Evidence of $W\gamma\gamma$ production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8\,\text{TeV}$ and limits on anomalous quartic gauge couplings with the ATLAS detector


DOI
10.1103/PhysRevLett.115.031802

Publication date
2015

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
Physical Review Letters

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

UvA-DARE is a service provided by the library of the University of Amsterdam (https://dare.uva.nl)
Evidence of $W\gamma\gamma$ Production in $pp$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV and Limits on Anomalous Quartic Gauge Couplings with the ATLAS Detector

G. Aad et al.*

(ATLAS Collaboration)

(Received 11 March 2015; published 16 July 2015)

This Letter reports evidence of triple gauge boson production $pp \to W(\ell\nu)\gamma\gamma + X$, which is accessible for the first time with the 8 TeV LHC data set. The fiducial cross section for this process is measured in a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 20.3 fb$^{-1}$, collected by the ATLAS detector in 2012. Events are selected using the $W$ boson decay to $e\nu$ or $\mu\nu$ as well as requiring two isolated photons. The measured cross section is used to set limits on anomalous quartic gauge couplings in the high diphoton mass region.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.115.031802

PACS numbers: 12.15.Ji, 13.85.Qk, 14.70.Bh, 14.70.Fm

In the standard model (SM), the self-couplings of the electroweak gauge bosons are specified by the non-Abelian $SU(2) \times U(1)$ structure of the electroweak sector. Since any deviation in the self-couplings from this expectation indicates the presence of new physics phenomena at unprobed energy scales, the measurement of the production of multiple electroweak gauge bosons represents an important test of the SM. This Letter presents a measurement of the triboson production cross section, discussed in Ref. [1], where the $W$ boson decays into $e\nu$ or $\mu\nu$ [$W(\ell\nu)\gamma\gamma$], and its sensitivity to anomalous quartic gauge couplings (AQGCs) $WW\gamma\gamma$. Such final states mainly come from events where the $W$ boson is produced in the hard interaction between the two partons, and the photons either originate from initial or final state radiation processes, or from triple or quartic gauge vertices together with the $W$ boson. The inclusive and exclusive cross sections are both measured. The inclusive case has no restriction on the $W\gamma\gamma$ recoil system, whereas the exclusive case includes a veto on events containing one or more jets. Limits on AQGC parameters are set in the exclusive phase space with a diphoton mass larger than 300 GeV. Total and differential cross sections for the diboson production processes $WW$, $WZ$, $ZZ$, $W\gamma$, and $Z\gamma$ have been reported previously by the ATLAS [2–5], CMS [6–8], D0 [9–11], and CDF [12–14] Collaborations, including limits on anomalous triple gauge boson couplings. Limits have been set on AQGCs by ATLAS [15], CMS [16,17], the LEP experiments [18–21], and D0 [22].

ATLAS [23] is a multipurpose detector composed of an inner tracking detector (ID) surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T axial magnetic field, electromagnetic (EM) and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer (MS) immersed in the magnetic field produced by a system of superconducting toroids. Events in this analysis are selected with triggers requiring the presence of one muon with a transverse momentum ($p_T$) of more than 18 GeV and two electromagnetic objects with a transverse energy ($E_T$) of more than 10 GeV each, with an efficiency of about 80% [24], or three $E_T > 15$ GeV electromagnetic objects with an efficiency of more than 95% [25,26]. After applying data quality requirements, the data set corresponds to a total integrated luminosity of 20.3 ± 0.6 fb$^{-1}$ [27].

The main backgrounds to the $W(\ell\nu)\gamma\gamma$ process originate from processes with jets identified as photons or leptons, referred to as fakes hereafter. Data-driven techniques are used to estimate fakes, whereas Monte Carlo (MC) simulation is used to estimate background sources with prompt leptons and photons and for the signal. The SHERPA 1.4.1 generator [28–31] is used to model the signal with up to three partons in the final state. SHERPA was also used to simulate the $Z\gamma$, $Z\gamma\gamma$, $WZ$, and $W(\ell\nu)\gamma\gamma$ backgrounds. For the $Z\gamma$ background, the agreement between data and the MC prediction was assessed in $Z$-enriched control regions. The $t\bar{t}$, single top, and WW processes are modeled by MC@NLO 4.02 [32,33], interfaced to HERWIG 6.520 [34] for parton showering and fragmentation processes and to POWHEG [36] generator is used to simulate ZZ production, interfaced to PYTHIA 8.163 [37] for parton showering and fragmentation. The CT10 parton distribution function (PDF) set [38] is used for all SHERPA, MC@NLO, and POWHEG samples. The standard ATLAS detector simulation [39] based on GEANT4 [40] is used. It includes multiple proton-proton interactions per bunch crossing (pileup) as observed in data.

The $W(\ell\nu)\gamma\gamma$ candidate events contain an isolated lepton and missing transverse momentum ($E_T^{miss}$) from the undetected neutrino of the leptonic $W$ decay, and two isolated

*Full author list given at the end of the article.

Published by the American Physical Society under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License. Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article’s title, journal citation, and DOI.
photons (including also photons that have converted in electron-positron pairs within the ID volume). Muon candidates are identified, within pseudorapidity $|\eta| < 2.4$, by associating complete tracks or track segments in the MS with tracks in the ID [41]. Electron candidates are reconstructed within $|\eta| < 2.47$ as electromagnetic clusters associated to a track [42], whereas photons are reconstructed as electromagnetic clusters with $|\eta| < 2.37$ [43]. The calorimeter transition regions at $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$ are excluded for electrons and photons. Identification criteria based on shower shapes in the EM calorimeter for photons, and additionally on tracking information for electrons, referred to as “tight” in Refs. [42,44], are used. The $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}$ uses the energy deposits in the calorimeters within $|\eta| < 4.9$ and the muons identified in the MS, as described in Ref. [45]. Reconstructed muons, electrons, and photons are required to have $p_{T}^{\mu,e,\gamma} > 20$ GeV and to be isolated. Photons are considered isolated if the sum of calorimeter transverse energy deposits in a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.4$ around the candidate is smaller than 4 GeV. The isolation is corrected for photon energy leakage. The muon isolation is based on the sum of the transverse momenta of ID tracks in a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.2$ which must be below $0.15 \times p_{T}^{\mu}$. For electrons, the calorimeter transverse energy deposits and the sum of the transverse momenta of tracks in a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.2$ must be below $0.2 \times p_{T}^{e}$ and $0.15 \times p_{T}^{\mu}$, respectively. The lepton must also be compatible with originating from the primary vertex of the interaction, which is taken to be the vertex with the largest $\Sigma p_{T}^{2}$ of associated tracks. $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}$ is required to exceed 25 GeV. The transverse mass of the $W$ boson [46] is required to be greater than 40 GeV. The two photons must be outside of their mutual isolation cones by requiring $\Delta R(\gamma,\gamma) > 0.4$. To suppress the contribution from final-state radiation, the lepton and photons are required to have $\Delta R(\ell,\gamma) > 0.7$. Events containing a second reconstructed lepton are rejected to reduce background from Drell-Yan events. In the electron channel, additional requirements are used to suppress events in which one electron is misidentified as a photon (mainly originated from the $Z\gamma$ process): the transverse momentum of the $e\gamma\gamma$ system is required to be greater than 30 GeV, and the invariant mass of the electron and the leading, subleading or both photons is required to be outside a 13, 8 or 15 GeV wide window around the $Z$ boson mass, respectively. Exclusive events are defined with a veto on additional jets compared to the inclusive selection. Jets are reconstructed from clustered energy deposits in the calorimeter using the anti-$k_{t}$ algorithm [47] with radius parameter $R = 0.4$ and are required to have $p_{T} > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.4$. Jets at $\Delta R < 0.3$ from the selected lepton and photons are rejected. In order to reduce pileup effects, for jets with $p_{T} < 50$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$, more than 50% of the summed scalar $p_{T}$ of tracks within $\Delta R = 0.4$ of the jet axis must be from tracks associated to the primary vertex.

Table I shows the expected background as well as the observation. The background expectation alone is not sufficient to describe the data indicating the presence of signal events. The fake-photon background from $W\gamma j + Wjj$ is estimated by performing a two-dimensional template fit to the isolation energy distributions of the leading and subleading photons, as described in Ref. [48]. Three background templates are obtained from data by reversing some of the photon identification requirements based on shower shape; the signal templates are taken from MC simulation. Contributions from events where a jet satisfies the electron identification criteria, or the muon originates from heavy-flavor decays, i.e., from $\gamma\gamma +$ jets processes, are estimated by using a two-dimensional sideband method constructed from the lepton isolation and $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}$ variables, as described in Ref. [5]. The distribution of the diphoton invariant mass in the two channels is shown in Fig. 1. Alternative methods have been used to cross-check the estimate of the backgrounds coming from fakes, all of them provide consistent results. In the estimation of the fake-photon background, systematic uncertainties arise from the limited number of events in the control regions, the functional form used to describe the background isolation energy distribution, the definition of the control region, the modeling of the signal in the MC samples and the corresponding statistical uncertainty. In the estimate of the fake-lepton background, systematic uncertainties related to

| TABLE I. The background composition in each channel is shown for the inclusive (left) and exclusive (right) cases. The $W\gamma j + Wjj$ and $\gamma\gamma +$ jets backgrounds are estimated using data-driven techniques, whereas the others are extracted from MC simulation. The number of candidate events in data passing the full selection is also shown. |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Electron channel $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 0$ | Muon channel $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$ | Electron channel $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 0$ | Muon channel $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$ |
| $W\gamma j + Wjj$ | $15.3 \pm 4.8\text{(stat)} \pm 5.3\text{(syst)}$ | $30.5 \pm 7.7\text{(stat)} \pm 6.8\text{(syst)}$ | $5.8 \pm 2.1\text{(stat)} \pm 2.0\text{(syst)}$ | $14.4 \pm 4.9\text{(stat)} \pm 4.9\text{(syst)}$ |
| $\gamma\gamma +$ jets | $1.5 \pm 0.6\text{(stat)} \pm 1.0\text{(syst)}$ | $11.0 \pm 4.0\text{(stat)} \pm 4.9\text{(syst)}$ | $0.2 \pm 0.2\text{(stat)} \pm 0.2\text{(syst)}$ | $6.1 \pm 3.5\text{(stat)} \pm 3.1\text{(syst)}$ |
| $Z\gamma$ | $11.2 \pm 1.1\text{(stat)}$ | $3.9 \pm 0.2\text{(stat)}$ | $2.4 \pm 0.5\text{(stat)}$ | $2.8 \pm 0.2\text{(stat)}$ |
| Other backgrounds | $2.2 \pm 0.6\text{(stat)}$ | $6.7 \pm 2.0\text{(stat)}$ | $0.3 \pm 0.1\text{(stat)}$ | $1.1 \pm 0.3\text{(stat)}$ |
| Total background | $30.2 \pm 5.0\text{(stat)} \pm 5.4\text{(syst)}$ | $52.1 \pm 8.9\text{(stat)} \pm 8.4\text{(syst)}$ | $8.7 \pm 2.2\text{(stat)} \pm 2.0\text{(syst)}$ | $24.4 \pm 6.0\text{(stat)} \pm 5.8\text{(syst)}$ |
| Data | 47 | 110 | 15 | 53 |
measured in a phase space, defined in Table II, close to that inclusive case, and to $W_\gamma$ ($\ell\nu\gamma\gamma$) in the electron and muon channel, respectively. The combined efficiency correction factors are 0.83 and 0.90 in the electron and muon channels, respectively. Corrections are applied to account for small object reconstruction, the pileup description, and the trigger acceptance correction due to the extrapolation over the calorimeter transition region and to the acceptance correction due to the extrapolation over the maximum-likelihood fit, similarly to Ref. [5], for the transverse momentum of the neutrino and $R_{\ell\nutau\gamma\gamma}$ around each photon direction.

The efficiency of the signal selection and the small acceptance correction due to the extrapolation over the calorimeter transition region and to $|\eta| = 2.5$ for the leptons are taken into account in the procedure. The acceptance correction factors are 0.83 and 0.90 in the electron and muon channel, respectively. The combined efficiency and acceptance correction amounts to $(19.6 \pm 0.5)\%$ and $(40.4 \pm 0.7)\%$ in the electron and muon channels in the inclusive case, and to $(15.1 \pm 0.7)\%$ and $(39.7 \pm 1.0)\%$ in the exclusive case. The given uncertainties are statistical only. Corrections are applied to account for small differences between data and MC simulation in lepton, photon, and jet efficiencies, momentum scale and resolution, additional $pp$ interactions, and beam-spot position.

The control region definitions and the residual correlation of the discriminating variables are considered.

The fiducial cross sections $\sigma_{\ell\nutau\gamma\gamma}^{\text{fid}}$ are obtained from a maximum-likelihood fit, similarly to Ref. [5], for the electron channel, the muon channel, and the combination of the two assuming lepton universality to determine the $W(\ell\nu\gamma\gamma)$ cross section for a single lepton flavor. They are measured in a phase space, defined in Table II, close to that of the experimentally selected region. Here $p_T^\nu$ is the transverse momentum of the neutrino and $e^\mu_R$ is the fractional energy carried by the closest particle-level jet in a cone of $\Delta R = 0.4$ around each photon direction.

The efficiency of the signal selection and the small acceptance correction due to the extrapolation over the calorimeter transition region and to $|\eta| = 2.5$ for the leptons are taken into account in the procedure. The acceptance correction factors are 0.83 and 0.90 in the electron and muon channel, respectively. The combined efficiency and acceptance correction amounts to $(19.6 \pm 0.5)\%$ and $(40.4 \pm 0.7)\%$ in the electron and muon channels in the inclusive case, and to $(15.1 \pm 0.7)\%$ and $(39.7 \pm 1.0)\%$ in the exclusive case. The given uncertainties are statistical only. Corrections are applied to account for small differences between data and MC simulation in lepton, photon, and jet efficiencies, momentum scale and resolution, additional $pp$ interactions, and beam-spot position.

The control region definitions and the residual correlation of the discriminating variables are considered.

The fiducial cross sections $\sigma_{\ell\nutau\gamma\gamma}^{\text{fid}}$ are obtained from a maximum-likelihood fit, similarly to Ref. [5], for the electron channel, the muon channel, and the combination of the two assuming lepton universality to determine the $W(\ell\nu\gamma\gamma)$ cross section for a single lepton flavor. They are measured in a phase space, defined in Table II, close to that of the experimentally selected region. Here $p_T^\nu$ is the transverse momentum of the neutrino and $e^\mu_R$ is the fractional energy carried by the closest particle-level jet in a cone of $\Delta R = 0.4$ around each photon direction.

The efficiency of the signal selection and the small acceptance correction due to the extrapolation over the calorimeter transition region and to $|\eta| = 2.5$ for the leptons are taken into account in the procedure. The acceptance correction factors are 0.83 and 0.90 in the electron and muon channel, respectively. The combined efficiency and acceptance correction amounts to $(19.6 \pm 0.5)\%$ and $(40.4 \pm 0.7)\%$ in the electron and muon channels in the inclusive case, and to $(15.1 \pm 0.7)\%$ and $(39.7 \pm 1.0)\%$ in the exclusive case. The given uncertainties are statistical only. Corrections are applied to account for small differences between data and MC simulation in lepton, photon, and jet efficiencies, momentum scale and resolution, additional $pp$ interactions, and beam-spot position.

The dominance of the systematic uncertainties considered stem from the electromagnetic and muonic energy scale and resolution, the object reconstruction, the pileup description, and the trigger efficiency. These are found to have a minor impact, below 3%. Theoretical uncertainties on the signal modeling, affecting only the acceptance extrapolation, are negligible.

The measured cross sections are shown in Table III. The significance after combining the two channels is larger than $3\sigma$ in the inclusive case. The measurements in the electron and muon channels are compatible within 1$\sigma$.

The SM prediction for the $W(\ell\nu\gamma\gamma)$ cross section is calculated with the parton-level Monte Carlo program MC$\text{F}$M [49] at next-to-leading order (NLO). The

**TABLE II.** Definition of the fiducial region for which the cross section is evaluated.

| Definition of the fiducial region | $p_T^\nu > 20$ GeV, $p_T^e > 25$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.5$ | $m_T > 40$ GeV | $E_T^\gamma > 20$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.37$, iso. fraction $e^\mu_R < 0.5$ | $\Delta R(\ell, \gamma) > 0.7$, $\Delta R(\gamma, \gamma) > 0.4$, $\Delta R(\ell/\gamma, \text{jet}) > 0.3$ | Exclusive: no anti-$k_T$ jets with $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 30$ GeV, $|\eta|^{\text{jet}} < 4.4$ |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|

**TABLE III.** Measurement of the $pp \to \ell\nu\gamma\gamma + X$ inclusive and exclusive fiducial cross sections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$\sigma^{\text{fid}}$ (fb)</th>
<th>$\sigma^{\text{MC}$F$M}$ (fb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive ($N_{\text{jet}} \geq 0$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\mu\nu\gamma\gamma$</td>
<td>$7.1_{-1.2}^{+1.3}$ (stat) $\pm 1.5$ (syst) $\pm 0.2$ (lumi)</td>
<td>$2.90 \pm 0.16$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e\nu\gamma\gamma$</td>
<td>$4.3_{-1.8}^{+1.6}$ (stat) $\pm 1.9$ (syst) $\pm 0.2$ (lumi)</td>
<td>$2.90 \pm 0.16$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\ell\nu\gamma\gamma$</td>
<td>$6.1_{-1.0}^{+1.3}$ (stat) $\pm 1.2$ (syst) $\pm 0.2$ (lumi)</td>
<td>$2.90 \pm 0.16$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive ($N_{\text{jet}} = 0$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\mu\nu\gamma\gamma$</td>
<td>$3.5 \pm 0.9$ (stat) $\pm 0.1$ (lumi)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e\nu\gamma\gamma$</td>
<td>$1.9_{-1.1}^{+1.4}$ (stat) $\pm 1.2$ (syst) $\pm 0.1$ (lumi)</td>
<td>$1.88 \pm 0.20$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\ell\nu\gamma\gamma$</td>
<td>$2.9_{-0.7}^{+0.8}$ (stat) $\pm 0.9$ (syst) $\pm 0.1$ (lumi)</td>
<td>$1.88 \pm 0.20$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
calculations are performed using the MCFM default electroweak parameters [50] and the CT10 PDF set. The renormalization and factorization scales are set to the invariant mass of the $\ell \nu Y$ system. The fragmentation of quarks and gluons to photons is included using the fragmentation function GDRG_LO [51]. The kinematic requirements at parton level match the fiducial acceptance of Table II.

In addition to the inclusive prediction, an exclusive cross section is obtained by vetoing events with an additional jet emission. To account for the difference between jets defined at parton and particle levels, a correction factor of about 0.87 in the exclusive case is computed and applied to the prediction as documented in Ref. [5]. Uncertainties on the two predictions include the effect of varying independently the renormalization and factorization scales by factors of 0.5 and 2.0, evaluating the CT10 PDF error sets scaled to the 68% confidence level (C.L.), the uncertainties on quark or gluon fragmentation to a photon, and the parton to particle correction factors. The predictions for $W(\ell \nu)\gamma\gamma$ production are compared to the measured cross sections in Table III. The measured cross section is for $\gamma\gamma$ on the two predictions include the effect of varying $W$ and $Z$ in Ref. [5]. In the case of $Z\gamma$ and $W\gamma$, higher order corrections were calculated to be smaller for the exclusive compared to the inclusive case [52]. As the process $W\gamma\gamma$ has similar properties, the exclusive measurement is expected to be in better agreement with the theoretical prediction than the inclusive one. Therefore, in the following, the exclusive measurement will be used for the AQGC limits setting, as done in Ref. [5].

The AQGCs are introduced as dimension-8 operators following the formalism defined in the Appendix of Ref. [53]. While many operators give rise to anomalous couplings of the form $WW\gamma\gamma$, this study is restricted to $f_{T0}/A^4$, $f_{M2}/A^4$, and $f_{M3}/A^4$, where $A$ represents the scale at which new physics appears, and $f$ the coupling of the respective operator. The $W\gamma\gamma$ final state is expected to be particularly sensitive to the T0 operator, whereas the other two operators can be related to the parameters of the dimension-6 operators used at LEP [18–21] and by CMS [16] via the transformations described in Ref. [54]. To preserve unitarity up to high energy scales, a form factor is introduced which depends on the energy, the form factor scale $\Lambda_{BF}$ and an exponent $n$, following the formalism described in Refs. [55,56]. The scale $\Lambda_{BF}$ is independent of the new physics scale $\Lambda$ [57]. The largest form factor scale ensuring unitarity for this process at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, calculated using the VBFNLO generator [58–61], is given by $n = 2$ and $\Lambda_{BF} = 600$ GeV for $f_{T0}/A^4$, and $\Lambda_{BF} = 500$ GeV for $f_{M2}/A^4$ and $f_{M3}/A^4$.

Deviations from the SM prediction for the AQGC parameters, which are predicted to be zero, lead to an excess of events with high diphoton invariant mass. The phase space to study AQGCs was optimized using the expected significance calculated on simulated events. The optimal phase space was found to be the exclusive phase space to study AQGCs was optimized using the modeling of the spectrum and on the initial background of Ref. [5]. The expected and observed limits at 95% C.L. on the AQGC parameters are shown in Table IV for different values of $n$. The limits on $f_{M2}/A^4$ and $f_{M3}/A^4$ improve on the previous results from LEP [18–21] and D0 [22], but are less stringent than those from CMS [16,17]. The limit on $f_{T0}/A^4$ is tighter than the previous limit published by CMS [17,63]. This can be explained by the fact that $f_{T0}/A^4$ is especially sensitive to transversely polarized $W$ bosons, which are favored in the present study [53].

In summary, evidence for the $W(\ell \nu)\gamma\gamma$ process is reported for the first time. The significance of the inclusive production cross section is larger than $3\sigma$. The measured cross sections are in agreement within uncertainties with NLO SM predictions calculated with MCFM. Limits are set at 95% C.L. on the AQGC parameters, in particular improving the limit on $f_{T0}/A^4$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$n$</th>
<th>$f_{T0}/A^4$</th>
<th>Expected (TeV$^{-4}$)</th>
<th>Observed (TeV$^{-4}$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>$[-0.9, 0.9] \times 10^2$</td>
<td>$[-1.2, 1.2] \times 10^2$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$[-8.0, 0.8] \times 10^4$</td>
<td>$[-1.1, 1.1] \times 10^4$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$[-7.6, 7.3] \times 10^2$</td>
<td>$[-9.6, 9.5] \times 10^2$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$[-4.4, 4.6] \times 10^4$</td>
<td>$[-5.7, 5.9] \times 10^4$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$[-8.9, 8.0] \times 10^4$</td>
<td>$[-11.0, 10.0] \times 10^4$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$[-2.7, 2.6] \times 10^3$</td>
<td>$[-3.5, 3.4] \times 10^3$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$[-1.3, 1.3] \times 10^5$</td>
<td>$[-1.6, 1.7] \times 10^5$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$[-2.9, 2.5] \times 10^5$</td>
<td>$[-3.7, 3.3] \times 10^5$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC, as well as the support staff from our institutions without whom ATLAS could not be operated efficiently. We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhI, Armenia; ARC, Australia; BMWFW and FWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; STFC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, NRC, and CFi, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST, and NSFC, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSMT CR, MPO CR, and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DLR and DMS, Germany; INFN-CNAF, Italy; KICINOG, Japan; KAS, Korea; MOST, Korea; LNSM, Lithuania; MADGRANT, Macedonia; NWO, Netherlands; BRF and RCN, Norway; MNiSW and NCN, Poland; GRICES and FCT, Portugal; MNE/IFA, Romania; MES of Russia and NRC KI, Russian Federation; JINR; MSTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MIZŠ, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MINECO, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SER, SNSF, and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; NSC, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, the Royal Society, and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, United States of America. The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN and the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK), and BNL (USA) and in the Tier-2 facilities worldwide.

[26] ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the center of the detector and the z axis along the beam pipe. The x axis points from the IP to the center of the LHC ring, and the y points upward. Cylindrical coordinates \((r, \phi)\) are used in the transverse \((x, y)\) plane, \(\phi\) being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle \(\theta\) as \(\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)\). The distance \(\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta \eta^2 + \Delta \phi^2}\) is defined as \(\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta \eta^2 + \Delta \phi^2}\).
The transverse mass of the W is defined, using the lepton (ℓ) and neutrino (ν) \( p_T \) and φ, as

\[
m_T = \sqrt{2 p_T^\ell p_T^\nu \left[1 - \cos(\phi^\ell - \phi^\nu)\right]}.
\]


[63] VBFNLO uses a slightly different definition of the field strength tensors than Ref. [53]. Therefore, the couplings \( f \) need to be scaled for comparison. In the case of \( f_{T0} \), the scale factor is \( g^2 \), where \( g \) is the SU(2) gauge coupling [58].
ATLAS Collaboration

1 Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
2 Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany NY, USA
3 Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB, Canada
4a Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey
4b Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, Turkey
4c Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey
5 LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université de Savoie, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
6 High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne IL, USA
7 Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, USA
8 Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington TX, USA
9 Physics Department, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
10 Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece
11 Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
12 Institut de Física d’Altes Energies and Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
13 Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
14 Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
15 Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, USA
16 Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
17 Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
18 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
19a Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
19b Department of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul, Turkey
19c Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
20a INFN Sezione di Bologna, Italy
20b Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
21 Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
22 Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, USA
23 Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, USA
24 Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
24a Electrical Circuits Department, Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora, Brazil
24b Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei, Brazil
24c Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
25 Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, USA
26a National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania
26b National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca, Romania
26c University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania
26d West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
27 Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
28 Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
29 Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada
30 CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
31 Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, USA
32a Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile
32b Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile
33 Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
33a Department of Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui, China
33b Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui, China

031802-14
Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France