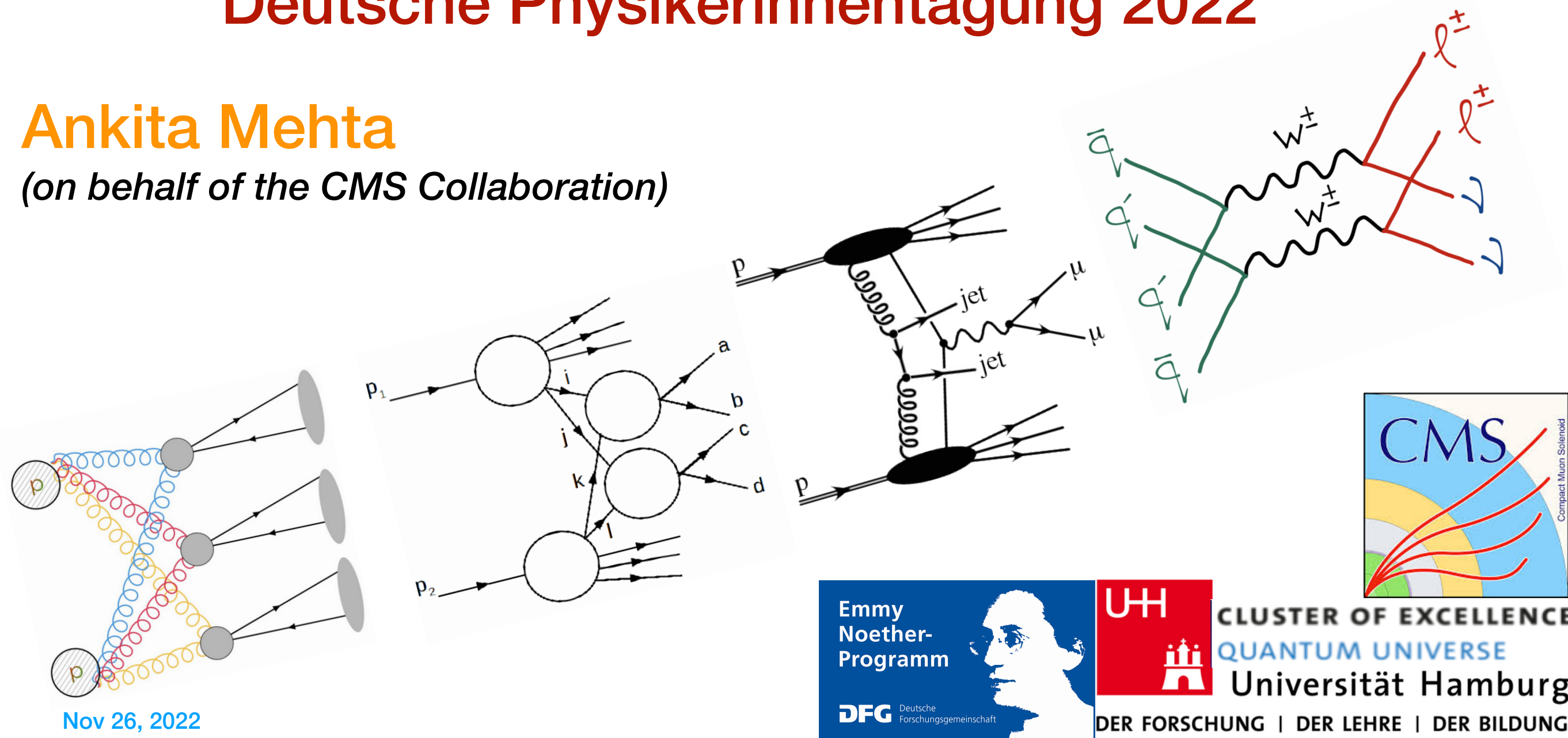


Multiboson measurements at CMS (*DPS WW production*)

Deutsche Physikerinnentagung 2022

Ankita Mehta

(on behalf of the CMS Collaboration)



Nov 26, 2022

Emmy
Noether-
Programm

DFG Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft

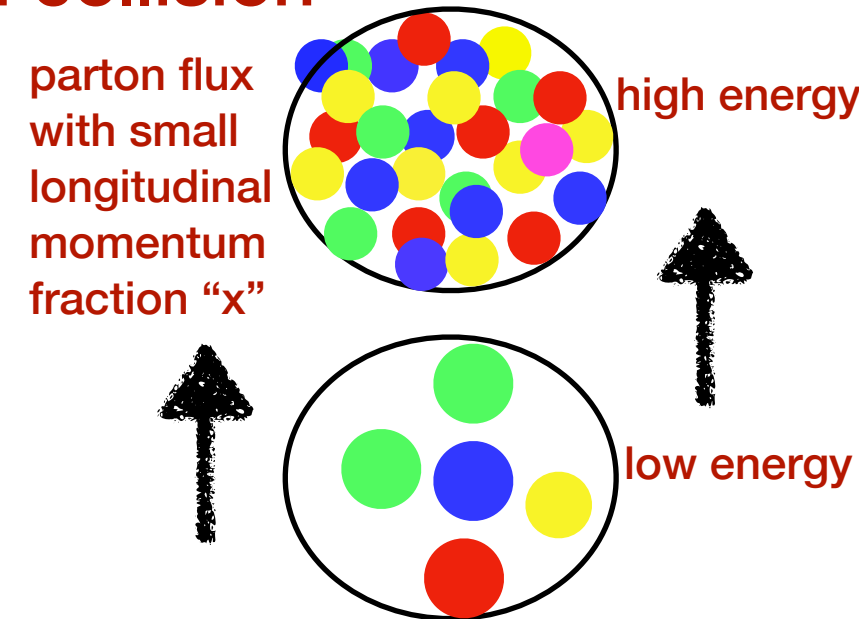
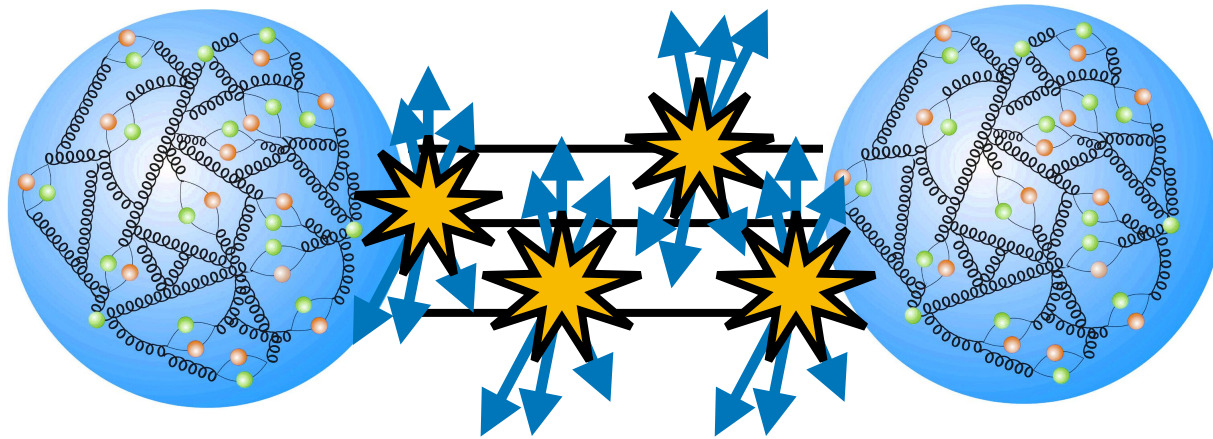


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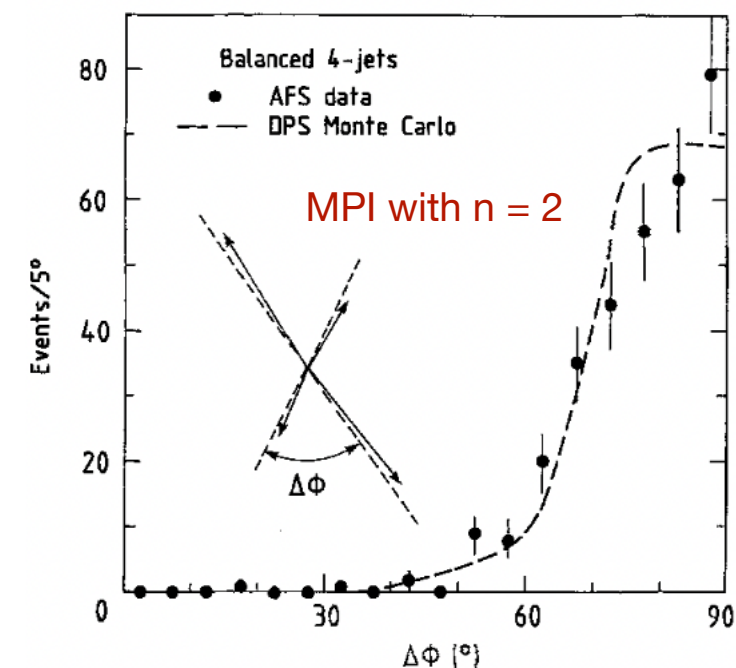
Introduction

- Hadrons are “composite” $\rightarrow$ possibility to have “n” multiple hard parton-parton interactions (MPI) in a single hadron-hadron collision
- σ^{MPI} for a given interaction scale increases with $\sqrt{s}$



- First experimental evidence from CERN ISR
 - several measurements at Tevatron & LHC
- MPI sensitive to interplay between non-perturbative & perturbative QCD effects $\rightarrow$ models need to be “tuned” using data

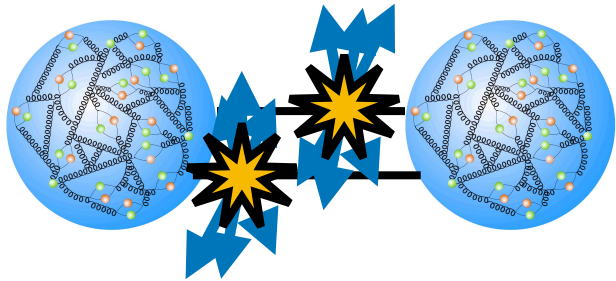
Z. Phys.C- Particles and Fields 34,163(1987)



Hadron colliders such as LHC ideal to study MPI

Double parton scattering (DPS)

- **Two** distinct hard scatters in a single pp collision double parton scattering
- Cross section for a “nPS” process is suppressed as compared to SPS



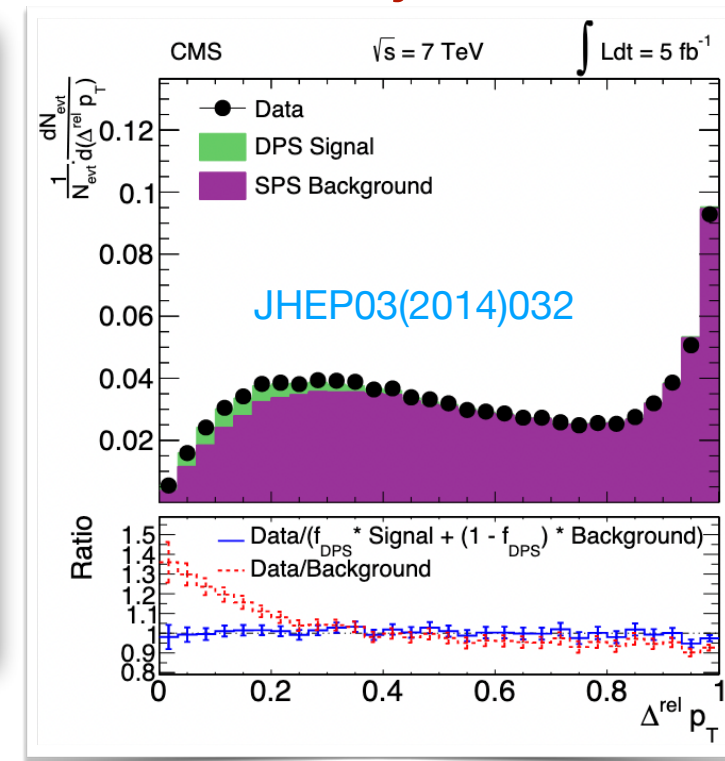
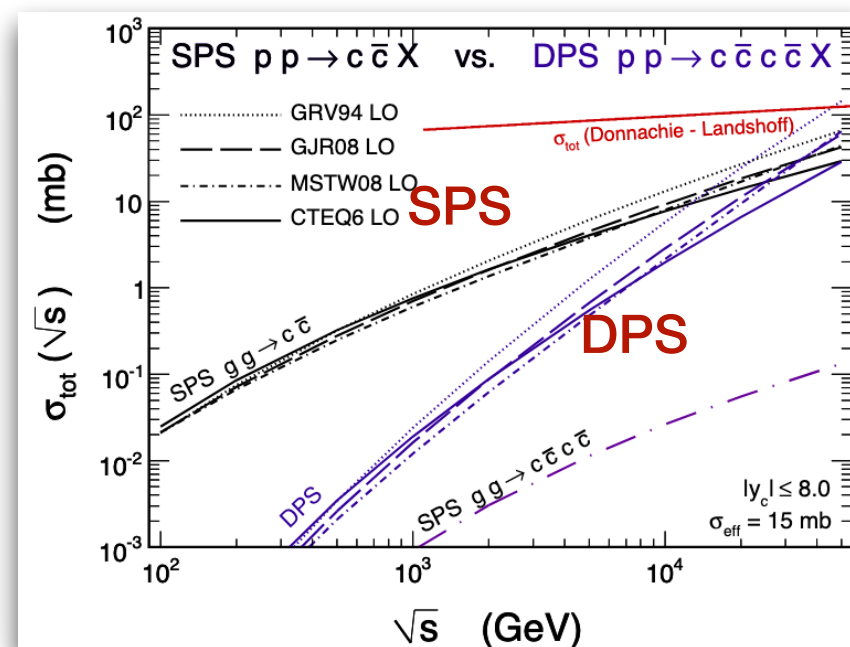
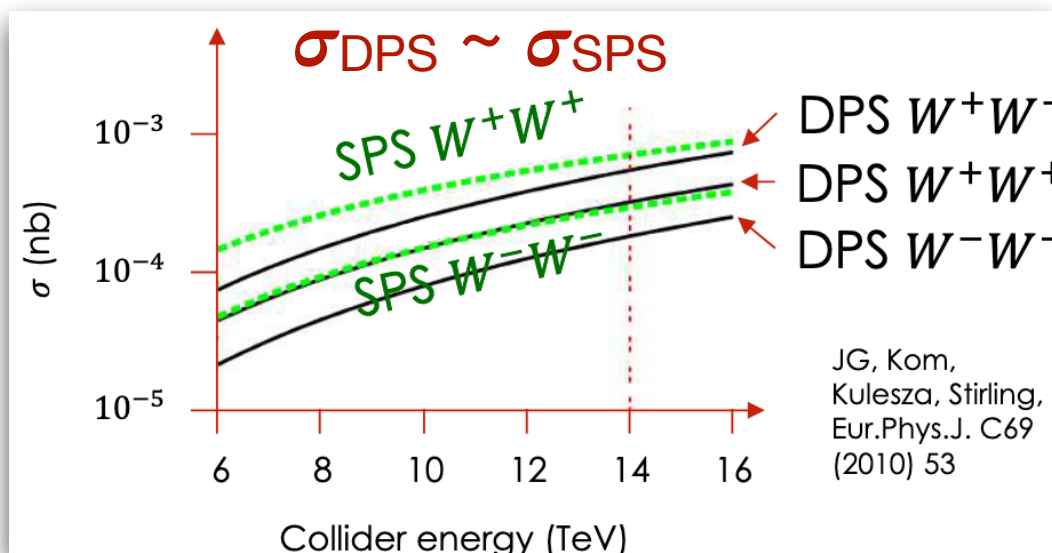
$$\frac{\sigma_{nPS}}{\sigma_{SPS}} \sim \left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{Q_h^2} \right)^{n-1}$$

hadronic scale $\sim 1\text{GeV}$
 hard interaction scale

In certain phase space regions contributions from DPS cannot be neglected

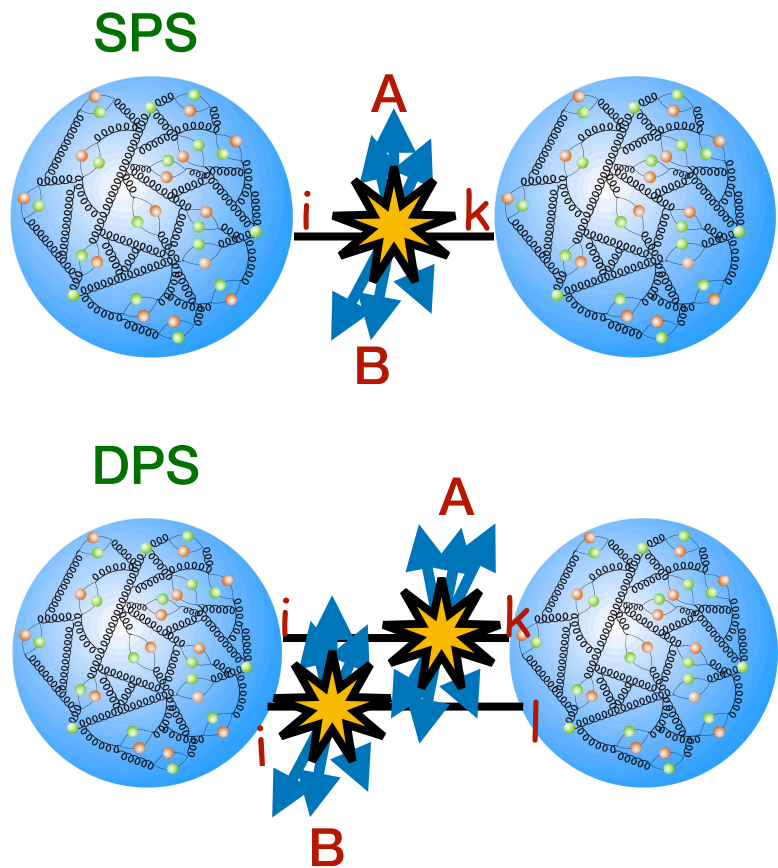
Populates phase space in a different way from SPS

Phys. Rev. D79, 094034



- Probes the internal structure of a proton
- Background for rare SM and new physics processes
- Provides input for the tuning of MC simulations

Cross section formula for DPS



$$\sigma_{AB}^{\text{SPS}} = \sum_{i,k} \int \text{PDFs } D^i(x_1; Q^2) D^k(x'_1, Q^2) \times \text{partonic cross section } \hat{\sigma}_{AB}^{ik}(x_1, x'_1, Q^2) dx_1 dx'_1$$

$$\sigma_{AB}^{\text{DPS}} = \frac{m}{2} \sum_{i,j,k,l} \int \text{double PDFs } \Gamma^{ij}(x_1, x_2; b_1, b_2; Q_A^2, Q_B^2) \times \text{partonic cross sections } \hat{\sigma}_A^{ij}(x_1, x'_1, Q_A^2) \hat{\sigma}_B^{ij}(x_2, x'_2, Q_B^2) \times \Gamma^{kl}(x'_1, x'_2; b_1 - b, b_2 - b; Q_A^2, Q_B^2) dx_1 dx_2 dx'_1 dx'_2 db_1 db_2 db$$

assuming longitudinal and transverse factorization of dPDFs

simplified expression for σ_{DPS} $\rightarrow$ pocket formula

$$\sigma_{AB}^{\text{DPS}} = \frac{m}{2} \frac{\sigma_A \sigma_B}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}} \quad \sigma_{\text{eff}} = \left[\int d^2b t(b) \right]^{-1}$$

σ_A, σ_B : SPS cross sections for two interactions

m : 1 if $A = B$ else 2

σ_{eff} : effective cross section for DPS

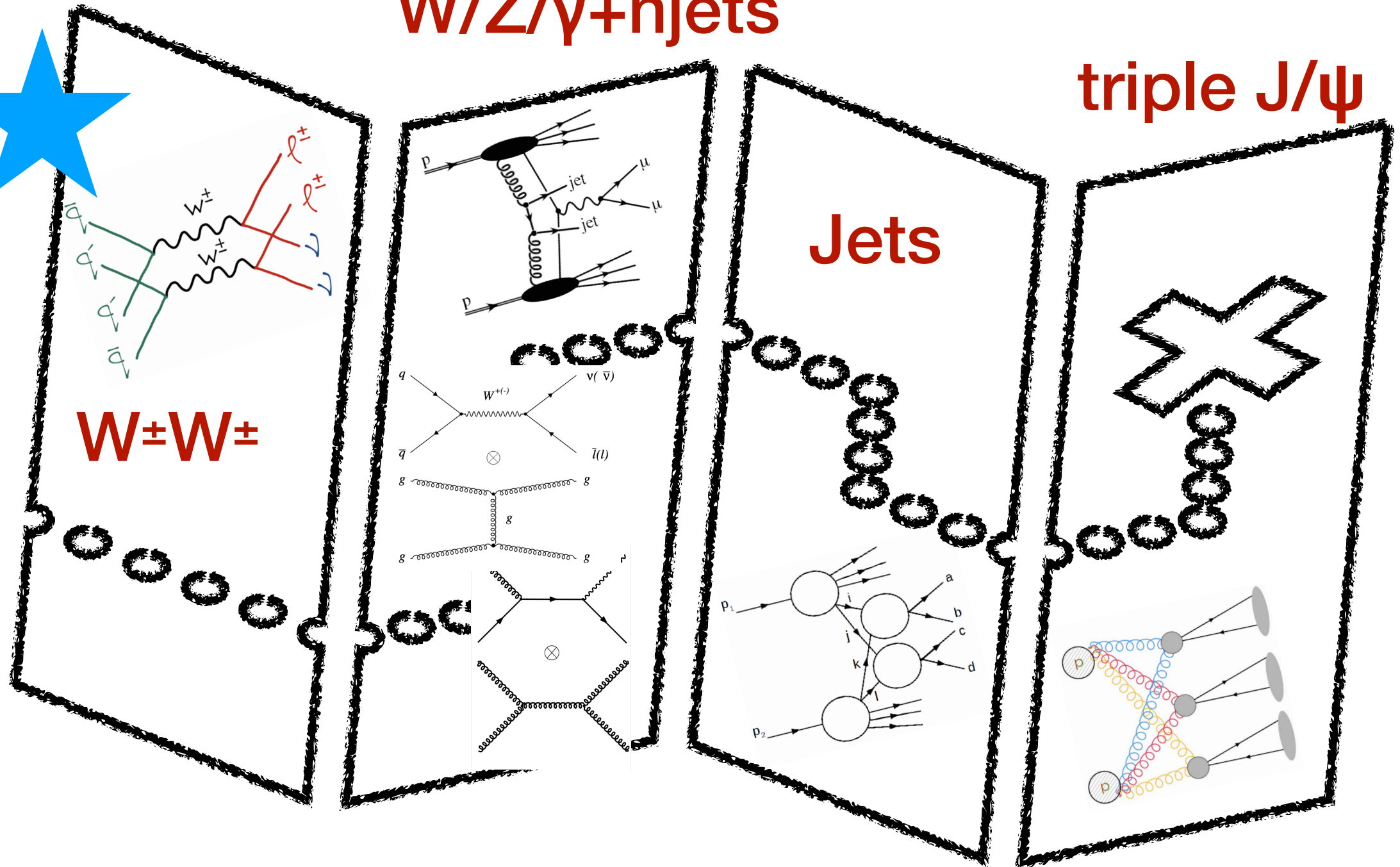
DPS @CMS

today!!



$W/Z/\gamma + n\text{jets}$

triple J/ψ



decreasing Q^2

Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS)

CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes
Overall diameter : 15.0 m
Overall length : 28.7 m
Magnetic field : 3.8 T

STEEL RETURN YOKE
12,500 tonnes

SILICON TRACKERS
Pixel ($100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$) $\sim 1 \text{ m}^2 \sim 66\text{M}$ channels
Microstrips ($80\text{--}180 \mu\text{m}$) $\sim 200 \text{ m}^2 \sim 9.6\text{M}$ channels

SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID
Niobium titanium coil carrying $\sim 18,000 \text{ A}$

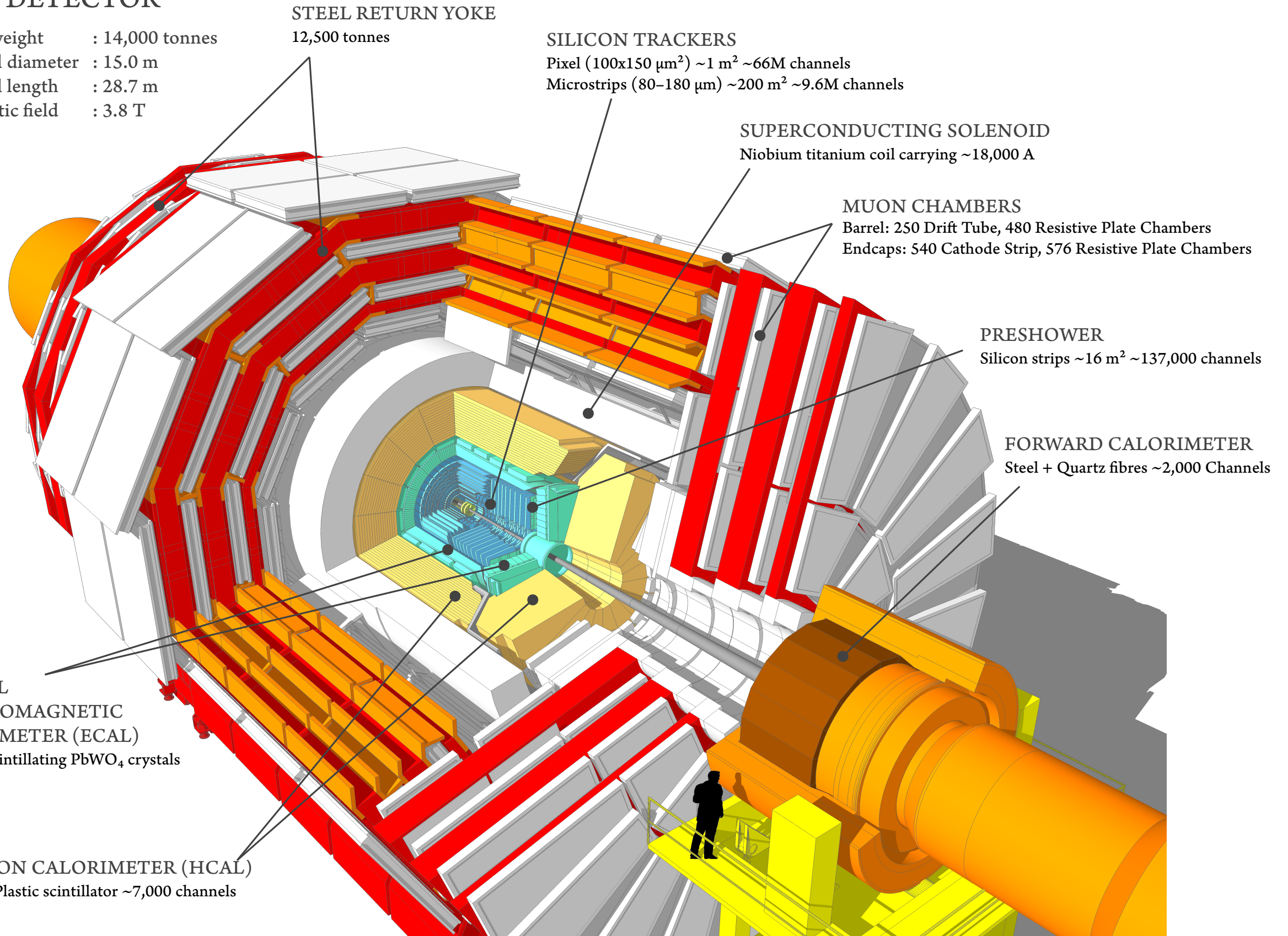
MUON CHAMBERS
Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers
Endcaps: 540 Cathode Strip, 576 Resistive Plate Chambers

PRESHOWER
Silicon strips $\sim 16 \text{ m}^2 \sim 137,000$ channels

FORWARD CALORIMETER
Steel + Quartz fibres $\sim 2,000$ Channels

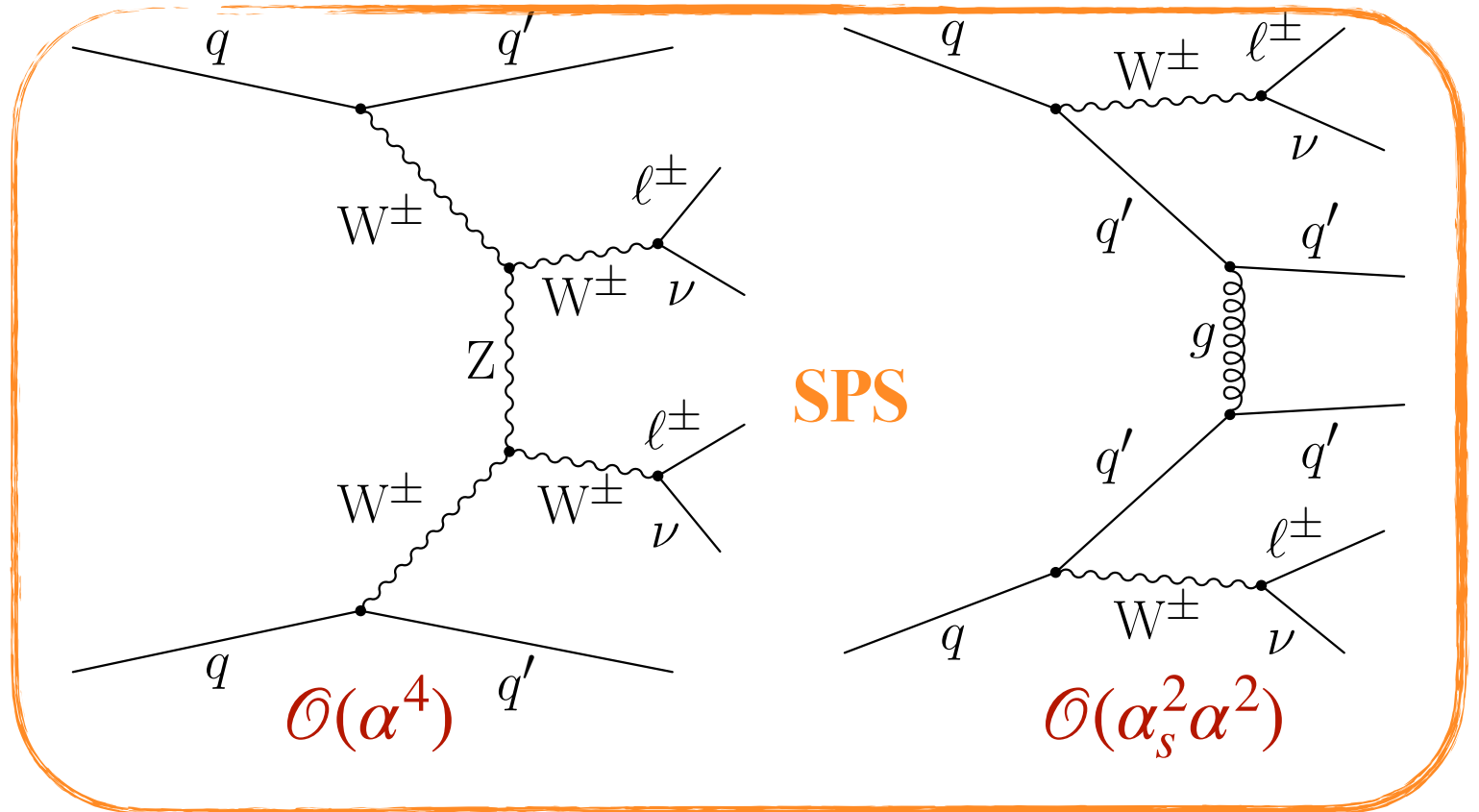
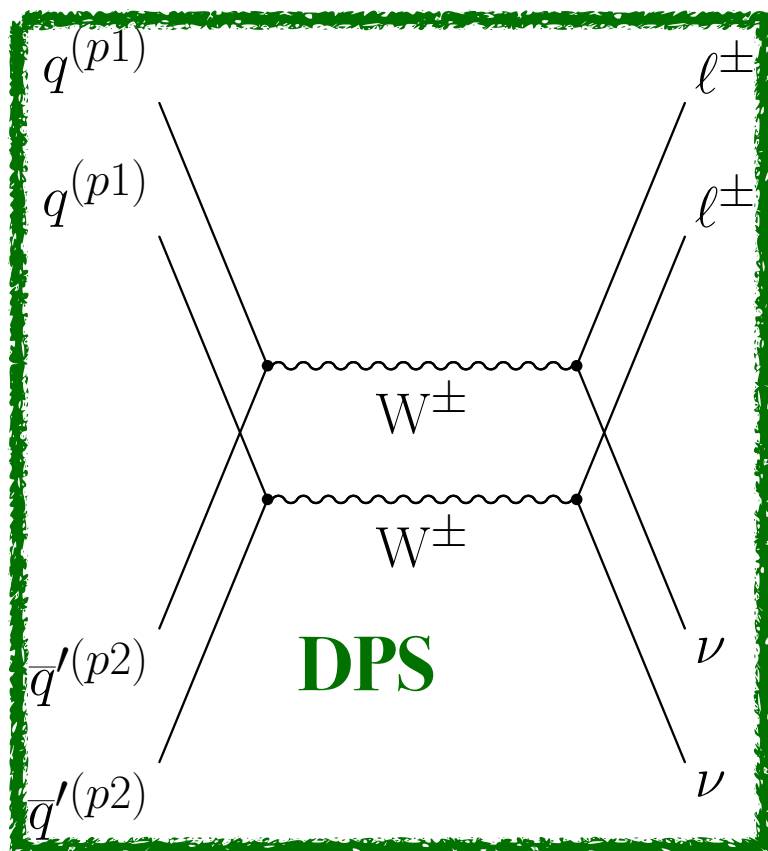
CRYSTAL
ELECTROMAGNETIC
CALORIMETER (ECAL)
 $\sim 76,000$ scintillating PbWO_4 crystals

HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)
Brass + Plastic scintillator $\sim 7,000$ channels



DPS with $W^\pm W^\pm$

- Golden channel for DPS production since SPS $W^\pm W^\pm$ production suppressed at matrix element level due to presence of (two) extra jets
- Pythia8 predicts cross section for $WW \rightarrow 2l2\nu = 0.18 \text{ pb} \pm 40\%$ (tune) @13TeV



- Sensitive to inter-parton correlations
- Insensitive to pileup effects & clean final state with fully leptonic W decays

Analysis strategy

- Analysis performed using pp collisions data at 13TeV $\rightarrow$ 138 fb $^{-1}$
- Signal: $W^{\pm}W^{\pm} \rightarrow e\mu$ or $\mu\mu$ final states with moderate p_T^{miss} $\rightarrow$ modelled using Pythia8 & dShower with model uncertainties from Herwig
- Background contributions from prompt & nonprompt lepton productions
 - Prompt contributions $\rightarrow$ from MC simulations
 - Nonprompt contributions $\rightarrow$ estimated using data
- Boosted decision trees (BDT) based signal & background discrimination
- Signal cross section extracted using binned maximum likelihood (ML) fit to the shape of the BDT classifier

event selection

two leptons $e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$ or $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$

$p_T^{\ell_1} > 25 \text{ GeV}, p_T^{\ell_2} > 20 \text{ GeV}$

$|\eta_e| < 2.5, |\eta_{\mu}| < 2.4$

$p_T^{\text{miss}} > 15 \text{ GeV}$

$m_{\ell\ell} > 12 \text{ GeV}$

$N_{\text{jets}} < 2$

$N_{\text{b-jets}} == 0$

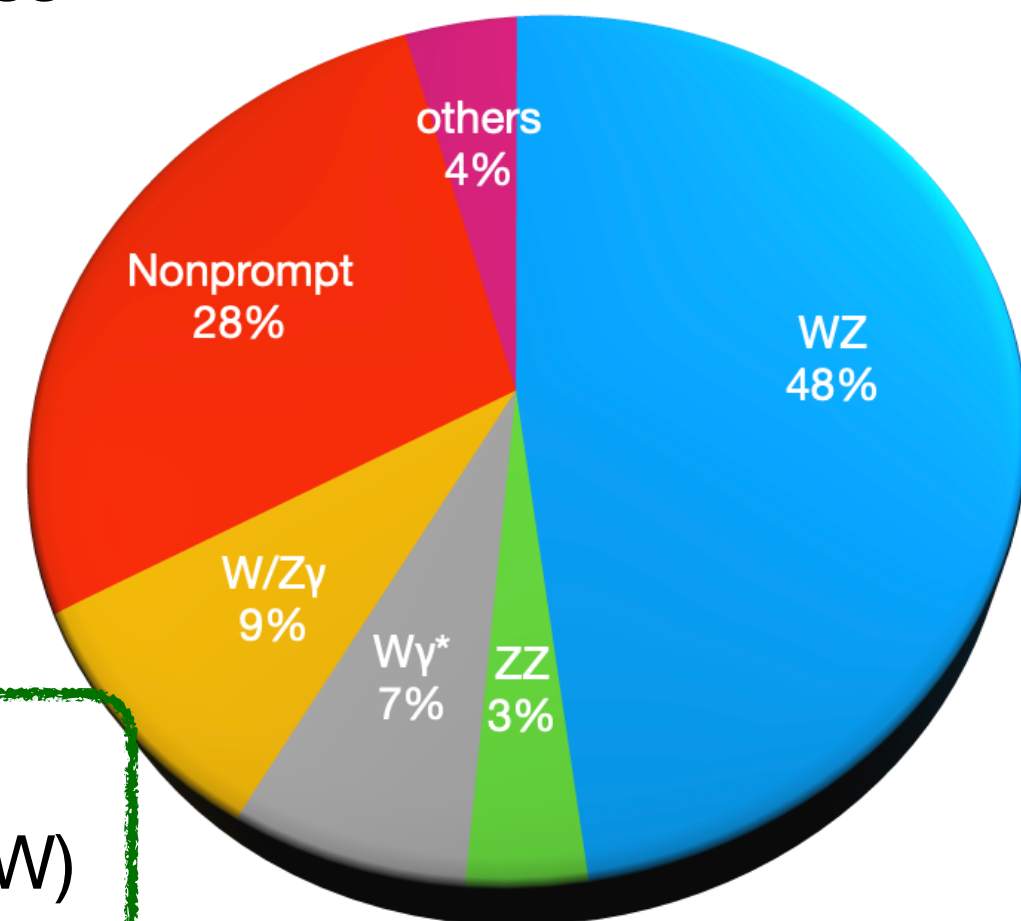
veto on additional leptons

veto on hadronic τ leptons

$p_T^{\ell\ell} > 20 \text{ GeV}$ for $e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$ channel

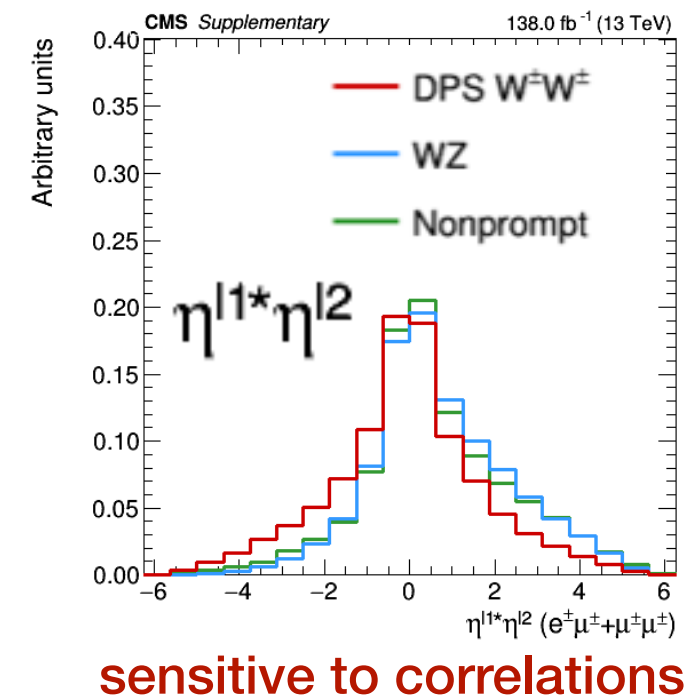
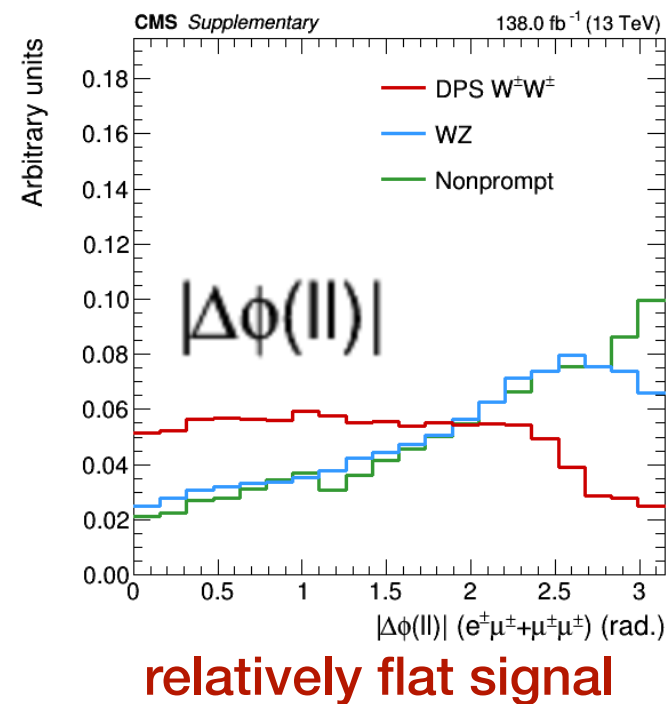
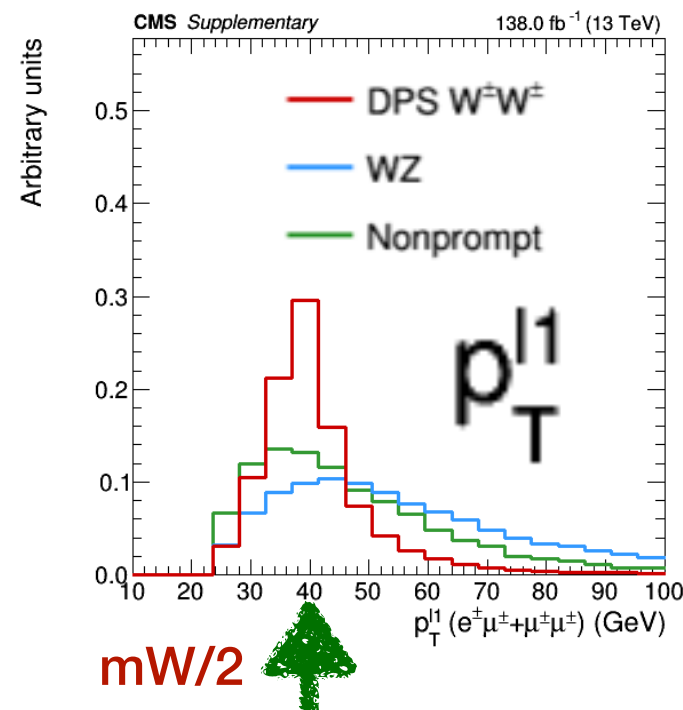
Backgrounds

- Dominant contribution from $WZ \rightarrow 3lv$; one lepton from Z is lost
 - Kinematically very similar to the signal process
- Nonprompt lepton contributions (W+jets, QCD multijets, and semi-leptonic $t\bar{t}$)
- Prompt lepton contributions also from:
 - $W\gamma^*$, ZZ, SPS $W^\pm W^\pm$, VVV, $t\bar{t}V$
 - Photon conversions (W/Z γ) Only in $e\mu$ channel
 - Lepton charge misidentification ($t\bar{t}$, DY, WW) (data-driven estimation)
- Negligible background contribution from pileup
- Two separate BDT classifiers for WZ & nonprompt



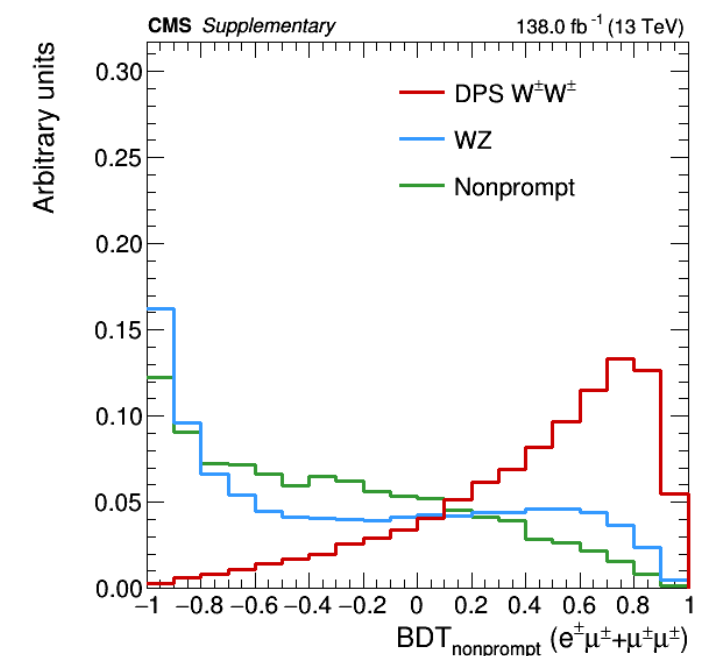
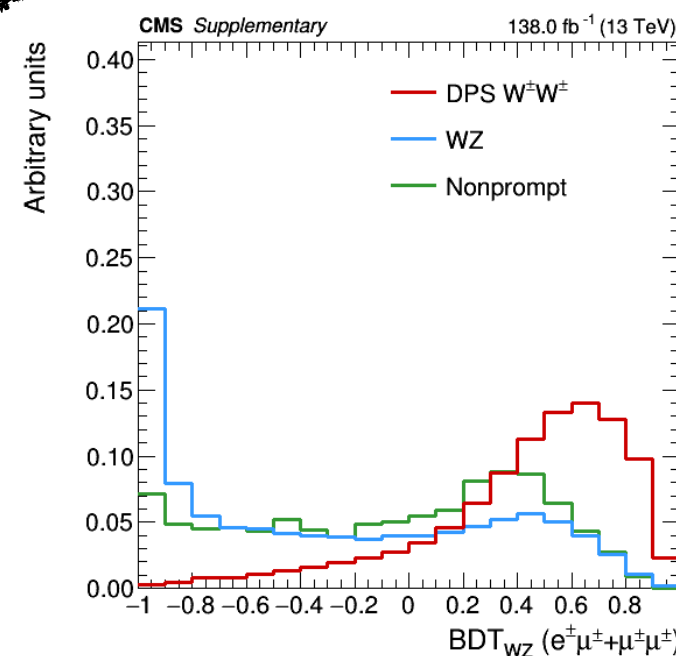
BDT classifiers

- Training variables $\rightarrow$ kinematic differences between (uncorrelated) signal & (correlated) backgrounds



training variables

$p_T^{l1,2}$	$m_T(l1, p_T^{\text{miss}})$
p_T^{miss}	$m_T(l1, l2)$
M_{T2}^{ll}	$\Delta\phi(l1, l2)$
$\eta_1 \times \eta_2$	$\Delta\phi(l2, p_T^{\text{miss}})$
$ \eta_1 + \eta_2 $	$\Delta\phi(l1 l2, l2)$

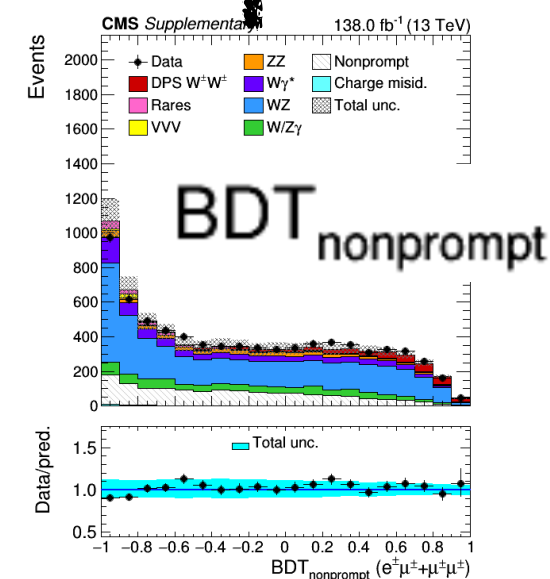
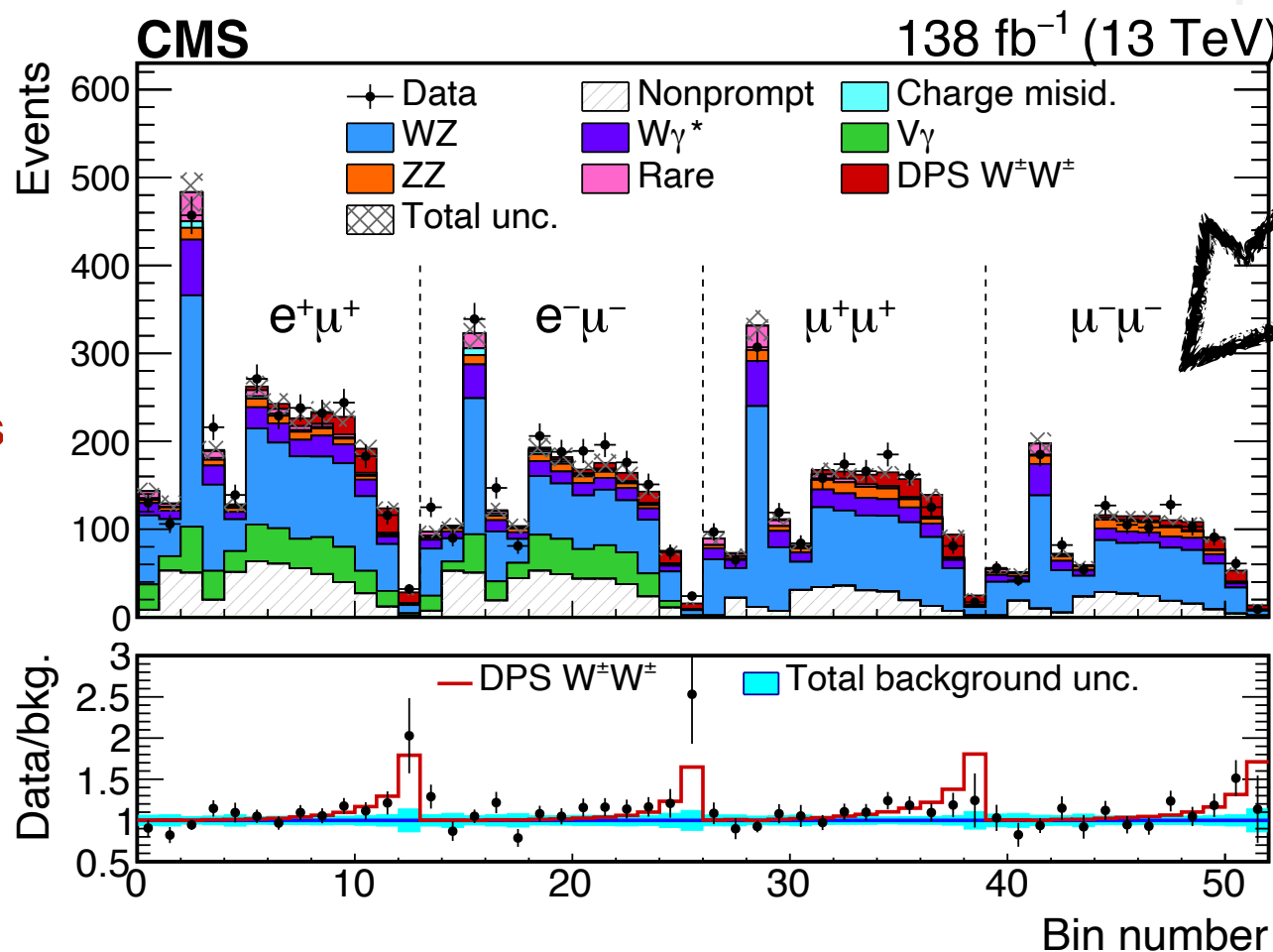
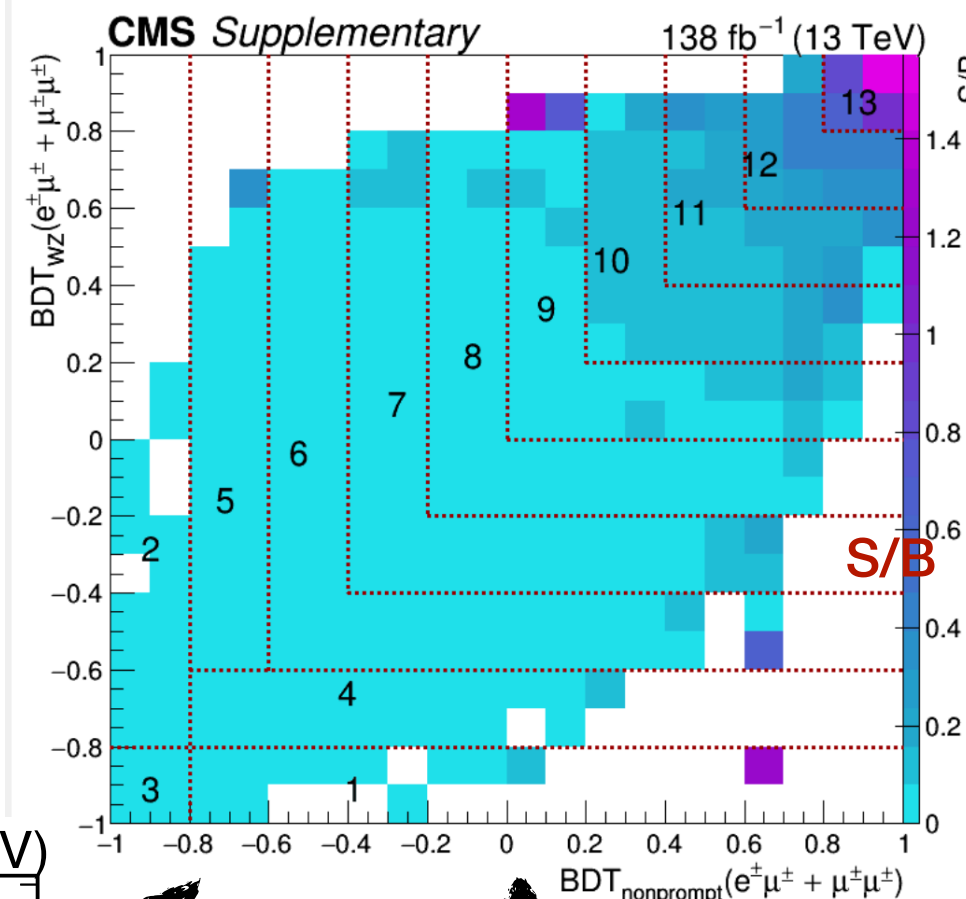
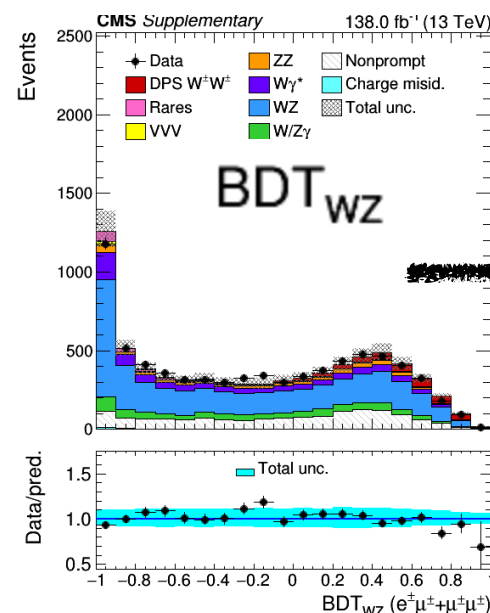


Statistical analysis

Two BDTs $\rightarrow$ 1D distribution

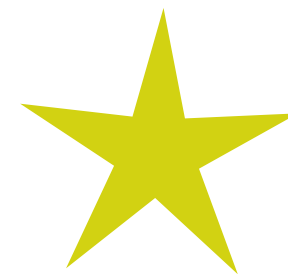
- Simultaneous ML fit to the shape of final BDT classifier in: $e^+\mu^+$, $e^-\mu^-$, $\mu^+\mu^+$, $\mu^-\mu^-$

high purity bins



signal visible in highest BDT bins

Results-i



Inclusive cross section

$$80.7 \pm 11.2 (\text{stat})_{-8.6}^{+9.5} (\text{syst}) \pm 12.1 (\text{model}) \text{ fb}$$

First observation of $W^\pm W^\pm$
via DPS with 6.2 s.d.
(observed)

Fiducial cross section

$$6.28 \pm 0.81 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.69 (\text{syst}) \pm 0.37 (\text{model}) \text{ fb}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{exactly two dressed leptons } e^\pm \mu^\pm \text{ or } \mu^\pm \mu^\pm \\ &p_T^{\ell_1} > 25 \text{ GeV}, p_T^{\ell_2} > 20 \text{ GeV} \\ &|\eta_e| < 2.5 \text{ (also vetoing the ECAL transition region)}, |\eta_\mu| < 2.4, \\ &m_{\ell\ell} > 12 \text{ GeV} \\ &p_T^{\ell\ell} > 20 \text{ GeV for } e^\pm \mu^\pm \text{ channel} \end{aligned}$$

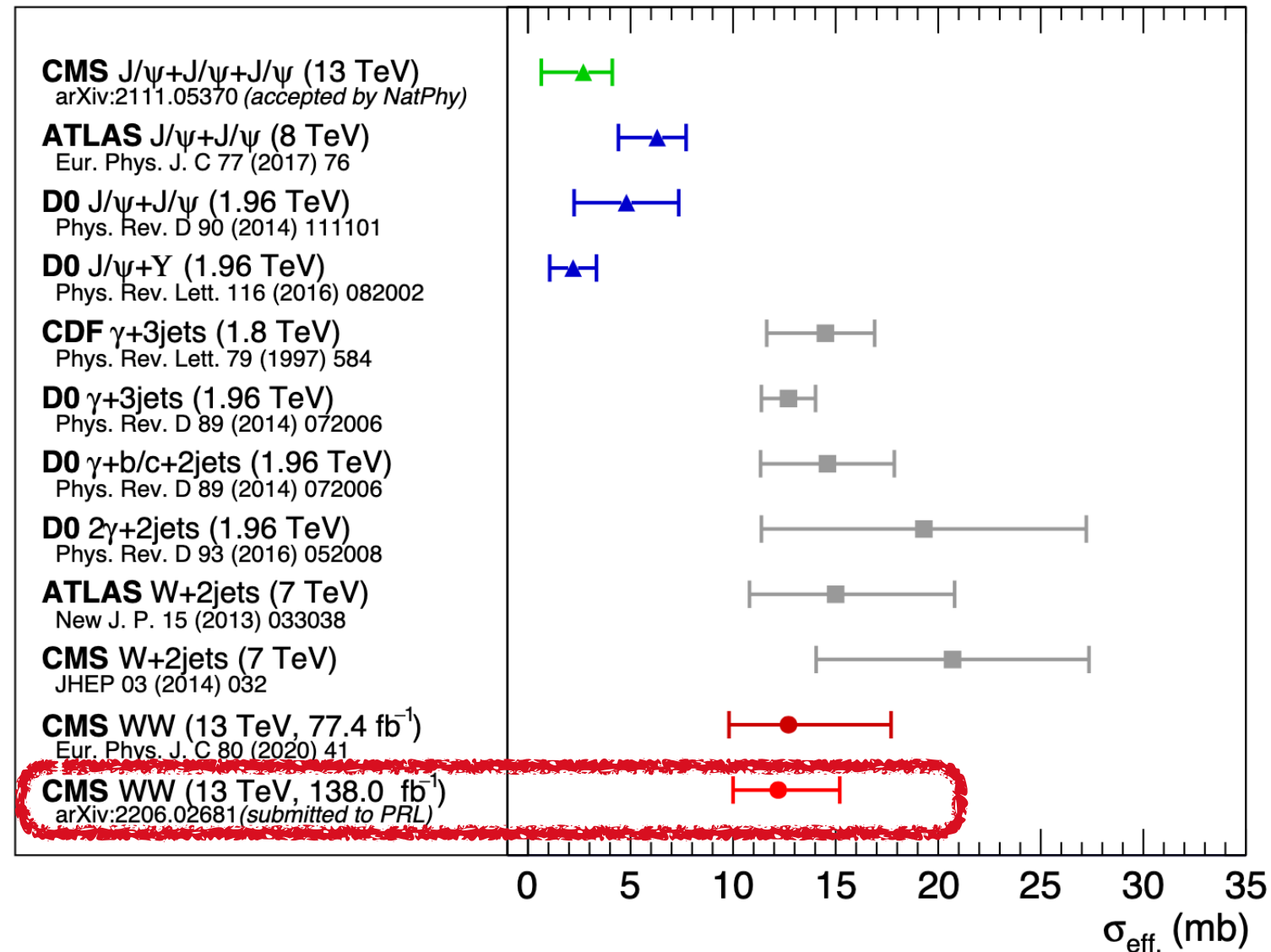
Fiducial region

Using pocket formula

$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} = 12.2_{-2.2}^{+2.9} \text{ mb}$$

Summary

CMS Supplementary



- Consistent with previous measurement from the same channel & other measurements involving W bosons from ATLAS & CMS
 - Improved precision
 - Tensions with most gluon induced processes