Searches for electroweak production of supersymmetry, supersymmetry in resonance production, R-parity violating signatures and events with long-lived particles with the ATLAS detector

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PANIC14, Hamburg, 27.08.2014

### 20th Particles & Nuclei International Conference

25-29 August 2014 Hamburg, Germany



### 4 main search directions









Look at final states with up to four charged leptons

1 lepton + $b\bar{b}$ + $E_T^{Miss}$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-093	08/2013
2 leptons $(e,\mu) + E_T^{Miss}$	JHEP05 (2014) 071	03/2014
2 leptons ( $\tau$ ) + $E_T^{Miss}$	arXiv:1407.0350 (Submitted to JHEP)	07/2014
3 leptons + $E_T^{Miss}$	JHEP 04 (2014)169	02/2014
4 leptons	arXiv:1405.5086 (Accepted by PRD)	05/2014

Use a Common strategy - allows for combination of results



Guiding principle: Keep analyses orthogonal and use consistent strategies

### Categorize **SM background** based on origin of leptons:

- **Real** leptons: from the hard interaction (e.g.  $Z \rightarrow \ell \ell$ )
- Fake leptons: misidentifications or secondary decays (e.g.  $b \rightarrow \mu \nu c$ )
- Separate two types of background:

#### Irreducible

- Only real leptons
- Estimate using MC simulation

#### Reducible

- Fake leptons
- Estimate using the data

In both cases, Validate against the data in signal-depleted Validation regions

### Define multiple Signal regions

• Optimize using benchmark signal models

Common set of signal models to optimize and interpret searches

### Simplified Models

- $\rightarrow$  One process, 100% BR, decoupled sparticles, ...
- phenomenological MSSM (pMSSM)
- → 19 Parameters, motivated by experimental constraints
  - Gauge Mediated models
- $\rightarrow$  Gravitino LSP

### The 2-Lepton (e, $\mu$ ) search (JHEP05 (2014) 071)



2 Leptons: sensitive to wide range of EW production mechanisms



- Target production of  $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\mp} \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$ ,  $\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$  or slepton pairs
- Signature: 2 leptons (e, $\mu$ ) +  $E_{\rm T}^{\rm miss}$



- For Z veto: WW, top (MC, normalized to data)
- For Z request: VZ (MC), Z+jets (data driven 'jet smearing' method)



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Particularily challengenging - hadronic decays of the  $\tau$ 



- 2 opposite charge hadronic  $\tau$  decays
- $\rightarrow$  Complement 2L analysis
- Compared to 2L: Important role of Jets misidentified as tau decays (fake leptons)
- Multijets: 2 fakes ABCD method
- W+jets: 1 fake MC simulation, normalized to the data in control region





- Observe no significant excess with respect to SM expectation
- $\rightarrow$  Set exclusion limits





### The 3-Lepton analysis JHEP 04 (2014)169



Add another lepton! Combine light (e, $\mu$ ) leptons and hadronic  $\tau$  decays in one channel



- Exactly 3 leptons (up to 2 hadronic  $\tau$  decays)
- Main target:  $\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$  production
- Most important standard model backgrounds:
  - WZ: Estimated using MC Simulation
  - W+jets/ $t\bar{t}$  with misidentified leptons: Estimated using the data
- Signal regions for different tau lepton multiplicities (0,1,2 τ<sub>had</sub>)
- Role of **reducible background** increases with tau multiplicity





### The 3-Lepton analysis JHEP 04 (2014)169

- Again, no excess above the SM background
- Interpretation in simplified and pMSSM models





The 1-Lepton analysis (ATLAS-CONF-2013-093)



A specialized search for Higgs-mediated decays

excess

- Target  $\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$  production
- $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$  decay via Higgs emission
- Final state:1 lepton, 2 b-Jets and E<sup>miss</sup><sub>T</sub>
- Background mainly from W and top
- Estimation: Combined fit to the data (using MC templates)







### Combining the electroweak results



### 3L limit

GeV ATI AS ř 20.3 fb 1 (s=8 TeV Expected limit LAS 4.7 fb<sup>-1</sup>, fs All limits at 95% Cl 200 150 150 200 250 300 350 400 m<sub>20.7</sub> [GeV] Combination 2 300 ATLAS = 20.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>, **fs**=8 TeV 250 All limits of 0ESL CI  $m_{\gamma^2} = m_{\gamma^2}$ 3L+2L combined 200 100 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 0 450 500 m<sub>2°, 2\*</sub> [GeV]

- Combine the 2L and 3L results
- $\rightarrow\,$  Maximize sensitivity to  $\tilde{\chi}^0_2 \tilde{\chi}^\pm_1$  decays via WZ
  - Improve by more than 50 GeV in  $m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0/\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})$



### 4 Leptons (arXiv:1405.5086)



Add another lepton - sensitive to Neutralino pair production

- Signal regions with 0/1/2 τ<sub>had</sub>
- also sensitive to GGM with wino-like NLSP

### Background estimation consistent with electroweak searches

• High lepton multiplicity: low level of background





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### Dominant backgrounds:

- Irreducible component dominant for  $0\tau$
- $\rightarrow$  ZZ, VVV,  $t\bar{t}Z$ , Higgs (from MC)
- Reducible component dominant for 1-2 $\tau$
- $\rightarrow$  Z+jets,  $t\bar{t}$ , WZ (data driven)

Observe no excess - place limits!









# Combination of channels: Cover wide range of decay mechanisms for the main electroweak processes



### Still room for improvement in future runs!



Potential search reach of the 3L search with L =  $300 / 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  $\rightarrow$  ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-010

What else can we look for?

We can add superpotential terms that violate either lepton or baryon number without destabilizing the proton

$$W_{\Delta B,L} = \underbrace{\lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k}_{"LLE"} + \underbrace{\lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k}_{"LQD"} + \kappa_i L_i H_d + \underbrace{\lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k}_{"UDD"}$$

These terms lead to **R-Parity violation** (RPV)

- Potential mechanism for generating neutrino masses
- LSP can decay into standard model particles
- High multiplicity final states
- Not necessarily any missing transverse momentum



Study these models using **dedicated searches** and **reinterpretations** of searches for R-Parity conserving decays



**Long-lived decays** of supersymmetric particles are possible in several frameworks, including

- Weak R-Parity violating couplings
- Gauge Mediated SUSY breaking(GMSB) with a weakly coupling Gravitino LSP
- highly degenerate/compressed spectra

Also may include decays of composite states

- Long lived Gluinos or squarks may hadronize before decaying
- ightarrow **R-hadrons** consisting of sparticle and colored SM particles

Depending on the lifetime, search channels include

- Displaced vertices
- Leptons/Photons pointing away from primary vertex
- Disappearing or kinked tracks
- Delayed decays of stopped massive particles
- Stable massive charged particles
- RPC searches (escaping particles  $\rightarrow E_T^{Miss}$ )





ATLAS Searches for RPV and long-lived SUSY



### Overview: Recent ATLAS results based on the 2012 dataset

Three main categories:

Reinterpretation of existing analyses

Metastable Gluinos

ATLAS-CONF-2014-037

07/2014

 $\rightarrow$  Monday - B. Martin

#### Searches for RPV signatures

4 leptons (LLE)	arXiv:1405.5086 (Accepted by PRD)	05/2014
Multijets (UDD)	ATLAS-CONF-2013-091	08/2013
Displaced vertices (LQD)	ATLAS-CONF-2013-092	08/2013

long-lived RPV

#### Long-lived particle searches

Displaced vertices (LQD) Stopped R-hadrons Disappearing tracks Long lived sleptons ATLAS-CONF-2013-09208/2013Phys. Rev. D 88, 112003 (2013)10/2013Phys. Rev. D 88, 112006 (2013)10/2013ATLAS-CONF-2013-05806/2013



Multipurpose search - go beyond EW production and study LLE RPV!

- Neutralino decays into 2 charged leptons and a neutrino
- $\rightarrow$  **4 charged leptons** (flavours determined by  $\lambda_{ijk}$  choice)

RPV Signal selection via Z-Veto and Effective mass





### RPV Multijets (ATLAS-CONF-2013-091)



Talked a lot of leptons so far - what about some jets?

- Target the B violating  $\lambda_{ijk}^{\prime\prime} \overline{U}_i \overline{D}_j \overline{D}_k$  term
- Signal discrimination using Jet multiplicity, momenta, b-tagging
- Need to understand QCD Multijet Background
- ightarrow data driven with MC transfer factors





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Displaced Vertices (with Muon) (ATLAS-CONF-2013-092)



RPV searches can also be long-lived particle searches

Target a **weak**, L violating  $\lambda'_{2jk}L_2Q_j\overline{D}_k$  RPV coupling

- Delayed Neutralino decays into quarks and a muon
- → For decays inside the tracking volume: Displaced multi-track vertex with an associated muon
- Challenge: Reconstruct highly displaced vertices
- But: Negligible SM Background









**Signal selection:** Displaced vertices with at least **5 tracks** and a mass of more than 10GeV, associated to a muon

- Expect 0.02  $\pm$  0.02 background events
- Observe no signal candidates
- $\rightarrow\,$  Place limits as a function of the LSP decay length for several mass scenarios





## Disappearing Tracks (Phys. Rev. D 88, 112006 (2013)) and Long-lived Sleptons (ATLAS-CONF-2013-058)



Long-lived searches need to exploit the full potential of the detector

Nearly mass-degenerate scenarios (e.g. AMSB) can lead to long-lived  $\tilde{\chi}^\pm_1 \to \tilde{\chi}^0_1 \pi^\pm$  decays

- Signature: **Disappearing** track in the inner detector
- Main backgrounds:
  - Hadron material ineractions
  - Iracks with mismeasured  $p_T$



GMSB SUSY: Long-lived slepton NLSPs may traverse the whole detector

- Signature: charged particle track
- Signal discrimination using the **mass**,  $m = p/(\beta\gamma)$
- Main background: Muons with mismeasured  $\beta$





How far can we reach in lifetime sensitivity? far!

### Target a long-lived, stopped R-hadron decaying at rest during empty bunch crossings



Signal selection:

- At least one high p<sub>T</sub> jet in the barrel calorimeter (|η| < 1.2)</li>
- Missing transverse momentum of at least  $0.5 \cdot p_T^{\text{lead}}$

### Backgrounds from

- Beam-Halo
  Cosmic rays
- → suppressed using a Muon segment veto and Jet shapes

Estimation using control datasets:

- Beam-Halo: Unpaired bunch crossings
- Cosmic rays: Early 2011 data (low L)



- Observation in the signal region in excellent agreement with the SM prediction
- Bayesian interpretation limits on models with gluino or stop/sbottom R-hadrons
- Investigate various interaction models







- Electroweak Production: Promising for lepton-based searches
  - Cover 1-4 leptons
  - Consistent analysis strategy across the channels
  - $\rightarrow$  Allow for **combination** of results

### R-Parity Violation and long-lived decays:

- May lead to collider signatures not predicted by conventional RPC searches
- $\rightarrow$  Effort to cover them with dedicated analyses

Search Approaches:

- Reinterpretations of existing RPC analyses
- Prompt RPV searches
- $\rightarrow$  Typically target high multiplicity final states
  - Searches for long-lived decays
- $\rightarrow~$  Exploit the full potential of the detector

No signs of SUSY yet - stay tuned for new results!