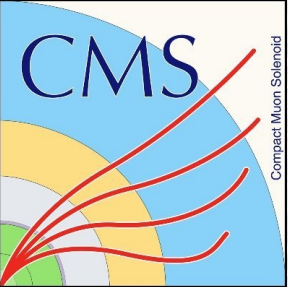


# Indirect searches for signals of new physics at the CMS experiment

Michał Szleper  
on behalf of the CMS group

Annual Department Meeting, NCBJ, Dec. 15, 2020





# The Warsaw CMS group

- **Who we are:**

Helena Białkowska, Michał Bluj, Bożena Boimska, Maciej Górski, Małgorzata Kazana, Michał Szleper, Piotr Traczyk, Piotr Zalewski

+ colleagues from UW (head of the group: Marcin Konecki) and PW, ~20 people in total.

- **What we've been doing in 2020:**

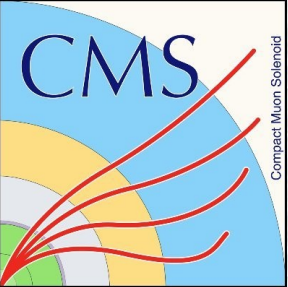
**Hardware responsibilities:** Overlap Muon Track Finder.

**Physics interests:** **Higgs physics** – tau tau decay channel (MB – **D.Sc. completed this year**),  
**Direct searches for new physics** – search for Heavy Stable Charged Particles (PZ, MK),  
**Heavy ion collisions** (HB, BB),

*(none of the above will be covered in this talk)*

**This talk** →

**Indirect searches for new physics – Vector Boson Scattering**

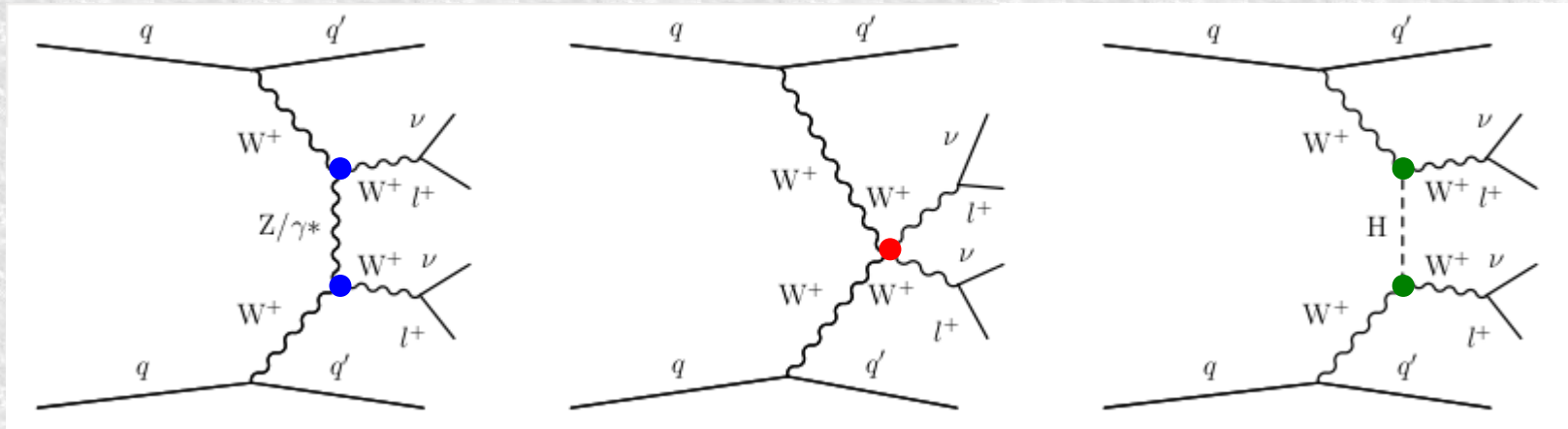


# Vector Boson Scattering as an indirect probe of physics Beyond the Standard Model

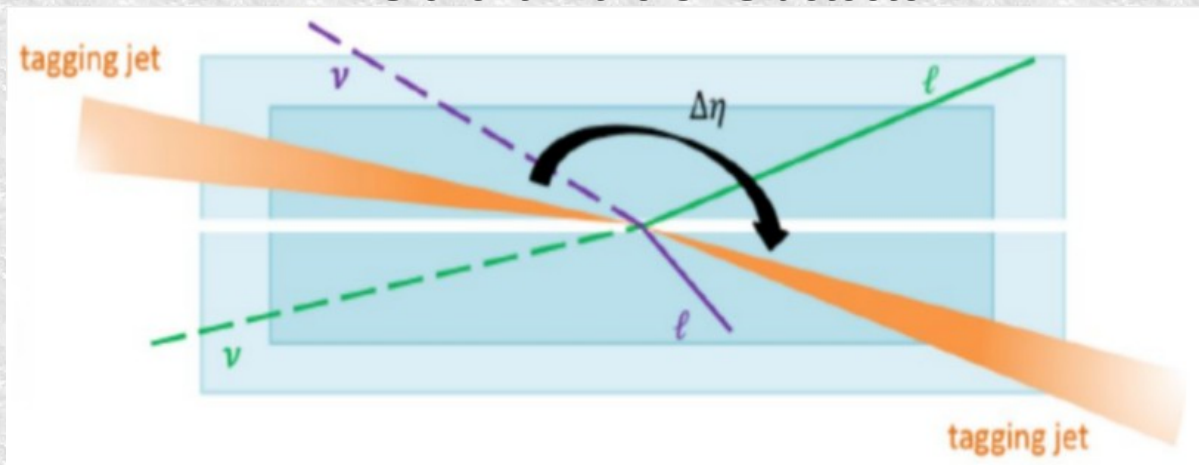
Couplings probed:

- HVV
- VVV
- VVVV

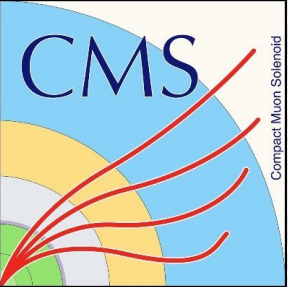
↑  
best process



A VBS event in the CMS detector



- Two energetic jets with large invariant mass and pseudorapidity separation
- 2, 3 or 4 (depending on process) energetic leptons in the central region



# The Effective Field Theory approach

SM Lagrangian + higher (>4) dimension operators to parameterize the effects of hypothetical new interactions between known SM particles

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_i \frac{C_i^{(6)}}{\Lambda_i^2} \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)} + \sum_i \frac{C_i^{(8)}}{\Lambda_i^4} \mathcal{O}_i^{(8)} + \dots$$

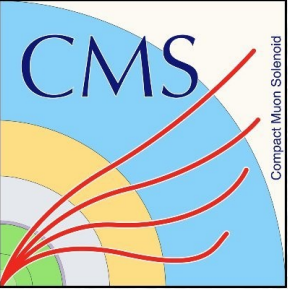
$$f_i^{(6)} = \frac{C_i^{(6)}}{\Lambda^2}, \quad f_i^{(8)} = \frac{C_i^{(8)}}{\Lambda^4}, \dots \quad \text{Wilson Coefficients}$$

$\Lambda$  – the scale of new physics – sets upper limit of the validity range of the EFT expansion

## Dim-8 operators that affect the WWW and WWZZ vertices

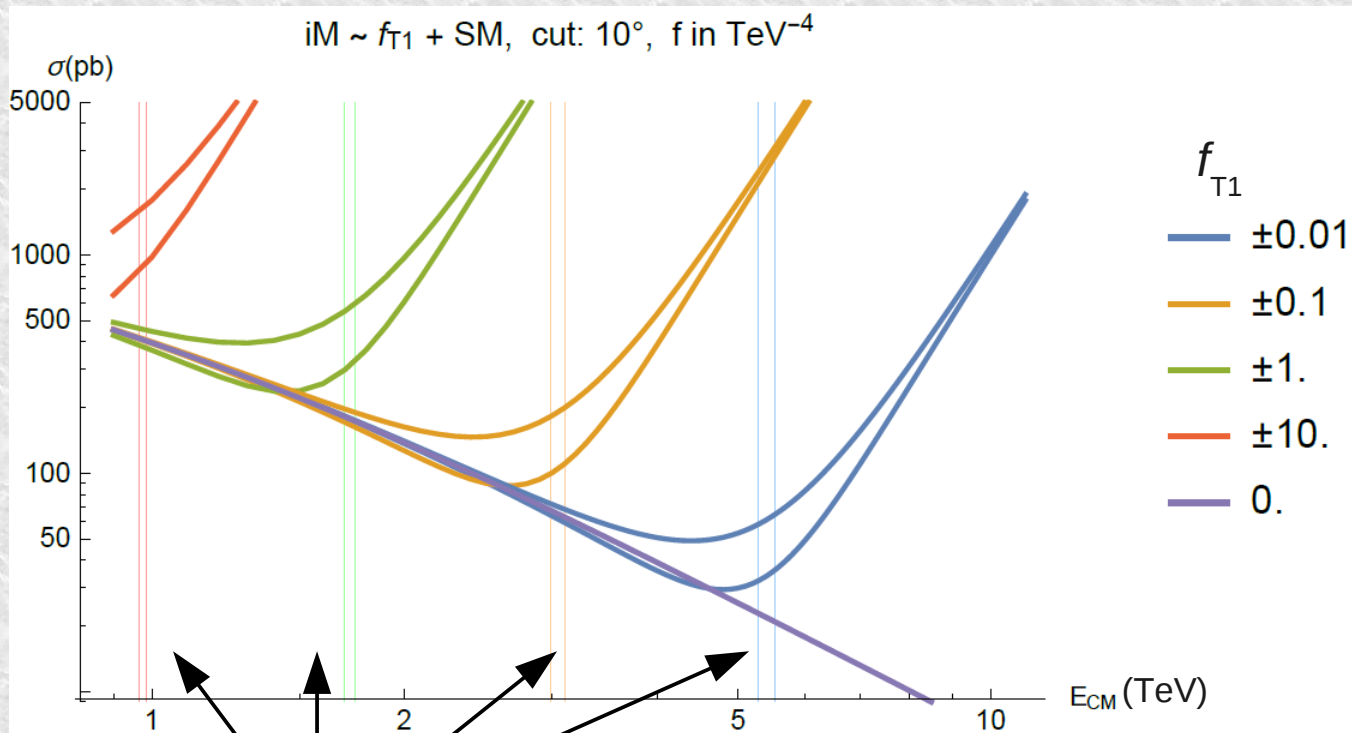
$\mathcal{O}_{S,0} = [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\nu \Phi] \times [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\nu \Phi]$	}	<b>covariant derivatives of Higgs doublets – scalar/longitudinal</b>
$\mathcal{O}_{S,1} = [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi] \times [(D_\nu \Phi)^\dagger D_\nu \Phi]$		
$\mathcal{O}_{M,0} = \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\beta \Phi]$	}	<b>SU(2) gauge fields – transverse</b>
$\mathcal{O}_{M,1} = \text{Tr}[\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\nu\beta}] \times [(D_\beta \Phi)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi]$		
$\mathcal{O}_{M,6} = [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} \hat{W}^{\beta\nu} D^\mu \Phi]$		
$\mathcal{O}_{M,7} = [(D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger \hat{W}_{\beta\nu} \hat{W}^{\beta\mu} D^\nu \Phi]$		
$\mathcal{O}_{\Gamma,0} = \text{Tr} [W_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu}] \times \text{Tr} [W_{\alpha\beta} W^{\alpha\beta}]$	}	<b>mixed transverse and longitudinal parameters</b>
$\mathcal{O}_{\Gamma,1} = \text{Tr} [W_{\alpha\nu} W^{\mu\beta}] \times \text{Tr} [W_{\mu\beta} W^{\alpha\nu}]$		
$\mathcal{O}_{\Gamma,2} = \text{Tr} [W_{\alpha\mu} W^{\mu\beta}] \times \text{Tr} [W_{\beta\nu} W^{\nu\alpha}]$		



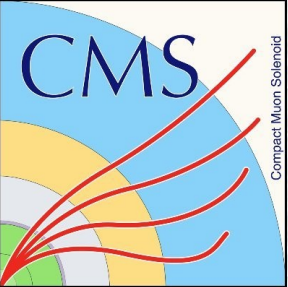


# Caveats of the EFT formalism and how experiments typically dealt with them

Total cross section for  $W^+W^+ \rightarrow W^+W^+$  scattering (on shell approx.)

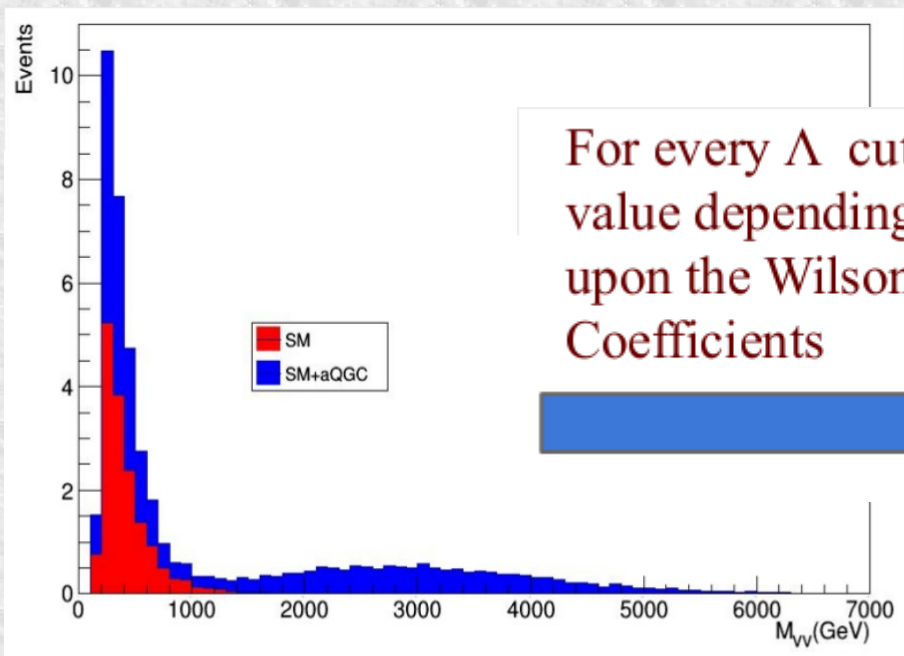


- Cross section growth (asymptotically  $\sim s^3$ ) becomes unphysical above a certain scale
- $\Lambda$  is *unknown* except that it cannot be larger than the lowest unitarity limit involved
- Previous VBS analyses:
  - apply EFT expansion as if it was valid in the entire dataset (CMS),
  - try unitarization techniques (ATLAS)

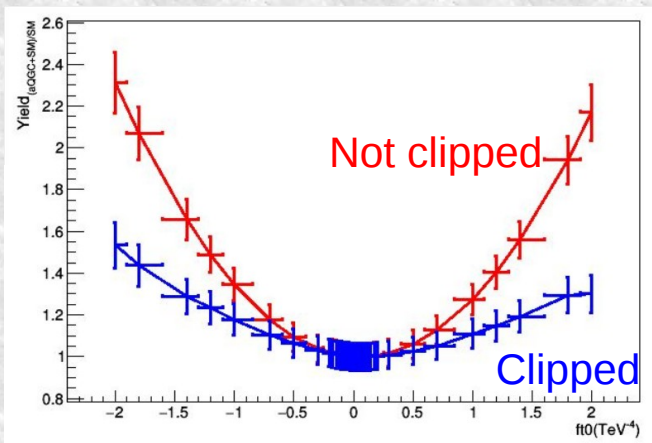
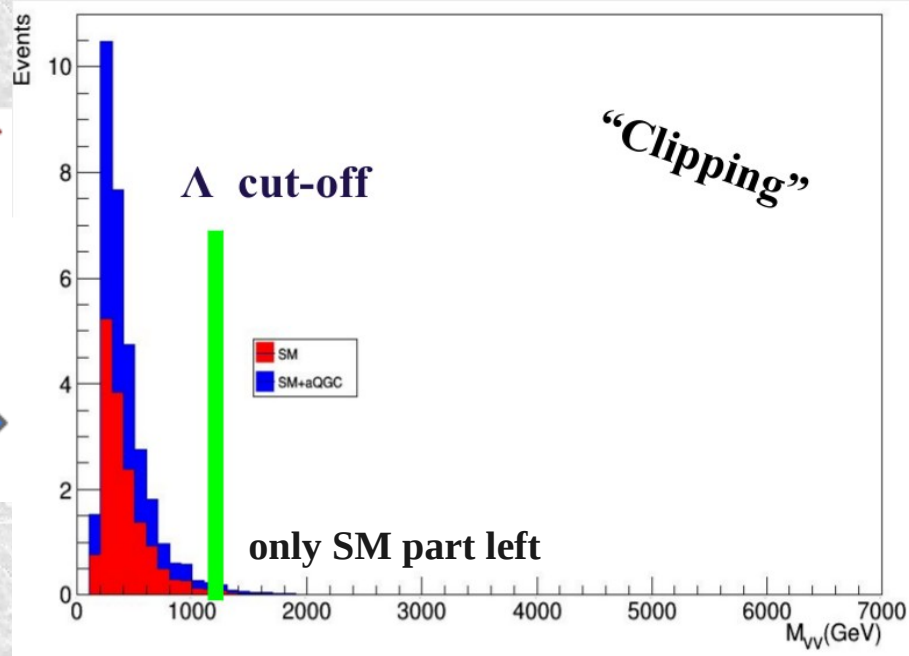


# The answer: "clipping" method

Conceived & studied in Warsaw (NCBJ + UW theory),  
 endorsed by the theory group of the  
 Vector Boson Scattering Coordination and Action Network



For every  $\Lambda$  cut-off  
 value depending  
 upon the Wilson  
 Coefficients



Data outside of the EFT validity region are not used (ZZ)  
 or assumed to be SM-like if direct omission is not possible  
 (WW and WZ, we cannot measure the VV invariant mass)

← Note: smaller predicted BSM signals  
 naturally mean weaker limits

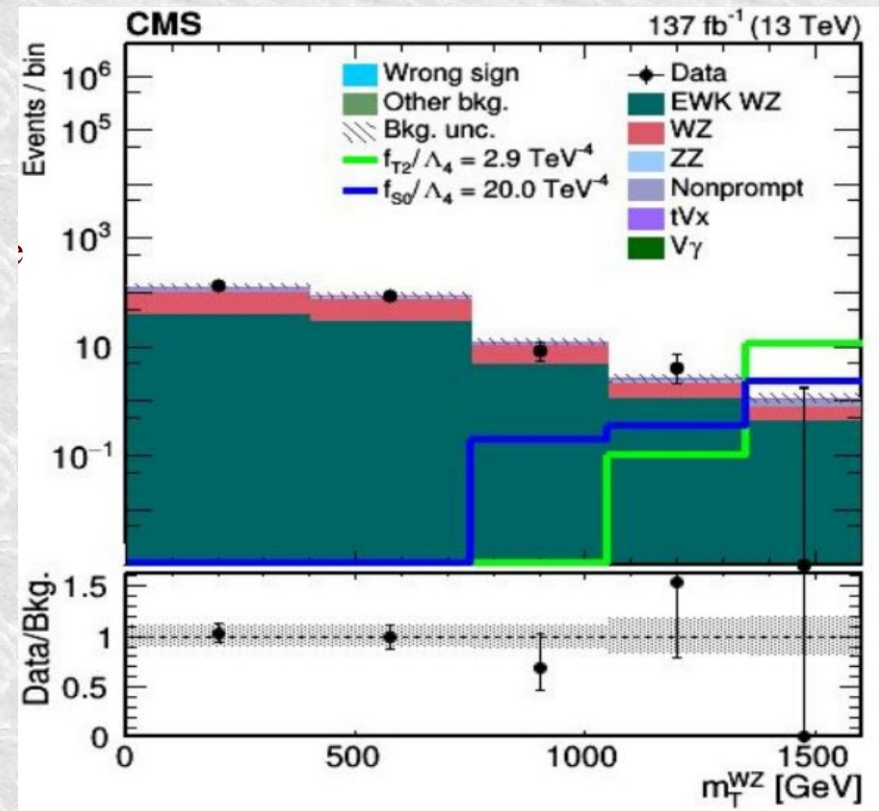
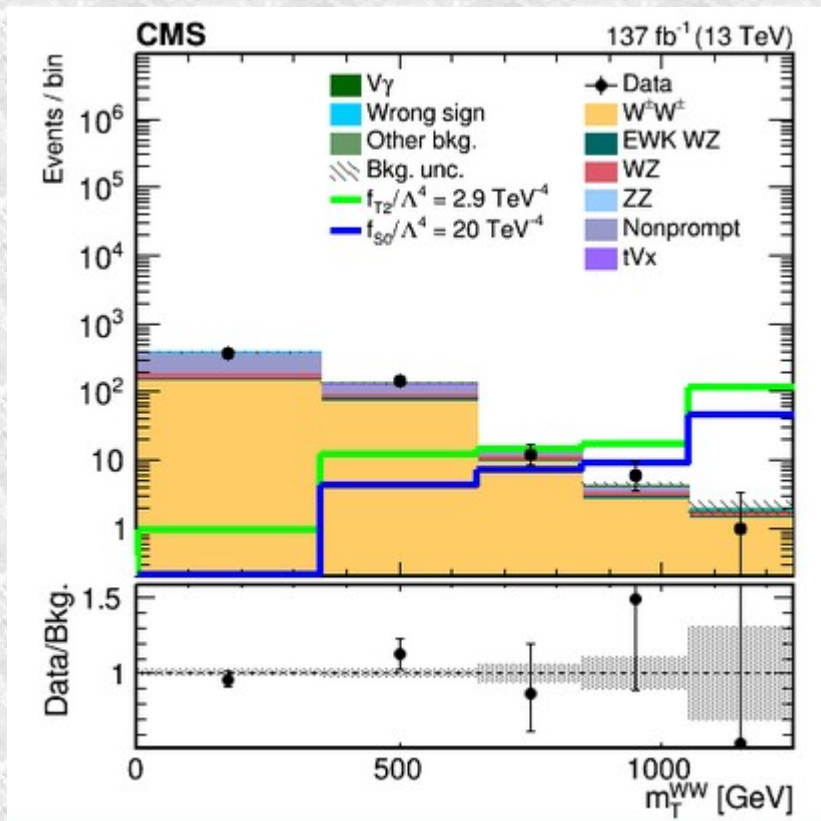


# Analysis of Run II data (2016-2018), 137 fb<sup>-1</sup>

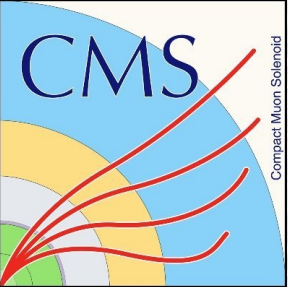
## Same-sign WW, WZ & combination

- Cross section measurements
- Limits on anomalous quartic couplings in the language of EFT dim-8 operators – with and without “clipping”

$$m_T(VV) = \sqrt{\left(\sum_i E_i\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{z,i}\right)^2}$$







# Results – current limits on BSM physics

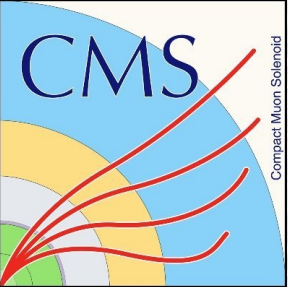
Not clipped

	Observed ( $W^\pm W^\pm$ ) ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )	Expected ( $W^\pm W^\pm$ ) ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )	Observed (WZ) ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )	Expected (WZ) ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )	Observed ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )	Expected ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )
$f_{T0}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.28, 0.31]	[-0.36, 0.39]	[-0.62, 0.65]	[-0.82, 0.85]	[-0.25, 0.28]	[-0.35, 0.37]
$f_{T1}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.12, 0.15]	[-0.16, 0.19]	[-0.37, 0.41]	[-0.49, 0.55]	[-0.12, 0.14]	[-0.16, 0.19]
$f_{T2}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.38, 0.50]	[-0.50, 0.63]	[-1.0, 1.3]	[-1.4, 1.7]	[-0.35, 0.48]	[-0.49, 0.63]
$f_{M0}/\Lambda^4$	[-3.0, 3.2]	[-3.7, 3.8]	[-5.8, 5.8]	[-7.6, 7.6]	[-2.7, 2.9]	[-3.6, 3.7]
$f_{M1}/\Lambda^4$	[-4.7, 4.7]	[-5.4, 5.8]	[-8.2, 8.3]	[-11, 11]	[-4.1, 4.2]	[-5.2, 5.5]
$f_{M6}/\Lambda^4$	[-6.0, 6.5]	[-7.5, 7.6]	[-12, 12]	[-15, 15]	[-5.4, 5.8]	[-7.2, 7.3]
$f_{M7}/\Lambda^4$	[-6.7, 7.0]	[-8.3, 8.1]	[-10, 10]	[-14, 14]	[-5.7, 6.0]	[-7.8, 7.6]
$f_{S0}/\Lambda^4$	[-6.0, 6.4]	[-6.0, 6.2]	[-19, 19]	[-24, 24]	[-5.7, 6.1]	[-5.9, 6.2]
$f_{S1}/\Lambda^4$	[-18, 19]	[-18, 19]	[-30, 30]	[-38, 39]	[-16, 17]	[-18, 18]

Clipped

	Observed ( $W^\pm W^\pm$ ) ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )	Expected ( $W^\pm W^\pm$ ) ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )	Observed (WZ) ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )	Expected (WZ) ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )	Observed ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )	Expected ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )
$f_{T0}/\Lambda^4$	[-1.5, 2.3]	[-2.1, 2.7]	[-1.6, 1.9]	[-2.0, 2.2]	[-1.1, 1.6]	[-1.6, 2.0]
$f_{T1}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.81, 1.2]	[-0.98, 1.4]	[-1.3, 1.5]	[-1.6, 1.8]	[-0.69, 0.97]	[-0.94, 1.3]
$f_{T2}/\Lambda^4$	[-2.1, 4.4]	[-2.7, 5.3]	[-2.7, 3.4]	[-4.4, 5.5]	[-1.6, 3.1]	[-2.3, 3.8]
$f_{M0}/\Lambda^4$	[-13, 16]	[-19, 18]	[-16, 16]	[-19, 19]	[-11, 12]	[-15, 15]
$f_{M1}/\Lambda^4$	[-20, 19]	[-22, 25]	[-19, 20]	[-23, 24]	[-15, 14]	[-18, 20]
$f_{M6}/\Lambda^4$	[-27, 32]	[-37, 37]	[-34, 33]	[-39, 39]	[-22, 25]	[-31, 30]
$f_{M7}/\Lambda^4$	[-22, 24]	[-27, 25]	[-22, 22]	[-28, 28]	[-16, 18]	[-22, 21]
$f_{S0}/\Lambda^4$	[-35, 36]	[-31, 31]	[-83, 85]	[-88, 91]	[-34, 35]	[-31, 31]
$f_{S1}/\Lambda^4$	[-100, 120]	[-100, 110]	[-110, 110]	[-120, 130]	[-86, 99]	[-91, 97]





# CMS internal AN 2019/089

Available on the CMS information server

CMS AN-19-089

## CMS Draft Analysis Note

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2020/03/11  
Archive Hash: de21dfd  
Archive Date: 2020/03/11

### Study of the vector boson scattering in leptonic $W^\pm W^\pm$ and WZ diboson events at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

A. Apyan<sup>1</sup>, G. Chaudhary<sup>2</sup>, M. D'Alfonso<sup>3</sup>, G. Gómez-Ceballos<sup>3</sup>, M. Hu<sup>3</sup>, M. Kaur<sup>2</sup>, M. Klute<sup>3</sup>, D. Kovalskyi<sup>3</sup>, B. Maier<sup>3</sup>, M. Szleper<sup>4</sup>, Ch. Paus<sup>3</sup>, K. Sandeep<sup>2</sup>, and S. Tkaczyk<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Fermilab, Batavia, USA

<sup>2</sup>Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

<sup>3</sup>Laboratory for Nuclear Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA

<sup>4</sup>National Center for Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Poland

Physics Letters B 809 (2020) 135710

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



Physics Letters B

[www.elsevier.com/locate/physletb](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/physletb)



### Measurements of production cross sections of WZ and same-sign WW boson pairs in association with two jets in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

The CMS Collaboration\*

CERN, Switzerland

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Diboson  
Electroweak

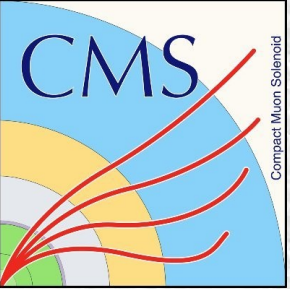
#### ABSTRACT

Measurements of production cross sections of WZ and same-sign WW boson pairs in association with two jets in proton-proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV at the LHC are reported. The data sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity of  $137\text{fb}^{-1}$ , collected with the CMS detector during 2016–2018. Measurements are performed in the leptonic decay modes  $W^\pm Z \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu \ell^\pm \ell'^\mp$  and  $W^\pm W^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu \ell^\pm \ell'^\mp$  where  $\ell, \ell' = e, \mu$ . Differential fiducial cross sections as functions of the invariant masses of the jet pair and the leading-lepton transverse momentum, are measured for WZ production and are consistent with the standard model predictions. The dependence of differential cross sections on the invariant mass of the jet pair is also measured for WW production. An observed electroweak production of WZ boson pairs is reported with an observed (expected) significance of 5.3 (5.3) standard deviations. Constraints are obtained on the structure of quartic vector boson interactions in the framework of effective field theory.

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## Public analysis SMP-19-012

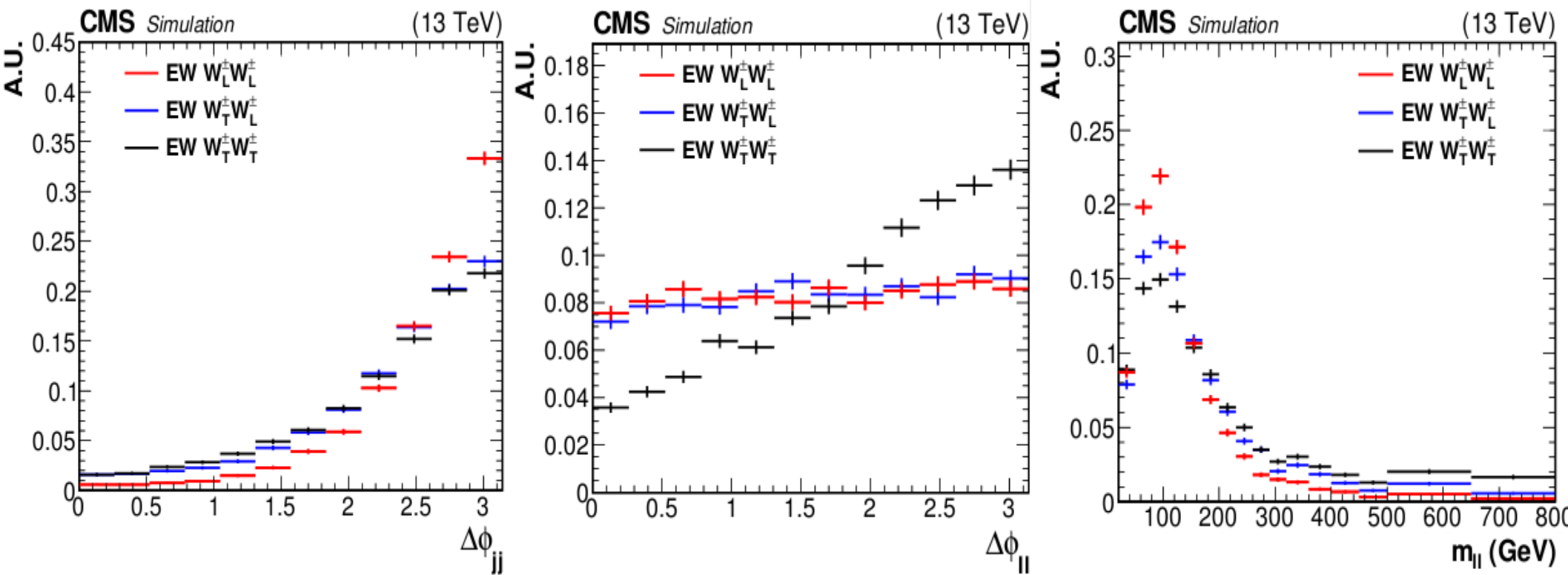
Published in PLB 809 (2020) 135710  
[arXiv:2005.01173 [hep-ex]]



# Topic 2: study of VV polarizations in the final state

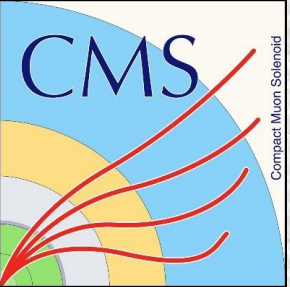
Very important aspect!

1. Longitudinal modes are most directly related to EWSB, but transverse modes are dominant in the data
2. For a full multi-operator EFT analysis one needs to kinematically disentangle the effects of different operators



**Warsaw input:** polarization-sensitive variables  $\Delta\Phi_{||}$ ,  $p_T^{j1}$ , and  $R_{p_T} = p_T^{l1}p_T^{l2} / (p_T^{j1}p_T^{j2})$  for BSM

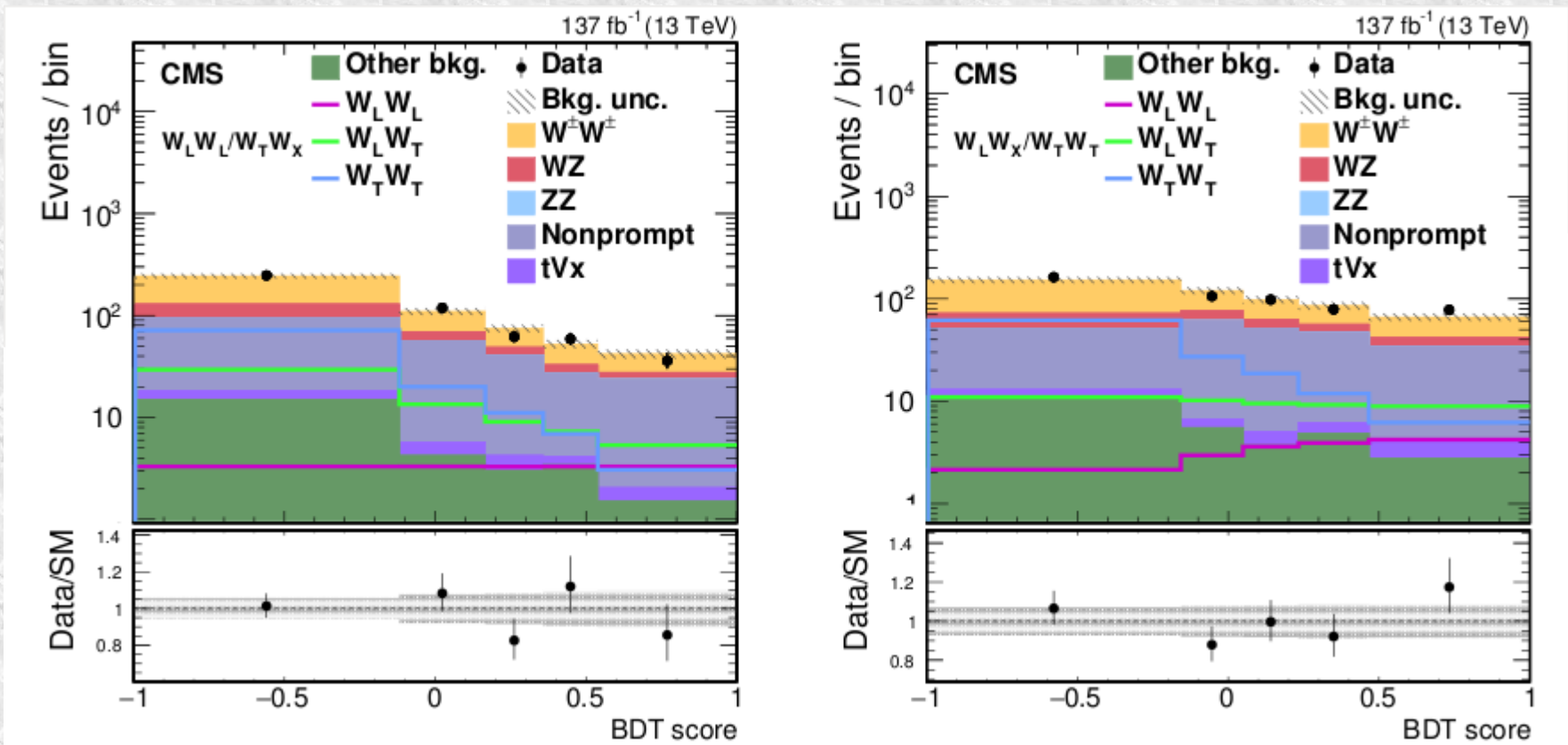


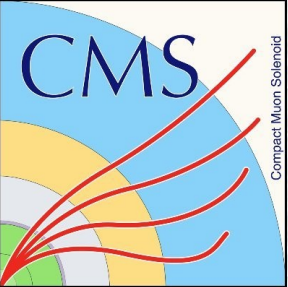


# Analysis of Run II data (2016-2018), $137 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

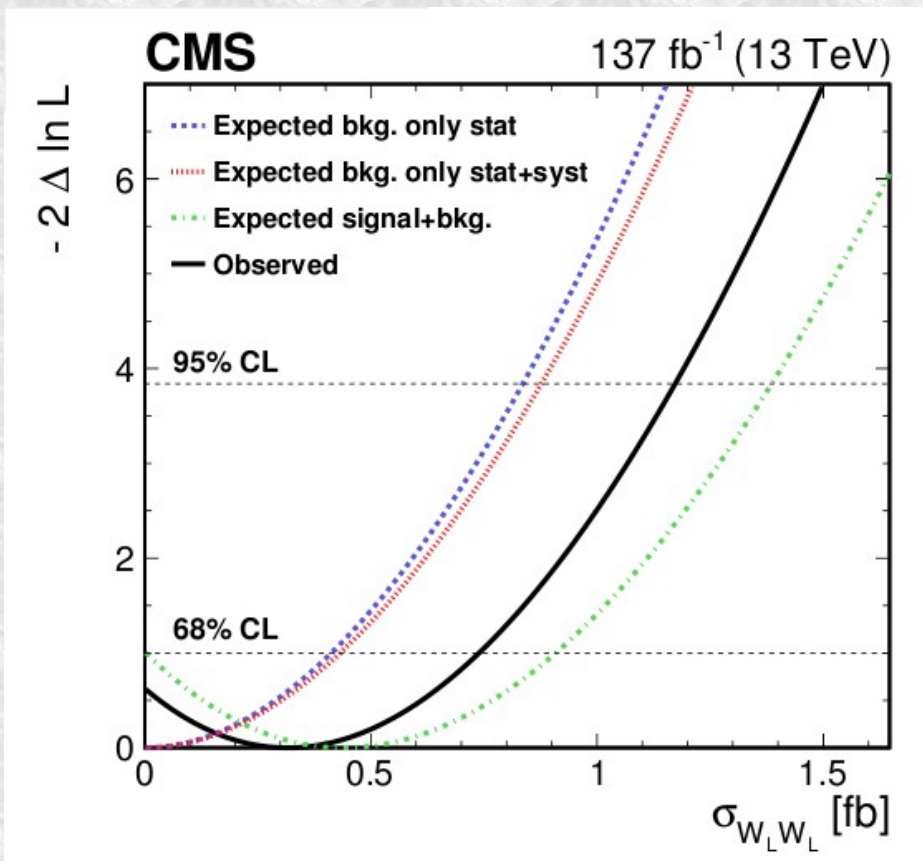
## Same-sign WW process

- Two independent BDTs trained to distinguish  $W_L W_L$  vs.  $W_T W_X$  and  $W_L W_X$  vs.  $W_T W_T$
- Polarization dependent templates fit to the data





# Results: first experimental hint at the existence of longitudinal polarization



Helicity eigenstates defined in the WW c.o.m. frame

Process	$\sigma \mathcal{B}$ (fb)	Theoretical prediction (fb)
$W_L^\pm W_L^\pm$	$0.32^{+0.42}_{-0.40}$	$0.44 \pm 0.05$
$W_X^\pm W_T^\pm$	$3.06^{+0.51}_{-0.48}$	$3.13 \pm 0.35$
$W_L^\pm W_X^\pm$	$1.20^{+0.56}_{-0.53}$	$1.63 \pm 0.18$
$W_T^\pm W_T^\pm$	$2.11^{+0.49}_{-0.47}$	$1.94 \pm 0.21$

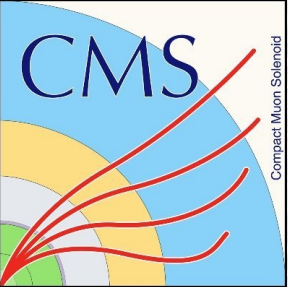
Helicity eigenstates defined in the parton-parton c.o.m. frame

Process	$\sigma \mathcal{B}$ (fb)	Theoretical prediction (fb)
$W_L^\pm W_L^\pm$	$0.24^{+0.40}_{-0.37}$	$0.28 \pm 0.03$
$W_X^\pm W_T^\pm$	$3.25^{+0.50}_{-0.48}$	$3.32 \pm 0.37$
$W_L^\pm W_X^\pm$	$1.40^{+0.60}_{-0.57}$	$1.71 \pm 0.19$
$W_T^\pm W_T^\pm$	$2.03^{+0.51}_{-0.50}$	$1.89 \pm 0.21$

- Upper limits on  $W_L W_L$  consistent with the SM

- Hints of  $W_L W_X$  at the level of 2-3 sigma (SM expected ~3)





CMS internal AN 2019/269

Public analysis SMP-20-006

Available on the CMS information server

CMS AN-19-269

## CMS Draft Analysis Note

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2020/06/23  
Archive Hash: 46093ee  
Archive Date: 2020/06/23

### Scattering of longitudinally polarized same-sign W boson pairs in proton-proton collisions at 13 TeV

A. Apyan<sup>1</sup>, G. Chaudhary<sup>2</sup>, M. D'Alfonso<sup>3</sup>, G. Gómez-Ceballos<sup>3</sup>, M. Hu<sup>3</sup>, M. Kaur<sup>2</sup>, M. Klute<sup>3</sup>, D. Kovalskyi<sup>3</sup>, B. Maier<sup>3</sup>, M. Szleper<sup>4</sup>, Ch. Paus<sup>3</sup>, K. Sandeep<sup>2</sup>, and S. Tkaczyk<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Fermilab, Batavia, USA

<sup>2</sup> Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

<sup>3</sup> Laboratory for Nuclear Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA

<sup>4</sup> National Center for Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Poland

**arXiv:2009.09429 [hep-ex],  
submitted to PLB**

M. Szleper

Indirect searches for signals of new physics at the CMS experiment

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (CERN)



CMS-SMP-20-006



CERN-EP-2020-168  
2020/09/22

Measurements of production cross sections of polarized same-sign W boson pairs in association with two jets in proton-proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV

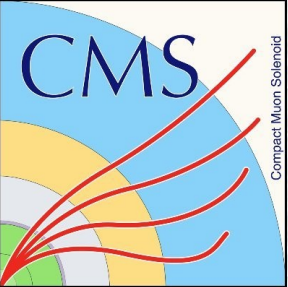
The CMS Collaboration<sup>a</sup>

#### Abstract

The first measurements of production cross sections of polarized same-sign  $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$  boson pairs in proton-proton collisions are reported. The measurements are based on a data sample collected with the CMS detector at the LHC at a center-of-mass energy of 13 TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of  $137 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . Events are selected by requiring exactly two same-sign leptons, electrons or muons, moderate missing transverse momentum, and two jets with a large rapidity separation and a large dijet mass to enhance the contribution of same-sign  $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$  scattering events. An observed (expected) 95% confidence level upper limit of 1.17 (0.88) fb is set on the production cross section for longitudinally polarized same-sign  $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$  boson pairs. The electroweak production of same-sign  $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$  boson pairs with at least one of the W bosons longitudinally polarized is measured with an observed (expected) significance of 2.3 (3.1) standard deviations.

*Submitted to Physics Letters B*

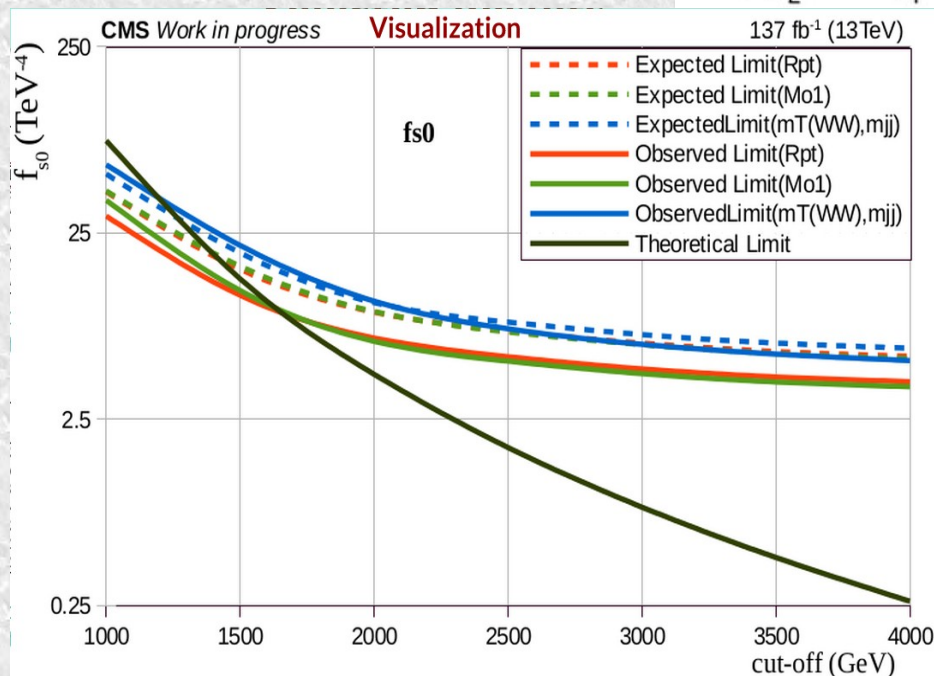
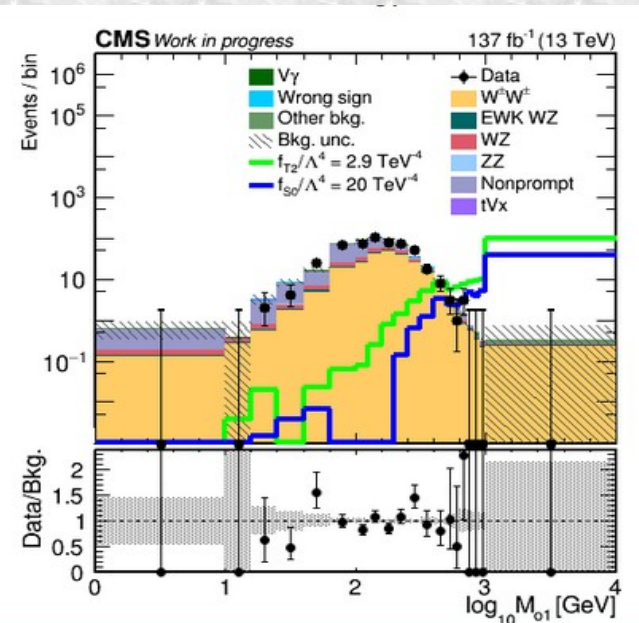
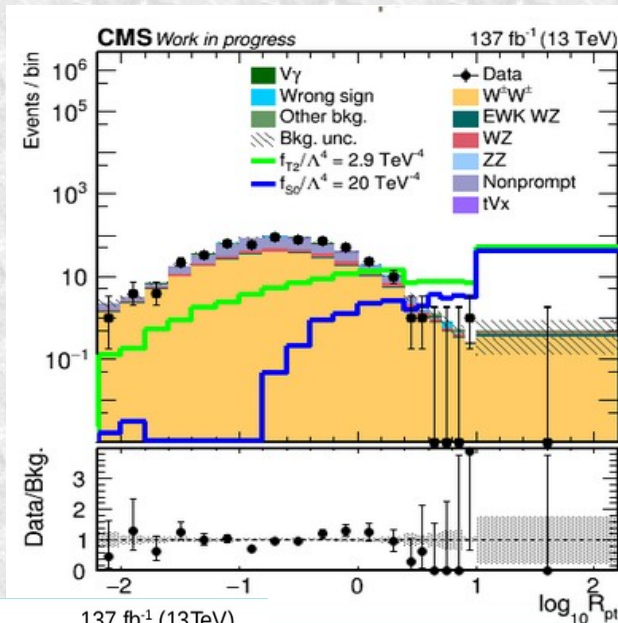
arXiv:2009.09429v1 [hep-ex] 20 Sep 2020



# Not quite the end yet! Brand new analysis

- Studies of new variables with better sensitivity to BSM effects

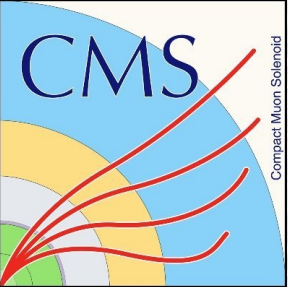
$$R_{pt} = (p_T^{l1} * p_T^{l2}) / (p_T^{j1} * p_T^{j2})$$



$$M_{01} \equiv \sqrt{(|\vec{p}_T^{l1}| + |\vec{p}_T^{l2}| + |\vec{p}_T^{miss}|)^2 - (\vec{p}_T^{l1} + \vec{p}_T^{l2} + \vec{p}_T^{miss})^2}$$

- Calculation of limits on EFT dim-8 operators as a function of the  $\Lambda$  cutoff parameter
- true physical limits = 2-dimensional exclusion curves





## CMS internal AN 2020/207

- Approved by the Collaboration to be published in form of a conference talk (hence I am showing it)
- Possibly part of a future paper

# CMS Draft Analysis Note

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2020/11/29  
Archive Hash: cdd3a2f-D  
Archive Date: 2020/11/05

## Determination of the limits on dim-8 operators in a new EFT unitarity observing formalism using the same-sign WW scattering results

A. Apyan<sup>1</sup>, G. Chaudhary<sup>2</sup>, G. Gómez-Ceballos<sup>3</sup>, M. Hu<sup>3</sup>, J. Kalinowski<sup>4</sup>, M. Kaur<sup>2</sup>, M. Klute<sup>3</sup>, P. Kozów<sup>4</sup>, Ch. Paus<sup>3</sup>, K. Sandeep<sup>2</sup>, M. Szleper<sup>5</sup>, and S. Tkaczyk<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Fermilab, Batavia, USA

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<sup>5</sup> National Center for Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Poland