

# Observation of electroweak production of $W\gamma$ with two jets in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV

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# Introduction

## Previous study by CMS :

- VBS has quite distinguished characteristics, including two widely separated jets with large invariant mass.
- There have been many more studies coming out from both ATLAS and CMS.
- Based on data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of approximately  $20.0 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , the observed (expected) significance for  $W\gamma$  scattering were 2.7 (1.5) standard deviation.

Measurement of electroweak-induced production of  $W\gamma$  with two jets in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV and constraints on anomalous quartic gauge couplings

The CMS Collaboration\*

## Abstract

A measurement of electroweak-induced production of  $W\gamma$  and two jets is performed, where the  $W$  boson decays leptonically. The data used in the analysis correspond to an integrated luminosity of  $19.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  collected by the CMS experiment in  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV proton-proton collisions produced at the LHC. Candidate events are selected with exactly one muon or electron, missing transverse momentum, one photon, and two jets with large rapidity separation. An excess over the hypothesis of the standard model without electroweak production of  $W\gamma$  with two jets is observed with a significance of 2.7 standard deviations. The cross section measured in the fiducial region is  $10.8 \pm 4.1$  (stat)  $\pm 3.4$  (syst)  $\pm 0.3$  (lumi) fb, which is consistent with the standard model electroweak prediction. The total cross section for  $W\gamma$  in association with two jets in the same fiducial region is measured to be  $23.2 \pm 4.3$  (stat)  $\pm 1.7$  (syst)  $\pm 0.6$  (lumi) fb, which is consistent with the standard model prediction from the combination of

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/JHEP06\(2017\)106](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/JHEP06(2017)106)

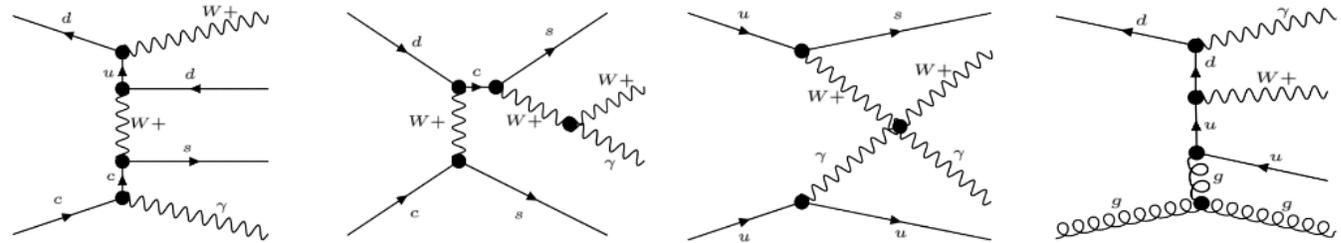


# Introduction

[arXiv : 2008.10521](https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.10521)

## Analysis content :

- Search for EWK production of  $W\gamma$
- Measurement of fiducial cross section
- Search for anomalous coupling



## Vector Boson Scattering:

- Candidate events have exactly one identified lepton, one  $E_T^{miss}$ , one identified photon, two jets with large rapidity separation and dijet mass.
- In the analysis we consider:  $\mu\nu_\mu\gamma jj$ ,  $e\nu_e\gamma jj$  for the photon we consider it separately in barrel and endcap region, so we have 4 channels

# Object reconstruction

## **Lepton candidates :**

- If electron,  $|\eta| < 2.5$ ,  $P_T > 25$  GeV; if muon,  $|\eta| < 2.4$  and  $P_T > 20$  GeV .

## **Photon candidates :**

- $|\eta| < 2.5$  and  $P_T > 20$  GeV, excluding the ECAL transition region of  $1.444 < |\eta| < 1.566$ .

## **Jets candidates :**

- PF objects using the anti-kTjet clustering algorithm with a distance parameter of 0.4.

## **$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ :**

- computed as the negative of the vector sum of the  $P_T$  of all the PF candidates in an event, and its magnitude is denoted as  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ .



# Sample selection

- one tight lepton, second lepton veto
- $E_T^{miss} > 30 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $m_T(W) > 30 \text{ GeV}$
- $P_T^Y > 25 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $|\eta_\gamma| < 1.4442$  or  $1.566 < |\eta_\gamma| < 2.5$
- $|m_{l,\gamma} - m_Z| > 10 \text{ GeV}$  in electron channel
- $P_T^{j1} > 40 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $P_T^{j2} > 30 \text{ GeV}$
- $|\eta_j| < 4.7$ ,  $\Delta R_{l,\gamma} > 0.5$ ,  $\Delta R_{j,\gamma} > 0.5$ ,  $\Delta R_{j,l} > 0.5$ ,  $\Delta\phi_{j,met} > 0.5$

Basic selection

- $200 \text{ GeV} < m_{jj} < 400 \text{ GeV}$

Low  $m_{jj}$  control region

- $m_{jj} > 500 \text{ GeV}$
- $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 2.5$
- $m_{W\gamma} > 100 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $m_{l\gamma} > 30 \text{ GeV}$
- $Z_{\text{app}} = |\eta_{W\gamma} - (\eta_{j1} + \eta_{j2})/2| < 0.9$
- $D_{\text{phi}} = |\phi_{W\gamma} - \phi_{j1,j2}| > 2$

VBS signal region

# Background estimation

- We consider following background categories; estimation method are listed for each category

Category	Estimation methods
QCD $W\gamma$	from simulation
Fake photon	template fit method, data-driven
Fake lepton	from fake rates and “Tight+Loose” “Loose+Loose” data events
Double fake	fake photon + fake lepton
$TT\gamma$	from simulation
$Z\gamma$	from simulation
S <sub>Top</sub>	from simulation
VV	from simulation
$e \rightarrow \gamma$	from simulation

- In all cases where simulation is used, pile-up reweighting, lepton and trigger, tracking, ID and Isolation efficiency scale factors are applied.

# Background estimation

- Fake photon

- make 3 templates, data template, MC true template, and fake template (plj-sample)
- Get fake fraction by fit data template with MC true template and fake template
- $weight = \frac{data \times fraction}{plj}$

- Fake lepton

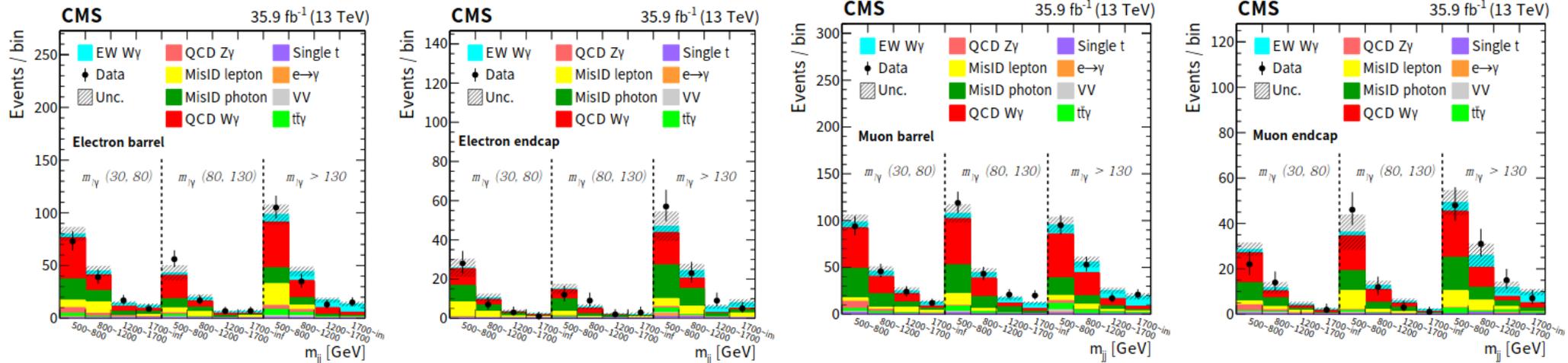
- 2 kind of leptons, tight lepton and loose lepton
- $fake\_rate = tight / loose$
- $weight = \frac{fake\_rate}{1 - fake\_rate}$

- Double fake

consider both fake photon and fake lepton



# Significance



- ⊗ Extract signal via the feature of VBS process, large invariant mass and  $\Delta\eta_{jj}$  of two jets
- ⊗ The significance is calculated using a simultaneous fit in the signal region with 2D  $m_{jj}-\Delta\eta_{jj}$  binning and the control region in 4 categories for muon/electron choice and barrel photon/endcap photon choice.

- The observed (expected) statistical significance for 2016's 13TeV data is  $4.9 \sigma$  ( $4.6 \sigma$ ).
- After the combination with 8 TeV data, the observed (expected) significance is  $5.3 \sigma$  ( $4.8 \sigma$ ).



# Fiducial XS

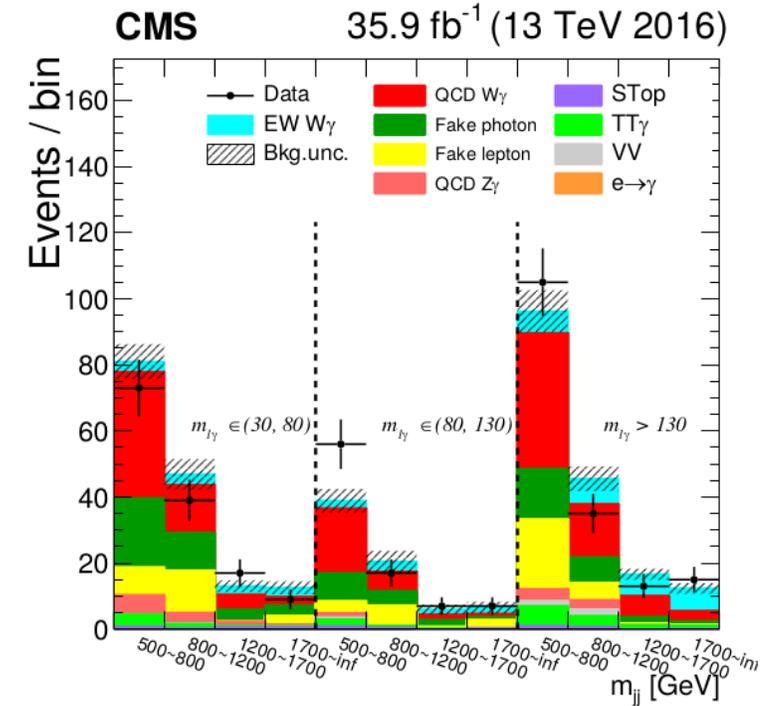
## Fiducial region

- $P_T^l > 30$  GeV,  $\eta_l < 2.4$ ,  $p_T^{miss} > 30$  GeV
- $m_T(W) > 30$  GeV,  $P_T^\gamma > 25$  GeV
- $|\eta_\gamma| < 1.4442$  (barrel),  $1.566 < |\eta_\gamma| < 2.5$  (endcap)
- $P_T^{j1} > 40$  GeV,  $P_T^{j2} > 30$  GeV,  $\eta_j < 4.7$
- $m_{jj} > 500$  GeV,  $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 2.5$
- $\Delta R_{l,\gamma} > 0.5$ ,  $\Delta R_{j,\gamma} > 0.5$ ,  $\Delta R_{l,j} > 0.5$

The fiducial cross section is defined as:

$$\sigma_{fiducial\_XS} = \sigma_{generator} \cdot \mu_{signal\_strength} \cdot \epsilon_{generated\_to\_fiducial}$$

- $\sigma_{generator}$  is the cross section of the Monte Carlo signal sample.
- $\mu_{signal\_strength}$  is the signal strength from fitting.
- $\epsilon_{generated\_to\_fiducial}$  is the fraction of the generated signal events passing the fiducial region selection.



$$\sigma_{EW}^{fid} = 20.39 \pm 4.49 \text{ fb}$$

$$\sigma_{EW+QCD}^{fid} = 109.43 \pm 15.7 \text{ fb}$$



# aQGC limits

SM lagrangian can be extended with higher dimensional operators remaining  $SU(2) \times U(1)$  gauge symmetry

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_i \frac{F_i}{\Lambda^4} O_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{T,0} &= \frac{f_{T0}}{\Lambda^4} \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu}] \times \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\alpha\beta} \hat{W}^{\alpha\beta}], \\ \mathcal{L}_{T,1} &= \frac{f_{T1}}{\Lambda^4} \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\alpha\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\beta}] \times \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\mu\beta} \hat{W}^{\alpha\nu}], \\ \mathcal{L}_{T,2} &= \frac{f_{T2}}{\Lambda^4} \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\alpha\mu} \hat{W}^{\mu\beta}] \times \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\beta\nu} \hat{W}^{\nu\alpha}], \\ \mathcal{L}_{T,5} &= \frac{f_{T5}}{\Lambda^4} \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu}] \times B_{\alpha\beta} B^{\alpha\beta}, \\ \mathcal{L}_{T,6} &= \frac{f_{T6}}{\Lambda^4} \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\alpha\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\beta}] \times B_{\mu\beta} B^{\alpha\nu}, \\ \mathcal{L}_{T,7} &= \frac{f_{T7}}{\Lambda^4} \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\alpha\mu} \hat{W}^{\mu\beta}] \times B_{\beta\nu} B^{\nu\alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

**Contain an SU(2) field strength, the U(1) field strength, and the covariant derivative of the Higgsdoublet field.**

**Contain only the two field strengths.**

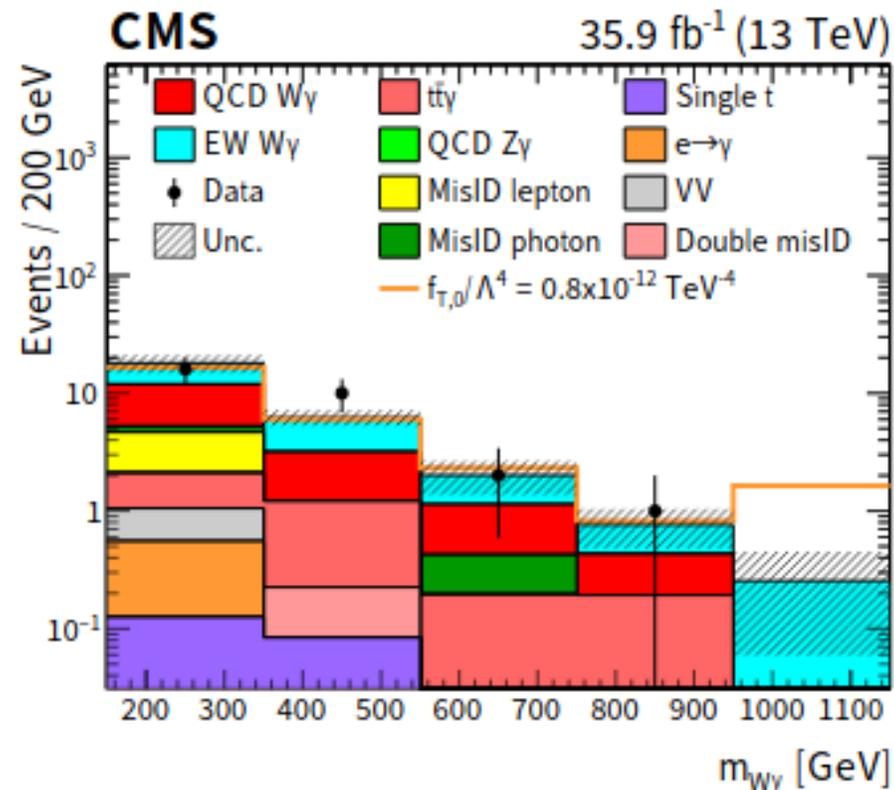
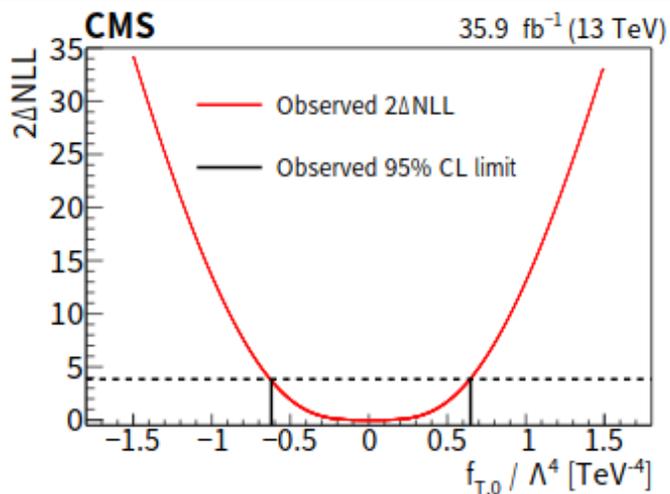
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{M,0} &= \frac{f_{M0}}{\Lambda^4} \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\beta \Phi], \\ \mathcal{L}_{M,1} &= \frac{f_{M1}}{\Lambda^4} \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\nu\beta}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi], \\ \mathcal{L}_{M,2} &= \frac{f_{M2}}{\Lambda^4} [B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\beta \Phi], \\ \mathcal{L}_{M,3} &= \frac{f_{M3}}{\Lambda^4} [B_{\mu\nu} B^{\nu\beta}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi], \\ \mathcal{L}_{M,4} &= \frac{f_{M4}}{\Lambda^4} [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} D^\mu \Phi] \times B^{\beta\nu}, \\ \mathcal{L}_{M,5} &= \frac{f_{M5}}{\Lambda^4} [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} D^\nu \Phi] \times B^{\beta\mu}, \\ \mathcal{L}_{M,6} &= \frac{f_{M6}}{\Lambda^4} [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} \hat{W}^{\beta\nu} D^\mu \Phi], \\ \mathcal{L}_{M,7} &= \frac{f_{M7}}{\Lambda^4} [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} \hat{W}^{\beta\mu} D^\nu \Phi]. \end{aligned}$$



# aQGC limits

## Selection

- one tight lepton, second lepton veto
- $E_T^{miss} > 30$  GeV,  $m_T(W) > 30$  GeV
- $|\eta_\gamma| < 1.4442$  or  $1.566 < |\eta_\gamma| < 2.5$
- $|m_{l,\gamma} - m_Z| > 10$  GeV in electron channel
- $P_T^{j1} > 40$  GeV,  $P_T^{j2} > 30$  GeV,  $|\eta_j| < 4.7$
- $\Delta R_{l,\gamma} > 0.5$ ,  $\Delta R_{j,\gamma} > 0.5$ ,  $\Delta R_{j,l} > 0.5$ ,  $\Delta\phi_{j,met} > 0.5$
- $P_T^\gamma > 100$  GeV
- $m_{jj} > 800$  GeV,  $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 2.5$



$m_{W\gamma}$  binning :  
 [500, 800, 1200, 1700, inf ) GeV



# aQGC limits

Observed limits [ $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ ]	Expected limits [ $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ ]	Unitarity bound [TeV]
$-8.07 < f_{M0}/\Lambda^4 < 7.99$	$-7.67 < f_{M0}/\Lambda^4 < 7.55$	1.0
$-11.79 < f_{M1}/\Lambda^4 < 12.09$	$-10.79 < f_{M1}/\Lambda^4 < 11.27$	1.2
$-2.81 < f_{M2}/\Lambda^4 < 2.81$	$-2.68 < f_{M2}/\Lambda^4 < 2.68$	1.3
$-4.41 < f_{M3}/\Lambda^4 < 4.49$	$-4.04 < f_{M3}/\Lambda^4 < 4.10$	1.5
$-4.99 < f_{M4}/\Lambda^4 < 4.95$	$-4.70 < f_{M4}/\Lambda^4 < 4.67$	1.5
$-8.27 < f_{M5}/\Lambda^4 < 8.31$	$-7.85 < f_{M5}/\Lambda^4 < 7.73$	1.8
$-16.15 < f_{M6}/\Lambda^4 < 15.99$	$-15.35 < f_{M6}/\Lambda^4 < 15.11$	1.0
$-20.78 < f_{M7}/\Lambda^4 < 20.22$	$-19.42 < f_{M7}/\Lambda^4 < 18.70$	1.3
$-0.62 < f_{T0}/\Lambda^4 < 0.64$	$-0.60 < f_{T0}/\Lambda^4 < 0.62$	1.4
$-0.35 < f_{T1}/\Lambda^4 < 0.39$	$-0.34 < f_{T1}/\Lambda^4 < 0.38$	1.5
$-0.99 < f_{T2}/\Lambda^4 < 1.18$	$-0.98 < f_{T2}/\Lambda^4 < 1.16$	1.5
$-0.45 < f_{T5}/\Lambda^4 < 0.46$	$-0.43 < f_{T5}/\Lambda^4 < 0.44$	1.8
$-0.36 < f_{T6}/\Lambda^4 < 0.38$	$-0.34 < f_{T6}/\Lambda^4 < 0.36$	1.7
$-0.87 < f_{T7}/\Lambda^4 < 0.93$	$-0.83 < f_{T7}/\Lambda^4 < 0.89$	1.8



# aQGC limits

- The unitarity bound (Ubound) is defined as the scattering energy at which the aQGC coupling strength, when set equal to the observed limit.
- All coupling parameter limits are in  $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ , while the Ubound values are in TeV
- For the parameters  $f_{M,2-5}/\Lambda_4$  and  $f_{T,6-7}/\Lambda_4$ , the constraints are the most stringent to date.

# Summary and future plan

## Summary :

- Observed (expected) significance for only 2016's 13TeV data : 4.9  $\sigma$  (4.6  $\sigma$ ).
- Observed (expected) significance after the combination with 8TeV data : 5.3  $\sigma$  (4.8  $\sigma$ )
- The fiducial XS are :

$$\sigma_{EW}^{fid} = 20.39 \pm 4.49 \text{ fb} ; \sigma_{EW+QCD}^{fid} = 109.43 \pm 15.7 \text{ fb}$$

- aQGC results

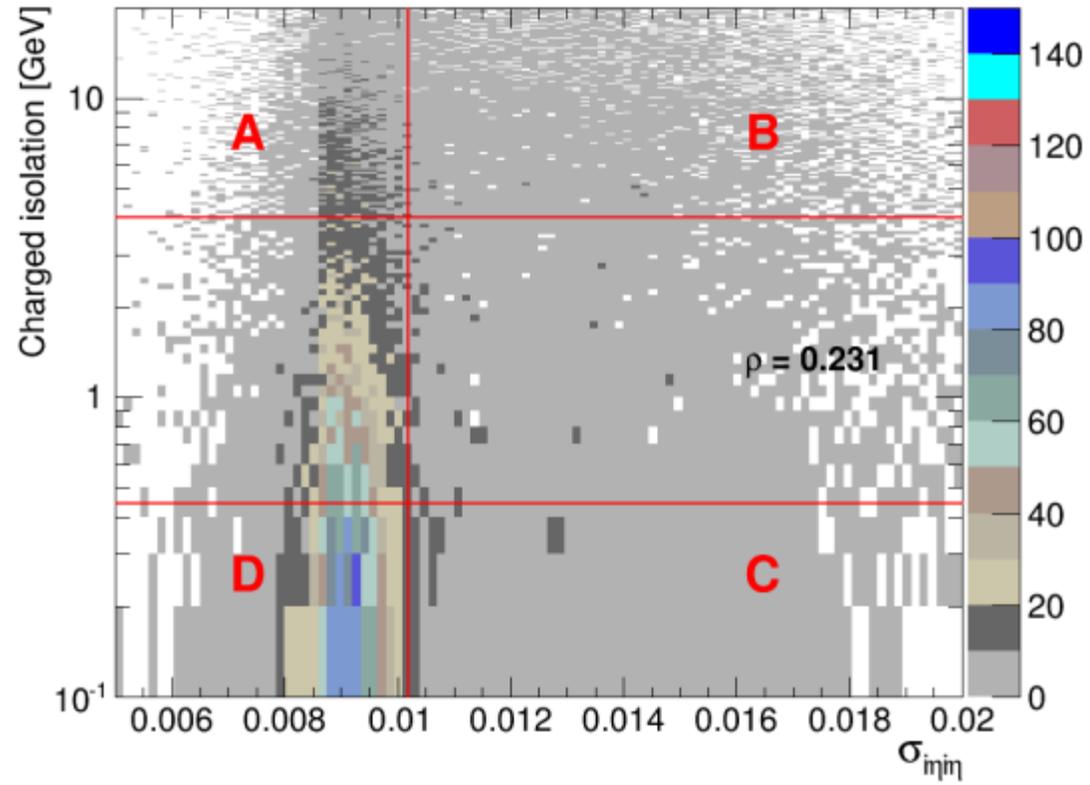
## Future plan :

The full RunII VBS WGamma analysis is ongoing now and will have all results soon.

**THANK YOU**



# Back up





Back up