

Searches for supersymmetry in non-minimal models

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On behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration



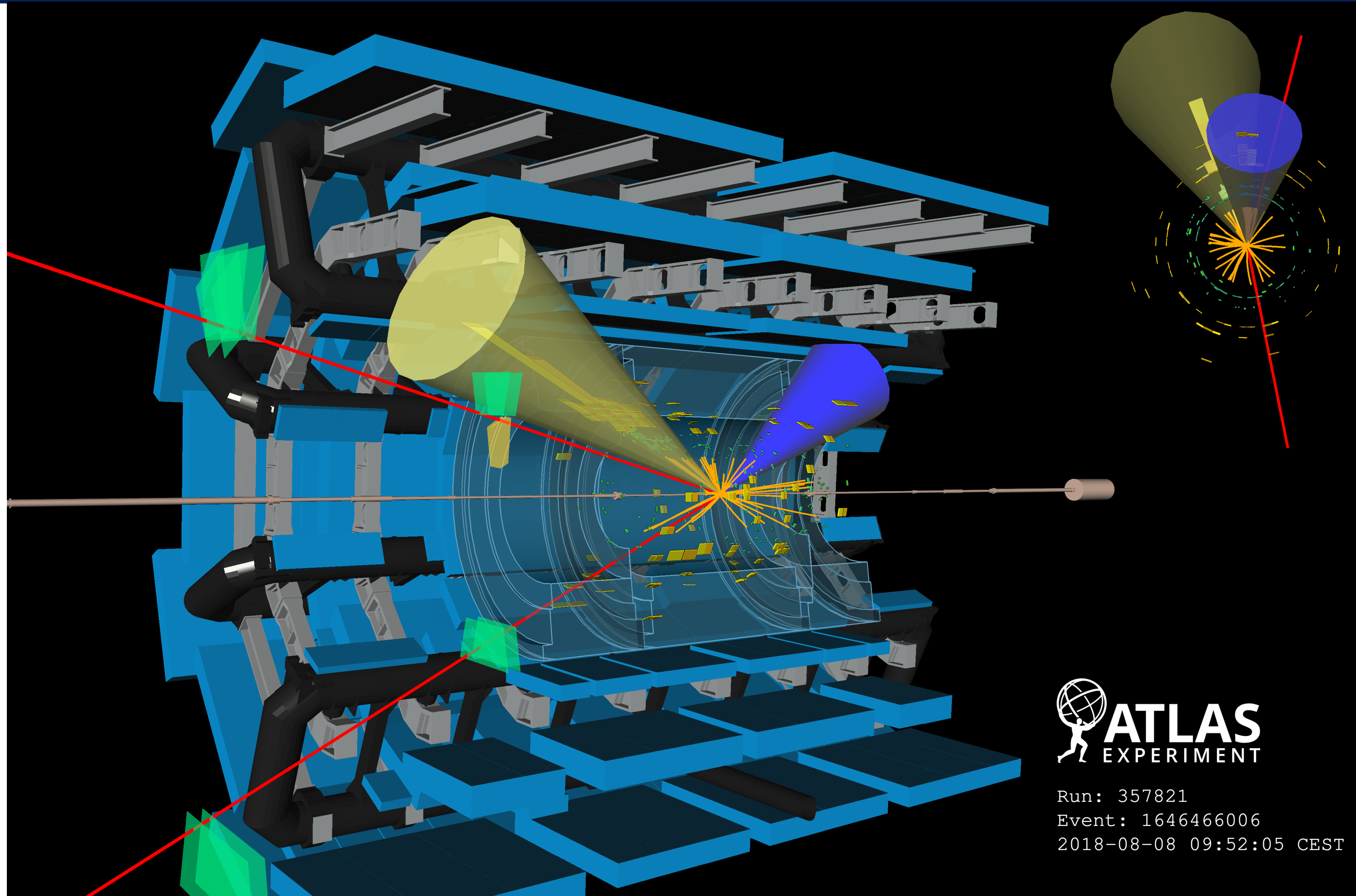
Outline

- ATLAS and Large Hadron Collider (LHC)
- Supersymmetry (SUSY)
- R -parity violation
- $B - L$ stop analysis: [arxiv](#)
- Multi-jet analysis: [JHEP](#)
- Conclusion

LHC



ATLAS



 **ATLAS**
EXPERIMENT

Run: 357821
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2018-08-08 09:52:05 CEST

SUSY

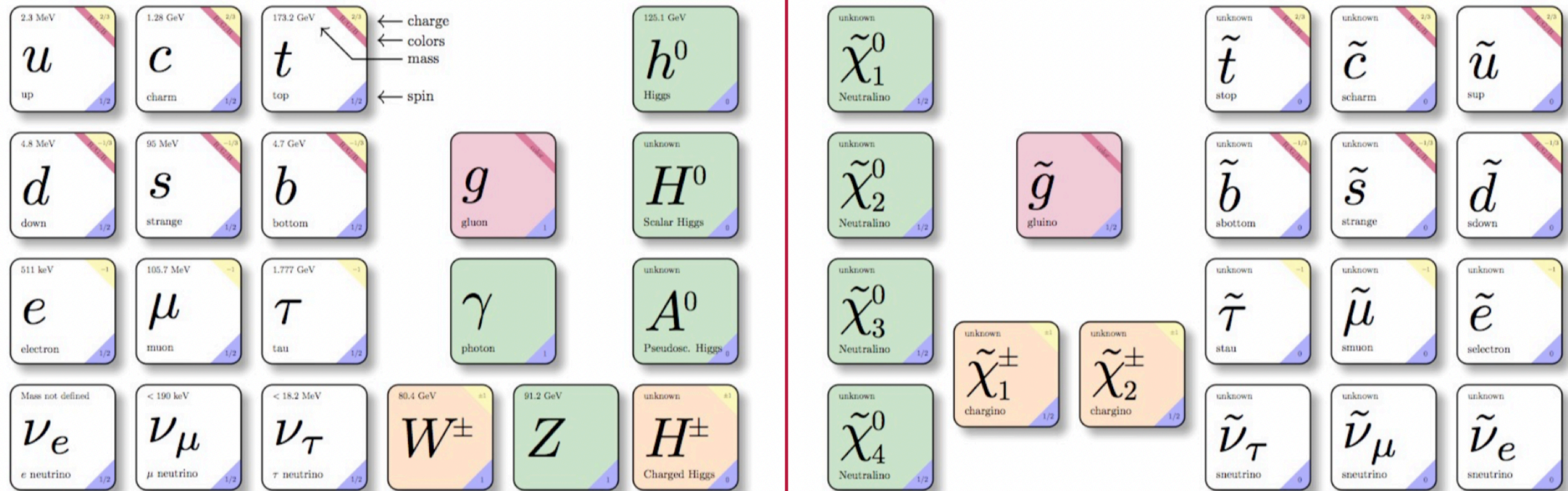
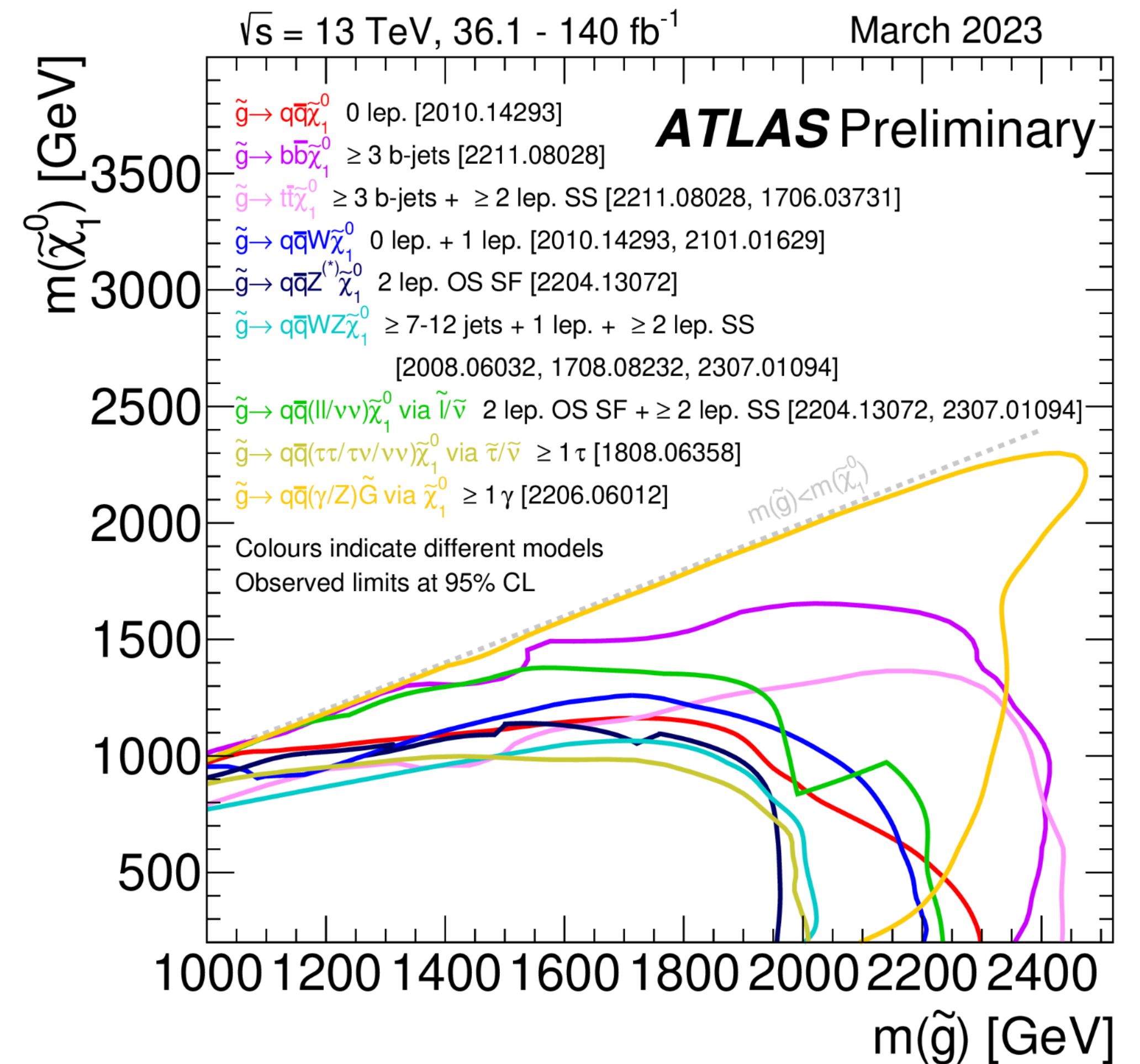


Image credit: M. Rimoldi

Motivation for SUSY: the hierarchy problem, gauge coupling unification, dark matter, baryogenesis, etc.

Non-minimal SUSY

- SUSY provides elegant solutions to several problems of the Standard Model
- SUSY is an important component of LHC physics program
- Limits on MSSM do not equate to limits on all of SUSY
- It is important and interesting to explore non-minimal SUSY models (R -parity violation, non-minimal-flavour-violating, etc.)



R-parity in SUSY

- Baryon (B) and lepton (L) number violating couplings arise naturally from SUSY
- **R-parity:** $R = (-1)^{3(B-L)+2s}$
- The most general gauge invariant and renormalizable SUSY super potential (W) would include R-parity violating (RPV) terms
- RPV may explain generation of neutrino masses and mixings as well as flavor anomalies

$$W = W_{MSSM} + W_{\mathcal{R}_p},$$

$$W_{MSSM} = h_{ij}^e L_i H_1 \bar{E}_j + h_{ij}^d Q_i H_1 \bar{D}_j + h_{ij}^u Q_i H_2 \bar{U}_j + \mu H_1 H_2,$$

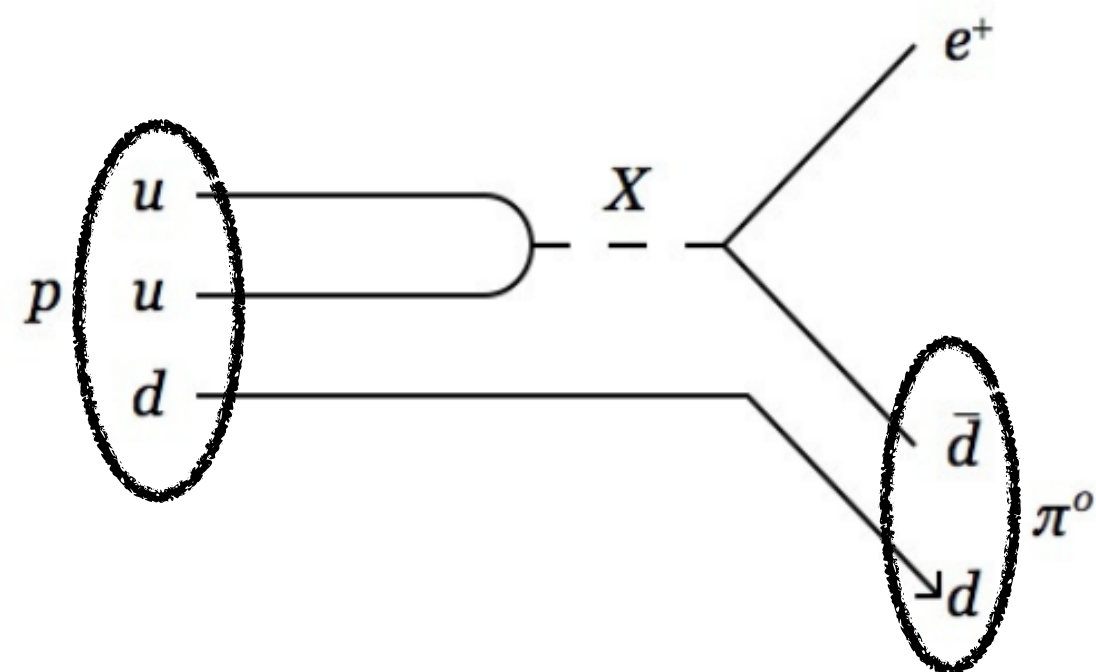
$$W_{\mathcal{R}_p} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \frac{1}{2} \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k + \kappa_i L_i H_2.$$

Lepton Number Violating

Baryon number violating

RPV decays

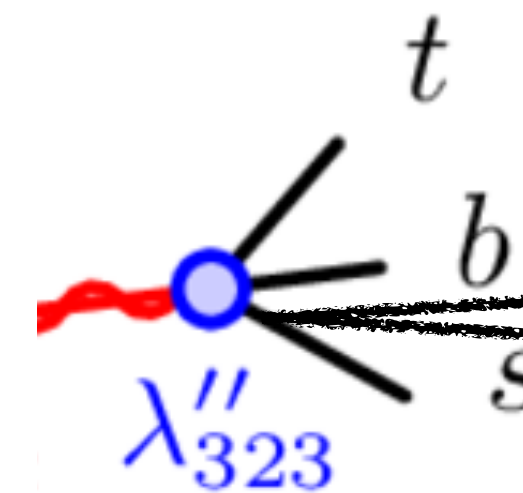
- R -parity conservation often invoked in SUSY “ad hoc” to prevent Baryon # violating and Lepton # violating terms; also to prevent proton decay
- If R -parity is conserved \rightarrow Lightest Supersymmetric Particle (LSP) is stable \rightarrow missing energy, dark matter candidate
- If R -parity is violated \rightarrow LSP allowed to decay into only SM particles (proton still stable) \rightarrow reconstructable signatures



Proton decay

$$\Delta B = \Delta L = 1$$

$$\Delta(B - L) = 0$$



RPV coupling

$$\Delta B = 1, \Delta L = 0$$

$$\Delta(B - L) = 1$$

If large $\lambda \rightarrow$ prompt decay
 If small $\lambda \rightarrow$ Long lived decay

Overview: stop search

- *B - L Model* for stop motivated by University of Pennsylvania theorists; Marshall, Ovrut, Purves, Spinner, PLB 732 (2014) 325-329 [arxiv](#)
- Model adds local $U(1) B - L$ symmetry with right-handed neutrinos
- Experimental signature: 2 opposite charged leptons and 2 b -jets (fully reconstructable in ATLAS)
- Target Signal:
 - 2 opposite sign leptons (e or μ)
 - 2 jets (≥ 1 b -tag)

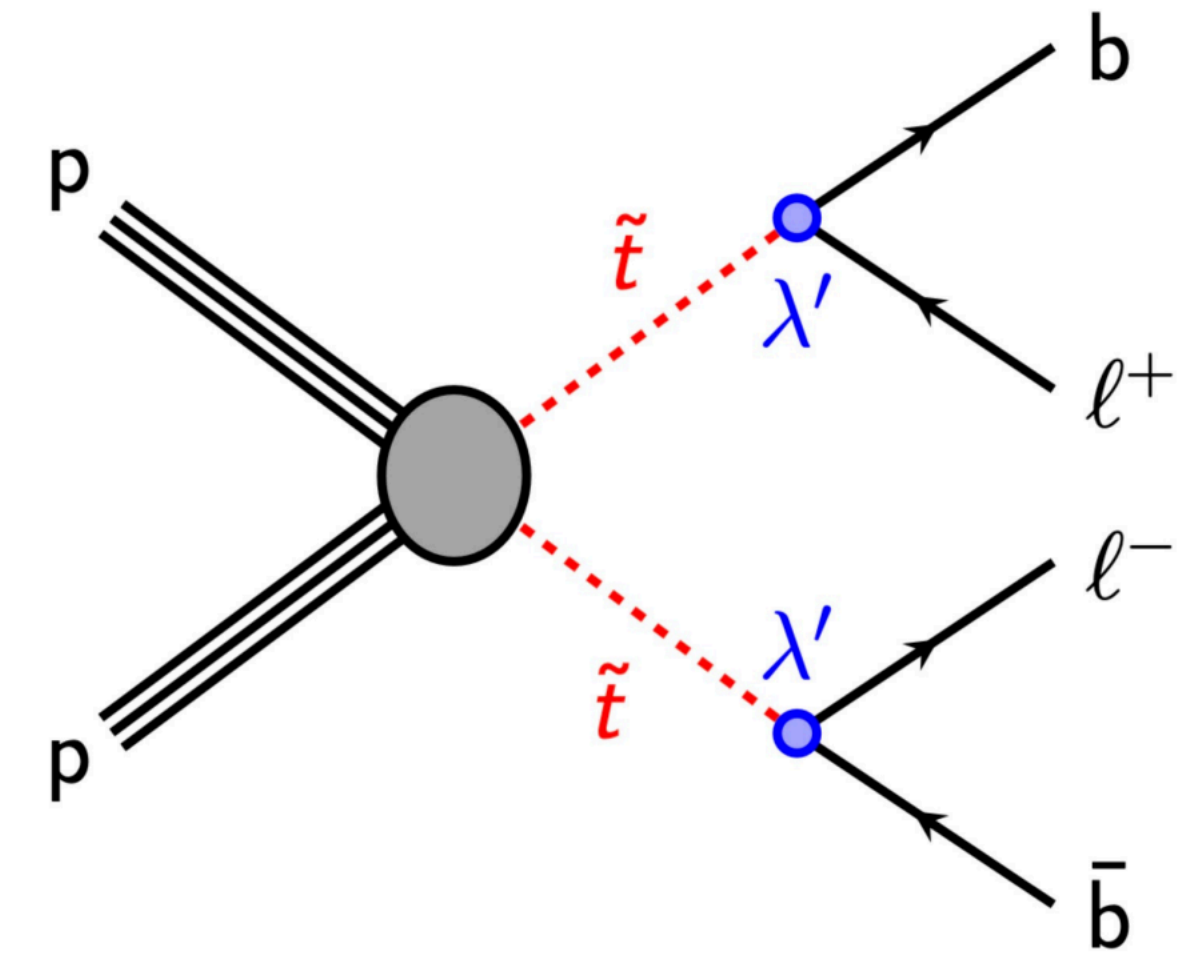


Figure: \tilde{t} and anti- \tilde{t} decay to charged lepton and b -quark through R -parity violating (RPV) coupling (λ')

[Early Run 2 Analysis](#): ATLAS Collab, Phys. Rev. D 97 (2018) 032003
[Full Run 2 Analysis](#): arxiv

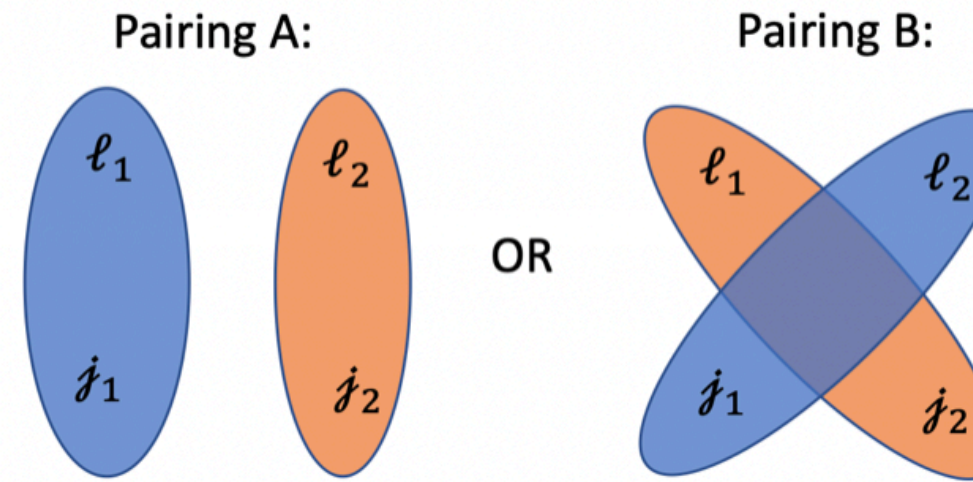
Analysis Strategy: stop search

- Kinematic variables: H_T , m_{ll} , m_{asym} , m_{bl}

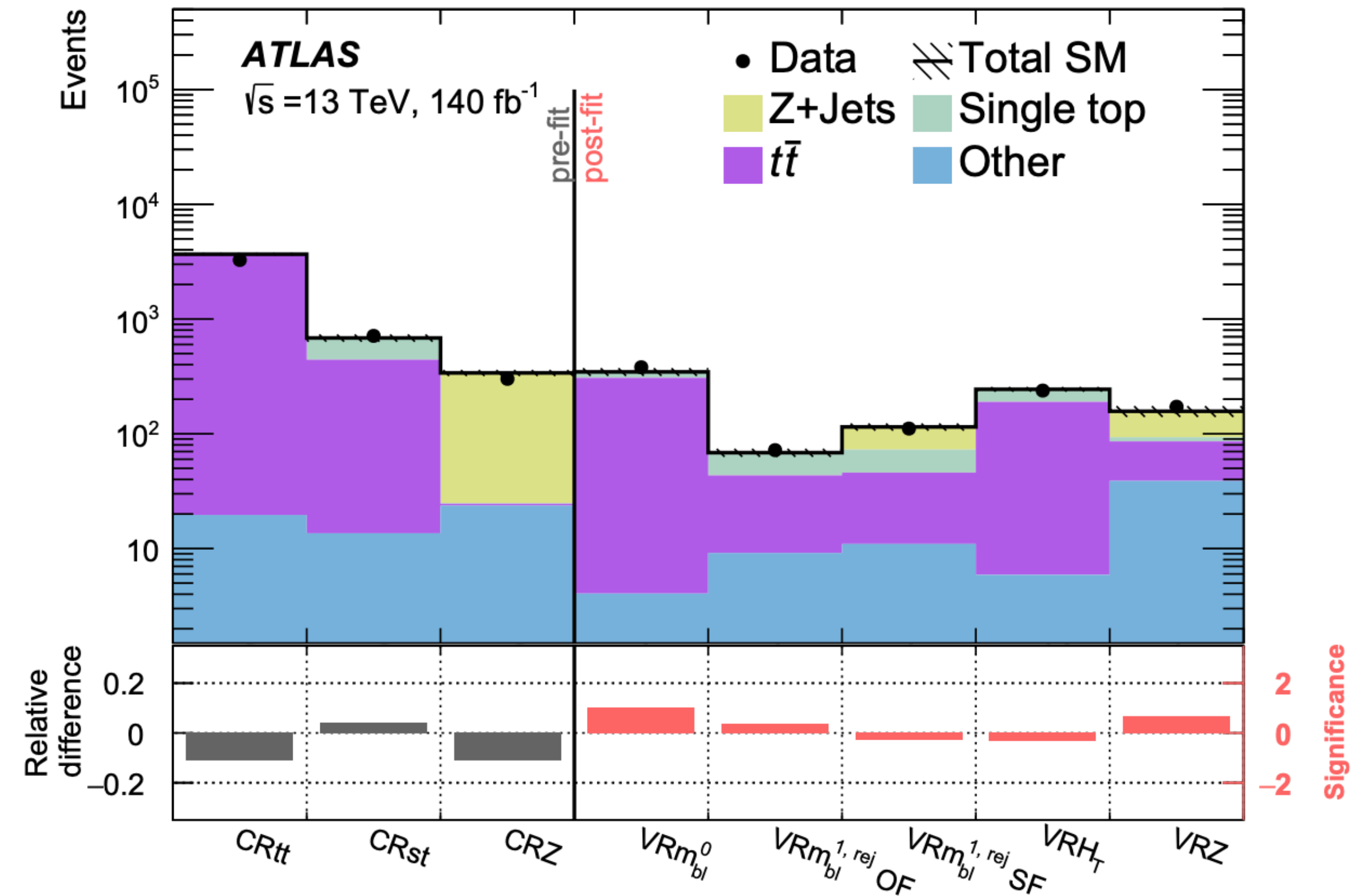
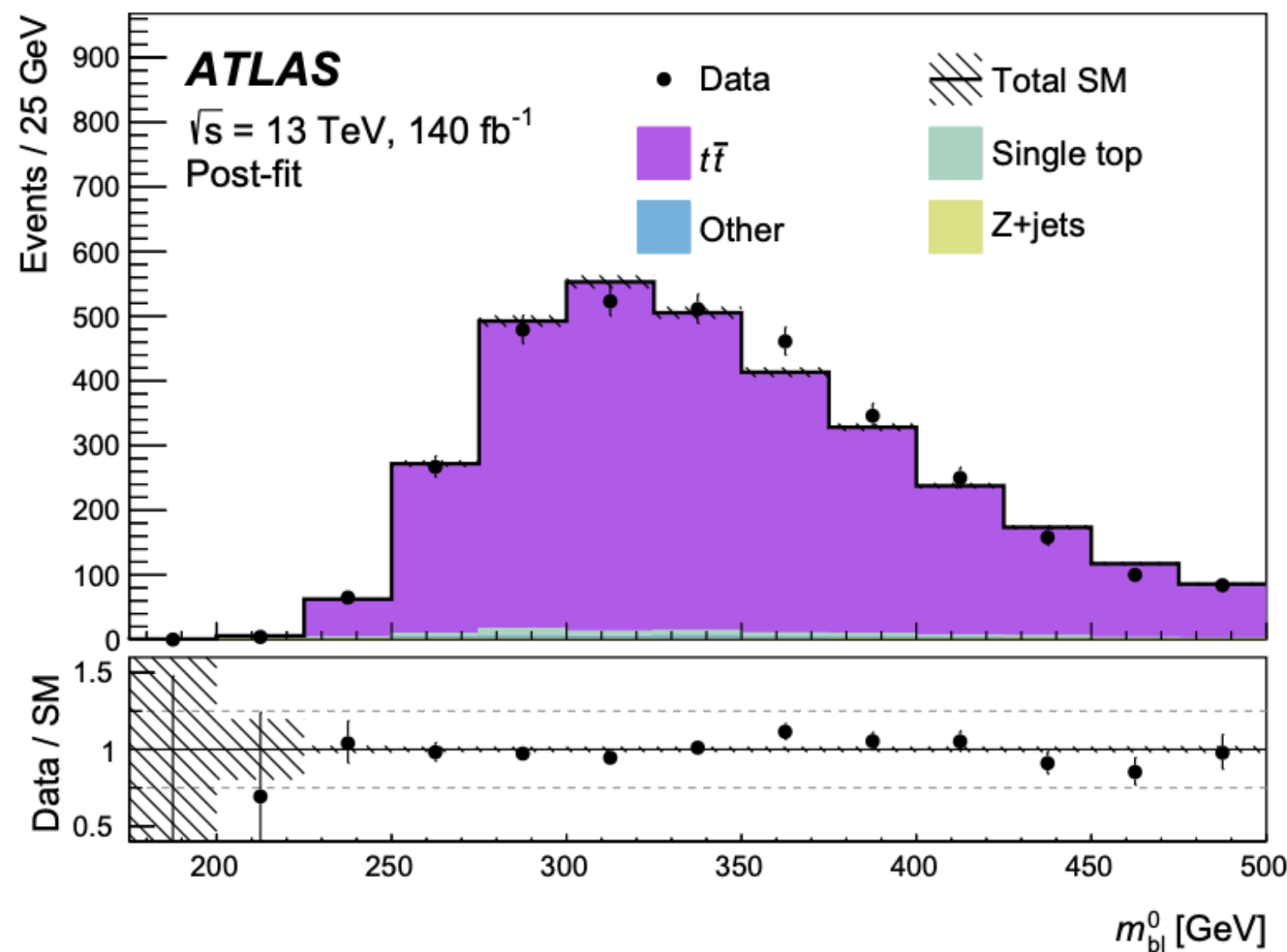
- H_T is scalar sum of decay products

- Search for resonance in b -jet + lepton invariant mass distribution m_{bl}

- We utilize the b -jet + lepton pair's leading mass, sub-leading mass and rejected pairing

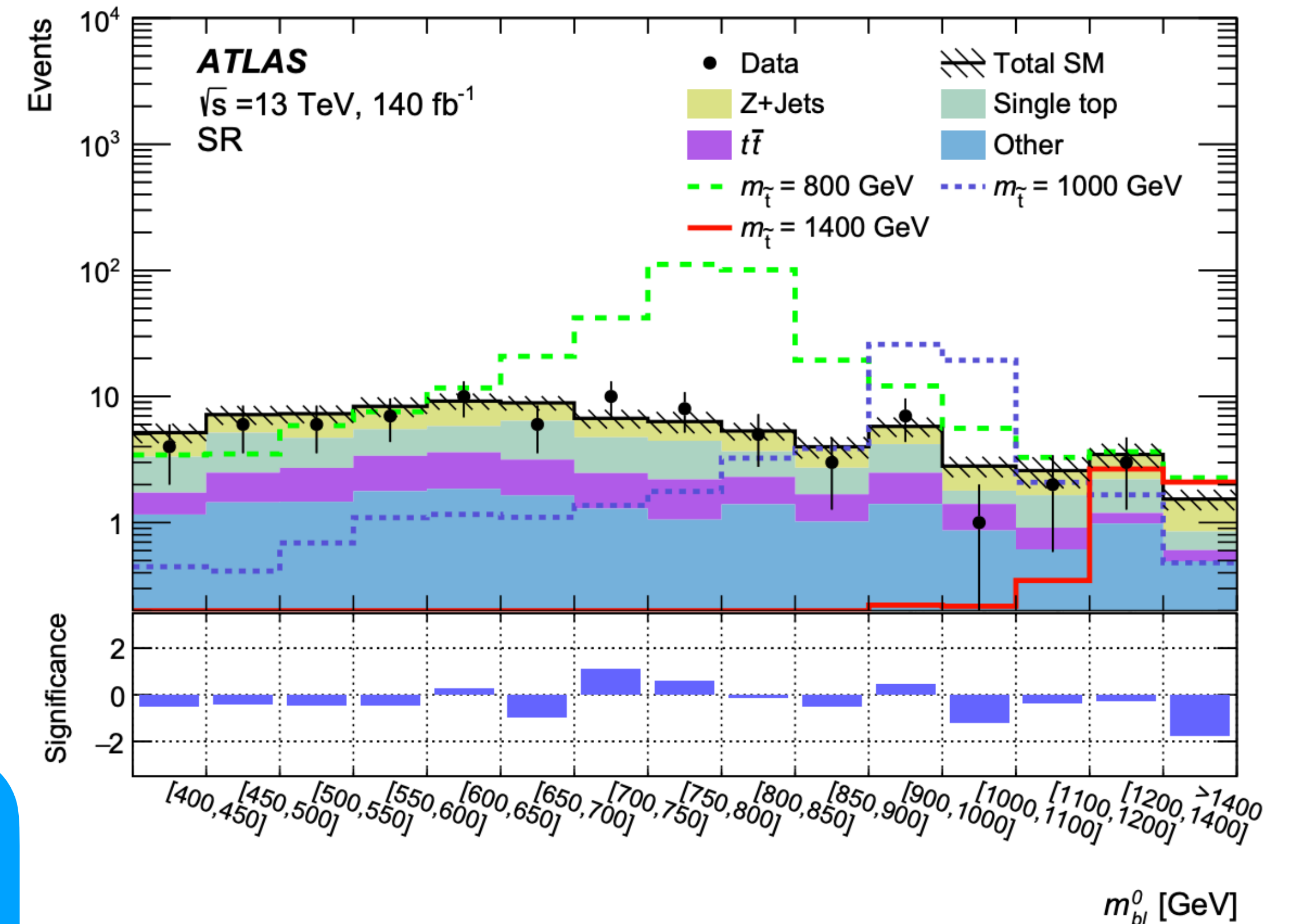
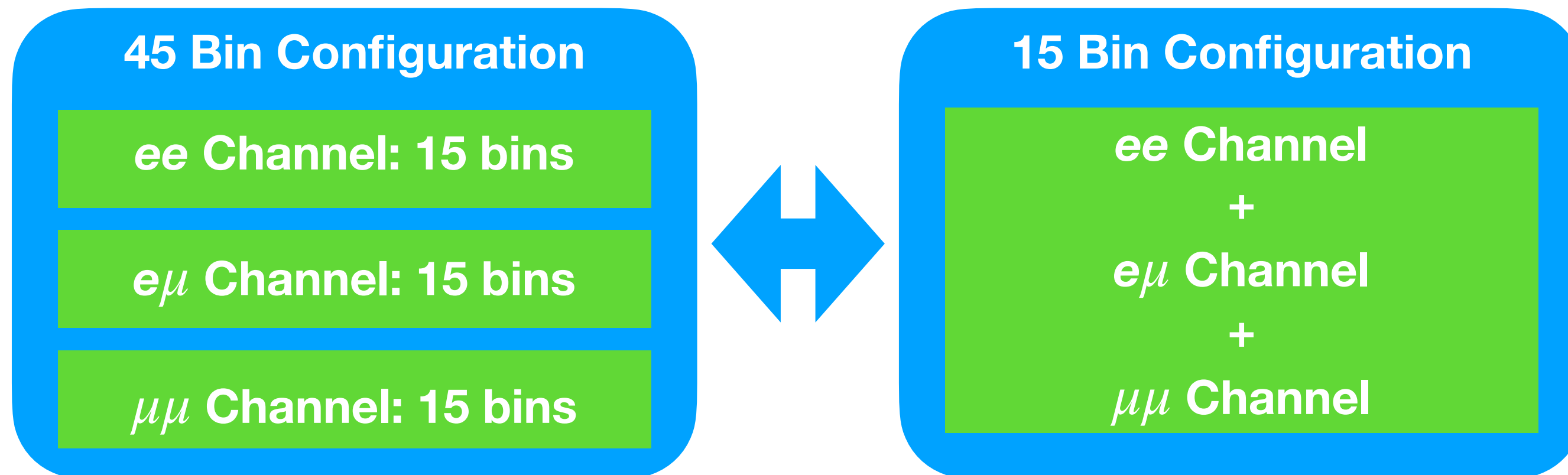


$$m_{bl} \text{ asymmetry} = \frac{(m_{bl}^0 - m_{bl}^1)}{(m_{bl}^0 + m_{bl}^1)}$$



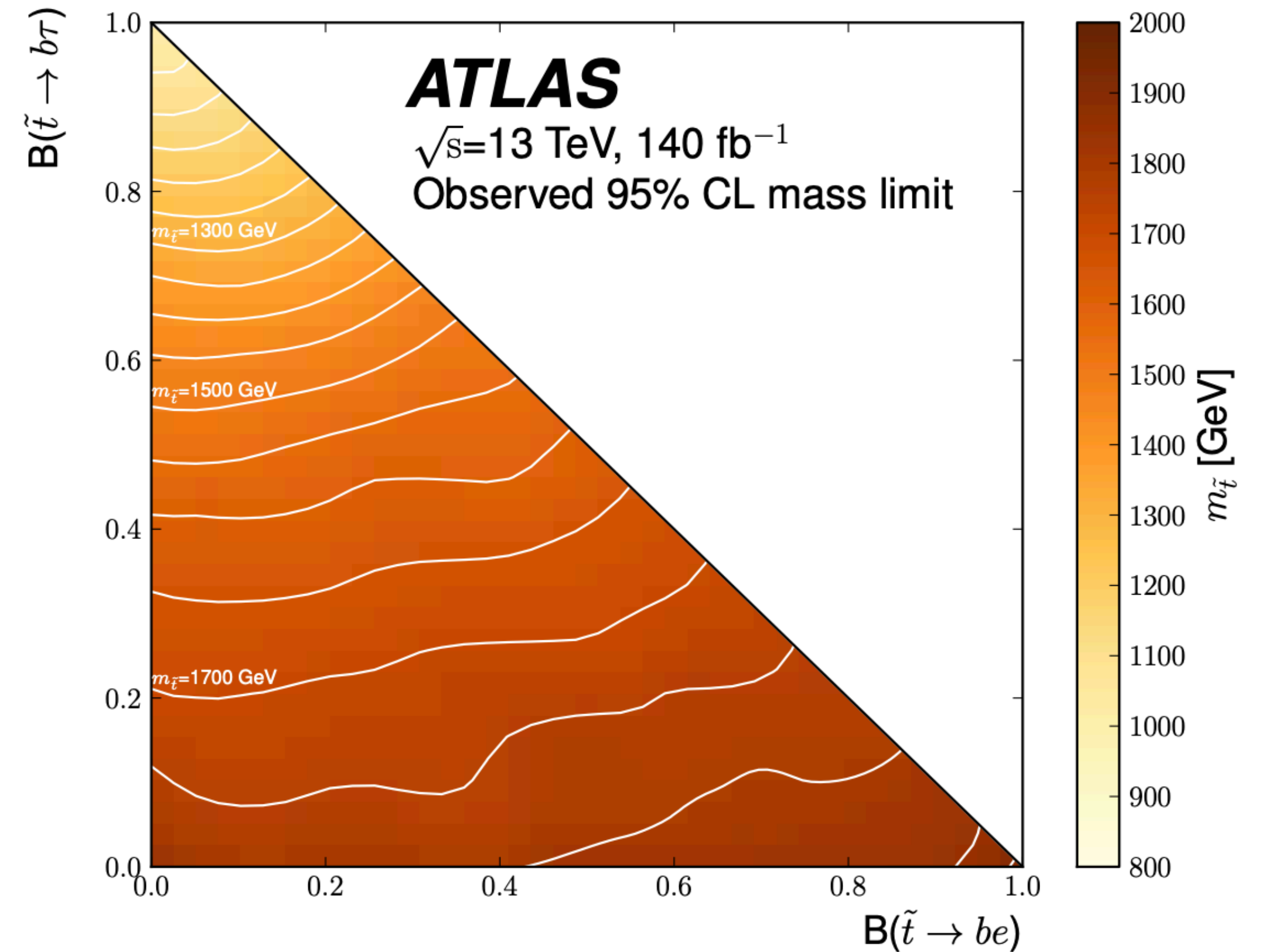
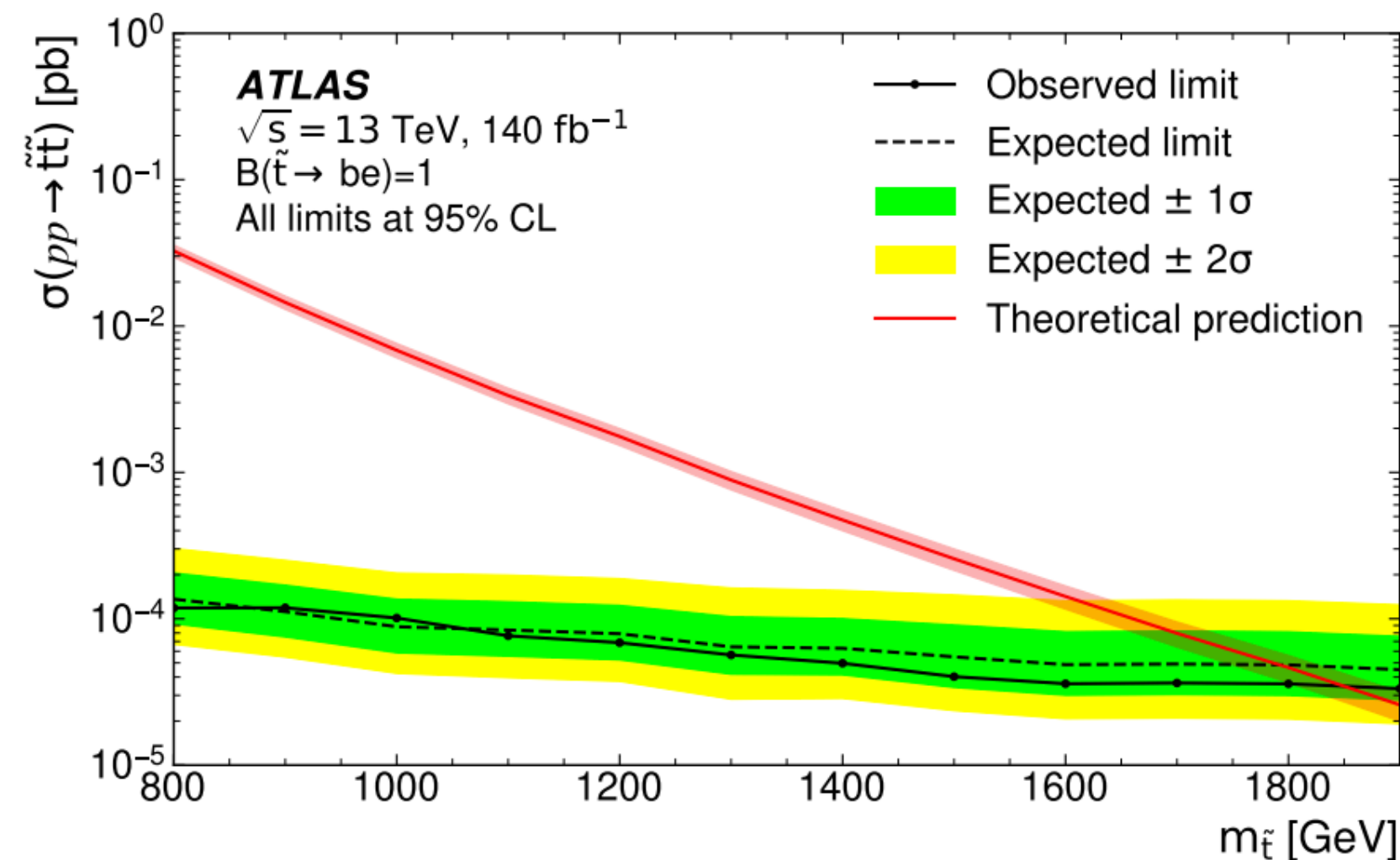
Fitting methods: stop search

- Variable bin-width signal region from optimization studies
- Two exclusion fits for each stop mass + lepton branching ratio combination: 15 bin flavor agnostic fit and 45 bin flavor aware



Results: stop search

- No excess above Standard Model found
- Improved from Early Run 2 limits:
 - 1400 GeV \rightarrow 1800 GeV for $\mathcal{B}(\tilde{t} \rightarrow b\mu) = 100\%$
 - 1500 GeV \rightarrow 1900 GeV for $\mathcal{B}(\tilde{t} \rightarrow be) = 100\%$
 - 600 GeV \rightarrow 1100 GeV for $\mathcal{B}(\tilde{t} \rightarrow b\tau) = 90\%$



Overview: multi-jet search

- Experimental signature: 6 jets for direct decay model and 10 jets for cascade decay (fully reconstructable in ATLAS)
- Target Signal: at least 4 jets with $p_T > 50$ GeV and no leptons; events must pass H_T trigger
- Main background is QCD multi-jet which requires strong background suppression
- b -tagging selections are used to target third generation couplings

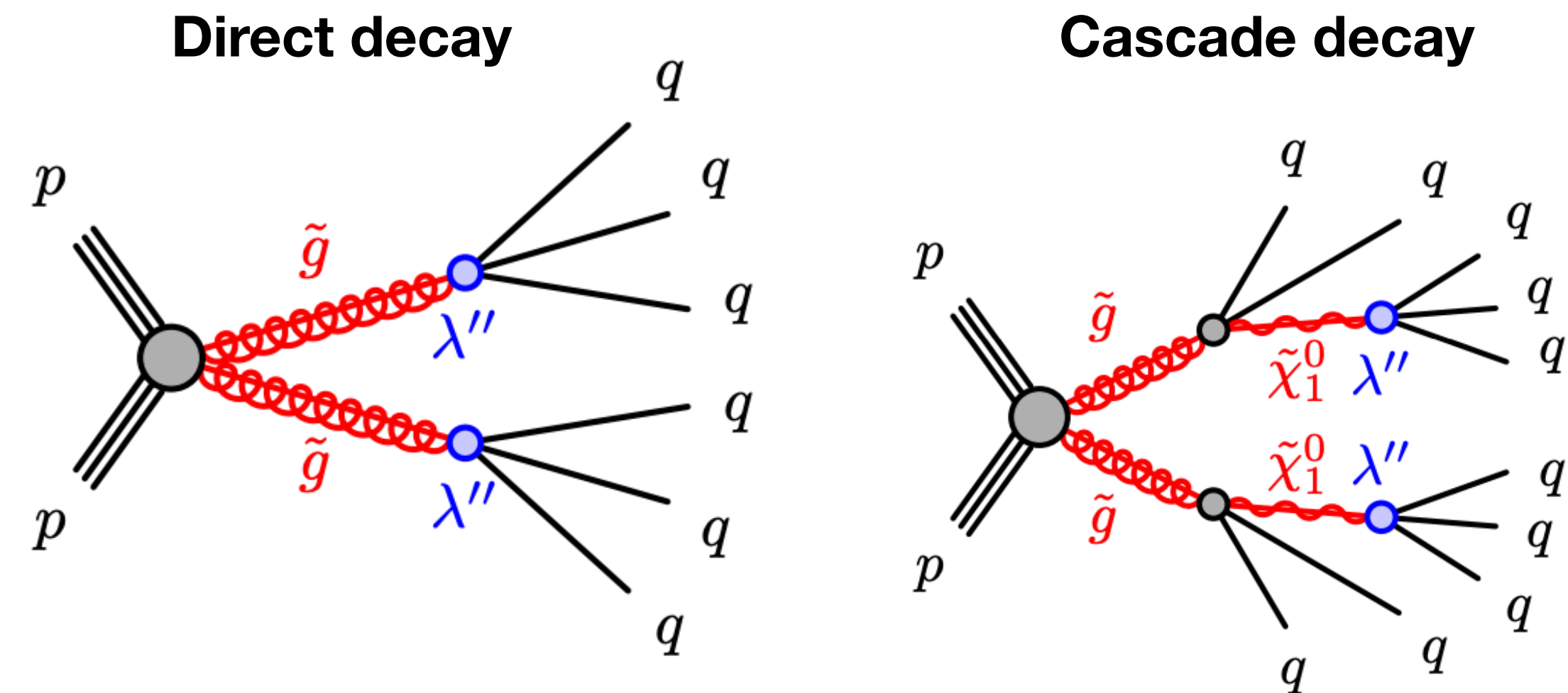


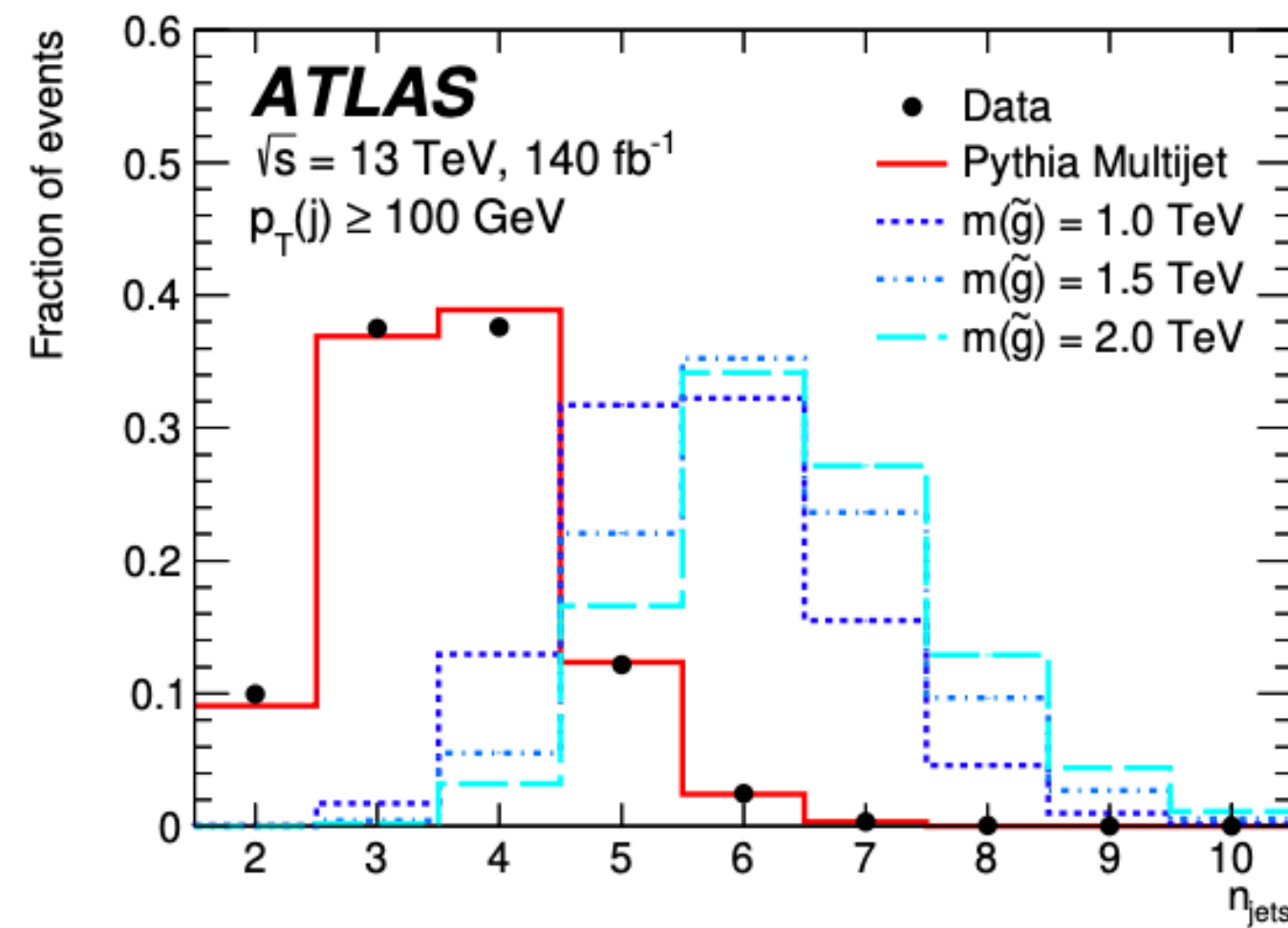
Figure: \tilde{g} and anti- \tilde{g} direct decay to 6 jets (left) and cascade decay to at least 10 jets (right) through RPV coupling (λ'')

[Run 1 Analysis](#): ATLAS Collab, Phys. Rev. D 93 (2016) 039901

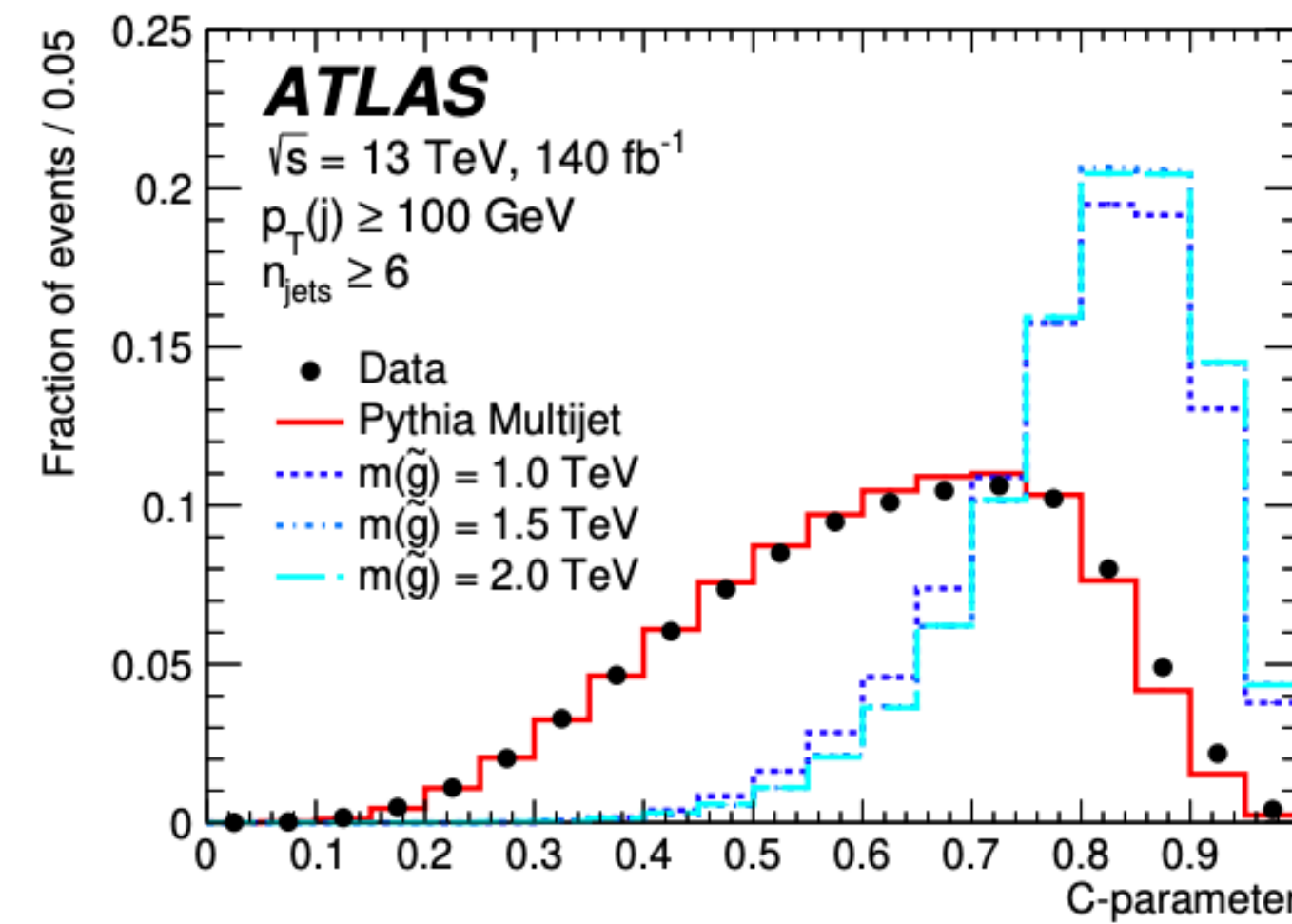
[Early Run 2 Analysis](#): Atlas Collab, Phys. Lett. B 785 (2018)

[Full Run 2 Analysis](#): Atlas Collab, JHEP 05 (2024) 003

Jet counting method: multi-jet search



(a)



(b)

Jet Counting Method: (both decays)

- 7 SRs requiring at least 7 high p_T jets create more more-model independent search strategy
- Background estimation of data and simulation from low jet p_T and low jet multiplicity → extrapolated to high
- C event-shape variable derived from linearized sphericity tensor to distinguish between signal and background

Mass resonance method: multi-jet search

Mass Resonance Method: (direct decay only)

- Reconstruct gluino mass with machine learning (ML) techniques
- Assign jets to correct gluino
- Mass resonance search in gluino mass spectrum
- Data-driven approach to estimate background

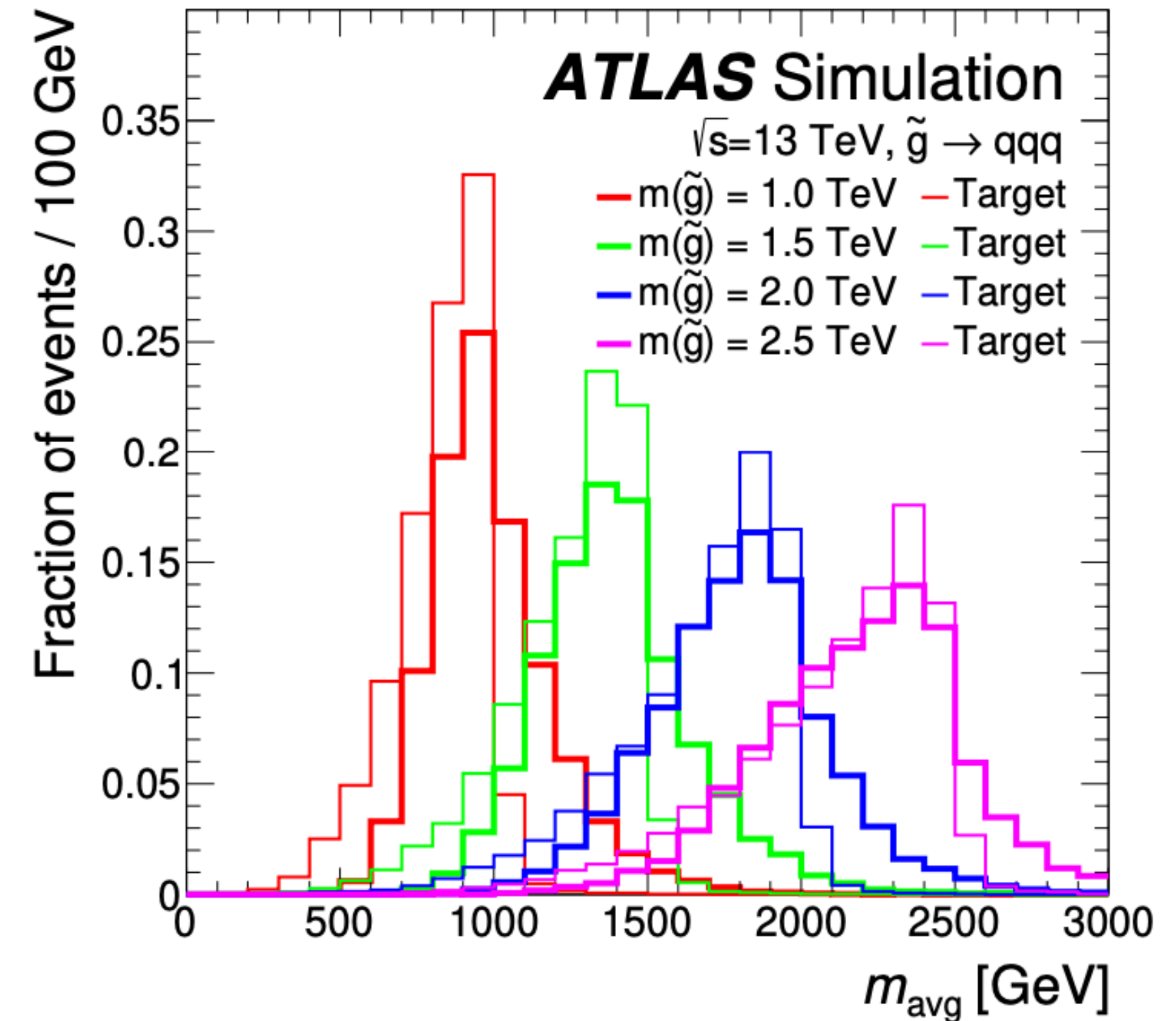
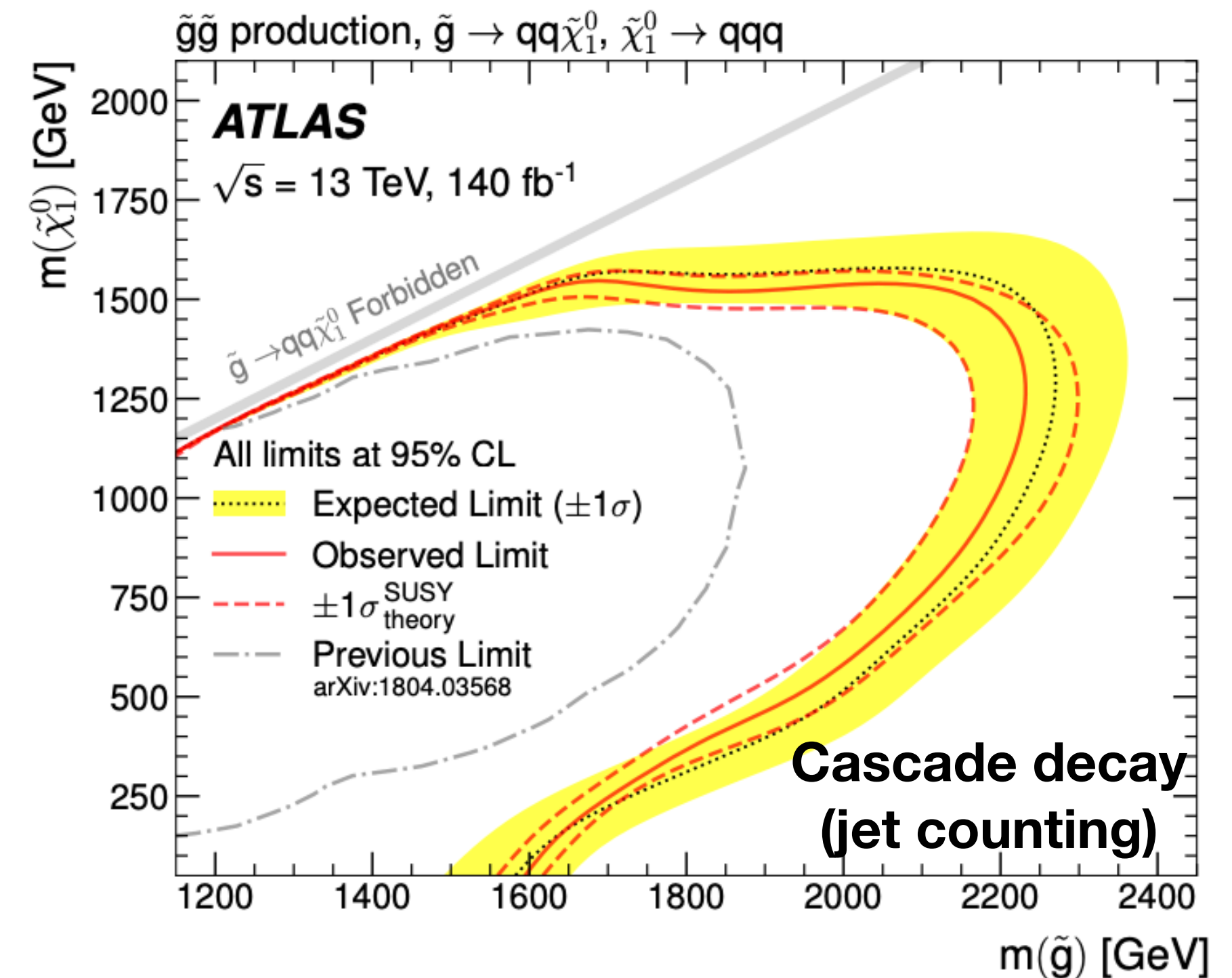
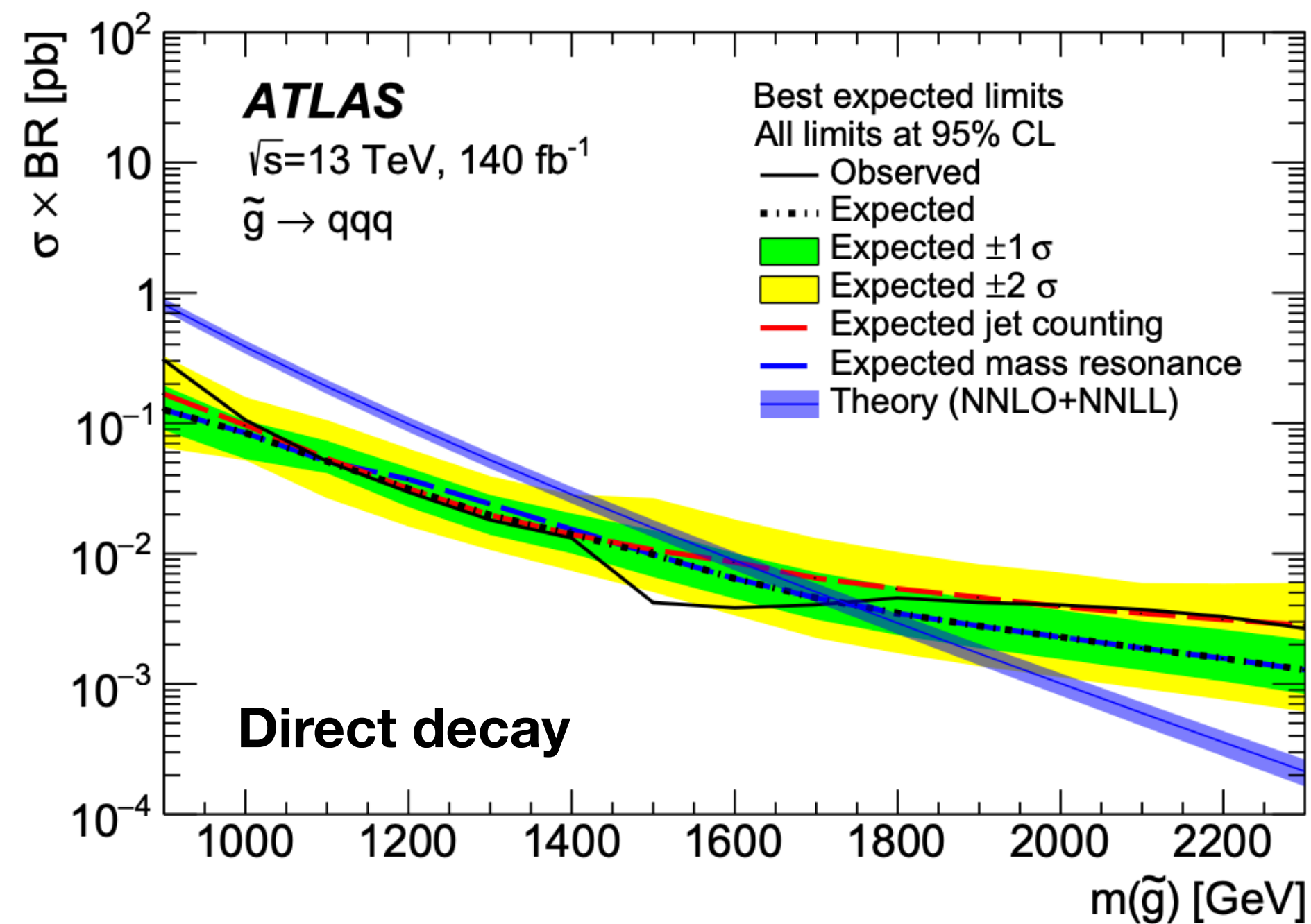


Figure: normalized average mass spectrum (m_{avg}) comparing the shapes of the reconstructed ML (solid) and target Monte-Carlo generated label (light) distributions.

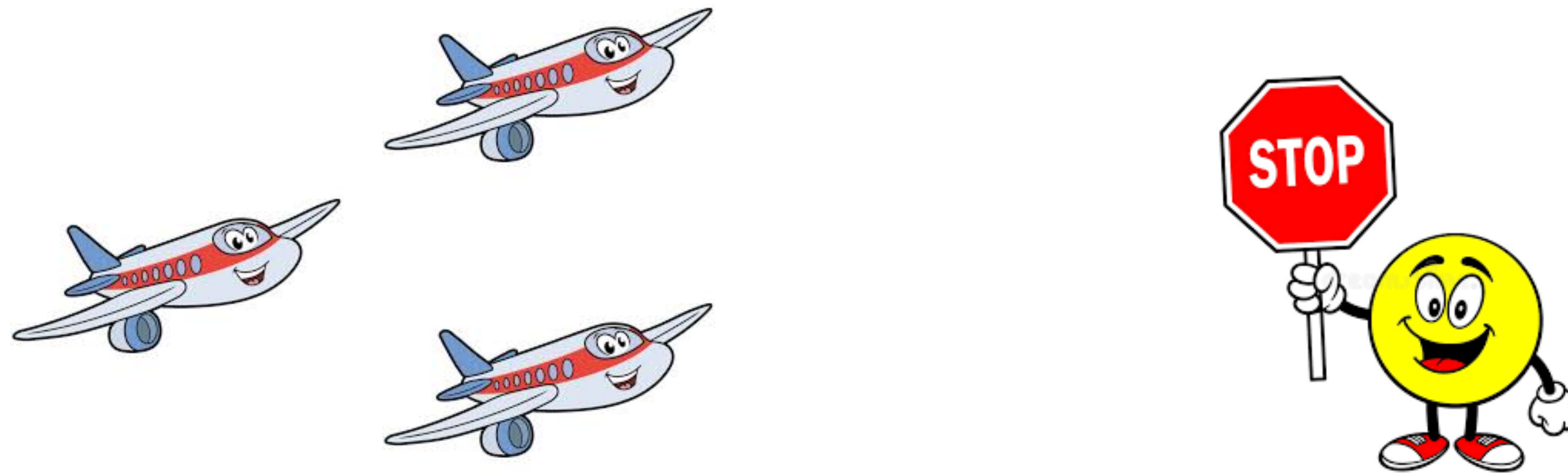
Results: multi-jet search

- No excess above Standard Model found.
 - Direct gluino decay \rightarrow excluded up to 1800 GeV
 - Cascade gluino decay \rightarrow excluded up to 2340 GeV for a neutralino with 1250 GeV mass
 - Mass resonance method extends limits compared to jet counting method by ~ 200 GeV



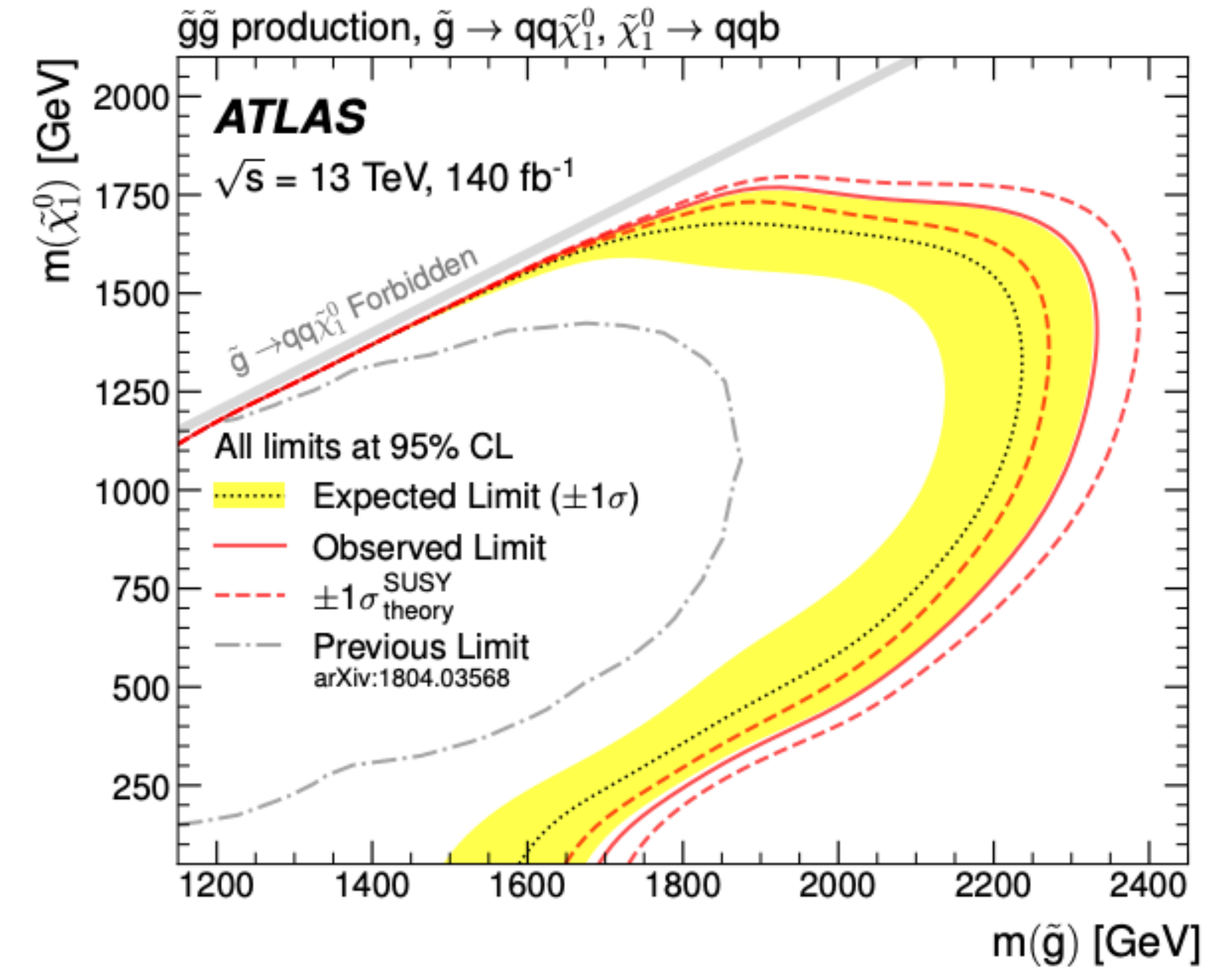
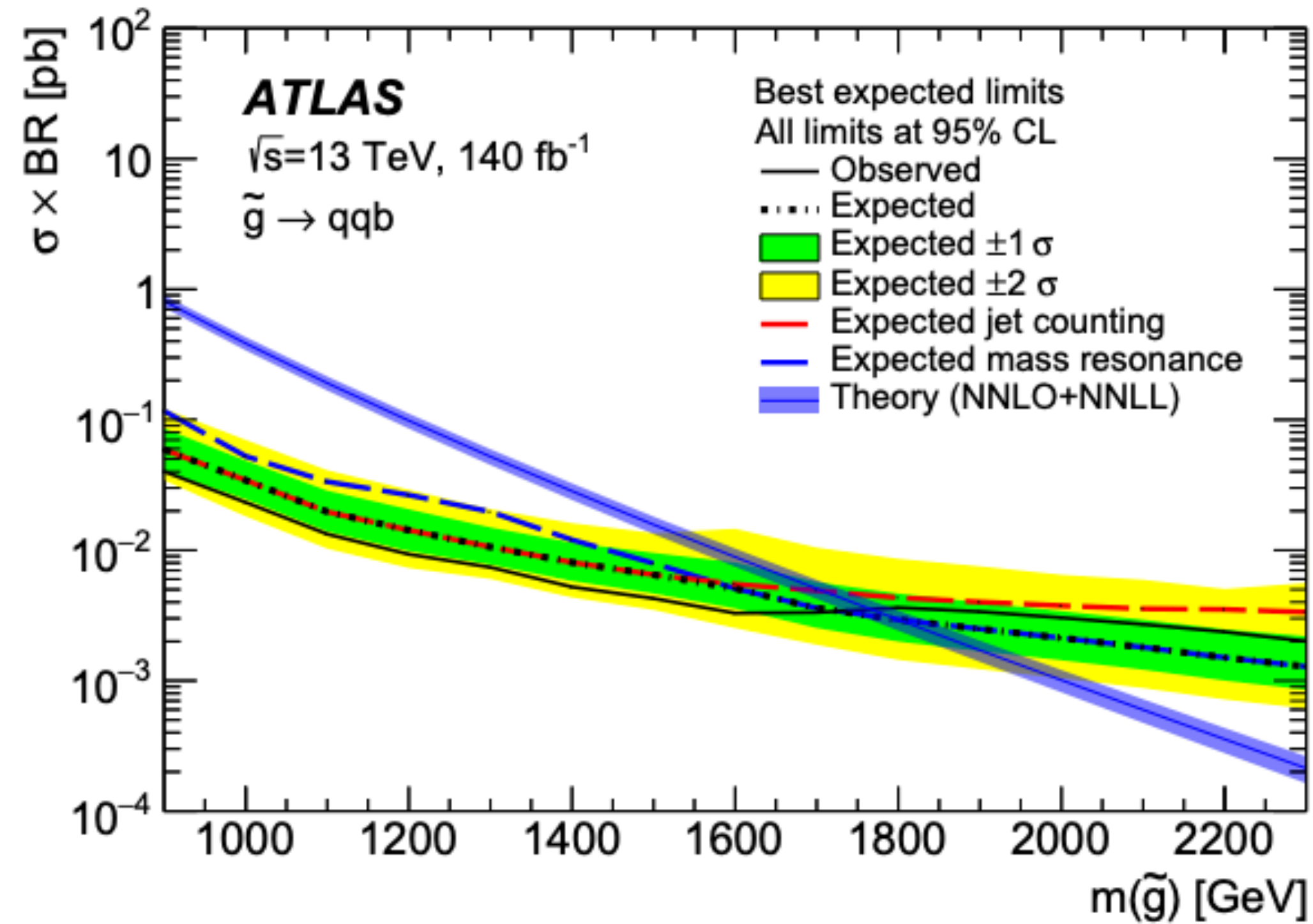
Conclusions

- RPV SUSY models search in new areas of SUSY not previously explored in minimal models
- Limits improved with respect to previous iterations of these analyses
- Significant gain beyond increased data due to new analyses techniques
- New techniques (mass-resonance method) can be applied to future analyses, even beyond the demonstrated final states!



Backup

UDB model: multi-jet search



Alternate Lepton flavors: stop analysis

