

Triple Gauge Bosons at ATLAS

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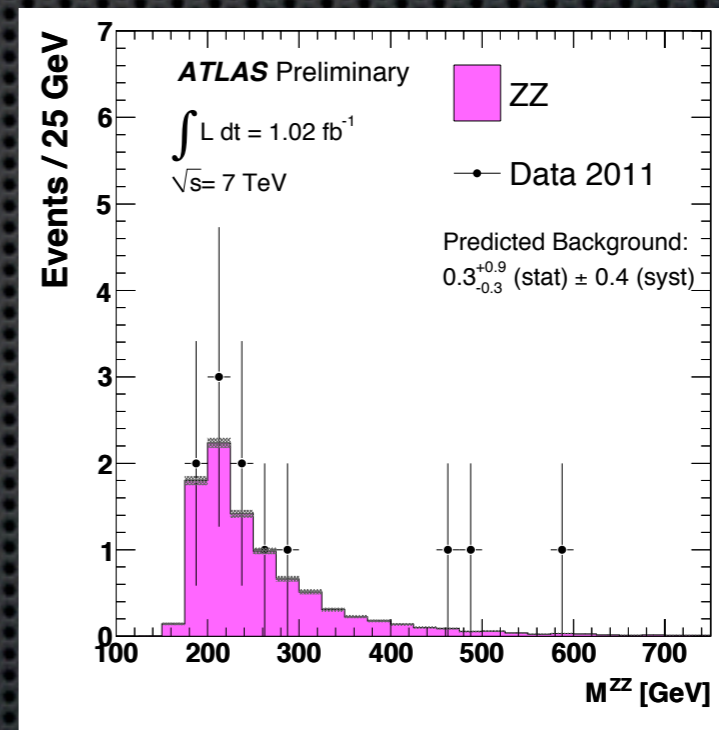
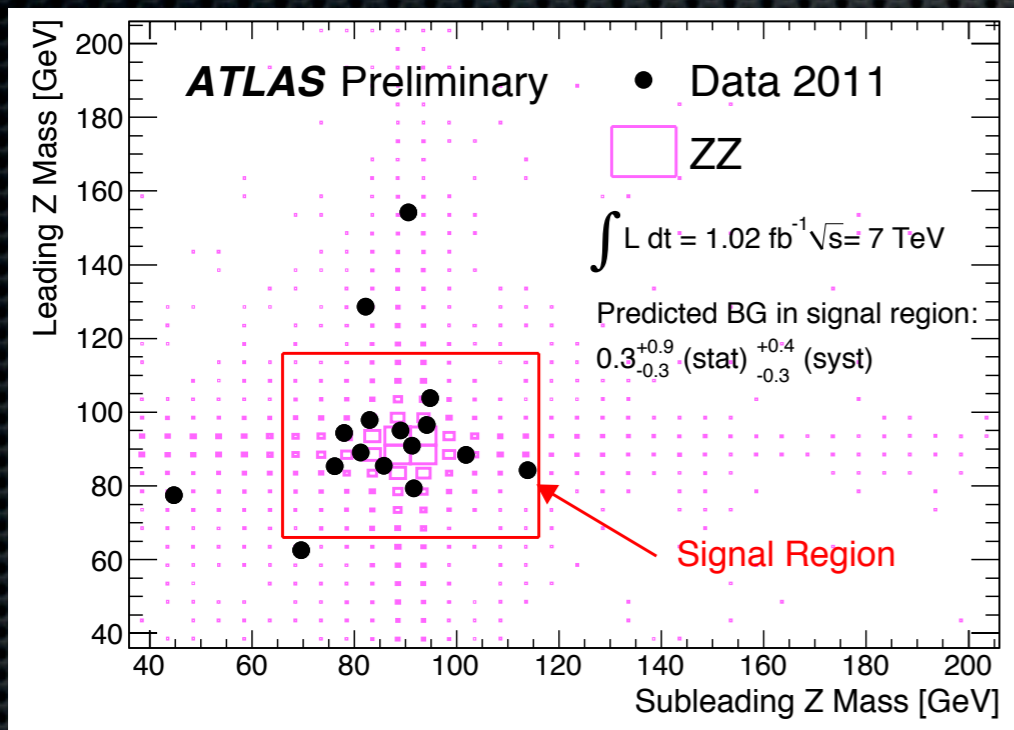
LPCC, CERN 2011

October 13, 2011



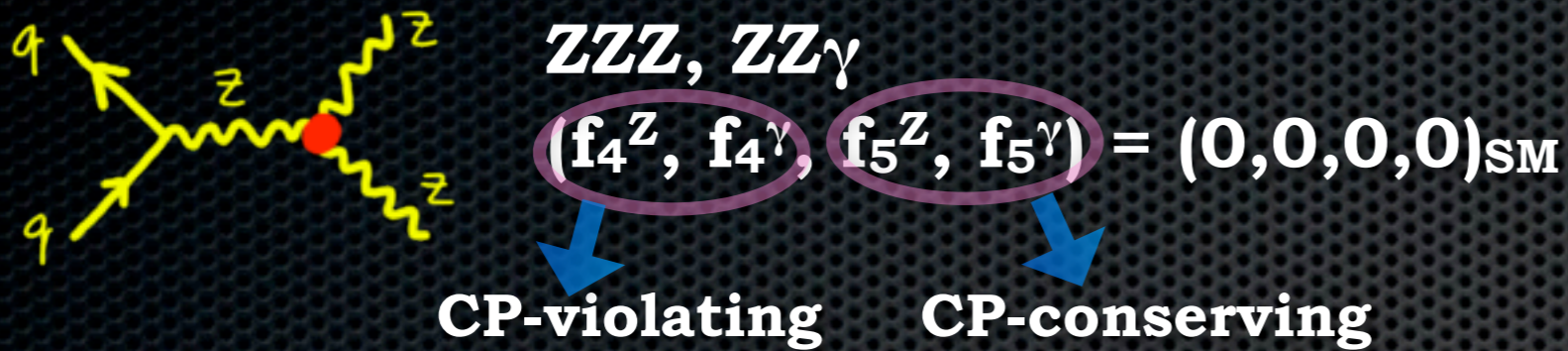
ZZ Analysis

- ✦ **Luminosity: 1 fb⁻¹**
- ✦ **Cut based analysis**
 - ✦ **Main backgrounds: Z+jets, Top and Zbb (3%)**



	N_{observed}	N_{bkg}	σ_{total} (pb)	σ_{theory(NLO)} (pb)
ZZ	12	0.3 ^{+1.0} _{-0.4}	8.4 ^{+2.7} _{-2.3} ^{+0.4} _{-0.7} ± 0.3	6.5 ^{+0.3} _{-0.2}
	σ_{fiducial} (pb)		19 ⁺⁶ ₋₅ (stat) ⁺¹ ₋₂ (syst) ± 1 (lum) fb	

Triple Gauge Couplings in ZZ



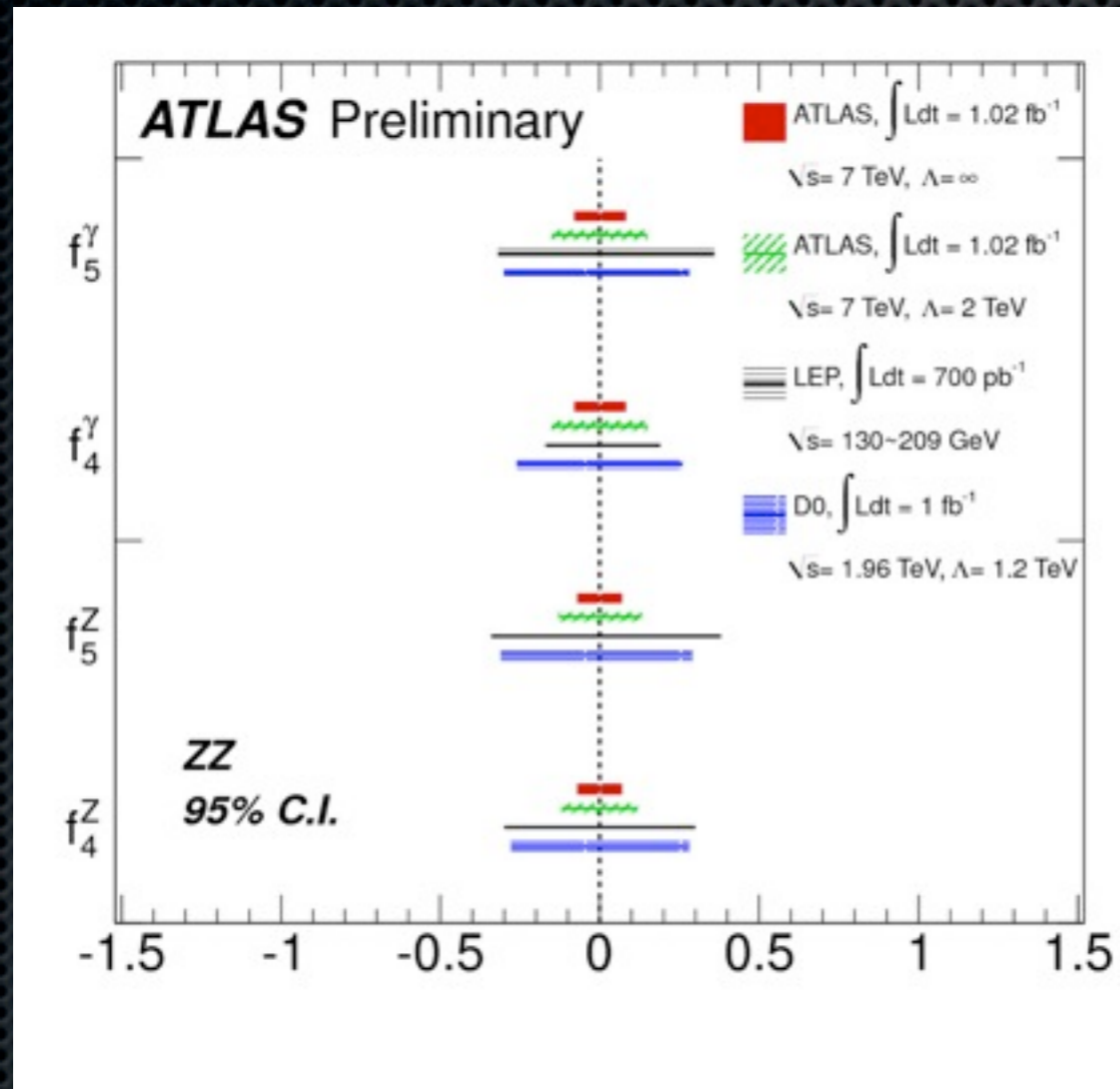
- **Limit obtained using total number of observed events**
 - Small statistics for differential measurement
 - 95% CL with a maximum profile likelihood fit
- **Dependency on couplings simulated with SHERPA**
 - Re-weighted using LO ME (Baur)
 - Account for effects on acceptance and efficiency
- **Limits for each coupling assumes other couplings at SM value**
- **Form factors:**

$$f_i^V = f_{i0}^V / (1 + \hat{s}/\Lambda^2)^n$$

$n=3$

- $\Lambda = 2 \text{ TeV} \implies$ ensures unitarity
- $\Lambda = \infty$

- ✦ **Comparison with other measurements**
 - ✦ **LEP: No form factor**
 - ✦ **Tevatron: $\Lambda = 1.2$ TeV**

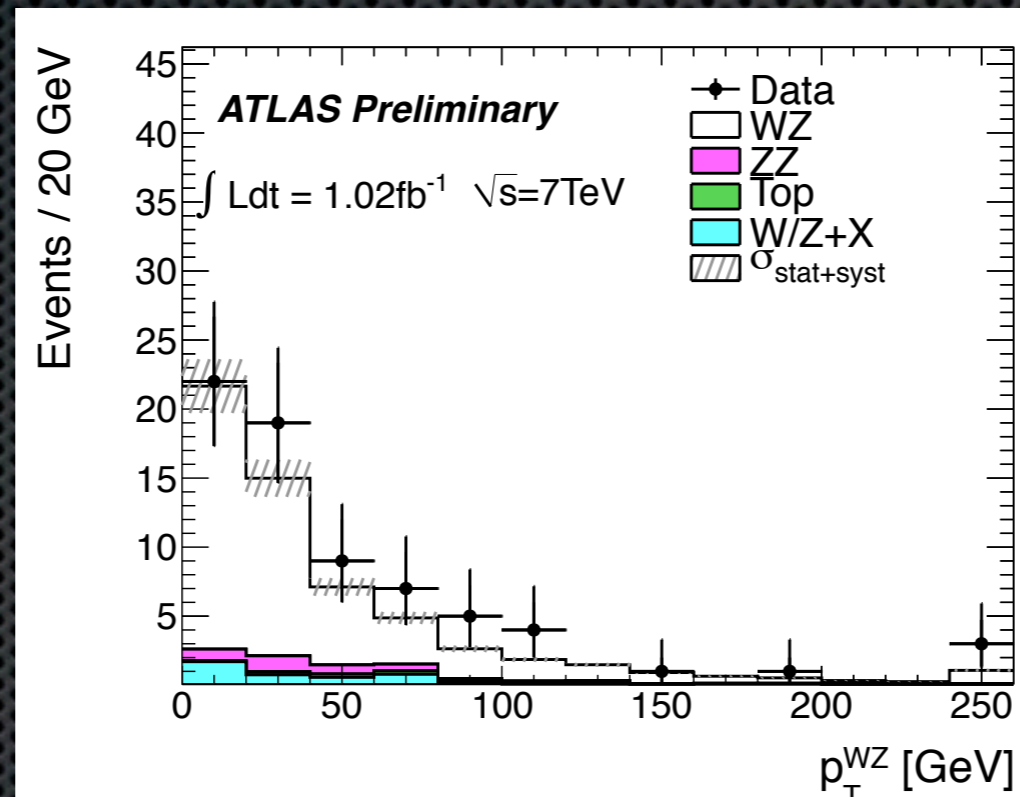


Limits strongly limited by statistical uncertainties

Coupling 95% CI	f_4^γ	f_4^Z	f_5^γ	f_5^Z
$\Lambda = 2$ TeV	$[-0.15, 0.15]$	$[-0.12, 0.12]$	$[-0.15, 0.15]$	$[-0.13, 0.13]$
$\Lambda = \infty$	$[-0.08, 0.08]$	$[-0.07, 0.07]$	$[-0.08, 0.08]$	$[-0.07, 0.07]$

WZ Analysis

- **Luminosity: 1 fb^{-1}**
- **Cut based analysis**
 - Select one Z events, then:
 - One lepton + missing E_T
 - Main backgrounds: Z+jets, ZZ, Top and W/Z+ γ (15%)



	N_{observed}	N_{bkg}	$\sigma_{\text{measured}} \text{ (pb)}$	$\sigma_{\text{NLO}} \text{ (pb)}$
WZ	71	$10.5^{+3.0}_{-2.2}$	$21.1^{+3.1}_{-2.8} \pm 1.2^{+0.9}_{-0.8}$	$17.2^{+1.2}_{-0.8}$
	$\sigma_{\text{fiducial}} \text{ (pb)}$	$118^{+18}_{-16} \text{ (stat)} \pm 6^{+6}_{-6} \text{ (syst)} \pm 5 \text{ (lum)} \text{ fb}$		

Triple Gauge Couplings in **WZ**



$$\text{WWZ}$$
$$(g_1^Z, k^Z, \lambda) = (1, 1, 0)_{\text{SM}}$$

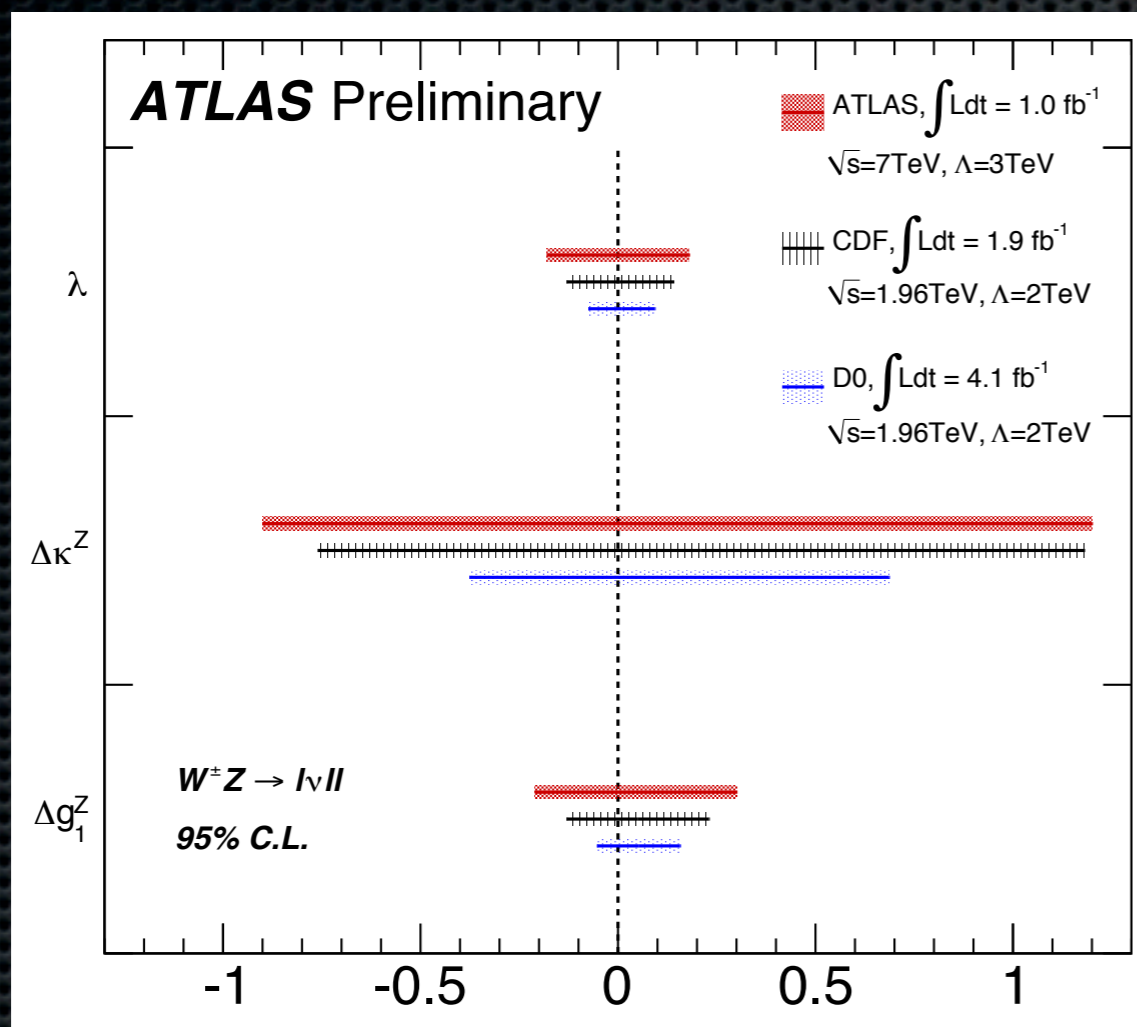
- **Limit obtained using total number of observed events**
 - Small statistics for differential measurement
 - 95% CI with a profile likelihood test
- **Dependency on couplings modeled with MC@NLO v4.0**
 - Possible to generate WZ events at any non-SM phase point
 - Account for effects on acceptance and efficiency
- **Limits for each coupling assumes other couplings at SM value**
- **Form factors:**

$$\alpha(\hat{s}) = \frac{\alpha_0}{(1 + \hat{s}/\Lambda^2)^2}$$

- $\Lambda = 3 \text{ TeV} \implies$ ensures unitarity

- Comparison with other measurements

- Tevatron: $\Lambda = 2 \text{ TeV}$



Results limited by statistical uncertainties

Anomalous Coupling	Limits of the 68% C.I.	Limits of the 95% C.I.
Δg_1^Z	$[-0.17, -0.05], [0.13, 0.26]$	$[-0.21, 0.30]$
Δk^Z	$[-0.8, -0.2], [0.5, 1.0]$	$[-0.9, 1.2]$
λ	$[-0.15, -0.06], [0.06, 0.15]$	$[-0.18, 0.18]$

Summary of Points

- **Measurements obtained with total of numbers of events observed**
 - Significant improvements expected from larger integrated luminosity and differential kinematic quantities
- **Form factors:**
 - Use of no form factors ($\Lambda = \infty$):
 - Sensitivity depends on form factor
 - Allow for comparison/combination of results
 - So far, decided to use $\Lambda = \infty$ but also providing unitarity-preserving results
- **Publish fiducial cross sections related to the TGC limit estimation**
 - Quantify detector effects on TGC limits
- **Limits on ONE coupling assume SM couplings in the other couplings**
 - Should we do correlated limits? Which ones? (1D vs 2D)
- **What constraint models should we use**
 - HISZ, LEP?
- **NLO-QCD+EW generators with TGCs**
 - TGCs from EW-NLO is $\sim 10^{-3}$