



# SUSY at ATLAS:

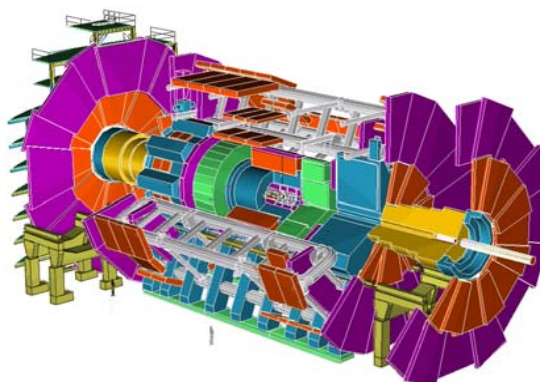
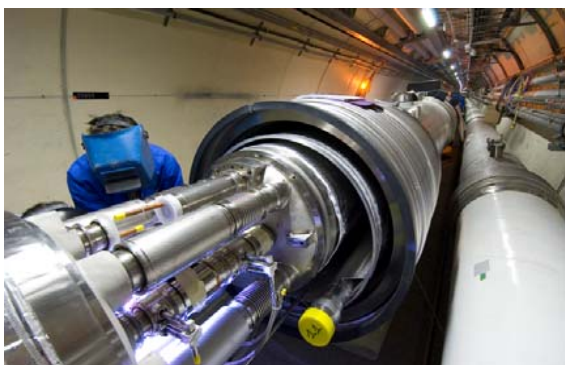
## Getting Ready for Data

Rencontres de Moriond, 18 - 25 March, 2006

For the ATLAS Collaboration

Ambreesh Gupta

University of Chicago



# Supersymmetry

Symmetry has played fundamental role in the development of particle physics

- Does nature obey a space-time symmetry that transforms fermions into bosons?
- This idea of Supersymmetry (SUSY) has tantalized physicist for 3 decades.

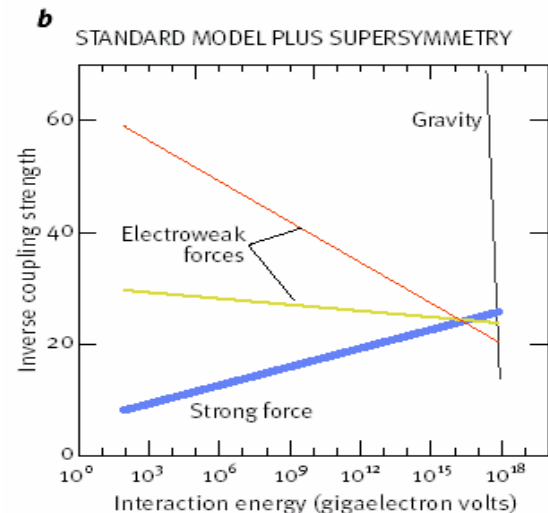
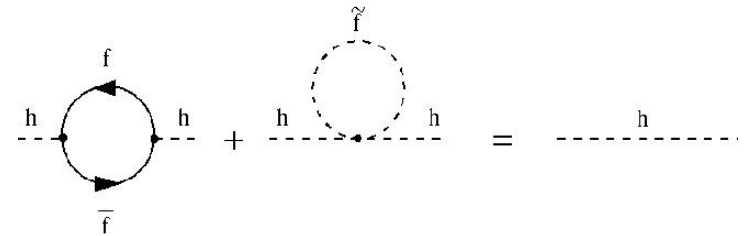
Two theoretical arguments for its existence

- Hierarchy Problem
  - SUSY stabilizes the Higgs mass.
- Unification of couplings
  - SUSY unifies three couplings close to planck scale.

One experimental question

- Constituent of Dark Matter in the Universe?
  - SUSY provides a viable candidate.

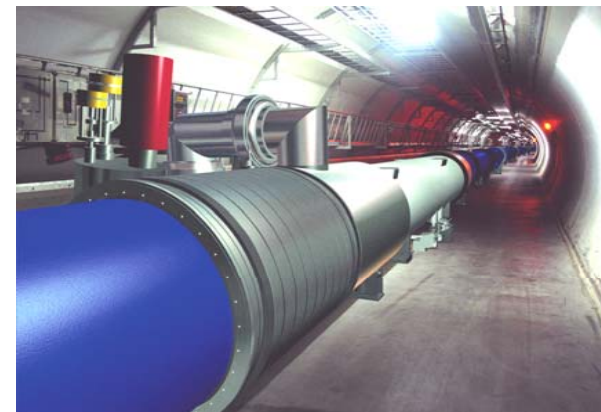
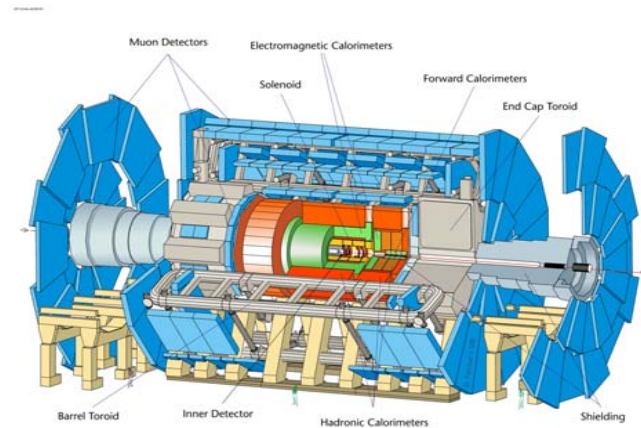
LHC experiments ATLAS and CMS will probe large SUSY parameter space → [this talk on ATLAS](#).



# SUSY@ATLAS

Atlas is a large and complex HEP detector

- **Readout channels**: Calorimeter (200K), Muon (1.5M) and Tracking (140M).
- Collision rate 40MHz; **23 interaction/crossing** at design luminosity; ~1725 particle produced.
- ~ **10 peta-byte** worth of data every year.
- Detector **commissioning** is under way.
- **3rd data challenge** to test software and analysis setup to start soon
- It will be a new regime of distributed analysis with data and MC spread across the world.
- And, not too far in the future (mid 2007), the first beam is expected in the LHC ring.



# Expected Event Rates ( $10^{33}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{sec}^{-1}$ )

Process	Events/s	Events for $10\text{ fb}^{-1}$	<u>Total statistics collected</u> at previous machines by 2007
$W \rightarrow e\nu$	15	$10^8$	$10^4$ LEP / $10^7$ Tevatron
$Z \rightarrow ee$	1.5	$10^7$	$10^7$ LEP
$t\bar{t}$	1	$10^7$	$10^4$ Tevatron
$b\bar{b}$	$10^6$	$10^{12} - 10^{13}$	$10^9$ Belle/BaBar ?
H $m=130\text{ GeV}$	0.02	$10^5$	?
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$ $m=1\text{ TeV}$	0.001	$10^4$	---
Black holes	0.0001	$10^3$	---

- W,Z and Top will serve as calibration sample.
- Once running begins, systematics issues will quickly dominate over statistics

# ATLAS SUSY Studies

## **In the past** (ATLAS Physics Technical Design Report (TDR) 1998)

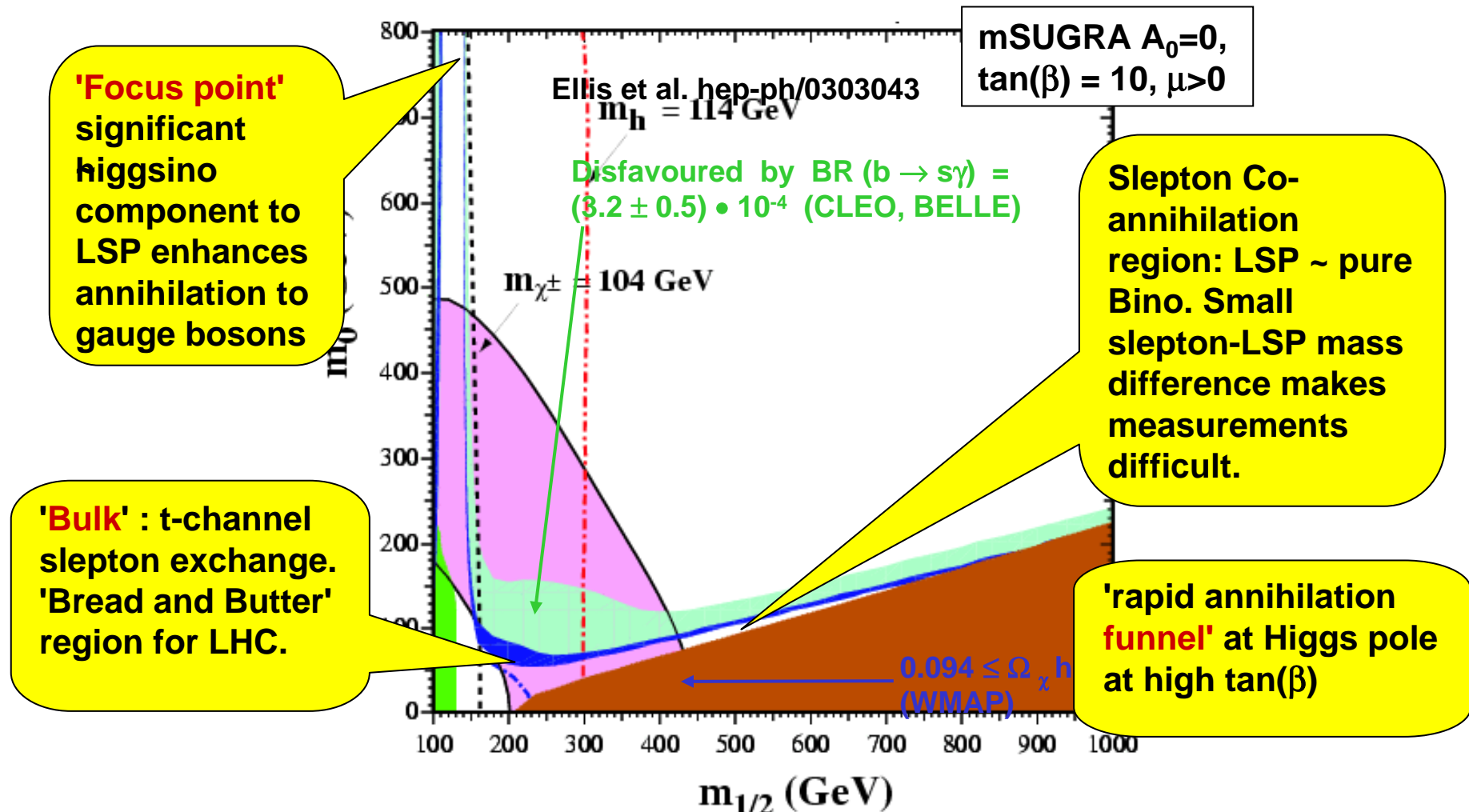
- The studies used fast simulation (physics process+parametrized detector sim.)
- Many studies that focused on discovery potential and properties of s-particle.

## **Now: Preparation for 1st Physics**

- **Studies with detailed detector simulation underway**
  - SUSY events provide a good test for reconstruction and calibration.
  - Data challenge studies with specific SUSY points -- understanding the logistics of moving large data samples and analysis environment.
- **Strong emphasis on background estimation**
  - Development of tools and techniques that can be reliably used and help in the discovery potential.
- **For discovery** - Focus on inclusive signatures in the beginning.

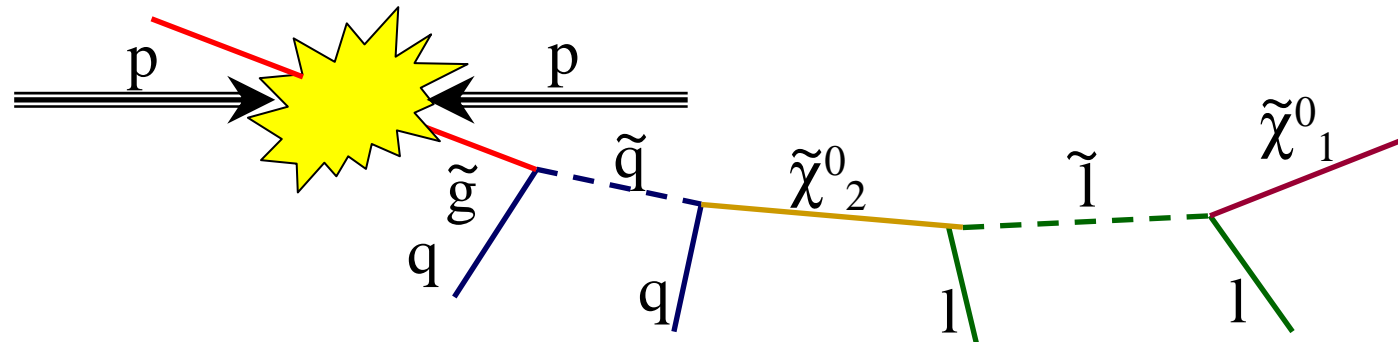
# Data Challenge 2 studies

DC2/Rome studies used WMAP constraint as guidance to generate samples at different SUSY points.



# SUSY Signatures

- **Q:** What do we expect SUSY events at LHC to look like?
- **A:** Look at typical decay chain:



- Strongly interacting sparticles (squarks, gluinos) dominate production.
- Heavier than sleptons, gauginos etc.,  $\rightarrow$  cascade decays to LSP.
- Long decay chains and large mass differences between SUSY states
  - Many high  $p_T$  objects observed (leptons, jets, b-jets).
- If R-Parity conserved LSP (lightest neutralino in mSUGRA) stable and s-particle pair produced.
  - Large  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  signature.
- Closest equivalent SM signature  $t \rightarrow Wb$ .

# Inclusive Signatures

SUSY events dominated by jets +  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  + n-leptons

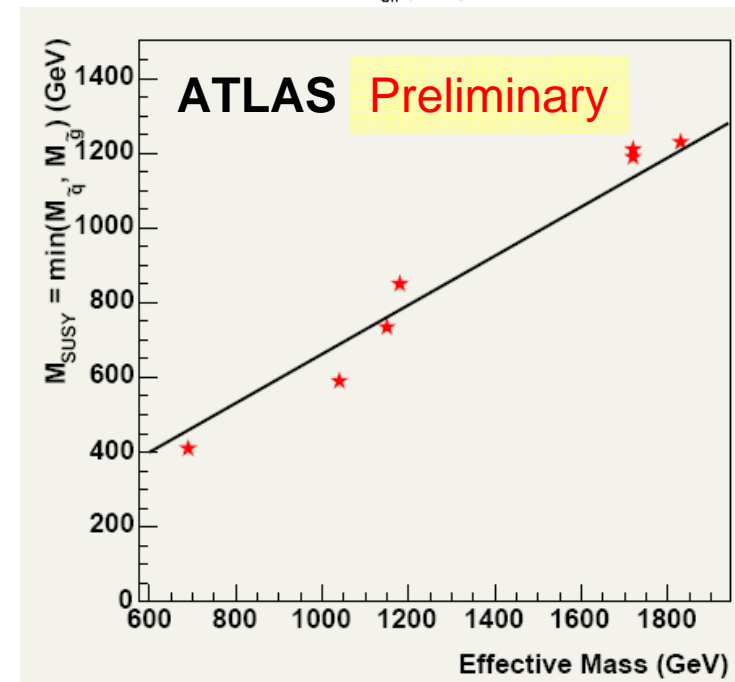
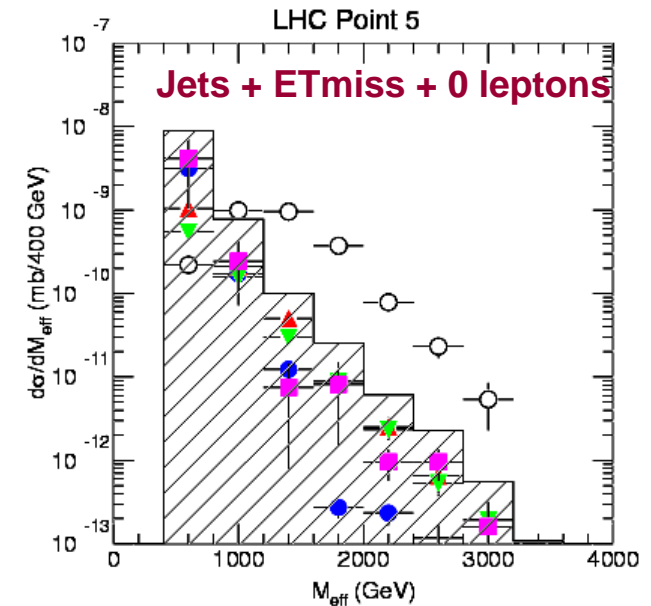
Effective Mass variable:  $M_{\text{eff}} = \sum |p_T^i| + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ .

- discriminate SM and SUSY
- correlated with SUSY mass scale

$$M_{\text{eff}} \propto M_{\text{SUSY}} = \min(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{q}})$$

General selection cuts -

- 2 jet with  $p_T > 100$  GeV, 4 jets with  $p_T > 50$  GeV
- $E_T^{\text{MISS}} > \max(100 \text{ GeV}, 0.2M_{\text{eff}})$
- Transverse sphericity  $S_T > 0.2$
- No isolated muon or electron with  $p_T > 20$  GeV (0-lepton case)





# SUSY Search Potential

## Expected Sensitivity (TDR)

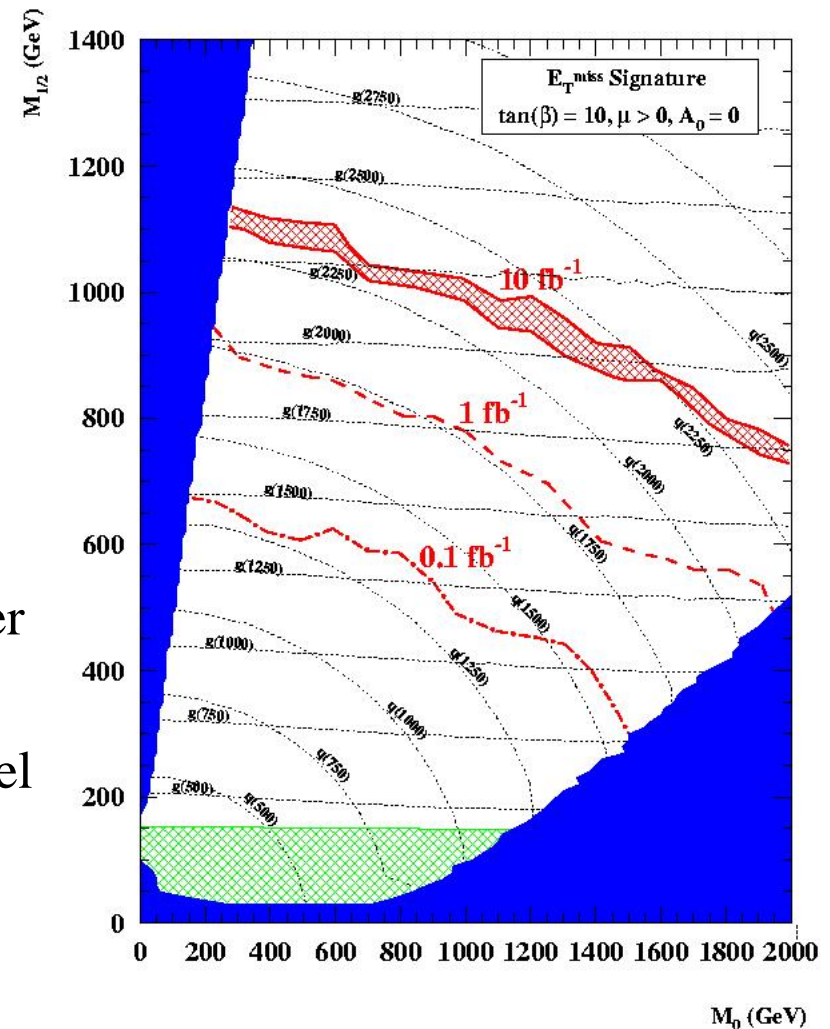
- A scan was performed in  $m_0 - m_{1/2}$  plane to estimate signal significance
  - Mass scale of 2 TeV with  $10\text{fb}^{-1}$
  - Mass scale of 1.5 TeV with  $1\text{fb}^{-1}$

## Some Caveats

- The studies only used statistical error
- SM background generated with parton shower
  - Multi-jet cross-section were low.
- Detector was simulated with parametric model (ATLFAST)
  - Detector  $E_t^{\text{miss}}$  estimates were low.

New studies to map the expected sensitivity.

In general - Factor of two change in background moves the curves by few tens of GeV



# Backgrounds to SUSY

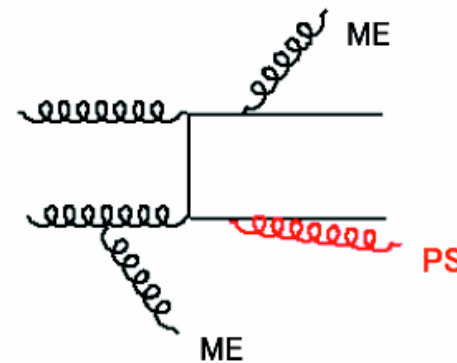
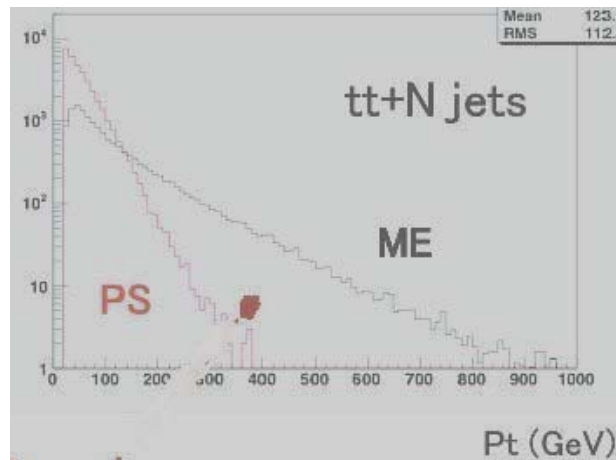
Main backgrounds for jets +  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  + n-leptons



$tt(\rightarrow bbl \nu   \nu) + N_{\text{jets}}$
$tt(\rightarrow bbl \nu qq) + N_{\text{jets}}$
$W(\rightarrow l \nu) + N_{\text{jets}}$
$Z(\rightarrow \nu \nu) + N_{\text{jets}}$
$Z(\rightarrow \tau \tau) + N_{\text{jets}}$
QCD QQ+Njets (Q=b,c semileptonic decay)
QCD multijets (light flavor)

## Parton showering and number of hard jets

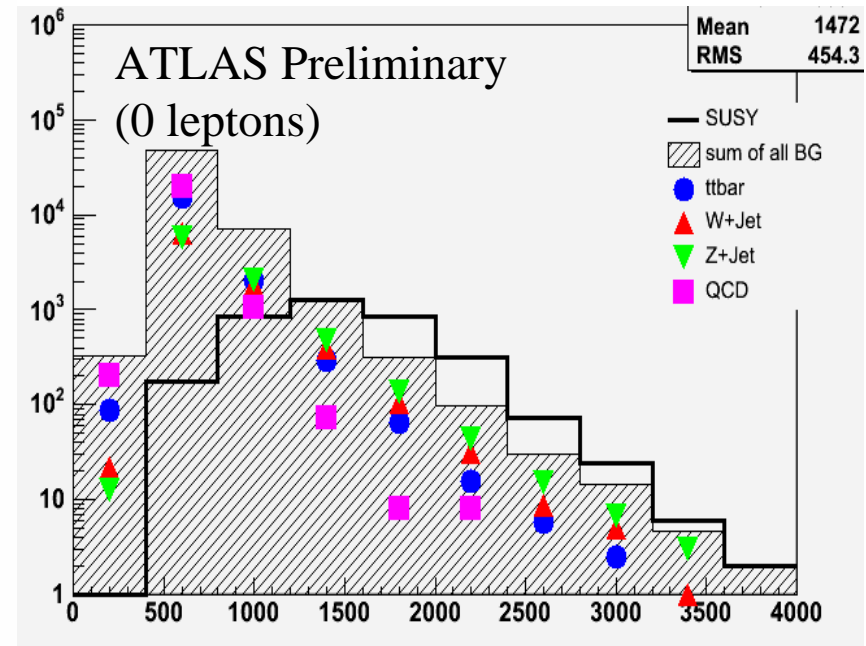
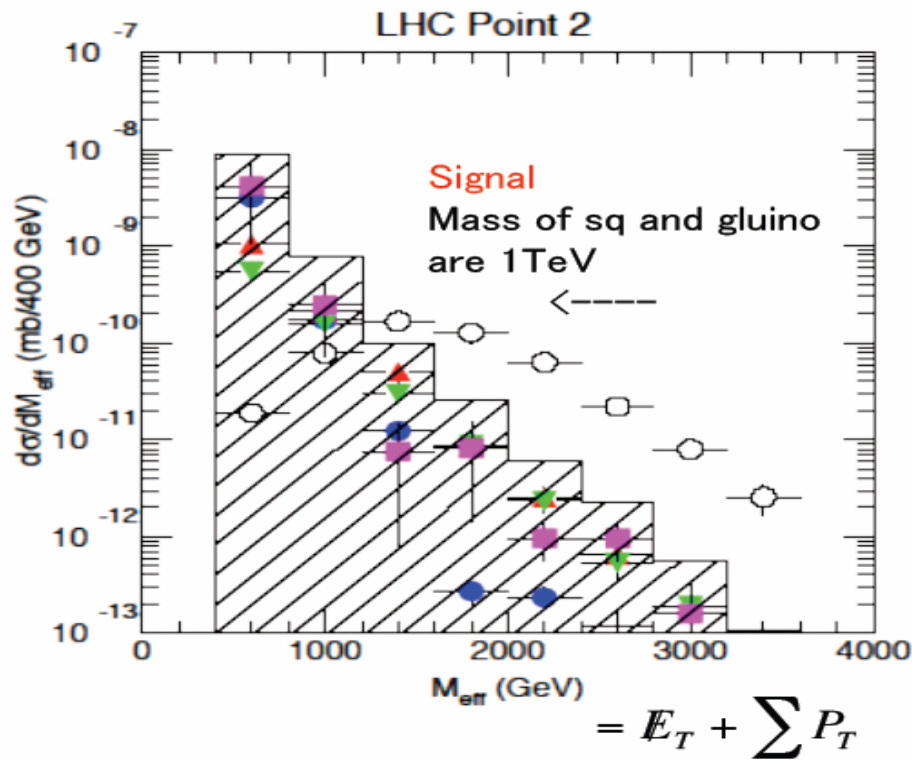
- PS good approximation in collinear region.
- but, PS has problem in high pt region
- hard jets not emitted in parton showering



- hard jets should be estimated by matrix element (ME) calculation (ALPGEN)

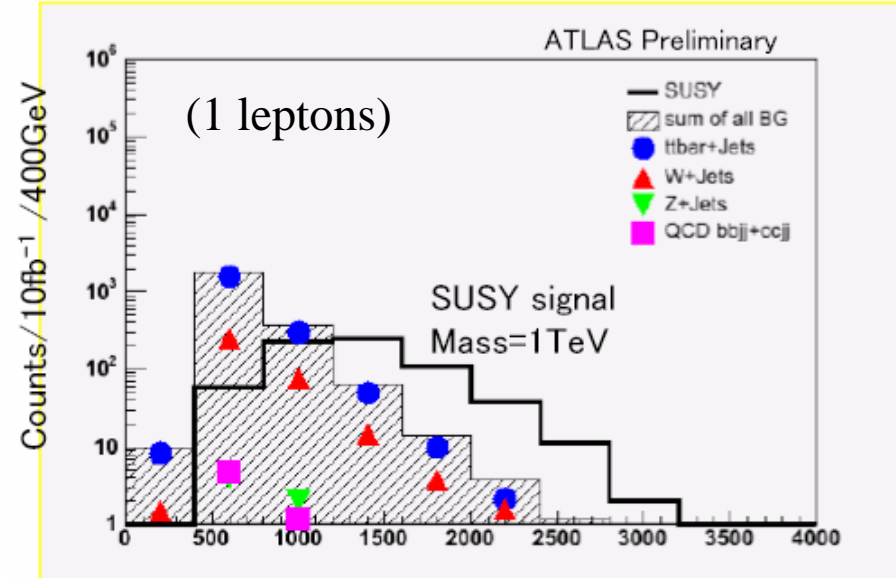
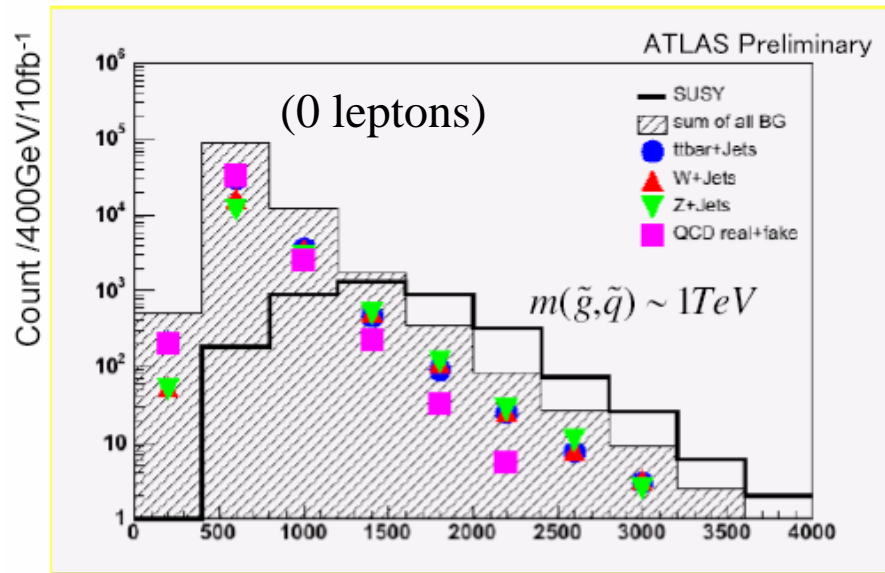
# Parton shower vs Matrix Element

- Recent studies with ALPGEN + PYTHIA (MLM match) + ATLFAST
- Background increases by about 2-5 times.



# PS vs ME (cont.)

- 1-lepton mode better than 0-lepton for S/B
  - dominant background is Top



- $E_{\text{MISS}}^T$  Missing energy crucial for SUSY searches.
  - Missing energy from multiple jets can be controlled by tighter cuts.

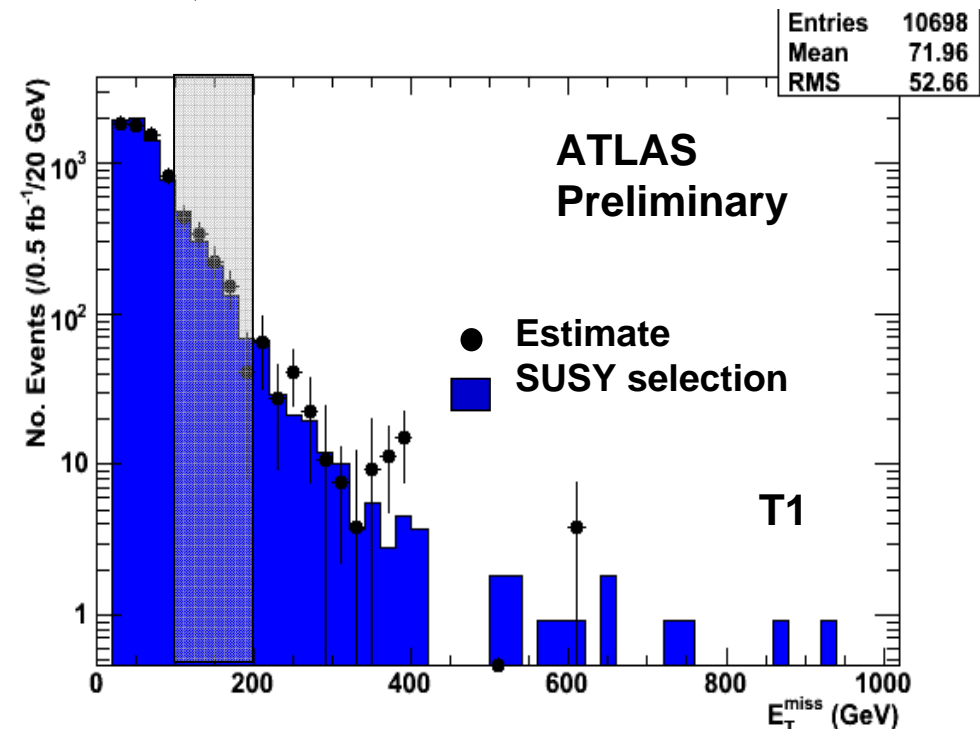
# Top background

Top event topology similar to SUSY - **dominant SM background**.

Studies to design methods to estimate background from data

An example to estimate top background from data,

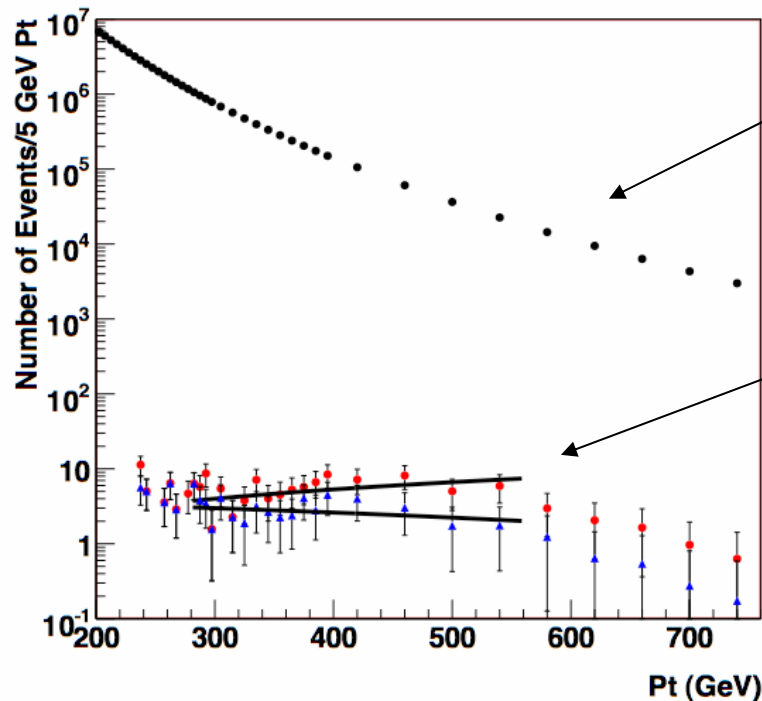
- Top mass is largely uncorrelated with  $E_t^{\text{miss}}$  (calibration variable).
- Reconstruct Top in a mass window (140-200) GeV
- Normalize  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  distribution for SUSY selection in low  $e_{\text{miss}}$  region
- Extrapolate to high  $e_{\text{miss}}$  region to estimate the background



# QCD background

Very large cross section of QCD can create backgrounds to SUSY

- Missing energy is produced either from heavy quark decay or jet mis-measurements in detector (Fake missing energy).
- Impossible to do full detector simulation (Geant4) sample size needed by QCD
  - need robust fast detector simulation
  - estimates from data



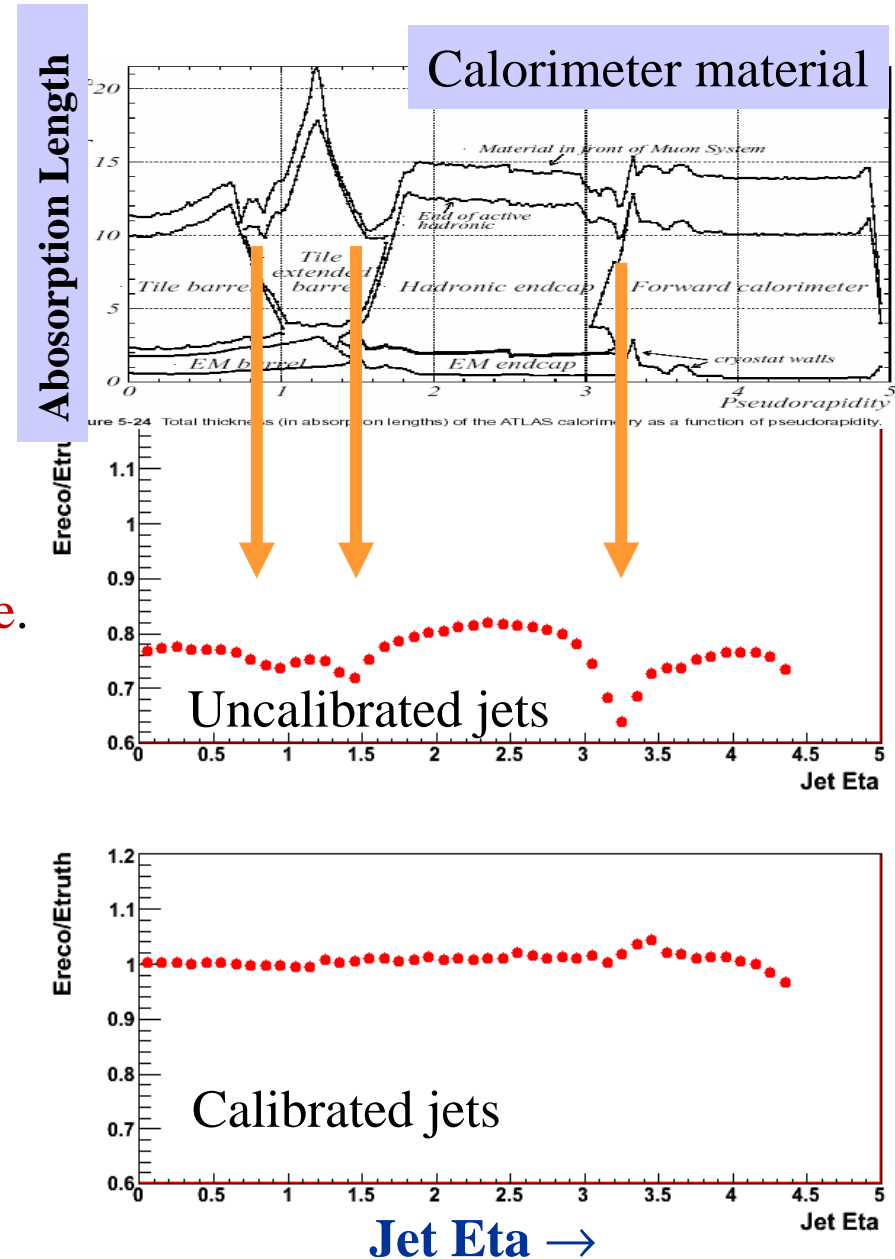
QCD spectrum: PYTHIA

QCD events passing SUSY selection cuts  
in bins of hard scattering Pt.  
Fast parametric detector simulation used.

# Jets/EtMiss

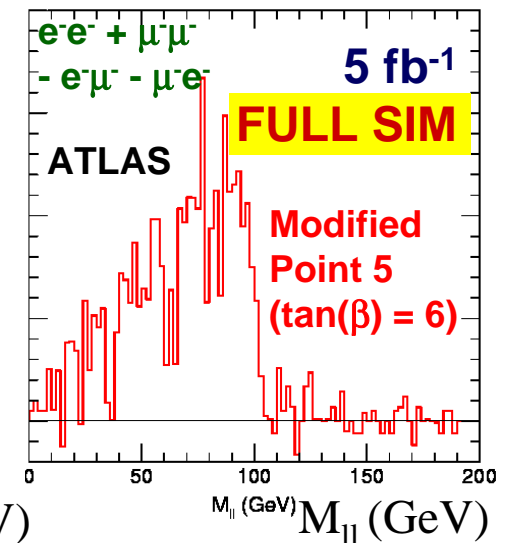
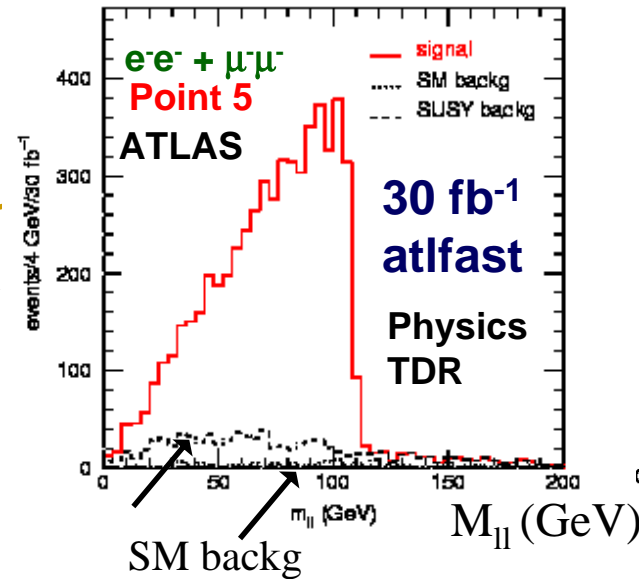
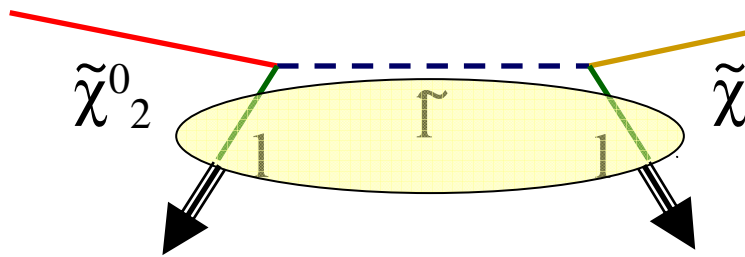
Good Jets and  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  performance crucial for SUSY searches

- Jet scale will be monitored with in-situ calibration samples **Top and Z+jet sample**.
- Poor jet resolution will directly effect missing energy estimate.
- For discovery the jet scale requirement is  $\sim 10\%$ .
- To measure SUSY masses the requirements are more stringent  $\sim 1\%$ .



# Exclusive Signatures

- If SUSY is discovered - next step to measure of the sparticle masses
- Two invisible LSP in each event, so no direct mass measurement possible.
- Obtain kinematic edges from invariant mass distributions of involved particles, e.g. **dilepton distribution  $m_{ll}$** .
- Remove SUSY/SM BG using OppositeFlavor/OppositeSign (OF/OS) pairs, e.g:  $e^+e^- + \mu^+\mu^- - e^+\mu^- - \mu^+e^-$



$$M_{ll}^{\max} = M(\tilde{\chi}_2^0) \sqrt{1 - \frac{M^2(\tilde{l}_R)}{M^2(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{M^2(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)}{M^2(\tilde{l}_R)}} = 108.93 \text{ GeV}$$



# Summary

- **SUSY is one of the primary goals of ATLAS.**
- **SUSY searches will commence on Day 1 of LHC operation.**
- **Many studies of exclusive channels already performed.**
- **Lots of input from both theorists (new ideas) and experimentalists (new techniques).**
- **Renewed emphasis on use of full simulation tools.**
- **Big challenge for discovery will be understanding systematics.**
- **Big effort ramping up now to understand how to exploit first data in timely fashion**
  - **Calibrations**
  - **Background rejection**
  - **Background estimation**
  - **Tools**
  - **Prescale strategy**