

Search for supersymmetry with displaced dileptons at ATLAS in run 2

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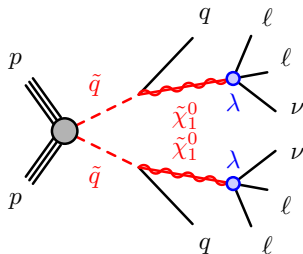
Max-Planck-Institut für Physik

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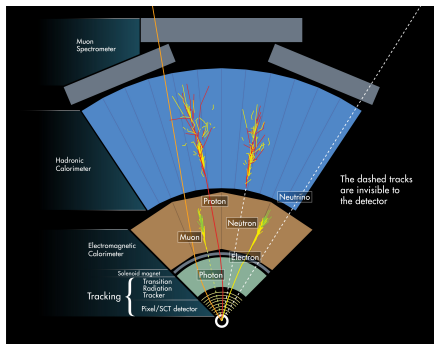
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(Werner-Heisenberg-Institut)

- Search for displaced vertices with two lepton tracks in the inner detector
- Sensitive to particle lifetimes ($c\tau$) of about 1 mm to 1 m
- Example: Supersymmetric model with direct squark production

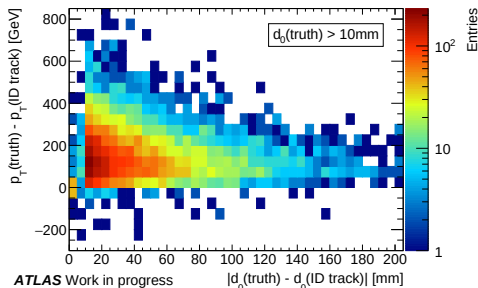
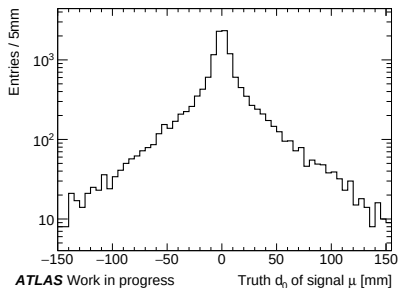


- Long-lived R-parity violating $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ decays to $\ell\ell\nu$
- Pythia+MadGraph with full detector simulation

- Standard ATLAS reconstruction not sensitive to such signals
- Redo reconstruction for large d_0 tracks $\rightarrow$ very resource consuming
- Preselection filters required with high signal efficiencies and low rates
 - Limited use of inner detector (ID) information
 - $\rightarrow$ Main filter objects: Photons and muon spectrometer (MS) tracks
 - Lepton tracks of standard reconstruction with $d_0 > 2$ mm selected
 - $\rightarrow$ Vertices with small displacement

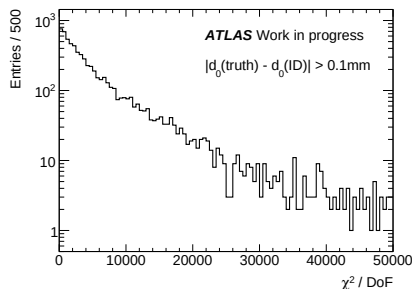
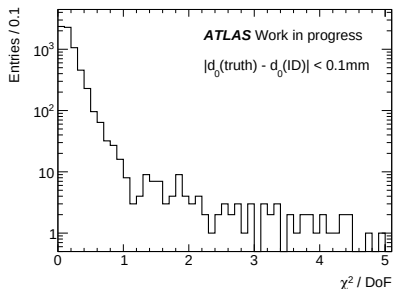


- Performance of standard reconstruction for displaced muons?
- Expectation for $|d_0|(\text{truth}) > 10 \text{ mm}$:
ID track not reconstructed $\rightarrow$ Unmatched MS track
- Observation: MS tracks still matched to unrelated ID tracks



Sample: $m(\tilde{q}) = 700 \text{ GeV}$, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 500 \text{ GeV}$ and $c\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100 \text{ mm}$

- Use truth information to study well- and badly-reconstructed muons
→ Based on $|d_0(\text{truth}) - d_0(\text{ID})|$
- Fit quality for ID/MS matching effectively discriminates the two cases:



Sample: $m(\tilde{q}) = 700\text{ GeV}$, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 500\text{ GeV}$ and $c\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100\text{ mm}$

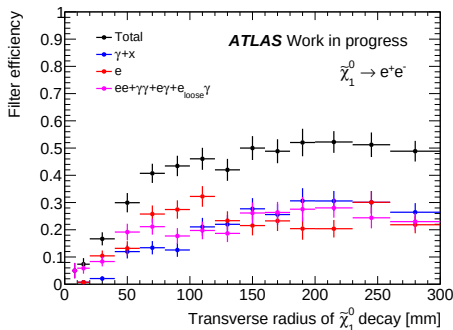
- Muon spectrometer trigger with 60 GeV threshold
 - High fake rate in end-caps
 - Trigger restricted to barrel: $|\eta| < 1.07$
- Offline η and p_T cuts = trigger cuts
- Muons are classified into two groups:
 - Muons with ID match ($\chi^2/\text{DoF} < 50$):
 - Muon track has to pass kinematic cuts and $|d_0| > 1.5 \text{ mm}$
 - Everything else:
 - MS track has to pass kinematic cuts

- 6 preselection filters:

Filter	e	$\gamma + e/\gamma/\mu$	ee	e γ	e _{loose} γ	$\gamma\gamma$
Trigger [GeV]	$\gamma(140)$		$\gamma\gamma(50)$			
Offline p_T [GeV] >	140	150 + 10	50			

- e, γ : $|\eta| < 2.5$
 - e: $|d_0| > 2$ mm except for e_{loose}
 - e_{loose}, γ : Loose identification required
- γ trigger rates significantly increased with respect to run 1
 $\rightarrow \gamma$ filter requires now additional low p_T e, γ or μ

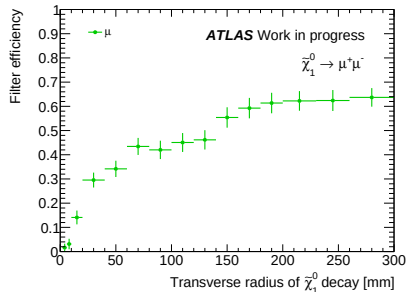
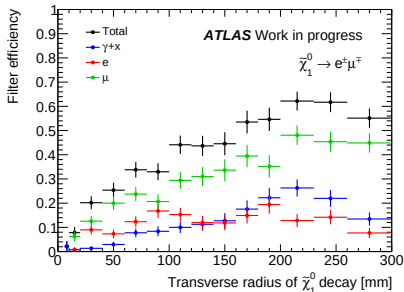
- Plot shows filter efficiencies **per vertex** for e^+e^- vertices:



Sample: $m(\tilde{q}) = 700$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50$ GeV and $c\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100$ mm

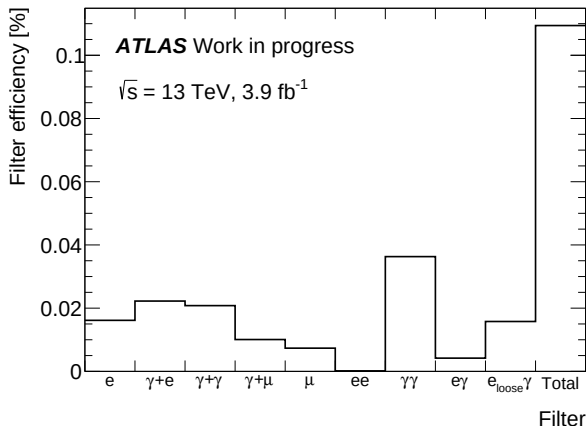
- Reconstructed particles matched to truth vertices
- Good efficiencies even for low LSP mass of 50 GeV
- LSP decays with transverse radii below 50 mm barely selected

- Plots show filter efficiencies **per vertex** for $e^\pm\mu^\mp$ and $\mu^+\mu^-$ vertices:



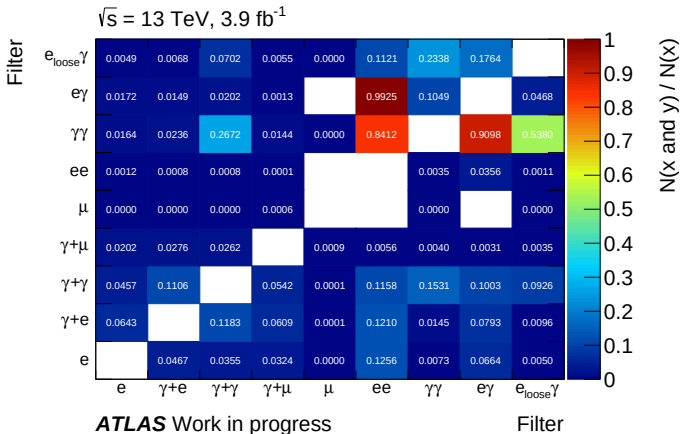
Sample: $m(\tilde{q}) = 700$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50$ GeV and $c\tau(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100$ mm

- μ filter most important in both cases
- e and $\gamma + x$ filters less important due to high p_T cuts



- About 1.5 million events selected in 2015
- $\gamma + x$ filter contributes nearly 50% to total rate
- $\gamma\gamma$ filter with second largest rate

Filter overlap in 2015 data



- Small overlap of e , $\gamma + x$ and μ filters with other filters
- Large overlap between diparticle filters

- Search for displaced vertices with two leptons
- Standard ATLAS reconstruction not sensitive
- Retracking of displaced tracks necessary
- Preselection filters defined and 1.5 million events selected in 2015
- Filters provide good signal efficiencies even for low LSP masses
- Analysis framework updated for run 2
- Targeting publication for 2016