PDF hosted at the Radboud Repository of the Radboud University Nijmegen

The following full text is a preprint version which may differ from the publisher's version.

For additional information about this publication click this link.
http://hdl.handle.net/2066/158014

Please be advised that this information was generated on 2017-08-17 and may be subject to change.
Combination of searches for \( WW \), \( WZ \), and \( ZZ \) resonances in \( pp \) collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV} \) with the ATLAS detector

The ATLAS Collaboration

Abstract

The ATLAS experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider has performed searches for new, heavy bosons decaying to \( WW \), \( WZ \) and \( ZZ \) final states in multiple decay channels using 20.3 \( fb^{-1} \) of \( pp \) collision data at \( \sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV} \). In the current study, the results of these searches are combined to provide a more stringent test of models predicting heavy resonances with couplings to vector bosons. Direct searches for a charged diboson resonance decaying to \( WZ \) in the \( \ell\nu\ell'\ell' \) (\( \ell = \mu, e \)), \( \ell\ell q\bar{q} \) and fully hadronic final states are combined and upper limits on the rate of production times branching ratio to the \( WZ \) bosons are compared with predictions of an extended gauge model with a heavy \( W' \) boson. In addition, direct searches for a neutral diboson resonance decaying to \( WW \) and \( ZZ \) in the \( \ell\ell q\bar{q} \), \( \ell\nu q\bar{q} \) and fully hadronic final states are combined and upper limits on the rate of production times branching ratio to the \( WW \) and \( ZZ \) bosons are compared with predictions for a heavy, spin-2 graviton in an extended Randall–Sundrum model where the Standard Model fields are allowed to propagate in the bulk of the extra dimension.
1 Introduction

The naturalness argument associated with the small mass of the recently discovered Higgs boson [1–4] suggests that the Standard Model (SM) is conceivably to be extended by a theory that includes additional particles and interactions at the TeV scale. Many such extensions of the SM, such as extended gauge models [5–7], models of warped extra dimensions [8–10], technicolour [11–14], and more generic composite Higgs models [15, 16], predict the existence of massive resonances decaying to pairs of $W$ and $Z$ bosons.

In the extended gauge model (EGM) [5] a new, charged vector boson ($W'$) couples to the SM particles. The coupling between the $W'$ and the SM fermions is the same as the coupling between the $W$ boson and the SM fermions. The $W'WZ$ coupling has the same structure as the $WWZ$ coupling in the SM, but is scaled by a factor $c \times (m_W/m_{W'})^2$, where $c$ is a scaling constant, $m_W$ is the $W$ boson mass, and $m_{W'}$ is the $W'$ boson mass. The scaling of the coupling allows the width of the $W'$ boson to increase approximately linearly with $m_{W'}$ at $m_{W'} \gg m_W$ and to remain narrow for $c \sim 1$. For $c = 1$ and $m_{W'} > 0.5$ TeV the $W'$ width is approximately 3.6% of its mass and the branching ratio of the $W' \to WZ$ ranges from 1.6% to 1.2% depending on $m_{W'}$. Production cross sections in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV for the $W'$ boson as well as the $W'$ width and branching ratios of $W' \to WZ$ for a selection of $W'$ boson masses in the EGM with scale factor $c = 1$ are given in Table 1.

Searches for a $W'$ boson decaying to $\ell\nu$ have set strong bounds on the mass of the $W'$ when assuming the sequential standard model (SSM) [17, 18], which differs from the EGM in that the $W'WZ$ coupling is set to zero. For $c \sim 1$ the effect of this coupling on the production cross section of the $W'$ boson at the LHC is very small, thus the production cross section of the $W'$ boson in the SSM and the EGM is very similar. Moreover, due to the small branching ratio of the $W' \to WZ$ in the EGM with the scale factor $c \sim 1$, the branching ratios of the $W'$ boson to fermions are approximately the same as in the SSM. Nevertheless, models with narrow vector resonances with suppressed fermionic couplings remain viable.
extensions to the SM, and thus the EGM provides a useful and simple benchmark in searches for narrow vector resonances decaying to WZ.

The ATLAS and CMS collaborations have set exclusion bounds on the production and decay of the EGM $W'$ boson. In searches using the $\ell\nu\ell'\nu'$ ($\ell \equiv e, \mu$) channel, the ATLAS [19] and CMS [20] collaborations have excluded, at the 95% confidence level (CL), EGM ($c = 1$) $W'$ bosons decaying to WZ for $W'$ masses below 1.52 TeV and 1.55 TeV, respectively. In addition the ATLAS Collaboration has excluded EGM ($c = 1$) $W'$ bosons for masses below 1.59 TeV using the $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$ [21] channel, and below 1.49 TeV using the $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ [22] channel. These have also been excluded with masses between 1.3 and 1.5 TeV and below 1.7 TeV by the ATLAS [23] and CMS [24] collaborations, respectively, using the fully hadronic final state.

Diboson resonances are also predicted in an extension of the original Randall–Sundrum (RS) [8–10] model with a warped extra dimension. In this extension to the RS model [25–27], the SM fields are allowed to propagate in the bulk of the extra dimension, avoiding constraints on the original RS model from flavour-changing neutral currents and from electroweak precision measurements. This so-called bulk-RS model is characterized by a dimensionless coupling constant $k/M_{Pl} \sim 1$, where $k$ is the curvature of the warped extra dimension, and $M_{Pl} = M_{Pl}/\sqrt{8\pi}$ is the reduced Planck mass. In this model a Kaluza–Klein excitation of the spin-2 graviton, $G^*$, can decay to pairs of $W$ or $Z$ bosons. For bulk RS models with $k/M_{Pl} = 1$ and for $G^*$ masses between 0.5 and 2.5 TeV, the branching ratio of $G^*$ to WZ ranges from 34% to 16% and the branching ratio to ZZ ranges from 18% to 8%. The $G^*$ width ranges from 3.7% to 6.2% depending on the $G^*$ mass. Table 1 lists widths, branching ratio to $WW$ and $ZZ$ for $G^*$, and production cross sections in $pp$ collisions at 8 TeV in these bulk RS models.

The ATLAS Collaboration has excluded, at the 95% CL, bulk $G^* \rightarrow ZZ$ with masses below 740 GeV, using the $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$ channel [21], as well as bulk $G^* \rightarrow WW$ with masses below 760 GeV, using the $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ channel assuming $k/M_{Pl} = 1$ [22]. The CMS Collaboration has also excluded at the 95% CL the $G^*$ of the original RS model, decaying to $WW$ and $ZZ$ with masses below 1.2 TeV using the fully hadronic final state [24] and has set limits on the production and decay of generic diboson resonances using a combination of $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$, $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ and fully hadronic final states [28].

To improve the sensitivity to new diboson resonances, this article presents a combination of four statistically independent searches for diboson resonances previously published by the ATLAS Collaboration [19, 21–23]. The searches are combined while considering the correlations between systematic uncertainties in the different channels. The first search, sensitive to charged resonances decaying to WZ, uses the $\ell\ell\ell'\nu'$ [19] final state. The second search, sensitive to charged resonances decaying to WZ and neutral resonances decaying to ZZ, uses the $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$ final state [21]. The third search, sensitive to charged resonances decaying to WZ and neutral resonances decaying to $WW$, uses the $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ final state [22]. Finally, the fourth search, sensitive to charged resonances decaying to WZ and to neutral resonances decaying to either $WW$ or ZZ, uses the fully hadronic final state [23]. Due to the large momenta of the bosons from the resonance decay, the resonance in this channel is reconstructed with two large-radius jets, and the fully hadronic channel is hereafter referred to as the $JJ$ channel.

To search for a charged diboson resonance decaying to WZ the $\ell\ell\ell'\nu'$, $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$, $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$, and $JJ$ channels are combined. The result of this combination is interpreted using the EGM $W'$ model with $c = 1$ as a benchmark.

To search for neutral diboson resonances decaying to $WW$ and ZZ the $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$, $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$, and $JJ$ channels are combined, and the result is interpreted using the bulk $G^*$, assuming $k/M_{Pl} = 1$, as a benchmark.
The ATLAS Collaboration has performed additional searches in which new diboson resonances could manifest themselves as excesses over the background expectation. In the analysis presented in Ref. [29] the $\ell\ell\ell'$, $\ell\ell\nu\nu$, $\ell\ellq\bar{q}$ and $q\bar{q}\nu\nu$ final states have been explored in the context of the search for a new, heavy Higgs boson. Also, in the context of searches for dark matter a final state of a hadronically decaying boson and missing transverse momentum [30], and a final state of a leptonically decaying $Z$ boson and missing transverse momentum have been explored [31]. These additional searches are not included in this combination. They are not expected to contribute significantly to the sensitivity of the combined search due to the lower branching ratio in case of the leptonic channels, and the use of only narrow jets in case of the $q\bar{q}\nu\nu$ final state.

2 ATLAS detector and data sample

The ATLAS detector is described in detail in Ref. [32]. It covers nearly the entire solid angle 1 around the interaction point and has an approximately cylindrical geometry. It consists of an inner tracking detector (ID) placed within a 2 T axial magnetic field surrounded by electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters and followed by a muon spectrometer (MS) with a magnetic field provided by a system of superconducting toroids.

The results presented in this article use the dataset collected in 2012 by ATLAS from the LHC $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, using a single-lepton (electron or muon) trigger [33] with a $p_T$ threshold of 24 GeV, or a single large-radius jet trigger with a $p_T$ threshold of 360 GeV. The integrated luminosity of this dataset after requiring data quality criteria to ensure that all detector components have been operational during data taking is 20.3 $fb^{-1}$. The uncertainty on the integrated luminosity is $\pm 2.8\%$. It is derived following the methodology detailed in Ref. [34].

3 Signal and background samples

The acceptance and the reconstructed mass spectra for narrow resonances are estimated with signal samples generated with resonance masses between 200 and 2500 GeV, in 100 GeV steps. The bulk $G^*$ signal events are produced by CalcHEP 3.4 [35] with $k/M_{Pl} = 1.0$, and the $W'$ signal samples are generated with PYTHIA8.170 [36], setting the coupling scale factor $c = 1$. The factorization and renormalization scales are set to the generated resonance mass. The hadronization and fragmentation are modelled with PYTHIA in both cases, and the CTEQ6L1 [37] (MSTW2008LO [38]) parton distribution functions (PDFs) are used for the $G^*$ ($W'$) signal. The leading-order cross sections and branching ratios for the $W'$ and bulk $G^*$ signal samples for selected mass points and assumed values of the coupling parameters are provided in Table 1.

The backgrounds in the different decay channels are modelled with simulated event samples. The $W$+jets and $Z$+jets backgrounds are generated using SHERPA 1.4.1 [39] with CT10 PDFs [40]. A separate sample

---

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

---
Table 1: Leading-order cross sections, widths, and branching ratios for the $W'$ boson in the EGM with scale factor $c = 1$ and for the $G^*$ in the bulk RS model with $k/M_{Pl} = 1$ in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV for a variety of mass points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$m$ [TeV]</th>
<th>$\Gamma_{W'}$ [GeV]</th>
<th>$\sigma(W'\rightarrow WZ)$ [f b]</th>
<th>BR($W'\rightarrow WZ$) [%]</th>
<th>$\Gamma_{G^*}$ [GeV]</th>
<th>$\sigma(G^*\rightarrow WW)$ [f b]</th>
<th>BR($G^*\rightarrow WW$) [%]</th>
<th>BR($G^*\rightarrow ZZ$) [%]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>2.00 x 10^3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>3.11 x 10^3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>1.17 x 10^4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>5.60 x 10^1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>1.44 x 10^3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>3.14 x 10^0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>2.42 x 10^2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>122.5</td>
<td>2.90 x 10^-1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>5.31 x 10^1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>155.0</td>
<td>3.20 x 10^-2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

is generated using ALPGEN 2.14 [41] to estimate systematic effects, using CTEQ6L1 PDFs and PYTHIA 6 [36] for fragmentation and hadronization.

The $W$+jets and $Z$+jets production cross sections are scaled to next-to-next-to-leading-order (NNLO) calculations [42]. The top quark pair, $s$-channel single-top quark and $Wt$ processes are modelled by the MC@NLO 4.03 generator [43, 44] with CT10 PDFs, interfaced to HERWIG [45] for fragmentation and hadronization and Jimmy [46] for modelling of the underlying event. The top quark pair sample is scaled to the production cross section calculated at NNLO in QCD including resummation of next-to-next-to-leading logarithmic soft gluon terms with Top++2.0 [47–52]. The $t$-channel single-top events are generated by AcerMC [53] with CTEQ6L1 PDFs and PYTHIA 6 for hadronization. The diboson events are produced with the HERWIG generator and CTEQ6L1 PDFs, except for the $\ell\nu\ell'\ell'$ channel which uses POWHEG [54, 55] interfaced to PYTHIA 6. The diboson production cross sections are normalized to next-to-leading-order predictions [56]. Additional diboson samples for the $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ channel are produced with the SHERPA generator. QCD multijet samples are simulated with PYTHIA 6, HERWIG, and POWHEG interfaced to PYTHIA 6.

Generated events are processed with the ATLAS detector simulation program [57] based on the GEANT4 package [58]. Signal and background samples simulated or interfaced with PYTHIA use an ATLAS specific tune of PYTHIA [59]. Effects from additional inelastic $pp$ interactions (pile-up) occurring in the same and neighbouring bunch crossings are taken into account by overlaying minimum-bias events simulated by PYTHIA 8.

### 4 Object reconstruction and selection

The search channels included in the combination presented in this article use reconstructed electrons, muons, jets and the measurement of the missing transverse momentum.

Electron candidates are selected from energy clusters in the electromagnetic calorimeter within $|\eta| < 2.47$, excluding the transition region between the barrel and the endcap calorimeters ($1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$), that match a track reconstructed in the ID. Electrons satisfying ‘tight’ identification criteria are used to reconstruct $W \rightarrow e\nu$ candidates, while $Z \rightarrow ee$ are reconstructed from electrons that satisfy ‘medium’ identification criteria. These criteria are described in Ref. [60]. Muon candidates are reconstructed within the range $|\eta| < 2.5$ by combining tracks with compatible momentum in the ID and the MS [61]. Only leptons with $p_T > 25$ GeV are considered.
Backgrounds due to misidentified leptons and non-prompt leptons are suppressed by requiring leptons to be isolated from other activity in the event and also to be consistent with originating from the primary vertex of the event. Upper bounds on calorimeter and track isolation discriminants are used to ensure that the leptons are isolated.

Details of the lepton isolation criteria are given in the publications for the $\ell\nu\ell'$ [19], $\ell\ell\bar{q}\bar{q}$ [21], and $\ell\nu\bar{q}$ [22] channels.

Jets are formed by combining topological clusters reconstructed in the calorimeter system [62], which are calibrated in energy with the local calibration weighting scheme [63] and are considered massless. The measured energies are corrected for losses in passive material, the non-compensating response of the calorimeters and pile-up [64].

Hadronically decaying vector bosons with low $p_T$ ($\lesssim 450$ GeV) are reconstructed using a pair of jets. The jets are formed with the anti-$k_t$ algorithm [65] with a radius parameter $R = 0.4$. These jets are hereafter referred to as small-$R$ jets. Only small-$R$ jets with $|\eta| < 2.8$ (2.1) and $p_T > 30$ GeV are considered for the $\ell\nu\bar{q}$ ($\ell\ell\bar{q}\bar{q}$) channel. For small-$R$ jets with $p_T < 50$ GeV it is required that the summed scalar $p_T$ of the tracks matched to the primary vertex accounts for at least 50% of the scalar summed $p_T$ of all tracks matched to the jet. Jets containing hadrons from $b$-quarks are identified using a multivariate $b$-tagging algorithm as described in Ref. [66].

Hadronically decaying vector bosons with high $p_T$ ($\gtrsim 400$ GeV) can be reconstructed as a single jet with a large radius parameter, or large-$R$ jet, due to the collimated nature of their decay products. These large-$R$ jets, hereafter denoted by $J$, are first formed with the Cambridge–Aachen (C/A) algorithm [67, 68] with a radius parameter $R = 1.2$. After the jet formation a set of criteria is applied to identify the jet as originating from a hadronically decaying boson (boson tagging). A grooming algorithm is applied to the jets to reduce the effect of pile-up and underlying event activity and to identify a pair of subjets associated with the quarks emerging from the vector boson decay. The grooming algorithm, a variant of the mass-drop filtering technique [69], is described in detail in Ref. [23]. The grooming procedure provides a small degree of discriminating power between jets from hadronically decaying bosons and those originating from background processes.

Jet discrimination is further improved by imposing additional requirements on the large-$R$ jet properties. First, in all of the channels using large-$R$ jets, a requirement on the subjet momentum-balance found at the stopping point of the grooming algorithm, $\sqrt{\Delta R} > 0.45$, is applied to the jet. Second, jets are required to have the groomed jet mass within a selection window. Due to the different backgrounds affecting each of the search channels, different mass windows are used for each channel. In the single lepton and dilepton channels, mass windows of $65 < m_J < 105$ GeV and $70 < m_J < 110$ GeV, where $m_J$ represents the jet mass, are used for selecting $W$ and $Z$ bosons. In the fully hadronic channel, mass windows of $69.4 < m_J < 95.4$ GeV and $79.8 < m_J < 105.8$ GeV, which are $\pm 13$ GeV around the expected $W$ or $Z$ reconstructed mass peak, are used for selecting $W$ or $Z$ boson candidates respectively.

The high-$p_T$ jets in background events are expected to have a larger charged-particle track multiplicity than the jets emerging from boson decays. This is due to the higher energy scale involved in the fragmentation process of background jets and also due to the larger color charge of gluons in comparison to

---

2 The primary vertex of the event is defined as the reconstructed primary vertex with highest $\sum p_T^2$ where the sum is over the tracks associated with this vertex.

3 $\sqrt{\Delta R} \equiv \min(|p_T(k_{i,j}),(p_T)_{\text{m0}}|^{\Delta R(k_{i,j})})$, where $m_0$ is the mass of the groomed jet at the stopping point of the splitting stage of the grooming algorithm, $p_T(k_{i,j})$ and $p_T(\text{m0})$ are the transverse momenta of the subjets at the stopping point of the splitting stage of the grooming algorithm and $\Delta R(k_{i,j})$ is the distance in $(\phi, \eta)$ space between these subjets.
quarks. Hence, to improve the sensitivity of the search in the fully hadronic channel, a requirement on the charged-particle track multiplicity matched to the large-\(R\) jet prior to the grooming, \(n_{\text{trk}} < 30\), is used to discriminate between jets originating from boson decays and jets from background processes. Charged-particle tracks reconstructed with the ID and consistent with particles originating from the primary vertex and with \(p_T \geq 500\) MeV are matched to a large-\(R\) jet by representing each track by a “ghost” constituent that is collinear with the track at the perigee with negligible energy during jet formation [70].

The missing transverse momentum \(E_T^{\text{miss}}\) is calculated from the negative vector sum of the transverse momenta of all reconstructed objects, including electrons, muons, photons and jets, as well as calibrated energy deposits in the calorimeter that are not associated to these objects, as described in Ref. [71].

5 Analysis channels

The selections in the four analysis channels \(\ell\ell\ell', \ell\ell q\bar{q}, \ell\nu q\bar{q}\) and \(JJ\) are mutually exclusive and therefore the channels are statistically independent. This independence is enforced by the required lepton multiplicity of the events at a pre-selection stage, with lepton selection criteria looser than those finally applied in the individual channels. The searches in the individual channels are described in detail in their corresponding publications [19, 21–23]. Table 2 summarises the dominant backgrounds affecting each of the individual channels and the methods used to estimate these backgrounds. Summaries of the event selection and classification criteria are given in Tables 3 and 4.

![Table 2: Dominant background to the individual channels and their estimation methods.](image_url)

The \(\ell\ell\ell'\) analysis channel is described in detail in Ref. [19]. For the purpose of combination the binning of the diboson candidates’ invariant mass distribution is adjusted. The \(\ell\ell\ell'\) channel requires exactly three leptons with \(p_T > 25\) GeV, of which at least one must be geometrically matched to a lepton reconstructed by a trigger algorithm. Events with additional leptons with \(p_T > 20\) GeV are vetoed. At least one pair of oppositely-charged, same-flavour leptons is required to have an invariant mass within the \(Z\) mass window \(|m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z| < 20\) GeV. If there are two acceptable combinations satisfying this requirement the combination with the mass value closer to the \(Z\) boson mass is chosen as the \(Z\) candidate. The event is required to have \(E_T^{\text{miss}} > 25\) GeV. The \(W\) candidate is reconstructed from the third lepton, assuming the neutrino is the only source of \(E_T^{\text{miss}}\) and constraining the \((\ell^{3rd}, E_T^{\text{miss}})\) system to have the pole mass of the \(W\). This constraint results in a quadratic equation with two solutions for the longitudinal momentum of the neutrino. If the solutions are real, the one with the smaller absolute value is used. If the solutions are complex, the real part is used. To enhance the signal sensitivity, the rapidity difference must satisfy \(\Delta y(W,Z) < 1.5\) and requirements are placed on the azimuthal angle difference \(\Delta \phi(\ell^{3rd}, E_T^{\text{miss}})\). Exclusive high-mass and low-mass regions are defined with \(\Delta \phi(\ell^{3rd}, E_T^{\text{miss}}) < 1.5\) for boosted \(W\) bosons and \(\Delta \phi(\ell^{3rd}, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 1.5\) for \(W\) bosons at low \(p_T\), respectively. The main background sources in the \(\ell\ell\ell'\) channel are SM \(WZ\) and \(ZZ\) processes with leptonic decays of the \(W\) and \(Z\) bosons, and are estimated from simulation. Other background sources are \(W/Z+\)jets, top quark and multijet production, where one
or several jets are mis-reconstructed as leptons. To estimate these backgrounds the mis-reconstruction rate of jets as leptons is determined with data-driven methods, and applied to control data samples with leptons and one or more jets.

The $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$ analysis channel is described in detail in Ref. [21]. The $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$ channel requires exactly two leptons, having the same flavour and with $p_T > 25$ GeV. Muon pairs are required to have opposite charge. At least one lepton is required to be matched to a lepton reconstructed by a trigger algorithm. The invariant mass of the lepton pair must be within 25 GeV of the $Z$ mass. Three regions (merged, high-$p_T$ resolved and low-$p_T$ resolved) are defined to optimize the selection for different mass ranges. The merged region requirements are $p_T(\ell\ell) > 400$ GeV and a groomed large-$R$ jet described in Section 4 with $p_T(j) > 400$ GeV and satisfying the boson-tagging criteria. The high-$p_T$ resolved region is defined by $p_T(\ell\ell) > 250$ GeV, $p_T(jj) > 250$ GeV, and the low-$p_T$ resolved region requires $p_T(\ell\ell) > 100$ GeV, $p_T(jj) > 100$ GeV. The invariant mass requirement on the jet system is $70$ GeV $< m_{jj} < 110$ GeV. The three regions are made exclusive by applying the above selections in sequence, starting with the merged region, and progressing with the high-$p_T$ and then the low-$p_T$ resolved regions. The main background sources in the $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$ channel are $Z$+jets, followed by top-quark pair and non-resonant vector-boson pair production. Background estimates are based on simulation. Additionally, for the main background source, $Z$+jets, the shape of the invariant mass distribution is modelled with simulation, while the normalization and a linear shape correction are determined from data in a control region, defined as the side-bands of the $q\bar{q}$ invariant mass distribution outside the signal region.

The $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ analysis channel is described in detail in Ref. [22]. In the $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ channel exactly one lepton with $p_T > 25$ GeV and matched to a lepton reconstructed by the trigger is required. The missing transverse momentum in the event is required to be $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 30$ GeV. Similar to the $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$ channel the event selection contains three different mass regions of the signal, referred to as merged, high-$p_T$ resolved and low-$p_T$ resolved regions. In the merged region where the hadronic decay products merge into a single jet, a groomed large-$R$ jet with $p_T > 400$ GeV and $65$ GeV $< m_T < 105$ GeV is required. The leptonically decaying $W$ candidate is reconstructed using the same $W$ mass constraint technique used in the $\ell\ell\ell'\ell'$ channel. The leptonically decaying $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ must have $p_T(\ell\nu) > 400$ GeV, where $p_T(\ell\nu)$ is reconstructed from the sum of the charged-lepton momentum vector and the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ vector. To suppress the background from top-quark production, events with an identified $b$-jet separated by $\Delta R > 0.8$ from the large-$R$ jet are rejected. Additionally, in the electron channel the leading large-$R$ jet and $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ are required to be separated by $\Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, J) > 1$ to reject multi-jet background. If the event does not satisfy the criteria of the merged region, the resolved region selection criteria are applied. In the high-$p_T$ resolved region, two small-$R$ jets with $p_T > 80$ GeV are required to form the hadronically decaying $W/Z$ candidate with a transverse momentum of $p_T(jj) > 300$ GeV and an invariant mass of $65$ GeV $< m_{jj} < 105$ GeV. The leptonically decaying $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ must have $p_T(\ell\nu) > 300$ GeV. The event is rejected if a $b$-jet is identified in addition to the two leading jets. In the electron channel the leading small-$R$ jet and $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ are required to be separated by $\Delta\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}}, J) > 1$. If the event does not pass the selection requirements of the high-$p_T$ resolved region the selection of the low-$p_T$ resolved region is used, where $p_T(jj) > 100$ GeV and $p_T(\ell\nu) > 100$ GeV are applied. The dominant background in the $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ channel is $W/Z$+jets production, followed by top quark production, and multijet and diboson processes. The shape of the invariant mass distribution for the $W/Z$+jets background is modelled by simulation, while the normalization is determined from data in a control region, defined as the side-bands of the $q\bar{q}$ invariant mass distribution outside the signal region. The $p_T(W)$ distribution of the $W$+jets simulation is corrected using data to improve the modelling. The sub-dominant background processes are estimated using simulation only (diboson), or simulation and data-driven techniques (multijet, top quark).
The \( JJ \) analysis channel is described in detail in Ref. [23]. For the combined \( G^* \) search the analysis is extended, combining the \( WW \) and \( ZZ \) selections into a single inclusive analysis of both decay modes. The analysis of the fully hadronic decay mode selects events that pass a large-\( R \) jet trigger\(^4\) with a nominal threshold of 360 GeV in transverse momentum and have at least two large-\( R \) jets within \( |\eta| < 2.0 \), a rapidity difference between the two jets of \( |\Delta y_{12}| < 1.2 \), and an invariant mass of the two jets of \( m(JJ) > 1.05 \) TeV. Events that contain one or more leptons with \( p_T > 20 \) GeV or missing transverse momentum in excess of 350 GeV are vetoed. The large-\( R \) jets must satisfy the boson-tagging criteria described in Section 4. Furthermore, the dijet \( p_T \) asymmetry defined as \( A = (p_{T1} - p_{T2})/(p_{T1} + p_{T2}) \) must be less then 0.15 to avoid mis-measured jets. In the search for the EGM \( W' \) decaying to \( WZ \), events are selected by requiring one \( W \) boson candidate and one \( Z \) boson candidate in each event by applying the selections described in Section 4. In the search for the bulk \( G^* \) decaying to \( WW \) and \( ZZ \), events are selected by requiring two \( W \) boson or two \( Z \) boson candidates by applying the selections described in Section 4. Due to the overlapping jet mass windows applied to select \( W \) and \( Z \) candidates, the selection for the EGM \( W' \) and the bulk \( G^* \) are not exclusive and about 20\% of the inclusive event sample is shared. In the fully hadronic channel the dominant background is dijet production. The dijet background is estimated by a parametric fit with a smoothly falling function to the observed dijet mass spectrum in the data. Only diboson resonances with mass values > 1.3 TeV are considered as signal for this analysis channel.

The selections described above have a combined acceptance times efficiency of up to 17% for \( G^* \rightarrow WW \), up to 11% for \( G^* \rightarrow ZZ \), and up to 17% for \( W' \rightarrow WZ \). The acceptance times efficiency includes the \( W \) and \( Z \) branching ratios. Figs. 1(a) and 1(b) summarize the acceptance times efficiency for the different analyses as a function of the \( W' \) mass and of the \( G^* \) mass, considering only decays of the resonance into \( VV \), where \( V \) denotes a \( W \) or a \( Z \) boson.

\[ \text{Figure 1: Signal acceptance times efficiency for the different analyses entering the combination for (a) the EGM } W' \text{ model and (b) for the bulk } G^* \text{ model. The branching ratio of the new resonance to dibosons is included in the denominator. The error bands represent the combined statistical and systematic uncertainties.} \]

\(^4\) The trigger uses anti-\( k_t \) jets with \( R = 1.0 \).
Table 3: Summary of the event selection requirements in the different search channels. The selected events are further classified into different kinematic categories as listed in Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Leptons</th>
<th>Jets</th>
<th>$E_T^{miss}$</th>
<th>Boson identification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\ell\nu\ell'$</td>
<td>3 leptons</td>
<td>$p_T &gt; 25\text{ GeV}$</td>
<td>$E_T^{miss} &gt; 25\text{ GeV}$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\ell\ell\bar{q}q$</td>
<td>2 leptons</td>
<td>$2$ small-$R$ jets or $1$ large-$R$ jet</td>
<td>$p_T &gt; 30\text{ GeV}$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\ell\nu\bar{q}q$</td>
<td>1 lepton</td>
<td>$2$ small-$R$ jets or $1$ large-$R$ jet</td>
<td>$p_T &gt; 30\text{ GeV}$, No $b$-jet with $\Delta R(b, W/Z) &gt; 0.8$</td>
<td>$E_T^{miss} &gt; 30\text{ GeV}$, $65\text{ GeV} &lt; m_{jj} &lt; 105\text{ GeV}$, $\sqrt{s} &gt; 0.45$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$JJ$</td>
<td>lepton veto</td>
<td>$2$ large-$R$ jets, $</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>&lt; 2.0$, $p_T &gt; 540\text{ GeV}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Summary of the event classification requirements in the different search channels. The classifications are mutually exclusive, applying the requirements in sequence beginning with the high-$p_T$ merged, followed by the high-$p_T$ resolved and finally with the low-$p_T$ resolved classification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>High-$p_T$ merged</th>
<th>High-$p_T$ resolved (high mass)</th>
<th>Low-$p_T$ resolved (low mass)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\ell\nu\ell'$</td>
<td>$p_T(\ell\ell) &gt; 400\text{ GeV}$, $p_T(J) &gt; 400\text{ GeV}$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>\Delta y(W,Z) &lt; 1.5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\ell\ell\bar{q}q$</td>
<td>$p_T(\ell\ell) &gt; 250\text{ GeV}$, $p_T(jj) &gt; 250\text{ GeV}$</td>
<td>$p_T(\ell\ell) &gt; 100\text{ GeV}$, $p_T(jj) &gt; 100\text{ GeV}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\ell\nu\bar{q}q$</td>
<td>$p_T(\ell\nu) &gt; 400\text{ GeV}$</td>
<td>$p_T(jj) &gt; 300\text{ GeV}$, $p_T(\ell\nu) &gt; 300\text{ GeV}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$JJ$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>\Delta y_{12}</td>
<td>&lt; 1.2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$m(JJ) &gt; 1.05\text{ TeV}$</td>
<td>$\Delta\phi(E_T^{miss}, j) &gt; 1$ (electron channel)</td>
<td>$\Delta\phi(E_T^{miss}, j) &gt; 1$ (electron channel)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10
6 Statistical procedure

The combination of the individual channels proceeds with a simultaneous analysis of the invariant mass distributions of the diboson candidates in the different channels. For each hypothesis being tested, only the channels sensitive to that hypothesis are included in the combination. The signal strength, \( \mu \), defined as a scale factor on the cross section times branching ratio predicted by the signal hypothesis, is the parameter of interest. The analysis follows the Frequentist approach with a test statistic based on the profile-likelihood ratio \([72]\). The test statistic extracts information on the signal strength from a binned maximum-likelihood fit of the signal-plus-background model to the data. The effect of a systematic uncertainty \( k \) on the likelihood is modelled with a nuisance parameter, \( \theta_k \), constrained with a corresponding probability density function \( f(\theta_k) \), as explained in the publications corresponding to the individual channels \([19, 21–23]\). In this manner, correlated effects across the different channels are modelled by the use of a common nuisance parameter and its corresponding probability density function. The likelihood model, \( L \), is given by:

\[
L = \prod_c \prod_i \text{Pois} \left( n_{i,c}^{\text{obs}} | n_{i,c}^{\text{sig}}(\mu, \theta_k) + n_{i,c}^{\text{bkg}}(\theta_k) \right) \prod_k f_k(\theta_k)
\]

(1)

where the index \( c \) represents the analysis channel, and \( i \) represents the bin in the invariant mass distribution, \( n_{i,c}^{\text{obs}} \), the observed number of events, \( n_{i,c}^{\text{sig}} \) the number of expected signal events, and \( n_{i,c}^{\text{bkg}} \) the expected number of background events.

The compatibility between the observations of different channels with a common signal strength of a particular resonance model and mass is quantified using a profile-likelihood-ratio test. The corresponding profile-likelihood ratio is

\[
\lambda(\mu) = \frac{L(\mu, \hat{\theta}(\mu))}{L(\hat{\mu}_A, \hat{\mu}_B, \hat{\theta})}
\]

(2)

where \( \mu \) is the common signal strength, \( \hat{\mu}_A \) and \( \hat{\mu}_B \) are the unconditional maximum likelihood (ML) estimators of the independent signal strengths in the channels being compared, \( \hat{\theta} \) are the unconditional ML estimators for the nuisance parameters, and \( \hat{\theta}(\mu) \) are the conditional ML estimators of \( \theta \) for a given value of \( \mu \). The compatibility between the observations is tested by the probability of observing \( \lambda(\hat{\mu}) \), where \( \hat{\mu} \) is the ML estimator for the common signal strength for the model in question. If the two channels being compared have a common signal strength, i.e. \( \mu = \mu_A = \mu_B \), then in the asymptotic limit \(-2 \log(\lambda(\hat{\mu}))\) is expected to be \( \chi^2 \) distributed with one degree of freedom.

The significance of observed excesses over the background-only prediction is quantified using the local \( p \)-value \( (p_0) \), defined as the probability of the background-only model to produce a signal-like fluctuation at least as large as observed in the data. Upper limits on \( \mu \) for \( W' \) in the EGM and \( G^* \) in the bulk RS model at the simulated resonance masses are evaluated at the 95\% CL following the \( CL_s \) prescription \([73]\). Lower mass limits at the 95\% CL for new diboson resonances in these models are obtained by finding the maximum resonance mass where the 95\% CL upper limit on \( \mu \) is less or equal to 1. This mass is found by interpolating between the limits on \( \mu \) at the simulated signal masses. The interpolation assumes monotonic and smooth behaviour of the efficiencies for the signal and background processes, and that the impact of the variation of signal mass distributions between adjacent test masses is negligible.
In the combined analysis to search for $W'$ resonances, all four individual channels are used. For the charge-neutral bulk $G^*$, only the $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$, $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$, and the $JJ$ channels contribute to the combination, and in the case of the fully hadronic channel, a merged signal region resulting from the union of the $WW$ and $ZZ$ signal regions is used in the analysis. The background to this merged signal region is estimated using the same technique as for the individual signal regions. Table 5 summarises the channels and signal regions combined in the analysis for the EGM $W'$ and bulk $G^*$.

Table 5: Channels and signal regions contributing to the combination for the EGM $W'$ and bulk $G^*$.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Signal region</th>
<th>$W'$ mass range [TeV]</th>
<th>$G^*$ mass range [TeV]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\ell\nu\ell'$</td>
<td>low-mass</td>
<td>0.2–1.9</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>high-mass</td>
<td>0.2–2.5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\ell\ell q\bar{q}$</td>
<td>low-$p_T$ resolved</td>
<td>0.3–0.9</td>
<td>0.2–0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>high-$p_T$ resolved</td>
<td>0.6–2.5</td>
<td>0.6–0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>merged</td>
<td>0.9–2.5</td>
<td>0.9–2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\ell\nu q\bar{q}$</td>
<td>low-$p_T$ resolved</td>
<td>0.3–0.8</td>
<td>0.2–0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>high-$p_T$ resolved</td>
<td>0.6–1.1</td>
<td>0.6–0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>merged</td>
<td>0.8–2.5</td>
<td>0.8–2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$JJ$</td>
<td>$WZ$ selection</td>
<td>1.3–2.5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$WW+ZZ$ selection</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.3–2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Systematic uncertainties

The sources of systematic uncertainty along with their effects on the expected signal and background yields for each of the individual channels used in this combination are described in detail in their corresponding publications [19, 21–23]. Although the results from the different search channels in this combination are statistically independent, commonalities between the different search channels, such as the objects used, the signal and background simulation, and the integrated luminosity estimation, introduce correlated effects in the signal and background expectations. Whenever an effect due to an uncertainty in the triggering, identification, or reconstruction of leptons is considered for a channel, it is treated as fully correlated with the effects due to this uncertainty in other channels.

In the same manner, the effects of each uncertainty related to the small-$R$ jet energy scale and resolution are treated as fully correlated in all channels using small-$R$ jets or $E_T^{\text{miss}}$. For the search channels using large-$R$ jets, uncertainties in the large-$R$ jet energy scale, energy resolution, mass scale, mass resolution, or in the modelling of the boson-tagging discriminant $\sqrt{f}$ are taken as fully correlated. Uncertainties in the data-driven background estimates are treated as uncorrelated. The effects of uncertainty in the initial- and final-state radiation (ISR and FSR) modelling and in the PDFs are each treated as fully correlated across all search channels.

The effect of a single source of systematic uncertainty on the combined limit can be ranked by the loss in sensitivity caused by its inclusion. To quantify the loss of sensitivity at a given mass point the value computed with all systematic uncertainties included is compared to the value obtained excluding the single systematic uncertainty. In the low mass region at $\lesssim 0.5$ TeV the leading uncertainty is the modelling of the
SM diboson background in the dominant $\ell\nu\ell'\nu'$ channel with an impact of 35% sensitivity degradation in the combined limit for EGM $W'$. The leading source of uncertainty in case of the $G^*$ limit is the modelling of the $Z$+jets background in the $\ell\nuq\qbar$ channel with a degradation of 25%. In the intermediate mass region up to $\lesssim 1.5$ TeV the uncertainty on the normalisation of the $W$+jets background in the $\ell\nuq\qbar$ channel is dominating with 20% to 30% degradation of the EGM $W'$ limit and 25% to 55% degradation of the $G^*$ limit depending on the mass point, while in the high mass region up to 2 TeV the shape uncertainty on the $W$+jets background dominates with a degradation of around 25% for the EGM $W'$ limit and 35% for the $G^*$ limit.

8 Results

Figure 2 shows the $p_0$-value obtained in the search for the EGM $W'$ and $G^*$ as a function of the resonance mass for the $\ell\nu\ell'$, $\ell\nuq\qbar$, $\ell\nuq\qbar$ and $JJ$ channels combined and for the individual channels. For the full combination the largest deviation from the background-only expectation is found in the EGM $W'$ search at around 2.0 TeV with a $p_0$-value corresponding to 2.5 standard deviations ($\sigma$). This is smaller than the $p_0$-value of 3.4 $\sigma$ observed in the $JJ$ channel alone because the $\ell\nu\ell'$, $\ell\nuq\qbar$, and $\ell\nuq\qbar$ channels are more consistent with the background-only hypothesis.

The compatibility of the individual channels is quantified with the test described in Section 6. In the mass region around 2 TeV the $JJ$ channel presents an excess while the other channels are in good agreement with the background-only expectation. For the EGM $W'$ benchmark the compatibility of the combined $\ell\nu\ell'$, $\ell\nuq\qbar$, and $\ell\nuq\qbar$ channels with the $JJ$ channel is at the level of 2.9 $\sigma$. When accounting for the probability for any of the four channels to fluctuate the compatibility is found to be at the level of 2.6 $\sigma$. In comparison the corresponding test for the bulk $G^*$ interpretation shows better compatibility.

Figure 2: The $p_0$-value for the individual and combined channels for (a) the EGM $W'$ search in the $\ell\nu\ell'$, $\ell\nuq\qbar$, $\ell\nuq\qbar$ and $JJ$ channels and (b) the bulk $G^*$ search in the $\ell\nuq\qbar$, $\ell\nuq\qbar$ and $JJ$ channels.

Figure 3 shows the combined upper limit on the EGM $W'$ production cross section times its branching ratio to $WZ$ at the 95% CL in the mass range from 300 GeV to 2.5 TeV. In Fig. 3(a) the observed and expected limits of the individual and combined channels are shown. In Fig. 3(b) the observed and expected combined limits are compared with the theoretical EGM $W'$ prediction. The resulting combined lower limit on the EGM $W'$ mass
using a LO cross-section calculation is observed to be 1.81 TeV, with an expected limit of 1.81 TeV. The most stringent observed mass limit from an individual channel is 1.59 TeV at NNLO in the $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ analysis.

![Image](https://example.com/figure3.png)

**Figure 3**: The 95% CL limits on (a) the EGM $W'$ using the $\ell\ell\ell', \ell\ell q\bar{q}$, and $JJ$ channels and their combination, and (b) the combined 95% CL limit with the green (yellow) bands representing the 1σ (2σ) intervals of the expected limit including statistical and systematic uncertainties.

In Fig. 4 the observed and expected upper limits at the 95% CL on the bulk $G^*$ production cross section times its branching ratio to $WW$ and $ZZ$ are shown in the mass range from 200 GeV to 2.5 TeV. In Fig. 4(b) the observed and expected limits of the individual and combined channels are shown and compared with the theoretical bulk $G^*$ prediction for $k/M_{Pl} = 1$. The combined, lower mass limit for the bulk $G^*$, assuming $k/M_{Pl} = 1$, is 810 GeV, with an expected limit of 790 GeV. The most stringent lower mass limit from the individual $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$, $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ and $JJ$ channels is 760 GeV from the $\ell\nu\ell q\bar{q}$ channel.

![Image](https://example.com/figure4.png)

**Figure 4**: The 95% CL limits on (a) the bulk $G^*$ using the $\ell\ell q\bar{q}$, $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$, and $JJ$ channels and their combination, and (b) the combined 95% CL limit with the green (yellow) bands representing the 1σ (2σ) intervals of the expected limit including statistical and systematic uncertainties.
9 Conclusion

A combination of individual searches in all-leptonic, semileptonic, and all-hadronic final states to search for new heavy bosons decaying to $WW$, $WZ$ and $ZZ$ is presented. The searches use 20.3 fb$^{-1}$ of 8 TeV $pp$ collision data collected by the ATLAS detector at the LHC. Within the combined result, no significant excess over the background-only expectation in the invariant mass distribution of the diboson candidates is observed. Upper limits on the production cross section times branching ratio to dibosons at the 95% CL are evaluated within the context of an extended gauge model with a heavy $W'$ boson and a bulk Randall–Sundrum model with a heavy spin-2 graviton. The combination significantly improves both the cross-section limits and the mass limits for EGM $W'$ and bulk $G^*$ production over the most stringent limits of the individual analyses. The observed lower limit on the EGM $W'$ mass is found to be 1.81 TeV and for the bulk $G^*$ mass, assuming $k/M_{Pl} = 1$, the observed limit is 810 GeV.

Acknowledgements

We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC, as well as the support staff from our institutions without whom ATLAS could not be operated efficiently.

We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhI, Armenia; ARC, Australia; BMWFW and FWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; STFC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, NRC and CFI, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST and NSFC, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSMT CR, MPO CR and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DNRF, DNSRC and Lundbeck Foundation, Denmark; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DSM/IRFU, France; GNSF, Georgia; BMBF, HGF, and MPG, Germany; GSRT, Greece; RGC, Hong Kong SAR, China; ISF, I-CORE and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; FOM and NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MNiSW and NCN, Poland; FCT, Portugal; MNE/IFA, Romania; MES of Russia and NRC KI, Russian Federation; JINR; MESTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MIZŠ, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MINECO, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SERI, SNSF and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; MOST, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, United States of America. In addition, individual groups and members have received support from BCKDF, the Canada Council, CANARIE, CRC, Compute Canada, FQRNT, and the Ontario Innovation Trust, Canada; EPLANET, ERC, FP7, Horizon 2020 and Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, European Union; Investissements d’Avenir Labex and Idex, ANR, Region Auvergne and Fondation Partager le Savoir, France; DFG and AvH Foundation, Germany; Herakleitos, Thales and Aisteia programmes co-financed by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF; BSF, GIF and Minerva, Israel; BRF, Norway; the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom.

The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN and the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK) and BNL (USA) and in the Tier-2 facilities worldwide.
References


[50] M. Czakon and A. Mitov,
"NNLO corrections to top pair production at hadron colliders: the quark-gluon reaction,

[51] M. Czakon, P. Fiedler and A. Mitov,
"Total Top-Quark Pair-Production Cross Section at Hadron Colliders Through O(α_s 3/2),

[52] M. Czakon and A. Mitov,
"Top++: A Program for the Calculation of the Top-Pair Cross-Section at Hadron Colliders,

[53] B. P. Kersevan and E. Richter-Was,
"The Monte Carlo event generator AcerMC versions 2.0 to 3.8 with interfaces to PYTHIA 6.4, HERWIG 6.5 and ARIADNE 4.1,

[54] S. Frixione, P. Nason and C. Oleari,
"Matching NLO QCD computations with Parton Shower simulations: the POWHEG method,

[55] S. Alioli et al.,
"A general framework for implementing NLO calculations in shower Monte Carlo programs: the POWHEG BOX,

[56] J. M. Campbell and R. K. Ellis,
"An Update on vector boson pair production at hadron colliders,

[57] ATLAS Collaboration,
"The ATLAS Simulation Infrastructure,

[58] S. Agostinelli et al.,
"GEANT4: A Simulation toolkit,

[59] ATLAS Collaboration,
"Summary of ATLAS Pythia 8 tunes,
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2012-003, ATL-COM-PHYS-2012-738 (2012),
url: https://cds.cern.ch/record/1474107.

[60] ATLAS Collaboration,
"Electron reconstruction and identification efficiency measurements with the ATLAS detector using the 2011 LHC proton-proton collision data,

[61] ATLAS Collaboration,
"Measurement of the muon reconstruction performance of the ATLAS detector using 2011 and 2012 LHC proton–proton collision data,

[62] W. Lampl et al.,
"Calorimeter clustering algorithms: Description and performance,

[63] C. Cojocaru et al.,
"Hadronic calibration of the ATLAS liquid argon end-cap calorimeter in the pseudorapidity region in beam tests,

[64] ATLAS Collaboration,
"Jet energy measurement with the ATLAS detector in proton-proton collisions at √s = 7 TeV,

[65] M. Cacciari, G. P. Salam and G. Soyez,
"The anti-k_t jet clustering algorithm,

[66] ATLAS Collaboration,
"Performance of b-Jet Identification in the ATLAS Experiment (2015),

19


1 Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
2 Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany NY, United States of America
3 Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB, Canada
4 (a) Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; (b) Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul; (c)
Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey
5 LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université Savoie Mont Blanc, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
6 High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne IL, United States of America
7 Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, United States of America
8 Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington TX, United States of America
9 Physics Department, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
10 Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece
11 Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
12 Institut de Física d’Altes Energies and Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de
Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
13 Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
14 Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
15 Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA,
United States of America
16 Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
17 Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of
Bern, Bern, Switzerland
18 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
19 (a) Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; (b) Department of Physics Engineering,
Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; (c) Department of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul, Turkey
20 (a) INFN Sezione di Bologna; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna,
Bologna, Italy
21 Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
22 Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America
23 Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America
24 (a) Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; (b) Electrical Circuits
Department, Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; (c) Federal University of Sao Joao
del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei; (d) Instituto de Física, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
25 Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America
26 (a) Transilvania University of Brașov, Brașov, Romania; (b) National Institute of Physics and Nuclear
Engineering, Bucharest; (c) National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular
Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca; (d) University Politehnica București, București; (e)
West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
27 Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
28 Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
29 Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada
30 CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
31 Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States of America
32 (a) Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago; (b) Departamento de
Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile
33 (a) Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; (b) Department of
Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui; (c) Department of Physics,
Nanjing University, Jiangsu; (d) School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong; (e) Department of
Physics and Astronomy, Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Shanghai Jiao
Tong University, Shanghai; (f) Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China
34 Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and
CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France
Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America

Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark

(a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy

(a) AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow; (b) Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland

Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States of America

Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States of America

DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany

Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany

Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States of America

SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany

Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland

(a) INFN Sezione di Genova; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy

(a) E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi; (b) High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany

SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany

Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Grenoble-Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble, France

Department of Physics, Hampton University, Hampton VA, United States of America

Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, United States of America

(a) Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; (b) Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; (c) ZITI Institut für technische Informatik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan

(a) Department of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong; (b) Department of Physics, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; (c) Department of Physics, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China

Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN, United States of America

Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria

University of Iowa, Iowa City IA, United States of America

Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA, United States of America

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia

KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan

Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan

Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan

Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan

Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina

Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
73 (a) INFN Sezione di Lecce; (b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
74 Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
75 Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
76 School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
77 Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom
78 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
79 Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
80 Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
81 Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
82 Departamento de Fisica Teorica C-15, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
83 Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
84 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
85 CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
86 Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA, United States of America
87 Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC, Canada
88 School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
89 Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
90 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, United States of America
91 (a) INFN Sezione di Milano; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy
92 B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
93 National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
94 Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge MA, United States of America
95 Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada
96 P.N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
97 Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
98 National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia
99 D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
100 Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
101 Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
102 Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
103 Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
104 (a) INFN Sezione di Napoli; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
105 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM, United States of America
106 Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
107 Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
108 Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb IL, United States of America
109 Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
110 Department of Physics, New York University, New York NY, United States of America
111 Ohio State University, Columbus OH, United States of America
112 Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
113 Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK, United States of America
114 Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK, United States of America
115 Palacký University, RCP TM, Olomouc, Czech Republic
116 Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene OR, United States of America
117 LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
118 Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
119 Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
120 Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
121 (a) INFN Sezione di Pavia; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
122 Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, United States of America
123 National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute" B.P.Konstantinov Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia
124 (a) INFN Sezione di Pisa; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
125 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, United States of America
126 (a) Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisboa; (b) Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; (c) Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra; (d) Centro de Física Nuclear da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; (e) Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, Braga; (f) Departamento de Física Teorica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada (Spain); (g) Dep Física and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciencias e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal
127 Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic
128 Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
129 Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
130 State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics (Protvino), NRC KI,Russia, Russia
131 Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
132 (a) INFN Sezione di Roma; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
133 (a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
134 (a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tre; (b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
135 (a) Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca; (b) Centre National de l’Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat; (c) Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech; (d) Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda; (e) Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco
136 DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
137 Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA, United States of America
138 Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA, United States of America
139 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
140 Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan

34
Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany
Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA, United States of America
(a) Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava; (b) Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic
Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town; (b) Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; (c) School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Department of Physics, Stockholm University; (b) The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada
(a) TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; (b) Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada
Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, and Center for Integrated Research in Fundamental Science and Engineering, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford MA, United States of America
Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA, United States of America
(a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine; (b) ICTP, Trieste; (c) Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy
Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden
Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Física Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain
Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada
Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America
Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany
* Deceased