

Searches for Exclusive Flavour-Violating Decays of the Higgs and Z Bosons to a Meson and a Photon with the ATLAS Experiment

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Flavour-Violating Decays with Displaced Vertices

- $H \rightarrow D^*\gamma$, $Z \rightarrow D^0\gamma$ and $Z \rightarrow K_s\gamma$ are heavily suppressed in the Standard Model: observation would imply the existence of flavour-violating couplings of the Higgs and Z bosons
- Decays have a distinct signature and are not yet constrained in experiment
- Able to use analysis techniques from similar previous ATLAS exclusive searches such as $H(Z) \rightarrow (\phi/\rho)\gamma$ [1]
- Capture both D^* decays to $D^0\pi^0$ and $D^0\gamma$, where the π^0 and γ are soft
- Search for $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$ and $K_s \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^+$ decay channels, where the D^0 ($c\tau_0 = 0.1$ mm) and K_s ($c\tau_0 = 2.7$ cm) decay vertices are displaced

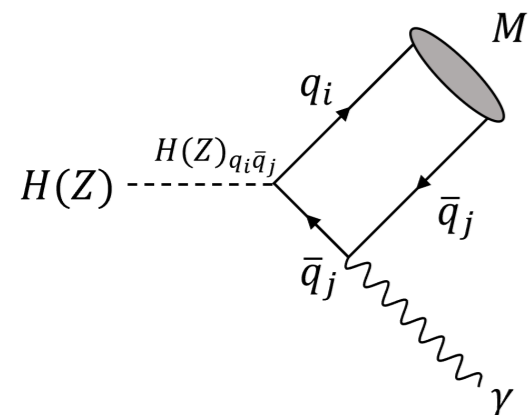


Figure 1: Feynman Diagram

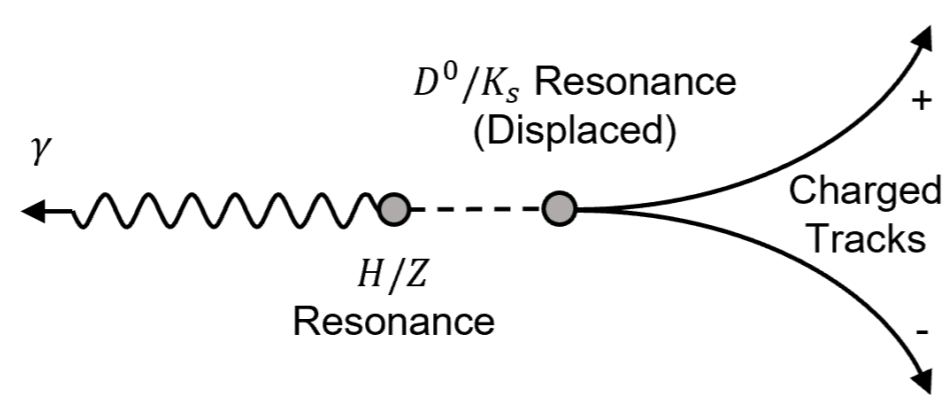


Figure 2: Experimental Signature

Event Selection

- ATLAS operated triggers dedicated to detection of these decays from 2016–2018, using modified τ -trigger algorithms
- $H \rightarrow D^*\gamma$ and $Z \rightarrow D^0\gamma$ searches share a selection, where the D^0 candidate in the decay of the D^* is targeted, and not the additional π^0 or γ

D^0 (K_s) Selection

$p_T^{\text{sublead-track}} > 5$ GeV
$p_T^{\text{lead-track}} > 20$ GeV
$ \eta^{\text{tracks}} < 2.5$
Oppositely charged tracks
Loose quality tracks
$1800(460) < m^{D^0(K_s)} < 1930(538)$ MeV
$p_T^{D^0(K_s)} > 39(38)$ GeV
Isolated in Inner Detector
$D^0(K_s)$ vertex L_{xy} significance $> 3(5)$

γ Selection

$p_T^\gamma > 35$ GeV
$ \eta^\gamma < 2.37$
$1.37 < \eta^\gamma < 1.52$
Tight quality
Isolated in Calorimeter
Isolated in Inner Detector
$\Delta\phi(D^0(K_s), \gamma) > \frac{\pi}{2}$

- Use highest- p_T photon and track-pair nearest meson mass if multiple exist

Non-Parametric Data-Driven Background Model

- Background is a complex mix of multi-jet and γ +jet events where a meson candidate is reconstructed within a jet
- Difficult to model with simulation so use a data-driven approach [2]
- $H \rightarrow D^*\gamma$ and $Z \rightarrow D^0\gamma$ searches share a background model

Procedure

- Define a loose, background-dominated event selection region and model important variables and their correlations in data
- Sample kinematic and isolation variables from model to generate pseudocandidate events
- Apply validation region selections to pseudocandidates to evaluate model performance
- Apply full signal region selection to get required background distribution

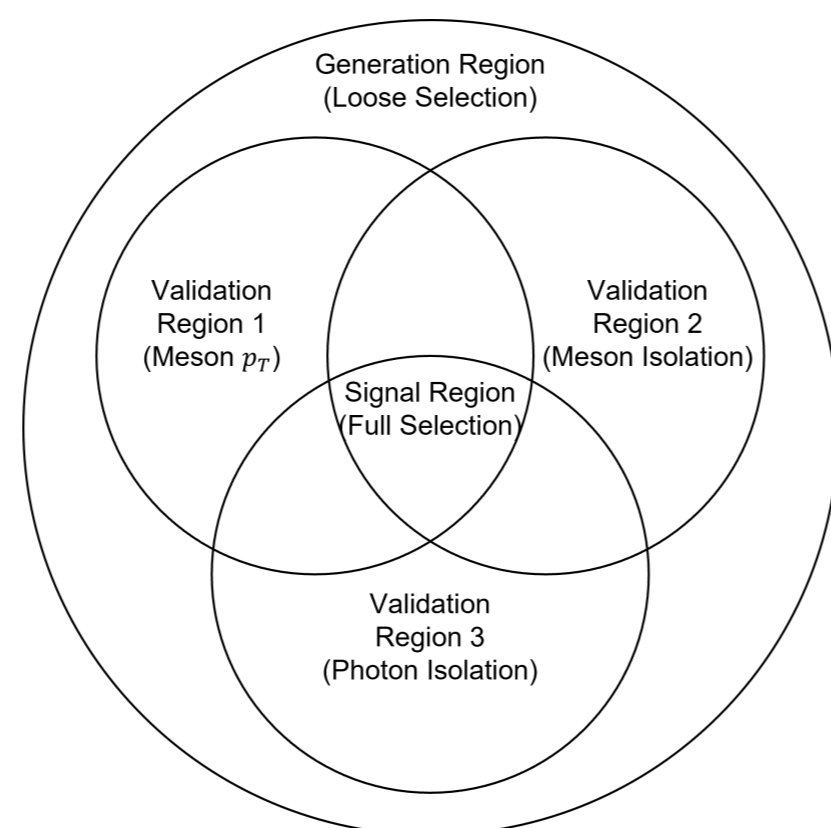


Figure 3: Overlapping Selection Regions

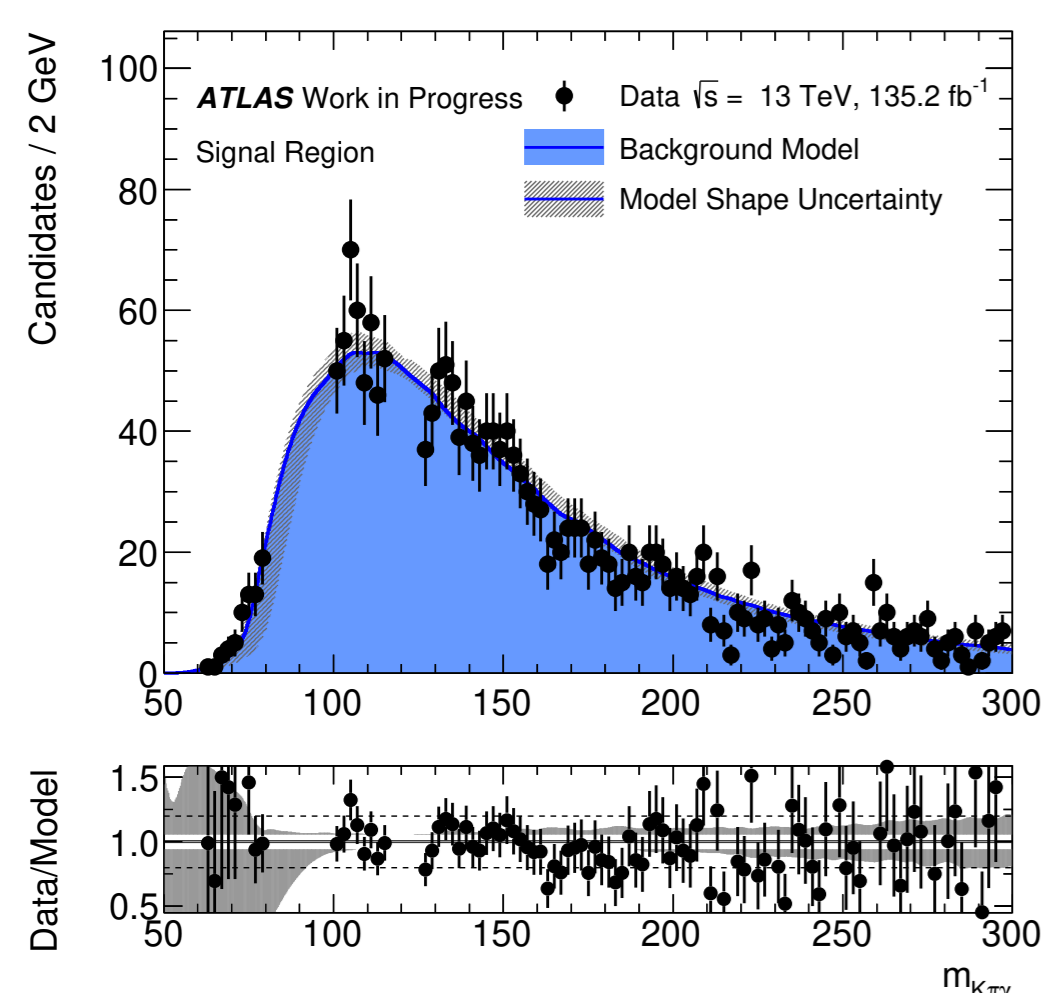


Figure 4: $H(Z) \rightarrow D^*(D^0)\gamma$ Background Model

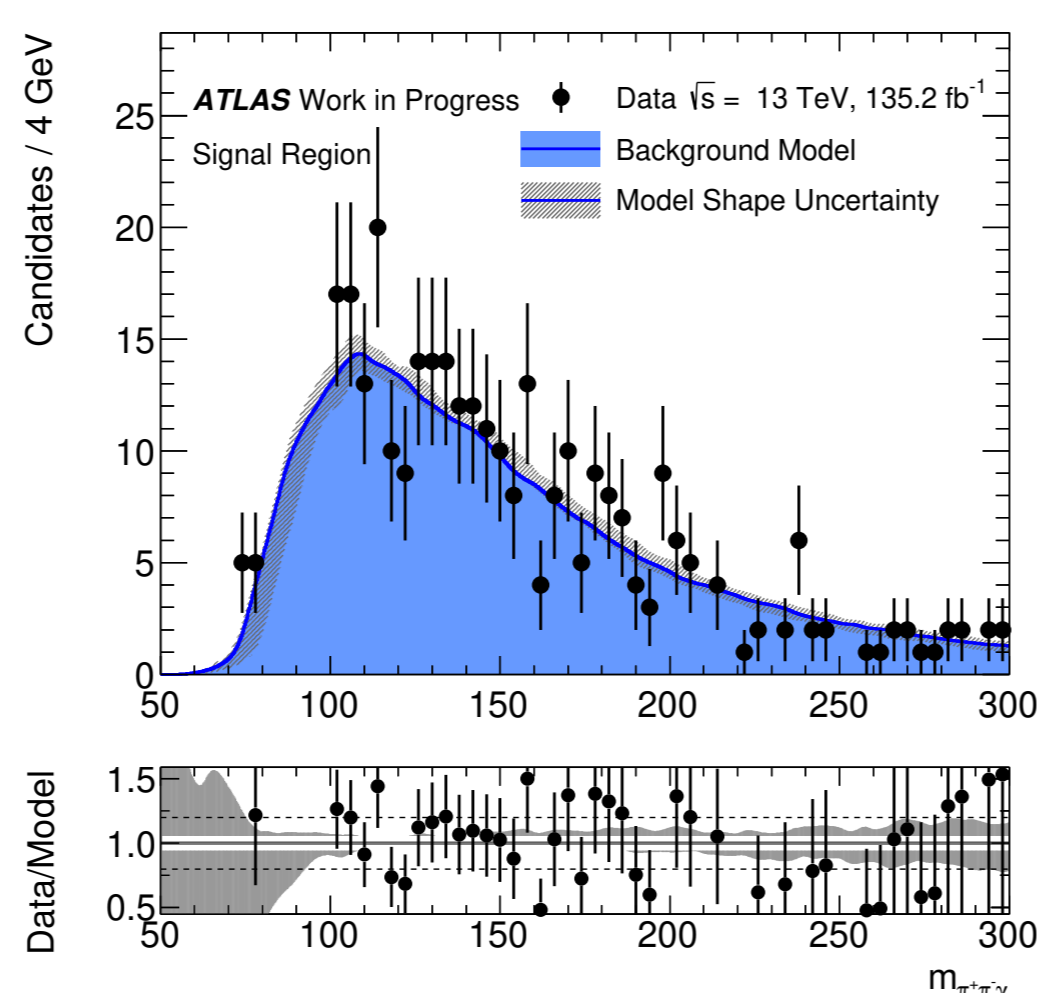


Figure 5: $Z \rightarrow K_s\gamma$ Background Model

Signal Model

$H \rightarrow D^*\gamma$

- Simulate Higgs boson production modes separately: gluon-gluon fusion, vector boson fusion, and associated production with a Z , W^\pm or $t\bar{t}$ pair
- Model is a sum of two Gaussian functions
- Good resolution on H mass despite missing soft π^0/γ

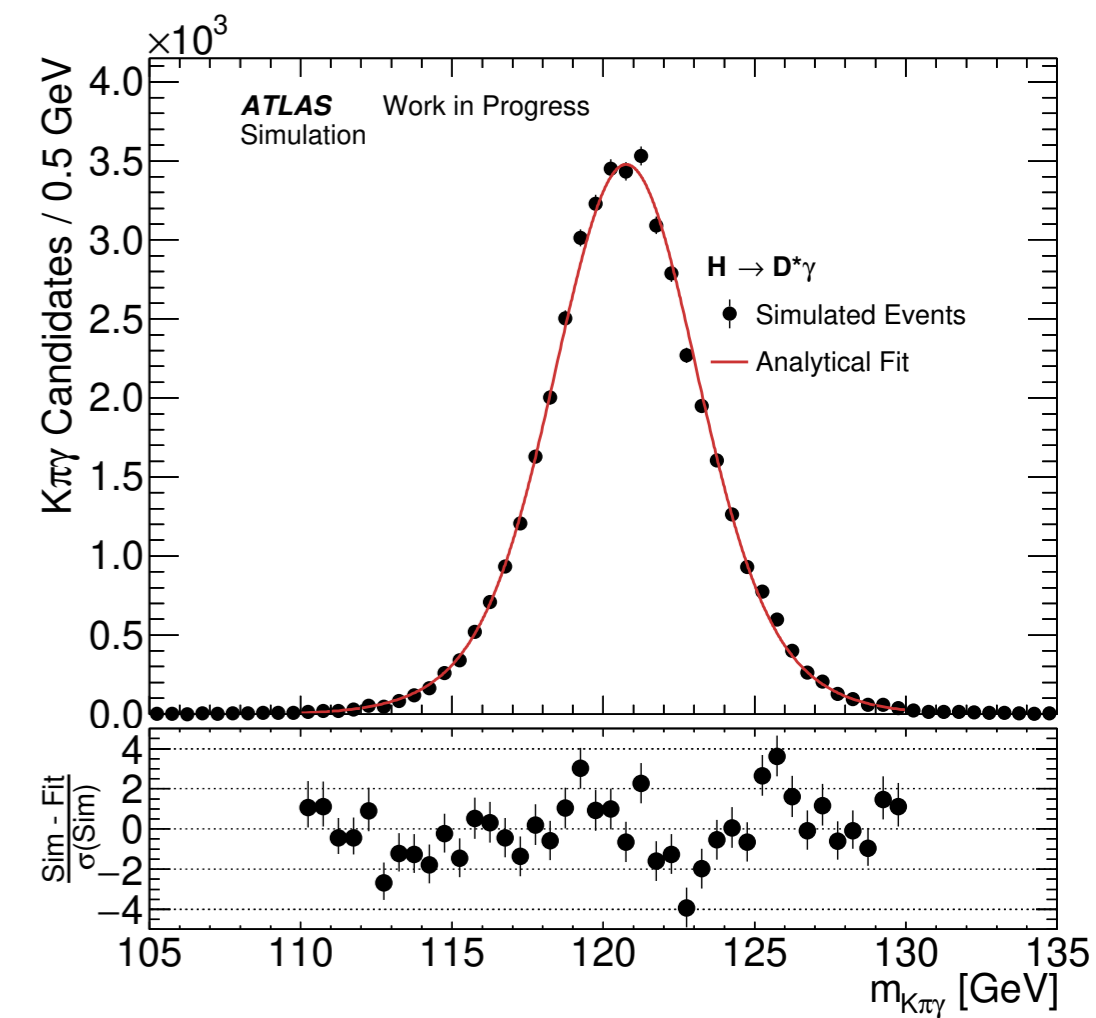


Figure 6: $H \rightarrow D^*\gamma$ Model

$Z \rightarrow D^0\gamma$ and $Z \rightarrow K_s\gamma$

- Simulate Z boson production inclusively
- Models are a sum of two Voigtian functions multiplied by mass-dependent efficiency

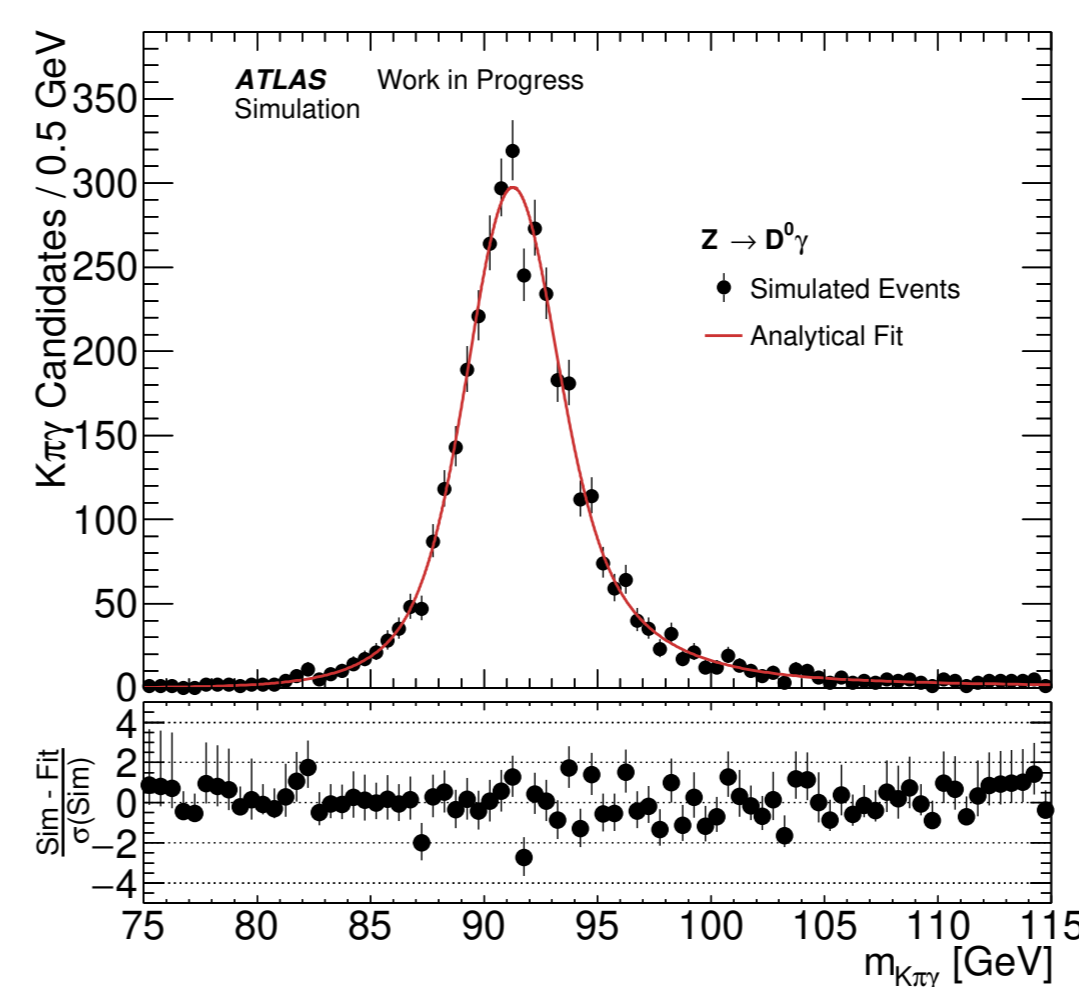


Figure 7: $Z \rightarrow D^0\gamma$ Model

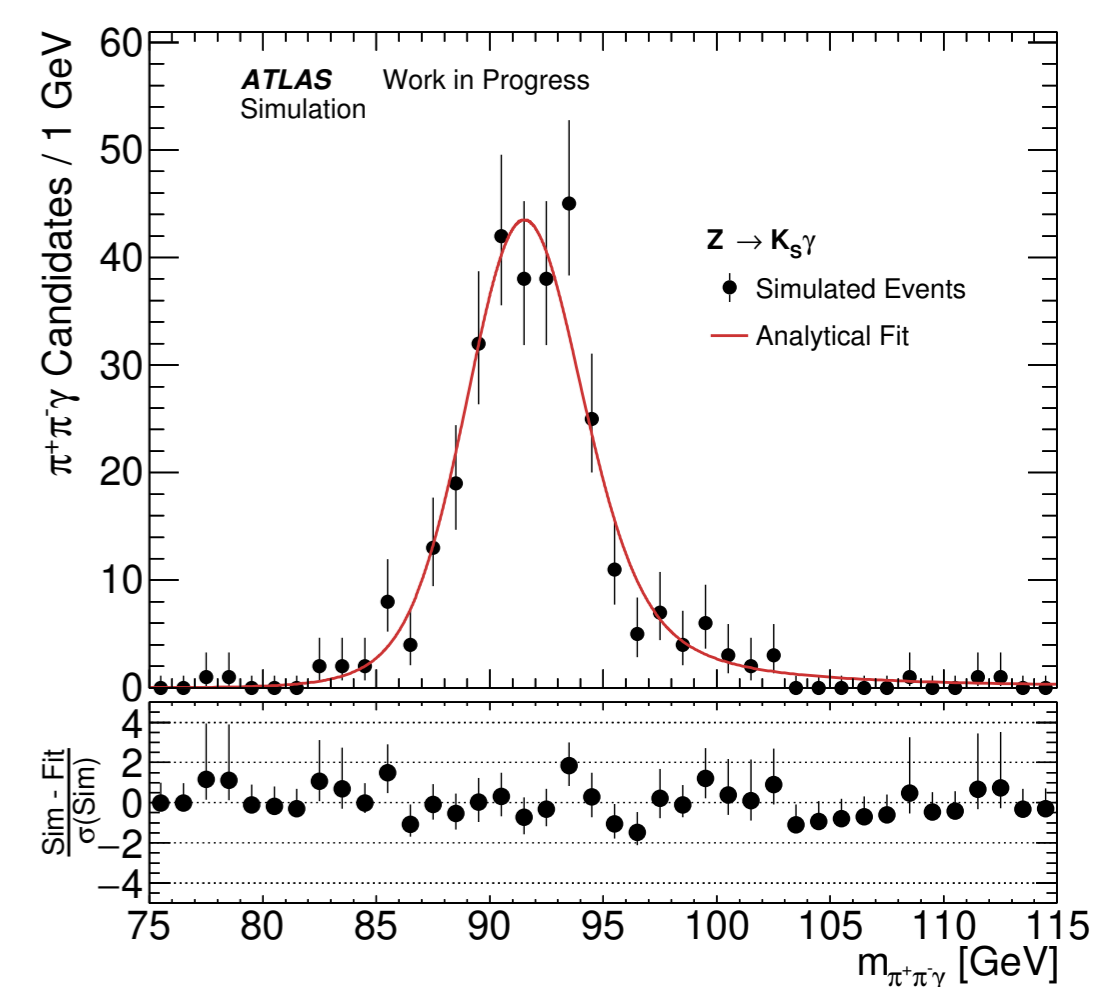


Figure 8: $Z \rightarrow K_s\gamma$ Model

Expected Results

Decay Channel	Expected Limit
$\mathcal{B}(H \rightarrow D^*\gamma) [10^{-3}]$	$1.3^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$
$\mathcal{B}(Z \rightarrow D^0\gamma) [10^{-6}]$	$2.6^{+1.1}_{-0.7}$
$\mathcal{B}(Z \rightarrow K_s\gamma) [10^{-6}]$	$2.5^{+1.1}_{-0.7}$

- Create Asimov dataset of expected backgrounds obtained from a fit to blinded data
- Extract expected limits on the decay branching fractions, including statistical uncertainties

Summary

- Use techniques from previous exclusive searches to look for new physics with flavour-violating decays of the Higgs and Z Bosons that involve displaced vertices
- Estimated expected limits using current signal and background models
- Next steps are to implement systematic shape and normalisation uncertainties

References

- ATLAS Collaboration, Search for exclusive Higgs and Z boson decays to $\phi\gamma$ and $\rho\gamma$ with the ATLAS detector, *JHEP* **07** (2018) 127, [1712.02758].
- A. Chisholm et al., Non-Parametric Data-Driven Background Modelling using Conditional Probabilities, 2112.00650.



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