Measurement of W and Z production cross sections in pp collisions at \( s = 7 \) TeV and limits on anomalous triple gauge couplings with the ATLAS detector

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Measurement of $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ production cross sections in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and limits on anomalous triple gauge couplings with the ATLAS detector

**ATLAS Collaboration**

**ABSTRACT**

This Letter presents measurements of $l^+\nu l^-\nu$ and $l^+l^-\gamma$ ($l = e, \mu$) production in 1.02 fb$^{-1}$ of $pp$ collision data recorded at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with the ATLAS detector at the LHC in the first half of 2011. Events dominated by $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ production with leptonic decays of the $W$ and $Z$ bosons are selected, and their production cross sections and kinematic properties are measured in several ranges of the photon transverse energy. The results are compared to Standard Model predictions and are used to determine limits on anomalous $WW\gamma$ and $ZZ\gamma/ZZ\gamma$ couplings.

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1. Introduction

The Standard Model (SM) predicts self-couplings of the $W$ boson, the $Z$ boson and the photon through the non-Abelian $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ gauge group of the electroweak sector. Experimental tests of these predictions have been made in $pp$ and $pp$ collider experiments through the $s$-channel production of one of the gauge bosons and its subsequent coupling to a final state boson pair such as $WW$, $WZ$, and $W\gamma$ ($s$-channel production of $ZZ$ and $Z\gamma$ are forbidden in the SM). The production cross sections are sensitive to the couplings at the triple gauge-boson (TGC) vertices and therefore provide direct tests of SM predictions. Deviations of the TGC from the SM expectation could occur from a composite structure of the $W$ and $Z$ bosons, or from the presence of new bosons that decay to SM vector boson pairs. Previous measurements of $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ production have been made at the Tevatron by the CDF [1] and D0 [2,3] Collaborations, and at the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) by the ATLAS [4] and CMS [5] Collaborations.

In this Letter we report measurements of the production of $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ boson pairs from $pp$ collisions provided by the LHC, at a centre-of-mass energy of 7 TeV. The analysis presented here uses a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 1.02 fb$^{-1}$ collected by the ATLAS experiment in the first half of 2011. Events triggered by high transverse energy ($E_T$) electrons and high transverse momentum ($p_T$) muons are used to select $pp \rightarrow l^+\nu l^-\nu + X$ and $pp \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma + X$ production. Several processes contribute to these final states, including final state radiation (FSR) of photons from charged leptons in inclusive $W$ or $Z$ production, radiation of photons from initial or final state quarks in $W$ or $Z$ production, and radiation of photons directly from $W$ bosons through the $W\gamma$ vertex.

The production processes are categorized according to the photon transverse energy. The event sample with low $E_T$ photons includes a large contribution from $W/Z$ boson decays with final state radiation. For a better comparison to SM predictions, the events are analyzed both inclusively, with no requirements on the recoil system, and exclusively, requiring that there is no hard jet. The inclusive $V\gamma$ ($V = W$ or $Z$) event sample includes significant contributions of photons from final state parton fragmentation, whereas for exclusive $V\gamma$ events, the photons originate primarily as radiation from initial state quarks in $W$ and $Z$ production, or from the $WW\gamma$ vertex in $W\gamma$ events. The measurements of exclusive $V\gamma$ events with high $E_T$ photons are used to extract limits on anomalous triple gauge-boson couplings (aTGCs). The observed limits are compared with the corresponding measurements at the Tevatron [1–3] and LEP [6], as well as the measurements from CMS [5].

2. The ATLAS detector and the data sample

The ATLAS detector [7] is composed of an inner tracking system (ID) surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T axial magnetic field, electromagnetic (EM) and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer (MS). The ID consists of three subsystems: the pixel and silicon microstrip (SCT) detectors cover the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$, while the Transition Radiation...
Tracker (TRT) has an acceptance range of $|\eta| < 2.0$. The calorimeter system covers the range $|\eta| < 4.9$ and is composed of sampling calorimeters with either liquid argon (LAr) or scintillating tiles as the active media. In the region $|\eta| < 2.5$, the EM LAr calorimeter is finely segmented and plays an important role in electron and photon identification. The MS is based on three large superconducting toroids arranged with an eight-fold azimuthal coil symmetry around the calorimeters, and a system of three chambers of trigger and precise measurements of muon tracks. Data were collected during the first half of 2011 from $pp$ collisions. Events were selected by triggers requiring at least one identified electron with $E_T > 20$ GeV or a muon with $p_T > 18$ GeV. The total integrated luminosity used for this measurement is 1.02 $fb^{-1}$ with an uncertainty of 3.7% [8,9].

3. Simulation of $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ events and backgrounds

Monte Carlo (MC) event samples, including a full simulation [10] of the ATLAS detector with GEANT4 [11], are used to compare the data to the SM signal and background expectations. All MC samples are simulated with in-time pile-up (multiple $pp$ interactions within a single bunch crossing) and out-of-time pile-up (signals from neighbouring bunch crossings). The average number of in-time pile-up for the data sample used for this analysis is 6 and extends to about 12.

The production $pp \to f^0\gamma + X$ is modelled with the ALPGEN generator [12] interfaced to HERWIG [13] for parton shower and fragmentation processes, and to JIMMY [14] for underlying event simulation. The modelling of $pp \to f^0\gamma + X$ process is performed with SHERPA generator [15] since the simulation of this process is not available in ALPGEN. The CTETQ611 [16] and CTETQ6.6M [17] parton distribution functions (PDF) are used for samples generated with ALPGEN and SHERPA, respectively. The FSR photons from charged leptons is handled by PHOTOS [19] for the ALPGEN sample, and by the SHERPA generator for the SHERPA sample. All the signal production processes, including the photon fragmentation, are simulated by these two generators. The ALPGEN sample is generated with leading-order (LO) matrix elements for final states with up to five partons, whereas the SHERPA sample is generated with LO matrix elements for final states with up to three partons. The $Z \to ll$ and $W \to ll$ backgrounds are modelled with PYTHIA [18]. The radiation of photons from charged leptons is treated in PYTHIA using PHOTOS. TAUOLA [20] is used for $\tau$ lepton decays. The POWHEG [21] generator is used to simulate $t\bar{t}$ production, interfaced to PYTHIA for parton showering. The $W/W$ and single-top quark productions are modelled by MC@NLO [22,23], interfaced to HERWIG for parton showering and fragmentation. The next-to-leading-order (NLO) cross-section predictions are used to normalize the simulated background events. Other backgrounds are derived from data as described in Section 6.

4. Reconstruction and selection of $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ candidates

The $W$ and $Z$ bosons are selected through their decays into $e\nu$, $\mu\nu$ and $e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-$, respectively. The $W\gamma$ final state consists of an isolated electron or muon, large missing transverse momentum due to the undetected neutrino, and an isolated photon. The $Z\gamma$ final state contains one $e^+e^-$ or $\mu^+\mu^-$ pair and an isolated photon. Collision events are selected by requiring at least one reconstructed vertex with at least three charged particle tracks. If more than one vertex satisfies the vertex selection requirement, the vertex with the highest sum of the $p_T^2$ of the associated tracks is chosen.

An electron candidate is obtained from an energy cluster in the EM calorimeter associated with a reconstructed charged particle in the ID. The electron’s $E_T$ must be greater than 25 GeV. To avoid the transition regions between the calorimeters, the electron cluster must satisfy $|\eta| < 1.37$ or $1.52 < |\eta| < 2.47$. The selection of $W(\to e\nu)\gamma$ events requires one electron passing tight identification cuts [24]. Two oppositely charged electrons passing medium identification cuts [24] are required in the $Z(\to e^+e^-)\gamma$ selection. To reduce the background due to a jet misidentified as an electron in the $W\gamma$ analysis, a calorimeter-based isolation requirement $E_T^{iso} < 6$ GeV is applied to the electron candidate. $E_T^{iso}$ is the total transverse energy recorded in the calorimeters within a cone of radius $R=0.3$ around the electron direction (excluding the energy from the electron cluster). $E_T^{iso}$ is corrected for leakage of the electron energy outside the electron cluster and for contributions from the underlying event and pile-up [25].

Muon candidates are identified by associating complete tracks or track segments in the MS to tracks in the ID [26]. Each selected muon candidate is a combined track originating from the primary vertex with transverse momentum $p_T > 25$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$. It is required to be isolated by imposing $R^{iso}(\mu) < 0.1$, where $R^{iso}(\mu)$ is the sum of the track $p_T$ in a $\Delta R = 0.2$ cone around the muon direction divided by the muon $p_T$. For the $W(\to \mu\nu)\gamma$ measurement at least one muon candidate is required in the event, whereas for the $Z(\to \mu^+\mu^-)\gamma$ measurement, the selected events must have exactly two oppositely charged muon candidates.

Photon candidates use clustered energy deposits in the EM calorimeter in the range $|\eta| < 2.37$ (excluding the calorimeter transition region $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$) with $E_T > 15$ GeV. Requirements on the shower shape [25] are applied to suppress the background from multiple showers produced in meson (e.g. $\pi^0$, $\eta$) decays. To further reduce this background, a photon isolation requirement $E_T^{iso} < 6$ GeV is applied. The definition of photon isolation is similar to the electron isolation described above.

The reconstruction of the missing transverse momentum ($E_T^{miss}$) [27] is based on the energy deposits in calorimeter cells inside three-dimensional clusters. Corrections for the calorimeter response to hadrons, dead material, out-of-cluster energy, as well as muon momentum are applied. A selection requirement of $E_T^{miss} > 25$ GeV is applied in the $W\gamma$ analysis.

Jets are reconstructed from calorimeter clusters using the anti-$k_T$ jet clustering algorithm [28] with radius parameter $R=0.4$. The selected jets are required to have $p_T > 30$ GeV with $|\eta| < 4.4$, and to be well separated from the lepton and photon candidates ($\Delta R(\text{lepton}/\gamma, \text{jet}) > 0.6$). In the exclusive $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ analyses, events with one or more jets are vetoed.

For each selected $W\gamma$ candidate event, in addition to the presence of one high $p_T$ lepton, one high $E_T$ isolated photon and large $E_T^{miss}$, the transverse mass of the lepton-$E_T^{miss}$ system is required to be $m_T(l,\gamma) = \sqrt{2p_T(l) \cdot E_T^{miss} \cdot (1-\cos \Delta \phi)} > 40$ GeV, where $\Delta \phi$ is the azimuthal separation between the directions of the lepton and the missing transverse momentum vector. A $Z$-veto requirement is applied in the electron channel of the $W\gamma$ analysis by asking that the electron–photon invariant mass ($m_{e\gamma}$) is not within 10 GeV of the $Z$ boson mass.

For $Z\gamma$ candidates, the invariant mass of the two oppositely charged leptons is required to be greater than 40 GeV. In both $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ analyses, a requirement $\Delta R(l,\gamma) > 0.7$ is applied to suppress the contributions from FSR photons in $W$ and $Z$ boson decays.
5. Signal efficiencies

The efficiencies of the lepton selections, and the lepton triggers, are first estimated from the W/Z + γ signal MC events and then corrected with scale factors derived using high purity lepton data samples from W and Z boson decays to account for small discrepancies between the data and the MC simulation [24–26,29].

The average efficiency for the tight electron selection in Wγ events is (74.9 ± 1.2)%. For the medium quality electron selection in Zγ events, the efficiency is (96.4 ± 1.4)% and (91.0 ± 1.6)% for the leading and sub-leading electron, respectively. The electron-isolation efficiency is > 99% ± 1%. The uncertainties reported throughout this Letter, unless stated otherwise, reflect the combined statistical and systematic uncertainties. The efficiency of the electron trigger, which is used to select the data sample for the electron decay channels, is found to be > 99.5% for both tight and medium electron candidates.

The muon identification efficiency for the Wγ and Zγ analyses is estimated to be (90 ± 1)%. The muon-isolation efficiency is > 99% with negligible uncertainty. The efficiency of the muon trigger to select the Wγ and Zγ events is (83 ± 1)% and (97 ± 1)%, respectively.

The photon identification efficiency is determined from Wγ and Zγ MC samples where the shower shape distributions are corrected to account for the observed small discrepancies between data and simulation. The photon identification efficiency increases with the photon Eγ, and is estimated to be 68%, 88% and 90% for photons with Eγ > 15, 60 and 100 GeV, respectively. The main sources of systematic uncertainty come from the imperfect knowledge of the material in front of the calorimeter, the background contamination in the samples used to determine the corrections to the shower shape variables, and pile-up effects [25]. The systematic uncertainty in the identification efficiency due to the uncertainty in the photon contributions from quark/gluon fragmentation is also considered. The overall relative uncertainty in the photon identification efficiency is 11% for Eγ > 15 GeV, decreasing to 4.5% for Eγ > 60 or 100 GeV. The photon isolation efficiency is estimated using Wγ and Zγ signal MC events and cross-checked with data using electrons from Z → e+e− decays [24]. The estimated efficiency varies from (98 ± 1.5)% for Eγ > 15 GeV, to (91 ± 2.5)% for Eγ > 100 GeV.

6. Background determination and signal yield

The dominant source of background in this analysis comes from V + jets (V = W or Z) events where photons from the decays of mesons produced in jet fragmentation (mainly π0 → γγ) pass the photon selection criteria. Since the fragmentation functions of quarks and gluons into hadrons are poorly constrained by experiments, these processes may not be well modelled by the MC simulation. Therefore the V + jets backgrounds are derived from data.

For the Wγ analysis, another important source of background which is not well modelled by MC simulations is the γ + jets process. These background events can be misidentified as Wγ events when there are leptons from heavy quark decays (or the hadrons inside jets are misidentified as leptons) and large apparent EmissT is created by the mis-measurement of the jet energies. The background contributions from W + jets and γ + jets events in the Wγ analysis, or from Z + jets events in the Zγ analysis, are estimated from data.

The Z → l+l− process is also one of the dominant backgrounds in the Wγ analysis. Its contribution is estimated from MC simulation, since this process is well understood and modelled. Other backgrounds such as those from tt decay for the Zγ analysis, and those from electroweak (EW) processes (W → τν, WW), single top and tt for the Wγ analysis, are less important and are estimated from MC simulation. These processes, together with the Z → l+l− background, are referred to collectively as “EW+tt background”.

The misidentified photons (leptons) in V + jets (γ + jets) events are more likely to fail the photon (lepton) isolation criteria. A “pass-to-fail” ratio fγ/fL (fL) is defined as the ratio of photon (lepton) candidates passing the photon (lepton) isolation criteria to the number of candidates failing the isolation requirement. The ratio fγ is measured in W → γγ (Z → l+l−) events with one “low quality” photon candidate. A “low quality” photon candidate is defined as one that fails the photon shower-shape selection criteria, but passes a background-enriching subset of these criteria. The ratio fL is measured in a control sample, which requires the events to pass all the W + γ selection criteria, except the EγT requirement. The control sample for fL is measured in a way similar to that used for fγ, except that in addition the muon track is required to have a large impact parameter in order to enhance the heavy flavor component. The estimated contribution of V + jets is obtained by multiplying the measured fγ by the number of events passing all V + γ selections, except the photon isolation requirement. Similarly the γ + jets background is estimated using the measured fL.

The accuracy of the W/Z/γ + jets background determination has been assessed in detail. The ratios fγ and fL, which are measured in background-enriched samples, may be biased due to the different composition of these samples and the signal sample. To estimate the uncertainty in fγ from this source, two sets of alternative selections, with tighter and looser background selection requirements, are used to obtain alternative control samples. fL is also measured in an alternative control sample selected by requiring that events pass all W + γ selection criteria, except that the electron fails the tight identification criteria but passes the low quality criteria. To determine the systematic uncertainty on fL, the EmissT and impact parameter requirements for the muon track are varied to obtain alternative control samples. The W/Z/γ + jets background estimates from the alternative control samples are consistent with those obtained from the nominal samples, and the differences are assigned as systematic uncertainties. The changes in the background estimates from varying the photon or lepton isolation requirements are also assigned as systematic uncertainties.

Extrapolation methods are used to cross-check the W/Z/γ + jets background estimates in the high EγT region, where few events are available. The extrapolation method scales the well-measured background level in the low EγT region to the high EγT region using the EγT distribution shape obtained from control samples. The differences between results obtained from the nominal and extrapolation methods are used as additional uncertainties.

The uncertainties on the “tt + EW” background include the theoretical uncertainty on the NLO cross section (between 6%–7% depending on the process), the luminosity uncertainty (3.7%) [8,9] and the experimental systematic uncertainty. The latter is dominated by the uncertainties on the jet energy scale (5%) and the EM shower shape modelling in the MC simulation (4%–11%).

A summary of background contributions and signal yields in the Wγ and Zγ analyses is given in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively. The photon transverse energy and jet multiplicity distributions from the selected Wγ and Zγ events are shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, respectively. The data are compared to the sum of the backgrounds and the SM signal predictions. The distributions for the expected Wγ and Zγ signal are taken from signal MC simulation and normalized to the extracted number of signal events shown in Table 1 (NsigWγ) and Table 2 (NsigZγ).
performed in the fiducial region, defined at the particle level using the objects and event kinematic selection criteria described in Section 4, and then extrapolated to an extended fiducial region (as defined in Table 3) common to the electron and muon final states. Particle level is the simulation stage where stable particles, with lifetimes exceeding 10 ps, are produced from the hard scattering or after hadronization, but before interacting with the detector. The extrapolation is performed to correct for the signal acceptance loss in the calorimeter transition region ($1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$) for electrons and photons, for the loss in the high $\eta$ region ($2.4 < |\eta| < 2.47$) for muons, for the loss due to the $Z$-veto requirement in the $W\gamma$ electron channel, and for the loss due to the transverse mass selection criteria in the $W\gamma$ analysis. Jets at the particle level are reconstructed in MC-generated events by applying the anti-$k_t$ jet reconstruction algorithm with a radius parameter $R = 0.4$ to all final state stable particles. To account for the effect of final state QED radiation, the energy of the generated lepton at the particle level is defined as the energy of the lepton after radiation plus the energy of all radiated photons within $\Delta R < 0.1$ around the lepton direction. Isolated photons with $E_\gamma^P > 0.5$ are considered as signal, where $E_\gamma^P$ is defined at particle level as the ratio between the sum

7. Cross-section measurements

The cross sections of the $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ processes are measured as a function of the photon $E_T^\gamma$ threshold. The measurements are performed in the fiducial region, defined at the particle level using the objects and event kinematic selection criteria described in Section 4, and then extrapolated to an extended fiducial region (as defined in Table 3) common to the electron and muon final states. Particle level is the simulation stage where stable particles, with lifetimes exceeding 10 ps, are produced from the hard scattering or after hadronization, but before interacting with the detector. The extrapolation is performed to correct for the signal acceptance loss in the calorimeter transition region ($1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$) for electrons and photons, for the loss in the high $\eta$ region ($2.4 < |\eta| < 2.47$) for muons, for the loss due to the $Z$-veto requirement in the $W\gamma$ electron channel, and for the loss due to the transverse mass selection criteria in the $W\gamma$ analysis. Jets at the particle level are reconstructed in MC-generated events by applying the anti-$k_t$ jet reconstruction algorithm with a radius parameter $R = 0.4$ to all final state stable particles. To account for the effect of final state QED radiation, the energy of the generated lepton at the particle level is defined as the energy of the lepton after radiation plus the energy of all radiated photons within $\Delta R < 0.1$ around the lepton direction. Isolated photons with $E_\gamma^P > 0.5$ are considered as signal, where $E_\gamma^P$ is defined at particle level as the ratio between the sum

### Table 1

- **Expected numbers of background events**, observed numbers of signal events ($N_{BG}^{W\gamma}$) and total numbers of events passing the selection requirements in the data ($N_{Sig}^{W\gamma}$) for the $pp \rightarrow e\gamma$ channel and the $pp \rightarrow \mu\gamma$ channel in different $E_T^\gamma$ and jet multiplicity regions. The combined statistical and systematic uncertainties are shown. The uncertainty on the background prediction is dominated by systematic uncertainties in all regions. The contribution from the EW background is dominated by the $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-(\mu^+\mu^-)$ process.

### Table 2

- **Expected numbers of background events ($N_{BG}^{Z\gamma}$), observed numbers of signal events ($N_{Sig}^{Z\gamma}$) and total numbers of events passing the selection requirements in the data ($N_{Sig}^{Z\gamma}$) for the $pp \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ channel and the $pp \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$ channel in different $E_T^\gamma$ and jet multiplicity regions. The combined statistical and systematic uncertainties are shown. The uncertainty on the background prediction is dominated by systematic uncertainties in all regions. The background comes predominantly from $Z + jets$ events.
Fig. 2. Distributions of the jet multiplicity for the combined electron and muon decay channels in (a) \( W\gamma \) candidate events with \( E_\gamma > 15 \) GeV, (b) \( W\gamma \) candidate events with \( E_\gamma > 60 \) GeV, (c) \( W\gamma \) candidate events with \( E_\gamma > 100 \) GeV, (d) \( Z\gamma \) candidate events with \( E_\gamma > 15 \) GeV, and (e) \( Z\gamma \) candidate events with \( E_\gamma > 60 \) GeV. The selection criteria are defined in Section 4. Distributions for expected signal contribution are taken from signal MC simulation and normalized to the extracted number of signal events as shown in Table 1 and Table 2. The ratio between the number of candidates observed in the data and the number of expected candidates from the signal MC simulation and from the background processes is also shown.

of the energies carried by final state particles in a cone \( \Delta R < 0.4 \) around the photon direction and the energy carried by the photon.

The measurements of cross sections for the processes \( pp \to l\nu\gamma + X \) and \( pp \to l^+l^-\gamma + X \) are expressed as

\[
\sigma_{pp \to l\nu\gamma(l^+l^-\gamma)}^{\text{ext-fid}} = \frac{N_{W\gamma}^{\text{sig}}}{A_{W\gamma(Z\gamma)} \cdot C_{W\gamma(Z\gamma)} \cdot L}
\]

where

- \( N_{W\gamma}^{\text{sig}} \) and \( N_{Z\gamma}^{\text{sig}} \) denote the numbers of background-subtracted signal events passing the selection criteria of the analyses in the \( W\gamma \) and \( Z\gamma \) channels. These numbers are listed in Table 1 and Table 2.
- \( L \) denotes the integrated luminosities for the channels of interest (1.02 fb\(^{-1}\)).
- \( C_{W\gamma} \) and \( C_{Z\gamma} \) denote the ratios of the number of generated events which pass the final selection requirements after recon-
of the uncertainties in the photon efficiency, background estimation and simulation. The uncertainties on identified objects, and uncertainties from pile-up and muon momentum scale and resolution is found to be 5%. The uncertainty from the jet energy scale and resolution is found to be 5% for medium and high E_Tγ. The uncertainty due to the uncertainties in the EM energy scale and resolution is found to be <2.5%. The uncertainty from the jet energy scale and resolution on the exclusive Wγ and Zγ signal acceptance varies in the range 5%-7%. The uncertainty due to the E_Tmiss requirement is estimated to be 3%. It is due to several factors, including the uncertainty on the energy scale of the clusters reconstructed in the calorimeter that are not associated with any identified objects, and uncertainties from pile-up and muon momentum correction.

The overall relative uncertainties in CWγ and CZγ are as large as 12.5% in the low E_Tγ fiducial region and as large as 8.3% in the medium and high E_Tγ fiducial region. They are dominated by the photon identification efficiency and the jet energy scale.

The acceptances AWγ and AZγ are calculated using the signal MC simulation and shown in Table 4. The systematic uncertainties are dominated by the limited knowledge of the PDFs (<1%) and of the renormalization and factorization scales (<1% for low E_Tγ region, <3.5% for medium and high E_Tγ region).

Assuming lepton universality for the W and Z boson decays, the measured cross sections in the two channels are combined to reduce the statistical uncertainty. For the combination, it is assumed that the uncertainties on the lepton trigger and identification efficiencies are uncorrelated. All other uncertainties, such as the uncertainties in the photon efficiency, background estimation, and jet energy scale, are assumed to be fully correlated. The measured production cross sections for the pp → lνγ + X and pp → l+ l− γ + X processes are summarized in Table 5.

8. Comparison with theoretical predictions

The MCFM [30] program is used to predict the NLO cross section for pp → l+ l− γ + X and pp → l+ l− γ + X production. It includes photons from direct Wγ and Zγ diboson production, from final state radiation off the leptons in the W/Z decays and from quark/gluon fragmentation into an isolated photon. Possible effects...
The uncertainty due to photon isolation fraction is evaluated by varying the renormalization and factorization scales. The scale uncertainties are dominated by the PDF uncertainty, the scale uncertainty in matching the parton-level photon isolation to the data, and the scaling from parton-to-particle level. The uncertainties due to photon isolation matching to the data, and the scaling from parton-to-particle level. The uncertainties for Wγ events are evaluated by comparing the differences in predictions made using {\textsc{alpgen}} and \textsc{sherpa}. The uncertainties for Zγ events are evaluated by comparing two \textsc{sherpa} Zγ signal samples with different configurations: the nominal sample is generated with up to three partons in the matrix element calculations, the alternative sample is generated with at most one parton.

The SM predictions for the particle-level (parton-level) cross sections are summarized in Table 6. The uncertainties quoted include those from the MC cross-section predictions, photon isolation matching to the data, and the scaling from parton to particle-level cross sections. Fig. 3 presents a summary of all cross-section measurements of Wγ and Zγ production made in this study and the corresponding particle-level SM expectations. There is good agreement between the measured cross sections for the exclusive events and the MC cross-section predictions.

For inclusive production, the MC cross-section predictions include real parton emission processes only up to one radiated quark or gluon. The lack of higher-order QCD contributions results in an underestimate of the predicted cross sections as shown by the photon. The variation in the predicted cross section due to the choice of \(\epsilon_T\) threshold is a conservative estimate of the uncertainty in matching the parton-level photon isolation to the photon isolation criteria applied in the experimental measurement. The total uncertainties in the Wγ (Zγ) NLO cross-section predictions are 7% (8%) for photon \(E_T > 15\) GeV and 14% (8%) for photon \(E_T > 60\) GeV.

To compare the SM cross-section predictions to the measured cross section, the theoretical predictions must be corrected for the difference between jets defined at the parton level (single quarks or gluons) and jets defined at the particle level as done for the cross-section measurement. These corrections account for the difference in jet definitions and in photon isolation definitions between the particle level and the parton level. The \textsc{alpgen} + \textsc{herwig} (for Wγ) and \textsc{sherpa} (for Zγ) MC samples are used to estimate these parton-to-particle scale factors \(S_{Wγ}\) and \(S_{Zγ}\). They increase the parton-level cross sections by typically 5% with uncertainties that vary from 2% to 9% depending on the channel. These uncertainties for Wγ events are evaluated by comparing the differences in predictions made using \textsc{alpgen} and \textsc{sherpa}. The uncertainties for Zγ events are evaluated by comparing two \textsc{sherpa} Zγ signal samples with different configurations: the nominal sample is generated with up to three partons in the matrix element calculations, the alternative sample is generated with at most one parton.

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in Fig. 3, especially for events with high $E_T^\gamma$ photons, which have significant contributions from multi-jet final states. Fig. 2 shows that the multi-jet contribution is important in the $W\gamma$ processes. Therefore higher-order jet production is needed in the MC simulation (see Section 3) to describe the photon transverse energy spectrum with the inclusive selection and the jet multiplicity distribution in $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ events, as shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

9. Limits on anomalous triple gauge couplings

The spectra of high energy photons in $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ events are sensitive to new phenomena that alter the couplings among the gauge bosons. These effects can be described by modifying the $W$/$W$ coupling $\kappa_W$ from its SM value of one and adding terms with new couplings to the $WW\gamma$ and $ZZ\gamma$ ($V = \gamma$ or $Z$) interaction Lagrangian. Assuming $C$ and $P$ conservation separately, the anomalous TGC (aTGC) parameters are generally chosen as $\lambda_\gamma$ and $\Delta\kappa_\gamma$ ($\Delta\kappa_\gamma = \kappa_\gamma - 1$) for the $W$/$W$ vertex [32,33], and $h^\gamma_3$ and $h^\gamma_4$ for the $ZZ\gamma$ vertices [34]. Form factors are introduced to avoid unitarity violation at very high energy. Typical choices of these form factors for the $WW\gamma$ aTGCs are: $\Delta\kappa_\gamma(s) = \Delta\kappa_\gamma / (1 + s/\Lambda^2)^2$ and $\lambda_\gamma(s) = \lambda_\gamma / (1 + s/\Lambda^2)^2$ [33]. For the $ZZ\gamma$ aTGCs, conventional choices of form factors are $h^\gamma_3(s) = h^\gamma_3 / (1 + s/\Lambda^2)$ and $h^\gamma_4(s) = h^\gamma_4 / (1 + s/\Lambda^2)$ [34]. Here $\sqrt{s}$ is the $W\gamma$ or $Z\gamma$ invariance mass and $\Lambda$ is the new physics energy scale. To compare with the existing limits by D0 [3] and CDF [1], $\Lambda$ is chosen as 2 TeV in the $W\gamma$ analysis and 1.5 TeV in the $Z\gamma$ analysis. The results with energy cutoff $\Lambda$ are also presented as a comparison in Fig. 4, along with the LEP, Tevatron and CMS measurements.

Table 7

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<th>$\Lambda$</th>
<th>Measured</th>
<th>Expected</th>
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<tr>
<td>2 TeV</td>
<td>$(-0.36, 0.41)$</td>
<td>$(-0.33, 0.37)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(-0.079, 0.074)$</td>
<td>$(-0.060, 0.060)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta\kappa_\gamma$</td>
<td>$(-0.33, 0.36)$</td>
<td>$(-0.063, 0.055)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$h^\gamma_3$</td>
<td>$(-0.37, 0.071)$</td>
<td>$(-0.028, 0.027)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$h^\gamma_4$</td>
<td>$(-0.051, 0.068)$</td>
<td>$(-0.022, 0.026)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$h^\gamma_5$</td>
<td>$(-0.0028, 0.0027)$</td>
<td>$(-0.00021, 0.00021)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$h^\gamma_6$</td>
<td>$(-0.0024, 0.0023)$</td>
<td>$(-0.00022, 0.00021)$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Summary

The production of $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ boson pairs in 7 TeV $pp$ collisions has been studied using 1.02 fb$^{-1}$ of data collected with the ATLAS detector. The measurements have been made using the $pp \rightarrow t^\pm \ell^\mp \gamma + X$ and $pp \rightarrow t^\pm t^\mp \gamma + X$ final states, where the charged lepton is an electron or muon and the photons are required to be isolated. The results are compared to SM predictions using a NLO parton-level generator. The NLO SM predictions for the exclusive $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ production cross sections agree well with the data for events with both low (15 GeV) and high (60 GeV or 100 GeV) photon $E_T^\gamma$ thresholds. For the high photon thresholds, where multi-jet production dominates, the measured inclusive $W\gamma$ cross sections are higher than the NLO calculations for the inclusive $pp \rightarrow t^\pm \ell^\mp \gamma + X$ process, which do not include multiple quark/gluon emission. The measurements are also compared to LO MC generators with multiple quark/gluon emission in the matrix element calculations. These LO MC predictions reproduce the shape of the photon $E_T^\gamma$ spectrum and the kinematic properties of the leptons and jets in the $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ candidate events.

The results for exclusive $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ production with $E_T^\gamma > 100$ (60) GeV are used to constrain anomalous triple gauge couplings ($\lambda_\gamma$, $\Delta\kappa_\gamma$, $h^\gamma_3$ and $h^\gamma_4$). No evidence for physics beyond the SM is observed. The limits obtained in this study are compatible with those from LEP and Tevatron and are more stringent than previous LHC results.

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Fig. 4. The 95% CL intervals for anomalous couplings from ATLAS, D0 [3], CDF [1], CMS [5] and LEP [6] for (a), (b) the neutral aTGCs $h_3^3, h_3^4, h_4^3, h_4^4$ as obtained from $Z\gamma$ events, and (c) the charged aTGCs $\Delta\kappa_\gamma, \lambda_\gamma$. Integrated luminosities and new physics scale parameter $\Lambda$ are shown. The ATLAS, CMS and Tevatron results for the charged aTGCs are measured from $W\gamma$ production. The LEP charged aTGC results are obtained from $WW$ production, which is sensitive also to the $WWZ$ couplings and hence required some assumptions about the relations between the $WW\gamma$ and $WWZ$ aTGCs [6,33–37]. The sensitivity of the LEP data to neutral aTGCs is much smaller than that of the hadron colliders; therefore the LEP results have not been included in (a) and (b).

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.

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