



Searches for heavy diboson resonances with ATLAS

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of ATLAS Collaboration
LHCP, Puebla, Mexico
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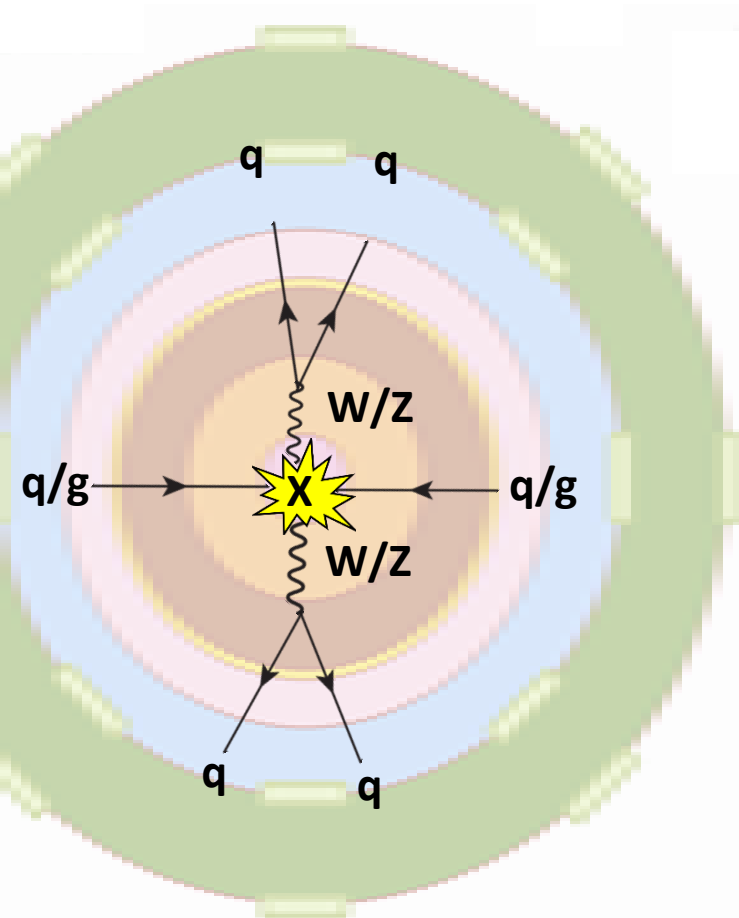


Outline

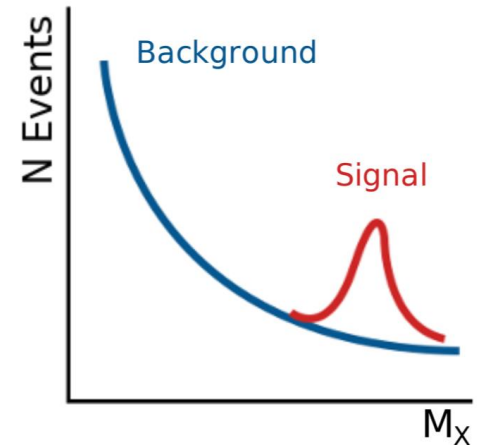
Recent Results on

- $VV \rightarrow JJ$
- $VH \rightarrow \nu\nu bb / \ell\ell bb / \ell\nu bb$
- Diboson resonance combination
- Di-Higgs $\rightarrow bb\tau\tau$ & Combination
- Will expand on novel techniques

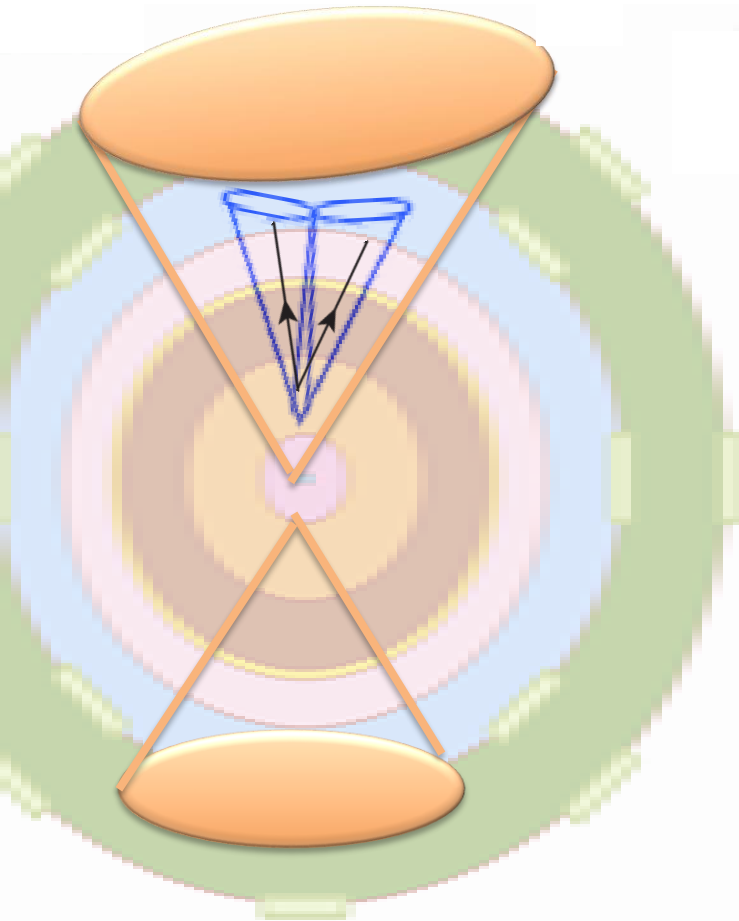
VV to JJ



- X = spin-0 radion, spin-1 Heavy Vector Triplet Model (HVT) W'/Z' , spin-2 Randall–Sundrum (RS) graviton
- Hadronic decay modes have high BR (67% for W and 70% for Z bosons), but high multi-jet background
- Multi-jet (poorly modeled in MC) - model it by parametric function fit to the smoothly falling dijet invariant mass in data



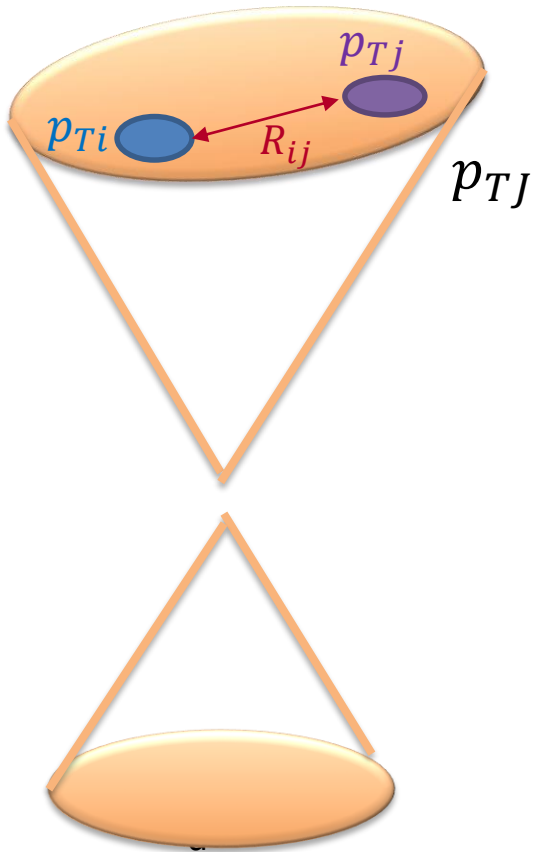
VV to JJ



- At high momentum, the hadronic decays of the W/Z are very collimated – use large $R = 1$ fat jets
 - Remove soft components from pileup (trimming)
- Close to granularity limits of calorimeter – use angular track information to improve spatial resolution
- Track-CaloClusters (TCC): TCC 4-vector is combination of p_T^{calo} , E^{calo} , η^{track} , ϕ^{track}

VV to JJ

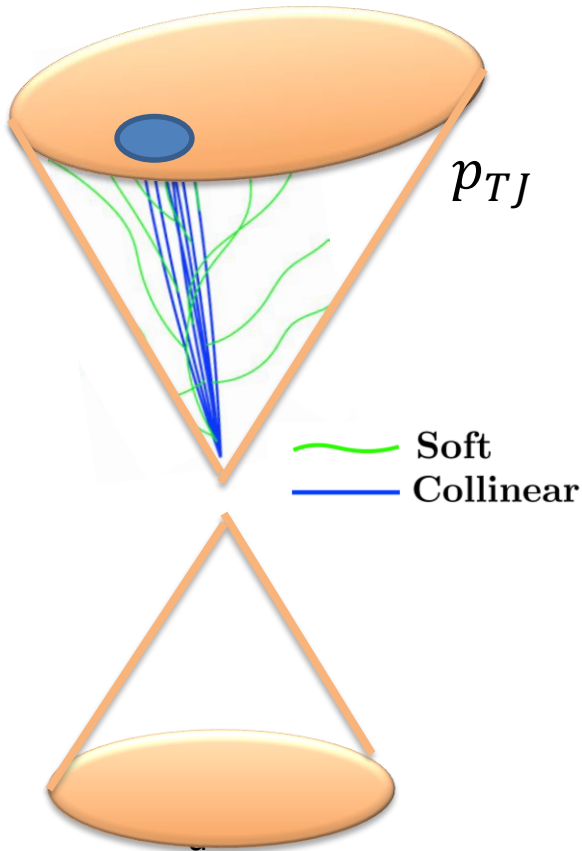
- New W/Z boson taggers to separate from multi-jet background use jet substructure (mass, D_2 and n_{track})



$$e_2 = \frac{1}{p_{TJJ}} \sum p_{Ti} p_{Tj} R_{ij}$$

VV to JJ

- New W/Z boson taggers to separate from multi-jet background use jet substructure (mass, D_2 and n_{track})

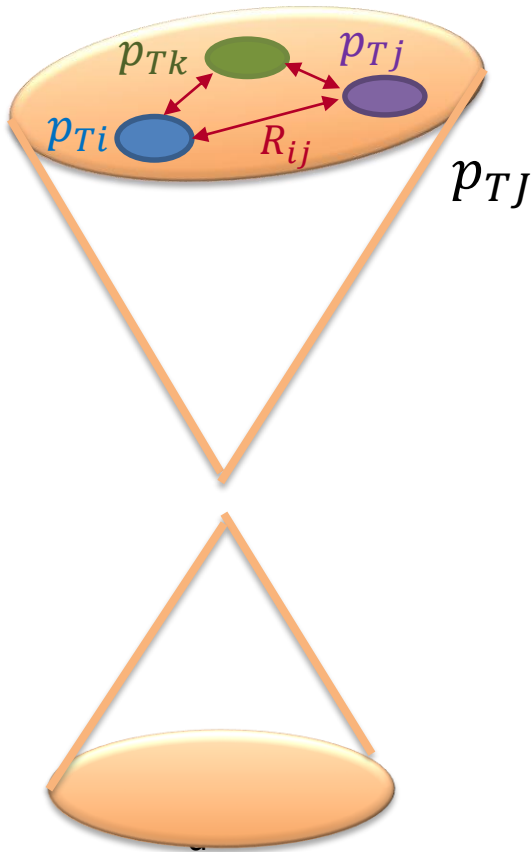


$$e_2 = \frac{1}{p_{TJJ}} \sum p_{Ti} p_{Tj} R_{ij}$$

1-prong jet identification (quark-gluon)

VV to JJ

- New W/Z boson taggers to separate from multi-jet background use jet substructure (mass, D_2 and n_{track})

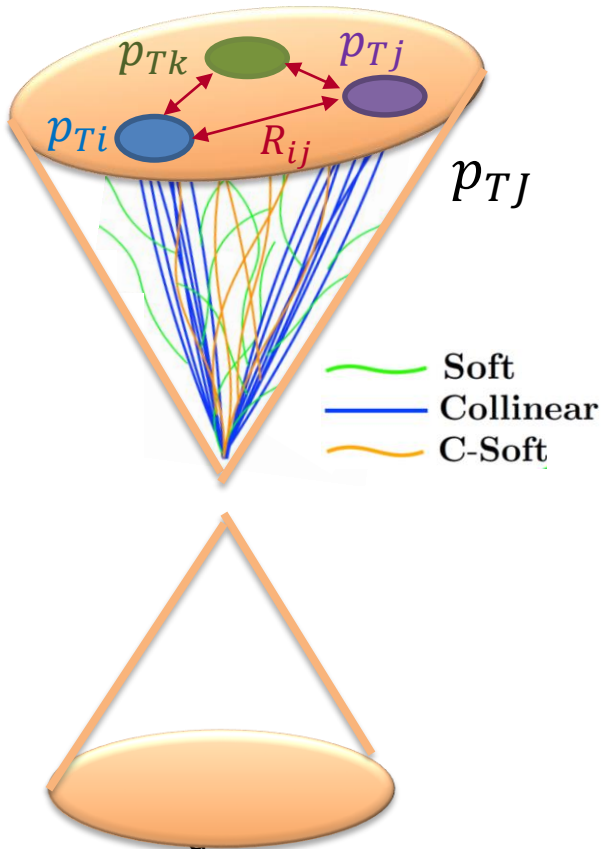


$$e_2 = \frac{1}{p_{TJJ}} \sum p_{Ti} p_{Tj} R_{ij}$$

$$e_3 = \frac{1}{p_{TJJ}} \sum p_{Ti} p_{Tj} p_{Tk} R_{ij} R_{ik} R_{jk}$$

VV to JJ

- New W/Z boson taggers to separate from multi-jet background use jet substructure (mass, D_2 and n_{track})



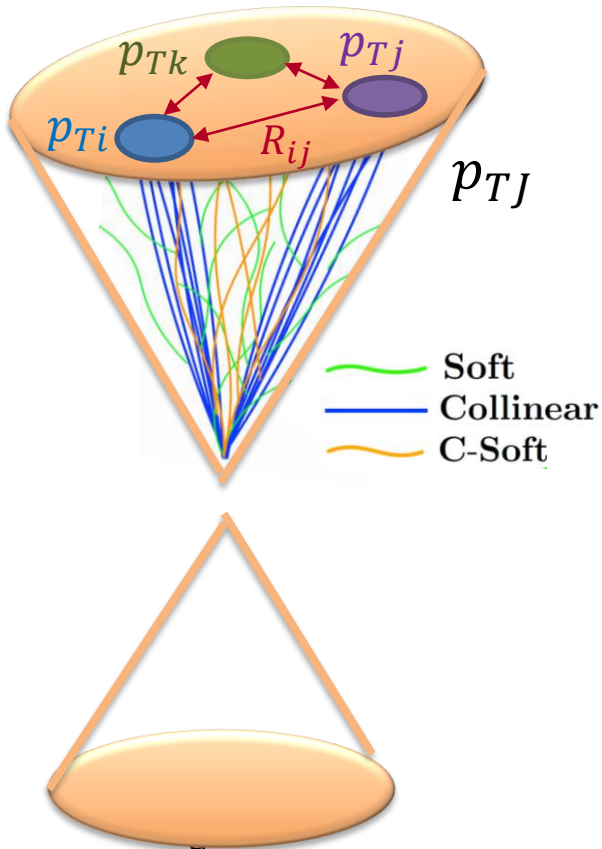
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$$e_3 = \frac{1}{p_{TJJ}} \sum p_{Ti} p_{Tj} p_{Tk} R_{ij} R_{ik} R_{jk}$$

2-, 3-prong jet identification
(W/Z/H bosons)

VV to JJ

- New W/Z boson taggers to separate from multi-jet background use jet substructure (mass, D_2 and n_{track})



$$e_2 = \frac{1}{p_{TJJ}} \sum p_{Ti} p_{Tj} R_{ij}$$

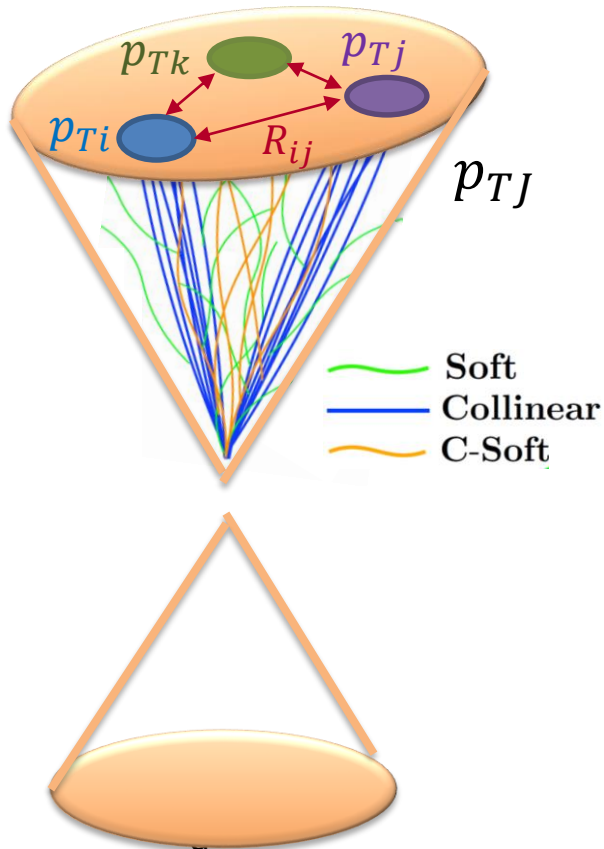
$$e_3 = \frac{1}{p_{TJJ}} \sum p_{Ti} p_{Tj} p_{Tk} R_{ij} R_{ik} R_{jk}$$

$$D_2 = \frac{e_3}{(e_2)^3}$$

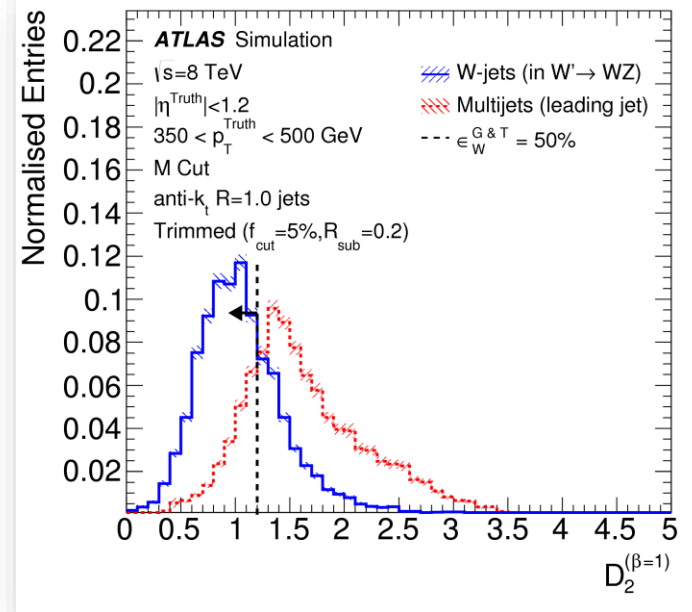
VV to JJ

- New W/Z boson taggers to separate from multi-jet background use jet substructure (mass, D_2 and n_{track})

charged hadron multiplicity to reduce multi-jet background with radiated gluon that can mimic 2 prong structure



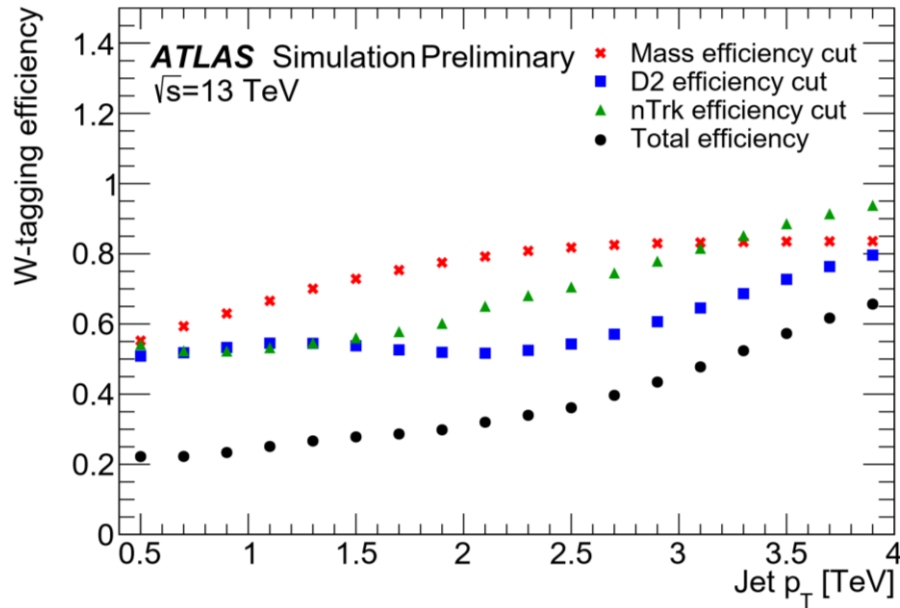
CERN-PH-EP-2015-204



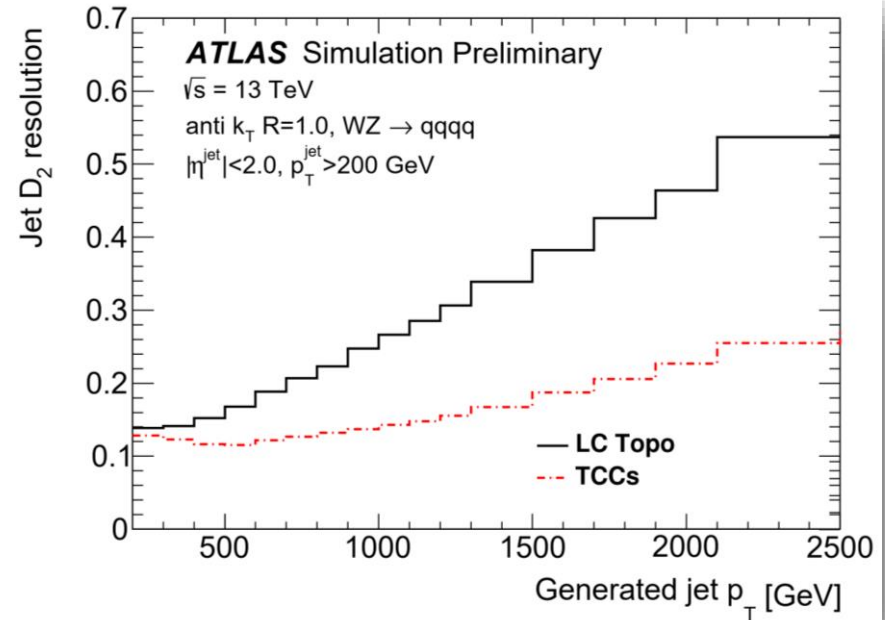
$$D_2 = \frac{e_3}{(e_2)^3}$$

VV to JJ

ATLAS-CONF-2019-003



ATLAS-CONF-2019-003



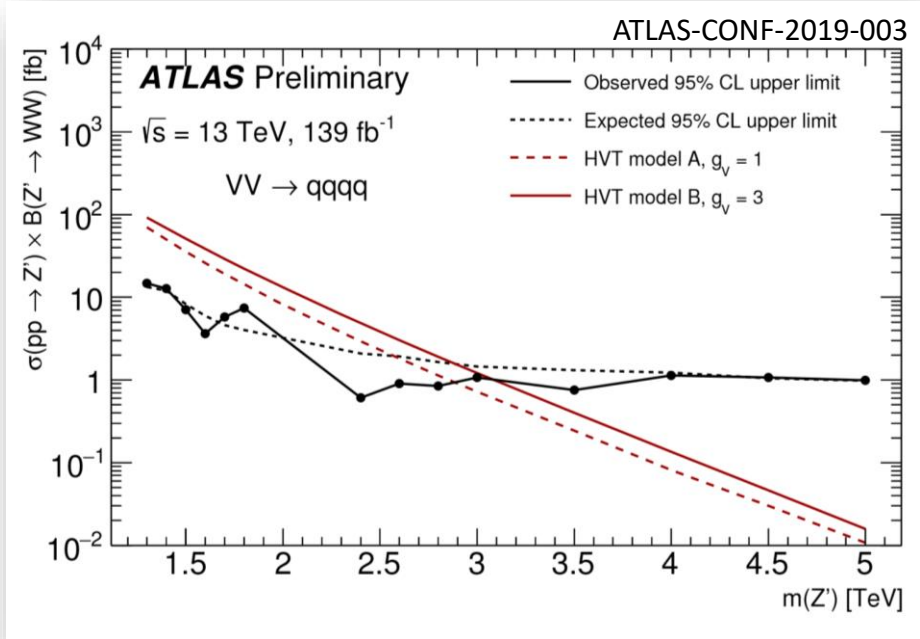
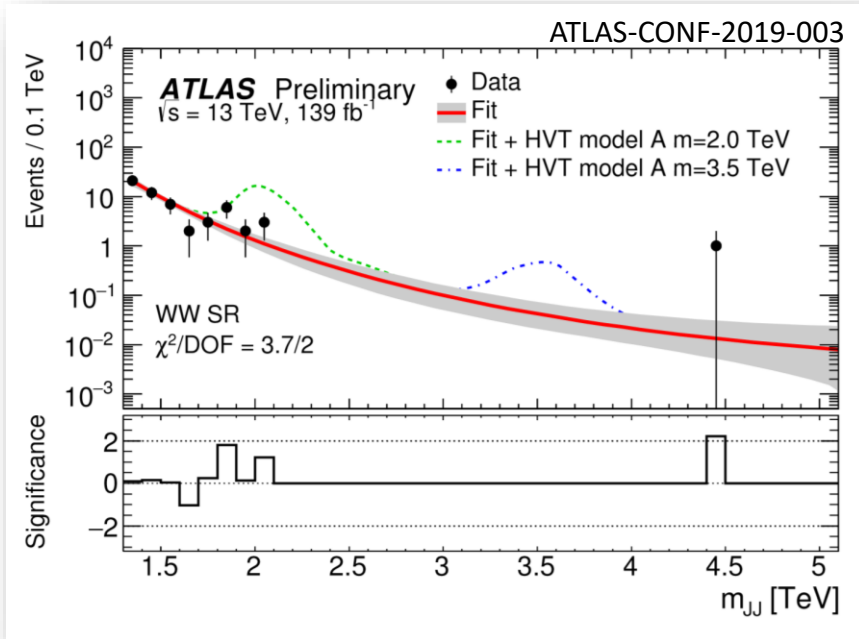
Use combination of cuts that
 leads to the highest significance

$$D_2 = \frac{e_3}{(e_2)^3}$$

VV to JJ

139 fb⁻¹

WW SR



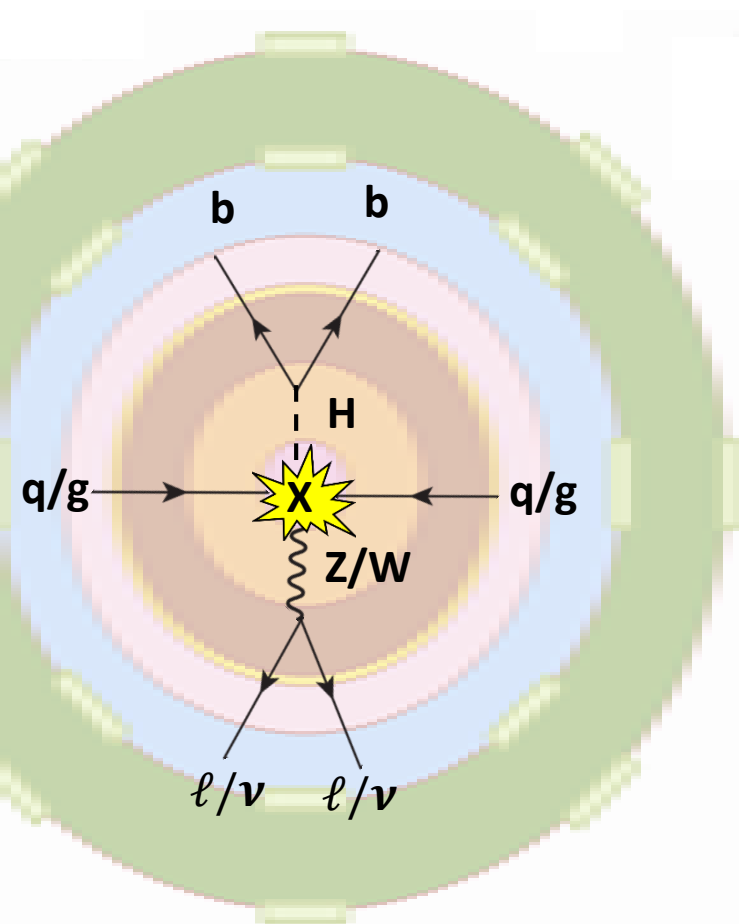
Model	Signal Region	Excluded Mass (TeV)
HVT model A	WW / WZ	1.3-2.9 / 1.3-3.4
HVT model B	WW / WZ	1.3-3.1 / 1.3 – 3.6
Graviton	WW	1.3 – 1.6

Model A : W'/Z' branching fractions to fermions and gauge bosons comparable

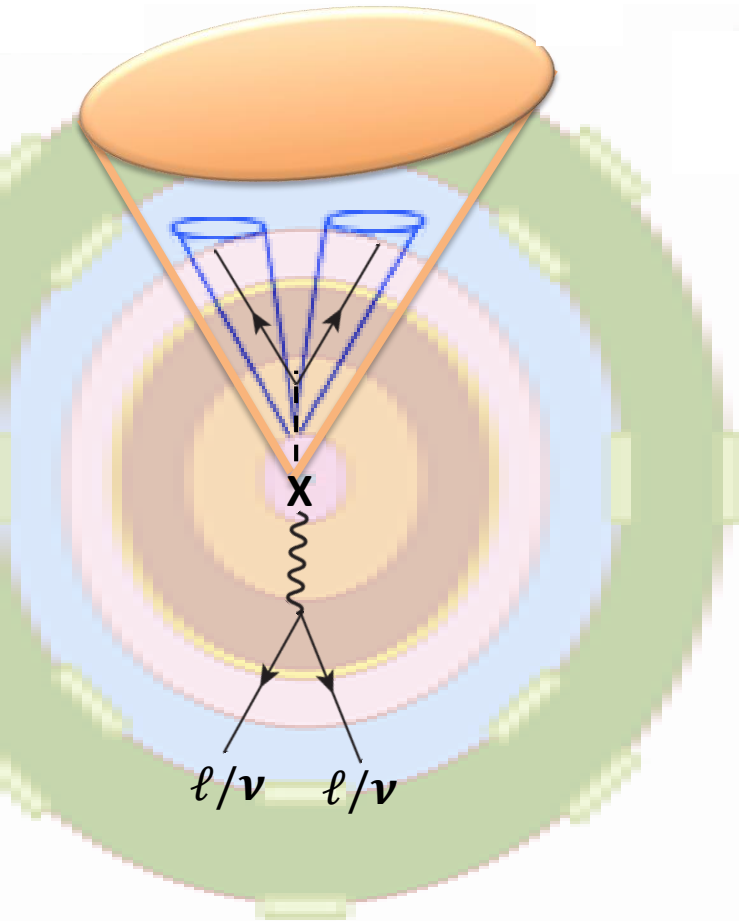
Model B: fermionic couplings suppressed

$$VH \rightarrow \nu\nu bb / \ell\ell bb / \ell\nu bb$$

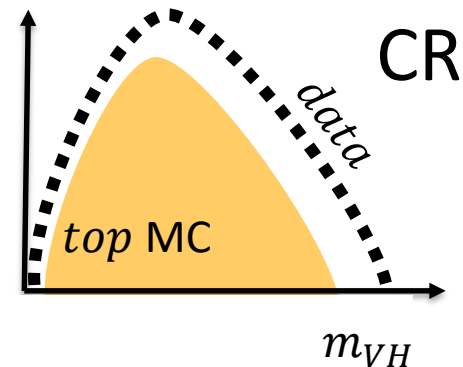
- $X = W'/Z'$ in HVT, CP-odd scalar boson A in 2HDM



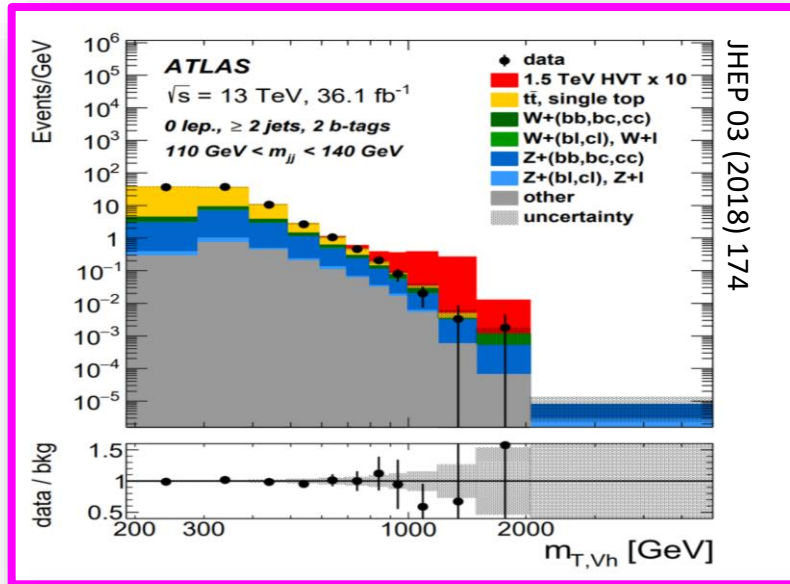
$$VH \rightarrow \nu\nu bb / \ell\ell bb / \ell\nu bb$$



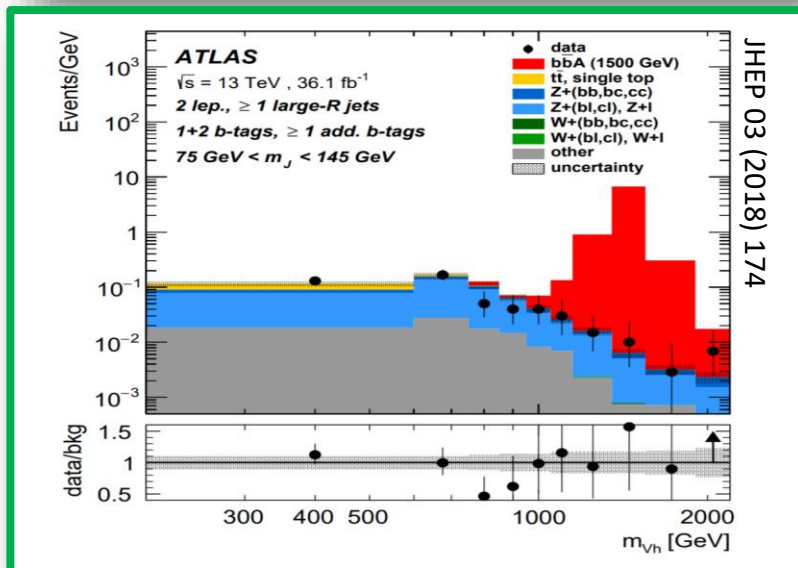
- $X = W'/Z'$ in HVT, CP-odd scalar boson A in 2HDM
- 0, 1 and 2 lepton signal regions with:
 - $R = 0.4$ b-tagged jets (low- p_T H)
 - $R = 1$ fat jets (high - p_T H)
 - match b-tagged track jets to fat jet
- Background: top, W+jets taken from background-rich control region (CR)



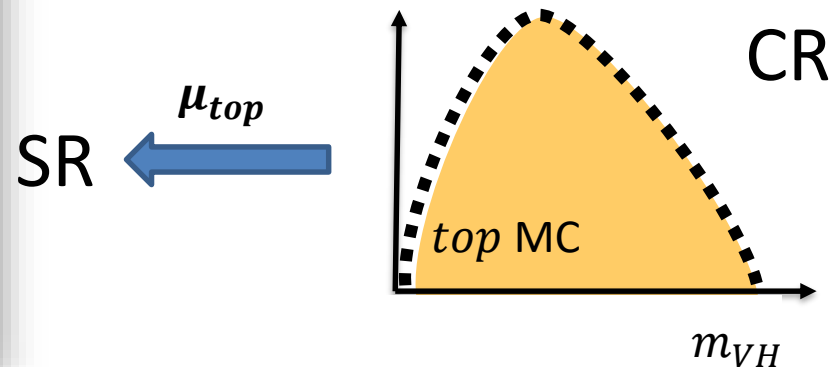
$VH \rightarrow \nu\nu bb / \ell\ell bb / \ell\nu bb$



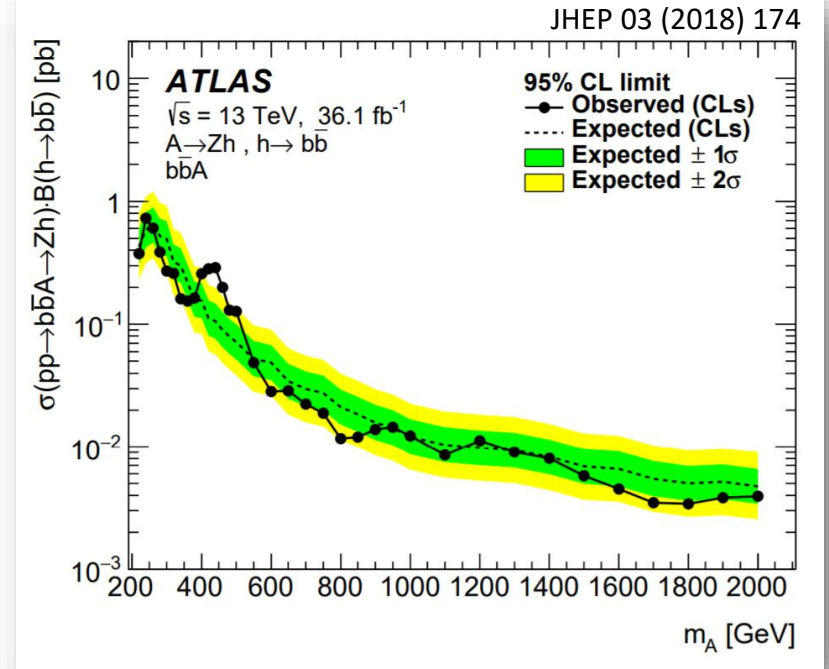
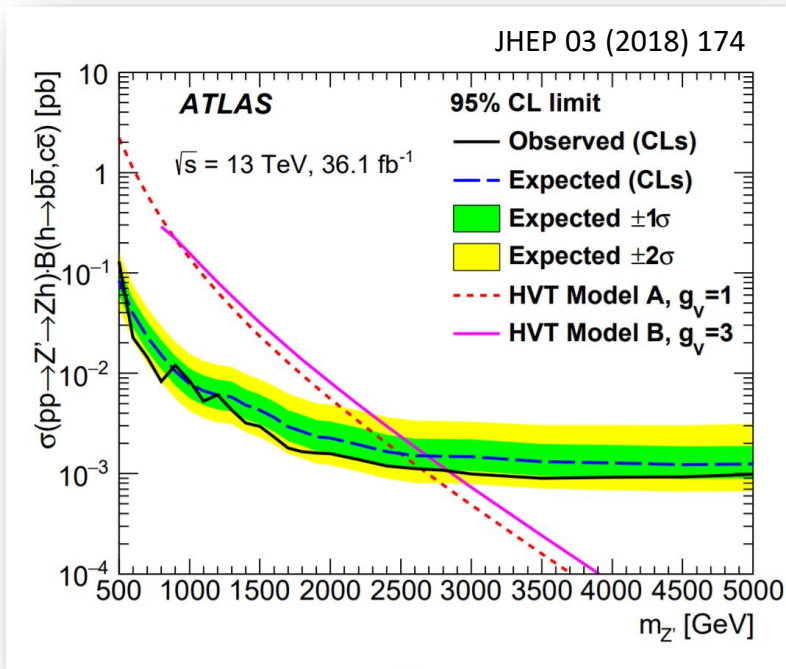
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- Background: top, W+jets taken from background-rich control region (CR)



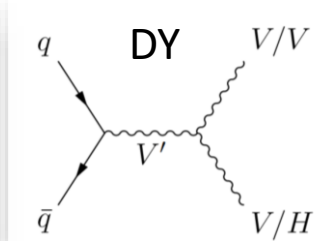
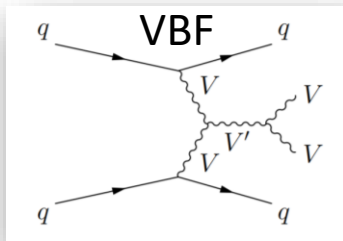
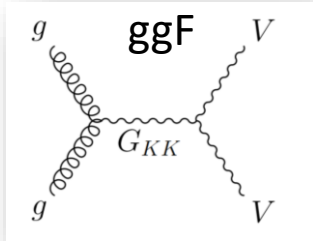
$$VH \rightarrow \nu\nu bb / \ell\ell bb / \ell\nu bb$$



HVT: $m_{W'} < 2.67 \text{ TeV}$ (2.82 TeV) and $m_{Z'} < 2.65 \text{ TeV}$ (2.83 TeV) in Model A (Model B)

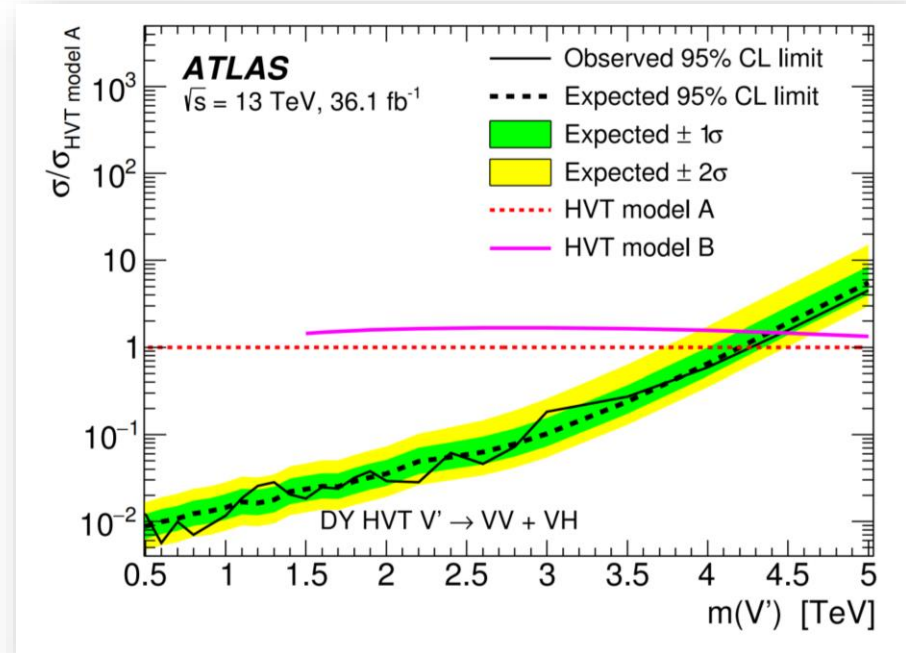
2HDM: $m_A = 440 \text{ GeV} - 3.6$ (2.4) σ local (global) excess in associated b production channel

Diboson Resonance Combination



Phys. Rev. D 98 (2018) 052008

- Models: W'/Z' in HVT, RS Graviton, new heavy scalar singlet
- $VV/H \rightarrow qqqq, \ell vqq, \ell v\ell\ell, \ell vqq, \ell v\ell v, vvqq, \ell\ell qq, \ell\ell vv, \ell\ell\ell\ell, qqbb, \ell vbb, qqbb, \ell\ell bb$
- Regions orthogonal (selections on number of leptons, jets, E_T^{miss})
- Discriminating variable m_{VH} or $m_{T,VH}$



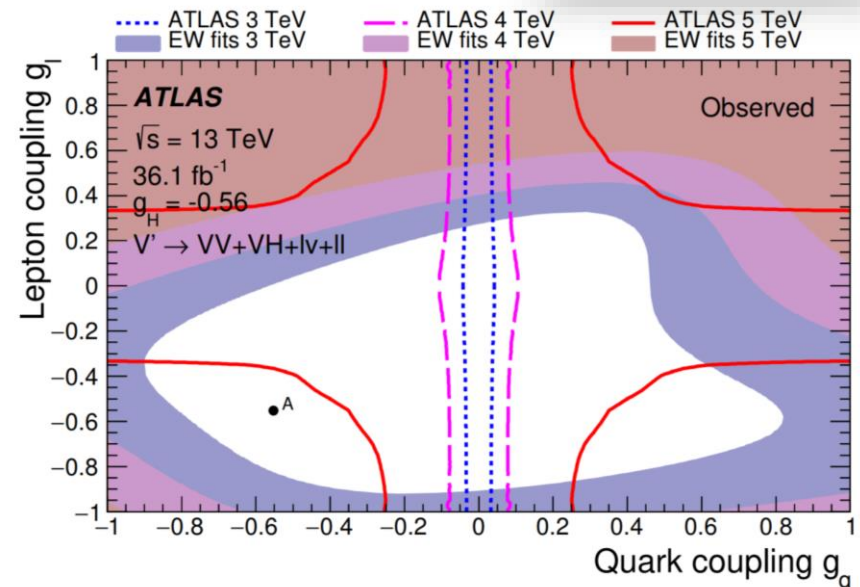
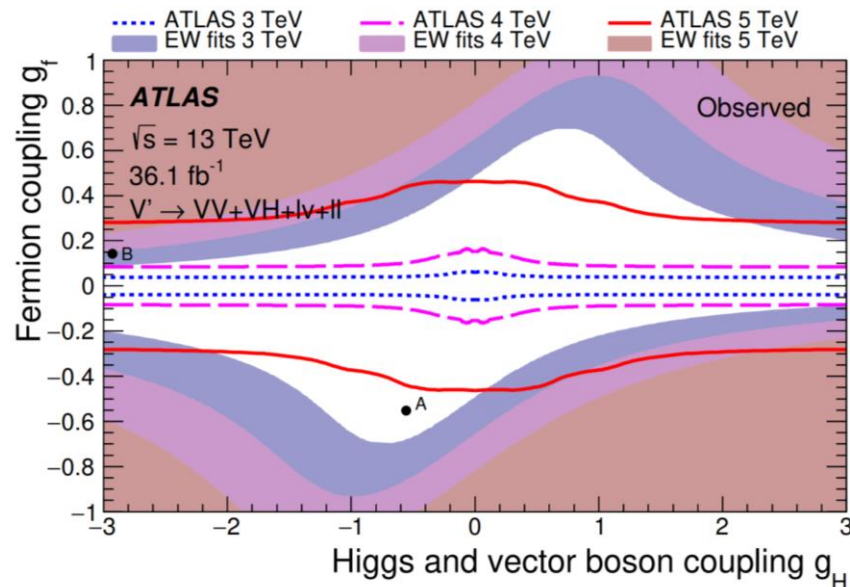
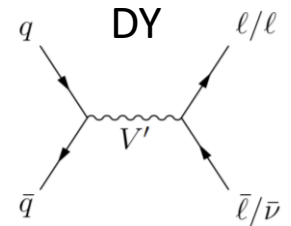
Excluded: $m_{V'} < 5.5 \text{ TeV}$ (4.5) HVT Model A (B)
 $m_G < 2.3 \text{ TeV}$ (Graviton)

No big excesses

Combination (Diboson & Dilepton)

Phys. Rev. D 98 (2018) 052008

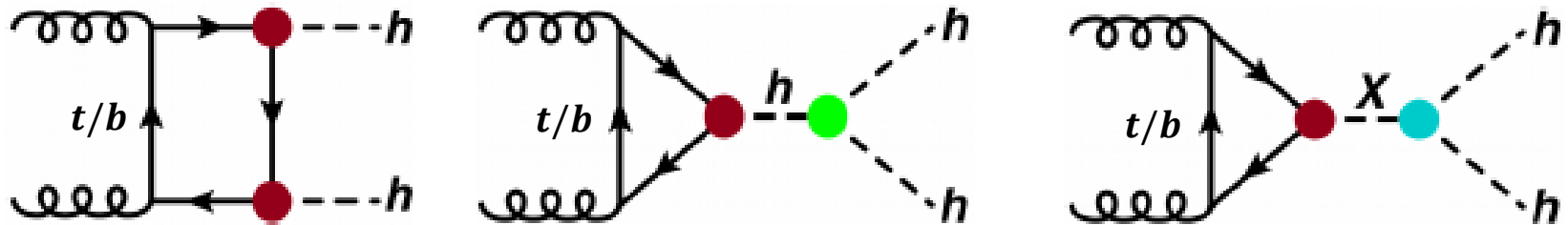
+



- Limits improved with respect to current constraints from precision EW measurements
 - except at low g_q values because EW measurements are asymmetric due to interference affects
- Constraints on HVT A stronger than B due to small fermion couplings in B

Di-Higgs

SM Di-Higgs production much lower than single Higgs production

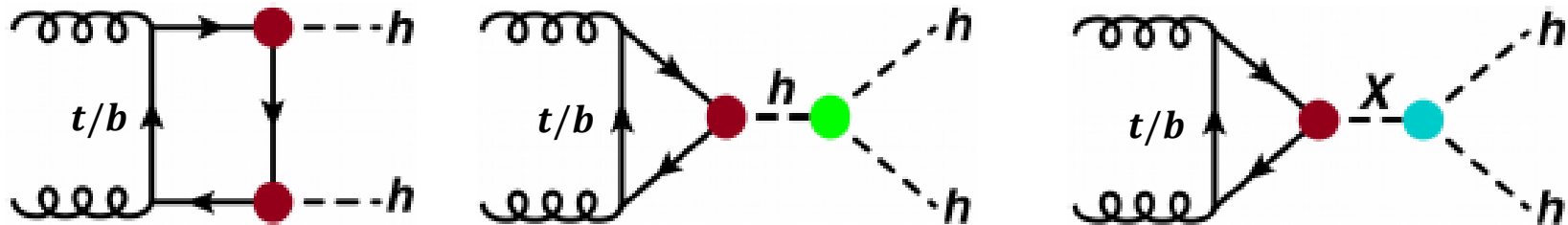


Di-Higgs production enhanced in BSM models

- Non resonant production: modified h coupling
- Resonant production: 2HDM, RS graviton, heavy scalar particle S

Di-Higgs

SM Di-Higgs production much lower than single Higgs production



Di-Higgs production enhanced in BSM models

- Non resonant production: modified h coupling
- Resonant production: 2HDM, RS graviton, heavy scalar particle S

Combination
(ATLAS-CONF-2018-043)

After Combination

JHEP 04 (2019) 092, CERN-EP-2018-227

BR	bb	WW
bb	33%	
WW	25%	4.6%
$\tau\tau$	7.4%	2.5%
ZZ	3.1%	1.2%
$\gamma\gamma$	0.26%	0.10%

Di-Higgs $\rightarrow bb\tau\tau$

- Background: jets/leptons misidentified as τ estimated using Fake Factors



To identify τ

- Find jet, match 1 or 3 tracks to it
- Boosted Decision Tree (BDT) - use information on hadronic activity to separate τ from jets
- Likely-hood based veto separates τ from e

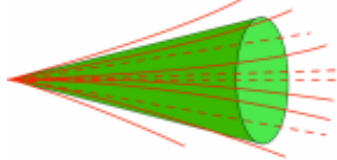
Di-Higgs $\rightarrow bb\tau\tau$

- Background: jets/leptons misidentified as τ estimated using Fake Factors

SR – real τ_h
Medium BDT requirement

A green cone representing the decay of a real τ_h . Inside the cone, a blue cylinder represents the decay into two neutrinos. Red dashed lines represent the decay into two pions, labeled π^- and π^+ at the end of the cone.

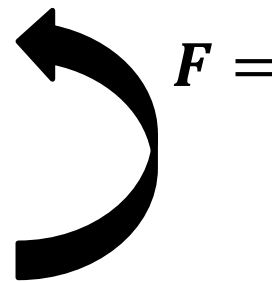
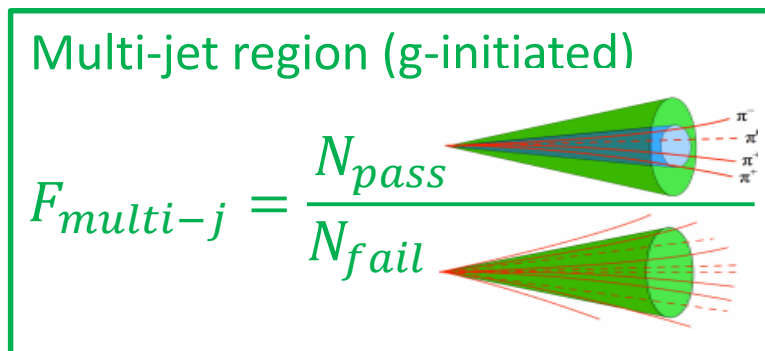
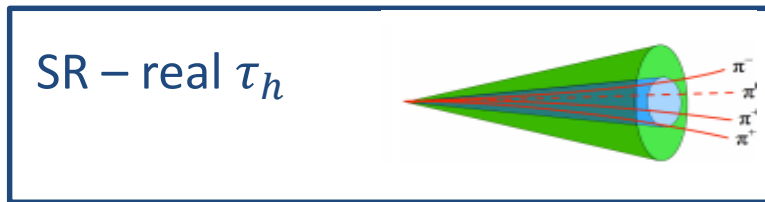
Region with jets
that resemble
(anti- τ_h)
Loose BDT requirement

A green cone representing a jet that resembles a τ_h decay. Red dashed lines radiate from the cone, representing the decay products. The diagram is enclosed in a purple box.

F = probability of jet faking τ

Di-Higgs $\rightarrow bb\tau\tau$

- Background: jets/leptons misidentified as τ estimated using Fake Factors



$$F =$$

$$F_{multi-j} + F_{W+j/t\bar{t}}$$

W+jets (q-initiated)

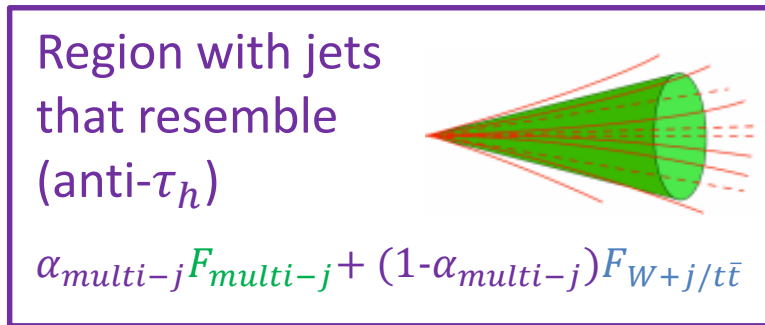
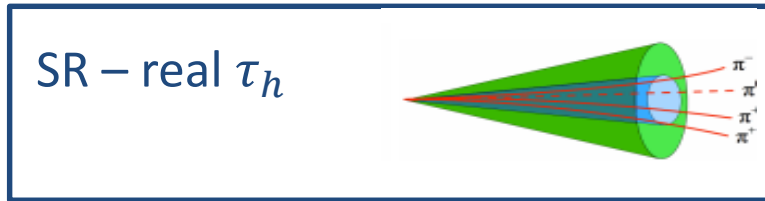
$$F_{W+j/t\bar{t}}$$

$t\bar{t}$ region

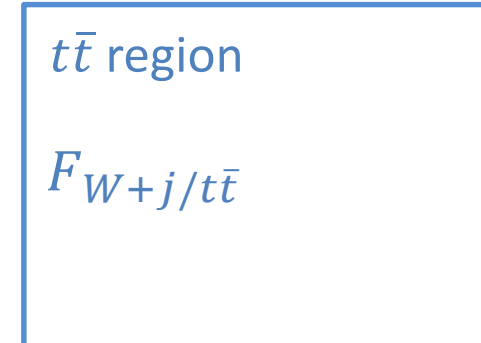
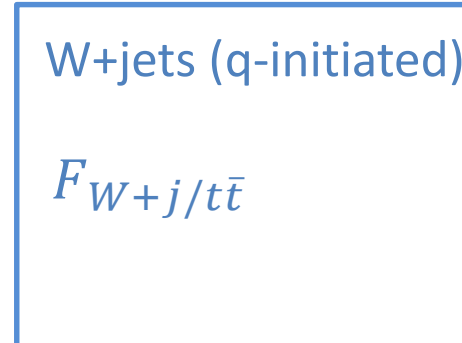
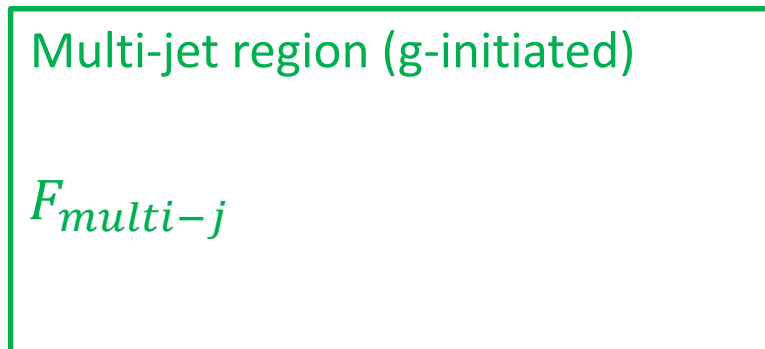
$$F_{W+j/t\bar{t}}$$

Di-Higgs $\rightarrow bb\tau\tau$

- Background: jets/leptons misidentified as τ estimated using Fake Factors



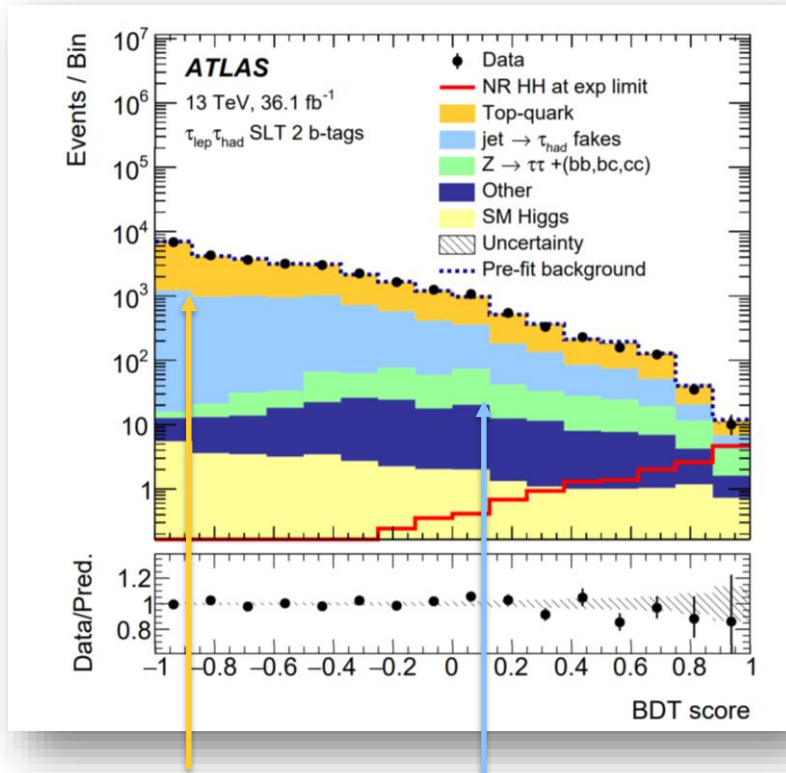
$$F = \alpha_{multi-j} F_{multi-j} + (1 - \alpha_{multi-j}) F_{W+j/t\bar{t}}$$



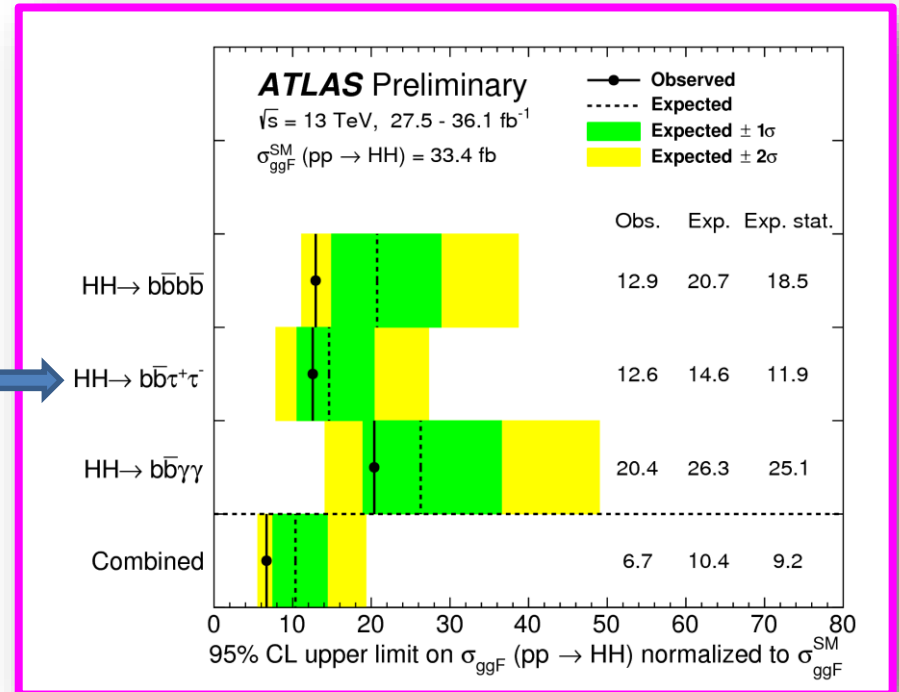
Di-Higgs $\rightarrow b\bar{b}\tau\tau$ & Combination

PhysRevLett.121.191801

ATLAS-CONF-2018-043



MC normalized from CR, Fake-factor method
 BDT is discriminating variable



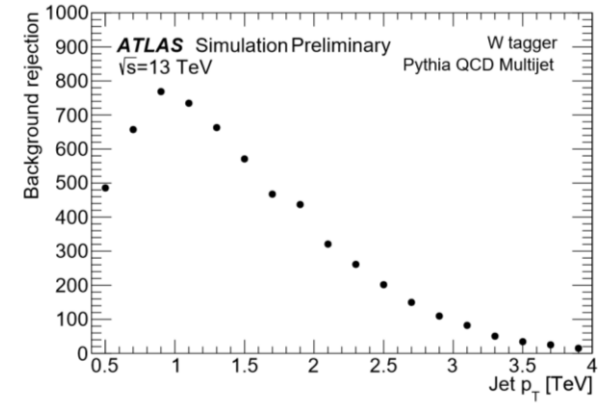
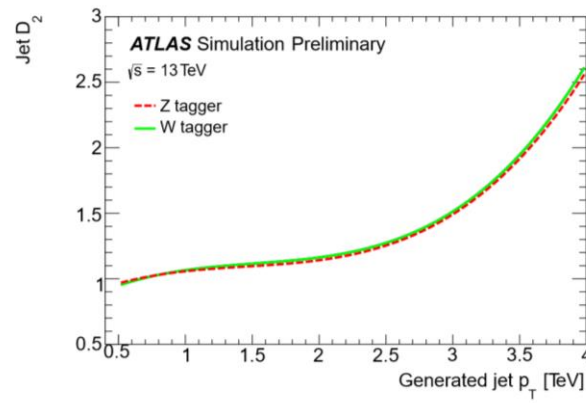
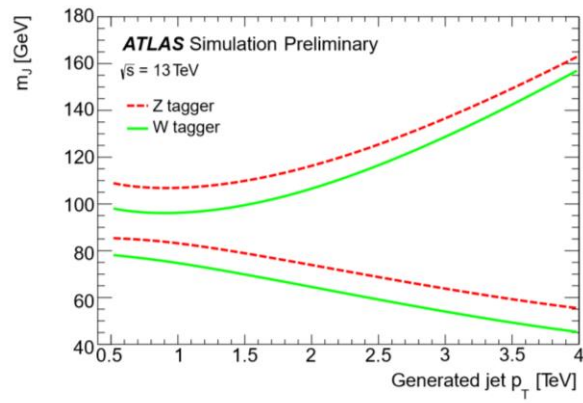
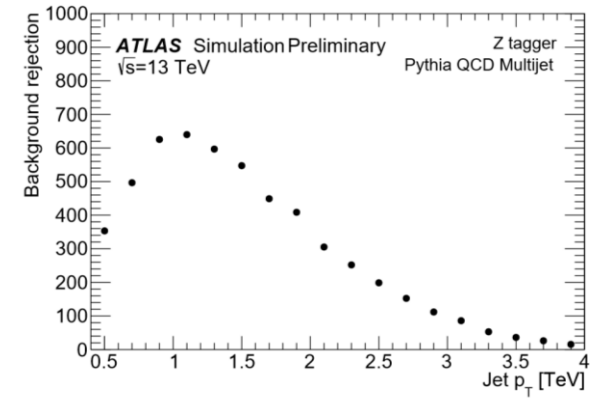
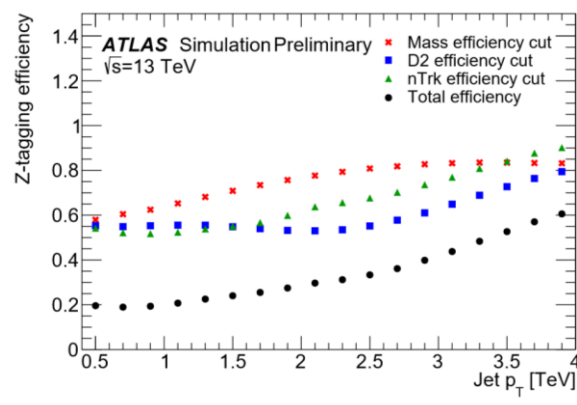
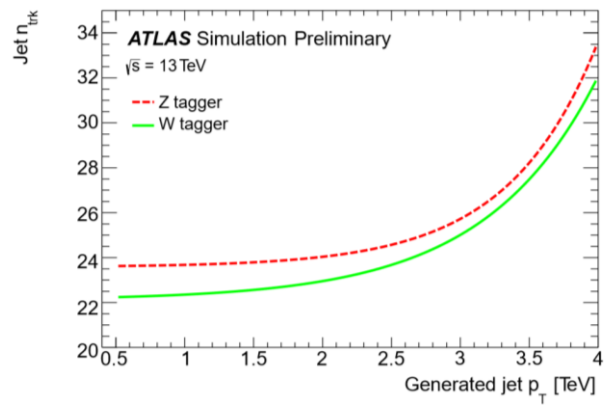
a deficit of data with respect to the background-only prediction

Summary

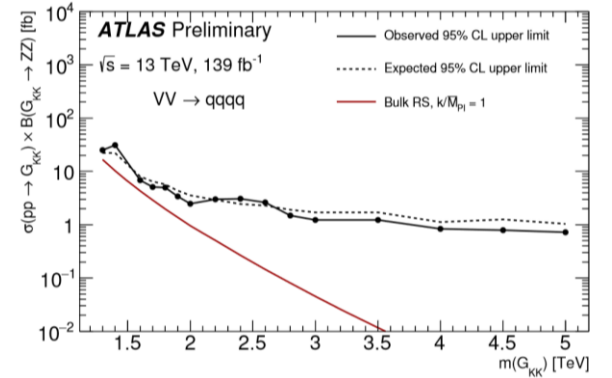
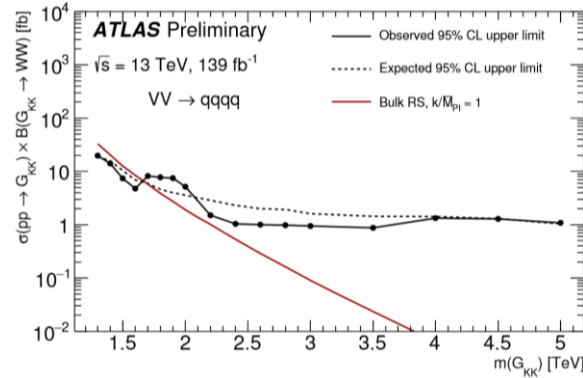
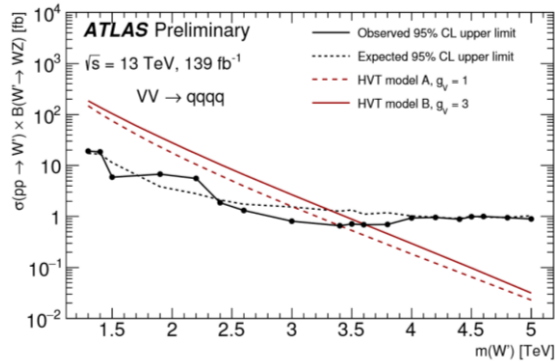
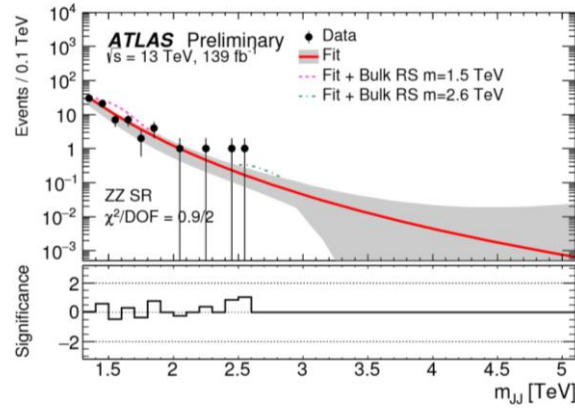
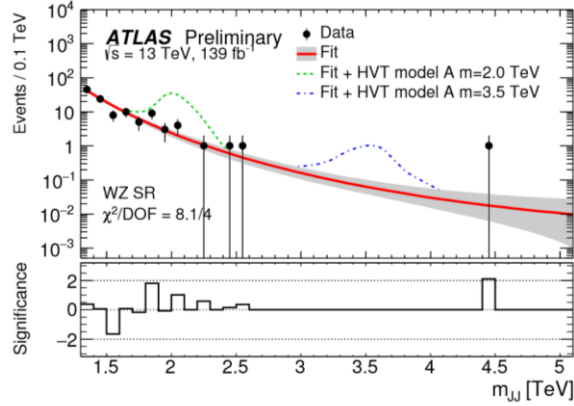
- VV, VH and Di-Higgs searches presented, with focus on novel techniques
- No significant excesses, limits set on cross sections times branching fractions
- Many more results coming with Full Run 2 data

Backup

VV to JJ



VV to JJ



Mass [TeV]	Observed Limit [fb]	Expected Limit [fb]	Prediction [fb]
WW SR			
2.0	5.35	3.60	2.755
3.0	1.46	2.20	0.267
4.0	1.61	1.91	0.026
5.0	1.58	1.69	0.004
ZZ SR			
2.0	2.32	3.00	1.532
3.0	1.17	1.74	0.148
4.0	0.99	0.98	0.014
5.0	0.87	0.98	0.002

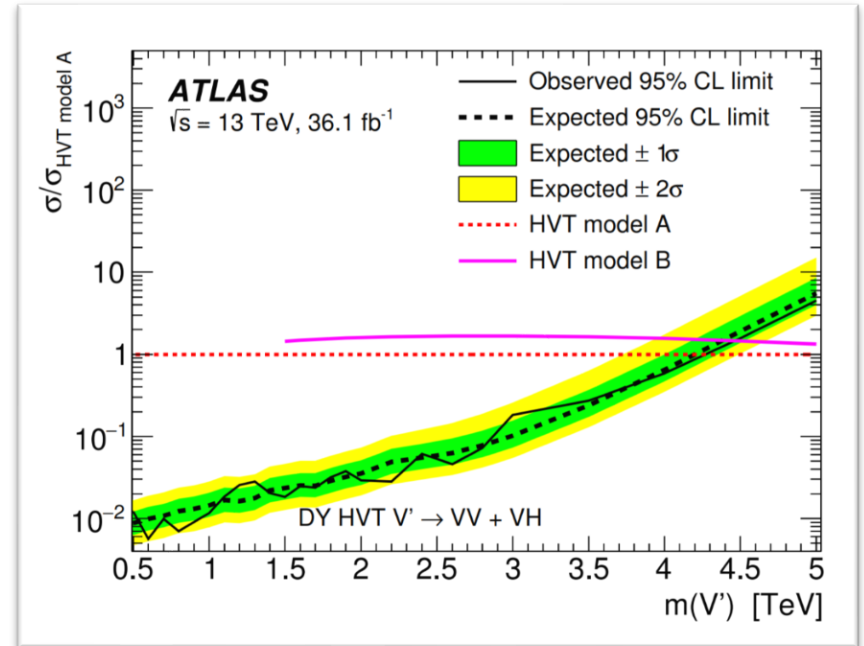
Model	Signal Region	Excluded mass range [TeV]
Radion	WW	none
	ZZ	none
HVT model A, $g_V = 1$	WW	1.3–2.9
	WZ	1.3–3.4
HVT model B, $g_V = 3$	WW	1.3–3.1
	WZ	1.3–3.6
Bulk RS, $k/\overline{M}_{Pl} = 1$	WW	1.3–1.6
	ZZ	none

VV to JJ

Signal region	<p>Veto events with leptons: No e or μ with $p_T > 25$ GeV and $\eta < 2.5$</p> <p>Event preselection: ≥ 2 large-R jets with $\eta < 2.0$ and mass > 50 GeV $p_{T1} > 500$ GeV and $p_{T2} > 200$ GeV $m_{JJ} > 1.2$ TeV</p> <p>Topology and boson tag: $\Delta y = y_1 - y_2 < 1.2$ $A = (p_{T1} - p_{T2}) / (p_{T1} + p_{T2}) < 0.15$ Boson tag with D_2 variable, n_{trk} variable, and W or Z mass window</p>
V+jets control region	<p>Veto events with leptons: No e or μ with $p_T > 25$ GeV and $\eta < 2.5$</p> <p>V+jets selection: ≥ 2 large-R jets with $\eta < 2.0$ $p_{T1} > 600$ GeV and $p_{T2} > 200$ GeV Boson tag with D_2 and n_{trk} variables on either jet Anti-boson tag with D_2 variable on other jet</p>

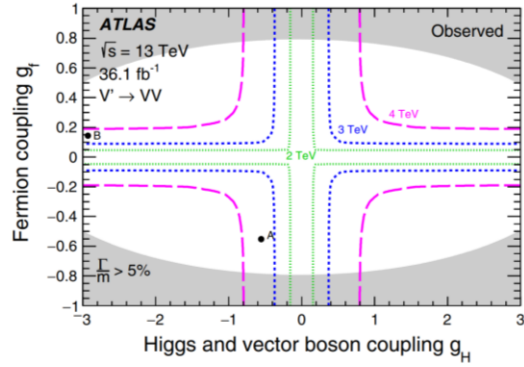
Combination

Channel	Lower limits on resonance mass [TeV]					
	HVT model A		HVT model B		Bulk RS	
	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
WW	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.5	1.7	1.9
WZ	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	-	-
ZZ	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.7
VV	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.9	2.3	2.2
WH	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.1	-	-
ZH	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	-	-
VH	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.4	-	-
$\ell\nu$	4.6	4.6	-	-	-	-
$\ell\ell$	4.5	4.4	-	-	-	-
$\ell\nu/\ell\ell$	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-
VV/VH	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	-	-
$VV/VH/\ell\nu/\ell\ell$	5.5	5.3	-	-	-	-

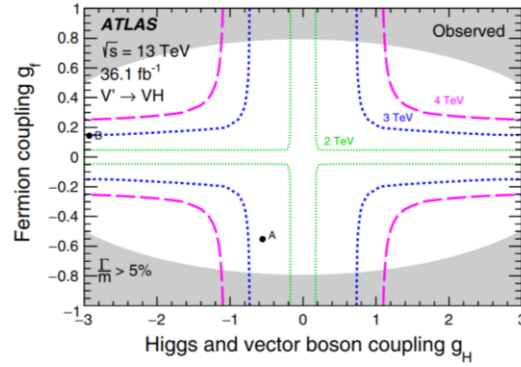


From paper: For most of the VV and VH analyses, MC-modeling systematic uncertainties play the dominant role in the theoretical uncertainty, while for the leptonic channels, the PDF variation and PDF choice are by far the most dominant. For the experimental systematic uncertainties, analyses selecting jets are most sensitive to systematic uncertainties in the modeling of large-R jets, while the leptonic channels are affected mostly by the uncertainty in the muon reconstruction efficiency and electron isolation efficiency

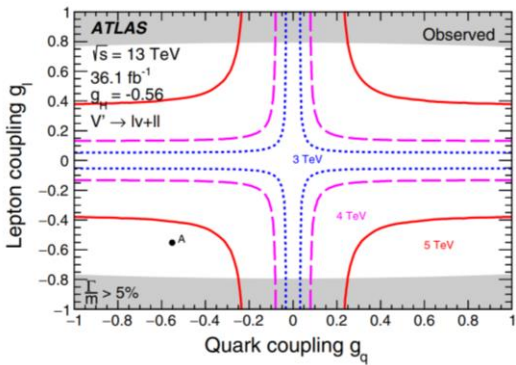
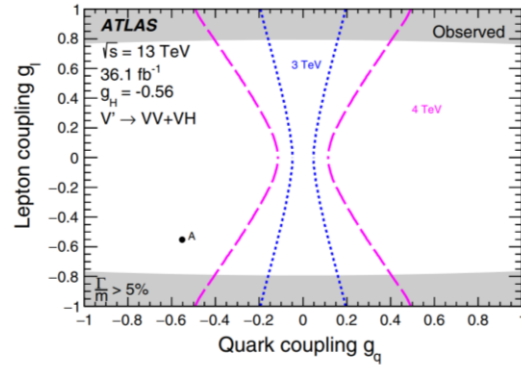
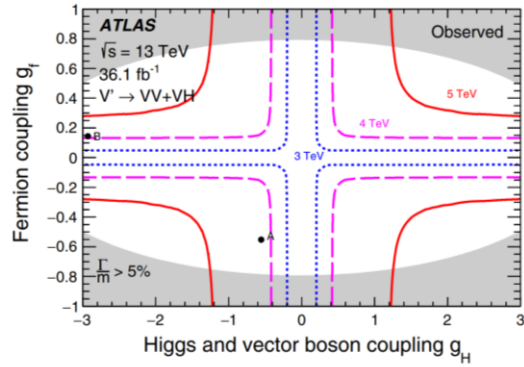
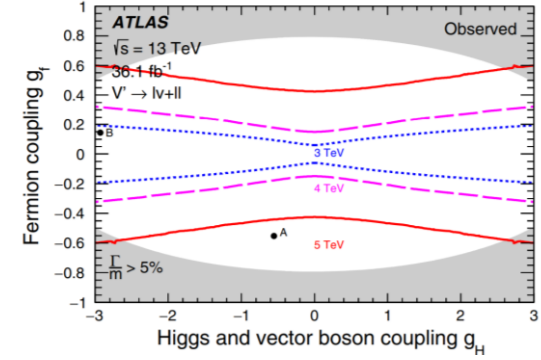
Combination



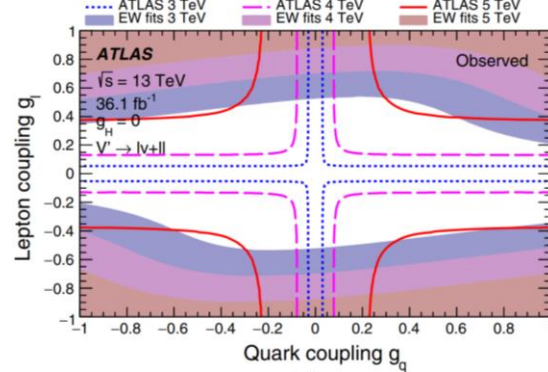
(a)



(b)



(b)



(c)