

SUSY ANALYSIS WITH 2 LEPTONS

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Regular Article - Experimental Physics

Search for new phenomena in events containing a same-flavour opposite-sign dilepton pair, jets, and large missing transverse momentum in $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV pp collisions with the ATLAS detector

ATLAS Collaboration*

CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

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[EPJC 77 \(2017\) 144 \[arXiv:1611.05791\]](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-017-4700-5)

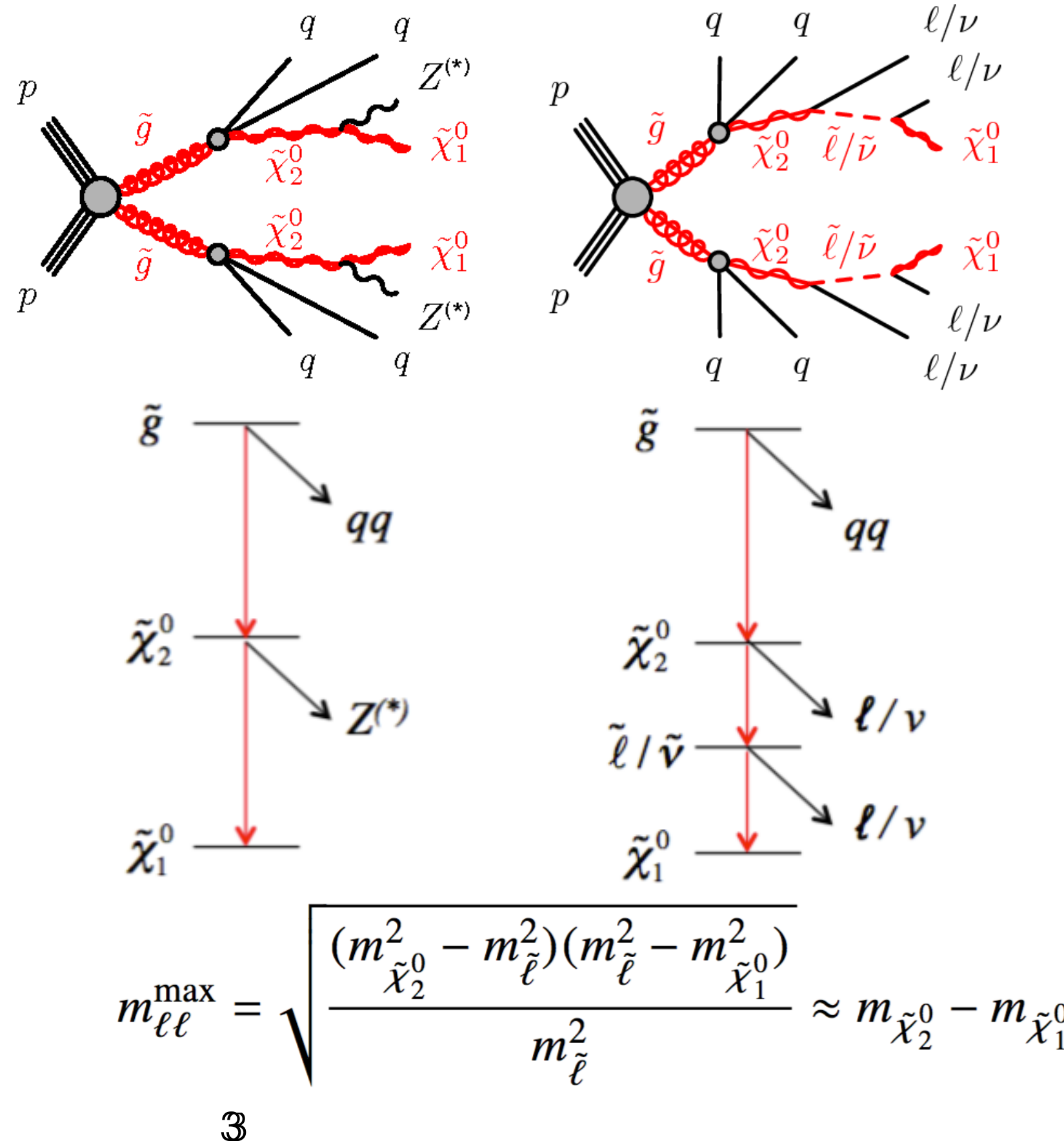
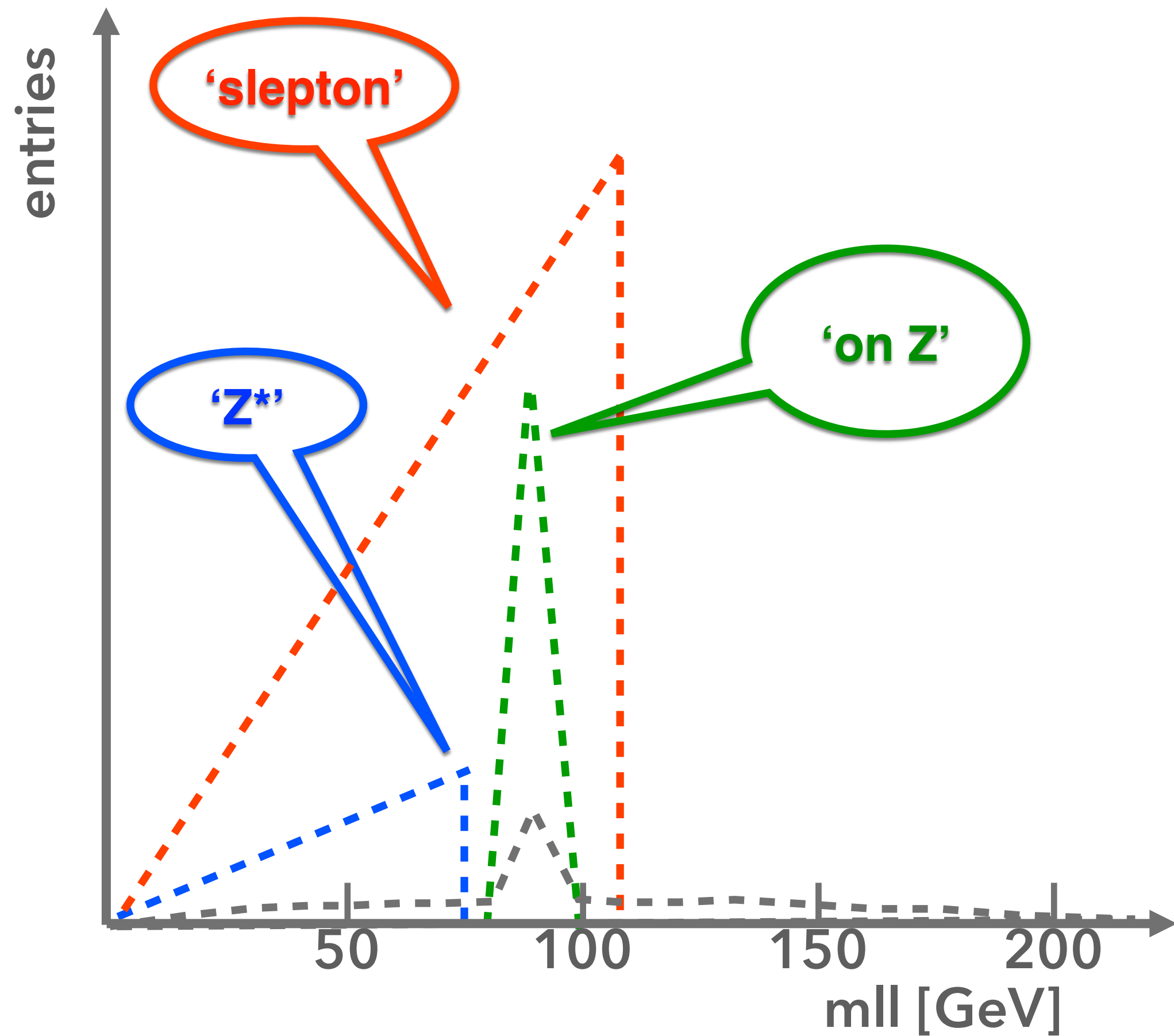
ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

Targeting strong production with:

- 2 opposite sign, same flavour leptons
- Jets
- EtMiss

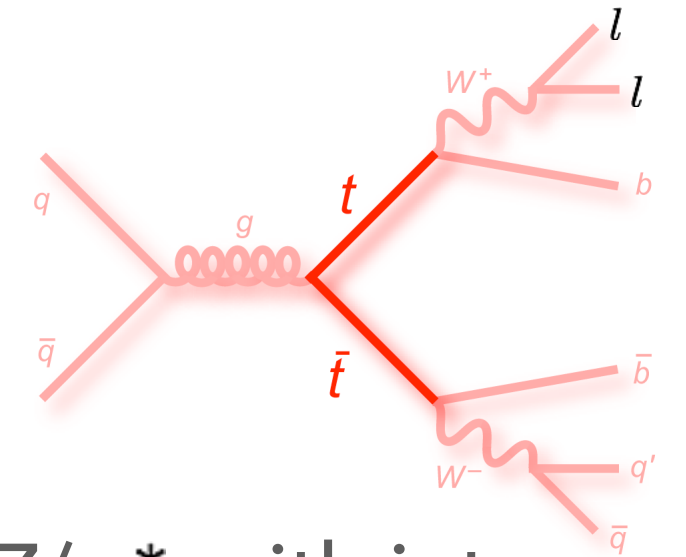
Analysis consists of:

- On-Z
- Edge

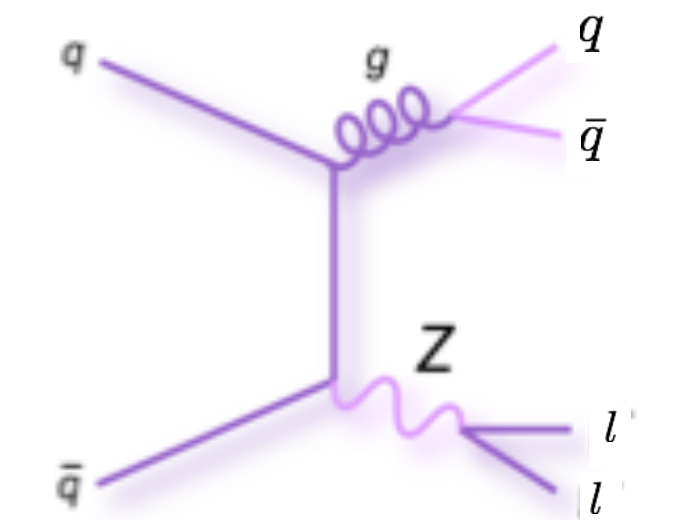


Dominant backgrounds

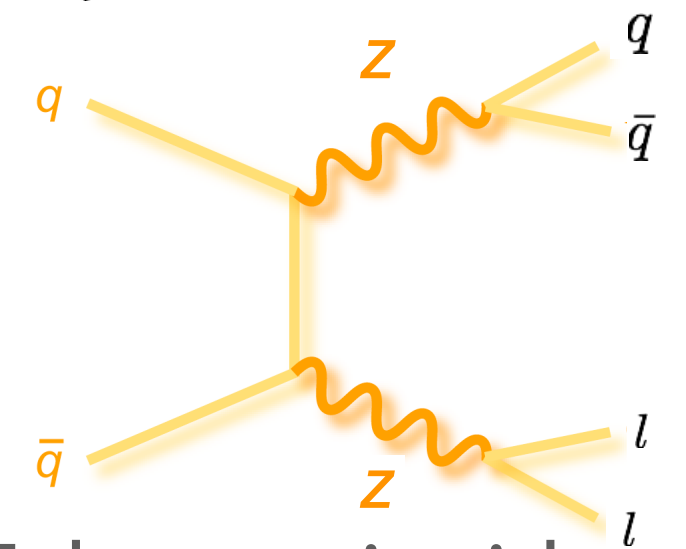
- Flavour-symmetric $t\bar{t}, WW, Wt, Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$



- Z/γ^* with jets



- Diboson and rare t
 $WZ/ZZ \quad t\bar{t}W, t\bar{t}Z, t\bar{t}WZ$



- Fake or miss-identified leptons

FLAVOUR SYMMETRIC Z+JETS

FAKES

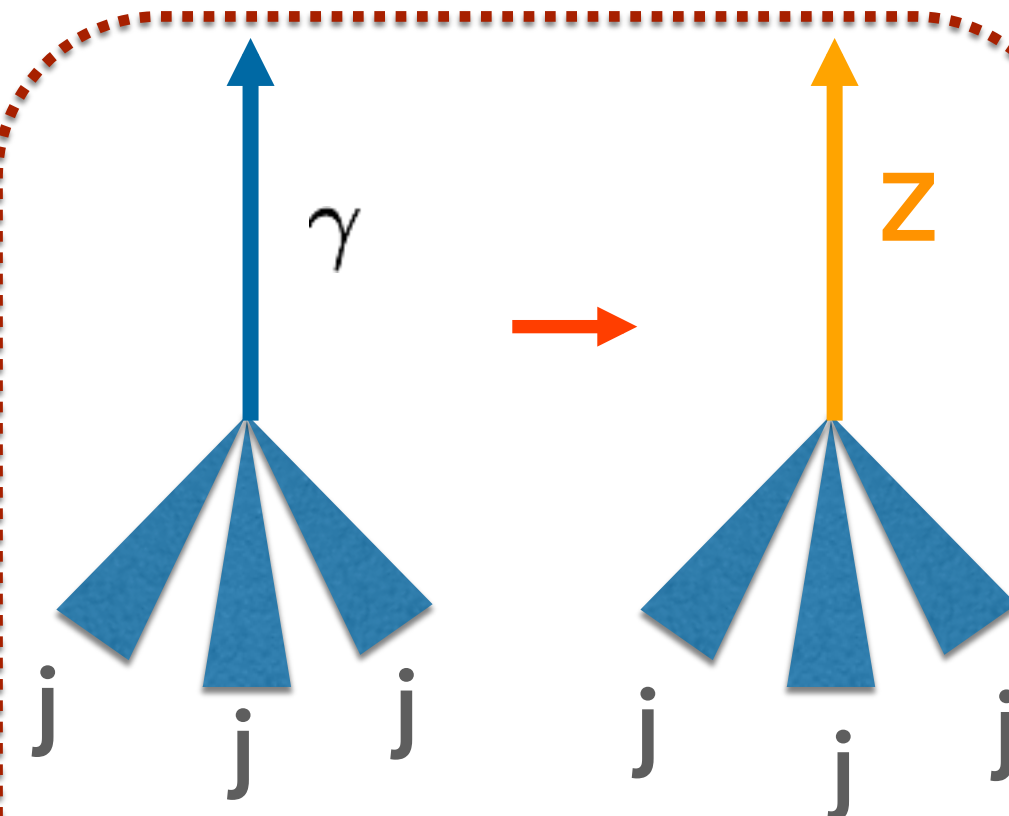
Take different flavour (DF) control regions (CR) to estimate SF background, with corrections obtained from data for:

- Trigger efficiency of SF and DF events, from MC, $m_{\ell\ell}$ dependent.
- Kinematics for electrons and muons, from MC, p_T dependent.

Fraction of FS in CR (MC)	Fraction of FS in SR (MC) 1 for Edge	Correction for e and μ kinematics	Correction for SF/DF trigger efficiency
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$$N_{ee}^{\text{est}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot f_{\text{FS}} \cdot f_{\text{Z-mass}} \cdot \sum_i^{N_{e\mu}^{\text{data}}} k_e(p_T^{i,\mu}, \eta^{i,\mu}) \cdot \alpha(p_T^{i,\mu}, \eta^{i,\mu})$$

$$N_{\mu\mu}^{\text{est}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot f_{\text{FS}} \cdot f_{\text{Z-mass}} \cdot \sum_i^{N_{e\mu}^{\text{data}}} k_\mu(p_T^{i,e}, \eta^{i,e}) \cdot \alpha(p_T^{i,e}, \eta^{i,e})$$

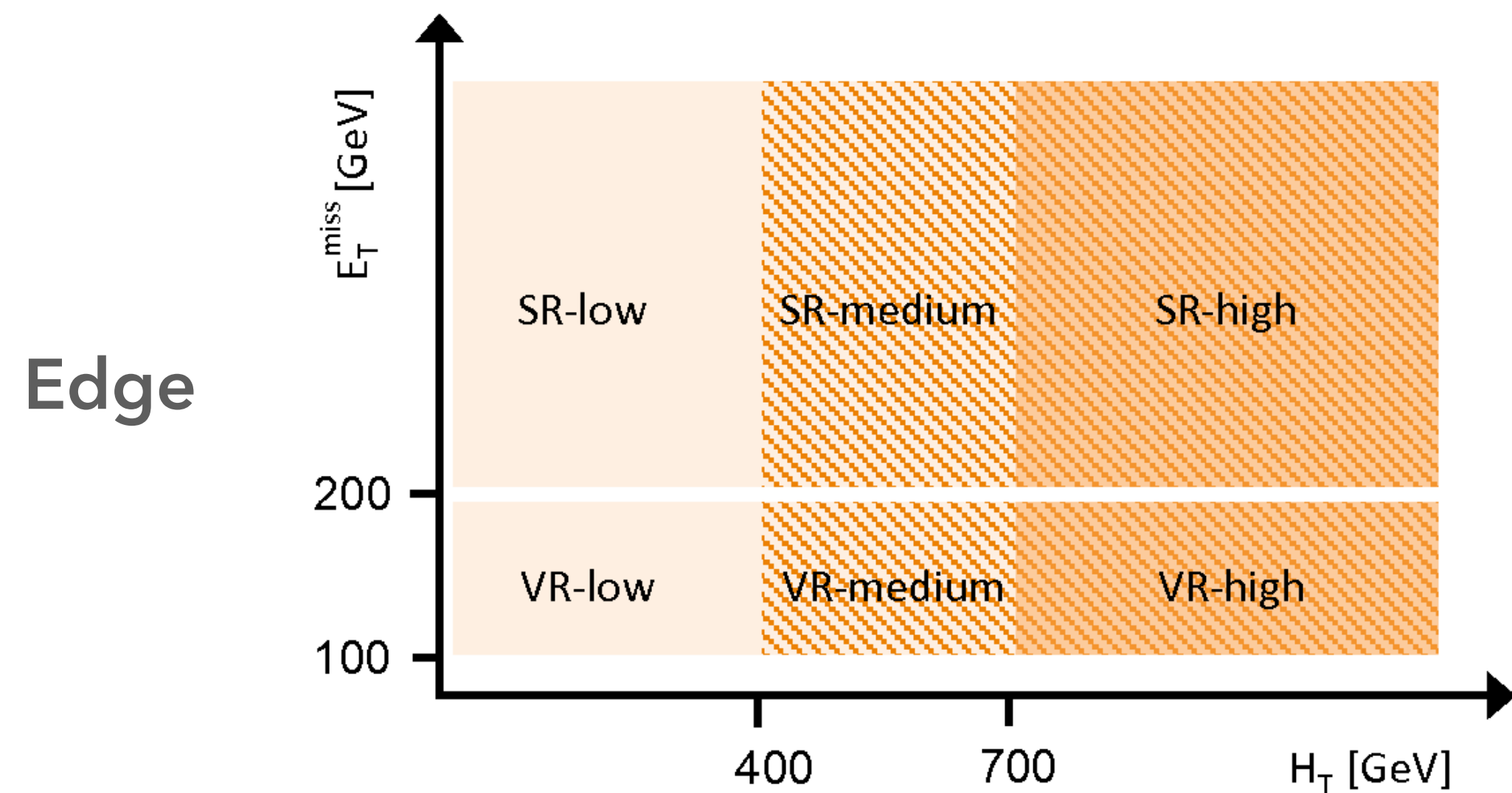
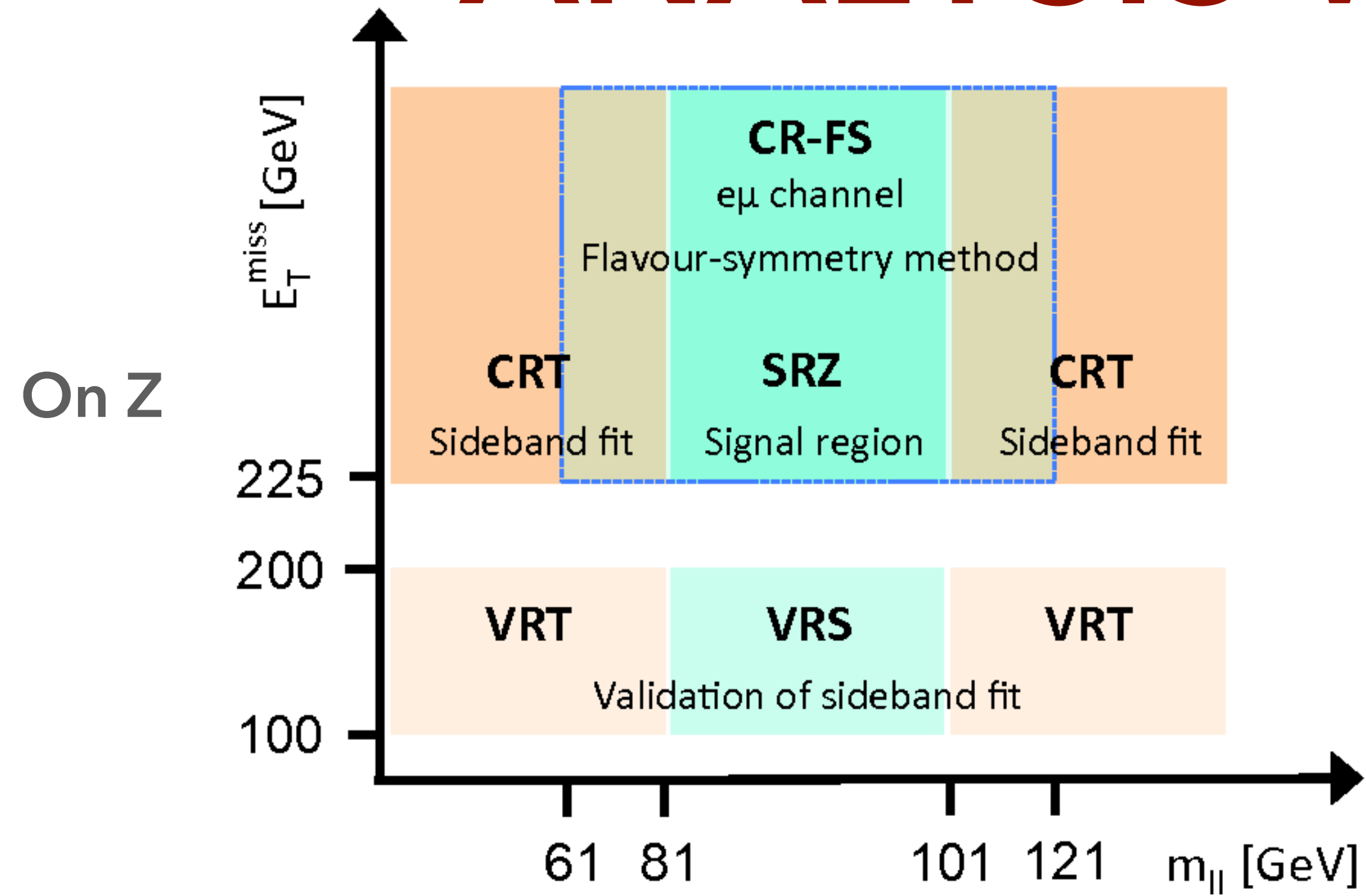


- Z+jets considered similar to γ +jets in right regime.
- Use γ +jets as EtMiss template for Z+jets to get $m_{\ell\ell}$ shape.
- Account for lepton miss-measurement.
- Reweight γ p_T to match Z p_T spectrum.

$$N_{\text{pass}}^{\text{fake}} = \frac{N_{\text{fail}} - (1/\epsilon^{\text{real}} - 1) \times N_{\text{pass}}}{1/\epsilon^{\text{fake}} - 1/\epsilon^{\text{real}}}$$

- Events from $t\bar{t}$, $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$, single t (s and t channel) can enter SR via fake leptons.
- Fake leptons from misidentified hadrons, converted photons, or non-prompt leptons from b-decays.
- Matrix method to estimate fake leptons in SR.

ANALYSIS WITH 2 LEPTONS



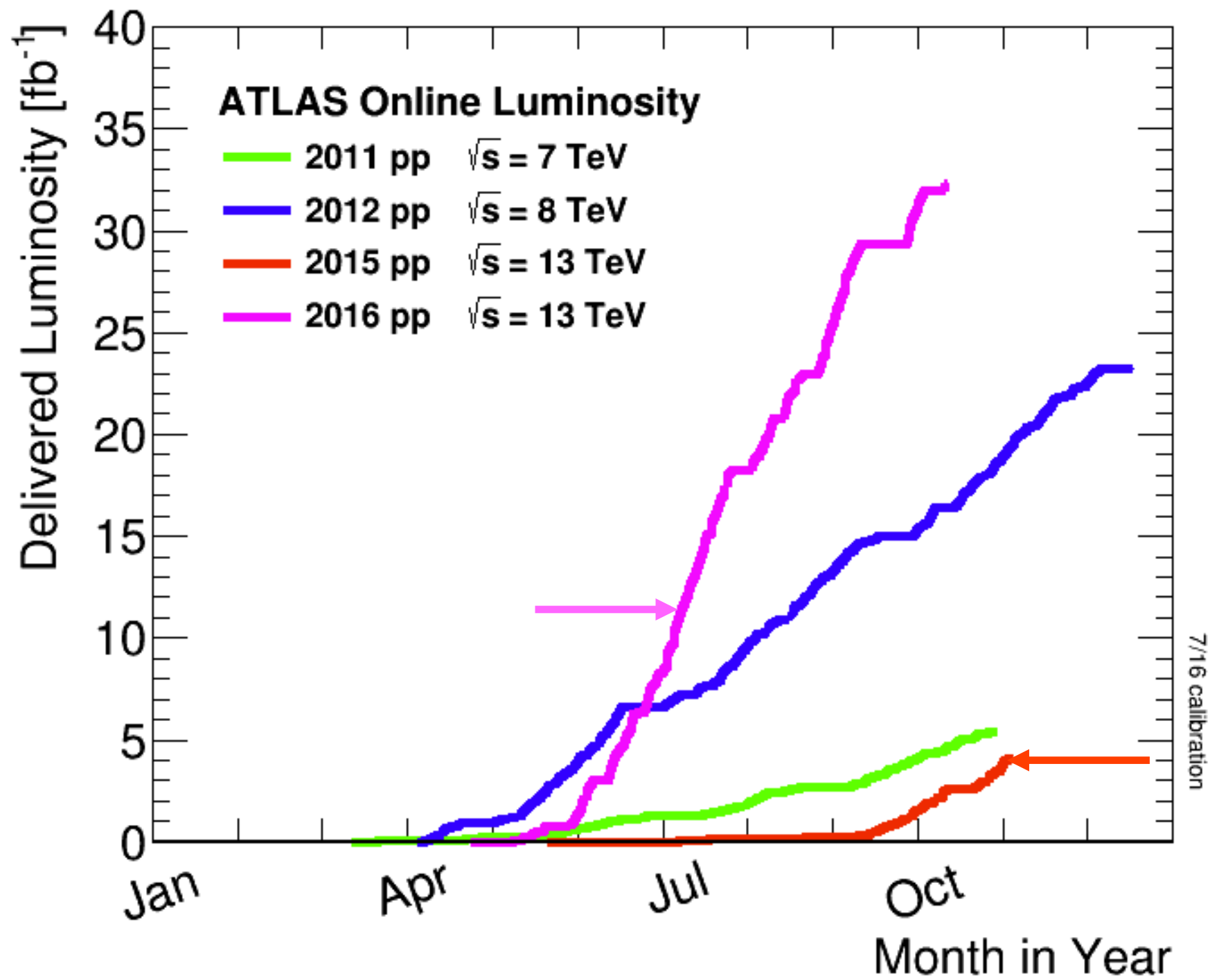
Defined exclusive regions in the selection:

- **Signal regions** (dominated by signal, optimised for highest sensitivity for a considered SUSY model).
- **Control regions** (background dominated, used to determine the background in the signal region).
- **Validation regions** (defined close to the signal regions, used to validate the background prediction in the signal region).

Statistical interpretation:

- **Model-independent** (p_0, Z)
- **Model-dependent** (CLs)

TRIGGER AND EVENT SELECTION



- Analysis uses 14.7 fb^{-1} of 13 TeV data collected in 2015+2016.
- Trigger:
 - One lepton and two lepton trigger

On Z analysis: same event selection as for 8 TeV

On-shell Z regions	E_T^{miss} [GeV]	H_T^{incl} [GeV]	n_{jets}	$m_{\ell\ell}$ [GeV]	SF/DF	$\Delta\phi(\text{jet}_{12}, p_T^{\text{miss}})$	$m_T(\ell_3, E_T^{\text{miss}})$ [GeV]	$n_{b\text{-jets}}$
Signal region								
SRZ	> 225	> 600	≥ 2	$81 < m_{\ell\ell} < 101$	SF	> 0.4	–	–

Kinematic edge $m_{\ell\ell}$ windows span 12~1000 GeV

Edge regions	E_T^{miss} [GeV]	H_T [GeV]	n_{jets}	$m_{\ell\ell}$ [GeV]	SF/DF	OS/SS	$\Delta\phi(\text{jet}_{12}, p_T^{\text{miss}})$	$m_{\ell\ell}$ ranges
Signal regions								
SR-low	> 200	–	≥ 2	> 12	SF	OS	> 0.4	9
SR-medium	> 200	> 400	≥ 2	> 12	SF	OS	> 0.4	8
SR-high	> 200	> 700	≥ 2	> 12	SF	OS	> 0.4	7

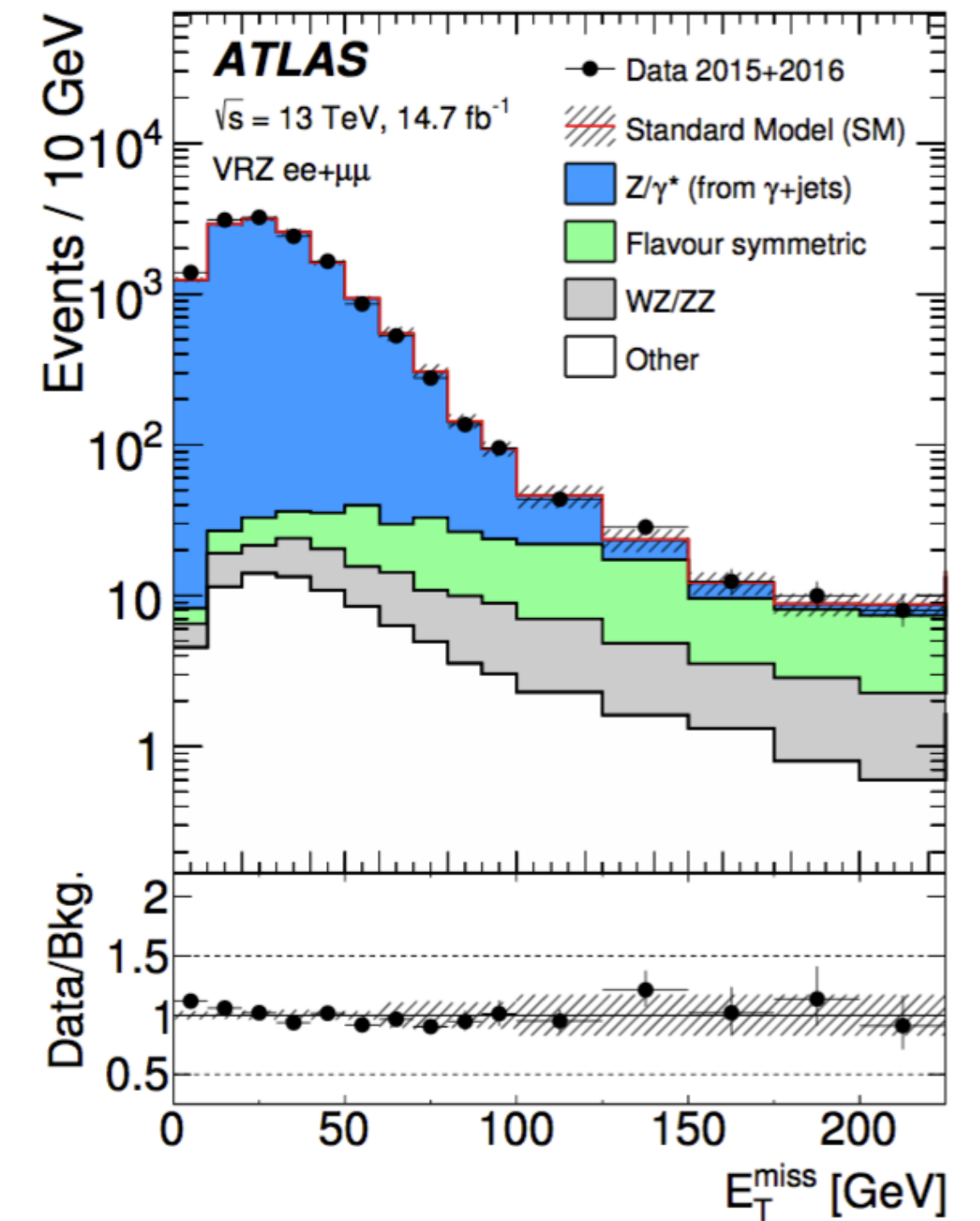
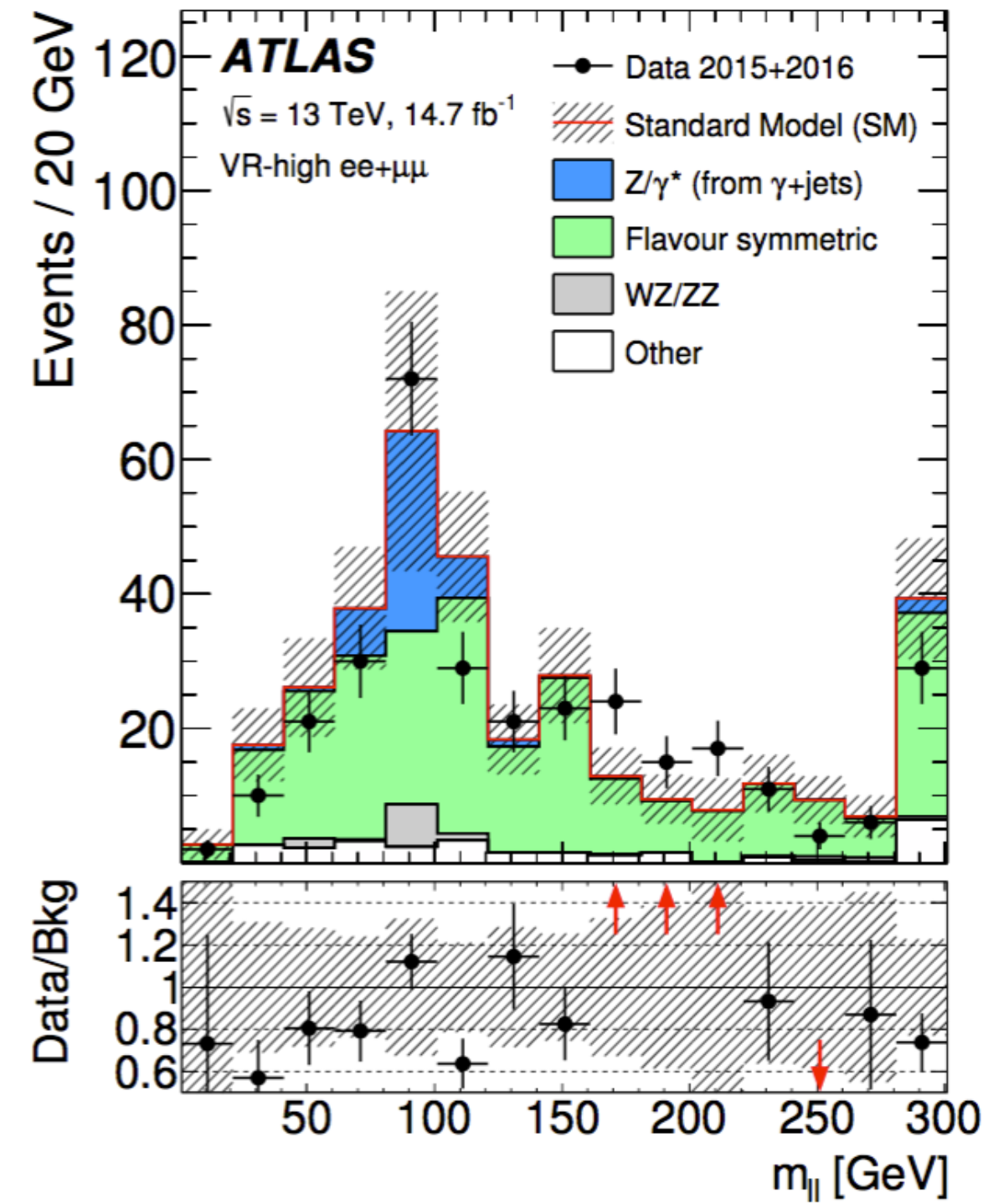
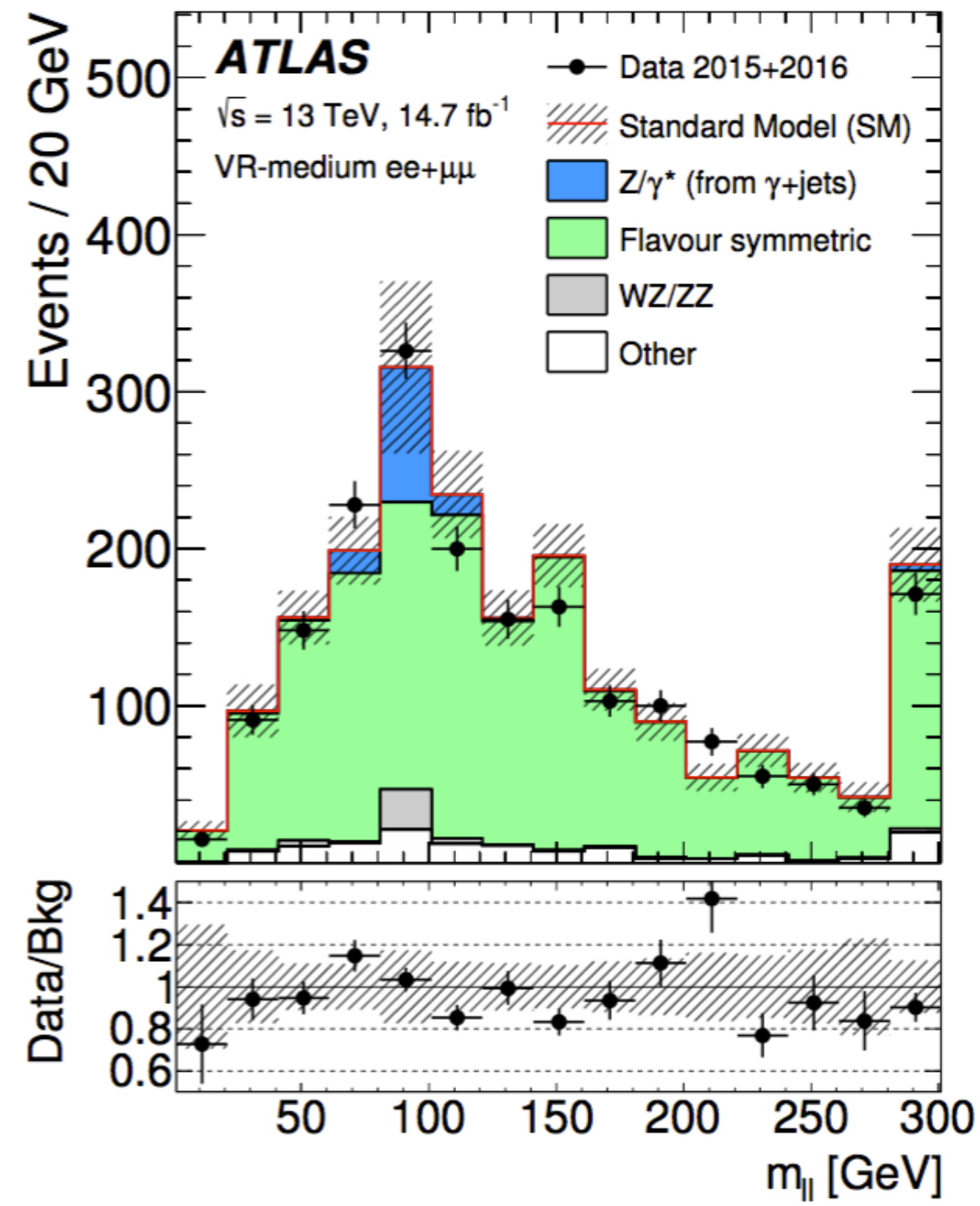
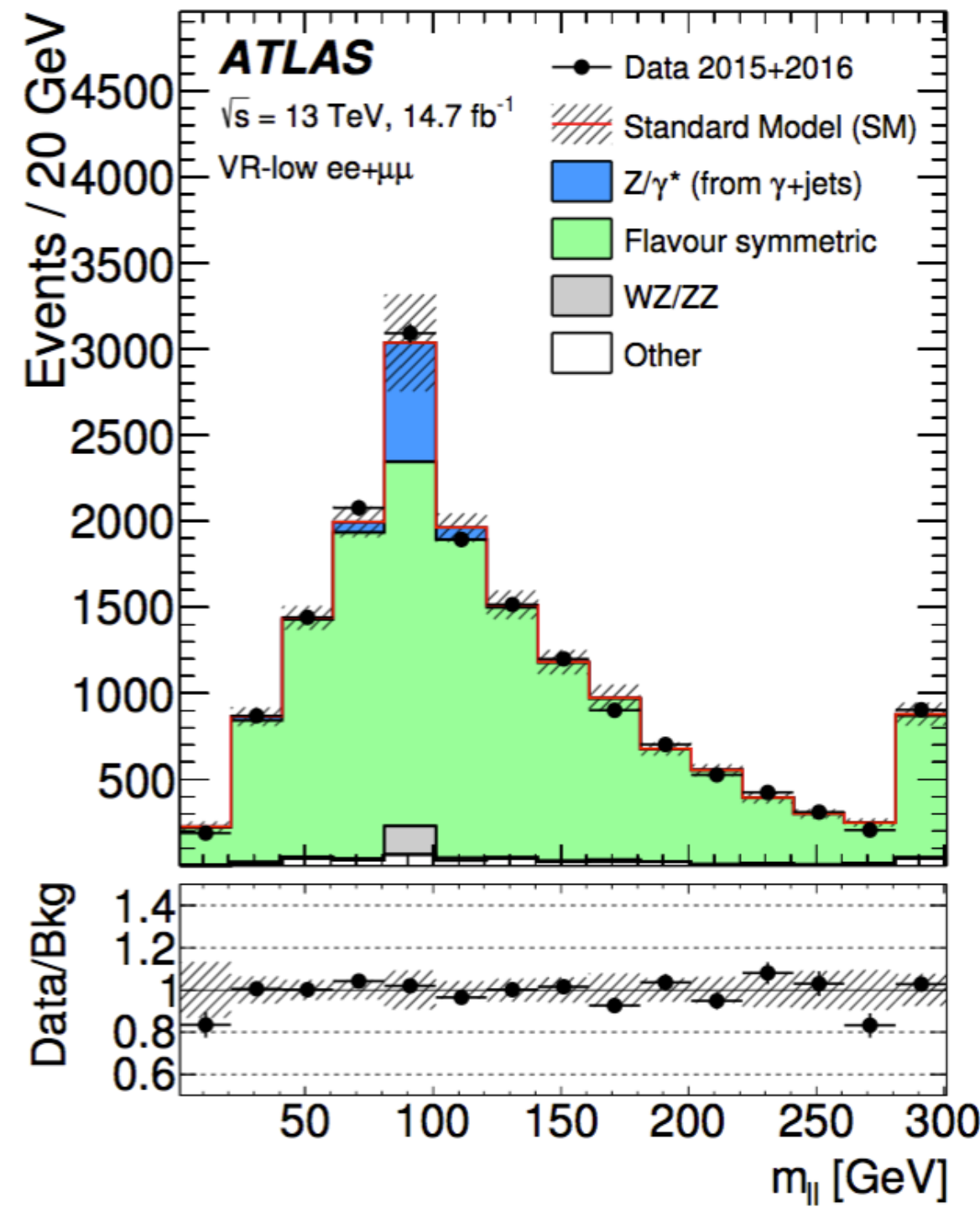
Event selection:

- **At least 2 jets**
- **2 same-flavour opposite-sign leptons**
 - 'On Z': $p_T(l_1) > 50 \text{ GeV}$, $p_T(l_2) > 25 \text{ GeV}$
 - 'Edge': $p_T(l_1) > 25 \text{ GeV}$, $p_T(l_2) > 25 \text{ GeV}$
- **Signal regions differ in E_T^{miss} , H_T and $m_{\ell\ell}$**

VALIDATION REGIONS

Edge

On Z



• Flavour symmetry has good closure.

• Z+jets have good closure.

Backgrounds determined in data-driven way have good agreement in VRs.

RESULTS

Dominant background contributions:

- On Z: Flavour symmetry and diboson bkg.
- Edge: Flavour symmetry, and smaller contributions from Z+jets, fake leptons and diboson bkg.

	SRZ
Observed events	60
Total expected background events	53.5 ± 9.3
Flavour-symmetric ($t\bar{t}$, Wt , WW and $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$) events	33.2 ± 3.9 ←
Z/γ^* + jets events	3.1 ± 2.8
WZ/ZZ events	14.2 ± 7.7 ←
Rare top events	2.9 ± 0.8
Fake lepton events	$0.1^{+0.8}_{-0.1}$

	SR-low	SR-medium	SR-high
Observed events	1394	689	212
Total expected background events	1500 ± 100	700 ± 60	171 ± 18
Flavour-symmetric ($t\bar{t}$, Wt , WW and $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$) events	1270 ± 70	584 ± 32	148 ± 14
Z/γ^* + jets events	90 ± 50	50 ± 40	3^{+7}_{-3}
WZ/ZZ events	68 ± 31	26 ± 11	7 ± 4
Rare top events	19 ± 5	11.3 ± 3.2	4.2 ± 1.4
Fake lepton events	59 ± 34	32 ± 19	10 ± 8

Source	Relative systematic uncertainty [%]			
	SRZ	SR-low	SR-medium	SR-high
Total systematic uncertainty	17	8–30	6–34	10–45
WZ/ZZ generator uncertainty	13	0–7	0–6	0–10
Flavour symmetry (statistical)	7	3–16	5–16	7–28
WZ/ZZ scale uncertainty	6	0–1	0–1	0–2
Z/γ^* + jets (systematic)	4	0–15	0–25	0–15
Flavour symmetry (systematic)	3	2–23	2–15	4–25
Z/γ^* + jets (statistical)	2	0–3	0–5	0–1
Fake-leptons	1	0–17	2–18	2–20

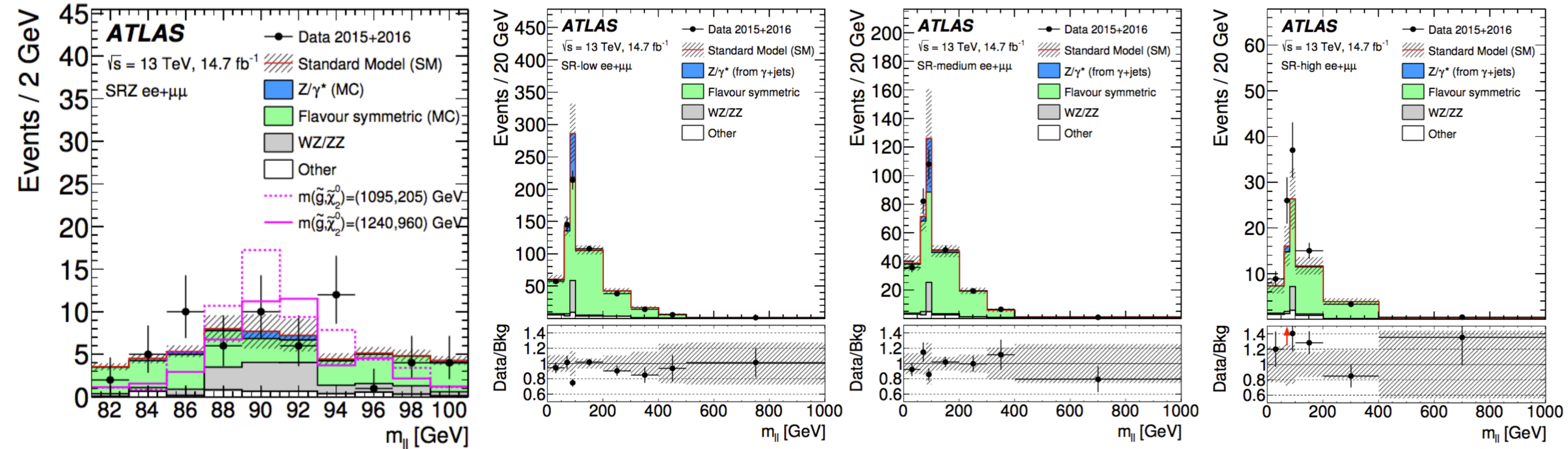
Dominant sources of systematic uncertainty:

- Statistical and systematic uncertainty of flavour symmetry background
- Diboson generator uncertainty
- Fake leptons (for Edge)

RESULTS

on-Z

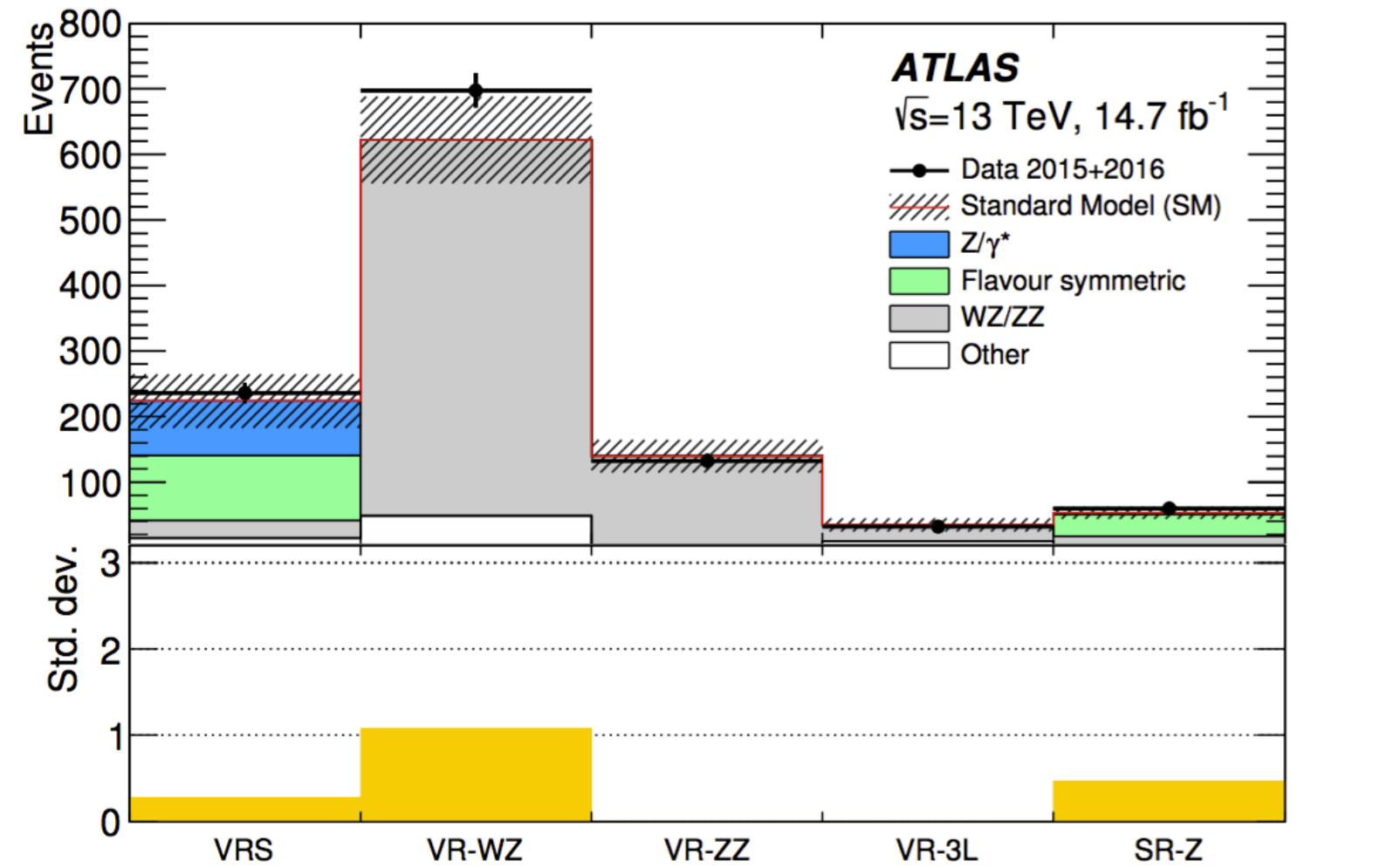
Edge



No significant excess observed in data for the 'On Z' nor 'Edge' selections.

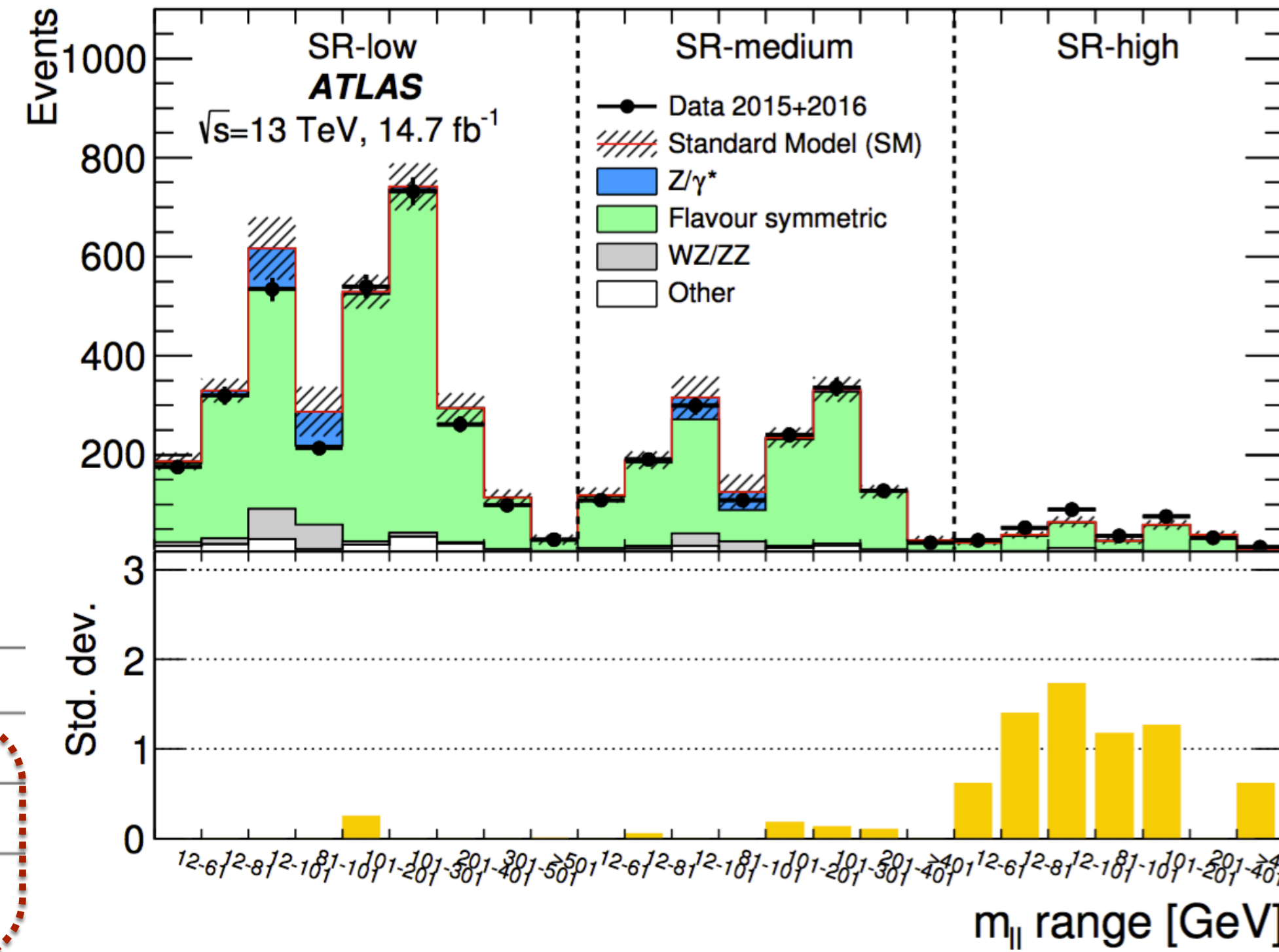
OVERALL RESULTS

on Z



	SRZ
Observed events	60
Total expected background events	53.5 ± 9.3
$p(s = 0)$	0.32
Significance (σ)	0.47

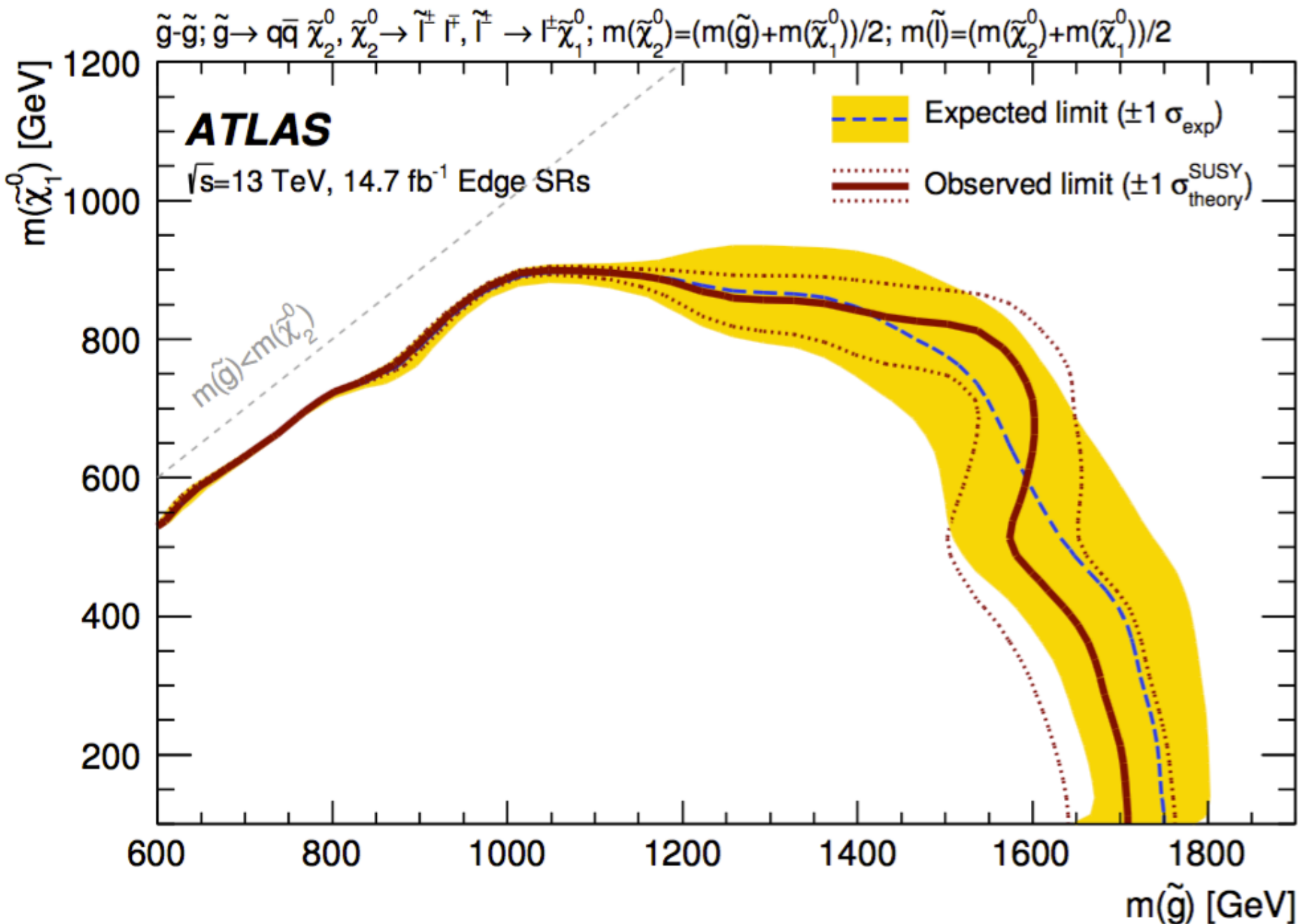
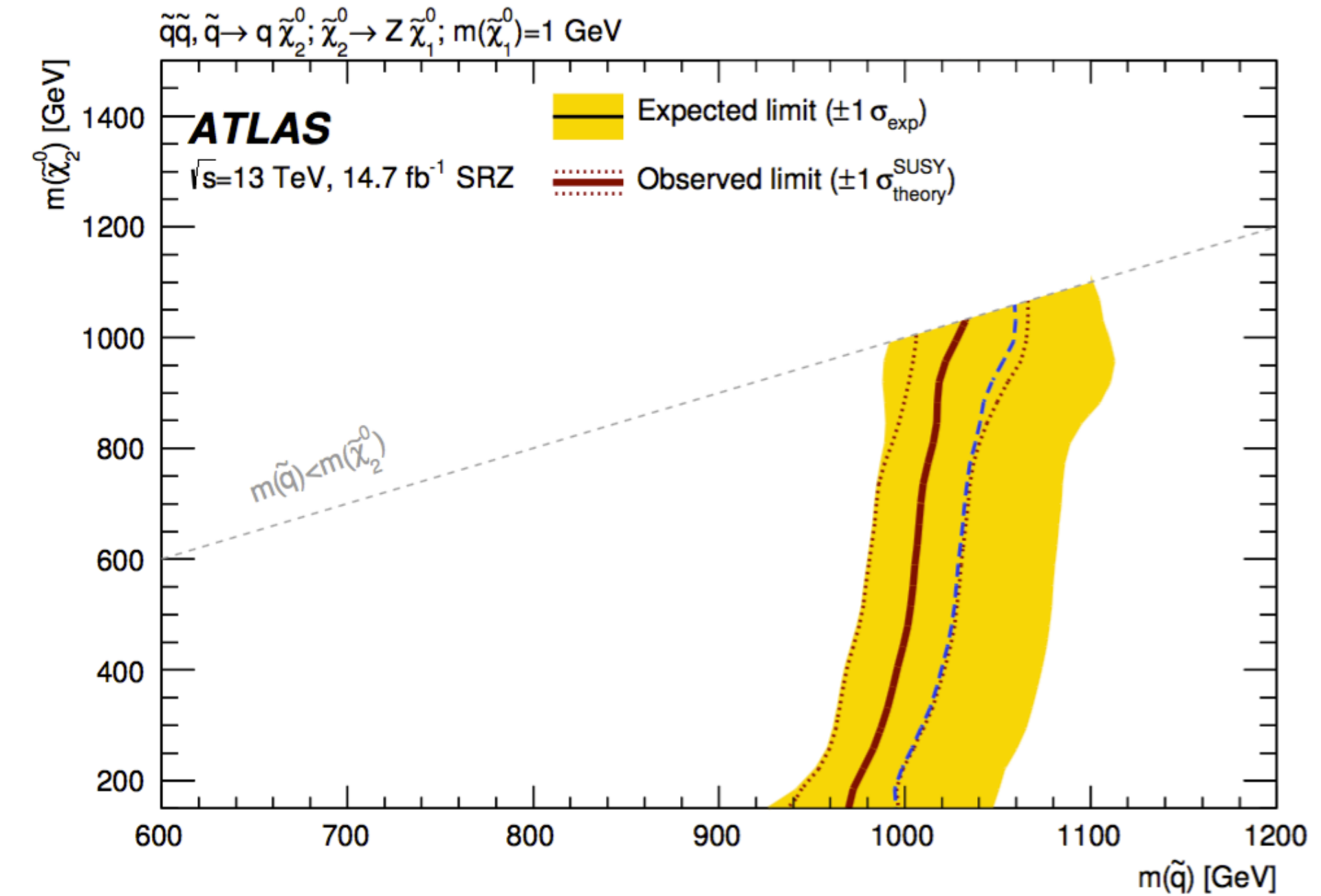
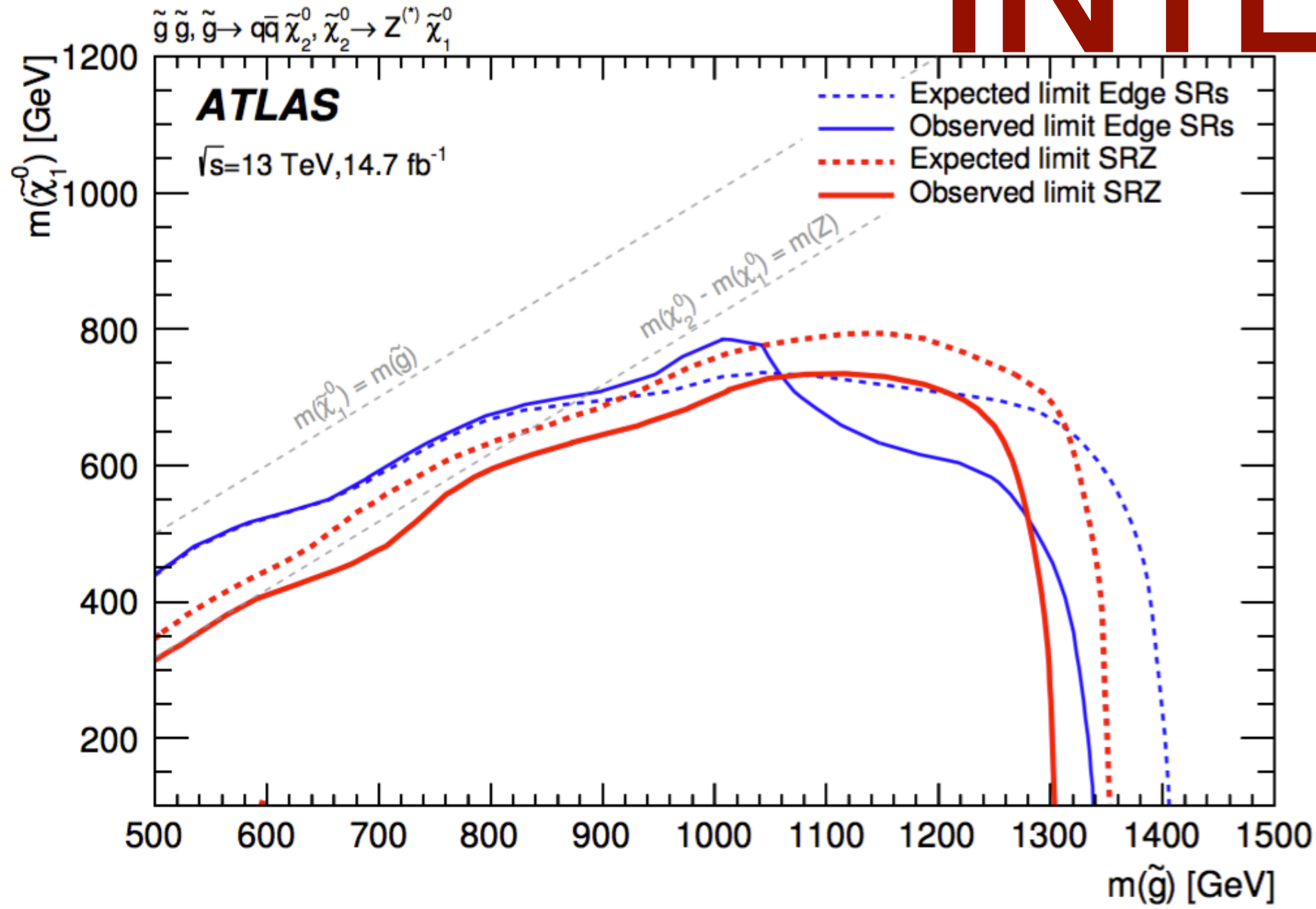
Edge



Signal Region	Total Bkg.	Data	$p(s = 0)$	$Z(s = 0)$
SR-low				
12-61	187 ± 18	175	0.50	0.00
12-81	330 ± 24	320	0.50	0.00
12-101	617 ± 63	534	0.50	0.00
81-101	287 ± 50	214	0.50	0.00
101-201	529 ± 34	540	0.40	0.26
101-301	741 ± 48	732	0.50	0.00
201-401	295 ± 30	262	0.50	0.00
301-501	113 ± 17	99	0.50	0.00
> 501	29 ± 10	29	0.50	0.01
SR-medium				
12-61	119 ± 15	109	0.50	0.00
12-81	190 ± 18	191	0.48	0.06
12-101	315 ± 43	299	0.50	0.00
81-101	125 ± 35	108	0.50	0.00
101-201	235 ± 20	240	0.42	0.19
101-301	332 ± 25	336	0.45	0.14
201-401	126 ± 13	128	0.46	0.11
> 401	28 ± 8	22	0.50	0.00
SR-high				
12-61	23 ± 5	27	0.27	0.62
12-81	39 ± 7	53	0.08	1.40
12-101	65 ± 10	90	0.04	1.73
81-101	26 ± 6	37	0.12	1.18
101-201	59 ± 9	75	0.10	1.27
201-401	39 ± 7	33	0.50	0.00
> 401	10 ± 5	14	0.27	0.62

Highest significance for 'On Z' 0.47 sigma and for the 'Edge' 1.73 sigma (local)

INTERPRETATION



Limits on slepton, Z^* and other models have been set:

- Slepton: excludes gluino masses up to 1700 GeV and neutralino up to 900 GeV.
- Z^* : Edge and on Z analyses compatible, Edge has better exclusion in the compressed and high gluino regions, on Z better in bulk region.
- Squark production: on Z analysis excludes squarks of $\sim 980 \text{ GeV}$.

CONCLUSION

- Results of the SUSY strong production 2 lepton analysis presented [EPJC 77 (2017) 144].
- Analysis targets signatures with 2 leptons of same flavour and opposite sign, consists of '**on Z**' and '**Edge**' analyses.
- Uses data-driven background determination. Good closure tests and performance in the validations regions.
- No significant excess observed in data:
- Interpretation performed in a number of simplified SUSY models. **Gluino** masses excluded up to **~1700 GeV**, and **squark** masses of **~980 GeV**.

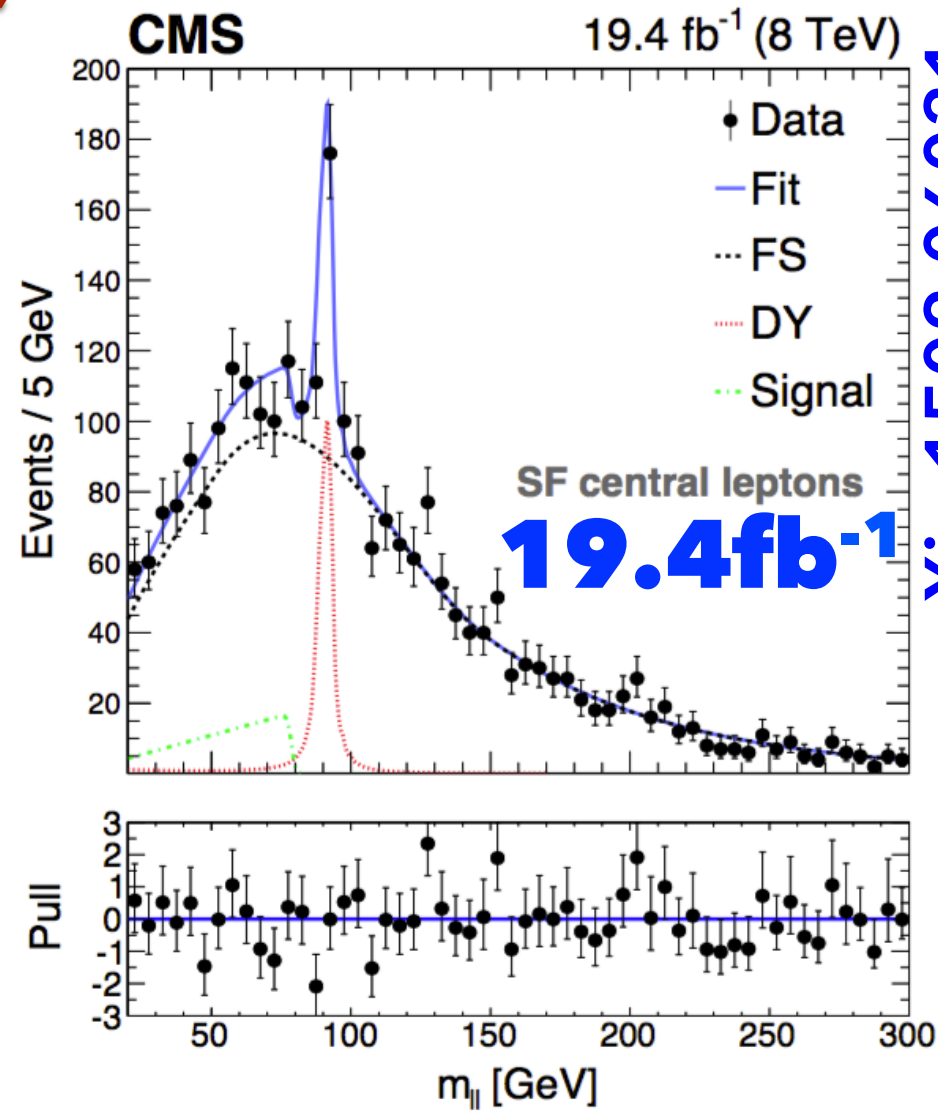
BACKUP

HISTORY

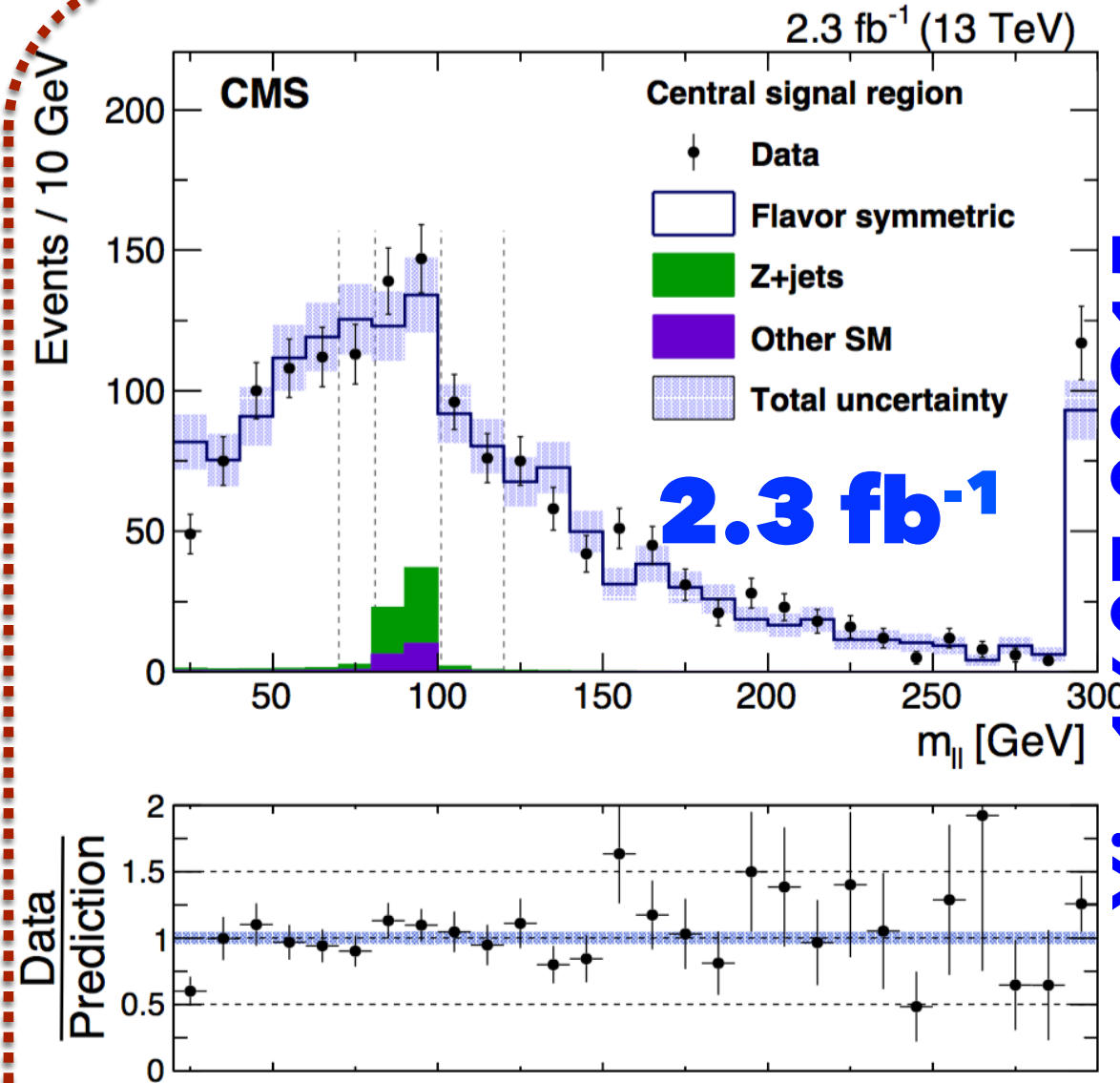
RUN I, 8 TeV

RUN II, 13 TeV

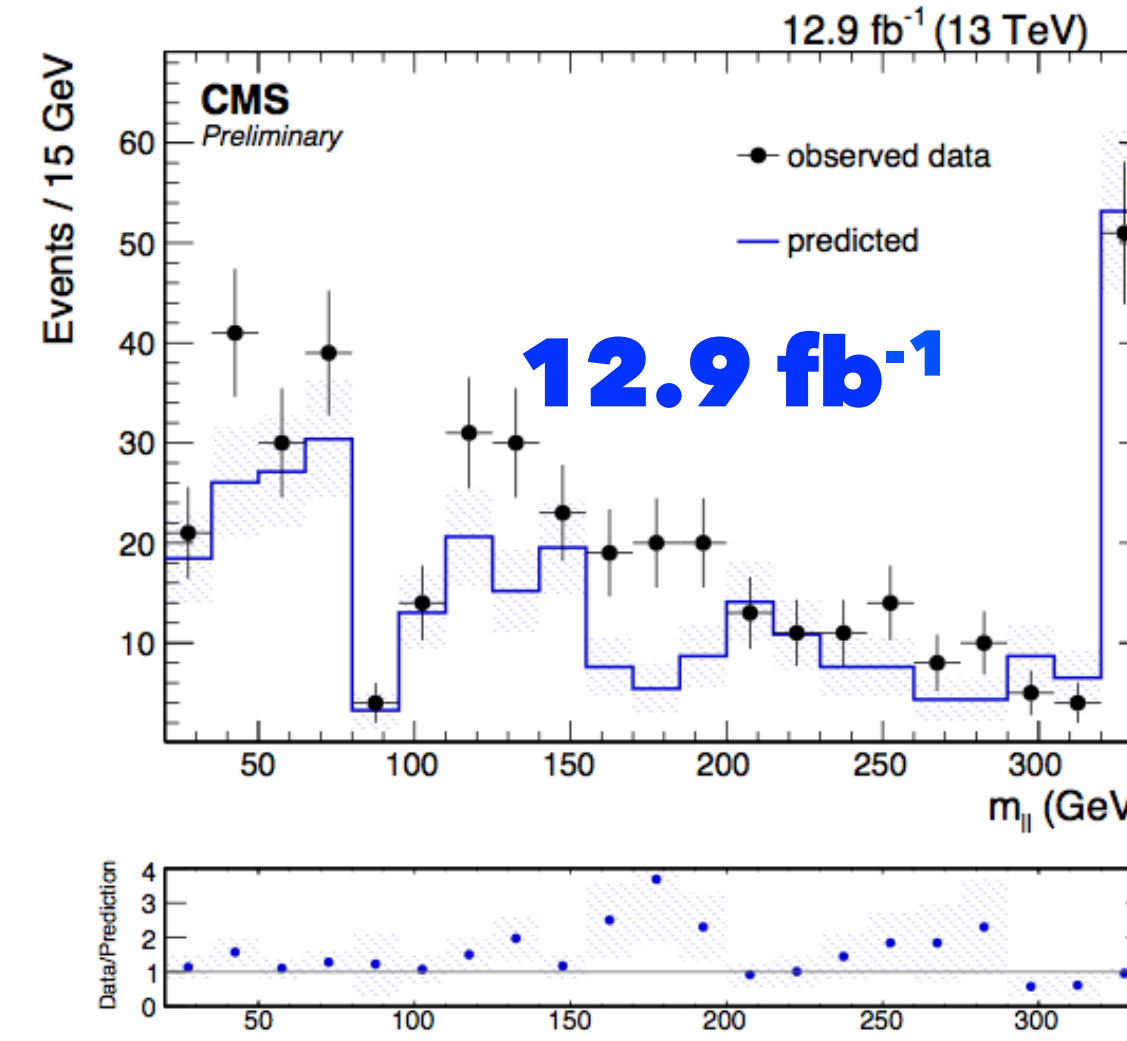
CMS



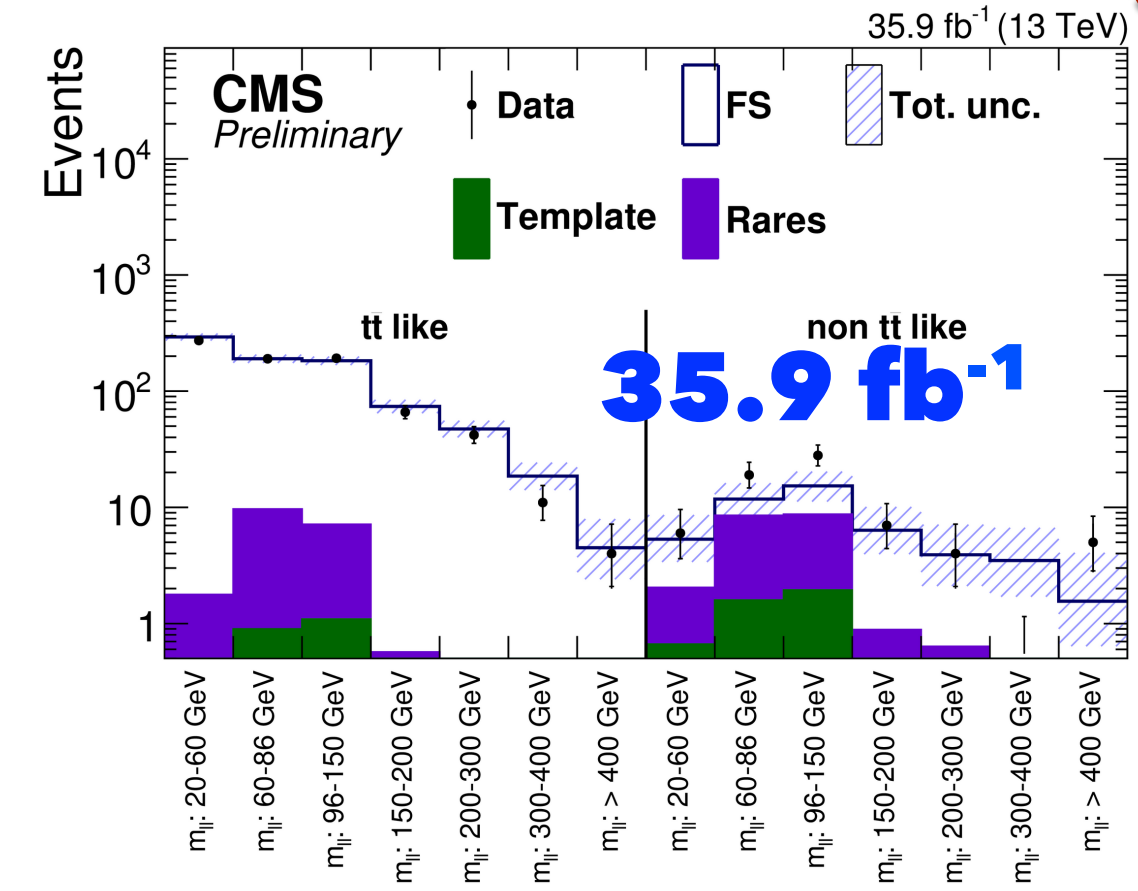
[arXiv:1502.06031](https://arxiv.org/abs/1502.06031)
2.6 σ below Z, no excess for on Z



No excess for on Z and Edge using 2.3 fb⁻¹



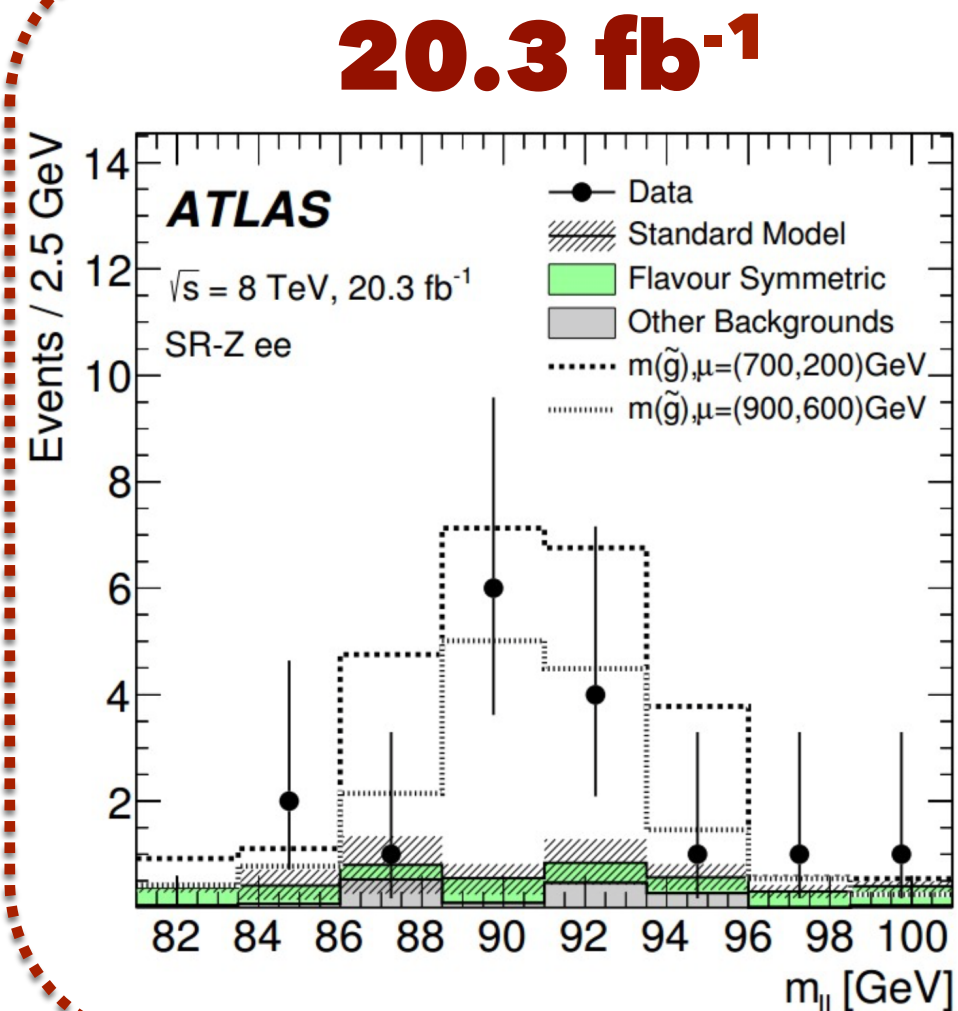
3 σ excess in the high mass region, no excess on Z



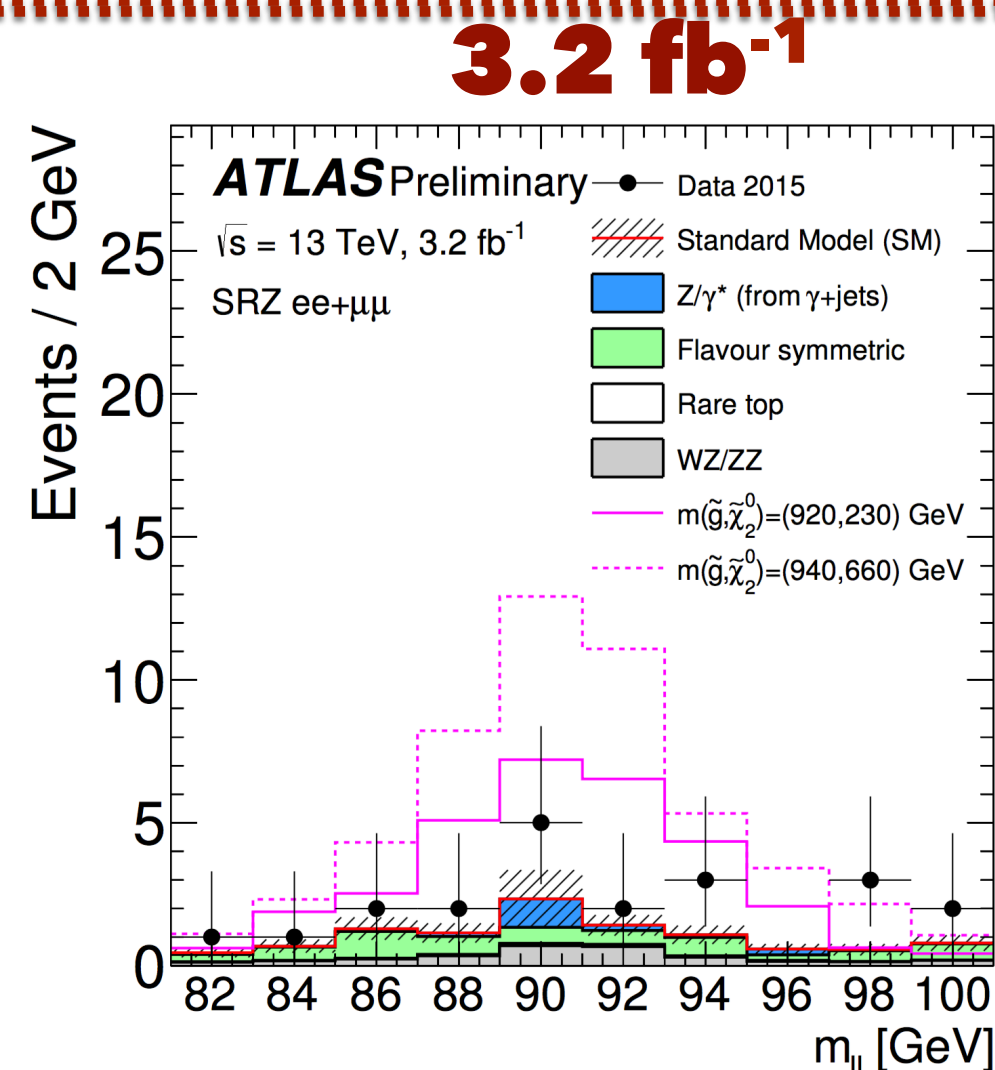
[arXiv:1607.00915](https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.00915)
[arXiv:1603.03290](https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.03290)
CMS-PAS-SUS-16-021
CMS-PAS-SUS-16-034

No significant excess found.

ATLAS



[arXiv:1503.03290](https://arxiv.org/abs/1503.03290)
3 σ on Z, no excess in Edge

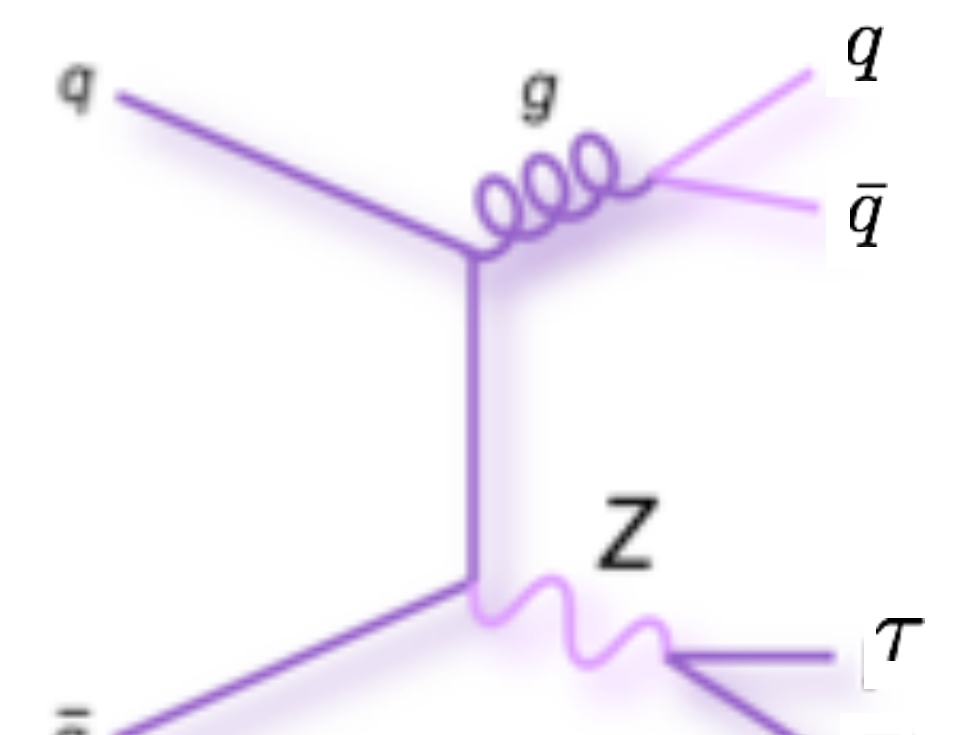
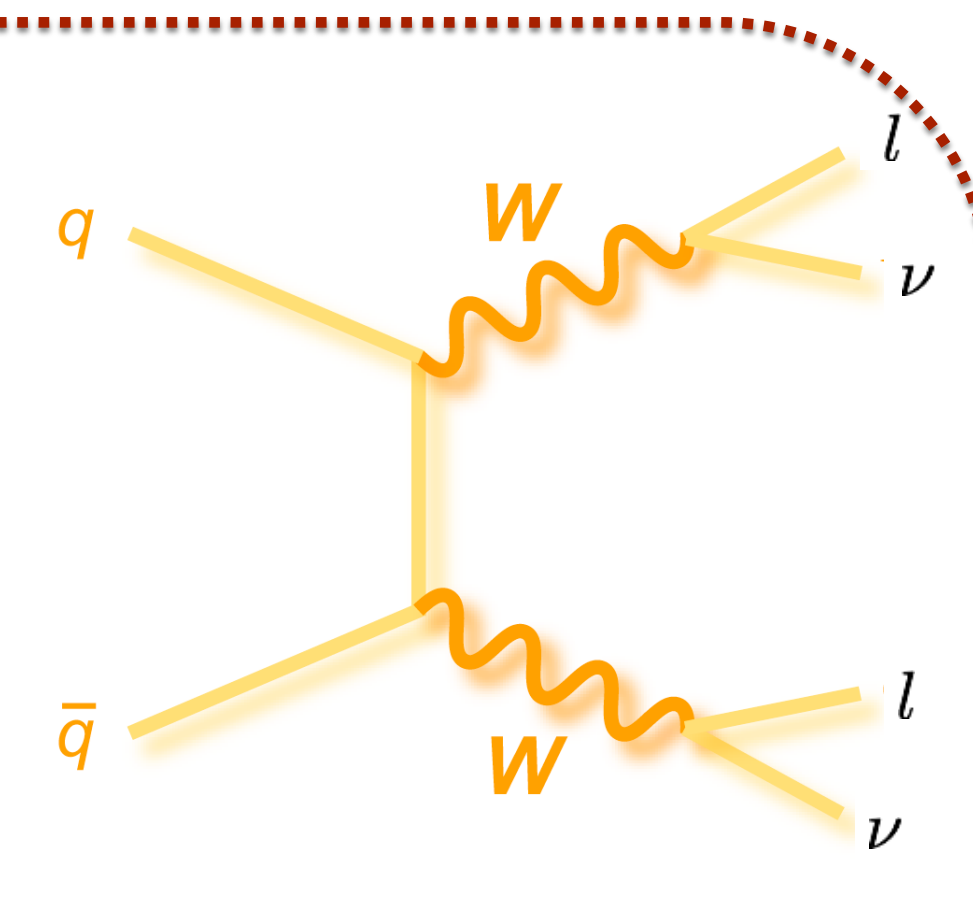
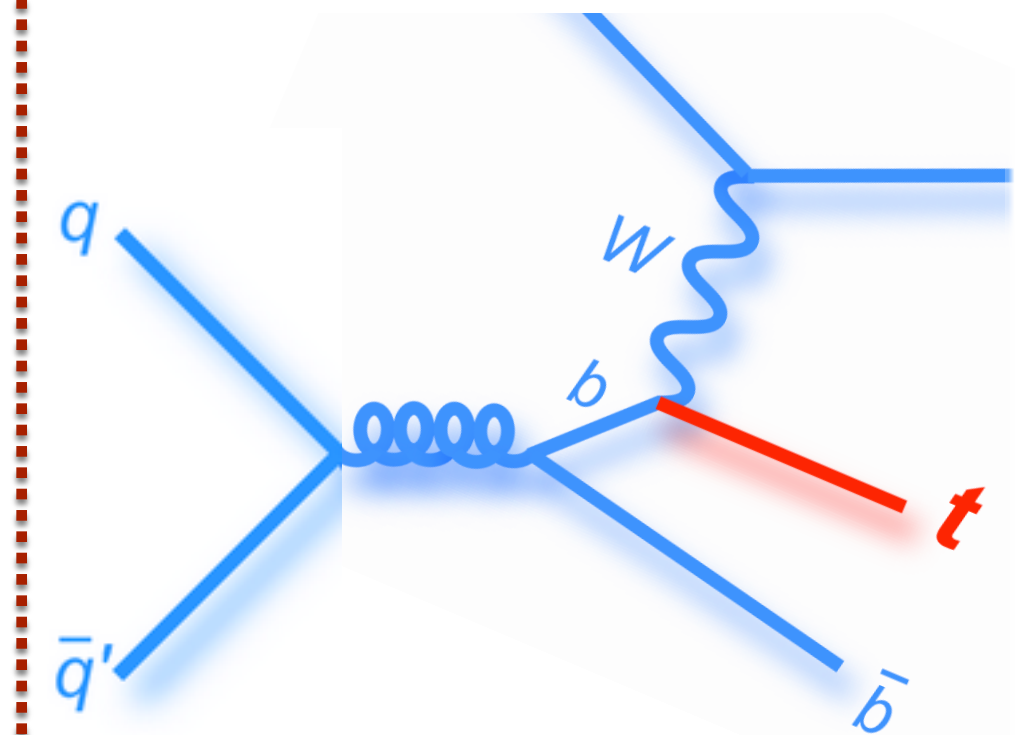
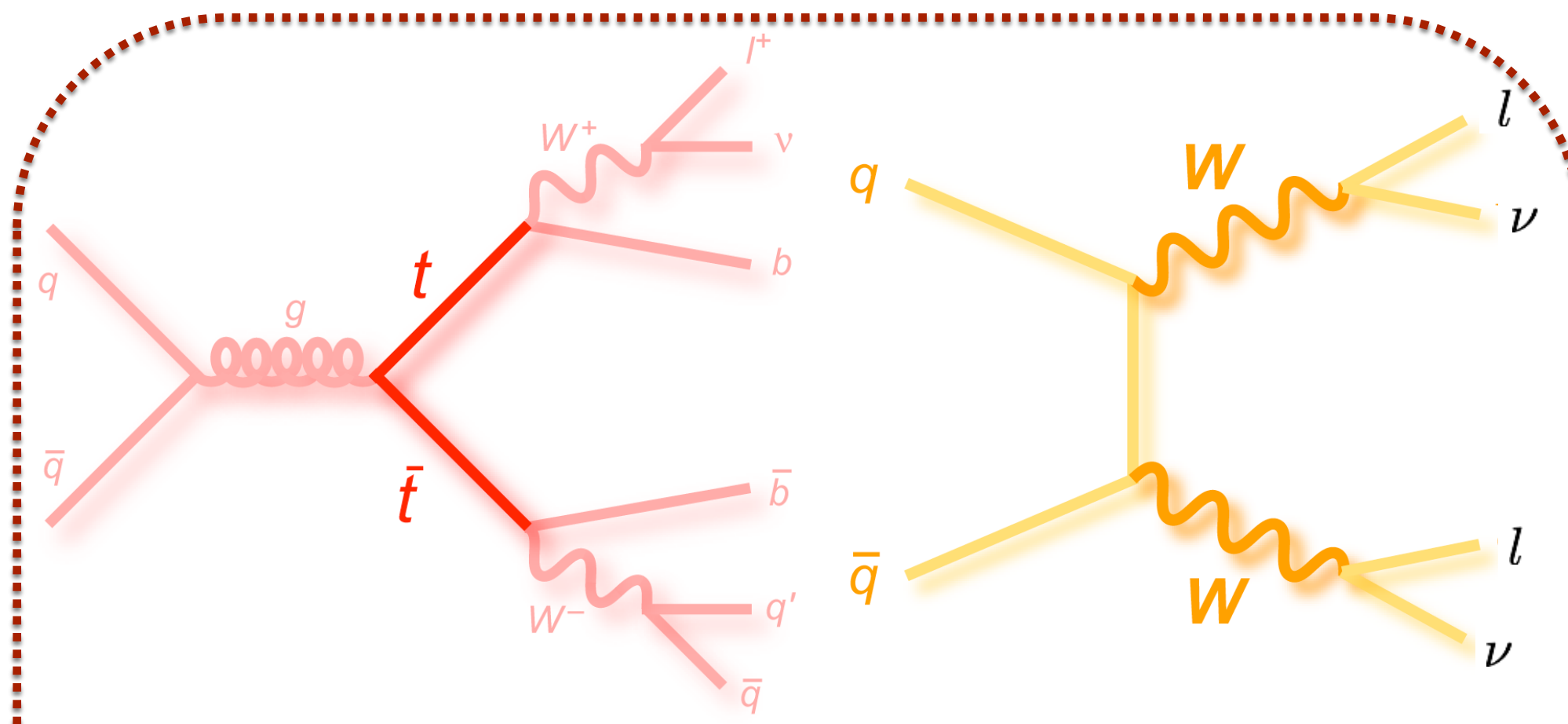


[arXiv:1508.082](https://arxiv.org/abs/1508.082)
ATLAS-CONF-2015-082
2.2 σ on Z

Analysis in the search for strong production with 2 leptons well motivated in SUSY models with possible on Z and kinematic edge excess, and interesting due to observed mild excesses in previous analyses.

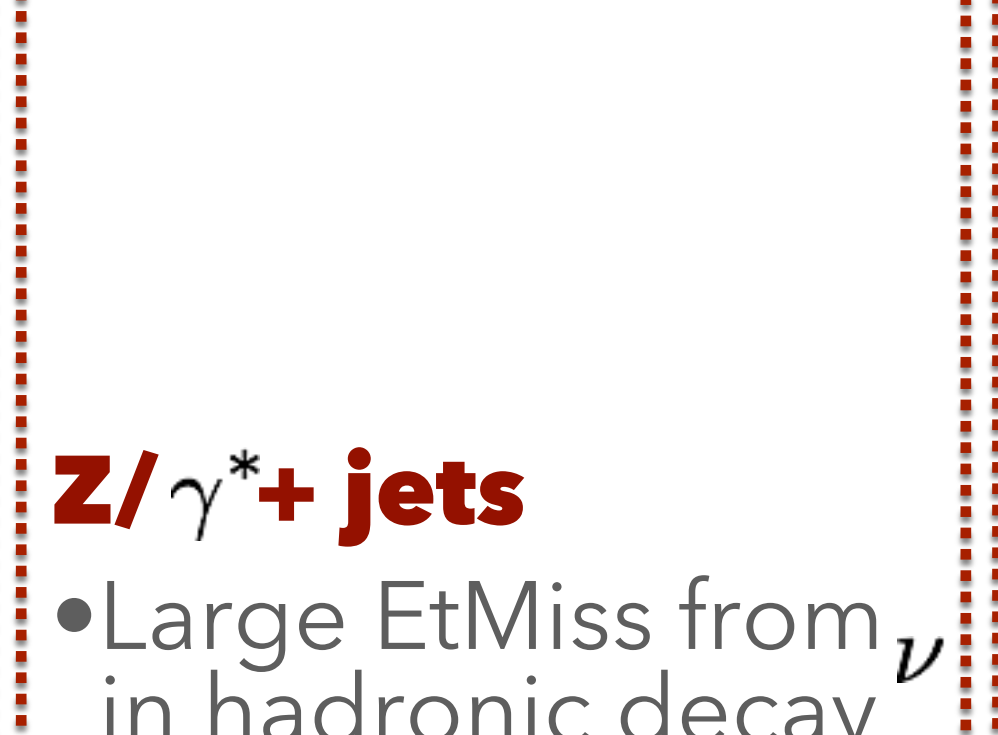
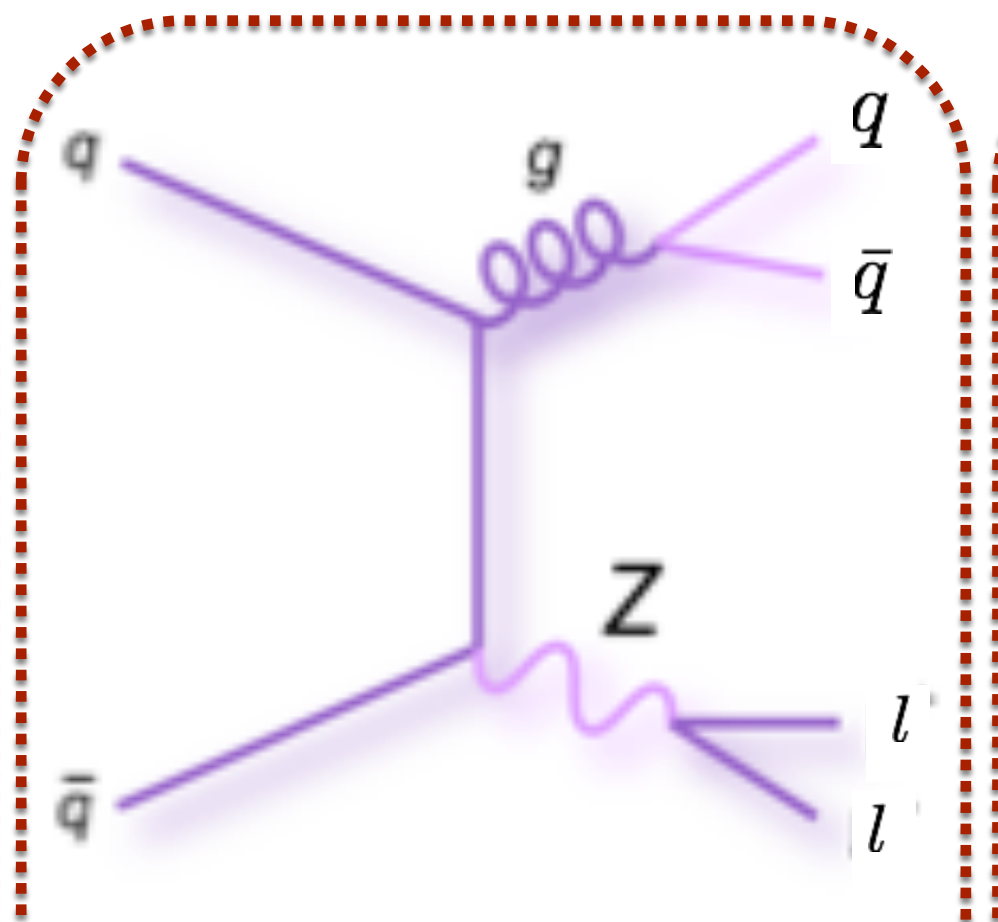
NOW!

DOMINANT BACKGROUNDS



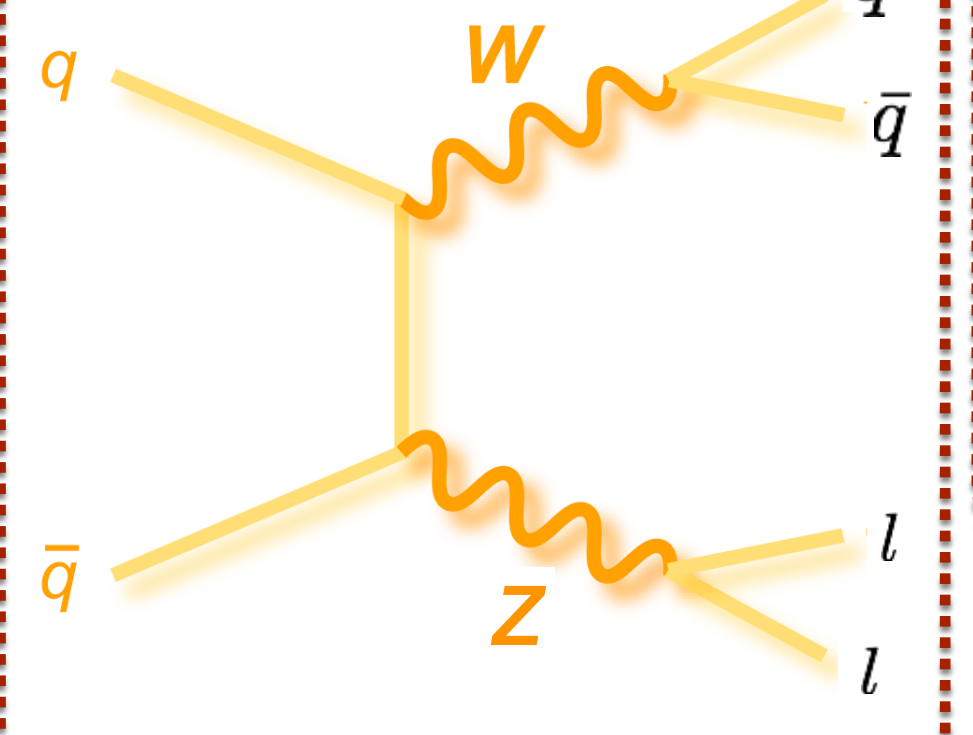
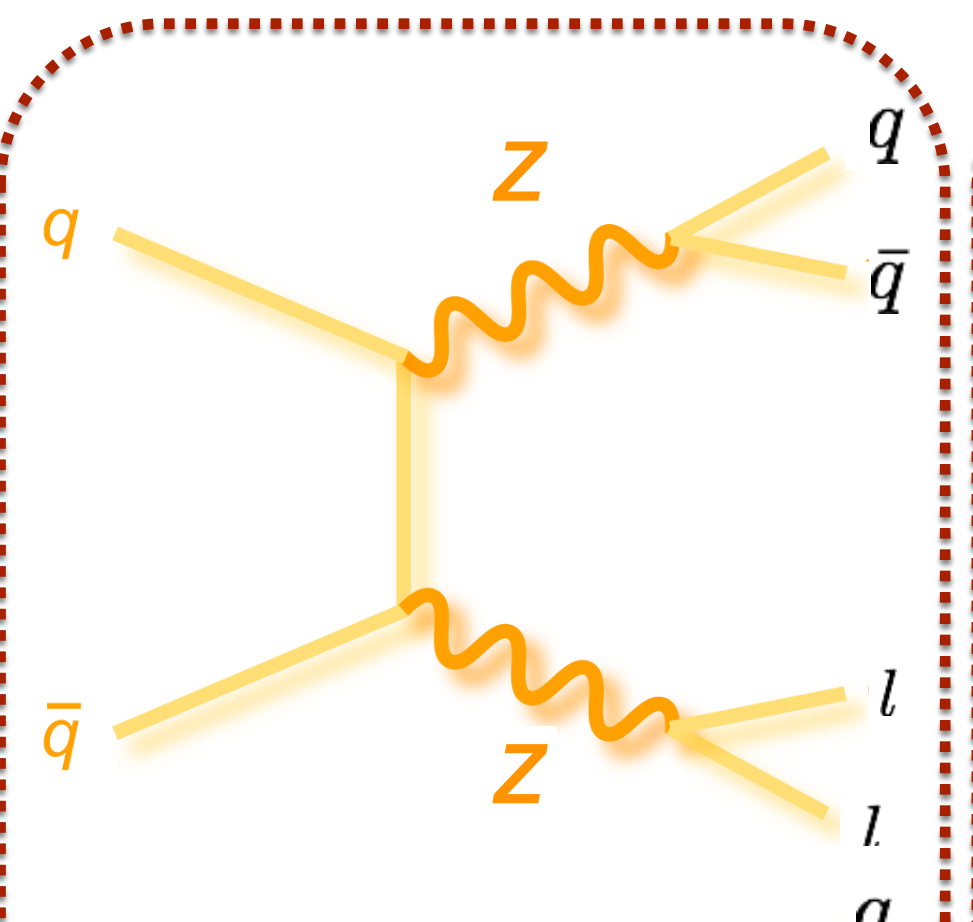
Flavour Symmetric

- Two SF leptons originate from independent $W \rightarrow l\nu$ processes
 - $ee : \mu\mu : e\mu = 1 : 1 : 2$
 - Dominant background 60-90% in the SR (50-70%).
- $t\bar{t}, WW, Wt, Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$



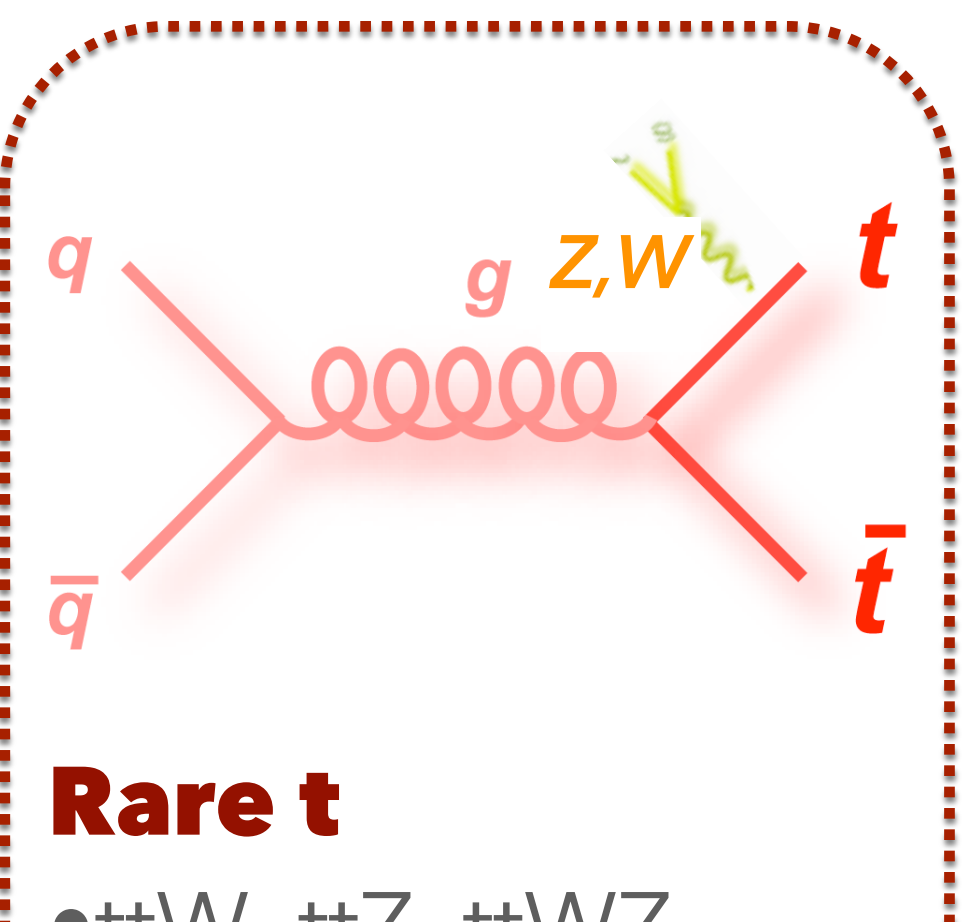
Z/γ* + jets

- Large $E_{t\text{Miss}}$ from in hadronic decay jets miss reconstruction, and leptons miss measurement.
- Not large, difficult to determine.



Diboson

- WZ/ZZ makes 20-30% of the background.
- Estimated from MC.



Rare t

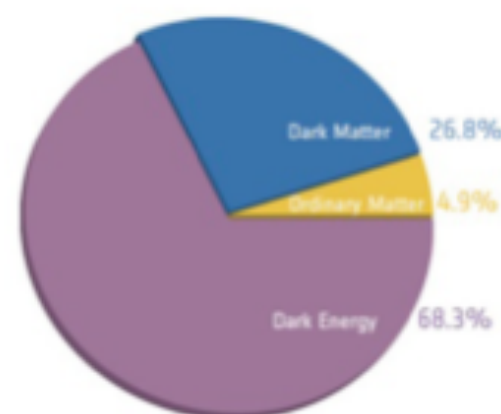
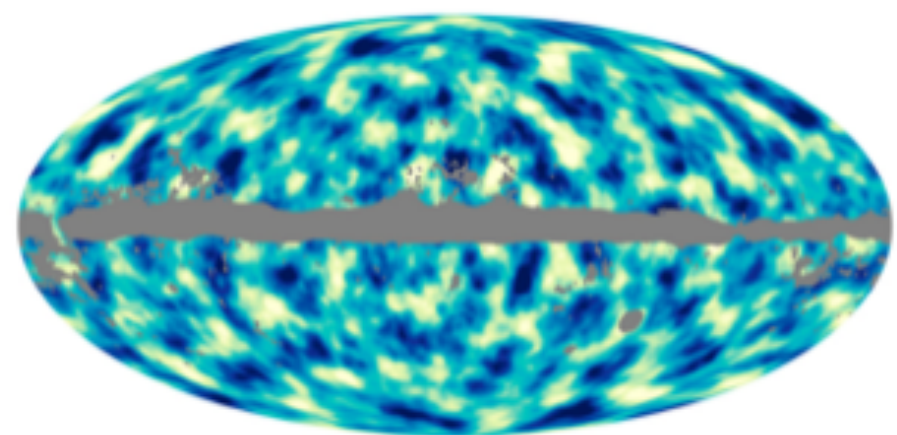
- $ttW, ttZ, ttWZ$
- Small, ~5% of all backgrounds, determined from MC.

Fakes

- Fake or miss-identified leptons
- 5%, at most 15%

SUSY MOTIVATION

Dark Matter candidate



- Supersymmetry offers a Weakly Interacting Massive Particle (WIMP) candidate.

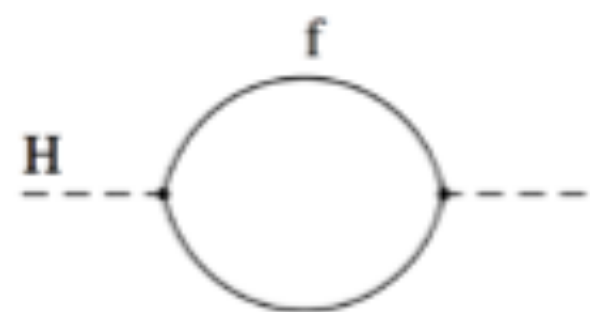
- Divergent radiative corrections to Higgs mass cancel out if for each fermionic loop there is a scalar loop.

$$Q|Boson\rangle = |Fermion\rangle$$

$$Q|Fermion\rangle = |Boson\rangle$$

- Supersymmetry operator of transformation turns a bosonic state into a fermionic state, and vice versa.
- Supermultiplet consists of:
 - Chiral supermultiplet: SM (quarks, leptons) and SUSY partners ('squarks', 'sleptons').
 - Gauge supermultiplet: SM gauge bosons and SUSY partners 'gauginos'.
- Soft SUSY breaking, large sparticle masses.

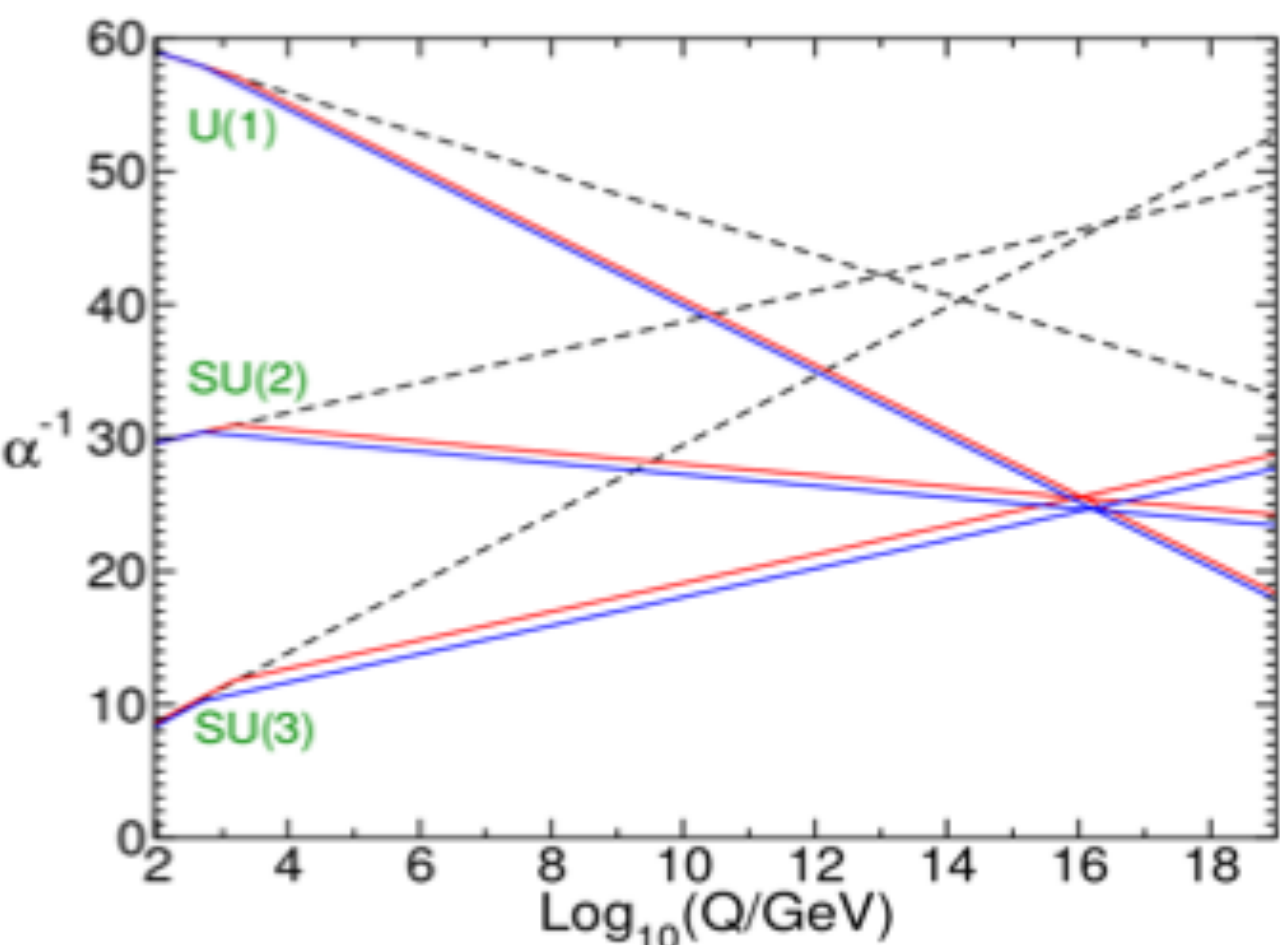
Hierarchy problem and Naturalness



$$\lambda_s = 2y_f^2$$

- New physics can be introduced between electroweak and Grand Unified Theory (GUT) scale, which modifies the running of gauge couplings.

Gauge couplings unification

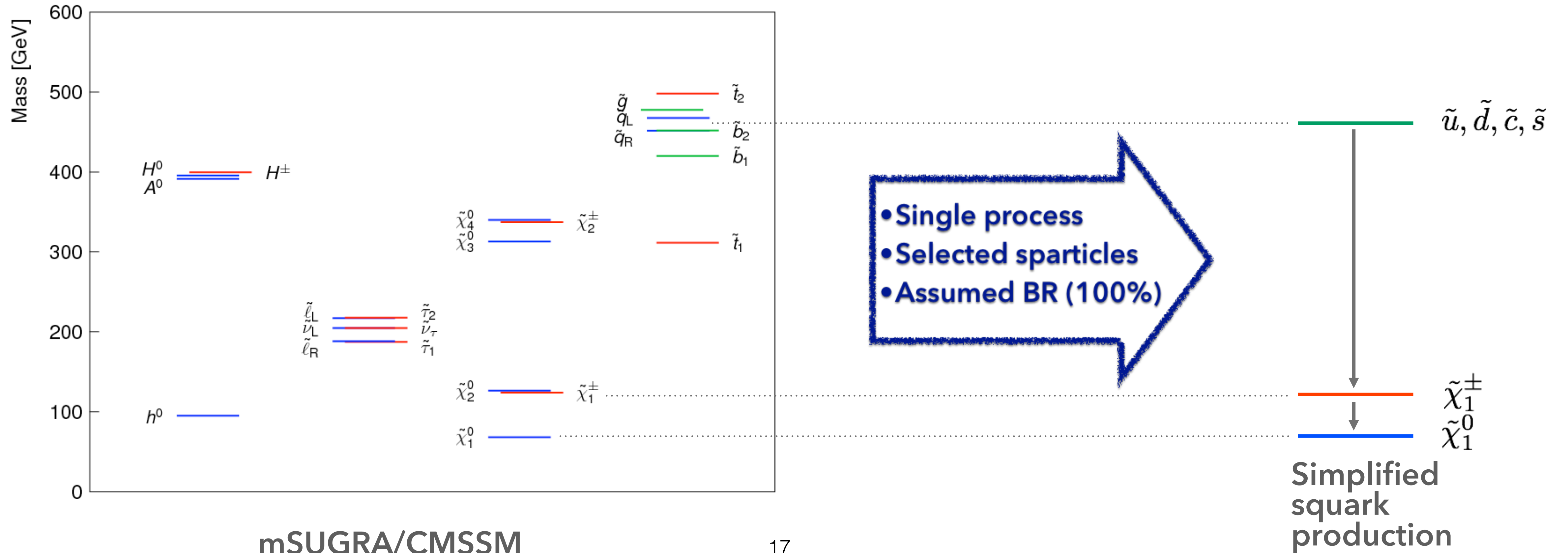


MSSM (Assume minimal number of couplings and fields):

- \tilde{q} and \tilde{l} .
- 2 Higgs doublets, 5 Higgs particles (h, H, A, H^\pm).
- \tilde{B} and \tilde{W} mix with H, form $\tilde{\chi}_{1,2,3,4}^0$ and $\tilde{\chi}_{1,2}^\pm$.
- **R-parity**, new quantum number introduced:
 - $R = (-1)^{3(B-L)+2S}$
 - SUSY particles produced in pairs.
 - Lightest SUSY particle (LSP) stable, is a WIMP.
 - Long decay chains.

SIMPLIFIED MODELS

- Types of models for analysis:
 - **Realistic** (SUSY breaking model, multiple production channels).
 - **Simplified** (selected sparticles production, decay products).
 - **Phenomenological** (pMSSM).



SUSY SEARCH STRATEGIES

- SUSY Analyses:
 - Grouped around production channels.
 - Target broad range of final states.
 - Each analysis defines a set of selections with high sensitivity for considered models.

- Production cross-section:
 - **Strong production**
 - Third generation
 - Electroweak

