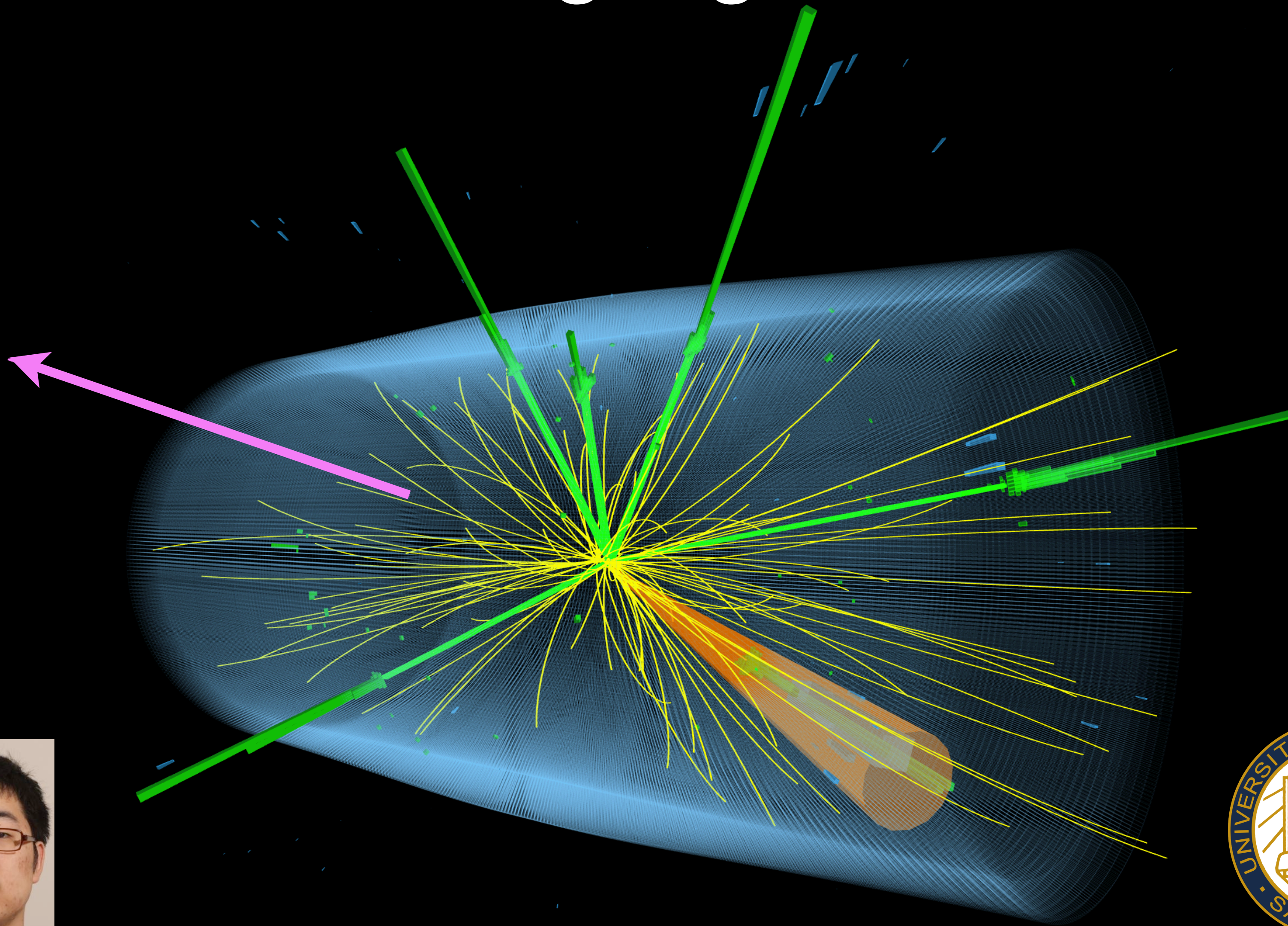
First observation of production of three massive gauge bosons



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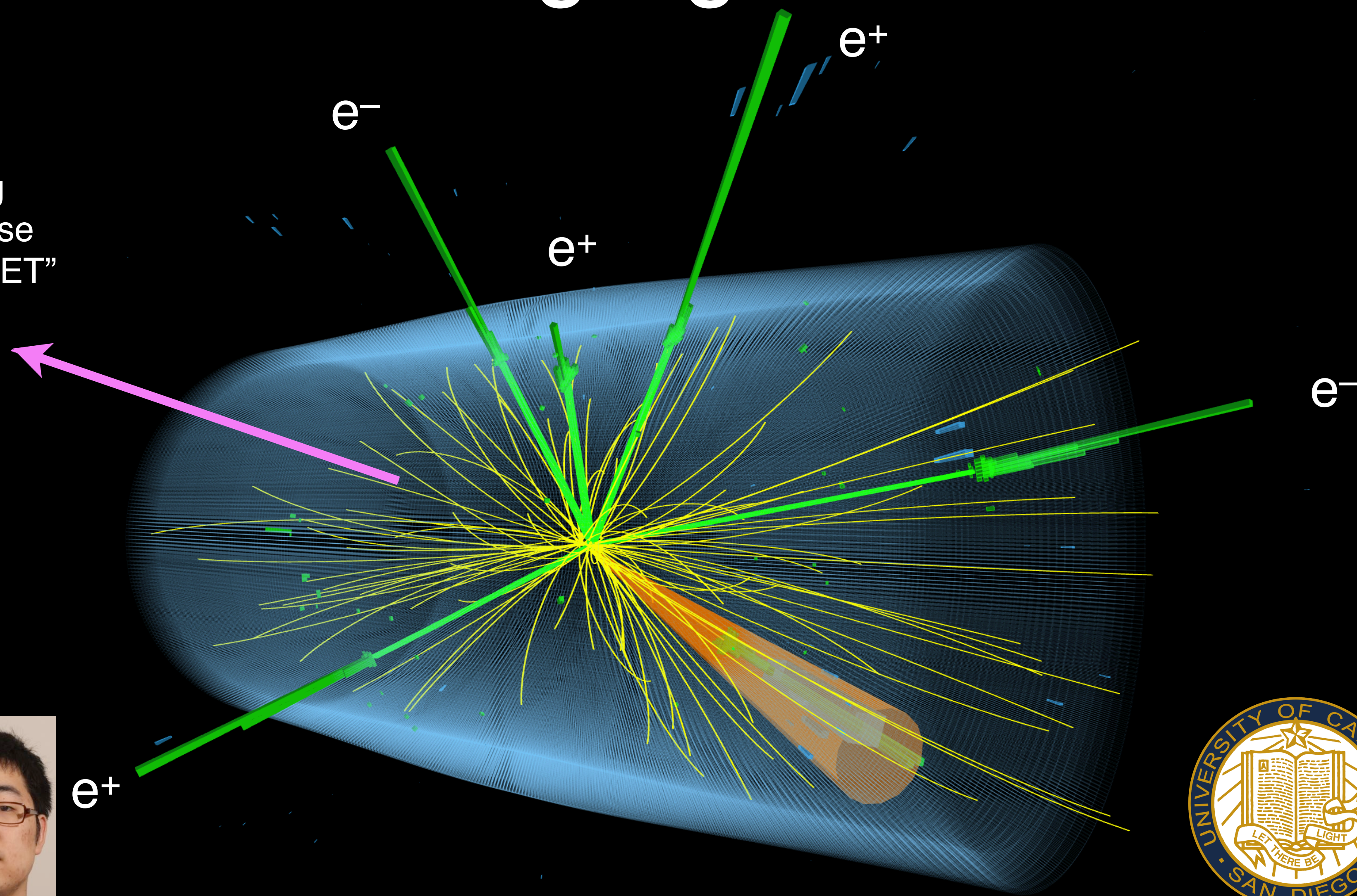
Chang

UCSD HEP Seminar
May 12, 2020

Univ. of California
San Diego

First observation of production of three massive gauge bosons

V = W, Z



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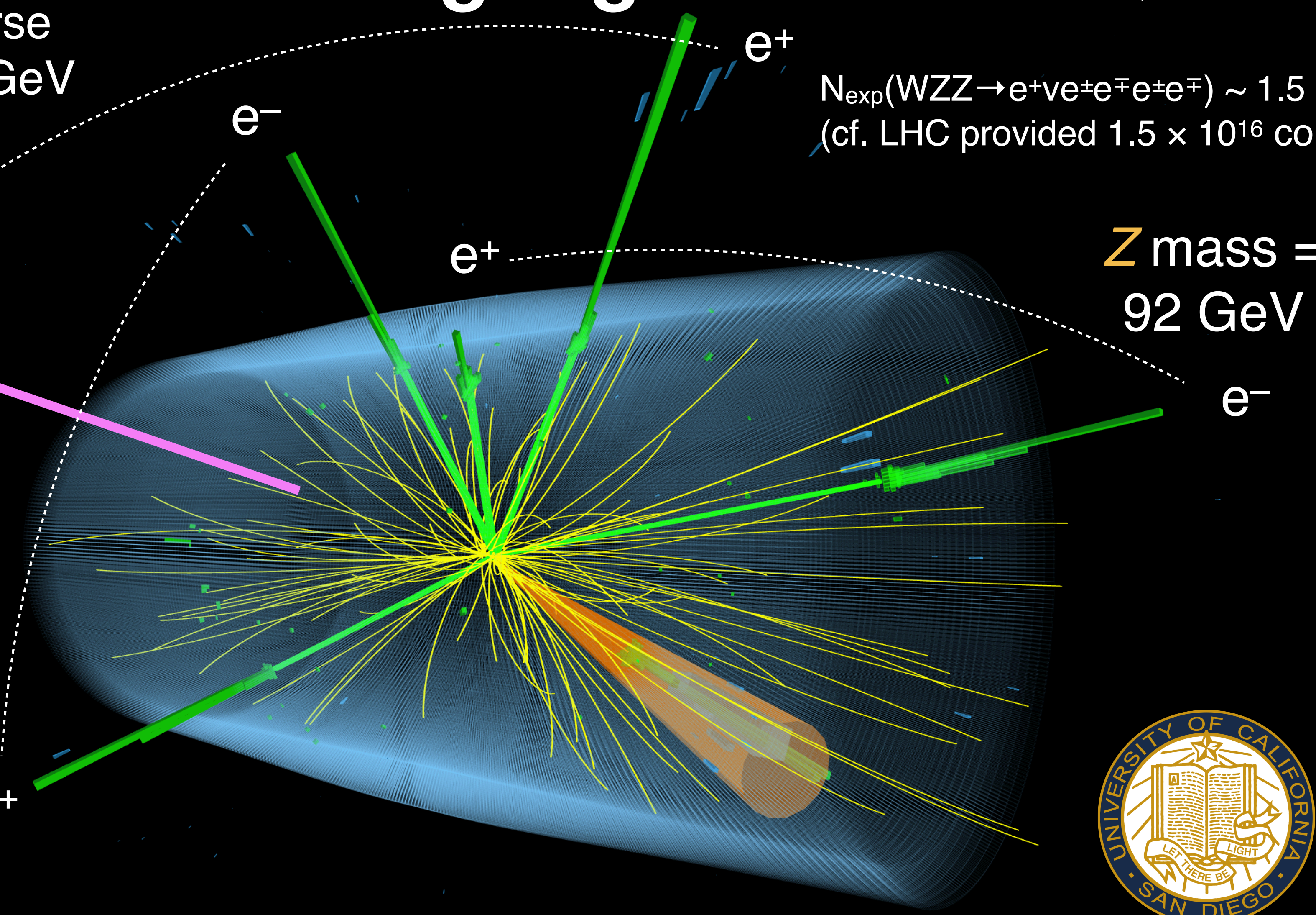
First observation of production of three massive gauge bosons

V = W, Z

$N_{exp}(WZZ \rightarrow e^{+}\nu e^{\pm}e^{\mp}e^{\pm}e^{\mp}) \sim 1.5$ event
(cf. LHC provided 1.5×10^{16} collisions)



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Discovery of Higgs boson

July 4, 2012

Discovery advanced our knowledge of origin of mass in a major way

More work to be done in electroweak sector

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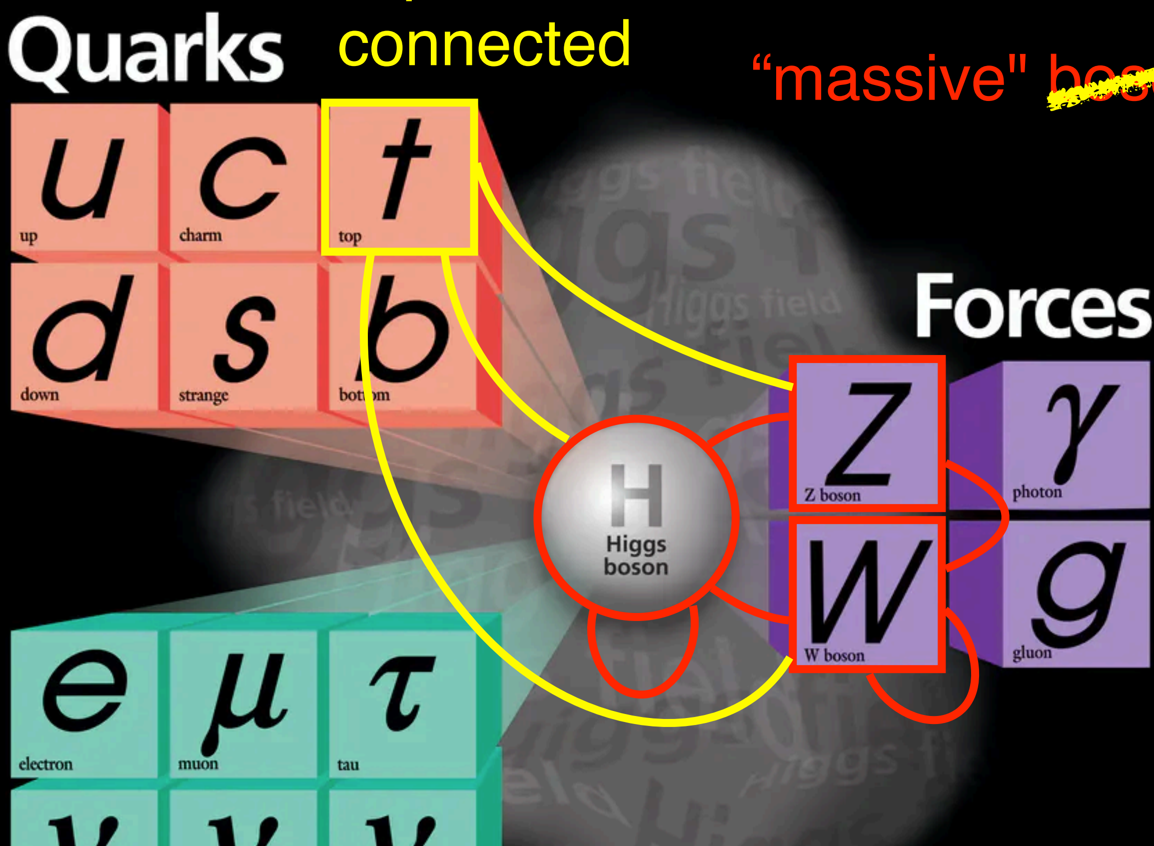
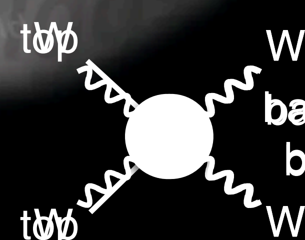
Top is also connected

"massive" ~~bosons~~ -X



- Is it the only Higgs boson? (or are there more?)
- Are there more states involved in electroweak symmetry breaking?
- Are multi-*bosons* interactions SM?
- Is the Higgs potential SM?



also bad high E behavior

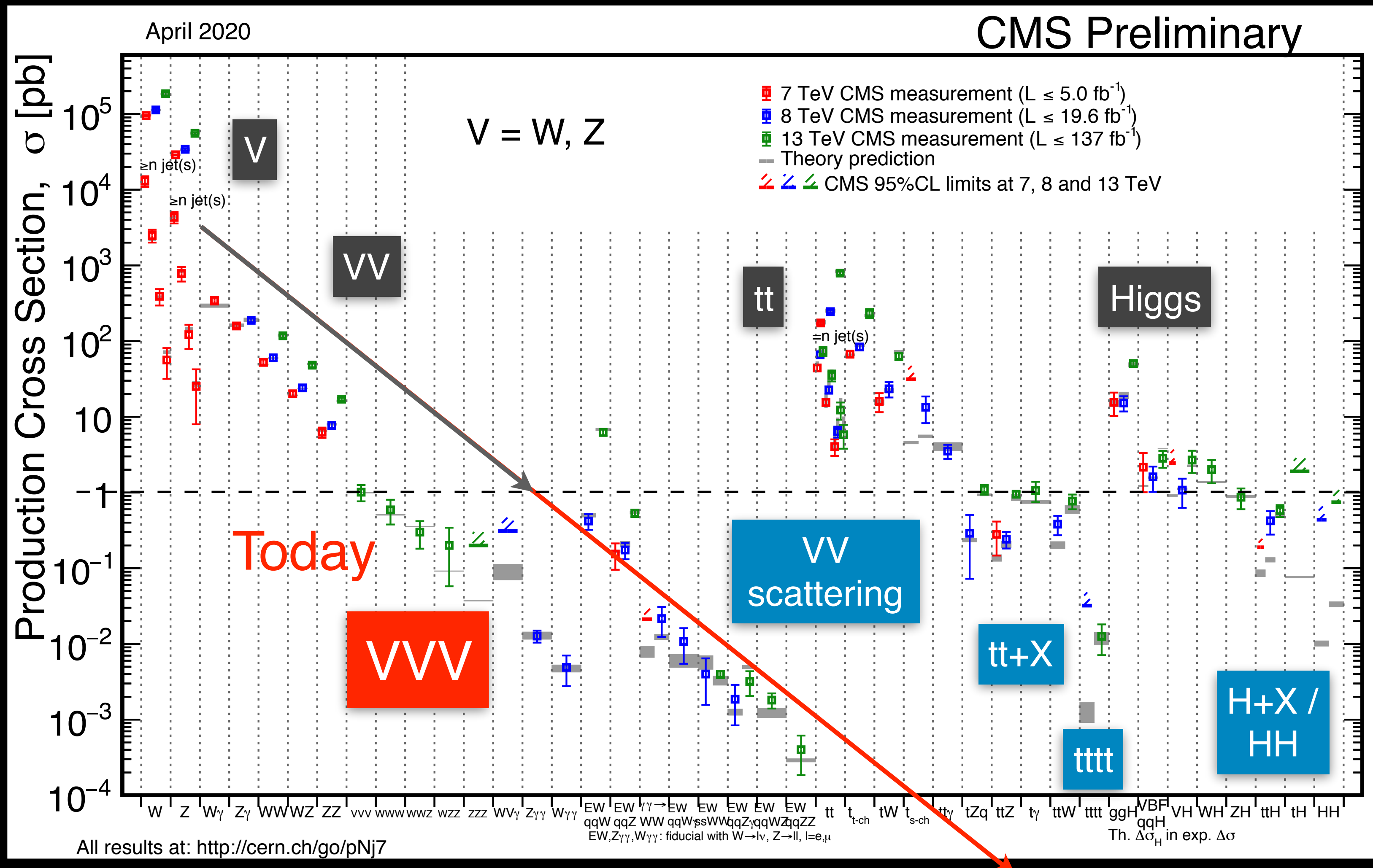
1978 (way) before top/W/Z/Higgs discovery
Chanowitz, Furman, Hinchliffe

F, $W^{\pm}$, Z and H become "sthenons" in the sense of Appelquist and Bjorken [4]: they couple strongly to one another [‡1] but weakly to non-sthenons (i.e., the light particles in the theory).

Many more to be studied on electroweak sector at the LHC

Multi-“X” processes are rare and “heavy”

Rarer (and “heavier”) events



N.B. xsec × decay BR can be even smaller

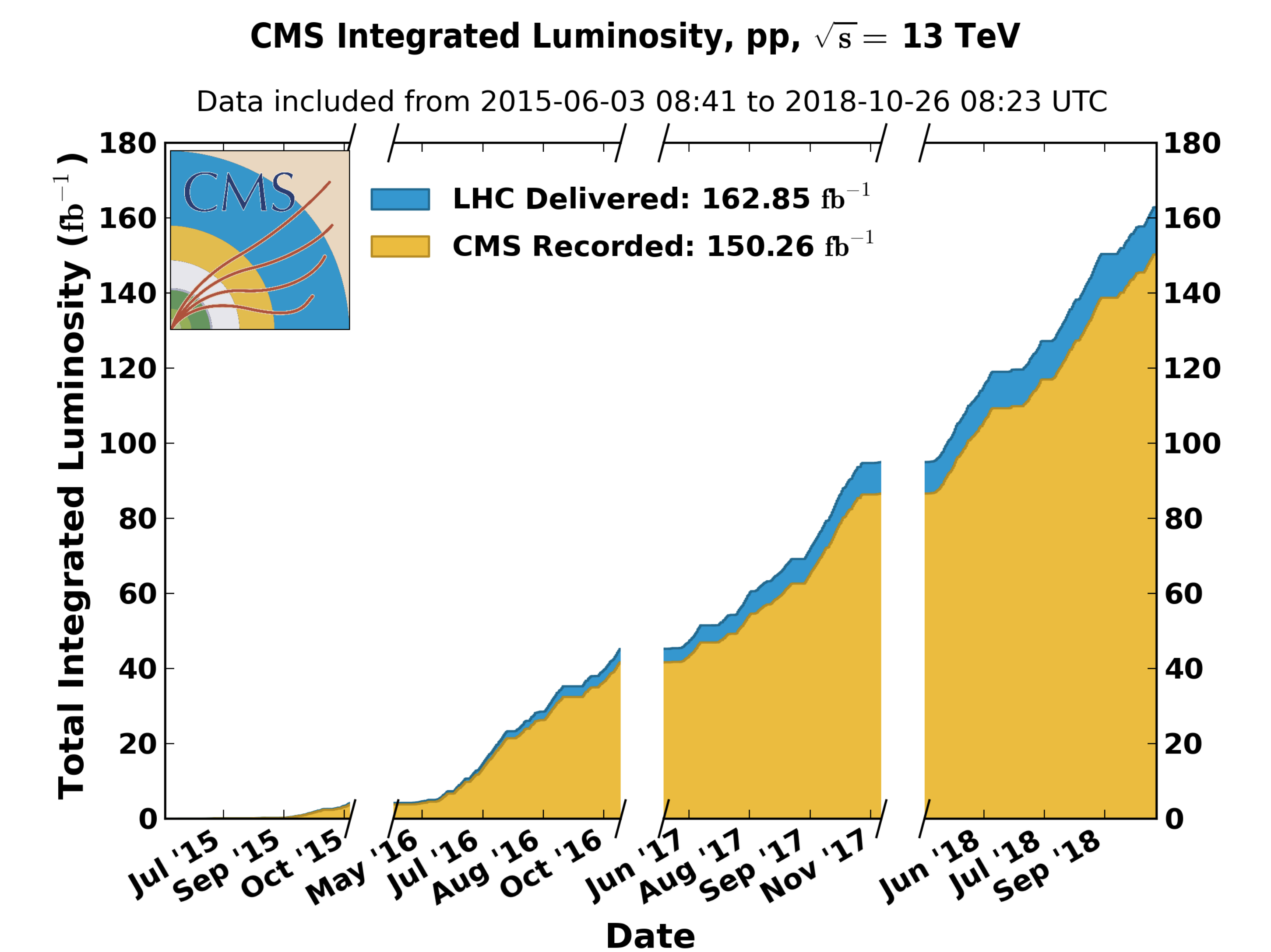
multi-“massive"-X particles

X = t, W, Z, H

Below picobarn most SM processes are electroweak multi-X production

We need LHC's large and energetic pp collision data

because rare — because "heavy"



Multiply by 1000 to get the number of events produced for a picobarn process

During Run 2, CMS recorded 150 fb^{-1} of which 137 fb^{-1} have been validated as good quality data useable for physics analysis

LHC's large data enables us to study rare EW multi-X processes

Physics of VVV production (V = W, Z)

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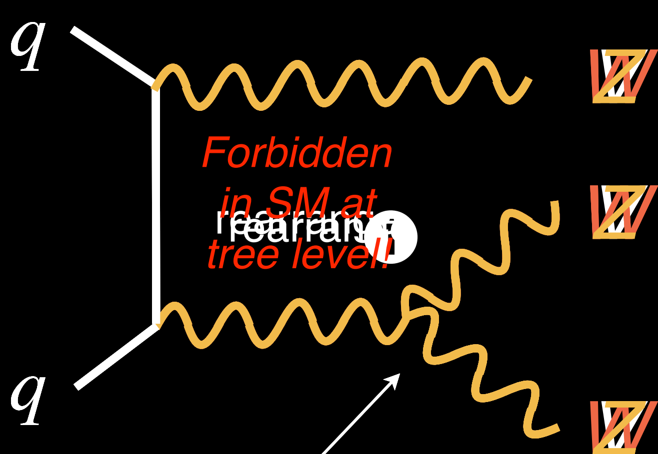
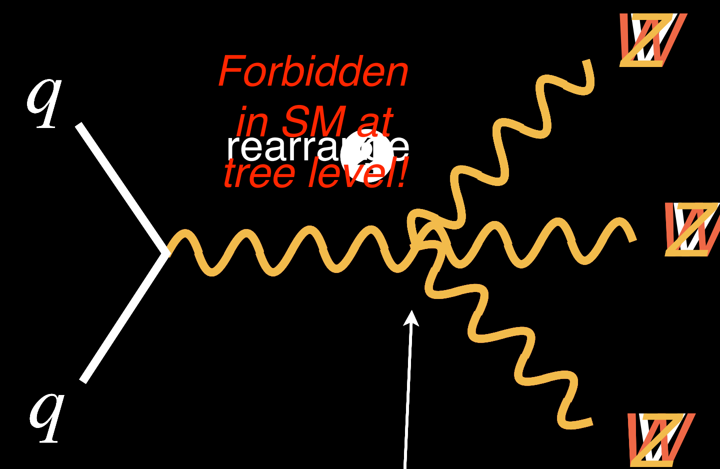
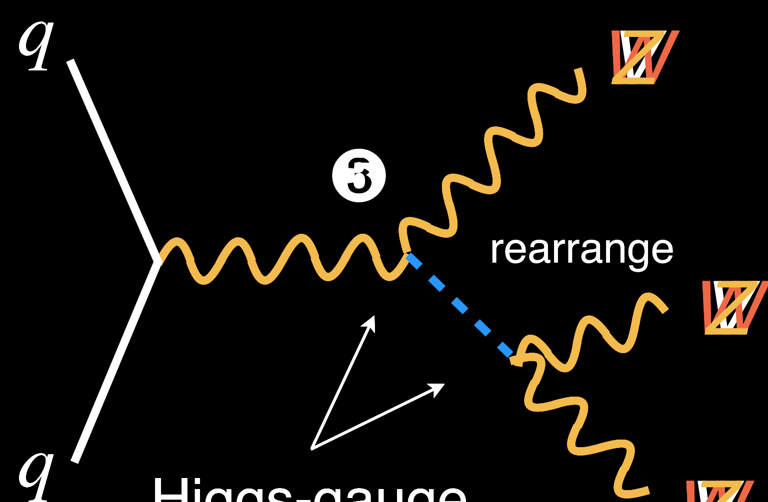


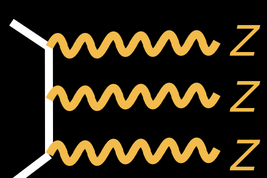
cubic gauge interaction



quartic gauge interaction



Higgs-gauge interaction



Three Z's radiating from quark lines

VH→VVV* is part of our signal. Their contribution is subdominant. (1/3 of signal in our signal regions)

Triboson process has access to studying many multi-*boson* interactions

Decay of W, Z bosons

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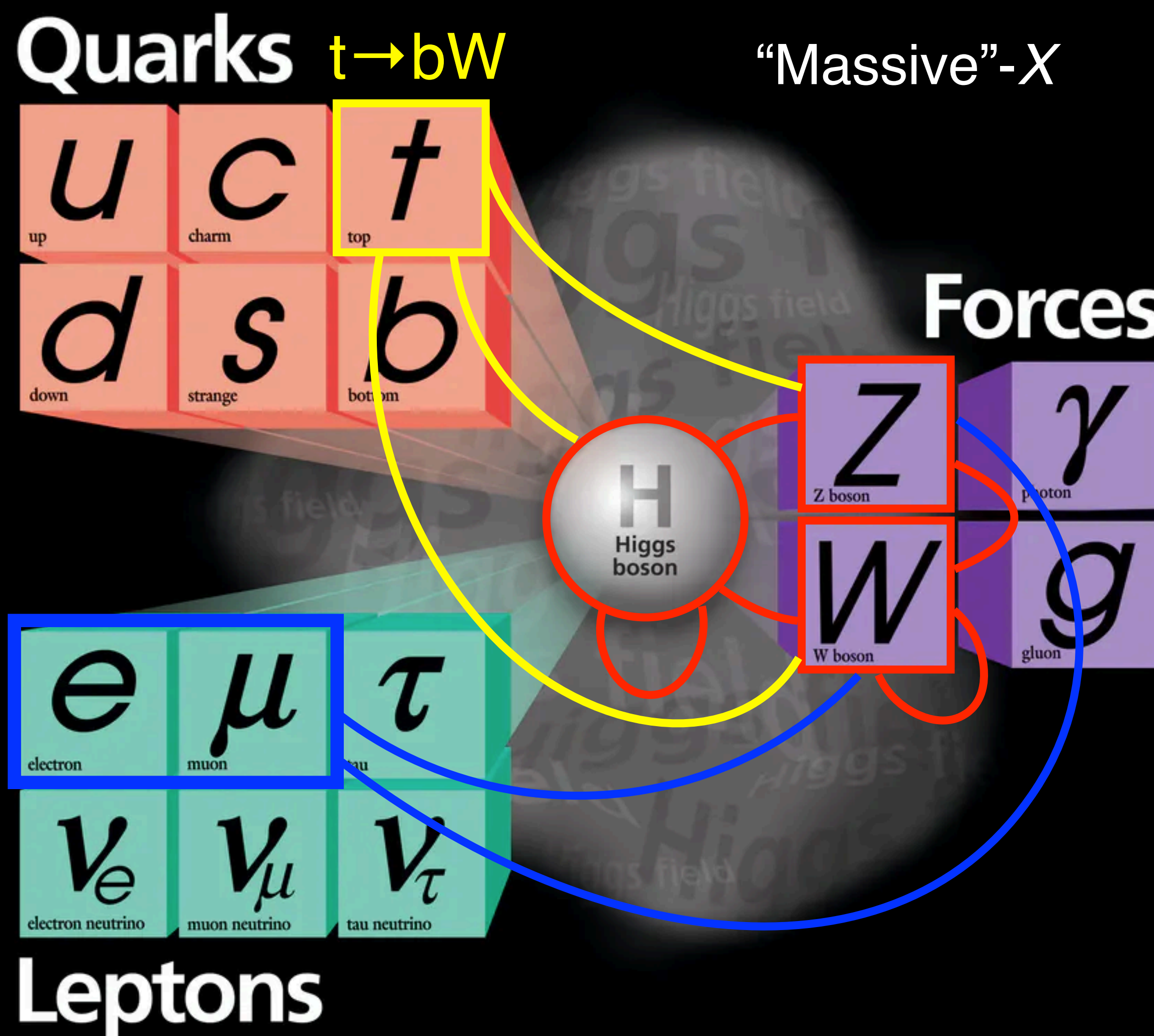
W → e/*μ* (~20%)
Z → ee/*μμ* (~7%)
We select leptons w/ transverse momentum (P_T) of > 25, 20, 10

τ decays in the detector
τ → e, *μ* + 2v
or
τ → hadrons + v

We include e, *μ* from τ's from W/Z decays in the analysis
But they have quite soft P_T and do not pass the P_T requirements

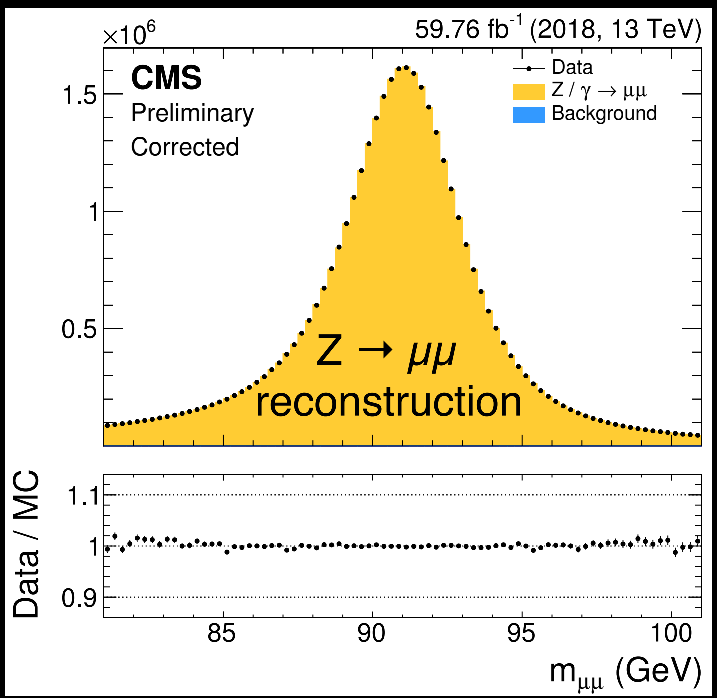


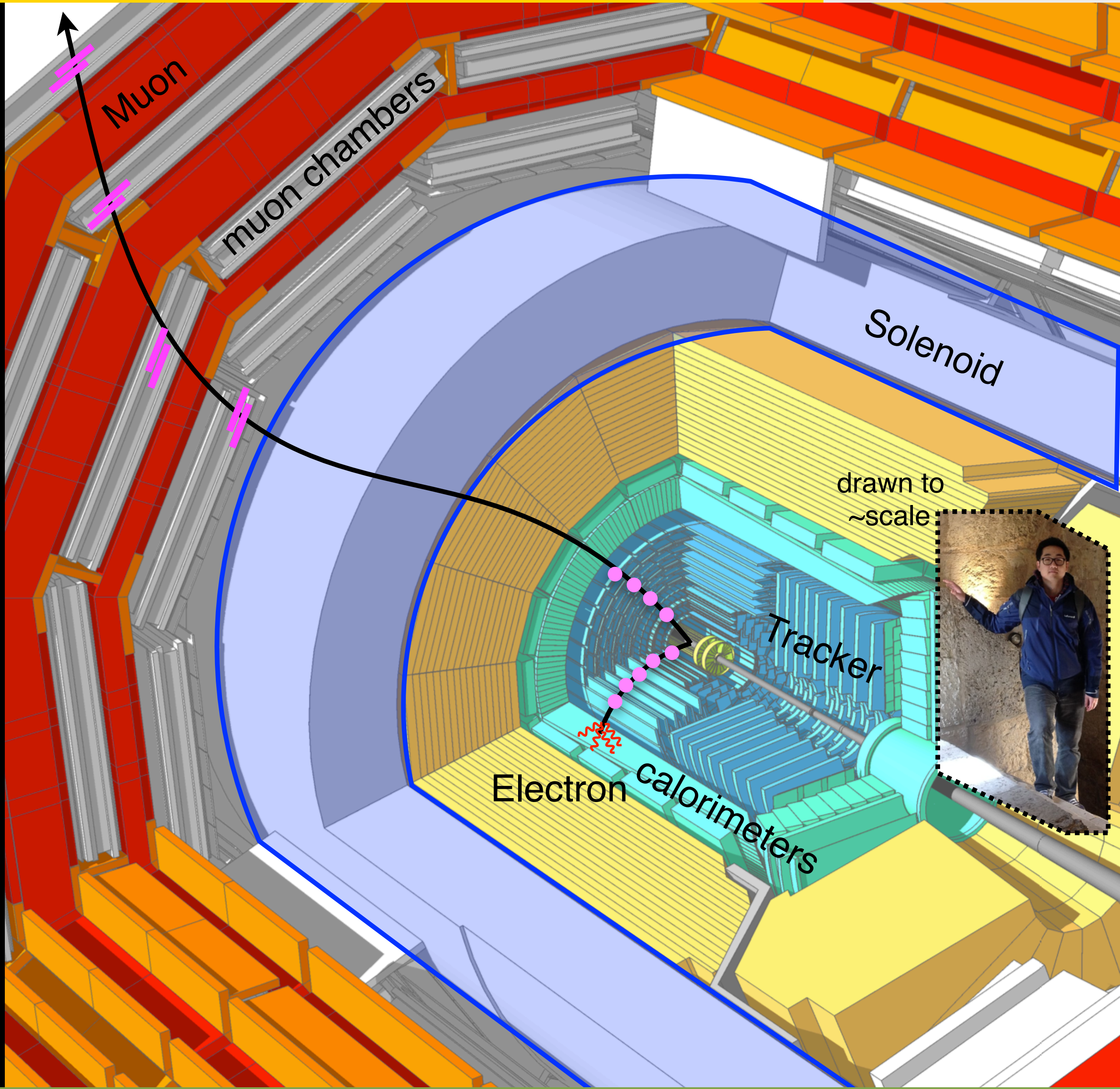
W's and Z's produced can be identified via electrons and muons

CMS detector measures leptons very well

e/μ among the best measured particles at CMS by combining tracker, calorimeter, and chambers measurements

(1-2% resolution for well measured ones)





Excellent lepton reconstruction and simulation at CMS

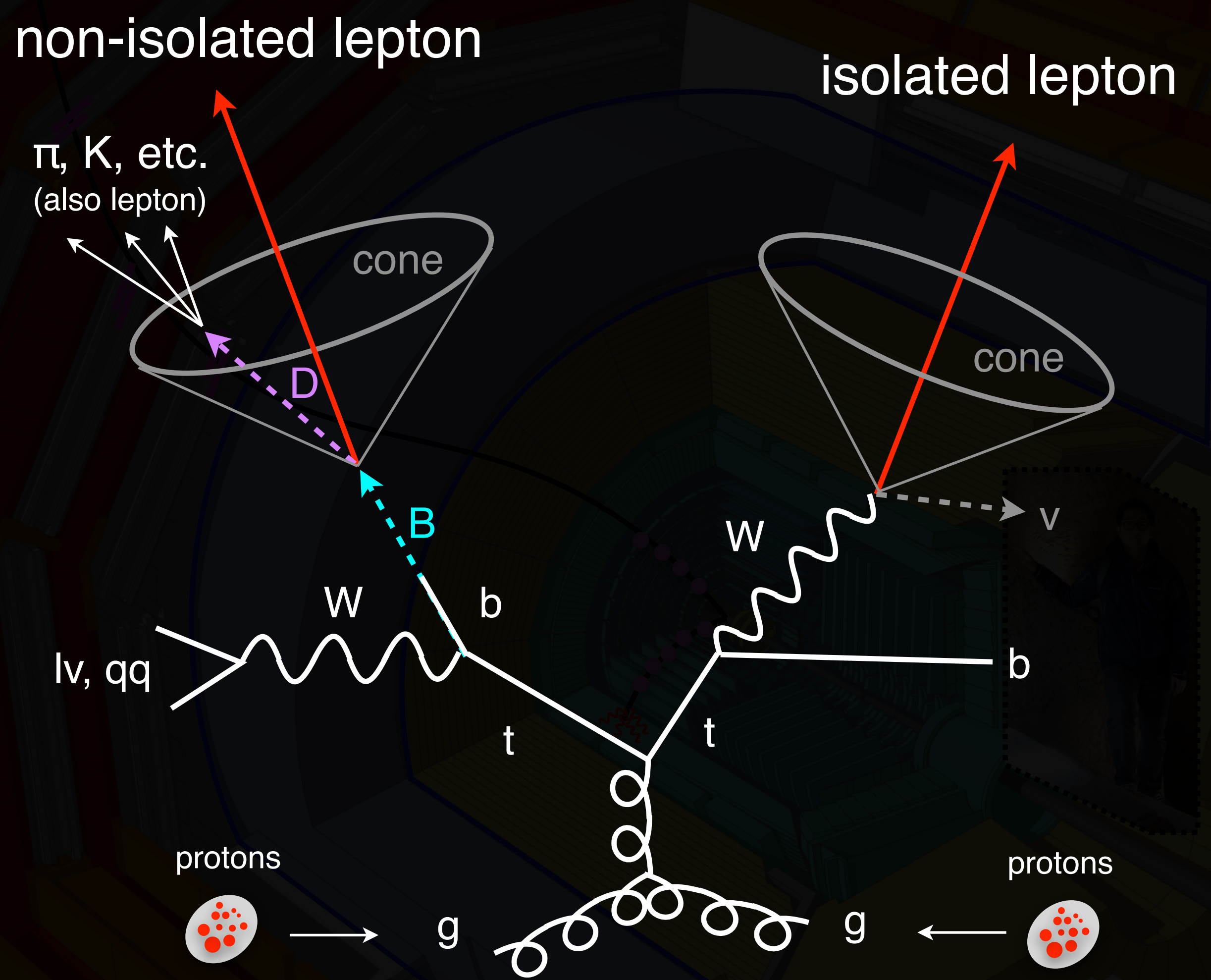
Classifying leptons' origins

Identifying leptons is not enough

We need to further classify the origin

$$\text{Isolation} = \frac{\Sigma_{\text{"stuff" in cone}} P_T}{P_{T,\text{Lepton}}}$$

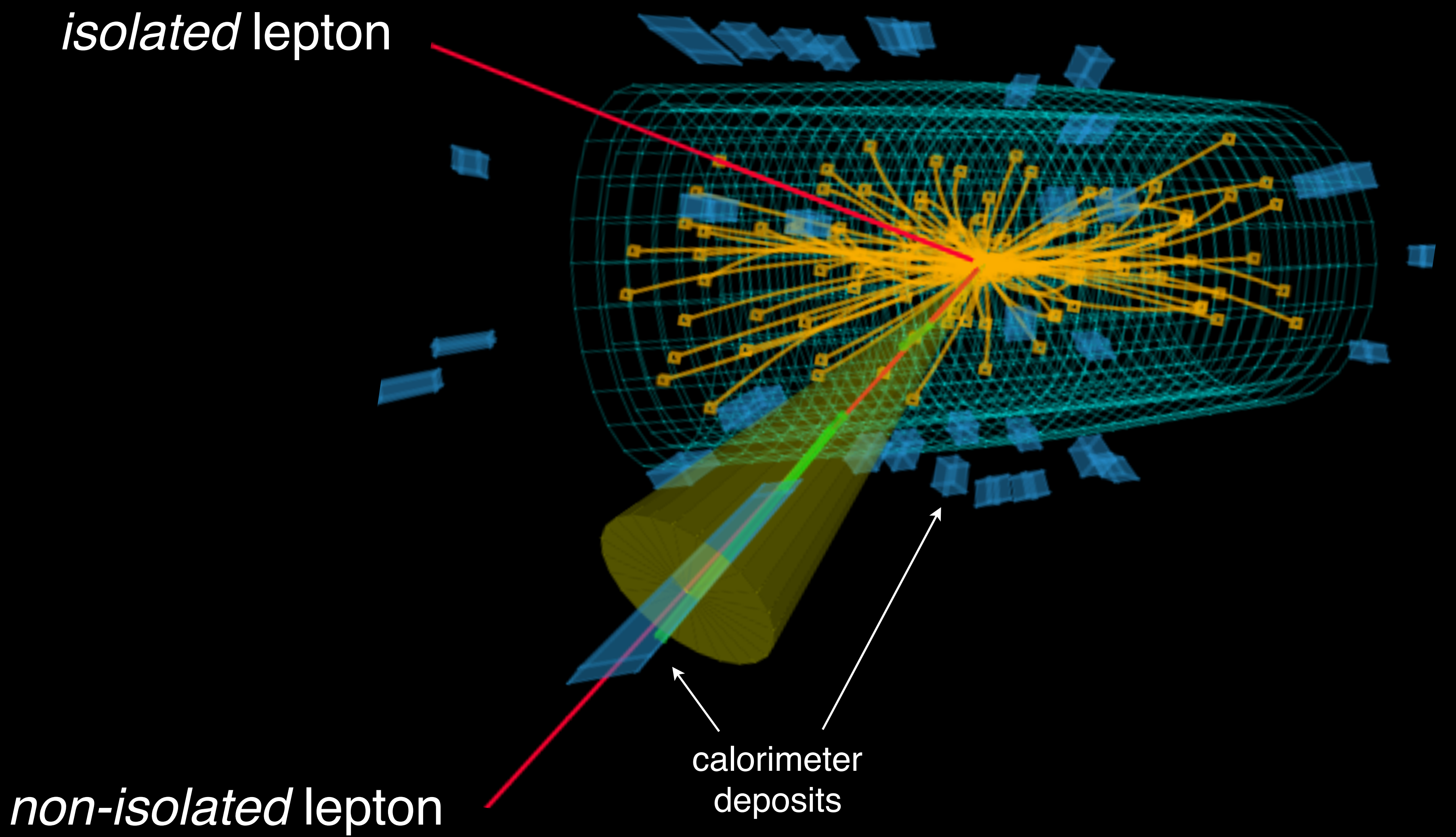
N.B. electrons and muons have different effects (muons are cleaner)



Use isolation to discriminate against leptons from heavy flavor decay

Dubbed "fake lepton"

Example


isolated lepton
non-isolated lepton
calorimeter
deposits

Lepton physics at the LHC

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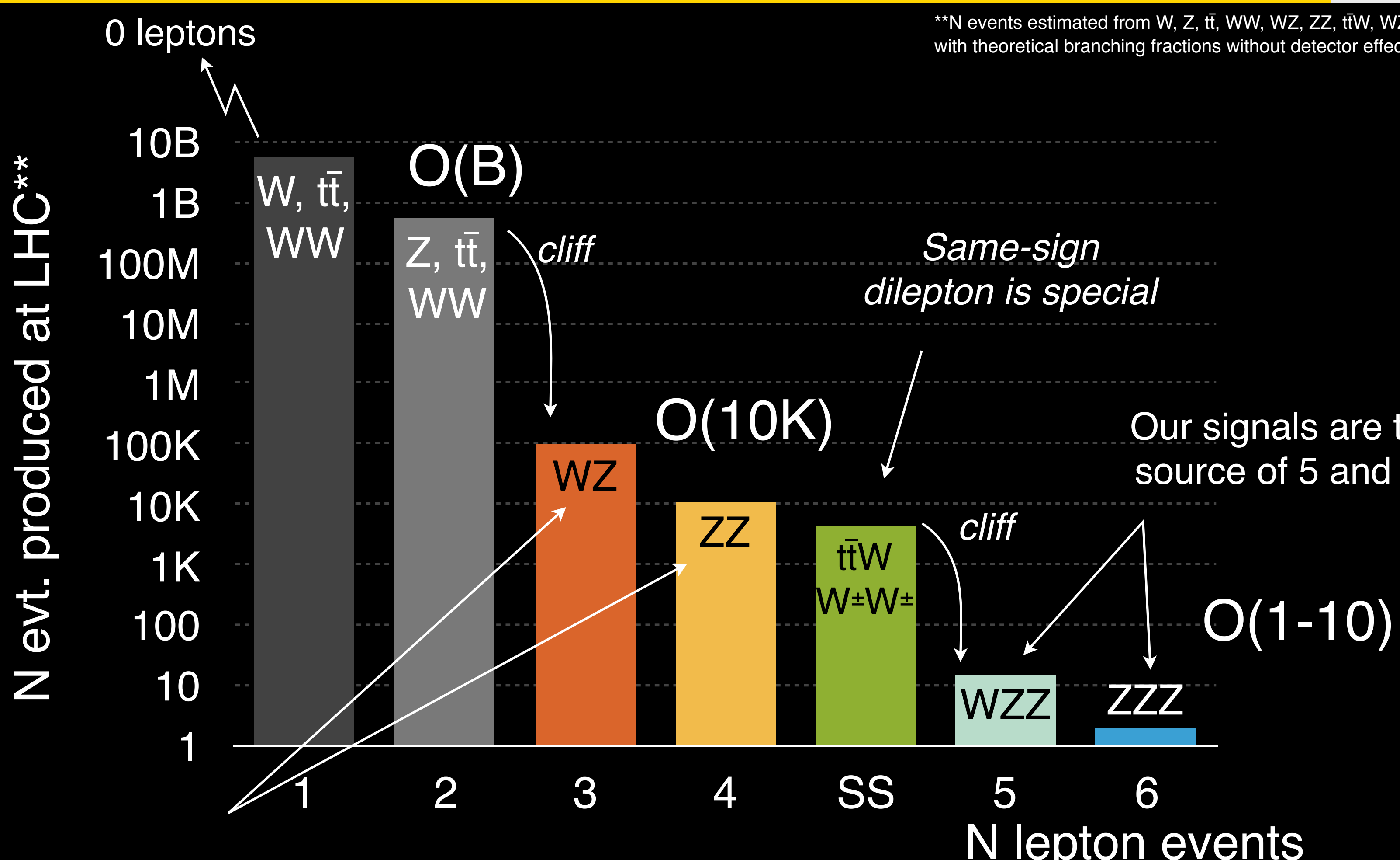
**N events estimated from W, Z, $t\bar{t}$, WW, WZ, ZZ, $t\bar{t}W$, WZZ, ZZZ cross section with theoretical branching fractions without detector effects and ignoring $\tau \rightarrow e, \mu$



N.B. $WZ \rightarrow 3l$ ~100k, $ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ ~10k

The more leptons produced the lower the rate (i.e. lower bkg.)

Useful to organize physics analyses by N leptons

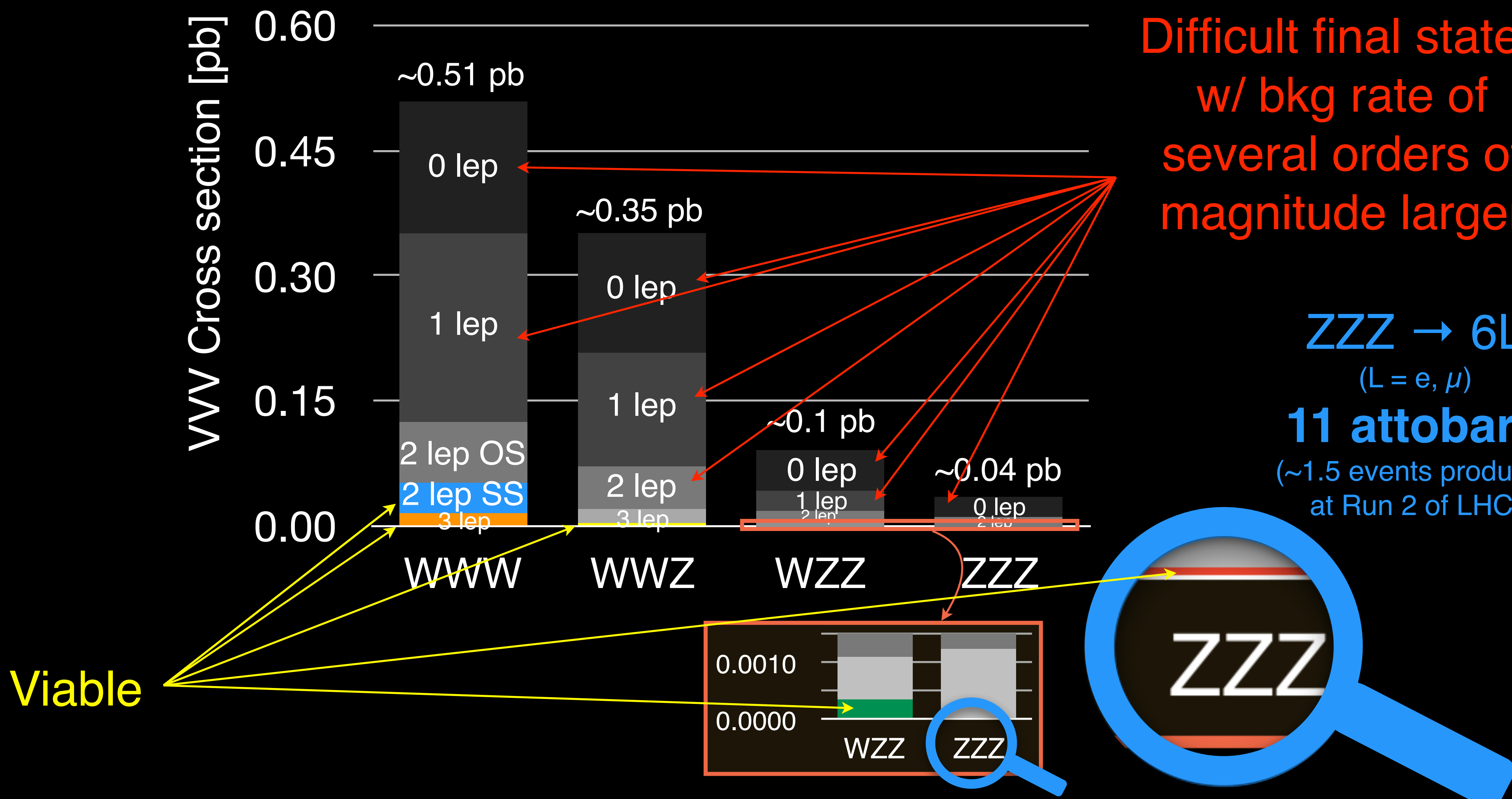
5 steps to VVV observation

1. Organize analyses by leptons (likely) from W / Z
   - N leptons in the event
   - Flavor of the leptons
2. Reject events with *b* jets
3. Additional background suppression through smart choices
4. Reliably estimate the size of residual backgrounds
5. Observe VVV!

Smart humans and smart machines (Both cut / BDT)

VVV channels in # of leptons

Production cross section decreases with more Z’s



Difficult final states w/ bkg rate of several orders of magnitude larger

ZZZ → 6L

(L = e, μ)

11 attobarn

(~1.5 events produced at Run 2 of LHC)

Viable final states have O(fb) or less cross sections

VVV analyses overview by N leptons

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Target "fully" leptonic final states to go after first observation

One exception → Same-sign

	2 leptons	3 leptons	4 leptons	5 leptons	6 leptons
Signals	$W^\pm \to l^\pm \nu$ $W^\pm \to l^\pm \nu$ $W^\mp \to qq$	$W \to l\nu$ $W \to l\nu$ $W \to l\nu$	$W \to l\nu$ $W \to l\nu$ $Z \to ll$	$W \to l\nu$ $Z \to ll$ $Z \to ll$	$Z \to ll$ $Z \to ll$ $Z \to ll$
	~2.5k evt.	~700 evt.	~140 evt.	~15 evt.	~1.5 evt.

Evt. # based on direct W, Z to e, μ decays
Numbers are higher if you add τ's to e, μ

Different modes populate different N lepton bins

Some cross contamination between N lepton bins exist but is minimized fter flavor selection (explained in following slides)

N.B. WZ→3l ~100k, ZZ→4l ~10k

We cover SS, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lepton final states

Backgrounds in each N lepton region

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	Same-sign 2 leptons	3 leptons	4 leptons	5 leptons	6 leptons
Signals	$W^\pm \to l^\pm \nu$ $W^\pm \to l^\pm \nu$ $W^\mp \to qq$	$W \to l\nu$ $W \to l\nu$ $W \to l\nu$	$W \to l\nu$ $W \to l\nu$ $Z \to ll$	$W \to l\nu$ $Z \to ll$ $Z \to ll$	$Z \to ll$ $Z \to ll$ $Z \to ll$
Dominant Bkgs.	$WZ \to l^\pm \nu l^\pm l^\mp$ ($l^\mp$ lost) $t\bar{t} \to bb + l + X$ ↳ fake l	$WZ \to l\nu ll$ $t\bar{t} \to bb + ll$ + X ↳ fake l	$ZZ \to llll$ $ttZ \to llll$ + bbX	$ZZ \to llll$ + fake lep	$ZZ \to llll$ + 2 fake lep

N.B. WZ→3l ~100k, ZZ→4l ~10k

Once separated by N leptons dominant bkg. source becomes apparent

Backgrounds in each N lepton region

	Same-sign 2 leptons	3 leptons	4 leptons	5 leptons	6 leptons
Signals	$W^\pm \to l^\pm\nu$ $W^\pm \to l^\pm\nu$ $W^\mp \to qq$	$W \to l\nu$ $W \to l\nu$ $W \to l\nu$	$W \to l\nu$ $W \to l\nu$ $Z \to ll$	$W \to l\nu$ $Z \to ll$ $Z \to ll$	$Z \to ll$ $Z \to ll$ $Z \to ll$
Dominant Bkgs.	$WZ \to l^\pm\nu l^\pm l^\mp$ (lost: $l^\mp$) $t\bar{t} \to bb + l + X$ ↳ fake l	$WZ \to l\nu ll$ $t\bar{t} \to bb + ll + X$ ↳ fake l	$ZZ \to llll$ $ttZ \to llll + bbX$	$ZZ \to llll$ + fake lep	$ZZ \to llll$ + 2 fake lep

N.B. WZ→3l ~100k, ZZ→4l ~10k

Selection on flavor and b tag will further reduce bkgs.

Once separated by N leptons dominant bkg. source becomes apparent

Exploiting Z → ll features

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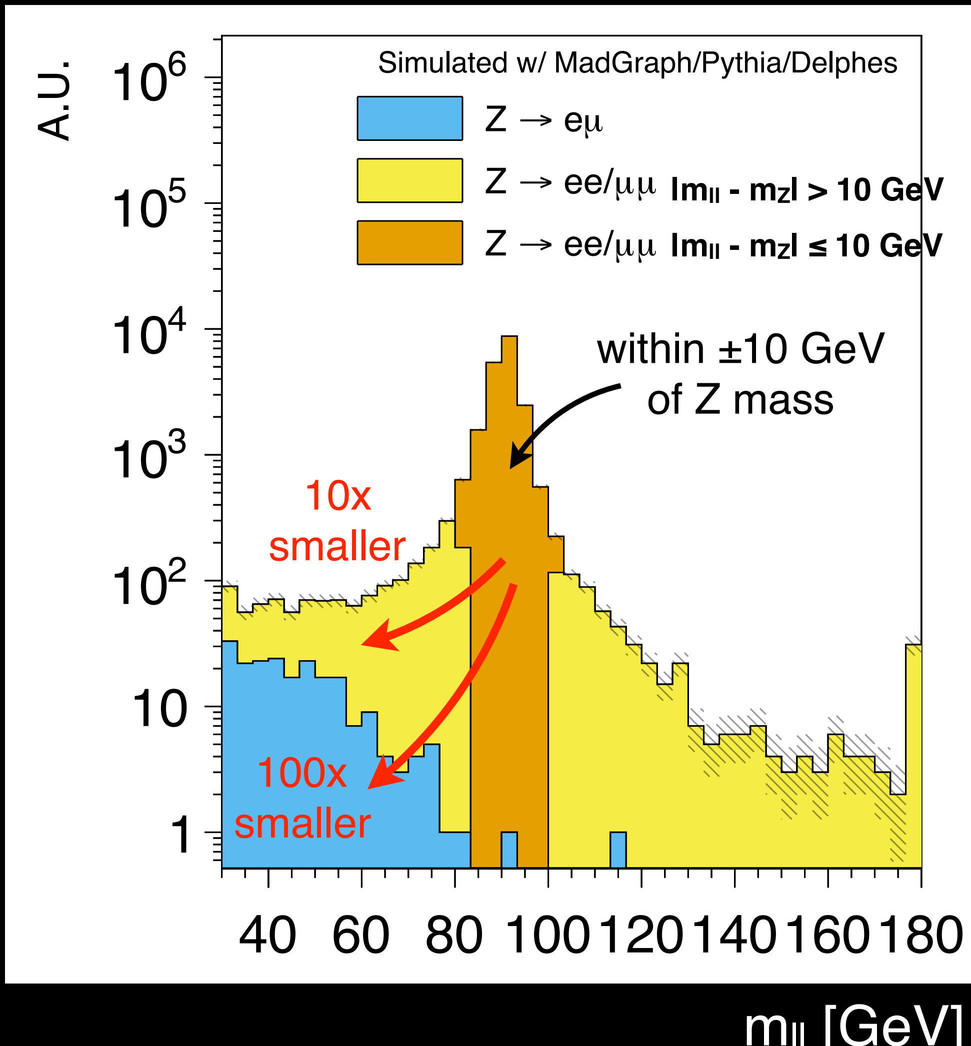
dilepton invariant mass of Z → ll decay



If one selects $|m_{ll} - m_Z| > 10$ GeV of ee/*μμ* final state *Z* is reduced by an order of magnitude

If one selects e*μ* final state, *Z* is reduced by 2 orders of magnitude
(e, *μ* from τ are soft)

⇒ *ZZ* suppressed in *WWZ* → e*μ* + (ee/*μμ*)
WZ suppressed in *WWW* → $e^{\pm}\mu^{\mp}e^{\pm}$

0 "SFOS"
(Zero same-flavor opposite sign pair)

Z decays predominantly to ee/*μμ* ⇒ select away from *Z* → ee/*μμ*

Splitting signal regions by lepton flavors

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	Same-sign 2 leptons	3 leptons	4 leptons	5 leptons	6 leptons
Signals	$W^{\pm} \rightarrow l^{\pm}\nu$ $W^{\pm} \rightarrow l^{\pm}\nu$ $W^{\mp} \rightarrow qq$	$W \rightarrow l\nu$ $W \rightarrow l\nu$ $W \rightarrow l\nu$	$W \rightarrow l\nu$ $W \rightarrow l\nu$ $Z \rightarrow ll$	$W \rightarrow l\nu$ $Z \rightarrow ll$ $Z \rightarrow ll$	$Z \rightarrow ll$ $Z \rightarrow ll$ $Z \rightarrow ll$
	Split by ee/eμ/μμ N.B. μ is cleaner than e	Split by # of SFOS e.g. 0: $e^{\pm}\mu^{\mp}e^{\pm}$ 1: $e^{\pm}e^{\mp}\mu^{\pm}$ 2: $e^{\pm}e^{\mp}e^{\pm}$	tag Z→ll then split WW→ee/μμ v. WW→eμ	Not enough statistics single bin	
	3 categories*	3 categories	2 categories*	1 category	1 category

* marked ones will be further split

Each N lepton analyses are further split by flavors

~~5~~ steps to VVV observation

4

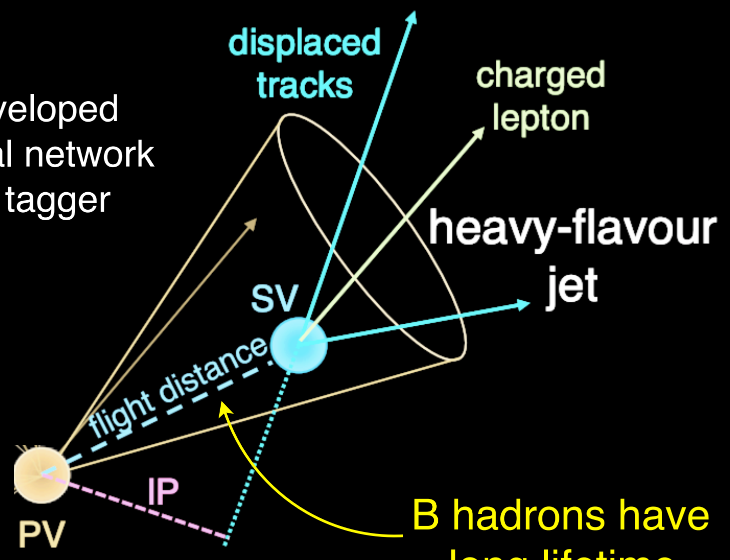
1. Organize analyses by "clean" leptons (likely) from W / Z
   - N leptons in the event
   - Flavor of the leptons
2. Reject events with *b* jets
3. Additional background suppression through smart choices
4. Reliably estimate the size of residual backgrounds
5. Observe VVV!

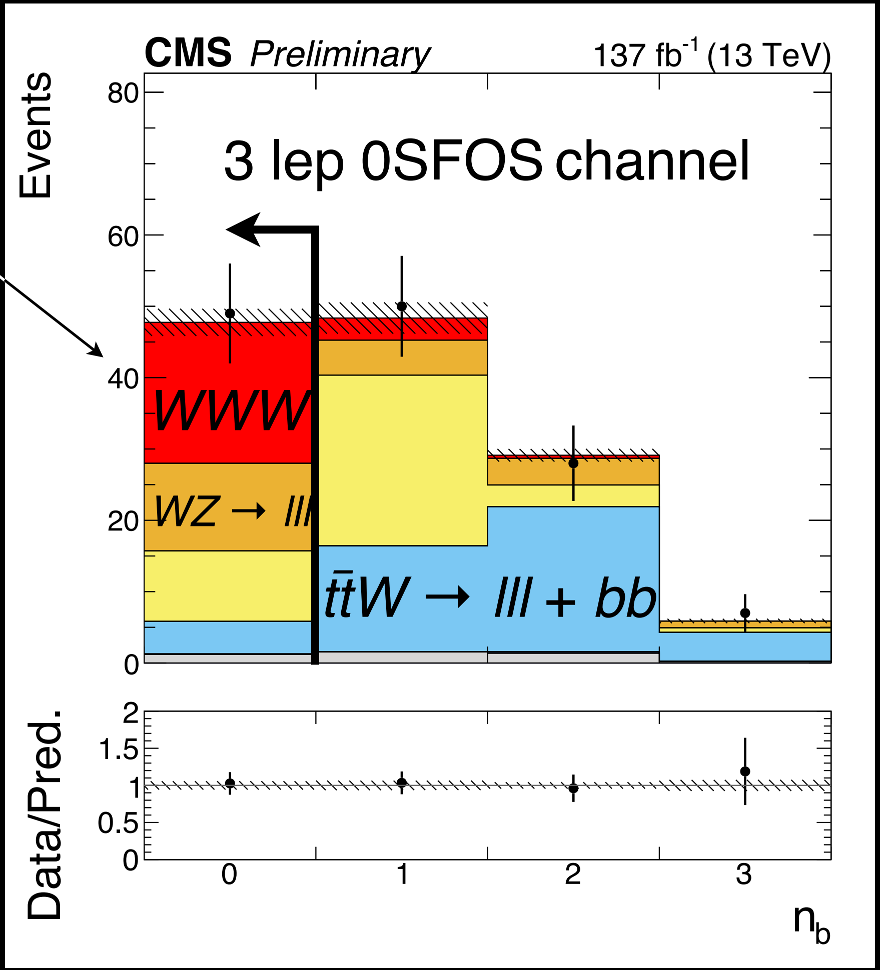
Smart humans and smart machines (Both cut / BDT)

Rejecting events with *b* jets

EW processes generally do not come with b jets ⇒ Require # of b = 0

CMS developed deep neural network based *b* tagger



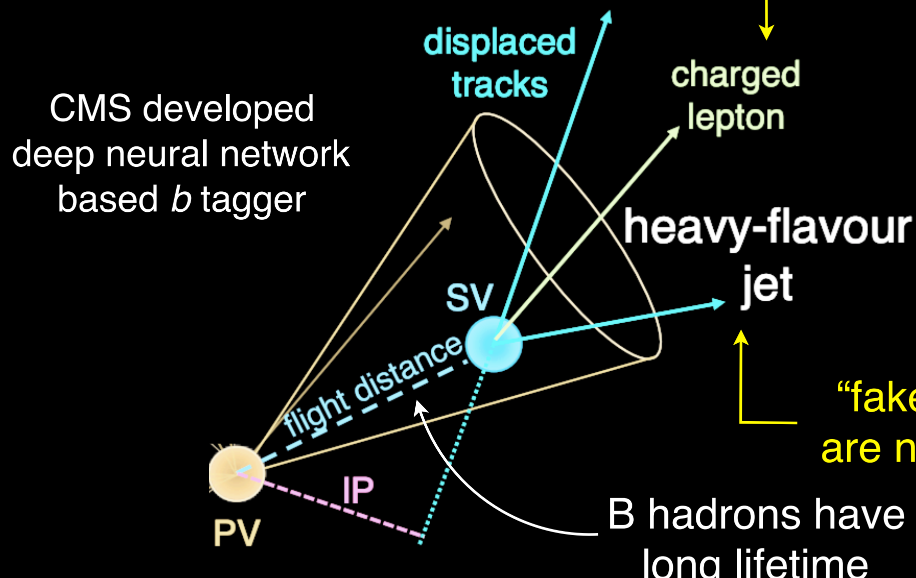


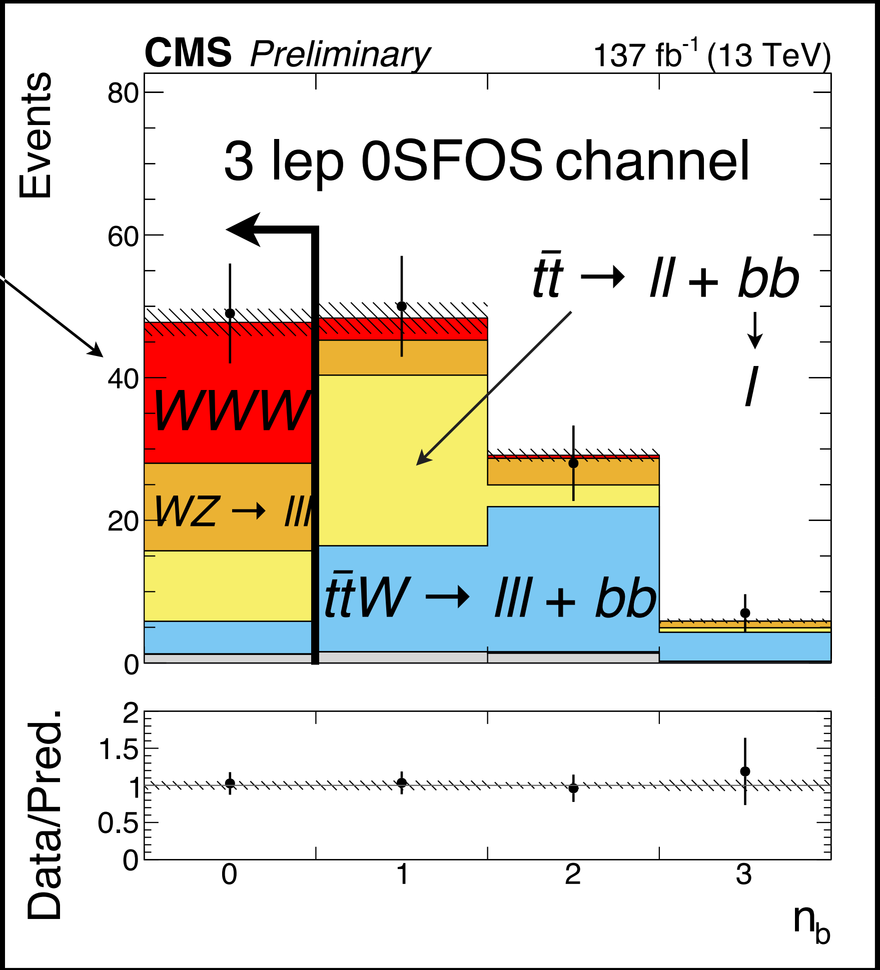
Signals do not have *b* jets

Added benefit of rejecting events with b

EW processes generally do not come with b jets ⇒ Require # of b = 0

Lepton from b decay is the main source of "fake"





Signals do not have *b* jets

~~5~~ steps to VVV observation

~~4~~

3

1. Organize analyses by “clean” leptons (likely) from W / Z
   - N leptons in the event
   - Flavor of the leptons
2. Reject events with *b* jets
3. Additional background suppression through smart choices
4. Reliably estimate the size of residual backgrounds
5. Observe VVV

Smart humans and smart machines (Both cut / BDT)

Event selections

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same-sign selection

Variable	m_{jj}-in and m_{jj}-out	1j
Trigger	Signal triggers, tab. 3.2	
Signal leptons	Exactly 2 tight SS leptons with $p_T > 25$ GeV	
Additional leptons	No additional very loose lepton	
Isolated tracks	No additional isolated tracks	
Jets	≥ 2 jets	1 jet
b-tagging	no b-tagged jets and soft b-tag objects	
$m_{\ell\ell}$	>20 GeV	
$m_{\ell\ell}$	$\|m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z\| > 20$ GeV if $e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$	
p_T^{miss}	>45 GeV	
m_{JJ} (leading jets)	<500 GeV	—
$\Delta\eta_{JJ}$ (leading jets)	<2.5	—
m_{jj} (closest ΔR)	$65 < m_{jj} < 95$ GeV or $\|m_{jj} - 80\,\text{GeV}\| \geq 15$ GeV	—
$\Delta R^{min}_{\ell j}$	—	<1.5
m_T^{max}	>90 GeV if not $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	>90 GeV

Three leptons selection

Variable	0 SFOS	1 and 2 SFOS
Trigger	Signal triggers, tab. 3.2	
Signal leptons	3 tight leptons with charge sum = $\pm 1e$; $p_T > 25/25/25$ GeV	$p_T > 25/20/20$ GeV
Additional leptons	No additional very loose lepton	
m_{SFOS}	$m_{SFOS} > 20$ GeV and $\|m_{SFOS} - m_Z\| > 20$ GeV	
$m_{\ell\ell\ell}$	$\|m_{\ell\ell\ell} - m_Z\| > 10$ GeV	
SF lepton mass	>20 GeV	—
Dielectron mass	$\|m_{ee} - m_Z\| > 20$ GeV	—
Jets	≤ 1 jet	0 jets
b-tagging	No b-tagged jets and soft b-tag objects	
$\Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T(\ell\ell\ell), \vec{p}_T^{miss})$	—	>2.5
$p_T(\ell\ell\ell)$	—	>50 GeV
m_T^{3rd} (1 SFOS) or m_T^{max} (2 SFOS)	—	>90 GeV

Four leptons selection

Variable	$e\mu$ category	$ee/\mu\mu$ category
Preselection	Selections in Table 20	
W candidate lepton flavors	$e\mu$	$ee/\mu\mu$
$m_{\ell\ell}$	Separated into 4 bins in $(0, 40, 60, 100, \infty)$	$\|m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z\| > 10$ GeV
m_{T2}	$m_{T2} > 25$ GeV (for $m_{\ell\ell} > 100$ GeV)	...
$p_{T,4\ell}$ and p_T^{miss}	...	No $p_{T,4\ell}$ cuts and $p_T^{miss} > 120$ GeV (Bin A) $p_{T,4\ell} > 70$ GeV and $70 < p_T^{miss} < 120$ GeV (Bin B) $40 < p_{T,4\ell} < 70$ GeV and $70 < p_T^{miss} < 120$ GeV (Bin C)

5/6L will be explained later

This is the full selections but I will not go in details for every single one

Event selections

same-sign selection

Variable	m_{jj}-in and m_{jj}-out	1j
Trigger	Signal triggers, tab. 3.2	
Signal leptons	Exactly 2 tight SS leptons with $p_T > 25$ GeV	
Additional leptons	No additional very loose lepton	
Isolated tracks	No additional isolated tracks	
Jets	≥ 2 jets	1 jet
$\Delta\eta_{JJ}$ (leading jets)	<2.5	—
m_{jj} (closest ΔR)	$65 < m_{jj} < 95$ GeV or $\lvert m_{jj} - 80\,\text{GeV}\rvert \geq 15$ GeV	—
$\Delta R^{min}_{\ell j}$	—	<1.5
m_T^{max}	>90 GeV if not $\mu^\pm\mu^\pm$	>90 GeV

Split by N leptons
and requiring “Tight” leptons

Three leptons selection

Variable	0 SFOS	1 and 2 SFOS
Trigger	Signal triggers, tab. 3.2	
Signal leptons	3 tight leptons with charge sum = ±1e $p_T > 25/25/25$ GeV	$p_T > 25/20/20$ GeV
Additional leptons	No additional very loose lepton	
m_{SFOS}	$m_{SFOS} > 20$ GeV and $\lvert m_{SFOS} - m_Z\rvert > 20$ GeV	
$m_{\ell\ell\ell}$	$- m_Z\rvert > 10$ GeV	
SF lepton ma		—
Dielectron mass	$\lvert m_{ee} - m_Z\rvert > 20$ GeV	—
Jets	≤ 1 jet	0 jets
b-tagging	No b-tagged jets and soft b-tag objects	
$\Delta\phi\,(\vec{p}_T(\ell\ell\ell), \vec{p}_T^{\,miss})$	—	>2.5
$p_T(\ell\ell\ell)$	—	>50 GeV
m_T^{3rd} (1 SFOS) or m_T^{max} (2 SFOS)	—	>90 GeV

Split by channels

Four leptons selection

Variable	$e\mu$ category	$ee/\mu\mu$ category
Preselection	Selections in Table 20	
W candidate lepton flavors	$e\mu$	$ee/\mu\mu$
$m_{\ell\ell}$	Separated into 4 bins in $(0, 40, 60, 100, \infty)$	$\lvert m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z\rvert > 10$ GeV
m_{T2}	$m_{T2} > 25$ GeV (for $m_{\ell\ell} > 100$ GeV)	...
$p_{T,4\ell}$ and p_T^{miss}	...	No $p_{T,4\ell}$ cuts and $p_T^{miss} > 120$ GeV (Bin A) $p_{T,4\ell} > 70$ GeV and $70 < p_T^{miss} < 120$ GeV (Bin B) $40 < p_{T,4\ell} < 70$ GeV and $70 < p_T^{miss} < 120$ GeV (Bin C)

5/6L will be
explained later

But already you can notice a few things

Event selections

same-sign selection

Variable	m_{jj}-in and m_{jj}-out	1j
Trigger	Signal triggers, tab. 3.2	
Signal leptons	Exactly 2 tight SS leptons with $p_T > 25$ GeV	
Additional leptons	No additional very loose lepton	
Isolated tracks	No additional isolated tracks	
Jets	≥ 2 jets	1 jet
b-tagging	no b-tagged jets and soft b-tag objects	
$m_{\ell\ell}$	>20 GeV	
$m_{\ell\ell}$	$\lvert m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z \rvert > 20$ GeV if $e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$	
p_T^{miss}	>45 GeV	
m_{JJ} (leading jets)	<500 GeV	—
$\Delta\eta_{JJ}$ (leading jets)	<2.5	—
m_{jj} (closest ΔR)	$65 < m_{jj} < 95$ GeV or $\lvert m_{jj} - 80\,\text{GeV} \rvert \geq 15$ GeV	—
$\Delta R_{\ell j}^{min}$	—	<1.5
m_T^{max}	>90 GeV if not $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	>90 GeV

Three leptons selection

Variable	0 SFOS	1 and 2 SFOS
Trigger	Signal triggers, tab. 3.2	
Signal leptons		±1e 0 GeV
Additional leptons		0 GeV
m_{SFOS}		
$m_{\ell\ell\ell}$		
SF lepton mass		
Dielectron mass		
Jets		
b-tagging		cts
$\Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T(\ell\ell\ell), \vec{p}_T^{miss})$	—	>2.5
$p_T(\ell\ell\ell)$	—	>50 GeV
m_T^{3rd} (1 SFOS) or m_T^{max} (2 SFOS)	—	>90 GeV

- Jet bin splits
- Dijet invariant mass: m_{jj}
- Transverse mass: m_T
- "S"transverse mass: m_{T2}
- Missing transverse energy

Four leptons selection

Variable	$e\mu$ category	$ee/\mu\mu$ category
Preselection	Selections in Table 20	
W candidate lepton flavors	$e\mu$	$ee/\mu\mu$
$m_{\ell\ell}$	Separated into 4 bins in $(0, 40, 60, 100, \infty)$	$\lvert m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z \rvert > 10$ GeV
m_{T2}	$m_{T2} > 25$ GeV (for $m_{\ell\ell} > 100$ GeV)	...
$p_{T,4\ell}$ and p_T^{miss}	...	No $p_{T,4\ell}$ cuts and $p_T^{miss} > 120$ GeV (Bin A) $p_{T,4\ell} > 70$ GeV and $70 < p_T^{miss} < 120$ GeV (Bin B) $40 < p_{T,4\ell} < 70$ GeV and $70 < p_T^{miss} < 120$ GeV (Bin C)

5/6L will be explained later

But I will highlight these 5 points in the coming slides

Reconstruct W→qq in WWW → l±l±qq

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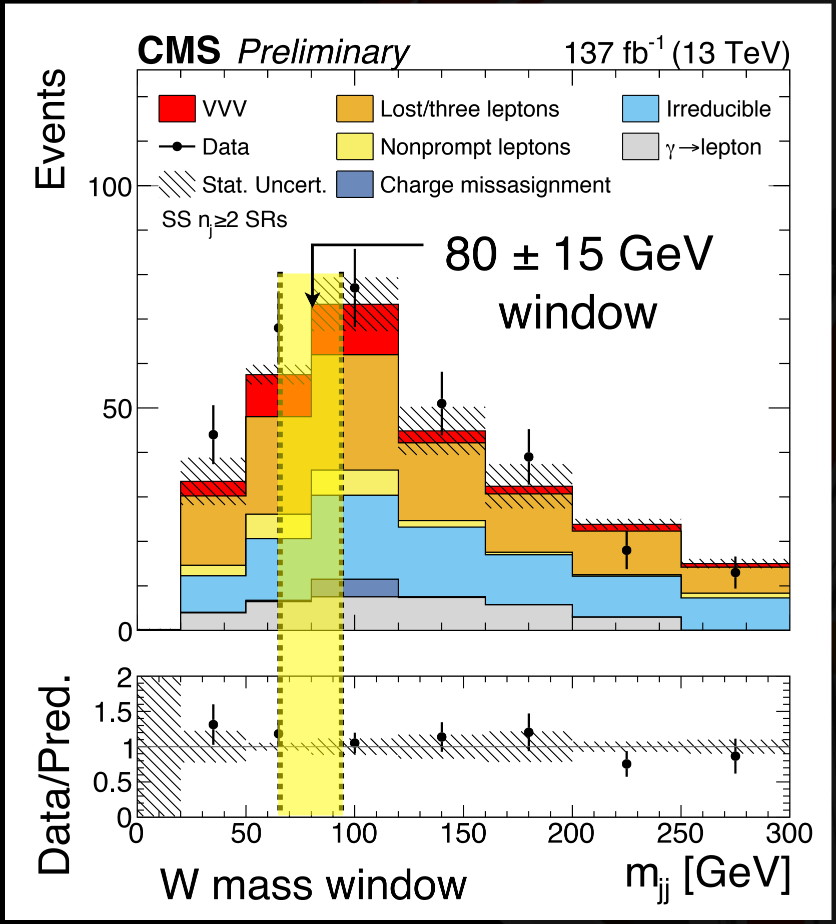
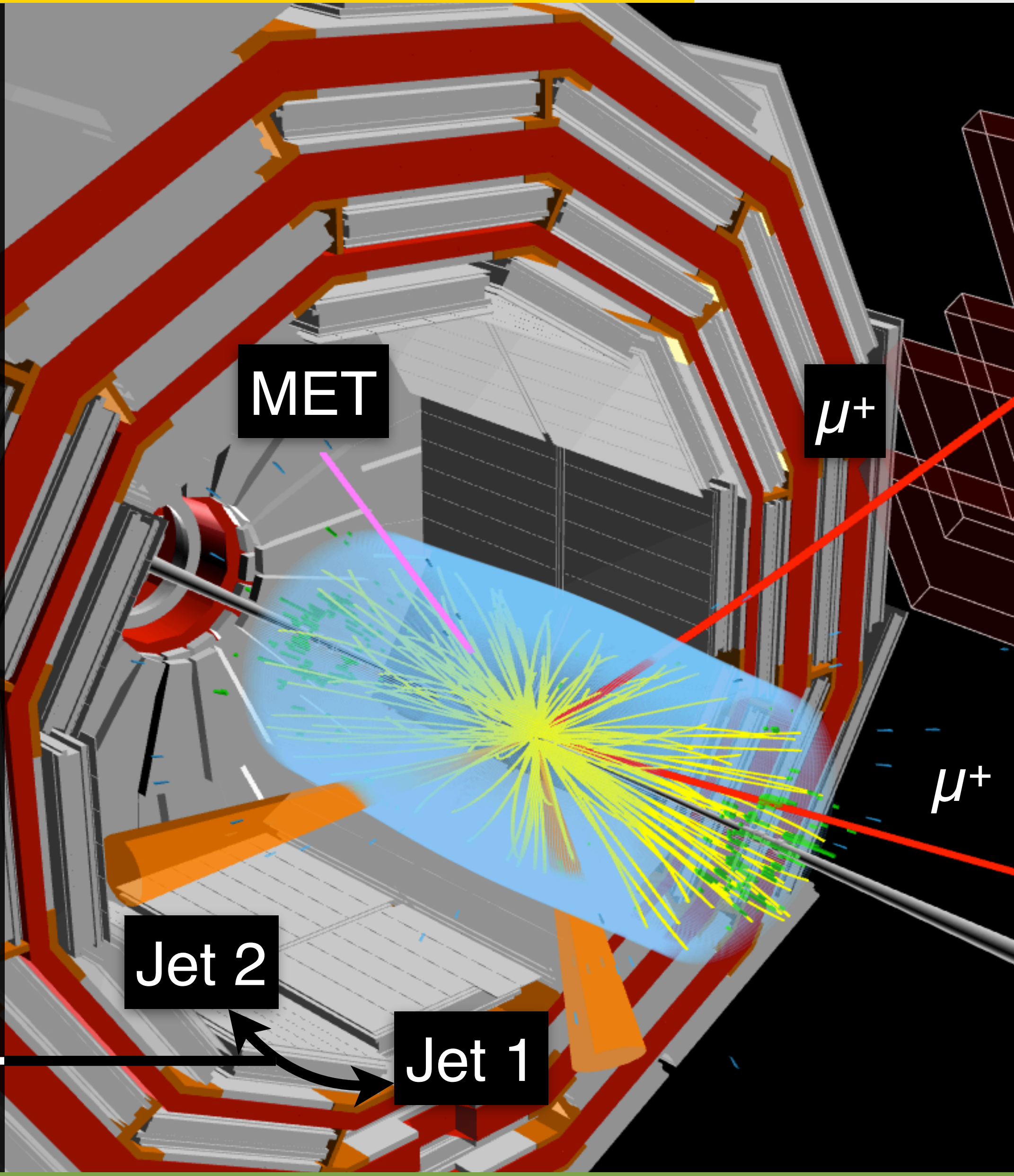
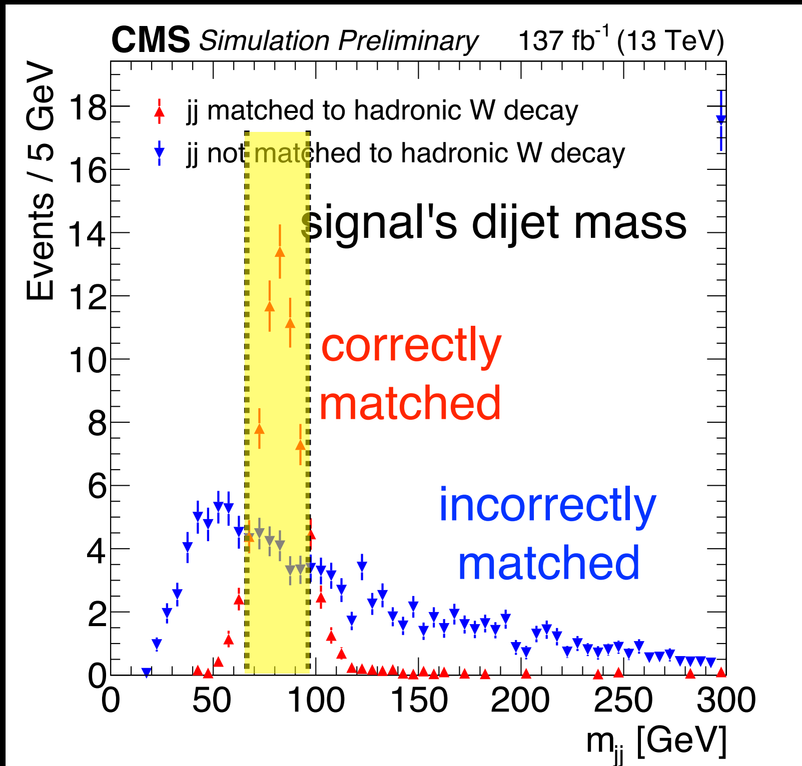


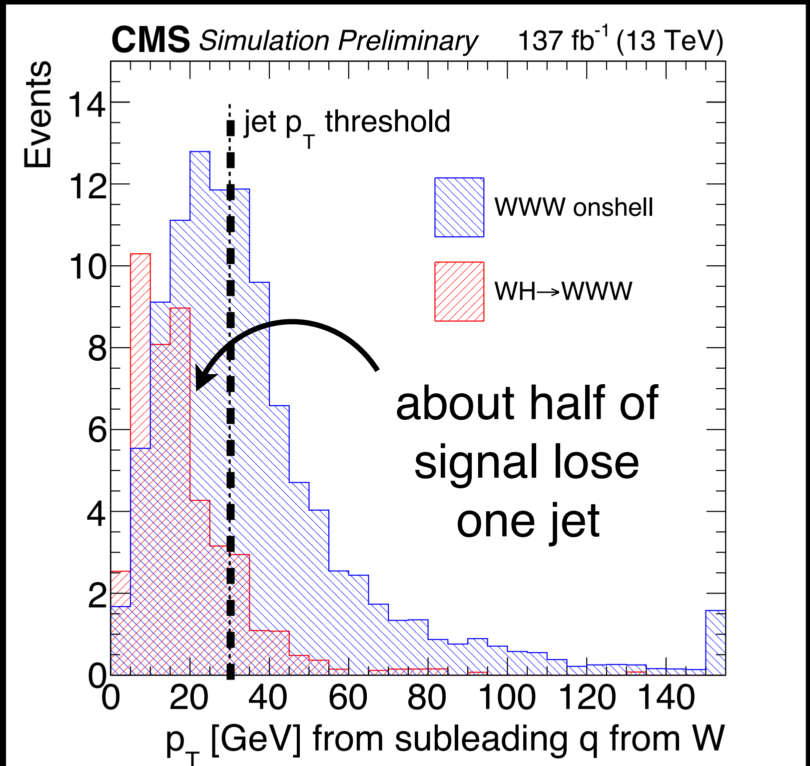


N.B. some signals are
outside the window
(See next slide)

dijet invariant mass for signal peaks around W mass

Difficulties in jet final states





Difficult to match W → qq
⇒ Select off-W-mass peak region

Difficult to reconstruct both jets
⇒ Select 1 jet (1J) events

2 additional categories (m_{jj}-in, m_{jj}-out, 1J) each split by ee/eμ/μμ
⇒ Total of 9 signal regions for same-sign analysis

We cover wide range of possible jet final states to maximize sensitivity

Kinematic endpoints for 3 leptons

m_T^{3rd} (1 SFOS) or m_T^{max} (2 SFOS)	>90 GeV

Separated by # of SFOS pairs:

- 0 SFOS (low bkg.)
- 1 SFOS
- 2 SFOS

0SFOS is by far the cleanest

For 1SFOS it is clear which one is from W:

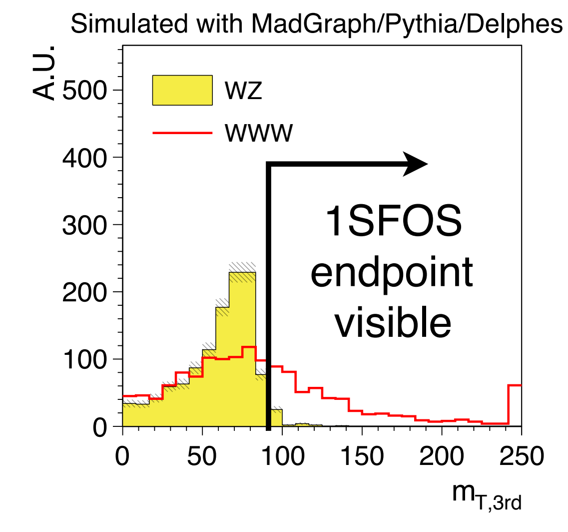
$\underbrace{e^\pm e^\mp}_{Z}\ \underbrace{\mu^\pm}_{W}\quad \underbrace{\mu^\pm\mu^\mp}_{Z}\ \underbrace{e^\pm}_{W}$

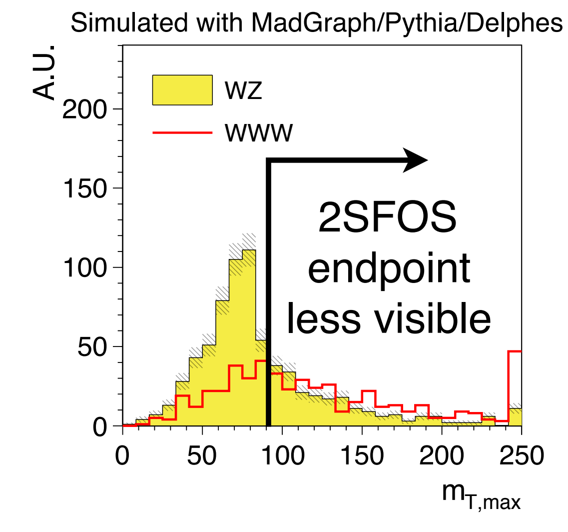
For 2SFOS it is less clear which one is from W:

$\underbrace{e^\pm}_{W?}\ e^\mp\ \underbrace{e^\pm}_{W?}\quad \underbrace{\mu^\pm}_{W?}\ \mu^\mp\ \underbrace{\mu^\pm}_{W?}$

Take max m_T computed from either leptons

⇒ 3 signal regions for 3 leptons





By flavor, W lepton can be identified and kinematic endpoints can be used

Kinematic endpoints for 4 leptons

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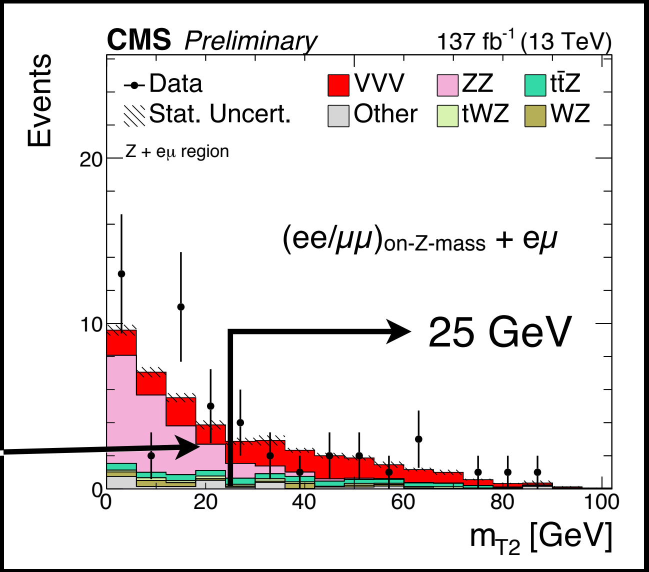
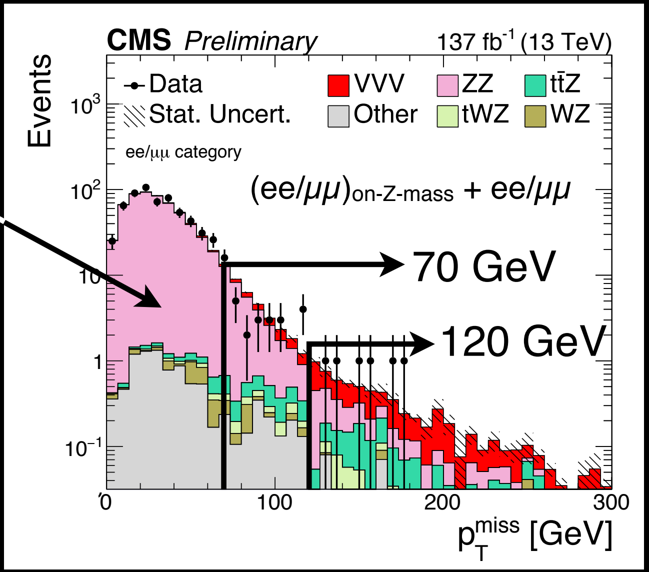
Events are separated into 2 categories by flavor:

- "eμ channel": $(ee/\mu\mu)_{\text{on-Z-mass}}$ + eμ (low bkg.)
- "ee/$\mu\mu$ channel": $(ee/\mu\mu)_{\text{on-Z-mass}}$ + ee/$\mu\mu$

eμ channel utilizes m_{T2} variable, which is a generalization of m_T for multiple missing particles. m_{T2} is sensitive to the end points of m_τ from $ZZ \to ll\tau\tau$



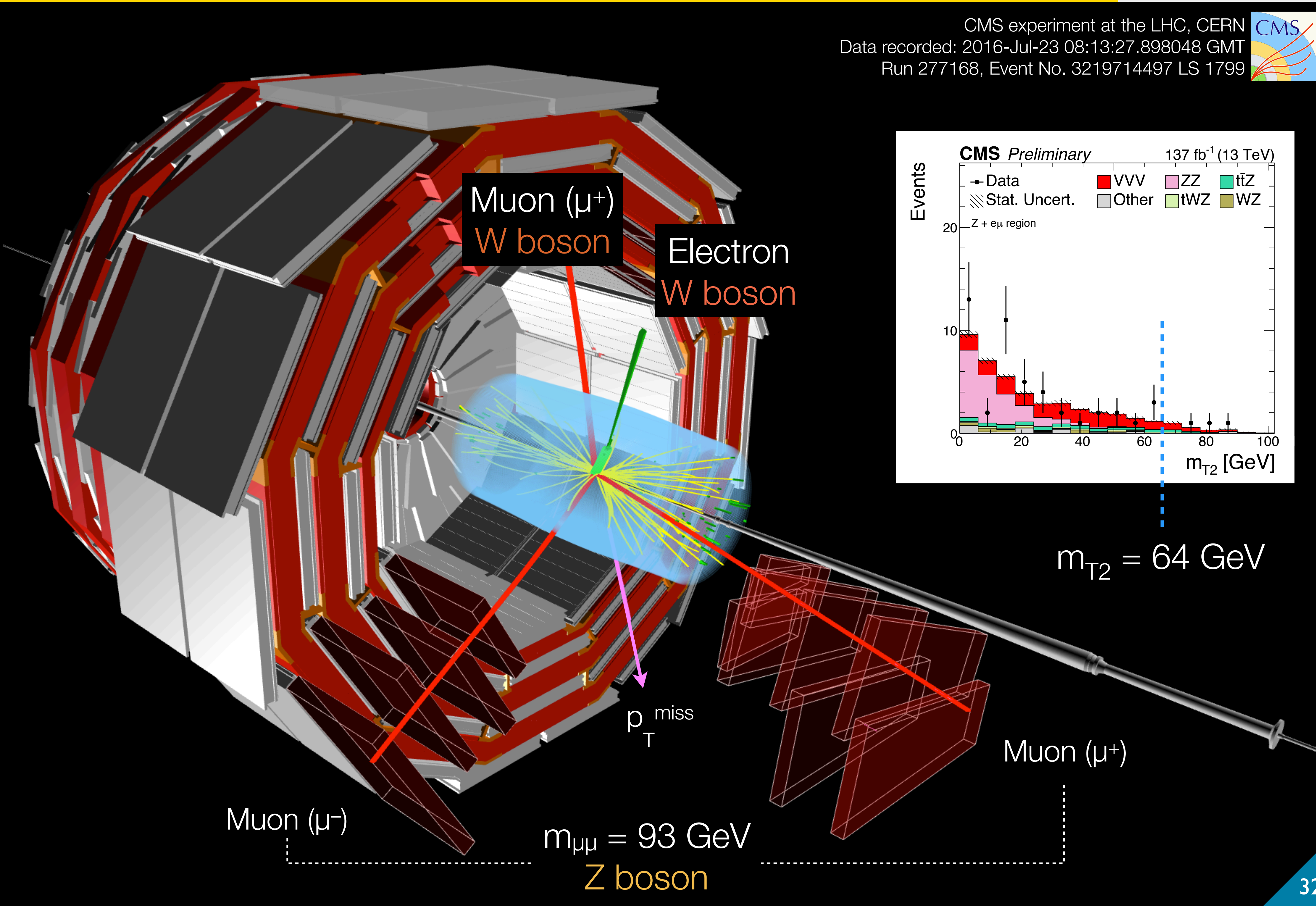
ZZ bkg in ee/$\mu\mu$ have low missing energy



Combine these and a few more kinematic variables to form total of 7 signal regions for 4 lepton analysis

Exploit differences between $Z \to ll$ v. $W \to l\nu l\nu$

4 lepton event



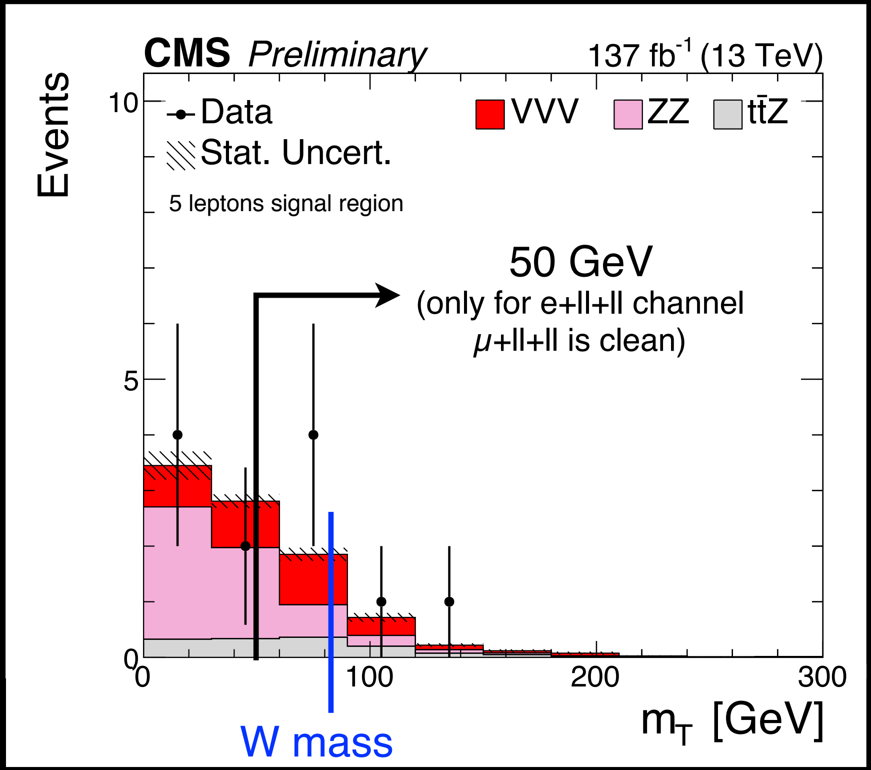
5 leptons

Require the 5 lepton events to contain two SFOS pair consistent with Z mass

The dominant background is ZZ → llll plus a fake lepton

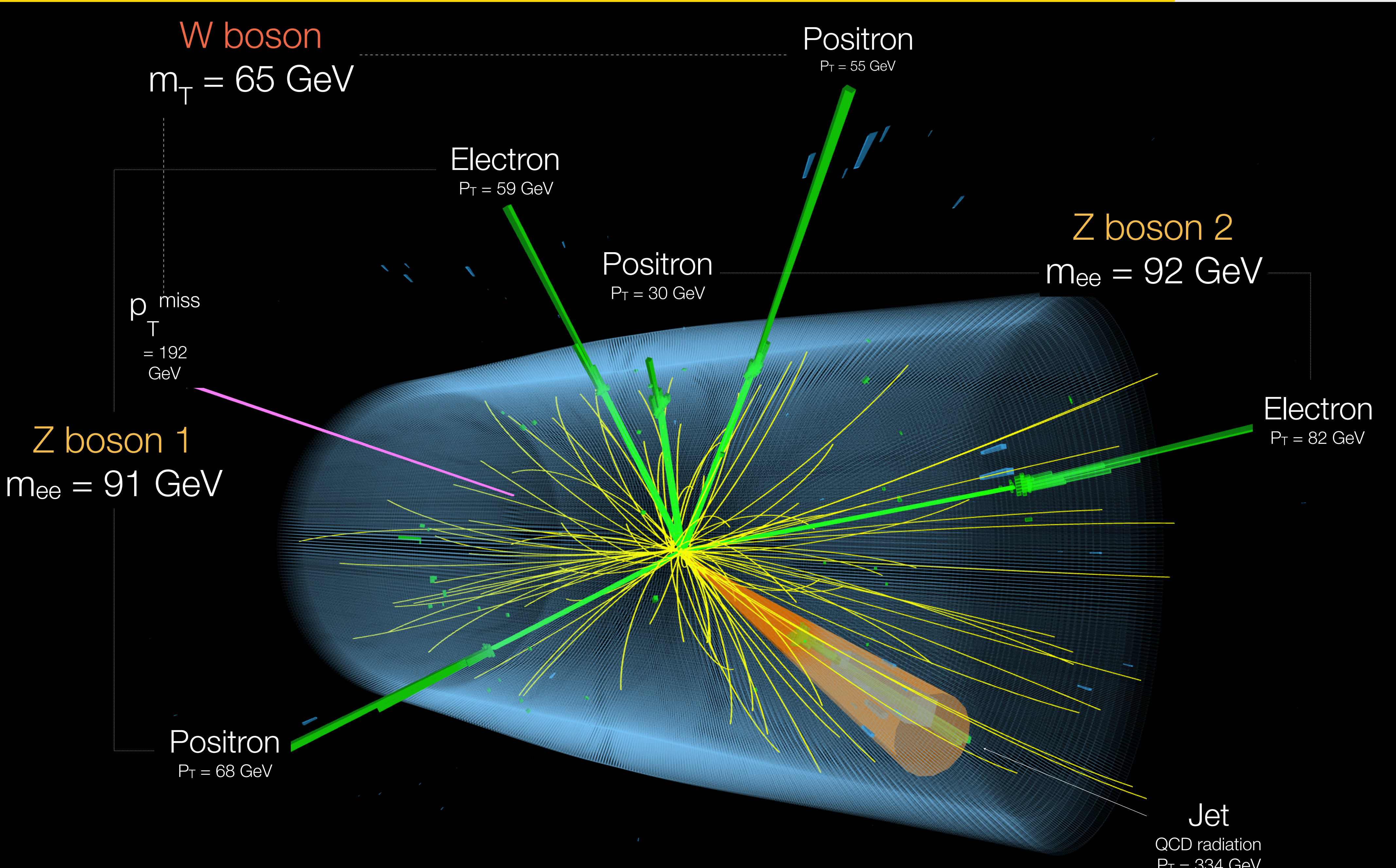
The fake lepton has low transverse mass while the signal's W has transverse mass peaking at W mass

Cut-and-count of one bin



Exploit the features of W → lν decay

5 lepton event



CMS experiment at the LHC, CERN
Data recorded: 2016-Oct-09 21:24:05.010240 GMT
Run 282735, Event No. 989682042 LS 491

6 leptons

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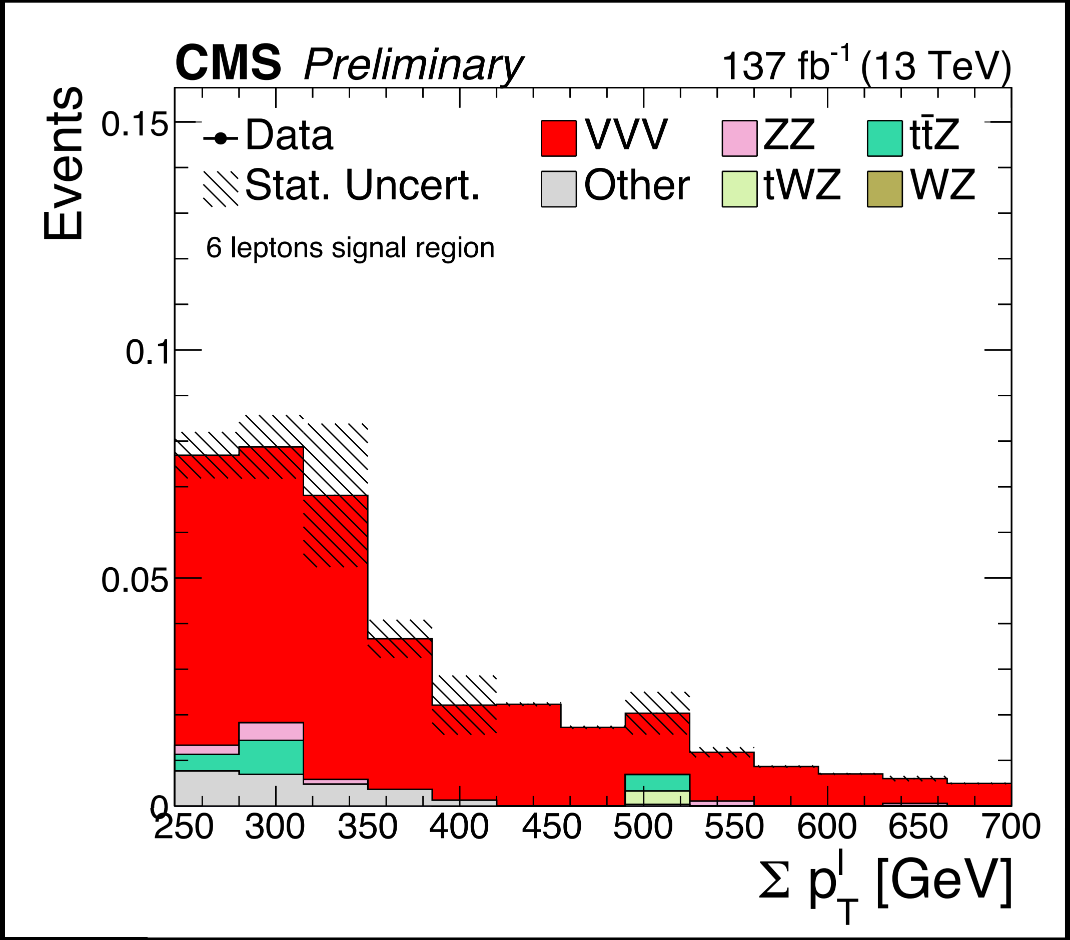
Select at least 6 leptons

Require $\Sigma P_T \geq 250$ GeV

Less than 1 event expected

Very clean channel



Not enough stats, so search inclusively

~~5~~ ~~4~~ 3 steps to VVV observation

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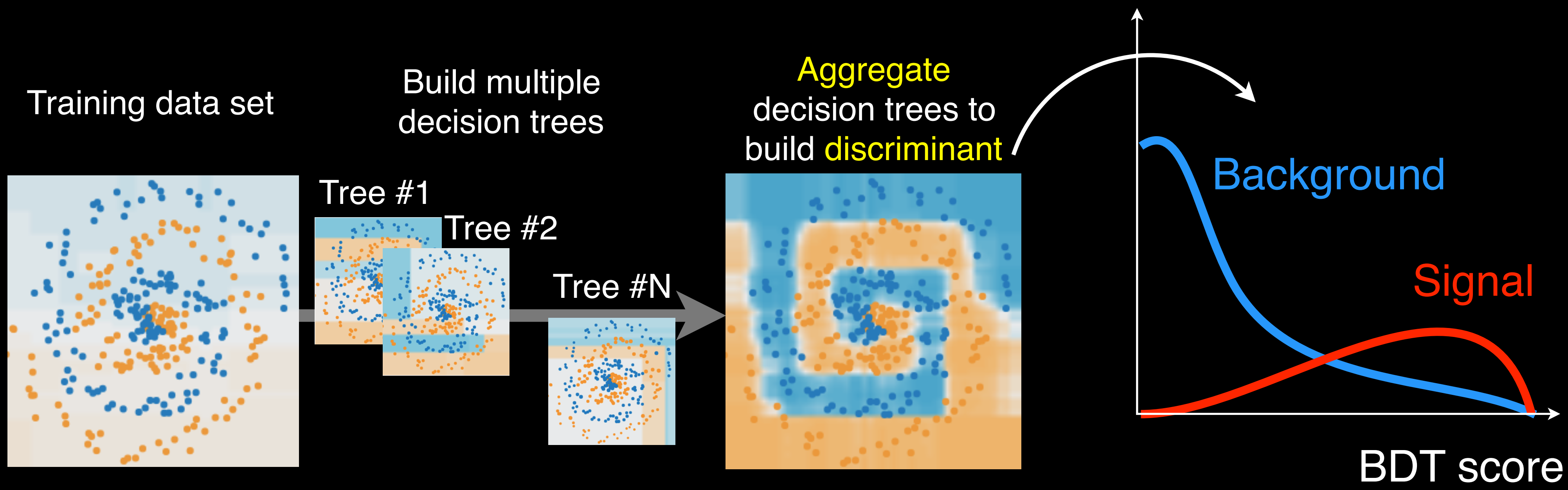
1. Organize analyses by “clean” leptons (likely) from W / Z
   - N leptons in the event
   - Flavor of the leptons
2. Reject events with *b* jets
3. Additional background suppression through smart choices
4. Reliably estimate the size of residual backgrounds
5. Observe VVV!

Smart humans and smart machines (Both cut / BDT)

Boosted decision tree

Boosted decision tree is widely used in many analyses at the LHC



https://arogozhnikov.github.io/2016/07/05/gradient_boosting_playground.html

Train dedicated boosted decision trees to maximize sensitivity

Overview of BDT

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	Same-sign 2 leptons	3 leptons	4 leptons	5 leptons	6 leptons
Signals	$W^\pm \to l^\pm \nu$ $W^\pm \to l^\pm \nu$ $W^\mp \to qq$	$W \to l\nu$ $W \to l\nu$ $W \to l\nu$	$W \to l\nu$ $W \to l\nu$ $Z \to ll$	$W \to l\nu$ $Z \to ll$ $Z \to ll$	$Z \to ll$ $Z \to ll$ $Z \to ll$
Dominant Bkgs.	$WZ \to l^\pm \nu l^\pm l^\mp$ (lost $l^\mp$) $t\bar{t} \to bb + l + X$ ↳ fake l	$WZ \to l\nu ll$ $t\bar{t} \to bb + ll + X$ ↳ fake l	$ZZ \to llll$ $ttZ \to llll + bbX$	$ZZ \to llll$ + fake lep	$ZZ \to llll$ + 2 fake lep

"Prompt" bkgs. "Fake" bkgs. $t\bar{t}Z$ bkg. ZZ bkg.

No BDT trained for 5/6 leptons (not enough stats)

Train different BDTs against different backgrounds

WWW channel BDTs: SS / 3 leptons

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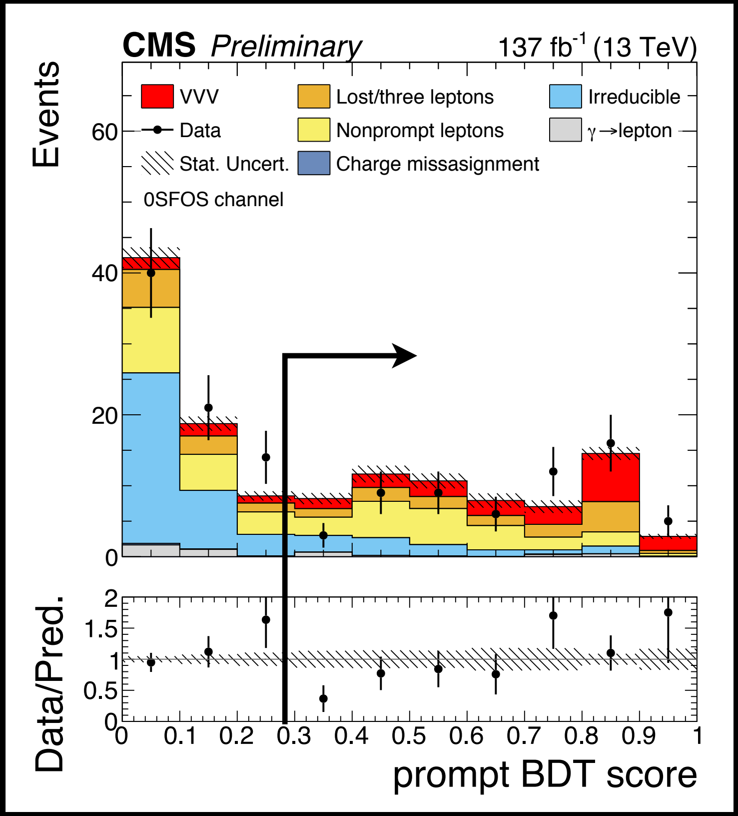

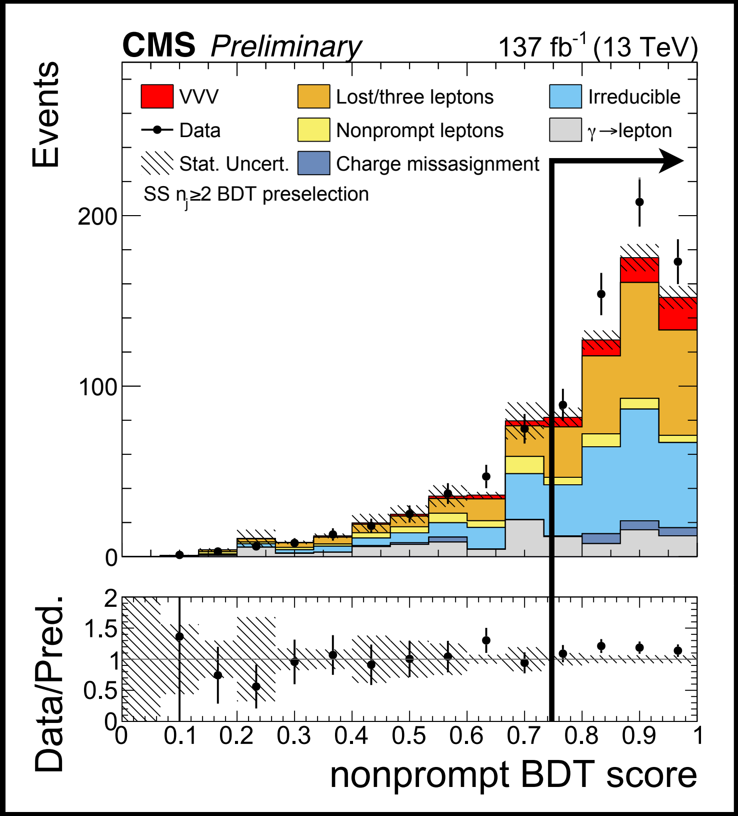

Maintained same categorizations but cut on BDT to maximize sensitivity

Total number of bins stayed same (9 for same-sign, 3 for 3 leptons)

Cut on each BDT scores to create a high sensitivity bin

4 lepton BDTs for WWZ channel

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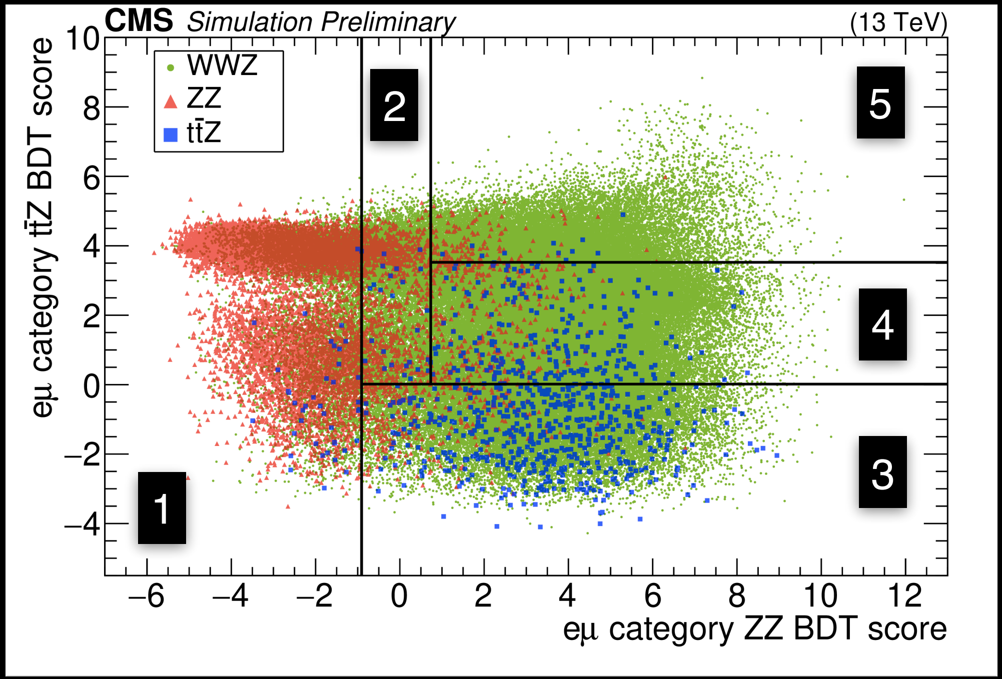
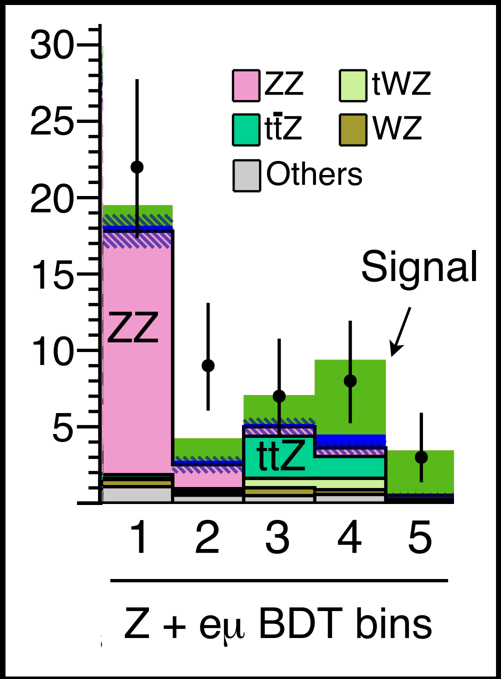
2D plane in BDT scores for 4 lepton
Z→ll + *eμ* event category

5 bins are created
from 2D planes

More
WWZ like

More
tt̄Z like





More
ZZ like

More
WWZ like

**For Z→ll + ee/*μμ* event category, 2 bins are created (not shown)

Created multiple bins in BDTs to maximize sensitivity

~~5~~ steps to VVV observation

~~4~~

~~3~~ 2

1. Organize analyses by “clean” leptons (likely) from W / Z
   - N leptons in the event
   - Flavor of the leptons
2. Reject events with *b* jets
3. Additional background suppression through smart choices
4. Reliably estimate the size of residual backgrounds
5. Observe VVV!

Smart humans and smart machines (Both cut / BDT)

Now two steps left

Background estimations

	Same-sign 2 leptons	3 leptons	4 leptons	5 leptons	6 leptons
Dominant Bkgs.	lost (→ $l^{\mp}$) $WZ \rightarrow l^{\pm}\nu l^{\pm}l^{\mp}$ $t\bar{t} \rightarrow bb + l + X$ ↳ fake l	$WZ \rightarrow l\nu ll$ $t\bar{t} \rightarrow bb + ll$ + X ↳ fake l	$ZZ \rightarrow llll$ $ttZ \rightarrow llll$ + bbX	$ZZ \rightarrow llll$ + fake lep	$ZZ \rightarrow llll$ + 2 fake lep

Types of backgrounds	Suppressed via	Bkg. estimation
Fake leptons	Isolation	Reliably extrapolate across isolation
Lost leptons	Removing events with 3rd lepton	Reliably extrapolate across N leptons
Backgrounds with *b* jets	*b* tagging	Reliably extrapolate across *b* tagging
Irreducible	Smart flavor choices	Reliably extrapolate across flavor

Reliably extrapolate across the method used to suppress background to estimate the size of residual backgrounds in signal region

Fake lepton backgrounds

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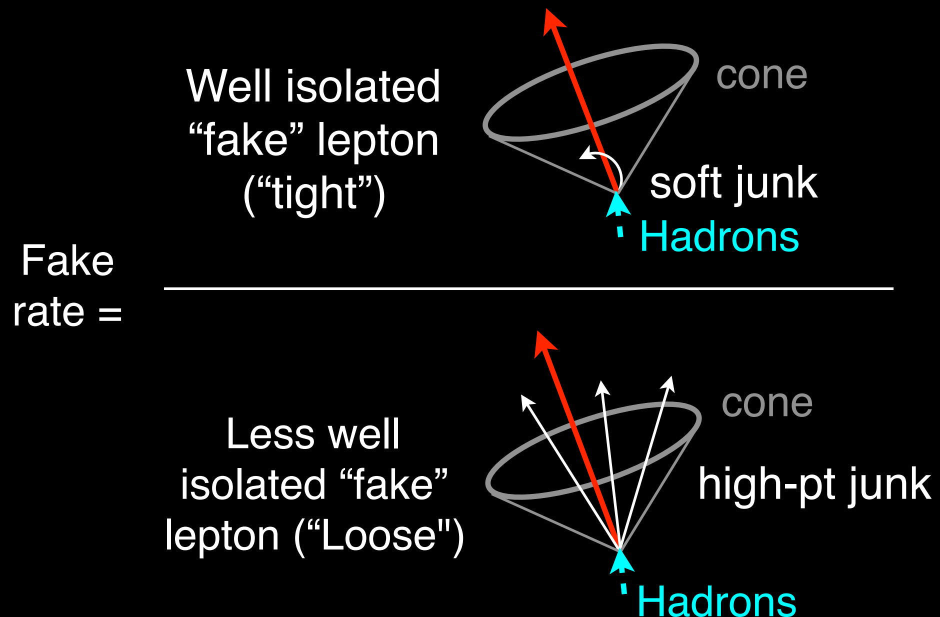
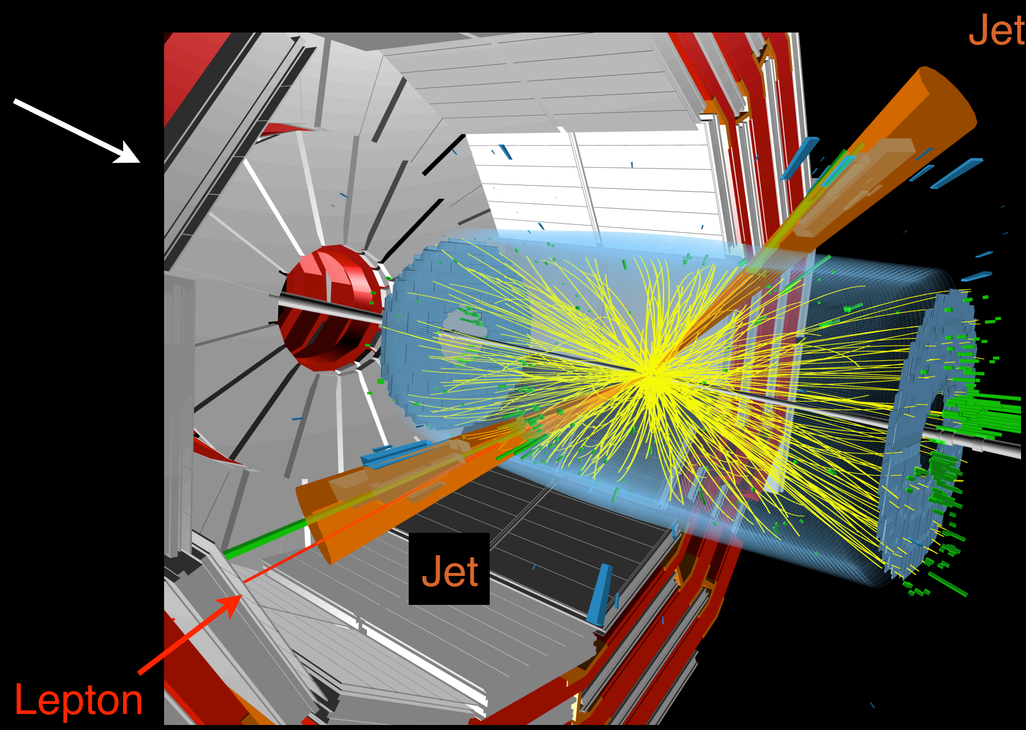
Pick one lepton events with phase space dominated by QCD (dijet) events





Fake rate is then applied to signal like region with “Loose”-ly identified leptons

"Side band" in isolation

Underlying effects (P_T of quarks) that govern fake rate are not measurable

⇒ Source of systematics (~30%)

Estimate fake lepton by measuring fake rate from QCD events

Lost lepton background

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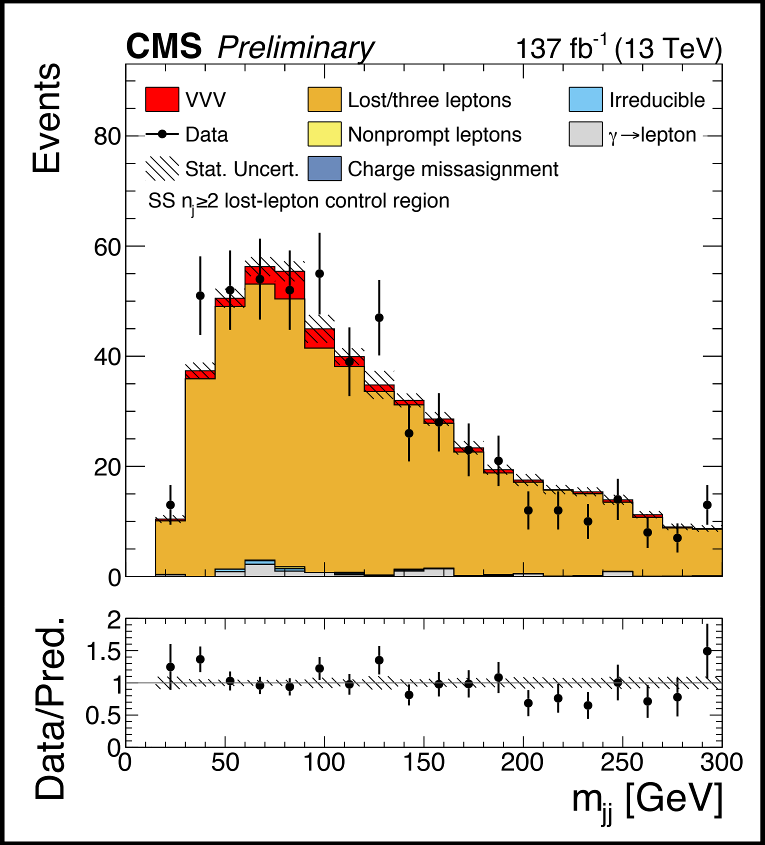
Lepton finding efficiency is well modeled by MC
(factors: P_T, η, lepton ID)

Construct a control region with 3 leptons and extrapolate across 3 lepton → 2 leptons

Experimental systematics assigned

Control region data statistics dominates uncertainty (20%)



Estimate lost lepton background by extrapolating across # of leptons

Backgrounds with *b* jets / irreducible

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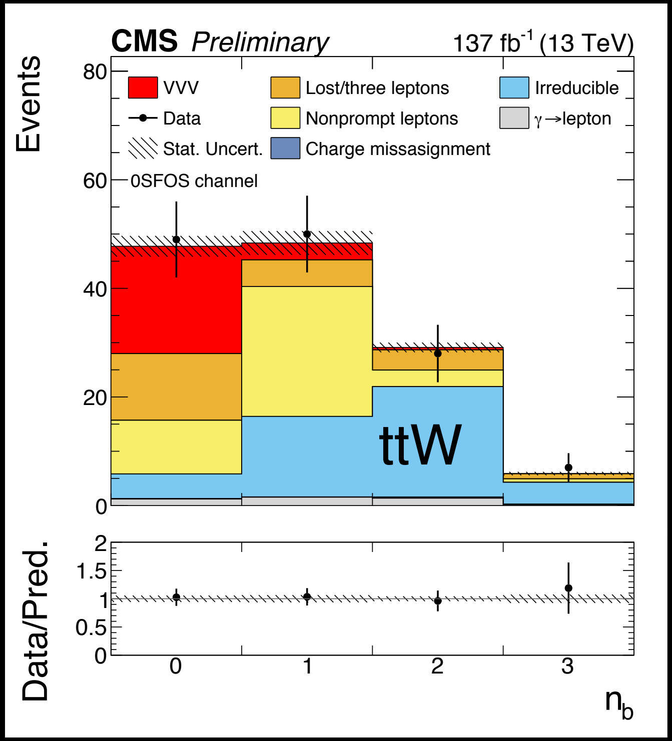
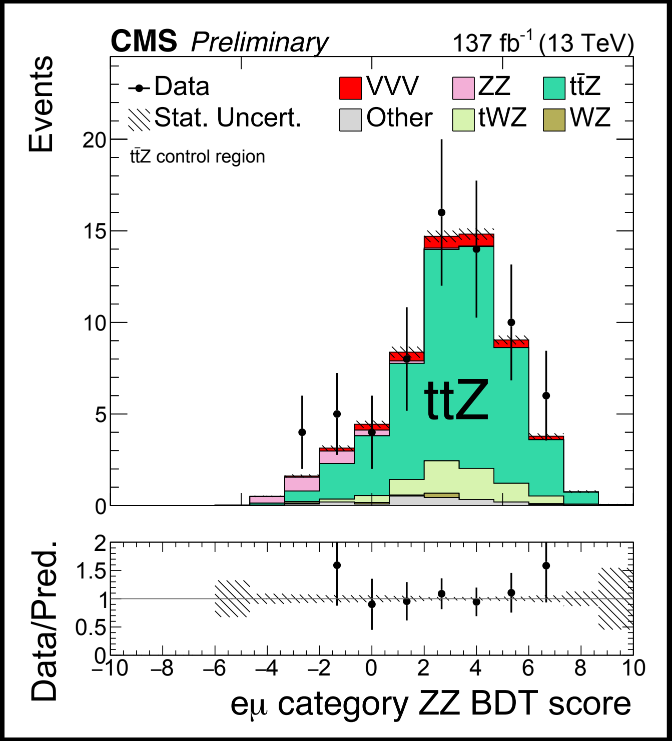
Devise control regions and extrapolate to signal region

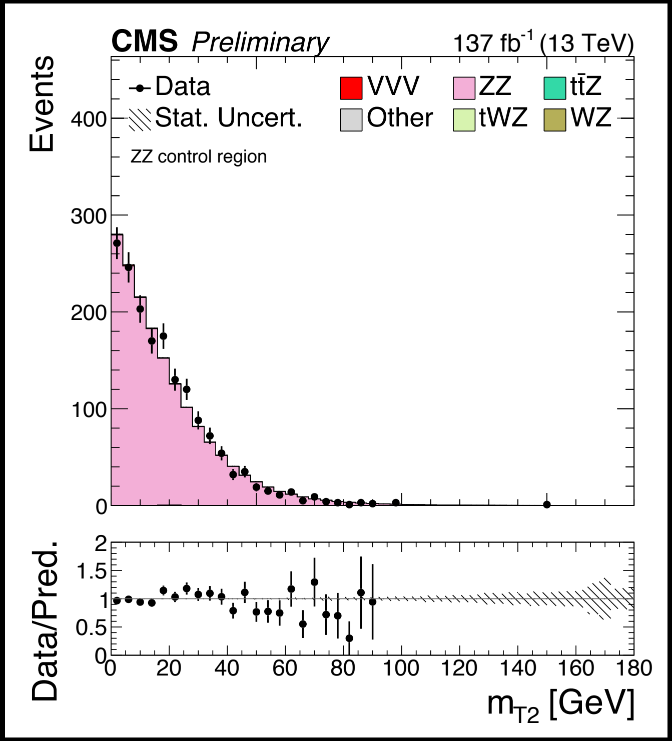
N_b in 3 lepton



4 lepton BDT score
Z→ll + eμ + *b* jets



4 lepton m_{T2}
Z→ll + ee/$\mu\mu$



Extrapolate across N_b tag (~10%)

Extrapolate across flavor (uncertainty ~5%)

Extrapolate from control region to estimate backgrounds

Putting it all together

	Same-sign 2 leptons	3 leptons	4 leptons	5 leptons	6 leptons
Signals	$W^{\pm} \rightarrow l^{\pm}\nu$ $W^{\pm} \rightarrow l^{\pm}\nu$ $W^{\mp} \rightarrow qq$	$W \rightarrow l\nu$ $W \rightarrow l\nu$ $W \rightarrow l\nu$	$W \rightarrow l\nu$ $W \rightarrow l\nu$ $Z \rightarrow ll$	$W \rightarrow l\nu$ $Z \rightarrow ll$ $Z \rightarrow ll$	$Z \rightarrow ll$ $Z \rightarrow ll$ $Z \rightarrow ll$
Split Flavor	3	3	2	1	1
Channel specific splits	mjj-in mjj-out 1J	-	Split in kinematics or BDT	-	-
Total	9 bins	3 bins	7 bins	1 bin	1 bin

Total of 21 bins

~~5~~ steps to VVV observation

~~4~~ ~~3~~ ~~2~~ 1

1. Organize analyses by "clean" leptons (likely) from W / Z
   - N leptons in the event
   - Flavor of the leptons
2. Reject events with *b* jets
3. Additional background suppression through smart choices
4. Reliably estimate the size of residual backgrounds
5. Observe VVV!

Let's observe!

Results (BDT-based analysis)

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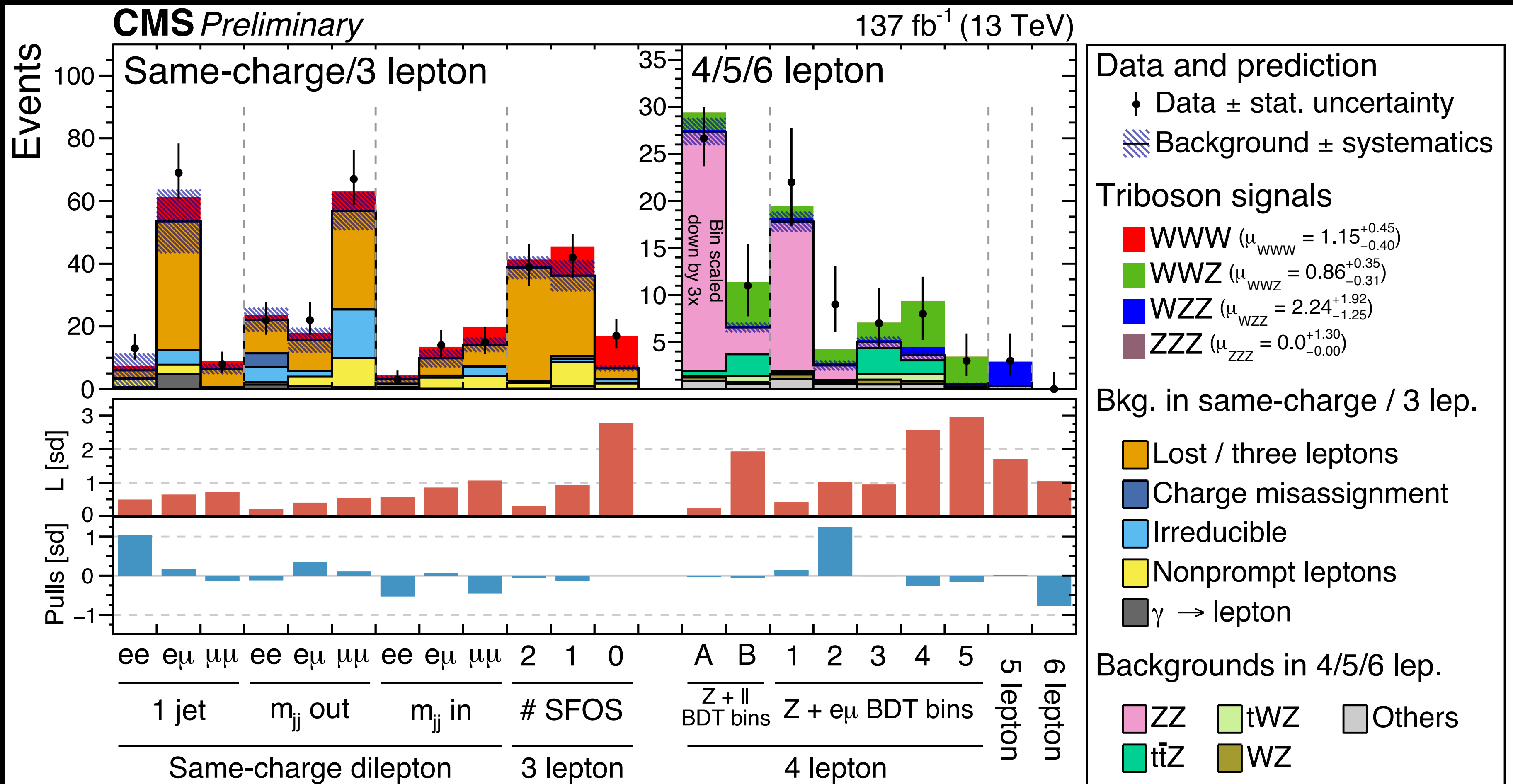
Signal strength $\mu = \frac{\text{Measured cross section}}{\text{Theoretical cross section}}$



9 bins 3 bins 7 bins 1 1

More sensitive bins are generally to the right

BDT-based analysis is more sensitive so this is our main result

Results (Cut-based analysis)

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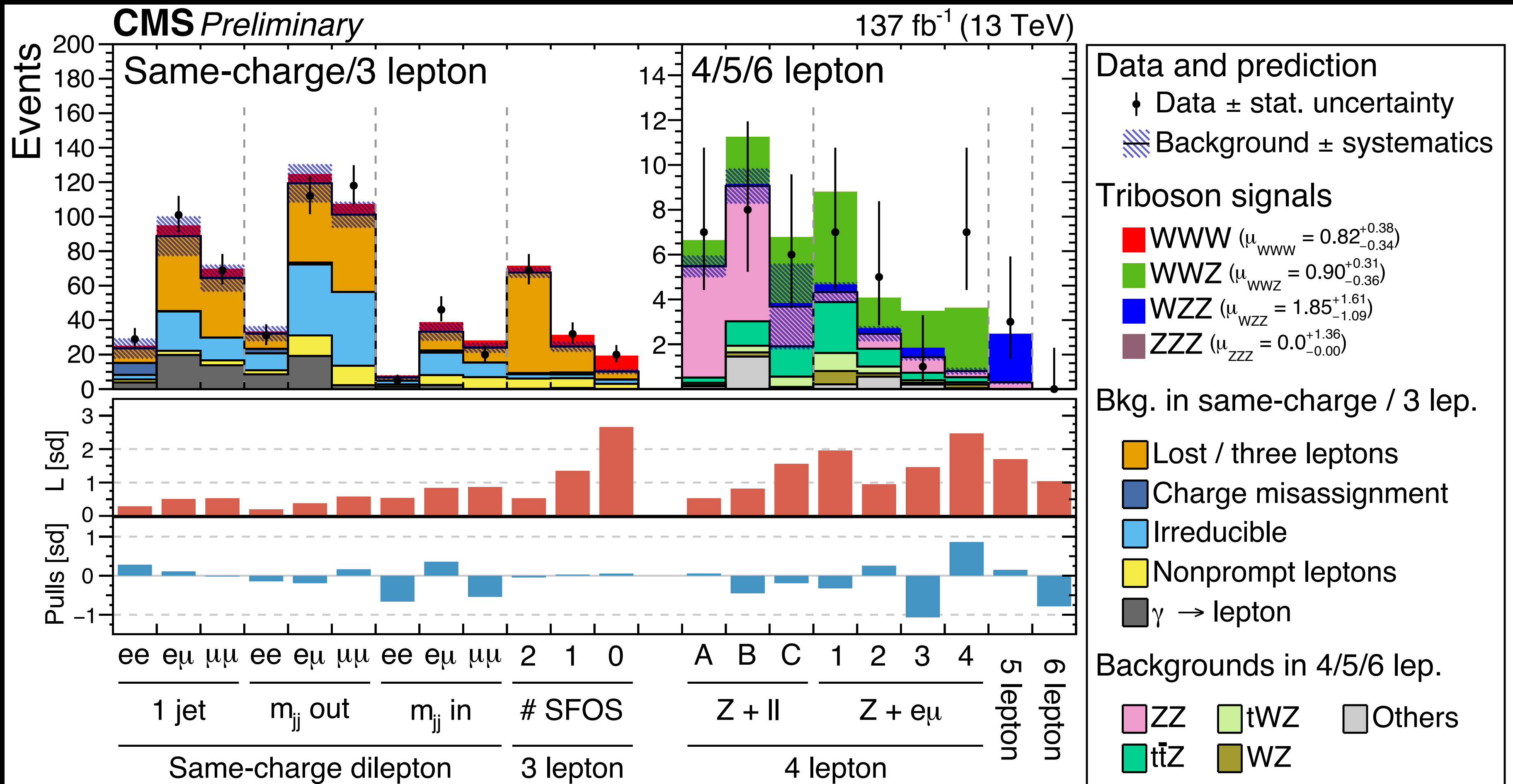
Signal strength $\mu = \frac{\text{Measured cross section}}{\text{Theoretical cross section}}$



9 bins 3 bins 7 bins 1 1

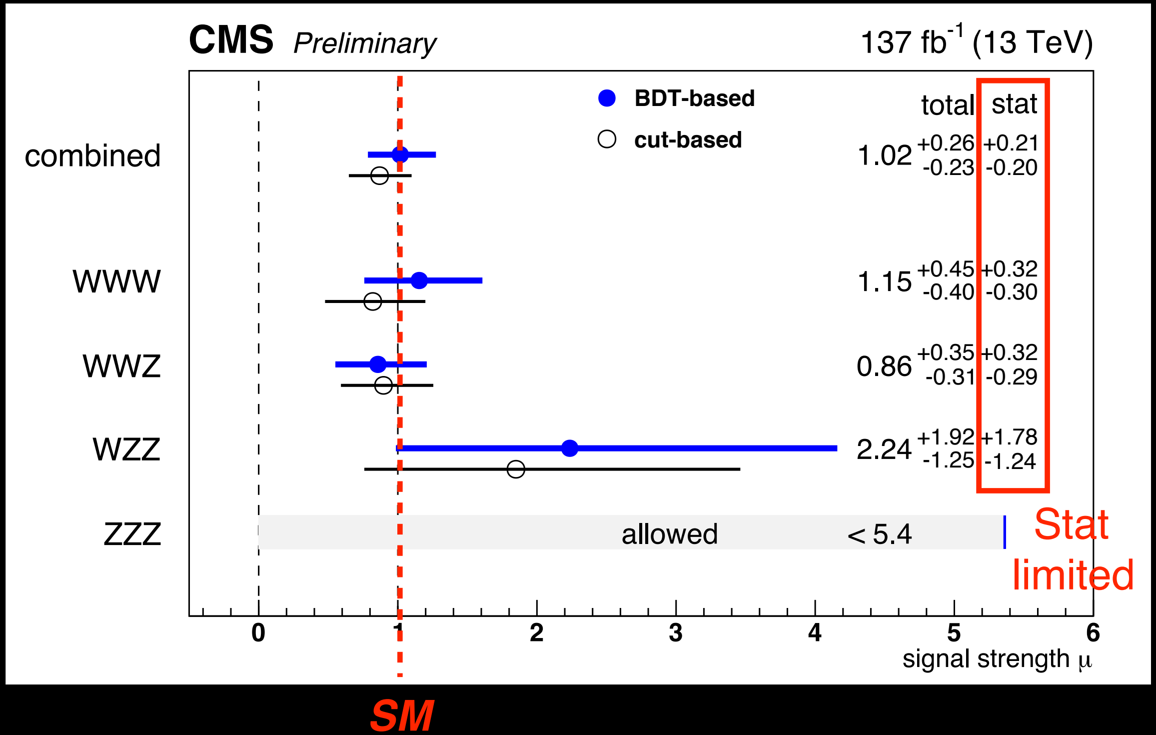
More sensitive bins are generally to the right

Cut-based analysis is also reported for cross check and completeness

(also easier to understand by theorists if re-interpreted)

Results

VVV mode	Significance [σ]
WWW	**3.3** (3.1)
WWZ	**3.3** (4.1)
WZZ	1.7 (0.7)
ZZZ	0 (0.9)
Combined	**5.7** (5.9)



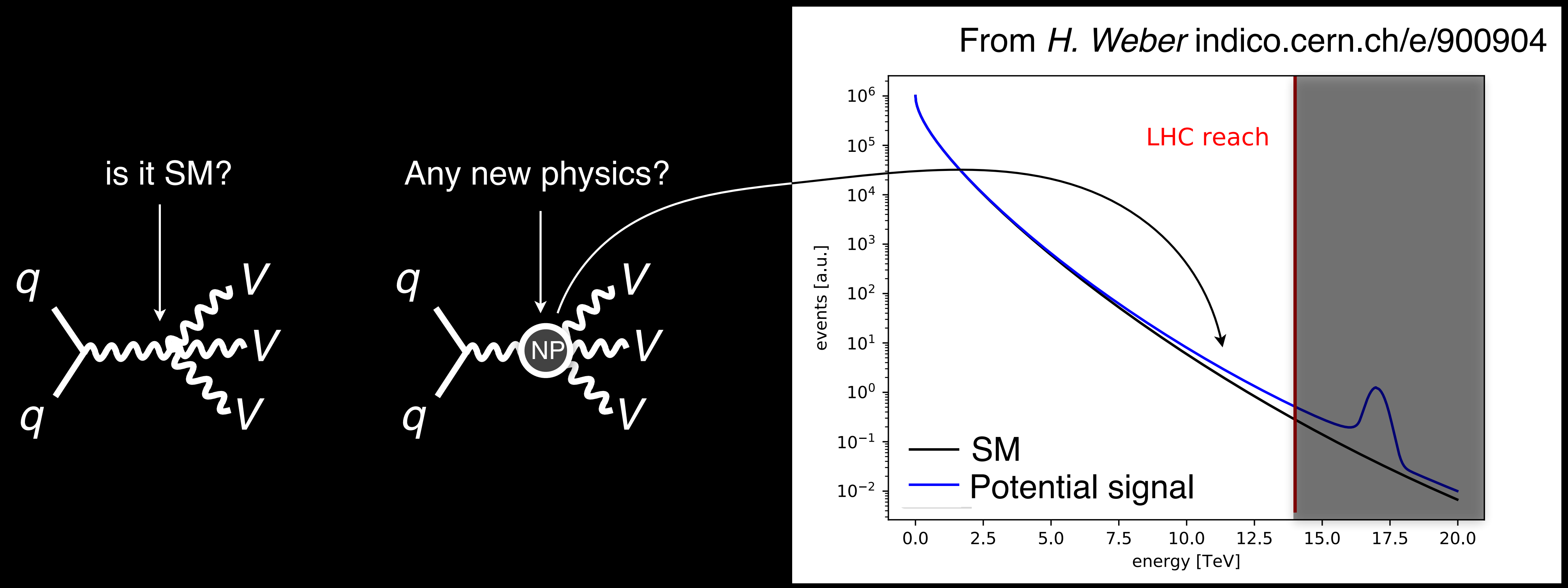
$$\text{Signal strength } \mu = \frac{\text{Measured cross section}}{\text{Theoretical cross section}}$$

- We have observed production of three massive gauge boson for the first time!
- We also found evidences separately for the WWW and WWZ production.
- The cross sections are compatible with the standard model expectation.

First observation of VVV and evidences for WWW and WWZ productions

Using VVV as a tool

Now that we have established VVV production we can use it to test SM and also search new physics (cf. Four fermion interaction with Fermi constant)

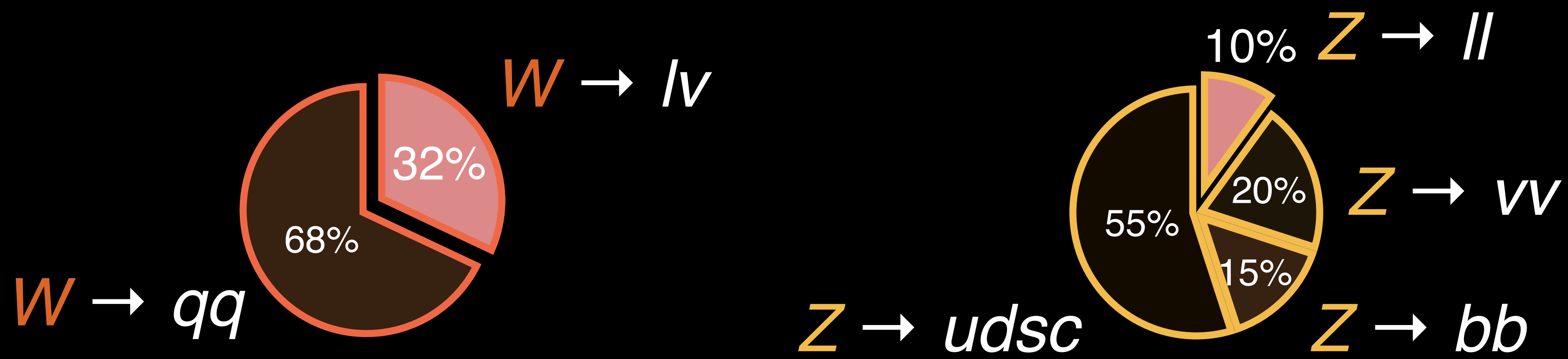


Establishment of VVV production opens up a new physics program

Fully leptonic v. Semi leptonic channel

- We have now established pp → VVV production in “fully” leptonic decay
- Physics of V → ff is well understood
- pp → VVV → fully v. semi-leptonic decays should exhibit same physics

  ⇒ If new physics alters pp → VVV, it will alter both



VVV → semi-leptonic ought to have same physics as VVV → fully leptonic

Fully leptonic v. Semi leptonic channel

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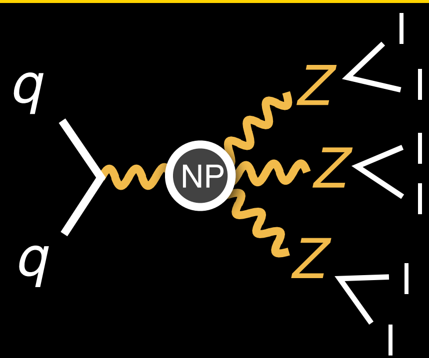
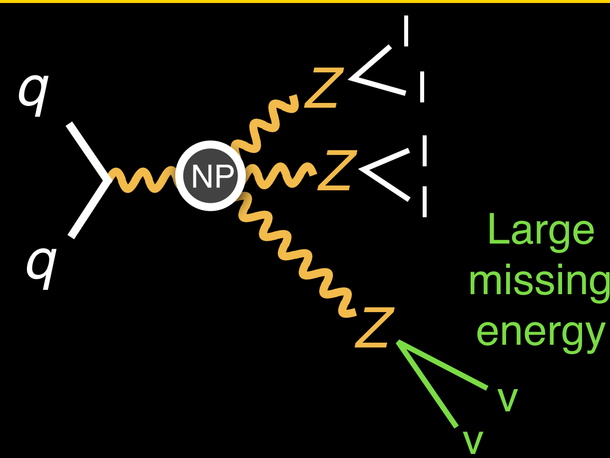
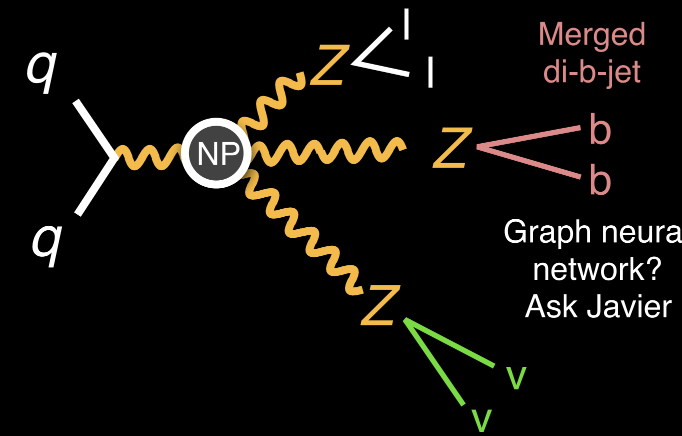


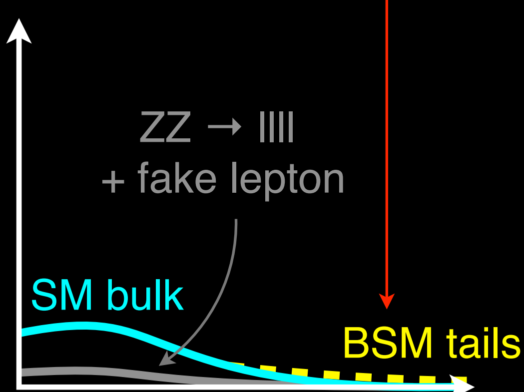


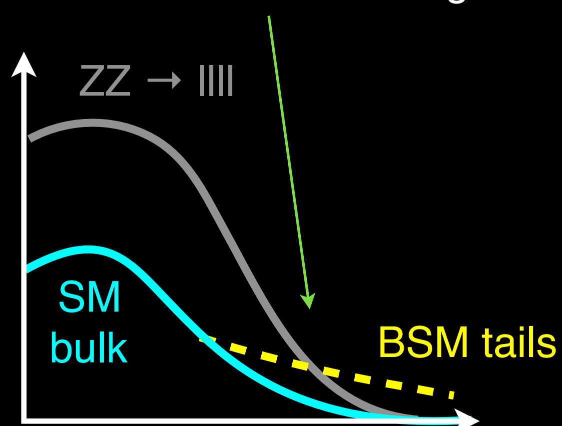


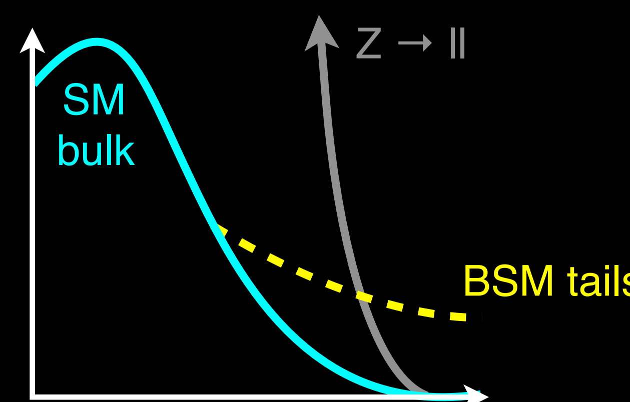
Clean channel for discovery but probing tail is difficult

Bkg is larger but distinct high P_T feature can discriminate ZZ bkg.

Bkg is even larger but more high P_T feature can be further exploited



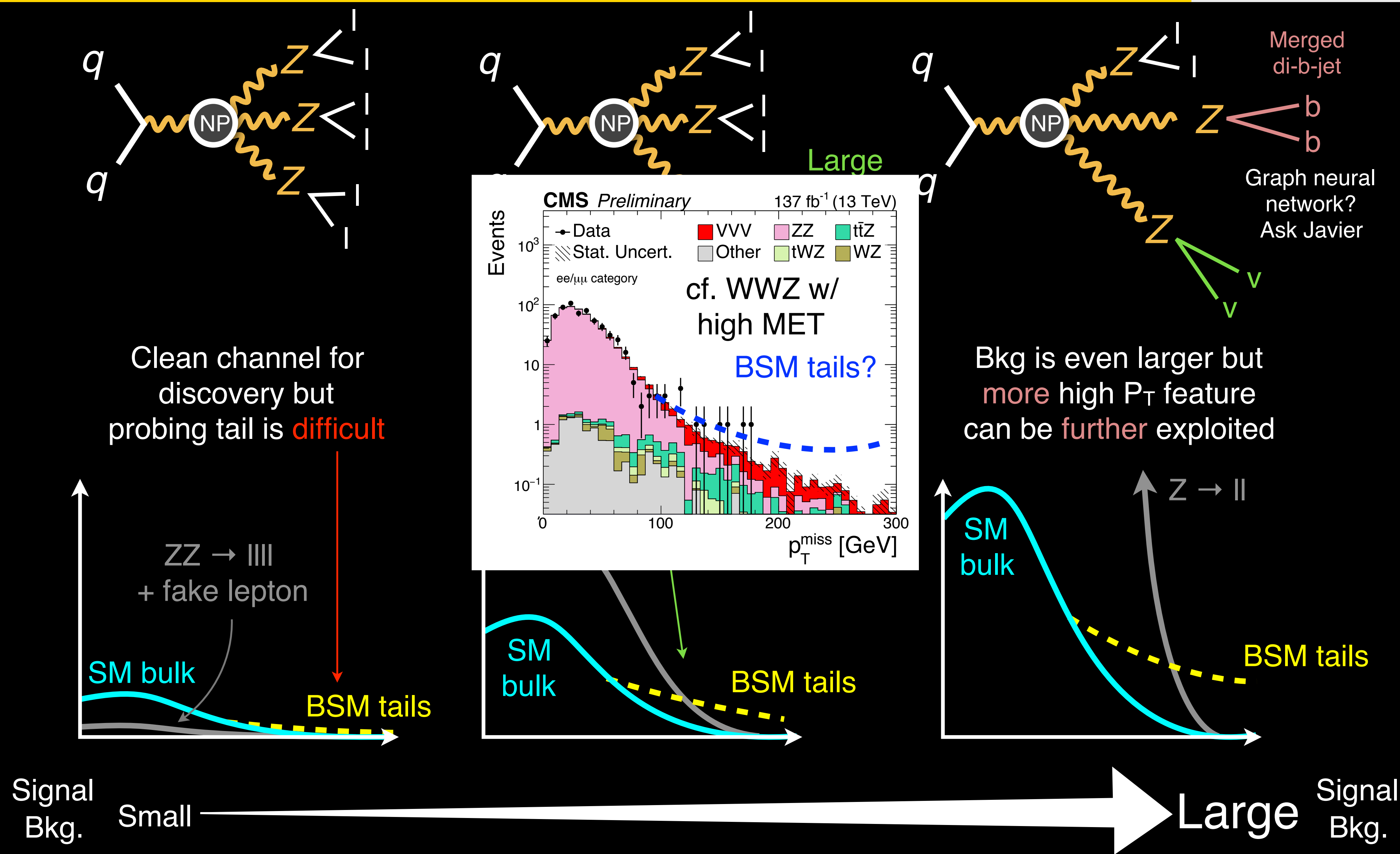




Signal/Bkg. Small → Large Signal/Bkg.

We can probe VVV → semi-leptonic for new physics

Fully leptonic v. Semi leptonic channel



We can probe VVV → semi-leptonic for new physics

More multi-massive-X processes for future

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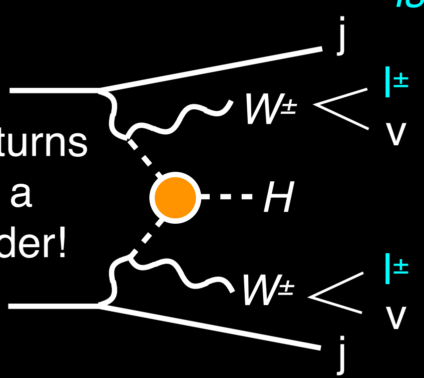
listing a few multi-massive-X processes with same-sign

pp → W±W±H

Same-sign is special

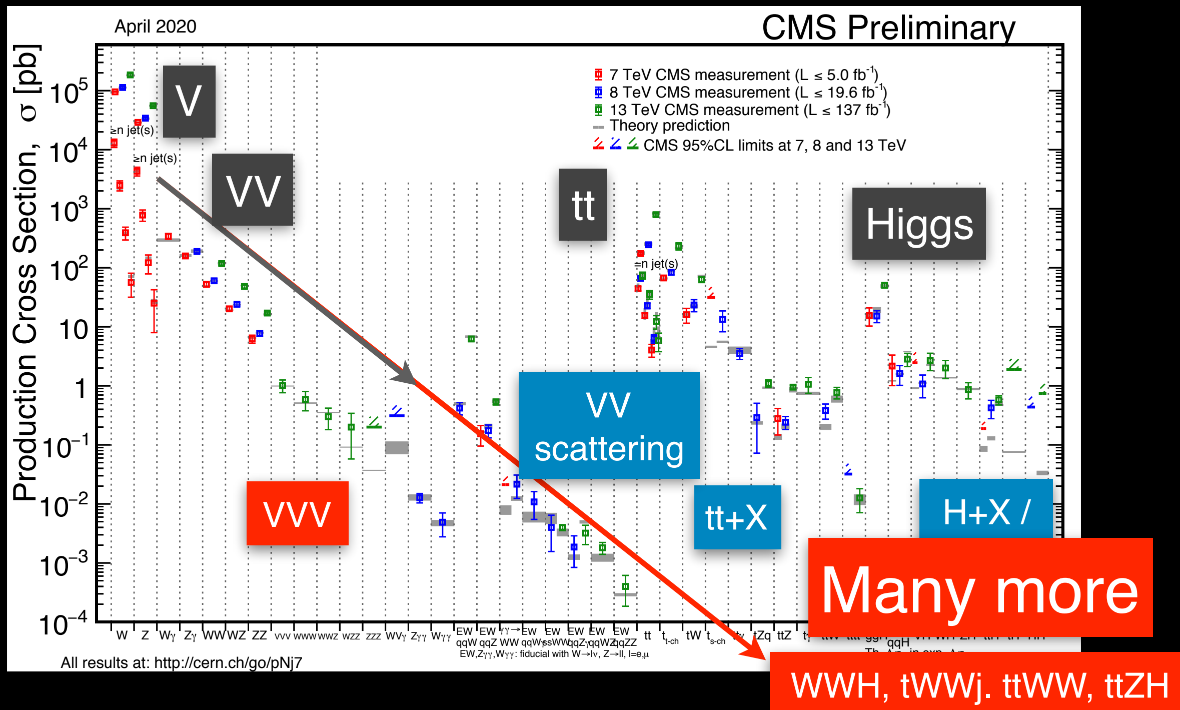
Same-sign turns LHC into a Higgs collider!



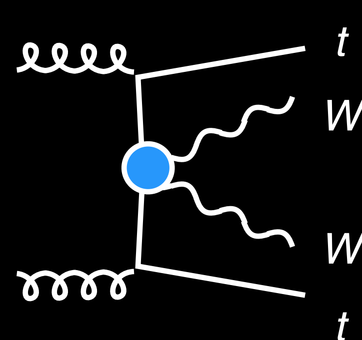
pp → tW±W±j

High P_T top (> 500 GeV)

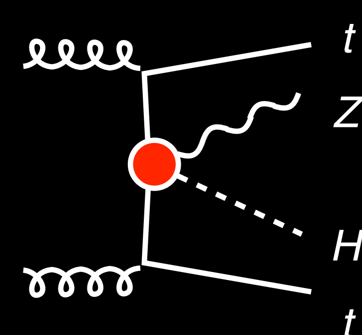
arXiv:1812.09299 Henning, Lombardo, Riembau, Riva
arXiv:1511.03674 Dror, Farina, Salvioni, Serra
arXiv:1904.05637 Maltoni, Mantani, Mimasu



pp → ttWW



pp → ttZH



There are many more multi-massive-X production to be explored at LHC

Sociology

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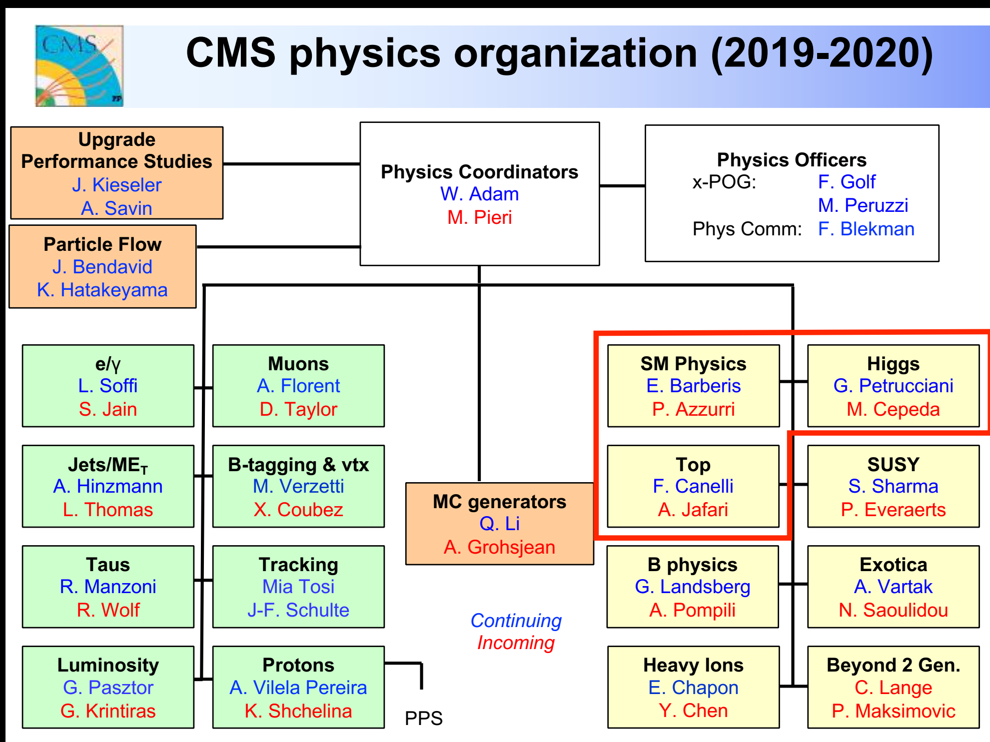
Current physics group organization assumed top, W, Z, and H are produced with low (≤ 2) multiplicity



- VVV is in SM group, but a significant portion of our signal is VH→VVV*
- Anything with $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$ is in SM group
- Anything with top would fall under Top
- Anything with H would fall under Higgs
- Where does VBS → $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}H$ go?
- Where does $tW^{\pm}W^{\pm}j$ go?
- Where does ttZH go?

Going forward SM, H, and Top group needs to (also) couple “strongly"

Physics group organization may need some “basis change”

History lesson

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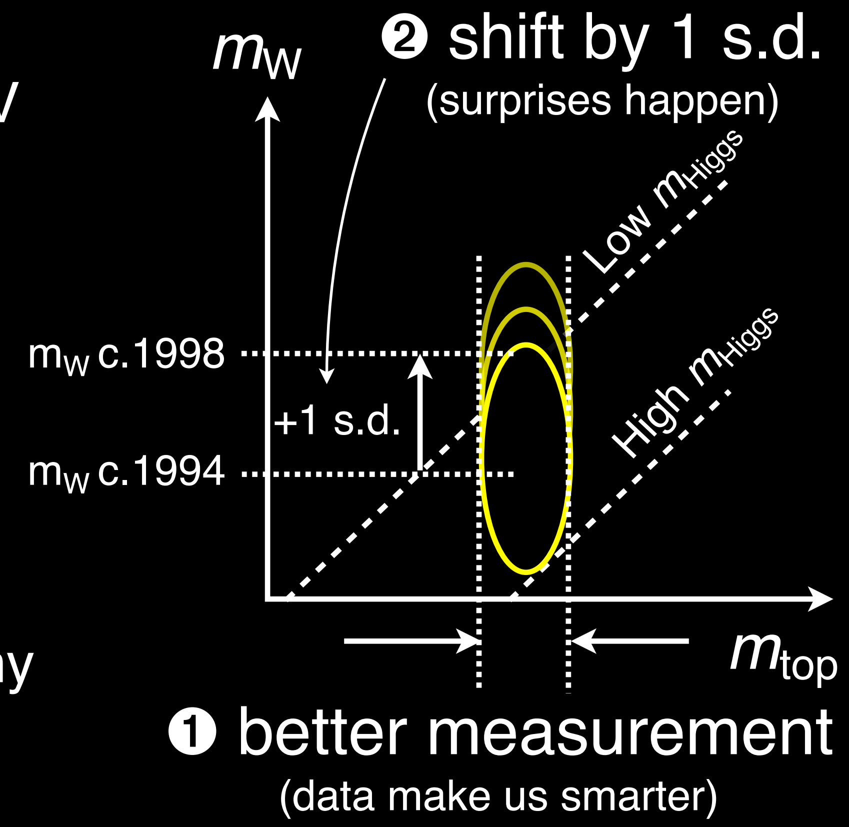
> …after analysis of Run I data, … ❷ m_W shifted a full s.d. … the m_{Higgs} must be ❸ much lower than anyone had anticipated. … Surprises happen.
>
> – D. Amidei, R. Brock Fermi news 1/17/2003

- Prior to 1994, upper bound of $m_{Higgs} \leq \sim 1$ TeV
- m_{top} was constrained better than projected
  - More data makes us smarter (Lesson 1)
- m_W shifted by 1 s.d.
- Lowered upper bounds on $m_{Higgs} \leq 200$ GeV
  - *Surprises do happen* (Lesson 2)
- LHC will collect >20x data and measure many more processes
- Surprises of our own may be waiting for us

m_{top} vs. m_W and m_{Higgs}



We cannot expect to know what we do not know yet

Summary

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- First observation of VVV productions was made by CMS collaboration
- Also found evidences for WWW and WWZ
- first hints for WZZ production and no hints for ZZZ yet
- The measured cross section is compatible with SM
- This establishes VVV process and opens a unique opportunity to test SM
- New physics can be also searched
- In the future, LHC will continue to probe electroweak interactions in various VVV channel
- Also, LHC will have to continue to probe unexplored electroweak productions of massive particles

Backup

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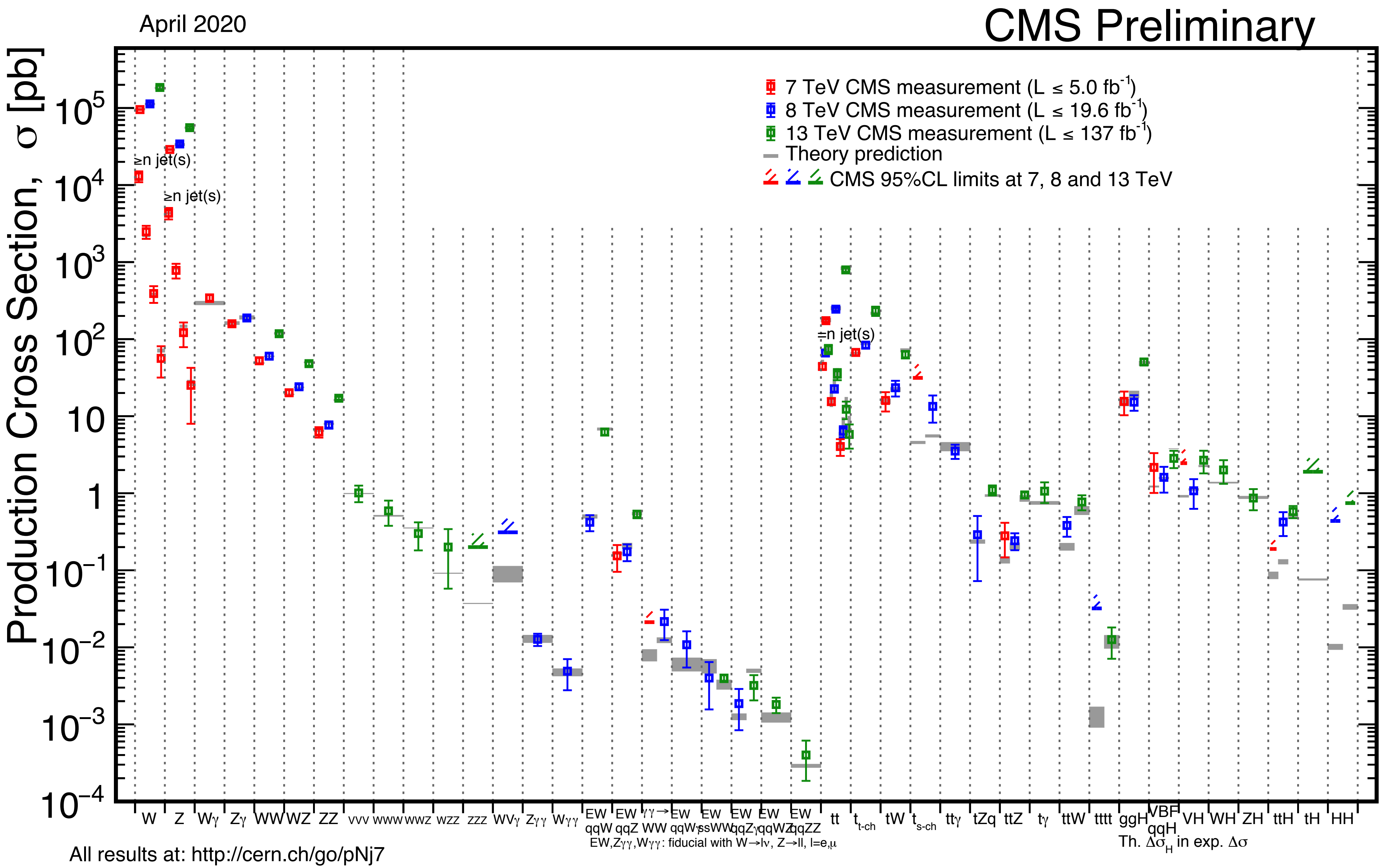


Title

Quantities	WWW	WWZ	WZZ	ZZZ
$\sigma_{pp\to VVV\ \text{non-VH}}$ (fb)	216.0	165.1	55.7	14.0
$\sigma_{\text{VH}\to VVV}$ (fb)	293.4	188.9	36.0	23.1
σ_{total} (fb)	509.4	354.0	91.6	37.1
$\mathcal{B}_{VVV\to SS}$ (%)	7.16	-	-	-
$\mathcal{B}_{VVV\to 3\ell}$ (%)	3.46	4.82	6.37	-
$\mathcal{B}_{VVV\to 4\ell}$ (%)	-	1.16	0.81	3.22
$\mathcal{B}_{VVV\to 5\ell}$ (%)	-	-	0.39	-
$\mathcal{B}_{VVV\to 6\ell}$ (%)	-	-	-	0.13
$\sigma_{\text{total}} \times \mathcal{B}_{VVV\to SS}$ (fb)	36.4	-	-	-
$\sigma_{\text{total}} \times \mathcal{B}_{VVV\to 3\ell}$ (fb)	17.6	17.1	5.83	-
$\sigma_{\text{total}} \times \mathcal{B}_{VVV\to 4\ell}$ (fb)	-	4.12	0.74	1.19
$\sigma_{\text{total}} \times \mathcal{B}_{VVV\to 5\ell}$ (fb)	-	-	0.36	-
$\sigma_{\text{total}} \times \mathcal{B}_{VVV\to 6\ell}$ (fb)	-	-	-	0.05
$\sigma_{\text{total}} \times \mathcal{B}_{VVV\to SS} \times 137\ \text{fb}^{-1}$ (N_{evts})	4987	-	-	-
$\sigma_{\text{total}} \times \mathcal{B}_{VVV\to 3\ell} \times 137\ \text{fb}^{-1}$ (N_{evts})	2411	2343	799	-
$\sigma_{\text{total}} \times \mathcal{B}_{VVV\to 4\ell} \times 137\ \text{fb}^{-1}$ (N_{evts})	-	564	101	163
$\sigma_{\text{total}} \times \mathcal{B}_{VVV\to 5\ell} \times 137\ \text{fb}^{-1}$ (N_{evts})	-	-	49.3	-
$\sigma_{\text{total}} \times \mathcal{B}_{VVV\to 6\ell} \times 137\ \text{fb}^{-1}$ (N_{evts})	-	-	-	6.85

SS / 3L preselection

Features	Selections		
	SS + ≥2j	SS + 1j	3ℓ
Triggers	Select events passing dilepton triggers		
Number of leptons	Select events with 2 (3) leptons passing SS-ID (3ℓ-ID) for SS (3ℓ) final states		
Number of leptons	Select events with 2 (3) leptons passing veto-ID for SS (3ℓ) final states		
Isolated tracks	No additional isolated tracks		—
b-tagging	no b-tagged jets and soft b-tag objects		
Jets	≥2 jets	1 jet	≤1 jet
m_{JJ} (leading jets)	<500 GeV		—
$\Delta\eta_{JJ}$ (leading jets)	<2.5		—
$m_{\ell\ell}$	>20 GeV		—
$m_{\ell\ell}$	$\lvert m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z \rvert > 20$ GeV if $e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$		—
m_{SFOS}	—	—	$m_{SFOS} > 20$ GeV
m_{SFOS}	—	—	$\lvert m_{SFOS} - m_Z \rvert > 20$ GeV
$m_{\ell\ell\ell}$	—	—	$\lvert m_{\ell\ell\ell} - m_Z \rvert > 10$ GeV

SS selection

Variable	m_{jj}-in and m_{jj}-out	1j
Trigger	Signal triggers, tab. 3.2	
Signal leptons	Exactly 2 tight SS leptons with $p_T > 25\,\mathrm{GeV}$	
Additional leptons	No additional very loose lepton	
Isolated tracks	No additional isolated tracks	
Jets	≥ 2 jets	1 jet
b-tagging	no b-tagged jets and soft b-tag objects	
$m_{\ell\ell}$	$>20\,\mathrm{GeV}$	
$m_{\ell\ell}$	$\lvert m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z \rvert > 20\,\mathrm{GeV}$ if $e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$	
p_T^{miss}	$>45\,\mathrm{GeV}$	
m_{JJ} (leading jets)	$<500\,\mathrm{GeV}$	—
$\Delta\eta_{JJ}$ (leading jets)	<2.5	—
m_{jj} (closest ΔR)	$65 < m_{jj} < 95\,\mathrm{GeV}$ or $\lvert m_{jj} - 80\,\mathrm{GeV} \rvert \geq 15\,\mathrm{GeV}$	—
$\Delta R_{\ell j}^{min}$	—	<1.5
m_T^{max}	$>90\,\mathrm{GeV}$ if not $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	$>90\,\mathrm{GeV}$

3L selection

Variable	0 SFOS	1 and 2 SFOS
Trigger	Signal triggers, tab. 3.2	
Signal leptons	3 tight leptons with charge sum = $\pm 1e$	
	$p_T > 25/25/25$ GeV	$p_T > 25/20/20$ GeV
Additional leptons	No additional very loose lepton	
m_{SFOS}	$m_{SFOS} > 20$ GeV and $\lvert m_{SFOS} - m_Z \rvert > 20$ GeV	
$m_{\ell\ell\ell}$	$\lvert m_{\ell\ell\ell} - m_Z \rvert > 10$ GeV	
SF lepton mass	>20 GeV	—
Dielectron mass	$\lvert m_{ee} - m_Z \rvert > 20$ GeV	—
Jets	≤ 1 jet	0 jets
b-tagging	No b-tagged jets and soft b-tag objects	
$\Delta\phi\left(\vec{p}_T(\ell\ell\ell), \vec{p}_T^{miss}\right)$	—	>2.5
$p_T(\ell\ell\ell)$	—	>50 GeV
m_T^{3rd} (1 SFOS) or m_T^{max} (2 SFOS)	—	>90 GeV

4L preselection

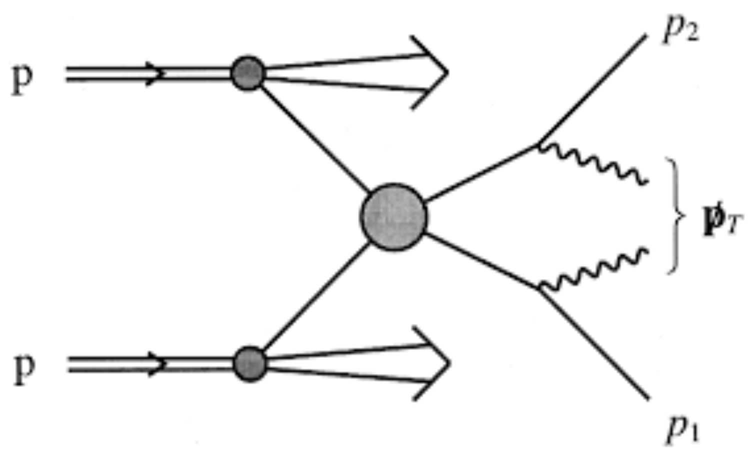
Features	Selections
Number of leptons	Select events with 4 leptons passing common veto-ID
Triggers	Select events passing dilepton triggers
Z lepton	Find opposite charge lepton pairs, passing ZID, closest to m_Z
	Require Z leptons to have $p_T > 25, 15$ GeV
W lepton	Require that leftover leptons are opposite charge and pass WID
	Require W leptons to have $p_T > 25, 15$ GeV
Low mass resonances	Require any opposite charge pair invariant mass to be greater than 12 GeV
b-tagged jets	no b-tagged jet
Z mass window	Require invariant mass of the Z leptons to be within 10 GeV of Z boson mass

4L selection

Variable	$e\mu$ category	$ee/\mu\mu$ category
Preselection	Selections in Table 20	
W candidate lepton flavors	$e\mu$	$ee/\mu\mu$
$m_{\ell\ell}$	Separated into 4 bins in $(0, 40, 60, 100, \infty)$	$\lvert m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z \rvert > 10\,\mathrm{GeV}$
m_{T2}	$m_{T2} > 25\,\mathrm{GeV}$ (for $m_{\ell\ell} > 100\,\mathrm{GeV}$)	...
$p_{T,4\ell}$ and p_T^{miss}	...	No $p_{T,4\ell}$ cuts and $p_T^{miss} > 120\,\mathrm{GeV}$ (Bin A) $p_{T,4\ell} > 70\,\mathrm{GeV}$ and $70 < p_T^{miss} < 120\,\mathrm{GeV}$ (Bin B) $40 < p_{T,4\ell} < 70\,\mathrm{GeV}$ and $70 < p_T^{miss} < 120\,\mathrm{GeV}$ (Bin C)

m_{T2}

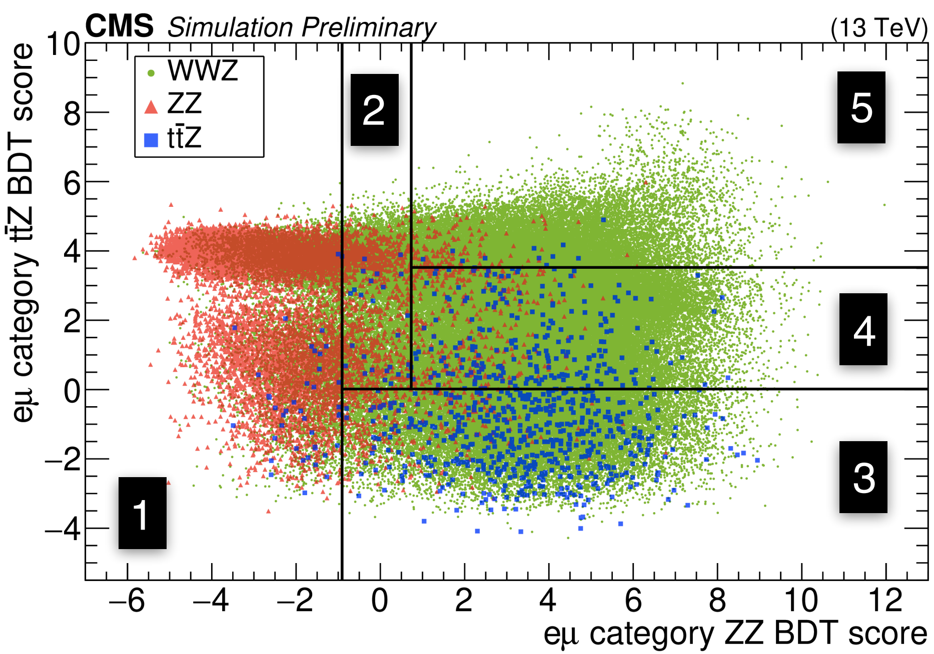
$$m_{\mathrm{T2}} = \min_{\vec{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\nu(1)} + \vec{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\nu(2)} = \vec{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}} \left[\max\left(m_{\mathrm{T}}^{(1)}(\vec{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\nu(1)}, \vec{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{e}}), m_{\mathrm{T}}^{(2)}(\vec{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\nu(2)}, \vec{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mu}) \right) \right]$$



For WW→ lvlv sub-system of WWZ, endpoint is at m_W

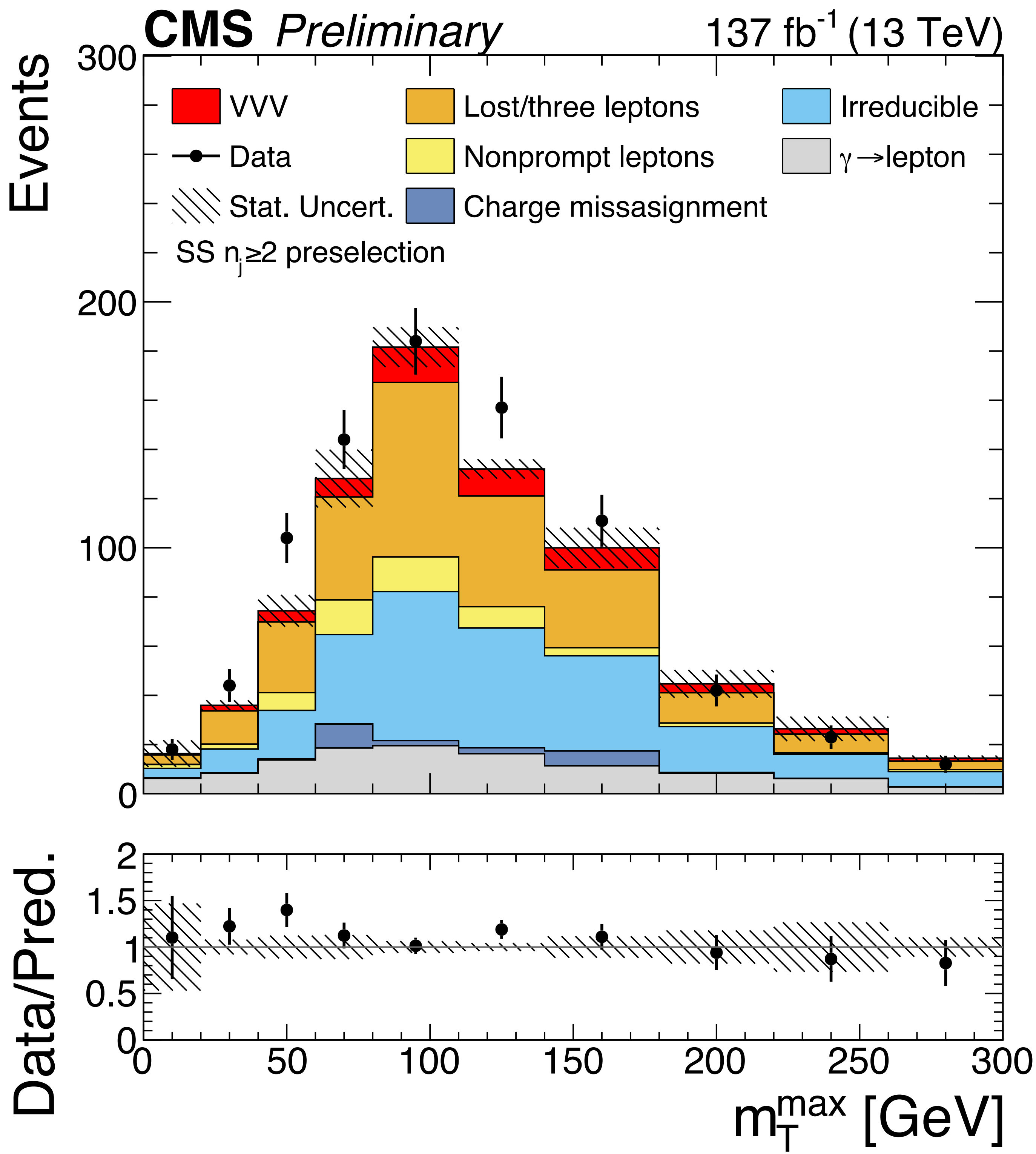
For Z→ττ→llvvvv sub-system of ZZ, endpoint is at m_τ

Title



	ZZ BDT range	$t\bar{t}Z$ BDT range
$e\mu$ BDT bin 1	(-∞, -0.908)	(-∞ , ∞)
$e\mu$ BDT bin 2	(-0.908 , ∞)	(-∞ , 0.015)
$e\mu$ BDT bin 3	(-0.908 , 0.733)	(0.015 , ∞)
$e\mu$ BDT bin 4	(0.733 , ∞)	(0.015 , 3.523)
$e\mu$ BDT bin 5	(0.733 , ∞)	(3.523 , ∞)
$ee/\mu\mu$ BDT bin A	(0 , 3)	-
$ee/\mu\mu$ BDT bin B	(3 , ∞)	-

Title


CMS Preliminary
137 fb-1 (13 TeV)
VVV
Lost/three leptons
Irreducible
Data
Nonprompt leptons
γ→lepton
Stat. Uncert.
Charge missassignment
SS nj≥2 preselection
Events
300
200
100
0
Data/Pred.
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
m_T^max [GeV]

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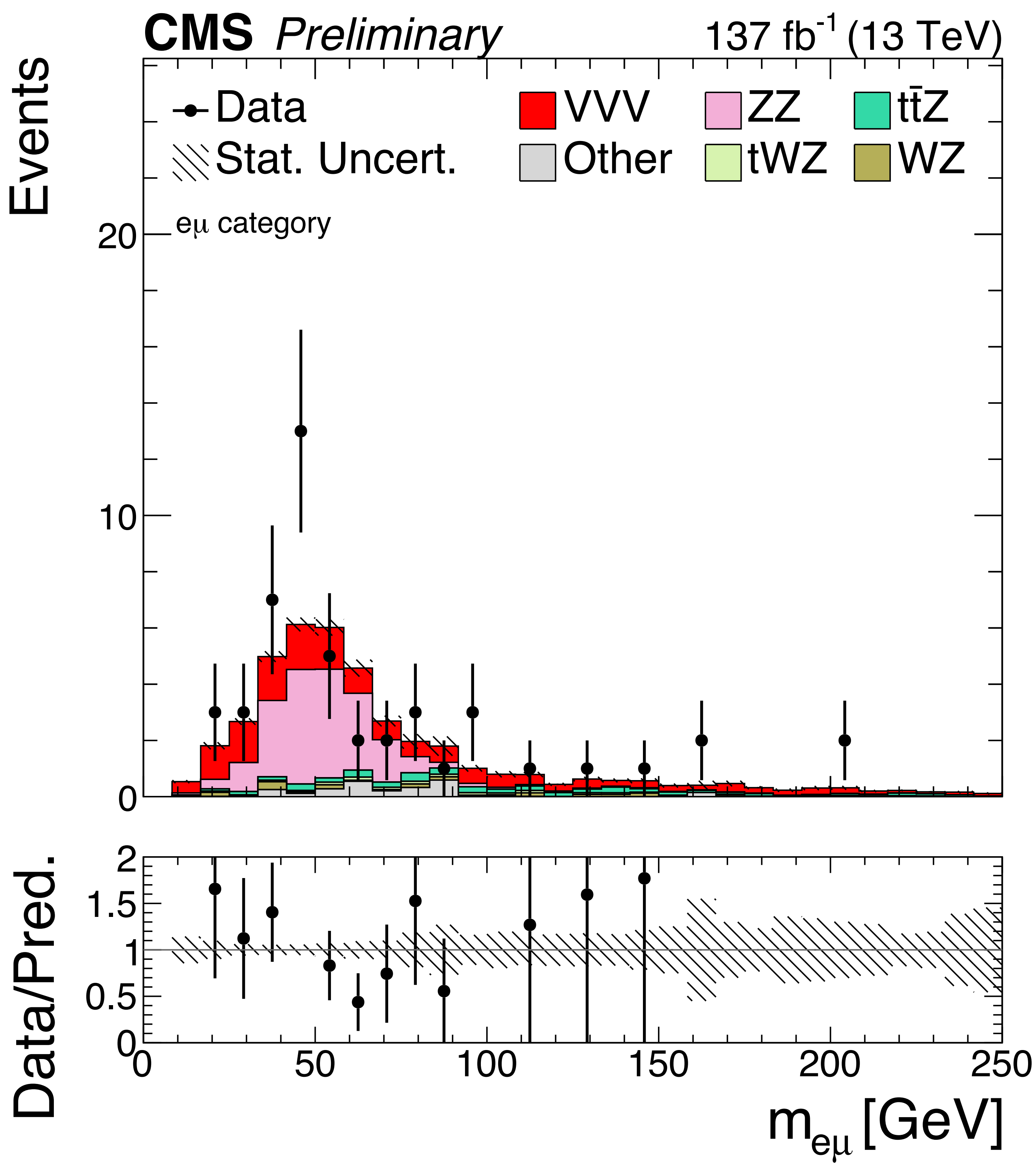

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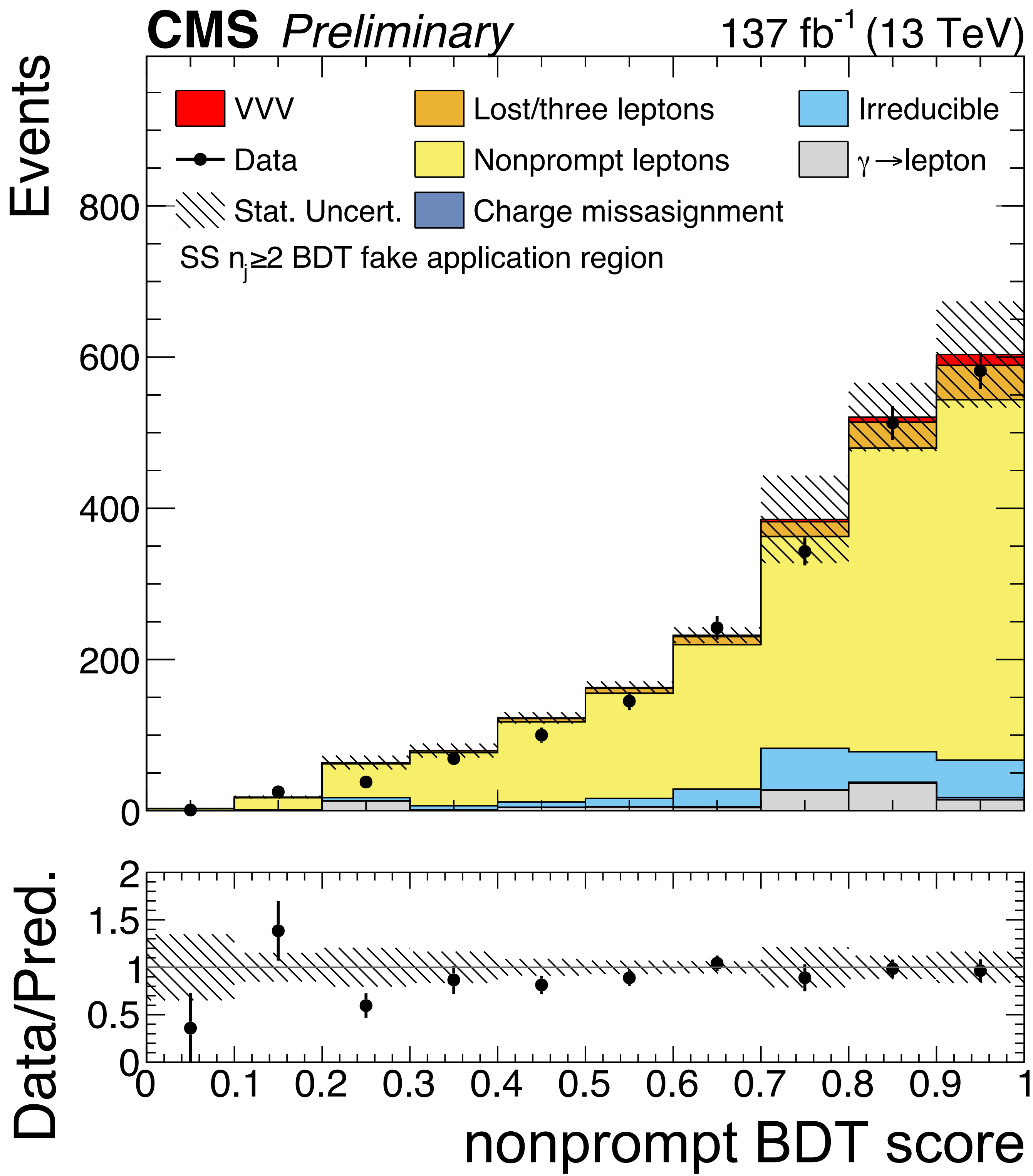

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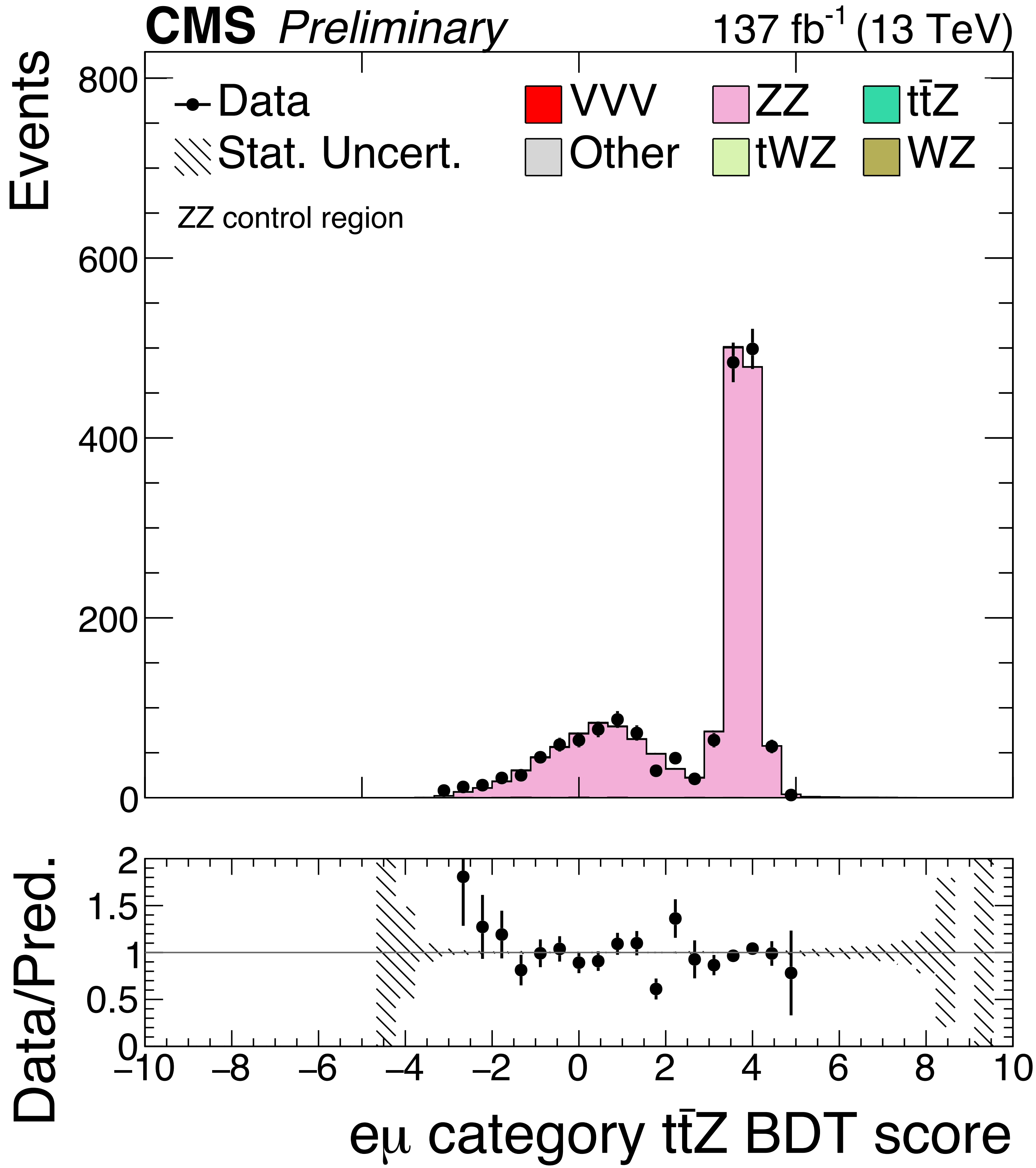

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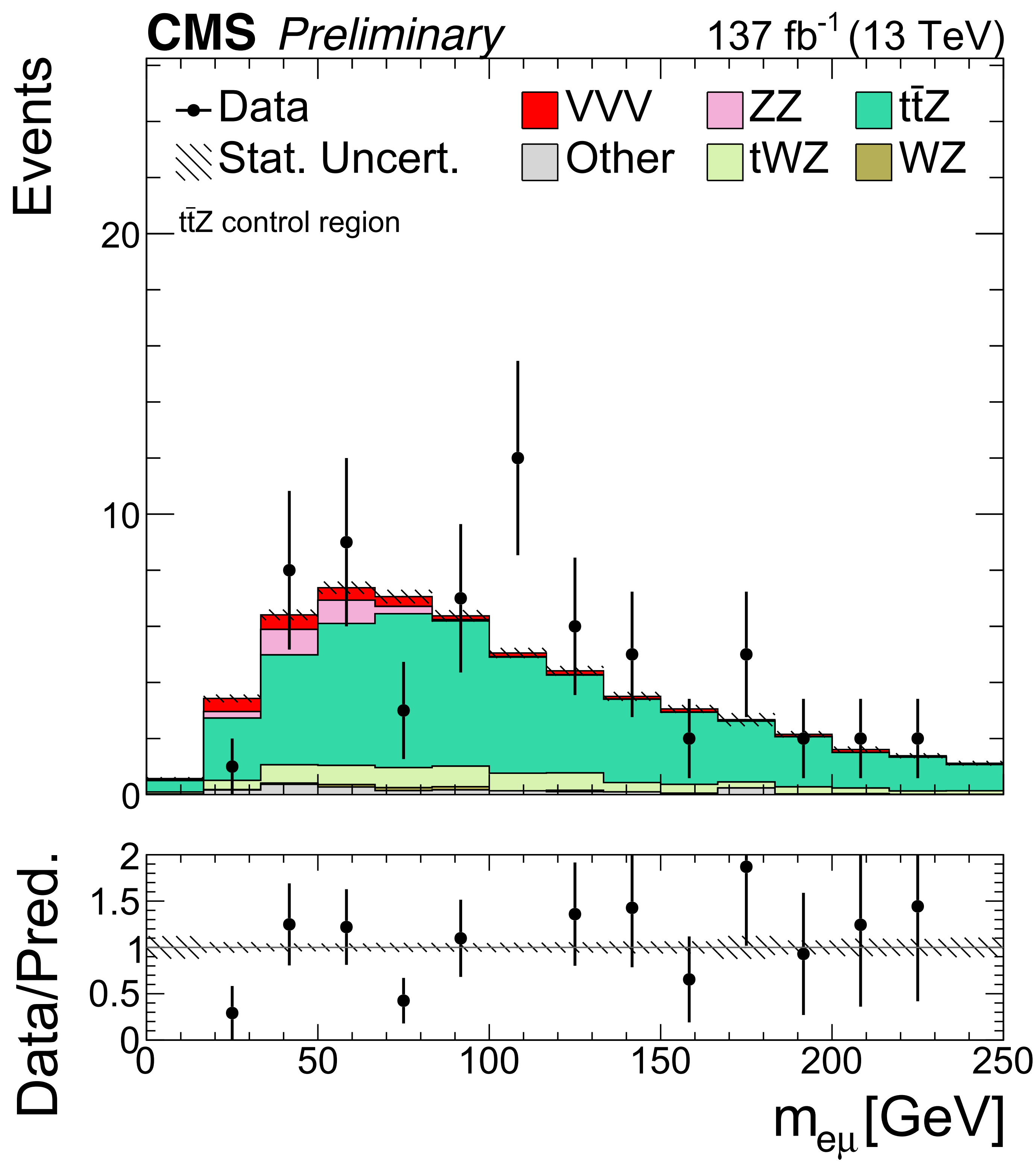

Process	Higgs boson contributions as signal		Higgs boson contributions as background	
	sequential-cut	BDT-based	sequential-cut	BDT-based
WWW	2.5 (2.9)	3.3 (3.1)	1.0 (1.8)	1.6 (1.9)
WWZ	3.5 (3.6)	3.4 (4.1)	0.9 (2.2)	1.3 (2.2)
WZZ	1.6 (0.7)	1.7 (0.7)	1.7 (0.8)	1.7 (0.8)
ZZZ	0.0 (0.9)	0.0 (0.9)	0.0 (0.9)	0.0 (0.9)
VVV	5.0 (5.4)	5.7 (5.9)	2.3 (3.5)	2.9 (3.5)

Title

Process	Higgs boson contributions as signal		Higgs boson contributions as background	
	sequential-cut	BDT-based	sequential-cut	BDT-based
WZZ	5.2 ($3.7^{+2.2}_{-1.3}$)	6.1 ($3.8^{+2.2}_{-1.3}$)	5.8 ($3.7^{+2.3}_{-1.3}$)	5.8 ($3.7^{+2.3}_{-1.3}$)
ZZZ	5.4 ($6.0^{+4.6}_{-2.6}$)	5.4 ($6.2^{+4.9}_{-2.7}$)	5.6 ($6.3^{+5.3}_{-2.8}$)	5.7 ($6.3^{+5.3}_{-2.8}$)

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Signal region	SS m_{jj}-in $e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$	SS m_{jj}-in $e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	SS m_{jj}-in $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	SS m_{jj}-out $e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$	SS m_{jj}-out $e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	SS m_{jj}-out $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	SS 1j $e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$	SS 1j $e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	SS 1j $\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	3ℓ 0 SFOS	3ℓ 1 SFOS	3ℓ 2 SFOS
Lost/three ℓ	1.4±0.9	5.5±1.6	7.0±1.7	10.7±2.6	9.7±3.6	31.4±3.8	2.5±1.1	41.0±6.1	5.8±1.6	3.5±0.7	25.6±4.2	36.1±3.1
Irreducible	1.0±0.1	0.6±0.1	2.9±0.2	4.7±0.4	1.9±0.2	15.5±1.2	0.4±0.0	4.6±0.2	0.5±0.1	1.3±0.1	1.2±0.1	0.3±0.0
Nonprompt ℓ	0.6±0.6	3.6±2.4	4.2±1.5	0.8±1.0	2.8±1.5	9.1±4.5	2.5±5.2	2.9±1.4	0.2±0.1	1.8±0.5	7.5±2.3	1.8±1.1
Charge flips	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	4.5±2.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1±0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.8±1.2	0.3±0.1
$\gamma \rightarrow$ nonprompt ℓ	0.1±0.2	0.1±0.4	<0.1	1.4±0.5	1.1±0.4	0.7±0.4	0.6±1.2	4.8±8.0	<0.1	<0.1	1.0±0.4	0.1±1.5
Background sum	3.1±1.1	9.8±2.9	14.2±2.3	22.1±3.8	15.6±4.0	56.8±6.0	6.0±5.4	53.5±10.1	6.4±1.6	6.6±0.9	36.2±5.0	38.7±3.6
WWW onshell	0.9±0.4	2.3±0.9	4.6±1.7	0.9±0.4	1.0±0.6	3.3±1.3	0.3±0.2	1.2±0.4	0.4±0.2	6.7±2.4	4.3±1.6	1.8±0.7
WH $\rightarrow$ WWW	0.4±0.3	1.3±0.9	1.2±0.5	0.5±0.3	1.3±1.3	2.7±1.2	1.1±0.8	6.5±3.1	2.2±1.1	3.4±1.6	5.0±2.1	0.6±0.6
WWW total	1.3±0.5	3.7±1.3	5.8±1.7	1.5±0.5	2.3±1.4	6.0±1.7	1.4±0.8	7.7±3.1	2.5±1.1	10.1±2.9	9.3±2.6	2.4±0.9
WWZ onshell	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2±0.1	<0.1	<0.1
ZH $\rightarrow$ WWZ	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1±0.1	0.1±0.1	<0.1
WWZ total	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3±0.1	0.1±0.1	<0.1
WZZ onshell	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
WH $\rightarrow$ WZZ	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
WZZ total	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
ZZZ onshell	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
ZH $\rightarrow$ ZZZ	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
ZZZ total	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
VVV onshell	0.9±0.4	2.3±0.9	4.6±1.7	0.9±0.4	1.0±0.6	3.3±1.3	0.3±0.2	1.2±0.4	0.4±0.2	6.9±2.4	4.3±1.6	1.8±0.7
VH $\rightarrow$ VVV	0.4±0.3	1.3±0.9	1.2±0.5	0.5±0.3	1.3±1.3	2.7±1.2	1.1±0.8	6.5±3.1	2.2±1.1	3.6±1.6	5.1±2.1	0.6±0.6
VVV total	1.3±0.5	3.7±1.3	5.8±1.7	1.5±0.5	2.3±1.4	6.0±1.7	1.4±0.8	7.7±3.1	2.5±1.1	10.4±2.9	9.3±2.6	2.4±0.9
Total	4.4±1.2	13.5±3.2	20.0±2.9	23.6±3.8	17.8±4.2	62.7±6.3	7.4±5.5	61.2±10.6	9.0±2.0	17.0±3.0	45.5±5.6	41.1±3.7
Observed	3	14	15	22	22	67	13	69	8	17	42	39

Title

Signal region	4ℓ eμ bin 1	bin 2	bin 3	bin 4	bin 5	4ℓ ee/μμ bin A	bin B	5ℓ	6ℓ
ZZ	15.9±1.0	1.6±0.1	0.6±0.1	0.6±0.1	0.2±0.0	76.4±4.3	2.9±0.3	0.30±0.09	0.01±0.01
$t\bar{t}Z$	0.2±0.1	0.1±0.1	2.8±0.5	1.4±0.2	0.1±0.1	1.5±0.3	2.3±0.3	<0.01	<0.01
tWZ	0.1±0.1	0.1±0.1	0.6±0.1	0.7±0.1	0.1±0.1	0.5±0.1	0.7±0.1	<0.01	<0.01
WZ	0.5±0.2	0.2±0.2	0.5±0.2	0.3±0.3	0.1±0.1	1.0±0.4	0.2±0.1	<0.01	<0.01
Other	1.1±0.4	0.5±0.5	0.5±0.2	0.6±0.2	<0.1	2.7±0.6	0.5±0.2	<0.01	<0.01
Background sum	17.8±1.1	2.5±0.5	5.0±0.6	3.6±0.4	0.5±0.1	82.2±4.3	6.6±0.5	0.30±0.09	0.01±0.01
WWW onshell	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
WH → WWW	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
WWW total	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
WWZ onshell	0.3±0.1	0.4±0.2	1.4±0.7	3.6±1.5	1.0±0.5	2.7±1.2	3.2±1.4	<0.01	<0.01
ZH → WWZ	1.1±0.5	1.1±0.5	0.5±0.2	1.3±0.5	1.8±0.8	2.9±1.2	1.5±0.6	<0.01	<0.01
WWZ total	1.3±0.5	1.5±0.5	1.9±0.8	4.9±1.6	2.9±0.9	5.6±1.7	4.7±1.5	<0.01	<0.01
WZZ onshell	0.2±0.2	0.1±0.1	0.2±0.2	0.4±0.4	0.1±0.1	0.5±0.4	0.2±0.2	2.62±1.82	0.03±0.05
WH → WZZ	0.2±0.3	0.2±0.3	<0.1	0.5±0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
WZZ total	0.4±0.3	0.3±0.3	0.2±0.2	0.9±0.7	0.1±0.1	0.5±0.4	0.2±0.2	2.62±1.82	0.03±0.05
ZZZ onshell	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
ZH → ZZZ	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
ZZZ total	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
VVV onshell	0.5±0.2	0.4±0.2	1.6±0.8	4.0±1.5	1.1±0.5	3.2±1.3	3.4±1.4	2.62±1.82	0.03±0.05
VH → VVV	1.2±0.5	1.3±0.6	0.5±0.2	1.7±0.8	1.8±0.8	2.9±1.2	1.5±0.6	<0.01	<0.01
VVV total	1.7±0.6	1.7±0.6	2.1±0.8	5.8±1.7	3.0±0.9	6.1±1.8	4.8±1.5	2.62±1.82	0.03±0.05
Total	19.5±1.2	4.2±0.8	7.1±1.0	9.4±1.8	3.5±0.9	88.2±4.7	11.4±1.6	2.92±1.82	0.04±0.05
Observed	22	9	7	8	3	80	11	3	0

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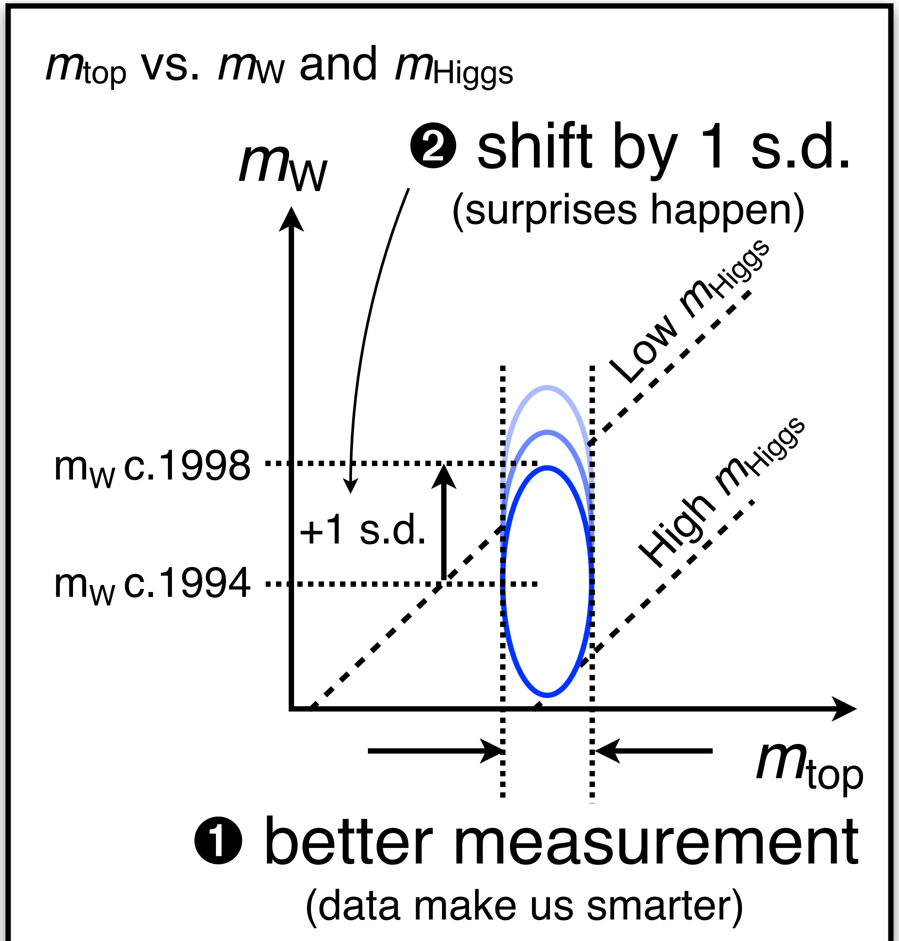
Signal		SS m_{jj}-in			SS m_{jj}-out			SS 1j			3ℓ	
region	$e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$	$e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	$\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	$e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$	$e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	$\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	$e^{\pm}e^{\pm}$	$e^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	$\mu^{\pm}\mu^{\pm}$	0 SFOS	1 SFOS	2 SFOS
Lost/three ℓ	1.8±0.4	10.9±2.0	8.7±1.0	8.8±1.7	46.0±6.2	44.8±4.4	8.4±1.3	43.5±4.4	34.5±2.7	4.6±0.8	15.1±1.5	58.3±2.4
Irreducible	2.1±0.4	13.0±3.6	8.4±1.4	9.8±1.4	41.1±4.5	42.8±4.7	2.6±0.6	22.8±8.6	13.2±1.9	2.5±0.9	2.2±1.2	2.5±0.8
Nonprompt ℓ	1.3±0.9	5.8±2.4	6.8±2.2	2.3±1.3	12.0±6.1	11.2±3.8	1.8±2.9	2.4±1.3	2.8±1.1	3.0±0.9	5.7±1.6	5.9±1.6
Charge flips	<0.1	1.2±2.0	<0.1	2.6±1.6	1.0±0.5	<0.1	6.9±4.7	0.2±0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.1±1.3	0.7±0.2
$\gamma \rightarrow$ nonprompt ℓ	1.4±0.4	2.3±0.9	0.1±0.8	8.6±3.1	19.2±5.1	2.3±0.9	3.8±1.1	19.7±6.0	13.8±7.0	<0.1	0.6±0.7	0.2±0.3
Background sum	6.7±1.2	33.3±5.2	24.0±2.9	32.1±4.3	119±11	101±8	23.6±5.8	88.7±11.4	64.4±7.8	10.1±1.5	24.7±2.9	67.6±3.1
WWW onshell	1.0±0.5	3.3±1.5	3.5±1.6	0.9±0.5	3.9±1.8	4.1±1.9	0.5±0.3	1.8±0.8	1.7±0.9	5.9±2.6	3.8±1.7	2.5±1.2
WH $\rightarrow$ WWW	0.2±0.3	1.9±1.5	0.6±0.4	0.4±0.4	1.3±0.8	1.7±1.0	0.8±0.5	4.5±2.7	3.3±2.0	3.0±1.7	2.7±1.5	1.3±0.8
WWW total	1.2±0.6	5.1±2.2	4.1±1.6	1.3±0.6	5.3±2.0	5.7±2.1	1.4±0.6	6.3±2.8	5.0±2.2	8.8±3.1	6.6±2.3	3.8±1.4
WWZ onshell	0.1±0.1	0.3±0.2	0.2±0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1±0.1	0.1±0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3±0.2	0.2±0.2	0.2±0.1
ZH $\rightarrow$ WWZ	0.1±0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3±0.3	<0.1	<0.1	0.4±0.4	0.2±0.1	<0.1	<0.1
WWZ total	0.1±0.2	0.3±0.2	0.2±0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.4±0.3	0.1±0.1	<0.1	0.4±0.4	0.4±0.2	0.2±0.2	0.2±0.1
WZZ onshell	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
WH $\rightarrow$ WZZ	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
WZZ total	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
ZZZ onshell	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
ZH $\rightarrow$ ZZZ	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
ZZZ total	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
VVV onshell	1.0±0.5	3.5±1.5	3.7±1.6	0.9±0.5	3.9±1.8	4.2±1.9	0.6±0.3	1.8±0.8	1.7±0.9	6.1±2.6	4.0±1.8	2.7±1.2
VH $\rightarrow$ VVV	0.3±0.3	1.9±1.5	0.6±0.4	0.4±0.4	1.3±0.8	2.0±1.0	0.8±0.5	4.5±2.7	3.7±2.0	3.1±1.7	2.7±1.5	1.3±0.8
VVV total	1.3±0.6	5.4±2.2	4.2±1.6	1.3±0.6	5.3±2.0	6.1±2.1	1.4±0.6	6.3±2.8	5.4±2.2	9.3±3.1	6.8±2.3	3.9±1.4
Total	8.0±1.3	38.7±5.6	28.2±3.4	33.5±4.4	125±11	107±8	25.0±5.8	95.0±11.8	69.8±8.1	19.4±3.4	31.4±3.7	71.5±3.4
Observed	5	46	20	31	112	118	29	101	69	20	32	69

Title

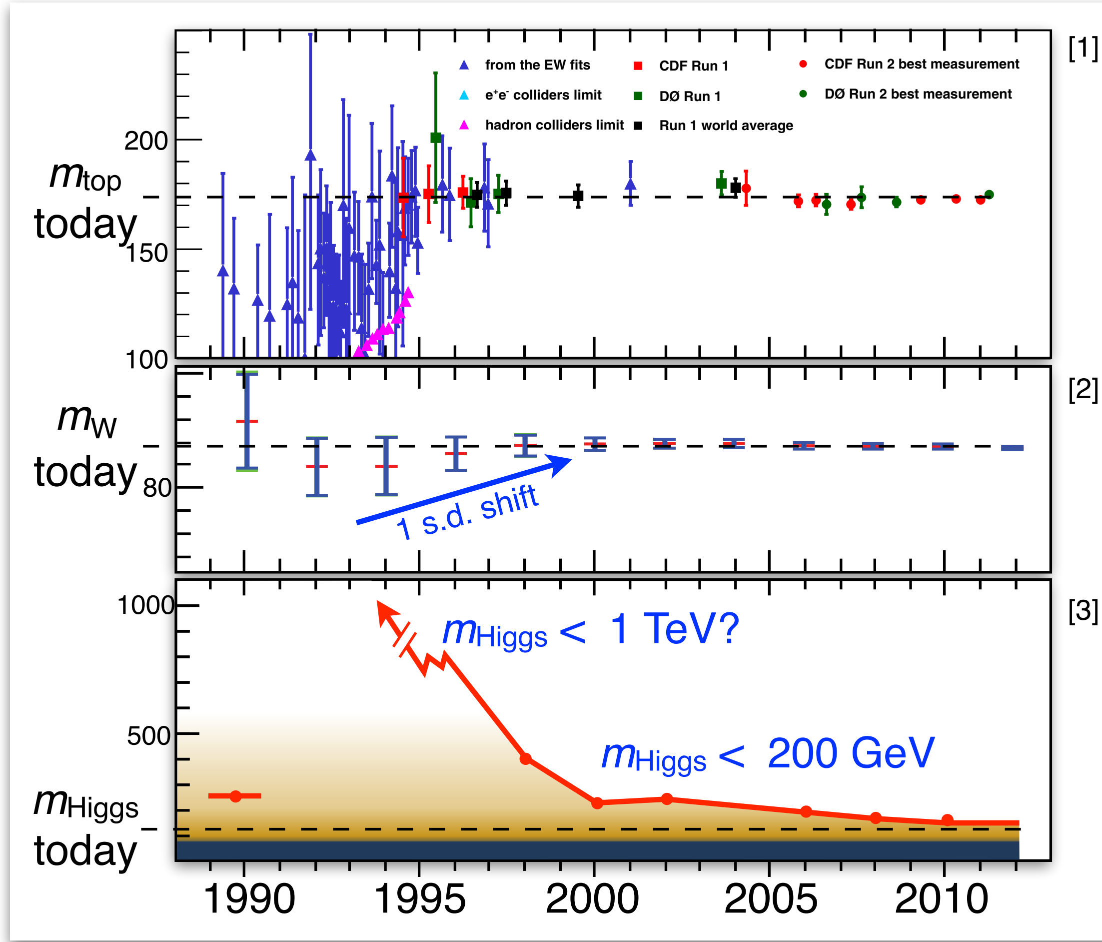
Signal region	4ℓ eμ				4ℓ ee/μμ			5ℓ	6ℓ
	bin 4	bin 3	bin 2	bin 1	bin A	bin B	bin C		
ZZ	0.3±0.0	0.7±0.0	0.7±0.0	0.4±0.0	1.8±0.2	6.0±0.6	5.0±0.5	0.30±0.08	0.01±0.01
$t\bar{t}Z$	0.2±0.0	0.3±0.1	0.8±0.1	2.3±0.4	1.4±0.2	1.1±0.2	0.2±0.0	<0.01	<0.01
tWZ	0.1±0.1	0.1±0.1	0.3±0.0	0.8±0.1	0.5±0.1	0.3±0.1	0.1±0.1	<0.01	<0.01
WZ	0.2±0.1	0.1±0.1	0.1±0.2	0.6±0.2	<0.1	0.2±0.1	0.1±0.1	<0.01	<0.01
Other	<0.1	0.2±0.1	0.6±0.3	0.2±0.1	<0.1	1.4±0.5	0.1±0.1	<0.01	<0.01
Background sum	0.8±0.1	1.4±0.1	2.5±0.3	4.3±0.4	3.7±1.9	9.1±0.8	5.5±0.5	0.30±0.08	0.01±0.01
WWW onshell	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
WH → WWW	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
WWW total	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
WWZ onshell	0.5±0.2	0.5±0.2	1.1±0.4	4.0±1.6	2.1±0.9	1.2±0.4	0.6±0.2	<0.01	<0.01
ZH → WWZ	2.3±0.9	1.1±0.4	0.3±0.1	0.1±0.1	0.8±0.3	0.9±0.4	0.5±0.2	<0.01	<0.01
WWZ total	2.8±0.9	1.6±0.5	1.4±0.4	4.1±1.6	2.9±1.0	2.1±0.6	1.1±0.3	<0.01	<0.01
WZZ onshell	<0.1	0.1±0.1	0.1±0.1	0.4±0.3	0.2±0.2	0.1±0.1	0.1±0.1	2.17±1.46	0.03±0.04
WH → WZZ	<0.1	0.4±0.3	0.1±0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
WZZ total	<0.1	0.4±0.4	0.2±0.2	0.4±0.3	0.2±0.2	0.1±0.1	0.1±0.1	2.17±1.46	0.03±0.04
ZZZ onshell	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
ZH → ZZZ	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
ZZZ total	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01
VVV onshell	0.5±0.2	0.6±0.2	1.2±0.4	4.4±1.6	2.3±0.9	1.3±0.5	0.7±0.2	2.17±1.46	0.03±0.04
VH → VVV	2.3±0.9	1.5±0.5	0.4±0.3	0.1±0.1	0.8±0.3	0.9±0.4	0.5±0.2	<0.01	<0.01
VVV total	2.8±0.9	2.1±0.6	1.6±0.5	4.5±1.6	3.1±1.0	2.2±0.6	1.2±0.3	2.17±1.46	0.03±0.04
Total	3.6±0.9	3.5±0.6	4.1±0.6	8.8±1.7	6.8±2.1	11.3±1.0	6.6±0.6	2.47±1.46	0.04±0.04
Observed	7	1	5	7	6	8	7	3	0

History lesson



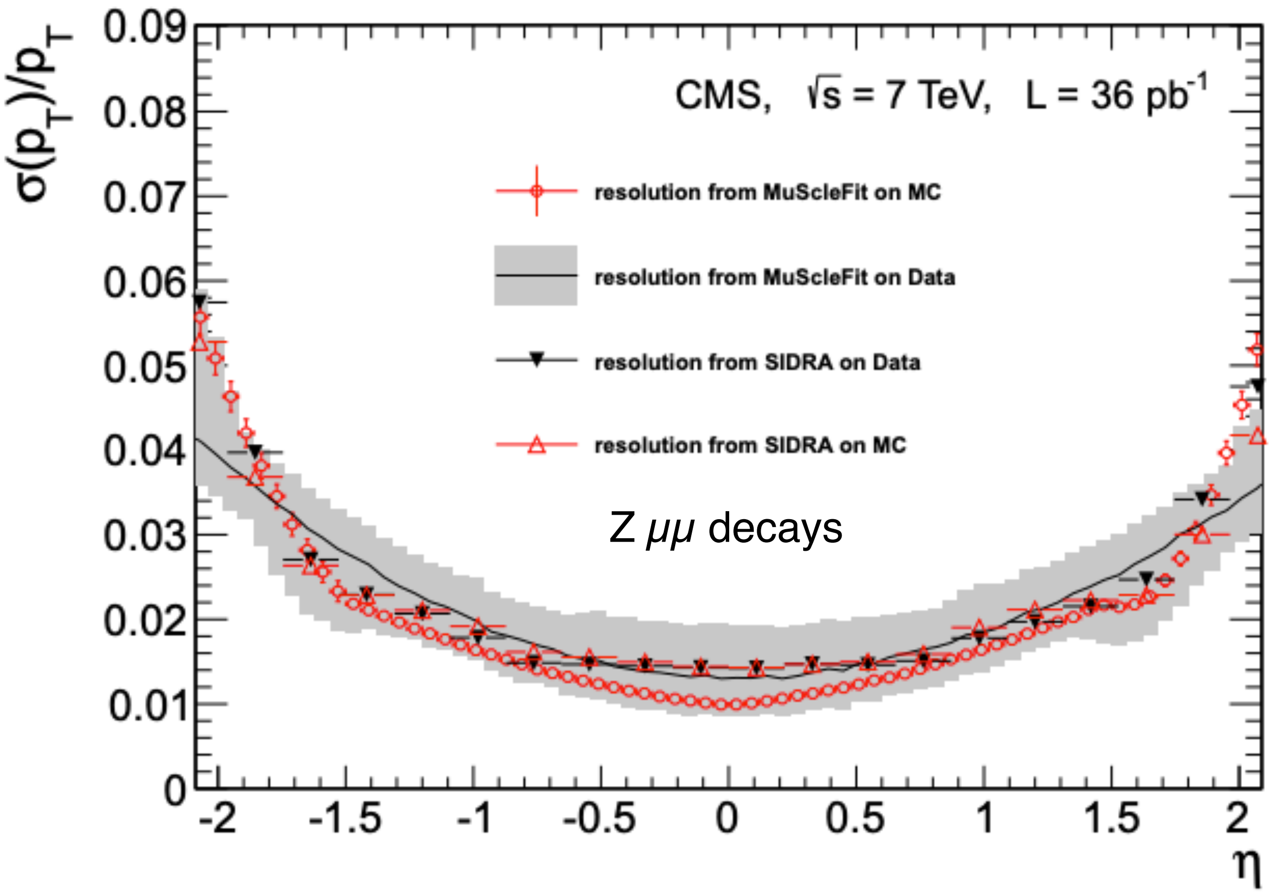
…after analysis of Run I data, … ❷ m_W shifted a full s.d. … the m_{Higgs} must be ❸ much lower than anyone had anticipated. … Surprises happen.

– D. Amidei, R. Brock Fermi news 1/17/2003



History tells us with more data we get smarter; also surprises happen

Muon resolution

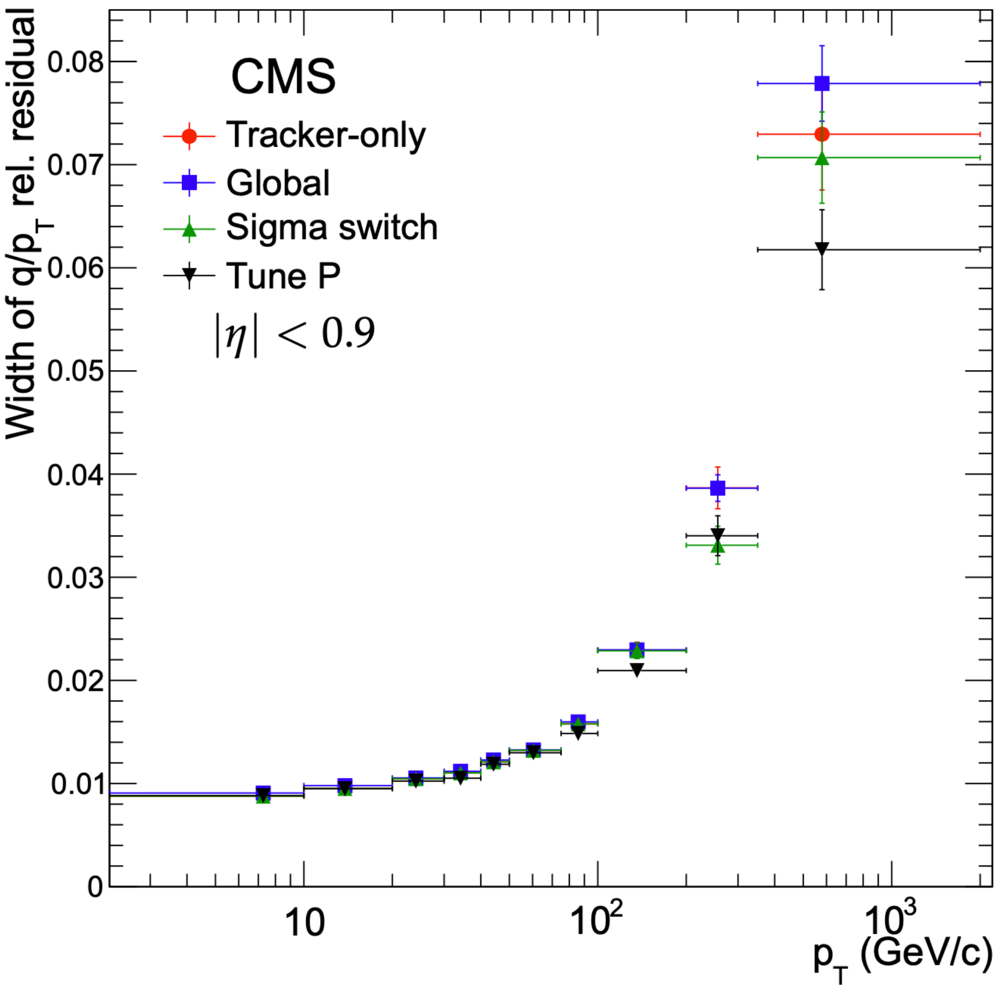


ment with the results obtained from simulation. The $\sigma(p_T)/p_T$ averaged over ϕ and η varies in p_T from $(1.8 \pm 0.3(\text{stat.}))\%$ at $p_T = 30\,\text{GeV}/c$ to $(2.3 \pm 0.3(\text{stat.}))\%$ at $p_T = 50\,\text{GeV}/c$, again in good agreement with the expectations from simulation.

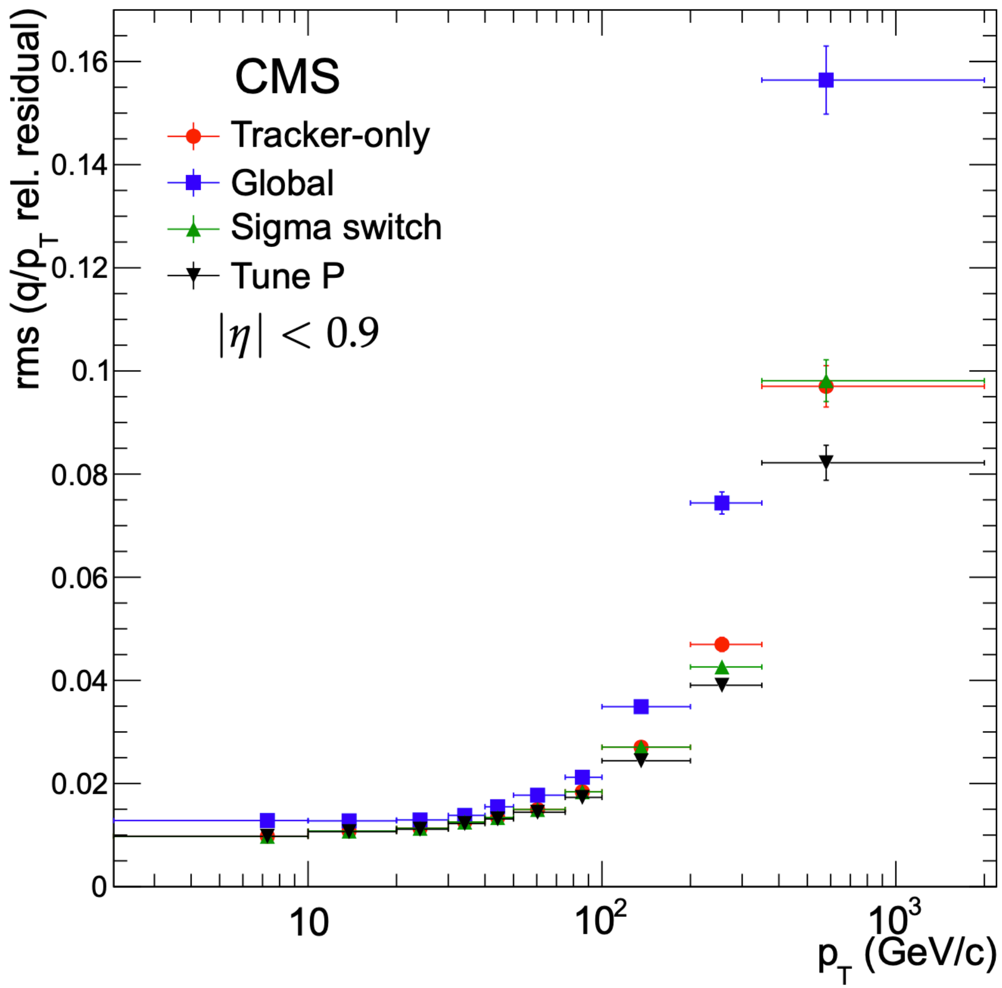
https://arxiv.org/pdf/1206.4071.pdf

Muon resolution

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1206.4071.pdf



(a)



(b)

Electron resolution

arXiv.org > physics > arXiv:1502.02701

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Physics > Instrumentation and Detectors

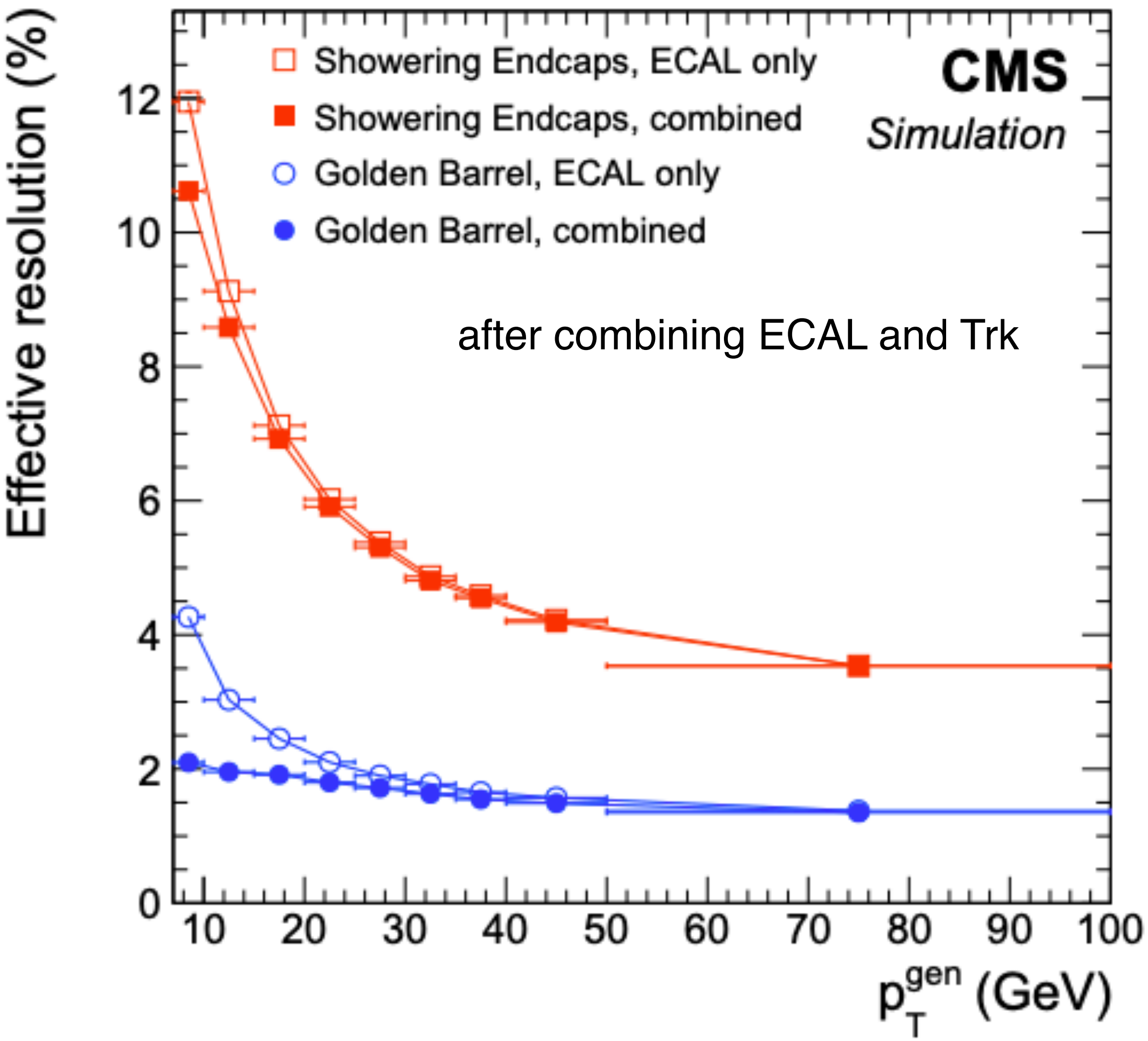
[Submitted on 9 Feb 2015 (v1), last revised 1 Jul 2015 (this version, v2)]

Performance of electron reconstruction and selection with the CMS detector in proton-proton collisions at sqrt(s) = 8 TeV

CMS Collaboration

The performance and strategies used in electron reconstruction and selection at CMS are presented based on data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 19.7 inverse femtobarns, collected in proton-proton collisions at sqrt(s) = 8 TeV at the CERN LHC. The paper focuses on prompt isolated electrons with transverse momenta ranging from about 5 to a few 100 GeV. A detailed description is given of the algorithms used to cluster energy in the electromagnetic calorimeter and to reconstruct electron trajectories in the tracker. The electron momentum is estimated by combining the energy measurement in the calorimeter with the momentum measurement in the tracker. Benchmark selection criteria are presented, and their performances assessed using Z, Upsilon, and J/psi decays into electron-positron pairs. The spectra of the observables relevant to electron reconstruction and selection as well as their global efficiencies are well reproduced by Monte Carlo simulations. The momentum scale is calibrated with an uncertainty smaller than 0.3%. The momentum resolution for electrons produced in Z boson decays ranges from 1.7 to 4.5%, depending on electron pseudorapidity and energy loss through bremsstrahlung in the detector material.

Electron resolution



after combining ECAL and Trk

b tagging

Chang
UCSD

https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/pub/CMSPublic/BTV13TeV2017FIRST2018/PT30GeV.pdf