

Simplified model approaches in the search for supersymmetry with tau leptons in the final state at **ATLAS**

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Simplified Models – Status at ATLAS

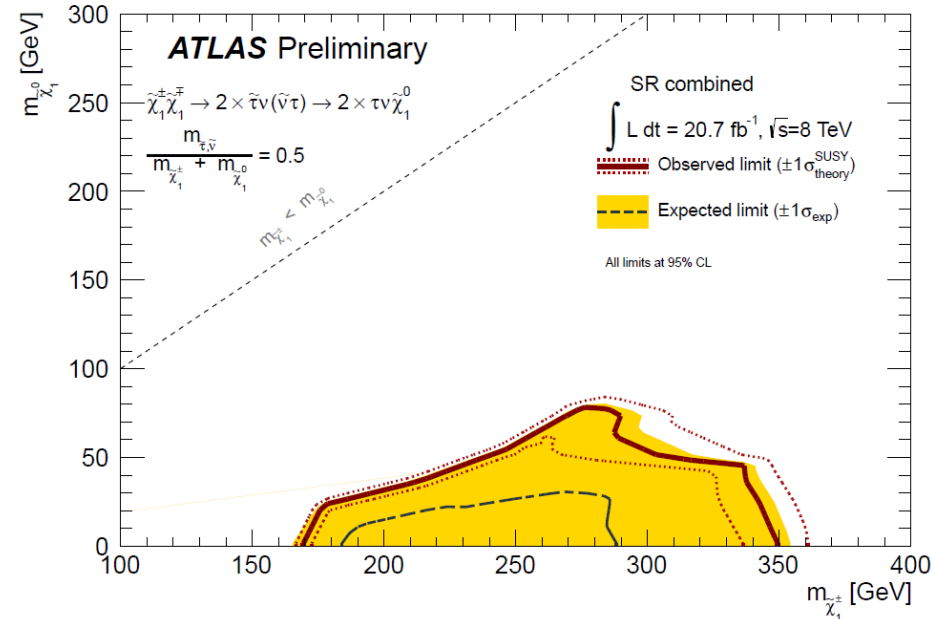
- Only few simplified models with taus so far:

- First results presented at Moriond '13

- Legger et al.: elw. simplified model with stau nlsp

- How we tackle this:

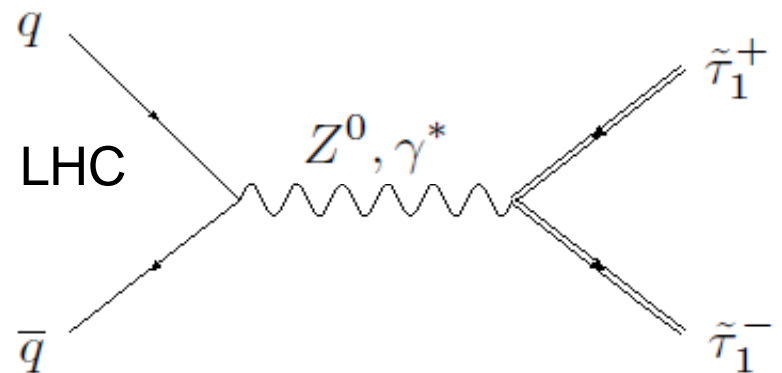
- GMSB-inspired (\tilde{G} as LSP)
- $\tilde{\tau}_1^\pm$ as NLSP (stau promising NLSPs)
- Expected signature: taus + MET
- Pseudo-observables (masses) determine grid structure
- „Hidden“ parameters, see if ...
 - ... Independent of \rightarrow good, parameter stays hidden
 - ... effects on analysis visible \rightarrow try to parametrise



ATLAS-CONF-2013-028

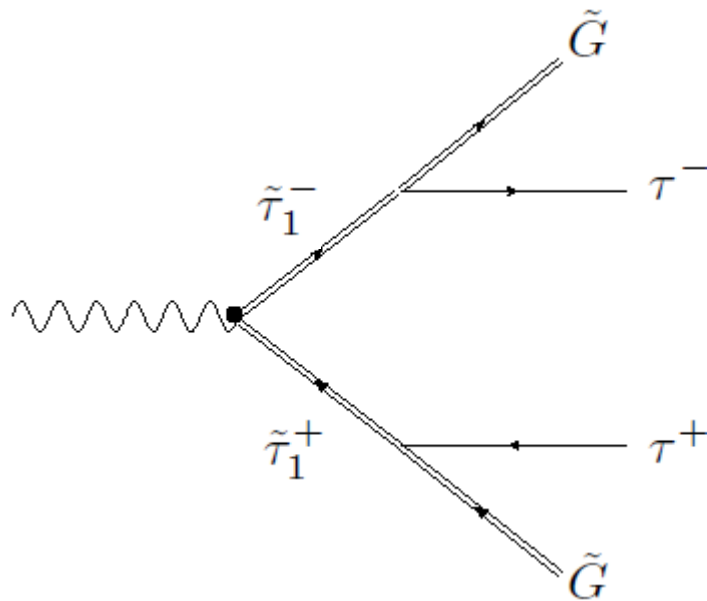
Studies in Bonn – Status & Plans

- Existing simplified model grids:
 - Electro-weak direct stau pair production
 - Electro-weak direct chargino pair production
 - Suppression of t-channel production ($m(\tilde{q}_{L,R}) = 6 \text{ TeV}$)
 - Easier to set up & control (less parameters)
 - Rather low production cross sections @ LHC
- Planned grid:
 - Strong gluino/squark production
 - More difficult (more parameters)
 - Larger production cross sections @ LHC
 - $\tilde{q}_{L,R} \in \{ \tilde{u}_{L,R}, \tilde{d}_{L,R}, \tilde{c}_{L,R}, \tilde{s}_{L,R} \}$



Stau grid - setup

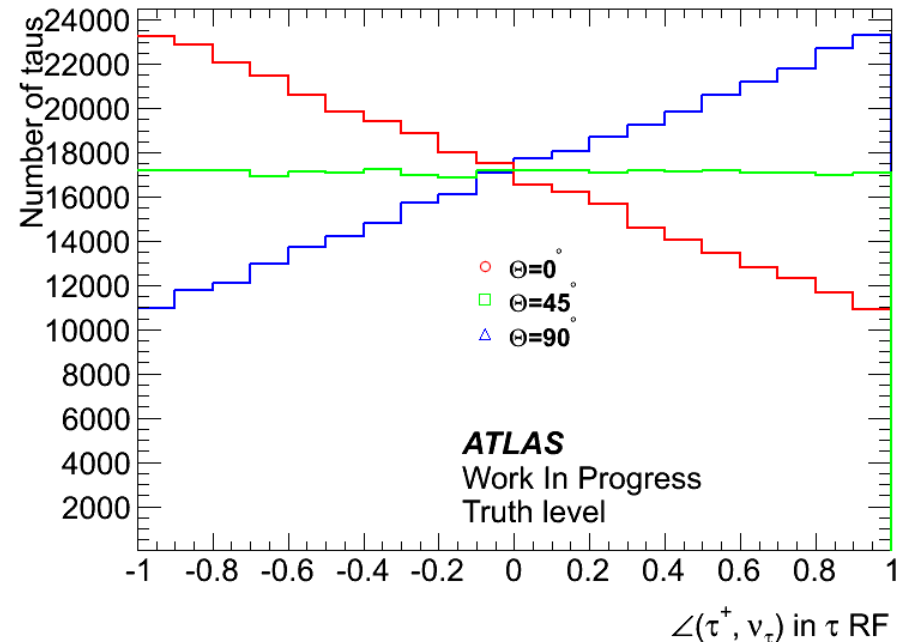
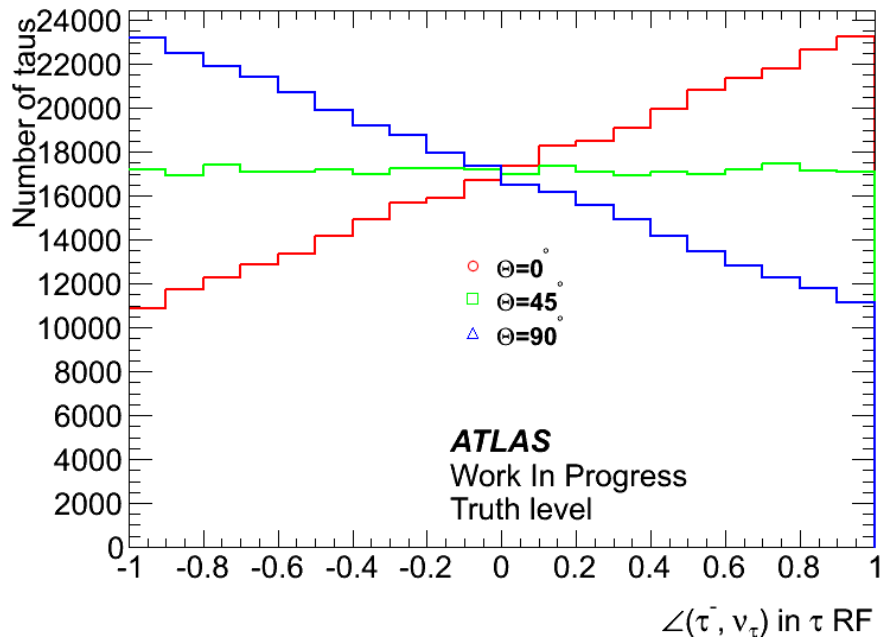
- Stau pair production (elw.) (just warm-up studies)
 - Parameter: $m(\tilde{\tau}_1)$
 - Hidden parameter: stau mixing angle $\Theta_{\tilde{\tau}}$
 - Studies of FS tau polarisation (wrt. stau mixing)



$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\tau}_1 \\ \tilde{\tau}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \Theta_{\tilde{\tau}} & \sin \Theta_{\tilde{\tau}} \\ -\sin \Theta_{\tilde{\tau}} & \cos \Theta_{\tilde{\tau}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\tau}_L \\ \tilde{\tau}_R \end{pmatrix}$$

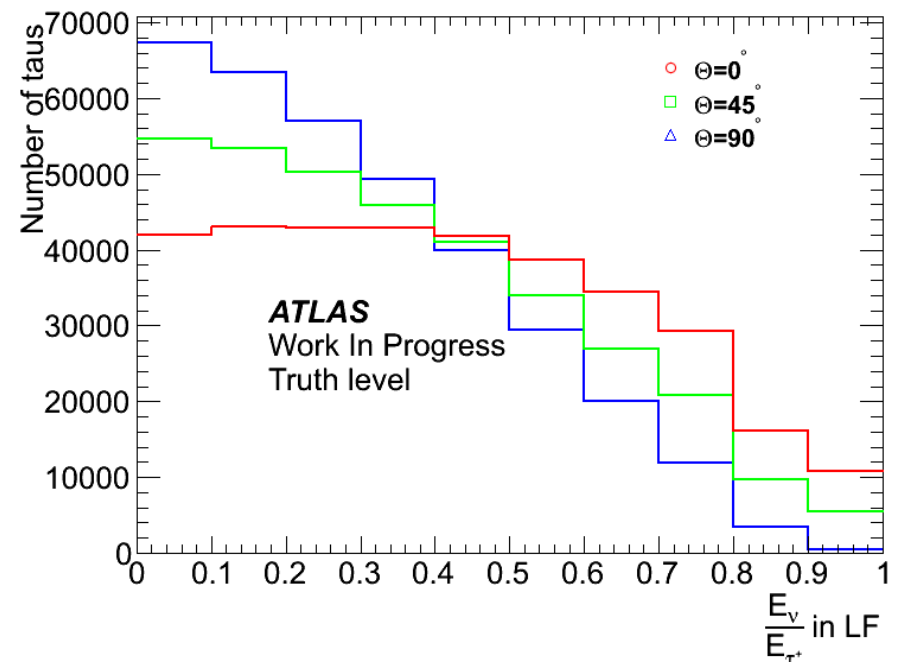
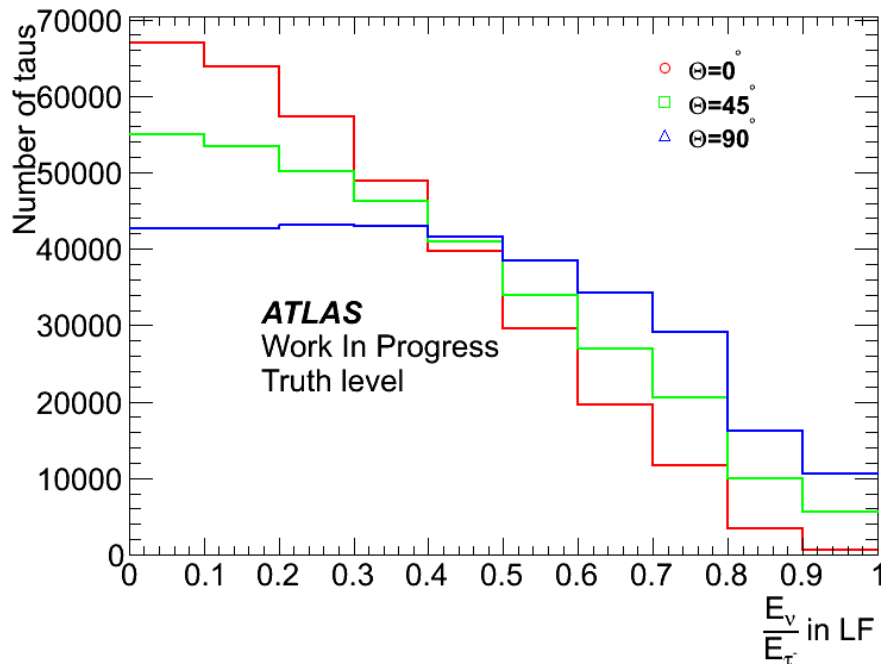
Stau grid – polarisation studies

- FS tau polarisation studies: $\tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau + X_{\text{had.}}$
 - $\angle(\nu_\tau, \tau)$ in tau RF
 - Charge dependent effects due to stau mixing
 - Hard to probe in the experiment



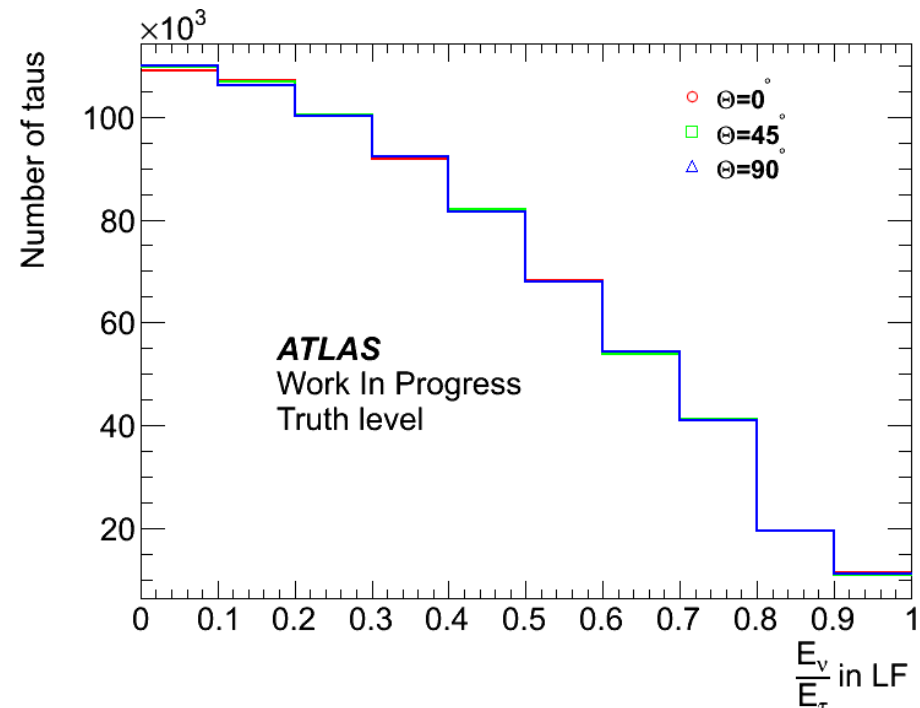
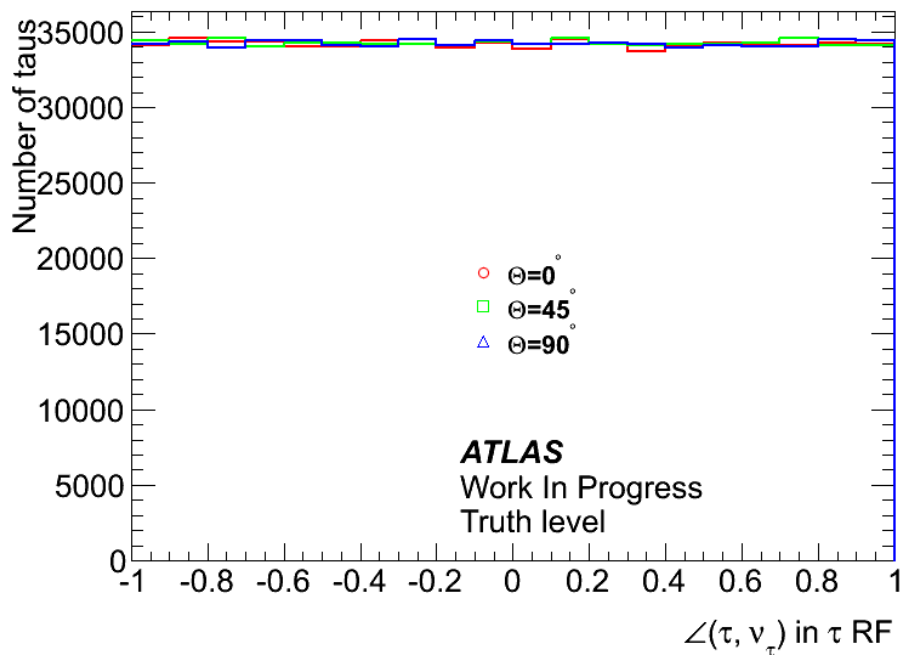
Stau grid – polarisation studies

- FS tau polarisation studies $\tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau + X_{\text{had}}$.
 - $\frac{E(\nu_\tau)}{E(\tau)}$ in LF
 - Charge dependent effects due to stau mixing
 - Hard to probe in the experiment but visible in p_t



Stau grid – polarisation studies

- FS tau polarisation studies $\tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau + X_{\text{had}}$.
 - Both effects vanish when insensitive to tau charge



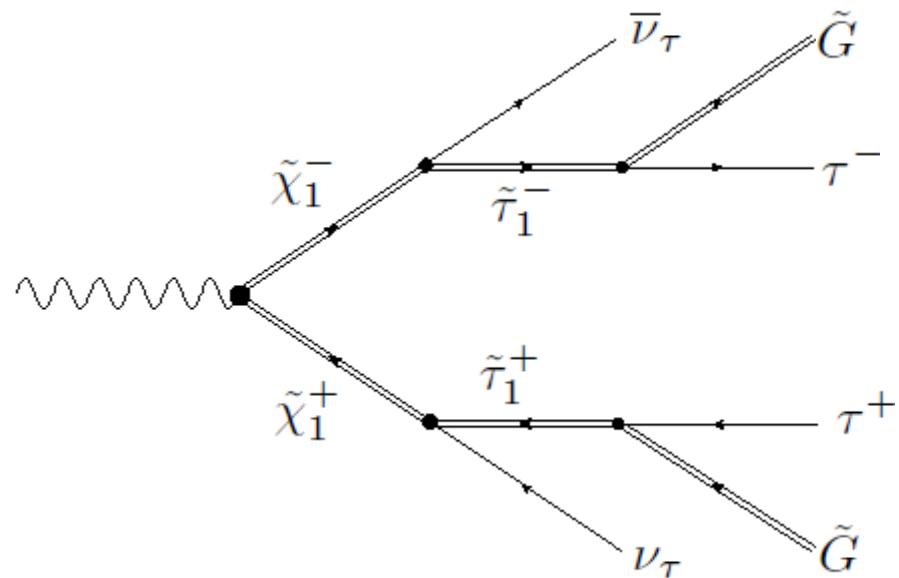
Chargino/stau grid - setup

- Chargino pair production (elw.)

- Parameters: $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)$, $m(\tilde{\tau}_1)$

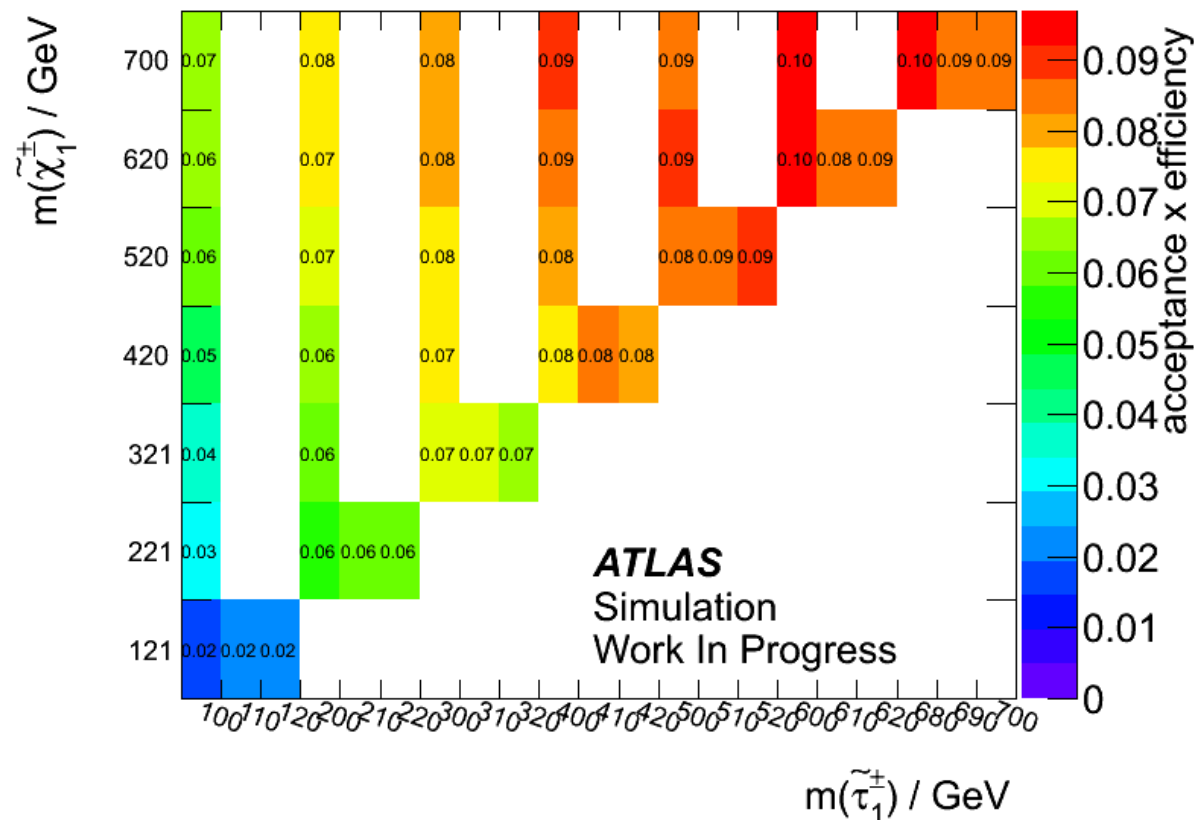
- Hidden parameters: chargino mixing angle $\Phi_{V,U}$, LSP mass $m(\tilde{G})$

$\tilde{\chi}_1$ - $\tilde{\tau}_1$ grid point selection, masses in GeV							
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1}$	121	221	321	420	520	620	700
$m_{\tilde{\tau}_1}$	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
$m_{\tilde{\tau}_1}$	110	200	200	200	200	200	200
$m_{\tilde{\tau}_1}$	120	210	300	300	300	300	300
$m_{\tilde{\tau}_1}$		220	310	400	400	400	400
$m_{\tilde{\tau}_1}$			320	410	500	500	500
$m_{\tilde{\tau}_1}$				420	510	600	600
$m_{\tilde{\tau}_1}$					520	610	680
$m_{\tilde{\tau}_1}$						620	690
$m_{\tilde{\tau}_1}$							700



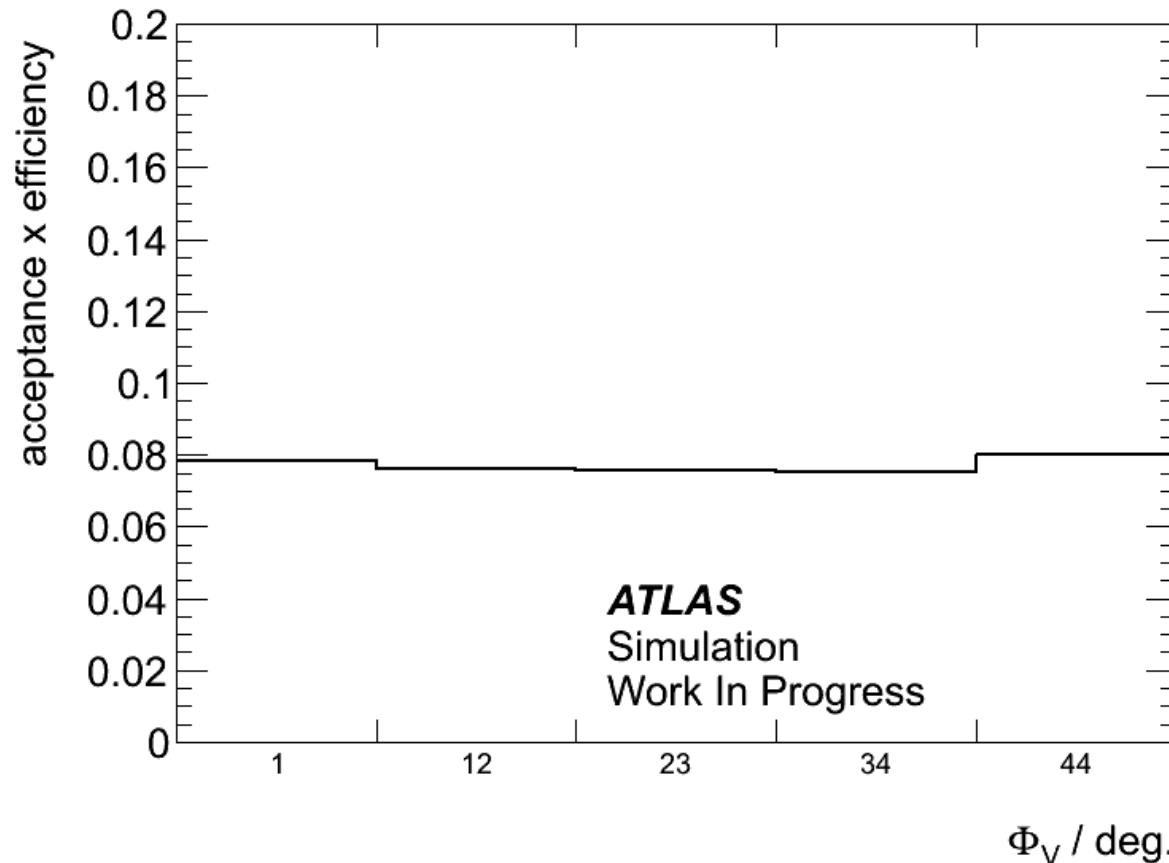
Chargino/stau grid – teaser plots

- Acceptance x efficiency for the full grid
 - Analysis of the elw. chargino pair production applied (ATLAS-CONF-2013-028)



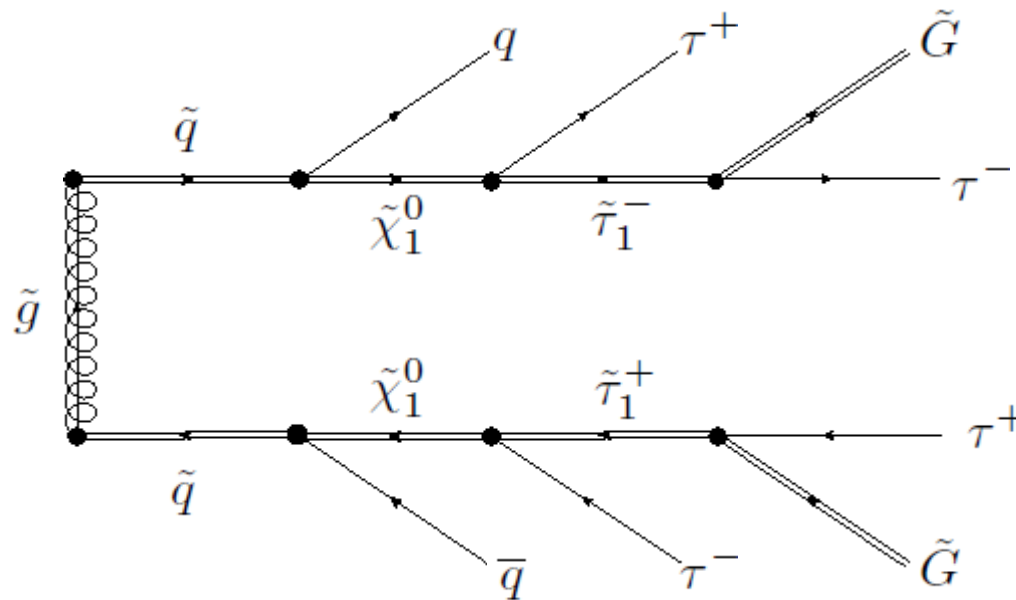
Chargino/stau grid – teaser plots

- Acceptance x efficiency for
 - $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm) = 520 \text{ GeV}$, $m(\tilde{\tau}_1^\pm) = 300 \text{ GeV}$



Gluino/squark grid - setup

- Gluino/squark grid (strong production)
 - Still working on proper parametrisation
 - Hidden parameters: yet to be determined
 - exemplary process: $\tilde{q}_{L,R} \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 + q \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_1^\pm + \tau^\mp + q \rightarrow \tilde{G} + \tau^\pm + \tau^\mp + q$



Open questions

- Looking for further hidden parameters for all grids that possibly affect the efficiency
 - E.g. stau mixing:
 - Effect on $p_t \rightarrow$ effect on efficiency & tauID (efficiency/fake rate)
- Looking for possible parametrisation of strong production grid
 - Which sparticle masses are needed?
 - Which hidden parameters are interesting?

Summary & Outlook

- Simplified models with FS taus
 - Promising (stau NLSP) but challenging (taus hard to detect)
 - So far only few approaches
- Studies in Bonn
 - Elw. stau production → tau polarization effects visible!
 - Elw. chargino production → studies ongoing
 - Strong squark/gluino production → planned

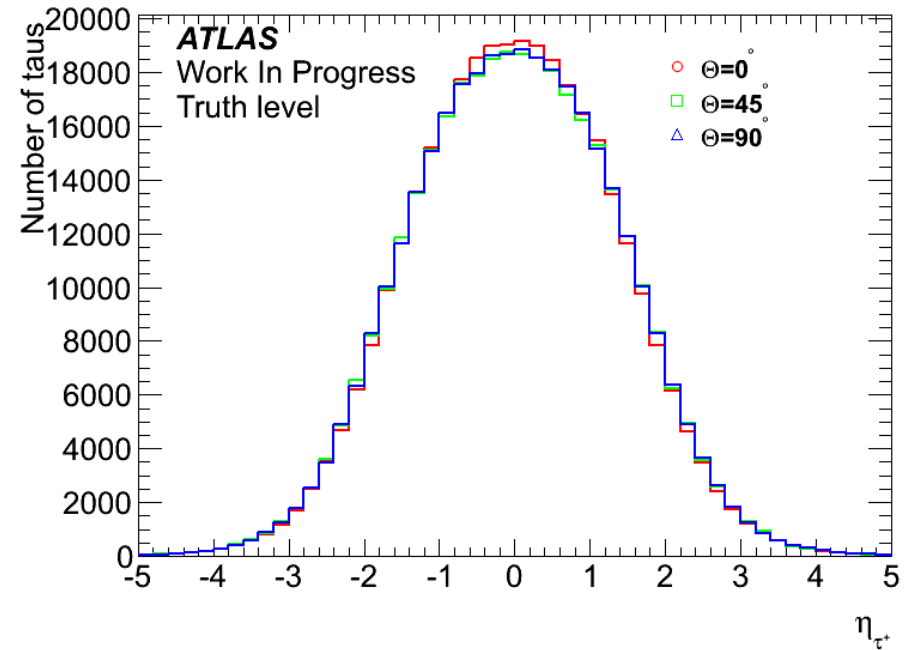
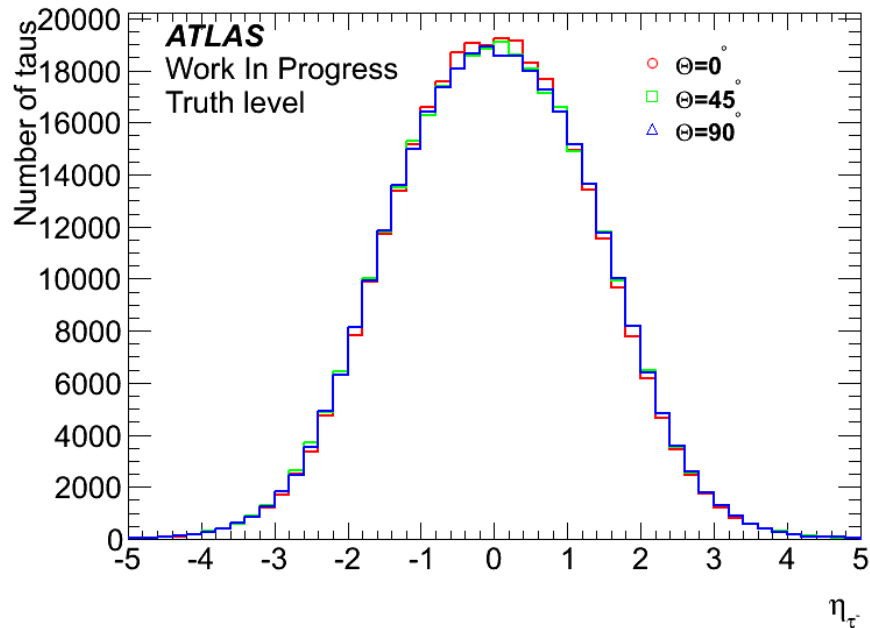
Backup – Chargino/stau selection

- Tau baseline selection
 - $p_t \geq 20 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 2.5, |q| = 1, 1 \text{ or } 3 \text{ prong}$
 - MV technique (BDT) to distinguish from e/jet
- Overlap removal in applied order:
 - $\Delta R(e_1, e_2) \geq 0.1$, electron w/ lower energy is rejected
 - $\Delta R(e, j) \geq 0.2$, jet is rejected
 - $\Delta R(j, e) \geq 0.4$, electron is rejected
 - $\Delta R(j, \mu) \geq 0.4$, muon is rejected
 - $\Delta R(e, \mu) \geq 0.1$, muon is rejected
 - $\Delta R(\mu_1, \mu_2) \geq 0.05$, both muons are rejected
 - $m(e_1^\pm, e_2^\mp) \geq 12 \text{ GeV}, m(\mu_1^\pm, \mu_2^\mp) \geq 12 \text{ GeV}$, both particles are rejected
 - $\Delta R(e, \tau) \geq 0.2, \Delta R(\mu, \tau) \geq 0.2$, tau is rejected
 - $\Delta R(\tau, j) \geq 0.2$, jet is rejected
 - $m(\tau_1^\pm, \tau_2^\mp) \geq 12 \text{ GeV}$, both taus are rejected

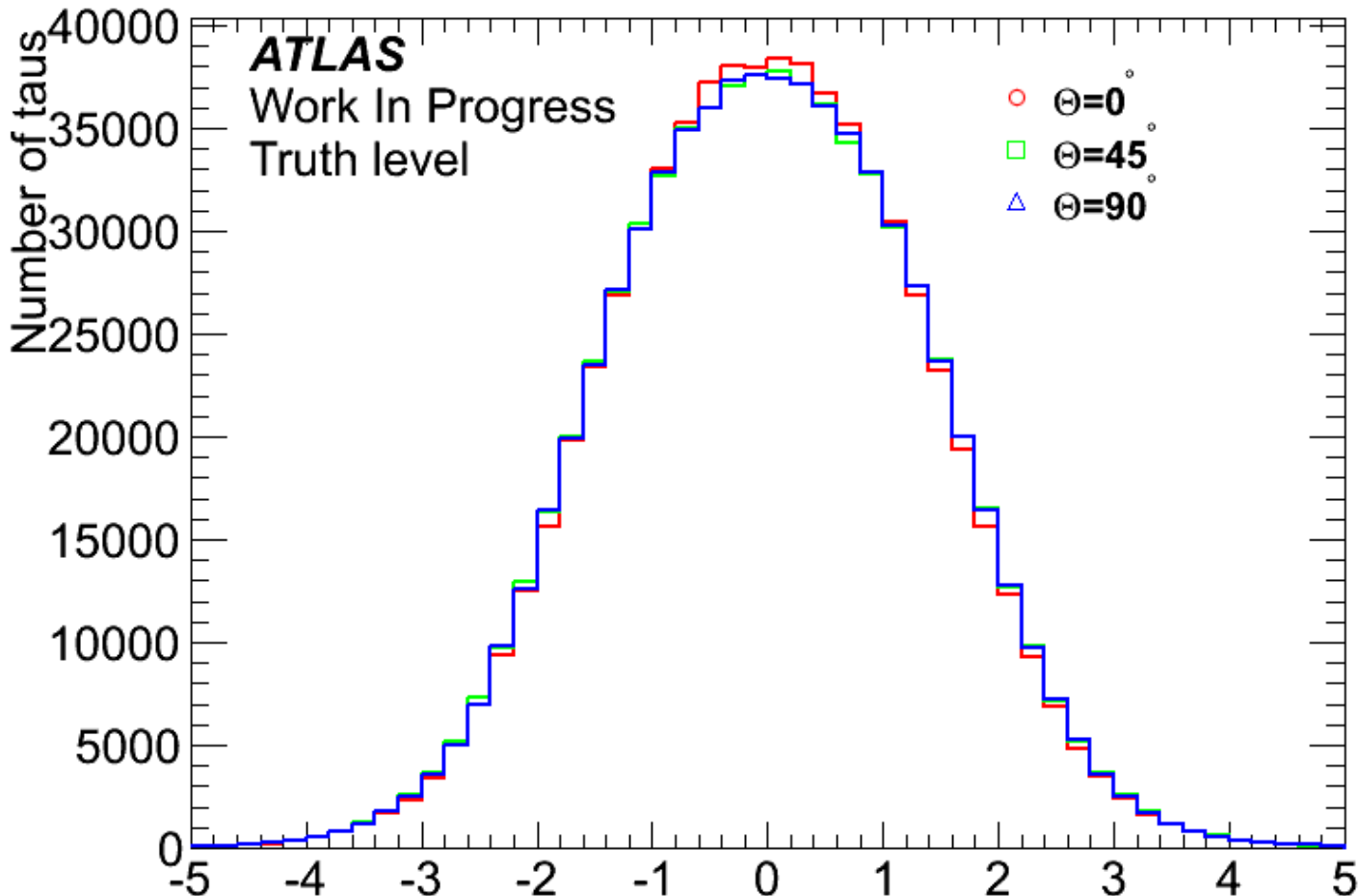
Backup – Chargino/stau selection

- Pile-up reweighting
- Event selection steps:
 - Event quality
 - Triggers: DiTau OR MET
 - Trigger plateau: 40 GeV + 25 GeV taus, 150 GeV MET
 - Exactly 2 OS signal taus, lepton veto

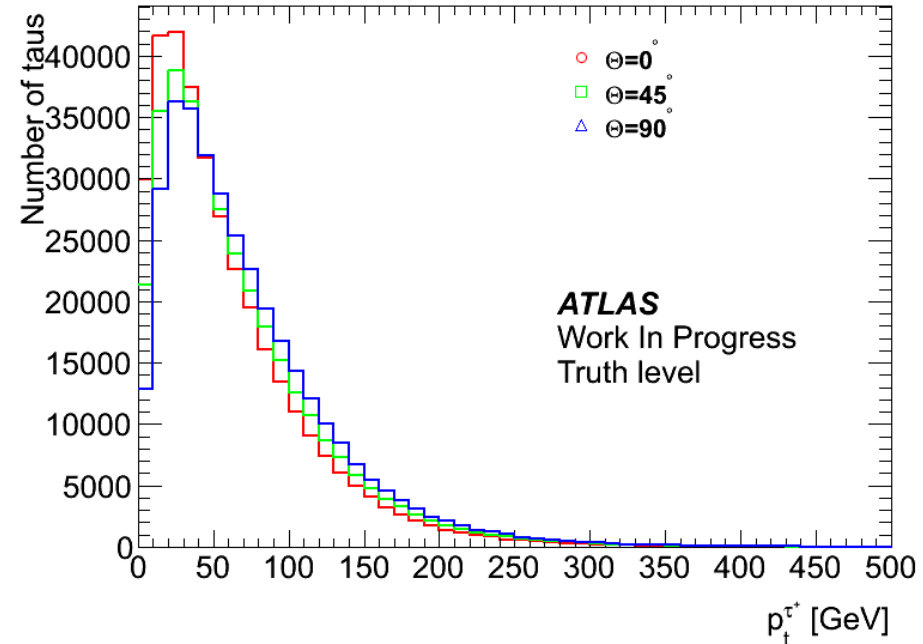
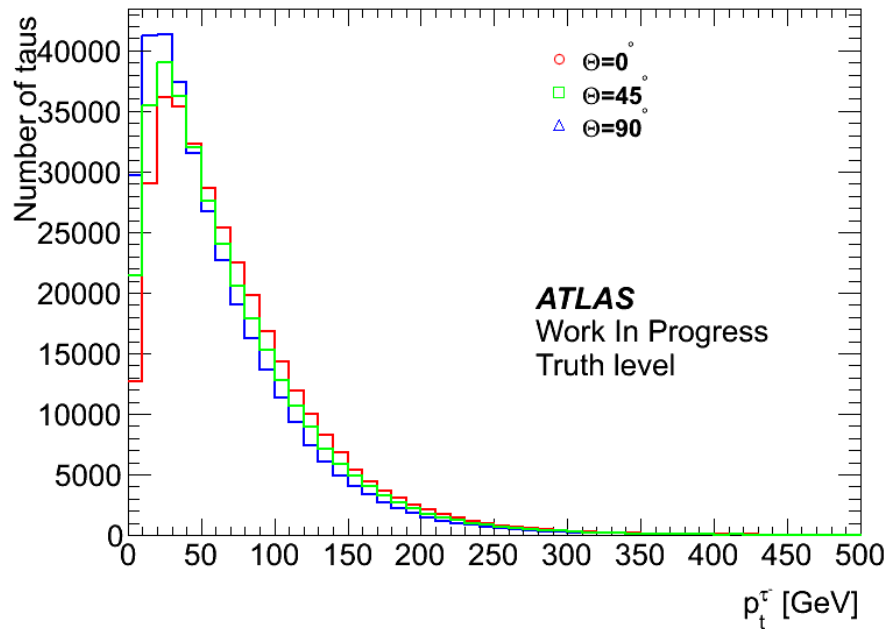
Backup – tau polarisation plots



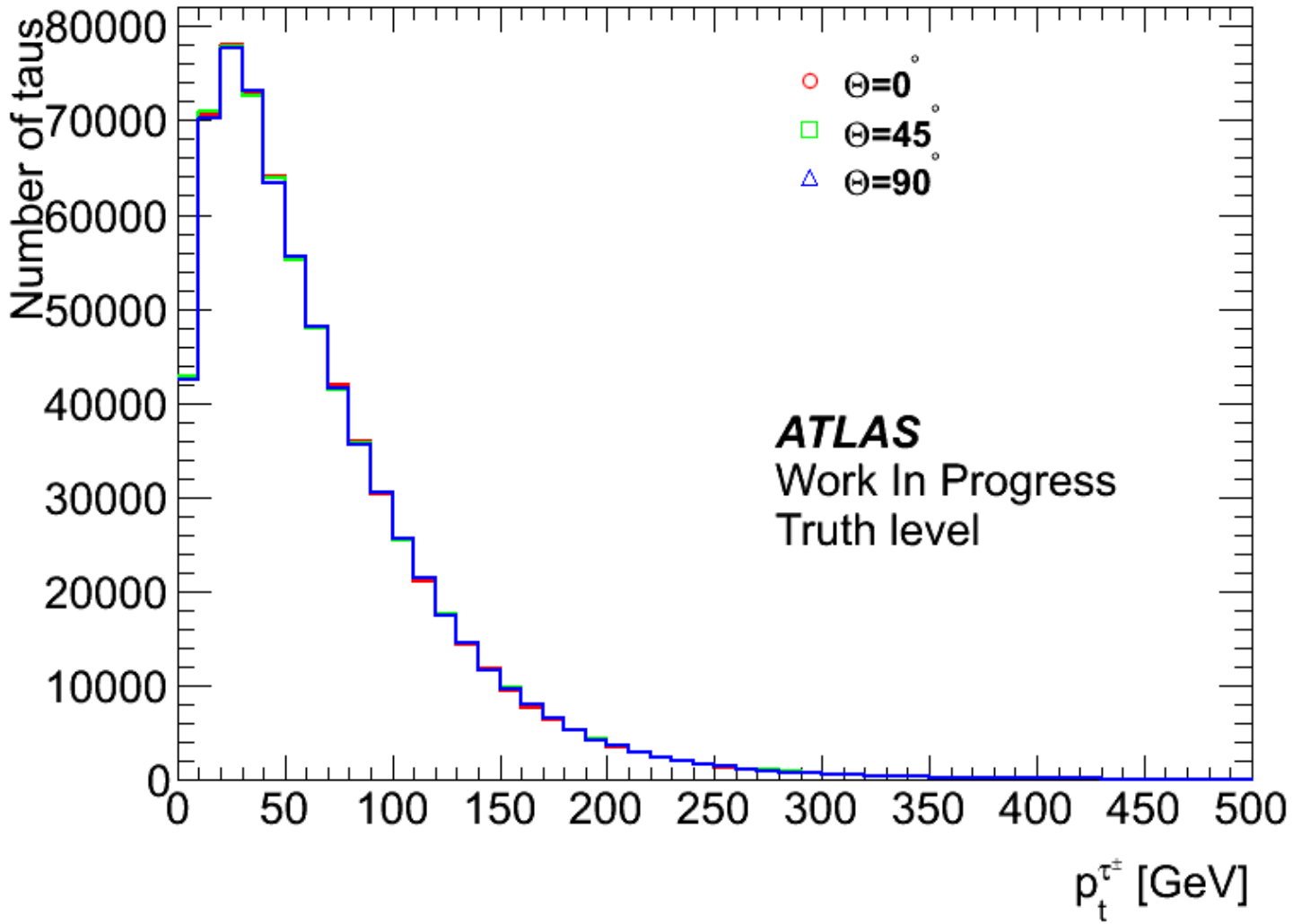
Backup – tau polarisation plots



Backup – tau polarisation plots



Backup – tau polarisation plots



Backup – Susy decay chains in GMSB

Λ / TeV	$\tan(\beta)$	most abundant elw. chain	abundance	most abundant strong chain	abundance	ratio stau/slepton to G
60	2	$\bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{G}$	4824	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{G}$	719	5946/14054
60	5	$\bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{G}$	3570	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{G}$	622	6231/13569
60	10	$\bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{G}$	3416	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{G}$	54	7317/12683
60	15	$\bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{G}$	3325	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{G}$	490	8586/11414
60	20	$\bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	2863	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	397	18344/1656
60	30	$\bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	3282	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	384	19995/3
60	40	$\bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	4018	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	392	20000/0
60	50	$\bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	8040	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	367	20000/0
60	55	$\bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	12137	$\bar{g} \rightarrow \bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	217	20000/0
60	61	$\bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	19414	$\bar{g} \rightarrow \bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	21	20034/0
30	30	$\chi^+ \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	2130	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	2246	20000/0
35	30	$\chi^+ \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	2198	$\bar{g} \rightarrow \bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	1648	20000/0
40	30	$\chi^+ \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	2195	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	1236	20000/0
45	30	$\chi^+ \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	2152	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	932	20000/0
50	30	$\bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	2193	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	688	20000/0
70	30	$\bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	3956	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	212	19991/9
80	30	$\bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	4664	$\bar{q}_R \rightarrow \chi^0 \rightarrow \bar{l}_R \rightarrow \bar{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \bar{G}$	94	19955/45

Simplified Models - Motivation

- Goals:
 - Make model-independent predictions
 - Set limits on visible cross section of particular susy processes
 - Acceptance x efficiency x cross section
- Determine parametrisation
 - Set of pseudo-observables (e. g. sparticle masses)
 - Keep parameter space as small as possible
- Manual for theorists:
 - Plug in parameters & determine limit
 - Multiply with branching ratio & lumi.
 - See if result is excluded