Manual Indiana

A sensitivity study of VBS and diboson WW to dimension-6 EFT operators at the LHC

Giacomo Boldrini¹

¹ University and INFN of Milano - Bicocca
DIS2022: XXIX International Workshop on Deep-Inelastic Scattering and Related Subjects
Based on https://arxiv.org/pdf/2108.03199v2.pdf



Theory Introduction



SM tested with unprecedented accuracy with LHC Run II statistics.

Recent evidence for tensions...

There are known SM shortcomings \rightarrow the SM is thought to be a low level manifestation of a UV-complete theory at large scale.

EFT interpretation can shed light on NP

SMEFT

- Built upon SM fields
- ► $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ invariant
- Higgs-like in SU(2) doublet. Linear realization of EWSB
- ▶ Describe ~ all UV-complete theories

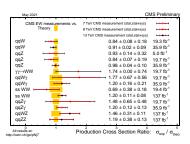
Neglecting B/L violating dim-5 and dim-7 operators

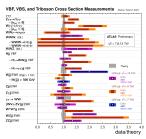
$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathsf{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathsf{SM}} + \sum_{i} \frac{c_{i}}{\Lambda^{2}} O_{i}^{(6)} + \frac{c_{i}}{\Lambda^{4}} O_{i}^{(8)} + ...$$

- *c_i* Wilson coefficients
- Λ unknown NP energy scale

Experimental Overview

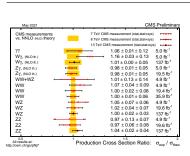


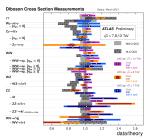






- $L \sim 137 \; \text{fb}^{-1} \; \text{allows new}$ measurements.
- Statistically dominated.
- BSM in aQGC or EFT dim-8.
- dim-6 can be important (and should be considered)
 arXiv:1809.04189





Diboson

- Well known processes.
- High cross-section, syst. dominated.
- BSM in aTGC or EFT dim-6.
- Limited operators studied.

The case for a LHE study



The case for a LHE study:

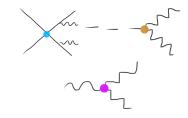
- LHC VBS results usually interpreted in terms of dim-8 operators. But dim-6 should be considered
- Global EFT fit will be needed, combination is key: top + Higgs + EW + non-LHC (LEP, Tevatron,...), What's the sensitivity reach / interplay of VBS and WW?
- Ranking of common observables based on the operator-by-operator sensitivity
- ► A study of the **impact of** Λ^{-4} dim-6 terms
- Analysis of the EFT contributions from the major background
- First exercise with a new statistical model for EFT fits and combinations within CMS.

SMEFT Monte Carlo Generations



- 15 dim-6 SMEFT operators with various field content from Warsaw basis [arXiv:1008.4884v3].
- Generated at LO with SMEFTsim [arXiv: 2012.11343] + MadGraph5_aMC@NLO (2.6.5).
- Insertion of one operator per diagram in production/decay.
 U(3)⁵ flavour symmetry, {m_W, m_Z, G_F} input scheme, CP-even, Λ = 1 TeV.

$$\begin{array}{lll} Q_{Hl}^{(1)} &= (H^{\dagger}iH)(\bar{l}_{p}^{\mu}l_{p}) & Q_{Hl}^{(3)} &= (H^{\dagger}iH)(\bar{l}_{p}^{\mu}l_{p}) \\ Q_{Hq}^{(1)} &= (H^{\dagger}iH)(\bar{q}_{p}^{\mu}q_{p}) & Q_{Hq}^{(3)} &= (H^{\dagger}iH)(\bar{l}_{p}^{\mu}l_{p}) \\ Q_{Hq}^{(2)} &= (\bar{q}_{p}\gamma_{\mu}q_{p})(\bar{q}_{r}\gamma^{\mu}q_{r}) \\ Q_{qq}^{(3)} &= (\bar{q}_{p}\gamma_{\mu}^{i}q_{p})(\bar{q}_{r}\gamma^{\mu}iq_{r}) \\ Q_{qq}^{(3)} &= (\bar{q}_{p}\gamma_{\mu}^{i}q_{p})(\bar{q}_{r}\gamma^{\mu}iq_{r}) \\ Q_{HD}^{(3)} &= (\bar{q}_{p}\gamma_{\mu}q_{r})(\bar{q}_{r}\gamma^{\mu}q_{p}) \\ Q_{qq}^{(3)} &= (\bar{q}_{p}\gamma_{\mu}q_{r})(\bar{q}_{r}\gamma^{\mu}q_{p}) \\ Q_{qq}^{(1)} &= (\bar{q}_{p}\gamma_{\mu}q_{r})(\bar{q}_{r}\gamma^{\mu}q_{p}) \\ Q_{HD}^{(1)} &= (\bar{q}_{p}\gamma_{\mu}q_{r})(\bar{q}_{r}\gamma^{\mu}q_{p}) \\ Q_{HWB}^{(1)} &= (\bar{q}_{p}\gamma_{\mu}q_{r})(\bar{q}_{r}\gamma^{\mu}q_{r}) \\ Q_{HWB}^{(1)} &= (\bar{q}_{p}\gamma_{\mu}q_{r})(\bar{q}_{r}\gamma^{\mu}q_{r}) \\ Q_{HWB}^{(1)} &= (\bar{q}_{p}\gamma_{\mu}q_{r})(\bar{q}_{r}\gamma^{\mu}q$$



$$N \propto |\overrightarrow{A_{\rm SM}}|^2 + \sum_{\alpha} \frac{c_{\alpha}}{\Lambda^2} \cdot 2 \operatorname{Re}(A_{\rm SM} A_{Q_{\alpha}}^{\dagger}) + \frac{c_{\alpha}^2}{\Lambda^4} \cdot |\overrightarrow{A_{Q_{\alpha}}}|^2 + \sum_{\alpha,\beta} \frac{c_{\alpha} c_{\beta}}{\Lambda^4} \cdot \underbrace{\operatorname{Re}(A_{Q_{\alpha}} A_{Q_{\beta}}^{\dagger})}_{\text{Miv}}$$

Two complementary approaches employed:

- Generate single components, $c_{\alpha} = 1$: $n(n+3)/2 = 135 \,\forall$ processes
- Generate events once, LO MG re-weight to different Wilson coeff. Algebra to extract components.

Processes of interest



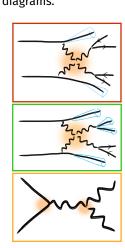
Where appropriate, background contributions $(\alpha_s^2 \alpha_{EW}^4)$ generated for both SM and EFT.

Fully-leptonic and semi-leptonic final states investigated. LHC-like selections performed (slides 23,24,25).

Full 2 \rightarrow 6(4) VBS (diboson) processes including non-resonant diagrams.

- Same-sign WW: $pp > e^+ \nu_e \mu^+ \nu_\mu jj$
- Opposite-sign WW (QCD): $p\,p\,>\,e^+\,\nu_e\,\mu^-\,ar{
 u_\mu}\,j\,j$
- WZ+2j(QCD): $p p > e^+ e^- \mu^+ \nu_{\mu} j j$
- **ZZ+2j(QCD)**: $p p > e^+ e^- \mu^+ \mu^-$
- **ZV+2j(QCD)**: $p p > z w^+(w^-, z) > l^+ l^- j j j j$
- WW: $p p > e^+ \nu_e \mu^- \bar{\nu_\mu}$

An integrated luminosity of **100 fb**⁻¹ is assumed. Projection of constraints on slide 31



Processes of interest - EFT sensitivity



Summary of the sensitivity of each process to the operator subset. Empty cells = impossible to insert EFT vertices in diagrams.

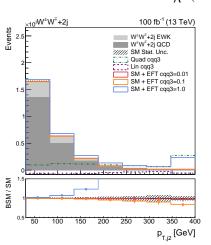
		,				,									
proc / op	Q _{HD}	Q _{H□}	Q _{HWB}	$Q_{Hq}^{(1)}$	$Q_{Hq}^{(3)}$	Q _{HW}	Q _W	$Q_{Hl}^{(1)}$	Q _{Hl} ⁽³⁾	$Q_{ll}^{(1)}$	$Q_{qq}^{(3)}$	$Q_{qq}^{(3,1)}$	$Q_{qq}^{(1,1)}$	$Q_{qq}^{(1)}$	Q _{ll}
SSWW-EW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(√)	1	1	1	1	/	1	(/)
OSWW-EW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(✓)	1	1	/	1	1	1	(/)
WZ-EW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(/)
ZZ-EW	/	1	/	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(/)
ZV-EW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ww	1		1	1	1		1	(/)	1	1					
ZV-QCD	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1					
OSWW-QCD	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1					
WZ-QCD	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1					(/)
ZZ-QCD	1		1	1	1			1	1	1					(/)

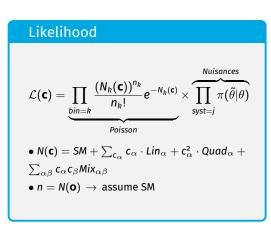
- ► EW VBS phenomenology richer than diboson
- ► EFT contributions from QCD induced VBS backgrounds can enhance / mitigate the purely EW sensitivity

Introduction to shape analysis



$$N \propto \mathit{SM}^{\mathit{EWK}} + \mathit{SM}^{\mathit{QCD}} + \frac{c_{\alpha}}{\Lambda^2} \Big(\mathit{Lin}^{\mathit{EWK}} + \mathit{Lin}^{\mathit{QCD}} \Big) + \frac{c_{\alpha}^2}{\Lambda^4} \Big(\mathit{Quad}^{\mathit{EWK}} + \mathit{Quad}^{\mathit{QCD}} \Big)$$

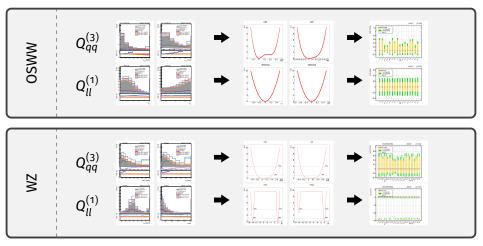




- Only one nuisance: correlated 2% between all yields, samples, and bins (proxy LHC lumi). Flat prior
- under SM, sensitivity estimated as $-2\Delta \log \mathcal{L} < 1$ (2.30) and $-2\Delta \log \mathcal{L} < 3.84$ (5.99) for 1(2) W.C. G. Boldrini, 05/05/2022, DIS2022

Analysis strategy

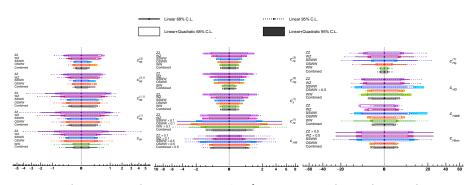




- Parametrize EFT dependence on c; for observables of interest
- **Fit** each variable for each operator/s **rank** variables based on 1σ range (1σ area in 2D).
- ▼ operator/s extract best variable for combination

 G. Boldrini, 05/05/2022, DIS2022



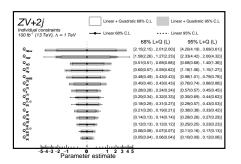


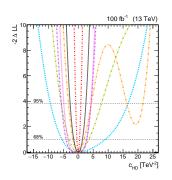
- Most stringent constraints from VBS to 4-fermion ops, agrees with previous studies [arXiv:1809.04189]
- Strong impact of fits including $O(\Lambda^{-4})$ terms for $\frac{1}{2}$ operators. For the remaining, no difference observed.
- Among VBS, SSWW, OSWW > WZ, ZZ due to higher x-sec
- $ightharpoonup Q_{HI}^{(1)}, Q_{HW}, Q_{H\square}, Q_{HD}$ only constrained by VBS.
- Q_{HI}⁽¹⁾ mostly constrained by VBS WZ/ZZ

Individual constraints - VBS semi-leptonic



- Lack of Z+jets background $\alpha_{\rm S}^4\alpha_{\rm EW}^2$ (dominant in ZV semi-leptonic) \to not included in the combination.
- Constraints competitive with diboson W^+W^- and slightly better than any other VBS channel considered, especially for $Q_{HI}^{(1)}$.
- Impact of $O(\Lambda^{-4})$ less prominent w.r.t. other channels.



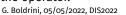


Individual contraints - Best variables



Op.	SSW	W+2j OSW	/W+2j W	Z+2j Z	Z+2j	ZV	/+2j V	vw
Οр.	L	L+Q L	L+Q L	L+Q L	L+Q	L	L+Q L	L+Q
c _{Hl} ⁽¹⁾	-	m _{ll} -	MET m_{ee}^\dagger	$m_{WZ} p_{T,e^-\mu^-}^{\dagger}$	$p_{T,e^-\mu^-}$ †	p_{T,j_1}^V	p_{T,j_1}^V p_{T,l_1}	MET
$c_{Hq}^{(1)}$	p_{T,j^1}	p_{T,j^1} m_{jj}	m_{ll} m_{jj}	p_{T,j^1} m_{jj}	p_{T,j^1}	m_{jj}^{VBS}	m_{jj}^{VBS} MET	MET
$c_{Hq}^{(3)}$	$\Delta \phi_{jj}$	$\Delta \phi_{jj} m_{ll}$	$m_{ll} \Delta \phi_{jj}^{\dagger}$	$p_{T,l^{\dagger}}$ $\Delta \phi_{jj}^{\dagger}$	p_{T,l^4}	p_{T,j_2}^{VBS}	p_{T,j_2}^{VBS} p_{T,l_1}	p_{T,l^1}
$c_{qq}^{(3)}$	m_{ll}^{\dagger}	p_{T,j^2} m_{jj}	p_{T,j^2} m_{jj}	p_{T,j^2} m_{jj}	p_{T,j^1}	p_{T,l^1}^{\dagger}	$\Delta\phi_{jj}^{ extsf{VBS}}$ -	-
$c_{qq}^{(3,1)}$	$\Delta \phi_{jj}$	p_{T,j^2} m_{jj}	p_{T,j^2} m_{jj}	p_{T,j^2} m_{jj}	p_{T,j^1}	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V\dagger}$	$\Delta \phi_{jj}^{VBS}$ -	-
$c_{qq}^{(1,1)}$	$\Delta \phi_{jj}$	p_{T,j^1} p_{T,j^2}	p_{T,j^2} p_{T,j^2}	p_{T,j^1} p_{T,j^2}	p_{T,j^2}	$\Delta \phi_{jj}^{VBS}$	p_{T,j_1}^{VBS} -	-
$c_{qq}^{(1)}$	p_{T,j^1}	p_{T,j^1} p_{T,j^2}	p_{T,j^2} p_{T,j^2}	p_{T,j^2} p_{T,j^2}	p_{T,j^2}	$\Delta \phi_{jj}^{VBS}$	p_{T,j_1}^{VBS} -	-
$c_{Hl}^{(3)}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{\dagger}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{\dagger} m_{jj}^{\dagger}$	$m_{jj}^{\dagger} \ m_{jj}^{\dagger}$	m_{jj} m_{jj}^{\dagger}	m_{jj}^{\dagger}	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V} m_{ll}^{\dagger}$	m_{ll}^{\dagger}
c_{HD}	p_{T,j^1}	$m_{ll} \Delta \eta_{jj}$	$\Delta\eta_{jj}$ m_{ee}	$\Delta\eta_{jj}^{\dagger} p_{T,e^{+}\mu^{+}}$	$p_{T,e^+\mu^+}$	p_{T,l^2}	p_{T,l^2} p_{T,l^1}	p_{T,l^1}
$c_{ll}^{(1)}$	m _{jj} †	$m_{jj}^{\dagger} \ m_{jj}^{\dagger}$	$m_{jj}^{\dagger} \ m_{jj}^{\dagger}$	m_{jj} m_{jj}^{\dagger}	m_{jj}^{\dagger}	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V\dagger}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V\dagger} p_{T,ll}^{\dagger}$	p_{T,l^2}
c_{HWB}	p_{T,j^1}	$p_{T,j^1} \Delta \eta_{jj}$	m_{ll} m_{ee}	m_{WZ} $m_{\mu\mu}^{\dagger}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V} p_{T,l^1}$	MET
C _{H□}	p_{T,j^1}	m_{ll} m_{ll}	m _{ll} -	m _{WZ} -	$\Delta \eta_{jj}$	p_{T,j_2}^V	p_{T,j_2}^V -	-
C _{HW}	$\Delta \phi_{jj}$	$m_{ll} \Delta \phi_{jj}$	m_{ll} $\eta_{l^3}^{\dagger}$	m_{WZ} m_{jj}	m_{4l}	p_{T,j_1}^{VBS}	p_{T,j_2}^V -	-
c_W	$\Delta \phi_{jj}$	$p_{T,ll} \Delta \phi_{jj}$	$m_{ll} p_{T,l^1}$	m_{WZ} $\Delta \phi_{jj}$	p_{T,l^4}	$\Delta \phi_{jj}^{VBS\dagger}$	$\Delta\phi_{jj}^{VBS\dagger}$ MET	MET

Observables ranking change from Lin to Lin+Quad. Best observable group usually match prior knowledge about the operator.



Impact of QCD EFT dependence

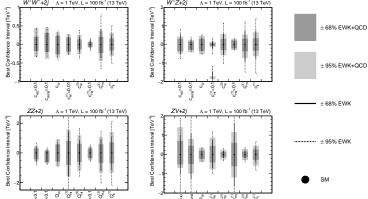


$$N(\text{EWK+QCD}) \propto SM^{\text{EWK}} + SM^{\text{QCD}} + \frac{c_{\alpha}}{\Lambda^{2}} \left(\text{Lin}^{\text{EWK}} + \text{Lin}^{\text{QCD}} \right) + \frac{c_{\alpha}^{2}}{\Lambda^{4}} \left(\text{Quad}^{\text{EWK}} + \text{Quad}^{\text{QCD}} \right)$$

$$N(\text{EWK}) \propto SM^{\text{EWK}} + SM^{\text{QCD}} + \frac{c_{\alpha}}{\Lambda^{2}} \text{Lin}^{\text{EWK}} + \frac{c_{\alpha}^{2}}{\Lambda^{4}} \text{Quad}^{\text{EWK}}$$

$$W^{2}W^{2} + 2i = 100 \text{ fb}^{2} (13 \text{ TeV})$$

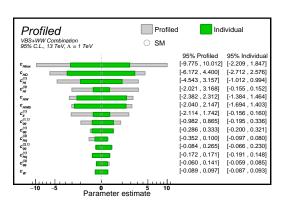
$$W^{2}Z + 2i = 100 \text{ fb}^{2} (13 \text{ TeV})$$



including the background QCD dependence never weakens the sensitivity reach of all analyses.

Profiled constraints - VBS+WW Combination





Global fit guarantees SMEFT model and basis independence. VBS + WW profiled constraints including all Λ^{-4} terms.

- All parameters free to float in likelihood maximisation
- Individual limits on operators obtained by **profiling** uninteresting W.C (free to float in the fit)
- ullet Profiled \sim 1 20 imes Individual

SMEFT corrections in propagators



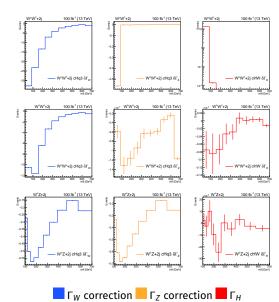
Mass terms and decay widths of the SM particles generally receive corrections from \mathcal{L}_6 operators. Currently available simulation tools only allow their consistent estimate at linear order (excluded

up to now).

$$\{m_W, m_Z, G_F\} \rightarrow \delta m_W = 0, \delta m_Z = 0$$

Corrections for different ops share the same shape except for normalization. Simulate for $Q_{Hq}^{(3)}$ \forall proc. and scale (W,Z) and Q_{HW} (H) only significant in OSWW

$$\delta\Gamma_W/\Gamma_W^{SM} = \frac{4}{3}c_{Hq}^{(3)} - \frac{4}{3}c_{Hl}^{(3)} - c_{ll}^{(1)}$$

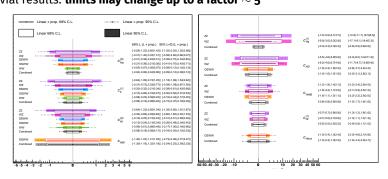


SMEFT corrections in propagators



Comparing at linear only limits obtained with vertex+prop insertions ($\delta\Gamma$) $N_{\alpha}^{int} = N_{\alpha,\text{vert.}}^{int} + N_{\alpha,\delta\Gamma_W}^{int} + N_{\alpha,\delta\Gamma_V}^{int} + N_{\alpha,\delta\Gamma_W}^{int}$ with previous linear only fits $N_{\alpha}^{int} = N_{\alpha,\text{vert.}}^{int}$.

Apple to apple: same variables obtained with ranking w/o prop. corrections. Non-trivial results: **limits may change up to a factor** \sim 5



$$\delta\Gamma_W/\Gamma_W^{SM} = \frac{4}{3}c_{Hq}^{(3)} - \frac{4}{3}c_{Hl}^{(3)} - c_{ll}^{(1)}, \tag{1}$$

$$\delta\Gamma_{Z}/\Gamma_{Z}^{SM} = 1.61c_{Hq}^{(3)} - 1.37c_{Hl}^{(3)} + c_{ll}^{(1)} + 0.47c_{Hq}^{(1)} - 0.18c_{Hl}^{(1)} - 0.07c_{HD} + 0.46c_{HWB},$$
 (2)

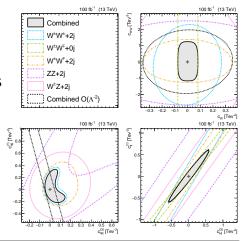
$$\delta \Gamma_H/\Gamma_H^{SM} = 0.36 c_{Hq}^{(3)} - 2.62 c_{Hl}^{(3)} + 1.40 c_{ll}^{(1)} + 1.83 c_{H\square} - 0.46 c_{HD} - 1.26 c_{HW} + 1.23 c_{HWB} \,.$$

2D constraints - VBS+WW Combination



Complementarity of VBS and diboson measurements:

- Q_{qq} operators only constrained by VBS
- ▶ Q_{H□}, Q_{HW} operators only constrained by VBS
- Degeneracy on Q_{Hl}⁽¹⁾ resolved by VBS ZZ/WZ
- Flat directions resolved thanks to combination.



Impact of $O(\Lambda^{-4})$ terms non negligible:

G. Boldrini, 05/05/2022, DIS2022

- Distorts the linear elliptic c.l. in a non-trivial way
- Linear-only sometimes better (differently from 1D): Mixed interference between dim-6 amplitudes can mitigate deviations

Summary



In this work we presented a comprehensive study at parton level of EFT dimension-6 effects on VBS and diboson W+W-

- ightharpoonup VBS 2 ightharpoonup 6 simulated for all channels (2 ightharpoonup 4 diboson)
- ► Individual sensitivity does not decrease at $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-4})$
- \triangleright $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-4})$ terms help in reducing flat directions
- ▶ Propagator corrections at $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-2})$ provide sensitive contributions
- ► EFT dependence of the QCD induced sample $(\alpha_s^2 \alpha_{EW}^4)$ never weakens the sensitivity
- Addressed sensitivity reach of ZV+2j (semileptonic)
- Orthogonality of VBS and diboson measurements in more dimensions

BACKUP

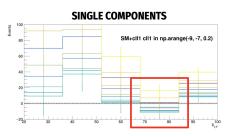
Amplitude decomposition

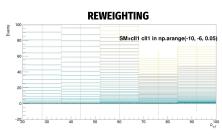


While the advantage of **amplitude decomposition** while generating EFT contributions at fixed orders in E/Λ is a better PS sampling, it has the disadvantage that the nominal value for $\mathbf{N} \propto \|\mathcal{A}_{SM} + \mathcal{A}_{6}\|^2$ can be negative due to the fact that each contribution is evaluated on a different PS.

 \rightarrow The reweighting method (LO $w^N = w^O |\mathcal{M}_h^N|^2 / |\mathcal{M}_h^O|^2$) computes weights for new hypothesis fixing the PS and guarantees positive definiteness.. Handy when working with pdfs.

Closure tests performed between standalone components and reweighted one, agreement within statistical error.





Technical Details

Impact of QCD EFT dependence



The fact that adding QCD often makes the bounds stronger can be understood intuitively as following from the fact that, in most cases, adding QCD corresponds to adding a positive number of signal events (independently of the value of the Wilson coefficient), which improves the bounds. in the paper for the case of one Wilson coefficient C, the statistical analysis results into a constraint of the form

$$|N^{lin}C + N^{quad}C^2| \le X$$
 (4)

where X > 0 is some numerical quantity and the N pre-factors decompose additively into EW and QCD components, because the interference between them is negligible for both SM and EFT, that is:

$$N_{EW+QCD}^{lin} = N_{EW}^{lin} + N_{QCD}^{lin} \,, \qquad \qquad N_{EW+QCD}^{quad} = N_{EW}^{quad} + N_{QCD}^{quad} \,.$$

If the constraint is dominated by the quadratic term, it takes approximately the form $|C| < \sqrt{X/N^{quad}}$ and, because $N_i^{quad} > 0$, necessarily

$$\sqrt{\frac{X}{N_{EW}^{quad} + N_{QCD}^{quad}}} < \sqrt{\frac{X}{N_{EW}^{quad}}} \tag{6}$$

i.e. the EW+QCD bound is always stronger. If linear terms are dominant, the constraint scales as $|C| < X/|N^{lin}|$, so again the EW+QCD is stronger than the EW one, unless N^{lin}_{EW} and N^{lin}_{QCD} partially cancel against each other, i.e. $|N^{lin}_{EW+QCD}| < |N^{lin}_{EW}|$, which, however, is unlikely to occur

systematically across all bins of a distribution.

G. Boldrini, 05/05/2022, DIS2022

(5)

Impact of QCD EFT dependence



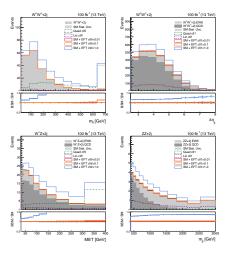
To get a further handle on this aspect, we ran fits to the fully-leptonic QCD-induced processes alone. All cases where EW and EW+QCD bounds are very close, correspond to situations where the EW constraint is much stronger than the QCD one.

	OSV	vw	w	Z	ZZ	
	EW + QCD	QCD	EW + QCD	QCD	EW + QCD	QCD
c _{HD}	[-3.3, 4.4]	[-57, 27]	[-4.8, 4.2]	[-5.5, 4.4]	[-5.6, 4.]	[-6.3, 5.4]
c _{HWB}	[-3.1, 4.5]	[-11.5, 11.0]	[-4.1, 2.2]	[-7.2, 2.3]	[-7.0, 2.1]	[-7.9, 3.0]
c _W	[-0.4, 0.3]	[-0.7, 0.6]	[-0.5, 0.5]	[-1.1, 0.8]	_	_
c _{Hl} (3)	[-27.0, 26.6]	> 100	[-1.4, 1.3]	[-1.6, 1.6]	[-1.6, 1.6]	[-13.4, 9.1]
c _{Hl} ⁽³⁾	[-0.3, 0.3]	[-0.5, 0.5]	[-0.6, 0.6]	[-0.9, 0.9]	[-1.2, 1.2]	[-2.5, 2.7]
c _{Hq} ⁽¹⁾	[-0.8, 0.8]	[-0.8, 0.8]	[-2.9, 2.9]	[-19.7, 16.6]	[-4.8, 4.1]	[-6.2, 4.6]
c _{Hq} ⁽³⁾	[-0.4, 0.4]	[-0.5, 0.4]	[-0.7, 0.5]	[-0.9, 0.6]	[-1.3, 1.1]	[-1.8, 1.9]
c _{ll} ⁽¹⁾	[-0.3, 0.3]	[-0.5, 0.5]	[-0.6, 0.6]	[-0.8, 0.9]	[-1.3, 1.4]	[-2.4, 2.4]

VBS fully-leptonic



Standard VBS LHC cuts searching for two forward jets with high invariant mass and large η gap, Central leptons and MET. ZZ+2j implements VBS enriched and inclusive selections.



Process	Variables of interest	Selections
$W^{\pm}W^{\pm} + 2j$ $(pp \rightarrow 2l2\nu jj)$ $W^{+}W^{-} + 2i$	$\begin{array}{l} \textit{MET}, \ \textit{m}_{ij}, \ \textit{m}_{il}, \ \phi_{\vec{f}}, \ \textit{p}_{T,\vec{f}}, \\ \textit{p}_{T,\vec{t}}, \ \textit{p}_{T,ll}, \ \Delta \eta_{jj}, \ \Delta \phi_{jj}, \ \eta_{\vec{f}}, \ \eta_{l^i} \end{array}$	MET > 30 GeV $m_{jj} > 500 \text{ GeV}$ $m_{ll} > 20 \text{ GeV}$ $p_{T,l^2} > 25 \text{ GeV}$
$(pp \rightarrow 2l2\nu jj)$		$p_{T,l^2} > 25 \text{ GeV}$ $p_{T,l^2} > 20 \text{ GeV}$ $p_{T,l^2} > 30 \text{ GeV}$
$W^{\pm}Z + 2j$ $(pp \rightarrow 3l\nu jj)$	$\begin{array}{l} \textit{MET}, \ m_{jj}, \ m_{II}, \ \phi_{jr}, \ p_{T,jl}, \ p_{T,jl} \\ p_{T,II}, \ \Delta \eta_{jj}, \ \Delta \phi_{jj}, \ \eta_{jr}, \eta_{jr}, \ m_{3l} \\ p_{T,3l}, \ m_{WZ}, \ \delta \eta_{WZ}, \ \delta \phi_{WZ}, \ \Phi_{planes} \\ \theta_{IW}, \ \theta_{IZ}, \ \theta^* \end{array}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj} > 2.5$ $ \eta_{ji} < 5$ $ \eta_{ji} < 2.5$
$\begin{aligned} & ZZ + 2j \\ & \left(pp \rightarrow 4l2j \right) \end{aligned}$	$\begin{split} & m_{jj}, \ m_{\mathbb{P}^p}, \ m_{il}, \ m_{d}, \ \phi_{\tilde{y}}, \ p_{T,\tilde{y}^*}, \ p_{T,\tilde{z}}, \\ & p_{T,\mathbb{P}^p}, \ p_{T,l^\pm l^\pm} \Delta \phi_{jj}, \ \Delta \eta_{jj}, \ \eta_{\tilde{y}}, \ \eta_{\tilde{t}} \end{split}$	$m_{jj} > 400 \text{ GeV}$ $60 < m_{il} < 120 \text{ GeV}$ $m_{4l} > 180 \text{ GeV}$ $p_{T,l^2} > 20 \text{ GeV}$ $p_{T,l^2} > 10 \text{ GeV}$ $p_{T,l^2} > 5 \text{ GeV}$
		$p_{T,j^{*,2}} > 30 \text{ GeV}$ $\Delta \eta_{jj} > 2.4$ $ \eta_{j} < 4.7$ $ \eta_{\ell} < 2.5$ $\Delta R(\ell^{i},j^{k}) > 0.4$

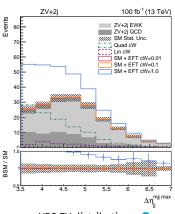
Same Sign WW distributions: • O. Opposite Sign WW distributions: • O.

VBS ZZ distributions: • ... VBS WZ distributions: • ...

VBS semi-leptonic



- ► First evidence for semi-leptonic VBS this year CMS-PAS-SMP-20-013
- $W \rightarrow q\bar{q}$: more statistics, more backgrounds.
- Major background: Z+jets, not simulated → separate treatment.
- ► Highest m_{jj} partons tagged as VBS jets ($\epsilon \sim 75\%$).

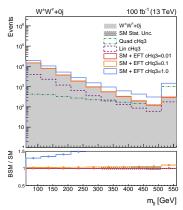


VBS ZV distributions: 🔾.

Process	Variables of interest	Selections
$ZV + 2j (pp \rightarrow 2ljjjj)$	$\begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{m}_{ij}, \ \boldsymbol{m}_{ll}, \ \boldsymbol{\phi}_{\bar{f}}, \ \boldsymbol{p}_{T,j}, \ \boldsymbol{p}_{T,l^i} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_{T,ll}, \ \boldsymbol{\Delta} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{jj}, \ \boldsymbol{\Delta} \boldsymbol{\phi}_{jj}, \ \boldsymbol{\eta}_{\bar{f}} \\ \boldsymbol{\eta}_{l^i} \end{array}$	$m_{jj} >$ 1500 GeV 60 $< m_{jj}^{V} <$ 110 GeV 85 $< m_{ll} <$ 95 GeV $p_{T,\Gamma} >$ 25 GeV
, DIS2022		$p_{T,F} > 20 \text{ GeV}$ $p_{T,F} > 100 \text{ GeV}$ $\Delta \eta_{HF} > 3.5$

Diboson W⁺W⁻

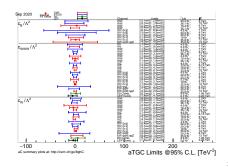




Diboson WW distributions: 🔾.

Process	Variables	Selections
W ⁺ W ⁻ + oj	MET, m_{ll} , p_{T,l^i} ,	MET > 30 GeV
$(pp \rightarrow 2l2\nu)$	$p_{T,ll}, \eta_{li}$	$m_{ll} > 60 \text{ GeV}$
		$p_{T,l_1} > 25 \text{ GeV}$
		$p_{T,l^2} > 20 \text{ GeV}$
		$ \eta_{ti} < 2.5$

- Highest cross section
- Historically main playground for aTGC and dim-6 EFT
- usually few operators studied:
 Q_W, Q_{WWW}, Q_B and CP violating (HISZ basis)
- ▶ DF o-jet category **high purity** (main backgrounds tt̄, non-prompt, DY)

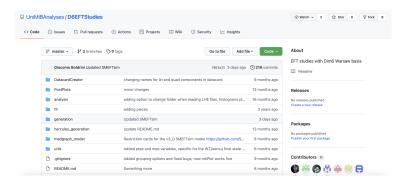


Analysis setup



Ntuples and LHE generation framework

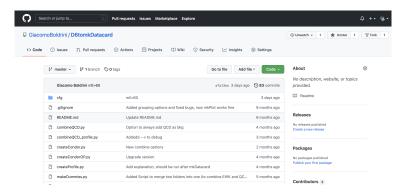
[https://github.com/UniMiBAnalyses/D6EFTStudies]



Analysis setup



Post-processing, QCD merging, and shape maker based on https://github.com/GiacomoBoldrini/D6tomkDatacard



Tailored to latinos framework datacard maker https://github.com/latinos/LatinoAnalysis

Analysis setup



EFT analysis inside CMS problematic. The fitting tool <u>Combine</u> does not allow negative shapes (such as linear and mixed interference). Workaround: **redefine each component as positive-definite**.

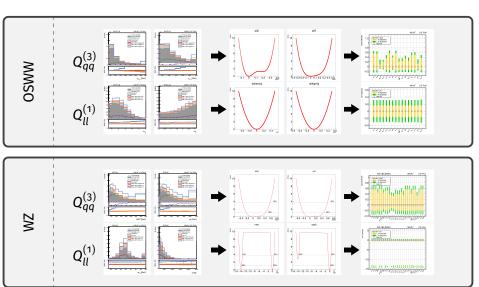
Combine model for EFT studies with up to $O(\Lambda^{-4})$ and possibility to add dim-8 operators: AnalyticAnomalousCoupling

More details in CMS internal note.

$$\begin{split} N &= S \cdot \left(1 - \sum_{i} k_{i} + \sum_{i, i < j} \sum_{j} k_{i} \cdot k_{j}\right) \\ &+ \left[\sum_{i} k_{i} - \sum_{i \neq j} k_{i} \cdot k_{j}\right] \cdot \left(S + L_{i} + Q_{i}\right) \\ &+ \sum_{i} \left(k_{i}^{2} - k_{i}\right) \cdot Q_{i} \\ &+ \sum_{i, i < j} \sum_{j} k_{i} \cdot k_{j} \cdot \left[S + L_{i} + L_{j} + Q_{i} + Q_{j} + 2 \cdot M_{ij}\right] \end{split}$$

Analysis strategy





Generations



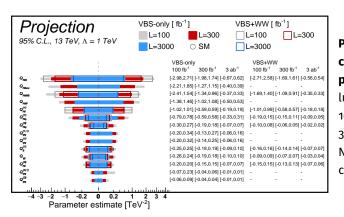
SMEFTsim newest version: [https://github.com/SMEFTsim/SMEFTsim]

```
generate p p > e+ ve mu+ vm j j QCD=0 SMHLOOP=0
SSWW-EW
OSWW-EW
             generate p p > e+ ve mu- vm j j QCD=0 SMHLOOP=0
 WZ-EW
             generate p p > e+ e- mu+ vm j j QCD=0 SMHLOOP=0
  77-FW
             generate p p > e+ e- mu+ mu- j j QCD=0 SMHL00P=0
             generate p p > z w+(w-,z) j j QCD=0 SMHLOOP=0, z > 1+ 1-, w+(w-,z) > j j
  7V-FW
   ww
             generate p p > e+ ve mu- vm SMHLOOP=0
 ZV-QCD
             generate p p > z w+(w-,z) i i QCD==2 SMHLOOP=0, z > 1+ 1-, w+(w-,z) > i i
OSWW-QCD
             generate p p > e+ ve mu- vm i i QCD==2 SMHLOOP=0
 WZ-QCD
             generate p p > e+ e- mu+ vm i i QCD==2 SMHLOOP=0
 ZZ-QCD
             generate p p > e+ e- mu+ mu- j j QCD==2 SMHLOOP=0
```

 \sqrt{s} = 13 TeV, NNLO pdfs from NNPDF α_s = 0.118 (lhaid=325500) and 4-flavour scheme. $U(3)^5$ symmetry group and $\{m_W, m_Z, G_F\}$ input scheme. Λ = 1 TeV

Expected constraints at future colliders





Projection of individual constraints to future LHC phases Integrated luminosities: LHC Run II \sim 100fb $^{-1}$, LHC Run III > 300fb $^{-1}$, HL-LHC \sim 3 ab $^{-1}$. No scaling of the nuisance constraint involved.

At the HL-LHC, the VBS-only combination is expected to constrain all operators to less than [-1,1], including diboson lowers the range to [-0.5,0.5]. Roughly a factor \sim 5 improvement expected from LHC Run II to HL-LHC.

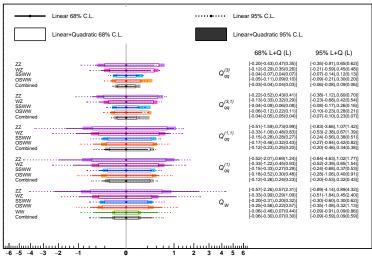
SMEFT corrections in propagators



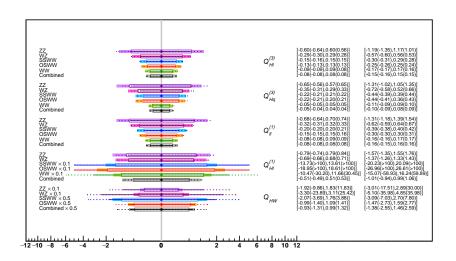
Op.	SSW	N+2j	OSWW+2j	W	Z+2j	ZZ	'+2j	ZV	′+2j	V	/W
οр.	L	L+Q	L L+C) L	L+Q	L	L+Q	L	L+Q	L	L+Q
c _{Hl} ⁽¹⁾	-	m _{ll}	- ME	Γ m _{ee} †	m _{WZ}	ο _{τ,e-μ-} †	p _{Τ,e} - _μ -	p_{T,j_1}^V	p_{T,j_1}^V	p_{T,l^1}	MET
$c_{Hl}^{(3)}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{\dagger}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{\dagger} n$	n _{jj} † m _{jj}	m _{jj} †	m _{jj}	m_{jj}^{\dagger}	$m_{jj}{}^{\dagger}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V}$	m_{ll}^{\dagger}	m_{ll}^{\dagger}
$C_{Hq}^{(1)}$	p_{T,j^1}	p _{T,j¹} r	n _{ij} m _{li}	m _{jj}	p_{T,j^1}	m_{jj}	p_{T,j^1}	m_{jj}^{VBS}	m_{jj}^{VBS}	MET	MET
$c_{Hq}^{(3)}$	$\Delta \phi_{jj}$	$\Delta \phi_{jj}$ r	n _{ll} m _{ll}	$\Delta \phi_{jj}^{\dagger}$	p_{T,l^1}	$\Delta \phi_{jj}^{\dagger}$	p_{T,l^4}	p_{T,j_2}^{VBS}	p_{T,j_2}^{VBS}	p_{T,l^1}	p_{T,l^1}
$c_{qq}^{(3)}$	m_{ll}^{\dagger}	p _{T,j2} r			p_{T,j^2}	m_{jj}	p_{T,j^1}	p_{T,l^1}^{\dagger}	$\Delta \phi_{jj}^{VBS}$	-	-
$c_{qq}^{(3,1)}$	$\Delta \phi_{jj}$	p _{T,j²} r	n _{ij} p _{T.j}	₂ m _{jj}	p_{T,j^2}	m_{jj}	p_{T,j^1}	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V\dagger}$	$\Delta \phi_{jj}^{VBS}$	-	-
$c_{qq}^{(1,1)}$	$\Delta \phi_{jj}$	p_{T,j^1} p	_{Т,j²} р _{Т,j}	p_{T,j^2}	p_{T,j^1}	p_{T,j^2}	p_{T,j^2}	$\Delta \phi_{jj}^{VBS}$	p_{T,j_1}^{VBS}	-	-
$c_{qq}^{(1)}$	p_{T,j^1}	p_{T,j^1} p	_{Т.j²} р _{Т.j}	2 p _{T,j2}	p_{T,j^2}	p_{T,j^2}	p_{T,j^2}	$\Delta\phi_{jj}^{ m VBS}$	p_{T,j_1}^{VBS}	-	-
c_{HD}	p_{T,j^1}	m _{ll} △	$\Delta \eta_{jj} = \Delta \eta_j$	j m _{ee}	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{\dagger}$	$p_{T,e^+\mu^+}$	$p_{T,e^+\mu^+}$	p_{T,l^2}	p_{T,l^2}	p_{T,l^1}	p_{T,l^1}
CH□	p_{T,j^1}	m _{ll} r	m_{ll} m_{ll}	-	m_{WZ}	-	$\Delta \eta_{jj}$	p_{T,j_2}^V	p_{T,j_2}^V	-	-
c_{HW}	$\Delta \phi_{jj}$	m _{ll} △	ϕ_{jj} m_{li}	$\eta_{l^3}^{\dagger}$	m_{WZ}	m_{jj}	m_{4l}	p_{T,j_1}^{VBS}	p_{T,j_2}^V	-	-
C _{HWB}	p_{T,j^1}	p _{T,j¹} ∆	m_{li}	m _{ee}	m_{WZ}	$m_{\mu\mu}{}^{\dagger}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V}$	$\Delta \eta_{ii}^{V}$	p_{T,l^1}	MET
c_W	$\Delta \phi_{jj}$	$p_{T,ll} \Delta$	ϕ_{jj} m_{li}	p_{T,l^1}	m_{WZ}	$\Delta \phi_{jj}$	p_{T,l^4}	$\Delta \phi_{jj}^{VBS\dagger}$	$\Delta \phi_{jj}^{VBS\dagger}$	MET	MET
$c_{ll}^{(1)}$	m _{jj} †	m _{jj} † n	n _{jj} † m _{jj}	m _{jj} †	m _{ii}	m_{jj}^{\dagger}	m_{jj}^{\dagger}	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V\dagger}$	$\Delta \eta_{jj}^{V\dagger}$	p _{T II} †	p_{T,l^2}



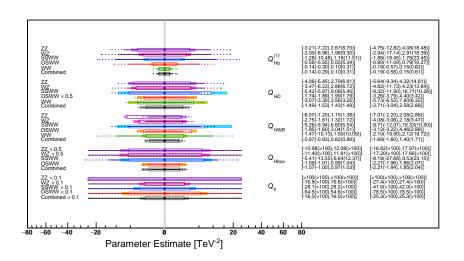
Λ =1 TeV 100 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)



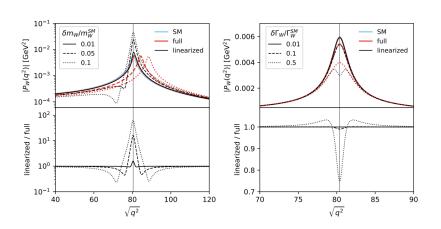












 $\{\alpha_{em}, m_Z, G_F\}$

scheme