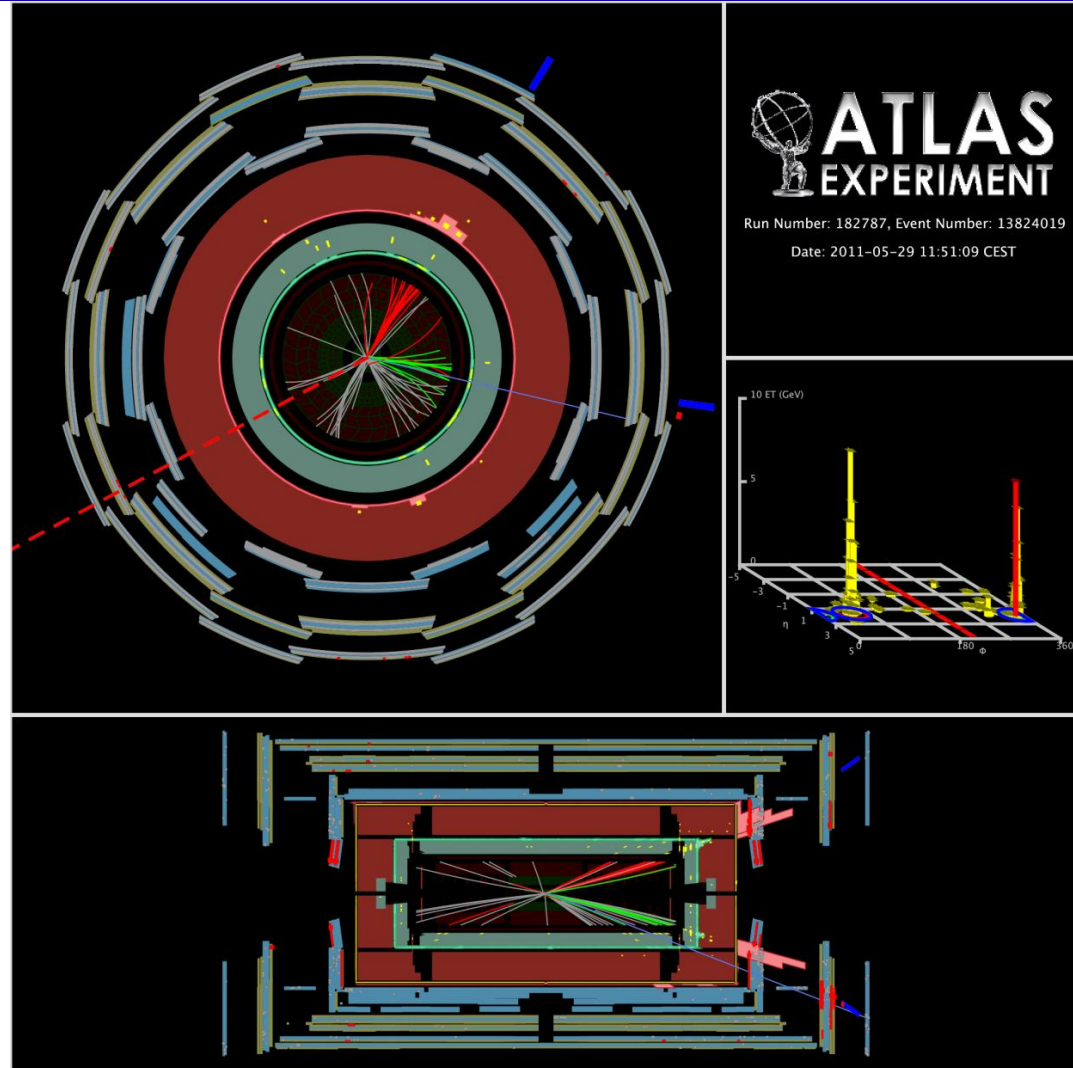




# Searches for Supersymmetry at ATLAS

Renaud Brunelière – Uni. Freiburg  
On behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

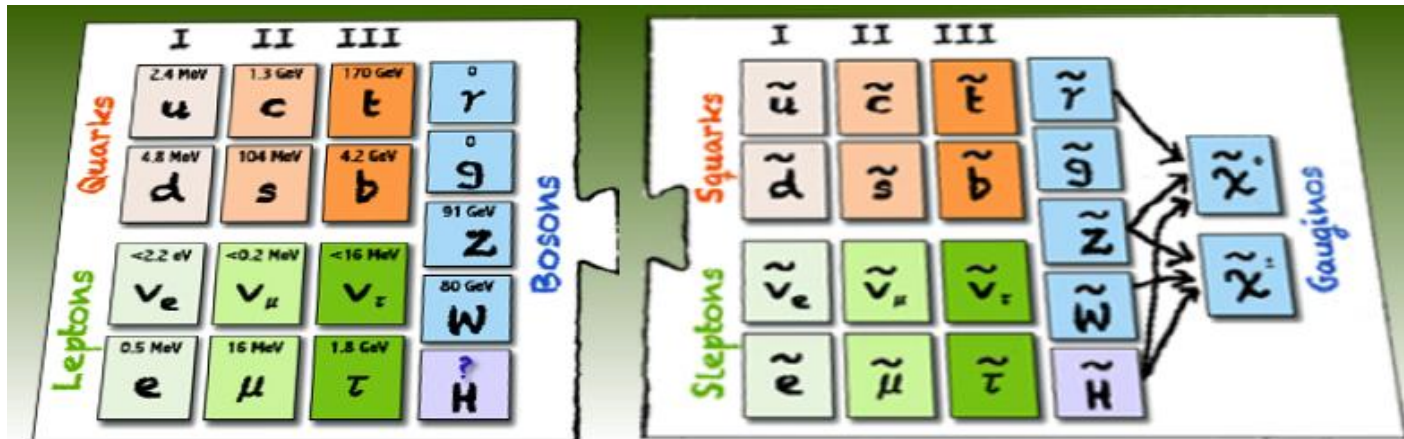


- $pp \rightarrow \tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1 + X$  candidate
- 2 b-tagged jets  $p_T \sim 152$  GeV and 96 GeV
- $E_T^{\text{miss}} \sim 205$  GeV,  $M_{CT}(bb) \sim 201$  GeV



# Supersymmetry

- ✓ New symmetry between fermions and bosons
  - A superpartner for every SM particle differing by half unit of spin
  - At least 2 Higgs doublets



## Physics motivations:

- ✓ TeV scale supersymmetry motivated by gauge hierarchy problem
  - Stabilize the Higgs mass
- ✓ Other pros:
  - Good dark matter candidate
  - Gauge unification



no protection against baryon or lepton number violation by default

=> Postulate a new quantum number R:  
 SM R=+1, SUSY R=-1

For R-parity conserving models:

- SUSY particles produced by pairs
  - Lightest susy particle (LSP) is stable
- => Large impact on phenomenology



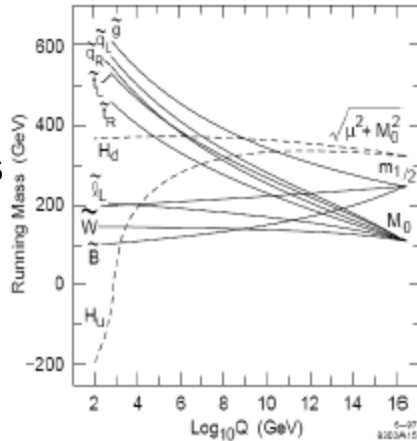
# Signals

- ✓ Supersymmetry is a theory => plethora of models
- ✓ Simplest extension of SM the MSSM has 105 new parameters
- ✓ How to test that at LHC ?

## 1. Top/down approaches:

- Supersymmetry is broken, different models: Gravity mediated (SUGRA), Gauge mediated (GSMB), ...

- GUT scale unification => few free parameters



- Benchmark model: **CMSSM / mSUGRA**

- $m_0$  common scalar mass (GUT)
- $m_{1/2}$  common gaugino mass (GUT)
- $\tan \beta$  ratio of Higgs vacuum expectation values
- $A_0$  common trilinear coupling
- $\text{Sign}(\mu)$  Higgs mass term

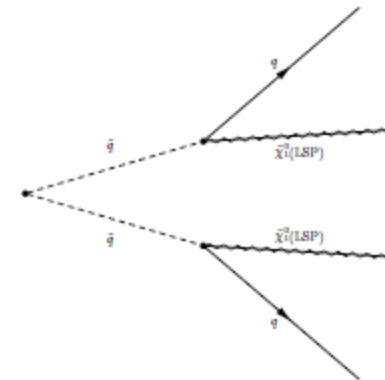
## 2. Bottom/up approaches:

a. Pheno. models:

- ✓ Assume masses and hierarchy
- ✓ Scan remaining parameters

b. Simplified models:

- ✓ Specific decay chain



- ✓ Kinematic and rate determined by very few mass parameters



# A typical analysis

## ✓ Simple « cut & count » analysis

- Many jets + large  $E_t^{\text{miss}}$  + eventually leptons(inc. taus)/photons/bjets
- Cut sufficiently hard to reduce largely unknown background processes (fake MET, fake-leptons from QCD)
- Apply discriminating cuts to enhance signal/background ratio

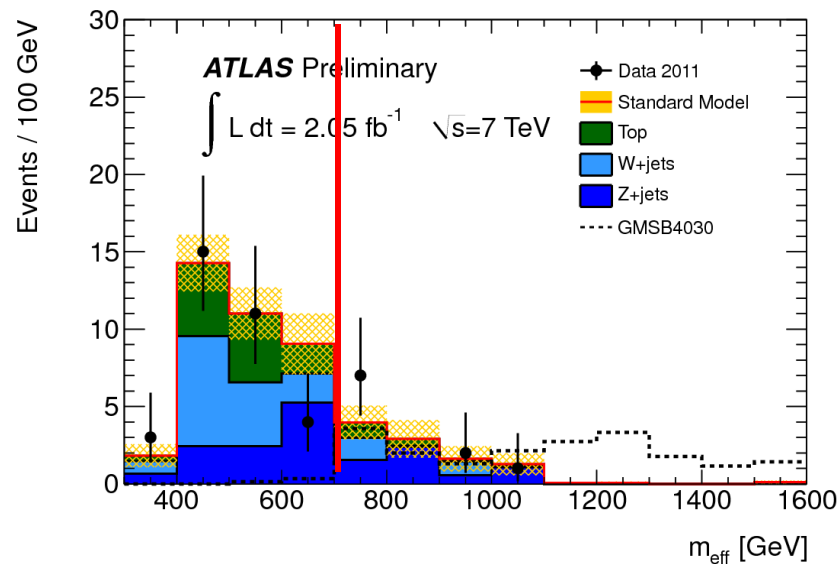
$$m_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{\text{jets}} p_T + \sum_{\text{lept.}} p_T + E_T^{\text{miss}}$$

## ✓ Remaining backgrounds estimated via

- Fully data-driven methods for difficult bkg (QCD, fake-leptons)
- Semi-data-driven methods for main processes

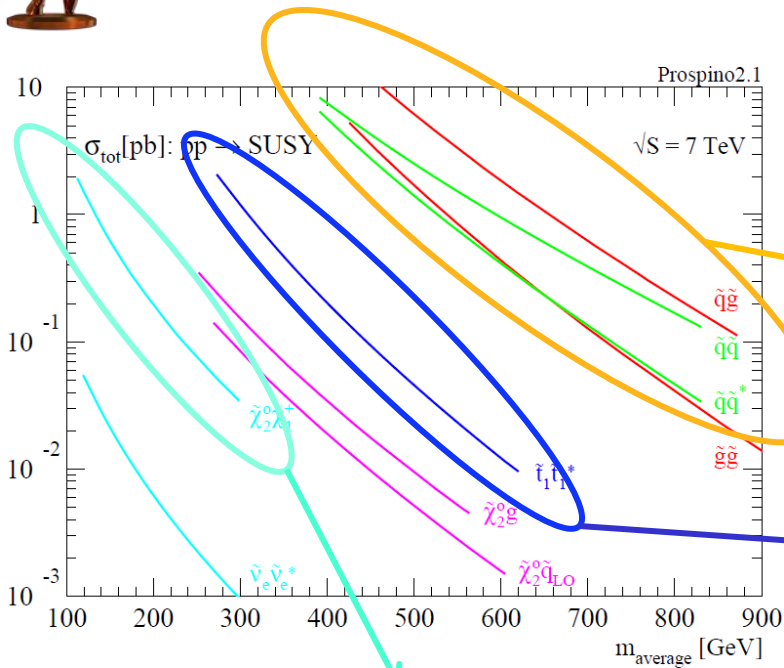
$$N_{\text{SR}}^{\text{est.}} = N_{\text{SR}}^{\text{MC}} / N_{\text{CR}}^{\text{MC}} \times (N_{\text{CR}}^{\text{obs.}} - N_{\text{CR}}^{\text{bkg}})$$

## 2- $\tau$ + $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ analysis





# ATLAS SUSY Searches



## 1. Strong production channels:

$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}\tilde{g} + X$$

- Copious production at hadron colliders
- Emiss based generic search channels
- Plus more exotic channels
  - Long-Lived (LL) particles
  - Resonances

## 2. Third generation sparticles searches:

- Expected from naturalness to be  $O(< \text{TeV})$
- Expected lighter than other squarks due to mixing
- Can search for more specific final states

## 3. Leptons/photons searches:

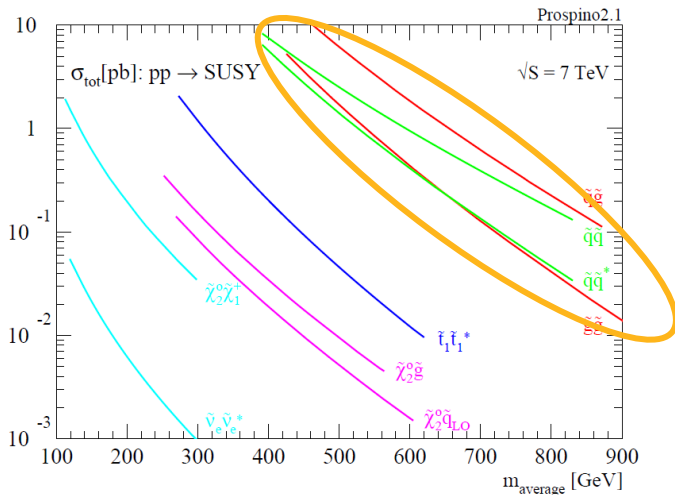
$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_i^\pm \tilde{\chi}_j^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_i^\pm \tilde{\chi}_j^0, \tilde{\chi}_i^0 \tilde{\chi}_j^0 + X$$

Relevant when:

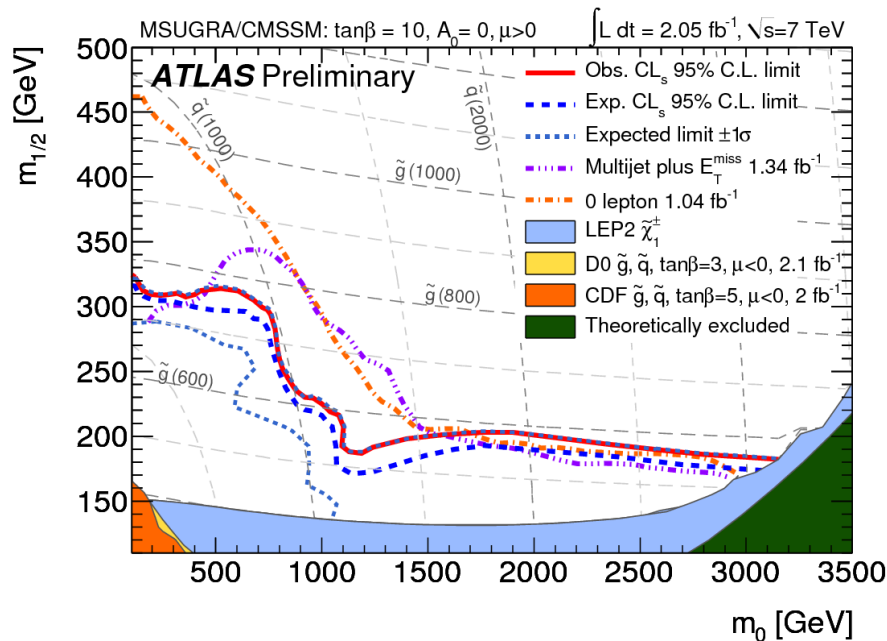
- colored spartners are too heavy => direct gaugino production
- RPV decays
- Gauge-Mediated models



# Strong production – R-parity conserving models



- SUSY particles mainly produced via strong interaction (gluino, squarks) at hadron colliders
- If R-parity is conserved:
- sparticles produced by pair
  - decay to invisible LSP
- ⇒ Search for jets +  $E_t^{\text{miss}}$  + 0,1,2-leptons



- Benchmark, interpretation in CMSSM:**
- Exclude  $m \sim 1075$  GeV for  $m(\tilde{q})=m(\tilde{g})$
  - 3 very different analysis confirm exclusion limit at high  $m_0$
  - Update with  $5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  foreseen in coming weeks

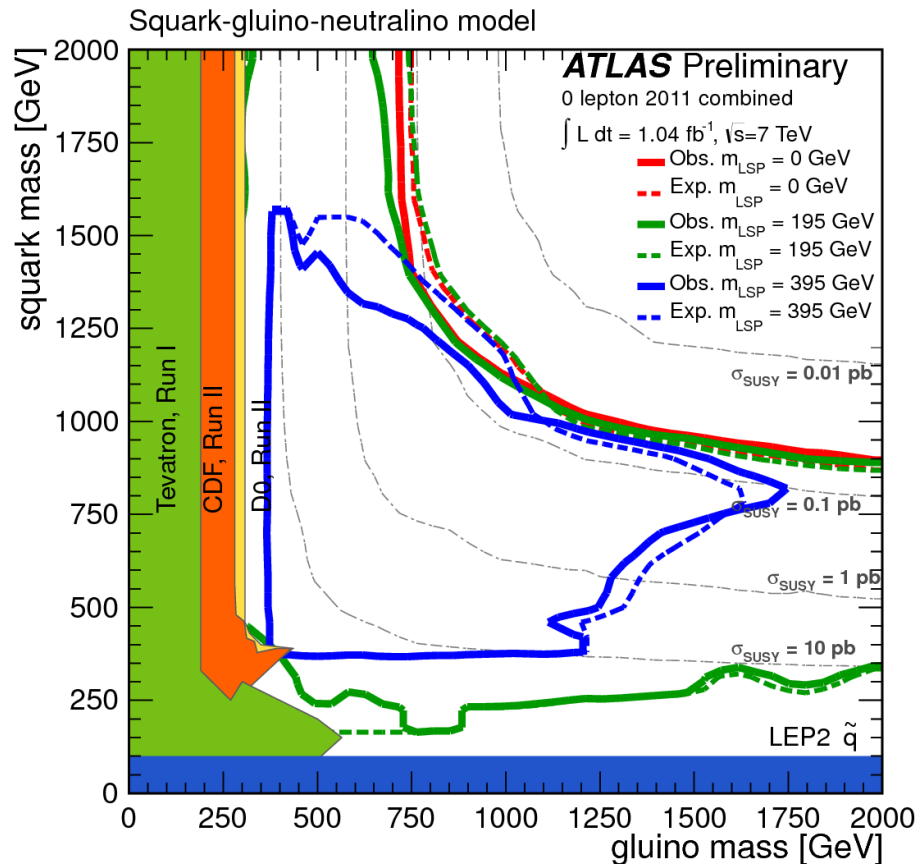




# Strong production, bottom-up interpretations

## Pheno MSSM model:

- Only gluino, squark, LSP
- LSP is light



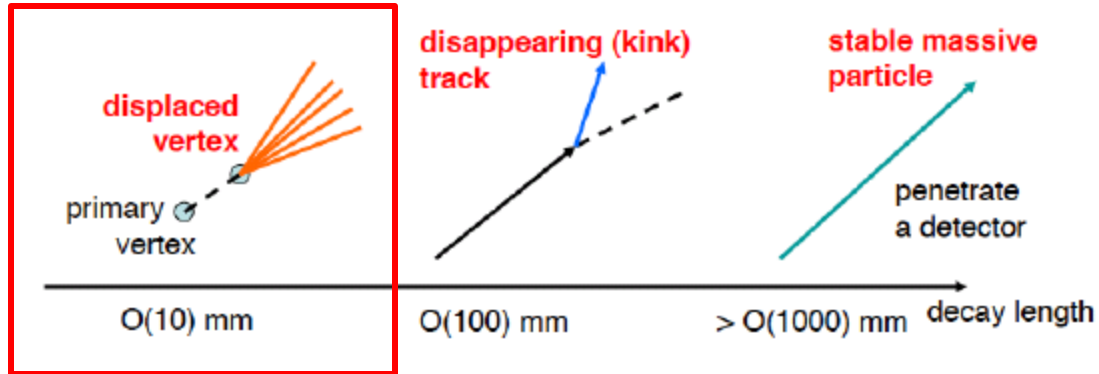
✓ Limits independent of LSP mass for  $m(\text{LSP})$  up to  $\sim 200 \text{ GeV}$

- See Robin's talk for further results !
- Small mass splittings (compressed spectra) will require specific channels
- Results (+ acceptance & efficiency) available in HEPDATA format

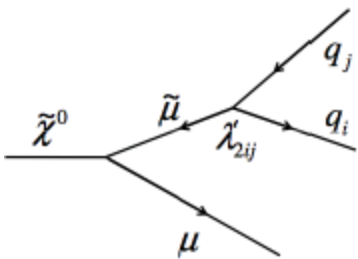


# ...even more exotic channels

... still strong production, but with long-lived supersymmetric particles (RPV, GMSB, AMSB models)

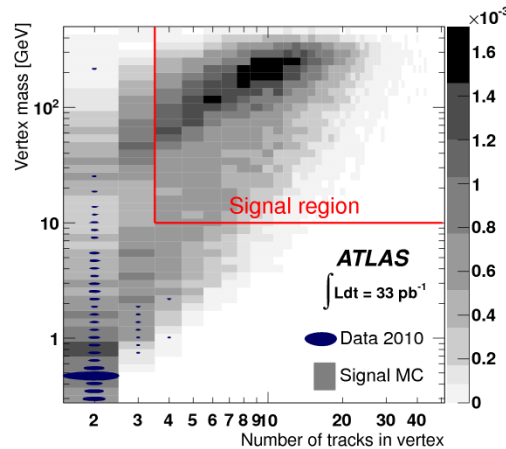


## RPV decays of LSP:

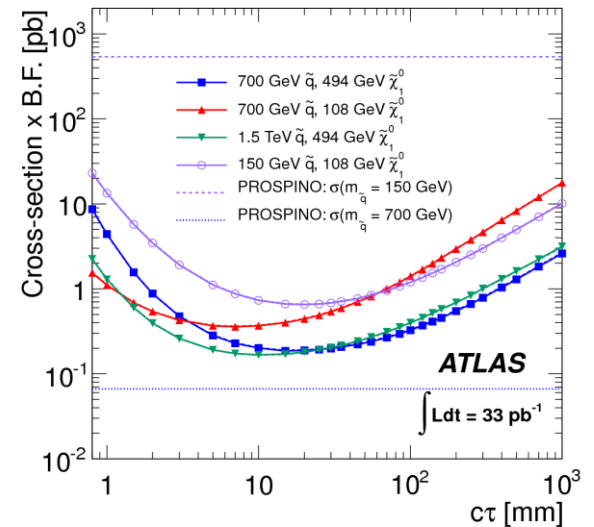


## Search for displaced vertex:

- many tracks
- large vertex mass



## Limits depend on lifetime:

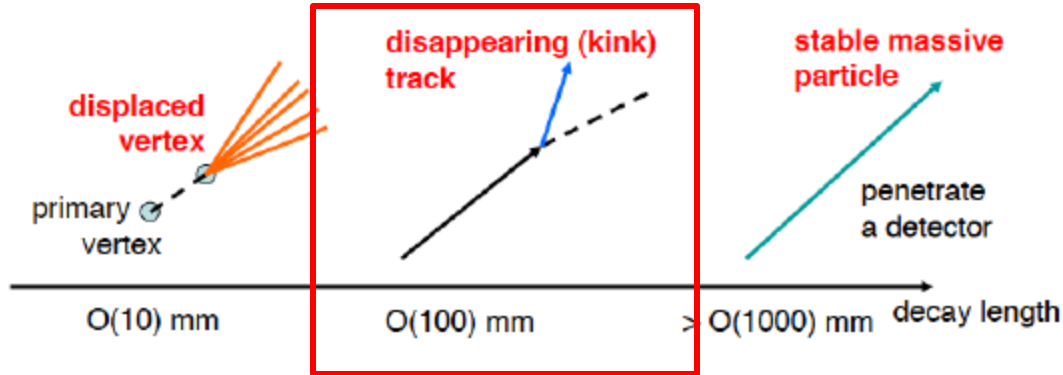




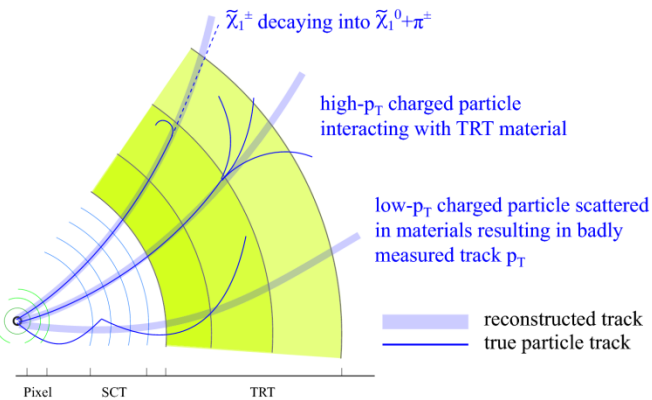


# ...even more exotic channels

... still strong production, but with long-lived supersymmetric particles (RPV, GMSB, AMSB models)

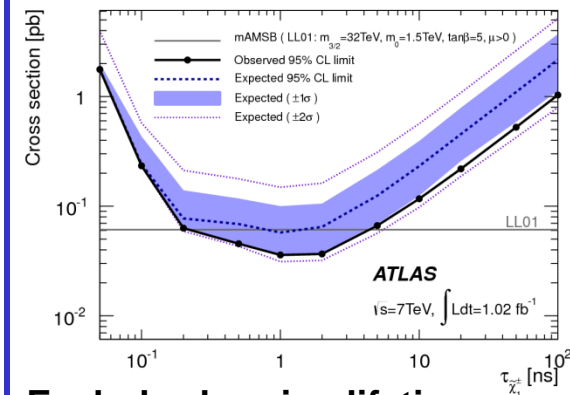
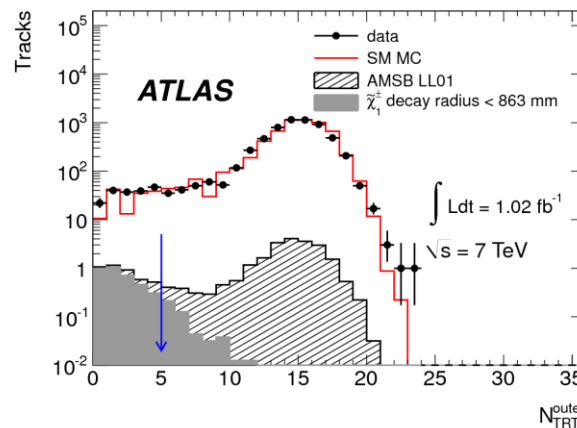


**AMSB model:** neutralino and chargino are nearly mass degenerate => LL track



## Search for disappearing track:

- small number of TRT hits



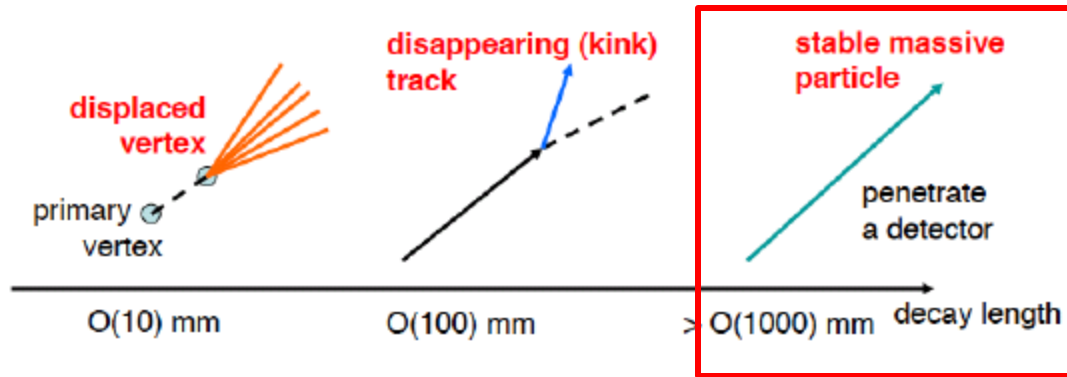
**Exclude chargino lifetime between 0.5 and 2 ns for  $m(\text{chargino}) = 90.2 \text{ GeV}$**

**ATLAS specific study thanks to the Transition Radiation Tracker (TRT)**



# ...even more exotic channels

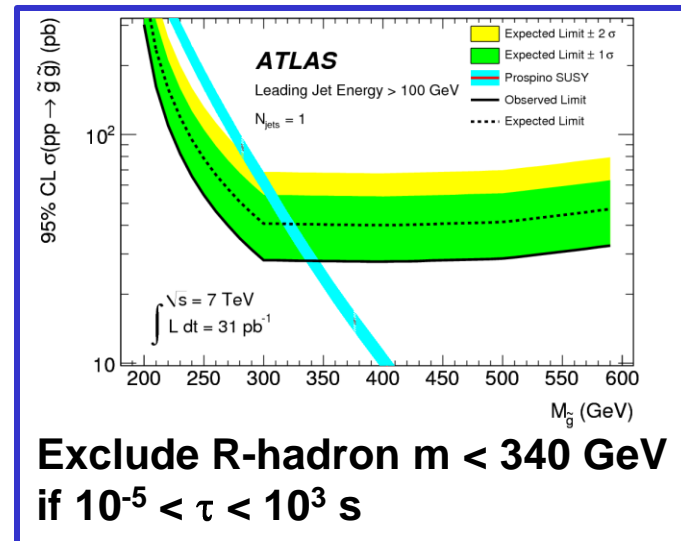
... still strong production, but with long-lived supersymmetric particles (RPV, GMSB, AMSB models)



✓ Long-lived sleptons or R-hadrons (gluino or squarks binding with other quarks)

✓ Depending on nature/interaction/lifetime could produce:

- large ionization loss in trackers
- long time-of-flight in calorimeters
- heavy-like muons (staus) seen in muon spectrometers
- large calorimeter deposit in empty bunch crossings

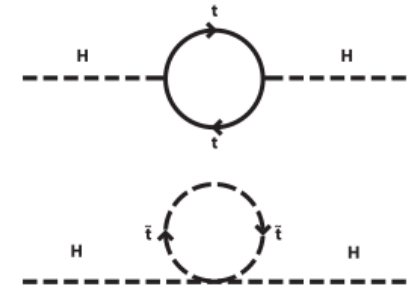


**Exclude R-hadron  $m < 340$  GeV if  $10^{-5} < \tau < 10^3$  s**

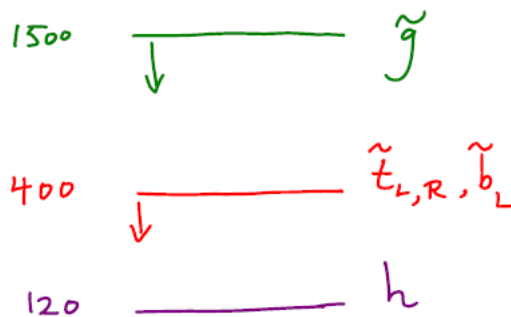


# Third generation search

- ✓ Main motivation for TeV-scale SUSY is solving hierarchy problem
- ✓ If SUSY solves the hierarchy problem naturally, then 3<sup>rd</sup> gen. squarks must be light



Compulsory Natural SUSY



ARKANI-HAMED, Nima Oct 31<sup>st</sup> 2011

[Talk link](#)

## Possible search strategies:

✓ If gluino is light enough => dominant process

- gluino pair production
- $\tilde{g} \rightarrow b\bar{b}_1, \tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}_1$
- Search for b-jets + MET + jets

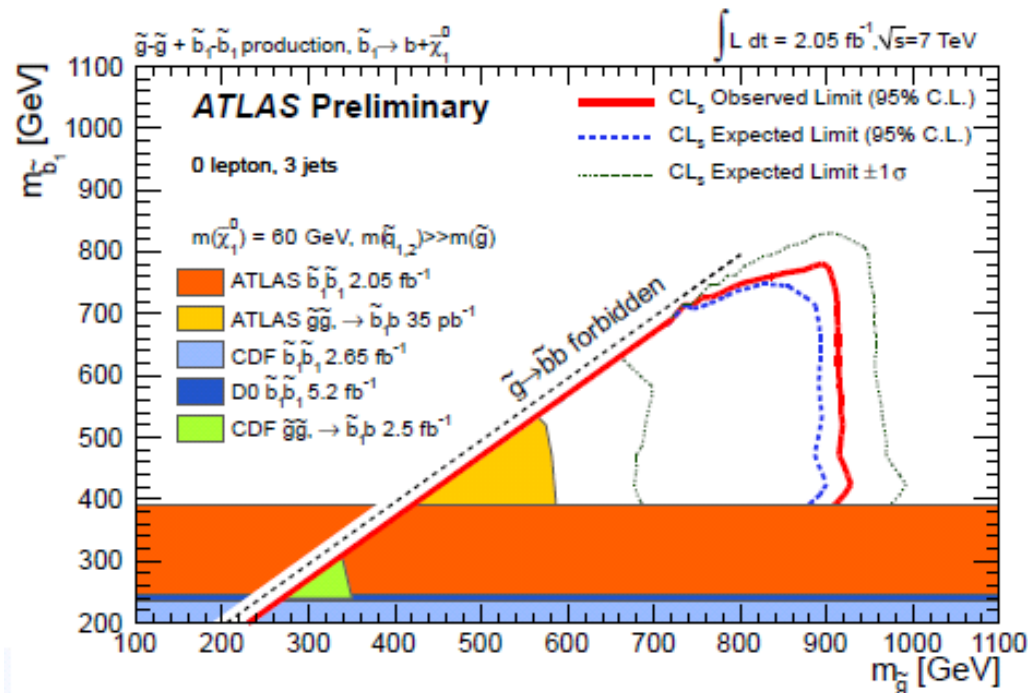
✓ If not and only 3<sup>rd</sup> gen. squarks are light

- sbottom pair production => 2 b-jets + MET
- stop pair production => several decay chains depending on mass hierarchy



# Glauino mediated sbottom production

- ✓ **Signature:** 0-lepton + several b-jets +  $E_t^{\text{miss}} \Rightarrow$  make use of flavor tagging
- ✓ **Interpretations:** pheno. MSSM model
  - Only gluino, sbottom, LSP
  - Mass spectrum:  $m(\tilde{g}) > m(\tilde{b}_1) > m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$



- ✓ **Exclude  $m(\text{gluino}) < 900 \text{ GeV}$  for  $m(\text{sbottom})$  up to  $\sim 800 \text{ GeV}$**



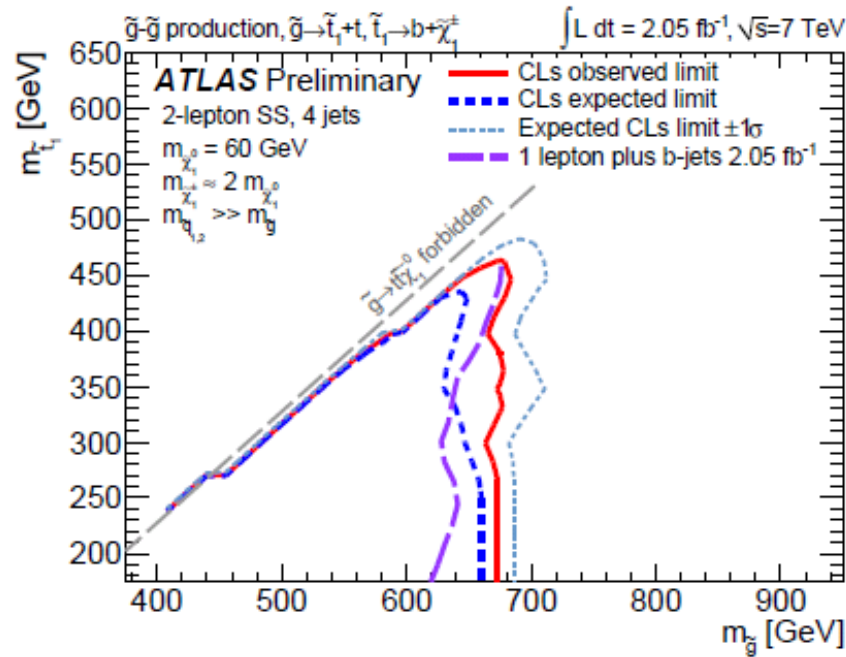
# Glauino mediated stop production

✓ **Signatures:**

- a. 1-lepton + several b-jets +  $E_t^{\text{miss}}$
- b. 2 same sign leptons + several jets +  $E_t^{\text{miss}}$

✓ **Interpretations: Pheno MSSM model:**

- Only gluino, stop, chargino, LSP
  - Mass spectrum:  $m(\tilde{g}) > m(\tilde{t}_1) > m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) = 2 \cdot m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$
- $$Br(\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) = 1$$

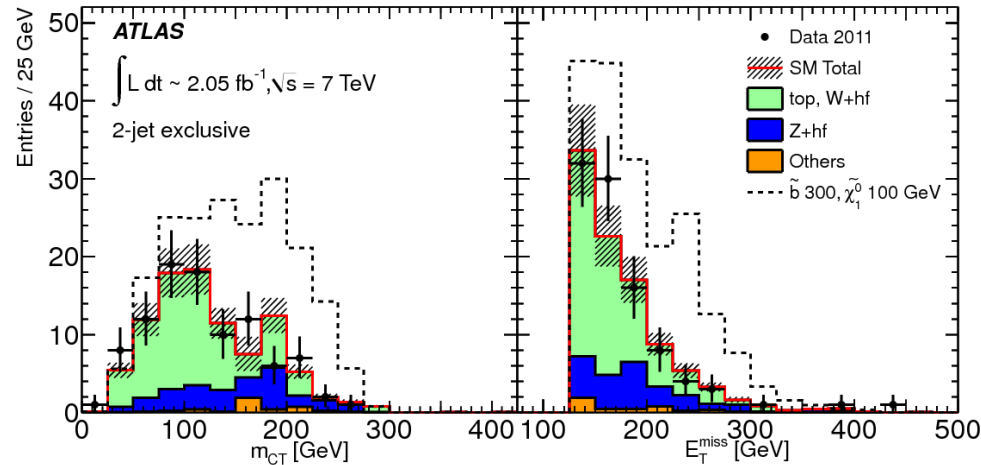
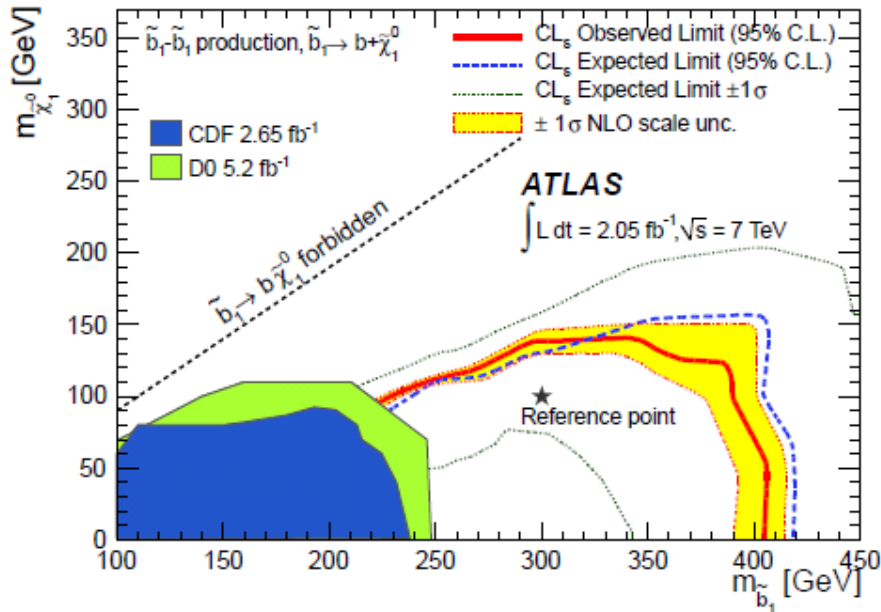


✓ **Exclude  $m(\text{gluino}) < 650 \text{ GeV}$  for  $m(\text{stop})$  up to  $\sim 450 \text{ GeV}$**



# Direct sbottom pair production

- ✓ Signature: exactly 2 b-jets +  $E_T^{\text{miss}} \Rightarrow$  make use of flavor tagging
- ✓ Interpretations: pheno. model with  $Br(\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 1$



$$m_{CT}^2(v_1, v_2) = [E_T(v_1) + E_T(v_2)]^2 - [p_T(v_1) - p_T(v_2)]^2$$

$$m_{CT} \propto (m_{\tilde{b}_1} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0})^2 / m_{\tilde{b}_1}$$

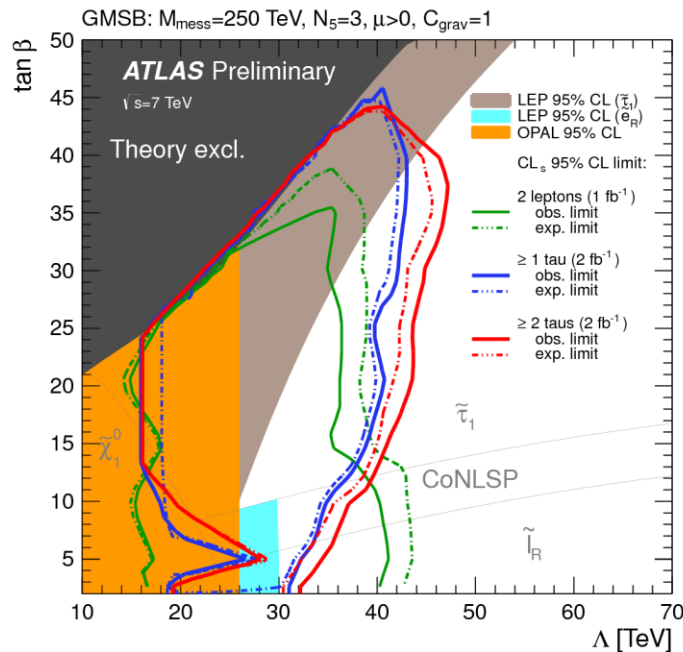
- ✓ Excluding sbottom mass < 380 GeV for neutralino masses up to ~ 100 GeV
- ✓ What about stop pair production ?
  - Effort ongoing but harder because numerous decay chains
  - Cross-section is small (scalar), difficult to distinguish from top pairs



# SUSY signatures with tau leptons

- ✓ For each SM fermion, two scalar sfermion ( $\tilde{f}_L, \tilde{f}_R$ )
- ✓ Gauge eigenstates mix to form mass eigenstates  $m(\tilde{f}_1) < m(\tilde{f}_2)$
- ✓ Mixing  $\propto$  yukawa coupling  $\Rightarrow$  3<sup>rd</sup> gen. sfermions are often lightest

**Consequence:**  $\tilde{\tau}_1$  is lightest slepton, very often NLSP in GMSB models



## Tau decays

- hadrons (65%)
- leptons (35%)

$\Rightarrow$  **signatures:**

- ✓ 2 opposite sign electron(s)/muon(s)
  - ✓ 1 hadronic tau + jets +  $E_t^{miss}$
  - ✓ 2 hadronic taus + jets +  $E_t^{miss}$
  - 1 hadronic tau + 1 muon + jets +  $E_t^{miss}$
- (on-going)

**Independently of  $\tan(\beta)$ ,  $\Lambda < 31$  TeV is excluded**

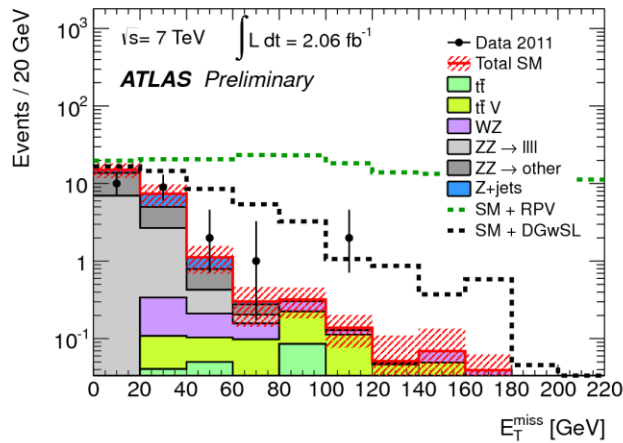




# Lepton(s)/photon(s) based signatures

## 4-leptons search:

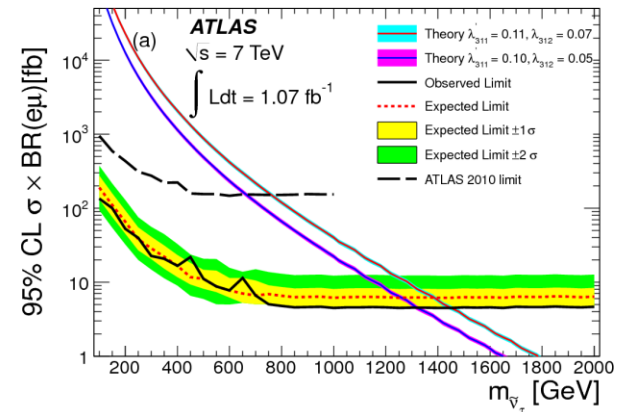
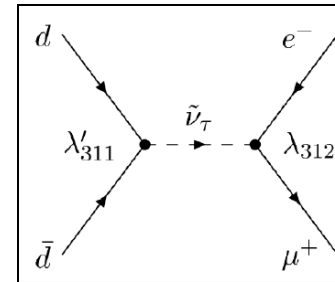
- RPV decays
- Direct gaugino production



✓ No specific excess found

## $e\mu$ resonance:

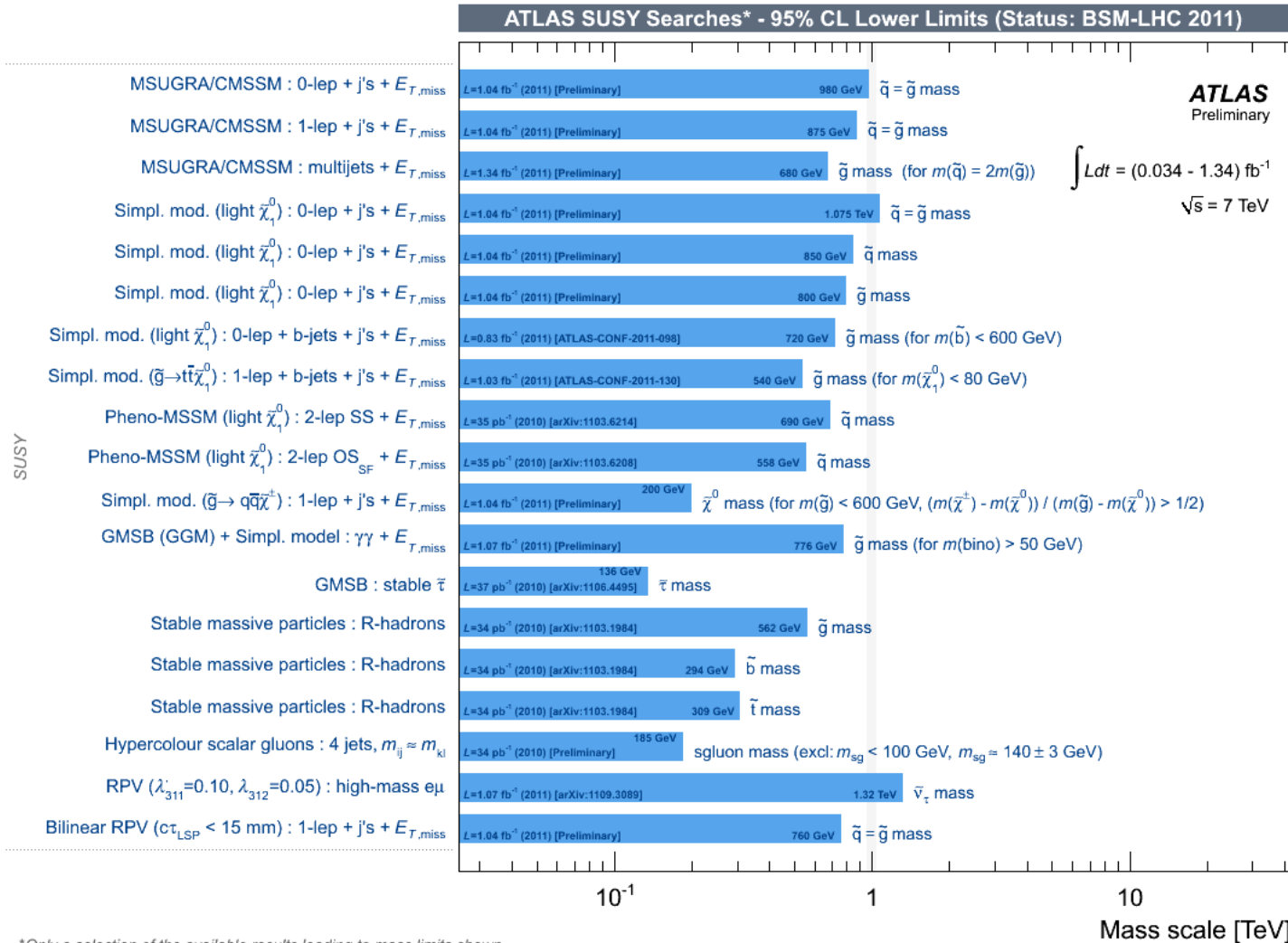
- RPV decay of sneutrino



+ Large ongoing effort to extend ATLAS searches to direct gaugino production



# ATLAS SUSY searches limits



\*Only a selection of the available results leading to mass limits shown

We are approaching limits on TeV-scale new physics



# Summary

- **Generic SUSY searches:**
  - Simplest SUSY models have been excluded up to TeV scale
  - But there is still a long way till light SUSY is excluded:
    - Compressed spectra
    - Long decay chains
    - Long-lived particles
    - R-parity violation models
- **Naturalness problem:**
  - Extensive search of third generation sparticles started and is ongoing
  - Many new results expected in coming weeks
- Keep informed / read more (~ 20 papers in 1 year) by looking at:  
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/SupersymmetryPublicResults>



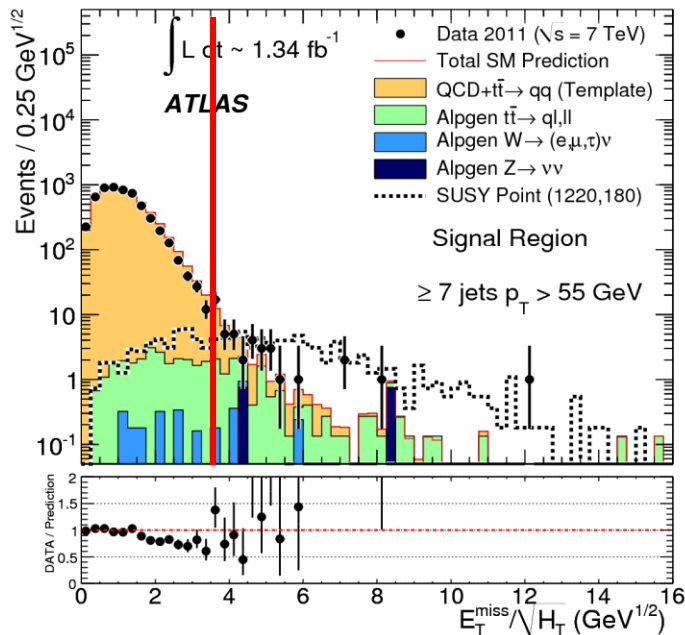
# Backup



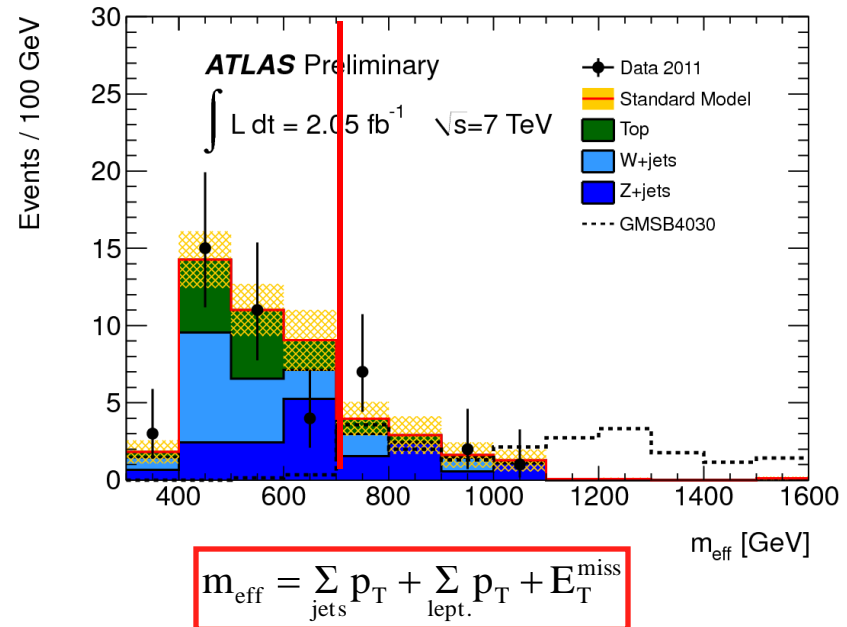
# A typical analysis

- ✓ simple « cut & count » analysis
  - Many jets + large  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  + eventually leptons(inc. taus)/photons/bjets
- ✓ Cut sufficiently hard to reduce largely unknown background processes (fake MET, fake-leptons from QCD)
- ✓ Apply discriminating cuts to enhance signal/background ratio

## Multijets analysis



## 2- $\tau$ + $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ analysis





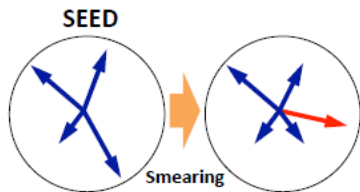
# A typical analysis

- ✓ simple « cut & count » analysis
  - ✓ Cut sufficiently hard to reduce largely unknown background processes (fake MET, fake-leptons from QCD)
  - ✓ Apply discriminating cuts to enhance signal/background ratio
- 
- ✓ Remaining backgrounds are estimated via
    - ✓ Fully data-driven methods for difficult but small processes

1. Determine the jet response function  $R$  from dijet balance and 3-jets mercedes events

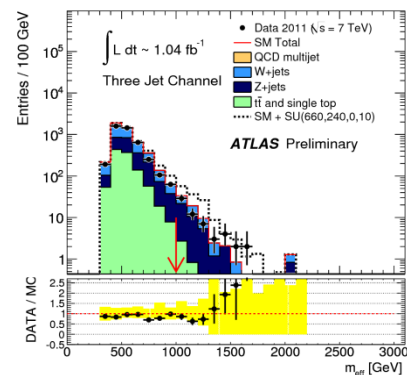
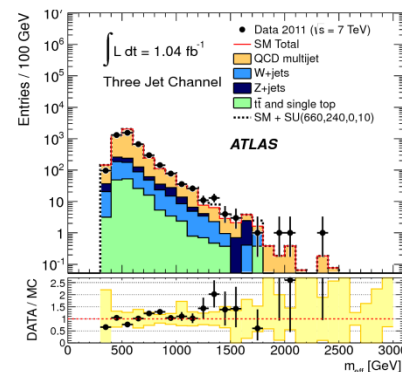
2. Take a control sample of multijets events with small MET.

3. Smear each jet by its response  $R$



4. Normalize the shape obtained in a QCD enhanced region with low  $\Delta\phi(\text{jet}, E_T^{\text{miss}}) < 0.4$

5. Propagate to signal region



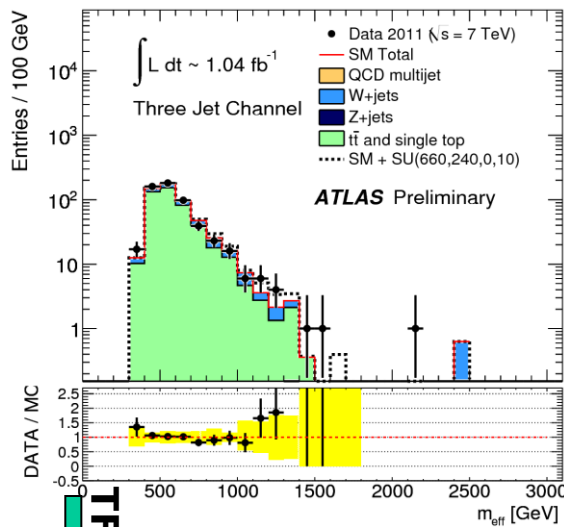


# A typical analysis

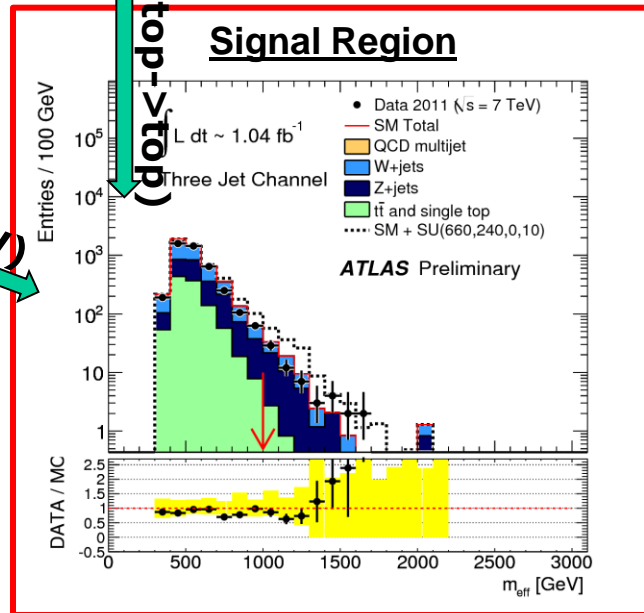
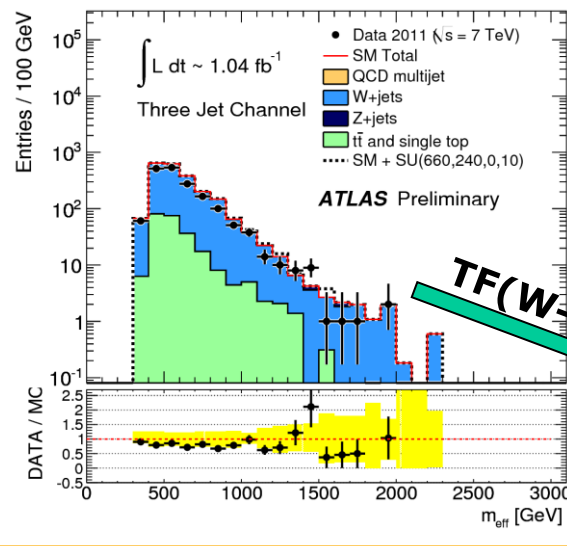
- ✓ simple « cut & count » analysis
- ✓ Cut sufficiently hard
- ✓ Apply discriminating cuts to enhance signal/background ratio
- ✓ Remaining backgrounds are estimated via
  - ✓ Fully data-driven methods for difficult but small bkg
  - ✓ **Semi-data-driven methods for main processes**

$$N_{SR}^{est.} = N_{SR}^{MC} / N_{CR}^{MC} \times (N_{CR}^{obs} - N_{CR}^{bkg})$$

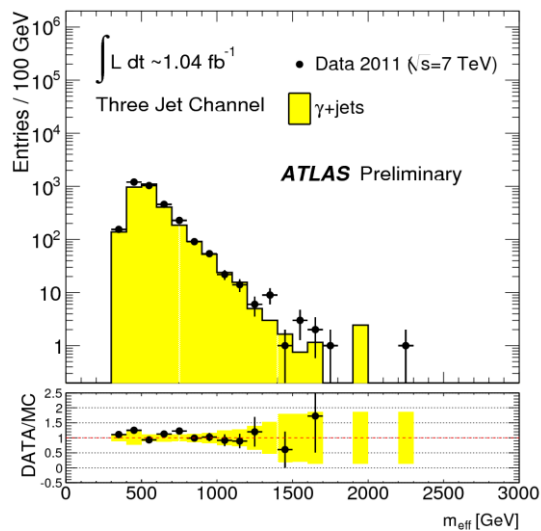
## Top CR: 1lep+bjet+MET+3jets



## W CR: 1lep+nobjet+MET+3jets



## Z CR: $\gamma$ +3jets



TF( $\gamma \rightarrow Z\nu\nu$ )

TF( $W \rightarrow W$ )

TF(top  $\rightarrow$  top)

Signal Region





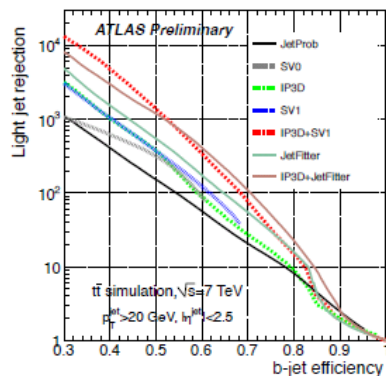
# Reconstructing b-jets, tau hadrons

B-jets are identified via IP3D+JetFitter tagger based on:

- IP3D: transverse and longitudinal impact parameters of the tracks in the jets
- JetFitter: vertices of b- and c-Hadrons decays are inside the jet

Working point selected with:

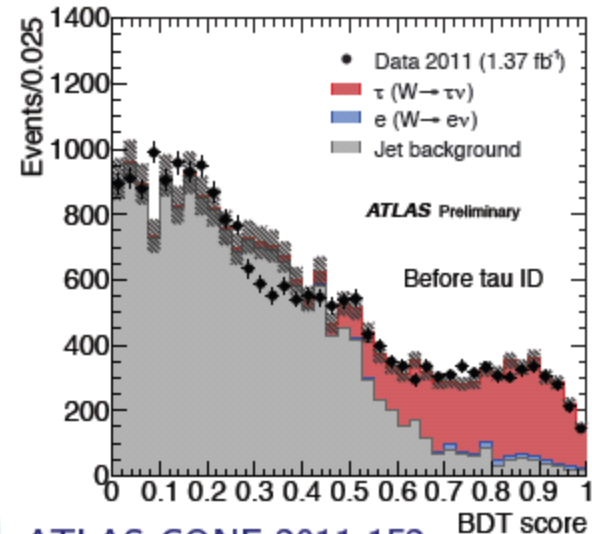
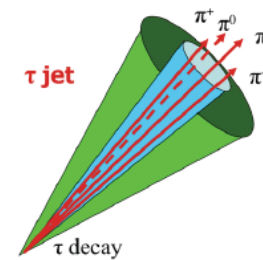
- 60% efficiency for b-jets produced in top pairs process
- Mis-tag rate < 1%



ATL-CONF-2011-102

Tau hadrons, contrary to hadronic jets:

- Are well collimated
- Have large electromagnetic fraction

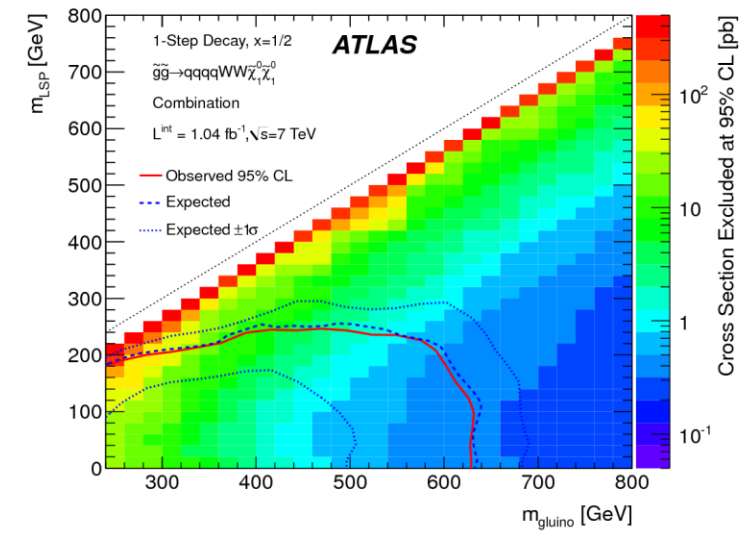
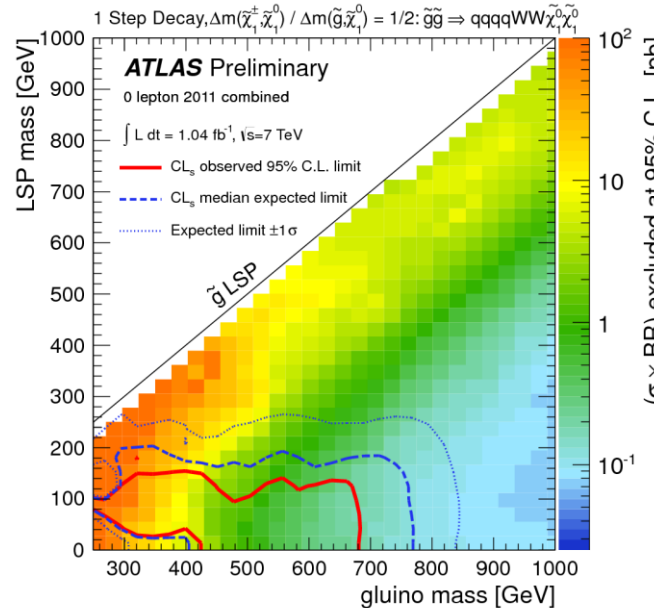
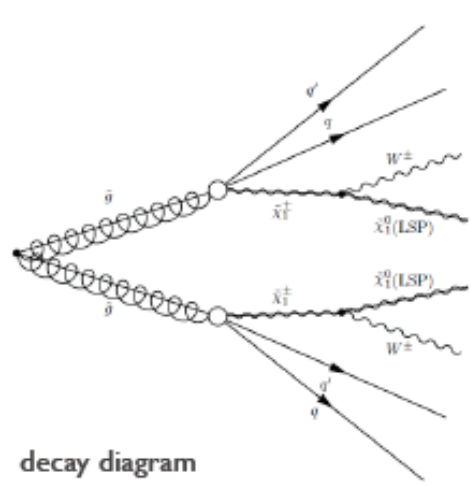


ATLAS-CONF-2011-152



# Strong production, simplified models

- Only gluino, LSP are accessible
- 1 step decay involving a W => 0- or 1-lepton + jets +MET signatures



✓ Exclude  $m(\text{gluino}) < 600 \text{ GeV}$  for  $m(\text{LSP})$  up to  $\sim 200 \text{ GeV}$

- Highlight complementarity of channels without/with leptons
- Small mass splittings (compressed spectra) will require specific channels

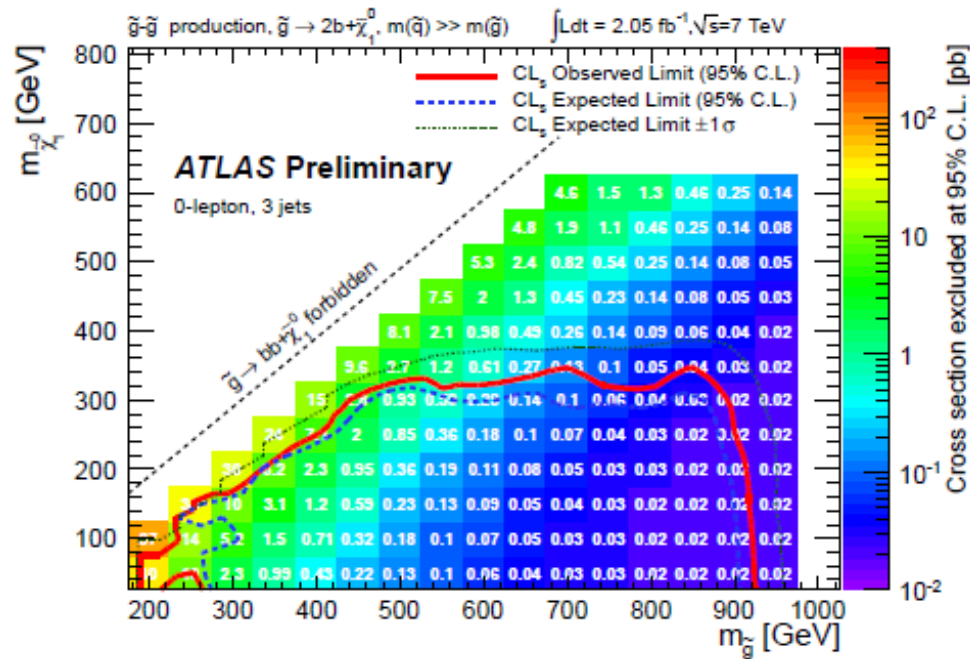


# Glauino mediated sbottom production (simplified model)

- ✓ Signature: 0-lepton + several b-jets +  $E_t^{\text{miss}} \Rightarrow$  make use of flavor tagging
- ✓ Interpretations:

## Simplified model:

- Only gluino, sbottom, LSP
- Mass spectrum:  $m(\tilde{b}_1) > m(\tilde{g}) > m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$



- ✓ Exclude  $m(\text{gluino}) < 900 \text{ GeV}$  for  $m(\text{LSP})$  up to  $\sim 300 \text{ GeV}$



# Glino mediated stop production

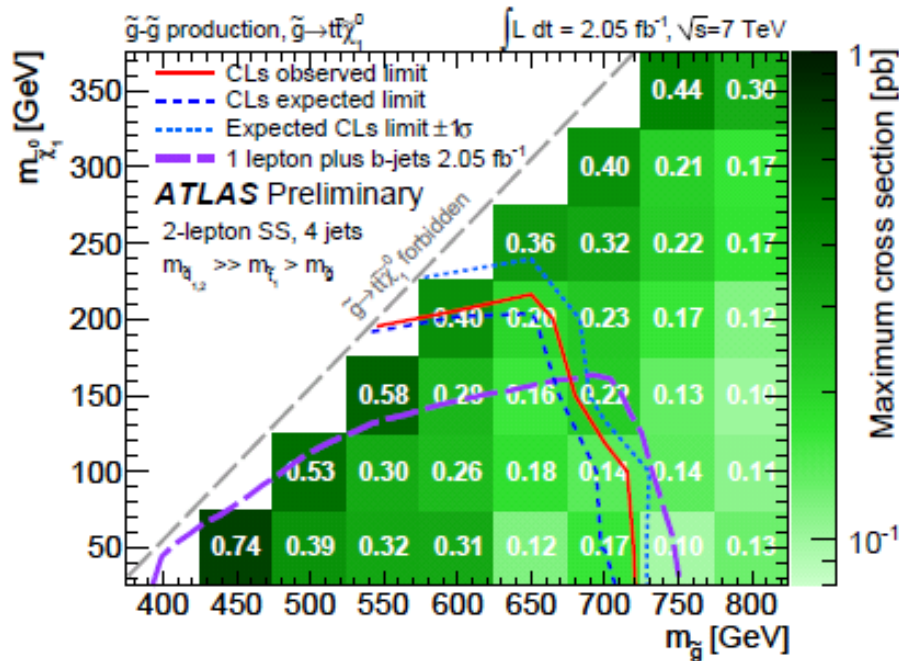
✓ Signatures:

- a. 1-lepton + several b-jets +  $E_t^{\text{miss}}$
- b. 2 same sign leptons + several jets +  $E_t^{\text{miss}}$

✓ Interpretations:

### Simplified model:

- Only gluino, stop, LSP
- Mass spectrum:  $m(\tilde{t}_1) > m(\tilde{g}) > m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$   $Br(\tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 1$



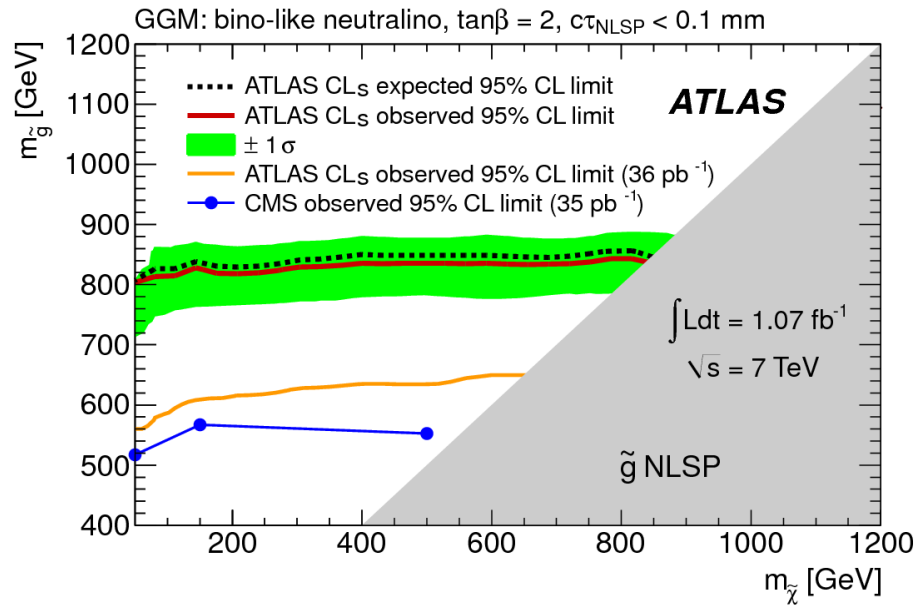
✓ Exclude  $m(\text{gluino}) < 650$  GeV for  $m(\text{LSP})$  up to  $\sim 215$  GeV



# Lepton(s)/photon(s) based signatures

## Gauge mediation:

- Bino NLSP:  $\chi_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma G$
- Search for  $2\gamma + E_T^{\text{miss}}$



✓ Exclude gluino masses  $\sim 800 \text{ GeV}$  independently of neutralino mass