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Evidence for Electroweak Production of $W^\pm W^\pm jj$ in $pp$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV with the ATLAS Detector

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This Letter presents the first study of $W^\pm W^\pm jj$, same-electric-charge diboson production in association with two jets, using 20.3 fb$^{-1}$ of proton-proton collision data at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV recorded by the ATLAS detector at the Large Hadron Collider. Events with two reconstructed same-charge leptons ($e^\pm e^\pm$, $e^\pm \mu^\pm$, and $\mu^\pm \mu^\pm$) and two or more jets are analyzed. Production cross sections are measured in two fiducial regions, with different sensitivities to the electroweak and strong production mechanisms. First evidence for $W^\pm W^\pm jj$ production and electroweak-only $W^\pm W^\pm jj$ production is observed with a significance of 4.5 and 3.6 standard deviations, respectively. The measured production cross sections are in agreement with standard model predictions. Limits at 95% confidence level are set on anomalous quartic gauge couplings.

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The scattering of two massive vector bosons (VBS), $VV \rightarrow VV$ with $V = W$ or $Z$, is a key process to probe the nature of electroweak symmetry breaking [1,2]. In the absence of a standard model (SM) Higgs boson, the longitudinally polarized VBS amplitude increases as a function of the center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s}$ and violates unitarity at energies around 1 TeV [3-5]. The recent discovery of a 125 GeV SM-like Higgs boson at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [6,7] provides a plausible explanation for the mechanism that unitarizes this process. However, many physics scenarios predict enhancements in the nature of electroweak symmetry breaking [1,2].

In $(W^\pm W^\pm jj)$ production, the strong production cross section does not dominate the electroweak cross section, making this channel an ideal choice for initial studies on VBS.

This Letter presents the first evidence for electroweak $W^\pm W^\pm jj$ production, where both $W$ bosons decay leptonically ($W^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu$, $\ell = e, \mu$), using pp collision data at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV collected by the ATLAS detector at the LHC. This process has a distinct experimental signature of two same-electric-charge leptons and two jets.

Two fiducial regions are defined. The first region or “inclusive region” is defined to study the combination of electroweak and strong production mechanisms, and in this region both processes are referred to as the signal. It is defined at particle level as follows. Exactly two prompt charged leptons ($\tau$ leptons and leptons originating from $\tau$ decays are excluded) are required with the same electric charge, transverse momentum $p_T > 25$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.5$ [12], invariant mass $m_{\ell\ell} > 20$ GeV, and angular separation $\Delta R_{\ell\ell} \equiv \sqrt{(\Delta \phi)^2 + (\Delta \eta)^2} > 0.3$. At least two jets reconstructed with the anti-$k_T$ algorithm [13] with jet size $R = 0.4$ and with $p_T > 30$ GeV, $|\eta| < 4.5$, and separated from the leptons by $\Delta R_{jj} > 0.3$ are also required. The invariant mass of the two jets with the largest $p_T$ ($m_{jj}$) must be larger than 500 GeV, and the magnitude of the missing transverse momentum ($E_T^{\text{miss}}$) calculated using all neutrinos in the final state must be greater than 40 GeV. To reduce the dependence on QED radiation, lepton momenta include contributions from photons within $\Delta R = 0.1$ of the lepton direction. The second region or “VBS region” is a subset of the inclusive region that also requires the two jets with largest $p_T$ to be separated in rapidity [14] by $|\Delta y_{jj}| > 2.4$. This enhances the purity of electroweak $W^\pm W^\pm jj$ by removing most of the strong $W^\pm W^\pm jj$ events, which are considered as a background in this region.

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The expected production cross sections for the $pp \rightarrow W^{\pm}W^{\pm}jj$ process in the two fiducial regions (“fiducial cross sections”) are calculated using POWHEGBOX [15,16], with CT10 parton distribution functions (PDFs) [17], interfaced with PYTHIA8 [18,19] for parton showering, hadronization, and underlying event modeling. The contribution from nonresonant production of the same leptonic final state is also considered, but is strongly suppressed [16]. The cross section for the electroweak $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}jj$ process is predicted to be $1.00 \pm 0.06$ fb in the inclusive region and $0.88 \pm 0.05$ fb in the VBS region. The cross section for the strong $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}jj$ process is $0.35 \pm 0.05$ fb in the inclusive region and $0.098 \pm 0.018$ fb for the VBS region. The uncertainty on these predictions include 68% confidence level PDF uncertainties [20], parton shower, and hadronization modeling uncertainties estimated by comparing PYTHIA8 and HERWIG++ plus JIMMY [21,22], the independent variation of renormalization and factorization scales by a factor of 2, the difference between the predictions from POWHEGBOX and VBFNLO [23], and the integration error. The parton shower and generator uncertainties are dominant for electroweak production, while scale variations are dominant for strong production. Interference between electroweak and strong production is studied at leading-order accuracy using SHERPA [24] and is found to increase the combined strong and electroweak $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}jj$ cross section by $(12 \pm 6)%$ in the inclusive region and $(7 \pm 4)%$ in the VBS region. The total SM signal cross-section prediction in the inclusive region is $1.52 \pm 0.11$ fb, while the sum of electroweak and interference contributions in the VBS region is $0.95 \pm 0.06$ fb.

The ATLAS detector described in Ref. [25] is a multipurpose particle physics detector. It consists of an inner tracking detector (ID) surrounded by a calorimeter and a muon spectrometer (MS). Events for this analysis are selected with single-lepton ($e$ or $\mu$) triggers. After applying data quality requirements, the remaining data set has a total integrated luminosity of $20.3 \pm 0.6$ fb$^{-1}$ [26].

Electron candidates are reconstructed from a combination of a cluster of energy deposits in the electromagnetic calorimeter and a track in the ID. They are required to have $p_T > 25$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.47$, excluding the transition region between the barrel and endcap calorimeters ($1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$). Candidate electrons must satisfy the tight quality definition described in Ref. [27] and reoptimized for 2012 data taking.Muon candidates are reconstructed by combining tracks in the ID and MS [28]. The combined track is required to have $p_T > 25$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$. Leptons are required to originate from the same interaction vertex and, to reduce nonprompt production, calorimeter and tracker isolation requirements are applied within a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.3$.

Jets are reconstructed from clusters of energy in the calorimeter, using the anti-$k_t$ algorithm with jet-size parameter $R = 0.4$ and calibrated using techniques from Ref. [29]. Only jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$ are considered. Jets containing $b$ hadrons (“$b$ jet”) with $|\eta| < 2.5$ are identified by combining information on the impact parameter significances of their tracks and explicit secondary vertex reconstruction [30]. The measurement of $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ [31] is based on the energy collected by the electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and muon tracks reconstructed by the ID and MS.

Candidate $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}jj$ events are required to have exactly two leptons (electrons or muons) with the same electric charge and at least two jets satisfying the above selection criteria. Three different final states (“channels”) are considered based on the lepton flavor, namely, $e^+e^-, e^+\mu^\pm$, and $\mu^+\mu^-$. To reduce the contributions from $WZ/\gamma^* + jets$ and $ZZ + jets$ production, events are removed if they contain additional leptons reconstructed with looser isolation requirements, $p_T > 7$ GeV (6 GeV) for electrons (muons) and loose quality definition for electrons [27]. The two leptons must have $m_{\ell\ell} > 20$ GeV. The dielectron invariant mass must not be within 10 GeV of the Z boson mass to reduce $Z + jets$ background from electron charge misidentification. Events are also required to have $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 40$ GeV, and in order to reject backgrounds from nonprompt leptons, mainly $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell\nu jj\bar{b}$, events must not contain a $b$ jet. To further reduce $t\bar{t}$ and $WZ/\gamma^* + jets$ backgrounds, events in the inclusive region are required to have $m_{jj} > 500$ GeV. In addition, in the VBS region $|\Delta y_{jj}| > 2.4$ is required.

Monte Carlo (MC) simulation is used to estimate the expected signal events. The $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}jj$ processes are generated with SHERPA, using up to three jets in the matrix-element and parton shower model [24], and normalized using the expected cross section in each fiducial region (see above). Generated events are processed with the full detector simulation [32] based on GEANT4 [33], and the standard ATLAS reconstruction software.

Several SM processes enter the $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}jj$ signal regions as irreducible physics processes or through instrumental effects. About 90% of the expected prompt lepton background originates from $WZ/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell^\pm\ell^\mp\nu\nu$ production that passes signal region selections when one lepton is outside of the experimental acceptance or does not satisfy the lepton identification criteria. Up to 20% of the expected $WZ/\gamma^*$ contribution comes from electroweak production. Smaller contributions from $ZZ + jets$ and $t\bar{t} + W/Z$ are also considered. These “prompt lepton backgrounds” are estimated using MC simulation. In the VBS region strong $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}jj$ is estimated using simulation and normalized to the SM prediction for the fiducial cross section described above. Correction factors for lepton and jet efficiencies, additional $pp$ interactions (pile-up), and beam-spot location are applied to the simulation to account for differences with data. Furthermore, the simulation is tuned to reproduce the calorimeter response and the muon momentum scale and resolution observed in data. Systematic uncertainties on the
signal yield and backgrounds estimated from MC simulation are derived from uncertainties on the correction factors, energy smearing parameters, the $E_{\text{miss}}$ modeling, and the $b$-tagging efficiency and mistag rate [30].

SHERPA is used to produce $WZ/\gamma^{*} +$ jets events, taking into account both the strong and electroweak production mechanisms. This sample is normalized to the next-to-leading-order calculation in QCD from VBFNLO in each fiducial region [34,35], with an accuracy of 14% in the inclusive region and 11% in the VBS region. The SHERPA extrapolation from the inclusive region to the VBS region differs from the VBFNLO calculation by 3%. The main sources of uncertainties on the VBFNLO normalization are from the PDF, from factorization and renormalization scale dependence, and from the parton shower model. The small $tZj$ component in this sample is estimated using the SHERPA prediction.

The production of $ZZ +$ jets is modeled with SHERPA, while for $t\bar{t} + W/Z$ processes MADGRAPH [36] with PYTHIA8 is used. The theoretical uncertainties on the production cross sections of these processes are $\pm 19\%$ and $\pm 30\%$, respectively, dominated by the jet multiplicity modeling and the scale uncertainties.

Contributions from $W\gamma$ production, including electroweak production of $W\gamma jj$, where the photon converts to an electron-positron pair inside the detector is included in the “conversion background.” It is estimated using ALPGEN [37] with HERWIG plus JIMMY and SHERPA (for electroweak $W\gamma jj$) MC samples with a total theory uncertainty of $\pm 17\%$.

The remaining conversion background originates from processes that produce oppositely charged prompt leptons where one lepton’s charge is misidentified, primarily because one electron has undergone hard bremsstrahlung and subsequent photon conversion. This background is estimated from data. The dominant origins of this background are $t\bar{t} \rightarrow e\nu\ell\nu b\bar{b}$ and Drell-Yan lepton pair production. The electron charge misidentification rate is measured using $Z/\gamma^{*} \rightarrow ee$ events. The muon charge misidentification rate is found to be negligible. The background is estimated by applying the electron charge misidentification rate to data selected using all signal selection criteria except for the electric charges of the leptons, which are instead required to be opposite sign. The dominant systematic uncertainties arise from possible method bias (studied in simulation) and the statistical uncertainty in the charge misidentification rate. The total uncertainty is between 15% and 32% depending on signal region and channel.

Contributions from SM processes that produce at least one nonprompt lepton from hadron decays in jets ($W +$ jets, $t\bar{t}$, single top or multijet production, denoted by “other nonprompt background”) are estimated from data events that contain one lepton passing all selections and one nonisolated or loose-quality lepton. These events, which are dominated by the nonprompt background, are scaled by a “fake rate” to predict the nonprompt background. The fake rate is the efficiency for nonprompt leptons to pass the nominal lepton selections with respect to the looser isolation and quality requirements. The fake rate for nonprompt leptons is measured in a dijet sample. The uncertainty on the nonprompt background estimate is between 39% and 52% depending on region and channel, dominated by prompt-lepton contamination in the dijet sample and the uncertainty on the extrapolation of fake rates into the signal region.

Contributions from double parton scattering [38] arise mainly in $WZ/\gamma^{*}$ and dijet production. However, simulation shows they are negligible after the requirement of $m_{jj} > 500$ GeV.

Background predictions are tested in several same-electric-charge dilepton control regions summarized in Table I. The MC modeling of prompt backgrounds is tested in a trilepton control region defined by inverting the third-lepton veto and removing the $|\Delta y_{jj}|$ and $m_{jj}$ selections. Conversion and prompt backgrounds are tested in a region with at most one jet ($\leq 1$ jet, in Table I). In this sample the $e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$ channel is dominated by $Z \rightarrow ee$ events, the $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$ channel is dominated by prompt processes, and the $e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$ channel has a mixture of prompt, nonprompt, and conversion backgrounds. Backgrounds from nonprompt leptons originating from $t\bar{t} \rightarrow e\nu jj b\bar{b}$ are tested in a control region that requires at least one of the jets to be identified as a $b$ jet. Finally, the combined background model is tested by inverting the $m_{jj}$ selection.

The observed number of events is compared in Table II to the expected background and signal yield with systematic uncertainties for the three channels in both the inclusive and VBS signal regions. In the VBS region strong $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}jj$ is considered as background using the SM prediction and its experimental and theoretical uncertainties. The systematic uncertainty on the background prediction is about 20%, dominated by the jet reconstruction uncertainties (11%–15%) and theory uncertainties (4%–11%). An excess of events over the background expectation is observed in both signal regions and in all three channels; the combined significance over the background-only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control region</th>
<th>Trilepton</th>
<th>$\leq 1$ jet</th>
<th>$b$-tagged</th>
<th>Low $m_{jj}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$</td>
<td>exp</td>
<td>36 ± 6</td>
<td>278 ± 28</td>
<td>40 ± 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>data</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$</td>
<td>exp</td>
<td>110 ± 18</td>
<td>288 ± 42</td>
<td>75 ± 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>data</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$</td>
<td>exp</td>
<td>60 ± 10</td>
<td>88 ± 14</td>
<td>25 ± 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>data</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hypothesis is 4.5 standard deviations in the inclusive region and 3.6 standard deviations in the VBS region. The expected significance for a SM $W^\pm W^{\pm}j j$ signal is 3.4 standard deviations in the inclusive region and 2.8 in the VBS region.

Figure 1 shows the expected and observed $m_{jj}$ distribution after all inclusive region selection criteria are applied, except $m_{jj} > 500$ GeV. Figure 2 shows the $|\Delta y_{jj}|$ distribution after the inclusive region selections. All three dilepton channels are summed in both figures. The observed excess is consistent with the expected event topology for $W^\pm W^{\pm}j j$ production.

We interpret the excess over background as $W^\pm W^{\pm}j j$ production, and the fiducial cross sections in the two regions ($\sigma_{\text{fid}}$) are measured by combining the three decay channels in a likelihood function. Systematic uncertainties are taken into account with nuisance parameters.

The signal efficiency in each fiducial region is defined as the number of expected signal events after selections divided by the number of events passing the respective fiducial region selections at the particle level. The efficiency accounts for the detector reconstruction, migration into and out of the fiducial volume, identification, and trigger efficiency; it is 56%, 72%, 77% for the inclusive region and 57%, 73%, 83% for the VBS region in the $e^\pm e^\pm$, $e^\pm \mu^\pm$, and $\mu^\pm \mu^\pm$ channels, respectively. The efficiency also accounts for the contribution of leptonic $\tau$ decays, which are not included in the fiducial cross-section definition: 10% of signal candidates are expected to originate from leptonic $\tau$ decays. The uncertainty on the signal efficiency is dominated by the jet reconstruction uncertainty of 6%.

The measured fiducial cross section for strong and electroweak $W^\pm W^{\pm}j j$ production in the inclusive region

![FIG. 1 (color online)](image1)

The $m_{jj}$ distribution for events passing the inclusive region selections except for the $m_{jj}$ selection indicated by the dashed line. The black hatched band in the upper plot represents the systematic uncertainty on the total prediction. On the lower plot the shaded band represents the fractional uncertainty of the total background while the solid line and hatched band represents the ratio of the total prediction to background only and its uncertainty. The $W^\pm W^{\pm}j j$ prediction is normalized to the SM expectation.

![FIG. 2 (color online)](image2)

The $|\Delta y_{jj}|$ distribution for events passing all inclusive region selections. The $|\Delta y_{jj}|$ selection is indicated by a dashed line. The $W^\pm W^{\pm}j j$ prediction is normalized to the SM expectation.
fiducial cross section for electroweak efficiency increases with increasing additional systematic uncertainty. The reconstruction efficiency with respect to SHERPA for the SM case is taken as the VBS fiducial region is used to set limits on AQGCs affecting vertices with four interacting boson couplings (AQGCs). The measured cross section in the same parameter space. The expected and observed 95% confidence intervals derived from the profile likelihood function are shown in Fig. 3. The one-dimensional projection at $\alpha_{4,5} = 0$ is, respectively, $-0.19 < \alpha_4 < 0.16$ and $-0.23 < \alpha_5 < 0.24$, compared to an expected $-0.10 < \alpha_4 < 0.12$ and $-0.18 < \alpha_5 < 0.20$.

In conclusion, a significant excess of events over background predictions is found using 20.3 fb$^{-1}$ of pp collision data at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV recorded by the ATLAS detector at the LHC. This excess is consistent with SM $W^\pm W^\mp jj$ production. Two fiducial cross sections are measured in regions with different sensitivities to the electroweak and strong $W^\pm W^\mp jj$ processes. The measured cross sections are in good agreement with SM predictions. In addition, the first limits on the $\alpha_{4,5}$ AQGC parameters are set.

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Rapidity is defined as $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{E + p_z}{E - p_z}\right|\right)$. Transverse projections are defined relative to the beam axis.
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