Pursuing

Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

at CMS using WW semi-leptonic final state

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Iowa State University, January 23, 2013

Outline

- Introduction to electroweak symmetry breaking (EWSB)
  - Discovery of a new Higgs-like boson
  - Measurement of its properties at the LHC
- WW events with the semi-leptonic final state
  - Measurement of production rate
- Probe various potential ways of EWSB
  - Anomalous trilinear and quartic gauge couplings
  - Standard Model: look for $H \rightarrow WW$
  - Non-SM models: techni-color, Z', ...
  - Vector boson fusion and WW scattering
- Summary

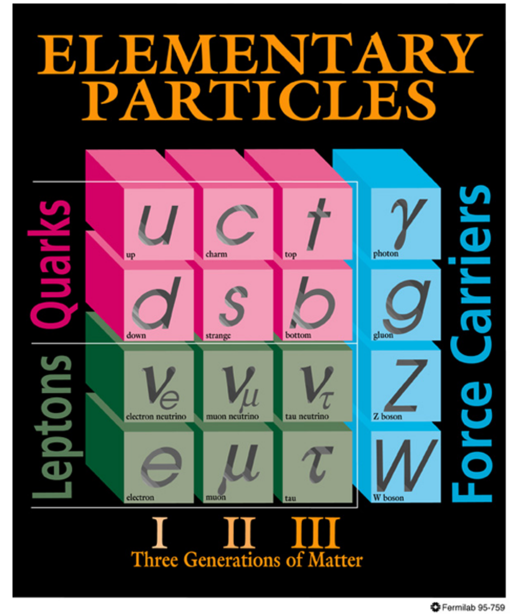
Reminder .....

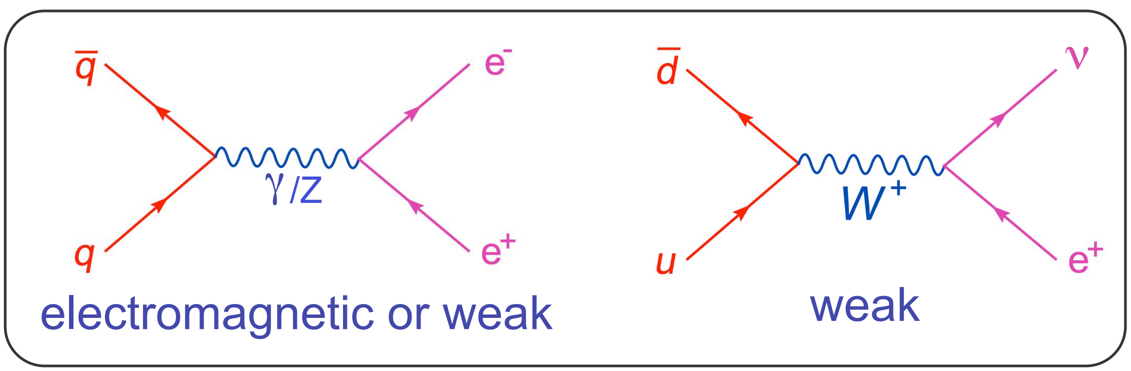
STOP ME if I go too fast or if you have questions!!

Introduction

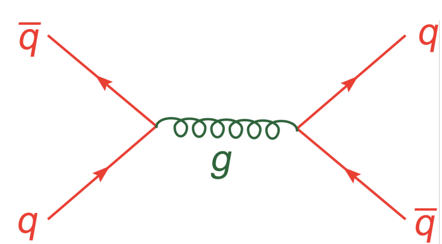
Symmetries of elementary particles

- All matter composed of spin ½ fermions
- All forces carried by spin 1 vector bosons
- Fundamental symmetries of nature require that all elementary particles and force carriers be massless, but in real world they have widely differing masses
  ⇒ so some symmetry must be broken





Unified electroweak force

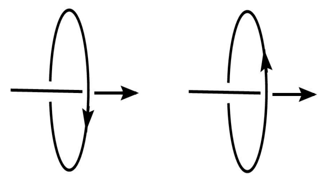


strong (QCD)

Symmetry breaking

- Photon and gluon are massless, have two helicity states

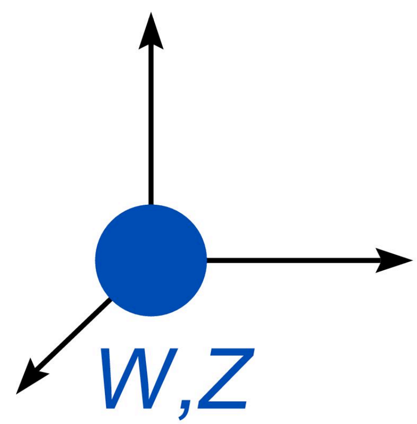
$$h = \pm 1$$



BUT $m_W, m_Z \neq 0 \Rightarrow h = 0$ also allowed

Electroweak symmetry is broken.

Massless photon, but massive W, Z bosons. Allows longitudinal degrees of freedom for W, Z.



- Higgs Mechanism postulated to explain this phenomena

Higgs Mechanism in a nutshell

1.) Higgs mechanism gives mass to W and Z bosons, and to the matter particles.

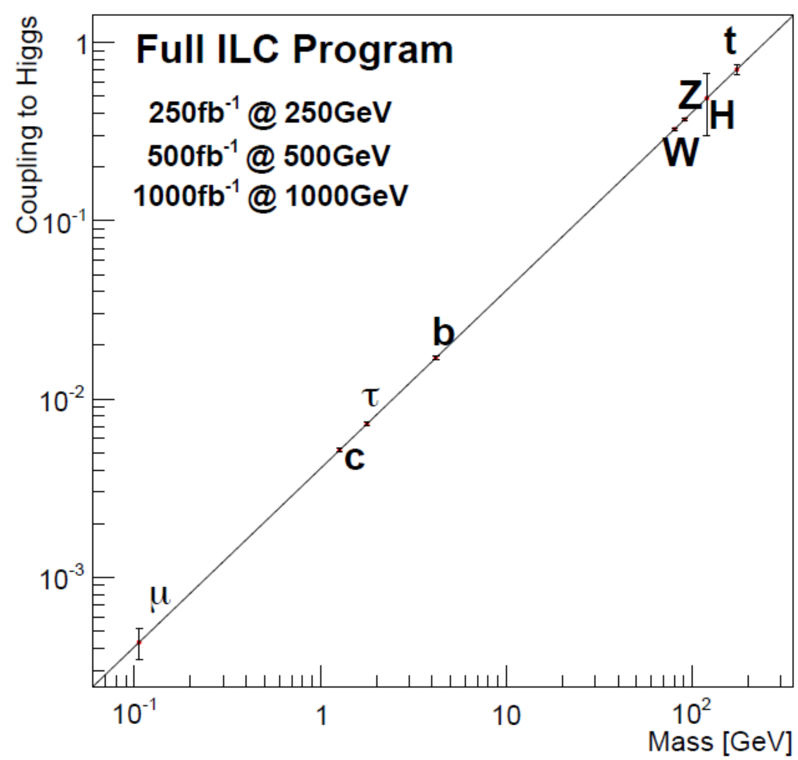
Brout, Englert, Guralnik, Hagen, Higgs, Kibble (1964)

2.) Mass of W and Z predicted.

☑ Verified with great precision at LEP, SLD, Tevatron.

3.) Also predicts one extra particle: **The Higgs boson**. Its mass is not predicted.

☑ We've now discovered it (or something very similar) at the LHC. The mass is ~125 GeV.



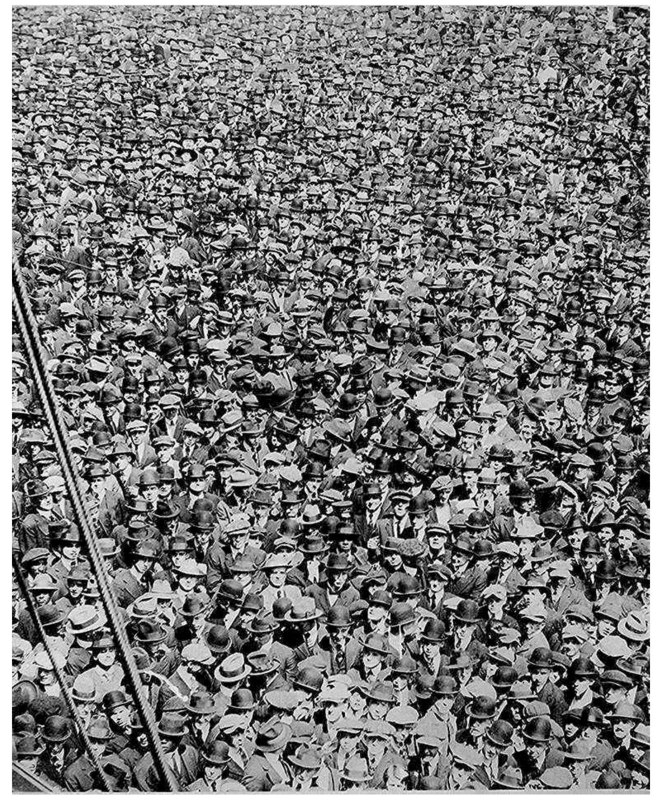
How to find Higgs: experimenter’s perspective

How to pick out of a crowd?

What are the backgrounds?

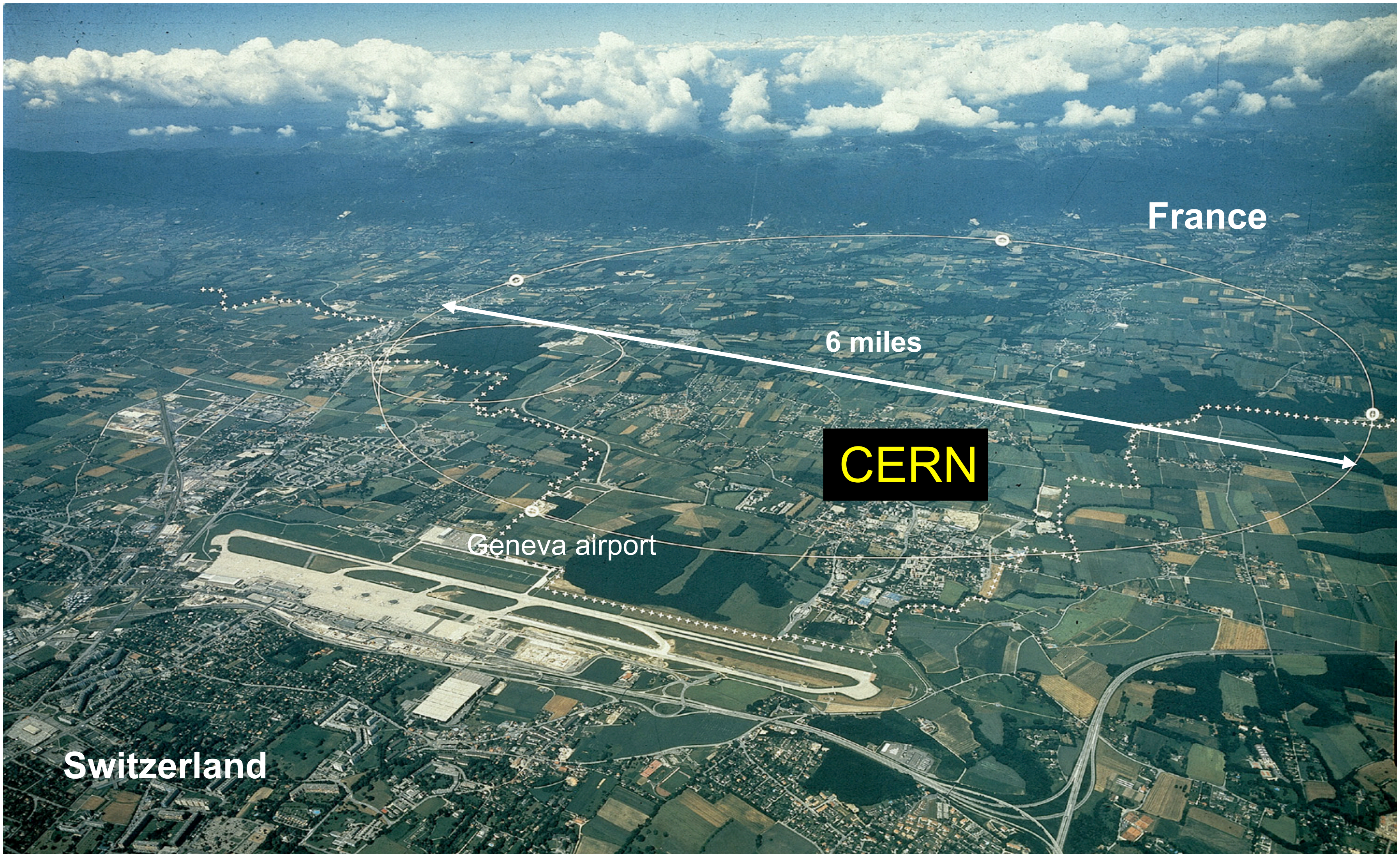
Edinburgh Physics Department

vs.

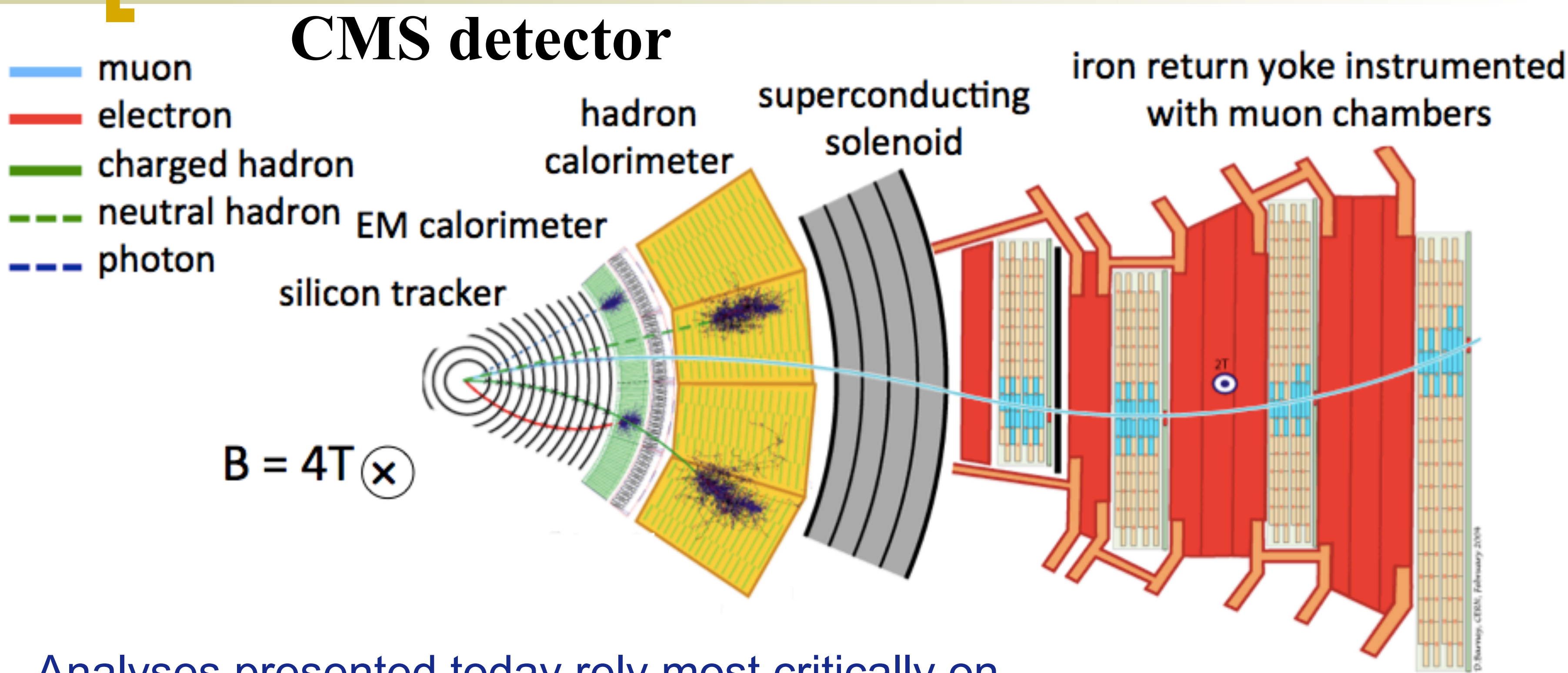


LHC

Where to find Higgs: LHC at CERN



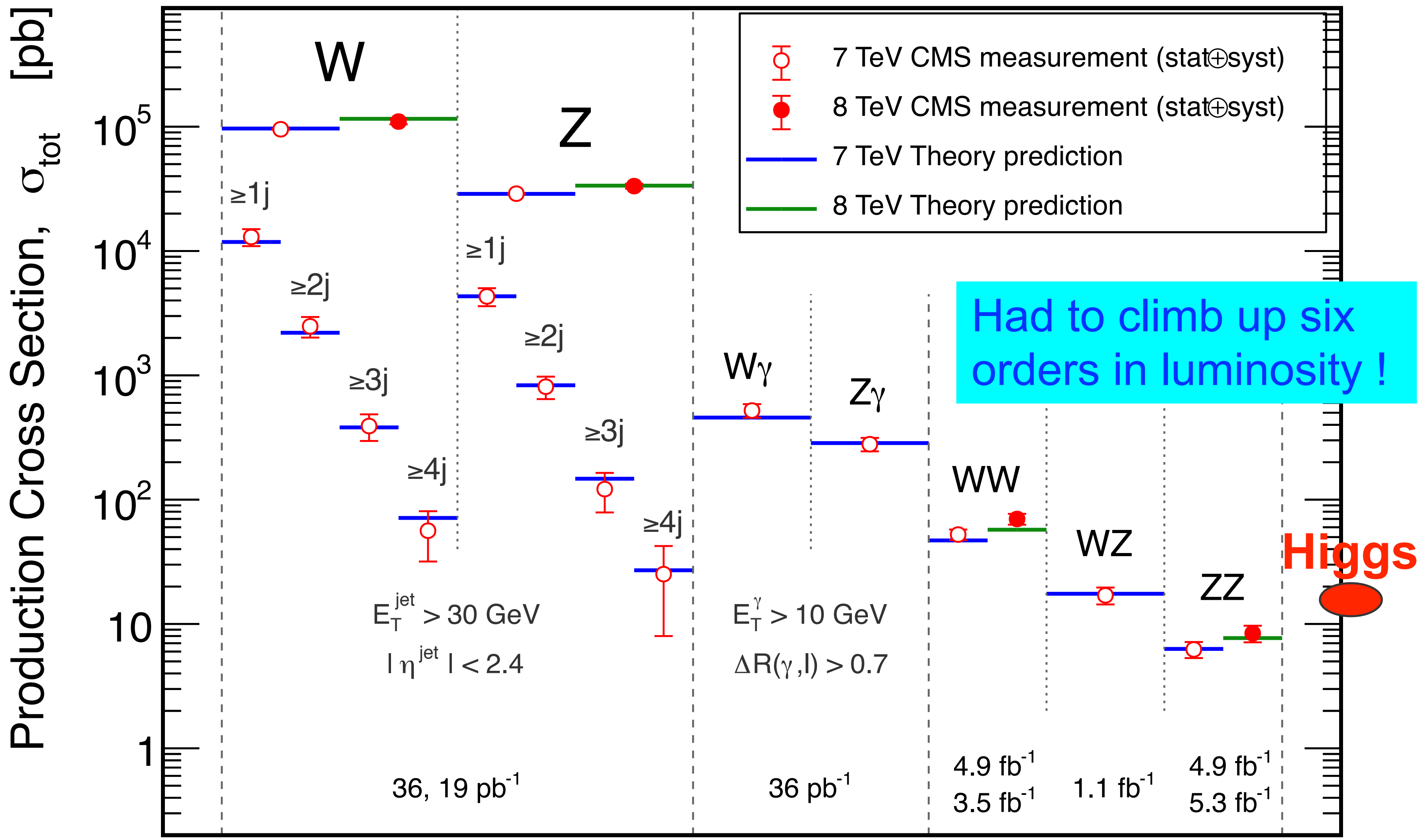
Instrument to detect Higgs decay chain



Analyses presented today rely most critically on

- **electrons**: tracks matched to clusters in EM calorimeter
- **muons**: minimum ionizing tracks, penetrate deep into muon system
- **jets / H_T**: constructed with combined tracking + calo info
- **MET**: constructed with combined tracking + calo info, hermetic detector

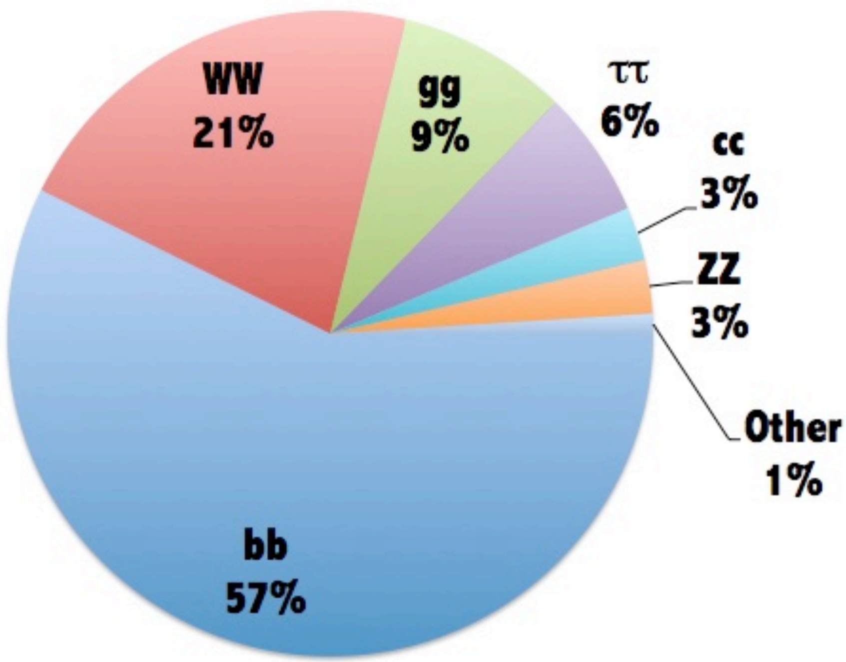
How large is the Higgs production rate ?



Had to climb up six orders in luminosity !

The LHC is still a Higgs Factory!

15 Higgs boson / minute!



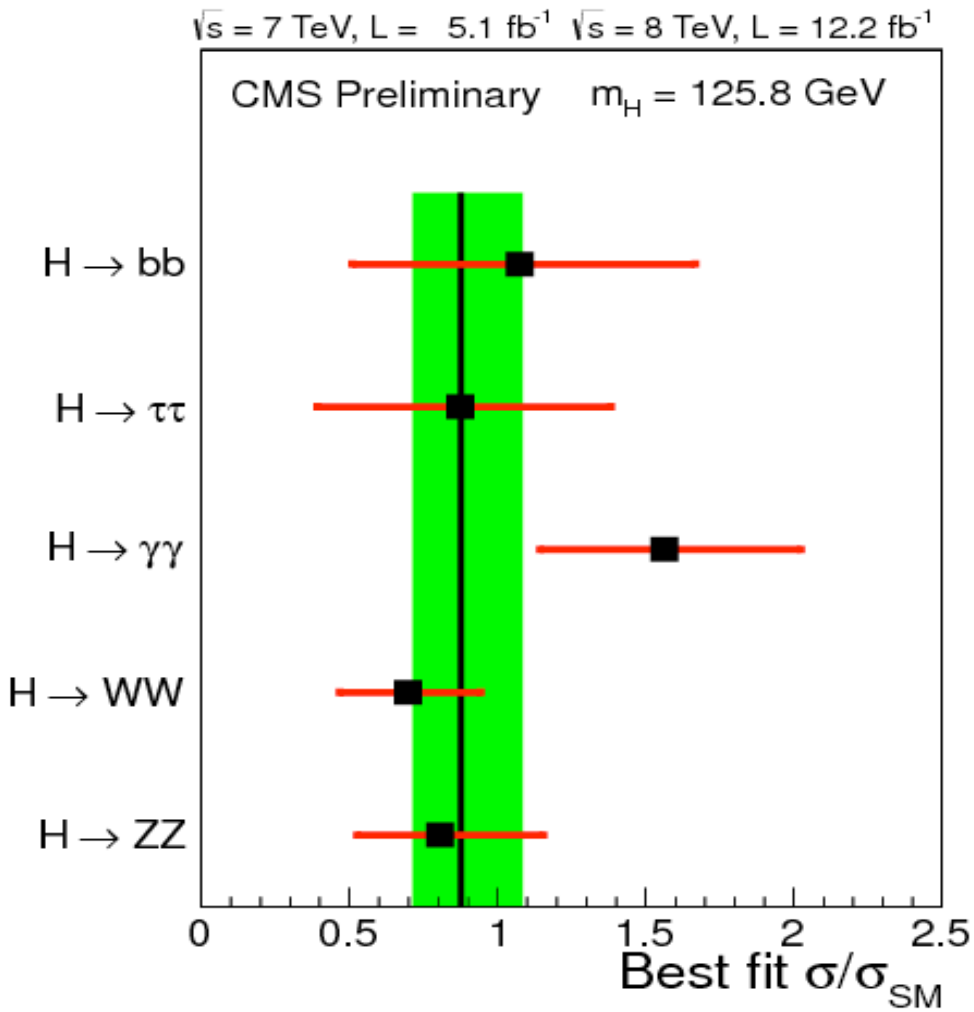
- 1M Higgs already produced
  - -More to come (3X at 13 TeV)

- Difficulty: several production mechanisms to disentangle.
  - -Reduce systematics by measuring related processes.

$$\sigma_{i\rightarrow f}^{\ \text{observed}} \propto \sigma_{\text{prod}} (g_{Hi})^2 (g_{Hf})^2$$

Extract couplings to anything we can see or produce from.

Production rate compared to the SM expectation



ZZ*, WW*, ττ, bb: 12 fb^{-1} 2012

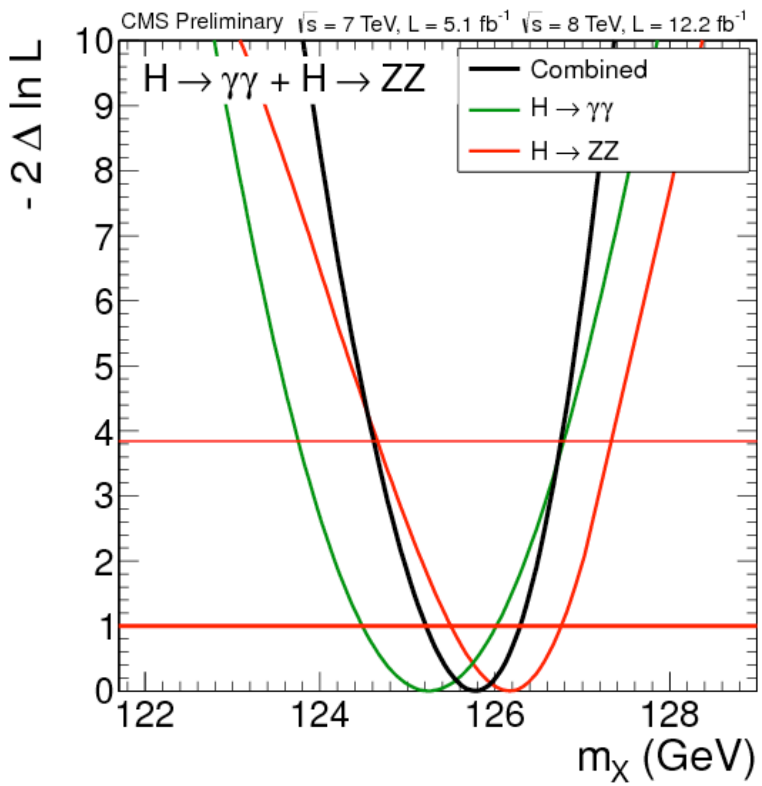
γγ as PLB 4th July

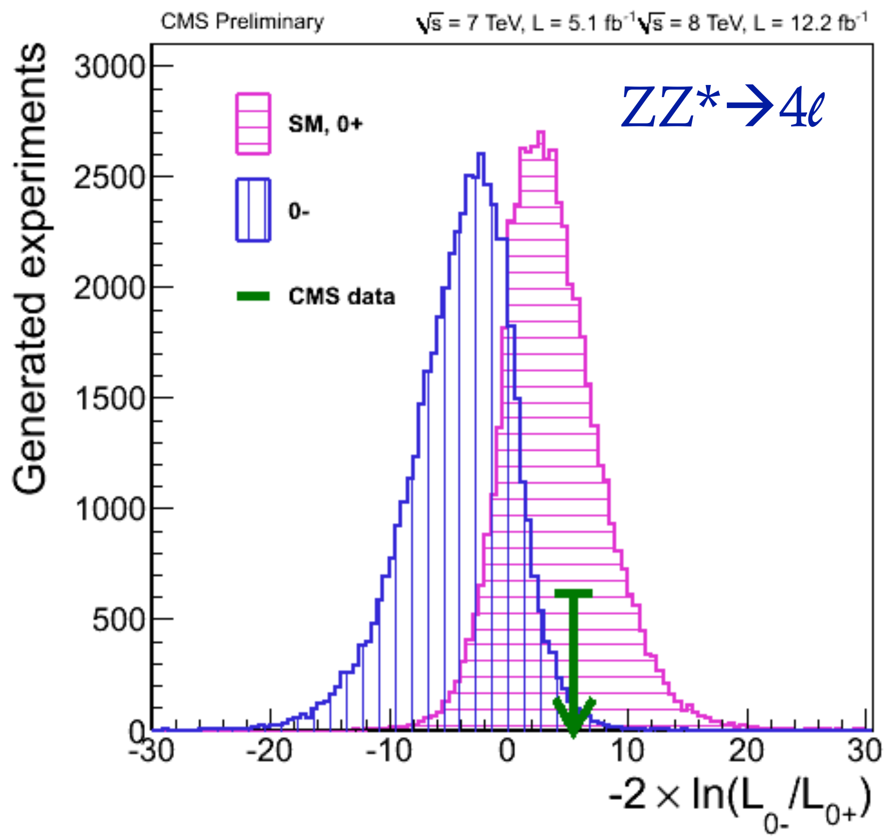
CMS $\mu = 0.88 \pm 0.21$

ATLAS $\mu = 1.3 \pm 0.3$

Agreement with SM prediction (and CMS/ ATLAS) already at ~20%

Mass and spin-charge-parity measurements





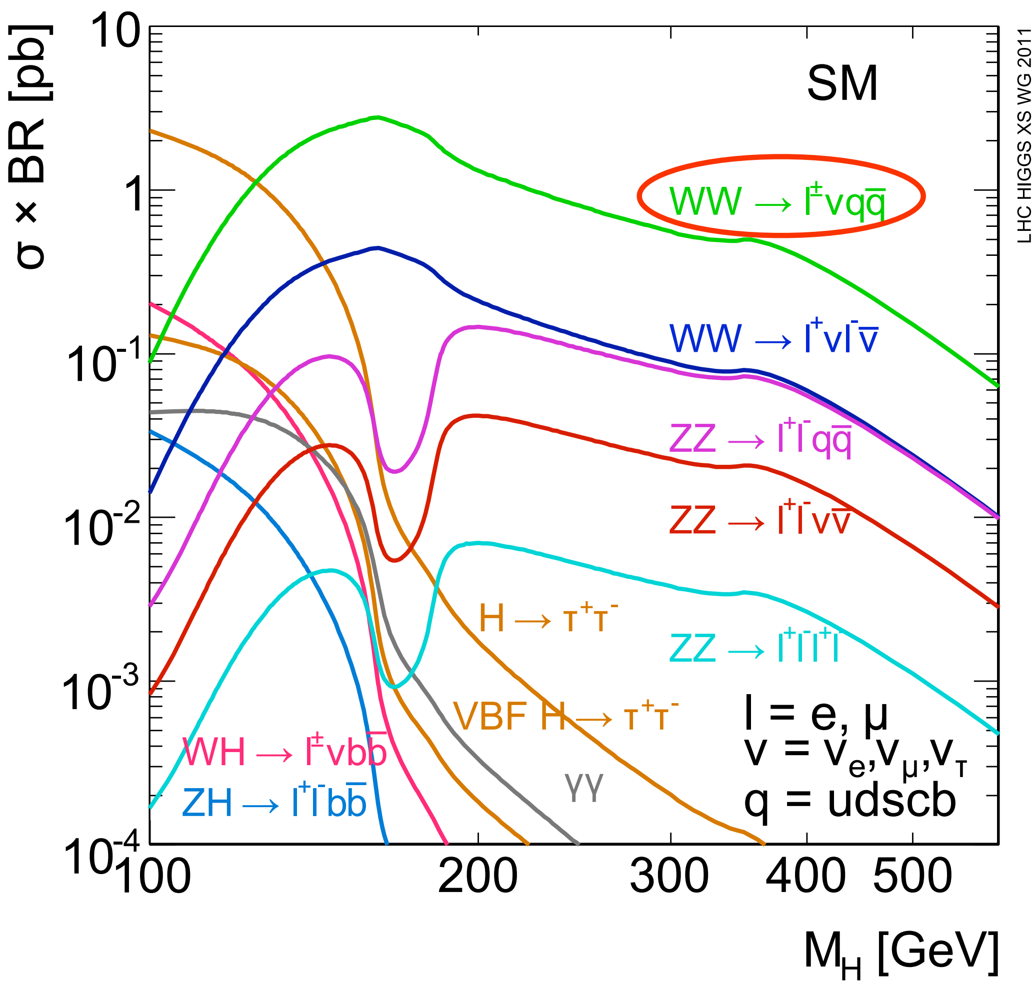
ATLAS: $M_H = 126.0 \pm 0.4_{stat} \pm 0.4_{sys}$ GeV

CMS: $M_H = 125.8 \pm 0.4_{stat} \pm 0.4_{sys}$ GeV

Data prefer **0^{++}**. 0^{+-} consistency ONLY at 2.45σ (1.93 exp)

WW semi-leptonic final state

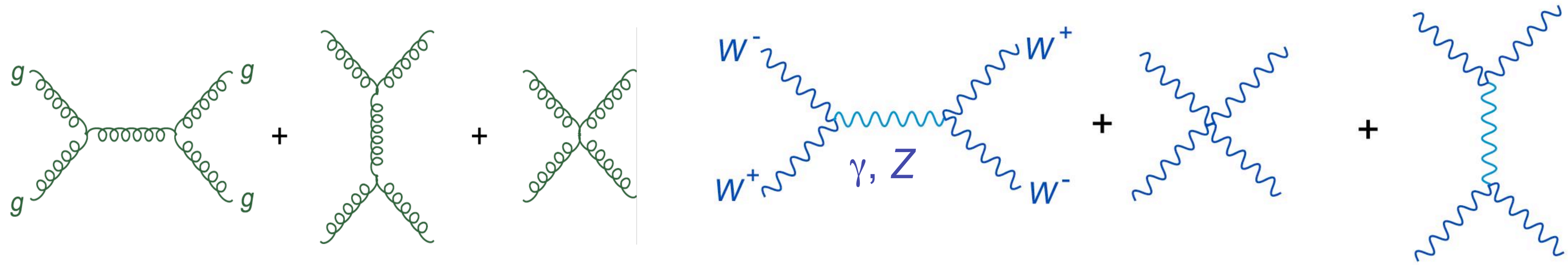
Why a dedicated WW semi-leptonic analysis



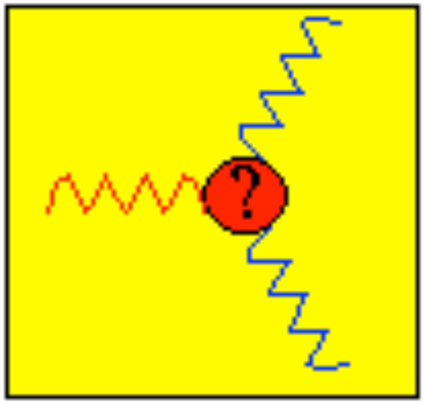
- $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell\nu jj$ does a lot of heavy lifting.
  - largest BR × σ over most of the mass range
  - Using W mass constraint, the decay is sufficiently reconstructed to produce a mass peak
- Principal drawback is the large W+jet background
  - We employ data-driven techniques to understand and control this process.

Second reason: probe gauge boson couplings

A non-Abelian gauge theory will exhibit gauge boson self-interactions. For example



In the case of EWK theory they could be
- trilinear ($WW\gamma$, WWZ) or
- quartic ($WW\gamma\gamma$, $WZW\gamma$, $WWZZ$, $WWWW$)

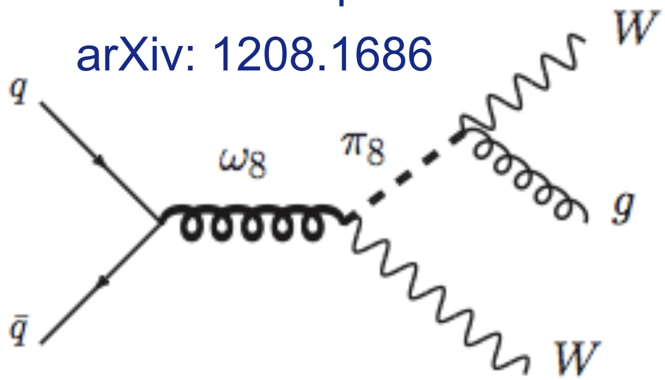


Observations of anomalous couplings would be an indication of new physics. Semi-leptonic channel is the most sensitive !

Third reason: probe non-SM models of EWSB

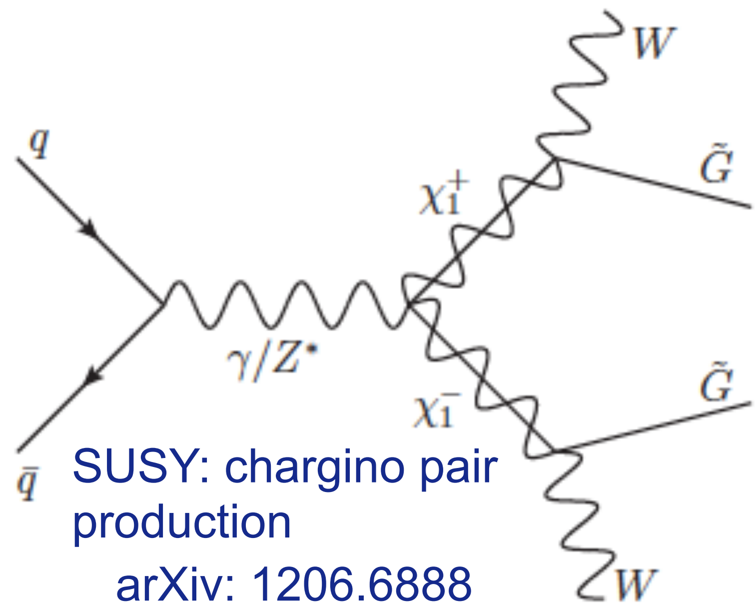
Color-octet vector production

arXiv: 1208.1686



New physics can enhance WW or WZ production rate.

Signature: measured cross section > SM prediction. Helps to have the channel with the highest BR.



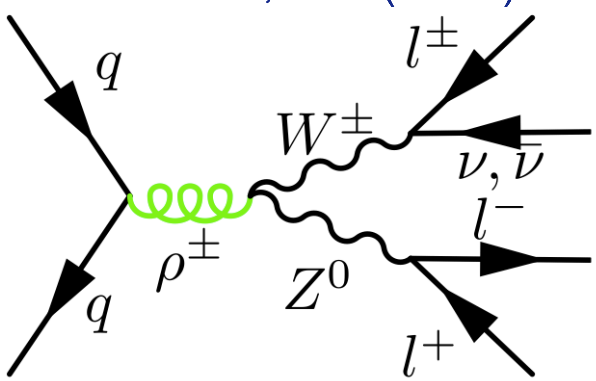
LSP

SUSY: chargino pair production

arXiv: 1206.6888

Low scale technicolor

Lane and Eichten, Phys. Lett. B222, 274 (1989)

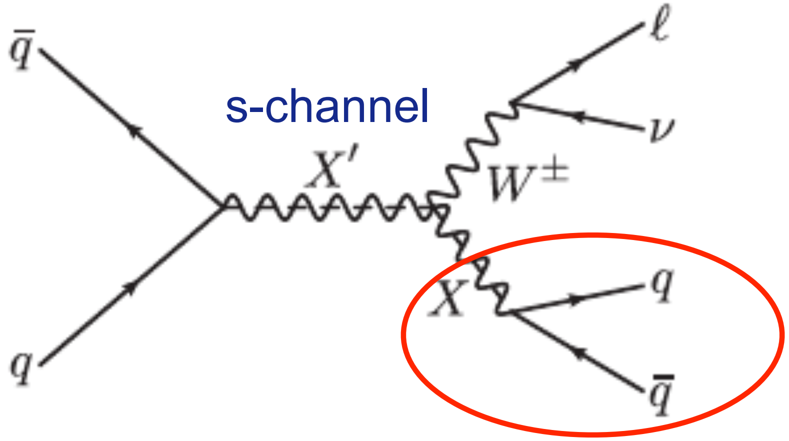


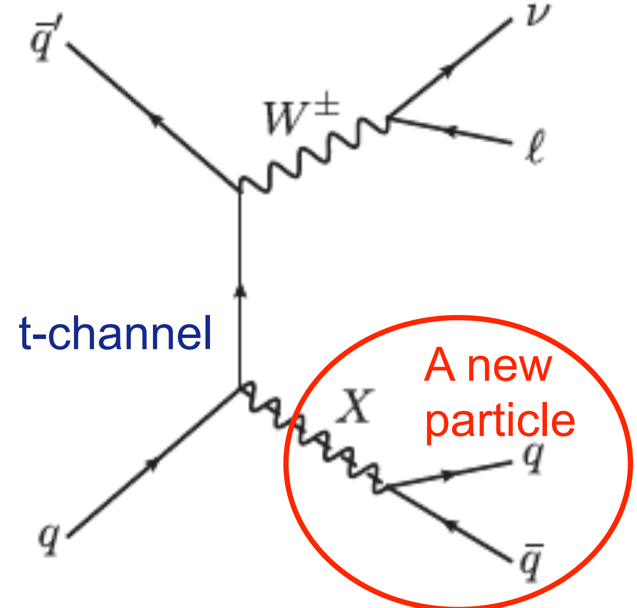
Fourth reason: new physics, dark matter, ...

New physics can show up in this topology.

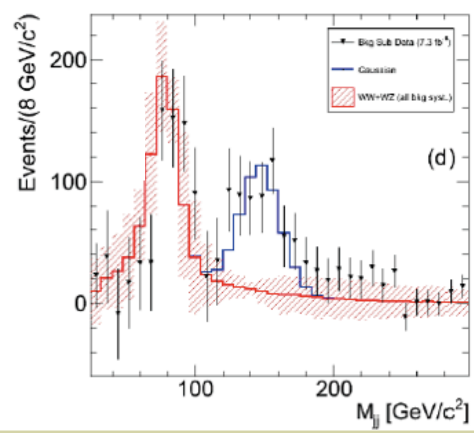
Buckley, Hooper, Kopp, Martin, Neil; arXiv: 1107.5799

Models:
technicolor,
Z’, W’, RS
graviton





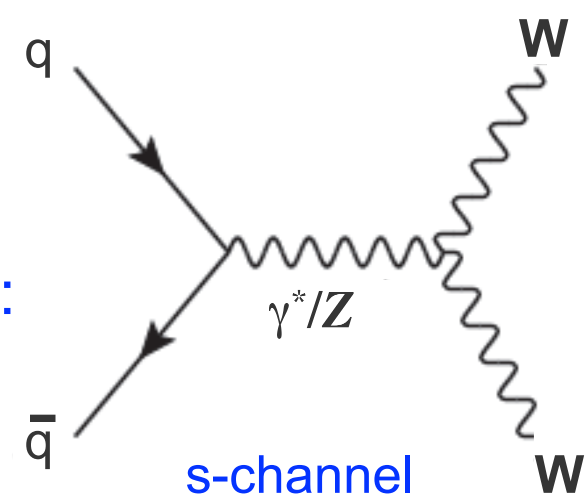
Most accessible in semi-leptonic final state, e.g., dijet mass bump in W+ 2jet events.

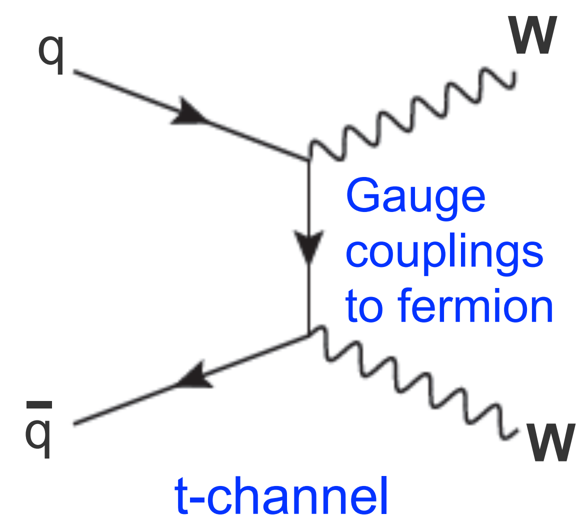


But you have to walk before you can run!

Need to measure WW production rate first !

WW production at Leading Order:





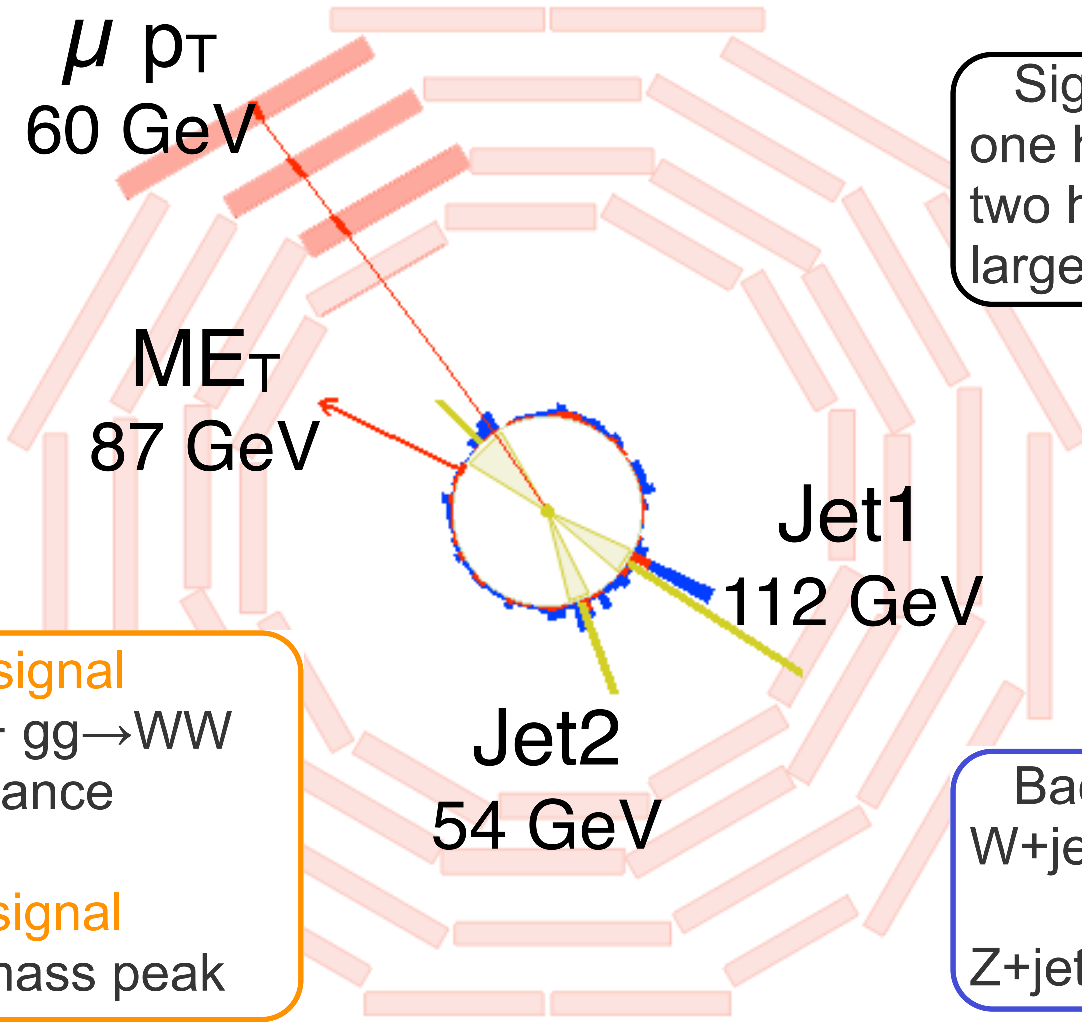
- Each diagram is divergent but the sum is finite !!!
- Higher order contribution is large: ~60% of the LO !

(see backup for details, if interested)

WW production rate measurement

W^+W^-: What do we see?

https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSMP12015



Signature:
one high p_T lepton
two high pT jets
large missing E_T

Lepton p_T > 25 GeV
(35 GeV for ele)
ME_T > 25 (30) GeV
Jet p_T > 35 GeV
$\Delta\eta$(Jet1, Jet2) < 1.5

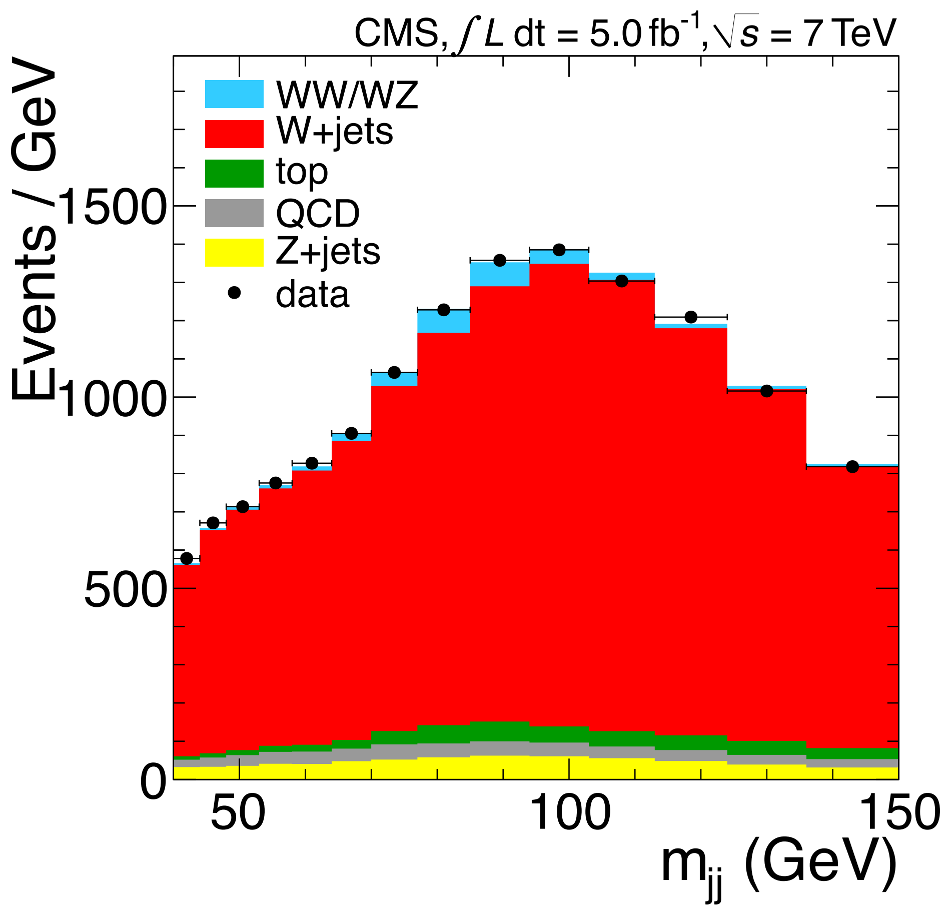
SM WW signal
$qq \rightarrow WW + gg \rightarrow WW$
no resonance

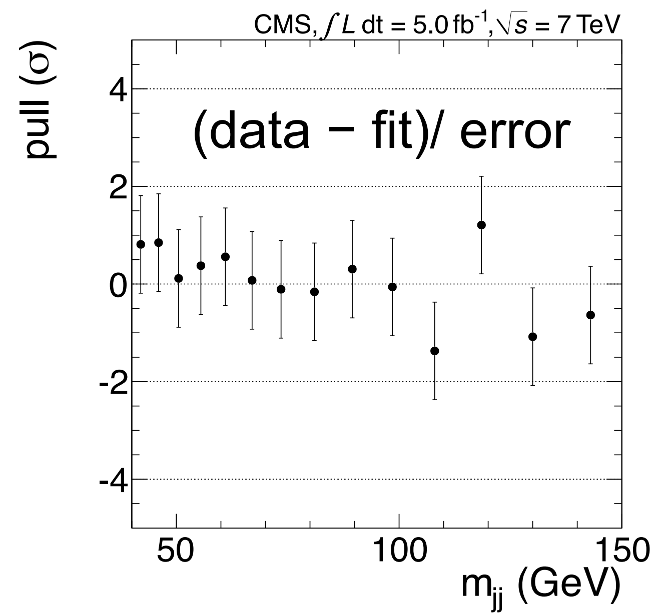
$H \rightarrow WW$ signal
resonant mass peak

Background:
W+jets (dominant)
top
Z+jets, multijet

First need to establish diboson bump !

Jet resolution doesn't allow to cleanly separate WW from WZ, so get admixture of the two. Fit the dijet mass spectrum.





Large background. The main thrust of the analysis is to model this well & control systematics.

Fit to extract diboson signal

- Diboson contribution floated completely
- QCD constrained using data (i.e., fit to MET distribution)
- Other backgrounds constrained using the most state of the art theory predictions (NLO or NNLO)

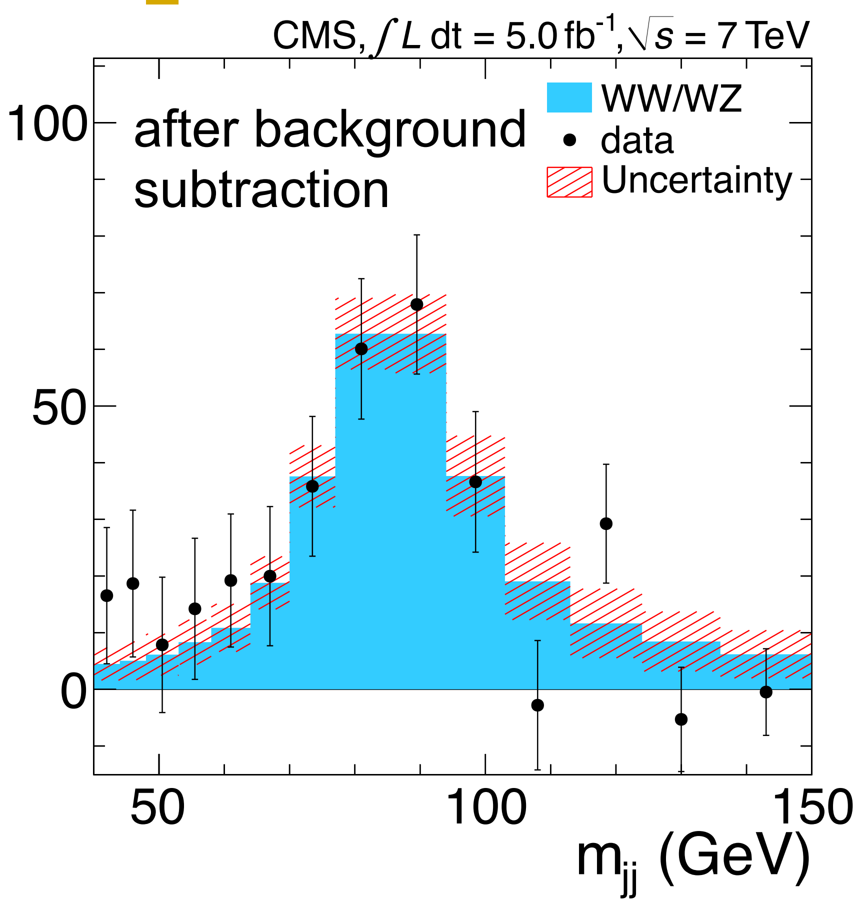
Fit results

Process	Muon channel	Electron channel
Diboson (WW+WZ)	1899 ± 389	783 ± 302
W plus jets	67384 ± 586	31644 ± 850
$t\bar{t}$	1662 ± 117	946 ± 67
Single top	650 ± 33	308 ± 17
Drell-Yan plus jets (Z+jets)	3609 ± 155	1408 ± 64
Multijet (QCD)	296 ± 317	4195 ± 867
Fit χ^2/dof (probability)	9.73/12 (0.64)	5.30/12 (0.95)
Total from fit	75420	39371
Data	75419	39365
Acceptance $\times$ efficiency ($\mathcal{A}\varepsilon$)	5.153×10^{-3}	2.633×10^{-3}

Channel	Observed	Expected (NLO)
Muon	1900 ± 400	1700
Electron	800 ± 300	870

Theory has about 5% uncertainty

WW+WZ→$\ell\nu$qq cross section at 7 TeV



arXiv:1210.7544 (*Eup. J. Phy. C*)

$$\#\text{diboson} = 2700 \pm 340(\text{stat}) \pm 360(\text{syst}),\ \ \text{NLO prediction} = 2600$$

- The first observation of diboson in semi-leptonic channel at LHC.

☑ Consistent with NLO

σ = 68.9 ± 8.7 (stat) ± 9.7 (sys) ± 1.5 (lum) pb
NLO prediction (MCFM): 65.6 ± 2.2 pb

Anomalous couplings in WW/WZ production

5 independent couplings remain after assuming basic symmetry

$$\mathcal{L}_{anom} = ig_{WWZ}\left[\Delta g_1^Z\left(W^*_{\mu\nu}W^\mu Z^\nu - W_{\mu\nu}W^{*\mu}Z^\nu\right) + \Delta\kappa^Z W^*_\mu W_\nu Z^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\lambda^Z}{M_W^2}W^*_{\rho\mu}W^\mu_\nu Z^{\nu\rho}\right] + ig_{WW\gamma}\left[\Delta\kappa^\gamma W^*_\mu W_\nu \gamma^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\lambda^\gamma}{M_W^2}W^*_{\rho\mu}W^\mu_\nu\gamma^{\nu\rho}\right],$$

Equal coupling (HISZ) parametrization

$$\Delta\kappa_Z = \Delta g_1^Z - \Delta\kappa_\gamma\cdot\tan^2\theta_W \qquad \lambda_Z = \lambda_\gamma = \lambda$$

Further assume that $\Delta g_1^Z = 0$ (SM), leaves two parameters: λ_Z , $\Delta\kappa_\gamma$

Coupling	Particle Data Group Fit
Λ_γ	$0.028^{+0.020}_{-0.021}$
Λ_Z	$\boxed{0.088^{+0.060}_{-0.057}}$
Δg_1^Z	$0.016^{+0.022}_{-0.019}$
$\Delta\kappa_\gamma$	$\boxed{0.027^{+0.044}_{-0.045}}$
$\Delta\kappa_Z$	$0.026^{+0.059}_{-0.056}$

LEP combination @ 95% CL

[-0.026, 0.208]

[-0.063, 0.115]

Tevatron (D∅) arXiv:1208.5458

λ_Z: [-0.039, 0.042]

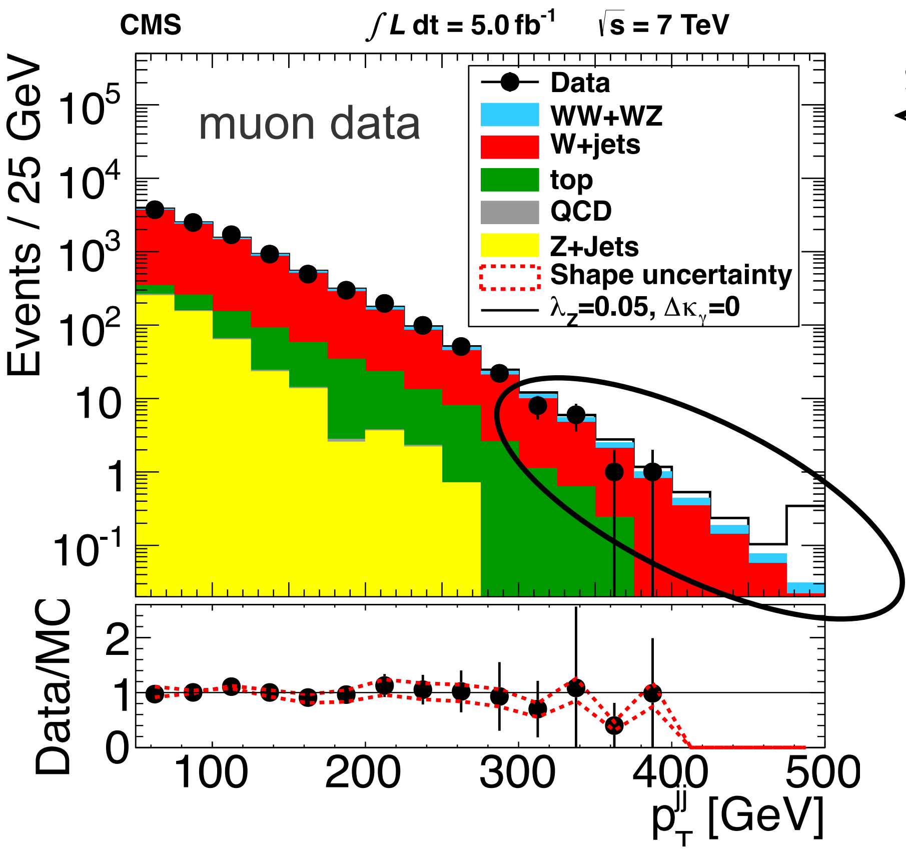
$\Delta\kappa_\gamma$: [-0.049, 0.124]

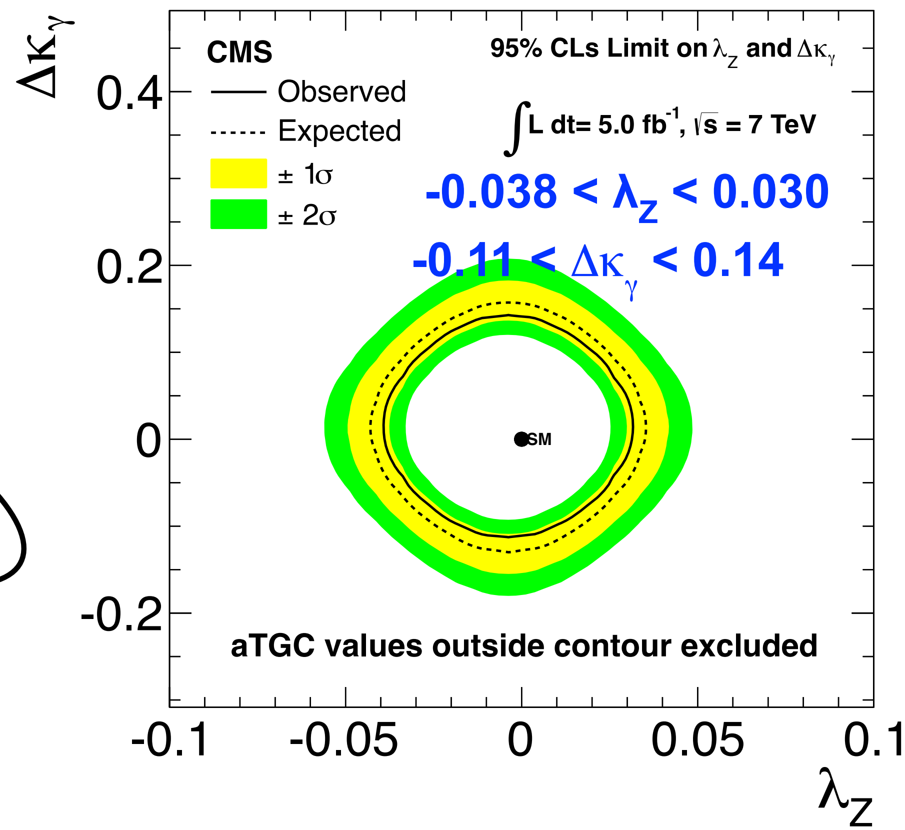
Note: assumes form factor of 2 TeV

ATLAS (arXiv:1208.1390) λ_Z: [-0.057, 0.093], $\Delta\kappa_\gamma$: [-0.37, 0.57]

Limits from WW/WZ→ℓνqq measurement

Use hadronic W p_T as the observable





Anomalous couplings show up in high p_T tails. Model using MCFM.

☑ Improve upon the LEP limit in some cases.

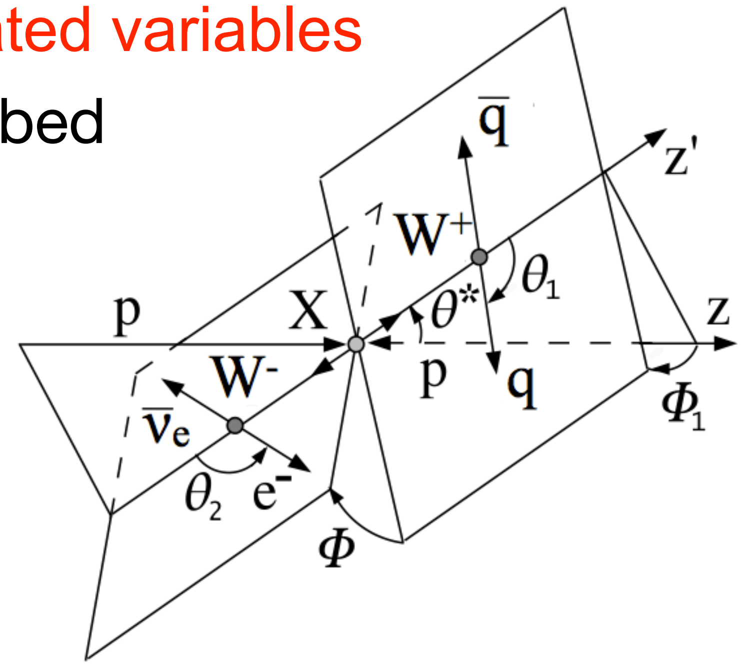
Search for the SM Higgs boson

Analysis strategy: improve S/B, systematics !!!

https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/Hig12046TWiki
http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1494573

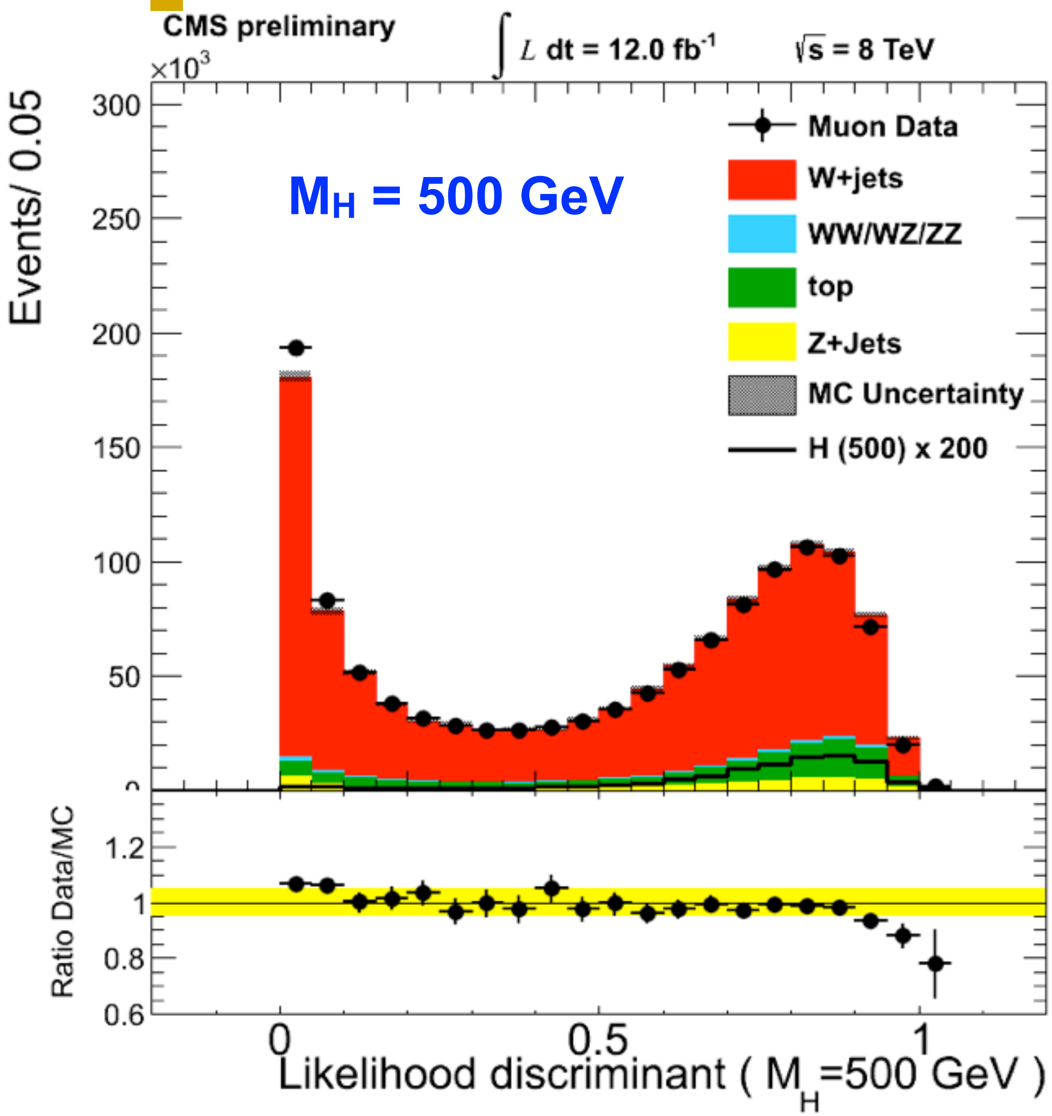
Likelihood discriminant using uncorrelated variables

- Higgs boson kinematics is fully described by → {m_{WW}, m_{jj}, $\boldsymbol{\theta_1}$, $\boldsymbol{\theta_2}$, $\boldsymbol{\theta^*}$, $\boldsymbol{\phi}$, $\boldsymbol{\phi_1}$}
  - **m_{WW}** is the variable we use to extract limit, so it is not included
  - **m_{jj}** used to estimate background normalization, so it is not included
- the **5 angular variables are included**
- **Lepton charge** is a good variable since signal is charge-symmetric, W+jets is not



{θ_1, θ_2, θ^*, ϕ, ϕ_1, $(p_T)_{WW}$, y_{WW}, lepton charge}

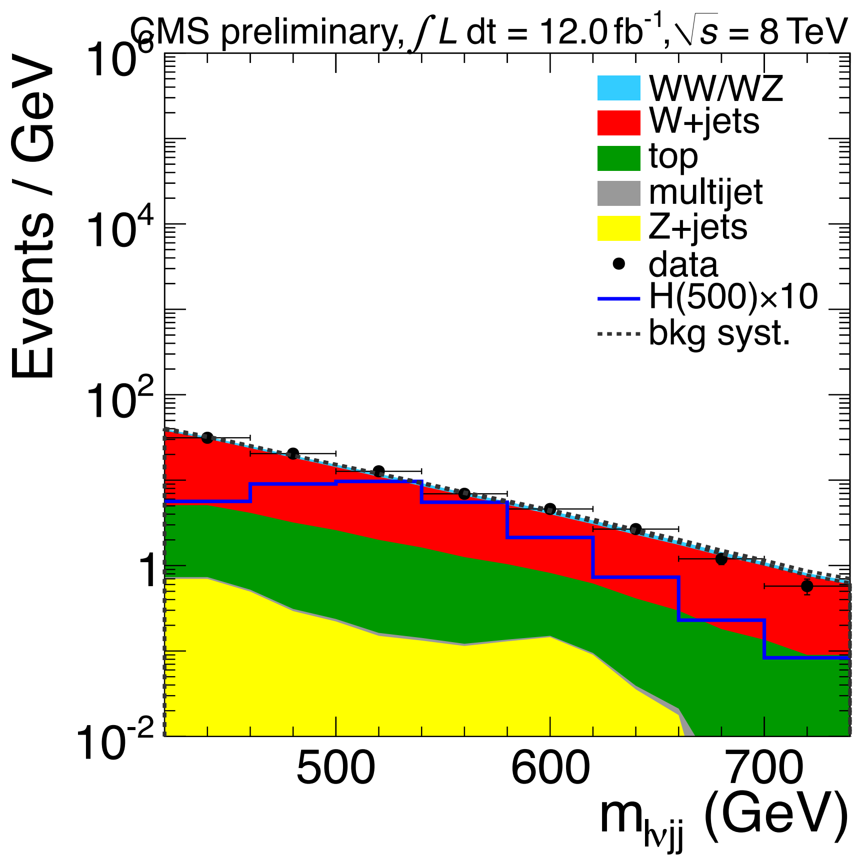
Example of likelihood output



- Optimize 48 likelihoods: 12 mass points (M_H:170, 180, 190, 200, 250,.., 600 GeV) x 2 lepton flavors x 2 Njets (i.e., =2 or 3)

- Fit to m_{jj} distribution to obtain background normalization, as described before

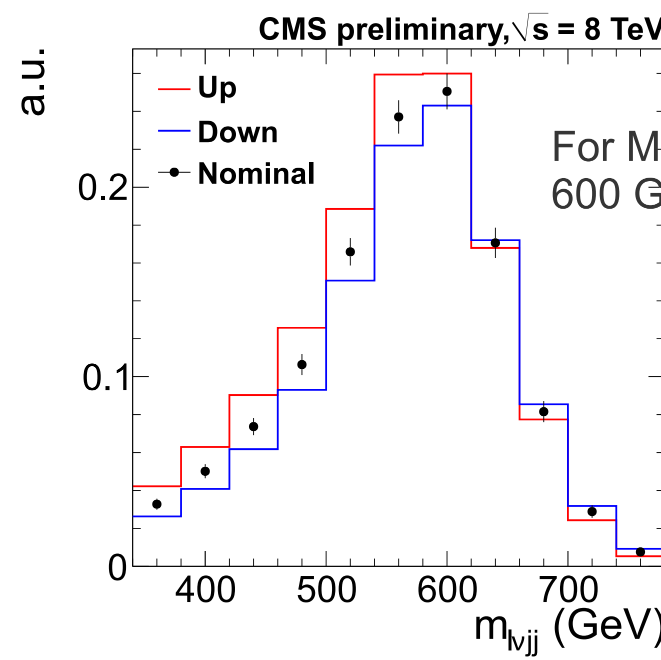
Now plot m_{WW} spectrum in signal region



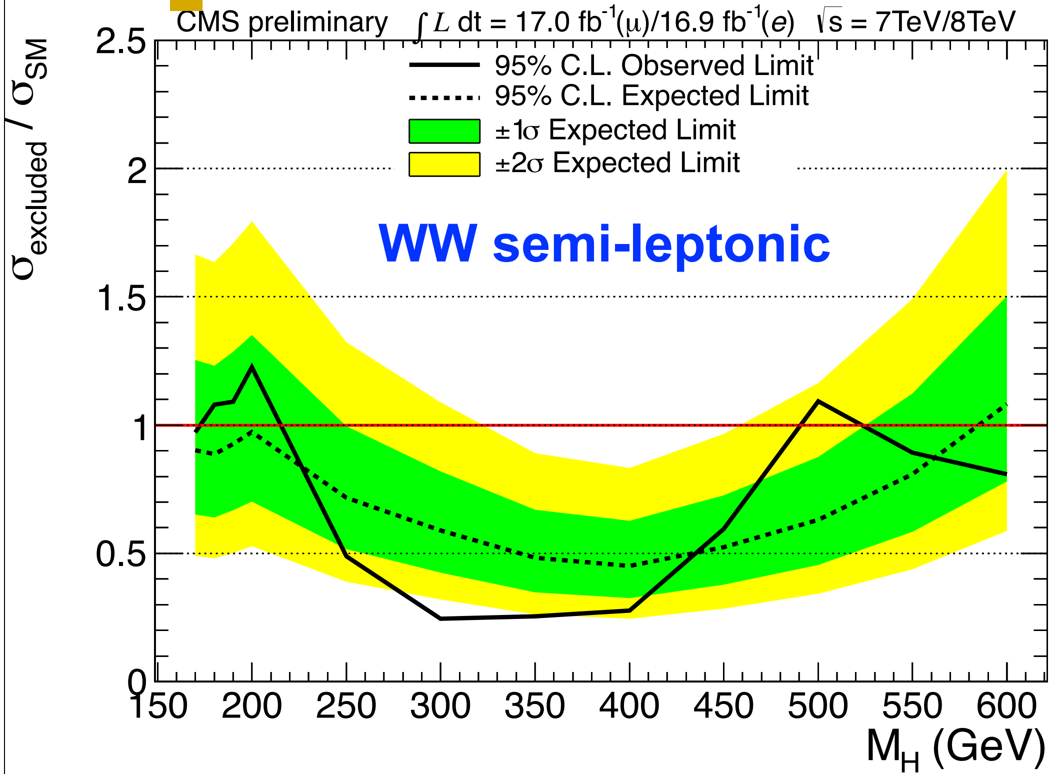
Muon W+2j data with m_{jj} in range [65, 95] GeV, selection optimized for **M_H = 500 GeV**

Use data sidebands to model W +jets background shape

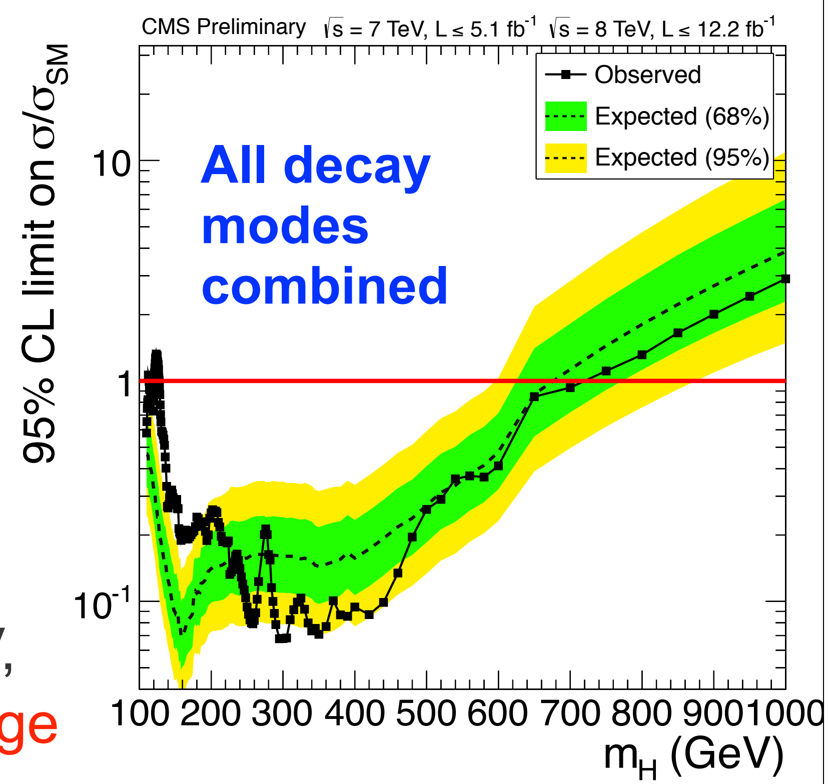
Signal syst at high mass dominated by interference btw $gg \to WW$ and $gg \to H \to WW$



Limits on the Higgs cross section



To reach full sensitivity at 1 TeV using 2012 data

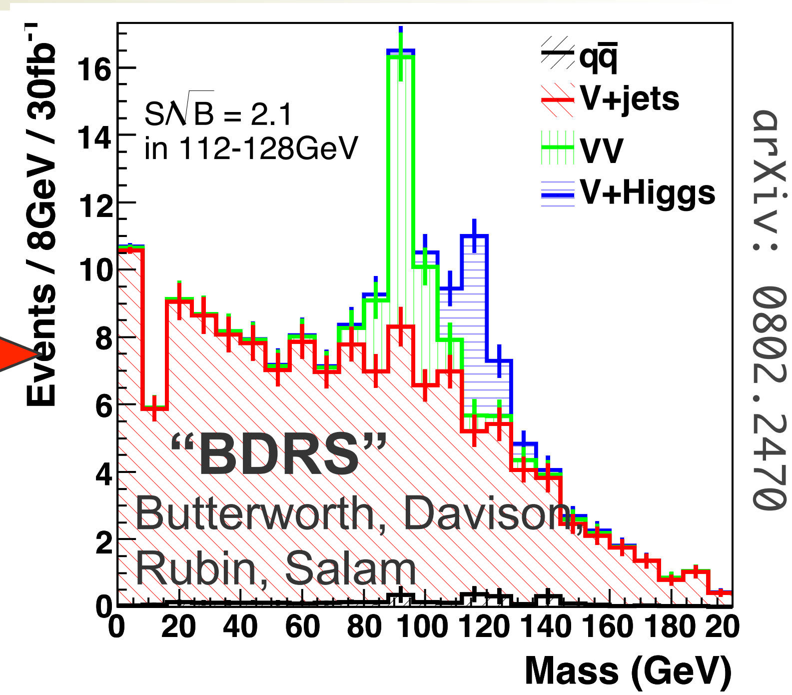


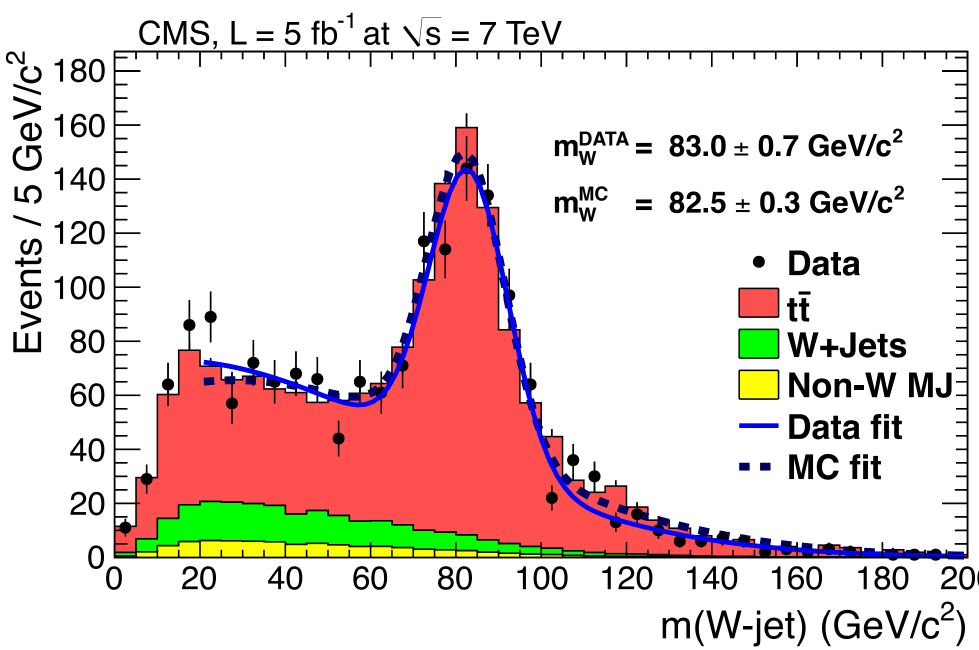
- Most sensitive at high masses
- In last Spring, excluded M_H in WW decays ($2\ell 2\nu$ & $\ell\nu qq$) in [130,600] GeV, thus greatly narrowing the allowed range

Next goal: reconstruct H→bb peak

In the boosted regime the two jets from W/Z/Higgs merge.

This is what we aim to do with 2012 data. Reconstruct hadronic decays of boosted Higgs along with W/Z





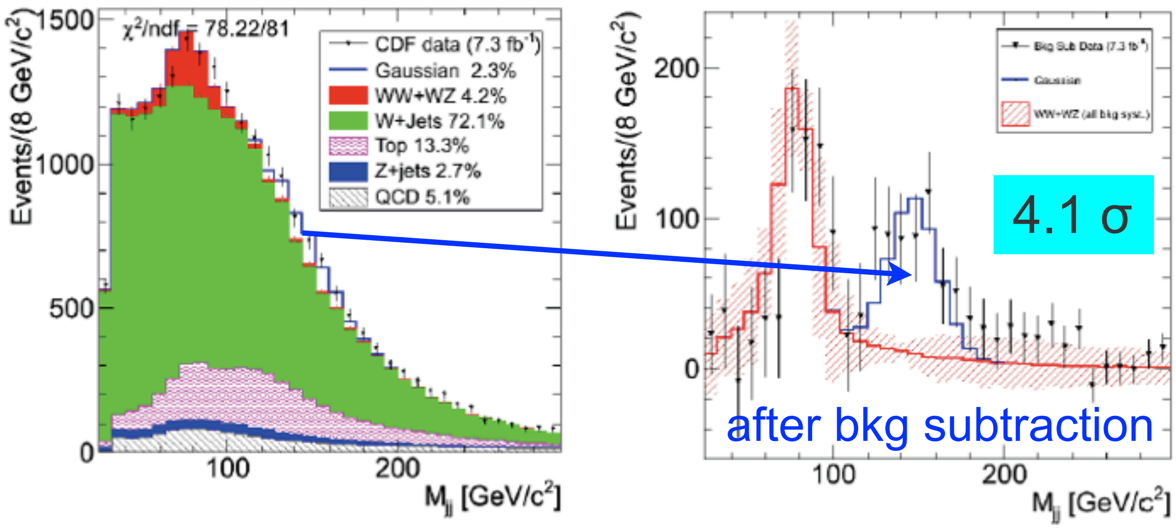
Started with hadronic W in boosted top events

http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1370237

https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSMP12019

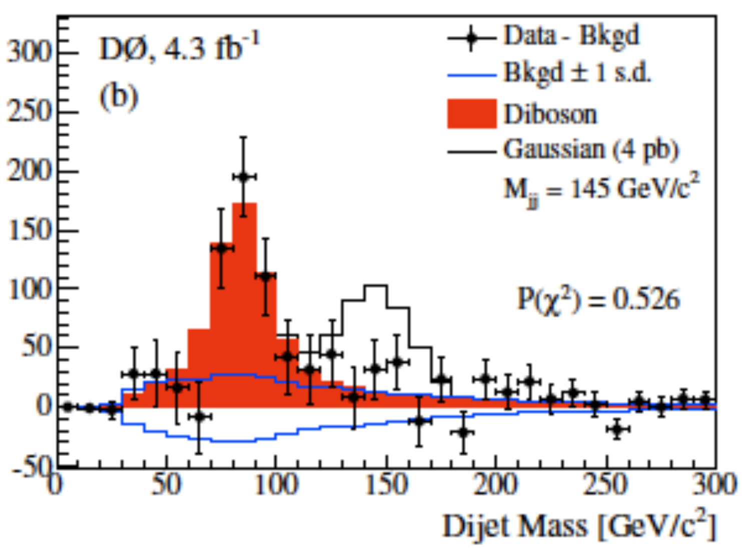
Search for non-SM models of EWSB

Search for new physics with W+jj events



PRL 106:171801 (2011)

- CDF W+jj data show excess in m_{jj} spectrum near 150 GeV



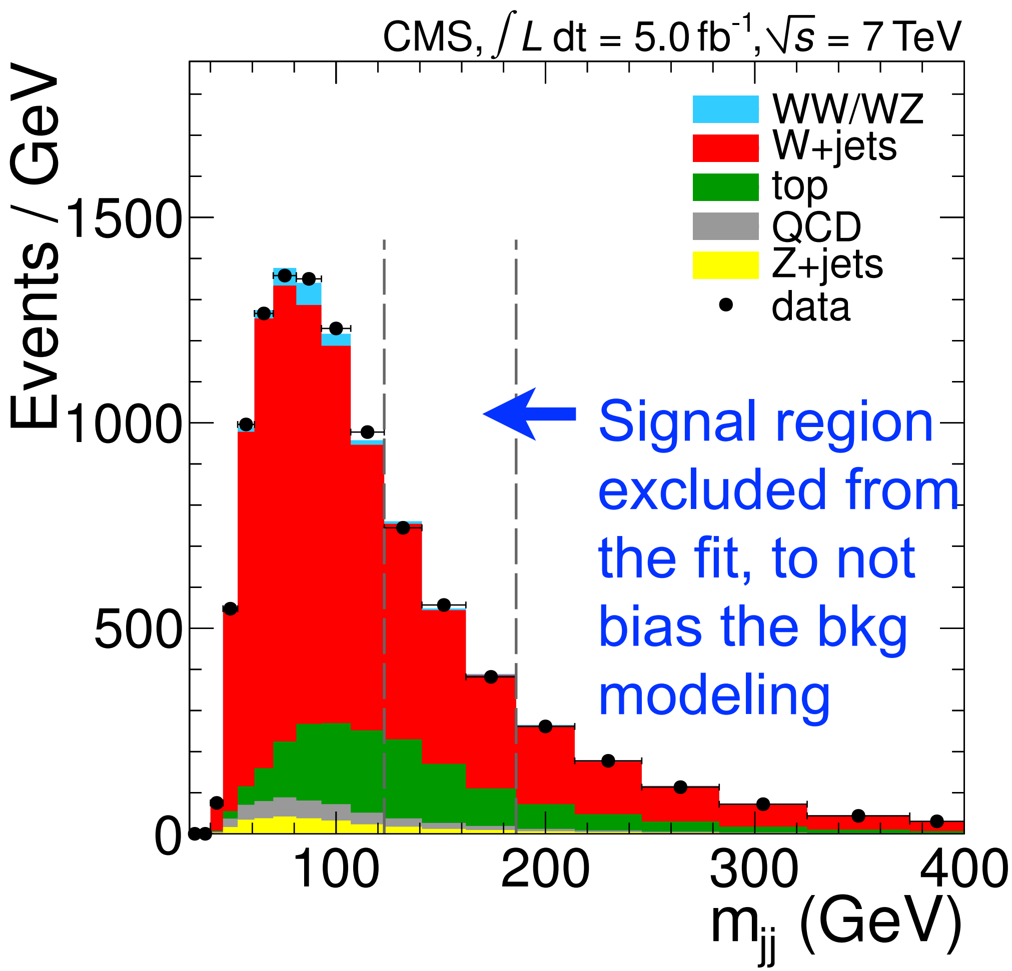
PRL 107:011804 (2011)

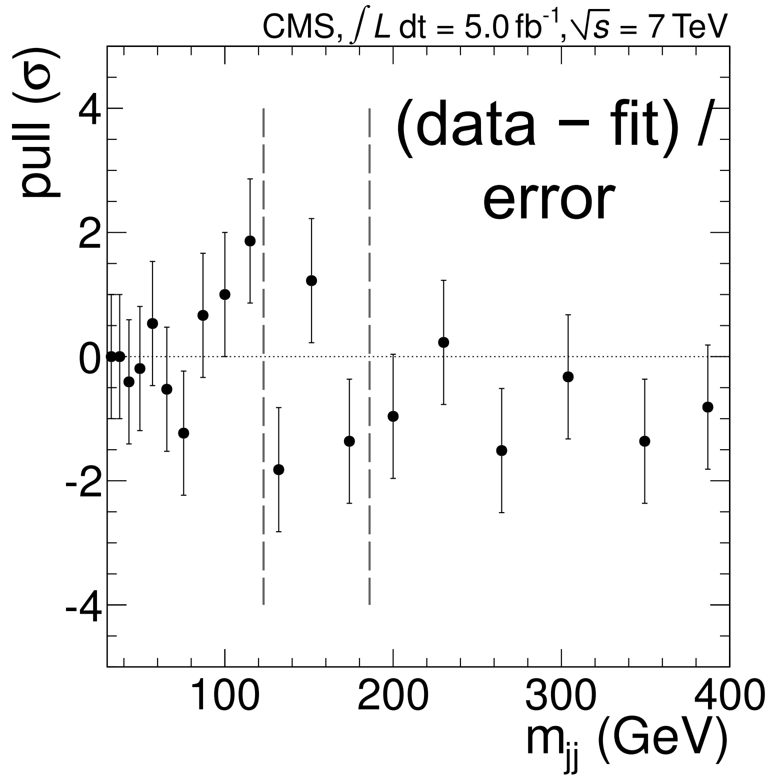
- D∅ excludes such excess @>99% CL

Need for similar analysis at LHC

- If new physics, should appear at LHC
- If not, need to understand background modeling in this important topology

CMS analysis: modeling of dijet mass spectrum





Good modeling of data. Same procedure as in semi-leptonic WW+WZ analysis.

Fit using Standard Model contribution only

	muons		electrons	
Process	2-jet	3-jet	2-jet	3-jet
W plus jets	58919 ± 530	13069 ± 366	29787 ± 1153	8397 ± 292
Dibosons	1236 ± 114	333 ± 32	685 ± 65	184 ± 18
$t\bar{t}$	4570 ± 307	9049 ± 382	2556 ± 174	4265 ± 253
Single-top	1765 ± 87	1001 ± 50	916 ± 46	521 ± 26
Drell–Yan plus jets	1837 ± 79	561 ± 24	1061 ± 46	364 ± 16
Multijet (QCD)	29 ± 284	0 ± 90	3944 ± 1133	324 ± 160
Fit χ^2 probability	0.454	0.729	0.969	0.991
Total from fit	68294 ± 307	24013 ± 193	38949 ± 228	14055 ± 143
Data	67900	24046	38973	14145

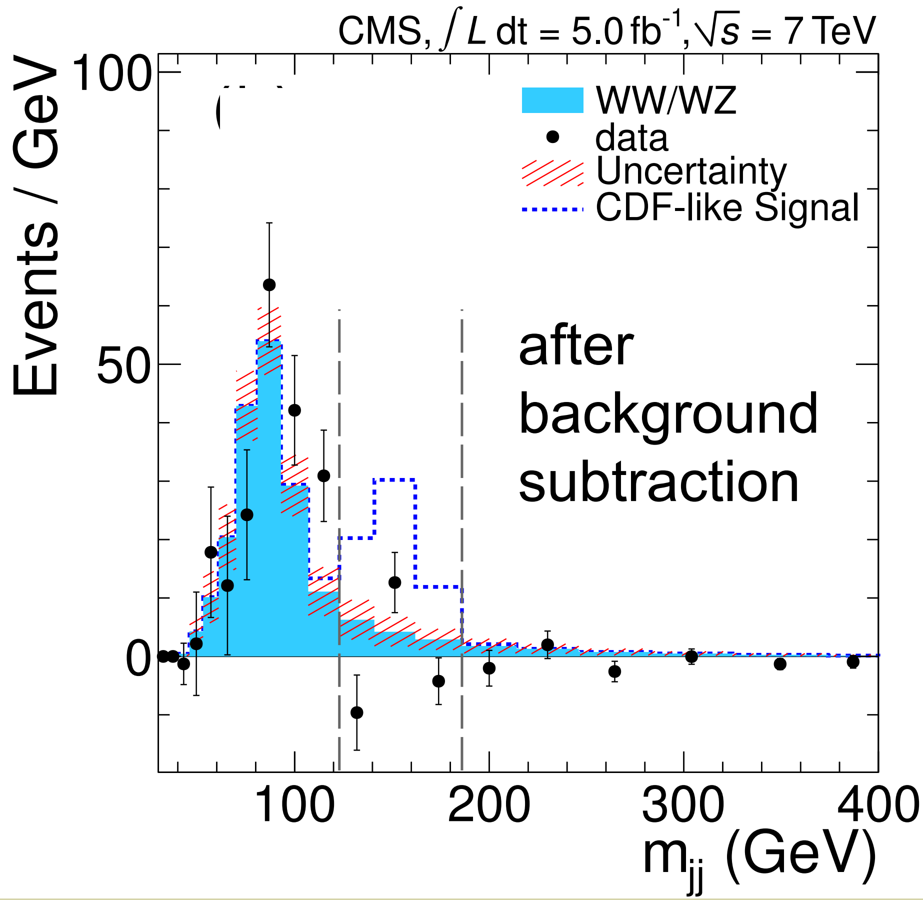
No significant excess in data in any of the four channels

- Good modeling of data by the Standard Model processes

What about the signal region?

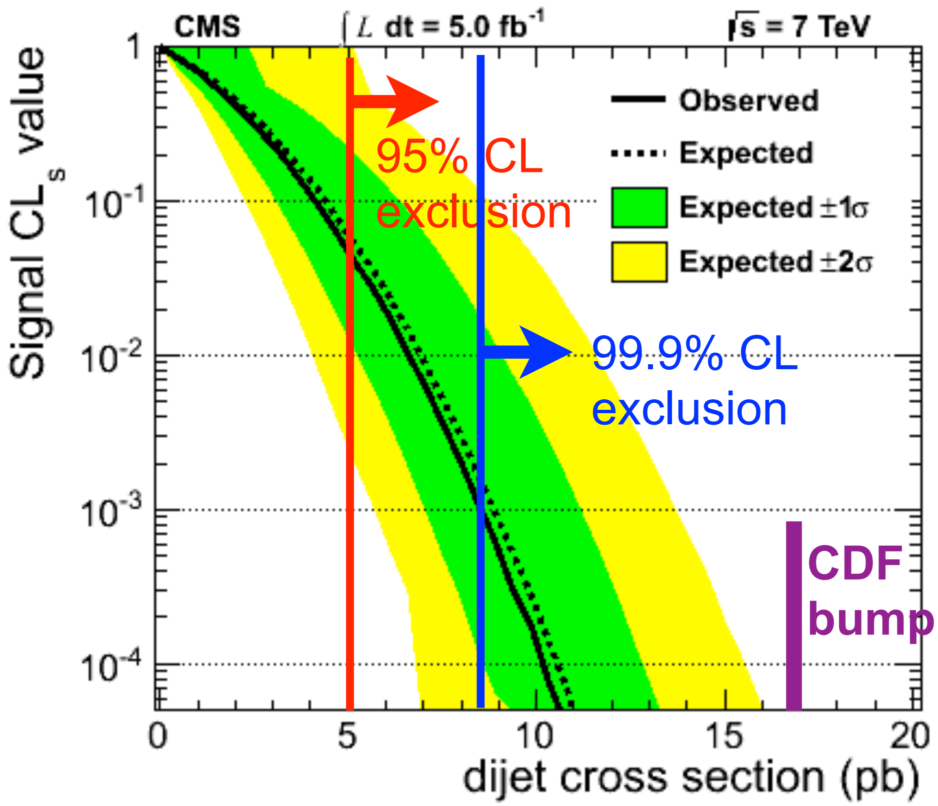
In the signal region $123 < m_{jj} < 186$ GeV (excluded from the fit)				
Total predicted	14511 ± 125	7739 ± 95	7944 ± 92	4347 ± 70
Data	14050	7751	8023	4438

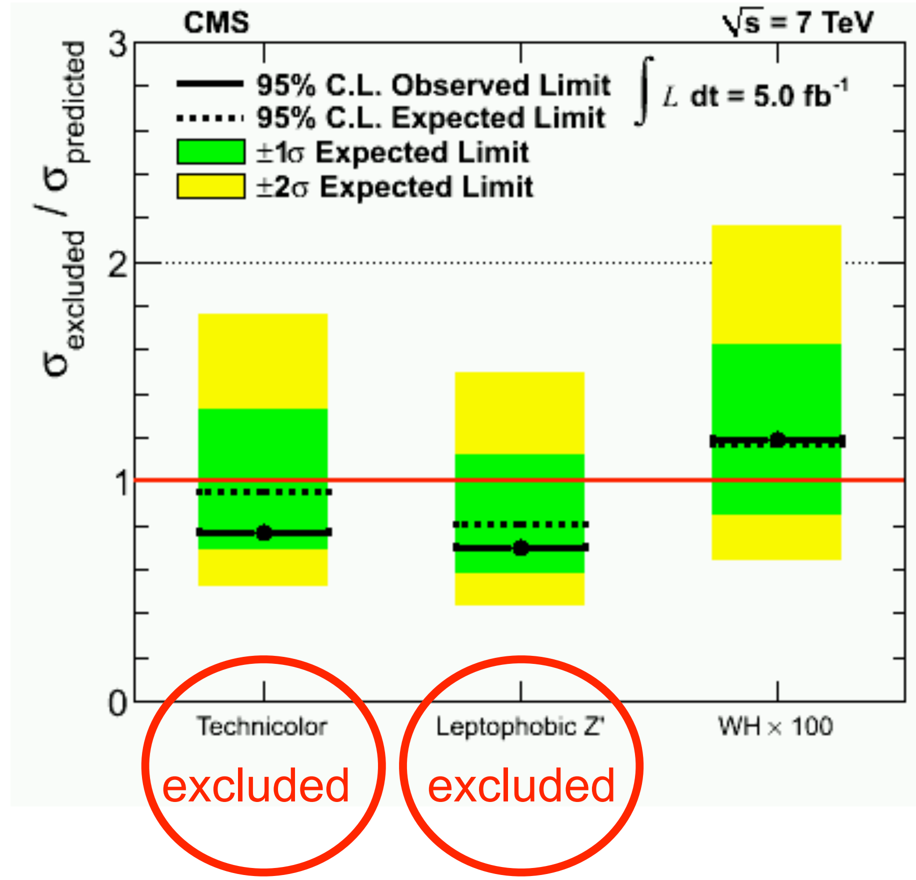
No excess in the signal region



- Set upper limit on the magnitude of the bump
- Assume a Gaussian peak at 150 GeV, width 15 GeV

Upper limits on generic and specific NP signals



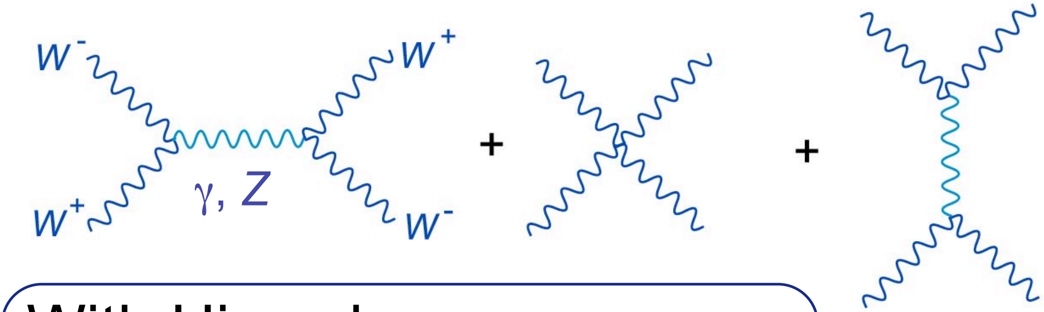


- Exclude CDF anomaly with very high confidence level
- Exclude low scale technicolor and Z' models

WW scattering, gauge boson quartic couplings

Weak interactions at high energy

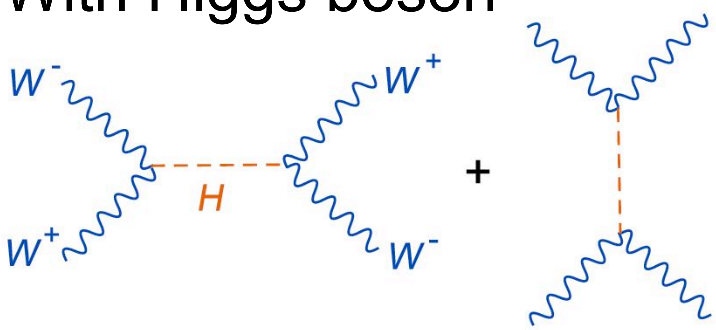
Without Higgs boson, WW scattering becomes divergent



$$= \frac{g^2 E^2}{2m_W^2}(1 + \cos\theta)$$

unitarity violated: grows as E^2

With Higgs boson



$$= -\frac{g^2 E^2}{2m_W^2}(1 + \cos\theta)$$

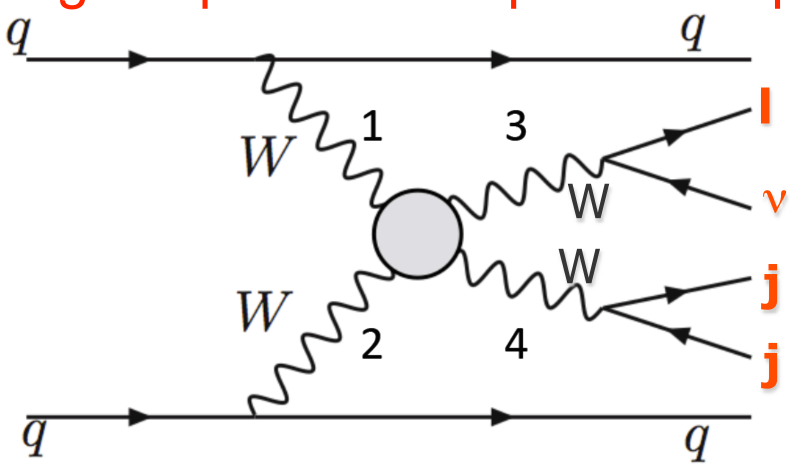
no problem now!

Higgs exchange needed to prevent unitarity violation in WW scattering at high energies or New Phenomena possible. With 20/fb, lνjj sensitive to weakly produced NP at 1 TeV.

Ballestrero et al, JHEP 1205, 083 (2012) [arXiv:1203.2771]

Signal over noise ....

Signal: probes the quartic coupling

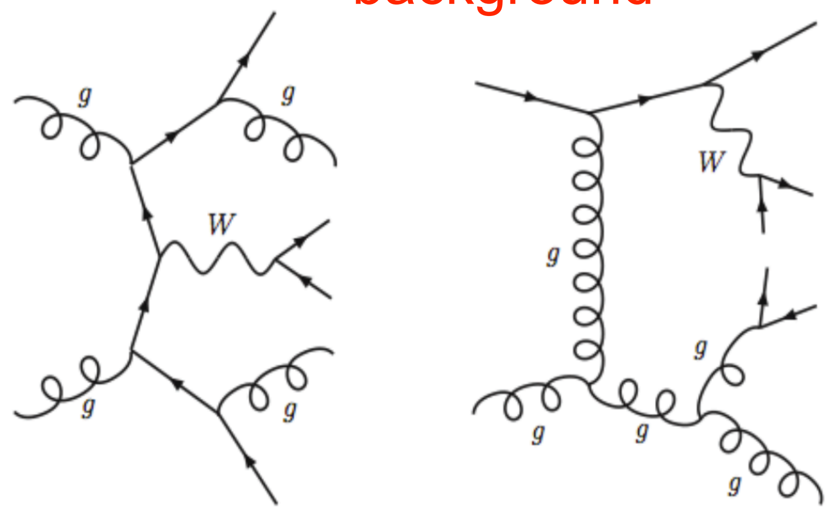


WW+2tag jets: ~0.1 pb

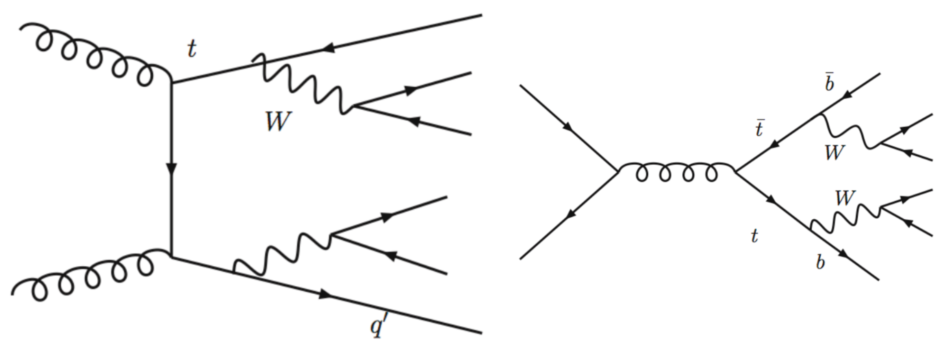
- Δη between tag jets > 4
- Invariant mass > 600 GeV

Already have **O**(10^2) interesting events to analyze. Aim for a result this Spring. Some more material on quartic couplings in backup.

background



W+2jets+2tag jets: ~10 pb



$t\bar{t}$+2 tag jets: ~10 pb

Summary I

- Higgs boson was the last missing piece in the Standard Model
  - -By excluding M_H range $2M_W$−600 GeV, the semi-leptonic WW channel provided important inputs to the Higgs boson discovery
  - -Likely to exclude (or find) any other WW resonance up to 1 TeV using full 2012 dataset

- First measurement of diboson production (WW+WZ) at LHC in the semi-leptonic final state
  - Set stringent limits on anomalous gauge boson couplings
  - In some cases improve over the combined LEP limit

- Analyzed W+jj data
  - No evidence for any bump near 150 GeV
  - Exclude CDF bump, and technicolor and Z' interpretations

Summary II

- Focus now on a deeper probe of EWSB using WW+ 2-tag jet events in VBF topology
  - Need to first establish VBF production of WW
  - Check if data <u>consistent with H(125) unitarized</u> WW→WW scattering, probe quartic gauge couplings
  - Probe existence of <u>weakly produced</u> WW resonances

- WW semi-leptonic final state will continue to play an important role in the study of electroweak symmetry breaking
  - Measurement of WWγ within reach with full 2012 data
  - Will provide constraints on anomalous gauge boson quartic couplings, well beyond the LEP limits

BACKUP SLIDES

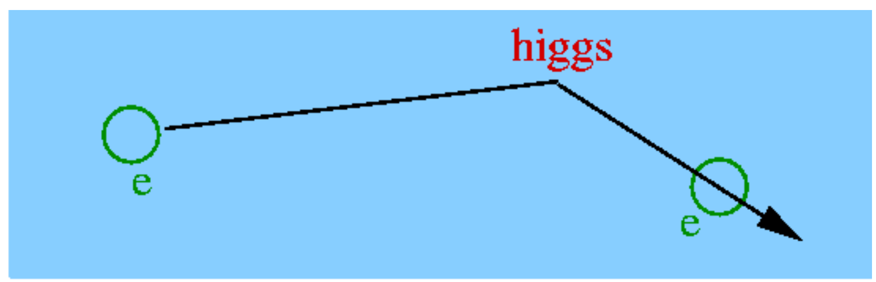
The origin of mass

Fundamental symmetries of nature require that all elementary particles and force carriers be massless,

but in the real world the elementary particles have widely differing masses ➡ so some symmetry must be broken

The Higgs Boson

We suspect the vacuum is permeated by a “Higgs field” that is responsible – the quantum of this field is a fundamental scalar.

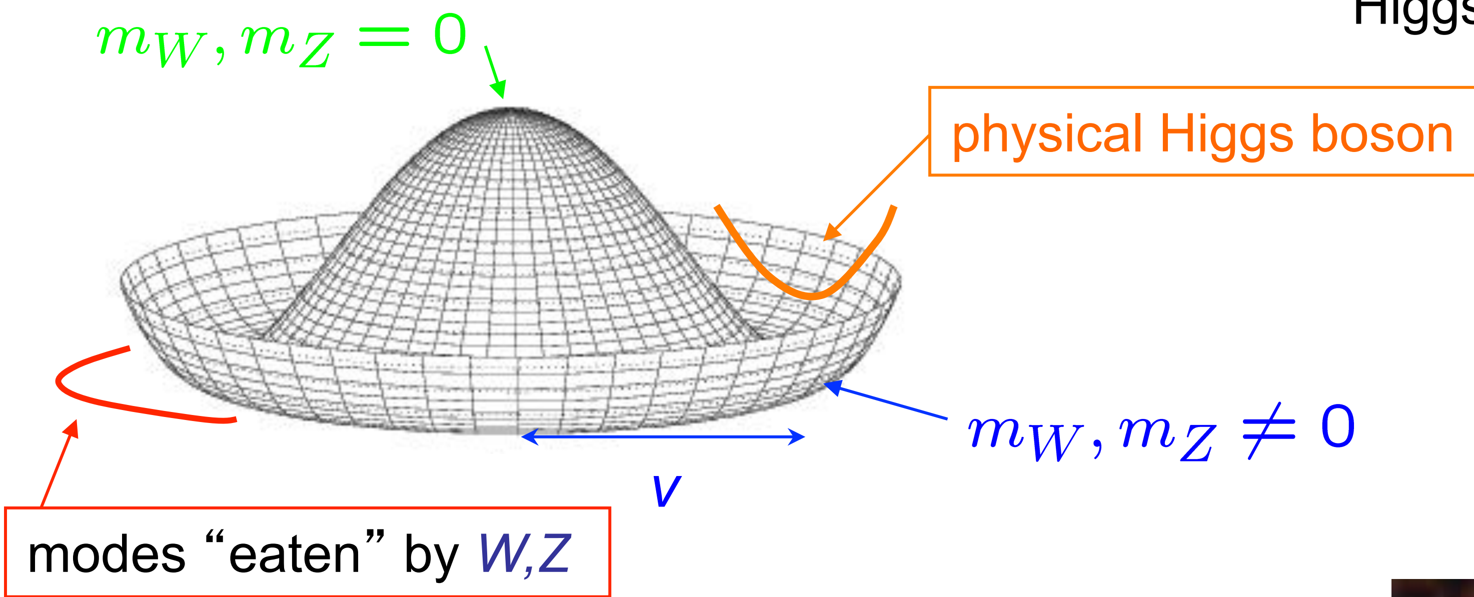


To explain the W mass the Higgs vacuum must be 100 times denser than nuclear matter!!

Higgs Mechanism

Explains how W, Z become massive !

Brout, Englert, Guralnik, Hagen, Higgs, Kibble (1964)

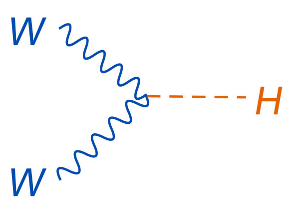


A cosmic superconductor:
Weak fields screened within 0.003 fm

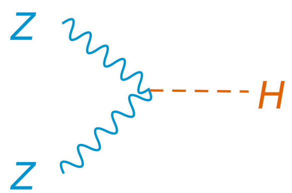
Basic Higgs properties

An elementary spin-0 particle.
Fundamental scalar (0^{++})

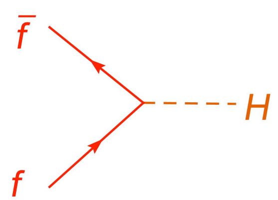
Higgs boson couples to mass:



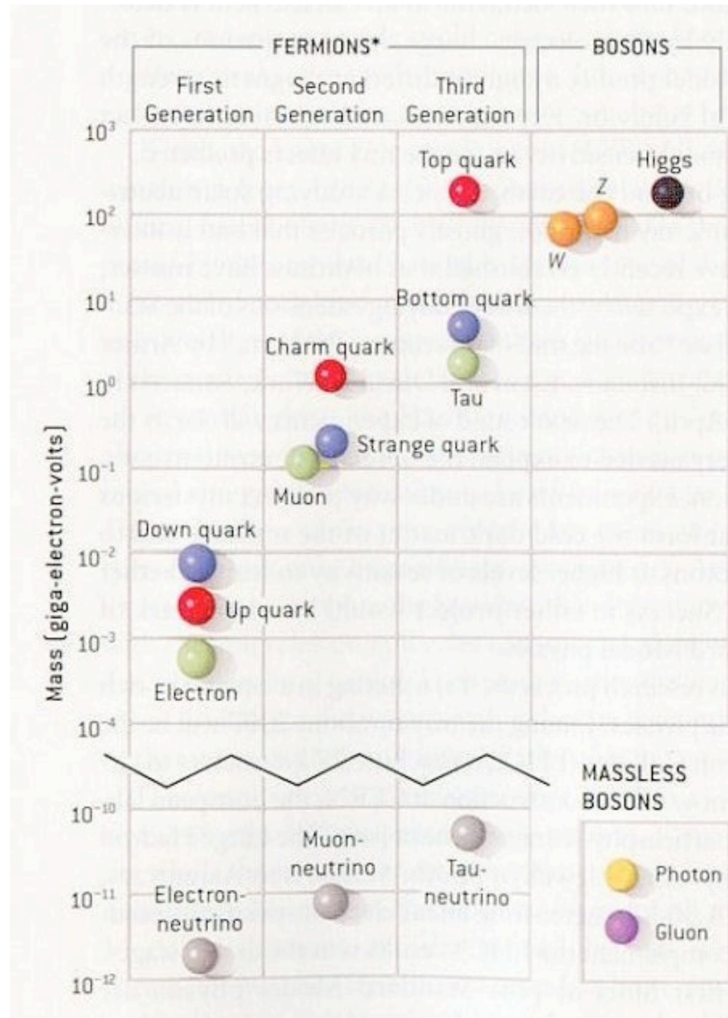
$$2\frac{m_W^2}{v}\eta^{\mu\nu}$$



$$2\frac{m_Z^2}{v}\eta^{\mu\nu}$$

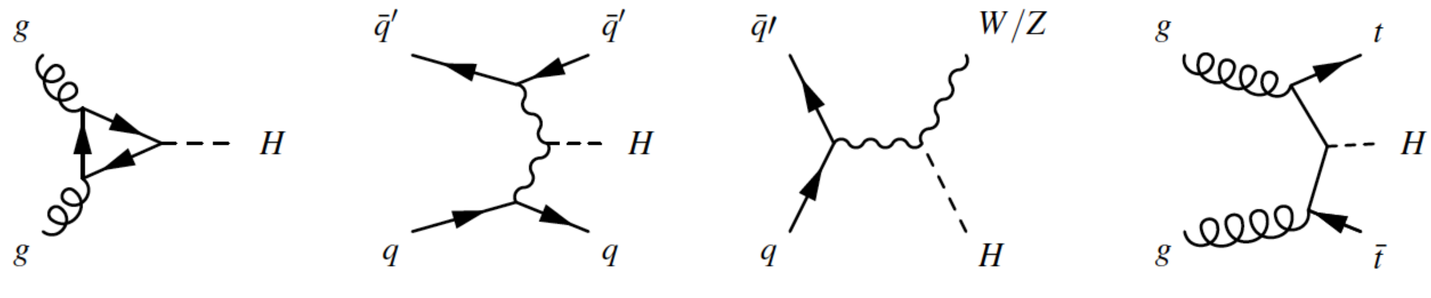


$$\frac{m_f}{v}$$

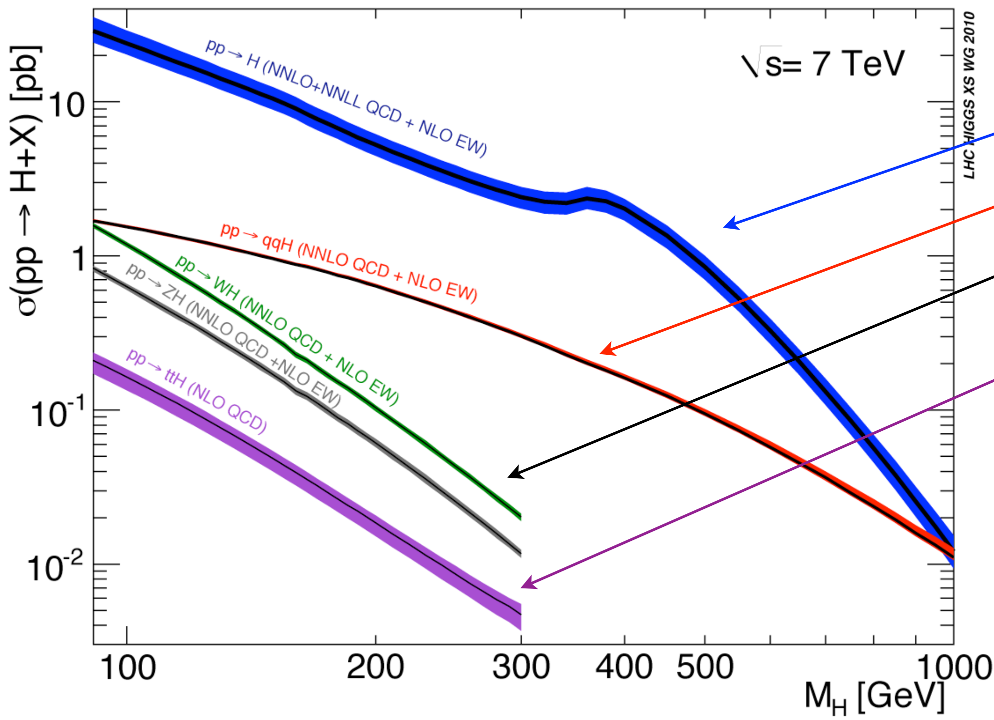


all masses due to Higgs

How do we produce Higgs at LHC ?



(a) $gg \to H$ (b) VBF (c) VH (d) $t\bar{t}H$



Gluon-gluon fusion

Vector boson fusion

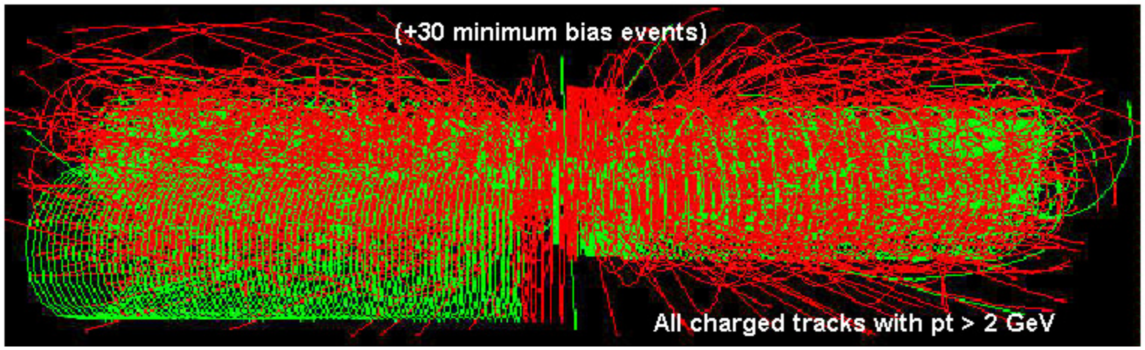
in association with W,Z

in association with tt

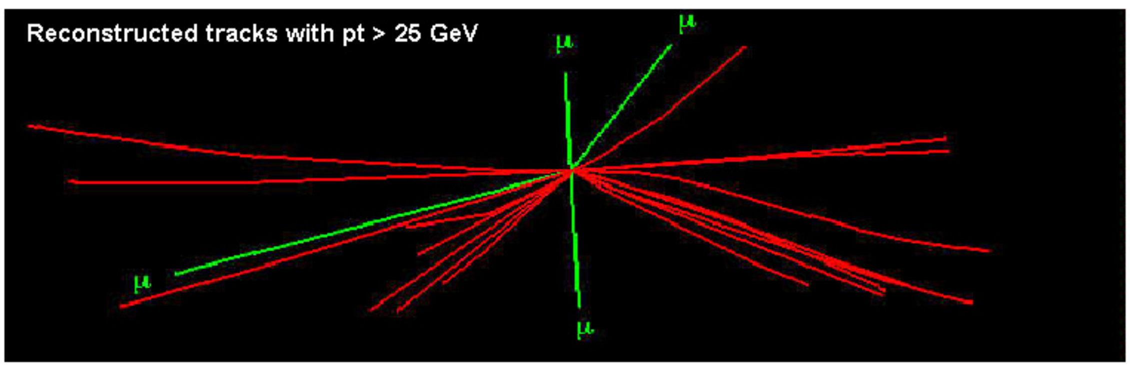
$gg \to H$ is the dominant production mechanism

More challenging than a needle in a haystack …

Starting from this event…



We look for this “signature”



- 800,000,000 proton-proton interactions per second
- ~100,000,000 electronic channels
- 0.0002 Higgs / second

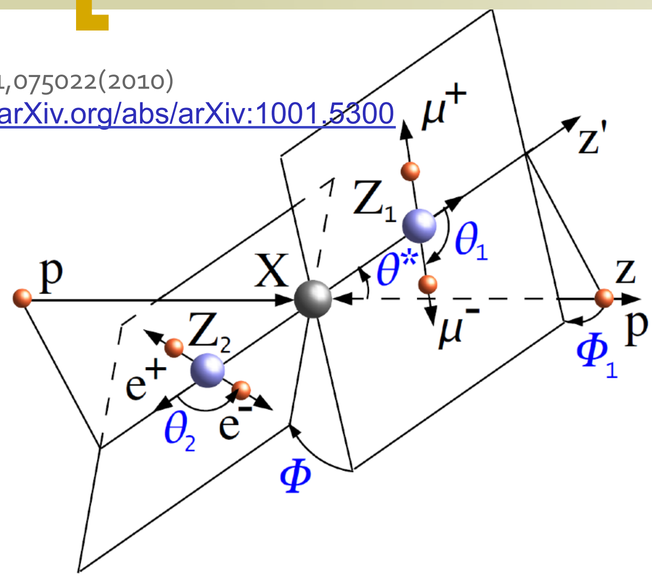
Selectivity: 1 in 10^{13}

Like looking for 1 person in a thousand world populations

Or for a needle in 20 million haystacks!

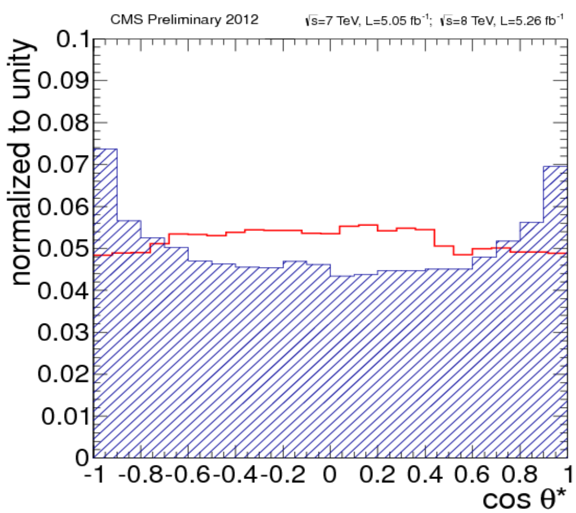
Spin-parity determination: angular analysis

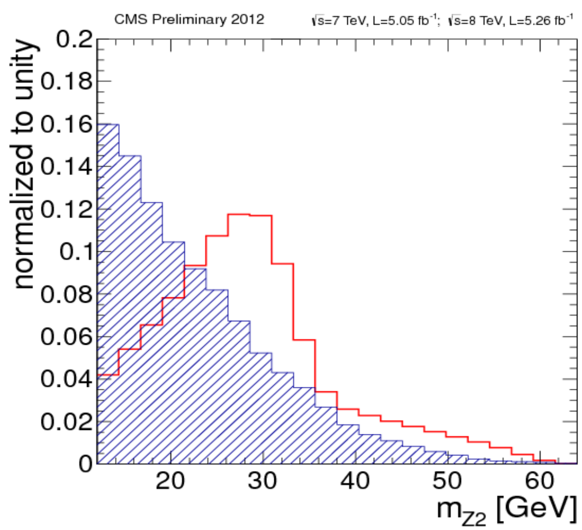
PRD81,075022(2010)
http://arXiv.org/abs/arXiv:1001.5300

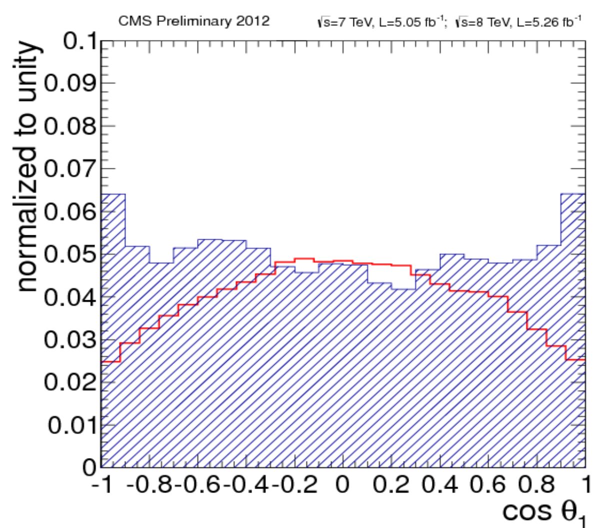


Matrix Element Likelihood Analysis:
uses kinematic inputs for
signal to background discrimination
$\{m_1, m_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \theta^*, \Phi, \Phi_1\}$

$$\mathrm{MELA} = \left[1 + \frac{\mathcal{P}_{\mathrm{bkg}}(m_1, m_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \Phi, \theta^*, \Phi_1 | m_{4\ell})}{\mathcal{P}_{\mathrm{sig}}(m_1, m_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \Phi, \theta^*, \Phi_1 | m_{4\ell})}\right]^{-1}$$







Triggers

- All analyses shown here use single or di-lepton triggers

- Typical single lepton triggers require
  - one isolated lepton
  - threshold: 24 GeV for muon, 27 GeV for electron
  - MET > 20 GeV in case of electron

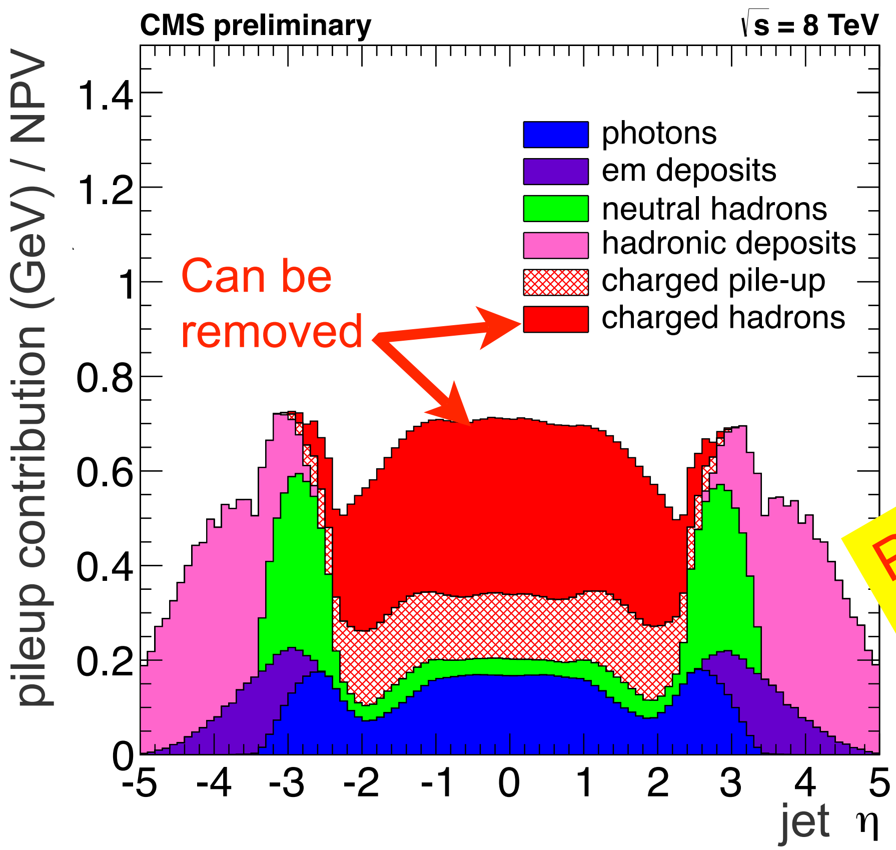
- Typical dilepton triggers require
  - two leptons, at least one isolated
  - each with threshold that varies between 5−20 GeV

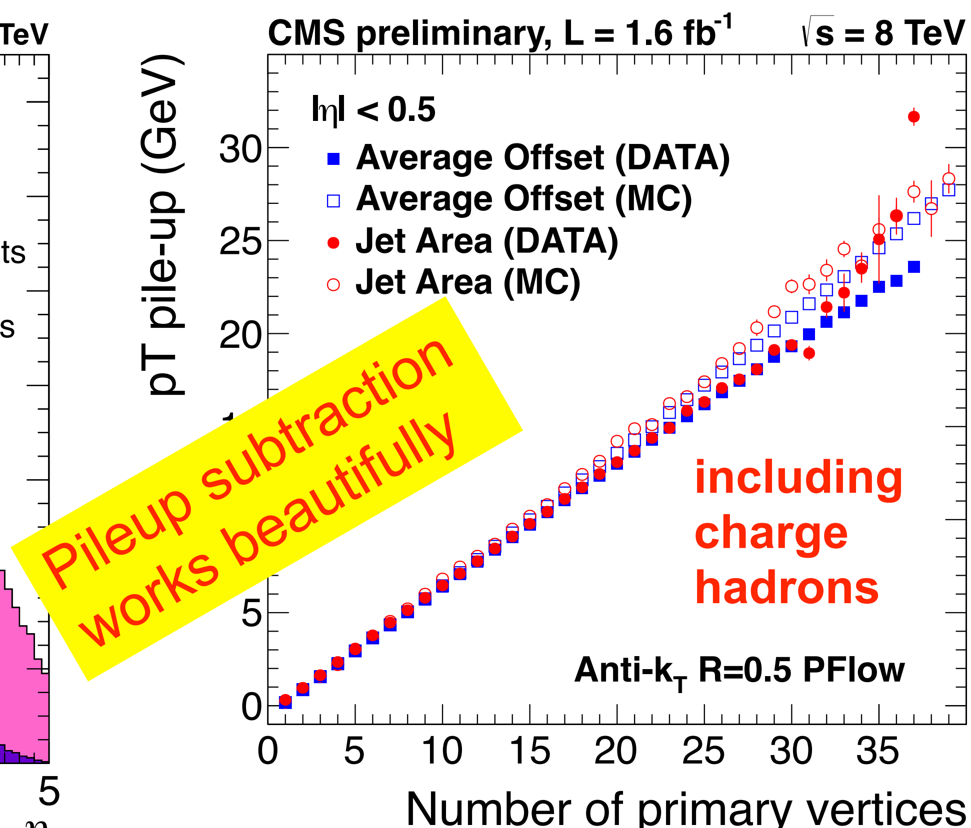
- Offline analysis-level thresholds are higher than that in trigger. Simulation is corrected for trigger & selection efficiency.

Dealing with pileup: subtract its contribution

✦Pileup affects jet energy, MET, and lepton isolation

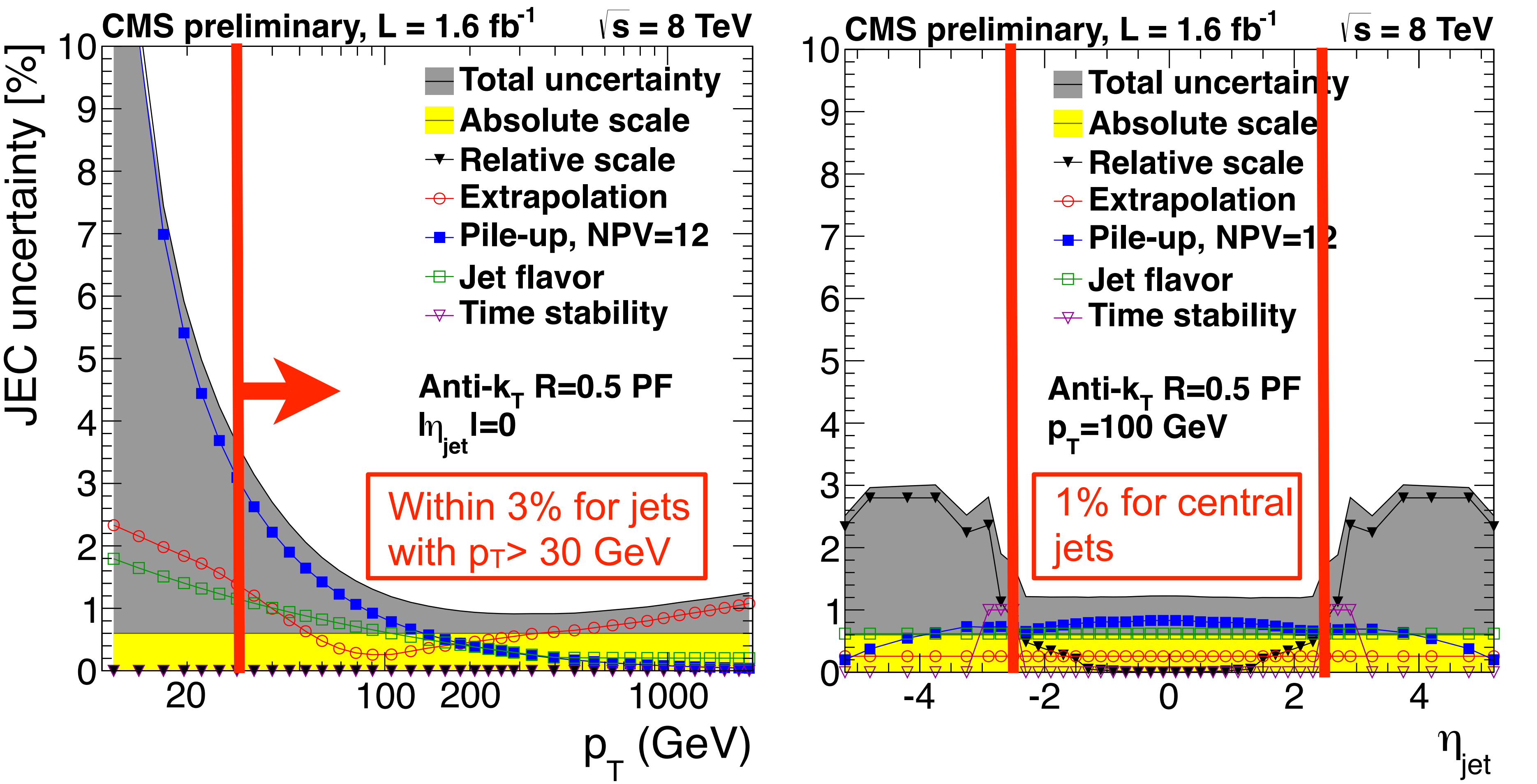
- Example: pileup contribution to jet p_T per primary vertex.
- Measure in data using several methods. Get consistent results.



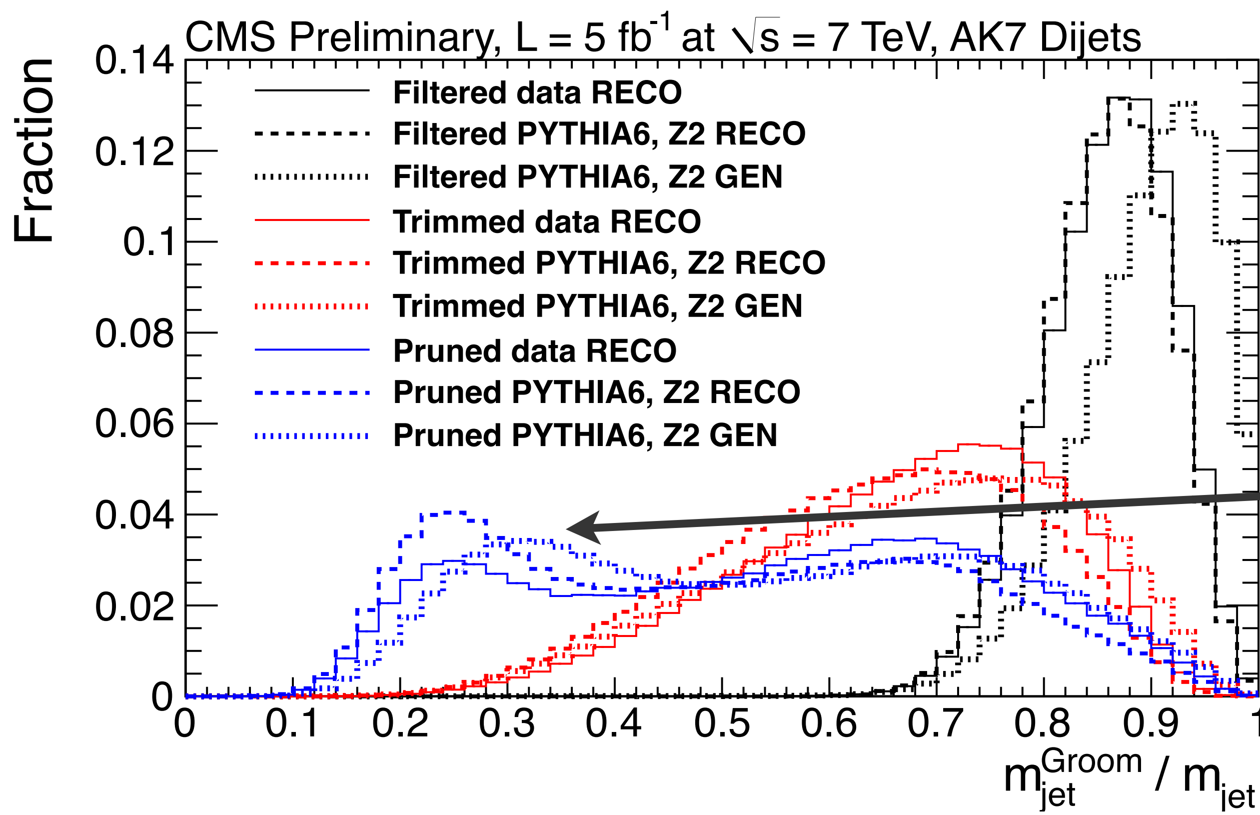


Good understanding of detector performance

- ✦An example: jet energy scale
  - Well calibrated



Peep inside the merged jet, use grooming

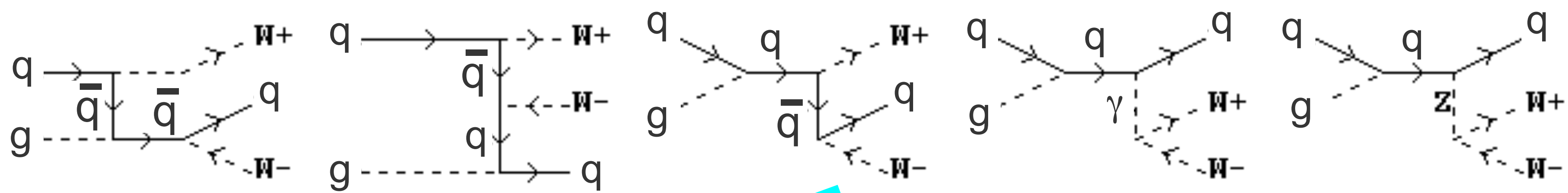


Pruning is the most aggressive, filtering is the least aggressive

bimodal structure provides good separation for qq signal

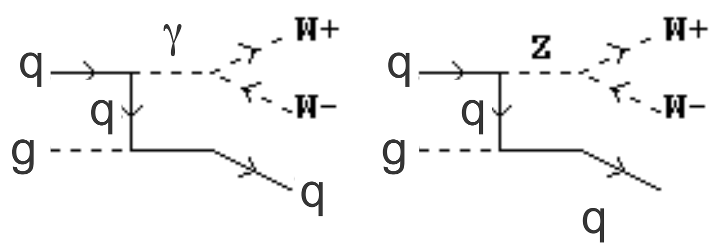
Comparison of grooming algorithms at particle level (GEN), reconstructed simulation (RECO) and data

Significant contribution from NLO ($\gtrsim$50% of LO)

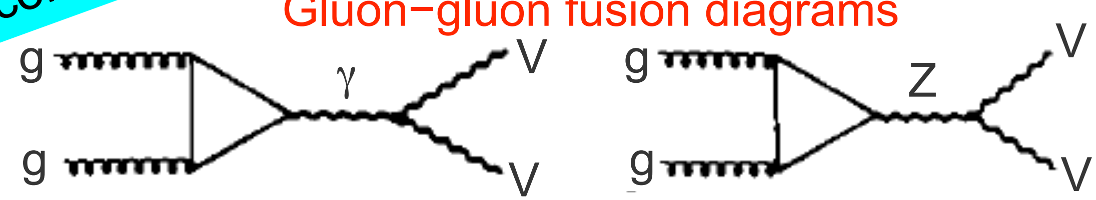


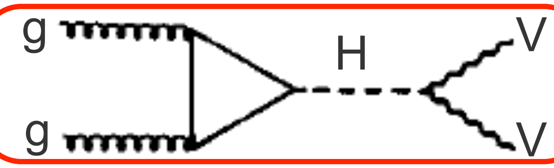
Quark−gluon diagrams

~6% gg contribution



Gluon−gluon fusion diagrams



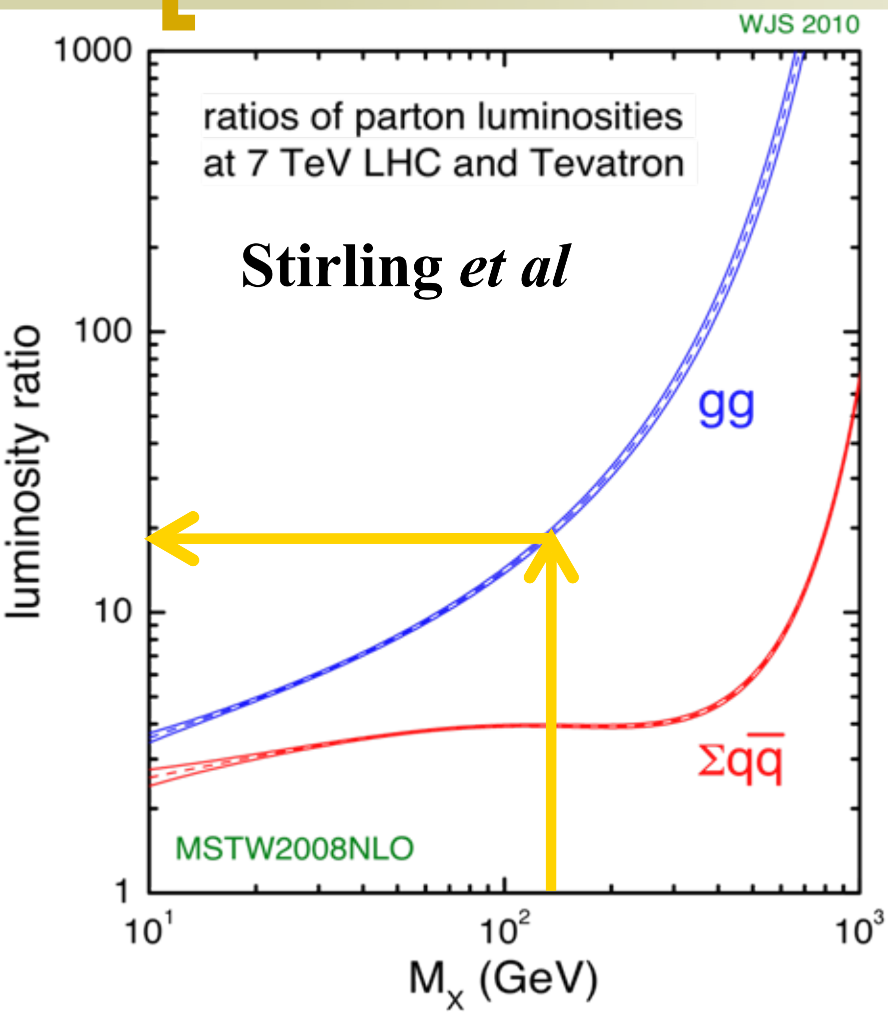


H(125) can contribute up to 5% for WW*

Box diagrams

Plus vector boson fusion diagrams

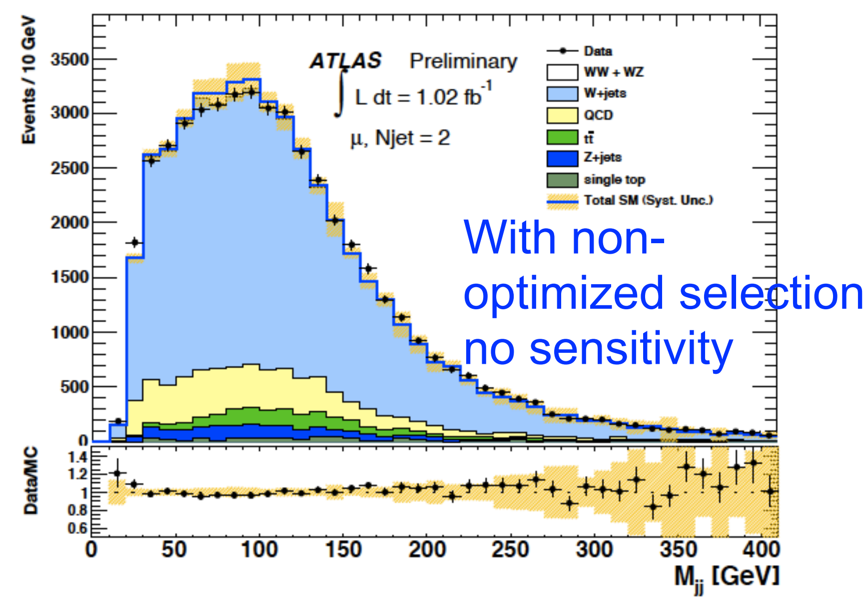
Difficulty to reconstruct qq signal at LHC



$q\bar{q} \rightarrow$ WW, WZ rate at LHC = **~ 3.5 x** Tevatron

Backgrounds like W/Z+jets, top, multi-jet etc rise **by ~10x** due to rise in qg and gg cross sections

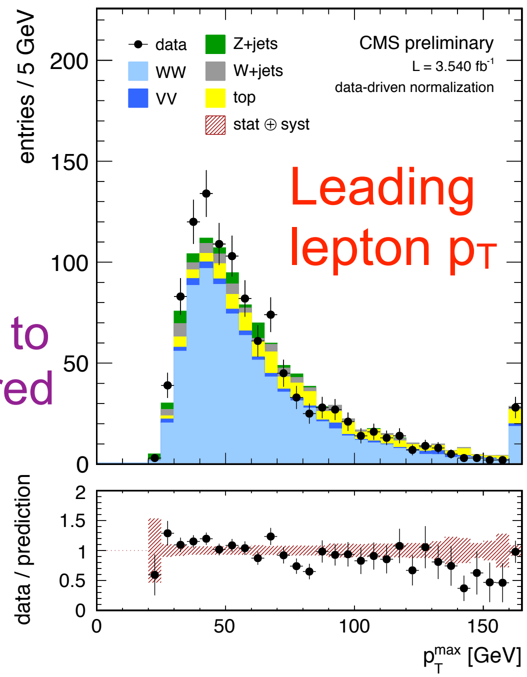
$\Rightarrow$ Small signal, worse S/N

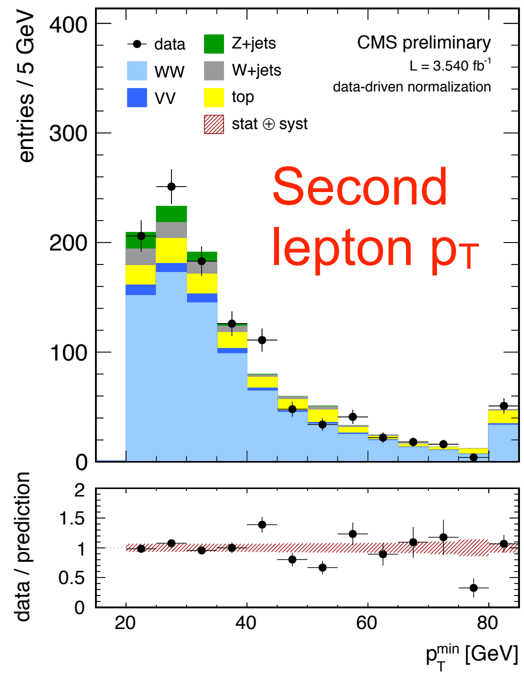


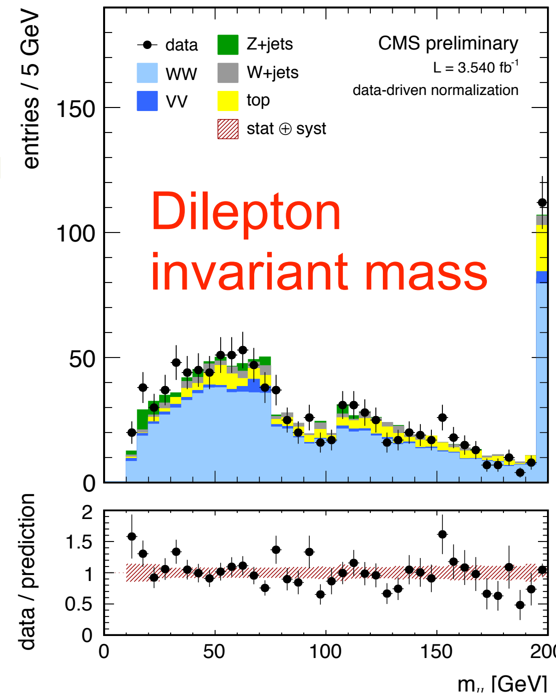
Need stronger cuts

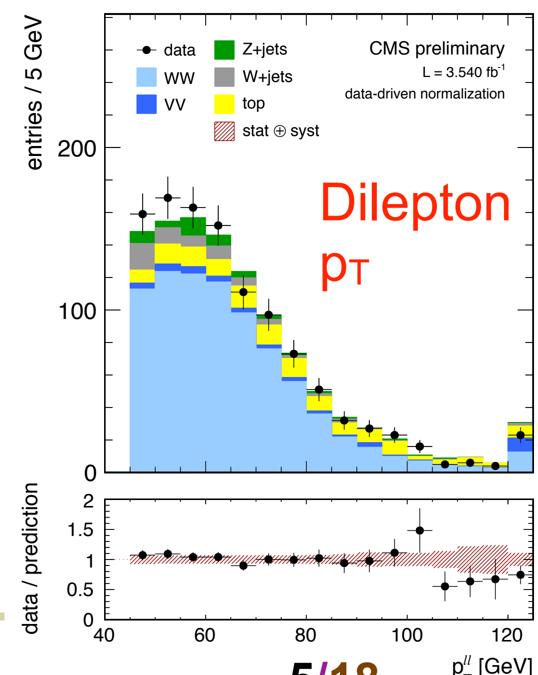
WW→2ℓ2ν: kinematics

WW cross section is normalized to the measured value









- ✦Drell-Yan reduced by MET requirement, and
  - $m_{\ell\ell} > 20$ GeV, and veto $76 < m_{\ell\ell} < 106$ GeV
  - $\Delta\phi(\ell\ell, \text{jet}) < 165^o$ to reduce Z+jets
- ✦W+jets, ttbar reduced by: central jet veto, b-veto
- ✦$Z\rightarrow\tau\tau$ reduced using projected MET cut
- ✦Veto third lepton to reduce WW/WZ

WW→$2\ell 2\nu$ cross section at 7 TeV (5.0 fb^{-1})

https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSMP12005

S/B = 3.2

Signal efficiency averaged over all lepton flavors: 3.28 ± 0.02 (stat) ± 0.26 (sys) %

Cross section

$$\sigma \,.\, BR = \frac{N_{signal}}{\text{Acceptance . Efficiency . L}}$$

BR(W→$\ell\nu$) from PDG: 0.1080 ± 0.0009

Sample	Yield ± stat. ± syst.
$gg \to W^+W^-$	$46.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 14.2$
$q\bar{q} \to W^+W^-$	$750.9 \pm 4.1 \pm 53.1$
$t\bar{t}$ +tW	$128.5 \pm 12.8 \pm 19.6$
W+jets	$59.5 \pm 3.9 \pm 21.4$
WZ+ZZ	$29.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 2.0$
Z/γ^*	$11.0 \pm 5.1 \pm 2.6$
$W+\gamma$	$18.8 \pm 2.8 \pm 4.7$
$Z/\gamma^* \to \tau\tau$	$0.0 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.1$
Total Background	$247.1 \pm 14.6 \pm 29.5$
Signal + Background	$1044.0 \pm 15.2 \pm 62.4$
Data	1134

σ = 52.4 ± 2.0 (stat) ± 4.5 (sys) ± 1.2 (lum) pb

NLO prediction (MCFM): 47.0 ± 2.0 pb

Campbell, Ellis, Williams. JHEP 07 (2011), 018. arXiv:1105.0020.

Consistent with the NLO prediction

WW→2ℓ2ν at 8 TeV: systematics & results

Theoretical uncertainties

- PDF and QCD scale: 5%

includes jet veto uncertainty

Experimental measurements

- Luminosity: 4.4%
- Lepton efficiency, energy scale and resolution: 1-3%
- Jet energy scale: 2-3%
- Missing ET resolution: 2-3%

Need to improve

Background normalisation

- W+jets: ~35% + statistical
- Z/γ*: ~20%-100%
- Top: ~20% + statistical
- Z/γ*→ττ: up to 50%

Background components:

- Major Backgrounds
  - QCD / W+jet
  - Top
  - Drell Yan

  Data Driven
- Smaller backgrounds
  - Wγ
  - Z→ττ
  - non resonant WZ/ZZ

  MC Simulation

σ = 69.9 ± 2.8 (stat) ± 5.6 (sys) ± 3.1 (lum) pb

NLO prediction (MCFM): $57.25\,(^{+2.35}_{-1.60})$ pb

- **Already 4% statistical precision**
- **About 1.8σ higher than the NLO prediction**

W+jets shape uncertainty

Two relatively unknown parameters in W+jets shape

- Factorization/renormalization scale (μ)
- Matrix Element – Parton Shower matching threshold (q)

Need to vary them in the fit to get a good modeling of data:

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{W+jets}} = \alpha\ \mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{W+jets}}(\mu_0^2, q'^2) + \beta \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{W+jets}}(\mu'^2, q_0^2) + (1-\alpha-\beta)\cdot \mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{W+jets}}(\mu_0^2, q_0^2),$$

where $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \beta < 1$

- α and β are consistent between muon and electron data
- Data prefer smaller value for ME-PS threshold than 20 GeV

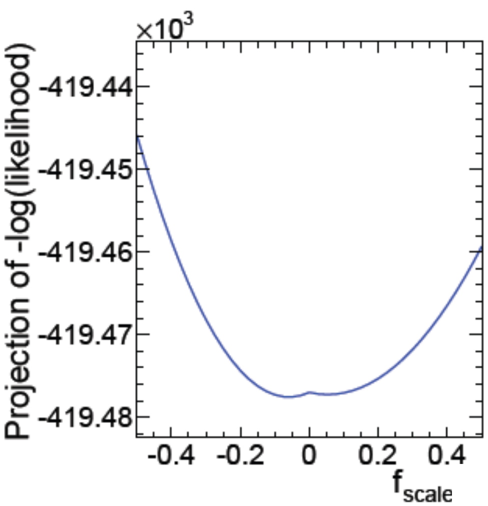
WW+WZ→$\ell\nu$qq: understanding W+jets bkg

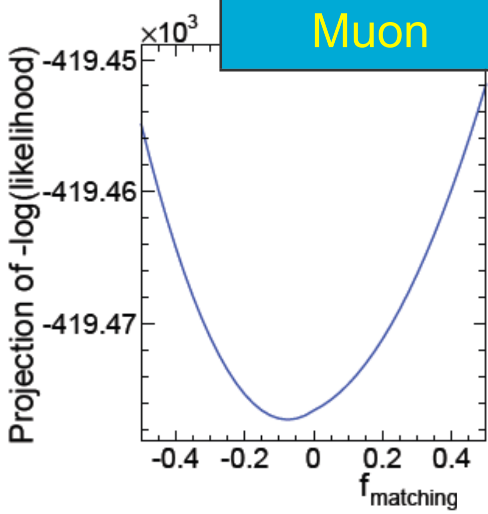
Process	Muon channel	Electron channel
Diboson (WW+WZ)	NLO prediction = 1697 1899 ± 389	NLO = 867 783 ± 302
W plus jets	67384 ± 586	31644 ± 850
$t\bar{t}$	1662 ± 117	946 ± 67
Single top	650 ± 33	308 ± 17
Drell-Yan plus jets (Z+jets)	3609 ± 155	1408 ± 64
Multijet (QCD)	296 ± 317	4195 ± 867
Fit χ^2/dof (probability)	9.73/12 (0.64)	5.30/12 (0.95)
Total from fit	75420	39371
Data	75419	39365
Acceptance × efficiency ($\mathcal{A}\varepsilon$)	5.153×10^{-3}	2.633×10^{-3}

W+jets shape uncertainty

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{W+jets}} = \alpha \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{W+jets}}(\mu_0^2, q'^2) + \beta \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{W+jets}}(\mu'^2, q_0^2) + (1-\alpha-\beta) \cdot \mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{W+jets}}(\mu_0^2, q_0^2).$$

	α (fSU)	β (fMU)
Electron	-0.003 ± 0.074	-0.136 ± 0.081
Muon	0.053 ± 0.078	-0.075 ± 0.065





Factorization/renormalization scale and ME-PS matching scale vary in the fit.

- α (scale ↑ or ↓ fraction) and β (matching ↑ or ↓ fraction) are consistent b/w electron and muon data
- NLL versus α and β is well-behaved

CMS analysis: what are the improvements?

arXiv:1208.3477 (to appear in PRL)

$W \to \ell\nu$ selection	Jet selection
	$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{j1}} > 40\,\mathrm{GeV}$ vs 30 GeV at CDF
$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mu(\mathrm{e})} > 25\,(35)\,\mathrm{GeV}$	$\lVert\vec{p}_T^{\,j1} + \vec{p}_T^{\,j2}\rVert > 45\,\mathrm{GeV}$ vs 40 GeV
$\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mu(\mathrm{e})} > 25\,(30)\,\mathrm{GeV}$	$\lvert\Delta\eta(j1, j2)\rvert < 1.2$ vs no cut
$M_{\mathrm{T}} > 50\,\mathrm{GeV}$	
Unimportant differences	$0.3 < p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{j2}} / m_{jj} < 0.7$ vs no cut
	Also analyze 3-jet events

- Higher leading jet p_T helps in beating down the background
- Higher boost, smaller $\Delta\eta$, and Jacobian cut for dijet system
- Improve S/B for all resonant signals (diboson, TC, Z', WH)

CMS analysis

https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsEWK11017

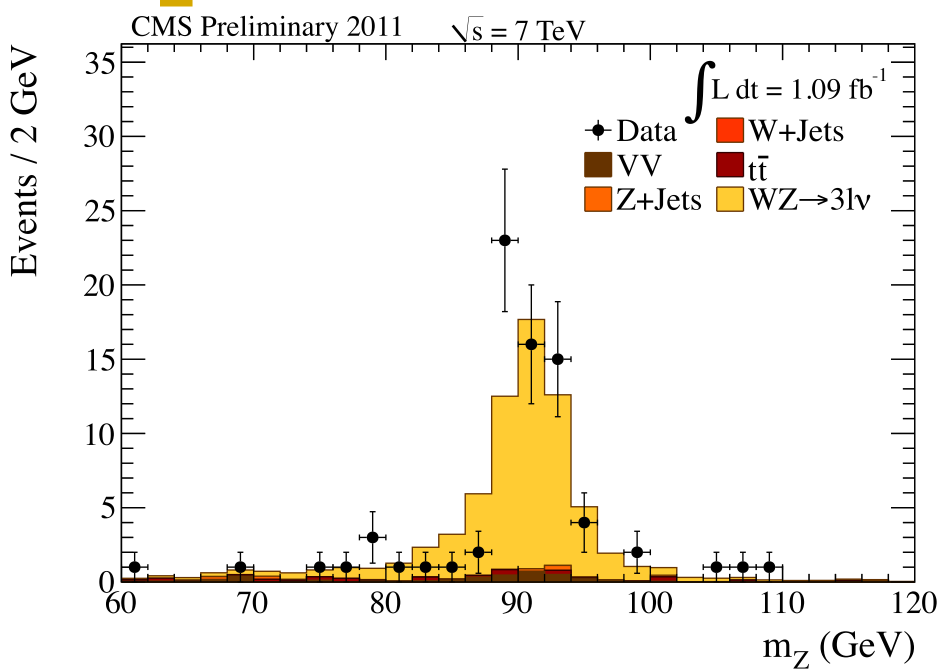
(submitted to PRL)

$W \to \ell\nu$ selection	Jet selection
Single-lepton trigger	$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{j1}} > 40\,\mathrm{GeV}$
Lepton identification and isolation	$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{j2}}, p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{j3}} > 30\,\mathrm{GeV}$
$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mu(\mathrm{e})} > 25\ (35)\ \mathrm{GeV}$	$\lVert\vec{p}_T^{\,j1} + \vec{p}_T^{\,j2}\rVert > 45\,\mathrm{GeV}$
$\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mu(\mathrm{e})} > 25\ (30)\ \mathrm{GeV}$	$\lvert\Delta\eta(j1, j2)\rvert < 1.2$
$M_{\mathrm{T}} > 50\,\mathrm{GeV}$	$\Delta\phi(\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}}, \mathrm{j1}) > 0.4$
Exclude events with > 1 lepton	$0.3 < p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{j2}} / m_{jj} < 0.7$

Efficiency x Acceptance for a few typical models

		$\varepsilon\mathcal{A}$			
		muons		electrons	
Signal model	$\sigma \times \mathcal{B}$ (pb)	2-jet	3-jet	2-jet	3-jet
Technicolor	7.4	0.065	0.020	0.039	0.011
Z'	8.1	0.070	0.023	0.042	0.014
WH	0.059	0.060	0.019	0.038	0.013

WZ→ℓℓℓ'ν cross section at 7 TeV



http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1370067

- Two iso ℓ: p_T > 20/15 GeV (e/μ)
- 3[rd] lepton p_T > 20, ME_T>30 GeV
- 60 < $m_{\ell\ell}$ < 120 GeV; veto 2[nd] Z

Tiny background

Channel	$N_{observed}$
eee	22
$ee\mu$	20
$\mu\mu e$	13
$\mu\mu\mu$	20

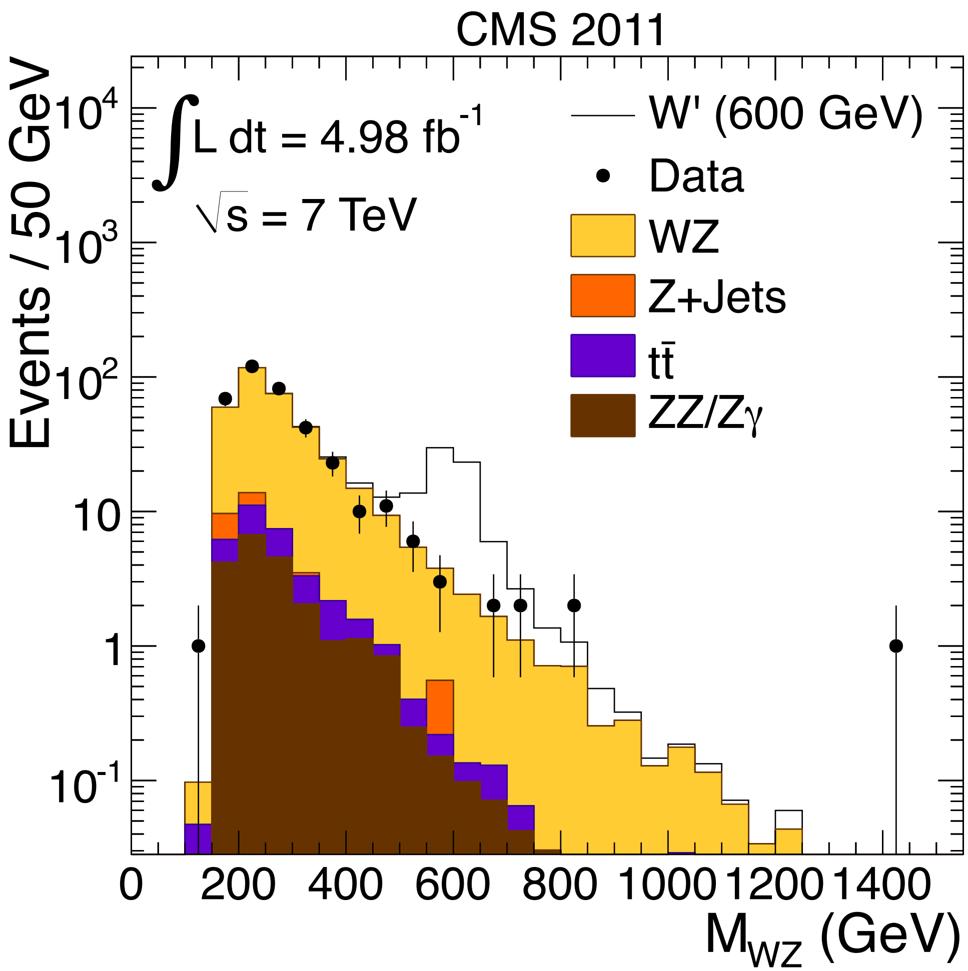
σ = 17.0 ± 2.4 (stat) ± 1.1 (sys) ± 1.0 (lum) pb
NLO prediction (MCFM): 17.5 ± 0.6 pb

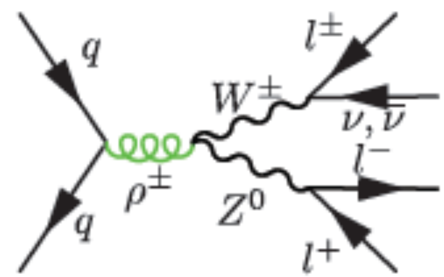
MCFM, real-width bosons, CTEQ6L, PDF uncertainty

☑ Consistent with NLO

Search for $\rho_{TC} \rightarrow WZ$ and $W' \rightarrow WZ$ ($\rightarrow \ell\ell\ell'\nu$)

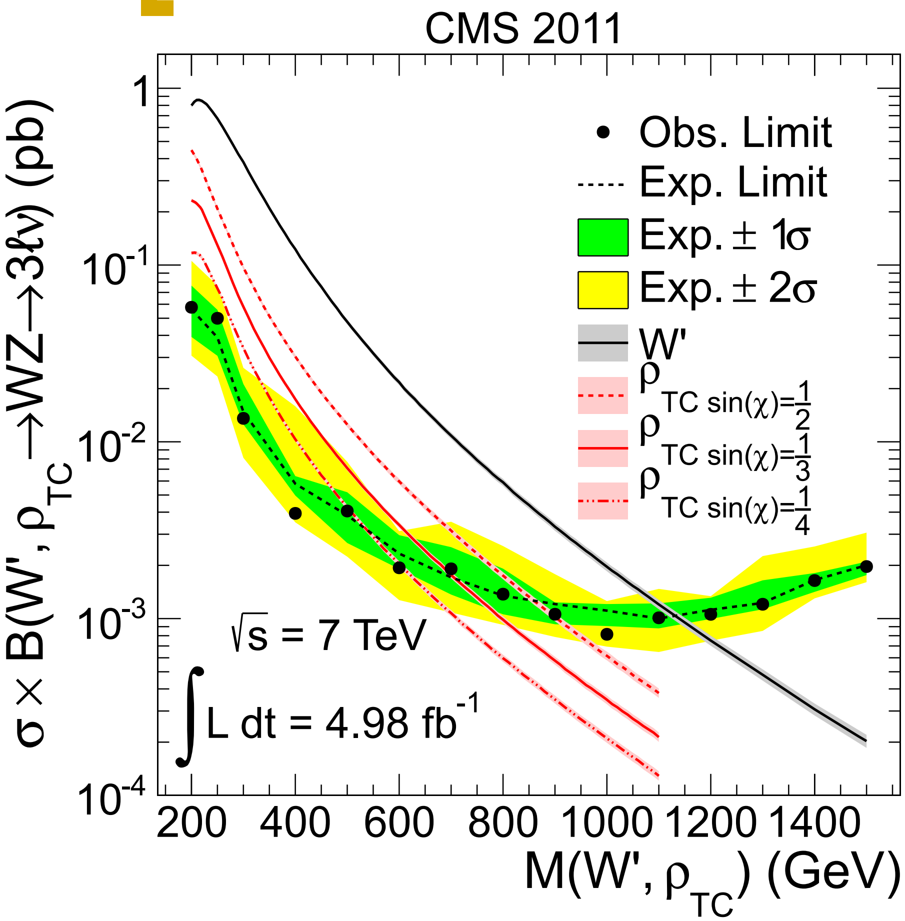
https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsEXO11041

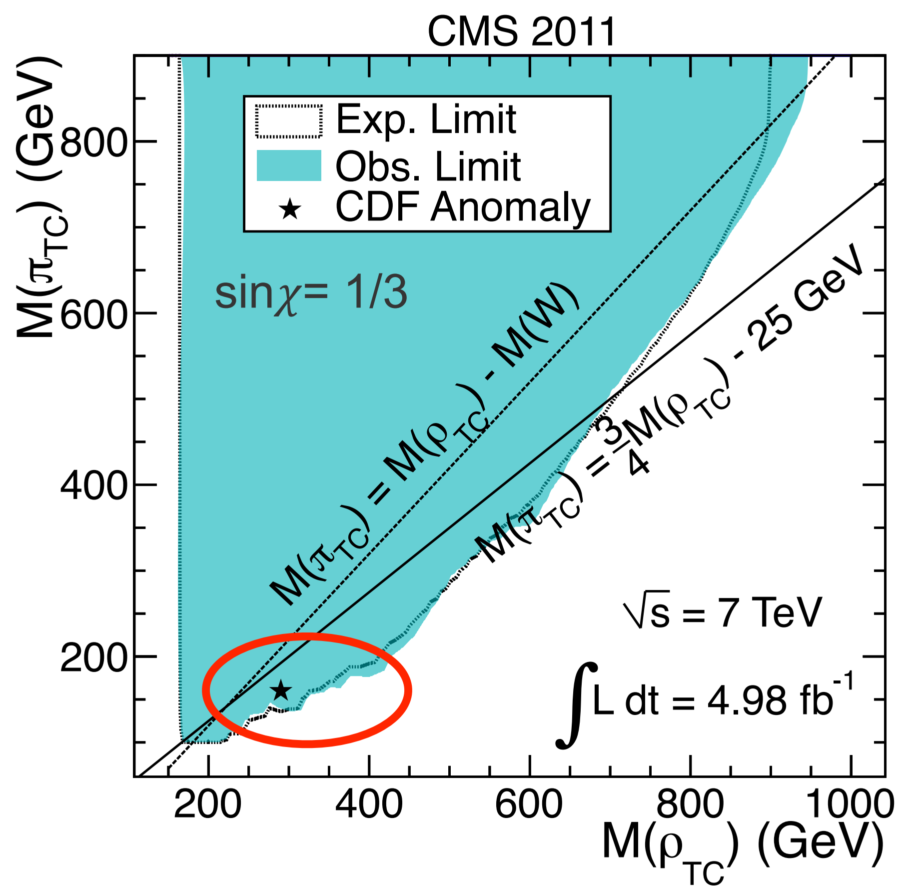




- Event selection same as in WZ cross section analysis
- Smoothly falling spectrum, no interesting structure
- Set limit

Limits on W', technicolor ρ_{TC}





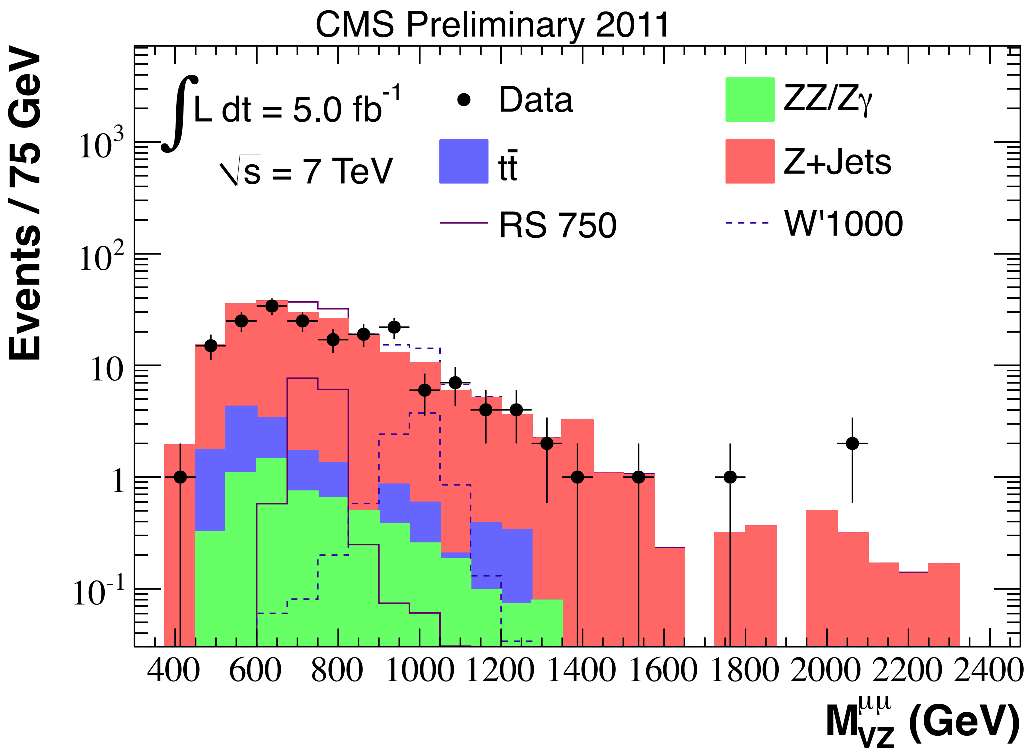
CDF anomaly: (ρ_{TC} =290, π_{TC} =160)

Exclude W' up to mass 1143 GeV at 95% CL

Exclude low scale techni-color interpretation of CDF anomaly

Search for W' & RS graviton in VZ→ℓℓ+j (boosted)

http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1444879



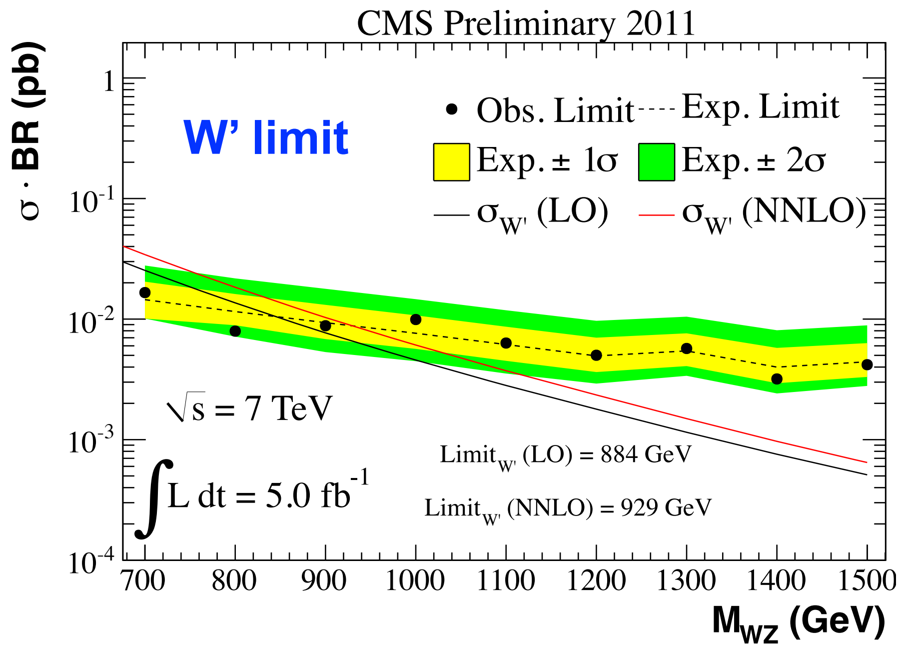
✦Search for W'→WZ and G →WZ where one Z decays laptonically

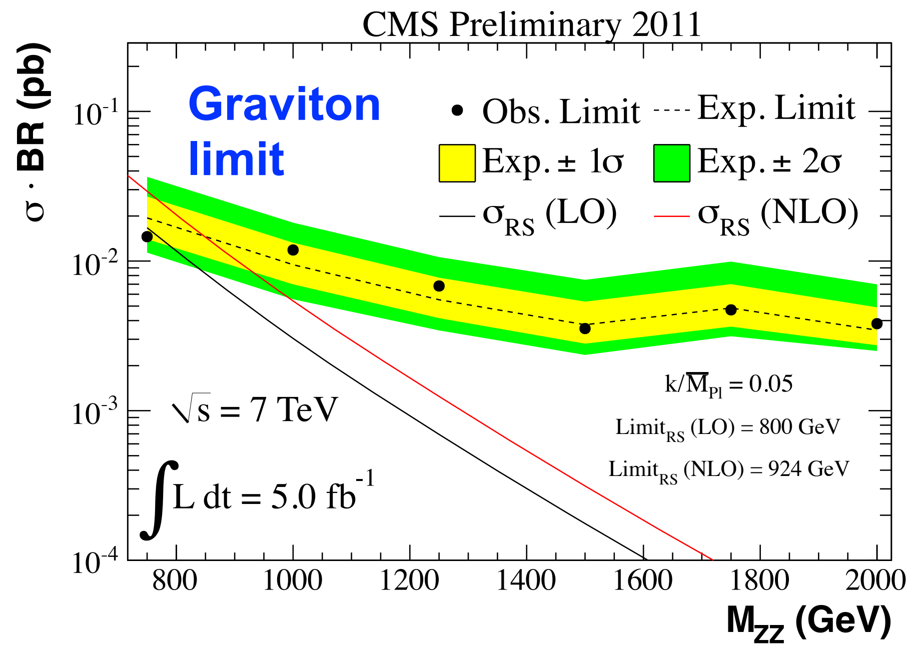
✦The other boson (W or Z) decays hadronically into a single (merged) jet
- -anti-kT 0.7 jet
- -highly boosted: p_T > 250 GeV

✦Plot invariant mass of the VZ system.

Smoothly falling spectrum. Set limit.

Limits on W’ & RS graviton



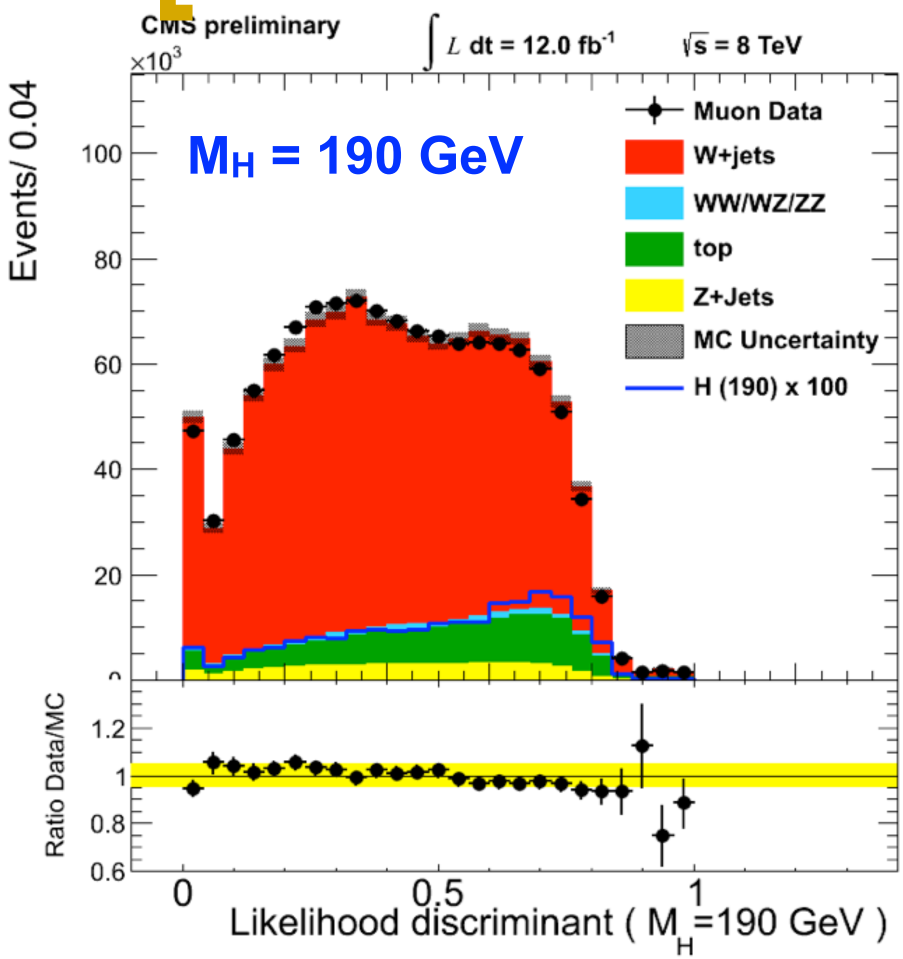


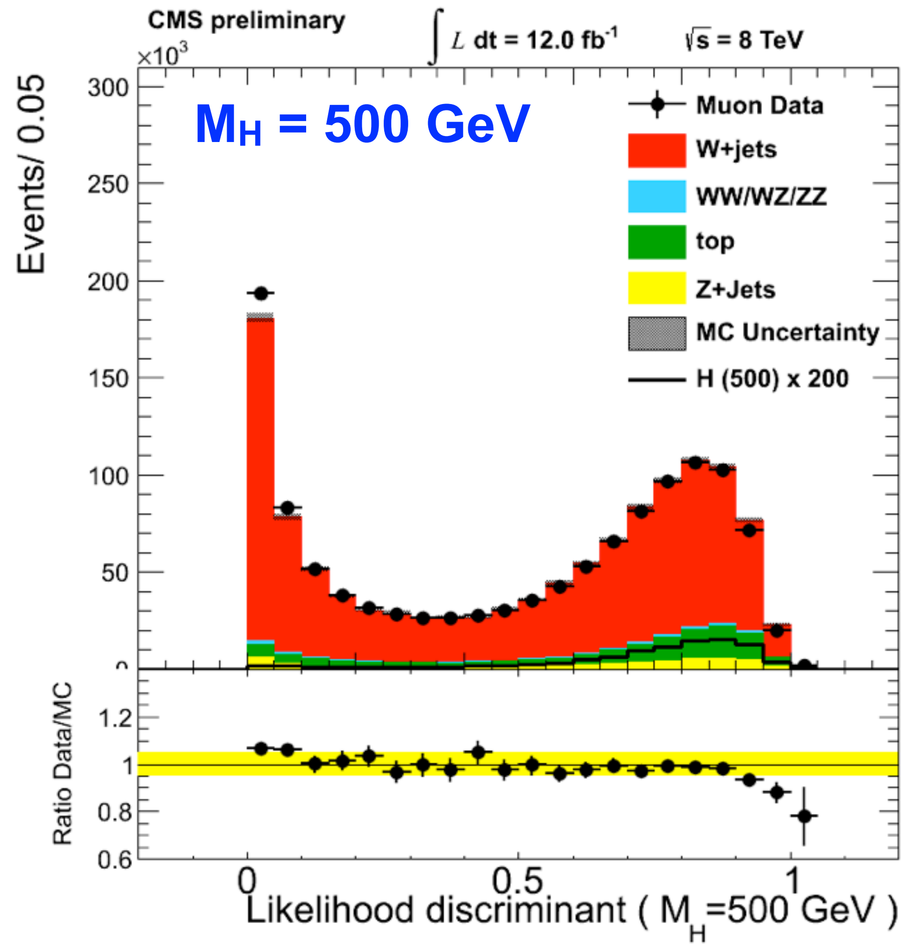
At 95% CL we exclude

- Sequential W’ bosons with masses < 700−929 GeV
- RS graviton with k/M_{Pl} =0.05 and masses < 700−924 GeV

The first results from LHC on VZ searches using boosted massive jet.

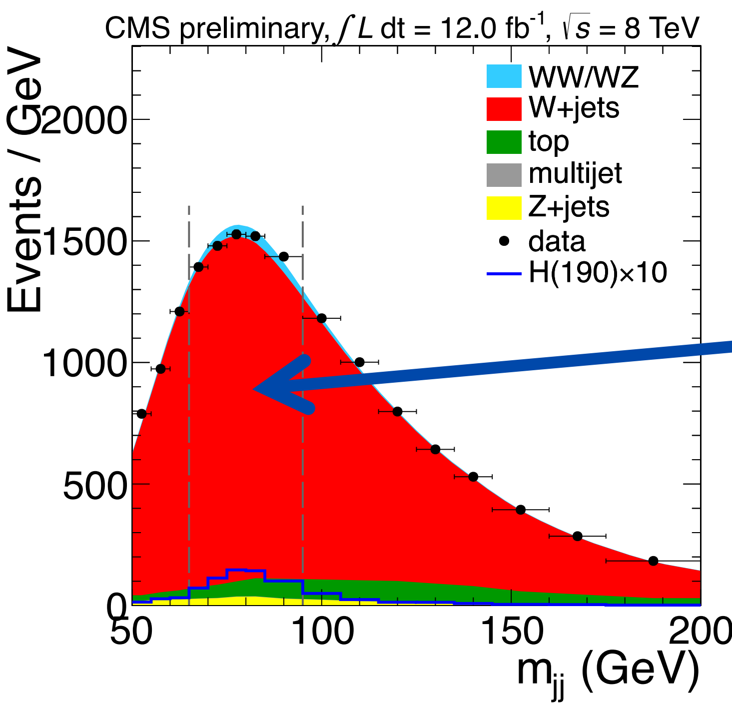
Examples of likelihood output

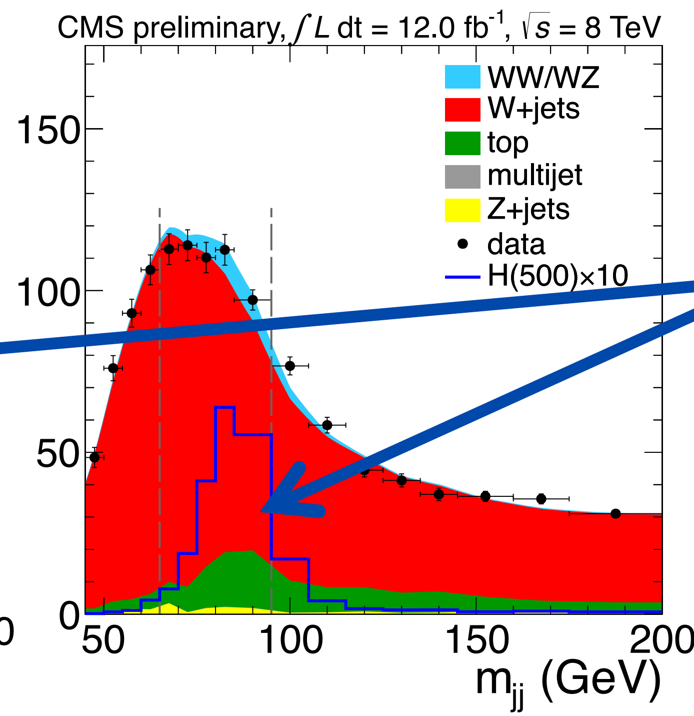




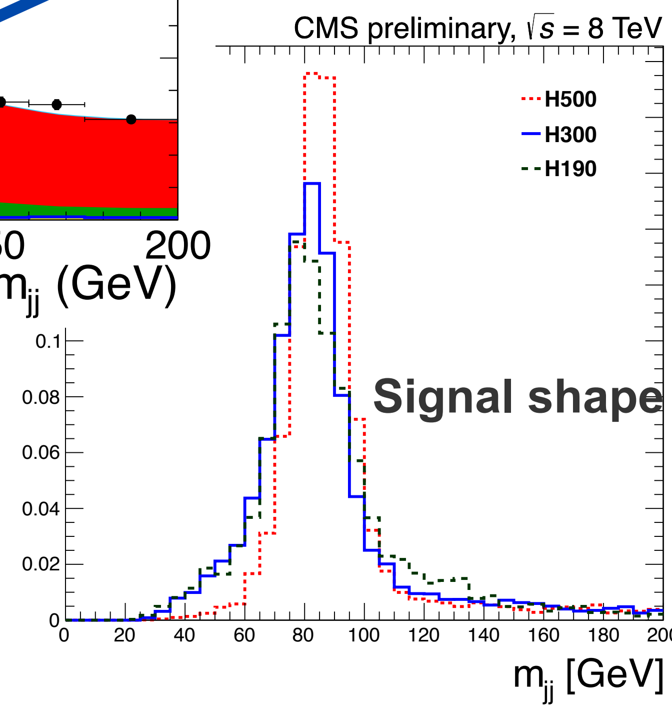
Optimize 48 likelihoods: 12 mass points (M_H:170, 180, 190, 200, 250,.., 600 GeV) x 2 lepton flavors x 2 Njets (i.e., =2 or 3)

Use m_{jj} fit to obtain background normalization





Signal region is excluded from fit

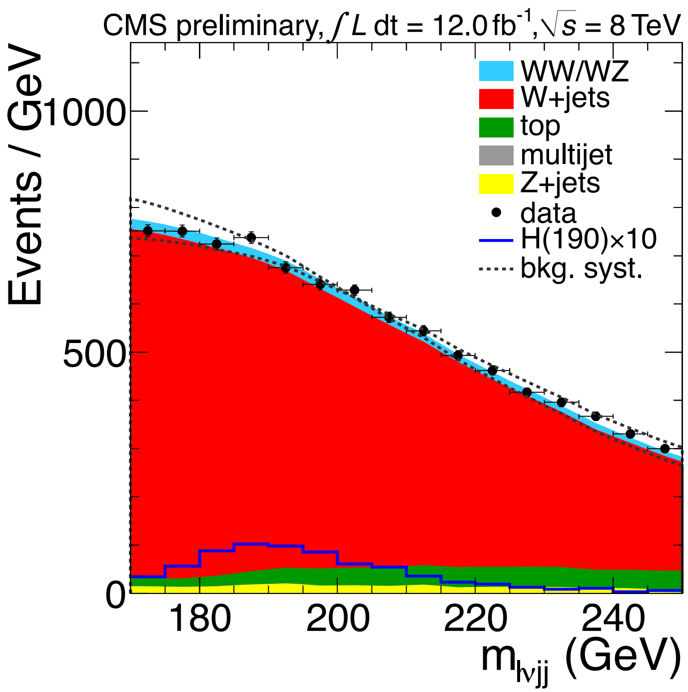


Muon W+2j data, selection optimized for **M_H = 190 GeV**

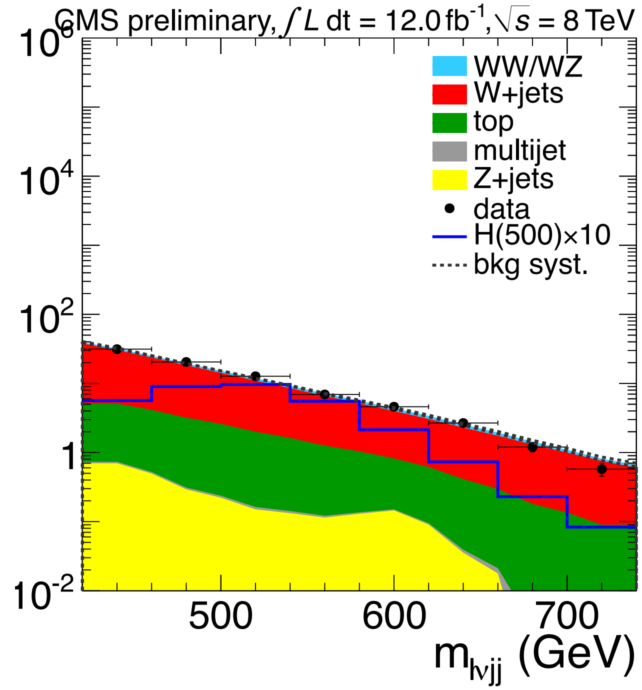
Muon W+2j data, selection optimized for **M_H = 500 GeV**

Now plot m_{WW} spectrum in signal region

Use data sidebands to model W+jets background shape

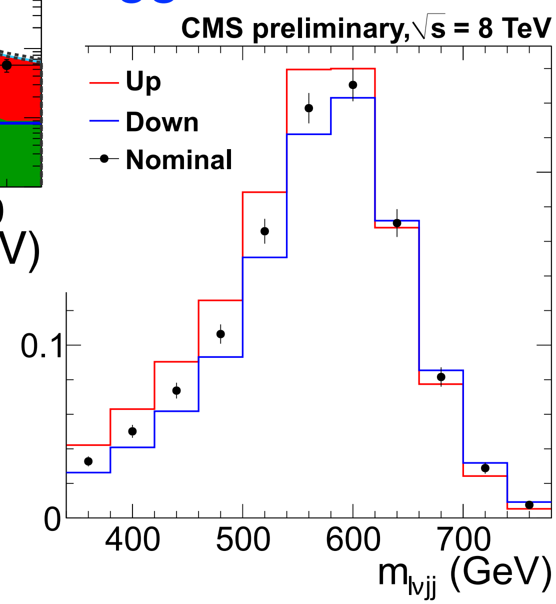


Muon W+2j data with m_{jj} in range [65, 95] GeV, selection optimized for **M_H = 190 GeV**



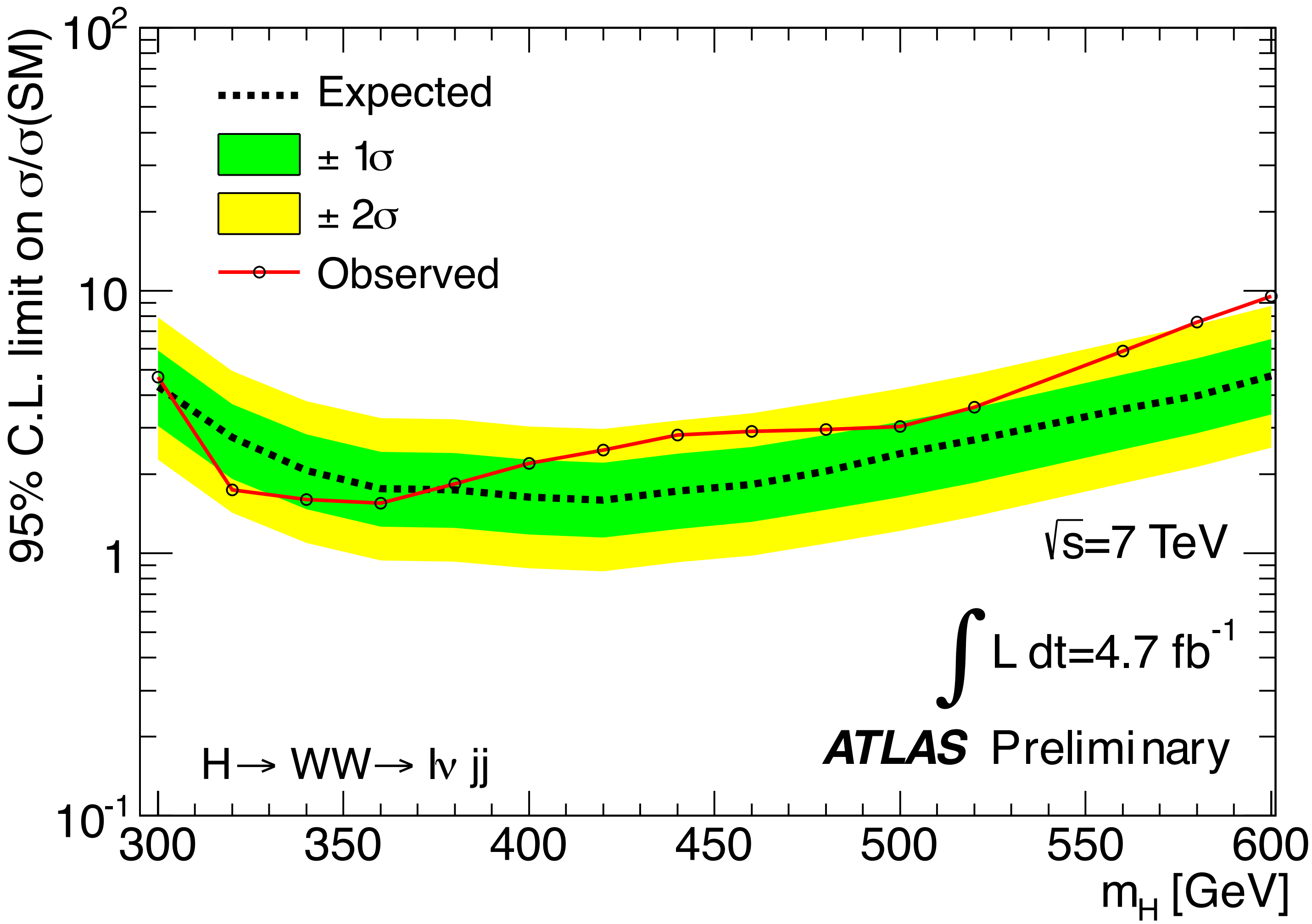
Muon W+2j data with m_{jj} in range [65, 95] GeV, selection optimized for **M_H = 500 GeV**

Signal syst for M_H = 600 GeV: dominated by interference btw gg→WW and gg→H→WW



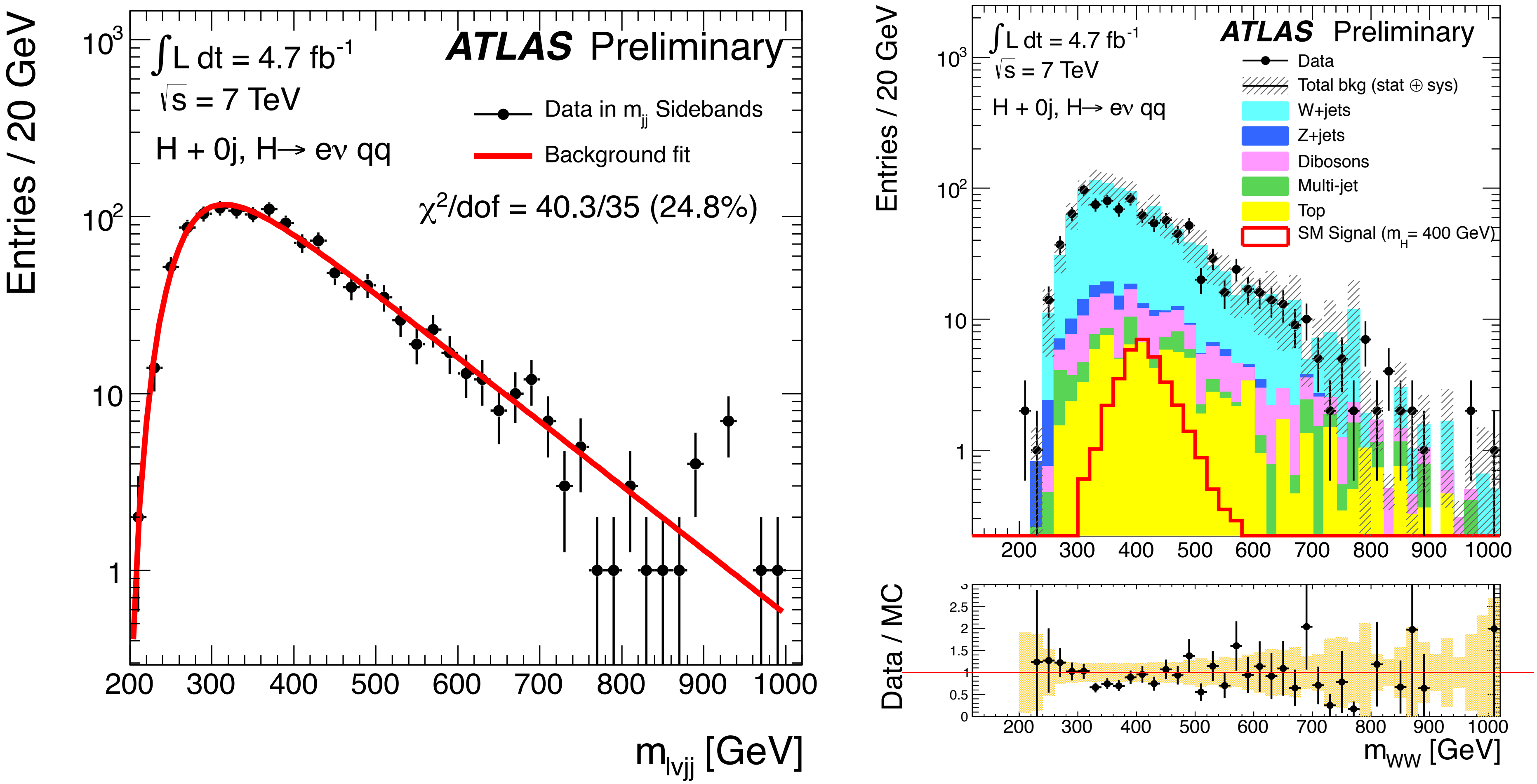
ATLAS results on $H \to WW \to \ell\nu qq$ (March 2012)

https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/CONFNOTES/ATLAS-CONF-2012-018/



ATLAS results on H→WW→ℓνqq (March 2012)

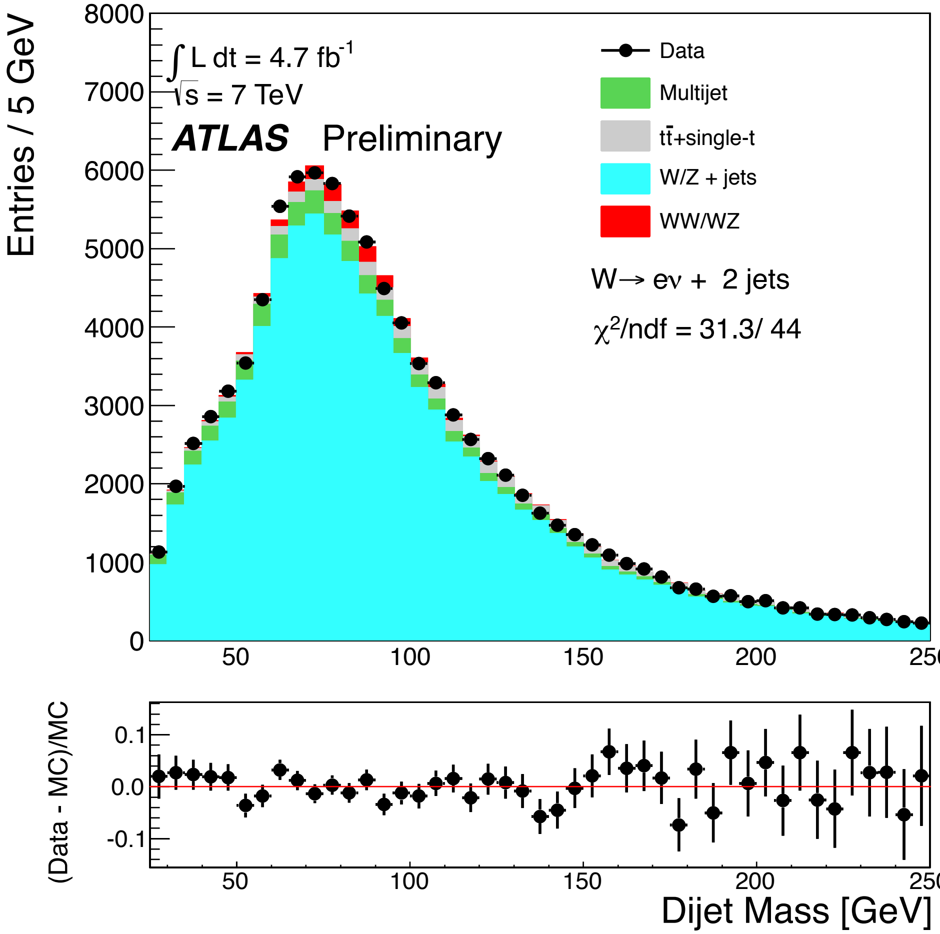
https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/CONFNOTES/ATLAS-CONF-2012-018/

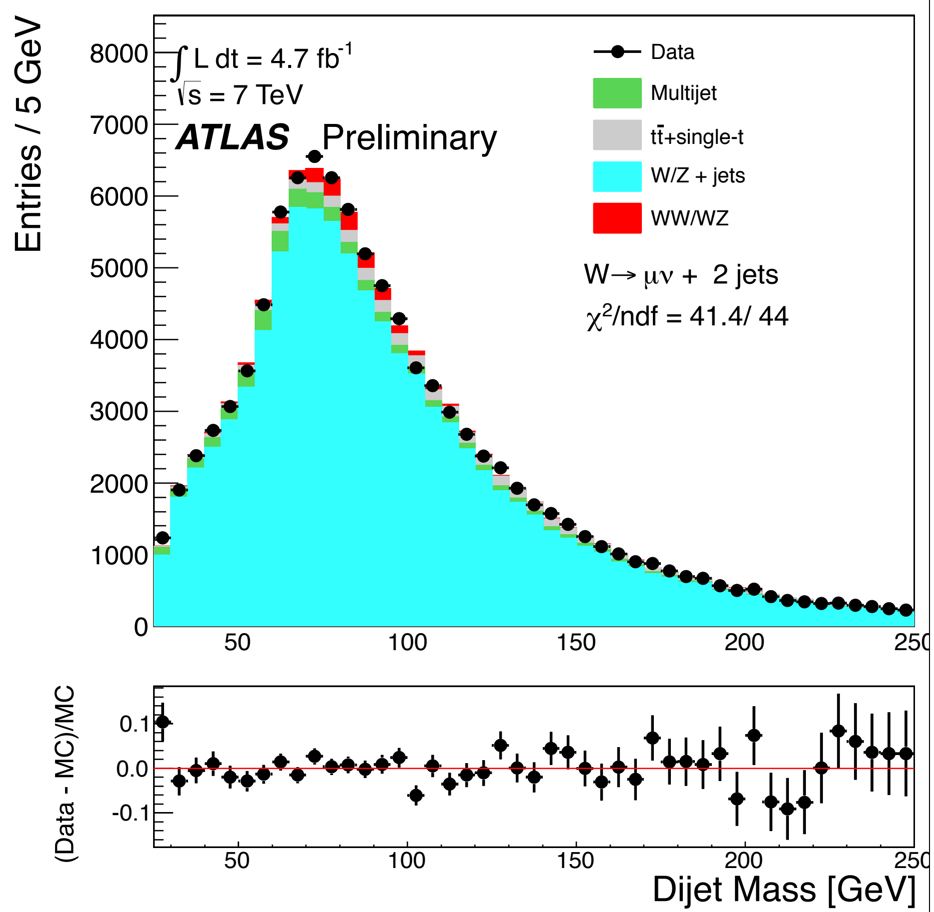


ATLAS results on WW→ℓνqq (Nov 2012)

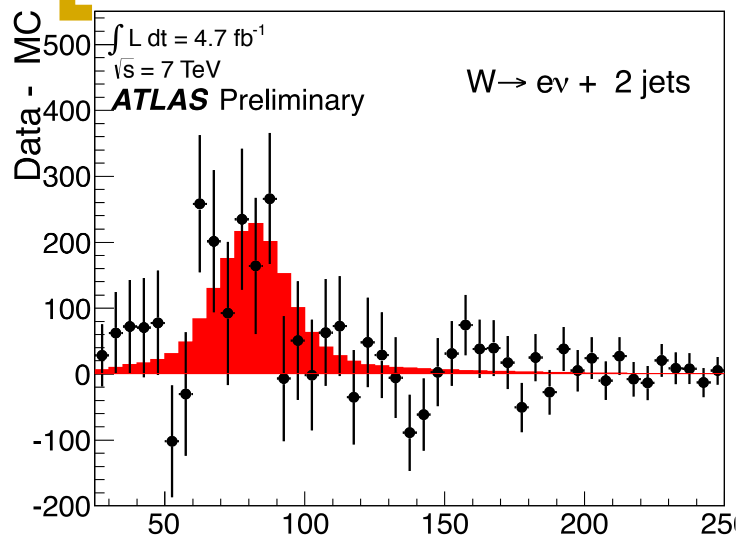
http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1493586

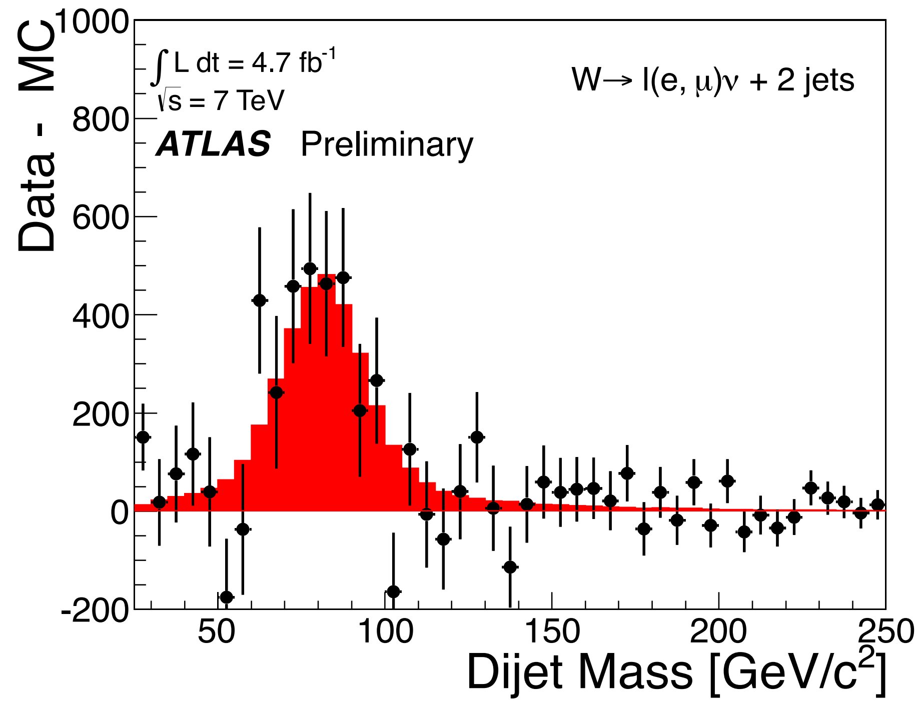
https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/CONFNOTES/ATLAS-CONF-2012-157/

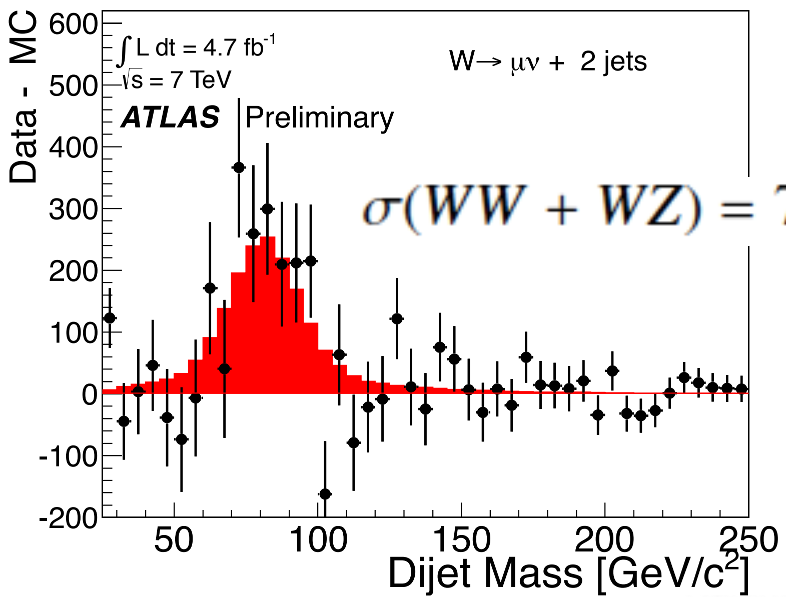




ATLAS results on WW→$\ell\nu$qq (Nov 2012)





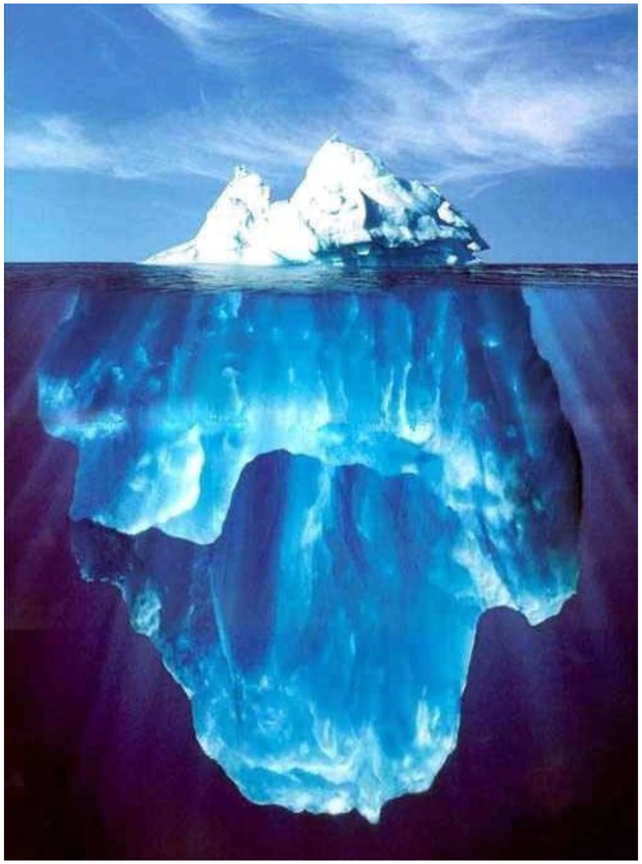


$$\sigma(WW + WZ) = 72 \pm 9\ (\text{stat.}) \pm 15\ (\text{syst.}) \pm 13\ (\text{MC stat.})$$

	e	μ
WW	1250 ± 60	1360 ± 70
WZ	276 ± 19	306 ± 21

Questions we aim to answer next at the LHC

Whether H(125) ....



- Couples to fermions?
  - -Accounts for fermion masses?
  - -Fermion couplings ∝ masses?
- Are there others?
- Quantum numbers: $J^{CP} = 0^{++}$?
- Decays to new/ dark matter particles?
- All production modes as expected?
- Implications of $M_H \approx 125$ GeV?
- Fully accounts for EWSB (W, Z couplings)?
  - -Any sign of new strong dynamics?

Already have some good hints. More to learn this year....

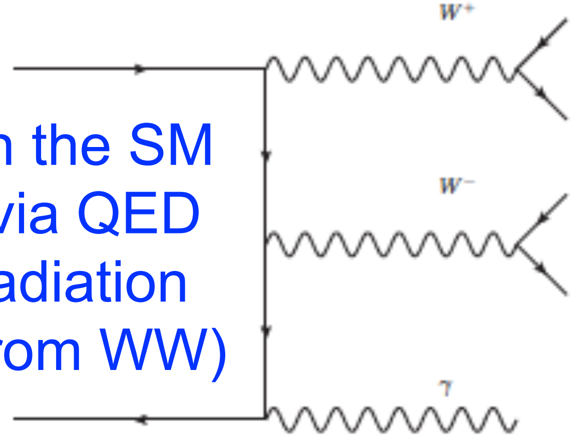
Probing quartic couplings via VVV production

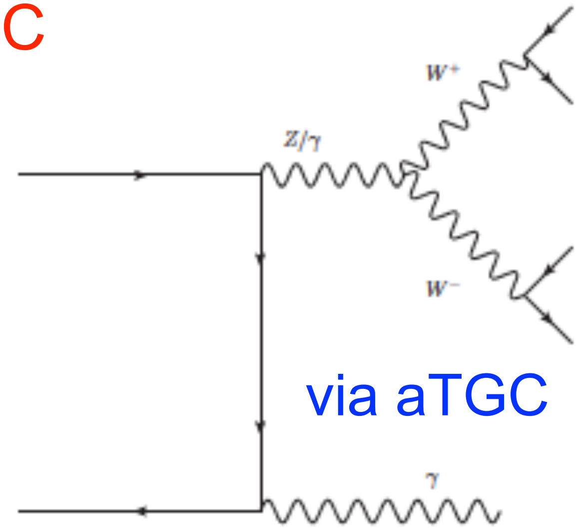
Yang et al, arXiv:1211.1641

LEP combination, arXiv:hep-ex/0612034

WWγ production at LHC

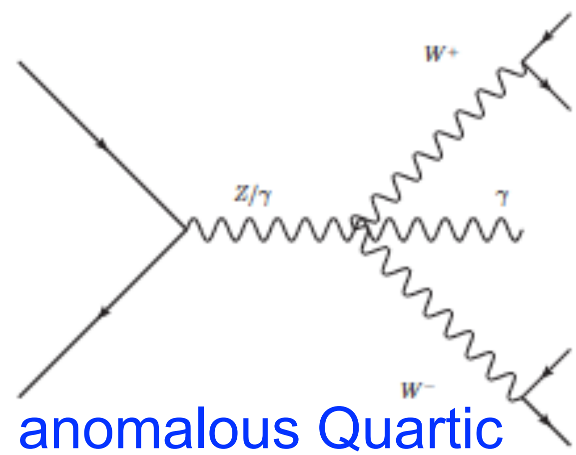
In the SM (via QED radiation from WW)





via aTGC

- Anomalous quartic gauge couplings at WWγγ and WWγZ vertices can enhance the production of high photon p_T events.
- Current LEP limits on aQGC/Λ^2 (where = NP scale) is in the range of 1−5%.
- Wγγ and VBF γγ can provide similar constraints.



via anomalous Quartic Gauge Couplings

WWγ is within reach

Processes	Cross section [fb]
$W^+W^-\gamma$	18.286
I(F)SR W+jets	3114.1
$Z\gamma$	4107.2
$ZZ\gamma$	45.818
$W^\pm Z\gamma$	1.3698
$t\bar{t}\gamma$	170.22
$tW^\pm\gamma$	26.858

- Within detector fiducial, expect ~50 reconstructed WWγ + WZγ events combining all channels from full 2012 data.
- Immediate goal is to measure the signal production rate.
  - S/B more favorable compared to the WW analysis
- Expect more constraining limits on aQGC than LEP.

BTW: WWW and WWZ not feasible with 8 TeV data. S/B hopeless in both leptonic and semi-leptonic channels.