

SEARCHES FOR NEW PHENOMENA IN LEPTONIC FINAL STATES USING THE ATLAS DETECTOR

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cLHCP 2019 23-27 October Dalian, China

Performance of the LHC & ATLAS detector



- A total of 139 fb^{-1} collected during the 2015-18 period
- Currently in shutdown until 2021

Outline

- Search in high-mass same-flavor dilepton final state (arXiv 1903.06248, 139 fb⁻¹)
- Search for a right-handed gauge boson decaying into a highmomentum heavy neutrino and a charged lepton (arXiv 1904.12679, 80 fb^{-1})
- Search for a new heavy gauge boson resonance decaying into a lepton and missing transverse momentum (<u>ATLAS-</u> <u>CONF-2018-017</u>, 80 fb⁻¹)

Dilepton Search: Analysis Strategy



First ATLAS full Run-2 result

AIM

 Search for "bumps" in the dielectron and dimuon invariant mass spectra

EVENT SELECTION

Look for events with exactly two electrons or two muons and an invariant mass below 6000 GeV



CERN-EP-2019-030 arXiv 1903.06248

BACKGROUND ESTIMATION

- Largely dominated by the Drell-Yan process
- Fit parametric function to data to model background (new with respect to previous versions of the analysis)
- Leads to spurious signal uncertainties, but those have a small impact on the final result

SIGNAL MODELLING

- Generic signal modelling using a convolution of Breitt-Wigner and a Gaussian to parametrize for various pole mass and width values
- Results interpreted in terms of Sequential Standard Model (SSM) and Heavy Vector Triplet (HVT)

Dilepton Search: Results



- Largest excess found at 264 GeV for 0-width with a local significance of 2.3o for the combination of the dielectron and dimuon channels (assuming lepton flavor universality)
- No significant deviations for larger widths

Dilepton Search: 2-D width & mass scan



Dilepton Search: Exclusion Limits



- Model-independent calculated for various width scenarios
- Limits can be re-interpreted for specific models
- Results re-interpreted in terms of Heavy Vector Triplet (HVT) couplings

	Lower limits on $m_{Z'}$ [TeV]							
Model	ee		$\mu\mu$		$\ell\ell$			
	obs	\exp	obs	\exp	obs	\exp		
Z'_{ψ}	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5		
Z'_{χ}	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.8		
$Z'_{\rm SSM}$	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.1		

Dilepton Search: HVT Exclusion Contour



- Limits extracted on the Fermion-Higgs/Vector Boson and Quark-lepton coupling parameter space
- Area outside the curve is excluded
- HVT bosons can couple to fermions (f), leptons (l), and Higgs (h)

Dilepton Search: Summary



Heavy Neutrino search: arXiv 1904.12679



- Search for a right-handed gauge boson (W_R) decaying into a boosted right-handed heavy neutrino (N_R) together with a lepton
- Focused on the regime where the mass of the heavy neutrino is less than 10% of the right-handed gauge boson
- The decay products of the heavy neutrino can be found within a jet within a large-R jet
- For the electron channel the energy deposit is included in the large-R jet



Heavy neutrino search: m_{W_R}



	Electron Channel	Muon Channel
Signal $(m_{W_{\mathrm{R}}} = 3 \text{ TeV}, m_{N_{\mathrm{R}}} = 150 \text{ GeV})$	346^{+48}_{-75}	411_{-48}^{+36}
Signal $(m_{W_{\rm R}} = 3 \text{ TeV}, m_{N_{\rm R}} = 300 \text{ GeV})$	471_{-69}^{+42}	429^{+29}_{-40}
Signal ($m_{W_{\mathrm{R}}} = 4 \text{ TeV}, m_{N_{\mathrm{R}}} = 400 \text{ GeV}$)	66^{+6}_{-10}	57^{+4}_{-4}
Expected background	$2.8^{+0.5}_{-0.7}$	$1.9^{+0.5}_{-0.7}$
Observed events	8	4
Significance	2.4σ	1.2σ
<i>p</i> -value	0.0082	0.12



Good agreement found between data and expectation

Heavy neutrino search: Exclusion contour



- Limits extracted in the m_{N_R} - m_{w_R} plane
- Slightly worse limits for the muon channel at high mass due to worse resolution
- Observed limits also shown for the resolved topology, where heavy neutrino is produced with large p_T and their decay products are very collimated. A large-R jet can reconstruct the N_R

Lepton+MET: Analysis Strategy



- Possible additional charged gauge
 bosons
- Its decay would produce a signature with a lepton and missing transverse energy coming from the neutrino
- Benchmark model used is the Sequential Standard Model
- No interference between W and W' considered

AIM

Search for deviations from Standard Model predictions in the m_T distribution EVENT SELECTION

Identify events with one high-pT lepton and large missing transverse energy



BACKGROUND ESTIMATION

- Events with prompt leptons are estimated through the use of Monte Carlo simulation
- Backgrounds coming from non-prompt leptons are estimated through data-driven methods 13

Lepton+MET: m_T spectrum



- No significant deviations found from Standard Model expectation
- Largest local significance in the muon channel (2.2 σ) for $m_{wr} = 1.55 \text{ TeV}$
- Extract limits on the Sequential Standard Model

Lepton+MET: Exclusion Limits



	$m_{W'}$ lower limit [TeV]			
Decay	Expected	Observed		
$W' \to e\nu$	5.4	5.7		
$W' \to \mu \nu$	4.9	4.8		
$W' \to \ell \nu$	5.5	5.6		

- Bayesian Limits with flat prior on the signal cross-section
- Mass limits are increased by about half a TeV compared to the 2015+2016
- Results with the full Run-2 dataset coming in the next few months

Summary

- Searches with leptons provide a useful test of the Standard Model, with generally manageable backgrounds
- Still lots of data left to be analyzed!

A	TLAS Exotics Searche	s* - 95	% CL	Upper Exclusion Limits ATL	AS Preliminary
Sta	atus: March 2019			$\int \mathcal{L} dt = (3.2 - 139) \text{ fb}^{-1}$	\sqrt{s} = 8, 13 TeV
	Model ℓ, γ J	lets† E ^{mis} T	^{ss} ∫£dt[fb	- ¹] Limit	Reference
Extra dimensions	$\begin{array}{c c} \text{ADD} \ G_{KK} + g/q & 0 \ e,\mu \\ \text{ADD} \ \text{Ornoresonant} \gamma & 2 \ \gamma \\ \text{ADD} \ \text{OBH} & - \\ \text{ADD} \ \text{OBH} \ \text{high} \sum_{PT} & \geq 1 \ e,\mu \\ \text{ADD} \ \text{BH} \ \text{high} \sum_{PT} & 2 \ n \ e,\mu \\ \text{ADD} \ \text{BH} \ \text{high} \sum_{PT} & 2 \ n \ \text{multiple} \\ - \\ \text{RSI} \ G_{KK} \rightarrow \text{WW}/ZZ & \text{qqg} \ \text{Q} \ e,\mu \\ \text{Buk} \ \text{RS} \ G_{KK} \rightarrow \text{WW}/ZZ \rightarrow \text{qqg} \ \text{Q} \ e,\mu \\ \text{Buk} \ \text{RS} \ G_{KK} \rightarrow \text{tf} & 1 \ e,\mu \ \geq 1 \\ \text{QUED} \ \text{APP} \ \text{P} & 1 \ e,\mu \\ \end{array}$	1 - 4 j Yes 2 j - ≥ 2 j - ≥ 3 j - 2 J - b, ≥ 1J/2] Yes 2 b, ≥ 3 j Yes	36.1 36.7 37.0 3.2 3.6 36.7 36.1 139 3.6 36.1 5 36.1	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c } \hline M_D & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	1711.03301 1707.04147 1703.09127 1606.02265 1512.02586 1512.02586 1572.02586 1572.02586 1572.02586 ATLAS-CONF-2019-003 1804.0823 1803.09678
Gauge bosons	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	 2 b b, ≥ 1J/2j Yes - Yes 2 J	139 36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1 139 36.1 36.1	2 mass 5.1 TeV 2 mass 2.42 TeV 2 mass 2.1 TeV 2 mass 3.0 TeV W mass 5.5 TeV W mass 3.7 TeV W mass 4.8 TeV W mass 2.3 TeV W mass 2.3 TeV W mass 2.3 TeV	1903.06248 1709.07242 1805.09299 1804.10823 ATLAS-CONF-2018-017 1801.06992 ATLAS-CONF-2019-003 1712.06518 1807.10473
G	Clgagag − Clℓℓqg 2 e,μ Clℓℓttt ≥1 e,μ ≥	2j – – – 1b,≥1j Yes	37.0 36.1 36.1	Λ 21.8 TeV η _{LL} Λ 25.7 TeV 40.0 TeV η _{LL} Λ 2.57 TeV IC _{t1} = 4 40.0 TeV η _{LL}	1703.09127 1707.02424 1811.02305
MQ	$ \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Axial-vector mediator (Dirac DM)} & 0 \ e, \mu \\ \mbox{Colored scalar mediator (Dirac DM)} & 0 \ e, \mu \\ \mbox{V}\chi\chi \mbox{ EFT (Dirac DM)} & 0 \ e, \mu & 1 \\ \mbox{Scalar reson. } \phi \rightarrow t\chi \ (Dirac DM) & 0 \ -1 \ e, \mu & 1 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{lll} 1-4 \ j & \mbox{Yes} \\ 1-4 \ j & \mbox{Yes} \\ J, \leq 1 \ j & \mbox{Yes} \\ b, 0\mbox{-}1 \ J & \mbox{Yes} \end{array}$	36.1 36.1 3.2 36.1	m _{mod} 1.55 TeV g _s =0.25, g _s =1.0, m(χ) = 1 GeV m _{mod} 1.67 TeV g=1.0, m(χ) = 1 GeV M, 700 GeV m(χ) < 150 GeV	1711.03301 1711.03301 1608.02372 1812.09743
ΓO	Scalar LQ 1 st gen 1,2 e Scalar LQ 2 nd gen 1,2 μ Scalar LQ 3 rd gen 2 τ Scalar LQ 3 rd gen 0-1 e,μ	≥ 2 j Yes ≥ 2 j Yes 2 b - 2 b Yes	36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1902.00377 1902.00377 1902.08103 1902.08103
Heavy quarks	$ \begin{array}{lll} VLQ\ TT \to Ht/Zt/Wb + X & \mbox{multi-channel} \\ VLQ\ BB \to Wt/Zb + X & \mbox{multi-channel} \\ LQ\ T_{20}\ T_{20}T_{20,1} \mathcal{T}_{20,3} \to Wt + X & \mbox{2}(SS)/2.3\ e_{\mu} \geq \\ VLQ\ V \to Wb + X & \mbox{1}\ e_{\mu}, 2 \geq \\ VLQ\ B \to Hb + X & \mbox{0}\ e_{\mu}, 2 \gamma \geq \\ VLQ\ Q \to WdWq & \mbox{1}\ e_{,\mu} \end{array} $	1 b, ≥1 j Yes 1 b, ≥1 j Yes 1 b, ≥1 j Yes 2 b, ≥1 j Yes ≥4 j Yes	36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1 5 79.8 5 20.3	T mass 1.37 TeV SU(2) doublet B mass 1.34 TeV SU(2) doublet Try, mass 1.64 TeV SU(2) doublet Ymass 1.65 TeV SU(7), -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1	1808.02343 1808.02343 1807.11883 1812.07343 ATLAS-CONF-2018-024 1509.04261
Excited	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	2j – 1j – 1b,1j – – –	139 36.7 36.1 20.3 20.3	n² mass 6.7 TeV only u² and d², h = m(q²) n² mass 5.3 TeV only u² and d², h = m(q²) b² mass 2.5 TeV only u² and d², h = m(q²) u² mass 2.5 TeV h = 1.5 TeV u² mass 3.0 TeV h = 3.0 TeV	ATLAS-CONF-2019-007 1709.10440 1805.09299 1411.2921 1411.2921
Other	Type III Seesaw 1 e, μ LRSM Majorana ν 2, μ Higgs triplet $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow \ell \ell$ 3, 4 e, μ (SS) Higgs triplet $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow \tau \tau$ 3, e, μ , τ Multi-charged particles Magnetic monopoles – Vs = 8 TeV v v s = 13 TeV v s = 13 TeV v s = 13 TeV v s = 13 TeV	≥ 2 j Yes 2 j - 	79.8 36.1 36.1 20.3 36.1 7.0	M ² mass 560 GeV m(Wn) = 4.1 TeV, g ₀ = g ₀ Norman 3.2 TeV m(Wn) = 4.1 TeV, g ₀ = g ₀ H ¹⁴ mass 870 GeV. DV poduction H ¹⁴ mass 400 GeV. DV poduction multi-staged particle mass 1.22 TeV DV poduction, i, i = 1 = g ₀ , spin 1/2 monopole mass 1.32 TeV DV poduction, i, i = 1 = g ₀ , spin 1/2 10 ⁻¹ 1 10 -	ATLAS-CONF-2018-020 1809.11105 1710.09748 1411.2921 1812.03673 1509.08059
	partial data	run data		Mass scale [Tev	1

IU 300

*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. †Small-radius (large-radius) jets are denoted by the letter j (J).

Dilepton Search: Systematics

Uncertainty source	Dielectron		Dimuon	
for m_X [GeV]	300	5000	300	5000
Spurious signal	$\pm 12.5 (12.0)$	$\pm 0.1 \ (1.0)$	$\pm 11.7 (11.0)$	$\pm 2.1 \ (2.2)$
Lepton identification	$\pm 1.6 \ (1.6)$	± 5.6 (5.6)	$\pm 1.8 \ (1.8)$	$^{+25}_{-20} \begin{pmatrix} +25\\ -20 \end{pmatrix}$
Isolation	$\pm 0.3 (0.3)$	$\pm 1.1 \ (1.1)$	$\pm 0.4 \ (0.4)$	$\pm 0.4 \ (0.5)$
Luminosity	$\pm 1.7~(1.7)$	$\pm 1.7 \ (1.7)$	$\pm 1.7 \ (1.7)$	$\pm 1.7 \ (1.7)$
Electron energy scale	$^{-1.7}_{-4.0} \begin{pmatrix} +1.0\\ -1.8 \end{pmatrix}$	$^{+0.1}_{-0.4}$ (±0.8)	-	-
Electron energy resolution	+7.9 +1.1 -8.3 (+1.1) -0.9	$^{+0.4}_{-0.9}~(\pm 0.1)$	-	-
Muon ID resolution	-	-	$^{+0.8}_{-2.3} \begin{pmatrix} +0.3\\ -0.8 \end{pmatrix}$	$^{+0.6}_{-0.4} \begin{pmatrix} +0.5\\ -0.3 \end{pmatrix}$
Muon MS resolution	-	-	$^{+2.8}_{-3.8} \begin{pmatrix} +1.0\\ -1.3 \end{pmatrix}$	$\pm 2.4 (2.1)$
'Good muon' requirement	-	-	$\pm 0.6~(0.6)$	$^{+55}_{-35} \begin{pmatrix} +55\\ -35 \end{pmatrix}$

Systematics for zero (10) % width

Lepton+MET: Systematics

Source	Electron cl	nannel	Muon channel		
	Background	Signal	Background	Signal	
Trigger	negl. (negl.)	negl. (negl.)	1% (1%)	2%~(2%)	
Lepton reconstruction and identification	negl. (negl.)	negl. (negl.)	7%~(21%)	5%~(29%)	
Lepton momentum scale and resolution	4% (3%)	4% (3%)	$3\%\;(12\%)$	$7\%\;(10\%)$	
Multijet background	7% (113%)	N/A (N/A)	1% (1%)	N/A (N/A)	
Top extrapolation	2% (5%)	N/A (N/A)	3% (3%)	N/A (N/A)	
Top normalization	$< 0.5\% \ (< 0.5\%)$	N/A (N/A)	< 0.5%~(< 0.5%)	N/A (N/A)	
Diboson extrapolation	2% (9%)	N/A (N/A)	3%~(10%)	N/A (N/A)	
PDF choice for DY	1% (14%)	N/A (N/A)	< 0.5%~(< 0.5%)	N/A (N/A)	
PDF variation for DY	8% (12%)	N/A (N/A)	7%~(11%)	N/A (N/A)	
EW corrections for DY	4% (5%)	N/A (N/A)	4% (6%)	N/A (N/A)	
Luminosity	2% (1%)	2%~(2%)	2%~(2%)	2% (2%)	
Total	13% (115%)	4% (4%)	12% (29%)	9% (31%)	

Dilepton Search: parametric function

The smooth functional form for the background is based on fit performance studies on a MC background template. The associated uncertainties are also estimated through these studies. In order to minimise the statistical uncertainties in this procedure, the background template for DY is produced from large-statistics samples simulated only at generator level and smeared by the experimental dilepton mass resolution, described in the previous section, with mass-dependent acceptance and efficiency corrections applied. A similar procedure is applied to the generator-level dilepton mass distribution in the $t\bar{t}$ sample exploiting the larger number of events from the generator-level mass distribution. The distributions from the diboson and single-top simulated samples and, in the electron channel, a template for multi-jet and W+jet processes are also considered. All MC-based contributions are scaled by their respective cross-sections.

In order to select the background functional form, a fit to the dilepton mass background template is performed, under the signal plus background hypothesis, for various functional forms, following the procedure outlined in Ref. [47]. The chosen functional form is the one with the smallest absolute number of fitted signal events ('spurious signal'), which are determined as as a function of $m_{\ell\ell}$:

$$f_{\ell\ell}(m_{\ell\ell}) = f_{BW,Z}(m_{\ell\ell}) \cdot (1 - x^c)^b \cdot x^{\sum_{i=0}^3 p_i \log(x)^i},$$
(1)

where $x = m_{\ell\ell}/\sqrt{s}$ and parameters *b* and p_i with i = 0, ...3 are left free in the fit to data and independent for dielectron and dimuon channels. The parameter *c* is 1 for the dielectron and 1/3 for the dimuon channel. The function $f_{BW,Z}(m_{\ell\ell})$ is a non-relativistic Breit–Wigner function with $m_Z = 91.1876$ GeV and $\Gamma_Z = 2.4952$ GeV [48]. The normalisation of the background function is such that the integral *a* corresponds to the total number of background events. To further validate this functional form an extra degree of freedom (i = 4) is added to the fit function before the final data analysis, to check if it improves the likelihood value of the fit by more than 2σ . To check the fit stability in the high-mass region, signal injection tests are performed at various mass points. No significant bias in the number of extracted signal events is observed.