

Inclusive and VBS W+photon with the CMS detector

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Why is Multi-boson process interesting?

- Massive vector bosons directly couple to Higgs boson, provide probe to Higgs mechanism
- Multi-boson process
 - ➤ Large cross section, precision test of SM
 - Multi-boson vertex sensitive to anomalous couplings

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{SM}} + \sum_{\mathrm{n=5}}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{f_n}}{\Lambda^{\mathrm{n=4}}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{n}}$$

- Vector boson scattering (VBS)
 - > It's important that Higgs contribution preserve the unitarity within VBS
 - > The longitudinal polarized part of massive vector boson is connected to the Higgs mechanism, help us have a better understanding on Higgs mechanism
 - Multi-boson vertex sensitive to anomalous couplings \succ











Current results





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Inclusive Wgamma: <u>PRL 126(2021) 252002</u> \succ

- Use 2016-2018 data @13 TeV Ο
- ➢ VBS Wgamma: <u>PLB 811(2020) 135988</u>
 - Use 2016 data @13 TeV Ο





Final state: one lepton + one photon + MET

- Photon pt > 25 GeV (pass electron veto) \succ
- Muon pt > 30 (26)GeV for 2017 (2016, 2018) data \succ
- Electron pt > 30 (35) GeV for 2016 (2017, 2018) data \succ
- MET > 40 GeV \succ
- Extra muon or electron veto \succ
- \succ Two identification working points (WP) are defined, i.e., tight and loose for muons and electrons for fake lepton estimation

Backgrounds:

- Fake photon: photons from π^0 decay inside of jets
- Fake lepton: electrons and muons inside of jets
- Double fake: fake photon and fake lepton
- Electron-induced photon: track missed electron which pass the electron-veto selection
- Z+photon: one of the lepton does not pass the electron selection
- Pileup photons







Neutral pion in the jets decays to two photons, they could be reconstructed as one single photon when the distance between them is small.



The shower shape $\sigma_{_{i\eta i\eta}}$ (energy intensity) can be used to distinguish true and fake photons: true photon tend to have smaller $\sigma_{_{i\eta i\eta}}$







Fit result will used to obtain the event weight of a control sample to get the fake photon contribution



Leptons in the jets can pass the lepton selections, tight-to-loose method is used to estimate its contribution, event selections:

- Event passes trigger
- Exactly one muon or electron passing tight or loose WP
- ▶ MET < 20 GeV
- \succ Transverse mass < 20 GeV
- > One Jet with pt > 30 (20) GeV for muon (electron) channel with separation ΔR > 0.3

Lepton fake rate: Numerator/Denominator Denominator: #events passing selection above Numerator: #events passing tight lepton selection

Fake rate is then applied on a fake-lepton enriched control sample





- \succ Double fake: the product of fake lepton and fake photon, apply them on a double fake control sample
- \succ Electron-induced photon: mostly in electron channel, get the shape from MC (Z->ee), float it in the signal extraction fit
- Z+photon: estimate using MC
- > Pileup photon: W boson event, and a photon from pileup event
 - \succ Match the pileup true photon to the selection photon in the W+jets events
- > Top and multi-boson contribution estimated using MC sample





Cross section measurement



Measured cross sections:

- Electron channel: 15.09 ± 0.09 (stat) ± 1.02 (exp) \pm 0.32 (theory) pb
- Muon channel: 15.77 ± 0.06 (stat) ± 0.88 (exp) ± 0.12 (theory) pb
- Combined: 15.58 ± 0.05 (stat) ± 0.73 (exp) ± 0.15 (theory) $pb = 15.58 \pm 0.75 pb$

Theoretical cross section (MadGraph, 0+1 jet @NLO): 15.4 ± 1.2 (scale) ± 0.1 (PDF) pb

Perfect agreements:

- Between electron and muon channel
- Between measured and theoretical prediction





If physics Beyond SM exist in very high energy scale, it will promote the yields of SM, especially in the extreme phase space.





Photon pt is used for anomalous coupling study, four bins are used, no deviation is observed from SM.

Coefficient	Exp. lower	Exp. upper	Obs. lower	Obs. upper
c_{WWW}/Λ^2	-0.85	0.87	-0.90	0.91
c_B/Λ^2	-46	45	-40	41
$c_{\bar{W}WW}/\Lambda^2$	-0.43	0.43	-0.45	0.45
$c_{\bar{W}}/\Lambda^2$	-23	22	-20	20

95% CL limits

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Most stringent





VBS: scattering between two vector bosons radiated from incoming partons. Unique topologies:

Two very forward jets, with large eta separation and invariant mass Low hadronic activity in central region

Because photon don't directly couple to Higgs boson, the main motivation of VBS W γ is its sensitivity to aQGC.

Main backgrounds:

- QCD Wγ: estimated from MC, which is constrained by simultaneous fit
- fake photon, fake lepton, double fake, electron-induced photon: same with inclusive Wγ
- m_jj and mlγ are used to extract EW signal
 aQGC limits are set using m_Wγ









VBS $W\gamma$

Results:

- > Observed (expected) significance: 4.9σ (4.6σ) for 2016 data, 5.3 σ (4.8 σ) after combing with Run I data
- ➤ EW signal cross section: 20.4 ± 4.5 fb (corresponding signal strength: 1.20 +0.26-0.24)
- EW+QCD cross section: 108 ± 16 fb \succ (corresponding signal strength: 1.21 +0.17-0.16)

Invariant mass of W and photon is used for aQGC study. No obvious deviation from SM prediction is observed.



Most stringent limits on fM2-5, fT6-7

Parameters	Obs. limit	Exp. limit	U _{bound}
$f_{\mathrm{M},0}/\Lambda^4$	[-8.1, 8.0]	[-7.7, 7.6]	1.0
$f_{\rm M,1}/\Lambda^4$	[-12, 12]	[-11, 11]	1.2
$f_{\rm M,2}/\Lambda^4$	[-2.8, 2.8]	[-2.7, 2.7]	1.3
$f_{\rm M,3}/\Lambda^4$	[-4.4, 4.4]	[-4.0, 4.1]	1.5
$f_{\mathrm{M},4}/\Lambda^4$	[-5.0, 5.0]	[-4.7, 4.7]	1.5
$f_{\rm M,5}/\Lambda^4$	[-8.3, 8.3]	[-7.9, 7.7]	1.8
$f_{\mathrm{M,6}}/\Lambda^4$	[-16, 16]	[-15, 15]	1.0
$f_{\mathrm{M,7}}/\Lambda^4$	[-21, 20]	[-19, 19]	1.3
$f_{\mathrm{T,0}}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.6, 0.6]	[-0.6, 0.6]	1.4
$f_{\mathrm{T,1}}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.4, 0.4]	[-0.3, 0.4]	1.5
$f_{\rm T,2}/\Lambda^4$	[-1.0, 1.2]	[-1.0, 1.2]	1.5
$f_{\rm T,5}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.5, 0.5]	[-0.4, 0.4]	1.8
$f_{\mathrm{T,6}}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.4, 0.4]	[-0.3, 0.4]	1.7
$f_{\mathrm{T,7}}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.9, 0.9]	[-0.8, 0.9]	1.8

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Unitarity bound



- \succ Cross section measurements are performed @5% in inclusive W γ , good agreements are obtained between measured and theoretical prediction.
- \succ First observation is obtained in VBS W γ combining RunI and 2016 data, cross section measurements are performed in VBS $W\gamma$.
- > Anomalous coupling are measured in both inclusive and VBS $W\gamma$, no deviation from SM is observed, limits are set, several of them are the most stringent.

Thank c!





Additional slides

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MG 0+1 jet @NLO: 15.4 ± 1.2 (scale) ± 0.1 (PDF)

POWHEG 0+1 jet @NLO using C-NLO scheme: 22.4 ± 3.2 (scale) ± 0.1 (PDF)

Cuts	MCFM	POWHEG-NC	POWHEG-C-LO	POWH
Basic Photon	$12.92(3)^{+4\%}_{-6\%}$	$12.40(3)^{+8\%}_{-10\%}$	$12.95(3)^{+8\%}_{-11\%}$	15.
M_T cut	$2.625(1)^{+6\%}_{-6\%}$	$3.09(2)^{+10\%}_{-11\%}$	$3.20(2)^{+11\%}_{-11\%}$	4.2
Lepton cuts	$1.077(1)^{+6\%}_{-6\%}$	$1.22(1)^{+8\%}_{-10\%}$	$1.31(1)^{+11\%}_{-11\%}$	1.7

Link: <u>https://arxiv.org/pdf/1408.5766.pdf</u>







aTGC operators

C and P conserved operators:

C and/or P violated operators:

$$\mathcal{O}_{WWW} = \operatorname{Tr}[W_{\mu\nu}W^{\nu\rho}W^{\mu}_{\rho}]$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{W} = (D_{\mu}\Phi)^{\dagger}W^{\mu\nu}(D_{\nu}\Phi)$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{B} = (D_{\mu}\Phi)^{\dagger}B^{\mu\nu}(D_{\nu}\Phi)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{W}WW} = \operatorname{Tr}[\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}W^{\nu\rho}W^{\mu}_{\rho}]$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{W}} = (D_{\mu}\Phi)^{\dagger}\tilde{W}^{\mu\nu}(D_{\nu}\Phi)$$

$$D_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} + \frac{i}{2}g\tau^{I}W_{\mu}^{I} + \frac{i}{2}g'B_{\mu}$$
$$W_{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{2}g\tau^{I}(\partial_{\mu}W_{\nu}^{I} - \partial_{\nu}W_{\mu}^{I} + g\epsilon_{IJK}W_{\mu}^{J}W_{\nu}^{K})$$
$$B_{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{2}g'(\partial_{\mu}B_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}B_{\mu})$$

Link: <u>https://arxiv.org/pdf/1205.4231.pdf</u>

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VBS $W\gamma$



QCD+EW:

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comparison between data and prediction



aQGC operators

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,0} = \frac{f_{M0}}{\Lambda^4} \operatorname{Tr} \left[\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu} \right] \times \left[(D_{\beta} \Phi)^{\dagger} D^{\beta} \Phi \right],$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,1} = \frac{f_{M1}}{\Lambda^4} \operatorname{Tr} \left[\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\nu\beta} \right] \times \left[(D_{\beta} \Phi)^{\dagger} D^{\mu} \Phi \right],$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,2} = \frac{f_{M2}}{\Lambda^4} \left[B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} \right] \times \left[(D_{\beta} \Phi)^{\dagger} D^{\beta} \Phi \right],$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,3} = \frac{f_{M3}}{\Lambda^4} \left[B_{\mu\nu} B^{\nu\beta} \right] \times \left[(D_{\beta} \Phi)^{\dagger} D^{\mu} \Phi \right],$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,4} = \frac{f_{M4}}{\Lambda^4} \left[(D_{\mu} \Phi)^{\dagger} \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} D^{\mu} \Phi \right] \times B^{\beta\nu},$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,5} = \frac{f_{M5}}{\Lambda^4} \left[(D_{\mu} \Phi)^{\dagger} \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} \hat{W}^{\beta\nu} D^{\mu} \Phi \right],$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,6} = \frac{f_{M6}}{\Lambda^4} \left[(D_{\mu} \Phi)^{\dagger} \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} \hat{W}^{\beta\nu} D^{\mu} \Phi \right],$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,7} = \frac{f_{M7}}{\Lambda^4} \left[(D_{\mu} \Phi)^{\dagger} \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} \hat{W}^{\beta\mu} D^{\nu} \Phi \right].$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,7} = \frac{f_{M7}}{\Lambda^4} \left[(D_{\mu} \Phi)^{\dagger} \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} \hat{W}^{\beta\mu} D^{\nu} \Phi \right].$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{T,9} = \frac{f_{T9}}{\Lambda^4} B_{\mu\mu} B^{\mu\beta} B_{\beta\nu} B^{\nu\alpha}.$$

Φ为Higgs二重态, Wµv和 Bµv分别为SU(2)和U(1)的场强张量

 Φ is Higgs doublet, Wµv and Bµv are field-strength tensors of SU(2) and U(1)



$r[\hat{W}_{\alpha\beta}\hat{W}^{\alpha\beta}],$

 $Tr[\hat{W}_{\mu\beta}\hat{W}^{\alpha\nu}],$

 $Tr[\hat{W}_{\beta\nu}\hat{W}^{\nu\alpha}],$

 $B_{\alpha\beta}B^{\alpha\beta},$

 $B_{\mu\beta}B^{\alpha\nu},$

 $B_{\beta\nu}B^{\nu\alpha},$



fM* limits







fT* limits

Aug 2020	CMS ATLAS	Channel	Limits	∫ <i>L</i> dt s	
$f_{T,0} / \Lambda^4$		www Zv	[-1.2e+00, 1.2e+00] [-3.8e+00, 3.4e+00]	35.9 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV 19 7 fb ⁻¹ 8 TeV	
	· • •	Ξų	-7.4e-01, 6.9e-01]	35.9 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	
		Ψv	-5.4e+00, 2.9e+00	29.2 fb ⁻¹ 8 TeV 19 7 fb ⁻¹ 8 TeV	
	с. н. "С	Ŵγ	-6.0e-01, 6.0e-01]	35.9 fb 1 13 TeV	
	н	ss ww ss WW	[-4.2e+00, 4.8e+00]	19.4 fb 8 lev 137 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	
	÷	ŴŹ	[-6.2e-01, 6.5e-01]	137 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	
	8	WV ZV	-1.2e-01, 1.1e-01	35.9 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	
f_{T_1}/Λ^4		ŴŴŴ		35.9 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	10
1,1		Ζγ	[-1.2e+00, 1.1e+00]	35.9 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	
		Wγ Wy	[-3.7e+00, 4.0e+00]	19.7 fb ⁻¹ 8 TeV	
		ss WW	[-2.1e+00, 2.4e+00]	19.4 fb ⁻¹ 8 TeV	
	<u>8</u>	ss WW	[-1.2e-01, 1.5e-01] [-3.7e-01, 4.1e-01]	137 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	
	8	ZZ	[-3.1e-01, 3.1e-01]	137 fb ⁻¹ , 13 TeV	
r / A 4			-1.2e-01, 1.3e-01]	<u>35.9 fb⁻¹ 13 TeV</u>	
$T_{T,2}/\Lambda^{*}$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Žγ	-9.9e+00, 9.0e+00	19.7 fb ⁻¹ 8 TeV	
		Ψv	[-2.0e+00, 1.9e+00] [-1.1e+01, 1.2e+01]	35.9 fb ⁻¹ 13 leV 19.7 fb ⁻¹ 8 TeV	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ŵγ	-1.0e+00, 1.2e+00	35.9 fb 1 13 TeV	
	H	ss WW ss WW	[-5.9e+00, 7.1e+00] [-3.8e-01, 5.0e-01]	19.4 fb ⁻¹ 8 IeV 137 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	
	Hitter and the second sec	WZ	[-1.0e+00, 1.3e+00]	137 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	
	T	ZZ WV ZV	-2.8e-01, 2.8e-01	35.9 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	
f_{T_5}/Λ^4		Žųų Zv	-9.3e+00, 9.1e+00]	20.3 fb ⁻¹ 8 TeV	
1,5		Ŵγ	[-3.8e+00, 3.8e+00]	19.7 fb ⁻¹ 8 TeV	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	H	 	[-5.0e-01, 5.0e-01]	<u>35.9 fb⁻¹ 13 TeV</u>	
t _{τ,6} /Λ*		Ŵγ	[-2.8e+00, 3.0e+00]	19.7 fb ⁻¹ 8 TeV	
£ /A4		<u></u> γ	-4.0e-01, 4.0e-01	<u>35.9 fb⁻¹ 13 leV</u>	
$T_{T,7} / \Lambda$		Ŵγ	-7.3e+00, 7.7e+00]	19.7 fb 1 8 TeV	
f / A 4		 Ζν	[-9.0e-01, 9.0e-01] [-1.8e+00, 1.8e+00]	<u>35.9 fb</u> 13 lev 19 7 fb ⁻¹ 8 leV	
T,8 //	(H)	Ξų	-4.7e-01, 4.7e-01]	35.9 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	
	H	ZZ	[-4.3e-01, 4.3e-01]	137 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	
$f_{T,q}/\Lambda^4$		Ζγγ	[-7.4e+00, 7.4e+00]	20.3 fb ⁻¹ 8 TeV	
1,0		Źγ	[-1.3e+00, 1.3e+00]	35.9 fb ⁻¹ 13 TeV	
Ĩ .		ZÝ ZZ I	[-3.9e+00, 3.9e+00] [-9.2e-01, 9.2e-01]	20.2 fb ⁻¹ 8 TeV	
		_ <u>+</u>	[0.20 01, 0.20 01]		
-20	0	20		40	12.1
aC summary	plots at: http://cern.ch/go/8ghC	aC	GC Limits @)95% C I TeV	/-41
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