Search for anomalous couplings in semileptonic WW and WZ decays in the CMS experiment

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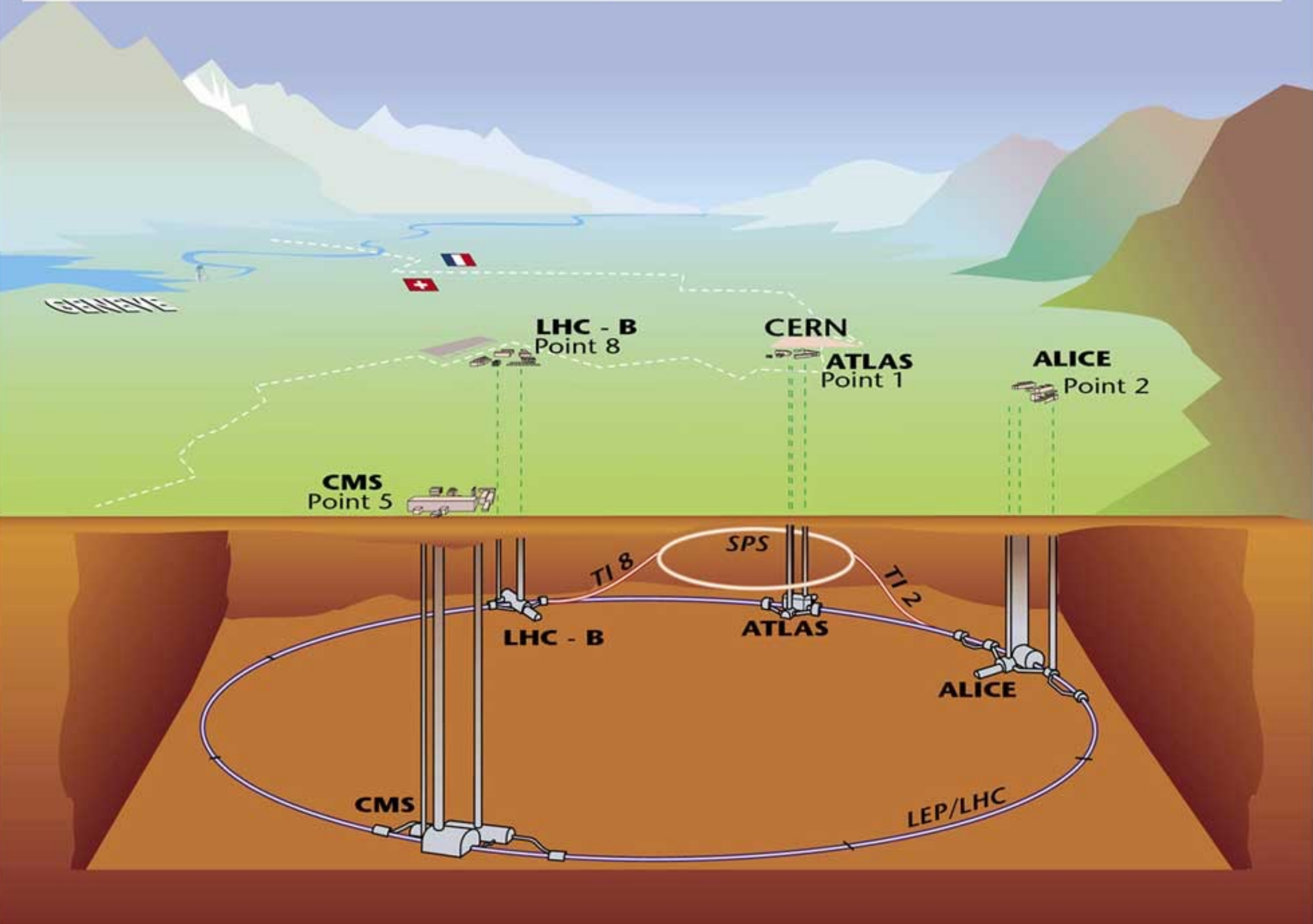
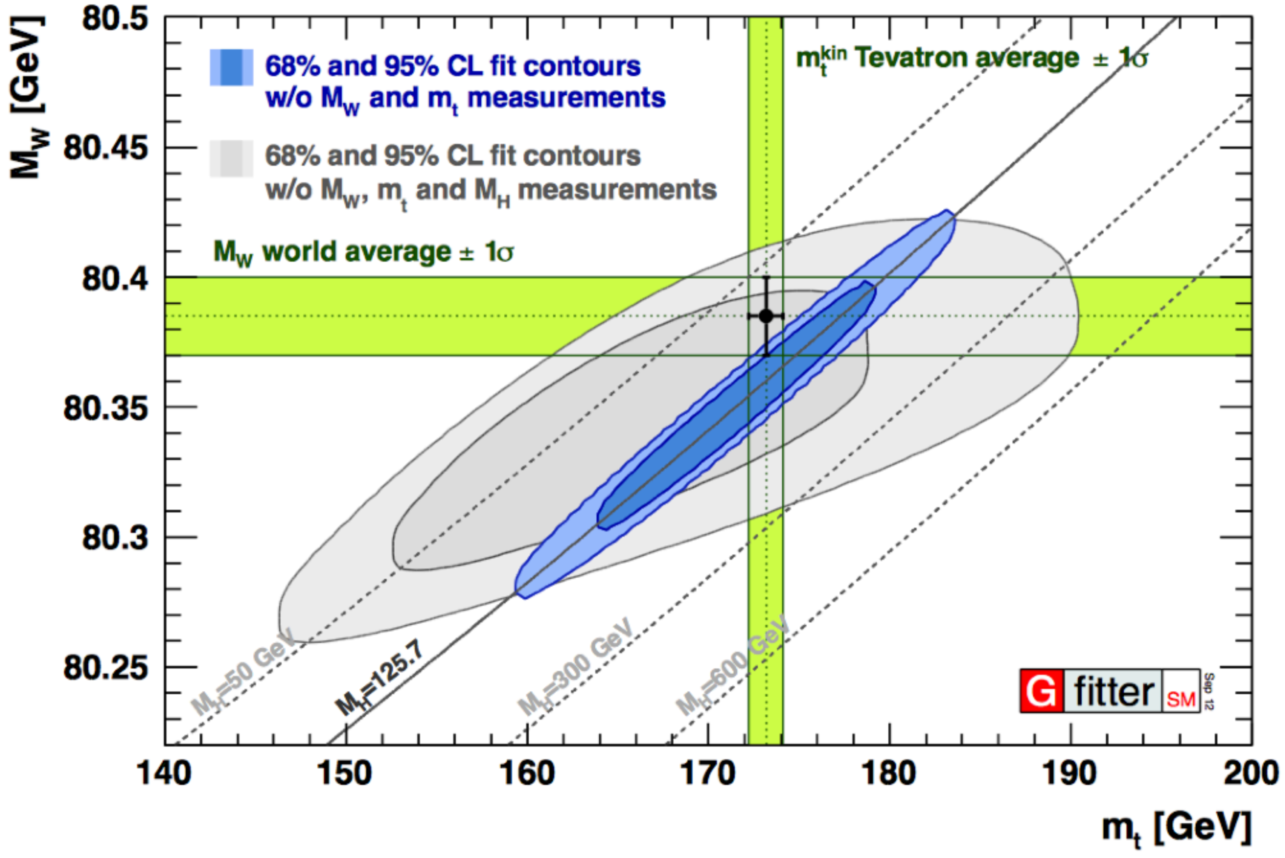
Introduction

- Search for anomalous triple gauge couplings (aTGC) at $\sqrt{s}$= 13 TeV is presented using full 2015 dataset (L= 2.3 fb^{-1}).
- Search is based on the **effective field theory approach** (EFT)
- Semileptonic channel
- Events with **boosted topology** are used → jet-substructure techniques used for identification of vector bosons
- Limits are extracted from diboson mass distribution modelled by analytical functions

Overall view of the LHC experiments.

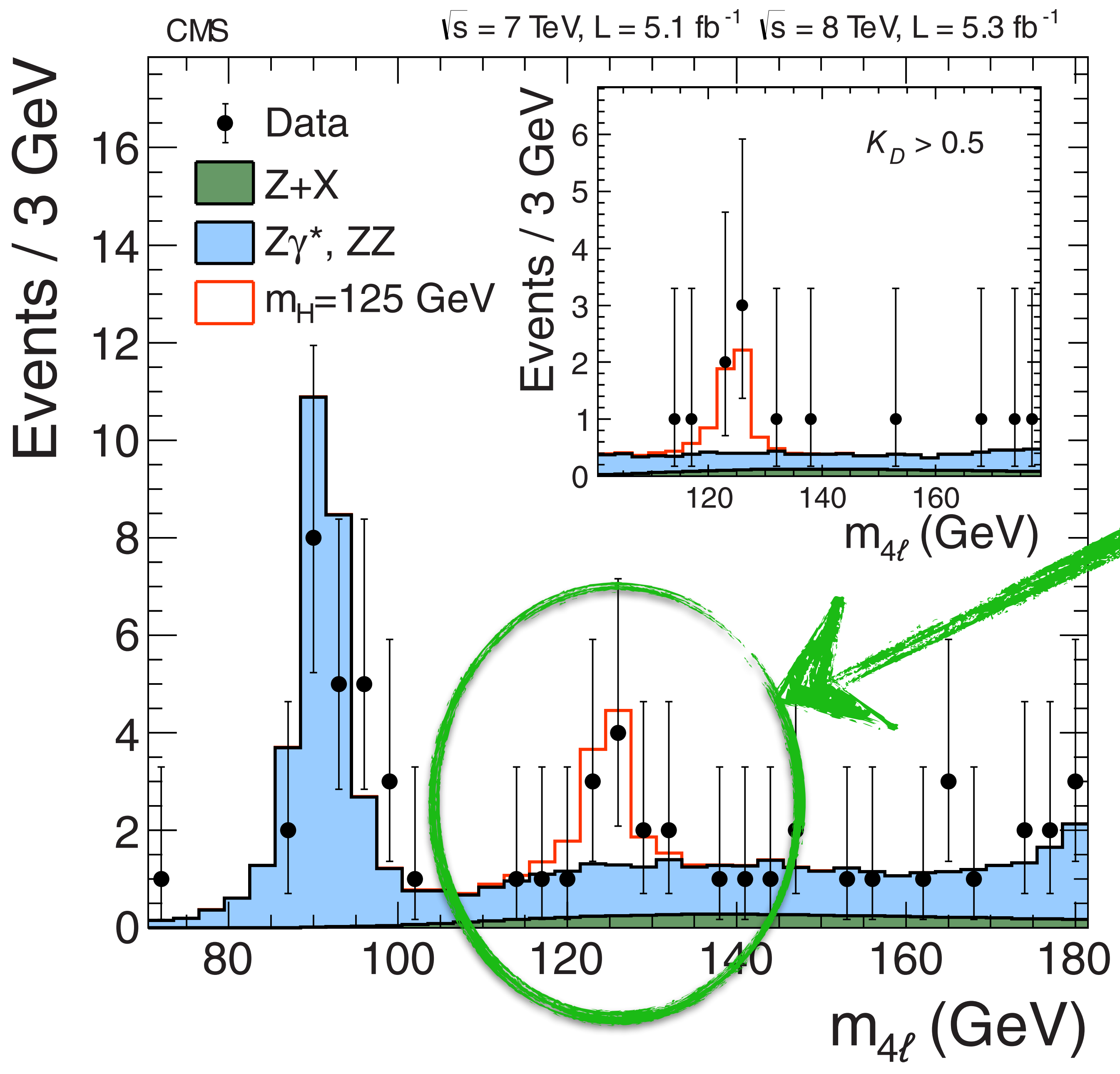


What do we do with this machine?



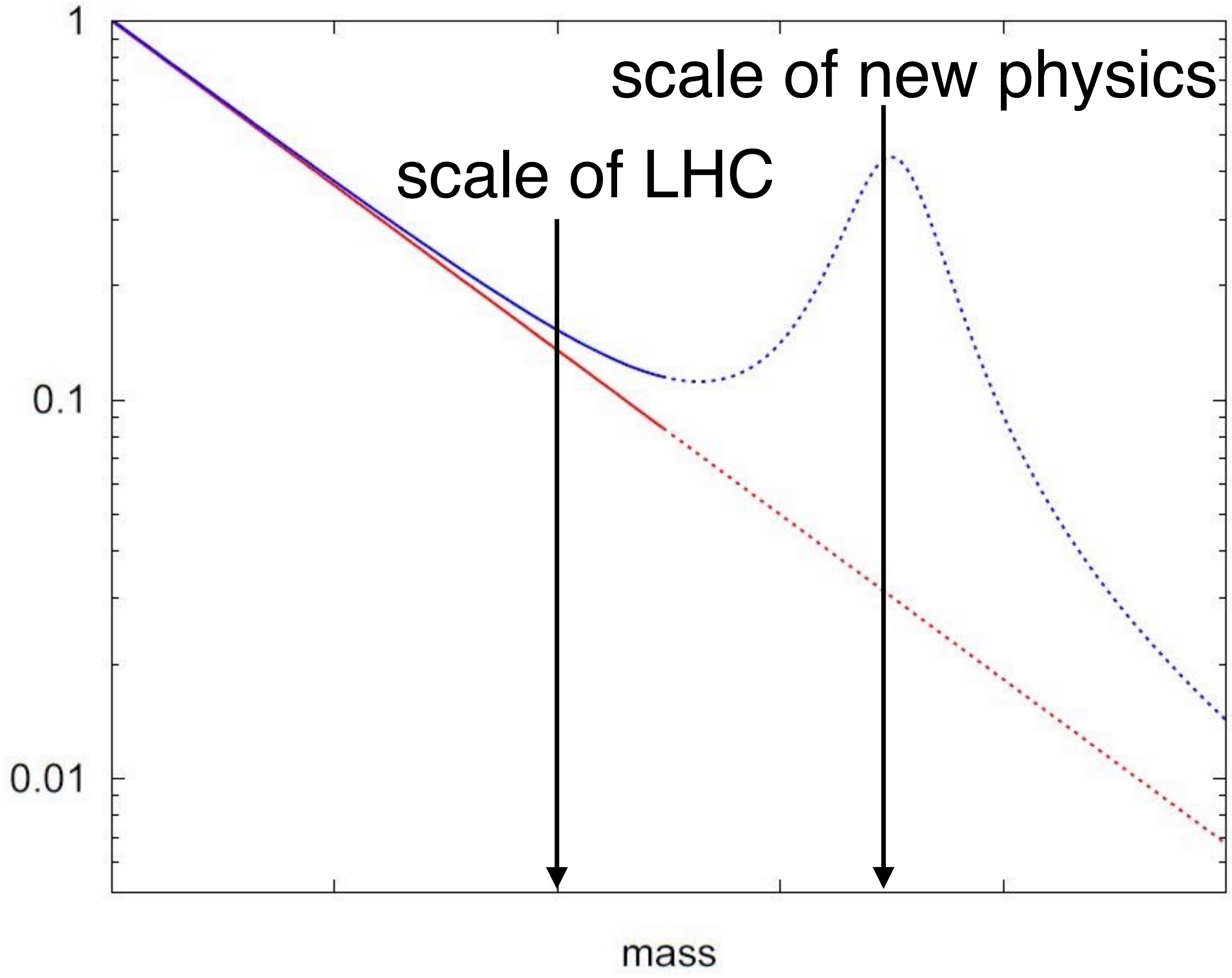
Is there anything beyond the Standard Model?

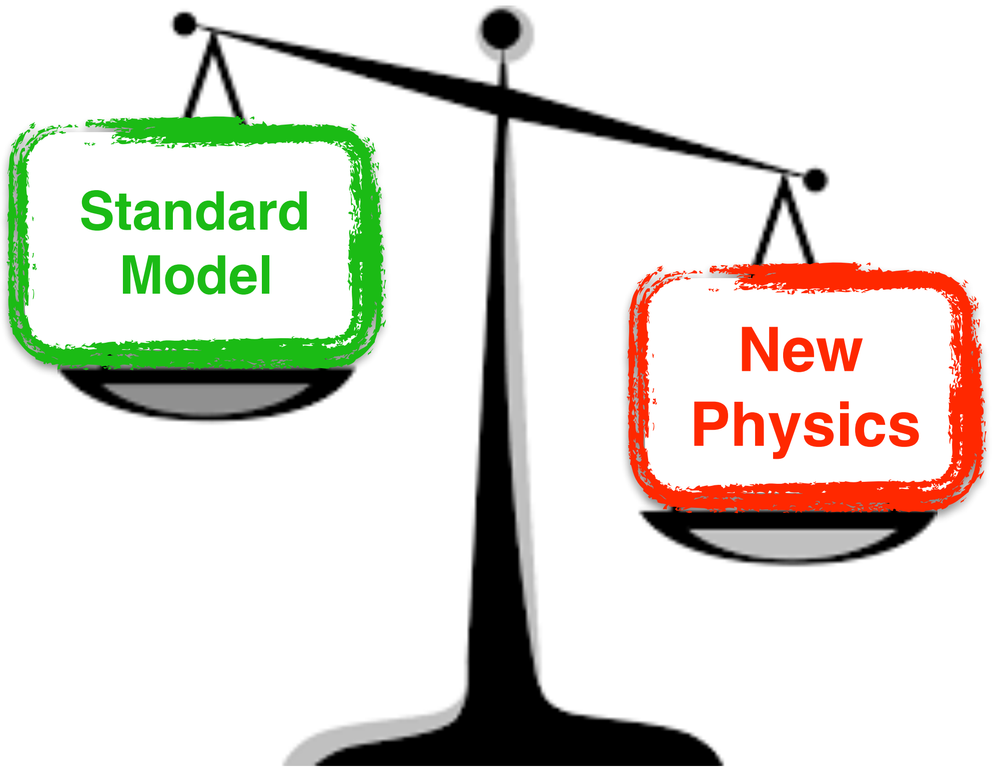
How do we search for «new physics» ?



we look for a peak
in the mass spectrum!

Effective field theory

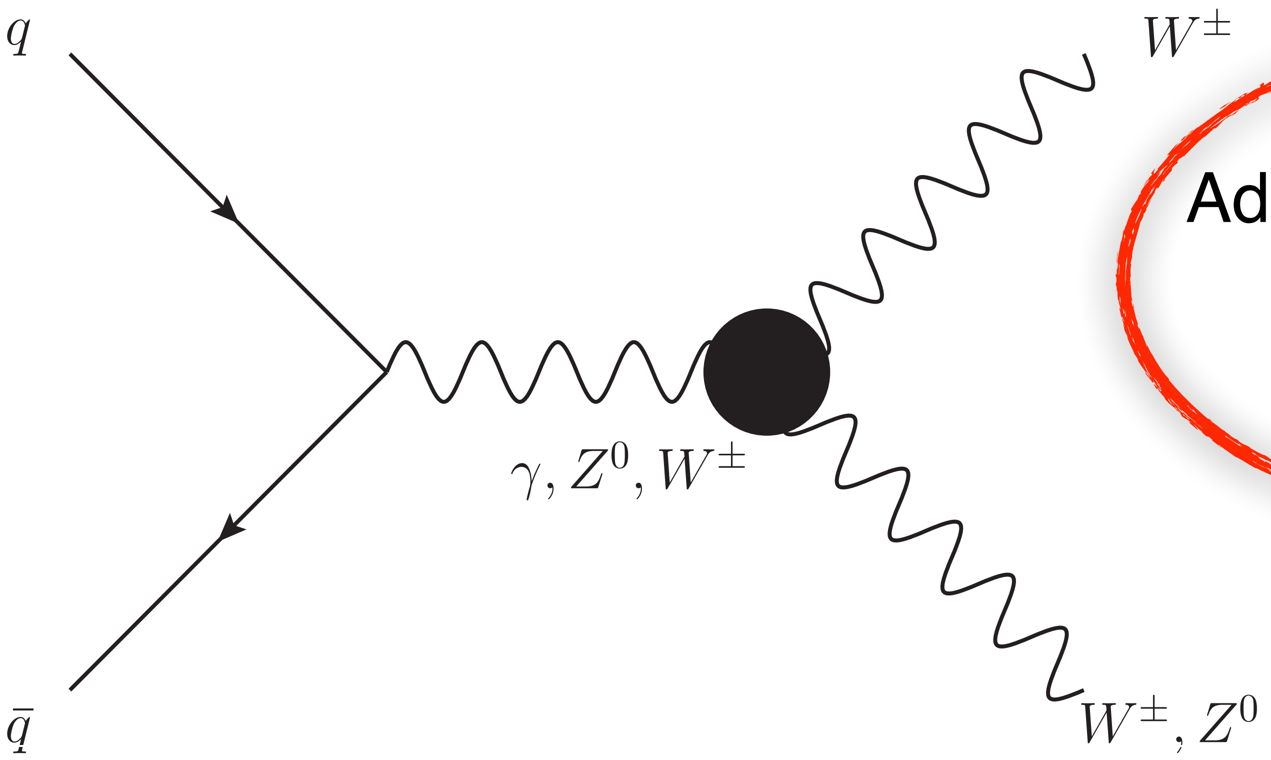




New physics effects outside the energy scale of LHC→ search for deviations using effective field theory approach (EFT)

aTGC

- Probing WWZ and WWγ interactions
- Standard Model Lagrangian is extended with 3 CP-conserving dimension 6 operators



Additional couplings:

c_B

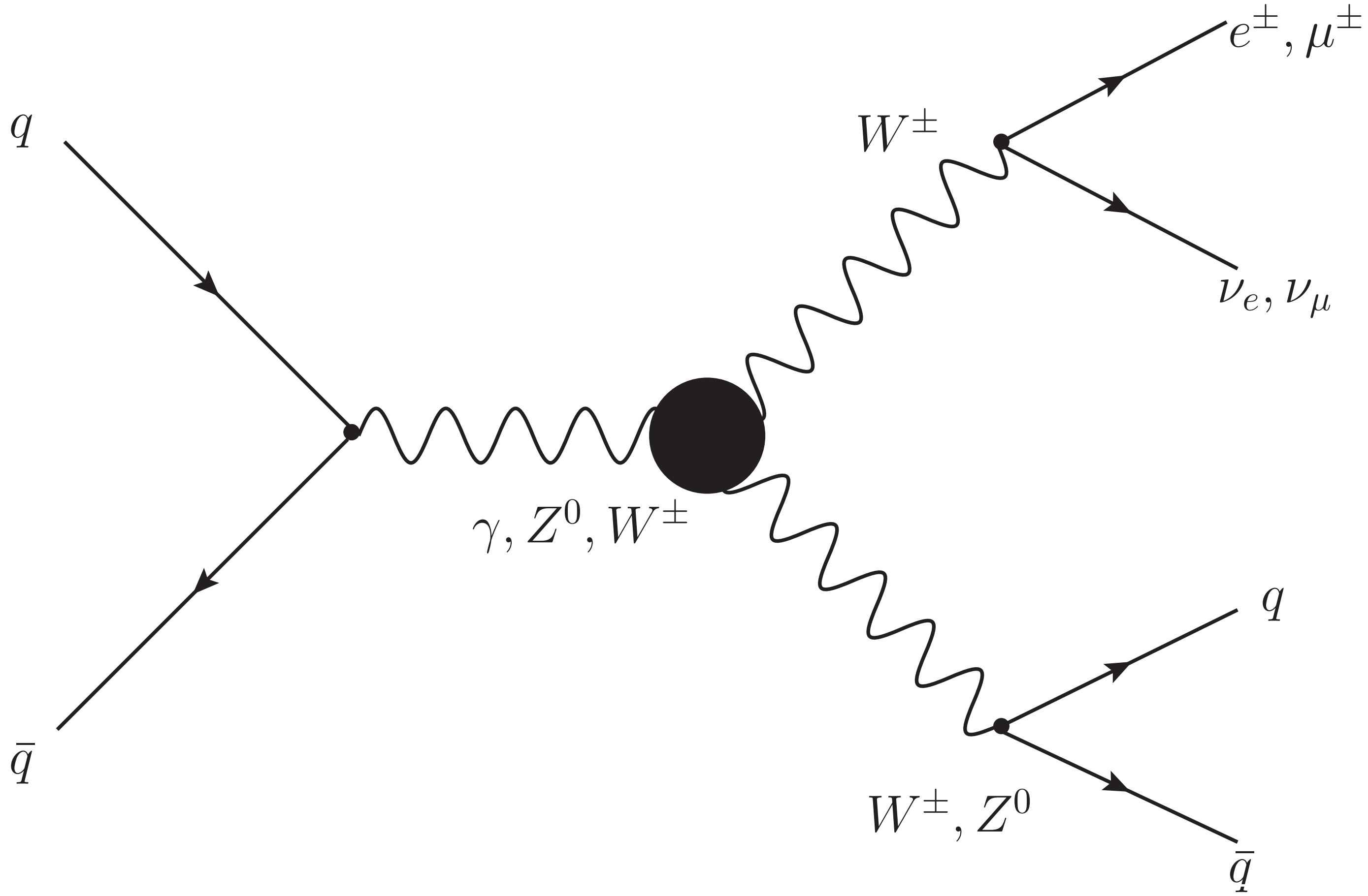
c_W

c_{WWW}

Semileptonic channel

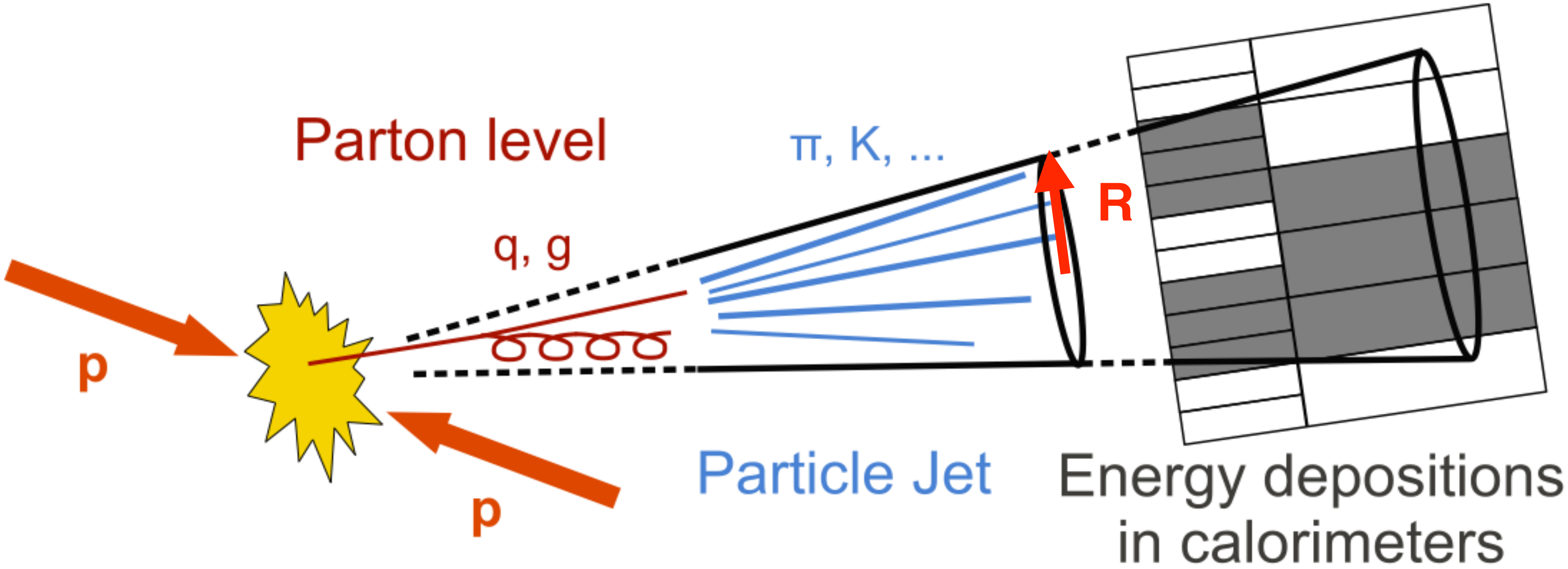
- Semileptonic channel:

  - high branching ratio
  - defined scale of the process (M_{WV})



Jets

- We don't observe quarks but jets



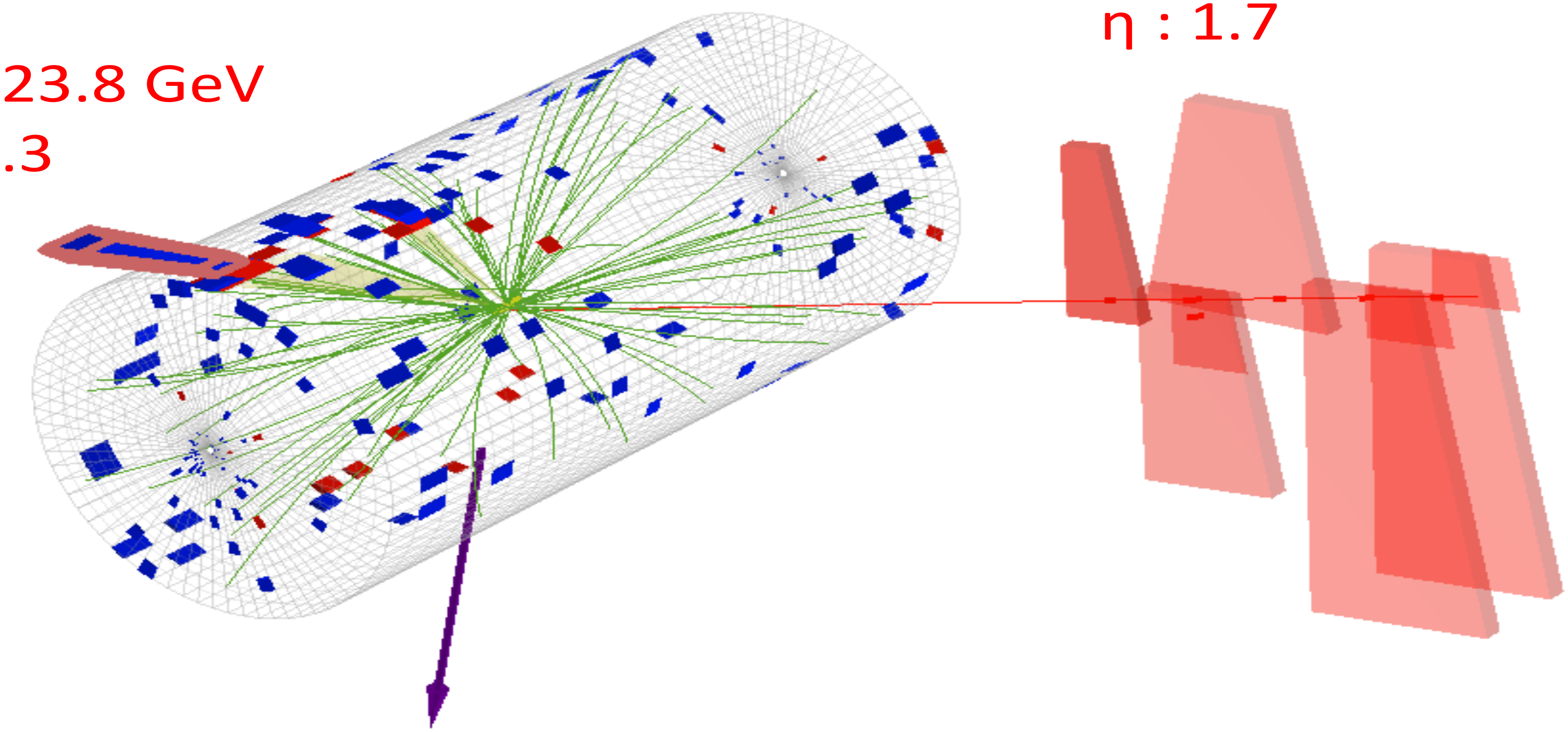
- Characterised by some radius R

Run: 274955 Event: 103903273

$\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV

$pp \to WV \to \mu\nu$ + jet

M_{VW} = 3.6 TeV



Jet

p_T : 823.8 GeV

η : -1.3

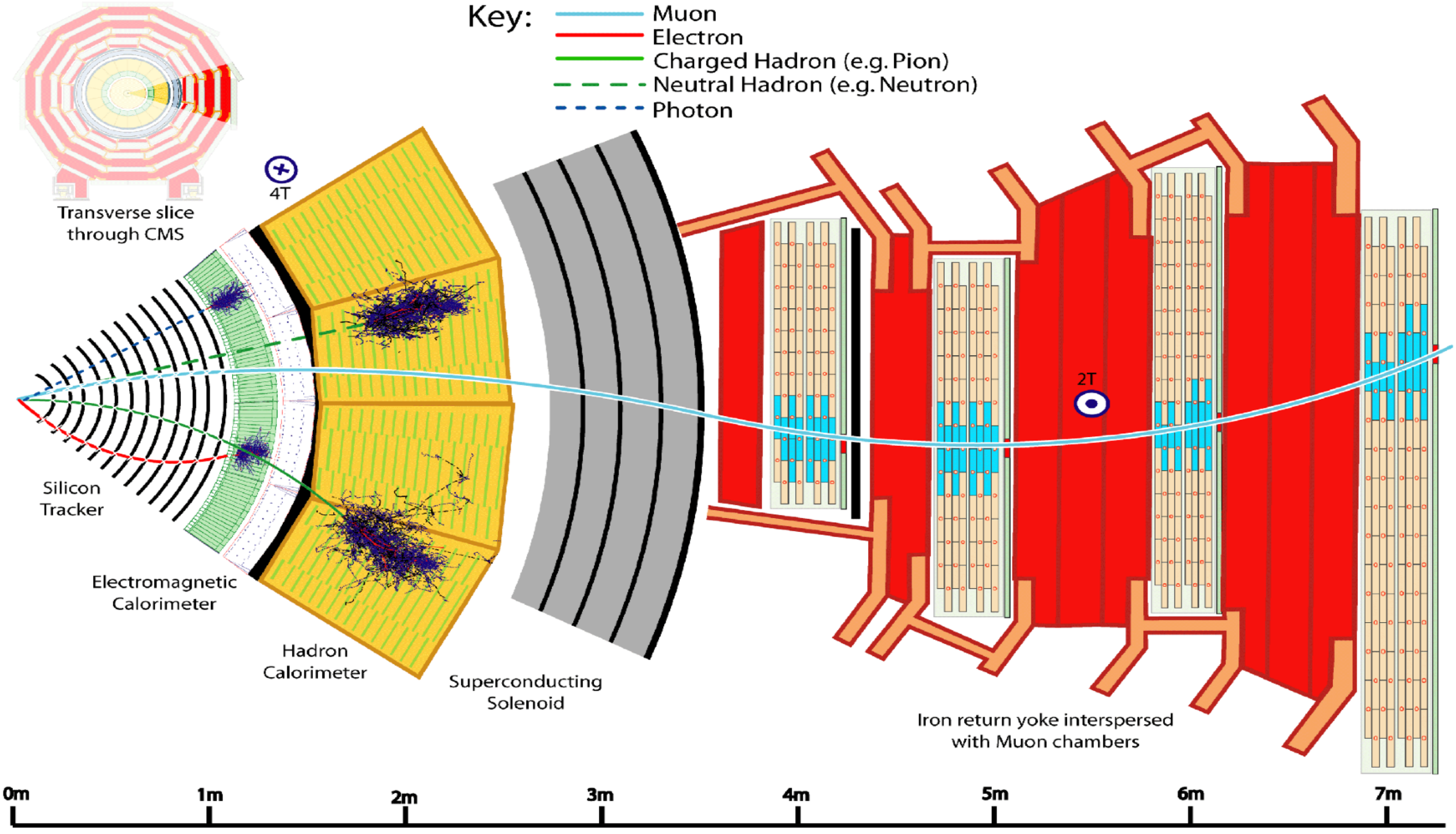
Muon

p_T : 132.5 GeV

η : 1.7

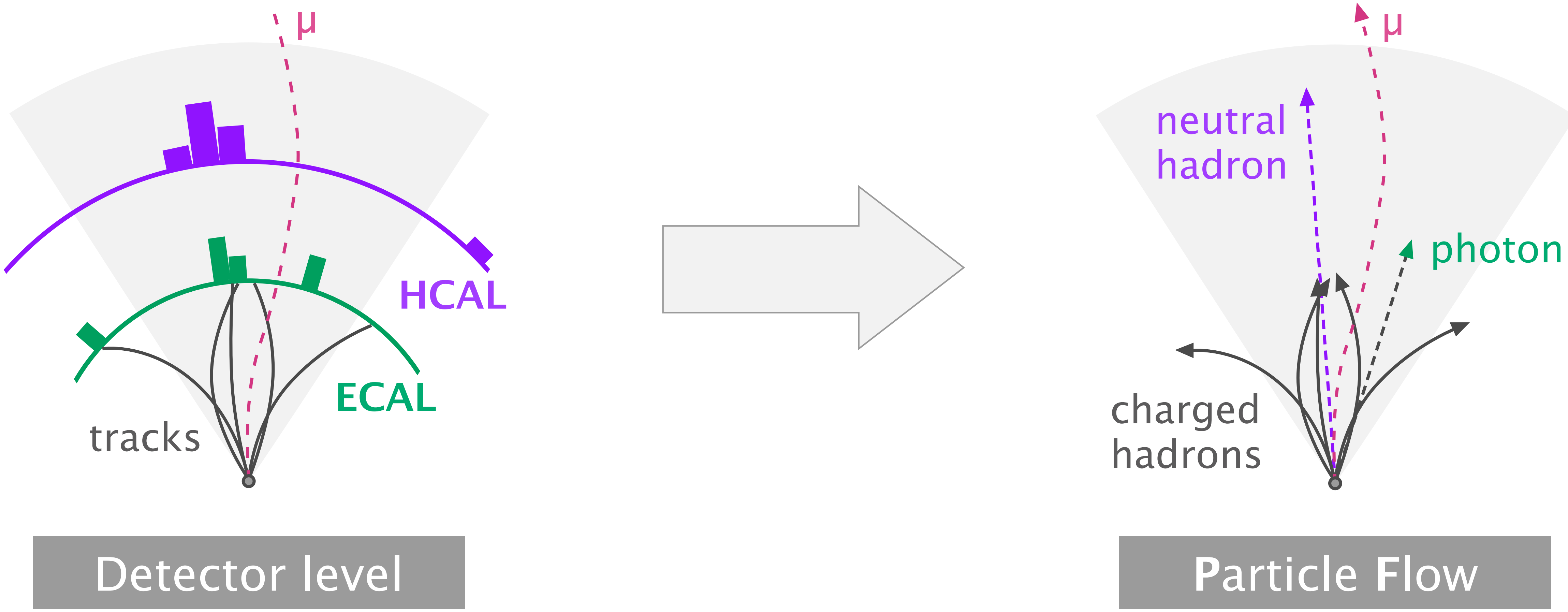
E_T^{miss} : 638.5 GeV

What happens inside our detector?

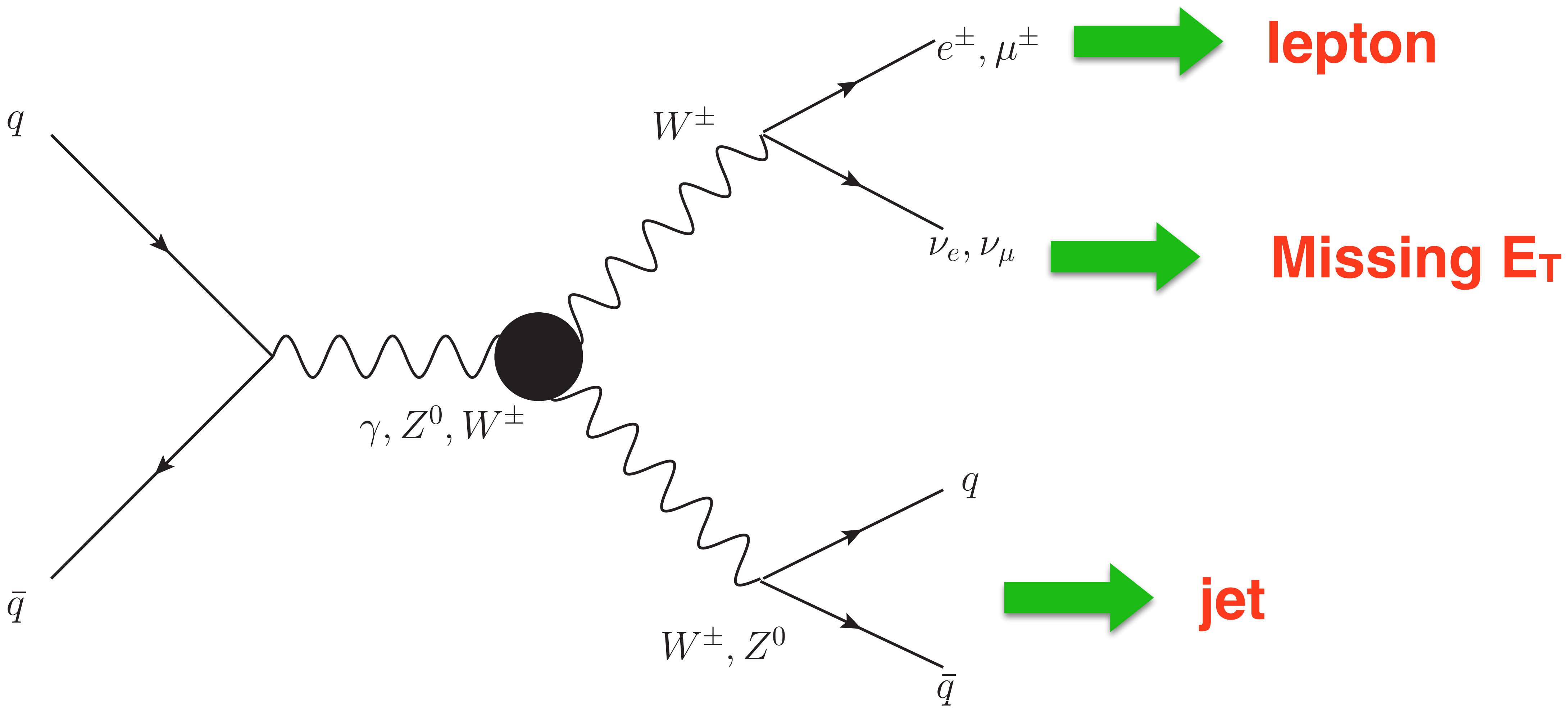


Particle flow

- Combination of information from all subdetectors

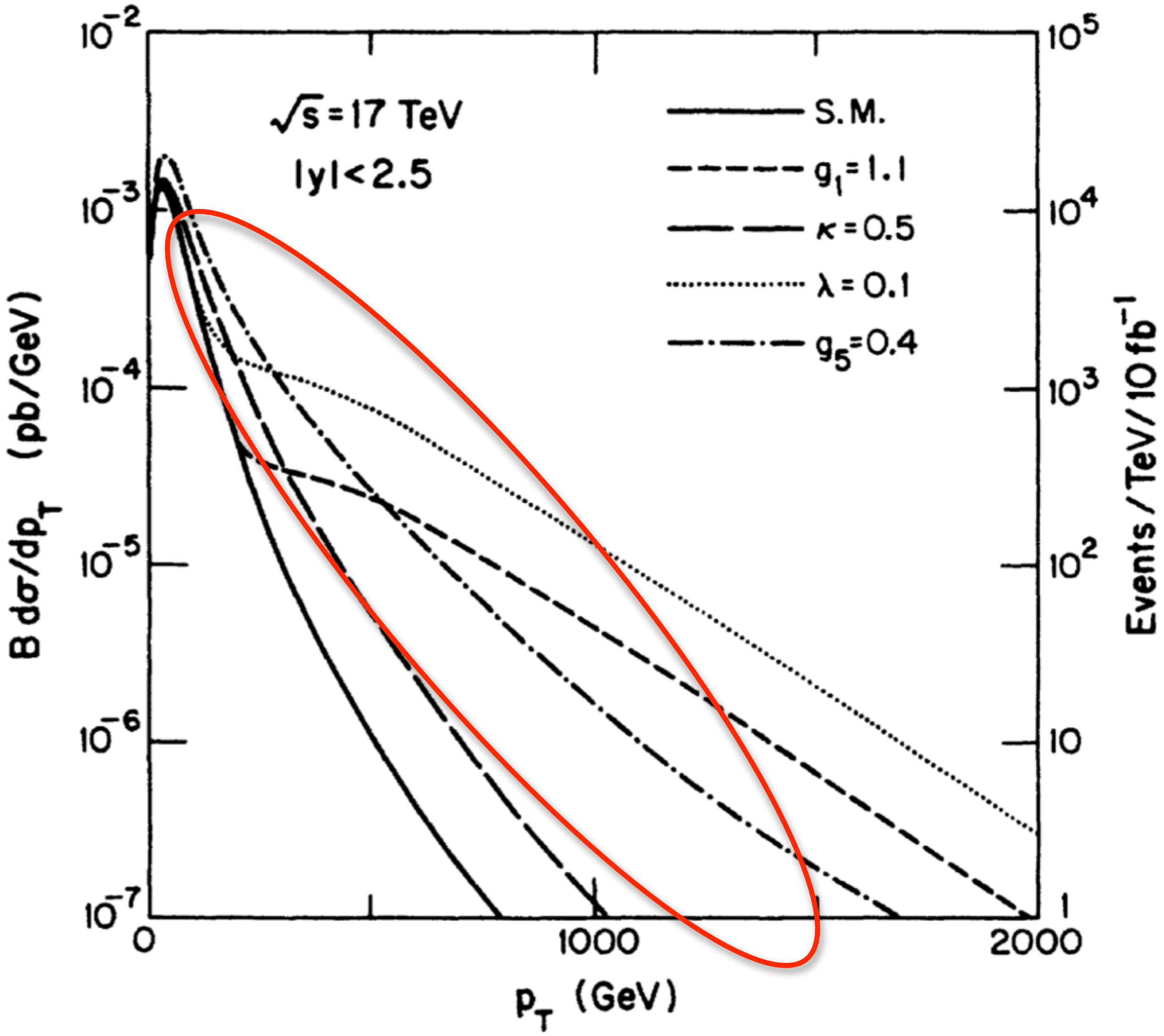


Event signature



Motivation

- Effects from aTGC at **high** W/Z boson **p_T**:



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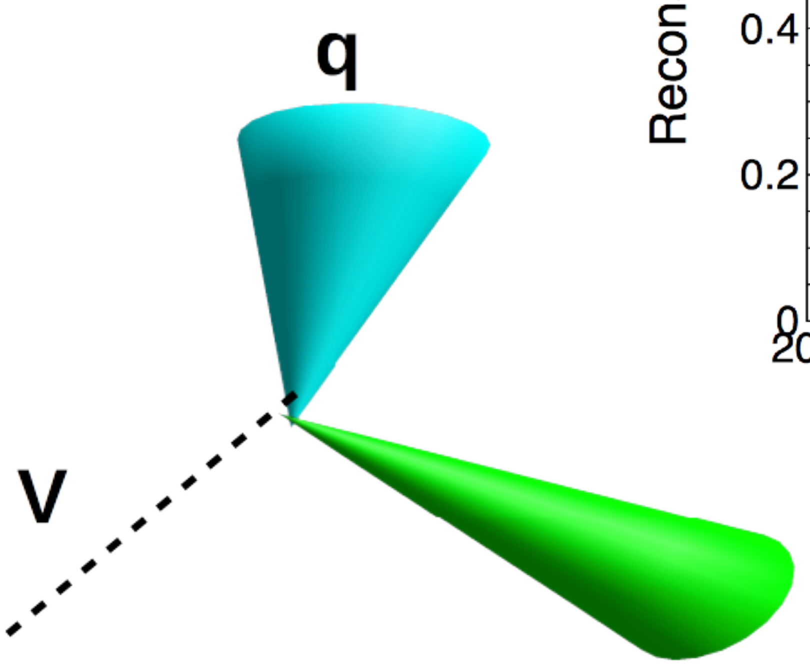
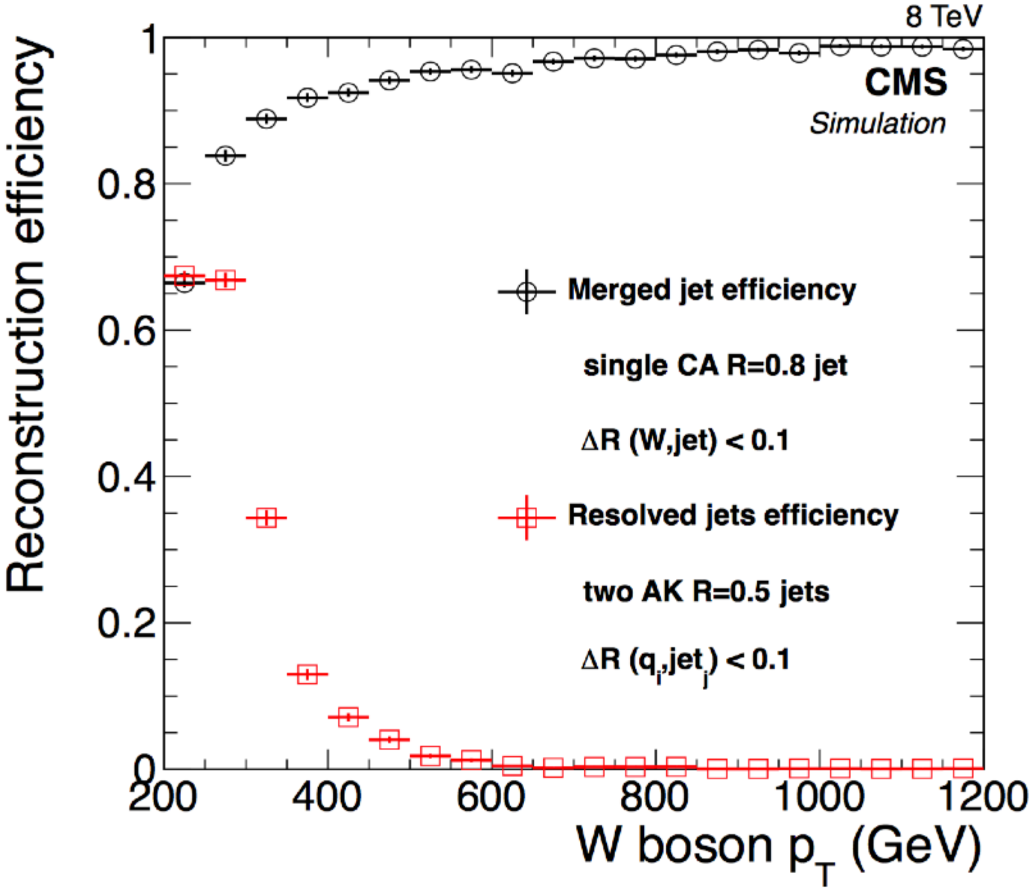
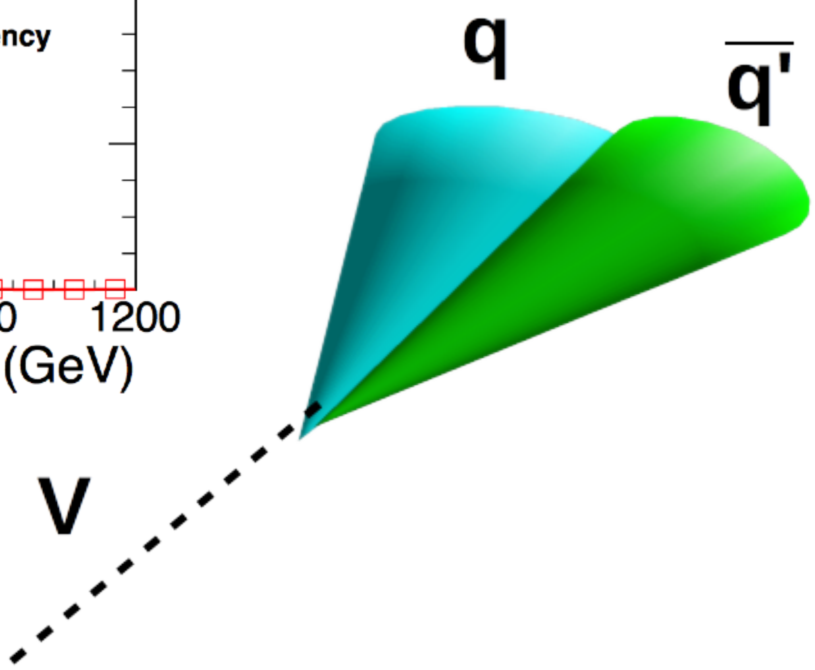
Z boson p_T

Boosted objects

- At high p_T decay products are merged into a single reconstructed jet with large R







$$\Delta R_{qq} \sim \frac{M_V}{p_{T,V}}$$

Event selection

cut	electron channel	muon channel
lepton $p_T >$	50 GeV	53 GeV
lepton $\|\eta\| <$	2.5	2.4
$E_T^{miss} >$	80 GeV	40 GeV
$\tau_{21} <$	0.6	0.6
$M_{WV} >$	900 GeV	900 GeV
$W_{lep}\ p_T >$	200 GeV	200 GeV
fat jet $p_T >$	200 GeV	200 GeV
fat jet $\|\eta\| <$	2.4	2.4
$\Delta R(lepton, jet) >$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\Delta\Phi(jet, E_T^{miss}) >$	2.0	2.0
$\Delta\Phi(jet, Wlep) >$	2.0	2.0
m_{pruned} window	[40., 150.] GeV	[40., 150.] GeV

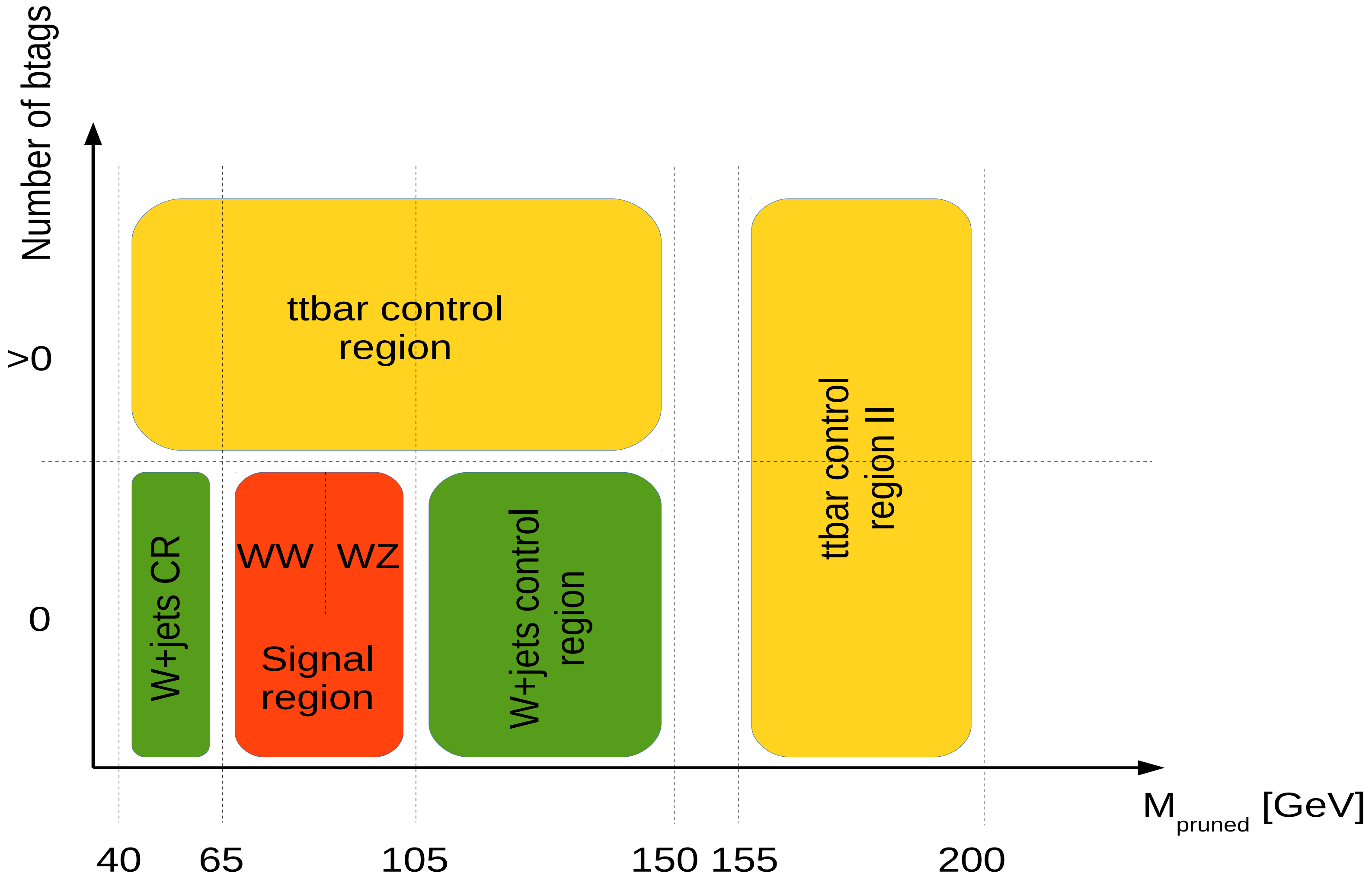
- **Exactly 1 electron or muon** passing quality criteria
- **No additional loose leptons**
- **at least 1** jet with R=0.8 passing quality requirements
- Jets with R=0.4 are used for b-tag veto, cleaned from the fat jet ΔR=0.8)

Backgrounds

- top pair production (ttbar)
- W+jets
- Diboson production (WW, WZ)
- Single top

Control regions

- 3 control regions are defined to validate modelling of main backgrounds



Analysis strategy

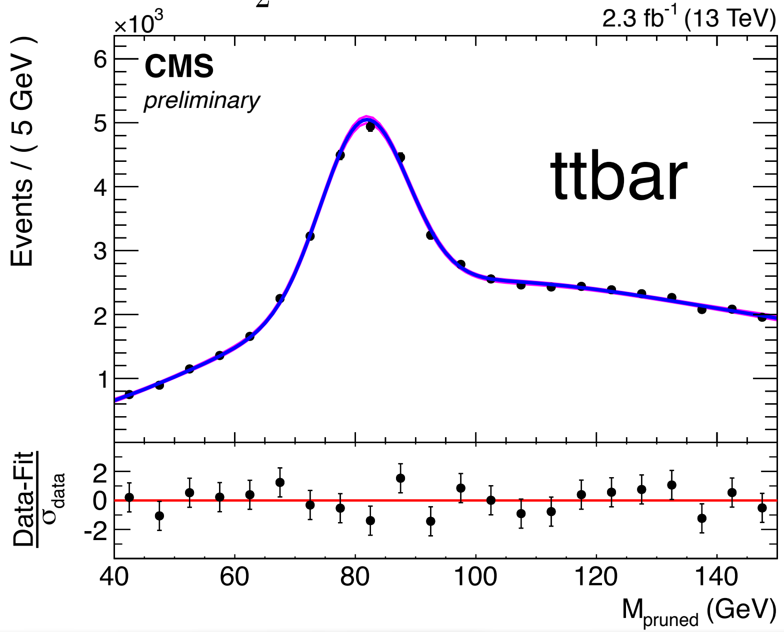
M_{Pruned} fit in range (40, 150) GeV:
normalization of ttbar,W+jets,
W+jets uncertainty

M_{WV} fit (sideband: (40.,65) $\cup$(105, 150) GeV):
shape of W+jets

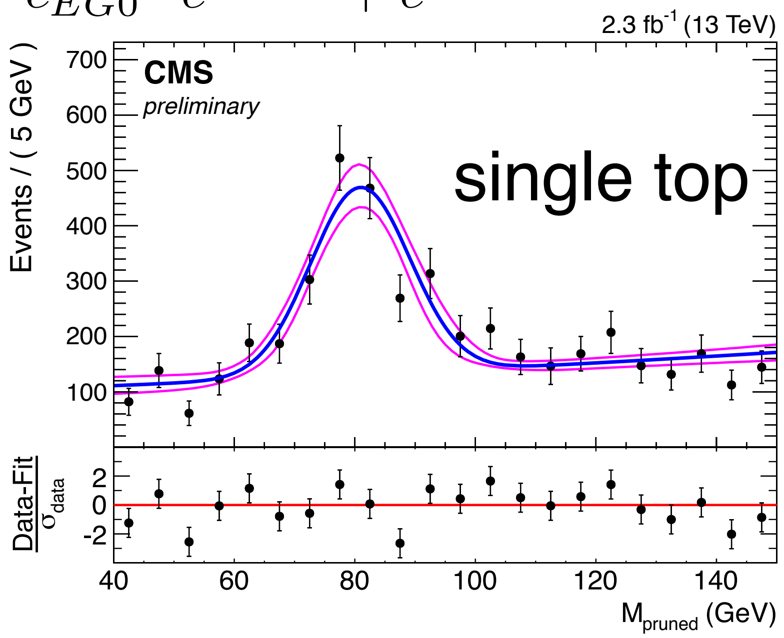
extract limits in the signal region

M_{pruned} fit: parametric shapes from Monte-Carlo

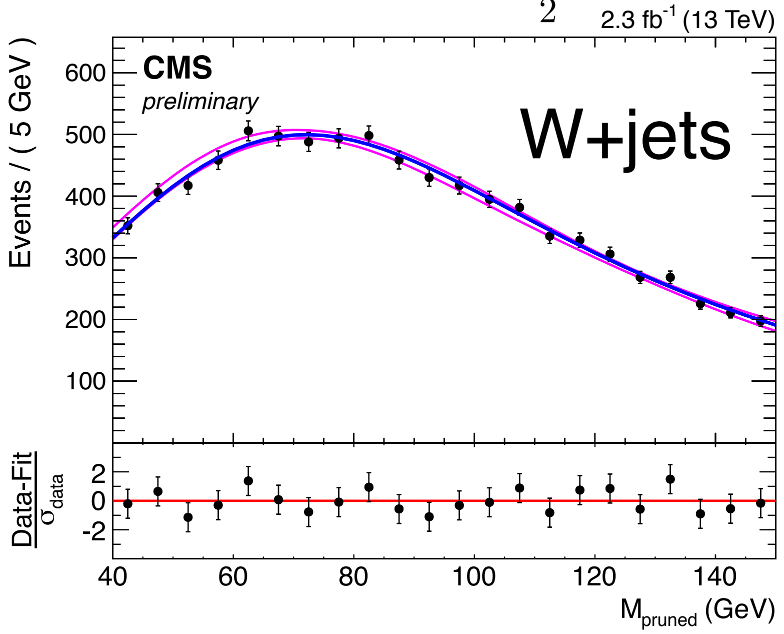
$$e^{c_{EEG0}x}\cdot\frac{1+\mathrm{Erf}((x-c_{EEG1})/c_{EEG2})}{2}+c_{EEG3}\cdot G(x,c_{EEG4},c_{EEG5})$$



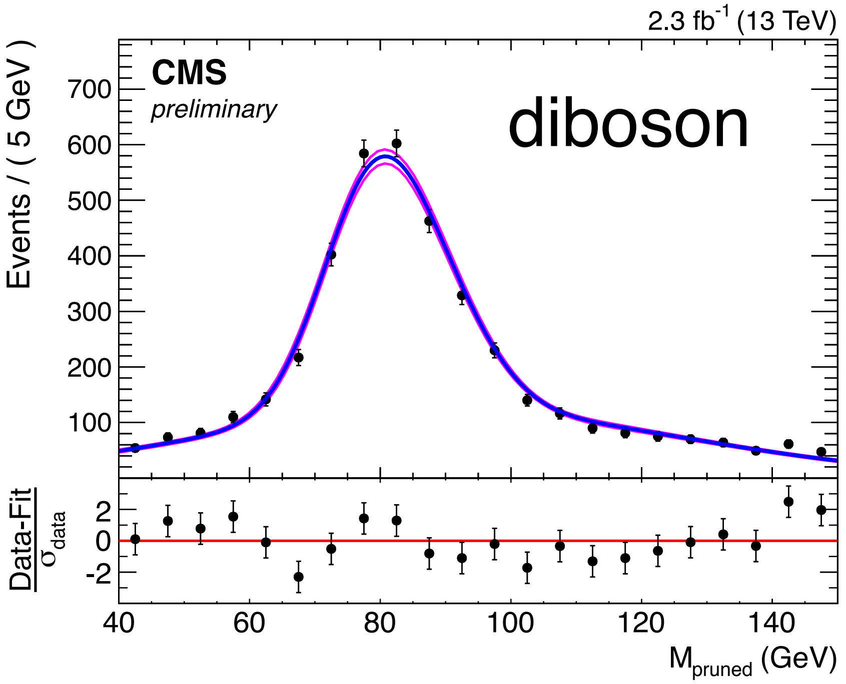
$$c_{EG0}\cdot e^{c_{EG1}x}+e^{-(x-c_{EG2})^2/2c_{EG3}^2}$$



$$e^{\frac{-c_{EE0}(x-c_{EE1})}{c_{EE2}+c_{EE0}}}\cdot\frac{1+\mathrm{Erf}\left((x-c_{EE1})/(c_{EE2}-c_{EE0})\right)}{2}$$



$$c_{DG0}\cdot G(x,c_{DG1},c_{DG2})+c_{DG3}\cdot G(x,c_{DG4},c_{DG5})$$



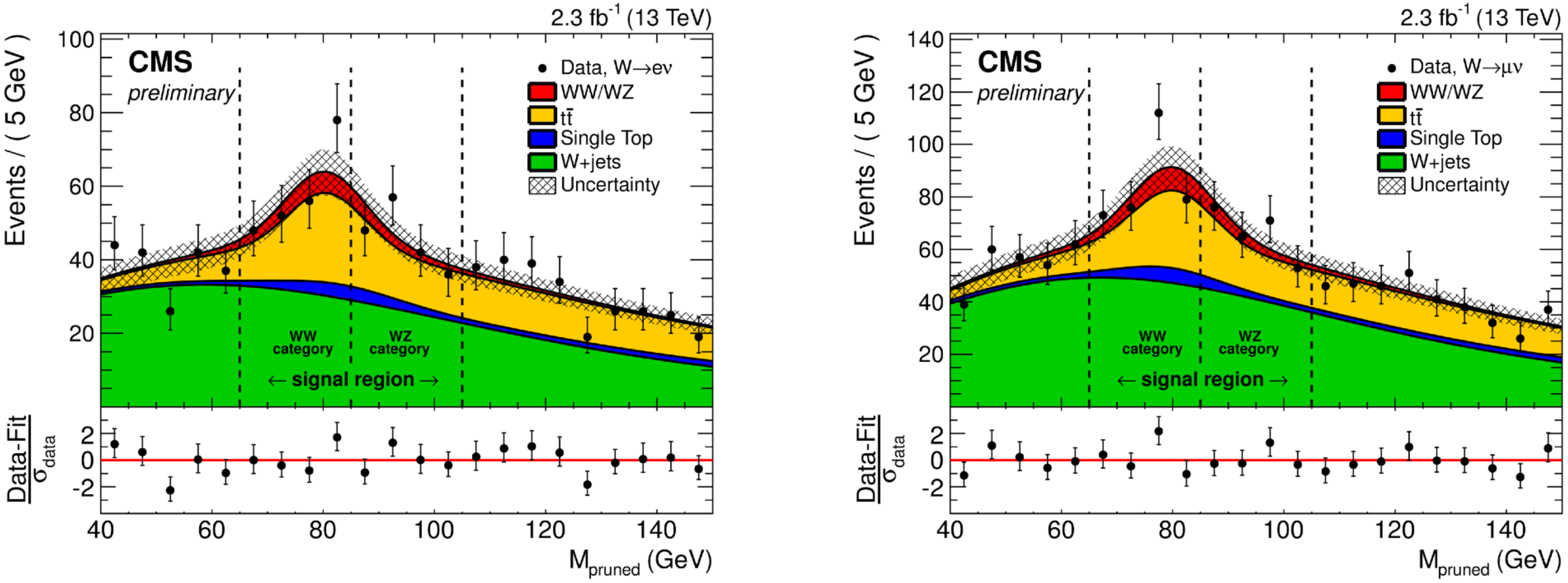
muon channel

M_{pruned} fit

- Range [40., 150] GeV is used.
- ttbar normalization is constrained with Gaussian with uncertainty 20%
- W+jets normalization is floated freely + c_{EE0} in shape
- Diboson (SM) is constrained with 100% (possible enhancements from aTGC): **number is not used later**.
- single top is fixed to Monte-Carlo prediction.
- **ttbar and W+jets normalizations are extracted from the fit.**

M_{pruned} fit

- Data vs Monte-Carlo after the fit:



M_{WV} shapes

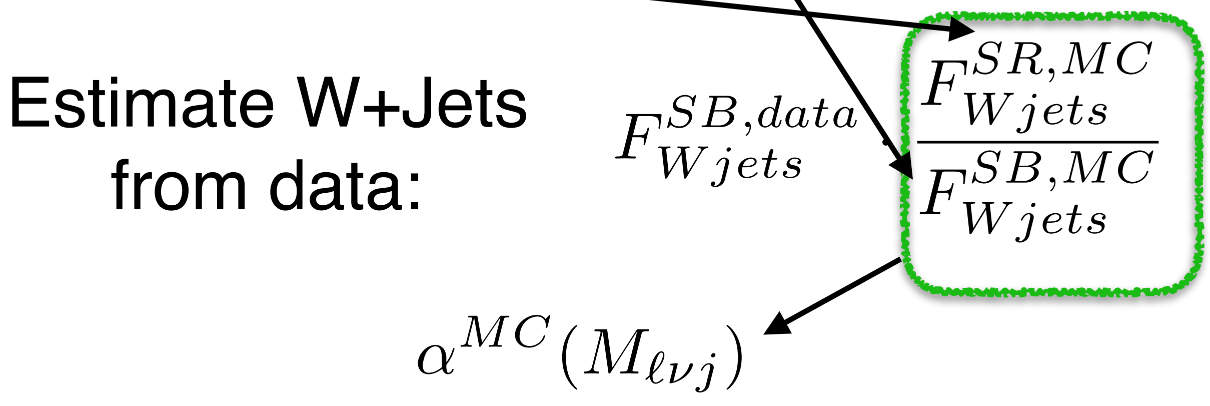
sideband region

ttbar	$F_{\text{ExpN}}(x) = e^{ax+b/x}$
single-top	$F_{\text{Exp}}(x) = e^{ax}$
diboson	$F_{\text{ExpN}}(x) = e^{ax}$
W+jets	$F_{\text{ExpN}}(x) = e^{ax+b/x}$

signal region

ttbar	$F_{\text{ExpN}}(x) = e^{ax+b/x}$
single-top	$F_{\text{Exp}}(x) = e^{ax}$
diboson	$F_{\text{ExpN}}(x) = e^{ax+b/x}$
W+jets	$F_{\text{ExpN}}(x) = e^{ax+b/x}$

- Fit to sideband data
- Shapes fixed to one extracted from MC except W+jets
- Shape parameter for W+jets are freely floating
- Normalization is taken from M_{pruned} fit.



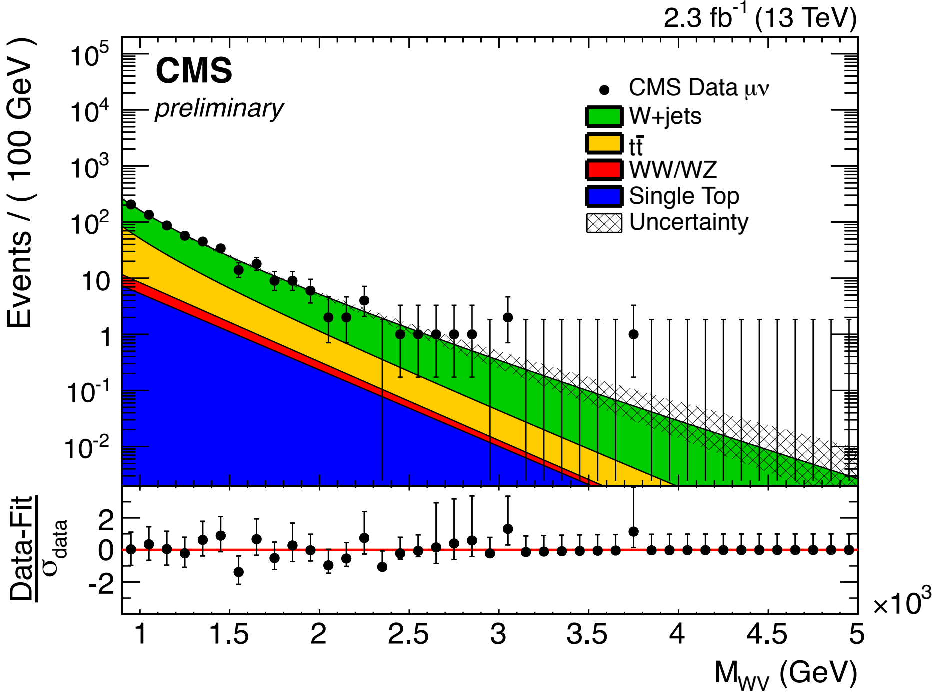
Estimate W+Jets from data:

$$F^{SB,data}_{Wjets}\ \boxed{\frac{F^{SR,MC}_{Wjets}}{F^{SB,MC}_{Wjets}}}$$

$$\alpha^{MC}(M_{\ell\nu j})$$

MWV shapes

W+jets fitted in sideband



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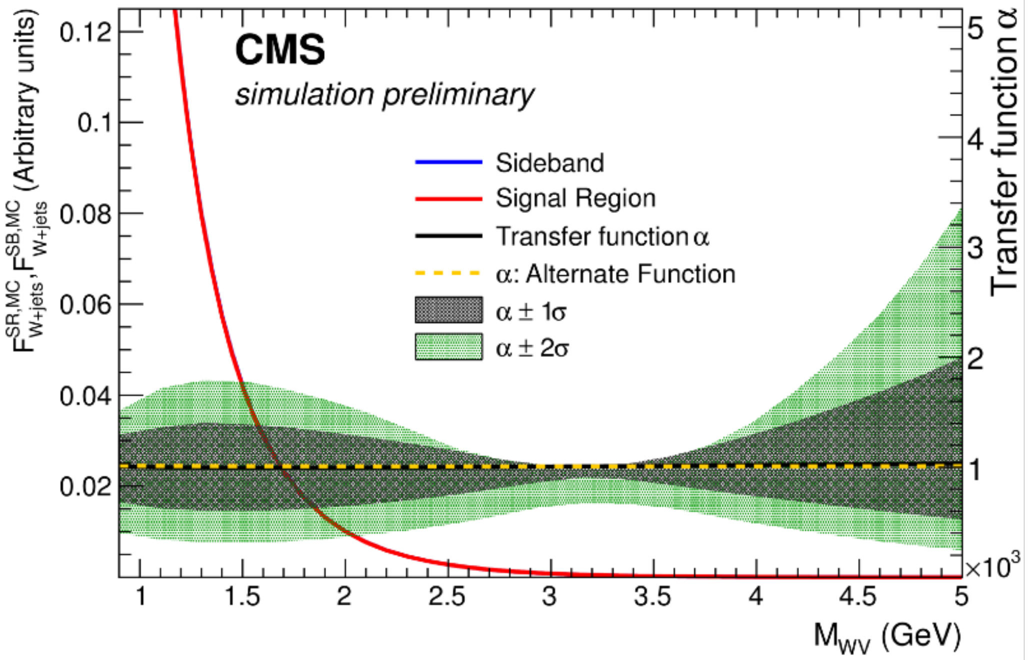

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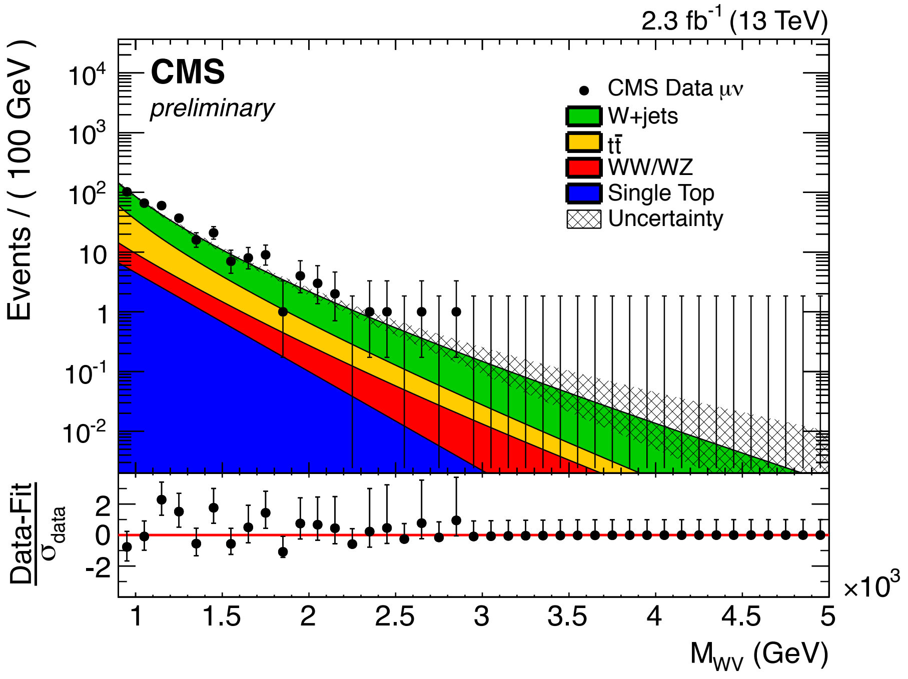
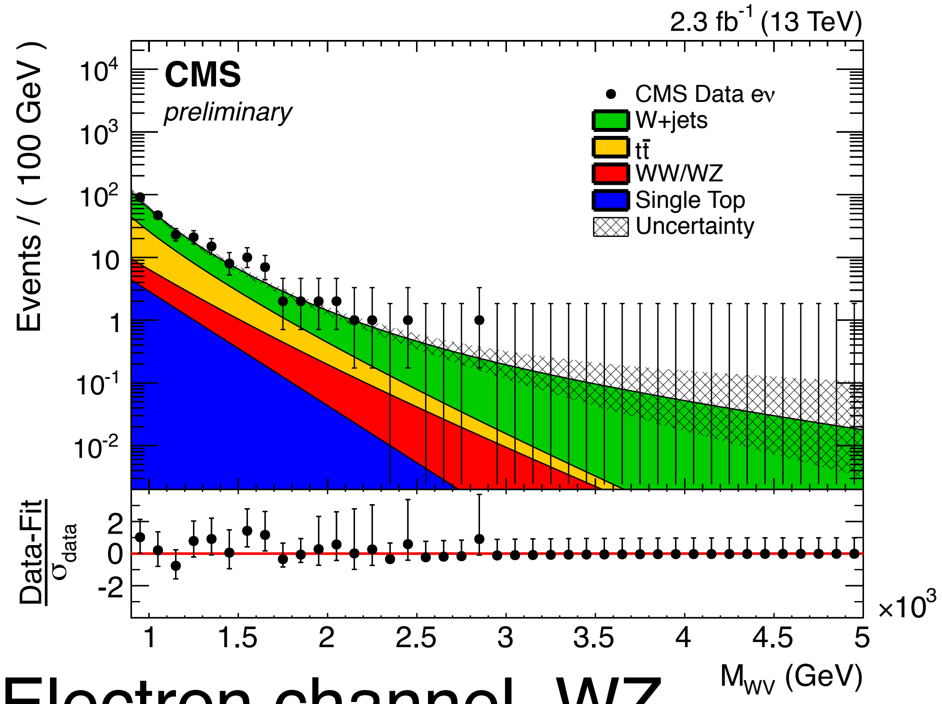


result in the signal region

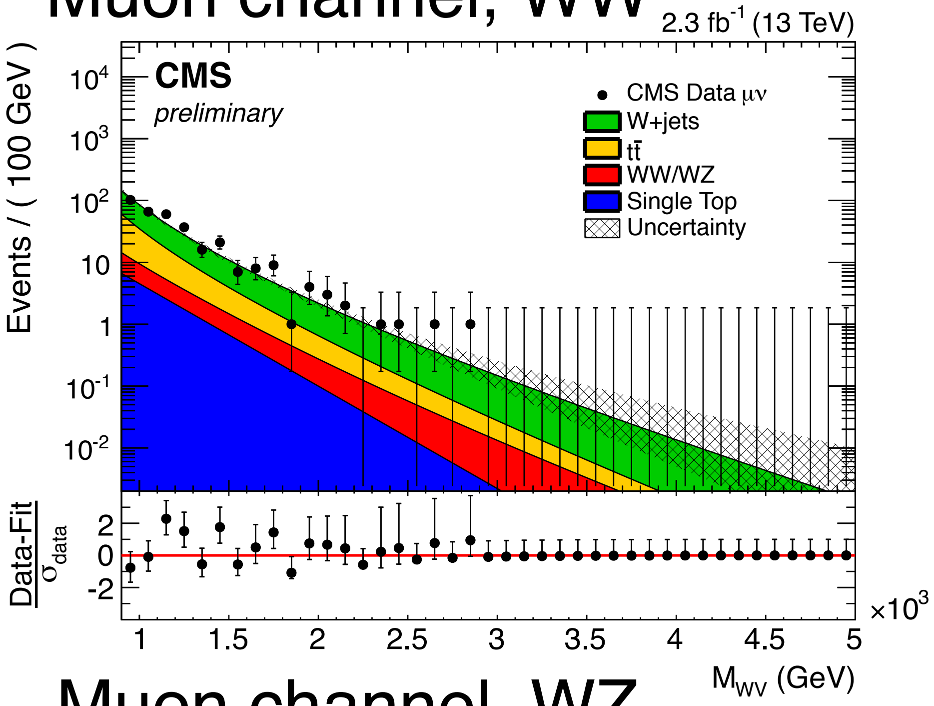
Final background shapes for M_{WV}

cut on $M_{WV} < 3.5$ TeV

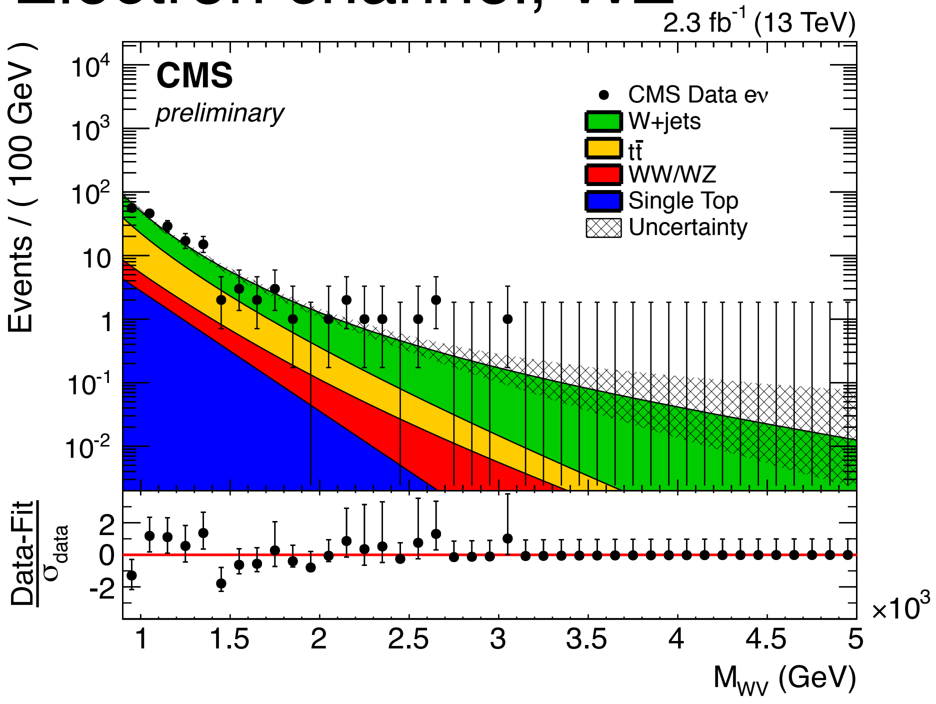
Electron channel, WW



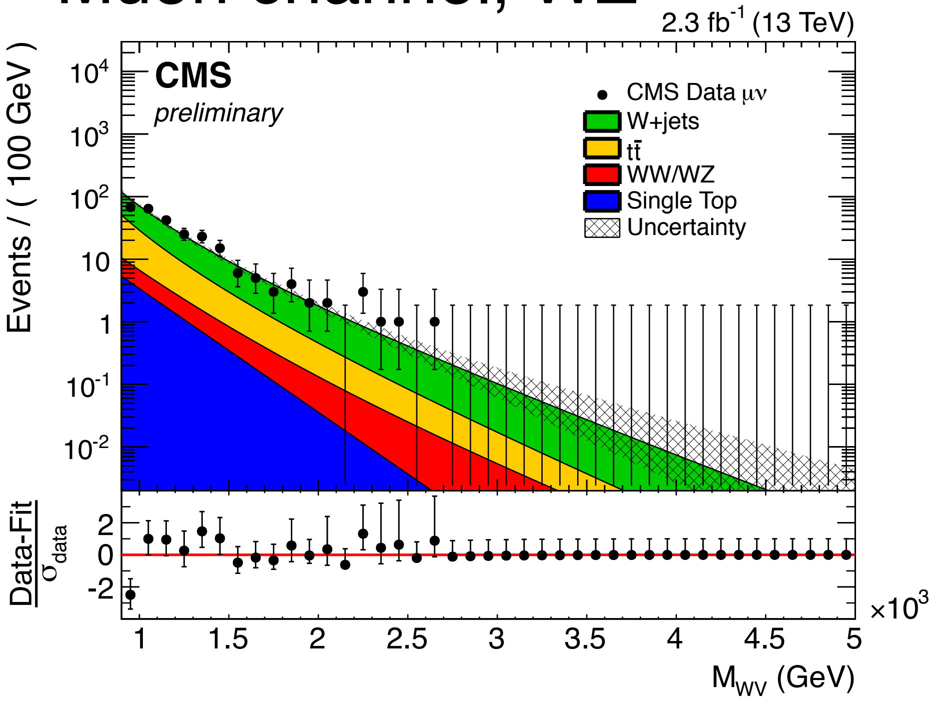
Muon channel, WW



Electron channel, WZ



Muon channel, WZ



Signal modelling

- Diboson contribution (SM + aTGC):

$$F_{WV} = N_{SM} \cdot e^{a_0 x} + \sum_i \left(N_{c_i,1} \cdot c_i^2 \cdot e^{a_{i,1} x} \cdot \frac{1 + \mathrm{Erf}((x - a_{o,i})/a_{w,i})}{2} + N_{c_i,2} \cdot c_i \cdot e^{a_{i,2} x} \right)$$

SM contribution

pure aTGC term

SM-aTGC interference

$$+ \sum_{i \neq j}^{i<j} \left(N_{c_i,c_j} \cdot c_i \cdot c_j \cdot e^{a_{ij} x} \right)$$

aTGC-aTGC interference

- a_0 - fit to MC sample, c_i set to 0.

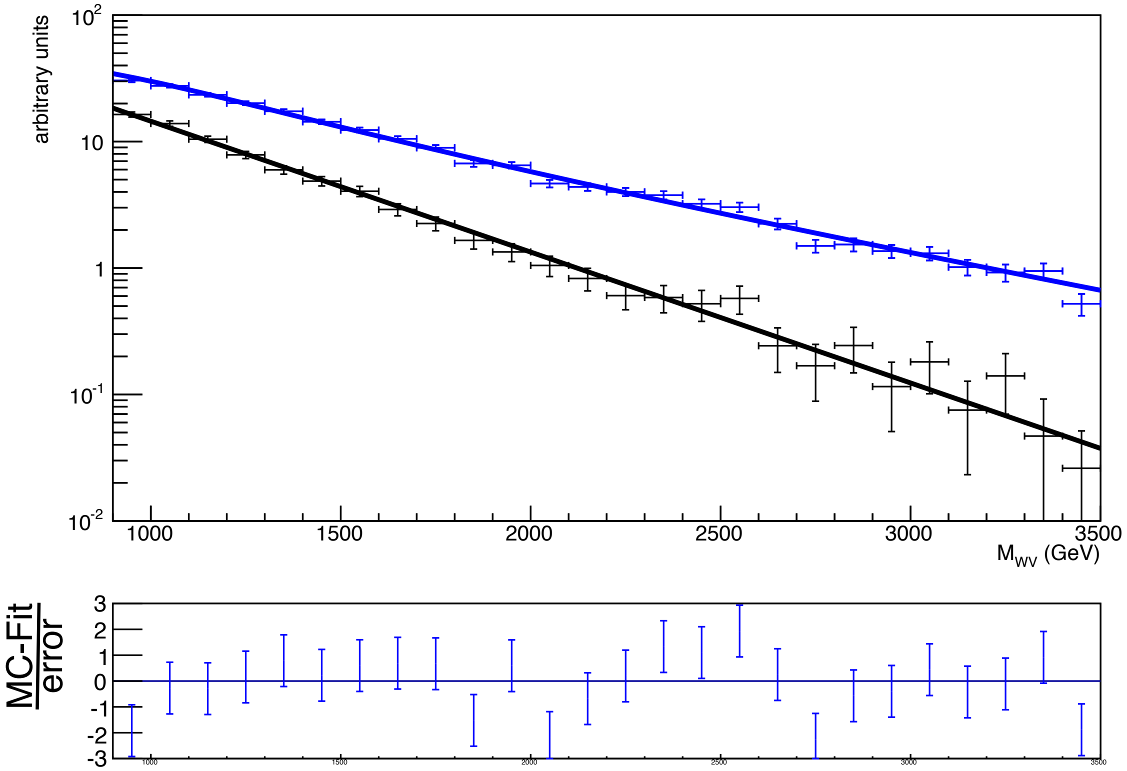
- $a_{i,1}$, $a_{o,i}$, $a_{w,i}$ - fit to MC sample, c_i set to non-zero.

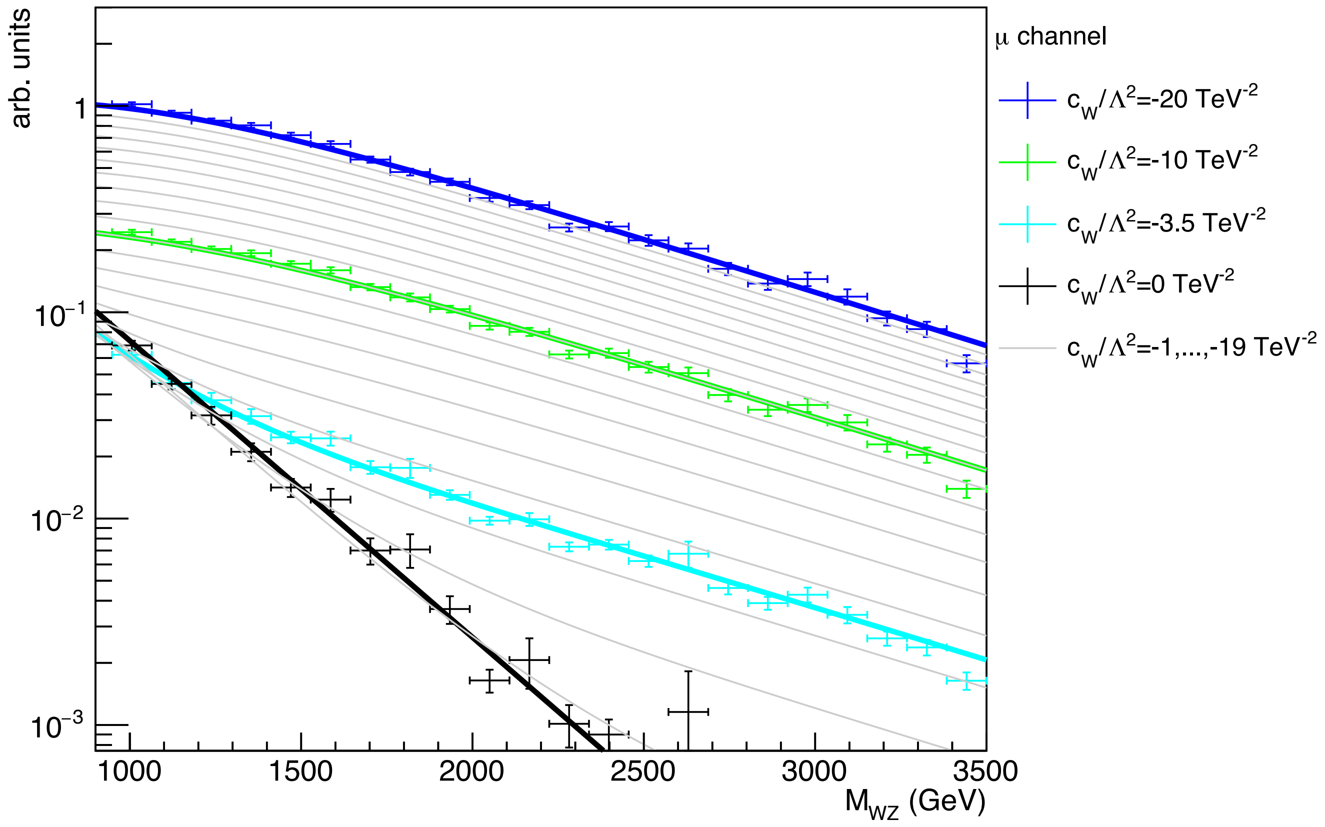
- a_{ij} - fit to generator level, c_i and c_j set to non-zero.

Signal modelling

c_W negative WZ muon channel

c_b positive WW muon channel



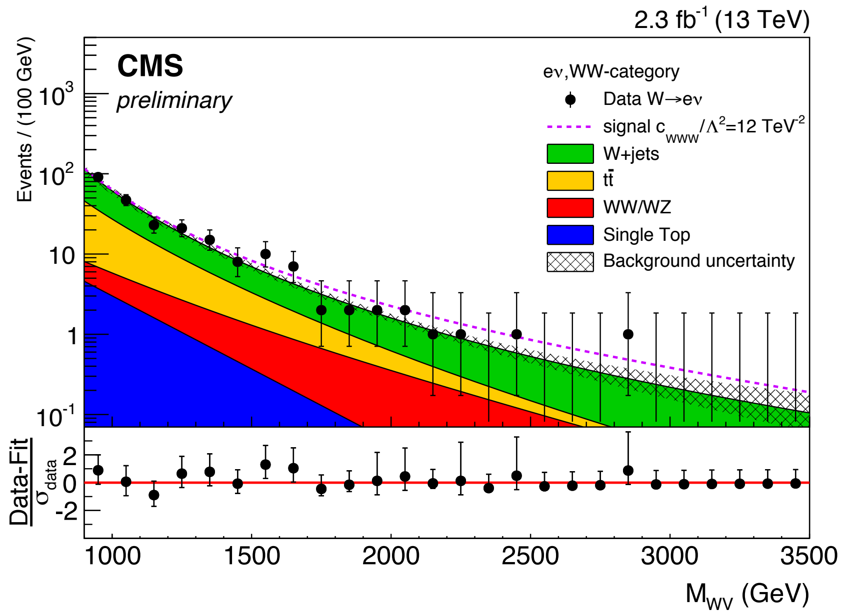


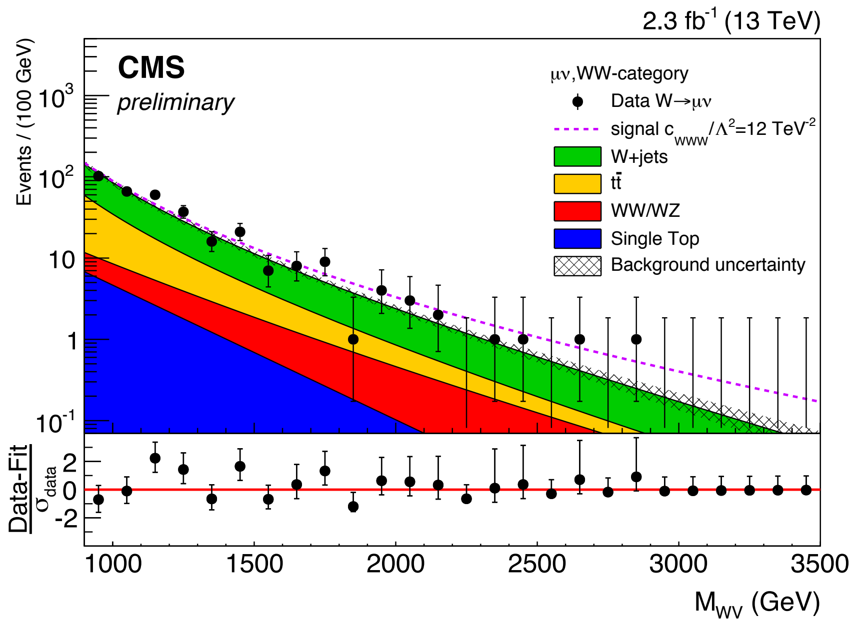
generator level

lines represent signal function→working at lower aTGC

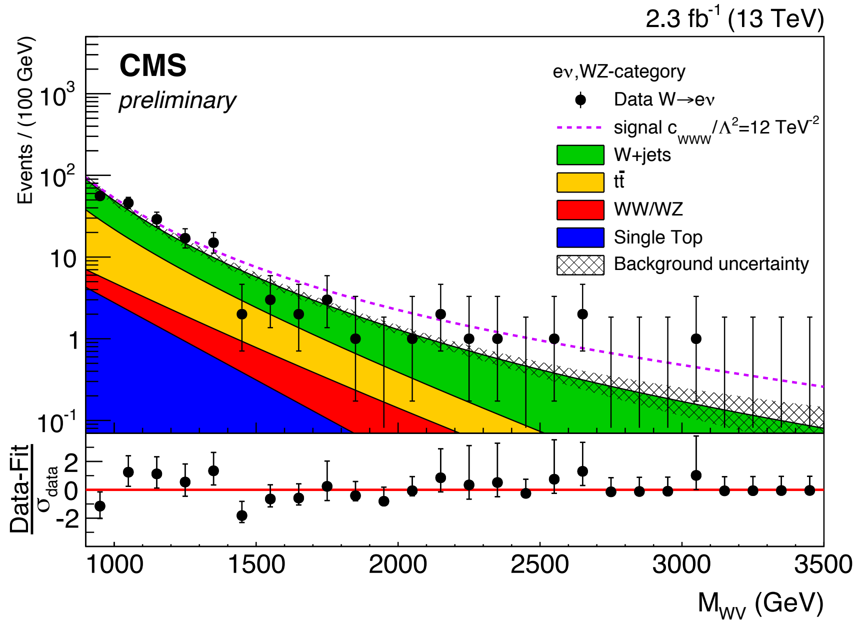
Limits on aTGCs

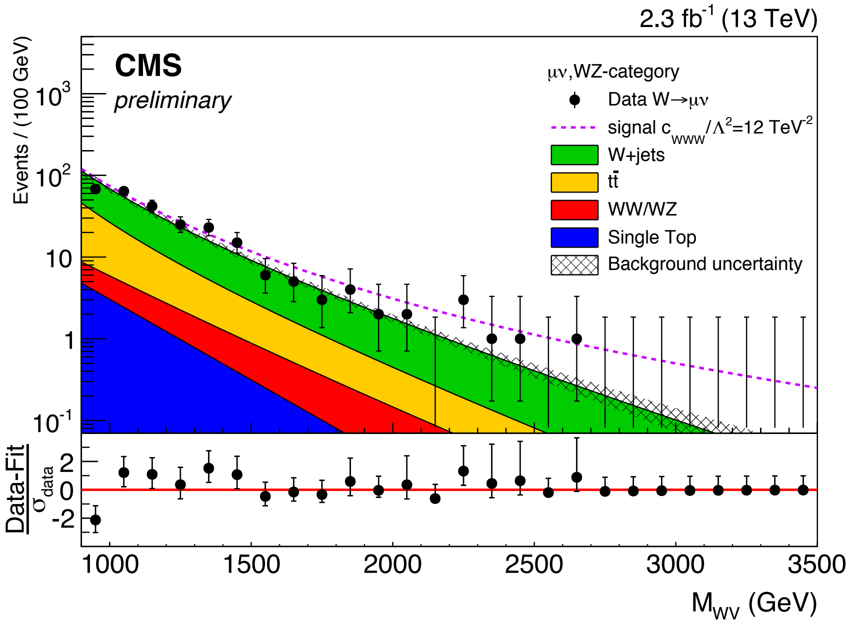
- Limits are extracted in a simultaneous **unbinned maximum likelihood fit** in WW and WZ category, muon and electron channel.





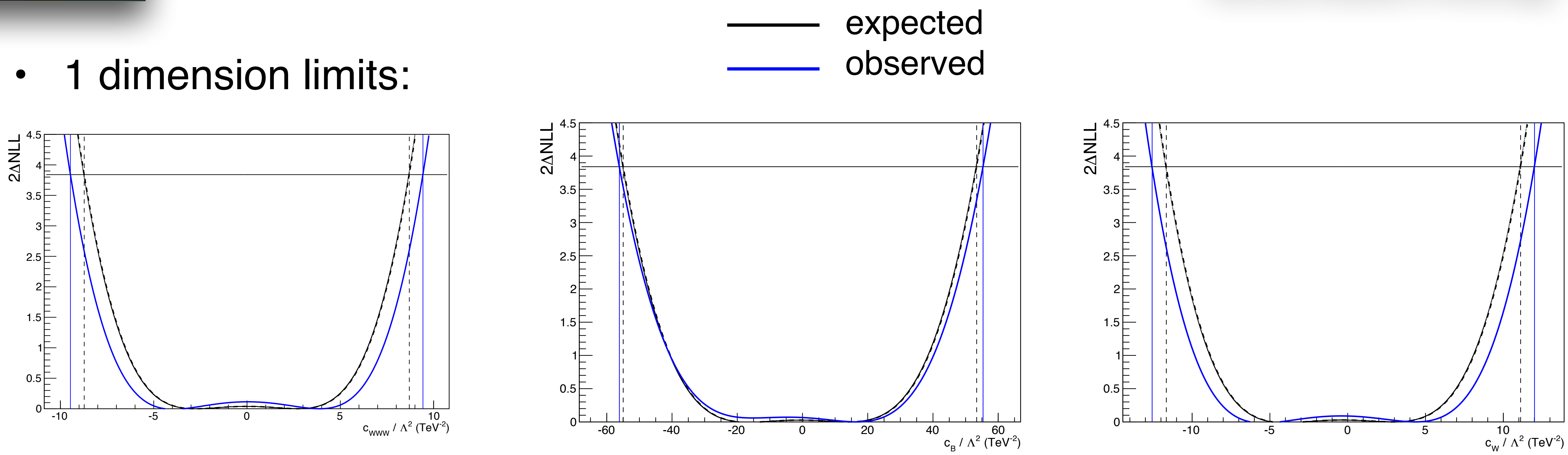
- ΔNLL contours are used for exclusion limits.



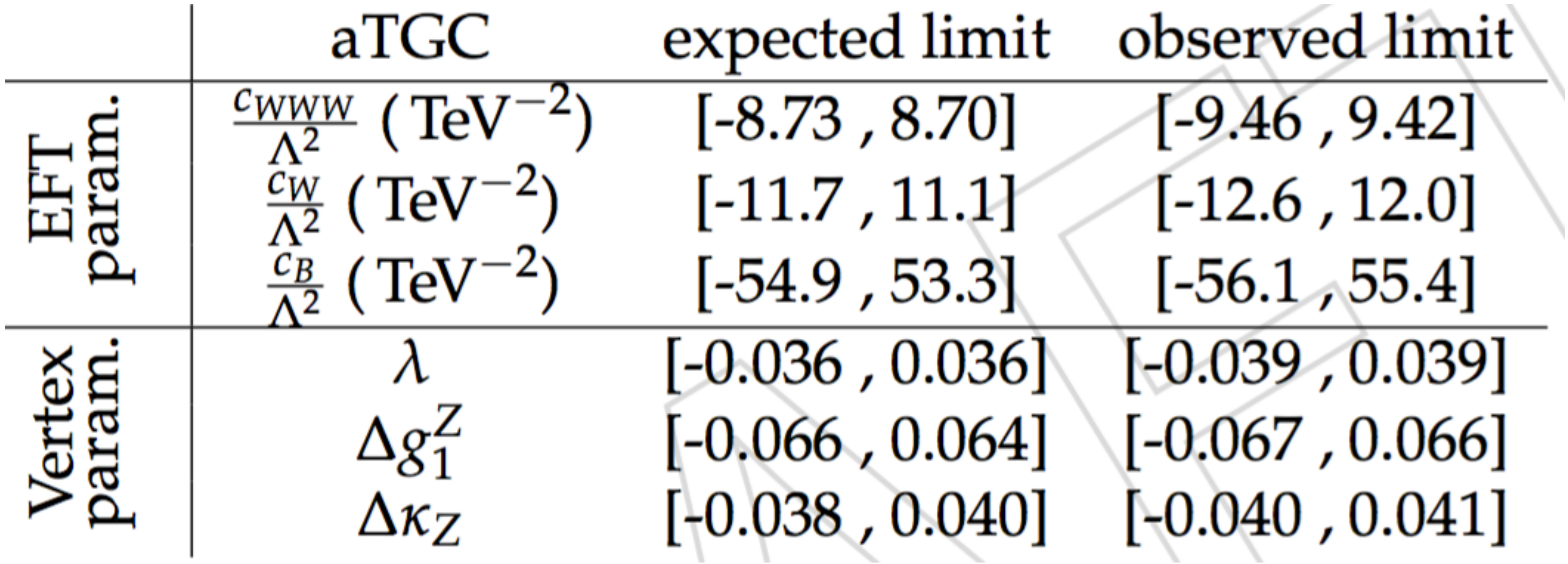


Limits on aTGCs

- 1 dimension limits:



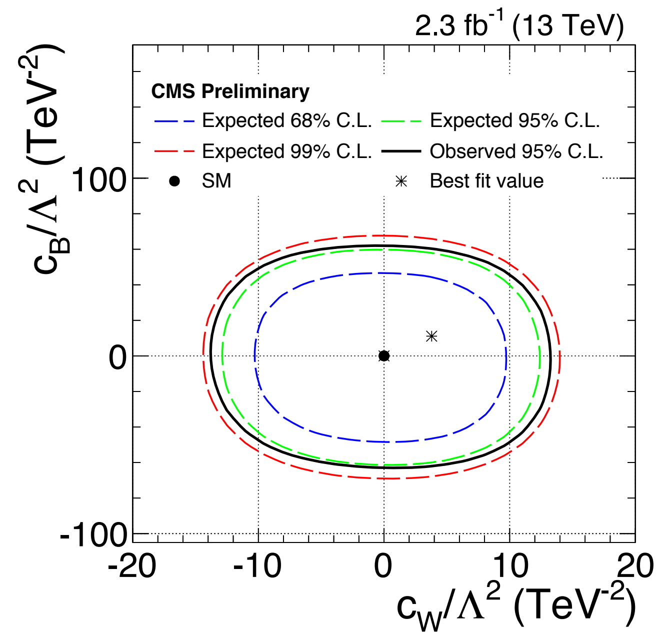
- Results presented in terms of EFT and LEP parametrization:

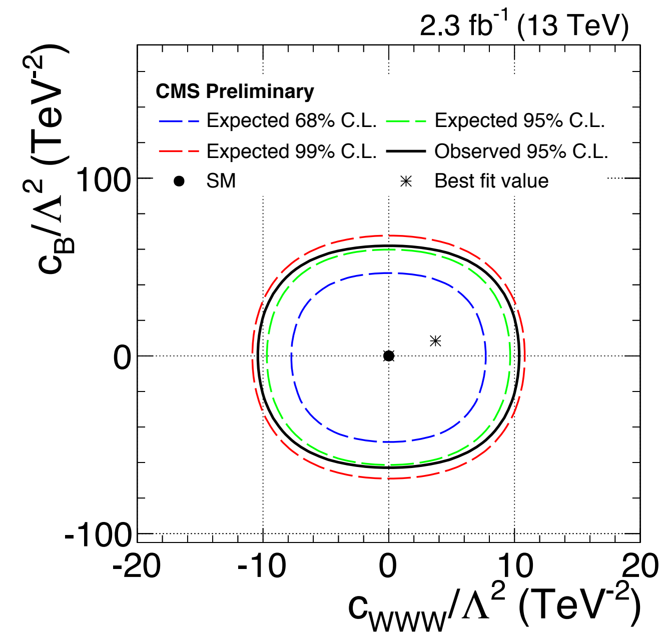


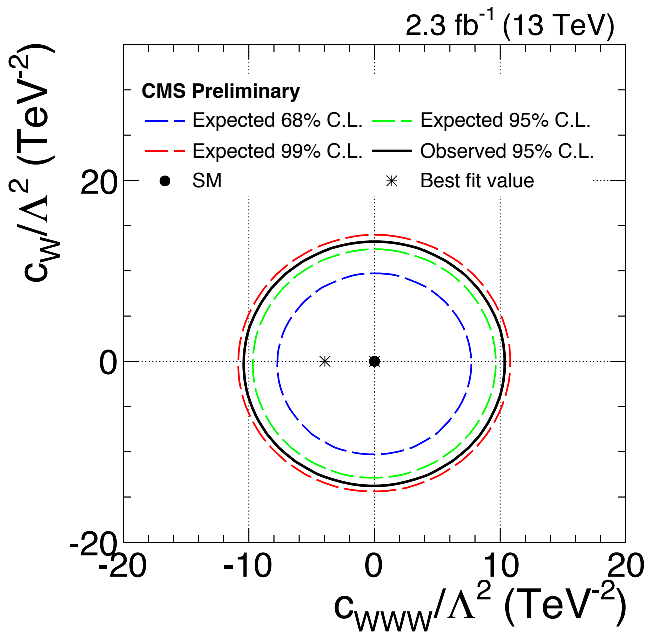
	aTGC	expected limit	observed limit
EFT param.	$\frac{c_{WWW}}{\Lambda^2}$ (TeV^{-2})	[-8.73 , 8.70]	[-9.46 , 9.42]
	$\frac{c_W}{\Lambda^2}$ (TeV^{-2})	[-11.7 , 11.1]	[-12.6 , 12.0]
	$\frac{c_B}{\Lambda^2}$ (TeV^{-2})	[-54.9 , 53.3]	[-56.1 , 55.4]
Vertex param.	λ	[-0.036 , 0.036]	[-0.039 , 0.039]
	Δg_1^Z	[-0.066 , 0.064]	[-0.067 , 0.066]
	$\Delta\kappa_Z$	[-0.038 , 0.040]	[-0.040 , 0.041]

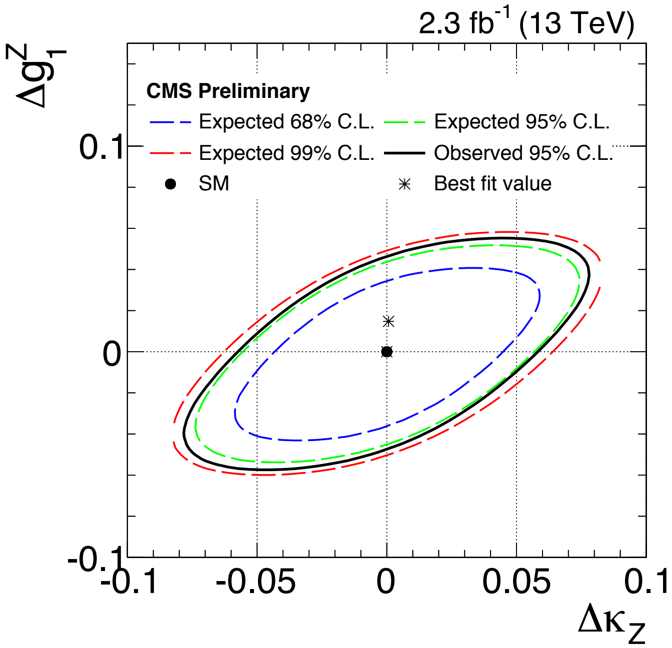
Limits on aTGCs

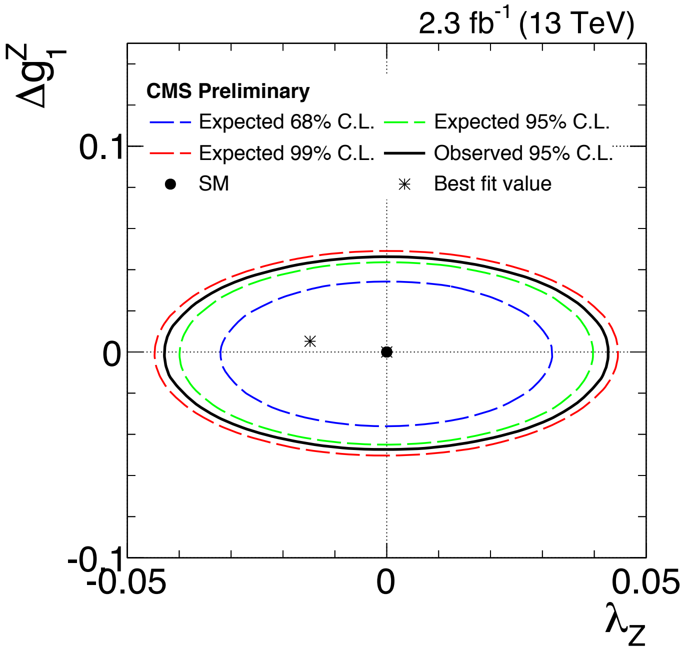
- 2 dimensional limits:

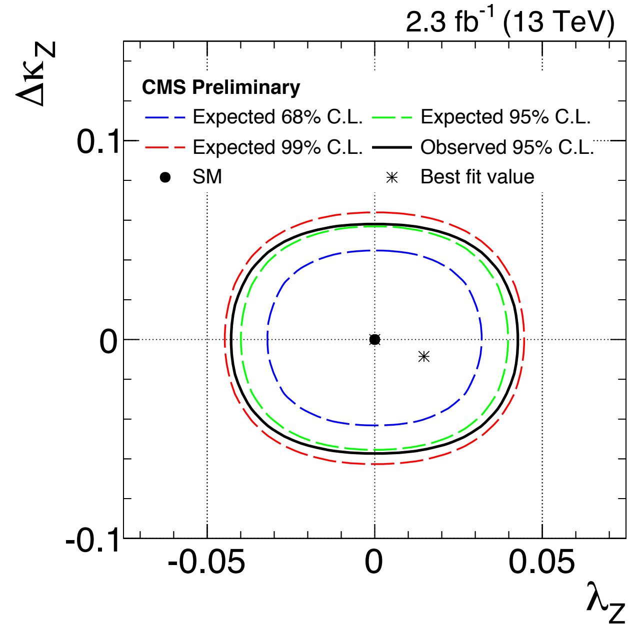












Conclusions and outlook

- Search for anomalous triple gauge couplings using semileptonic WV decays was presented.

- Full 2015 dataset with integrated luminosity 2.3 fb^{-1} is used.

- Results are documented in SMP-16-012.

- First aTGC result from CMS at 13 TeV.

- We plan to update results with 2016 dataset.

Backup

Signal sample

- Signal generated with madgraph using EWdim6 model, Madgraph 2.2.3 → **LO sample**
- 9 points are generated (roughly correspond to sensitivity):

$c_{WWW}/\Lambda^2[TeV^{-2}]$	$c_W/\Lambda^2[TeV^{-2}]$	$c_B/\Lambda^2[TeV^{-2}]$
± 12.0	± 20.0	± 60.0
± 12.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	± 20.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	± 60.0
0.0	0.0	0.0

Pruning

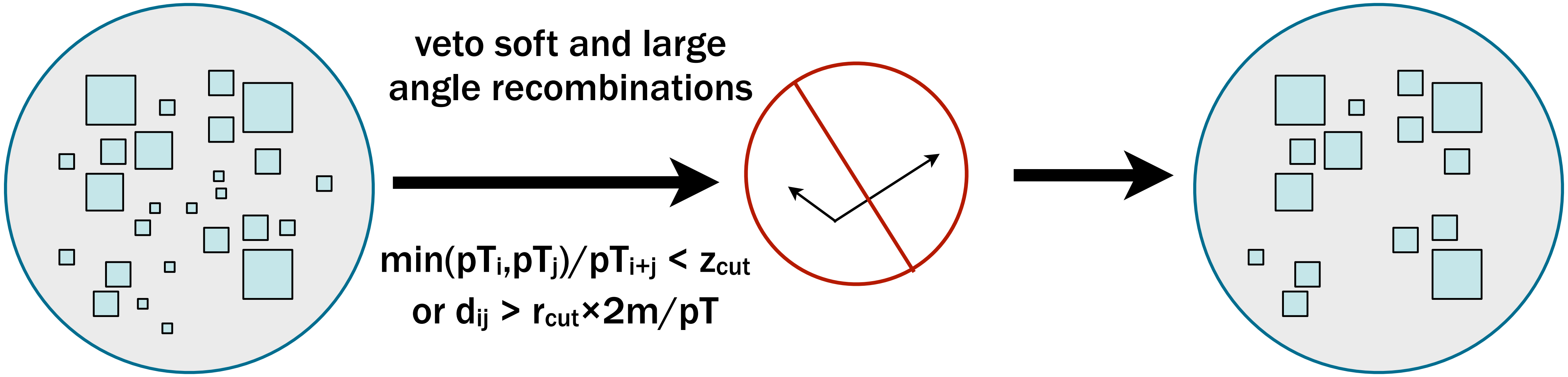
- Recluster + veto soft and large-angle recombinations:

  - at each step the softer of two particles i and j to be merged is removed when the following conditions are met:

$$z_{ij} = \frac{\min(p_{T,i}, p_{T,j})}{p_{T,i+j}} < z_{\mathrm{cut}}$$

$$\Delta R_{ij} = \frac{2 \times r_{\mathrm{cut}} \times m_J}{p_T} > D_{\mathrm{cut}}$$

- Parameters of the algorithm: **z_{cut}, r_{cut}**



veto soft and large angle recombinations

$\min(pT_i,pT_j)/pT_{i+j} < z_{\mathrm{cut}}$

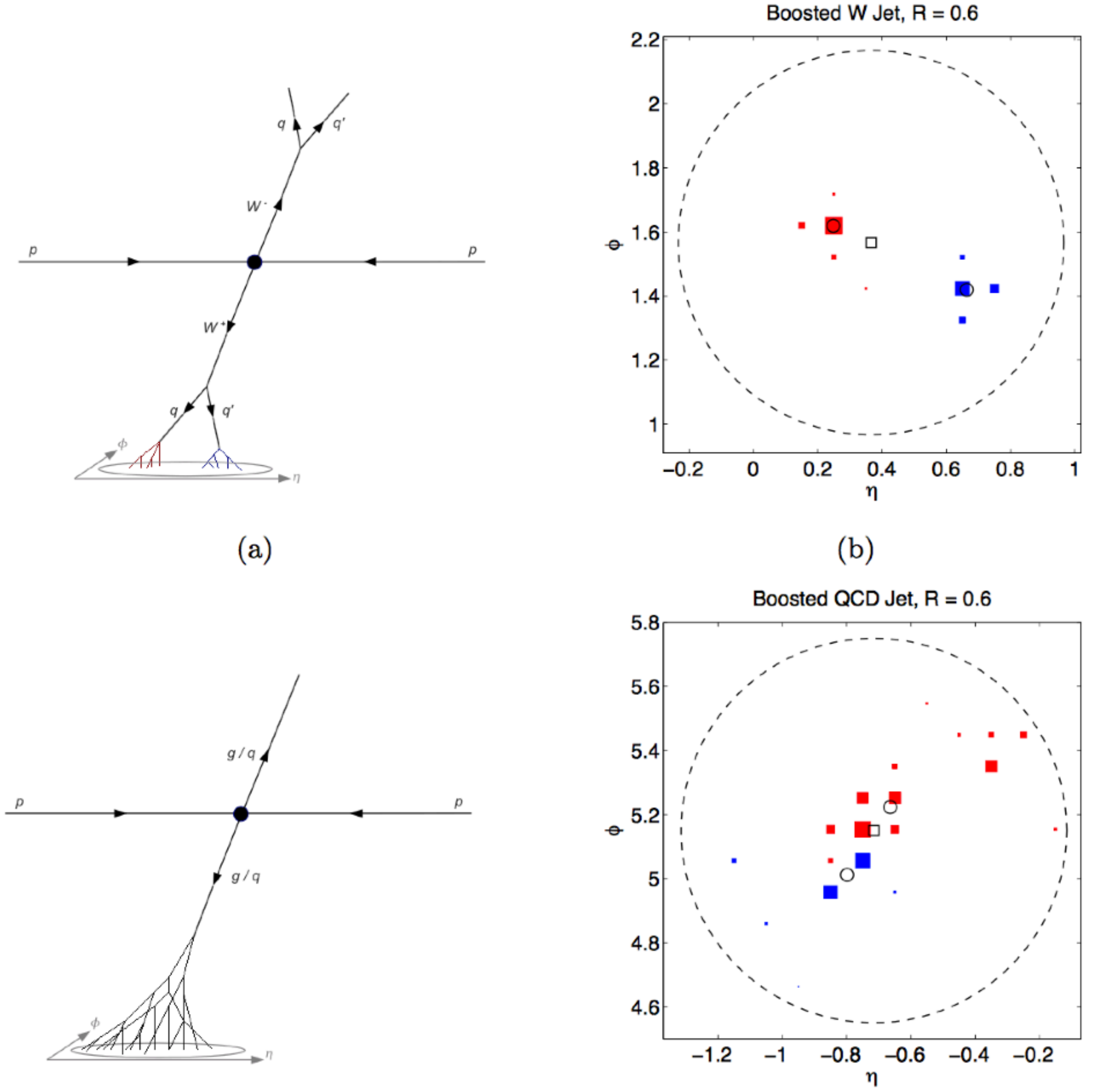
or $d_{ij} > r_{\mathrm{cut}}\times 2m/pT$

N-subjettiness

$$\tau_N = \frac{1}{d_0} \sum_k p_{T,k} \min\{\Delta R_{1,k}, \Delta R_{2,k}, ..., \Delta R_{N,k}\}$$

arXiv:1011.2268

$$d_0 = \sum_k p_{T,k} R_0$$

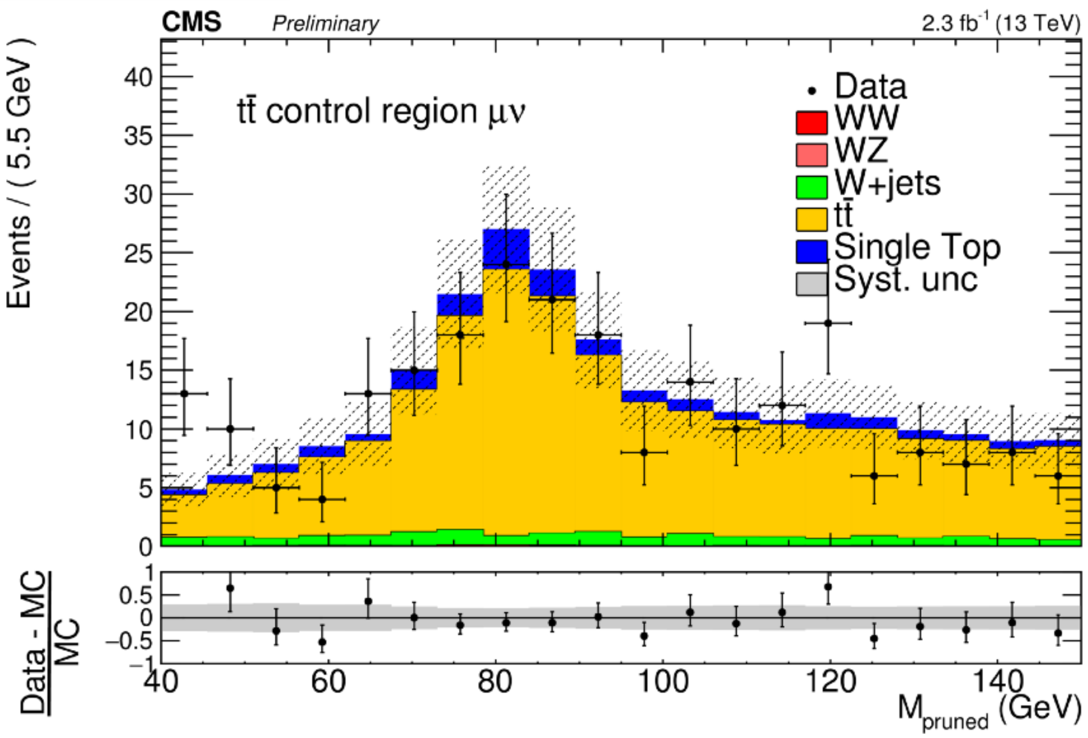


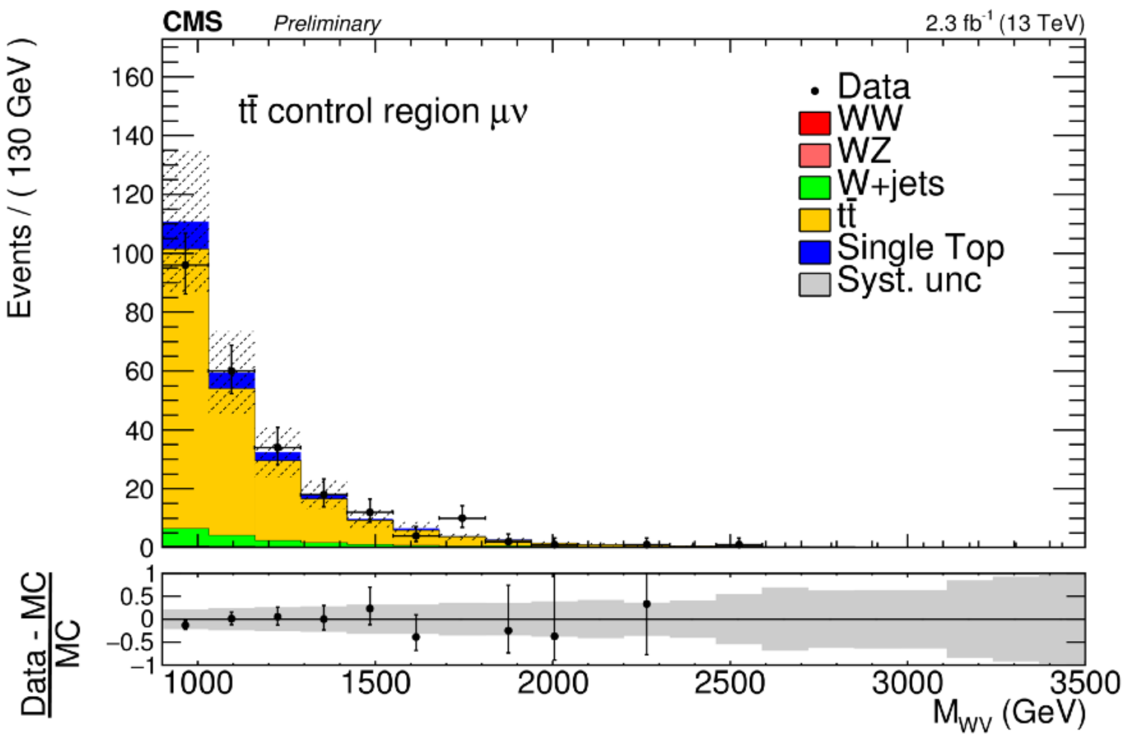
(a) (b)

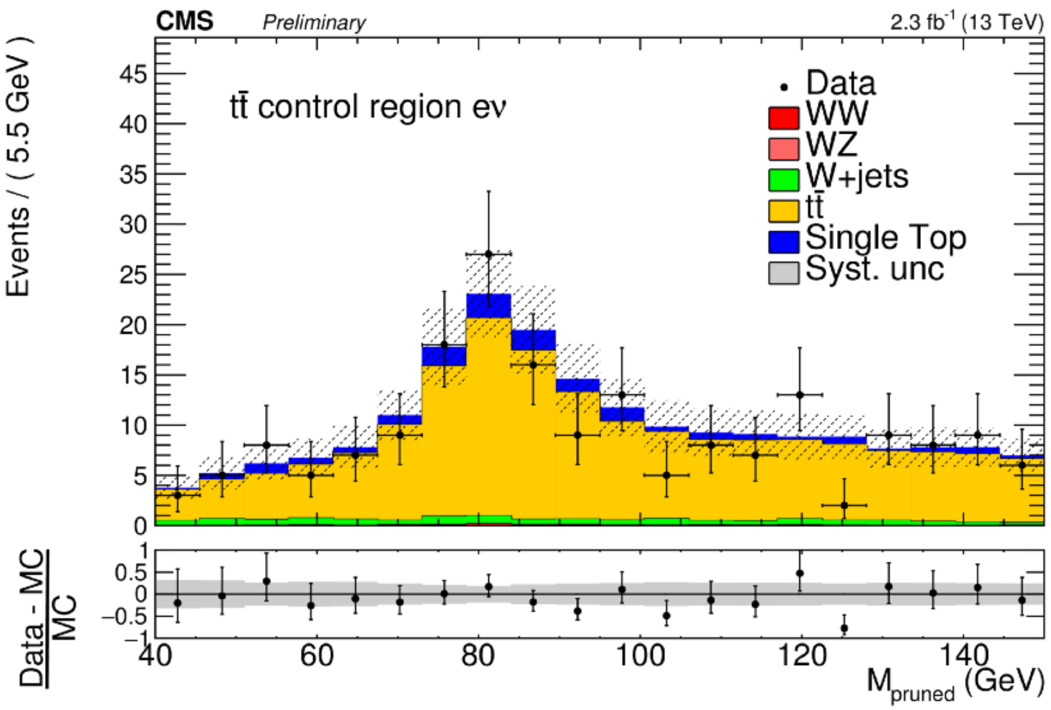
Quantifies to what degree a jet can be regarded as the one composed of N jets

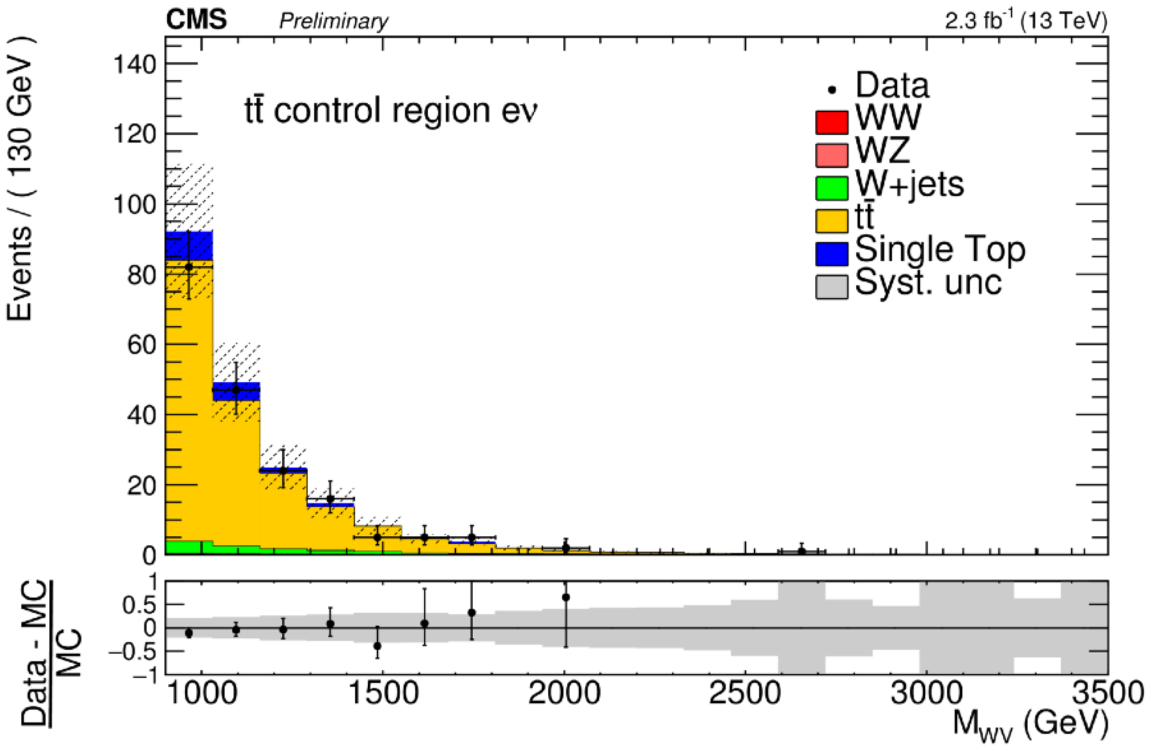
important for identification of W/Z-jets!

ttbar control region

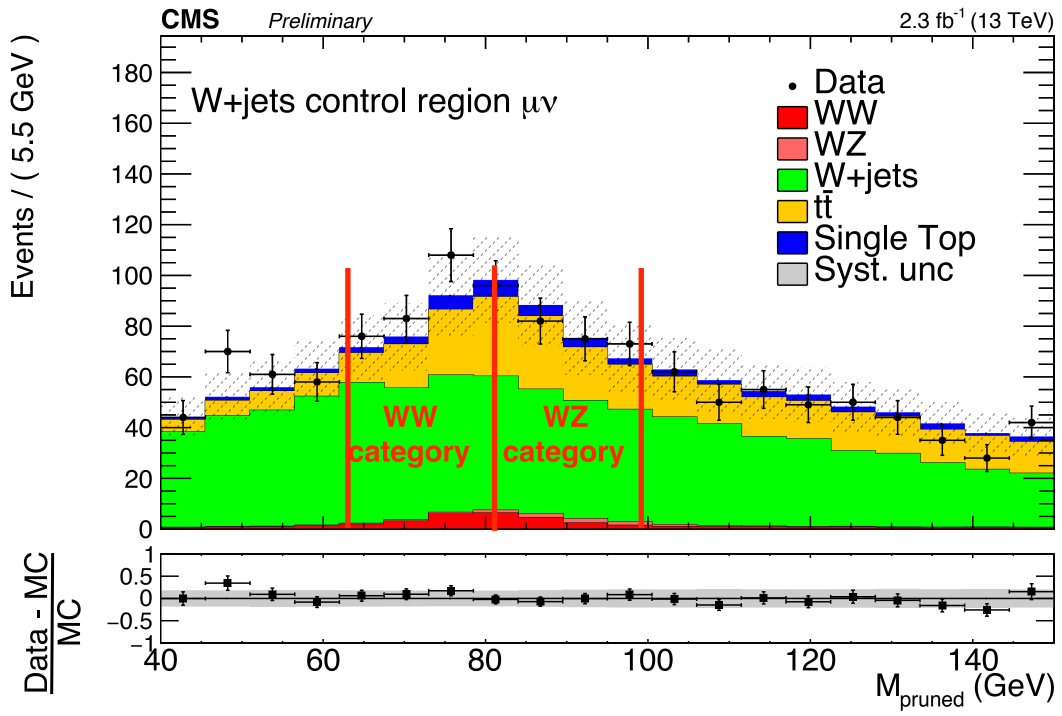


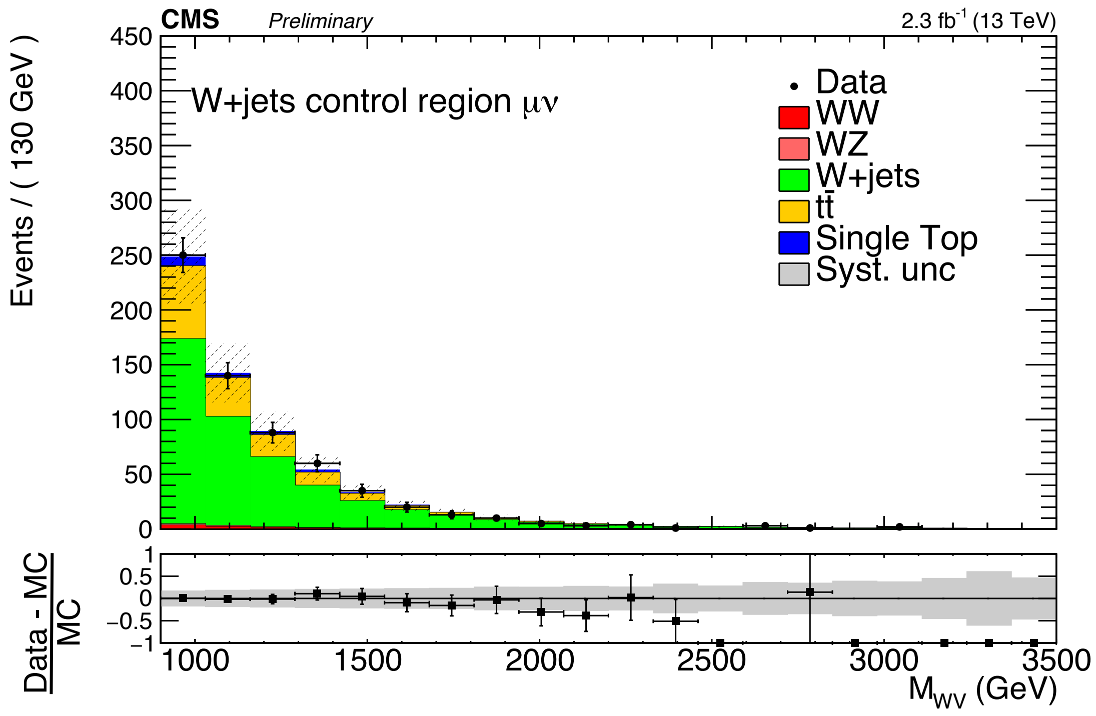


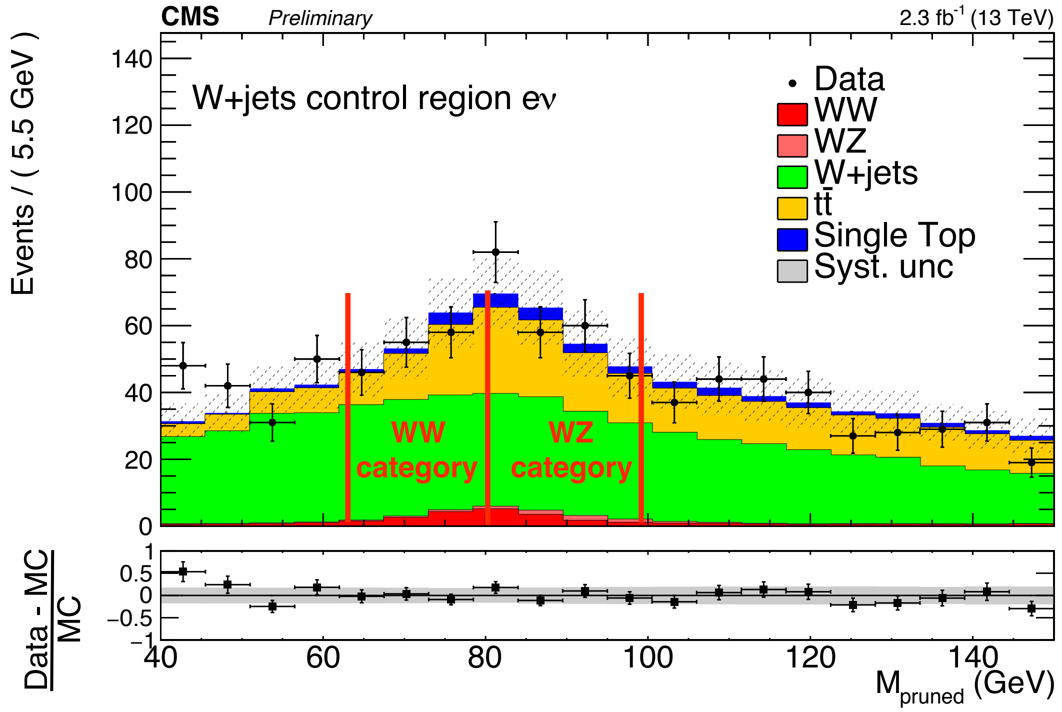


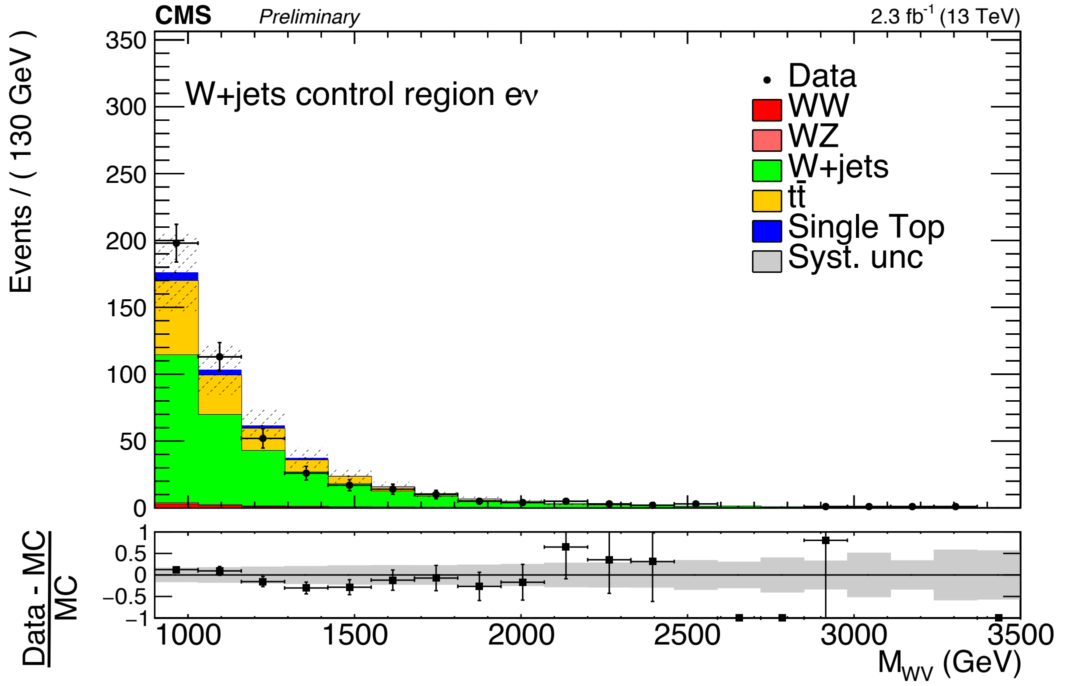


W+jets control region

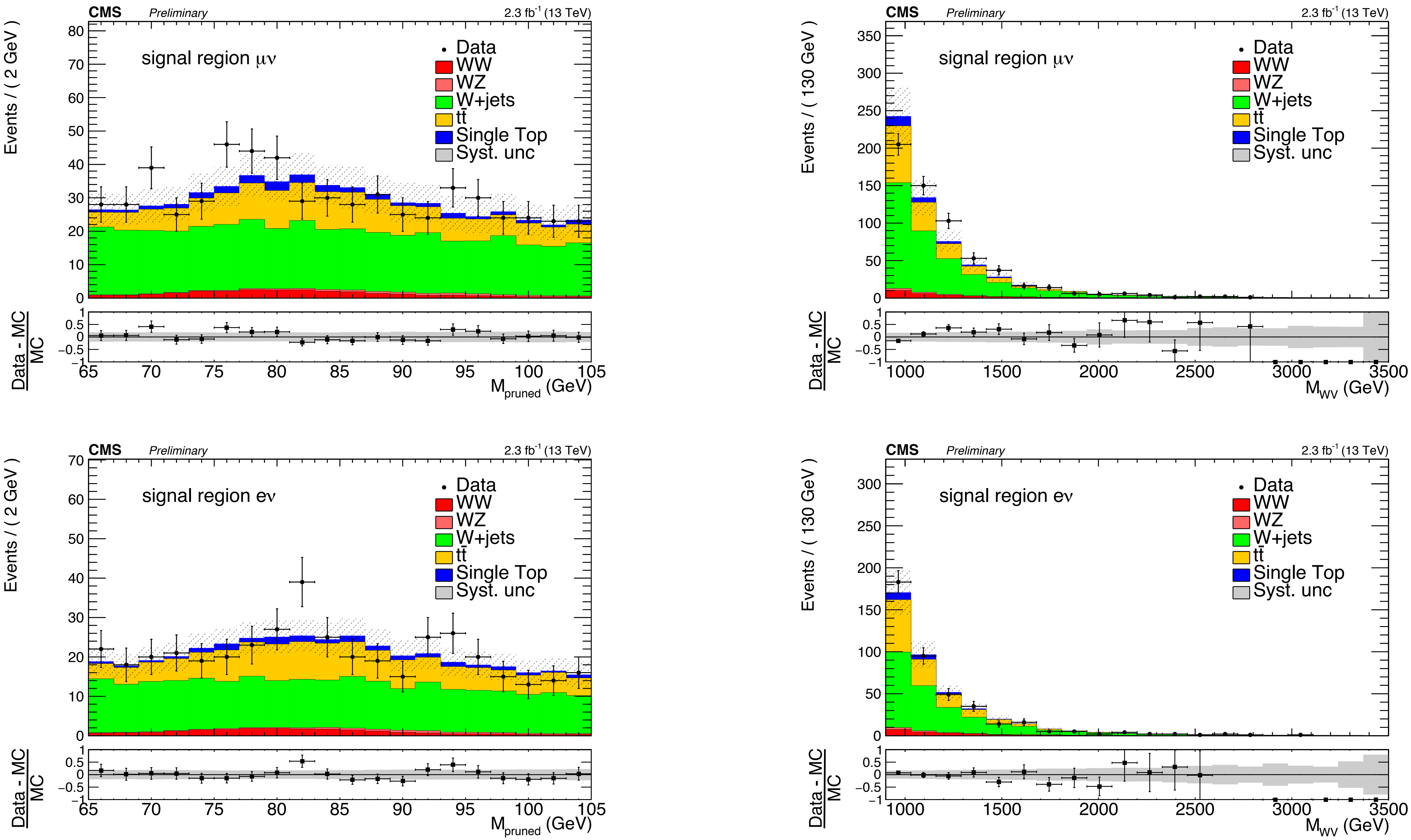








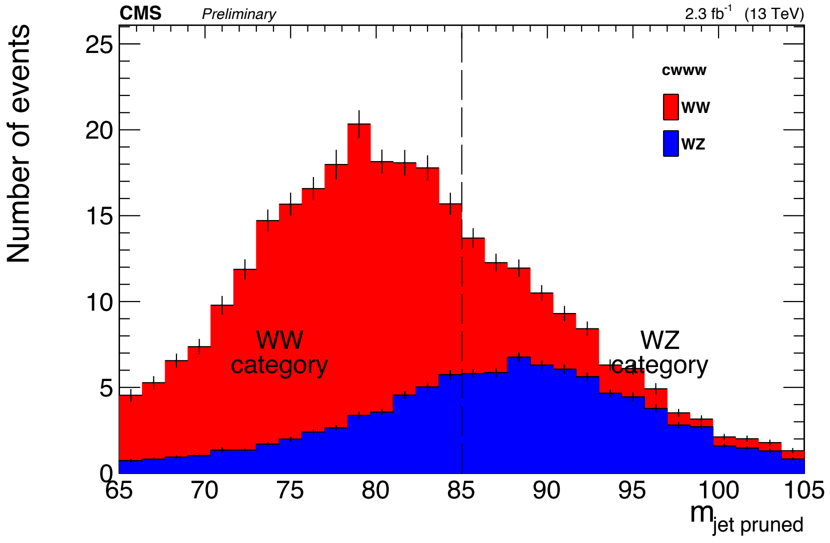
Signal region



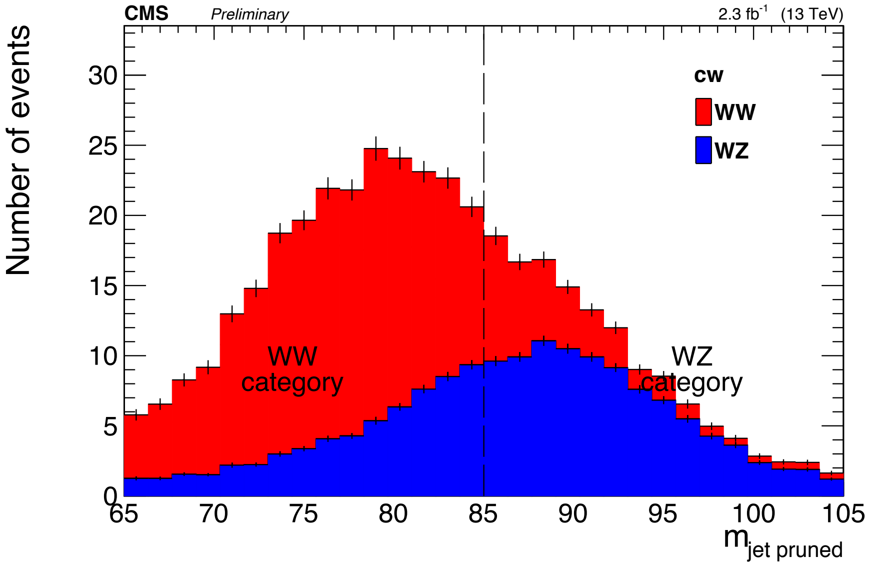
Signal regions

- Signal is divided into 2 categories: WW and WZ
- This provides discrimination c_B vs. c_W and c_{WWW}

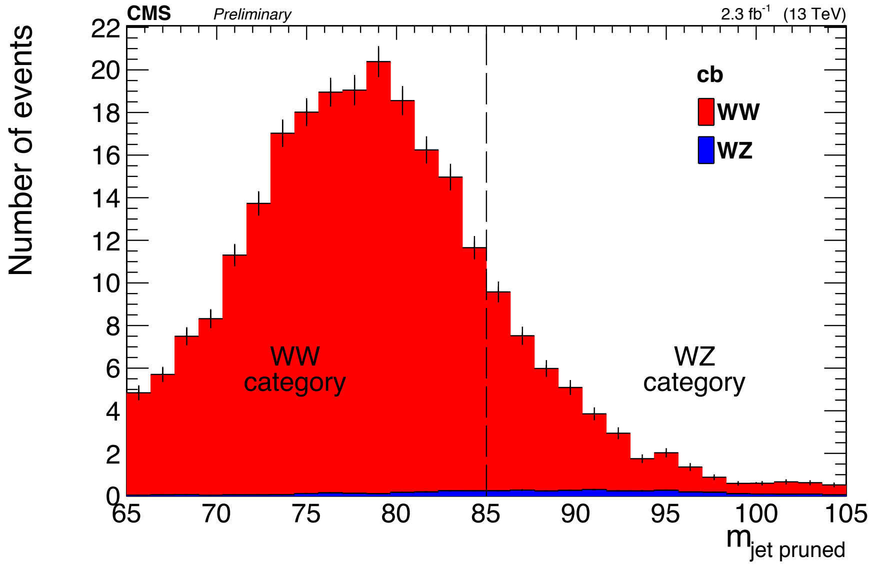
Muon channel



c_{WWW}

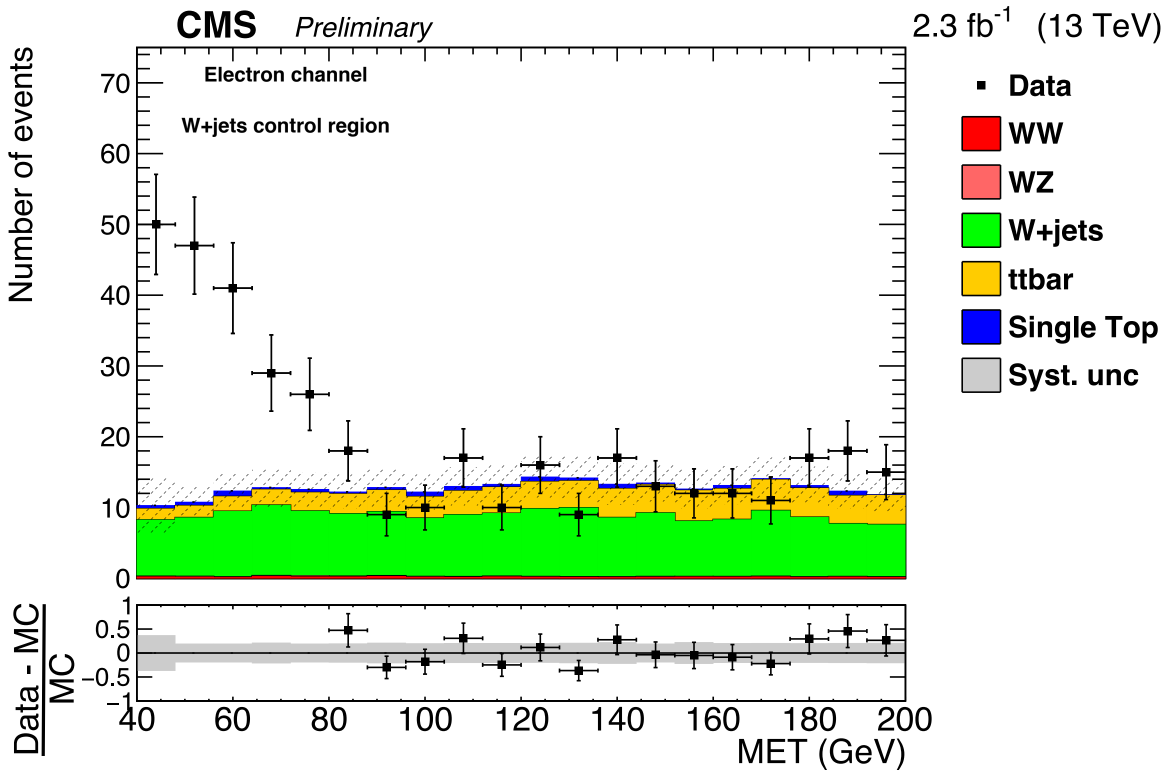


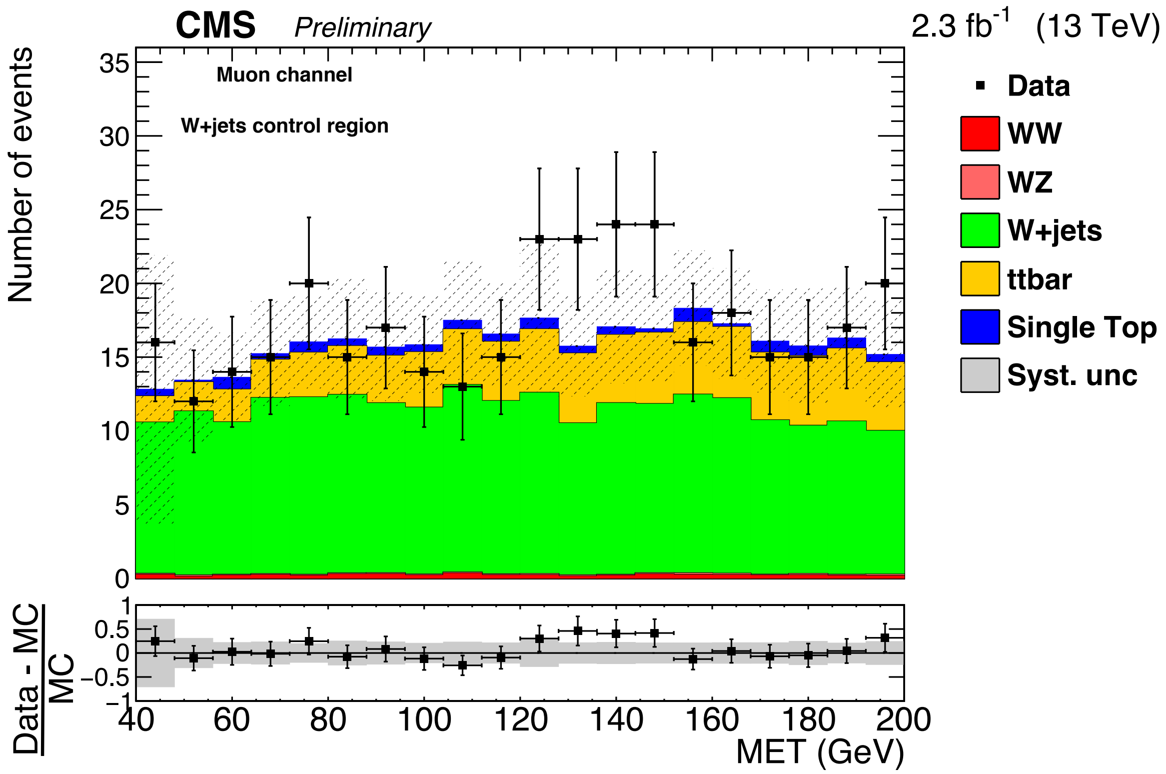
c_W



c_b

MET cut


CMS Preliminary
2.3 fb^{-1} (13 TeV)
Electron channel
W+jets control region
Number of events
Data
WW
WZ
W+jets
ttbar
Single Top
Syst. unc
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
Data - MC / MC
1
0.5
0
−0.5
−1
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
MET (GeV)

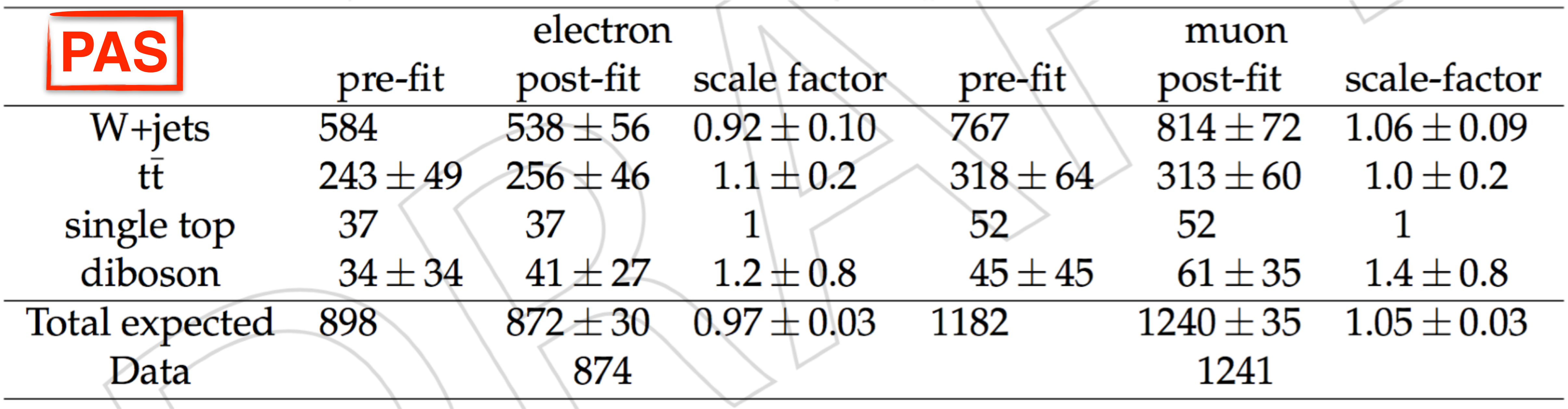

CMS Preliminary
2.3 fb^{-1} (13 TeV)
Muon channel
W+jets control region
Number of events
Data
WW
WZ
W+jets
ttbar
Single Top
Syst. unc
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
Data - MC / MC
1
0.5
0
−0.5
−1
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
MET (GeV)

dim 6 operators

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{O}_{WWW} &= \mathrm{Tr}[W_{\mu\nu} W^{\nu\rho} W_{\rho}^{\mu}] \\
\mathcal{O}_{W} &= (D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger W^{\mu\nu} (D_\nu \Phi) \\
\mathcal{O}_{B} &= (D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger B^{\mu\nu} (D_\nu \Phi)
\end{aligned}
$$

M_{pruned} fit

- Results of the fit:

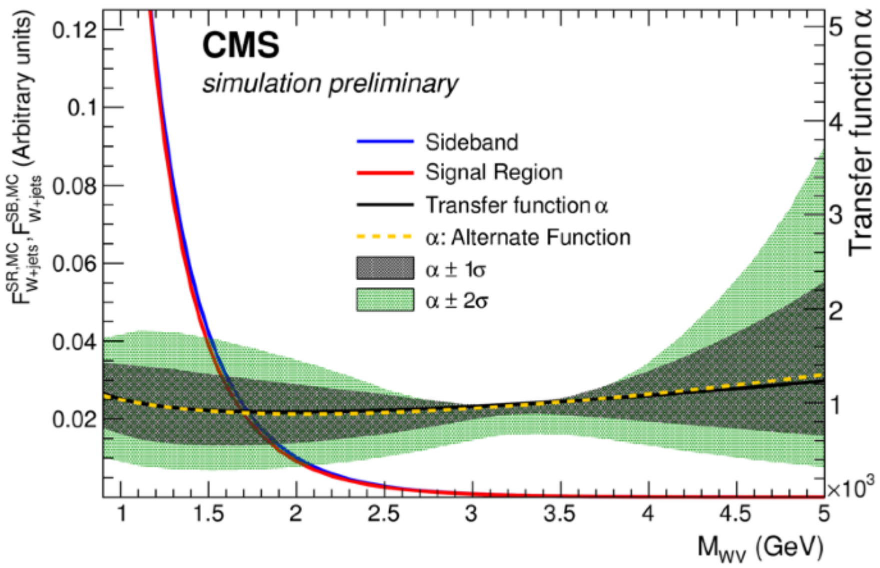


PAS

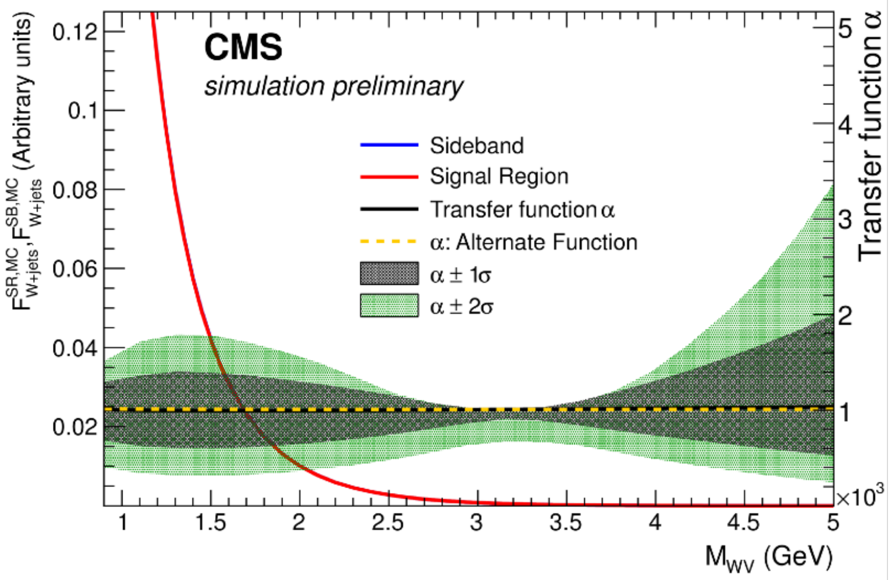
	electron			muon		
	pre-fit	post-fit	scale factor	pre-fit	post-fit	scale-factor
W+jets	584	538 ± 56	0.92 ± 0.10	767	814 ± 72	1.06 ± 0.09
$t\bar{t}$	243 ± 49	256 ± 46	1.1 ± 0.2	318 ± 64	313 ± 60	1.0 ± 0.2
single top	37	37	1	52	52	1
diboson	34 ± 34	41 ± 27	1.2 ± 0.8	45 ± 45	61 ± 35	1.4 ± 0.8
Total expected	898	872 ± 30	0.97 ± 0.03	1182	1240 ± 35	1.05 ± 0.03
Data		874			1241	

α-function

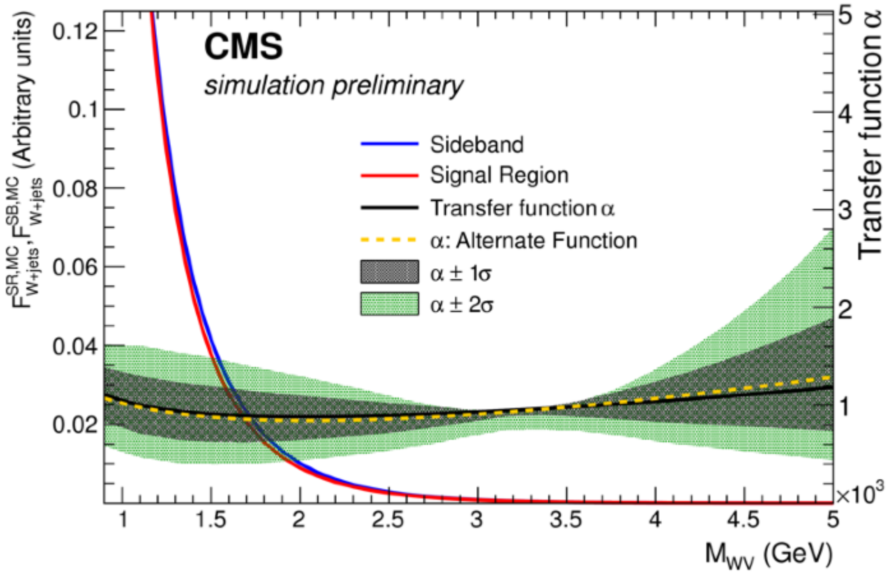
WW, electron channel



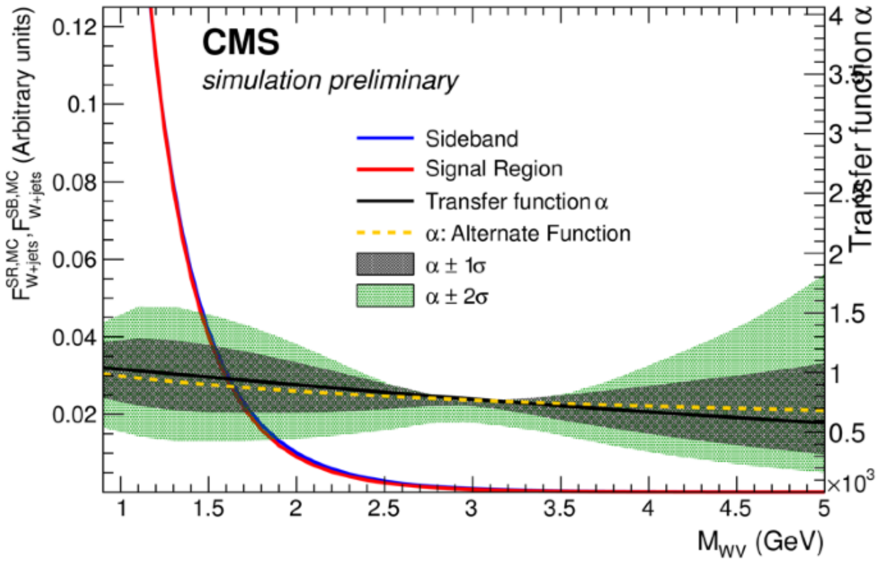
WW, muon channel



WZ, electron channel



WZ, muon channel

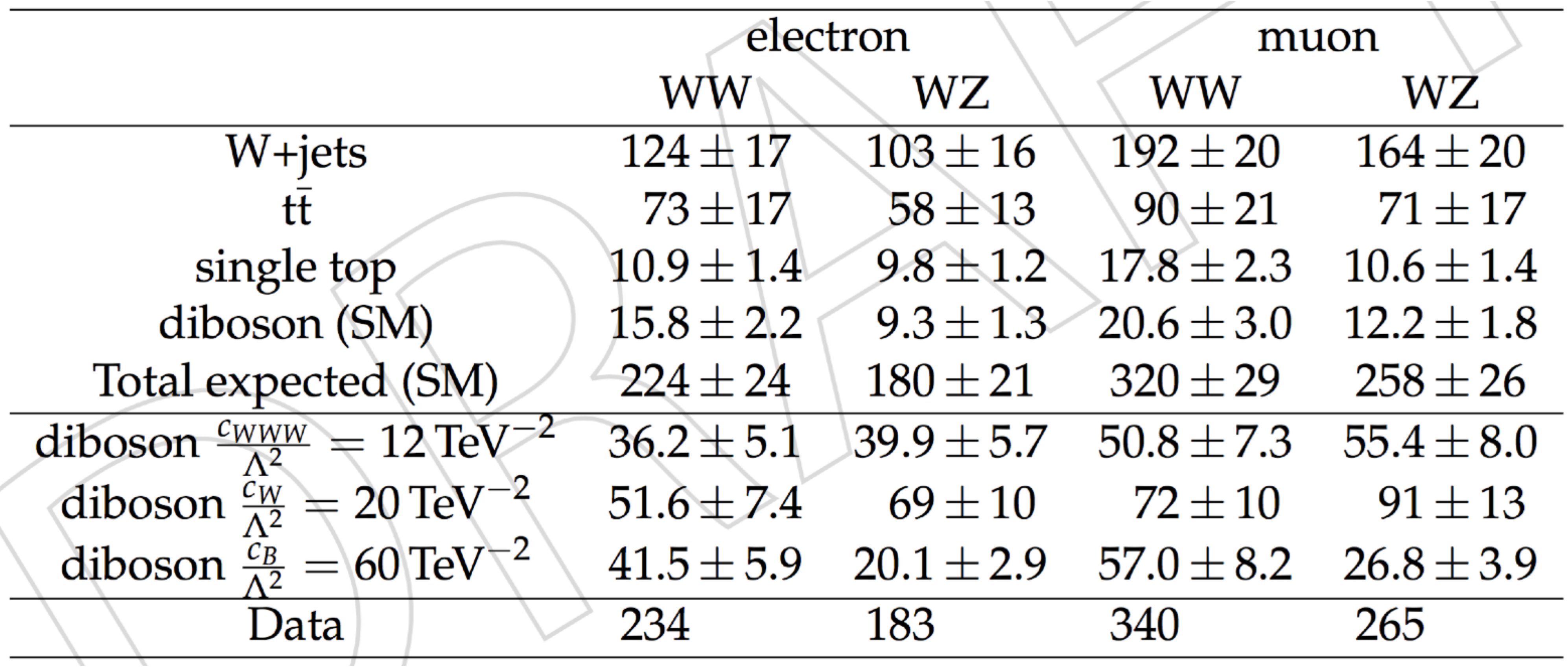


Summary of background extraction

- Normalisation of ttbar and W+jets are extracted from M_{pruned} fit, other backgrounds → from theory prediction.
- W+jets shape is extracted from sideband data and corrected with alpha-function.
- Fit was verified with closure test.

Signal and background yields

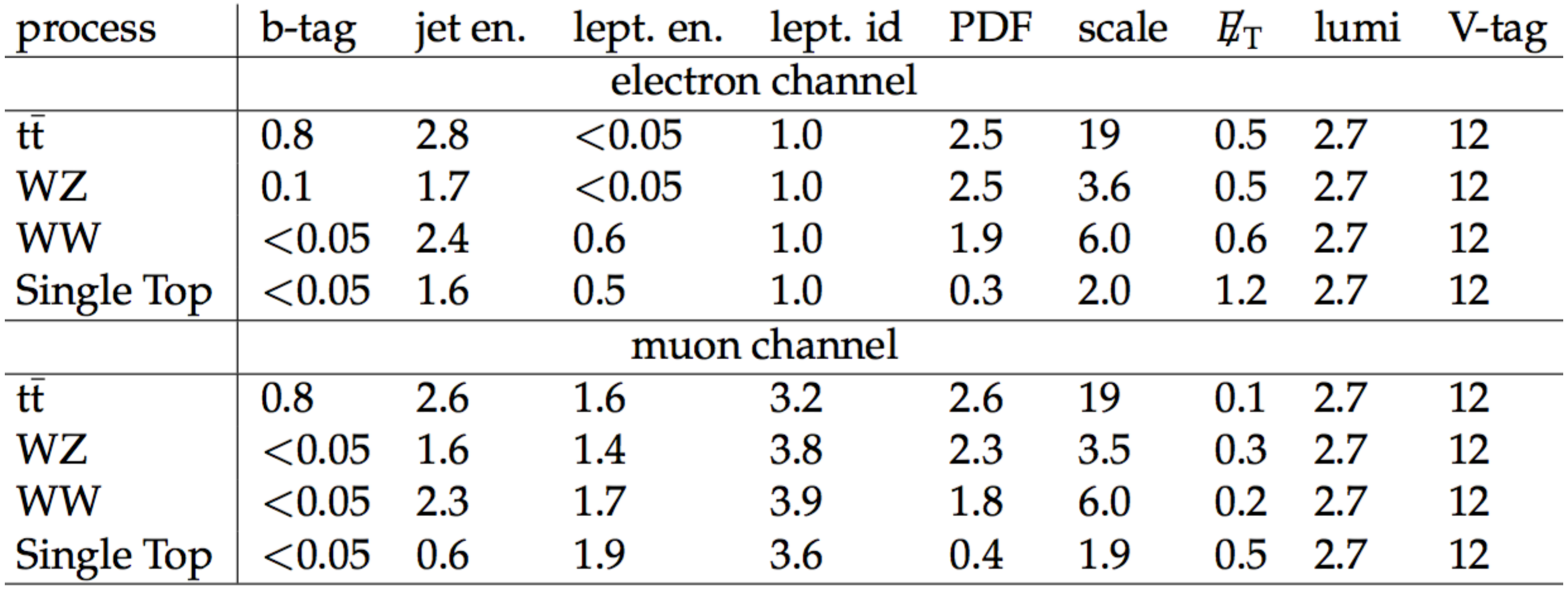
- Yields in the signal region
- W+jets uncertainty: statistical uncertainty from M_{pruned} fit and alternative function.



	electron		muon	
	WW	WZ	WW	WZ
W+jets	124 ± 17	103 ± 16	192 ± 20	164 ± 20
$t\bar{t}$	73 ± 17	58 ± 13	90 ± 21	71 ± 17
single top	10.9 ± 1.4	9.8 ± 1.2	17.8 ± 2.3	10.6 ± 1.4
diboson (SM)	15.8 ± 2.2	9.3 ± 1.3	20.6 ± 3.0	12.2 ± 1.8
Total expected (SM)	224 ± 24	180 ± 21	320 ± 29	258 ± 26
diboson $\frac{c_{WWW}}{\Lambda^2} = 12\,\mathrm{TeV}^{-2}$	36.2 ± 5.1	39.9 ± 5.7	50.8 ± 7.3	55.4 ± 8.0
diboson $\frac{c_W}{\Lambda^2} = 20\,\mathrm{TeV}^{-2}$	51.6 ± 7.4	69 ± 10	72 ± 10	91 ± 13
diboson $\frac{c_B}{\Lambda^2} = 60\,\mathrm{TeV}^{-2}$	41.5 ± 5.9	20.1 ± 2.9	57.0 ± 8.2	26.8 ± 3.9
Data	234	183	340	265

Systematics uncertainties: normalization

- b-tagging/mis-tagging (ttbar and WZ)
- Jet energy scale and resolution
- Lepton energy scale and resolution
- Missing E_T uncertainty
- PDF uncertainty → PDF4LHC recommendations
- Q_2 uncertainty (Scale) → envelope



process	b-tag	jet en.	lept. en.	lept. id	PDF	scale	$\not\!\!E_T$	lumi	V-tag
	electron channel								
$t\bar{t}$	0.8	2.8	<0.05	1.0	2.5	19	0.5	2.7	12
WZ	0.1	1.7	<0.05	1.0	2.5	3.6	0.5	2.7	12
WW	<0.05	2.4	0.6	1.0	1.9	6.0	0.6	2.7	12
Single Top	<0.05	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.2	2.7	12
	muon channel								
$t\bar{t}$	0.8	2.6	1.6	3.2	2.6	19	0.1	2.7	12
WZ	<0.05	1.6	1.4	3.8	2.3	3.5	0.3	2.7	12
WW	<0.05	2.3	1.7	3.9	1.8	6.0	0.2	2.7	12
Single Top	<0.05	0.6	1.9	3.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	2.7	12

Systematics uncertainties: shapes

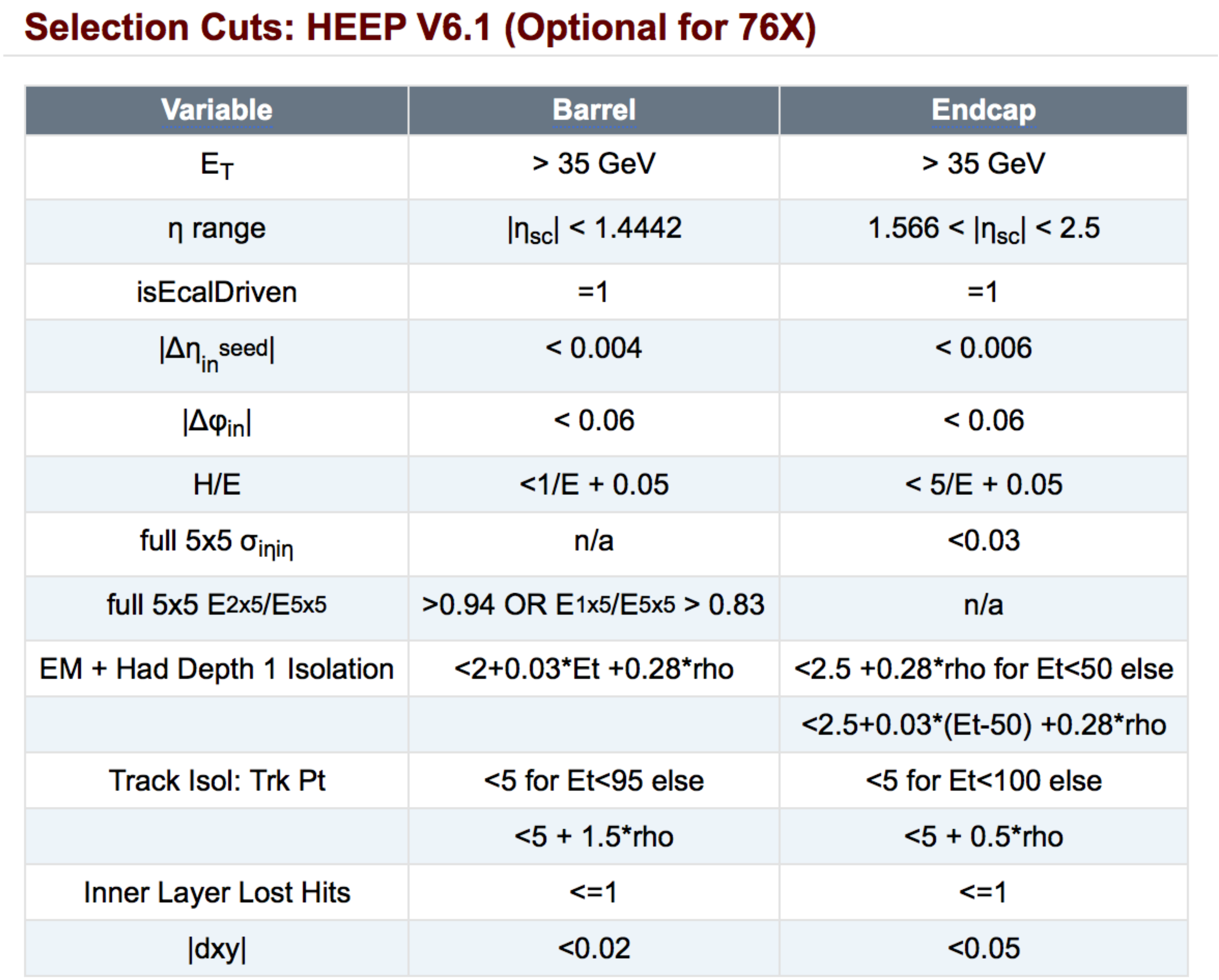
- Fit done varying MC up/down
- Uncertainties on slopes of the signal function (without interference):

category	a_{cw}	a_{cb}	a_{cwww}
WW, muon	4.54	5.37	5.28
WW, electron	4.98	6.04	5.90
WZ, muon	4.53	15.50	4.72
WZ, electron	4.87	15.88	5.06

- Slope involving c_b is assigned to have 15 % uncertainty (WZ-category).
- Other slopes: 5 %

HEEP ID

https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMS/HEEPElectronIdentificationRun2#Selection_Cuts_HEEP_V6_1_Optiona

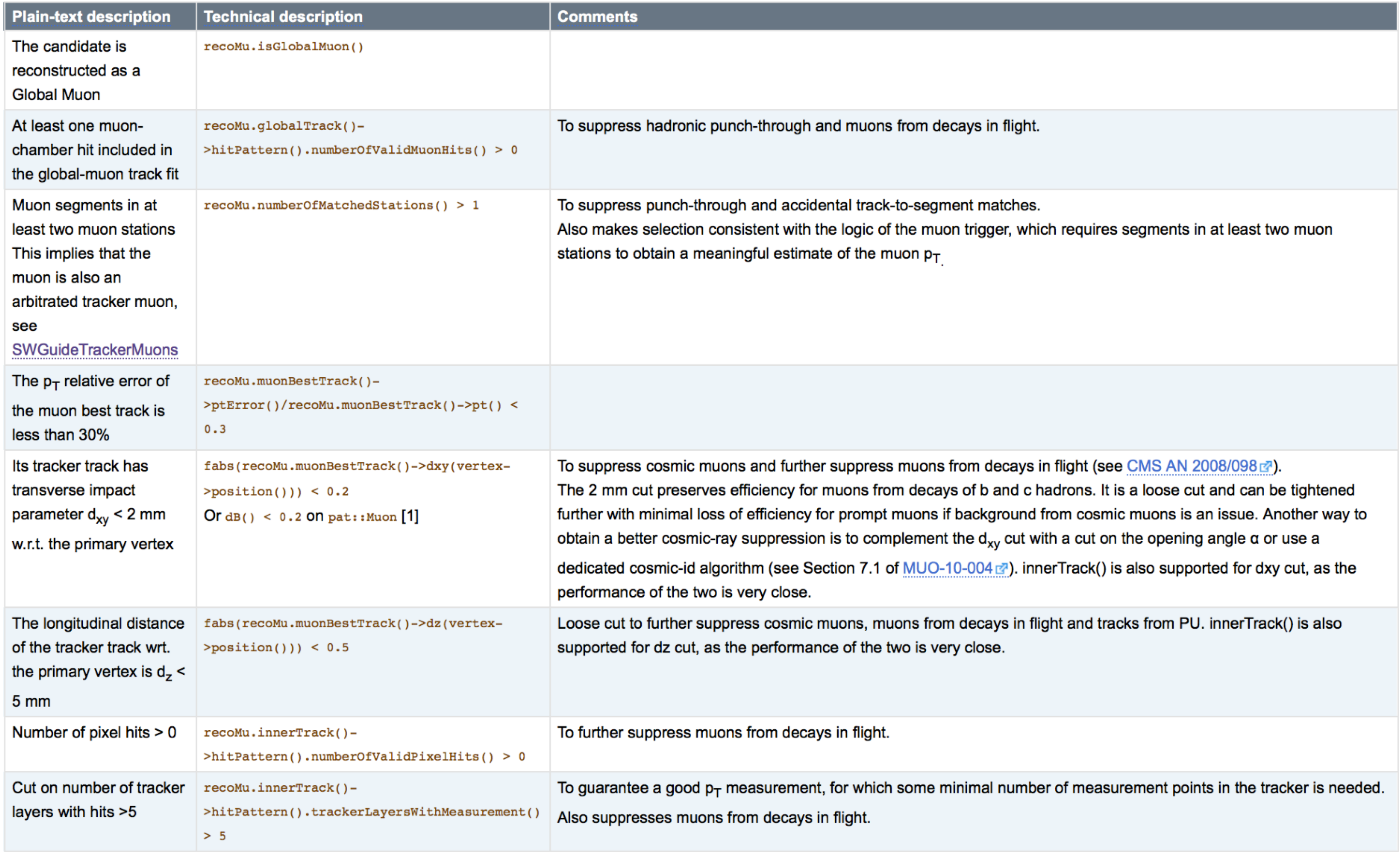


Selection Cuts: HEEP V6.1 (Optional for 76X)

Variable	Barrel	Endcap
E_T	> 35 GeV	> 35 GeV
η range	$\|\eta_{sc}\| < 1.4442$	$1.566 < \|\eta_{sc}\| < 2.5$
isEcalDriven	=1	=1
$\|\Delta\eta_{in}{}^{seed}\|$	< 0.004	< 0.006
$\|\Delta\varphi_{in}\|$	< 0.06	< 0.06
H/E	<1/E + 0.05	< 5/E + 0.05
full 5x5 $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$	n/a	<0.03
full 5x5 E_{2x5}/E_{5x5}	>0.94 OR E_{1x5}/E_{5x5} > 0.83	n/a
EM + Had Depth 1 Isolation	<2+0.03*Et +0.28*rho	<2.5 +0.28*rho for Et<50 else
		<2.5+0.03*(Et-50) +0.28*rho
Track Isol: Trk Pt	<5 for Et<95 else	<5 for Et<100 else
	<5 + 1.5*rho	<5 + 0.5*rho
Inner Layer Lost Hits	<=1	<=1
|dxy|	<0.02	<0.05

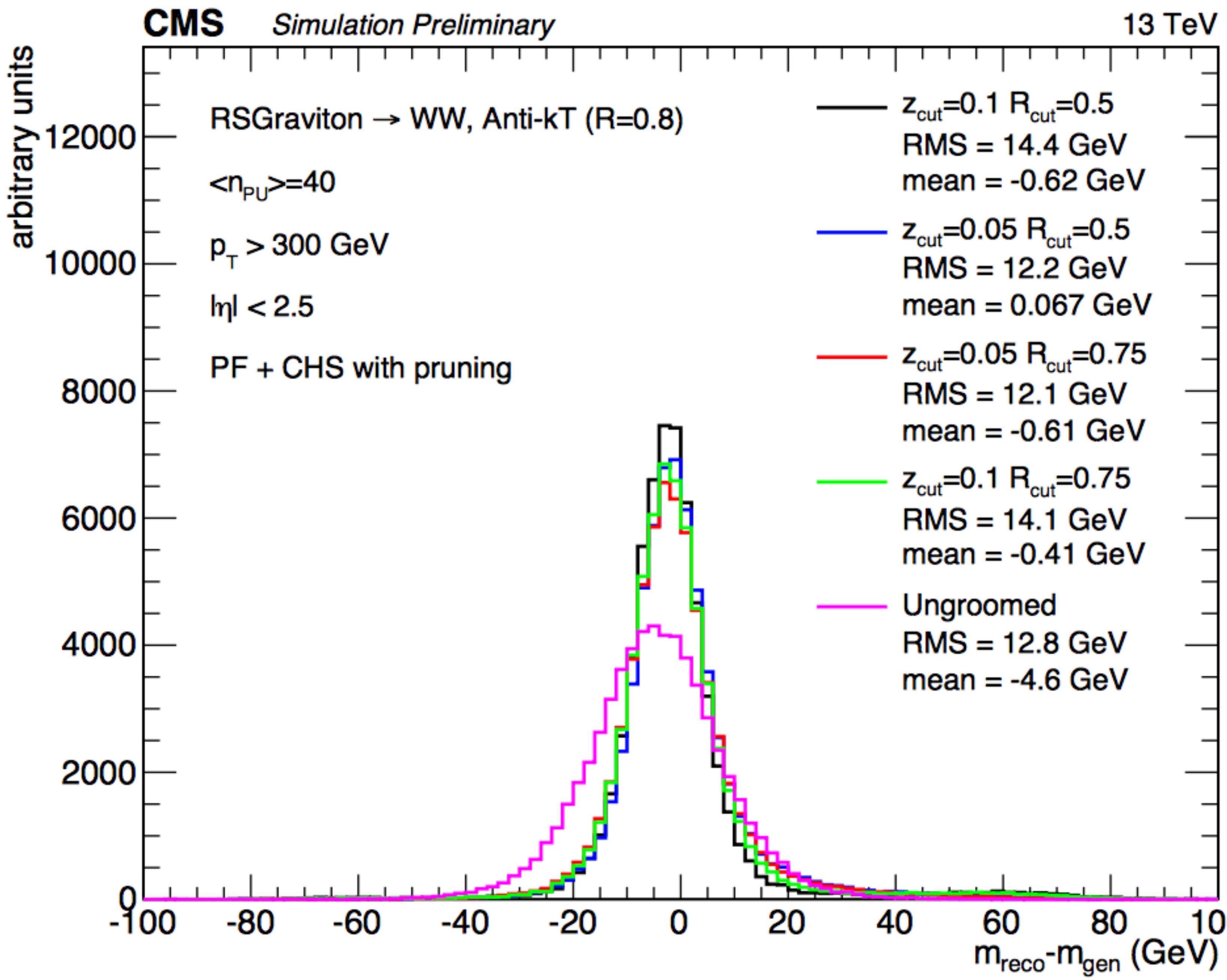
HighPt muon ID

https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/SWGuideMuonIdRun2#HighPt_Muon



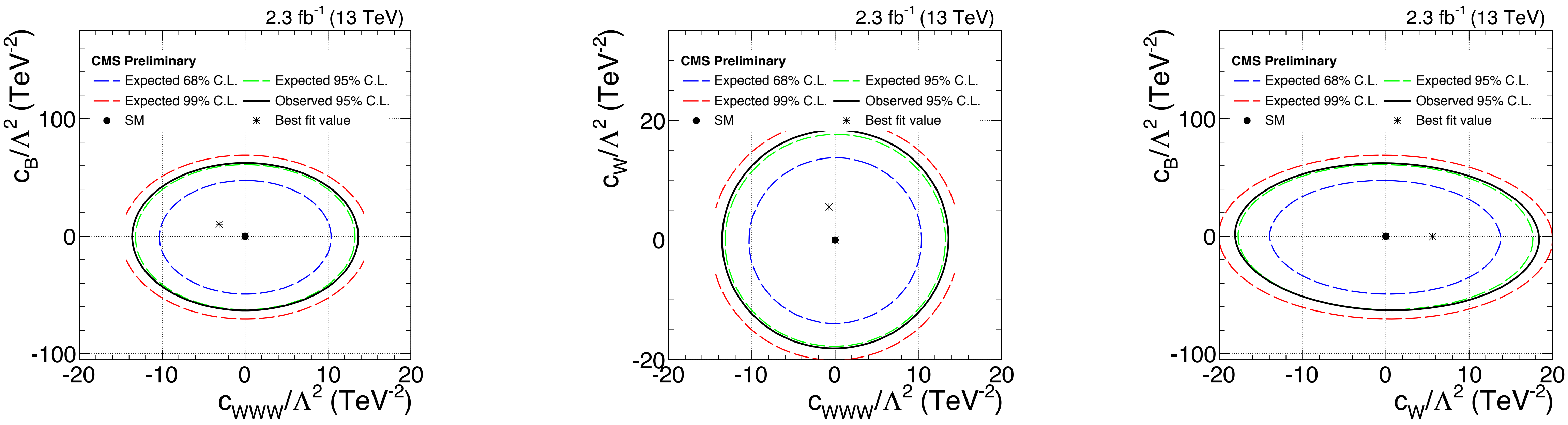
Plain-text description	Technical description	Comments
The candidate is reconstructed as a Global Muon	`recoMu.isGlobalMuon()`	
At least one muon-chamber hit included in the global-muon track fit	`recoMu.globalTrack()->hitPattern().numberOfValidMuonHits() > 0`	To suppress hadronic punch-through and muons from decays in flight.
Muon segments in at least two muon stations This implies that the muon is also an arbitrated tracker muon, see SWGuideTrackerMuons	`recoMu.numberOfMatchedStations() > 1`	To suppress punch-through and accidental track-to-segment matches. Also makes selection consistent with the logic of the muon trigger, which requires segments in at least two muon stations to obtain a meaningful estimate of the muon p_T.
The p_T relative error of the muon best track is less than 30%	`recoMu.muonBestTrack()->ptError()/recoMu.muonBestTrack()->pt() < 0.3`	
Its tracker track has transverse impact parameter d_{xy} < 2 mm w.r.t. the primary vertex	`fabs(recoMu.muonBestTrack()->dxy(vertex->position())) < 0.2` Or `dB() < 0.2` on `pat::Muon` [1]	To suppress cosmic muons and further suppress muons from decays in flight (see CMS AN 2008/098). The 2 mm cut preserves efficiency for muons from decays of b and c hadrons. It is a loose cut and can be tightened further with minimal loss of efficiency for prompt muons if background from cosmic muons is an issue. Another way to obtain a better cosmic-ray suppression is to complement the d_{xy} cut with a cut on the opening angle α or use a dedicated cosmic-id algorithm (see Section 7.1 of MUO-10-004). innerTrack() is also supported for dxy cut, as the performance of the two is very close.
The longitudinal distance of the tracker track wrt. the primary vertex is d_z < 5 mm	`fabs(recoMu.muonBestTrack()->dz(vertex->position())) < 0.5`	Loose cut to further suppress cosmic muons, muons from decays in flight and tracks from PU. innerTrack() is also supported for dz cut, as the performance of the two is very close.
Number of pixel hits > 0	`recoMu.innerTrack()->hitPattern().numberOfValidPixelHits() > 0`	To further suppress muons from decays in flight.
Cut on number of tracker layers with hits >5	`recoMu.innerTrack()->hitPattern().trackerLayersWithMeasurement() > 5`	To guarantee a good p_T measurement, for which some minimal number of measurement points in the tracker is needed. Also suppresses muons from decays in flight.

Pruning

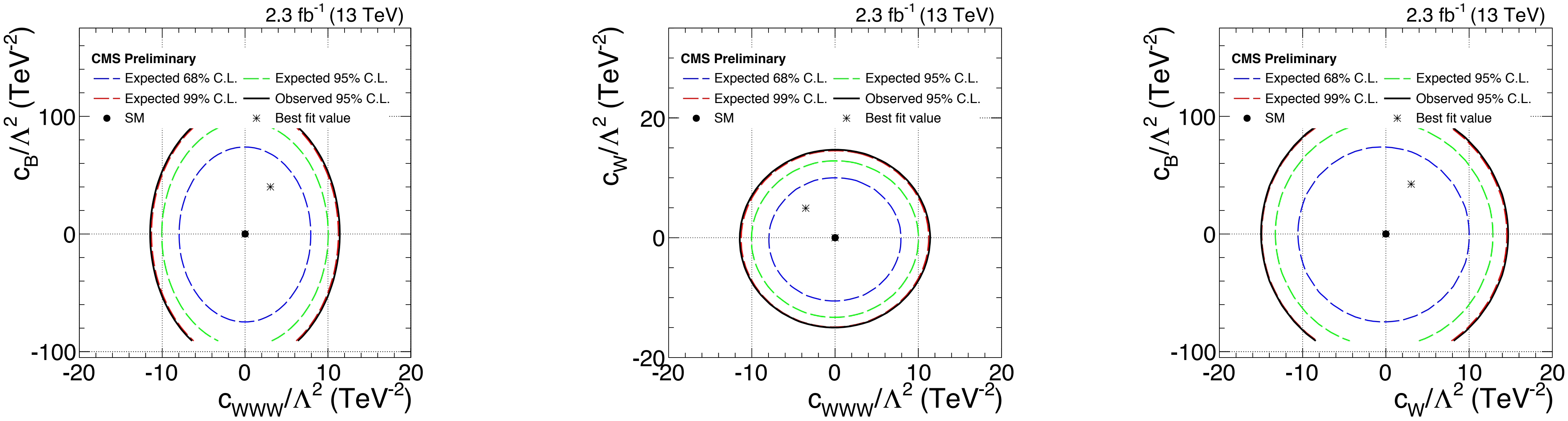

CMS Simulation Preliminary
13 TeV
arbitrary units
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
10000
12000
-100
-80
-60
-40
-20
0
20
40
60
80
100
$m_{reco}-m_{gen}$ (GeV)
RSGraviton → WW, Anti-kT (R=0.8)
$<n_{PU}>=40$
$p_T > 300$ GeV
$|\eta| < 2.5$
PF + CHS with pruning
$z_{cut}=0.1$ $R_{cut}=0.5$
RMS = 14.4 GeV
mean = -0.62 GeV
$z_{cut}=0.05$ $R_{cut}=0.5$
RMS = 12.2 GeV
mean = 0.067 GeV
$z_{cut}=0.05$ $R_{cut}=0.75$
RMS = 12.1 GeV
mean = -0.61 GeV
$z_{cut}=0.1$ $R_{cut}=0.75$
RMS = 14.1 GeV
mean = -0.41 GeV
Ungroomed
RMS = 12.8 GeV
mean = -4.6 GeV

limits for WW and WZ categories

WW

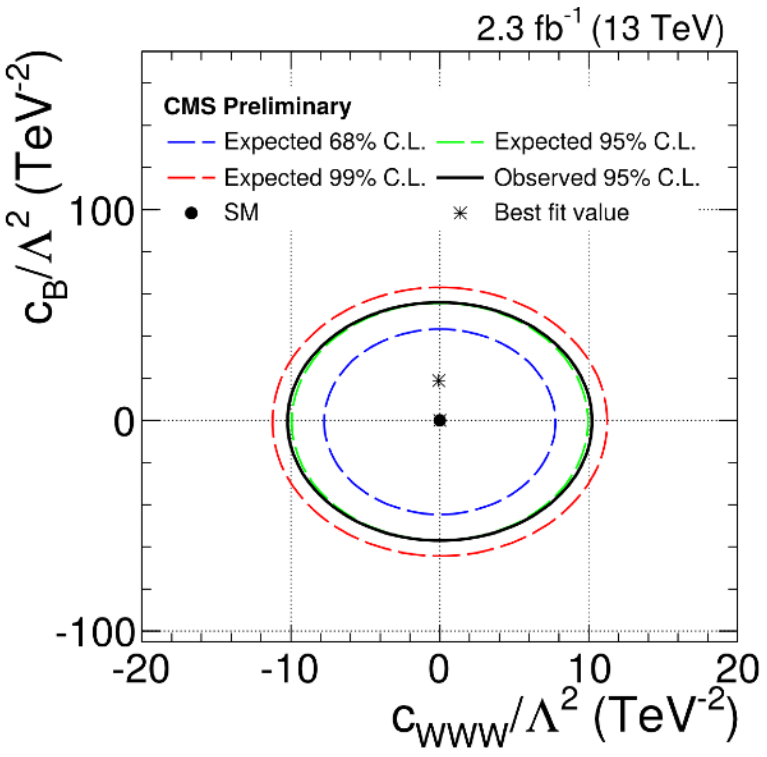


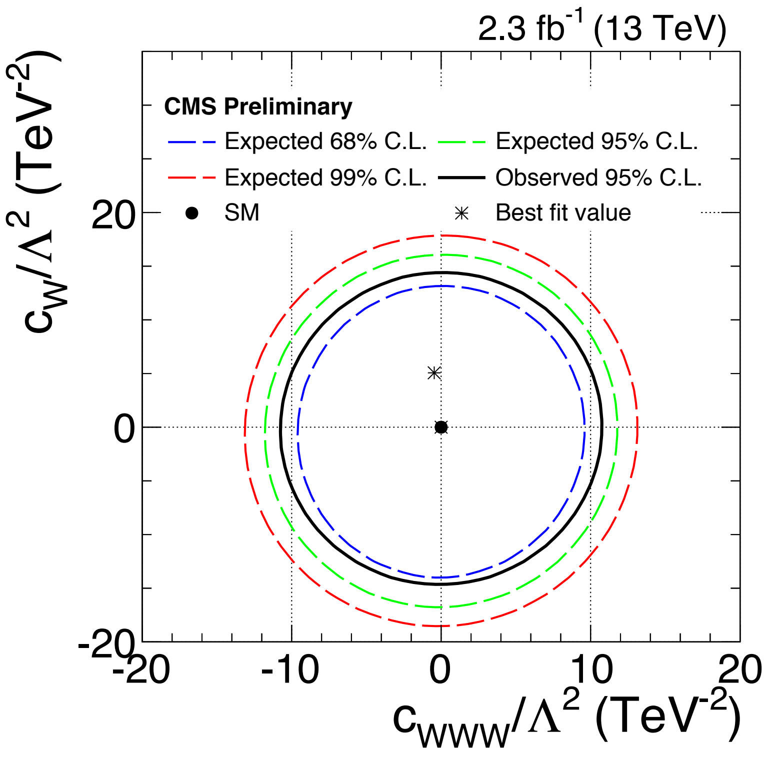
WZ

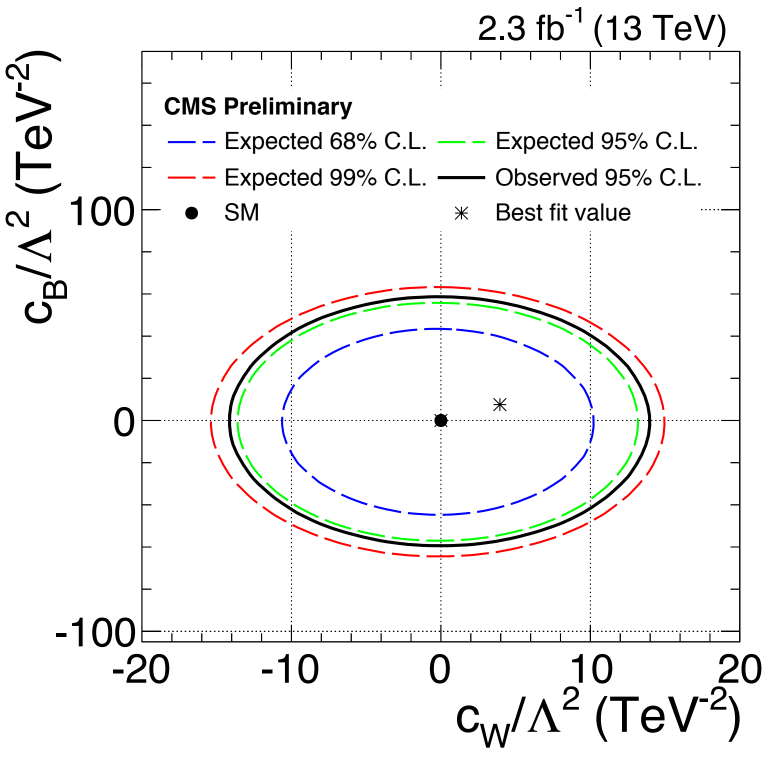


WW+WZ

merged WW+WZ, no interference

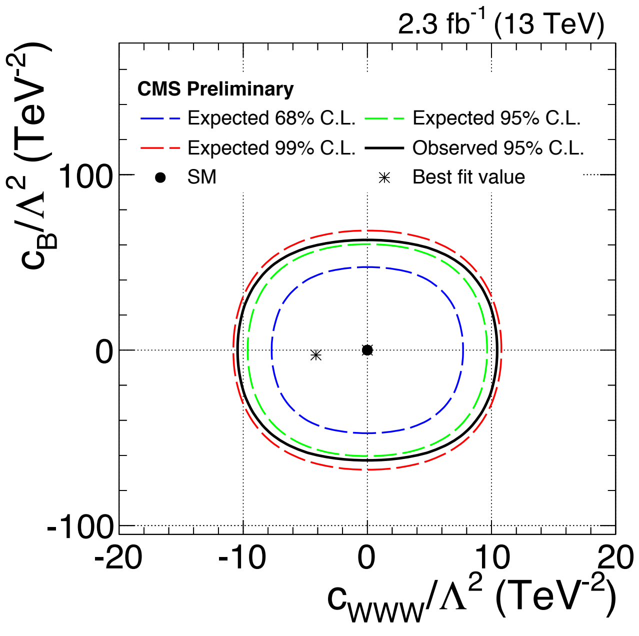


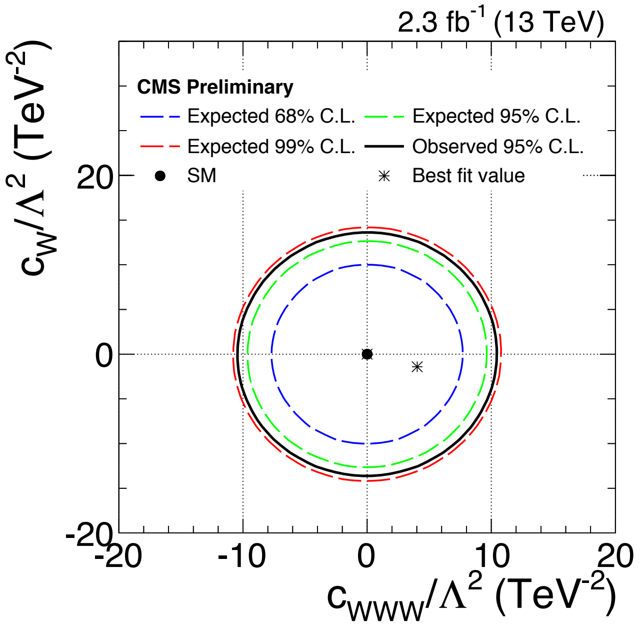


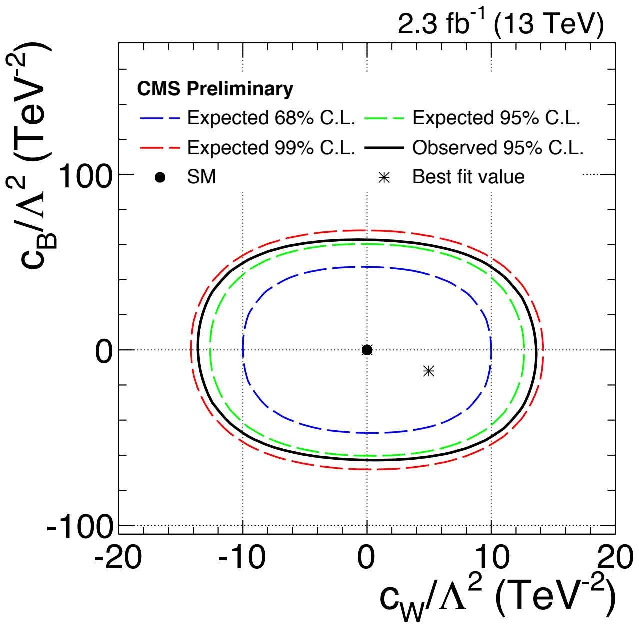


Effects of the SM-interference

- No SM interference: $N_{obs} = N_{SM} + c_1 \cdot aTGC_1^2 + c_2 \cdot aTGC_2^2$



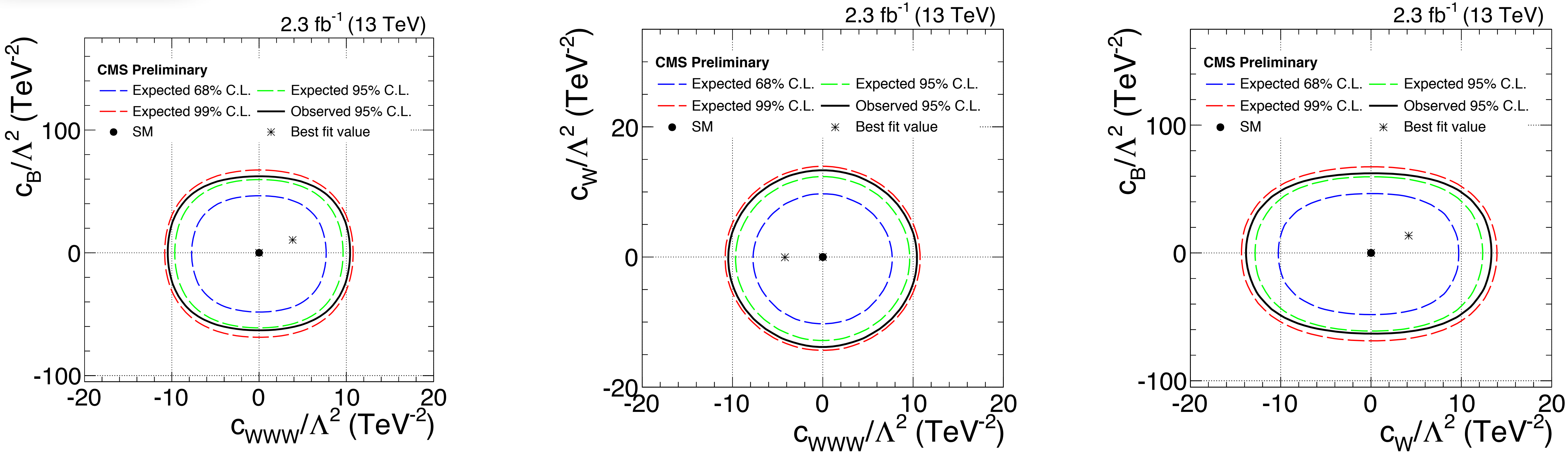




- SM interference: $N_{obs} = N_{SM} + c_i \cdot aTGC_1 + c_1 \cdot aTGC_1^2 + c_2 \cdot aTGC_2^2$

- → shift in the ellipse

Effects of the aTGC-aTGC interference



- aTGC-aTGC interference:

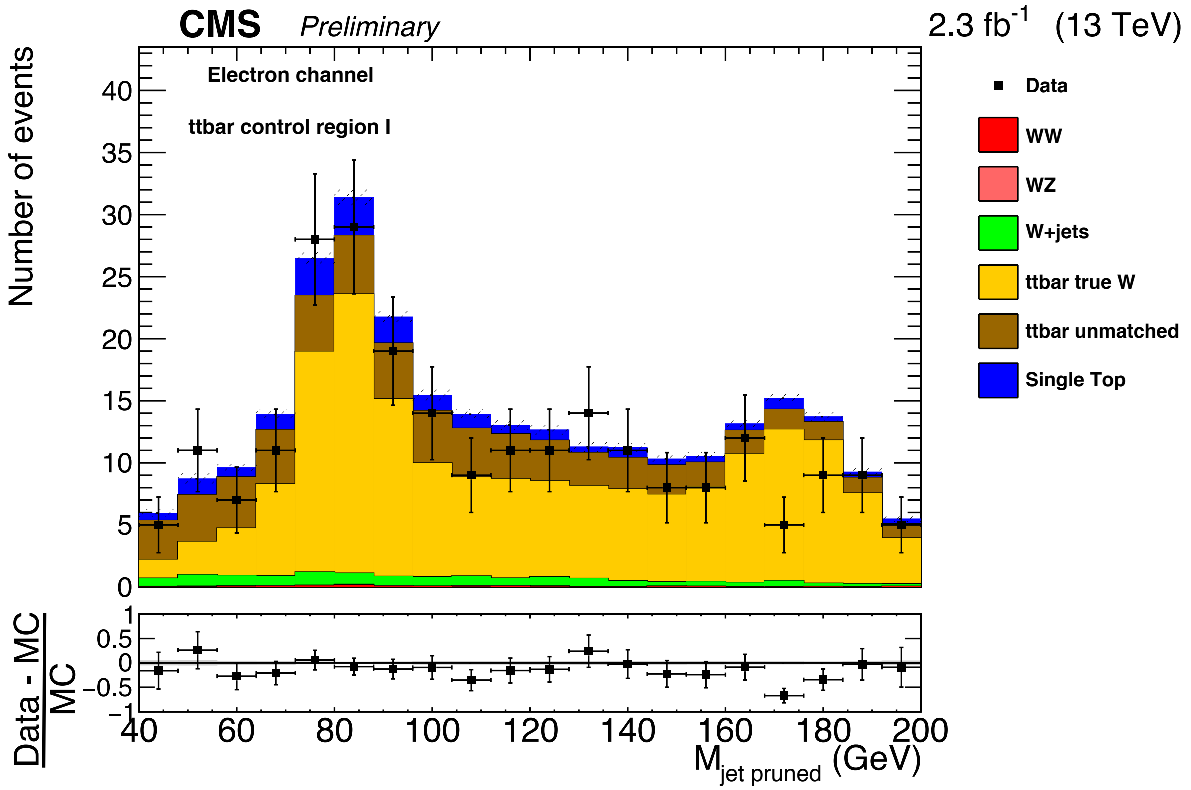
$$N_{obs} = N_{SM} + c_i \cdot aTGC_1 \cdot aTGC_2 + c_1 \cdot aTGC_1^2 + c_2 \cdot aTGC_2^2$$

- → rotation of the ellipse:

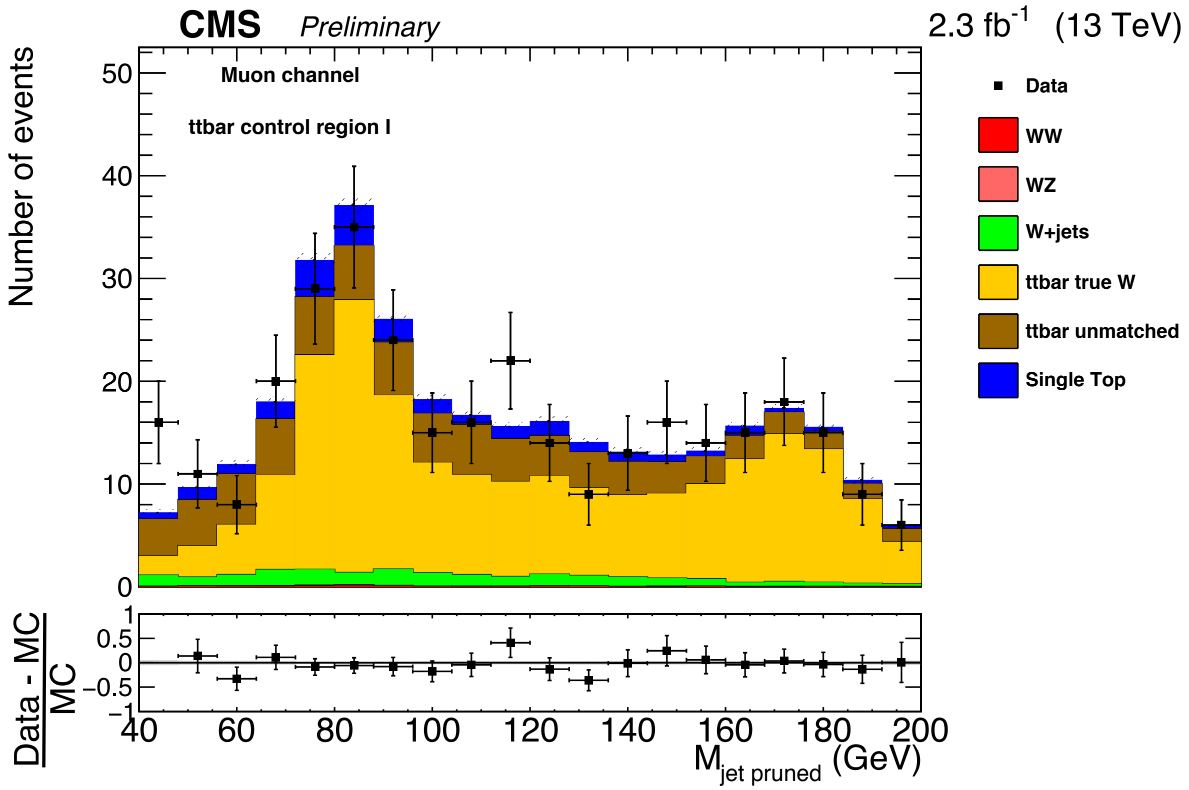
$$aTGC_1' = cos\alpha \cdot aTGC_1 + sin\alpha \cdot aTGC_2$$
$$aTGC_2' = -sin\alpha \cdot aTGC_1 + cos\alpha \cdot aTGC_2$$

Cross-checks for ttbar control region

Electron channel

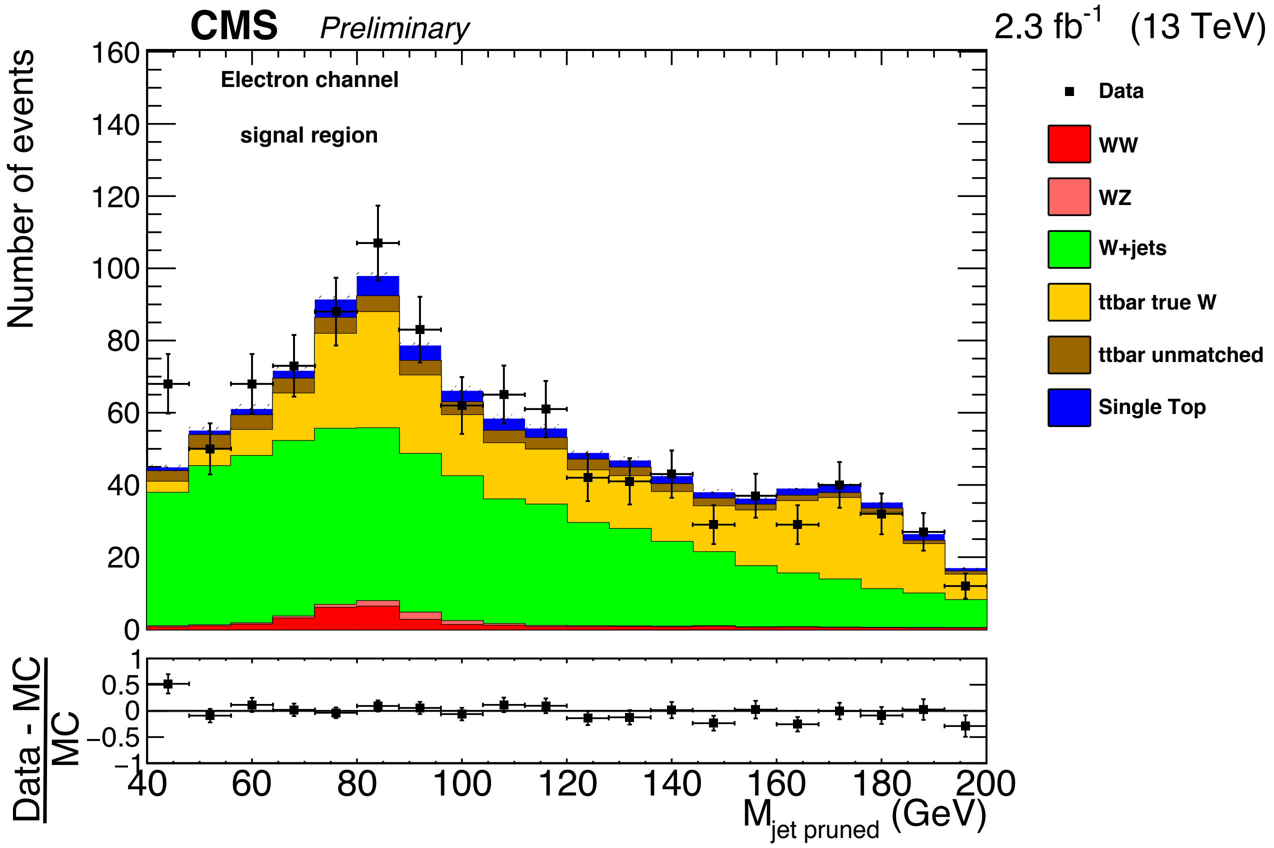


Muon channel

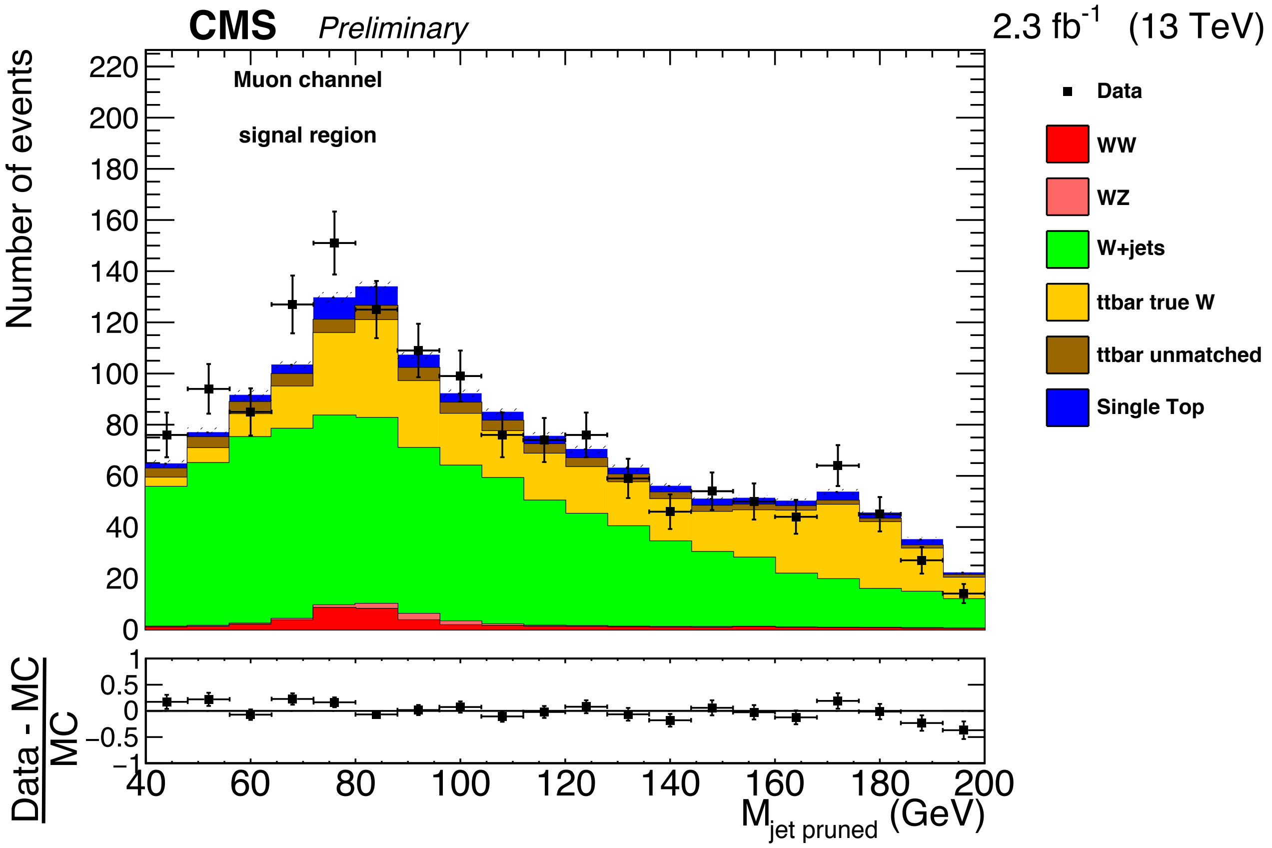


Signal region

Electron channel

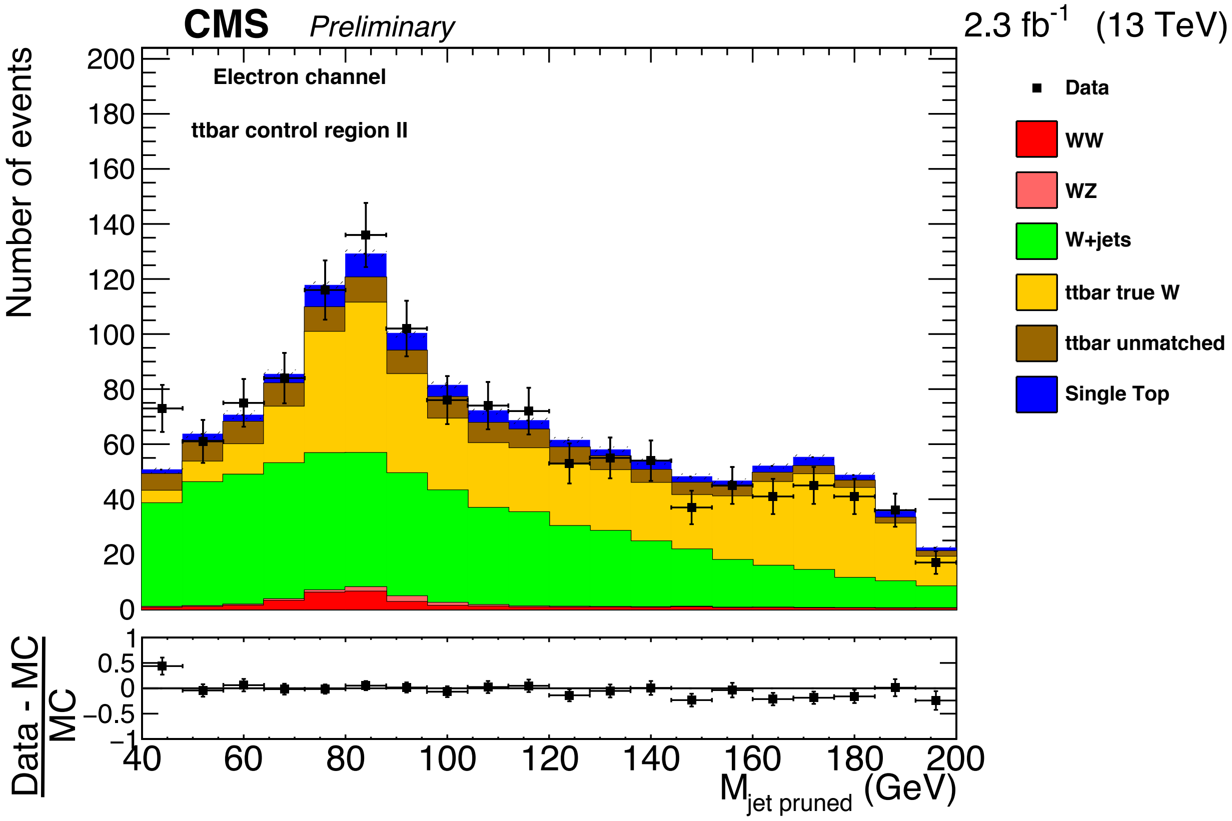


Muon channel

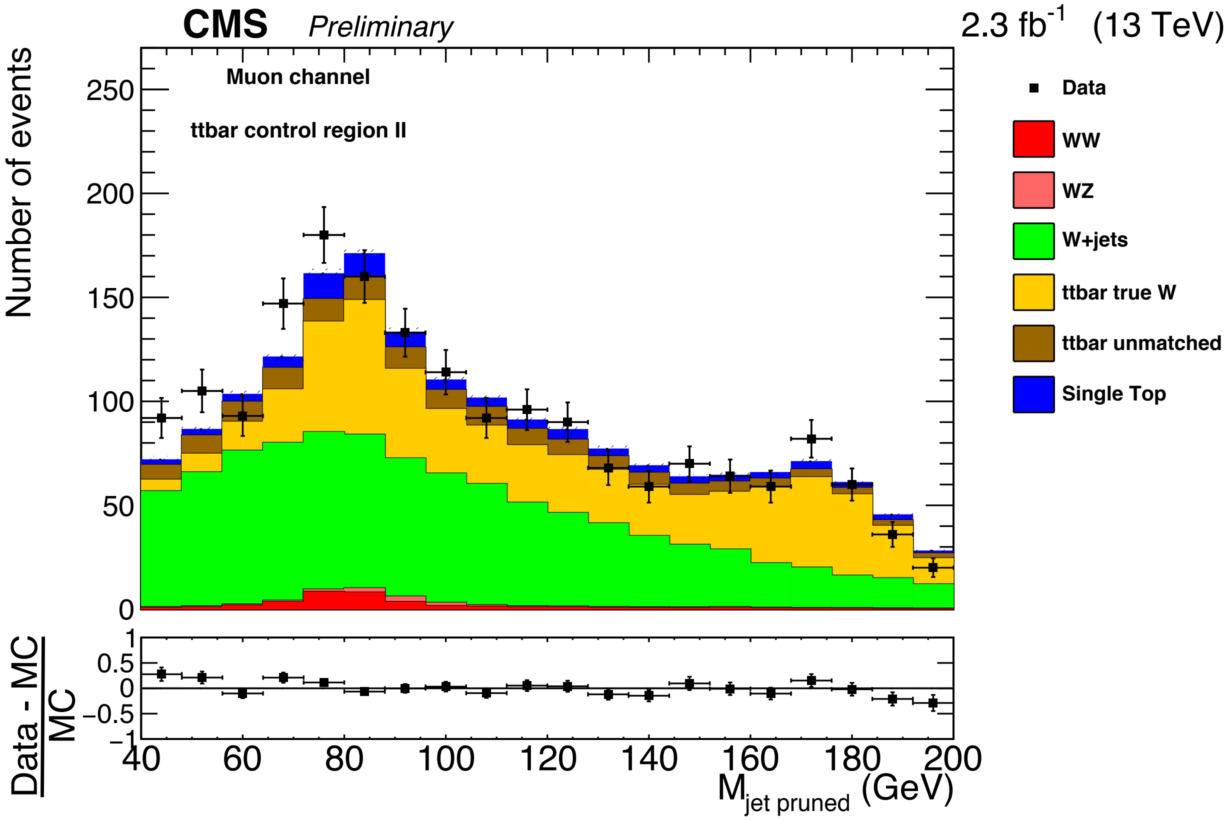


no requirement on b-tagging

Electron channel



Muon channel



Details about signal function

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_{atgc} \cdot A_N = & N_{SM} \cdot e^{a_0 x} + \sum_i \left(N_{c_i,1} \cdot c_i^2 \cdot e^{a_{i,1} x} \cdot \frac{1 + \mathrm{Erf}((x - a_{o,i})/a_{w,i})}{2} + N_{c_i,2} \cdot c_i \cdot e^{a_{i,2} x} \right) \\
& + \sum_{i \neq j}^{i<j} \left(N_{c_i,c_j} \cdot c_i \cdot c_j \cdot e^{a_{ij} x} \right) ,
\end{aligned}
$$

$$S_{aTGC} = 1 + \sum_i S_{c_i}$$

$$F_{atgc} \to S_{aTGC} \cdot F_{atgc}$$

$$S_{c_i} = b_0 + b_1 \cdot c_i + b_2 \cdot c_i^2 - 1$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
A_N = & N_{SM} + \sum_i \left(N_{c_i,1} \cdot c_i^2 + N_{c_i,2} \cdot c_i \right) + \sum_{i \neq j}^{i<j} \left(N_{c_i,c_j} \cdot c_i \cdot c_j \right) \\
N_{c_i,1} = & \frac{N_{c_i}^{MC^+} + N_{c_i}^{MC^-}}{2} - N_{SM} \\
N_{c_i,2} = & \frac{N_{c_i}^{MC^+} - N_{c_i}^{MC^-}}{2} \\
N_{c_i,c_j} = & N_{c_i,c_j}^{gen} - (N_{SM} + N_{c_i,1} + N_{c_i,2} + N_{c_j,1} + N_{c_j,2}) \\
= & N_{c_i+,c_j+}^{gen} - \left(N_{SM} + \frac{N_{c_i}^{MC^+} + N_{c_i}^{MC^-}}{2} - N_{SM} + \frac{N_{c_i}^{MC^+} - N_{c_i}^{MC^-}}{2} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{N_{c_j}^{MC^+} + N_{c_j}^{MC^-}}{2} - N_{SM} + \frac{N_{c_j}^{MC^+} - N_{c_j}^{MC^-}}{2} \right) \\
= & (N_{c_i+,c_j+}^{gen} + N_{SM}) - (N_{c_i}^{MC^+} + N_{c_j}^{MC+}) .
\end{aligned}
$$

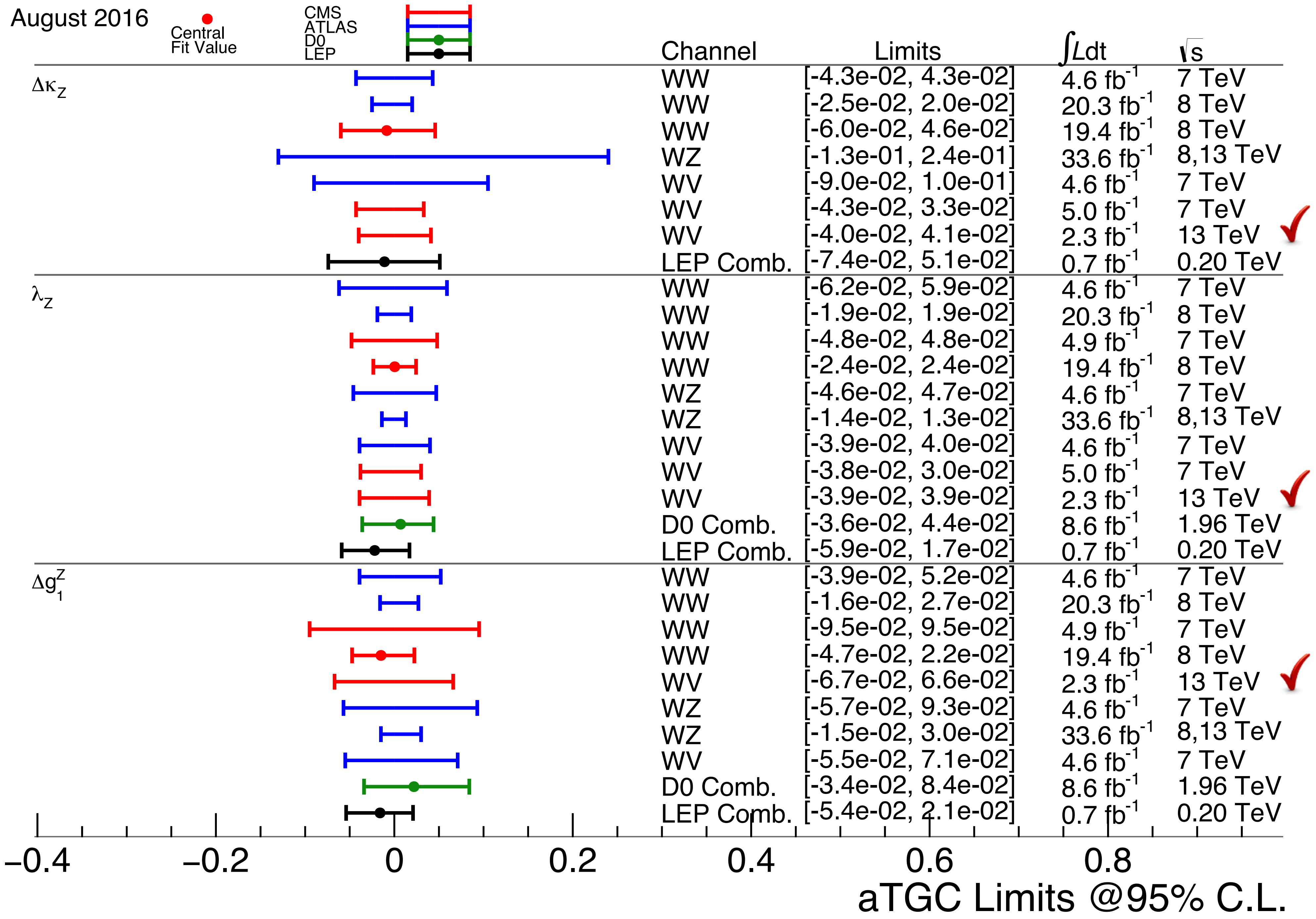
W reconstruction

$$p_{z,\nu}^{1,2} = \frac{\mu \cdot p_{z,lepton}}{p_{T,lepton}^{2}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\mu^{2} \cdot p_{z,lepton}^{2}}{p_{T,lepton}^{4}} - \frac{E_{lepton}^{2} \cdot |\vec{E}_{T}^{miss}|^{2} - \mu}{p_{T,lepton}^{2}}}$$

$$\mu = \frac{m_{W}^{2}}{2} + \vec{p}_{T,lepton} \cdot \vec{E}_{T}^{miss}$$

- take real part if complex solution
- take the one with the smallest absolute value if 2 real solutions

Other results



	Channel	Limits	$\int L dt$	$\sqrt{s}$	
$\Delta\kappa_Z$	WW	[-4.3e-02, 4.3e-02]	4.6 fb^{-1}	7 TeV	
	WW	[-2.5e-02, 2.0e-02]	20.3 fb^{-1}	8 TeV	
	WW	[-6.0e-02, 4.6e-02]	19.4 fb^{-1}	8 TeV	
	WZ	[-1.3e-01, 2.4e-01]	33.6 fb^{-1}	8,13 TeV	
	WV	[-9.0e-02, 1.0e-01]	4.6 fb^{-1}	7 TeV	
	WV	[-4.3e-02, 3.3e-02]	5.0 fb^{-1}	7 TeV	
	WV	[-4.0e-02, 4.1e-02]	2.3 fb^{-1}	13 TeV	✓
	LEP Comb.	[-7.4e-02, 5.1e-02]	0.7 fb^{-1}	0.20 TeV	
λ_Z	WW	[-6.2e-02, 5.9e-02]	4.6 fb^{-1}	7 TeV	
	WW	[-1.9e-02, 1.9e-02]	20.3 fb^{-1}	8 TeV	
	WW	[-4.8e-02, 4.8e-02]	4.9 fb^{-1}	7 TeV	
	WW	[-2.4e-02, 2.4e-02]	19.4 fb^{-1}	8 TeV	
	WZ	[-4.6e-02, 4.7e-02]	4.6 fb^{-1}	7 TeV	
	WZ	[-1.4e-02, 1.3e-02]	33.6 fb^{-1}	8,13 TeV	
	WV	[-3.9e-02, 4.0e-02]	4.6 fb^{-1}	7 TeV	
	WV	[-3.8e-02, 3.0e-02]	5.0 fb^{-1}	7 TeV	
	WV	[-3.9e-02, 3.9e-02]	2.3 fb^{-1}	13 TeV	✓
	D0 Comb.	[-3.6e-02, 4.4e-02]	8.6 fb^{-1}	1.96 TeV	
	LEP Comb.	[-5.9e-02, 1.7e-02]	0.7 fb^{-1}	0.20 TeV	
Δg^Z_1	WW	[-3.9e-02, 5.2e-02]	4.6 fb^{-1}	7 TeV	
	WW	[-1.6e-02, 2.7e-02]	20.3 fb^{-1}	8 TeV	
	WW	[-9.5e-02, 9.5e-02]	4.9 fb^{-1}	7 TeV	
	WW	[-4.7e-02, 2.2e-02]	19.4 fb^{-1}	8 TeV	
	WV	[-6.7e-02, 6.6e-02]	2.3 fb^{-1}	13 TeV	✓
	WZ	[-5.7e-02, 9.3e-02]	4.6 fb^{-1}	7 TeV	
	WZ	[-1.5e-02, 3.0e-02]	33.6 fb^{-1}	8,13 TeV	
	WV	[-5.5e-02, 7.1e-02]	4.6 fb^{-1}	7 TeV	
	D0 Comb.	[-3.4e-02, 8.4e-02]	8.6 fb^{-1}	1.96 TeV	
	LEP Comb.	[-5.4e-02, 2.1e-02]	0.7 fb^{-1}	0.20 TeV	