

Search for pair production of vector-like quarks in the $Wb+X$ final state using the full Run 2 dataset of pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV from the ATLAS detector

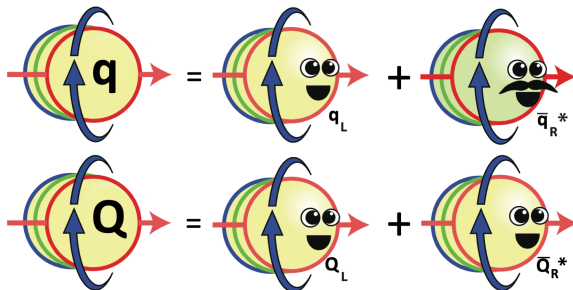
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VLQ Introduction

- Spin 1/2 particles with color charge
- Left and right chiralities behave the same
 - Vector-like interaction with weak force
- Mass not from Higgs boson
- Decay to SM boson and a 3rd generation quark



Why VLQ?



$$M_H^2 = \underbrace{3.2734594296342905438674964732159643}_{\text{"bare mass"}} - \underbrace{3.2734594296342905438674964732159645}_{\text{quantum corrections, e.g.}} = 10^{-32} \text{ (in planck units)}$$

from
Roni Hamik

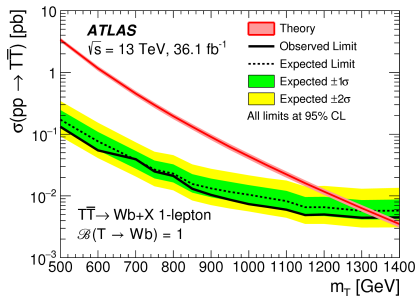
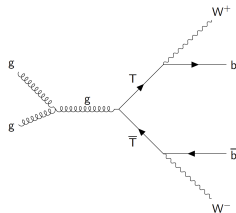
- Quantum corrections from top quark \rightarrow quadratic divergence
 - Called the "Hierarchy Problem"



$$M_H^2 \sim 10 - 9 = 1 \text{ (in units of } \sim 100 \text{ GeV squared)}$$

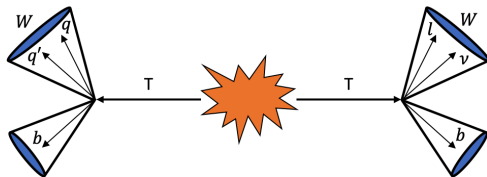
- VLT corrections \rightarrow removes quadratic divergence
- VLQs are included in many models that solve the Hierarchy Problem

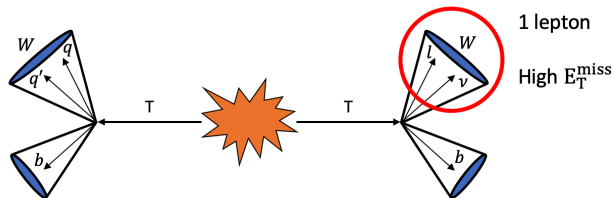
- Pair production of VLT in $Wb+X$ final state
 - Require: $T \rightarrow Wb \rightarrow l\nu b$
 - Optimize other: $T \rightarrow Wb \rightarrow qq'b$
- Model independent
- Improve limits by using full 140 fb^{-1} Run 2 dataset



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Event Selection





- Reduces multijet background

Event Selection

1 W-tagged
large-R jet



T



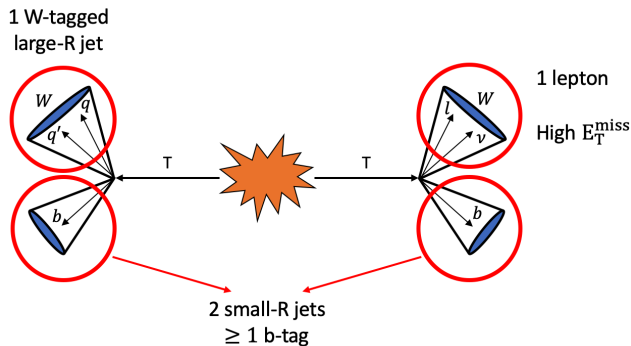
T



1 lepton

High E_T^{miss}

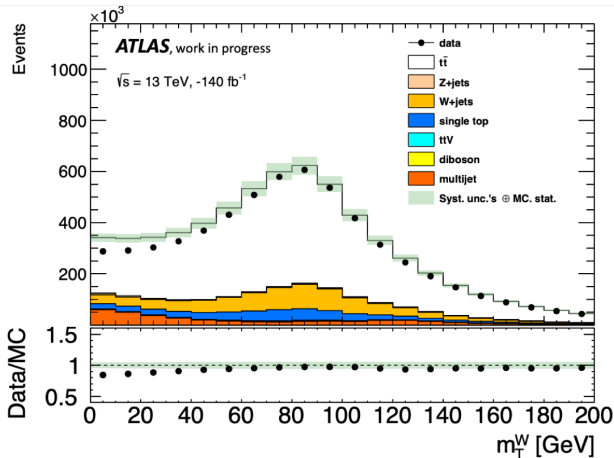
- W-boson will be boosted



- Reconstruct VLT candidates to minimize $\Delta M(\text{VLTs})$

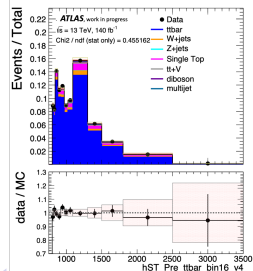
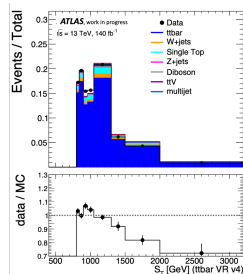
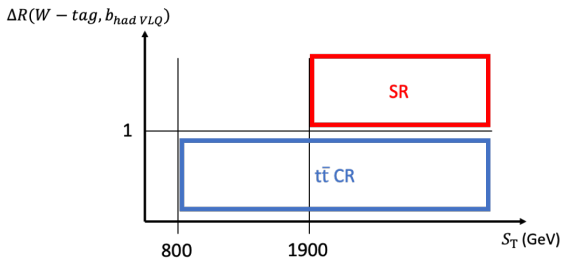
Background Processes

- $t\bar{t}$ and W +jets main background
 - No correction applied to any MC



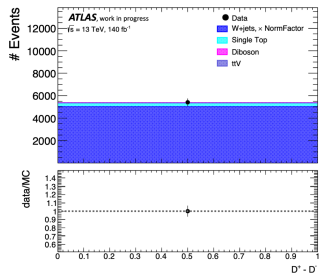
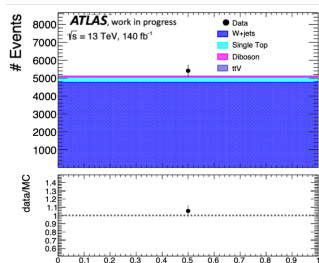
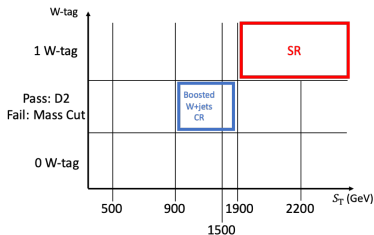
$t\bar{t}$ MC Correction

- $t\bar{t}$ is our dominate background
- $t\bar{t}$ MC mismodels p_T related variable at high p_T
- Derive correction as a function of S_T
 - S_T is the scalar sum of all p_T



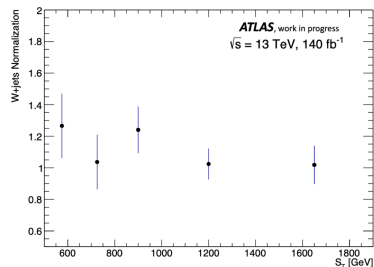
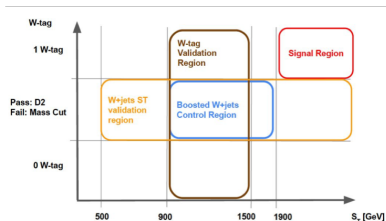
W+Jets MC Correction

- W+jets is the second dominate background process
- Boosted W+jets CR - Define correction
- Using charge assymetry
 - $N(W+) - N(W-)$



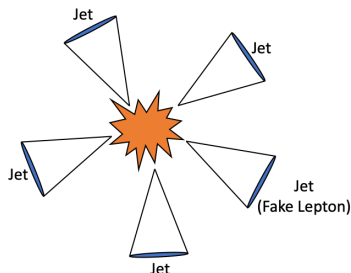
W+Jets MC Correction

- W+jets is the second dominate background process
- Boosted W+jets CR - Define correction
- W+jets S_T VR - Check S_T dependence
- W-tag VR - Check W-tag dependence



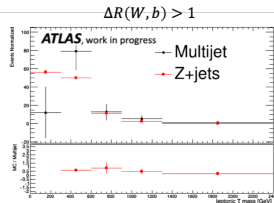
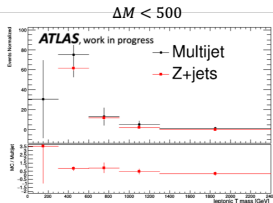
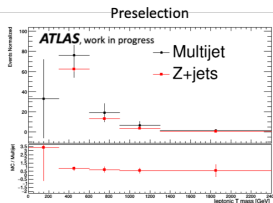
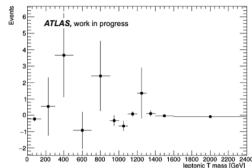
Multijet Estimate

- Many collisions at the LHC result in a multijet event
- Jets misidentified as leptons
- Multijet events not well modeled in MC
- Use a data-driven method
 - Fake Factor Method



Multijet Estimate

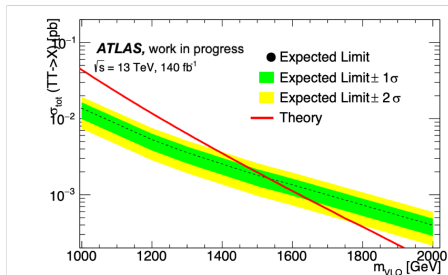
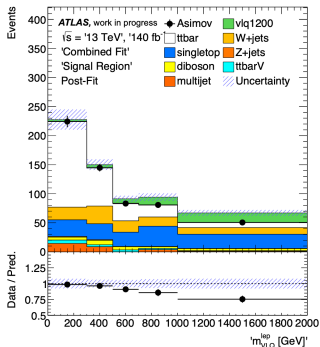
- The Fake Factor results in a negative estimate in the signal region
- Scale Z+jets to estimate the multijet
- Reduced the number of bins and compared the shapes
 - Shapes agree well after each cut



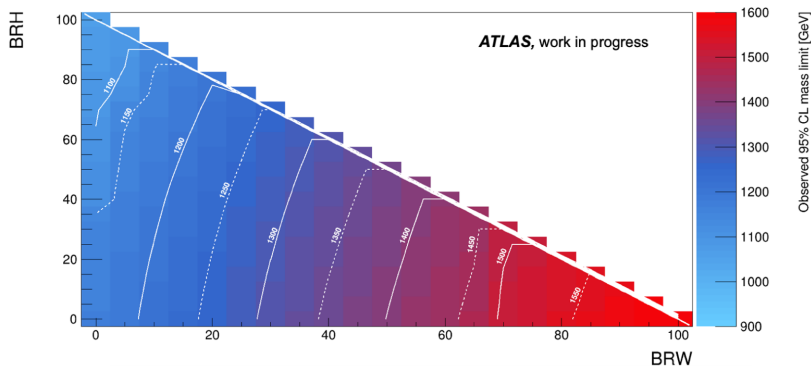
Moving toward SR

Final Fit

- Apply MC corrections to signal region
- Final fit done as a function of leptonically decaying VLT mass
 - The data in this plot is just the sum of background
- Expected limit is around 1550 GeV
 - This is about a 200 GeV improvement with respect to the 36.1 fb^{-1} limit



- Scan different branching ratios

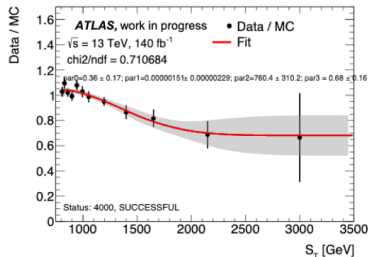


- Search for pair production of vector-like quarks in $Wb+X$ final state
 - Require one VLT decay to leptonically decaying W boson and bottom quark
 - Optimize the second VLT to decay to hadronically decaying W boson and bottom quark
- $t\bar{t}$ and $W+\text{jets}$ are the two main backgrounds
 - Correct mismodelling in control/validation regions
- Multijet background will be estimated by scaling $Z+\text{jets}$
- The expected limit has around a 200 GeV improvement with respect to the 36.1 fb^{-1} limit

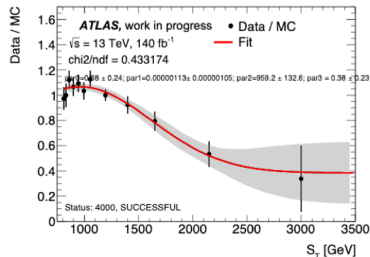
BACKUPS

- Fit data/MC ratio as a function of S_T
- Fit function is a Gaussian with a constant offset
- Fit is done in two bins of number of jets (N_{jets})

$N_{\text{jets}} \leq 6$



$N_{\text{jets}} \geq 7$



Multijet: 1st Bin Sensitivity

- The first bin (0-300 GeV) is very sensitive to the $t\bar{t}$ normalization
- Changing the normalization by 5% results in an almost 200% change in the first bin

