Search for light top squark pair production in final states with leptons and b-jets with the ATLAS detector in \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV proton-proton collisions


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Search for light top squark pair production in final states with leptons and b-jets with the ATLAS detector in $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV proton–proton collisions

ATLAS Collaboration

Abstract

The results of a search for pair production of light top squarks are presented, using 4.7 fb$^{-1}$ of $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV proton–proton collisions collected with the ATLAS detector at the Large Hadron Collider. This search targets top squarks with masses similar to, or lighter than, the top quark mass. Final states containing exclusively one or two leptons ($e$, $\mu$), large missing transverse momentum, light-flavour jets and b-jets are used to reconstruct the top squark pair system. Event-based mass scale variables are used to separate the signal from a large $t\bar{t}$ background. No excess over the Standard Model expectations is found. The results are interpreted in the framework of the Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model, assuming the top squark decays exclusively to a chargino and a b-quark, while requiring different mass relationships between the Supersymmetric particles in the decay chain. Light top squarks with masses between 123–167 GeV are excluded for neutralino masses around 55 GeV.

1. Introduction

Supersymmetry (SUSY) [1–9] is an extension of the Standard Model (SM) which naturally resolves the hierarchy problem by introducing supersymmetric partners to the known fermions and bosons. In the framework of a generic R-parity conserving minimal supersymmetric extension of the SM (MSSM) [10–14], SUSY particles are produced in pairs and the lightest supersymmetric particle (LSP) is stable. In a large variety of models the LSP is the lightest neutralino, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$, which only interacts weakly. The scalar partners of right-handed and left-handed quarks (squarks) can mix to form two mass eigenstates ($\tilde{q}_1, \tilde{q}_2$). In particular, the lightest top squark (stop, $\tilde{t}_1$), could have a mass similar to, or lower than, the top quark ($t$) mass.

In this Letter, a search for direct stop pair production is presented targeting these scenarios. A SUSY particle mass hierarchy is assumed such that $m_{\tilde{t}_1} \gtrsim m_{\tilde{t}_2} > m_{\tilde{q}_1^0}$ and the stop decays exclusively into a b-quark and a chargino ($\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^+_1 b$). The chargino subsequently decays via a virtual or real $W$ boson ($\tilde{\chi}^+_1 \rightarrow W^{(*)} \tilde{\chi}^0_1$). The masses of all other supersymmetric particles, including the mass of $\tilde{t}_2$, are assumed to be above the TeV scale. In the case where $m_{\tilde{t}_1} \sim m_t$, direct stop pair production will lead to final states very similar to SM $t\bar{t}$ events, which form the dominant background. In the first stage of the analysis the $t\bar{t}$ system (including stop pairs) is reconstructed from final states which contain exclusively one or two leptons ($l = e, \mu$), b-jets, light-flavour jets, and large missing transverse momentum. The use of event-based mass scale variables allows discrimination between stop pairs and the $t\bar{t}$ background. The results are interpreted in three MSSM scenarios where stop and neutralino masses are varied and different assumptions are made about the chargino–neutralino mass difference: gaugino universality ($m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm_1} \approx 2 \times m_{\tilde{\chi}^0_1}$); fixed chargino mass of 106 GeV (above the present exclusion limit from LEP [15]); and fixed stop mass of 180 GeV with variations of the chargino–neutralino mass difference. Previous results for direct production of top squark pairs in the same MSSM scenarios have been presented by the CDF [16] and ATLAS Collaborations [17].

2. The ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector is described in detail elsewhere [18]. It comprises an inner detector (ID) surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid, a calorimeter system and an extensive muon spectrometer embedded in a toroidal magnetic field. The ID tracking system consists of a silicon pixel detector, a silicon microstrip detector (SCT), and a transition radiation tracker (TRT). It provides tracking information for charged particles in a pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$ and allows efficient identification of jets.
originating from b-hadron decays using impact parameter measurements to reconstruct secondary decay vertex. The ID is immersed in a 2 T axial magnetic field and is surrounded by high-granularity liquid-argon (LAr) sampling electromagnetic calorimeters. An iron/scintillator tile calorimeter provides hadronic energy measurements in the central pseudorapidity range ($|\eta| < 1.7$). In the forward regions ($1.5 < |\eta| < 4.9$), it is complemented by two end-cap calorimeters using LAr as the active material and copper or tungsten as an absorber. The muon spectrometer (MS) surrounds the calorimeters and consists of three large superconducting eight-coil toroids, a system of tracking chambers, and detectors for triggering. The MS is segmented into barrel ($|\eta| < 1.05$) and end-cap regions ($1.05 < |\eta| < 2.7$).

3. Simulated event samples

Monte Carlo (MC) simulated event samples are used to develop and validate the analysis procedure and to help evaluate the SM backgrounds in the signal regions. Production of top quark pairs is simulated with MC@NLO [19–21], using a top quark mass of 172.5 GeV and the next-to-leading-order (NLO) parton distribution function (PDF) set CT10 [22]. Samples of $W$ and $Z/\gamma^*$ production, with accompanying light- and heavy-flavour jets, and $t\bar{t}$ with additional b-jets ($t\bar{b}\bar{b}$) are generated using ALPGEN [23]. Samples of $Zt\bar{t}$, $Wt\bar{t}$ and $WWt\bar{t}$ are generated with MadGraph [24] interfaced to PYTHIA [25]. Diboson ($WW$, $WZ$, $ZZ$) production is generated with HERWIG [26]. Single top production is generated with MC@NLO for the s- and t- W-channels, and AcerMC [27] for the t-channel. Fragmentation and hadronisation modelling for the ALPGEN and MC@NLO samples are performed by HERWIG, using JIMMY [28] for the underlying event. ALPGEN and POWHEG [29] samples are used to assess the systematic uncertainties associated with the choice of generator for $t\bar{t}$ production, and AcerMC samples are used to assess the uncertainties associated with initial and final state radiation (ISR/FSR). The choice of PDF depends on the generator: the MRST2007 LO [30] set is used with HERWIG, CTEQ6L1 [31] with ALPGEN. The background predictions are normalised to the theoretical cross sections, including higher-order QCD corrections when available, as detailed in Ref. [32].

Direct stop pair production samples are generated using PYTHIA and Herwig++. [33] Polarisation effects due to the choice of left- and right-handed scalar top mixing were found to have a negligible impact on the analysis. Signal cross sections are calculated to NLO in the strong coupling constant, adding the remuption of soft gluon emission at next-to-leading-logarithmic accuracy (NLO + NLL) [34–36].

All MC samples are produced using a detector simulation [37] based on GEANT4 [38]. MC samples are re-weighted such that the number of additional proton–proton interactions per bunch-crossing (pile-up) agrees with that observed in data.

4. Event reconstruction and preselection

Electron candidates are reconstructed from energy clusters in the electromagnetic calorimeters matched to a track in the ID. They are required to have momentum in the transverse plane ($p_T$) $p_T > 20$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.47$ and to pass the “medium” shower shape and track selection criteria of Ref. [39].

Muons are reconstructed using an algorithm [40] that combines information from the ID and MS. Candidate muons are required to have $p_T > 10$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.4$, and be reconstructed with sufficient numbers of hits in the pixel, SCT and TRT detectors. In order to reject muons originating from cosmic rays, events containing muon candidates with a closest approach distance greater than 1 mm to the primary vertex in the z direction, or a transverse impact parameter greater than 0.2 mm, are rejected. The primary vertex itself is defined as the vertex with the highest summed track $p_T^2$.

Jet candidates are reconstructed using the anti-kt jet clustering algorithm [41] with a radius parameter of $R = 0.4$. The measured jet energy is corrected for inhomogeneities and for the non-compensating nature of the calorimeter using $p_T$ and $\eta$ dependent correction factors based on MC simulation validated with extensive test-beam and collision-data studies. Furthermore, the reconstructed jet is modified such that its direction points to the primary vertex, and events containing jets likely to have arisen from detector noise or cosmic rays are rejected [42]. Only jet candidates with corrected transverse momenta $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$ are retained.

Following their reconstruction, candidate jets and leptons may point to the same energy deposits in the calorimeter. These overlaps are resolved by first discarding any jet candidate within $\Delta R = 0.2$ of an electron. Then, any electron or muon candidate remaining within $\Delta R = 0.4$ of any surviving jet is also discarded.

The two-dimensional missing transverse momentum vector, $p_{T\text{miss}}$, and its magnitude $E_{T\text{miss}}$, are computed from the negative of the vector sum of the $p_T$ of the reconstructed electrons, muons and jets, and all energy clusters with $|\eta| < 4.9$ not associated with such objects.

Electrons must additionally pass the “tight” electron criteria of Ref. [39], and be isolated such that the scalar $p_T$ sum of tracks within a cone of $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the electron candidate (not including the electron track) must be less than 10% of the electron $p_T$. Muons must also be isolated such that the $p_T$ sum of tracks (not including the muon track) within $\Delta R = 0.2$ is less than 1.8 GeV. Jets are further required to lie within $|\eta| < 2.5$ and must have more than 75% of $\Delta R$-weighted ID tracks associated to the primary vertex. This reduces the presence of jets arising from uncorrelated soft collisions (pile-up) and discards jets without reconstructed tracks.

A b-tagging algorithm [43] is used to identify jets containing a b-hadrondecay. The algorithm uses a multivariate technique based on the properties of the secondary vertex, of tracks within the jet, and of the jet itself. The nominal $b$-tagging efficiency, determined from $t\bar{t}$ MC events, is on average 60%, with a misidentification, or mis-tag, rate for c-quark (light-quark/gluon) jets of 10% (1%).

5. Signal region definitions

The data are selected with a three-level trigger system. The events used in this search satisfied single-lepton trigger requirements that varied with the data-taking period. The tightest electron trigger has an efficiency of $\sim 97\%$ for electrons with $p_T > 25$ GeV. The muon trigger reaches an efficiency plateau of $\sim 90\%$ in the end-caps for muons with $p_T > 20$ GeV. The equivalent efficiency in the barrel region is $\sim 75\%$ due to a lower geometrical acceptance for the muon trigger chambers in this region. Collision events are selected by requiring at least one reconstructed vertex with at least five associated tracks with $p_T > 400$ MeV, consistent with the beam spot position. Two signal regions are defined containing either exclusively one or two charged leptons ($\ell = e, \mu$) in the final state, referred to hereafter as the 1- and 2-lepton channels respectively. A total integrated luminosity of $4.7 \pm 0.2$ fb$^{-1}$ is used, following the beam, detector and data-quality requirements as described in Refs. [44,45].

In the 1-lepton channel, events are required to contain the minimum number of objects expected from the $t\bar{t} \rightarrow Wb\bar{b}W \rightarrow q\bar{q}b\bar{b}v\bar{v}$ decay. Exactly one lepton is required, which must have $p_T > 25$ GeV (20 GeV) for the electron (muon) channel and fulfill the trigger requirements. Events with an additional electron
The invariant mass of the hadronic top decay products \( m_{\text{had}} \) is used as an additional discriminating variable. In scenarios where the stop is lighter than the top, \( m_{\text{had}} \) will tend to be lower than for background \( t\bar{t} \) processes, as illustrated in Fig. 1(a). Since there is an ambiguity as to which \( b \)-jet arises from the hadronic decay (and additional ambiguities at higher jet multiplicities), the hadronic decay products are tagged using the following algorithm: for every possible combination of light and \( b \)-tagged jets in the event, the invariant masses \( m_{\text{had}} \) (of two light jets, \( m_{jj} \)), \( m_{\ell b} \) (assuming that the lepton and \( E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}} \) arise from the \( W \to \ell \nu \) decay), \( m_{\text{had}} \) and \( m_{\text{lep}} \) (the leptonic top mass) are calculated. A \( t\bar{t} \) estimator of \( P_{\text{tot}} = P(m_{\text{had}})P(m_{\text{lep}})P(m_{\text{lep}})P(m_{\text{had}}) \) is assigned to this combination, where \( P(m) \) is related to the probability for reconstructing a particle of mass \( m \), assuming a Gaussian probability density function with mean values taken from Ref. [46] and widths from MC simulation. The combination which maximises \( P_{\text{tot}} \) is used to assign one \( b \)-jet and two light-flavour jets (one \( b \)-jet, the lepton and \( E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}} \)) as arising from the hadronic (leptonic) decay of the top quark.
Events are then required to have $m_{\text{had}}^{\text{sub}} < \hat{\mu} - 0.5 \hat{\sigma}$, where $\hat{\mu}$ and $\hat{\sigma}$ are the mean and width respectively of a Gaussian fit to the $m_{\text{had}}^{\text{sub}}$ distribution in a 40 GeV window around the top mass. This approach is taken to reduce some of the systematic uncertainties affecting the shape of this distribution, as detailed in Section 6.

In the 2-lepton channel, the following requirements are imposed to ensure that the event contains the required number of objects consistent with the $t\bar{t} \rightarrow WbW\bar{b} \rightarrow e\nu b\bar{b}$ decay. Specifically, the variable is constructed by dividing an event’s topology against the background, as illustrated in Fig. 1(c).

In order to distinguish between top and stop production the mass scale subsystem variable $\sqrt{s}_{\text{min}}^{\text{sub}}$ is employed. Conceptually, the variable is constructed by dividing an event’s topology against the background, as illustrated in Fig. 1(c).

In the 2-lepton channel, the $t\bar{t}$ background is determined with 38% purity for $W + b$-jets events by requiring $m_{\text{had}}^{\text{sub}} > 250$ GeV and that the invariant mass of the two $b$-jets is less than 50 GeV. As the $t\bar{t}$ contamination in this region is still relatively high (60%), the $W + b$-jets and $t\bar{t}$ contributions are determined by scaling their contributions simultaneously such that the total number of events matches the data in both control regions.

In the 2-lepton channel, the $t\bar{t}$ background (including dileptonic $Wt$ decays) is determined using a control region identical to the signal region except that $\hat{\mu} - 0.50 < m_{\text{had}}^{\text{sub}} < \hat{\mu} + 0.50$ and $\sqrt{s}_{\text{min}}^{\text{sub}} < 320$ GeV, corresponding to a $t\bar{t}$ purity of 93%. The definition of a control region using these fitted parameters reduces the systematic uncertainties related to the jet energy scale and resolution. A high-purity $W + b$-jets control region is more difficult to define due to the kinematic similarity with $t\bar{t}$ events, which have a higher fiducial cross section. A control region can, however, be defined with 38% purity for $W + b$-jets events by requiring $m_{\text{had}}^{\text{sub}} > 250$ GeV and that the invariant mass of the two $b$-jets is less than 50 GeV. As the $t\bar{t}$ contamination in this region is still relatively high (60%), the $W + b$-jets and $t\bar{t}$ contributions are determined by scaling their contributions simultaneously such that the total number of events matches the data in both control regions.

The contribution to the background from events where a jet is misidentified as a lepton, or where a lepton from a 1-lepton channel, the $t\bar{t}$ background (including dileptonic $Wt$ decays) is determined using a control region identical to the signal region except that $m_{\text{had}}^{\text{sub}} > 250$ GeV and that the invariant mass of the two $b$-jets is less than 50 GeV. As the $t\bar{t}$ contamination in this region is still relatively high (60%), the $W + b$-jets and $t\bar{t}$ contributions are determined by scaling their contributions simultaneously such that the total number of events matches the data in both control regions.

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### 6. Background estimation

The dominant SM background process in the 1-lepton (2-lepton) channel arises from single-lepton (dilepton) $t\bar{t}$ decays, comprising 60% (80%) of the total background. The second most significant background in the 1-lepton (2-lepton) channel arises from $W (Z/\gamma^{*}) + X$ production in association with jets from heavy-flavour quarks. For both channels, similar methods are used to estimate these backgrounds. For each channel and background process a control region is defined that is rich in the background of interest. The region is kinematically similar to the signal region but distinct from it, such that the signal and control regions have no events in common. For a control region containing $N_{\text{obs}}$ expected events (corrected for the contamination from other backgrounds), the number of events in the signal region is calculated as $N_{\text{SR}} = N_{\text{MC}}^{\text{SR}} / (N_{\text{SR}}^{\text{MC}} / N_{\text{MC}}^{\text{SR}})$, where $N_{\text{MC}}^{\text{SR}}$ and $N_{\text{SR}}^{\text{MC}}$ are the MC-based estimates in the signal and control regions respectively. The advantage of this method is that many systematic uncertainties partially cancel.

In the 1-lepton channel, the $t\bar{t}$ background (including dileptonic $Wt$ decays) is determined using a control region identical to the signal region except that $\hat{\mu} - 0.50 < m_{\text{had}}^{\text{sub}} < \hat{\mu} + 0.50$ and $\sqrt{s}_{\text{min}}^{\text{sub}} < 320$ GeV, corresponding to a $t\bar{t}$ purity of 93%. The definition of a control region using these fitted parameters reduces the systematic uncertainties related to the jet energy scale and resolution. A high-purity $W + b$-jets control region is more difficult to define due to the kinematic similarity with $t\bar{t}$ events, which have a higher fiducial cross section. A control region can, however, be defined with 38% purity for $W + b$-jets events by requiring $m_{\text{had}}^{\text{sub}} > 250$ GeV and that the invariant mass of the two $b$-jets is less than 50 GeV. As the $t\bar{t}$ contamination in this region is still relatively high (60%), the $W + b$-jets and $t\bar{t}$ contributions are determined by scaling their contributions simultaneously such that the total number of events matches the data in both control regions.
7. Systematic uncertainties

The effect of the jet energy scale (JES) uncertainty on the final event yield is calculated by shifting the $p_T$ of all jets up and down by $p_T$ and $\eta$ dependent factors, which are 5–3% for jets with $p_T$ of 20–60 GeV. Repeating the analysis with these $p_T$ shifts applied to the MC simulation leads to variations on the final background estimate of 6–10% depending on the signal region. The uncertainty due to the jet energy resolution (JER) is calculated by smearing the $p_T$ of each jet by factors depending on the jet $p_T$ and $\eta$. The smearing on a single jet is typically around 10%, and results in an overall uncertainty of 1–10%. Systematic uncertainties in the lepton identification efficiency amount to 1%. The uncertainty on the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ due to the energy scale of the clusters in the calorimeter not associated with jets and electrons is evaluated using the method described in Ref. [49], extended to include pile-up uncertainties. The effect is up to 9% on the total background estimate depending on the signal region. The uncertainty due to $b$-tagging is evaluated by varying the $b$-tagging efficiency and mis-tag rates within the uncertainties of the measured values [50–52], giving an effect of 1% in all signal regions. The uncertainty associated with pile-up re-weighting is evaluated by varying the number of interactions per bunch-crossing by 10%. The overall effect on the predicted background yield is at most 3%.

Uncertainties related to the overall normalisation of the top background are reduced compared to estimates based purely on MC simulation by employing the method described in Section 6. Residual uncertainties related to the shape of the predicted kinematic distributions are described in the following. Theoretical uncertainties on the $t\bar{t}$ background due to the choice of generator are evaluated by comparing event yields from MC@NLO to those from POWHEG with the same parton shower model (HERWIG). The parton shower uncertainties are then calculated by comparing samples generated with the HERWIG and PYTHIA parton shower models, with the same generator (POWHEG). The uncertainty due to ISR/FSR is assessed using Acer@MC samples with variations of PYTHIA parameters related to the ISR branching phase-space and the FSR low-$p_T$ cutoff. These variations are chosen to produce jet activity in $t\bar{t}$ events that is consistent with the data [53,54]. The total uncertainty on the $t\bar{t}$ estimate due to these effects amounts to 10–15%. Uncertainties due to the PDF choice and errors are found to be negligible.

In the 1-lepton channel, the theoretical uncertainty in the $W$ estimate due to variations of the factorisation, renormalisation and matching scales is found to be 15%. Similar uncertainties on the $Z/\gamma^*$ contribution in the 2-lepton channel are 9% (2%) in 2LSR1 (2LSR2).

Uncertainties on the data-driven background from fake leptons arise from the lepton fake rate determination and from the definition of the fake-enriched control regions. The effect is between 45–84% of the fake contribution.

Theoretical uncertainties on the stop pair production cross section are taken from an envelope of predictions which use different PDF sets and factorisation and renormalisation scales, as described in Ref. [55]. Signal uncertainties on JES (10–30%), JER (1–30%) and $b$-tagging (5–10%) vary depending on the particle masses and the signal channel considered. They are treated as fully correlated with their respective background uncertainties. Finally, the luminosity uncertainty is 3.9%.

8. Results and interpretation

Table 1 shows the observed number of events in data and the SM predictions for the signal regions of the 1- and 2-lepton channels. In all SRs, the data are in good agreement with the SM expectations.

The results are translated into 95% confidence-level (CL) upper limits on contributions from new physics using the CL_s prescription [56] with a profile log-likelihood ratio as a test statistic [57], where the parameter to describe the non-SM signal strength is constrained to be non-negative in the fit. As shown in Table 1, the three signal regions are used to set limits on the visible cross section of the new physics models, $\sigma_{\text{vis}} = \sigma \times A \times \epsilon$, where $\sigma$ is the total production cross section for any non-SM signal, $A$ is the acceptance defined by the fraction of events passing the geometric and kinematic selections at particle level, and $\epsilon$ is the detector reconstruction, identification and trigger efficiency. Results are interpreted in the MSSM scenarios described in Section 1. In order to maximise the sensitivity of the analysis, results from the 1- and 2-lepton channels are combined using the following method: for each signal point, the 2-lepton signal region (2LSR1 or 2LSR2) which yields the lowest expected CL_s value is chosen. This region is then statistically combined with the 1LSR by multiplying the respective likelihood functions. Correlated sys-
The effect of signal contamination in the control regions (typically 5–10% depending on the signal point) is also considered. In the gaugino universality scenario, shown in Fig. 2(a), stop masses between 120–167 GeV are excluded for $m_{\tilde{\chi}_0^1} = 55$ GeV. The sensitivity of the search is also evaluated for a stop mass of 180 GeV in the chargino–neutralino mass plane, as shown in Fig. 2(b). In such a scenario, where the stop–top mass difference is small, a region around $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 70$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} = 140$ GeV is still excluded. The scenario with $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} = 106$ GeV is shown in Fig. 2(c), where stop masses are excluded between 123–167 GeV for $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 55$ GeV. Neutralino masses of 70 GeV are excluded for $125 < m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < 155$ GeV.

9. Conclusions

A search has been performed for top squarks with masses near to, or less than, the top quark mass. Good agreement is observed between data and the SM predictions in all channels. The results allow limits to be set on the stop mass, assuming that $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm b$ is the only allowed decay mode, followed by $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W^{(*)} \tilde{\chi}_1^0$. For
scenarios in which $m_{\tilde{g}} \simeq 2 \times m_{\tilde{\chi}^0}$, stop masses between 120–167 GeV are excluded for $m_{\tilde{\chi}^0} = 55$ GeV. For a fixed stop mass of 180 GeV, a region around $m_{\tilde{\chi}^0} = 70$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{\chi}^0} = 140$ GeV is excluded. In the scenario where $m_{\tilde{\chi}^0} = 106$ GeV, neutralino masses of 70 GeV are excluded for $125 < m_t < 155$ GeV, significantly extending previous limits in such scenarios.

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