

Searches for supersymmetry with the ATLAS detector

Abhishek Sharma

abhishek@cern.ch

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THE UNIVERSITY
of ADELAIDE



- ATLAS has a strong and varied supersymmetry (SUSY) search program!
 - Strong SUSY: squark and gluino production
 - Electroweak: chargino, neutralino, sleptons
 - RPV and long-lived: specialised techniques and rare signatures
 - Summaries and combinations: putting everything together
- Today I will cover four recently released analyses

SUSY model classification

There are a wide range of possible model parameters and final states to probe:

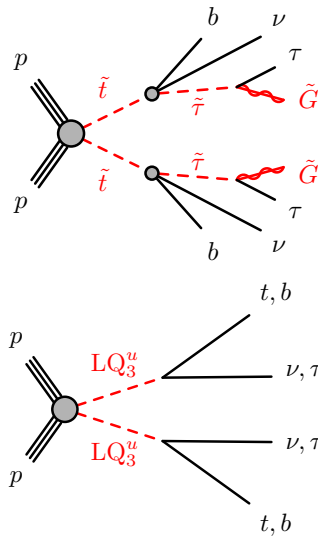
- R-parity conservation (RPC) or violation (RPV)
- Wino-bino or higgsino dominated electroweak processes
- Symmetry breaking scenarios: different LSPs, mass hierarchies etc
- Different kinematic regimes depending on masses and couplings!

**Search for new phenomena in pp collisions in final states with tau leptons,
 b -jets, and missing transverse momentum with the ATLAS detector**

ATLAS-CONF-2021-008

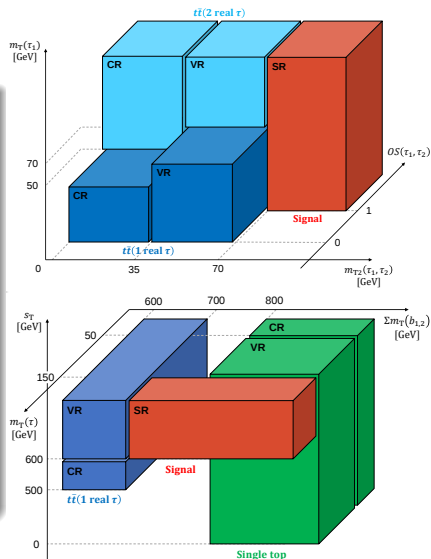
Motivation and models

- Two benchmark models considered:
 - Gauge mediated SUSY with the stop, stau, and gravitino LSP
 - Scalar leptoquark production with decays to 3rd generation SM quark and lepton pairs
- For the SUSY model, the squarks decay to the gravitino LSP via a stau with b -jets, tau leptons and neutrinos
- The leptoquarks are charge 1/3 or 2/3 with decays to $t\nu$ or $b\tau$ final states



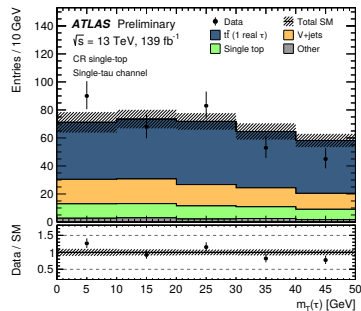
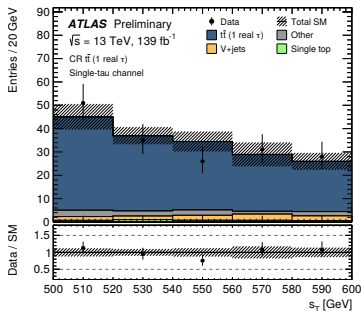
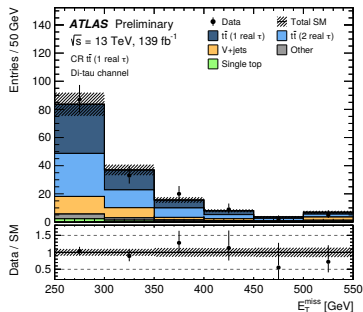
Signal regions

- E_T^{miss} trigger fired with at least 250 GeV E_T^{miss}
- No light leptons
- At least two jets
- At least one b -jet
- Two complimentary channels:
 - Di-tau with at least two hadronic tau candidates
 - Single-tau with one tau and at least two b -jets, split into bins based on tau p_T
- Discriminating variables are m_{T2} and sums of object masses



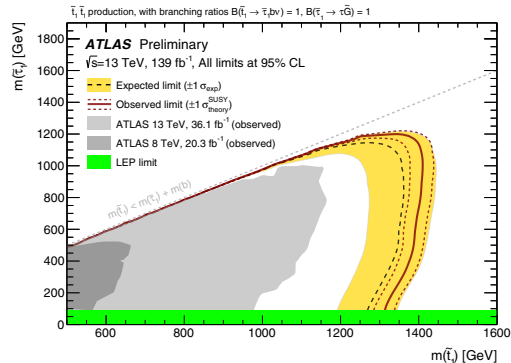
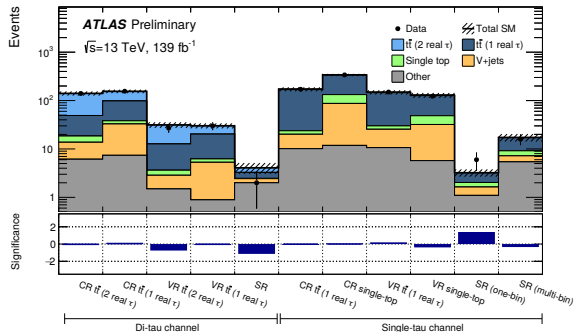
Background estimation

- $t\bar{t}$ and single top with 1 or 2 real taus + fakes $\rightarrow$ dedicated CRs and VRs
- Smaller contributions from V +jets, $t\bar{t}V$
- Major uncertainties from jet energy resolution, modelling, and $t\bar{t}/Wt$ interference



Results and limits

- No significant excesses
- Single tau SR is new for full Run 2 dataset, and markedly improves sensitivity
- Good improvement from previous analyses for stop to stau model
- Leptoquark models discussed in [Stergios' talk](#)

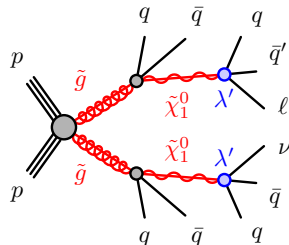
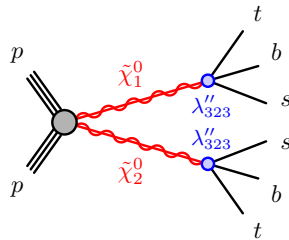
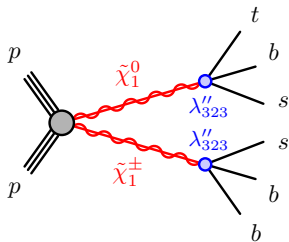
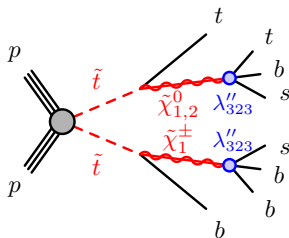
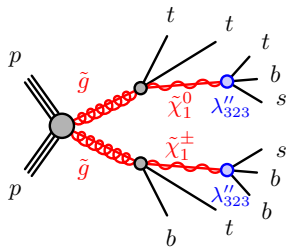


Search for R-parity violating supersymmetry in a final state containing leptons and many jets with the ATLAS experiment using $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV proton-proton collision data

ATLAS-CONF-2020-007

Motivation and models

- RPV models with both strong and electroweak production
- Either direct decays to LSP or via an intermediary
- Large numbers of jets and at least one light lepton

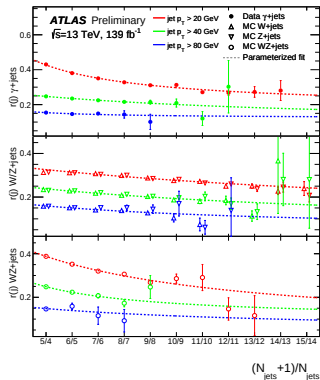


Analysis strategy

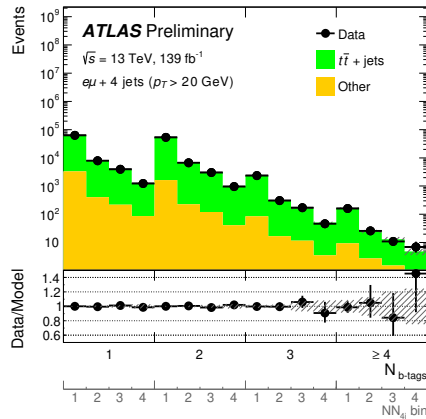
- Two strategies: a generic jet counting analysis, and an electroweak analysis with a neural net discriminant
- Further split by lepton content: 1 lepton (1ℓ) or 2 same-charge leptons ($2\ell^{\text{SC}}$)
- Events must pass single lepton trigger, and di-electron events have a Z mass veto
- Jet counting analysis has a range of jet momentum thresholds to maximise sensitivity

Jet counting analysis discovery SRs			
Jet p_{T} threshold	Number of jets 1ℓ category	Number of jets $2\ell^{\text{SC}}$ category	Number of b -jets
20 GeV	≥ 15	≥ 10	$= 0, \geq 3$
40 GeV	≥ 12	≥ 8	$= 0, \geq 3$
60 GeV	≥ 11	≥ 7	$= 0, \geq 3$
80 GeV	≥ 10	≥ 7	$= 0, \geq 3$
100 GeV	≥ 8	≥ 6	$= 0, \geq 3$
EWK analysis discovery SRs			
Jet p_{T} threshold	Lepton category and selection	Number of jets	Number of b -jets
20 GeV	1ℓ , NN bin 4	$= 6$	≥ 4
20 GeV	$2\ell^{\text{SC}}, m^{\ell j} < 155 \text{ GeV}$	$= 6$	≥ 3

Background estimation



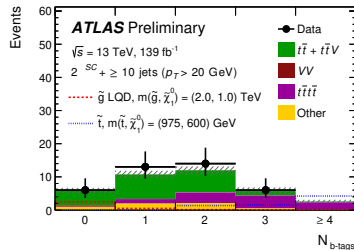
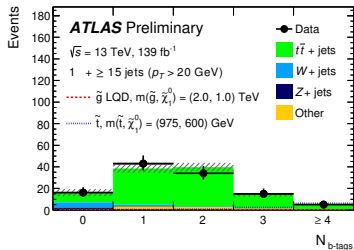
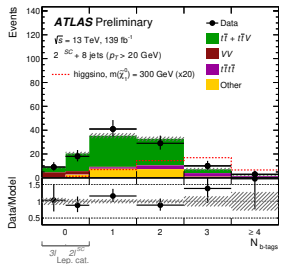
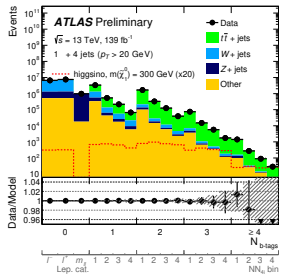
- Data driven estimation of $t\bar{t}$, $t\bar{t}V$, V +jets, VV +jets
- Using probability of extra (b -)jets to fit a functional form for each jet multiplicity
- The fit is tested using γ +jets and dileptonic $t\bar{t}$
- Fake backgrounds in the 1ℓ category is from Matrix Method



Dominant uncertainties come from (b -)jet scaling assumptions, b content of $V(V)$ MC, and NN response

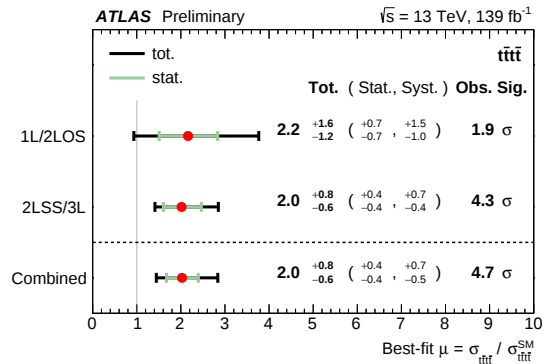
No significant excesses

- Good data/bkg agreement across all regions, even those with high jet multiplicity
- Largest deviation in two bins with 1.3 σ



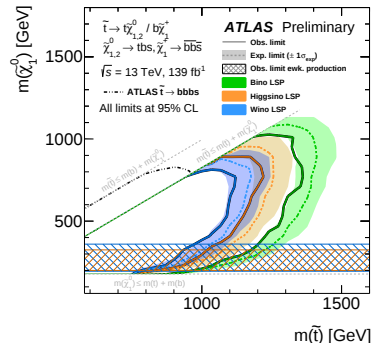
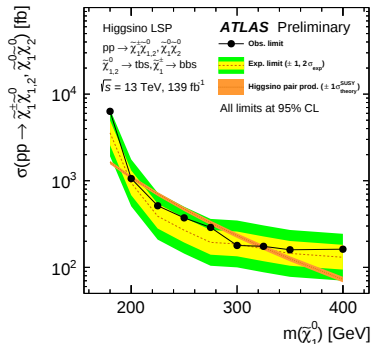
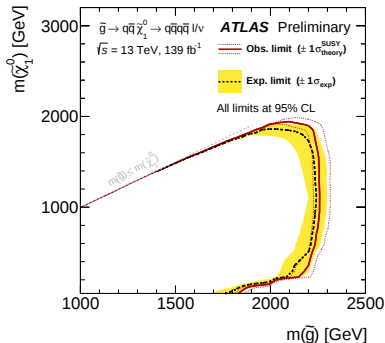
Bonus: 4 top

- This analysis is also sensitive to 4 top production!
- Extracted signal strength $\mu = 2.0^{+0.9}_{-0.7}$
- This is comparable to recent results from ATLAS in 1, 2, and 3 lepton channels
- 1 ℓ and opposite-charge 2 ℓ , and same-charge 2 ℓ and 3 ℓ



Model dependent limits

- Exclusion for up to 2.2 TeV gluinos for multiple decay channels
- LSP type changes the expected exclusion due to different final states
- Higgsino versus wino LSP hypotheses in the electroweak models changes exclusion
- First LHC result for Higgsinos in the hadronic final state



Search for stopped long-lived charginos based on a disappearing-track signature using 136 fb^{-1} of pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ with the ATLAS detector

ATLAS-CONF-2021-015

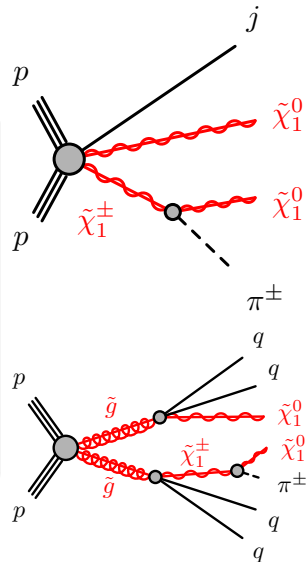
Motivation and models

- In certain SUSY models with electroweak scale LSPs the mass difference between $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ and $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ is around 100 MeV
- This leads to charginos with decay length in the mm range:

$$c\tau[\text{mm}] \sim 7 \times \left[\left(\frac{\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_{1,2}^0)}{340\text{MeV}} \right)^3 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_{\pi^\pm}^2}{\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_{1,2}^0)^2}} \right]^{-1},$$

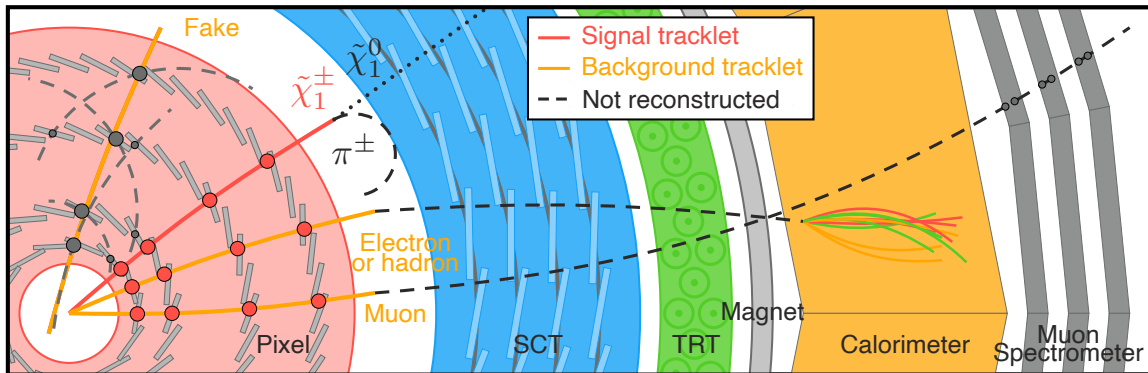
where $m_{\pi^\pm}$ is the charged pion mass

- Look for pixel tracklets without other significant activity in outer detector layers
- This analysis looks at electroweak and strong production modes



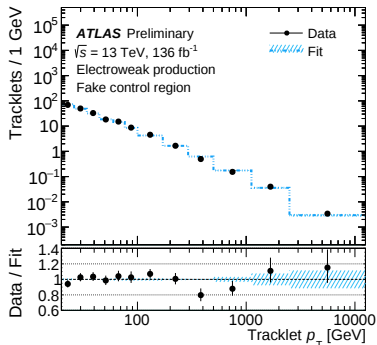
Analysis strategy

- Only record hits in pixel tracking layers
- Veto pixel tracklets with associated calorimeter deposits > 5 GeV
- Use missing energy triggers with dedicated efficiency measurement
- Require large E_T^{miss} , ≥ 1 (electroweak) or ≥ 3 jets with the leading jet ≥ 100 GeV

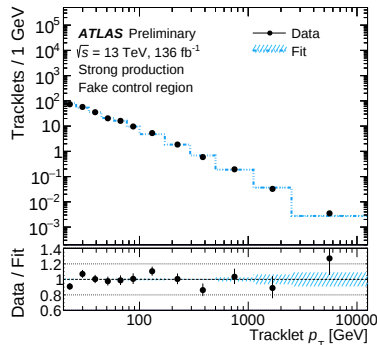


Background estimation

- Charged particle scattering and combinatorial fakes are the two main backgrounds
- Design CRs with background templates for electron, muon, hadron, and fakes
- Also use low E_T^{miss} CR, and medium E_T^{miss} VRs
- Develop fit model to fit low, medium and high E_T^{miss} simultaneously to determine SR backgrounds

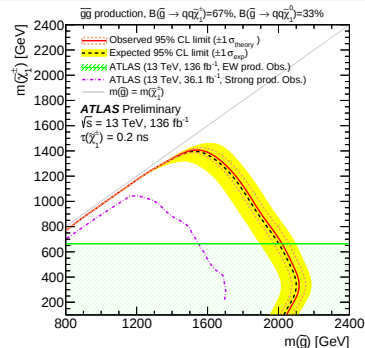
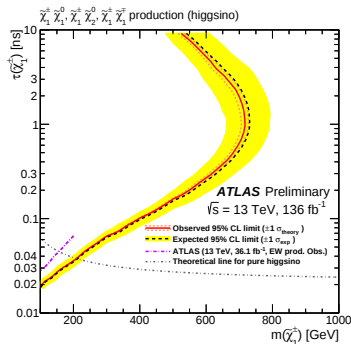
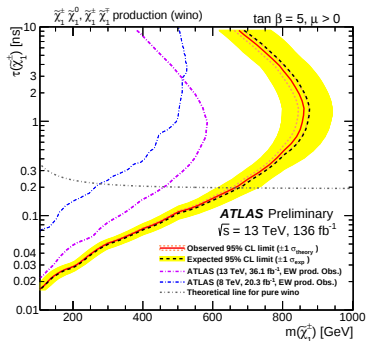


The fit model encodes the systematics, with pile-up and fake tracklet CR uncertainties being the major contributors
Cross-section calculations, ISR/FSR, and tracklet reconstruction uncertainties affect the signal yields



Results and limits

- No significant excess
- Able to reach short lifetimes and large masses for both wino and higgsino scenarios
- Probing new parameter space for strong production too

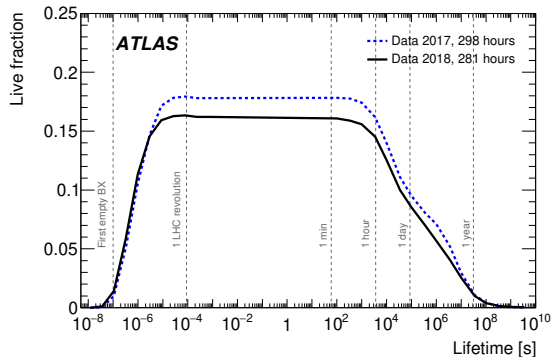


A search for the decays of stopped long-lived particles at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

SUSY-2018-15

Motivation and models

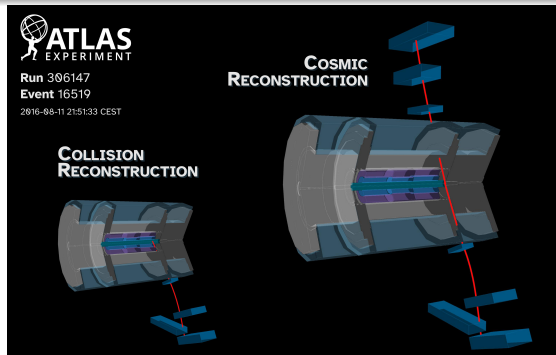
- If long-lived gluinos are produced and slow down enough as they pass through the detector, they can bind with SM particles to form R -hadrons
- These R -hadrons can then decay at a later time
- A range of masses and mass splittings are simulated



The signal MC generation has been discussed in detail in
[ATL-PHYS-PUB-2019-019](#)

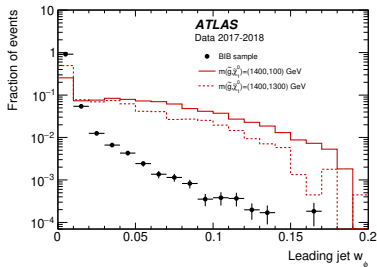
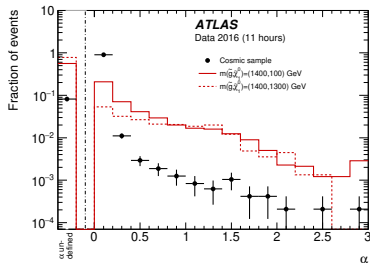
Analysis strategy

- Use empty bunch crossings (BX): special triggers and separate dataset in 2017 and 2018!
- Expect isotropic decays to jets from anywhere in the detector
- Two broad SRs: one covering central η and another up to $|\eta| < 2.4$
- Require at least one energetic jet with regions binned in (150-300, 300-500, >500) GeV lead jet momentum

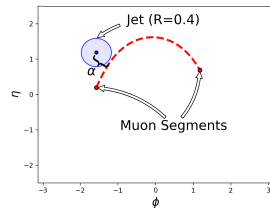
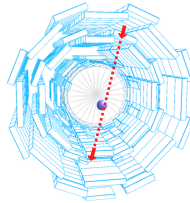
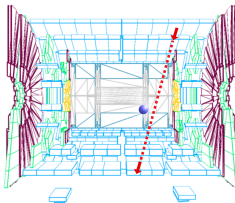


Need to have cosmic reconstruction instead of usual collision reco to properly veto backgrounds

Background estimation

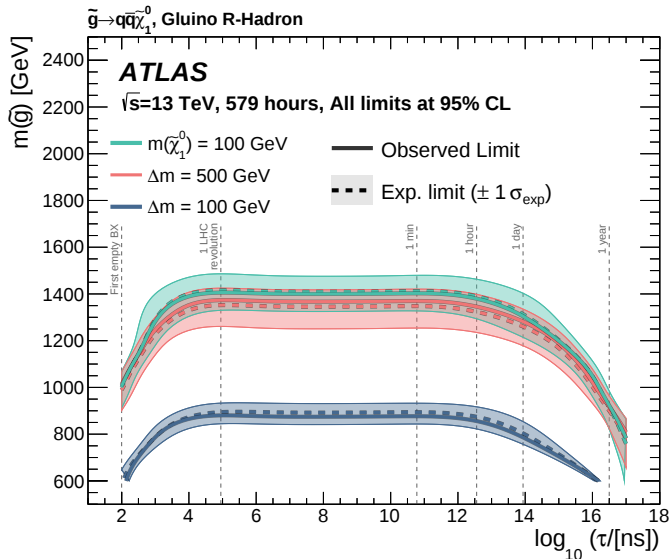


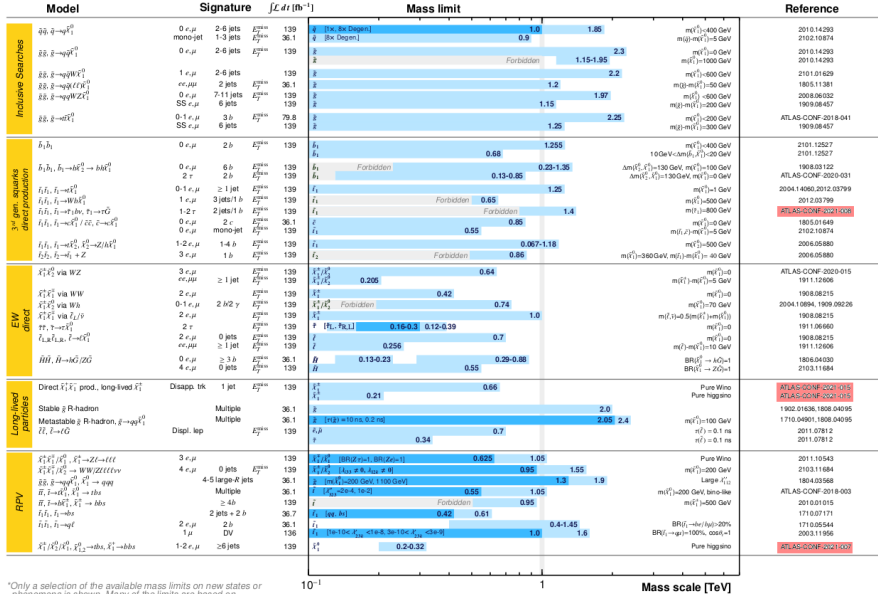
- Major backgrounds are cosmic muons and beam induced backgrounds (BIB)
- Use special variables α (distance between jet and bkg muon), and $w_\phi = \frac{\sum_i p_T(i) \cdot |\Delta\phi(\text{jet}, i)|}{\sum_i p_T(i)}$ (to suppress BIB)
- Control and validation regions for the two background sources



Results and limits

- No significant excess
- Reach up to 1400 GeV for a wide range of lifetimes
- Smaller mass splitting has lower sensitivity
- Time range from one bunch crossing to a year





*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. Many of the limits are based on simplified models, c.f. refs. for the assumptions made.

10⁻¹ 1 Mass scale [TeV]

Conclusion

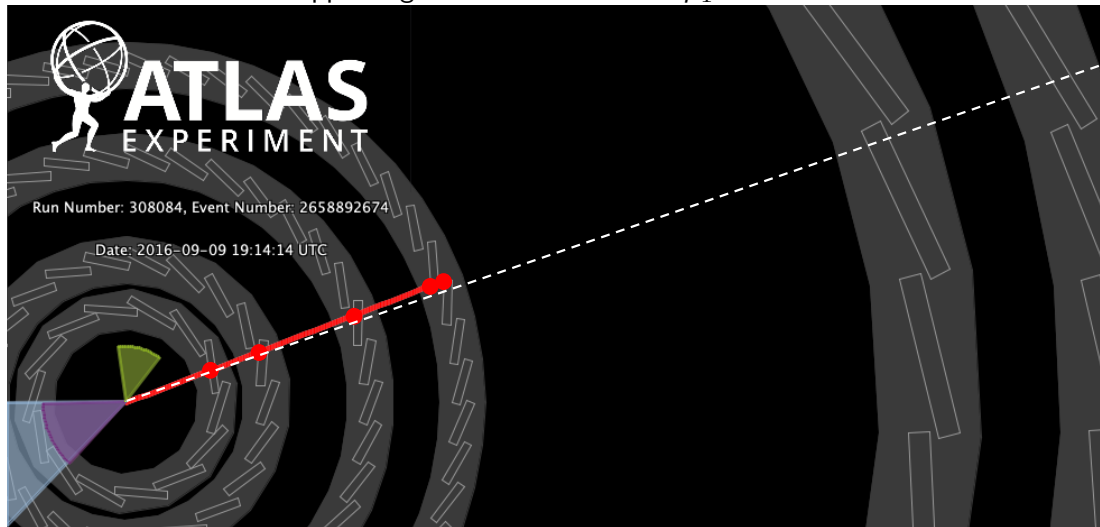
- Presented four of the most recent ATLAS SUSY analyses
- These analyses cover a large range of models and SUSY parameters
- Improvements in background estimation techniques and even custom datasets are used to improve analyses
- Delivered excellent exclusion limits for a number of models

To the future

- Many more results to come in this sphere on processes and final states not discussed here
- Significant advancements in analysis techniques promise even better results in the future
- Combination efforts are underway to harmonise the results of a range of analyses
- For a complete list of ATLAS SUSY results check out: [ATLAS Public Results](#)
- More BSM talks at DIS: [leptoquarks](#), [dark matter](#), [Higgs-like resonances](#), [Higgs+DM](#).

Thanks for your attention!

Disappearing track candidate with $p_T = 1.2$ TeV



Stop to stau additional material

Physics process	Generator	Parton shower	Tune	Cross section	PDF (generator)	PDF (PS)
$t\bar{t}$	POWHEG-Box v2	PYTHIA 8.230	A14	NNLO+NNLL	NNPDF3.0NLO	NNPDF2.3LO
Single top	POWHEG-Box v2	PYTHIA 8.230	A14	NLO+NNLL	NNPDF3.0NLO	NNPDF2.3LO
$V + jets (V = W, Z)$	SHERPA 2.2.1	SHERPA 2.2.1	SHERPA default	NNLO	NNPDF3.0NNLO	NNPDF3.0NNLO
Diboson $VV (V = W, Z)$	SHERPA 2.2.1 or 2.2.2	SHERPA 2.2.1 or 2.2.2	SHERPA default	NLO	NNPDF3.0NNLO	NNPDF3.0NNLO
Triboson $VVV (V = W, Z)$	SHERPA 2.2.1	SHERPA 2.2.1	SHERPA default	NLO	NNPDF3.0NNLO	NNPDF3.0NNLO
$t\bar{t} + V (V = W, Z)$	MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO 2.3.3	PYTHIA 8.210	A14	NLO	NNPDF3.0NLO	NNPDF2.3LO
$t\bar{t} + H$	POWHEG-Box v2	PYTHIA 8.230	A14	NLO	NNPDF3.0NLO	NNPDF2.3LO
$t\bar{t} + WW$	MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO 2.2.2	PYTHIA 8.186	A14	NLO	NNPDF2.3LO	NNPDF2.3LO
$t\bar{t} + WZ$	MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO 2.3.3	PYTHIA 8.212	A14	NLO	NNPDF3.0NLO	NNPDF2.3LO
tWZ	MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO 2.3.3	PYTHIA 8.212	A14	NLO	NNPDF3.0NLO	NNPDF2.3LO
$tZ, t\bar{t}t, t\bar{t}\bar{t}$	MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO 2.3.3	PYTHIA 8.230	A14	NLO	NNPDF3.1NLO	NNPDF2.3LO
Stop-stau	MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO 2.6.2	PYTHIA 8.212	A14	approx. NNLO+NNLL	NNPDF2.3LO	NNPDF2.3LO
$LQ_3^{u/d}$	MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO 2.6.0	PYTHIA 8.230	A14	approx. NNLO+NNLL	NNPDF3.0NLO	NNPDF2.3LO

Di-tau preselection

$E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ -trigger fired and $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}} > 250 \text{ GeV}$

No light leptons (e/μ)

At least two jets

At least one b -tagged jet

At least two hadronic tau candidates

Exactly one hadronic tau candidate

At least two b -tagged jets

Signal regions

Variable	CR $t\bar{t}$ (2 real τ)	CR $t\bar{t}$ (1 real τ)	VR $t\bar{t}$ (2 real τ)	VR $t\bar{t}$ (1 real τ)	SR
E_T^{miss}	—	—	—	—	$> 280 \text{ GeV}$
$OS(\tau_1, \tau_2)$	1	—	1	—	1
$m_{T2}(\tau_1, \tau_2)$	$< 35 \text{ GeV}$	$< 35 \text{ GeV}$	$[35, 70] \text{ GeV}$	$[35, 70] \text{ GeV}$	$> 70 \text{ GeV}$
$m(\tau_1, \tau_2)$	$> 50 \text{ GeV}$	$> 50 \text{ GeV}$	—	—	—
$m_T(\tau_1)$	$> 50 \text{ GeV}$	$< 50 \text{ GeV}$	$> 70 \text{ GeV}$	$< 70 \text{ GeV}$	—

Variable	CR $t\bar{t}$ (1 real τ)	CR single top	VR $t\bar{t}$ (1 real τ)	VR single top	SR
E_T^{miss}	$> 280 \text{ GeV}$	$> 280 \text{ GeV}$	$> 280 \text{ GeV}$	$> 280 \text{ GeV}$	$> 280 \text{ GeV}$
s_T	$[500, 600] \text{ GeV}$	—	$> 600 \text{ GeV}$	—	$> 800(600) \text{ GeV}$
$\sum m_T(b_{1,2})$	$[600, 700] \text{ GeV}$	$> 800 \text{ GeV}$	$[600, 700] \text{ GeV}$	$> 800 \text{ GeV}$	$> 700 \text{ GeV}$
$m_T(\tau)$	—	$< 50 \text{ GeV}$	—	$[50, 150] \text{ GeV}$	$> 300(150) \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(\tau)$	—	$> 80 \text{ GeV}$	—	$> 80 \text{ GeV}$	— (binned)

Uncertainties

Systematic uncertainty	Di-tau SR	Single-tau one-bin SR	Single-tau multi-bin SR
Total	25 %	17 %	17 %
Jet-related	19 %	4.2 %	3.9 %
Tau-related	4.7 %	5.5 %	4.3 %
Other experimental	3.7 %	1.0 %	0.8 %
Theoretical modelling	13 %	17 %	19 %
MC statistics	12 %	7.5 %	4.4 %
Normalisation factors	8.8 %	15 %	16 %
Luminosity	0.8 %	0.5 %	0.4 %

SR table

	Di-tau SR		Single-tau SR (one-bin)		Single-tau SR (binned in $p_T(\tau)$)			
					[50, 100] GeV		[100, 200] GeV	
Observed	2		6		8		6	
Total bkg.	4.1	± 1.0	3.23	± 0.55	10.1	± 1.8	5.1	± 1.1
$t\bar{t}$ (2 real τ)	0.81	± 0.71	—	—	—	—	—	—
$t\bar{t}$ (1 real τ)	0.82	± 0.27	1.20	± 0.30	4.8	± 1.2	2.69	± 0.88
$t\bar{t}$ -fake	0.51	± 0.15	0.69	± 0.15	2.83	± 0.87	0.66	± 0.17
Single top	0.03	$\pm_{0.03}^{0.10}$	0.39	$\pm_{0.39}^{0.45}$	0.85	$\pm_{0.85}^{0.86}$	0.54	± 0.54
W + jets	0.08	$\pm_{0.08}^{0.11}$	0.35	± 0.16	0.34	± 0.12	0.64	± 0.24
Z + jets	0.35	± 0.14	0.187	± 0.054	0.275	± 0.081	0.043	± 0.022
Multiboson	0.48	± 0.21	0.085	± 0.037	0.163	± 0.037	0.111	± 0.030
$t\bar{t} + V$	0.60	± 0.15	0.242	± 0.064	0.65	± 0.16	0.31	± 0.12
$t\bar{t} + H$	0.28	$\pm_{0.28}^{0.29}$	0.039	$\pm_{0.039}^{0.040}$	0.10	± 0.10	0.060	$\pm_{0.060}^{0.061}$
Other top	0.122	± 0.067	0.043	± 0.022	0.096	± 0.074	0.091	± 0.049

Model independent upper limits

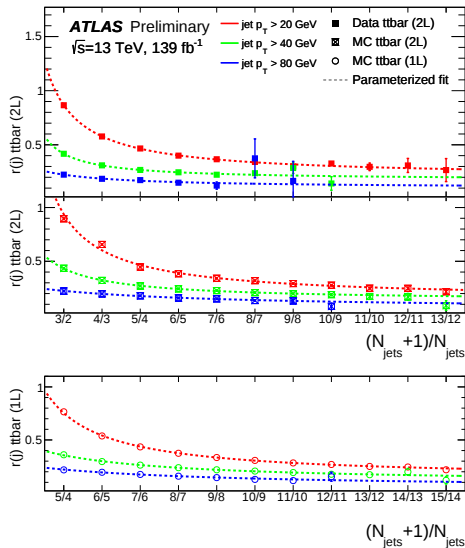
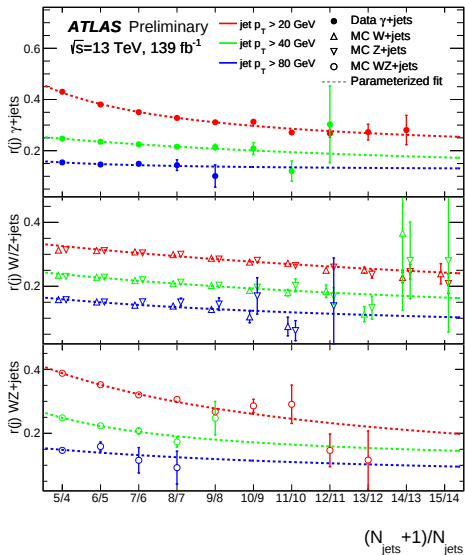
Signal channel	$\langle A\epsilon\sigma \rangle_{\text{obs}}^{95}$ [fb]	S_{obs}^{95}	S_{exp}^{95}	CL_b	$p(s = 0)$ (Z)
Di-tau SR	0.03	4.1	$5.3_{-1.5}^{+2.2}$	0.18	0.50 (0.0)
Single-tau one-bin SR	0.06	8.2	$5.1_{-1.3}^{+2.1}$	0.91	0.08 (1.37)

RPV additional material

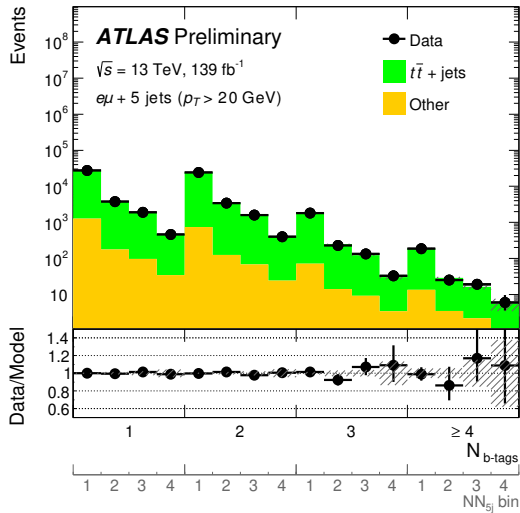
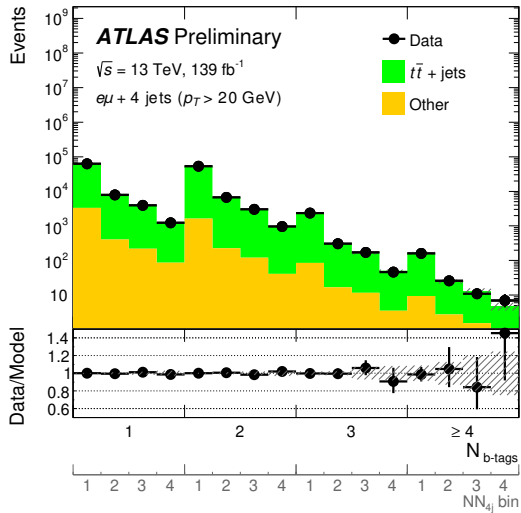
Branching ratios

LSP type	Branching ratios for sparticle:					Cross-section [fb]		
	stop		gluino			for direct production		
	t	$b\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	tt	bb	$t b\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$
Bino	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0	0	0
Wino	33%	66%	16%	16%	66%	387	0	0
Higgsino	50%	50%	50%	0%	50%	91	91	52

Physics process	Event generator	Parton-shower modelling	Cross-section normalisation	PDF set	Tune
$W(\rightarrow \ell\nu) + \text{jets}$	SHERPA 2.2.1 [66]	SHERPA 2.2.1	NNLO [67]	NNPDF3.0nnlo [68]	SHERPA
$W(\rightarrow \ell\nu) + \text{jets} (*)$	MG5_aMC 2.2.2 [47]	PYTHIA 8.186 [69]	NNLO	NNPDF3.0nlo [68]	A14 [70]
$Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow \ell\ell) + \text{jets}$	SHERPA 2.2.1	SHERPA 2.2.1	NNLO [67]	NNPDF3.0nnlo	SHERPA
$t\bar{t} + \text{jets}$	POWHEGBox v2 [71,72,73,74]	PYTHIA 8.230 [43]	NNLO+NNLL [75,76,77,78,79,80,81]	NNPDF3.0nlo	A14
$t\bar{t} + \text{jets} (*)$	POWHEGBox v2	HERWIG7.04 [82,83]	NNLO+NNLL	MMHT2014lo [84]	H7UE [83]
$t\bar{t} + \text{jets} (*)$	MG5_aMC 2.6.0	PYTHIA 8.230	NNLO+NNLL	NNPDF3.0nlo	A14
Single-top	POWHEGBox v2 [85,86,87]	PYTHIA 8.230	NNLO+NNLL [88,89,90]	NNPDF3.0nlo	A14
$t\bar{t} + W/Z$	SHERPA 2.2.1	SHERPA 2.2.1	NLO [91]	NNPDF3.0nnlo	SHERPA
$t\bar{t} + t\bar{t}/t/WW/WZ$	MG5_aMC 2.3.3 [47]	PYTHIA 8.230	NLO [91] ($t\bar{t}t$ LO)	NNPDF2.3lo [44]	A14
$t\bar{t}t\bar{t} (*)$	MG5_aMC 2.3.3	HERWIG7.04	NLO [47]	MMHT2014lo	H7UE
$t\bar{t}H$	POWHEGBox v2	PYTHIA 8.230	NLO	NNPDF3.0nlo	A14
tWZ, tZ	MG5_aMC 2.3.3	PYTHIA 8.212, 8.210	NLO	NNPDF3.0nlo	A14
VV and VVV	SHERPA 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.4	SHERPA	NLO	NNPDF3.0nnlo	SHERPA

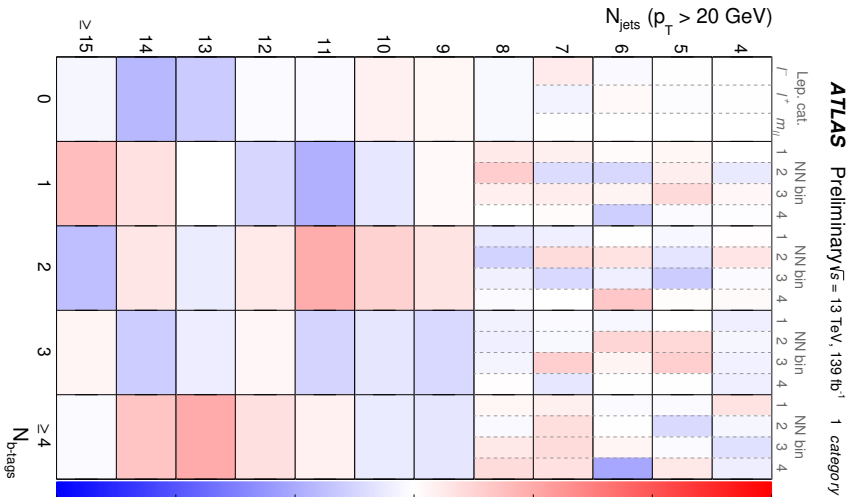


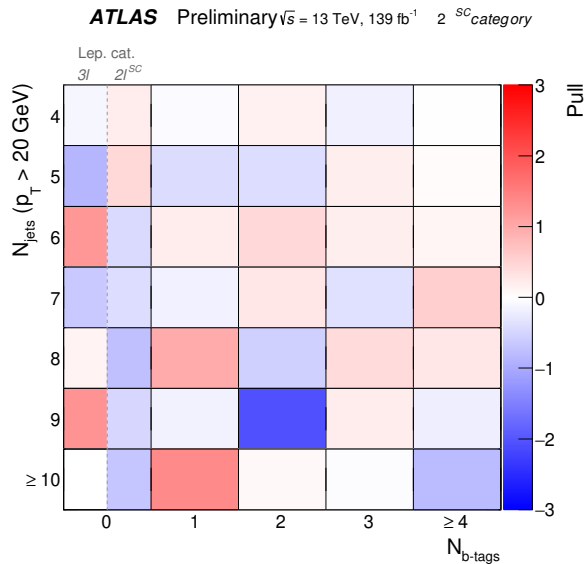
Background estimation



Floating parameters

Parameters	$t\bar{t}$ +jets	$t\bar{t}X^{\text{sc}}$	W +jets	Z +jets	VV +jets	Constraints
Normalization	$N_4^{t\bar{t}}$	$N_4^{t\bar{t}X^{\text{sc}}}$	N_4^W	N_4^Z	N_4^{VV}	–
Jet scaling, $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$	$c_i^{t\bar{t}}$	$c_i^{t\bar{t}X^{\text{sc}}}$		$c_i^{W/Z}$	c_i^{VV}	$c_2^{W/Z} = c_2^{VV} = 1$
Initial b -jet fractions, $i \in \{0 \dots 4\}$	$f_{4,i}^{t\bar{t}}$	$f_{4,i}^{t\bar{t}X^{\text{sc}}}$	–	–	–	$\sum_i f_{4,i} = 1$
Extra heavy-flavour jets, $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$		x_i, ρ_{11}	–	–	–	$\sum_i x_i = 1$
NN shape, $i \in \{1 \dots 4\}, j \in \{4 \dots 8\}$	$n_{j,i}$	–	–	–	–	$\sum_i n_{j,i} = 1$





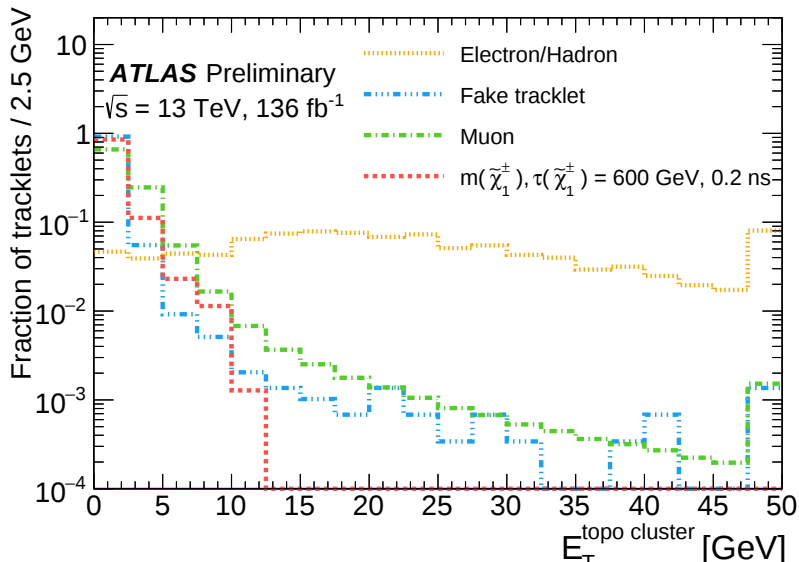
Model independent results

Jet p_T threshold	Selection $\uparrow$ =NN bin 4	Total background	Data	p_0	Z	σ^{excl} obs. [ab]	σ^{excl} exp. [ab]
20 GeV	$= 6j, \geq 4b, \uparrow$	145 ± 6	126	0.5	0	130	200^{+80}_{-60}
	$\geq 15j, = 0b$	16.3 ± 3.3	16	0.5	0	100	100^{+40}_{-30}
	$\geq 15j, \geq 3b$	17.0 ± 1.9	20	0.26	0.7	92	74^{+29}_{-21}
40 GeV	$\geq 12j, = 0b$	7.8 ± 1.5	8	0.47	0.1	55	53^{+21}_{-15}
	$\geq 12j, \geq 3b$	8.6 ± 1.1	12	0.17	0.9	76	55^{+21}_{-15}
60 GeV	$\geq 11j, = 0b$	2.7 ± 0.8	3	0.44	0.2	38	35^{+14}_{-10}
	$\geq 11j, \geq 3b$	2.3 ± 0.6	5	0.1	1.3	56	33^{+13}_{-9}
80 GeV	$\geq 10j, = 0b$	2.1 ± 1.1	3	0.38	0.3	42	34^{+13}_{-9}
	$\geq 10j, \geq 3b$	1.7 ± 1.5	2	0.47	0.1	35	33^{+13}_{-9}
100 GeV	$\geq 8j, = 0b$	22.7 ± 1.9	25	0.38	0.3	96	85^{+33}_{-24}
	$\geq 8j, \geq 3b$	7.5 ± 1.0	8	0.41	0.2	55	51^{+20}_{-14}

Jet p_T threshold	Selection $\uparrow$ = $m^{\ell j} < 155$ GeV	Total background	Data	p_0	Z	σ^{excl} obs. [ab]	σ^{excl} exp. [ab]
20 GeV	$= 6j, \geq 3b, \uparrow$	16.1 ± 1.2	20	0.21	0.8	92	69^{+27}_{-19}
	$\geq 10j, = 0b$	5.8 ± 0.8	6	0.46	0.1	48	45^{+18}_{-13}
	$\geq 10j, \geq 3b$	8.2 ± 1.5	6	0.5	0	41	54^{+21}_{-15}
40 GeV	$\geq 8j, = 0b$	2.8 ± 0.7	2	0.5	0	31	35^{+14}_{-10}
	$\geq 8j, \geq 3b$	3.6 ± 1.2	7	0.13	1.1	67	39^{+15}_{-11}
60 GeV	$\geq 7j, = 0b$	1.71 ± 0.35	3	0.2	0.8	41	29^{+12}_{-8}
	$\geq 7j, \geq 3b$	2.0 ± 0.7	5	0.09	1.3	58	32^{+13}_{-9}
80 GeV	$\geq 7j, = 0b$	0.34 ± 0.13	0	0.5	0	22	22^{+9}_{-0}
	$\geq 7j, \geq 3b$	0.54 ± 0.20	1	0.34	0.4	27	22^{+9}_{-0}
100 GeV	$\geq 6j, = 0b$	0.5 ± 0.4	0	0.5	0	22	22^{+9}_{-0}
	$\geq 6j, \geq 3b$	0.52 ± 0.22	1	0.28	0.6	28	22^{+9}_{-0}

Disappearing track additional material

Calorimeter energy



Signal region	Electroweak production	Strong production
Number of electrons and muons	0	
Number of pixel tracklets	≥ 1	
E_T^{miss} [GeV]	> 200	> 250
Number of jets ($p_T > 20$ GeV)	≥ 1	≥ 3
Leading jet p_T [GeV]	> 100	> 100
Second and third jet p_T [GeV]	–	> 20
$\Delta\phi_{\min}^{\text{jet}-E_T^{\text{miss}}}$	> 1.0	> 0.4

Signal region expectation

Signal production channel $\tau_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm}$	Electroweak production		Strong production	
	0.2 ns	1.0 ns	0.2 ns	1.0 ns
E_T^{miss} trigger	770.8 ± 6.8	775.3 ± 5.2	3177 ± 22	3177 ± 22
Lepton veto	769.4 ± 6.8	774.2 ± 5.2	3165 ± 22	3165 ± 22
$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 200$ GeV	394.5 ± 5.2	390.9 ± 4.0	–	–
$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 250$ GeV	–	–	1852 ± 17	1852 ± 17
Leading jet $p_T > 100$ GeV	389.7 ± 5.2	384.9 ± 4.0	1848 ± 17	1848 ± 17
Third jet $p_T > 20$ GeV	–	–	1834 ± 17	1834 ± 17
$\Delta\phi_{\text{min}}^{\text{jet}-E_T^{\text{miss}}} > 0.4$	366.7 ± 5.0	362.3 ± 3.9	–	–
$\Delta\phi_{\text{min}}^{\text{jet}-E_T^{\text{miss}}} > 1.0$	–	–	1578 ± 16	1578 ± 16
Pixel tracklet selection ($p_T > 60$ GeV)	8.6 ± 0.6	27.3 ± 0.8	16.0 ± 1.3	105.0 ± 3.3

Control and validation regions

Region	E_T^{miss} condition	Track condition
Control regions		
Electron	e -subtracted E_T^{miss}	well-identified electron
Muon	μ -subtracted E_T^{miss}	well-identified muon
Hadron	standard E_T^{miss}	inner detector track
Fake-tracklet	standard E_T^{miss}	pixel-tracklet with $ d_0/\sigma_{d_0} > 10$
Low-E_T^{miss} control region		
Low- E_T^{miss}	standard E_T^{miss}	pixel-tracklet
Middle-E_T^{miss} validation regions		
Low p_T	standard E_T^{miss}	pixel-tracklet with $p_T < 60$ GeV
Calorimeter side-band	standard E_T^{miss}	pixel-tracklet with $5 \text{ GeV} < E_T^{\text{clus}} < 10 \text{ GeV}$

Smearing parameters

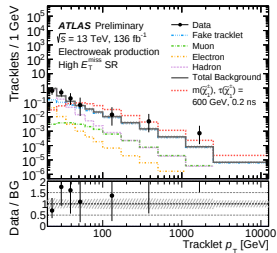
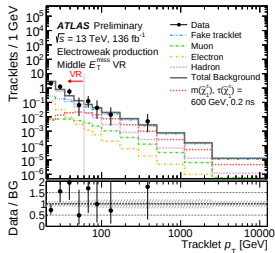
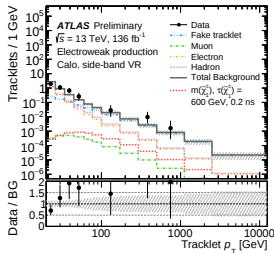
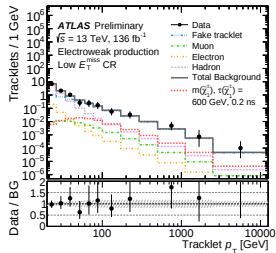
Transverse momentum	Muon		Electron	
	σ [TeV ⁻¹]	α	σ [TeV ⁻¹]	α
$10 < p_T < 15$	16.96	1.72	20.94	1.86
$15 < p_T < 20$	15.54	1.72	19.54	1.86
$15 < p_T < 25$	14.91	1.72	18.33	1.86
$25 < p_T < 35$	14.84	1.72	17.01	1.86
$35 < p_T < 45$	14.21	1.66	15.42	1.82
$45 < p_T < 60$	13.64	1.62	14.49	1.66
$60 < p_T < 100$	13.44	1.68	13.90	1.54
$100 < p_T$	13.21	1.64	14.03	1.64

	Electroweak channel [%]	Strong channel [%]
r_{ABCD}	5.2	0.9
r_{CD}	3.2	0.6
σ in signal p_T smearing function	2.9	0.1
α in signal p_T smearing function	1.7	0.2
p_0 parameter in the fake background p_T function	0.3	<0.1
p_1 parameter in the fake background p_T function	0.3	0.2
Normalization of muon background	0.6	<0.1
Normalization of electron background	<0.1	<0.1
α in muon p_T smearing function	<0.1	<0.1
σ in muon p_T smearing function	<0.1	<0.1
α in electron p_T smearing function	<0.1	<0.1
σ in electron p_T smearing function	<0.1	<0.1
α in hadron p_T smearing function	0.5	0.2
σ in hadron p_T smearing function	0.6	0.2

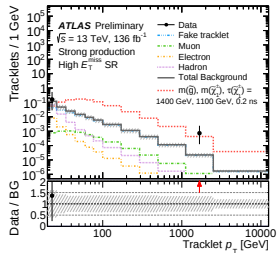
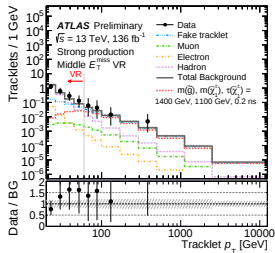
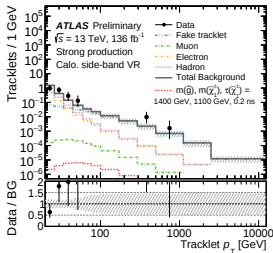
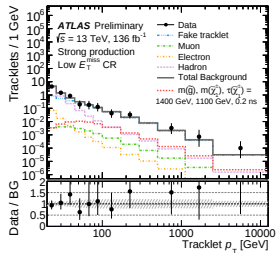
Signal uncertainty

	Electroweak channel [%] $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} = 600 \text{ GeV}$	Strong channel [%] $m_{\tilde{g}} = 1400 \text{ GeV}$ $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} = 1100 \text{ GeV}$
Cross-section	7.6	14
Initial/final state radiation	8.4	5.1
Jet energy scale	2.3	1.5
Jet energy resolution	0.6	0.3
Jet vertex tagging efficiency	<0.1	<0.1
Pile-up modelling	0.7	<0.1
E_T^{miss} soft term	0.4	<0.1
Trigger efficiency	0.3	0.4
Tracklet reconstruction efficiency		5.9
Luminosity		1.7
Total	11	8.1

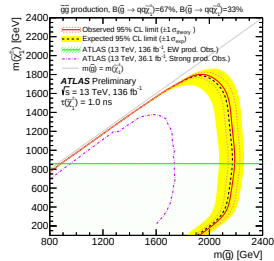
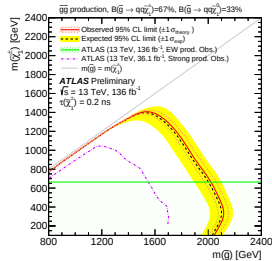
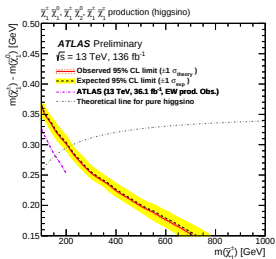
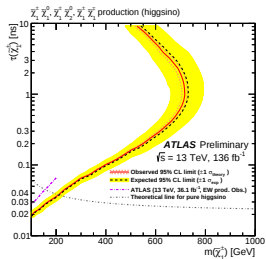
Electroweak fits



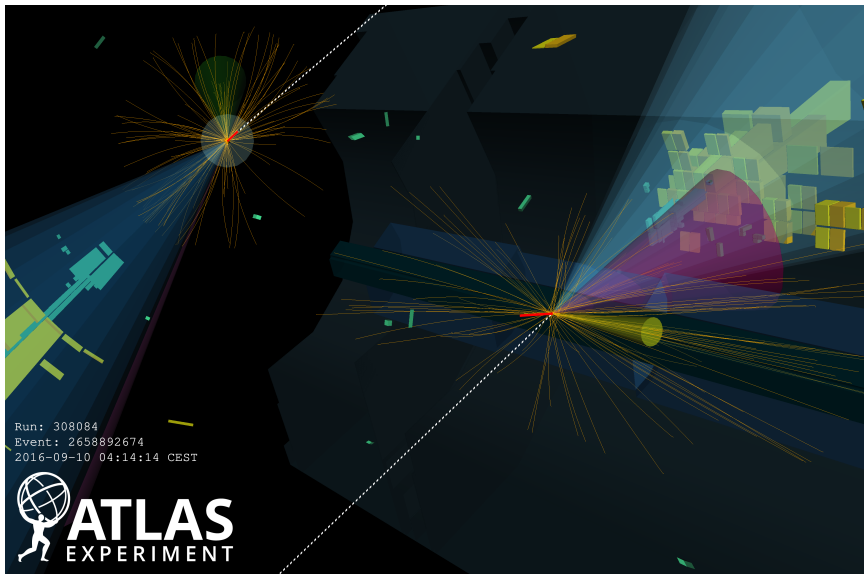
Strong fits



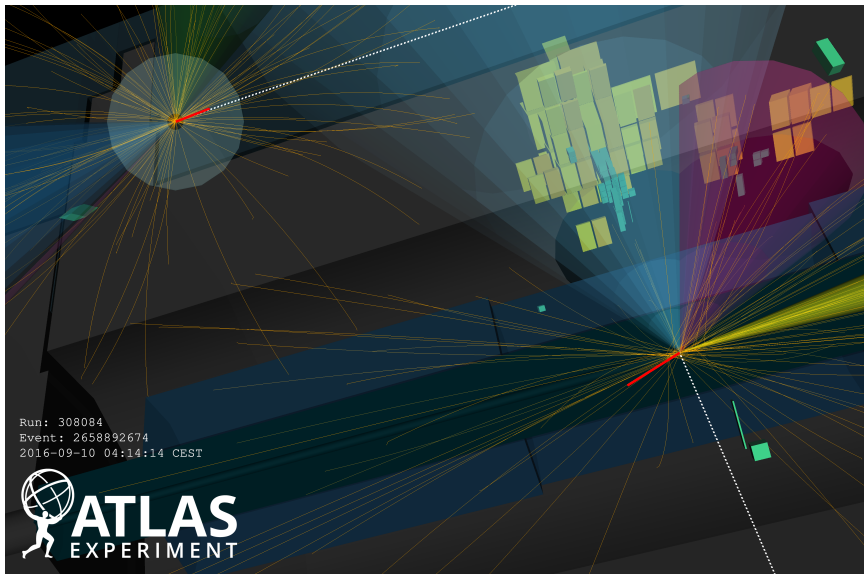
Higgsino and strong exclusions



Event display 1



Event display 2



Stopped particles additional material

Dataset and triggers

Data sample (purpose)	Bunch structure	Trigger requirements	Offline requirements
Search sample	Empty	HLT jet $p_T > 55$ GeV HLT $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 50$ GeV HLT jet $ \eta < 2.4$	Leading jet $p_T > 90$ GeV Leading jet $ \eta < 2.4$
Cosmic sample	–	L1 jet $p_T > 12$ GeV	Leading jet $p_T > 90$ GeV Leading jet $ \eta < 2.4$
Beam-induced background sample	Unpaired	L1 jet $p_T > 12$ GeV or L1 jet $p_T > 50$ GeV	Leading jet $p_T > 90$ GeV Leading jet $ \eta < 2.4$
Cavern background sample	Empty	Random	–

Signal regions

Region	Data sample	Number of muons	Leading jet p_{T} [GeV]	α	Leading jet w_{ϕ}	Leading jet $ \eta $
Central signal region						
SRC	Search sample	0	150–300 300–500 > 500	> 0.2	> 0.02	< 0.8
Inclusive signal region						
SRIncl	Search sample	0	150–300 300–500 > 500	> 0.2	> 0.02	< 2.4
Central discovery regions						
DRC-150	Search sample	0	> 150	> 0.2	> 0.02	< 0.8
DRC-300	(2018 data only)		> 300			
DRC-500			> 500			
Inclusive discovery regions						
DRIncl-150	Search sample	0	> 150	> 0.2	> 0.02	< 2.4
DRIncl-300	(2018 data only)		> 300			

Control regions

Region	Data sample	Number of muons	Leading jet p_T [GeV]	α	Leading jet w_ϕ	Leading jet $ \eta $
Central control and normalisation regions						
CRC-cos	Search sample & BIB sample	≥ 1 ($ \eta < 1.4$)	> 90	$< \mathbf{0.2}$	> 0.02	
CRC-bib	BIB sample	0	> 90	> 0.2	> 0.01	< 0.8
NRC-bib	Search sample	0	90–150	> 0.2	> 0.02	
Inclusive control and normalisation regions						
CRIncl-cos	Search sample & BIB sample	≥ 1 ($ \eta < 1.4$)	> 90	$< \mathbf{0.2}$	> 0.02	
CRIncl-bib	BIB sample	0	> 90	> 0.2	> 0.01	< 2.4
NRIncl-bib	Search sample	0	90–150	> 0.2	> 0.02	

Validation regions

Region	Data sample	Number of muons	Leading jet p_{T} [GeV]	α	Leading jet w_{ϕ}	Leading jet $ \eta $
Central validation regions						
VRC- α	Search sample	≥ 1 ($ \eta < 1.4$)	> 150	> 0.2	> 0.02	< 0.8
VRC-bib		0		> 0.2	0.01–0.02	
VRC- w_{ϕ}		0		< 0.2	> 0.02	
Inclusive validation regions						
VRIncl- α	Search sample	≥ 1 ($ \eta < 1.4$)	> 150	> 0.2	> 0.02	< 2.4
VRIncl-bib		0		> 0.2	0.01–0.02	
VRIncl- w_{ϕ}		0		< 0.2	> 0.02	
Central BIB normalisation regions						
NRC- α	Search sample	≥ 1 ($ \eta < 1.4$)	90–150	> 0.2	> 0.02	< 0.8
NRC-bib		0		> 0.2	0.01–0.02	
NRC- w_{ϕ}		0		< 0.2	> 0.02	
Inclusive BIB normalisation regions						
NRIncl- α	Search sample	≥ 1 ($ \eta < 1.4$)	90–150	> 0.2	> 0.02	< 2.4
NRIncl-bib		0		> 0.2	0.01–0.02	

Central signal regions	SRC (2017 data)	SRC (2018 data)
Observed events	92	100
Total expected background events	88 ± 28	119 ± 32
Beam-induced background events	37 ± 23	72 ± 29
Cosmic-ray-induced background events	51 ± 21	47 ± 19
$m(\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = (1400, 100)$ GeV	5	6
$m(\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = (1400, 900)$ GeV	5	6
Inclusive signal regions	SRIncl (2017 data)	SRIncl (2018 data)
Observed events	239	221
Total expected background events	167 ± 48	208 ± 50
Beam-induced background events	93 ± 42	139 ± 45
Cosmic-ray-induced background events	74 ± 30	69 ± 28
$m(\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = (1400, 100)$ GeV	7	9
$m(\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = (1400, 900)$ GeV	7	8

SR yields 2

Central discovery regions	Jet $p_T > 150$ GeV	Jet $p_T > 300$ GeV	Jet $p_T > 500$ GeV
Observed events	100	11	4
Total expected background events	119 ± 32	12.5 ± 5.3	4.1 ± 2.3
Beam-induced background events	72 ± 29	2.2 ± 2.1	$0.00^{+0.05}_{-0.00}$
Cosmic-ray-induced background events	47 ± 19	10.3 ± 5.0	4.1 ± 2.3
S_{exp}^{95}	$52.8^{+14.6}_{-13.7}$	$14.3^{+1.4}_{-2.9}$	$7.8^{+4.6}_{-0.2}$
S_{obs}^{95}	45.3	14.1	7.9
CL_B	0.30	0.45	0.56
$p(s = 0)$ (Z)	0.5 (0)	0.5 (0)	0.5 (0)
Inclusive discovery regions	Jet $p_T > 150$ GeV	Jet $p_T > 300$ GeV	Jet $p_T > 500$ GeV
Observed events	221	31	11
Total expected background events	208 ± 50	19.7 ± 7.6	6.2 ± 3.4
Beam-induced background events	139 ± 45	4.5 ± 2.3	0.38 ± 0.23
Cosmic-ray-induced background events	69 ± 28	15.2 ± 7.2	5.8 ± 3.4
S_{exp}^{95}	97^{+35}_{-26}	$19.6^{+8.3}_{-5.7}$	$12.7^{+2.3}_{-4.8}$
S_{obs}^{95}	104	29.3	15.5