

# Search for new physics with leptons, jets and missing transverse momentum at the LHC

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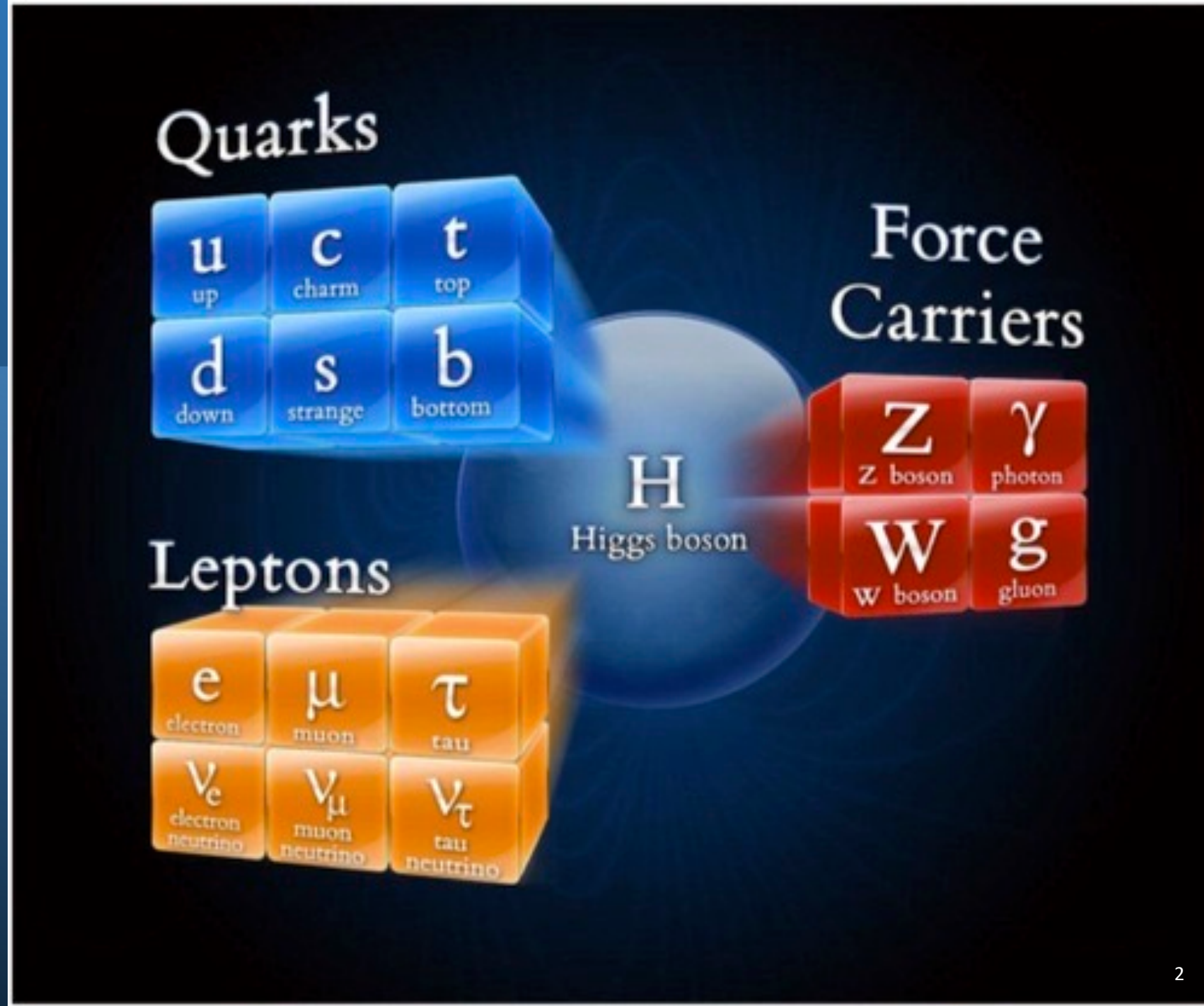


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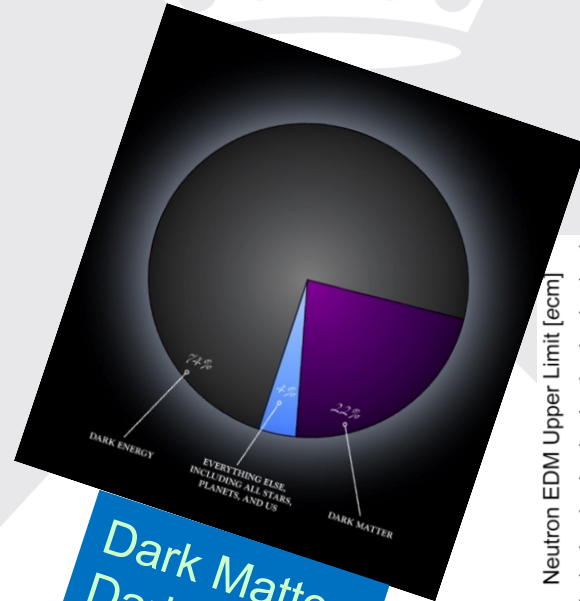
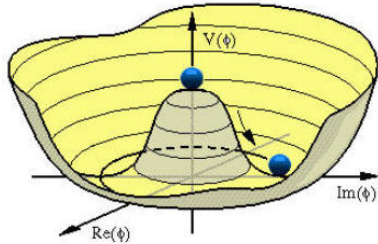
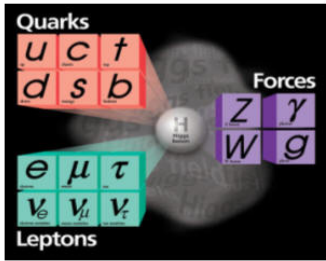
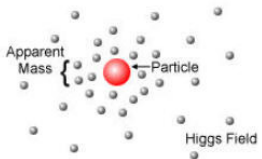


# The Standard Model

The three fundamental forces have been tested with high precision

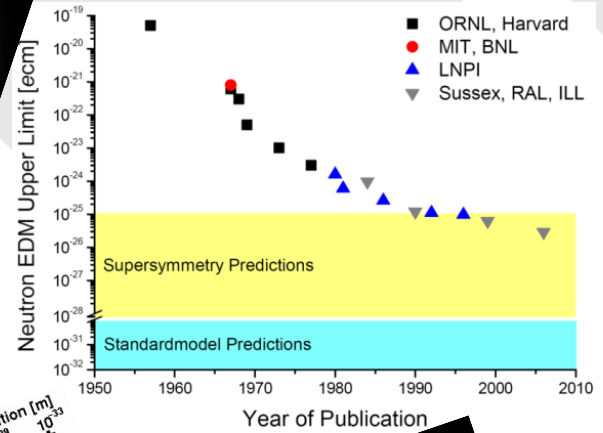


# We all believe SM is not the end of the story

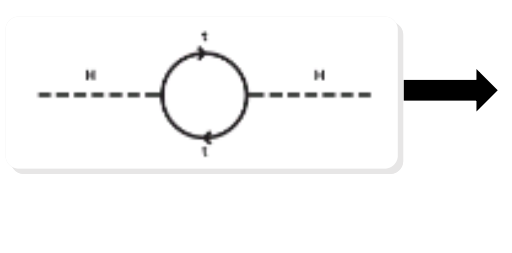


Dark Matter  
Dark Energy

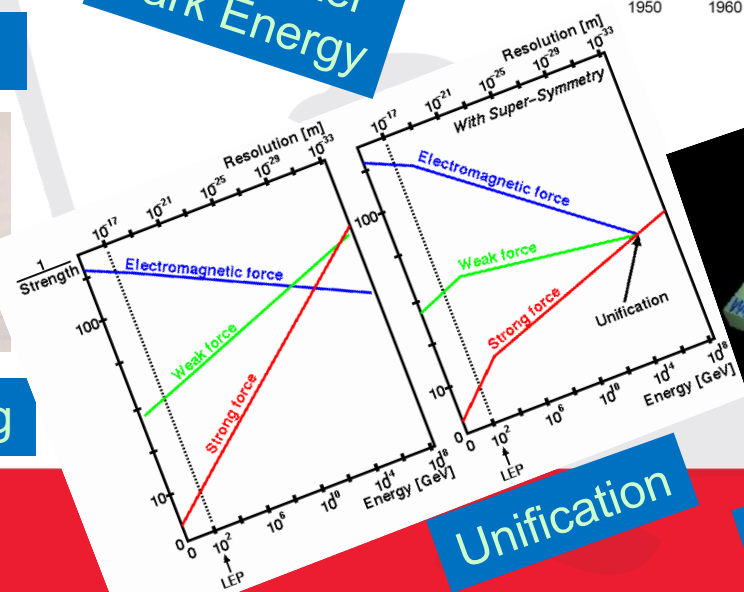
## Strong-CP problem



## Electroweak Symmetry Breaking



Fine tuning



Unification

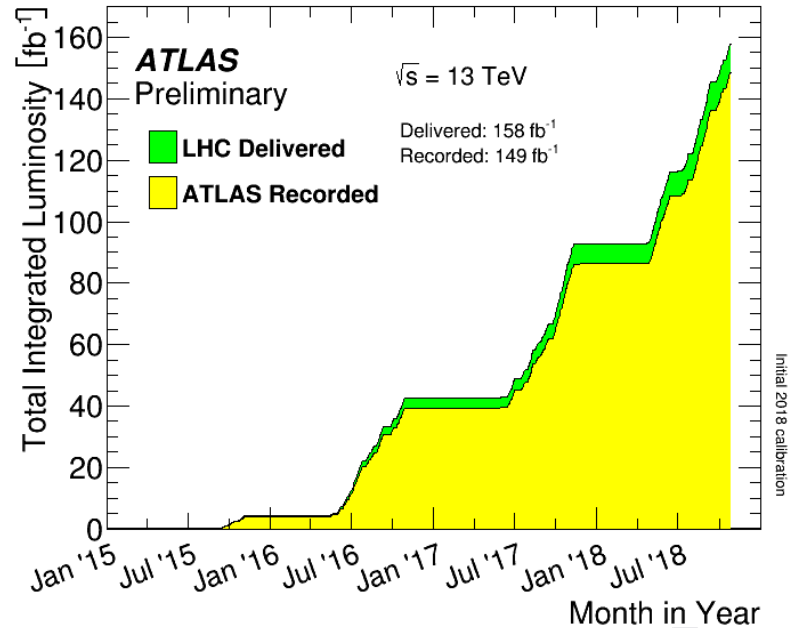


Number of families

# Large Hadron Collider



# Detector and data

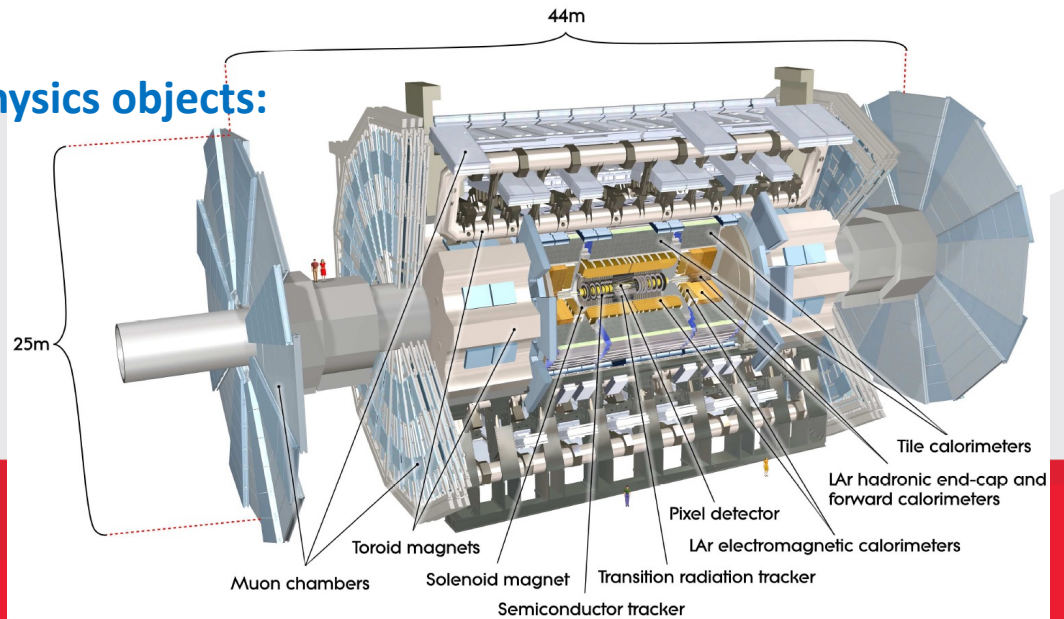


- Excellent data taking efficiency and excellent data quality
- Good for physics
  - 2011: 4.6 fb<sup>-1</sup> of 7 TeV data
  - 2012: 20.3 fb<sup>-1</sup> of 8 TeV data
  - 2015+2016: 36.1 fb<sup>-1</sup> of 13 TeV data
  - 2015+2016+2017: 80 fb<sup>-1</sup> of 13 TeV data
  - 2015+2016+2017+2018: 149 fb<sup>-1</sup> of 13 TeV data

- General purpose detectors with 4 $\pi$  coverage

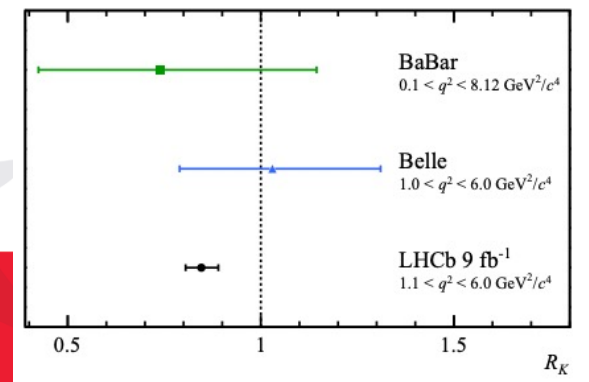
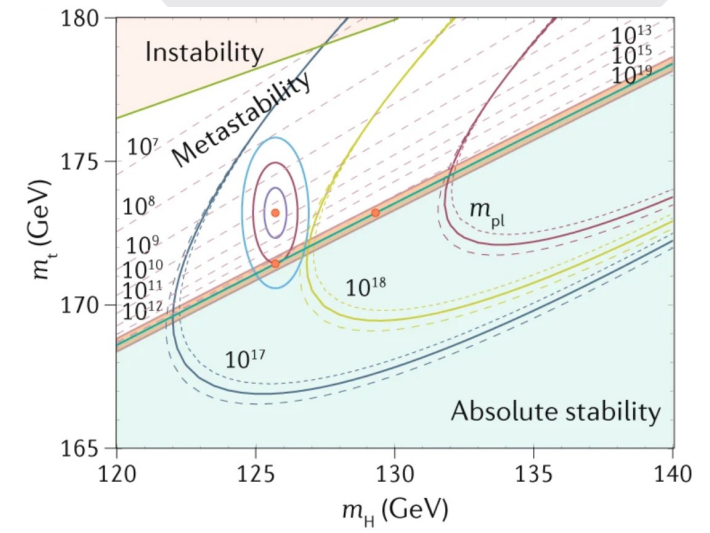
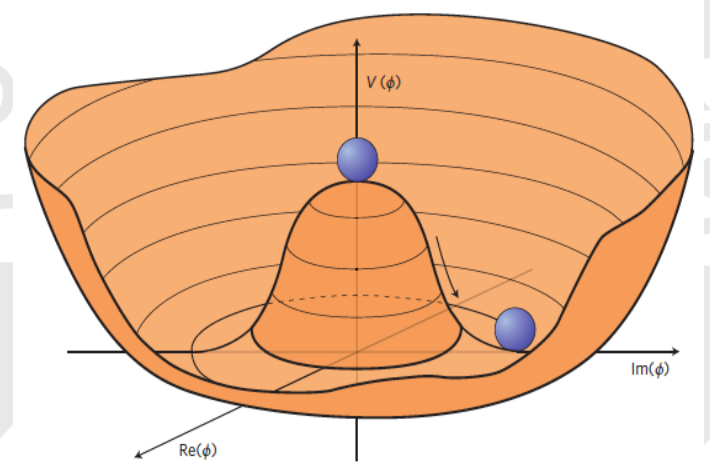
- Sub-detector systems used to identify and reconstruct the physics objects:

- Charged leptons
- Photons
- Jets
- Missing transverse momentum (neutrinos)



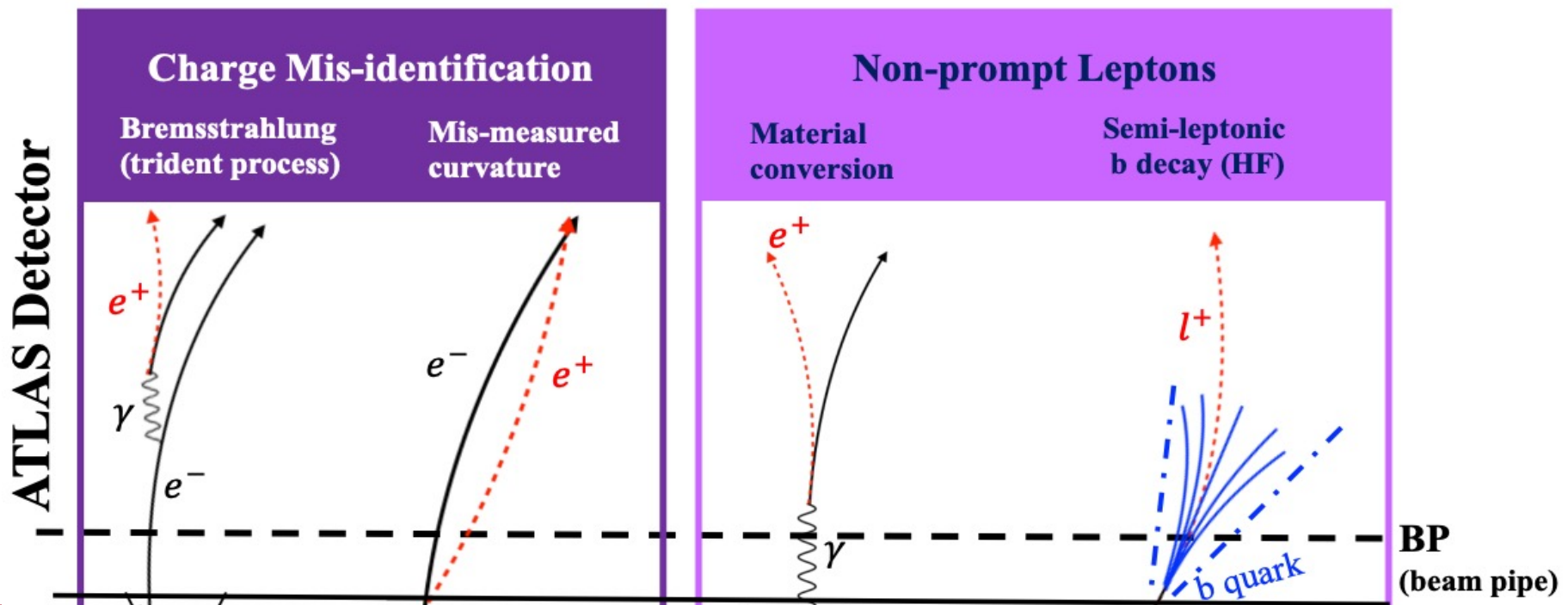
# Introduction

- The discovery of the Higgs boson opens a new portal to search for new physics, led to the 2013 Nobel Prize
  - Subsequent property measurements look for deviations from the SM
    - Top-Yukawa is one of the most interesting places to search for new physics
  - The Higgs self-coupling measurement is the only way to experimentally reconstruct Higgs potential
  - Same-sign lepton processes are typically rare but can significantly suppress backgrounds
    - can be used to probe the fundamental constants above
- Recent evidence of Lepton Flavour Violation from LHCb in  $b \rightarrow sl^+l^-$  can be explained by the presence of heavy  $Z'$  and Leptoquarks



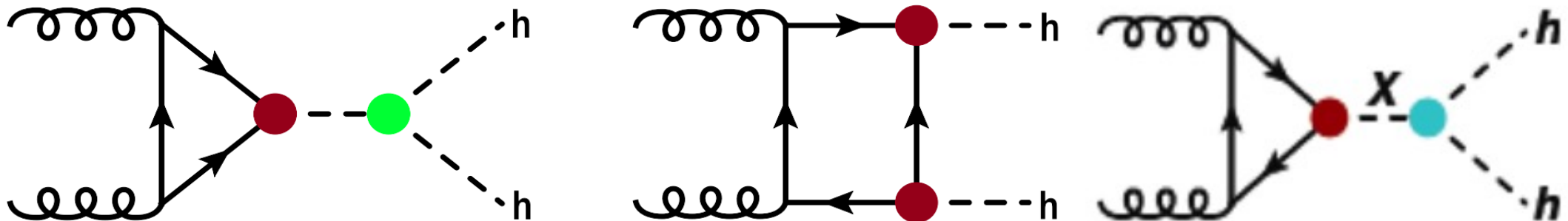
# Common fake lepton backgrounds in same-sign signatures

- Fakes are usually the dominant backgrounds in the same-sign signatures
  - Charge misidentification  $\leadsto$  data-driven using the  $Z \rightarrow e^+ e^-$  peak
  - Non-prompt leptons  $\leadsto$  dedicated control regions for different fake origins



# Search for $hh \rightarrow WW^* WW^*$

- The Higgs self-coupling measurement is the only way to experimentally reconstruct the Higgs potential
  - Vacuum structure
  - EW phase transition and EW baryogenesis
  - The fate of the universe
  - Probe new physics (is the Higgs boson alone?)
- Small SM cross section  $\sigma = 33.41$  (10.15) pb at 13 (8) TeV due to the destructive interference between processes involving Higgs-self coupling and the box diagram with two  $tth$  vertices





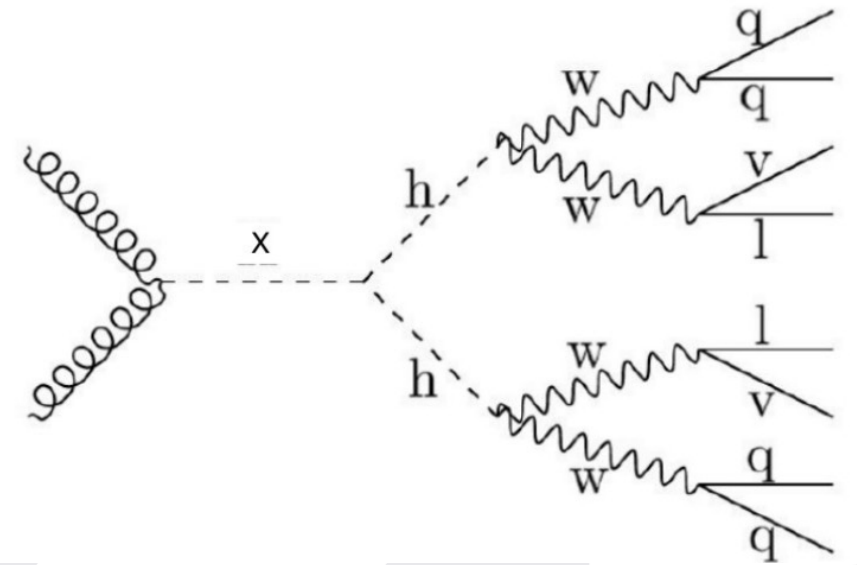
# Search for $hh \rightarrow WW^* WW^*$

- Rare decay channel of  $WW^* WW^*$  for di-Higgs production
  - branching ratio  $\sim 4.6\%$
  - First time we search for di-Higgs decaying to  $WW^* WW^*$
- Production rates can be enhanced by BSM models
  - Non-resonant and resonant hh production (h represents SM Higgs, X represents the heavy Higgs in 2HDM)
    - $m_X = 260, 300, 400, 500$  GeV
  - First time we test  $X \rightarrow SS$  model (S denotes a new Higgs-like scalar)
    - $m_X = 340$  GeV,  $m_S = 135, 145, 155, 165$  GeV
    - $m_S = 135$  GeV,  $m_X = 280, 300, 320, 340$  GeV

	bb	WW	$\tau\tau$	ZZ	$\gamma\gamma$
bb	33%				
WW	25%	4.6%			
$\tau\tau$	7.4%	2.5%	0.39%		
ZZ	3.1%	1.2%	0.34%	0.076%	
$\gamma\gamma$	0.26%	0.10%	0.029%	0.013%	0.0005%

# Analysis Strategy

- Three channels based on the number of light flavour leptons ( $e, \mu$ ) with b veto
  - Two same-sign leptons, missing transverse momentum and at least two jets
    - $e^\pm e^\pm, \mu^\pm \mu^\pm, e^\pm \mu^\pm$
  - Three leptons, with a total charge of  $\pm 1$ , missing energy and at least two jets
    - SFOS12:  $eee, ee\mu, \mu\mu e, \mu\mu\mu$
    - SFOS0:  $e\mu\mu, \mu ee$
  - Four leptons, with a total charge of 0
    - SFOS01:  $(e\mu+e\mu), (ee + e\mu), (\mu\mu+e\mu)$
    - SFOS2:  $(4e), (4\mu), (2\mu+2e)$
- Optimise selections based on  $S/\sqrt{B}$  for each channel and for each mass point
  - Cut and count analysis



# Optimisation

- Optimisation strategy

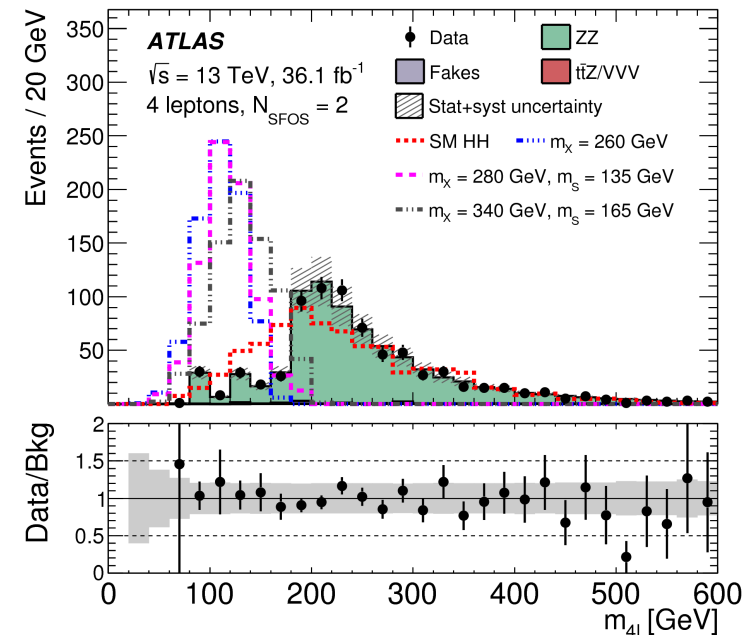
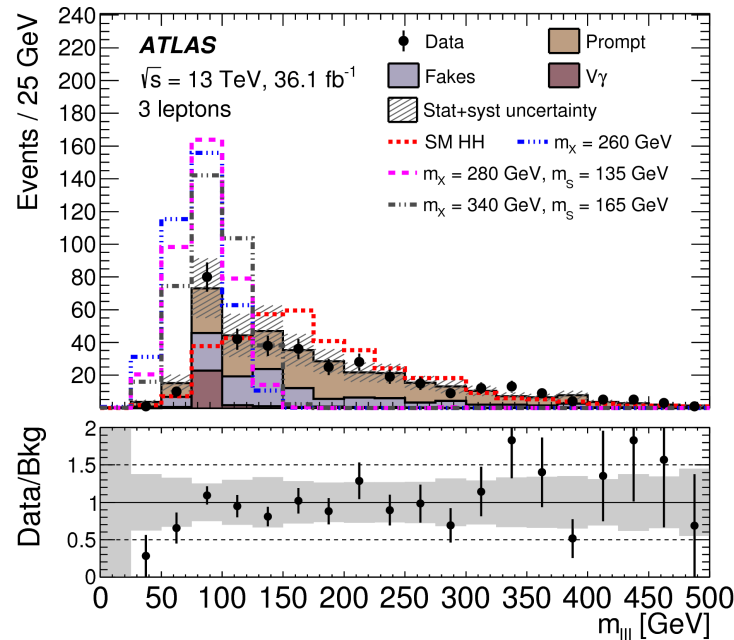
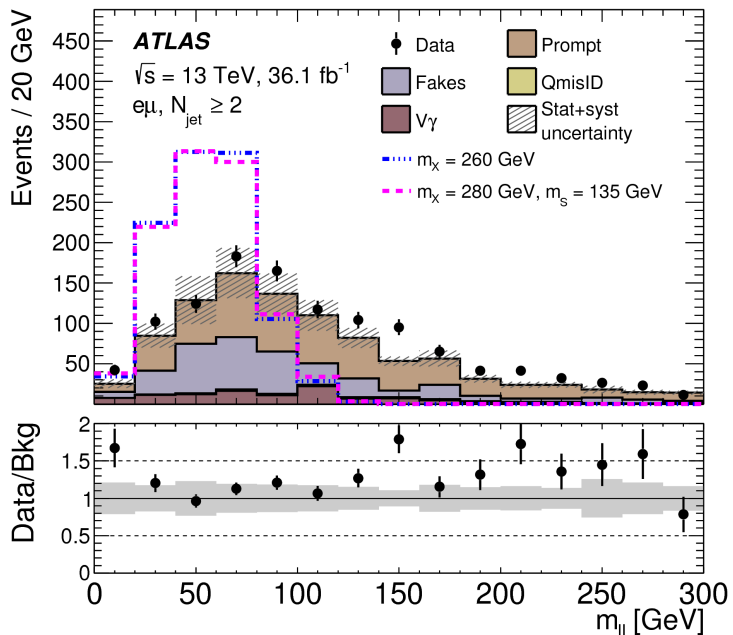
- Two leptons and three leptons

- Prompt lepton backgrounds originate from **VV, tV, ttV, VVV**
- MET > 10 (30) GeV for two (three) leptons
- Rank and select four observables for further optimization using TMVA

- Four lepton

- Prompt lepton backgrounds dominated by **ZZ**
- Use  $m_{4l} < 180$  and  $m_{4l} > 180$  GeV to improve sensitivity

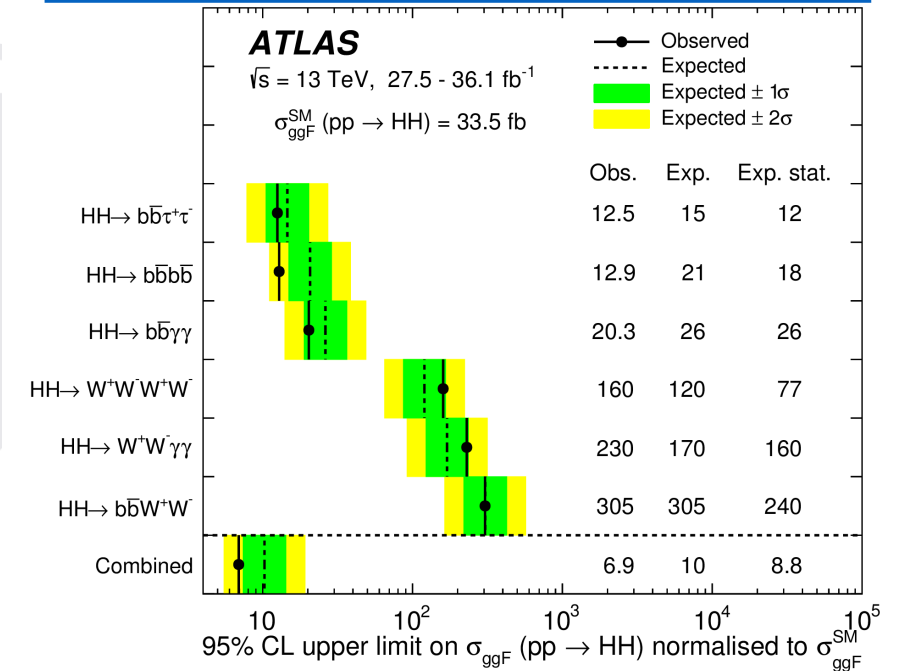
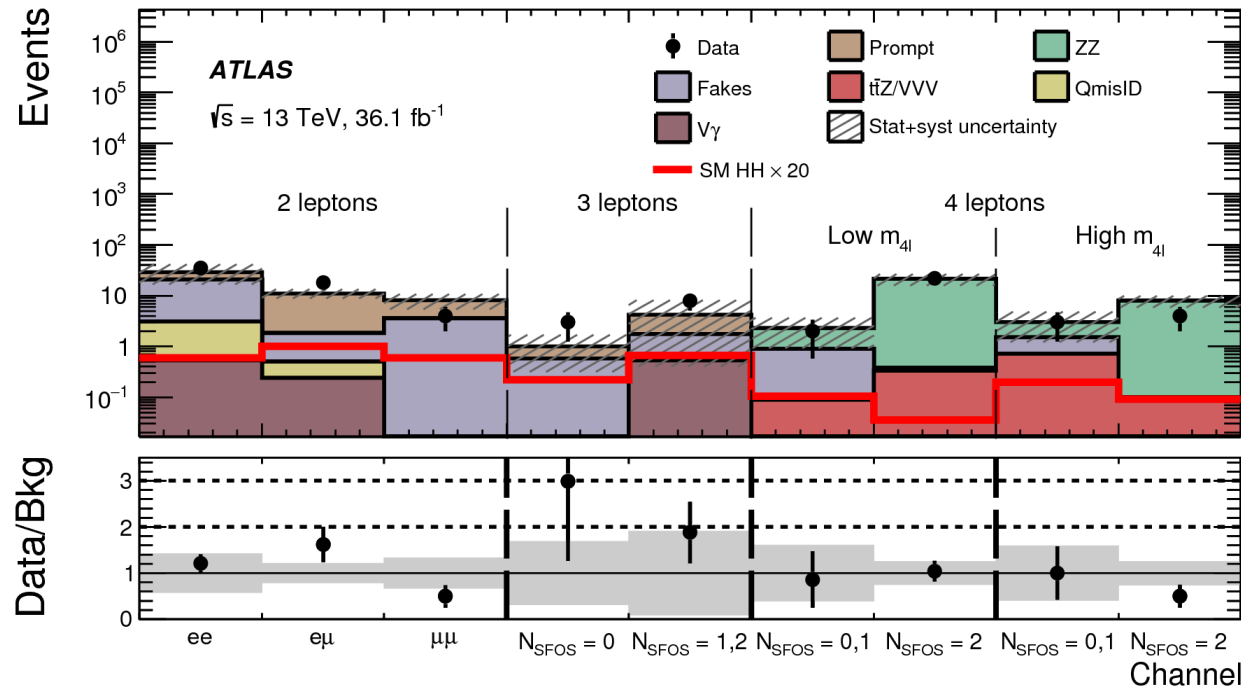
Systematics dominated by JES/JER and fake lepton estimation



# Results

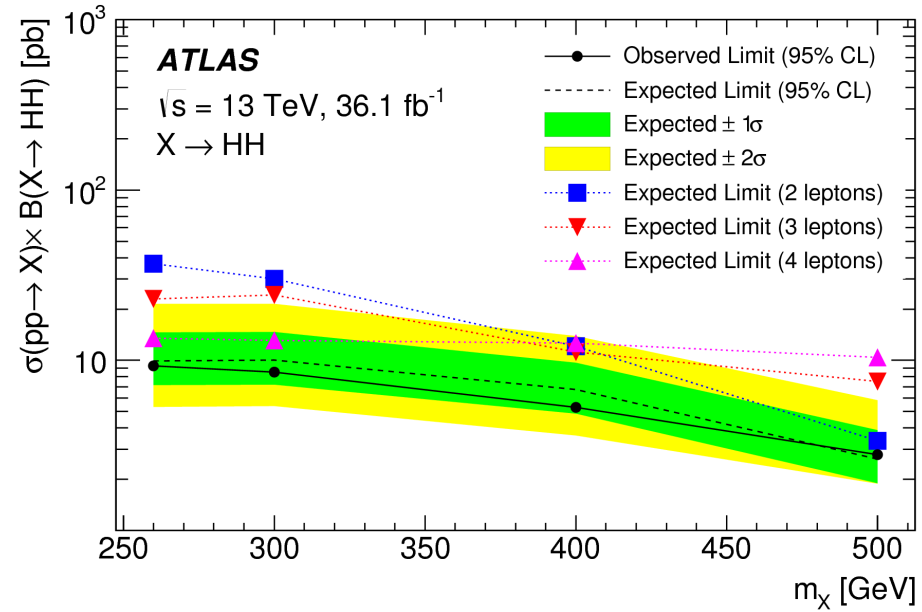
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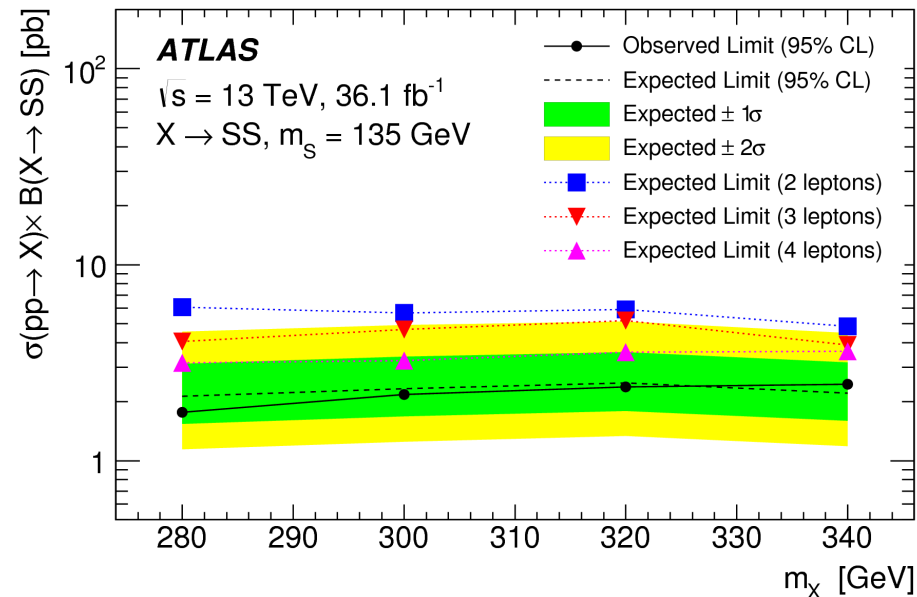
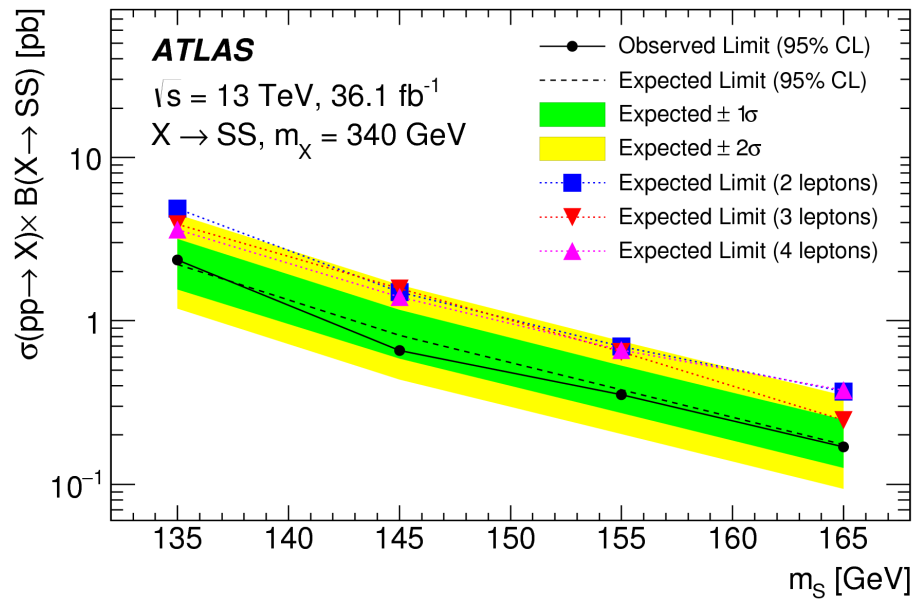


- No significant excess above the SM background
- Combined limit on the non-resonant di-Higgs cross-section: **160 (110) x SM cross section**
- Room for improvement
  - Use Advanced machine learning techniques to improve sensitivity
  - Explore hadronic  $\tau$  channels

# Resonant results



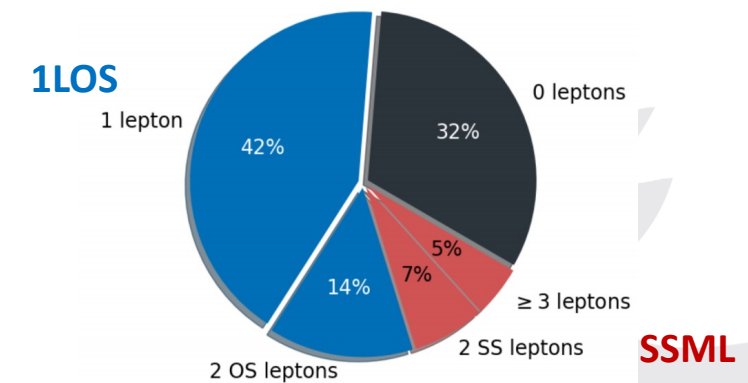
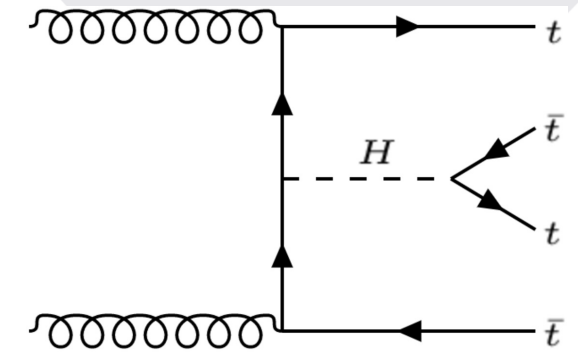
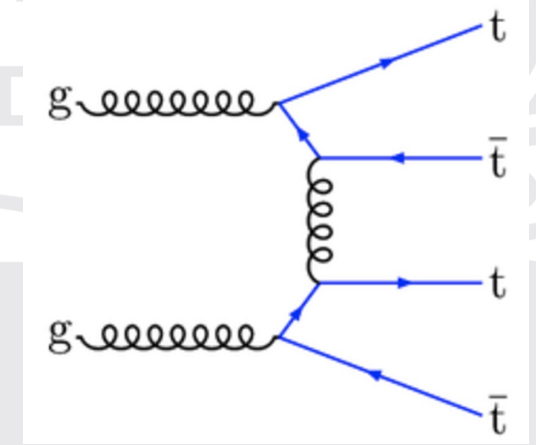
- Higher sensitivity to  $X \rightarrow SS$  model as  $m_S \rightarrow 2m_W$



# Evidence for $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$

[Eur. Phys. J. C 80 \(2020\) 1085](#)

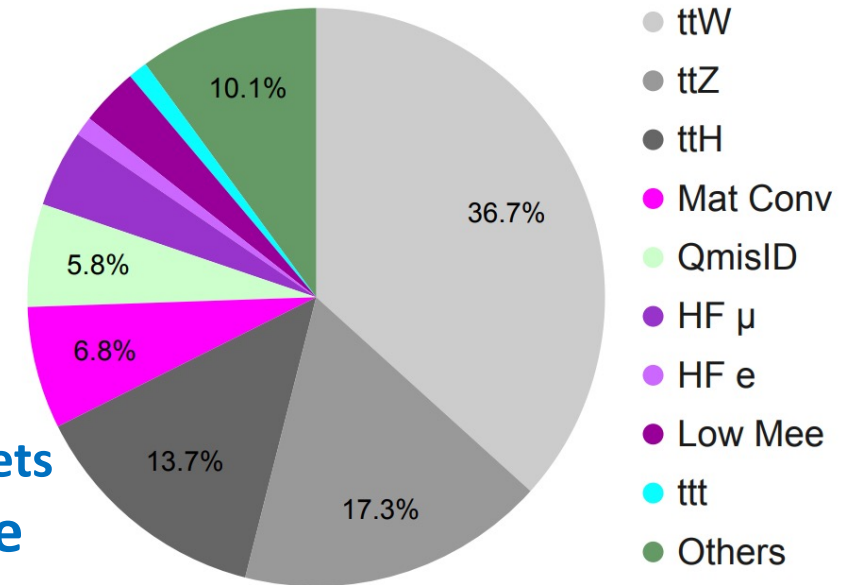
- The most massive final state  $\sim 700$  GeV
- A rare process sensitive to the magnitude and CP nature of top-Higgs coupling
  - $\sigma_{t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} = 12 \pm 2.4$  fb at 13 TeV NLO QCD+EW
- Sensitive to new physics e.g., two Higgs doublet model
- Both 1LOS and **SSML** have been explored at LHC
  - Clean signature with high (b-) jet multiplicity and hadronic activities
  - 1LOS: large branching ratio; large background from  $t\bar{t}$ +heavy/light jets
  - **SSML**:  $\sim 12\%$  branching ratio; small background from  $t\bar{t}V$ , non-prompt leptons and wrong charge assignment



# Analysis strategy in SSML

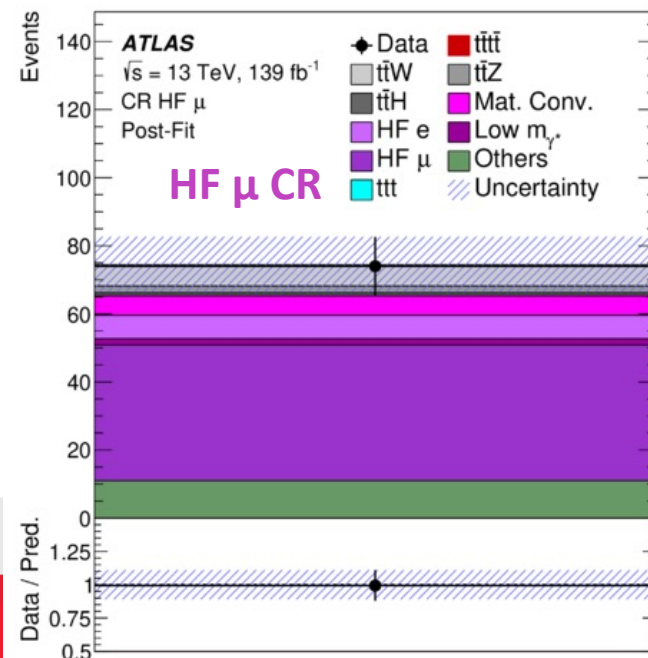
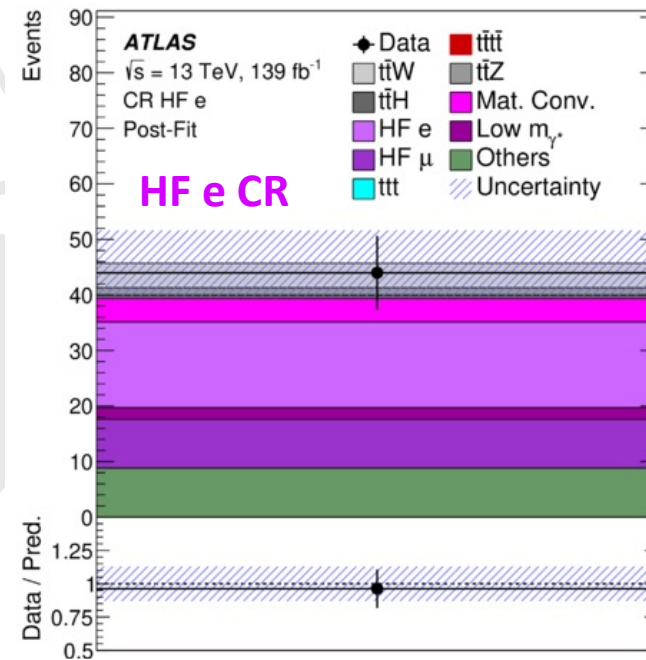
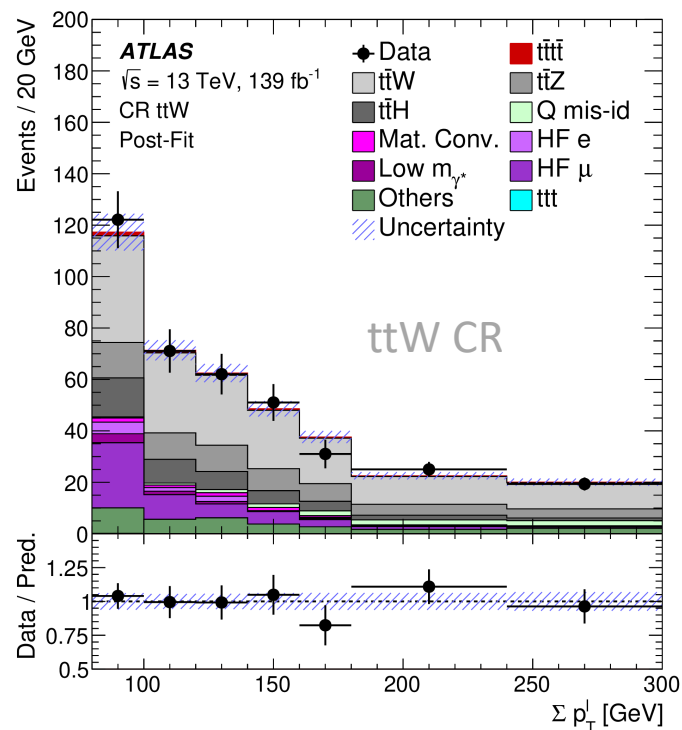
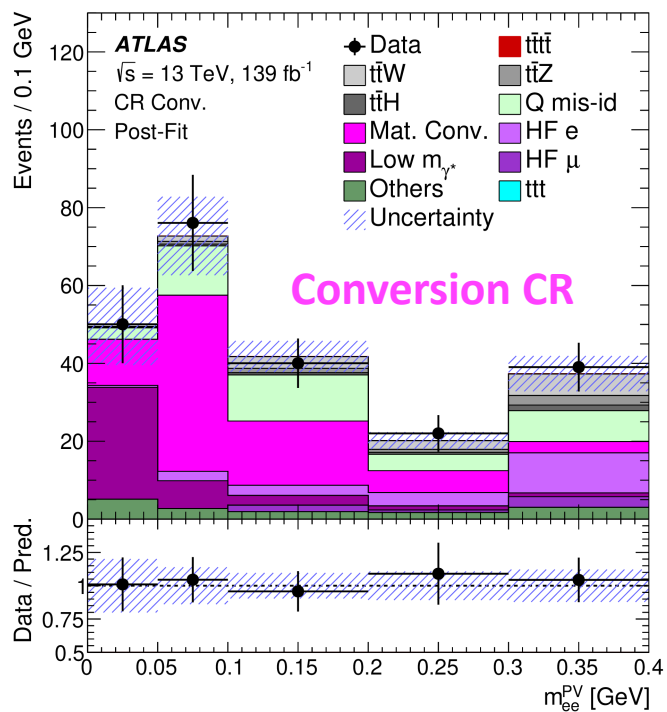
- Targets at least two of the  $W$  bosons decay leptonically
- Baseline selection
  - $\geq 6$  jets
  - $\geq 2$  b-tagged jets
  - $H_T > 500$  GeV
    - $H_T$  is the sum of the transverse momenta of leptons and jets
- Backgrounds dominated by the irreducible and reducible backgrounds
  - Irreducible backgrounds from simulation except ttW
    - ttW, ttZ, ttH and smaller background (VV, VVV, tV, tVV, ttWW, ttt)
  - Reducible backgrounds: non-prompt leptons and charge mis-ID (QmisID)
    - Electrons/muons from heavy flavour decay HF  $\mu$  (e)
    - Electrons from  $\gamma$  conversion in detector Mat Conv
    - A virtual photon leading to an  $e^+e^-$  pair Low Mee

Backgrounds:



# Template fit method

- Use template fit method to estimate major backgrounds
  - Background shapes taken from MC
  - Normalisation is allowed to float in the fit
  - Dedicated control regions to constrain the normalization factors
  - Validation regions to test modellings

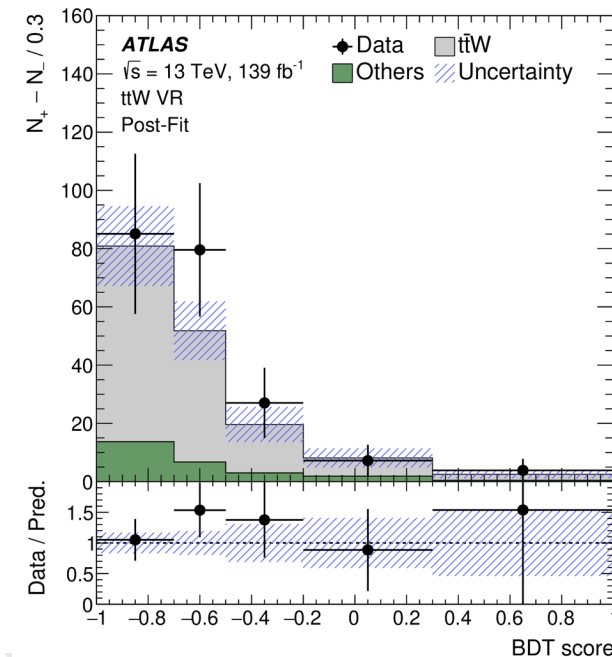
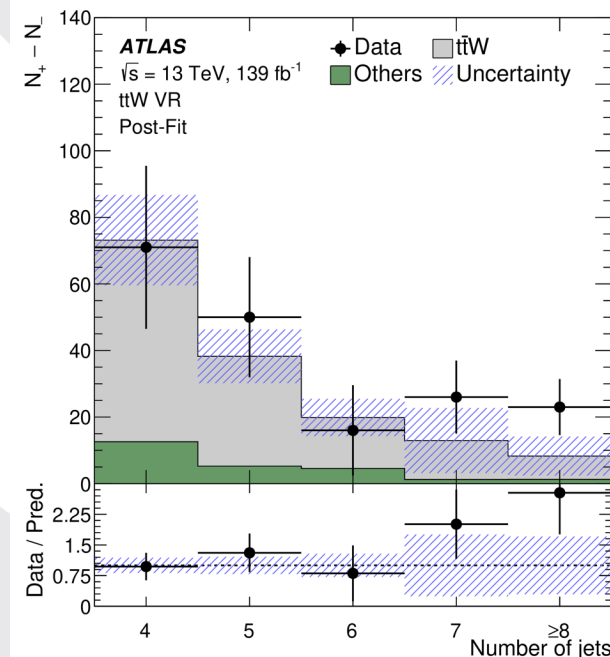




# Template fit results

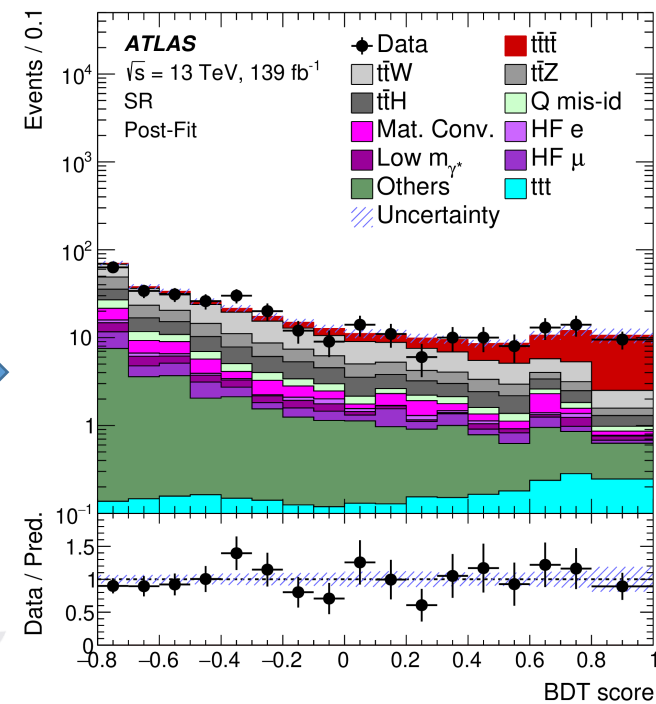
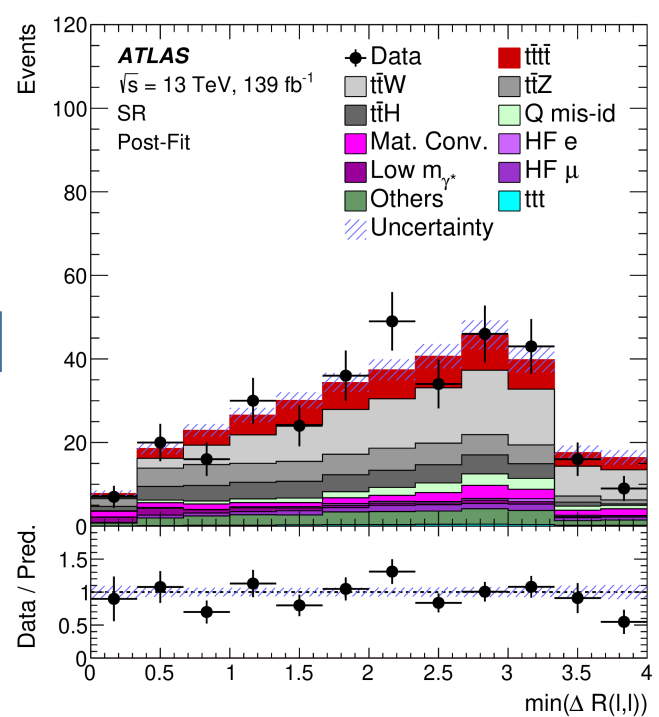
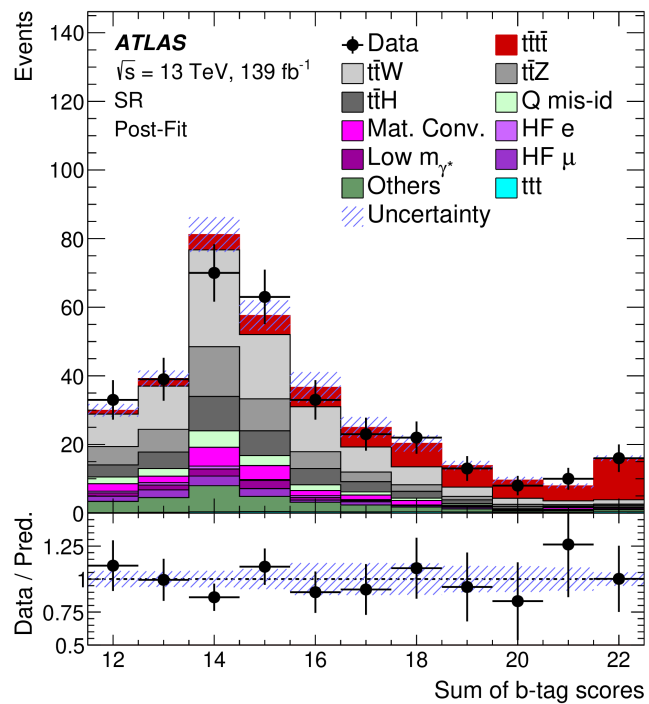
- Apart from  $t\bar{t}W$ , all the other normalisation factor (NF) is consistent with 1
  - Compatible with the already published ttH multilepton results, [ATLAS-CONF-2019-045](#)
  - Validation region is defined using  $t\bar{t}W$  charge asymmetry
    - $t\bar{t}W^+ : t\bar{t}W^- \sim 2:1$
    - Difference removes charge symmetric processes
    - Precision dominated by  $t\bar{t}W$   $\geq 7$  jets, 125%(300%)  $t\bar{t}W$  for 7 ( $\geq 8$ ) jets, as well as  $t\bar{t}W$  + additional b jets (50%)

Parameter	NF $_{t\bar{t}W}$	NF $_{\text{Mat. Conv.}}$	NF $_{\text{Low } M_{ee}}$	NF $_{\text{HF } e}$	NF $_{\text{HF } \mu}$
Value	$1.6 \pm 0.3$	$1.6 \pm 0.5$	$0.9 \pm 0.4$	$0.8 \pm 0.4$	$1.0 \pm 0.4$



# Signal optimisation

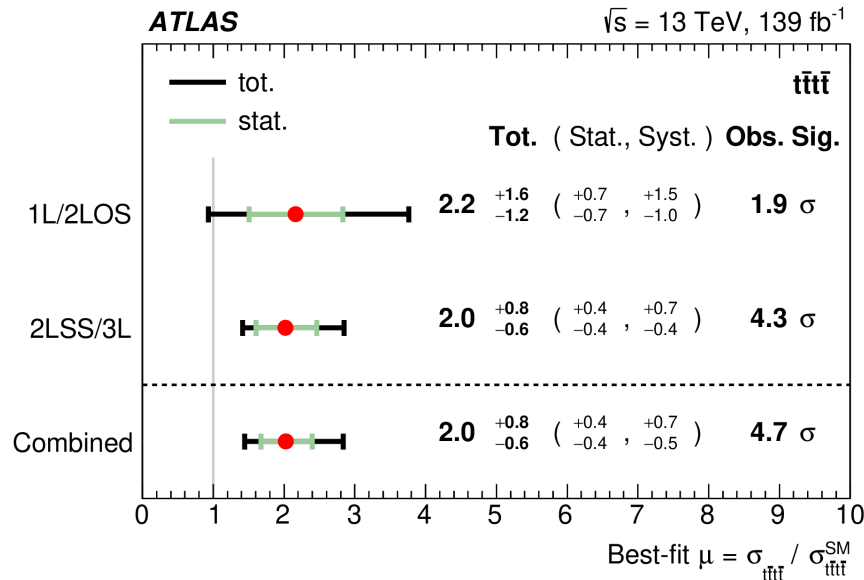
- Use advanced machine learning techniques by combining b-tagging and kinematics of leptons and jets into a single BDT score
- Check modellings of all inputs are reasonable



# Evidence for $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$

- **First evidence of  $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$  production in SSML at ATLAS, observed (expected) significance  $4.3(2.4)\sigma$ ,  $\sigma_{t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}^{measured} = 24_{-6}^{+7}$  fb**

Systematic dominated by signal modelling and ttW modelling at high (b-)jet multiplicity

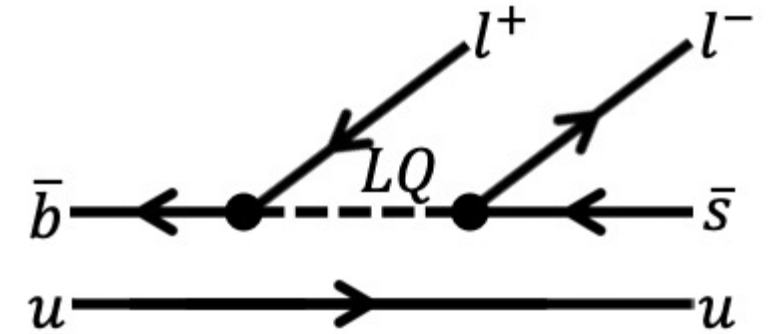
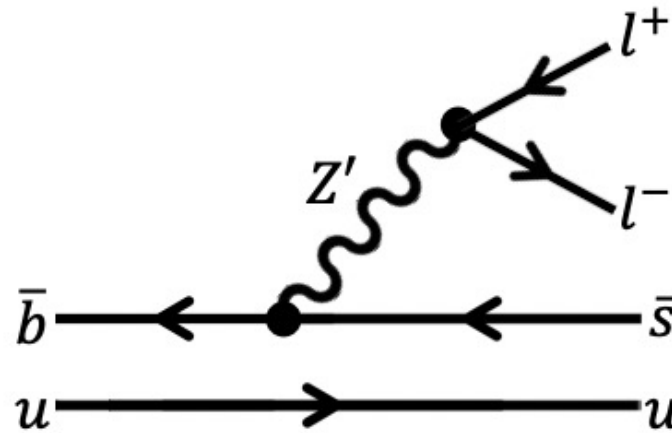
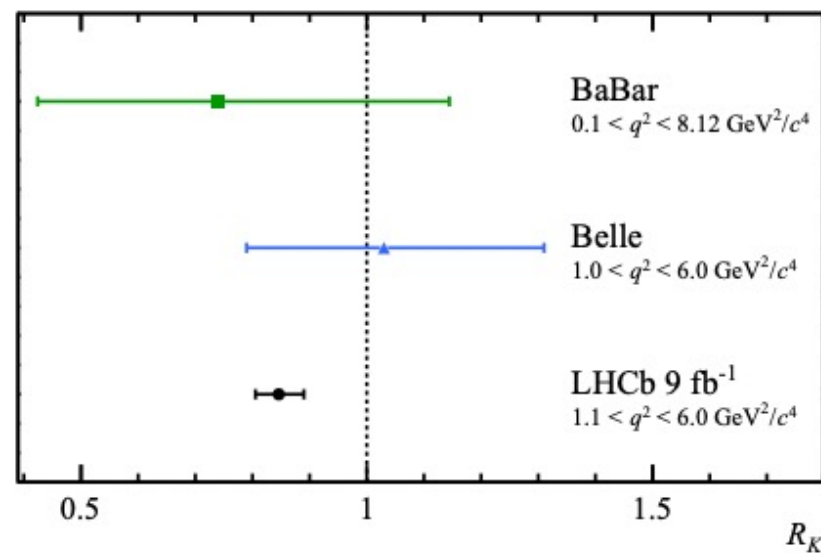


**1LOS+SSML: 4.7 (2.6)  $\sigma$**   
observed (expected)

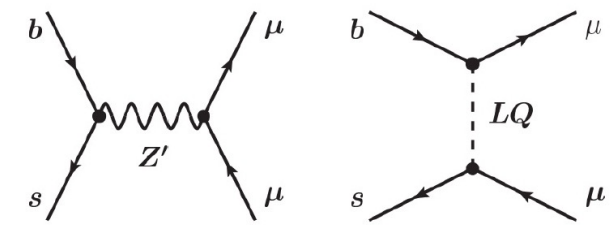
CMS SSML results: 2.6(2.7)  
 $\sigma$  observed(expected)

# Lepton universality tests

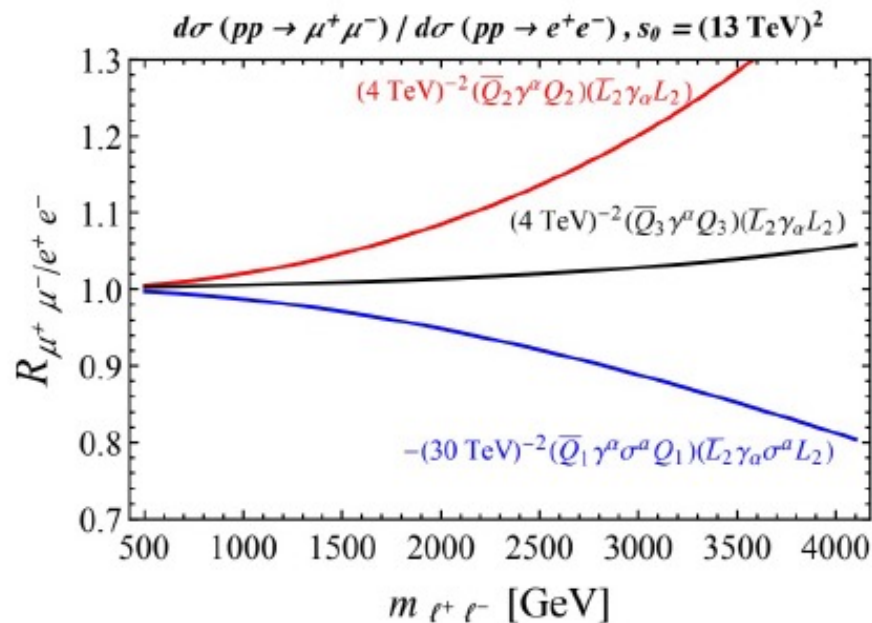
- The more recent Lepton Universality tests in  $b \rightarrow sl^+l^-$  by LHCb shows **3.1 standard deviations from SM prediction**
- Possible explanations involve tree-level new physics competing with SM loop and box diagrams



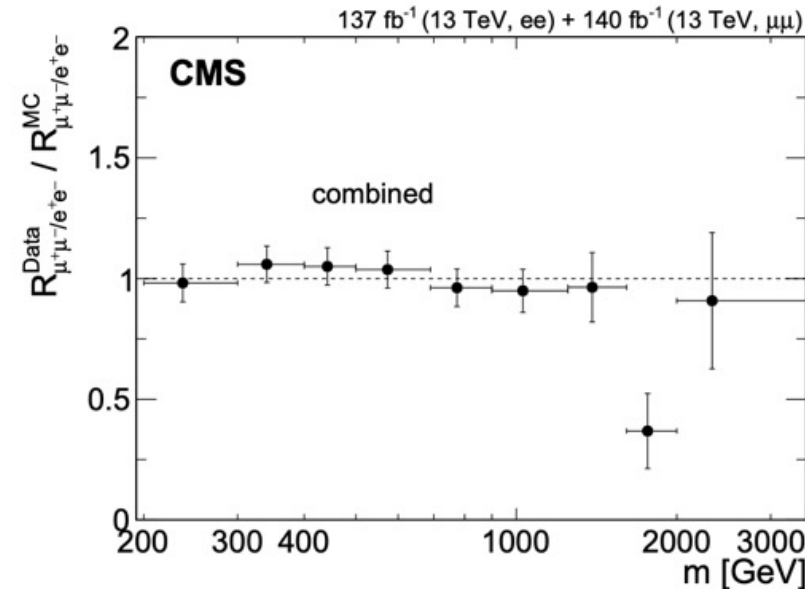
# Lepton universality tests



- The recent evidence lepton flavour violation has prompted relevant tests in ATLAS and CMS
- Presence of heavy neutral boson  $Z'$  or Leptoquarks have implementations at high- $p_T$  tail in the Drell-Yan process



arXiv: 2704.09015

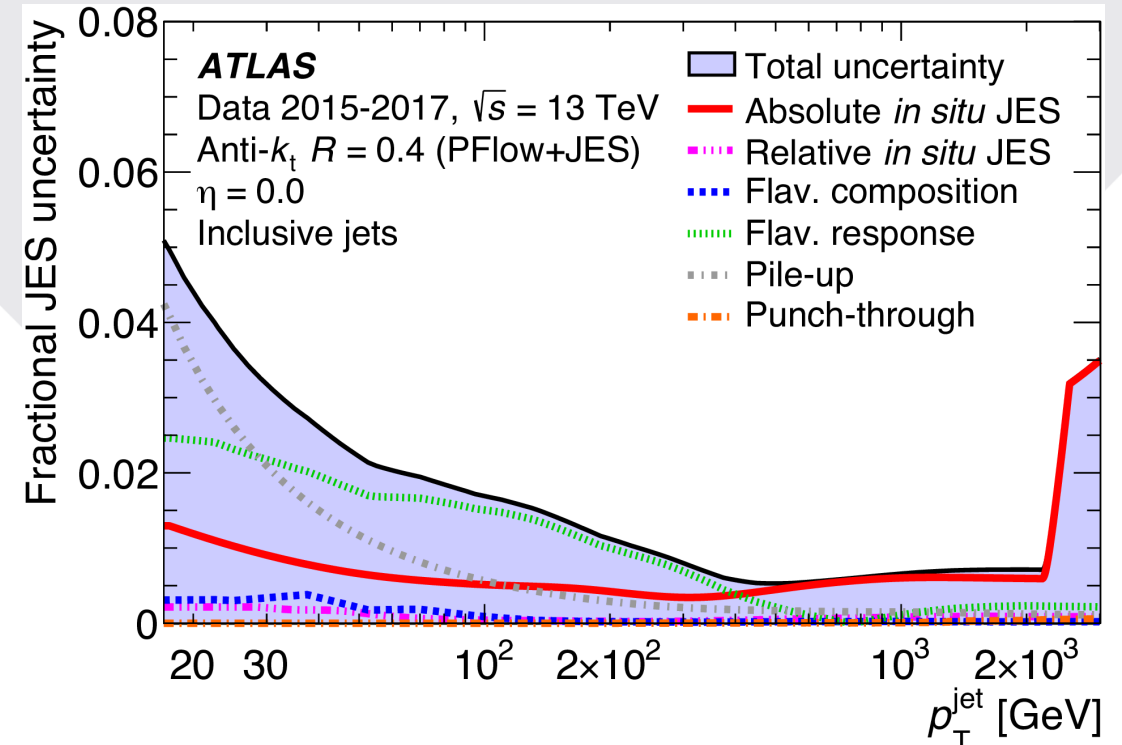


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Currently the corresponding ATLAS analysis contacts/editors

# Jet reconstruction and calibration at ATLAS

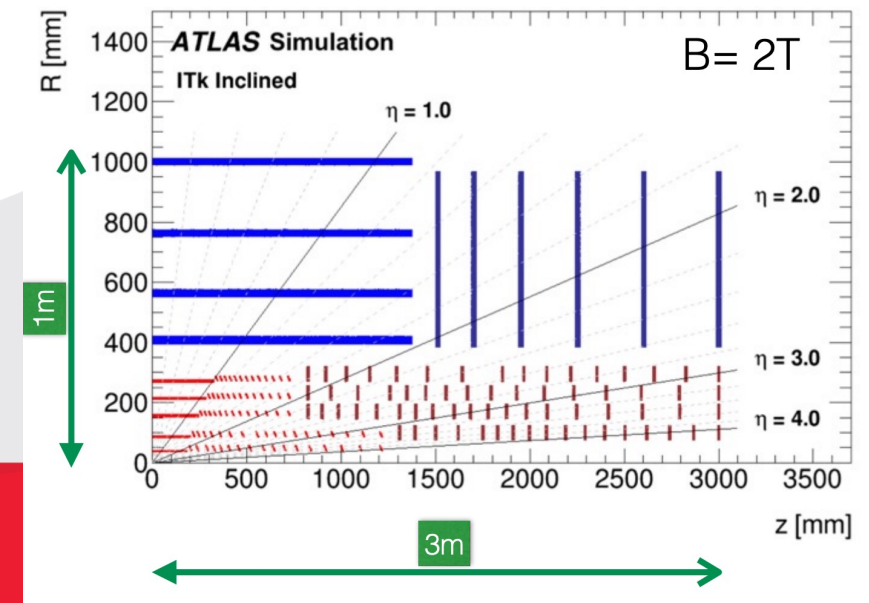
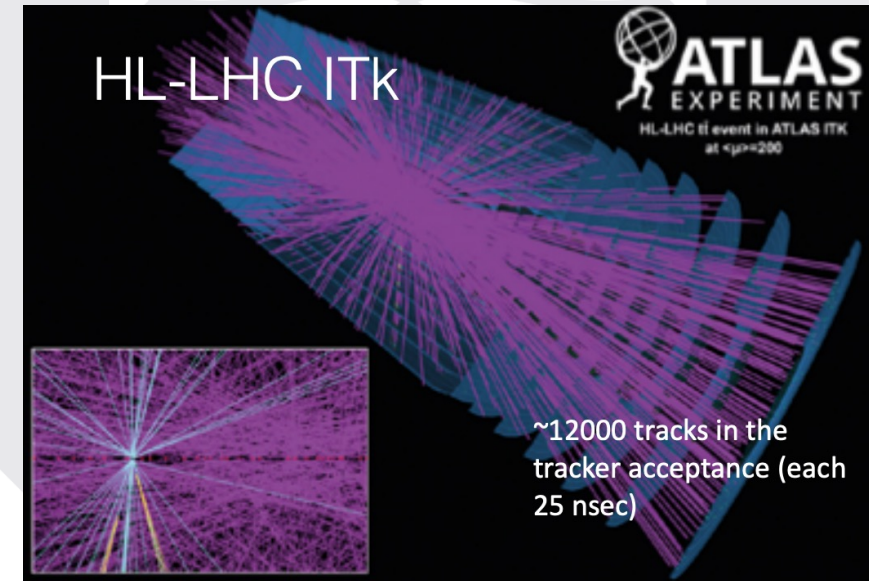
- 60% of ATLAS publications have jets in the final state including the above three publications
- Jets are reconstructed using anti- $k_t$  algorithm with radius 0.4 or 1
  - Inputs are built from energy deposits in the calorimeter and the tracks in the inner detector
  - Led the calibration efforts for both small- and large-R jets
    - Provided the consolidated jet calibration that has been widely used in Run II analysis



[Eur. Phys. J. C 81 \(2021\) 689](#)

# Inner tracker upgrade at ATLAS

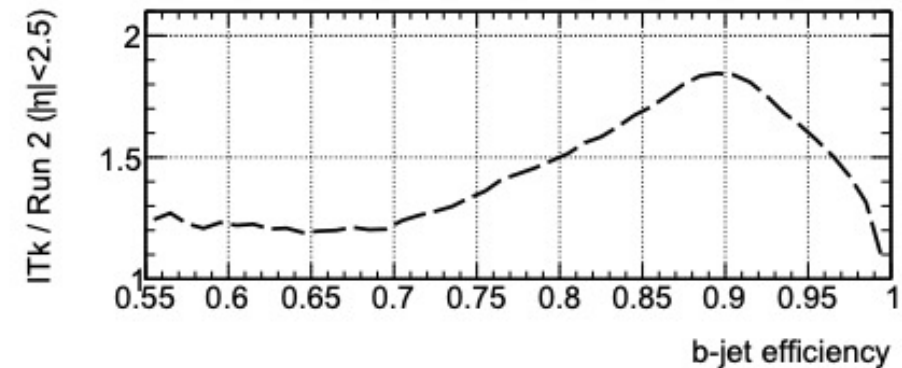
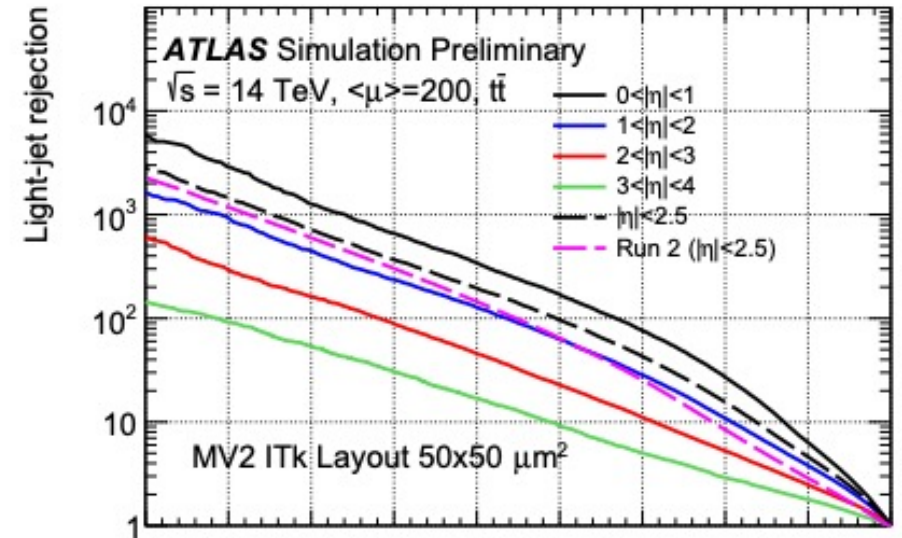
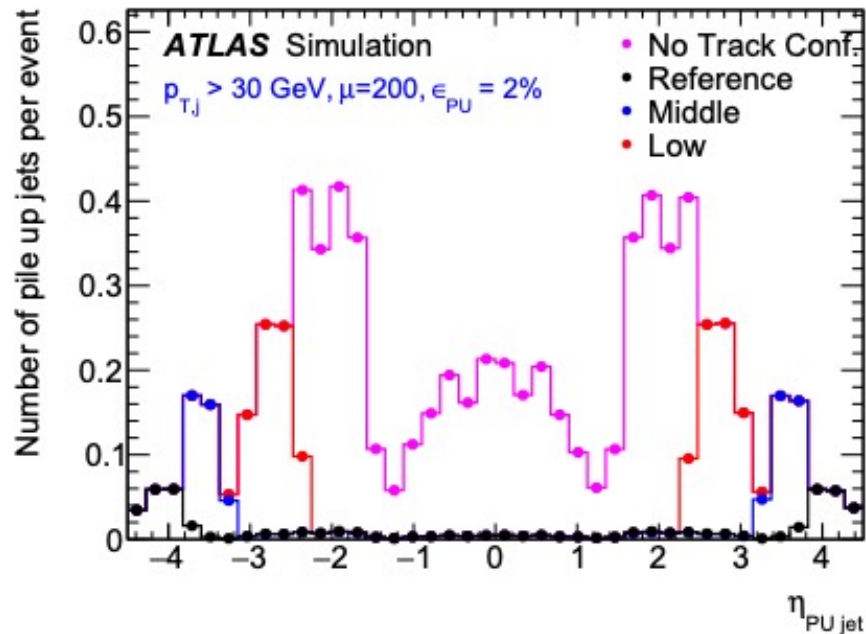
- The Goal of ITk upgrade is to have similar performance as the current detector but in harsher environment
  - All silicon
    - Precision charged particle trajectories and vertex reconstruction
  - $|\eta|$  range extended to 4 (current 2.5)
  - Pixel: 5 barrel layers+ ring disks
  - Strip: 4 barrel layers+ 6 endcap rings



# Expected performance of the Itk

- Itk upgrade is expected to improve
  - Pile-up rejection and hence MET resolution
  - Light jet-rejection in b-tagging
  - Forward pile-up/b tagging due to extended coverage

Further improvement in forward region can be brought by the timing information from High Granularity Timing Detector (HGTD)





# Looking forward

- The discovery of the Higgs boson in 2012 opens a new portal to search for new physics
- No significant excess over the SM prediction has been observed yet
  - Precision measurement of the Higgs properties is still the best chance we got to search for new physics
  - Hints of new physics may come from lepton flavour universality tests



# Inner tracker upgrade at ATLAS

- DESY is committed to building the endcap ITk
- Recently helped investigate the sources of adhesive oozing out of numerous bond pad top Kapton openings (cover layer openings) during co-curing process
  - Examine the bustape under the micro-tape to check which openings are covered with adhesive
  - Electrical tests of the petal core circuits using a robot

