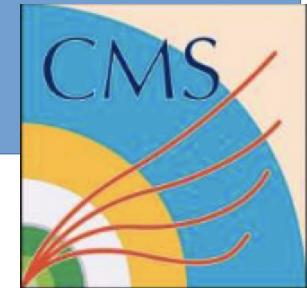


SM (EW and QCD) measurements in ATLAS and CMS



Kostas KORDAS

Aug. 31, 2021



ARISTOTLE
UNIVERSITY OF
THESSALONIKI

on behalf of ATLAS & CMS



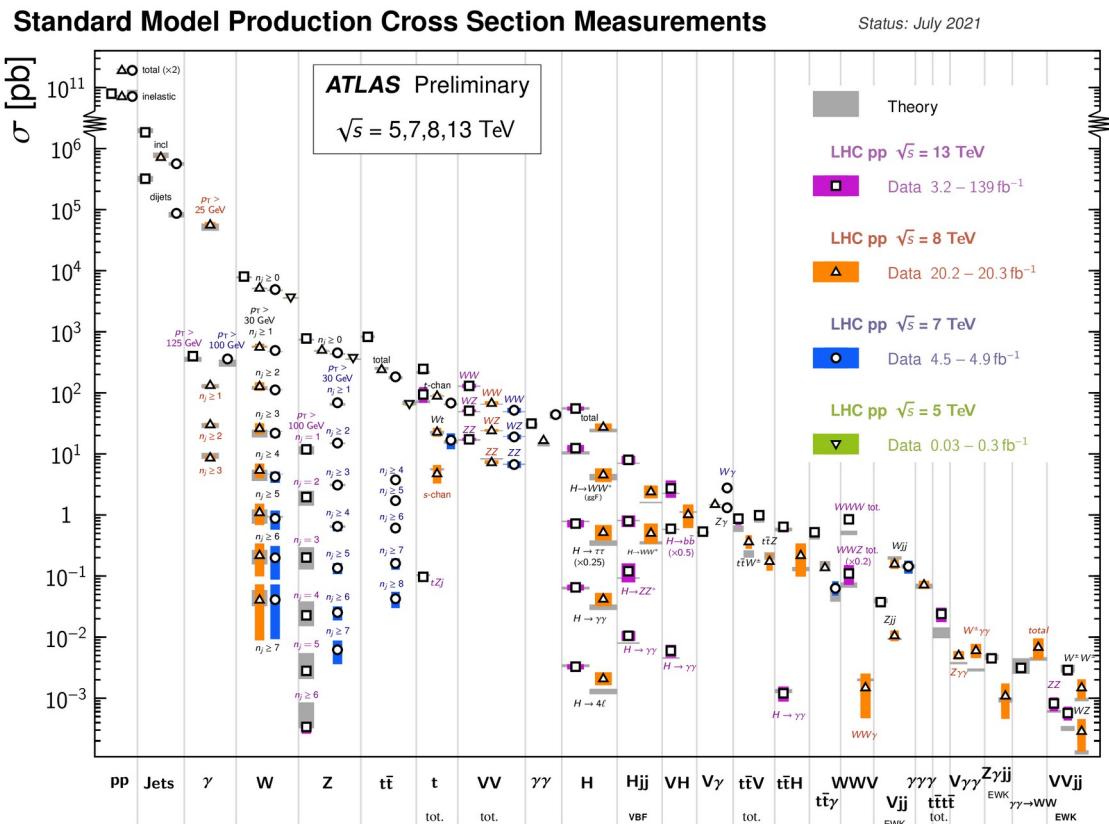
Workshop on the Standard Model and Beyond

Kos
31.

AUGUST 29 - SEPTEMBER 8, 2021

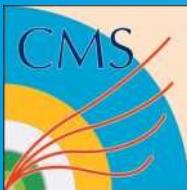
Outline

- Exploring processes spanning a production rate of 9 orders of magnitude: from inclusive jet production to EW production of multibosons



- Precision measurements test higher order QCD & EW calculations and constrain PDFs
 - Search for effects of new physics, using the EFT formalism
 - Here, will show recent results (most new from this summer).

QCD

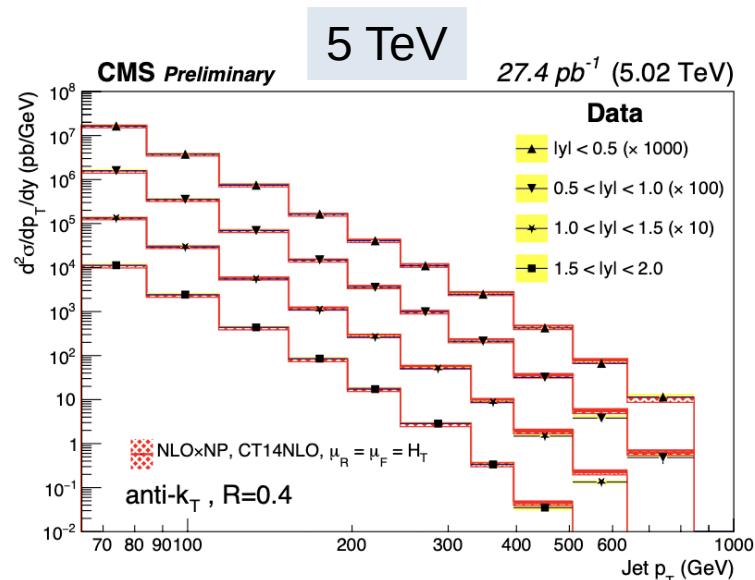


Inclusive & multi-jet production

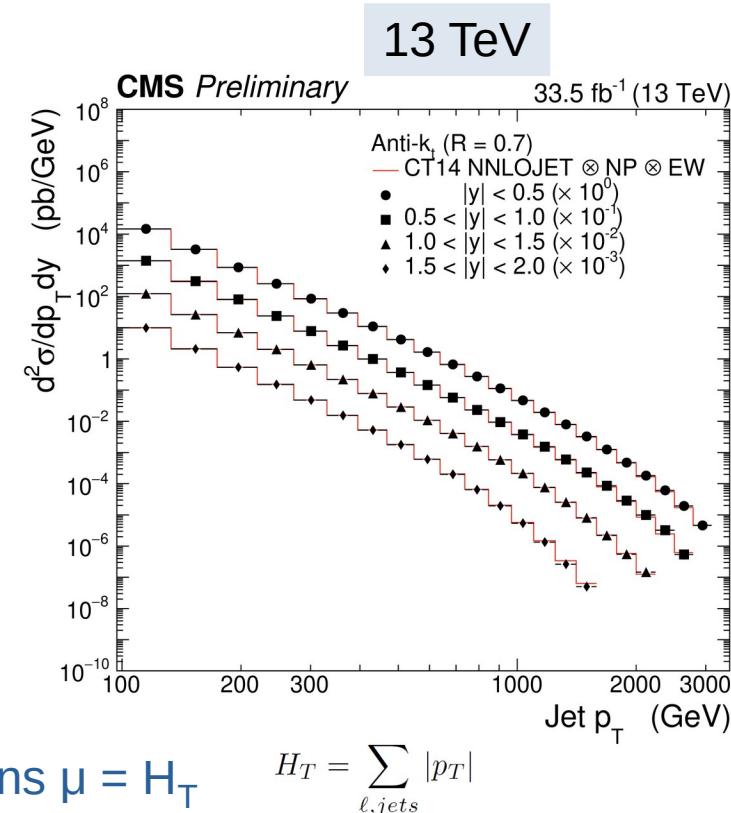
NEW

CMS-PAS-SMP-21-009 , CMS-PAS-SMP-20-011

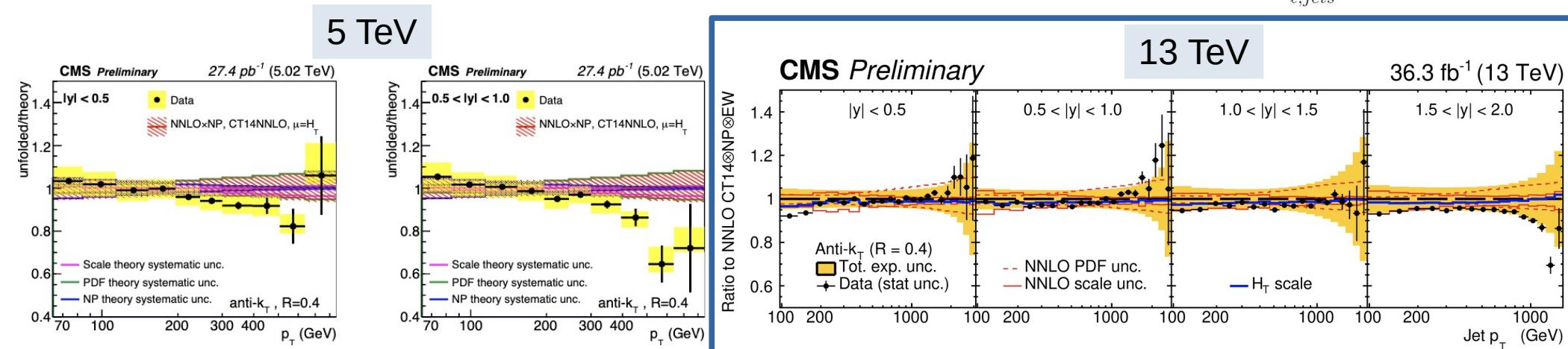
pp @ 5 TeV data (27.4 pb^{-1}) and @ 13 TeV (33.5 fb^{-1})
 anti- k_T jets ($R=0.4$ @ 5TeV, $R=0.7$ @ 13TeV)

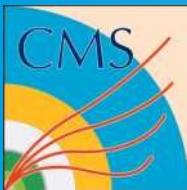


Inclusive jet production
 Differential cross-section
 unfolded to
 particle-level jets with $|y| < 2$



Results compared to NLO & NNLO QCD predictions $\mu = H_T$





Inclusive & multi-jet production

NEW

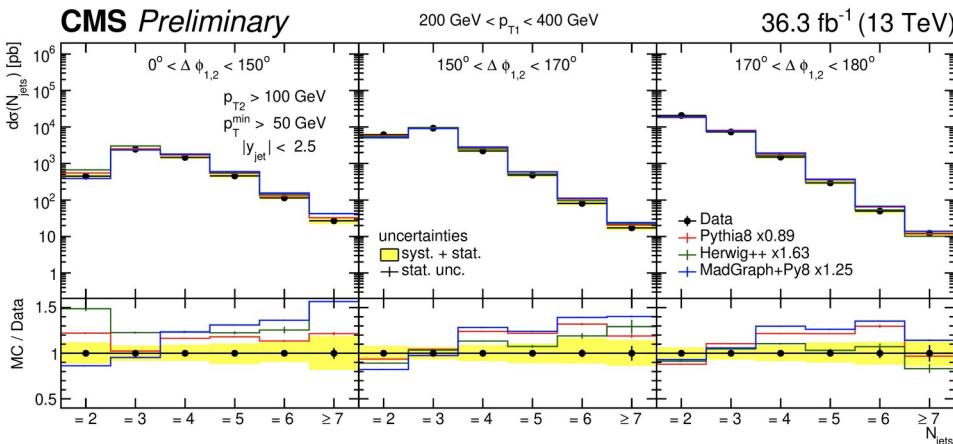
CMS-PAS-SMP-21-006

pp @ 13 TeV data (36.3 fb^{-1})

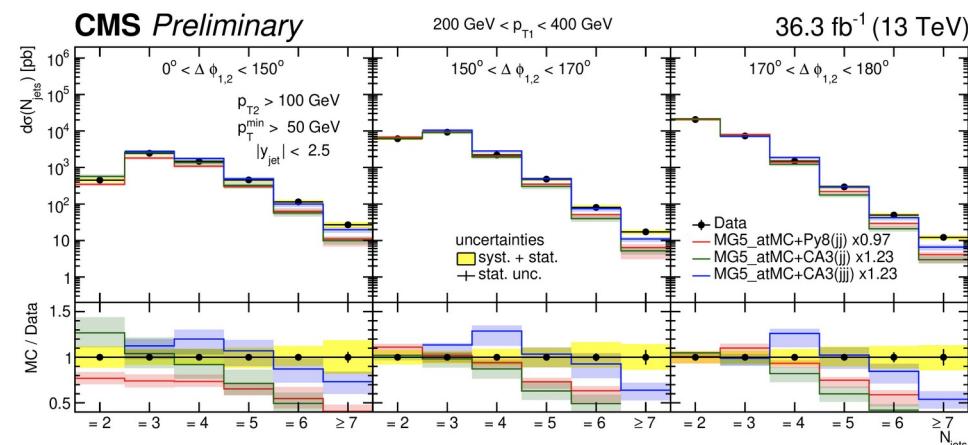
Multi-jet events (up to 7 jets)

Jet $p_T > 200, 100, 50 \text{ GeV}$ for the rest & $|y| < 2.5$ Differential distributions: N_{jets} , p_{T1} , $\Delta\phi_{1,2}$

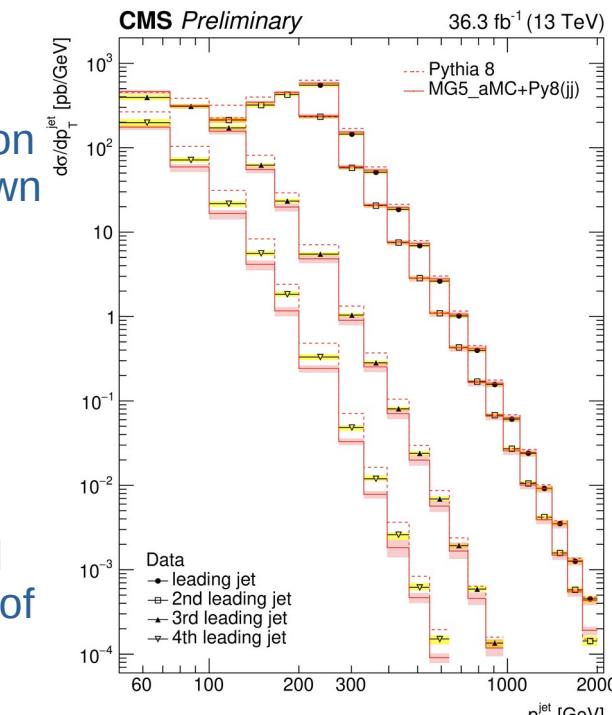
13 TeV



Data compared to LO predictions normalized to measured inclusive dijet cross section using scaling factors shown



Data compared to NLO dijet predictions of MG5_aMC+Py8 (jj) & MG5_aMC+CA3 (jj), and NLO three-jet prediction of MG5_aMC+CA3 (jjj), normalized to measured inclusive dijet cross section using scaling factors shown



In either case for the Parton Shower description (Py8 or CA3), lower jet multiplicities are OK, but prediction for high jet multiplicities are low.

*CA3 : Parton Branching (PB)
transverse momentum dependent (TMD)
parton densities
and PB-TMD initial state parton shower

Inclusive & multi-jet production

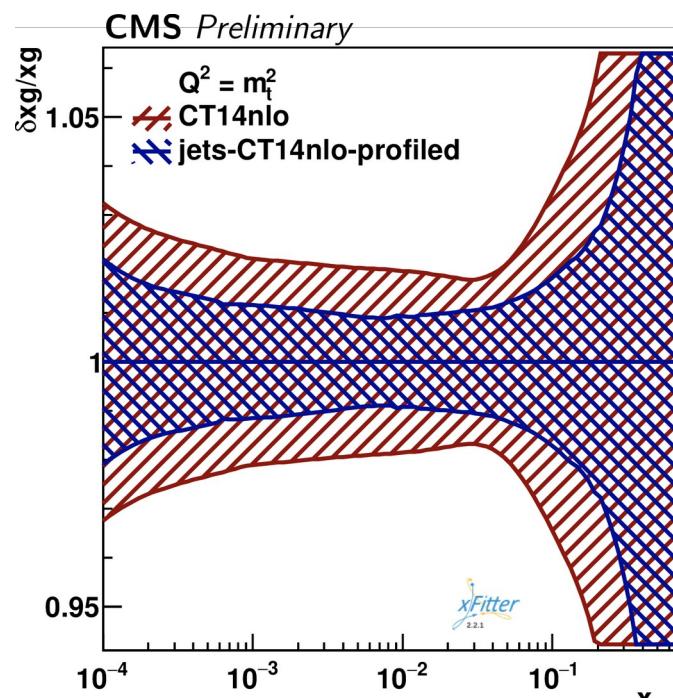
NEW

CMS-PAS-SMP-20-011

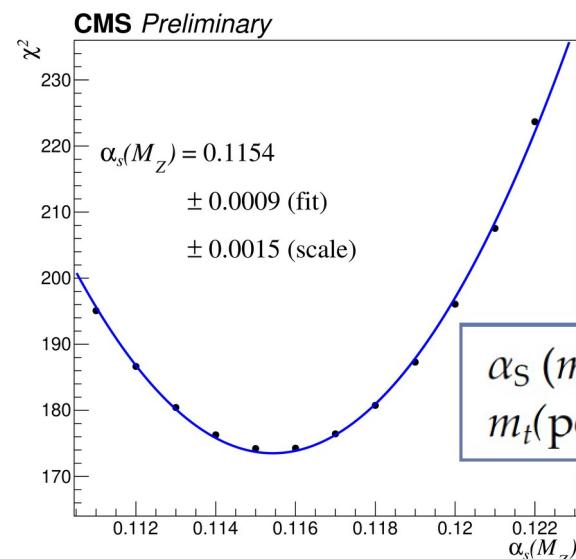
pp @ 13 TeV (33.5 fb^{-1})

CMS jet and top cross sections + HERA DIS measurements →

Determine: PDFs, a_s , m_{top} , limits on Wilson coefficients for quark Contact Interactions (CI)

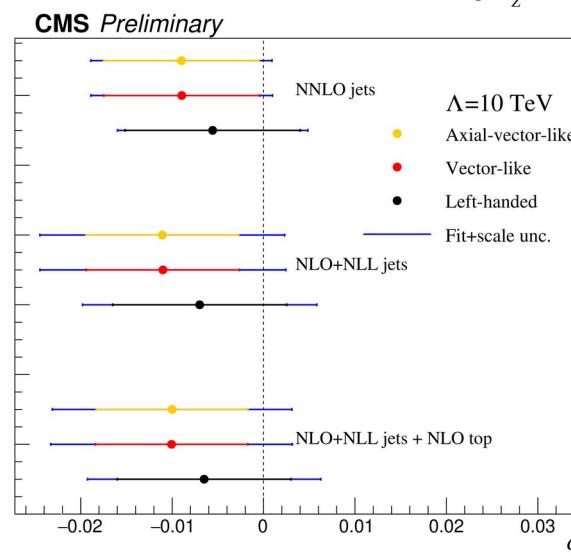


Substantial improvement
on knowledge of
gluon PDFs



$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1177 \pm 0.0014 \text{ (fit)} \pm 0.0022 \text{ (mod/par)}$$

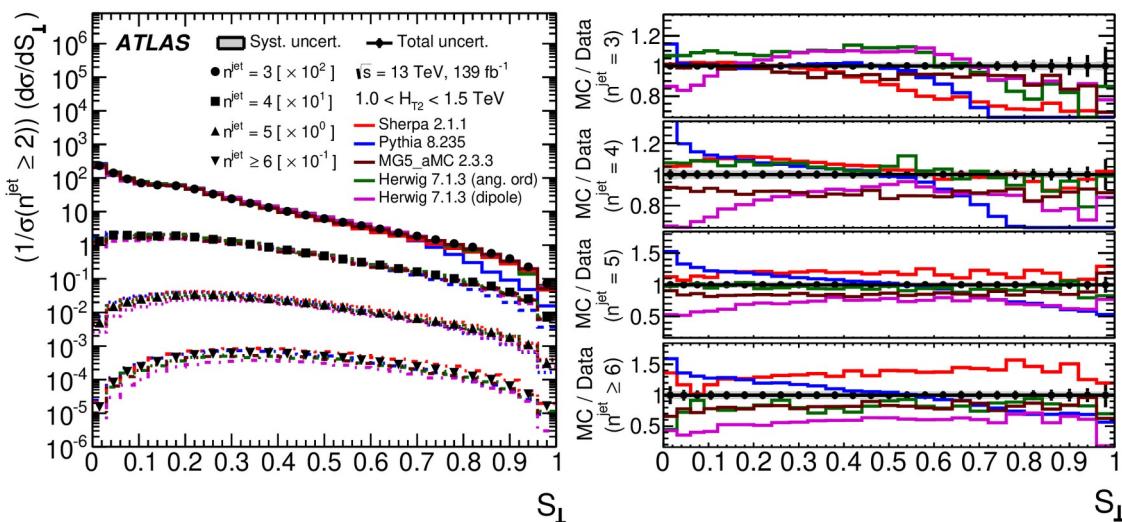
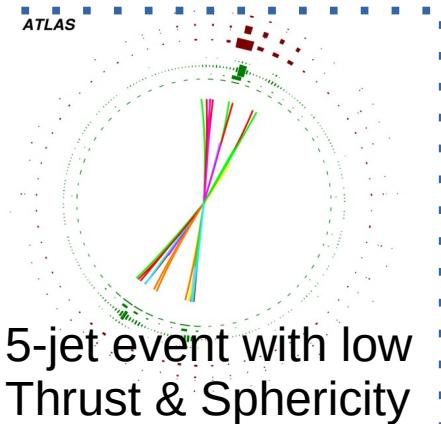
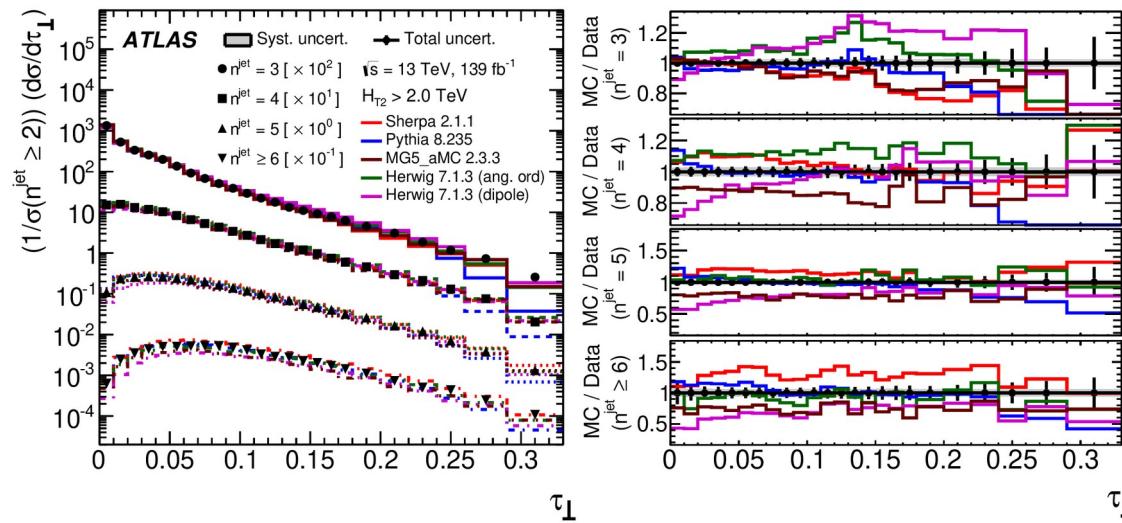
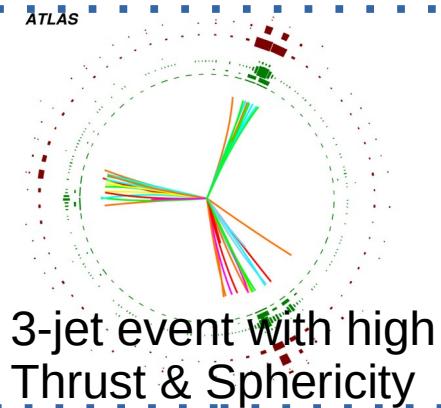
$$m_t(\text{pole}) = 170.2 \pm 0.6 \text{ (fit)} \pm 0.1 \text{ (mod/par) GeV.}$$



→ Derived 68%CL on EFT CI models
WC consistent with zero

pp @ 13 TeV data 139 fb^{-1}

Measurements in various event-shape variables,
(i.e., transverse thrust, τ_T , Sphericity, S, and Aplanarity, A)
in bins of jet multiplicity (n^{jet}) & in different ranges of H_{T2} ($= \sum |\text{pT}|$ of 2 leading jets)



Measurements compared to MCs with LO & NLO ME matched to PS at LL accuracy

At low n^{jet} :
shape discrepancies

At high n^{jet} :
Better shapes, but
discrepancies in
normalisation.

13 TeV data (139 fb⁻¹). Combined ee & $\mu\mu$ channels

Inclusive :

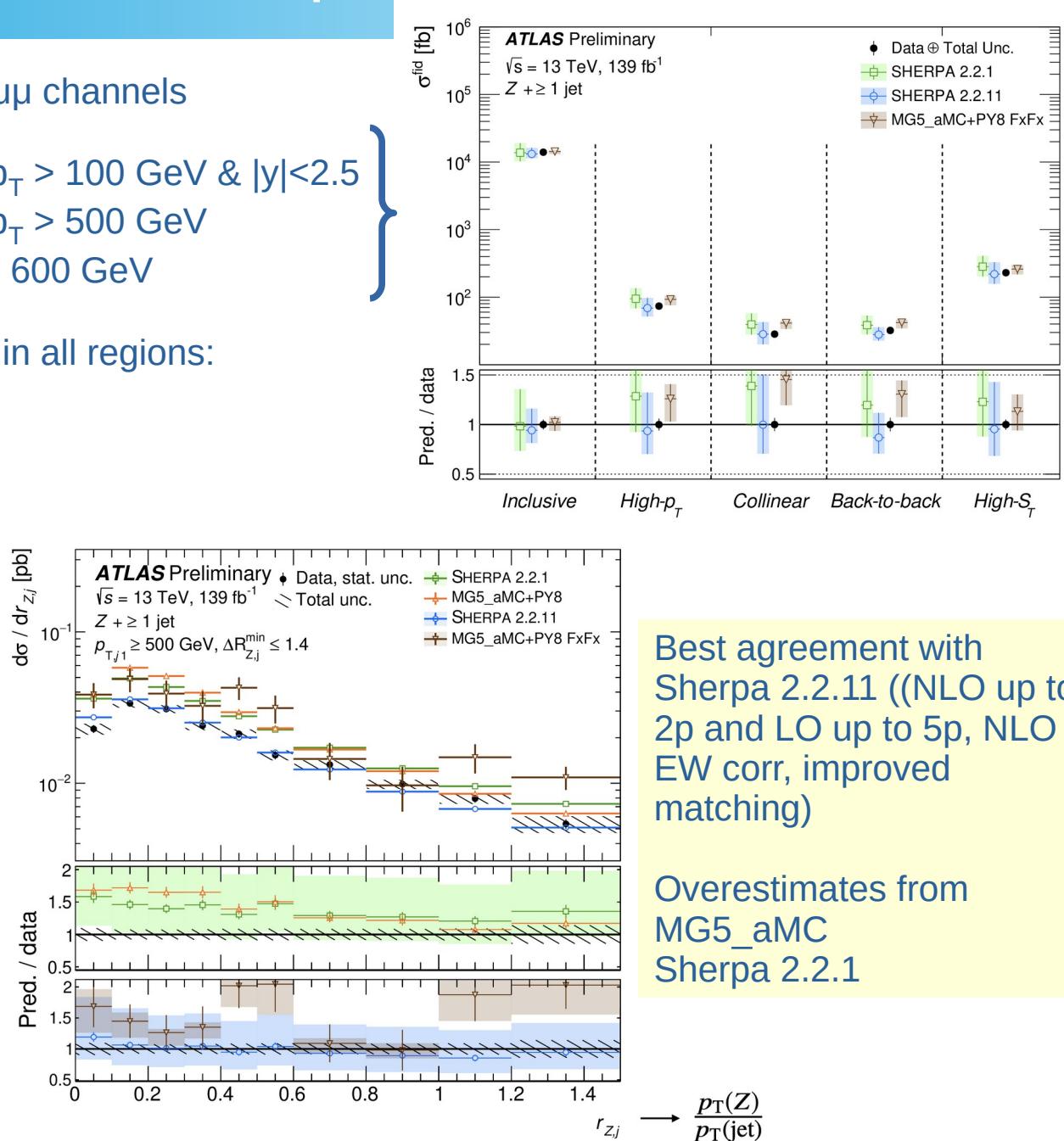
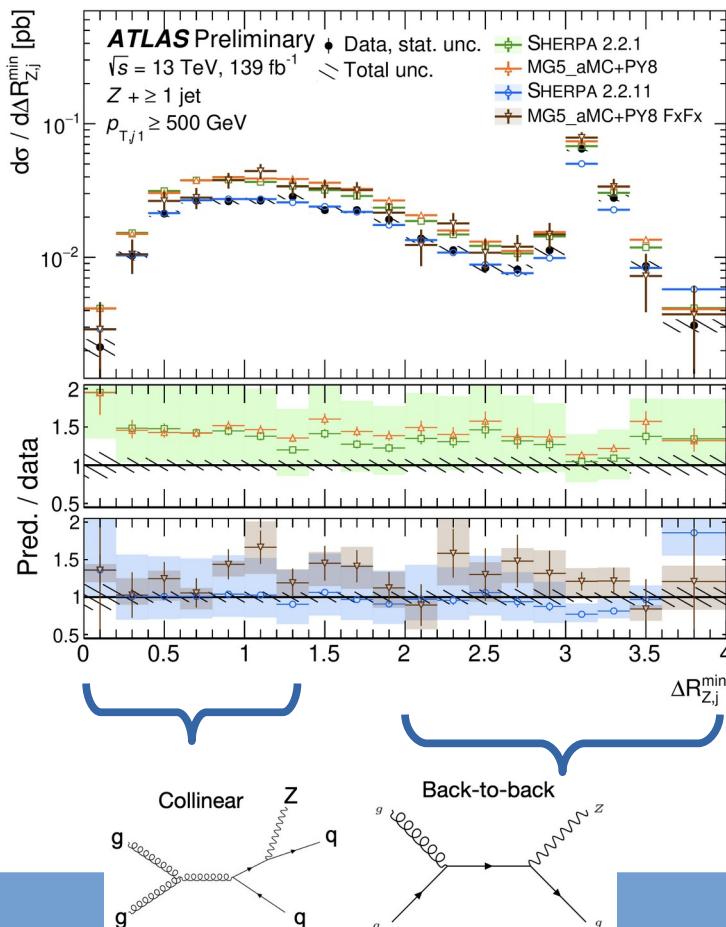
Jet $p_T > 100$ GeV & $|y| < 2.5$

High p_T ("Collinear" & "back-to-back"): Jet $p_T > 500$ GeV

High- S_T :

$S_T > 600$ GeV

Differential cross section measurements in all regions:
several variables



Z + jets

CMS-PAS-SMP-19-009 , CMS-PAS-SMP-21-003

pp @ 13 TeV data (35.9 fb^{-1})

($Z \rightarrow ee/\mu\mu$ combined, leptons from SMP-17-010)

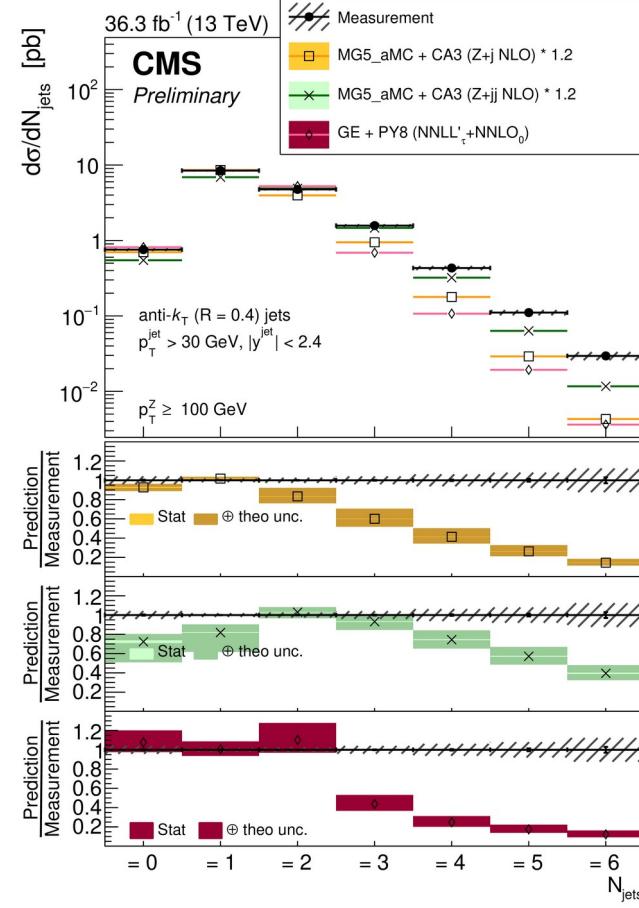
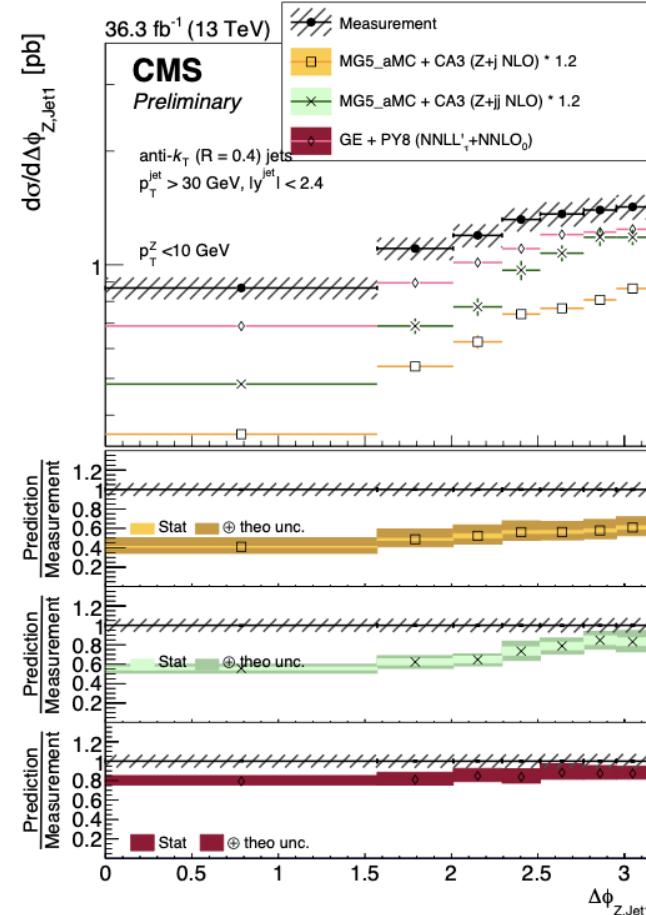
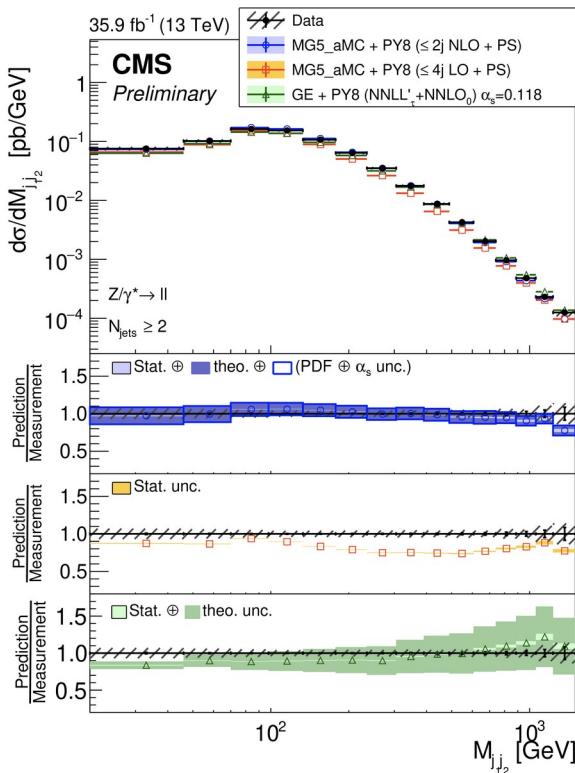
Results unfolded to particle-level jet $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$ & $|y| < 2.5$

Differential distributions N_{jets} , $\Delta\phi_{(Z,1;1,2)}$
for $p_T(Z) \{< 10, 30-50, >100 \text{ GeV}\}$

Compared to:

* LO & NLO + PS (MG5_aMC)
[no MPI]

* NNLO with NNLL' $_\tau$ resummation
(GENEVA)
[with MPI]



In most regions, best descriptions is from Geneva NNLO using matrix elements at NNLO for Z production, supplemented with resummation, parton shower and MPI from PYTHIA 8
Problems for $N_{\text{jets}} \geq 3$ [TB-TDM (CA3) also tried, scaled by 1.2]

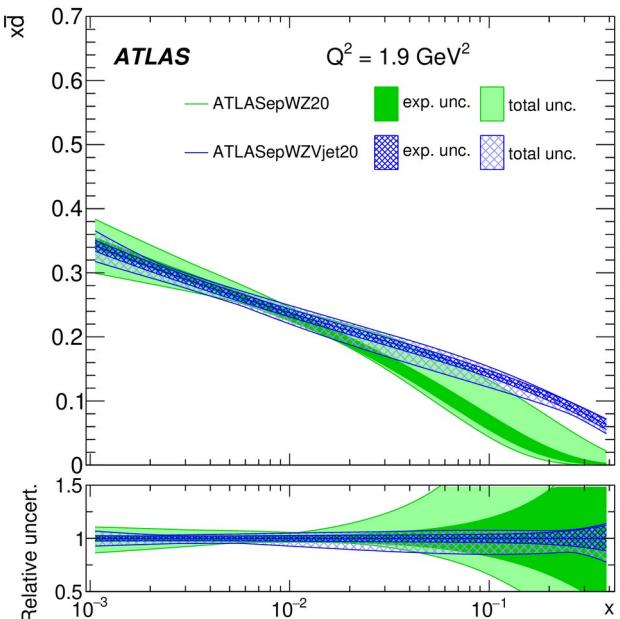
$V (=W, Z) + \text{jets}$

JHEP 07 (2021) 223

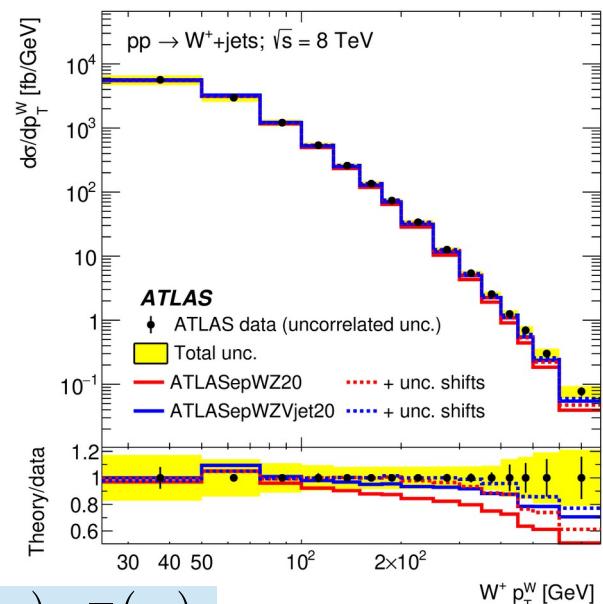
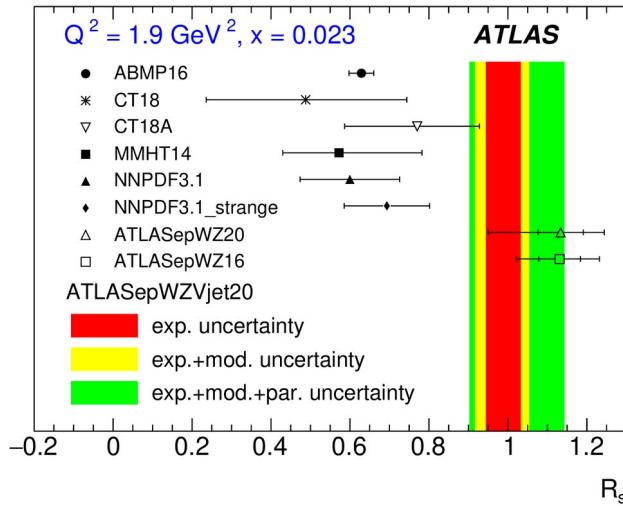
pp @ 7 & 8 TeV data (4.6 fb^{-1} & $\sim 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$).

New set of PDFs produced: ATLASepWZVjet20
 (included ATLAS $V+\text{jets}$ @8TeV together with ATLAS inclusive
 W & Z data @ 7 TeV and HERA DIS data)
 Analysis at NNLO in pQCD.

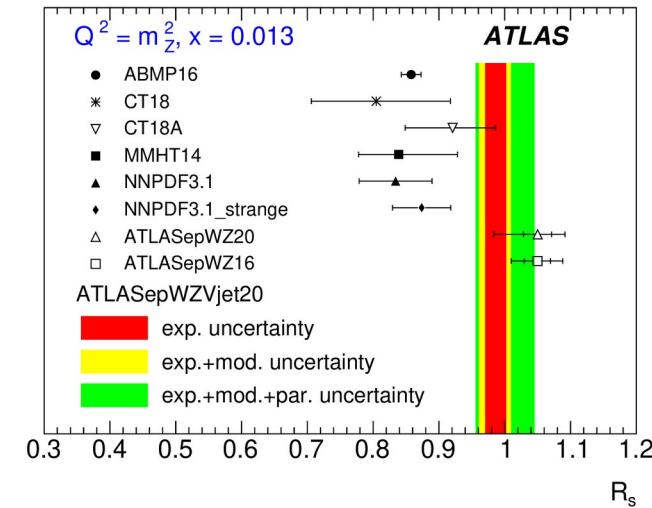
[ATLASepWZ20 same as ATLASepWZVjet20,
 but without the $V+\text{jets}$ data]



Improved determination of the sea-quark densities at high Bjorken x .



$$R_s(x) = \frac{s(x) + \bar{s}(x)}{\bar{u}(x) + \bar{d}(x)}$$

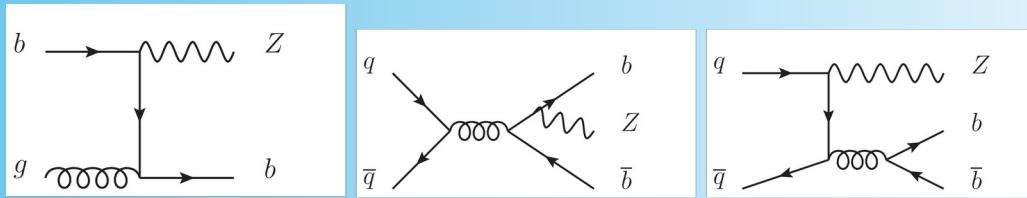


Confirms a strange-quark density similar in size to the up- and down-sea-quark densities in the range $x \leq 0.02$ (as found by previous ATLAS analyses which have produced the PDFs ATLASepWZ16).



Z + b jets NEW

CMS-PAS-SMP-20-015



pp @ 13 TeV data, 137 fb^{-1} ($Z \rightarrow ee/\mu\mu$ combined)

Results unfolded to particle-level b-jet $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$ & $|\eta| < 2.4$

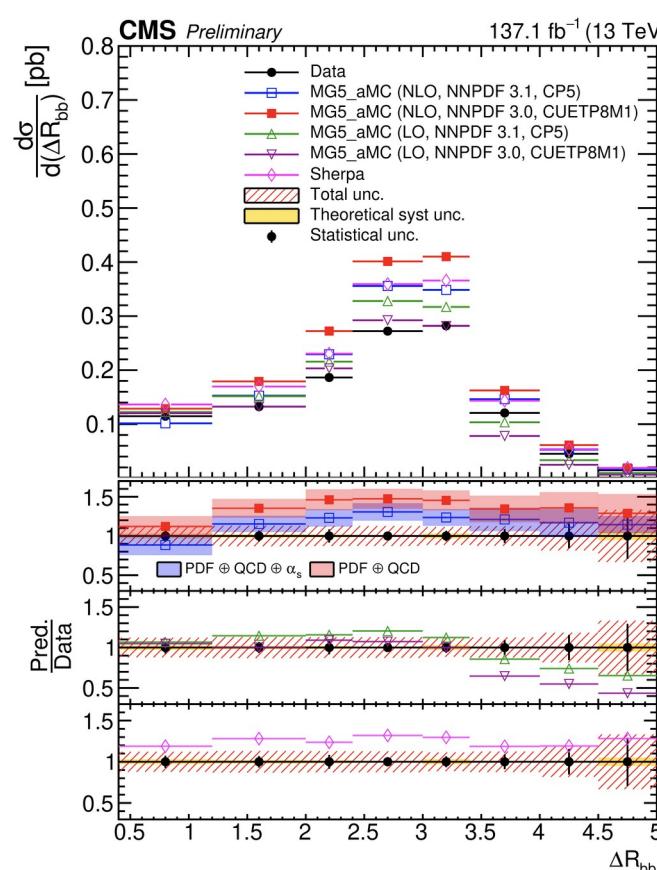
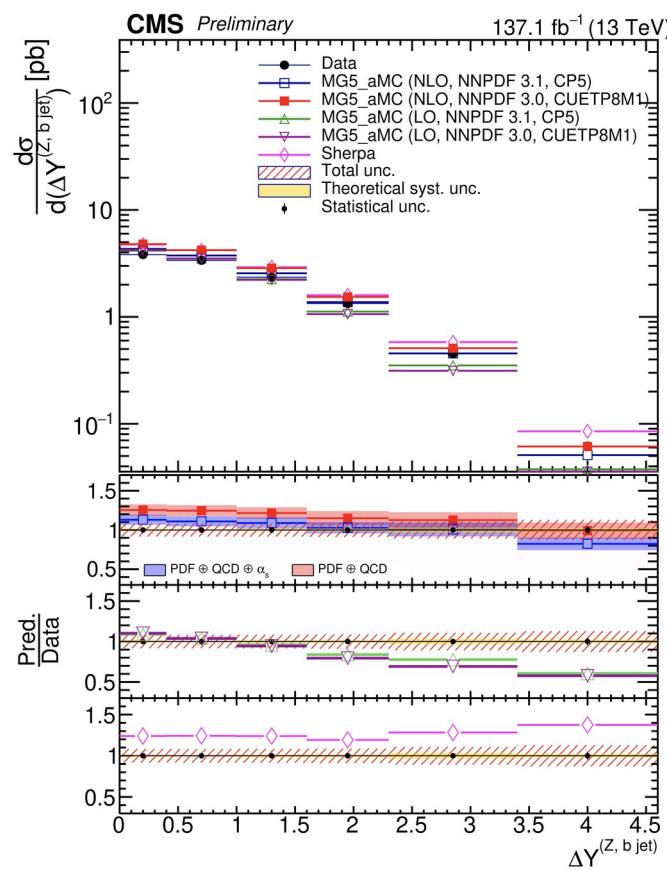
$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow Z + \geq 1 b) = 6.52 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.40(\text{syst}) \pm 0.14(\text{theo}) \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow Z + \geq 2 b) = 0.65 \pm 0.03(\text{stat}) \pm 0.07(\text{syst}) \pm 0.02(\text{theo}) \text{ pb}$$

$$\text{Ratio}(\geq 2 b / \geq 1 b) = 0.100 \pm 0.005(\text{stat}) \pm 0.007(\text{syst}) \pm 0.003(\text{theo})$$

Compared to:

- * LO & NLO + PS (MG5_aMC)
- * Sherpa v.2.2

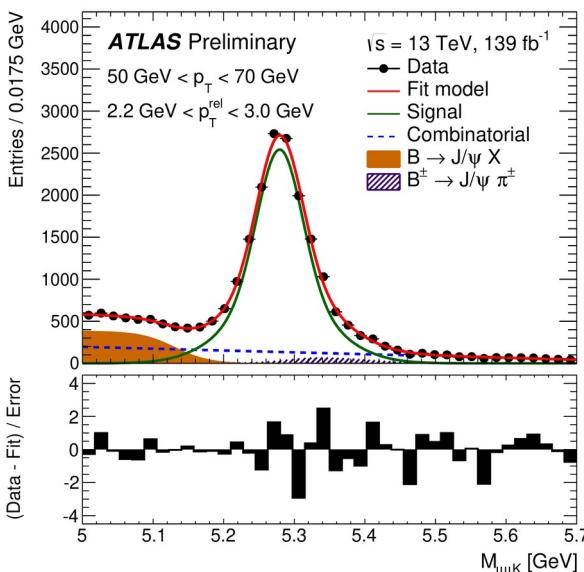


* Integrated x-section better described by the LO MG5 aMC but overestimated by NLO MG5 aMC and SHERPA predictions

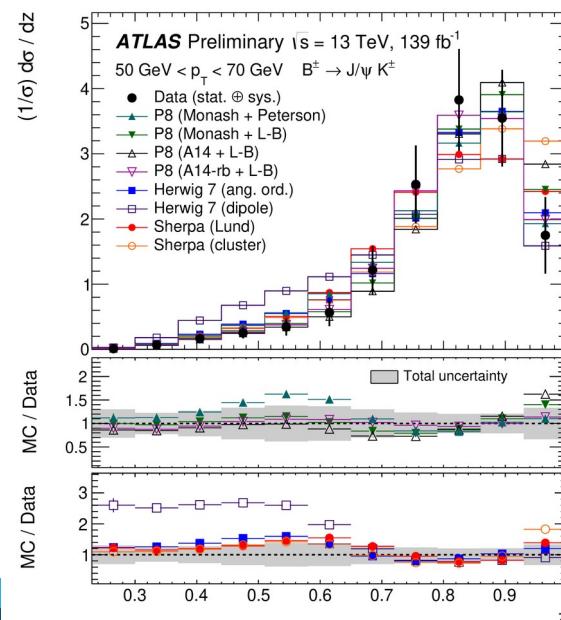
* LO MG5_aMC better in shape than the NLO

* Sherpa overestimated ($\sim \times 1.2$) the integrated, but described shapes well

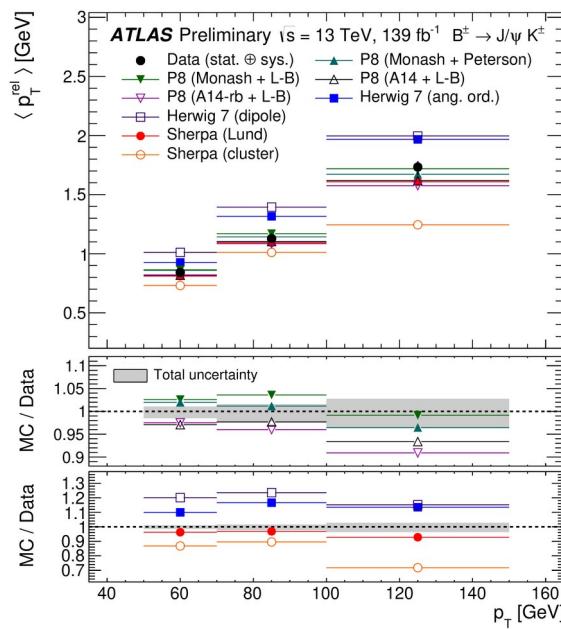
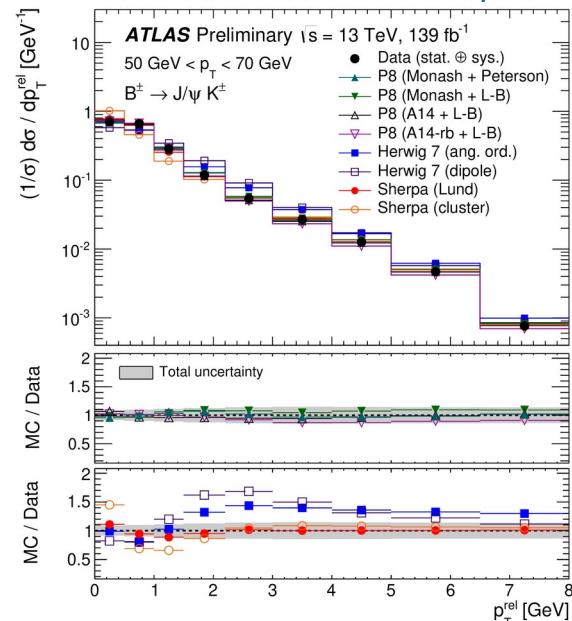
pp @ 13 TeV data (139 fb^{-1})
 $B \rightarrow J/\psi K$ in jets



Longitudinal profile, z



B momentum profiles relative to the jet-axis
(in regions of the jet p_T)



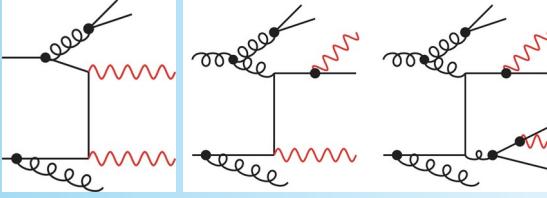
Transverse profile,
 p_T^{rel}

Pythia fragmentation models tend to give a decent description of the data.

HERWIG 7 (dipole PS) is visibly off in different regions.

Di-photon ($\gamma\gamma$) production

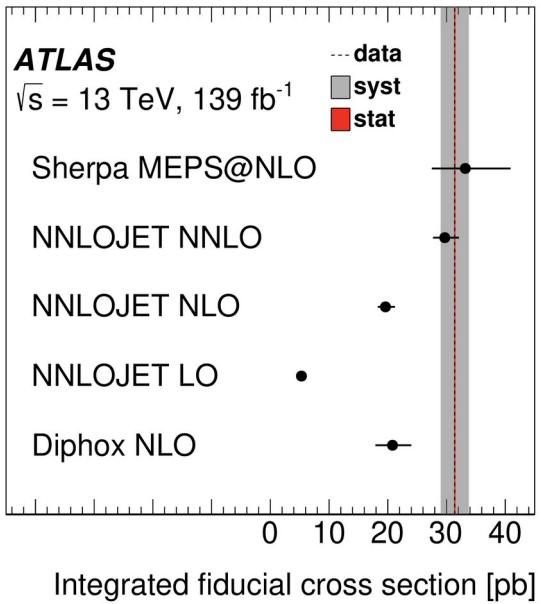
arXiv:2107.09330

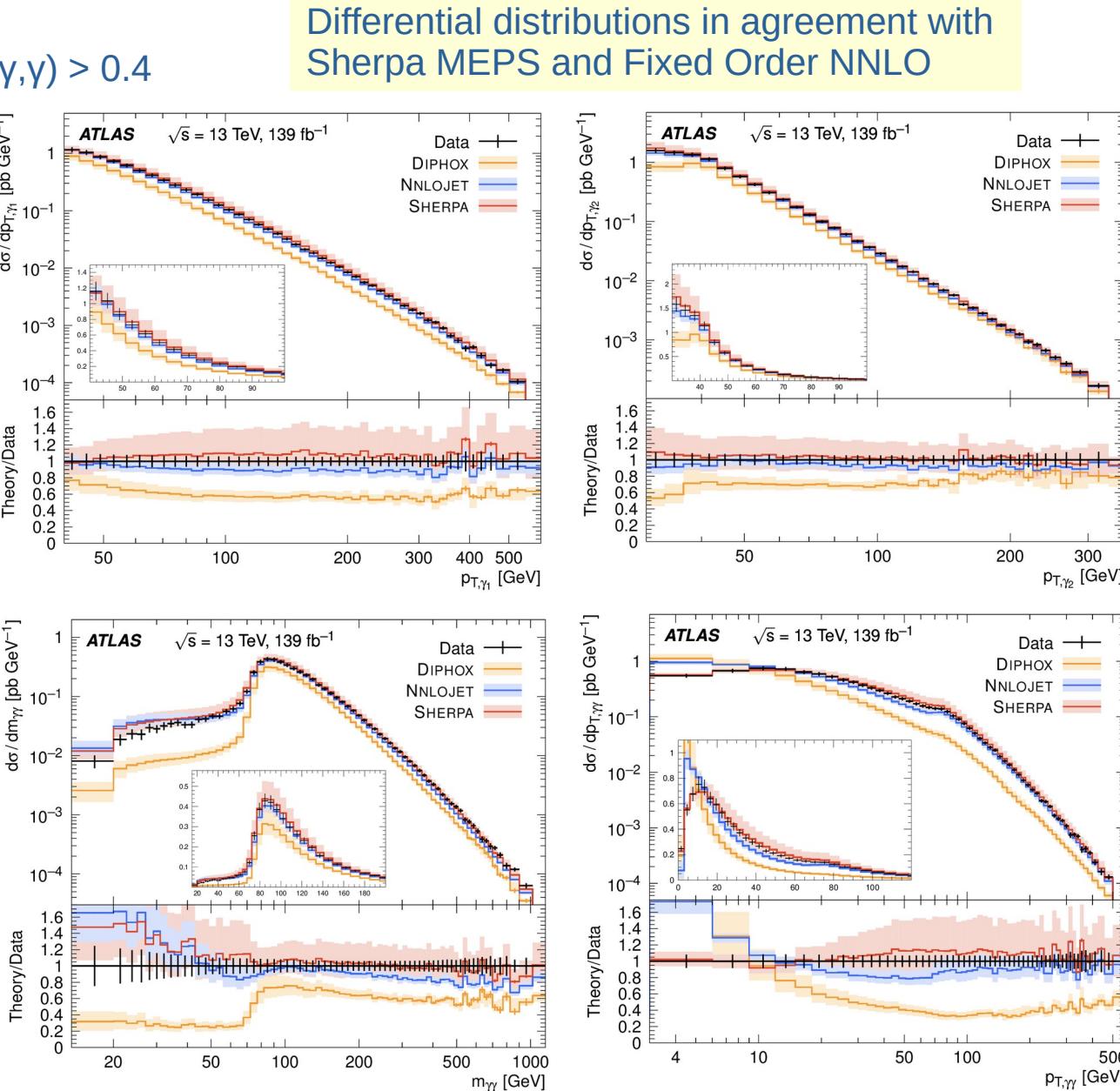
NEW

pp @ 13 TeV data (139 fb^{-1})

Results to particle level.

Photon $p_T > 40, 30 \text{ GeV}$ & $|\eta| < 2.37$ & $\text{DR}(\gamma, \gamma) > 0.4$

$$\sigma_{\gamma\gamma} = 31.4 \pm 0.1 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 2.4 \text{ (syst.) pb}$$


Signal purity $\sim 60\%$ (p_T dependent)

Main challenge and uncertainty
from non-prompt photons;
estimated with data-driven methods




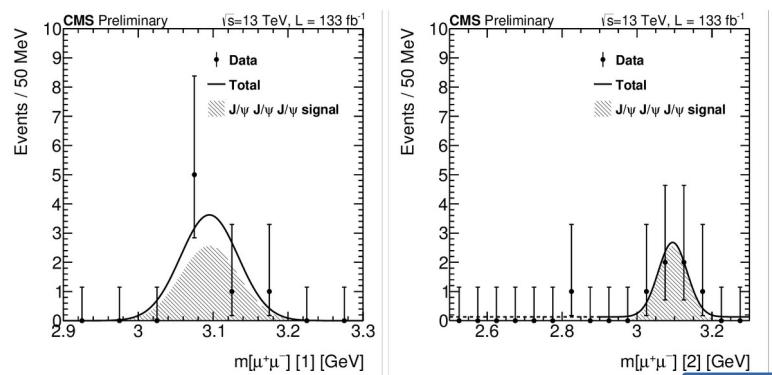
Triple J/ψ production

CMS-PAS-BPH-21-004

NEW

pp @ 13 TeV data (133 fb^{-1})

6μ consistent from 3 J/ψ

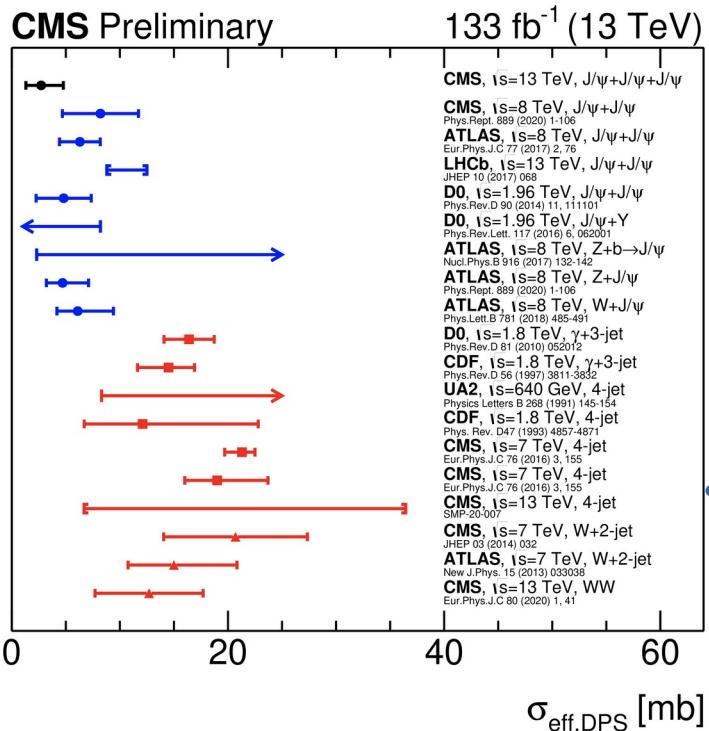


6 events in data.

Fit yields:

$$N_{\text{events}} = 5^{+2.6}_{-1.9}$$

CMS Preliminary



Sensitive to
Triple Parton Scattering (TPS)!

$$\sigma_{\text{TPS}}^{\text{pp} \rightarrow \psi_1 \psi_2 \psi_3 + X} = \left(\frac{m}{3!} \right) \frac{\sigma_{\text{SPS}}^{\text{pp} \rightarrow \psi_1 + X} \sigma_{\text{SPS}}^{\text{pp} \rightarrow \psi_2 + X} \sigma_{\text{SPS}}^{\text{pp} \rightarrow \psi_3 + X}}{\sigma_{\text{eff,TPS}}^2}$$

Measured 3 J/ψ cross-section
and extracted $\sigma_{\text{eff,DPS}}$

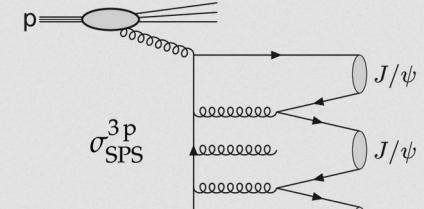
$$\sigma_{\text{pp} \rightarrow J/\psi J/\psi J/\psi} = 272^{+141}_{-104} (\text{stat}) \pm 17 (\text{syst.}) \text{ fb}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{eff,DPS}} = 2.7^{+1.4}_{-1.0} (\text{exp.})^{+1.5}_{-1.0} (\text{theo.}) \text{ mb}$$

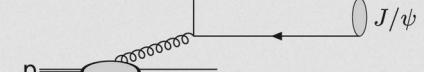
* $\sigma_{\text{eff,DPS}}$

- consistent with other quarkonium measurements (3-10 mb)
- smaller than the values extracted from other final states

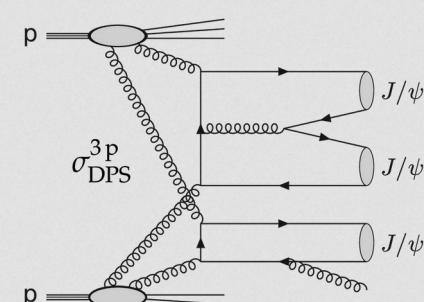
Pure prompt:



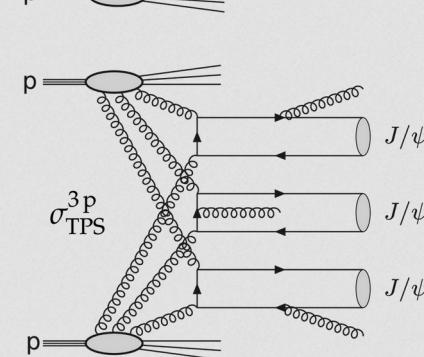
SPS:



DPS:



TPS:



EW

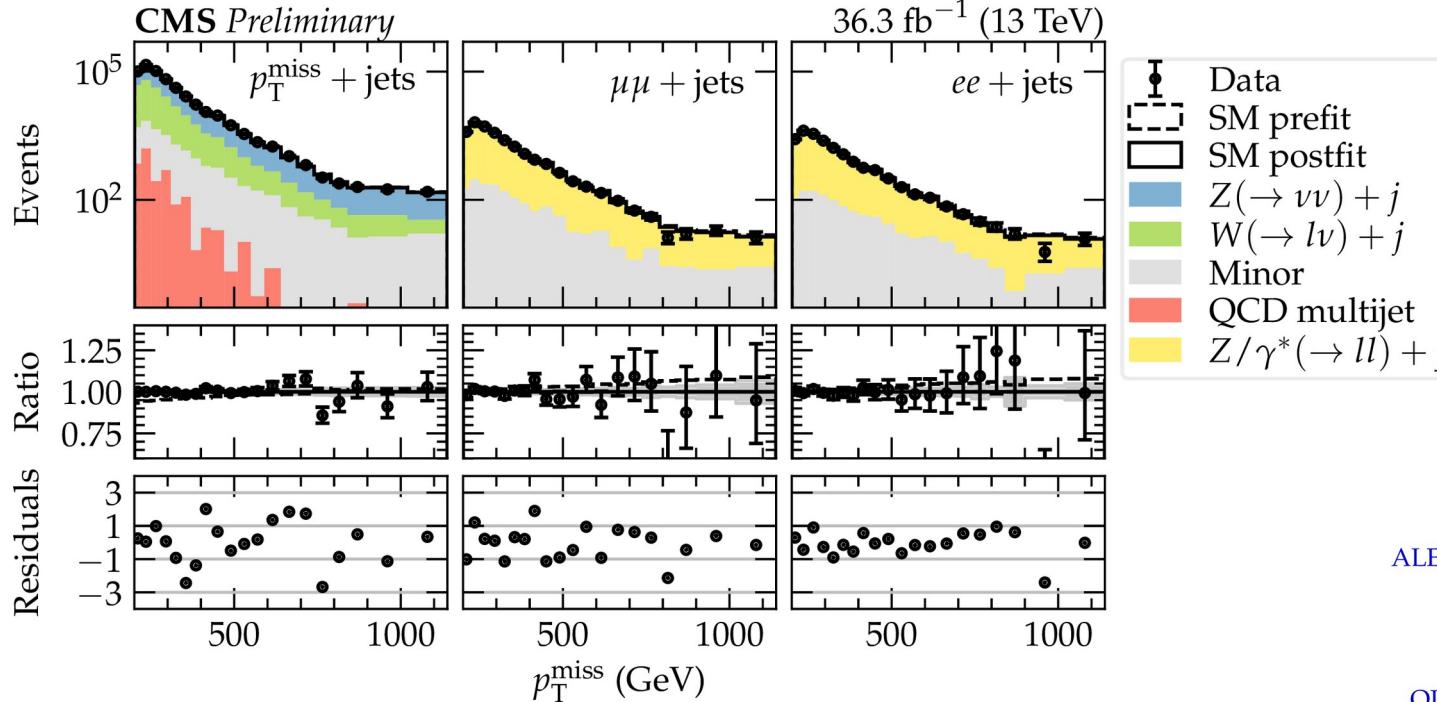


Width of $Z \rightarrow$ invisible

CMS-PAS-SMP-18-014 NEW

pp @ 13 TeV data (36.3 fb^{-1})

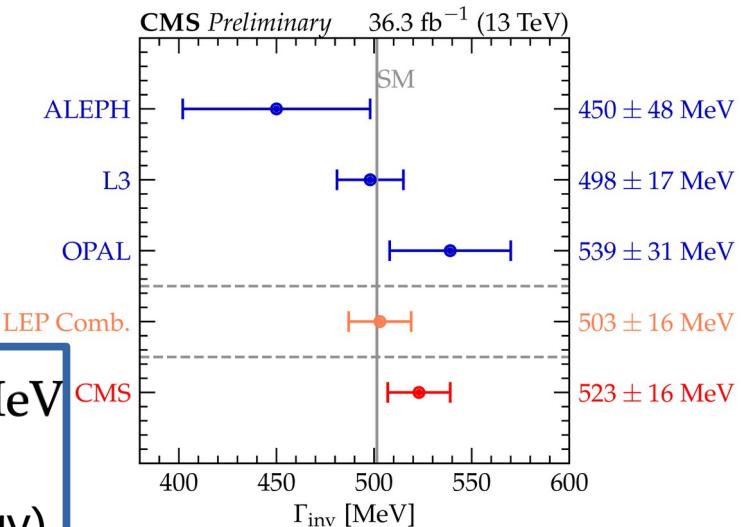
Simultaneous fit for $Z \rightarrow$ invisible (Missing Energy), ee, $\mu\mu$ channels



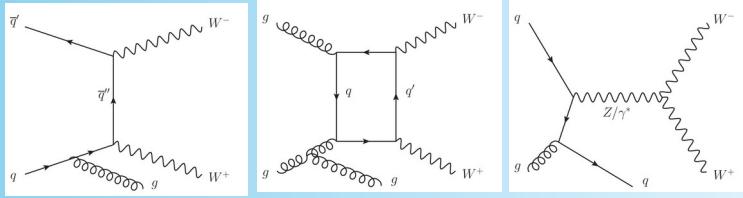
Measured:

$$\frac{\sigma(Z+jets)B(Z \rightarrow \nu\nu)}{\sigma(Z+jets)B(Z \rightarrow \ell\ell)} = \frac{\Gamma(Z \rightarrow \nu\nu)}{\Gamma(Z \rightarrow \ell\ell)}$$

$\Gamma_{\text{inv}} = 523 \pm 3(\text{stat}) \pm 16(\text{syst}) \text{ MeV}$
(major uncertainties from:
lepton efficiency & jet energy)



The first measurement of the Z invisible width at a hadron collider; the single most precise direct measurement in the world, competitive with the combined direct measurement from LEP



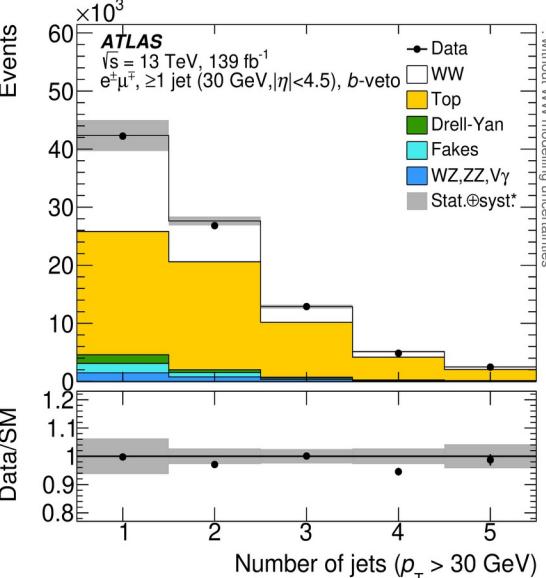
pp @ 13 TeV data (139 fb^{-1})

xsec vs.

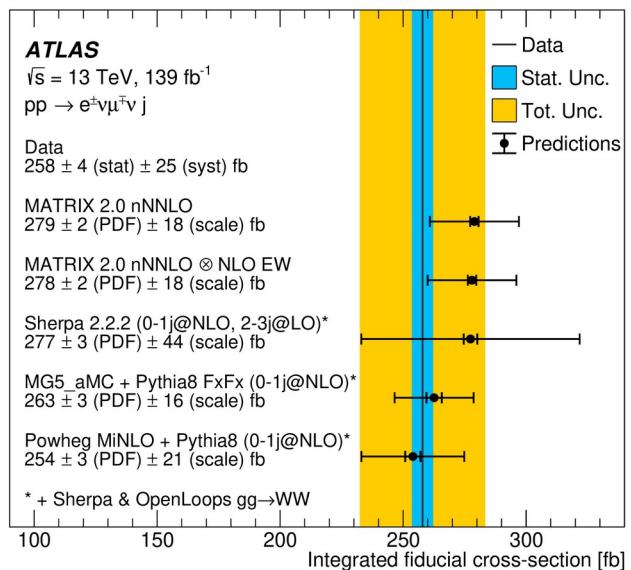
$p_T(\text{lepton})$, $m_T(\text{WW})$, $p_T(\text{jets})$, N_{jets} , etc.

Fiducial selection requirements

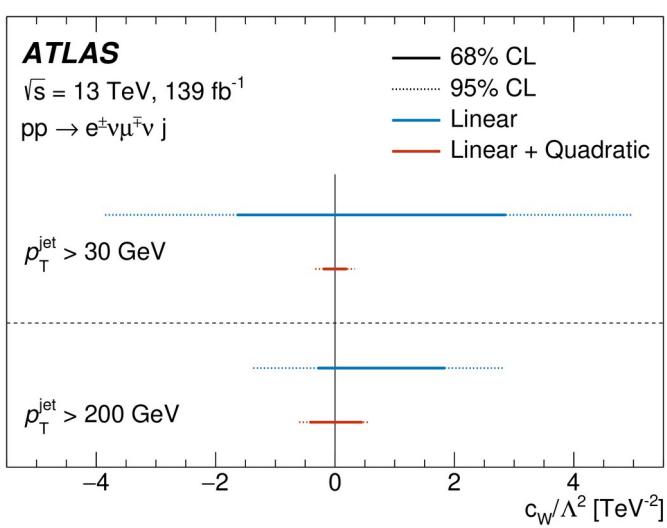
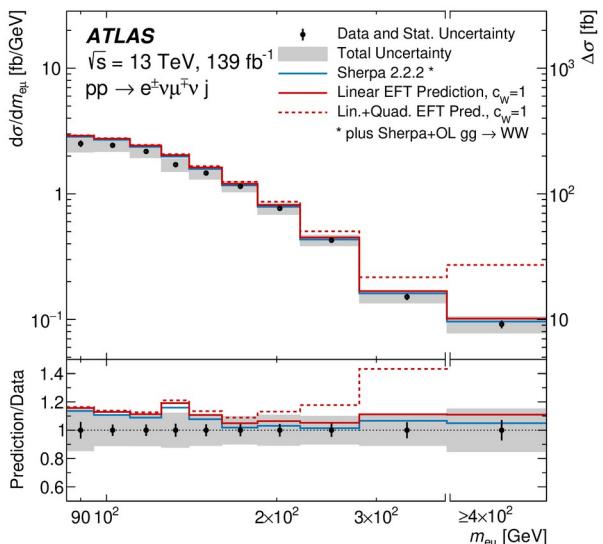
$$\begin{aligned} p_T^\ell &> 27 \text{ GeV} \\ |\eta^\ell| &< 2.5 \\ m_{e\mu} &> 85 \text{ GeV} \\ p_T^j &> 30 \text{ GeV} \\ |y^j| &< 4.5 \end{aligned}$$



Test of pQCD and EW theory
Sensitive to EW boson self-interactions



Limits on aTGCS obtained , also in a phase space ($p_T^{\text{jet}} > 200 \text{ GeV}$)
where linear term (interference bw SM & anomalous amplitude) is enhanced.



All consistent with SM

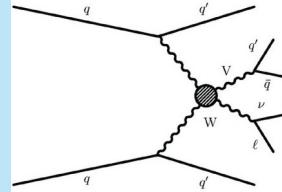
CMS has also performed
WW+N(0,1,>=2)jet
measurements (SMP-18-004)



WV VBS semileptonic

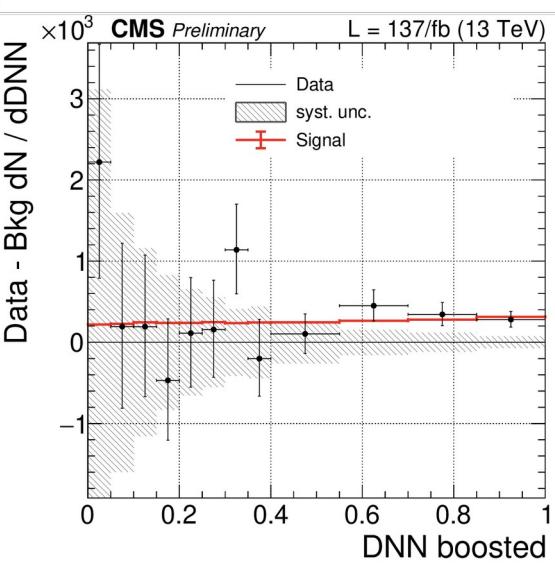
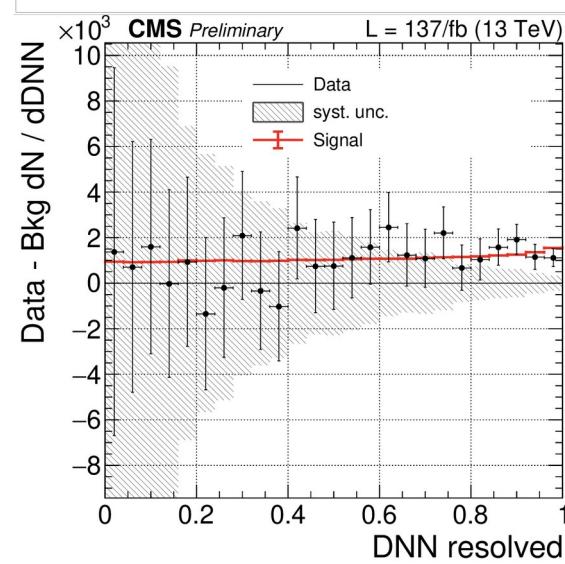
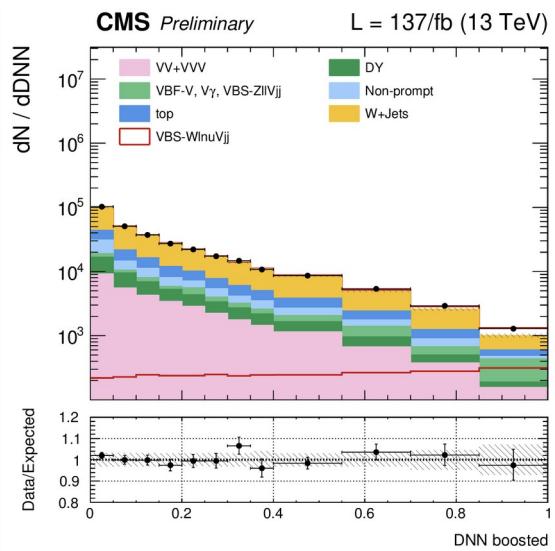
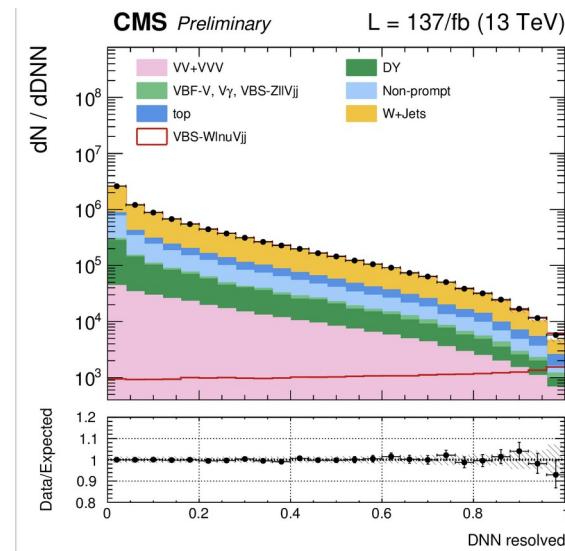
CMS-PAS-SMP-20-013

NEW



pp @ 13 TeV data (137 fb^{-1}). W+jets : $W \rightarrow e/\mu$ channels. V \rightarrow jets (2 resolved jets or 1 boosted)

Deep Neural Net used:

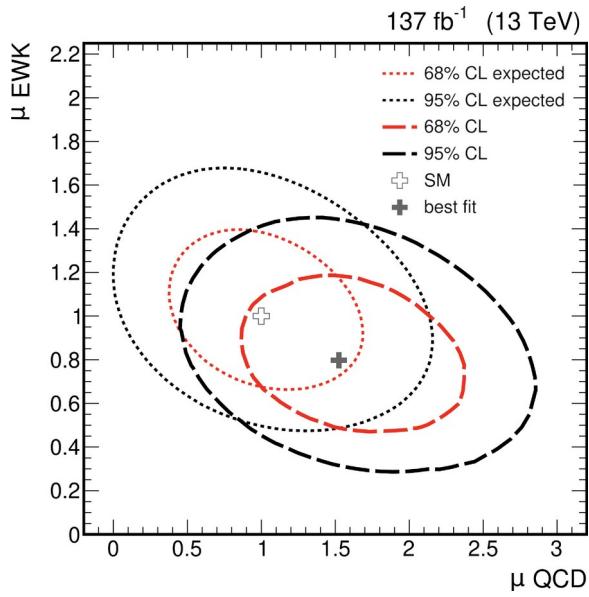


$$\sigma_{EW} = 1.9 \pm 0.5 \text{ pb}$$

Observation significance:
 4.4σ (observed)
 5.1σ (expected)

First evidence of EW WV production
in semileptonic channel

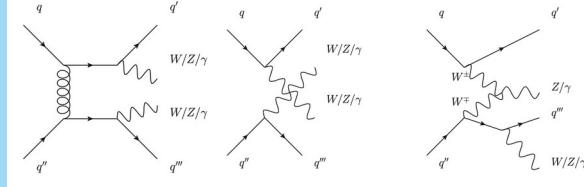
$$\mu_{EW} = \sigma / \sigma_{SM} = 0.85^{+0.24}_{-0.20} = 0.85^{+0.21}_{-0.17} (\text{syst.}) \pm 0.12 (\text{stat.})$$



Observation of EW $Z\gamma + 2 \text{ jets}$

ATLAS-CONF-2021-038 ,
CERN-EP-2021-137

NEW

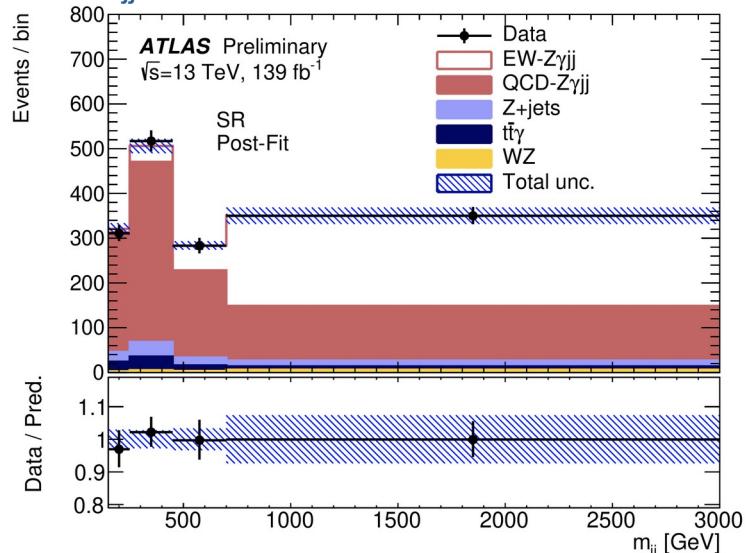


pp @ 13 TeV data (139 fb^{-1})

$Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$

CR for main QCD $Z\gamma + \text{jj}$ bkg, and $W\gamma + \text{jj}$.
Data-driven non-prompt γ

Fit m_{jj} distribution



$$\mu_{EW} = \sigma/\sigma_{SM} = 0.95^{+0.15}_{-0.14}$$

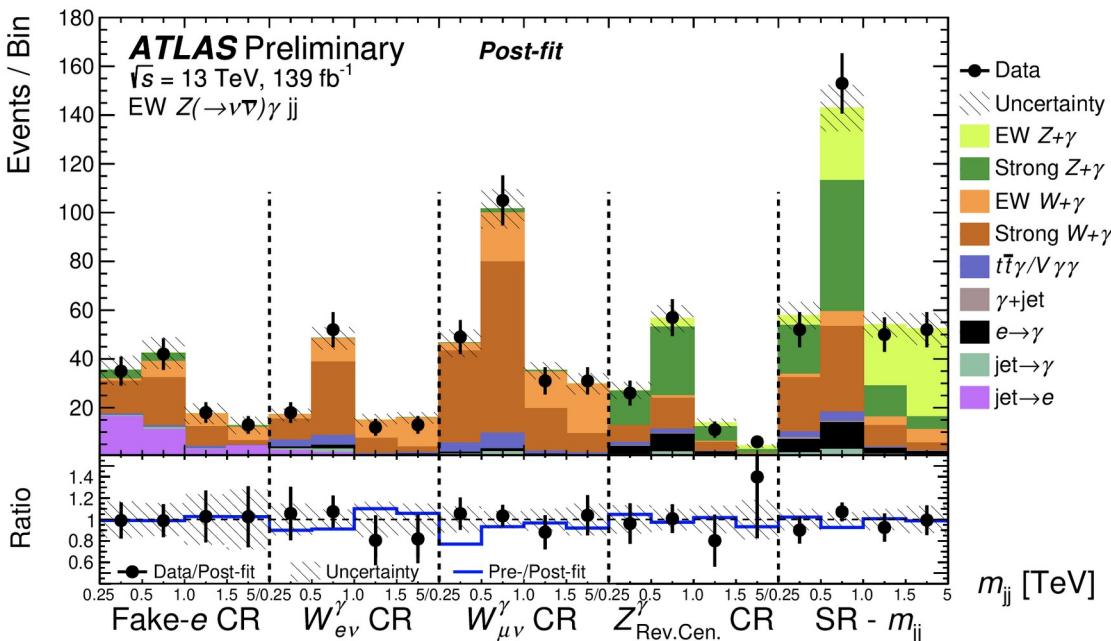
Observation significance:
 10σ (obs), 11σ (exp)

Fiducial cross-sections:

$$\sigma_{EW}(pp \rightarrow Z\gamma + 2 \text{ jets}) = 4.49 \pm 0.40 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.42 (\text{syst}) \text{ fb}$$

$$\sigma_{EW+QCD}(pp \rightarrow Z\gamma + 2 \text{ jets}) = 20.6 \pm 0.6 (\text{stat}) \pm 1.2 (\text{syst}) \text{ fb}$$

$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$ (important for BSM physics)



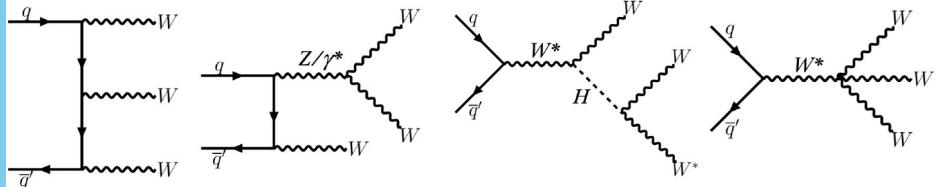
$$\mu_{EW} = 1.03 \pm 0.25$$

Observation significance:
 5.2σ (obs), 5.1σ (exp)

Fiducial cross-sections:

$$\sigma_{EW}(pp \rightarrow Z\gamma + 2 \text{ jets}) = 1.31 \pm 0.20 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.20 (\text{syst}) \text{ fb}$$

Observation of WWW production

ATLAS-CONF-2021-039


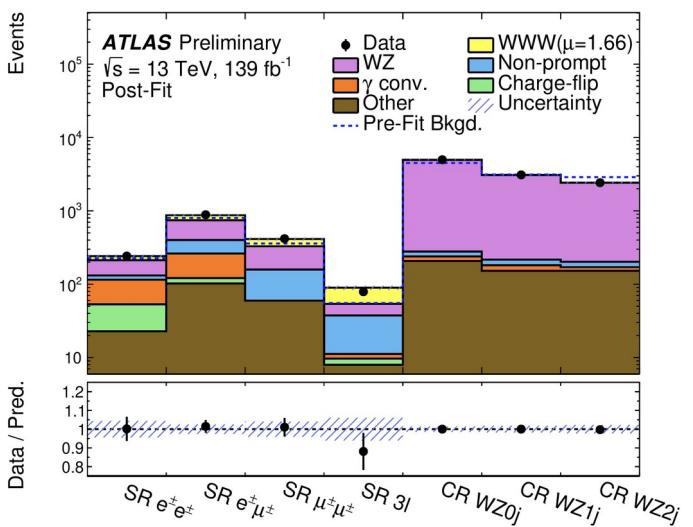
pp @ 13 TeV data (139 fb^{-1})

NEW

2 SameSign (SS) leptons (e/μ) + 2jets, or 3 leptons (no OS SameFlavor pairs)

Dominant Bkg: $WZ \rightarrow l\bar{l}l\bar{l}$ estimated in 3 dedicated CRs.

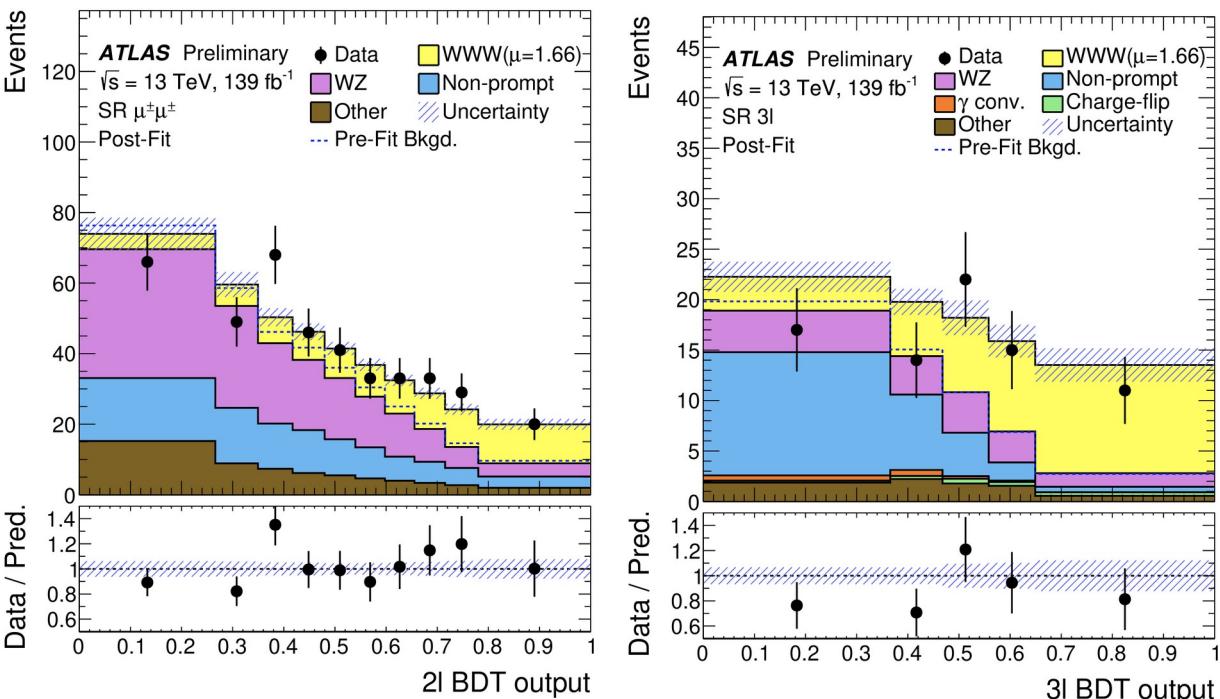
Data-driven estimates:
non-prompt, γ -conversions, charge-flip



$\sigma_{WWW} = 850 \pm 100 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 80 \text{ (syst.)} \text{ fb}$
signal includes off shell $WH(WW^*)$

First observation of WWW production
with a significance of
 8.2σ (5.4σ expected)

Dedicated BDTs in the **2lepton & 3lepton** regions



Fit	Observed (expected) significances [σ]	$\mu(WWW)$
$e^\pm e^\pm$	2.3 (1.4)	1.69 ± 0.79
$e^\pm \mu^\pm$	4.6 (3.1)	1.57 ± 0.40
$\mu^\pm \mu^\pm$	5.6 (2.8)	2.13 ± 0.47
2ℓ	6.9 (4.1)	1.80 ± 0.33
3ℓ	4.8 (3.7)	1.33 ± 0.39
Combined	8.2 (5.4)	1.66 ± 0.28

Combined EFT fit

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2021-022

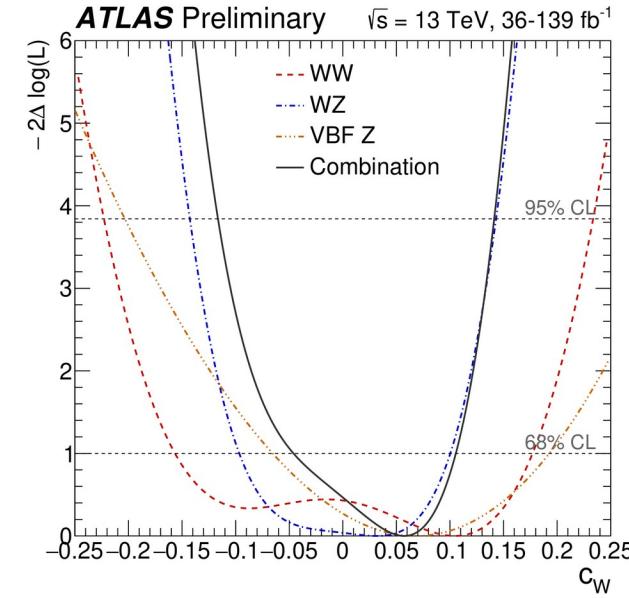
pp @ 13 TeV data ($36\text{-}139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)

6 Differential distributions:

WW (36fb^{-1}): leading lepton pTWZ (36fb^{-1}): mT(WZ) 4ℓ (139fb^{-1}): m(Z2) in 3 m(4ℓ) regionsVBF Z (139fb^{-1}): $\Delta\varphi(jj)$

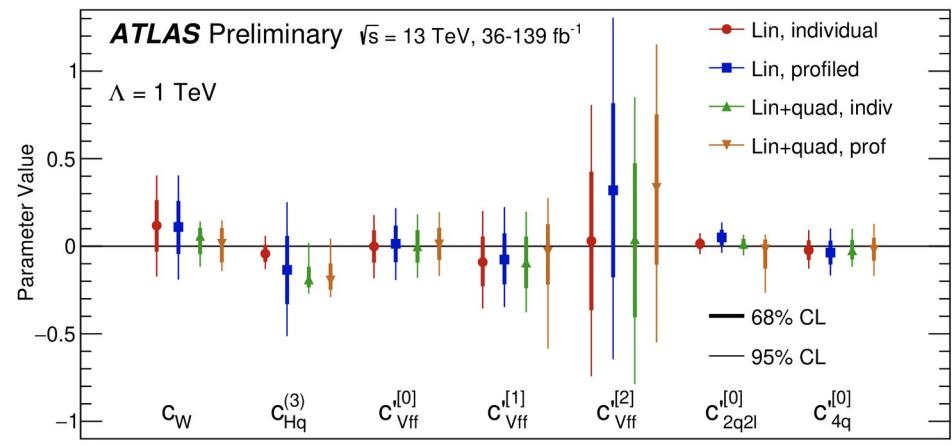
33 dimension-6 operators
 (Warsaw basis)
 \leftrightarrow SMEFT interpretation

Considered:
 Dim6 contributions from
 Linear-only & including quadratic terms

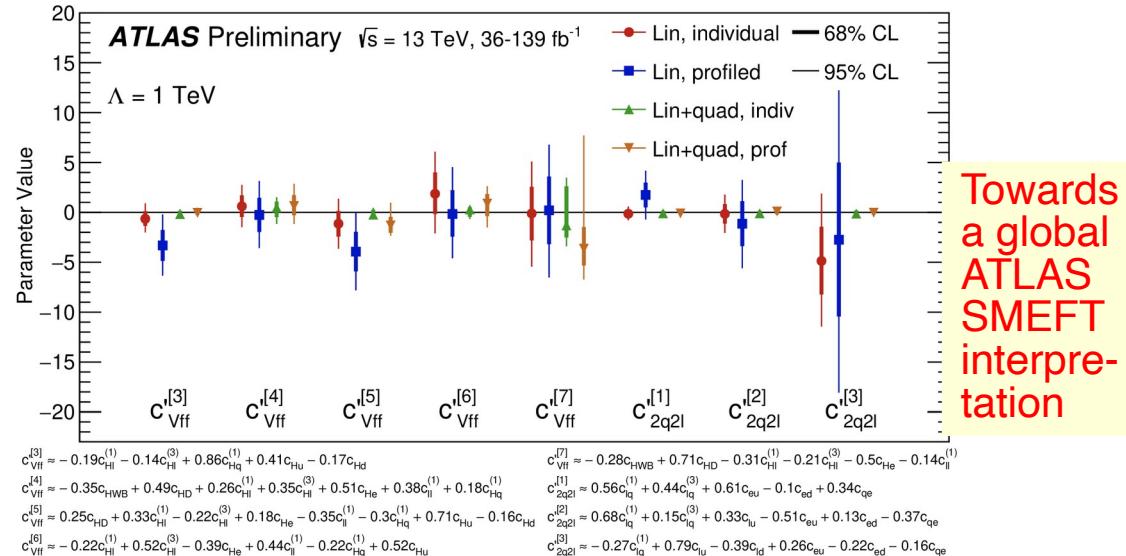


Results in individual Wilson coefficients & in 15 linear combinations

Individual (i.e., with the rest kept at 0), and also with the rest profiled



$$\begin{aligned} c_W^{[0]} &\approx 0.81c_{HWB} + 0.38c_{HD} + 0.13c_{HI}^{(1)} + 0.37c_{HI}^{(3)} - 0.14c_{II}^{(1)} + 0.12c_{HQ}^{(1)} \\ c_{Vff}^{(3)} &\approx 0.73c_{HI}^{(1)} - 0.28c_{HI}^{(3)} - 0.48c_{He} + 0.38c_{II}^{(1)} + 0.13c_{HQ}^{(1)} \\ c_{Vff}^{[0]} &\approx 0.37c_{HWB} + 0.17c_{HD} - 0.31c_{HI}^{(1)} - 0.53c_{HI}^{(3)} + 0.25c_{He} + 0.59c_{II}^{(1)} - 0.21c_{HQ}^{(1)} \\ c_{Vff}^{[1]} &\approx -0.37c_{HI}^{(1)} - 0.22c_{HI}^{(3)} + 0.18c_{He} - 0.35c_{II}^{(1)} - 0.3c_{HQ}^{(1)} + 0.71c_{HU} - 0.16c_{HD} \\ c_{Vff}^{[2]} &\approx 0.11c_{QQ}^{(1)} + 0.22c_{QQ}^{(18)} + 0.95c_{QQ}^{(31)} - 0.2c_{QQ}^{(38)} \end{aligned}$$



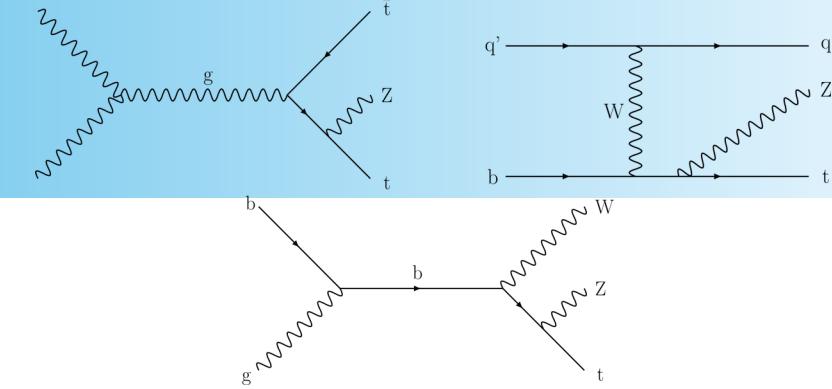
Towards
 a global
 ATLAS
 SMEFT
 interpre-
 tation



tZ & ttZ EFT limits

CMS-PAS-TOP-21-001

NEW



pp @ 13 TeV data (138 fb^{-1})

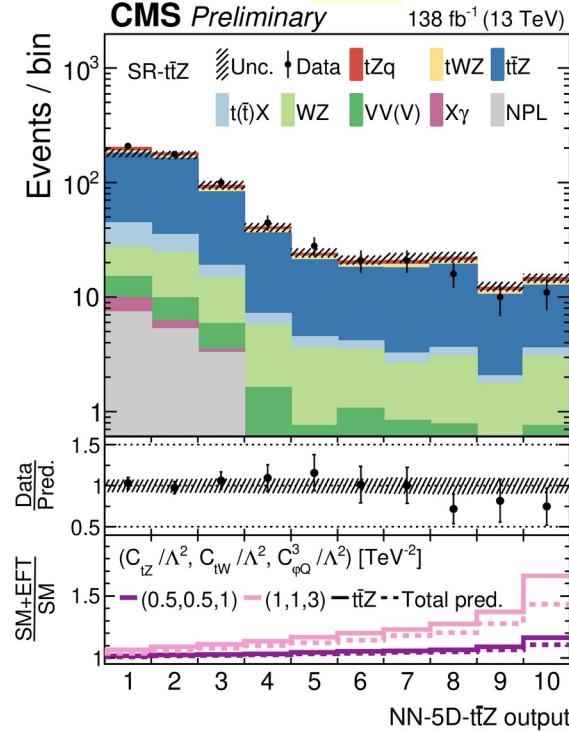
3 or 4 leptons, b-jets, $p_T(\text{miss})$, extra jets

Dedicated CRs for WZ, ZZ bkgds

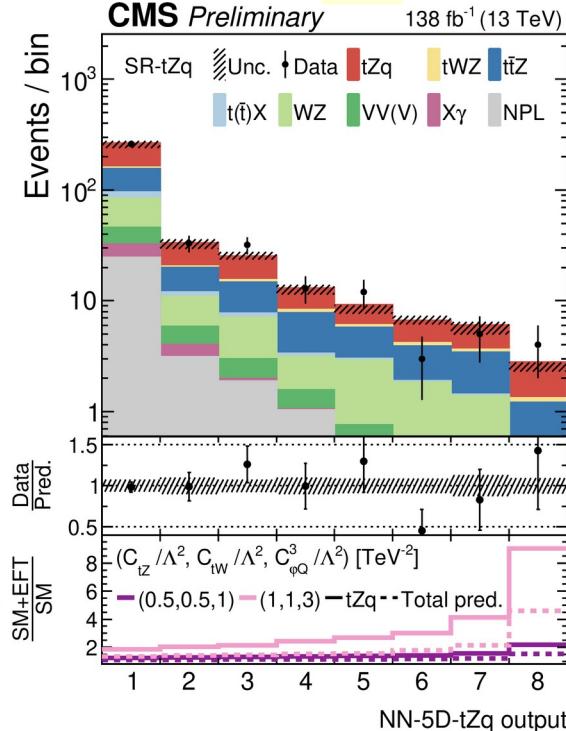
Data-driven estimates: non-prompt leptons

NNs used for separation of SM and BSM contributions

ttZ

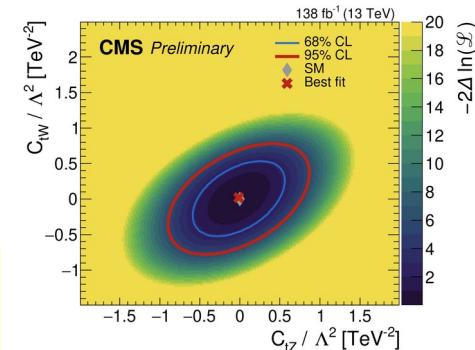


tZ

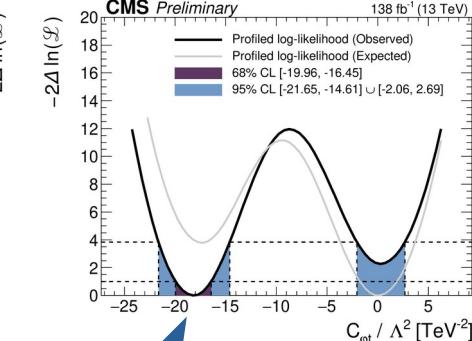
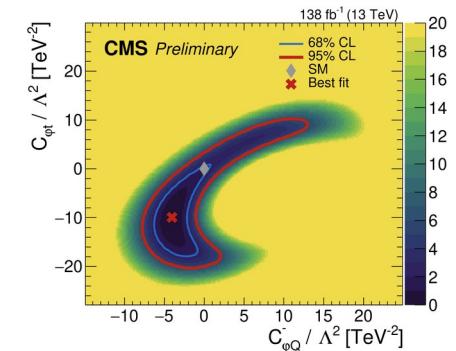


Operator WC Mapping to Warsaw-basis coefficients

Operator	WC	Mapping to Warsaw-basis coefficients
\mathcal{O}_{tZ}	c_{tZ}	$\text{Re}\{-s_W c_{uB}^{(33)} + c_W c_{uW}^{(33)}\}$
\mathcal{O}_{tW}	c_{tW}	$\text{Re}\{c_{uW}^{(33)}\}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^3$	$c_{\varphi Q}^3$	$c_{\varphi Q}^{3(33)}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^-$	$c_{\varphi Q}^-$	$c_{\varphi q}^{1(33)} - c_{\varphi q}^{3(33)}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi t}$	$c_{\varphi t}$	$c_{\varphi u}^{(33)}$



Results consistent
w/ SM @95% C.L.



BSM $C_{\varphi Q}$ coefficient as deeper minimum at non-SM value,
(SM minimum at 0 is still OK, within 95% C.L.)

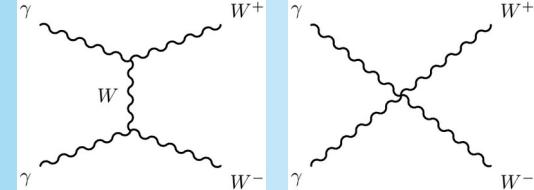
Conclusions

- Showed recent SM results from ATLAS and CMS (most are new from this summer)
 - Investigate processes spanning 9 orders of magnitude in cross-section: inclusive jets → multi-bosons → vector-boson-scattering
- Run 2 dataset ($\sim 140 \text{ fb}^{-1}$) has allowed precision measurements in both ATLAS and CMS
 - Test higher order QCD & EW calculations and constrain PDFs
 - Search for effects of new physics, using the EFT formalism
- Run 3 (starting soon) will double the data sample
 - Reducing systematic uncertainties (theoretical & experimental) is important
- Precision measurements can lead to (indirect) discoveries

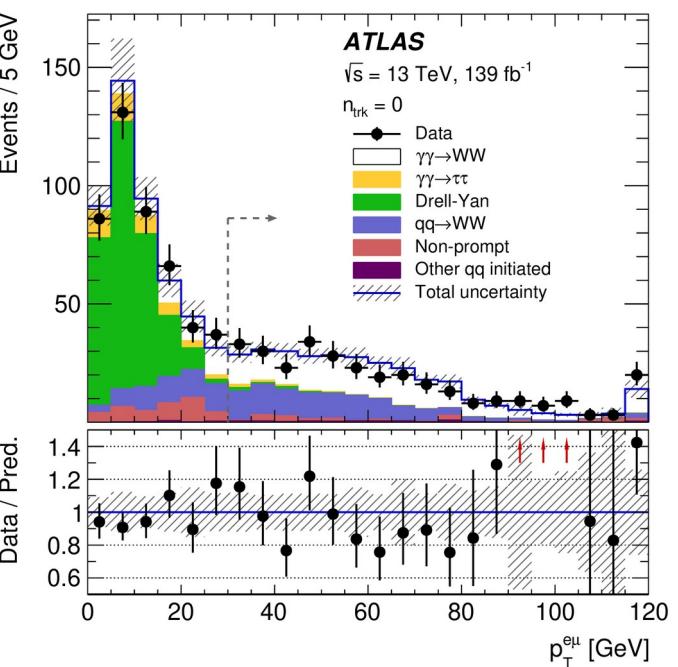
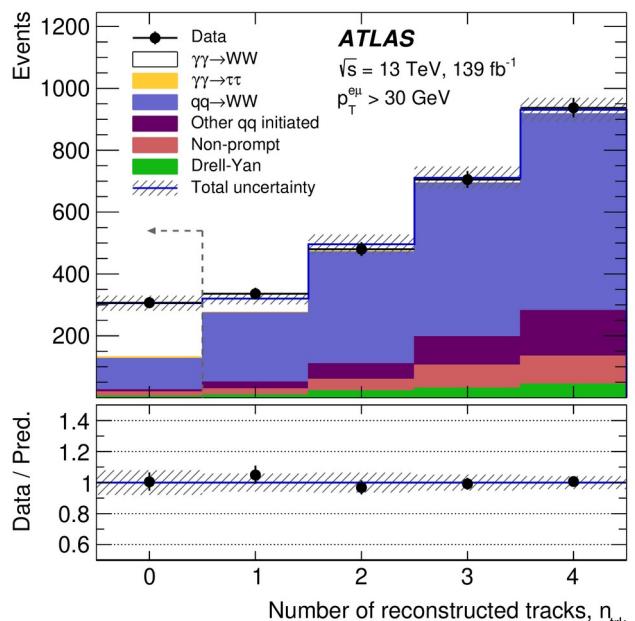
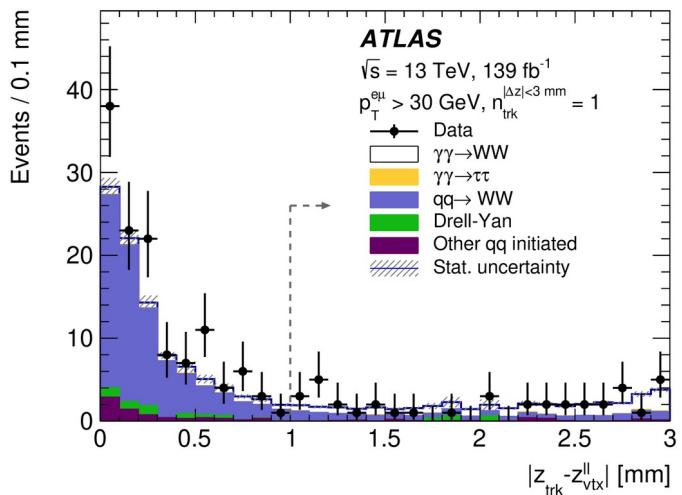
Thank you!

Observation of $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$

Phys. Lett. B 816 (2021) 136190



pp @ 13 TeV data (139 fb^{-1})
 ee events (no extra charged particles
 from the same pp vertex)



n_{trk} p_T^{ee}	Signal region		Control regions	
	$n_{trk} = 0$		$1 \leq n_{trk} \leq 4$	
	$> 30 \text{ GeV}$	$< 30 \text{ GeV}$	$> 30 \text{ GeV}$	$< 30 \text{ GeV}$
$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$	174 \pm 20	45 \pm 6	95 \pm 19	24 \pm 5
$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \ell\ell$	5.5 \pm 0.3	39.6 \pm 1.9	5.6 \pm 1.2	32 \pm 7
Drell-Yan	4.5 \pm 0.9	280 \pm 40	106 \pm 19	4700 \pm 400
$qq \rightarrow WW$ (incl. gg and VBS)	101 \pm 17	55 \pm 10	1700 \pm 270	970 \pm 150
Non-prompt	14 \pm 14	36 \pm 35	220 \pm 220	500 \pm 400
Other backgrounds	7.1 \pm 1.7	1.9 \pm 0.4	311 \pm 76	81 \pm 15
Total	305 \pm 18	459 \pm 19	2460 \pm 60	6320 \pm 130
Data	307	449	2458	6332

cross section for the $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$ process of $3.13 \pm 0.31(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.28(\text{syst.}) \text{ fb}$

Observation significance (i.e., bkg-only excluded at) 8.4σ

Event shapes

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Thrust axis \hat{n}_T : direction w.r.t which projection of the jet momenta is maximum

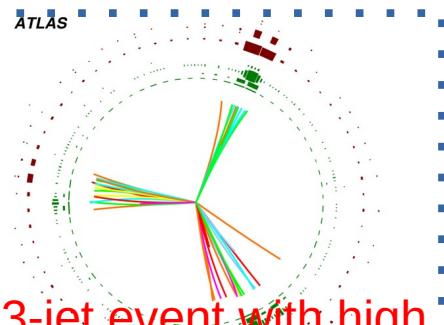
Transverse thrust: $T_\perp = \frac{\sum_i |\vec{p}_{T,i} \cdot \hat{n}_T|}{\sum_i |\vec{p}_{T,i}|}$

Isotropy of event:

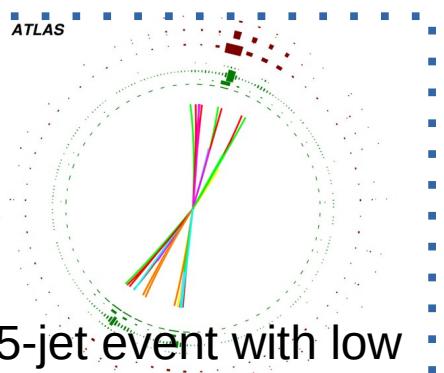
Sphericity (S) and Aplanarity (A)

$S \rightarrow 1$: spherical

$A \rightarrow 1/2$: planar



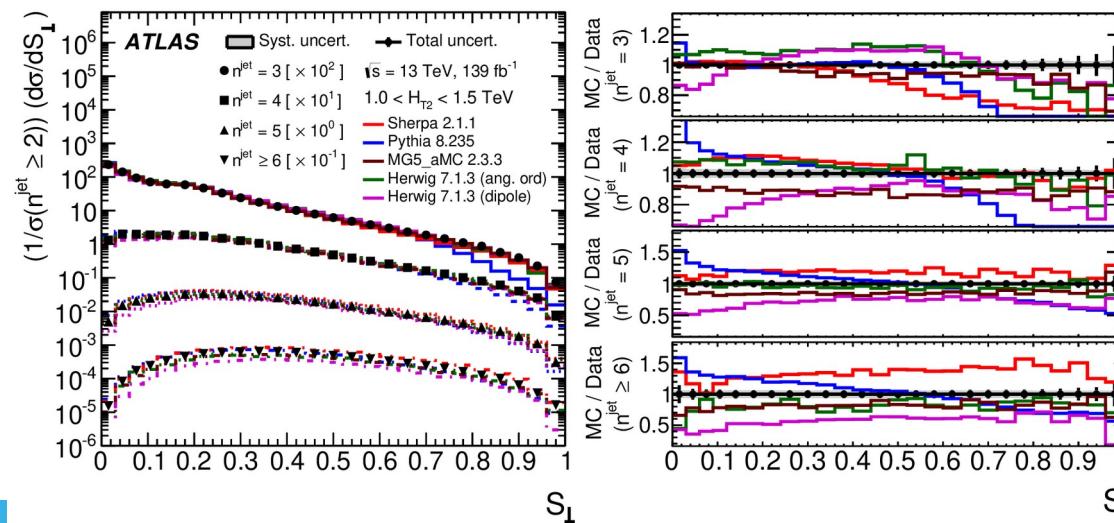
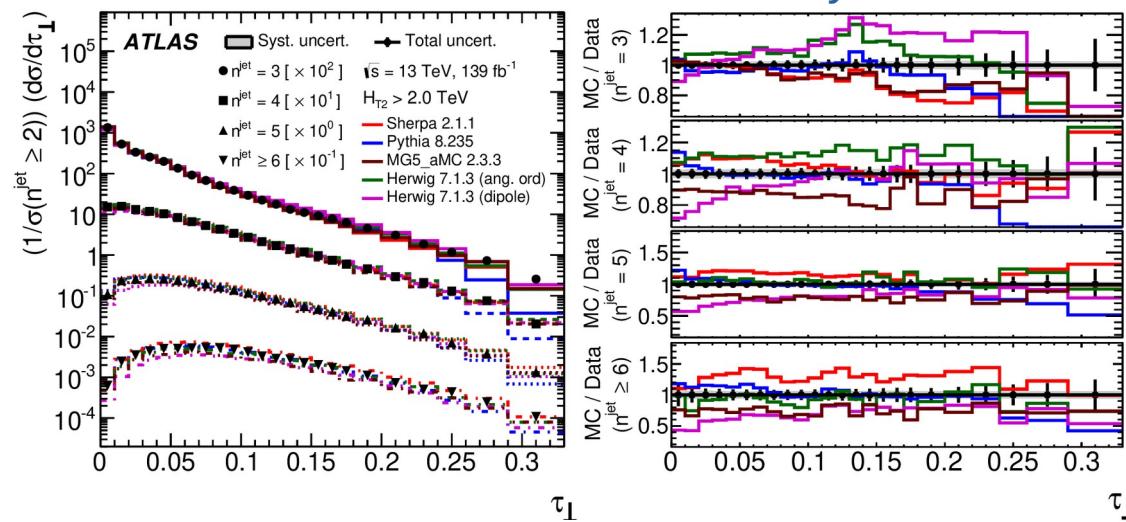
3-jet event with high Thrust & Sphericity



5-jet event with low Thrust & Sphericity

Measurements in various event-shape variables, in bins of jet multiplicity (n^{jet}) & in different ranges of H_{T2} ($= \sum |p_T|$, 2 leading jets)

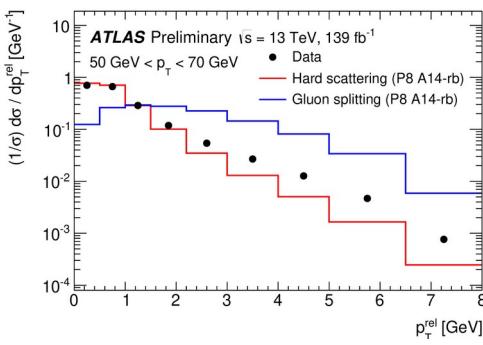
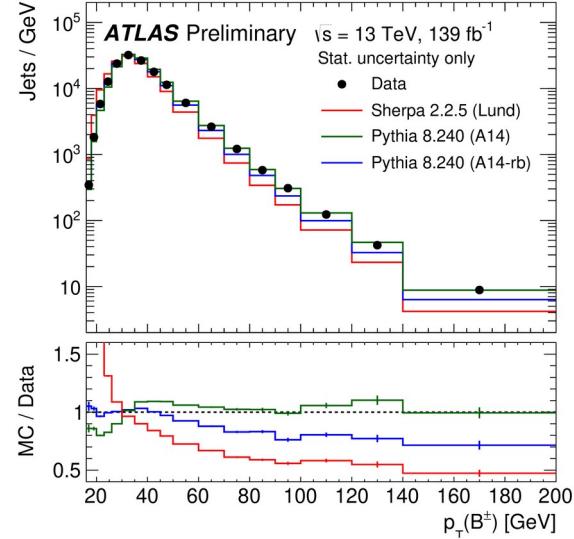
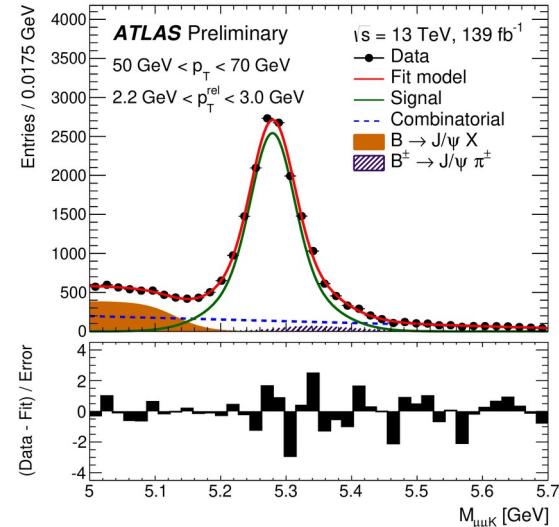
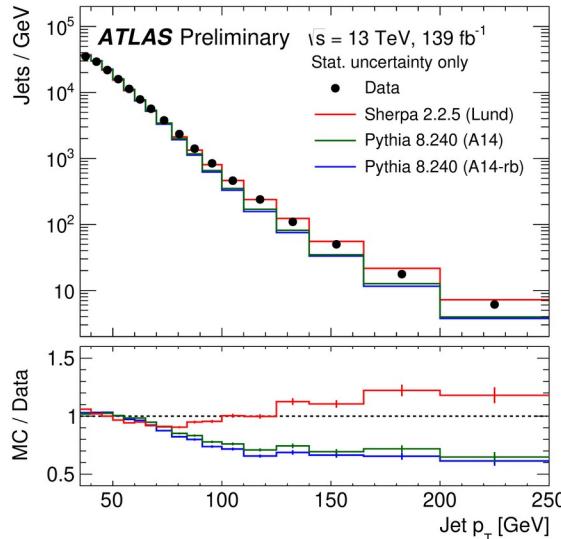
Measurements compared to MCs with LO & NLO ME matched to PS at LL accuracy



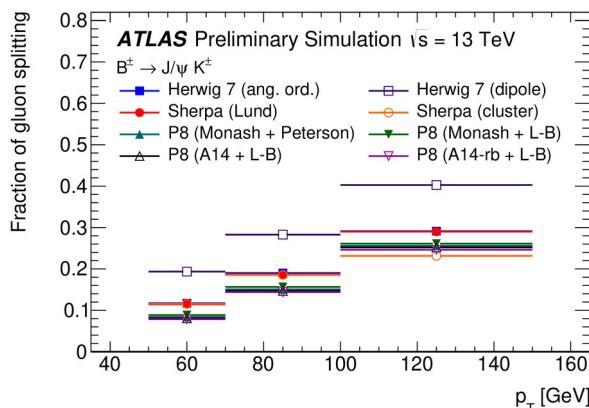
At low n^{jet} :
shape discrepancies

At high n^{jet} :
Better shapes but
discrepancies in
normalisation.

Measurement of b -quark fragmentation properties in jets using the decay $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi K^\pm$ in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ with the ATLAS detector



Jets classified as $g \rightarrow bb$ if 2 B decays identified in $\Delta R < 0.4$ from jet

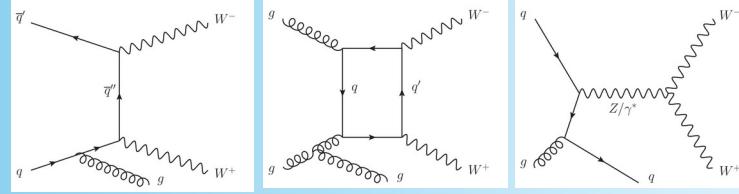


HERWIG 7 model w/ dipole-based parton shower shows systematically larger fraction than the rest

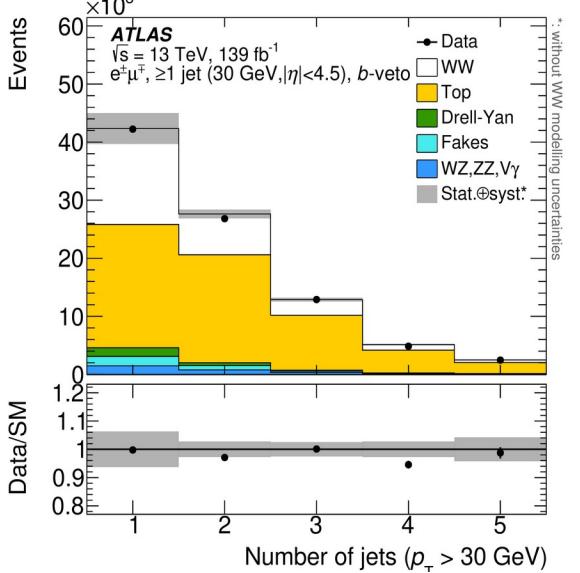
Generator	ME order	Scales μ_f, μ_t	Parton shower	PDF set	Tune	Hadronisation
PYTHIA 8	$2 \rightarrow 2 @ \text{LO}$	$(m_{T3} \cdot m_{T4})^{\frac{1}{2}}$	p_T -ordered	CTEQ6L1 NNPDF2.3	A14 A14-RB Monash	Lund-Bowler Lund-Bowler Lund-Bowler Peterson
SHERPA	$2 \rightarrow 2 @ \text{LO}$	$H(s, t, u)$	CSS (dipole)	CT14	-	Cluster model Lund string model
HERWIG 7	$2 \rightarrow 2 @ \text{LO}$	$\sqrt{\frac{2st_u}{s^2+t^2+u^2}}$	Angle-ordered Dipole	MMHT2014	-	Cluster model

WW + >=1 jet production

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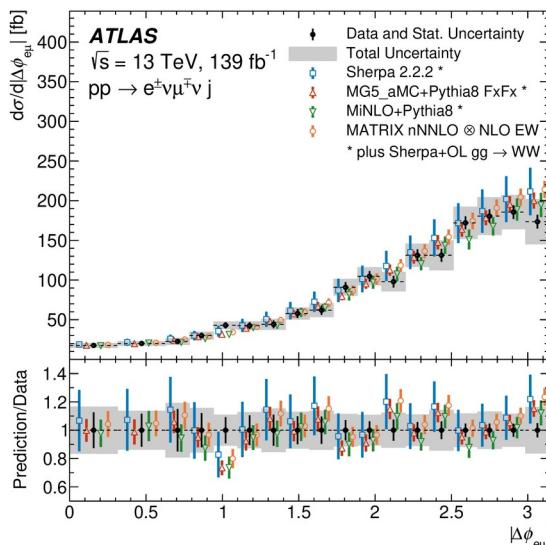


Full pp @ 13 TeV data (139 fb^{-1})
xsec vs.
 $p_T(\text{lepton})$, $m_T(\text{WW})$, $p_T(\text{jets})$, N_{jets} , etc.



Fiducial selection requirements				
p_T^ℓ	>	27 GeV		
$ \eta^\ell $	<	2.5		
$m_{e\mu}$	>	85 GeV		
p_T^j	>	30 GeV		
$ y^j $	<	4.5		
Signal region		$p_T^{\text{lead. jet}} > 200 \text{ GeV}$		
Data	89 239	5825		
Total SM	$91 600 \pm 2500$	5980 ± 150		
WW	$28 100 \pm 1200$	31%	2480 ± 60	42%
Total bkg.	$63 500 \pm 1800$	69%	3500 ± 140	58%
Top	$55 800 \pm 1500$	61%	3030 ± 110	51%
Drell-Yan	2200 ± 700	2%	66 ± 9	1%
Fake leptons	2700 ± 1100	3%	140 ± 70	2%
WZ, ZZ, V γ	2800 ± 500	3%	270 ± 70	4%

Test of pQCD and EW theory
Sensitive to EW boson self-interactions



Limits on aTGCS obtained , also in a phase space ($p_T^{\text{jet}} > 200 \text{ GeV}$)
where linear term (interference bw SM & anomalous amplitude) is enhanced

