



Contribution ID: 15

Type: **Young Scientist Forum**

## [YSF] Constraints on $U(1)_{l_\mu-l_\tau}$ from LHC Data

Thursday 15 August 2019 09:25 (10 minutes)

In this study, we apply LHC data to constrain the extension of the Standard Model by an anomaly-free  $U(1)_{l_\mu-l_\tau}$  gauge group; this model contains a new gauge boson ( $Z$ ) and a scalar dark matter particle ( $\phi_{DM}$ ). We recast a large number of LHC analyses from ATLAS and CMS of multi-lepton final states. We find that for  $10 \text{ GeV} < m_Z < 60 \text{ GeV}$  the strongest constraint comes from a dedicated  $Z$  search in the  $4\mu$  final state by the CMS collaboration; for larger  $Z$  masses, searches for final states with three leptons plus missing  $E_T$  are more sensitive. Searches for final states with two leptons and missing  $E_T$ , which are sensitive to  $Z$  decays into dark matter particles, can only probe regions of parameter space that are excluded by searches in the 3 and 4 lepton channels. The combination of LHC data excludes values of  $Z$  mass and coupling constant that can explain the deficit in  $g_\mu - 2$  for  $4 \text{ GeV} < m_Z < 500 \text{ GeV}$ . However, for much of this range the LHC bound is weaker than the bound that can be derived from searches for trident events in neutrino-nucleus scattering. Therefore, we are trying some optimizations for the event selection based on Machine Learning algorithms, especially XGBoost.

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**Session Classification:** From Models to Signatures