

Validation Note for the MadAnalysis 5 implementation of the Analysis

ATLAS-CONF-2019-040

Federico Ambrogi,^a

^a*Department of Meteorology and Geophysics, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria*

E-mail: federico.ambrogi@univie.ac.at

¹Corresponding author.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Monte Carlo Sample Generation	2
3	Validation	2
3.1	Squark model: $pp \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	4
3.2	Squark model: $pp \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q'\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	5
3.3	Gluino model: $pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	6
3.4	Gluino model: $pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qq'\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	7
4	Conclusions	9

1 Introduction

We present here the validation of the MadAnalysis 5[1–3] v1.7 implementation of the analysis ATLAS-CONF-2019-040[4] by the ATLAS Collaboration, which searches for Supersymmetry (SUSY) with proton-proton collisions at the LHC. The analysis focusses on final states with large hadronic activity. The base requirement for at least two jets with high transverse momentum and no isolated energetic leptons makes the analysis sensitive to many possible SUSY scenarios which, in particular models with production of gluinos and squarks.

Similar analyses performed at different centre-of-mass energy or total luminosity of the dataset (ATLAS-SUSY-2013-02[5] and ATLAS-SUSY-2016-07[6]) were also implemented and validated in the MadAnalysis 5 framework ([7] with [8], [9] with [10]). The preliminary results published in ATLAS-CONF-2019-040 are based on collisions performed at 13 TeV centre-of-mass energy and uses a total integrated luminosity of 139 fb^{-1} . The search presented in ATLAS-CONF-2019-040 utilizes three different strategies. The first defines search regions which are mutually orthogonal, hence can be statistically combined to derive cross section upper limits. The second strategy uses boosted decision trees for event selection, while the third approach, based on a classic cut-and-count selection of events, is the one we implemented that we will to discuss.

The cut-and-count strategy is based on the selection of events which exhibits large momentum imbalance of the visible particle, i.e. large missing transverse energy E_T^{miss} . Isolated leptons, with pseudorapidity $|\eta| < 2.7$ (2.47) are vetoed if $p_T > 6(7)$ GeV respectively for muons or electrons. Signal jets must have $p_T > 50$ GeV and a pseudorapidity $|\eta| < 2.8$. A large amount of hadronic activity, in the form of large jets multiplicity n_j

and large values of the missing hadronic transverse H_T (scalar sum of all signal jets momenta) is required in the events, as well as large values of the "effective mass" variable $m_{eff} = H_T + E_T^{miss}$.

Ten different search regions, targetting specific simplified model signatures, are then designed by applying cuts on the jet multiplicity, jet angular separation, jet momenta, pseudorapidity, hadronic transverse energy and effective mass. This way, the same events might belong to several overlapping signal regions. A precise definition of the cuts can be read in the validation tables in Section 3.

2 Monte Carlo Sample Generation

Following the procedure adopted by the ATLAS collaboration, we produced the SUSY signals of interest using MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO [11] to generate events at parton level, with the inclusion of up to 2 additional extra partons. The events were then showered and hadronized using PYTHIA 8.230 [12]. The matching and merging between the matrix element and the parton shower formalism was obtained running the script main89.cc included in PYTHIA 8.230 , using the CWKKL algorithm. The CWKKL merging scale was set to 1/4 of the mass of the SUSY particles produced in the collision up to the value of 500 GeV. The simulation of ATLAS detector was performed by DELPHES 3 [13], using an adapted simulation card that was already used for the previous validation of the analysis ATLAS-SUSY-2016-07. Jets were reconstructed using the FastJet algorithm [14], using the anti- k_T [15] jet clustering algorithm with a jet radius parameter equal to 0.4.

3 Validation

In this section we compare the results obtained with our implementation of the analysis and a series of cut-flow tables provided by the ATLAS collaboration, both on the wiki page of the analysis and the preliminary document. Official results are interpreted with four different simplified models:

- gluino with direct decay: $pp \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$
- gluino with one-step cascade decay: $pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qq'\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^0$
- squark with direct decay: $pp \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$
- squark with one-step cascade decay: $pp \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q'\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^0$

The simplified models for gluinos consider the direct 3-body decays of gluinos to a pair of jets and the neutralinos, and the decays of gluinos to the neutralinos via a 1-step cascade decay, with an intermediate chargino. Similarly, the squark simplified models consider the direct decays of the squark to the neutralino and a standard model quark, or the intermediate decay to a different flavour quark and a chargino, decaying to a W boson and the neutralino. The diagrams are depicted in Fig. 1. All the squarks belonging to

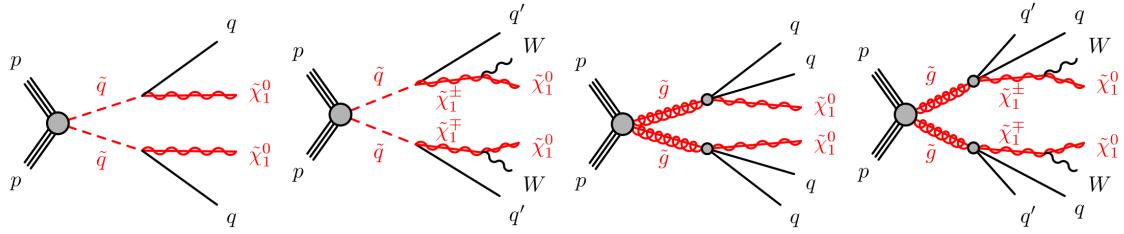


Figure 1: Diagrams for the simplified models used for the validation of the implementation: from left, squark model with direct decay; squark model with 1-step decay; gluino model with direct decay; gluino model with 1-step decay. Taken from [4].

the first two families, both with left and right helicities, are considered for the model with direct decays; only left-handed squarks are considered in the case of the one-step cascade decay model. In the following sections, the comparison with the ATLAS and MA5 cutflow tables are shown; we rescaled the number of events obtained with MA5 in the top row to match the first number in the ATLAS tables.

3.1 Squark model: $pp \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$

$(m_{\tilde{q}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0})$	(1200,600)				(1400,600)				(1600,400)			
Cut	ATLAS	%	MA5	%	ATLAS	%	MA5	%	ATLAS	%	MA5	%
SR2j-1600												
Preselection	1763.0		1763.0		541.0		541.0		174.0		174.0	
$n_j > 2$	1763.0	0.0	1763.0	0.0	541.0	0.0	541.0	0.0	174.0	0.0	174.0	0.0
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.8$	1433.0	-18.7	1413.5	-19.8	431.0	-20.3	435.0	-19.6	136.0	-21.8	136.5	-21.5
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	1377.0	-3.9	1354.4	-4.2	411.0	-4.6	411.3	-5.5	129.0	-5.1	129.2	-5.4
$p_T(j_2) > 250$ GeV	853.0	-38.1	854.6	-36.9	311.0	-24.3	316.0	-23.2	111.0	-14.0	111.0	-14.1
$ \eta(j_{1,2}) < 2$	836.0	-2.0	837.3	-2.0	306.0	-1.6	310.6	-1.7	109.0	-1.8	108.2	-2.5
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T} > 16$ GeV $^{1/2}$	568.0	-32.1	567.8	-32.2	228.0	-25.5	229.2	-26.2	86.4	-20.7	85.8	-20.7
$m_{eff} > 1600$ GeV	366.0	-35.6	379.5	-33.2	202.0	-11.4	201.8	-12.0	83.5	-3.4	83.0	-3.2
SR2j-2200												
Preselection	1763.0		1763.0		541.0		541.0		174.0		174.0	
$n_j > 2$	1763.0	0.0	1763.0	0.0	541.0	0.0	541.0	0.0	174.0	0.0	174.0	0.0
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	1603.0	-9.1	1593.1	-9.6	483.0	-10.7	490.8	-9.3	156.0	-10.3	154.9	-11.0
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.2$	1567.0	-2.2	1561.4	-2.0	470.0	-2.7	476.7	-2.9	151.0	-3.2	150.2	-3.0
$p_T(j_1) > 600$ GeV	509.0	-67.5	521.4	-66.6	269.0	-42.8	270.7	-43.2	120.0	-20.5	119.6	-20.4
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T} > 16$ GeV $^{1/2}$	337.0	-33.8	350.7	-32.7	201.0	-25.3	200.1	-26.1	94.6	-21.2	94.1	-21.3
$m_{eff} > 2200$ GeV	101.0	-70.0	99.6	-71.6	108.0	-46.3	108.0	-46.0	76.1	-19.6	77.4	-17.8
SR2j-2800												
Preselection	1763.0		1763.0		541.0		541.0		174.0		174.0	
$n_j > 2$	1763.0	0.0	1763.0	0.0	541.0	0.0	541.0	0.0	174.0	0.0	174.0	0.0
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.8$	1433.0	-18.7	1413.5	-19.8	431.0	-20.3	435.0	-19.6	136.0	-21.8	136.5	-21.5
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	1377.0	-3.9	1354.4	-4.2	411.0	-4.6	411.3	-5.5	129.0	-5.1	129.2	-5.4
$p_T(j_2) > 250$ GeV	853.0	-38.1	854.6	-36.9	311.0	-24.3	316.0	-23.2	111.0	-14.0	111.0	-14.1
$ \eta(j_{1,2}) < 1.2$	655.0	-23.2	657.1	-23.1	235.0	-24.4	241.6	-23.5	82.3	-25.9	84.6	-23.8
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T} > 16$ GeV $^{1/2}$	439.0	-33.0	442.5	-32.6	173.0	-26.4	177.3	-26.6	64.6	-21.5	67.0	-20.8
$m_{eff} > 2800$ GeV	15.6	-96.4	15.5	-96.5	18.8	-89.1	17.5	-90.1	29.1	-55.0	29.8	-55.5

3.2 Squark model: $pp \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q'\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^0$

$(m_{\tilde{q}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0})$	(800,600,400)			
Cut	ATLAS	%	MA5	%
SR5j-1600				
Preselection	6101.00		6101.00	
$n_j > 2$	6101.00	0.00	6101.00	0.00
$n_j > 5$	3513.00	-42.42	3600.49	-40.99
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	2985.00	-15.03	3076.04	-14.57
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.2$	2669.00	-10.59	2755.86	-10.41
$p_T(j_1) > 600$ GeV	240.00	-91.01	258.30	-90.63
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T} > 16$ GeV $^{1/2}$	68.40	-71.50	99.20	-61.60
$m_{eff} > 1600$ GeV	68.40	0.00	98.21	-0.99
SR6j-1000				
Preselection	6101.00		6101.00	
$n_j > 2$	6101.00	0.00	6101.00	0.00
$n_j > 6$	1752.00	-71.28	1871.94	-69.32
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	1448.00	-17.35	1557.66	-16.79
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.2$	1252.00	-13.54	1344.54	-13.68
$p_T(j_6) > 75$ GeV	388.00	-69.01	459.64	-65.81
$ \eta(j_6) < 2.0$	250.00	-35.57	325.09	-29.27
Aplanarity > 0.08	123.00	-50.80	159.11	-51.06
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T} > 16$ GeV $^{1/2}$	10.40	-91.54	17.68	-88.89
$m_{eff} > 1000$ GeV	10.40	0.00	17.68	0.00
SR6j-2200				
Preselection	6101.00		6101.00	
$n_j > 2$	6101.00	0.00	6101.00	0.00
$n_j > 6$	1752.00	-71.28	1871.94	-69.32
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	1448.00	-17.35	1557.66	-16.79
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.2$	1252.00	-13.54	1344.54	-13.68
$p_T(j_6) > 75$ GeV	388.00	-69.01	459.64	-65.81
$ \eta(j_6) < 2.0$	250.00	-35.57	325.09	-29.27
Aplanarity > 0.08	123.00	-50.80	159.11	-51.06
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T} > 16$ GeV $^{1/2}$	10.40	-91.54	17.68	-88.89
$m_{eff} > 2200$ GeV	3.31	-68.17	4.91	-72.22
SR6j-3400				
Preselection	6101.00		6101.00	
$n_j > 2$	6101.00	0.00	6101.00	0.00
$n_j > 6$	1752.00	-71.28	1871.94	-69.32
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	1448.00	-17.35	1557.66	-16.79
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.2$	1252.00	-13.54	1344.54	-13.68
$p_T(j_6) > 75$ GeV	388.00	-69.01	459.64	-65.81
$ \eta(j_6) < 2.0$	250.00	-35.57	325.09	-29.27
Aplanarity > 0.08	123.00	-50.80	159.11	-51.06
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T} > 10$ GeV $^{1/2}$	84.60	-31.22	131.61	-17.28
$m_{eff} > 3400$ GeV	0.00	-100.00	0.00	-100.00

3.3 Gluino model: $pp \rightarrow \tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$

$(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0})$	(1400,1000)				(1800,1000)				(2200,600)			
Cut	ATLAS	%	MA5	%	ATLAS	%	MA5	%	ATLAS	%	MA5	%
SR4j-3400												
<i>Preselection</i>	2562.0		2562.0		467.0		467.0		57.6		57.6	
$n_j > 2$	2532.0	0.0	2562.0	0.0	467.0	0.0	467.0	0.0	57.6	0.0	57.6	0.0
$n_j > 4$	1931.0	-23.7	1933.3	-24.5	410.0	-12.2	417.4	-10.6	53.5	-7.1	54.3	-5.6
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	1718.0	-11.0	1707.4	-11.7	357.0	-12.9	360.4	-13.7	44.7	-16.4	45.4	-16.4
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.2$	1583.0	-7.9	1555.8	-8.9	322.0	-9.8	323.2	-10.3	39.8	-11.0	39.9	-12.1
$p_T(j_4) > 100$	661.0	-58.2	688.2	-55.8	234.0	-27.3	237.0	-26.7	35.3	-11.3	35.4	-11.4
$ \eta(j_{1,2,3,4}) < 2$	574.0	-13.2	607.7	-11.7	214.0	-8.5	217.4	-8.3	32.1	-9.1	32.0	-9.5
Aplanarity > 0.4	429.0	-25.3	436.3	-28.2	159.0	-25.7	159.8	-26.5	22.3	-30.5	22.4	-30.2
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T}$	398.0	-7.2	408.4	-6.4	142.0	-10.7	141.3	-11.6	19.6	-12.1	19.6	-12.2
$m_{eff} > 1000$ GeV	0.3	-99.9	1.9	-99.5	1.4	-99.0	4.6	-96.8	8.0	-59.0	8.7	-55.5
SR4j-2200												
<i>Preselection</i>	2562.0		2562.0		467.0		467.0		57.6		57.6	
$n_j > 2$	2562.0	0.0	2562.0	0.0	467.0	0.0	467.0	0.0	57.6	0.0	57.6	0.0
$n_j > 4$	1931.0	-24.6	1933.3	-24.5	410.0	-12.2	417.4	-10.6	53.5	-7.1	54.3	-5.6
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	1718.0	-11.0	1707.4	-11.7	357.0	-12.9	360.4	-13.7	44.7	-16.4	45.4	-16.4
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.2$	1583.0	-7.9	1555.8	-8.9	322.0	-9.8	323.2	-10.3	39.8	-11.0	39.9	-12.1
$p_T(j_4) > 100$ GeV	661.0	-58.2	688.2	-55.8	234.0	-27.3	237.0	-26.7	35.3	-11.3	35.4	-11.4
$ \eta(j_{1,2,3,4}) < 2$	574.0	-13.2	607.7	-11.7	214.0	-8.5	217.4	-8.3	32.1	-9.1	32.0	-9.5
Aplanarity > 0.04	429.0	-25.3	436.3	-28.2	159.0	-25.7	159.8	-26.5	22.3	-30.5	22.4	-30.2
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T}$	149.0	-65.3	154.7	-64.5	82.7	-48.0	82.5	-48.4	13.9	-37.7	13.9	-37.9
$m_{eff} > 2200$ GeV	13.7	-90.8	17.3	-88.8	34.9	-57.8	40.4	-51.0	13.6	-2.2	13.6	-1.9
SR4j-1000												
<i>Preselection</i>	2562.0		2562.0		467.0		467.0		57.6		57.6	
$n_j > 2$	2562.0	0.0	2562.0	0.0	467.0	0.0	467.0	0.0	57.6	0.0	57.6	0.0
$n_j > 4$	1931.0	-24.6	1933.3	-24.5	410.0	-12.2	417.4	-10.6	53.5	-7.1	54.3	-5.6
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	1718.0	-11.0	1707.4	-11.7	357.0	-12.9	360.4	-13.7	44.7	-16.4	45.4	-16.4
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.2$	1583.0	-7.9	1555.8	-8.9	322.0	-9.8	323.2	-10.3	39.8	-11.0	39.9	-12.1
$p_T(j_4) > 100$ GeV	661.0	-58.2	688.2	-55.8	234.0	-27.3	237.0	-26.7	35.3	-11.3	35.4	-11.4
$ \eta(j_{1,2,3,4}) < 2$	574.0	-13.2	607.7	-11.7	214.0	-8.5	217.4	-8.3	32.1	-9.1	32.0	-9.5
Aplanarity > 0.04	429.0	-25.3	436.3	-28.2	159.0	-25.7	159.8	-26.5	22.3	-30.5	22.4	-30.2
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T}$	149.0	-65.3	154.7	-64.5	82.7	-48.0	82.5	-48.4	13.9	-37.7	13.9	-37.9
$m_{eff} > 3400$ GeV	149.0	0.0	153.5	-0.8	82.7	0.0	82.5	0.0	13.9	0.0	13.9	0.0

3.4 Gluino model: $pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow qq'\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\tilde{\chi}_1^0$

$(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0})$	(2200,1200,200)				(2000,1500,1000)				(1400,1100, 800)			
Cut	ATLAS	%	MA5	%	ATLAS	%	MA5	%	ATLAS	%	MA5	%
SR6j-1000												
<i>Preselection</i>	25.4		25.4		64.3		64.3		1160.0		1160.0	
$n_j > 2$	25.4	0.0	25.4	0.0	64.3	0.0	64.3	0.0	1160.0	0.0	1160.0	0.0
$n_j > 6$	21.7	-14.6	21.6	-15.0	50.7	-21.2	49.0	-23.9	798.0	-31.2	846.7	-27.0
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	18.1	-16.6	17.9	-17.1	43.6	-14.0	42.3	-13.6	700.0	-12.3	733.3	-13.4
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.2$	14.4	-20.4	14.0	-21.5	35.9	-17.7	35.0	-17.2	600.0	-14.3	616.8	-15.9
$p_T(j_6) > 75$ GeV	12.3	-14.6	11.9	-15.4	25.7	-28.4	24.7	-29.4	313.0	-47.8	352.3	-42.9
$ \eta(j_{1,2,3,4,5,6}) < 2.0$	10.5	-14.6	10.1	-15.0	22.6	-12.1	21.2	-14.2	260.0	-16.9	286.6	-18.7
Aplanarity > 0.08	7.3	-30.7	6.9	-31.3	16.0	-29.2	15.0	-29.4	171.0	-34.2	192.4	-32.9
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T} > 16$ GeV $^{1/2}$	3.6	-50.8	3.4	-51.0	6.9	-56.8	6.5	-56.7	42.8	-75.0	49.4	-74.3
$m_{eff} > 1000$ GeV	3.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	6.9	0.0	6.5	0.0	42.8	0.0	49.4	0.0
SR6j-2200												
<i>Preselection</i>	25.4		25.4		64.3		64.3		1160.0		1160.0	
$n_j > 2$	25.4	0.0	25.4	0.0	64.3	0.0	64.3	0.0	1160.0	0.0	1160.0	0.0
$n_j > 6$	21.7	-14.6	21.6	-15.0	50.7	-21.2	49.0	-23.9	798.0	-31.2	846.7	-27.0
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	18.1	-16.6	17.9	-17.1	43.6	-14.0	42.3	-13.6	700.0	-12.3	733.3	-13.4
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.2$	14.4	-20.4	14.0	-21.5	35.9	-17.7	35.0	-17.2	600.0	-14.3	616.8	-15.9
$p_T(j_6) > 75$ GeV	12.3	-14.6	11.9	-15.4	25.7	-28.4	24.7	-29.4	313.0	-47.8	352.3	-42.9
$ \eta(j_{1,2,3,4,5,6}) < 2.0$	10.5	-14.6	10.1	-15.0	22.6	-12.1	21.2	-14.2	260.0	-16.9	286.6	-18.7
Aplanarity > 0.08	7.3	-30.7	6.9	-31.3	16.0	-29.2	15.0	-29.4	171.0	-34.2	192.4	-32.9
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T} > 16$ GeV $^{1/2}$	3.6	-50.7	3.4	-51.0	6.9	-56.8	6.5	-56.7	42.8	-75.0	49.4	-74.3
$m_{eff} > 2200$ GeV	3.6	-0.6	3.4	-0.6	4.9	-29.5	4.4	-31.6	5.0	-88.4	6.0	-87.9
SR6j-3400												
<i>Preselection</i>	25.4		25.4		64.3		64.3		1160.0		1160.0	
$n_j > 2$	25.4	0.0	25.4	0.0	64.3	0.0	64.3	0.0	1160.0	0.0	1160.0	0.0
$n_j > 6$	21.7	-14.6	21.6	-15.0	50.7	-21.2	49.0	-23.9	798.0	-31.2	846.7	-27.0
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$	18.1	-16.6	17.9	-17.1	43.6	-14.0	42.3	-13.6	700.0	-12.3	733.3	-13.4
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.2$	14.4	-20.4	14.0	-21.5	35.9	-17.7	35.0	-17.2	600.0	-14.3	616.8	-15.9
$p_T(j_6) > 75$ GeV	12.3	-14.6	11.9	-15.4	25.7	-28.4	24.7	-29.4	313.0	-47.8	352.3	-42.9
$ \eta(j_{1,2,3,4,5,6}) < 2.0$	10.5	-14.6	10.1	-15.0	22.6	-12.1	21.2	-14.2	260.0	-16.9	286.6	-18.7
Aplanarity > 0.08	7.3	-30.7	6.9	-31.3	16.0	-29.2	15.0	-29.4	171.0	-34.2	192.4	-32.9
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T} > 10$ GeV $^{1/2}$	6.0	-17.2	5.6	-18.6	13.5	-15.6	12.8	-14.7	143.0	-16.4	163.1	-15.2
$m_{eff} > 3400$ GeV	3.6	-41.0	3.3	-42.3	0.3	-98.1	0.3	-98.0	0.2	-99.9	0.2	-99.9

$(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0})$		(2200,1200,200)				(2000,1500,1000)				(1400,1100, 800)			
Cut		ATLAS	%	MA5	%	ATLAS	%	MA5	%	ATLAS	%	MA5	%
SR5j-1600													
<i>Preselection</i>		25.4		25.4		64.3		64.3		1160.0		1160.0	
$n_j > 2$		25.4	0.0	25.4	0.0	64.3	0.0	64.3	0.0	1160.0	0.0	1160.0	0.0
$n_j > 5$		24.4	-3.9	24.4	-3.8	60.2	-6.4	63.1	-1.9	1022.0	-11.9	1039.2	-10.4
$\Delta\phi(j_{1,2,(3)}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.4$		20.4	-16.4	20.7	-15.5	52.0	-13.6	51.3	-18.8	895.0	-12.4	899.8	-13.4
$\Delta\phi(j_{i>3}, \mathbf{p}_T^{miss}) > 0.2$		16.5	-19.1	16.2	-21.8	43.6	-16.2	43.2	-15.8	783.0	-12.5	767.7	-14.7
$pt(j1)$		13.1	-20.6	12.7	-21.6	10.7	-75.5	9.7	-77.6	46.2	-94.1	45.9	-94.0
$E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T} > 16 \text{ GeV}^{1/2}$		6.4	-51.3	6.1	-51.9	4.9	-54.6	4.5	-53.4	18.6	-59.7	19.2	-58.1
$m_{eff} > 3400$		6.4	0.0	6.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	18.4	-1.1	19.1	-0.5

4 Conclusions

We presented the validation note for the MadAnalysis 5 implementation of ATLAS-CONF-2019-040, a search for Supersymmetry performed by the ATLAS collaboration in the all-hadronic final state. In general, we obtained very good agreement with the numbers provided in the cutflow tables, both in terms of efficiency of each cut in the selection flow, and in the absolute number of surviving events. Discrepancies are found when considering the model with squark production, and decay via a one-step cascade to the neutralino via an intermediate chargino. Since only one mass point is provided for this model, it is difficult to further investigate the causes of the differences. In the case of gluino production with direct decay, only the very last cut selecting events with large values of m_{eff} show a tension with the official ATLAS number; however we see that the cut affects a very large amount of events, acting on the tail of the distribution of this kinematic variable, that might required more sofisticated simulation of the detector response.

References

- [1] B. Dumont, B. Fuks, S. Kraml, S. Bein, G. Chalons, E. Conte, S. Kulkarni, D. Sengupta, and C. Wymant, *Toward a public analysis database for LHC new physics searches using MADANALYSIS 5*, *Eur. Phys. J.* **C75** (2015), no. 2 56, [[arXiv:1407.3278](https://arxiv.org/abs/1407.3278)].
- [2] E. Conte, B. Dumont, B. Fuks, and C. Wymant, *Designing and recasting LHC analyses with MadAnalysis 5*, *Eur. Phys. J.* **C74** (2014), no. 10 3103, [[arXiv:1405.3982](https://arxiv.org/abs/1405.3982)].
- [3] E. Conte and B. Fuks, *Confronting new physics theories to LHC data with MadAnalysis 5*, [arXiv:1808.0048](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.0048).
- [4] **ATLAS** Collaboration, T. A. collaboration, *Search for squarks and gluinos in final states with jets and missing transverse momentum using 139 fb^{-1} of $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ pp collision data with the ATLAS detector*, .
- [5] **ATLAS** Collaboration, G. Aad et al., *Search for squarks and gluinos with the ATLAS detector in final states with jets and missing transverse momentum using $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ proton–proton collision data*, *JHEP* **1409** (2014) 176, [[arXiv:1405.7875](https://arxiv.org/abs/1405.7875)].
- [6] **ATLAS** Collaboration, M. Aaboud et al., *Search for squarks and gluinos in final states with jets and missing transverse momentum using 36 fb^{-1} of $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ pp collision data with the ATLAS detector*, *Phys. Rev.* **D97** (2018), no. 11 112001, [[arXiv:1712.0233](https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.0233)].
- [7] G. Chalons and D. Sengupta, *Madanalysis 5 implementation of the ATLAS multi jet analysis documented in arXiv:1405.7875*, *JHEP* **1409** (2014) 176, .
- [8] https://madanalysis.irmp.ucl.ac.be/raw-attachment/wiki/PublicAnalysisDatabase/ma5_atlas_1405_7875.pdf.
- [9] G. Chalons and H. Reyes-Gonzalez, *MadAnalysis 5 implementation of ATLAS-SUSY-16-07* ([arXiv:1712.02332](https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.02332)), .
- [10] http://madanalysis.irmp.ucl.ac.be/raw-attachment/wiki/PublicAnalysisDatabase/validation_atlas_susy_16_07.pdf.
- [11] J. Alwall, R. Frederix, S. Frixione, V. Hirschi, F. Maltoni, O. Mattelaer, H. S. Shao, T. Stelzer, P. Torrielli, and M. Zaro, *The automated computation of tree-level and*

next-to-leading order differential cross sections, and their matching to parton shower simulations, *JHEP* **07** (2014) 079, [[arXiv:1405.0301](#)].

- [12] T. Sjostrand, S. Ask, J. R. Christiansen, R. Corke, N. Desai, P. Ilten, S. Mrenna, S. Prestel, C. O. Rasmussen, and P. Z. Skands, *An Introduction to PYTHIA 8.2*, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **191** (2015) 159–177, [[arXiv:1410.3012](#)].
- [13] **DELPHES 3** Collaboration, J. de Favereau, C. Delaere, P. Demin, A. Giannanco, V. Lemaître, A. Mertens, and M. Selvaggi, *DELPHES 3, A modular framework for fast simulation of a generic collider experiment*, *JHEP* **02** (2014) 057, [[arXiv:1307.6346](#)].
- [14] M. Cacciari, G. P. Salam, and G. Soyez, *FastJet User Manual*, *Eur.Phys.J.* **C72** (2012) 1896, [[arXiv:1111.6097](#)].
- [15] M. Cacciari, G. P. Salam, and G. Soyez, *The Anti- $k(t)$ jet clustering algorithm*, *JHEP* **0804** (2008) 063, [[arXiv:0802.1189](#)].