

Search for supersymmetry in events with large missing transverse momentum and two leptons in proton-proton collisions at 7 TeV with the ATLAS detector

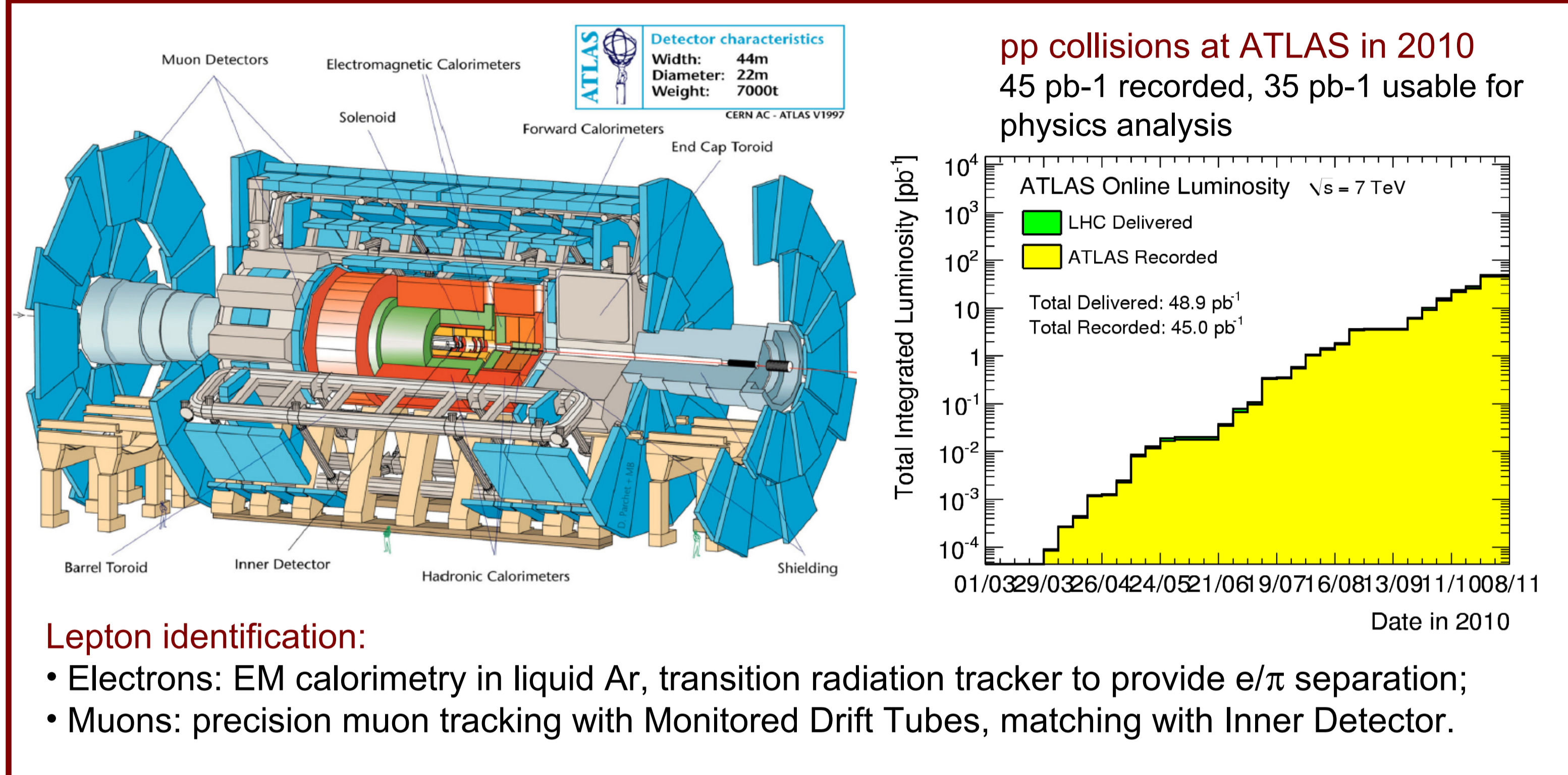
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Abstract

In 2010, the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN opened up a new regime for probing physics beyond the Standard Model. The search for various manifestations of Supersymmetry is one of the main tasks of the LHC experiments. First searches for the production of Supersymmetric (SUSY) particles yielding large missing transverse momentum and two isolated leptons in the final state are presented. The full data sample collected in 2010 by the ATLAS experiment in LHC proton-proton collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 7 TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 35 pb⁻¹, has been analyzed.

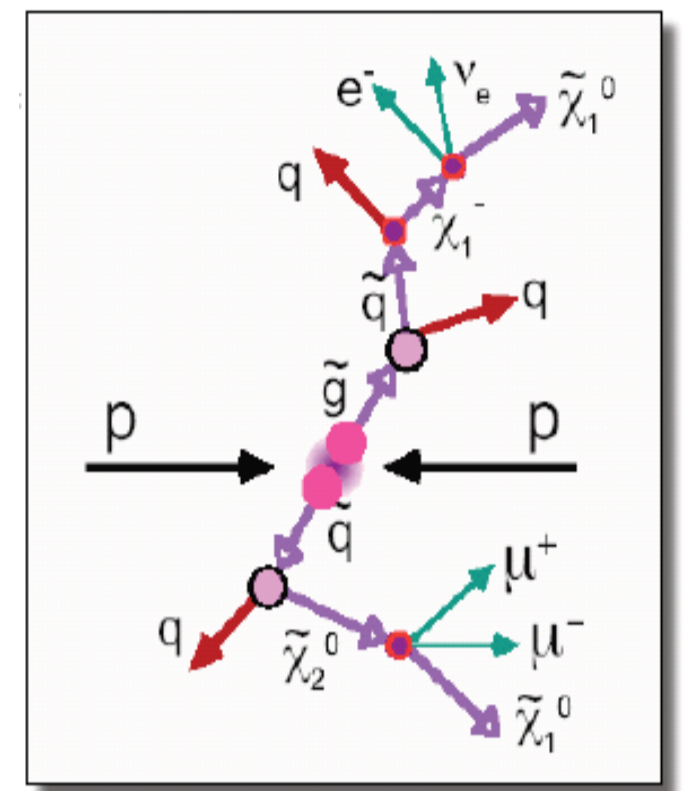
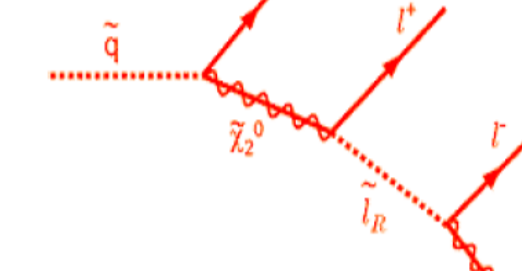
The ATLAS detector



SUSY searches in ATLAS

In **R-parity conserving** SUSY models, gluino-gluino production dominates at the LHC. Gluino and squark decays produce charginos and neutralinos, which in turn decay leptonically:

$$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 (\rightarrow \tilde{\ell}^\pm \ell^\mp) \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \ell^\pm \ell^\mp$$



- LSP is stable → large missing transverse energy (MET)
- Sparticles produced in pairs → cascade decays: high pt leptons and/or jets
- Look for an excess of events with respect to Standard Model (SM) predictions
- Main SM backgrounds: QCD, W+jets, Z+jets, tt

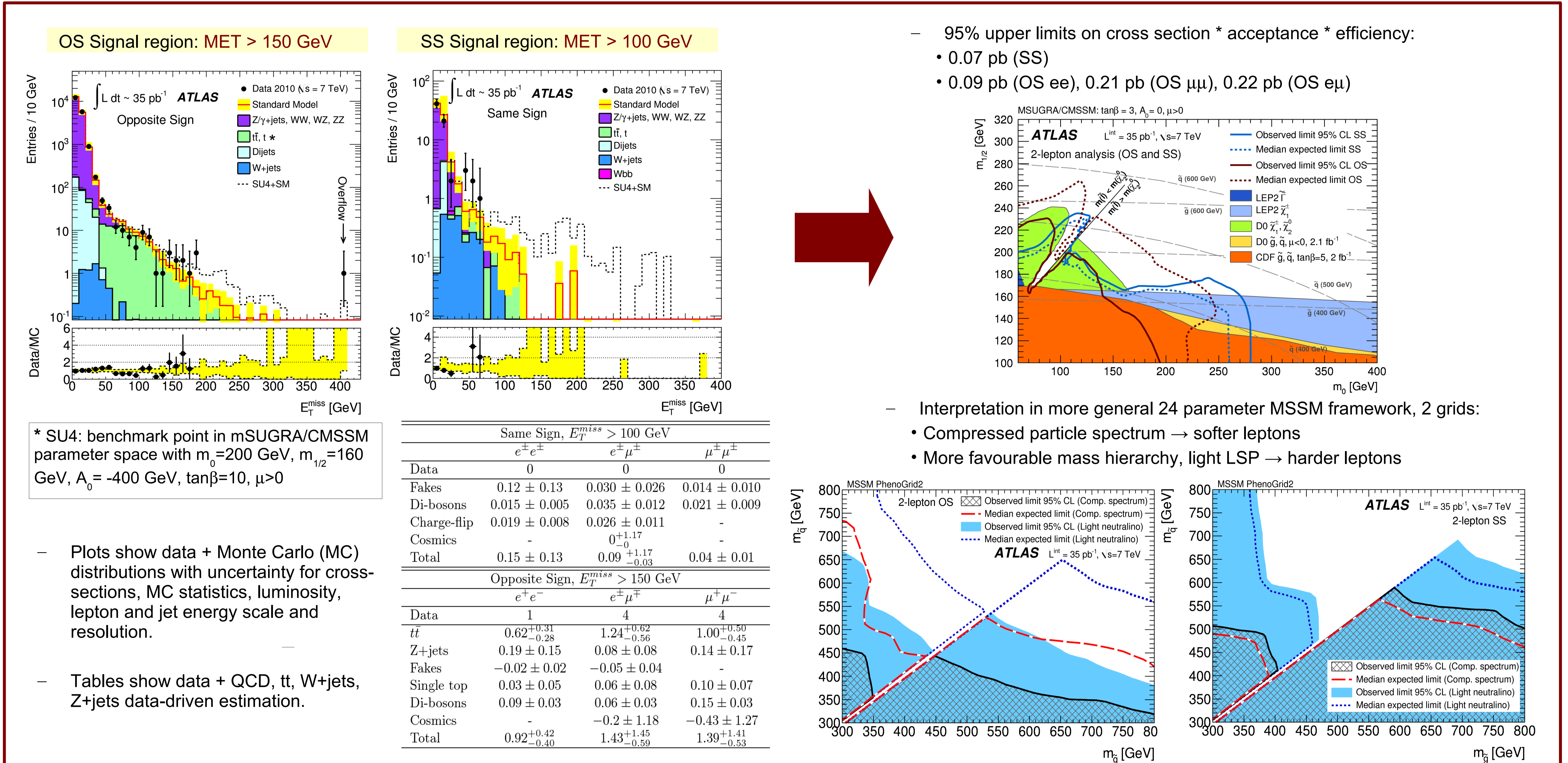
Focus on MET + 2 leptons
(Opposite - OS and Same Sign - SS)

Event selection:

- Single lepton trigger
- Exactly 2 isolated leptons (ee, eμ, μμ), each with pt > 20 GeV
- Invariant mass m(lil) > 5 GeV

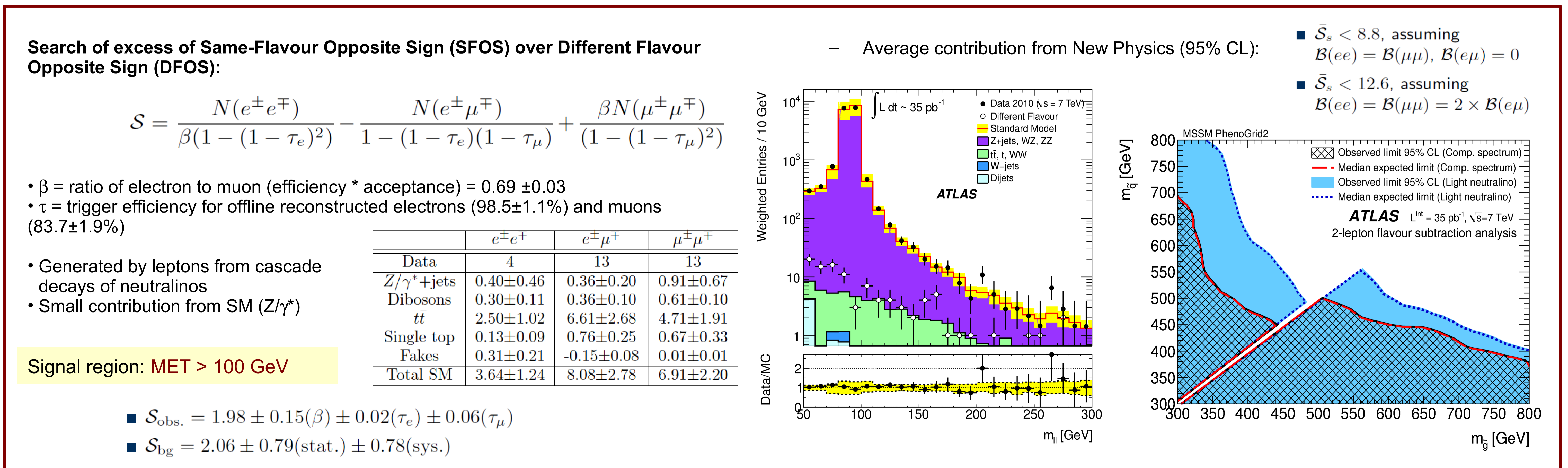
2 leptons + MET

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1103.6214>, submitted to EPJC Letters



2 leptons + MET with Flavour Subtraction

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1103.6208>, accepted for publication by EPJC Letters



Conclusion

No excess of events is observed in searches for events with 2 isolated leptons (electrons and muons) and large missing transverse energy with respect to SM predictions. Depending on model assumptions, squark masses between 450 and 690 GeV are excluded. With a flavour subtraction analysis, the 95% confidence lower limit on the squark mass is 503 GeV for compressed spectrum models, and 558 GeV for light neutralino models.