# Searches for new phenomena in final states involving leptons and jets using the ATLAS detector

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### Introduction



- Final states including jets and leptons are used to investigate a wide range of phenomena.
- Selection of newest results from ATLAS is presented.
- Data from LHC Run 2 at 13 TeV proton-proton collisions used. Selected analyses include data from 2015, 2016, and 2017 (36 80 fb<sup>-1</sup>).
- Presented today
  - Search for excited electrons
  - Searches for third-generation scalar leptoquarks
  - Search for a right-handed gauge boson decaying to a right-handed heavy neutrino



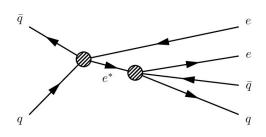
- Excited *electrons* appear in various **composite models.**
- Composite models introduce particles called *preons* that bind at a *high scale* A to form SM fermions and their excited states
- Excited fermions form vector-like states (SU(2) doublets and singlets) that acquire masses on the order of  $\Lambda$ .

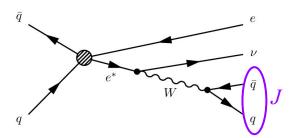
Theory

Search is divided into two channels:

$$pp \rightarrow ee^* \rightarrow eeqq = eejj \text{ channel}$$
  $pp \rightarrow ee^* \rightarrow evW = evJ \text{ channel}$ 

$$pp \rightarrow ee^* \rightarrow evW = evJ$$
 channel



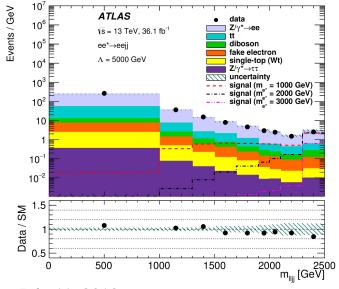


#### Main backgrounds:

- $Z/\gamma^*$  (eejj channel)
- W+jets (evJ channel)
- ttbar, single top, diboson (both channels)

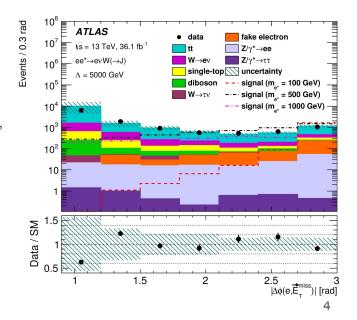


- Signal region *eejj* constrained with three kinematic variables:
  - Invariant mass  $m_{ij}$  of electron pair
  - Scalar sum  $S_T$  of transverse momenta of two electrons and two jets with highest  $p_T$ .
  - Invariant mass  $m_{llii}$  of two electrons and two jets.



**Normalization** for Z+jets, ttbar, and W+jets extracted from control regions.

- In signal region *evJ* significance optimized for each *e*\* using
  - Transverse mass  $m_T^{vW}$
  - $|\Delta \varphi(e, E_T^{miss})|$

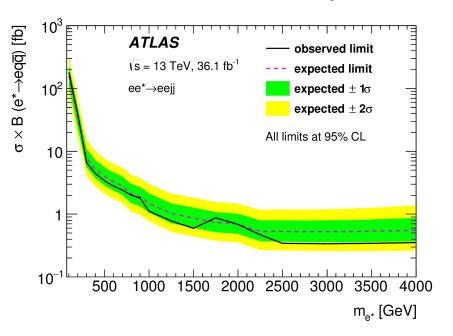


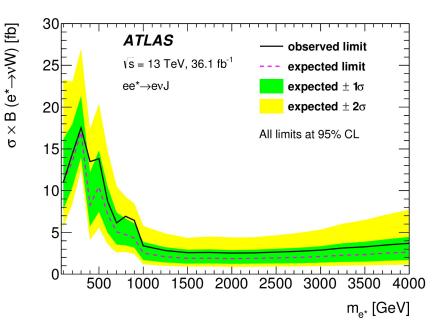
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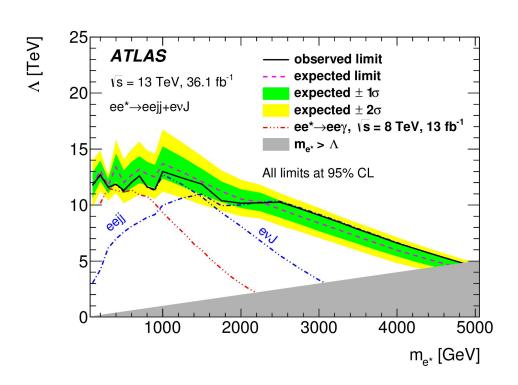
- Binned likelihood fit performed on yields in two control regions and the signal regions.
- Limits set on  $\sigma \times B$  as function of  $m_e^*$ .







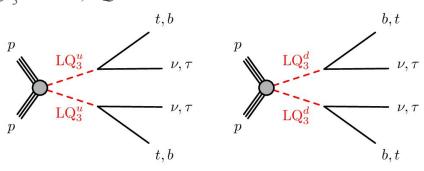
- Unified likelihood function for both channels constructed in order to set combined limit on compositeness scale Λ.
- A excluded up to 13 TeV in the low mass region.
- The limits for  $m_e^* > 4$  TeV are the result of extrapolation.

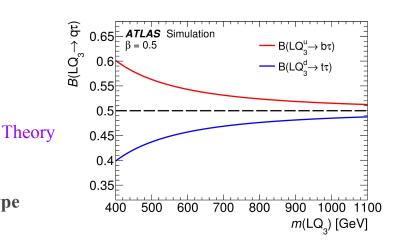


# Search for third gen. scalar leptoquarks



- Search for **pair production of scalar leptoquarks** (LQs) decaying into third generation quarks (t,b) and a lepton ( $\tau$ , $\nu$ ).
- *LQ*s couple to lepton-quark pair via Yukawa interaction. Coupling determined by
  - $\circ$  **Model parameter**  $\beta$
  - Coupling parameter  $\lambda$
- Search carried out for an **up-type**  $(LQ^u_{\ 3} \to \tau v/b\tau)$  and a **down-type**  $(LQ^d_{\ 3} \to bv/t\tau) LQ$ .





 $\beta$  is not equal to the branching ratio for third-generation LQs due to the relatively large *top-quark mass*.

 $\rightarrow$  Results presented as a function of the *LQ mass* and *B* into *charged leptons*.

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# Search for third gen. scalar leptoquarks



#### **b**τ**b**τ **channel** split in

- $\tau_{lep} \tau_{had}$
- $\bullet$   $\tau_{had} \tau_{had}$
- Events with one or two *b-jets*.

 $tt + E_T^{miss}$  with one lepton channel where

- $t_{lep} t_{had}$
- = 1 isolated electron/muon
- $\geq$  4 *jets*,  $\geq$  1 b-*jet*
- $\bullet$   $E_T^{miss}$

 $tt + E_T^{miss}$  with no lepton channel

- $\bullet$   $t_{had} t_{had}$
- 0 leptons
- $\geq 4$  jets,  $\geq 1$  b-jet
- $\bullet$   $E_T^{miss}$

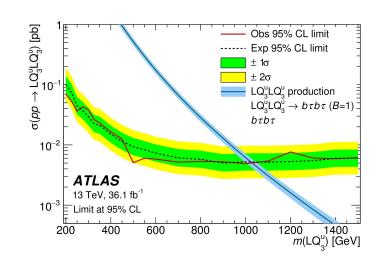
 $\tau \tau b + E_T^{miss}$ **channel** split in

- $\tau_{lep} \tau_{had}$
- $\bullet$   $\tau_{had}$   $\tau_{had}$
- $\bullet$   $E_T^{miss}$

 $bb + E_T^{miss}$  channel split in

- Zero or one *lepton*
- = 2 b-jets
- $\bullet$   $E_T^{miss}$

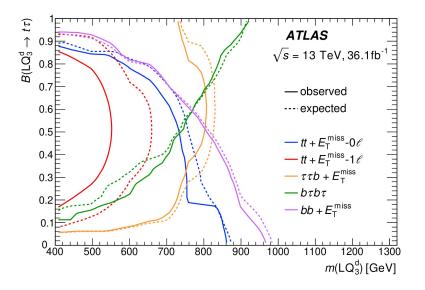
- Each analysis set **upper limits on cross-section** for a **fixed value of B** that is expected to have the highest sensitivity for the respective analysis.
- Strongest limits for B = 1 ( $b\tau b\tau$ ) and B = 0 ( $tt + E_T^{miss}$ ) channels.

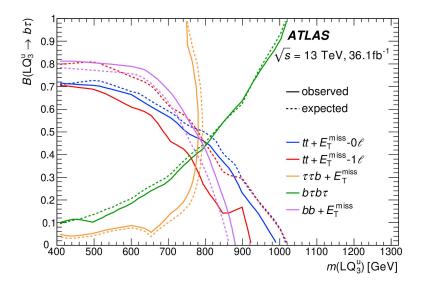


# Search for third gen. scalar leptoquarks



- Based on **theoretical prediction for the LQ pair production cross-section**, these cross-section limits can be converted to **lower limits on the** *LQ mass*.
- Excluding LQ masses < 800 GeV (independently of B), and < 1000 GeV for B = 1 or B = 0.

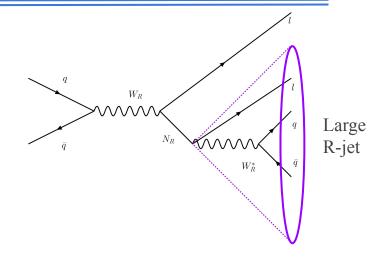




# Search for a right-handed gauge boson



- Search for a right-handed gauge boson  $W_R$ , decaying into a *boosted right-handed heavy neutrino*  $N_R$ .
- Small neutrino masses explained through Seesaw mechanism. In this analysis Left-Right Symmetric Model (LRSM) considered that postulates SM-singlet heavy neutrino  $N_R$ .



#### Signature

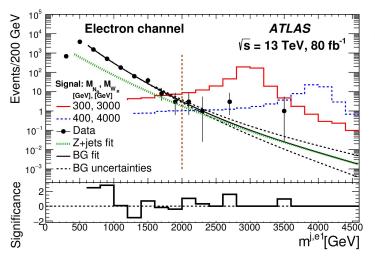
- *Lepton* and *large R-jet* back to back.
- $N_R$  boosted  $\rightarrow$  Subleading lepton should be inside jet and isolated.
- Same flavor leptons required.
- Analysis split into *electron* and *muon* channel.

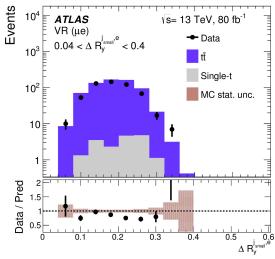
## Search for a right handed gauge boson



- Dominating backgrounds
  - o ttbar
  - $\circ$  Z+jets
- Z+jets fitted in MC in full range.
- *ttbar* fit in CR in data with Z+jets fixed to value obtained from MC.
- VR used to asses electron identification performance inside jet
   → add 30% uncertainty to cover for mismodeling.

Region	Range of $m_{W_{\rm R}}^{\rm reco}$	Lepton flavour
Signal region (SR) Control region (CR) Validation region (VR)	> 2  TeV < 2  TeV All	Same flavour Same flavour Mixed flavour (leading: muon; subleading: electron)

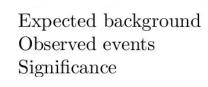




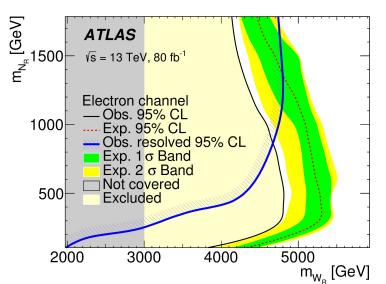
# Search for a right handed gauge boson

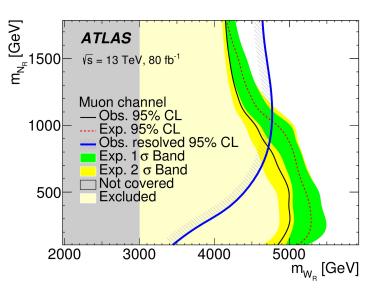


One-binned likelihood fit performed to obtain limits on the mass of  $N_p$  and  $W_p$ .



Electron Muon  $2.8^{+0.5}_{-0.7}$  $1.9^{+0.5}_{-0.7}$  $1.2\sigma$ 





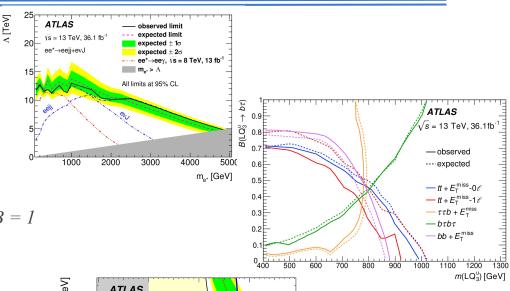
 $2.4\sigma$ 

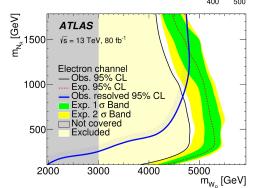
### Summary

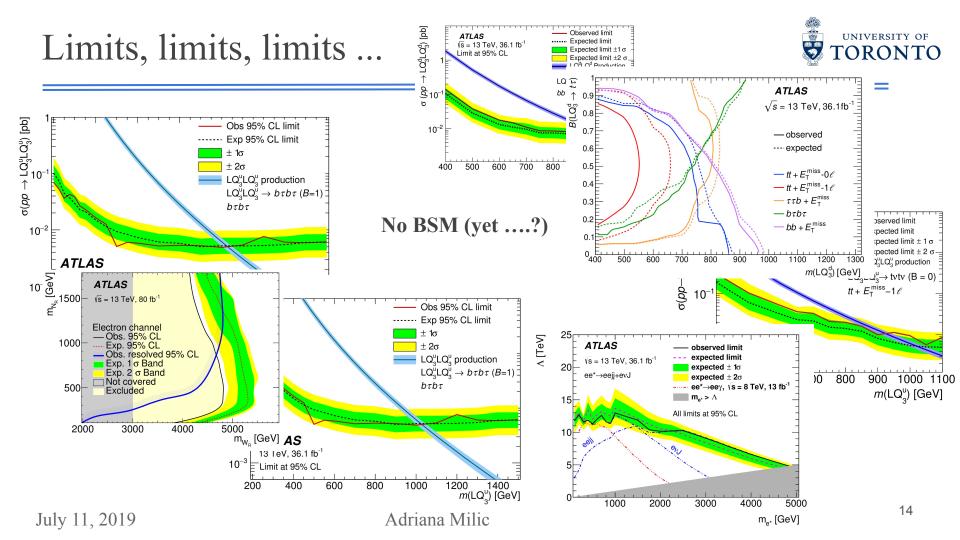


#### • Excited electrons

- $\circ$   $\Lambda$  excluded up to 13 TeV for  $m_e^* < 2$  TeV.
- Third generation scalar LQ
  - Excluding LQ masses < 800 GeV (independently of B), and < 1000 GeV for B = 1 or B = 0.
- Right-handed gauge boson
  - $W_R$  excluded for  $m_{WR} < 5$  TeV









# Backup

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