



# Measurement of vector boson scattering and constraints on anomalous quartic couplings from events with four leptons and two jets in proton–proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV



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## ABSTRACT

A measurement of vector boson scattering and constraints on anomalous quartic gauge couplings from events with two Z bosons and two jets are presented. The analysis is based on a data sample of proton–proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV collected with the CMS detector and corresponding to an integrated luminosity of  $35.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . The search is performed in the fully leptonic final state  $ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell'\ell'\ell'$ , where  $\ell, \ell' = e$  or  $\mu$ . The electroweak production of two Z bosons in association with two jets is measured with an observed (expected) significance of 2.7 (1.6) standard deviations. A fiducial cross section for the electroweak production is measured to be  $\sigma_{\text{EW}}(\text{pp} \rightarrow \text{ZZjj} \rightarrow \ell\ell'\ell'\text{jj}) = 0.40^{+0.21}_{-0.16} (\text{stat})^{+0.13}_{-0.09} (\text{syst}) \text{ fb}$ , which is consistent with the standard model prediction. Limits on anomalous quartic gauge couplings are determined in terms of the effective field theory operators T0, T1, T2, T8, and T9. This is the first measurement of vector boson scattering in the ZZ channel at the LHC.

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## 1. Introduction

Weak vector boson scattering (VBS) plays a central role in the standard model (SM) and is a key process to probe the non-Abelian gauge structure of the electroweak (EW) interaction. In the absence of any other contributions, the scattering amplitude of longitudinally polarized vector bosons would violate unitarity at center-of-mass energies for the scattering process of order 1 TeV [1,2]. The discovery of a scalar boson at the CERN LHC [3,4] with gauge couplings compatible with those predicted for the SM Higgs boson [5] provides evidence that contributions from the exchange of this boson may be responsible for preserving unitarity at high energies, as predicted in the SM.

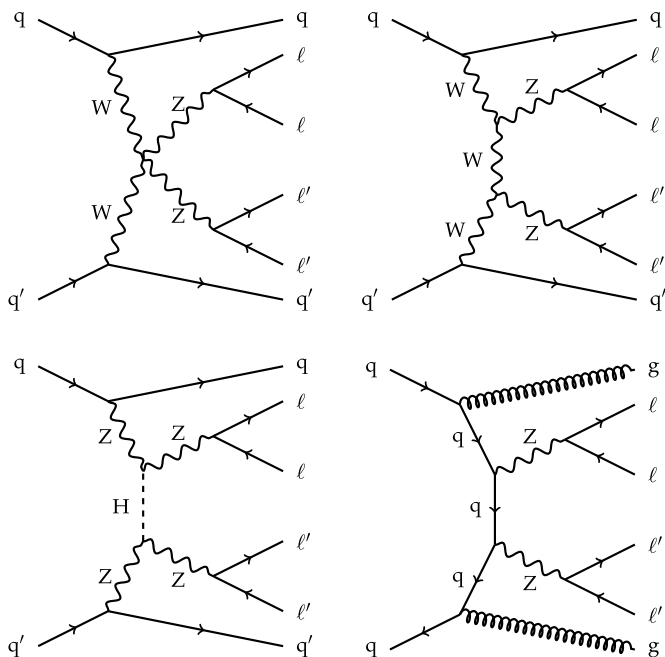
Unitarity restoration for longitudinal boson scattering in the SM relies on the interference of the VBS amplitudes and amplitudes that involve the Higgs boson. Any deviation in the SM coupling of the Higgs boson to the gauge bosons breaks this delicate cancellation, thus permitting a test of the EW symmetry breaking mechanism (EWSB) of the SM. The study of differential cross sections for VBS processes at large diboson invariant masses provides a model-independent test of the Higgs boson couplings to vector bosons, complementing direct measurements of Higgs boson production

and decay rates. Many models of physics beyond the SM alter the couplings of vector bosons, and the effects can be parametrized in an effective field theory approach [6]. The VBS topology increases the sensitivity to the contribution of the quartic interactions, allowing tests for the presence of anomalous quartic gauge couplings (aQGCs) [7].

At the LHC, VBS is initiated by quarks  $q$  from the colliding protons; both quarks radiate vector bosons ( $V = W, Z$ ) which then interact. Because of the relatively small transverse momentum  $p_T$  carried by the gauge bosons and the absence of any color exchange at leading order (LO), VBS is characterized by the presence of two forward jets  $j$  in addition to the outgoing gauge bosons ( $qq \rightarrow VVjj$ ) and little hadronic activity between the two jets [8,9]. The hard interaction in VBS only involves the EW interaction. Fig. 1 shows some of the Feynman diagrams that contribute to the EW production of the  $VVjj$  signature, involving quartic (top left) and trilinear vertices (top right), as well as diagrams involving the Higgs boson (bottom left). The  $qq \rightarrow VVjj$  process can also be mediated through the strong interaction (bottom right in Fig. 1), which leads to the same final state as the VBS signal, resulting in an irreducible background.

Both the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations performed searches for VBS using proton–proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV, notably in the same-sign  $WW$  channel [10–12]. The ATLAS Collaboration also re-

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**Fig. 1.** Representative Feynman diagrams for the EW- (top row and bottom left) and QCD-induced production (bottom right) of the  $ZZjj \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell'\ell'jj$  ( $\ell, \ell' = e$  or  $\mu$ ) final state. The scattering of massive gauge bosons as depicted in the top row is uniterized by the interference with amplitudes that feature the Higgs boson (bottom left).

ported limits on a fiducial cross section for VBS in the WZ channel [13]. The ZZ channel remained unprobed. Limits on aQGCs are reported in Refs. [10–18].

This paper presents the first experimental investigation of VBS in the ZZ channel and exploits the fully leptonic final state, where both Z bosons decay into electrons or muons,  $ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell'\ell'$  ( $\ell, \ell' = e$  or  $\mu$ ). Despite a low cross section, a small  $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$  branching fraction, and a large irreducible QCD background, this channel provides a favorable laboratory to study EWSB because all final-state particles are reconstructed. The clean leptonic final state results in a small reducible background, where one or more of the reconstructed lepton candidates originate from the misidentification of jet fragments. This channel also provides a precise knowledge of the scattering energy. Furthermore, the spin correlations of the reconstructed fermions permit the extraction of the longitudinal contribution to VBS.

The search for the EW production of the  $\ell\ell\ell'\ell'jj$  final state is carried out using pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV recorded with the CMS detector at the LHC. The data set corresponds to an integrated luminosity of  $35.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  collected in 2016. A multivariate discriminant, which combines observables sensitive to the kinematics of the VBS process to separate the EW- from the QCD-induced production, is used to extract the signal significance and to measure the cross section for the EW production in a fiducial volume. Finally, the selected  $\ell\ell\ell'\ell'jj$  events are used to constrain aQGCs described by the operators T0, T1, and T2 as well as the neutral-current operators T8 and T9 [7].

## 2. The CMS detector

The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the solenoid volume are silicon pixel and strip tracking detectors, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL), and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter (HCAL),

each composed of a barrel and two endcap sections. Forward calorimeters extend the pseudorapidity  $\eta$  coverage provided by the barrel and endcap detectors up to  $|\eta| < 5$ . Muons are measured in gas-ionization detectors embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid.

The silicon tracker measures charged particles within the pseudorapidity range  $|\eta| < 2.5$ . It consists of 1440 silicon pixel and 15 148 silicon strip detector modules. For nonisolated particles with  $1 < p_T < 10$  GeV and  $|\eta| < 1.4$ , the track resolutions are typically 1.5% in  $p_T$  and 25–90 (45–150)  $\mu\text{m}$  in the transverse (longitudinal) impact parameter [19].

Electrons are measured in the pseudorapidity range  $|\eta| < 2.5$  using both the tracking system and the ECAL. The momentum resolution for electrons with  $p_T \approx 45$  GeV from  $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$  decays ranges from 1.7% for nonshowering electrons in the barrel region ( $|\eta| < 1.479$ ) to 4.5% for showering electrons in the endcaps [20].

Muons are measured in the pseudorapidity range  $|\eta| < 2.4$  using the silicon tracker and muon systems. The muon detectors are constructed using three different technologies: drift tubes for  $|\eta| < 1.2$ , cathode strip chambers for  $0.9 < |\eta| < 2.4$ , and resistive plate chambers for  $|\eta| < 1.6$ . In the intermediate  $p_T$  range of  $20 < p_T < 100$  GeV, matching muons to tracks measured in the silicon tracker results in a relative  $p_T$  resolution of 1.3–2.0% in the barrel ( $|\eta| < 1.2$ ), and better than 6% in the endcaps. The  $p_T$  resolution in the barrel is better than 10% for muons with  $p_T$  up to 1 TeV [21].

In the region  $|\eta| < 1.74$ , the HCAL cells have widths of 0.087 in pseudorapidity and 0.087 in azimuth ( $\phi$ ). In the  $\eta$ - $\phi$  plane, and for  $|\eta| < 1.48$ , the HCAL cells map on to  $5 \times 5$  arrays of ECAL crystals to form calorimeter towers projecting radially outwards from the nominal interaction point. For  $|\eta| > 1.74$ , the size of the towers increases progressively to a maximum of 0.174 in  $\Delta\eta$  and  $\Delta\phi$ . When combining information from the entire detector, the jet energy resolution amounts typically to 15% at 10 GeV, 8% at 100 GeV, and 4% at 1 TeV, to be compared to about 40%, 12%, and 5% obtained when the ECAL and HCAL calorimeters alone are used.

The first level of the CMS trigger system, composed of custom hardware processors, uses information from the calorimeters and muon detectors to select events of interest in a fixed time interval of 3.2  $\mu\text{s}$ . The high-level trigger processor farm further decreases the event rate from around 100 kHz to less than 1 kHz, before data storage [22].

A more detailed description of the CMS detector, together with a definition of the coordinate system used and the relevant kinematic variables, can be found in Ref. [23].

## 3. Signal and background simulation

Several Monte Carlo event generators are used to simulate the signal and background contributions. The simulated samples are employed to optimize the event selection, to develop the multivariate discriminator, and to estimate the irreducible background yields.

The EW production of Z boson pairs and two final-state quarks, where the Z bosons decay leptonically, is simulated at LO using MADGRAPH5\_AMC@NLO v2.3.3 (abbreviated as MG5\_AMC in the following) [24]. The sample includes triboson processes, where the Z boson pair is accompanied by a third vector boson that decays into jets, as well as diagrams involving the quartic coupling vertex. The predictions from this sample are cross-checked with those obtained from the LO generator PHANTOM v1.2.8 [25], and excellent agreement in the yields and the multivariate distribution exploited for the signal extraction is found.

The event samples of the QCD-induced production of two Z bosons are simulated with zero, one, and two outgoing partons

at Born level at next-to-leading order (NLO) with MG5\_AMC. The different jet multiplicities are merged using the FxFx scheme [26] with a merging scale of 30 GeV, and leptonic Z boson decays are simulated using MADSPIN [27]. The interference between the EW and QCD diagrams is evaluated using dedicated samples produced with MG5\_AMC at LO. It is found to contribute less than 1% to the total yield and is therefore neglected. The loop-induced production of two Z bosons, referred to as  $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ , is simulated at LO with MCFM v7.0.1 [28]. A dedicated MG5\_AMC simulation of the loop-induced  $gg \rightarrow ZZjj$  process is used to check the modeling of the ZZjj phase space in the MCFM sample, and good agreement is found.

Samples for  $t\bar{t}Z$  and WWZ production, background processes that contain four prompt, isolated leptons and additional jets in the final state, are simulated with MG5\_AMC at NLO.

The simulation of the aQGC processes is performed at LO using MG5\_AMC and employs matrix element reweighting to obtain a finely spaced grid in each of the five anomalous couplings probed by the analysis.

The PYTHIA v8.212 [29,30] package is used for parton showering, hadronization, and the underlying event simulation, with parameters set by the CUETP8M1 tune [31]. The NNPDF3.0 [32] set of parton distribution functions (PDFs) is used, and the PDFs are calculated to the same order in QCD as the hard process. All simulated samples are normalized to the cross sections obtained from the respective event generator.

The detector response is simulated using a detailed description of the CMS detector implemented in the GEANT4 package [33,34]. The simulated events are reconstructed using the same algorithms as used for the data. The simulated samples include additional interactions in the same and neighboring bunch crossings, referred to as pileup. Simulated events are weighted so that the pileup distribution reproduces that observed in the data, which has an average of about 23 interactions per bunch crossing.

#### 4. Event selection

The final state should consist of at least two pairs of oppositely charged isolated leptons and at least two hadronic jets. The ZZ selection is similar to that used in the CMS inclusive ZZ cross section measurement [35].

The primary triggers require the presence of a pair of loosely isolated leptons. The highest  $p_T$  electron (muon) must have  $p_T^\ell > 23$  (17) GeV, and the next-to-highest  $p_T$  lepton must have  $p_T^\ell > 12$  (8) GeV. The dilepton triggers require that the tracks associated with the leptons originate from within 2 mm of each other along the beam axis. Triggers requiring a triplet of low- $p_T$  leptons with no isolation criterion, as well as isolated single-electron and single-muon triggers with minimal  $p_T$  thresholds of 27 and 22 GeV, respectively, help to recover efficiency. The overall trigger efficiency for events that satisfy the ZZ selection described below is greater than 98%.

Events are reconstructed using a particle-flow algorithm [36] that reconstructs and identifies each individual particle with an optimized combination of all subdetector information. The missing transverse momentum vector  $\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}$  is defined as the projection onto the plane perpendicular to the beam axis of the negative vector sum of the momenta of all reconstructed particle-flow objects in an event. Its magnitude is referred to as  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$ .

The reconstructed vertex with the largest value of summed physics-object  $p_T^2$  is taken to be the primary pp interaction vertex. The physics objects are the objects returned by a jet finding algorithm [37,38] applied to all charged tracks associated with the vertex, plus the corresponding associated  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$ . Leptons and jets are required to originate from the primary vertex.

Electrons are identified using a multivariate classifier, which includes observables sensitive to bremsstrahlung along the electron trajectory, the geometrical and energy-momentum compatibility between the electron track and the associated energy cluster in the ECAL, the shape of the electromagnetic shower, and variables that discriminate against electrons originating from photon conversions [20].

Muons are reconstructed by combining information from the silicon tracker and the muon system [21]. The matching between the inner and outer tracks proceeds either outside-in, starting from a track in the muon system, or inside-out, starting from a track in the silicon tracker. The muons are selected from the reconstructed muon track candidates by applying minimal requirements on the track in both the muon system and silicon tracker, and taking into account compatibility with small energy deposits in the calorimeters.

In order to suppress electrons from photon conversions and muons originating from in-flight decays of hadrons, we require the three-dimensional impact parameter of each lepton track, computed with respect to the primary vertex position, to be less than four times the uncertainty on the impact parameter.

Leptons are required to be isolated from other particles in the event. The relative isolation is defined as

$$R_{\text{iso}} = \left[ \sum_{\text{charged hadrons}} p_T + \max\left(0, \sum_{\text{neutral hadrons}} p_T + \sum_{\text{photons}} p_T - p_T^{\text{PU}}\right) \right] / p_T^\ell, \quad (1)$$

where the sums run over the charged and neutral hadrons and photons, in a cone defined by  $\Delta R \equiv \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} = 0.3$  around the lepton trajectory. To minimize the contribution of charged particles from pileup to the isolation calculation, charged hadrons are included only if they originate from the primary vertex. The contribution of neutral particles from pileup is  $p_T^{\text{PU}}$ . For electrons,  $p_T^{\text{PU}}$  is evaluated with the jet area method described in Ref. [39]. For muons,  $p_T^{\text{PU}}$  is taken to be half the  $p_T$  sum of all charged particles in the cone originating from pileup vertices. The factor of one-half accounts for the expected ratio of charged to neutral particle energy in hadronic interactions. Leptons with  $R_{\text{iso}} < 0.35$  are considered isolated.

The efficiency of the lepton reconstruction and selection is measured in bins of  $p_T^\ell$  and  $\eta^\ell$  using the tag-and-probe technique. The measured efficiencies are used to correct the simulation. The lepton momentum scales are calibrated in bins of  $p_T^\ell$  and  $\eta^\ell$  using the decay products of known dilepton resonances. The electron momentum scale for data is corrected with a  $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$  sample by matching the peak of the reconstructed dielectron mass spectrum to the known value of  $m_Z$ . A Gaussian smearing of the electron energies in the simulation is also applied to match the  $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$  mass resolution in data. Muon momenta are calibrated using a Kalman filter approach [40], using  $J/\psi$  meson and Z boson decays.

An algorithm is used to identify final-state radiation (FSR) from the leptons [41]. A photon with  $p_T > 2$  GeV and within a cone of  $\Delta R = 0.5$  around the lepton momentum direction is selected if it satisfies quality requirements. The FSR photons identified by the algorithm are excluded from the lepton isolation computation.

Jets are reconstructed from particle-flow candidates using the anti- $k_T$  clustering algorithm [37], as implemented in the FASTJET package [38], with a distance parameter of 0.4. In order to assure a good reconstruction efficiency and to reduce the instrumental background as well as the contamination from pileup, loose identification criteria based on the multiplicities and energy fractions carried by charged and neutral hadrons are imposed on jets [42]. Only jets with  $|\eta| < 4.7$  are considered.

Jet energy corrections are extracted from data and simulated events to account for the effects of pileup, uniformity of the detector response, and residual differences between the jet energy scale in the data and in the simulation. The jet energy scale calibration [43–45] relies on corrections parameterized in terms of the uncorrected  $p_T$  and  $\eta$  of the jet, and is applied as a multiplicative factor, scaling the four-momentum vector of each jet. In order to ensure that jets are well measured and to reduce the pileup contamination, all jets must have a corrected  $p_T$  larger than 30 GeV.

A signal event must contain at least two Z candidates, each formed from pairs of isolated electrons or muons of opposite charges. Only reconstructed electrons (muons) with a  $p_T > 7$  (5) GeV are considered. Among the four leptons, the highest  $p_T$  lepton must have  $p_T > 20$  GeV, and the second-highest  $p_T$  lepton must have  $p_T > 12$  (10) GeV if it is an electron (muon). All leptons are required to be separated by  $\Delta R(\ell_1, \ell_2) > 0.02$ , and electrons are required to be separated from muons by  $\Delta R(e, \mu) > 0.05$ .

Within each event, all permutations of leptons giving a valid pair of Z candidates are considered. For each ZZ candidate, the lepton pair with the invariant mass closest to the nominal Z boson mass is denoted  $Z_1$  and is required to have a mass greater than 40 GeV. The other dilepton candidate is denoted  $Z_2$ . Both  $m_{Z_1}$  and  $m_{Z_2}$  are required to be less than 120 GeV. All pairs of oppositely charged leptons, regardless of flavor, in the ZZ candidate are required to satisfy  $m_{\ell\ell} > 4$  GeV to suppress backgrounds from hadron decays.

If multiple ZZ candidates in an event pass this selection, the candidate with  $m_{Z_1}$  closest to the nominal Z boson mass is chosen. In the rare case (0.3%) of further ambiguity, which may arise in events with more than four leptons, the  $Z_2$  candidate that maximizes the scalar  $p_T$  sum of the four leptons is chosen. Finally, the  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  candidates must have masses between 60 and 120 GeV. This selection is referred to as the ZZ selection.

The search for the EW production of two Z bosons is performed on a subset of events that pass the ZZ selection, namely those that feature at least two jets. The jets are required to be separated from the leptons of the ZZ candidate by  $\Delta R = 0.4$ . The two highest  $p_T$  jets are referred to as the tagging jets and their invariant mass is required to be larger than 100 GeV. This selection is referred to as the ZZjj selection.

## 5. Background estimation

The dominant background is the QCD-induced production of two Z bosons in association with jets, as shown in the bottom right diagram of Fig. 1. The yield and shape of the multivariate discriminant of this irreducible background are taken from simulation, but ultimately constrained by the data in the fit that extracts the EW signal, as described in Section 7. Other irreducible backgrounds arise from processes that produce four genuine high- $p_T$  isolated leptons,  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}Z + \text{jets}$  and  $pp \rightarrow WWZ + \text{jets}$ . These small contributions feature kinematic distributions similar to that of the dominant background and are estimated using simulation.

Reducible backgrounds arise from processes in which heavy-flavor jets produce secondary leptons or from processes in which jets are misidentified as leptons. The lepton identification and isolation requirements significantly suppress this background, which is very small compared to the signal after the selection.

The reducible background, referred to as Z+X, is predominately composed of Z+jets events, with minor contributions from  $t\bar{t}$ +jets and WZ+jets processes. This reducible contribution is estimated from data by inverting the lepton selection criteria and weighting events in control regions using a lepton misidentification rate which is also determined from data. Two control regions serve to

estimate the reducible background from events with one or two misidentified leptons, respectively.

Events in the control region with one (two) misidentified lepton(s) satisfy the ZZjj selection, with the exception that one of the Z boson candidates is constructed from one (two) lepton(s) that fail the identification or isolation criteria. The lepton misidentification rate is measured by selecting events that feature one Z boson candidate and a third reconstructed lepton. The fraction of events for which the third lepton satisfies the identification and isolation criteria is taken as the lepton misidentification rate. The procedure is identical to that used in Ref. [35] and is described in more detail in Ref. [41].

## 6. Systematic uncertainties

Several sources of systematic uncertainty are considered and evaluated by varying each relevant parameter. The resulting changes to the distribution of the multivariate discriminant, both in shape and yield, are taken into account. The impact of the variation for each source of uncertainty is summarized below.

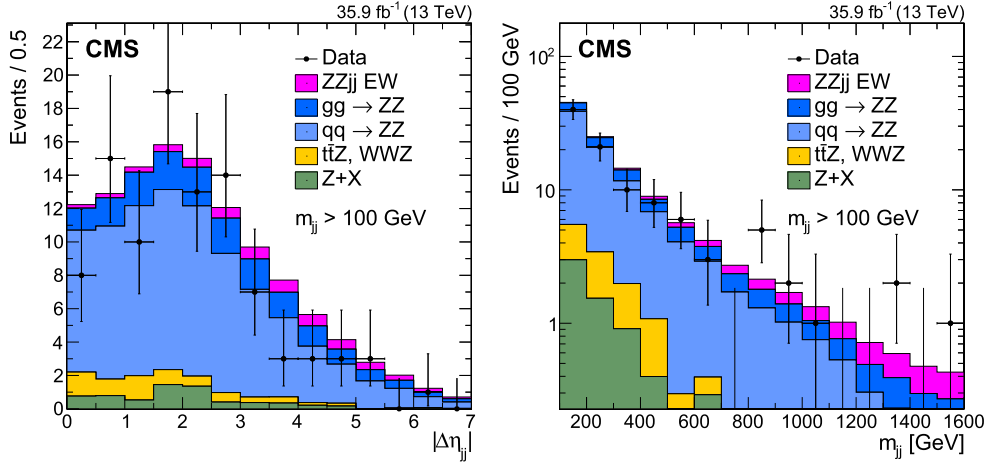
Renormalization and factorization scale uncertainties are evaluated by varying both scales independently by factors of two and one-half, removing combinations where both variations differ by a factor of four, and amount to 10 (7)% for the dominant QCD background (EW signal). The PDF +  $\alpha_s$  variations are evaluated following the PDF4LHC prescription [46], and increase from 6% at low values of the multivariate discriminant to 9% in the signal-rich region. A 40% uncertainty in the yield of the loop-induced ZZjj background is assigned. The impact of the jet energy scale uncertainty amounts to 20 (4%) at low (high) values of the multivariate discriminant and the impact of the jet energy resolution uncertainty is 8% [44,45]. The uncertainties in the QCD background normalization and the jet energy scale are the dominant systematic uncertainties in the measurement. Higher order EW corrections in VBS processes are known to be negative and at the level of tens of percent [47], but such corrections have not been calculated for the final state considered in this paper, and therefore are not considered here. Nevertheless, the impact of such NLO EW corrections would be negligible in this analysis, which is limited by the large statistical uncertainty. The uncertainty in the lepton reconstruction and selection efficiency is 6/4/2% in the  $4e/2e2\mu/4\mu$  final states, respectively. The uncertainty in the integrated luminosity is 2.5% [48]. The systematic uncertainty in the trigger efficiencies is evaluated by taking the difference between the trigger efficiencies measured in data and in simulated events, and amounts to 2%. A 40% yield uncertainty in the reducible background estimate based on data samples takes into account the limited number of events in the control regions as well as the mismatch in the background composition in the control regions used to determine the lepton misidentification rates and the control regions used to estimate the yield in the signal region.

## 7. Search for EW ZZjj production

The expected signal purity in the ZZjj selection is about 5%, with 83% of events coming from QCD-induced production. Additional kinematic selections are therefore necessary to enhance the contribution from EW production. Fig. 2 shows the absolute dijet pseudorapidity separation  $|\Delta\eta_{jj}|$  and the dijet invariant mass  $m_{jj}$  for events passing the ZZjj selection. Table 1 shows the expected and observed number of events for the ZZjj selection and illustrates the increase of the VBS signal purity obtained with an exemplary selection that requires  $m_{jj} > 400$  GeV and  $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 2.4$ .

The determination of the signal strength for the EW production, i.e., the ratio of the measured cross section to the SM expectation



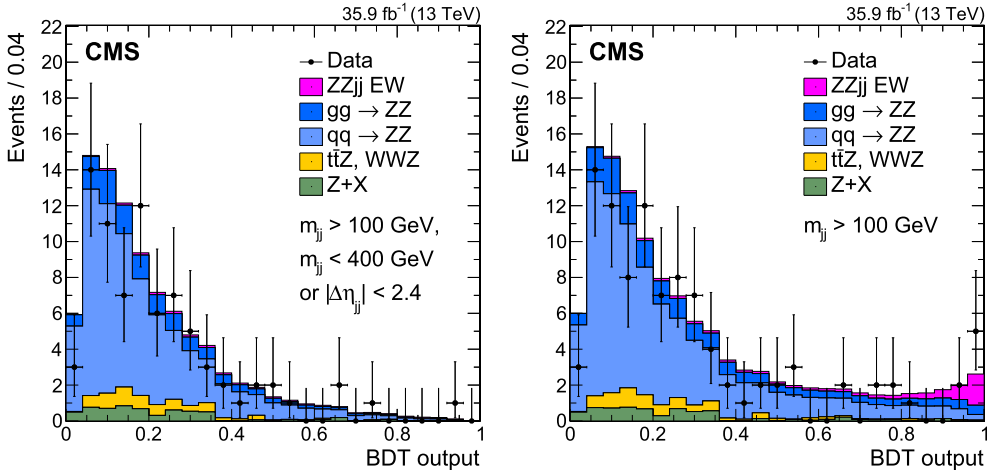


**Fig. 2.** Distribution of the dijet pseudorapidity separation (left) and dijet invariant mass (right) for events passing the ZZjj selection, which requires  $m_{jj} > 100$  GeV. Points represent the data, filled histograms the expected signal and background contributions. No data beyond  $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 7$  (left) and  $m_{jj} > 1600$  GeV (right) is observed.

**Table 1**

Signal and background yields for the ZZjj selection and for an illustrative VBS signal-enriched selection that requires  $m_{jj} > 400$  GeV and  $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 2.4$ .

Selection	t $\bar{t}$ Z and WWZ	QCD ZZjj	Z + X	Total bkg.	EW ZZjj	Total expected	Data
ZZjj	$7.1 \pm 0.8$	$97 \pm 14$	$6.6 \pm 2.5$	$111 \pm 14$	$6.2 \pm 0.7$	$117 \pm 14$	99
VBS signal-enriched	$0.9 \pm 0.2$	$19 \pm 4$	$0.7 \pm 0.3$	$20 \pm 4$	$4 \pm 0.5$	$25 \pm 4$	19



**Fig. 3.** Distribution of the BDT output in the control region obtained by selecting ZZjj events with  $m_{jj} < 400$  GeV or  $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| < 2.4$  (left) and for the ZZjj selection (right). Points represent the data, filled histograms the expected signal and background contributions.

$\mu = \sigma/\sigma_{\text{SM}}$ , employs a multivariate discriminant to optimally separate the signal and the QCD background. The scikit-learn framework [49] is used to train and optimize a boosted decision tree (BDT) on simulated events to exploit the kinematic differences between the EW signal and the QCD background. Seven observables are used in the BDT, including  $m_{jj}$ ,  $|\Delta\eta_{jj}|$ ,  $m_{ZZ}$ , as well as the Zepfenfeld variables [8]  $\eta_{Z_i}^* = \eta_{Z_i} - (\eta_{\text{jet } 1} + \eta_{\text{jet } 2})/2$  of the two Z bosons, and the ratio between the  $p_T$  of the tagging jet system and the scalar  $p_T$  sum of the tagging jets. The BDT also exploits the event balance  $Rp_T^{\text{hard}}$ , which is defined as the transverse component of the vector sum of the Z bosons and tagging jets momenta, normalized to the scalar  $p_T$  sum of the same objects [50].

A total of 36 discriminating variables including observables sensitive to parton emissions between the tagging jets, the production and decay angles of the leptons, Z bosons, and tagging jets as well as quark–gluon tagging information are considered in the

BDT training. Observables that do not improve the area under the signal-versus-background efficiency curve (AUC) are removed from the BDT. The observables sensitive to extra parton emissions provide little marginal AUC increase and are not retained because of the limited modeling accuracy in the simulation. The tunable hyper-parameters of the BDT training algorithm are optimized via a grid-search algorithm. Finally, the BDT performance is checked using a matrix element approach [51–53] that provides a similar separation between the signal and background processes.

To validate the modeling of the backgrounds in the search, a QCD-enriched control region is defined by selecting events with  $m_{jj} < 400$  GeV or  $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| < 2.4$ . Good agreement is observed between the data and SM expectation in this control region, as shown in Fig. 3 (left). The classifier output distribution for all events in the ZZjj selection including the high signal purity contribution at large BDT output values is shown in Fig. 3 (right).

**Table 2**

Expected and observed lower and upper 95% CL limits on the couplings of the quartic operators T0, T1, and T2, as well as the neutral current operators T8 and T9. The unitarity bounds are also listed. All coupling parameter limits are in  $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ , while the unitarity bounds are in  $\text{TeV}$ .

Coupling	Exp. lower	Exp. upper	Obs. lower	Obs. upper	Unitarity bound
$f_{T0}/\Lambda^4$	-0.53	0.51	-0.46	0.44	2.5
$f_{T1}/\Lambda^4$	-0.72	0.71	-0.61	0.61	2.3
$f_{T2}/\Lambda^4$	-1.4	1.4	-1.2	1.2	2.4
$f_{T8}/\Lambda^4$	-0.99	0.99	-0.84	0.84	2.8
$f_{T9}/\Lambda^4$	-2.1	2.1	-1.8	1.8	2.9

The BDT distribution of the events in the ZZjj selection is used to extract the significance of the EW signal via a maximum-likelihood fit. The expected distributions for the signal and the irreducible backgrounds are taken from the simulation while the reducible background is estimated from the data. The shape and normalization of each distribution are allowed to vary in the fit within the respective uncertainties. This approach constrains the yield of the QCD-induced production from the background-enriched region of the BDT distribution.

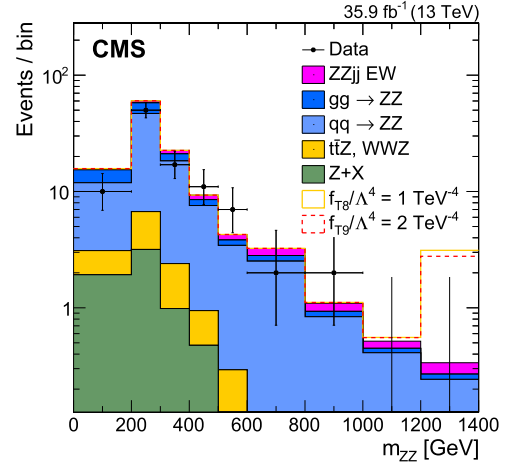
The systematic uncertainties are treated as nuisance parameters in the fit and profiled [54]. The post-fit values are then used to extract the signal strength. The signal strength is measured to be  $\mu = 1.39^{+0.72}_{-0.57} (\text{stat})^{+0.46}_{-0.31} (\text{syst}) = 1.39^{+0.86}_{-0.65}$  and the background-only hypothesis is excluded with a significance of 2.7 standard deviations (1.6 standard deviations expected).

The measured signal strength is used to determine the fiducial cross section for the EW production. The fiducial volume is almost identical to the selections imposed at the reconstruction level, the only difference being the lepton thresholds of  $p_T^\ell > 5 \text{ GeV}$  and  $|\eta| < 2.5$ . The generator-level lepton momenta are corrected by adding the momenta of generator-level photons within  $\Delta R(\ell, \gamma) < 0.1$ . The kinematic selection of the Z bosons and the final ZZjj candidate proceeds as the reconstruction-level selection. The observed signal strength corresponds to a fiducial cross section of  $\sigma_{\text{EW}}(\text{pp} \rightarrow \text{ZZjj} \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell'\ell'jj) = 0.40^{+0.21}_{-0.16} (\text{stat})^{+0.13}_{-0.09} (\text{syst}) \text{ fb}$ , compatible with the SM prediction of  $0.29^{+0.02}_{-0.03} \text{ fb}$ .

## 8. Limits on anomalous quartic gauge couplings

The events in the ZZjj selection are used to constrain aQGCs in the effective field theory approach. The ZZjj channel is sensitive to the operators T0, T1, and T2, as well as the neutral current operators T8 and T9 [7]. The former operators are constructed from the  $\text{SU}_L(2)$  gauge fields, while the latter only involve the  $\text{U}_Y(1)$  fields. As a consequence, the T8 and T9 operators are experimentally accessible only via final states involving the neutral gauge bosons. The effect of a nonzero aQGC is to enhance the production cross section at large masses of the ZZ system. Thus the  $m_{\text{ZZ}}$  distribution is used to constrain the aQGC parameters  $f_{Ti}/\Lambda^4$ . The increase of the yield exhibits a quadratic dependence on the anomalous coupling, and a parabolic function is fitted to the per-mass bin yields, allowing for an interpolation between the discrete coupling parameters of the simulated signals. The statistical analysis employs the same methodology used for the signal strength, including the profiling of the systematic uncertainties. The distributions of the background model, including the EW component, are normalized to their respective SM predictions. The Wald Gaussian approximation and Wilks' theorem are used to derive 95% confidence level (CL) limits on the aQGC parameters [55–57]. The measurement is statistically limited.

Fig. 4 shows the expected  $m_{\text{ZZ}}$  distribution for the SM and two aQGC scenarios. Table 2 lists the individual lower and upper limits obtained by setting all other anomalous couplings to zero, as well as the unitarity bound. The unitarity bound is determined



**Fig. 4.** The  $m_{\text{ZZ}}$  distribution in the ZZjj selection together with the SM prediction and two hypotheses for the aQGC coupling strengths. Points represent the data, filled histograms the expected signal and background contributions. The last bin includes all contributions with  $m_{\text{ZZ}} > 1200 \text{ GeV}$ .

using the VBFNLO framework [58] as the scattering energy  $m_{\text{ZZ}}$  at which the aQGC coupling strength set equal to the observed significance of 2.7 (1.6) standard deviations. These are the most stringent limits to date on the aQGC parameters  $f_{T0,1,2}/\Lambda^4$  and  $f_{T8,9}/\Lambda^4$ .

## 9. Summary

A search was performed for vector boson scattering in the four-lepton and two-jet final state using proton–proton collisions at 13 TeV. The data correspond to an integrated luminosity of  $35.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  collected with the CMS detector at the LHC.

The electroweak production of two Z bosons in association with two jets was measured with an observed (expected) significance of 2.7 (1.6) standard deviations. The fiducial cross section is  $\sigma_{\text{EW}}(\text{pp} \rightarrow \text{ZZjj} \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell'\ell'jj) = 0.40^{+0.21}_{-0.16} (\text{stat})^{+0.13}_{-0.09} (\text{syst}) \text{ fb}$ , consistent with the standard model prediction of  $0.29^{+0.02}_{-0.03} \text{ fb}$ .

Limits on anomalous quartic gauge couplings were set at the 95% confidence level in terms of effective field theory operators, in units of  $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} -0.46 < f_{T0}/\Lambda^4 < 0.44 \\ -0.61 < f_{T1}/\Lambda^4 < 0.61 \\ -1.2 < f_{T2}/\Lambda^4 < 1.2 \\ -0.84 < f_{T8}/\Lambda^4 < 0.84 \\ -1.8 < f_{T9}/\Lambda^4 < 1.8. \end{aligned}$$

These are the first results for the electroweak production of two Z bosons in association with jets at the LHC and the most stringent limits on the T0, T1, T2, T8, and T9 anomalous quartic gauge couplings to date.

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