Search for supersymmetry in final states with jets, missing transverse momentum and one isolated lepton in root $s=7$ TeV pp collisions using 1 fb$^{-1}$ of ATLAS data


Published in: Physical Review D (Particles, Fields, Gravitation and Cosmology)

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.85.012006

2012

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Download date: 29. Dec. 2018
Search for supersymmetry in final states with jets, missing transverse momentum and one isolated lepton in \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV pp collisions using 1 fb\(^{-1}\) of ATLAS data

G. Aad et al.*
(ATLAS Collaboration)
(Received 29 September 2011; published 18 January 2012)

We present an update of a search for supersymmetry in final states containing jets, missing transverse momentum, and one isolated electron or muon, using 1.04 fb\(^{-1}\) of proton-proton collision data at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV recorded by the ATLAS experiment at the LHC in the first half of 2011. The analysis is carried out in four distinct signal regions with either three or four jets and variations on the (missing) transverse momentum cuts, resulting in optimized limits for various supersymmetry models. No excess above the standard model background expectation is observed. Limits are set on the visible cross section in the first half of 2011. The analysis proceeds similarly to the analysis of the 2010 data [4], with a number of differences. To cover a broader range of signals, the analysis has been extended from one signal search region to four. The kinematic requirements on leptons and jets have been modified, to accommodate changing trigger requirements, minimize the overlap with searches in other final states, and optimize the sensitivity of the search.

As in the 2010 analysis, a combined fit to the observed number of events in signal and background control regions is used to search for an excess of events in the signal regions. The control regions normalize the backgrounds from W and Z production. To estimate these backgrounds in the signal regions, an extrapolation of the individual background components from the control to the signal regions is performed. This is done using transfer factors obtained from Monte Carlo (MC) simulations that represent the expected ratio of events in the signal and control regions for the various background processes.

The selection cuts are optimized based on samples of simulated events. The cut optimization was performed not only in the MSUGRA/CMSSM (minimal supergravity/constrained minimal supersymmetric standard model) framework [20,21], but also for simplified models characterizing specific SUSY production and decay modes. The results are interpreted in these MSUGRA/CMSSM and simplified model frameworks, as well as in a model with bilinear R-parity violation (bRPV) [22].

II. MODELS

In the MSUGRA/CMSSM model, supersymmetry is characterized by universal scalar and gaugino mass parameters \( m_0 \) and \( m_{1/2} \) and a universal trilinear coupling

---

*Full author list given at the end of the article.

Published by the American Physical Society under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License. Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article’s title, journal citation, and DOI.
parameter $A_0$, all expressed at the grand unified theory scale, the ratio of the vacuum expectation values of the two Higgs doublets, $\tan\beta$, and the sign of the Higgs mixing parameter $\mu$. In this paper, results are interpreted in terms of $m_0$ and $m_{1/2}$ for fixed values of $A_0 = 0$, $\tan\beta = 10$, and $\mu > 0$. The interpretation is given for $\tan\beta = 10$ rather than for $\tan\beta = 3$ as in our previous publication [4], since $\tan\beta = 3$ is increasingly disfavored by the results of direct Higgs boson searches. The influence of a variation of $A_0$ on the results is very small, whereas high values of $\tan\beta$ ($> 30$) mostly affect the behavior of the third generation of squarks and sleptons, for which dedicated analyses are developed. ISAJET [23] is used to calculate the SUSY particle mass spectrum at the electroweak scale. For illustration purposes, the expected signal distributions of the MSUGRA/CMSSM model point $m_0 = 500$ GeV, $m_{1/2} = 330$ GeV, which is close to the expected sensitivity limit, are shown in the figures of this paper.

Simplified models [24,25] are characterized by well-defined SUSY particle production and decay modes, and a minimal particle content for the final state under study. This can be achieved by assuming that all SUSY particles not of interest to a specific model are very massive and decouple. In order to achieve a final state with leptons, the simplified models considered here contain a chargino decaying to the lightest neutralino (LSP) and an on shell or off shell $W$ boson: $\tilde{\chi}^\pm \rightarrow W^{(*)}\tilde{\chi}^0$. The chargino arises from the decay of a squark or a gluino, via one of the following two models considered:

(i) In the mass hierarchy corresponding to sequential squark-chargino-neutralino decay, hereafter called the squark model, the decay chain $\tilde{q} \rightarrow q'\tilde{\chi}^\pm \rightarrow q'W^{(*)}\tilde{\chi}^0$ is assumed to have a 100% branching fraction, and only first- and second-generation squark-squark and squark-antisquark production is considered. This is achieved by setting all other SUSY particle masses, including those of third-generation squarks, to multi-TeV values. This model is characterized by three free parameters: $m_{\tilde{q}}$, $m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm}$, and $x = (m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1})/(m_{\tilde{q}} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1})$.

(ii) In the gluino-chargino-neutralino model, hereafter called gluino model, the decay chain $\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\tilde{\chi}^\pm \rightarrow q\tilde{q}W^{(*)}\tilde{\chi}^0$ is assumed to have a 100% branching fraction, and only gluino-gluino production is considered. This is achieved by setting all other SUSY particle masses, including those of all squarks, to multi-TeV values. This model is also characterized by three free parameters: $m_{\tilde{g}}$, $m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm}$, and $x = (m_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1})/(m_{\tilde{g}} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1})$.

The assumption of massive third-generation squarks in the squark model is motivated by the fact that the phenomenology of light third-generation squarks (production of top and/or bottom squarks) is covered by a separate dedicated analysis [7]. For each choice of the three free parameters in the simplified models, the sparticle mass spectrum at the weak scale, and the sparticle decays are fully specified. Simplified models are used to identify the limits of the effectiveness of the search, characterize a possible excess in data, and derive limits. Constraints on a wide variety of models can be deduced from limits on simplified models [25].

The MSUGRA/CMSSM model and the simplified models assume R-parity conservation. Additionally, results are interpreted in a model that allows for bilinear R-parity-breaking terms in the superpotential [22]. Such terms lead to nonvanishing vacuum expectation values for the neutrinos which in turn induce a mixing between neutrinos and neutralinos, thus providing a phenomenologically viable alternative to the origin of neutrino mass and mixing [26,27]. In the study presented here, the R-parity-violating couplings are embedded in an MSUGRA/CMSSM SUSY production model. For a chosen set of MSUGRA parameters, the bRPV parameters are unambiguously determined under the tree-level dominance scenario [28] by fitting them to the neutrino oscillations data as described in Ref. [29]. The neutralino LSP is unstable and decays within the detector through decay modes that predominantly include neutrinos [30]. Such decays along with the presence of neutrinos in SUSY decay chains such as $\tilde{\chi}^\pm \rightarrow \ell \nu \tilde{\chi}^0$ lead to significant missing transverse momentum. However, this model was not used to optimize the selection. Only the muon selection is considered in this analysis since in the leptonic decays of the LSP, the electron channels are highly suppressed in favor of the $\mu$- and $\tau$-producing modes. Scenarios leading to a long lifetime ($c\tau \approx 15$ mm) of the LSP are not considered here.

III. THE ATLAS DETECTOR

ATLAS [31] is a particle physics detector with a forward-backward symmetric cylindrical geometry and near 4$\pi$ coverage in solid angle [32]. The inner detector consists of a silicon pixel detector, a silicon microstrip detector (SCT), and a transition radiation tracker (TRT). The inner detector is surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T magnetic field, and by high-granularity liquid-argon (LAr) sampling electromagnetic (EM) calorimeters. Hadron calorimetry is provided by an iron-scintillator tile calorimeter in the central rapidity range. The end-cap and forward regions are instrumented with LAr calorimeters for both electromagnetic and hadronic measurements. The muon spectrometer is based on three large superconducting toroids arranged with an eight-fold azimuthal coil symmetry around the calorimeters, and a system of three stations of chambers for the trigger and chambers for precise measurements.
IV. MONTE CARLO SIMULATION

MC simulations are used to develop the analysis, extrapolate backgrounds from the control to the signal regions, and to assess sensitivity to specific SUSY signal models. Samples of $W$ and $Z/\gamma^*$ production with accompanying jets are simulated with ALPGEN [33], using the CTEQ6L1 [34] parton density functions (PDFs). Top quark pair production is simulated with MC@NLO [35] and the next-to-leading-order (NLO) PDF set CTEQ66 [36], which is used for all NLO MC. Single top production is simulated with MC@NLO. Fragmentation and hadronization for the ALPGEN and MC@NLO samples is performed with HERWIG [37], using JIMMY [38] for the underlying event. Diboson production is simulated with HERWIG, using the MRST2007LO* [39] modified leading-order PDFs. SUSY signal samples in the MSUGRA/CMSSM model and for the simplified models are generated with HERWIG ++ [40], normalized using NLO cross sections determined by PROSPINO [41]. The bRPV sparticle spectrum is calculated with SPHENO 3.1 [42,43], the event generation is carried out by PYTHIA6 [44], and the NLO cross sections are also provided by PROSPINO. The MC samples are produced using an ATLAS parameter tune of PYTHIA and HERWIG/JIMMY [45] and a GEANT4 [46] based detector simulation [47]. Detailed comparisons of MC-predicted lepton reconstruction and identification efficiencies to the corresponding measurements from data are used to determine scale factors. These scale factors obtained from specifically selected event samples, such as $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$, are then used to correct the MC prediction of efficiencies and acceptances for both signal and background events. The MC samples are produced with a simulation of multiple interactions per LHC bunch crossing (pileup). Differing pileup conditions as a function of the instantaneous luminosity of the LHC machine are taken into account by reweighting MC events according to the mean number of pileup conditions as a function of the instantaneous luminosity of the LHC machine are taken into account by reweighting MC events according to the mean number of interactions expected.

V. OBJECT RECONSTRUCTION

Collision events are selected by requiring a reconstructed primary vertex with at least five associated tracks, consistent with the beam spot position.

Electrons are reconstructed from clusters in the EM calorimeter matched to a track in the inner detector [48]. Several requirements on the track and clusters are imposed to select true electrons. The “medium” electron selection, used in this analysis to estimate the contribution from nonisolated and misidentified electrons and to veto on dileptonic events, is based on calorimeter shower shape, inner-detector track quality, and track-to-calorimeter-cluster matching. Electrons in the final selection are required to pass the “tight” electron definition, which adds a requirement on the ratio $E/p$, where $E$ is the calorimeter cluster energy and $p$ is the track momentum, and detection of transition radiation in the TRT. Furthermore, the electron is required to be isolated: the $p_T$ sum of tracks within a cone of $\Delta R < 0.2$ around the electron candidate (excluding the electron candidate itself) is required to be less than 10% of the electron $p_T$. All electrons are required to pass kinematic cuts of $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.47$. In addition, electrons with a distance to the closest jet of $0.2 < \Delta R < 0.4$ are discarded, where $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2}$. For tight electrons, the $p_T$ requirement is raised to 25 GeV.

Preselected muons are either the result of a combined track in the muon spectrometer and in the inner detector, or a muon spectrometer segment matching with an extrapolated inner detector track [49]. The matched inner detector track must have $\geq 1$ hit in the pixel detector, $\geq 1$ hit in the inner layer of the pixel detector if the pixel detector module at that location is operational, $\geq 6$ hits in the SCT, and fewer than two missing hits on the track in pixel and SCT detectors. For $|\eta| < 1.9$, at least 6 TRT hits are required, and the number of TRT hits that are classified as “outliers” must be less than 90% of the total number of TRT hits on the track. The latter cut is also applied if $|\eta| \geq 1.9$ and at least 6 TRT hits are on the track. TRT outliers appear in two forms in the track reconstruction, as a straw tube with a signal but not crossed by the nearby track, or as a set of TRT measurements in the prolongation of a track which, however, failed to form a smooth trajectory together with the pixel and SCT measurements. These quality cuts are put in place to suppress fake tracks and discriminate against muons from hadron decays. Muons with a distance to the closest jet of $\Delta R < 0.4$ are discarded. In order to reject muons resulting from cosmic rays, tight cuts are applied on the proximity of the muon trajectories to the primary vertex (PV): $|z_{\mu} - z_{PV}| < 5$ mm and $d_0 < 2$ mm, where $z_{\mu}$ is the $z$ coordinate of the extrapolated muon track at the point of closest approach to the primary vertex, $z_{PV}$ is the $z$ coordinate of the primary vertex, and $d_0$ is the magnitude of the impact parameter of the muon in the transverse plane. These preselected muons, similar to the electron case, are used to quantify the contribution from nonisolated muons and to reject events with additional muons, and are required to have $p_T > 10$ GeV, and $|\eta| < 2.4$. For muons in the final selection, the $p_T$ requirement is raised to 20 GeV, and the muon is required to be isolated: the $p_T$ sum of tracks within a cone of $\Delta R < 0.2$ around the muon candidate (excluding the muon candidate itself) is required to be less than 1.8 GeV.

Jets are reconstructed using the anti-$k_t$ jet clustering algorithm [50] with a radius parameter of 0.4. The inputs to the jet algorithm are three-dimensional clusters formed from energy deposits in the calorimeter. The jets are calibrated using $p_T$- and $\eta$-dependent correction factors based on MC simulation and validated by test beam and
collision data studies [51]. Preselected jets are required to have $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.8$. Events with jets not passing jet quality criteria against noise and noncollision backgrounds [52] are rejected. Jets within a distance $\Delta R < 0.2$ of a preselected electron are rejected, since these jets are likely to be electrons also reconstructed as jets. For jets in the signal regions, the $p_T$ requirement is tightened to 25 GeV and to remove jets that are not associated with the hard scattering of interest, jets with associated tracks are required to pass the selection that at least 75% of the summed $p_T$ of all associated tracks must come from tracks associated to the selected primary vertex.

The occurrence of a $b$-tagged jet in the final state is used to distinguish between $t\bar{t}$ and $W$ events. The reconstruction of $b$-tagged jets proceeds as for other jets, apart from the requirement that $|\eta| < 2.5$, and that a $b$-tagging algorithm exploiting both impact parameter and secondary vertex information [53] tags the jet. This algorithm has a 60% efficiency for tagging $b$-jets in a Monte Carlo sample of $t\bar{t}$ events, with a mistag rate for light quarks and gluons of less than 1%.

The missing transverse momentum $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ in this analysis is the opposite of the vectorial $p_T$ sum of reconstructed objects in the event, comprised of the jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV, the selected lepton, any additional identified non-isolated muons, and three-dimensional calorimeter clusters with $|\eta| < 4.5$ not belonging to any of the aforementioned object types.

During a part of the data-taking period, an electronics failure in the LAr barrel EM calorimeter created a dead region in the second and third layers, corresponding to approximately $1.4 \times 0.2$ in $\Delta \eta \times \Delta \phi$. Events with an electron in this region are vetoed, leading to loss of signal efficiency of about 1%. The energy measurement for jets in the data in the problematic region is underestimated. A correction to the jet energy is made using the energy depositions in the cells neighboring the dead region, and this is also propagated to $E_T^{\text{miss}}$. The correction to the jet energy amounts to a few percent for jets just touching the dead region and reaches 40% for jets in the center of the dead region. The contribution of jets in the dead region to $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ can be estimated and is denoted as $E_T^{\text{miss}}(\text{hole})$. Projecting this quantity on the direction of $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ gives the quantity $\Delta E_T^{\text{miss}}(\text{hole}) = E_T^{\text{miss}}(\text{hole}) \cdot \cos \Delta \phi(jet, E_T^{\text{miss}})$. Events with $\Delta E_T^{\text{miss}}(\text{hole}) > 10$ GeV and $\Delta E_T^{\text{miss}}(\text{hole})/E_T^{\text{miss}} > 0.1$ are rejected. This requirement rejects less than 0.5% of the events in the signal regions, and up to 2% of the events in the control regions.

In the event selection, a number of variables derived from the reconstructed objects are used. The transverse mass $m_T$ formed by $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ and the $p_T$ of the lepton ($\ell$) is defined as

$$m_T = \sqrt{2 \cdot p_T^\ell \cdot E_T^{\text{miss}}(1 - \cos(\Delta \phi(\ell, E_T^{\text{miss}})))}.$$
FIG. 1 (color online). Distributions after requiring one electron with $p_T > 25$ GeV or one muon with $p_T > 20$ GeV, and at least three jets with $p_T > 60, 25, 25$ GeV and $\Delta \phi (\text{jet}, \slash E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 0.2$. The top row shows the missing transverse momentum, $\slash E_T^{\text{miss}}$, the middle row shows the transverse mass, $m_T$, and the bottom row displays the effective mass, $m_{\text{eff}}$. The electron channel is shown in the left column, the muon channel is shown in the right column. The “Data/SM” plots show the ratio between data and the summed standard model expectation. In these plots, the standard model expectation is derived from Monte Carlo simulations only, normalized to the theoretical cross sections. The uncertainty band on the standard model expectation combines the MC statistical uncertainty and systematic uncertainties on the jet energy scale and resolution, the lepton resolution and identification efficiencies, pileup and luminosity. For illustration, the expected signal distributions of the MSUGRA/CMSSM model point $m_0 = 500$ GeV, $m_{1/2} = 330$ GeV are also shown.
FIG. 2 (color online). Distributions after requiring one electron with $p_T > 25$ GeV or one muon with $p_T > 20$ GeV, and at least four jets with $p_T > 60, 25, 25, 25$ GeV and $\Delta \phi(\text{jet}_i, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 0.2$. The top row shows the missing transverse momentum, the middle row shows the transverse mass, and the bottom row displays the effective mass. The electron channel is shown in the left column, the muon channel is shown in the right column. The “Data/SM” plots show the ratio between data and the summed standard model expectation. In these plots, the standard model expectation is derived from Monte Carlo simulations only, normalized to the theoretical cross sections. The uncertainty band on the standard model expectation combines the MC statistical uncertainty and systematic uncertainties on the jet energy scale and resolution, the lepton resolution and identification efficiencies, pileup and luminosity. For illustration, the expected signal distributions of the MSUGRA/CMSSM model point $m_0 = 500$ GeV, $m_{1/2} = 330$ GeV are also shown.
FIG. 3 (color online). Distributions for events in the lepton plus three jets control regions for the electron channel (left column) and muon channel (right column). Top row: effective mass in the $W$ + jets control region. Middle row: effective mass in the top control region. Bottom row: number of $b$-tagged jets in the combined $W$ + jets and top control regions. The "Data/SM" plots show the ratio between data and the summed standard model expectation. The uncertainty band on the standard model expectation combines the MC statistical uncertainty and systematic uncertainties on the jet energy scale and resolution, $b$-tagging, the lepton resolution and identification efficiencies, pileup and luminosity.
must exceed 100 GeV, and \( E_{\text{miss}} \) must be larger than 125 GeV. Two final cuts, \( E_{\text{miss}}/m_{\text{eff}} > 0.25 \) and \( m_{\text{eff}} > 500 \) GeV, define this signal region.

(2) **Tight 3-jet selection (3JT).** In the tight 3-jet selection, the requirement on the leading jet \( p_T \) is raised to 80 GeV. In addition to these cuts, the following criteria are applied: \( m_T > 100 \) GeV, \( E_{\text{miss}} > 240 \) GeV, \( E_{\text{miss}}/m_{\text{eff}} > 0.15 \) and \( m_{\text{eff}} > 600 \) GeV.

(3) **“Loose” 4-jet selection (4JL).** Four jets with \( p_T > 25 \) GeV are required, with at least one of them exceeding 60 GeV. In addition to the jet cuts, the selection requires: \( m_T > 100 \) GeV, \( E_T > 140 \) GeV, \( E_{\text{miss}}/m_{\text{eff}} > 0.30 \) and \( m_{\text{eff}} > 300 \) GeV.

(4) **Tight 4-jet selection (4JT).** A tight selection with at least four jets is defined. The \( p_T \) requirement on the nonleading jets is raised to 40 GeV, whereas the leading jet is still required to pass \( p_T > 60 \) GeV.

To define this signal region, three more criteria are imposed: \( E_{\text{miss}} > 200 \) GeV, \( E_{\text{miss}}/m_{\text{eff}} > 0.15 \) and \( m_{\text{eff}} > 500 \) GeV.

The tight signal regions are optimized for the MSUGRA/CMSSM model, which is characterized by energetic jets and large missing transverse momentum. The loose signal regions perform better for the simplified models with compressed particle spectra, i.e., when the LSP mass approaches the squark or gluino mass. The 3-jet selection is optimized for squark-squark and squark-antisquark production, the 4-jet selection is better suited for squark-gluino and gluino-gluino production.
B. Control regions

Two classes of control regions are defined, i.e., separate control regions for the 3-jet and the 4-jet selections. The requirements on the lepton and the jets in the control regions are identical to those in the signal regions.

1) \( W + \) jets control regions (WR). \( W + \) jets control regions are defined by requiring \( 30 \text{ GeV} < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 80 \text{ GeV}, \) \( 40 \text{ GeV} < m_T < 80 \text{ GeV}, \) and that none of the three or four jets with the highest \( p_T \) is tagged as a \( b \)-jet.

2) Top control regions (TR). Top control regions are defined by identical cuts on \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) and \( m_T \) as for the \( W + \) jets control regions, but requiring at least one \( b \)-tagged jet among the three or four jets with the highest \( p_T \).

The jet requirements are identical to the ones of the loose signal regions. In addition, a cut on \( m_{\text{eff}} \) is applied to both classes of control regions, again corresponding to the cut of the loose signal regions: \( m_{\text{eff}} > 500 \text{ GeV} \) for the 3-jet selection, and \( m_{\text{eff}} > 300 \text{ GeV} \) for the 4-jet selection. Fig. 3 shows distributions of \( m_{\text{eff}} \) and the number of \( b \)-tagged jets for events in the \( W + \) jets and top control regions for the electron and muon channel applying the 3-jet selection. The distributions of \( m_{\text{eff}} \) in the 4-jet control regions are shown in Fig. 4. The MC simulation describes the data well.

VIII. BACKGROUND ESTIMATION

The multijet background is estimated from the data in the signal regions and in the \( W + \) jets and top control regions, using a matrix method. This background originates from jets misidentified as leptons, but also from nonisolated real leptons, for example, from heavy flavor decay. In this paper, both components are collectively called misidentified leptons. For all regions, multijet-dominated samples are defined by loosening the lepton identification criteria: for electrons the medium criteria are used instead of the tight criteria [48], and for both identification criteria: for electrons the medium criteria dominated samples are defined by loosening the lepton isolation criterion is dropped. are used instead of the tight criteria [48], and for both

\[ N_{\text{pass}} = \epsilon_{\text{real}} N_{\text{real}} + \epsilon_{\text{misid}} N_{\text{misid}}, \]

\[ N_{\text{fail}} = (1 - \epsilon_{\text{real}}) N_{\text{real}} + (1 - \epsilon_{\text{misid}}) N_{\text{misid}}, \]

where \( \epsilon_{\text{real}} \) is the relative identification efficiency for real leptons, and \( \epsilon_{\text{misid}} \) is the misidentification efficiency for misidentified leptons. Solving the equations leads to:

The efficiency \( \epsilon_{\text{real}} \) is taken from simulated \( Z \rightarrow e^+e^- \) events (electron channel) or \( t\bar{t} \) and \( W + \) jets events (muon channel). The efficiency \( \epsilon_{\text{misid}} \) is determined from data control samples enriched in multijet events, selected as follows. For the electron channel medium electrons with \( p_T > 20 \text{ GeV} \) are required. In addition, one jet with \( p_T > 30 \text{ GeV} \) needs to be present in the event. To suppress \( W \) and \( t\bar{t} \) contributions, an upper cut of 30 GeV is imposed on \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \). For the determination of the multijet background in the top control region, a \( b \)-tag is required for at least one of the selected jets. For the muon final state, the multijet control region is defined by one preselected muon with \( p_T > 20 \text{ GeV} \), one jet with \( p_T > 60 \text{ GeV} \) and \( E_T^{\text{miss}} < 30 \text{ GeV} \). These control samples are corrected for contamination by real leptons, which amounts to about 9% for muons, and less than 3% for electrons. The misidentification efficiency \( \epsilon_{\text{misid}} \) is measured as function of \( p_T \) and \( \eta \) and this dependence is considered in the determination of the multijet contribution in both the signal and control regions. Typical values for \( \epsilon_{\text{real}} \) and \( \epsilon_{\text{misid}} \) are 88% and 10%, respectively, for the electron channel, and 98% and 35%, respectively, for the muon channel.

A normalization of the \( W + \) jets and top backgrounds to the data is performed in the \( W + \) jets and top control regions. Assuming that the shape of the distributions is described correctly by the Monte Carlo simulation, transfer factors \( C^j_{iR \rightarrow SR} \) from control region \( iR (i = W, T) \) to signal region \( SR \) for background type \( j \) \( (j = W + \) jets, top) can be defined as

\[ C^j_{iR \rightarrow SR} = \frac{N^S_{MC,j}}{N^R_{iR} N^{SR}_{MC,j}}. \]

Thus the predicted contribution for background type \( j \) in the signal region is given by

\[ N^S_{\text{pred},j} = \sum_{i = W, T} (N^R_{\text{data}} \times C^j_{iR \rightarrow SR}). \]

Typical values for the transfer factors are \( C^W_{WR \rightarrow SR} = 0.023 (0.007) \) and \( C^T_{TR \rightarrow SR} = 0.040 (0.023) \) for the electron channel and the 3JT (4JL) selection. The control regions are not 100% pure, and cross-contamination of backgrounds in the various control regions is taken into account. The solution of the coupled equations is performed in a combined fit to each signal region and the corresponding WR and TR control regions. The estimated backgrounds include contributions from dileptonic events with an undetected lepton as well as top quark or \( W + \) jets production with leptonic tau decays.

The assumption that the MC simulation is able to predict the backgrounds in the signal regions from the control regions is validated by checking additional control regions.
at low $m_T$ and high $E_T^{miss}$, or at low $E_T^{miss}$ and high $m_T$. Since these additional control regions have different kinematics and composition than the nominal ones, these regions are susceptible to reacting differently to any mismodeling of the data. In each region, the observed number of events is compared to the prediction of the nominal background fit. In these 28 additional control regions, only one is found where the difference between expected and observed events exceeds 2$\sigma$.

Possible contamination from events originating from cosmic ray muons is estimated by loosening the $|z_{\mu} - z_{PV}| < 5$ mm requirement and studying the $z_{\mu}$ distribution, and is found to be negligible. Remaining backgrounds from single top and diboson production are estimated with MC simulation, and are also found to be negligible.

**IX. SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES**

In this analysis systematic uncertainties arise on the estimates of the background in the signal regions, as well as on the estimate of the SUSY signal itself. The primary sources of systematic uncertainty are the jet energy scale (JES) calibration, the jet energy resolution (JER) uncertainty, theory and MC modeling uncertainties, and uncertainties on object reconstruction and identification.

The JES uncertainty has been measured from the complete 2010 data set using the techniques described in Ref. [55]. Additional contributions to the JES uncertainty are added to account for the effect of pileup at the relatively high luminosity delivered by the LHC in the 2011 run. The JES and JER calibrations are applied to MC-simulated jets, and their uncertainties are propagated throughout the analysis, including to $E_T^{miss}$.

The JER measured with 2010 data [56] is applied to all MC-simulated jets. The difference in the JER between the recalibrated and nominal MC simulation is taken as the systematic uncertainty. Additional contributions are added to account for pileup in 2011.

MC modeling uncertainties, affecting the transfer factors, are derived from alternative MC samples with different generators, or with different generator parameters.

Apart from jet energy scale, jet energy resolution and MC modeling uncertainties, further uncertainties on the background estimates originate from finite MC statistics of top and $W + jets$ events, from lepton energy/momentum scale and resolution uncertainties, from uncertainty in the lepton misidentification rates, from the identification efficiencies for real leptons, and from $b$-tagging uncertainties. The uncertainties on the background estimates are summarized in Table I.

Systematic uncertainties on the SUSY signal are estimated through variation of the factorization and renormalization scales in PROSPINO between half and twice their default values, by considering variations in $\alpha_s$, and by considering the PDF uncertainties provided by CTEQ6. Uncertainties are calculated for individual SUSY production processes. In the relevant regions of parameter space in the MSUGRA/CMSSM model, these theoretical uncertainties on the signal cross sections are typically 20–30%. Further uncertainties on the number of predicted signal events arise from the JES uncertainty (1–10%), the JER uncertainty (1–10%), pileup uncertainties (1–10%), lepton trigger and identification uncertainties (1–4%), the uncertainty on the luminosity (3.7%), and finite statistics of the signal Monte Carlo samples (~15%). Uncertainties in the modeling of initial state radiation in signal events affect the uncertainty of the acceptance for low values of squark and/or gluino masses, and for small mass differences in the simplified models. These uncertainties are estimated from

![Table I. Breakdown, in number of events, of the dominant systematic uncertainties on background estimates in the various signal regions. Note that the nuisance parameters of individual uncertainties can be correlated in the fit, and therefore their uncertainties do not necessarily add quadratically to the total background uncertainty.](image-url)
variations of MC generator parameters as well as by explicitly generating $g\bar{g} +\text{jet}$ and $q\bar{q} +\text{jet}$ events with a matrix element approach as implemented in MadGraph 5 [57]. Resulting uncertainties vary from negligible at high masses and high mass splittings, to $\sim\mathcal{O}(30\%)$ at low masses and low mass splittings.

X. RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Figs. 5 and 6 show the distributions of the effective mass in the 3-jet and 4-jet signal regions, respectively, after application of the final selection criteria described in Sec. VII A, except for the cut on $m_{\text{eff}}$ itself.

As discussed in Sec. VIII, a combined fit to the number of observed events in the signal and control regions is performed. The fit is performed for the four signal regions individually. The likelihood function of the fit is written as

$$L(n|s, b, \theta) = P_S \times P_W \times P_T \times C_{\text{Syst}},$$

where $n$ represents the number of observed events in data, $s$ is the SUSY signal to be tested, $b$ is the background, and $\theta$ represents the systematic uncertainties, which are treated as nuisance parameters with a Gaussian probability density function. The three $P$ functions in the right-hand side are Poisson probability distributions for event counts in the defined signal (S) and control regions (W and T, for W and top pair, respectively) and $C_{\text{Syst}}$ represents the constraints on systematic uncertainties.
uncertainties. Systematic uncertainties can be correlated between the signal and control regions. The determination of the multijet contribution to the various regions, with the method described in Sec. VIII, is performed as part of the fit procedure.

In “discovery mode,” the number of SUSY signal events in the signal regions is left free in the fit, as well as the background normalizations and nuisance parameters. Possible signal contamination in the control regions is ignored. This fit tests the standard model hypothesis in the signal regions, and quantifies any possible excess of events above the background-only expectation in the signal regions. The results of the “discovery fit” are shown in Tables II and III. Note that for the control regions, by construction, the number of “fitted” background events equals the number of observed events. The observed number of events in data is consistent with the standard model expectation. The last column in Table IV shows the $p$-values of the discovery fit to data [$p(s = 0)$ for the no-signal hypothesis] for the individual electron and muon channels.

Model-independent upper limits on new physics contributions to (only) the signal regions can be derived from the discovery fit results. The ignorance of possible signal contamination in the control regions in the discovery fit leads to conservative upper limits on non-standard model contributions. The limits are derived using the $CL_s$ method [58] based on the profile distribution, the lepton resolution and identification efficiencies, pileup and luminosity. For illustration, the expected signal distributions of the MSUGRA/CMSSM model point $m_0 = 500$ GeV, $m_{1/2} = 330$ GeV are also shown.
TABLE II. Fit results for the electron (top part) and muon (bottom part) channels in the loose 3-jet (3JL) and tight 3-jet (3JT) signal regions. The results are obtained from the control regions using the "discovery fit" (see text for details). Nominal MC expectations (normalized to MC cross sections) are given between parentheses for comparison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observed events</th>
<th>71</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>162</th>
<th>565</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitted top events</td>
<td>56 ± 20 (51)</td>
<td>7.6 ± 3.0 (6.8)</td>
<td>125 ± 16 (112)</td>
<td>64 ± 8 (58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted W/Z events</td>
<td>35 ± 20 (34)</td>
<td>10.5 ± 6.5 (10.1)</td>
<td>30.1 ± 9.1 (29.3)</td>
<td>425 ± 36 (413)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted multijet events</td>
<td>6.0 ± 1.4</td>
<td>0.46 ± 0.37</td>
<td>7.2 ± 2.6</td>
<td>76 ± 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted sum of background events</td>
<td>97 ± 30</td>
<td>18.5 ± 7.4</td>
<td>162 ± 13</td>
<td>565 ± 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Muon channel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observed events</th>
<th>58</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>166</th>
<th>413</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitted top events</td>
<td>47 ± 16 (38)</td>
<td>8.9 ± 3.2 (7.3)</td>
<td>142 ± 14 (115)</td>
<td>70 ± 7 (57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted W/Z events</td>
<td>16.6 ± 9.4 (20.1)</td>
<td>5.0 ± 3.2 (61)</td>
<td>19.0 ± 4.8 (232)</td>
<td>322 ± 23 (393)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted multijet events</td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.0</td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.0</td>
<td>5.4 ± 2.2</td>
<td>21.6 ± 5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted sum of background events</td>
<td>64 ± 19</td>
<td>13.9 ± 4.3</td>
<td>166 ± 13</td>
<td>413 ± 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE III. Fit results for the electron (top part) and muon (bottom part) channels in the loose 4-jet (4JL) and tight 4-jet (4JT) signal regions. The results are obtained from the control regions using the "discovery fit" (see text for details). Nominal MC expectations (normalized to MC cross sections) are given between parentheses for comparison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observed events</th>
<th>41</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>1382</th>
<th>1872</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitted top events</td>
<td>38 ± 15 (34)</td>
<td>4.5 ± 2.6 (4.1)</td>
<td>1258 ± 44 (1138)</td>
<td>391 ± 14 (354)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted W/Z events</td>
<td>9.5 ± 7.5 (9.2)</td>
<td>3.5 ± 2.2 (3.4)</td>
<td>88 ± 21 (86)</td>
<td>1242 ± 89 (1202)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted multijet events</td>
<td>0.90 ± 0.34</td>
<td>0.00 ± 0.02</td>
<td>35 ± 13</td>
<td>239 ± 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted sum of background events</td>
<td>48 ± 18</td>
<td>8.0 ± 3.7</td>
<td>1382 ± 37</td>
<td>1872 ± 43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Muon channel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observed events</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>1448</th>
<th>1623</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitted top events</td>
<td>39 ± 13 (36)</td>
<td>4.7 ± 2.2 (4.3)</td>
<td>1319 ± 45 (1231)</td>
<td>382 ± 13 (357)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted W/Z events</td>
<td>14.1 ± 8.5 (14.2)</td>
<td>1.4 ± 1.1 (1.4)</td>
<td>91 ± 19 (92)</td>
<td>1169 ± 46 (1185)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted multijet events</td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.0</td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.0</td>
<td>38 ± 10</td>
<td>71 ± 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted sum of background events</td>
<td>53 ± 16</td>
<td>6.0 ± 2.7</td>
<td>1448 ± 38</td>
<td>1623 ± 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The likelihood ratio test statistic [59], \( \Lambda(s) = -2(\ln L(n|\hat{s}, \hat{b}, \hat{\theta}) - \ln L(n|\hat{s}, \hat{b}, \hat{\theta})) \), where \( \hat{s}, \hat{b} \) and \( \hat{\theta} \) maximize the likelihood function and \( \hat{b} \) and \( \hat{\theta} \) maximize the likelihood for a given choice of \( s \). In the fit, \( s \) and \( \hat{s} \) are constrained to be non-negative. The resulting 95% confidence level (CL) limits are shown in Table IV as observed and expected upper limits on the number of non-SM events in the signal regions, as well as upper limits on the visible cross section (which equals the limit on the observed number of signal events divided by the integrated luminosity).

Limits within the MSUGRA/CMSSM framework are derived from a second fit to signal and control regions, in “exclusion mode.” This fit mode tests for a specific new physics model, 3 to 10, the limits are to a good approximation independent of \( \tan \beta \). For higher values of \( \tan \beta \), up to \( \tan \beta = 40 \), the effect on the limits depends on \( m_0 \) and \( m_{1/2} \); for regions in the \( (m_0, m_{1/2}) \) plane with \( m_{\tilde{q}} = m_{\tilde{g}} \), mass limits deteriorate by up to 10%.

The results for the interpretation in terms of the simplified models are shown in Fig. 8. Again, the selection
yielding the best expected limit for a given parameter point is used for the combination of the four signal regions. The plots of Fig. 8 show an upper limit on the cross section for new physics, at 95% CL, as a function of neutralino (LSP) and gluino or squark mass, for three different values of the third free parameter, corresponding to the ratio of the mass differences in the relevant SUSY decay mode, \( x = (m_{\tilde{g}} - m_{\chi}^0)/(m_{\tilde{g}} - m_{\tilde{q}}) \) (for the gluino models) or \( x = (m_{\tilde{g}} - m_{\chi}^0)/(m_{\tilde{q}} - m_{\tilde{q}}^0) \) (for the squark models). To obtain these upper limits, identical cross sections are assumed for the electron and muon channels, and no theoretical uncertainties are considered. The plots of Fig. 8 show that the limits on the cross section for new physics deteriorate when the LSP mass approaches the squark or gluino mass, i.e., when the mass spectrum is compressed. Also indicated on the plots are the observed exclusion regions, assuming production cross sections as calculated with PROSPINO for the MSSM, and a 100% branching fraction into the assumed decay modes. In the gluino model, all squark masses are set to 4.5 TeV and only gluino pair production is considered. In the squark model, the masses of the gluino and of the third-generation squarks are set to 4.5 TeV. The masses of the left- and right-handed squarks of the first- and second-generation are set to be equal. By setting the gluino mass to 4.5 TeV, the t-channel (gluino exchange) production of \( \tilde{q}_L \tilde{q}_R \) is effectively suppressed. In supersymmetric theories such as the MSSM only the left-handed squarks decay to charginos with 100% wino content, which is implied by this particular simplified model. Therefore the PROSPINO squark pair production cross section is divided by a factor of 2 to obtain the \( \tilde{q}_L \tilde{q}_L \) cross section. Note that reducing the gluino mass to 1.2 TeV would increase this cross section by a few percent for \( m_{\tilde{q}} = 200 \) GeV, but by a factor two for \( m_{\tilde{q}} = 400 \) GeV. For the calculation of the exclusion regions, theoretical uncertainties on the cross sections, as discussed in Sec. IX, are taken into account. In the gluino model at high \( x \), gluino masses up to 650 GeV are excluded for massless LSPs, but for LSP masses above 280 GeV no exclusion can be made. In this model, LSP masses below 200 GeV are excluded for gluino masses below 600 GeV and \( x > 1/2 \). The best exclusion limits are obtained for \( x = 3/4 \), which gives rise to higher \( p_T \) leptons than the \( x = 1/4 \) case. In the squark model, no exclusion in the \( x = 1/4 \) and \( x = 1/2 \) planes can be made. These results are the first simplified model results in the one-lepton channel, and complement earlier simplified model results for the zero-lepton channel [16,17].

For the bilinear R-parity-violating model, among the four signal regions considered, the tight selection criteria provide wider reach than the loose ones. The most stringent exclusion limits are set by the 4JT signal region as shown in Fig. 9. The model is not tested for regions of parameter space where \( c\tau \) of the LSP exceeds about 15 mm, which is approximately the case for \( m_{1/2} < 240 \) GeV. Within the context of this model, and for equal squark and gluino masses, masses below 760 GeV are excluded.
FIG. 8 (color online). Excluded cross sections at 95% confidence level for the simplified models. The left column shows the results for the gluino models, the right column shows the results for the squark models. The top row plots represent the case $x = 1/4$, the middle row $x = 1/2$, and the bottom row $x = 3/4$. The color coding (right axis) represents the model-independent cross section limit. Full lines indicate the observed exclusion regions in the shown plane assuming production cross sections as calculated with PROSPINO for the MSSM, and a 100% branching fraction into the assumed decay modes. The dashed line shows the corresponding median expected limit and the dotted lines show the $\pm 1\sigma$ variation on the expected limit.
For the gluino model and for the decay ratio squark production and decay via an intermediate chargino. simplified models for gluino production and decay and model and for equal squark and gluino masses, gluino channel and the signal region. In the MSUGRA/CMSSM are set, varying between 9 fb and 50 fb depending on the section of new physics contributions to the signal regions SUSY models. Model-independent limits on the cross results from 2010 data and are applied to a wider range of signal regions. These limits significantly improve on the and limits are set on contributions of new physics to the in the signal regions and the standard model expectation, agreement is seen between the observed number of events or muon, jets, and missing transverse momentum. Good is presented, in final states containing one isolated electron with LSP lifetimes cτ > 15 mm is not shown.

XI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In this paper, an update of the search for supersymmetry is presented, in final states containing one isolated electron or muon, jets, and missing transverse momentum. Good agreement is seen between the observed number of events in the signal regions and the standard model expectation, and limits are set on contributions of new physics to the signal regions. These limits significantly improve on the results from 2010 data and are applied to a wider range of SUSY models. Model-independent limits on the cross section of new physics contributions to the signal regions are set, varying between 9 fb and 50 fb depending on the channel and the signal region. In the MSUGRA/CMSSM model and for equal squark and gluino masses, gluino masses below 820 GeV are excluded. Limits are set on simplified models for gluino production and decay and squark production and decay via an intermediate chargino. For the gluino model and for the decay ratio x > 1/2, LSP masses below 200 GeV are excluded for gluino masses below 600 GeV. For the first time at the LHC, limits are set on supersymmetric models with bilinear R-parity violation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC, as well as the support staff from our institutions without whom ATLAS could not be operated efficiently. We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhi, Armenia; ARC, Australia; BMWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; SSTC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, NRC and CFI, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST and NSFC, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSMT CR, MPO CR and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DNRF, DNSRC and Lundbeck Foundation, Denmark; ARTEMIS, European Union; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DSM/IRFU, France; GNAS, Georgia; BMBF, DFG, HGF, MPG and AvH Foundation, Germany; GSRT, Greece; ISF, MINERVA, GIF, DIP and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; FOM and NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MNSW, Poland; GRICES and FCT, Portugal; MERYS (MECTS), Romania; MES of Russia and ROSATOM, Russian Federation; JINR; MSTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MVZT, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MICINN, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SER, SNSF and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; NSC, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, United States of America. The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular, from CERN and 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), and in the Tier-2 facilities worldwide.

SEARCH FOR SUPERSYMMETRY IN FINAL STATES WITH... PHYSICAL REVIEW D 85, 012006 (2012)

29 CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
30 Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA
31 Departamento de Fisica, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile
32 Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China
33 Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Aubière Cedex, France
34 Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington, New York, USA
35 Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
36 INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Italy
37 Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, AGH-University of Science and Technology, Krakow, Poland
38 The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
39 Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, USA
40 Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, Texas, USA
41 DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
42 Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
43 Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
44 Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA
45 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
46 INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
47 Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg i.Br., Germany
48 Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
49 INFN Sezione di Genova, Italy
50 Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
51 E.Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Georgian Academy of Sciences, Tbilisi, Georgia
52 High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
53 II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany
54 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom
55 II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany
56 Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Joseph Fourier and CNRS/IN2P3 and Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble, Grenoble, France
57 Department of Physics, Hampton University, Hampton, Virginia, USA
58 Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
59 Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
60 Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
61 ZITI Institut für technische Informatik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany
62 Faculty of Science, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan
63 Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
64 Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, USA
65 Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria
66 University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, USA
67 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, USA
68 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia
69 KEK-High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
70 Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
71 Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
72 Faculty of Education, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
73 Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
74 Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
75 INFN Sezione di Lecce, Italy
76 Department of Physics, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
77 Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
78 Department of Physics, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
79 Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Egham, United Kingdom
80 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
81 Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
78 Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
79 Departamento de Fisica Teorica C-15, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
80 Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
81 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
82 CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
83 Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, USA
84 Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
85 School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
86 Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA
87 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
88 INFN Sezione di Milano, Italy
89 B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
90 National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
91 Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
92 Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
93 P.N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
94 Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
95 Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
96 Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
97 Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
98 Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
99 Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
100 Graduate School of Science, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
101 INFN Sezione di Napoli, Italy
102 Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
103 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA
104 Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
105 Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
106 Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, USA
107 Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics (BINP), Novosibirsk, Russia
108 Department of Physics, New York University, New York, New York, USA
109 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA
110 Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
111 Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, USA
112 Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, USA
113 Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic
114 Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, USA
115 LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
116 Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
117 Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
118 INFN Sezione di Pavia, Italy
119 Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
120 Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Russia
121 INFN Sezione di Pisa, Italy
122 Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
123 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA
124 Laboratorio de Instrumentacion e Fisica Experimental de Particulas - LIP, Lisbon, Portugal
125 Departamento de Fisica Teorica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain
126 Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic
127 State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia
128 Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
129 Physics Department, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada
130 Ritsumeikan University, Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan
131 INFN Sezione di Roma I, Italy
132 INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Italy

012006-28
a Also at Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal.
b Also at Faculdade de Ciencias and CFNUL, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal.
c Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom.
d Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France.
e Deceased.
f Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver, BC, Canada.
g Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno, CA, USA.
h Also at Fermilab, Batavia, IL, USA.
i Also at Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal.
j Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy.
k Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada.
l Also at Department of Physics, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey.
m Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, LA, USA.
n Also at Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, AGH-University of Science and Technology, Krakow, Poland.
o Also at Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal, QC, Canada.
p Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan.
q Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany.
r Also at Manhattan College, New York, NY, USA.
s Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China.
t Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.
u Also at High Energy Physics Group, Shandong University, Shandong, China.
v Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland.
w Also at Departamento de Fisica, Universidade de Minho, Braga, Portugal.
x Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, USA.
y Also at KFKI Research Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Budapest, Hungary.
z Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA.
aa Also at Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland.
bb Also at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom.
c Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.
dd Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA.
e Also at DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l’Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette, France.
ff Also at Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France.
gg Also at Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China.