

Diboson Physics at the Tevatron

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for the CDF and D0 Collaborations
HCP, 15 November 2011

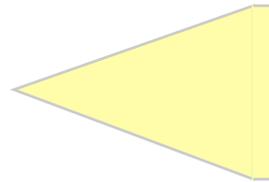


University
of Glasgow | Experimental
Particle Physics



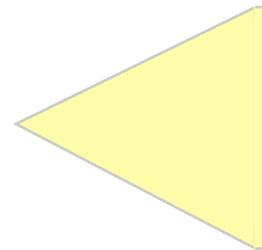
◆ Motivation

◆ $V+\gamma$ physics



- ◆ $W\gamma$
- ◆ $Z\gamma$

◆ Massive diboson physics



- ◆ WW
- ◆ WZ
- ◆ ZZ

◆ Jet final-states

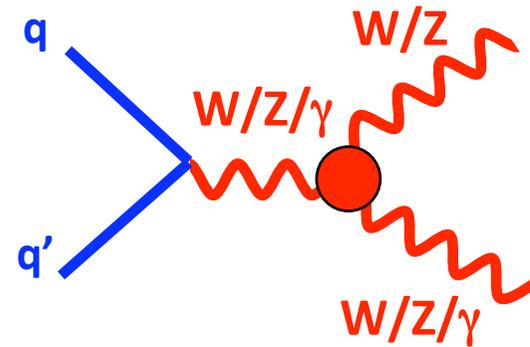
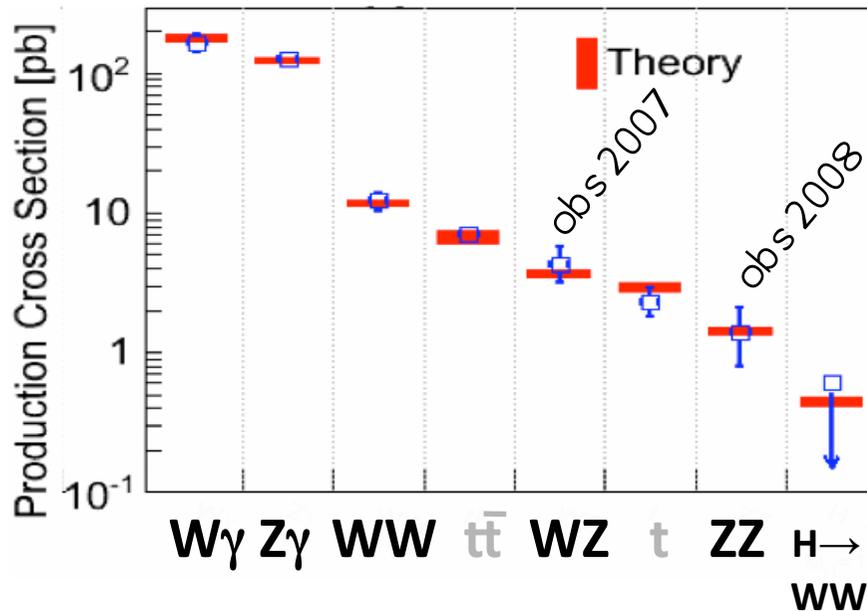
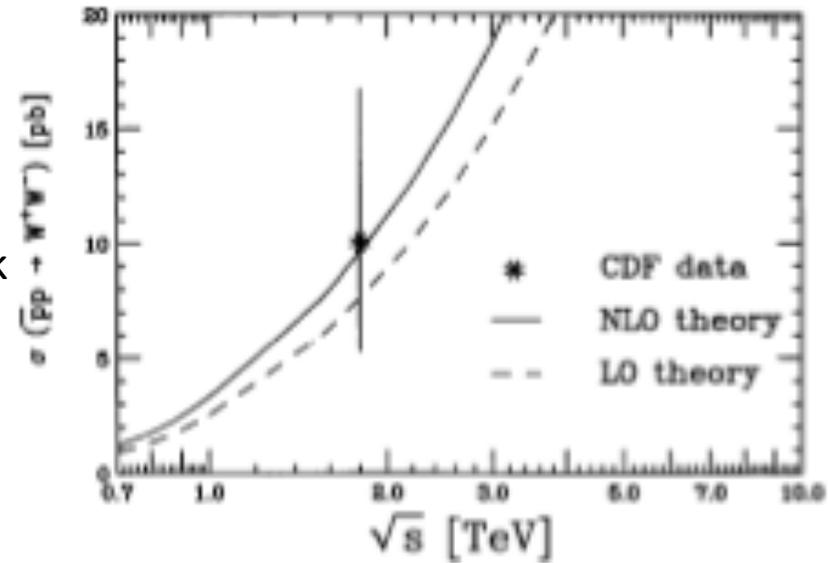
◆ Outlook



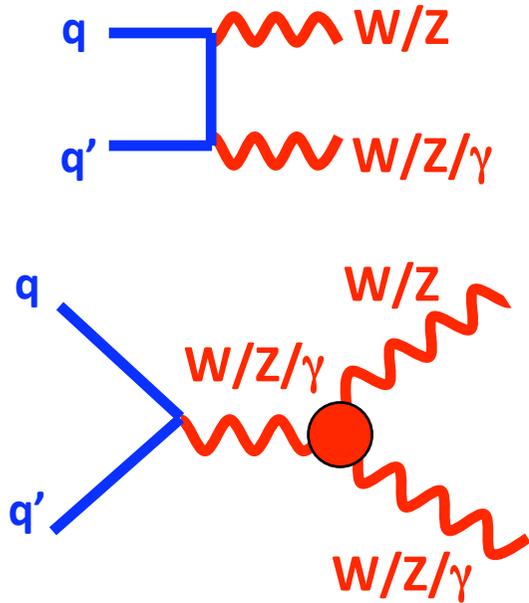
see also J-F Grivaz's talk on dibosons with $Z\rightarrow b\bar{b}$ in Higgs session.

Dibosons

Tevatron Run 1:
 Heavy diboson production:
 only WW observed,
 5 events above 1.2 expected bck



Dibosons



$$\frac{\mathcal{L}_{WWV}}{g_{WWV}} = i \left[g_1^V (W_{\mu\nu}^\dagger W^\mu V^\nu - W_{\mu\nu} W^{\dagger\mu} V^\nu) \right.$$

$$\left. + \kappa^V W_\mu^\dagger W_\nu V^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\lambda^V}{m_W^2} W_{\rho\mu}^\dagger W_\nu^\mu V^{\nu\rho} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{e}{M_Z^2} \left[f_4^V (\delta_\mu V^{\mu\beta}) Z_\alpha (\delta^\alpha Z_\beta) + f_5^V (\delta^\sigma V_{\sigma\mu}) Z^{\mu\beta} Z_\beta \right]$$

EM gauge invariance and C and P conservation

→ 5 independent TGCs for WW $\{g_1^Z, \kappa_Z, \kappa_\gamma, \lambda_Z, \lambda_\gamma\}$

W γ sensitive to $\kappa_\gamma, \lambda_\gamma$

WZ sensitive to $g_1^Z, \kappa_Z, \lambda_Z$

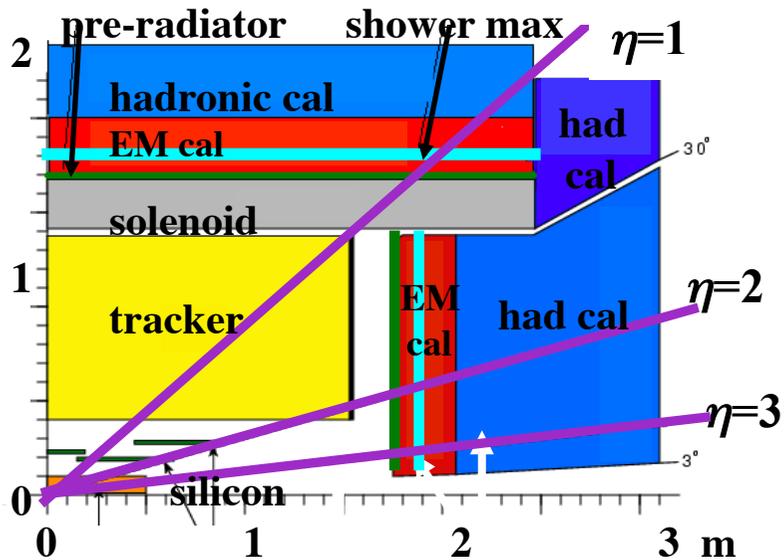
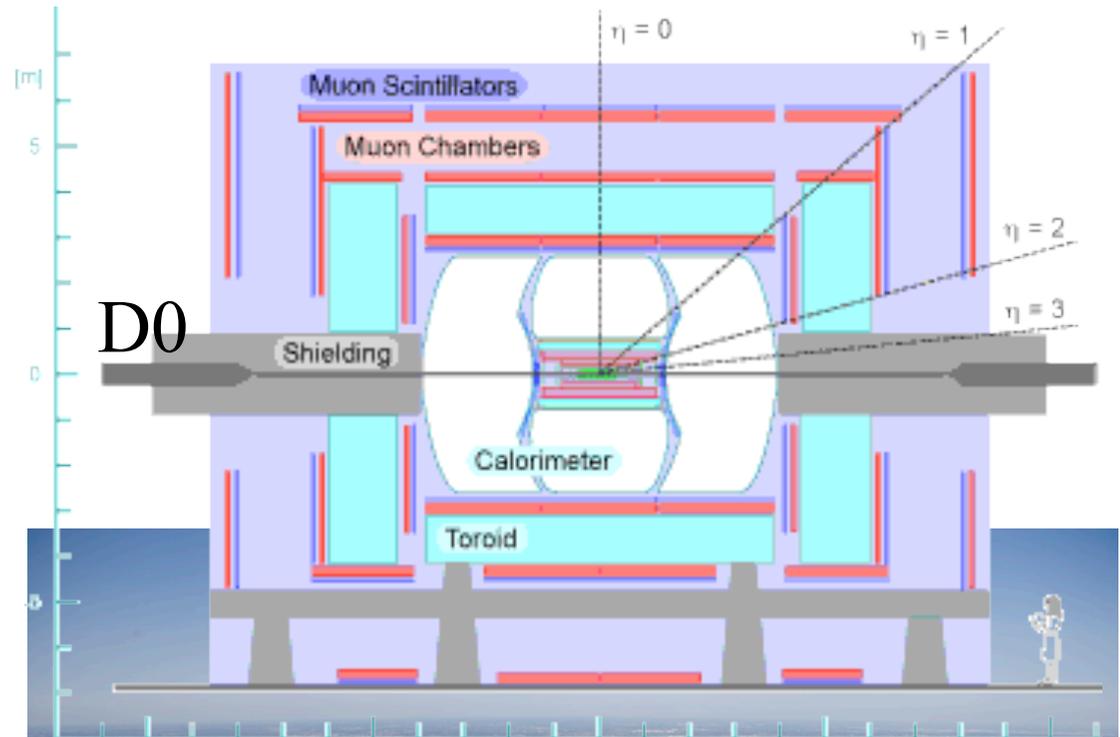
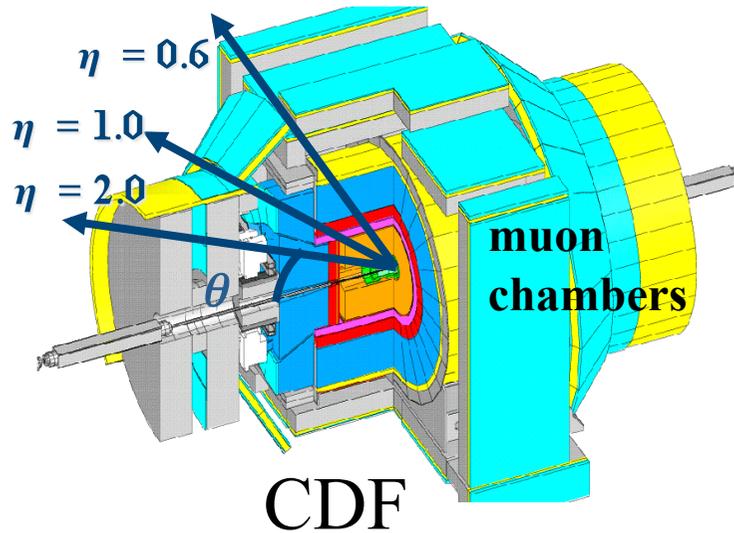
Standard Model: $g_1^Z = \kappa_Z = \kappa_\gamma = 1$ so consider $\Delta g_1^Z, \Delta \kappa_Z$
 $\lambda_Z = \lambda_\gamma = 0$

Z γ Z vertex: Z γ sensitive to $h_3^Z, h_3^\gamma, h_4^Z, h_4^\gamma$

ZZ γ vertex: ZZ sensitive to $f_4^Z, f_4^\gamma, f_5^Z, f_5^\gamma$ all zero in SM

$$\Delta a(\hat{s}) = \frac{\Delta a_0}{(1 + \hat{s}/\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2)^n}$$

Tevatron



- Fibre tracker to $|\eta| < 1.8$
- Calorimeter to $|\eta| < 4$
- Muon system to $|\eta| < 2$
- Drift chamber to $|\eta| < 1$
- Further tracking from Si Calorimeter to $|\eta| < 3$
- Muon system to $|\eta| < 1.5$

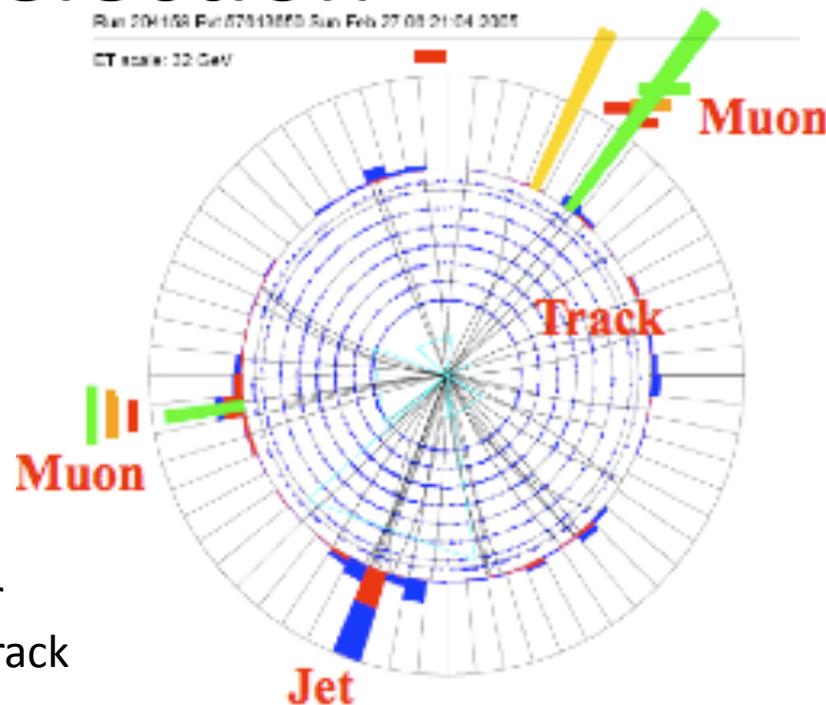
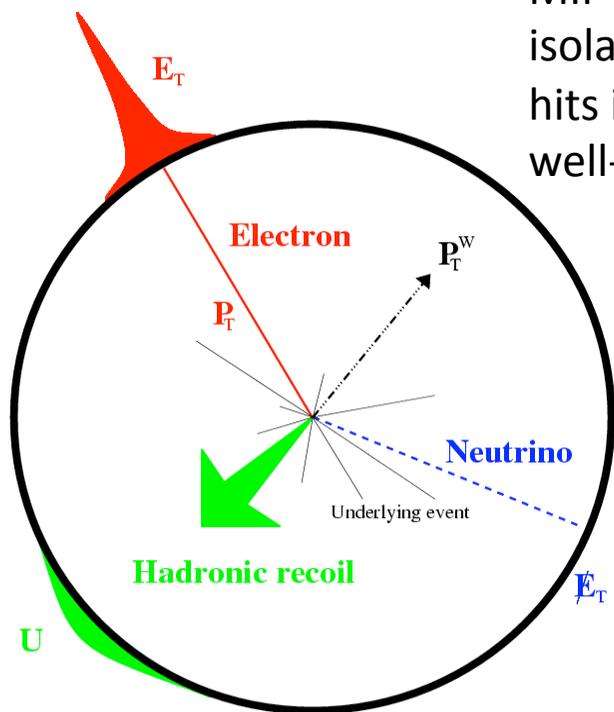
W and Z selection

Electrons:

- good EM shower shape
- small hadronic energy
- isolated in calorimeter
- well-matching good track
(except far forward)

Muons:

- MIP in calorimeter
- isolated
- hits in muon chamber
- well-matching good track



Z selection:

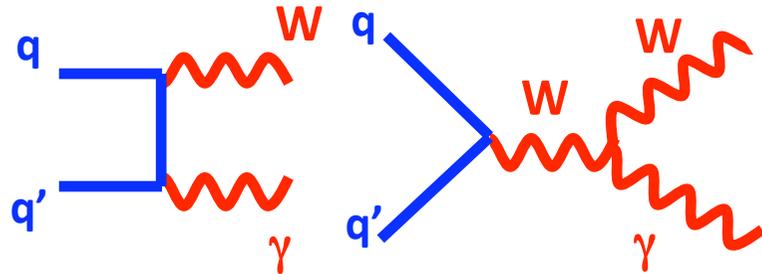
- 2 oppositely-charged electrons or muons
- invariant mass consistent with m_Z

W selection:

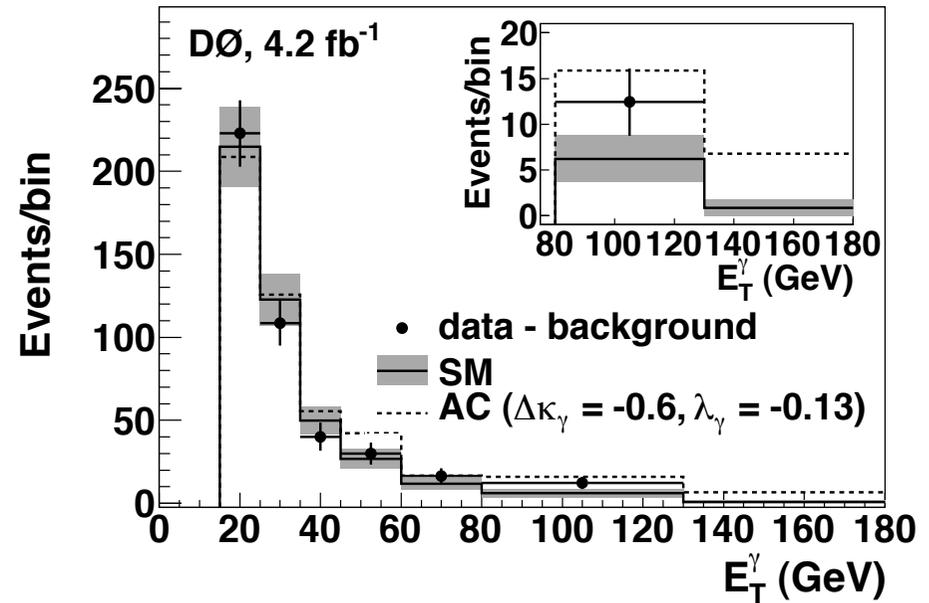
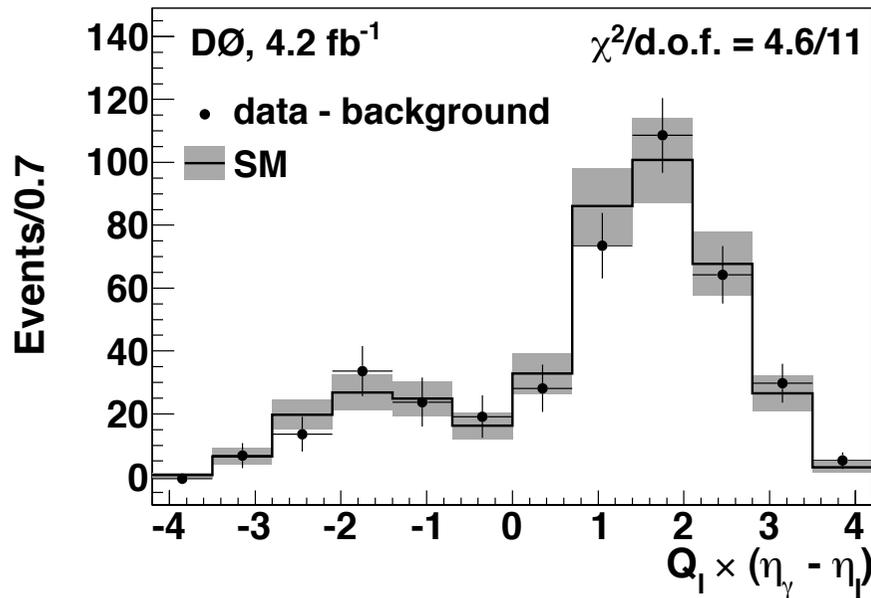
- exactly one electron or muon
- energy imbalance in reconstructed event, associated with neutrino



$W\gamma$



$E_T(e)(\mu) > 25(20) \text{ GeV}$
 $M_T(W) > 50(40) \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 $E_T(\gamma) > 15 \text{ GeV}$ ← NN for γ ID
 $\Delta R(\ell \gamma) > 0.7$
 $M_T(\ell \gamma \cancel{E}_T) > 110 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



95% CL limits ($\Lambda=2\text{TeV}$)

$$-0.4 < \Delta\kappa_\gamma < 0.4$$

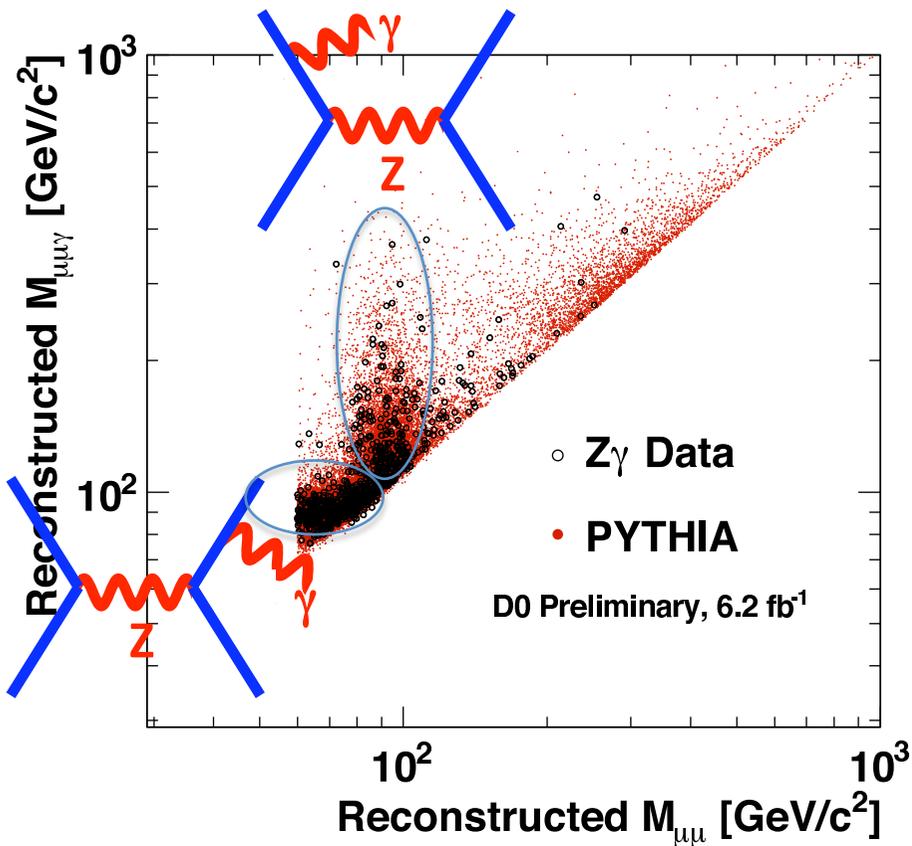
$$-0.08 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.07$$

$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow W\gamma+X \rightarrow \ell \gamma+X) = 7.6 \pm 0.4 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.6 \text{ (sys) pb}$$

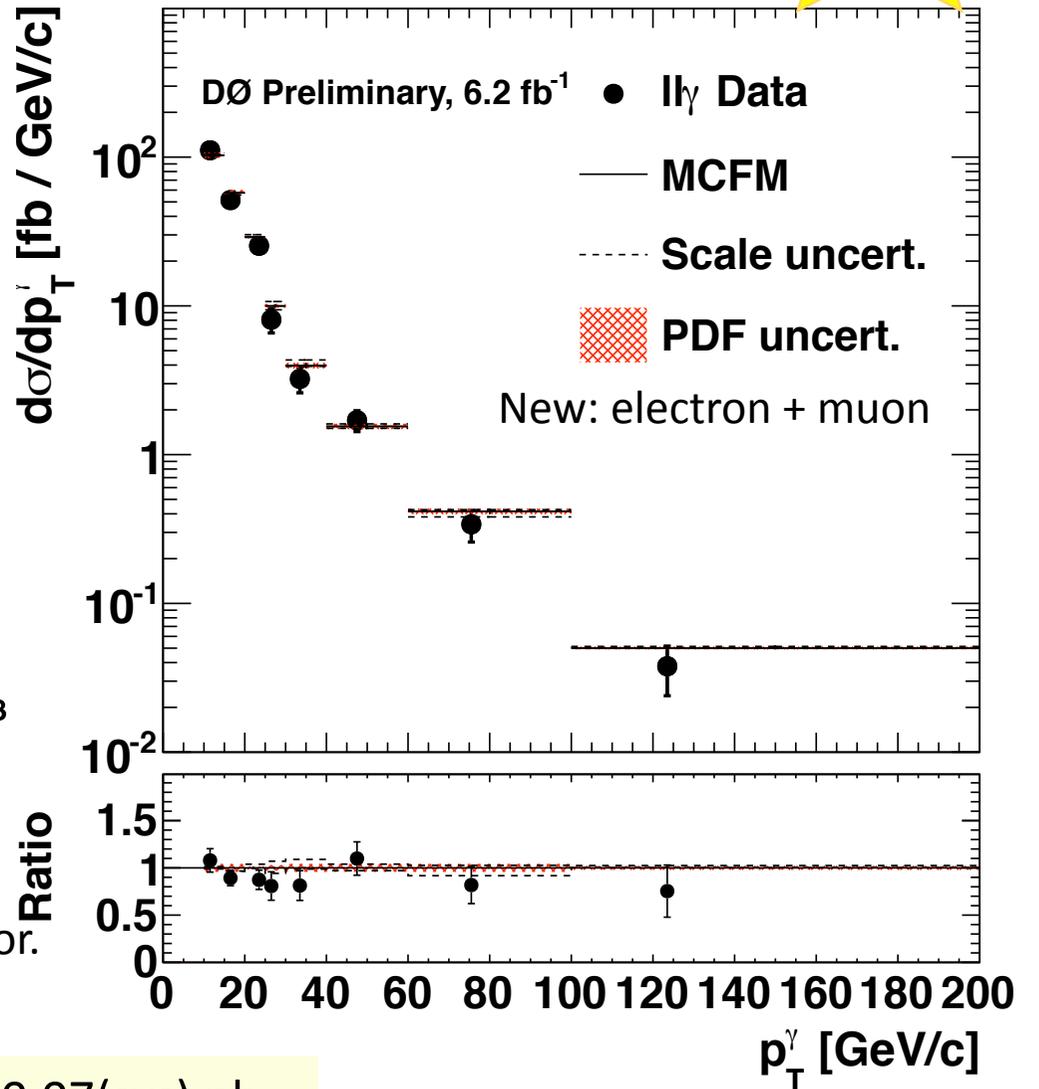
$$E_T(\gamma) > 15 \text{ GeV}, \Delta R(\ell \gamma) > 0.7$$

$$\text{(SM: } 7.6 \pm 0.2 \text{ pb)}$$

Accepted by Phys. Rev. Lett.



$Z\gamma$



Total cross-section uncertainty reduced by taking ratio with $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ and multiplying by theor.

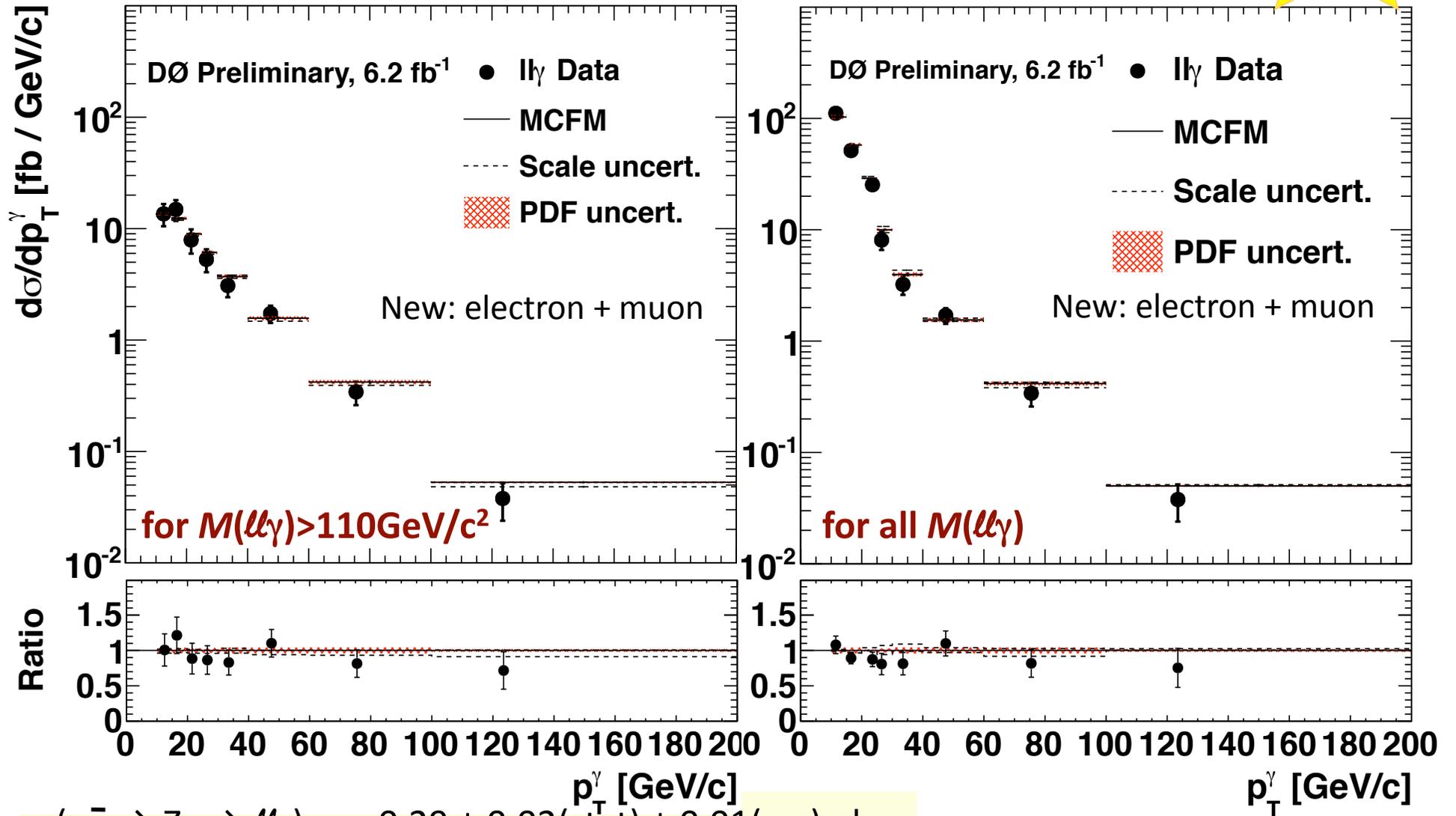
Differential through matrix inversion

$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow Z\gamma \rightarrow \ell\ell\gamma) = 1.09 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.07(\text{sys}) \text{ pb}$$

$M(\ell\ell\gamma) > 60 \text{ GeV}/c^2; |\eta_\gamma| < 1; E_T(\gamma) > 10 \text{ GeV}, \Delta R(\ell\gamma) > 0.7$ (SM: $1.10 \pm 0.03 \text{ pb}$)



$Z\gamma$

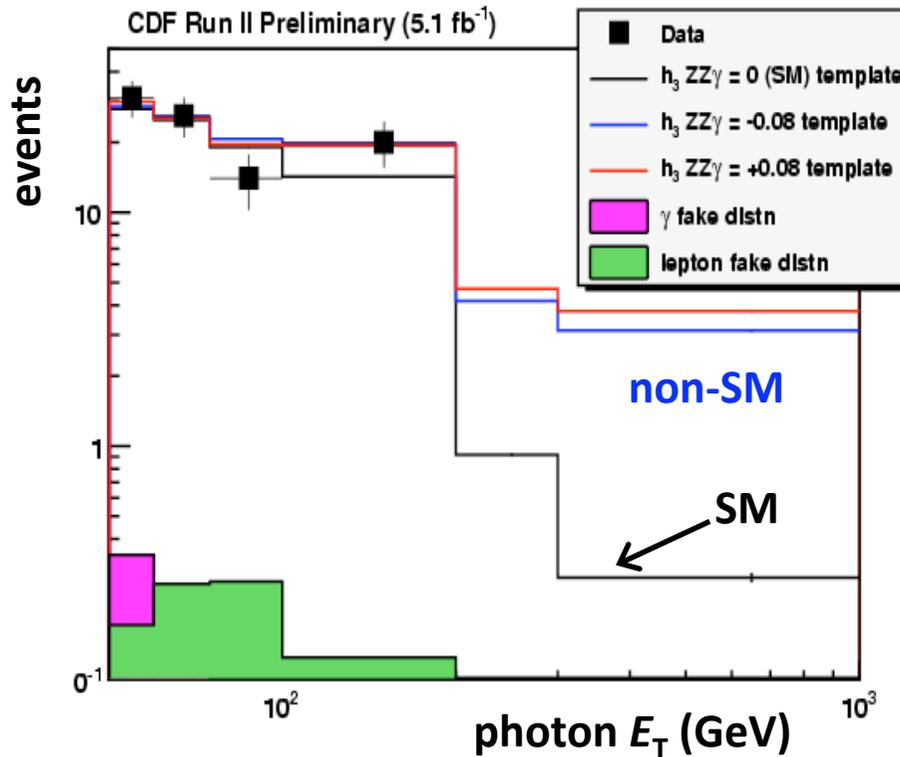
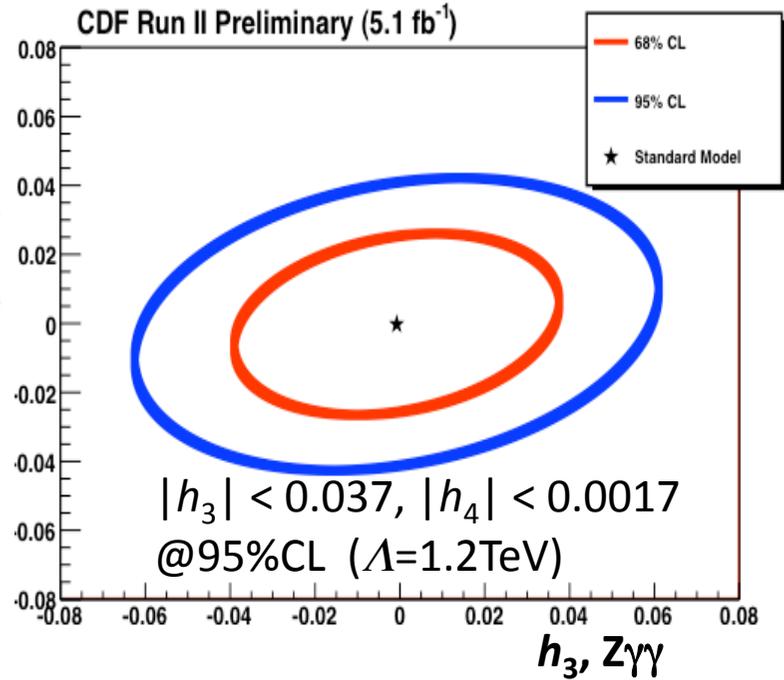
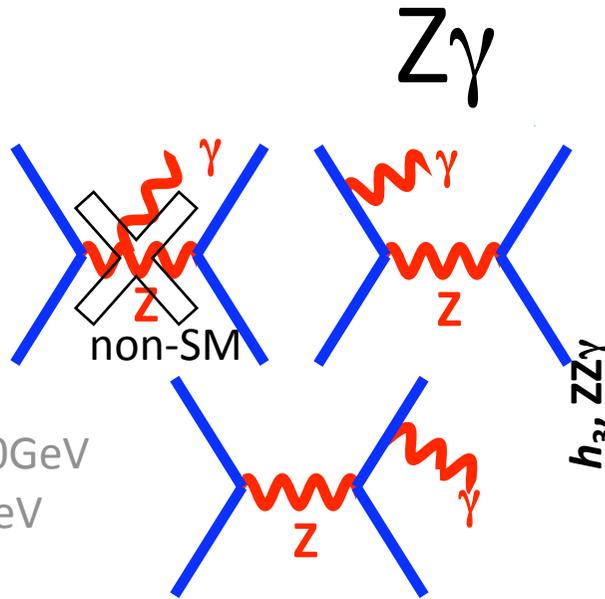


$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow Z\gamma \rightarrow \ell\ell\gamma) = 0.29 \pm 0.02(\text{stat}) \pm 0.01(\text{sys}) \text{ pb}$
 $M(\ell\ell\gamma) > 110 \text{ GeV}/c^2; |\eta_\gamma| < 1; E_T(\gamma) > 10 \text{ GeV}, \Delta R(\ell\gamma) > 0.7$ (SM: $0.29 \pm 0.01 \text{ pb}$)



Using $(Z \rightarrow ll) + \gamma$
and $(Z \rightarrow \nu\nu) + \gamma$

$ee/\mu\mu$ channel: $E_T(\gamma) > 50\text{GeV}$
 $\nu\nu$ channel: $E_T(\gamma) > 100\text{GeV}$



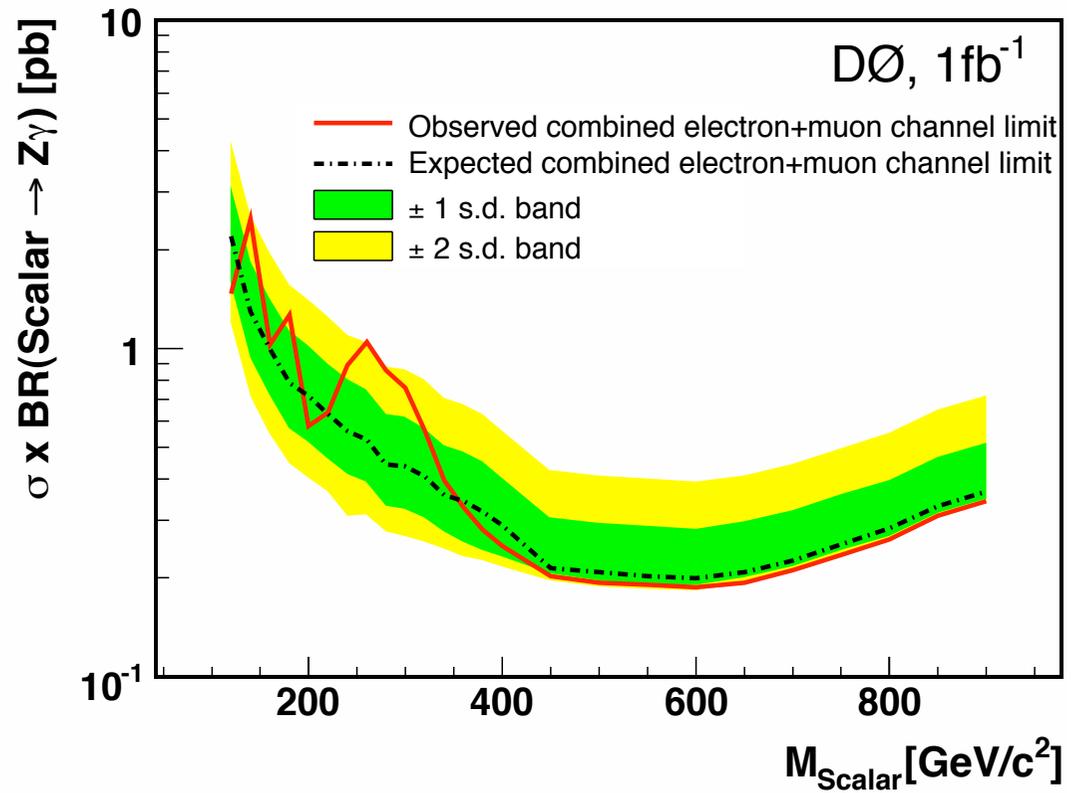
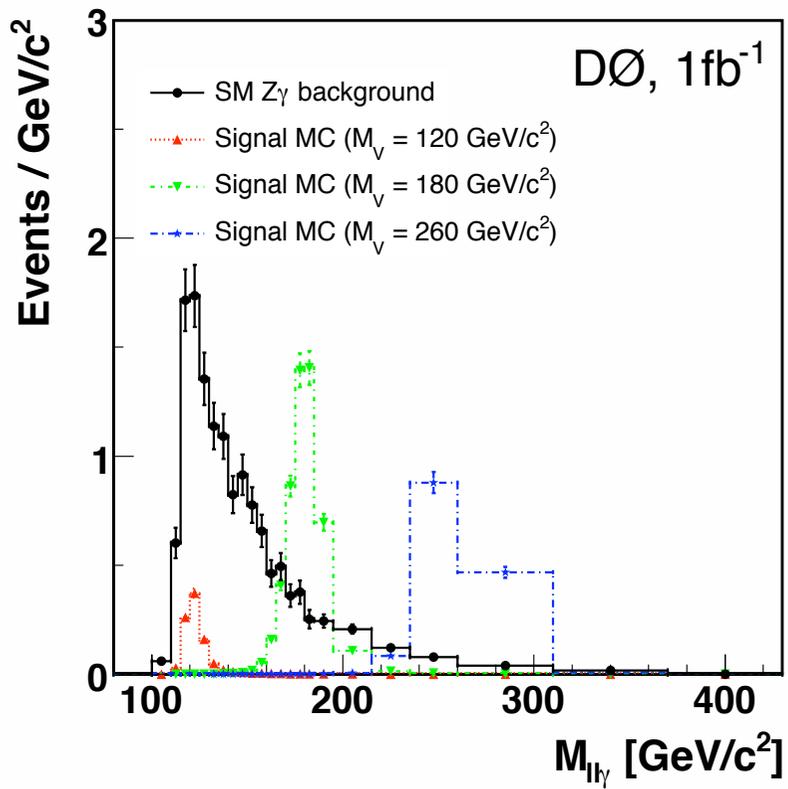
95% CL limits ($\Lambda=1.5\text{TeV}$)

- $-0.020 < h_3^Z < 0.021$
- $-0.0009 < h_4^Z < 0.0009$
- $-0.022 < h_3^\gamma < 0.020$
- $-0.0008 < h_4^\gamma < 0.0008$

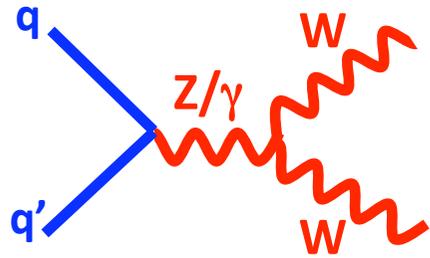
Phys. Rev. Lett. **107** (2011) 051802



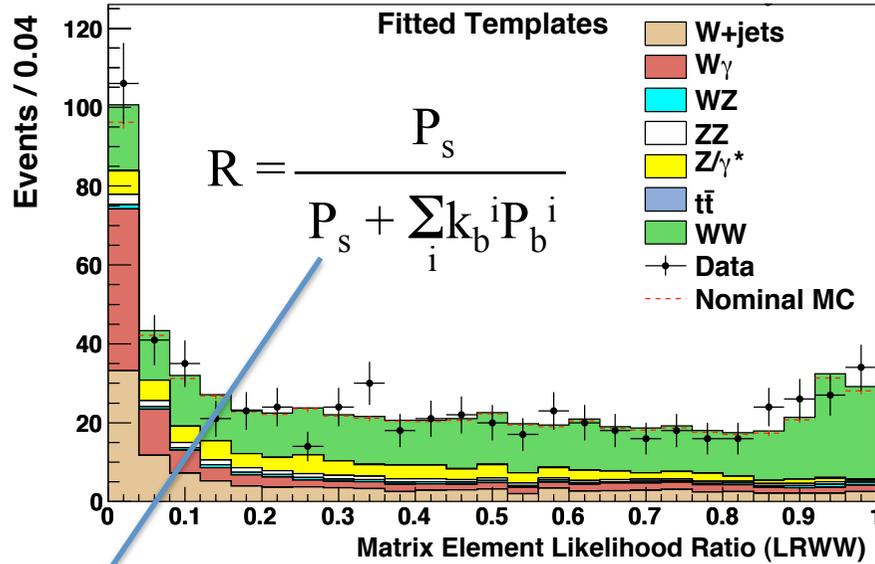
$Z\gamma$



Phys. Lett. B **671** (2009) 349



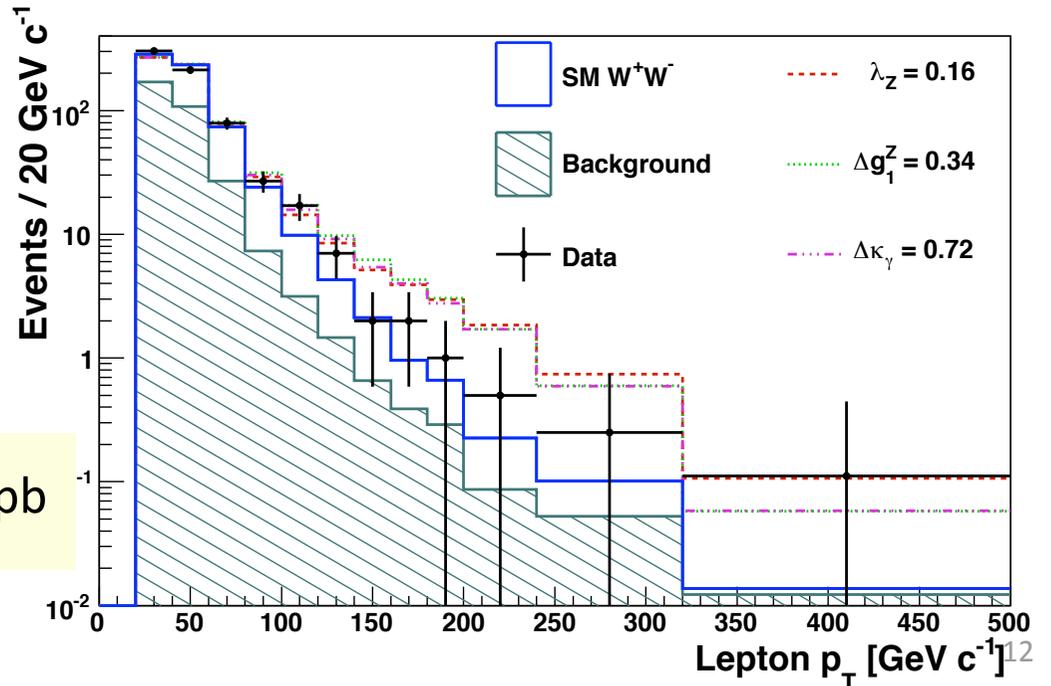
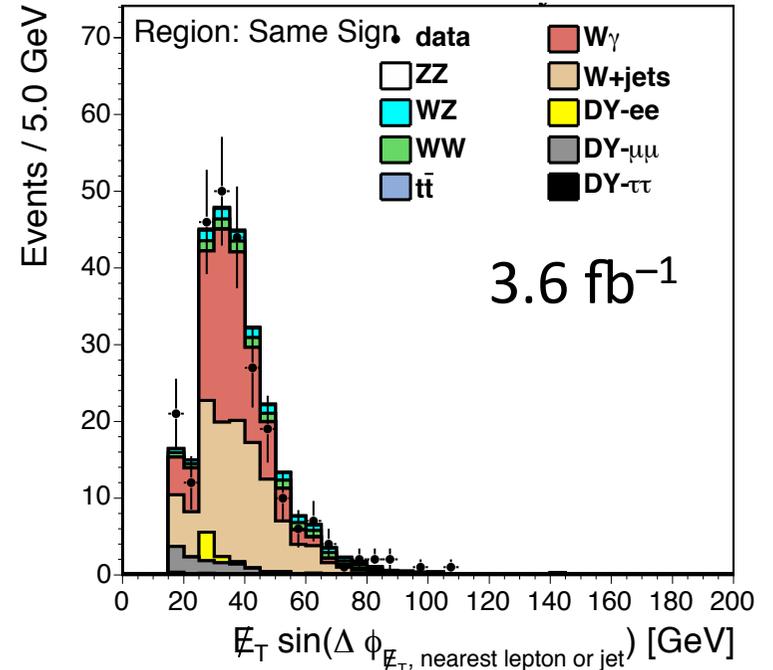
WW



$$P(x_{obs}) = \frac{1}{\langle \sigma \rangle} \int \frac{d\sigma_{th}(y)}{dy} \epsilon(y) G(x_{obs}, y) dy$$

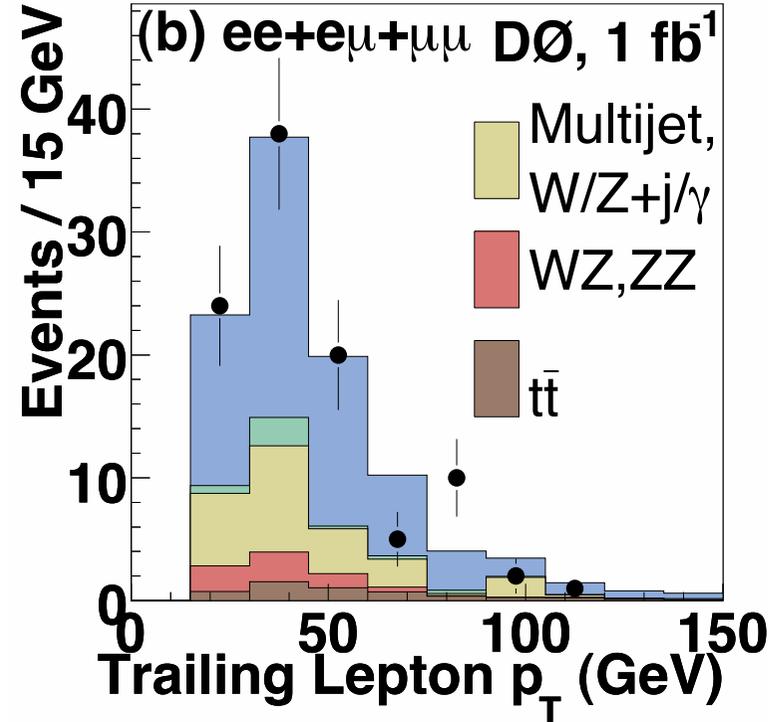
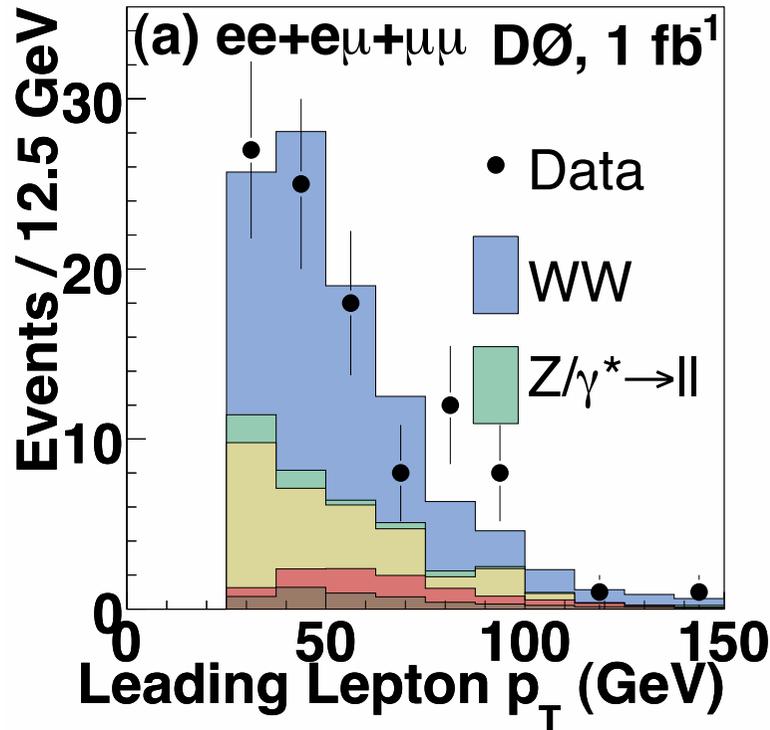
$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow WW) = 12.1 \pm 0.9(\text{stat})_{-1.4}^{+1.6} (\text{sys}) \text{ pb}$$

Phys. Rev. Lett. **104** (2010) 201801





WW



95% CL limits, $\Lambda=2\text{TeV}$

$$-0.54 < \Delta\kappa_\gamma < 0.83$$

$$-0.14 < \lambda_\gamma = \lambda_Z < 0.18$$

$$-0.14 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.30$$

(constrained:

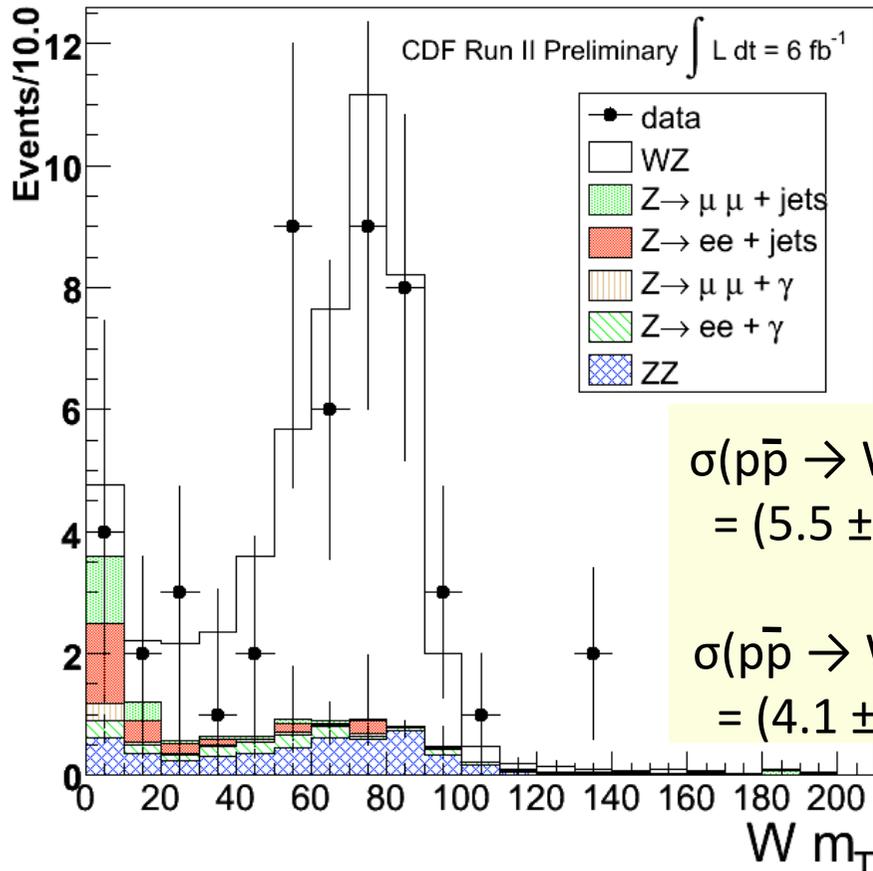
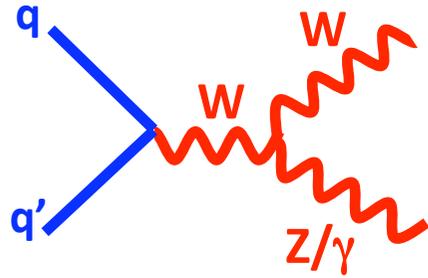
$$\Delta\kappa_\gamma = \Delta\kappa_Z < 0.35$$

$$-0.14 < \lambda_\gamma = \lambda_Z < 0.18)$$

Phys. Rev. Lett **103** (2009) 191801

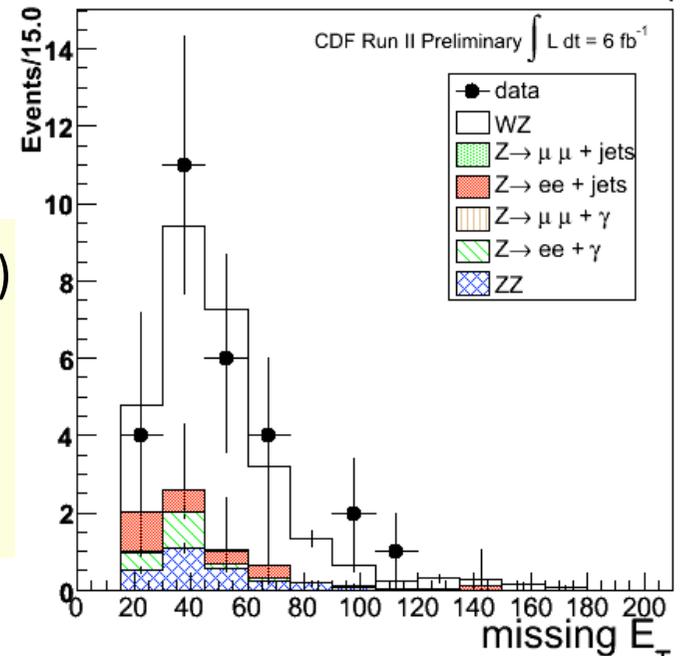
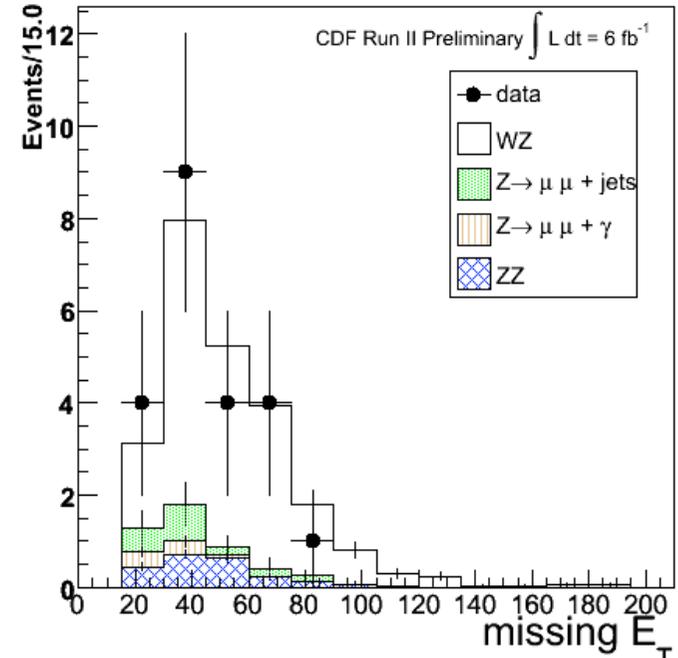


WZ



$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow WZ) / \sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow Z) = (5.5 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-4}$$

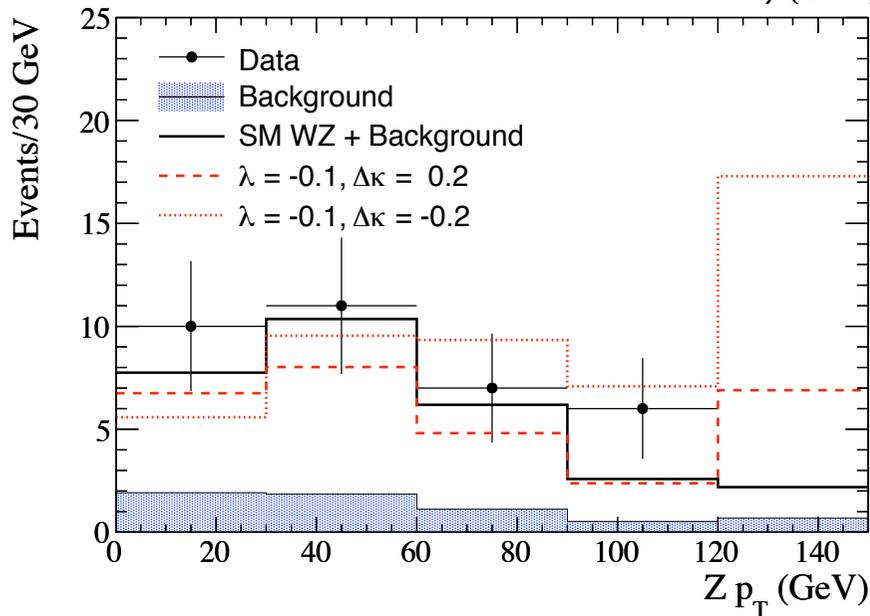
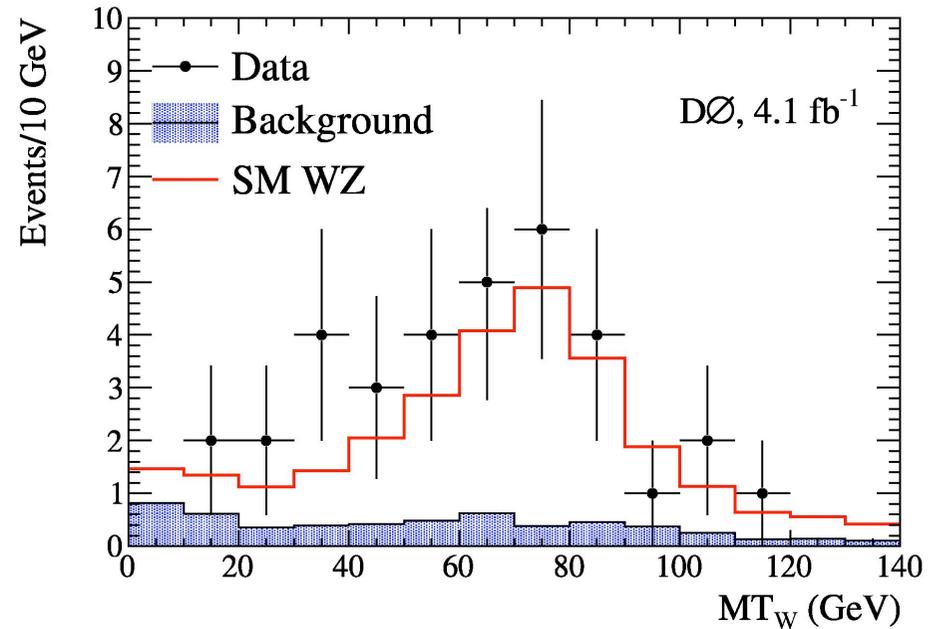
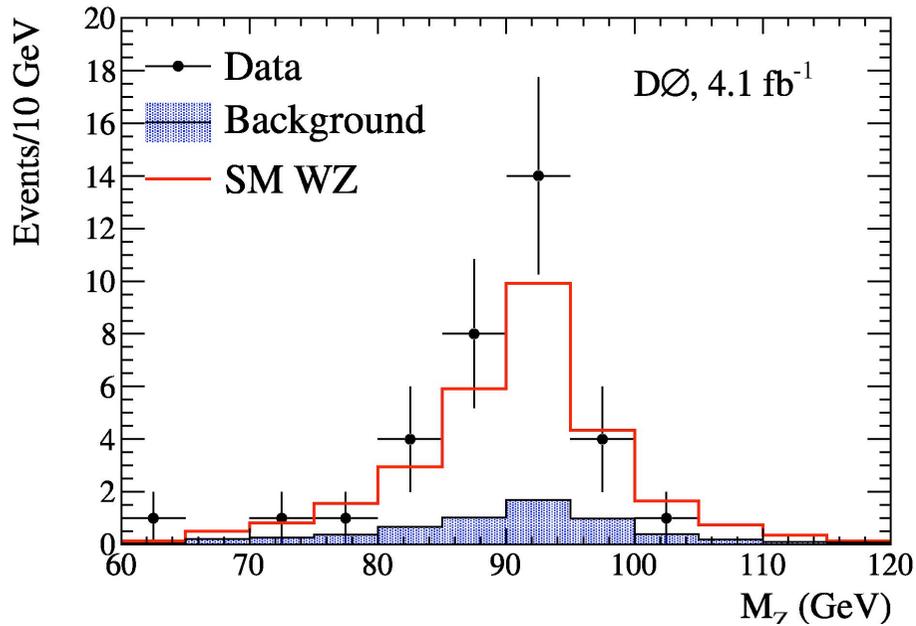
$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow WZ) = (4.1 \pm 0.7) \text{ pb}$$





WZ

2011
result



$$\sigma(\bar{p}p \rightarrow WZ) = 3.89^{+1.07}_{-0.90} \text{ pb}$$

95% CL limits, $\Lambda=2\text{TeV}$

$$-0.400 < \Delta\kappa_Z < 0.675$$

$$-0.077 < \lambda_Z < 0.093$$

$$-0.056 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.154$$

(HISZ constraints:

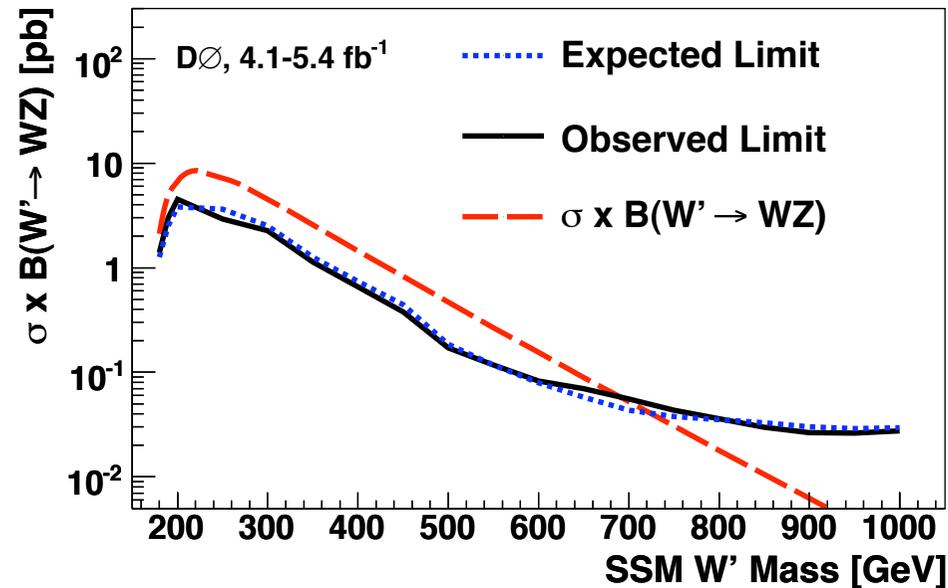
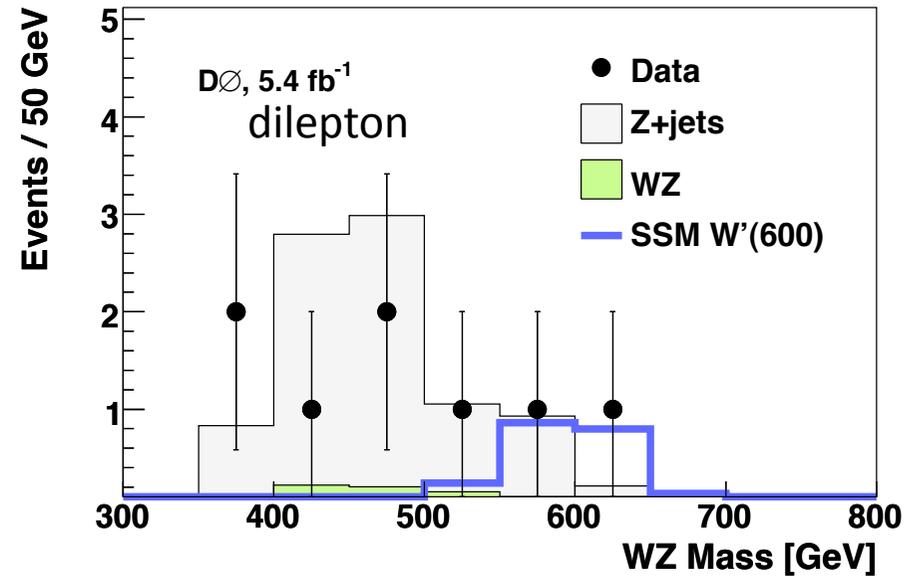
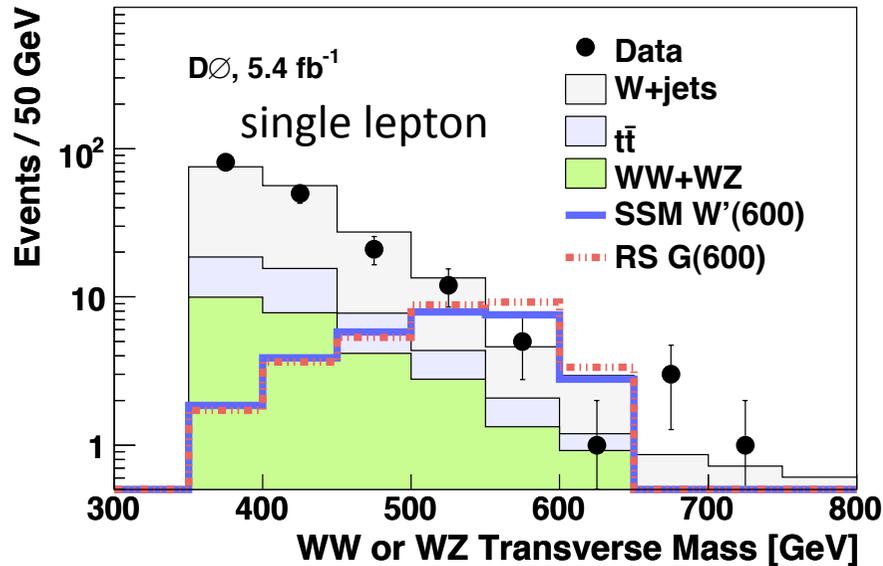
$$-0.077 < \Delta\kappa_Z < 0.093$$

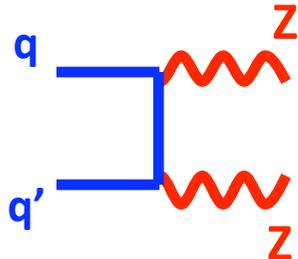
$$-0.029 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.080)$$

Phys. Lett. B **695** (2011) 67

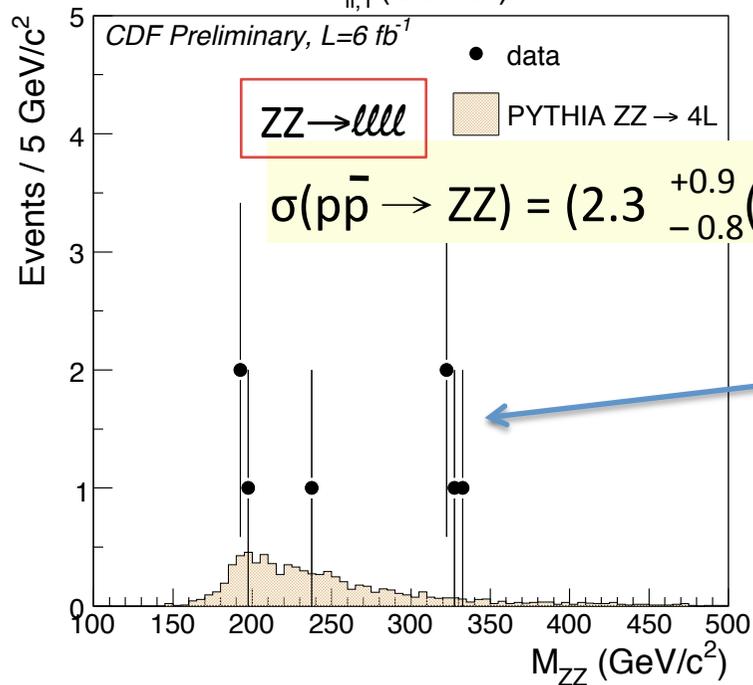
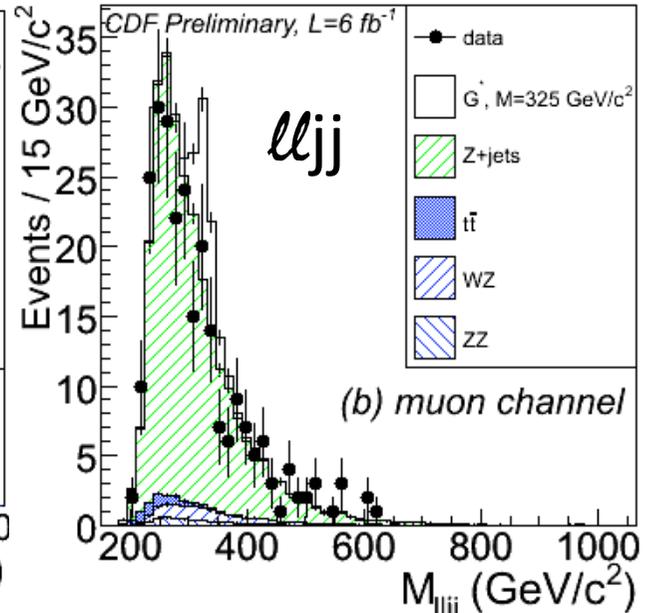
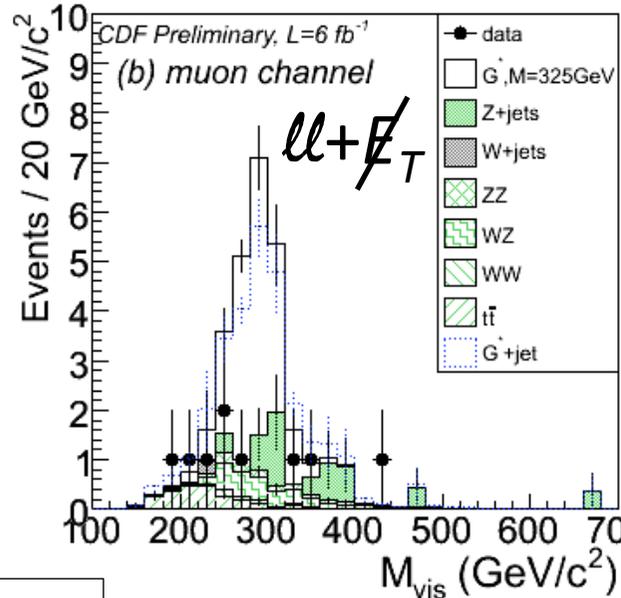
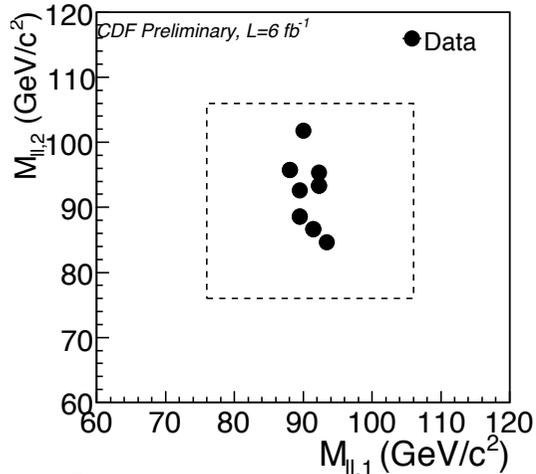


WW/WZ resonances





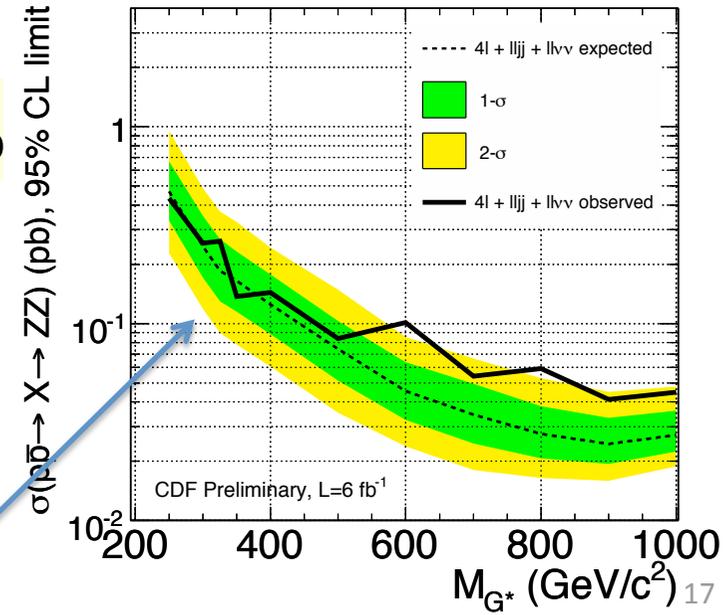
ZZ



$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow ZZ) = (2.3^{+0.9}_{-0.8}(\text{stat}) \pm 0.2(\text{sys})) \text{ pb}$$

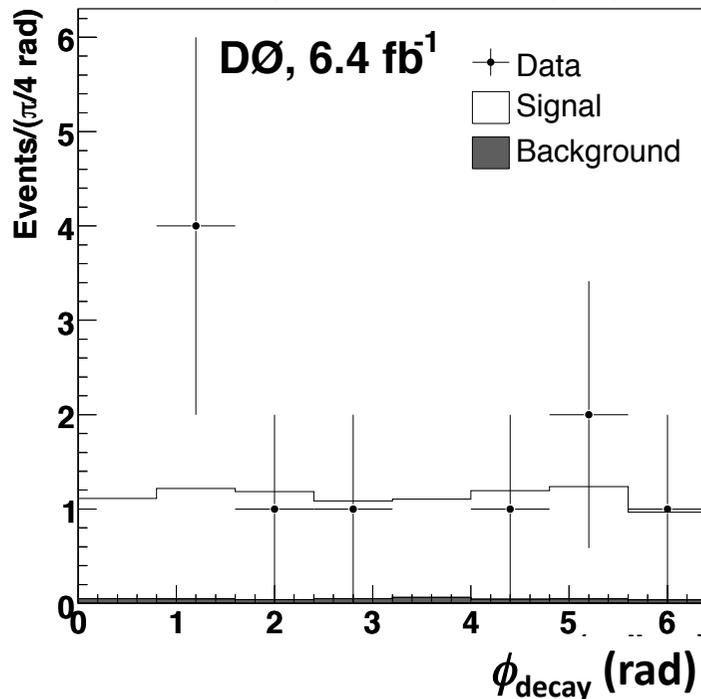
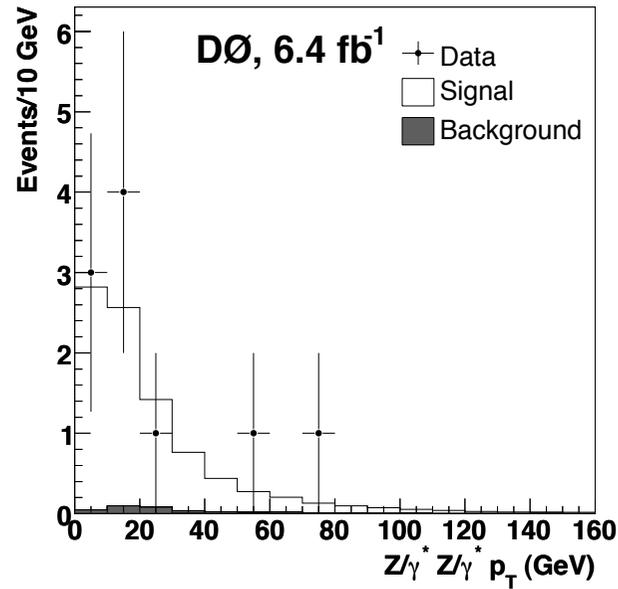
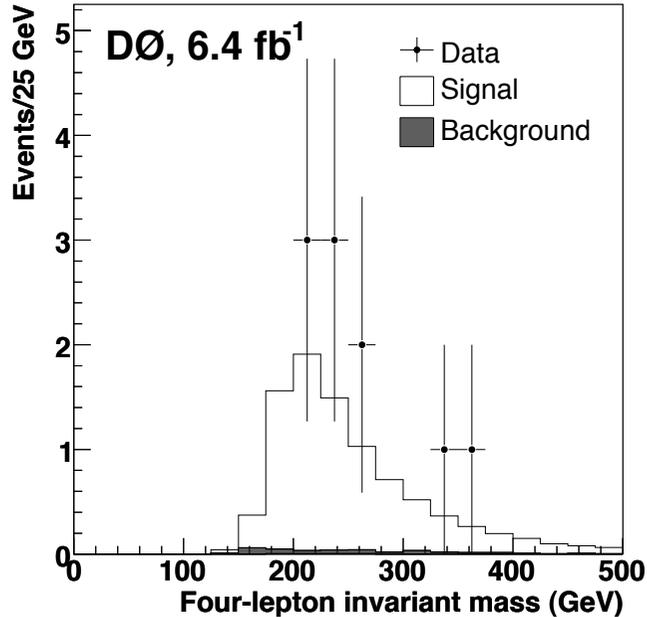
SM, NLO: (1.4 ± 0.1) pb

No new physics;
ll + E_T and lljj
channels are
more sensitive
and exclude it





ZZ → llll



$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow ZZ) = (1.26^{+0.47}_{-0.37}(\text{stat}) \pm 0.14(\text{sys})) \text{ pb}$$

SM, NLO: $(1.4 \pm 0.1) \text{ pb}$

Phys. Rev. D **84** (2011) 011103

Earlier 95% CL limits ($\Lambda=1.2\text{TeV}$)

$$-0.28 < f_{40}^Z < 0.28$$

$$-0.26 < f_{40}^\gamma < 0.26$$

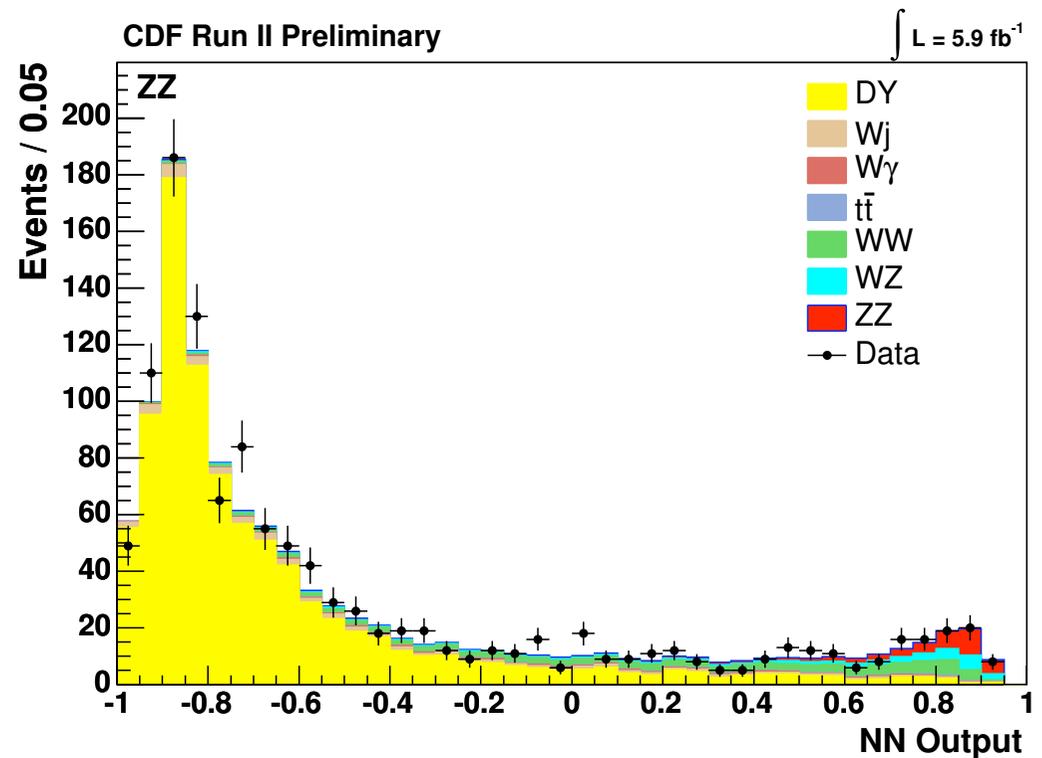
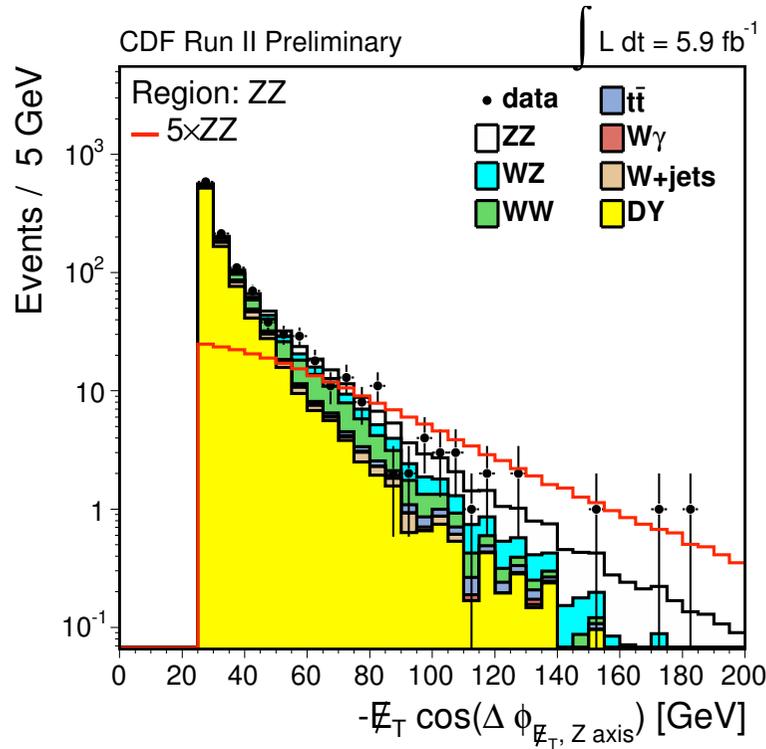
$$-0.31 < f_{50}^Z < 0.29$$

$$-0.30 < f_{50}^\gamma < 0.28$$

Phys. Rev. Lett. **100** (2008) 131801



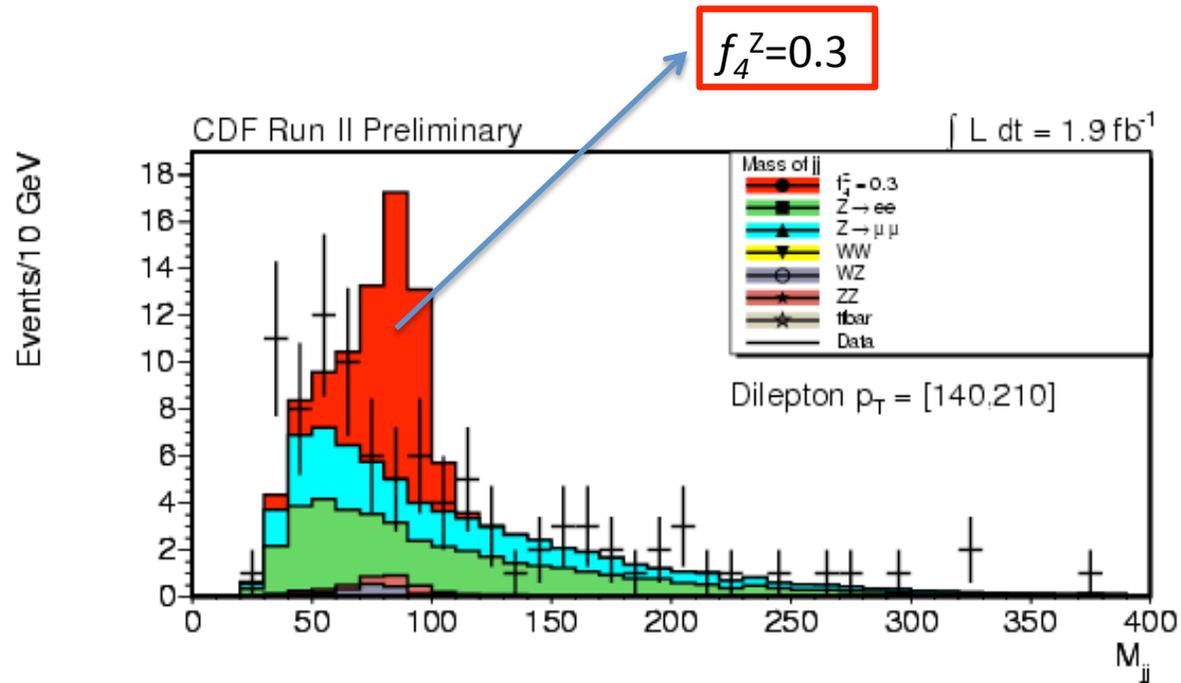
ZZ → llvv



$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow ZZ) = 1.45^{+0.45}_{-0.42} (stat.)^{+0.41}_{-0.30} (syst.) \text{ pb}$$



$$ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell jj$$



95% CL limits ($\Lambda=1.2\text{TeV}$)

$$-0.12 < f_4^Z < 0.12$$

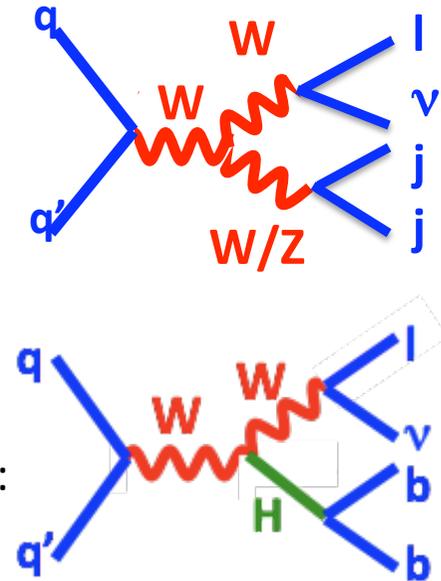
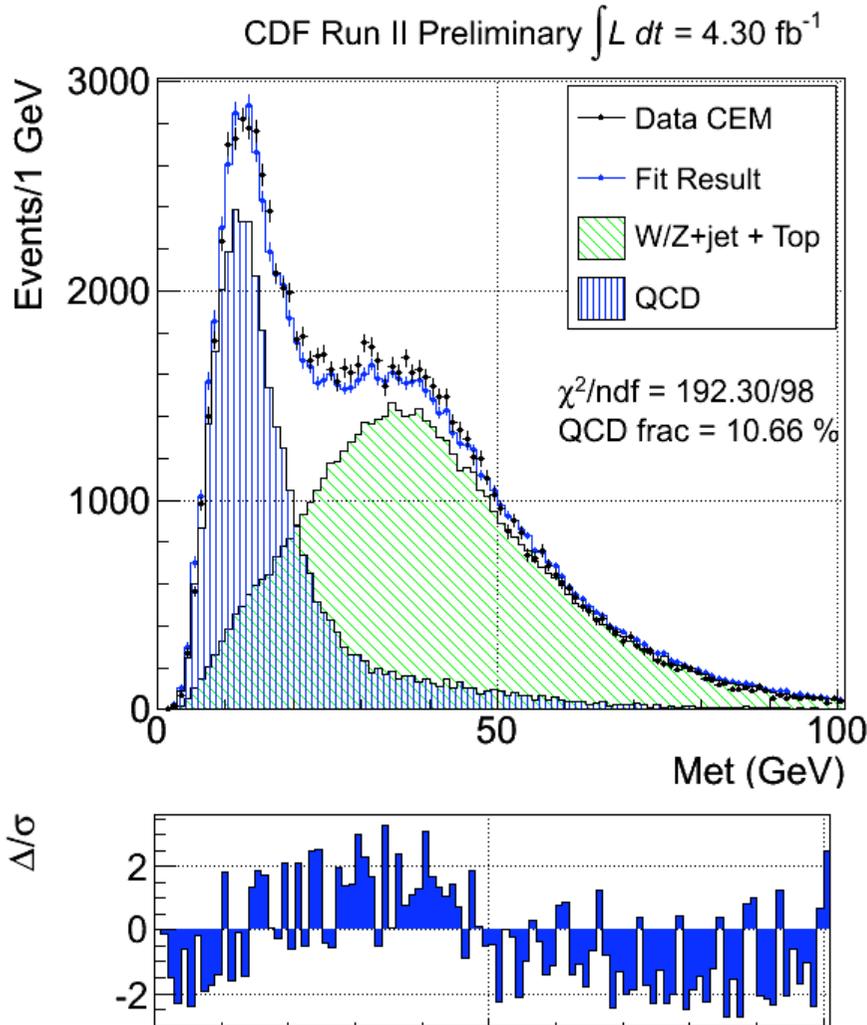
$$-0.10 < f_4^\gamma < 0.10$$

$$-0.13 < f_5^Z < 0.12$$

$$-0.11 < f_5^\gamma < 0.11$$



$WW/WZ \rightarrow \ell\nu jj$

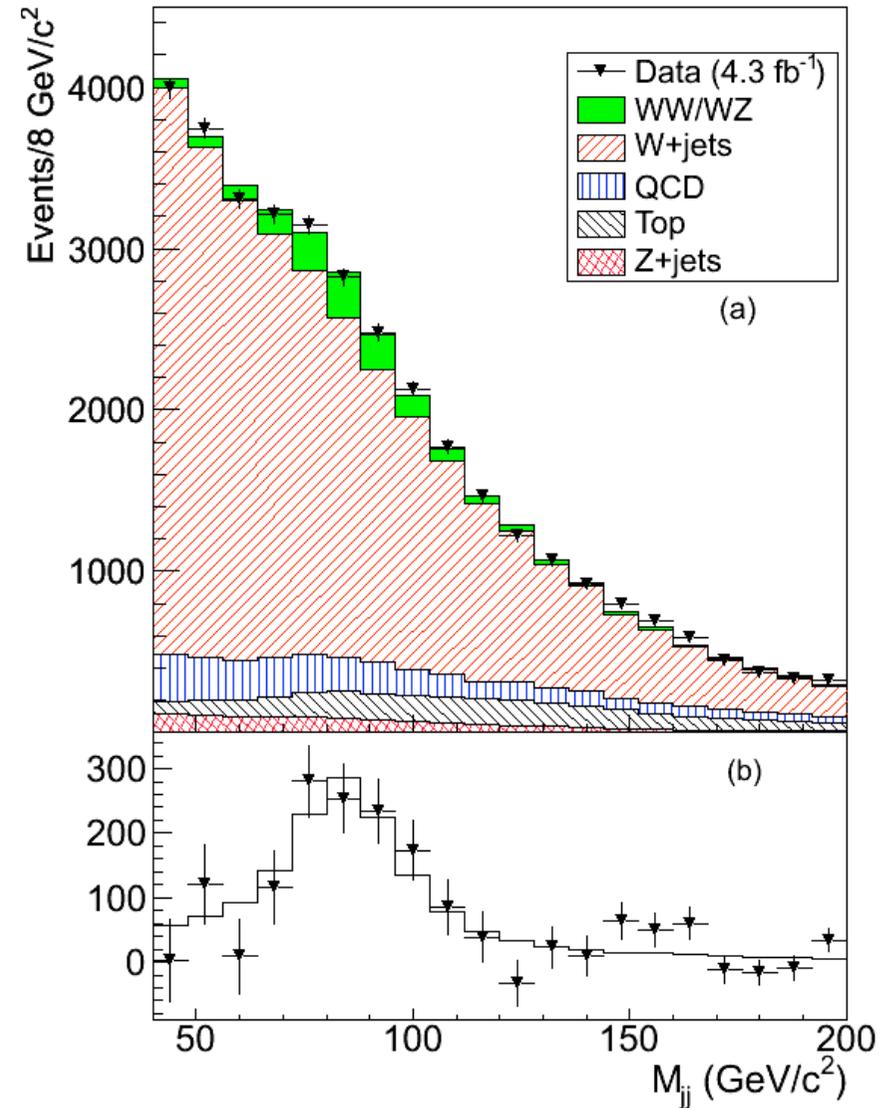
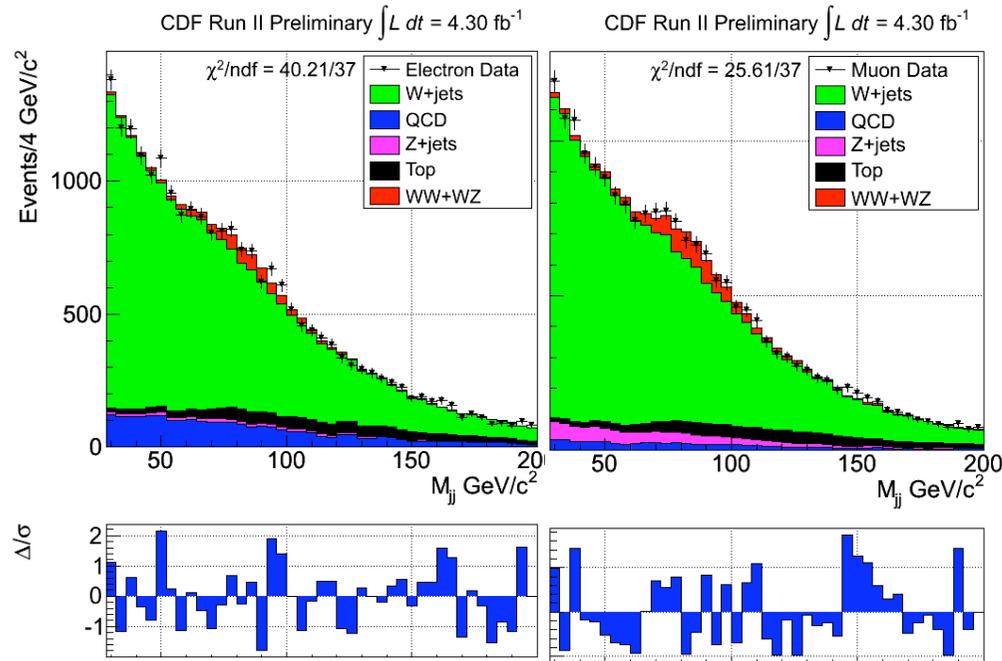


Similar final state
to low-mass Higgs:

Sample	Electrons	Muons
MC W +jets	18010 ± 531	16673 ± 482
MC Z+jets	353 ± 42	966 ± 115
diboson	750 ± 68	651 ± 59
top	1324 ± 134	1149 ± 115
QCD (from data)	2314 ± 462	639 ± 159
Total MC + QCD	22751	20078
data	22204 ± 149	19738 ± 141



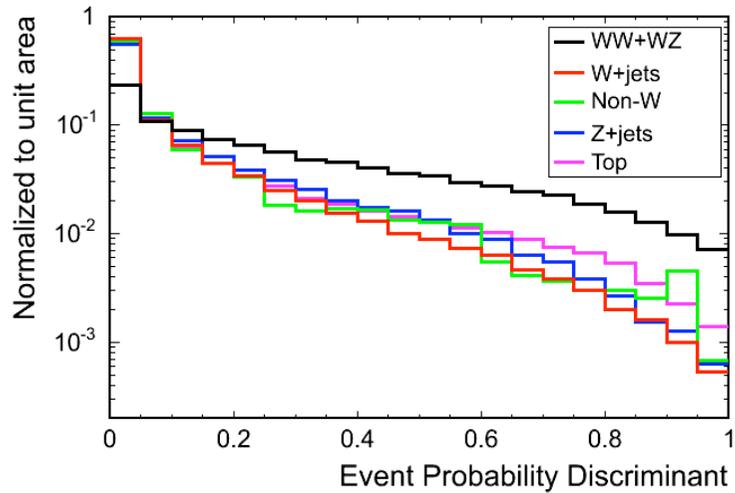
WW/WZ \rightarrow $\ell\nu jj$



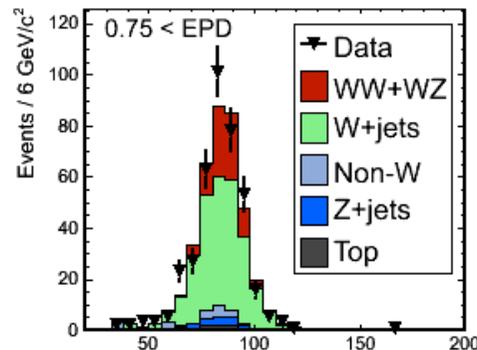
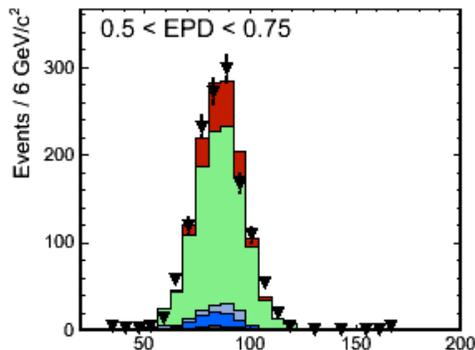
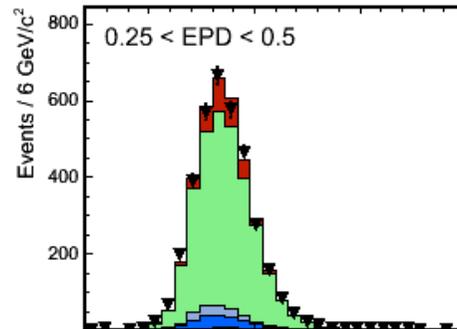
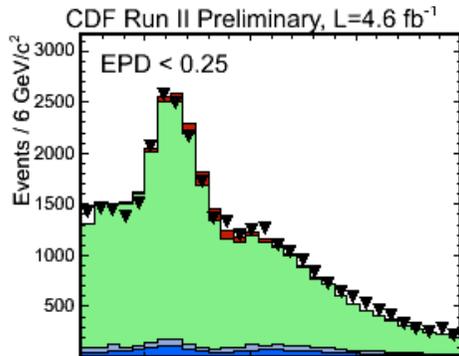
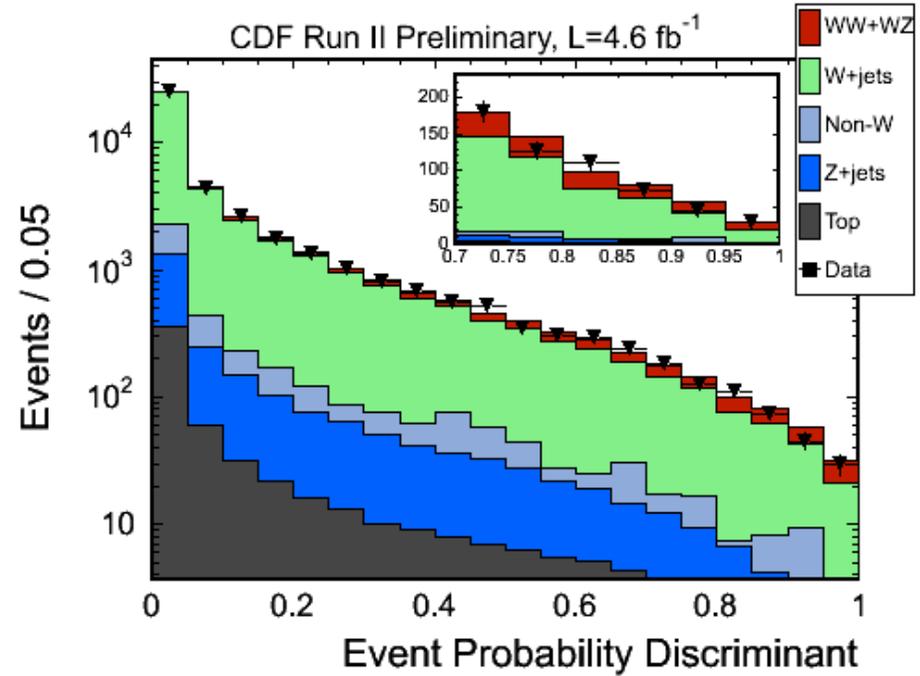
$\sigma(\text{WW+WZ})$
 $= 18.1 \pm 3.3(\text{stat}) \pm 2.5(\text{sys}) \text{ pb}$
 5.2σ significance



WW/WZ \rightarrow $\ell\nu jj$



Use matrix element techniques



M_{jj} (GeV)

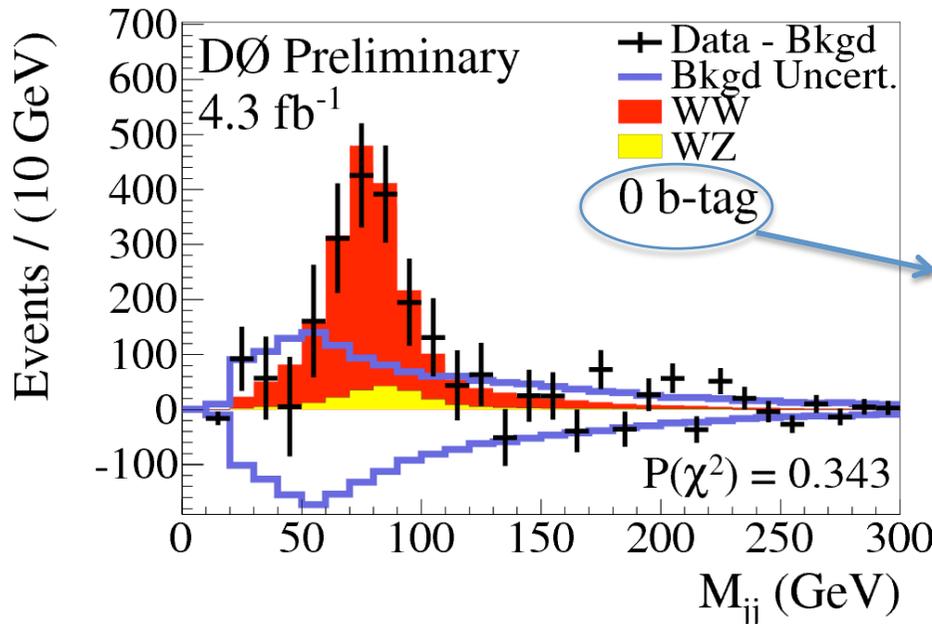
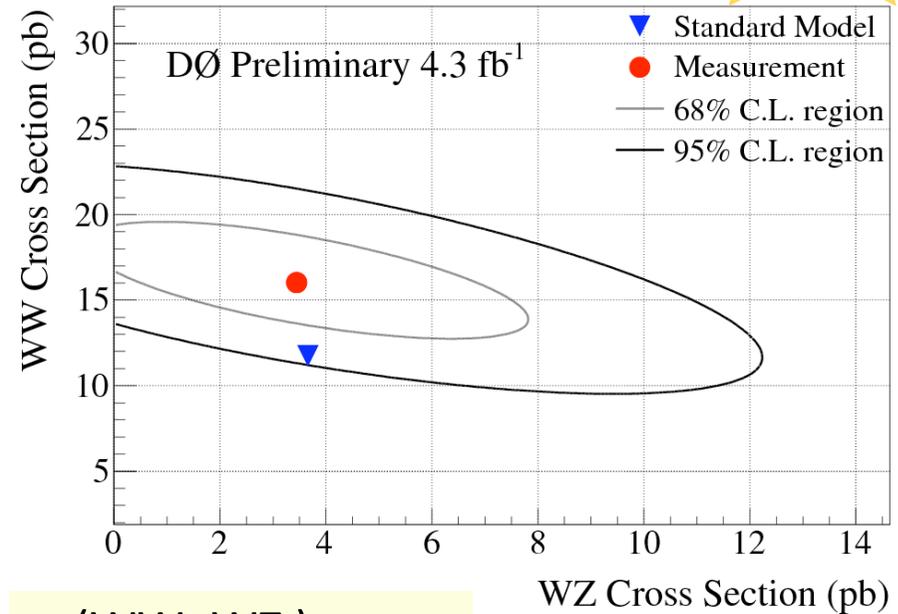
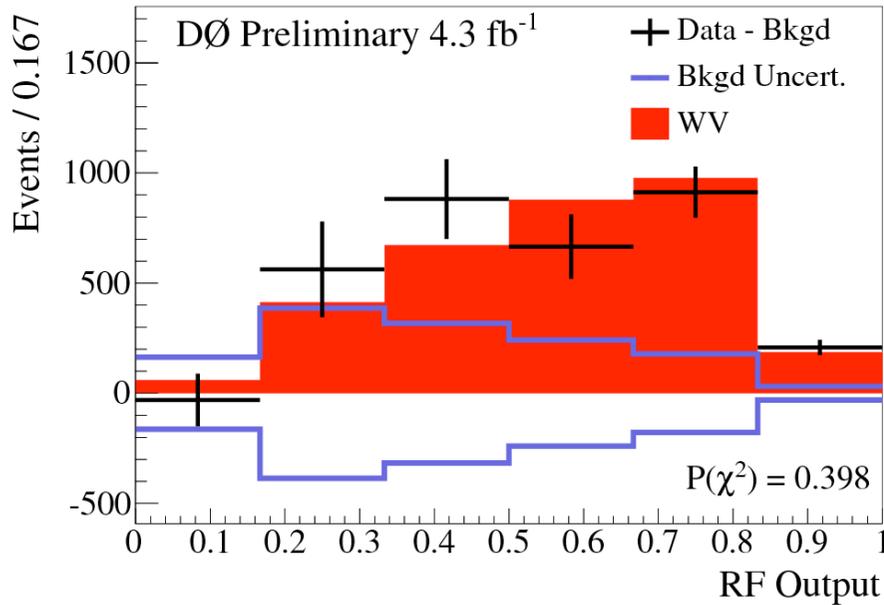
M_{jj} (GeV)

$$\sigma(\text{WW+WZ}) = 16.5^{+3.3}_{-3.0} \text{ pb}$$

5.4 σ significance



WW/WZ \rightarrow $\ell\nu jj$

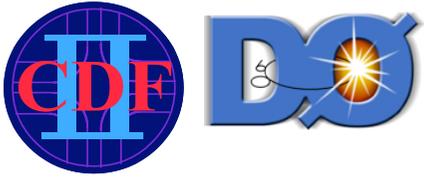


$\sigma(\text{WW}+\text{WZ})$
 $= 19.6^{+3.1}_{-3.0}$ pb
 8σ significance

For more, see J-F Grivaz's talk on dibosons with Z \rightarrow bb in Higgs session.

From 1fb⁻¹ results:
 95% CL limits, $\Lambda=2\text{TeV}$
 $-0.44 < \Delta\kappa_\gamma < 0.55$
 $-0.10 < \lambda_Z = \lambda_\gamma < 0.11$
 $-0.12 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.20$

Phys. Rev. D **80** (2009) 053012



TGCs

All 95% CL

D0 $W\gamma$ 4.2/fb

$$-0.4 < \Delta\kappa_\gamma < 0.4$$

$$-0.08 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.07$$

D0 WZ 4.1/fb ($\Lambda=2\text{TeV}$)

$$-0.400 < \Delta\kappa_Z < 0.675$$

$$-0.077 < \lambda_Z < 0.093$$

$$-0.056 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.154$$

D0 1/fb Combination

$$-0.29 < \Delta\kappa_\gamma < 0.38$$

$$-0.08 < \lambda_Z < 0.08$$

$$-0.07 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.16$$

D0 WW 1/fb ($\Lambda=2\text{TeV}$)

$$-0.54 < \Delta\kappa_\gamma < 0.83$$

$$-0.14 < \lambda_\gamma = \lambda_Z < 0.18$$

$$-0.14 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.30$$

D0 $WW/WZ \rightarrow \ell\nu jj$ 1/fb ($\Lambda=2\text{TeV}$)

$$-0.44 < \Delta\kappa_\gamma < 0.555$$

$$-0.10 < \lambda_Z = \lambda_\gamma < 0.11$$

$$-0.12 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.20$$

CDF $Z\gamma$ 5.1/fb ($\Lambda=1.5\text{TeV}$)

$$-0.020 < h_3^Z < 0.021$$

$$-0.0009 < h_4^Z < 0.0009$$

$$-0.022 < h_3^\gamma < 0.020$$

$$-0.0008 < h_4^\gamma < 0.0008$$

D0 $ZZ \rightarrow 4L$ 1/fb ($\Lambda=1.2\text{TeV}$)

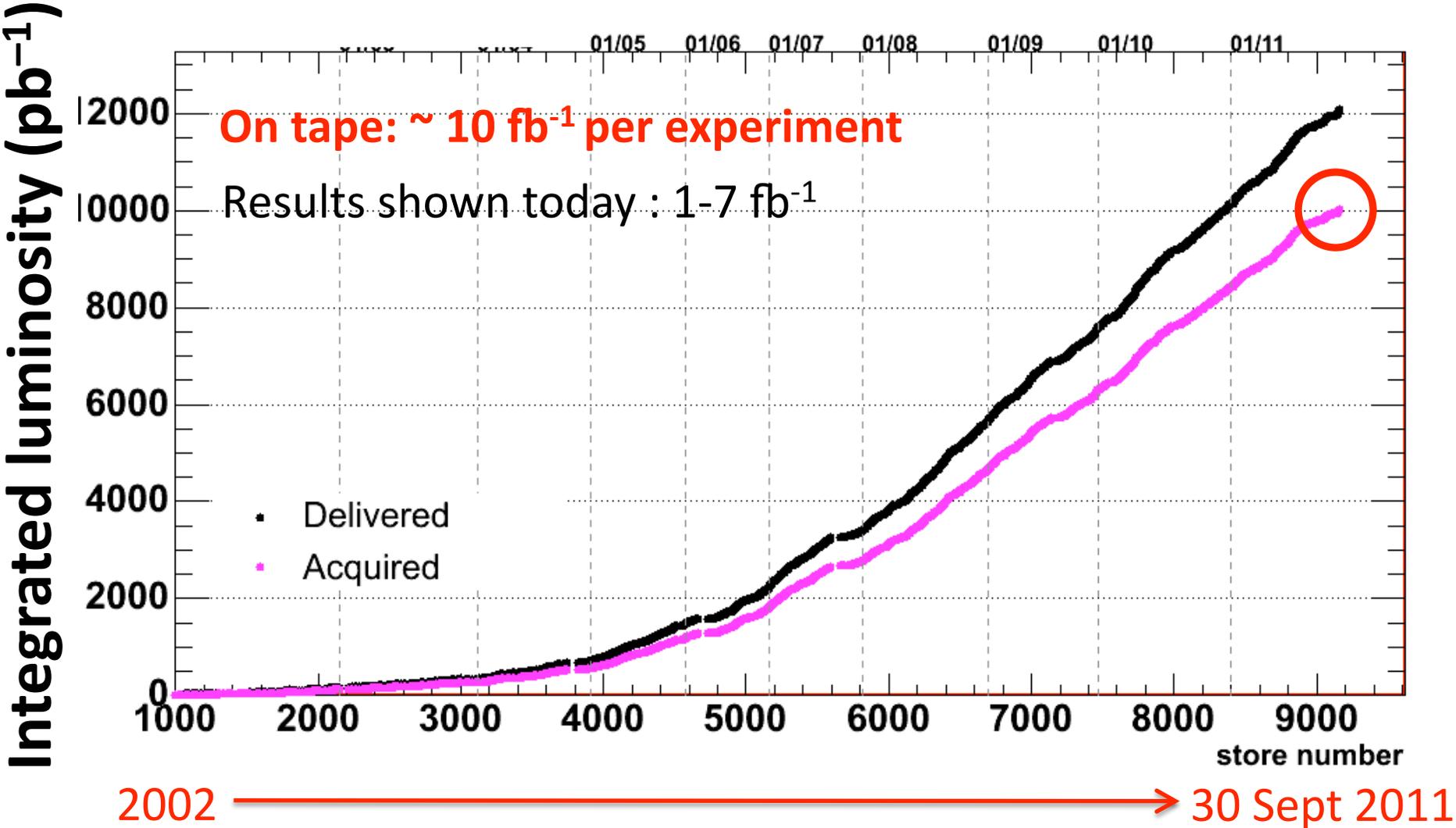
$$-0.28 < f_4^Z < 0.28$$

$$-0.26 < f_4^\gamma < 0.26$$

$$-0.31 < f_5^Z < 0.29$$

$$-0.30 < f_5^\gamma < 0.28$$

Outlook



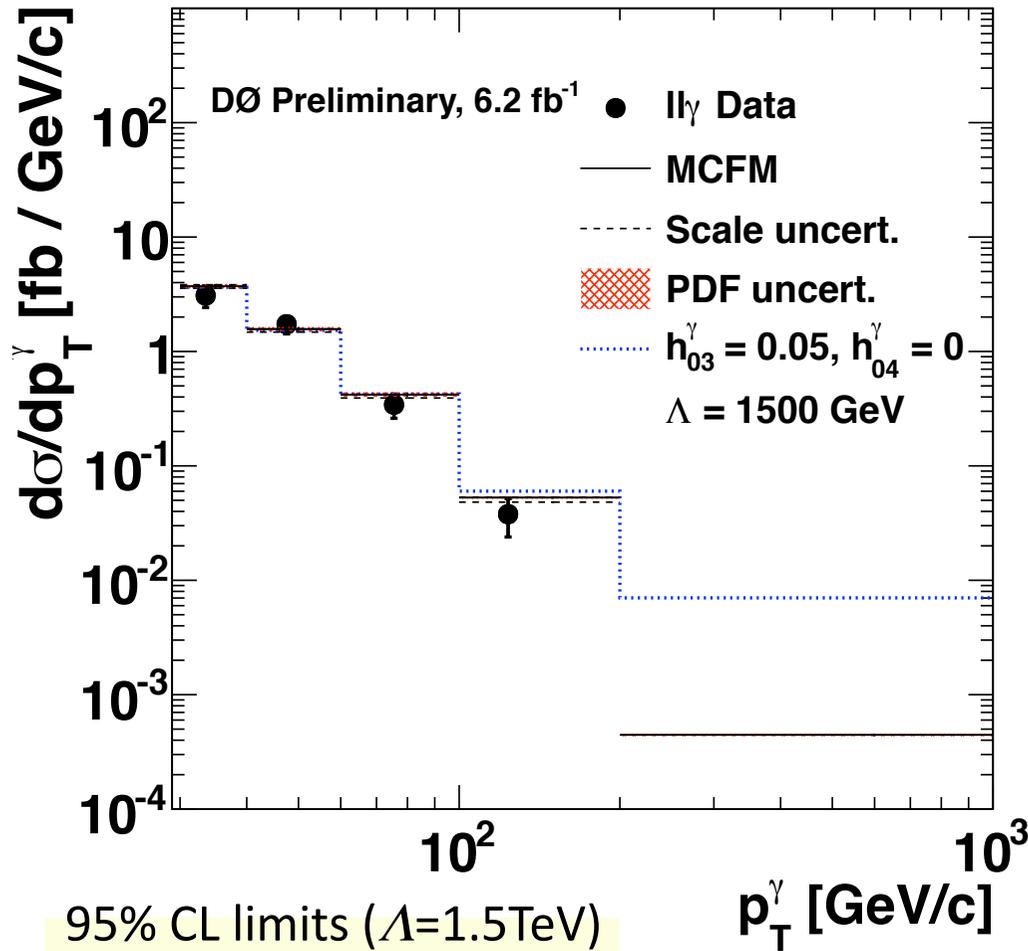
Outlook

- ◆ Rich programme of Tevatron diboson physics
- ◆ Huge advances over ten years of Run 2
 - ◆ testing standard model
 - ◆ probing for new physics
 - ◆ underpinning symmetry-breaking searches



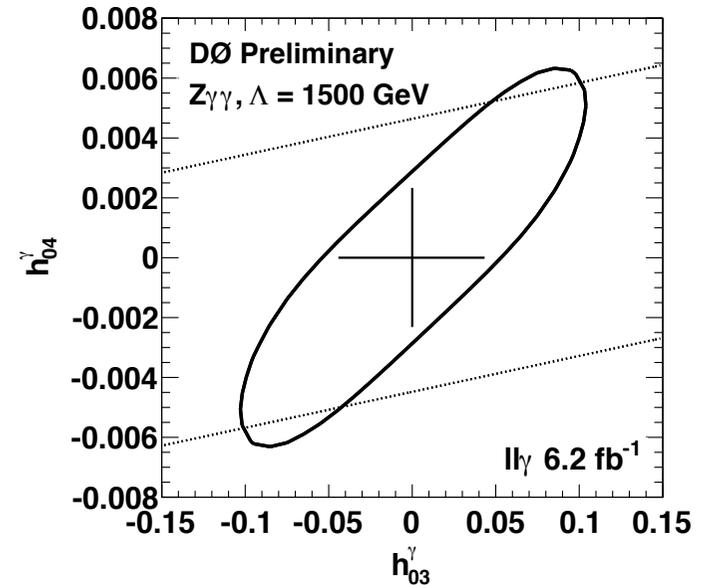
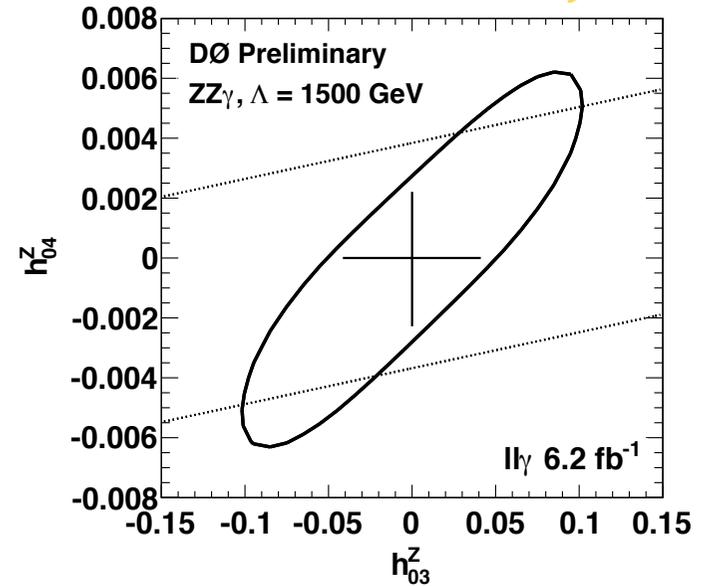


Z γ



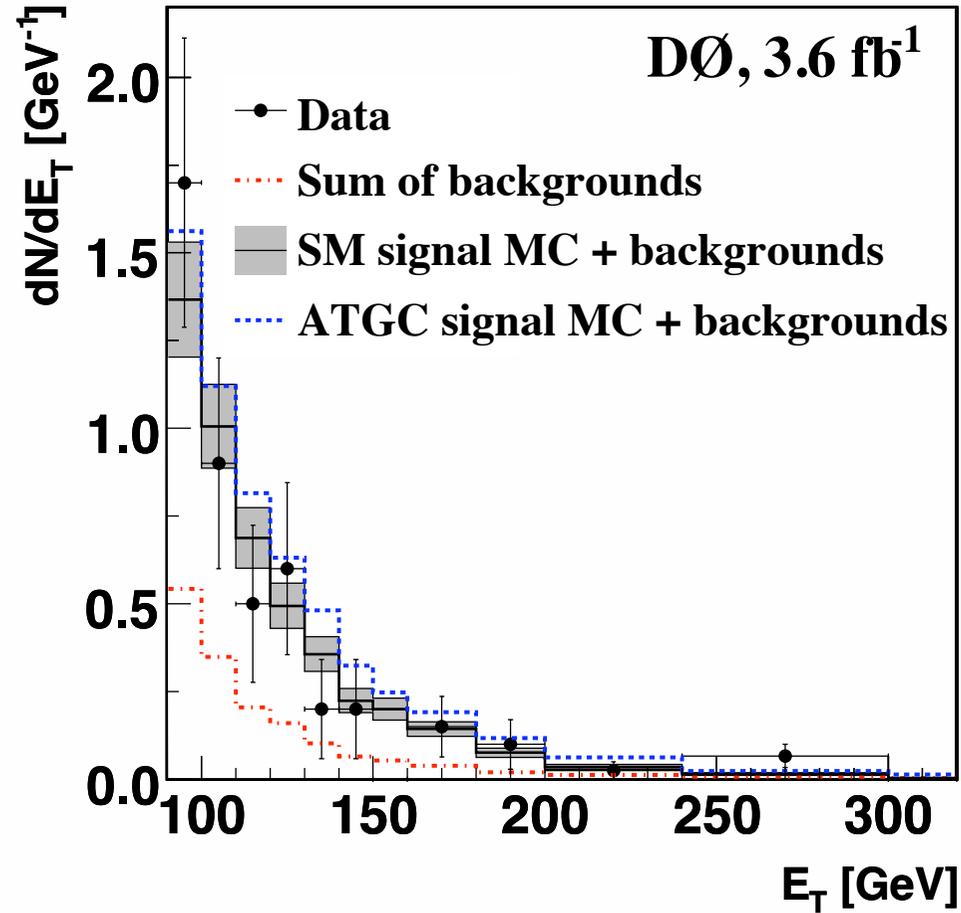
95% CL limits ($\Lambda=1.5\text{TeV}$)

- $-0.026 < h_3^Z < 0.026$
- $-0.0013 < h_4^Z < 0.0013$
- $-0.027 < h_3^\gamma < 0.027$
- $-0.0004 < h_4^\gamma < 0.0004$





Z γ



$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow Z\gamma \rightarrow \nu\nu\gamma) = 32 \pm 9(\text{stat+sys}) \pm 2(\text{lumi}) \text{ fb}$$

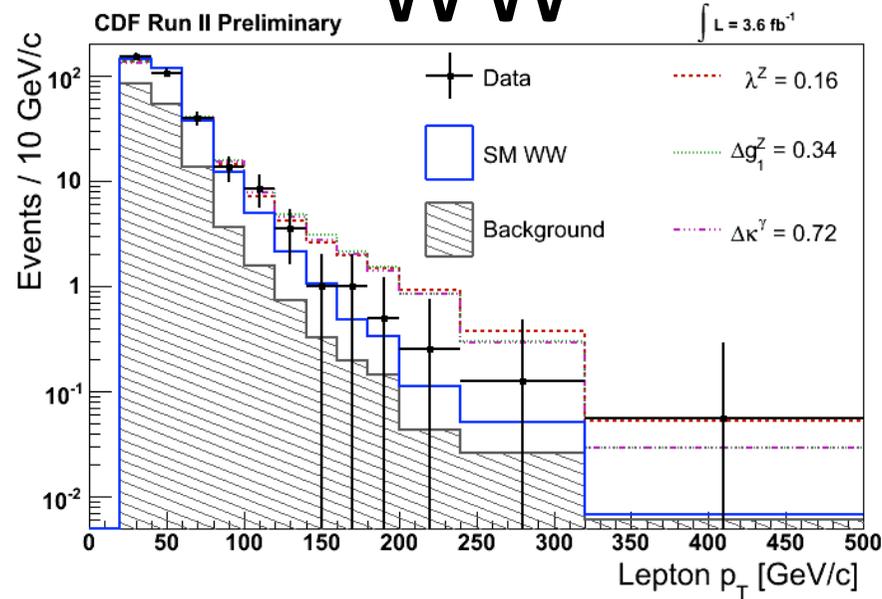
$$|\eta_\gamma| < 1.1; E_T(\gamma) > 90 \text{ GeV}$$

$$(\text{SM}: 39 \pm 4 \text{ fb})$$

Phys. Rev. Lett. **102** (2009) 201802



WW



Limits, Expected Limits and Probabilities for Obtaining Observed Limits ([tex](#))

CDF Preliminary Results at 3.6fb^{-1}

Λ	λ^Z	Δg_1^Z	$\Delta \kappa^\gamma$
2.0TeV	(-0.14,0.15)	(-0.22,0.30)	(-0.57,0.65)
1.5TeV	(-0.16,0.16)	(-0.24,0.34)	(-0.63,0.72)

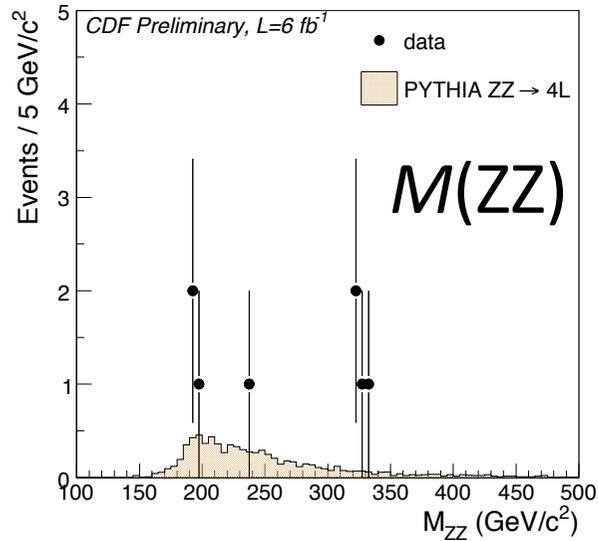
CDF Expected Limits at 3.6fb^{-1}

Λ	λ^Z	Δg_1^Z	$\Delta \kappa^\gamma$
2.0TeV	-0.05 - 0.06	-0.08 - 0.15	-0.20 - 0.27
1.5TeV	-0.05 - 0.07	-0.09 - 0.17	-0.23 - 0.31

Probability of Observed Limits

Λ	λ^Z	Δg_1^Z	$\Delta \kappa^\gamma$
2.0TeV	7.1%	7.3%	7.2%
1.5TeV	7.6%	7.4%	7.3%

$ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$



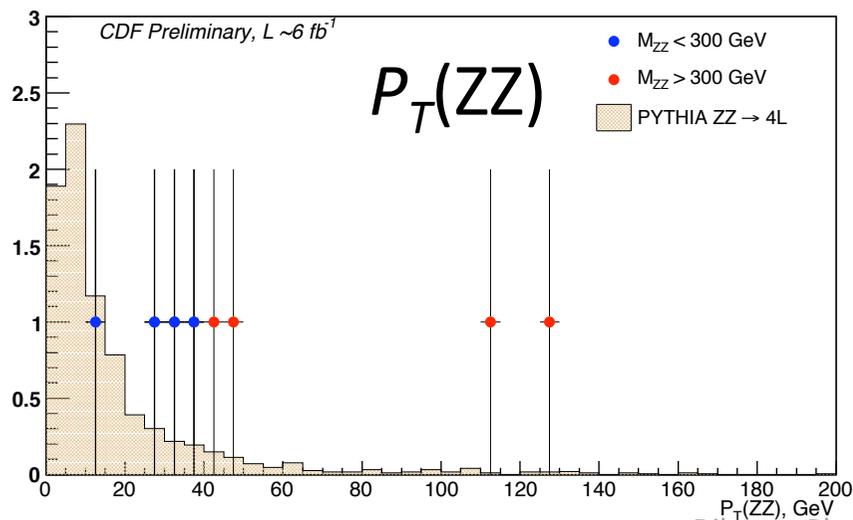
Very general goodness-of-fit test:

p-value is fraction of PEs that have KS distance greater than that of observed distribution: 0.14

More powerful test statistic for resonance search:

ratio of bck and bck+sig likelihoods (bck= SM $M(ZZ)$; sig= Gaus with width = detector resolution at mean)

p-value is fraction of PEs that have likelihood ratio L_{SM}/L_{SM+G} lower than data: $(1-2) \times 10^{-3}$

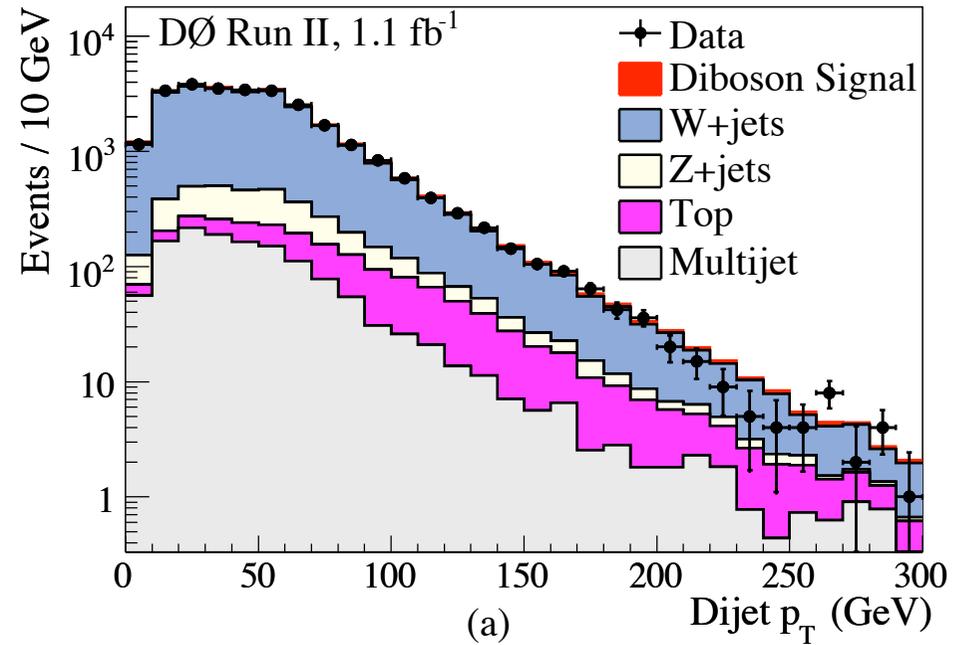
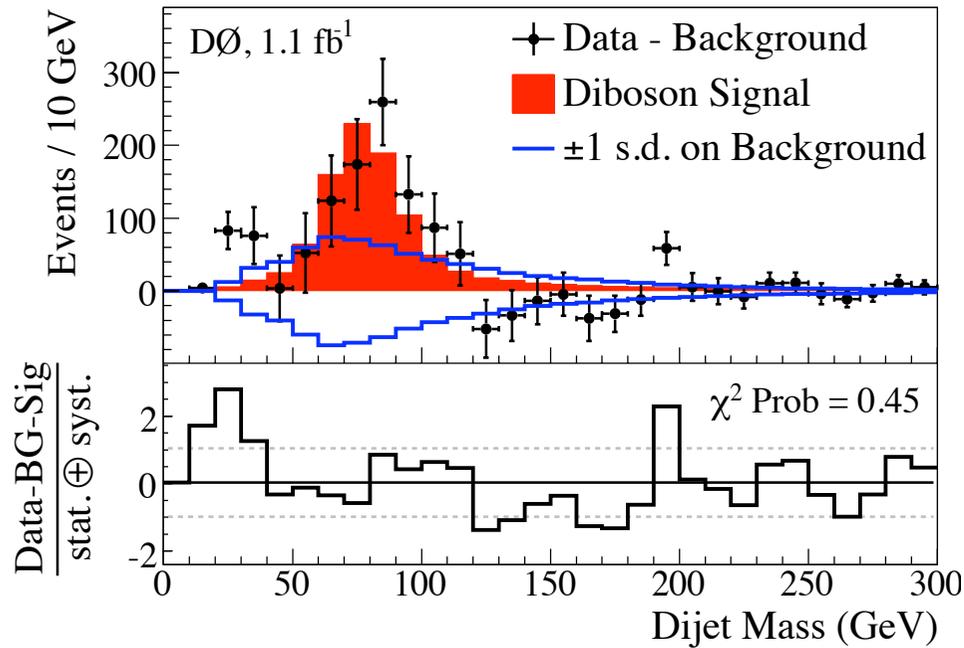


For P_T : no physics model, so p-value is fraction of PEs sampled from SM distribution that have KS distance

greater than that observed: $(1-2) \times 10^{-4}$



WW/WZ \rightarrow $\ell\nu jj$



95% CL limits, $\Lambda=2\text{TeV}$

$$-0.44 < \Delta\kappa_\gamma < 0.55$$

$$-0.10 < \lambda_Z = \lambda_\gamma < 0.11$$

$$-0.12 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.20$$

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