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Study of the hard double-parton scattering contribution to inclusive four-lepton production in \( pp \) collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV} \) with the ATLAS detector

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1. Introduction

The parton–parton scattering at the origin of hard processes in \( pp \) interactions is accompanied by proton-remnant fragments that contribute to the hadronic final state through the so-called underlying event. As first pointed out by Sjostrand and van Zijl [1], one source of the underlying-event activity, particularly in the high-energy regime of the LHC, is multi-parton interactions (MPI): interactions of pairs of partons from the interacting protons which occur simultaneously with the hard process. In high-energy \( pp \) interactions, where the density of low-\( x \) partons is high, there is enough energy to produce hard multi-parton interactions. The simplest example is hard double-parton scattering (DPS), where two partons from each proton interact with each other leading to perturbative final states.

The interest in studying DPS is twofold. Firstly, the probability of occurrence of DPS and the potential correlations between the products of these two perturbative interactions provide valuable information about the dynamics of the partonic structure of the proton (see Ref. [2] and references therein). Secondly, DPS processes may also constitute a background to reactions proceeding through single-parton scattering (SPS). An example is the production of four charged leptons in the final state, addressed in this Letter. This reaction is dominated by the SPS production of two \( Z^{(*)} \) bosons, followed by subsequent leptonic decays. The \( Z^{(*)} \) notation indicates the production of on- or off-shell \( Z \) bosons (\( Z \) and \( Z^* \)), or the production of off-shell photons (\( \gamma^* \)). However, the four leptons could also be produced as the result of two Drell–Yan processes occurring simultaneously, potentially distorting the measurements of prompt-lepton production.

For a process \( pp \to A + B + X \), the expected DPS cross section for producing states \( A \) and \( B \) in two independent scatterings, \( \sigma^{A,B}_{DPS} \), may be estimated from the following formula [3–5] (see also Ref. [6] for a detailed derivation):

\[
\sigma^{A,B}_{DPS} = \frac{k \sigma_{SPS}^{A} \sigma_{SPS}^{B}}{2 \sigma_{eff}}
\]

where \( \sigma_{SPS}^{A(B)} \) denotes the production cross section of state \( A(B) \) in a single-parton scattering, the symmetry factor \( k \) depends on whether the two scatterings lead to the same final state (\( A = B, k = 1 \)) or different final states (\( A \neq B, k = 2 \)), and \( \sigma_{eff} \) represents the effective transverse overlap area containing the interacting partons. For most of the existing measurements [7–21], \( \sigma_{eff} \) fluctuates around 15 mb. However, for the associated production of quarkonia \( J/\psi, J/\psi' \) or \( J/\psi \gamma \), \( \sigma_{eff} \) is systematically lower [22–25] than for all other investigated processes. This might indicate that \( \sigma_{eff} \) is not universal and that there are spatial fluctuations of the parton densities in the proton, which may favour certain final states over others [26,27]. The concept of geometric fluctuations in the spatial parton densities has also been invoked [28] to explain the collective phenomena observed in high-multiplicity proton–
proton and proton–nucleus interactions [29–32]. In pp interactions at √s = 8 TeV [33], the double Drell–Yan contribution may add 0.3% to the yield of four leptons in the invariant-mass range 80 < m_{4\ell} < 1000 GeV, using Eq. (1) with σ_{DY} ≈ 15 mb. The latter is obtained from calculations of the Drell–Yan cross section in the phase space of the measurement in next-to-leading order (NLO) QCD with POWHEG-BOX [34–36].

Since double Drell–Yan production is driven by quark–antiquark annihilation, while most of the previously explored DPS processes are driven by gluon–gluon scattering, and the final state of four charged leptons constitutes the golden channel for the studies of Higgs boson properties, H → Z(*)Z(*) → 4ℓ, a study of a possible DPS contribution to the production of four isolated charged leptons at √s = 8 TeV is warranted. The analysis presented in this Letter closely follows a previous analysis of this final state [33], but extends it to consider DPS.

2. ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector [37] is a multipurpose particle detector with a forward–backward symmetric cylindrical geometry and nearly full coverage in solid angle.1

It consists of an inner tracking detector (ID) system surrounded by a superconducting solenoid, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer (MS) incorporating superconducting toroid magnets. During Run 1 of the LHC the ID consisted of a pixel detector closest to the beam-pipe, followed by a silicon strip detector and a transition radiation tracker. This ID system, operating in a 2 T axial magnetic field, provides the tracking of charged particles within the pseudorapidity range |η| < 2.5. The calorimeter system, which covers the range |η| < 4.9, includes in the barrel region a high-granularity lead/liquid-argon (LAr) barrel electromagnetic (EM) calorimeter (|η| < 1.5) and a steel/scintillator-tile hadronic calorimeter (|η| < 1.7). In the endcap (1.5 < |η| < 3.2) and forward (3.2 < |η| < 4.9) regions, the EM calorimeter and the hadronic calorimeter are made of LAr active layers with either copper or tungsten as the absorber material. The muon spectrometer constitutes the outermost detector and includes fast trigger chambers covering the region |η| < 2.4 and high-precision tracking chambers covering |η| < 2.7. A three-level trigger system [38] was used to select events to be recorded.

3. Monte Carlo event samples

In SPS events, the four-lepton events correspond to the production and subsequent decay of resonant Z or Higgs bosons, or to the production of the continuum Z(*)Z(*) system. In the case of DPS, the four leptons are decay products of two Z(*) bosons that are produced in two distinct parton–parton scatterings within the same pp interaction.

The Monte Carlo samples are unchanged with respect to Ref. [33]. The SPS q̅q → 4ℓ was simulated with the POWHEG-Box (revision 2330) [34–36] Monte Carlo (MC) program, which is based on perturbative QCD calculations at NLO. The four-lepton production through the gg initial state is included as part of the NLO contributions to the q̅q process. The parton distribution functions (PDFs) of the CT10NLO [39] set were used. The gg → 4ℓ events corresponding to the continuum Z(*)Z(*) production were generated with MCFM 6.1 [40] at leading order (LO) in QCD, using the CT10NNLO [41] set of PDFs, and the cross sections were corrected for higher-order effects using the ratio of NLO to LO cross sections (the so-called K-factors) [42]. The on-shell Higgs boson production was simulated with POWHEG-BOX at NLO QCD, using the CT10NLO PDFs, in the case of gluon–gluon fusion and vector-boson fusion, and with LO PYTHIA 8 [43] in the case of vector-boson associated production (VH) and top–pair associated production (t̅t). The event yield of on-shell Higgs boson was normalised to the higher-order corrected cross section [44]. The events with off-shell Higgs boson production were simulated with the LO MADGRAPH 5.1.5.12 [45] generator via vector-boson fusion and vector-boson scattering processes, including their interference. For the LO PYTHIA 8 and MADGRAPH generators, the LO version of CTEQ6L1 PDFs [46] was used.

The MC generators listed above were interfaced to PYTHIA 8 for parton showering, except MADGRAPH which was interfaced to PYTHIA 6 [47]. The underlying-event parameter values belong to the AU2T [48] tune.

The DPS events that contribute to the 4ℓ production were simulated with PYTHIA 8.175 using the LO version of CTEQ6L1 PDFs.

Background events may originate from Z + jets, t̅t, diboson (ZW, Zγ), triboson VVVV (V = Z, W), VH, and Z + top (t̅t and t) processes.

The production of Z + jets events, including the light- and heavy-flavour contributions, was simulated with ALPGEN 2.1.4 [49], using the Perugia2011C [50] tune. The Zγ production was modelled with SHERPA 1.4.5 [51]. Background t̅t events were generated with POWHEG-BOX using the Perugia2011C tune. The ZH events, with subsequent decays Z → ℓℓ and H → VV* (with two leptons and two neutrinos or two leptons and two jets in the final state), were generated with PYTHIA 8, using the AU2 tune. The Zw and tZ processes were generated with SHERPA and MADGRAPH respectively, with the latter using the AUEJ2B tune [52]. The background contribution from VVV and t̅tZ was modelled with MADGRAPH, using the AUEJ2B tune. The MC generators for background simulation used the LO version of the CTEQ6L1 PDF set, except SHERPA, which used the CT10 PDF set.

The largest contributions to the background, originating from Z + bb jets and t̅t production, were estimated in Ref. [33] from the respective MC samples normalised to the data in selected control regions. The remaining background contributions were directly extracted from the MC expectations.

Additional pp interactions occurring in the same and neighbouring bunch crossings (pile-up) were also simulated, using the PYTHIA 8 MC generator, with the A2 [53] tune and MSTW 2008 LO [54] PDF set. The MC samples were reweighted to reproduce the distribution of the mean number of pp interactions per bunch crossing observed in the data. The estimated number of events with two Z(*) bosons produced in the same bunch crossing with less than 1 cm separation along the beam axis is negligible compared to the DPS expectations.

MONTE CARLO events were passed through the ATLAS detector simulation [55], which is based on the GEANT4 [56] framework, and which includes simulation of the trigger selection. The MC events were reconstructed and selected offline using the same software and selections as for the data.

4. Event selection

The dataset and the event selection are unchanged with respect to Ref. [33]. The updated luminosity of the analysed sample is 20.2 fb⁻¹. The events were selected online using single-lepton or dilepton triggers. The single-lepton trigger required the transverse
energy of the electron candidate or the transverse momentum of the muon candidate to be above 24 GeV. The dielectron trigger had the same threshold of 12 GeV for both electron candidates. The dimuon trigger required either two muons with transverse momentum above 13 GeV or one above 18 GeV and the other above 8 GeV. An electron–muon trigger was also used with thresholds at 12 GeV for electrons and 8 GeV for muons.

The final sample consists of events with at least four leptons, where each lepton is either an electron or a muon. The four leptons are required to form two same-flavour (electrons or muons) opposite-charge (SFOC) lepton pairs. The pair with the invariant mass closer to the mass of the Z boson is called the leading pair, and the other pair is the sub-leading one. The invariant mass of the leading pair is restricted to the range $50 < m_{\text{leading}} < 120$ GeV, while for the sub-leading pair the mass requirement is $12 < m_{\text{sub-leading}} < 120$ GeV. A $J/\psi$ veto is applied such that for any SFOC lepton combination the invariant mass of the dilepton, $m_{\ell\ell}$, must be greater than 5 GeV. Only events with the four-lepton invariant mass in the range $80 < m_{4\ell} < 1000$ GeV are selected. The transverse momentum of dileptons, $p_T^{\ell\ell}$, is required to be above 2 GeV. Selected leptons, ordered in descending order of transverse momentum, are required to have transverse momenta $p_T$ above 20, 15, 10 (8 if muon), and 7 (6 if muon) GeV. The leptons are selected within the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$ in the case of electrons and $|\eta| < 2.7$ in the case of muons. In order to have well-measured leptons, a lepton separation requirement is imposed, such that the distance between any two leptons in the $\eta$–$\phi$ space, $\Delta R$, is required to fulfill the condition $\Delta R > 0.1 (0.2)$ for same-flavour (different-flavour) leptons. Each event is required to have the triggering lepton(s) matched to one or two of the selected leptons.

The data sample, after all selections, contains 476 events. The resulting data and MC distributions of the four-lepton invariant mass are shown in Fig. 1. For completeness, the figure also includes the DPS contribution of 0.4 events predicted by the PyTHIA 8.175 simulation.

5. DPS signal extraction

The assumption that in DPS the two scatters are distinct implies that, in the DPS four-lepton final states, the two leptons of each dilepton will tend to be balanced in $p_T$ and therefore back-to-back in the azimuthal angle $\phi$, due to the dominance of low-$p_T$ $Z^{(*)}$ production. In the SPS case, the leading and sub-leading pairs are expected to balance each other in $p_T$.

Based on the experience gained in the study of four-jet final states [57], in order to distinguish between DPS events and SPS events, the distributions of the following kinematic variables of the four leptons are considered:

$$
\Delta p_T^{ij} = \frac{p_T^{i} + p_T^{j}}{p_T^{i} + p_T^{j}}, \quad \Delta \phi_{ij} = |\phi_i - \phi_j|,
\Delta y_{ij} = |y_i - y_j|, \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4, \quad i \neq j
$$

Here, $p_T^{i}$ is the transverse momentum component of the $i$-th lepton ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$), and $\phi_i$ and $y_i$ are the azimuthal angle and the rapidity of the $i$-th lepton, respectively. The angle $\phi_{ij}$ is the azimuthal angle of the momentum vector composed by the sum of momenta of leptons $i$ and $j$. Leptons 1 and 2 form the leading dilepton. The lepton ordering is chosen such that $p_T^{1} > p_T^{2}$ and $p_T^{3} > p_T^{4}$.

The distributions of the variables $\Delta p_T^{ij}$, $\Delta \phi_{13}$, $\Delta y_{13}$, and $\Delta_{1234}$ are presented in Fig. 2(a)–(d). The distribution of $\Delta p_T^{12}$ peaks around 0.1 for simulated DPS events, while the simulated SPS events are more evenly distributed across the range $[0,1]$. This demonstrates that, as expected, two leptons coming from the same $Z$ candidate in DPS balance each other in $p_T$, while in SPS the pairwise $p_T$ balance is not dominant. This is again demonstrated in the $\Delta \phi_{13}$ distribution, where leptons 1 and 3 are decorrelated in $\Delta \phi$ for DPS, while for the SPS events these leading-$p_T$ decay leptons tend to be back-to-back in $\phi$, because they originate from the two $Z$ bosons, which themselves are expected to be back-to-back in $\phi$. The $\Delta y_{13}$ distribution shows that leptons associated to different dileptons tend to be more separated in rapidity in DPS than in SPS. The back-to-back configurations of the two $Z$ candidates in the case of SPS, and their decorrelation in the case of DPS, is explicitly demonstrated in the distribution of the azimuthal angle between two $Z$ candidates, $\Delta_{1234}$.

The difference between the topologies of SPS and DPS events is used to train an artificial neural network (ANN) to discriminate between the DPS and non-DPS classes, where the latter corresponds to SPS and background events.

The training is performed with the ANN available in the ROOT [58] implementation of a feed-forward multilayer perceptron. The Broyden–Fletcher–Goldfarb–Shanno supervised learning algorithm [59–62] is used in the training. The input layer contains 21 neurons, corresponding to the variables listed in Eq. (2), and the output layer consists of one neuron. As the result of optimising the convergence and the performance of the ANN, a configuration of 30 and 9 neurons is adopted for the first and second hidden layer, respectively. The output of the ANN, $\xi_{\text{DPS}}$, is a number distributed between 0 and 1, which represents the likelihood for an event to belong to the DPS class.

The event weights are chosen such that during the training procedure the effective numbers of SPS $q\bar{q}$-initiated events, $gg$-initiated events and background $Z + bb$ jets events are in the ratio $1 : 1 : 1$. The SPS $gg$-initiated events tend to spill over into the DPS signal region, and a better separation between the SPS and DPS classes is achieved by increasing their weight in the minimisation of the error function. Similarly, the effective contribution of $Z + bb$ jets events is increased for the ANN training to distinguish them better from the DPS ones, as the kinematics of the $Z + bb$ jets background process has features similar to DPS. The effective numbers of events for DPS and non-DPS events are equal. Each MC set is split randomly into two subsets having approximately the same number of events. One subset is used for the ANN training, while the other is used to validate the performance of the ANN and to determine the number of training epochs, so as
to reach the best possible level of discrimination while preventing overtraining.

The trained ANN is applied to data events, and the resulting distribution of $\xi_{DPS}$ is shown in Fig. 3, together with the corresponding DPS, SPS and background MC distributions. The DPS MC events form a peak around $\xi_{DPS} = 1$ and the SPS and background events form a peak at $\xi_{DPS} = 0$, as expected. A similar peak at $\xi_{DPS} = 0$ is observed in data events, with no indication of a substantial contribution of double-parton scattering at $\xi_{DPS} = 1$.

In order to quantify the level of the potential DPS contribution in the data, the variable $f_{DPS}$ is introduced, defined as the ratio of the number of DPS events, $N_{DPS,4\ell}$, to the sum of the DPS and SPS ($N_{SPS,4\ell}$):

$$f_{DPS} = \frac{N_{DPS,4\ell}}{N_{SPS,4\ell} + N_{DPS,4\ell}}.$$

The MC template fit of the sum of the DPS, SPS and background contributions to the data yields $f_{DPS} = 0.009 \pm 0.017$ with a $\chi^2$ per degree of freedom $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 8.6/9$. Since the result is consistent with zero, an upper limit on $f_{DPS}$ is extracted, as described in Section 7.1.

For the ANN performance to be robust and independent of the DPS model, it is best to have a DPS training sample with no inherent correlations between the initial partons or the final states. The DPS model in Pythia [63–65] used in the analysis contains some correlations between the initial-state partons, implied by conservation of flavour and by the proton momentum sum-rule, as well as correlations due to inherent primordial transverse momentum of the partons and interleaved initial-state radiation. These effects are expected to be weak in the phase space of the present analysis (low-momentum partons and large transverse momenta of the final-state leptons). No correlations are expected in the production of the Drell–Yan final states.

To test this assumption of a very weak correlation between two subscattering in the Pythia DPS model, the MC training sample was compared with a sample of two randomly overlaid dilepton events, where any correlation is eliminated by construction. Such a sample was made by overlaying dilepton events selected in the data, with the selection driven by the four-lepton phase space. Each dilepton event was required to have two selected leptons forming an SFOC pair with transverse momenta...
\[ p_T^{\ell_1, \ell_2} > 20, 15 \text{ GeV} \] to account for the trigger conditions under which the dilepton data were collected. The same single-lepton, double-electron and double-muon triggers were used as in the selection of the four-lepton sample. An event was rejected if there was a third lepton with \( p_T > 7 \text{ GeV} \) (6 GeV for muons). The pairs of events were chosen randomly and overlaid by adding the lepton four-vectors of one event to the other. The distance between the primary vertices along the z-axis for the two events was required to be smaller than 1 cm. After the overlay, the same four-lepton selection was applied as described in Section 4, but the trigger configuration of the available dilepton datasets required an increase in the lepton \( p_T \) thresholds. They were chosen to be 20, 20, 15, and 15 GeV for leptons ordered in descending order of \( p_T \). To have a valid comparison within the same phase space between the overlaid dileptons and the Pythia 8 sample, the same selection on lepton \( p_T \) was also applied to the latter. The distributions of discriminating variables were compared, as were the distributions of \( \xi_{\text{DPS}} \), obtained with the ANN trained on Pythia 8. Very good agreement between Pythia 8 and the overlaid data was observed, confirming the initial assumption of a very weak correlation between the two scatterings in the Pythia DPS model with no effect on the analysis.

The value of \( f_{\text{DPS}} \) is extracted using detector-level distributions. To test how well this result agrees with the parton-level value, \( f_{\text{parton}} \), several pseudo-datasets were constructed by mixing DPS, SPS and background samples with a number of predefined parton-level values of \( f_{\text{parton}} = 0.01, 0.03, 0.05, 0.1, 0.3 \). The number of background events in all mixtures was the same as expected in the selected four-lepton data sample. The corresponding value of \( f_{\text{DPS}} \) at the detector level was then determined by fitting the detector-level distributions and compared with the input \( f_{\text{parton}} \) value. It was found that the fitted value of \( f_{\text{DPS}} \) is systematically lower than \( f_{\text{parton}} \) due to slightly different detector acceptances for DPS and SPS events. However, the two quantities agree within 2%.

6. Systematic uncertainties

The following sources of systematic uncertainty are considered:

- The experimental systematic uncertainty, which includes the uncertainties of the electron and muon energy scales, the uncertainty of the energy and momentum resolution, and of the trigger, reconstruction and identification efficiencies [66,67].
- The uncertainty due to the model choice for the SPS process, which is evaluated by considering the effect of the variation of the fractions of \( q\bar{q} \) - and \( gg \)-initiated subprocesses, which are modelled with different MC generators, as described in Section 3. For the determination of the range of variation, these fractions are fitted to the \( m_4 \) distribution in the data, keeping the fraction of background events unchanged. The fraction values of \( q\bar{q} \) - and \( gg \)-initiated subprocesses were varied between the nominal values and the values obtained from the fit to the \( m_4 \) distribution.
- The uncertainty in the background modelling, which is estimated by varying the contributions of various background subprocesses according to the uncertainty of their normalisations obtained in Ref. [33].

No uncertainty is assigned to the DPS model, since the kinematic distributions agree well between the Pythia 8 DPS model and the assumption of two independent interactions as represented by the overlaid dilepton data.

The combined effect of all systematic uncertainties, of which the variation of the \( Z + b\bar{b} \) jets background is the dominant uncertainty, is about 20% of the statistical uncertainty on the fitted value of \( f_{\text{DPS}} \). The effect of systematic uncertainties is therefore neglected when setting the upper limit on \( f_{\text{DPS}} \).

The validity of neglecting the systematic uncertainties was also checked with pseudo-experiments: the contents of data bins were varied according to a Poisson distribution and those of MC profile histograms were varied according to the systematic uncertainty, sampling the variations according to Gaussian distribution in the corresponding nuisance parameter, taking into account the correlation between the bins where appropriate. For each set of varied data and MC histograms, the fit of \( f_{\text{DPS}} \) was performed. The resulting distribution of \( f_{\text{DPS}} \) was compared with that obtained with systematic uncertainties neglected. The comparison showed no significant difference between the two distributions.

7. Results

7.1. Upper limit on \( f_{\text{DPS}} \)

The upper limit on \( f_{\text{DPS}} \) is determined using the distributions of the \( \xi_{\text{DPS}} \) variable in data, SPS, DPS, and background MC samples. The statistical method to interpret the data uses the test statistic for upper limits, \( q_\mu \), based on the profile likelihood ratio as described in Ref. [68].

\[
q_\mu = \begin{cases} 
-2\ln \lambda(\mu) & \mu < \mu, \\
0 & \mu > \mu.
\end{cases}
\]

Here \( \mu \) is the signal strength and \( \lambda(\mu) \) is the profile likelihood ratio,

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

where \( \tilde{\theta} \) is the number of non-DPS events and constitutes a nuisance parameter. The values \( \hat{\mu} \) and \( \tilde{\theta} \) are maximum-likelihood estimators. The value of \( \hat{\theta} \) maximises \( L \) for a given value of \( \mu \). The parameter of interest, \( \mu \), is defined to be equal to the \( f_{\text{DPS}} \) variable, \( \mu = f_{\text{DPS}} \). Thus \( \mu = 0 \) corresponds to no DPS contribution, while \( \mu = 1 \) means that the four-lepton sample consists exclusively of DPS events. The procedure is that the data distribution is fitted with the sum of background, SPS and DPS histograms using the maximum-likelihood method. The upper limit is extracted using the CLs method [65] from distributions of the test statistic for various hypothesised values of \( \mu \). The test-statistic distribution is obtained from an ensemble of pseudo-experiments. The shape of the test-statistic distribution agrees with the asymptotic formulae of Ref. [68]. The value of the CLs upper limit on \( f_{\text{DPS}} \) found with this method at 95% confidence level (CL) is 0.042.

7.2. Lower limit on the effective cross section

The upper limit on \( f_{\text{DPS}} \) can be transformed into a lower limit on \( \sigma_{\text{eff}} \) by using Eq. (1). In order to perform this calculation, several inputs to the formula have to be determined.

The fiducial cross section for inclusive four-lepton production [33] is

\[
\sigma_{\text{eff}} = 32.0 \pm 1.6 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.7 \text{ (syst.)} \pm 0.9 \text{ (lumi.)} \text{ fb}.
\]

The value of the symmetry factor \( k/2 \) in Eq. (1) is well defined for the case of \( 2\mu + 2\mu \) or \( 2\mu + 2\ell \) final states, \( k/2 = 1 \). For the \( 4\ell \) or \( 4\mu \) final states, \( k/2 \) is well defined only in the case of completely overlapping \( k/2 = 1/2 \) or fully exclusive \( k/2 = 1 \) dilepton phase spaces. Therefore, the dilepton phase space is divided into 40 mutually exclusive regions. The boundaries of these regions are driven...
Fig. 4. Summary of measurements and limits on the effective cross section, determined in different experiments [7–25], sorted chronologically. The measurements that were made by different experiments are denoted by different symbols and colours. The inner error bars represent statistical uncertainties and the outer error bars correspond to the total uncertainty. Dashed arrows indicate lower limits. Lines with arrows on both ends represent ranges of the effective cross-section values, determined within a single publication. In the case of the double \( J/\psi \) measurement by LHCB, the dashed line denotes the upper and lower uncertainties. The AFS measurement [7], indicated with a dot, was published without uncertainties.

by the lepton-\( p_t \) thresholds and by the dilepton invariant-mass ranges for the leading and sub-leading lepton pairs. The product \( \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{\Delta A} \sigma_{\ell} \) is determined by representing Eq. (1) as the sum over these phase-space regions. In order to determine the Drell–Yan cross section in each of the regions, the Powheg-Box MC simulation was used, based on NLO QCD calculations with the CT10 NLO set of PDFs. In the most populated region of \( p_t > 20 \) GeV for each lepton and of \( 50 < m_\ell < 120 \) GeV, the calculated cross section is 0.55 nb for \( 2 \mu \) and 0.49 nb for 2e final states. A conservative uncertainty of \( \pm 15\% \) is assigned to Drell–Yan cross sections. After summing the contributions from different dilepton phase-space regions, the result is

\[
\frac{1}{2} \sigma_{\Delta A} \sigma_{\ell} = (13.9 \pm 0.1 \text{ (stat)} \pm 3.6 \text{ (syst)}) \cdot 10^{11} \text{ fb}^2.
\]

Here the systematic uncertainty is determined by propagating the assumed Drell–Yan cross-section uncertainty, assuming 100% correlation between various phase-space regions.

From the definition of \( F_{\text{DPS}} \), Eq. (1) may be written as:

\[
\frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{1}{k} \frac{f_{\text{DPS}} \sigma_{\Delta A}}{\sigma_{\Delta A} \sigma_{\ell}},
\]

and hence an approach similar to that used for the extraction of the upper limit on \( F_{\text{DPS}} \) can be applied to set the lower limit on \( \sigma_{\text{eff}} \). The lower limit on \( \sigma_{\text{eff}} \) at 95% CL is 1.0 mb, consistent with previously measured values of the effective cross section, as shown in Fig. 4.

8. Summary

The production of four-lepton (electrons or muons) final states in \( pp \) interactions at 8 TeV is analysed for the presence of double-parton scattering, using 20.2 fb\(^{-1}\) of data recorded by the ATLAS experiment at the LHC. Leptons with transverse momentum above 20, 15, 10 (8 if muon), and 7 (6 if muon) GeV, sorted in descending order of \( p_t \), are selected in the pseudorapidity range \( |\eta| < 2.5 \) in the case of electrons and \( |\eta| < 2.7 \) in the case of muons. The four leptons form two same-flavour opposite-charge lepton pairs. The dilepton invariant masses are required to be in the range \( 50 < m_{\text{leading}} < 120 \) GeV for the leading pair and \( 12 < m_{\text{sub-leading}} < 120 \) GeV for the sub-leading pair, where the leading pair is defined as the pair with invariant mass closer to the Z boson mass. The transverse momentum \( p_t^2 \) of the dileptons is required to be above 2 GeV. The events in the four-lepton invariant-mass range of \( 8 < m_{\Delta A} < 1000 \) GeV are considered. An artificial neural network is used to discriminate between single- and double-parton scattering events. No signal of double-parton scattering is observed and an upper limit on the fraction of the DPS contribution to the inclusive four-lepton final state of 0.042 is obtained at 95% CL. This upper limit translates, for two independent subscatterings, into a lower limit of 1.0 mb on the effective cross section, consistent with previously measured values in different processes and at different centre-of-mass energies.

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