



# SUSY searches in ATLAS

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I. Vivarelli

University of Sussex

“Is SUSY alive and well?”

Madrid - 28<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> September 2016

# Is SUSY alive and well?

**SUPERsymmetry**  
THE SEARCH FOR A HIDDEN WORLD OF SUPER PARTICLES

All the matter that makes up the visible Universe is made up of particles that, in turn, are made up of smaller elementary particles...

...but, what if each of these particles has a super-secret super alterego?

The super particles will have similar properties to their normal versions, but their mass and 'spin' will be different.

Each super particle will have more mass than its 'normal' version. So, for every quark, there will be a heavier 'super quark', called a squark, hidden from view.

A super particle will have a half unit less 'spin' than its normal counterpart.

As well as having mass and electric charge, particles have a property called 'spin', which is really just a way to describe how they move in an electric field.

**LESS SPIN!**

In the weird world of particle physics, spin isn't much like spin as you might know it. For example, although a spin-one particle only needs to make one revolution to get back to its starting point, a spin-half particle has to make two revolutions to get back to where it started. So, if you were a spin-half particle facing your friend, and you made one full revolution, when you came to a stop, your friend would still be looking at the back of your head!

PHOTONS ARE SPIN-ONE PARTICLES  
PHOTINOS ARE SPIN-HALF PARTICLES  
ELECTRONS ARE SPIN-HALF PARTICLES  
SELECTIONS HAVE NO SPIN AT ALL

**NORMALS**

**SUPERS**

**MORE MASS!**

**NEUTRINO**  
This is a particle strip. It has no electric charge and barely interacts with other particles.

**PHOTON**  
This is a particle of light. It has no mass and carries the electromagnetic force.

**QUARK**  
The protons and neutrons that make up an atom's nucleus are made of quarks.

**ELECTRON**  
This negatively-charged particle orbits an atom's nucleus and allows atoms to bond to form molecules.

**HIGGS**  
The Higgs is responsible for giving the other elementary particles their mass.

**GLUON**  
This carries the strong nuclear force. It is the particle glue that holds quarks together to make protons and neutrons.

**Z BOSON & W BOSON**  
These carry the weak nuclear force. They are responsible for allowing atoms to decay into lighter chemical elements.

**SNEUTRINO**  
**PHOTINO**  
**SQUARK**  
**SELECTION**  
**HIGGSINO**  
**GLUINO**  
**ZINO & WINO**

The massive SUSY particles could provide some of the missing 'dark matter' that scientists are searching for.

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credits: STFC/Ben Gilliland

# Is SUSY alive and well?



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# Is SUSY alive and well?

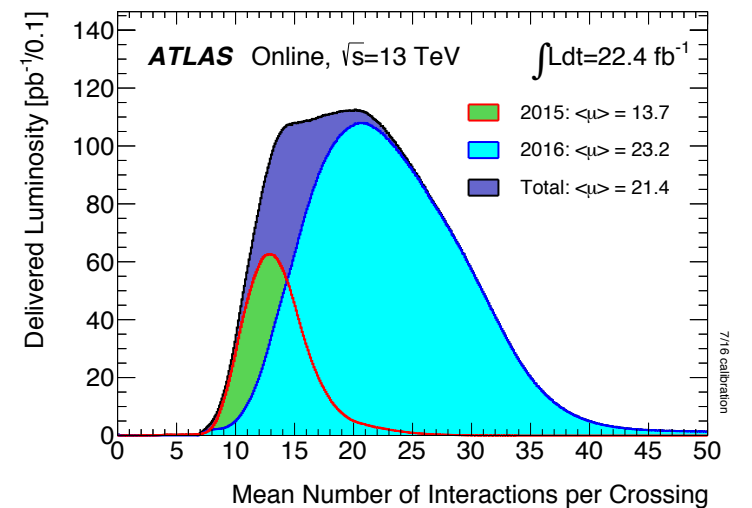
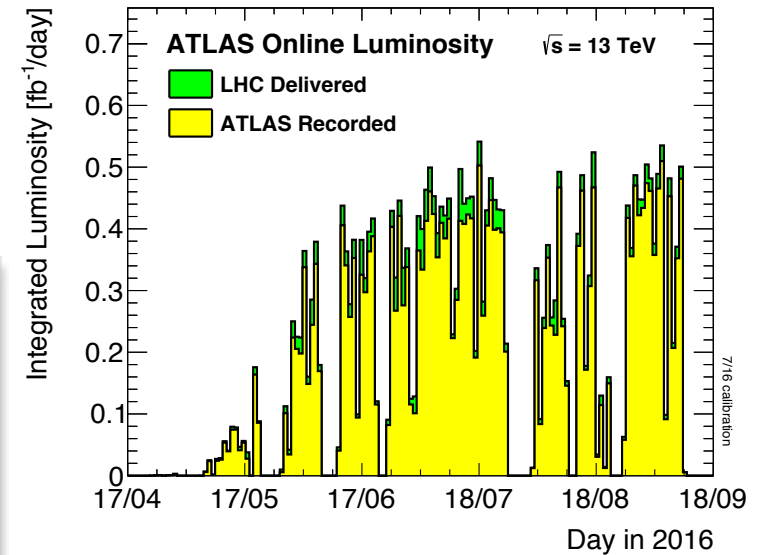
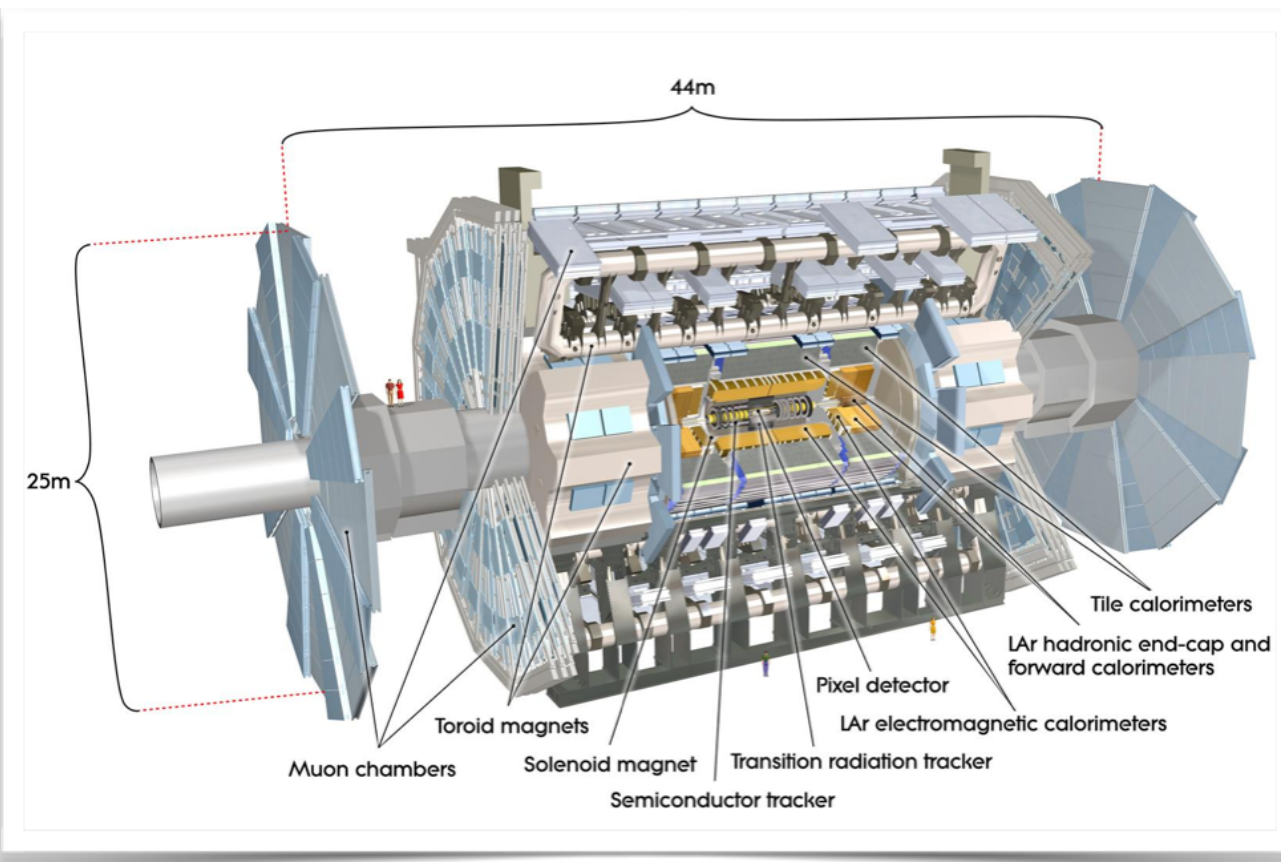


credits: STFC/Ben Gilliland

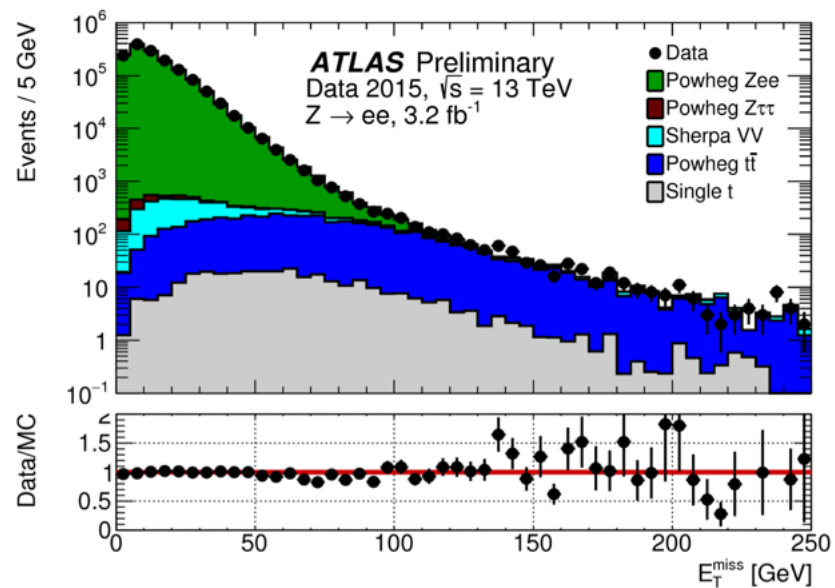
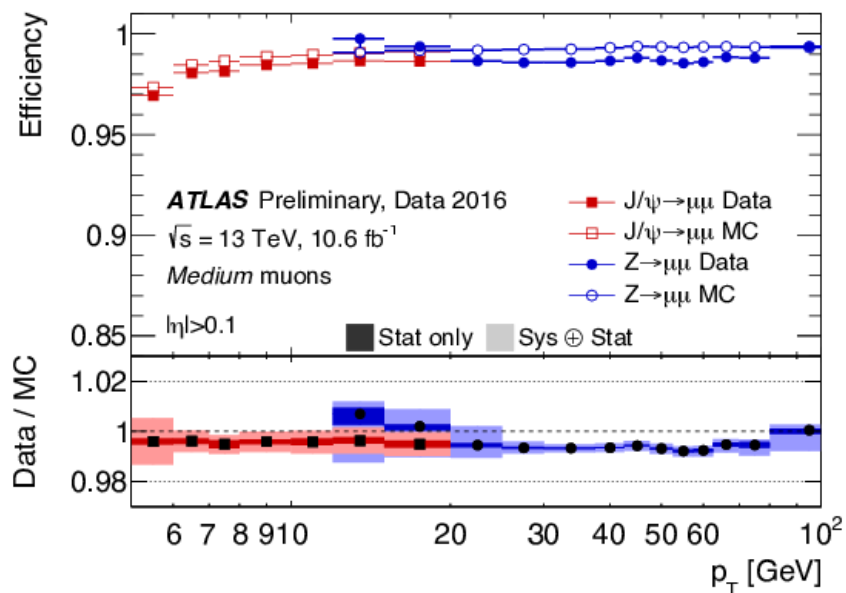
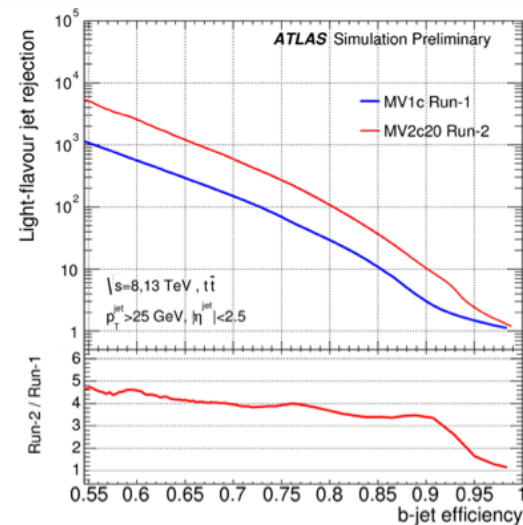
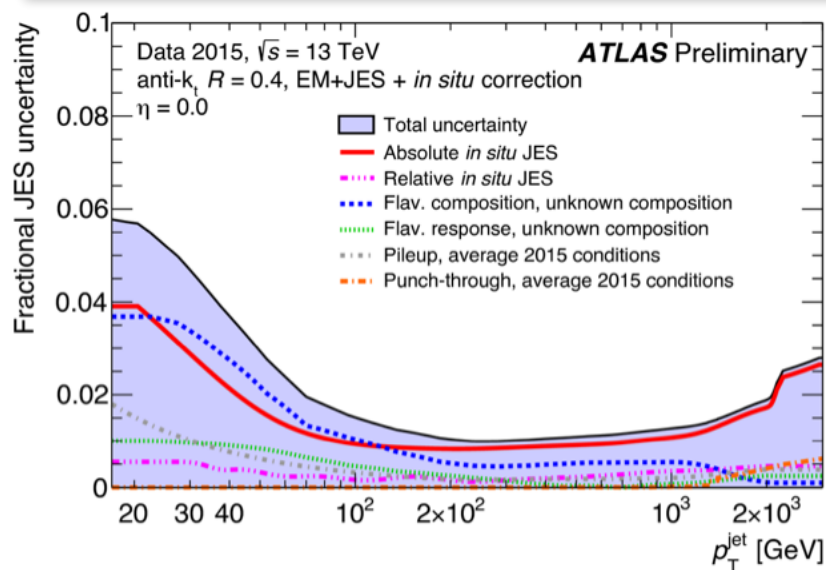
# ATLAS 2016 data taking in a nutshell

- Outstanding LHC performance
  - and outstanding ATLAS data taking

Total recorded integrated luminosity to date: 27.5 fb<sup>-1</sup>



# ATLAS performance



# Summer 2016 - a quick overview

●	2L+jets+MET (Z/edge)	9/2016	13	14.7	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-098</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
●	EWK 2/3L	9/2016	13	14.8	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-096</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
●	EWK di-tau	9/2016	13	14.8	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-093</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
●	0L 8-10 jets (RPC gluinos)	9/2016	13	18.2	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-095</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
○	RPV 1L+jets	9/2016	13	14.8	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-094</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
●	0L 2-6 jets (squark/gluinos)	8/2016	13	13.3	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-078</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
●	1L 2-6 jets (squark/gluinos)	8/2016	13	14.8	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-054</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
○ ●	SS/3L + jets (squarks/gluinos)	8/2016	13	13.2	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-037</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
●	0/1L + 3b jets (squarks/gluinos)	8/2016	13	14.8	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-052</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
●	photon + jets	8/2016	13	13.3	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-066</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
● ●	stop 0L	8/2016	13	13.3	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-077</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
● ●	stop 1L	8/2016	13	13.3	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-050</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
● ●	stop 2L	8/2016	13	13.3	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-076</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
●	stop2 (3L)	8/2016	13	13.3	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-038</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
●	stop stau	8/2016	13	13.3	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-048</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
○	4 lepton (RPV EWK)	8/2016	13	13.3	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-075</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
○	multijet (RPV)	8/2016	13	14.8	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-057</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>
○	Stop to bs (RPV)	8/2016	13	15.6	<a href="#">ATLAS-CONF-2016-084</a>	<a href="#">Link</a>

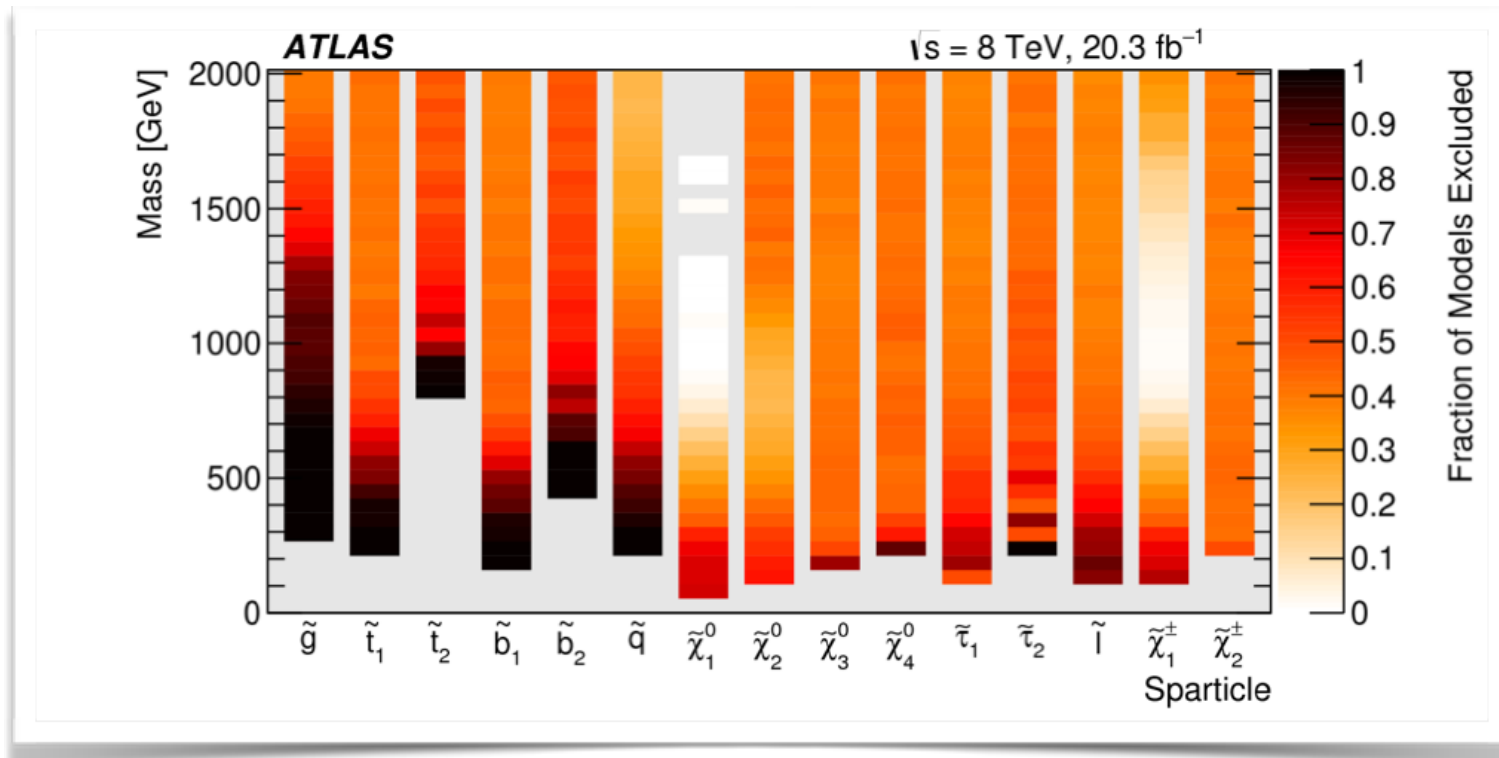
- RPC SUSY
- RPV SUSY

- EW production
- strong production
- 3<sup>rd</sup> generation
- Dark Matter

- Nice overviews:
  - Michele Weber (ATLAS) - SEARCH 2016 - [link](#)
  - Wolfgang Adam (CMS + ATLAS) - ICHEP 2016 - [link](#)
  - Christian Ohm (ATLAS) - CERN seminar - [link](#)

# Simplified models and mass exclusions

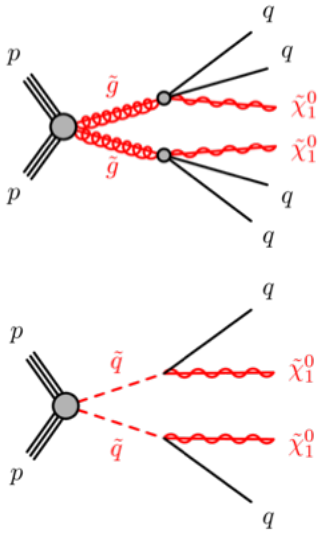
- Hopefully **no need to remind to this audience...**:
  - We use simplified models to **optimise our analyses** and (often) to **interpret the result**
  - The translation to actual models **not always straightforward**. “Absolute” exclusion (when they exist) limits **are weaker**.
  - Take our limits *cum grano salis*



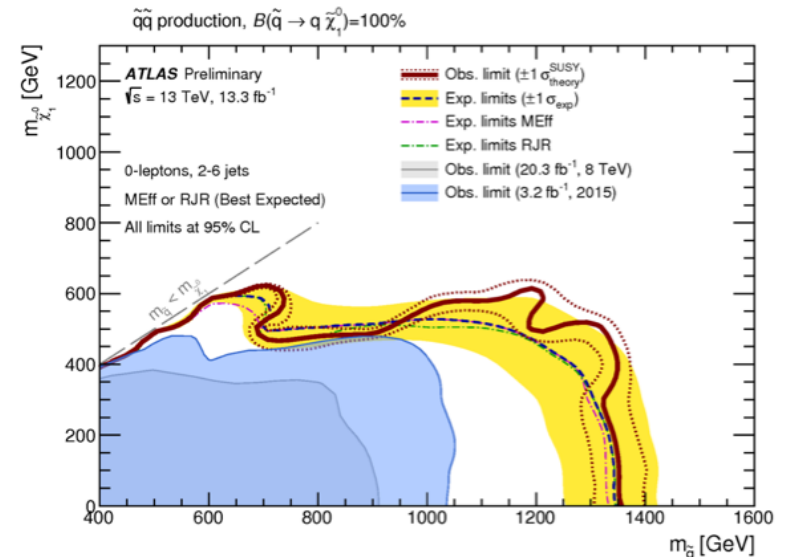
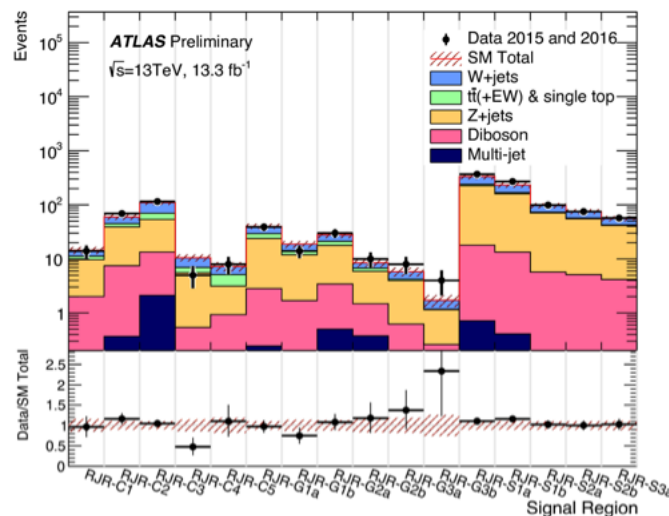
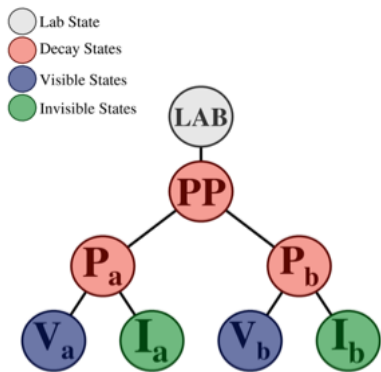


# Highlights (RPC strong production)

ATLAS-CONF-2016-078



- 0L + jets +  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ : traditionally **the flagship** of the ATLAS SUSY
- Innovative approach using **R-Jigsaw techniques** in parallel with more **traditional  $M_{\text{eff}}$ -based**
  - R-jigsaw: Reconstruction of the **full event, including longitudinal part**, under certain assumptions, allows defining variables in **any reference frame**
- Dominant W and ttbar production normalised in **dedicated 1L regions** kinematically close to signal region. Z normalisation from a **single photon sample**

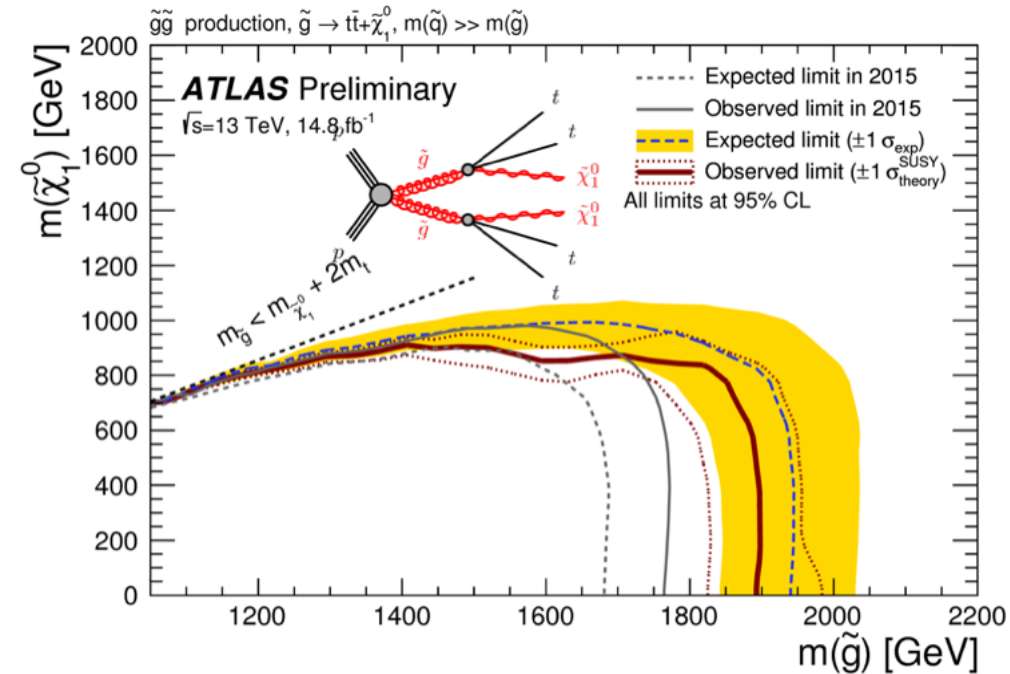
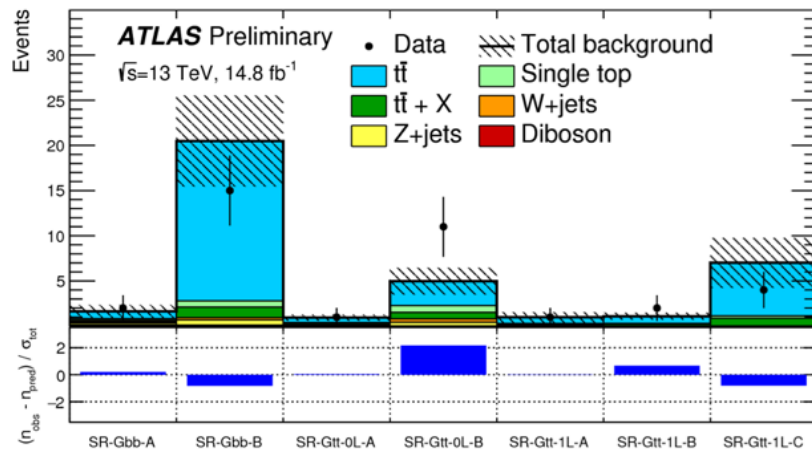
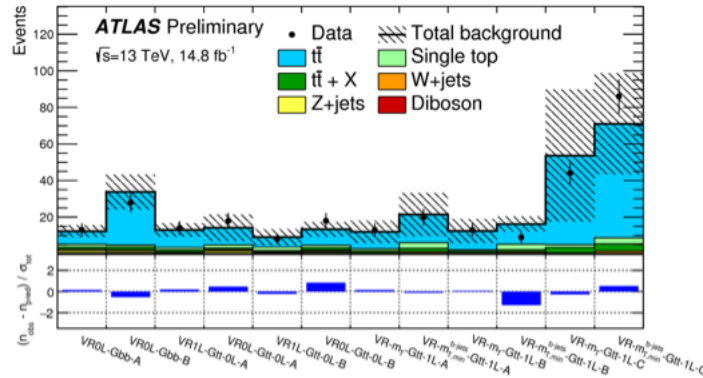


# Highlights (RPC strong production)

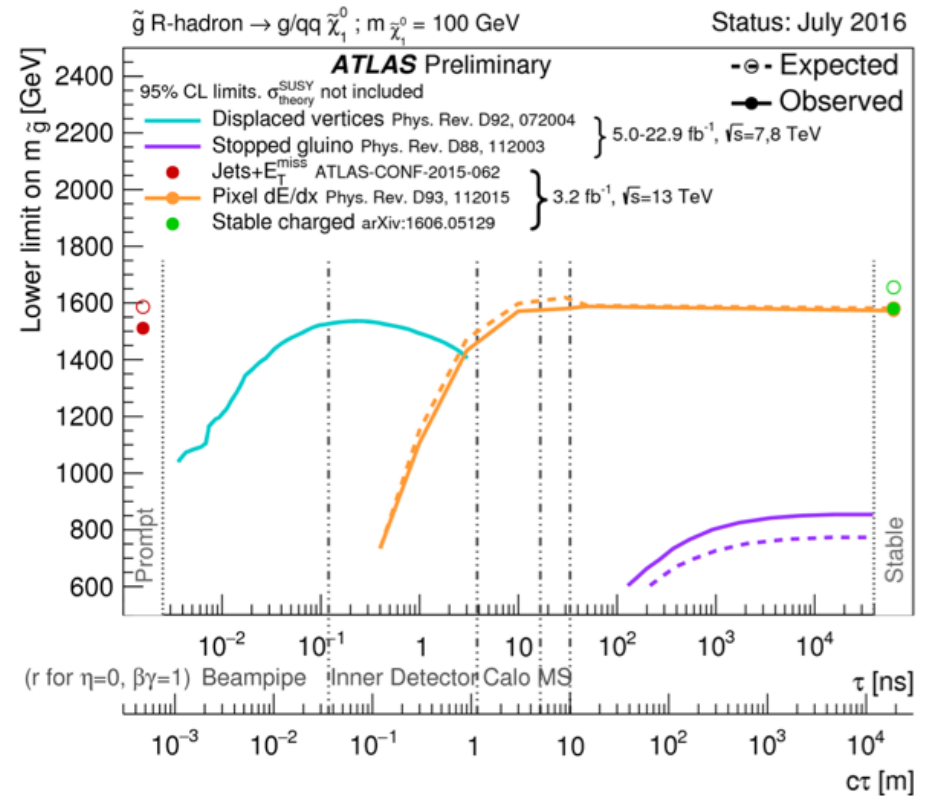
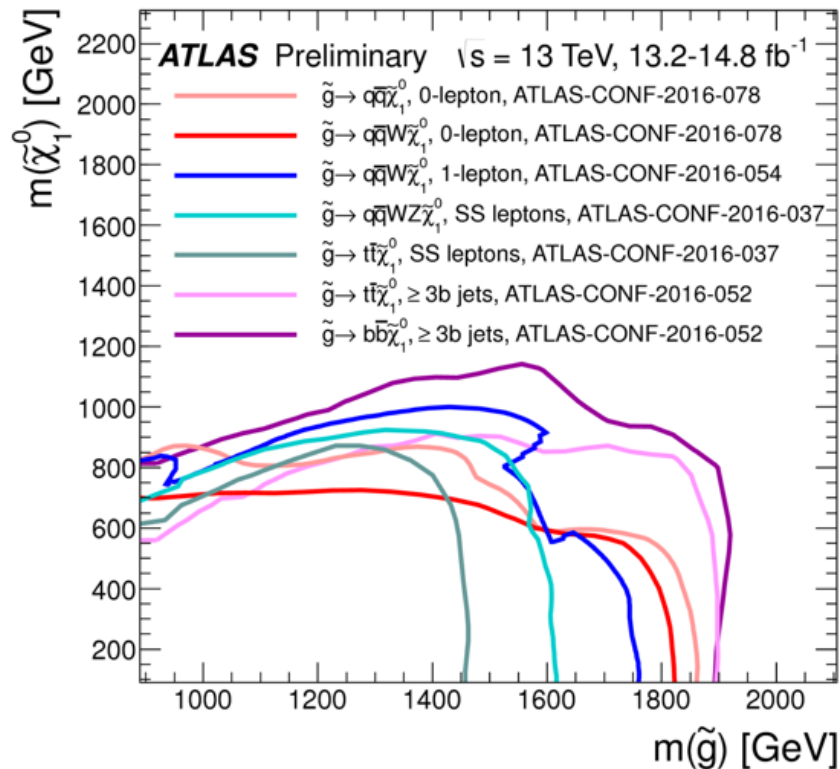
ATLAS-CONF-2016-052

- Multi-b analysis: **define 0- (Gbb and Gtt) and 1- (Gtt) lepton regions** with many b-jets
- tt normalised and validated in dedicated regions

Criteria common to all Gtt 0-lepton regions: $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 30 \text{ GeV}$ , $N_{b\text{-jets}} \geq 3$					
	Variable	Signal region	Control region	VR1L	VR0L
Criteria common to all regions of the same type	$N^{\text{Signal Lepton}}$	= 0	= 1	= 1	= 0
	$\Delta\phi_{\text{min}}^{\text{lj}}$	> 0.4	-	-	> 0.4
	$m_{T,\text{min}}^{b\text{-jets}}$	> 80	-	> 80	> 80
	$m_T$	-	< 150	< 150	-
Region A (Large mass splitting)	$N^{\text{jet}}$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 7$	$\geq 7$	$\geq 6$
	$E_T^{\text{miss}}$	> 400	> 250	> 200	> 300
	$m_{\text{eff}}^{\text{incl}}$	> 2000	> 1750	> 1750	> 1300
	$M_J^\Sigma$	> 200	> 200	> 200	< 200



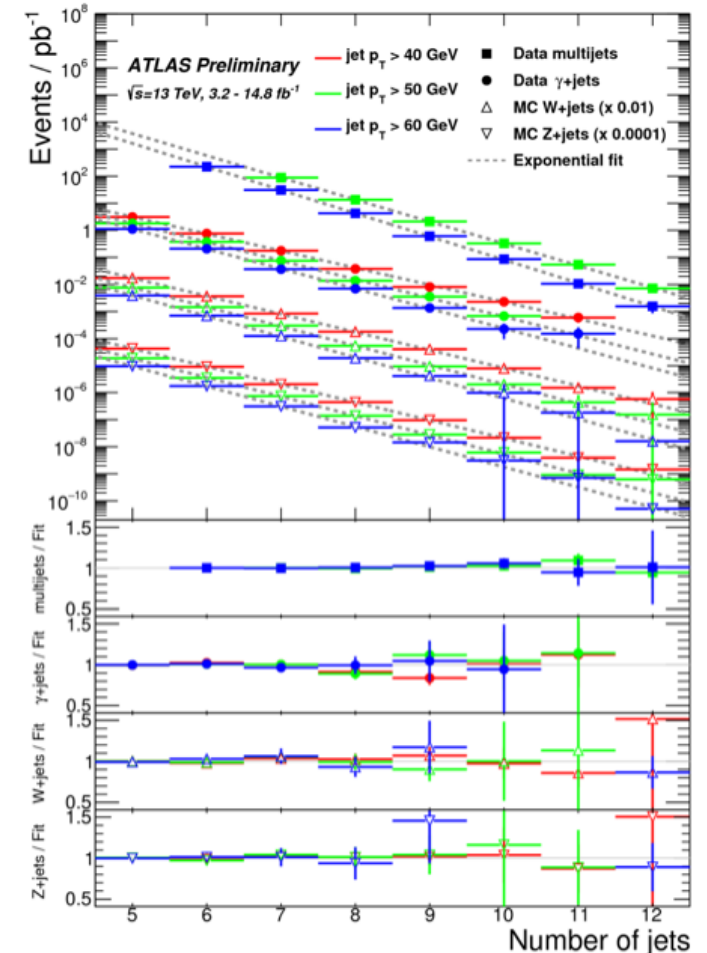
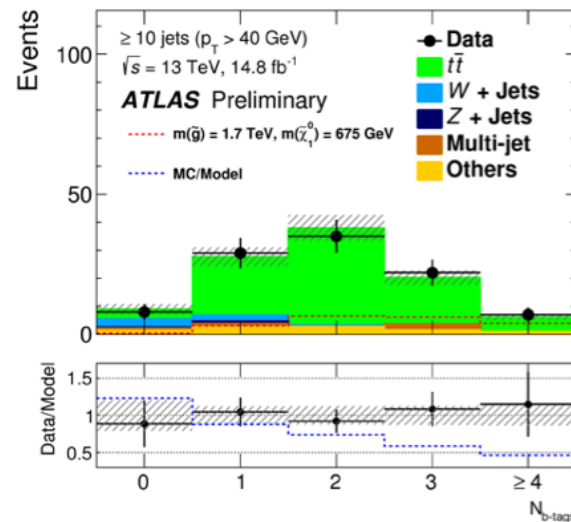
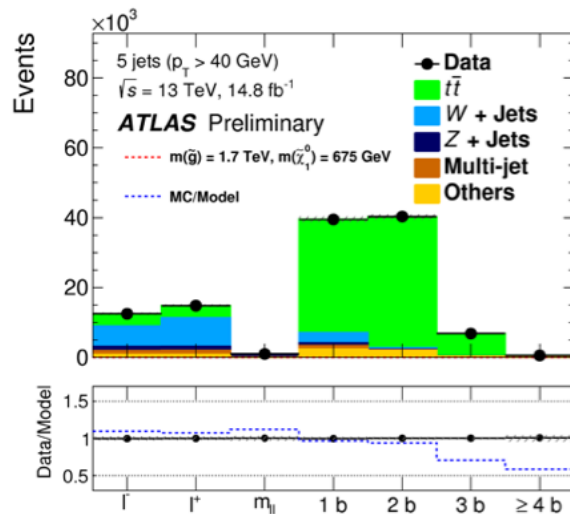
# Glauino exclusion summary



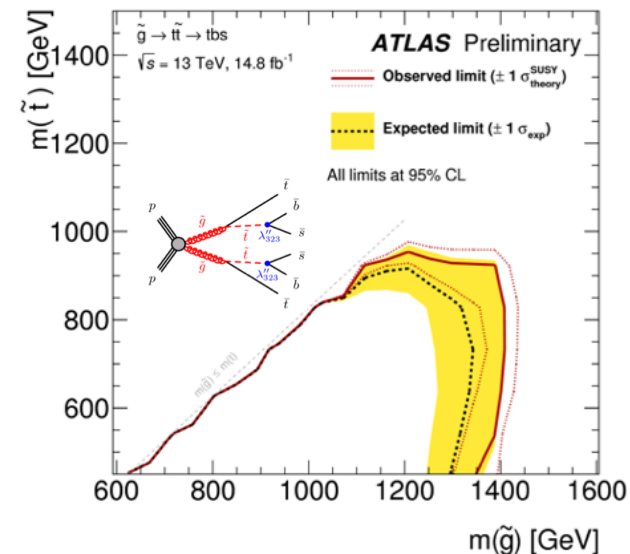
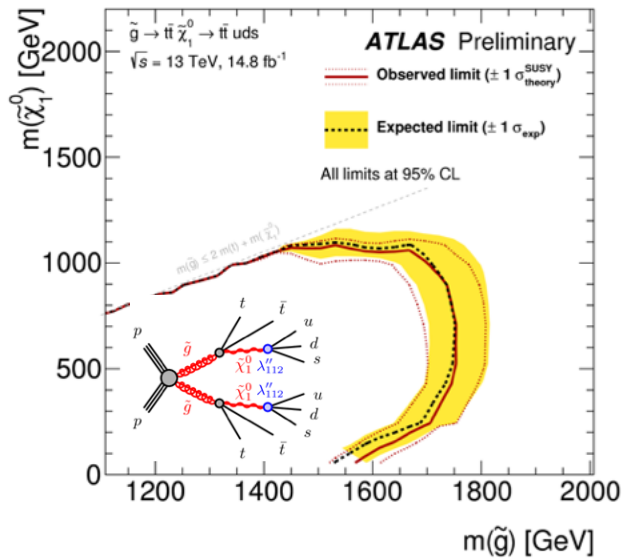
# Highlights (RPV strong production)

ATLAS-CONF-2016-094

- 1L multi-jet - a **new, and versatile**, analysis
- Bin the phase space in **jet and b-jet multiplicity**:
  - (nearly) **fully data-driven** background estimate
    - W+jets assumes **scaling in jets multiplicity**
    - ttbar assumes nearly constant probability that an **additional jet is b-tagged**
- **No excess** above predictions



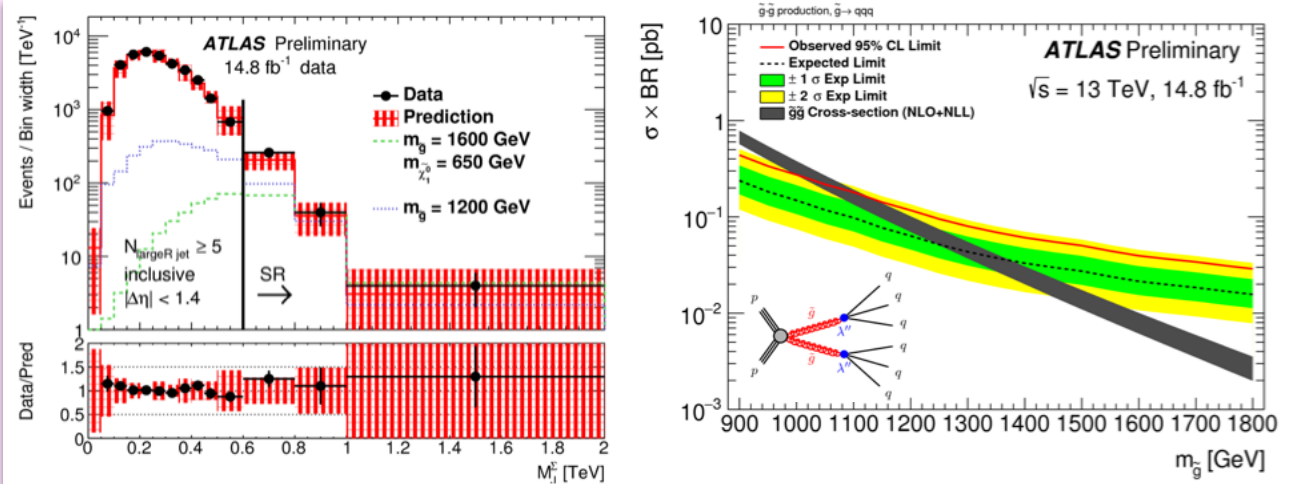
# Highlights (RPV strong production)



## 0L multi-jet RPV analysis

ATLAS-CONF-2016-057

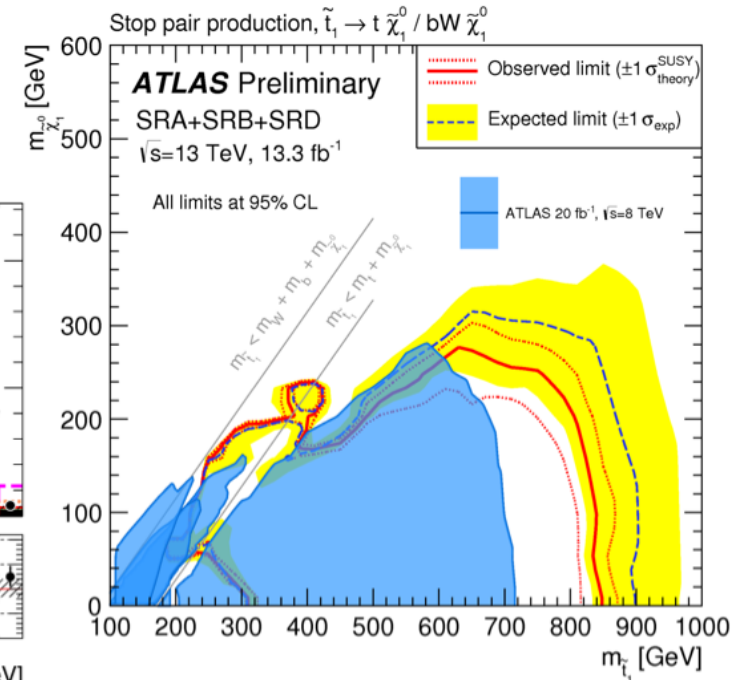
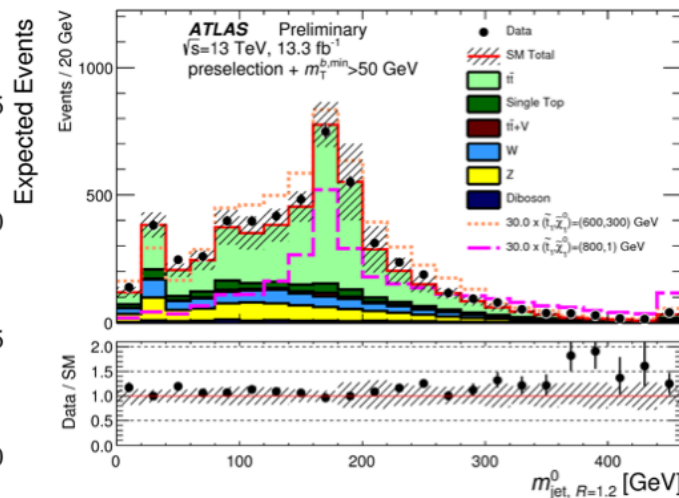
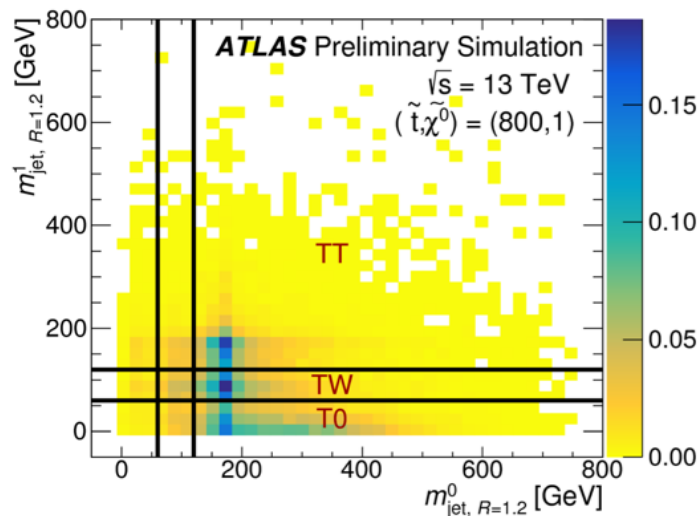
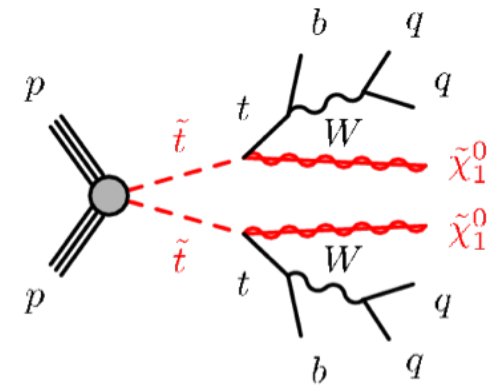
- Use **fat jets with  $R = 1.0$**
- Data driven background estimation uses the **jet mass template method** to predict the distribution of the **sum of jet masses**
- jet mass template extracted in a **low jet multiplicity** control region



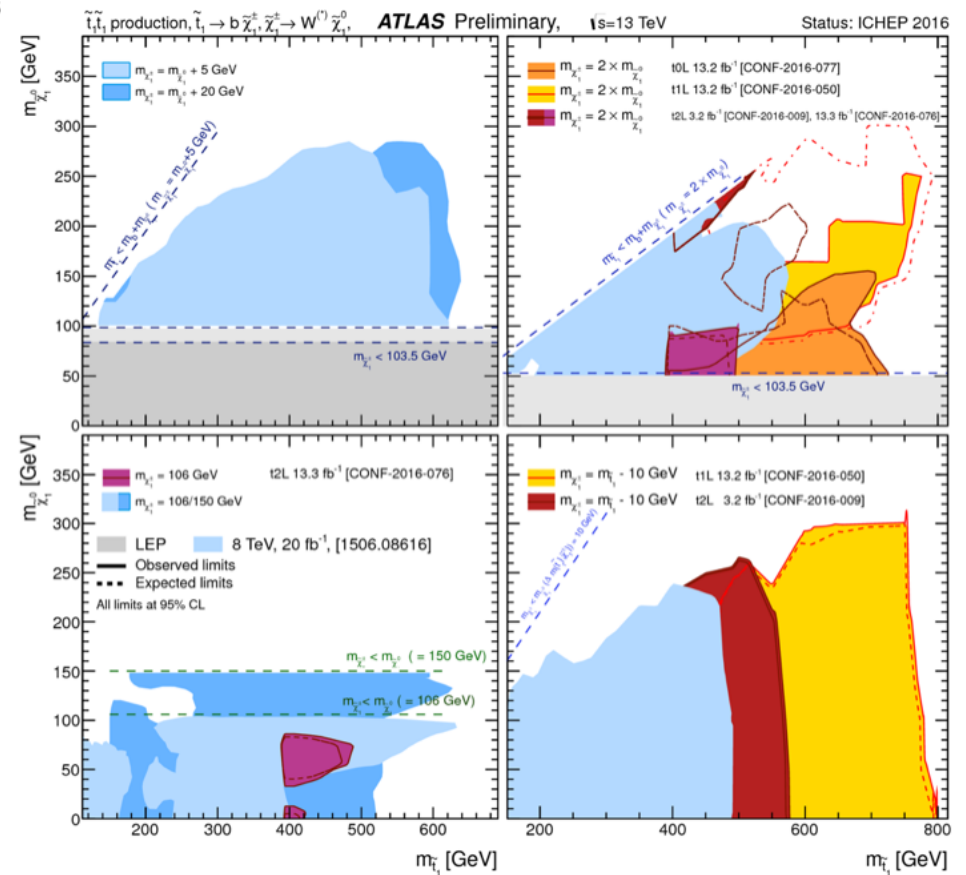
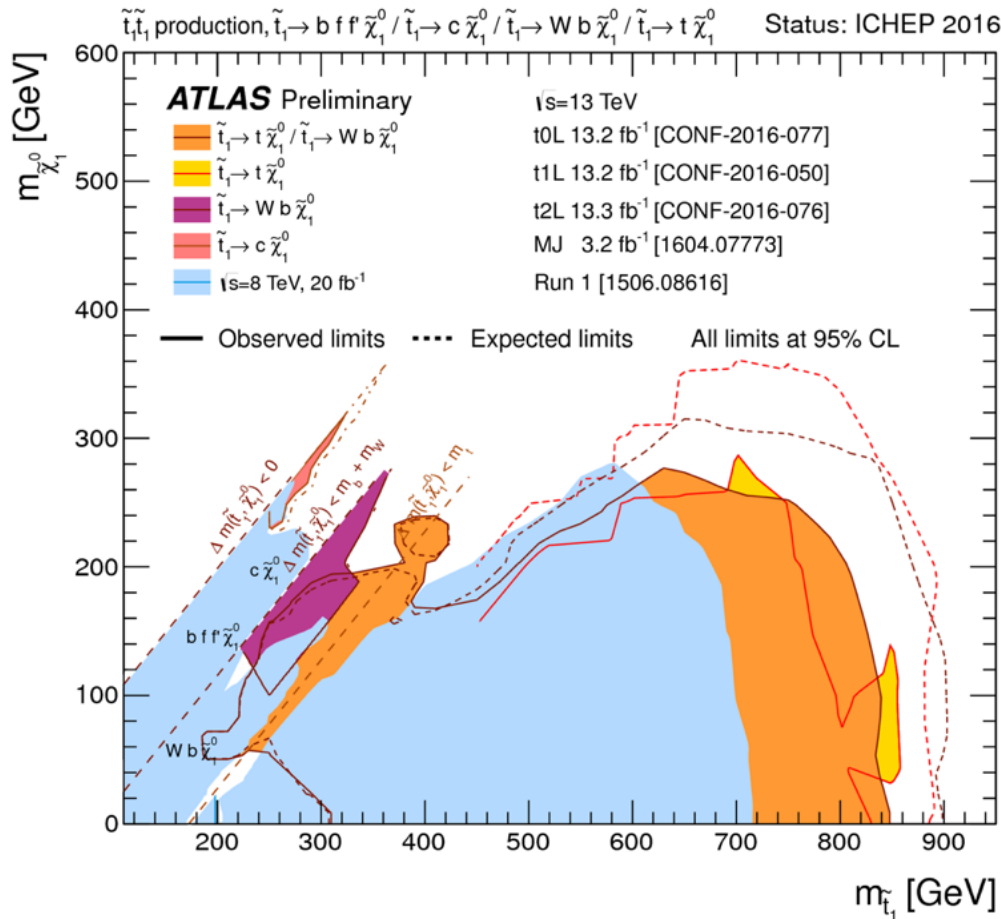
# Highlights (3<sup>rd</sup> generation)

ATLAS-CONF-2016-077

- 0L stop:
- **4 sets** of signal regions for stop pair production (plus one for DM and one for strong production)
- Categorisation largely based on **reclustered jet masses**
- Dedicated signal regions for **diagonal region** based on recoil against ISR jet



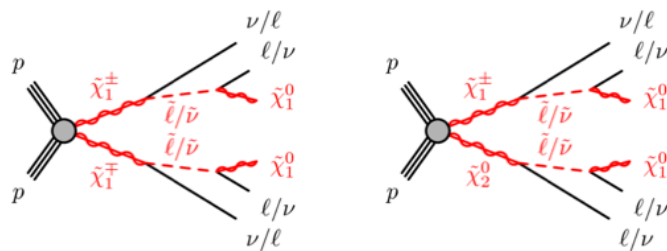
# Summary plots stop



# EW SUSY in run 2

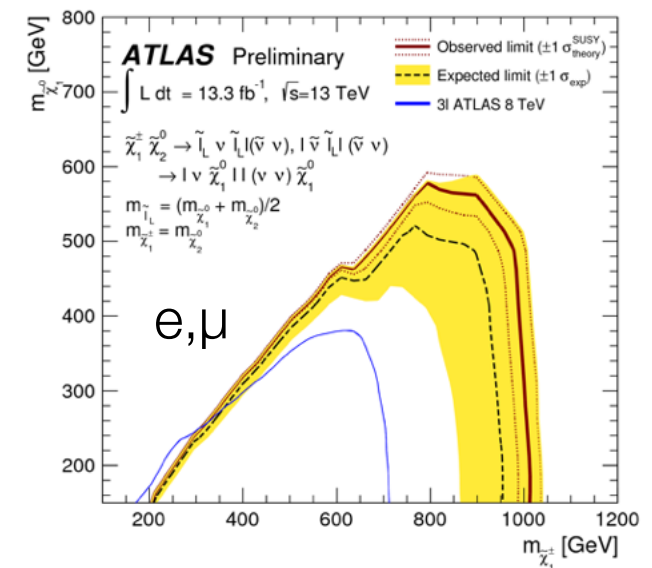
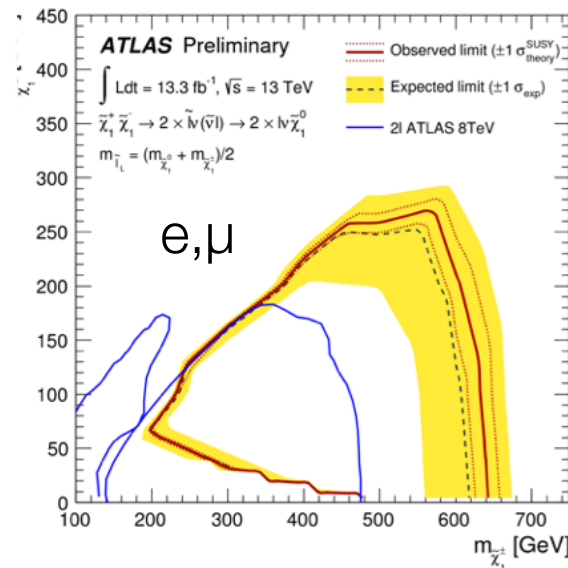
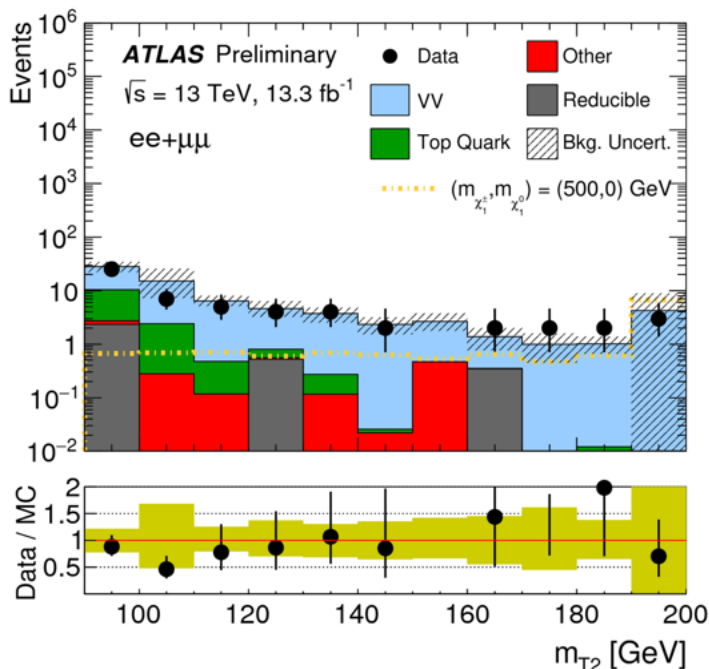
ATLAS-CONF-2016-096

- We started producing results on **electroweak production** (wino-like cross-sections, decay via sleptons - including staus)



Variable	SR2ℓ	
lepton	ℓ <sup>+</sup> ℓ <sup>-</sup>	
lepton flavour	SF	DF
central light jets	0 <sub>20</sub>	0 <sub>30</sub>
central b-jets	0 <sub>20</sub>	0 <sub>20</sub>
forward jets	0 <sub>30</sub>	0 <sub>30</sub>
m <sub>ℓℓ</sub> - m <sub>Z</sub>   [GeV]	> 10	-
m <sub>T2</sub> [GeV]	> 90, 120, 150	

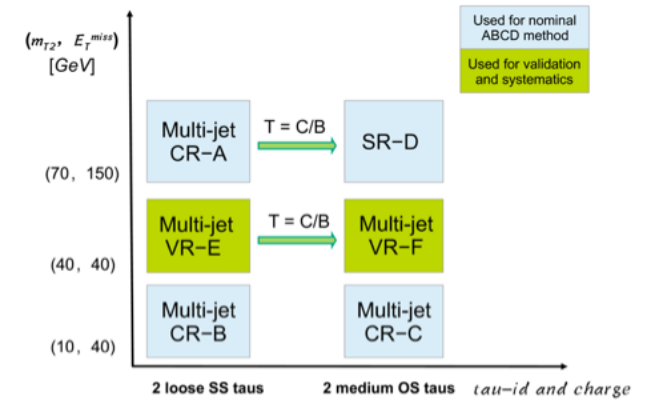
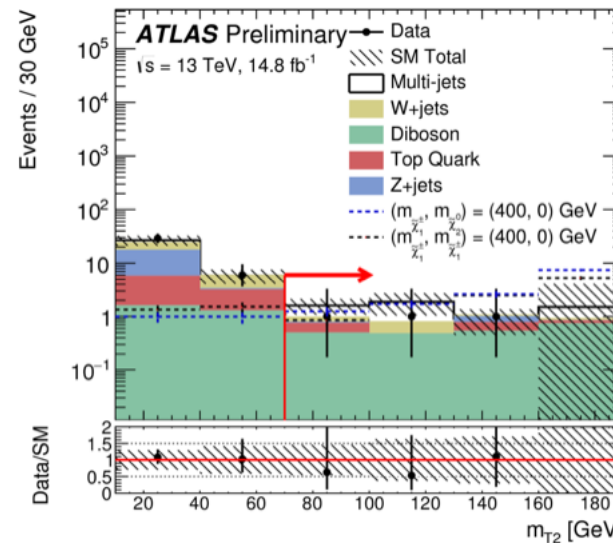
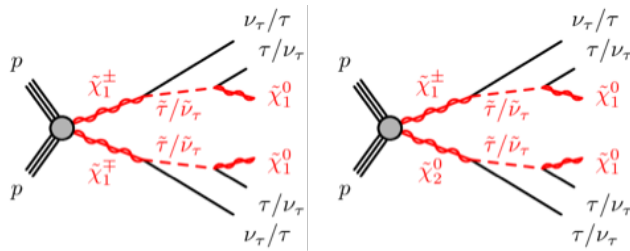
Variable	SR3ℓ-I	SR3ℓ-H
lepton	ℓ <sup>+</sup> ℓ <sup>-</sup> ℓ	
b-tagged jet	veto	
m <sub>T</sub> >	110	
m <sub>SFOS</sub>	∉ [81.2, 101.2]	>101.2
p <sub>T</sub> <sup>3<sup>rd</sup>ℓ</sup> >	30	80
E <sub>T</sub> <sup>miss</sup> >	120	60



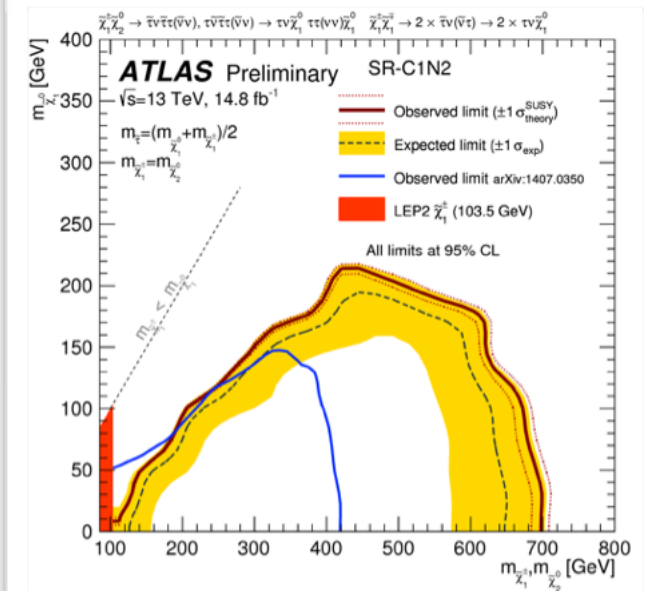


# EW SUSY in run 2

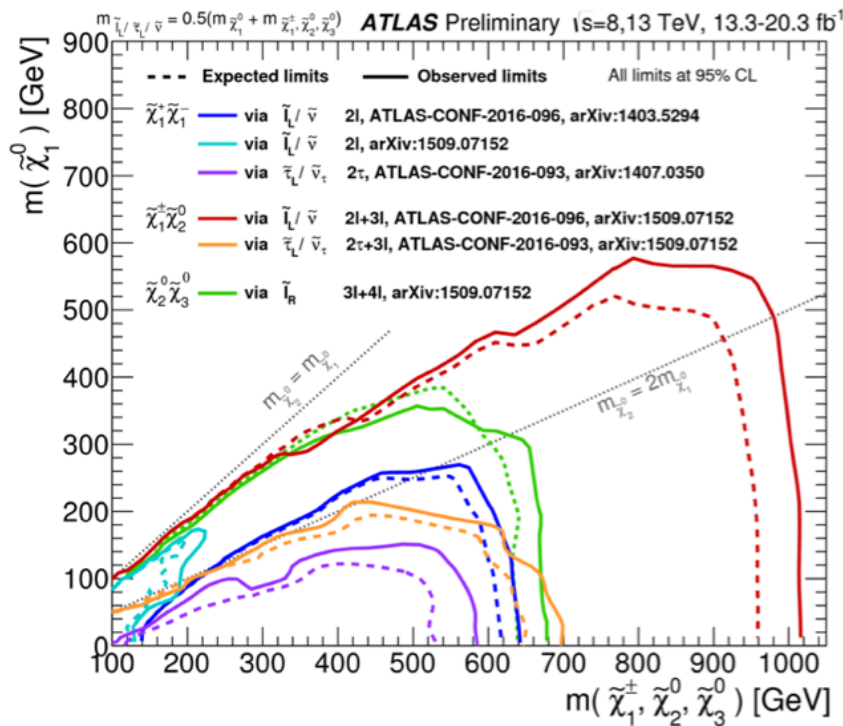
- Dedicated analysis exploiting **two hadronic taus** in the final state for C1C1 and C1N2 production and **decay via staus**
- Main background processes: **diboson and multijet**
- The latter derived with a **data-driven ABCD method**



SR-C1C1	SR-C1N2
light lepton veto	-
at least two medium taus	
at least one opposite sign tau pair	
b-jet veto	
Z-veto	
$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 150 \text{ GeV}$	
$m_{T2} > 70 \text{ GeV}$	



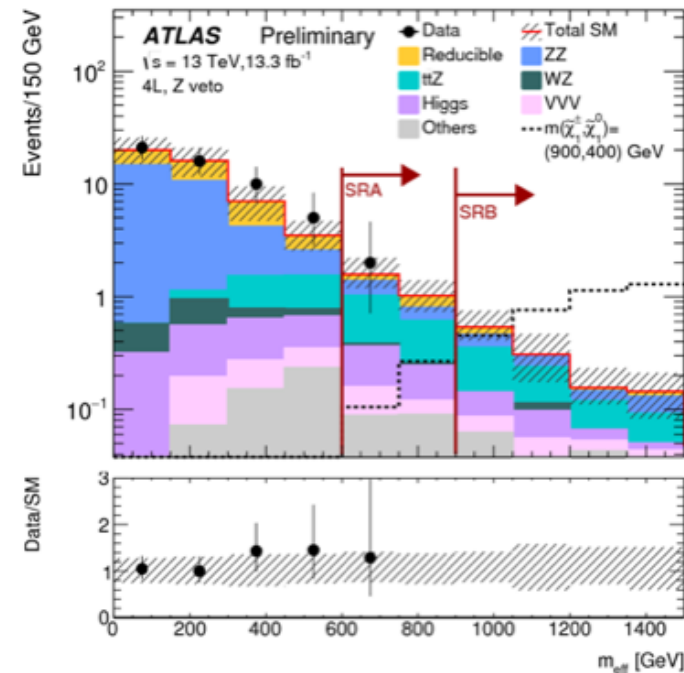
# Summary EW production



## 4L EW analysis

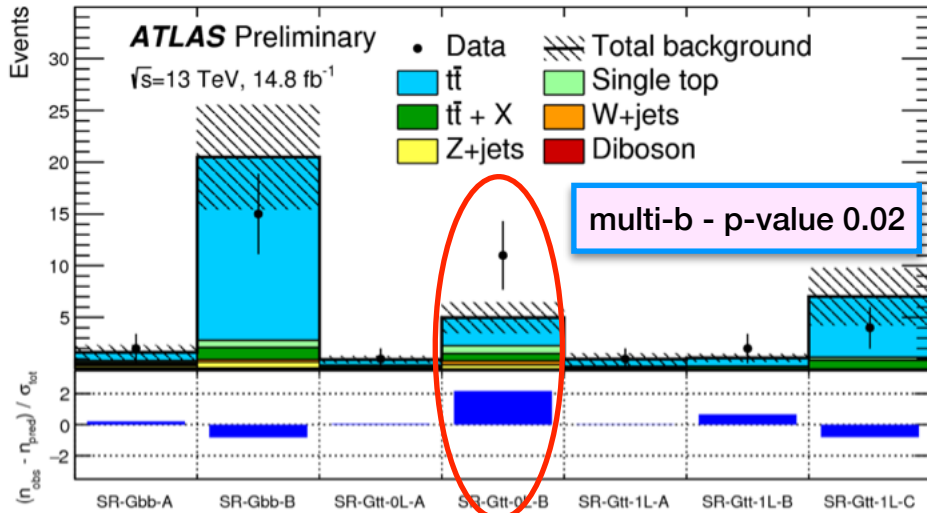
- Ask for **4 leptons**, with a **Z-veto**
- Define two signal regions **based on  $m_{\text{eff}}$**
- Background dominated by ttZ
- Reducible background determined from a loose-tight matrix method

ATLAS-CONF-2016-075



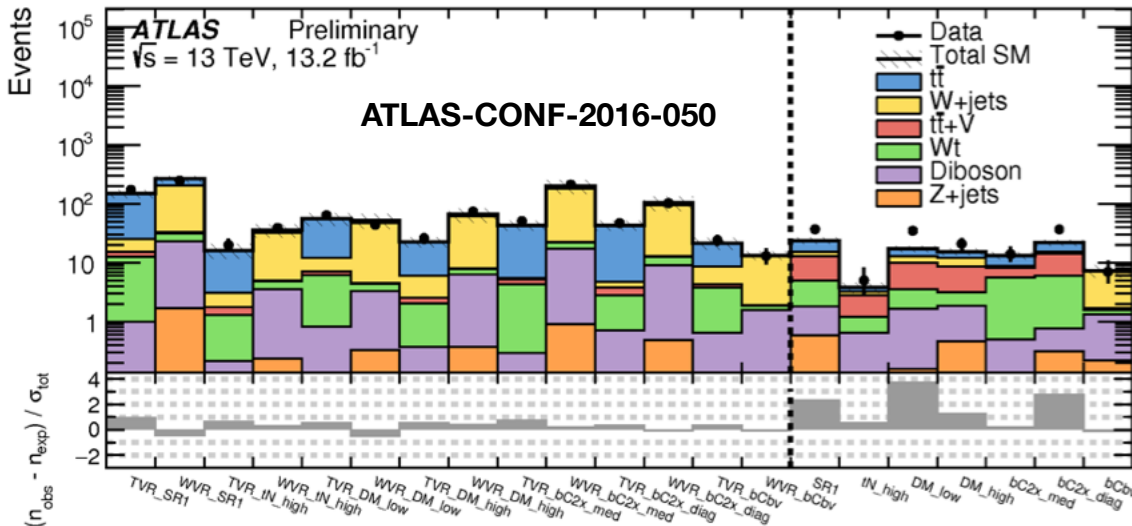
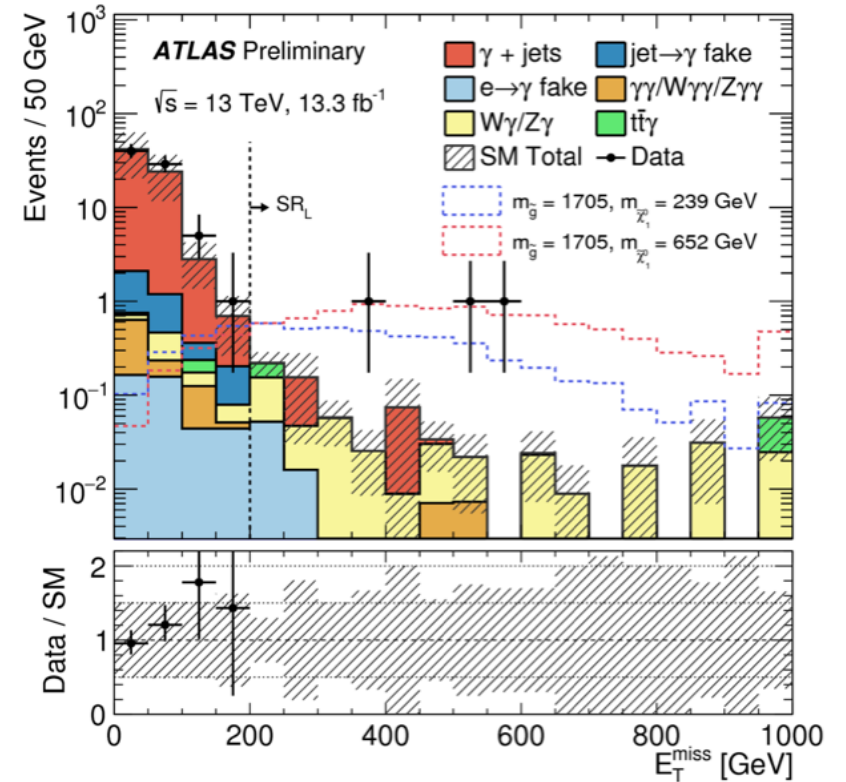
# Excesses

ATLAS-CONF-2016-052



ATLAS-CONF-2016-066

single photon +  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  - p-value 0.02 - 2 correlated signal regions in total

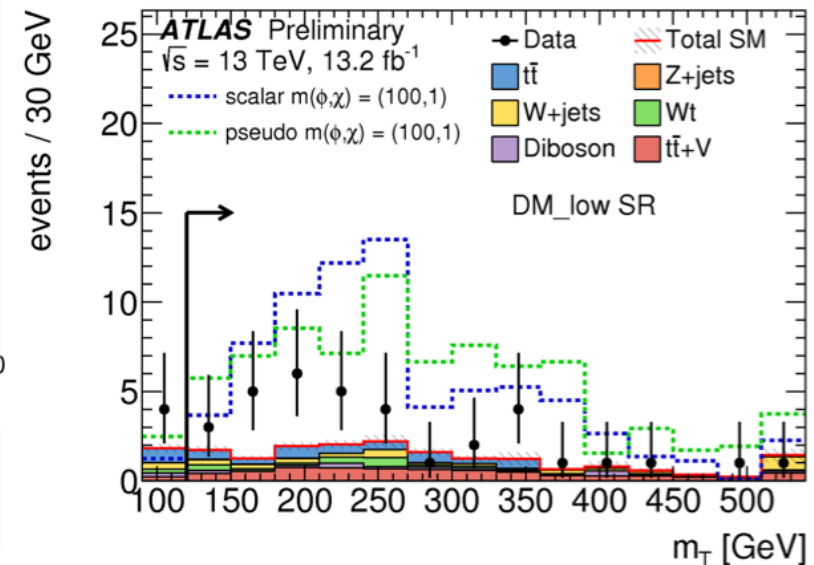
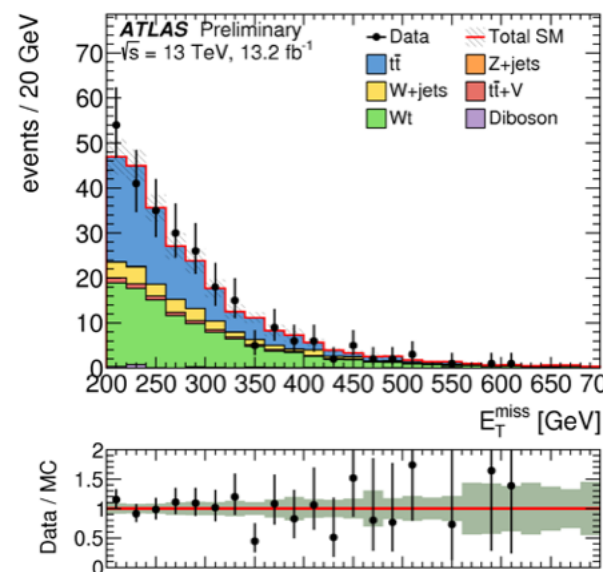
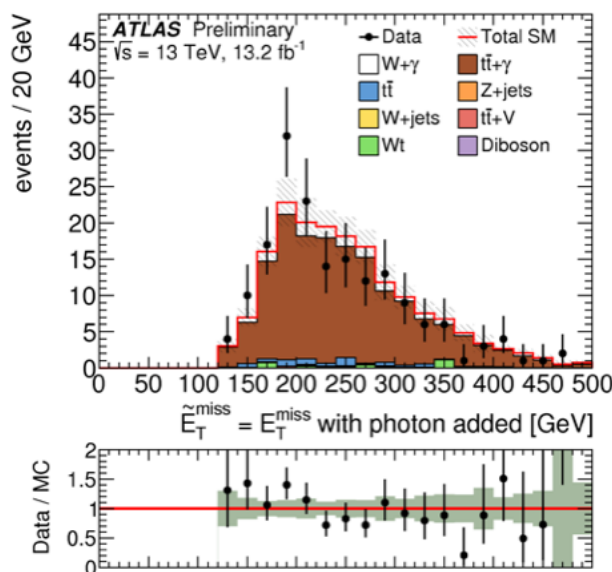


1L stop - maximum deviation with p-value 0.0004

# More details

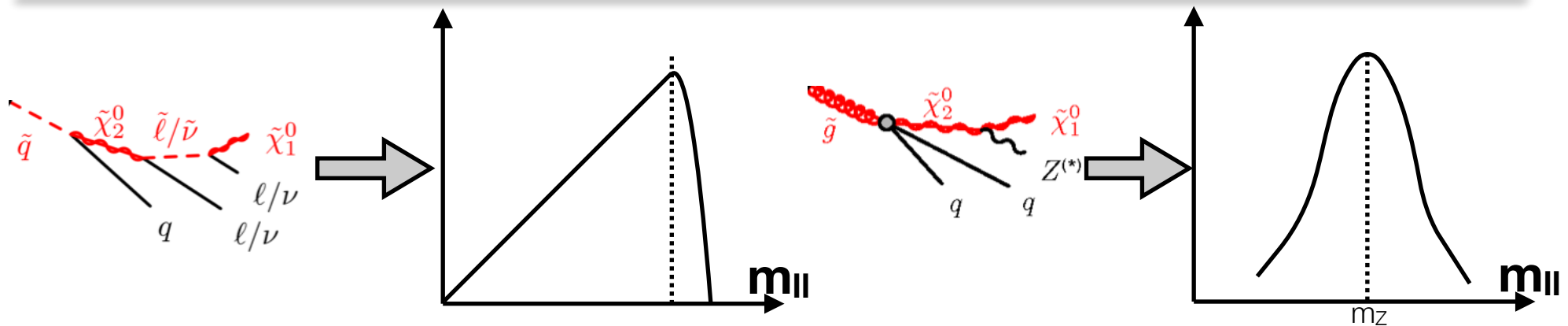
Variable	DM_low
$\geq 4$ jets with $p_T > [\text{GeV}]$	(60 60 40 25)
$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ [GeV]	$> 300$
$H_{T,\text{sig}}^{\text{miss}}$	$> 14$
$m_T$ [GeV]	$> 120$
$am_{T2}$ [GeV]	$> 140$
$\min(\Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}, \text{jet}_i))$ ( $i \in \{1-4\}$ )	$> 1.4$
$\Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}, \ell)$	$> 0.8$
$\Delta R(b_1, b_2)$	-
Number of $b$ -tags	$\geq 1$

- main background **ttZ with  $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$**  normalised in a **tty control region**.
- top pair production normalised in a CR at low  $m_T$
- Excesses in other signal regions, **significantly overlapping** with DM\_low

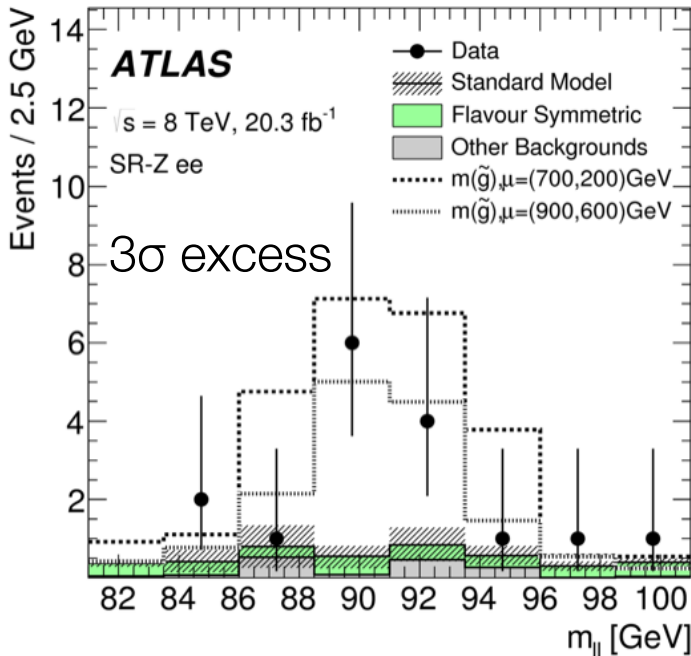


# SF OS dilepton analysis

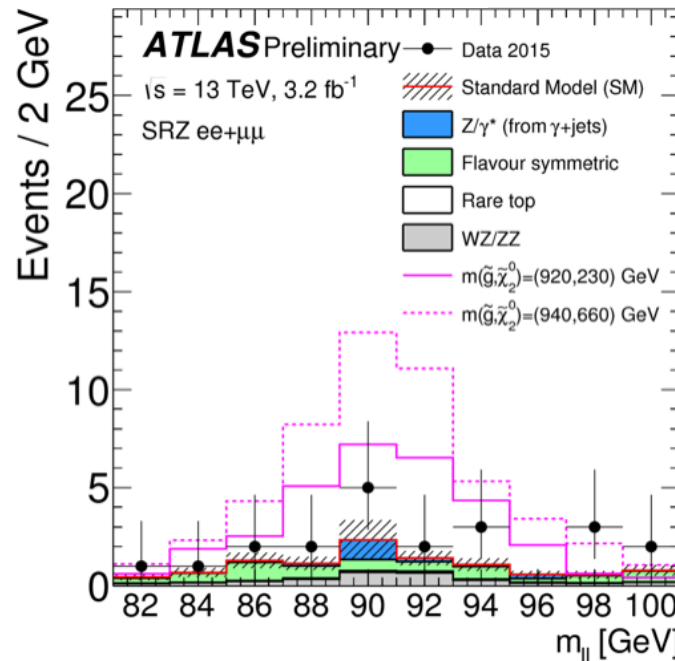
ATLAS-CONF-2016-098



arXiv:1503.03290



ATLAS-CONF-2015-082



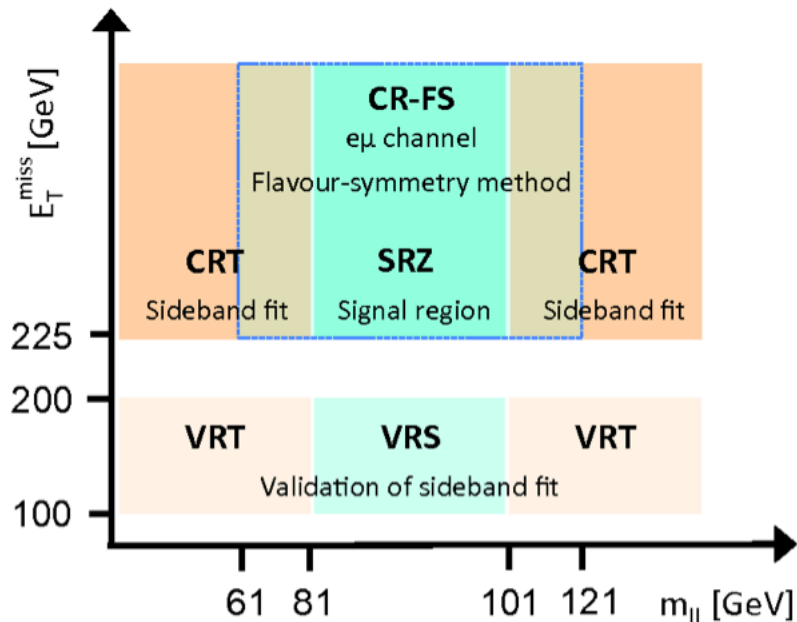
**Excess in run 1 and run 2 on the Z peak**

The selection for these plots is 2 jets,  $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 225$  GeV,  $H_T > 600$  GeV

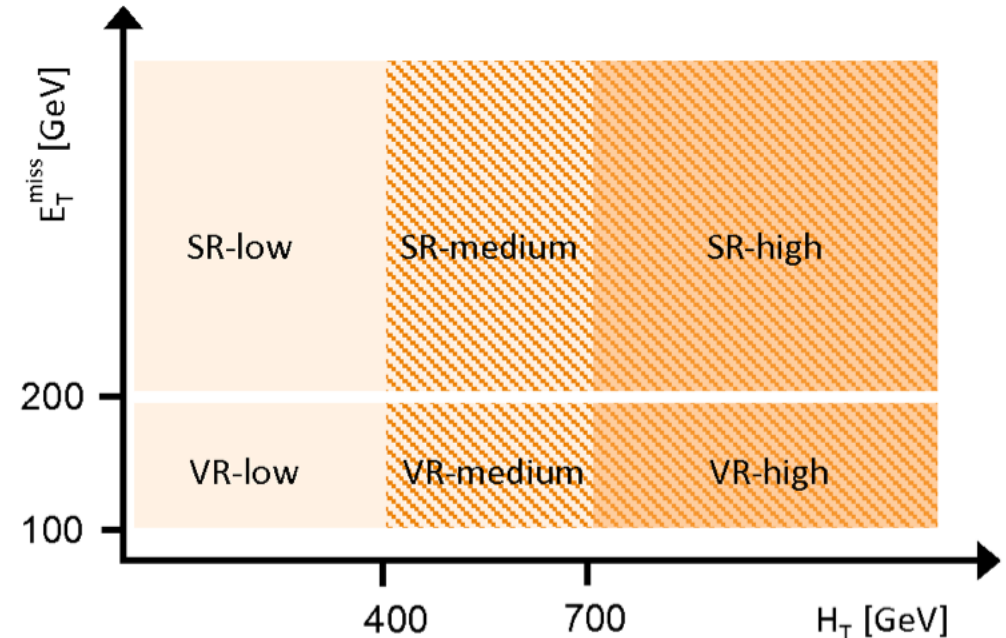
# SF OS dilepton analysis

- Analysis **extended to include full  $m_{ll}$  spectrum** in different regions of  $H_T$  and  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$

## On-Z analysis



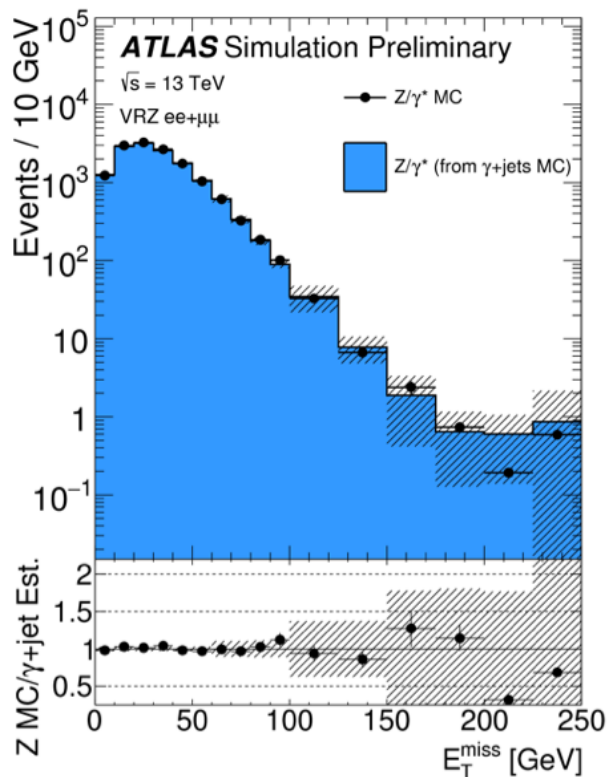
## Off-Z analysis



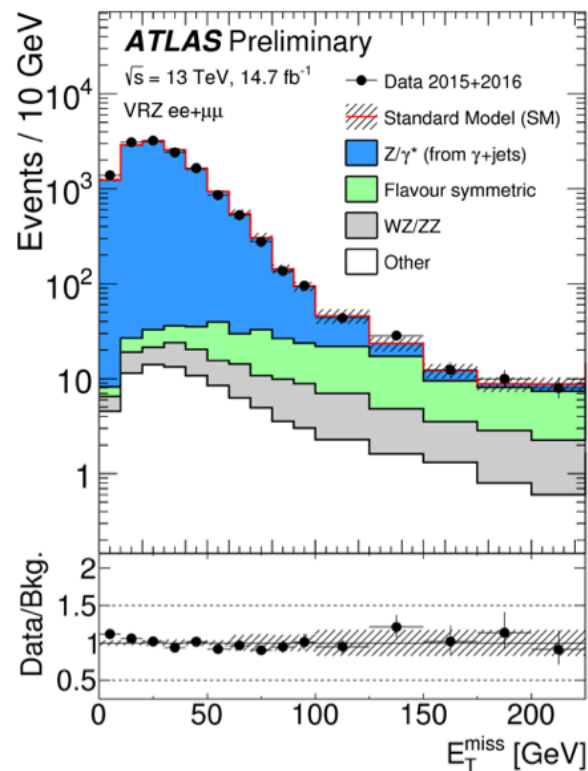
# SF OS dilepton analysis

- Analysis **extended to include full  $m_{ll}$  spectrum** in different regions of  $H_T$  and  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$
- **Z + jets  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  template** taken from a  **$\gamma$ +jets control region**.

Closure in MC



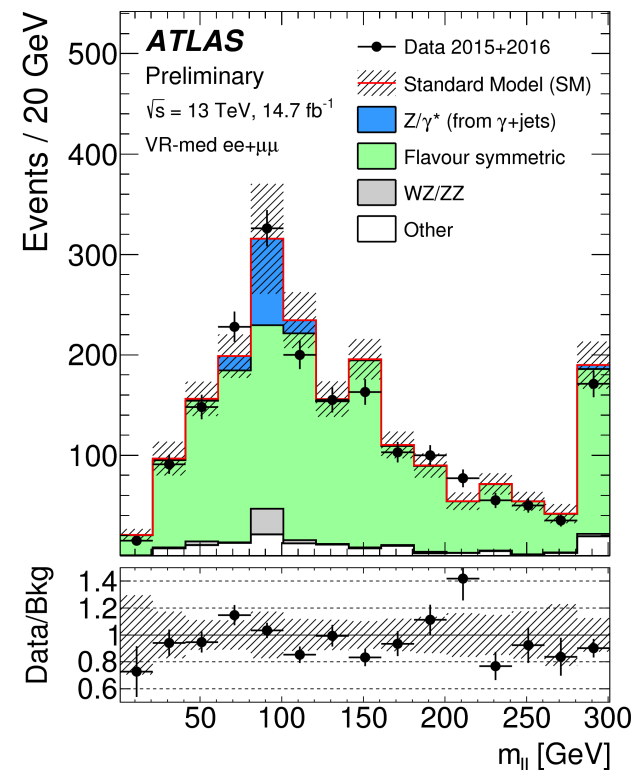
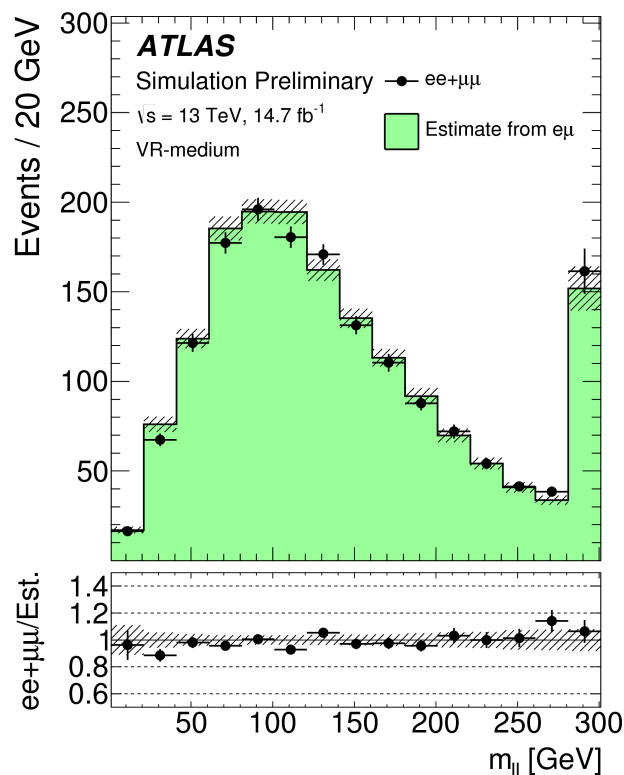
Closure in data



VRZ:  
 $81 \text{ GeV} < m_{ll} < 101 \text{ GeV}$   
 $E_T^{\text{miss}} < 225 \text{ GeV}$   
 $H_T^{\text{incl}} > 600 \text{ GeV}$   
 $N_{\text{jet}} > 2$   
 $\Delta\Phi(\text{jet}, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 0.4$

# SF OS dilepton analysis

- Analysis **extended to include full  $m_{ll}$  spectrum** in different regions of  $H_T$  and  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$
- **Z + jets  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  template** taken from a  **$\gamma$ +jets control** region.
- **Flavour symmetric background** (mostly top pair production) determined from  **$e\mu$  control region**





# SF OS dilepton analysis

- Analysis **extended to include full  $m_{ll}$  spectrum** in different regions of  $H_T$  and  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$
- **Z + jets  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  template** taken from a  **$\gamma$ +jets control** region.
- **Flavour symmetric background** (mostly top pair production) determined from  **$e\mu$  control region**
- Diboson background taken from MC and validated with data

	VR-S	VR-WZ	VR-ZZ	VR-3L
Observed events	236	698	132	32
Total expected background events	$224 \pm 41$	$613 \pm 66$	$139 \pm 25$	$35 \pm 10$
Flavour-symmetric ( $t\bar{t}$ , $Wt$ , $WW$ , $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ )	$99 \pm 8$	-	-	-
WZ/ZZ events	$27 \pm 13$	$573 \pm 66$	$139 \pm 25$	$25 \pm 10$
Rare top events	$11 \pm 3$	$14 \pm 3$	$0.44 \pm 0.11$	$9.1 \pm 2.3$
Z/ $\gamma^*$ + jets events	$84 \pm 37$	-	-	-
Fake lepton events	$4 \pm 4$	$26 \pm 6$	-	$0.6 \pm 0.3$

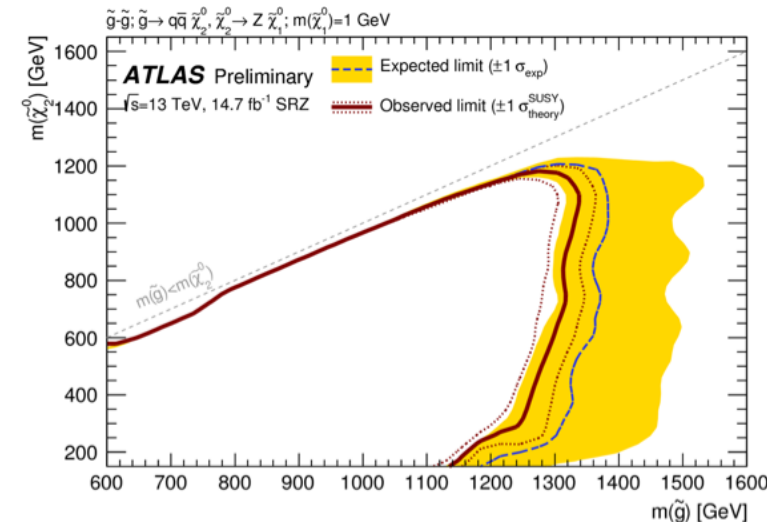
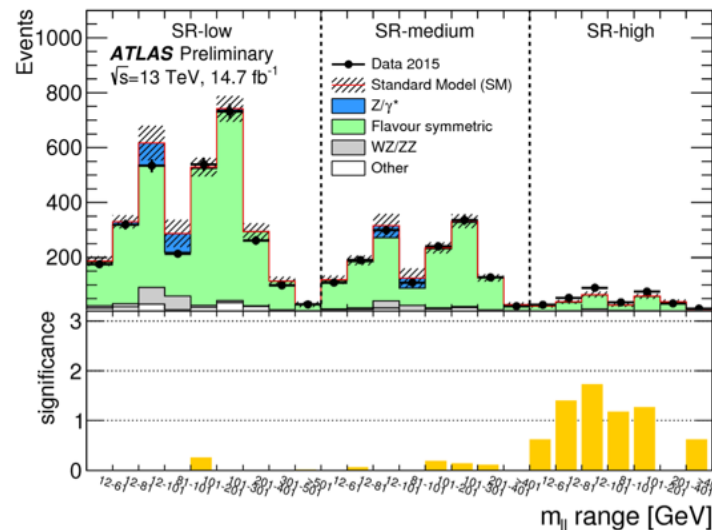
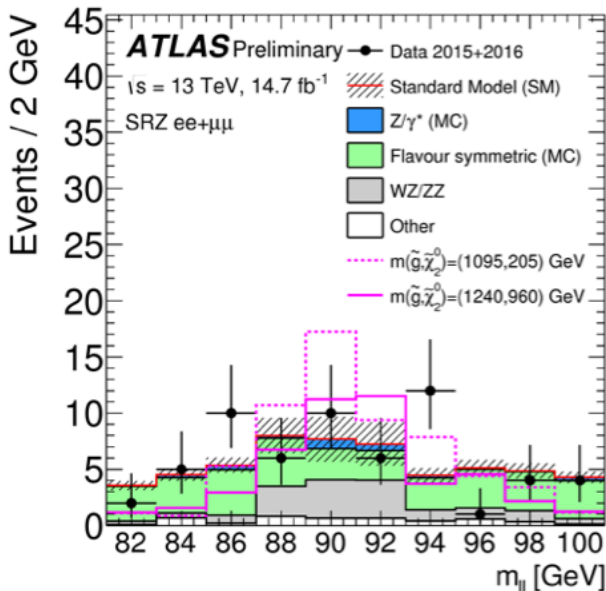
  

	VR-low	VR-medium	VR-high
Observed events	16253	1917	314
Total expected background events	$16500 \pm 700$	$1990 \pm 150$	$340 \pm 60$
Data-driven flavour symmetry events	$14700 \pm 600$	$1690 \pm 120$	$250 \pm 50$
WZ/ZZ events	$250 \pm 80$	$40 \pm 19$	$9 \pm 6$
Data-driven Z/ $\gamma^*$ + jets ( $\gamma$ + jets) events	$1100 \pm 400$	$130 \pm 70$	$50 \pm 29$
Rare top events	$87 \pm 23$	$27 \pm 7$	$6.5 \pm 1.8$
Data-driven fake lepton events	$270 \pm 100$	$98 \pm 35$	$20 \pm 11$

# SF OS dilepton analysis

	SRZ	SRZ $ee$	SRZ $\mu\mu$
Observed events	60	35	25
Total expected background events	$53.5 \pm 9.3$	$27.1 \pm 5.1$	$26.8 \pm 4.4$
Flavour-symmetric ( $t\bar{t}$ , $Wt$ , $WW$ and $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ ) events	$33.2 \pm 3.9$	$16.5 \pm 2.1$	$16.7 \pm 2.0$
$Z/\gamma^*$ + jets events	$3.1 \pm 2.8$	$1.0^{+1.3}_{-1.0}$	$2.1 \pm 1.4$
$WZ/ZZ$ events	$14.2 \pm 7.7$	$7.8 \pm 4.3$	$6.4 \pm 3.5$
Rare top events	$2.9 \pm 0.8$	$1.4 \pm 0.4$	$1.5 \pm 0.4$
Fake lepton events	$0.1^{+0.8}_{-0.1}$	$0.5^{+0.7}_{-0.5}$	$0^{+0.2}$
$p(s=0)$	0.32	0.15	0.5
Significance ( $\sigma$ )	0.47	1.00	0
Observed (Expected) $S^{95}$	28.2 (24.5 $^{+8.9}_{-6.7}$ )	22.0 (15.8 $^{+6.5}_{-4.5}$ )	12.9 (14.0 $^{+5.7}_{-3.9}$ )
$\langle \epsilon\sigma \rangle_{\text{obs}}^{95}$ [fb]	1.9	1.5	0.88

**No significant excess found**  
Result interpreted in gluino and squark pair production, with decay to  $\chi_2^0$  followed by decay through Z or sleptons



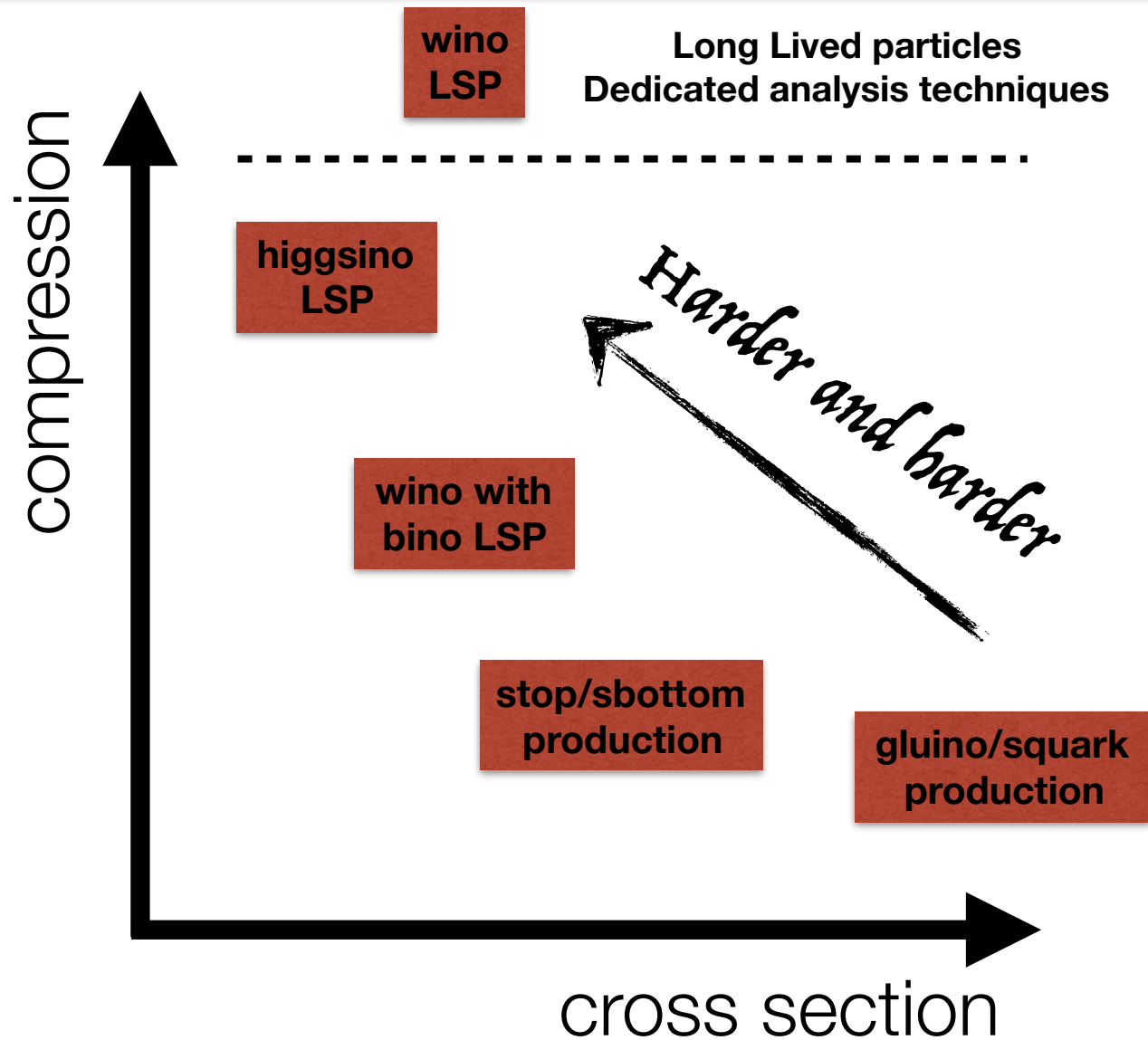
# Summary



- A **nice harvest of results** during summer. No superhero found.
  - **Largest excess** in an analysis looking for **stop pair production in 1-lepton final states** ( $3.3\sigma$ )
- In general, **striking agreement with the Standard Model predictions**
- The time for large increases of **CM energy and/or integrated luminosity** is nearly over...
- Will we leave our superheroes undiscovered?

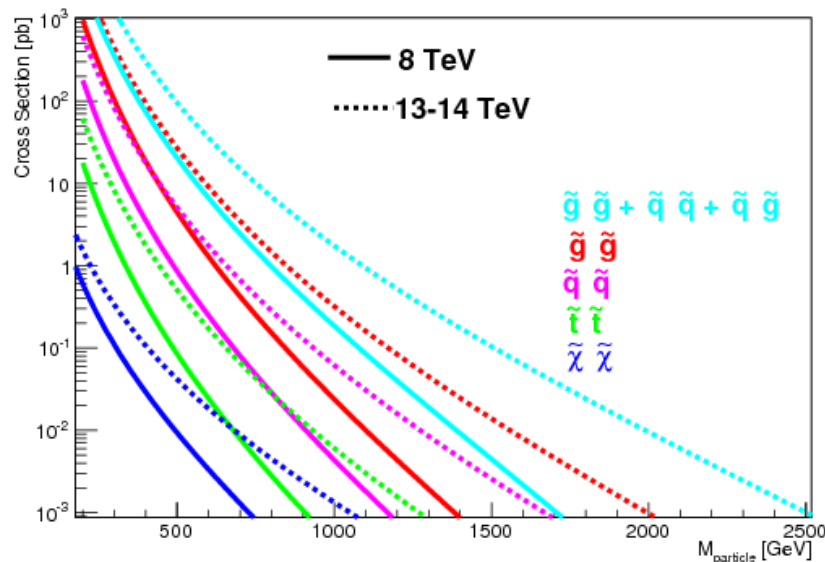


Backup



# SUSY production and decay

## SUSY production



Structure of SUSY group (strong, 3<sup>rd</sup> generation, EW) follows from differences in cross section and topology for these processes

## ... and decay

Generic **R-parity conserving** (RPC)  
SUSY predicts **large  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$**

**R-parity violating** SUSY predicts  
**large object multiplicity**

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**Glino and squark** production leads  
to **jets plus stuff**

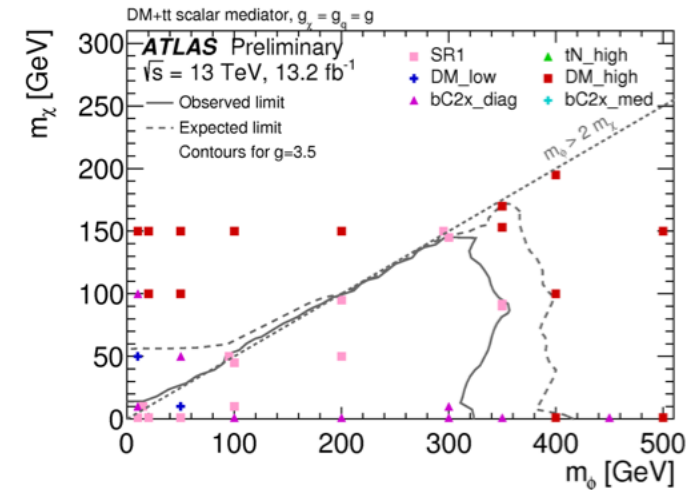
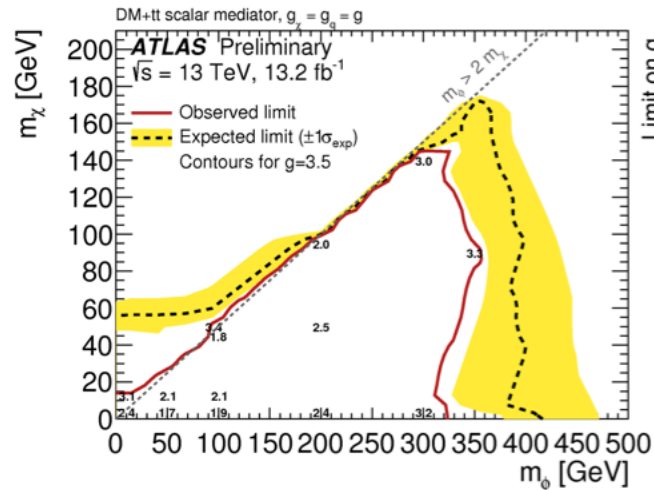
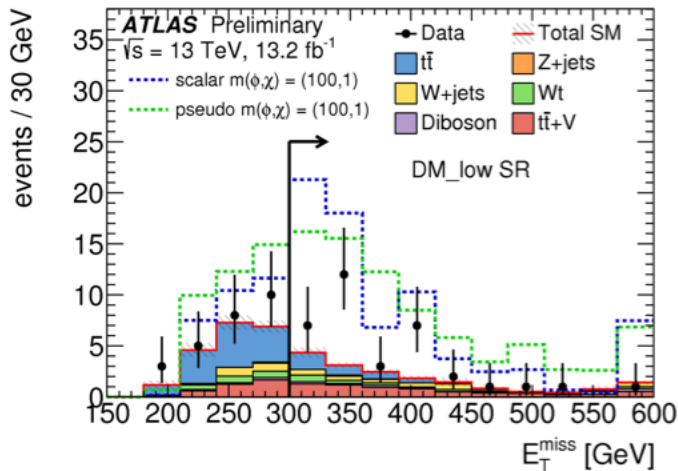
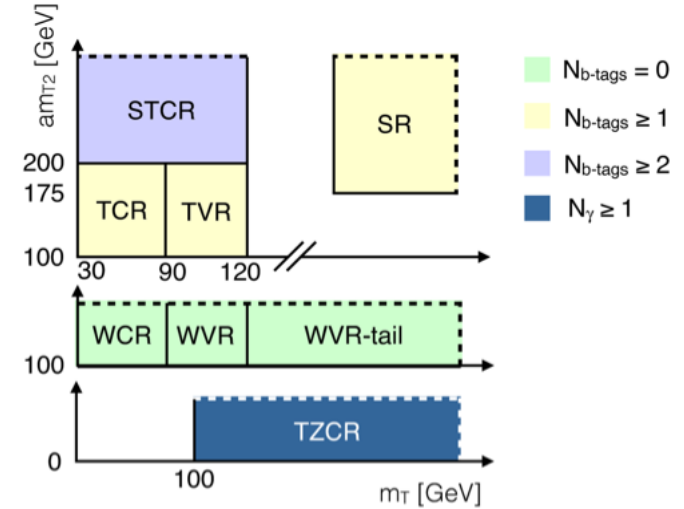
**stop/sbottom** production leads to  
**b-jets plus stuff**

**EW** production leads to **stuff**

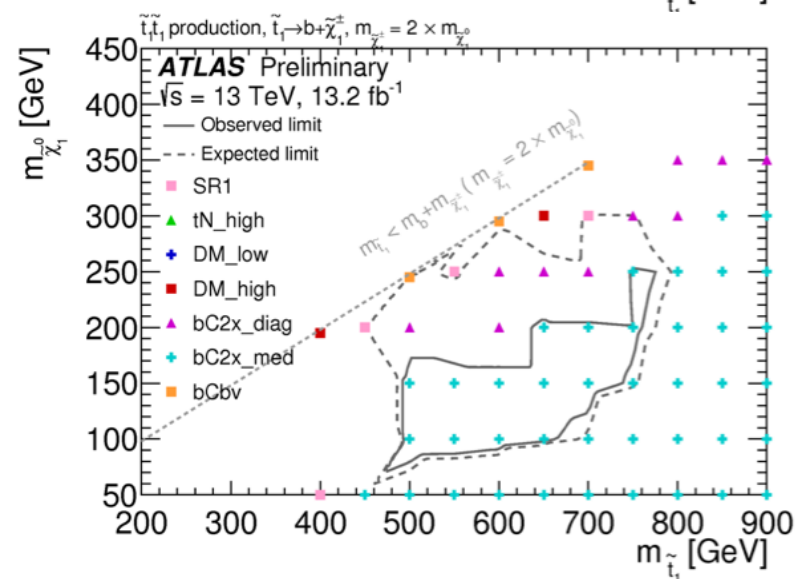
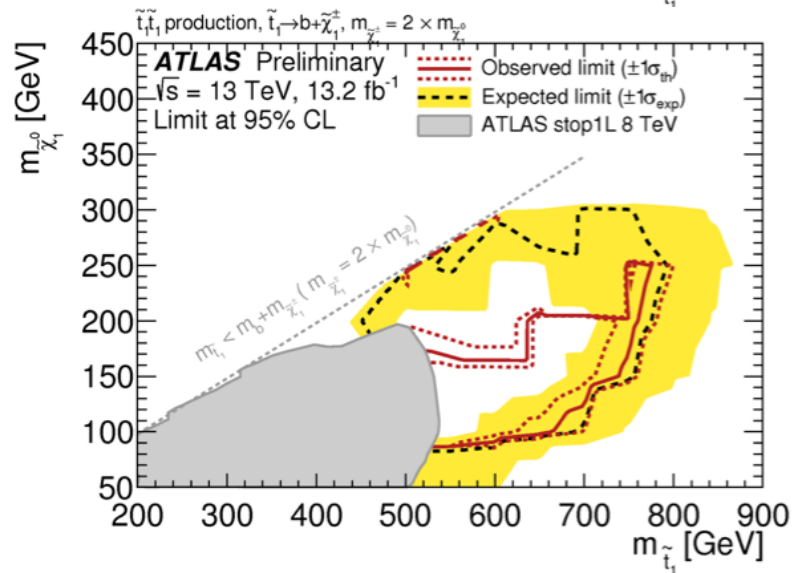
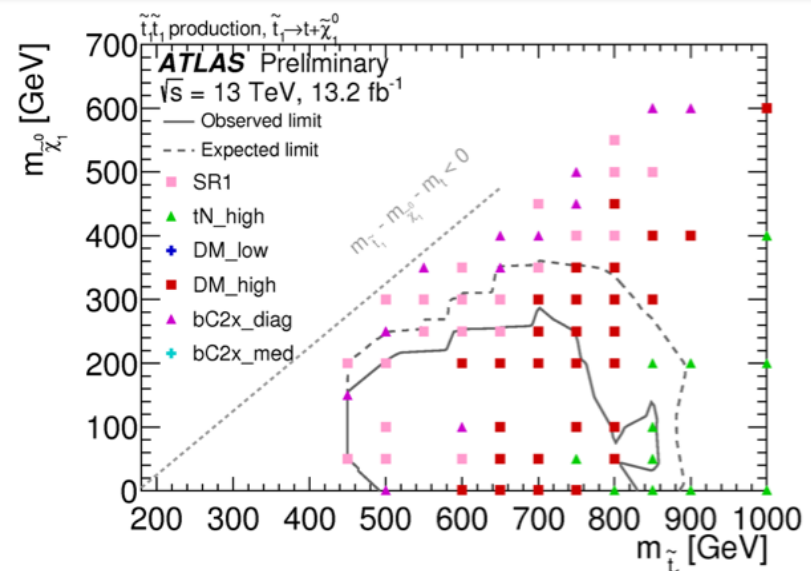
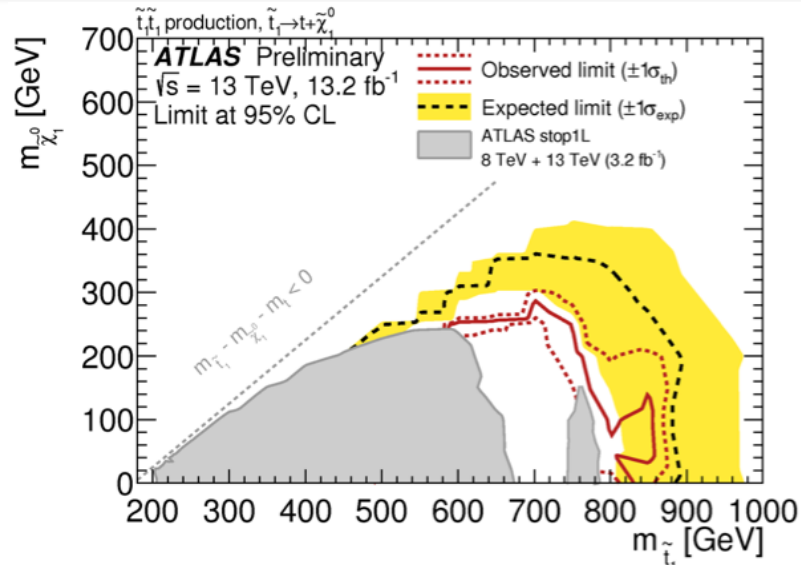
-----  
**stuff** is W, Z, h,  $\gamma$ , e,  $\mu$ ,  $\tau$

# stop 1L - more details

Signal region	SR1	tN_high	bC2x_diag	bC2x_med	bCbv	DM_low	DM_high
Observed	37	5	37	14	7	35	21
Total background	$24 \pm 3$	$3.8 \pm 0.8$	$22 \pm 3$	$13 \pm 2$	$7.4 \pm 1.8$	$17 \pm 2$	$15 \pm 2$
$t\bar{t}$	$8.4 \pm 1.9$	$0.60 \pm 0.27$	$6.5 \pm 1.5$	$4.3 \pm 1.0$	$0.26 \pm 0.18$	$4.2 \pm 1.3$	$3.3 \pm 0.8$
W+jets	$2.5 \pm 1.1$	$0.15 \pm 0.38$	$1.2 \pm 0.5$	$0.63 \pm 0.29$	$5.4 \pm 1.8$	$3.1 \pm 1.5$	$3.4 \pm 1.4$
Single top	$3.1 \pm 1.5$	$0.57 \pm 0.44$	$5.3 \pm 1.8$	$5.1 \pm 1.6$	$0.24 \pm 0.23$	$1.9 \pm 0.9$	$1.3 \pm 0.8$
$t\bar{t} + V$	$7.9 \pm 1.6$	$1.6 \pm 0.4$	$8.3 \pm 1.7$	$2.7 \pm 0.7$	$0.12 \pm 0.03$	$6.4 \pm 1.4$	$5.5 \pm 1.1$
Diboson	$1.2 \pm 0.4$	$0.61 \pm 0.26$	$0.45 \pm 0.17$	$0.42 \pm 0.20$	$1.1 \pm 0.4$	$1.5 \pm 0.6$	$1.4 \pm 0.5$
Z+jets	$0.59 \pm 0.54$	$0.03 \pm 0.03$	$0.32 \pm 0.29$	$0.08 \pm 0.08$	$0.22 \pm 0.20$	$0.16 \pm 0.14$	$0.47 \pm 0.44$
$t\bar{t}$ NF	$1.03 \pm 0.07$	$1.06 \pm 0.15$	$0.89 \pm 0.10$	$0.95 \pm 0.12$	$0.73 \pm 0.22$	$0.90 \pm 0.17$	$1.01 \pm 0.13$
W+jets NF	$0.76 \pm 0.08$	$0.78 \pm 0.08$	$0.87 \pm 0.07$	$0.85 \pm 0.06$	$0.97 \pm 0.12$	$0.94 \pm 0.13$	$0.91 \pm 0.07$
Single top NF	$1.07 \pm 0.30$	$1.30 \pm 0.45$	$1.26 \pm 0.31$	$0.97 \pm 0.28$	—	$1.36 \pm 0.36$	$1.02 \pm 0.32$
$t\bar{t} + W/Z$ NF	$1.43 \pm 0.21$	$1.39 \pm 0.22$	$1.40 \pm 0.21$	$1.30 \pm 0.23$	—	$1.47 \pm 0.22$	$1.42 \pm 0.21$
$p_0$ ( $\sigma$ )	0.012 (2.2)	0.26 (0.6)	0.004 (2.6)	0.40 (0.3)	0.50 (0)	0.0004 (3.3)	0.09 (1.3)
$N_{\text{non-SM}}^{\text{limit}}$ exp. (95% CL)	$12.9^{+5.5}_{-3.8}$	$5.5^{+2.8}_{-1.1}$	$12.4^{+5.4}_{-3.7}$	$9.0^{+4.2}_{-2.7}$	$7.3^{+3.5}_{-2.2}$	$11.5^{+5.0}_{-3.4}$	$9.9^{+4.6}_{-2.9}$
$N_{\text{non-SM}}^{\text{limit}}$ obs. (95% CL)	26.0	7.2	27.5	9.9	7.2	28.3	15.6



# stop 1L - more details

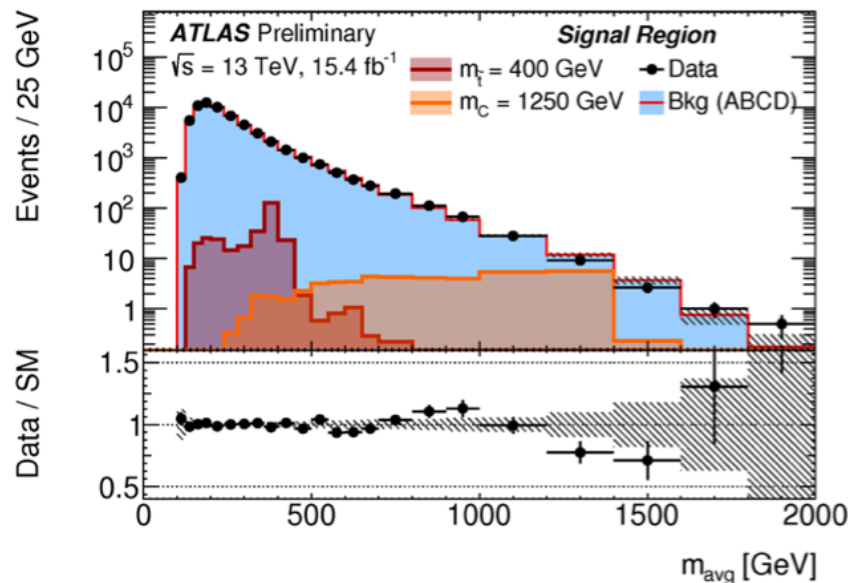




# Other stop results

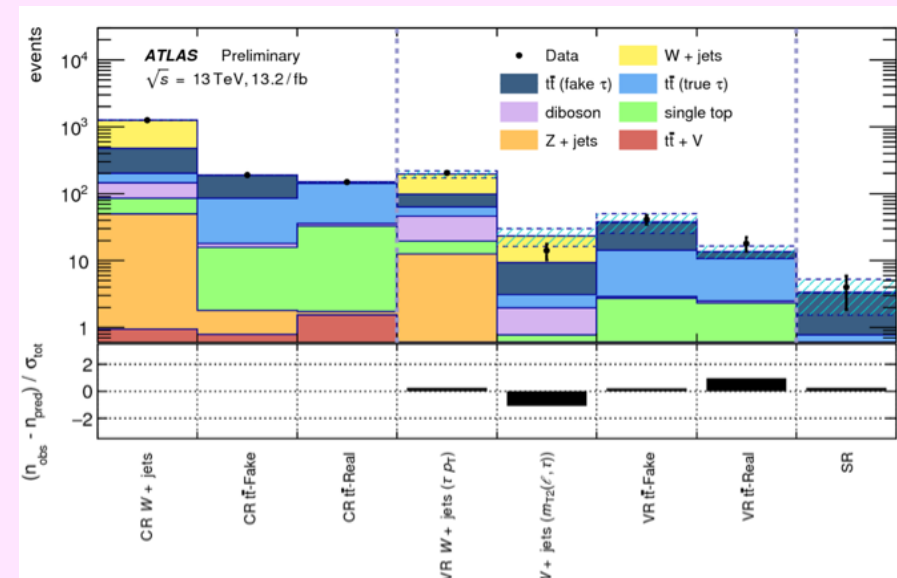
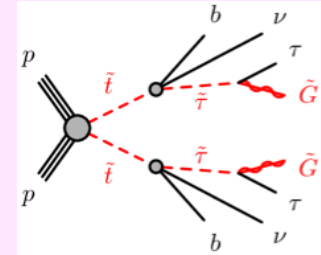
## RPV stop

- Look for **stop decay into a pair of light quarks**
- Reconstruct two **di-jet resonances** of roughly the same mass
- Background: **multijet production**, estimated from data with a **data-driven ABCD method**
- stop masses up to  $\sim 500$  GeV are excluded (assuming  $t \rightarrow qq$  with BR = 1)



## stop to stau

- Require one lepton, hadronic tau, one b-jet, EMT's
- Selection based on  $m_{T2}(l, \tau)$
- Main background from semileptonic top pair production with a fake tau
- Stop up to 850 GeV excluded (assuming all BR = 1)



# On-shell Z: comparing 3.2 Vs 14.7 fb<sup>-1</sup>

Background	3.2 fb <sup>-1</sup> (ATLAS-CONF-2015-082)	3.2 fb <sup>-1</sup> scaled to 14.7 fb <sup>-1</sup>	14.7 fb <sup>-1</sup> (ATLAS-CONF-2016-098)
Flavour-symm	5.1(2.0)	23.4 (9.2)	33.2 (3.9)
Z/gam + jets	1.9 (0.8)	8.7 (3.7)	3.1 (2.8)
WZ/ZZ	2.9 (0.8)	13.3 (3.7)	14.2 (7.7)
total	10.3 (2.3)	47.3 (10.5)	53.5 (9.3)