Search for new phenomena with large jet multiplicities and missing transverse momentum using large-radius jets and flavour-tagging at ATLAS in 13 TeV pp collisions

The ATLAS Collaboration

DOI
10.1007/JHEP12(2017)034

Publication date
2017

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
Journal of High Energy Physics

License
CC BY

Citation for published version (APA):
The ATLAS Collaboration (2017). Search for new phenomena with large jet multiplicities and missing transverse momentum using large-radius jets and flavour-tagging at ATLAS in 13 TeV pp collisions. Journal of High Energy Physics, 2017(12), [34]. https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP12(2017)034

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

Download date: 07 Oct 2023
Search for new phenomena with large jet multiplicities and missing transverse momentum using large-radius jets and flavour-tagging at ATLAS in 13 TeV $pp$ collisions

The ATLAS collaboration

E-mail: atlas.publications@cern.ch

ABSTRACT: A search is presented for particles that decay producing a large jet multiplicity and invisible particles. The event selection applies a veto on the presence of isolated electrons or muons and additional requirements on the number of $b$-tagged jets and the scalar sum of masses of large-radius jets. Having explored the full ATLAS 2015–2016 dataset of LHC proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, which corresponds to 36.1 fb$^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity, no evidence is found for physics beyond the Standard Model. The results are interpreted in the context of simplified models inspired by R-parity-conserving and R-parity-violating supersymmetry, where gluinos are pair-produced. More generic models within the phenomenological minimal supersymmetric Standard Model are also considered.

KEYWORDS: Beyond Standard Model, Hadron-Hadron scattering (experiments), Supersymmetry

ArXiv ePrint: 1708.02794
1 Introduction

As the experiments at the Large Hadron Collider [1] (LHC) continue to amass data from the 13 TeV centre-of-mass energy run, observing the production of heavy resonances remains a principal path in the search for physics beyond the Standard Model (SM), such as supersymmetry (SUSY) [2–7]. One distinctive signature of such processes would be an increased incidence of events containing a large number of jets accompanied by missing transverse momentum (the magnitude of which is denoted $E_T^{\text{miss}}$). These could originate from extended cascade decays of heavy particles through lighter states, which might interact weakly and therefore have remained unobserved due to their low production cross-sections.

A particle spectrum of this nature is exemplified by the pair production of heavy gluinos ($\tilde{g}$) that decay via long cascade chains, such as through the superpartners of the electroweak and Higgs bosons. In R-parity-conserving (RPC) [8] SUSY models, these decays culminate in the production of a stable lightest supersymmetric particle (LSP). Cosmological and other observations prohibit an electrically charged or strongly interacting LSP [9–12], hence the production of these objects, invisible to the detector, would result in missing transverse momentum. Similarly, large jet multiplicities could also be achieved if the gluinos were to decay via on- or off-shell top squarks ($\tilde{t}_1$) or via R-parity-violating (RPV) [13] couplings. In the latter case, the LSP could decay within the detector volume, softening the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ spectrum.

This paper reports the results of an analysis of 36.1 fb$^{-1}$ of proton-proton (pp) collision data recorded at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV by the ATLAS experiment [14] in 2015 and 2016, scrutinising events that contain significant $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ and at least seven jets with a large transverse momentum ($p_T$). Selected events are further classified based on the presence of jets containing $B$-hadrons ($b$-jets) or on the sum of the masses of large-radius jets. The $b$-jet selection improves the sensitivity to beyond-the-SM (BSM) signals with enhanced heavy-flavour decays. Given the unusually high jet multiplicities of the target signatures, large jet masses can originate both from capturing the decay products from boosted heavy particles including top quarks and from accidental combinations [15]. A key feature of the search is the data-driven method used to estimate the dominant background from multijet production. Other major background processes include top quark pair production ($t\bar{t}$) and $W$ boson production in conjunction with jets ($W$+jets).

Searches by ATLAS were previously reported using smaller quantities of LHC data taken at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV from 2011–2012 [16–18] and at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV in 2015 [19]. Due to the more modest selection on $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, the analysis reported in this paper is sensitive to classes of signals not excluded by related searches performed by ATLAS [20–24] and CMS [25–35].

In the next section the ATLAS detector is described, followed by a description of the accumulated data and simulated event samples in section 3. Then the event reconstruction and selection are explained in sections 4 and 5. The data-driven method to estimate the multijet background and the estimation of systematic errors are in sections 6 and 7. The result and interpretations are presented in section 8 followed by conclusions in section 9.
2 ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector [14] at the LHC covers nearly the entire solid angle\(^1\) around the collision point. It consists of an inner tracking detector surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer incorporating three large superconducting toroid magnets. The inner-detector system (ID) is immersed in a 2 T axial magnetic field and provides charged-particle tracking in the range \(|\eta| < 2.5\).

The high-granularity silicon pixel detector covers the vertex region and typically provides four measurements per track. It is followed by the silicon microstrip tracker which usually provides four two-dimensional measurement points per track. These silicon detectors are complemented by the transition radiation tracker, which enables the radial extension of tracks with \(|\eta| < 2.0\). The transition radiation tracker (TRT) also provides electron identification information based on the fraction of hits (typically 30 in total) above a higher energy-deposit threshold corresponding to the emission of transition radiation.

The calorimeter system covers the pseudorapidity range \(|\eta| < 4.9\). Within the region \(|\eta| < 3.2\), electromagnetic calorimetry is provided by barrel and endcap high-granularity lead/liquid-argon (LAr) electromagnetic calorimeters, with an additional thin LAr presampler covering \(|\eta| < 1.8\), to correct for energy loss in material upstream of the calorimeters. Hadronic calorimetry is provided by the steel/scintillating-tile calorimeter, segmented into three barrel structures within \(|\eta| < 1.7\), and two copper/LAr hadronic endcap calorimeters. The solid angle coverage is completed with forward copper/LAr and tungsten/LAr calorimeter modules optimised for electromagnetic and hadronic measurements respectively.

The muon spectrometer (MS) comprises separate trigger and high-precision tracking chambers measuring the deflection of muons in a magnetic field generated by superconducting air-core toroids. The precision chamber system covers the region \(|\eta| < 2.7\) with three layers of monitored drift tubes, complemented by cathode strip chambers in the forward region, where the background is highest. The muon trigger system covers the range \(|\eta| < 2.4\) with resistive plate chambers in the barrel, and thin gap chambers in the endcap regions.

A two-level trigger system is used to select interesting events [36, 37]. The Level-1 trigger is implemented in low-latency electronics and uses a subset of detector information to reduce the event rate to below 90 kHz. This is followed by a software-based High-Level Trigger which reduces the average event rate to about 1 kHz.

---

\(^1\)ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the centre of the detector and the z-axis along the beam pipe. The x-axis points from the IP to the centre of the LHC ring, and the y-axis points upwards. Cylindrical coordinates (r, \(\phi\)) are used in the transverse plane, \(\phi\) being the azimuthal angle around the z-axis. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle \(\theta\) as \(\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)\). Angular distance is measured either in units of \(\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2}\), where \(y\) is the rapidity \(1/2 \ln [(E + p_z)/(E - p_z)]\), or in units of \(\Delta R\) which is the corresponding quantity in which the pseudorapidity replaces the rapidity.
3 Collision data and simulated event samples

Data recorded by ATLAS during 2015 and 2016 are used in this analysis for background estimation as well as in the final signal region (SR) selections. Simulated events produced with several Monte Carlo (MC) event generators provide predictions for subdominant background contributions from SM processes producing top quarks and vector bosons. The main source of background is multijet production, for which predictions are derived directly from data, as described in section 6.1. Models of potential signals are likewise simulated for analysis optimisation and interpretation of the final results.

3.1 Data

Collision events studied for this paper comprise $3.21 \pm 0.07\,\text{fb}^{-1}$ recorded with good data quality in 2015 with a further $32.9 \pm 1.1\,\text{fb}^{-1}$ recorded during 2016, all with a bunch spacing of 25 ns. The luminosity uncertainty was derived using beam-separation scans, following a methodology similar to that detailed in ref. [38]. Pile-up, i.e. additional $pp$ interactions in the same or adjacent bunch crossings, contribute to the signals registered by the detector. For this dataset, the average number of interactions per bunch crossing ranged up to 52, with a mean of 22.9.

Events were recorded with a variety of triggers. During both 2015 and 2016, events were selected by a trigger requiring at least six jets with $p_T > 45$ GeV and central pseudorapidity, $|\eta| < 2.4$. In addition, in 2015 events were triggered by requiring the presence of at least five jets with $p_T > 70$ GeV, and in 2016 with a trigger requiring at least five jets with $p_T > 65$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$.

Minimum data quality requirements are imposed to ensure that only events are used in which the entire ATLAS detector was functioning well. These, for example, exclude data corruption in the ID and calorimeters, excessive noise and spurious jets produced by non-collision backgrounds [39, 40].

3.2 Simulated event samples

All simulated events were overlaid with multiple $pp$ collisions simulated with the soft QCD processes of Pythia 8.186 [41] using the A2 set of parameters (A2 tune) [42] and the MSTW2008LO parton distribution functions (PDFs) [43]. The simulated events were required to pass the trigger, and were weighted such that the pile-up conditions match those of the data. The response of the detector to particles was modelled with an ATLAS detector simulation [44] based fully on Geant4 [45], or using fast simulation based on a parameterisation of the performance of the ATLAS electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters [46] and on Geant4 elsewhere.

3.2.1 Background process simulation

For the generation of $t\bar{t}$ and single top quarks in the $Wt$- and $s$-channels Powheg-Box v2 [47–52] was used with the CT10 PDF sets [53] in the matrix element calculations. Electroweak $t$-channel single-top-quark events were generated with Powheg-Box v1, using the four-flavour scheme for the next-to-leading-order (NLO) matrix element calculations,
together with the fixed four-flavour PDF set CT10f4 [53], and with top quark decays using MadSpin [54], preserving all spin correlations. The parton shower, fragmentation, and the underlying event were simulated using Pythia v6.428 [55] with the CTEQ6L1 PDF sets [56] and the Perugia 2012 tune (P2012) [57]. The top quark mass was set to 172.5 GeV. TheEvtGen v1.2.0 program [58] was used to model the properties of the bottom and charm hadron decays. Simulated \( \bar{t}t \) events were normalised to the cross-section calculated to next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) in perturbative QCD, including soft-gluon resummation to next-to-next-to-leading-logarithm (NNLL) order [59].

Events containing \( \bar{t}t \) and additional heavy particles — comprising three-top, four-top, \( \bar{t}t+W \), \( \bar{t}t+Z \) and \( \bar{t}t+WW \) production — were simulated at leading order (LO) in the strong coupling constant \( \alpha_S \), using MadGraph5 v2.2.2 [60] with up to two additional partons in the matrix element, interfaced to the Pythia 8.186 parton shower model. The A14 set of Pythia 8 parameters was used [61], together with the NNPDF2.3 LO PDF set [62]. The predicted production cross-sections were calculated to NLO as described in ref. [60]. In addition, \( \bar{t}t+H \) events were simulated at NLO using MadGraph5_@NLO v2.2.3 [60], with the NNPDF3.0 NLO PDF set [63] used in the matrix element calculation, and again interfaced to Pythia 8.186 for the parton shower, with the A14 tune and the NNPDF2.3 LO PDFs.

Events containing a \( W \) or \( Z \) bosons associated with jets were simulated using the Sherpa 2.2.1 generator. Matrix elements were calculated for up to two partons at NLO and four partons at LO using the COMIX [64] and OPENLOOPS [65] matrix element generators and merged with the Sherpa parton shower [66] using the ME+PS@NLO prescription [67]. The NNPDF3.0 NNLO PDF set was used in association with a tuning performed by the Sherpa authors.

Diboson processes with four charged leptons, three charged leptons + one neutrino, or two charged leptons + two neutrinos, were simulated using Sherpa v2.1.1 [68]. The matrix element calculations contained all diagrams with four electroweak vertices. They were calculated for up to one (for \( 4\ell \), \( 2\ell+2\nu \)) or zero additional partons (for \( 3\ell+1\nu \)) at NLO and up to three additional partons at LO using the COMIX and OPENLOOPS matrix element generators and merged with the Sherpa parton shower using the ME+PS@NLO prescription. The CT10 PDF set was used in conjunction with dedicated parton shower tuning developed by the Sherpa authors. An identical procedure was followed to simulate diboson production with one hadronically decaying boson accompanied by one charged lepton and one neutrino, two charged leptons or two neutrinos, where the calculations included one additional parton at NLO for \( ZZ \to 2\ell + q\bar{q} \) and \( ZZ \to 2\nu + q\bar{q} \) only, and up to three additional partons at LO.

Theoretical uncertainties were considered for all these simulated samples. By far the most important process simulated in this analysis is \( \bar{t}t \) production, and several samples are compared to estimate the uncertainty in this background. Samples were produced with the factorisation and renormalisation scales varied coherently, along with variations of the \( h_{\text{damp}} \) parameter in POWhEG-Box and with parameters set for more/less radiation in the parton shower [69]. Additionally, to account for uncertainties from the parton shower modelling and generator choice, the nominal sample was compared to samples generated
with *Powheg*-Box and *MadGraph5_aMC@NLO*, interfaced to *Herwig++* [70]. The comparison with samples which vary the amount of additional radiation contributes the largest uncertainty in the signal region predictions.

Full simulation was used for all background MC samples, ensuring an accurate representation of detector effects. Further details of samples can be found in refs. [69, 71–74].

### 3.2.2 Supersymmetric signal models

A number of supersymmetric signal model samples are simulated to permit the interpretation of the search results in terms of supersymmetric parameters. Substantial cross-sections are possible for production of gluinos, superpartners of the gluon, whose cascade decays result in a large multiplicity of jets, which may also exhibit an unusually high heavy-flavour content or atypically large masses.

The first is a simplified model, in which gluinos are pair-produced and then decay through an off-shell squark via the cascade:

\[
\tilde{g} \rightarrow q + q' + \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \quad (q = u, d, s, c),
\]

\[
\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm + \tilde{\chi}_2^0
\]

\[
\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow Z + \tilde{\chi}_1^0,
\]

where the quarks are only permitted to be from the first two generations. The parameters of the model are the masses of the gluino, \(m_{\tilde{g}}\), and the lightest neutralino, \(m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}\). The mass of the \(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\) is constrained to be \((m_{\tilde{g}} + m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0})/2\), and the mass of the \(\tilde{\chi}_2^0\) is set to \((m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} + m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0})/2\).

A diagram of this “two-step” simplified model is shown in figure 1(a).

A second type of SUSY model is drawn from a two-dimensional subspace of the 19-parameter phenomenological minimal supersymmetric Standard Model (pMSSM) [75, 76], motivated in part by models not previously excluded by the analysis of ref. [21]. An example pMSSM process is shown in figure 1(b). These models are selected to have a bino-dominated neutralino \(\tilde{\chi}_1^0\), kinematically accessible gluinos, and an intermediate-mass Higgsino-dominated multiplet, containing two neutralinos (the \(\tilde{\chi}_2^0\) and \(\tilde{\chi}_3^0\)) and a chargino (the \(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\)). The masses of these particles are varied by changing the SUSY soft-breaking parameters \(M_3\) (for the gluino) and \(\mu\) (for the Higgsinos), while \(M_1\) (for the \(\tilde{\chi}_1^0\)) is held constant at 60 GeV. In order that other SUSY particles remain kinematically inaccessible, the other parameters, defined in ref. [21], are set to \(m_A = M_2 = 3\) TeV, \(A_\tau = 0\), \(\tan \beta = 10\), \(A_t = A_b = m_{(\tilde{t}, \tilde{b}, \tilde{b})R} = m_{(\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{b}_2, \tilde{b}_2)R} = 5\) TeV. These values ensure theoretically consistent mass spectra, and produce a mass for the lightest scalar Higgs boson close to 125 GeV. Mass spectra with consistent electroweak symmetry breaking are generated using *Softsusy* 3.4.0 [77]. The decay branching ratios are calculated with *Sdecay/Hdecay* 1.3b/3.4 [78], and when \(m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} \lesssim 500\) GeV and \(m_{\tilde{g}} \gtrsim 1200\) GeV the predominant decays are \(\tilde{g} \rightarrow t + \bar{t} + \tilde{\chi}_2^0(\tilde{\chi}_3^0)\) and \(\tilde{g} \rightarrow b + \bar{b} + \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\), with \(\tilde{\chi}_2^0(\tilde{\chi}_3^0)\) decaying to \(Z/h + \tilde{\chi}_1^0\) and \(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm\) to \(W^\pm + \tilde{\chi}_1^0\). When these decays dominate, they lead to final states with many jets, several of which are \(b\)-jets, but relatively little \(E_T\)\text{miss}. This renders this search particularly sensitive compared to most other SUSY searches which tend to require
At higher $m_{\tilde{t}}$ and lower $m_{\tilde{g}}$, the decay $\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ becomes dominant and this search starts to lose sensitivity. This model is labelled in the following figures as ‘pMSSM’.

Gluino-mediated top squark ($\tilde{t}_1$) production, with the squarks being off-shell, is also a good match for the target final state. This scenario is characterised by the pair-production of gluinos followed by their decay with 100% branching ratio to $\tilde{t}\tilde{t} + \tilde{\chi}_1^0$, through a virtual top squark. Naturalness arguments for supersymmetry favour light gluinos, top squark, and Higgsinos, so this final state is very well motivated. Figure 1(c) shows a diagram for the off-shell process.

Permitting non-zero $R$-parity-violating (RPV) couplings allows consideration of another variety of gluino-mediated top squark production, wherein the last step of the decay proceeds via a baryon-number-violating interaction: $\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{s} + \tilde{b}$ (charge conjugates implied). Figure 1(d) presents the RPV model. Such $R$-parity-violating models give rise to final states with low missing transverse momentum. Uniquely among the searches for strongly-produced supersymmetric particles, the current analysis selects final states with sufficiently low missing transverse momentum to be sensitive to these RPV scenarios.

The signal samples were generated using MadGraph5_aMC@NLO v2.2.2 interfaced to Pythia 8.186 with the A14 tune for the modelling of the parton shower (PS), hadronisation and underlying event. The matrix element (ME) calculation was performed at tree level and includes the emission of up to two additional partons. The PDF set used for the generation was NNPDF23LO. The ME-to-PS matching was done using the CKKW-L prescription [79], with a matching scale set to $m_{\tilde{g}}/4$. 

Figure 1. Pseudo-Feynman diagrams for the different signal models used in this search.
The gluino-mediated top squark production signal samples were generated with full simulation of the ATLAS detector, whereas the other signal MC samples employed the fast detector simulation.

Signal cross-sections are calculated to NLO in the strong coupling constant, adding the resummation of soft gluon emission at next-to-leading-logarithm accuracy (NLO+NLL) [80–84]. The nominal cross-section and the uncertainty are taken from an envelope of cross-section predictions using different PDF sets and factorisation and renormalisation scales, as described in ref. [85].

4 Event reconstruction

4.1 Primary vertex

Primary vertices are reconstructed using at least two charged-particle tracks with $p_T > 400$ MeV measured by the ID [86]. The primary vertex with the largest sum of squared track transverse momenta ($\sum p_T^2$) is designated as the hard scatter vertex.

4.2 Jets

Jets are reconstructed from three-dimensional topological clusters of calorimeter cells (topoclusters) that are noise-suppressed and calibrated to the electromagnetic scale, i.e. corrected for the calorimeter response to electrons and photons [87]. Small-radius jets are built by applying the anti-$k_t$ clustering algorithm [88], as implemented in FastJet [89], with jet radius parameter $R = 0.4$, to the topoclusters. Four-momentum corrections are applied to the jets, starting with a subtraction procedure that removes the average estimated energy contributed by pile-up interactions based on the jet area [90]. This is followed by jet energy scale calibrations that restore the jet energy to the mean response versus particle-level simulation, using a global sequential calibration to correct finer variations due to flavour and detector geometry and finally in situ corrections that match the data to the MC scale [91]. Only jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.8$ are considered, with the exception of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ calculation, for which jets in the range $2.8 \leq |\eta| < 4.5$ are also used (see section 4.6).

To eliminate jets containing a large energy contribution from pile-up, jets are tested for compatibility with the hard scatter vertex with the jet vertex tagger (JVT) discriminant, utilising information from the ID tracks associated with the jet [92]. Any jets with $20 < p_T < 60$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$ for which JVT $< 0.59$ are considered to originate from pile-up and are therefore rejected from the analysis. Scale factors derived from data are applied for the simulated samples to correct the efficiency of the JVT selection.

A multivariate discriminant (MV2c10) is used to tag jets containing $B$-hadrons [93]. This exploits the long lifetime, high decay multiplicity, hard fragmentation and large mass of $B$-hadrons. The selected working point for the $b$-tagging algorithm [94] tags $b$-jets in the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$ with an efficiency of approximately 70% in simulated $t\bar{t}$ events, and rejects $c$-jets, $\tau$-jets and light-quark or gluon jets by factors of 9.6, 31 and 254, respectively. For the purposes of overlap removal, a loose $b$-tag designation is
defined using a working point with 80% \( b \)-tagging efficiency. Where \( b \)-tagging selections are applied, efficiency corrections measured in data are applied to simulated events, to improve modelling of the \( b \)-tagging efficiencies.

In a second jet formation step \cite{95}, small-radius jets with \( p_T > 20 \text{ GeV} \) and \(|\eta| < 2.0\) are reclustered using the anti-\( k_t \) algorithm with radius parameters \( R = 1.0 \) to form large-radius jets. The input jets are required to pass an overlap removal procedure accounting for ambiguities between jets and leptons, as discussed below. In the leptonic control region (CR) defined in section 5.2, electrons and muons may also be included in the inputs to the jet reclustering provided they satisfy \( p_T > 20 \text{ GeV} \) and \(|\eta| < 2.0\) as for standard jets. Large-radius jets are retained for analysis if they have \( p_T > 100 \text{ GeV} \) and \(|\eta| < 1.5\).

### 4.3 Electrons and photons

Electron and photon candidates are reconstructed from clusters of calorimeter cells defined with fixed rectangular \( \eta \)-\( \phi \) sizes and then distinguished by matching to ID tracks \cite{96,97}. A multivariate calibration is applied to correct the electron/photon energy scale \cite{98}.

Electron candidates are preselected if they have \( p_T > 10 \text{ GeV} \), \(|\eta| < 2.47 \) and pass a “Loose” likelihood-based quality selection accounting for lateral shower shapes, hadronic shower leakage,\(^2\) hits on tracks, track-cluster matching and the number of high-threshold hits in the TRT. Signal electrons with \( p_T > 20 \text{ GeV} \) are defined by requiring a “Tight” likelihood selection including impact parameter restrictions and the “GradientLoose” isolation requirement from ref. \cite{96} in addition to the preselection. To achieve additional rejection of background electrons from non-prompt sources, signal electron tracks must be matched to the hard scatter vertex with longitudinal impact parameter \( |z_0| < 0.5 \text{ mm} \) and transverse impact parameter significance \(|d_0|/\sigma(d_0) < 5\). Corrections to the electron reconstruction and identification efficiency in simulated samples are applied using scale factors measured in data \cite{96}.

Photon candidates likewise are identified using tight criteria defined by lateral shower shapes in the first and second layers of the electromagnetic calorimeter, as well as the degree of hadronic shower leakage. Acceptance requirements of \( p_T > 40 \text{ GeV} \) and \(|\eta| < 2.37 \) are applied.

### 4.4 Muons

Muon candidates are reconstructed from tracks formed in the ID and MS, which are combined for improved precision and background rejection \cite{99}. Stand-alone muon tracks are used to extend the muon reconstruction coverage beyond the ID acceptance in pseudorapidity (from \(|\eta| = 2.5\) to \(|\eta| = 2.7\)).

Preselected muons are defined by the “medium” selection of ref. \cite{99} using the number of hits on track and track quality and compatibility between the ID and MS measurements. These must have \( p_T > 10 \text{ GeV} \) and \(|\eta| < 2.7\). Signal muons must have a higher transverse momentum, \( p_T > 20 \text{ GeV} \), and satisfy the “GradientLoose” isolation requirement \cite{99}, as well as impact parameter matching requirements similar to those for electrons:

\(^2\)Energy measured in the hadronic calorimeter, within the cluster window.
$|z_0| < 0.5 \text{ mm and } |d_0|/\sigma(d_0) < 3$. Muon reconstruction and identification efficiencies are corrected with scale factors in simulated samples [100].

### 4.5 Overlap removal

To avoid double counting, a procedure of overlap removal was applied to jets, photons and leptons as follows. The electrons and muons are those passing the preselection.

1. If an electron and a muon share an ID track, the electron is removed and the muon is retained.

2. Photons with $\Delta R_y < 0.4$ relative to an electron or a muon are deselected.

3. Any jet that fails the loose $b$-tag selection is removed if either:
   - it falls $\Delta R_y < 0.2$ from an electron; or
   - it has no more than three tracks with $p_T > 500$ MeV, or contains an ID track matched to a muon such that $p_T^{\text{jet}} < 2p_T^{\mu}$ and the muon track has more than 70% of the sum of the transverse momenta of all tracks in the jet, such that the jet resembles radiation from the muon.

4. Any electrons or muons with $\Delta R_y < 0.4$ from a surviving jet are eliminated.

5. Finally, jets that have $\Delta R_y < 0.4$ from photons are removed.

### 4.6 Missing transverse momentum

The missing transverse momentum, $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, is defined as the magnitude of the negative vector sum of the transverse momenta of preselected electrons and muons, photons and jets, to which is added a “soft term” that recovers the contributions from other low-$p_T$ particles [101]. The soft term is constructed from all tracks that are not associated with any of the preceding objects, and that are associated with the primary vertex. In this way, the missing transverse momentum is adjusted for the best calibration of the leptons, photons and jets, while maintaining pile-up independence in the soft term.

### 5 Event selection

Target signal events for this analysis are characterised by a large jet multiplicity, beyond what is generated by high-cross-section SM processes, combined with a $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ that is significantly larger than that expected purely from detector resolution. Several signal regions are defined that select a minimum jet multiplicity and further require a large value of the ratio $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$, where $H_T$ is the scalar sum of jet transverse momenta

$$H_T = \sum_j p_T^{\text{jet}, j};$$

the sum being restricted to jets with $p_T > 40$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.8$. This ratio is approximately proportional to the significance of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, under the assumption that the expected $E_T^{\text{miss}}$
is zero and the resolution of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ originates entirely from the stochastic variation in the jet momentum measurement. For jets with $p_T \lesssim 1$ TeV, the relative jet resolution scales approximately as $1/\sqrt{p_T}$.

Several auxiliary measurements are carried out in control and validation regions (VR) in order to define and constrain the major backgrounds to the analysis. Events selected at a lower jet multiplicity are used to extract the shape of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{\not{H}_T}$ distribution, which is then extrapolated to the signal regions to quantify the multijet background, as described fully in section 6.1. The normalisation of the $t\bar{t}$ and $W^+\text{+jets}$ background components is adjusted to match data in control regions, using the procedure defined in section 6.2.

### 5.1 Signal region definitions

The common selection of events for all the signal regions is as follows. To limit the contribution of SM background processes in which neutrinos are produced, leading to significant $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, events containing any preselected electron or muon following the overlap removal procedure are rejected.

Biases in the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ due to pile-up jets surviving the JVT selection are removed by excluding events for which a jet with $60 < p_T < 70$ GeV and JVT $< 0.59$ lies opposite to the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ ($\Delta\phi(j, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 2.2$). Likewise, events are rejected if they contain a jet with $p_T > 50$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.0$ pointing towards regions in which tile calorimeter modules were disabled. These requirements are also applied to the control regions and validation regions described later in section 5.2.1.

Subsequently, restrictions on the jet multiplicity $N_{\text{jet}}$ are imposed, depending on the analysis channel; only jets with $p_T > 50(80)$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.0$ are considered as signal jets and therefore used in the $N_{\text{jet}}$ selection. These selections are abbreviated as $j50$ ($j80$), for which the corresponding jet multiplicities are denoted $N_{\text{jet}}^{50}$ and $N_{\text{jet}}^{80}$. The lower and higher jet-$p_T$ thresholds were optimised to permit sensitivity to a variety of potential SUSY mass spectra.

A threshold of $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{\not{H}_T} > 5$ GeV$^{1/2}$ is the last element of the common selection. This criterion eliminates the vast majority of SM multijet and other background events with low $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, while retaining sensitivity to a broad range of potential signals.

Next, the SRs in the two channels of the analysis are defined by a further categorisation of events.

#### 5.1.1 Heavy-flavour channel

The following $N_{\text{jet}}$ values are considered in this channel: minimum $N_{\text{jet}}^{50} \in \{8, 9, 10, 11\}$, and minimum $N_{\text{jet}}^{80} \in \{7, 8, 9\}$. Motivated by the desire to achieve good sensitivity to models with differing probabilities of heavy flavour jets being produced during cascade decays, three signal regions that respectively require $N_{b\text{-tag}} \geq 0, 1, 2$ are defined for each value of $N_{\text{jet}}$, where the $b$-jets must have $p_T > 50$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.0$.

#### 5.1.2 Jet mass channel

Should sparticles be produced and decay through a long decay chain, or provide enough kinetic energy to significantly boost heavy particles such as top quarks and bosons, signal
Criterion & Heavy-flavour channel & Jet mass channel
\hline
Jet $|\eta|$ & < 2.0 & \\
Jet $p_T$ & > 50 GeV & > 80 GeV & > 50 GeV \\
$N_{jet}$ & $\geq 8, 9, 10, 11$ & $\geq 7, 8, 9$ & $\geq 8, 9, 10$ \\
Lepton veto & No preselected $e$ or $\mu$ after overlap removal & \\
$b$-jet selection & $p_T > 50$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.0$ & \\
Large-R-jet selection & $p_T > 100$ GeV and $|\eta| < 1.5$ & \\
$N_{b-tag}$ & $\geq 0, 1, 2$ & $\geq 0$ & \\
$M^\Sigma_J$ & $\geq 340, 500$ GeV & \\
$E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ & $\geq 5$ GeV$^{1/2}$ & \\
\hline

Table 1. Summary of the selection criteria for all signal regions used in this analysis. In each column, the three selection criteria on the number $N_{b-tag}$ of $b$-tagged jets or the two on the sum $M^\Sigma_J$ of masses of large-radius jets are applied to define separate signal regions for each of the jet multiplicities considered.

Table 1. Summary of the selection criteria for all signal regions used in this analysis. In each column, the three selection criteria on the number $N_{b-tag}$ of $b$-tagged jets or the two on the sum $M^\Sigma_J$ of masses of large-radius jets are applied to define separate signal regions for each of the jet multiplicities considered.

events might be characterised not only by an unusually large jet multiplicity but also by the formation of large-radius jets with high masses. The kinematic structure of SM events, by contrast, does not produce a high rate of events containing large-radius jets with mass greater than the top quark mass.

For background discrimination in this channel, a selection variable, $M^\Sigma_J$, is defined to be the sum of the masses $m^{R=1.0}_j$ of the large-radius jets

$$M^\Sigma_J = \sum_j m^{R=1.0}_j$$

where the sum is over the large-radius jets that satisfy $p_T^{R=1.0} > 100$ GeV and $|\eta|^{R=1.0} < 1.5$, as described in section 4. Two thresholds for $M^\Sigma_J$ at 340 GeV and 500 GeV, chosen following optimisation studies, define signal regions for $N_{jet}^{30} \in \{8, 9, 10\}$, while no $j80$ SRs are defined. As these thresholds are approximately twice and thrice the top quark mass, the residual irreducible backgrounds are respectively from top quark pair production in association with vector bosons and four-top processes, both of which have a very small rate.

A summary of all signal region selections is given in table 1.

5.2 Control region definitions

For each signal region, three control regions are used to constrain the background predictions using data, and are split into two sets. The first set, referred to as the multijet template region (TR) selection, maintains the same lepton veto as used in the SR, but modifies the signal jet multiplicity or $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ selection. Secondly, a pair of leptonic control regions are defined, classified according to the absence or presence of a $b$-tagged jet, in which the lepton veto is replaced with a requirement on the presence of exactly one signal electron or muon (henceforth referred to merely as “lepton”, $\ell$).
5.2.1 Multijet template region

Fundamental to this analysis is the extraction of an estimate of the multijet background directly from data, avoiding large theoretical uncertainties in the inclusive and differential cross-sections for these processes. The full estimation procedure is described in section 6.1.

Broadly, four different selections are used to evaluate the background prediction and its associated systematic uncertainties. The shape of the full $E_{\text{miss}}^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ distribution ($E_{\text{miss}}^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ template) is measured in events containing exactly six signal jets with $p_T > 50$ GeV for the $j50$ signal regions and exactly five signal jets with $p_T > 80$ GeV for the $j80$ signal regions. For normalisation of the template prediction, events are counted in a TR defined by the same signal jet multiplicity as the signal region, but an upper bound of 1.5 GeV$^{1/2}$ on the $E_{\text{miss}}^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ variable. Validation regions are defined that require seven signal jets with $p_T > 50$ GeV for the $j50$ signal regions and six signal jets with $p_T > 80$ GeV for the $j80$ signal regions, and also impose a minimum $E_{\text{miss}}^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T} > 5$ GeV$^{1/2}$ threshold, as in the signal regions. Finally, an additional validation region is defined in the range $1.5 < E_{\text{miss}}^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T} < 4.5$ GeV$^{1/2}$, for each signal region jet multiplicity. The same $N_{b\text{-tag}}$ and $M_J^\Sigma$ thresholds are applied in each template and validation region as in the corresponding signal region.

5.2.2 Leptonic control regions

Also important is the estimation of the next two largest background processes, $t\bar{t}$ and $W$+jets, from MC simulation, as detailed in section 3.2.1. To correct for potential mis-modelling of the process cross-sections and kinematics by the event generators, the normalisation for the background predictions is modified based on a simultaneous fit of the auxiliary measurements, explained in section 6.3.

The leptonic control regions constraining the $t\bar{t}$ and $W$+jets normalisation are defined with identical selection criteria as their corresponding signal regions, apart from the following differences, summarised also in table 2:

1. Instead of rejecting events containing a preselected lepton, events must contain exactly one signal lepton with $p_T > 20$ GeV.

2. To prevent contamination from potential signals, events must satisfy a requirement on the transverse mass $m_T < 120$ GeV, where

$$m_T = \sqrt{2p_T^\ell E_{\text{miss}}^{\text{miss}} \left[ 1 - \cos \left( \Delta \phi (p_T^\ell, E_{\text{miss}}^{\text{miss}}) \right) \right]}.$$

3. To increase the number of selected events, the minimum signal jet multiplicity $N_{\text{jet}}$ is reduced by one from the corresponding signal region. However, if the lepton satisfies the $p_T$ and $\eta$ requirements imposed on signal jets, then it is treated as a signal jet for the purposes of this selection. This reflects the main mechanism by which $t\bar{t}$ and $W$+jets events pass the signal region selection: misidentification of an electron or hadronically-decaying tau lepton as a jet, which can increase the jet multiplicity. Events with leptons which are unreconstructed as they lie outside of detector acceptance can also contribute to the signal regions, but are a subdominant contribution.
Control regions

| Lepton multiplicity | Exactly one signal e or μ |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Lepton $p_T$        | $> 20$ GeV                |
| $m_T$               | $< 120$ GeV               |
| Jet $p_T$, $|\eta|$  | Same as SR                |
| Number of jets including lepton | $N_{\text{jet}}^\text{SR} - 1$ |
| $b$-jet multiplicity | $= 0$ ($W$+jets) or $\geq 1$ ($t\bar{t}$) |
| $M_{T}^{\Sigma}$   | Same as SR                |
| $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ | $> 3, 4, 5$ GeV$^{1/2}$ |

Table 2. Definition of the leptonic control regions, used to normalise the $t\bar{t}$ and $W$+jets backgrounds. In the control regions, the lepton is recast as a jet if it satisfies the same kinematic criteria as the jets. Such leptons contribute to the $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ (through $H_T$) and also $M_{T}^{\Sigma}$.

| Signal channel       | Minimum SR $N_{\text{jet}}$ | $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ threshold |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Heavy-flavour channel| Jet $p_T > 50$ GeV            | Jet $p_T > 80$ GeV                         |
|                      | 8, 9                         | 7                                           |
|                      | 10                           | 8                                           |
|                      | 11                           | 9                                           |
| Jet mass channel     | $M_{T}^{\Sigma} > 340$ GeV   | $M_{T}^{\Sigma} > 500$ GeV                 |
|                      | 8                            | —                                           |
|                      | 9                            | 8                                           |
|                      | 10                           | 9, 10                                       |
|                      |                              | $> 5$ GeV$^{1/2}$                           |
|                      |                              | $> 4$ GeV$^{1/2}$                           |
|                      |                              | $> 3$ GeV$^{1/2}$                           |

Table 3. The $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ thresholds for the control regions corresponding to each signal region. In each case, the same $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ threshold is used for both the $W$+jets and $t\bar{t}$ control regions.

4. Events consistent with $W$+jets and $t\bar{t}$ production are separated by means of the $N_{\text{b-tag}}$ selection; the $W$+jets CR requires $N_{\text{b-tag}} = 0$ while the $t\bar{t}$ CR requires $N_{\text{b-tag}} \geq 1$.

5. The $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ threshold is lowered from $5$ GeV$^{1/2}$ to $3$ GeV$^{1/2}$ or $4$ GeV$^{1/2}$ when it is necessary to increase the statistical precision of the measurement. The $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ thresholds are specified in table 3.

6 Background estimation techniques

6.1 Multijet template estimation

Accurate modelling of multijet processes by performing QCD calculations involving high multiplicity multi-leg matrix elements is difficult. This is compounded by the challenges of reproducing events populating the tails of the detector response, representative of the high-$E_{T}^{\text{miss}}$ events selected in this analysis. Hence, to confidently estimate the multijet background component, which makes up 50–70% of the total SM expectation, the prediction is based on direct measurements in data.
The strategy used in this analysis is based on the observation that the $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ spectrum for selected multijet events is primarily determined by the calorimeter response to jets, which is approximately independent of how the total jet transverse energy $H_T$ is partitioned between the jets. Thus, the $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ spectrum measured in events with a lower jet multiplicity does not greatly differ from that observed in events with a high jet multiplicity. A template for the multijet $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ distribution can thus be extracted in a selection complementary to the signal region, specifically the template regions defined in section 5.2.1. At larger values of $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$, it is necessary to subtract from the data the expected contributions due to SM processes producing neutrinos. For the $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ threshold used in the SRs, such contributions comprise approximately 10% to 50% of the total. These predictions are determined from MC simulation. This template also accounts for smaller background contributions from $t\bar{t}$ production with fully hadronic decays as well as $\gamma + \text{jets}$.

By the logic above, the multijet prediction $n_{\text{multijet}}$ for the number of events with $b < E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T} < c$ for a SR based on a TR can be written as follows:

$$ n_{\text{multijet}} = \frac{\text{SR, } b < E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T} < c}{\text{TR, } E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T} < a} \cdot \frac{\text{SR, } E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T} < a}{\text{TR, } E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T} < a} \cdot \left( \frac{\text{TR, } b < E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T} < c}{\text{TR, } b < E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T} < c} - \frac{\text{MC}}{\text{MC}} \right) - n_{\text{MC} \nu} / n_{\text{MC} \nu} $$

The normalisation of the template is fixed in the range $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T} < a$ such that $a < b < c$, which is entirely dominated by multijet events. In the template region, the observation in data is denoted $n_{\text{obs}}$, while the predicted number of events with neutrinos is written $n_{\text{MC} \nu}$.

While the exact division of $H_T$ among the multiple jets in a single event does not significantly influence the template independence, the distribution of $H_T$ itself is forced higher as the $N_{\text{jet}}$ requirements are made more stringent. This implies the existence of an indirect correlation between the $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ and the jet multiplicity, which challenges the earlier assumption of template independence. It is therefore necessary to extract the multijet template in several bins of $H_T$ in order to remove the subdominant residual dependence of $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ on $H_T$. The lower bin boundaries are set at 0, 600, 900 and 1200 GeV, which was found to be sufficient to remove the dependence of the template on $H_T$. Predictions for each bin are derived independently and summed to obtain the total SR expectation.

The dependence of the template prediction on pile-up was studied in detail. While the width of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ distribution itself shows a correlation with the amount of pile-up, both due to the growth of the jet resolution and the influence of additional jets present in the event, increases in the amount of pile-up do not worsen the closure of the template prediction, i.e. the ability of the method to correctly predict the multijet background in validation regions free of signal. This demonstrates that the template method accurately captures the variation in the $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ spectrum under changing LHC conditions, and that there is no observable bias in the signal region acceptance for a given level of pile-up.
Other potential influences on the closure of the template such as the heavy-flavour composition were also studied carefully. The most important of these effects are kinematic variations between the template and signal regions, and differences in the number of heavy-flavour jets in the two event selections. While no major changes in the prediction were observed in these checks, systematic uncertainties that estimate the sensitivity of the template prediction to these variables are assessed.

Kinematic differences are covered by comparing the nominal estimate to the prediction extracted using an alternative $H_T$-binning strategy, setting the bin boundaries instead at 0, 600, 800, 1000, 1200 and 1400 GeV. The resulting uncertainty is typically 5–10% in the SRs.

An uncertainty due to jet flavour composition is determined as the difference between the nominal estimate, which assumes an identical flavour composition between the TR and SRs, and a $\chi^2$ fit that interpolates between the nominal estimate and a flavour-split template estimate. The flavour-split template prediction is produced by separating the template and signal regions into two bins, one requiring exactly as many $b$-jets as in the SR $N_{b\text{-tag}}$ selection, and the other requiring at least one more. A $\chi^2$ fit to data in the validation regions is then used to linearly combine the nominal and flavour-split templates. The resulting combined template is used as a basis for comparison to the nominal prediction. This procedure ensures that an appropriate uncertainty is estimated if the nominal estimate is significantly different from the best fit; if the naïve flavour-split estimate describes the data poorly, this does not result in an overestimate of the uncertainty. For the jet mass channel, this uncertainty ranges from 3% to 6%. It is larger in the heavy-flavour channel: at most 20% in the tightest selections, and up to 12% elsewhere.

Finally, to account for other potential sources of mismodelling, an overall closure uncertainty is computed. This is defined as the maximal relative difference between the template prediction and the observation in data for the VRs defined in section 5.2.1, either with a lower jet multiplicity or a reduced $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ value. The template closure is checked in a VR at a lower jet multiplicity but with the same $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T} > 5$ GeV$^{1/2}$ threshold as in the SR, or in several bins of $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$:

$$E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T} \in (1.5, 2.0), (2.0, 3.0), (3.0, 4.0) \text{ GeV}^{1/2}. $$

Example distributions of $E_T^{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_T}$ in the lower-jet-multiplicity VRs are shown in figure 2. The degree of closure varies, generally ranging between 8% and 12% and extending to 30% for regions with the fewest events.

6.2 Leptonic background estimates

All background contributions from processes in which $W \to \ell\nu$ or $Z \to \nu\nu$ decays produce neutrinos, including single or pair production of top quarks and electroweak vector bosons, are estimated using MC simulation. The two largest of these, $tt$ and $W+\text{jets}$, are responsible for 20–45% and up to 10% of the SM background respectively. Other processes, such as $Z+\text{jets}$, single top and diboson production collectively make up no more than 12% of the total SR expectation. As such, corrections to the size of the $tt$ and $W+\text{jets}$ background


\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure2}
\caption{Distributions of the $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}/p_{T}\text{T}$ for events in the validation regions for the 50 GeV jet $p_{T}$ threshold in the heavy-flavour channel (a) and a $M_{T}^{2}$ selection (b). The blue hatched band indicates the quadrature sum of the statistical uncertainty from MC simulated samples and the various systematic uncertainties in the background prediction. The dashed lines labelled ‘pMSSM’ and ‘2-step’ refer to benchmark signal points — a pMSSM slice model with $(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}}^{0}) = (1400, 200)$ GeV and a cascade decay model with $(m_{\tilde{q}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}}^{0}) = (1400, 200)$ GeV. The lower panels show the ratio of the observed data to the total SM background.}
\end{figure}

components, together with the multijet template estimate previously described, provide a sufficiently accurate background prediction for this search. For each of the $t\bar{t}$, $W$+jets and multijets background processes, a normalisation factor $\mu$ is determined, based on a likelihood fit described in section 6.3.

Control regions defined as in section 5.2.2 provide enriched samples of events from the relevant processes, in a kinematic region close to the signal selection. The purity of the CRs is around 85\% for $t\bar{t}$ and typically 25–50\% for $W$+jets. As only these two processes contribute substantially to the CR populations, this level of purity is adequate to constrain the normalisations for both well.

Distributions of the number of jets ($p_{T} > 20$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.8$) are shown in figure 3 for a selection of the $t\bar{t}$ and $W$+jets CRs.

\section{Combined background fits}

For each background process constrained by the fit, an unconstrained normalisation factor $\mu_{b}$, $b \in \{t\bar{t}, W, \text{multijet}\}$ is defined, such that $\mu_{b} = 1$ implies consistency with the nominal MC cross-sections for $t\bar{t}$ and $W$+jets. The normalisation factor $\mu_{\text{multijet}}$ allows the MC subtraction applied in the template estimate to be corrected by the CR measurements, and to be modified coherently with any systematic variations applied to the MC simulation.

A likelihood is then constructed for the ensemble of measurements in the control regions as the product of Poisson distributions whose means are specified by the nominal MC
Figure 3. The distribution of the number of jets observed in the $W$+jets (left) and $t\bar{t}$ (right) control regions with the lowest jet multiplicities. The backgrounds are scaled by the normalisation factors extracted from the fit, described in section 6.3. The blue hatched band indicates the statistical uncertainty from MC simulated samples. The dashed lines labelled ‘pMSSM’ and ‘2-step’ refer to benchmark signal points — a pMSSM slice model with $(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}^0_1}) = (1400, 200)$ GeV and a cascade decay model with $(m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}^0_1}) = (1400, 200)$ GeV. The lower panels show the ratio of the observed data to the total SM background.
estimate for that region, including the free normalisation factors $\mu_b$ [102]. For $\mu_{tt}$ and $\mu_W$, the corresponding leptonic control regions provide the constraints. The 6-jet ($j_{50}$) or 5-jet ($j_{80}$) template region is treated as another control region in the fit such that $\mu_{\text{multijet}}$ is coupled to any modifications of $\mu_{tt}$ and $\mu_W$. If $\mu_{tt} = \mu_W = 1$, then $\mu_{\text{multijet}} = 1$ by construction, as the same region is used to derive the nominal multijet estimate. The systematic uncertainties (see section 7.1) are implemented in the form of Gaussian-constrained nuisance parameters modifying the Poisson mean of each background component contributing to the estimate in a given signal or control region.

Minimisation of the likelihood (profiling) fixes the values of, and uncertainties in, $\mu_b$, which can then be combined with the MC and template predictions to obtain the total background prediction in the signal region. The compatibility of the background prediction and SR observation is computed in the form of a $p$-value $CL_b$ which is the probability of an upwards fluctuation from the SR prediction no larger than that observed in data, given the background model.

7 Statistical procedures

7.1 Systematic uncertainties

Systematic uncertainties affecting this analysis are grouped into the three following sources.

Uncertainties from experimental sources include those in identification and reconstruction efficiencies, as well as energy and momentum scales and resolutions. They are assessed for all simulated event samples. Efficiency uncertainties are considered for hard-scatter jet selection, flavour tagging and selection of electrons and muons. Of these, only flavour-tagging uncertainties have a non-negligible effect on the total background expectation in the signal regions; at most 4\% in the heavy-flavour-enriched SRs.

The energy/momentum uncertainties affect jets, electrons, muons and photons, and are also propagated to the missing transverse momentum. Jet energy scale and resolution systematic uncertainties contribute 6–12\% to the uncertainty in the SR yields. The soft term of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ also has its own associated uncertainties, which in the jet mass channel may have up to an 8\% effect. In this category also fall the uncertainty in the total integrated luminosity considered for analysis as well as in the total inelastic $pp$ cross-section, which affects the simulation of pile-up (< 1\%).

Theoretical uncertainties in the event generation affect both the background and signal MC samples. These are assessed by varying the matrix element and parton shower generators used, or by modifying scales (renormalisation, factorisation, resummation, matching) involved in the process calculations. Variation in the degree of additional QCD radiation accompanying $t\bar{t}$ production is the single largest source of uncertainty in the SRs (10–25\%); parton shower uncertainties play a subdominant role, typically being half as large as, but occasionally comparable to, the radiation systematic uncertainty. Constant uncertainties of 30\% and 50\% respectively are applied to the normalisation of diboson production and top quark pair production in association with vector bosons, and have an overall negligible effect on the analysis results.
As described in section 6.1, uncertainties in the multijet background estimates are assessed, where kinematic and flavour differences between the template and signal regions are considered. An additional overall systematic uncertainty is ascribed for general non-closure of the template prediction. Apart from in the jet mass channel SRs, where the kinematic and flavour uncertainties are at most 3%, and in the most statistically limited SRs, the uncertainties from the three sources are similar in magnitude. Where the statistical precision is poorer, fluctuations can drive the non-closure uncertainty up to 18%.

7.2 Hypothesis testing

For the interpretation of the signal region observations, the likelihood fits for background estimation (section 6.3) are extended to perform two forms of hypothesis tests using a profile-likelihood-ratio test statistic \[103\], quantifying the significance of any observed excesses or the lack thereof. The discovery test discriminates between the null hypothesis stating that the SR measurement is consistent with only SM contributions and an alternative hypothesis postulating a positive signal. Conversely, any given signal model can be examined in an exclusion test of the signal-plus-background hypothesis, where an observation significantly smaller than the combination of SM and SUSY processes would lead to rejection of the signal model.

Taking into account all background predictions, normalisation factors and systematic uncertainties, the fit is implemented by including the SR in the ensemble of measurements and adding an additional signal component solely in the SR. Using a profile-likelihood-ratio test, the discovery \(p\)-value \(p_0\), corresponding to the probability of an upward fluctuation in the absence of any signal, can be determined. This configuration also permits an upper limit on the visible signal cross-section to be set for an arbitrary signal, where it is assumed that the signal contamination in the control regions is negligible.

Exclusion testing of a chosen signal model proceeds similarly, but a signal component is allowed in all control regions as well as the signal region, to correct for potential signal contamination (which has been verified to be small). Theoretical and experimental systematic uncertainties in the signal MC simulation are included in the fit. A profile-likelihood-ratio test is then made of the compatibility between the best-fit \(\mu_{\text{signal}}\) from data and the nominal signal hypothesis, corresponding to a signal strength \(\mu_{\text{signal}} = 1\). This provides the exclusion \(p\)-value \(p_1\). Points in the SUSY parameter space are considered excluded if the \(\text{CL}_s\) parameter, computed as \(p_1/(1 - \text{CL}_s)\), is smaller than 0.05 \[104\]. This protects against spurious exclusion of signals due to observing SR event counts significantly smaller than those predicted. While not strictly defining a frequentist confidence level, these are referred to as 95% confidence level CL limits.

8 Results and interpretation

The expected and observed event counts in the leptonic control regions are evaluated and normalisation factors derived. In general, the \(tt\) normalisation is close to one for lower jet multiplicities but may be as small as 0.71 for high jet multiplicities. For \(\mu_{WW}\), the range is typically 0.3–0.6. Correspondingly, \(\mu_{\text{multijet}}\) is corrected upwards by up to 24%. 
Figure 4. Summary plot showing the data and SM predictions constrained by the likelihood fit for all signal regions. Systematic and statistical uncertainties are shown in the blue hatched band, accounting for (anti-)correlations in their effects on different background components. The lower panels show the ratio of the observed data to the total SM background.

Signal region yields as observed in data are summarised in table 4. These are illustrated graphically in figure 4. The most significant difference from the SM prediction is a deficit in the 9j MJ500 region with a statistical significance of 1.8σ and a corresponding p-value (1 − CLb) of 0.04. Similar deficits are observed in the other MJ SRs, but the large overlap between these SRs implies that the deficits are strongly correlated.

The full distributions of $E_{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_{\text{T}}}$ are shown for two of the most sensitive signal regions in figure 5. For all signal regions, the data agree with the predicted $E_{\text{miss}}/\sqrt{H_{\text{T}}}$ distributions within the systematic uncertainties.

Table 5 quantifies the results of the fit to all signal regions. When testing for a positive signal, the smallest $p_0$ value observed is 0.2, for $N_{\text{jet}}^{50} \geq 9$ and $N_{\text{b-tag}} \geq 2$. The strongest limits set on the visible cross-section are of about 0.19 fb, for $N_{\text{jet}}^{50} \geq 11$ and $N_{\text{b-tag}} \geq 2$.

8.1 Exclusion limits

Using the exclusion configuration defined in section 7.2, limits are set at the 95% CL in the signal scenarios described in section 3.2.2. Constraints from all 27 SRs are combined by considering only the SR with the best expected exclusion sensitivity at each signal model point. These are illustrated in several parameter planes in figures 6 and 7.
| Signal region | Fitted background | Obs events |
|---------------|------------------|------------|
|               |                  | Multijet | Leptonic | Total |         |
| $N_{50}^{\text{jet}} \geq 8$ | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 0$ | 622 ± 42 | 570 ± 140 | 1190 ± 140 | 1169 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 1$ | 460 ± 50 | 430 ± 110 | 890 ± 140 | 856 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 2$ | 196 ± 39 | 226 ± 57 | 422 ± 81 | 442 |
| $N_{50}^{\text{jet}} \geq 9$ | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 0$ | 96 ± 11 | 98 ± 24 | 194 ± 28 | 185 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 1$ | 84 ± 15 | 76 ± 20 | 160 ± 31 | 135 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 2$ | 39 ± 12 | 42.5 ± 9.5 | 82 ± 19 | 76 |
| $N_{50}^{\text{jet}} \geq 10$ | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 0$ | 15.1 ± 3.0 | 18.3 ± 3.9 | 33.5 ± 5.1 | 26 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 1$ | 15.3 ± 3.7 | 14.7 ± 3.3 | 30.0 ± 5.9 | 23 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 2$ | 7.6 ± 3.1 | 8.4 ± 1.8 | 16.0 ± 4.2 | 15 |
| $N_{50}^{\text{jet}} \geq 11$ | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 0$ | 2.54 ± 0.76 | 2.4 ± 1.2 | 4.9 ± 1.2 | 7 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 1$ | 2.88 ± 0.84 | 2.1 ± 1.4 | 5.0 ± 1.3 | 6 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 2$ | 1.49 ± 0.72 | 1.6 ± 1.5 | 3.1 ± 1.5 | 4 |
| $N_{80}^{\text{jet}} \geq 7$ | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 0$ | 282 ± 32 | 253 ± 69 | 535 ± 74 | 486 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 1$ | 219 ± 28 | 183 ± 60 | 402 ± 74 | 343 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 2$ | 100 ± 17 | 91 ± 34 | 191 ± 44 | 160 |
| $N_{80}^{\text{jet}} \geq 8$ | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 0$ | 35.7 ± 5.6 | 33.8 ± 8.3 | 70 ± 10 | 73 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 1$ | 31.6 ± 5.7 | 24.8 ± 6.4 | 56 ± 10 | 53 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 2$ | 15.5 ± 3.8 | 11.6 ± 3.3 | 27.1 ± 6.0 | 29 |
| $N_{80}^{\text{jet}} \geq 9$ | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 0$ | 4.3 ± 1.3 | 4.2 ± 1.8 | 8.5 ± 2.0 | 8 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 1$ | 4.5 ± 1.3 | 2.9 ± 1.5 | 7.4 ± 1.8 | 7 |
|               | $N_{b\text{-jet}} \geq 2$ | 2.34 ± 0.95 | 1.69 ± 0.89 | 4.0 ± 1.2 | 6 |
| $N_{50}^{\text{jet}} \geq 8$ | $M_{\Sigma}^{J} \geq 340$ GeV | 306 ± 54 | 220 ± 55 | 526 ± 72 | 471 |
|               | $M_{\Sigma}^{J} \geq 500$ GeV | 118 ± 18 | 69 ± 20 | 187 ± 24 | 161 |
| $N_{50}^{\text{jet}} \geq 9$ | $M_{\Sigma}^{J} \geq 340$ GeV | 73 ± 15 | 56 ± 15 | 129 ± 23 | 104 |
|               | $M_{\Sigma}^{J} \geq 500$ GeV | 36.5 ± 6.3 | 23.3 ± 7.0 | 60 ± 10 | 38 |
| $N_{50}^{\text{jet}} \geq 10$ | $M_{\Sigma}^{J} \geq 340$ GeV | 14.6 ± 3.8 | 13.2 ± 3.5 | 27.9 ± 5.7 | 18 |
|               | $M_{\Sigma}^{J} \geq 500$ GeV | 9.8 ± 2.6 | 6.2 ± 3.3 | 16.0 ± 4.7 | 10 |

Table 4. The expected SM background (and separately the multijet and leptonic contributions) and the observed number of data events. The SM background normalisations are obtained from fits to the data in control regions, as described in the text.
| Signal Region            | $\langle \sigma \rangle_{95}^{\text{obs}}$ [fb] | $S_{95}^{\text{obs}}$ | $S_{95}^{\exp}$ | $1 - \text{CL}_b$ | $p_0$ |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| $N_{50 \text{jet}} \geq 8$ | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 0$ | 7.2                  | 260             | 270$^{+90}_{-70}$ | 0.44  | 0.50 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 1$      | 6.4                  | 230             | 250$^{+80}_{-60}$ | 0.40  | 0.50 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 2$      | 4.6                  | 170             | 160$^{+50}_{-40}$ | 0.59  | 0.40 |
| $N_{50 \text{jet}} \geq 9$ | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 0$ | 1.5                  | 53              | 58$^{+20}_{-15}$   | 0.38  | 0.50 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 1$      | 1.2                  | 44              | 55$^{+18}_{-14}$   | 0.24  | 0.50 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 2$      | 1.0                  | 35              | 38$^{+12}_{-9}$    | 0.40  | 0.50 |
| $N_{50 \text{jet}} \geq 10$ | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 0$  | 0.30                 | 11              | 15$^{+6}_{-4}$     | 0.17  | 0.50 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 1$     | 0.31                 | 11              | 15$^{+6}_{-4}$     | 0.20  | 0.50 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 2$     | 0.31                 | 11              | 12$^{+5}_{-3}$     | 0.44  | 0.50 |
| $N_{50 \text{jet}} \geq 11$ | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 0$  | 0.23                 | 8.5             | 6.3$^{+3.0}_{-1.5}$| 0.80  | 0.21 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 1$     | 0.21                 | 7.4             | 6.5$^{+2.5}_{-1.7}$| 0.68  | 0.34 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 2$     | 0.19                 | 6.9             | 6.0$^{+2.2}_{-1.3}$| 0.69  | 0.35 |
| $N_{80 \text{jet}} \geq 7$ | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 0$  | 3.1                  | 110             | 130$^{+40}_{-30}$  | 0.27  | 0.50 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 1$     | 2.7                  | 100             | 120$^{+40}_{-30}$  | 0.23  | 0.50 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 2$     | 1.7                  | 60              | 72$^{+22}_{-17}$   | 0.26  | 0.50 |
| $N_{80 \text{jet}} \geq 8$ | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 0$  | 0.80                 | 29              | 27$^{+10}_{-7}$    | 0.60  | 0.40 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 1$     | 0.62                 | 22              | 24$^{+9}_{-7}$     | 0.40  | 0.50 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 2$     | 0.49                 | 18              | 16$^{+5}_{-3}$     | 0.59  | 0.41 |
| $N_{80 \text{jet}} \geq 9$ | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 0$  | 0.22                 | 7.8             | 7.9$^{+3.4}_{-2.0}$| 0.47  | 0.50 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 1$     | 0.21                 | 7.5             | 7.5$^{+2.8}_{-2.1}$| 0.48  | 0.50 |
|                         | $N_{b,\text{jet}} \geq 2$     | 0.22                 | 8.0             | 5.9$^{+2.6}_{-1.4}$| 0.81  | 0.20 |
| $N_{50 \text{jet}} \geq 8$ | $M_{J} \geq 340$ GeV  | 2.9                  | 100             | 130$^{+40}_{-30}$  | 0.24  | 0.50 |
|                         | $M_{J} \geq 500$ GeV  | 1.0                  | 36              | 48$^{+17}_{-13}$   | 0.18  | 0.50 |
| $N_{50 \text{jet}} \geq 9$ | $M_{J} \geq 340$ GeV  | 0.87                 | 32              | 42$^{+14}_{-11}$   | 0.17  | 0.50 |
|                         | $M_{J} \geq 500$ GeV  | 0.32                 | 12              | 20$^{+8}_{-6}$     | 0.04  | 0.50 |
| $N_{50 \text{jet}} \geq 10$ | $M_{J} \geq 340$ GeV | 0.25                 | 9.1             | 14$^{+6}_{-4}$     | 0.10  | 0.50 |
|                         | $M_{J} \geq 500$ GeV  | 0.22                 | 7.9             | 11$^{+4}_{-3}$     | 0.18  | 0.50 |

Table 5. Left to right: 95% CL upper limits on the visible cross-section ($\langle \sigma \rangle_{95}^{\text{obs}}$) and on the number of signal events ($S_{95}^{\text{obs}}$). The third column ($S_{95}^{\text{exp}}$) shows the 95% CL upper limit on the number of signal events, given the expected number (and ±1σ excursions on the expectation) of background events. The last two columns indicate $1 - \text{CL}_b$, i.e. the complement of the $p$-value observed for the background-only hypothesis, and the discovery $p$-value ($p_0$).
Figure 5. Distributions of the $E_T^{miss}/\sqrt{H_T}$ for events in the 11-jet SR for the 50 GeV flavour channel, inclusive in $N_{b-tag}$ (a) and the 10-jet SR for the jet mass channel (b), with $M_T^Z > 500$ GeV. The backgrounds are scaled by the normalisation factors extracted from the fit, described in section 6.3. The blue hatched band indicates the quadrature sum of the statistical uncertainty from MC simulated samples and the various systematic uncertainties in the background prediction. The dashed lines labelled ‘pMSSM’ and ‘2-step’ refer to benchmark signal points—a pMSSM slice model with $(m_\tilde{g},m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}) = (1400,200)$ GeV and a cascade decay model with $(m_\tilde{g},m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}) = (1400,200)$ GeV. The lower panels show the ratio of the observed data to the total SM background. Red arrows indicate data points for which the error bar does not intersect the ratio plot.

In the $m_\tilde{g},m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^+}$ projection of the pMSSM, constraints are set such that $m_\tilde{g} \lesssim 1600$ GeV is excluded for $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^+} < 600$ GeV. The limit falls to $m_\tilde{g} \lesssim 1520$ GeV for $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^+} \approx 800$ GeV.

Limits are set up to $m_\tilde{g} \approx 1800$ GeV for small LSP masses when considering the simplified model assuming a two-step cascade decay of the gluino. For $m_\tilde{g} \approx 800$ GeV, models are excluded provided that $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < 475$ GeV. The limits lie in the range $500 < m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} < 700$ GeV as the gluino mass increases to $m_\tilde{g} = 1600$ GeV.

Simplified models of gluino-mediated top squark production are excluded for gluino masses up to 1500 GeV, as long as $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \lesssim 600$ GeV, when assuming that the squark is more massive than the gluino. When RPC restrictions are removed, gluino masses between 625 and 1375 GeV can be excluded, depending on the value of $m_{\tilde{t}_1}$, for $400 < m_{\tilde{t}_1} < 900$ GeV in a scenario where the top squarks decay through an RPV coupling to $s\bar{b}$. 


Figure 6. Exclusion contours in the $m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ plane for the pMSSM (a) and the $m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ plane in a simplified model with the gluino decaying via a two-step cascade (b). The solid maroon line indicates the observed limit, while the dashed blue line shows the expected limit. Experimental, MC theoretical and statistical uncertainties are shown in the yellow band. Dotted maroon lines delimit the variation of the observed limit within the ±1σ uncertainties in the signal cross-section at NLO+NLL accuracy.
Figure 7. Exclusion contours in gluino-mediated top squark production scenarios, illustrated in the $m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{t}_1}$ plane with o-shell squarks (a) and an R-parity-violating scenario plane in which the top squark decays via $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow sb$ (b), shown in the $m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{t}_1}$ plane. The solid maroon line indicates the observed limit, while the dashed blue line shows the expected limit. Experimental, MC theoretical and statistical uncertainties are shown in the yellow band. Dotted maroon lines delimit the variation of the observed limit within the $\pm 1\sigma$ uncertainties in the signal cross-section at NLO+NLL accuracy.
9 Conclusion

A search for heavy particles predicted by supersymmetric or other models of physics beyond the SM, that decay to produce large jet multiplicities in association with $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, was performed using 36.1 fb$^{-1}$ of $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV LHC pp collision data collected by ATLAS in 2015 and 2016. No significant excesses over the Standard Model background were observed in signal regions selecting up to 11 jets with $p_T > 50$ GeV or 9 jets with $p_T > 80$ GeV. The largest-jet-multiplicity event observed in data had 13 jets with $p_T > 80$ GeV, while the greatest observed jet mass sum was $M_J = 1.3$ TeV.

Exclusion limits are placed on gluino production in supersymmetric signal scenarios with a range of model assumptions. The tightest limits are set at $m_{\tilde{g}} \approx 1800$ GeV in a simplified model assuming a two-step cascade decay via the $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ and $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$. A slice of the phenomenological MSSM is excluded for $m_{\tilde{g}} < 1520$ GeV, with tighter constraints at $m_{\tilde{g}} \approx 1600$ GeV for $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} < 600$ GeV. When assuming that the gluino decays through off-shell top squarks, masses of the gluino below 1500 GeV are excluded provided $m_{\tilde{t}_1} < 600$ GeV. Limits are also set in an R-parity-violating model with baryon-number-violating couplings permitting $\tilde{t}_1 \to \tilde{s} b$, such that the gluino mass must be greater than 1200–1375 GeV when the top squark mass is in the range 400 < $m_{\tilde{t}_1} < 900$ GeV and $m_{\tilde{g}} - (m_{\tilde{t}_1} + m_t) > 50$ GeV.

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; BMWFW and FWF, 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 and DNSRC, Denmark; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DSM/IRFU, France; SRNSF, Georgia; BMBF, HGF, and MPG, Germany; GSRT, Greece; RGC, Hong Kong SAR, China; ISF, I-CORE and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MNiSW and NCN, Poland; FCT, Portugal; MNE/IFA, Romania; MES of Russia and NRC KI, Russian Federation; JINR; MESTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MIZŠ, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MINECO, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SERI, SNSF and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; MOST, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, United States of America. In addition, individual groups and members have received support from BCKDF, the Canada Council, CANARIE, CRC, Compute Canada, FQRNT, and the Ontario Innovation Trust, Canada; EPLANET, ERC, ERDF, FP7, Horizon 2020 and Marie Sklodowska-Curie Actions, European Union; Investissements d’Avenir Labex and Idex, ANR, Région Auvergne and Fondation Partager le Savoir, France; DFG and AvH Foundation, Germany; Herakleitos, Thales and Aristeia programmes co-financed by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF; BSF, GIF and Minerva, Israel;
BRF, Norway; CERCA Programme Generalitat de Catalunya, Generalitat Valenciana, Spain; the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom.

The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN, 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 (U.K.) and BNL (U.S.A.), the Tier-2 facilities worldwide and large non-WLCG resource providers. Major contributors of computing resources are listed in ref. [105].

Open Access. This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC-BY 4.0), which permits any use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and source are credited.

References

[1] L. Evans and P. Bryant, LHC Machine, 2008 JINST 3 S08001 [inSPIRE].
[2] Yu. A. Golfand and E.P. Likhtman, Extension of the algebra of Poincaré Group generators and violation of p invariance, JETP Lett. 13 (1971) 323 [inSPIRE].
[3] D.V. Volkov and V.P. Akulov, Is the Neutrino a Goldstone Particle?, Phys. Lett. B 46 (1973) 109 [inSPIRE].
[4] J. Wess and B. Zumino, Supergauge Transformations in Four-Dimensions, Nucl. Phys. B 70 (1974) 39 [inSPIRE].
[5] J. Wess and B. Zumino, Supergauge Invariant Extension of Quantum Electrodynamics, Nucl. Phys. B 78 (1974) 1 [inSPIRE].
[6] S. Ferrara and B. Zumino, Supergauge Invariant Yang-Mills Theories, Nucl. Phys. B 79 (1974) 413 [inSPIRE].
[7] A. Salam and J.A. Strathdee, Supersymmetry and Nonabelian Gauges, Phys. Lett. B 51 (1974) 353 [inSPIRE].
[8] G.R. Farrar and P. Fayet, Phenomenology of the Production, Decay and Detection of New Hadronic States Associated with Supersymmetry, Phys. Lett. B 76 (1978) 575 [inSPIRE].
[9] S. Wolfram, Abundances of Stable Particles Produced in the Early Universe, Phys. Lett. B 82 (1979) 65 [inSPIRE].
[10] J. Rich, D. Lloyd Owen and M. Spiro, Experimental particle physics without accelerators, Phys. Rept. 151 (1987) 239 [inSPIRE].
[11] P.F. Smith, Terrestrial Searches for New Stable Particles, Contemp. Phys. 29 (1988) 159 [inSPIRE].
[12] S. Abel and T. Falk, Charge and color breaking in the constrained MSSM, Phys. Lett. B 444 (1998) 427 [hep-ph/9810297] [inSPIRE].
[13] H.K. Dreiner, An introduction to explicit R-parity violation, hep-ph/9707435 [inSPIRE].
[14] ATLAS collaboration, The ATLAS Experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider, 2008 JINST 3 S08003 [inSPIRE].
[15] T. Cohen, E. Izaguirre, M. Lisanti and H.K. Lou, Jet substructure by accident, JHEP 03 (2013) 161 [arXiv:1212.1456] [inSPIRE].
[16] ATLAS collaboration, Search for new phenomena in final states with large jet multiplicities and missing transverse momentum using $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV $pp$ collisions with the ATLAS detector, JHEP 11 (2011) 099 [arXiv:1110.2299] [inSPIRE].

[17] ATLAS collaboration, Hunt for new phenomena using large jet multiplicities and missing transverse momentum with ATLAS in $4.7 fb^{-1}$ of $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV proton-proton collisions, JHEP 07 (2012) 167 [arXiv:1206.1760] [inSPIRE].

[18] ATLAS collaboration, Search for new phenomena in final states with large jet multiplicities and missing transverse momentum at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV proton-proton collisions using the ATLAS experiment, JHEP 10 (2013) 130 [Erratum ibid. 01 (2014) 109] [arXiv:1308.1841] [inSPIRE].

[19] ATLAS collaboration, Search for new phenomena in final states with large jet multiplicities and missing transverse momentum with ATLAS using $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV proton-proton collisions, Phys. Lett. B 757 (2016) 334 [arXiv:1602.06194] [inSPIRE].

[20] ATLAS collaboration, Summary of the searches for squarks and gluinos using $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV $pp$ collisions with the ATLAS experiment at the LHC, JHEP 10 (2015) 054 [arXiv:1507.05625] [inSPIRE].

[21] ATLAS collaboration, Summary of the ATLAS experiment’s sensitivity to supersymmetry after LHC Run 1 — interpreted in the phenomenological MSSM, JHEP 10 (2015) 134 [arXiv:1508.06608] [inSPIRE].

[22] ATLAS collaboration, Search for squarks and gluinos in final states with jets and missing transverse momentum at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector, Eur. Phys. J. C 76 (2016) 392 [arXiv:1605.03814] [inSPIRE].

[23] ATLAS collaboration, Search for gluinos in events with an isolated lepton, jets and missing transverse momentum at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector, Eur. Phys. J. C 76 (2016) 565 [arXiv:1605.04285] [inSPIRE].

[24] ATLAS collaboration, Search for pair production of gluinos decaying via stop and sbottom in events with $b$-jets and large missing transverse momentum in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector, Phys. Rev. D 94 (2016) 032003 [arXiv:1605.09318] [inSPIRE].

[25] CMS collaboration, Search for supersymmetry in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV in events with a single lepton, large jet multiplicity and multiple $b$ jets, Phys. Lett. B 733 (2014) 328 [arXiv:1311.4937] [inSPIRE].

[26] CMS collaboration, Search for stealth supersymmetry in events with jets, either photons or leptons and low missing transverse momentum in $pp$ collisions at 8 TeV, Phys. Lett. B 743 (2015) 503 [arXiv:1411.7258] [inSPIRE].

[27] CMS collaboration, Searches for supersymmetry based on events with $b$ jets and four $W$ bosons in $pp$ collisions at 8 TeV, Phys. Lett. B 745 (2015) 5 [arXiv:1412.4109] [inSPIRE].

[28] CMS collaboration, Search for supersymmetry in the multijet and missing transverse momentum final state in $pp$ collisions at 13 TeV, Phys. Lett. B 758 (2016) 152 [arXiv:1602.06581] [inSPIRE].

[29] CMS collaboration, Inclusive search for supersymmetry using razor variables in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, Phys. Rev. D 95 (2017) 012003 [arXiv:1609.07658] [inSPIRE].
CMS collaboration, A search for new phenomena in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV in final states with missing transverse momentum and at least one jet using the $\alpha_T$ variable, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 77 (2017) 294 [arXiv:1611.00338] [inSPIRE].

CMS collaboration, Search for supersymmetry in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV in the single-lepton final state using the sum of masses of large-radius jets, *JHEP* 08 (2016) 122 [arXiv:1606.03577] [inSPIRE].

CMS collaboration, Phenomenological MSSM interpretation of CMS searches in pp collisions at $p_T = 7$ and 8 TeV, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 77 (2017) 294 [arXiv:1611.00338] [inSPIRE].

CMS collaboration, Search for supersymmetry in the all-hadronic final state using top quark tagging in pp collisions at $p_T = 13$ TeV, *Phys. Rev. D* 96 (2017) 012004 [arXiv:1701.01954] [inSPIRE].

CMS collaboration, Search for new phenomena with the $M_{T2}$ variable in the all-hadronic final state produced in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 77 (2017) 710 [arXiv:1705.04650] [inSPIRE].

CMS collaboration, Search for direct production of supersymmetric partners of the top quark in the all-jets final state in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, *JHEP* 10 (2017) 005 [arXiv:1707.03316] [inSPIRE].

ATLAS collaboration, Performance of the ATLAS Trigger System in 2010, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 72 (2012) 1849 [arXiv:1110.1530] [inSPIRE].

ATLAS collaboration, Performance of the ATLAS Trigger System in 2015, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 77 (2017) 317 [arXiv:1611.09661] [inSPIRE].

ATLAS collaboration, Luminosity determination in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV using the ATLAS detector at the LHC, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 76 (2016) 653 [arXiv:1608.03953] [inSPIRE].

ATLAS collaboration, Characterisation and mitigation of beam-induced backgrounds observed in the ATLAS detector during the 2011 proton-proton run, 2013 *JINST* 8 P07004 [arXiv:1303.0223] [inSPIRE].

ATLAS collaboration, Selection of jets produced in 13TeV proton-proton collisions with the ATLAS detector, ATL-CONF-2015-029 [inSPIRE].

T. Sjöstrand, S. Mrenna and P.Z. Skands, A brief introduction to PYTHIA 8.1, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* 178 (2008) 852 [arXiv:0710.3820] [inSPIRE].

ATLAS collaboration, Summary of ATLAS Pythia 8 tunes, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2012-003 [inSPIRE].

A.D. Martin, W.J. Stirling, R.S. Thorne and G. Watt, Parton distributions for the LHC, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 63 (2009) 189 [arXiv:0901.0002] [inSPIRE].

ATLAS collaboration, The ATLAS Simulation Infrastructure, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 70 (2010) 823 [arXiv:1005.4568] [inSPIRE].

GEANT4 collaboration, S. Agostinelli et al., GEANT4 — A simulation toolkit, *Nucl. Instrum. Meth.* A 506 (2003) 250 [inSPIRE].

ATLAS collaboration, Performance of the Fast ATLAS Tracking Simulation (FATRAS) and the ATLAS Fast Calorimeter Simulation (FastCaloSim) with single particles, ATL-SOFT-PUB-2014-01 (2014).
[47] P. Nason, *A new method for combining NLO QCD with shower Monte Carlo algorithms*, *JHEP* **11** (2004) 040 [hep-ph/0409146] [nsPIRE].

[48] S. Frixione, P. Nason and C. Oleari, *Matching NLO QCD computations with Parton Shower simulations: the POWHEG method*, *JHEP* **11** (2007) 070 [arXiv:0709.2092] [nsPIRE].

[49] S. Alioli, P. Nason, C. Oleari and E. Re, *A general framework for implementing NLO calculations in shower Monte Carlo programs: the POWHEG BOX*, *JHEP* **06** (2010) 043 [arXiv:1002.2581] [nsPIRE].

[50] S. Alioli, P. Nason, C. Oleari and E. Re, *NLO single-top production matched with shower in POWHEG: s- and t-channel contributions*, *JHEP* **09** (2009) 111 [Erratum ibid. **02** (2010) 011] [arXiv:0907.4076] [nsPIRE].

[51] E. Re, *Single-top Wt-channel production matched with parton showers using the POWHEG method*, *Eur. Phys. J.* **C 71** (2011) 1547 [arXiv:1009.2450] [nsPIRE].

[52] S. Alioli, S.-O. Moch and P. Uwer, *Hadronic top-quark pair-production with one jet and parton showering*, *JHEP* **01** (2012) 137 [arXiv:1110.5251] [nsPIRE].

[53] H.-L. Lai et al., *New parton distributions for collider physics*, *Phys. Rev.* **D 82** (2010) 074024 [arXiv:1007.2224] [nsPIRE].

[54] P. Art optimized, R. Frederix, O. Mattelaer and R. Rietkerk, *Automatic spin-entangled decays of heavy resonances in Monte Carlo simulations*, *JHEP* **03** (2013) 015 [arXiv:1212.3460] [nsPIRE].

[55] T. Sjöstrand, S. Mrenna and P.Z. Skands, *PYTHIA 6.4 Physics and Manual*, *JHEP* **05** (2006) 026 [hep-ph/0603175] [nsPIRE].

[56] J. Pumplin, D.R. Stump, J. Huston, H.L. Lai, P.M. Nadolsky and W.K. Tung, *New generation of parton distributions with uncertainties from global QCD analysis*, *JHEP* **07** (2002) 012 [hep-ph/0201195] [nsPIRE].

[57] P.Z. Skands, *Tuning Monte Carlo Generators: The Perugia Tunes*, *Phys. Rev.* **D 82** (2010) 074018 [arXiv:1005.3457] [nsPIRE].

[58] D.J. Lange, *The EstGen particle decay simulation package*, *Nucl. Instrum. Meth.* **A 462** (2001) 152 [nsPIRE].

[59] M. Czakon and A. Mitov, *Top++: a program for the calculation of the top-pair cross-section at hadron colliders*, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **185** (2014) 2930 [arXiv:1112.5675] [nsPIRE].

[60] J. Alwall et al., *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] [nsPIRE].

[61] ATLAS collaboration, *ATLAS Run 1 PYTHIA8 tunes*, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-021 (2014).

[62] R.D. Ball et al., *Parton distributions with LHC data*, *Nucl. Phys.* **B 867** (2013) 244 [arXiv:1207.1303] [nsPIRE].

[63] NNPDF collaboration, R.D. Ball et al., *Parton distributions for the LHC Run II*, *JHEP* **04** (2015) 040 [arXiv:1410.8849] [nsPIRE].

[64] T. Gleisberg and S. Hoeche, *Comix, a new matrix element generator*, *JHEP* **12** (2008) 039 [arXiv:0808.3674] [nsPIRE].
[65] F. Cascioli, P. Maierhofer and S. Pozzorini, *Scattering Amplitudes with Open Loops*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **108** (2012) 111601 [arXiv:1111.5206] [inSPIRE].

[66] S. Schumann and F. Krauss, *A parton shower algorithm based on Catani-Seymour dipole factorisation*, *JHEP* **03** (2008) 038 [arXiv:0709.1027] [inSPIRE].

[67] S. Hoeche, F. Krauss, M. Schonherr and F. Siegert, *QCD matrix elements + parton showers: The NLO case*, *JHEP* **04** (2013) 027 [arXiv:1207.5030] [inSPIRE].

[68] T. Gleisberg et al., *Event generation with SHERPA 1.1*, *JHEP* **02** (2009) 007 [arXiv:0811.4622] [inSPIRE].

[69] ATLAS collaboration, *Comparison of Monte Carlo generator predictions from Powheg and Sherpa to ATLAS measurements of top pair production at 7 TeV*, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2015-011 (2015).

[70] M. Bahr et al., *HERWIG++ physics and manual*, *Eur. Phys. J.* **C 58** (2008) 639 [arXiv:0803.0883] [inSPIRE].

[71] ATLAS collaboration, *Multi-boson simulation for 13 TeV ATLAS analyses*, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2016-002 (2016).

[72] ATLAS collaboration, *Monte Carlo Generators for the Production of a W or Z boson in Association with Jets at ATLAS in Run 2*, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2016-003 (2016).

[73] ATLAS collaboration, *Simulation of top quark production for the ATLAS experiment at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV*, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2016-004 (2016).

[74] ATLAS collaboration, *Modelling of the $t\bar{t}H$ and $t\bar{t}V$ ($V=W,Z$) processes for $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV ATLAS analyses*, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2016-005 (2016).

[75] MSSM Working Group collaboration, A. Djouadi et al., *The minimal supersymmetric standard model: Group summary report*, hep-ph/9901246 [inSPIRE].

[76] C.F. Berger, J.S. Gainer, J.L. Hewett and T.G. Rizzo, *Supersymmetry without prejudice*, *JHEP* **02** (2009) 023 [arXiv:0812.0980] [inSPIRE].

[77] B.C. Allanach, *SOFTSUSY: a program for calculating supersymmetric spectra*, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **143** (2002) 305 [hep-ph/0104145] [inSPIRE].

[78] A. Djouadi, M.M. Muhlleitner and M. Spira, *Decays of supersymmetric particles: The Program SUSY-HIT (SUspect-SdecaY-HDECAY-InTerface)*, *Acta Phys. Polon.* **B 38** (2007) 635 [hep-ph/0609292] [inSPIRE].

[79] L. Lönnblad, *Correcting the color dipole cascade model with fixed order matrix elements*, *JHEP* **05** (2002) 046 [hep-ph/0112284] [inSPIRE].

[80] W. Beenakker, R. Hopker, M. Spira and P.M. Zerwas, *Squark and gluino production at hadron colliders*, *Nucl. Phys.* **B 492** (1997) 51 [hep-ph/9610490] [inSPIRE].

[81] A. Kulesza and L. Motyka, *Threshold resummation for squark-antisquark and gluino-pair production at the LHC*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **102** (2009) 111802 [arXiv:0807.2405] [inSPIRE].

[82] A. Kulesza and L. Motyka, *Soft gluon resummation for the production of gluino-gluino and squark-antisquark pairs at the LHC*, *Phys. Rev.* **D 80** (2009) 095004 [arXiv:0905.4749] [inSPIRE].

[83] W. Beenakker, S. Brensing, M. Krämer, A. Kulesza, E. Laenen and I. Niessen, *Soft-gluon resummation for squark and gluino hadroproduction*, *JHEP* **12** (2009) 041 [arXiv:0909.4418] [inSPIRE].
[84] W. Beenakker et al., Squark and Gluino Hadroproduction, *Int. J. Mod. Phys.* A 26 (2011) 2637 [arXiv:1105.1110] [insPIRE].

[85] C. Borschensky et al., Squark and gluino production cross sections in pp collisions at √s = 13, 14, 33 and 100 TeV, *Eur. Phys. J.* C 74 (2014) 3174 [arXiv:1407.5066] [insPIRE].

[86] ATLAS collaboration, Vertex Reconstruction Performance of the ATLAS Detector at √s = 13 TeV, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2015-026 (2015).

[87] C. Borschensky et al., Squark and gluino production cross sections in pp collisions at √s = 13, 14, 33 and 100 TeV, *Eur. Phys. J.* C 74 (2014) 3174 [arXiv:1407.5066] [insPIRE].

[88] ATLAS collaboration, Topological cell clustering in the ATLAS calorimeters and its performance in LHC Run 1, *Eur. Phys. J.* C 77 (2017) 490 [arXiv:1603.02934] [insPIRE].

[89] M. Cacciari, G.P. Salam and G. Soyez, The anti-kₜ jet clustering algorithm, *JHEP* 04 (2008) 063 [arXiv:0802.1189] [insPIRE].

[90] M. Cacciari, G.P. Salam and G. Soyez, FastJet user manual, *Eur. Phys. J.* C 72 (2012) 1896 [arXiv:1111.6097] [insPIRE].

[91] M. Cacciari and G.P. Salam, Pileup subtraction using jet areas, *Phys. Lett.* B 659 (2008) 119 [arXiv:0707.1378] [insPIRE].

[92] ATLAS collaboration, Jet energy scale measurements and their systematic uncertainties in proton-proton collisions at √s = 13 TeV with the ATLAS detector, *Phys. Rev.* D 96 (2017) 072002 [arXiv:1703.09665] [insPIRE].

[93] ATLAS collaboration, Performance of pile-up mitigation techniques for jets in pp collisions at √s = 8 TeV using the ATLAS detector, *Eur. Phys. J.* C 76 (2016) 581 [arXiv:1510.03823] [insPIRE].

[94] ATLAS collaboration, Optimisation of the ATLAS b-tagging performance for the 2016 LHC Run, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2016-012 (2016).

[95] ATLAS collaboration, Performance of b-Jet Identification in the ATLAS Experiment, 2016 *JINST* 11 P04008 [arXiv:1512.01094] [insPIRE].

[96] B. Nachman, P. Nef, A. Schwartzman, M. Swiatlowski and C. Wanotayaroj, Jets from Jets: Re-clustering as a tool for large radius jet reconstruction and grooming at the LHC, *JHEP* 02 (2015) 075 [arXiv:1407.2922] [insPIRE].

[97] ATLAS collaboration, Electron efficiency measurements with the ATLAS detector using 2012 LHC proton-proton collision data, *Eur. Phys. J.* C 77 (2017) 195 [arXiv:1612.01456] [insPIRE].

[98] ATLAS collaboration, Measurement of the photon identification efficiencies with the ATLAS detector using LHC Run-I data, *Eur. Phys. J.* C 76 (2016) 666 [arXiv:1606.01813] [insPIRE].

[99] ATLAS collaboration, Electron and photon energy calibration with the ATLAS detector using LHC Run 1 data, *Eur. Phys. J.* C 74 (2014) 3071 [arXiv:1407.5063] [insPIRE].

[100] ATLAS collaboration, Muon reconstruction performance of the ATLAS detector in proton-proton collision data at √s = 13 TeV, *Eur. Phys. J.* C 76 (2016) 292 [arXiv:1603.05598] [insPIRE].

[101] ATLAS collaboration, Muon reconstruction performance in early √s = 13 TeV data, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2015-037 (2015).
[101] ATLAS collaboration, *Performance of algorithms that reconstruct missing transverse momentum in √s = 8 TeV proton-proton collisions in the ATLAS detector*, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 77 (2017) 241 [arXiv:1609.09324] [insPIRE].

[102] M. Baak, G.J. Besjes, D. Côte, A. Koutsman, J. Lorenz and D. Short, *HistFitter software framework for statistical data analysis*, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 75 (2015) 153 [arXiv:1410.1280] [insPIRE].

[103] G. Cowan, K. Cranmer, E. Gross and O. Vitells, *Asymptotic formulae for likelihood-based tests of new physics*, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 71 (2011) 1554 [Erratum ibid. C 73 (2013) 2501] [arXiv:1007.1727] [insPIRE].

[104] A.L. Read, *Presentation of search results: The CL(s) technique*, *J. Phys. G* 28 (2002) 2693 [insPIRE].

[105] ATLAS collaboration, *ATLAS Computing Acknowledgements 2016–2017*, ATL-GEN-PUB-2016-002 (2016).
A. Krasznahorkay32, D. Krauss103, J.A. Kremer41a, J. Kretzschmar77, K. Kreutzfeldt55, P. Krieger161, K. Krizik16, K. Kroening46, H. Kroha103, J. Kroll129, J. Kroll124, J. Kroseberg23, J. Krstic14, U. Kruchoak68, H. Krüger23, N. Krumnač67, M.C. Kruse48, T. Kubota81, H. Kucuk81, S. Kuday4b, J.T. Kuechle178, S. Kuehn32, A. Kugel60a, F. Kuger177, T. Kuhl45, V. Kukhtin68, R. Kukla88, Y. Kulchitsky95, S. Kuleshov34b, Y.P. Kulinchik169, M. Kuna134a,134b, T. Kunigo71, A. Kupco129, T. Kupfer46, O. Kuprash155, H. Kurashige70, L.L. Kurchaninov163a, Y.A. Kurochkin95, M.G. Kurth35a, V. Kus129, E.S. Kuwertz172, M. Kuze159, J. Kvita17, T. Kwan172, D. Kyriazopoulos141, A. La Rosa103, J.L. La Rosa Navarro26d, L. La Rotonda60a,40b, F. La Ruffa40a,40b, C. Lacombe178, F. Lacava134a,134b, J. Lacey45, D.P.J. Lack85, H. Lacker17, D. Lacour83, E. Ladygin68, R. Lafaye5, B. Laforge83, T. Lagouri179, S. Lai37, S. Lammers64, W. Lampi7, E. Lansen27, U. Landgraf51, M.P.J. Landon79, M.C. Lanfrancom52, V.S. Lang45, J.C. Lange13, R.J. Langenfeld32, A.J. Larkindai166, F. Lamj7, K. Lantzas23, A. Lanza123a, A. Lapertosa53a,53b, S. Laplace83, J.F. Laporte138, T. Lar44a, F. Lasagni Manghi22a,22b, M. Lassing52, T.S. Lauer26a, W. Lavrijsen16, A.T. Law139a, P. Lavyck7, T. Lazovich50, M. Lazzaroni84a,94b, B. Le91, O. Le Dortz83, E. Le Guiric38, E.P. Le Guillou138, M. LeBlanc172, T. LeCompte6, F. Ledroit-Guillon58, C.A. Lee27, G.R. Lee133a,137, S.C. Lee153, L. Lee59, B. Lefebvre50, G. Lefebvre83, M. Lefebvre172, F. Legger102, C. Leggett14, G. Lehmann Miotta32, X. Lei7, W.A. Leight45, M.A.L. Leite26d, R. Leitner131, D. Lellouch175, B. Lemmer57, K.J.C. Leney81, T. Lenz23, B. Lenzi23, R. Leone7, S. Leone126a,126b, C. Leonidopoulos49, G. Lerner151, C. Leroy97, A.A.J. Lesage138, C.G. Lester30, M. Levchenko125, J. Levêque6, D. Levin19, L.J. Levinson175, M. Levy49, D. Lewis75, B. Li92a,92b, Changjiao Li36a, H. Li150, L. Li96c, Q. Li35a, Q. Li36a, S. Li48, X. Li36c, Y. Li143, Z. Liang35a, B. Liberti135a, A. Liblong161, K. Lie62c, J. Liebig15, A. Limosani152, S.C. Lin182, T.H. Lin86, R.A. Linck64, B.E. Lindquist150, A.E. Lionti52, E. Lipele124, A. Lipniacka15, M. Lisovyi60b, T.M. Liss169,ah, A. Lister171, A.M. Litke139, B. Liu97, H. Liu92, H. Liu27, J.K.K. Liu122, J. Liu36b, J.B. Liu36a, K. Liu88, L. Liu169, M. Liu36a, Y.L. Liu36a, Y. Liu36a, M. Livian123a,123b, A. Lleres58, J. Llorente Merino35a, S.L. Lloyd89, C.Y. Lo62b, F. Lo Sterzo153, E.M. Lobodzinska45, P. Lock47, F.K. Loebinger87, A. Loesel51, K.M. Loew23, A. Logovitsin170,∗, T. Lohse17, K. Lohwasser414, M. Lokajicek129, B.A. Long24, J.D. Long169, R.E. Long75, L. Longo76a,76b, K.A. Looper113, J.A. Lopez34b, D. Lopez Mateos59, I. Lopez Paz13, A. Lopez Solis83, J. Lorenz102, N. Lorenzo Martinez5, M. Losada21, P.J. Lösel102, X. Lou35a, A. Lounis149, J. Love6, P.A. Love75, H. Lu62a, N. Lu92, Y.J. Lu63, H.J. Lubatti40, C. Luci134a,134b, A. Lucotto68, C. Luedtke51, F. Luehring64, W. Lukas65, L. Lumiardi134a, O. Lundberg148a,148b, B. Lund-Jensen149, M.S. Lutz89, P.M. Luzi83, D. Lynz27, R. Lytken84, F. Lynn36a, V. Lyubushkin98, H. Ma37, L.L. Ma36b, Y. Ma36a, G. Maccarrone50, A. Macchiola103, C.M. Macdonald411, B. Maček78, J. Machado Miguens124,128b, D. Madaffari170, R. Mada037, W.F. Mader47, A. Madsen45, J. Maeda70, S. Macland15, T. Maeno27, A.S. Maevski101, V. Magerl51, J. Mahlstedt109, C. Maiani119, C. Maidantchik26a, A.A. Maier103, T. Maier102, A. Maio128a,128b,128d, O. Majersky146a, S. Majewski118, Y. Makida69, N. Makovec119, B. Malaecke38, P.A. Malecki52, V.P. Maleev145, F. Maček58, U. Mallik46, D. Malor6, C. Malone30, S. Maltezos40, S. Malvyukov32, J. Mannuzi170, G. Mancini50, I. Mandić78, J. Manecke128a,128b, L. Manhaes de Andrade Filho26b, J. Manjarres Ramos47, K.H. Mankinen84, A. Mann102, A. Manousos32, B. Mansouli138, J.D. Mansou35a, R. Mantifo190, M. Mantovani57, S. Manzoni94a,94b, L. Mapelli32, G. Marcelli29, L. Marchi122, G. Marchiori83, M. Marcisovsky129, C.A. Martin Tobon32, M. Marjanovic37, D.E. Marley92, F. Marroquin26a, S.P. Marsden57, Z. Marshall16, M.U.F Martensson168, S. Martí-Garcia170, C.B. Martin113, T.A. Martin173, V.J. Martin49, B. Martin dit Latour15, M. Martinez133, V.I. Martinez Outschoorn169, S. Martin-Haugh133, V.S. Martoia28b, A.C. Martyniuk81,
P. Werner\textsuperscript{32}, M. Wessels\textsuperscript{60a}, T.D. Weston\textsuperscript{18}, K. Whalen\textsuperscript{118}, N.L. Whallon\textsuperscript{140}, A.M. Wharton\textsuperscript{75}, A.S. White\textsuperscript{92}, A. White\textsuperscript{8}, M.J. White\textsuperscript{1}, R. White\textsuperscript{34b}, D. Whiteson\textsuperscript{106}, B.W. Whitmore\textsuperscript{75}, F.J. Wickens\textsuperscript{133}, W. Wiedenmann\textsuperscript{176}, M. Wiemers\textsuperscript{133}, C. Wieglesworth\textsuperscript{39}, L.A.M. Wijk-Fuchs\textsuperscript{51}, A. Wildauer\textsuperscript{103}, F. Wilk\textsuperscript{87}, H.G. Wilkens\textsuperscript{32}, H.H. Williams\textsuperscript{124}, S. Williams\textsuperscript{69}, C. Willis\textsuperscript{93}, S. Willocq\textsuperscript{89}, J.A. Wilson\textsuperscript{19}, I. Wingerter-Seez\textsuperscript{5}, E. Winks\textsuperscript{151}, F. Winklmair\textsuperscript{118}, O.J. Winston\textsuperscript{151}, B.T. Winter\textsuperscript{23}, M. Wittgen\textsuperscript{145}, M. Wobisch\textsuperscript{82u}, T.M.H. Wolf\textsuperscript{109}, R. Wolf\textsuperscript{88}, M.W. Wolter\textsuperscript{42}, H. Wolters\textsuperscript{128a,128c}, V.W.S. Wong\textsuperscript{171}, S.D. Wong\textsuperscript{19}, B.K. Wosiek\textsuperscript{42}, J. Wotschack\textsuperscript{32}, K.W. Wozniak\textsuperscript{42}, M. Wu\textsuperscript{33}, S.L. Wu\textsuperscript{176}, X. Wu\textsuperscript{52}, Y. Wu\textsuperscript{92}, T.R. Wyatt\textsuperscript{87}, B.M. Wynne\textsuperscript{49}, S. Xella\textsuperscript{39}, Z. Xi\textsuperscript{92}, L. Xia\textsuperscript{35c}, D. Xue\textsuperscript{35a}, L. Xu\textsuperscript{27}, T. Xu\textsuperscript{138}, B. Yabsley\textsuperscript{152}, S. Yacoob\textsuperscript{147a}, D. Yamaguchi\textsuperscript{159}, Y. Yamaguchi\textsuperscript{159}, A. Yamamoto\textsuperscript{69}, S. Yamamoto\textsuperscript{157}, T. Yamaoka\textsuperscript{157}, F. Yamane\textsuperscript{70}, M. Yamatani\textsuperscript{157}, Y. Yamazaki\textsuperscript{70}, H. Yang\textsuperscript{36c}, H. Yang\textsuperscript{16}, Y. Yang\textsuperscript{153}, Z. Yang\textsuperscript{15}, W.M. Yao\textsuperscript{16}, Y.C. Yap\textsuperscript{83}, Y. Yasu\textsuperscript{69}, E. Yatsenko\textsuperscript{5}, K.H. Yau Wong\textsuperscript{23}, J. Ye\textsuperscript{43}, S. Ye\textsuperscript{27}, I. Yeletskikh\textsuperscript{68}, E. Yigitbasi\textsuperscript{24}, E. Yildirim\textsuperscript{86}, K. Yorita\textsuperscript{174}, K. Yoshihara\textsuperscript{124}, C. Young\textsuperscript{145}, C.J.S. Young\textsuperscript{32}, J. Yu\textsuperscript{8}, J. Yu\textsuperscript{67}, S.P.Y. Yuen\textsuperscript{23}, I. Yusuf\textsuperscript{30a,30b}, B. Zabinski\textsuperscript{42}, G. Zacharis\textsuperscript{40}, R. Zaidan\textsuperscript{13}, A.M. Zaitsev\textsuperscript{132,ak}, N. Zakharov\textsuperscript{45}, J. Zalewsky\textsuperscript{16}, A. Zaman\textsuperscript{150}, S. Zambito\textsuperscript{50}, D. Zanini\textsuperscript{91}, C. Zeitnitz\textsuperscript{178}, G. Zemaityte\textsuperscript{122}, A. Zemla\textsuperscript{41a}, J.C. Zeng\textsuperscript{169}, Q. Zeng\textsuperscript{145}, O. Zenin\textsuperscript{132}, T. Zeni\textsuperscript{166a}, D. Zerwas\textsuperscript{119}, D. Zhang\textsuperscript{92}, F. Zhang\textsuperscript{176}, G. Zhang\textsuperscript{36a,ax}, H. Zhang\textsuperscript{119}, J. Zhang\textsuperscript{6}, L. Zhang\textsuperscript{51}, L. Zhang\textsuperscript{36a,ax}, M. Zhang\textsuperscript{169}, P. Zhang\textsuperscript{35b}, R. Zhang\textsuperscript{23}, R. Zhang\textsuperscript{36a,au}, X. Zhang\textsuperscript{36b}, Y. Zhang\textsuperscript{35a}, Z. Zhang\textsuperscript{119}, X. Zhao\textsuperscript{43}, Y. Zhao\textsuperscript{36b,au}, Z. Zhao\textsuperscript{66a}, A. Zhemchugov, B. Zhou\textsuperscript{92}, C. Zhou\textsuperscript{176}, L. Zhou\textsuperscript{43}, M. Zhou\textsuperscript{45a}, M. Zhou\textsuperscript{150}, N. Zhou\textsuperscript{36c}, C.G. Zhu\textsuperscript{166b}, H. Zhu\textsuperscript{35a}, J. Zhu\textsuperscript{92}, Y. Zhu\textsuperscript{36a}, X. Zhuang\textsuperscript{35a}, K. Zhukov\textsuperscript{36a}, A. Zubkov\textsuperscript{177}, D. Zieminska\textsuperscript{64}, N.I. Zimine\textsuperscript{68}, C. Zimmermann\textsuperscript{80}, S. Zimmermann\textsuperscript{51}, Z. Zinonos\textsuperscript{103}, M. Zinsse\textsuperscript{86}, M. Ziolkowski\textsuperscript{143}, L. Živković\textsuperscript{14}, G. Zobernig\textsuperscript{176}, A. Zoccoli\textsuperscript{22a,22b}, R. Zou\textsuperscript{33}, M. zur Nedden\textsuperscript{17}, L. Zwalinski\textsuperscript{32}.

\textsuperscript{1} Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
\textsuperscript{2} Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany NY, United States of America
\textsuperscript{3} Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB, Canada
\textsuperscript{4} (a) Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; (b) Istanbul Aydın University, Istanbul;
\textsuperscript{5} (c) Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey
\textsuperscript{6} LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université Savoie Mont Blanc, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
\textsuperscript{7} High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne IL, United States of America
\textsuperscript{8} Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, United States of America
\textsuperscript{9} Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington TX, United States of America
\textsuperscript{10} Physics Department, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
\textsuperscript{11} Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece
\textsuperscript{12} Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, United States of America
\textsuperscript{13} Instituto de Física de Alcântara, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal
\textsuperscript{14} Instituto de Física de Alcântara, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal
\textsuperscript{15} Department of Physics, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
\textsuperscript{16} Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, United States of America
\textsuperscript{17} Department of Physics, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany
\textsuperscript{18} Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
\textsuperscript{19} School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
\textsuperscript{20} (a) Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; (b) Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; (c) Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural
Sciences, Istanbul; (e) Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey
21 Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
22 (a) INFN Sezione di Bologna; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
23 Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
24 Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America
25 Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America
26 (a) Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; (b) Electrical Circuits Department, Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; (c) Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei; (d) Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
27 Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America
28 (a) Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov; (b) Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; (c) Department of Physics, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Iasi; (d) National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca; (e) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; (f) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
29 Departamento de Fisica, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
30 Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
31 Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada
32 CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
33 Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States of America
34 (a) Departamento de Fisica, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago; (b) Departamento de Fisica, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile
35 (a) Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; (b) Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu; (c) Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China
36 (a) Department of Modern Physics and State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui; (b) School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong; (c) Department of Physics and Astronomy, Key Laboratory for Particle Physics, Astrophysics and Cosmology, Ministry of Education; Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai(also at PKU-CHEP), China
37 Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, Clermont-Ferrand, France
38 Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America
39 Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark
40 (a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy
41 (a) AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow; (b) Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
42 Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
43 Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States of America
44 Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States of America
45 DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
46 Lehrstuhl für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
47 Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
48 Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States of America
49 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
50 INFN e Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
51 Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany
52 Département de Physique Nucléaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
53 (a) INFN Sezione di Genova; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics (Protvino), NRC KI, Russia
Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
(a) INFN Sezione di Roma; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
(e) INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
(a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tre; (b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
(a) Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca; (b) Centre National de l’Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucléaires, Rabat; (c) Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, L.PHEA-Marrakech;
(d) Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda; (e) Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco
DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA, United States of America
Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan
Department Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany
Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA, United States of America
(a) Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava;
(b) Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic
Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town; (b) Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; (c) School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Department of Physics, Stockholm University; (b) The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia
Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada
(a) INFN-TIFPA; (b) University of Trento, Trento, Italy
TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; (b) Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada
Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, and Center for Integrated Research in Fundamental Science and Engineering, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford MA, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA, United States of America

INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine; ICTP, Trieste; Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL, United States of America

Instituto de Fisica Corpuscular (IFIC), Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia - CSIC, Spain

Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada

Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom

Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel

Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America

Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany

Fakultät für Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften, Fachgruppe Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, United States of America

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France

Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

Also at Department of Physics, King’s College London, London, United Kingdom

Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan

Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia

Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada

Also at Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, United States of America

Also at Physics Department, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine

Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America

Also at Department of Physics, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

Also at II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany

Also at Departament de Fisica de la Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

Also at Departamento de Fisica e Astronomia, Faculdade de Ciencias, Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Also at Tomsk State University, Tomsk, and Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia

Also at The Collaborative Innovation Center of Quantum Matter (CICQM), Beijing, China

Also at Universita di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy

Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada

Also at Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania

Also at Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia

Also at Borough of Manhattan Community College, City University of New York, New York City, United States of America

Also at Department of Financial and Management Engineering, University of the Aegean, Chios, Greece

Also at Centre for High Performance Computing, CSIR Campus, Rosebank, Cape Town, South Africa

Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America

Also at Institutio Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain

Also at Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
Also at Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany
Also at Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, United States of America
Also at Institute of Theoretical Physics, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
Also at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
Also at Georgian Technical University (GTU), Tbilisi, Georgia
Also at Ochadai Academic Production, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan
Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, United States of America
Also at Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile
Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
Also at The City College of New York, New York NY, United States of America
Also at Departamento de Física Teorica y del Cosmos, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Portugal
Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Sacramento CA, United States of America
Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia
Also at Departement de Physique Nucleaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
Also at Institut de Fisica d’Altes Energies (IFAE), The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain
Also at School of Physics, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China
Also at Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy (INRNE) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria
Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia
Also at Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford CA, United States of America
Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
Also at Giresun University, Faculty of Engineering, Turkey
Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
Also at Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China
Also at University of Malaya, Department of Physics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Also at LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France
* Deceased