

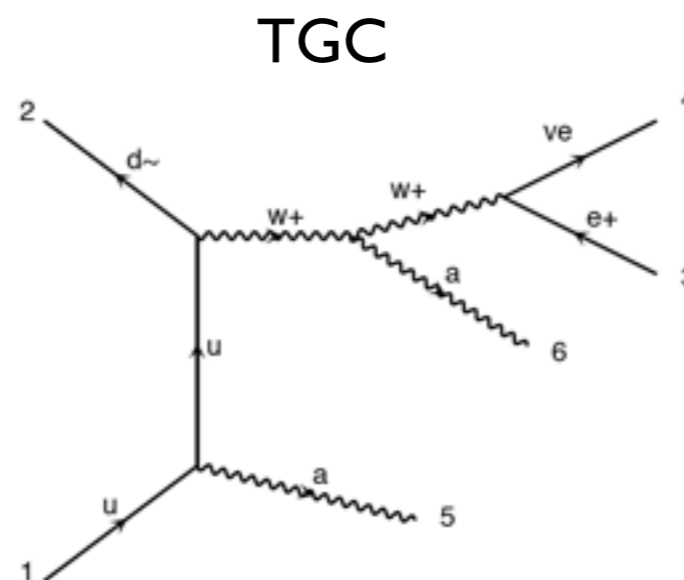
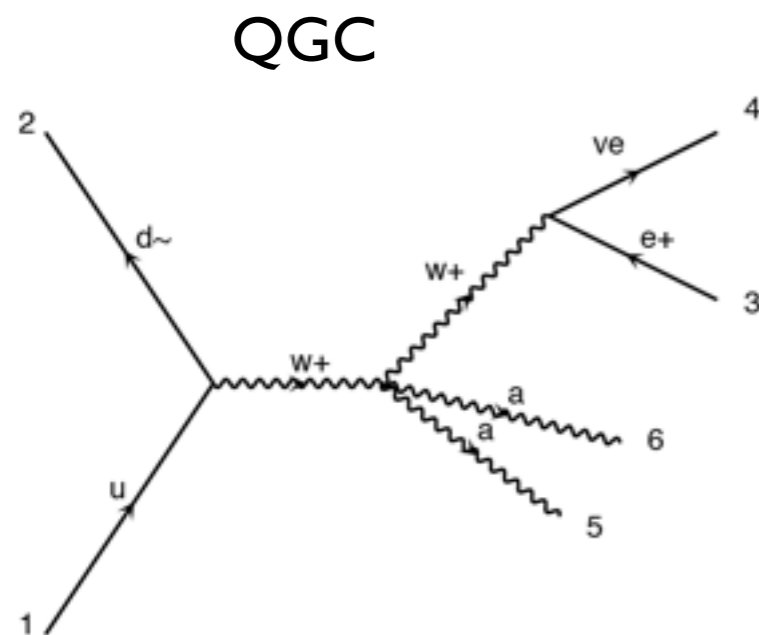
Studies on aQGC in W_{gg} Channel at LHC

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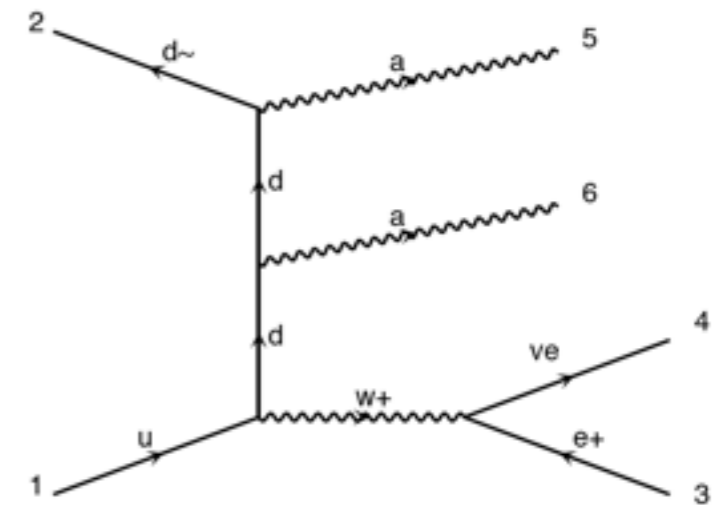
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Introductions

- Wgg production contains contribution from quartic $WWgg$ coupling which is the consequence of non-Abelian gauge structure of SM \rightarrow deviation from SM prediction is indication of aQGC.
- The cross section at 8 TeV is about a few fb per leptonic channel \rightarrow feasible to observe with current LHC data.
- Wgg can come from WWg TGC coupling + ISR or FSR photon \rightarrow good inclusive channel to detect anomaly in gauge couplings.

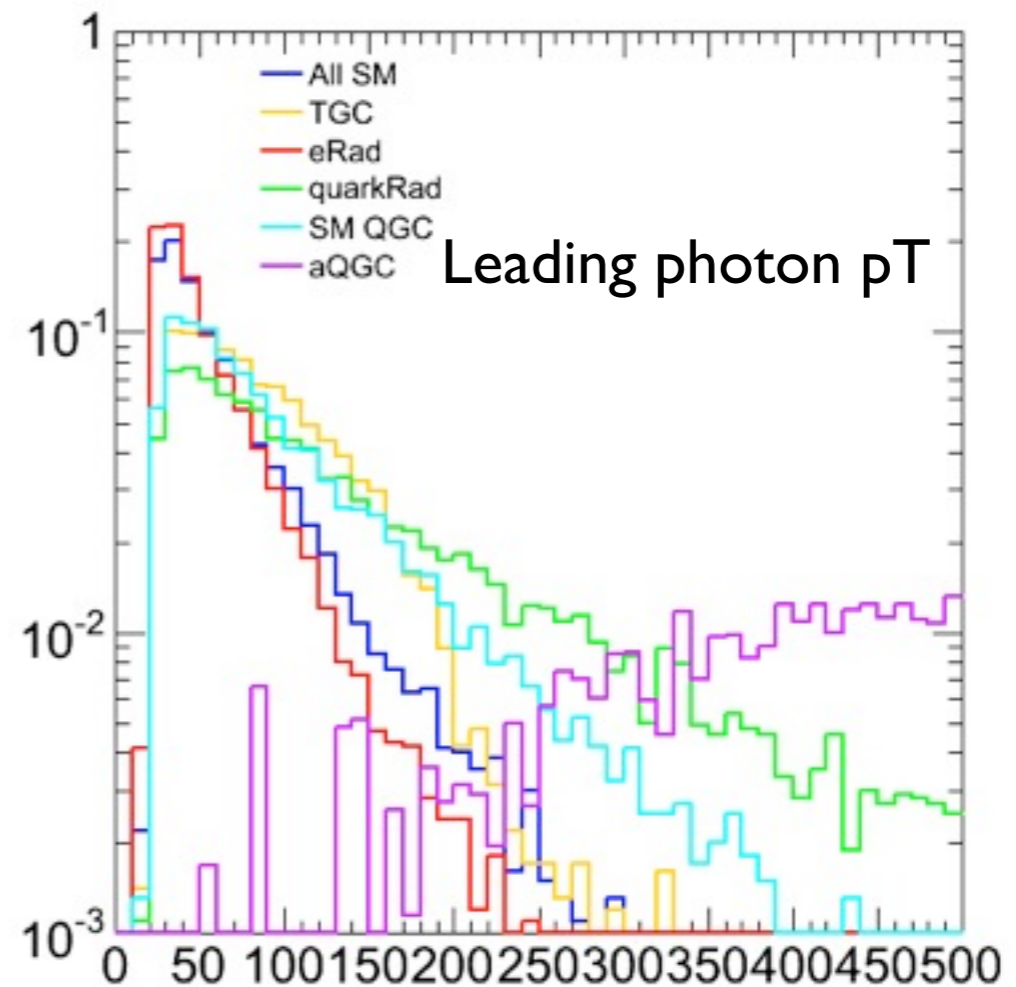
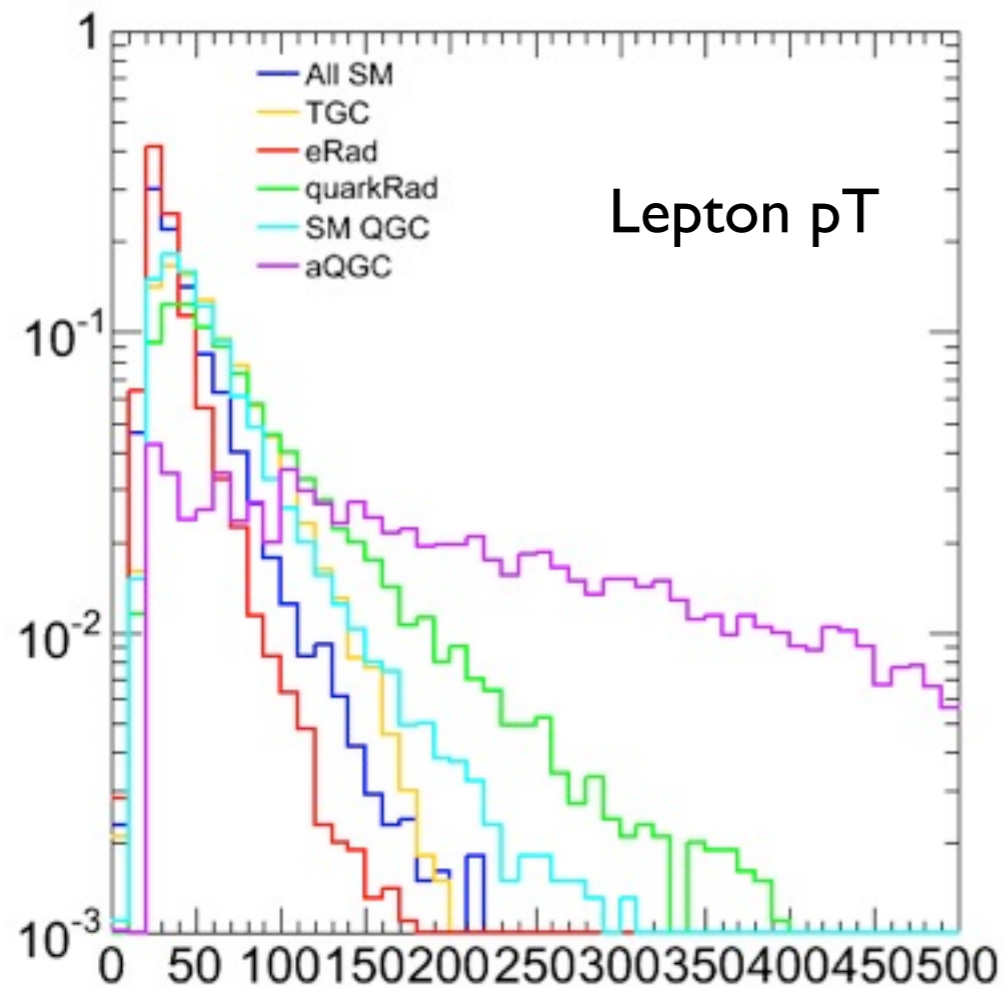


QCD $W+2$ photons production



SM QGC and Other Diagrams

- In SM, the contribution of QGC diagram is very small \rightarrow rising the p_T scale on final state object doesn't help.
- Probably some angular distributions, for example from radiation zero, can help to prove the existence of QGC \rightarrow require high statistic



Phenomenology aQGC at LHC

- Ref: Eur. Phys. J. C. 64 (2009), p. 25-33
- Dimension-6 effective Lagrangian framework

$$\mathcal{L}_6^0 = -\frac{e^2 \beta_0}{16} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} W^\alpha \cdot W_\alpha,$$

$$\mathcal{L}_6^c = -\frac{e^2 \beta_c}{16} F_{\mu\alpha} F^{\mu\beta} W^\alpha \cdot W_\beta.$$

- 95% C.L. limits (14 TeV and assuming a jet rejection factor of 2000)

| | β_0 | β_c |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10 fb ⁻¹ | $(-2.98, 3.28) \times 10^{-5}$ | $(-5.00, 4.92) \times 10^{-5}$ |
| 30 fb ⁻¹ | $(-1.85, 2.19) \times 10^{-5}$ | $(-3.19, 3.21) \times 10^{-5}$ |
| 100 fb ⁻¹ | $(-1.16, 1.50) \times 10^{-5}$ | $(-2.03, 2.14) \times 10^{-5}$ |

- LEP limits (Phys. Rev. D 70, 032005 (2004)):

$$-0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_0^W / \Lambda^2 < 0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

$$-0.052 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_c^W / \Lambda^2 < 0.037 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

Dimension-8 Effective Lagrangian

- General form of linearized effective Lagrangians

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{f_i}{\Lambda^n} \mathcal{O}_i^{n+4}$$

- Some operators which gives rise to the WWW, WWZZ, WWAZ, WWAA, AAZZ, AZZZ, and ZZZZ vertices

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,0} = \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\beta \Phi] \quad (8)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,1} = \text{Tr} [\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\nu\beta}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi] \quad (9)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,2} = [B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\beta \Phi] \quad (10)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{M,3} = [B_{\mu\nu} B^{\nu\beta}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi] \quad (11)$$

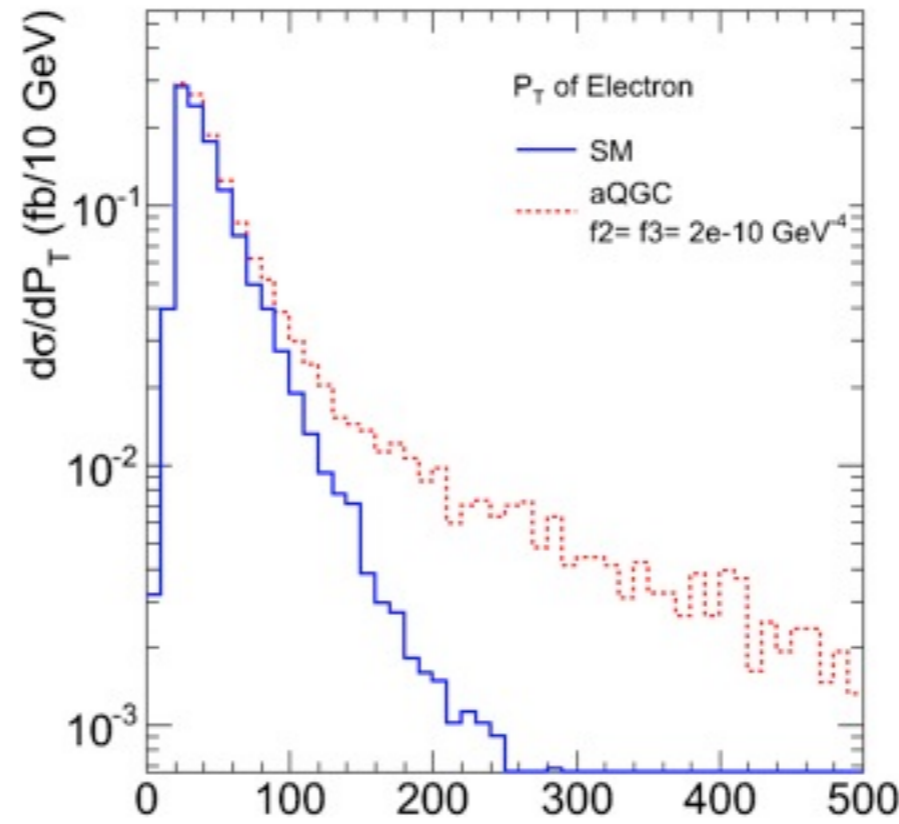
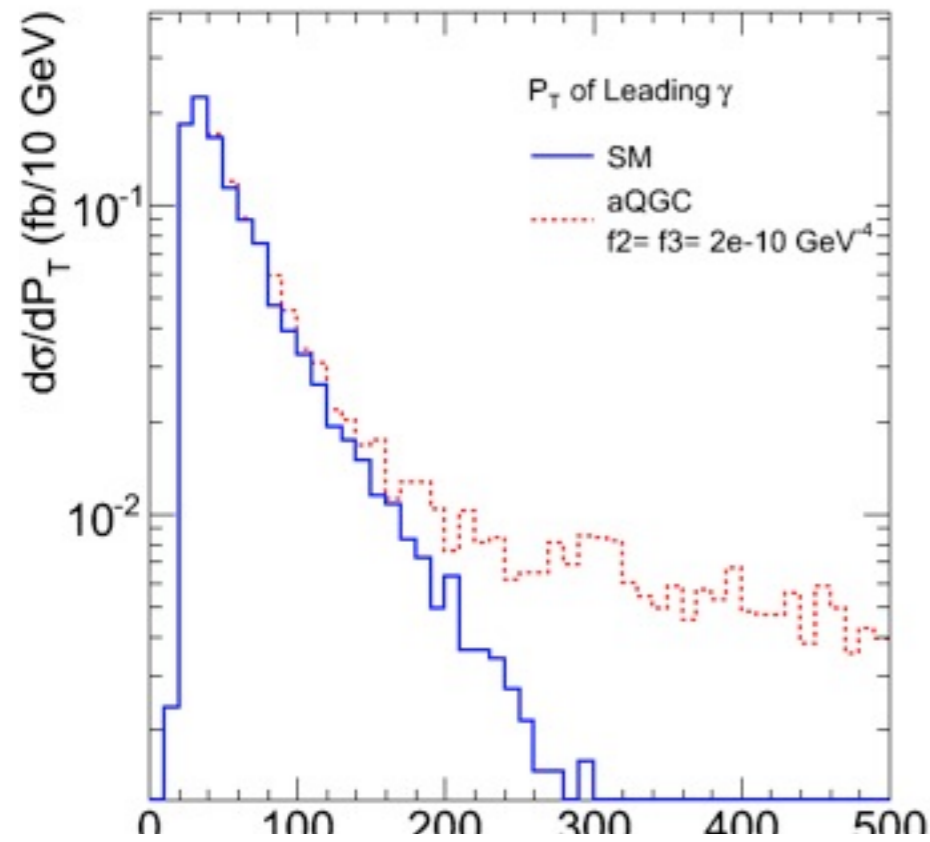
- Two MC generators implemented this theory frameworks
 - ▶ FeynRules <http://feynrules.irmp.ucl.ac.be/wiki/AnomalousGaugeCoupling>
 - ▶ UFO models for LHC available to interface with Madgraph generator +Delphes or PGS
 - ▶ LO cross sections currently
 - ▶ VBFNLO: NLO calculator for pp collider only, LHA event files available at LO

LO Cross Section From Magraph

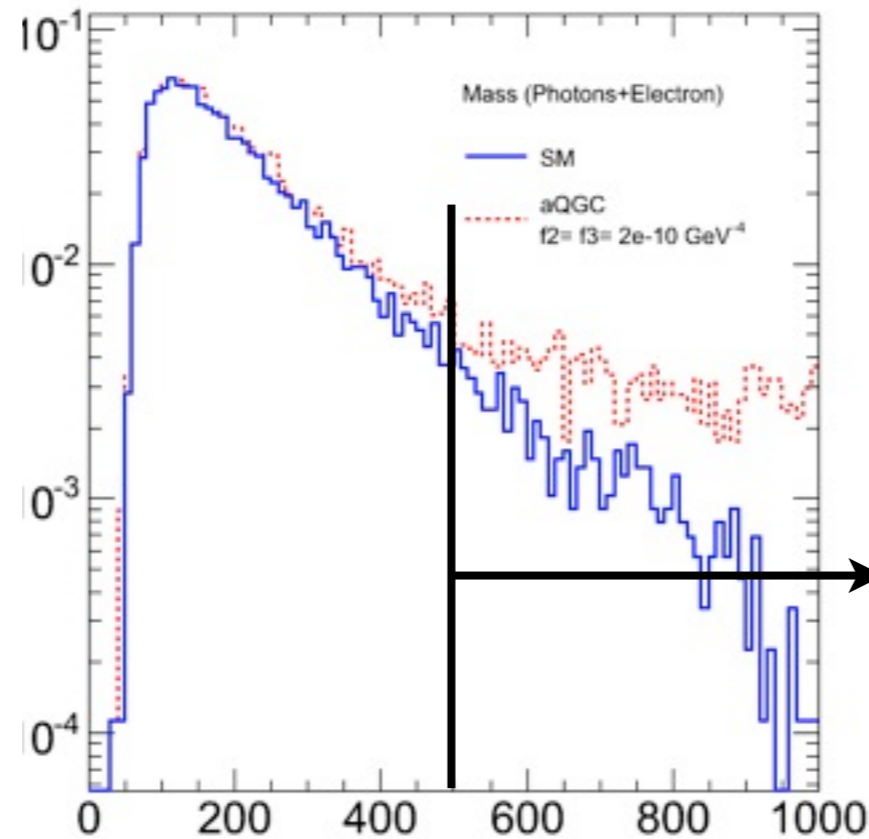
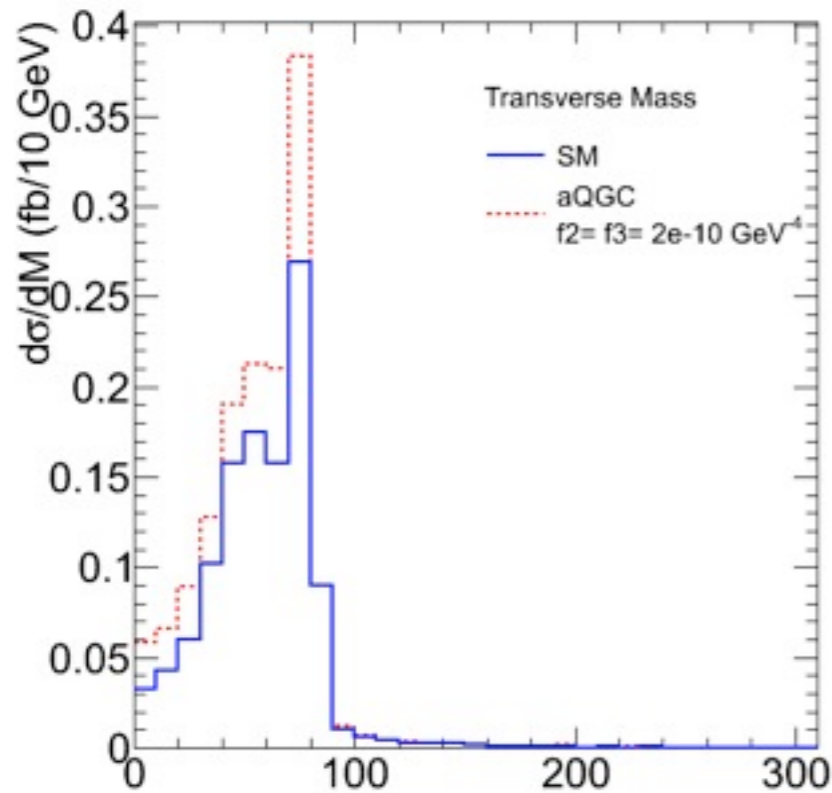
- Estimate LO cross section for $pp \rightarrow W^+, g, g \rightarrow W^+ \rightarrow e^+, \text{neu}$
- Fiducial definition
 - ▶ $p_T(\text{electron}, g) > 20 \text{ GeV}$
 - ▶ $|\eta(\text{electron}, g)| < 2.5$
 - ▶ $dR(g, g) > 0.4$
 - ▶ $dR(e, g) > 0.7$
- Use aQGC models with LM2 and LM3 operators
 - ▶ $F2 \sim a_0 / (\Lambda^2 * \langle V \rangle^2)$, $\langle V \rangle = 250 \text{ GeV}$ when compared to dimension-6 Lagrangian
 - ▶ $F3 \sim a_c / (\Lambda^2 * \langle V \rangle^2)$

| Cross section | $W(e^+, \text{nu}) g g$ (fb) | $W(e^+, \text{nu}) g \text{ jet}$ (pb) | $F2=F3=2e-10 \text{ GeV}$ (fb) | $F2=F3=-2e-10 \text{ GeV}$ (fb) |
|---------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 8 TeV | 1.127 ± 0.004 | 1.168 ± 0.004 | 1.461 ± 0.003 | 1.416 ± 0.004 |
| 13 TeV | 1.510 ± 0.005 | 1.887 ± 0.006 | 3.689 ± 0.007 | 3.587 ± 0.007 |

Kinematic Plots



aQGC is sensible at high scale



Signal region for a counting experiment

Expected Limits at 8 TeV

- Perform counting experiment and find the expected cross section limits
 - ▶ Total mass of electron and photons distribution is used to count number of events
 - ▶ Signal region $m(\text{electron}, g, g) > 500 \text{ GeV}$
 - ▶ Cross section limits are derived using Bayesian approach with Poisson statistic

$$\beta = \int_0^{\sigma_{\text{UL}}} d\sigma \rho(\sigma | k, I) .$$

- Inputs:

| Lumi | Lumi Err | Selection Efficiency | Selection efficiency error | Background | Background Error |
|------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------|
| 22 inv. fb | 4% | 73% | 5% | ~1.54 | 10% |

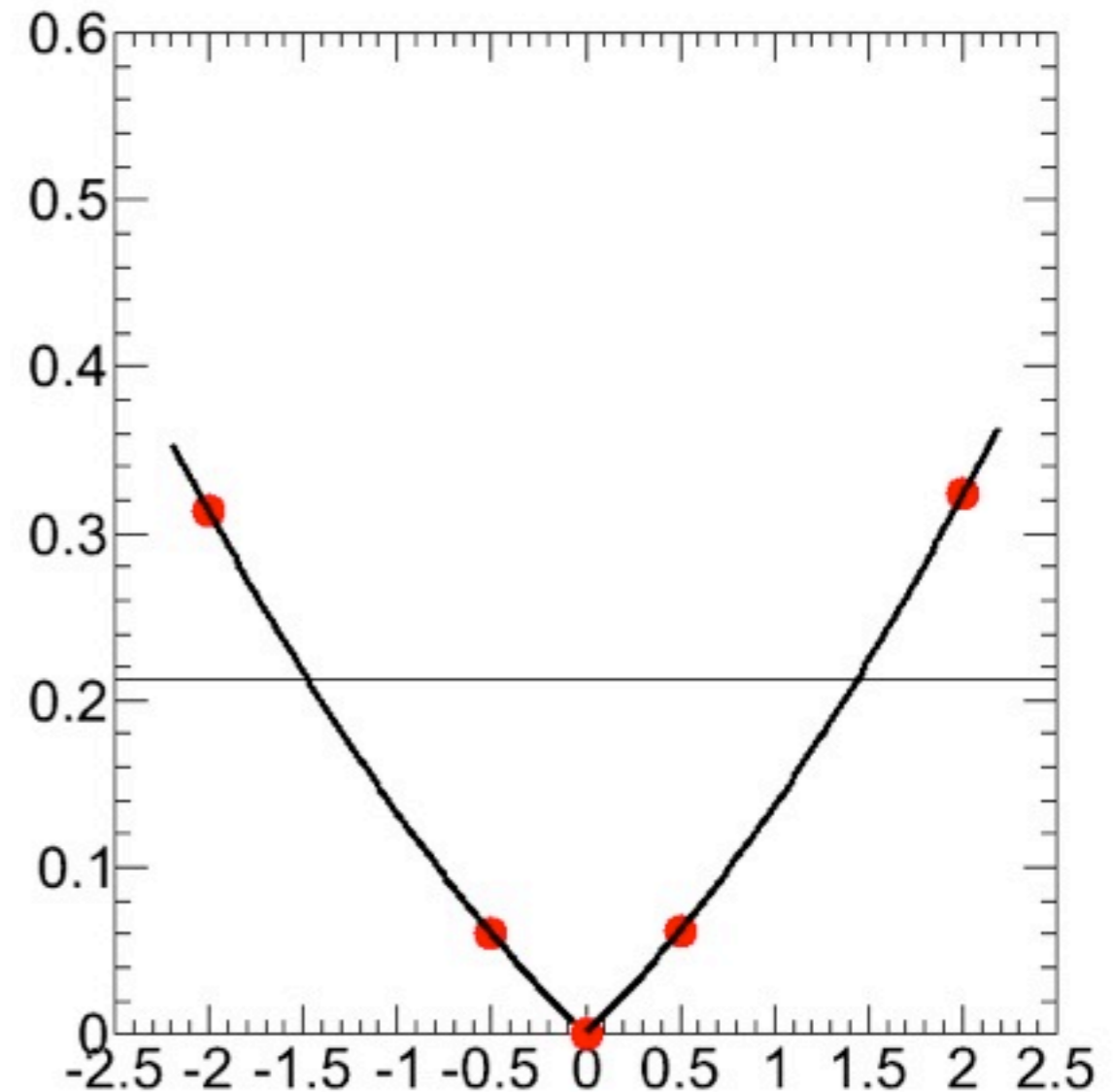
Cross section limits within fiducial definition: 0.212 fb

Limits on F2

- Simplified 1D limit setting for F2
 - ▶ Set F3 = 0 and find the cross section in fiducial cuts as a function of F2

$$F2 \sim [-1.5e-10, 1.5e-10] \text{ GeV}^{-4}$$

- Expect that limits on F parameters are in the range $\sim 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-4}$ at 8 TeV with current LHC data



Summary

- $W+\gamma\gamma$ is a good channel to perform early/preliminary studies on the aQGC at LHC.
- The aQGC parameters in effective Lagrangian can be constrained by order of two or three tighter than LEP limits using current 8 TeV LHC data.
- The workflow from aQGC model \rightarrow Madgraph \rightarrow Delphes is pretty straight forward \rightarrow extent the studies to higher LHC energy scenario.