

#### Measurement of the Z boson mass with the LHCb detector

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#### **European Research Council**

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### **Prospects of a** *Z* **measurement**

- $m_z$  is an important fundamental parameter in the Standard Model
- Predictions at higher precision require loop corrections
  - Depends on top mass, Higgs mass, etc..



## Indirect $m_Z = 91204.7 \pm 8.8$ MeV

• *LHCb* has measured  $m_W$ , and  $\sin^2 \theta_W$ ..., can we measure  $m_Z$ ?



#### **Detector Response**

Differences between data and simulation are of the form

$$p^{\pm} \rightarrow (1 + \alpha + \frac{\beta}{p^{\pm}} \mp \delta p^{\pm})(1 + \alpha \mathcal{R}_{1}\sigma_{1})(1 + b\mathcal{R}_{2}\sigma_{2}p^{\pm})p^{\pm}$$

$$\mathcal{R} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\mathbf{10^{6}}} \underbrace{\mathbf{10^{6}}}_{\mathbf{10^{6}}} \underbrace{\mathbf{10^{6}}}_{\mathbf{10^$$

#### Z mass Fit





- Binned Chi squared fit
- *m<sub>z</sub>* varied by reweighting to generator level events
- From a version of POWHEG with QED predictions at NLO <u>Eur. Phys. J. C 73 (2013) 6</u>

Source	Size [MeV]
Momentum calibration	4.1
Signal QED corrections	0.8
Parton distribution functions	0.7
Detection Efficiency	0.1
Statistical uncertainty	8.5
Total	9.5

#### Result



Direct Measurements

Indirect Determinations

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#### **Summary**

•  $m_z$  measurable at LHCb!

 $m_z = 91184.2 \pm 9.5 \; {\rm MeV}$ 

- Results consistent with SM and previous measurements
- First dedicated measurement at the LHC



# Backup











