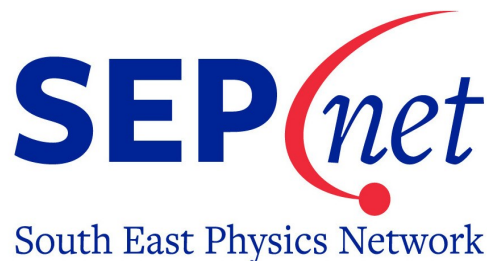


# Electroweak SUSY searches in Compressed SUSY Scenarios using the 3-Lepton+ $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ signature

Supersymmetry: From M-theory to the LHC  
12<sup>th</sup> January 2016

Yusufu Shehu

University of Sussex



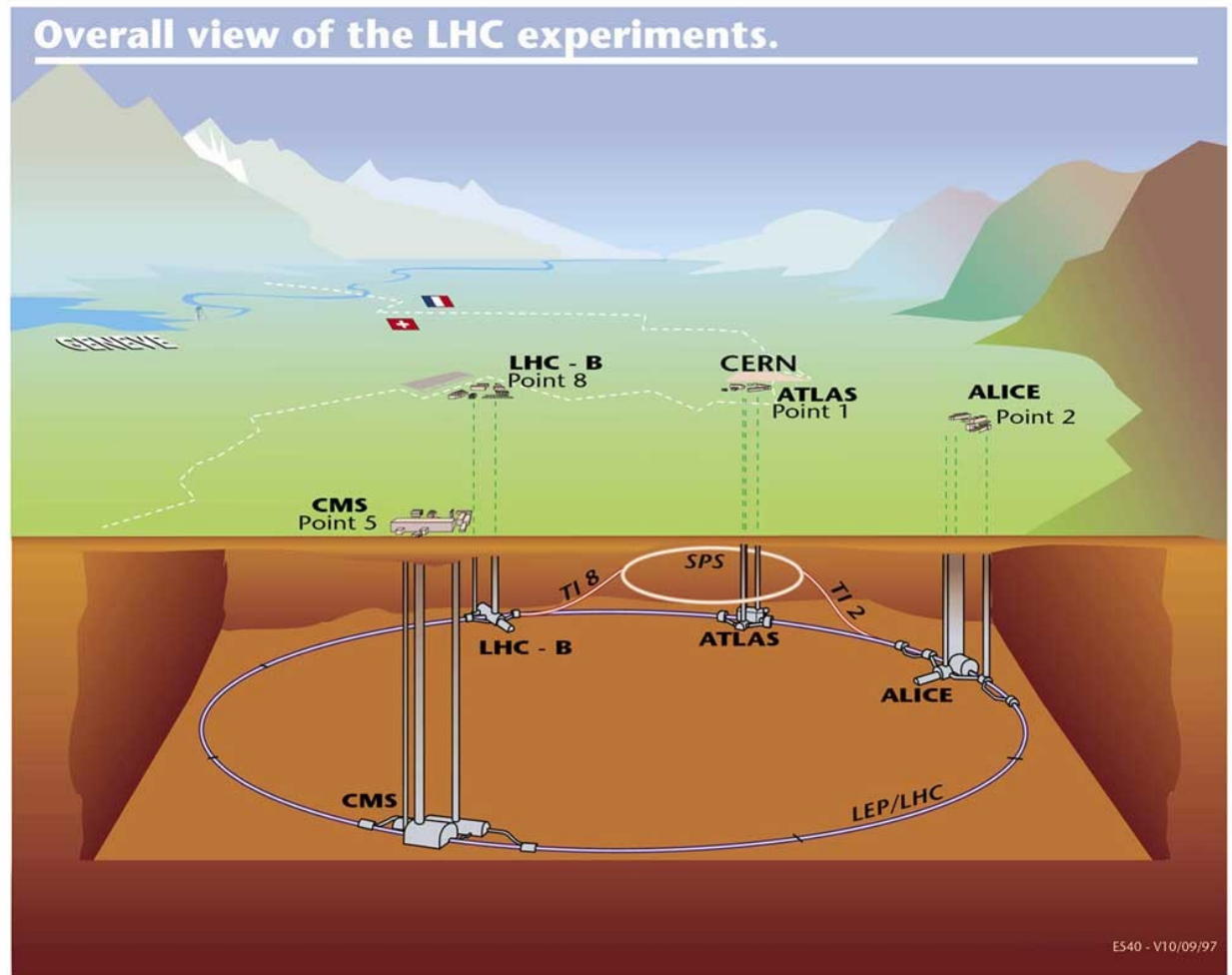
# Outline

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- ★ Description of ATLAS Experiment
- ★ Outline of Supersymmetry
- ★ Motivation for Electroweak SUSY Searches
- ★ Previous 8 TeV Results
- ★ Nature of Compressed Spectra
- ★ Using the Initial State Radiation (ISR) as a Probe into Compressed Scenarios
- ★ 8 TeV Compressed Spectra Results
- ★ Looking Into the Future
- ★ Summary & Outlook

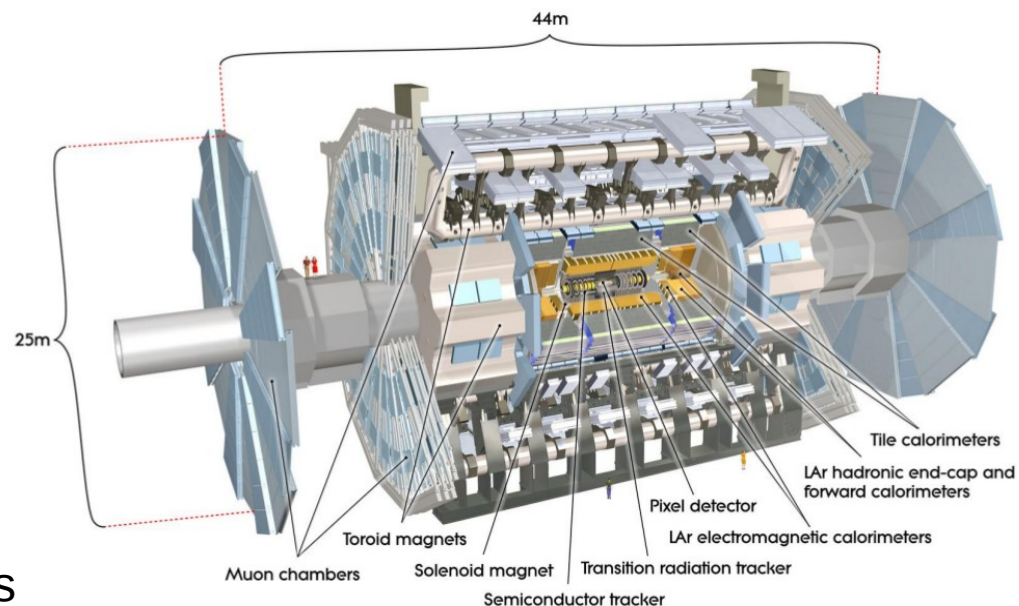
# The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

- **Large** scale **particle accelerator** and **collider** 50-150m beneath Franco-Swiss border.
- Collides **protons** (and sometimes heavy ions) in a large underground ring **27km** in circumference.
- Has seven **detector** experiments including four **large** detector experiments:
  - ATLAS**
  - CMS**
  - LHCb**
  - ALICE**
- Smaller more specialised experiments:
  - TOTEM**
  - MoEdal**
  - LHCf**



# The ATLAS Experiment

- Large **general purpose detector** on the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) ring.
- Designed to **reconstruct** electrons, muons, photons and hadronic jets from pp collisions at LHC.
- Optimized for **Higgs boson** discovery potential and **Beyond-the-Standard Model** (BSM) physics.
- Comprised of several **sub-detector** systems



**ID**

**Inner Detector:**  
High granularity, consists of Silicon microstrip detector, pixel detector and transition radiation tracker

**ECAL**

**Electromagnetic Calorimeter:**  
contains EM showers. Uses alternate layers of lead absorber plates and liquid Argon (LAr) detector

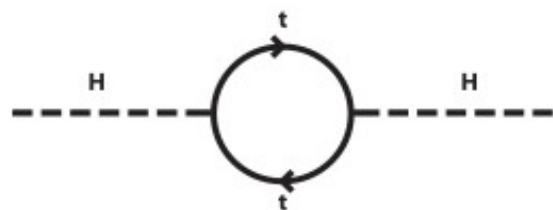
**HCAL**

**Hadronic Calorimeter:**  
Contains hadronic showers. Uses alternate layers of iron absorber plates, LAr and scintillating tile technologies

**MS**

**Muon Spectrometer:**  
4 detector technologies in toroidal B-field. Gives precise measurement of position and momentum of muons

# Motivation for Supersymmetry (SUSY)



$$\Delta m_H^2 = -\frac{\lambda_f}{8\pi^2} \lambda_V^2 + \dots$$

Stop



$$\Delta m_H^2 = \frac{\lambda_s}{16\pi^2} \lambda_V^2 + \dots$$

## Hierarchy Problem

- The **Higgs mass squared term** receives corrections for each SM fermion coupling due to additional higher order loops
- Quadratic divergences arise
- $m_h \gg$  observed
- **Introduce additional particles** with appropriate couplings to remove divergences

- At **High** energies, couplings of electromagnetic, weak and strong forces **unite** in SUSY models
- SUSY provides a possible **Dark Matter** candidate

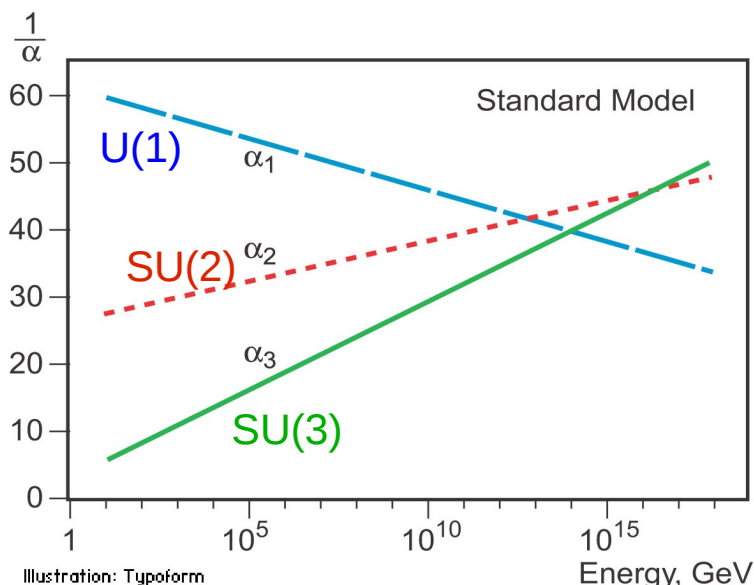
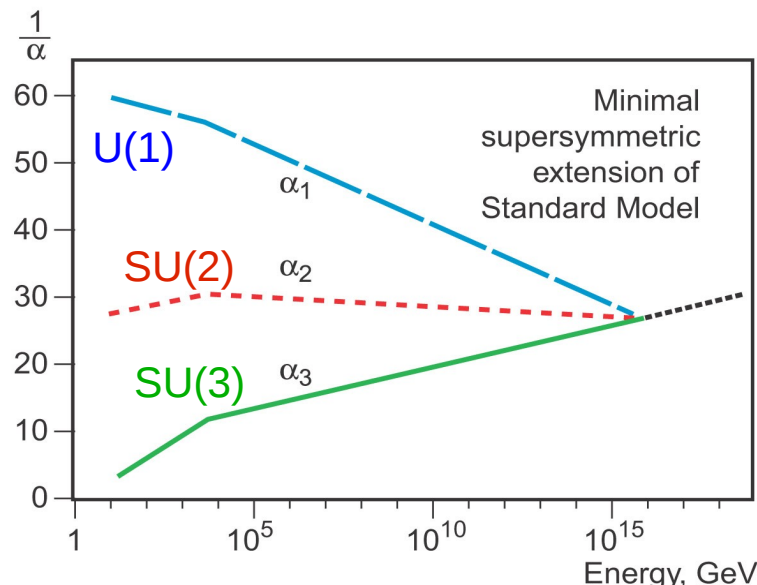


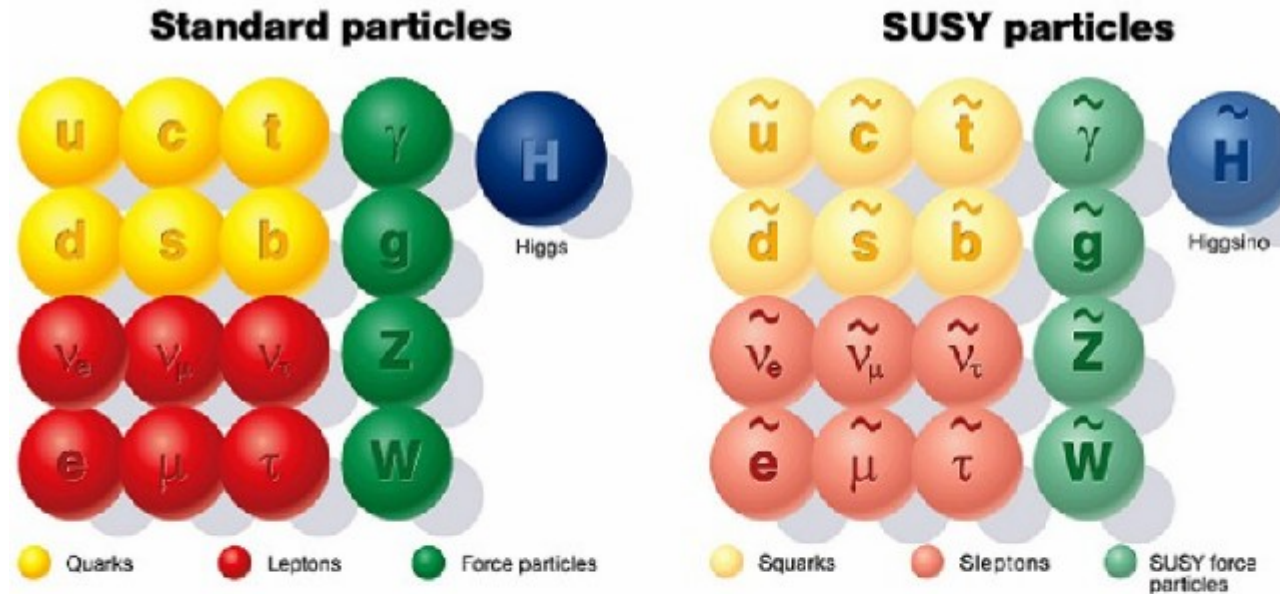
Illustration: Typoform



# Supersymmetry: At a Glance

## What is it?

- Supersymmetry is a **symmetry** that relates fermions to bosons
- Symmetry algebra** is generated with an operator  $\hat{Q}$  that can transform **fermions to bosons** and vice versa
- Each **SM** fermion and boson has a **superpartner** (sparticles), which have **identical** hyper-charge, isospin and colour but differ in **spin** by  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



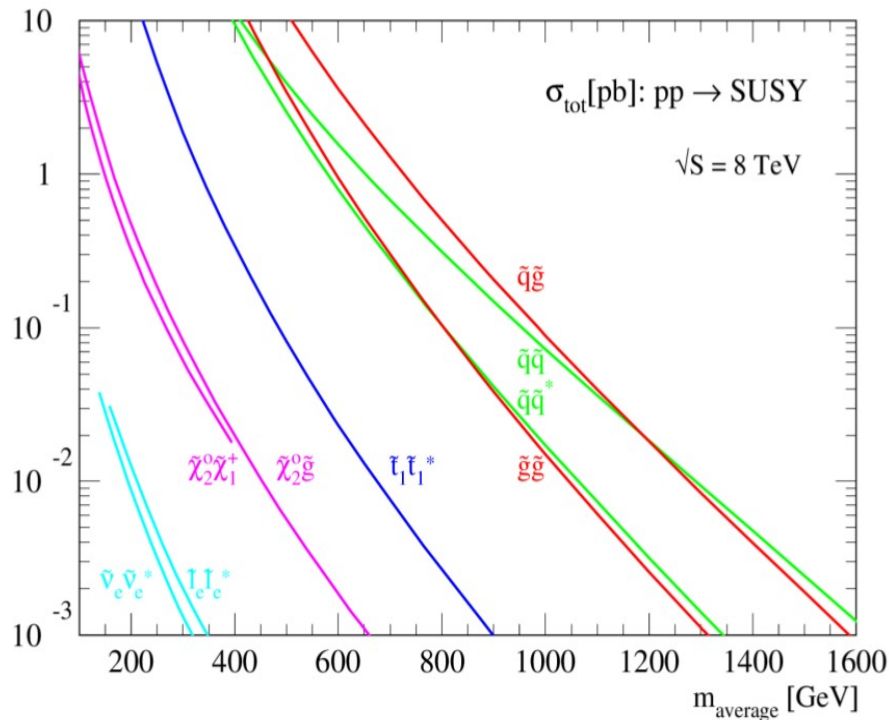
- No Sparticles** with SM masses **observed**
- Generate **new** mass terms via **spontaneous SUSY symmetry breaking**
- Different possible SUSY breaking mechanisms (not in scope of talk)

$$\hat{Q}|boson\rangle = |fermion\rangle \quad \hat{Q}|fermion\rangle = |boson\rangle$$

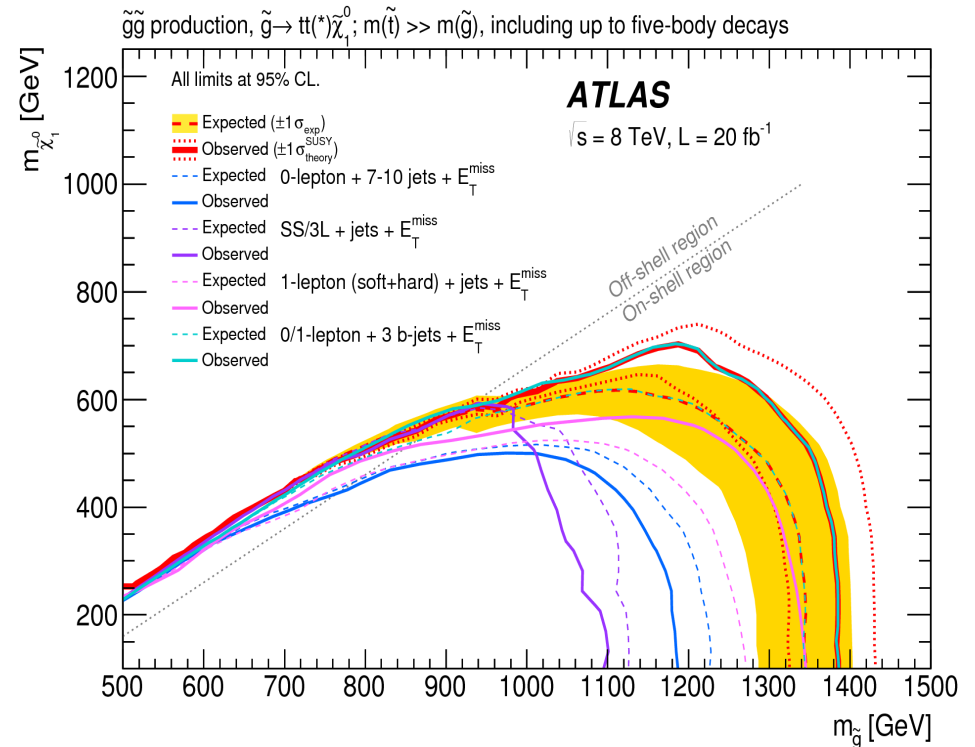


# Motivation for Electroweak SUSY Searches

arXiv:1412.2784



arXiv:1507.05525



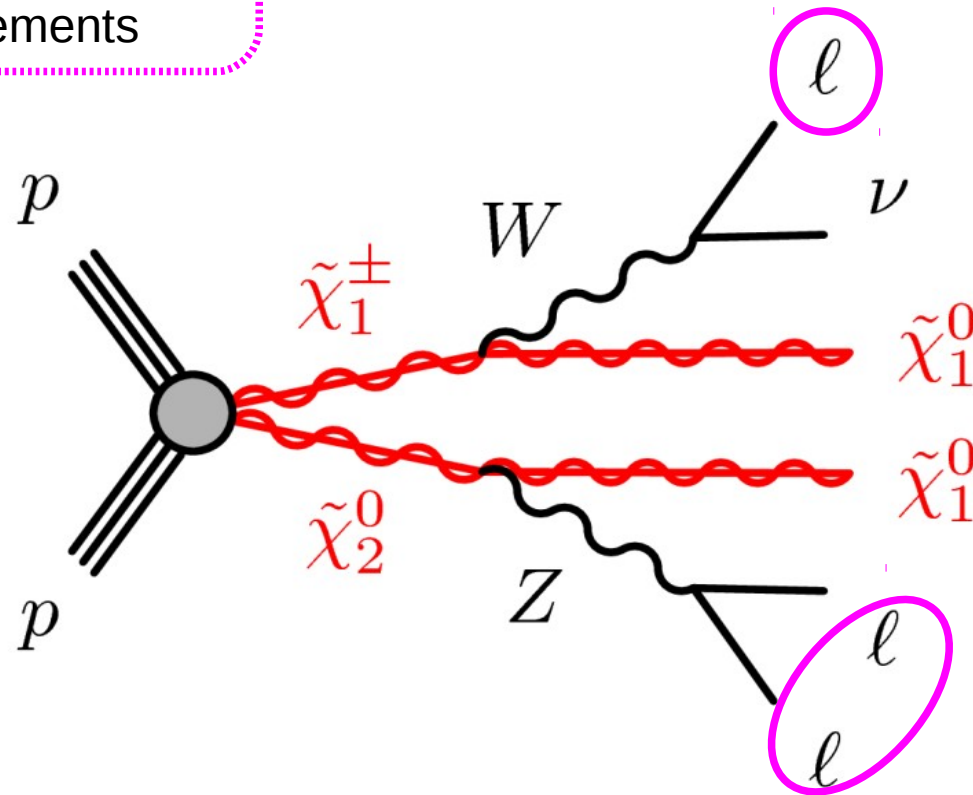
## Why Electroweak SUSY?

- Current LHC limits push **squark/gluino** masses to **> 1 TeV**.
- If **gauginos** and **higgsinos** are **light** then weak production will **dominate**.
- May lead to signatures with **multiple leptons** and  **$E_T^{\text{miss}}$**  - low SM background.

# SUSY 3-Lepton Signature

Three isolated, hard leptons.

Use sizeable lepton  $p_T$  cuts and tight isolation requirements



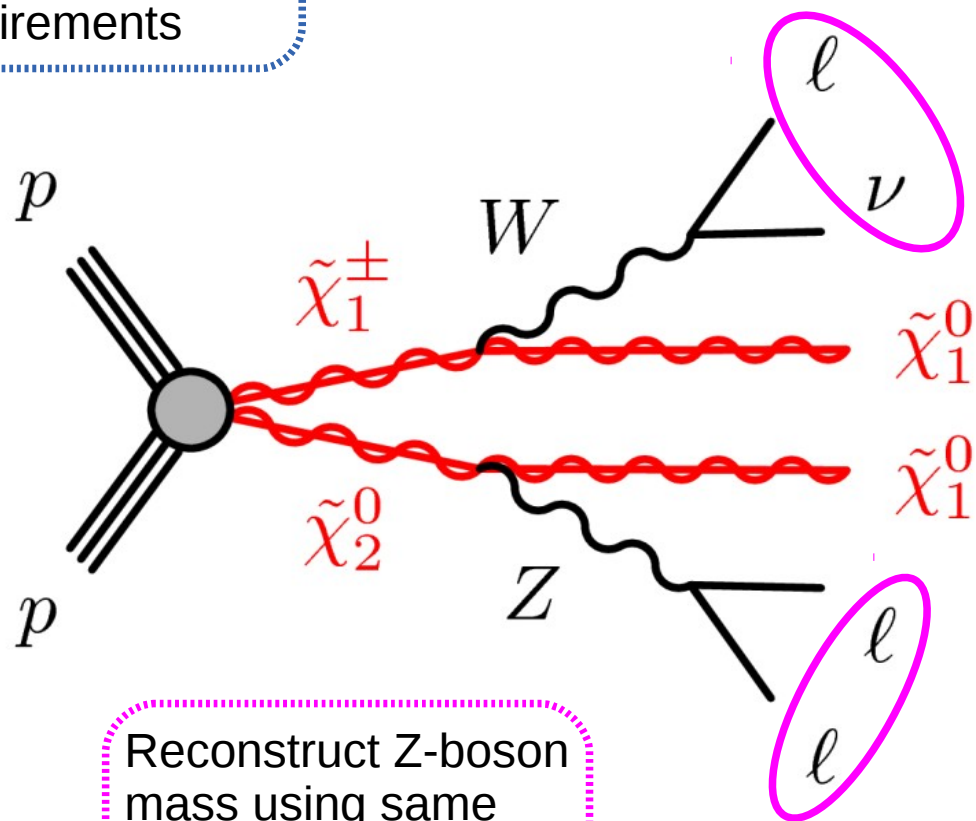


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For W-boson mass, using transverse mass calculation with lepton not from Z boson decay



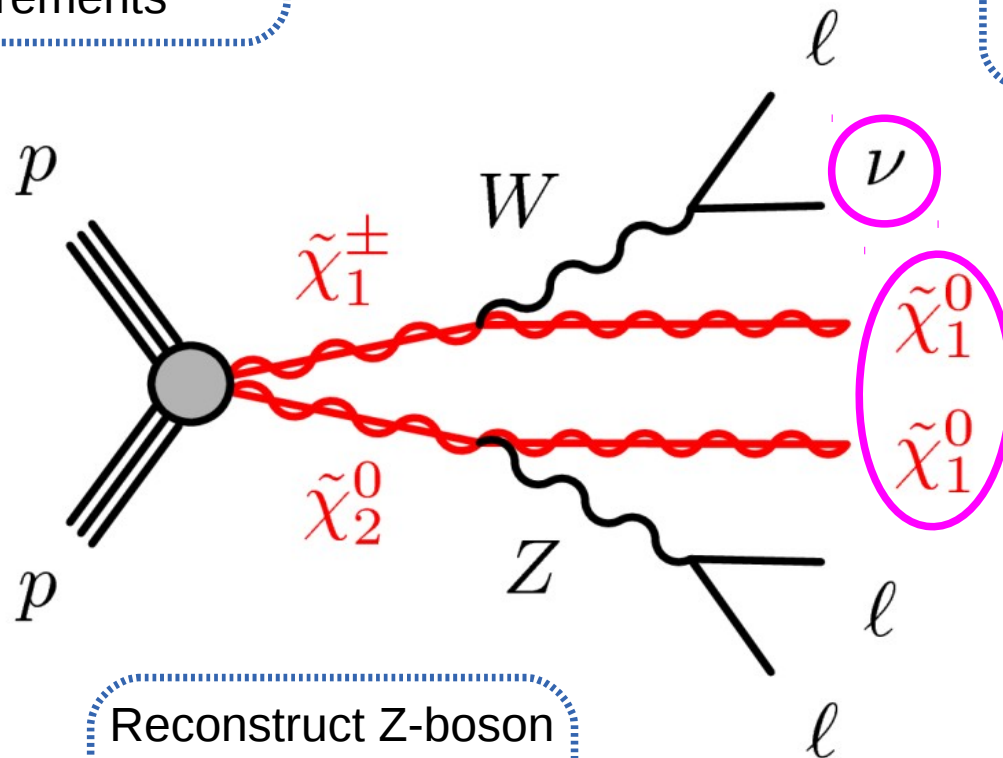
Reconstruct Z-boson mass using same flavour opposite sign lepton pair invariant mass

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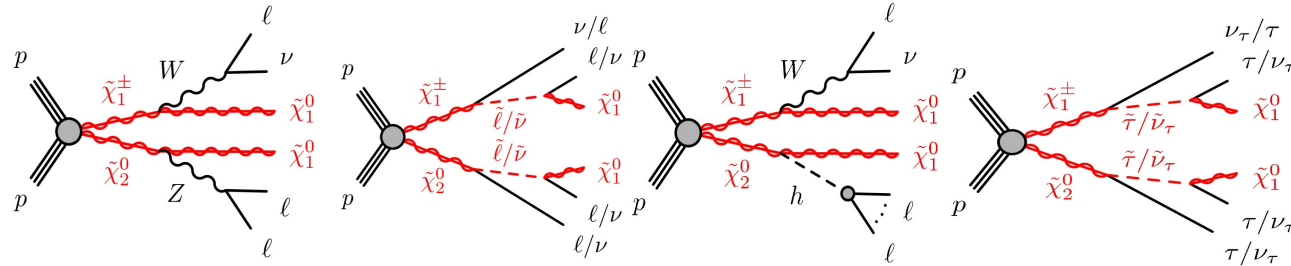
For W-boson mass, using transverse mass calculation with lepton not from Z boson decay



Reconstruct Z-boson mass using same flavour opposite sign lepton pair invariant mass

Neutrinos and lightest neutralinos seen as  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  in final state. Target with sizeable  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  requirements.

# 8 TeV 3L Analyses

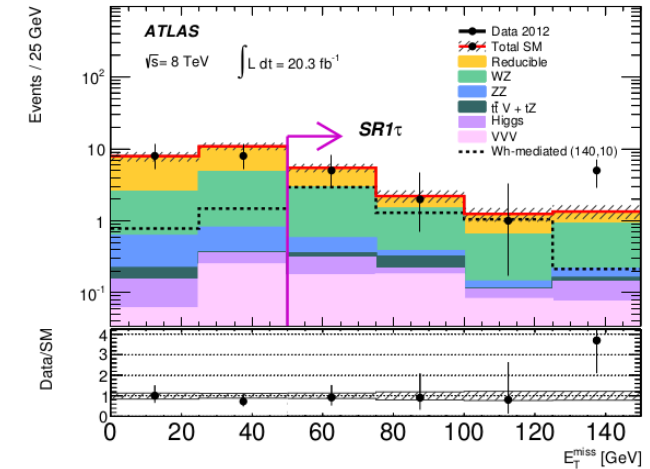


**Twenty-five signal regions (SRs)** to target four decay scenarios for chargino neutralino production. Regions are **statistically combined** for optimal sensitivity. Background estimated using MC and data-driven methods (**Matrix Method**).

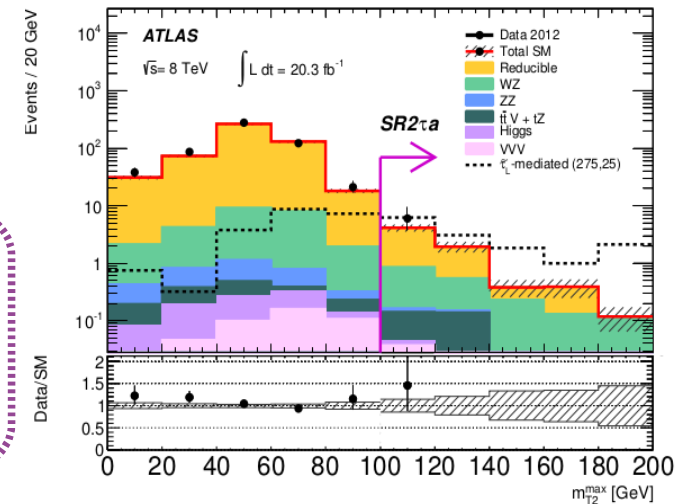
## Key Variables

Signal region	SR0τa	SR0τb	SR1τ	SR2τa	SR2τb
Flavour/sign	$\ell^+ \ell^- \ell, \ell^+ \ell^- \ell'$	$\ell^\pm \ell^\pm \ell'^\mp$	$\tau^\pm \ell^\mp \ell'^\mp, \tau^\pm \ell^\mp \ell'^\mp$	$\tau \tau \ell$	$\tau^+ \tau^- \ell$
b-tagged jet	veto	veto	veto	veto	veto
$E_T^{\text{miss}}$	binned	$> 50$	$> 50$	$> 50$	$> 60$
Other	$m_{\text{SFOS}}$ binned $m_T$ binned	$p_T^{3\text{rd} \ell} > 20$ $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell'}^{\text{min}} \leq 1.0$	$p_T^{2\text{nd} \ell} > 30$ $\sum p_T^\ell > 70$ $m_{\ell\tau} < 120$ $m_{ee} Z$ veto	$m_{T2}^{\text{max}} > 100$	$\sum p_T^\tau > 110$ $70 < m_{\tau\tau} < 120$
Target model	$\tilde{\ell}, WZ$ -mediated	$Wh$ -mediated	$Wh$ -mediated	$\tilde{\tau}_L$ -mediated	$Wh$ -mediated

JHEP 04 (2014)169



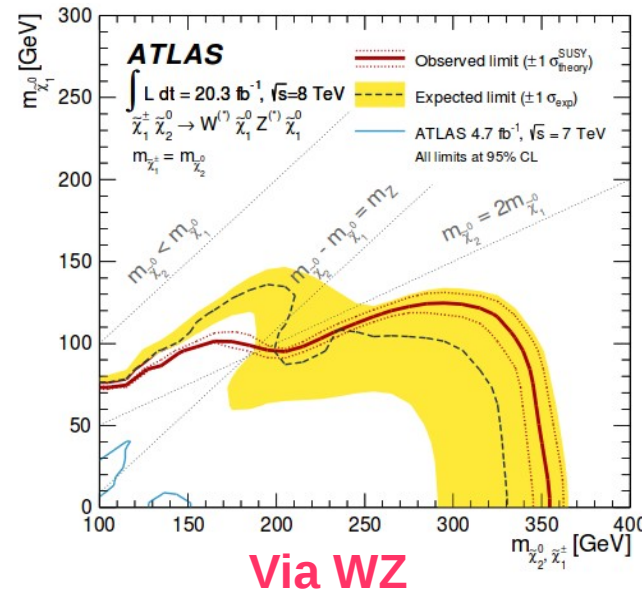
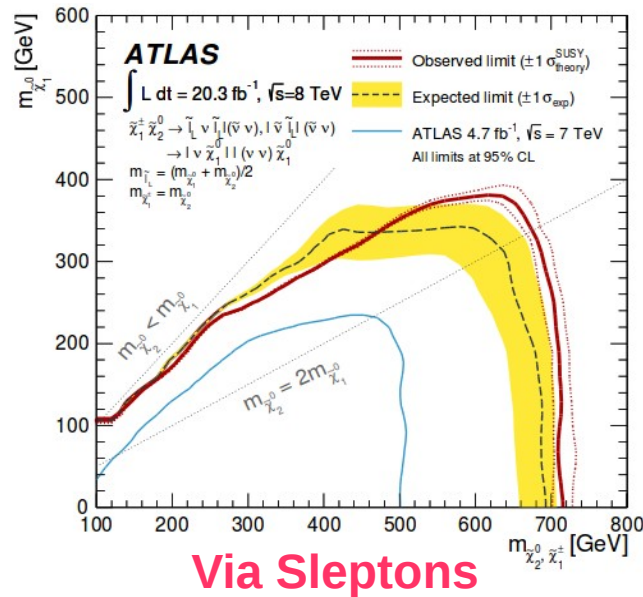
Expected distributions of SM background and observed data for  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  in **SR1τ**



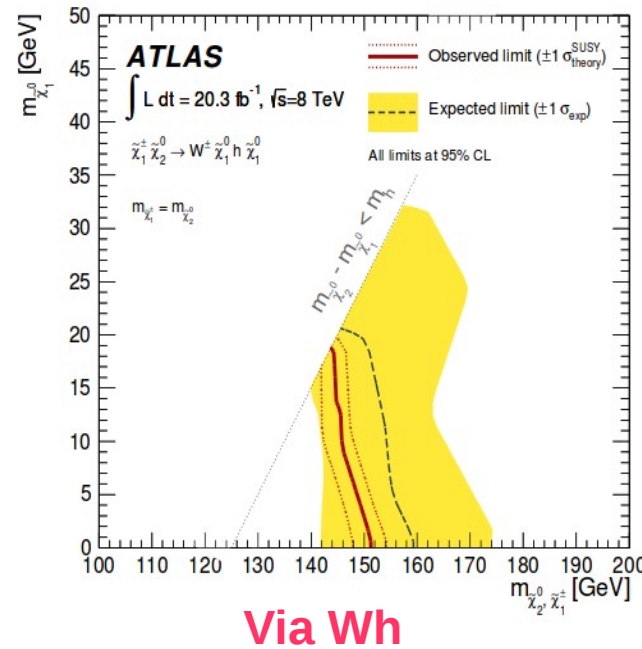
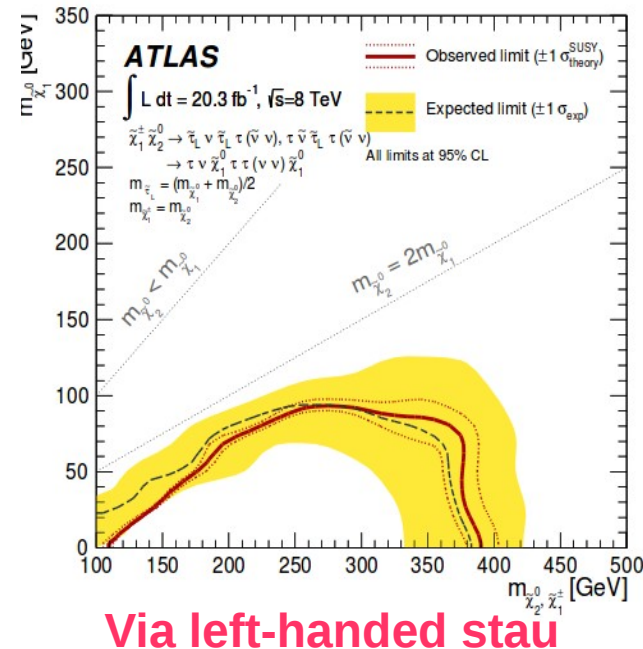
Expected distributions of SM background and observed data for  $m_{T2}^{\text{max}}$  in **SR2τa**

# 8 TeV 3L Limits

JHEP 04 (2014)169



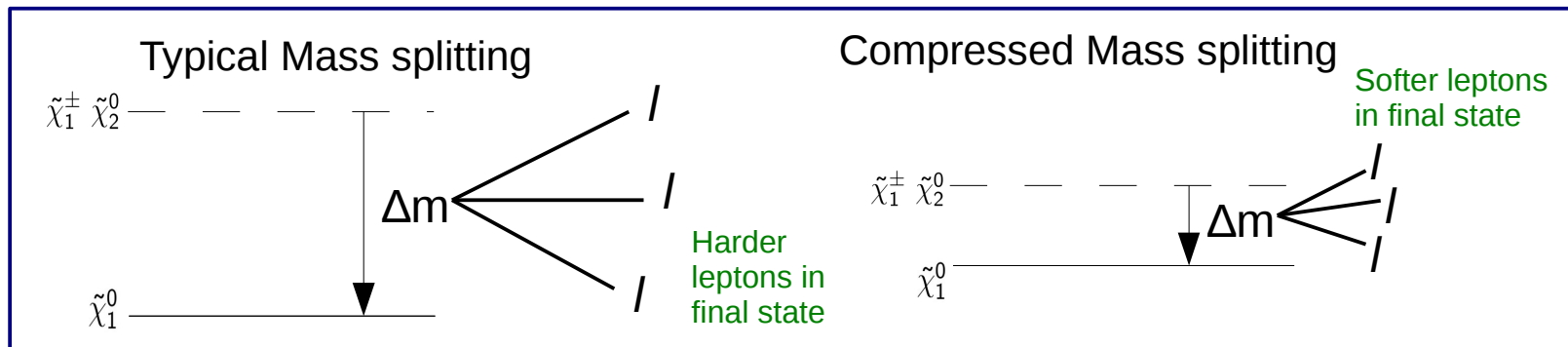
Observed and expected 95% CL exclusion contours for  $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0$  production for:



- Via Slepton/WZ: large improvements wrt 7 TeV results (blue lines)

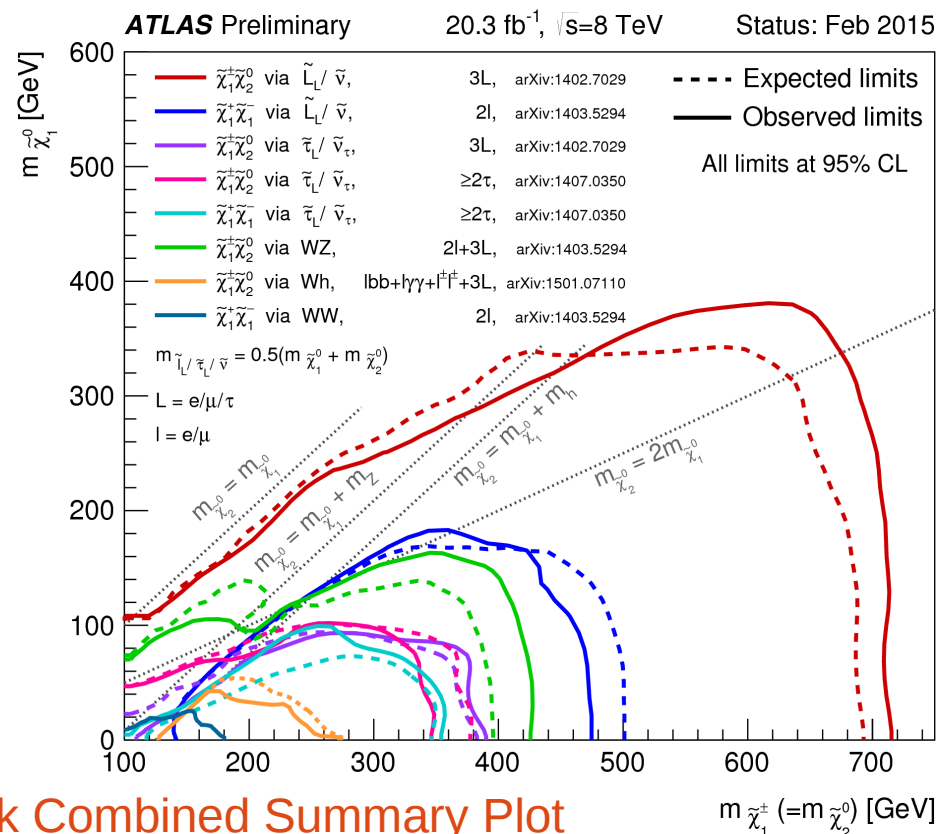
• **NO SUSY YET!!**

# Is SUSY hiding in Compressed Spectra?



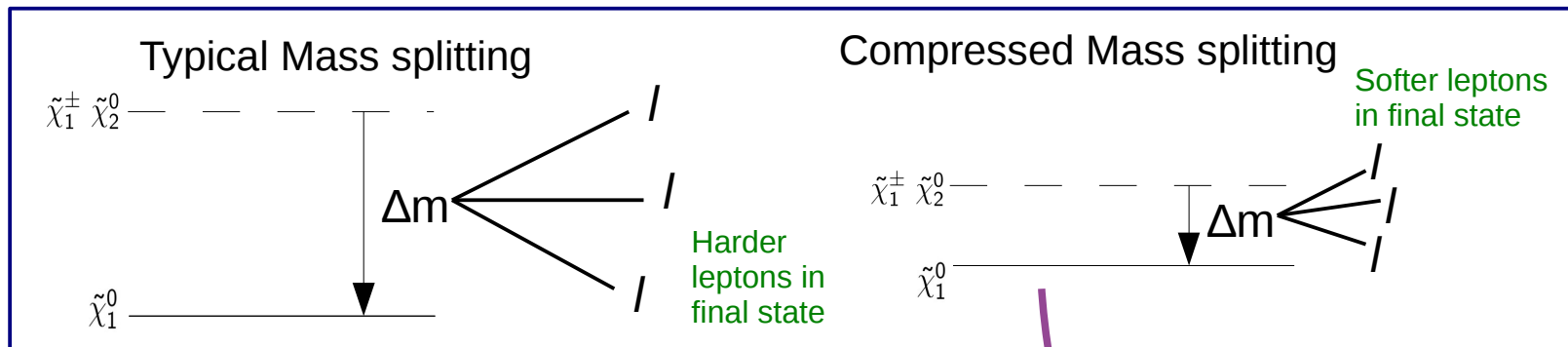
**Compressed** scenarios are where the mass gap between the  $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0$  and the  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$  is of order **10 – 50 GeV**.

- Leptons are **soft**.
- Experimentally challenging for **triggering**
- Experimentally challenging for **particle reconstruction and identification**.



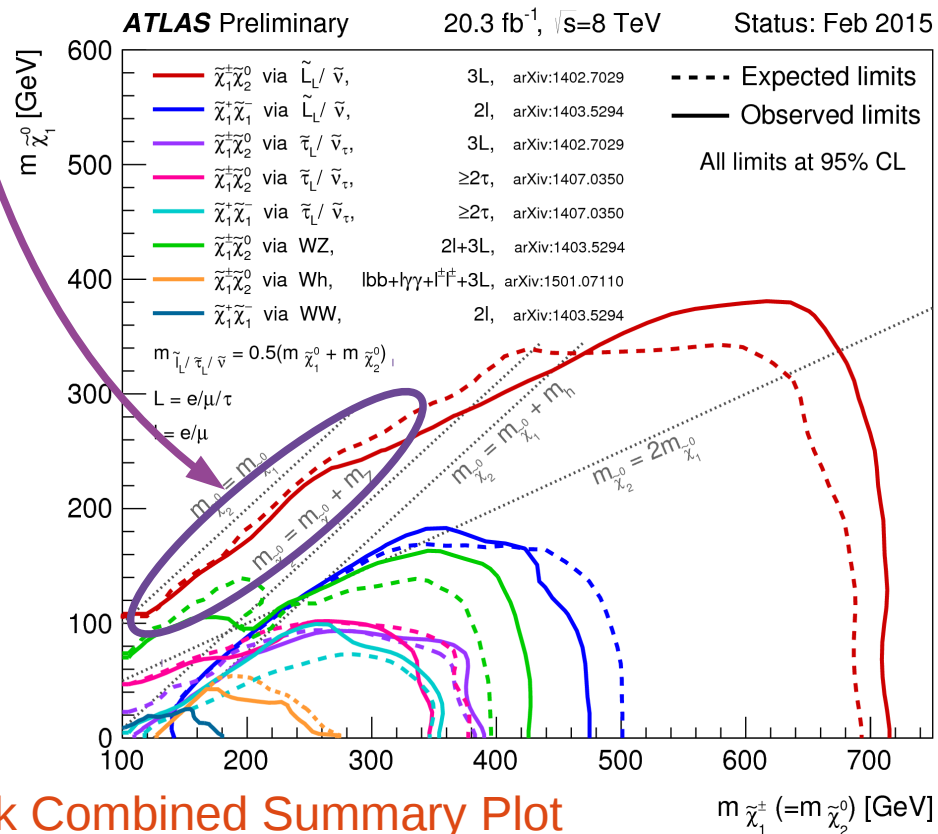
**Ewk Combined Summary Plot**

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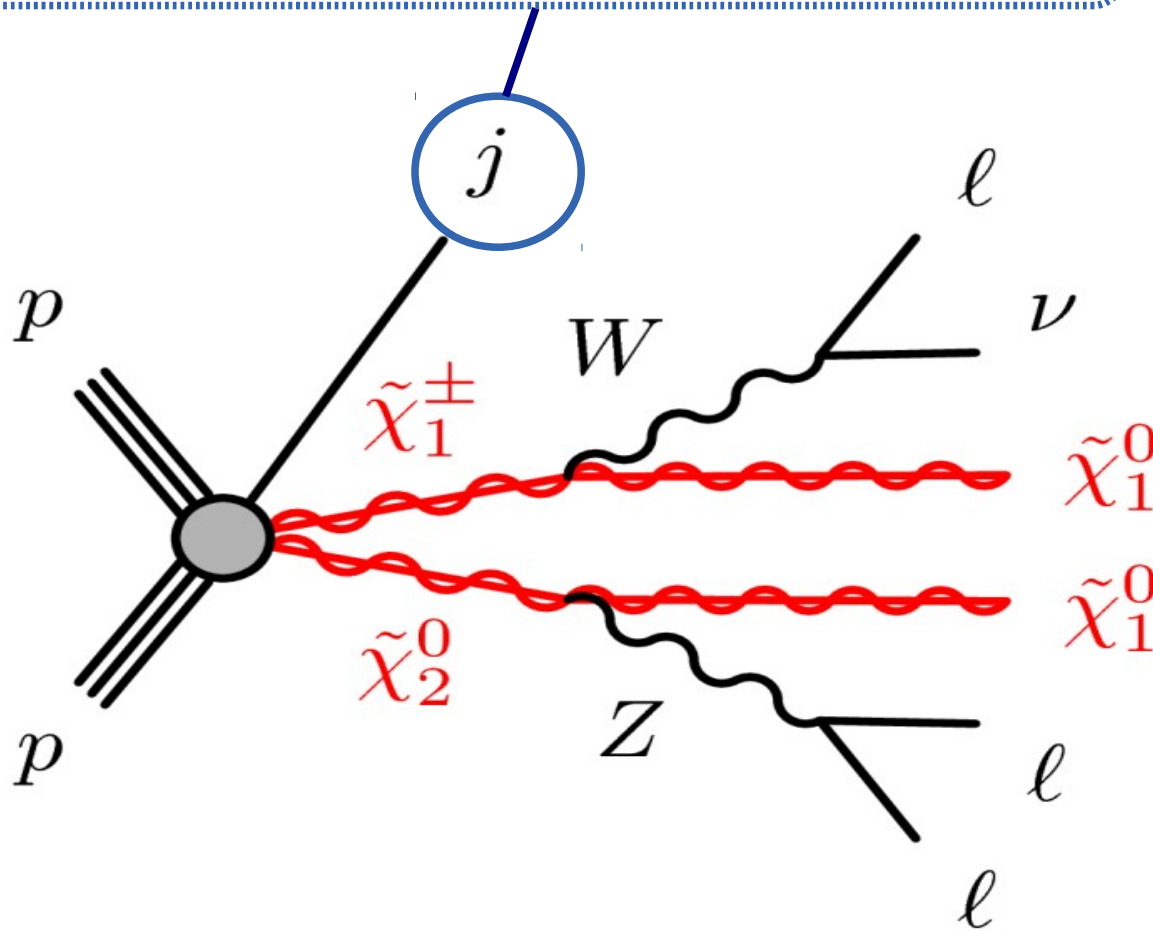


**Ewk Combined Summary Plot**



# Probing Compressed Masses with an ISR jet

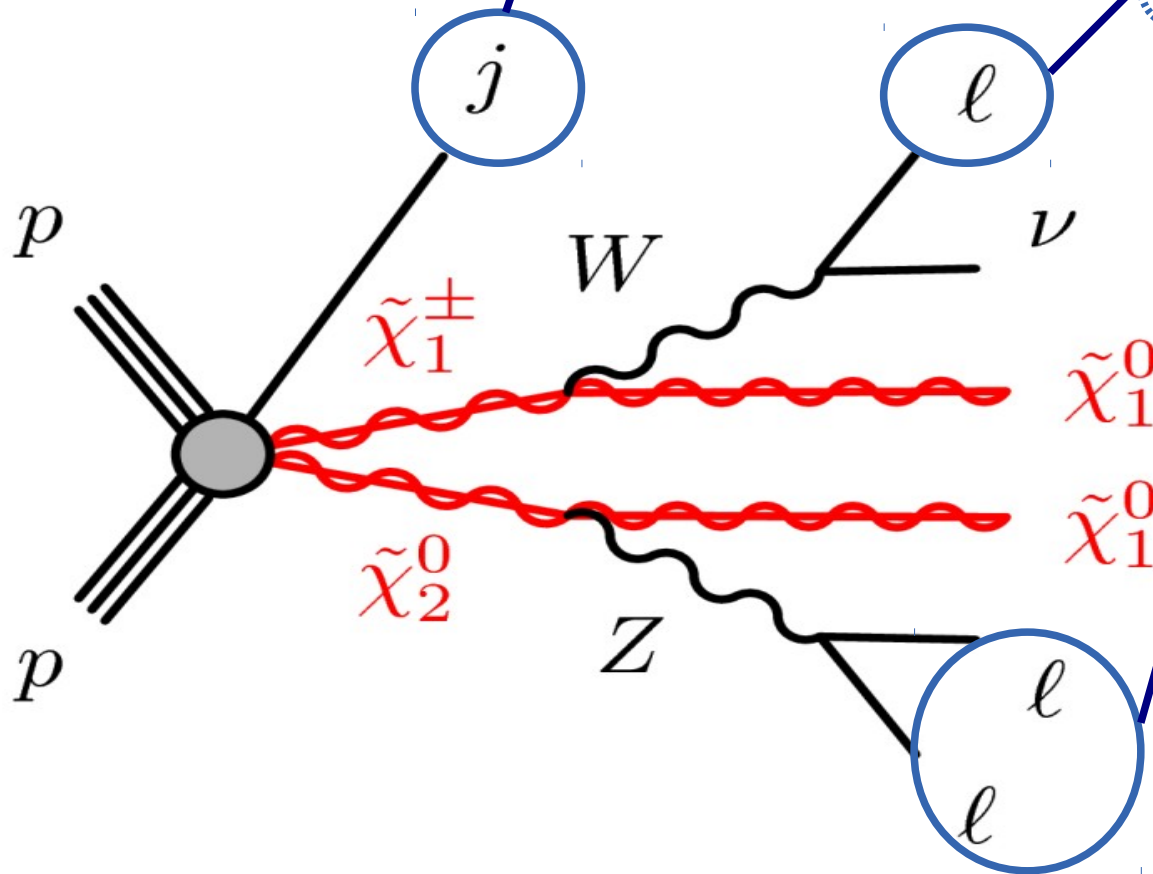
To improve the search sensitivity to **small mass gap** regions can utilize a **hard initial state radiation (ISR)**.  
**Explored combined** lepton+jet+ $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  to trigger on ISR.



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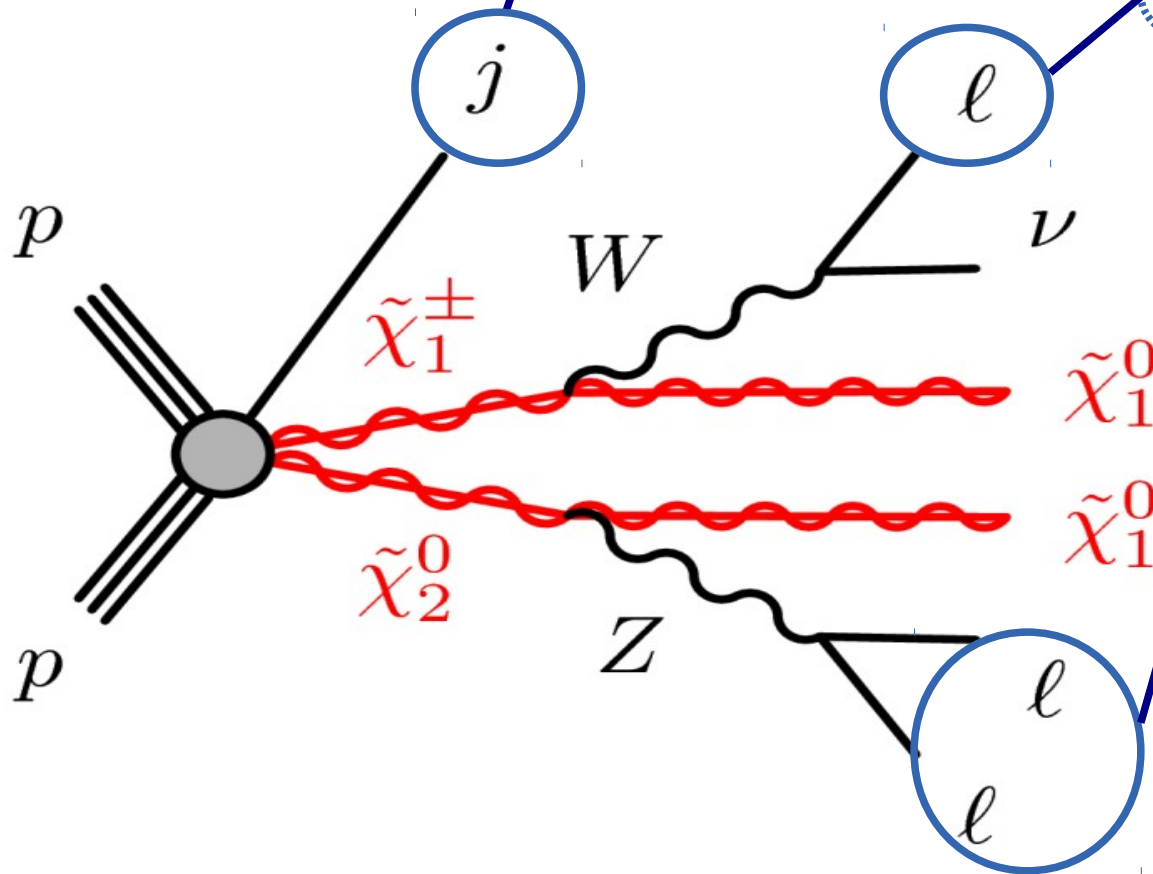
Recoiling ISR jet **boosts** final state particles, leptons remain relatively soft under boost



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**Explored combined** lepton+jet+ $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  to trigger on ISR.

Recoiling ISR jet **boosts** final state particles, leptons remain relatively soft under boost



Using **ISR** allows soft lepton final states to be explored.  
Used **Multilepton** triggers with **lower** pt thresholds

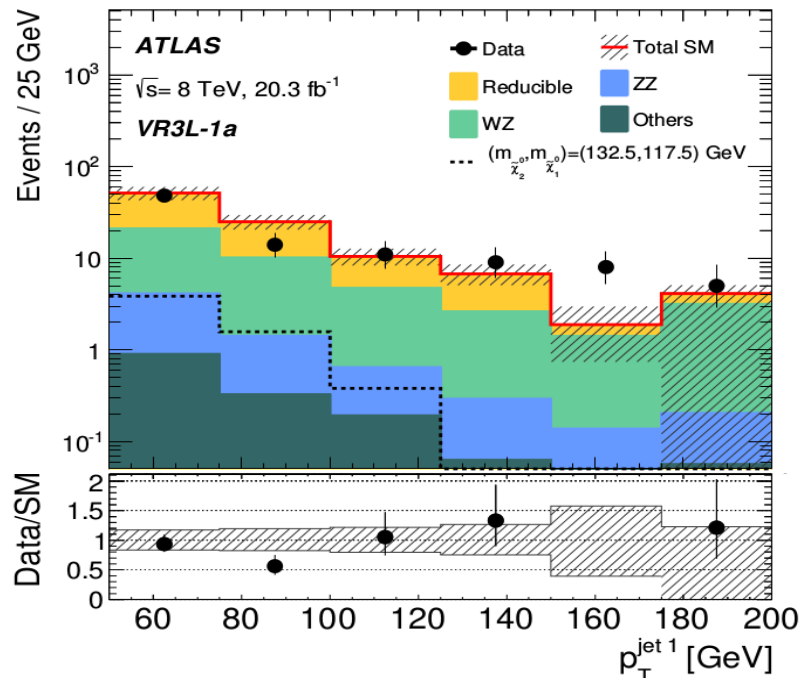
# Background Estimation

Two main categories of background:

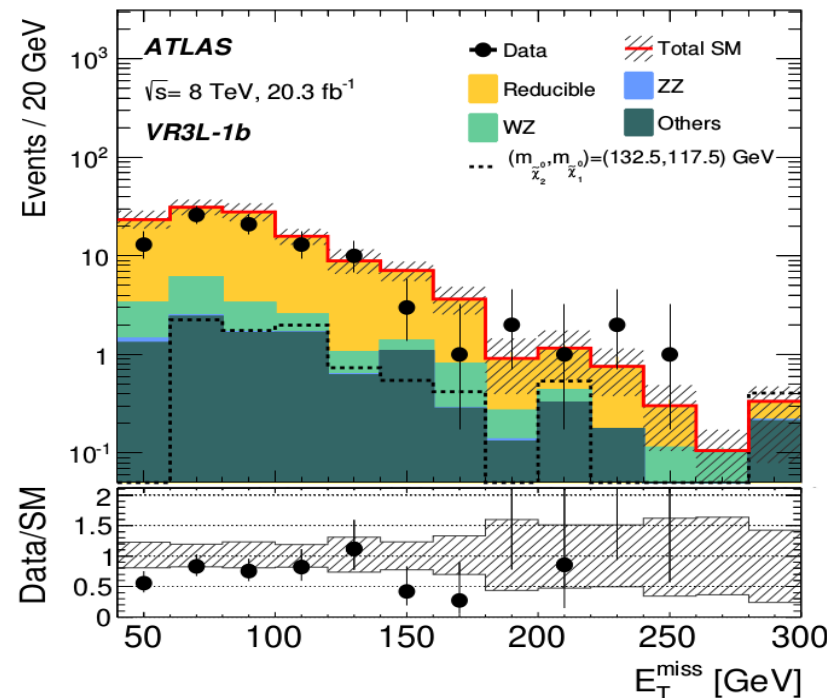
- **Reducible:** 1 or more **fake** light lepton/tau. Estimated with **data-driven Matrix Method**.
- **Irreducible:** Three leptons are all **real** and **prompt** in final state.
  - **Dominant** sources normalised to data in **Control Regions**.
  - **Sub-dominant** sources are simulated with **MC**.

arXiv:1509.07152

Submitted to PRD



VR3L-1a: ISR Validation region targeting low  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  b-depleted backgrounds



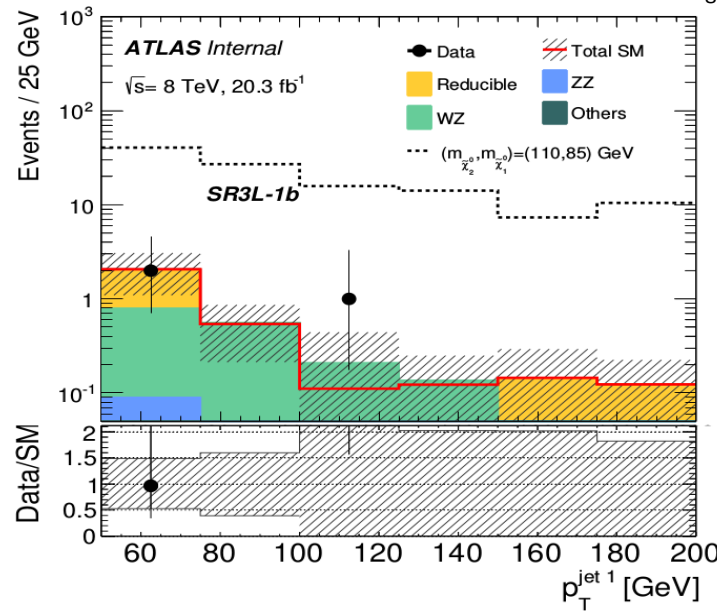
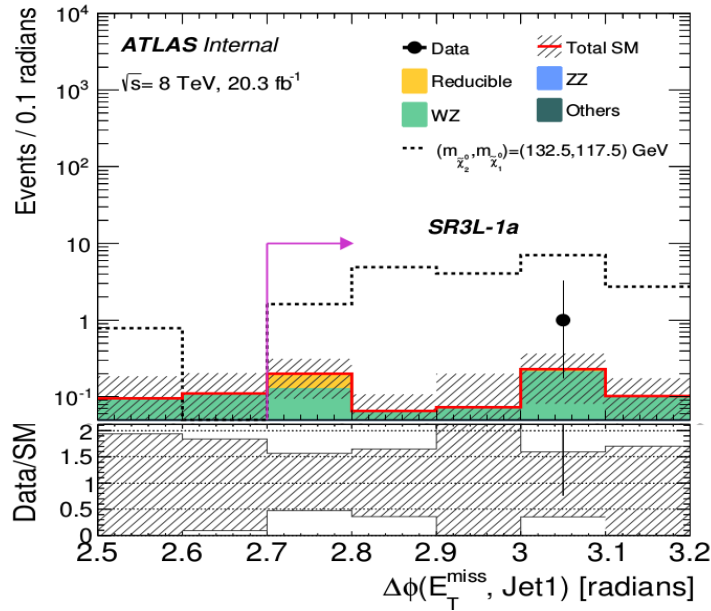
VR3L-1b: ISR Validation region targeting b-enriched backgrounds

**Validation regions**  
 Test background modelling against data  
**Orthogonal** to signal regions

# ISR Signal Regions

Common				
$\ell$ flavor/sign	$\ell^\pm \ell^\mp \ell, \ell^\pm \ell^\mp \ell'$			
$p_T^{\text{lep } 1}$	$< 30$ GeV			
$b$ -jet	veto			
$E_T^{\text{miss}}$	$> 50$ GeV			
$m_{\text{SFOS}}$	veto 8.4–10.4 GeV			
SR	SR3 $\ell$ -0a	SR3 $\ell$ -0b	SR3 $\ell$ -1a	SR3 $\ell$ -1b
Central jets	no jets $p_T > 50$ GeV		$\geq 1$ jet $p_T > 50$ GeV	
$m_{\text{SFOS}}^{\text{min}}$	4–15 GeV	15–25 GeV	5–15 GeV	15–25 GeV
Other	$30 < m_{\ell\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV $m_T < 20$ GeV	$30 < m_{\ell\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV	$\Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, \text{jet } 1) > 2.7$ rad $p_T^{\text{lep } 1} / p_T^{\text{jet } 1} < 0.2$	$\Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, 3\ell) > 0.7\pi$ rad

- Recoil from ISR jet boosts low  $p_T$  electrons to meet selection requirements
- Bin in  $m_{\text{sfos}}^{\text{min}}$  to target soft leptons
- SR3 $\ell$ -1a targets the smallest  $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0 - \tilde{\chi}_1^0$  mass splittings, selecting events with  $5 < m_{\text{sfos}}^{\text{min}} < 15$  GeV
- SR3 $\ell$ -1b targets slightly larger mass splittings, selecting events with  $15 < m_{\text{sfos}}^{\text{min}} < 25$  GeV



Topology of events containing ISR jets can be used to discriminate against SM background

arXiv:1509.07152

Submitted to PRD

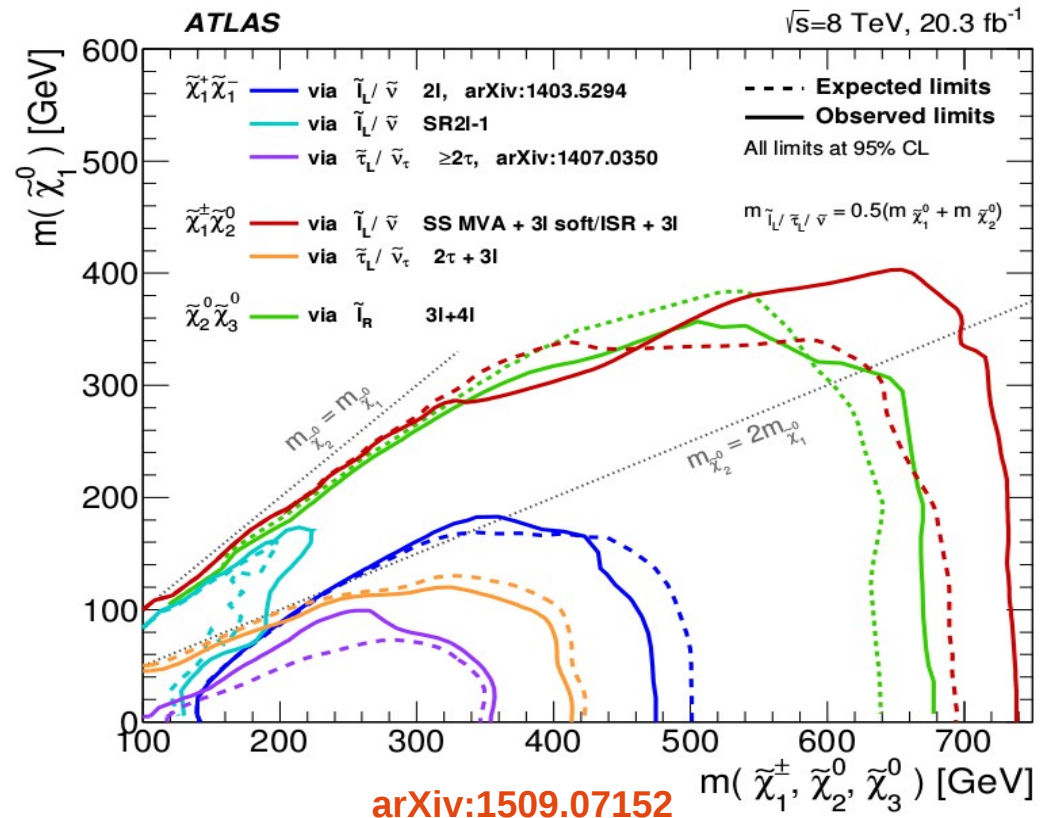
$\Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, \text{jet}_1)$  in SR3 $\ell$ -1a and  $p_T^{\text{jet } 1}$  in SR3 $\ell$ -1b.

# ISR Signal Region Yields and Limits

	SR3ℓ-0a	SR3ℓ-0b	SR3ℓ-1a	SR3ℓ-1b
WZ	$0.59^{+0.47}_{-0.32}$	$5.0^{+1.5}_{-1.2}$	$0.54^{+0.20}_{-0.19}$	$1.6 \pm 0.4$
ZZ	$0.23^{+0.09}_{-0.07}$	$0.66 \pm 0.16$	$0.024 \pm 0.013$	$0.10^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$
Reducible	$2.8^{+1.5}_{-2.2}$	$9.7^{+3.1}_{-3.6}$	$0.09 \pm 0.08$	$1.4^{+1.0}_{-1.1}$
Others	$0.0033^{+0.0036}_{-0.0033}$	$0.07 \pm 0.05$	$0.013 \pm 0.010$	$0.038 \pm 0.021$
Total SM	$3.7^{+1.6}_{-2.2}$	$15.4^{+3.5}_{-3.9}$	$0.67^{+0.22}_{-0.21}$	$3.1^{+1.1}_{-1.2}$
Data	4	15	1	3

- Yields show no excesses beyond standard model expectations
- Limits are calculated by combining all 3L disjoint regions
- For overlapping signal regions, the best expected exclusion region is used

- Observed and expected limits for direct slepton production **in red**.
- The limits for  $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0$  production and decay via SM Gauge bosons are not shown as compressed spectra signal regions have small sensitivity to these scenarios and did not improve significantly on published limits
- Pushed observed limits to 720 GeV for massless  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$  and improved sensitivity along the diagonal.

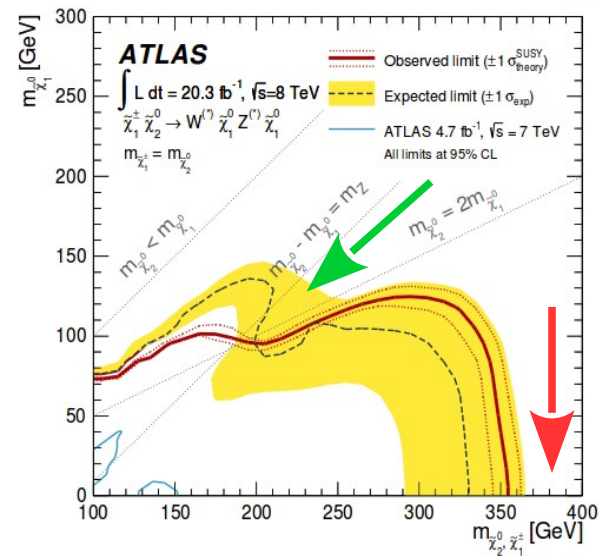
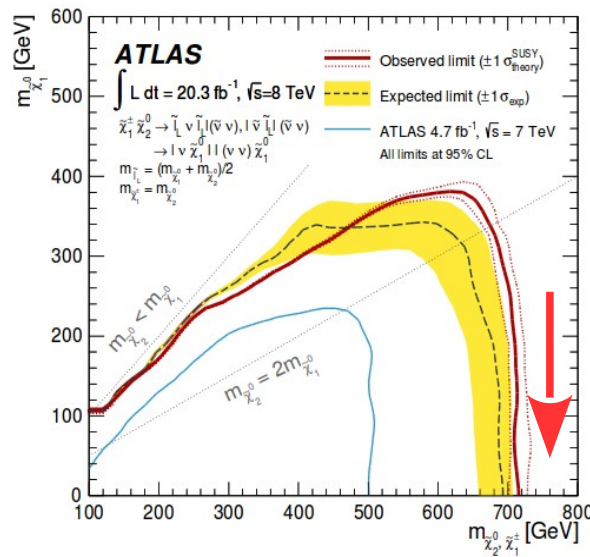
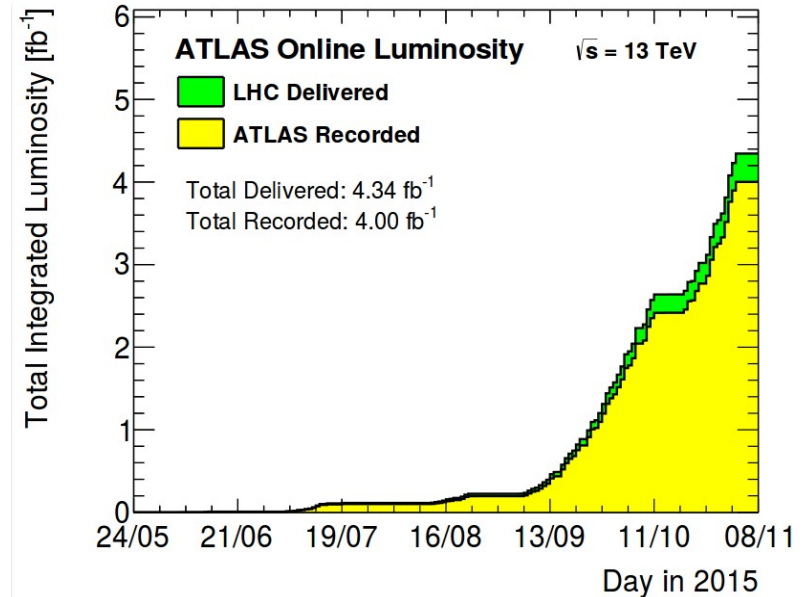


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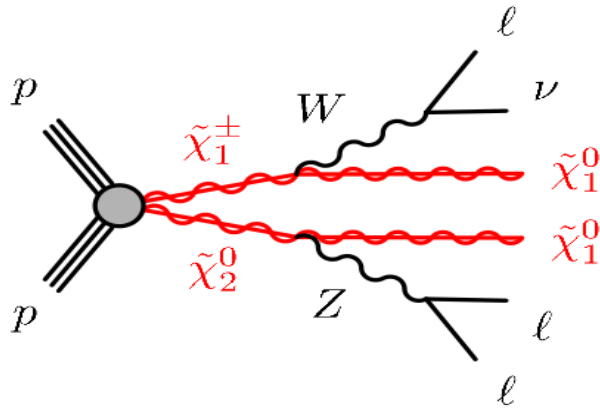
# Plans for Run-2

- 4.0 fb<sup>-1</sup> of  $pp$  collisions recorded at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV
- Will include 2016 data for Run2 analysis
- Improving on Run1 strategy, two pronged approach targeting intermediate and high mass C1N2,N1 regions
- Compressed spectra investigation to follow later

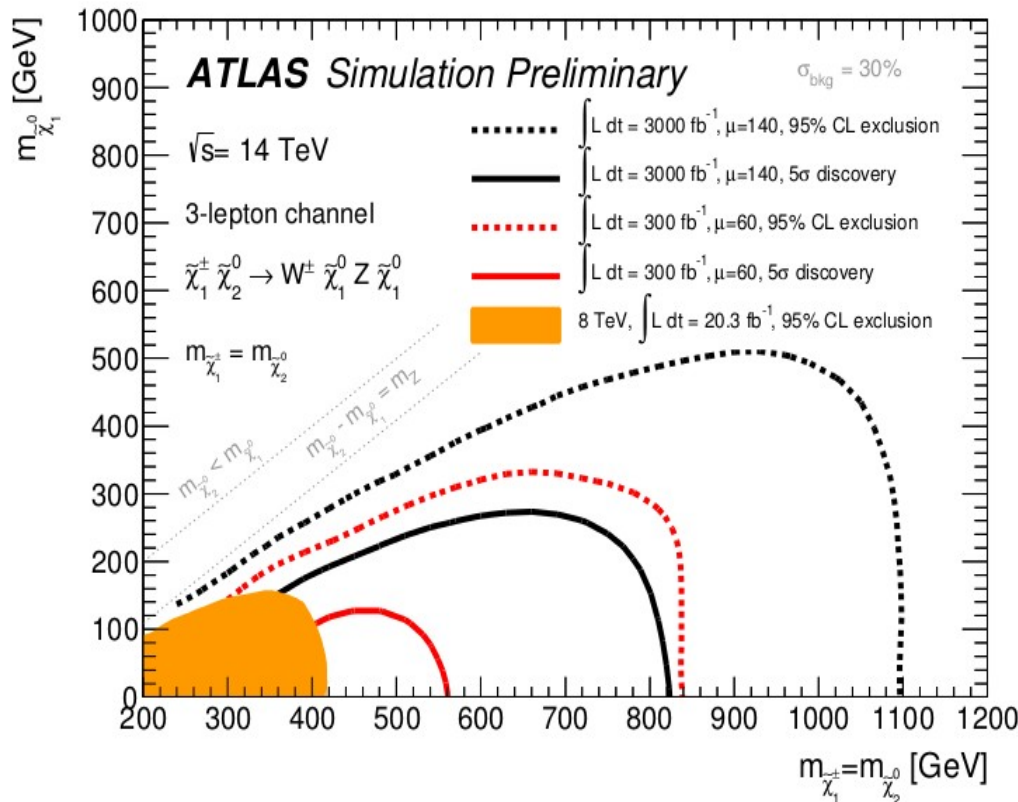


Intermediate, high mass regions

# 3L Searches for SUSY at High Luminosity LHC



In addition to compressed spectra, sensitivity to electroweak SUSY 3L signatures explored under high luminosity LHC (HL-LHC) conditions.



**Upgrade scenarios at  $\sqrt{s} = 14$  TeV:**

**300 fb<sup>-1</sup> and  $\langle\mu\rangle \sim 60$  (LHC)**

**3000 fb<sup>-1</sup> and  $\langle\mu\rangle \sim 140$  (HL-LHC)**

Reoptimisation of **3L** analysis under these conditions

**Higher energies and luminosities** show possible improvement in sensitivity to electroweak SUSY 3-lepton channel.

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-010

# Summary & Outlook

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- ★ **3-Lepton** final states in **electroweak SUSY** processes are key to **potential** discovery of SUSY.
- ★ Significant region of parameter space previously explored, however not the compressed region.
- ★ Final states with **soft leptons** can be explored with **3 lepton + ISR jet analysis**.
- ★ No **excess** seen above SM **expectations** but significant improvements on existing limits.
- ★ With **Run-2** data and High Luminosity LHC conditions in the future expect greater sensitivity with possibility of **discovery!**

# Back-up