Search for resonances in multi-body invariant masses in events with an isolated lepton using 139 fb^{-1} of $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV pp collisions collected by the ATLAS detector

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Introduction





- Searches for resonances in dijet invariant mass distributions provide a means to investigate a wide range of theories beyond the Standard Model (BSM).
- Including a lepton gives sensitivity to BSM particles with novel decay modes, and using lepton-based triggers allow us to probe lower invariant masses compared to jet triggers.
- Searched in four channels with two jets and 1 or 2 leptons $(m_{jjl}, m_{jbl}, m_{bbl}, m_{jjll})$, with leading lepton p_T > 60 GeV, and subleading lepton and jet p_T > 30 GeV [1]

Background Estimation

Background distribution is represented by a smoothly falling analytical function.

 $f(x) = p_1(1-x)^{p_2} x^{p_3 + p_4 \ln(x) + p_5 \ln^2(x)}$

- Local p-value is found by looking for the largest excess of data over background in consecutive bins for a range of mass windows.
- Account for the look-elsewhere effect to obtain global p-value.



Fit Results

(c) Radion model (d) Composite Lepton model

Limits were set on generic Gaussian shaped signals as well as four BSM models:

(a) Sequential Standard Model with new vector bosons W' and Z'.
(b) Benchmark simplified dark-matter model with an axial-vector mediator Z'.
(c) Kaluza-Klein gauge boson model with Radions decaying to two gluons.
(d) Composite resonance model with mediator Z' and composite lepton E.

Limit Setting

Gaussian Limits



- No statistically significant excess found in any channel.
- Largest excess found in m_{jjl} at 1.3 TeV with local significance of 3.5σ and global significance of 1.5σ .

References



Limits on BSM Models





(d) Composite Lepton Model (e) Composite Lepton Model with $m_E = 250$ GeV with $m_E = 500$ GeV



