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Search for supersymmetric particles in events with lepton pairs and large missing transverse momentum in $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV proton–proton collisions with the ATLAS experiment

The ATLAS Collaboration*
CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

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Abstract Results are presented of searches for the production of supersymmetric particles decaying into final states with missing transverse momentum and exactly two isolated leptons in $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV proton–proton collisions at the Large Hadron Collider. Search strategies requiring lepton pairs with identical-sign or opposite-sign electric charges are described. In a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 35 pb$^{-1}$ collected with the ATLAS detector, no significant excesses are observed. Based on specific benchmark models, limits are placed on the squark mass between 450 and 690 GeV for squarks approximately degenerate in mass with gluinos, depending on the supersymmetric mass hierarchy considered.

Many extensions of the Standard Model (SM) predict the existence of new states decaying to invisible particles, often motivated by dark matter arguments. If such states are produced in collisions at the Large Hadron Collider, then they can potentially be identified by the presence of missing transverse momentum generated by the invisible decay products. The most important SM backgrounds, in particular jets from QCD production processes (referred to as “QCD jets” hereafter), can be suppressed by requiring in addition the presence of leptons in the final state. Particles predicted by supersymmetric (SUSY) theories [1–9] can be sought with such a signature, with the missing transverse momentum generated by the production of weakly interacting lightest supersymmetric particles (LSP), and the leptons produced in the cascade decay of supersymmetric particles.

In this letter the first results of searches for the production of SUSY particles at ATLAS using final states with two leptons and missing transverse momentum are presented. Leptons are produced through the decays of charginos and neutralinos into $W$ and $Z$ bosons, and into real or virtual sleptons, the SUSY partners of leptons, if their masses are light enough. The main sources of leptons in SM events include $W$ and $Z$ decays, fake leptons from misidentification of jets and non-isolated leptons from heavy flavour decays. Two search strategies are described which require, respectively, isolated leptons of same-sign (SS) or opposite-sign (OS) electrical charge. SS lepton production in SM events is rare. On the other hand, the production of gluinos, which decay with the same probability to squark–anti-squark pairs, and of squark–squark pairs, provides an abundant source of SS lepton pairs in SUSY events [10, 11].

When imposing the OS lepton pair requirement the SM background is larger. However, the signal cross section is also increased by the additional production of squark–anti-squark pairs. The results reported here are complementary to those from SUSY searches requiring lepton pairs of identical flavour [12], and also those from inclusive searches requiring jets, missing transverse momentum and zero leptons [13] or one lepton [14]. A search by CMS for SUSY in events with OS lepton pairs is reported in Ref. [15].

The ATLAS detector [16] is a multipurpose particle physics apparatus with a forward–backward symmetric cylindrical geometry and near 4$\pi$ coverage in solid angle. The inner tracking detector (ID) consists of a silicon pixel detector, a silicon microstrip detector (SCT), and a transition radiation tracker (TRT). The ID is surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T magnetic field, and by high-granularity liquid-argon (LAr) sampling calorimeters.

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* e-mail: atlas.publications@cern.ch

1 ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the centre of the detector and the z-axis coinciding with the axis of the beam pipe. The x-axis points from the IP to the centre of the LHC ring, and the y axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates ($r, \phi$) are used in the transverse plane, $\phi$ being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle $\theta$ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$.  

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electromagnetic calorimeters. A hadron calorimeter of iron-scintillator tiles provides coverage in the central rapidity range. The end-cap and forward regions are instrumented with LAr calorimetry for both electromagnetic and hadronic measurements. The muon spectrometer (MS) surrounds the calorimeters and consists of three large superconducting toroids, a system of precision tracking chambers, and detectors for triggering.

The full 2010 ATLAS $pp$ dataset is used in this analysis, collected at the LHC at a centre-of-mass energy of 7 TeV. Application of basic beam, detector and data-quality requirements results in a dataset corresponding to a total integrated luminosity of 35 pb$^{-1}$. The uncertainty on the integrated luminosity is estimated to be 11% [17]. The data have been collected with a single lepton ($e$ or $\mu$) trigger. The detailed trigger requirements vary throughout the data-taking period owing to the rapidly increasing LHC luminosity and the commissioning of the trigger system. The requirements are such that the trigger efficiency is constant and stable for leptons with transverse momentum $p_T > 20$ GeV. The efficiency of the triggers has been studied using data, and agrees well with expectations.

Monte Carlo (MC) event samples are used to develop and validate the analysis procedure, determine detector acceptance and reconstruction efficiency, and transfer background expectations from control regions to signal regions. These samples are also used to model the sub-dominant SM backgrounds. Samples of QCD jet events are produced with the PYTHIA generator [18]. Production of top quark pairs and single top is simulated with the MC@NLO generator [19–21], with an assumed top-quark mass of 172.5 GeV. Samples of $W$ and $Z/\gamma^{*}$ production with accompanying jets are produced with the ALPGEN generator [22] for $m_{\ell\ell} > 40$ GeV. Low mass dileptons from $Z/\gamma^{*}$ production are generated with PYTHIA. Di-boson ($WW$, $WZ$, $ZZ$) production is simulated with the HERWIG generator [23, 24]. All the MC samples are normalised to the available next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) or next-to-leading order (NLO) QCD calculations, except the QCD jet sample, which is normalised to the leading order PYTHIA cross section. Fragmentation and hadronisation for the ALPGEN and MC@NLO samples is performed with HERWIG, using JIMMY [25] for the underlying event model. The MC samples are produced using the ATLAS detector simulation software [26] based on GEANT4 [27]. The MC samples are tuned to reproduce the same average number of primary vertices as in the data in order to take into account multiple inelastic interactions in the same beam crossing.

Criteria for electron and muon identification closely follow those described in Ref. [28]. Electrons in the signal region are required to pass the “tight” selection criteria, have $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.47$. Events are removed if an electron satisfying the “medium” selection is found in the transition region between the barrel and end-cap electromagnetic calorimeter, $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$. The medium criteria are mainly based on lateral shower shape requirements in the calorimeter and $E/p$ (where $E$ is the shower energy in the calorimeter and $p$ the track momentum in the ID). For the “tight” electron selection, TRT cuts are also applied, which provides additional rejection against conversions and fakes from hadrons. Muons are identified based on matching track segments in both the muon system and the inner detector. For combined muons, a good match between ID and MS tracks is required, and the $p_T$ values measured by these two systems must be compatible within the resolution. The summed $p_T$ of other ID tracks with $p_T > 500$ MeV within a distance $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} < 0.2$ around the muon track is required to be less than 1.8 GeV. Only muons with $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$ are considered. For the final selection, the distance between the $z$ coordinate of the primary vertex and that of the extrapolated muon track at the point of closest approach to the primary vertex must be less than 10 mm. The electron reconstruction efficiency for medium and tight criteria after the fiducial cuts are about 94% and 75%, respectively. The muon reconstruction efficiency for the combined muons is about 93%.

Jets are reconstructed using the anti-$k_T$ jet clustering algorithm [29] with a distance parameter $R = 0.4$. They are corrected for calorimeter non-compensation, upstream material and other effects using $p_T$ and $\eta$ dependent calibration factors obtained from Monte Carlo and validated with extensive test-beam and collision-data studies [30, 31]. Only jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$ are considered. If a jet and a selected electron overlap within a distance $\Delta R < 0.2$, the jet is discarded. Furthermore, identified medium electrons or muons are considered only if they satisfy $\Delta R > 0.4$ with respect to the closest remaining jet. Events are discarded if they contain any jet failing basic quality selection criteria that reject detector noise and non-collision backgrounds [32]. The calculation of missing transverse momentum ($E_T^{\text{miss}}$) is based on the modulus of the vector sum of the transverse momenta of the reconstructed objects (jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV over the full calorimeter coverage $|\eta| < 4.9$ and selected leptons), together with any additional non-isolated muons and calorimeter clusters not belonging to reconstructed objects.

Events failing the requirement of at least one reconstructed primary vertex with at least five associated tracks are rejected. Selected events must contain exactly two leptons ($e$ or $\mu$) after the object selection described above. For electrons an isolation criterion is required: the summed calorimeter transverse energy within a distance $\Delta R < 0.2$ around the electron divided by the $p_T$ of the electron must be smaller than 0.15. The invariant mass ($m_{\ell\ell}$) of the lepton pair must be greater than 5 GeV. The signal region for OS (SS) events is defined by the requirement $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 150$ GeV.
(100 GeV), which was chosen through optimisation of the expected signal significance for a selection of models drawn from the Minimal Supersymmetric Model (MSSM) framework in a mass range just above the existing limits from direct searches.

The main background for the SS analysis arises from SM processes generating events containing at least one fake or non-isolated lepton. These processes are collectively referred to as “fake lepton” background, and mainly consist of $t\bar{t}$, single-top, $W$+jets and QCD light and heavy flavour jet production. The other significant backgrounds arise from di-boson production and from charge mis-measurements of electrons in $t\bar{t}$ events that have undergone hard bremsstrahlung with subsequent photon conversions. The other SM backgrounds, such as $Z$ boson production, are small, since their contribution is largely suppressed by the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ cut. For the OS analysis the dominant background arises from $t\bar{t}$ production. In addition, there are contributions from fake or non-isolated leptons, $Z$+jet, di-boson and single-top production.

For the “fake lepton” background, the origin of the detected leptons are either jets faking leptons or heavy flavoured meson decays into non-isolated leptons. The contribution from this background is estimated from the data using a method that is similar to that described in Ref. [33]. This method defines a looser lepton selection, referred to as “loose” hereafter, and counts the numbers of observed events containing loose–loose, loose–tight, tight–loose and tight–tight lepton pairs. The probability of loose real leptons to pass the tight selection criteria is obtained using a $Z \rightarrow \ell^{+}\ell^{-}$ control sample, while the probability of loose fake leptons to pass the tight selection criteria is obtained using several control samples dominated by QCD jet events. Using these probabilities, linear equations can be obtained for the observed event counts as functions of the numbers of events containing fake–fake, fake–real, real–fake and real–real lepton pairs. These four equations can be solved simultaneously to yield the fake lepton background for the SS and OS analyses.

The contribution from the incorrect electron charge assignment background to the SS analysis is studied using $Z \rightarrow e^{+}e^{-}$ MC events by comparing the charges of generated electrons to those of reconstructed electron candidates following the application of the SS analysis cuts. The background contribution is calculated as a function of the electron rapidity and applied to $t\bar{t} \rightarrow e^{\pm}\ell^{\mp}$ ($\ell = e, \mu$) MC events to obtain the $t\bar{t}$ contribution in the SS analysis. The method is validated with data by looking at the number of SS $Z \rightarrow e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$ events in a sample selected by requiring a lepton pair with invariant mass between 60 GeV and 120 GeV. The method predicts $61.3 \pm 0.4$ events compared with 62 observed events in the data.

The number of $t\bar{t}$ events in the OS signal region (SR) is obtained by multiplying the observed number of $t\bar{t}$ events in an appropriately defined control region (CR) by a factor $F(CR \rightarrow SR)$, defined as the ratio between the number of $t\bar{t}$ MC events in the SR and the number of MC events in the CR. A $t\bar{t}$ dominated control region is defined by selecting “top-tagged” lepton pair events which satisfy the same selection criteria as signal candidates except for a $60 < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 80$ GeV requirement, defining a region in which both the $Z$ contribution and the SUSY signal contamination are small. Events in this region are top-tagged using the variable $m_{\text{CT}}$, introduced in Ref. [34]. For two identical decays of heavy particles into two visible particles (or particle aggregates) $v_1$ and $v_2$, and into invisible particles, $m_{\text{CT}}$ is defined as:

$$m_{\text{CT}}^2(v_1, v_2) = [E_T(v_1) + E_T(v_2)]^2 - |p_T(v_1) - p_T(v_2)|^2,$$

(1)

where transverse momentum vectors are denoted by $p_T$ and transverse energies $E_T$ are defined as $E_T = \sqrt{p_T^2 + m^2}$. In (1) $v_i$ can be a lepton, a jet, or a lepton-jet combination. The distributions of $m_{\text{CT}}$ for each of these combinations, as well as the distributions of invariant mass for jet+lepton pairs generated in the same top quark decay, possess kinematic end-points which are functions of the masses of the top quark and $W$ boson as detailed in Ref. [35]. An event is considered to be top-tagged if it includes two jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV and the three $m_{\text{CT}}$ variables and the lepton-jet invariant masses are compatible with the kinematics of fully leptonic $t\bar{t}$ ($t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell^{+}\ell^{-} \nu \bar{\nu} b\bar{b}$) events. A total of 15 tagged data events are observed in the CR compared with a MC expectation of $21.3 \pm 3.8$ events, of which 18.8 arise from $t\bar{t}$ production and 2.5 from other SM sources. The quoted uncertainty is the statistical error on the MC samples. The estimated total number of $t\bar{t}$ events in the SR for the OS analysis is $2.9^{+1.4}_{-1.3}$. The quoted uncertainties include the statistical uncertainty on the number of events observed in the CR and the systematic uncertainty on the MC extrapolation to high $E_T^{\text{miss}}$. The latter arise from MC modelling of top quark production and decay (23%), and uncertainties in jet energy scale [36] and resolution [37] (23%). The sources of uncertainty in the Monte Carlo modelling considered were the choice of the NLO generator, the choice of the parton shower, and the modelling of initial and final state QCD radiation. The resulting total systematic uncertainty on the estimated number of $t\bar{t}$ events in the OS analysis is 44%. The predicted $t\bar{t}$ background contribution in the SR for the OS analysis, broken down into the three possible lepton flavour combinations, is given in Table 1.

A partially data-driven approach is adopted to estimate the contribution from $Z$ production in the $e^{+}e^{-}$ and $\mu^{+}\mu^{-}$ channels of the OS analysis. A control region is defined requiring $E_T^{\text{miss}} < 20$ GeV and $81 < m_{\ell\ell} < 101$ GeV, where non-$Z$ contributions are found to be negligible. A normalisation factor between the CR and the SR is obtained from
Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>$E_T^{\text{miss}}$</th>
<th>$e^+e^−$</th>
<th>$e^+\mu^+$</th>
<th>$\mu^+\mu^−$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SS +</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS -</td>
<td>Fakes</td>
<td>0.12 ± 0.13</td>
<td>0.030 ± 0.026</td>
<td>0.014 ± 0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS -</td>
<td>Di-bosons</td>
<td>0.015 ± 0.005</td>
<td>0.035 ± 0.012</td>
<td>0.021 ± 0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS -</td>
<td>Charge-flip</td>
<td>0.019 ± 0.008</td>
<td>0.026 ± 0.011</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS -</td>
<td>Cosmics</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.017 ± 0.003</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS -</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.15 ± 0.13</td>
<td>0.097 ± 0.003</td>
<td>0.04 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS +</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS +</td>
<td>$t\bar{t}$</td>
<td>0.62 ± 0.31</td>
<td>1.24 ± 0.062</td>
<td>1.00 ± 0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS +</td>
<td>Z+jets</td>
<td>0.19 ± 0.15</td>
<td>0.08 ± 0.08</td>
<td>0.14 ± 0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS +</td>
<td>Fakes</td>
<td>−0.02 ± 0.02</td>
<td>−0.05 ± 0.04</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS +</td>
<td>Single top</td>
<td>0.03 ± 0.05</td>
<td>0.06 ± 0.08</td>
<td>0.10 ± 0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS +</td>
<td>Di-bosons</td>
<td>0.09 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.06 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.15 ± 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS +</td>
<td>Cosmics</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>−0.2 ± 0.18</td>
<td>−0.43 ± 1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS +</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.92 ± 0.42</td>
<td>1.43 ± 1.45</td>
<td>1.39 ± 1.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The observed numbers of events and the expected numbers of SM background events in the signal regions for the SS and OS analyses are presented in Table 1. The expected total number of SM events is $0.28 ± 0.14$ for the SS analysis compared to zero events observed in the data, and $3.7 ± 1.6$ for the OS analysis compared to nine events observed in the data. The $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distributions measured with data for both analyses and the expectations from Monte Carlo simulation of Standard Model processes are shown in Fig. 1. For the SS channel the background expectations are found to be in agreement with the observation. All of the 9 selected OS events were visually scanned, and the highest $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ $\mu\mu$ event ($\sim 600$ GeV, in overflow in Fig. 1) was found to be a likely candidate for a cosmic ray interaction in the detector. The number of observed events in the OS analysis is larger but in reasonable agreement with the background expectation. The channels with the most significant deviation are $e\mu$ and $\mu\mu$, for which the probabilities of the background to exceed the number of observed events are 12% and 13%, respectively. The combined probability of the $ee$, $e\mu$, and $\mu\mu$ channels is 12.8%.

Limits are set on the contributions to the considered final states from new physics, using a profile likelihood ratio method [38]. The likelihood function used to fit the event counts in the signal regions can be written as $L(n|s, b, \theta) = \mathcal{P}_s \times C_{\text{syst}}$, where $s$ is the number of observed data events, $b$ is the background and $\theta$ are nuisance parameters for the systematic uncertainties (such as jet and lepton energy scales and resolutions). In the profile likelihood approach, there is no truncation or integration over nuisance parameters. The nuisance parameters model the Gaussian sampling distribution of a control measurement for each of the systematic uncertainties [39]. These nuisance parameters are then profiled. $\mathcal{P}_s$ is the Poisson probability distribution for the event count in the signal region and $C_{\text{syst}}$ represents the constraints on systematic uncertainties taking into account correlations. The limits are then derived from the profile likelihood ratio, $\Lambda(s) = -2(\ln L(n|s, b, \tilde{\theta}) − \ln L(n|\hat{s}, \tilde{\theta}))$, where $\hat{s}$, $\tilde{\theta}$ and $\hat{\theta}$ maximise the likelihood function and $\tilde{\theta}$ maximise the likelihood for a given choice of $s$. The signal strength is constrained to be positive. The test statistic is defined as $\Lambda(s)$ and exclusion $p$-values are obtained using pseudo-experiments. We apply the PCL procedure [40] whereby, if the observed (unconstrained) limit is found to be more than one standard deviation below its expected value under the background-only hypothesis, then the quoted limit is given as the expectation minus one standard deviation. In the present analysis, however, the observed limits fluctuated downward by less than 1 sigma (or, in some channels, fluctuated upward), and therefore the quoted limit is the same as would be found without the power constraint. The PCL procedure has been chosen for its better coverage properties compared to the CLs method [41, 42].

Using the observed numbers of data events and background expectations in the signal region, 95% confidence
upper limits on the cross section times branching ratio times acceptance times efficiency are obtained for new physics processes producing lepton pairs and $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ of 0.07 pb (SS channels), 0.09 pb ($e^+e^-$ channel), 0.21 pb ($\mu^+\mu^-$ channel) and 0.22 pb ($e^+\mu^+$ channel). These limits are better than those derived from simple Poisson statistics because of the introduction of continuous nuisance parameters which breaks the overcoverage stemming from Poisson discreteness. For the SS analysis the limits are calculated using the sum of the three different channels $ee$, $\mu\mu$ and $e\mu$. For the OS analysis limits are calculated for the three channels separately, and then combined statistically, as in SUSY models the signal resulting in OS same-flavour pairs may be different from the one generating different-flavour pairs. The combination is performed using a combined likelihood which is the product of the likelihoods from each of the OS dilepton channels.

Within the mSUGRA/CMSSM framework [43–48], these results are interpreted as limits in the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane, for the $\tan \beta = 3$, $A_0 = 0$, $\mu > 0$ slice of the model. Model grids in a more general MSSM 24-parameter framework as defined in Ref. [53] are also studied. For these models (referred to as “MSSM PhenoGrid2” hereafter) the following parameters are fixed: $m_A = 1000$ GeV, $\mu = 1.5 \times \text{min}(m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}, m_{\tilde{\gamma}})$, $\tan \beta = 4$, $A_t = \mu/\tan \beta$, $A_0 = \mu \tan \beta$, and $A_1 = \mu \tan \beta$. The masses of third generation sfermions are set to 2 TeV, and common squark and slepton mass parameters are assumed for the first two generations. The remaining free parameters are the three gaugino masses and the squark and slepton masses. Two grids in the $(m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}, m_{\tilde{\gamma}})$ plane are generated: one yielding soft final state kinematics, defined by $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = M - 50$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{\gamma}} = M - 150$ GeV and $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = M - 100$ GeV, where $M$ is the minimum of the gluino and squark mass (“compressed spectrum” models); and one with a very light LSP, yielding a harder spectrum of leptons, jets and $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, with $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = M - 100$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{\gamma}} = 100$ GeV and $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = M/2$ GeV (“light neutralino” models). SUSY signal events are generated with HERWIG++ [54] for the mSUGRA/CMSSM models and with HERWIG for the MSSM models. Cross sections are calculated at NLO with PROSPINO [55]. Theoretical and experimental uncertainties on the signal rate are calculated for each model. Theoretical uncertainties are evaluated by varying the factorisation and renormalisation scales and by varying the CTEQ6L6 PDF sets [56] used for the cross section calculation. Experimental uncertainties include those due to the lepton and jet energy scale and resolution and an 11% uncertainty on the luminosity measurement are considered for both signal and background in the limit computation. The total uncertainty varies between 20% and 30% for most of the signal models considered in this analysis.

The expected and observed limits in the $(m_0, m_{1/2})$ mSUGRA/CMSSM plane are shown in Fig. 2 for both the
Fig. 2 (Color online) Exclusion in the mSUGRA/CMSSM \([43-48] (m_0, m_{1/2})\) plane for \(\tan\beta = 3, A_0 = 0\) and \(\mu > 0\), together with existing limits [49-52]. The expected (dashed line) and observed (full line) 95% C.L. exclusion limits are shown for the opposite-sign (black line) and same-sign (blue line) analyses. The illustrated D0 limit assumes \(\mu < 0\).

OS and SS analyses. The excluded region of parameter space is similar to that excluded by the Tevatron experiments based on the study of trilepton final states [51], and exceeds the Tevatron squark and gluino mass limits from signatures including jets and \(E_T^{\text{miss}}\) [49, 50]. For the MSSM grids the results are shown in the \((m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{q}})\) plane in Fig. 3 for the SS analysis (upper panel) and OS analysis (lower panel). For the considered models and \(m_{\tilde{g}} = m_{\tilde{q}} + 10\) GeV, the lower limits on the squark mass for the “compressed spectrum” (“light neutralino”) scenarios are 450 (550) GeV and 590 (690) GeV for the OS and SS analysis, respectively. The achieved limits extend the region of squark and gluino mass explored with direct searches based on jets and \(E_T^{\text{miss}}\) by previous experiments.

In conclusion, a search for the production of SUSY particles giving rise to final state with a pair of leptons and large \(E_T^{\text{miss}}\) has been carried out using 35 pb\(^{-1}\) of data collected by the ATLAS experiment at the LHC in 2010. Two analyses have been performed, using, respectively, same-sign and opposite-sign lepton pair signatures. The observed numbers of events in the signal regions of both analyses are compatible with SM expectations. These results have been interpreted as limits in the parameter spaces of three different SUSY models, namely the mSUGRA/CMSSM framework, and two classes of MSSM models with a compressed SUSY particle mass spectrum and with a light neutralino. Depending on model assumptions squarks with masses between 450 and 690 GeV are excluded, for squarks approximately mass degenerate and lighter than gluinos, extending the coverage of previous experiments.

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LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
(a) INFN Sezione di Pavia; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica Nucleare e Teorica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, United States of America
Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Russia
(a) INFN Sezione di Pisa; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, United States of America
(a) Laboratorio de Instrumentación e Física Experimental de Partículas-LIP, Lisboa, Portugal; (b) Departamento de Física Teorica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain
Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia
Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
Physics Department, University of Regina, Regina SK, Canada
Ritsumeikan University, Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan
(a) INFN Sezione di Roma I; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università La Sapienza, Roma, Italy
(a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
(a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tre; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
(a) Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies-Université Hassan II, Casablanca; (b) Centre National de l’Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat; (c) Université Cadi Ayyad, Faculté des sciences Semlalia Département de Physique, B.P. 2390 Marrakech 40000; (d) Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda; (e) Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco
DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l’Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA, United States of America
Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan
Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany
Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA, United States of America
(a) Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava; (b) Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic
(a) Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; (b) School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
(a) Department of Physics, Stockholm University; (b) The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
(a) Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Inst. of Technology, Haifa, Israel
Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada
(a) TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; (b) Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada
Institute of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan
Science and Technology Center, Tufts University, Medford MA, United States of America
Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA, United States of America
(a)INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Udine, Italy; (b)ICTP, Trieste, Italy; (c)Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy
Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden
Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Física Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain
Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada
Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America
Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany
Fachbereich C Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, United States of America
Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
Domaine scientifique de la Doua, Centre de Calcul CNRS/IN2P3, Villeurbanne Cedex, France
a Also at Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal
b Also at Faculdade de Ciencias and CFNUL, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
c Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
d Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada
e Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America
f Also at Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, AGH-University of Science and Technology, Krakow, Poland
g Also at Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
h Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy
i Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada
j Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
k Also at Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada
l Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
m Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
n Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, United States of America
o Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Gwanzhou, China
p Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
q Also at High Energy Physics Group, Shandong University, Shandong, China
r Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena CA, United States of America
s Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
t Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
u Also at Departamento de Fisica, Universidade de Minho, Braga, Portugal
v Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, United States of America
w Also at KFKI Research Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Budapest, Hungary
x Also at Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
y Also at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
z Also at DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l’Énergie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
aa Also at Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
ab Also at Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China
* Deceased