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Search for scalar top quark pair production in natural gauge mediated supersymmetry models with the ATLAS detector in \( pp \) collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV

ATLAS Collaboration

1. Introduction

Supersymmetry (SUSY) [1–9] provides an extension to the Standard Model (SM) which can resolve the hierarchy problem. For each known boson or fermion, SUSY introduces a particle (sparticle) with identical quantum numbers except for a difference of half a unit of spin. The non-observation of the sparticles implies that SUSY is broken and the superpartners are generally heavier than the SM partners. 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.

The scalar partners of right-handed and left-handed quarks, \( \tilde{q}_R \) and \( \tilde{q}_L \), can mix to form two mass eigenstates. In the case of the scalar top quark (\( \tilde{t} \), stop), large mixing effects due to the Yukawa coupling, \( y_t \), and the trilinear coupling, \( A_t \), can lead to one stop mass eigenstate, \( \tilde{t}_1 \), that is significantly lighter than other squarks. Consequently, the \( \tilde{t}_1 \) could be produced with large cross sections at the LHC via direct pair production.

Light stop masses are favoured by arguments of 'naturalness' of electroweak symmetry breaking [15], because of the possibly large coupling between the \( \tilde{t} \) and the Higgs boson, \( h \). In particular, radiative corrections to the Higgs boson mass mainly arise from the stop–top loop diagrams including top Yukawa and three-point stop–stop–Higgs interactions.

In gauge mediated SUSY breaking (GMSB) models [16–21], gauge interactions (messengers) are responsible for the appearance of soft supersymmetry breaking terms. If the characteristic scale of the masses of the messenger fields is about 10 TeV, an upper bound on \( m_{\tilde{q}} \) of about 400 GeV is found when imposing the absence of significant (~10%) fine tuning [15].

In GMSB, the gravitino \( \tilde{G} \) is the LSP (in general \( m_{\tilde{G}} \ll 1 \) keV). The experimental signatures are largely determined by the nature of the next-to-lightest SUSY particle (NLSP). For several GMSB models the NLSP is the lightest neutralino, \( \tilde{\chi}_0^1 \), promptly decaying to its lighter SM partner through gravitino emission. Neutralinos are mixtures of gaugino (\( B, W^0 \)) and higgsino (\( H_u^0, H_d^0 \)) gauge-eigenstates, and therefore the lightest neutralino decays to either a \( \gamma, Z \) or Higgs boson. If the \( \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \) is higgsino-like, it decays either via \( \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \to h\tilde{G} \) or \( \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \to Z\tilde{G} \). Light higgsinos lead to a large higgsino component in \( \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \) and a small mass difference between \( \tilde{\chi}^0_1 \) and \( \tilde{\chi}^0_1 \). In particular, if the higgsino mass (\( |\mu| \)) is much smaller than the gaugino masses (pure higgsino case), \( \tilde{\chi}^0_1 \) and \( \tilde{\chi}^{\pm}_1 \) are almost degenerate such that the \( (\tilde{f} \tilde{f}') \) system resulting from the chargino decay \( \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \to \tilde{\chi}_0^0 \tilde{f}\tilde{f}' \) is very soft.

In this Letter, a search for direct stop pair production is presented, assuming a GMSB model where the \( \tilde{\chi}_0^0 \) is purely higgsino-like and is lighter than the \( \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \) [22]. The model parameters are

\[
m_{\tilde{q}_1} = m_{\tilde{q}_2} = -A_t/2; \quad \tan\beta = 10,
\]

where \( m_{\tilde{q}_1} \) and \( m_{\tilde{q}_2} \) are the soft SUSY breaking masses for the left- and right-handed third-generation squarks, respectively, and \( \tan\beta \) is the ratio of the vacuum expectation values of up-type and down-type Higgs field. In these scenarios, masses of first
and second generation squarks and gluinos (superpartners of the gluons) are above 2 TeV, the $\tilde{t}$ mass eigenstates are such that $m_{\tilde{t}_2} \gg m_{\tilde{b}_1}$ and only $\tilde{t}_1$ pair production is considered in what follows. Stops decay either via $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{t}_1^{\pm}$ or, if kinematically allowed, via $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t \tilde{t}_1^{(2)}$. For the scenarios considered, the subsequent decay $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow Z \tilde{q}$ has a branching ratio (BR) between 1 and 0.65 for $m_{\tilde{t}}$ between 100 GeV and 350 GeV [23]. Thus, the expected signal is characterised by the presence of two jets originating from the hadronisation of the $b$-quarks ($b$-jets), decay products of $Z$ (or $\eta$) bosons and large missing transverse momentum — its magnitude is here referred to as $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}$ — resulting from the undetected gravitinos.

This search uses data recorded between March and August 2011 by the ATLAS detector at the LHC. After the application of beam, detector, and data quality requirements, the dataset corresponds to a total integrated luminosity of $2.05 \pm 0.08$ fb$^{-1}$ [24,25]. To enhance the sensitivity to the aforementioned SUSY scenarios, events are required to contain energetic jets, of which one must be identified as a $b$-jet, large $E_{T}$ and two opposite-sign, same flavour leptons ($\ell = e, \mu$) with invariant mass consistent with the $Z$ boson mass, $m_Z$. This is the first search for scalar top quarks decaying via $Z$ bosons in GMSB models. General searches for supersymmetric particles in events with a $Z$ boson, energetic jets and missing transverse momentum have been reported by the CMS Collaboration [26]. Searches for direct stop pair production have been performed at the CDF and D0 experiments assuming different SUSY mass spectra and decay modes (see for example Refs. [27] and [28]).

2. The ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector [29] consists of inner tracking devices surrounded by a superconducting solenoid, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer with a toroidal magnetic field.

The inner detector system, in combination with the 2 T field from the solenoid, provides precision tracking of charged particles for $|\eta| < 2.5$. It consists of a silicon pixel detector, a silicon microstrip detector and a straw tube tracker that also provides transition radiation measurements for electron identification. The calorimeter system covers the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 4.9$. It is composed of sampling calorimeters with either liquid argon ($\text{LAr}$) or scintillating tiles as the active media. The muon spectrometer surrounds the calorimeters. It consists of a set of high-precision tracking chambers placed within a magnetic field generated by three large superconducting eight-coil toroids. The spectrometer, which has separate trigger chambers for $|\eta| < 2.4$, provides muon identification and measurement for $|\eta| < 2.7$.

3. Simulated event samples

Simulated event samples are used to aid in the description of the background, as well as to determine the detector acceptance, the reconstruction efficiencies and the expected event yields for the SUSY signal.

The signal samples are simulated with the HERWIG++ [30] v2.4.2 Monte Carlo (MC) program at fixed $t\bar{t}$ and $Z^0$ masses, obtaining the desired values by varying the $m_{\tilde{t}}$ and $|\mu|$ parameters. The particle mass spectra and decay modes are determined using ISASUSY from the ISAJET [31] v7.80 program. The SUSY sample yields are normalised to the results of next-to-leading-order (NLO) calculations as obtained using PROSPINO [32] v2.1 including higher-order supersymmetric QCD corrections and the resummation of soft-gluon emission at next-to-leading-logarithmic (NLL) accuracy [33]. An envelope of cross-section predictions is defined using the 68% C.L. ranges of the CTEQ6.6 [34] (including $\alpha_s$ uncertainty) and MSTW2008 [35] parton distribution function (PDF) sets, together with variations of the factorisation and renormalisation scales, set to the stop mass. The nominal cross section is taken to be the midpoint of the envelope and the uncertainty assigned is half the full width of the envelope, following closely the PDF4LHC recommendations [36]. NLO + NLL cross sections vary between 80 pb and 0.1 pb for mass between 140 GeV and 450 GeV.

For the backgrounds the following SM processes are considered. Top quark pair and single top quark production are simulated with MC@NLO [37], setting the top quark mass to 172.5 GeV, and using the NLO PDF set CTEQ6.6 [38]. Additional samples generated with POWHEG [39] and ACERMC [40] are used to estimate the event generator systematic uncertainties. Samples of $W + jets$, $Z/\gamma^{*} + jets$ with light- and heavy-flavour jets, and $t\bar{t}$ with additional $b$-jets, $t\bar{t}bb$, are generated with ALPGEN [41] and the PDF set CTEQ6L1 [42]. The fragmentation and hadronisation for the ALPGEN and MC@NLO samples are performed with HERWIG [43], using JIMMY [44] for the underlying event. Samples of $Z\ell\ell$ and $Wt\bar{t}$ are generated with MADGRAPH [45] interfaced to PYTHIA [46]. Diboson ($WW$, $WZ$, $ZZ$) samples are generated with HERWIG. For the comparison to data, all SM background cross sections are normalised to the results of higher-order calculations using the same values as Ref. [47].

The MC samples are produced using PYTHIA and HERWIG/JIMMY parameters tuned as described in Ref. [48] and are processed through a detector simulation [49] based on GEANT4 [50]. Effects of multiple proton–proton interactions [48] are included in the simulation and MC events are re-weighted to reproduce the mean number of collisions per bunch crossing estimated from data.

4. Object reconstruction

Jet candidates are reconstructed using the anti-$k_t$ jet clustering algorithm [51,52] with a radius parameter of 0.4. The inputs to the algorithm are three-dimensional calorimeter energy clusters [53] seeded by cells with energy calibrated at the electromagnetic energy scale significantly above the measured noise. The jet energy is corrected for inhomogeneities and for the non-compensating nature of the calorimeter using $p_T$- and $\eta$-dependent correction factors derived using simulated multi-jet events (following Ref. [54] and references therein). Only jet candidates with $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.8$ are retained.

A $b$-tagging algorithm [55] is used to identify jets containing a $b$-hadron decay. The algorithm is based on a multivariate technique based on properties of the secondary vertex, of tracks within the jet and of the jet itself. The nominal $b$-tagging efficiency, computed on MC events, is on average 60%, with a misidentification (mis-tag) rate for light-quark/gluon jets of less than 1%. These $b$-jets are identified within the nominal acceptance of the inner detector ($|\eta| < 2.5$) and are required to have $p_T > 50$ GeV.

Electron candidates are required to have $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.3$, and are required to satisfy the ‘tight’ shower shape and track selection criteria of Ref. [56]. The candidate electron must be iso-
ulated, such that the $p_T$ sum of tracks ($\Sigma p_T$, not including the electron track), within a cone in the ($\eta, \phi$) plane of radius $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the candidate must be less than 10% of the electron $p_T$.

Muons are reconstructed using an algorithm [57] which combines the inner detector and the muon spectrometer information (combined muons). A muon is selected for the analysis only if it has $p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$, and the sum of the transverse momenta of tracks within a cone of $\Delta R = 0.2$ around it is less than 1.8 GeV. To reject cosmic rays, muons are required to have longitudinal and transverse impact parameters within 1 mm and 0.2 mm of the primary vertex, respectively.

Following the object reconstruction described above, overlaps between jet candidates and leptons are resolved. Any jet within a distance $\Delta R = 0.2$ of a candidate electron is discarded. Any remaining lepton within $\Delta R = 0.4$ of a jet is discarded.

The $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is calculated from the vectorial sum of the transverse momenta of jets (with $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$), electrons and muons — including non-isolated muons [58]. The four vectors of calorimeter clusters not belonging to other reconstructed objects are also included.

During 40% of the data-taking period, a localised electronics failure in the LAr barrel calorimeter created a dead region in the second and third calorimeter layers ($\Delta \eta \times \Delta \phi \simeq 1.4 \times 0.2$) in which, on average, 30% of the incident energy is not measured. If a jet with $p_T > 50$ GeV or an electron candidate falls in this region, the event is rejected. The loss in signal acceptance is less than 10% for the models considered.

5. Event selection

The data are selected with a three-level trigger system based on the presence of leptons. Two trigger paths are considered: a single electron trigger, reaching a plateau efficiency for electrons with $p_T \geq 25$ GeV, and a combined muon + jet trigger, reaching a plateau efficiency for muons with $p_T \geq 20$ GeV and jets with $p_T \geq 60$ GeV.

Events must pass basic quality criteria against detector noise and non-collision backgrounds [54] are required to have a reconstructed primary vertex associated with five or more tracks; when more than one such vertex is found, the vertex with the largest summed $p_T^2$ of the associated tracks is chosen.

The selections applied in this analysis are listed below:

- To ensure full efficiency of the trigger, events are selected if they contain at least one electron with $p_T > 25$ GeV or one muon with $p_T > 20$ GeV.
- Exactly two same flavour opposite-sign leptons (ee, $\mu\mu$) are required, such that their invariant mass $m_{\ell\ell}$ is within the $Z$ mass range (86 GeV < $m_{\ell\ell}$ < 96 GeV). Events with additional electron or muon candidates are vetoed.
- Events must include at least one jet with $p_T > 60$ GeV and one additional jet with $p_T > 50$ GeV.
- At least one jet with $p_T > 50$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$ is required to be $b$-tagged.

Two signal regions, referred to as SR1 and SR2, are defined using two different $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ threshold requirements in order to maximise the sensitivity across the $t\bar{t} - Z^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$ mass plane. For SR1, $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 50$ GeV is required and it is chosen for models with $\Delta m = m_{\tilde{t}_1} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} > 100$ GeV or $m_{\tilde{t}_1} < 300$ GeV, where moderate missing transverse momentum is expected. SR2 is optimised for small $\Delta m$ scenarios and events are required to have $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 80$ GeV.

The signal efficiencies, which include the $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$ BR, acceptance and detector effects, vary across the $t\bar{t} - Z^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$ mass plane.
are considered. Possible signal contamination in the control region varies across the \(t\bar{t}\) mass range. As an example, for \(m_{\tilde{t}^\pm} \approx 100\) GeV, the contamination is 5% (80%) of the total predicted SM background for \(m_{\tilde{t}^\pm} \approx 350\) (150) GeV. In Fig. 2 the \(E_T^{\text{miss}}\) distribution is shown in the range 0–50 GeV for \(ee\) and \(\mu\mu\) final states. The number of events observed in data is in good agreement with the SM expected yields within experimental uncertainties.

Backgrounds from \(W + \) jets and multi-jet production, referred to as “fake-lepton” contributions, are subdominant. In this case, events passing the selection contain at least one misidentified or non-isolated lepton (collectively called “fakes”). The fake-lepton background estimate is obtained using the data-driven approach described in Ref. [60]. The probability of misidentifying a jet as a signal lepton is estimated in control regions dominated by multi-jet events where exactly one pre-selected lepton, at least one \(b\)-tagged jet and low \(E_T^{\text{miss}}\) are required.

Finally, background contributions from diboson, \(Zt\bar{t}\), \(Wt\bar{t}\) and \(t\bar{t}bb\) events – referred to as ‘Others’ – are estimated from MC simulation. They account for less than 3% of the total SM background in either SR.

### 7. Systematic uncertainties

Various systematic uncertainties affecting the background rates and signal yields have been considered. The values quoted in the following refer to \(ee\) and \(\mu\mu\) channels summed.

Systematic uncertainties on the top background expectations vary between 11% and 13% depending on the SR and are dominated by the residual uncertainties on the shape of the kinematic distributions of top quark events. The uncertainties are evaluated using additional MC samples. \textsc{AcerMC} [40] is used to evaluate the impact of initial and final state radiation parameters (varied as in Ref. [61]), \textsc{Pythia} for the choice of fragmentation model, \textsc{Powheg} [39] for the choice of generator. Experimental uncertainties on the \(b\)-tagging efficiency, JES and lepton ID efficiency account for about 4% in either SR.

The dominant uncertainties on the \(Z + \text{hf}\) background estimates from simulation arise from the uncertainty on the production cross section used to normalise the MC yields. A ±55% uncertainty on the total production cross section is evaluated from the direct \(Z + \text{hf}\) inclusive measurement described in Ref. [62] and takes into account differences between data, \textsc{Mcfm} [63] and \textsc{Alpgen}

### Table 1

Expected and measured number of events in SR1 and SR2 for \(ee\) and \(\mu\mu\) channels (separately and summed) for an integrated luminosity of 2.05 fb\(^{-1}\). Rows labelled as ‘Others’ correspond to the subdominant SM backgrounds estimated from MC simulation. The total systematic uncertainties are also displayed. At the bottom, model-independent observed and expected limits at 95% CL on the number of events and visible cross sections are shown summing the \(ee\) and \(\mu\mu\) channels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SR1</th>
<th>SR2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ee) channel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>36.2 ± 8.5</td>
<td>14.1 ± 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>23.8 ± 4.8</td>
<td>11.9 ± 2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Z + \text{hf})</td>
<td>9.4 ± 7.0</td>
<td>0.9 ± 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fake lepton</td>
<td>2.4 ± 0.9</td>
<td>1.1 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0.3 ± 0.5</td>
<td>0.2 ± 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\mu\mu) channel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>55 ± 12</td>
<td>26.6 ± 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>40.4 ± 6.2</td>
<td>22.9 ± 4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Z + \text{hf})</td>
<td>14.2 ± 9.9</td>
<td>3.3 ± 2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fake lepton</td>
<td>0.00 ± 0.08</td>
<td>0.00 ± 0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0.7 ± 0.7</td>
<td>0.3 ± 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee + \mu\mu)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>92 ± 19</td>
<td>40.7 ± 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>64.3 ± 7.7</td>
<td>34.8 ± 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Z + \text{hf})</td>
<td>24.16</td>
<td>4.2 ± 3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fake lepton</td>
<td>2.4 ± 0.9</td>
<td>1.1 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1.2 ± 1.2</td>
<td>0.6 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

95% CL upper limits: observed (expected)

| Events | 37.2 (40.6) | 19.8 (17.8) |
| Visible \(\sigma\) [fb] | 18.2 (19.8) | 9.7 (8.7) |

### predictions

The extrapolation to each following jet multiplicity in \(Z + \text{hf} + \) N jets events increases this uncertainty by an additional 24% [64]. Other uncertainties due to JES, \(b\)-tagging efficiency and lepton ID efficiency are found to be about 25% and 35% for SR1 and SR2, respectively.

The estimated fake-lepton background is affected by systematic uncertainties related to the determination of the lepton misidentification rate and to the subtraction of non-multi-jet contributions to the event yield in the multi-jet enhanced regions. The estimated uncertainty is 50% and 60% in SR1 and SR2, respectively. Finally, a conservative 100% uncertainty is taken into account on the contributions from ‘Others’.

For the SUSY signal processes, uncertainties on the renormalisaion and factorisation scales, on the PDF and on \(\alpha_s\) affect the cross section predictions. PDF and \(\alpha_s\) uncertainties are between 10% and 15% depending on \(m_{\tilde{t}}\), while the mass range considered. The variation of renormalisation and factorisation scales by a factor of two changes the nominal signal cross section by 9–13% depending on the stop mass. The impact of detector-related uncertainties, such as JES, \(b\)-tagging and lepton ID efficiency, on the signal event yields varies between 10% and 25% and is dominated by the uncertainties on the JES.

### 8. Results and interpretation

The numbers of observed and expected SM background events in the two SRs are summarised in Table 1, for \(ee\) and \(\mu\mu\) channels summed. The \(ee\) and \(\mu\mu\) contributions are also shown separately for illustration. In all SRs, the SM expectation and observation agree within uncertainties.

In Fig. 3 the distributions of \(E_T^{\text{miss}}\) in SR1 (full spectrum) and SR2 (\(E_T^{\text{miss}} > 80\) GeV), summing the \(ee\) and \(\mu\mu\) channels, are
In summary, results of a search for direct scalar top quark pair production in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, based on 2.05 fb$^{-1}$ of ATLAS data are reported. Scalar top quarks are searched for in events with two same flavour opposite-sign leptons ($e, \mu$) with invariant mass consistent with the $Z$ boson mass, large missing transverse momentum and jets in the final state, where at least one of the jets is identified as originating from a $b$-quark. The results are in agreement with the SM prediction and are interpreted in the framework of R-parity conserving ‘natural’ gauge mediated SUSY scenarios. Stop masses up to 310 GeV are excluded for 115 GeV $< m_{\chi^0_1} < 230$ GeV at 95% C.L., reaching an exclusion of $m_t < 330$ GeV for $m_{\chi^0_1} = 190$ GeV. Stop masses below 240 GeV are excluded for $m_{\chi^0_1} > m_Z$.

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27 West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
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