

# Measurement of photon-induced processes with the CMS detector

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on behalf of the CMS Collaboration

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- Introduction
- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$  and  $\tau$  anomalous electromagnetic moments constraints

based on [CMS-PAS-HIN-24-011](#), [Rep. Prog. Phys. 87 \(2024\) 107801](#)

- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$  and quartic coupling constraints

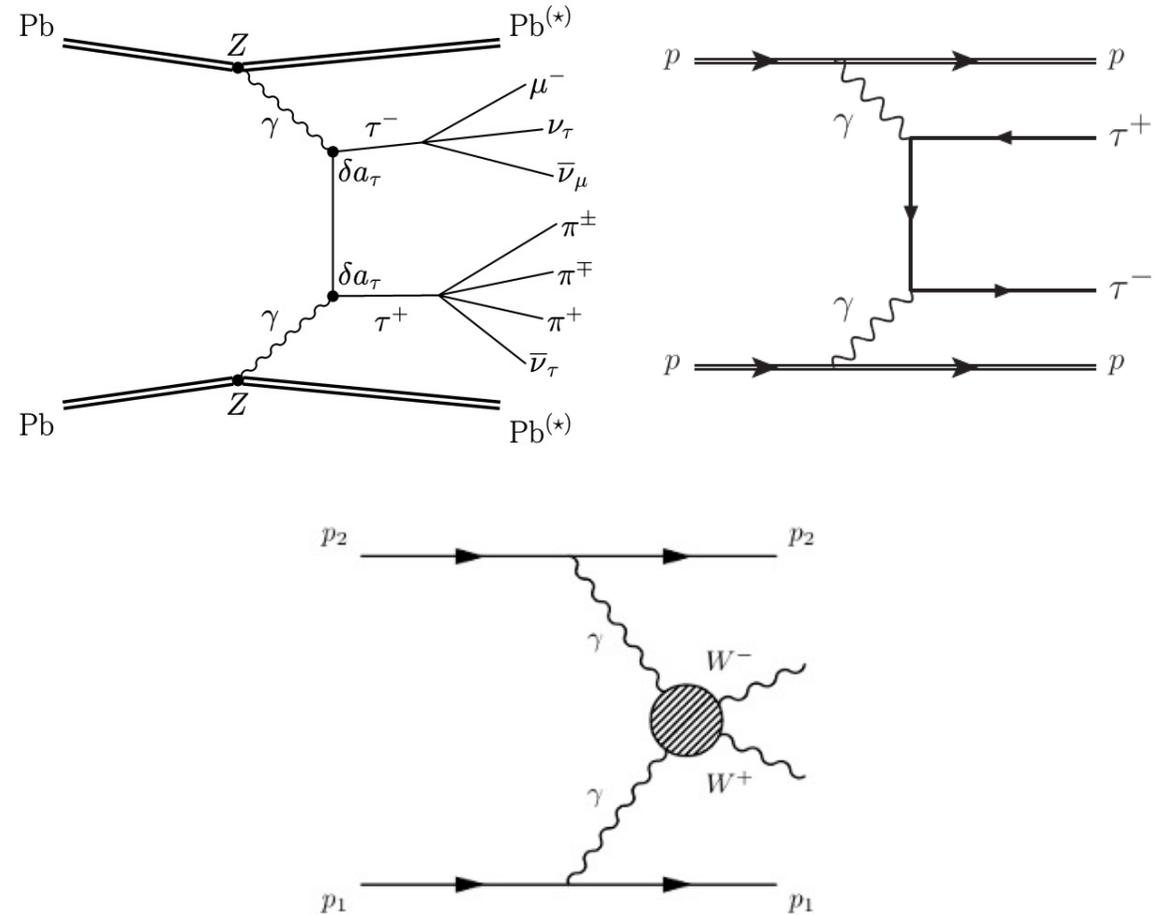
based on [CMS-PAS-SMP-24-019](#)

- Summary

**New!**

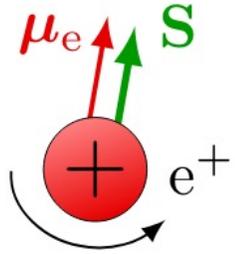
# Photon-induced Processes

- Provide a **pure electroweak** environment
- $\sigma(\gamma\gamma) \propto \log^3(\sqrt{S})$
- $\sigma(\gamma\gamma) \propto Z^4$
- **Quasi-real photon**,  $q^2 \approx 0$
- $m_{\tau\tau} \text{O}(10\text{GeV}) @ \text{PbPb } 5.02\text{TeV}$   
 $m_{\tau\tau} \text{O}(100\text{GeV}) @ \text{pp } 13\text{TeV}$
- Process signature:
  - Large impact parameter (b)  $\rightarrow$  no Multi-Parton Interaction
  - opposite sign(OS) and back to back  $W^\pm W^\mp / \tau^\pm \tau^\mp$



# $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and $\tau$ anomalous magnetic moments constraints

# Anomalous Electromagnetic Moments of $\tau$



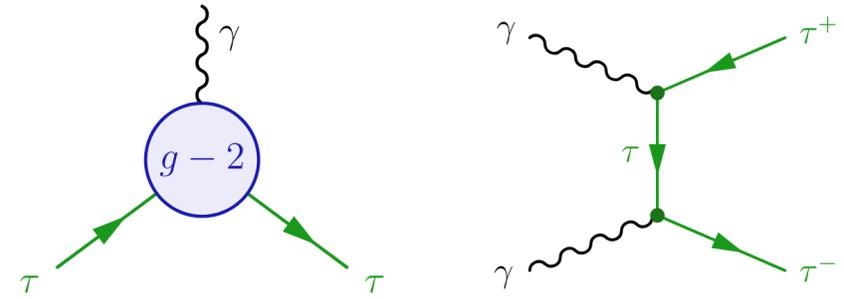
$$\mu = g \frac{e}{2m} S$$

$$a_l = \frac{g_l - 2}{2}$$

- Measurements of  $(g-2)_e$  agreement with SM of 12 significant digits
- Many BSMs predict the enhancement of  $\tau$   
e.g. Yukawa-like coupling:  $\frac{m_\tau^2}{m_\mu^2} \approx 280$   
 $\Rightarrow$  probe for New Physics
- Constraints on  $(g-2)_\tau$  in  $e^+e^-$  collisions:  
-DELPHI@LEP:  $-0.052 < a_\tau < 0.013$  (95%CL)

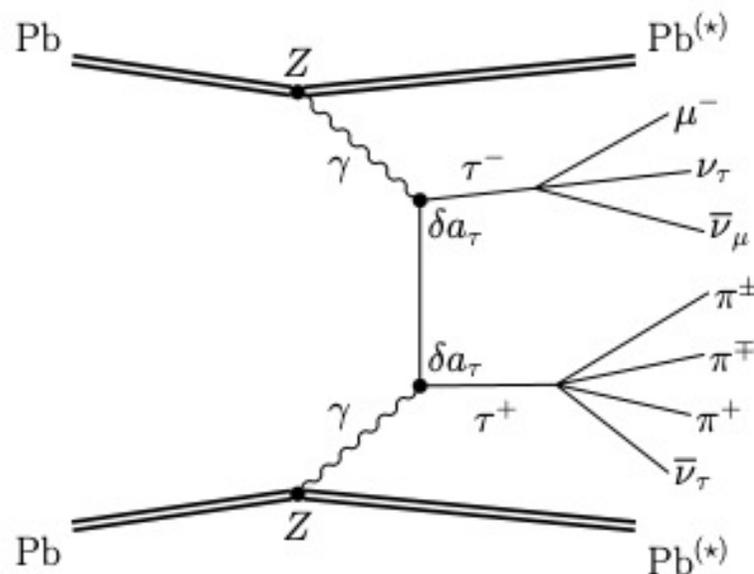
$d_\tau$ : edm, electric dipole moment of  $\tau$

CP violation in CKM:  
 $d_\tau^{\text{SM}} \approx 10^{-37}$  ecm  
some BSMs predict:  
 $d_\tau \approx 10^{-19}$  ecm



- $a_\tau$  and  $d_\tau$  can be probed from  $\gamma\tau\tau$  vertex
- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$  process contains 2  $\gamma\tau\tau$  vertices
- Constraints on electromagnetic moments  $a_\tau$  &  $d_\tau$  with SMEFT

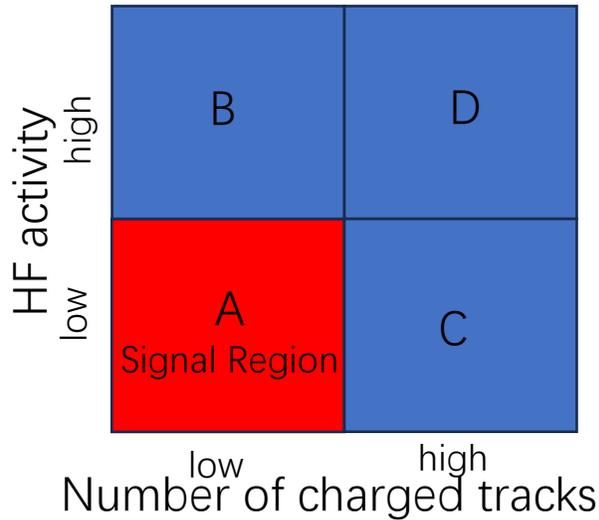
$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$  in Pb-Pb collisions at  $\sqrt{s}=5.02\text{TeV}$   
with integrated luminosity =  $1.7\text{nb}^{-1}$



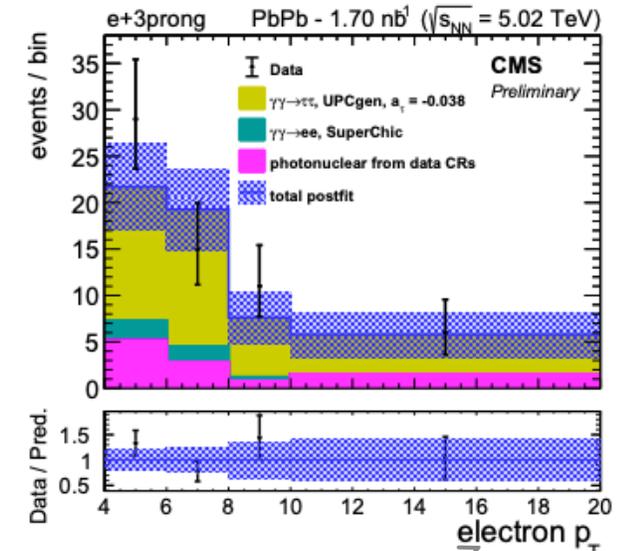
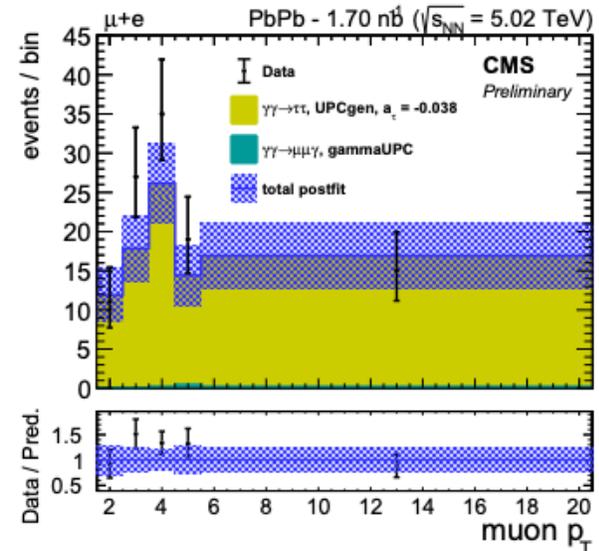
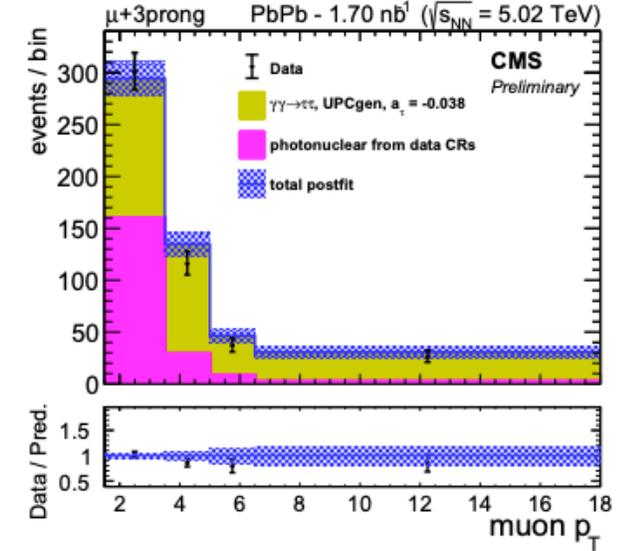
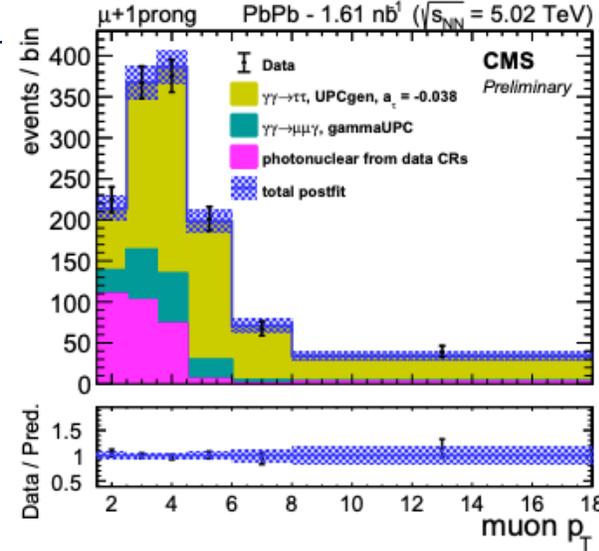
# Analysis Overview

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 131 \(2023\) 151803](#)

- Final states:  $\mu+3\text{prong}$ ,  $\mu+1\text{prong}$ ,  $\mu+e$ ,  $e+3\text{prong}$
- Integrated Luminosity:  $1.7\text{nb}^{-1}$  ( $404\ \mu\text{b}^{-1}$  in the previous study)
- Gain from  $Z^4$  enhancement, Low pileup, Low background**
- Estimate background with data-driven method



Forward Hadron Calorimeter



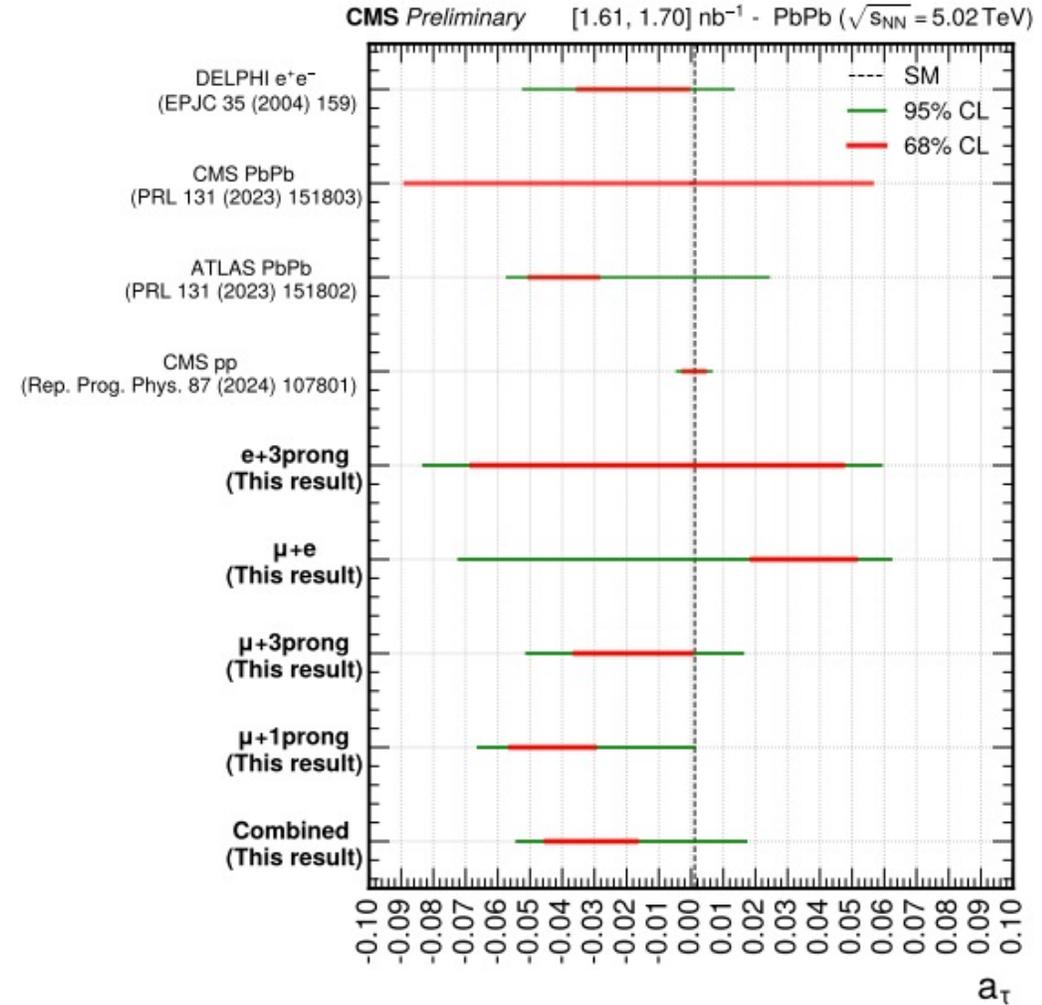
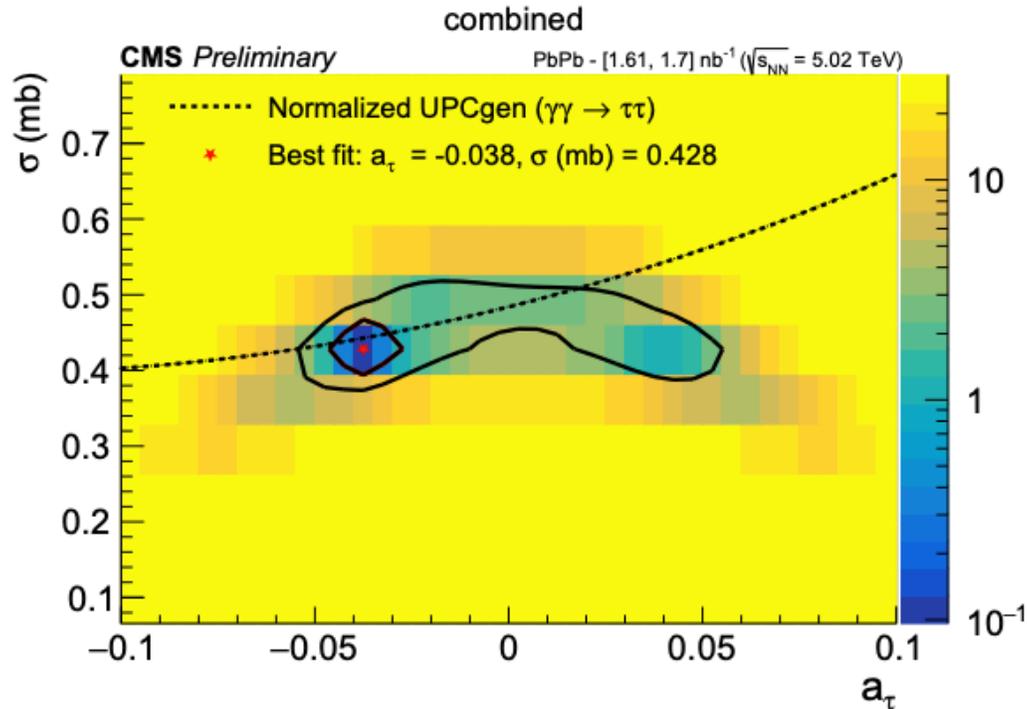
# Fiducial Cross Section Measurement and Constraint on $a_\tau$ from PbPb Data

Fiducial selections:

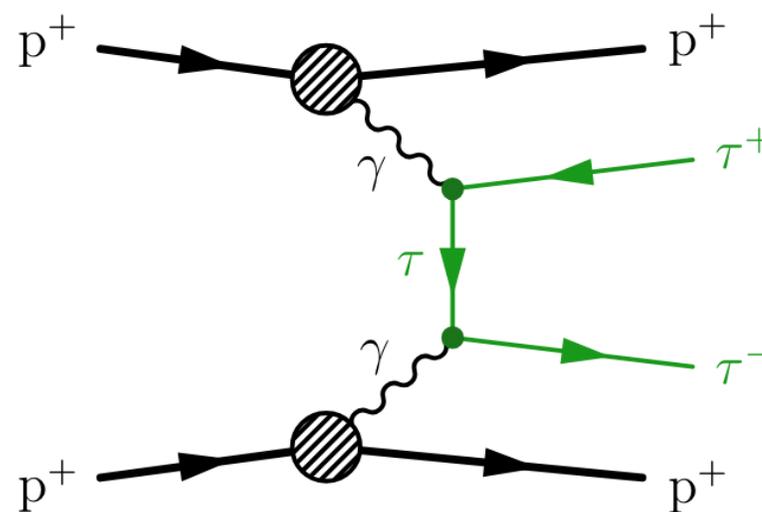
- $\tau p_T > 1 \text{ GeV}$
- $\tau |\eta| < 3$

$$\sigma^{\text{fiducial}} = 447_{-11}^{+16} \mu\text{b}$$

$$a_\tau = -35_{-10}^{+18} \times 10^{-3}$$



$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$  in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s}=13\text{TeV}$  with  
integrated luminosity =  $138\text{ fb}^{-1}$



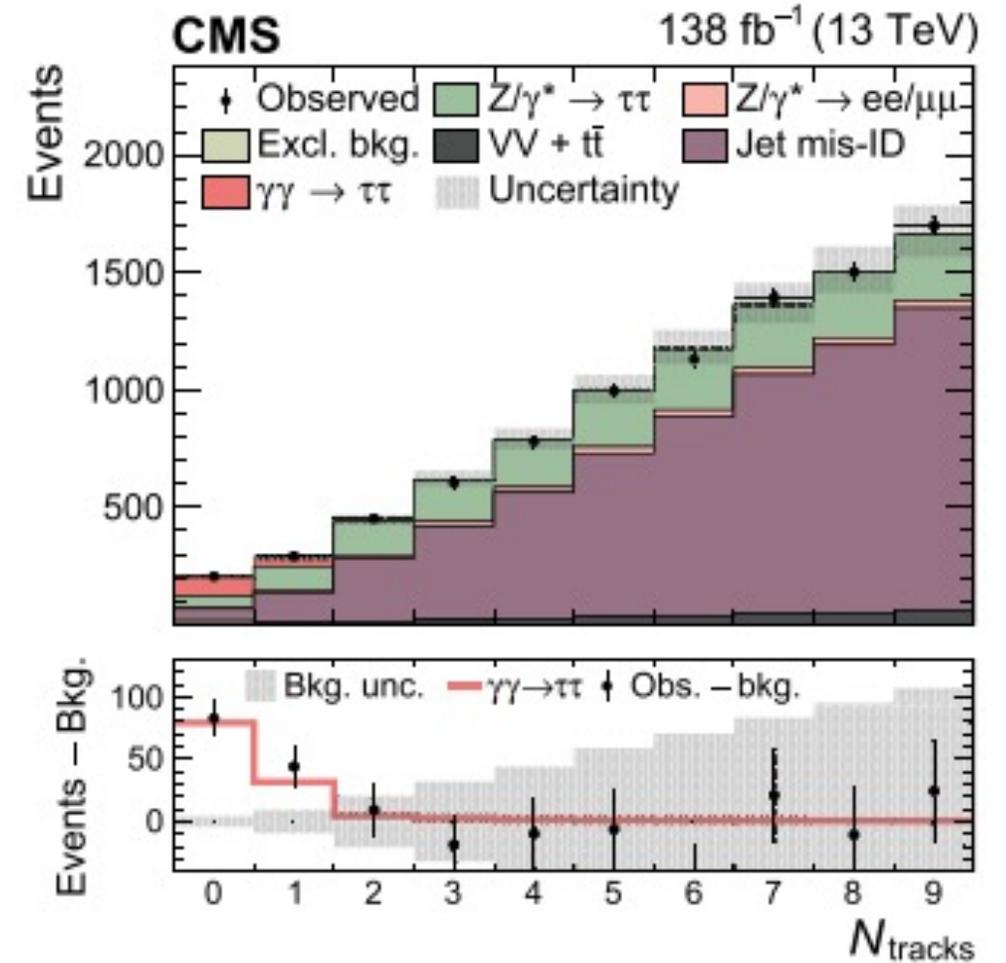
[Rep. Prog. Phys. 87 \(2024\) 107801](#)

# Analysis Overview

Combine 4  $\tau\tau$  final states:  $e\mu, e\tau_h, \mu\tau_h, \tau_h\tau_h$

Hadronic decay

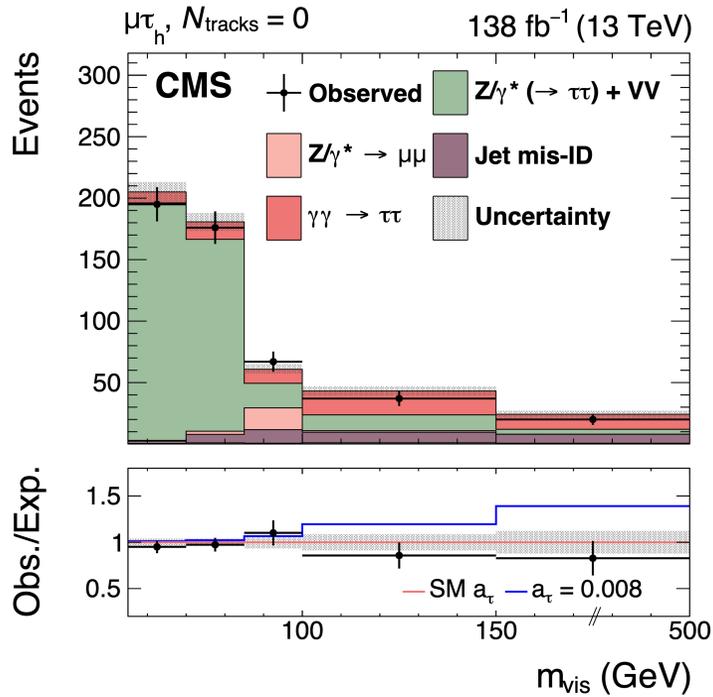
- **Acoplanarity**  $A = 1 - \frac{|\Delta\Phi|}{\pi} \approx 0$
  - Exclusive selection of SR:
    - opposite sign  $\tau^+\tau^-$
    - $A < 0.015$
    - $N_{tracks} = 0, 1$  in the 0.1 cm width window of the di- $\tau$  vertex
- ( $N_{tracks}$ : number of extra charged tracks)



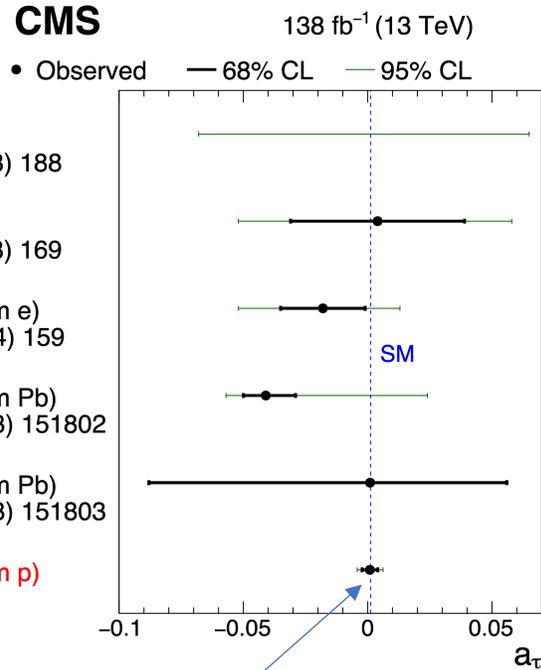
# First Observation of $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$ in pp collisions

## 5.3 $\sigma$ observed, 6.5 $\sigma$ expected

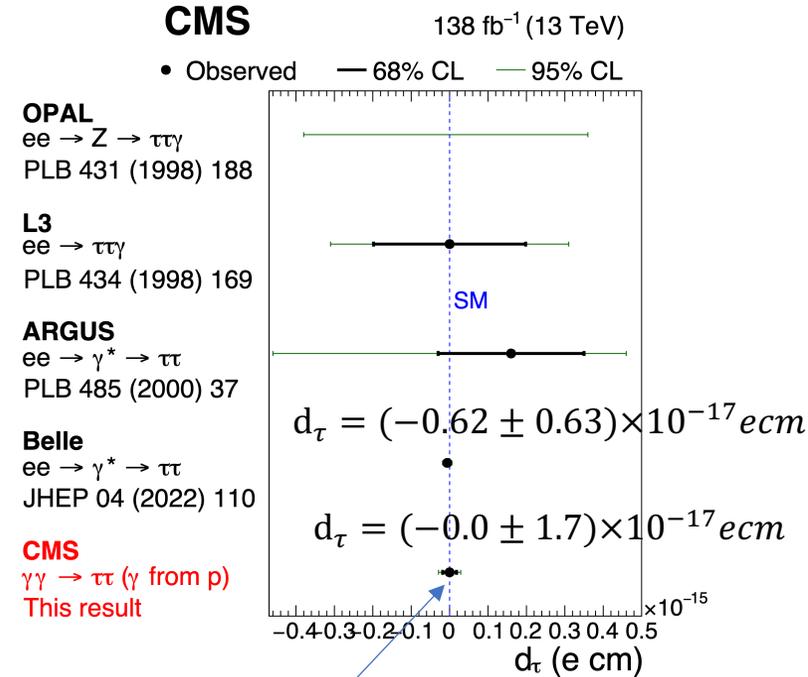
Based on  $m_{vis}$  distribution for 4 final states with nTrk=0,1



much larger BSM effect on larger  $m_{\tau\tau}$

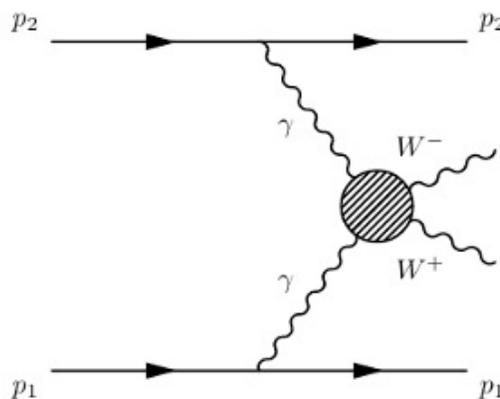


Large improvement over LEP and LHC PbPb



Approaching Belle precision

$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$  in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s}=13\text{TeV}$   
 with integrated luminosity =  $138\text{fb}^{-1}$

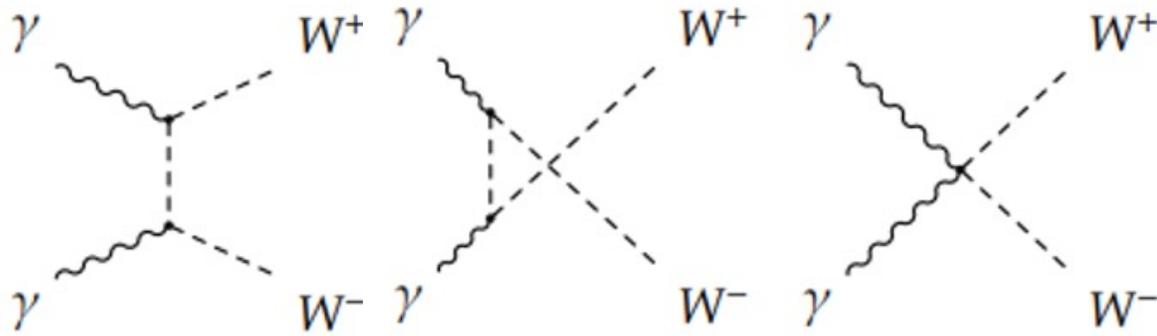


**New!**

# Photon-induced W Pair Production and EFT Description

**New!**

In standard model photon-induced WW produced via trilinear and quartic gauge couplings.



- Run1 results used an effective Lagrangian with dim-6 operators:

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = -\frac{\alpha_{em}\pi}{2} \frac{a_0^W}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{Q}_{\gamma W,1}^{\partial=2} - \frac{\alpha_{em}\pi}{2} \frac{a_c^W}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{Q}_{\gamma W,2}^{\partial=2}$$

- We use the latest recommendation on dim-8 operators from LHC EFT WG Note
- The LEP like dim-6 operators can be related to linear dim-8 operators

$$a_0^W = -\frac{M_W^2}{\pi\alpha_{em}} \left[ s_w^2 \frac{f_{M,0}}{\Lambda^2} + 2c_w^2 \frac{f_{M,2}}{\Lambda^2} + s_w c_w \frac{f_{M,4}}{\Lambda^2} \right],$$

$$a_c^W = -\frac{M_W^2}{\pi\alpha_{em}} \left[ -s_w^2 \frac{f_{M,1}}{\Lambda^2} - c_w^2 \frac{f_{M,3}}{\Lambda^2} + 2s_w c_w \frac{f_{M,5}}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{s_w^2}{2} \frac{f_{M,7}}{\Lambda^2} \right],$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{WW\gamma} = -ie\{(\partial^\mu W^\nu - \partial^\nu W^\mu)W_\mu^\dagger A_\nu - (\partial^\mu W^{\nu\dagger} - \partial^\nu W^{\mu\dagger})W_\mu A_\nu + W_\mu W_\nu^\dagger(\partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu)\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{WW\gamma\gamma} = -e^2(W_\mu^\dagger W^\mu A_\nu A^\nu - W_\mu^\dagger A^\mu W_\nu A^\nu)$$

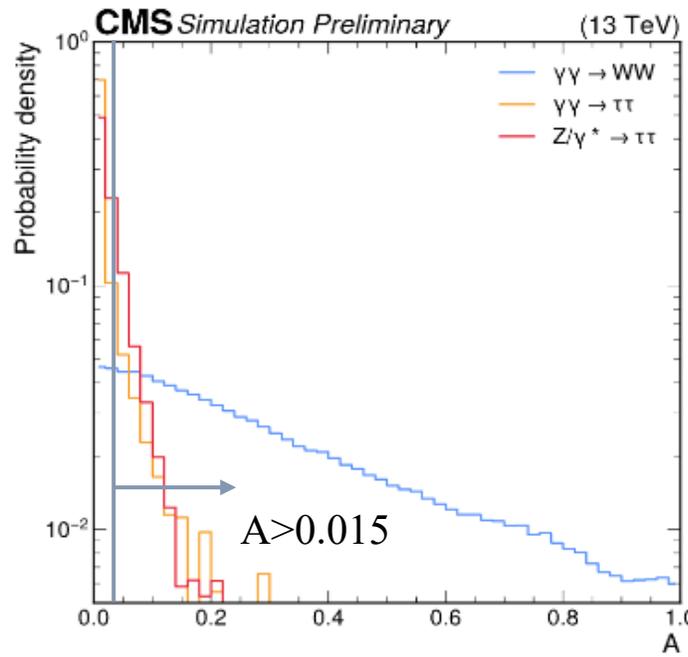
New!

- Final State:  $e\mu$  (based on the  $e\mu$  channel of  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$  study)
  - opposite sign  $e^\pm\mu^\mp$
  - low activity (low  $N_{tracks}$ ) around  $e\mu$  vertex
  - Acoplanarity =  $1 - \frac{|\Delta\Phi|}{\pi}$
- Use  $\mu\mu$  final state as control channel to derive following corrections
  - Taken from  $\tau$  g-2 study
    - Acoplanarity correction
    - Beam spot
    - Pileup  $N_{tracks}^{PU}$  correction
  - Derived for this analysis
    - Hard scattering  $N_{tracks}^{HS}$  correction
- Measure  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$  from observed  $p_{Te\mu}$  shape & yield

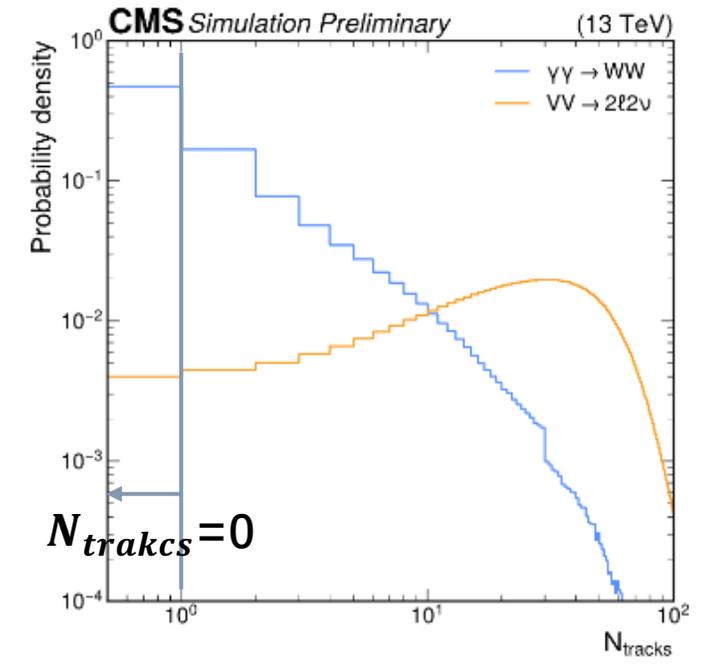
# Event Selections

**New!**

	$e\mu$ SR (CR)	$\mu\mu$
$p_T^e$ (GeV)	$> 15/24$	—
$ \eta^e $	$< 2.5$	—
$ d_{xy}^e $ (cm)	$< 0.05$ (barrel) $< 0.1$ (endcap)	—
$p_T^\mu$ (GeV)	$> 24/15$	$> 26 - 29/10$
$ \eta^\mu $	$< 2.4$	$< 2.4$
$ d_{xy}^\mu $ (cm)	$< 0.02$	$< 0.05$
$m_{\ell\ell}$ (GeV)	$> 20$	$> 50$
OS	Yes	Yes
$ dz(\ell, \ell) $ (cm)	$< 0.04$	$< 0.1$
$\Delta R$	$> 0.5$	$> 0.5$
$A$	$> 0.015$	—
$N_{tracks}$	0 ([1, 5])	—

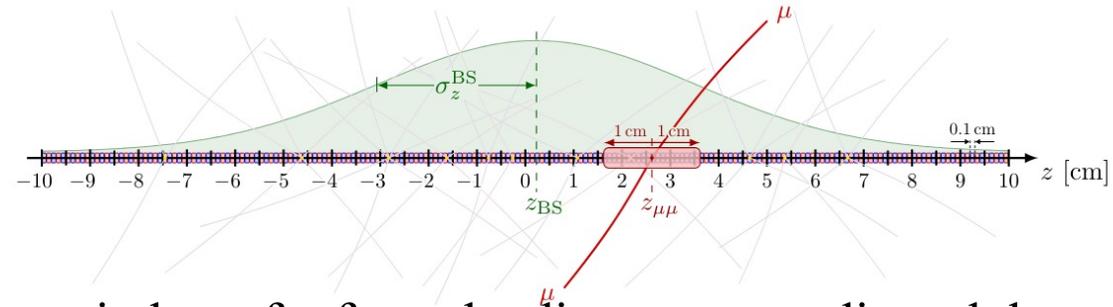


Heavier mass of W than  $\tau$

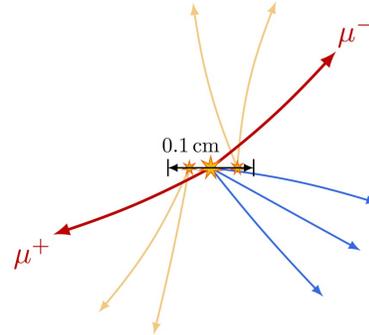


$N_{tracks}$ : number of tracks with  $|dz| < 0.05$  cm to the di-W vertex, reconstructed as  $(z(e) + z(\mu))/2$ , removing tracks used to build lepton candidates.

# $N_{tracks}^{PU}/N_{tracks}^{HS}$ Correction



windows far from the di- $\mu$  vertex to discard the tracks from the hard scattering interactions



Correct events with  $N_{tracks}^{HS}=0$  at  $N_{tracks}=0$



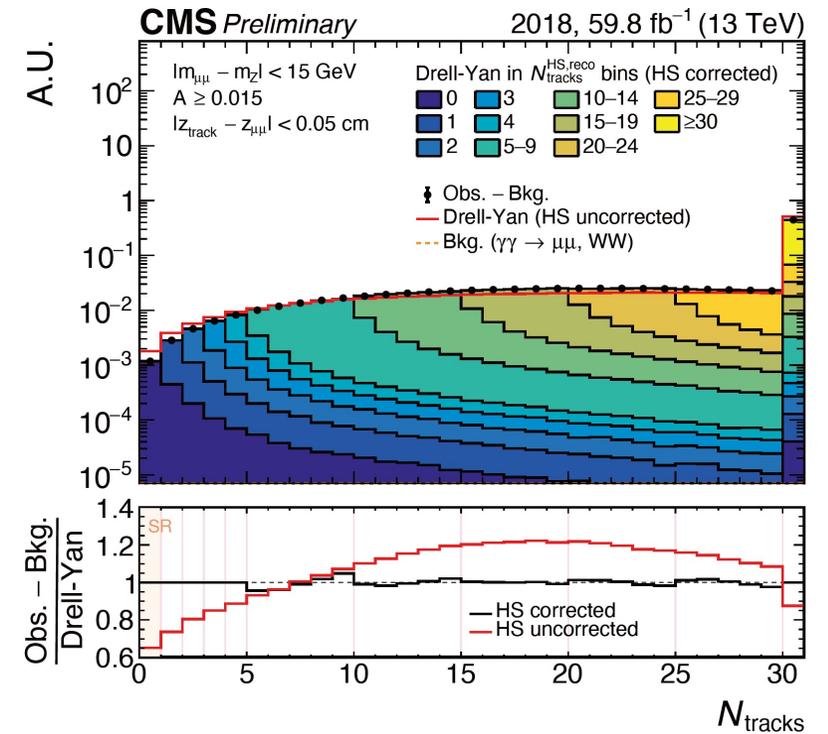
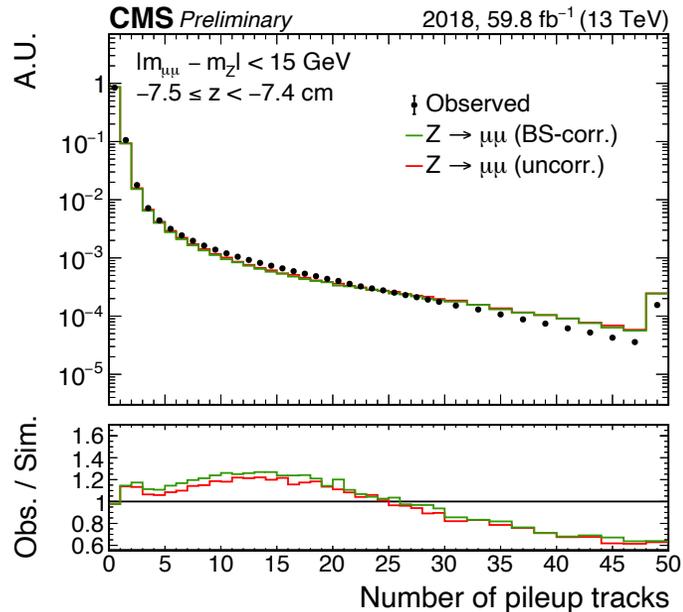
Correct events with  $N_{tracks}^{HS}=1$  at  $N_{tracks}=1$



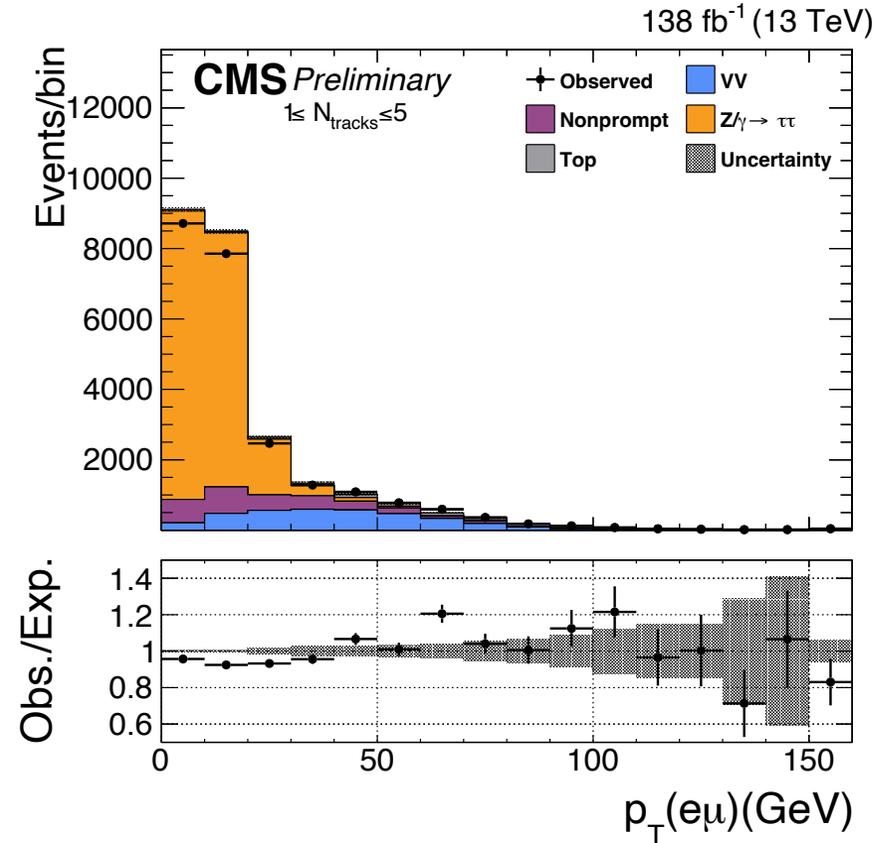
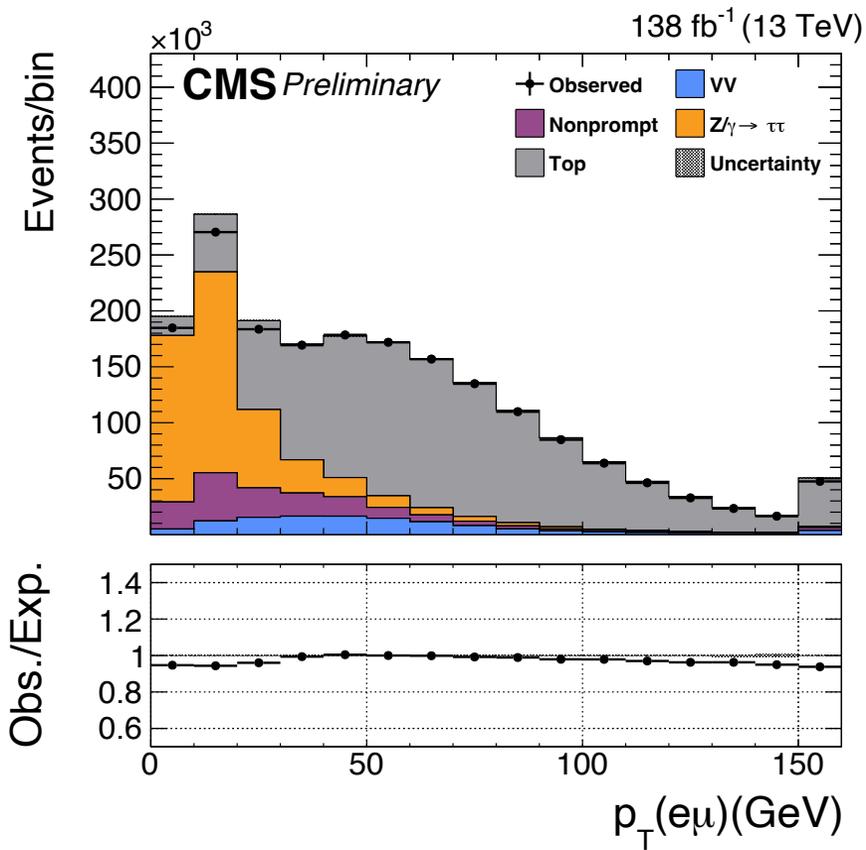
Final corrections

**New!**

$$N_{tracks} = N_{tracks}^{PU} + N_{tracks}^{HS}$$



**New!**



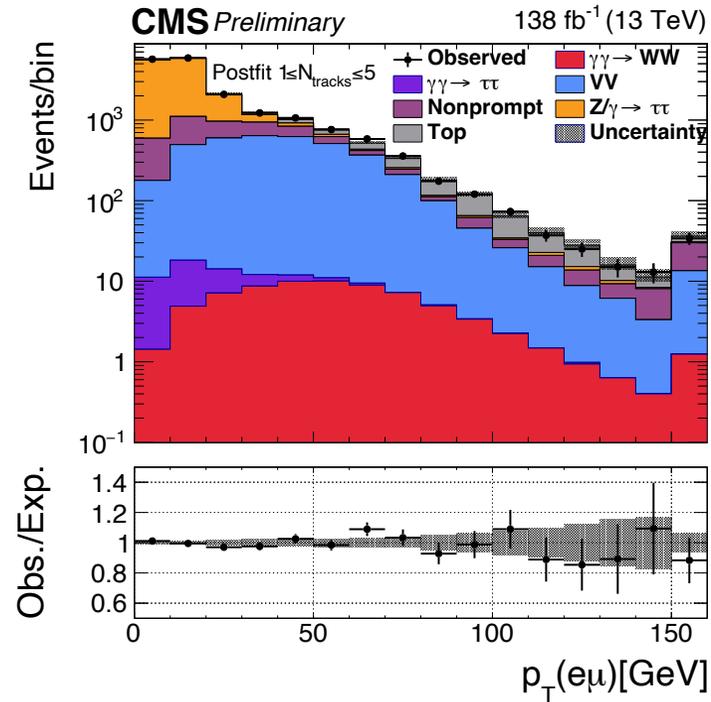
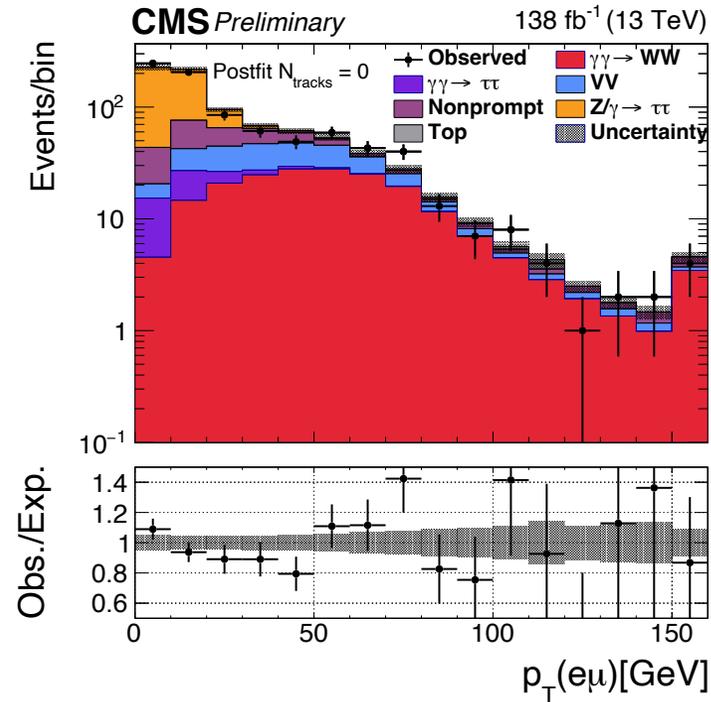
Only statistical uncertainty shown, prefit

**New!**

Uncertainty	Process	Magnitude
Luminosity	All simulations	< 3%
L1 prefiring	All simulations	negligible
Pileup reweighting	All simulations	Event-dependent
Drell-Yan normalization	Drell-Yan simulation	Rate Parameter
Top cross section	Top simulation	3%
$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$ and $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$ normalization	$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$ $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$	2%
$\mu_R, \mu_f$	Drell-Yan simulation	Shape
PDF	Drell-Yan simulation	Shape
ISR, FSR	Drell-Yan simulation	Shape
Inclusive VV normalization	Inclusive VV simulation	Rate Parameter
e ID, iso, trigger	All simulations	up to 2%
e ID multiplicity correction	All simulation	1%
$\mu$ ID, iso, trigger	All simulation	up to 1%
$N_{tracks}^{PU}$ reweighting	All simulations	2%
$N_{tracks}^{HS}$ reweighting	Drell-Yan and inclusive VV	Rate Parameter
OS-to-SS SFs Stat. Unc.	$jet \rightarrow e/\mu$ fake background	Shape
Background composition	$jet \rightarrow e/\mu$ fake background	10%
Limited statistics	All simulation, fake background	Barlow-Beeston-lite approach

# Inclusive Cross Section Measurement

**New!**



Inclusive cross section of  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$  with all W decay modes  
 $\sigma^{\text{inclusive}} = 658.8^{+81.7}_{-77.7} \text{ fb}$

- Statistical and systematic uncertainties are shown
- Last bin contains overflows
- The observed significance is over  $7\sigma$ , first observation of  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$  at CMS

**New!**

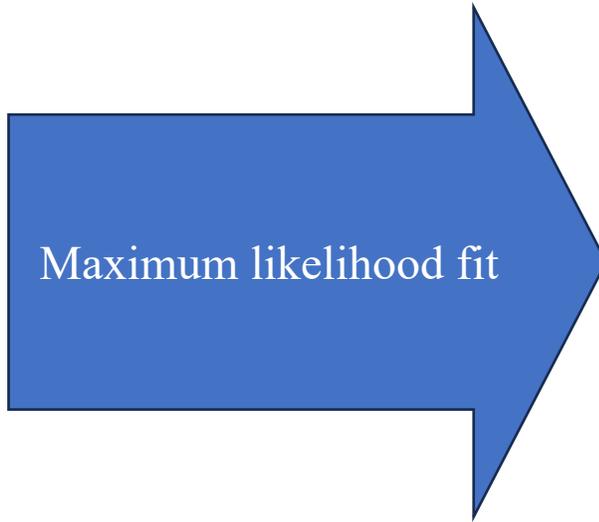
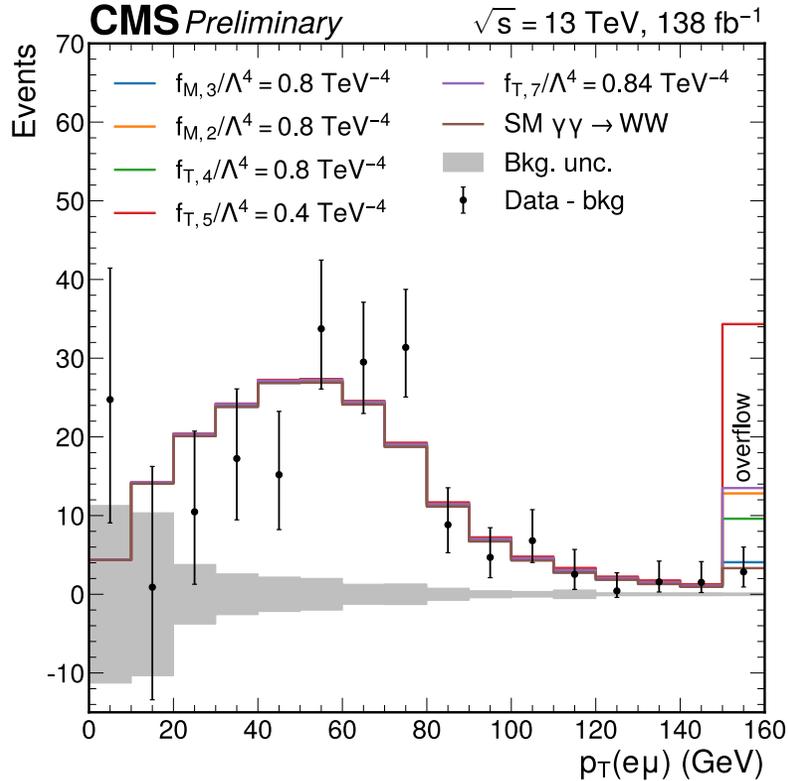
Process	$N_{\text{tracks}} = 0$	$1 \leq N_{\text{tracks}} \leq 5$
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$359.9 \pm 22.4$	$11262.3 \pm 166.4$
Jet mis-ID	$120.4 \pm 10.2$	$2176.1 \pm 186.1$
Inclusive VV	$115.2 \pm 10.0$	$3733.7 \pm 184.4$
$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$34.2 \pm 1.4$	$37.3 \pm 1.5$
Top	$7.0 \pm 1.5$	$718.6 \pm 114.9$
Nonfiducial $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$	$11.5 \pm 0.5$	$70.5 \pm 2.4$
Total bkg.	$648.1 \pm 28.3$	$17998.5 \pm 174.3$
Fiducial $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$	$183.7 \pm 22.2$	$124.0 \pm 15.8$
Total	$835.4 \pm 28.8$	$18122.5 \pm 159.6$
Observed	829	18112

- Fiducial region definition:
  - $e\mu$  final state from W
  - leading lepton  $p_T > 24\text{GeV}$
  - subleading lepton  $p_T > 15\text{GeV}$
  - $|\eta_e| < 2.5$
  - $|\eta_\mu| < 2.4$
  - 0 extra track
  - $A > 0.015$
  - $\Delta R(e, \mu) > 0.5$
  - $m_{e\mu} > 20\text{GeV}$
- Signal events in the fiducial region: 94%
- Treat signal events outside the fiducial region as background
- $\sigma^{fid} = 4.1 \pm 0.5 \text{ fb}$

# Constraints on Quartic Coupling

**New!**

First constraints on  $f$ -odd parameters, indicated by tilde



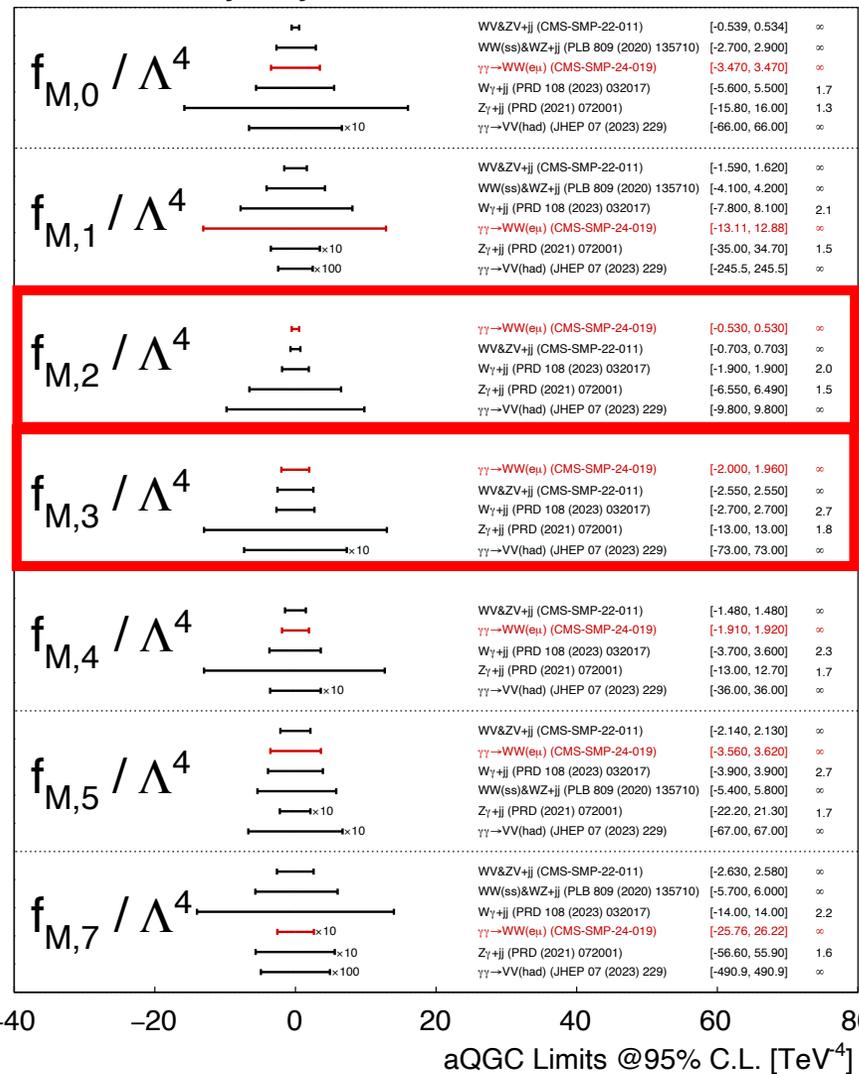
$p_{Te\mu}$  distribution of  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$  with nonzero EFT parameters

	Expected 95% CL ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )	Observed 95% CL ( $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ )
$f_{M0}/\Lambda^4$	[-3.95, 4.02]	[-3.47, 3.47]
$f_{M1}/\Lambda^4$	[-15.19, 14.66]	[-13.11, 12.88]
$\tilde{f}_{M1}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.61, 0.61]	[-0.53, 0.53]
$f_{M2}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.60, 0.61]	[-0.53, 0.53]
$\tilde{f}_{M2}/\Lambda^4$	[-2.20, 2.20]	[-1.92, 1.91]
$f_{M3}/\Lambda^4$	[-2.32, 2.24]	[-2.00, 1.96]
$f_{M4}/\Lambda^4$	[-2.18, 2.22]	[-1.91, 1.92]
$\tilde{f}_{M4}/\Lambda^4$	[-4.41, 4.41]	[-3.84, 3.82]
$f_{M5}/\Lambda^4$	[-4.05, 4.20]	[-3.56, 3.62]
$\tilde{f}_{M5}/\Lambda^4$	[-1.99, 1.99]	[-1.74, 1.73]
$f_{M7}/\Lambda^4$	[-29.31, 30.38]	[-25.76, 26.22]
$f_{T0}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.64, 0.52]	[-0.56, 0.45]
$f_{T1}/\Lambda^4$	[-2.09, 1.97]	[-1.82, 1.70]
$f_{T2}/\Lambda^4$	[-2.46, 1.97]	[-2.15, 1.68]
$\tilde{f}_{T2}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.088, 0.088]	[-0.076, 0.076]
$f_{T3}/\Lambda^4$	[-3.23, 2.44]	[-2.84, 2.07]
$\tilde{f}_{T3}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.088, 0.088]	[-0.076, 0.076]
$f_{T4}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.99, 0.74]	[-0.87, 0.63]
$\tilde{f}_{T4}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.37, 0.37]	[-0.32, 0.32]
$f_{T5}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.20, 0.16]	[-0.17, 0.14]
$\tilde{f}_{T5}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.21, 0.21]	[-0.18, 0.18]
$f_{T6}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.64, 0.60]	[-0.56, 0.52]
$\tilde{f}_{T6}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.61, 0.61]	[-0.53, 0.53]
$f_{T7}/\Lambda^4$	[-0.75, 0.60]	[-0.66, 0.51]

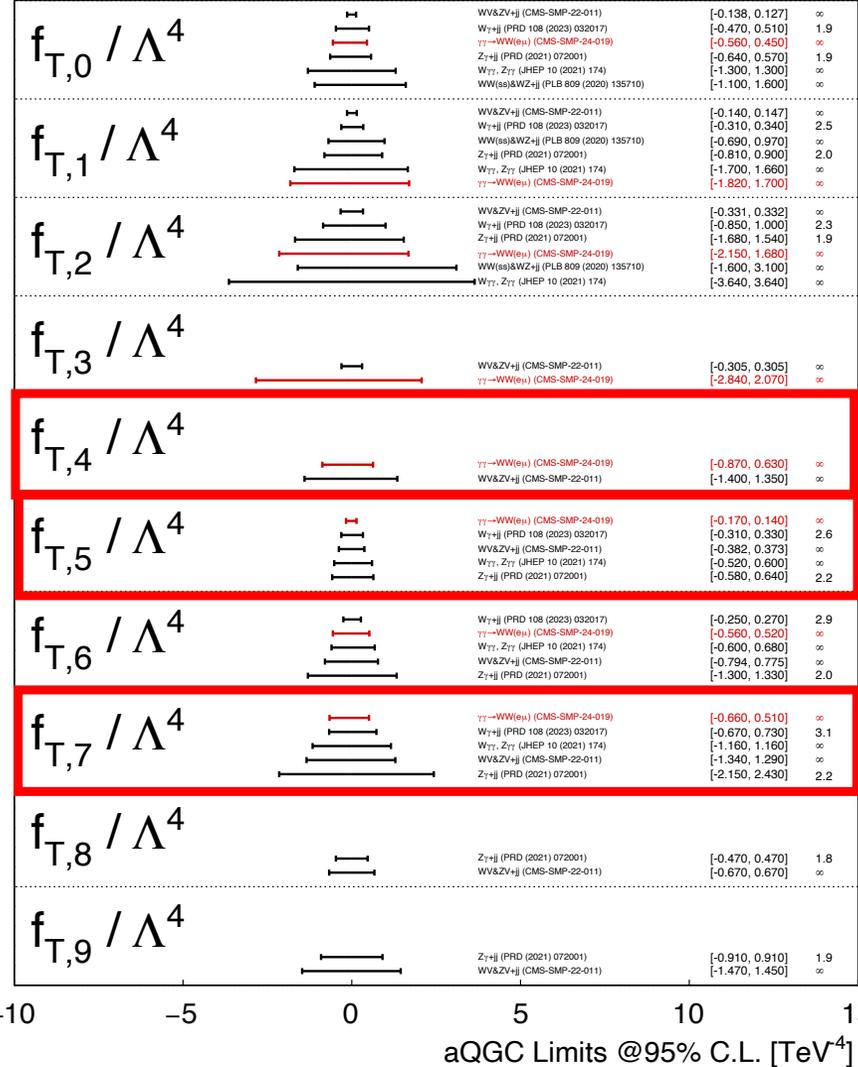
# Comparison of Constraints on Quartic Coupling

**New!**

CMS Preliminary, July 2025



CMS Preliminary, July 2025



The constraints are ranked with respect to the sensitivity, on top are the most sensitive constraints.

Tight constraints on  $f_{m2}$ ,  $f_{m3}$ ,  $f_{t4}$ ,  $f_{t5}$ ,  $f_{t7}$

- The CMS Collaboration has used the  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$  events in heavy ion collisions to constrain the  $\tau$  electromagnetic moments:  $a_\tau = -35_{-10}^{+18} \times 10^{-3}$  at 68% CL

- The CMS Collaboration has first observed  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$  process in pp collisions with over  $5\sigma$**

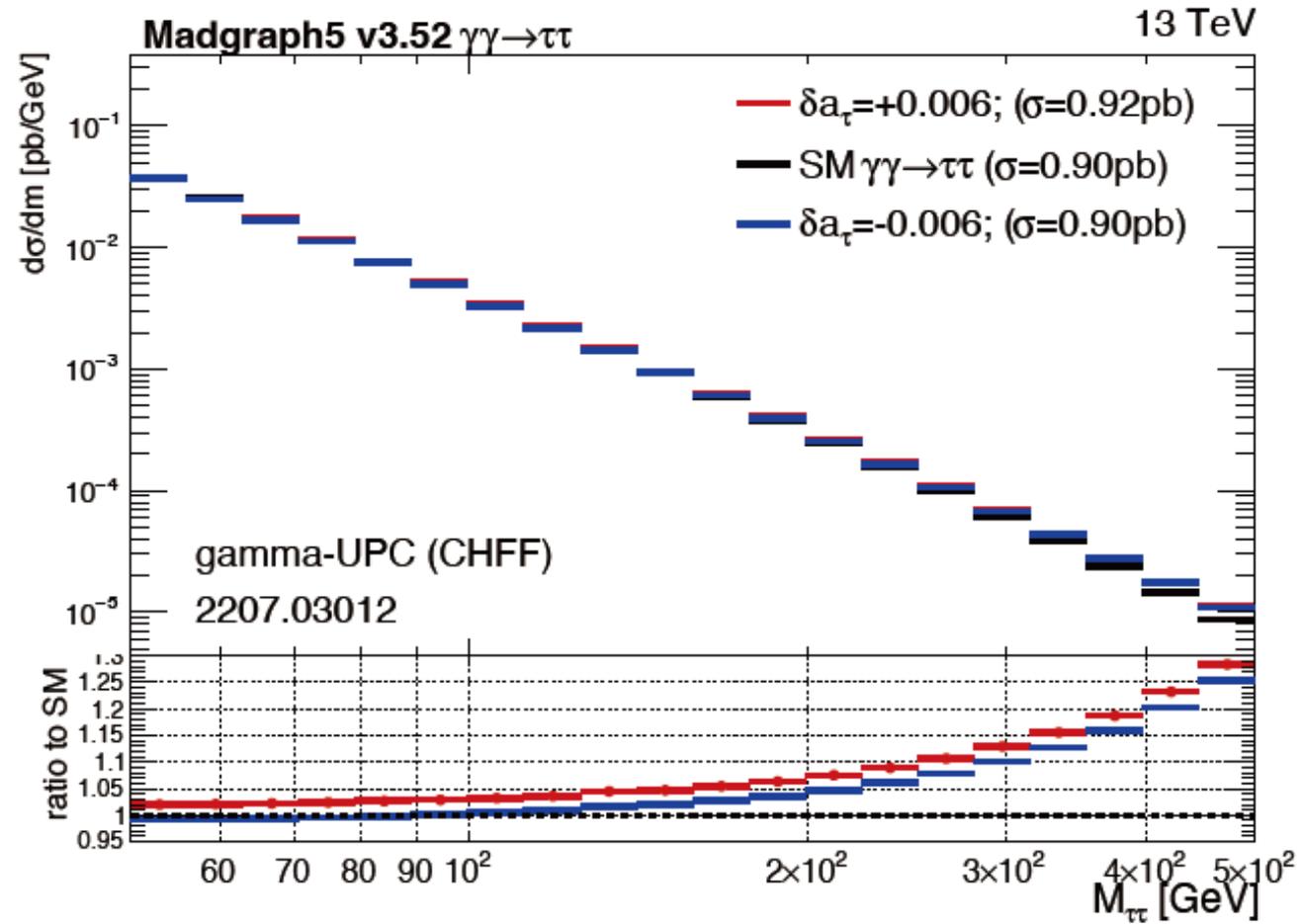
$$a_\tau = 0.9_{-3.1}^{+3.2} \times 10^{-3} \text{ at 68\% CL}$$

$$-0.0042 < a_\tau < 0.0062 \text{ at 95\% CL}$$

$$-1.7 \times 10^{-17} \text{ ecm} < d_\tau < 1.7 \times 10^{-17} \text{ ecm}$$

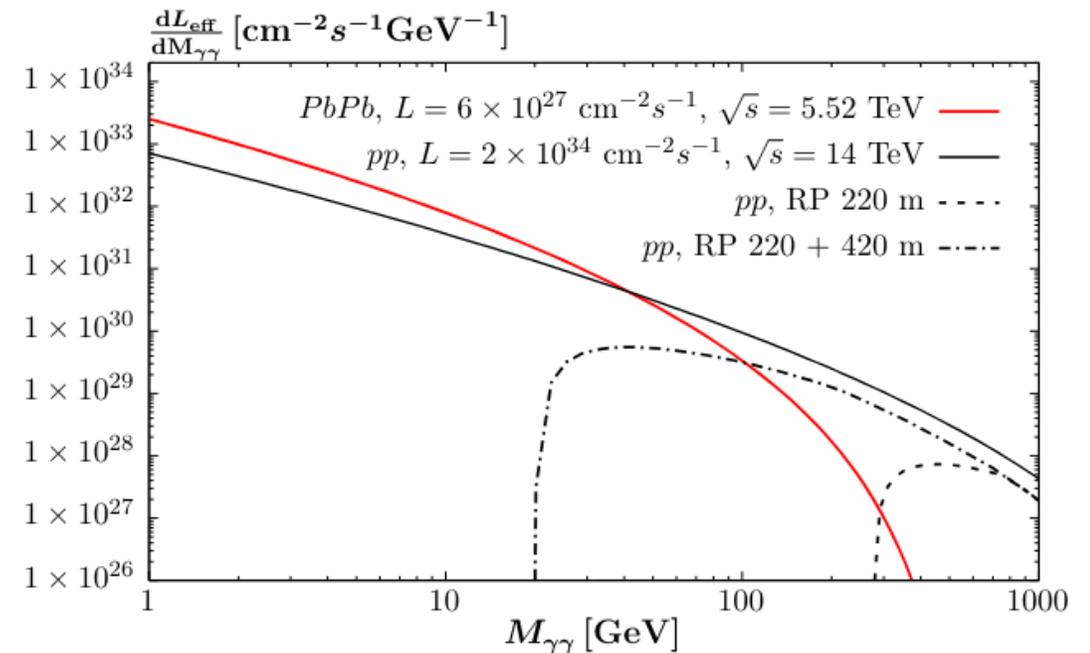
- First observation of  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$  at CMS with over  $7\sigma$** 
  - Observed inclusive cross section is  $658.8_{-77.7}^{+81.7}$  fb
  - First constraints on f-odd parameters
  - Tight constraints on  $f_{m2}[-0.53, 0.53]$ ,  $f_{m3}[-2.00, 1.96]$ ,  $f_{t4}[-0.87, 0.63]$ ,  $f_{t5}[-0.17, 0.14]$ ,  $f_{t7}[-0.66, 0.51] \text{ TeV}^{-4}$

Thanks for listening  
&  
Welcome all comments



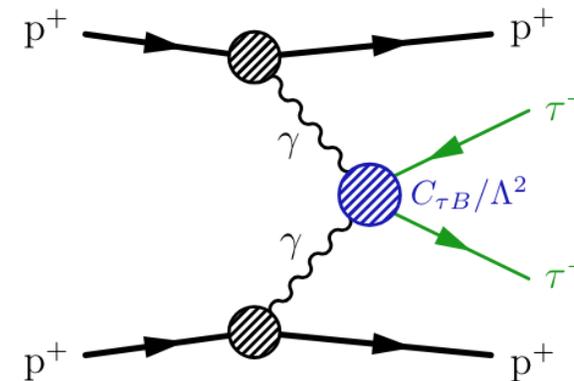
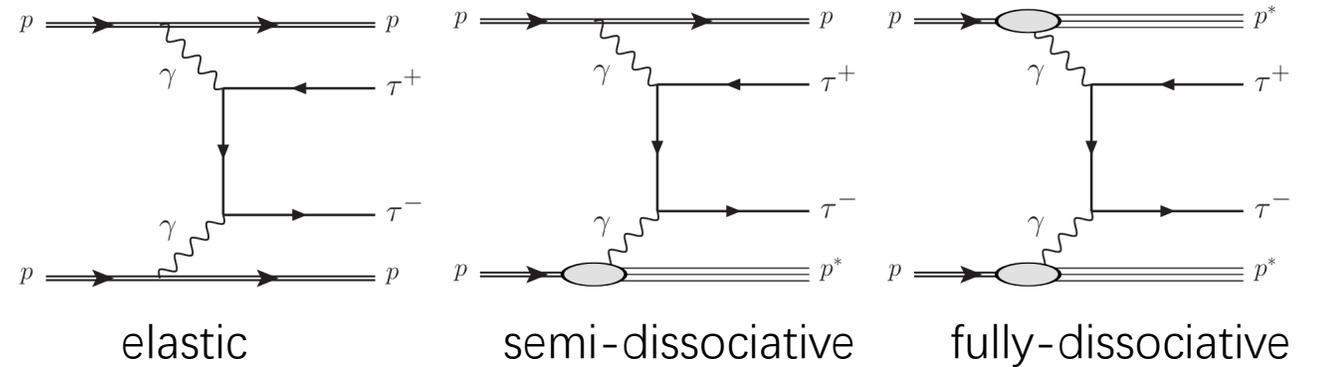
# Electromagnetic ultra-peripheral collisions(UPC)

- provide a **pure QED**(electrodynamics) environment
- $\sigma(\gamma\gamma) \propto Z^4, \sigma(\gamma\gamma) \propto \log^3(\sqrt{S})$ , **much larger luminosities** of pp collisions than PbPb collisions
- **quasi-real photon**,  $q^2 \approx 0$
- max(longitudinal)  $\gamma$  energies  $E_\gamma \approx 80\text{GeV(PbPb)}, 2.5\text{TeV(pp)}$
- much larger BSM effect on larger  $m_{\tau\tau}$
- process signature:
  - opposite sign(OS)  $\tau^\pm \tau^\mp$
  - back-to-back in azimuthal plane:  $|\Delta\Phi| \approx \pi$
  - low activity around  $\tau\tau$  vertex



- **Only elastic events** are generated using [gammaUPC](#), data-driven method to include the dissociative component and [SUPERCHIC](#) for cross-check
- $a_\tau$  &  $d_\tau$  interpretation using the **EFT approach** with the [SMEFTsim](#) package, simplifying with  $C_{\tau W}=0$  since the linear combination of  $C_{\tau B}$  and  $C_{\tau W}$ :

$$\delta a_\tau \propto \frac{\text{Re}[C_{\tau B}]}{\Lambda^2}, \delta d_\tau \propto \frac{\text{Im}[C_{\tau B}]}{\Lambda^2}$$



	$e\mu$	$e\tau_h$	$\mu\tau_h$	$\tau_h\tau_h$	$\mu\mu$
$p_T^e$ (GeV)	$> 15/24$	$> 25-33$	—	—	—
$ \eta^e $	$< 2.5$	$< 2.1-2.5$	—	—	—
$p_T^\mu$ (GeV)	$> 24/15$	—	$> 21-29$	—	$> 26-29/10$
$ \eta^\mu $	$< 2.4$	—	$< 2.1-2.4$	—	$< 2.4$
$p_T^{\tau_h}$ (GeV)	—	$> 30-35$	$> 30-32$	$> 40$	—
$ \eta^{\tau_h} $	—	$< 2.1-2.3$	$< 2.1-2.3$	$< 2.1$	—
$m_{\mu\mu}$ (GeV)	—	—	—	—	$> 50$
OS	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
$ d_z(\ell, \ell') $ (cm)	$< 0.1$	$< 0.1$	$< 0.1$	$< 0.1$	$< 0.1$
$\Delta R(\ell, \ell')$	$> 0.5$	$> 0.5$	$> 0.5$	$> 0.5$	$> 0.5$
$m_T(e/\mu p_T, \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}})$ (GeV)	—	$< 75$	$< 75$	—	—

$$A = 1 - \left| \frac{\phi}{\pi} \right|$$

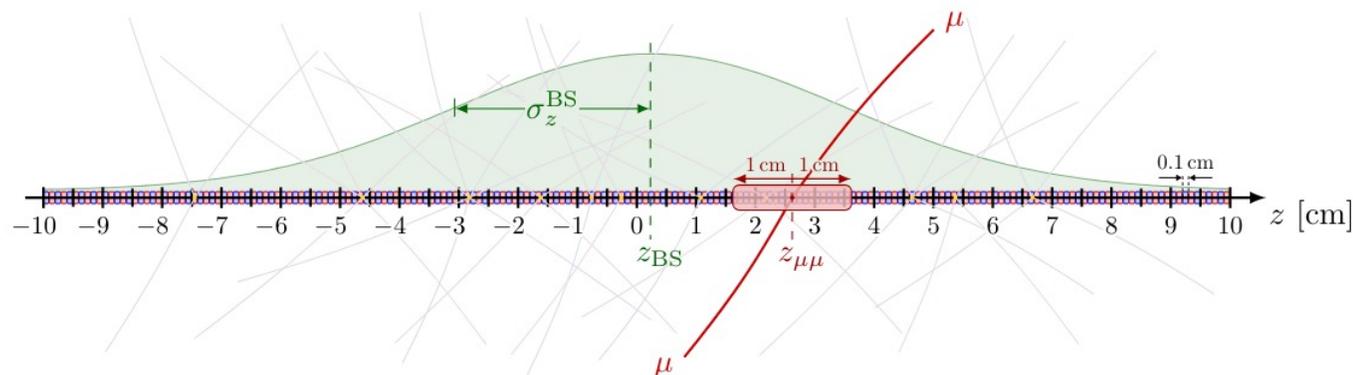
The correction is derived as a function of acoplanarity by fitting the data/MC ratio.

It is kept constant above 0.35.

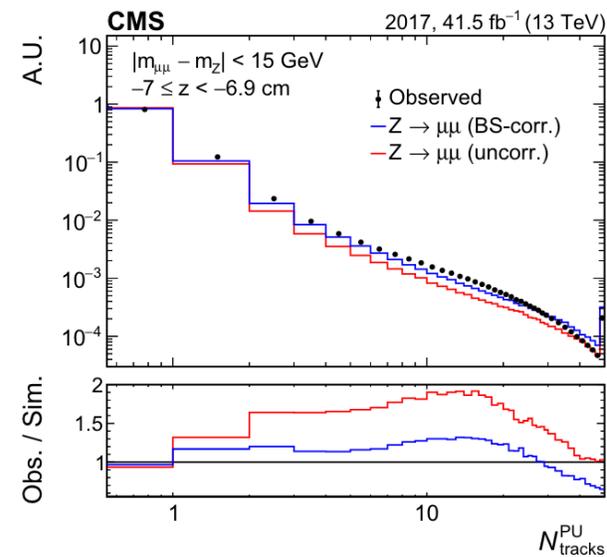
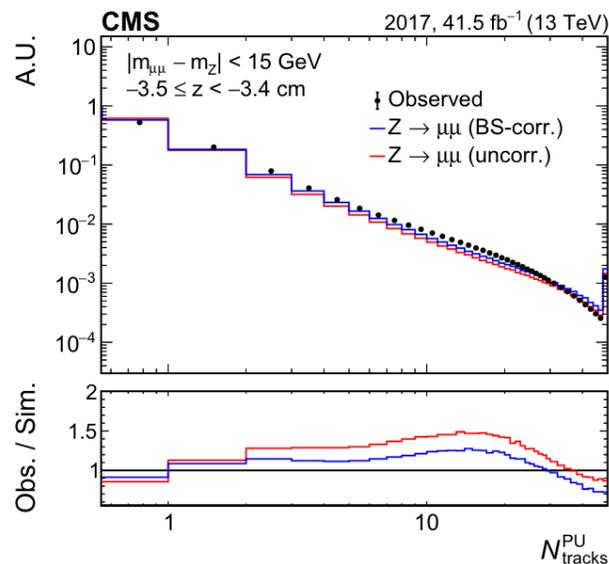
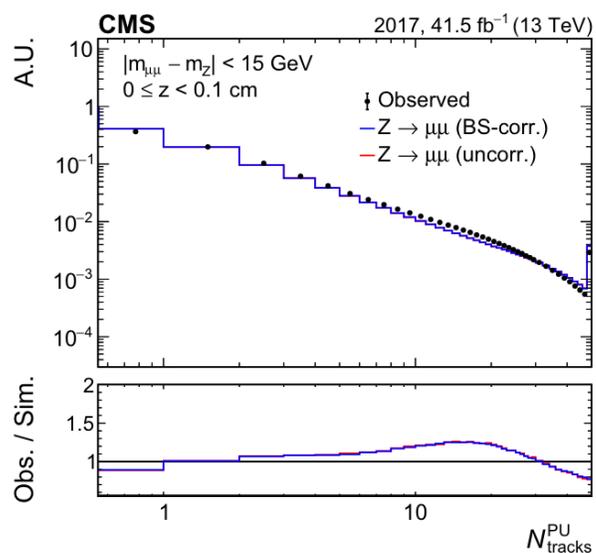
It modifies the Drell-Yan normalizations in various  $p_T$  ranges (the corrections are different in different  $p_T$  ranges), but keeps the overall Drell-Yan normalization constant.

$$z^{\text{corr}} = z_{\text{MC}}^{\text{BS}} + \frac{\sigma_{\text{Data}}^{\text{BS}}}{\sigma_{\text{MC}}^{\text{BS}}} (z - z_{\text{MC}}^{\text{BS}})$$

$$z^{\text{corr}} = z + z_{\text{Data}}^{\text{BS}} - z_{\text{MC}}^{\text{BS}}$$



windows far from the di- $\mu$  vertex to discard the tracks from the hard scattering interactions in  $|m_{\mu\mu} - m_Z| < 15 \text{ GeV}$

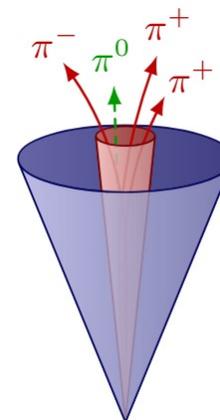
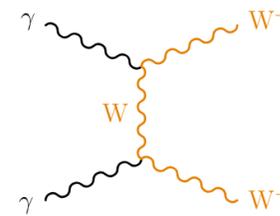
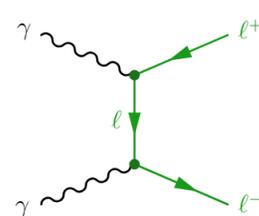
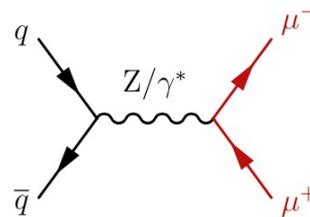


- scan  $a_\tau$  &  $d_\tau$  values through matrix element reweighting in two independent 1D grids of 100 points for  $C_{\tau B}$ :

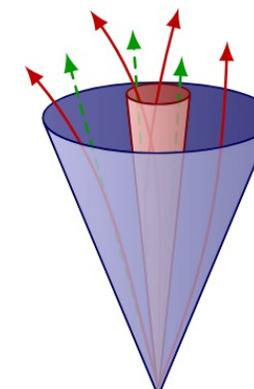
$$Re[C_{\tau B}] \in [-40,40], Im[C_{\tau B}] \in [-40,40]$$

- result independent from of choice of  $\Lambda$ ,  $C_{\tau B}$  &  $C_{\tau W}$  scale with  $\Lambda^2$ , but we fix  $\Lambda=2\text{TeV}$  in event generation

- MC simulation
  - Drell-Yan( $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow ll$ ):dominant at low mass
  - exclusive  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow ee, \mu\mu, WW$  production
  - inclusive WW production(small)
- data-driven: misidentified hadronic jets
  - $j \rightarrow \tau_h: e\tau_h, \mu\tau_h, \tau_h\tau_h$  channels
  - $j \rightarrow e/\mu: e\mu$  channels

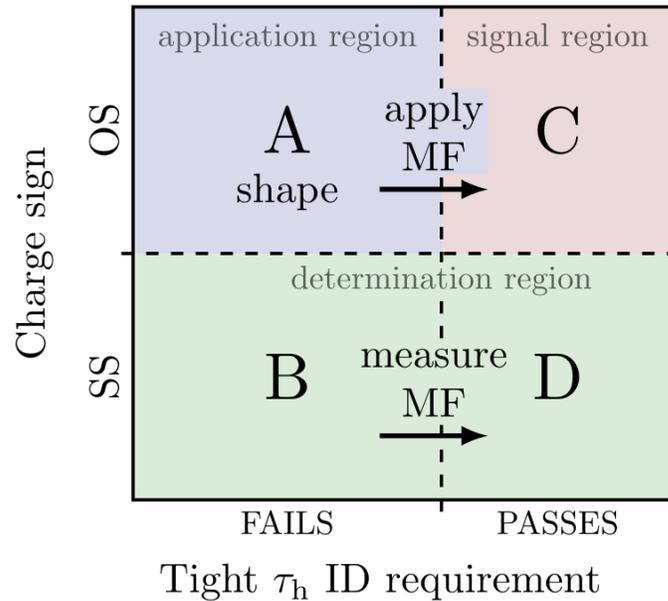


hadronic  $\tau_h$  jet

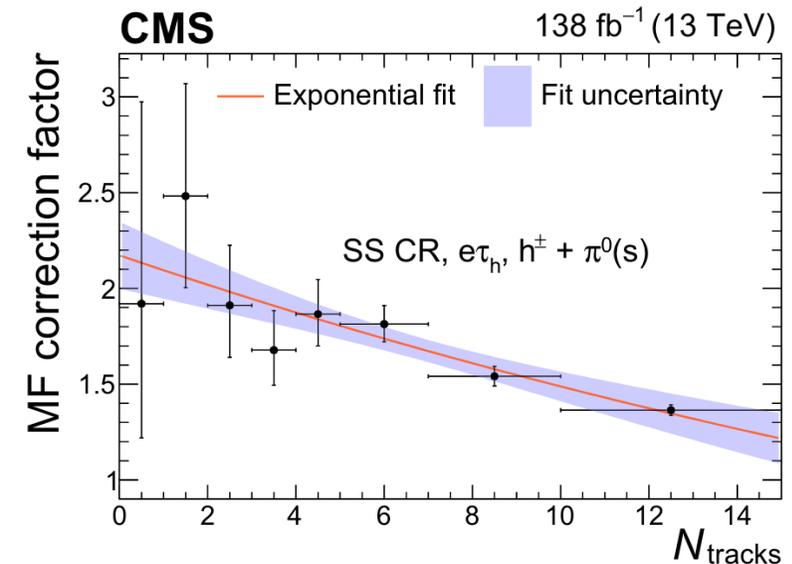
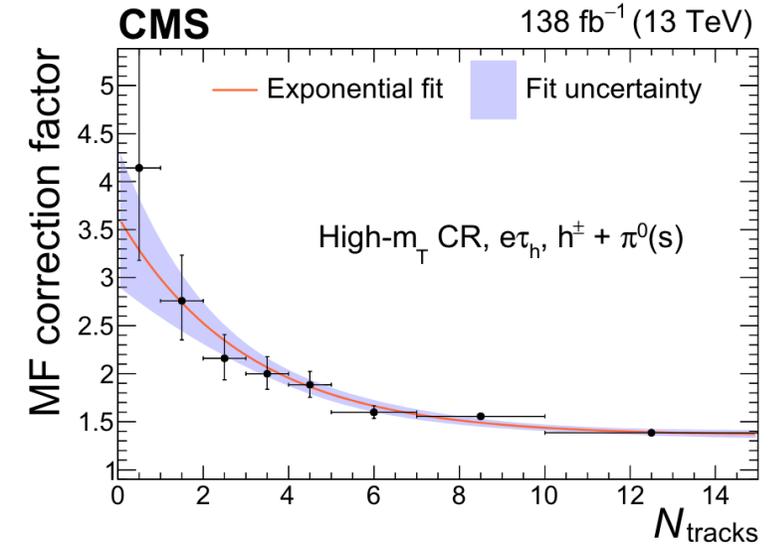


hadronic quark/gluon jet

# Misidentified $\tau_h$ Background

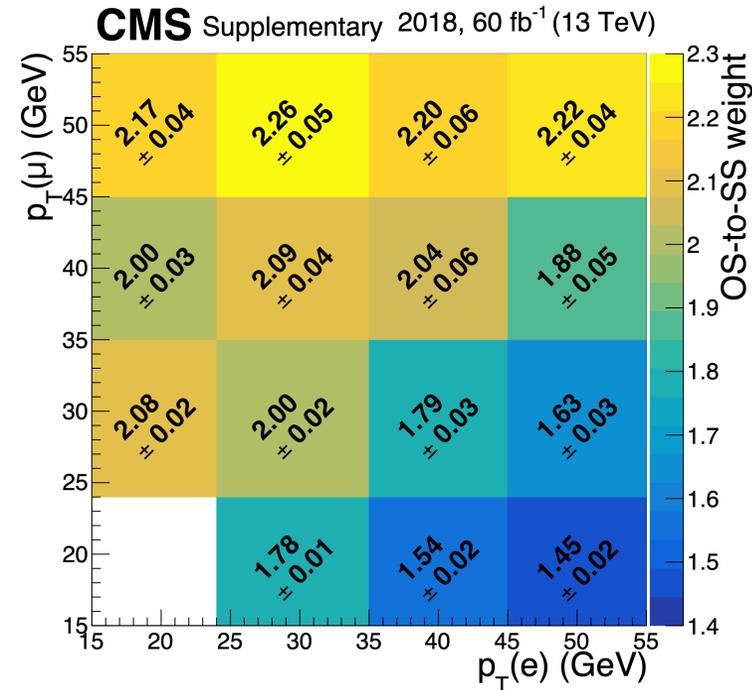


- MFs measured in separate CRs
  - W+jets: $m_T > 75\text{GeV}$
  - QCD:SS,  $m_T < 75\text{GeV}$

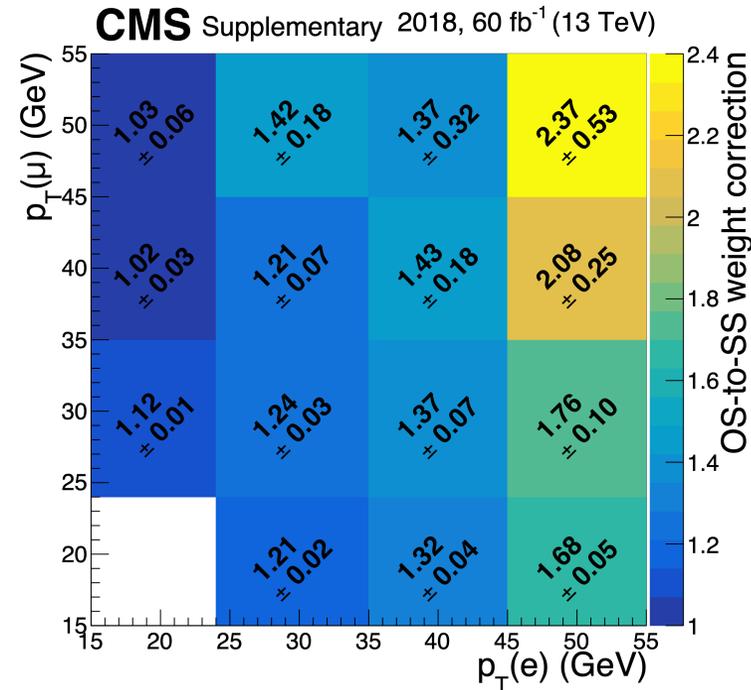


# Jet-fake $e\mu$ background $pp$

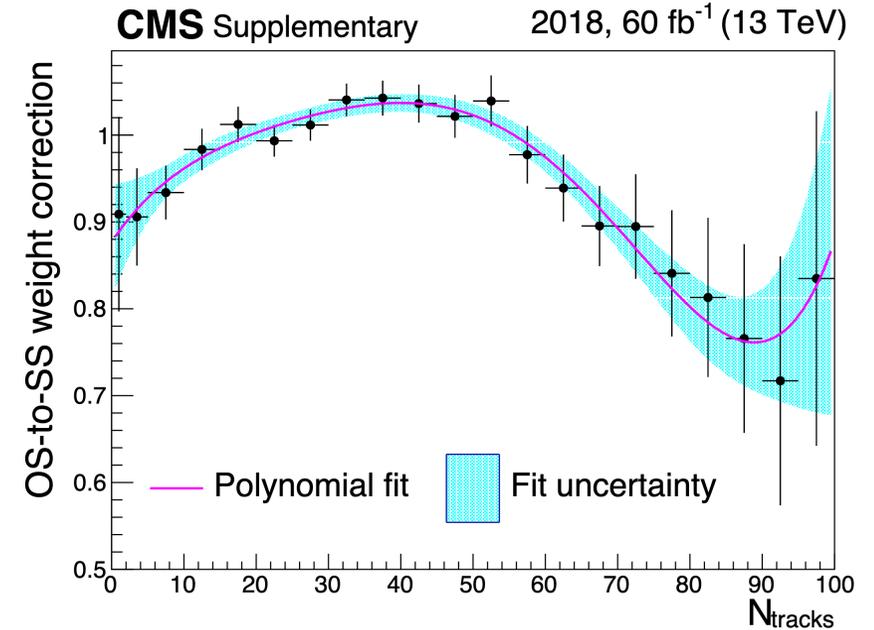
- reweight SS events with SF made of 3 multiplicative terms
- OS/SS SF measured in events with anti-isolated  $\mu$
- correction for  $\mu$  inverted isolation
- $N_{tracks}$  corrections



Anti-isolated the  $\mu$  to get the OS-to-SS as fake factors



Anti-isolated the  $e$  with isolated  $\mu$  and anti-isolated  $\mu$  to correct the effect of the shift of the  $\mu$  isolation



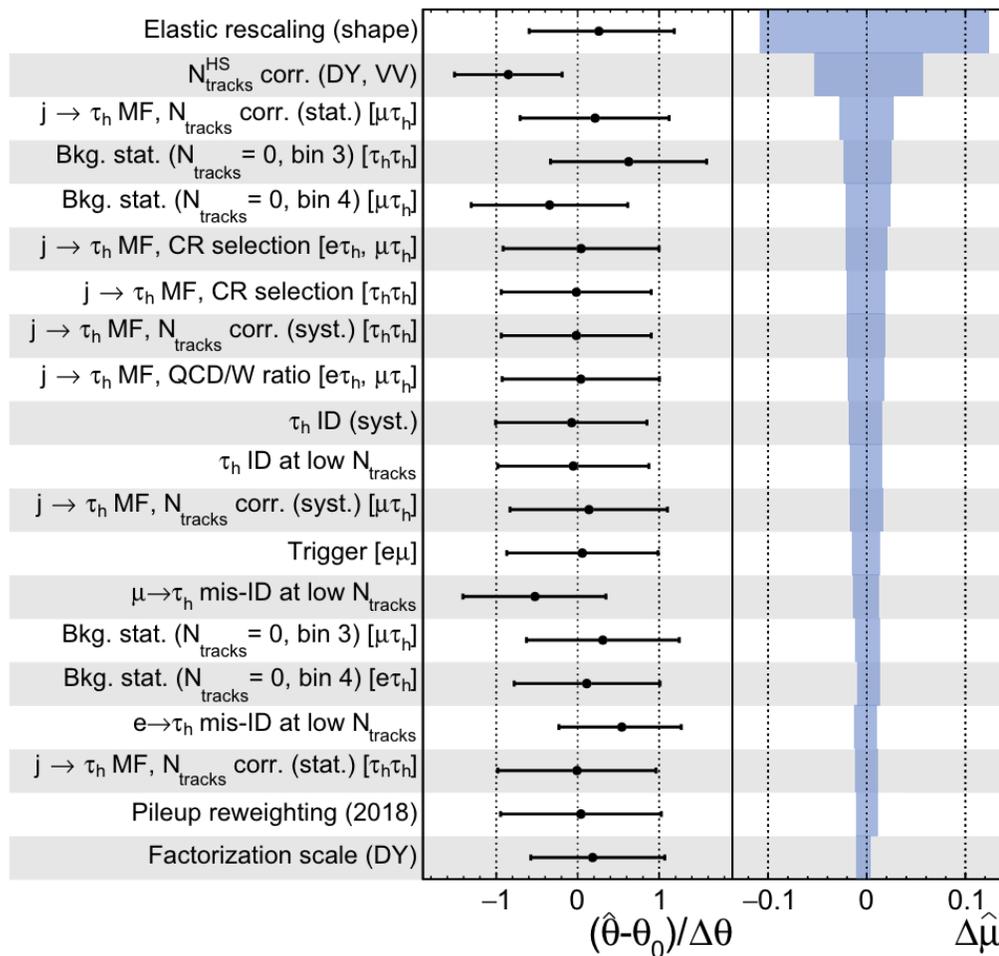
Derive the  $N_{tracks}$  dependence of the OS-to-SS

**CMS**

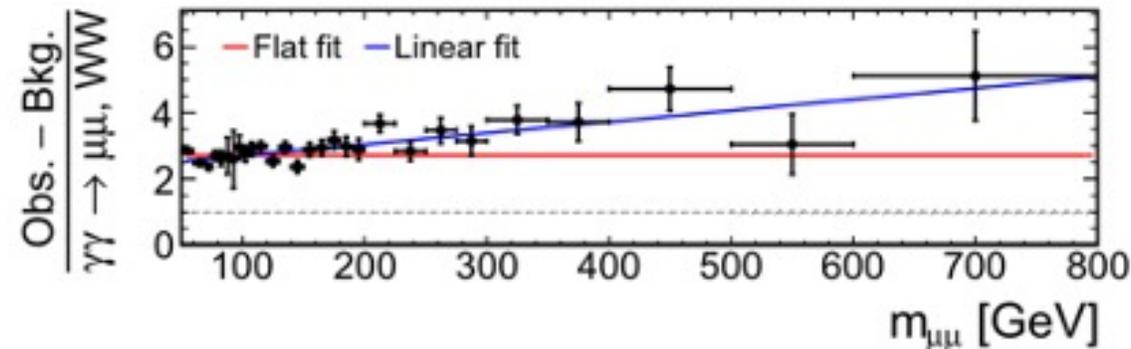
138 fb<sup>-1</sup> (13 TeV)

→ Fit  ±1 σ impact

$\hat{\mu} = 0.75^{+0.20}_{-0.18}$



shape uncertainty of the elastic rescaling: the difference between the flat factor and the linear factor



uncertainty of the N<sub>tracks</sub><sup>HS</sup> correction is taken to have the same magnitude as the relative fraction of γγ → μμ/WW in the correction derived region.

N<sub>tracks</sub> extrapolation of the jet → τ<sub>h</sub> MF estimate jet mis-ID background (up to ~20%)

Real and fake τ<sub>h</sub> identification (at low N<sub>tracks</sub>)

