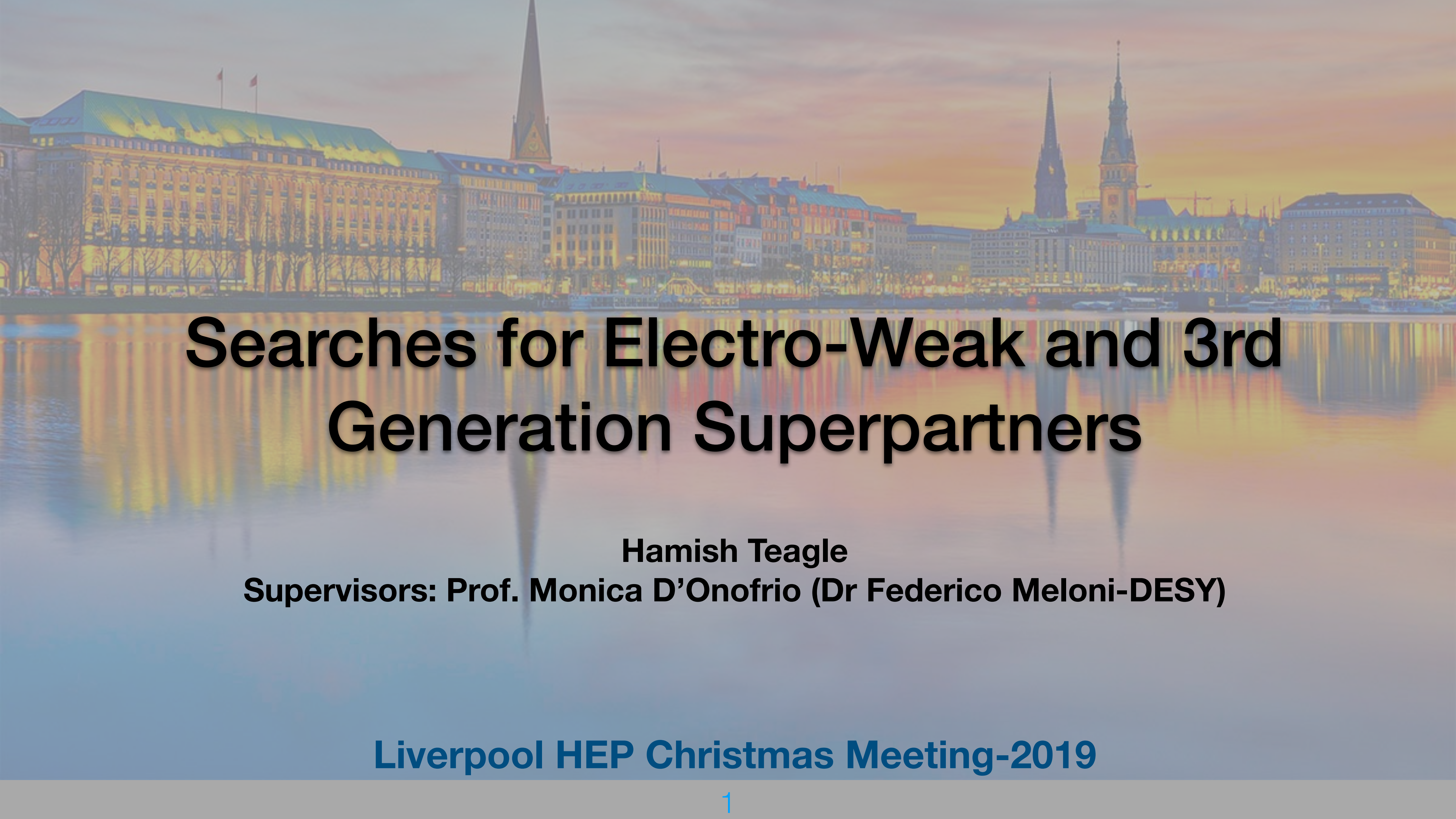




Searches for Electro-Weak and 3rd Generation Superpartners

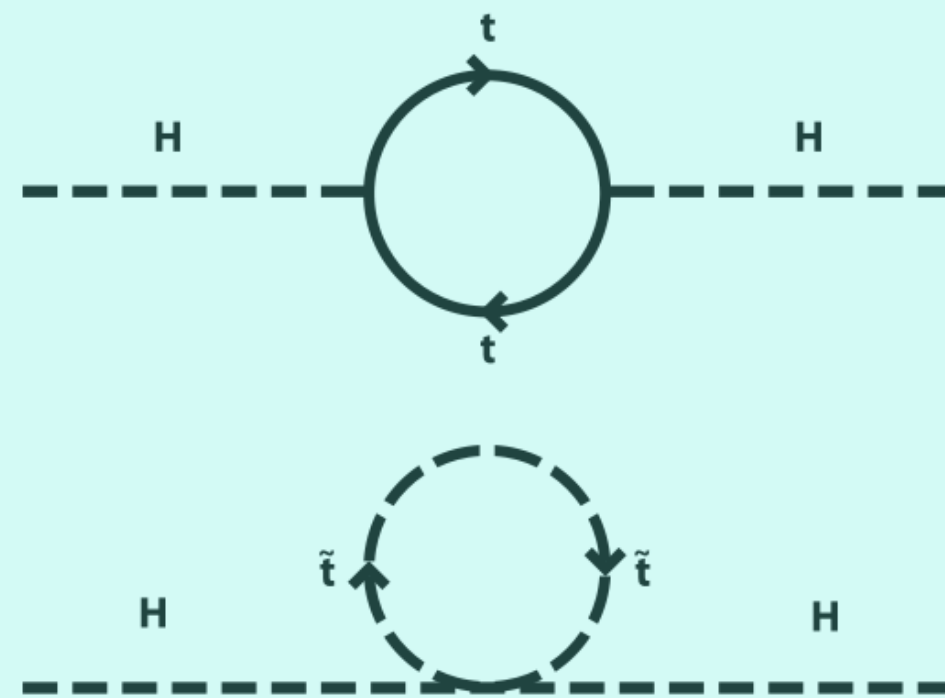
Hamish Teagle

Supervisors: Prof. Monica D'Onofrio (Dr Federico Meloni-DESY)

Liverpool HEP Christmas Meeting-2019

The Hierarchy Problem:

Why is the higgs mass so small?

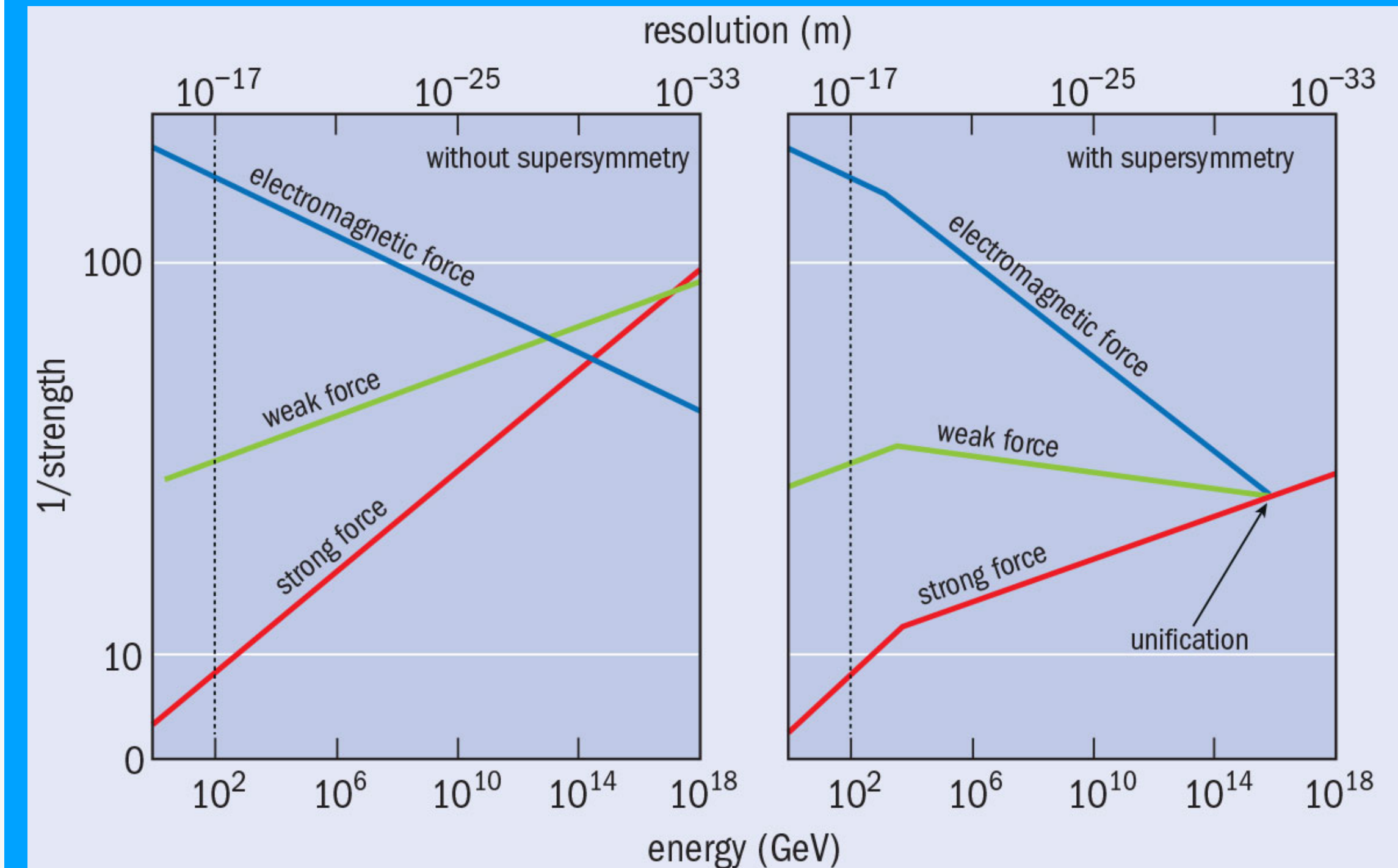


Solved Elegantly in SUSY

Dark Matter

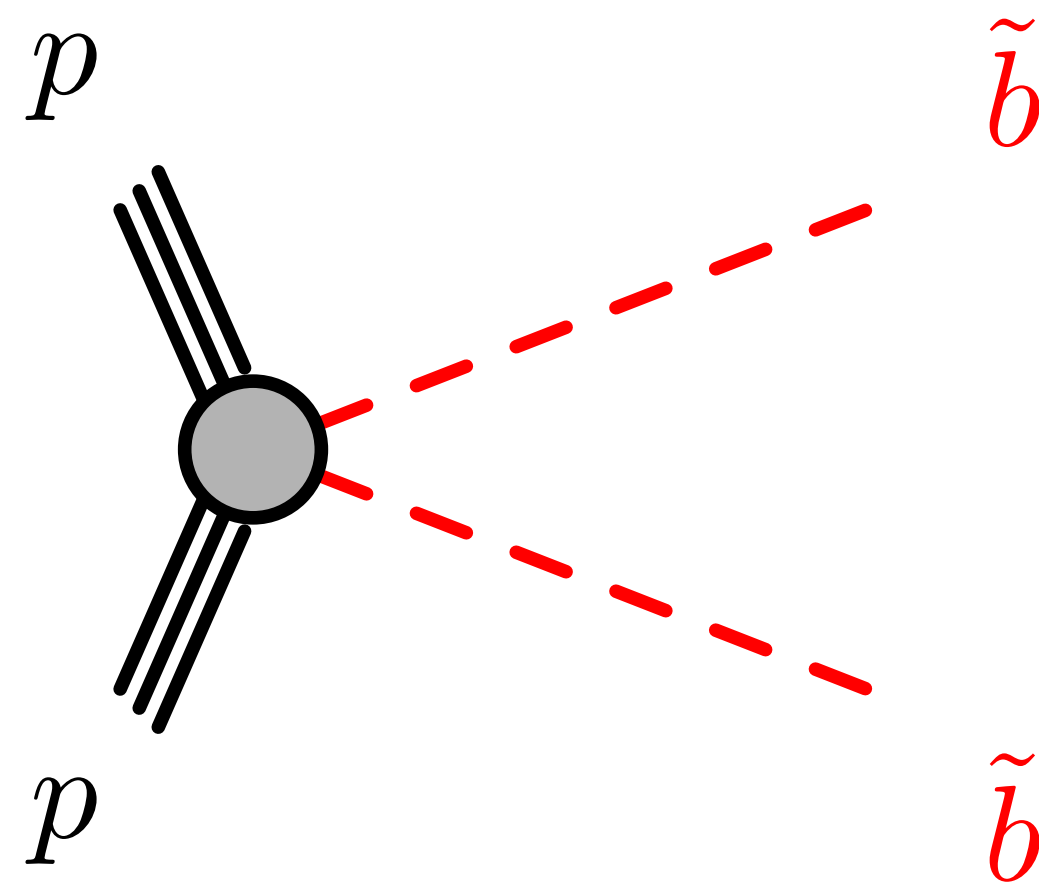
SUSY predicts a Massive, Weakly interacting and Stable particle:
Dark Matter Candidate

Guage coupling unification: Extension to GUTs



What are we looking for?

3rd Generation



$\tilde{b}$:

- Partner of the SM bottom quark

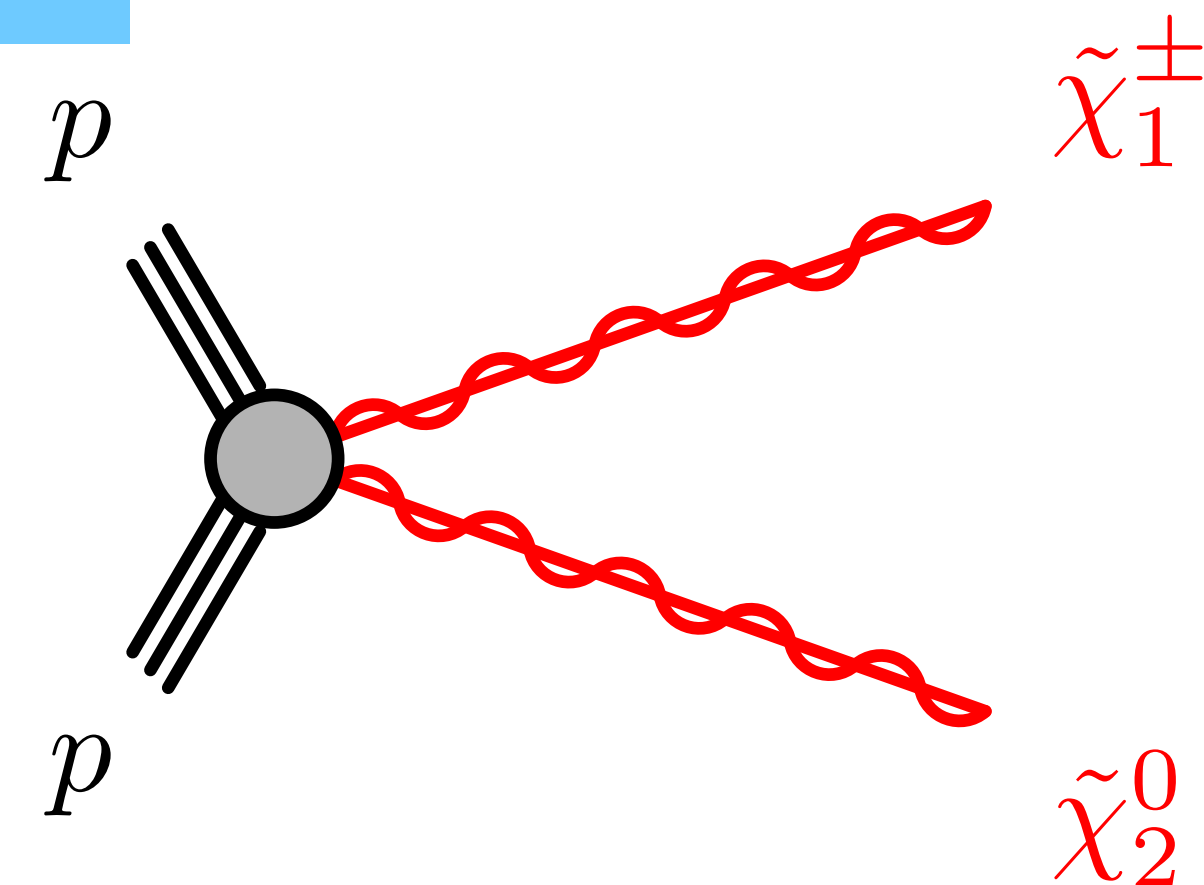
SUSY predicts boson-fermion symmetry:

$$Q|\text{fermion}\rangle = |\text{boson}\rangle, Q|\text{boson}\rangle = |\text{fermion}\rangle$$

- SM particles have super-partners differing by spin 1/2

We consider that SUSY particles are produced in pairs at the LHC

Electro-Weak



$\tilde{\chi}_2^0$:

- Second-lightest partner of neutral EWK gauge bosons

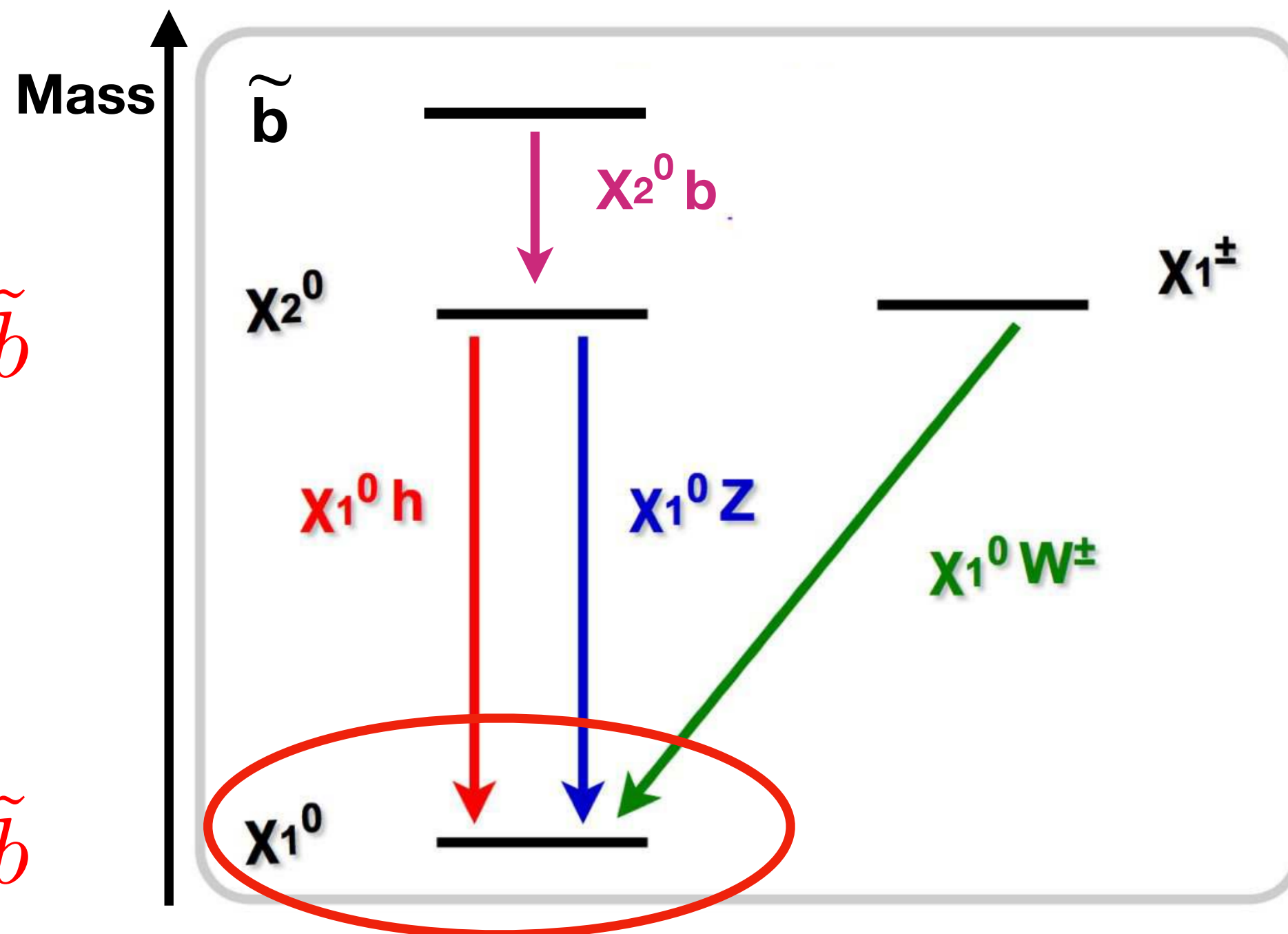
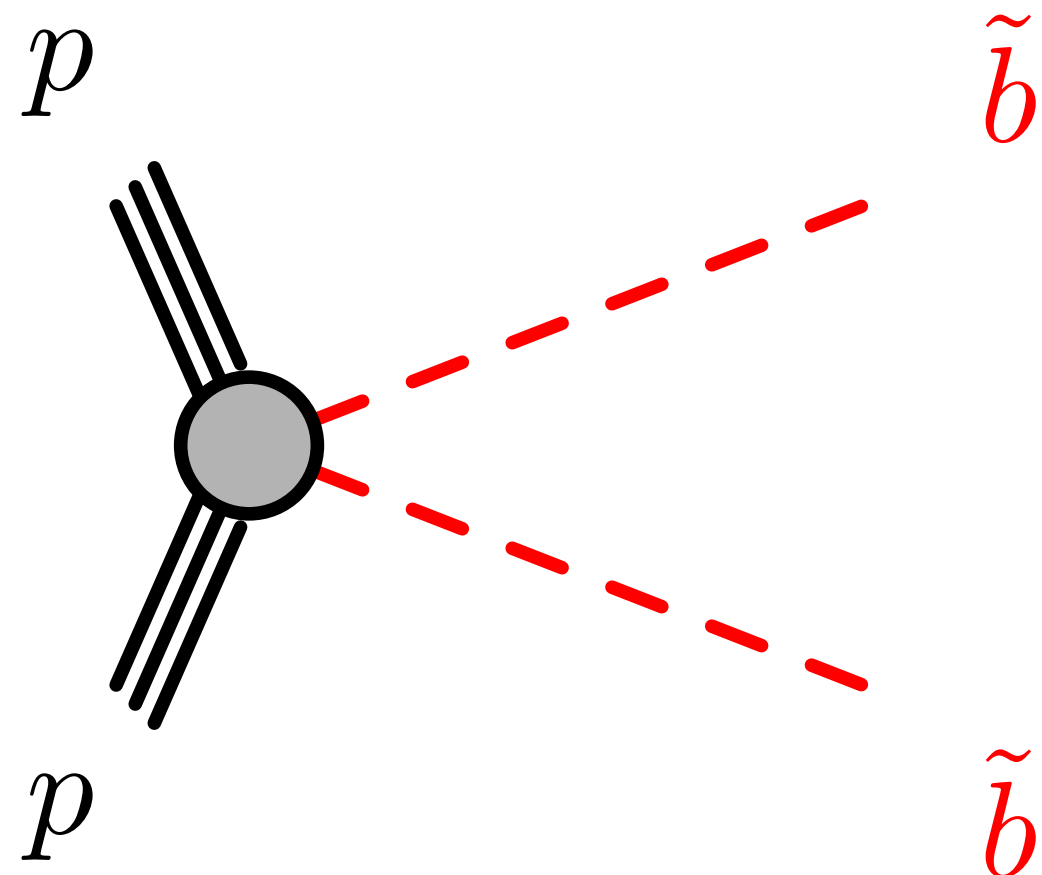
$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$:

- Lightest partner of charged EWK gauge bosons

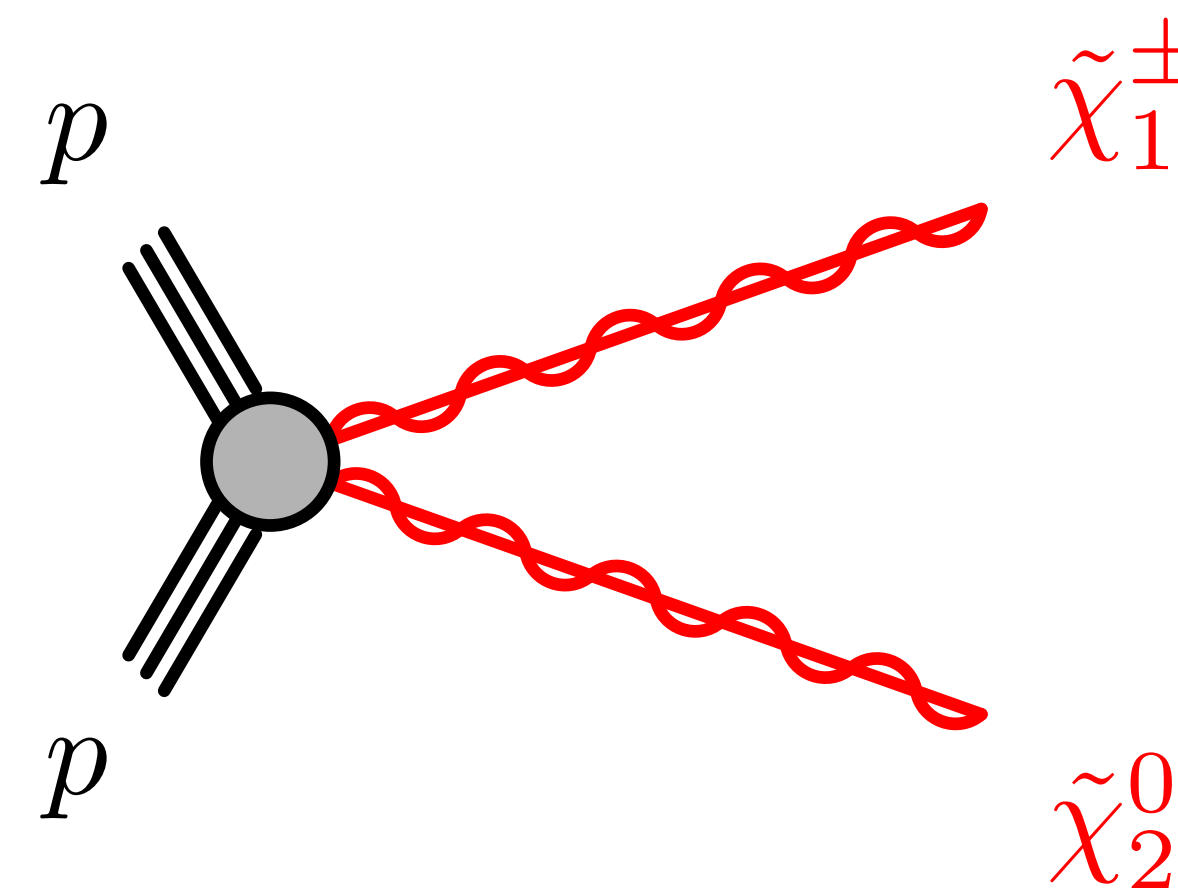
Signal Phenomenology

What are we looking for?

3rd Generation



Electro-Weak



Mass hierarchy such that particles decay to $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$:

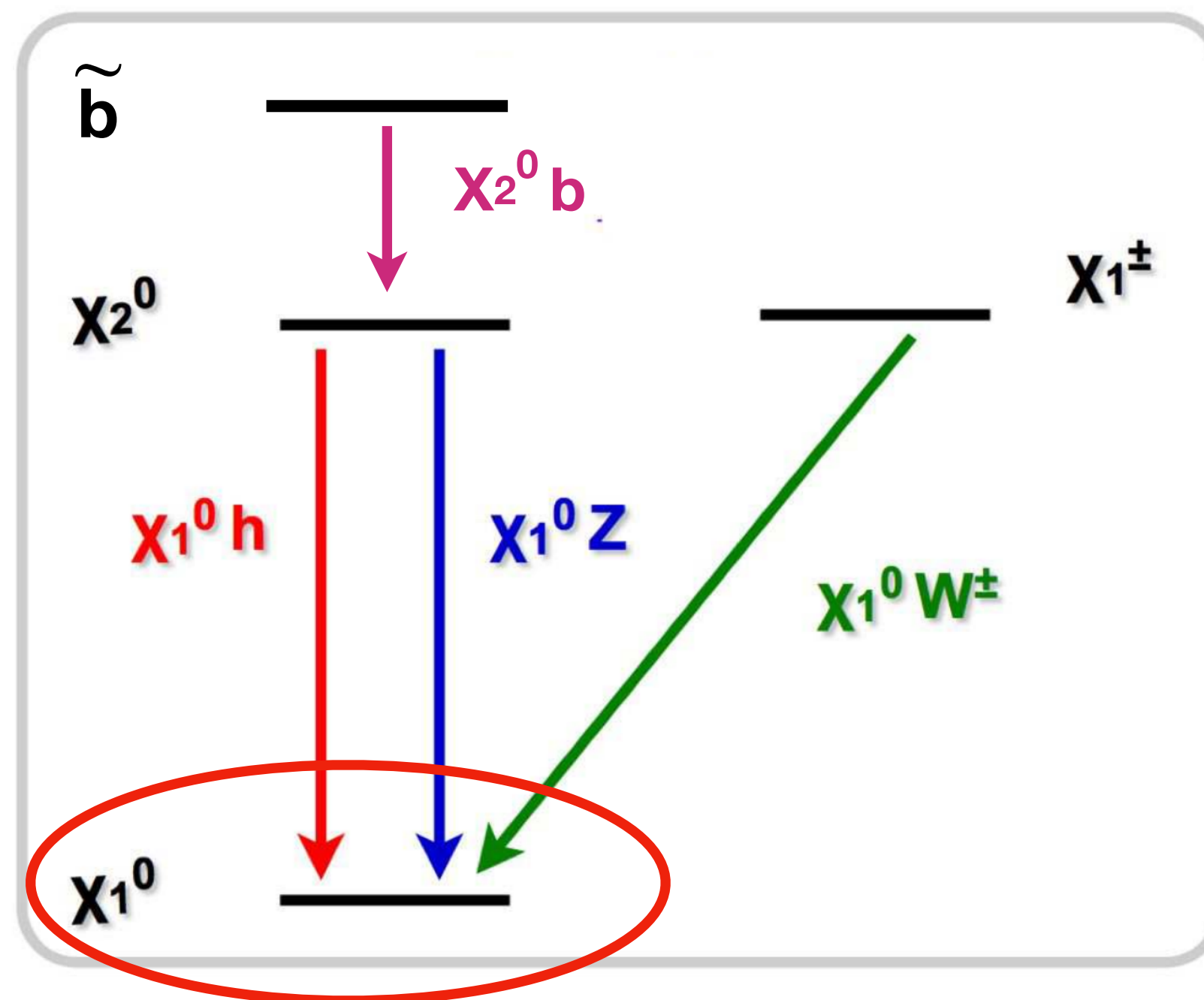
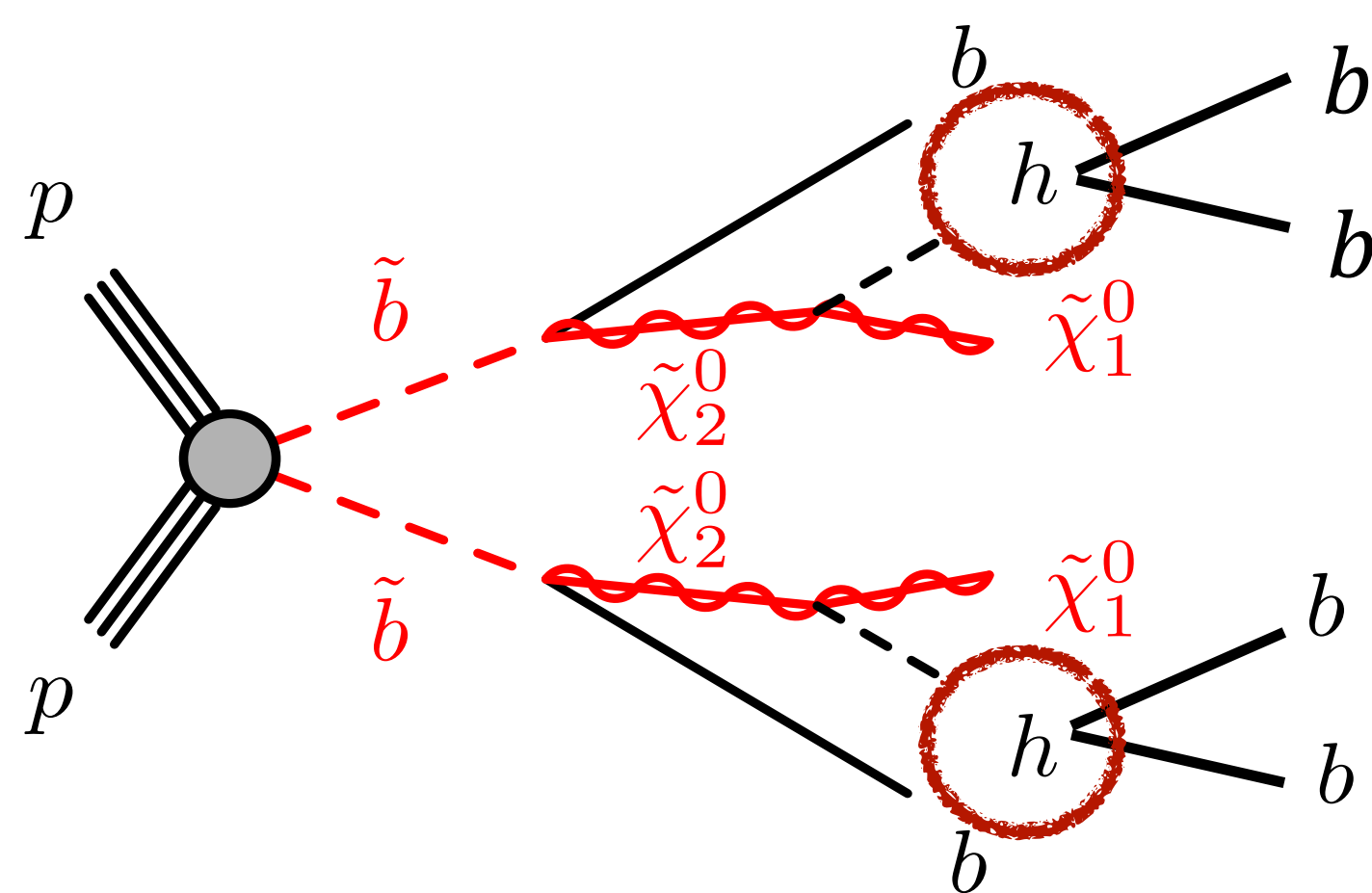
- Lightest Supersymmetric Particle
- Partner for the neutral electroweak gauge bosons
- Weakly interacting, stable

$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$: SUSY Dark Matter candidate

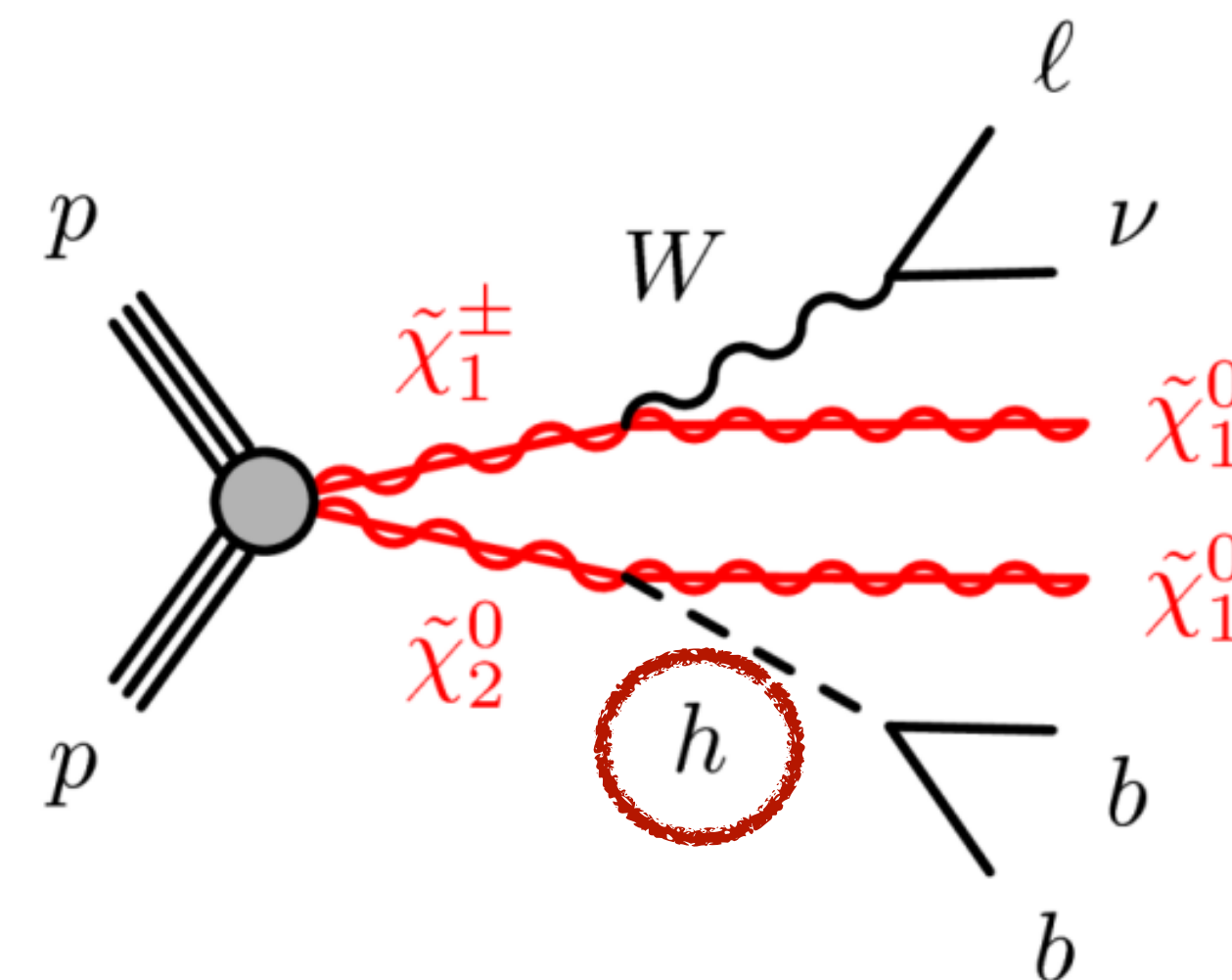
Signal Phenomenology

What are we looking for?

3rd Generation



Electro-Weak



Common features:

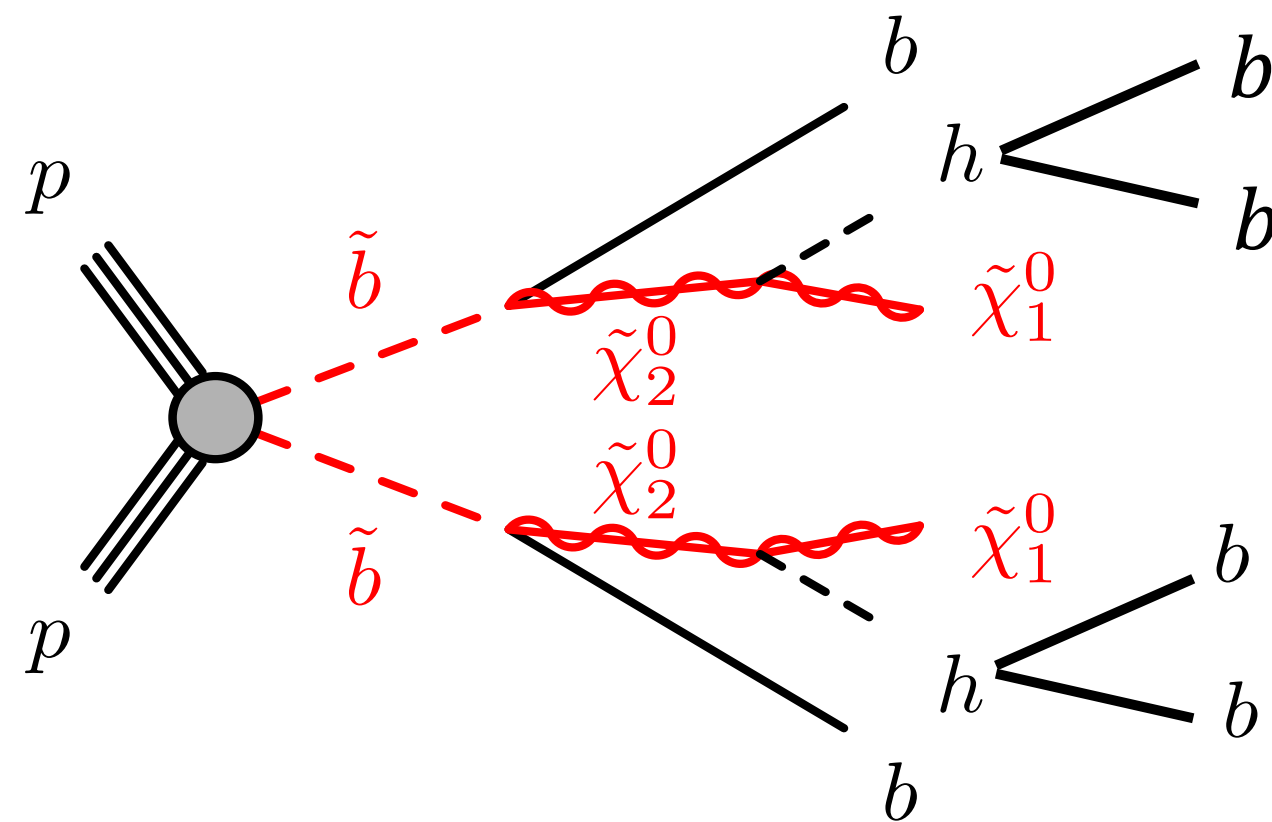
- Multiple b-quarks
- Missing Transverse Energy carried away by $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$
- Higgs decay to b-quarks as a handle in the signal

My main contribution:

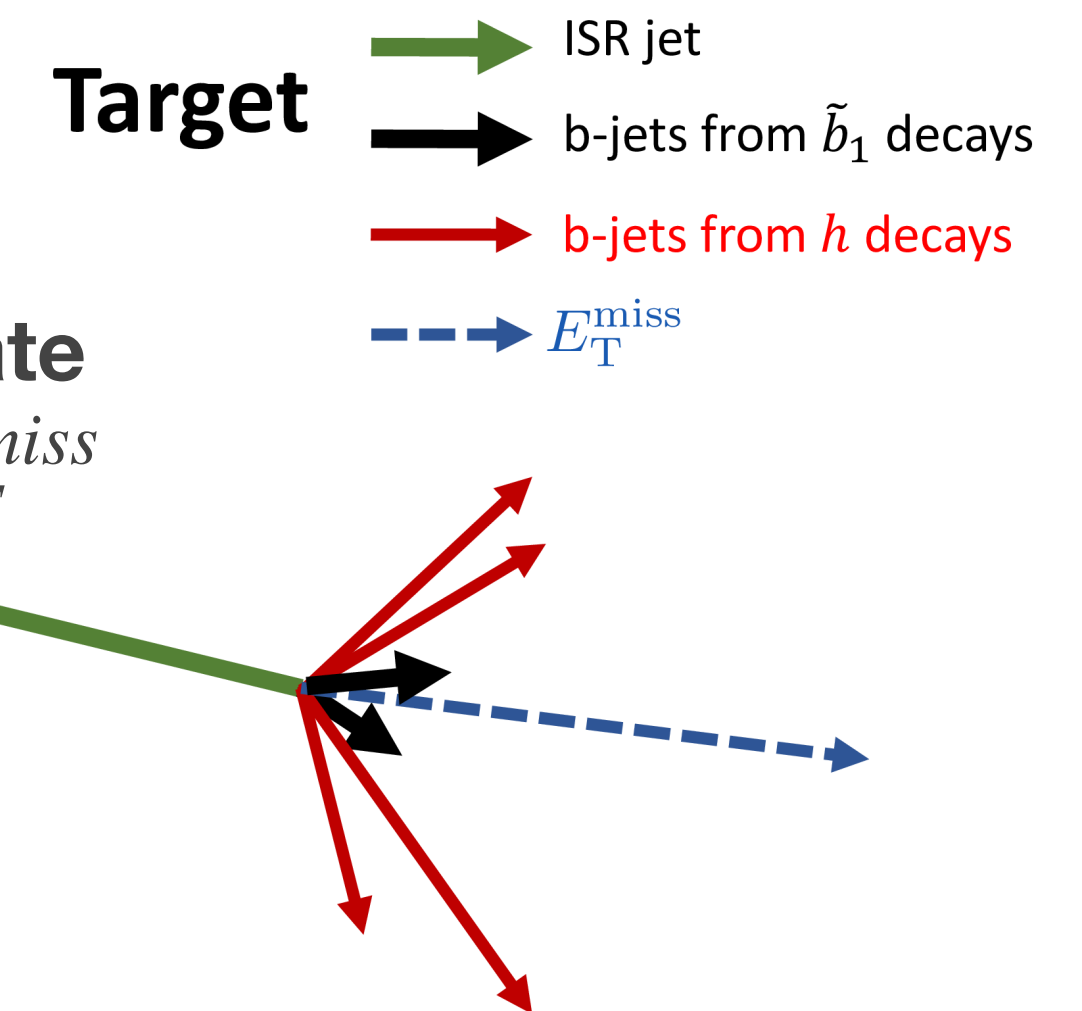
Developing signal region for compressed scenarios:

$$\Delta M(\tilde{b}, \tilde{\chi}_2^0) \sim 5 - 40 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Delta M(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) \sim 125 \text{ GeV}$$



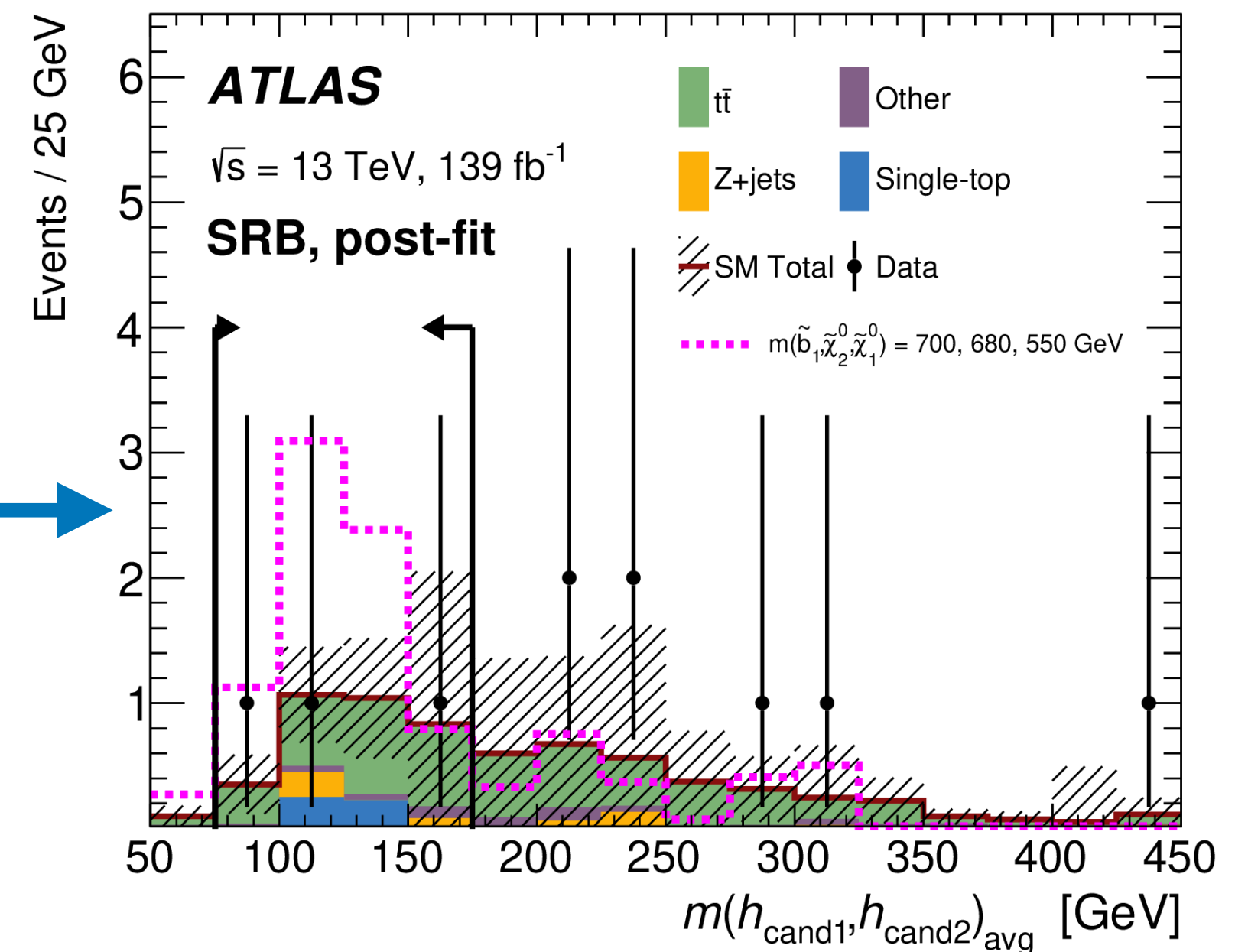
Select events with initial state radiation (ISR) to recover E_T^{miss}



Use topology-specific algorithm to reconstruct higgs mass

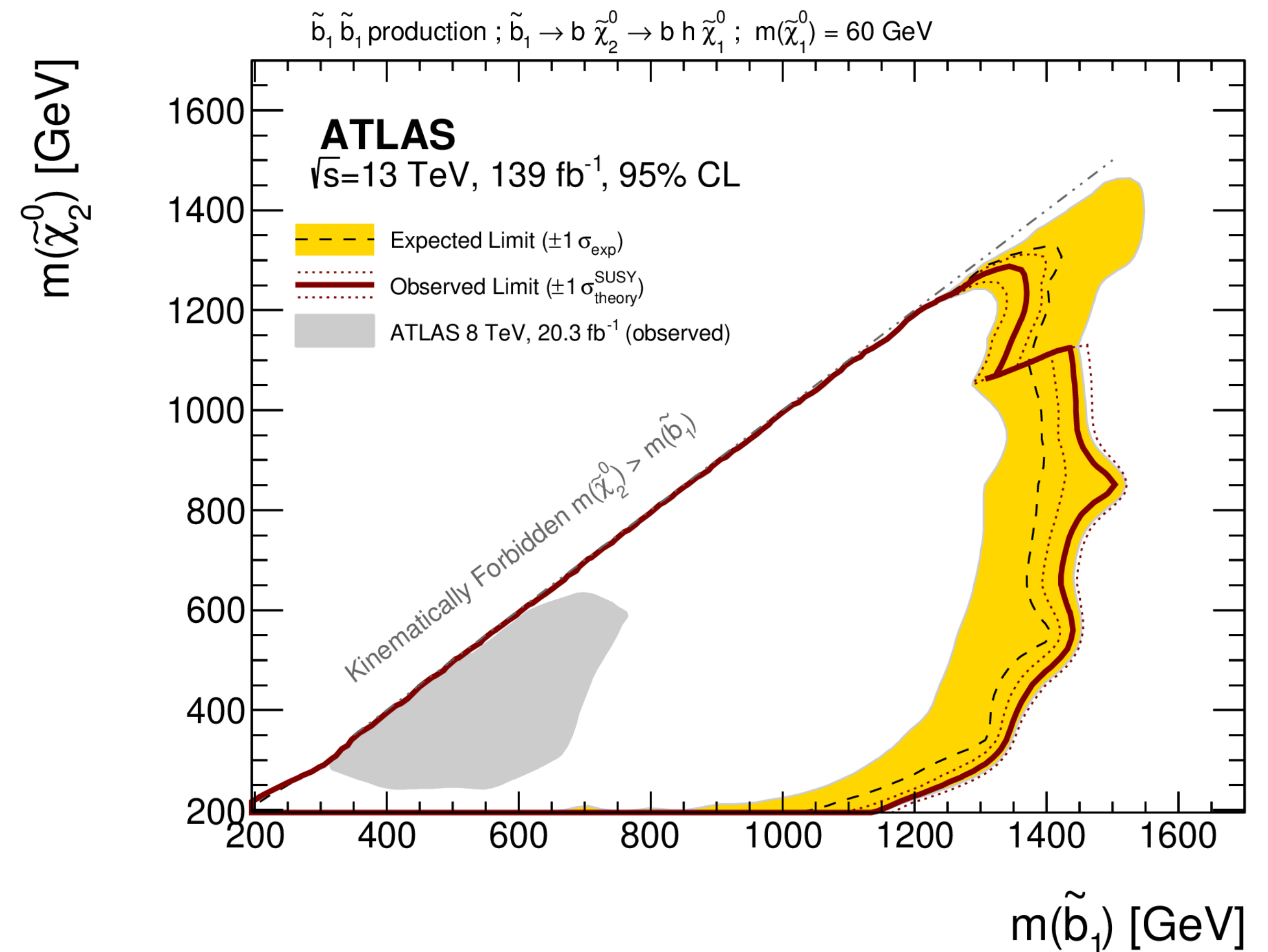
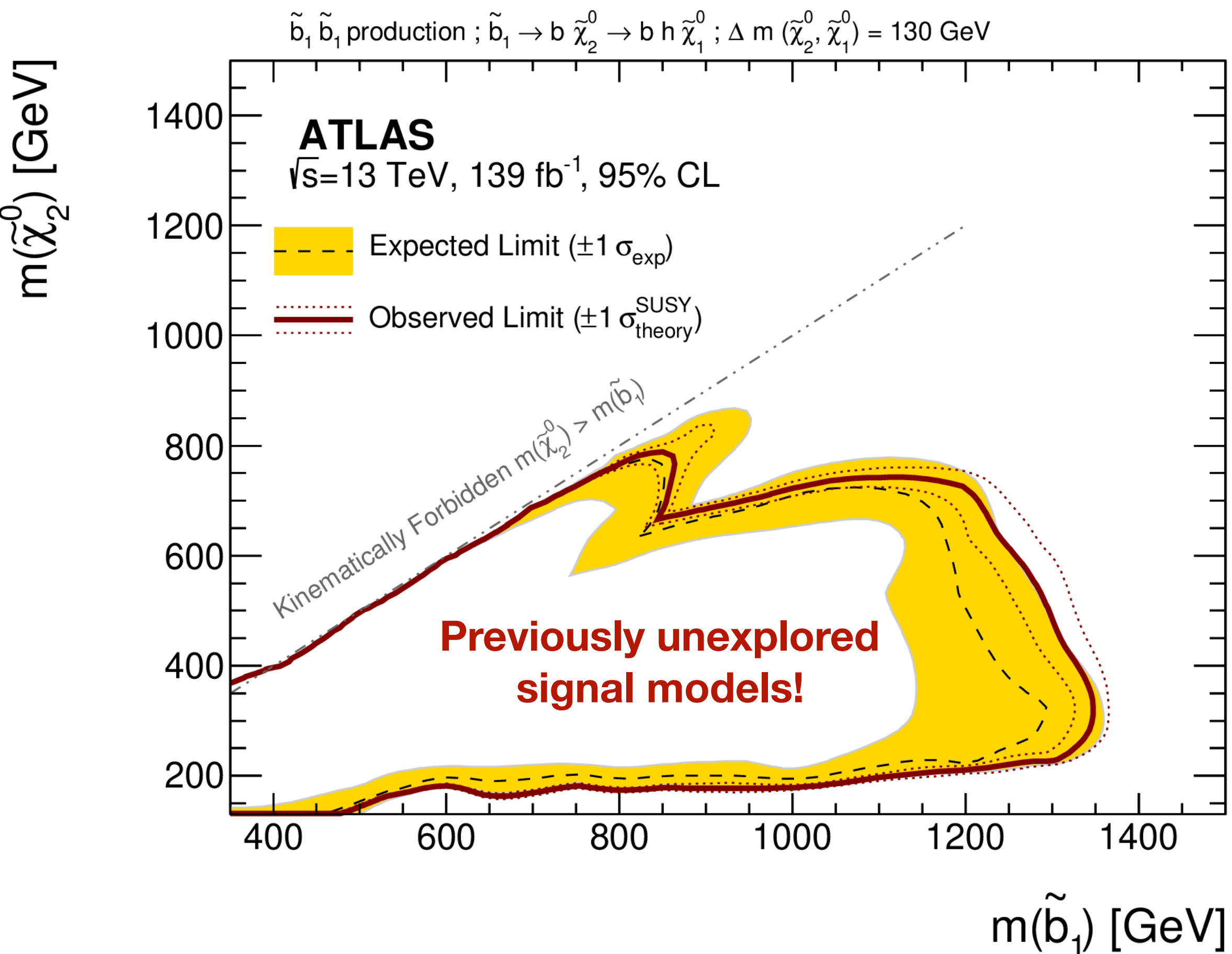
Compressed Features

- Low-momentum b-quarks (from $\tilde{b}$) -> Hard to reconstruct
- Low momentum $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ -> Low Missing Transverse Energy E_T^{miss}
- 2 Higgs are produced at rest -> Complex b-jet topology

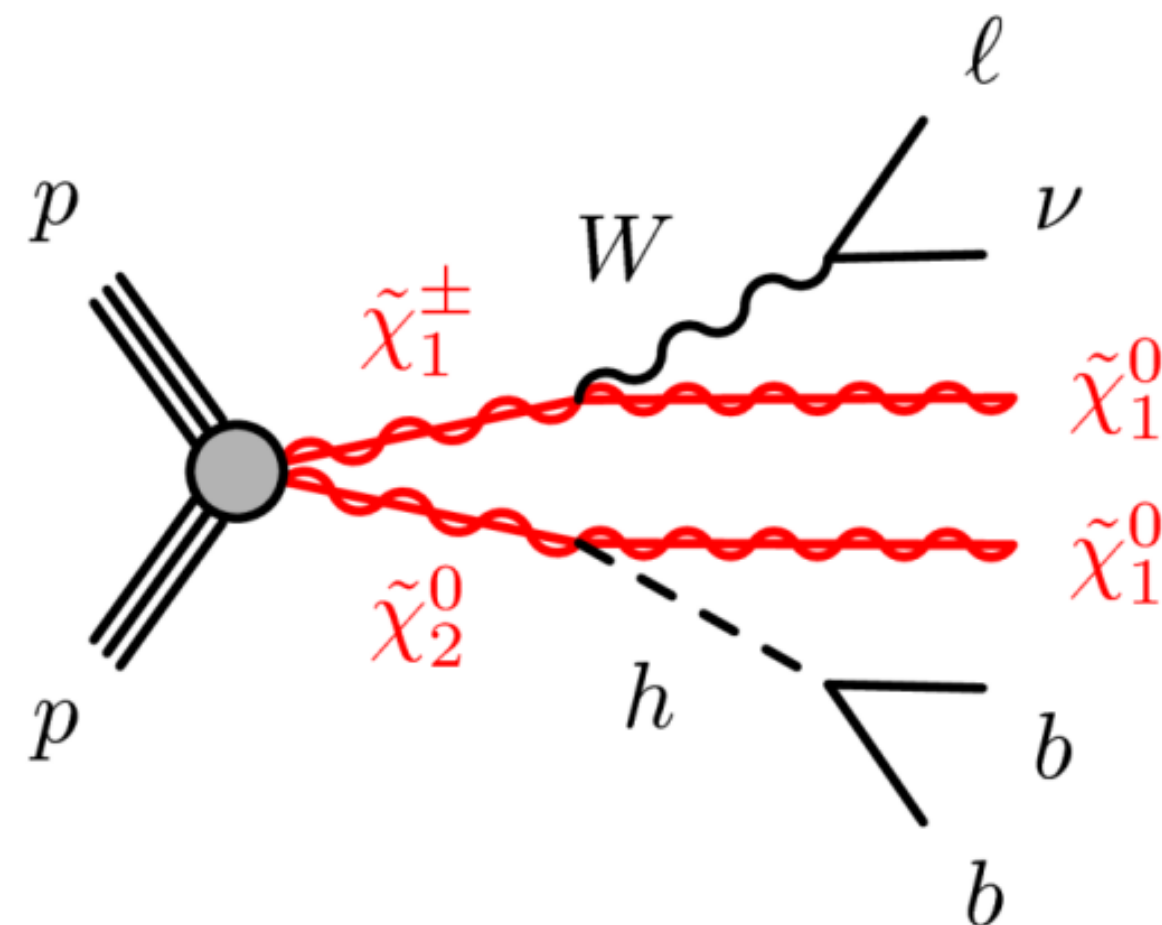


No significant excess was observed
We place limits on signals under two mass constraints

The first SUSY result on full run2 dataset!
The analysis has now been accepted by JHEP-[arXiv link](#)



Analysis is based on 2 key variables:

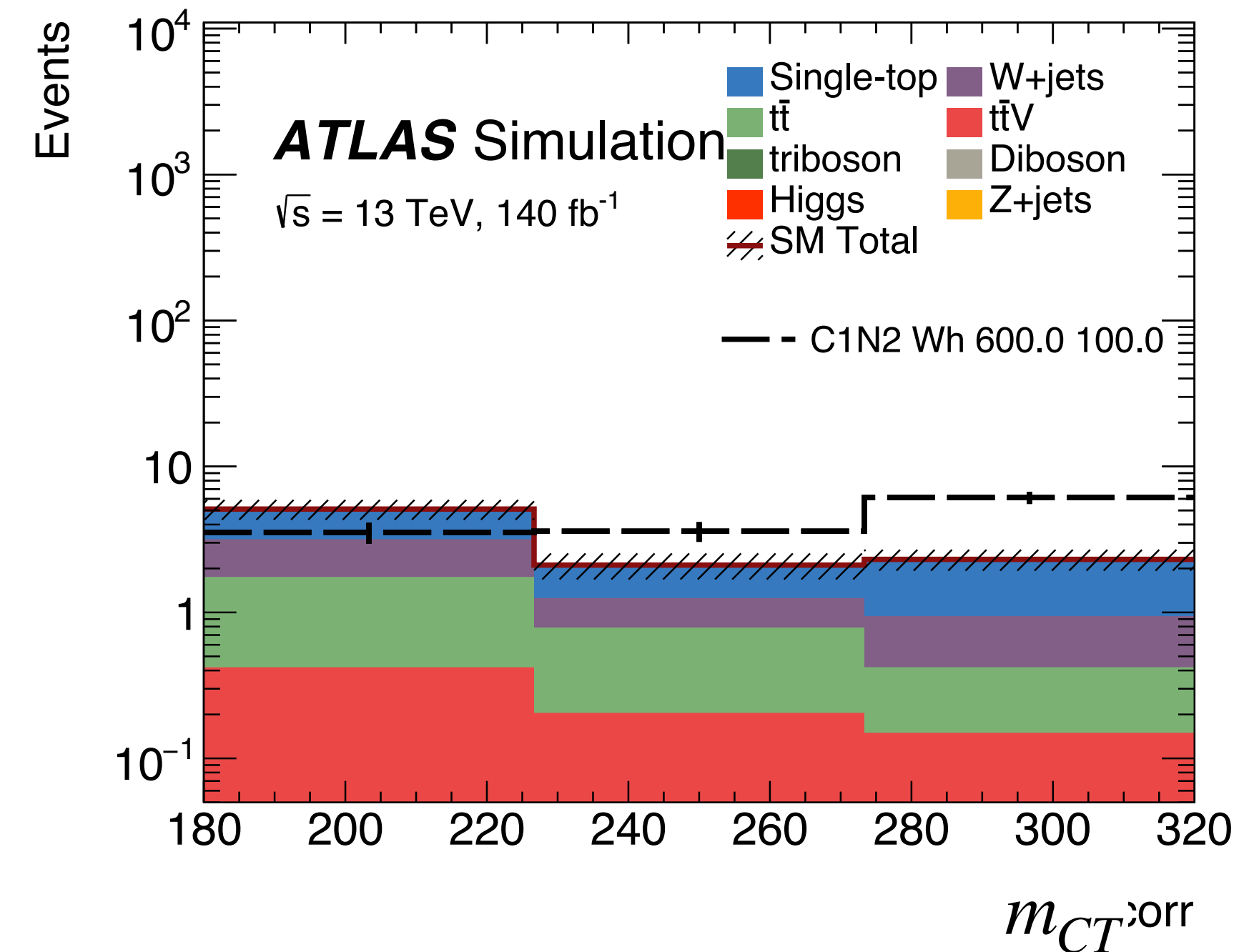
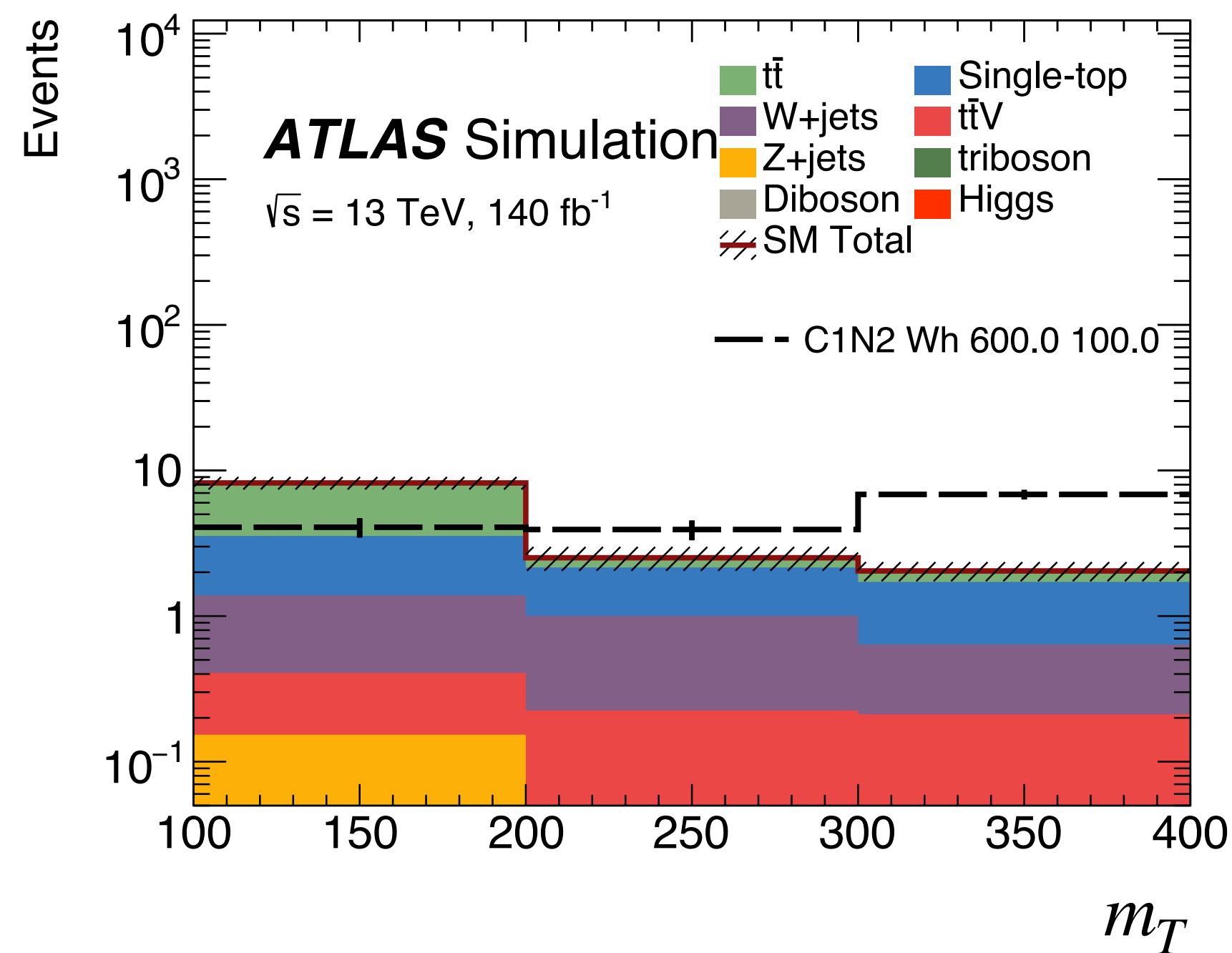


$$m_T = \sqrt{2p_T^l E_T^{miss} (1 - \cos[\Delta\phi(\mathbf{p}_T^l, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss})])}$$

$$m_{CT} = \sqrt{2p_T^{b1} p_T^{b2} (1 + \cos\Delta\phi_{bb})}$$

Low kinematic endpoints for SM
backgrounds but high endpoints
for SUSY

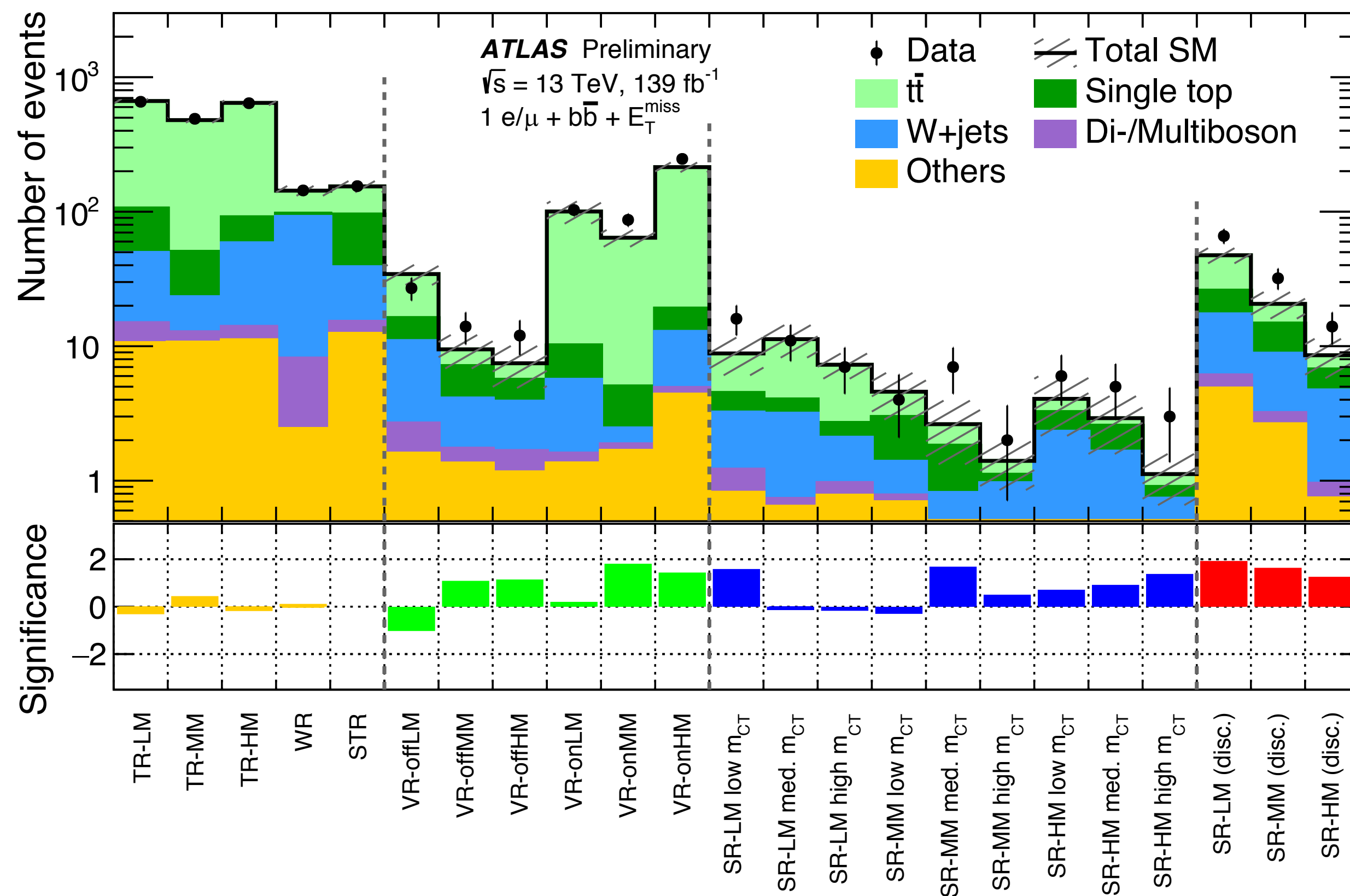
We exploit differences in signal and background shape using a statistical fit.



No significant excesses observed:

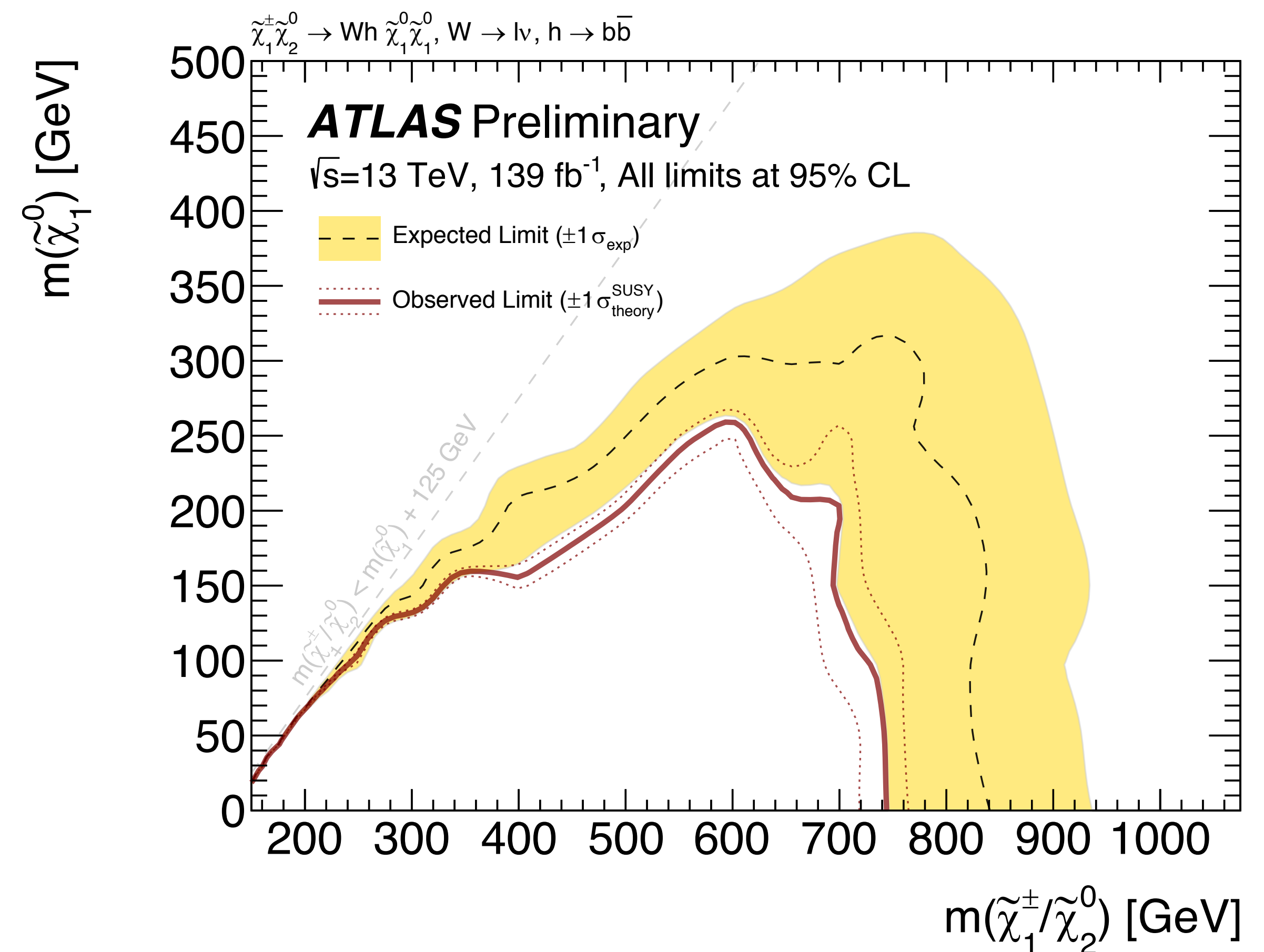
- Limits are set for $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ up to 750 GeV
- The result is public on arXiv ([link](#)) and has been submitted to EPJC.

Data vs MC for all regions defined



Small ($\sim 1\sigma$) excess observed in all signal regions

Exclusion limit for 95% CLs



Make the most of the run2 dataset:

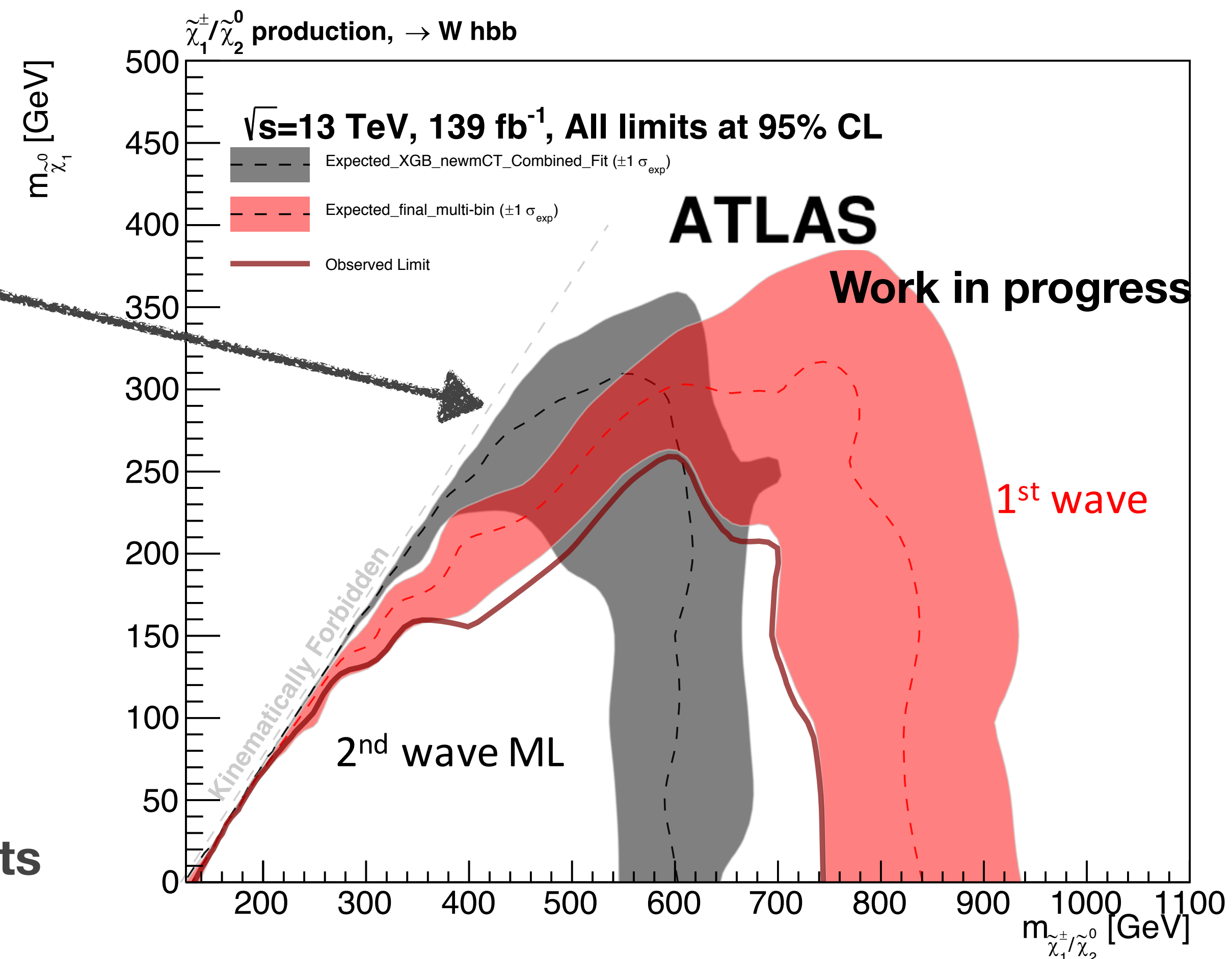
- Investigate the excess seen.
- Complex/More Specific analysis of the full run2 dataset.
- Target unexplored compressed region.

$$\Delta M(\tilde{\chi}_2^0/\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) \sim 125\text{GeV}$$

Analysis strategy:

- Use Gradient-Boosted Decision Trees to exploit kinematic correlations in events.
- BDT discriminates dominant backgrounds vs signal.

This work is under development, aiming to publish results in summer 2020.



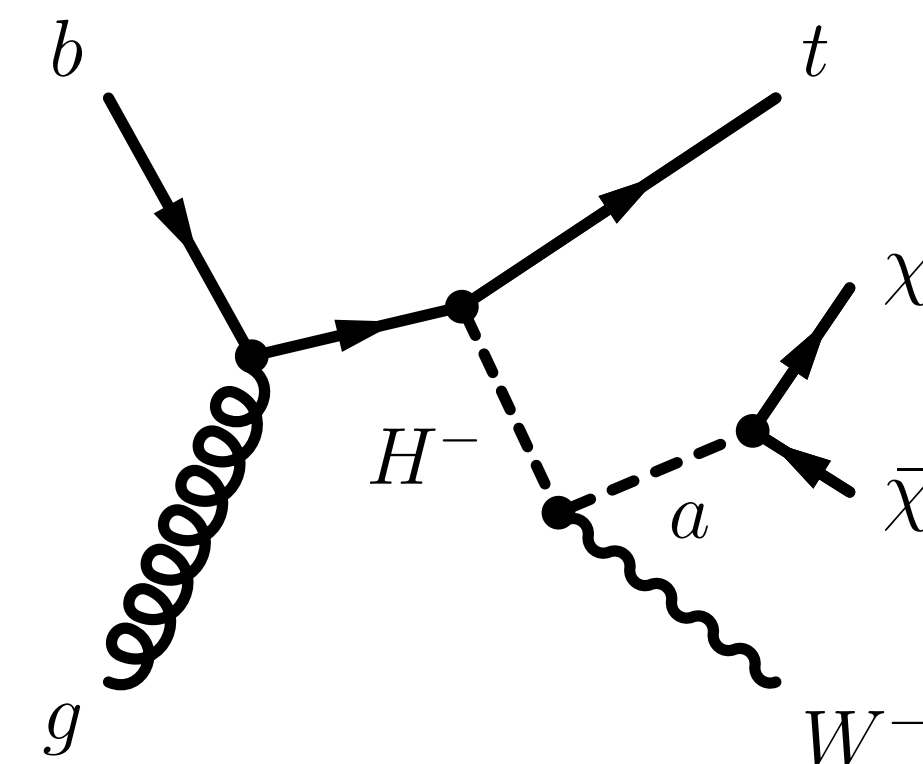
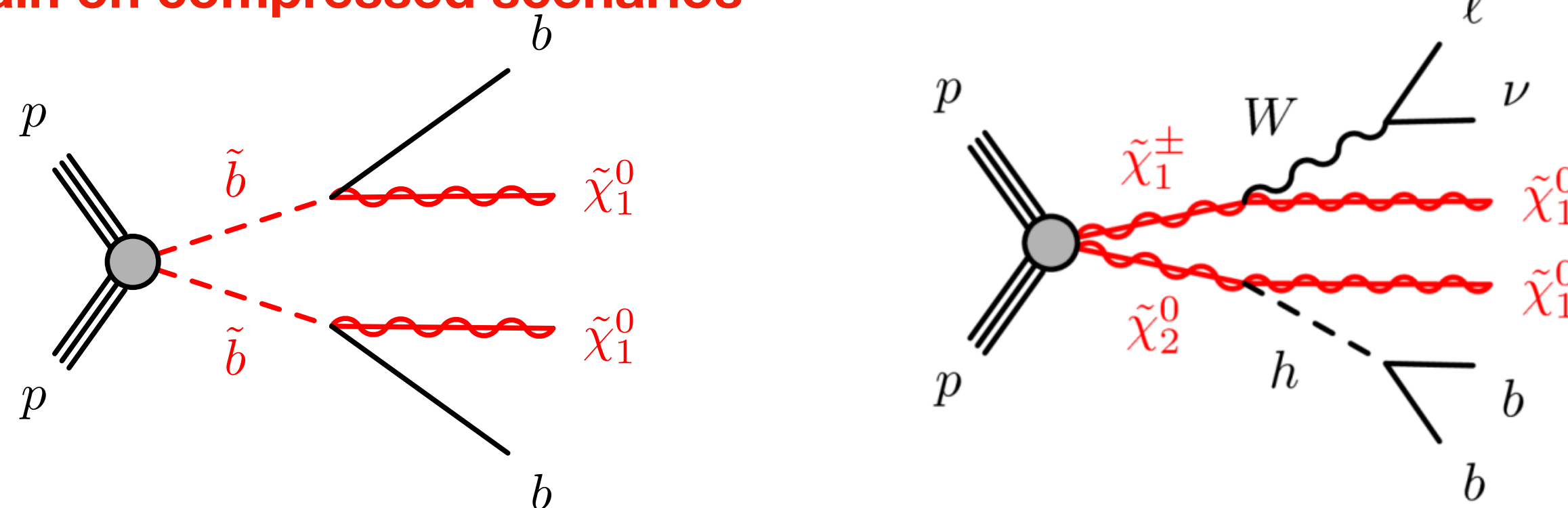
- I have qualified as an ATLAS author:
 - Measurements of ITK support structures for ATLAS HL upgrade
- Results are public for the Run2 dataset - EWK and sbottom analyses



For the future

- Continue work on sbottom analysis, now for direct decay
- Develop EWK analysis for 2nd-wave result
- Contribute towards uncertainties and truth studies for Dark Matter-2HDMa-tW analysis

Focus again on compressed scenarios



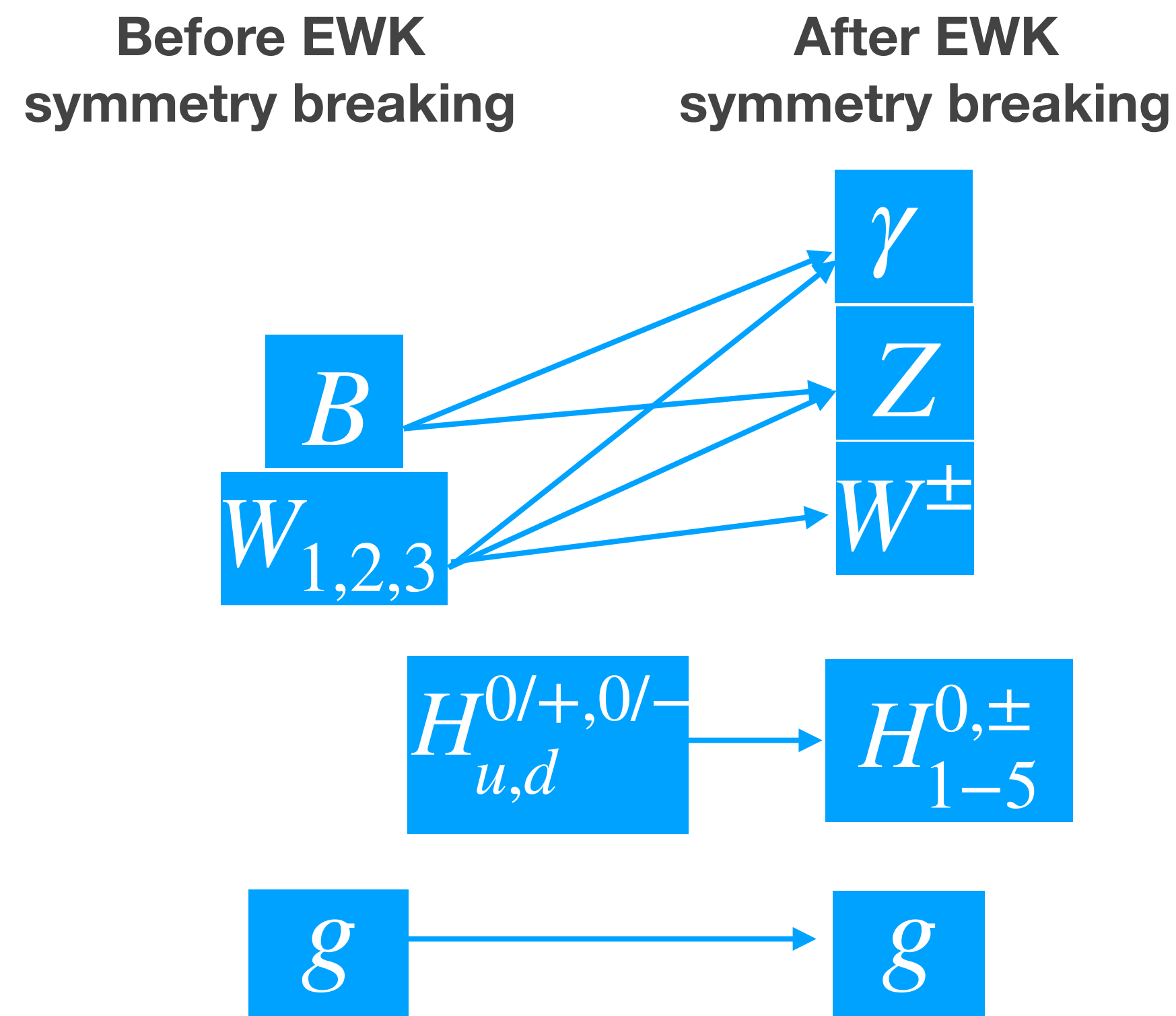
Aim to publish both in summer

See Matt Sullivan's great poster for the full analysis!

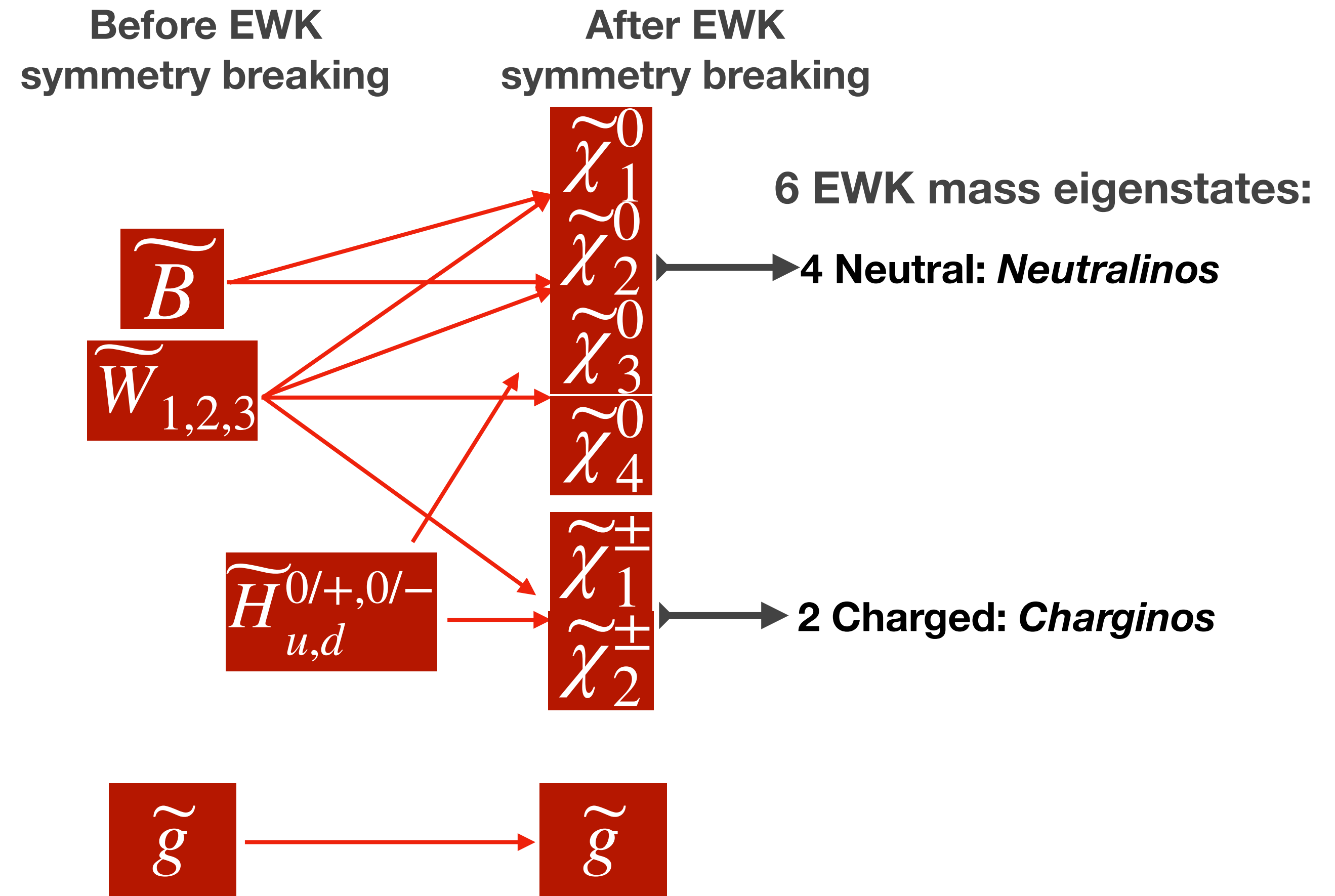
Thanks and Happy Holidays!

What are we looking for?

SM Bosons



SUSY Partners



3rd Generation

The Hierarchy Problem

Quantum corrections to the higgs mass

$$\Delta m_h^2 = -\frac{|\lambda_f|^2}{8\pi^2}[\Lambda_{UV}^2 + \dots]$$

SM contribution

$$\Delta m_H^2 = \frac{\lambda_S}{16\pi^2}[\Lambda_{UV}^2 - 2m_S^2 \ln(\Lambda_{UV}/m_S) + \dots]$$

SUSY contribution

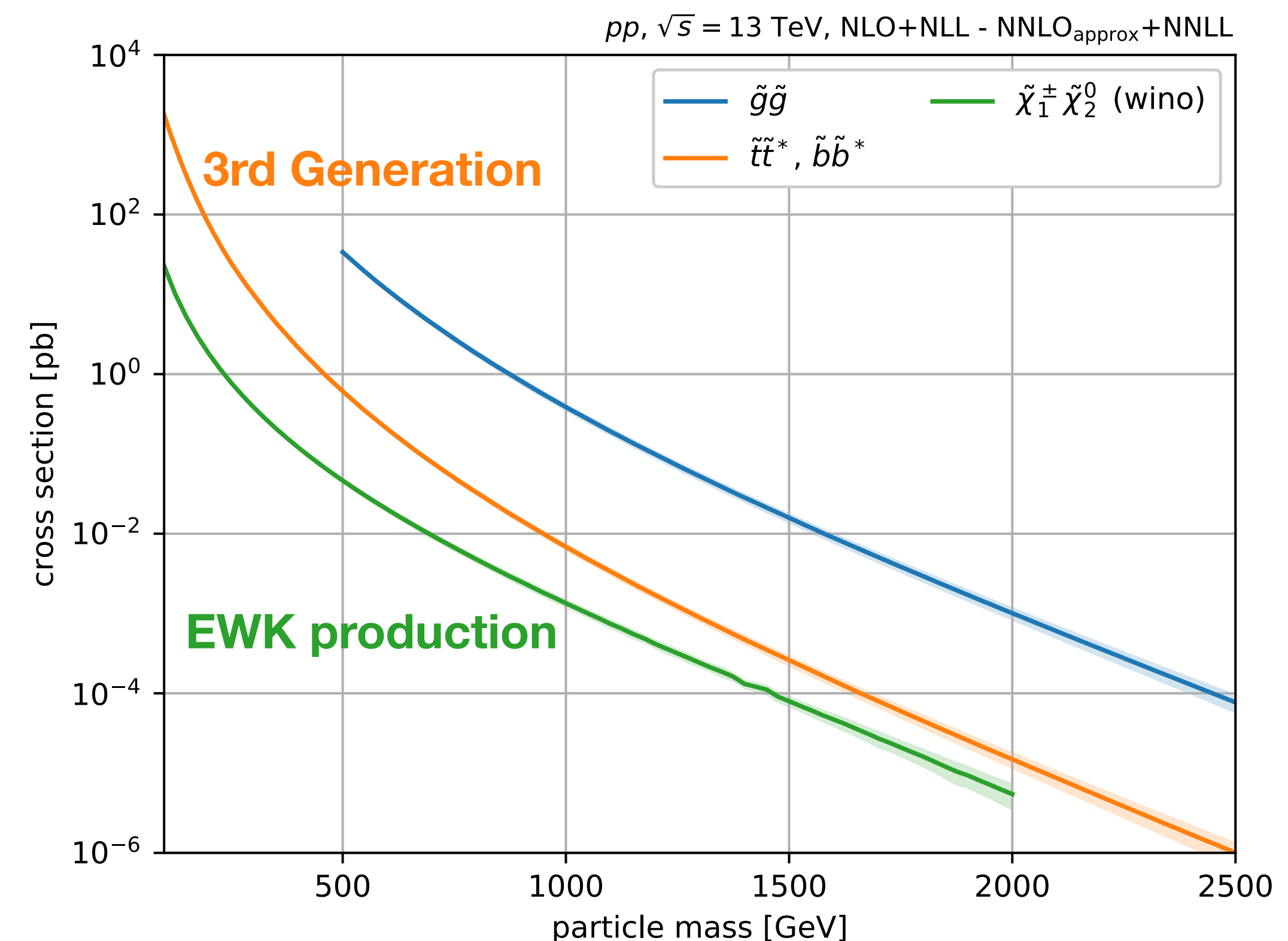
->Terms from 3rd Gen squarks essential
in solving the hierarchy problem

->Expect that $\tilde{t}$ and $\tilde{b}$ are relatively light
->High production x-section

Electro-Weak

EWK production has low cross-section compared strong and 3rd Generation

- Relatively unexplored models only accessible with full run2 data
- If strong and 3rd Gen are ~TeV, EWK production can be dominant





SUSY Models



UNIVERSITY OF
LIVERPOOL

Why are we interested in these particles?

Searching for Electroweak SUSY: not because it is easy, but because it is hard

By [ATLAS Collaboration](#), 20th May 2019



SRB: $\tilde{b}$ Semi-Compressed



UNIVERSITY OF
LIVERPOOL

Semi-Compressed signal points: $\Delta M(\tilde{b}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) \sim 20 - 200 \text{ GeV}$

SemiCompressed Signal Features:

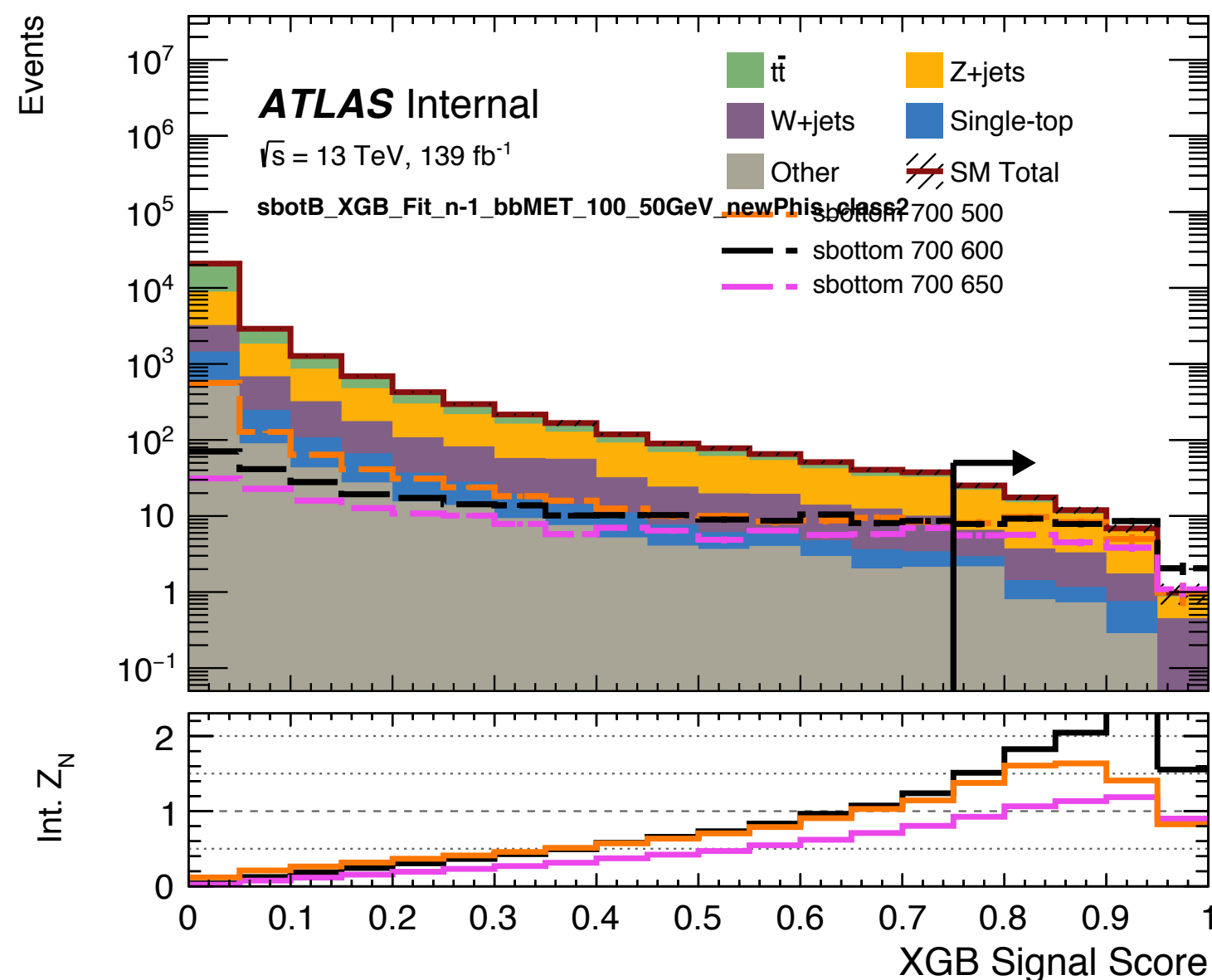
- Background-like in kinematic variables (m_{Eff} , m_{CT})
- Non-soft b-jets
- Low jet multiplicity

Signal Region outline:

- Gradient Boosted decision trees (XGBoost).
- Multi-classification with “1 vs all strategy,” Classes: $t\bar{t}$, zJets, wJets, signal.
- Target Low m_{CT} region, orthogonal to SRA.

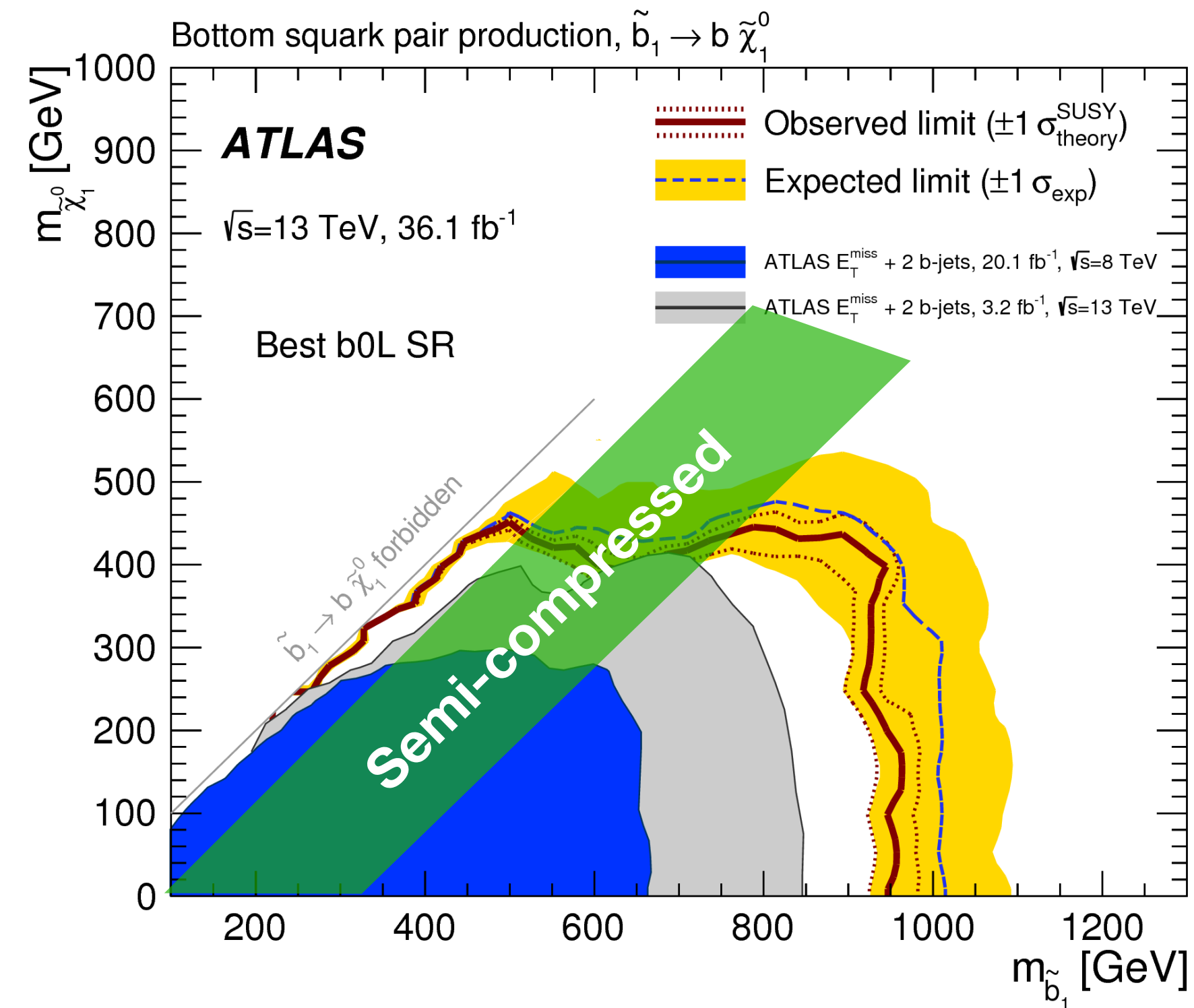
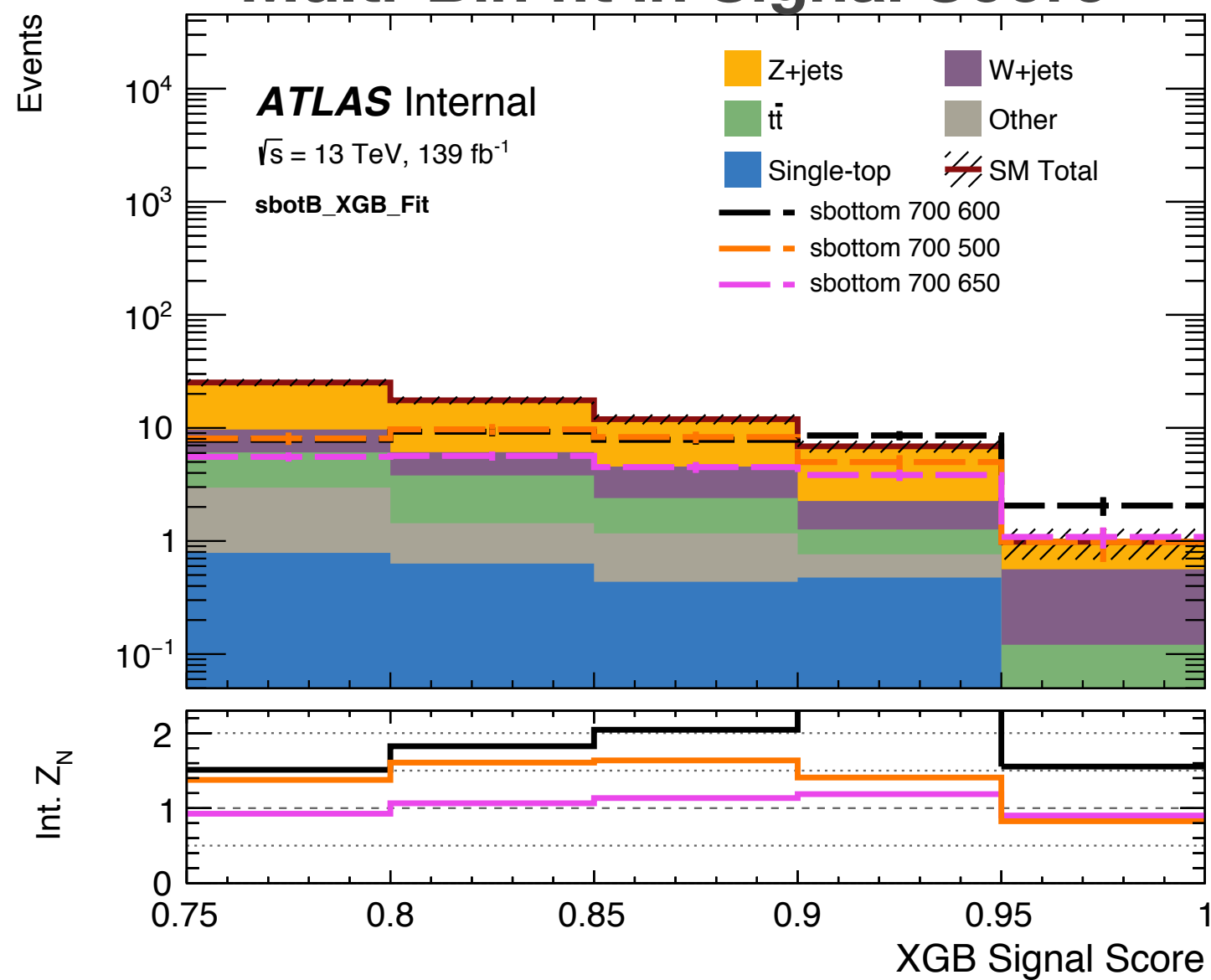
Discovery Region:

1Bin cut on Signal score:



Exclusion Region:

Multi-Bin fit in Signal Score





SRB: $\tilde{b}$ Semi-Compressed



UNIVERSITY OF
LIVERPOOL

Semi-Compressed signal points: $\Delta M(\tilde{b}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) \sim 20 - 200 \text{ GeV}$

Inputs to the BDT

- 4-vectors
- b-tag bo

$$p_T^j, \eta_j, \phi_j^{Ro}$$

- E_T^{miss}
- n_{Jets}
- m_{CT}^{2b}

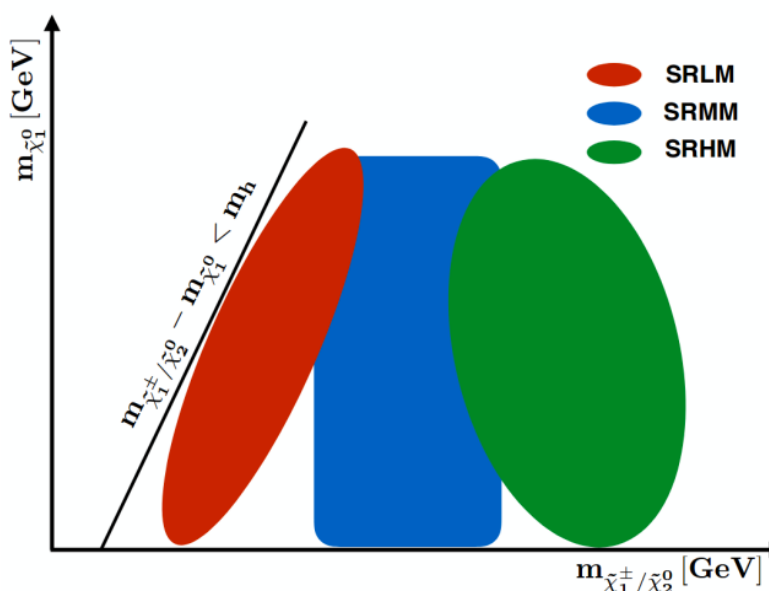
Poss

Pseudo
-> Won't affect SR strategy but may improve BDT discrimination



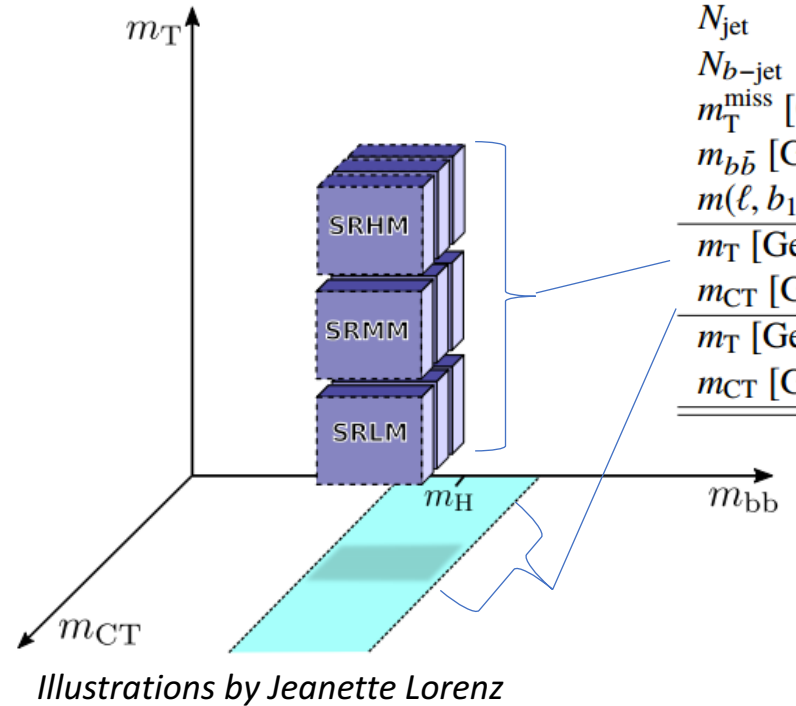
Signal Region Definitions

1. We first split the plane of $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_2^0), m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ is split in regions of low, medium and high m_T .



2. Then we bin each m_T region in 3 bins of m_{CT} . This gives a total of 9 orthogonal regions.

	SR-LM	SR-MM	SR-HM
N_{lepton}		= 1	
p_T^{ℓ} [GeV]		> 7(6) for $e(\mu)$	
N_{jet}		= 2 or 3	
$N_{b\text{-jet}}$		= 2	
m_T^{miss} [GeV]		> 240	
$m_{b\tilde{b}}$ [GeV]		$\in [100, 140]$	
$m(\ell, b_1)$ [GeV]	-	-	> 120
m_T [GeV](excl.)	$\in [100, 160]$	$\in [160, 240]$	> 240
m_{CT} [GeV](excl.)	$\{\in [180, 230], \in [230, 280], > 280\}$		
m_T [GeV](disc.)	> 100	> 160	> 240
m_{CT} [GeV](disc.)		> 180	



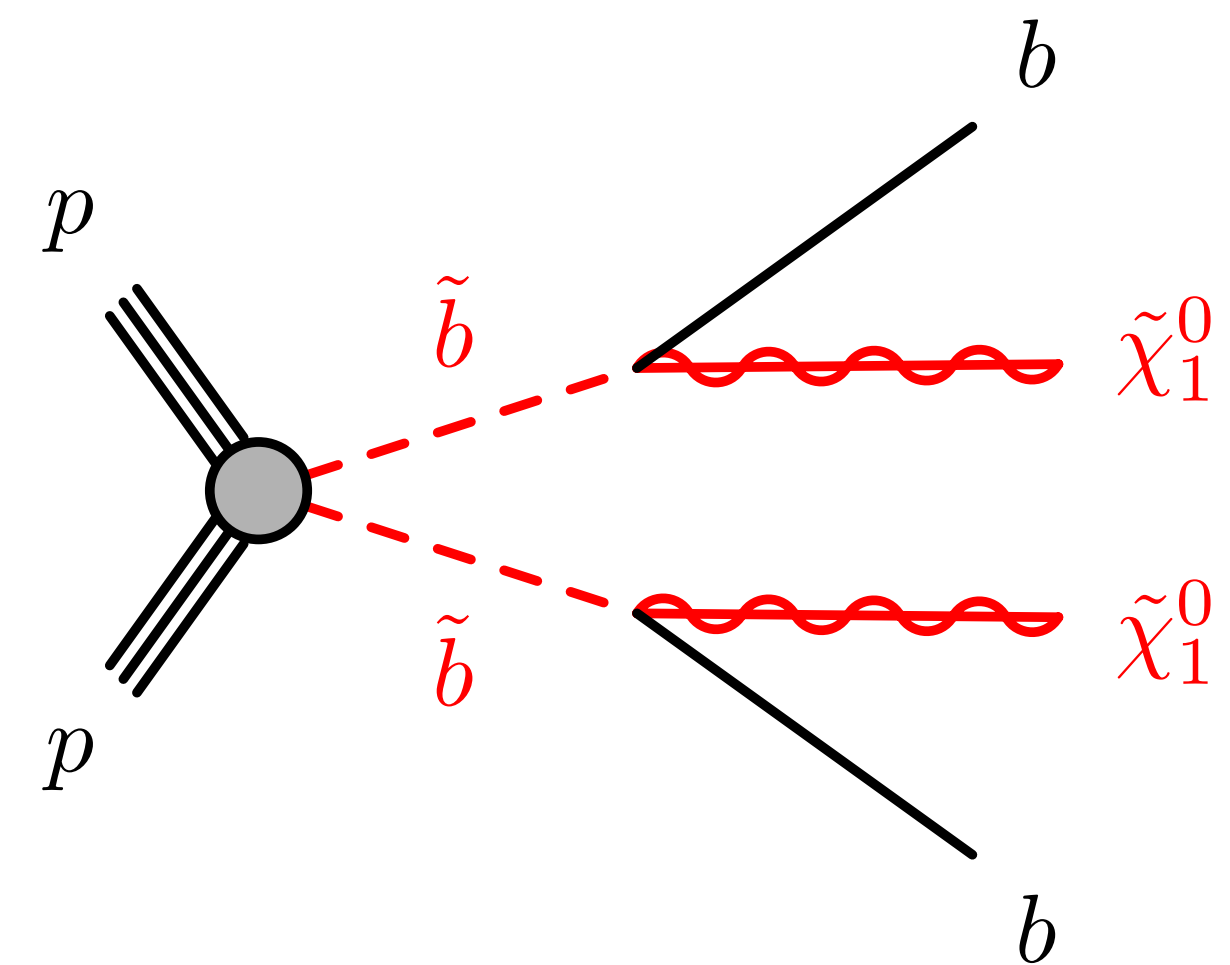
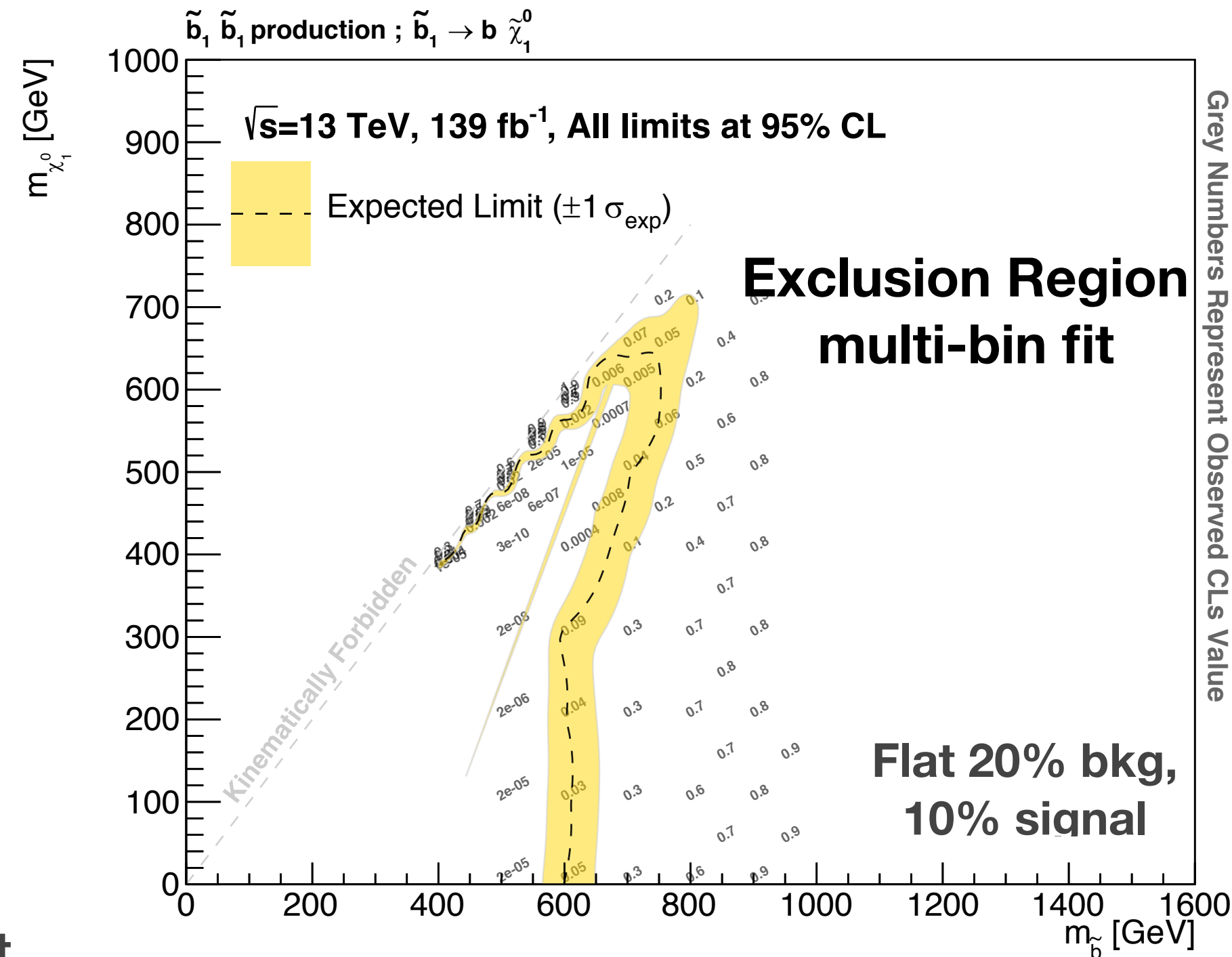
Illustrations by Jeanette Lorenz



UNIVERSITY OF
LIVERPOOL

d fit.

3



How can we improve on the 1st wave compressed?

Pre-selection (Run 2)

- E_T^{miss} triggered: Offline $E_T^{miss} > 240 \text{ GeV}$
- Jet multiplicity requirement: 2 or 3 jets
- B-jet requirement: exactly 2
- Exactly 1 signal lepton (e/mu)

$$m_T = \sqrt{2p_T^\ell m_T^{miss} (1 - \cos[\Delta\phi(\mathbf{p}_T^\ell, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss})])}$$

$$m_{CT} = \sqrt{2p_T^{b_1} p_T^{b_2} (1 + \cos \Delta\phi_{bb})}$$

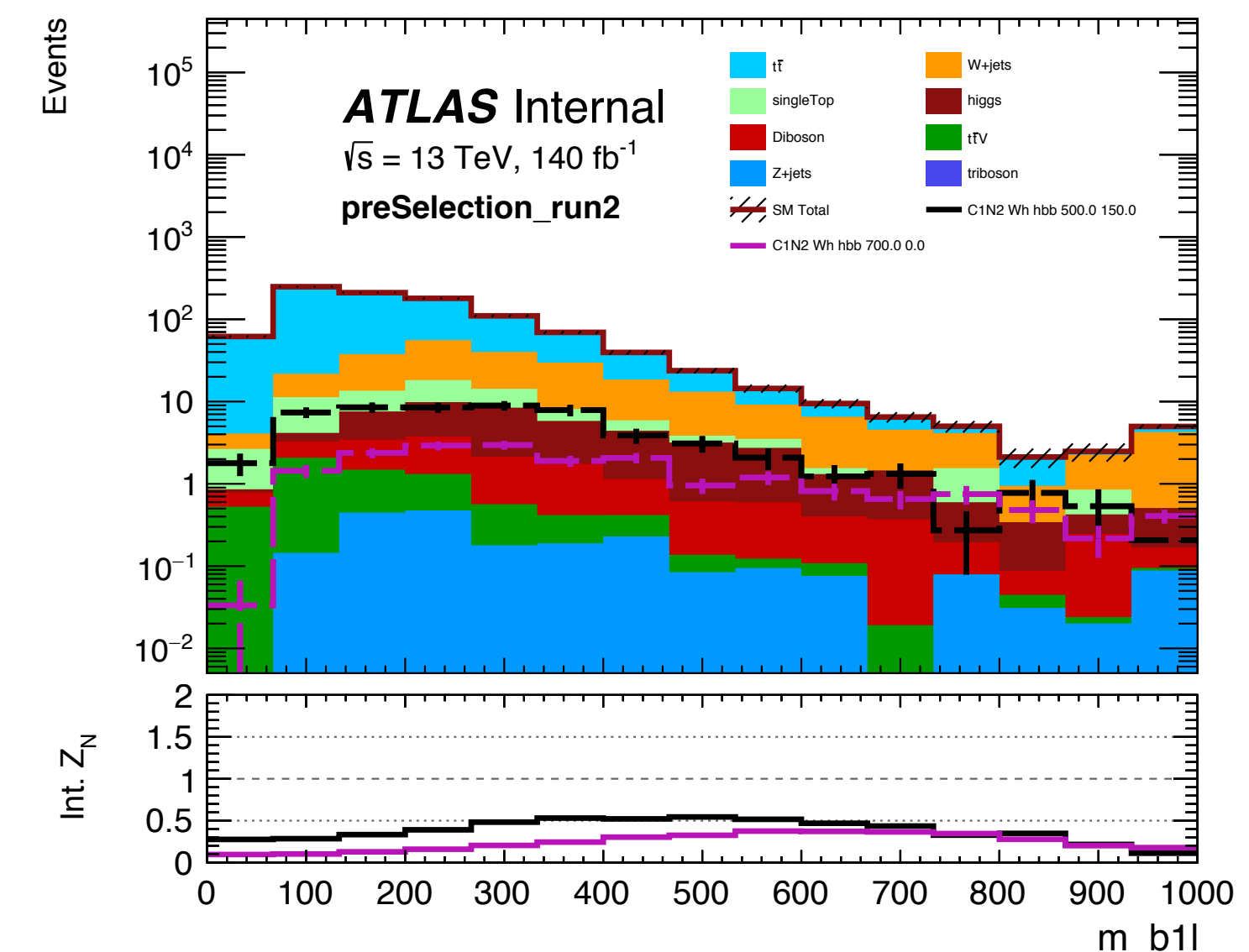
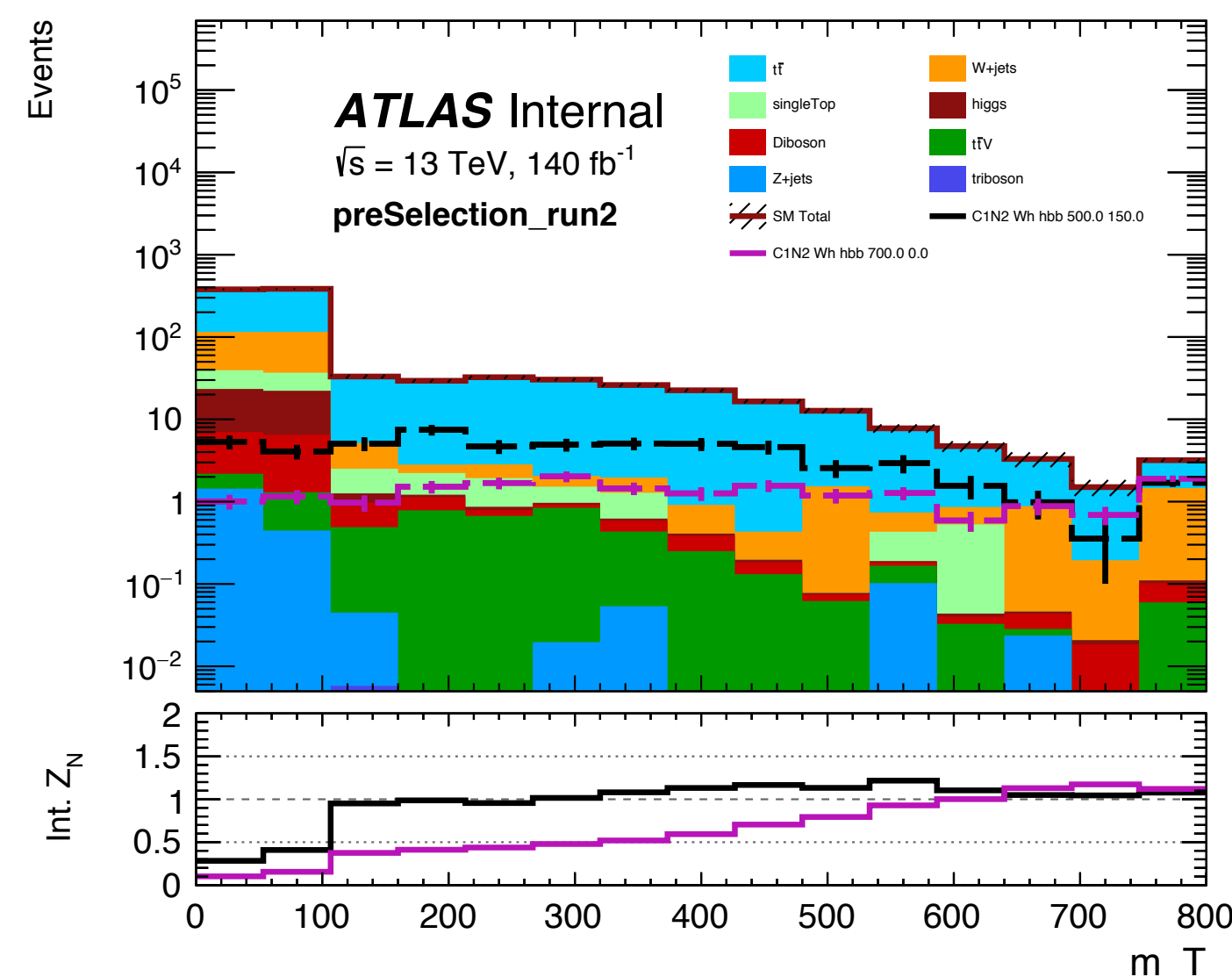
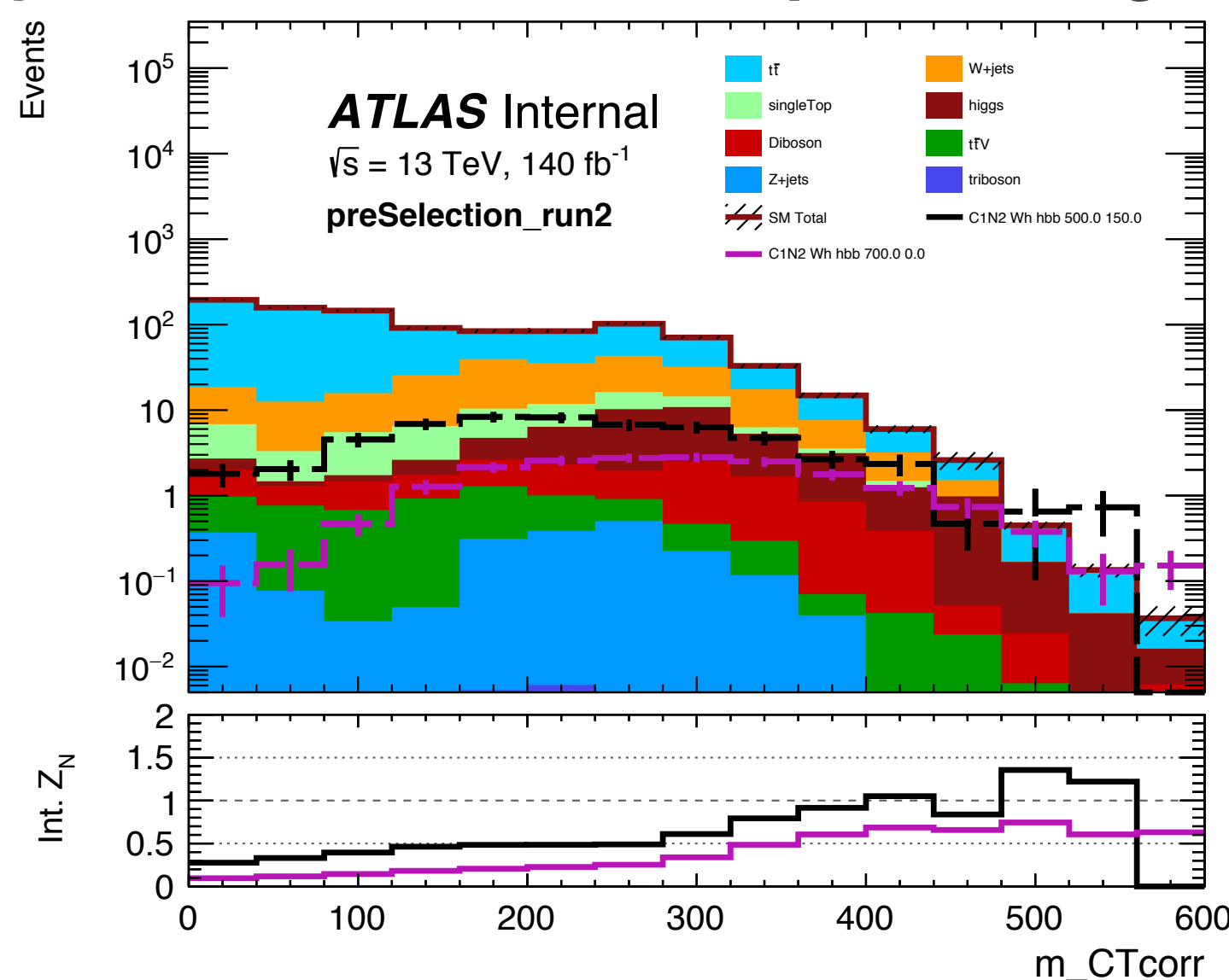
$$m_{b\bar{b}}$$

$$m(\ell, b_1)$$

Key discriminating kinematic variables: (**Run 2**)

- Kinematic endpoint at W mass for $W + jets$ and semi-leptonic $t\bar{t}$
- Kinematic endpoint for $t\bar{t}$ at $(m^2(t) - m^2(W))/m(t)$.
- Peak at higgs mass for signal.
- If l and b_1 come from the same top quark, endpoint at $\sqrt{m(t)^2 - m(W)^2}$

Key Discriminants for compressed signals:



Generally compressed signals look SM-like (reduced tails wrt higher-mass splitting)

How can we improve on the 1st wave compressed?

Preselection-2nd wave ML

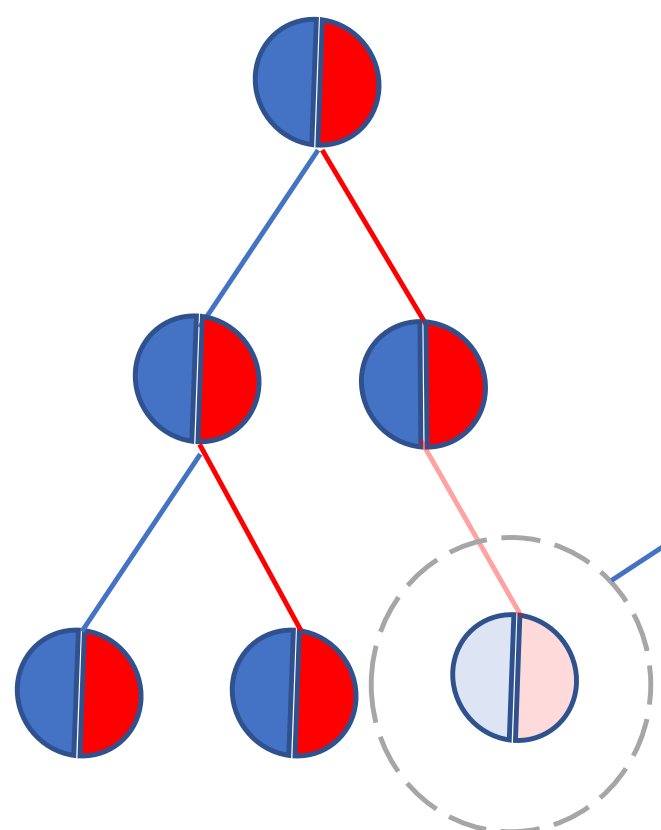
Variable	Pre-selection cut
Nlepton	1
$p_T^l [GeV]$	> 27
Njets	2 or 3
Nb-jets	2
$E_T^{miss} [GeV]$	> 50
Object-based S	> 5
m_{bb}	$\in [50, 200]$

Switch to single-lepton triggers

Allows lower E_T^{miss} requirement

Machine Learning using XGBoost

XGBoost='Extreme gradient boosted (decision trees)'



A new split in the tree is calculated by optimising according to the gradient of given loss function (objective function).

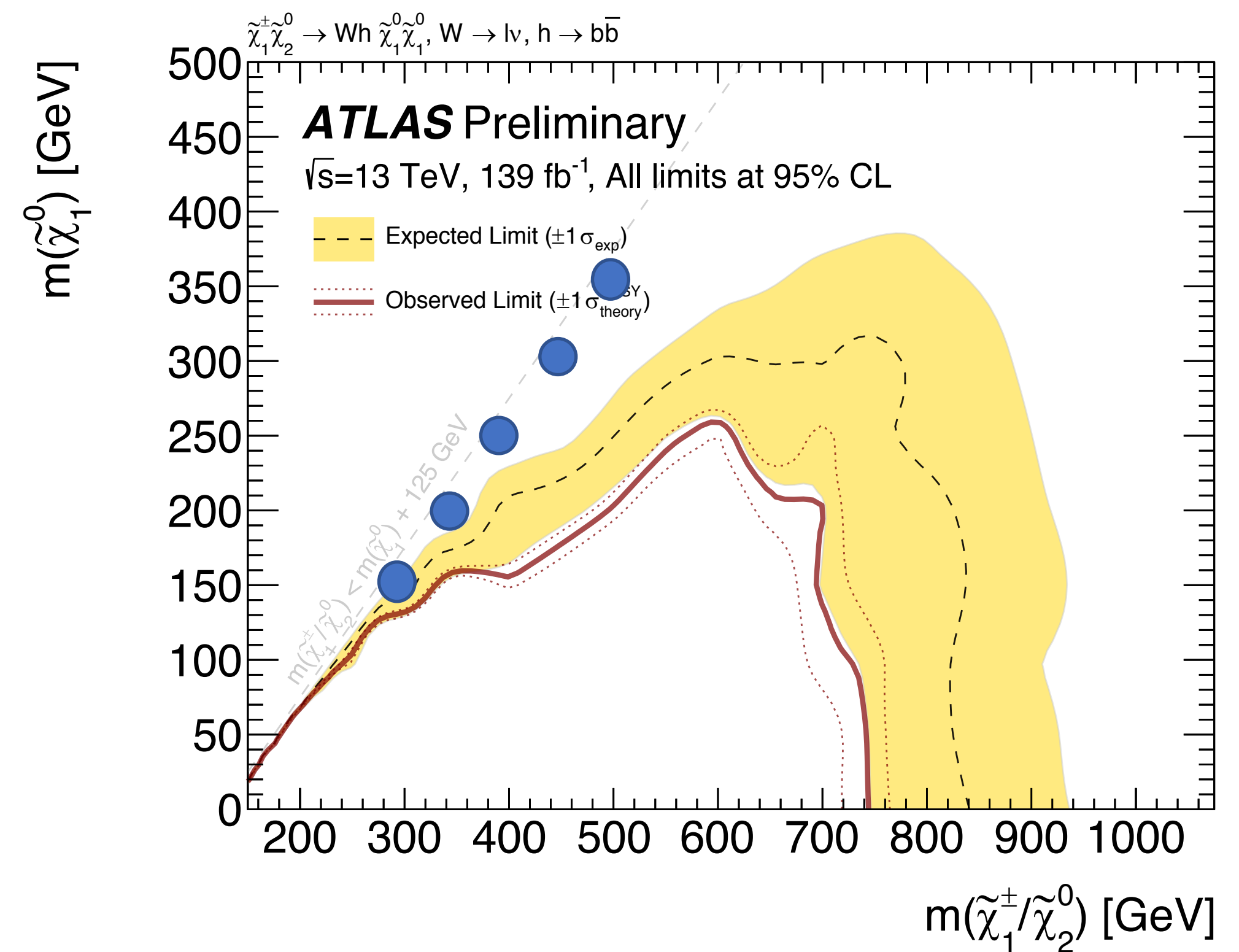
Training Samples

Backgrounds:

- Reco-backgrounds
- 70-30 train-test split

Signal:

- Locally produced high-statistics Truth Samples
- Smear Truth events to be reco-like with SimpleAnalysis
- Combine a range of compressed mass signal samples



- Using the 'multi-class: softprobability' objective function.

We train for: 4 categories:

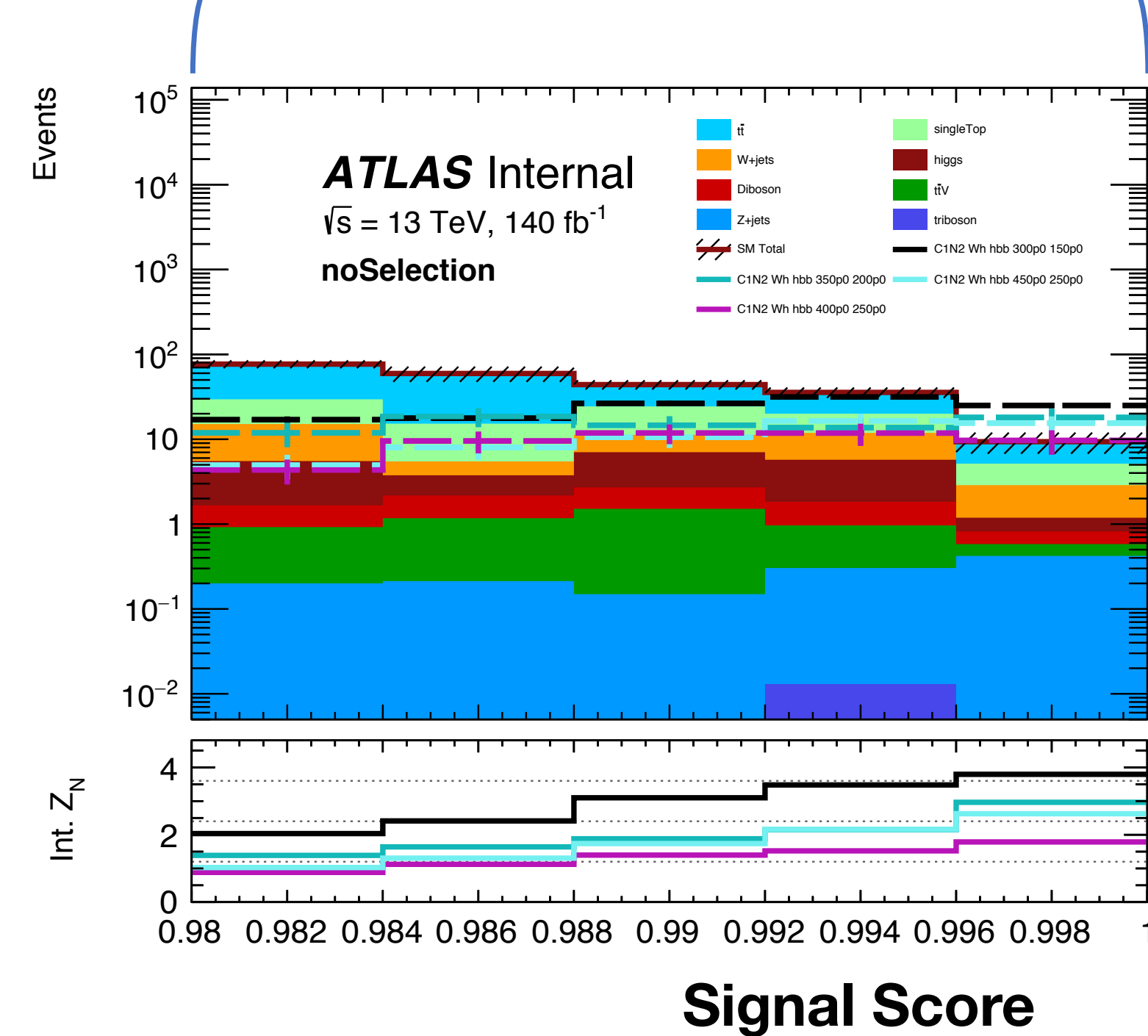
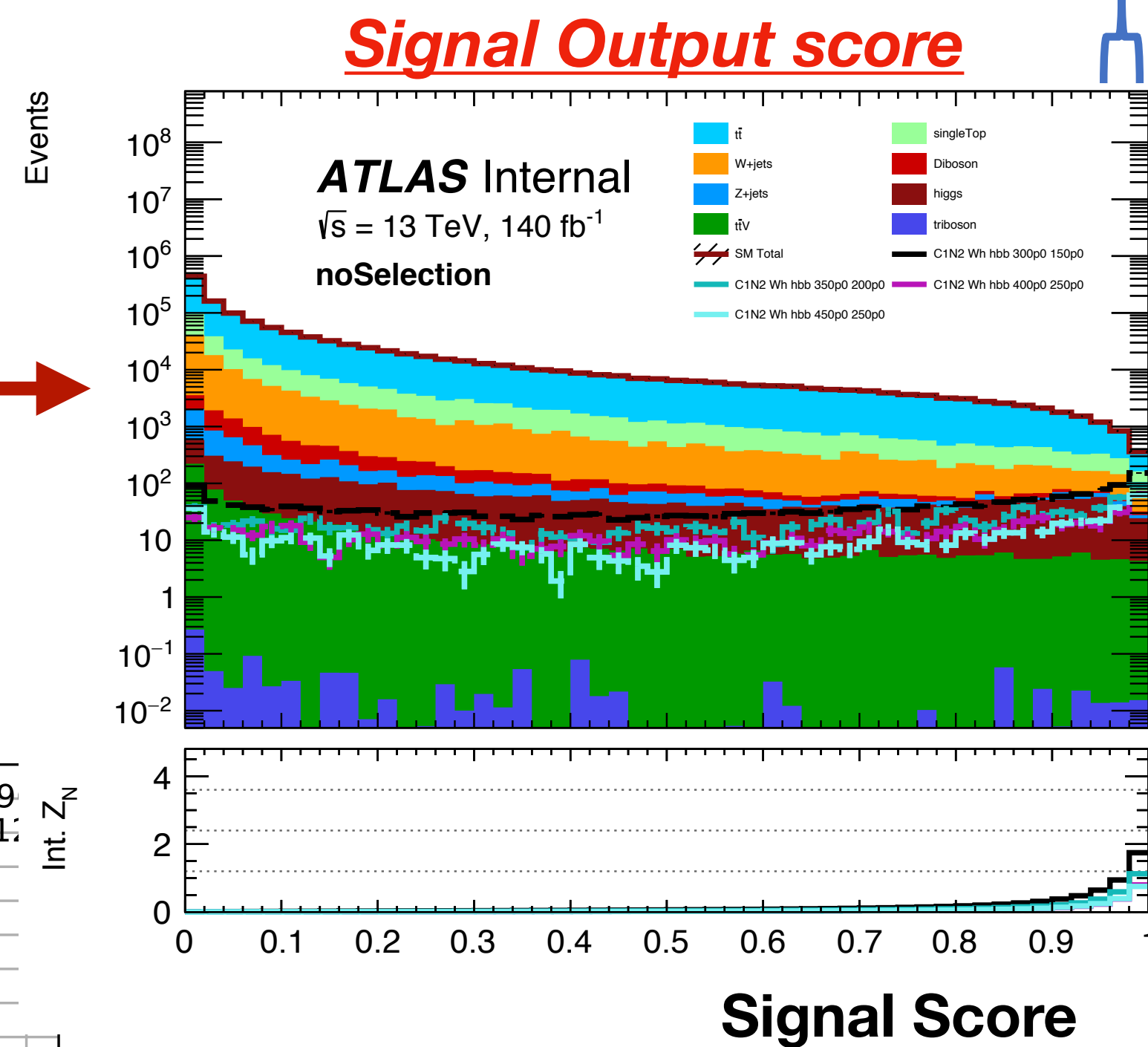
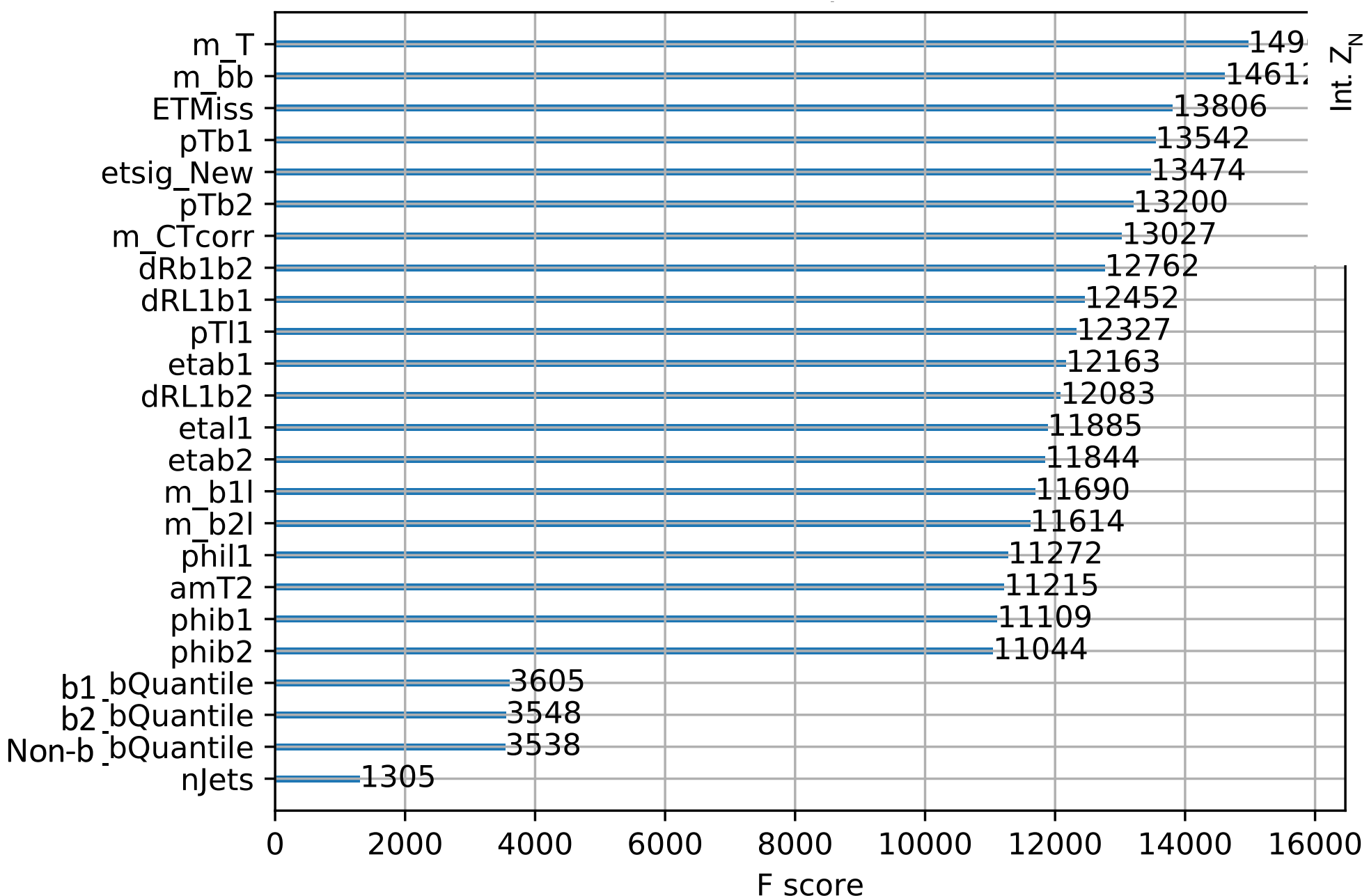
wjets

t $\bar{t}$

singleTop

signal

Input Variables and usage score



Sensitivity is pushed into very high signal scores
->Due to weighting to cross-section in training and loose preselection

Signal Region Definition

	XGB Low	XGB Med	XGB High
E_T^{miss}	>50	>50	>50
$p_T^l [GeV]$	>27	>27	>27
Njets	2 or 3	2 or 3	2 or 3
Nb-jets	2	2	2
m_{bb}	$\in [95, 140]$	$\in [95, 140]$	$\in [95, 140]$
Object-based S	>5	>8	>8
XGB Signal Score	$5\epsilon[0.97, 1]$	$5\epsilon[0.97, 1]$	$5\epsilon[0.97, 1]$
m_{CT}	$\in [0, 50]$	$\in [50, 150]$	>150

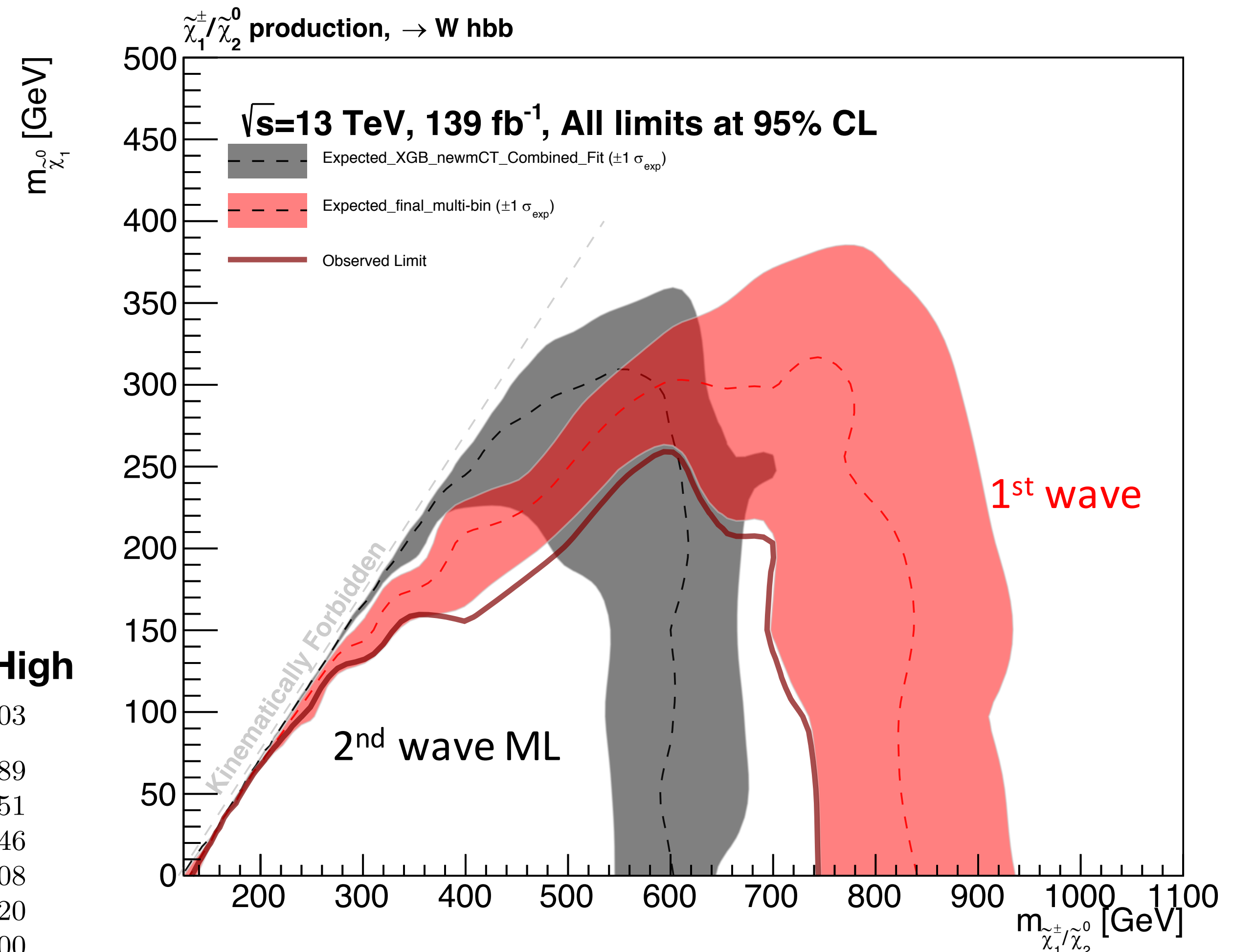
Use a combined fit in m_{CT} and XGB signal score.

→ 3 regions in m_{CT}

→ 5 Bin fit in XGB signal score

	SR-Low	SR-Med	SR-High
MC exp. SM events	89.62	52.19	23.03
MC exp. ttbar events	65.62	41.09	11.89
MC exp. singleTop events	5.90	2.02	1.51
MC exp. Wjets events	12.42	6.10	3.46
MC exp. Zjets events	2.67	0.07	0.08
MC exp. higgs events	1.91	1.31	4.20
MC exp. diBoson events	0.00	0.00	0.00
MC exp. ttV events	0.41	0.81	0.75

Expected Exclusion- (ML: 20% flat background, 10% flat signal)



The Hierarchy Problem

Why is the higgs mass so small?

$$\Delta m_h^2 = -\frac{|\lambda_f|^2}{8\pi^2}[\Lambda_{UV}^2 + \dots]$$

$$\Delta m_H^2 = \frac{\lambda_S}{16\pi^2}[\Lambda_{UV}^2 - 2m_S^2 \ln(\Lambda_{UV}/m_S) + \dots]$$

-> Divergent terms for fermionic quantum corrections protected from by SUSY

