

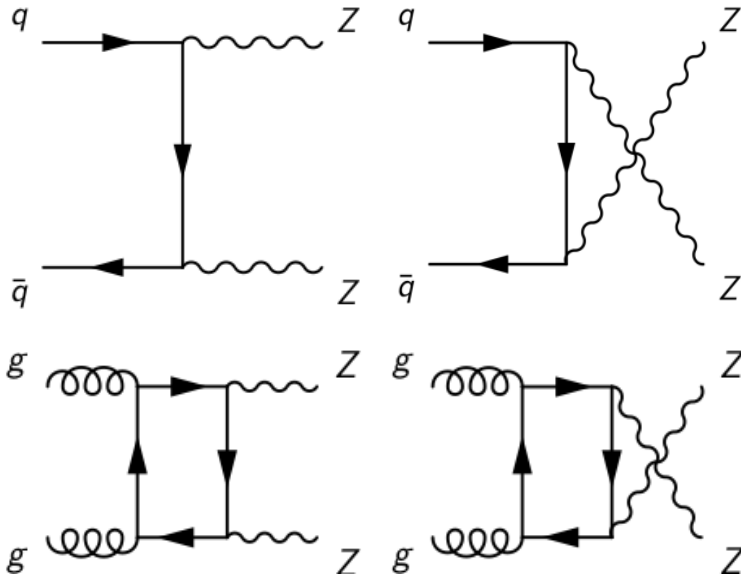
Yet another statistically insignificant
hint of New Physics

or

**ZZ cross section measurement with
4.6 fb⁻¹ of 7 TeV ATLAS data**

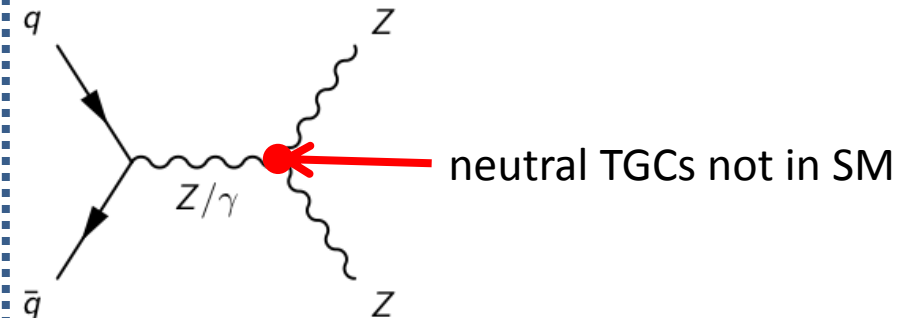
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Motivation

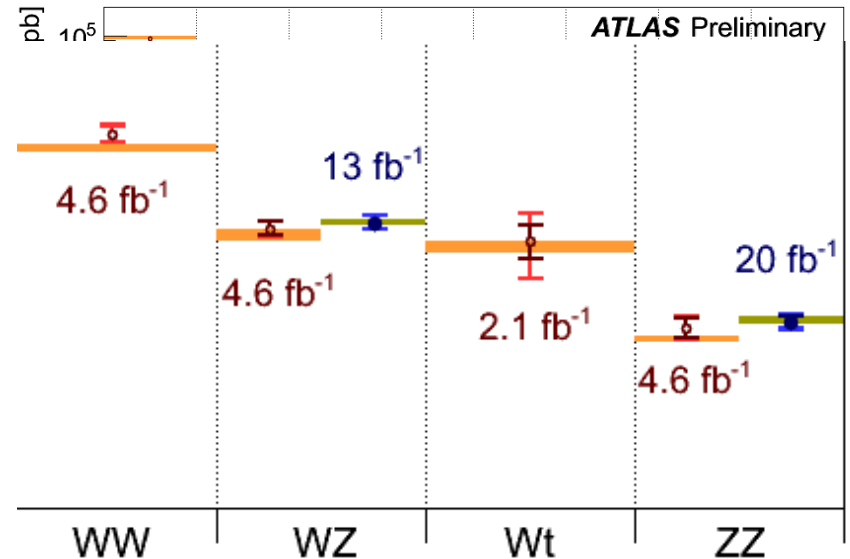


Tests electroweak physics
Background to Higgs search

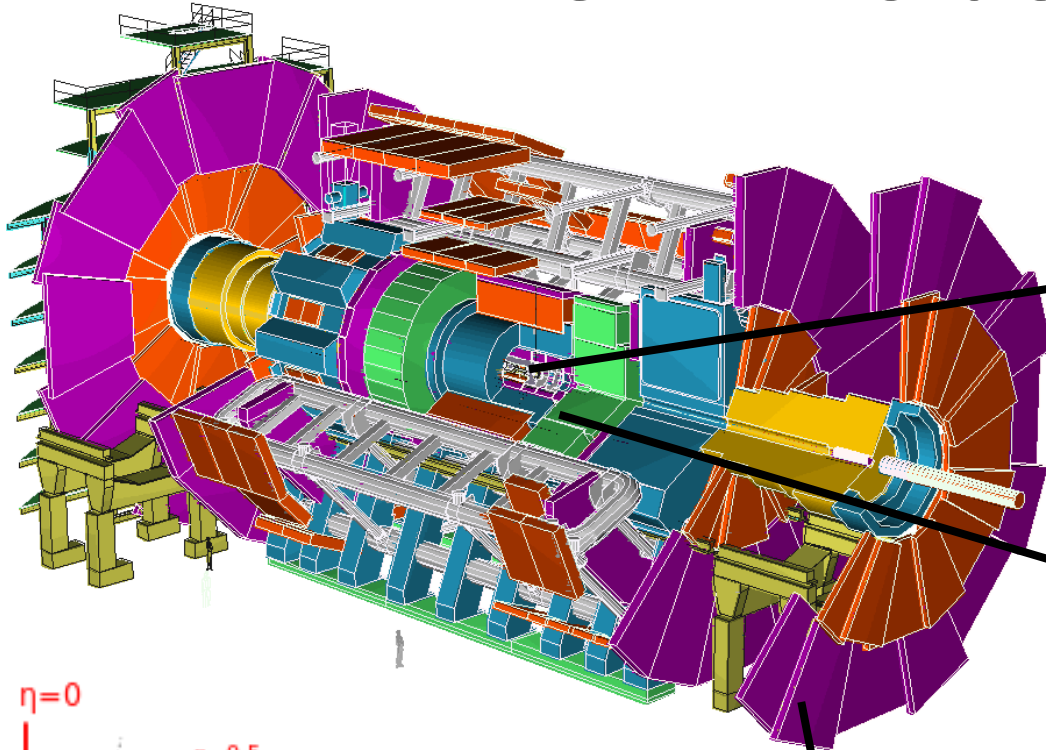
Set limits on anomalous triple gauge couplings (aTGC)



ATLAS diboson x-sections measured high at 7 TeV



The ATLAS detector



Inner detector

- within solenoid magnet
- pixels for vertex location
- silicon detector tracks charged particles
- $|\eta| < 2.5$

EM & hadronic calorimeters

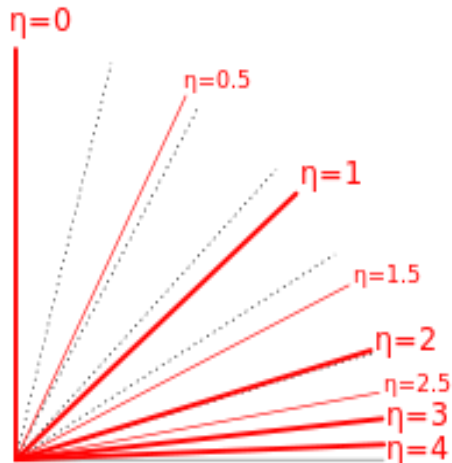
- measures energy deposited
- $|\eta| < 4.9$

3-level trigger system

Level	Rate
Initial	40 MHz
L1	100 kHz
L2	3 kHz
L3	200 Hz

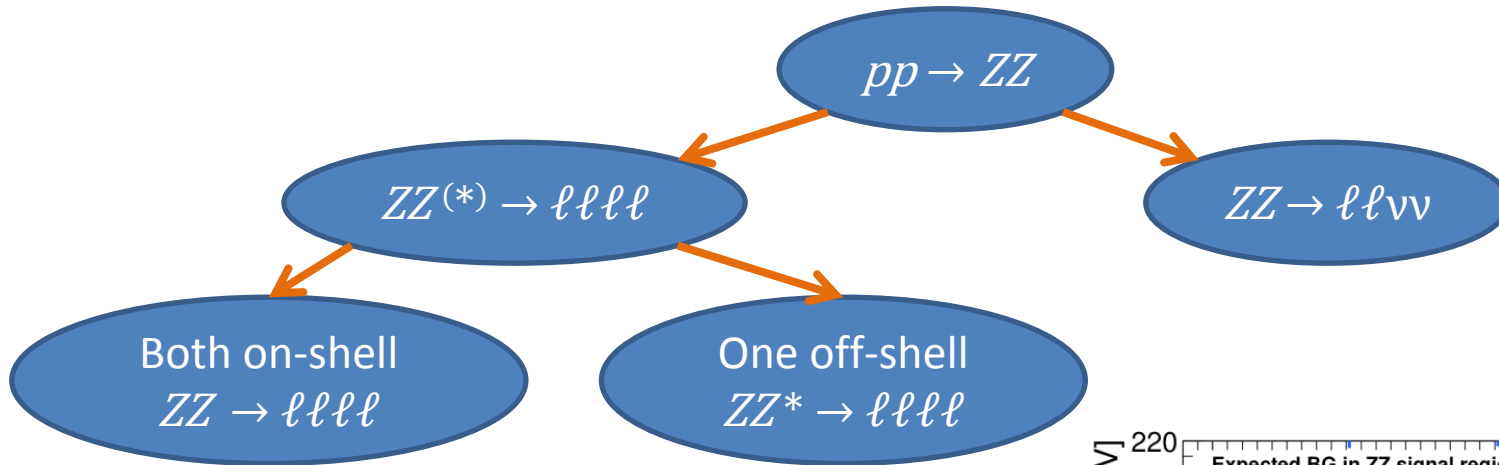
Muon spectrometer

- toroidal magnet
- tracks muons
- $|\eta| < 2.7$



$$\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$$

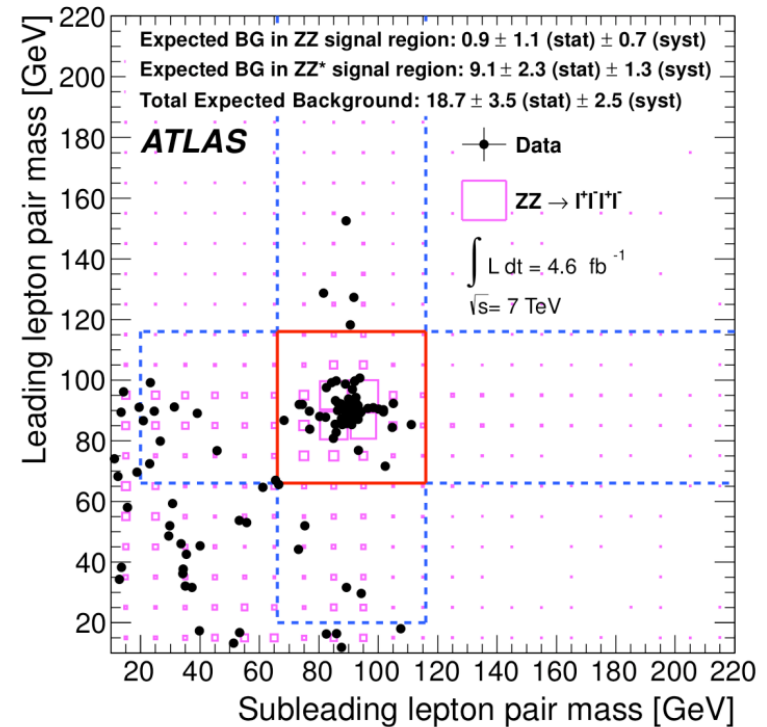
Analysis overview



Identification of Z bosons

Channel	Classification	m_{ll}
$ZZ \rightarrow llll$	On-shell	66 – 116 GeV
	Off-shell	> 20 GeV
$ZZ \rightarrow ll\nu\nu$		76 – 106 GeV

Resolve ambiguous cases by selecting the combination that minimises the sum of $|m_{ll} - m_Z|$ for the two pairs

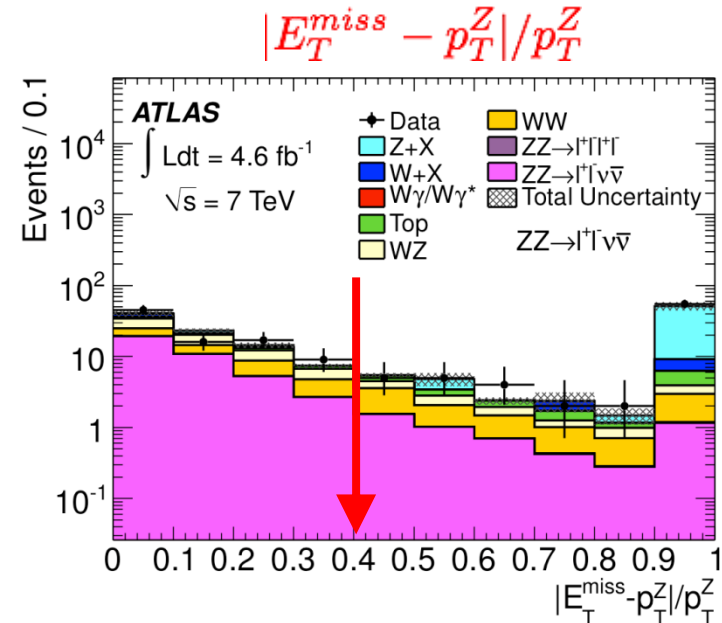
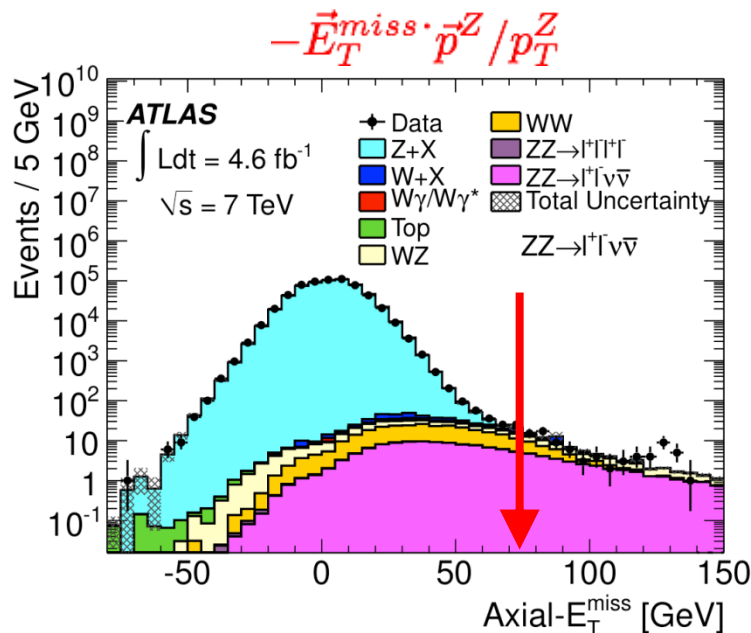


$ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell\ell$ event selection

- pass electron or muon trigger
- exactly 4 isolated leptons with $p_T > 7$ GeV
 - $e^+e^-e^+e^-$, $\mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-$, $e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-$
- require at least one muon with $p_T > 20$ GeV or electron with $p_T > 25$ GeV
- each same-flavour, opposite-charge dilepton system forms a Z candidate
- events sorted into ZZ and ZZ* categories

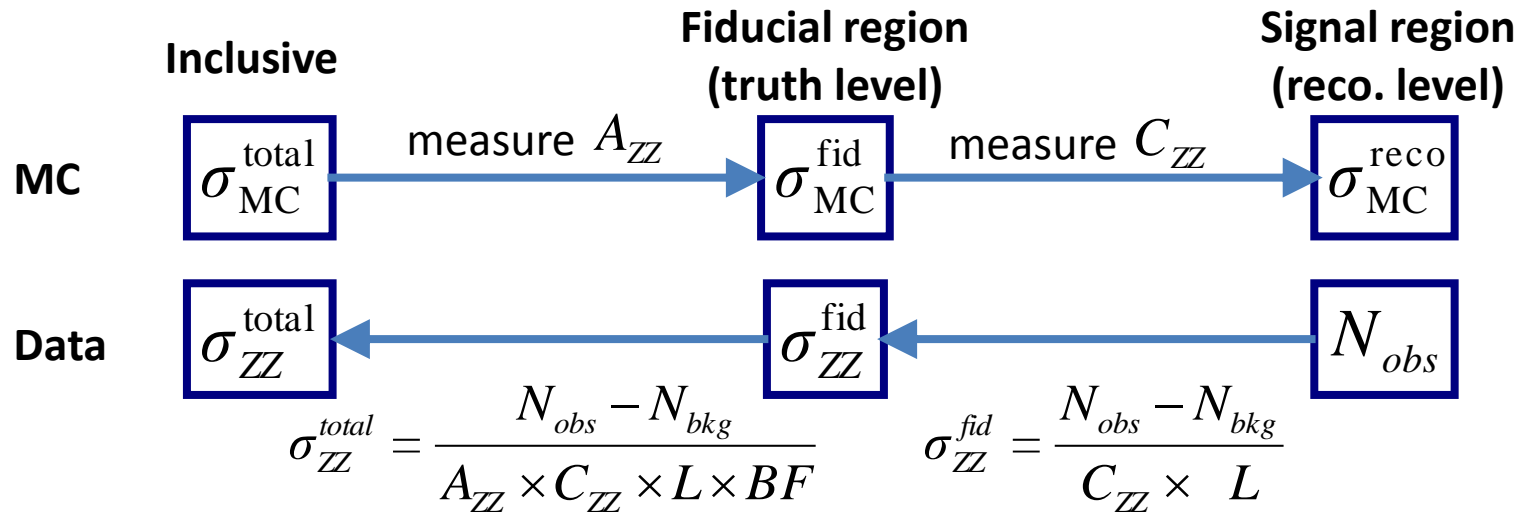
$ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu$ event selection

- pass electron or muon trigger
- exactly 2 isolated leptons with $p_T > 20$ GeV: e^+e^- , $\mu^+\mu^-$
- Z candidate in mass window
- veto event if jet $p_T > 25$ GeV (reduce top background)
- discriminating MET variables to reduce Z+jets bkg:



How to get an inclusive σ from data

- σ^{fid} – cross section measured within a restricted (kinematic and geometric) phase space
- σ^{total} – cross section extrapolated to total phase space

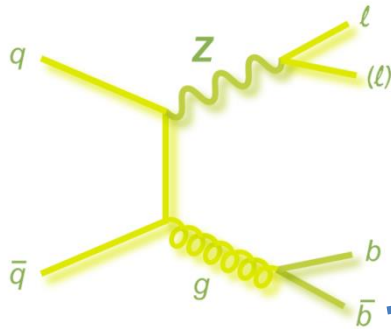


Systematic uncertainties

Source	$ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \ell'^+ \ell'^-$	$ZZ^* \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \ell'^+ \ell'^-$	$ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \nu \bar{\nu}$
	C_{ZZ}		
Lepton efficiency	3.0%	3.1%	1.3%
Lepton energy/momentum	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%
Lepton isolation and impact parameter	1.9%	2.0%	0.6%
Jet + E_T^{miss} modelling	–	–	0.8%
Jet veto	–	–	0.9%
Trigger efficiency	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
PDF and scale	1.6%	1.5%	0.4%
	A_{ZZ}		
Jet veto	–	–	2.3%
PDF and scale	0.6%	–	1.9%
Generator modelling and parton shower	1.1%	–	4.6%

But how do we obtain N_{bkg} ?

Backgrounds to $ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell\ell$



Leptons from
HF decay can
pass ID cuts

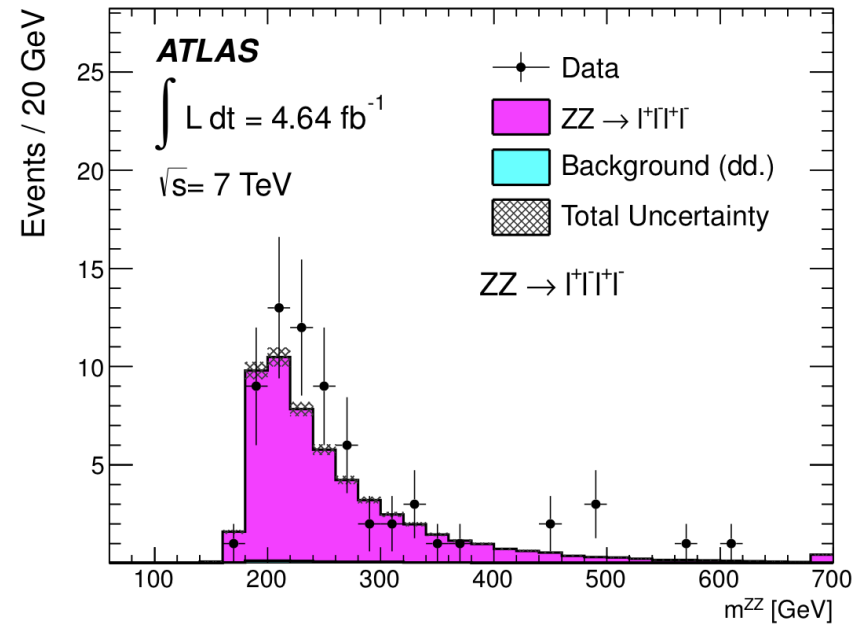
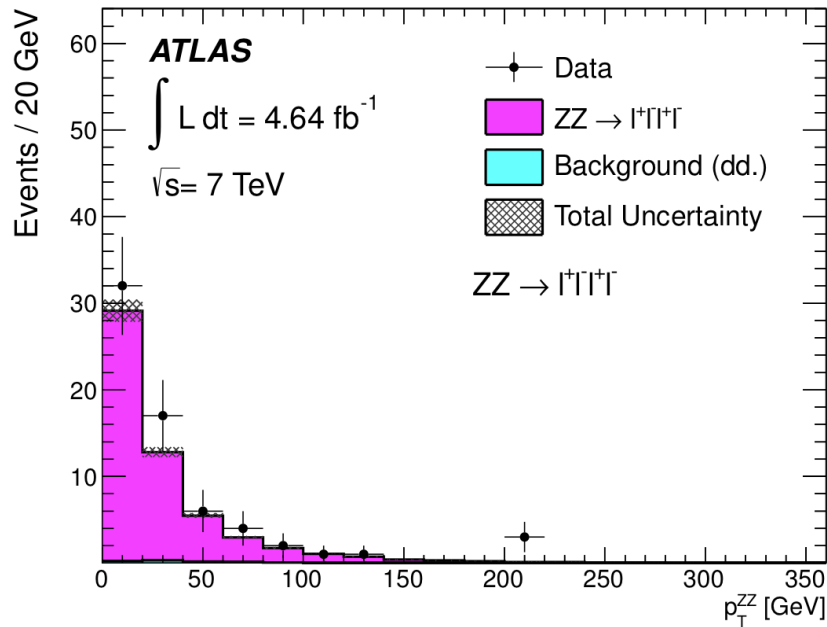
Other mis-ID sources:

- leptons from π^0 , K decay
- jets misidentified as leptons

- give rise to “lepton-like jets” (lepton candidates failing isolation criteria)
- background: $\ell\ell\ell j$ and $\ell\ell jj$ with mis-ID jet(s)
- define $f = \frac{P(\text{ID lepton} \mid \text{lepton-like jet})}{P(\text{ID lepton-like jet} \mid \text{lepton-like jet})}$
- measure f based on lepton-like jets in a sample of Z +jets in data/MC in bins of p_T
- total number of expected background events:

$$N(\text{BG}) = [N(\ell\ell\ell j) - N(ZZ)] \times f - N(\ell\ell jj) \times f^2$$

Backgrounds to $ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell\ell$

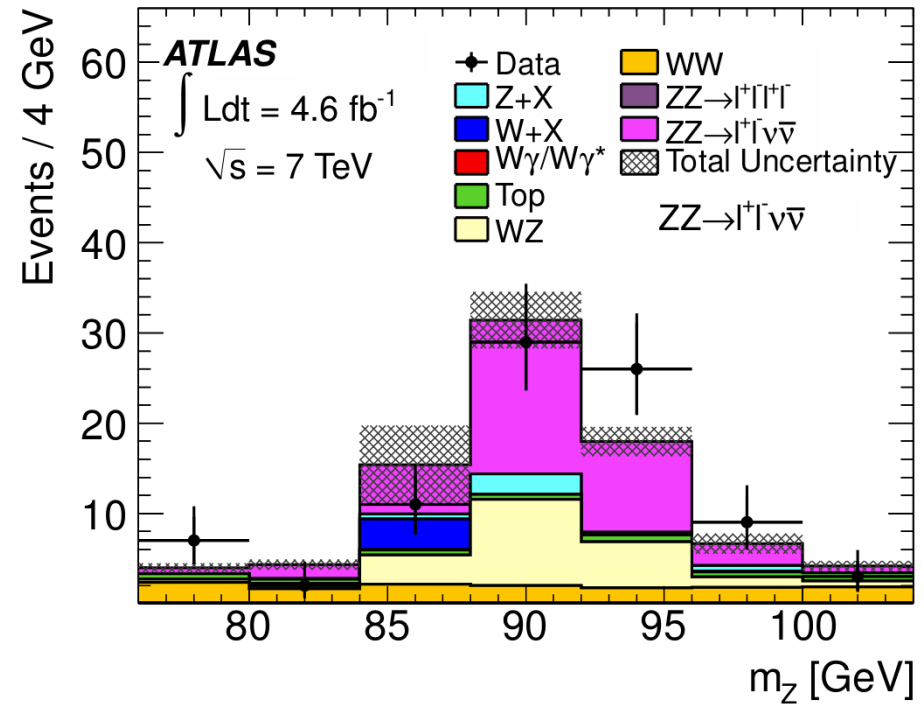
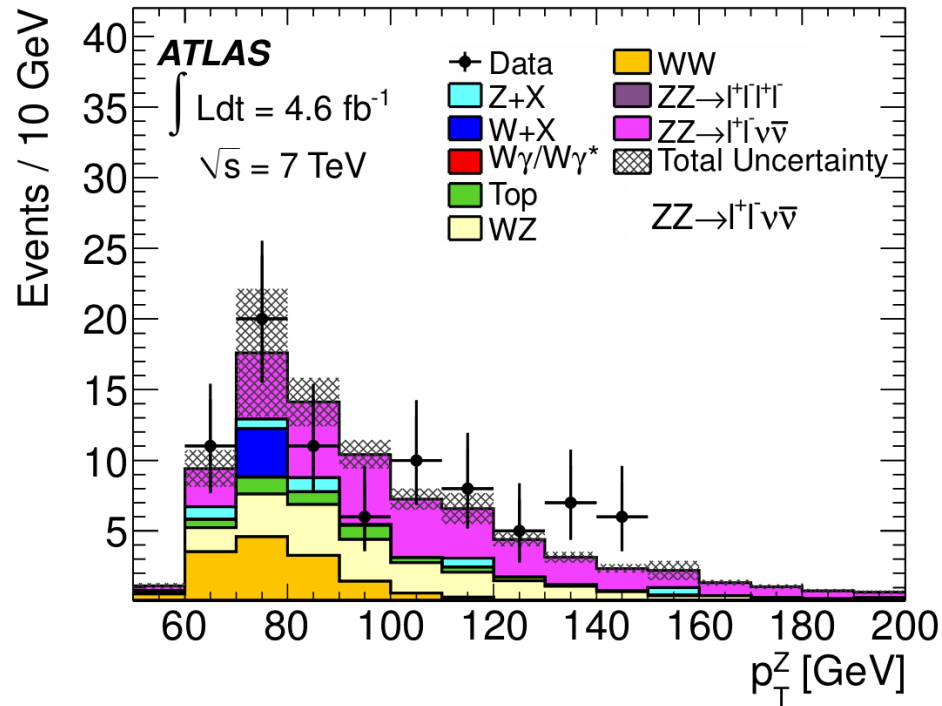


Expected number of background events < 1 for $ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell\ell$

Backgrounds to $ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu$

- **$t\bar{t}$, WW , Wt and $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$**
 - two true isolated leptons with missing p_T
 - extrapolate from a control sample of $e\mu$ events
- **WZ**
 - 3 lepton final state, but one lepton is not identified
 - estimated using MC
 - validated using a control region of 3 high- p_T leptons
- **Z +jets**
 - may have missing p_T due to mis-measurement of jet p_T
 - estimated using high- p_T γ +jets events
- **Z +jets, W +jets, $Z\gamma$, $W\gamma$**
 - jet or γ mis-identified as lepton
 - use the “matrix method” to estimate the fraction of events in the signal region containing at least one fake lepton

Backgrounds to $ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu$



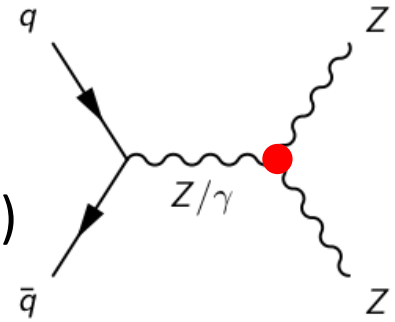
Distributions in signal region using background estimations in previous slide

Cross section results

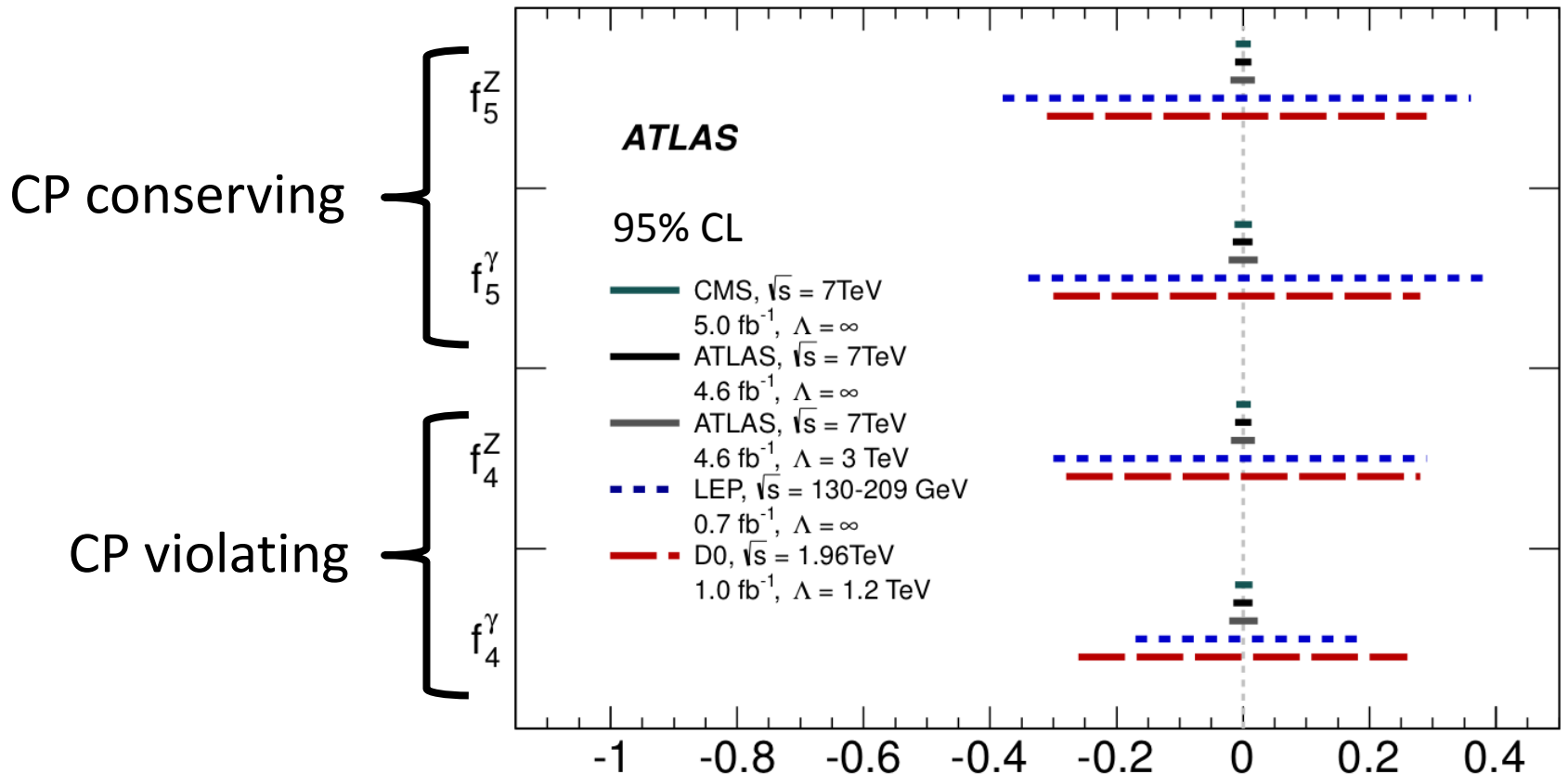
- maximum likelihood fitting method
- treat systematics as nuisance parameters
- single Gaussian across channels for correlated uncertainties

	Measured (fb)	NLO prediction (fb)
$\sigma_{ZZ \rightarrow l^+ l^- l'^+ l'^-}^{\text{fid}}$	$25.4_{-3.0}^{+3.3} (\text{stat})_{-1.0}^{+1.2} (\text{syst}) \pm 1.0 (\text{lumi})$	$20.9 \pm 0.1 (\text{stat})_{-0.9}^{+1.1} (\text{theory})$
$\sigma_{ZZ^* \rightarrow l^+ l^- l'^+ l'^-}^{\text{fid}}$	$29.8_{-3.5}^{+3.8} (\text{stat})_{-1.5}^{+1.7} (\text{syst}) \pm 1.2 (\text{lumi})$	$25.6 \pm 0.1 (\text{stat})_{-1.1}^{+1.3} (\text{theory})$
$\sigma_{ZZ \rightarrow l^+ l^- \nu \bar{\nu}}^{\text{fid}}$	$12.7_{-2.9}^{+3.1} (\text{stat})_{-1.7}^{+1.7} (\text{syst}) \pm 0.5 (\text{lumi})$	$12.5 \pm 0.1 (\text{stat})_{-1.1}^{+1.0} (\text{theory})$
$\sigma_{ZZ}^{\text{total}}$	$6.7 \pm 0.7 (\text{stat})_{-0.3}^{+0.4} (\text{syst}) \pm 0.3 (\text{lumi}) \text{ pb}$	$5.89_{-0.18}^{+0.22} (\text{theory}) \text{ pb}$

aTGC limits

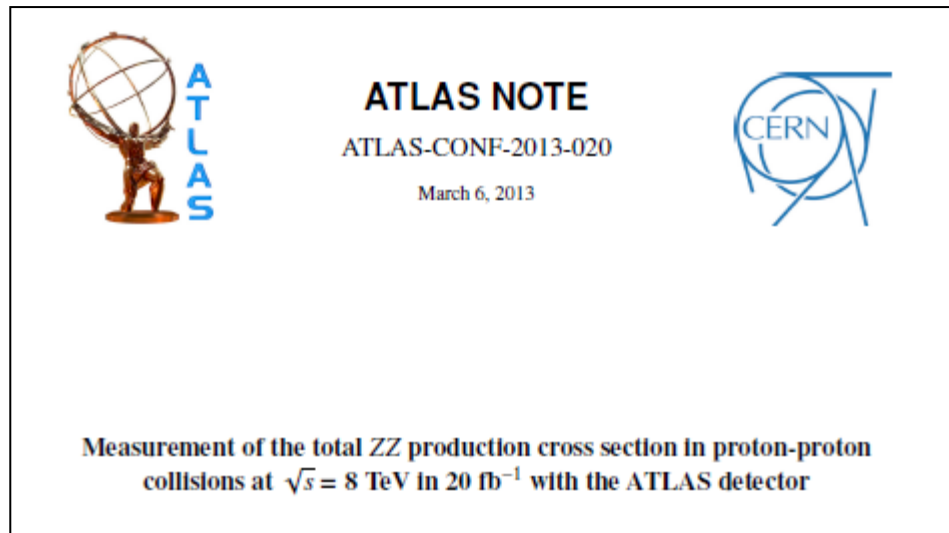


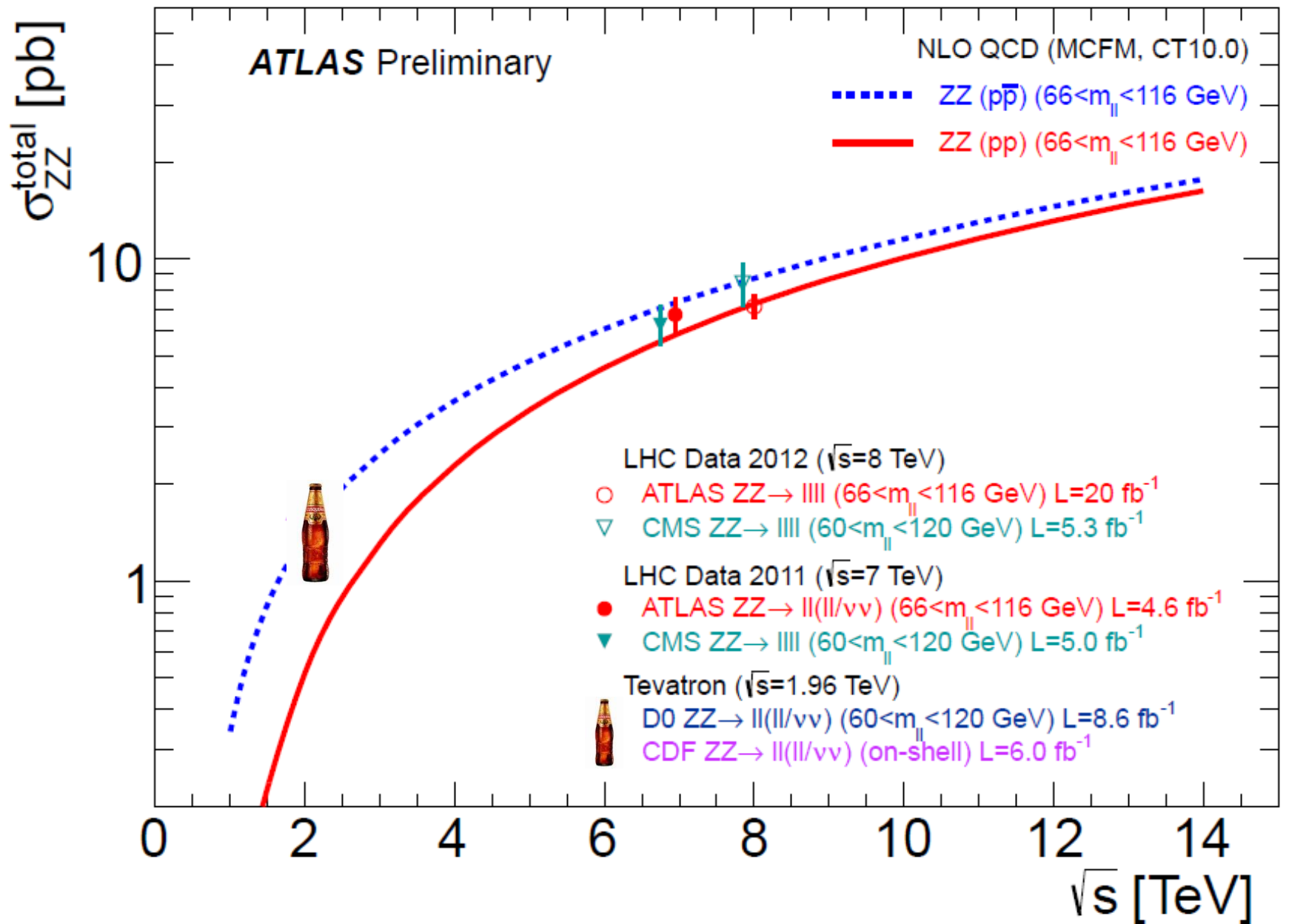
- aTGCs described by 4 parameters f_i^V (with $f_i^V = 0$ in SM)
- aTGCs produce longer tail in p_T^Z spectrum
- fit p_T^Z distribution
- limits set using maximum profile likelihood ratio



Conclusions

- total and fiducial ZZ cross sections measured with full 2011 dataset
- used $ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell\ell$ and $ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu$ decay channels
- statistically consistent with SM NLO prediction, although measured value is slightly higher
 - analysis recently performed in 4ℓ channel with 20 fb^{-1} of 8TeV data: [ATLAS-CONF-2013-020](#)





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