

HSCP Recasting ATLAS-SUSY-2018-42

André Lessa (UFABC – Sao Paulo)

LLP13

June 20th, 2023

HSCP Searches

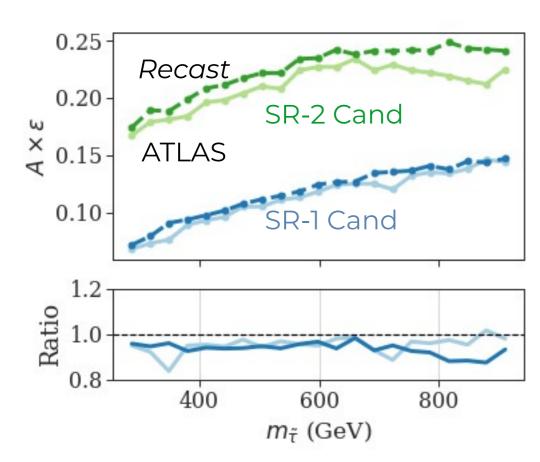
- HSCP searches are very inclusive and can be applied to a variety of models.
- Recasting of these searches can be extremely useful for the pheno community.
- The previous ATLAS result (SUSY-2016-32) has been successfully recast and used in several pheno studies

(https://github.com/llprecasting/recastingCodes)

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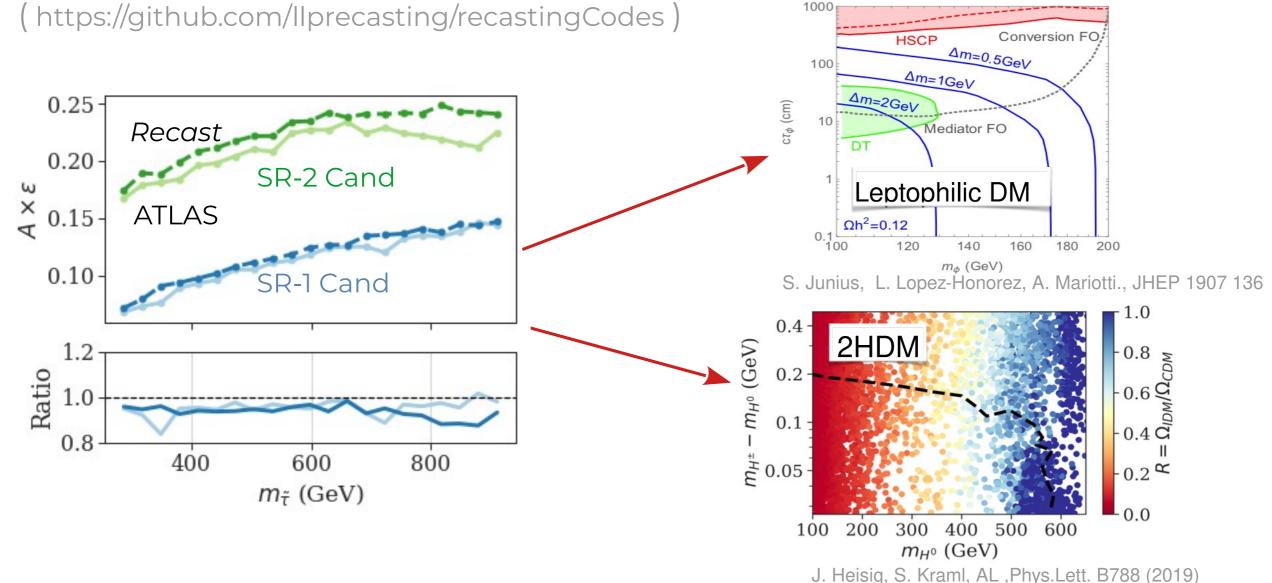
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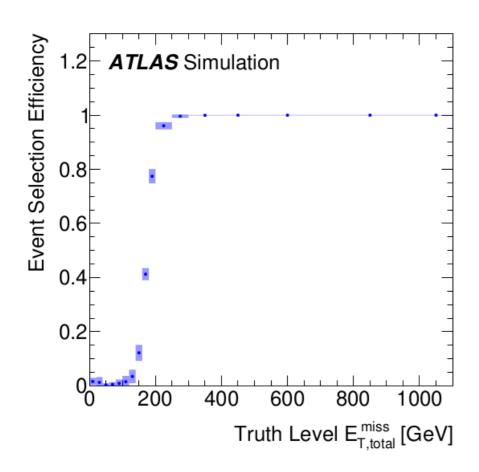
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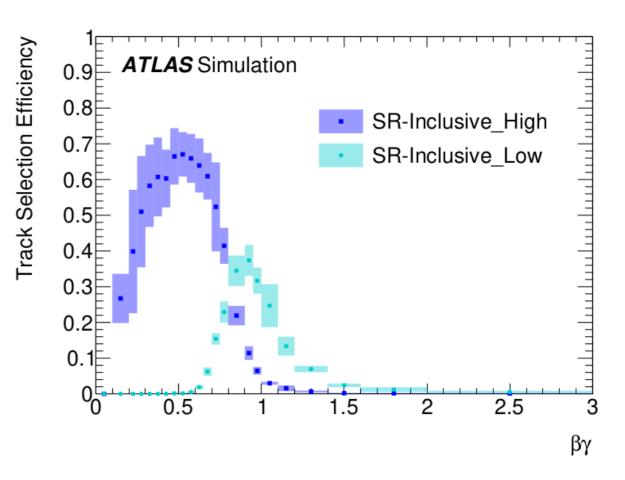
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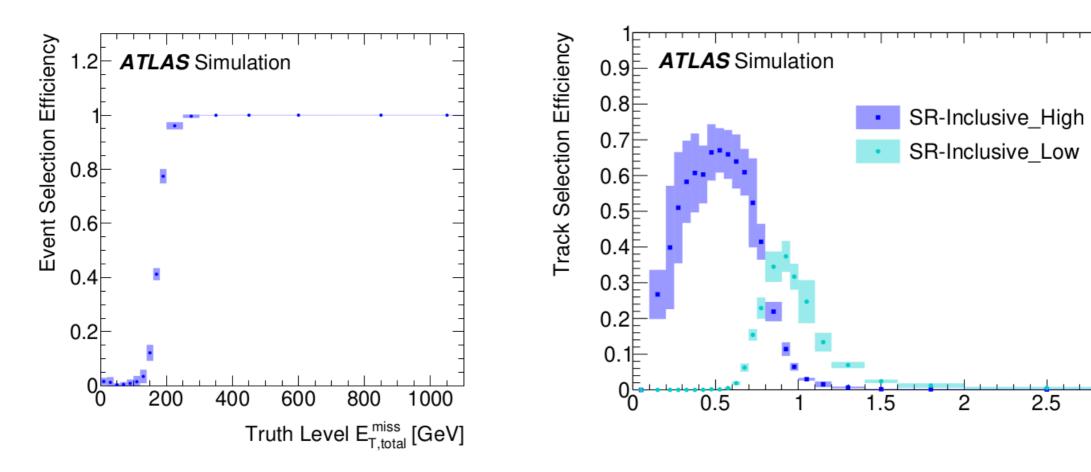
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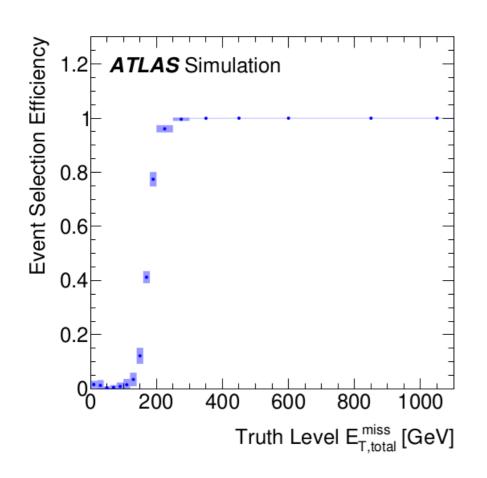
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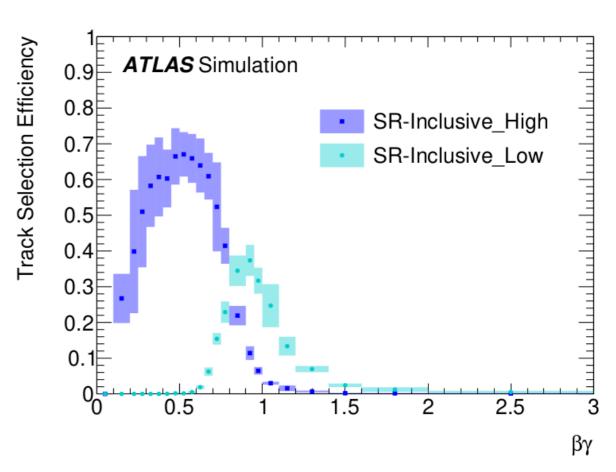


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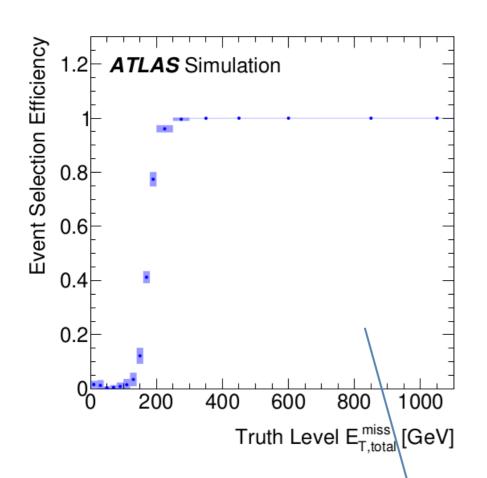


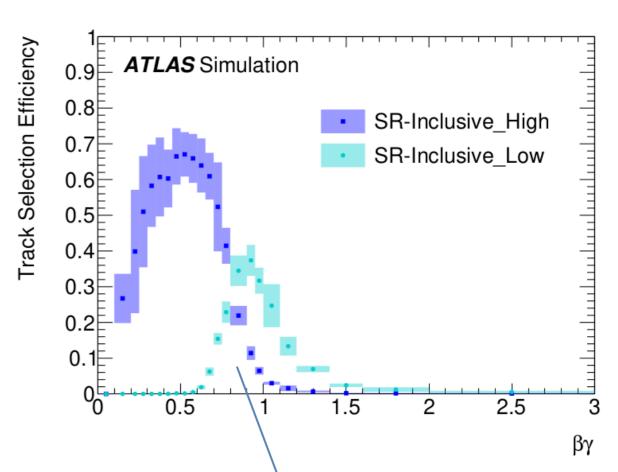


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- Explicit expression for computing the signal yield:

$$\left\langle N_{\text{sig}}^{(j)} \right\rangle \simeq \frac{\sigma_{\text{sig}} \mathcal{L}}{\sum_{i \in \text{ events}} w_i} \sum_{i \in \text{ events}} w_i \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{trig}} \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{event}} \cdot \left[1 - \prod_{k \in \text{ CLLPs}} \left(1 - \mathcal{A}_k \cdot \varepsilon_k^{(j)} \cdot w_{\text{mass}}^{(j)} \right) \right]$$

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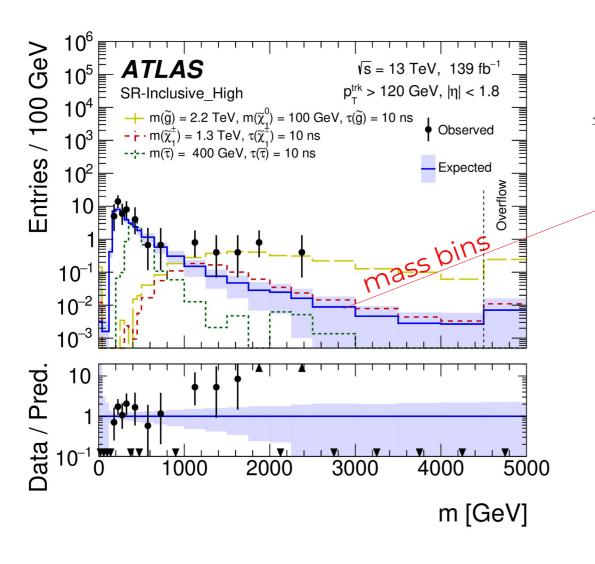




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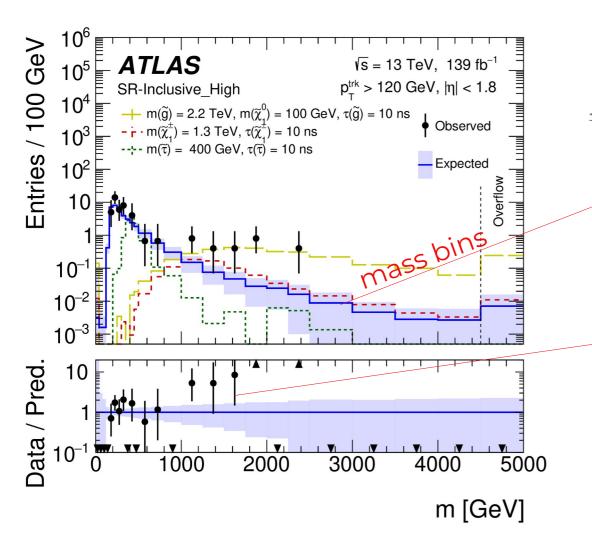
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 The signal regions correspond to bins of reconstructed HSCP masses (mass windows):



Target mass	Mass window	SR-Inclusive_Low					
[GeV]	[GeV]	Exp.	Obs.	p_0	Z_{local}	$S_{\rm exp.}^{95}$	$S_{\rm obs.}^{95}$
200	[120, 225]	81 ± 4	76	5.00×10^{-1}	0.0	21^{+8}_{-6}	18
300	[200, 350]	72 ± 4	72	4.72×10^{-1}	0.1	20^{+8}_{-6}	20
400	[300, 500]	45.6 ± 3.3	43	5.00×10^{-1}	0.0	16^{+6}_{-4}	14

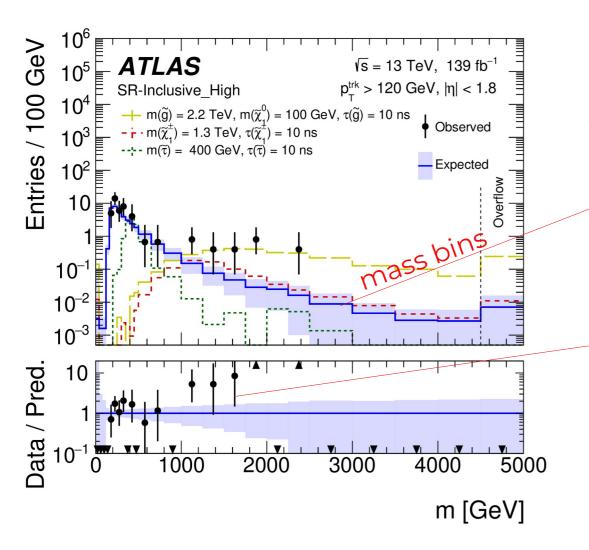
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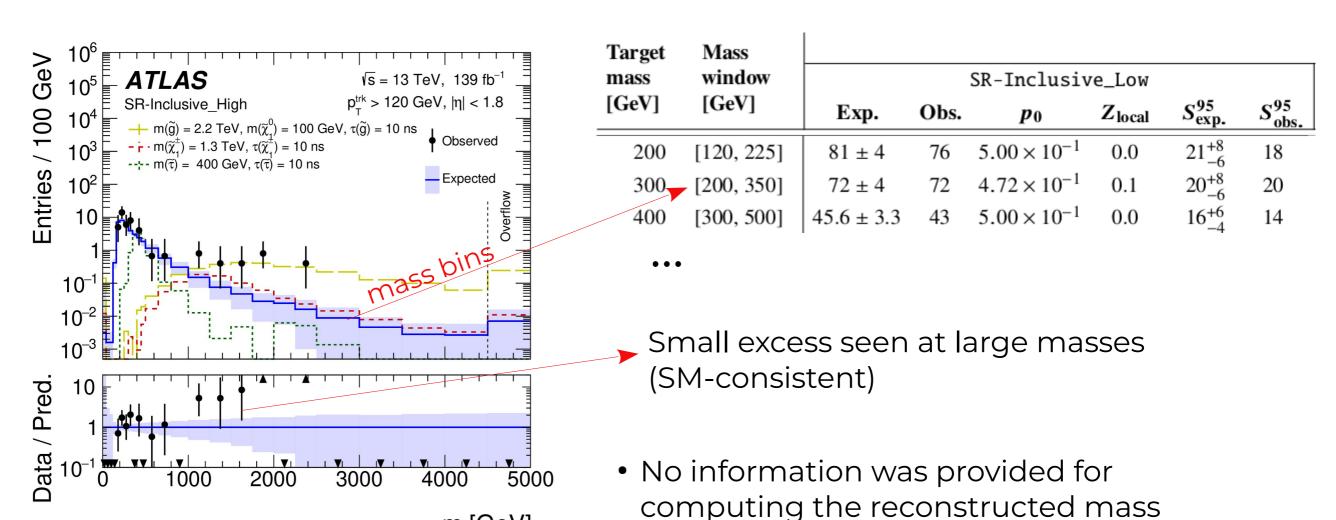


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- Recasting prescription:
 - use the mass window for the target mass closest to mLLP

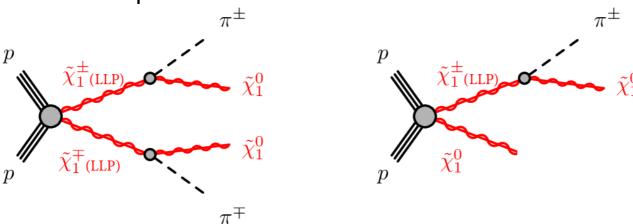
m [GeV]

Apply a mass window efficiency (w_{mass})

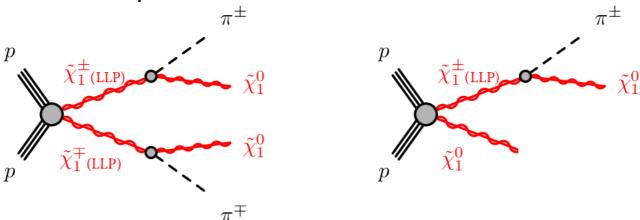
- Validation of recasting material
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 - Signal events for the chargino simplified model were gerated using MG5+Pythia+Delphes:

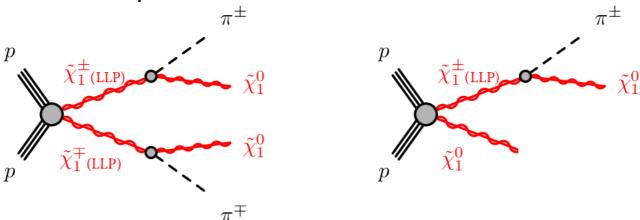


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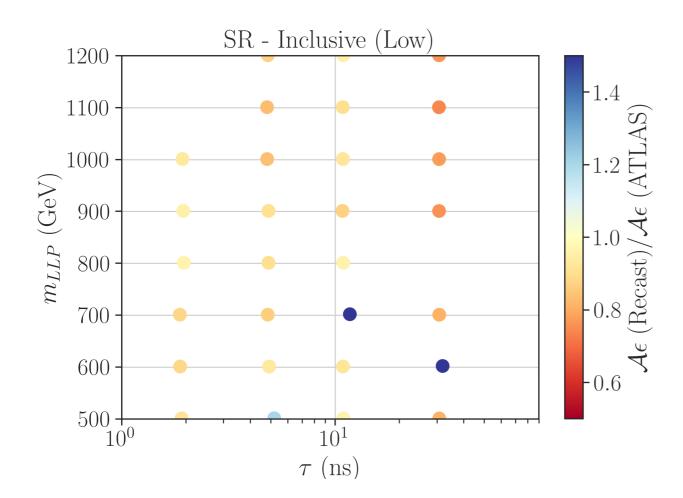
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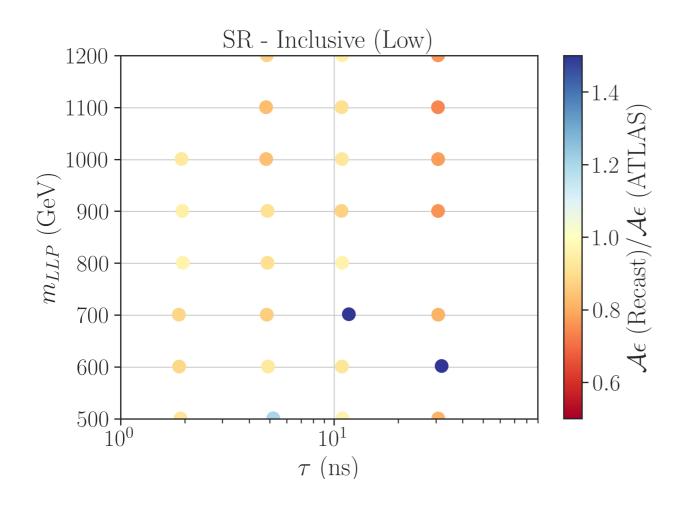


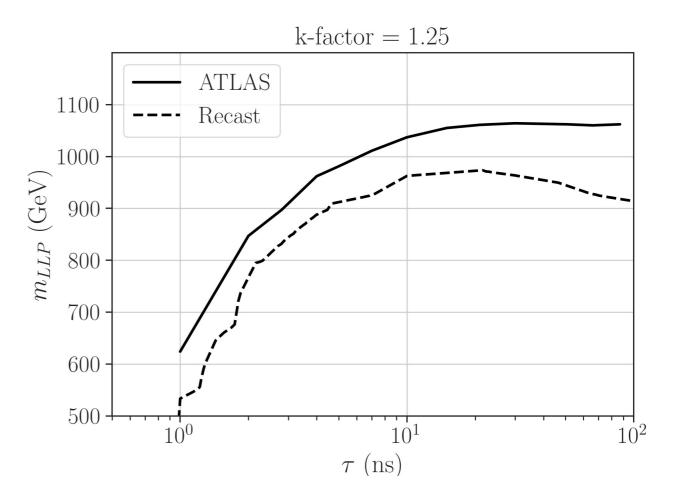
- A modified Delphes version was used to extract information about the LLPs and their decays.
- The prescription provided by the collaboration was used to compute the number of signal events.

• The procedure works pretty well for recasting $\mathcal{A} \times \epsilon$ (before the mass window cut):

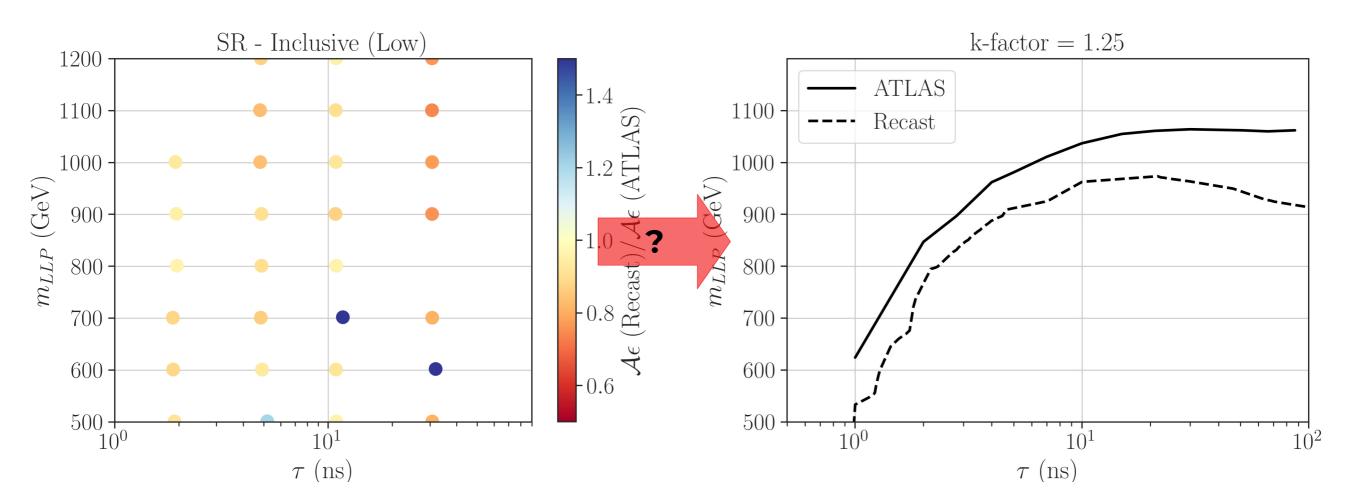


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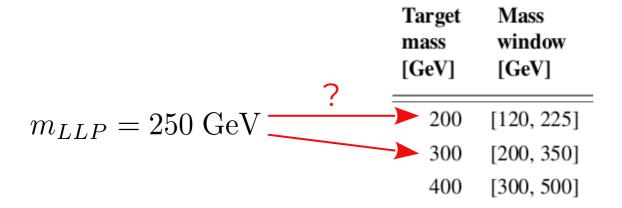
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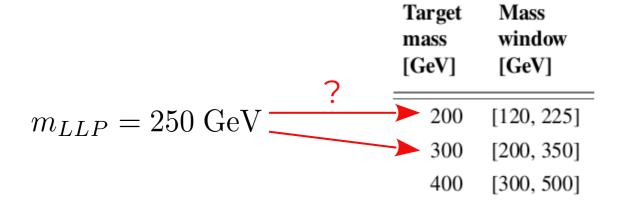
What could explain the under-exclusion obtained through recasting?

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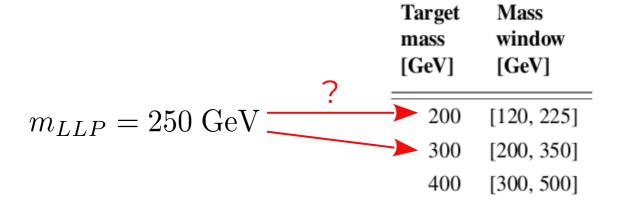


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• In the previous analysis a prescription for smearing the true mass and estimating the reco mass was provided. Seems to work better!

3. Finally, the info provided only allows to use the inlcusive regions, while the limits are computed using the 6 limit setting SRs:

SR name	Discovery	Limit setting	Track category	
SR-Inclusive_Low	✓		inclusive	
SR-Inclusive_High			inclusive	
SR-Trk-IBL0_Low		✓		
SR-Trk-IBL0_High		✓	track	
SR-Trk-IBL1		✓		
SR-Mu-IBL0_Low		✓		
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- When a full recasting is not possible, one option is to provide official efficiencies for the relevant SRs as a function of the SMS parameters (mass, lifetime).
- The reinterpretation material provided efficienci

- Acceptances and efficiencies have been provided for several model points, however only for the discovery SRs.
- For the Wino scenario they are too model dependent and unphysical:
 - Efficiencies for the combined production of charginos and neutralinos were provided under the pure wino scenario (not valid for other mixings)
 - The chargino lifetime is taken as a free parameter (not true for the pure wino scenario)

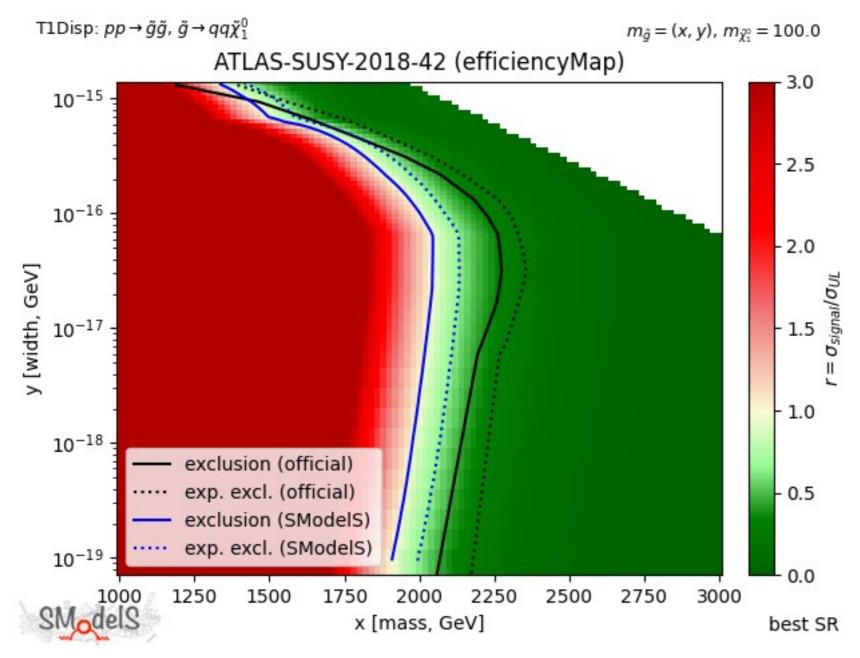
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- The provided efficiencies do not include the mass window cut.
- If we sum over all the mass windows ("inclusive mass") we can directly use the efficiencies.

- Validation of SMS efficiencies
 - The efficiencies were implemented in SModelS v2.3 for the long-lived gluino scenario:

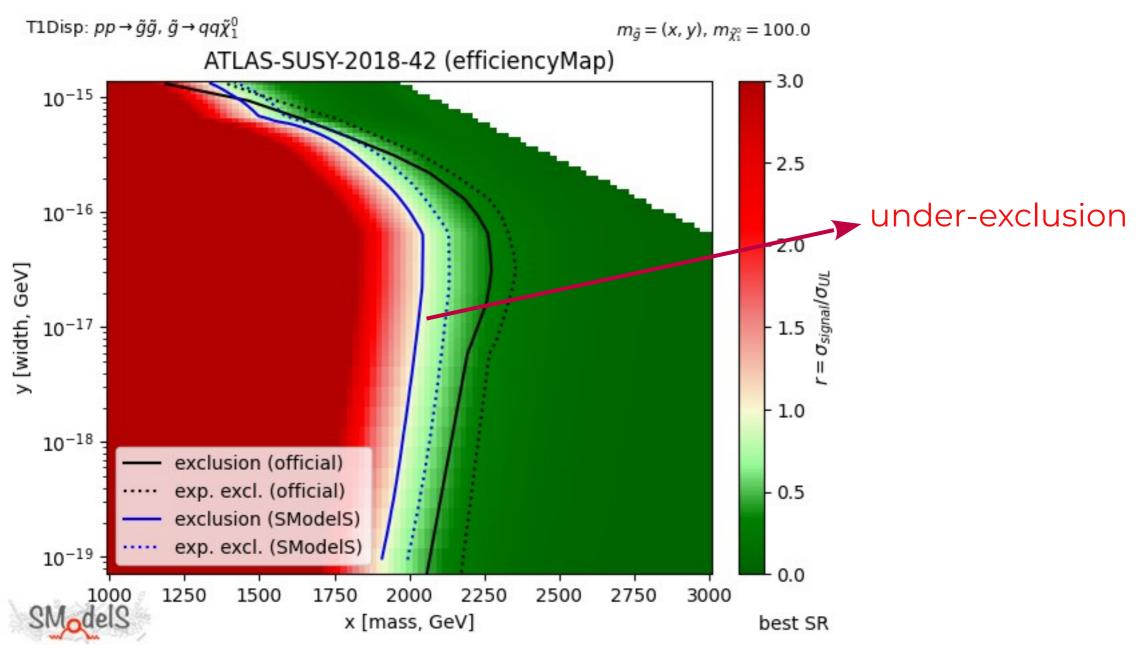
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 - 1. Provide smearing functions for the reconstructed mass?
 - 2. Allow recasting for the SRs used for computing the exclusion.
 - 3. Provide separate efficiencies for individual processes/topologies (chargino-chargino and chargino-