

Vector Boson Scattering with the ATLAS Detector and EFT prospects

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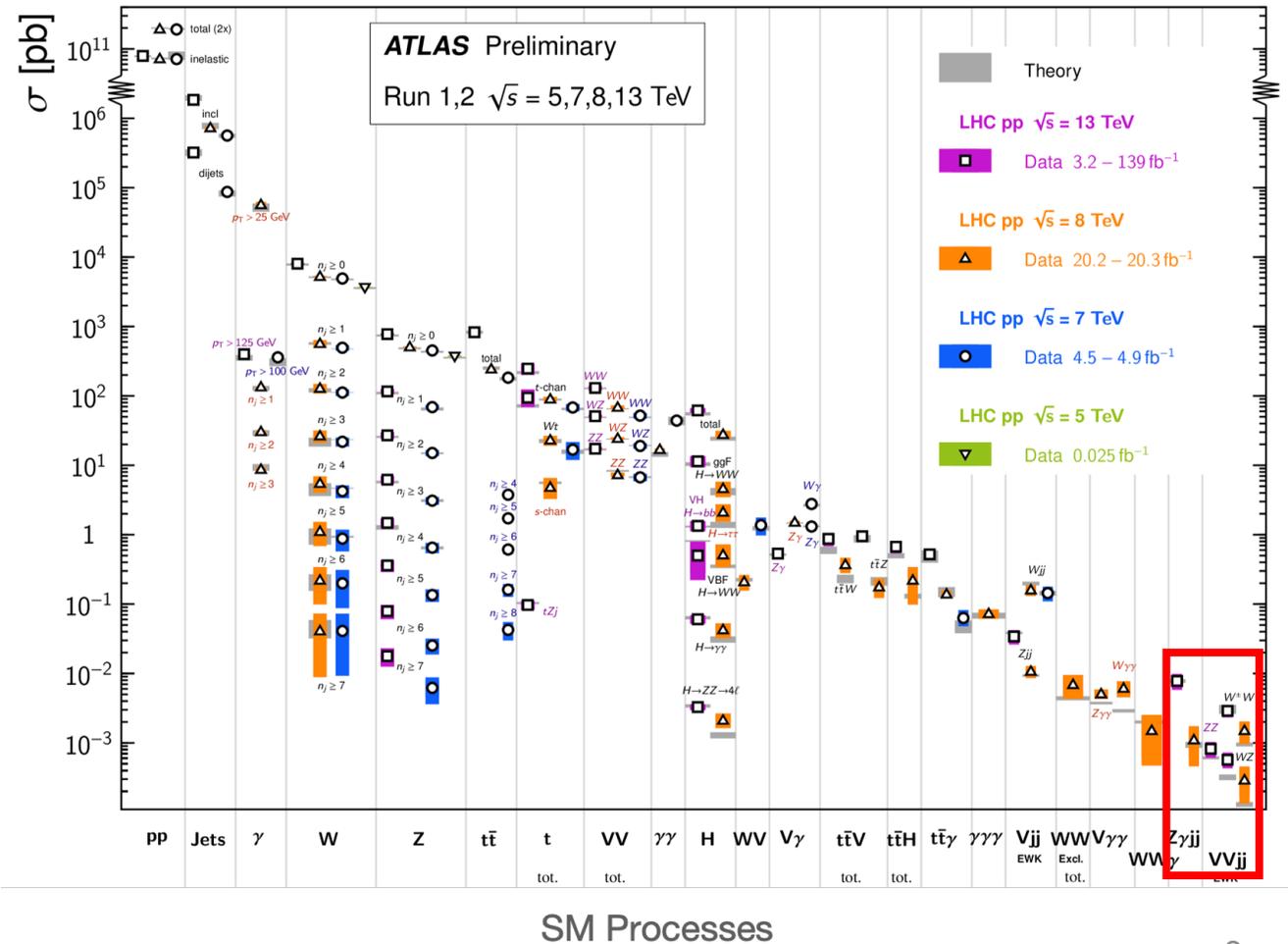
18-6-2021

Outline

- Vector Boson Scattering
- Observation of the electroweak diboson production with the ATLAS detector
- EFT prospects

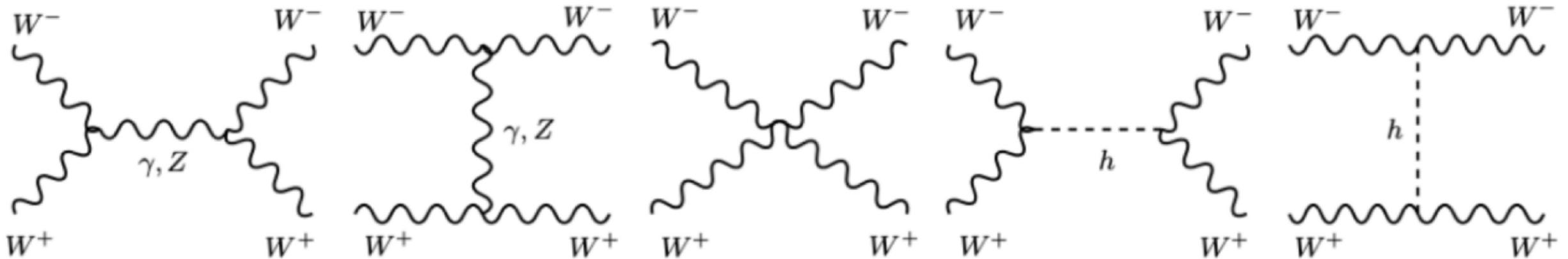
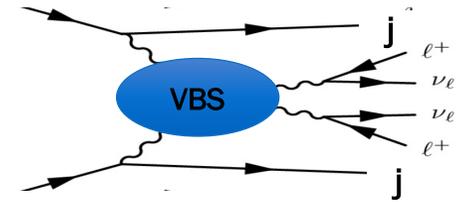
Standard Model Production Cross Section Measurements

Status: May 2020



Vector Boson Scattering: Motivation

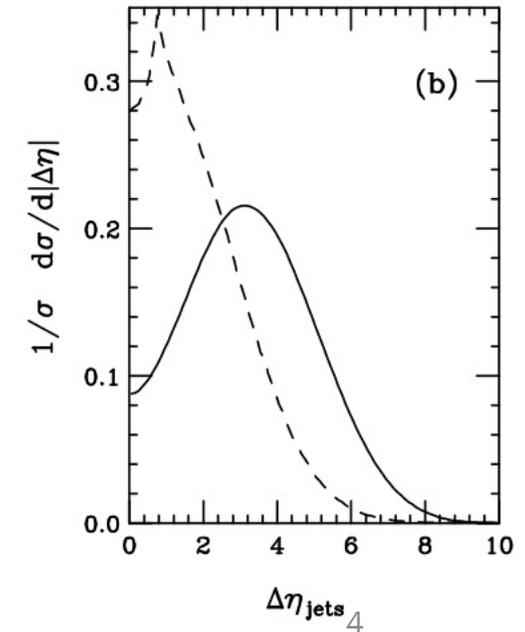
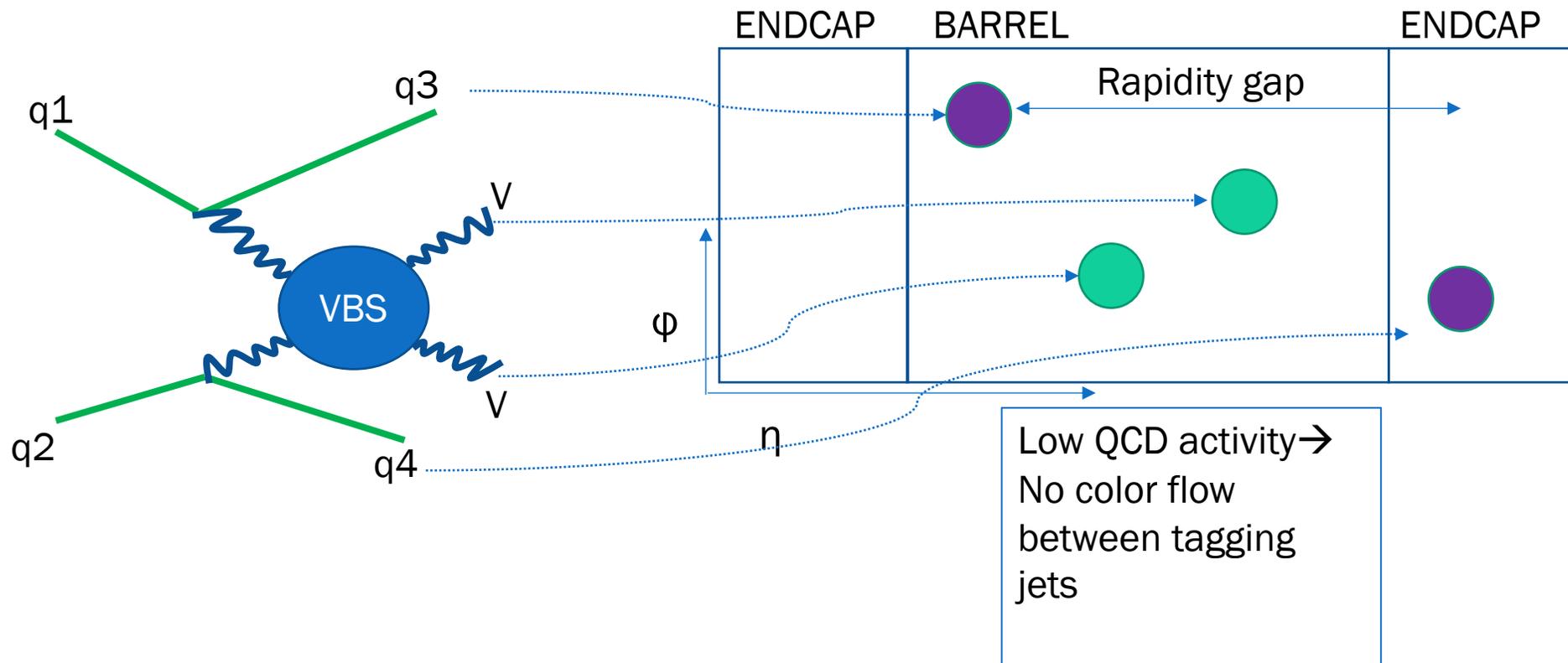
- Unitary process in the SM, very precisely predicted



- Any deviations from the prediction signal new physics in a model-independent way and hints on the scale of NP
- Provides access to quartic gauge couplings that could be modified by New Physics

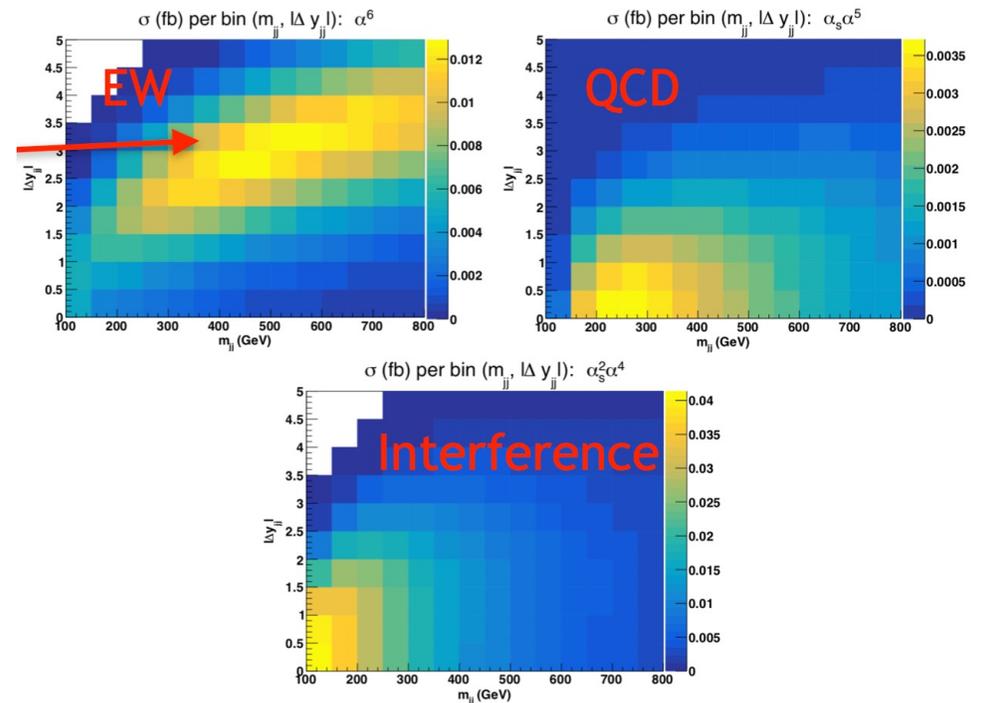
VBS signature at LHC

- Distinct event topology
 - Two energetic jets with large di-jet mass (m_{jj}) and high rapidity separation
 - Diboson system, centrally produced with respect to the two forward jets

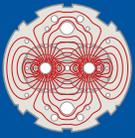


VBS signature

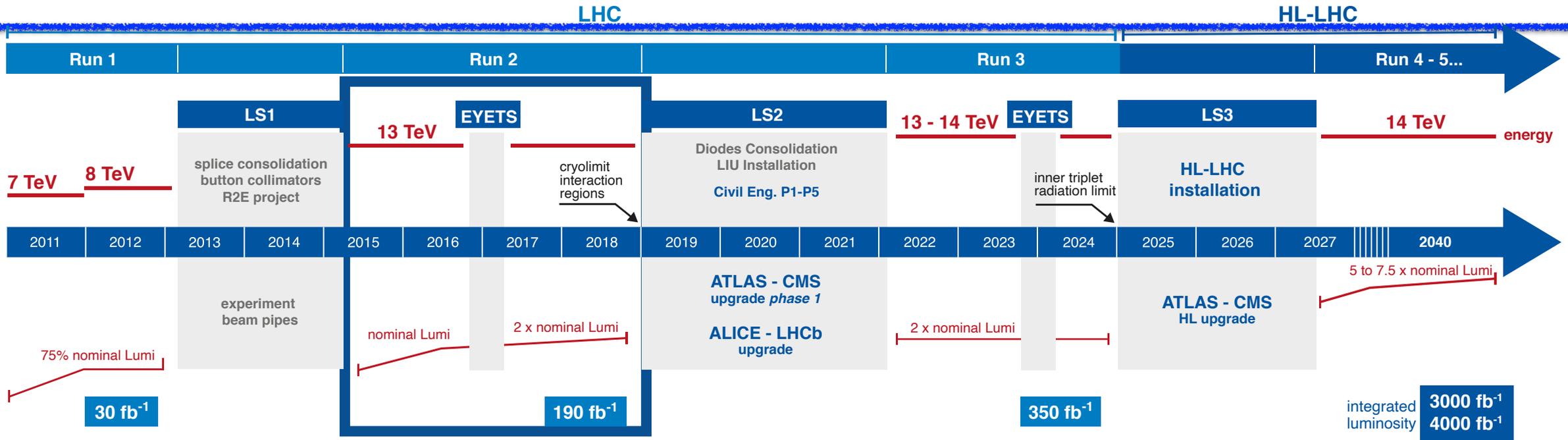
- Signal: EWK contribution—>six fermions final state at leading order $O(\alpha^6)$
- Background:
 - Irreducible
 - QCD background: at LO ($\alpha^4\alpha_s^2$)
 - already at LO interference with signal: (α_s^5)
 - Reducible:
 - misidentification of final state particles
 - significant systematic uncertainties from jet energy reconstruction and background modelling



Ballestrero, et al.; 1803.07943



LHC / HL-LHC Plan



Overview of ATLAS VBS measurements

Channel	Final state	Observed Significance	Recent measurement
ssWW	llvv jj	6.9σ	13 TeV
WZ	llv jj	5.3σ	13 TeV
ZZ	llll jj / llvvjj	5.52σ	13 TeV
Z γ	(ll/vv) γ jj	4.1σ	13 TeV
WV	lljjjj	2.7σ	13 TeV

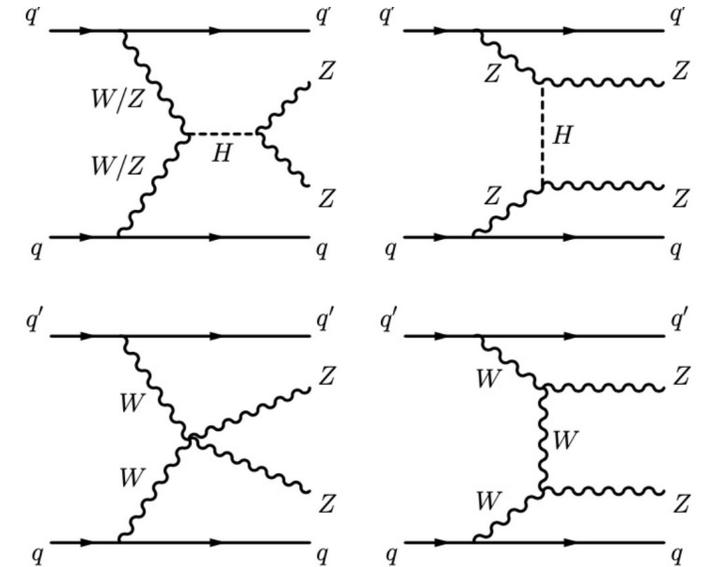
Overview of ATLAS VBS measurements

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In this talk

Electroweak ZZjj production

- 2 signatures:
 - 4ljj:
 - Clean signature
 - Lower statistics compared to other diboson processes
 - 2l2v:
 - Higher branching ratio
 - Not as clean signature
 - Sensitive to BSM in the high pT regime
- Full Run2 dataset (139 fb-1) was used to probe $ZZjj \rightarrow 4ljj$ and $ZZjj \rightarrow 2l2vjj$



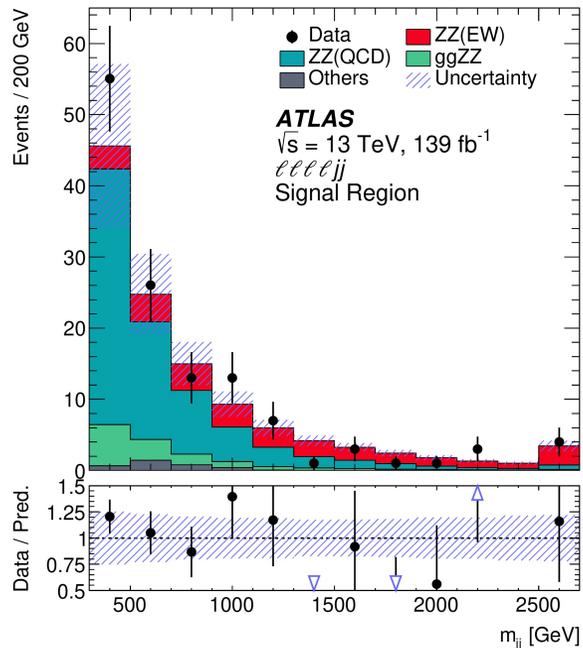
Electroweak ZZjj production

See more in G. Maznas' and A. Marantis' Talks

- Different background composition, data driven estimation for the main components

ZZjj → 4lj

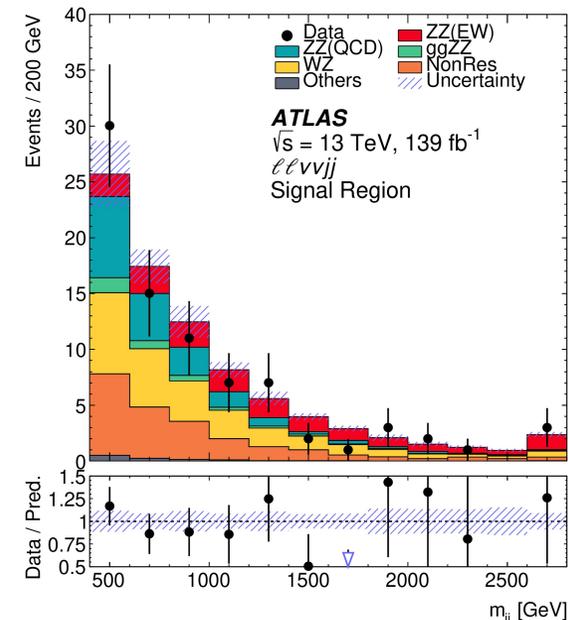
- QCD ZZjj control region with low m_{jj} or $\Delta y(jj)$ included in the fit



Dominant
Bkg: ZZ-QCD

ZZjj → 2l2vjj

- WZ estimated in 3-lepton control region
- Non-resonant (ttbar and WW) estimated in $e\mu$ control region



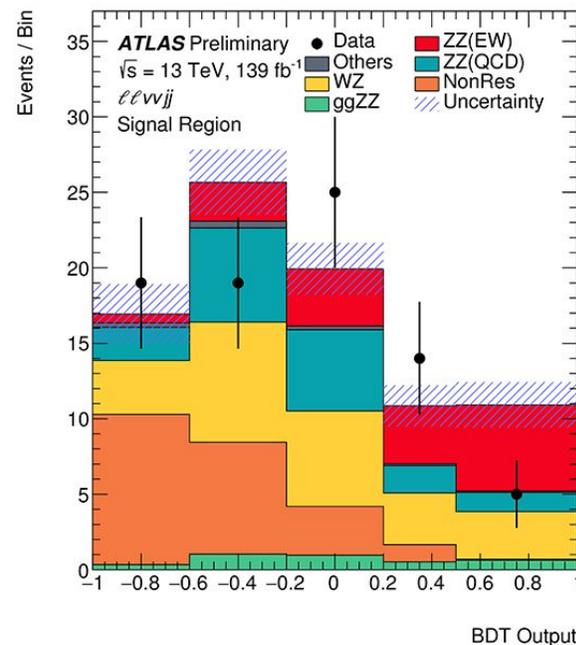
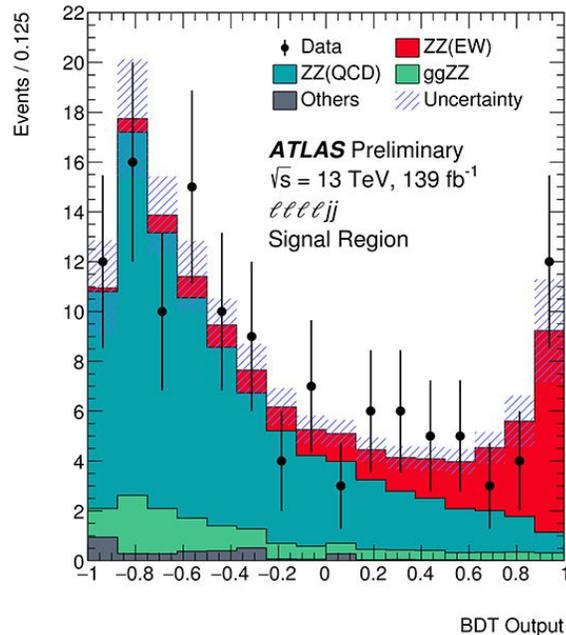
Dominant
Bkg: WZ

ZZjj-results

- Extract inclusive cross-section EWK+QCD in the signal region

	Measured fiducial σ [fb]	Predicted fiducial σ [fb]
$lllljj$	$1.27 \pm 0.12(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{theo}) \pm 0.07(\text{exp}) \pm 0.01(\text{bkg}) \pm 0.03(\text{lumi})$	$1.14 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.20(\text{theo})$
$ll\nu\nu jj$	$1.22 \pm 0.30(\text{stat}) \pm 0.04(\text{theo}) \pm 0.06(\text{exp}) \pm 0.16(\text{bkg}) \pm 0.03(\text{lumi})$	$1.07 \pm 0.01(\text{stat}) \pm 0.12(\text{theo})$

- Use multi-variate discriminant to extract EWK component

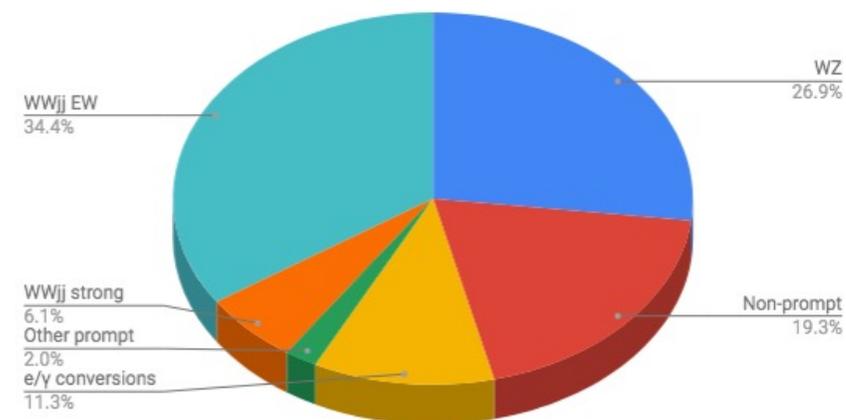
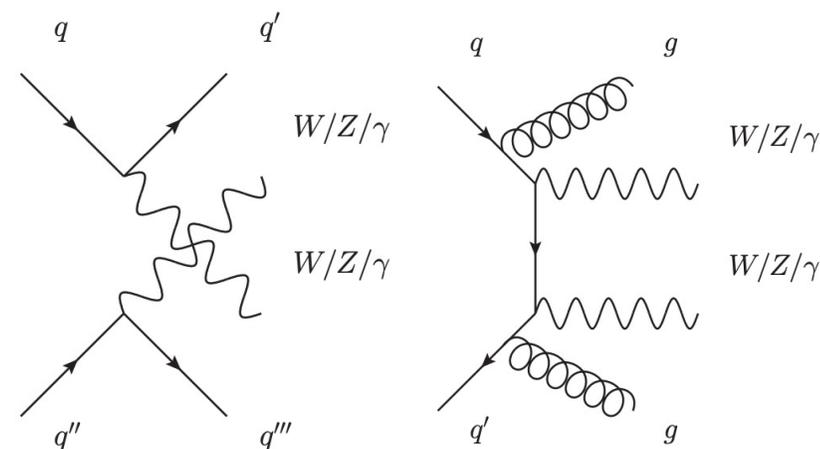


	μ_{EW}	μ_{QCD}^{lllljj}	Significance Obs. (Exp.)
$lllljj$	1.5 ± 0.4	0.95 ± 0.22	$5.5 (3.9) \sigma$
$ll\nu\nu jj$	0.7 ± 0.7	–	$1.2 (1.8) \sigma$
Combined	1.35 ± 0.34	0.96 ± 0.22	$5.5 (4.3) \sigma$

Observation!

Electroweak ssWW production

- EW production of two same-sign charged leptons
- EW/QCD > 13, best EW/QCD ratio channel!
- Low cross-section, low background
- Main BG \rightarrow WZjj-QCD
 - The shape is taken from MC and the normalization is taken from the data
- Publication with 36fb^{-1} data



ssWW-Results

Selection

2 ss leptons:

$P_{T1} > 25$ GeV,
 $P_{T2} > 20$ GeV,
 $m_{ll} > 20$ GeV,
 $|m_{ee} - M_Z| > 15$ GeV

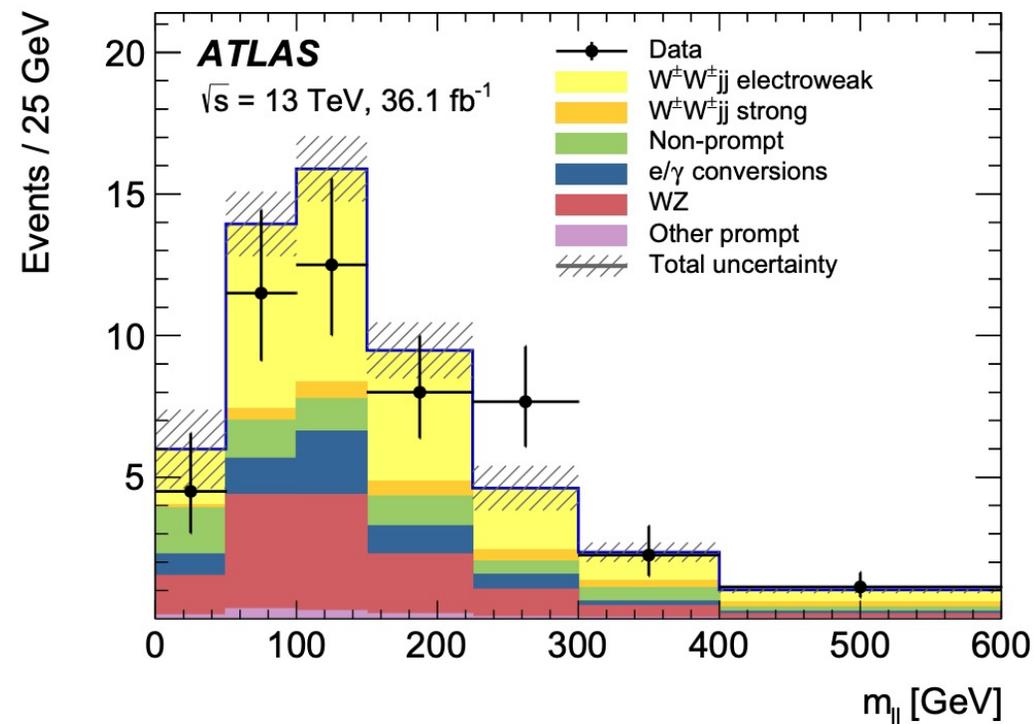
2 jets:

$P_T > 30$ GeV
 $|\eta| < 5.0$, $m_{jj} > 500$ GeV
 $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 2.5$
 $P_{T}^{\text{miss}} > 40$ GeV

Signal

Extraction

1D template fit
 using m_{jj}
 simultaneously
 with WZ and
 non-prompt CR

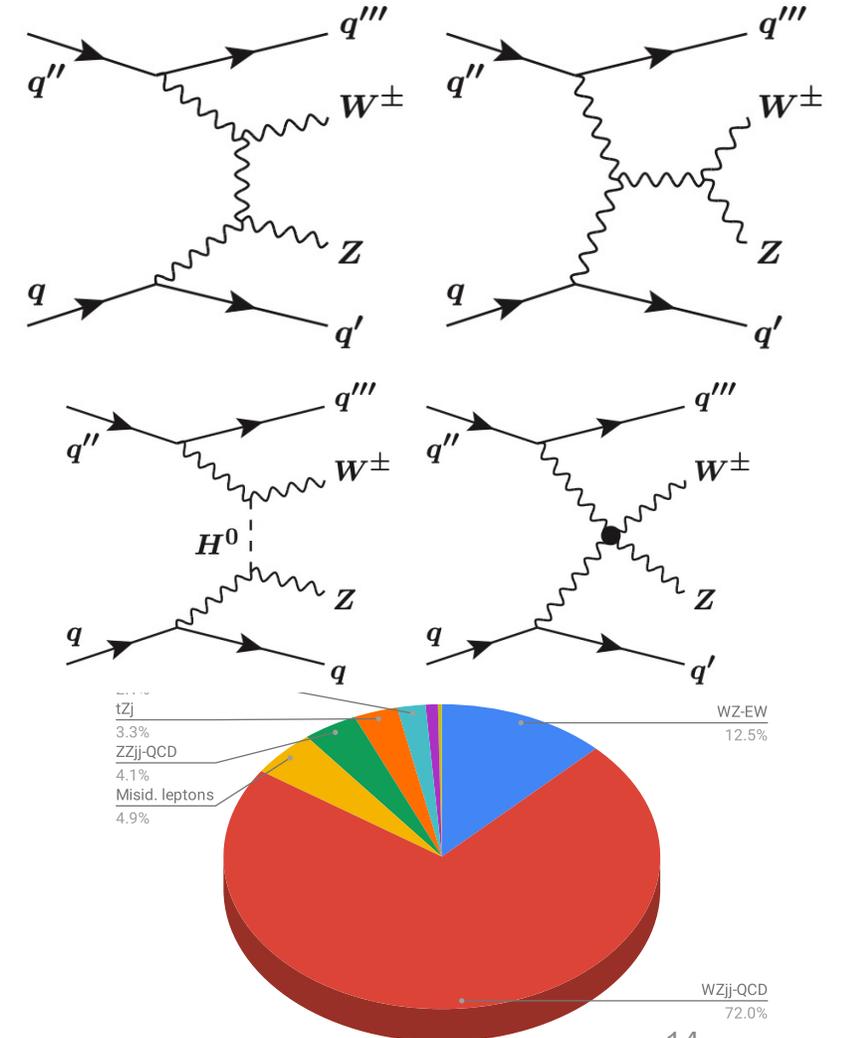


- ssWWjj-EW observed xsec:
 $2.91_{-0.47}^{+0.51} \pm 0.27(\text{sys})$ fb
 with 6.9σ

Observation!

Electroweak WZjj production

- three leptons final state
- Less clean signature than $W_{\pm}W_{\pm}$, but cross section accessible with large dataset
- $EW/QCD < 0.5$
- Backgrounds
 - QCD production of WZjj is the dominant background
 - non-prompt contributions estimated from data
- Publication with 36fb^{-1} data



WZjj-Results

Selection

3 leptons:

Z: $P_{T1,2} > 15$ GeV,

$|M_z - M_{z-}$

$PDG | < 10$ GeV

W: $P_{T,l} > 20$ GeV

$m_T^W > 30$ GeV

jets:

$P_T > 40$ GeV

$|\eta| < 4.5$

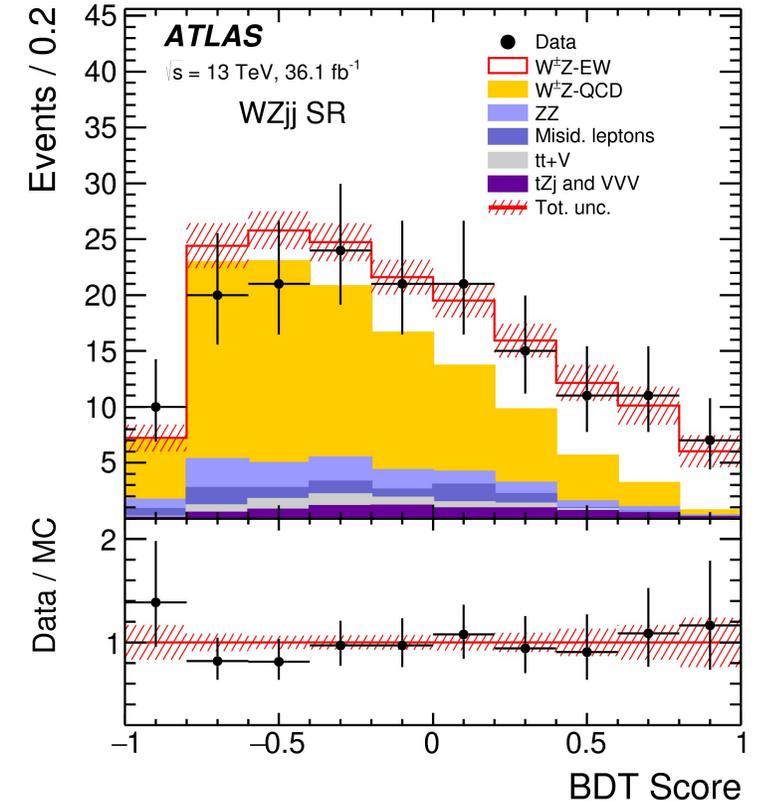
$m_{jj} > 500$ GeV

$\eta_{j1} * \eta_{j2} < 0$

no b-jet

Signal Extraction

With a 1D template fit using BDT score of 15 variables simultaneously with QCD CR, b-CR and ZZ-CR



WZjj-EW observed xsection:

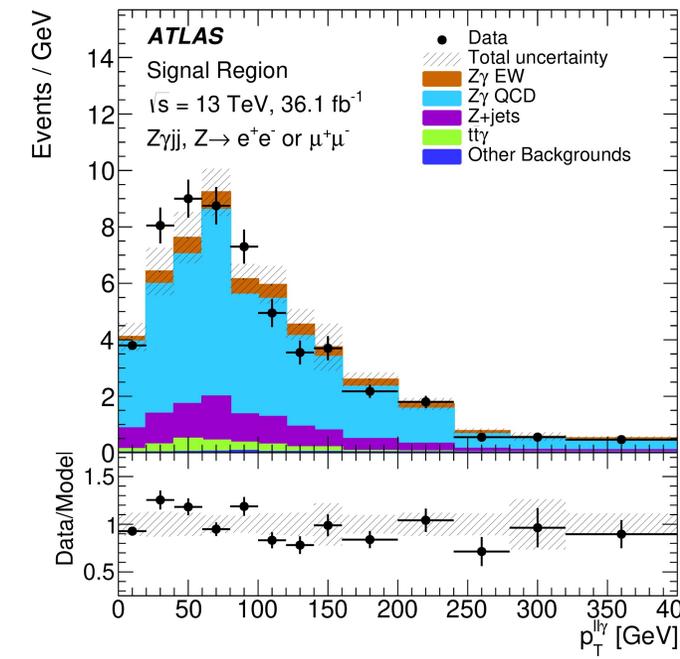
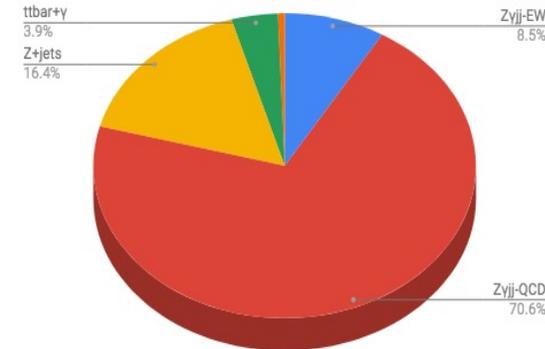
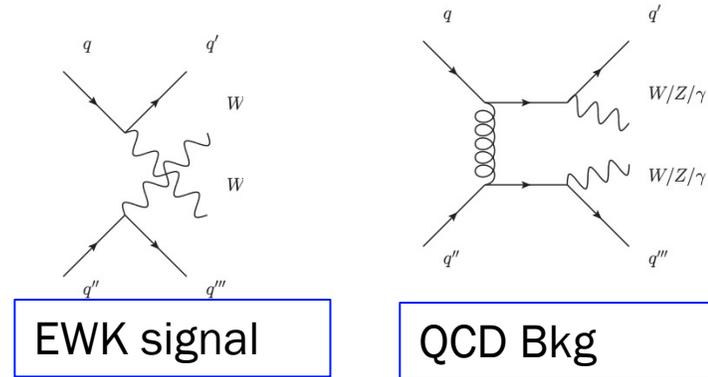
$0.57_{-0.14}^{+0.15}$ fb with 5.3σ

Observation!

Electroweak $Z\gamma jj$ production

arXiv:1910.09503

- EWK $Zll\gamma$ has not been observed yet
- higher statistics due to photons
- Interesting channel to probe neutral quartic couplings
- $EW/QCD \sim 0.12$
- Publication with 36fb^{-1} data
- Dominant Backgrounds:
 - QCD $Z\gamma$: Normalization estimated from data
 - Z +jet: 2D sideband method (photon ID, isolation)



Z_γjj - results

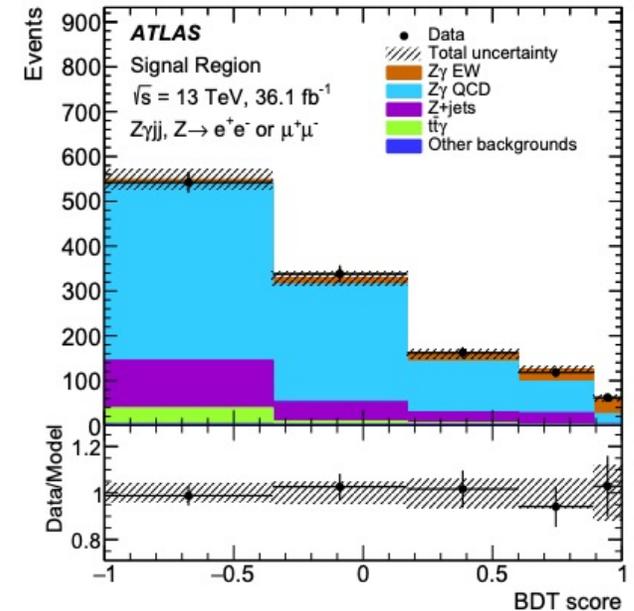
arXiv:1910.09503

Selection

- mll+mll_y cut to reduce FSR contributions
- b-jets are vetoed
- VBS selection:
 $\Delta\eta_{jj} > 1$,
centrality
 $(Z\gamma) < 5$, $m_{jj} > 150\text{GeV}$

Signal Extraction

with a 1D template fit using BDT score in SR simultaneously with b-CR



- Z γ jj-EW observed xsec:
 $7.8_{-1.9}^{+2.0}\text{ fb}$ with 4.1σ

Evidence

Effective Field Theories

- SM expansion to higher order terms

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_i \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} O_i + \sum_j \frac{c_j}{\Lambda^4} O_j + O_k$$

- EFT: low energy parametrisation of an unknown model that will become apparent at “very high” energies
- First to look for: Dim-6 and Dim-8

Dim-6 EFT operators parametrization

arXiv:1709.06492v2

- Parametrization: SMEFT model using Warsaw basis
- Dim-6 operators in Warsaw basis, excluding four fermion
- Operators contributing across physics channels, this is a simplified picture
- Aim for a global fit across different channels

X^3		φ^6 and $\varphi^4 D^2$		$\psi^2 \varphi^3$	
Q_G	$f^{ABC} G_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu}$	Q_φ	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)^3$	$Q_{e\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(\bar{l}_p e_r \varphi)$
$Q_{\tilde{G}}$	$f^{ABC} \tilde{G}_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu}$	$Q_{\varphi\Box}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)\Box(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)$	$Q_{u\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(\bar{q}_p u_r \tilde{\varphi})$
Q_W	$\varepsilon^{IJK} W_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\rho} W_\rho^{K\mu}$	$Q_{\varphi D}$	$(\varphi^\dagger D^\mu \varphi)^* (\varphi^\dagger D_\mu \varphi)$	$Q_{d\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(\bar{q}_p d_r \varphi)$
$Q_{\tilde{W}}$	$\varepsilon^{IJK} \tilde{W}_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\rho} W_\rho^{K\mu}$				
$X^2 \varphi^2$		$\psi^2 X \varphi$		$\psi^2 \varphi^2 D$	
$Q_{\varphi G}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	Q_{eW}	$(\bar{l}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r) \tau^I \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{\varphi l}^{(1)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{l}_p \gamma^\mu l_r)$
$Q_{\varphi \tilde{G}}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	Q_{eB}	$(\bar{l}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r) \varphi B_{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{\varphi l}^{(3)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \varphi)(\bar{l}_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu l_r)$
$Q_{\varphi W}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	$Q_{q\tilde{G}}$	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A u_r) \tilde{\varphi} G_{\mu\nu}^A$	$Q_{\varphi e}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{e}_p \gamma^\mu e_r)$
$Q_{\varphi \tilde{W}}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	Q_{qW}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_r) \tau^I \tilde{\varphi} W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{\varphi q}^{(1)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{q}_p \gamma^\mu q_r)$
$Q_{\varphi B}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{u\tilde{G}}$	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_r) \tilde{\varphi} B_{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{\varphi q}^{(3)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \varphi)(\bar{q}_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu q_r)$
$Q_{\varphi \tilde{B}}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	Q_{dG}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A d_r) \varphi G_{\mu\nu}^A$	$Q_{\varphi u}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{u}_p \gamma^\mu u_r)$
$Q_{\varphi WB}$	$\varphi^\dagger \tau^I \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	Q_{dW}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_r) \tau^I \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{\varphi d}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{u}_p \gamma^\mu d_r)$
$Q_{\varphi \tilde{W}B}$	$\varphi^\dagger \tau^I \varphi \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	Q_{dB}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_r) \varphi B_{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{\varphi ud}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger D_\mu \varphi)(\bar{u}_p \gamma^\mu d_r)$

Dim-8 EFT operators parametrization

arXiv:1604.03555

- Parametrization: Eboli model for Dim-8 EFT operators
- Used by both CMS and ATLAS for aQGC interpretation for now.
- 18 independent operators

Longitudinal operators

$$\mathcal{L}_{S,0} = [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\nu \Phi] \times [(D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger D^\nu \Phi]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{S,1} = [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi] \times [(D_\nu \Phi)^\dagger D^\nu \Phi]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,0} = \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\beta \Phi]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,1} = \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\nu\beta}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,2} = [B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\beta \Phi]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,3} = [B_{\mu\nu} B^{\nu\beta}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi]$$

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

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,5} = [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} D^\nu \Phi] \times B^{\beta\mu}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,6} = [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} \hat{W}^{\beta\nu} D^\mu \Phi]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,7} = [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} \hat{W}^{\beta\mu} D^\nu \Phi]$$

Mixed operators: Pure Higgs field

Transverse operators

$$\mathcal{L}_{T,0} = \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu}] \times \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\alpha\beta} \hat{W}^{\alpha\beta}]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{T,1} = \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\alpha\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\beta}] \times \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\mu\beta} \hat{W}^{\alpha\nu}]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{T,2} = \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\alpha\mu} \hat{W}^{\mu\beta}] \times \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\beta\nu} \hat{W}^{\nu\alpha}]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{T,5} = \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu}] \times B_{\alpha\beta} B^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{T,6} = \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\alpha\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\beta}] \times B_{\mu\beta} B^{\alpha\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{T,7} = \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\alpha\mu} \hat{W}^{\mu\beta}] \times B_{\beta\nu} B^{\nu\alpha}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{T,8} = B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} B_{\alpha\beta} B^{\alpha\beta}$$

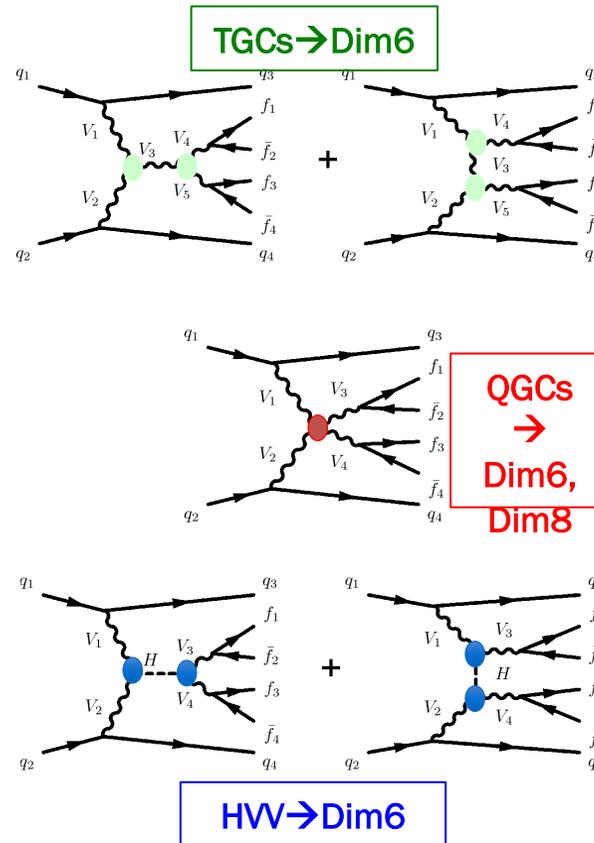
$$\mathcal{L}_{T,9} = B_{\alpha\mu} B^{\mu\beta} B_{\beta\nu} B^{\nu\alpha}$$

$\mathcal{O}_{S,0}, \mathcal{O}_{M,0}, \mathcal{O}_{M,2}, \mathcal{O}_{T,0}, \mathcal{O}_{T,5}, \mathcal{O}_{T,8},$
 $\mathcal{O}_{S,1}, \mathcal{O}_{M,1}, \mathcal{O}_{M,3}, \mathcal{O}_{T,1}, \mathcal{O}_{T,6}, \mathcal{O}_{T,9},$
 $\mathcal{O}_{S,2}, \mathcal{O}_{M,7}, \mathcal{O}_{M,4}, \mathcal{O}_{T,2}, \mathcal{O}_{T,7},$
 $\mathcal{O}_{M,5}$

WWWW	X	X		X		
WWZZ	X	X	X	X	X	
ZZZZ	X	X	X	X	X	X
WWZ γ		X	X	X	X	
WW $\gamma\gamma$		X	X	X	X	
ZZZ γ		X	X	X	X	X
ZZ $\gamma\gamma$		X	X	X	X	X
Z $\gamma\gamma\gamma$				X	X	X
$\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$				X	X	X

Experimental Approach to EFTs

- Associate the operators to couplings between bosons and fermions
 - Quartic gauge couplings can be parametrized in terms of Dim-6 operators and Dim-8 operators
 - Triple gauge couplings can be parametrized in terms of Dim-6 operators
 - Higgs couplings can be parametrized in terms of Dim-6 operators



EFT operators are built from:

- the Higgs doublet field

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v + H) \end{pmatrix}$$

- the fermion fields ψ
- the covariant derivative

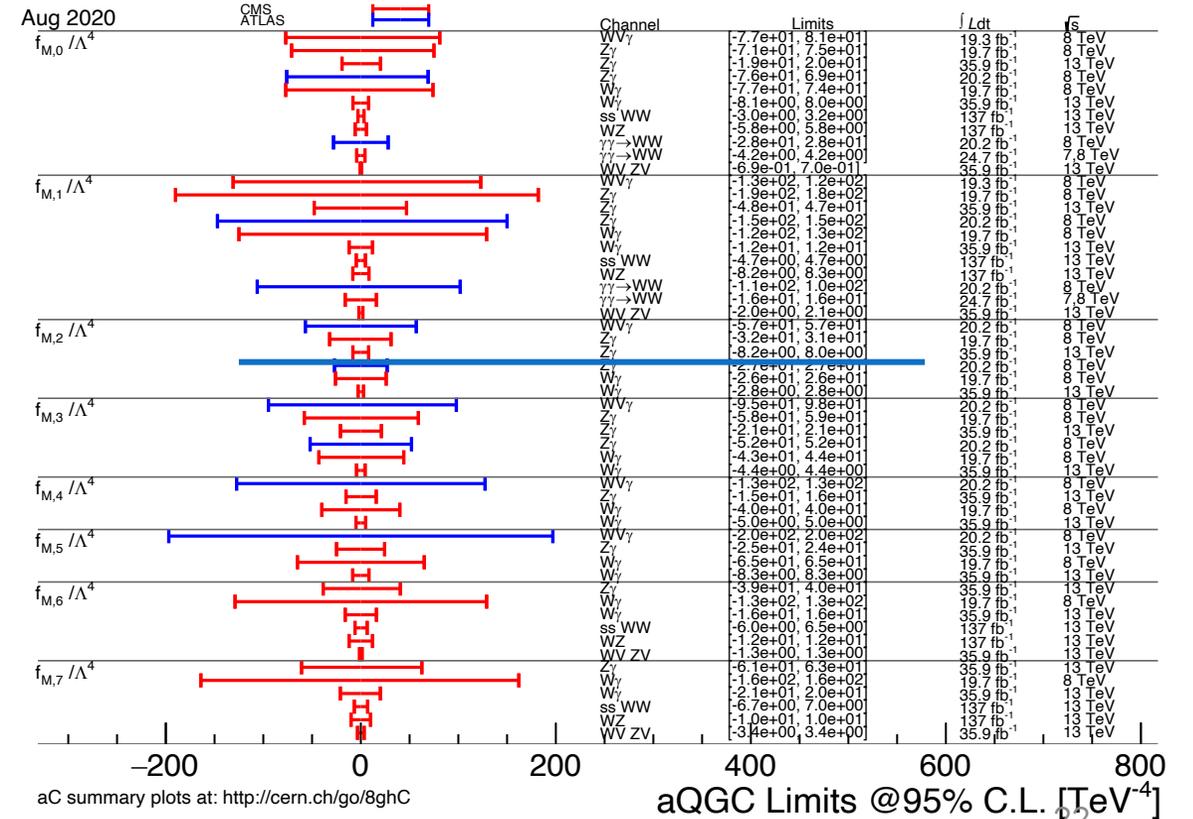
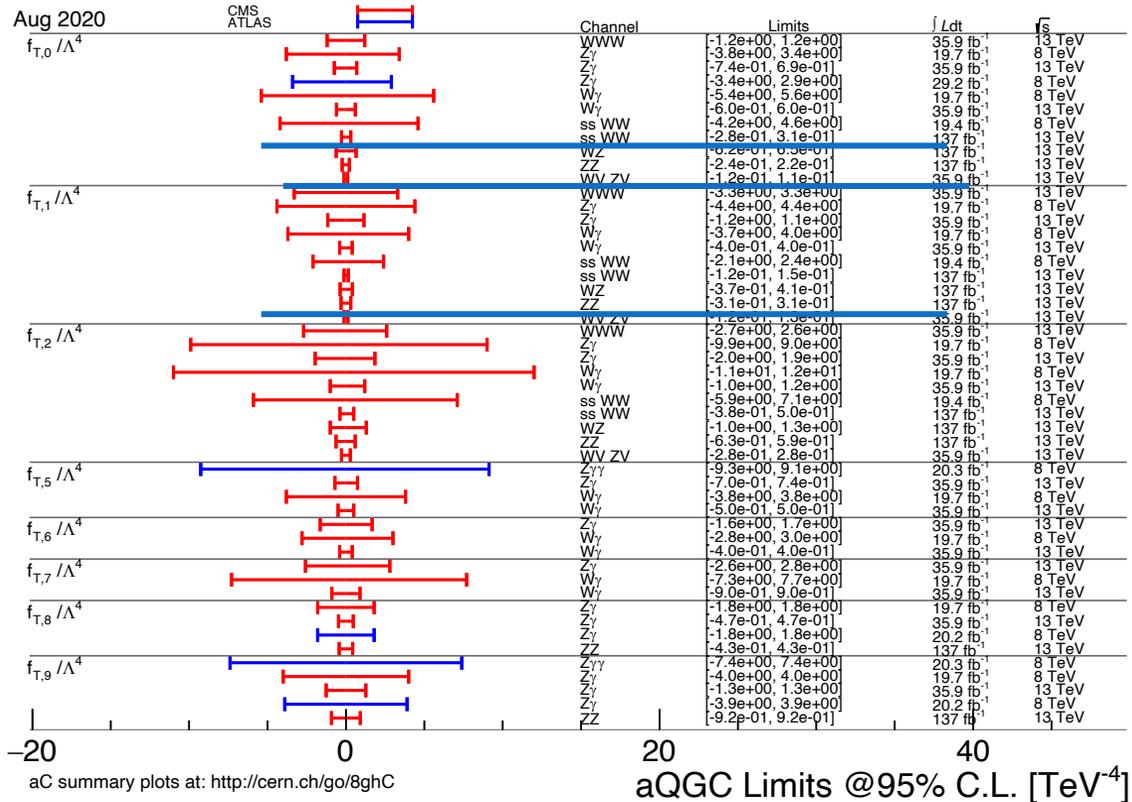
$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ig \frac{\sigma^j}{2} W^j_\mu$$

- the field strength tensors

$$\widehat{W}^{\mu\nu} = ig \frac{\sigma^j}{2} W^{j,\mu\nu} = ig \frac{\sigma^j}{2} (\partial^\mu W^{j,\nu} - \partial^\nu W^{j,\mu} - g \epsilon^{jkl} W^{k,\mu} W^{l,\nu})$$

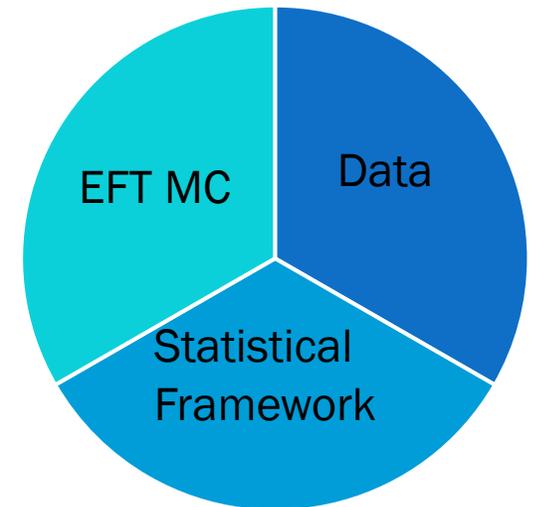
$$\widehat{B}^{\mu\nu} = ig \frac{1}{2} B^{\mu\nu} = ig \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu B^\nu - \partial^\nu B^\mu)$$

Current EFT limits



EFT re-interpretations and challenges

- EFT MC
 - best approach to interpolate various between EFT points
 - Reweighting (MC@NLO, MadGraph)
 - Possibility to generate single terms of the Lagrangian Linear only or linear + quadratic terms
 - Linear only or linear + quadratic terms
- Things to take into account
 - EFT contributions in the Background processes
 - How to deal with dim-8 operators in dim-6 case
 - How to deal with dim-6 operators in dim-8 case
 - Higher order corrections



Combination

- So far interpretations have been tailored for individual analyses whereas now the collaboration is moving towards a global approach using the acquired expertise
- Combining between the various channels → more powerful constraints
- Growing number of EFT measurements in ATLAS with full Run-2 data
- Theory framework is largely in place – Still many challenges to meet

Combination-First attempt

- Combination within the VBS channels: WZjj and ssWW
- Relevant Operators: fS0, fS1, fT0, fT1, fT2, fM0, fM1
- Reinterpretation using public data at 36 fb⁻¹, by fitting
 - mll distribution at reconstruction level for ssWW
 - unfolded mtWZ distribution for WZjj
 - Combination between reconstructed and unfolded distributions
- All systematics uncertainties taken into account
 - Correlation between the channels are considered
- Results to be public soon

Summary

- In Run2, observation for the EWK diboson production in the $W_{\pm}W_{\pm}jj$, $WZjj$ and $ZZjj$ final states and evidence for the $Z\gamma jj$
- VBS can serve as a probe for the effects of EFTs at accessible energies
- Using the full statistics of Run2 will allow to perform EFT interpretations
- Increased statistics of Full Run2 and in the long term, HL-LHC will provide a portal to further BSM interpretations in the VBS phase space