

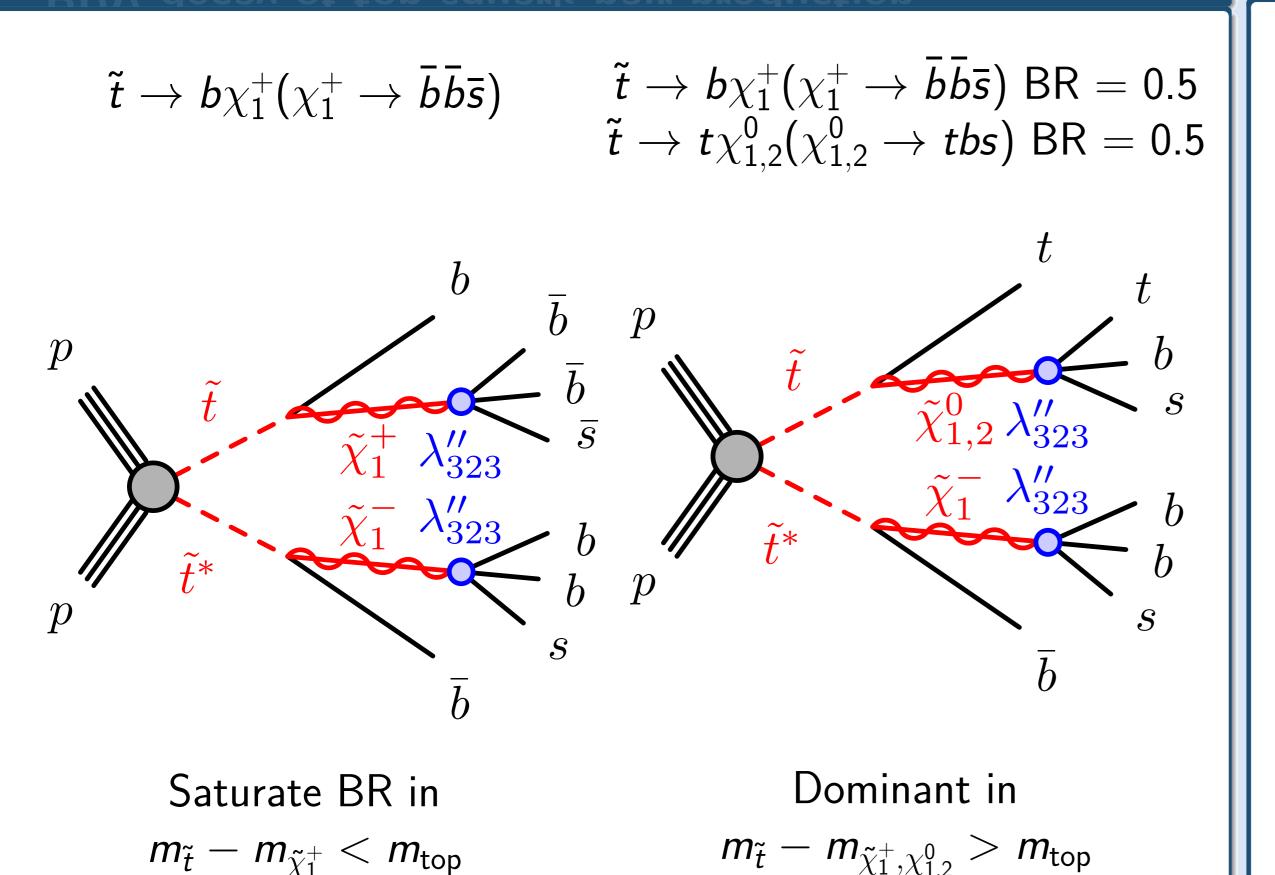
Search for phenomena beyond the Standard Model in events with large *b*-jet multiplicity using the ATLAS detector at the LHC

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Introduction

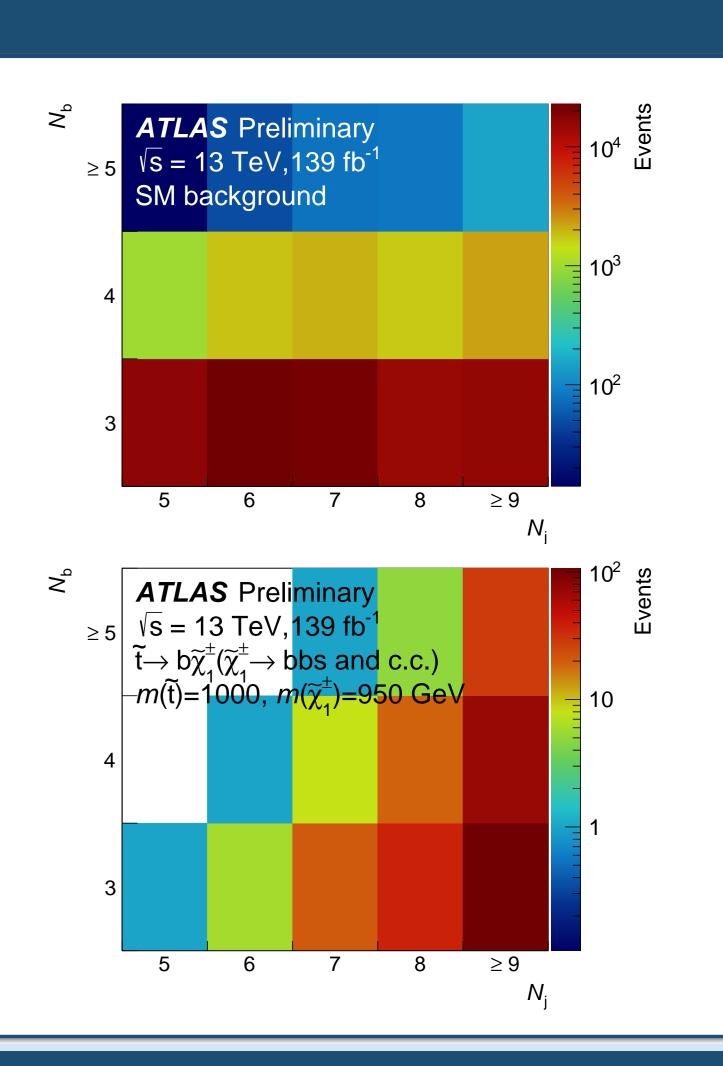
Events with a large number of high- p_T b-jets are rarely produced by Standard Model (SM) processes in pp collisions at the LHC. An excess of events with such topology can be a signal of phenomena beyond the SM (BSM). Event topologies with large b-tagged multiplicities, small momentum imbalance and no leptons have not been covered by present searches at the LHC. The result presented are obtained from 139 fb⁻¹ of ATLAS data at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV.

RPV decay of top squark pair production



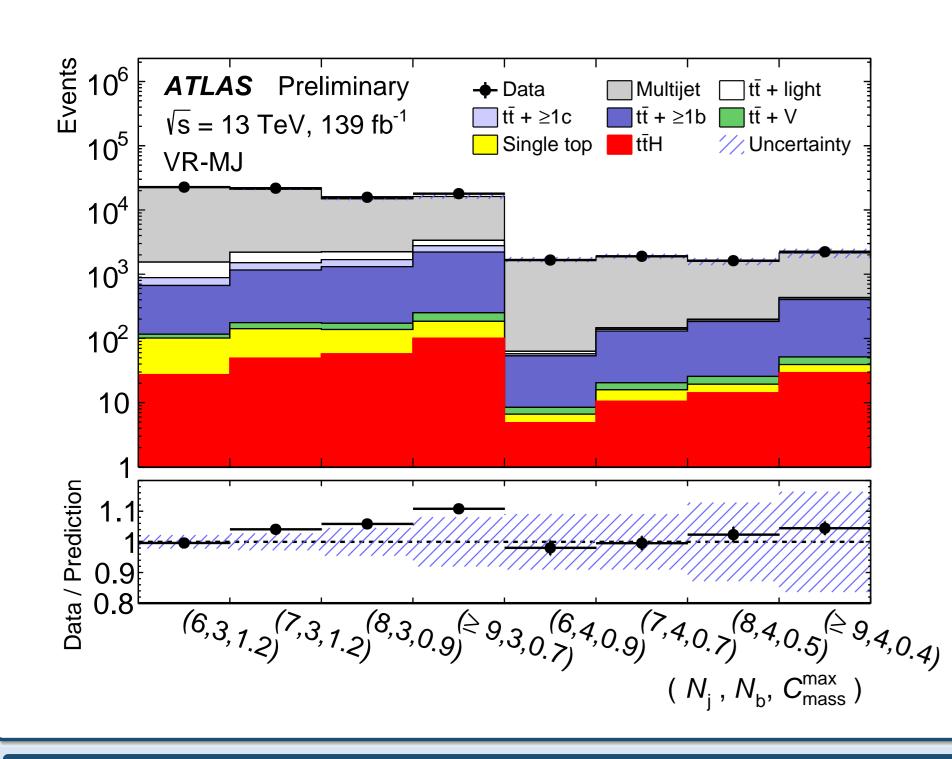
Event selection

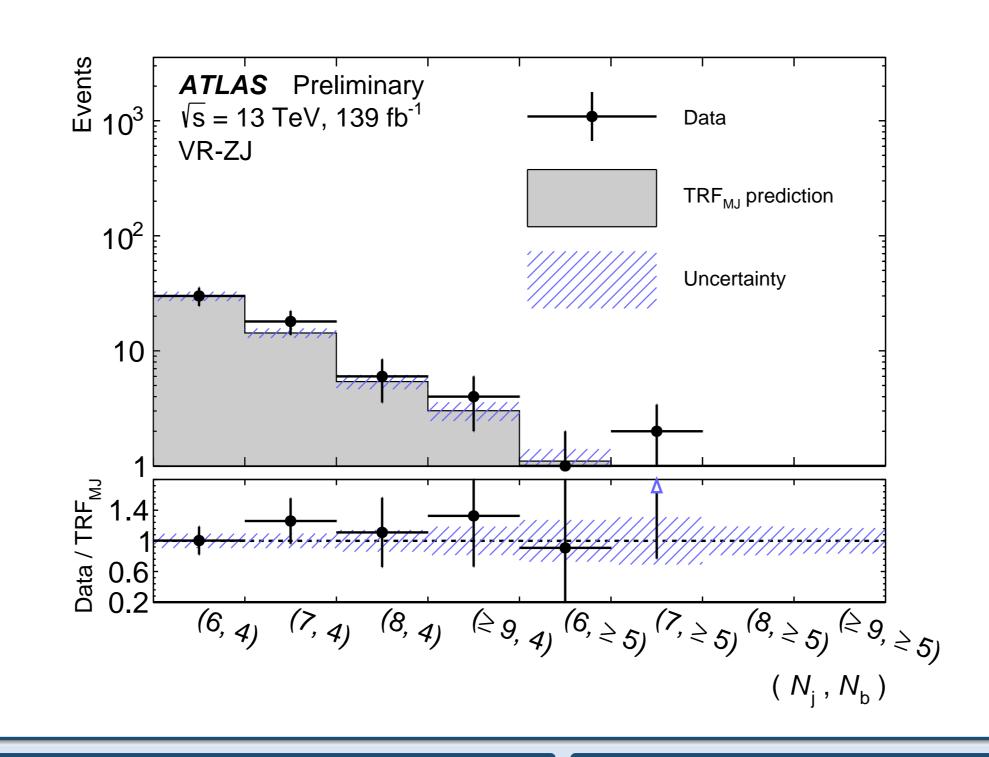
- ▶ ≥4 jets with p_T ≥ 120 (140) GeV ▷ additional jets must have p_T ≥ 25 GeV, $|\eta|$ < 2.5
- $ightharpoonup \geq 2$ *b*-tagged jets at 60% efficiency
- ightharpoonup Prompt leptons with $p_{
 m T} \geq 10$ GeV are vetoed
- ► Background composition:
 - \triangleright MC: $t\bar{t}$, $t\bar{t}V$, $t\bar{t}H$ and single-top
 - \triangleright Data-driven: multijet (TRF_{MJ} method)
- ► Strategy of this analysis:
 - Exploit difference in jet multiplicity (N_j) and b-tagged jet multiplicity (N_b) between signal and backgrounds
 - \triangleright Events with $N_j \ge 6$ and $N_b \ge 4$ are categorized into 8 signal regions for model-dependent hypothesis test



TRF_{MJ} data-driven method for multijet estimation

- $ightharpoonup TRF_{MJ}$ is based on probability of tagging a jet produced in multijet events
- ► Validation in data events
- \triangleright multijet after requiring upper value on $C_{\text{mass}} = H_{\text{T}}/M_{\text{jets}}$ (VR-MJ)
- \triangleright 2 lepton plus jets, m_{\parallel} >60 GeV (VR-ZJ)





Systematic uncertainties

- ► Instrumental systematics:
- Luminosity, pileup modelling, jet vertex tagger, jet energy scale, jet energy resolution, flavour tagging on all MC
- ► Theory systematics:
 - Cross section uncertainties of MC backgrounds
 - $ilde{b}$ Conservative 50% uncertainties on $t \overline{t} + \geq 1c$ and $t \overline{t} + \geq 1b$ cross section
 - \triangleright Radiation uncertainty in $t\bar{t}H$, $t\bar{t}$
 - \triangleright Generator uncertainty $t\bar{t}H$, $t\bar{t}$, single-top
 - \triangleright Parton shower uncertainty $t\bar{t}H$, $t\bar{t}$, single-top, $\tilde{t}\tilde{t}^*$
- ► TRF_{MJ} uncertainty
- Derived from MC dijet events

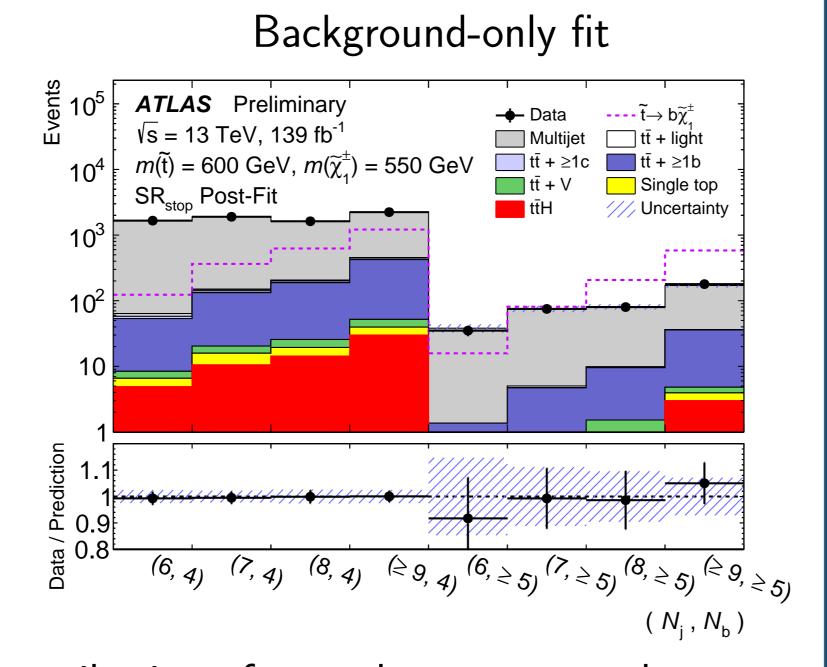
$\mathrm{TRF}_{\mathrm{MJ}}$		$N_{ m b}$		
uncertainty		4	≥ 5	
$N_{ m j}$	6	9%	27%	
	7	9%	30%	
	8	13%	18%	
	≥9	16%	14%	

Results: model-independent interpretation

► Profile-likelihood fit is performed for hypothesis testing

 $\triangleright TRF_{MJ}$ non-closures are

- uncorrelated across N_j and N_b \triangleright MC systematic uncertainties correlated across N_j and N_b
- ► No significant excess observed

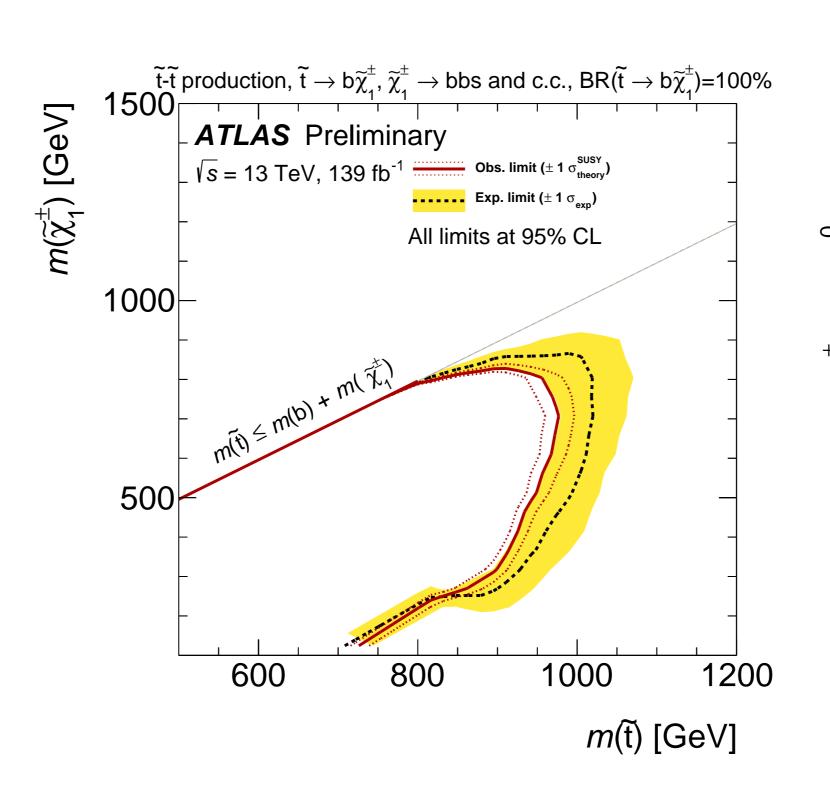


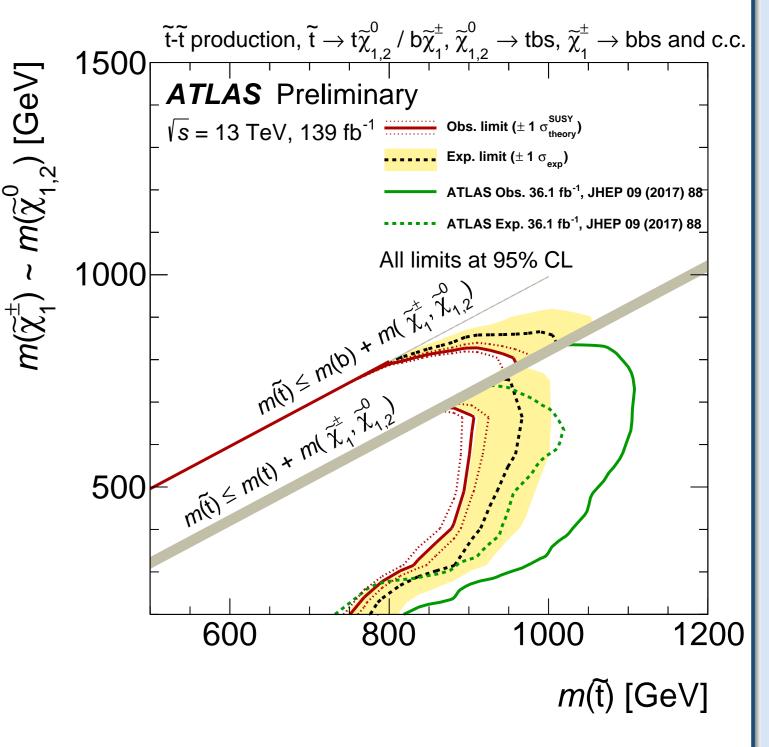
► Model-independent limits on the contribution of new phenomena to the signal-region yields are calculated

Signal region	$\sigma_{\rm obs}^{95}$ [fb]	$N_{ m obs}^{95}$	$N_{ m exp}^{95}$	$p_0(Z)$
$N_{\rm j} \ge 8, N_{\rm b} \ge 5$	0.76	105	85^{+30}_{-24}	0.24 (0.7)
$N_{\rm j} \ge 9, N_{\rm b} \ge 5$	0.54	75	52^{+20}_{-15}	0.11 (1.2)

Results: model-dependent interpretation

95% CLs exclusion limits are computed





 $m_{\tilde{t}} < 950$ GeV can be excluded in the chosen model







