

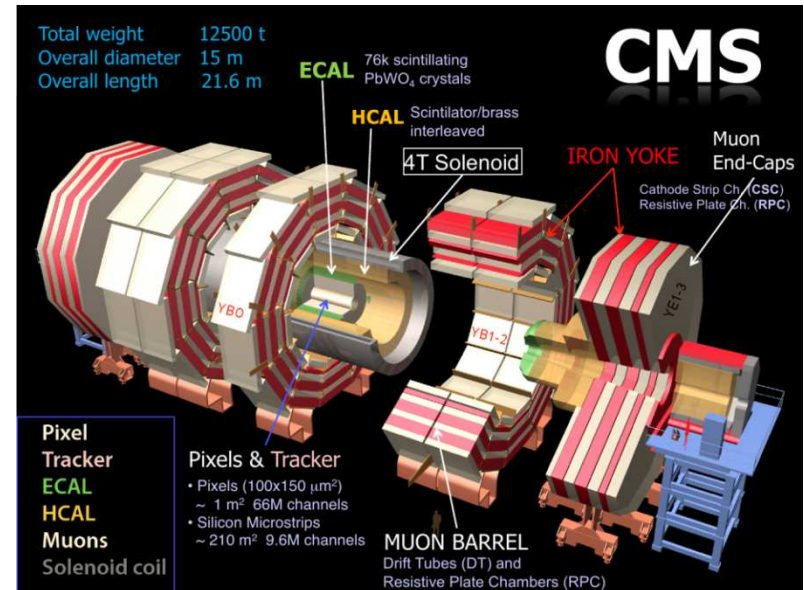


Measurements of VV Boson Production And Self-Interactions in The Semileptonic Channel at CMS

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$$pp \rightarrow W(\rightarrow l\nu) + V(\rightarrow jj)$$

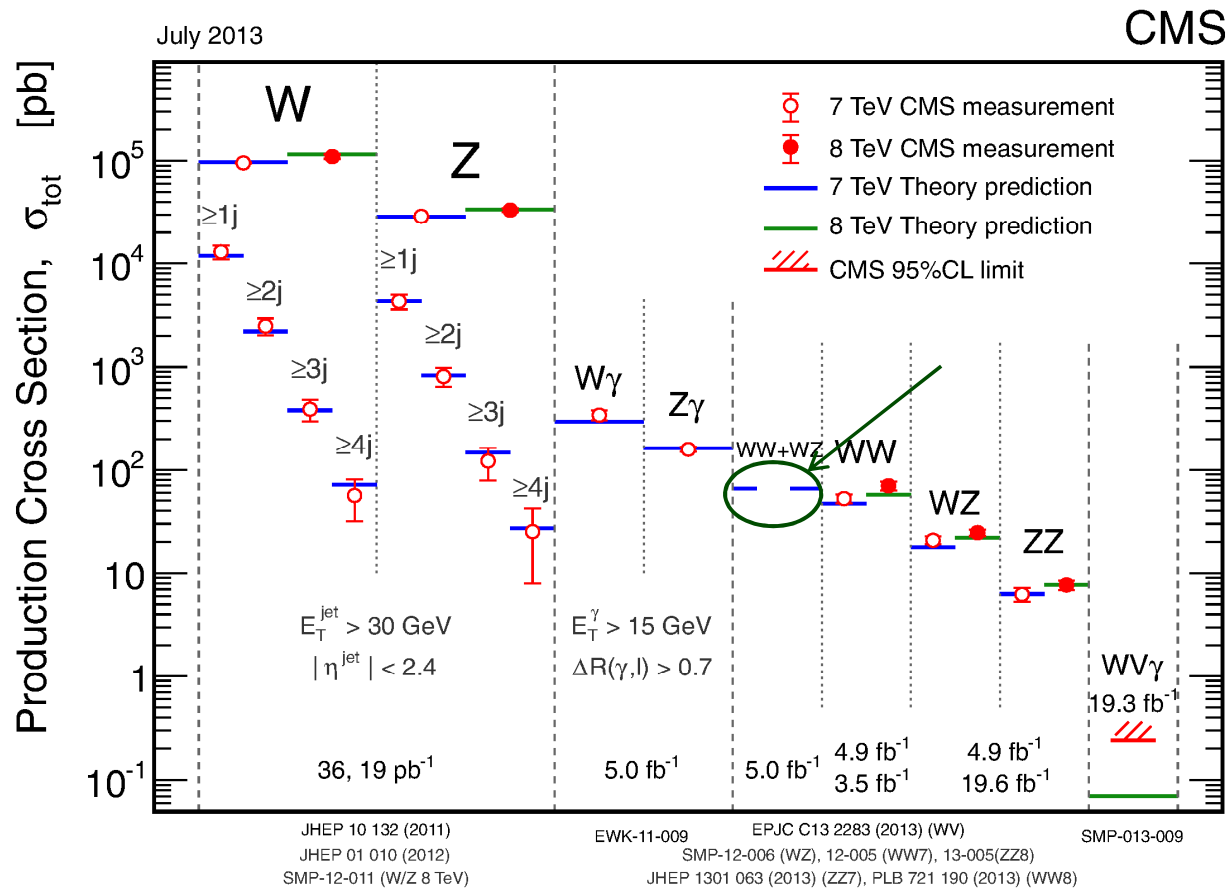


Outline

- ❖ **Overview**
- ❖ **Challenges vs Advantages of the semileptonic channel**
- ❖ **Analysis Specifics**
 - **Object reconstruction**
 - **Relevant Backgrounds**
 - **Data vs Monte Carlo Comparison**
 - **Template Fit**
 - **Systematics**
 - **Cross-section Result**
- ❖ **Anomalous Triple Gauge Couplings**
 - **Background theory**
 - **Searches/Limit Setting**
 - **Comparison to other channels and experiments**
- ❖ **Conclusions**

Overview

$$\diamond pp \rightarrow W(\rightarrow lv) + V(\rightarrow jj) @ \sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$$



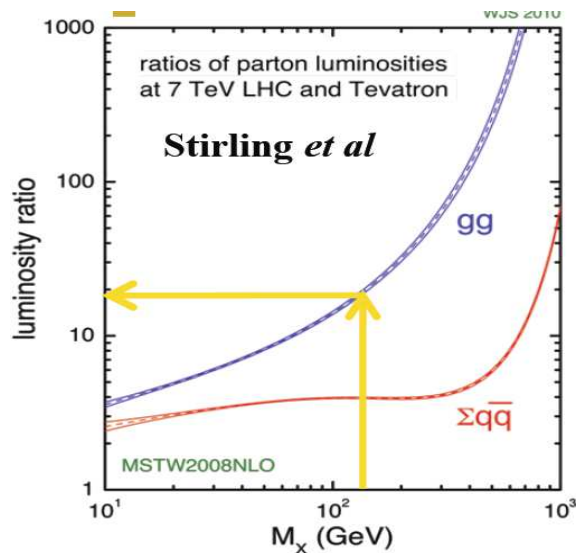
- $V = W \text{ or } Z$
- **W vs Z mass difference**
~resolution of the detector
- **The reconstructed signal is WW+WZ**
- **Large backgrounds present for the semileptonic final state**

Challenges

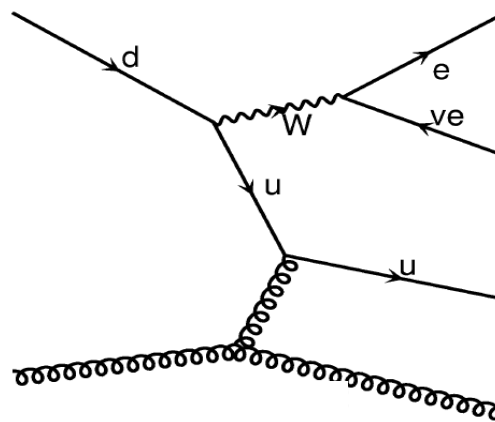
❖ Vast majority of events originate from the W+jets background

➤ The production is dominated by quark-gluon scattering (vs. $q\bar{q}$ at the Tevatron)

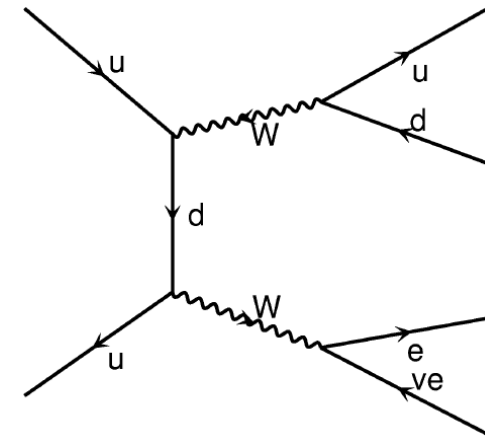
➤ $\sigma_{W+jets} = 3 \times 10^4 \text{ pb}$ @NLO



W+jj production via quark-gluon scattering



WW production via $q\bar{q}$ annihilation



➤ WW+WZ production is dominated by quark-antiquark collisions

➤ $\sigma_{WW+WZ} \approx 70 \text{ pb}$ (mainly WW ~70%)

❖ The Signal to Background ratio is much worse at the LHC and stronger cuts as well as improved analysis techniques are needed

Advantages

❖ Why study the diboson production in the WW+WZ semileptonic channel ?

Q. Why do you rob banks?

A. Because, that's where the money is.

- *John Dillinger*



❖ Higher Standard Model and Potential New Physics Signal Production Rates

- Naturally extends to other diboson analyses with hadronic final states
 - Boosted topology and aTGC (Anomalous Triple Gauge Coupling) searches
 - Complimentary final states (e.g. $W(\rightarrow jj)+\gamma$, $V(\rightarrow jj)+Z(\rightarrow \text{MET})$).
 - Vector Boson Fusion studies
- Current Goals:
 - Confirm the WV signal in the semileptonic events at CMS
 - Set limits on Anomalous Triple Gauge couplings
- The work will serve as a benchmark for 8 and 13TeV measurements

Object Selection

➤ Select μ , e , MET and reconstruct the W

Variable	Muons	Electrons
Single lepton trigger p_T threshold	24 GeV	25-32 GeV
offline p_T threshold	25 GeV	35 GeV
$ \eta $	< 2.1	< 2.5 , excluding $1.44 < \eta < 1.57$
W transverse mass (M_T)	> 30 GeV	> 50 GeV
Missing transverse energy (MET)	> 25 GeV	> 30 GeV
must be compatible with the primary vertex		
combined isolation $\Sigma_{\Delta R < 0.3}$ ECAL+HCAL+tracker	$< 10\%$ muon p_T	$< 5\%$ electron p_T
secondary loose lepton veto, muon (electron) $p_T > 10(20)$ GeV		

➤ Reconstruct (exactly) two jets and apply PileUp corrections

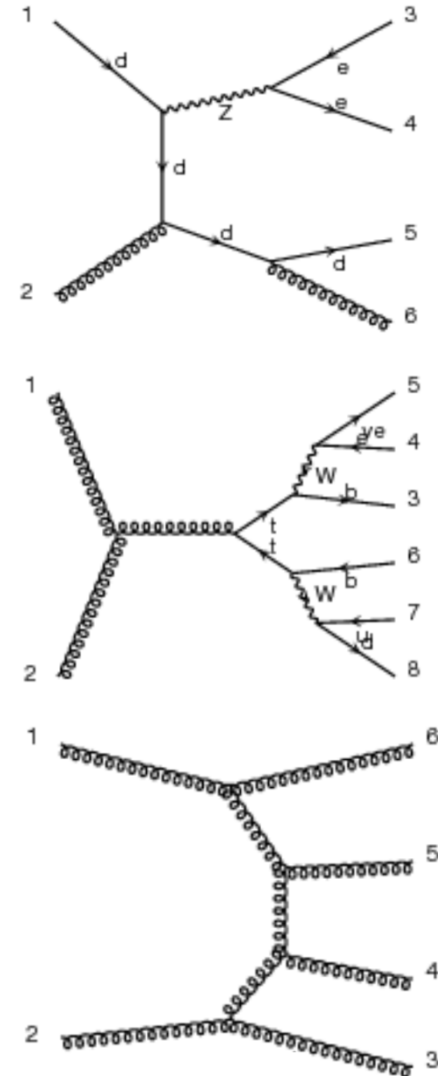
Variable	Value
Anti- k_T clustering distance parameter R	0.5
Jet Isolation from leptons ΔR	> 0.3
Jet p_T threshold	35 GeV
Jet $ \eta $	< 2.6
Jet b-tag veto based on secondary vertex	

➤ Implement additional quality Cuts:

- Designed to enhance S/B
- Reduce the W+jets background by removing low p_T V candidates and jets with a high degree of separation
- Dijet $p_T^{jj} > 20$ GeV, $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| < 1.5$

Relevant Backgrounds

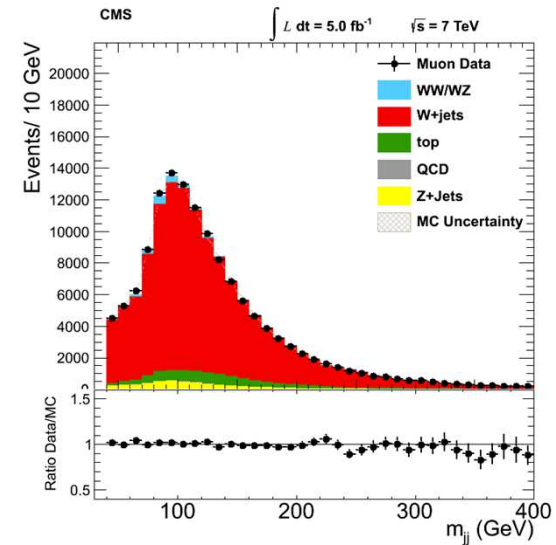
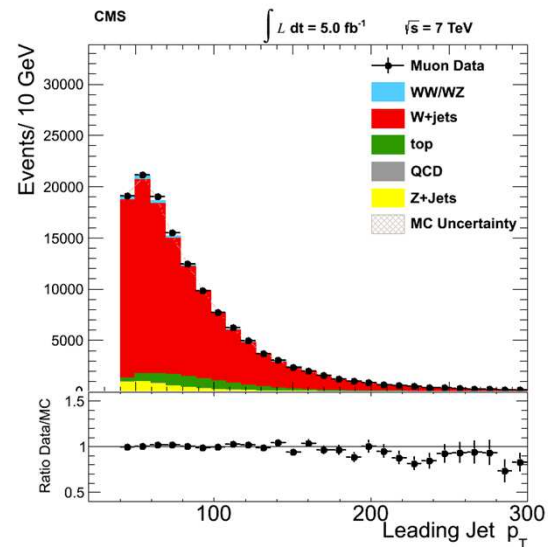
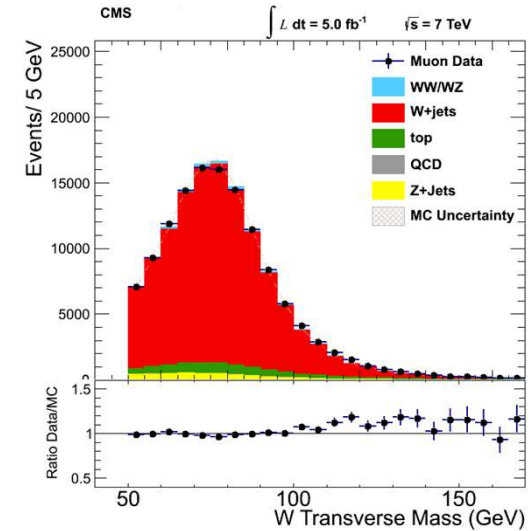
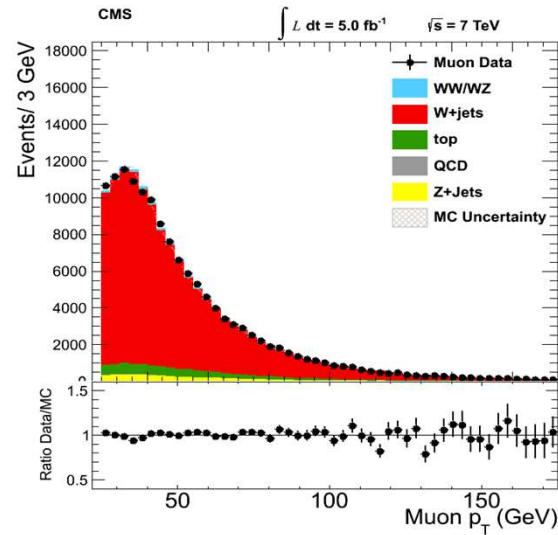
- **W+Jets ($\sigma=3.1 \times 10^4 \text{pb}$)**
 - Dominant background
 - Significant effort made to reduce its contribution
- **Z+Jets ($\sigma=3.0 \times 10^3 \text{pb}$)**
 - Similar to W+Jets but smaller in amount
 - One of the leptons doesn't pass the selection requirements
- **ttbar ($\sigma=163 \text{pb}$)**
 - Two real W's and two b-jets
 - Reduced by anti-btagging
 - Can identify the hadronic W and use as a control sample
- **Single Top ($\sigma=85 \text{pb}$)**
 - One (leptonic) W and a b-jet
 - Reduced by anti-btagging
- **QCD/Multijet**
 - Taken from the Data sideband with inverted isolation
 - The yield is estimated based on MET fit



Data vs MC: Muon Channel

➤ Overlay the relevant background simulation and scale the total yield to the data expectation

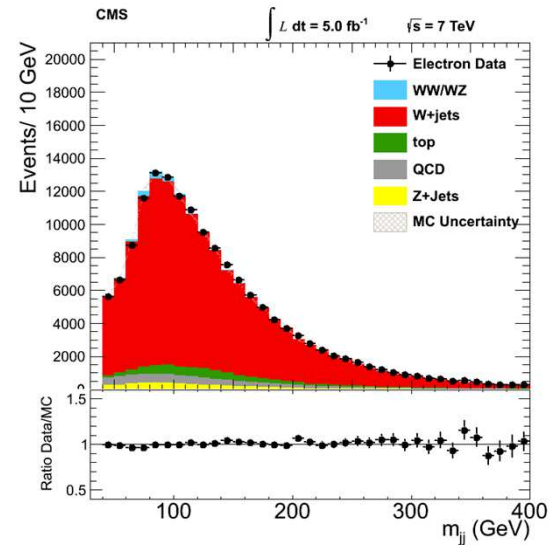
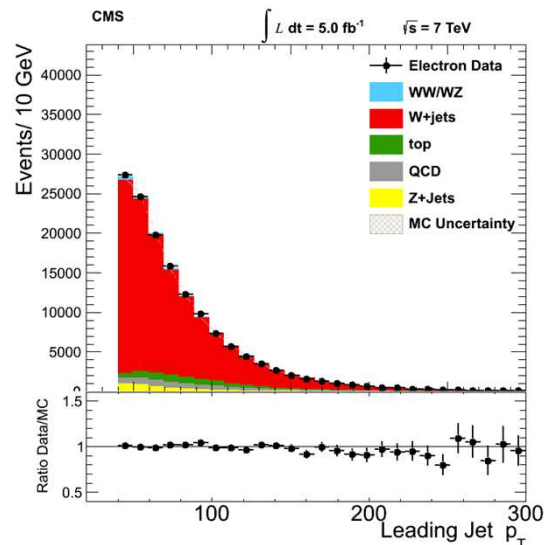
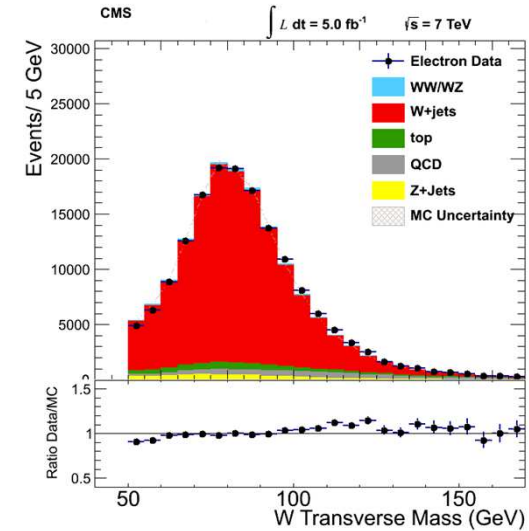
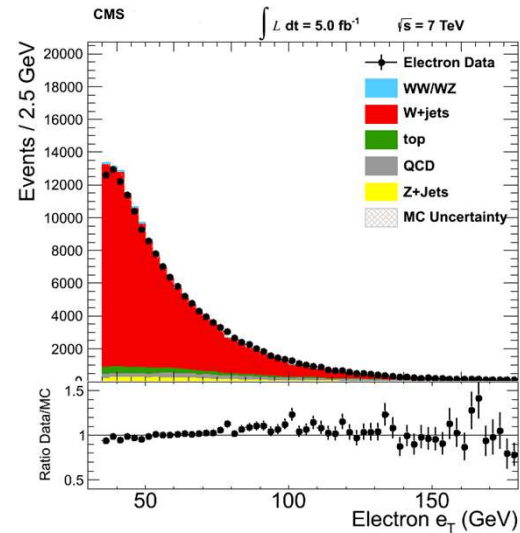
➤ Reasonable agreement between data and MC



Data vs MC: Electron Channel

➤ Overlay the relevant background simulation and scale the total yield to the data expectation

➤ Reasonable agreement between data and MC



Fitting The M_{jj} Spectrum

- Unbinned maximum likelihood for $40 < M_{jj} < 150$ GeV
- Shape templates taken from Monte Carlo (and multijet sideband)
- Two separate fits for muon and electron event yields (combine when evaluating the cross-section)

Yield Constraints

Process	Shape	Constraint on normalization
Diboson (WW+WZ)	sim.	Unconstrained
W+jets	sim.	$31314 \text{ pb} \pm 5\%$ (NLO) [24]
$t\bar{t}$	sim.	$163 \text{ pb} \pm 7\%$ (NLO) [25]
Single top	sim.	$85 \text{ pb} \pm 5\%$ (NNLO) [26–28]
Drell-Yan+jets	sim.	$3.05 \text{ nb} \pm 4.3\%$ (NNLO) [29]
Multijet	data	E_T^{miss} fit in data (see text)

- The background contributions are free to float subject to Gaussian constraints.

❖ **W+jets shape is a combination of:**

- Default (MADGRAPH) MC
- Either Matrix Element - Parton Shower Matching Up ($\mu=2\mu_0$) or Matching Down ($\mu=0.5\mu_0$) MC
- Either Factorization Scale Up ($q'=2q_0$) or Scale Down ($q'=0.5q_0$) MC

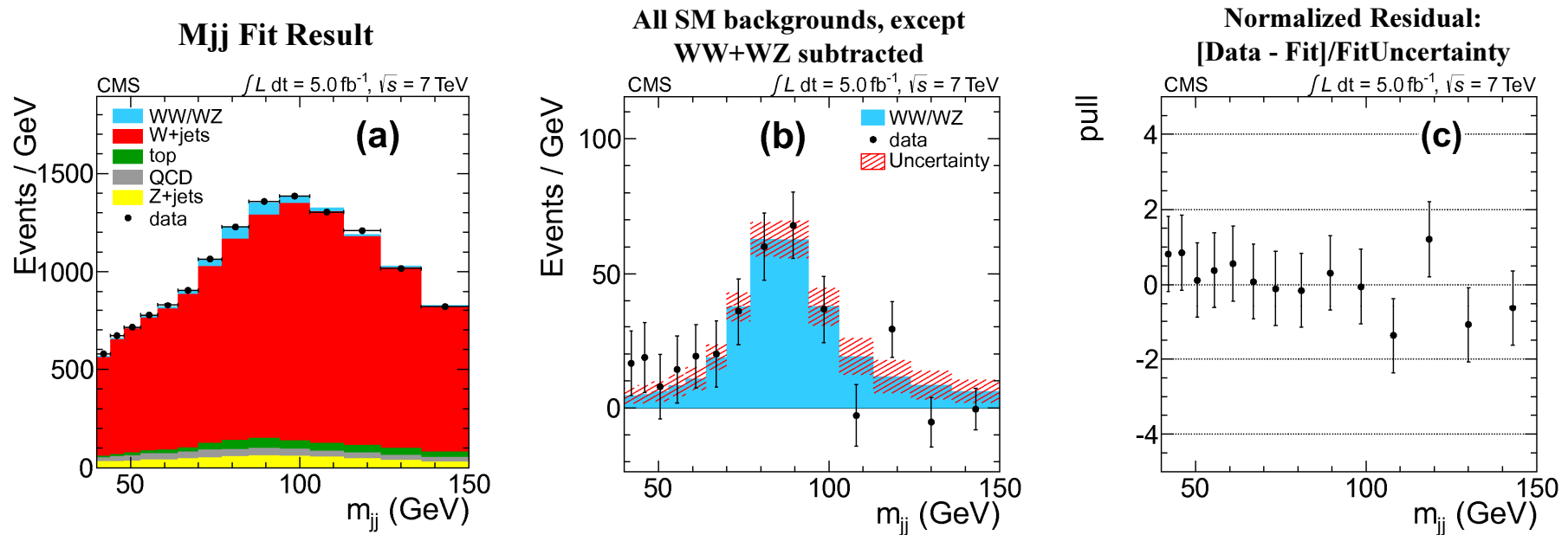
❖ **The choice of Up or Down Sample is based on the best fit to the Data**

❖ **The relative fractions (α, β) are free to vary in the fit (empirical model):**

$$\mathcal{F}_{W+jets} = \alpha \cdot \mathcal{F}_{W+jets}(\mu_0^2, q_0^2) + \beta \cdot \mathcal{F}_{W+jets}(\mu'^2, q_0^2) + (1 - \alpha - \beta) \cdot \mathcal{F}_{W+jets}(\mu_0^2, q_0^2)$$

❖ **Diboson contribution is free to float during the fit**

Fit Output



Process	Muon channel	Electron channel
Diboson (WW+WZ)	1899 ± 373	783 ± 306
W+jets	67384 ± 586	31644 ± 850
$t\bar{t}$	1662 ± 117	946 ± 67
Single top	650 ± 33	308 ± 17
Drell-Yan+jets	3609 ± 155	1408 ± 64
Multijet (QCD)	296 ± 317	4195 ± 867
Fit χ^2/dof (probability)	9.73/12 (0.64)	5.30/12 (0.95)
Total from fit	75420	39371
Data	75419	39365
Acceptance \times efficiency ($\mathcal{A}\epsilon$)	5.153×10^{-3}	2.633×10^{-3}
Expected WW+WZ yield from simulation	1697 ± 57	867 ± 29

➤ We extract 2682 ± 482 WW+WZ events out of 1.15×10^5 .

➤ Signal significance is 8.8σ using a simple likelihood ratio and 4.3σ using the profile likelihood ratio.

WW+WZ Cross-Section

❖ Systematic Uncertainties:

➤ We validate the fitter by performing pseudo-experiments (with correlations taken into account) and correct the yields & errors based on the resulting pull distributions. The procedure also covers the uncertainty due to limited MC.

➤ W+jets shape error, as well as uncertainties due to the choice of ME-PS matching and Factorization/Renormalization scale are covered by the empirical model

➤ Uncertainties due to JES, JER, MET resolution, trigger efficiency, lepton reconstruction & selection efficiency, choice of parton PDF, jet veto and luminosity are subsequently included.

- Trigger Efficiency - 1%
- Lepton Reconstruction and selection efficiency - 2%
- Jet Energy scale - 0.6%
- Missing Transverse Energy Resolution - 0.5%
- Fit uncertainty - 0.2%
- Luminosity Determination - 2.2%
- Theory uncertainty on acceptance - 4%

❖ $\sigma(pp \rightarrow WW+WZ) = 68.9 \pm 8.7 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 9.7 \text{ (syst.)} \pm 1.5 \text{ (lum.) pb}$

❖ We measure the diboson cross-section consistent with the Standard Model expectation of $65.6 \pm 2.2 \text{ pb}$.

Anomalous Triple Gauge Couplings

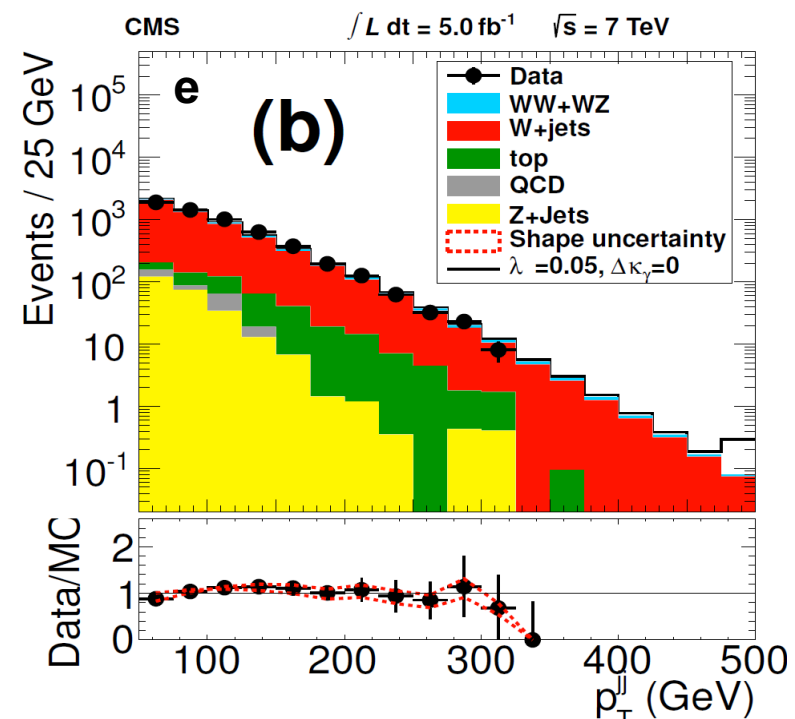
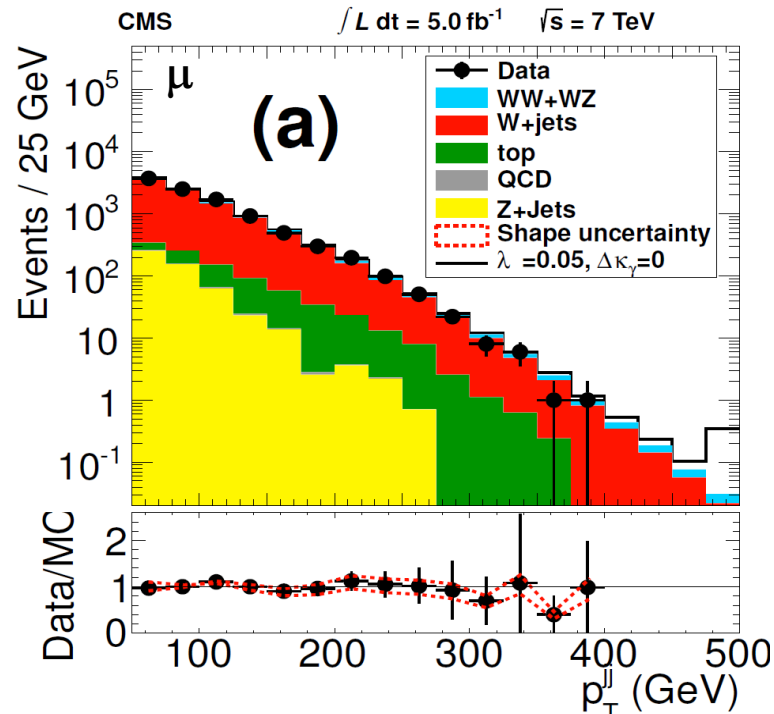
❖ Extend the Electro-Weak Lagrangian

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}_{eff}^{VWW}}{g_{VWW}} = \left. \begin{aligned} & ig_1^V (W_{\mu\nu}^* W^\mu V^\nu - W_\mu^* V_\nu W^{\mu\nu}) + i\kappa_V W_\mu^* W_\nu V^{\mu\nu} + i\frac{\lambda_V}{M_W^2} W_{\lambda,\mu}^* W_\nu^\mu V^{\nu\lambda} \\ & - g_4^V W_\mu^* W_\nu (\partial^\mu V^\nu + \partial^\nu V^\mu) + g_5^V \epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} (W_\mu^* \partial_\lambda W_\nu - \partial_\lambda W_\mu^* W_\nu) V_\rho \\ & + i\tilde{\kappa}_V W_\mu^* W_\nu \tilde{V}^{\mu\nu} + i\frac{\tilde{\lambda}_V}{M_W^2} W_{\lambda\mu}^* W_\nu^\mu \tilde{V}^{\nu\lambda} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{▪ Lorentz} \\ \text{invariant} \\ \text{▪ } V=Z, \gamma \end{array}$$

- Require that C and P be conserved separately: $g_4^V = g_5^V = \tilde{\kappa}_V = \tilde{\lambda}_V = 0$
- EM gauge invariance: $g_1^\gamma = 1$
- Redefine: $g_1^Z = 1 + \Delta g_1^Z$, $\kappa_V = 1 + \Delta\kappa_V$
- aTGCs: $\Delta g_1^Z \neq 0$, $\Delta\kappa_V \neq 0$, $\lambda_V \neq 0$ for any of the five couplings represents a deviation from the SM
 - New particles present at tree level
 - Loop effects of heavy particles
 - Non-abelian structure of the gauge sector
- Assuming the presence of a Higgs doublet, SU(2)xU(1) gauge invariance and considering up to dimension 6 operators:
 - $\lambda_Z = \lambda_\gamma = \lambda$
 - $\Delta\kappa_Z = \Delta g_1^Z - \Delta\kappa_\gamma \tan^2 \theta_w$

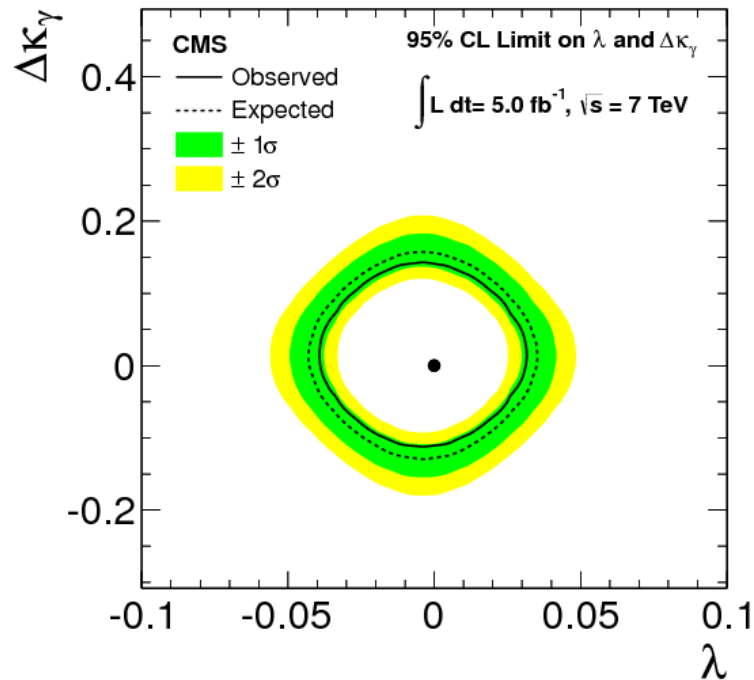
aTGC Searches

❖ Examine the hadronic $V \rightarrow jj$ p_T distributions



- Place a $75 < m_{jj} < 95 \text{ GeV}$ cut to enhance signal purity
- Normalize the backgrounds based on fit results
- The last bin includes overflow events

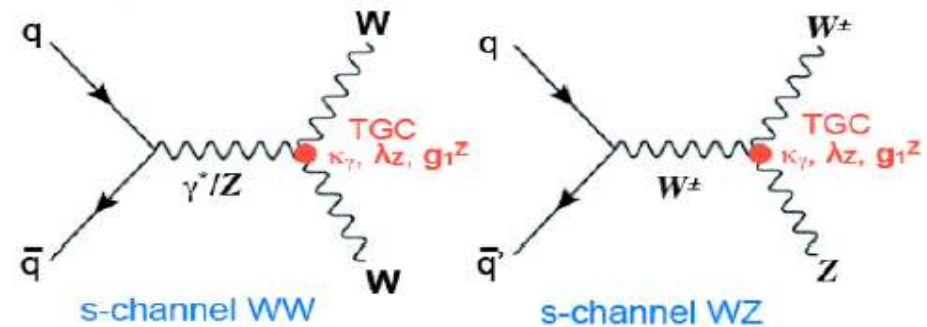
aTGC Limits



1D Limits:

- ❖ $-0.038 < \lambda_Z < 0.030$
- ❖ $-0.111 < \Delta\kappa_\gamma < 0.142$

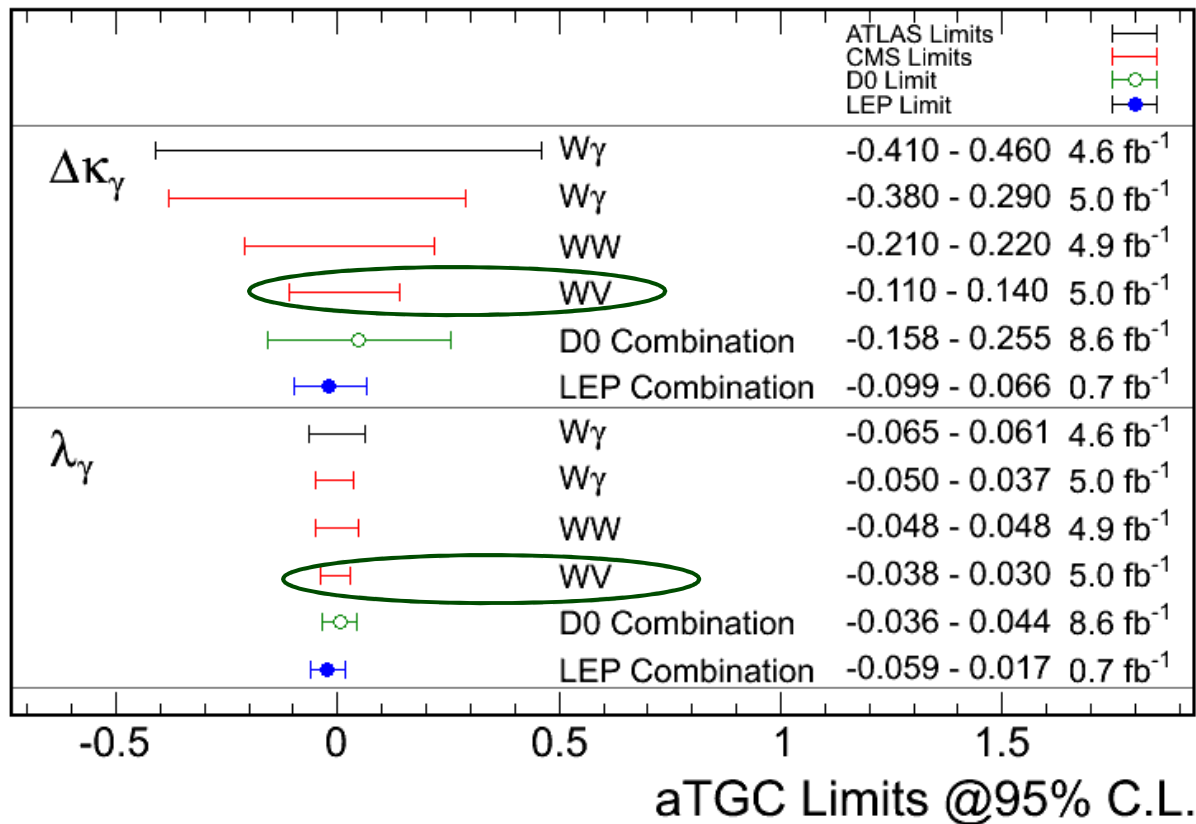
- aTGC dependence is modeled by reweighting SM Diboson MC to MCFM predictions
- Systematics due to luminosity, signal selection efficiency, signal shape, and from the normalization and shape of the SM processes are accounted for
- CLs (a modified frequentist construction) with profile likelihood as a test statistic is used to set limits
- Δg_1^Z is small and we take it to be 0



aTGC Limits In Context

❖ Compare to other analyses and experiments

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➤ Improve upon the limits from the fully leptonic channels due to a higher branching ratio

➤ Competitive with the LEP Combination

Conclusions

- ❖ Studying the WV semileptonic final states gives us access to higher signal yields at the expense of dealing with much higher background rates
- ❖ WW+WZ cross-section measurement
 - Defined a set of cuts and made Data vs Monte Carlo Comparisons
 - Performed a template fit to the data
 - Extracted the signal yield and accounted for systematics
 - $\sigma_{\text{WW+WZ}} = 68.9 \pm 8.7$ (stat.) ± 9.7 (syst.) ± 1.5 (lum.) pb, consistent with the Standard Model prediction
- ❖ Anomalous Triple Gauge Couplings
 - Reduced the number of aTGC couplings by assuming C, P, EM and SU(2)xU(1) invariance
 - Dijet p_T spectrum was used to compare the Standard Model to aTGC signal
 - No evidence for deviations from the SM is found
 - We set limits of $-0.038 < \lambda_Z < 0.030$, $-0.111 < \Delta\kappa_\gamma < 0.142$, an improvement upon the leptonic channels and competitive with LEP.
- ❖ Future versions of the analysis to include boosted topology and extension to similar diboson final states with hadronic decays

Backup