Search for heavy diboson resonances in semi-leptonic final states in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

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Introduction

Several new physics models predict diboson resonances, such as the two Higgs doublet models (2HDM), the Extended Gauge Model (EGM), Extra Dimensions, and Technicolor models. The search is performed in the ‘semi-leptonic’ final states, where one of the boson pair is required to decay leptonically and the other hadronically. Three analysis channels based on the number of leptons in the final state are employed (0/1/2-lepton). Each lepton channel is split into one merged (a large-R jet $V \rightarrow J$) and one resolved (two small-R jets $V \rightarrow jj$) category, except for the 0-lepton channel (only the merged analysis).

This poster presents a new result of searching for the diboson resonance semi-leptonic decay with data collected by the ATLAS experiment at the LHC from 2015 - 2018, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 139 fb$^{-1}$ in the $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV.


Analysis Update

Compared with previous publication with 36.1 fb$^{-1}$ (JHEP03(2018)042 & JHEP03(2018)009), several improvements are implemented in this analysis:

- Track-CaloCluster jet introduced for large-R jet
- Recurrent neutral network(RNN) based ggF/VBF categorization
- New multi-jet estimation based on template method
- Full run ll 139 fb$^{-1}$ data recorded
- Large-R jet reconstruction algorithm using both track and calorimeter information, ref: ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-015

Analysis Details

Object Definition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrons&amp;Muons</td>
<td>$p_T &gt; 30$ (7) GeV and $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>track isolation requirement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-R Jets</td>
<td>$p_T &gt; 20$ GeV, $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large-R jets</td>
<td>$p_T &gt; 200$ GeV, $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b-tagged jets</td>
<td>$p_T &gt; 30$ GeV, JVT medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MET</td>
<td>negative vectorial sum of selected objects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Event Selection:

- 0/1/2 tight(loose) lepton & veto extra-lepton event
- RNN ggF/VBF categorization
- Hadronically decaying $V$ ($V_f$)
  - Jet kinematics selection: $p_T$ ratio w.r.t. $m_{VV}$
  - Jet topologic selection: relative angle w.r.t. MET & lepton
- SR/CR definition (mass window or extra b-tagged jets)

Track-CaloCluster jet: New track&calorimeter based jet reconstruction algorithm provide better jet substructure resolution to W/Z tagger optimization w.r.t to Calo-only one.

ggF/VBF Categorization: We train a RNN to discriminate the VBF signals and the ggF signal events using HVT signal and heavy Higgs signal. It evaluates the non-$V$-decay jets within event. RNN score $> 0.8$ is chosen to keep background rejection efficiency in VBF channel. 20% or higher significance improvement are seen w.r.t cut-based.

MultiJet Estimation: For 1-lepton MJ contribution, A template method derives the shapes of the MET distributions of the multijet contributions from multijet-enriched orthogonal control regions (MJCR) which are used in the fit on MET distribution in the target SR/CRs.

Multi-jets contribution is estimated to be 5% in the 1-lepton channel background.

Fitting

Fitting Procedure: Fits to the $m_{VV}$ distribution to measure the signal strength with different signal models

- 21 SRs and 21 one-bin CRs
- Background Model:
  - Top-quarks, W/Z+jets (MC with CRs)
  - Diboson MC samples (MC)
  - Multi-jets (data-driven)
- Systematics:
  - Uncertainties: Monte Carlo systematics, detector, theoretical, scale, $\gamma^*$, $W/Z$ background

Results

$m_{VV}$ Spectra example