

It's On!

Using ATLAS' First Results
from Jets and Missing Energy Searches

Jay Wacker

SLAC

with Daniele Alves & Eder Izaguirre

arXiv:1008:0407

LHC is the New Energy Frontier

(but you still need luminosity)

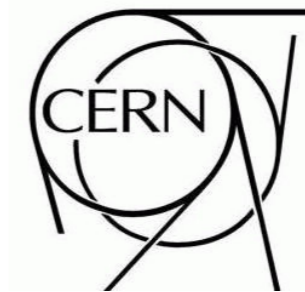
Nevertheless, the first Jets+MET Search came out with 70 nb^{-1} of integrated luminosity



ATLAS NOTE

ATLAS-CONF-2010-065

20 July, 2010



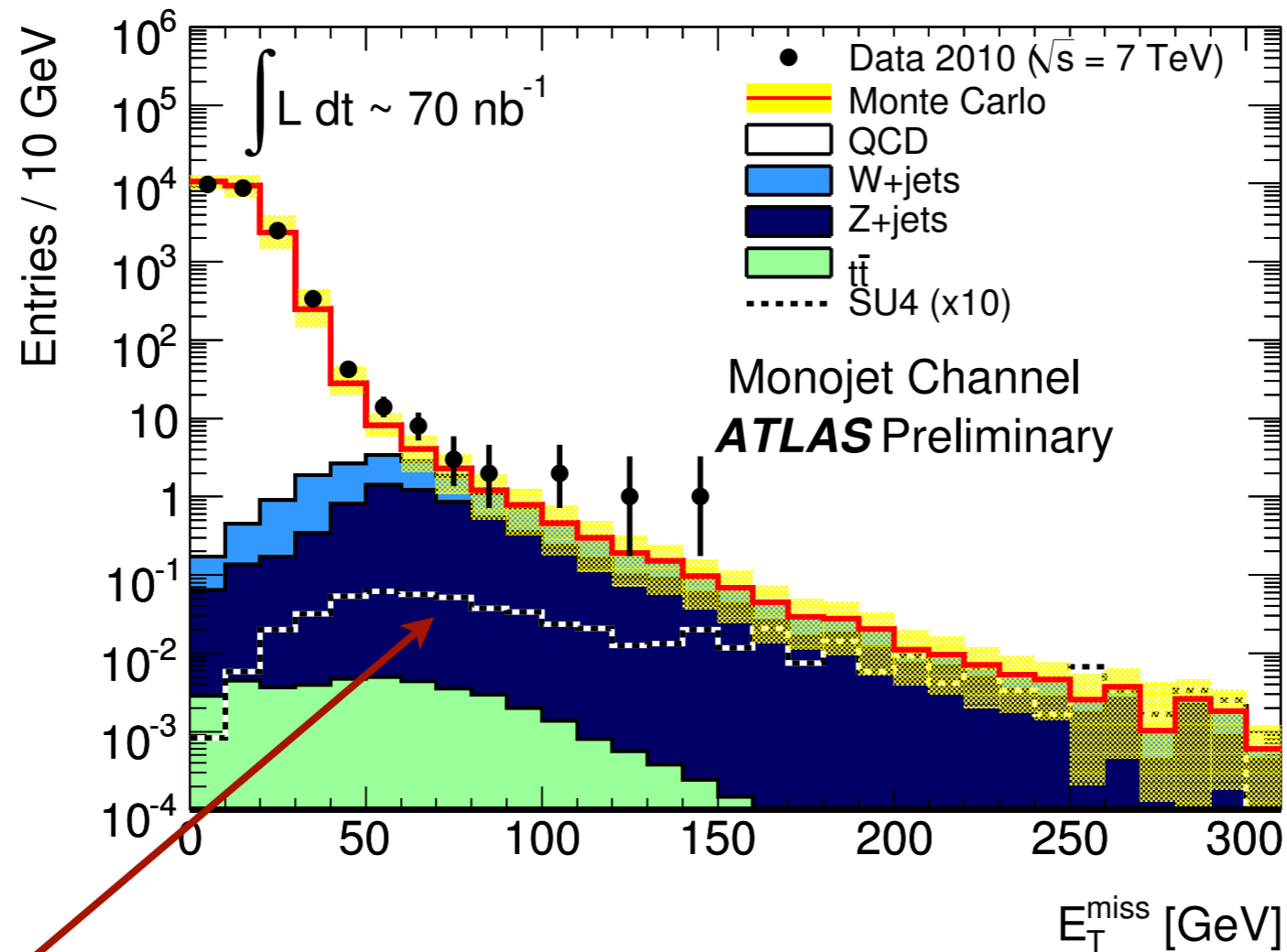
Early supersymmetry searches in channels with jets and missing transverse momentum with the ATLAS detector

Abstract

This note describes a first set of measurements of supersymmetry-sensitive variables in the final states with jets, missing transverse momentum and no leptons from the $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ proton-proton collisions at the LHC. The data were collected during the period March 2010 to July 2010 and correspond to a total integrated luminosity of $70 \pm 8 \text{ nb}^{-1}$. We find agreement between data and Monte Carlo simulations indicating that the Standard Model backgrounds to searches for new physics in these channels are under control.

Amazing that such an early search is possible!

Not much time for interpretation of results



SU4 * 10

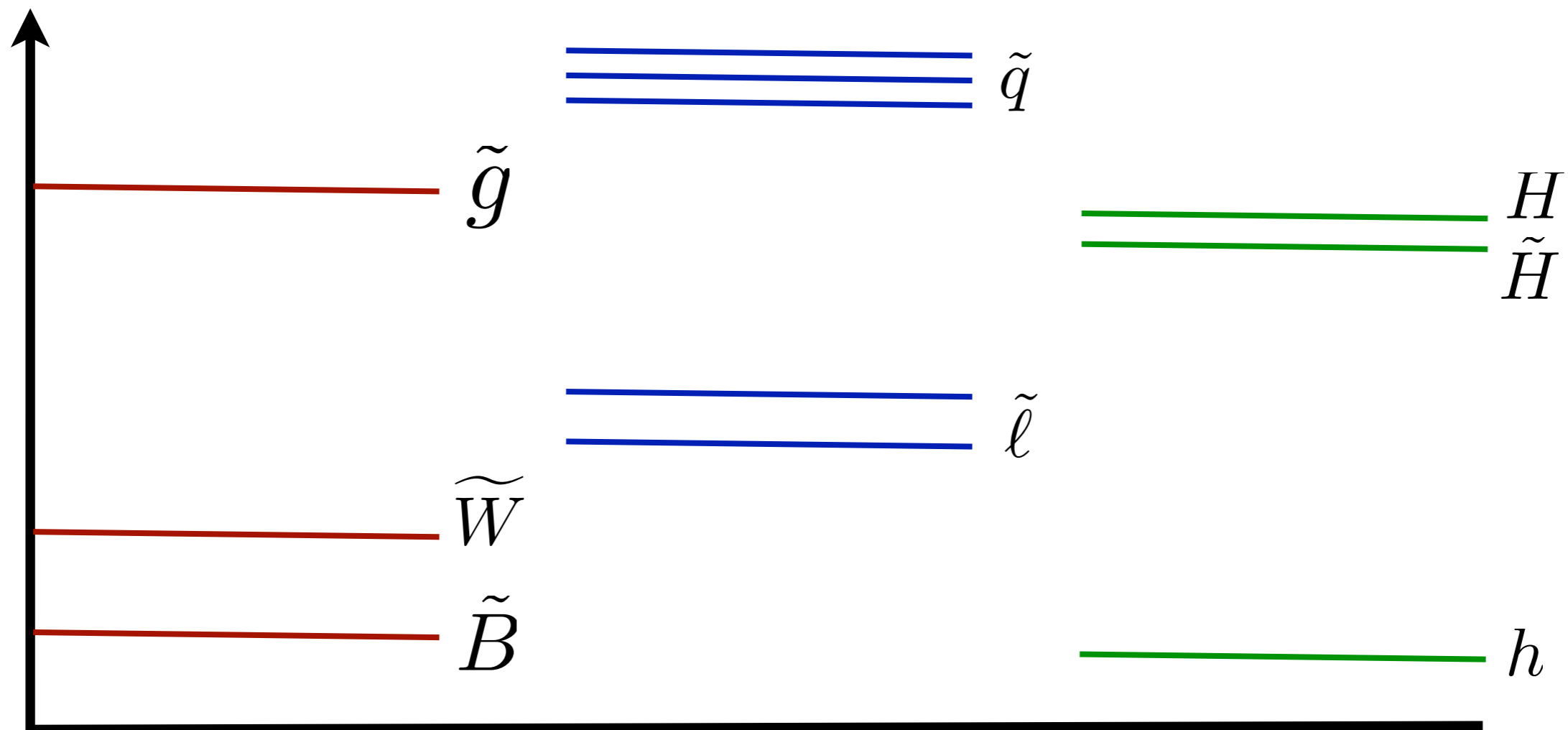
An mSUGRA benchmark model
with light colored particles

Clear mSUGRA isn't reachable yet

mSugra has “Gaugino Mass Unification”

$$m_{\tilde{g}} : m_{\tilde{W}} : m_{\tilde{B}} = \alpha_3 : \alpha_2 : \alpha_1 \simeq 6 : 2 : 1$$

Most models look like this



A shocking lack of diversity (see the pMSSM)

Jets + MET

Solution to Hierarchy Problem

If the symmetry commutes with $SU(3)_c$,
new colored top partners
(note twin Higgs exception)

Dark Matter

Wimp Miracle: DM a thermal relic if
mass is 100 GeV to 1 TeV

Usually requires a dark sector,
frequently contains new colored particles

Fewest requirements on spectroscopy

Doesn't require squeezing in additional states to decay chains

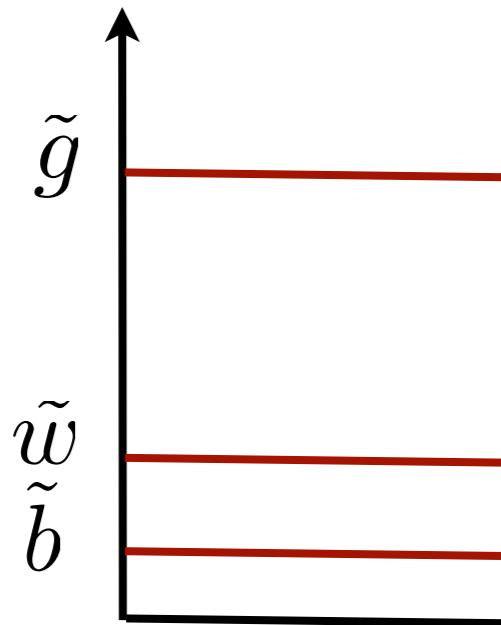
Spectrum in Different Theories

MSSM

High Cut-Off

Large Mass Splittings

$$\delta m = \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} m \log \Lambda$$

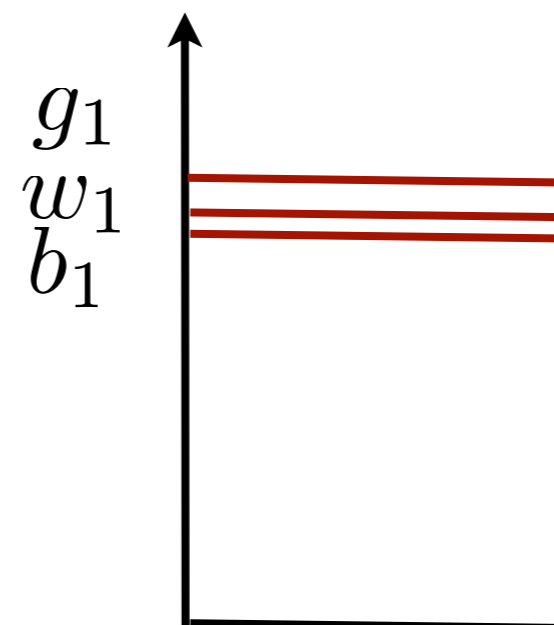


Universal Extra Dimensions

Low Cut-Off

Small Mass Splittings

$$\delta m = \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{\Lambda^2}{m}$$



Electrically Neutral Colored Particles

Weak model independent limits

Limits come from event shape variables at LEP
(*e.g.* Thrust)

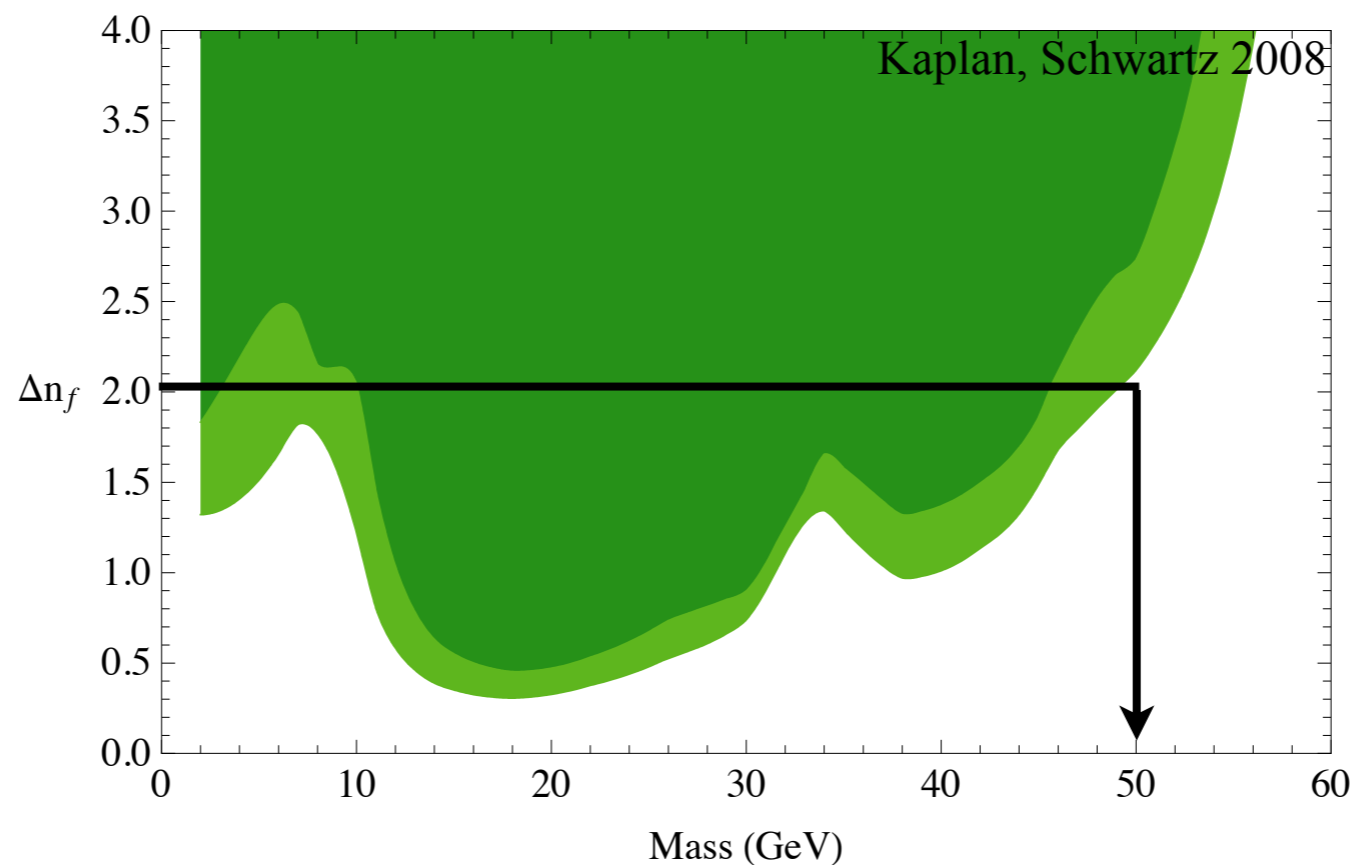
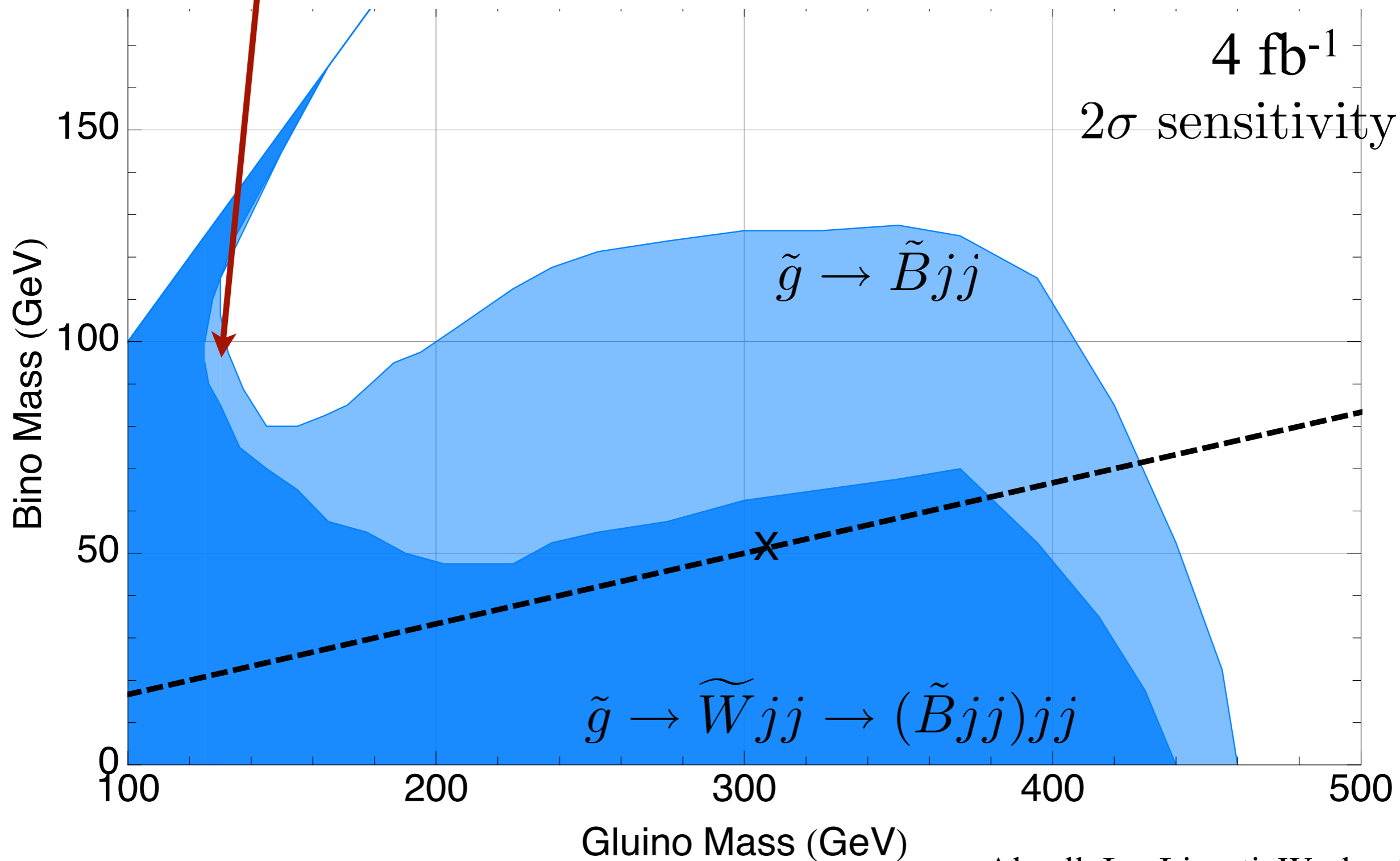


FIG. 2: Bounds on light colored particles from LEP data. The darker region is completely excluded at 95% confidence. The lighter region is an uncertainty band including estimates of various theoretical uncertainties.

Tevatron Reach

$m_{\tilde{g}} \gtrsim 120 \text{ GeV}$

An 80 GeV gluino is “ruled out”!



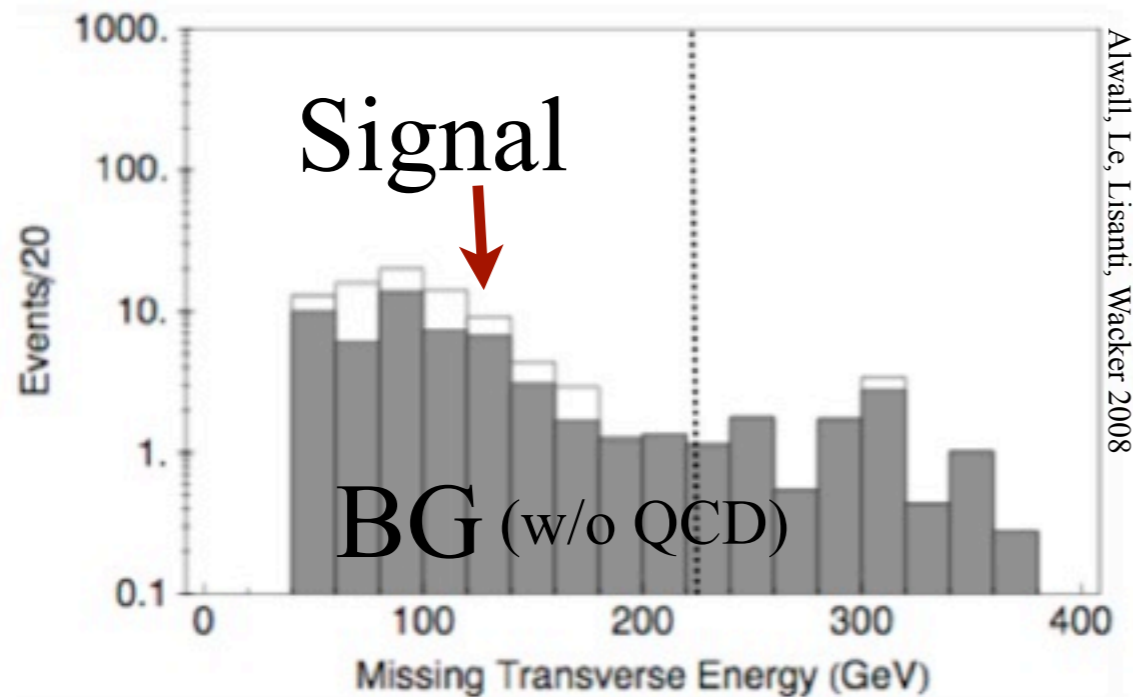
Alwall, Le, Lisanti, Wacker 2008

A Comparison Between Optimized Cuts and Original Cuts

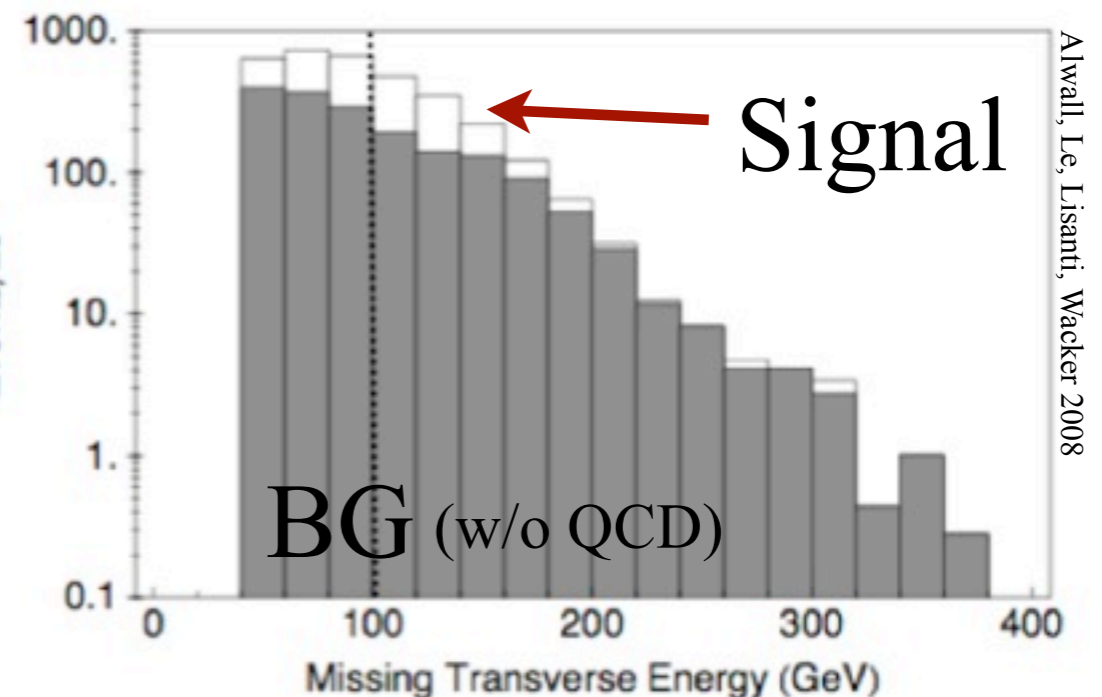
$$m_{\tilde{g}} = 210 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{B}} = 100 \text{ GeV}$$

Dijet most effective channel



$$H_T \geq 300 \text{ GeV} \quad \cancel{E}_T \geq 225 \text{ GeV}$$



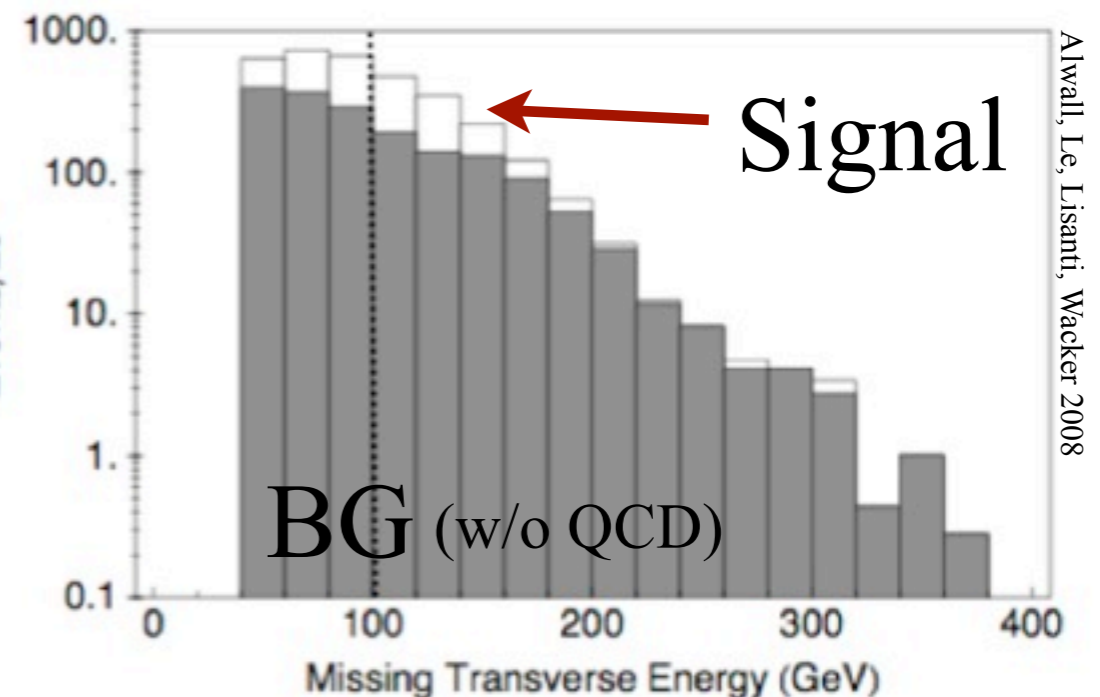
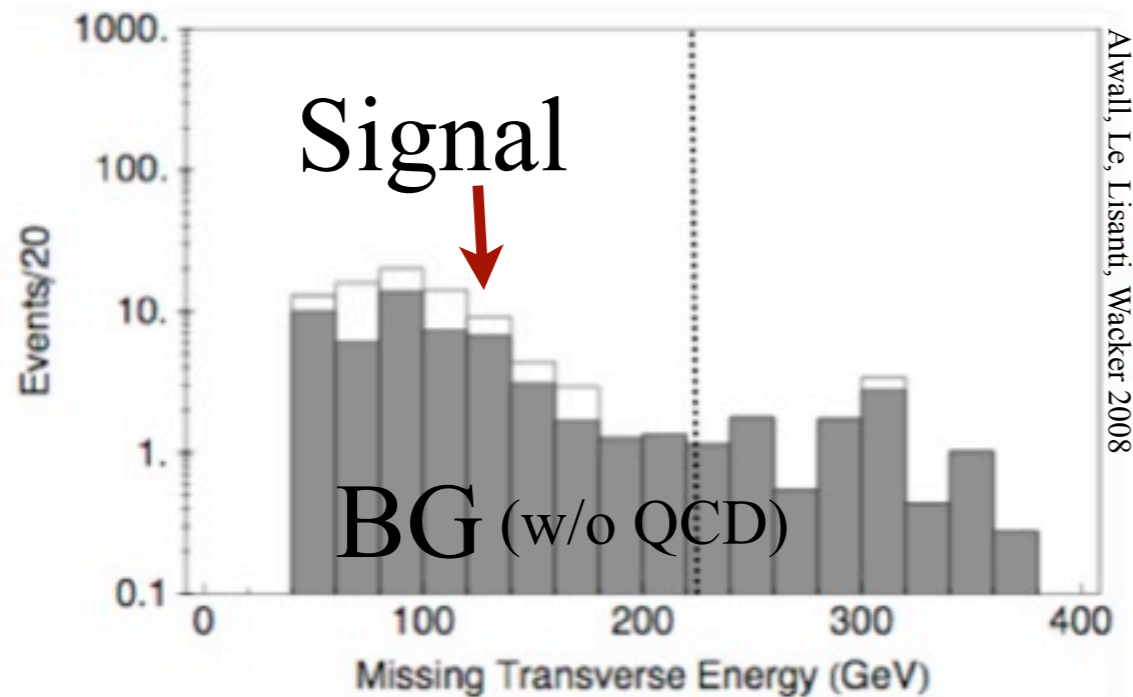
$$H_T \geq 150 \text{ GeV} \quad \cancel{E}_T \geq 100 \text{ GeV}$$

A Comparison Between Optimized Cuts and Original Cuts

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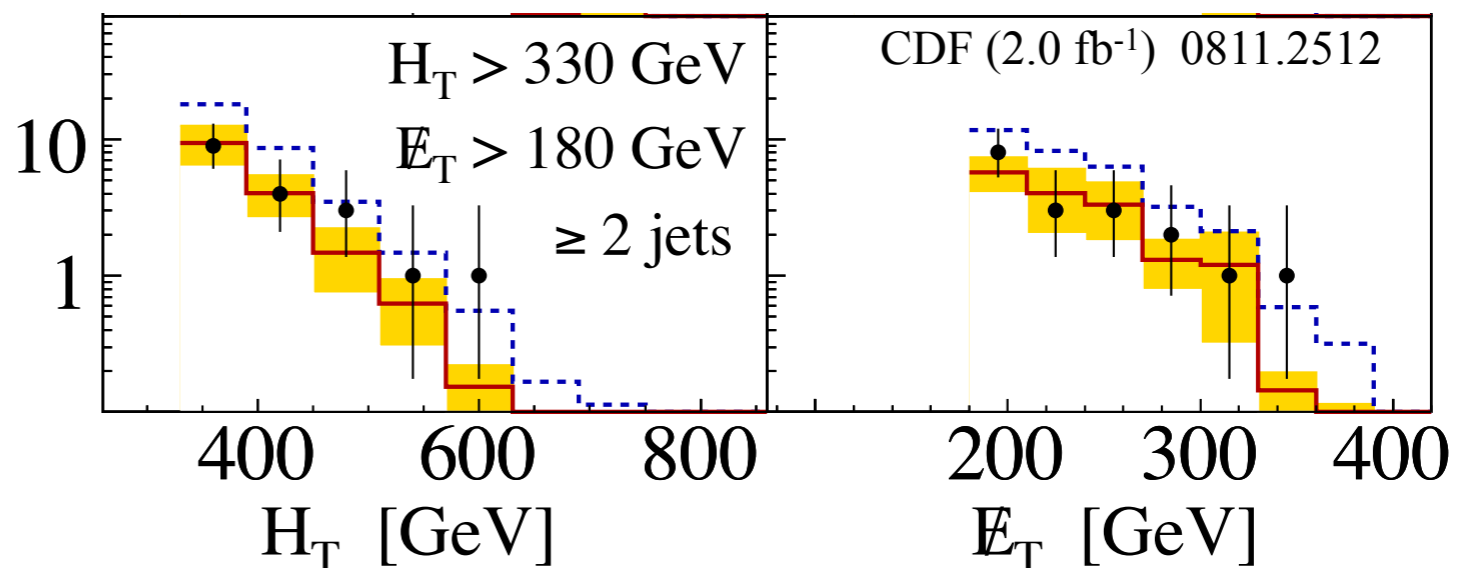
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$$H_T \geq 300 \text{ GeV} \quad \cancel{E}_T \geq 225 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_T \geq 150 \text{ GeV} \quad \cancel{E}_T \geq 100 \text{ GeV}$$

Not easy...



ATLAS Search

$$\mathcal{L} = 70 \text{ nb}^{-1}$$

Performed 4 Searches

| Cut | Topology | $1j + \cancel{E}_T$ | $2^+j + \cancel{E}_T$ | $3^+j + \cancel{E}_T$ | $4^+j + \cancel{E}_T$ |
|-----|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | p_{T1} | $> 70 \text{ GeV}$ | $> 70 \text{ GeV}$ | $> 70 \text{ GeV}$ | $> 70 \text{ GeV}$ |
| 2 | p_{Tn} | $\leq 30 \text{ GeV}$ | $> 30 \text{ GeV} (n = 2)$ | $> 30 \text{ GeV} (n = 2, 3)$ | $> 30 \text{ GeV} (n = 2 - 4)$ |
| 3 | $\cancel{E}_{T\text{EM}}$ | $> 40 \text{ GeV}$ | $> 40 \text{ GeV}$ | $> 40 \text{ GeV}$ | $> 40 \text{ GeV}$ |
| 4 | $p_{T\ell}$ | $\leq 20 \text{ GeV}$ | $\leq 20 \text{ GeV}$ | $\leq 20 \text{ GeV}$ | $\leq 20 \text{ GeV}$ |
| 5 | $\Delta\phi(j_n, \cancel{E}_{T\text{EM}})$ | none | $[> 0.2, > 0.2]$ | $[> 0.2, > 0.2, > 0.2]$ | $[> 0.2, > 0.2, > 0.2, \text{none}]$ |
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Relatively loose cuts

Under pretty good control!

(monojets appear a bit dirty)

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| | N_{Pred} | 46^{+22}_{-14} | 6.6 ± 3.0 | 1.9 ± 0.9 | 1.0 ± 0.6 |
| | N_{Obs} | 73 | 4 | 0 | 1 |

Relatively loose cuts

Under pretty good control!

(monojets appear a bit dirty)

How we used this result

$$N_s = \mathcal{L} \sigma(pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}X) \epsilon(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_\chi)$$

$$P(N_{s+b} \leq N_{\text{obs}}) \geq 5\%$$

$$P(N_{s+b} \leq N_{\text{obs}}) = \sum_n^{N_{\text{obs}}} \text{Poisson}(n; N_{s+b})$$

$$\text{Poisson}(n; \lambda) = \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda}$$

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Fold in uncertainties:

$$\int d\mathcal{L} f'(\mathcal{L}; \mu_{\mathcal{L}}, \sigma_{\mathcal{L}}) \cdot \quad \mathcal{L} = 70 \pm 8 \text{ nb}^{-1}$$

Normal distribution

$$\int d\mathcal{L} f(N_b; \mu_b, \sigma_b) \cdot \quad N_{b \ 3+j} = 1.9 \pm 0.9$$

Log Normal distribution (keeps background positive)

Sets limit on

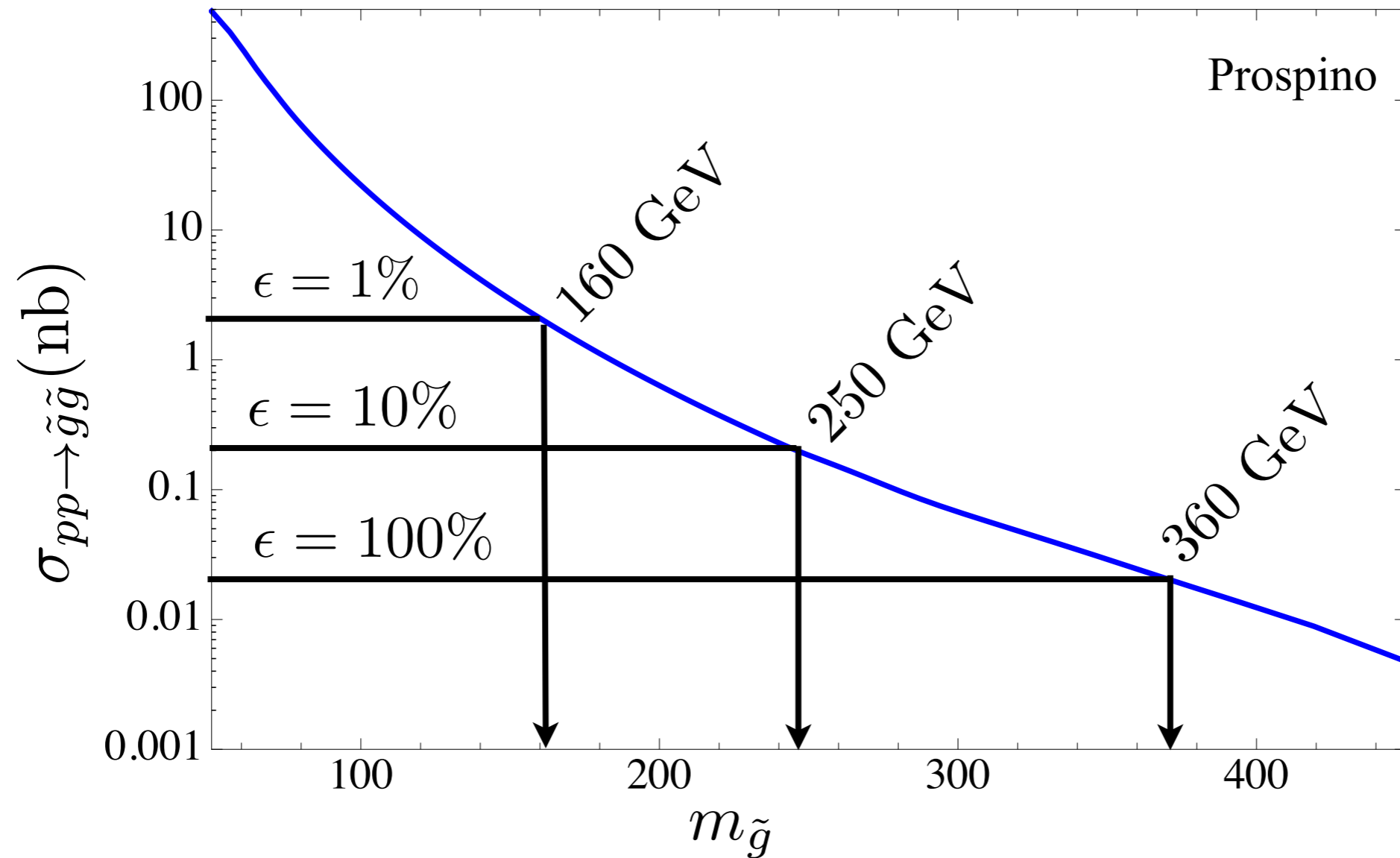
$\sigma(pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}X) \epsilon$

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| | N_{Obs} | 73 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| | $\sigma(pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}X)\epsilon _{95\% \text{ C.L.}}$ | 663 pb | 46.4 pb | 20.0 pb | 56.9 pb |

$3^+j + \cancel{E}_T$ usually most effective

How many color octets can you make with

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}) = 20 \text{ pb} ?$$



Can get above the Tevatron's current bounds
with reasonable efficiencies

Need to calculate efficiencies

(the hard part)

We need to know what fraction of
the events from a given theory pass the cuts

Madgraph \longrightarrow Pythia \longrightarrow PGS \longrightarrow Cuts

$$pp \longrightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g} + \leq 2j \quad \tilde{g} \longrightarrow 2j \chi_1^0$$

(MLM matched)

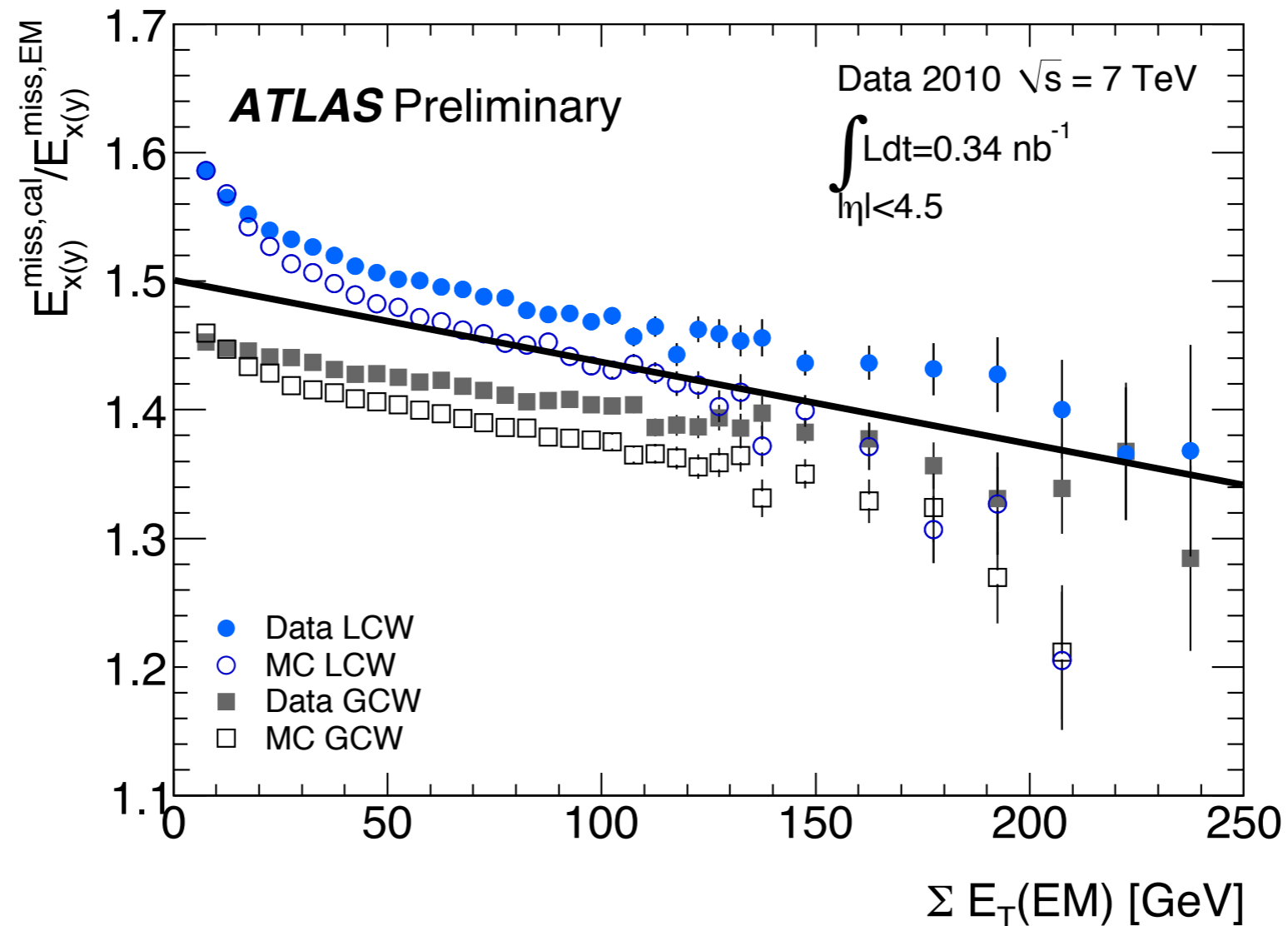
Efficiency is the fraction of events that passed the cuts

Do this for each $(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\chi})$ pair

The problems with “MET”

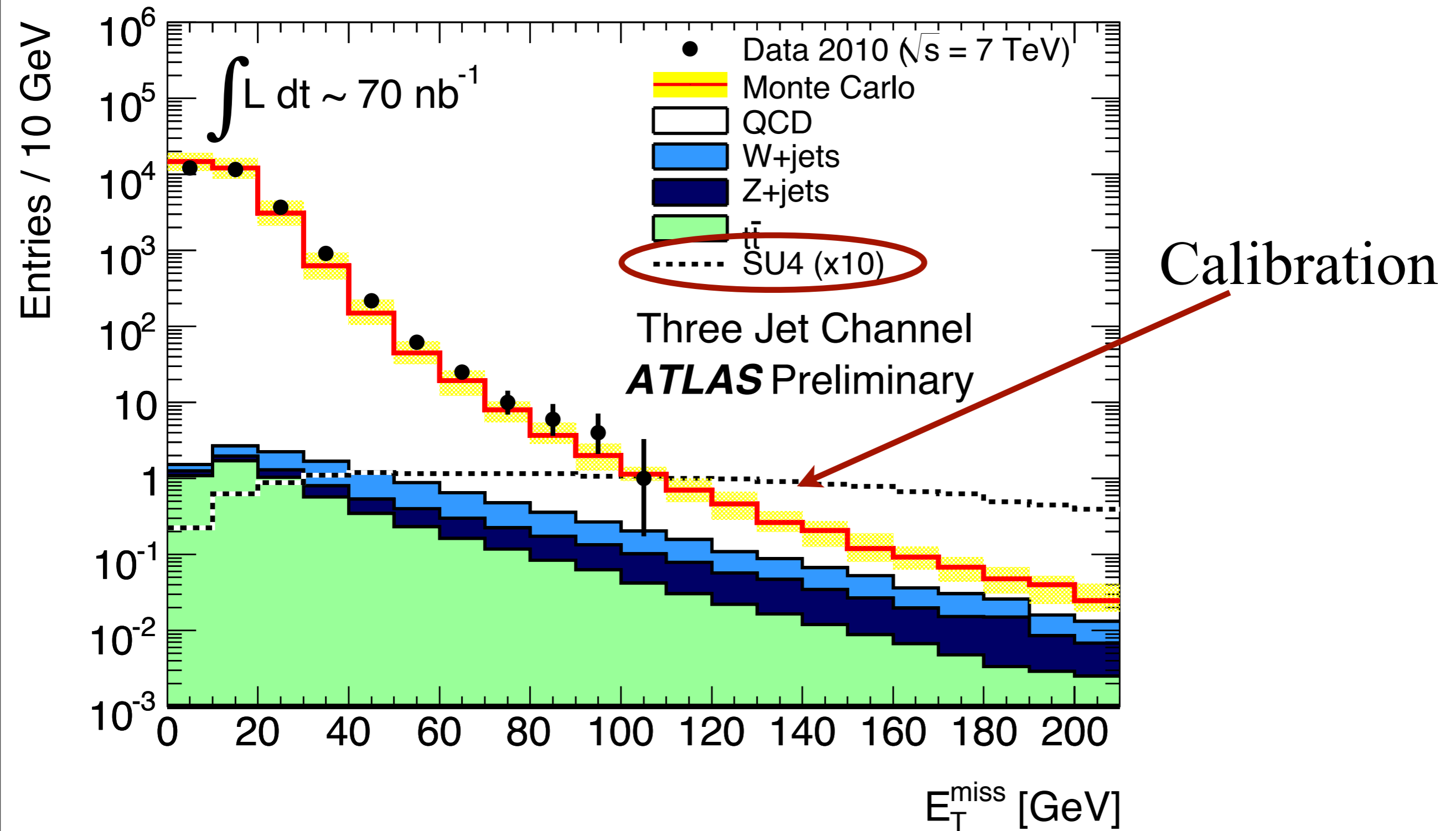
Missing transverse momentum is computed from calorimeter cells belonging to topological clusters at the electromagnetic scale [30]. No corrections for the different calorimeter response of hadrons and electrons/photons or for dead material losses are applied. The transverse missing momentum

“true” MET/“EM” MET



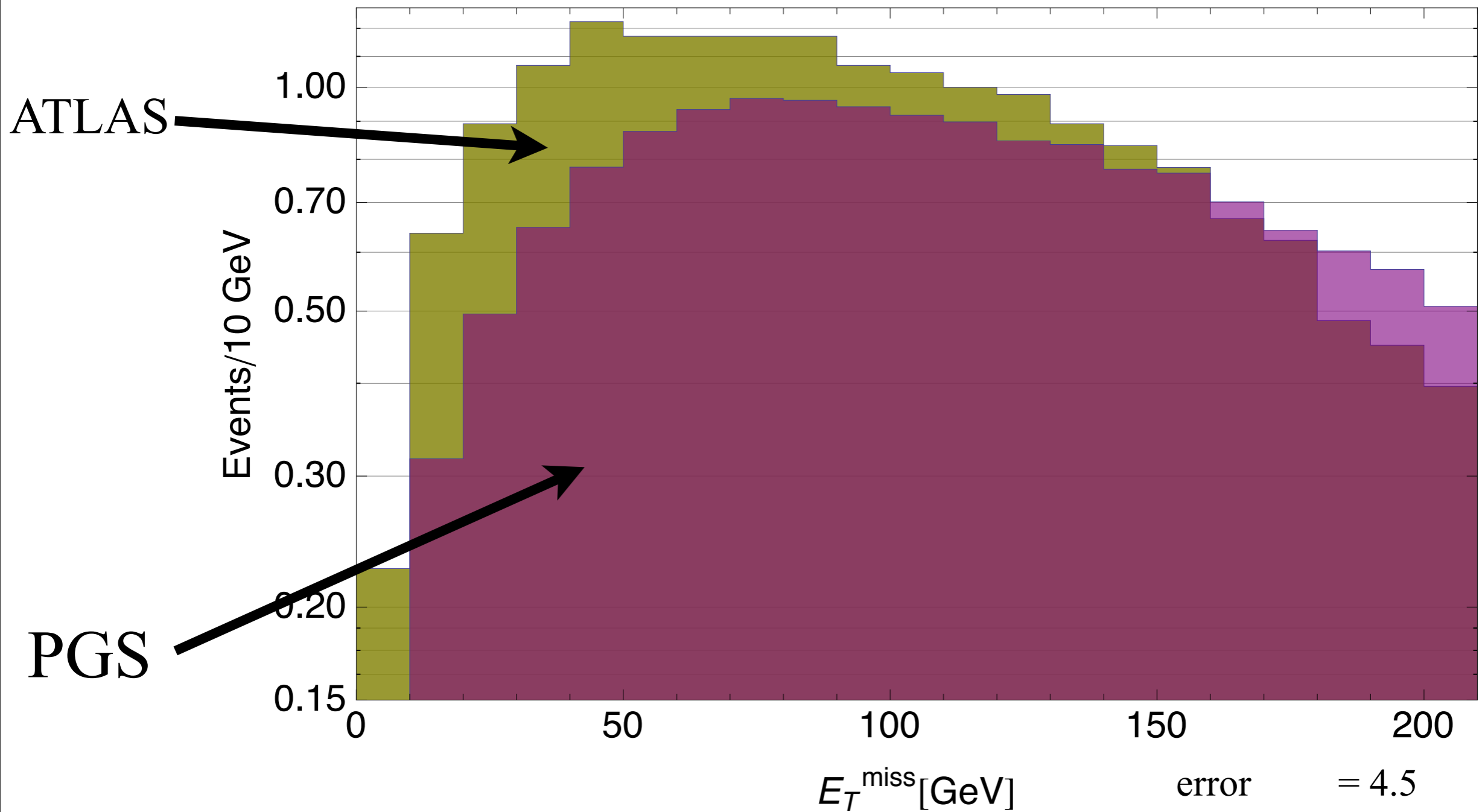
Effectively raises MET cut by 35% to 50%

Without calibrated MET, have
to take a shot in the dark and validate



Straight PGS MET

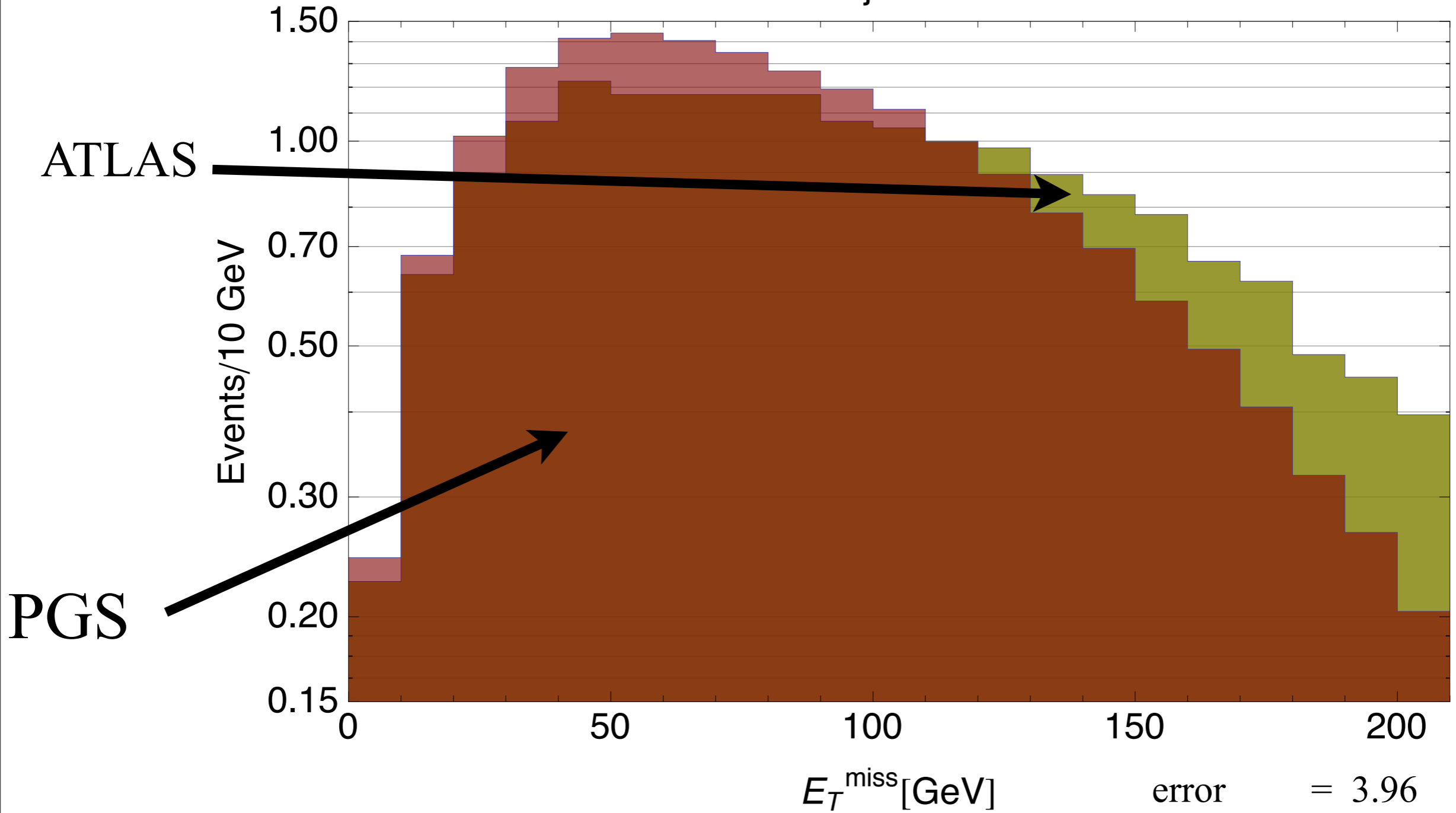
Three jet channel



error = 4.5
rel. norm. = 84%
cut ϵ_{ATLAS} = 84%
cut ϵ_{model} = 90%

PGS MET/1.5

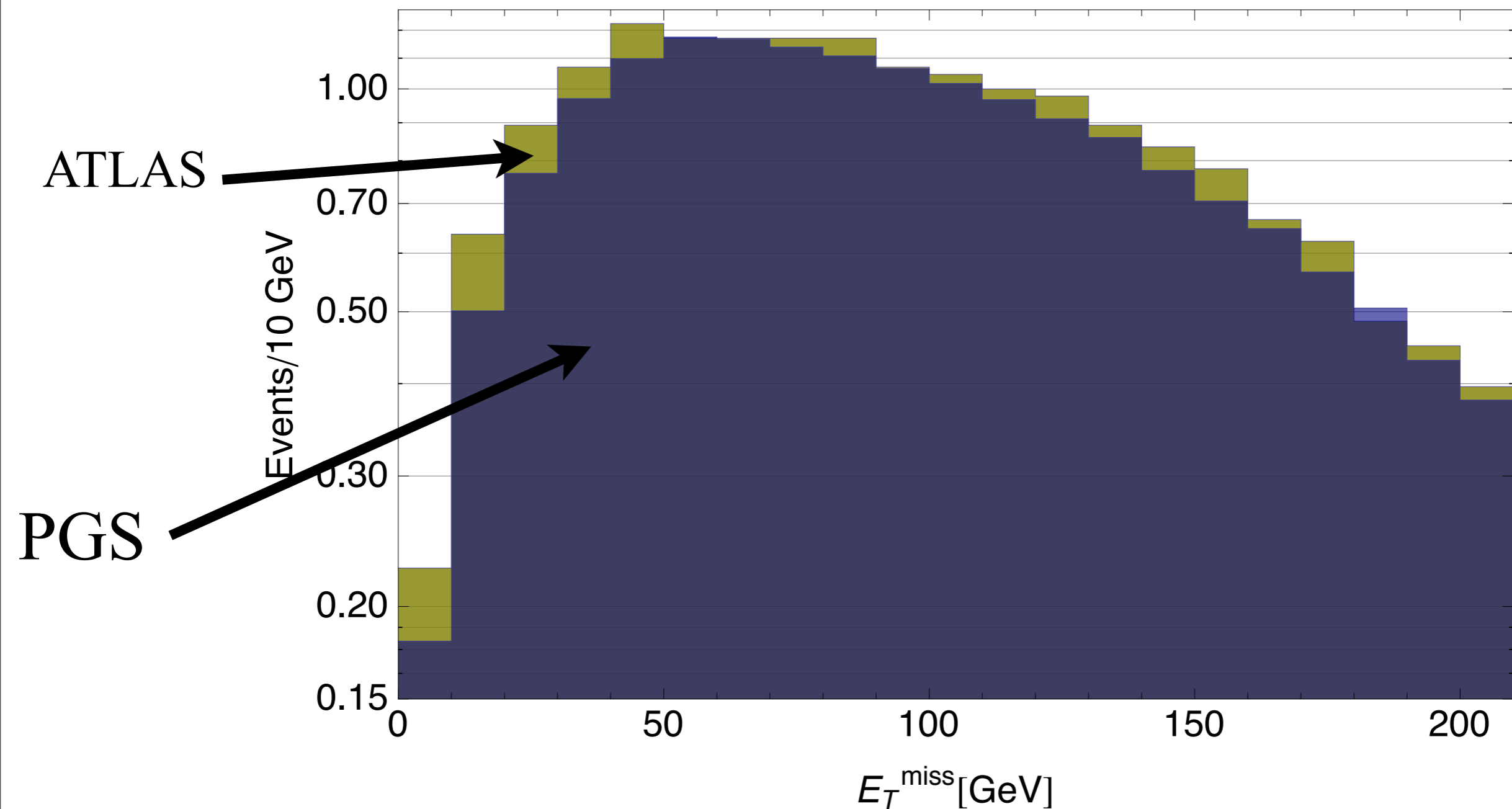
Three jet channel



error = 3.96
rel. norm. = 101%
cut ϵ_{ATLAS} = 84%
cut ϵ_{model} = 82%

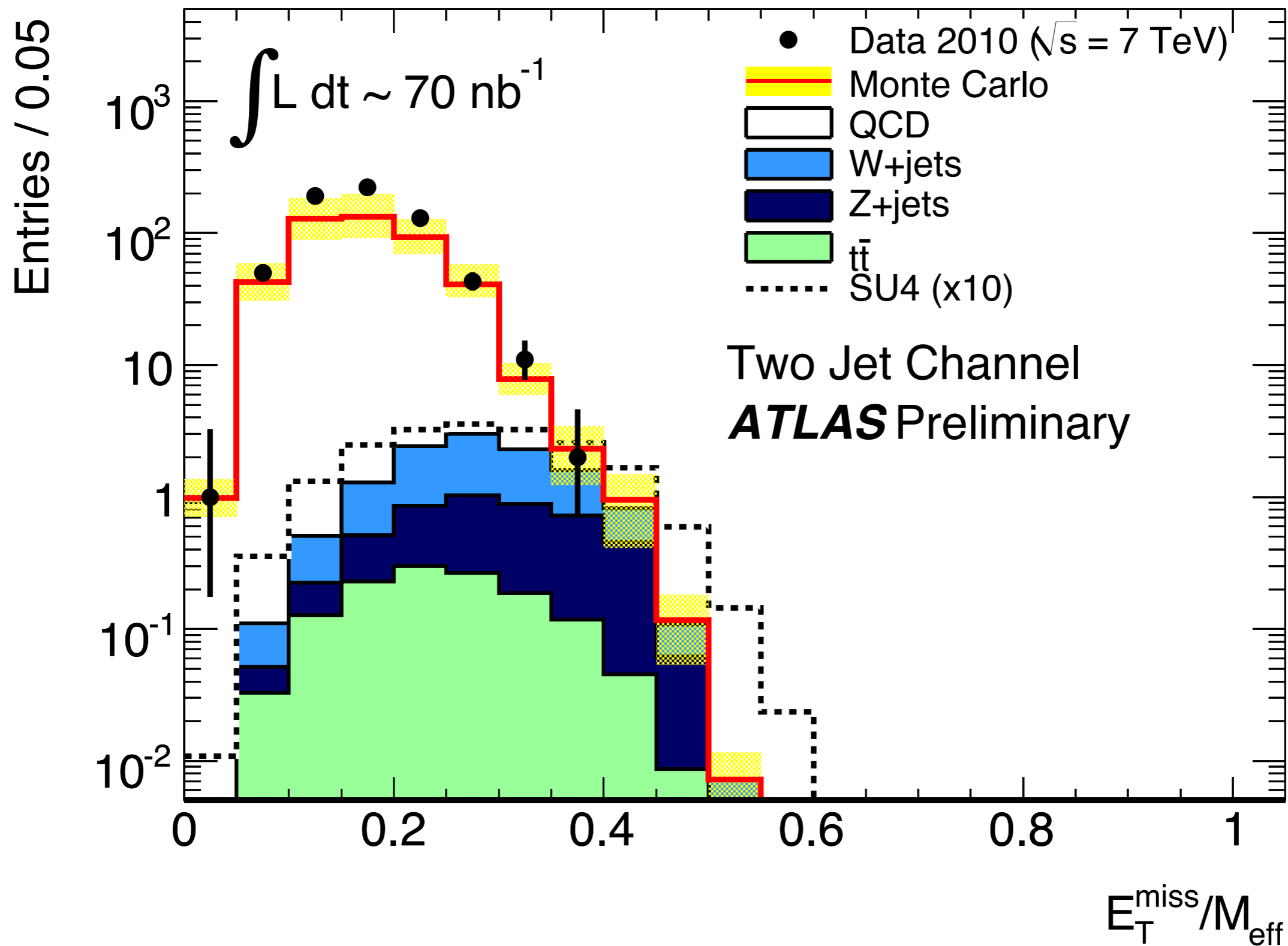
PGS MET with linear fit to Sum ET

Three jet channel

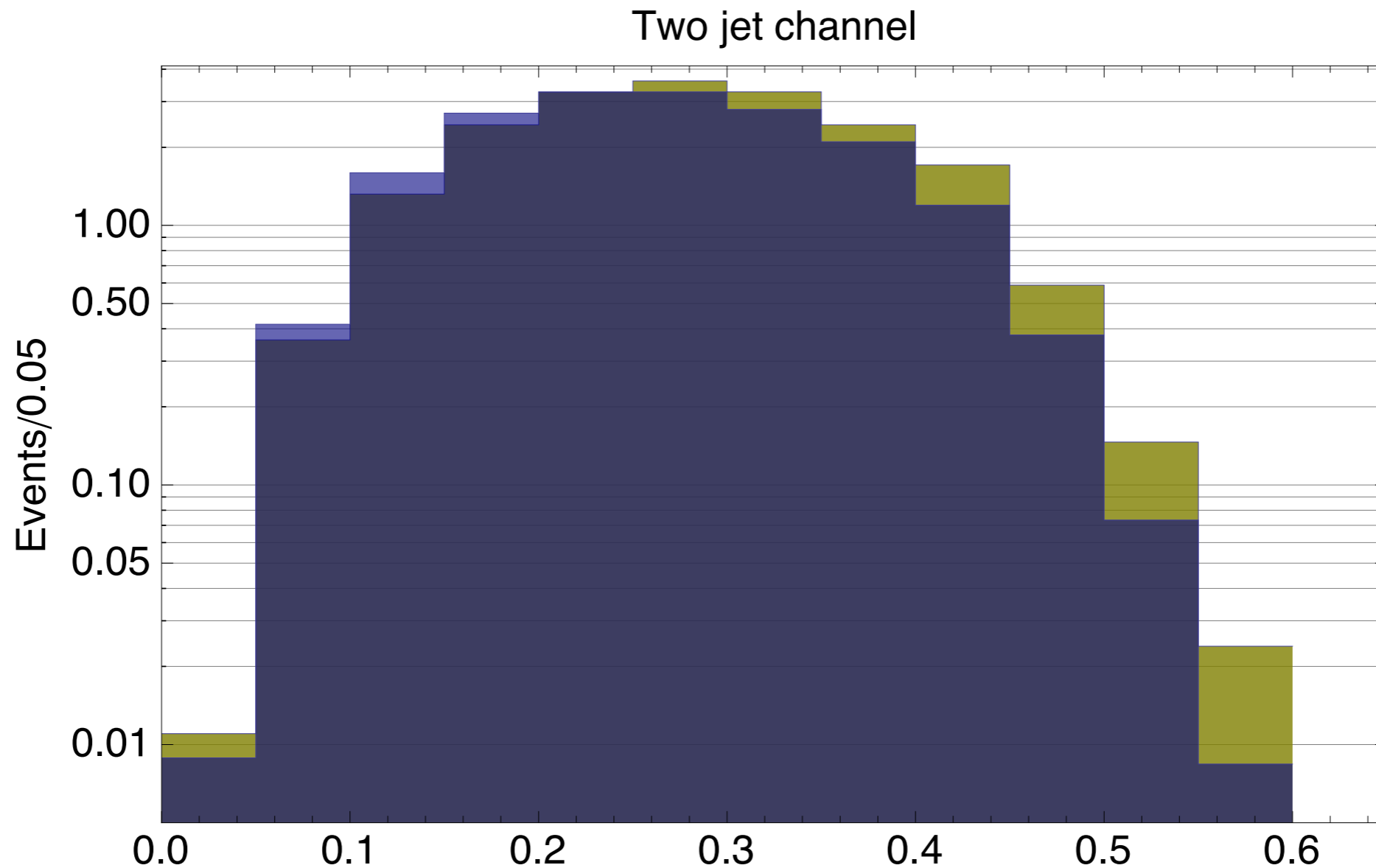


error = 1.4
rel. norm. = 94%
cut ϵ_{ATLAS} = 84%
cut ϵ_{model} = 86%

Fractional MET Cut



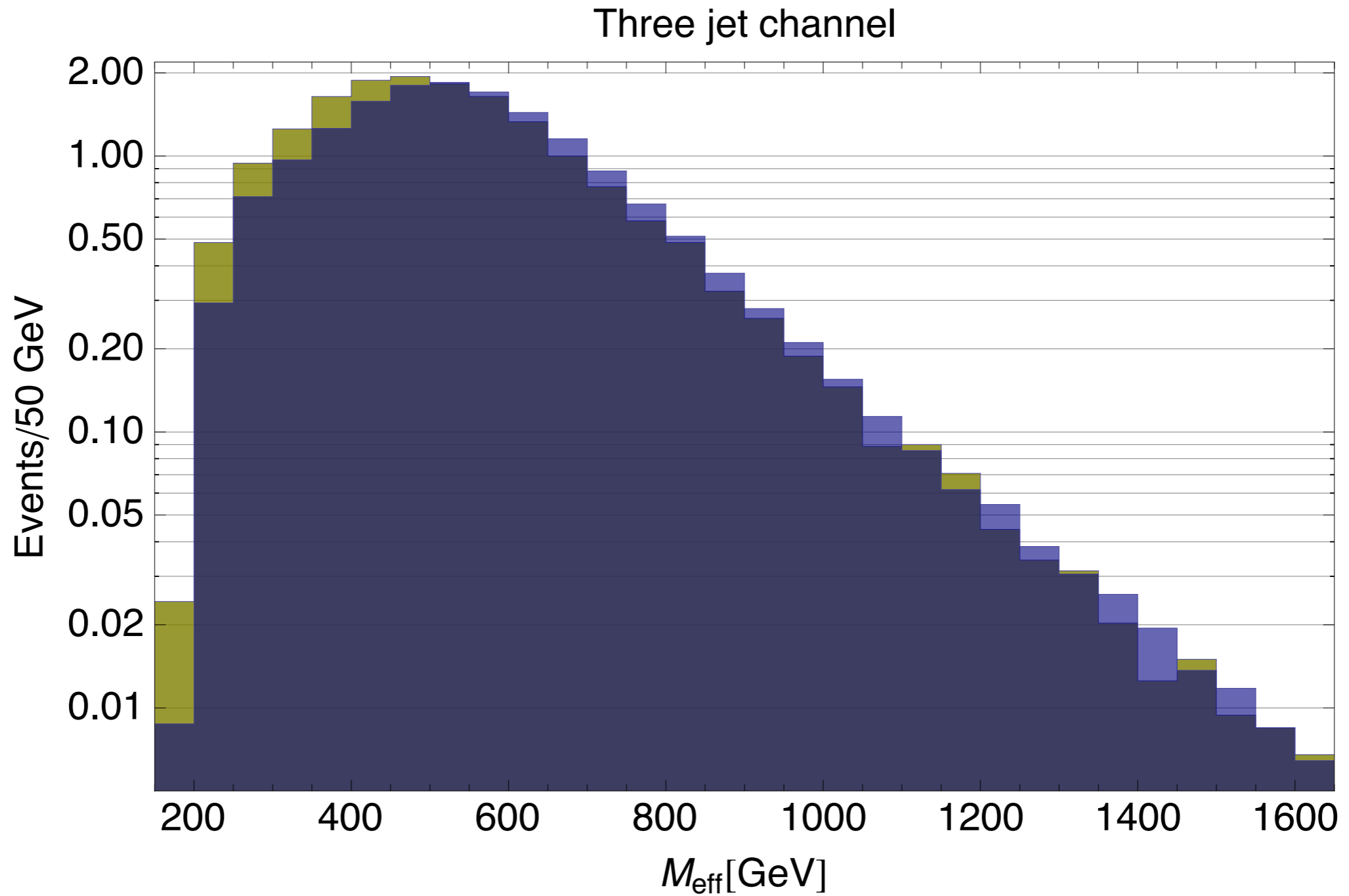
Linear HT Fit underestimates high fractional MET



error = 2.8
rel. norm. = 0.93
cut $\epsilon_{\text{ATLAS}} = 0.43$
cut $\epsilon_{\text{model}} = 0.37$

Not perfect, but effects cuts by $< 15\%$

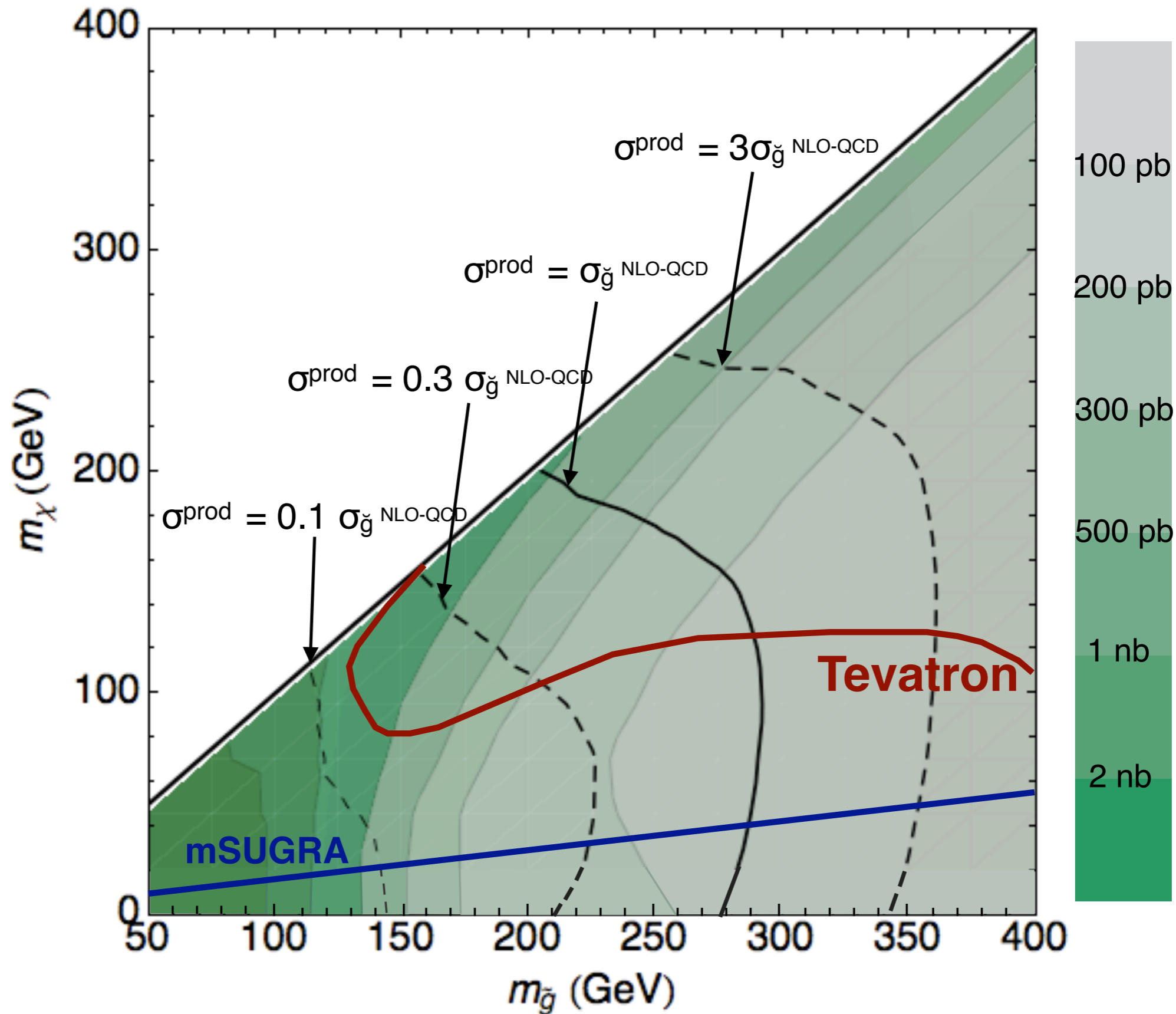
Linear HT Fit underestimates high fractional MET



error = 32.1
rel. norm. = 0.95

Putting it all together

$$\tilde{g} \rightarrow \chi q \bar{q}$$



3 jet channel most important

Best limit on cross section

$$\sigma_{3+j} \epsilon \leq 20 \text{ pb} \quad \text{vs} \quad \sigma_{4+j} \epsilon \leq 57 \text{ pb}$$

Efficiency lower to get 4 jets with $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$

for $(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\chi}) \simeq (300, 0) \text{ GeV}$

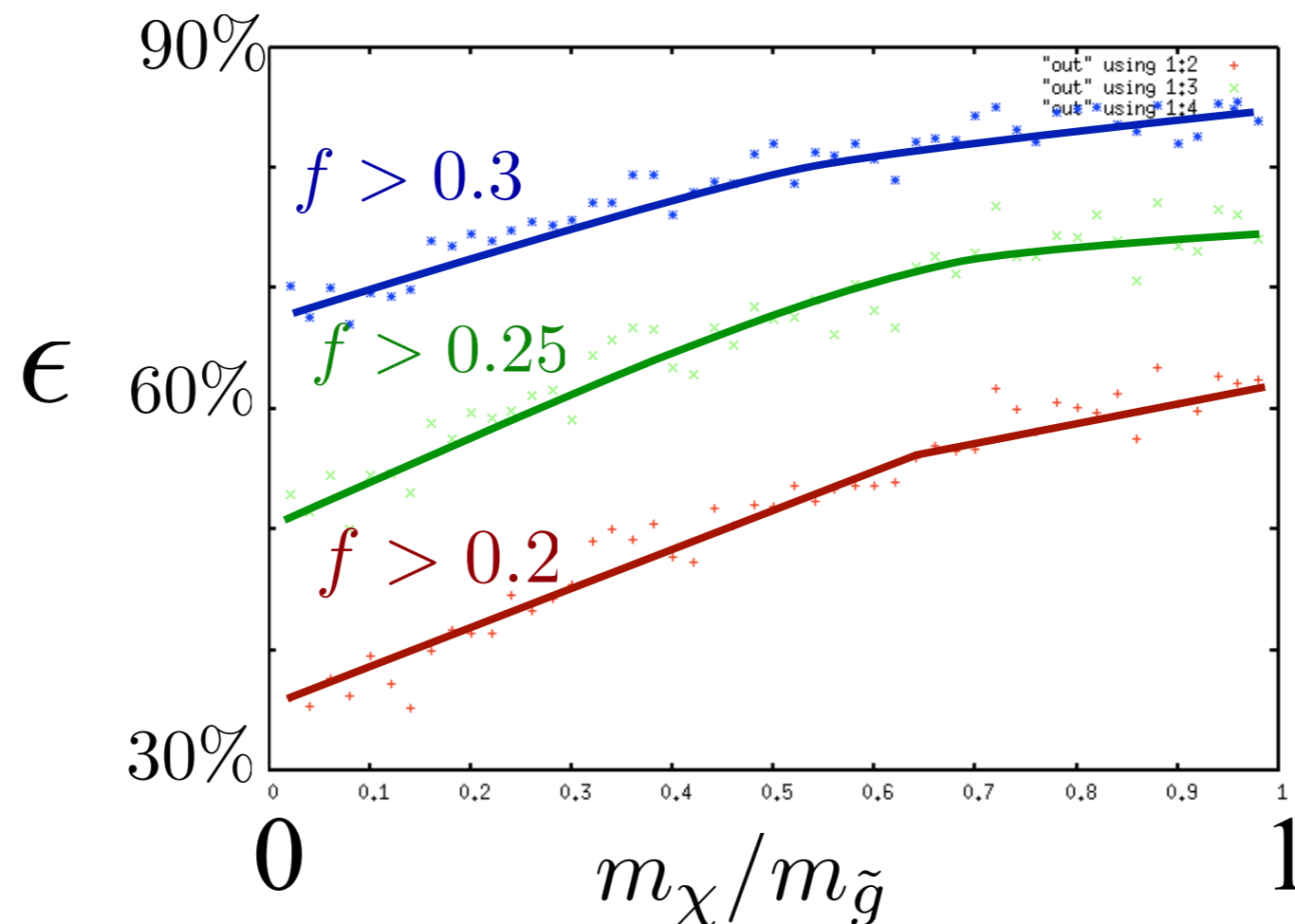
$E_j \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$

only 50% of the events that pass $p_{Tj3} > 30 \text{ GeV}$,
pass $p_{Tj4} > 30 \text{ GeV}$

The slight loss of sensitivity at lower LSP mass from fractional MET cut

$$f = \frac{\cancel{E}_T}{H_T + \cancel{E}_T}$$

In limit $m_\chi \rightarrow m_{\tilde{g}}$, $p_\chi = E_j$
maximizes f , and drops for lighter LSP



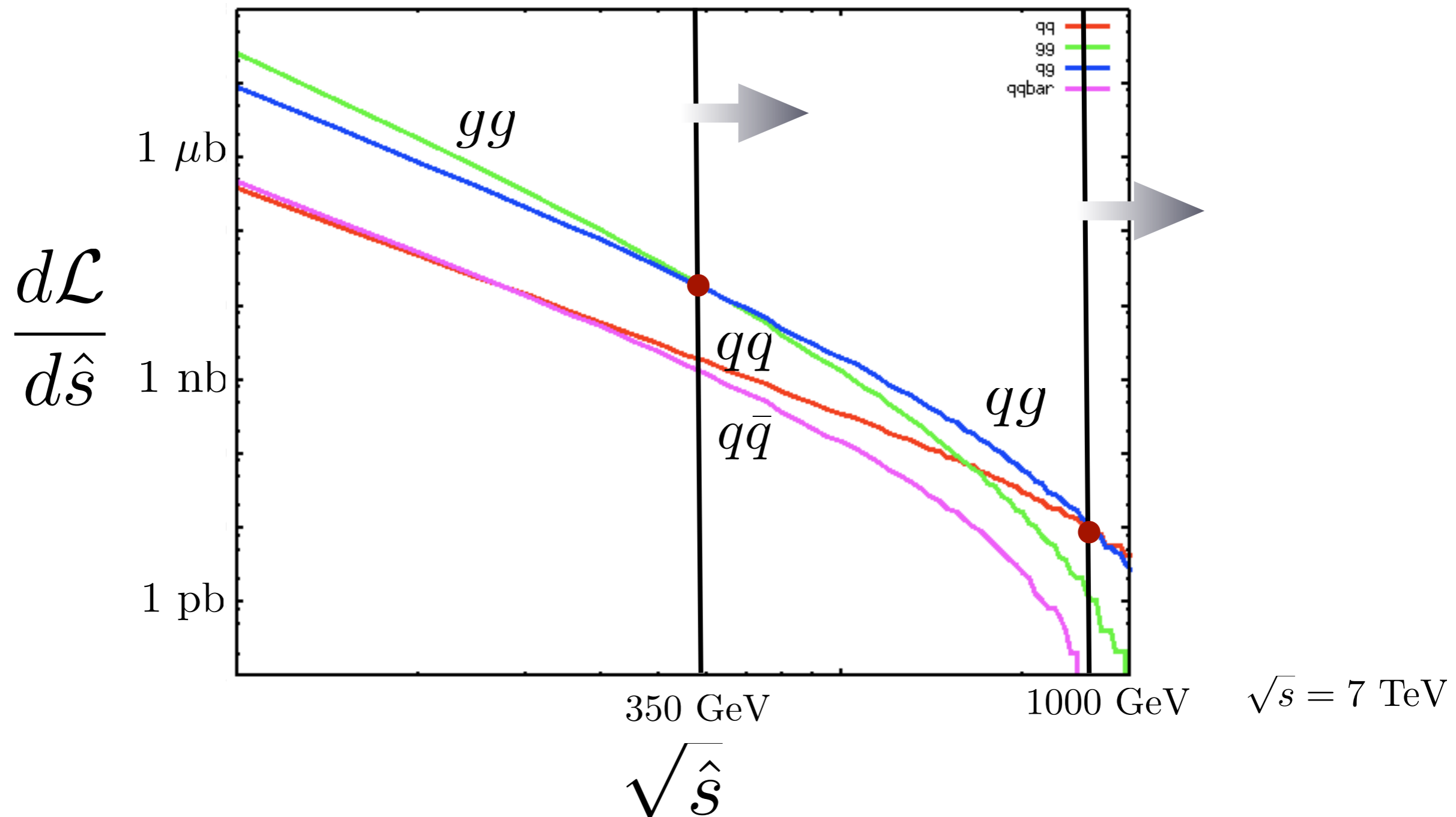
Matching on the signal can be a sizeable correction

New Initial States

Possible at higher order

$$gg, q\bar{q} \rightarrow 2\tilde{g} + 0^+ j \quad gq \rightarrow 2\tilde{g} + 1^+ j \quad qq \rightarrow 2\tilde{g} + 2^+ j$$

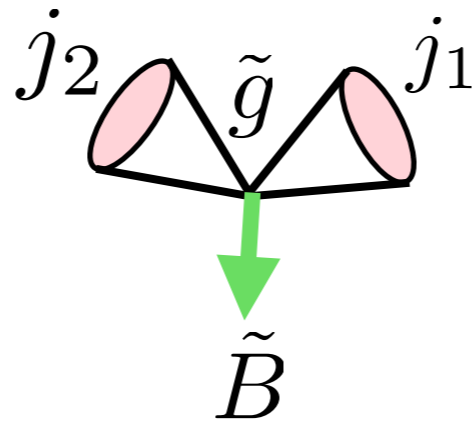
Parton Luminosities



A careful look at the signal

150 GeV particle going to 140 GeV LSP and 2 jets

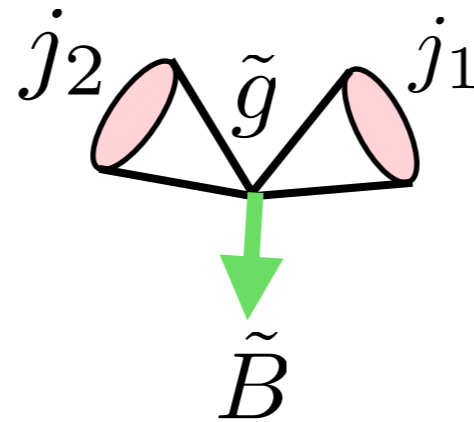
In rest frame of each gluino:
two 3 GeV “jets” and a LSP with 3 GeV momentum



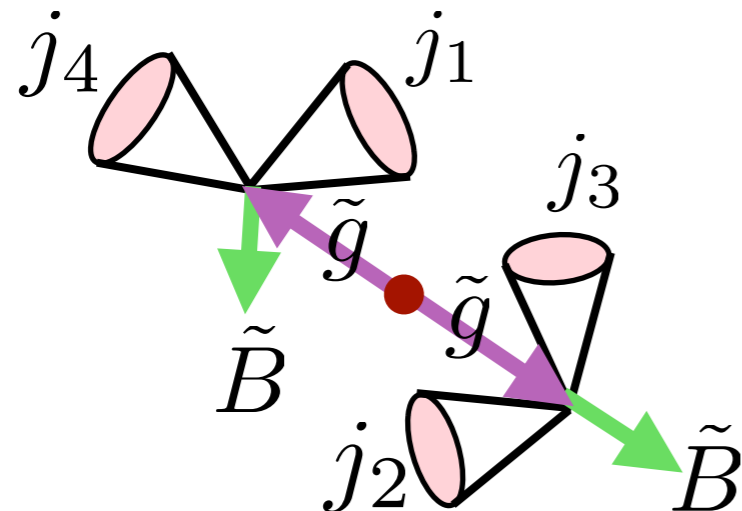
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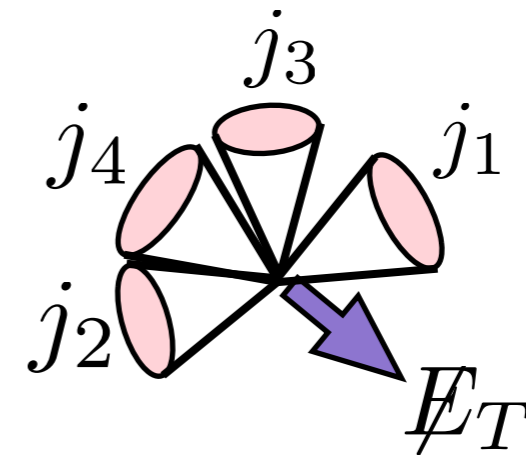
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Parton level



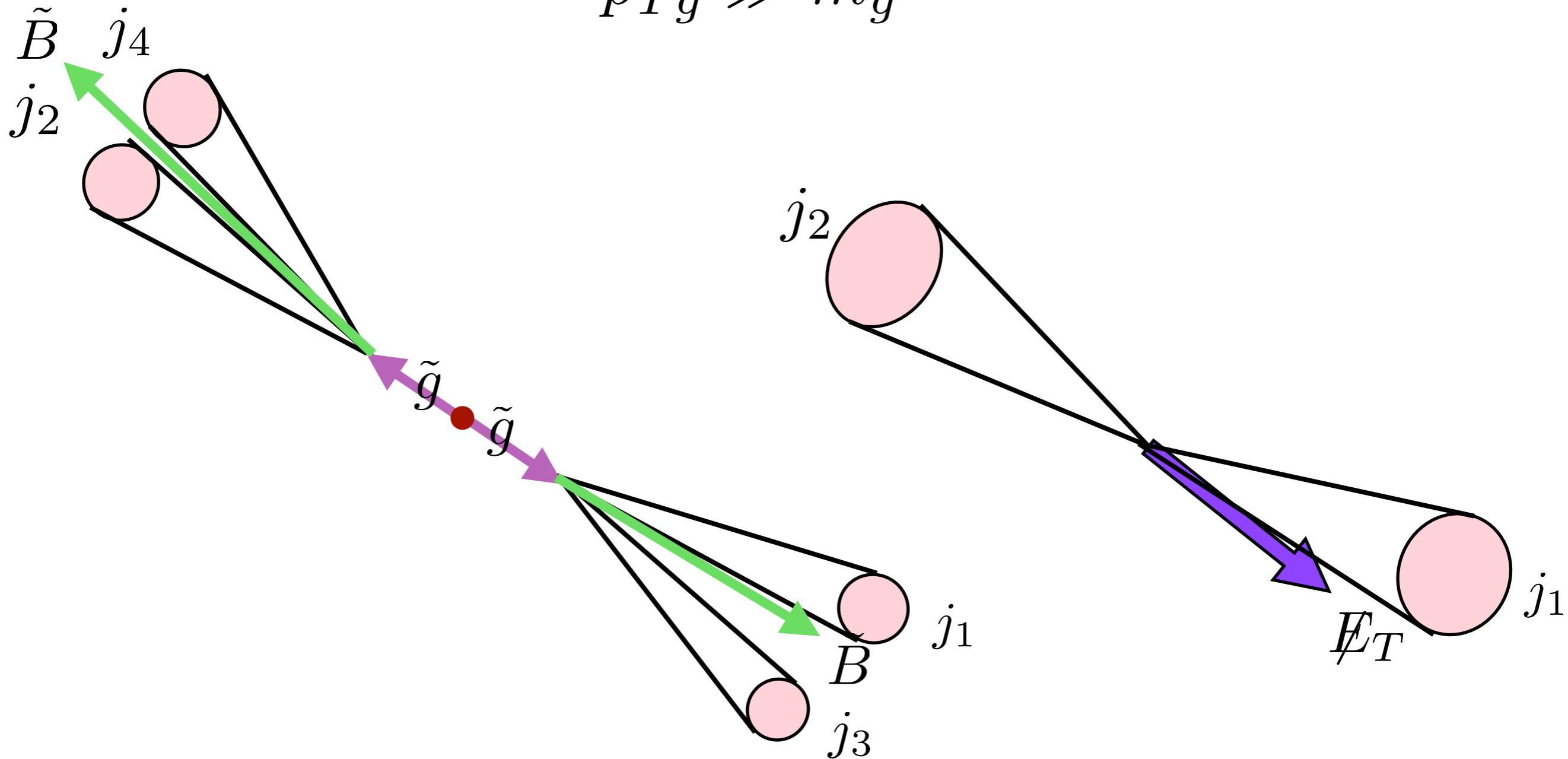
Detector level



Totally invisible: faked by QCD with $\sqrt{\hat{s}_{BG}} \sim 20$ GeV

Give the gluino big boost!

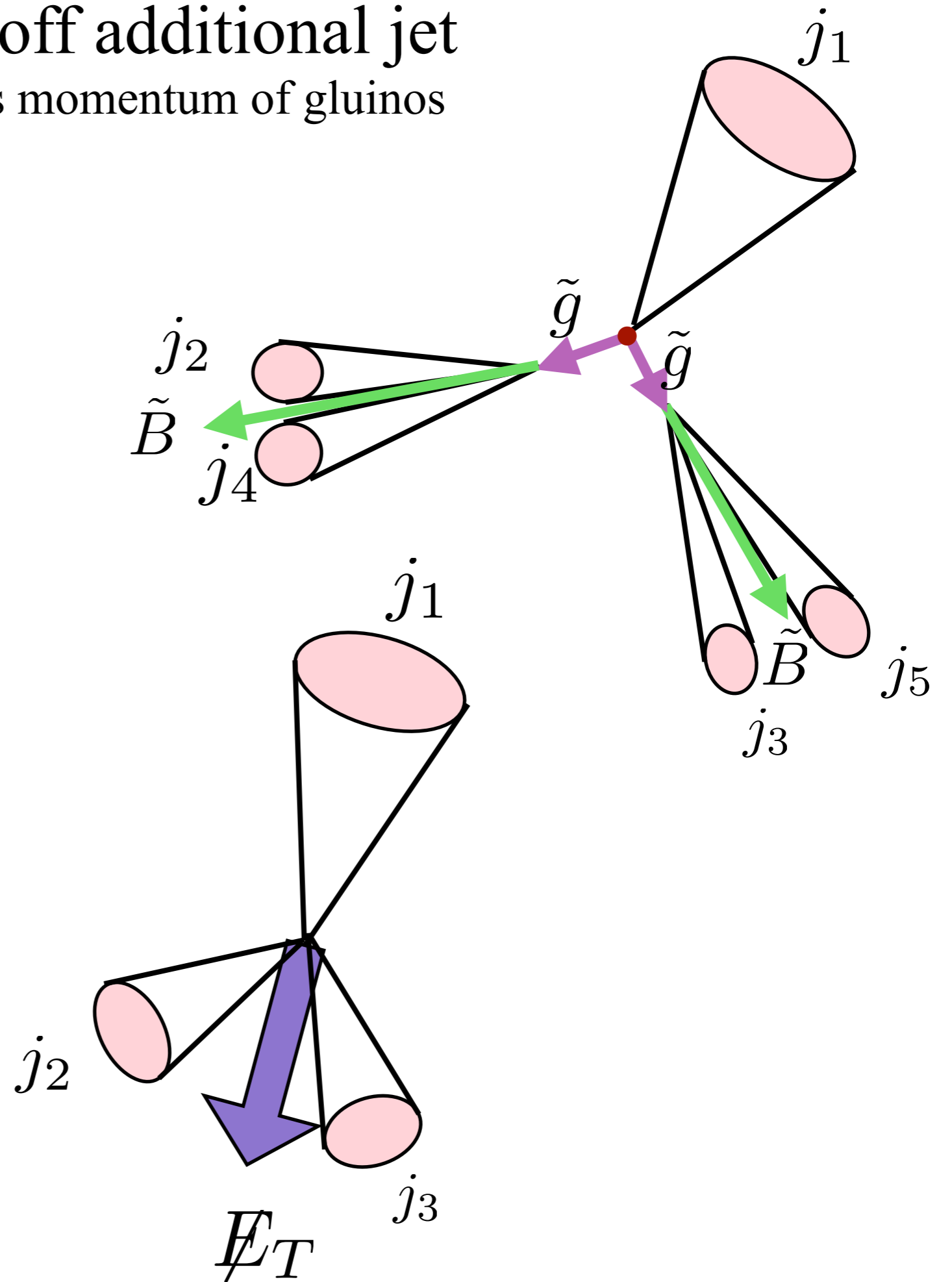
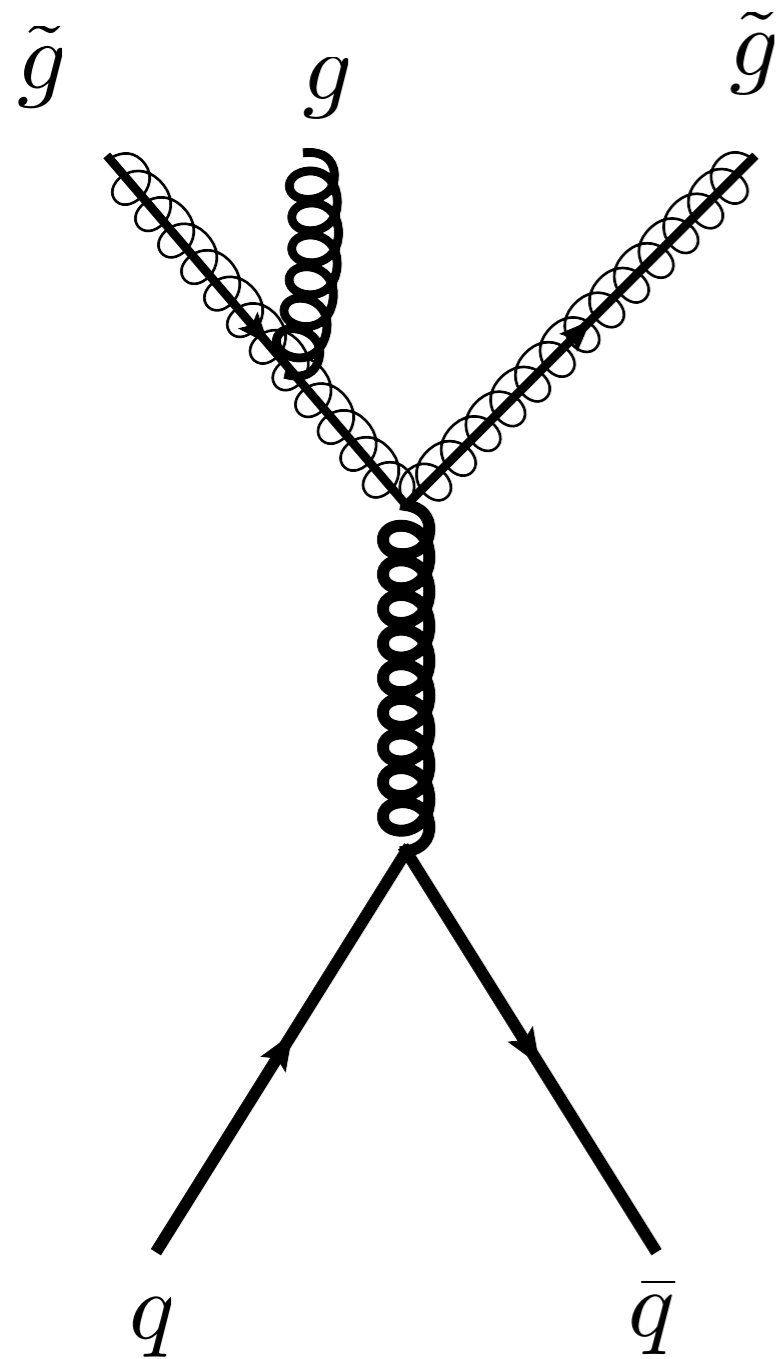
$$p_{T\tilde{g}} \gg m_{\tilde{g}}$$



Jets merge and MET points in direction of jet
More energy, but looks like jet mismeasurement

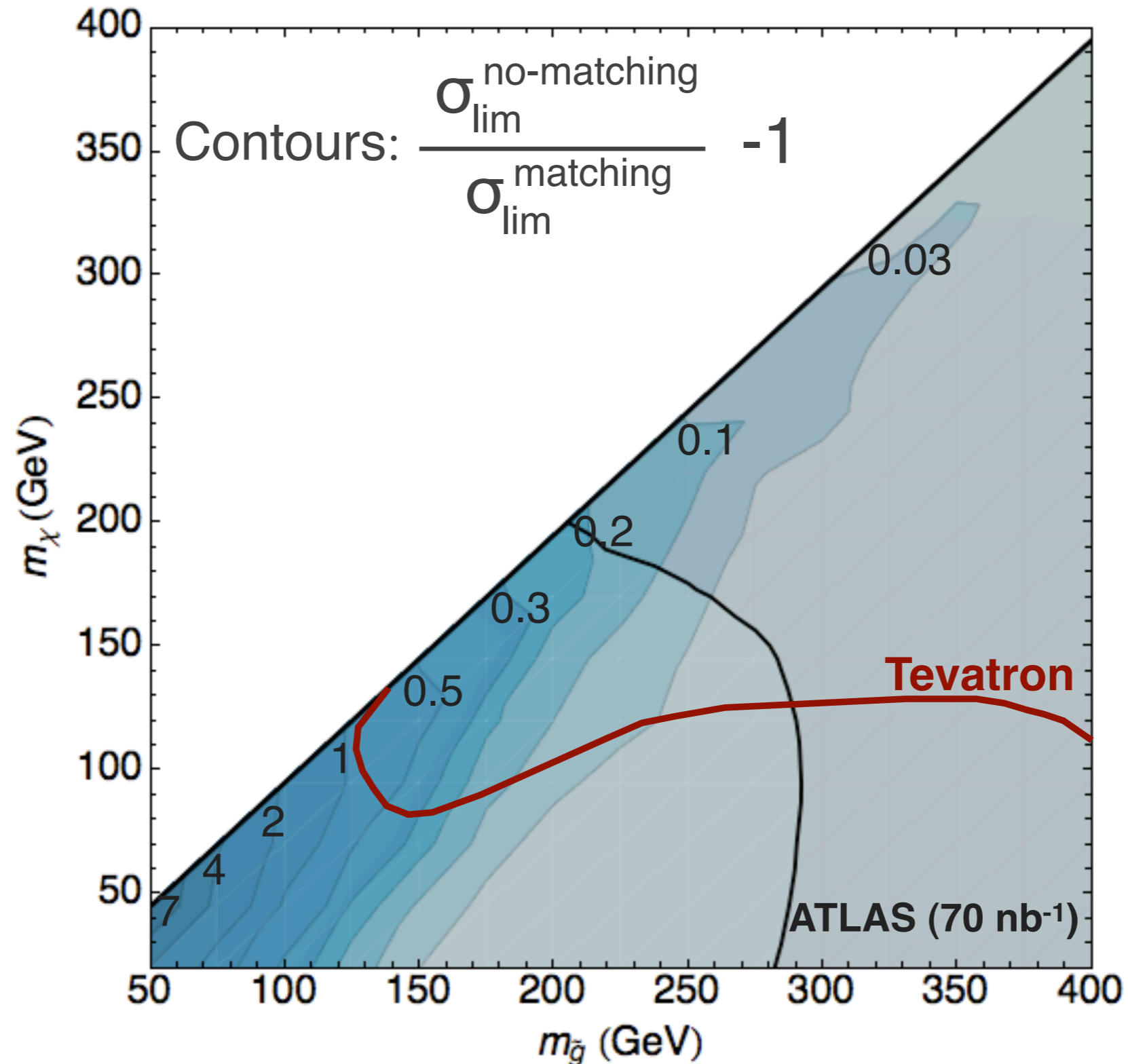
Radiate off additional jet

Unbalances momentum of gluinos



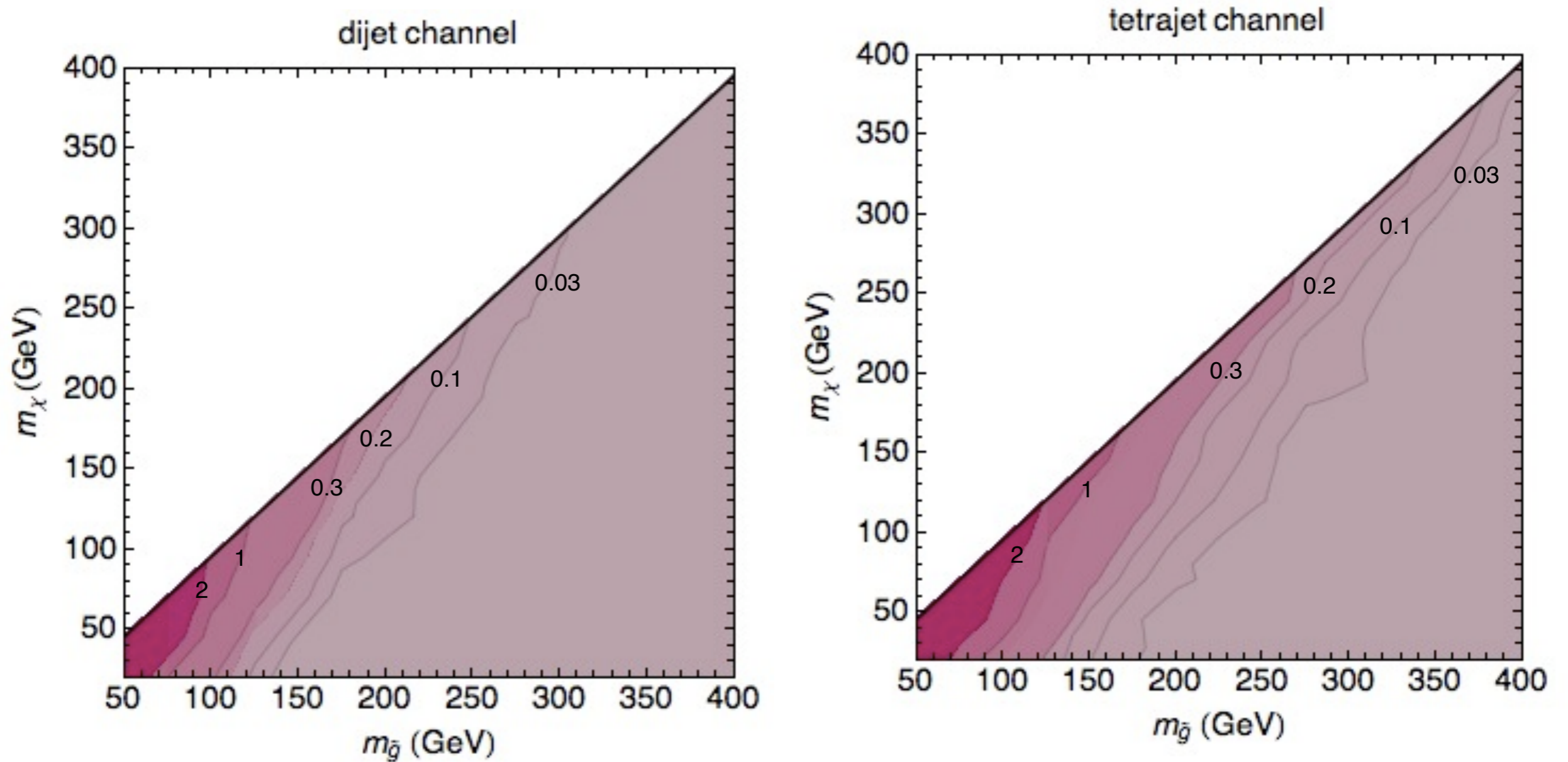
Effects of matching on limits

Pretty soft jets, yet matching is still making a difference



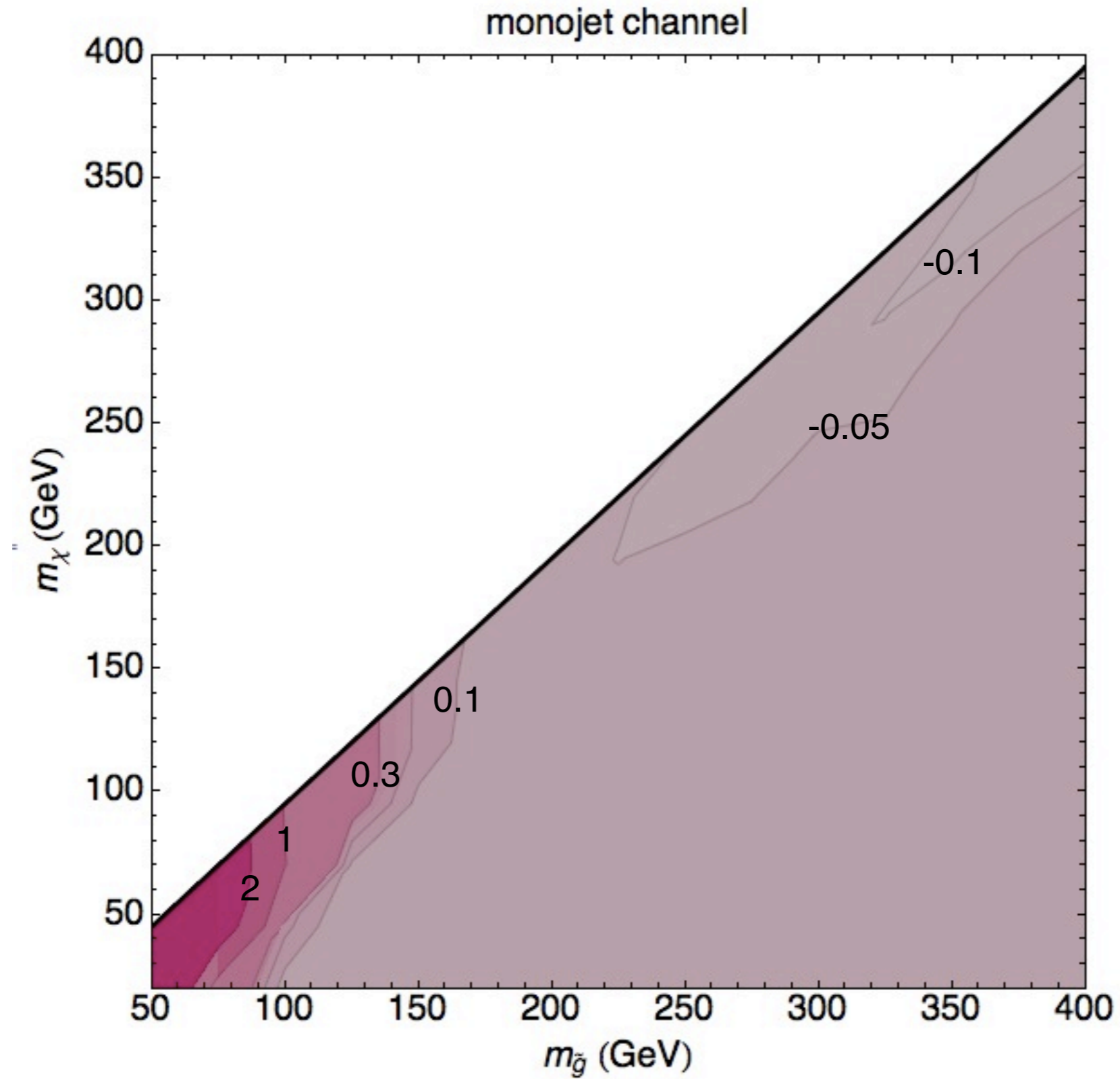
Higher multiplicities affected more

$$\text{contours} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{lim}}^{\text{no-matching}}}{\sigma_{\text{lim}}^{\text{matching}}} - 1$$



Generally increases sensitivity

Efficiencies are over estimated with jet vetos



Cascade Decays

Harder to see these events, lower MET, higher HT

$$\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}'\chi^{\pm} \rightarrow q\bar{q}' (\chi^0 W^{\pm(*)})$$

Chose a slice through the parameter space

$$m_{\chi^{\pm}} = \frac{1}{2}(m_{\tilde{g}} + m_{\chi^0})$$

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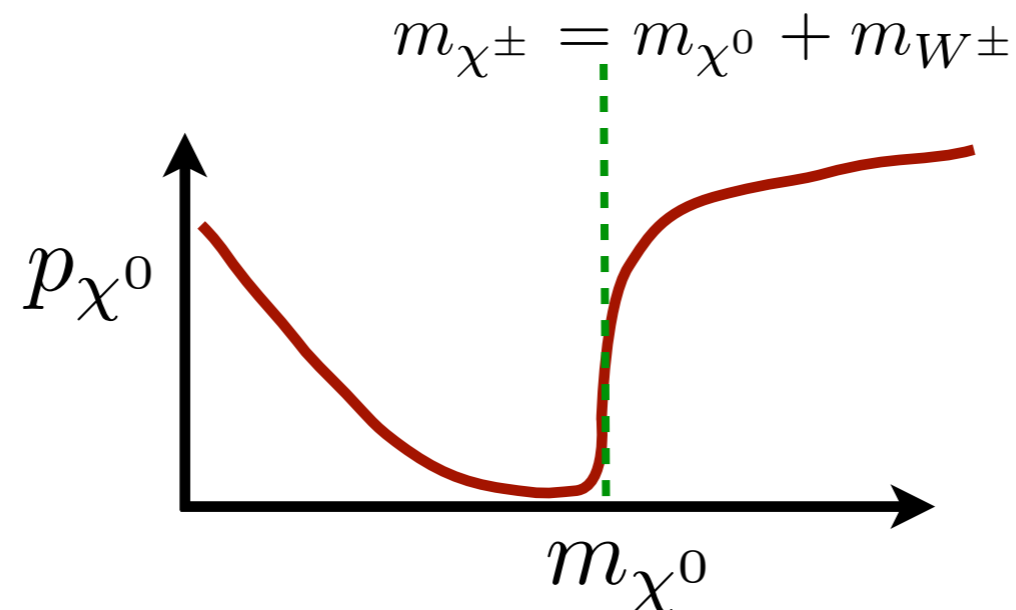
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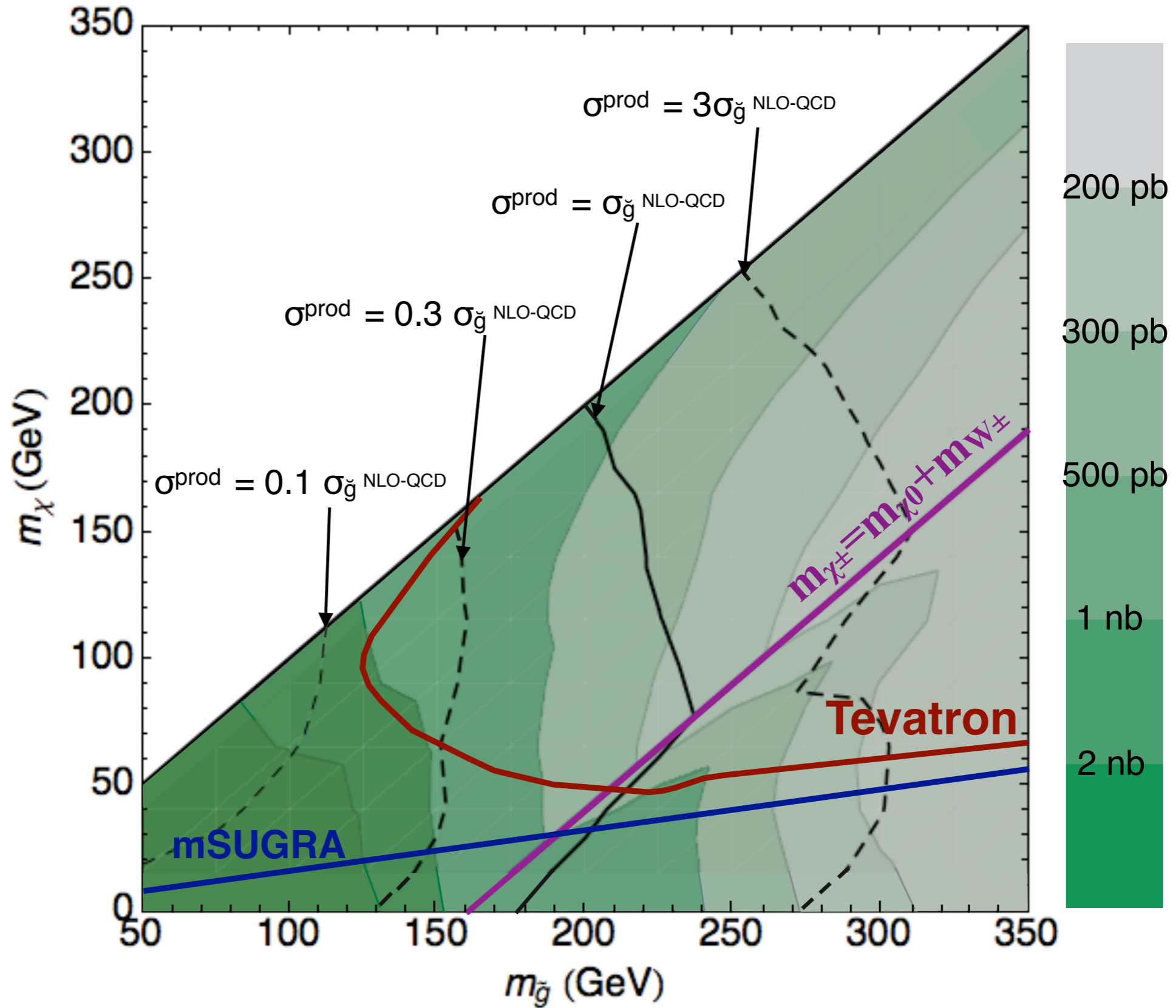
$$m_{\chi^{\pm}} = \frac{1}{2}(m_{\tilde{g}} + m_{\chi^0})$$

Missing energy changes dramatically between

W^{\pm} vs $W^{\pm*}$



Cascade Decays



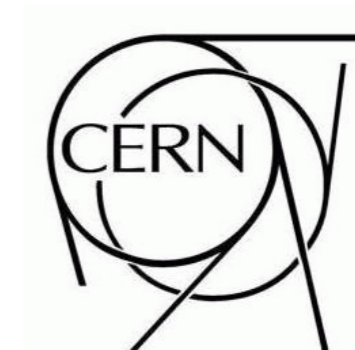
Lots more coming...
Already have lepton searches



ATLAS NOTE

ATLAS-CONF-2010-066

July 20, 2010



**Early supersymmetry searches with jets, missing transverse momentum
and one or more leptons with the ATLAS Detector**

We could have already had anomalies from new physics

Just crossed 1 pb^{-1} , 15 times more data than these analyses!

Each new search has potential for discovery