

# Search for SUSY strong production at ATLAS at HL-LHC

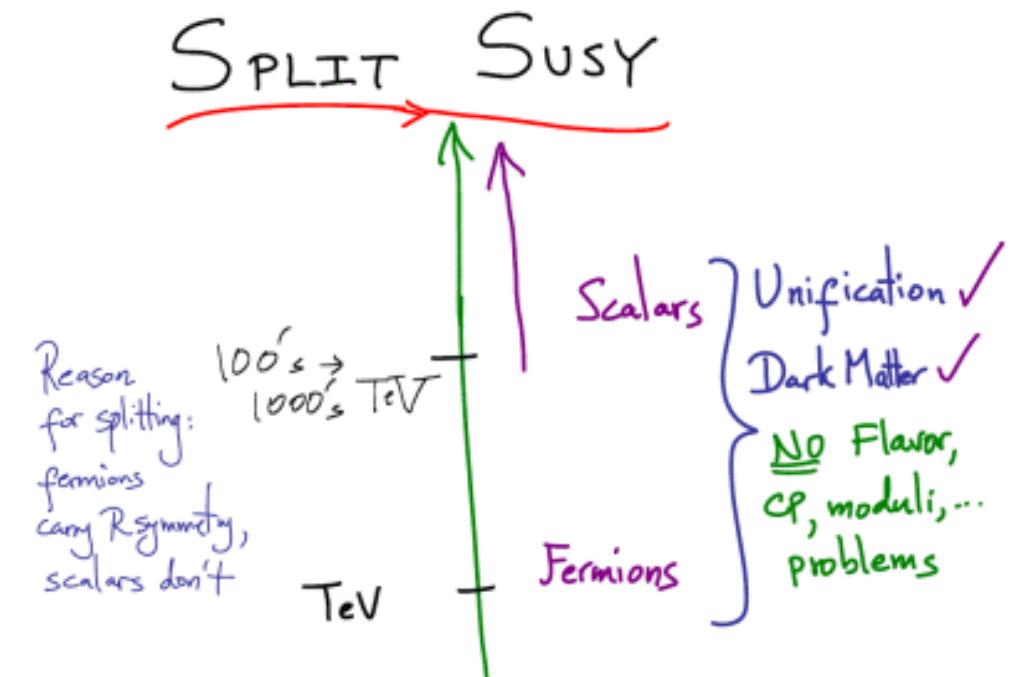
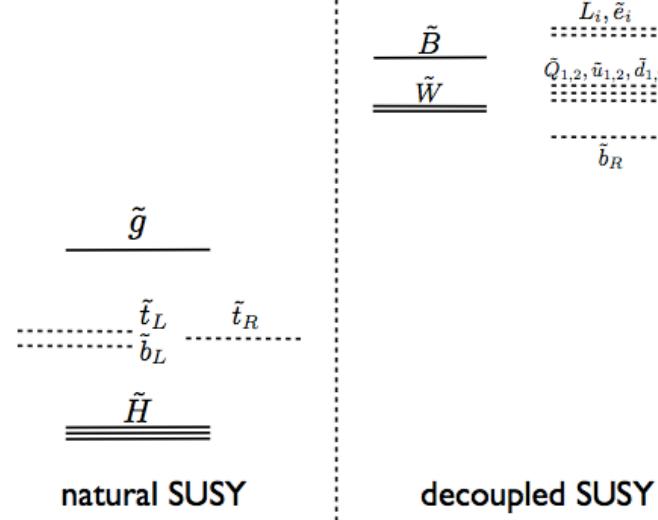
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On behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

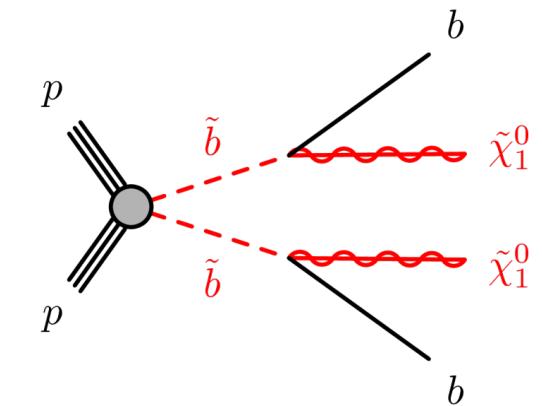
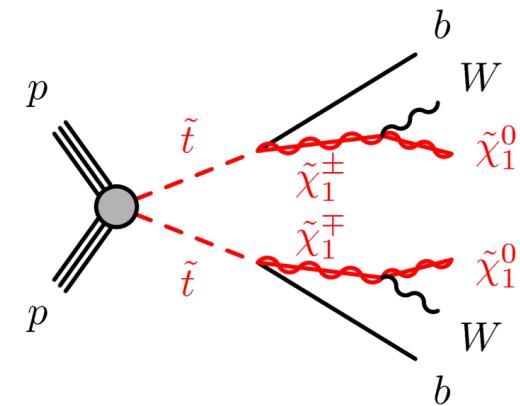
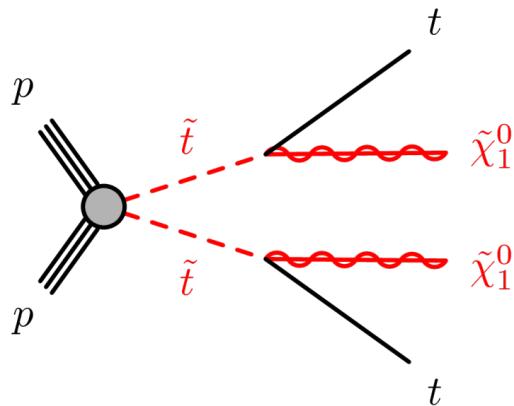
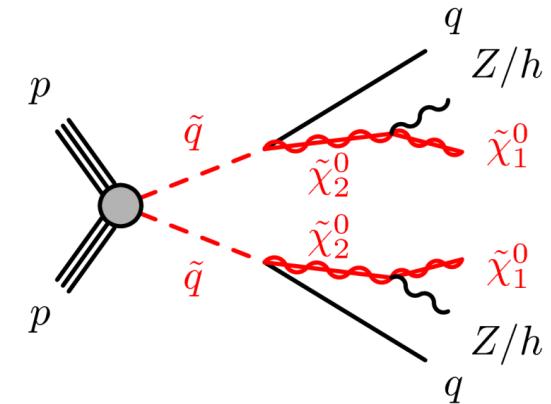
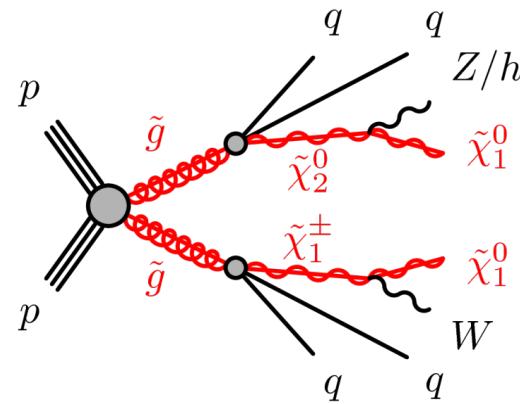
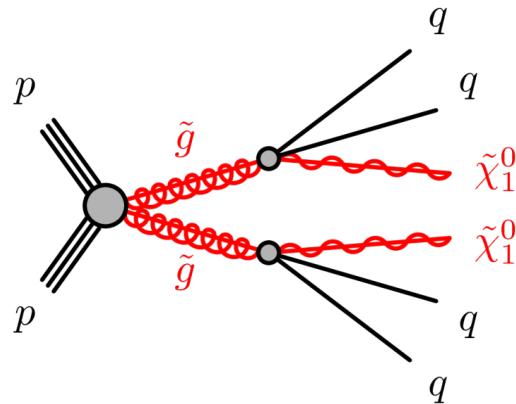
# Strong production

- Generic pre-LHC expectation for sparticles at the TeV scale
  - Refined into expectation of a subset of sparticles with mass at the TeV scale
- Relatively light gluinos expected also in non-natural SUSY models



# Strong production

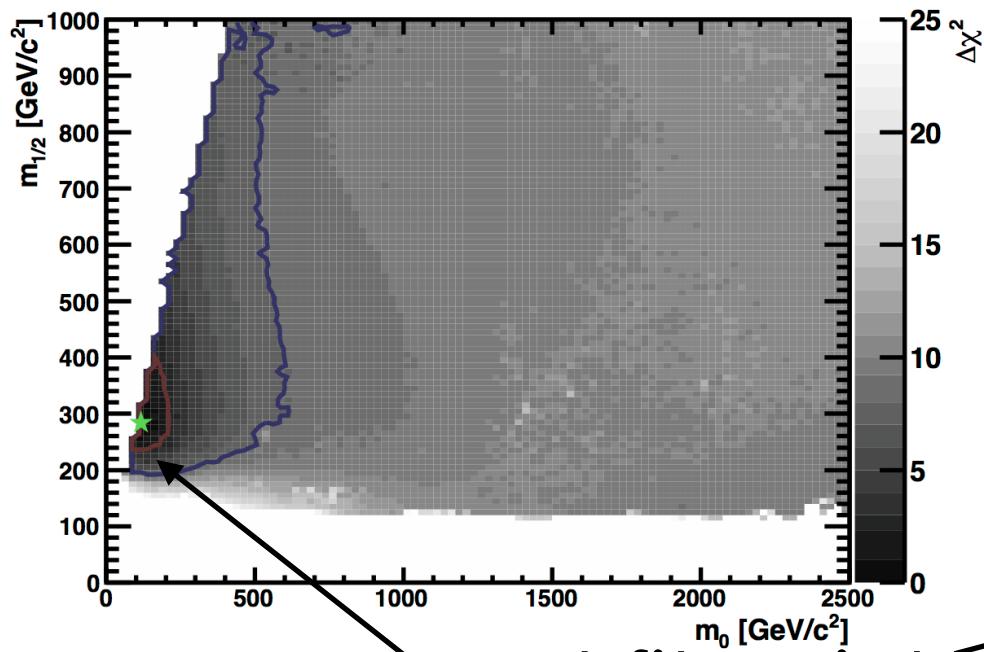
- Some examples



# Supersymmetry and the LHC

- LHC has **dramatically** changed the perception that high energy physicists have of **weak scale supersymmetry**

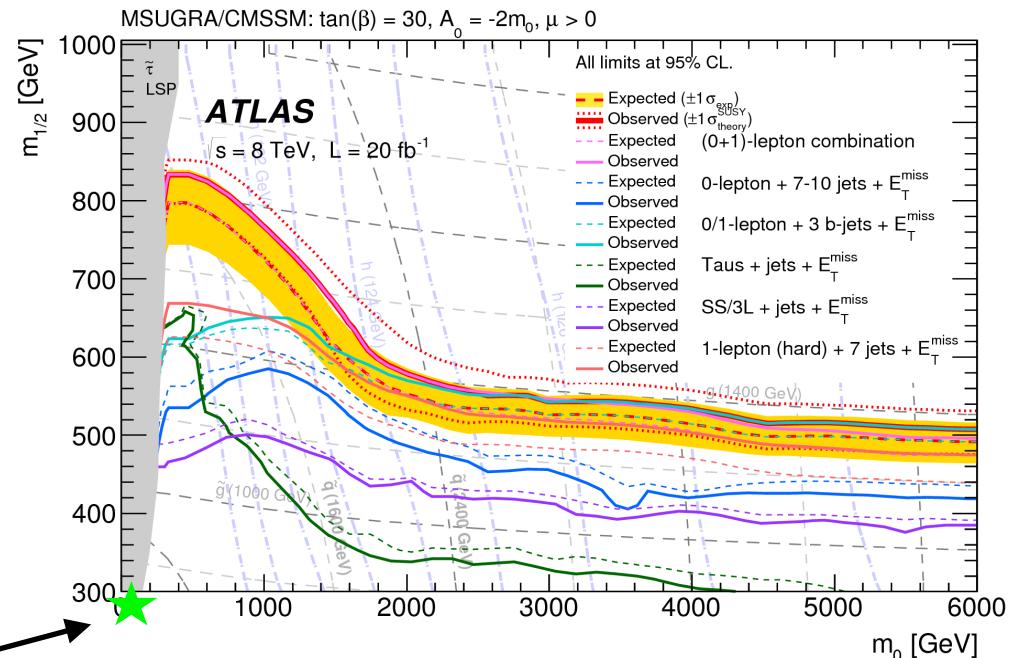
Pre-LHC



arXiv:1011.6118

Best fit point

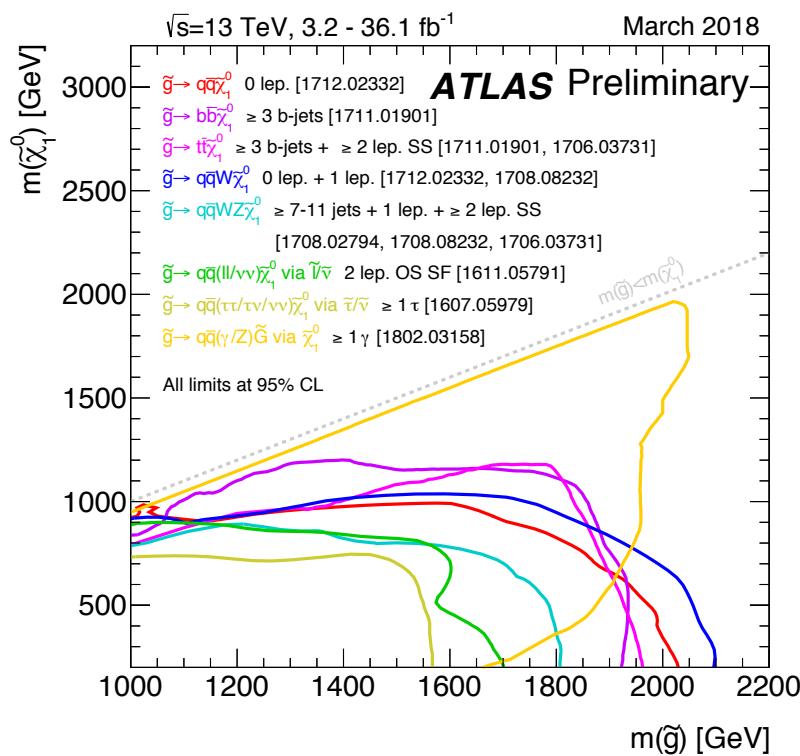
Exclusion limits in 2012



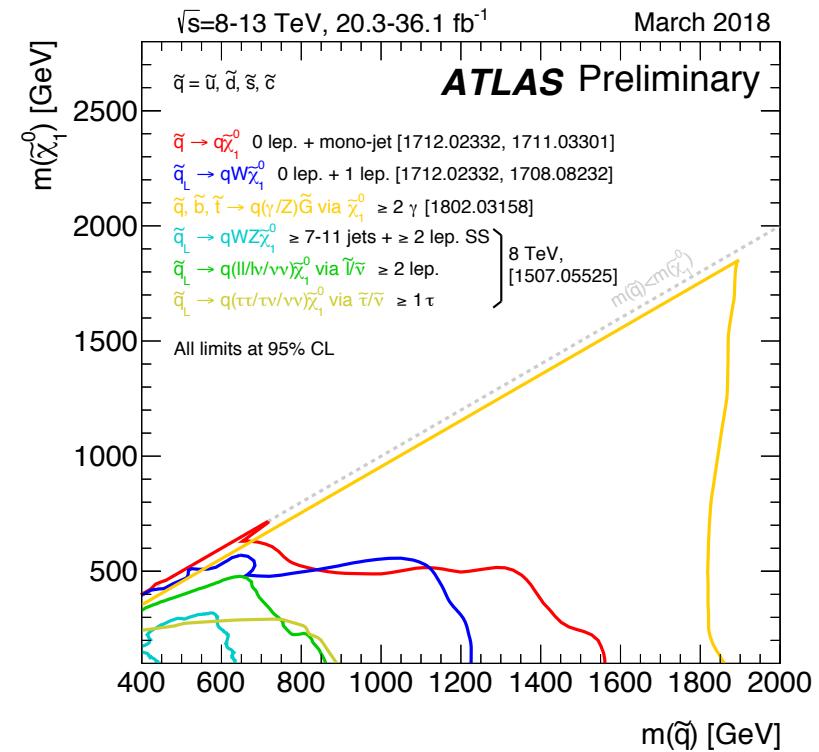
# Recent results

- Simplified models recent limits exploiting the 2015-2016 Run 2 dataset
- 1.5-2 TeV exclusion for gluinos at low LSP mass, up to 1.5 TeV for squarks (8-fold degeneracy)

gluinos

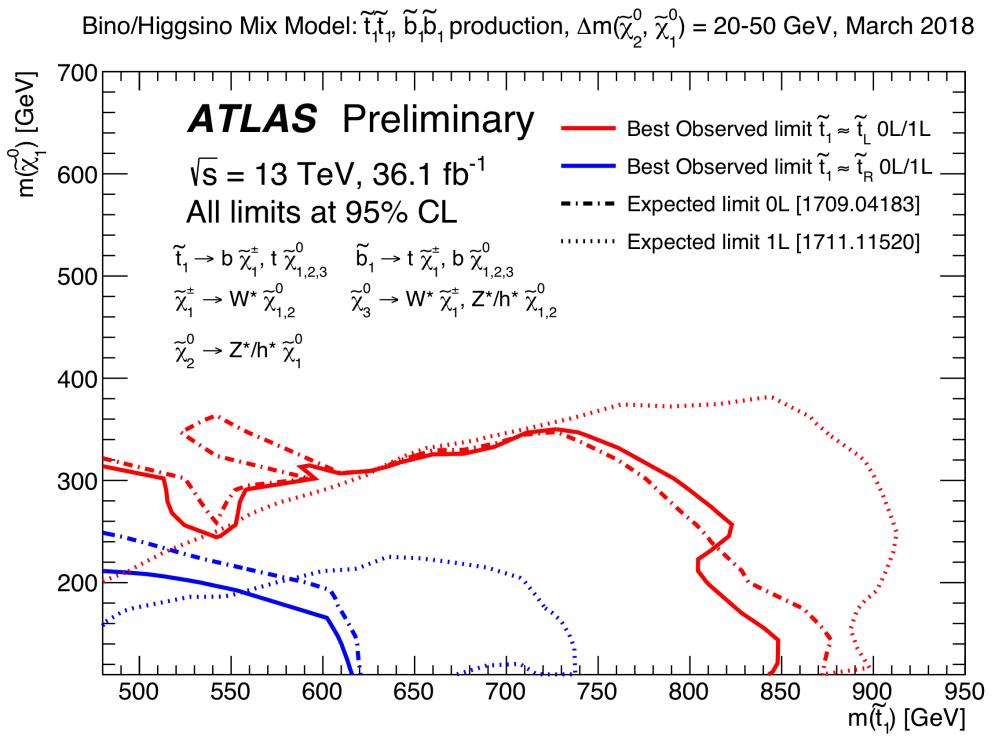
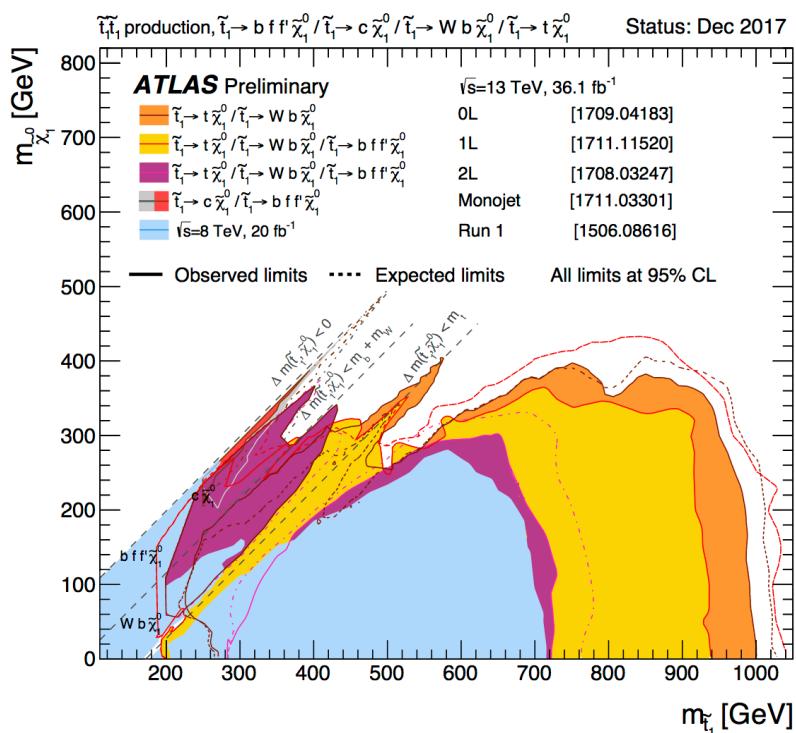


light squarks



# Recent results - 3rd generation

- 1 TeV stops excluded in simplified models...
- ... but limits can get significantly worse in more complex scenarios (“simplified pMSSM models” studied in Run 2)



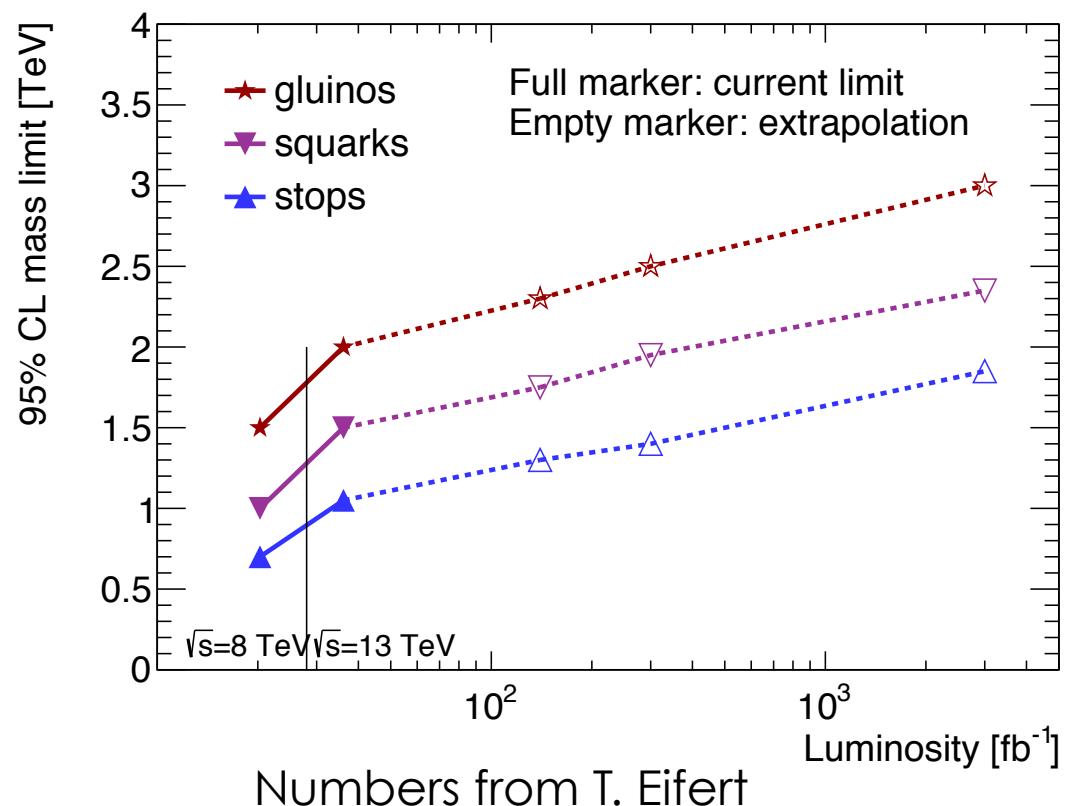
# Extrapolation of current results

- Sensitivity extrapolation thumb-rule:
  - Assume upgrade analyses will have same Acc x eff at the exclusion limit
  - Assume the yield needed to exclude for  $L_{\text{extrap}}$  will be the same as for the current analysis with integrated luminosity  $L_0$ , for which we exclude a signal with cross section  $\sigma_0$

- Then the excluded cross section  $\sigma_{\text{extrap}}$  will be

$$\sigma_{\text{extrap}} = \frac{\sigma_0 L_0}{L_{\text{extrap}}}$$

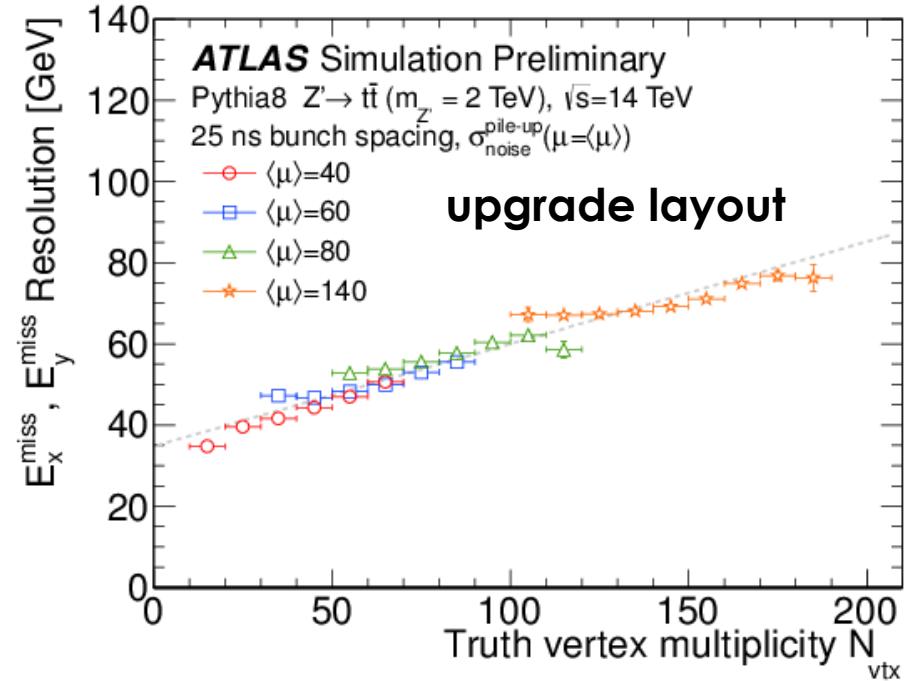
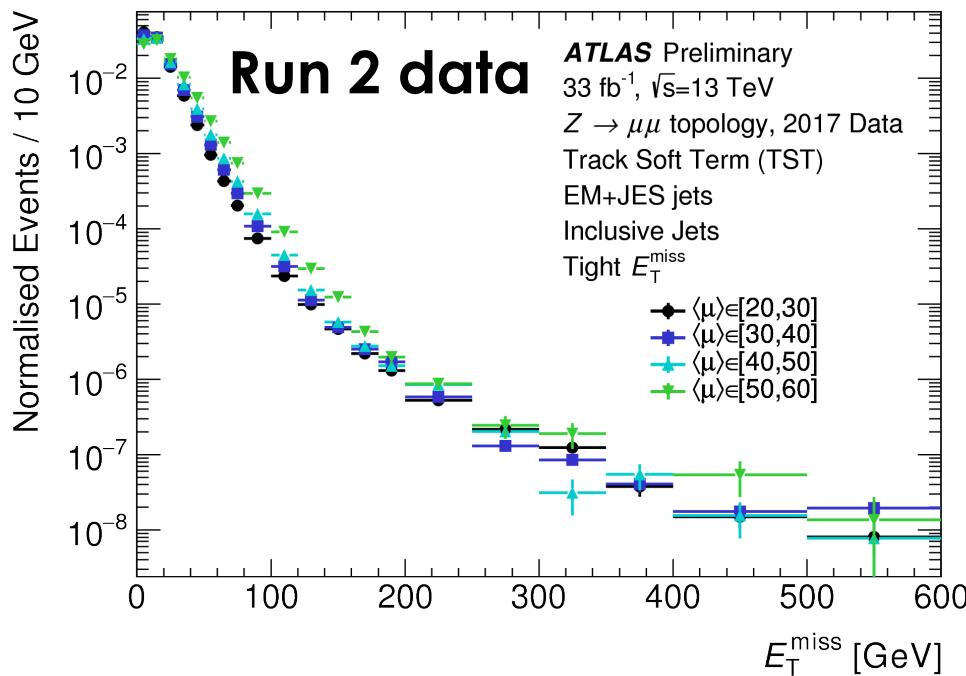
- Works pretty well for the simplified model limit - low LSP mass



See also [L. Shchutska](#)

# Improved estimates

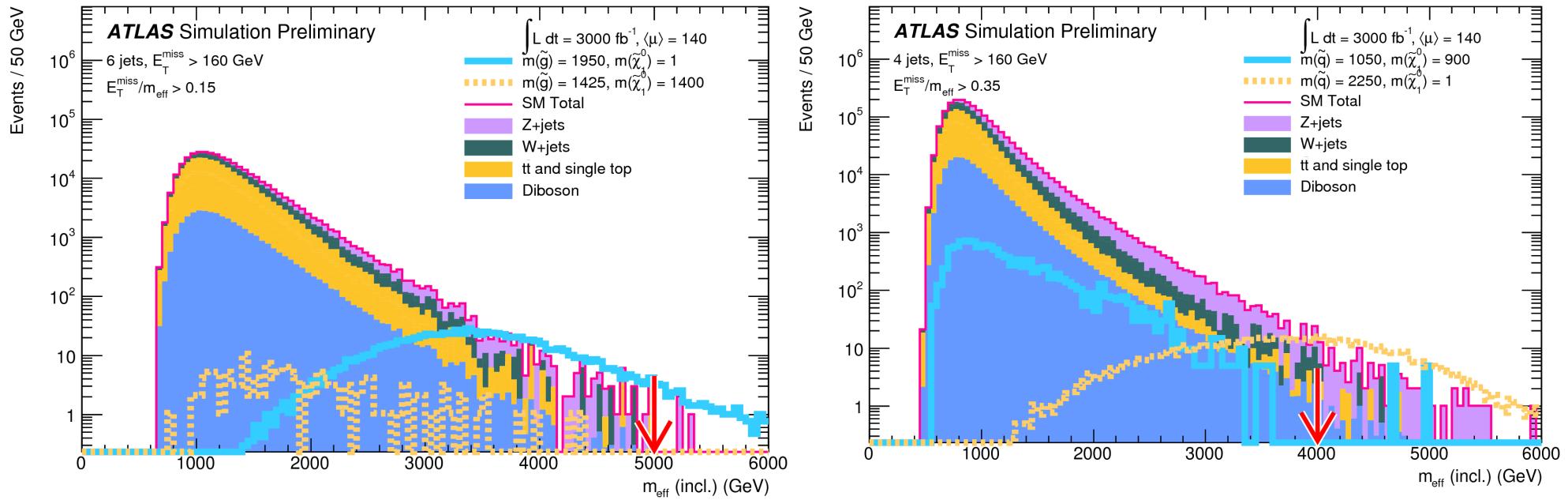
- Actual estimates of sensitivity to SUSY go through estimating detector performance
  - Smearing functions acting on stable particles
  - Parametric response coming from full detector simulation
  - Background and signal generated at  $\sqrt{s}=14$  TeV using a setup consistent with current  $\sqrt{s}=13$  official simulation



# Gluinos and squarks

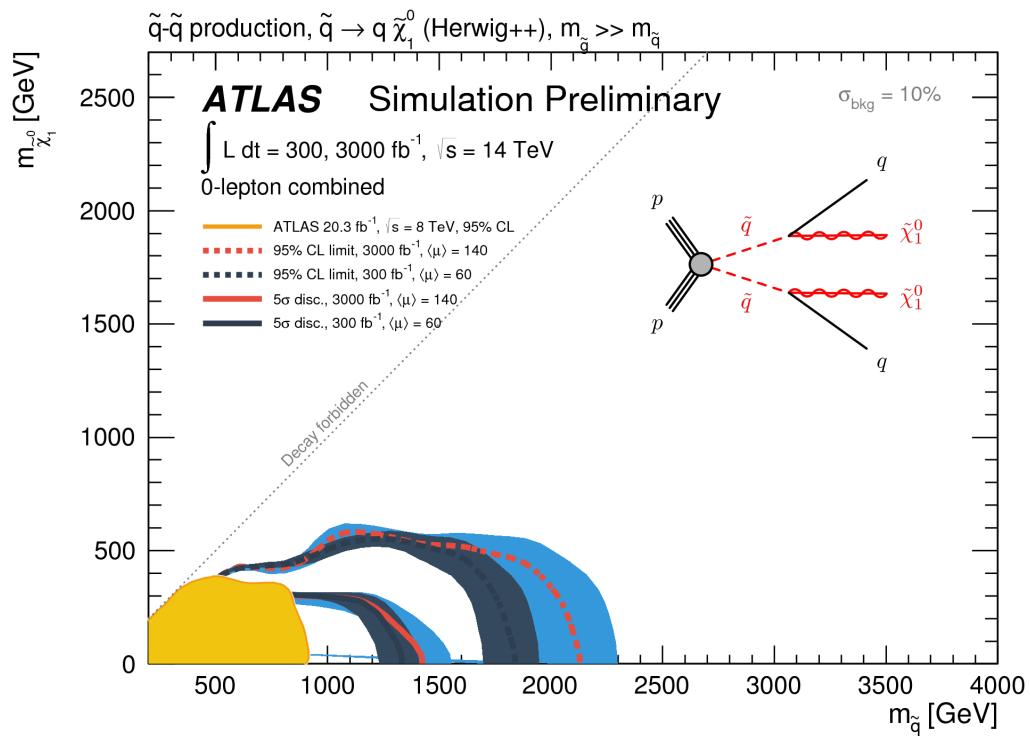
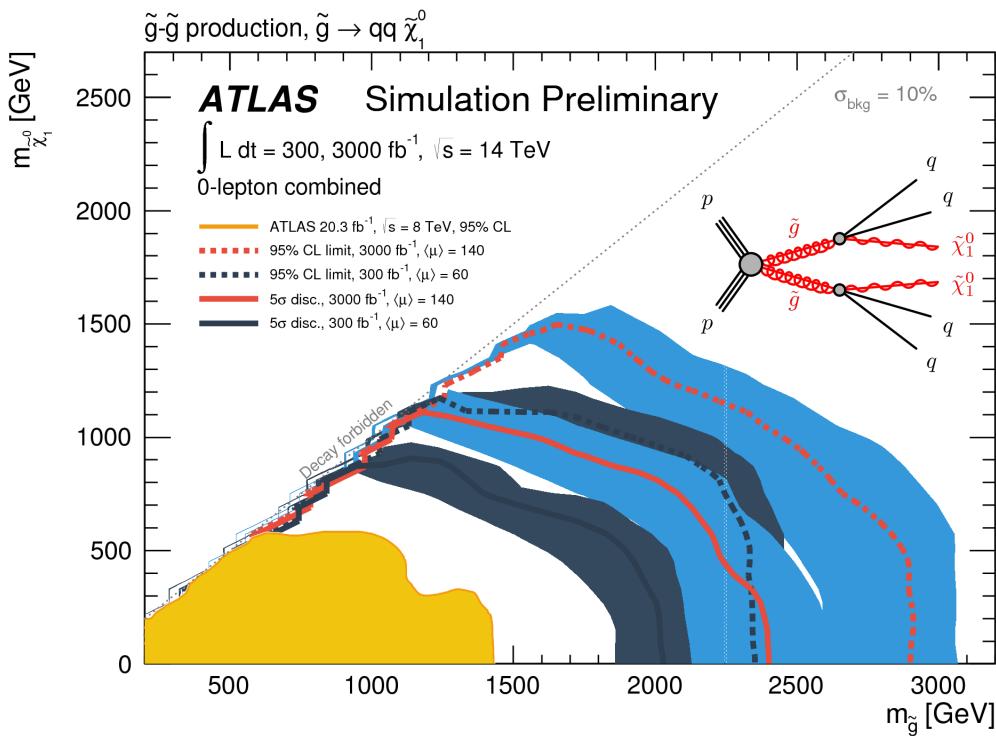
- Analysis stemming from final  $\sqrt{s}=8$  TeV analysis
- Phase space binned on  $N_{\text{jet}}$  and  $M_{\text{eff}} = E_T^{\text{miss}} + \sum p_T^{\text{jet}}$
- Final  $M_{\text{eff}}$  selection optimised depending on the luminosity

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-10



# Sensitivity

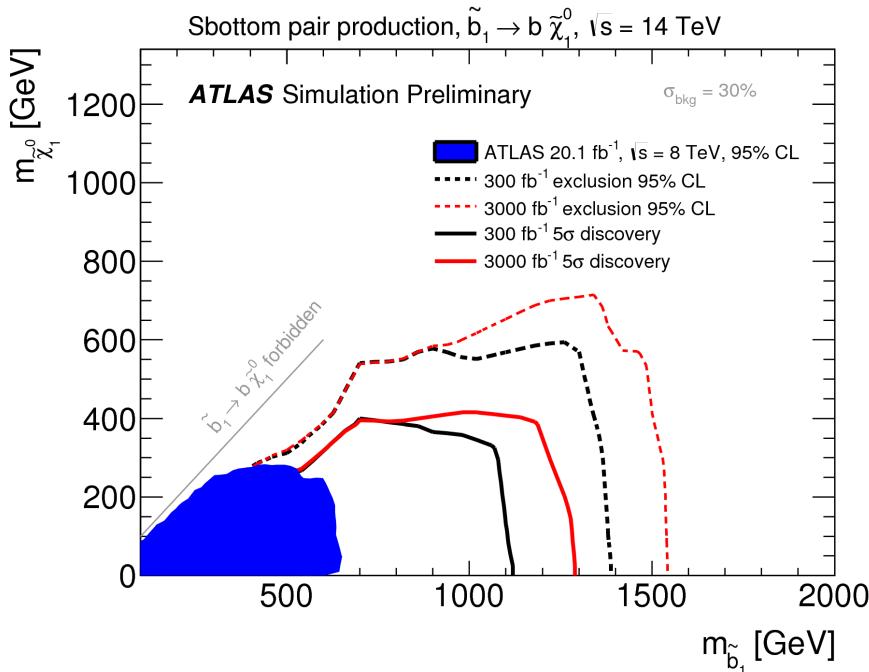
- Gluino discovery reach with  $3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  close to 2.5 TeV for  $m_{\text{LSP}}=0$ . Sensitivity ( $2\sigma$ ) up to about 3 TeV.
- Squark discovery reach up to about 1.8 TeV for  $3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , with the  $2\sigma$  sensitivity exceeding 2 TeV



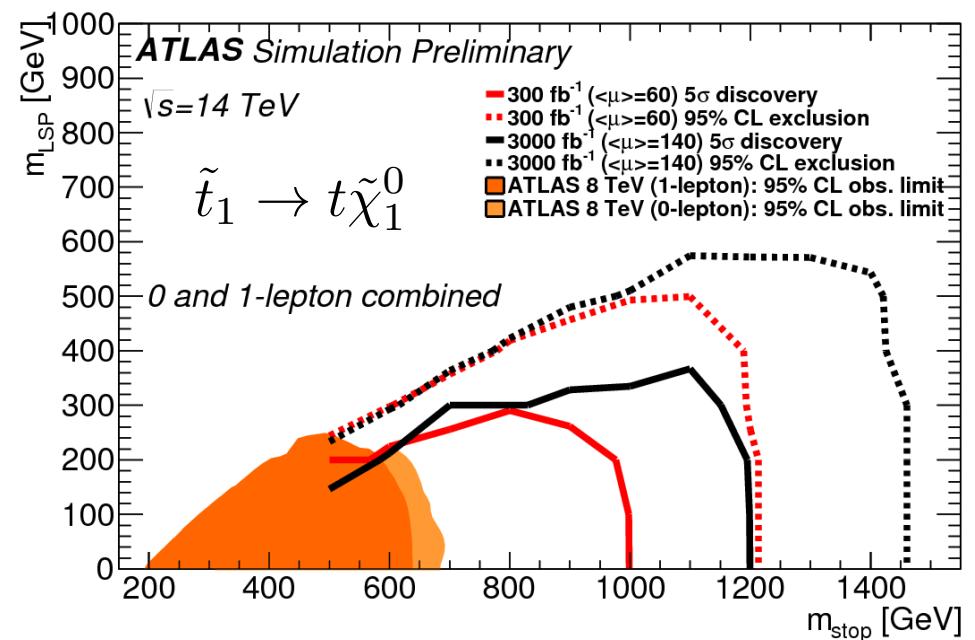
# Third generation squarks

- Sensitivity estimates still based on the  $\sqrt{s}=8$  TeV version of the analysis
  - Discovery contour at 1.2-1.3 TeV, while the  $2\sigma$  sensitivity is 1.4-1.5 TeV.
  - Beware the different colour coding in the plots.

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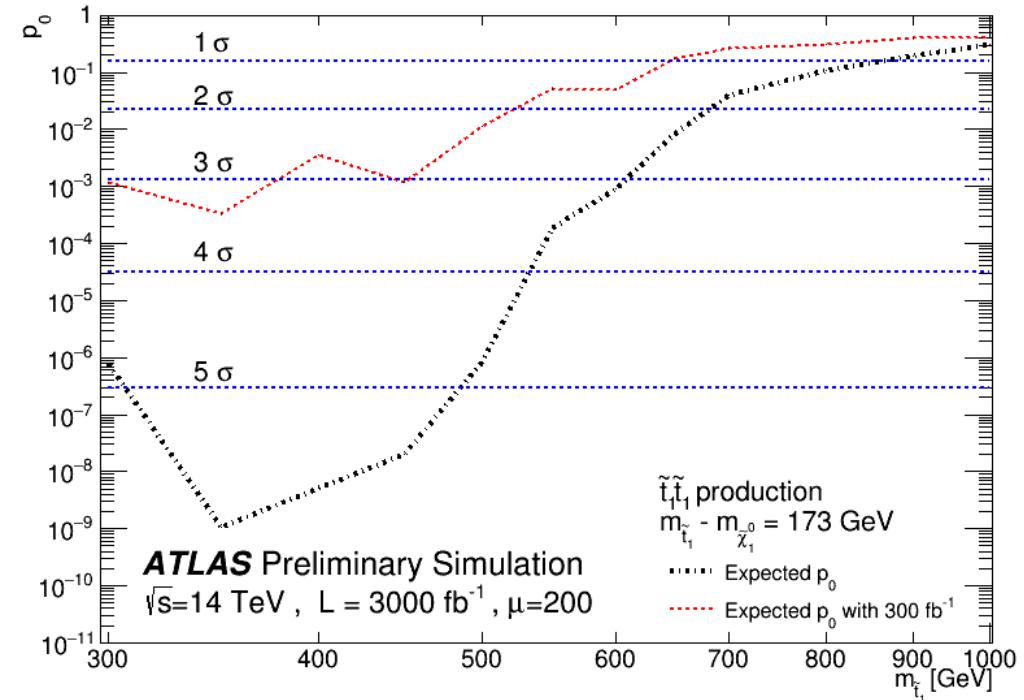
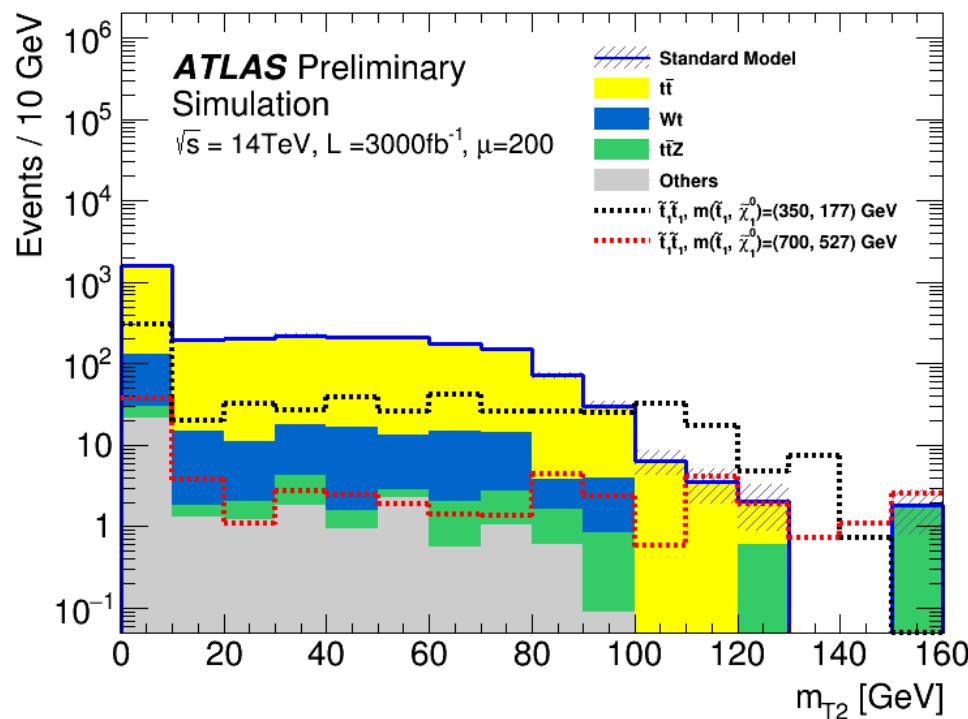


ATL-PHYS-PUB-2013-11



# More challenging scenarios

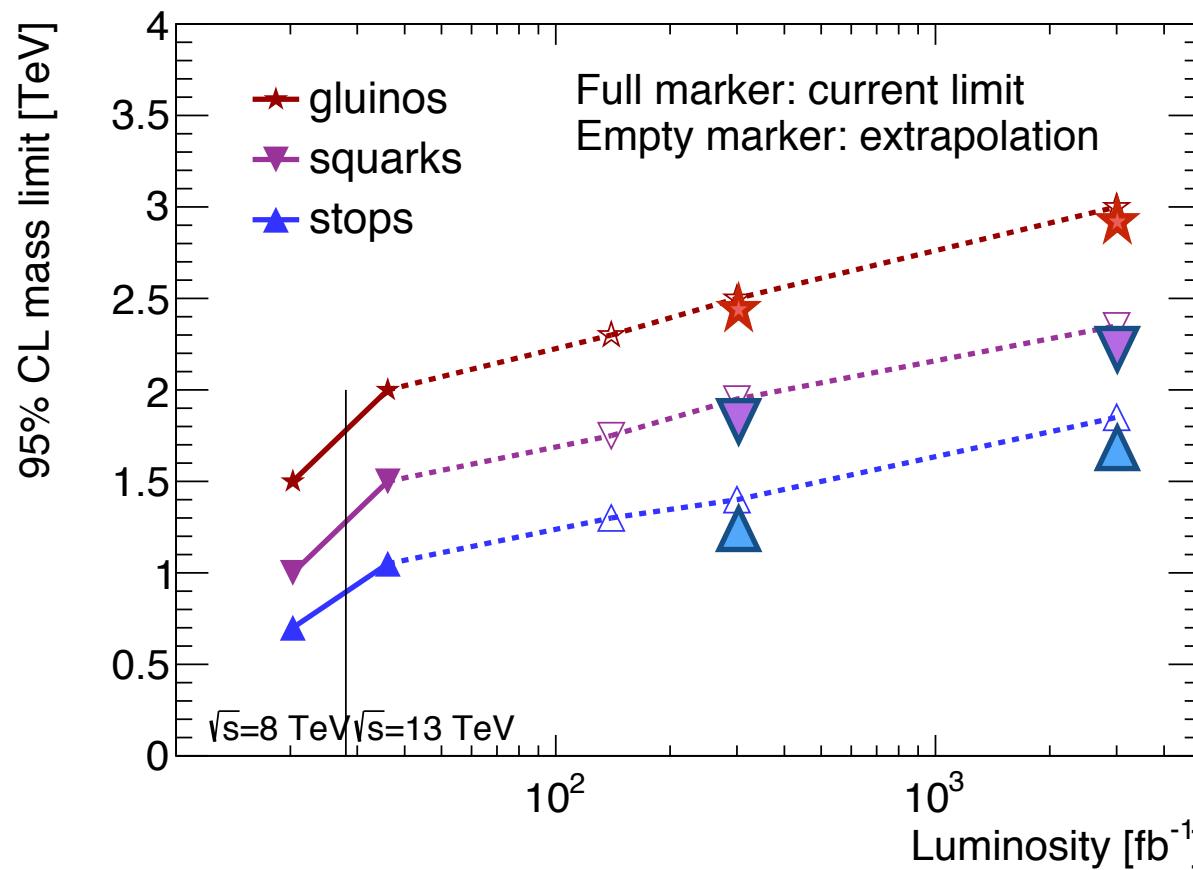
- Let's assume we find a stop with  $m_{\text{stop}} \sim m_{\text{top}} + m_{\text{LSP}}$ . Signal characterisation might require sensitivity in the 2L channel.
  - Check sensitivity reach of the 2L channel
- Strategy: look for a high  $p_T$  jet recoiling against the stop pair system
  - Heavily rely on  $m_{T2}(\mathbf{p}_{T,1}, \mathbf{p}_{T,2}, \mathbf{q}_T) = \min_{\mathbf{q}_{T,1} + \mathbf{q}_{T,2} = \mathbf{q}_T} \{\max[m_T(\mathbf{p}_{T,1}, \mathbf{q}_{T,1}), m_T(\mathbf{p}_{T,2}, \mathbf{q}_{T,2})]\}$



ATL-PHYS-PUB-2016-022

# How good was the guess?

- Estimate with parametrised detector response in rough agreement (although somewhat lower) with rough guess
  - Recall: markers are the limit for direct sparticle decay to a massless LSP

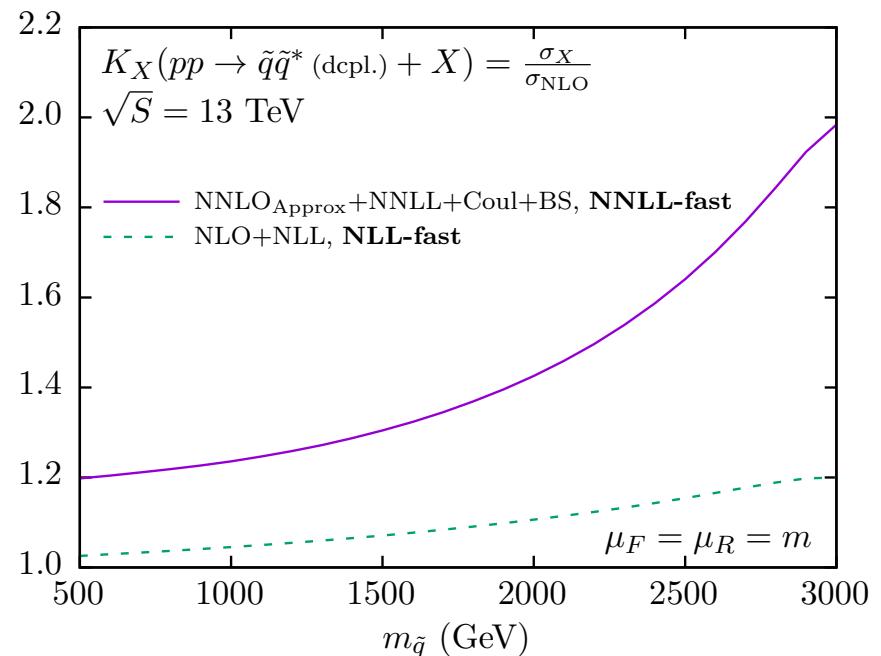
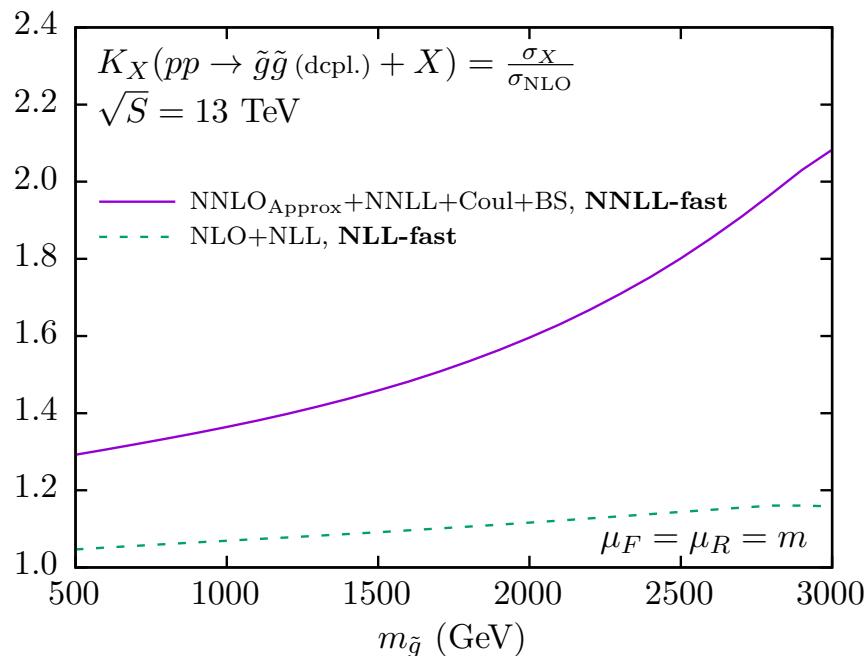


# Toward the yellow report

- SUSY strong production plans are mainly aiming at upgrading, improving and extending the existing estimates:
  - Rebase the analyses to the  $\sqrt{s}=13$  TeV version - improved selection.
  - Improved systematic uncertainties:
    - Conservative assumptions both on the experimental and theoretical uncertainties assumed
    - Re-evaluate by modelling the evolution of the systematics with the luminosity somehow
  - $\langle\mu\rangle = 200$  parametrisation instead of  $\langle\mu\rangle = 140$

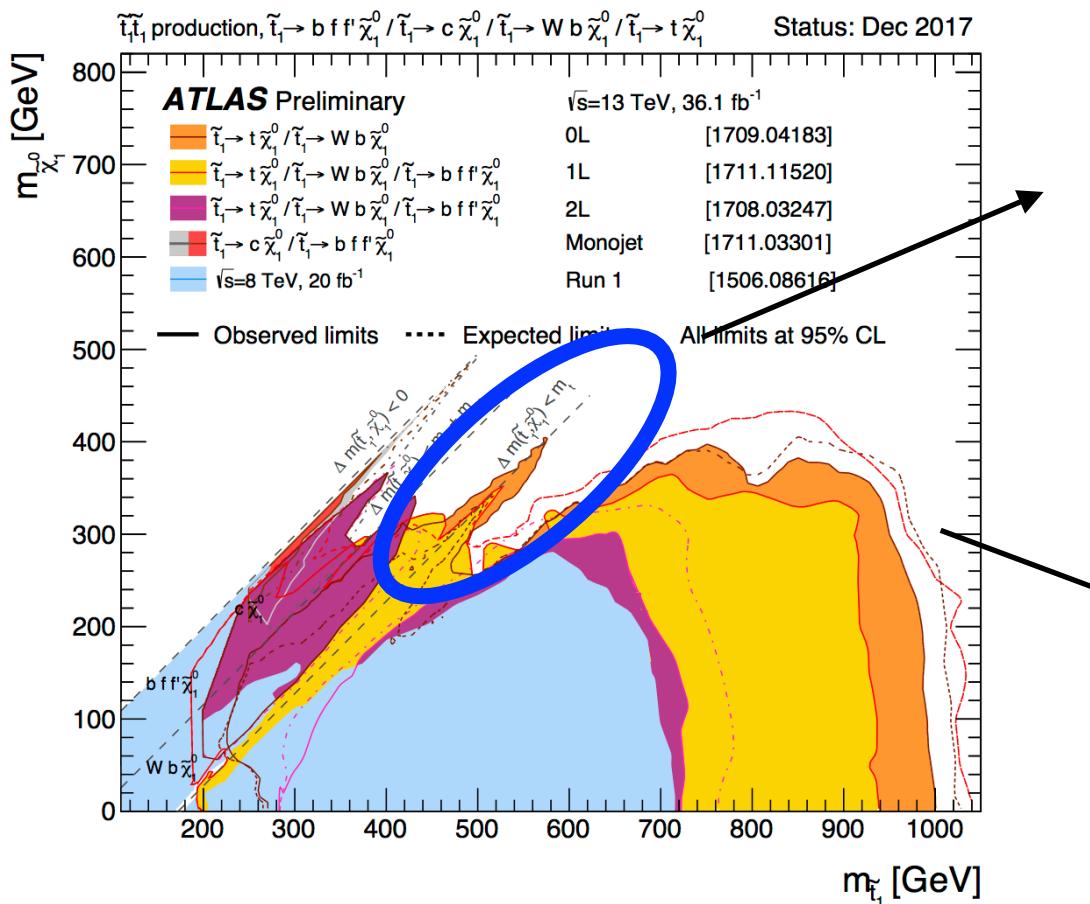
# Toward the yellow report

- Few more ideas for discussion:
  - NNLL SUSY cross sections are on the market (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.07741>)
  - Potential significant increase of the signal cross section (and more important for high gluino/squark masses)



# Toward the yellow report

- Extend the studies to other interesting regions of the parameter space



diagonal region explored in 2L,  
review the 0L sensitivity there

High  $\Delta m$  region addressed  
by previous studies

# Prospects for the future

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- In the pipeline (strong production only - toward 2018 yellow report):
  - 0L inclusive squark/gluino (2-6 jet MET/M<sub>eff</sub> analysis)
  - Stop/sbottom (high stop/sbottom mass and compressed scenarios)
- Connected to strong production (and discussed elsewhere)
  - DM+HF (similar analysis techniques than 3rd gen)
  - Displaces Vertices (high sensitivity to LL gluinos)
- No dedicated plans so far for:
  - gtt scenarios
  - More generic scenarios (in particular simplified pMSSM)
    - Not sure it is worth the effort.

# Summary

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- The LHC has changed the way we think about SUSY
- Strong production SUSY search programme well advanced in Run 2.
- Thin gap for possible discoveries in HL-LHC - a relatively large gap in sensitivity to be covered still.
- Extensive upgrade studies already existing:
  - Plans for updating and improving results discussed