



Electroweakino and slepton search summary in ATLAS

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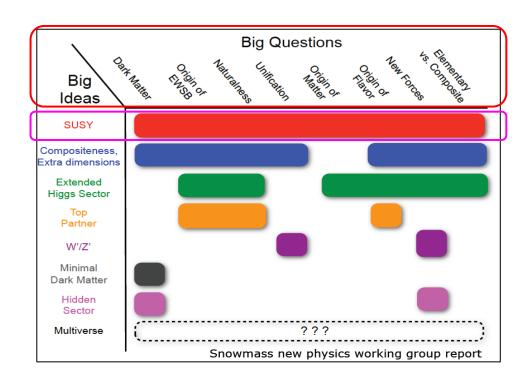
SUSY

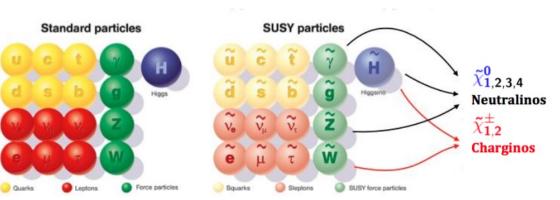
The Standard Model (SM) is the most accurate and successful description of fundamental particles and their interactions

- However, it leaves several big questions to be solved
 - Hierarchy Problem
 - Dark matter
 - Unification of Forces
 - Cosmological Asymmetry
- Motivating searches for physics beyond the Standard Model (BSM)
- SUSY provides solution for most of the big questions

A superpartner of each SM particle with spin differing by $\frac{1}{2}$

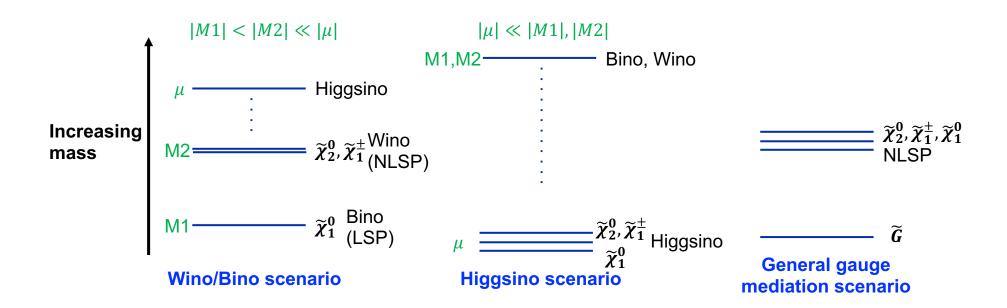
- Leptons and neutrinos have sleptons $\tilde{\ell}$ and sneutrinos \tilde{v}
- Partners to $W^{\pm,0}$ and B bosons are winos \widetilde{W} and binos \widetilde{B} , partners to Higgs are higgsinos \widetilde{H}
 - Mix and form charginos $\tilde{\chi}_{1,2}^{\pm}$ and neutralinos $\tilde{\chi}_{1-4}^{0}$





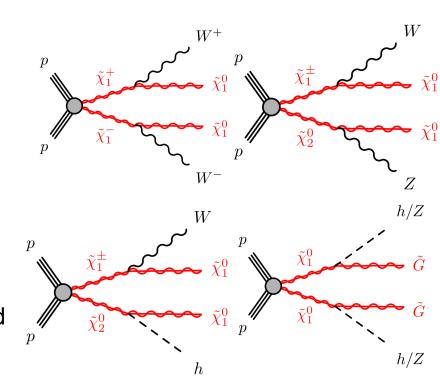
Electroweak SUSY

- Progressively stringent constraints on strong-production SUSY (upper limits on masses up to ~ TeV)
 - Electroweak-production SUSY are key analyses to search for SUSY
- Wino, Bino, Higgsino mixing \rightarrow 2 charginos $\widetilde{\chi}_i^{\pm}$ + 4 neutralinos $\widetilde{\chi}_i^0$ \rightarrow different possible mass spectrum in different scenarios

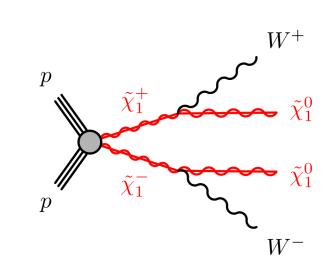


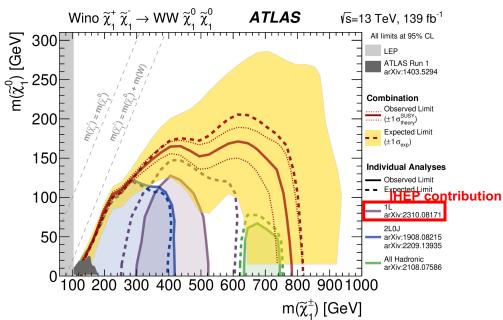


- Signal model
 - Electroweakino production
 - Wino/bino scenario and GGM scenario
 - decay via W, Z, h
- Statistical combination
 - Overlap between searches
 - avoided for most part by lepton multiplicity
 - If searches overlap, the search with the best expected sensitivity is used.
 - Systematic uncertainty
 - Experimental uncertainties are correlated between CRs and SRs with common nuisance parameters
 - Theoretical uncertainties are uncorrelated since searches target at different final states and parameter space

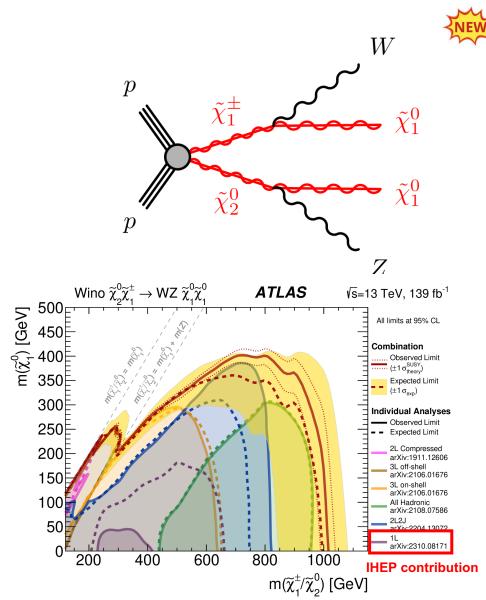


- Signal model: wino-bino scenario
 - Pure-wino $\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-$ production decaying via W
- Fully leptonic: Two **2L0J searches** overlap, so the one with lowest expected C.L. value is used.
- Semileptonic: 1L search is statistically independent of other searches
- Fully hadronic: All Hadronic search is statistically independent of other searches
- Combination fills the gap at $m(\widetilde{\chi}_1^0) \sim 600$ GeV, increase sensitivity to high $m(\widetilde{\chi}_1^0)$, and the upper limit on cross-section is decreased by 20%-30% for $m(\widetilde{\chi}_1^0) \in [400,800]$ GeV

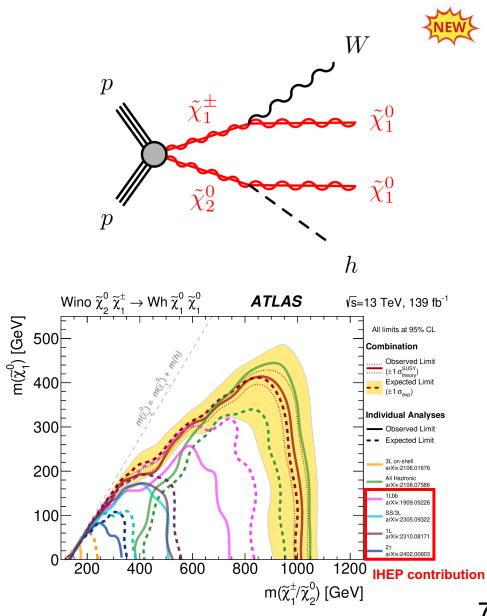




- Signal model: wino-bino scenario
 - Pure-wino $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ production decaying via W, Z
- All searches are statistically independent:
 2L Compressed, 3L, 2L2J, 1L and All Hadronic
- Extends limits by ~ 50 GeV at high m(NLSP)
- Extends limits of m(LSP) by 40 100 GeV at m(NLSP) around 550 GeV and 800 GeV,
- Decreases the upper limit on the cross-section by 20% 40% for NLSP 600 1000 GeV

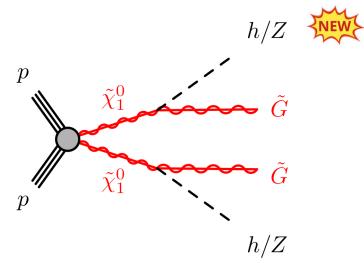


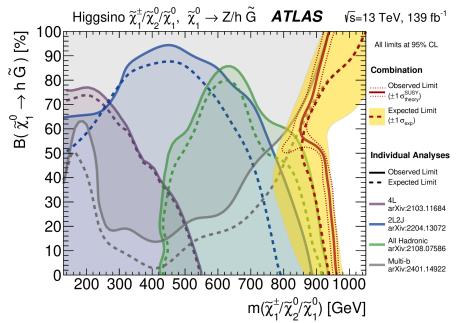
- Signal model: wino-bino scenario
 - Pure-wino $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_2^0$ production decaying via W, h
- All Hadronic and 1Lbb searches dominate the sensitivity
- SS/3L and 3L and 2τ searches are sensitive to low mass **NLSP**
 - SS/3L and 3L searches overlap, so the one with lowest expected C.L. value is used.
- Extends limits up to 30 GeV in m(LSP) for m(NLSP) in range of 300 - 600 GeV
- Decreases upper limit on the cross-section by 20% **30%** for m(NLSP)< 600 GeV



- Signal model: GGM scenario
 - Pure-higgsino $\widetilde{\chi}_1^+\widetilde{\chi}_1^-$, $\widetilde{\chi}_2^0\widetilde{\chi}_1^0$, $\widetilde{\chi}_1^\pm\widetilde{\chi}_{1,2}^0$ production decays to $\widetilde{\chi}_1^0$, and $\widetilde{\chi}_1^0 \to h/Z \widetilde{G}$
- 4L, 2L2J, All Hadronic searches targets leptonic or hadronic decays of Z boson
- **Multi-b** search selects $h \rightarrow bb$
 - All Hadronic and Multi-b are overlap, so the one with lowest expected C.L. value is used.
- Extends the exclusion by $\sim 60 \text{ GeV}$ for high mass Higgsino
- The upper limit on the cross section is decreased by 15% 40% for $\text{Br}(\widetilde{\chi}_1^0 \to h\widetilde{G}) < 80\%$



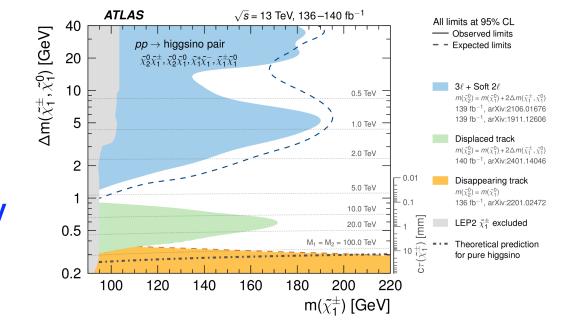


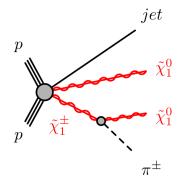


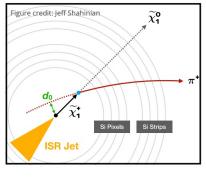
Higgsino Searches

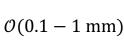
Phys. Rep. 1116 (2025) 261-300

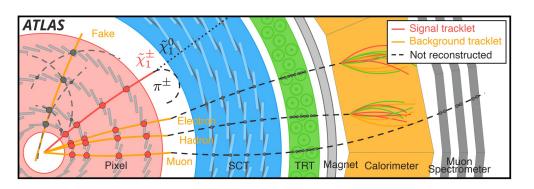
- Higgsino scenario
 - Light higgsino → Hierarchy problem
 - Naturally compressed $\Delta m \sim \mathcal{O}(0.1-50)$ GeV
- The combination of 3L and soft 2L $(\Delta m \sim \mathcal{O}(1-40))$ GeV)
 - Exclude up to 180 GeV for $\Delta m \sim 30$ GeV and up to 190 GeV for $\Delta m \sim 5$ GeV
- Displaced track (△m < 1 GeV)
 - Exclude up to 170 GeV for 0.3 GeV $< \Delta m < 0.9$ GeV
- Disappearing track (smallest △m)
 - Exclude up to 210 GeV for $\Delta m < 0.3$ GeV







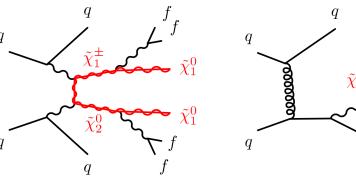


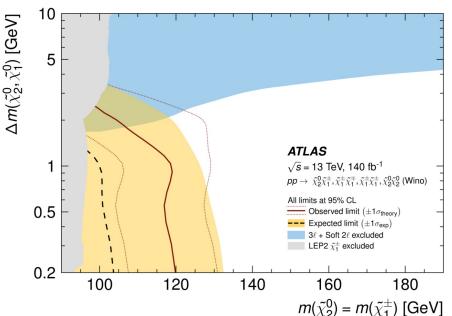


Electroweakino VBF 0L

- Pure-wino $\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0}$ production through VBF
- \geq 2 forward jets (VBF) + large E_T^{miss} + no lepton (too soft to be reconstructed)
 - Targeting compressed region, favored by Dark Matter
- Dedicated cross-section estimation
 - Interference between pure-EWK and EWK/QCD diagrams
- Event selection
 - VBF tag: a pair of jets with largest value of m_{jj} and opposite signed pseudo-rapidity
 - A Boosted Decision Tree is used to discriminate between signal and background
 - Complementary search strategies based on jet multiplicity: '2j', '≥3j'
 - maximize sensitivity
 - takes into account V+jets modeling dependence
- No significant excess above the SM expectation
- NSLP mass excludes up to 117 GeV with $\Delta m(\widetilde{\chi}_2^0,\widetilde{\chi}_1^0)\sim 1$ GeV
- Improve sensitivity with $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}^0_2,\tilde{\chi}^0_1)<2$ GeV

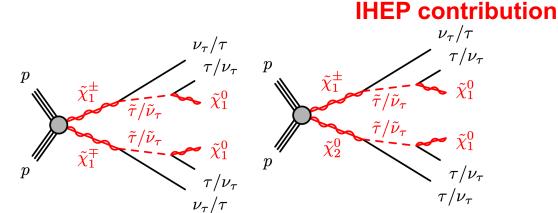
JHEP 12 (2024) 116 (IHEP contribution)





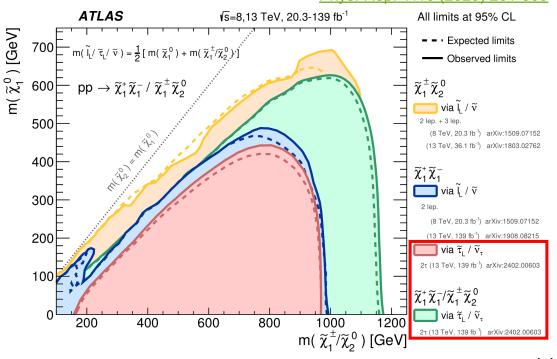
Electroweakino with intermediate-slepton

- Pure-wino $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$, $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ production via intermediate tau-slepton
- $2\tau_{had}$ + large E_T^{miss}
- Analysis strategy
 - Final states: C1C1, C1N2 (OS, SS)
 - First use same-sign ditau at ATLAS, enhance sensitivity at compressed region
 - Parameter space: low-mass and high-mass
- No significant excess above SM expectation
- High mass reach improved by ~400 GeV
 - $\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-$ production excludes up to 970 GeV
 - $\widetilde{\chi}_1^+ \widetilde{\chi}_1^- / \widetilde{\chi}_1^\pm \widetilde{\chi}_2^0$ production excludes up to 1160 GeV
- Sensitivity also improved at compressed region



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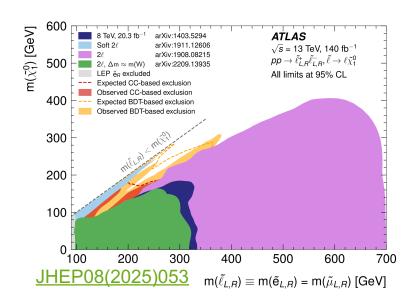
JHEP05(2024)150



Slepton Searches

Searches for 1st/2nd generation slepton

- Direct pair production: exclude up to 700 GeV
- Soft 2ℓ: exclude < 250 GeV
- Compressed slepton: reduce gap in compressed region

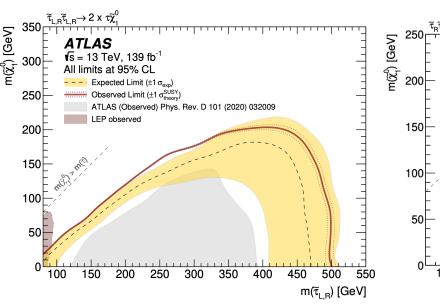


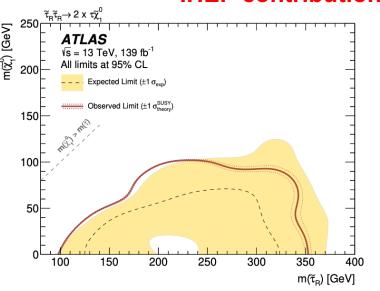
Search for tau-slepton

Phys. Rep. 1116 (2025) 261-300 JHEP08(2025)053 JHEP05(2024)150

- 3rd generation slepton is expected to be the lightest slepton
- Four BDTs targeting different $\tilde{\tau}-\widetilde{\chi}_1^0$ mass regimes
- No significant excess above SM expectation
- τ masses exclude up to ~500 GeV
- Sensitivity to $\tilde{\tau}_R$ -only scnario at ATLAS for the first time, exclude up to ~350 GeV $_{\rm JHEP05(2024)150}$

IHEP contribution





RPV reinterpretation of tau final states

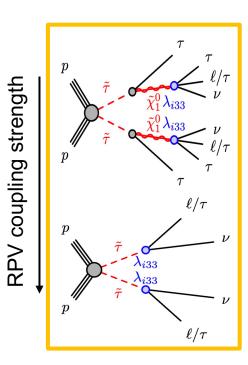
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2024-007 (IHEP contribution)



- R-parity violation (RPV) allows baryon and lepton number violation, and the LSP decay to SM particles.
- RPV superpotential has coupling λ of lepton doublets L_i and singlets E_i

$$W_{\text{RPV}} = \boxed{\frac{\lambda_{ijk}}{2} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k} + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \frac{\lambda''_{ijk}}{2} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k + k_i L_i H_u$$

- Couplings related to tau are considered λ₁₃₃, λ₂₃₃
- Small λ_{i33} leads to long-lived LSP decaying beyond the detector volume, mimicking the MET
- Moderate λ_{i33} leads to LSP decays inside the detector with displaced signatures
- Large λ_{i33} leads to LSP prompt decay or NLSP decays to SM particles



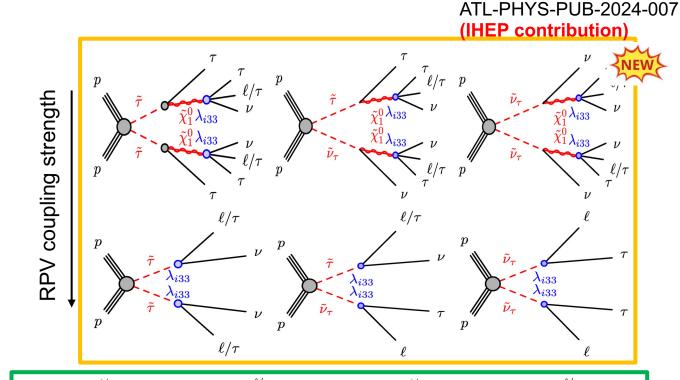
RPV reinterpretation of tau final states

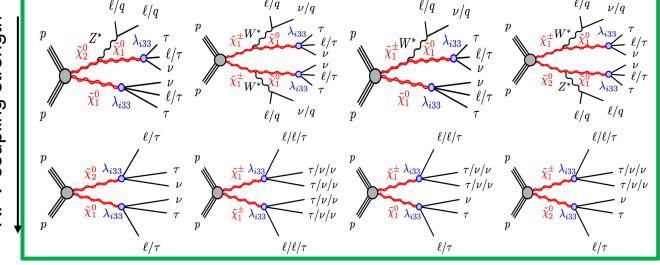
Stau model

- Production of stau pair, stau-snu, snu pair
- Mass degenerate left-handed and righthanded stau

Higgsino model

- Production of $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$, $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$, $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ and $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_2^0$
- Nearly mass-degenerate higgsino-like $\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \; \tilde{\chi}_2^0, \; \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$



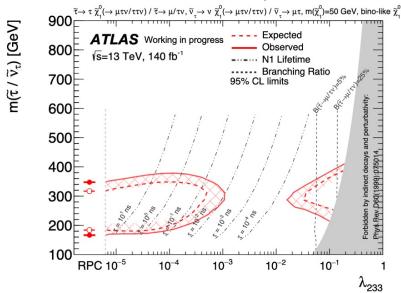


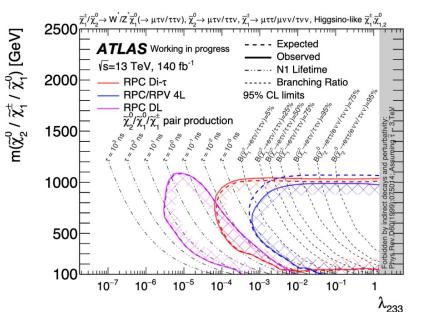
RPV coupling strength

RPV reinterpretation of tau final states

- Reinterpreted searches
 - Di-tau JHEP05(2024)150
 - ≥ 2 hadronic tau, large MET
 - Displaced Lepton Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 051802
 - Leptons with high pT and large impact parameter
 - 4L JHEP07(2021)167
 - ≥ 4 charged leptons, large MET
- $m(\tilde{\tau}) \in [160, 340]$ GeV excluded for lifetime below 10^{-2} ns
 - Left contour for RPC-like escaping long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$
 - Right contour for di-tau final states from NLSP RPV decay
- Higgsino mass excluded up to 1100 GeV
 - Longer lifetime leads to displaced particles

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2024-007 (IHEP contribution)



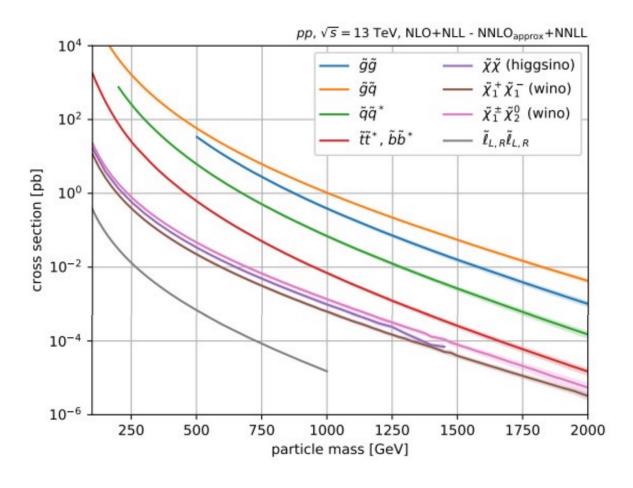


Summary

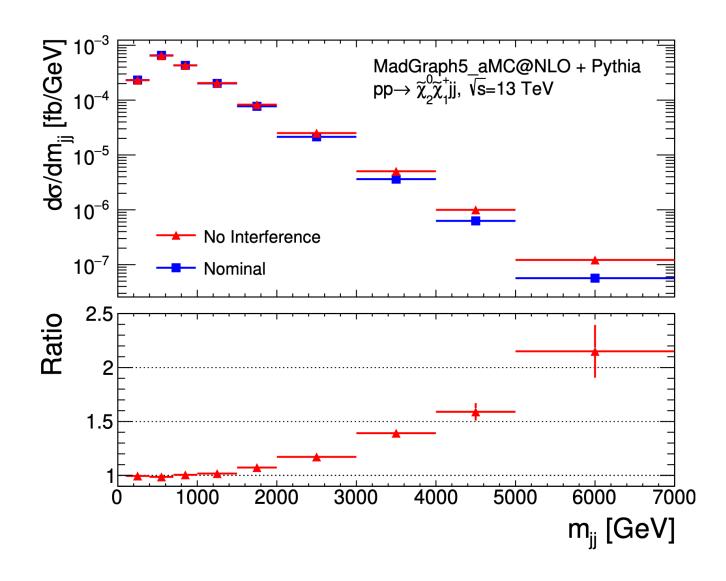
- Presented latest ATLAS results on EWK SUSY searches
 - Challenging but well motivated scenarios such as compressed region
 - Investigate previously unexplored region of parameter space
 - ML techniques employed to improve sensitivity
- No significant excess above SM expectation
- Covered only a small part of ATLAS results
 - ATLAS SUSY Run2 summary: Physics Reports 1116 (2025) 261–300
 - Run3 analyses are ongoing, many interesting results are coming soon!

• BACKUP

Electroweak SUSY



Electroweakino VBF 0L



Electroweakino with intermediate-slepton

