

Searches for squarks and gluinos in signatures with long-lived particles with ATLAS

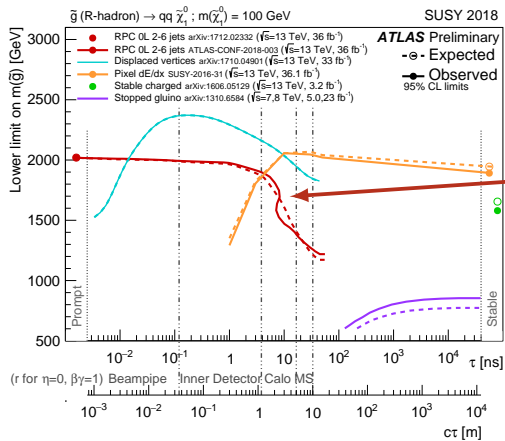
Dominik Krauss
on behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

Max Planck Institute for Physics

SUSY 2018 conference
July 25, 2018

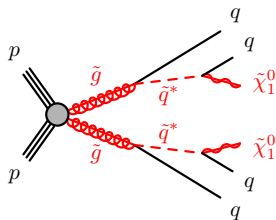


Searches covered in this talk

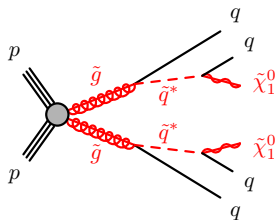


Poster by Veronika Magerl

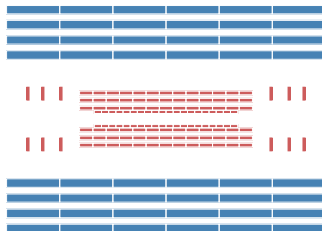
- 1 Tracks with large ionisation energy loss in the pixel detector [SUSY-2016-31]
- 2 Displaced vertices in the inner detector [SUSY-2016-08]



- Long-lived gluino due to very heavy squarks
- Gluino hadronises with Standard Model partons to R-hadron
- Light-quark system of R-hadrons can change due to hadronic scattering
→ Electric charge not constant over time

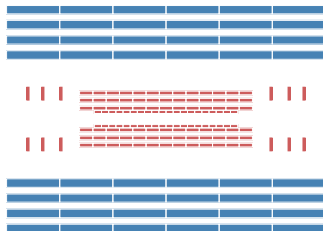


- Long-lived gluino due to very heavy squarks
- Gluino hadronises with Standard Model partons to R-hadron
- Light-quark system of R-hadrons can change due to hadronic scattering
→ Electric charge not constant over time
- Origin of E_T^{miss} :
 - Decay inside detector: $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ not detected
 - Decay outside detector: R-hadron momentum often not fully reconstructed due to small energy deposits in calorimeters and late arrival at muon spectrometer



Silicon trackers in the barrel region, **Pixel** and **SCT**

- Charged R-hadron: **Large ionisation energy loss dE/dx**
 - dE/dx measured for each pixel cluster individually
 - Truncated mean using at least two clusters to avoid tail of Landau distribution



Silicon trackers in the barrel region, Pixel and SCT

- Charged R-hadron: **Large ionisation energy loss dE/dx**
 - dE/dx measured for each pixel cluster individually
 - Truncated mean using at least two clusters to avoid tail of Landau distribution
- Charged and neutral R-hadron: **Displaced vertex**
 - Requires additional **large radius tracking** to reconstruct tracks up to $|d_0| < 300$ mm
 - Dedicated secondary-vertex algorithm

- Signature: Isolated track with $p > 150 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2$ and $dE/dx > 1.8 \text{ MeV g}^{-1} \text{ cm}^2$
- Search for excesses in mass distribution of tracks
- $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 170 \text{ GeV}$
- Two signal regions (SRs):

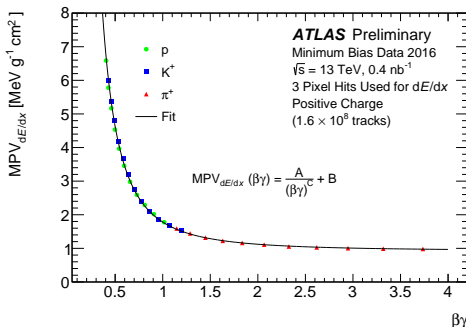
1) **Metastable**

- Decay before muon spectrometer:
 $c\tau_{\text{Lab}}(\text{R-hadron}) \lesssim 4 \text{ m}$
- Muon veto

2) **Stable**

- Decay outside detector:
 $c\tau_{\text{Lab}}(\text{R-hadron}) \gtrsim 12 \text{ m}$
- Tighter isolation

- Calibration of dE/dx based on p , K and π in minimum bias data
 - 1 Determine most probable value (MPV) of dE/dx binned in $\beta\gamma$ for each particle
 - 2 Low momentum correction for kaons and protons
 - 3 Fit MPV($\beta\gamma$) with Bethe-Bloch function independently for $q > 0$ and $q < 0$

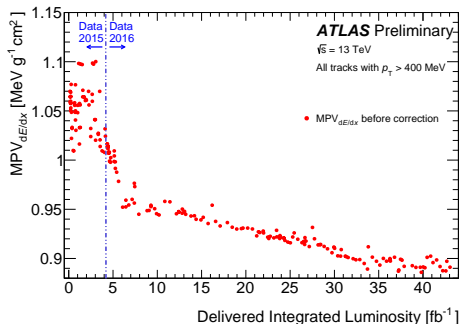


(average $\beta\gamma$ of R-hadrons: ≈ 0.8 @ 600 GeV and ≈ 0.4 @ 2.0 TeV)

- Measured dE/dx and momentum \rightarrow mass of particle

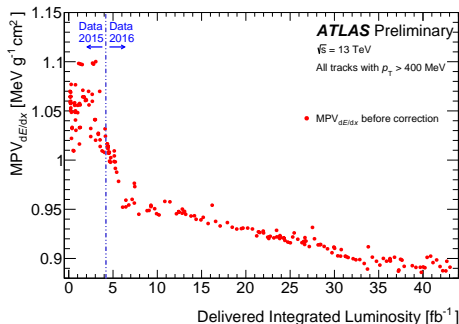
Corrections of dE/dx on data and MC

- 1 [Data] Run dependent scale factor to account for changes in experimental conditions



Corrections of dE/dx on data and MC

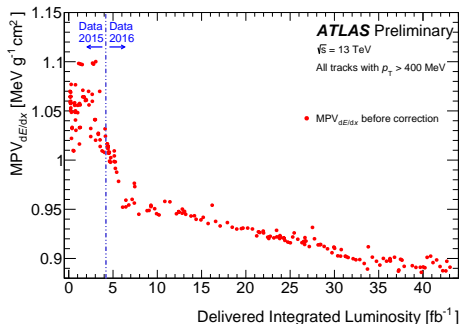
- 1 [Data] Run dependent scale factor to account for changes in experimental conditions



- 2 [Data,MC] Correct for η dependence of dE/dx to simplify background estimation

Corrections of dE/dx on data and MC

- 1 [Data] Run dependent scale factor to account for changes in experimental conditions

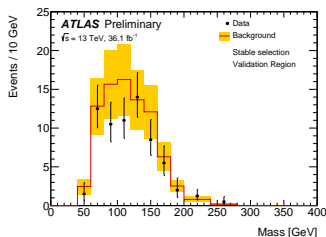
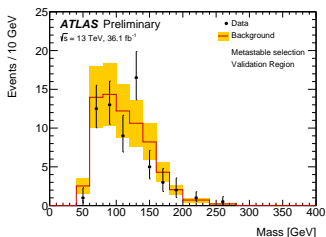


- 2 [Data,MC] Correct for η dependence of dE/dx to simplify background estimation
- 3 [MC] Scale factor of 0.886 to align simulation to data

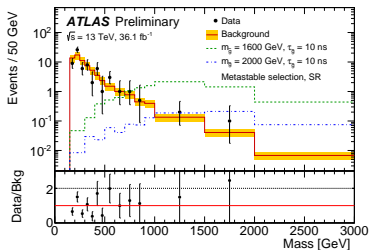
- Sources for large dE/dx : Multiple measurements from tail of dE/dx distribution, overlapping tracks or wrongly assigned hits

- Sources for large dE/dx : Multiple measurements from tail of dE/dx distribution, overlapping tracks or wrongly assigned hits
- Data-driven background estimation based on two control regions (CRs)
 - 1 CR with inverted dE/dx cut $\rightarrow p$ template
 - 2 CR with inverted E_T^{miss} cut $\rightarrow dE/dx$ template binned in p
 - 3 Mass template derived by sampling pairs of p and dE/dx
 - 4 Use data region with $m < 160$ GeV (already excluded) for normalisation

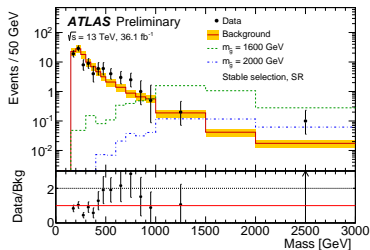
- Sources for large dE/dx : Multiple measurements from tail of dE/dx distribution, overlapping tracks or wrongly assigned hits
- Data-driven background estimation based on two control regions (CRs)
 - ① CR with inverted dE/dx cut $\rightarrow p$ template
 - ② CR with inverted E_T^{miss} cut $\rightarrow dE/dx$ template binned in p
 - ③ Mass template derived by sampling pairs of p and dE/dx
 - ④ Use data region with $m < 160$ GeV (already excluded) for normalisation
- Estimate validated using tracks with $50 \text{ GeV} < p < 150 \text{ GeV}$:



Results and limits



Metastable SR



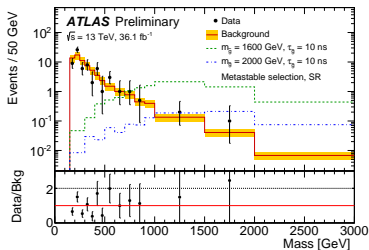
Stable SR

- SR yields:

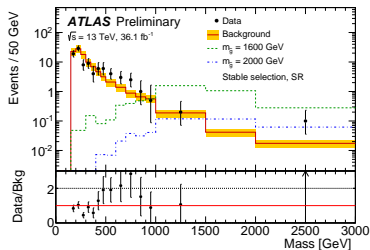
| SR | Prediction | Data |
|------------|--------------------|------|
| Metastable | $71 \pm 2 \pm 14$ | 72 |
| Stable | $107 \pm 3 \pm 28$ | 107 |

- Largest local significance of 2.4σ in stable SR in bin designed for 600 GeV gluino

Results and limits



Metastable SR

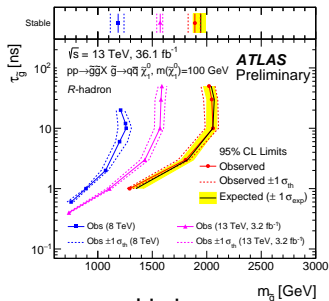


Stable SR

- SR yields:

| SR | Prediction | Data |
|------------|--------------------|------|
| Metastable | $71 \pm 2 \pm 14$ | 72 |
| Stable | $107 \pm 3 \pm 28$ | 107 |

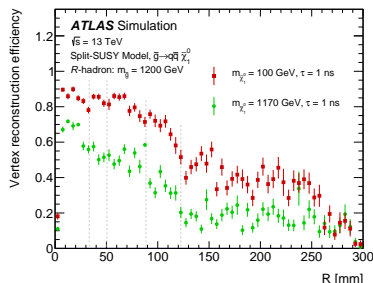
- Largest local significance of 2.4σ in stable SR in bin designed for 600 GeV gluino



Limits

- Signature: Displaced vertex (DV) in the inner detector with high track multiplicity
- Sensitive to lifetimes of $\mathcal{O}(1\text{ ps})$ to $\mathcal{O}(10\text{ ns})$
- $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 250\text{ GeV}$

- Signature: Displaced vertex (DV) in the inner detector with high track multiplicity
- Sensitive to lifetimes of $\mathcal{O}(1\text{ ps})$ to $\mathcal{O}(10\text{ ns})$
- $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 250\text{ GeV}$
- Good vertex reconstruction efficiencies due to large radius tracking (LRT):



- LRT very time consuming \rightarrow Events have to be preselected

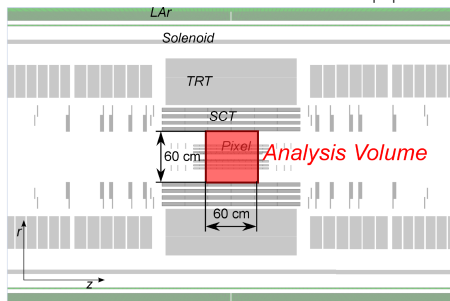
- Displacement to primary vertex (PV): $d_T(\text{PV}, \text{DV}) > 4 \text{ mm}$

- Displacement to primary vertex (PV): $d_T(\text{PV}, \text{DV}) > 4 \text{ mm}$
- $m_{\text{DV}} > 10 \text{ GeV}$

- Displacement to primary vertex (PV): $d_T(\text{PV}, \text{DV}) > 4 \text{ mm}$
- $m_{\text{DV}} > 10 \text{ GeV}$
- At least 5 tracks with $p_T > 1 \text{ GeV}$ and $|d_0| > 2 \text{ mm}$

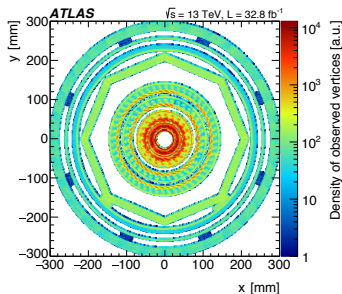
Requirements on DV candidates

- Displacement to primary vertex (PV): $d_T(\text{PV}, \text{DV}) > 4 \text{ mm}$
- $m_{\text{DV}} > 10 \text{ GeV}$
- At least 5 tracks with $p_T > 1 \text{ GeV}$ and $|d_0| > 2 \text{ mm}$
- Fiducial volume: $r_T < 300 \text{ mm}$ and $|z| < 300 \text{ mm}$



Requirements on DV candidates

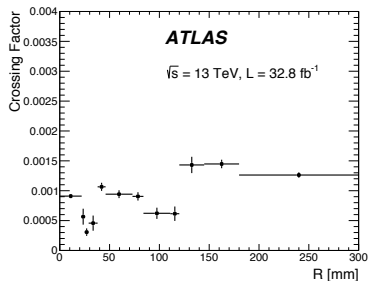
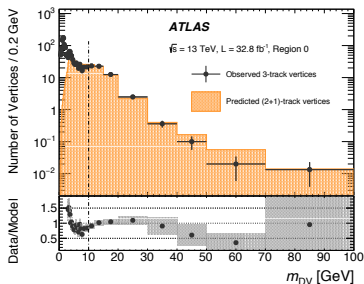
- Displacement to primary vertex (PV): $d_T(\text{PV}, \text{DV}) > 4 \text{ mm}$
- $m_{\text{DV}} > 10 \text{ GeV}$
- At least 5 tracks with $p_T > 1 \text{ GeV}$ and $|d_0| > 2 \text{ mm}$
- Fiducial volume: $r_T < 300 \text{ mm}$ and $|z| < 300 \text{ mm}$
- DVs in material regions vetoed using 3D map



- Hadronic interactions: Extrapolate tail of low mass distribution ($m_{\text{DV}} < 10 \text{ GeV}$) which has exponential shape to SR

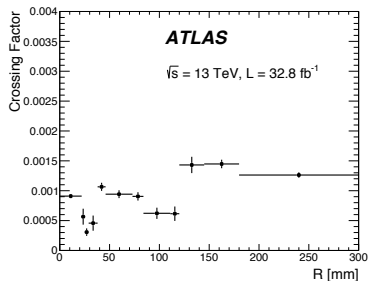
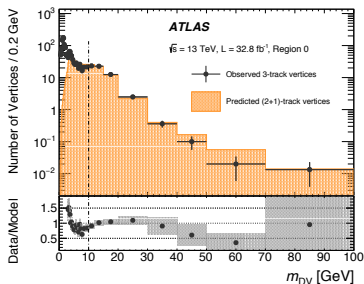
Estimation of dominant backgrounds

- Hadronic interactions: Extrapolate tail of low mass distribution ($m_{DV} < 10$ GeV) which has exponential shape to SR
- Crossings of DVs with tracks:
 - Derive mass template for n-track vertices by adding track to (n-1)-track vertices
 - Normalisation (crossing factor) for n-track vertices derived from CR (3-track vertices)

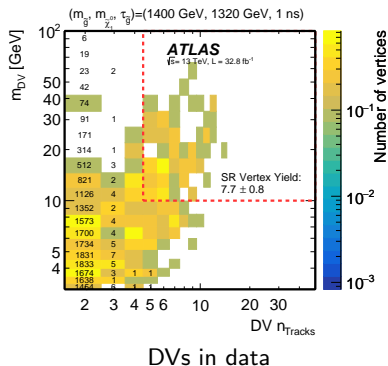


Estimation of dominant backgrounds

- Hadronic interactions: Extrapolate tail of low mass distribution ($m_{DV} < 10$ GeV) which has exponential shape to SR
- Crossings of DVs with tracks:
 - Derive mass template for n-track vertices by adding track to (n-1)-track vertices
 - Normalisation (crossing factor) for n-track vertices derived from CR (3-track vertices)

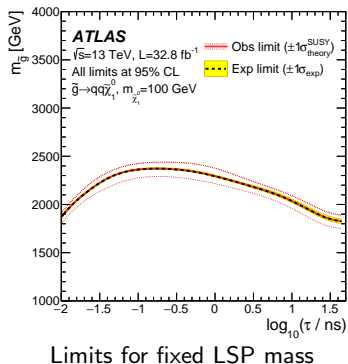
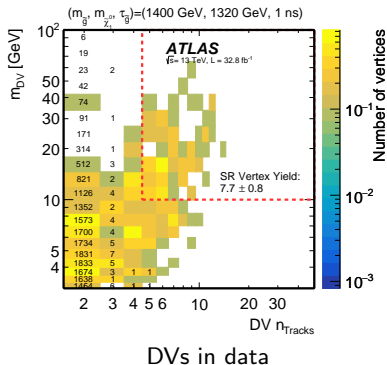


- Total background = $0.02^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$ events



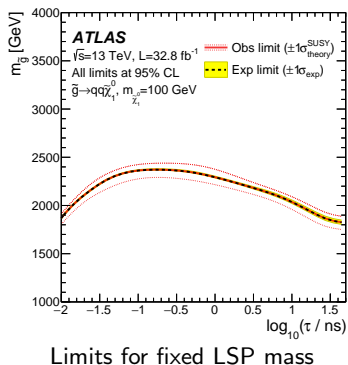
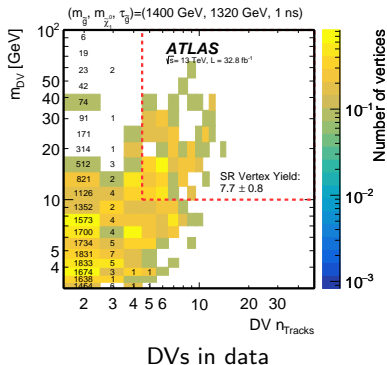
- No DV observed in signal region

Results and Limits



- No DV observed in signal region
- $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100 \text{ GeV}$: Best limit on $m(\tilde{g})$ from any LHC search

Results and Limits



- No DV observed in signal region
- $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100 \text{ GeV}$: Best limit on $m(\tilde{g})$ from any LHC search
- Parametrised efficiencies available on [HepData](#) allowing reinterpretation of results

