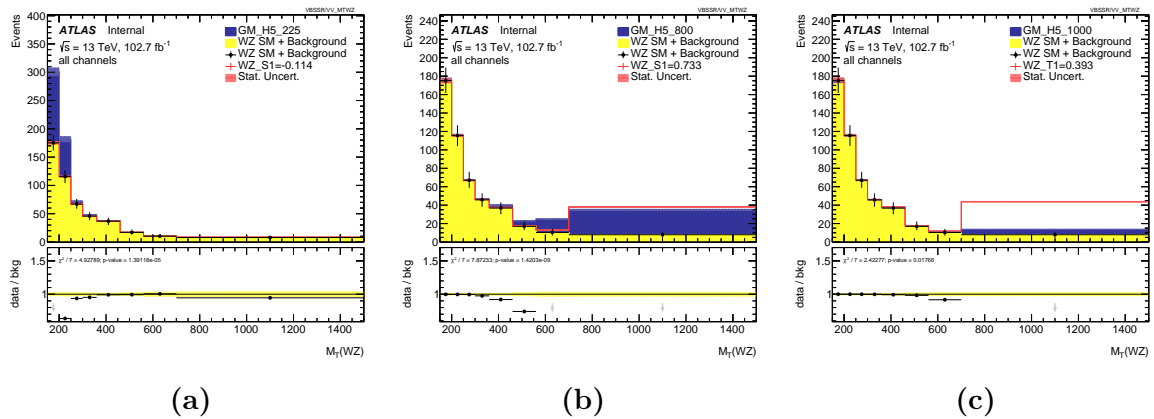


The EFT samples for each parameter  $S_0$ ,  $M_0$ ,  $M_1$ ,  $T_0$ ,  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$  are fitted against the combined SM and GM Resonance data. It is assumed that the coefficients are only affected by anomalous QGC (aQGC) couplings. Only one coefficient is fitted at once while the other coefficients are set to zero. As discussed in section ?? good fits are expected for sufficiently high resonance mass. The fit can not identify small energies or high energy with small cross-sections resonances as shown in 0.1<sup>1</sup>.



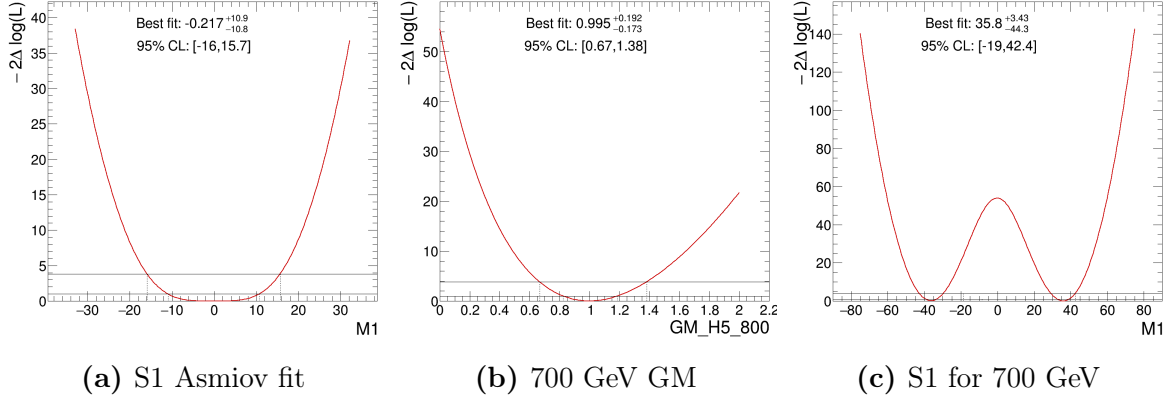
**Figure 0.1:** **a)** The mass of the resonance has approximately the same energy as the WZ peak but for the WZ peak the EFT prediction should be the SM therefore EFT can not describe the 225 GeV Resonance and the coefficient fit diverges. **b)** 800 GeV has a high cross-section and the energy is in the region where SM and EFT deviate therefore the coefficients can be fitted accurately. **c)** 1000 GeV the cross-section is too low the fit can not produce a significant result even though the resonance is in the right energy region.

Evaluating which fit is good can be done qualitative by simply looking at the invariant mass plots if the EFT sample scaled with the best fit value is able to describe the resonance one can argue that the fit is good. But this is not accurately possible for resonances peaks that are higher energy than the  $W^\pm Z$  peak, but the start of the peak is still part of the  $W^\pm Z$  peak.

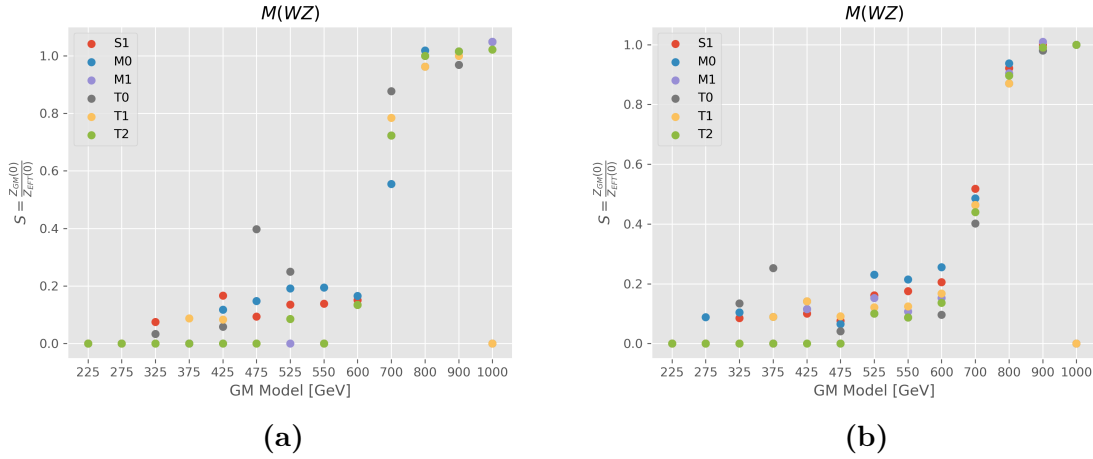
For a quantitative analysis the significance quotient has to be calculated from the likelihood ratio  $f(\mu) = -2\Delta\log(L)$  where  $\mu$  is the signal strength. The significance [1] can be calculated using  $Z(\mu) = \sqrt{f(\mu)}$  resulting in  $S = \frac{Z_{GM}(0)}{Z_{EFT}(0)}$ . Here  $Z_{GM}$  is the significance when the GM sample is used as coefficient in EFTFun [2] and fitted with SM as measurement and as prediction. The  $Z_{EFT}$  is the fit of an EFT coefficient for the SM combined with the GM model as measurement against the SM as prediction.  $f(0)$  can be interpreted as the difference to the SM, if  $f(0) = 0$  only the SM was measured. If  $f(0) > 0$  there is an EFT, GM which is more likely than the SM. For  $f(0) > 4$  the SM is excluded. The value of  $\mu = 0$  can be read off from the log-likelihood ratio plot in 0.2. The scale is dependent on the operator as well as the allowed range making it difficult to estimate a read off error. The error can be minimized by looking at positive and negative extrema and limiting the range to zero as well as the shape

<sup>1</sup>Technical reasons cause the ratio plot to display the wrong errors

including both extrema. Since the likelihood-function is continuous all plots give the same  $f(0)$  value. All three ranges should be used in case only one extremum exists, or only one is recognized by the fit this is often the case for low energy resonances. Using this the error becomes small compared to the statistical errors. All EFT coefficients in 0.3 with  $S > 0.8$  are able to reproduce the statistical significance of the GM model to more than 80% certainty.

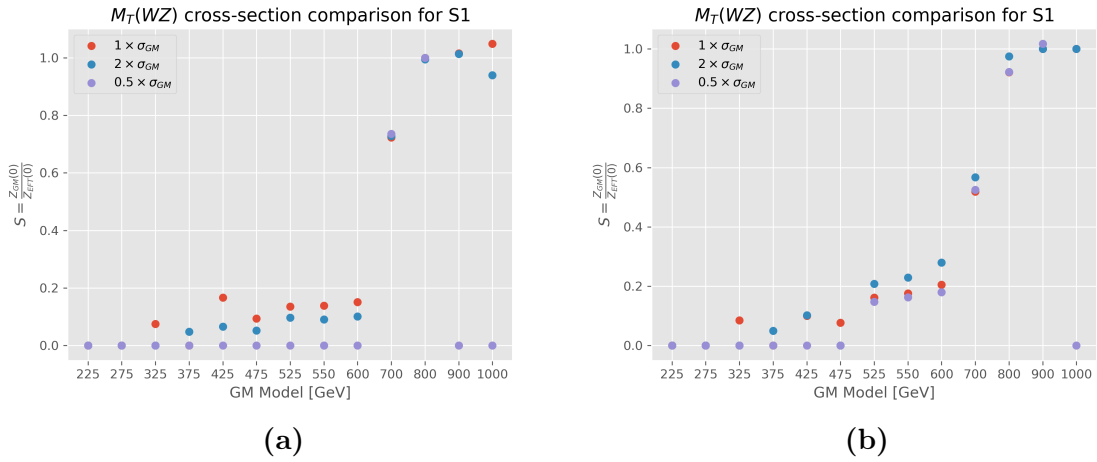


**Figure 0.2:** **a)** The best fit value is zero since the SM is reproduced in the Asimov fit. **b)** The GM model is used as coefficient. **c)** The SM is excluded, and two extrema emerge from the inclusion of the quadratic operator term.



**Figure 0.3:** **a)** EFT coefficients significance for invariant Mass **b)** EFT coefficients significance for transverse Mass. Plots for all operators individually are shown in appendix ??

The result is independent of the resonance cross-section. This can be shown by scaling the resonance, in 0.4 the cross-section is scaled with 2 and 0.5 which results in equal significance compared to the non-scaled resonances. The cross-section can not be scaled higher without breaking the fitting-tool as the values get unreasonably high. In the plots with 0.5 times the cross-section, the cross-section becomes too low to be picked up by the fitting tool. This happens for both the  $M(WZ)$  and the  $M_T(WZ)$  for the 1000 GeV resonance and the  $M_T(WZ)$  for 900 GeV. Which suggests that the  $M(WZ)$  will give a more accurate result for low cross-section measurements.



**Figure 0.4:** a) EFT coefficients significance for invariant Mass b) EFT coefficients significance for transverse Mass. The comparison for all operators is shown in ??

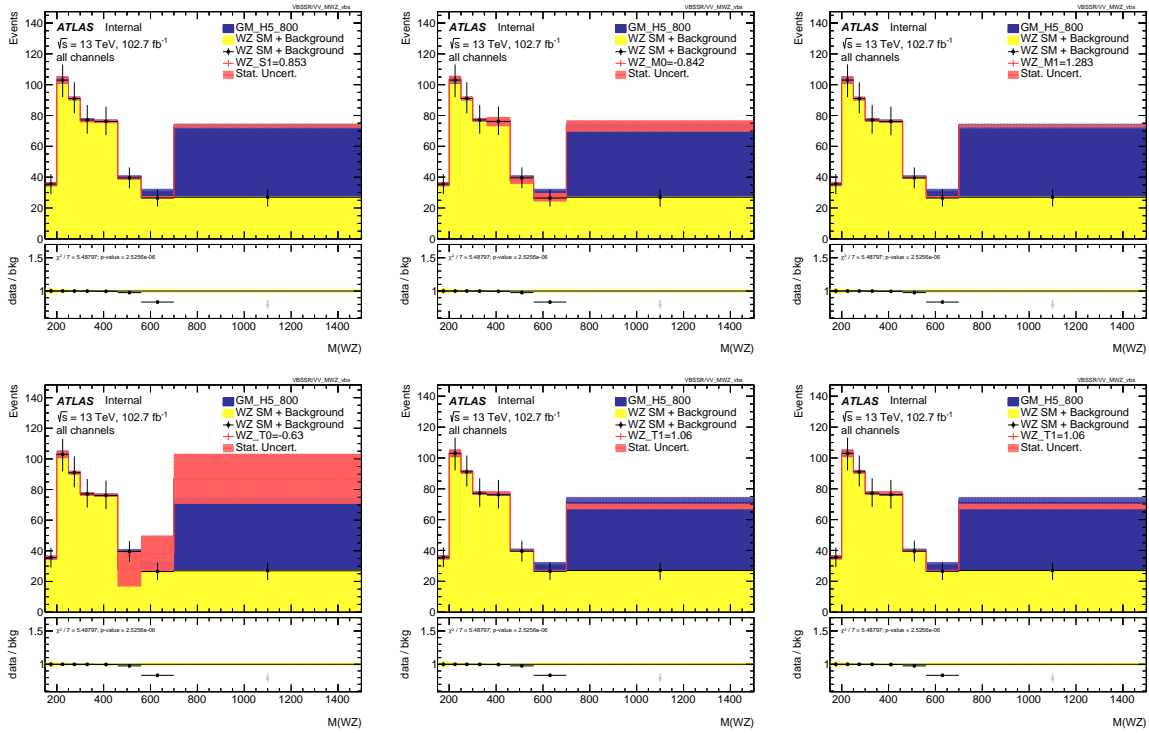
The 700 GeV sample has a significance of 0.7–0.8 making it irrelevant for this analysis but with the high dependence on the binning one may be able to get a significant result by optimizing the binning. The EFT limits for relevant resonance masses are shown in tabular 0.1. The limits for both extrema should be equivalent but the EFTFun only expects one extremum when fitting and therefore includes the second extremum in the 95%CL if the second extremum is too close to the first extremum. In order to find both extrema the range from a minimal range to zero for the negative extremum and from zero to a positive minimal range. The minimal range should leave space for the fit to find the best fit value. T0 doesn't show this behaviour which is likely caused by the larger uncertainties shown in 0.5 and 0.6. A full set of all parameters and both invariant mass and transverse mass are shown in 0.5 and 0.6 for an 800 GeV resonance as this is the resonance with the lowest energy and statistical significance. Other significant resonances are shown in the appendix ??. For the 1000 GeV resonance the coefficients T1, T0 in the invariant mass plot as well as M0, T0, T1 in the transverse mass plots could not be fitted as the cross-section is too small.

Mass	$M(WZ)$					
	S1	M0	M1	T0	T1	T2
positive extrema						
800 GeV	[89,129]	[20,28.4]	[29,42.4]	[2.1,2.8]	[1.4,2.01]	[4.1,6.03]
900 GeV	[-10,76.8]	[1.1,17.2]	[-0.41,25.3]	no extrema	[-0.057,1.18]	[0.035,3.56]
1000 GeV	[-447,71.7]	[281,16.2]	[-207,23.6]	no extrema	[-0.5,1.1]	[-8.2,3.32]
negative extrema						
800 GeV	[-130,-90.4]	[-27,-18.4]	[-43,-29.6]	[-1.9,-1.11]	[-2.1,-1.48]	[-6.3,-4.37]
900 GeV	[-78,248]	[-16, -0.115]	[-26,0.329]	[-0.89,0.109]	[-1.3,0.0591]	[-3.8,0.186]
1000 GeV	[-73,1096]	[-15,5.52]	[-24,9.92]	[-0.81,0.231]	[-1.2,14.3]	[-3.6,1.04]

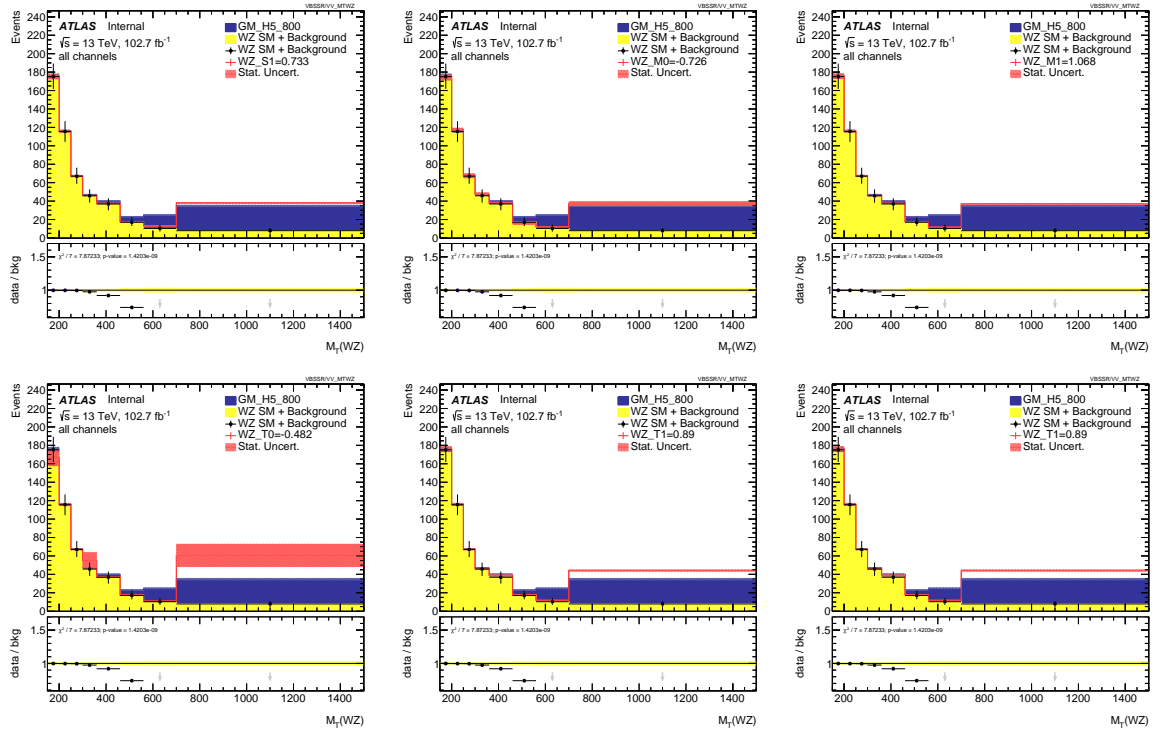
  

Mass	$M_T(WZ)$					
	S1	M0	M1	T0	T1	T2
positive extrema						
800 GeV	[75,113]	[16,24.2]	[24,36.2]	no extrema	[1.1,1.73]	[3.2,5.0]
900 GeV	[15,68.4]	[3.4,14.8]	[4.9,22.2]	no extrema	[0.22,1.06]	[0.6,3.06]
1000 GeV	[-19,64.7]	[220.45,14]	[-23,21]	no extrema	[-0.33,1.0]	[-0.45,2.89]
negative extrema						
800 GeV	[-115,-76.3]	[-24,-15.5]	[-36,-23.8]	[-1.5,-0.792]	[-1.5,-0.792]	[-5.2,-3.41]
900 GeV	[-70,-16.4]	[-14,-2.99]	[-22,-4.97]	[-0.77,-0.0389]	[-1.1,-0.256]	[-3.3,-0.798]
1000 GeV	[-66,78.6]	[-14,6.69]	[-21,82.6]	[-0.71,0.0189]	[-1.0,0.97]	[-3.1,37.9]

**Table 0.1:** Invariant mass lower and upper 95% confidence level limits for a fit with linear and quadratic operators in WZ with all other aQGC parameters set to zero



**Figure 0.5:** Invariant mass for coefficients S1, M0, M1, T0, T1, T2 with best fit value for 800 GeV resonance



**Figure 0.6:** transverse mass for coefficients S1, M0, M1, T0, T1, T2 with best fit value for 800 GeV resonance