I. INTRODUCTION

One of the main goals of the LHC experiments is to elucidate the mechanism of electroweak symmetry breaking (EWSB). In the Standard Model (SM), EWSB is explained by the Brout–Englert–Higgs mechanism [1–3]. Although many measurements have been made of the properties of the Higgs boson, more information is needed for a complete picture of EWSB. Vector-boson scattering (VBS) is a key probe of EWSB, since it is sensitive to interactions between the longitudinal components of the gauge bosons.

ATLAS and CMS have recently presented results of VBS searches [4–6], and although the searches in the $W^\pm W^\pm$ channel are reaching sensitivity to the Standard Model (SM) VBS process, an observation has not yet been claimed. However, even without an observation of the SM process, these analyses have been able to constrain physics beyond the SM (BSM).

A common way of parametrizing BSM physics in VBS is through a low-energy effective theory [7]. Such an approach avoids having to choose a specific BSM theory and is particularly well suited if the energy scale of the BSM physics is too high for the new resonances of the theory to be observed directly. In this kind of framework, VBS can be modified by anomalous quartic gauge couplings (aQGCs). Searches for aQGCs have been performed by the LEP experiments [8–13], D0 [14], and the LHC experiments [4–6,15–20]. A typical prediction of aQGCs is an enhancement of the VBS cross section at high transverse momentum ($p_T$) of the vector bosons and at high invariant mass of the diboson system.

Experimentally, VBS is characterized by the presence of a pair of vector bosons ($W$, $Z$, or $\gamma$) and two forward jets with a large separation in rapidity and a large dijet invariant mass. Previous searches for aQGCs in VBS have focused on channels involving leptonic boson decays [$W(\ell\nu)$ and $Z(\ell^+\ell^-)$] and photons. The $V(qq')W(\ell\nu)$ channel ($V = W$, $Z$), however, offers some interesting advantages. The $V(qq')$ branching fractions are much larger than the leptonic branching fractions. Also, the kinematics of $V(qq')W(\ell\nu)$ are easier to reconstruct than $W(\ell\nu)W(\ell\nu)$ because there is one less neutrino in the final state, which enhances the sensitivity to aQGC-dependent kinematic effects. In addition, the use of jet substructure techniques allows good reconstruction efficiency in the high-$p_T$ region, which is the most sensitive to aQGCs. The main challenge of the $V(qq')W(\ell\nu)$ channel is the presence of large backgrounds from $W +$ jets and $t\bar{t}$ events. These backgrounds make a SM VBS measurement in this channel very challenging because it is difficult to achieve a favorable signal-to-background ratio. On the other hand, an aQGC search is less sensitive to these backgrounds because it is possible to find regions of phase space where the aQGC signal is greatly enhanced over the SM processes, resulting in large signal-to-background ratios. This motivates a search for aQGCs in the $V(qq')W(\ell\nu)$ channel.

In this analysis, the approach used in Ref. [21] is adopted, which parametrizes aQGCs by adding two new operators to the SM,

---

*Full author list given at the end of the article.

Published by the American Physical Society under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License. Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article’s title, journal citation, and DOI.

1Unless otherwise noted, $\ell = e, \mu$ in this paper.
\begin{align}
\alpha_4 & \mathcal{L}_4 = \alpha_4 \text{tr}[V_{\mu} V_{\nu}] \text{tr}[V^\mu V^\nu], \\
\alpha_5 & \mathcal{L}_5 = \alpha_5 \text{tr}[V_{\mu} V_{\nu}] \text{tr}[V^\mu V^\nu].
\end{align}

where the $V_{\mu}$ field is related to the gauge boson fields. The SM (including the Higgs boson) is recovered when $\alpha_4 = \alpha_5 = 0$. This model, with the simple addition of two aQGC parameters to the SM, is not an ultraviolet-complete theory, and it must be modified to prevent unitarity violation at high energies. In this analysis, the $K$-matrix unitarization method [21] is applied in order to ensure that the aQGCs do not lead to the violation of unitarity. This aQGC parametrization and unitarization method was also adopted in Refs. [4,6]. Both the $\alpha_4$ and $\alpha_5$ parameters lead to similar modifications of the VBS phenomenology: an increase in the cross section and changes in the kinematics, most notably an enhancement of VBS at high $VV$ invariant mass.

This paper presents a study of the production of $V(qq')W(\ell\nu)$ accompanied by a high-mass dijet system, in a phase space optimized for sensitivity to aQGCs. The $V(qq')$ system is reconstructed in two different ways: as two small-radius jets, or as a single large-radius jet making use of jet substructure. A search for aQGC effects is performed using the transverse-mass distribution of the diboson system.

II. ATLAS DETECTOR

The ATLAS detector [22] has a cylindrical geometry, and consists of several layers of subdetectors around the interaction point. The innermost layer, the inner detector (ID) provides charged-particle tracking for $|\eta| < 2.5$. The ID is surrounded by a superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T magnetic field, and the solenoid in turn is surrounded by a liquid-argon (LAr) electromagnetic (EM) calorimeter that provides coverage in the range $|\eta| < 3.2$. A scintillatortile calorimeter provides hadronic measurements for $|\eta| < 1.7$ and LAr calorimeters in the forward region provide additional EM and hadronic measurements up to $|\eta| = 4.9$. A muon spectrometer (MS) surrounds the calorimeters and makes use of a toroidal magnetic field. The MS provides tracking capabilities for $|\eta| < 2.7$ and triggering for $|\eta| < 2.4$. Events are selected for off-line processing using a three-level trigger system.

![FIG. 1. A VBS diagram that contributes to EWK $WV$ production. This analysis searches for modifications of the quartic gauge couplings.](image-url)
The $W + \mathrm{jets}$ and $Z + \mathrm{jets}$ backgrounds are modeled using SHERPA v1.4.1 [29–32], with up to four partons in the matrix element. The CT10 PDF set is used. These samples are normalized using next-to-next-to leading-order (NNLO) inclusive cross sections obtained from FEWZ [33]. These samples do not contain electroweak production of $W + \text{jets}$ (for example, $W$-production through vector-boson fusion), which is modeled separately with SHERPA v1.4.3 and the CT10 PDF set.

Backgrounds from $\ell\ell$ events and single-top-quark events in the $Wt$- and $s$-channels are generated with POWHEG BOX [34–38] using the CT10 PDF set. Parton showering is done with PYTHIA v6.426 [39] using the P2011C set of tuned parameters (P2011C tune) [40]. The $t\bar{t}$-channel single-top-quark process is modeled with AcerMC [41] plus PYTHIA v6.426 with the P2011C tune and the CTEQ6L1 PDF set [42]. The $\ell\ell$ samples are normalized using the NNLO cross section including resummation of next-to-next-to-leading logarithmic (NNLL) soft gluon terms, calculated with top++2.0 [43–49]. The single-top-quark samples are normalized using NLO + NNLL calculations [50–52].

Backgrounds from diboson ($WW$, $WZ$, and $ZZ$) production are modeled with SHERPA v1.4.3 using the CT10 PDF set. These samples are normalized using NLO cross sections [53]. These background samples do not overlap with the EWK $WV$ samples, since the former do not include purely electroweak production of dibosons in association with two jets.

The $W\gamma$ background is modeled with ALPGEN [54] interfaced with HERWIG v6.520.2 [55] and JIMMY [56], using the CTEQ6L1 PDF set and AUET2 tune [57]. The $Z\gamma$ background is modeled with SHERPA v1.4.1 and the CT10 PDF set.

The MC samples are passed through the ATLAS detector simulation [58], which is based on GEANT4 [59]. Some of the samples are passed through a fast simulation that uses a parametrization of the electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters. The simulated hard-scattering processes are overlaid with minimum-bias events, in order to model additional $pp$ interactions in the events (pileup). The simulated events are reweighted in order to better match the number of interactions per bunch crossing observed in data.

IV. OBJECT SELECTION

The analysis selects events with exactly one lepton (either an electron or muon), missing transverse momentum, and either four small-radius jets or two small-radius jets and one large-radius jet.

“Loose” electron candidates are reconstructed by matching energy deposits in the EM calorimeter to tracks in the ID. They must have transverse energy $E_T > 15$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.47$, excluding the transition region between the barrel and end cap calorimeters $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$. Their longitudinal impact parameter with respect to the primary vertex, $z_0$, must satisfy $|z_0 \sin \theta| < 0.5$ mm, and their transverse impact parameter $d_0$ must satisfy $|d_0|/\sigma_{d_0} < 5$, where $\sigma_{d_0}$ is the uncertainty in $d_0$. This reduces electron candidates from heavy-flavor decays. Also, they must satisfy “medium” cut-based identification criteria from Ref. [60] that are based on the calorimeter shower shape and track variables, and which are designed to reduce fake electron candidates from backgrounds such as jets. The candidates are rejected if they are within $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2} = 0.1$ of a “good” muon, defined below.

“Loose” muon candidates are found by combining tracks from the ID with tracks from the MS. They must have a transverse momentum $p_T > 15$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.4$, and $|z_0 \sin \theta| < 0.5$ mm. They are also required to have a certain number of hits in each layer of the ID.

“Good” lepton candidates are a subset of loose lepton candidates that satisfy additional criteria. Good electrons must satisfy the “tight” cut-based identification criteria from Ref. [60]. Good muons must have $|d_0|/\sigma_{d_0} < 3$. Electrons and muons must both pass isolation requirements, in order to reduce contributions from jets misconstructed as electrons, or from leptons originating from heavy-flavor hadronic decays. Electrons (muons) must have $R^{\text{iso}}_\text{cal} < 0.14(0.07)$ and $R^{\text{iso}}_\text{ID} < 0.07(0.07)$. Here $R^{\text{iso}}_\text{cal}$ is the scalar sum of the $E_T$ of energy deposits in the calorimeter within a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.3$ around the lepton candidate (excluding the lepton candidate itself), divided by the electron $E_T$ or muon $p_T$. The quantity $R^{\text{iso}}_\text{ID}$ is calculated as the scalar sum of the $p_T$ of the tracks within $\Delta R = 0.3$ of the lepton candidate (but excluding the leptonic candidate), divided by the electron $E_T$ or muon $p_T$.

Small-radius jets (hereafter “small-$R$” jets) are reconstructed using the anti-$k_T$ algorithm [61] with radius parameter 0.4. Small-$R$ jets must have $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$, and must be separated from lepton candidates by at least $\Delta R = 0.3$. Small-$R$ jets with $p_T < 50$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$ must also have a “jet vertex fraction” [62] with absolute value greater than 0.5, in order to reject jets from other simultaneous $pp$ collisions.

Large-radius (“large-$R$”) jets are reconstructed using the Cambridge–Aachen algorithm [63] with radius 1.2 and are “groomed” using a mass-drop filtering algorithm [64] with filtering criteria $\mu_{\text{frac}} < 0.67$ and $y_f > 0.09$. This algorithm selects jets that contain substructure consistent with a two-body decay. Large-$R$ jets must have $p_T > 200$ GeV and $|\eta| < 1.2$, and be separated from lepton candidates by at least $\Delta R = 1.2$.

The missing transverse momentum $E_{\text{miss}}^\text{miss}$ is calculated as the negative vector sum of the $p_T$ of all the objects in the events. The $p_T$ of electrons, muons, photons, and jets are taken from reconstructed objects, and a “soft term” accounting for the transverse energy of calorimeter clusters not associated with any reconstructed object is also included [65].
V. EVENT SELECTION

In order to ensure that selected events are due to proton–proton collisions, each event is required to have at least one reconstructed vertex with at least three tracks having $p_T > 400$ MeV. Events must have exactly one “good” electron or muon with $p_T(\ell') > 30$ GeV, and events containing any additional “loose” electrons or muons are vetoed. The $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ in the event must be greater than 30 GeV. The leptonically decaying $W$ candidate, $W_{\text{lep}}$, is formed by the four-momentum sum of the lepton and the missing momentum, where the $z$-component of the missing momentum is inferred by requiring the invariant mass of $W_{\text{lep}}$ to be equal to the nominal $W$ mass of 80.4 GeV [66].

For reconstructing the hadronic portion of the event, two different selection criteria are used. A “resolved” selection is developed that reconstructs the hadronically decaying $W/Z$ candidate ($V_{\text{had}}$) as two small-$R$ jets ($V \rightarrow jj$), whereas a “merged” selection reconstructs the $V_{\text{had}}$ as a single large-$R$ jet ($V \rightarrow J$).

For the resolved selection, the event must have at least four small-$R$ jets. The $V_{\text{had}}$ candidate is formed from the two jets that have $m_{jj}$ closest to the nominal $W$ mass, unless there are multiple jet pairs with $m_{jj}$ within 15 GeV of the $W$ mass, in which case $V_{\text{had}}$ is chosen from among these jet pairs, using an algorithm that favors jet pairs with two high-$p_T$ jets. From the remaining small-$R$ jets, the two that have the highest $m_{jj}$ are chosen as the “tagging” jets.

For the merged selection, the event must have at least one large-$R$ jet, which represents the $V_{\text{had}}$ candidate. In the case of multiple large-$R$ jets, the one with mass closest to the nominal $W$ mass is taken as the $V_{\text{had}}$ candidate. The event must also have at least two small-$R$ jets that each have $\Delta R(j, V_{\text{had}}) > 1.2$. Among these small-$R$ jets, the two with the highest $m_{jj}$ are chosen as the tagging jets.

In both the resolved and merged selections, the $V_{\text{had}}$ candidate must have $64 < m(V_{\text{had}}) < 96$ GeV, and the invariant mass of the tagging jets must be $m_{j_{\text{tag}}}$ greater than 500 GeV. The requirement on $m(V_{\text{had}})$ favors the $WW$ component of the EWK $WW$ process over the $WZ$ component; however, the latter is only expected to contribute 10%–15% of the total EWK $WW$ events in the phase space of this analysis, both for the SM and for aQGC contributions.

In order to reduce the amount of background from $WV$, $WV$ events are expected to have two bosons produced roughly back-to-back. For the resolved selection, it is required that $\cos(\theta_j^*) < 0.50$, where $\theta_j^*$ is defined as the angle between the $V_{\text{had}}$ direction and one of the jets from the $V_{\text{had}}$ candidate. In this calculation, the $V_{\text{had}}$ direction is measured in the rest frame of the $V_{\text{had}}$, the $V_{\text{had}}$ direction is measured in the $WV$ rest frame, and the $V_{\text{had}}$ direction used in this calculation is chosen to be whichever jet gives $\cos(\theta_j^*) > 0$. This $\cos(\theta_j^*)$ requirement further improves aQGC sensitivity because aQGCs enhance the longitudinal polarization of the vector bosons at high $p_T$. The thresholds for $m_{j_{\text{tag}}}$, $\zeta_V$, $A_{WW}$, and $\cos(\theta_j^*)$ were optimized for the best expected sensitivity to aQGCs.

To remove overlap between the resolved and merged selections, events that pass both selections are put in the resolved category. The search for aQGCs is performed by using the transverse mass of the diboson system, defined as

$$m_T(WV) = \sqrt{(E_T(V_{\text{had}}) + E_T(W_{\text{lep}}))^2 - (p_x(V_{\text{had}}) + p_x(W_{\text{lep}}))^2 - (p_y(V_{\text{had}}) + p_y(W_{\text{lep}}))^2},$$

where $\zeta_V = \min\{\Delta \eta_-, \Delta \eta_+\}$,

$$\Delta \eta_- = \min\{\eta(V_{\text{had}}), \eta(W_{\text{lep}})\} - \min\{\eta_{j_{\text{tag}1}}, \eta_{j_{\text{tag}2}}\} \text{ and } \Delta \eta_+ = \max\{\eta_{j_{\text{tag}1}}, \eta_{j_{\text{tag}2}}\} - \max\{\eta(V_{\text{had}}), \eta(W_{\text{lep}})\}.$$
where $E_T(V_{had}) = E(V_{had}) - E_T(V_{lep})$ and $E_T(V_{lep}) \equiv E_T(\ell) + E_T^{miss}$. The merged category probes higher values of $m_T(WV)$ than the resolved category. The signal efficiency of the resolved selection drops off rapidly over the range $600 < m_T(WV) < 800$ GeV, and the merged selection efficiency surpasses the resolved selection efficiency for $m_T(WV) \gtrsim 700$ GeV.

Events are split up into three categories: $e^+$ and $\mu^+$ (resolved selection), $e^-$ and $\mu^-$ (resolved selection), and the merged selection. The resolved category is split up by charge because the $W +$ jets background and the aQGC signal are charge-asymmetric. The merged category is not split up by lepton charge, because of the small expected event yield in this category.

FIG. 2. The top row shows the observed $m_T(WV)$ distribution in the $W +$ jets validation region (VR), overlaid with the background prediction, for (a) the resolved ($V \rightarrow jj$) region, $e^+$, $e^-$, $\mu^+$, and $\mu^-$ combined; and (b) the merged ($V \rightarrow J$) region, $e^+$, $e^-$, $\mu^+$, and $\mu^-$ combined. The bottom row shows the observed $m_T(WV)$ distribution in the top-production VR, again overlaid with the background prediction, for (c) the resolved region, $e^+$, $e^-$, $\mu^+$, and $\mu^-$ combined; and (d) the merged region, $e^+$, $e^-$, $\mu^+$, and $\mu^-$ combined. The last bin includes overflow.

VI. BACKGROUND ESTIMATION

The main backgrounds in this analysis are due to $W +$ jets and $tt$ processes, with additional backgrounds from single-top-quark, nonelectroweak diboson, $Z +$ jets, and multijet events. All background predictions are taken from MC simulation, except for the multijet background, which uses a data-driven prediction, and the $W +$ jets background, which uses a MC prediction to which a data-driven scale factor is applied, as explained below.

About half of the background events in this analysis are from $W +$ jets production. Its modeling is checked using a control region (“loose $W +$ jets CR”) defined using the “loose VBS” selection criteria, except that the $m(V_{had})$...
selection is inverted: $36 < m(V_{\text{had}}) < 64$ GeV or $m(V_{\text{had}}) > 96$ GeV for the resolved selection, and $40 < m(V_{\text{had}}) < 64$ GeV or $m(V_{\text{had}}) > 96$ GeV for the merged selection. The background prediction is larger than the data in this region, which is attributed to an overestimate of the $W + \text{jets}$ background by the MC simulation. An average scale factor of 0.82 is derived for $W + \text{jets}$ from this region, after subtracting the predictions for non-$W + \text{jets}$ events. This constant scale factor is applied to the $W + \text{jets}$ prediction in all three event categories. The $W + \text{jets}$ modeling is cross-checked in a validation region (“$W + \text{jets VR}$”) defined using the same selection as the signal region, except inverting the $m(V_{\text{had}})$ selection. The modeling of $m_T(WV)$ in this validation region is shown in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b).

Top-pair and single-top-quark production are the other major backgrounds in this analysis. Their modeling is checked in a validation region (“top VR”) that uses the same selection as the signal region, except that the requirements on the number of $b$-tagged jets are inverted. The definition of a $b$-tagged jet is tightened for the top VR; the MV1 algorithm is used with a $b$-tag efficiency of 60%. The data–MC comparison in the top VR is shown in Figs. 2(c) and 2(d). The largest systematic uncertainties in the $W + \text{jets VR}$ are jet uncertainties and uncertainties in the modeling of the $W + \text{jets}$ process, which are described in Sec. VII.

Multijet processes are a fairly small background in this analysis. They can pass the event selection if a lepton from the decay of a heavy-flavor hadron passes the lepton selection. In the electron channel, multijet events can also contribute due to jets misreconstructed as electrons. They are modeled using a data-driven estimate as described below.

First, control regions are defined by event selections similar to those for the signal regions, but with modified lepton identification criteria, in order to enrich the control regions in multijet backgrounds. Leptons that satisfy the modified identification criteria are referred to as “bad” leptons. For the muon channel, the impact-parameter criterion is inverted: $|d_0|/\sigma_{d_0} > 3$. For the electron channel, the electron candidate must fail the “tight” cut-based identification but satisfy the “medium” cut-based identification criteria from Ref. [60]. In addition, for both the electron and muon channels, the isolation criteria are modified: $R^{\text{iso}}_{\text{cal}} > 0.04$ and $R^{\text{iso}}_{\text{id}} < 0.5$. The shapes of the kinematic distributions [$m_T(WV), p_T(W_{\text{lep}}), E_T^{\text{miss}}$] of the multijet background are obtained from the data in these control regions, after subtracting the MC predictions for the nonmultijet backgrounds.

### VII. SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES

A variety of sources of systematic uncertainty are considered. The effect of systematic uncertainties in the background and signal rates, and in the shape of the $m_T(WV)$ distribution of background and signal events, are accounted for.

### Table I. The expected number of events passing the final event selection, together with the number of events observed in data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Resolved channel</th>
<th>Merged channel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$e^+$ and $\mu^+$</td>
<td>$e^-$ and $\mu^-$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W + \text{jets}$</td>
<td>$92 \pm 37$</td>
<td>$51 \pm 29$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t\bar{t}$</td>
<td>$59 \pm 18$</td>
<td>$63 \pm 35$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-top</td>
<td>$10.0 \pm 5.6$</td>
<td>$5.5 \pm 3.2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diboson</td>
<td>$8.6 \pm 5.7$</td>
<td>$10.8 \pm 6.4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z + \text{jets}$</td>
<td>$4.5 \pm 1.5$</td>
<td>$3.4 \pm 2.4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multijet</td>
<td>$16 \pm 16$</td>
<td>$12 \pm 12$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total background</td>
<td>$190 \pm 53$</td>
<td>$145 \pm 54$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWK $WV$ (SM)</td>
<td>$3.66 \pm 0.82$</td>
<td>$2.34 \pm 0.56$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWK $WV$ ((\alpha_q = 0.1, \alpha_5 = 0))</td>
<td>$21.0 \pm 4.2$</td>
<td>$9.2 \pm 1.9$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Systematic uncertainties in the jet energy scale (JES) and jet energy resolution (JER) are calculated separately for small-$R$ and large-$R$ jets. For the large-$R$ jets, uncertainties in the jet mass scale and jet mass resolution are included and account for uncertainty in the modeling of the jet substructure. The large-$R$ jet energy and mass scale uncertainties are derived from ratios of calorimeter-jets to track-jets and from $\gamma + $jet balance studies. The large-$R$ jet energy and mass resolution uncertainties are estimated by applying a smearing factor so that the resolutions increase by a factor of 20%; this uncertainty is based on previous studies of large-$R$ jets \cite{71,72}. The jet-related uncertainties are the most significant detector-related uncertainties in the analysis.

Uncertainties in lepton reconstruction and identification, soft terms entering the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ calculation, and $b$-tagging are accounted for and have a minor effect. The uncertainty in the integrated luminosity is also included \cite{23}.

Systematic uncertainties in the signal model are taken into account, including variations in the model of fragmentation, parton shower, and hadronization; factorization and renormalization scales; and the PDFs. Uncertainties in the $W=Z+\text{jets}$ background model are accounted for by varying the factorization and renormalization scales, and the scale for matching matrix elements to parton showers \cite{30}. The full difference between the data-driven $W+\text{jets}$ scale factor and 1.00 is also included as an uncertainty: 0.82 $\pm$ 0.18; this scale factor is varied independently in each of the three event categories. Uncertainties in the $t\bar{t}$ modeling are estimated by varying the matrix-element generator, the fragmentation/parton-shower/hadronization

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{figure_a}
\includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{figure_b}
\includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{figure_c}
\includegraphics[width=0.45\textwidth]{figure_d}
\caption{The observed boson centrality (top) and $p_T(W_{lep})$ (bottom) distributions, compared to the SM prediction. Plots (a) and (c) show the resolved ($V \rightarrow jj$) signal region (SR), and plots (b) and (d) show the merged ($V \rightarrow J$) signal region, except that the $\zeta_V > 0.9$ requirement is not applied for the boson centrality plots, and the $p_T(W_{lep}) > 150$ GeV requirement is not applied for the $p_T(W_{lep})$ plots. The red vertical lines and arrows indicate the signal region selection. The last bin includes overflow.}
\end{figure}
model, and the amount of initial-state and final-state radiation. A 100% uncertainty is applied to the multijet background prediction, and covers uncertainties in the data-driven estimation procedure. For the single-top-quark, diboson, and electroweak $W +$ jets predictions, instead of computing separate modeling uncertainties from individual sources, an overall normalization uncertainty of 50% is applied, which is taken as an estimate of their modeling uncertainties based on studies of other background processes. The uncertainties in the multijet, single-top-quark, diboson, and electroweak $W +$ jets backgrounds only increase the overall background uncertainty by about 2%–3%.

There is also a statistical uncertainty in the expected number of background and signal in each bin of $m_T(VW)$.

### TABLE II. Summary of the fractional uncertainty in the total background yields in the signal region, broken down into different categories of systematic uncertainties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Resolved</th>
<th>Merged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$W/Z +$ jets modeling</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t\bar{t}$ modeling</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multijet yield</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor background yields</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet reconstruction</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other detector/luminosity</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited stats in MC or CR</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIG. 4. The observed $m_T(VW)$ distribution, overlaid with background and EWK $WV$ prediction, after applying the full selection. The expected enhancements due to aQGC values of $(\alpha_4 = 0.1, \alpha_5 = 0)$ and $(\alpha_4 = 0.05, \alpha_5 = 0)$ are also shown. The plotted regions are (a) the resolved ($V \rightarrow jj$) region, $e^+$ and $\mu^+$ combined; (b) the resolved region, $e^-$ and $\mu^-$ combined; and (c) the merged ($V \rightarrow J$) region, $e^+, e^-, \mu^+$, and $\mu^-$ combined. The last bin includes overflow.
A search for aQGC contributions is performed by examining the $m_T(WV)$ distribution of events that satisfy the full selection. The $m_T(WV)$ distribution of events is shown in Fig. 4, split up into the three categories defined in Sec. V. The enhancements of EWK $WV$ expected for different aQGC values are shown for comparison. No evidence of an aQGC is observed in the data, so the allowed 95% confidence intervals are computed for the aQGC parameters $\alpha_4$ and $\alpha_5$.

The confidence intervals on $\alpha_4$ and $\alpha_5$ are calculated by using a binned profile-likelihood [73] fit to the $m_T(WV)$ distribution in the three event categories. Systematic uncertainties are incorporated into the fit using 28 nuisance parameters. The frequentist 95% confidence level (CL) intervals are computed using pseudoexperiments. For each aQGC point, the ratio of the likelihood to the likelihood of the best-fit aQGC point is calculated. An aQGC point is excluded at 95% CL if at least 95% of the random pseudoexperiments have a profile-likelihood ratio greater than the observed one. At 95% CL, the observed confidence intervals are $-0.024 < \alpha_4 < 0.030$ and $-0.028 < \alpha_5 < 0.033$, where the confidence interval on each parameter is calculated while fixing the other parameter to zero. The expected 95% confidence intervals are $-0.060 < \alpha_4 < 0.062$ and $-0.084 < \alpha_5 < 0.080$. The observed confidence intervals are stronger than expected; under the SM hypothesis, there is a 12%–15% probability of obtaining confidence intervals more stringent than the observed ones. The expected and observed confidence intervals are summarized in Table III. This table also shows the 1- and 2-sigma uncertainty bands on the expected confidence intervals. These uncertainty bands show that the measured confidence intervals can vary significantly from pseudoexperiemnt to pseudoexperiemnt; this behavior is expected since most of the sensitivity to the aQGC parameters comes from high-$m_T(WV)$ bins with few events and large uncertainties. The two-dimensional (2D) confidence region for $\alpha_4$ and $\alpha_5$ is shown in Fig. 5. The observed $\alpha_4$ and $\alpha_5$ confidence intervals are more stringent than existing confidence intervals for these parameters, which are obtained from VBS $W^\pm W^\pm \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ [17] and $WZ \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\ell$ [6] measurements from ATLAS.

The use of the “merged” category of events significantly improves the aQGC sensitivity of the analysis because most of the aQGC sensitivity comes from the highest-$m_T(WV)$ bins, where the merged category is powerful. The expected aQGC confidence intervals are about 40% more stringent when including this category than when only using the resolved events.

### VIII. RESULTS

A search for aQGC contributions is performed by examining the $m_T(WV)$ distribution of events that satisfy the full selection. The $m_T(WV)$ distribution of events is shown in Fig. 4, split up into the three categories defined in Sec. V. The enhancements of EWK $WV$ expected for different aQGC values are shown for comparison. No evidence of an aQGC is observed in the data, so the allowed 95% confidence intervals are computed for the aQGC parameters $\alpha_4$ and $\alpha_5$.

The confidence intervals on $\alpha_4$ and $\alpha_5$ are calculated by using a binned profile-likelihood [73] fit to the $m_T(WV)$ distribution in the three event categories. Systematic uncertainties are incorporated into the fit using 28 nuisance parameters. The frequentist 95% confidence level (CL) intervals are computed using pseudoexperiments. For each aQGC point, the ratio of the likelihood to the likelihood of the best-fit aQGC point is calculated. An aQGC point is excluded at 95% CL if at least 95% of the random pseudoexperiments have a profile-likelihood ratio greater than the observed one. At 95% CL, the observed confidence intervals are $-0.024 < \alpha_4 < 0.030$ and $-0.028 < \alpha_5 < 0.033$, where the confidence interval on each parameter is calculated while fixing the other parameter to zero. The expected 95% confidence intervals are $-0.060 < \alpha_4 < 0.062$ and $-0.084 < \alpha_5 < 0.080$. The observed confidence intervals are stronger than expected; under the SM hypothesis, there is a 12%–15% probability of obtaining confidence intervals more stringent than the observed ones. The expected and observed confidence intervals are summarized in Table III. This table also shows the 1- and 2-sigma uncertainty bands on the expected confidence intervals. These uncertainty bands show that the measured confidence intervals can vary significantly from pseudoexperiemnt to pseudoexperiemnt; this behavior is expected since most of the sensitivity to the aQGC parameters comes from high-$m_T(WV)$ bins with few events and large uncertainties. The two-dimensional (2D) confidence region for $\alpha_4$ and $\alpha_5$ is shown in Fig. 5. The observed $\alpha_4$ and $\alpha_5$ confidence intervals are more stringent than existing confidence intervals for these parameters, which are obtained from VBS $W^\pm W^\pm \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ [17] and $WZ \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\ell$ [6] measurements from ATLAS.

The use of the “merged” category of events significantly improves the aQGC sensitivity of the analysis because most of the aQGC sensitivity comes from the highest-$m_T(WV)$ bins, where the merged category is powerful. The expected aQGC confidence intervals are about 40% more stringent when including this category than when only using the resolved events.

### IX. CONCLUSIONS

A search is performed for anomalous quartic gauge couplings in $WW$ and $WZ$ production via vector-boson

---

**TABLE III.** The observed and expected lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence intervals for $\alpha_4$ and $\alpha_5$. The $\pm 1\sigma$ and $\pm 2\sigma$ uncertainty bands on the expected lower and upper limits are also shown for comparison. The $\alpha_4$ confidence intervals are computed while fixing $\alpha_5$ to zero, and vice versa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Expected</th>
<th>Expected $\pm 1\sigma$</th>
<th>Expected $\pm 2\sigma$</th>
<th>Observed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower limit, $\alpha_4$</td>
<td>$-0.060$</td>
<td>$[-0.11, -0.030]$</td>
<td>$[-0.26, -0.015]$</td>
<td>$-0.024$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper limit, $\alpha_4$</td>
<td>$0.062$</td>
<td>$[0.034, 0.091]$</td>
<td>$[0.018, 0.20]$</td>
<td>$0.030$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower limit, $\alpha_5$</td>
<td>$-0.084$</td>
<td>$[-0.15, -0.034]$</td>
<td>$[-0.24, -0.018]$</td>
<td>$-0.028$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper limit, $\alpha_5$</td>
<td>$0.080$</td>
<td>$[0.039, 0.13]$</td>
<td>$[0.024, 0.23]$</td>
<td>$0.033$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**FIG. 5.** The observed 2D confidence region (solid black contour) for $\alpha_4$ and $\alpha_5$, at 95% CL. The expected 2D confidence region (dotted black contour) is also shown, computed using the Asimov data set [73]. Results from this analysis (in black) are compared to observed and expected confidence regions from previous ATLAS analyses of $W^\pm W^\pm$ [17] (in red) and $WZ$ [6] (in cyan) VBS production.
scattering. The analysis is performed with 20.2 fb$^{-1}$ of ATLAS data from $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV $pp$ collisions at the LHC.

The search is based on a signature of $W(\ell\nu)V(q\bar{q}')$ plus two jets with a high dijet invariant mass. The $V(q\bar{q}')$ system is reconstructed either as two separate jets or as a single, large-radius jet, making use of jet substructure techniques. A search phase space is used that is designed to be particularly sensitive to aQGCs and is based on event topology, the $V$ decay angle, and high transverse momentum.

No excess is seen in the data, and so limits are placed on aQGC parameters by fitting the diboson transverse-mass distribution. At 95% CL, the observed limits are $-0.024 < \alpha_4 < 0.030$ and $-0.028 < \alpha_3 < 0.033$. These limits are more stringent than the previous constraints on these parameters, obtained in searches for vector-boson scattering in the $W^+W^-$ or $WZ \to \ell\nu\ell\nu$ channels. This result demonstrates that a semileptonic channel can have strong experimental sensitivity to new physics contributions to vector-boson scattering.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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; SSTC, 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 and DNSRC, 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, Région Auvergne, and Fondation Partager le Savoir, France; DFG and AvH Foundation, Germany; Herakleitos, Thales and Aristeia programmes cofinanced by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF; BSF, GIF, and Minerva, Israel; BRF, Norway; Generalitat de Catalunya, Generalitat Valenciana, Spain; the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom. The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN, 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), the Tier-2 facilities worldwide and large non-WLCG resource providers. Major contributors of computing resources are listed in Ref. [74].


[13] G. Abbiendi et al. (OPAL Collaboration), Constraints on anomalous quartic gauge boson couplings from $\nu\nu\gamma\gamma$ and $q\bar{q}\gamma\gamma$ events at CERN LEP2, Phys. Rev. D 70, 032005 (2004).

[14] V. Abazov et al. (D0 Collaboration), Search for anomalous quartic $WW\gamma\gamma$ couplings in dielectron and missing energy final states in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV, Phys. Rev. D 88, 012005 (2013).


[20] CMS Collaboration, Evidence for exclusive $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow W^+ W^-$ production and constraints on anomalous quartic gauge couplings at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV, J. High Energy Phys. 08 (2016) 119.


[45] P. Bärnreuther, M. Czakon, and A. Mitov, Percent-Level-Precision Physics at the Tevatron: Next-to-Next-to-Leading Order QCD Corrections to $q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t} + X$, Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 132001 (2012).
SEARCH FOR ANOMALOUS ELECTROWEAK PRODUCTION ...

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 95, 032001 (2017)
Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
20\textsuperscript{b} Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
20\textsuperscript{d} Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
20\textsuperscript{e} Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey
20\textsuperscript{f} Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey
21 Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
22\textsuperscript{a} INFN Sezione di Bologna, Italy
22\textsuperscript{b} Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
23 Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
24 Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston Massachusetts, USA
25 Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham Massachusetts, USA
26\textsuperscript{a} Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
26\textsuperscript{b} Electrical Circuits Department, Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora, Brazil
26\textsuperscript{c} Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei, Brazil
26\textsuperscript{d} Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
27 Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton New York, USA
28\textsuperscript{a} Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania
28\textsuperscript{b} Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania
28\textsuperscript{c} National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca, Romania
28\textsuperscript{d} West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
29 Departamento de Fisica, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
30 Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
31 Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa Ontario, Canada
32 CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
33 Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago Illinois, USA
34\textsuperscript{a} Departamento de Fisica, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile
34\textsuperscript{b} Departamento de Fisica, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa Maria, Valparaiso, Chile
35\textsuperscript{a} Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
35\textsuperscript{b} Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China
35\textsuperscript{c} Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China
36 Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Université Clermont Auvergne, Université Blaise Pascal, CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France
37 Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington New York, USA
38 Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark
39\textsuperscript{a} INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Italy
39\textsuperscript{b} Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy
40\textsuperscript{a} AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow, Poland
40\textsuperscript{b} Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
41 Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
42 Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas Texas, USA
43 Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson Texas, USA
44 DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
45 Lehrstuhl für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
46 Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
47 Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham North Carolina, USA
48 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
49 INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
50 Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany
51 Departement de Physique Nucleaire et Corpusculaire, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
52 INFN Sezione di Genova, Italy
52\textsuperscript{a} Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
53 E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
53\textsuperscript{a} High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
54 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
Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge Massachusetts, USA
Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui, China
Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
ZITI Institut für technische Informatik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany
Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
Department of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong, China
Department of Physics, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China
Department of Physics and Institute for Advanced Study, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China
Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington Indiana, USA
Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria
University of Iowa, Iowa City Iowa, USA
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
INFN Sezione di Lecce, Italy
Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
Department of Experimental Particle Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and Department of Physics, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
Louisiana Tech University, Ruston Louisiana, USA
Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
Departamento de Física Teorica C-15, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst Massachusetts, USA
Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal Québec, Canada
School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Michigan, USA
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing Michigan, USA
INFN Sezione di Milano, Italy
Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy
B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
Research Institute for Nuclear Problems of Byelorussian State University, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal Québec, Canada
P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia
D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
103 Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
104 Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
105 INFN Sezione di Napoli, Italy
106 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque New Mexico, USA
107 Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
108 Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
109 Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb Illinois, USA
110 Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
111 Department of Physics, New York University, New York New York, USA
112 Ohio State University, Columbus Ohio, USA
113 Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
114 Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman Oklahoma, USA
115 Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater Oklahoma, USA
116 Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic
117 Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene Oregon, USA
118 LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France
119 Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
120 Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
121 Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
122 INFN Sezione di Pavia, Italy
123 Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Pennsylvania, USA
124 National Research Centre “Kurchatov Institute” B.P.Konstantinov Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia
125 INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy
126 Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
127 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, USA
128 Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal
129 Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
130 Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
131 Centro de Física Nuclear da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
132 Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal
133 Departamento de Física Teorica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain
134 Dep Física and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciencias e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal
135 Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic
136 Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
137 Charles University, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Prague, Czech Republic
138 State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics (Protvino), NRC KI, Russia
139 Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
140 INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy
141 Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
142 INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Italy
143 Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
144 INFN Sezione di Roma Tre, Italy
145 Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
146 Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Énergies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco
147 Centre National de l’Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucléaires, Rabat, Morocco
148 Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech, Morocco
149 Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda, Morocco
150 Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco
151 DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l’Énergie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
152 Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz California, USA
153 Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle Washington, USA

032001-23