Search for bottom-squark pair production in pp collision events at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons, $b$-jets and missing transverse momentum using the ATLAS detector

Aad, G.; ATLAS Collaboration

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A search for pair production of bottom squarks in events with hadronically decaying τ-leptons, b-jets, and missing transverse momentum using the ATLAS detector

G. Aad et al.* (ATLAS Collaboration)

A search for pair production of bottom squarks in events with hadronically decaying τ-leptons, b-tagged jets, and large missing transverse momentum is presented. The analyzed dataset is based on proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV delivered by the Large Hadron Collider and recorded by the ATLAS detector from 2015 to 2018, and corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 139 fb$^{-1}$. The observed data are compatible with the expected Standard Model background. Results are interpreted in a simplified model where each bottom squark is assumed to decay into the second-lightest neutralino $\tilde{\chi}^0_2$ and a bottom quark, with $\tilde{\chi}^0_2$ decaying into a Higgs boson and the lightest neutralino $\tilde{\chi}^0_1$. The search focuses on final states where at least one Higgs boson decays into a pair of hadronically decaying τ-leptons. This allows the acceptance and thus the sensitivity to be significantly improved relative to the previous results at low masses of the $\tilde{\chi}^0_2$, where bottom-squark masses up to 850 GeV are excluded at the 95% confidence level, assuming a mass difference of 130 GeV between $\tilde{\chi}^0_2$ and $\tilde{\chi}^0_1$. Model-independent upper limits are also set on the cross section of processes beyond the Standard Model.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Although the Standard Model (SM) of particle physics is a very successful theory, it does not provide a natural explanation for the large hierarchy between the energy scale of electroweak interactions and the Planck scale related to the gravitational interaction, nor does it have a viable candidate particle for dark matter, and it does not include a quantum description of gravity. Supersymmetry (SUSY) [1–6] is a theoretical framework that extends the SM by introducing partner states for the known particles, where the partners have the same quantum numbers as the respective SM particles but differ in spin by half a unit. This leads to new loop corrections to the Higgs boson mass that cancel out those involving SM particles, thereby solving the hierarchy problem [7–10]. When conservation of $R$-parity [11] is assumed, the lightest supersymmetric particle is stable and would be a viable candidate for dark matter if it is weakly interacting [12,13]. However, SUSY must be a broken symmetry in order to allow the supersymmetric particles to be heavier than their SM partners and evade detection so far. Naturalness arguments [14,15] support the assumption that the partner states of the third-generation quarks, the top squarks, and the bottom squarks $\tilde{b}$ should be light and thus have relatively large production cross sections. They might even be the only strongly produced supersymmetric states within the current mass reach of the LHC.

This paper presents a search for pair production of bottom squarks $\tilde{b}$ that decay via the second-lightest neutralino $\tilde{\chi}^0_2$ to the lightest neutralino $\tilde{\chi}^0_1$. The neutralinos $\tilde{\chi}^0_j$ together with the charginos $\tilde{\chi}^\pm_1$ are mixtures of the partner states of the electroweak gauge bosons (bino and winos) and Higgs bosons (Higgsinos). The simplified model [16–18] of production and decay of supersymmetric particles considered in this search is shown in Fig. 1. It is inspired by the minimal supersymmetric Standard Model [19,20] in scenarios where the branching ratio $B(\tilde{\chi}^0_2 \to b\tilde{\chi}^0_1)$ is enhanced, e.g., when the $\tilde{\chi}^0_1$ is binolike and the $\tilde{\chi}^0_2$ a wino-Higgsino mixture. The branching ratio $B(\tilde{b} \to b\tilde{\chi}^0_1)$ is large compared to that of the direct decay $B(\tilde{b} \to b\tilde{\chi}^0_2)$, which is studied elsewhere [21], when the mixture of the bottom squark is such that it is mostly the superpartner of the left-chiral bottom quark, the $\tilde{\chi}^0_1$ is mostly bino, and the $\tilde{\chi}^0_2$ mostly wino. A wino- or Higgsino-like $\tilde{\chi}^0_2$ will be accompanied by a $\tilde{\chi}^\pm_1$, which allows the decay $\tilde{b} \to t\tilde{\chi}^\pm_1$. This decay mode is relevant if the mass difference between the bottom squark and the
decays by the CMS Collaboration in a search targeting the production of a chargino, which is assumed to have the same properties as in the SM. The detection of the chargino is made possible by a bottom-squark search until now. The decay of the chargino is followed by the production of a pair of neutralinos.

**II. ATLAS DETECTOR**

The ATLAS experiment at the LHC is a multipurpose particle detector with a forward-backward symmetric cylindrical geometry and nearly 4π coverage in solid angle. It consists of an inner tracking detector surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T axial magnetic field, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer. The inner tracking detector covers the pseudorapidity range |η| < 2.5. It consists of silicon pixel, silicon microstrip, and transition radiation detectors. Lead/liquid-argon (LAr) sampling calorimeters provide electromagnetic (EM) energy measurements with high granularity. A steel/scintillator-tile hadronic calorimeter covers the central pseudorapidity range (|η| < 1.7). The end cap and forward regions are instrumented with LAr calorimeters for EM and hadronic energy measurements up to |η| = 4.9. The muon spectrometer surrounds the calorimeters and is based on three large air-core toroidal superconducting magnets with eight coils each. The muon spectrometer includes a system of precision tracking chambers and fast detectors for triggering. A two-level trigger system is used to select events. The level-1 trigger is implemented in hardware and uses information from the calorimeters and the muon spectrometer to accept events at a maximum rate of 100 kHz. This is followed by a software-based high-level trigger (HLT) that reduces the event rate to 1 kHz on average depending on the data-taking conditions.

**III. DATA AND SIMULATED EVENT SAMPLES**

The dataset used in this analysis consists of proton-proton collision data collected with the ATLAS detector during the second run of the LHC from 2015 to 2018 at a center-of-mass energy of √s = 13 TeV and with a minimum separation of 25 ns between consecutive crossings of proton bunches from the two beams. After applying data-quality requirements that ensure that all detector subsystems were operational, the total integrated luminosity of this data sample is 139 fb⁻¹ with an uncertainty of 1.7%.

ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the center of the detector and the z-axis along the beam pipe. The x-axis points from the IP to the center of the LHC ring, and the y-axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates (r, φ) are used in the transverse plane, φ being the azimuthal angle around the z-axis. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle θ as η = −ln tan(θ/2). Angular distance is measured in units of ∆R = √(∆η)² + (∆φ)².

The ATLAS detector is described in detail in Ref. [24]. The reconstruction of physics objects is described in Sec. IV, and the signal selection and analysis discriminants are detailed in Sec. V. The procedures to derive the background estimate are explained in Sec. VI, followed by a summary of the systematic uncertainties in Sec. VII. Section VIII presents the results from the analysis and their interpretation, and conclusions are given in Sec. IX.
described in Sec.VI. Simulated samples were produced improved by normalizing their contributions to data as using the ATLAS simulation infrastructure [29] with using the POWHEG BOX v2 generator [38].

Single-top-quark production in the \(t\bar{t}\) channel is modeled using the POWHEG BOX v2 generator [38]. The modeling of the two dominant SM background processes, namely top-quark production and production of \(Z\) bosons with decays into \(\tau\)-leptons \([Z(\tau\tau)]\), was improved by normalizing their contributions to data as described in Sec. VI. Simulated samples were produced using the ATLAS simulation infrastructure [29] with either a full simulation of the ATLAS detector in GEANT4 [30], or a faster variant that relies on a parameterized response of the calorimeters [31]. The latter was only used for the simulation of bottom-squark signals and to evaluate systematic uncertainties associated with generator modeling. The effect of multiple interactions in the same and neighboring bunch crossings (pileup) was modeled by overlaying the hard-scattering event with simulated inelastic \(pp\) collisions generated with PYTHIA8.186 [32] using the NNPDF2.3LO set of parton distribution functions (PDFs) [33] and the A3 set of tuned parameters (tune) [34]. Simulated event samples were weighted to reproduce the distribution of the number of pileup interactions observed in the data. For all simulated samples except those generated with SHERPA [35], the EvtGen [36] program was used to simulate the decays of bottom and charm hadrons.

The production of \(t\bar{t}\) events was modeled using the POWHEG BOX v2 generator [37–40] at next-to-leading order (NLO) in QCD with the NNPDF3.0NLO PDF set [41] and the \(h_{\text{damp}}\) parameter\(^2\) set to 1.5\(m_{\text{top}}\) [42]. Parton showering, hadronization, and the underlying event were modeled with PYTHIA8.230 [43], using the A14 tune [44] and the NNPDF2.3LO PDF set. The \(t\bar{t}\) sample was normalized to the cross-section prediction at next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) in QCD, including the resummation of next-to-next-to-leading-logarithmic (NNLL) soft-gluon terms calculated using TOP++2.0 [45–51].

The production of a top quark in association with a \(W\) boson was modeled using the POWHEG BOX v2 generator [38–40,52] at NLO in QCD using the five-flavor scheme. Single-top-quark production in the \(t\)-channel was modeled using the POWHEG BOX v2 generator [38–40,53] at NLO in QCD using the four-flavor scheme. The \(s\)-channel production was modeled using the POWHEG BOX v2 generator [38–40,54] at NLO in QCD in the five-flavor scheme. For all three channels, the NNPDF3.0NLO PDF set was used for the matrix elements calculation. The events were interfaced with PYTHIA8.230 using the A14 tune and the NNPDF2.3LO PDF set.

Production of top-quark pairs in association with a \(W, Z\), or Higgs boson (collectively denoted by \(t\bar{t}X\)) was modeled using the MadGraph5_aMC@NLOv2.3.3 generator [55] at NLO in QCD with NNPDF3.0NLO PDFs. The events were interfaced to PYTHIA8.210 using the A14 tune and the NNPDF2.3LO PDF set.

The production of \(V + jets\) \((V = W, Z)\) was simulated with the SHERPA v2.1.1 generator [35] using NLO matrix elements for up to two jets, and leading-order (LO) matrix elements for up to four jets calculated with the COMIX [56] and OpenLoops libraries [57,58]. They were matched with the SHERPA parton showers [59] using the MEPS@NLO prescription [60–63] and the tune developed by the SHERPA authors. The NNPDF3.0NNLO PDF set [41] was used and the samples were normalized to a NNLO prediction [64].

The SUSY signal samples were generated with MadGraph5_aMC@NLOv2.2.3 [55] using NNPDF2.3LO PDFs, and the modeling of the parton showering, hadronization, and underlying event was performed with PYTHIA8.210 with the A14 tune. The LO matrix elements include the emission of up to two additional partons. The matching between parton showers and matrix elements was done with the CKKW-L prescription [65,66], with a matching scale set to one quarter of the mass of the bottom squark. Signal samples were generated with bottom-squark masses \(m(\tilde{b})\) ranging from 250 to 1000 GeV, and masses of the second-lightest neutralino \(m(\tilde{\chi}^0_2)\) between 131 and 380 GeV. Signal cross sections were calculated to approximate NNLO in QCD, adding the resummation of soft-gluon emission at NNLL accuracy [67–74]. The nominal cross sections and their uncertainties were derived using the PDF4LHC15_mc PDF set, following the recommendations of Ref. [75], and decrease from \(24.8 \pm 1.6\) pb at \(m(\tilde{b}) = 250\) GeV to \(14.5 \pm 1.5\) fb at \(m(\tilde{b}) = 900\) GeV.

IV. EVENT RECONSTRUCTION

In this section, the reconstruction of the analysis objects from the detector data is described. The search presented in this paper is based on events which have \(b\)-jets, hadronically decaying \(\tau\)-leptons, and large missing transverse momentum in the final state. In addition to these, selections are used where \(\tau\)-leptons are substituted with muons to improve the background model.

Inner-detector tracks with \(p_T > 500\) MeV are used to reconstruct primary vertices [76]. If several vertex candidates are found, the one with the largest sum of the squared transverse momenta of associated tracks \(\sum p_T^2\) is treated as the hard-scattering vertex.

An anti-\(k_t\) clustering algorithm [77,78] with a radius parameter of \(R = 0.4\) is used to reconstruct jet candidates in
the calorimeter. Jets are built from massless positive-energy topological clusters [79] of calorimeter cells containing energy above a noise threshold, measured at the electromagnetic energy scale. The jet candidates are calibrated using jet energy scale (JES) corrections derived from data and simulation [80]. A global sequential calibration procedure is applied to improve the jet energy resolution (JER). Jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.8$ are selected, and a set of quality criteria are applied to reject jets not originating from $pp$ collisions [81]. To suppress jets from pileup interactions, a jet-vertex-tagging algorithm [82] is employed for jets with $p_T < 120$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. Jets containing $b$-hadrons are tagged as $b$-jets using a boosted decision tree (BDT) algorithm that exploits the impact parameters of tracks within the jet as well as secondary vertex information [83,84]. The optimal working point for this analysis has an efficiency of 77%, with an approximate misidentification probability of 20% for jets arising from charm quarks, 6.7% for hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons, and 0.9% for light-flavor jets in simulated $\bar{p}p$ events.

The reconstruction of hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons [85] is seeded by anti-$k_T$ jets ($R=0.4$) built from topological clusters calibrated with a local hadronic weighting scheme [86]. The $\tau$-leptons are built from clusters and tracks found within $\Delta R = 0.2$ of the seed jet axis. The tracks are selected by a set of BDTs, and only the candidates with one or three associated tracks and a charge sum of ±1 are considered. The $\tau$-leptons are required to have $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$, and the transition region between barrel and end cap calorimeters (1.37 < $|\eta| < 1.52$) is excluded. The energy calibration is based on a boosted regression tree that exploits energy and shower-shape measurements from the calorimeter, information from particle-flow reconstruction [87], and the number of pileup interactions. A recurrent neural network algorithm [88] is used to distinguish between jets and $\tau$-leptons. It uses as input a set of high-level variables combining tracking and calorimeter measurements, as well as low-level variables from individual tracks and clusters. The loose identification working point is applied, corresponding to efficiencies of 85% and 75% for one-prong and three-prong $\tau$-leptons, respectively. To reduce background from electrons that are misidentified as $\tau$-leptons, one-prong $\tau$-lepton candidates are discarded if a nearby electron passes the very loose working point of the likelihood-based algorithm used to identify electrons. This requirement is tuned to have an efficiency of 95% for hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons [89].

Muon candidates are reconstructed by combining information from the muon spectrometer and the inner tracking detectors [90]. They are required to have $p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.7$ to satisfy the medium identification criteria, and to pass a $|z_0 \sin \theta| < 0.5$ mm requirement on the longitudinal impact parameter. After discarding the candidates failing the overlap-removal procedure described below, stricter requirements are applied: Muons must have $p_T > 25$ GeV, meet the loose isolation criteria, and satisfy the requirement $|d_0|/\sigma(d_0) < 3$ on the transverse impact parameter $d_0$ and its uncertainty $\sigma(d_0)$.

Electron candidates are reconstructed by matching energy clusters in the electromagnetic calorimeter to tracks from the inner tracking detector [91] and are required to have $p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.47$. A requirement on the longitudinal impact parameter $|z_0 \sin \theta| < 0.5$ mm discards electrons not associated with the primary vertex. Electrons are included in the computation of missing transverse momentum and in the overlap-removal procedure, but are not used otherwise.

The missing transverse momentum vector $\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}$ is defined as the negative vector sum of the transverse momenta of all reconstructed objects mentioned above, with an additional soft term including all tracks from the primary vertex that are not associated with a reconstructed object [92]. The magnitude of $\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}$ is denoted by $E_T^{\text{miss}}$.

An overlap-removal procedure is performed after event reconstruction to resolve ambiguities when a single physical object is reconstructed as multiple final-state objects. If two electrons share the same track, the electron with lower transverse momentum is discarded. Any $\tau$-leptons overlapping with an electron or a muon within $\Delta R_e = \sqrt{(\Delta \phi)^2 + (\Delta \theta)^2} < 0.2$ are removed. If an electron and a muon share the same inner-detector track, the muon is removed if it is tagged as a minimum-ionizing particle in the calorimeter, otherwise the electron is discarded. If a jet overlaps with an electron or a muon candidate within $\Delta R_y < 0.2$, the jet is removed. An exception is when a jet that has more than two associated tracks overlaps with a muon within $\Delta R_y < 0.2$, in which case the jet is kept and the muon is discarded. Finally, electron and muon candidates lying $0.2 < \Delta R_y < 0.4$ from a jet and jets within $\Delta R_y = 0.2$ of a $\tau$-lepton candidate are discarded.

The same reconstruction and identification algorithms are used for both data and simulation. Dedicated correction factors are applied to jet, $\tau$-lepton, electron, and muon candidates to account for differences in efficiencies and energy calibrations between data and simulation.

V. EVENT SELECTION

All selections used in this analysis require events to pass an $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ trigger [93] or a combined $E_T^{\text{miss}} + b$-jet trigger [94], except for specific selections used for the background.

3The transverse impact parameter is defined as the distance of closest approach in the transverse plane between a track and the beam line. The longitudinal impact parameter corresponds to the $z$-coordinate distance between the point along the track at which the transverse impact parameter is defined and the primary vertex.
estimate which rely on single-muon or single-jet triggers as described in Sec. VI. The b-jet and muon objects reconstructed by the trigger algorithms are required to geometrically match the corresponding reconstructed analysis objects defined in Sec. IV, otherwise the event is discarded. The HLT threshold of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ trigger increased from 70 to 110 GeV over the data-taking period. The $E_T^{\text{miss}} + b$-jet trigger had HLT thresholds of 60 GeV on $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ and 80 GeV on the transverse momentum of the b-jet, and the efficiency of the online b-jet identification algorithm determined for simulated $t\bar{t}$ events was 60% in 2016 and 50% in 2017 and 2018. This trigger increases the acceptance for low-$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ signals expected from low-mass bottom squarks. The dataset associated with the $E_T^{\text{miss}} + b$-jet trigger has a reduced integrated luminosity of 127 fb$^{-1}$ because this trigger was not active in 2015, and stricter data-quality requirements are applied to b-jet triggers in 2016 and 2017 to ensure a valid beam-spot determination.

Events are rejected if no primary vertex with at least two tracks is found or if they contain a jet failing to meet the loose quality criteria described in Ref. [81]. Furthermore, events are rejected if they contain muons with a large track-curvature uncertainty or muons which are likely to originate from cosmic rays as indicated by a large displacement from the primary vertex.

Events are required to have at least three jets, among which at least two must be b-tagged unless stated otherwise. The leading and subleading jets are required to have $p_T > 140$ GeV and $p_T > 100$ GeV, respectively, and the leading b-jet is required to have $p_T > 100$ GeV. The $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ requirement depends on the trigger considered: the $E_T^{\text{miss}} + b$-jet trigger reaches maximum efficiency for $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 160$ GeV, while the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ trigger requires $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 200$ GeV to be fully efficient.

To suppress the multijet background, events are vetoed if the angular separation in the transverse plane $\Delta\phi(jet_{1,2}, \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}})$ between one of the two leading jets and $\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}$ is less than 0.5. All analysis selections require the presence of at least one τ-lepton or one muon in the event. This common preselection is summarized in Table I. In the following, the number of objects in an event is generically written as $N_{\text{object}}$, and indices “1” and “2” refer to the leading and subleading objects, respectively, which are ordered by decreasing transverse momentum.

Table I. Summary of the common analysis preselection. The requirements in the upper part of the table apply to all analysis regions, those in the lower part of the table to all but the $Z(\tau\tau)$ control regions as discussed in Sec. VI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$N_{\tau} + N_{\mu}$</td>
<td>$\geq 1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_{\text{jets}}$</td>
<td>$\geq 3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$p_T(jet_{1})$</td>
<td>$&gt;140$ GeV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$p_T(jet_{2})$</td>
<td>$&gt;100$ GeV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta\phi(jet_{1,2}, \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}})$</td>
<td>$&gt;0.5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_{b\text{-jet}}$</td>
<td>$\geq 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$p_T(b\text{-jet})$</td>
<td>$&gt;100$ GeV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger</td>
<td>$E_T^{\text{miss}} + b$-jet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following, the number of objects in an event is generically written as $N_{\text{object}}$, and indices “1” and “2” refer to the leading and subleading objects, respectively, which are ordered by decreasing transverse momentum.

On top of the preselection from Table I, a set of signal regions (SRs) are defined in order to target the bottom-squark signal processes illustrated in Fig. 1. All SRs require at least two hadronically decaying τ-leptons with opposite electric charge (referred to as the OS criterion) and no muon to be present.

Additional kinematic selections are applied to suppress the SM background. These selections are described in the following and summarized in Table II. They are optimized by maximizing the signal significance [95] in the previously nonexcluded parameter space of the targeted signal model.

To ensure compatibility with a Higgs boson decay, the visible invariant mass of the two leading τ-leptons must satisfy $55 \text{ GeV} < m(\tau_1, \tau_2) < 120$ GeV. The lower bound suppresses the $Z(\tau\tau)$ background, while the upper bound reduces “nonresonant” background contributions where the τ-leptons do not originate from the same resonance. Events are required to have $H_T > 1100$ GeV, where $H_T = \sum p_T^\tau + \sum p_T^\mu + \sum p_T^{\text{jet}}$ is the scalar sum of the transverse momenta of all τ-leptons, muons, and jets in the event. This variable exploits the fact that signals with large bottom-squark masses are expected to produce highly boosted particles in the final state.

The transverse mass variable [96,97] denoted $m_{T2}$ is used to discriminate between the signal process and the top-quark production background. It is designed to have an end point for background processes such as top-quark production where the two τ-leptons originate from separate decay branches. For the signal process, the two τ-leptons originate from a resonant Higgs boson decay, and the $m_{T2}$ spectrum has a pronounced tail toward larger values. The $m_{T2}$ variable is computed as

$$m_{T2} = \min_{\vec{p}_T^{\tau_1} + \vec{p}_T^{\tau_2} = \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}} \{\max[m_T(\vec{p}_T^{\tau_1}, \vec{p}_T^{\tau_2}), m_T(\vec{p}_T^{\mu_1}, \vec{p}_T^{\mu_2})]\}.$$
where $\vec{p}_T^{\tau_1,\tau_2}$ correspond to the transverse momenta of the two leading $\tau$-leptons, and $(a, b)$ refers to two invisible particles assumed to be produced with transverse momentum $p_T^{a,b}$. The masses of the invisible particles are free parameters and set to $m_a = m_b = m_{\text{inv}}$. The transverse mass $m_T$ is defined as $m_T^2(\vec{p}_T^{\tau_1}, \vec{p}_T^{\tau_2}) = m_T^2 + 2(p_T^{\tau_1} \sqrt{m_T^2 + (p_T^{\tau_2})^2 - \vec{p}_T^{\tau_1} \cdot \vec{p}_T^{\tau_2}})$, where the $\tau$-lepton mass is set to 0 GeV. The $m_{T2}$ distribution peaks at 0 GeV for both the bottom-squark signal and the dominant $t\bar{t}$ background when setting $m_{\text{inv}}$ to 0 GeV, providing poor discrimination. The discrimination improves as $m_{\text{inv}}$ is increased, and a value of 120 GeV is found to result in an $m_{T2}$ distribution that best separates the signal from the background. All SRs require $m_{T2} > 140$ GeV. Some of the control regions (CRs) also make use of the transverse mass of a $\tau$-lepton, which is computed as $(m_T^{\tau})^2 = 2(p_T^{\tau} E^{\text{miss}}_T - \vec{p}_T^{\tau} \cdot \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}})$.

The last discriminant is $\Theta_{\text{min}}$ defined as the smallest three-dimensional angle of the four combinations between either of the two leading $\tau$-leptons and either of the two leading $b$-jets. For the $t\bar{t}$ background, the smallest angle is expected from configurations where the $b$-jet and the $\tau$-lepton originate from the same top-quark decay, resulting in relatively low values of $\Theta_{\text{min}}$. For $Z(\tau\tau) + b\bar{b}$ events with a highly boosted $Z$ boson, the pair of $\tau$-leptons recoils against the $b$-jets, and large values of $\Theta_{\text{min}}$ are expected. For signal events where $\tilde{b} \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}^{0}_1 \rightarrow bh(\tau\tau)\tilde{\chi}^{0}_1$, the angle between the $b$-jet and the $\tau$-lepton pair increases with the $\tilde{b}$ mass, and so does $\Theta_{\text{min}}$. A multibin SR with three $\Theta_{\text{min}}$ bins ($< 0.5, [0.5, 1.0], > 1.0$) is defined in order to take advantage of these features. A single-bin SR requiring $\Theta_{\text{min}} > 0.6$ is used to provide cross-section limits on generic processes beyond the Standard Model (BSM). The probability for a signal event to enter the single-bin SR ranges between $6.4 \times 10^{-6}$ at $m(\tilde{b}) = 250$ GeV and $m(\tilde{\chi}^{0}_2) = 150$ GeV and $1.4 \times 10^{-3}$ at $m(\tilde{b}) = 900$ GeV and $m(\tilde{\chi}^{0}_2) = 150$ GeV, taking into account the Higgs boson and $\tau$-lepton branching ratios, the SR acceptance, and particle reconstruction and identification efficiencies. The requirement responsible for the largest decrease in signal acceptance is the presence of two hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons in the final state.

Examples of signal and background kinematic distributions are shown in Fig. 2. The three plots show the $H_T$, $m(t_\tau, r_\tau)$, and $m_{T2}$ variables after the preselection. The estimated SM background is scaled by the normalization factors from the background fit described in Sec. VI, and the distributions for several signal models are overlaid.

**VI. BACKGROUND ESTIMATION**

The largest backgrounds in the SRs are from $t\bar{t}$ and single-top-quark processes referred to as top-quark background, and $Z(\tau\tau)$ produced in association with $b$-jets. Subdominant contributions arise from $t\bar{t}X$ processes, while other backgrounds such as multijet or diboson and triboson production are found to be negligible. The normalization of the two dominant backgrounds is fitted to the data in dedicated CRs kinematically close to the SRs but where little signal is expected. The normalization factors are derived with a likelihood fit based on the HistFitter framework [98]. The fit uses as input the observed data yields, the expected yields predicted from simulation, as well as the statistical and systematic uncertainties described in Sec. VII. Two main fit setups are employed in the analysis. The background-only fit refers to the configuration that only includes the CRs, and where no signal is considered. The signal-plus-background fit includes both the CRs and the SRs, and it takes into account a possible signal

![FIG. 2. Kinematic distributions of data and SM background for events that pass the preselection and have at least two hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons. Predictions from three signal models are also shown, where the masses $m(\tilde{b})$ and $m(\tilde{\chi}^{0}_2)$ are given in GeV in the legend. Distributions are displayed for the (a) $H_T$, (b) $m(t_\tau, r_\tau)$, and (c) $m_{T2}$ variables. The hatched band indicates the total statistical and systematic uncertainty of the SM background. The “Other” contribution includes all the backgrounds not explicitly listed in the legend [V + jets except Z(ττ) + jets, diboson/triboson, multijet]. The top-quark and Z(ττ) background contributions are scaled with the normalization factors obtained from the background-only fit described in Sec. VI. The rightmost bin includes the overflow. The bottom panel shows the ratio of the observed data and the expected Standard Model background.](image-url)
contribution in the fitted regions. It is used to establish exclusion limits as discussed in Sec. VIII. In both cases, the fit is performed simultaneously over all the relevant regions. Subdominant background contributions are normalized according to their cross sections and the integrated luminosity of the data. The multijet background is determined from data. Validation regions (VRs) are defined in phase-space regions as close as possible to that of the SRs. The VRs are not included in the fit. They are used to validate the background-model extrapolation from the CRs to the SRs by comparing the observed data with the fitted background predictions. As such, they are designed to have little signal contribution. The methods used to estimate the various backgrounds are described in the following, together with the associated CRs and VRs.

Multijet production is an important background at hadron colliders, but it is efficiently suppressed in this analysis by the requirement of two hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons, two $b$-jets, large $E_T^{miss}$, and $\Delta\Phi(jet_{1,2},p_T^{miss})>0.5$. A data-driven jet-smearing method [99] is employed to estimate this background. Events recorded by single-jet triggers are processed through an energy-smearing procedure that emulates $E_T^{miss}$ originating from resolution effects. The normalization of the smeared pseudodata template is derived in events where one of the two leading jets is aligned with $p_T^{miss}$ in the transverse plane. Except for that multijet-enriched selection, the multijet background is found to be negligible in all analysis selections. Therefore, its normalization is kept constant in the fits, for simplicity.

The design of the control regions for the top-quark and $Z(\tau\tau) + b\bar{b}$ backgrounds is driven by two main considerations. First, the hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons selected in the analysis are either prompt $\tau$-leptons from electroweak boson decays, or jets misidentified as $\tau$-leptons. They are referred to as true $\tau$-leptons ($\tau_{true}$) and fake $\tau$-leptons ($\tau_{fake}$), respectively, and their contributions must be handled separately in the background model. No such distinction is made for $b$-jets, as the fraction of misidentified $b$-jets does not exceed 10% in the analysis phase space. The top-quark background in the SRs is composed of $\tau_{true}$, $\tau_{fake}$ contributions of comparable magnitude, where one $\tau$-lepton comes from a $W$-boson decay, and the second $\tau$-lepton either comes from the other $W$-boson decay or from a jet misidentified as a $\tau$-lepton. The $\tau_{fake}$ contribution is negligible due to the large jet rejection provided by the $\tau$-lepton identification algorithm. In the case of $Z(\tau\tau) + b\bar{b}$ events, only the $\tau_{true}$ contribution is found to be relevant. Second, the background normalization factors cannot be accurately determined using events containing two hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons ($\tau_{had}$) and two $b$-jets, as the low event yields remaining after the preselection do not allow control regions with sufficient statistical power, high purity, and low signal contamination to be defined.

Because of these limitations the CRs are based on final states where either one or two $\tau$-leptons are replaced with muons. The $CR_{Top,\mu_{true}}$ and $CR_{Top,\mu_{fake}}$ selections are defined to respectively target top-quark events with one muon plus either one $\tau_{true}$ or one $\tau_{fake}$ in the final state, where the muon replaces a $\tau_{true}$ from one of the $W$-boson decays. The $CR_{Z,\mu\mu}$ region is defined to select $Z(\mu\mu) + b\bar{b}$ events. By trading $W(\tau\nu)$ for $W(\mu\nu)$ and $Z(\tau\tau)$ for $Z(\mu\mu)$, the CRs target the desired background processes but benefit from larger yields due to the branching ratio $B(\tau\rightarrow\nu)$ of 65% that does not apply to muons, and the reconstruction and identification efficiencies that are higher for muons. In the top-quark CRs, event yields are further increased by a combinatorial factor of 2.

The normalization factors derived for background events with muons are not directly applicable to background events in the SRs that contain two hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons. The replacement of $\tau$-leptons with muons has an impact on the reconstructed event kinematics and the selection efficiency of background processes, which needs to be accounted for. This is done by introducing additional CRs and normalization factors, two for the top-quark background and two for the $Z(\tau\tau) + b\bar{b}$ background, that allow an extrapolation from muon to $\tau$-lepton selections. As mentioned in Sec. IV, corrections are already applied to muons and $\tau$-leptons in the simulation to match the efficiencies and energy calibration measured in data. The background normalization factors from the additional CRs thus mostly account for acceptance effects.

The definitions of the four control regions used to normalize the top-quark background are summarized in Table III. The $CR_{Top,\mu_{true}}$ and $CR_{Top,\mu_{fake}}$ regions select events that contain exactly one muon and one $\tau$-lepton of opposite electric charge. Like all control regions defined in this analysis, they use the $H_{\tau}$ range from 600 to 1000 GeV. For $CR_{Top,\mu_{true}}$, the $\tau$-lepton transverse mass $m_T$ must be lower than 80 GeV, which results in a high purity of true $\tau$-leptons. For $CR_{Top,\mu_{fake}}$, $m_T$ has to be larger than 100 GeV, which gives a roughly equal mix of true and fake $\tau$-leptons. The $CR_{Top,\tau_{true}}$ selection is identical to that of $CR_{Top,\mu_{true}}$ except that events must not contain a muon. This region has a high purity in top-quark background events decaying semileptonically with a true $\tau$-lepton in the final state. The $CR_{Top,\mu}$ selection is defined in a similar way, with one muon and no $\tau$-lepton, selecting high-purity semileptonic top-quark processes with a muon in the final state.

The way the four CRs from Table III are used to derive normalization factors for the top-quark background processes is illustrated in Fig. 3(a). The expected yields for top-quark production with true and fake $\tau$-leptons from Monte Carlo simulation are respectively multiplied by normalization factors $\omega_{true}$ and $\omega_{fake}$ that float freely in the fit and are constrained by data mainly through $CR_{Top,\mu_{true}}$ and $CR_{Top,\mu_{fake}}$. To account for the different lepton flavors in the signal region (with two $\tau$-leptons) and the control region (one $\tau$-lepton and one
muon), the top-quark production yields are further multiplied by additional freely floating normalization factors $\omega_{1\mu}$ and $\omega_{1\tau}$, which are constrained mainly through the regions CR$_{\text{Top} \mu \tau \text{true}}$ and CR$_{\text{Top} \mu \tau \text{fake}}$. The transfer factor $\omega_{\mu} \equiv \omega_{1\mu}/\omega_{1\tau}$ is used to correct for the difference between requiring a muon and a true $\tau$-lepton. This means that a simulated top-quark event with one true $\tau$-lepton in one of the signal regions receives a normalization factor $\omega_{\mu} \times T_{\text{FTop}}$, and a simulated top-quark event with two true $\tau$-leptons a normalization factor $\omega_{\mu} \times T_{\text{FTop}}$.

Figure 4 shows several examples of distributions from the four control regions associated with the top-quark background. In these plots, the predicted background contributions from simulation are scaled with the normalization factors obtained from the background-only fit. All of the CRs show good agreement between the SM prediction and the data. They also have high purity in the respective top-quark background processes except for CR$_{\text{Top} \mu \tau \text{true}}$, where the purity is only 43% because it is difficult to isolate the contribution of the top-quark background with fake $\tau$-leptons.

The three control regions that target the $Z(\tau\tau)$ background are summarized in Table IV. The CR$_{Z\mu\mu2b}$ selection is defined using events with two muons of opposite electric charge, taken as proxies for two true $\tau$-leptons, and two $b$-jets. Since $Z(\mu\mu) +$ jets processes do not have large $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ in the final state, the events are selected using a single-muon trigger, which has its efficiency plateau at $p_T(\mu) > 30$ GeV. The invariant mass of the dimuon system is required to be within 10 GeV of the $Z$-boson mass, and $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ to be lower than 100 GeV to increase the purity of the selection. To move the CR closer to the relevant phase space, $H_T$ must be in the range $[600, 1000]$ GeV, and the transverse momentum of the muon pair $p_T(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ must be larger than 200 GeV, which is a typical value found in simulation for the $p_T$ of the $Z$ boson in $Z(\tau\tau)$ events after the preselection. The $Z(\mu\mu)$ background is multiplied by the freely floating normalization factor $\omega_{Z\mu\mu2b}$, which is constrained through CR$_{Z\mu\mu2b}$.

The two additional control regions CR$_{Z\mu\mu0b}$ and CR$_{Z\mu\tau0b}$ are used to correct for the difference in acceptance and efficiency when replacing the $\tau$-leptons with muons to estimate the $Z + j$ets background. The interplay of these CRs is illustrated in Fig. 3(b). The CR$_{Z\mu\mu0b}$ selection is the same as for CR$_{Z\mu\mu2b}$ but with a $b$-jet veto, whereas CR$_{Z\mu\tau0b}$ requires the presence of two $\tau$-leptons with opposite electric charge and no $b$-jet. The CR$_{Z\mu\tau0b}$ events are selected with an $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ trigger and $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 200$ GeV as is done for the SRs, and muons are vetoed in this region. Additionally, the sum of $\tau$-lepton transverse masses $m_{\tau1} + m_{\tau2}$ has to be lower than 100 GeV to increase the purity in $Z(\tau\tau)$ events. In all of these three CRs, $H_T$ is again required to be within $[600, 1000]$ GeV.

From these two auxiliary control regions, the freely floating normalization factor $\omega_{Z\mu\mu0b}$ and transfer factor $T_{Z\mu\mu0b} \equiv \omega_{Z\mu\mu0b}/\omega_{Z\mu\mu2b}$ are derived in the background fit. The background normalization in CR$_{Z\mu\mu0b}$ is absorbed into $\omega_{Z\mu\mu0b}$. The transfer factor $T_{Z\mu\mu0b}$ transfers the
normalization from CR, Z, μ0b to CR, Z, τ0b, and from CR, Z, μ2b to the SRs; Z(ττ) + b̅b̅ events in the SRs are scaled by ω Z μ2b · TF Z.

All normalization and transfer factors are obtained from a simultaneous fit of the seven CRs for the top-quark and Z(ττ) backgrounds. Table V lists the values of the normalization factors and transfer factors and their uncertainties, the names of the control regions that determine the normalization factors, and the respective purities of the control regions in top-quark or Z + jets events. The transfer factors TF Top and TF Z are computed from ratios of two normalization factors as explained above. For these, one row in the table (ωμ and ω Z μ0b) gives the values forming the respective denominators of the ratios, showing how well the data and simulated events agree in these regions. The row below gives the transfer factor (TF Top and TF Z, respectively). In these rows, the table lists the second control region (the numerator of the ratio) and its purity.
TABLE IV. Definition of the control regions used for the $Z + \text{jets}$ background. The requirements are applied in addition to the set of preselection criteria reported in the upper part of Table I. Three center dots mean that no requirement on this variable is applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CR$_Z\mu\mu$2b</th>
<th>CR$_Z\mu\mu$0b</th>
<th>CR$_Z\tau\tau$0b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trigger</td>
<td>Single muon</td>
<td>$E^\text{miss}_T$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_p$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$&lt; 100$ GeV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_{\tau}$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$&gt; 200$ GeV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_{b\text{-jets}}$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$m(\mu_1, \mu_2)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$m(\mu_1, \mu_2)$</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>$&lt; 100$ GeV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H_T$</td>
<td>[600, 1000] GeV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three validation regions are defined to check the extrapolation from CR$_{\text{Top}}/\mu\tau_{\text{true}}$, CR$_{\text{Top}}/\mu\tau_{\text{fake}}$, and CR$_Z\mu\mu$2b in the $H_T$ variable. This is done by changing the requirement on $H_T$ that is applied in the CRs from 600 GeV $< H_T$ $< 1000$ GeV to 1000 GeV $< H_T$ $< 1500$ GeV in the VRs, while keeping all other requirements the same as for the respective CRs. Shifting the $H_T$ range moves the validation regions closer to the signal regions, which require $H_T > 1100$ GeV. The VRs and the SRs are mutually exclusive due to the muon veto that is part of the signal-region selections. The names of the three VRs match those of the corresponding CRs. A fourth validation region VR$_{\text{Top}}/\tau\tau$ is defined to validate the extrapolation from muons to $\tau$-leptons in events with two $b$-jets and two hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons which pass the $E^\text{miss}_T$ trigger or the $E^\text{miss}_T + b$-jet trigger and the corresponding trigger-plateau requirements. To avoid overlap of this VR with the SRs, $H_T$ is required to be within [600,1000] GeV. In addition, the visible di-$\tau$ mass $m(\tau_1, \tau_2)$ is required to be either lower than 40 GeV or larger than 90 GeV to reduce the contribution from a possible bottom-squark signal.

VII. SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES

The experimental uncertainties considered in this analysis comprise systematic uncertainties in the reconstruction, identification, calibration, and corrections applied to the physical objects used in the analysis. They are assumed to be correlated across analysis regions and between the background processes and the signal. Theoretical uncertainties include contributions from generator modeling as well as cross-section uncertainties. They are assumed to be correlated across analysis regions but uncorrelated between different background processes. When assuming no correlation between analysis regions, the total background uncertainty increases by about 5 percentage points for the single-bin SR, and the exclusion contour does not change significantly.

The experimental uncertainties related to jets include uncertainties in the energy scale [80] and resolution [100], jet-vertex-tagging uncertainties [82], and flavor-tagging uncertainties [83,101,102]. Flavor-related uncertainties come from the uncertainties in data-to-simulation correction factors for efficiencies and fake rates and from the extrapolation over jet $p_T$. The $\tau$-lepton uncertainties arise...
from the energy calibration, and reconstruction and identification efficiencies [85,89]. The energy scale uncertainties include the nonclosure of the calibration and uncertainties in the detector response estimated from simulation, as well as uncertainties in the relative calibration of data and simulation measured in $Z(\tau\tau)$ events. An uncertainty at high-$p_T$ based on single-particle response uncertainties is taken into account. Muon-related uncertainties [90] are not relevant in the signal regions, as events with muons do not enter these, but they can be important in control regions with muons. Uncertainties related to electrons have a negligible impact on this analysis. The systematic uncertainties affecting the energy or momentum of calibrated objects are propagated to the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ calculation. Specific uncertainties in the soft-term contribution to the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ [92] are also considered.

The theoretical uncertainties related to variations of the PDFs [75], strong coupling constant $\alpha_s$, and renormalization and factorization scales $\mu_r$ and $\mu_F$ [103] are evaluated from generator weights for all background samples. The sets include the nominal PDF as well as 100 variations. The PDF uncertainty is obtained as the envelope of all the variations. The uncertainty related to $\alpha_s$ is evaluated by computing $\alpha_S = 0.119$ and $\alpha_S = 0.117$ parametrizations and averaging the difference between them. The PDF and $\alpha_S$ uncertainties are then added in quadrature. In order to derive the scale uncertainties, $\mu_r$ and $\mu_F$ are varied up and down by a factor of 2. Three independent nuisance parameters are used, two resulting from keeping one of the scales constant while varying the other one, and the third being the coherent variation of both scales. The variations are normalized to the nominal sum of weights so that the effect on the normalization included in the cross-section uncertainty is not double-counted. For all simulated processes that are not normalized to the data, uncertainties in the cross section and in the integrated luminosity of the data are applied.

For $t\bar{t}$ and single-top-quark production, generator uncertainties related to hard scattering and matching are evaluated by comparing POWHEG BOX+PYTHIA with MadGraph5_aMC@NLO+PYTHIA. Parton-showering uncertainties are estimated by comparison with POWHEG BOX +HERWIG7. Uncertainties in the initial-state and final-state radiation are evaluated by simultaneously testing the impact of scale variations and eigenvariations of the A14 tune [44]. For $t\bar{t}$ production, an additional comparison with the $h_{\text{damp}}$ parameter set to $3m_{\text{top}}$ is included. For single-top-quark production, an uncertainty in the treatment of the $Wt/\bar{t}t$ interference is considered by comparing samples produced with the nominal diagram-removal scheme [104] with alternative samples generated with a diagram-subtraction scheme [42,104].

For the $V+$jets processes, additional uncertainties related to the resummation and CKKW matching scales [62,63] are considered. For the $Z(\mu\mu)+$jets and $Z(\tau\tau)+$jets backgrounds, the nominal SHERPA samples are compared with alternative samples produced with MadGraph5_aMC@NLO+PYTHIA. For diboson and $t\bar{t}X$ samples, the PDF, scale, and cross-section uncertainties are used.

For the bottom-squark signal samples, uncertainties in the acceptance related to the factorization and renormalization scales, merging scales, parton shower tuning, and radiation uncertainties are considered. An additional uncertainty accounts for differences between samples produced with the full detector simulation and the parametrized calorimeter response.

A summary of the dominant systematic uncertainties in the background prediction for the signal regions is given in Table VI. The largest source of uncertainty is the generator modeling, and here in particular the modeling of the top-quark background, mainly the modeling of the hard-scatter process and initial state radiation uncertainties. Second leading in size is the total uncertainty in the normalization and transfer factors, which is obtained from the fit. As the transfer factors are ratios of normalization factors, and a large part of the uncertainties cancel out in the ratio, the uncertainties in the transfer factors are comparatively small.

**VIII. RESULTS**

The event yields for all signal regions are reported in Table VII. The SM background prediction is based on the background-only fit described in Sec. VI. To illustrate the order of magnitude of the contribution of signal events, the expected yields for three benchmark signal models are included in the table. The single-bin SR and the first two
bins of the multibin SR are dominated by top-quark production, whereas for $\Theta_{\text{min}} > 1.0$ the $Z(\tau\tau)$ background is the largest contribution. Other SM processes contribute very little to the signal regions. Figure 7 shows a comparison of data and background yields in the SRs together with the corresponding significances quantifying the deviation of the observed yields from the SM expectation in the bottom panel. No significant excess of data

### TABLE VI. Dominant systematic uncertainties in the background prediction for the signal regions after the fit to the control regions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uncertainty</th>
<th>Single-bin SR</th>
<th>$\Theta_{\text{min}} &lt; 0.5$</th>
<th>$0.5 &lt; \Theta_{\text{min}} &lt; 1.0$</th>
<th>$\Theta_{\text{min}} &gt; 1.0$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generator modeling</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normalization / transfer factors</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JER and JES</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\tau$-leptons</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC statistical uncertainty</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavor tagging</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
above the expected yields from the SM background processes is observed in any of the signal regions. The $p$-value for the event yield in the single-bin signal region to fluctuate to at least the observed value under the background-only hypothesis is $p(s = 0) = 0.44$.

Exclusion contours at the 95% confidence level (C.L.) are derived from the yields in the multibin signal region for the two-dimensional parameter space of $m(\tilde{b})$ and $m(\tilde{\chi}^0_2)$ in the simplified model from Fig. 1. A fixed mass difference of 130 GeV between the second-lightest neutralino $\tilde{\chi}^0_2$ and lightest neutralino $\tilde{\chi}^0_1$ is assumed for all signal models. The probabilities that the data are compatible with the background-only and signal-plus-background hypotheses are evaluated using a one-sided profile-likelihood-ratio test statistic and the CL$_{s}$ prescription [105]. The computations rely on asymptotic properties of the profile-likelihood ratio

\begin{table}[ht]
\centering
\caption{The observed event yields in data, the total expected yields from SM processes obtained from the background-only fit and breakdown of individual contributions, and the expected signal contributions for three benchmark models are shown for the single-bin signal region and the three bins of the multibin signal region. Total uncertainties combining the statistical and systematic uncertainties are quoted for the background processes. For the signal, the quoted uncertainties are only statistical. “Other” combines all SM background contributions that are not listed explicitly, covering $V +$ jets except for $Z(\tau\tau) +$ jets, multijet, diboson, and triboson contributions. The three center dots mean that no events pass the selection.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
 & Single-bin SR & Multibin SR & \\
\hline
Observed events & & & \\
Total SM background & $4.5 \pm 1.6$ & $3.5 \pm 1.6$ & $1.5 \pm 0.6$ \\
Top quark $\tau_{\text{true}}$ & $0.9 \pm 0.9$ & $0.96 \pm 0.69$ & $0.22 \pm 0.17$ \\
Top quark $\tau_{\text{fake}}$ & $0.06 \pm 0.06$ & $0.12 \pm 0.12$ & $0.04 \pm 0.05$ \\
Other & $0.07 \pm 0.04$ & $0.04 \pm 0.01$ & $0.06 \pm 0.03$ \\
$\theta_{\text{min}} < 0.5$ & $1.0 \pm 0.1$ & $1.5 \pm 0.4$ & $4.3 \pm 1.1$ \\
$0.5 < \theta_{\text{min}} < 1.0$ & $1.0 \pm 0.1$ & $2.4 \pm 0.6$ & $7.1 \pm 1.7$ \\
$\theta_{\text{min}} > 1.0$ & & & $4.8 \pm 1.8$ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\begin{figure}[ht]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{fig7.png}
\caption{Comparison of the expected and observed event yields in the signal regions defined in Table II. The top-quark and $Z(\tau\tau)$ background contributions are scaled with the normalization factors obtained from the background-only fit. The “Other” contribution includes all the backgrounds not explicitly listed in the legend [$V +$ jets except $Z(\tau\tau) +$ jets, diboson/triboson, multijet]. The hatched band indicates the total statistical and systematic uncertainty of the SM background. The contributions from three signal models to the signal regions are also displayed, where the masses $m(\tilde{b})$ and $m(\tilde{\chi}^0_2)$ are given in GeV in the legend. The lower panel shows the significance of the deviation of the observed yield from the expected background yield.}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[ht]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{fig8.png}
\caption{Exclusion contours at the 95% C.L. as a function of $m(\tilde{b})$ and $m(\tilde{\chi}^0_2)$, assuming $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}^0_2, \tilde{\chi}^0_1) = 130$ GeV. Observed and expected limits are shown for the present search that requires hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons, $b$-jets, and $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}$ in the final state. The observed exclusion limit from a previous ATLAS search [22] that requires $b$-jets and $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}$ in the final state is also displayed. The region $m(\tilde{b}) < 400$ GeV is excluded by a previous search from CMS [23].}
\end{figure}
A search for bottom-squark pairs in events with $b$-jets, hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons, and large missing transverse momentum is presented. A simplified SUSY model assuming $b \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow bh\tilde{\nu}_b$ is considered, where at least one Higgs boson decays into a pair of $\tau$-leptons. This analysis has unique sensitivity at low $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ masses due to the presence of hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons, which mitigates the Standard Model background, and to the associated $\nu_{\tau}$-neutrinos that add to the $E_T^{miss}$ originating from the $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$. A multibin signal region exploiting angular correlations between the $b$-jets and the hadronically decaying $\tau$-leptons is used to search for a $\tilde{b}$ signal, and a single-bin signal region is employed for a model-independent statistical interpretation. The data observed in the signal regions are compatible with the expected Standard Model background. Exclusion limits are placed on the bottom-squark mass at the 95% confidence level. For $m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0)$ ranging from 130 to 180 GeV, bottom-squark masses below 775 to 850 GeV are excluded. This extends significantly beyond the reach of a previous ATLAS search [22], which was performed in final states with $b$-jets and large $E_T^{miss}$, in this challenging region of parameter space.

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Africa; MICINN, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SERI, SNSF, and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; MOST, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, USA. In addition, individual groups and members have received support from BCKDF, CANARIE, Compute Canada, CRC, and IVOAD, Canada; Beijing Municipal Science & Technology Commission, China; COST, ERC, ERDF, Horizon 2020, and Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, European Union; Investissements d’Avenir Labex, Investissements d’Avenir Idex, and ANR, France; DFG and AvH Foundation, Germany; Herakleitos, Thales, and Aristeia programs co-financed by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF, Greece; BSF-NSF and GIF, Israel; La Caixa Banking Foundation, CERCA Programme Generalitat de Catalunya, and PROMETEO and GenT Programmes Generalitat Valenciana, Spain; Göran Gustafssons Stiftelse, Sweden; The Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom. The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN, the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK), and BNL (USA), the Tier-2 facilities worldwide and large non-WLCG resource providers. Major contributors of computing resources are listed in Ref. [106].


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SUPA—School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

58 LPSC, Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble INP, Grenoble, France

59 Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA

60 Department of Modern Physics and State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China

60b Institute of Frontier and Interdisciplinary Science and Key Laboratory of Particle Physics and Particle Irradiation (MOE), Shandong University, Qingdao, China

60c School of Physics and Astronomy, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Key Laboratory for Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology (MOE), SKLPPC, Shanghai, China

61a Tsung-Dao Lee Institute, Shanghai, China

61b Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

61c Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

62 Institute of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan

63a Department of Physics, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong, China

63b Department of Physics, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

63c Department of Physics and Institute for Advanced Study, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China

63d Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan

64 ICCLab, Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS/IN2P3, 91405, Orsay, France

65 Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, USA

66 INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine, Italy

67 ICTP, Trieste, Italy

67b INFN Sezione di Lecce, Italy

68a INFN Sezione di Milano, Italy

68b INFN Sezione di Napoli, Italy

68c Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Salento, Lecce, Italy

68d INFN Sezione di Pavia, Italy

68e INFN Sezione di Tor Vergata, Italy

68f Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tre, Rome, Italy

68g INFN Sezione di Roma Tre, Italy

68h Dipartimento di Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Rome, Italy

68i INFN-TIFPA, Italy

68j Università degli Studi di Trento, Trento, Italy

69 Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria

69a University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, USA

69b Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

69c Departamento de Engenharia Elétrica, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora, Brazil

70 Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

71 University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan

72a KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan

72b Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan

73 AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow, Poland

73a Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

73b Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland

73c Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

73d Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan

73e Research Center for Advanced Particle Physics and Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan

73f Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina

032014-28
Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
Department of Experimental Particle Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and Department of Physics, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Egham, United Kingdom
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana, USA
Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France
Departamento de Física Teórica C-15 and CIAFF, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, USA
Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC, Canada
School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Belarus
Research Institute for Nuclear Problems of Byelorussian State University, Minsk, Belarus
Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada
P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia
D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA
Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, USA
Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics and NSU, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
Novosibirsk State University Novosibirsk, Russia
Institute for High Energy Physics of the National Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, Protvino, Russia
Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics named by A.I. Alikhanov of National Research Centre “Kurchatov Institute”, Moscow, Russia
Department of Physics, New York University, New York, New York, USA
Ochanomizu University, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA
Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, USA
Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, USA
Palacký University, RCPTM, Joint Laboratory of Optics, Olomouc, Czech Republic
Institute for Fundamental Science, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, USA
Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
LPNHE, Sorbonne Université, Université de Paris, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
Konstantinov Nuclear Physics Institute of National Research Centre “Kurchatov Institute”, PNPI, St. Petersburg, Russia
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA
Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas—LIP, Lisboa, Portugal
Departamento de Física, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
Departamento de Física, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centro de Física Nuclear da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departamento de Física Teórica y del Cosmos, Universidad de Granada, Granada (Spain), Spain</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dep Física and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles University, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Prague, Czech Republic</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California, USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile</td>
<td>Chile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Departamento de Física, Santiago, Chile</td>
<td>Chile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Instituto de Alta Investigación, Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile</td>
<td>Chile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidade Federal de São João del Rei (UFSJ), São João del Rei, Brazil</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford, California, USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departments of Physics and Astronomy, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel</td>
<td>Israel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel</td>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece</td>
<td>Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division of Physics and Tomonaga Center for the History of the Universe, Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine, California, USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC), Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia—CSIC, Valencia, Spain</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Particle Physics and Astrophysics, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel</td>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fakultät für Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften, Fachgruppe Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aDeceased.
bAlso at Department of Physics, King’s College London, London, United Kingdom.
cAlso at Istanbul University, Dept. of Physics, Istanbul, Turkey.
dAlso at Instituto de Fisica Teorica, IFT-UAM/CSIC, Madrid, Spain.
eAlso at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada.
fAlso at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, USA.
gAlso at Physics Department, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestinian Authority.
hAlso at Department of Physics, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland.
iAlso at Departament de Fisica de la Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain.
jAlso at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia.
kAlso at Department of Physics, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel.
lAlso at Universita di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy.
mAlso at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada.
nAlso at Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia.
oAlso at Borough of Manhattan Community College, City University of New York, New York, New York, USA.
pAlso at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno, USA.
qAlso at Department of Financial and Management Engineering, University of the Aegean, Chios, Greece.
r Also at Centro Studi e Ricerche Enrico Fermi, Italy.
sAlso at Department of Physics, California State University, East Bay, USA.
tAlso at Instituto Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain.
uAlso at Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
v Also at Physikalisches Institut, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany.
wAlso at University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS), Beijing, China.
xAlso at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan.
yAlso at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland.
zAlso at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia.
a Also at Hellenic Open University, Patras, Greece.
b Also at Center for High Energy Physics, Peking University, China.
c Also at The City College of New York, New York, New York, USA.
d Also at Dipartimento di Matematica, Informatica e Fisica, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy.
e Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Sacramento, USA.
f Also at Département de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Genève, Switzerland.
g Also at Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy (INRNE) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria.
h Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
i Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany.
j Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France.
k Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia.
l Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary.
m Also at Giresun University, Faculty of Engineering, Giresun, Turkey.
n Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, USA.