



Standard Model Measurements with the ATLAS Detector

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Outline

- **1.** Electroweak physics
 - ▶ W⁺W⁻ production
 - Electroweak production of dijet and Z
 - Evidence for electroweak production of W[±]W[±]jj

2. W/Z boson production

- Z/γ* transverse momentum
- Associated Z and b-jets production
- W+jets and Rjets at 7 TeV
- W+c measurement

3. Jet Physics

- Inclusive jet cross section
- 3-jets at 7 TeV
- Dijet production with a jet veto
- 4. Soft QCD
 - Underlying Event in jet and Z events

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Electroweak Measurements

- 1. W⁺W⁻ production
- 2. Electroweak production of dijet and Z
- 3. Evidence for electroweak production of W[±]W[±]jj

Di-boson Production

• Di-boson production provides a test of the SM at the TeV scale

•precise measurement of the fiducial, total and differential cross sections

 Probe gauge-boson self-coupling (triple and quartic) to test the EW theory and to scrutinise EWSB mechanism

Electroweak di-boson production

- Vector Boson Scattering
 - is the Higgs the only responsible for unitarity?
 - unitarity in $V_L V_L \rightarrow V_L V_L$ scattering to complement g_{HVV} measurements

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- Test NLO EW corrections and of QCD calculations (NNLO)
- Irreducible background to Higgs and beyond SM-searches

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W⁺ W⁻ production at 8TeV ATLAS-CONF-2014-033

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Other contributions (γγ, VBS, DPI) are neglected

Standard Model prediction: 58.7 +3.0 _{-2.7} pb

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 Measurement still dominated by systematics (uncorrelated):

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- Background uncertainty 3-6%
- Jet-veto requirement 4-5%
- Jet energy scale 2%
- ► E_T^{miss} 2-4%

Channel	$\sigma_{WW}^{ ext{total}}$ [pb]					
еμ	$71.4^{+1.3}_{-1.3}$ (stat) $^{+5.0}_{-4.4}$ (syst) $^{+2.1}_{-2.0}$ (lumi)					
ee	$68.6^{+4.2}_{-4.1}$ (stat) $^{+7.8}_{-6.7}$ (syst) $^{+2.1}_{-2.0}$ (lumi)					
μμ	$68.6^{+3.1}_{-3.0}$ (stat) $^{+6.6}_{-5.6}$ (syst) $^{+2.1}_{-2.0}$ (lumi)					
Combined	$71.4^{+1.2}_{-1.2}$ (stat) $^{+5.0}_{-4.4}$ (syst) $^{+2.2}_{-2.1}$ (lumi)					



- Effect from choice of PDF
- +2.9 pb
- $qq \rightarrow WW (NLO \rightarrow NNLO + NNLL k-factor)$
- $qq \rightarrow WW$ (NLO electroweak corrections)
- $gg \rightarrow WW (LO \rightarrow NNLO + NNLL k-factor)$
- +1.6 pb (arXiv: 1405.2219, 1307.3249)
- 0.5 pb (arXiv: 1208.3147)
- +2.8 pb (arXiv:1304.3053)

(Recent papers on soft-WW p_T resummation(arXiv:1407.4537,arXiv: 1407.4481) claim an increase of 0-jet cross section by ~9%)

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 Previous LHC measurements show an enhancement of data compared to the theoretical predictions
 <u>Significance</u>



Zjj production via Vector Boson Fusion at 8TeV



- Electroweak production of Zjj mainly via VBF channel
- Electroweak Zjj production is rare ~1% of inclusive Zjj cross section
- Strong Zjj production is dominant (~1nb)
- Electroweak Zjj has two high-p_T, well separated jets with large invariant mass mjj and little QCD radiation between them
- Electroweak Zjj component is extracted by a fit to mjj
- Fit for 1657 ± 134 (data stat.) EW Zjj events
- The background only hypothesis is rejected with a

significance > 5σ

 $\sigma^{EW} = 54.7 \pm 4.6(\text{stat})^{+9.8}_{-10.4}(\text{syst}) \pm 1.5(\text{lumi}) \text{ fb}$

SM NLO (Powheg) = 46.1 ± 1.0 fb



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Same sign W[±] W[±]jj production at 8TeV

QCD

- Measurement of inclusive and electroweak W[±] W[±]jj production cross sections
 - VBS may give rise to aQGCs via the WWWW
 - QCD production mechanism





- Separate QCD & VBS production using large Δy between the two tag jets $|\Delta y_{jj}| > 2.4$
 - The evidence for electroweak production is
 3.6σ and agrees with prediction

 $\sigma^{EW}_{fid} = 1.3 \pm 0.4(stat) \pm 0.2(syst) \text{ fb}$ $\sigma^{EW}_{SM} = 0.95 \pm 0.06 \text{ fb}$

- Exclusion limits on α_4 and α_5 extracted from cross section in VBS phase space
- Signal MC samples generated with Whizard using K-matrix unitarisation



- 95% 1D condence intervals:
 -0.14 < 4 < 0.16
 -0.23 < 5 < 0.24
- Expected intervals:
 -0.10 < 4 < 0.12
 -0.18 < 5 < 0.20

arXiv:1405.6241

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W/Z boson production

- **1**. Z/γ^* transverse momentum
- 2. Associated Z and b-jets production
- 3. W+jets and Rjets at 7 TeV
- 4. W+c measurement

W/Z measurements



- Tests of perturbative QCD and EWK
- Constrain parton density functions of protons
- Background to Higgs and many New Physics phenomena
- Benchmark processes for detector calibration

Measurement of the Z/γ^* transverse momentum

• p_T^Z is an excellent probe of the dynamics of QCD:

The low p_T spectrum is dominated by the emission of soft partons \rightarrow Parton shower models and analytic resummation.

•The high p_T region is dominated by hard parton emissions \rightarrow Perturbative QCD, PDFs.



Precision of 0.5 % - 1.1 % up to 150 GeV, rising up to 5 % towards the end of the spectrum



- At low p_T, the description is dominated by the parton shower tuning: different levels of agreement.
- At high p_T, (Pythia) LO and NLO generators underestimate the data, and LO multileg generators overestimate it.
- The measurement is used to tune the Pythia8 and Powheg+Pythia8 generators \rightarrow tuned predictions are in agreement with the data within 2% for p_T < 50 GeV.

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arXiv:1407.3643

Associated Z and b-jets production at 7 TeV



Measurement sensitive to b-PDF (Z+b) ulletand gluon splitting (Z+bb)



Test of NLO/LO multileg predictions ٠



MCFM agrees with data within uncertainties

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0.6

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arXiv:1407.3643

Associated Z and b-jets production at 7 TeV



- aMC@NLO NLO calculation for Zb in 5FNS describe well data, while the prediction derived from the NLO matrix element for Zbb in 4FNS underestimate it
- aMC@NLO NLO calculation for Zbb in 4FNS agree with data (the prediction derived from the NLO matrix element for Zb in 5FNS is as expected low since it is LO)
- NLO is still too affected by scale uncertainty to be sensitive to PDFs

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- Jet multiplicity well reproduced up to ≥ 7 jets on 5 order of magnitudes •
- Best overall description NLO+PS (BlackHat+Sherpa) with some • exception for high H_T , S_T distributions
- R_{iets} allows to reduce experimental systematic uncertainties and probes differences between kinematic properties of the jets recoiling against the W or Z bosons

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ICNFP, 1st August 2014

200

100

300

400

600

p₊ (leading jet) [GeV]

500

700

W+c/W+D^(*) Production JHEP 05 (2014) 068



- Separate analysis for W+c jet and W+D(*) mesons
- Probes the strange content of the proton (contribution from d-quark about ~10%)
- Data better described with PDF with unsuppressed s-quark distribution (ATLAS-epW12, NNPDF2.3coll)

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- Use W+c/W+D^(*) data to fit the strange-to-down sea quark distributions
 - s/sbar-quark density suppressed compared to dbar-quark density for HERAPDF1.5
 - ATLAS data favour a symmetric light-quark density over the whole x-range of the measurement

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Jet Physics

Inclusive jet cross section
 Dijet production with a jet veto
 3-jets at 7 TeV

Inclusive jet cross section at 7 TeV



Observed p-values for the NLO pQCD predictions with corrections for non-perturbative and electroweak effects, in comparison to the measured cross-section

y ranges	$P_{\rm obs}$ (ATLAS Preliminary)						
	NLO PDF set:	CT10	MSTW2008	NNPDF2.1	HERAPDF1.5	ABM11	
y < 0.5		84%	61%	72%	56%	< 0.1%	
$0.5 \le y < 1.0$		91%	93%	89%	49%	< 0.1%	
$1.0 \le y < 1.5$		89%	88%	85%	93%	2.7%	
$1.5 \le y < 2.0$		93%	88%	91%	75%	55%	
$2.0 \le y < 2.5$		86%	82%	85%	26%	57%	
$2.5 \le y < 3.0$		95%	94%	97%	82%	85%	
	·						

- The inclusive measurement extends over [0.1,2] TeV p_T jet for lyl<3
- NLO pQCD predictions follow the measured cross sections which range over 8 orders of their magnitude in the 6 rapidity bins
- Quantitative comparison show that most of the NLO pQCD predictions are in agreement with the measurement

 \rightarrow confirming that pQCD can describe jet production up to a jet p_T of 2 TeV

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- Test pQCD calculations at high kinematic regions (TeV-scales), with different jet distance parameters R =0.4, 0.6 and different PDFs
- Good agreement between the data and the theoretical predictions over the full kinematic range, covering seven orders of magnitude in the measured cross-section
- Sensitivity to gluon PDF→ preference for harder gluon at high-x wrt HERAPDF1.5

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- Study dijet topologies when the two jets have a large Δy separation and a veto is applied to additional jet activity in Δy
- Probe different approaches to resummation of higher orders in terms of $\ln(1/x)$ (BFKL) and $\ln(Q^2)$ • (DGLAP)
- Data compared to HEJ (LL multijet \rightarrow BFKL-like) and POWHEG (NLO dijet \rightarrow DGLAP-like) predictions. ٠ \rightarrow None of them is able to simultaneously describe the data over the full phase-space region

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Soft QCD

1. Underlying Event in jet events

2. Underlying Event in inclusive Z events

arXiv:1406.0392, Submitted o EPJC

Underlying event with jet events



- Relatively well described by the MC generators, but Pythia tuned to ATLAS UE data gives worse agreement
- Inclusive jets : rising transverse-region activity as a function of leading jet

 -> contribution from wide angle emissions from the hard scattering
- Exclusive dijets : application of an exclusive dijet selection requirement removes this feature → MPI activity can largely be modelled as independent of hard process scale

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STDM-2011-42

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Underlying event : inclusive Z events



- MC model predictions qualitatively describe the data well, but with some significant discrepancies
- A comparison between Z and purely jet events shows similar underlying event activity for a consistent choice of scales

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Summary

- New results on W⁺W⁻ cross section at 8TeV
- Observation of VBF in the Zjj channel
- Evidence for VBS in same sign WW+2jets and first exclusion limits on aQGCs
- Being able to measure di-bosons at 8TeV, is the first step in the exploration of EWSB sector beyond the SM-BEH mechanism in the future

 QCD tested in new kinematic regions up to TeV, with exclusive and inclusive measurement, often differential or double differential measurements are performed

•Soft QCD results improve the phenomenological models of the underlying event

Hard QCD results with jets can further constrain the PDFs

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