# Search for low mass di-jet resonances in association with an ISR object at ATLAS

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## Introduction



Overview/Motivation
 Background/Systematics

Event selection
 • W/Z region

DDT technique/Optimization • Conclusion







# Overview



- Search for new low-mass resonances, in particular a lepto-phobic Z' acting as a dark matter mediator
- ISR object acts as trigger requirement, both ISR jet and photon channels considered
- High p<sub>T</sub> requirement for ISR object forces resonance decay into boosted regime, where substructure techniques allow for additional signal/background separation
- Limits set on both production cross section and Z'-SM coupling (g<sub>SM</sub>)



## Motivation



Current searches already cover wide range of mediator mass, but trigger requirements and resolved mass spectrum fitting leave below 200 GeV to be probed

**DM Mass** [TeV]



https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/ CombinedSummaryPlots/EXOTICS/



# Motivation



 Current searches already cover wide range of mediator mass, but trigger requirements and resolved mass spectrum fitting leave below 200 GeV to be probed

DM Mass [TeV]

 Goal of this analysis is to search down to / ~100 GeV





# **Event selection**



- Final state consists of the resonance jet pair, reconstructed as a single large-radius jet, and one ISR object
- Analysis split into two channels: ISR jet and ISR photon

#### ISR jet channel

- One large-radius jet (R=1.0) with trimming and p<sub>T</sub> > 450 GeV
- One small-radius jet (R=0.4) with p<sub>T</sub> > 420 GeV
- $\Delta R_{J,j} > 1.0$  (to ensure no overlap)

#### ISR photon channel

- One large-radius jet (R=1.0) with trimming and p<sub>T</sub> > 200 GeV
- One tight and isolated photon with  $p_T > 155 \text{ GeV}$

 $|\Delta \Phi_{\rm Ji}| > \pi/2$ 



# Designed Decorrelated Tagger technique





- Detailed in <u>arXiv:1603.00027</u> (J. Dolen, P. Harris, S. Marzani, S. Rappoccio, N. Tran), first employed in <u>arXiv:1705.10532</u> (CMS boosted di-jet + ISR result)
- Method for decorrelating jet substructure variables (T<sub>21</sub>) from jet mass



- Then can use transformed T<sub>21</sub><sup>DDT</sup> to select signal-like events without skewing final background estimation
- Optimal selection value for all mass points is τ<sub>21</sub><sup>DDT</sup> < 0.5</li>



# Background estimation and systematics

- Residual mismodeling between leading background Monte Carlo and data leads to data-driven background estimate
- Transfer factor (TF) constructed to bring events fail region ( $\tau_{21}^{DDT} > 0.5$ ) to pass region ( $\tau_{21}^{DDT} < 0.5$ ), parametrized in jet  $p_T$  and  $\rho^{DDT}$
- To avoid fluctuations from signal, 20% stripe around signal mass removed from TF corresponding to roughly twice the jet mass resolution
- Contribution from SM W/Z production subtracted at NLO





# Background estimation and systematics

- TF 2D histogram smoothed with Gaussian process regression, providing continuous transformation with welldefined systematic errors
- TF systematic dominant uncertainty on background (~1%)
- W/Z + jet/photon additional backgrounds in final signal region, estimated from MC, XS corrected to NLO
- Other major uncertainties on MC backgrounds and signals: jet mass/T<sub>21</sub> scale, PDF, luminosity





## W/Z region





- Test of full
  analysis chain
  on known W/Z
  "signal"
- Best fit signal strengths consistent with 1 for both ISR jet and photon channels



### Results







 Blinded jet mass spectra for ISR jet (overlaid signal with mass = 160 GeV) and photon (220 GeV) channels



### Results





 Expected limits on production cross section for ISR jet and photon channels



### Results





• Expected limits on  $g_{SM}$  for ISR jet and photon channels



# Conclusion



- First results from boosted di-jet+ISR analysis presented
- Analysis employs novel substructure techniques to reduce dominant backgrounds in very low-mass region
- W/Z signal found with signal strength consistent with SM prediction
- Limits to be placed on production cross section and  $g_{\text{SM}}$
- Further iterations of the analysis hope to probe lower in mass and scalar signals
   THANKS!