



Production of W,Z bosons in association with photons at the LHC

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Outline:

- *Motivation.*
- *Production Cross-Section Measurements*
 - *Event Selections*
 - *Data-Driven Methods*
 - *Photon criteria efficiency*
 - *Differential cross-section results.*
- *Search for Anomalous Triple Gauge Couplings in $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$*
- *Summary*

Publics results :

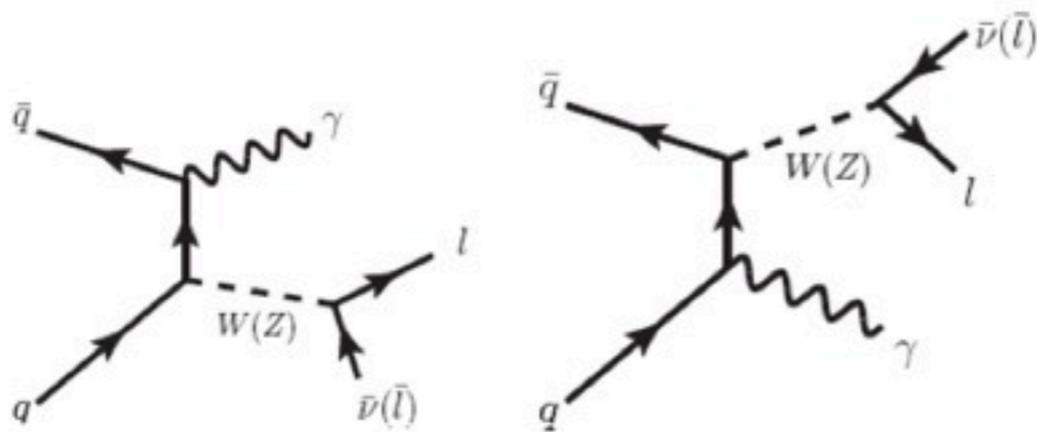
CMS: <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsEWK11009>
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSMP12020>

ATLAS: <http://arxiv.org/pdf/1302.1283.pdf>

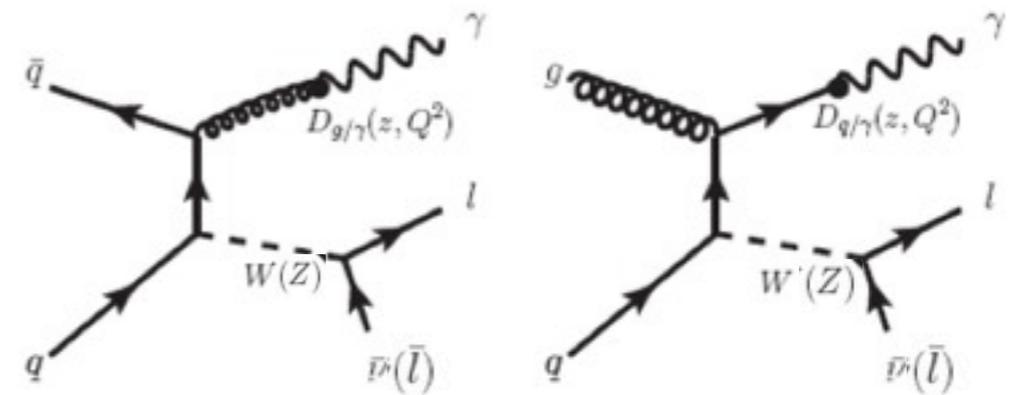
EW bosons + direct photons:

- signal photon is composed of “*direct (of hard scatter)*” and *fragmentation*.

direct production component:



fragmentation production component:



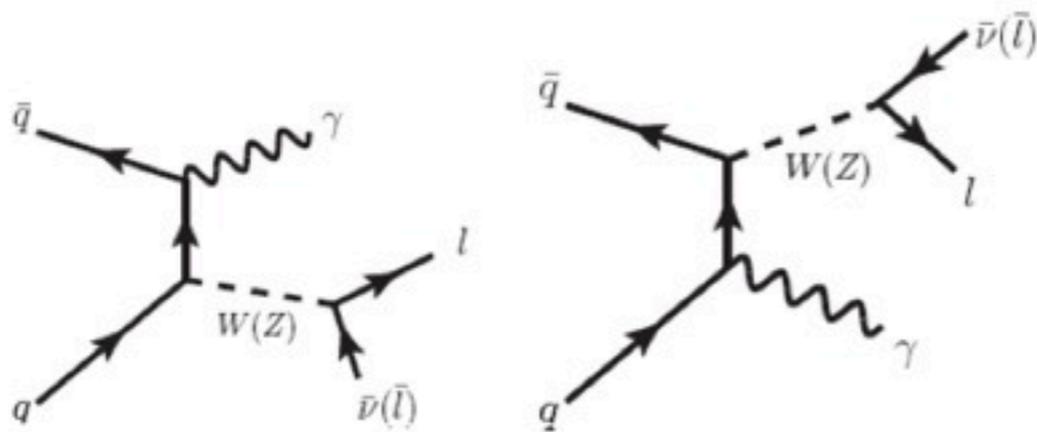
- Physics interest :

- test of perturbative **QCD**
- Highest cross sections among all diboson processes.
- probing the $WW\gamma$ TGC
- probing the existence of $ZZ\gamma$ and $Z\gamma\gamma$
(forbidden at tree level in the Standard Model)
- main background in $W\gamma/Z\gamma$ resonance searches (Higgs, LSTC)

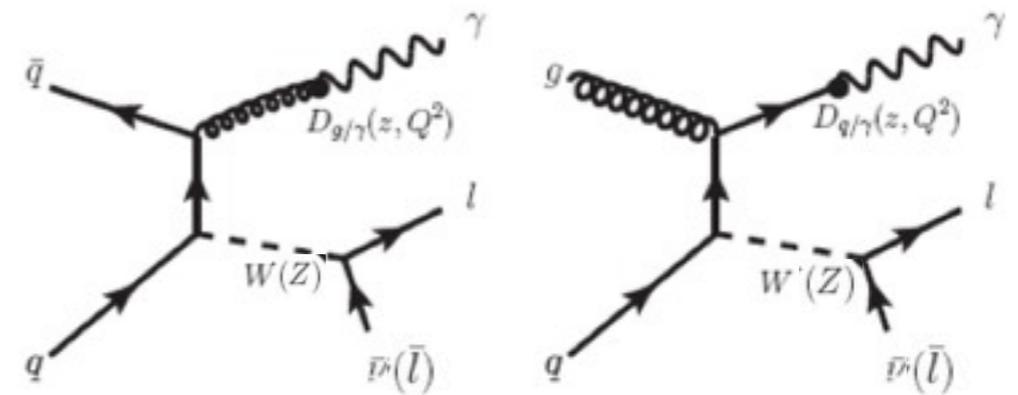
EW bosons + direct photons:

- signal photon is composed of “*direct (of hard scatter)*” and *fragmentation*.

direct production component:



fragmentation production component:



- Background for this analyses :

- **W γ** : *W+jets*, *γ +jets*, *Z+jets*, *ttbar*, *Single top* and *Dibosons*.
- **Z γ** : *Z+jets*, *ttbar* and *Dibosons*.

- Background are estimated by using *Data-driven techniques*

Cross section measurements ingredients:

The measurement of the cross section is given canonically by the formula:

$$\sigma = \frac{N_{\text{sig}}}{A_{\ell\nu\gamma(\ell\ell\gamma)} \cdot \epsilon \cdot \mathcal{L}}$$

- N_{sig} : is the number of observed signal events
- A : is the geometric and kinematic acceptance
- ϵ : is the selection efficiency for events in the acceptance
- \mathcal{L} : is the integrated luminosity ($\sim 5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ with 7 TeV data)

Event selections:

$W+\gamma$

$Z+\gamma$

- High p_T good identified and isolated leptons

- Applied cut in the invariant (transverse) mass

- High MET cut
- Veto event with second high quality lepton.
- Z veto for e channel: *Mass window cut*

- Large MET cut (*invisible channel*)
- Two opposite charged leptons

- Good quality and isolated photon high E_T photons

- $\Delta R(\text{lepton}, \gamma) > 0.7$ (*Suppress FSR*)

- *High p_T Jets are selected*

Background Estimations:

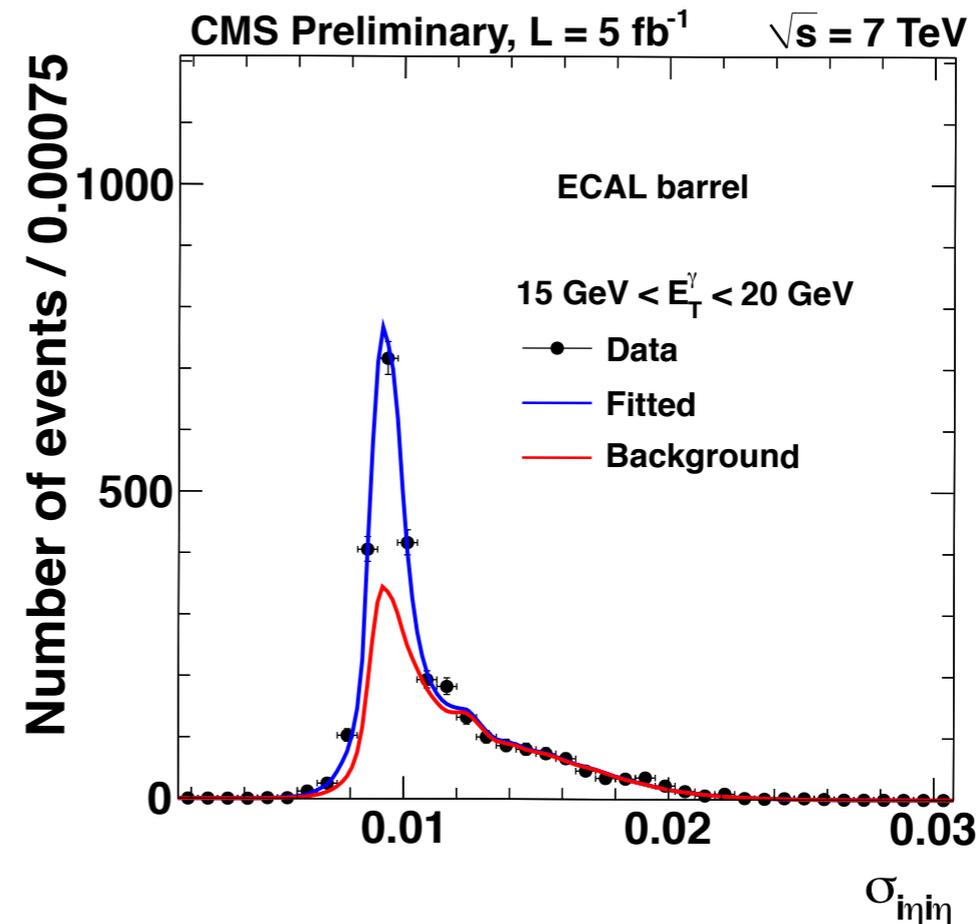
After to have selected the $Z(W)$ boson, background are computed respect to the photon signal candidate (in both experiments, *ATLAS* and *CMS*).

CMS:

$\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$: quantifies the spread along η of the energy deposits in the central part of super-cluster.

$$\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i \in 5 \times 5} w_i (\eta_i - \bar{\eta}_{5 \times 5})^2}{\sum_i w_i}$$
$$, w_i = \max \left(0, 4.7 + \ln \frac{E_i}{E_{5 \times 5}} \right)$$

W γ analysis



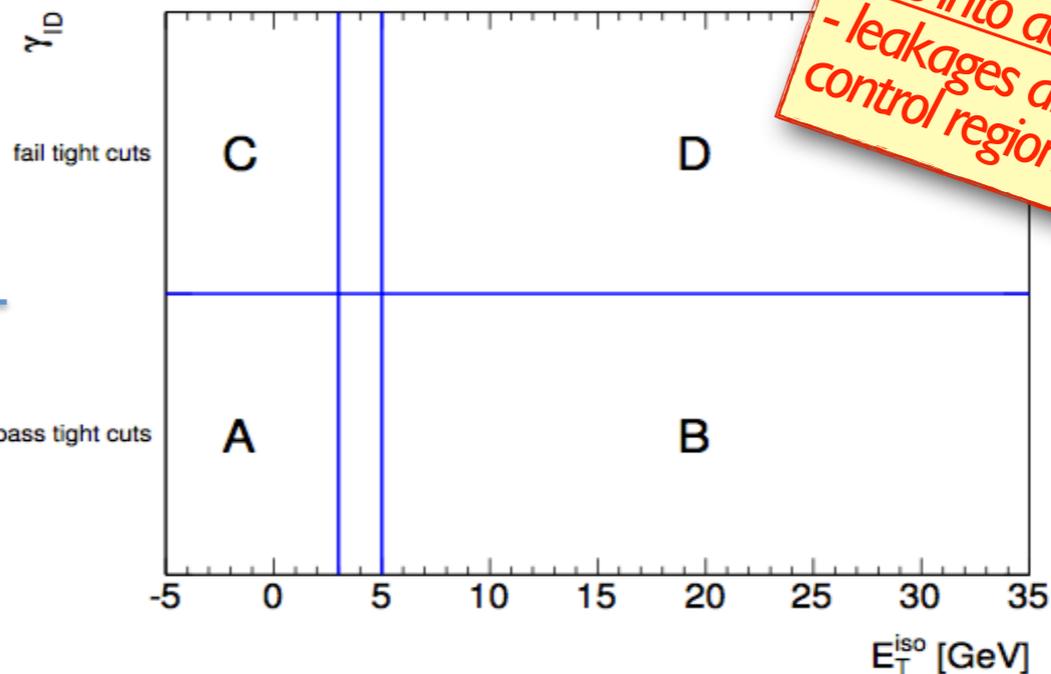
- The **signal shape** from MC validated with data.
- The **background template** were made from jet-enriched data.
(as a function of the track isolation energy)

Background Estimations:

After to have selected the Z(W) boson, background are computed respect to the photon signal candidate.

ATLAS:

Two dimensional sideband method



We need to define the different control regions

take into account:
- leakages and correlations between control regions

- A** → Signal Region : quality tight + Isolated (Topolsol < 6 GeV)
- B** → Background : quality tight + Non-Isolated (Topolsol > 7 GeV)
- C** → Background : quality Non-tight + Isolated (Topolsol < 6 GeV)
- D** → Background : quality Non-tight + Non-Isolated (Topolsol > 7 GeV)

Purity definition:

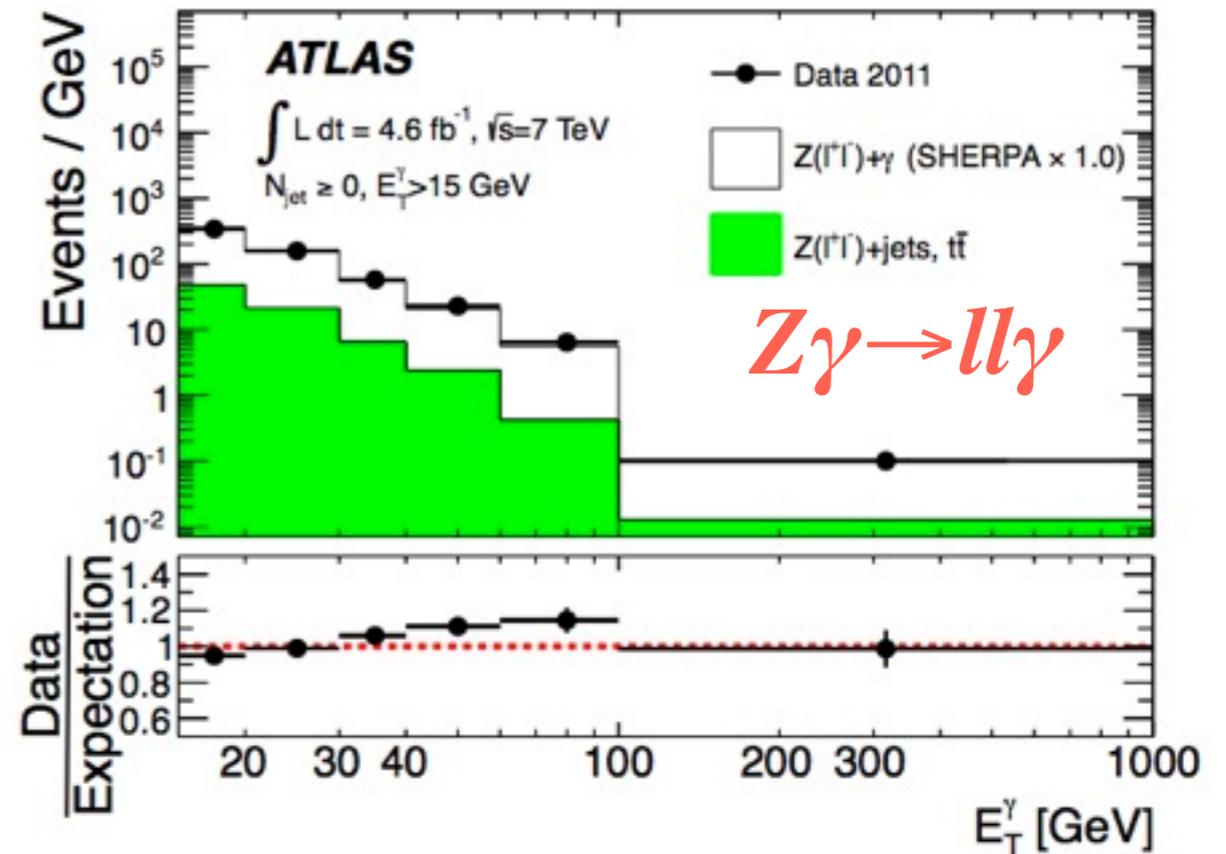
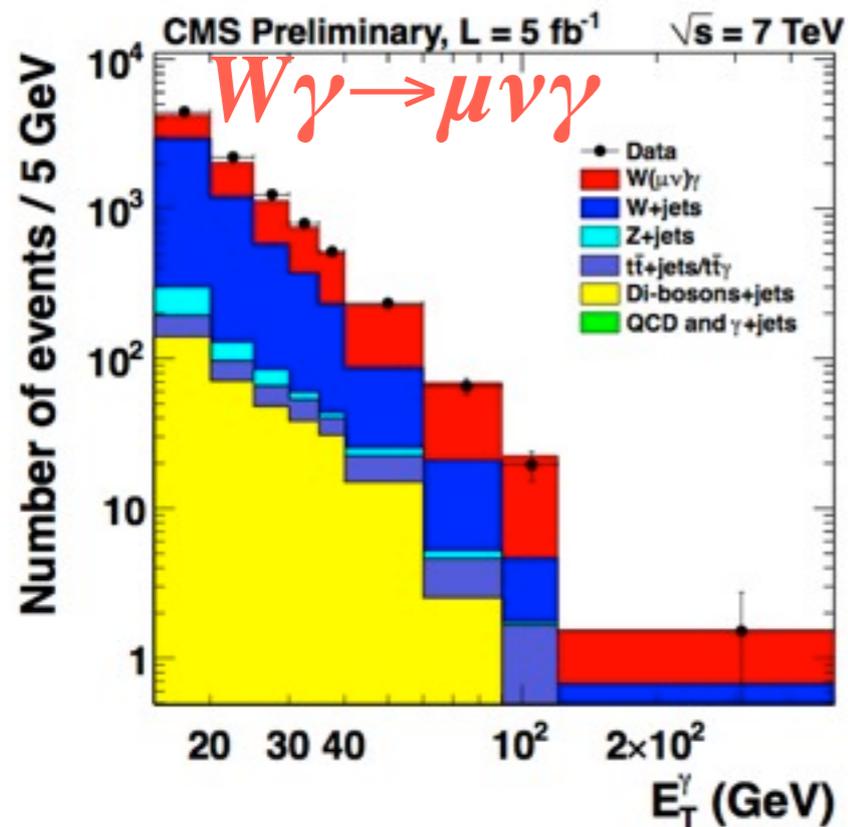
$$P = \frac{N_A - N_A^{Z/W/\gamma jets} - N_A^{EW}}{N_A}$$

N_A = Observed data in signal region

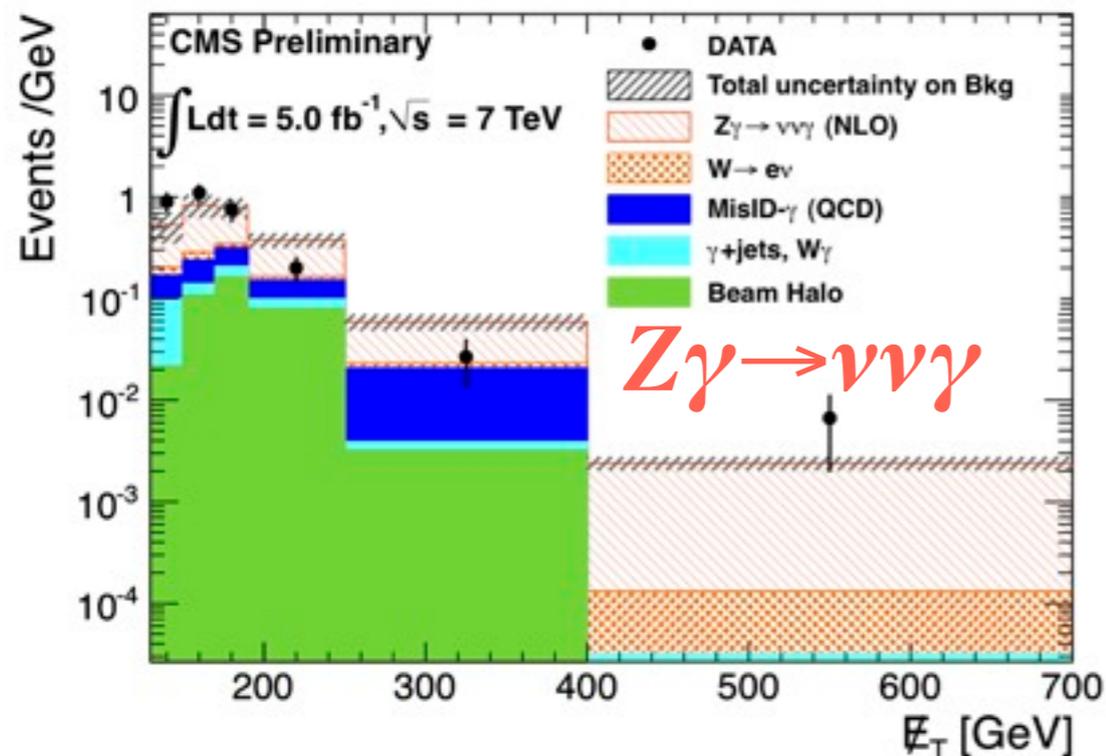
Z(W)+jets, γ +jets background estimations

Data/MC comparison plots:

photon E_T distributions:



MET distributions:



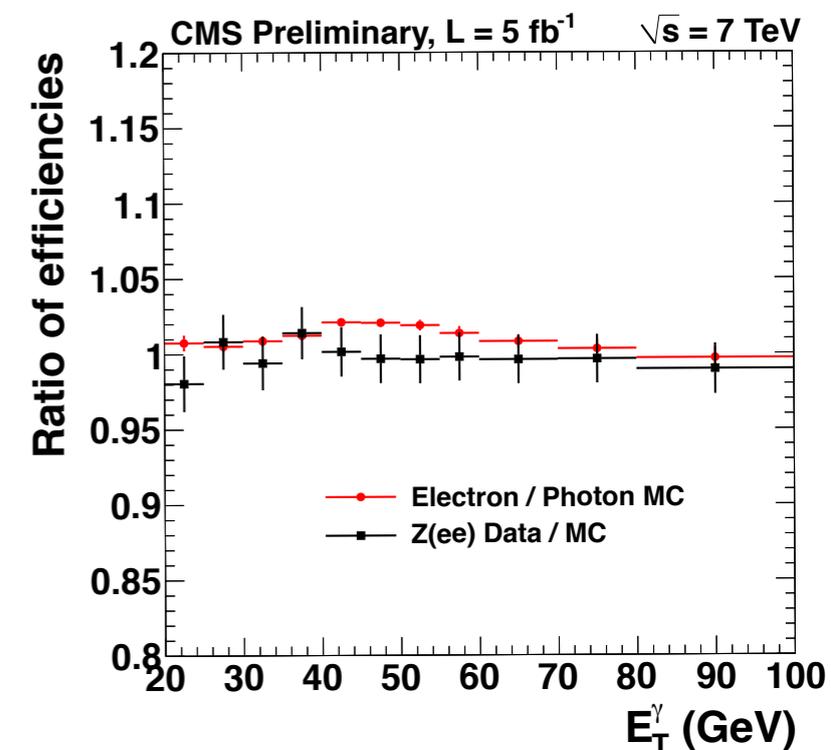
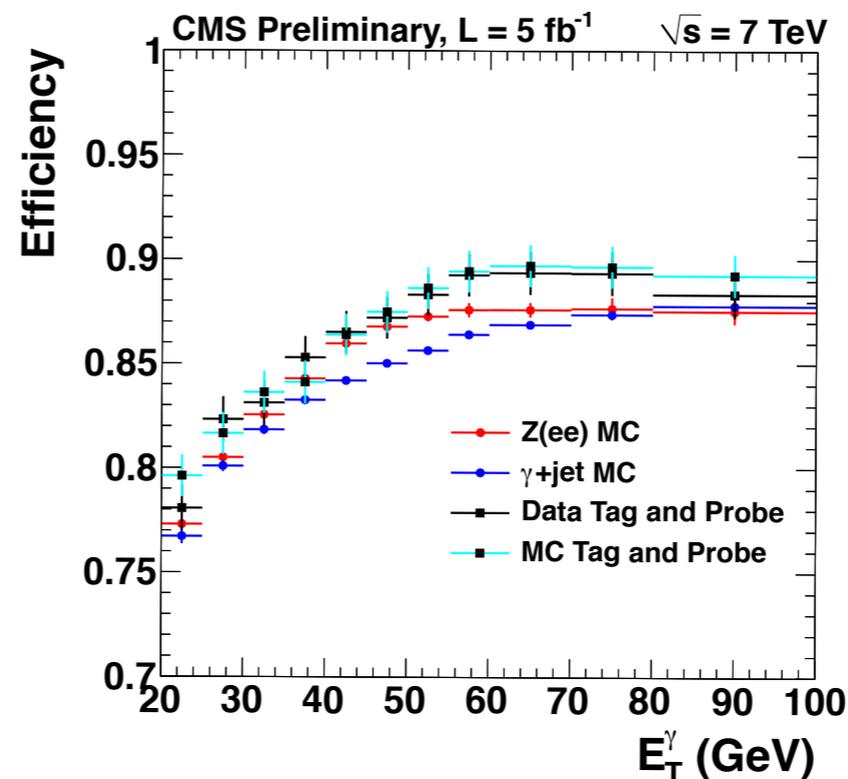
- Good Data/MC agreement in photon E_T distributions.

- Also nice agreement, in other key variables. For example, $M_{ll\gamma}$ and M_T .

Photon criteria efficiency:

CMS:

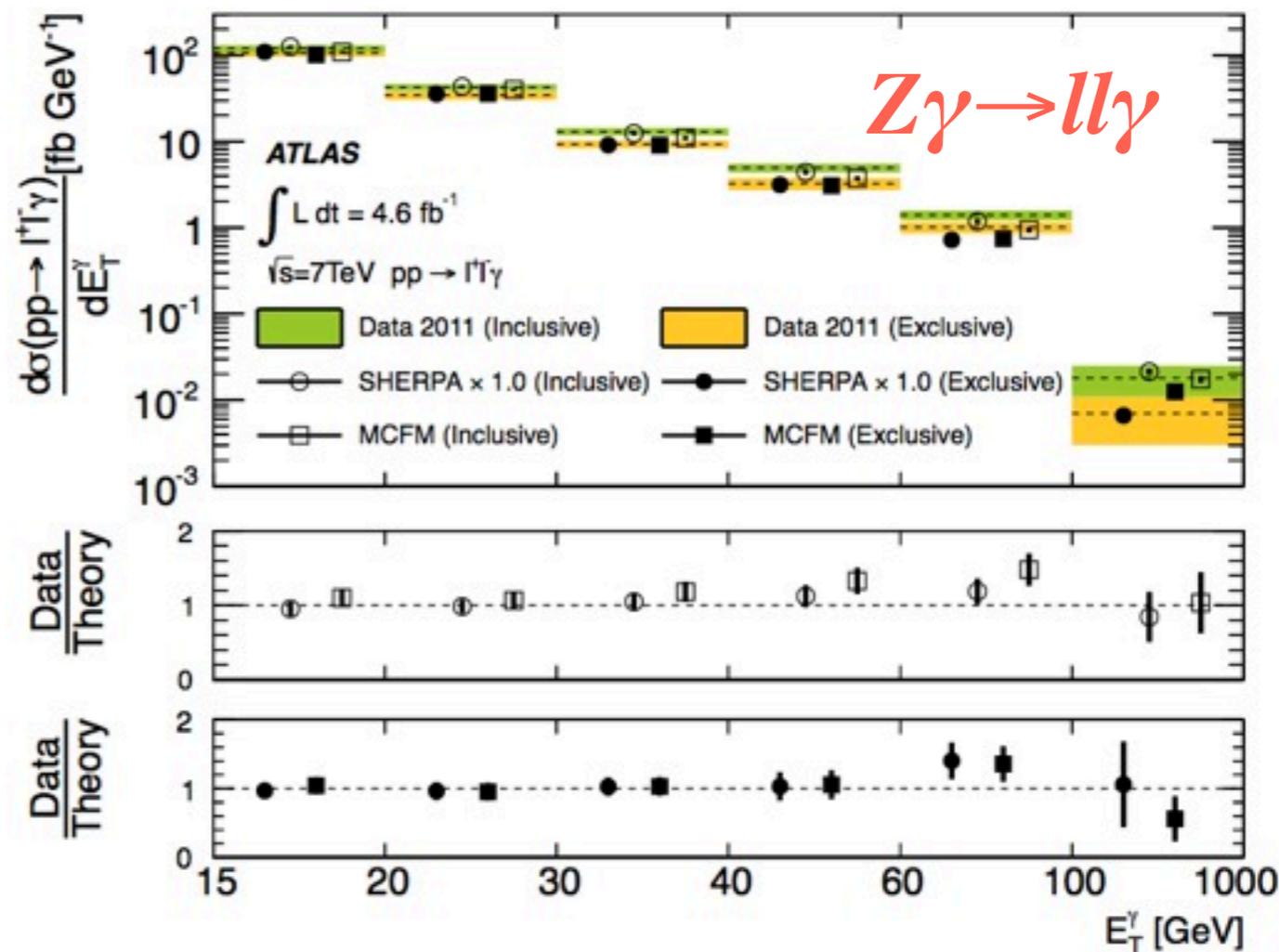
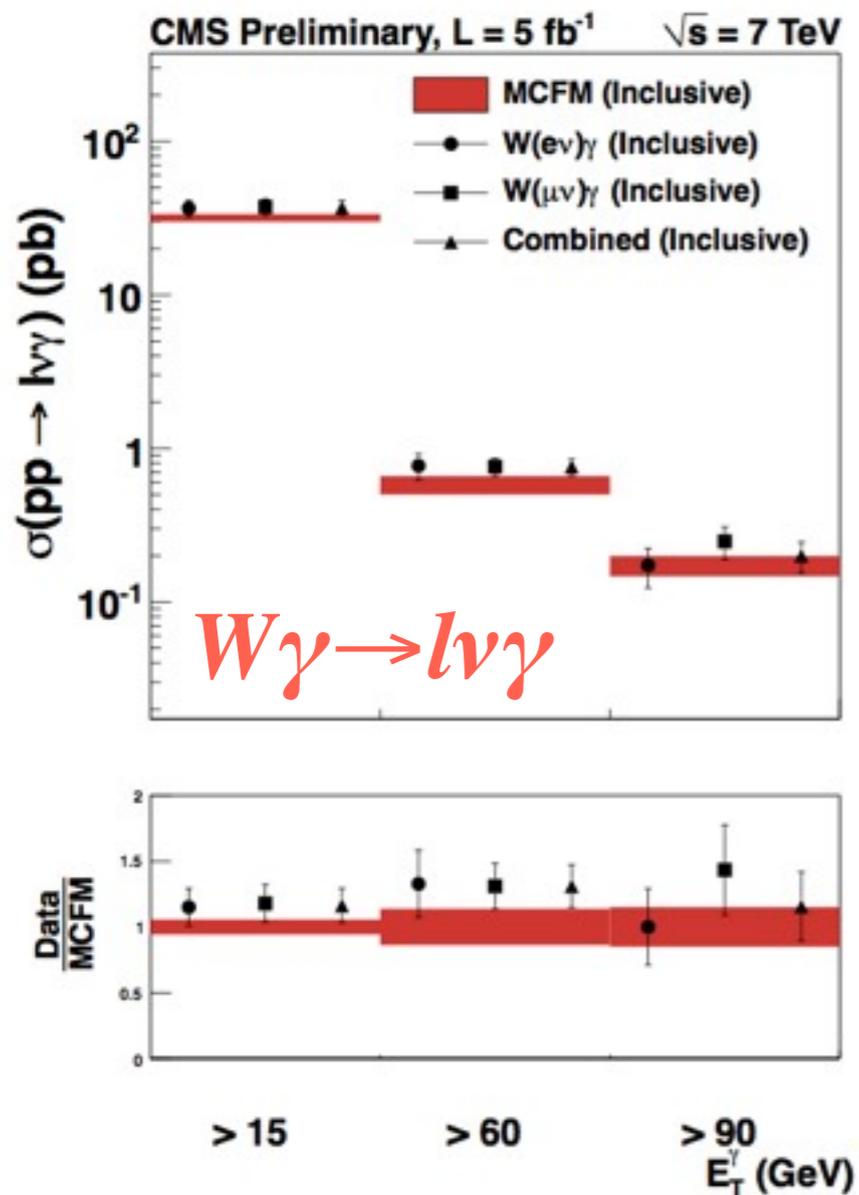
- *Exploit the similarity between photons and electrons.*
 - *Use tag-and-probe technique with $Z \rightarrow ee$ events.*



ATLAS:

- *Using signal MC samples. Shower shape distributions are corrected to account small discrepancies between data and simulation.*
 - *bigger than $\sim 50\%$ at E_T [15-20] GeV and around 90% at E_T [40-60] GeV*
- *Systematics are the difference between corrected nominal and efficiency from pure photon sample from radiative Z decays in data.*

Production cross section measurements:



(b)

- Inclusive cross sections above the theory (MCFM NLO) $W\gamma$
- Fair agreement for $Z\gamma$
- Cross sections are compatibles between the two experiments at high E_T photon .
(Equivalent selection and bin size)

Production cross section measurements:

$$Z\gamma \rightarrow \nu\nu\gamma$$

CMS: photons with transverse energy of 145 GeV within the pseudorapidity $|\eta| < 1.4$

$$21.3 \pm 4.2 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 4.3 \text{ (syst.)} \pm 0.5 \text{ (lumi.) fb}$$

theoretical prediction from **BAUR** : $21.9 \pm 1.1 \text{ fb}$

ATLAS: photons with transverse energy of 90 GeV

$$0.133 \pm 0.013 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.020 \text{ (syst.)} \pm 0.005 \text{ (lumi.) pb}$$

theoretical prediction from **MCFM** : $0.156 \pm 0.012 \text{ pb}$

Systematics in cross section measurements:

ATLAS:

- Photon identification uncertainty is found around **6%** for all Vg measurements.
- Isolation efficiency is found to be less than **3%**.
- ABCD method less than **9%**.
- Jet energy scale and Jet energy resolution:
 - Exclusive $lv\gamma$ smaller than **4%**.
 - Exclusive $ll\gamma$ and $vv\gamma$ smaller than **3%**.

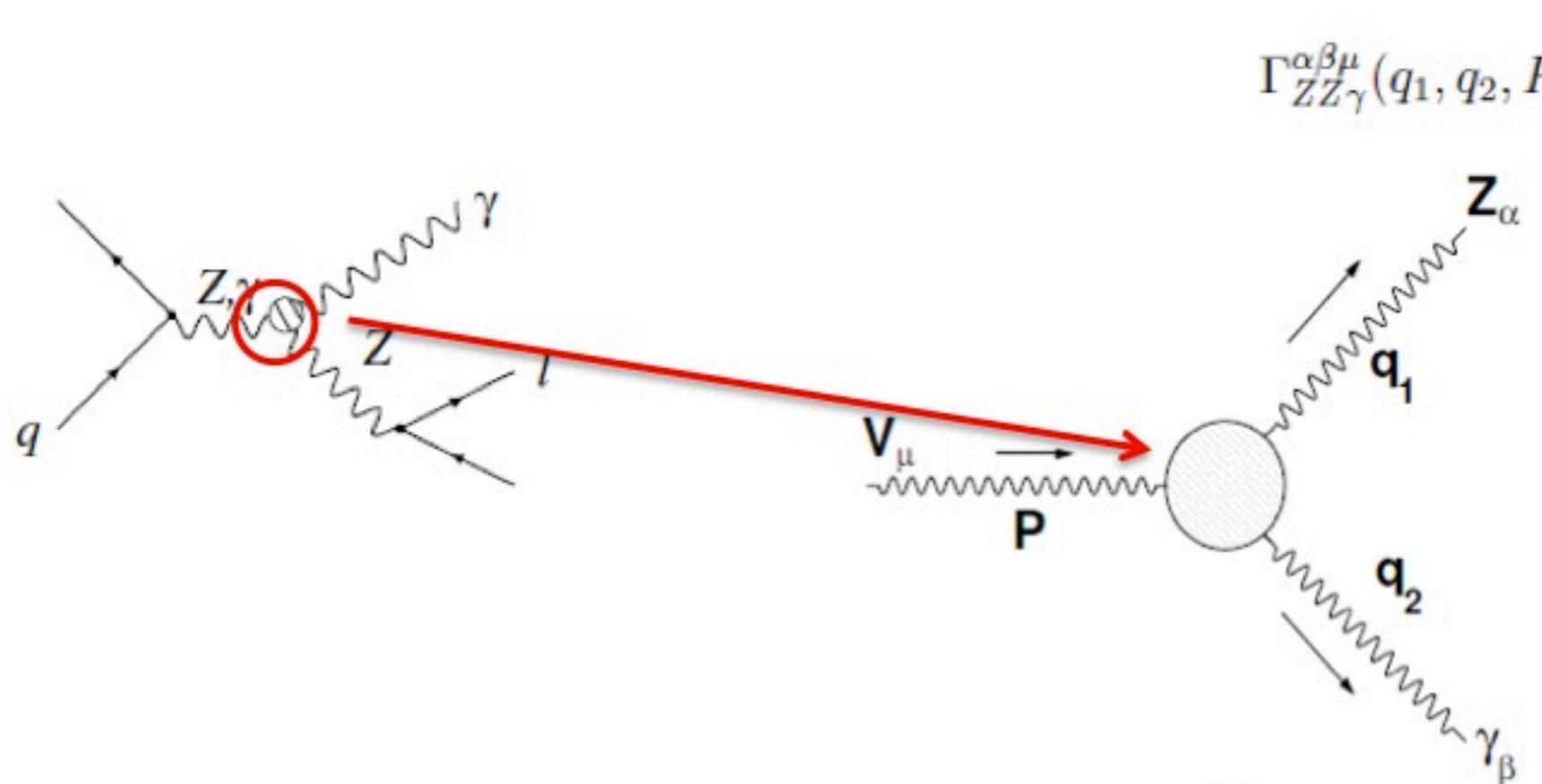
CMS:

- Muon p_T scale, Electron and Photon energy scale \sim **3%** in the signal yield for all Vg measurements.
- Acceptance and efficiencies \sim **5.5%** and \sim **1.4%** for $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$, respectively.
- Template method \sim **8%** and \sim **5%** for $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$, respectively.

Anomalous couplings:

Anomalous Triple Gauge Couplings (aTGC):

- The triple gauge couplings (through ZZ γ and Z $\gamma\gamma$ vertex) in Z γ process vanish in the SM.
 - Contributions from anomalous couplings will increase the Z γ x-secs. and yield photons of higher energy than in the SM process.

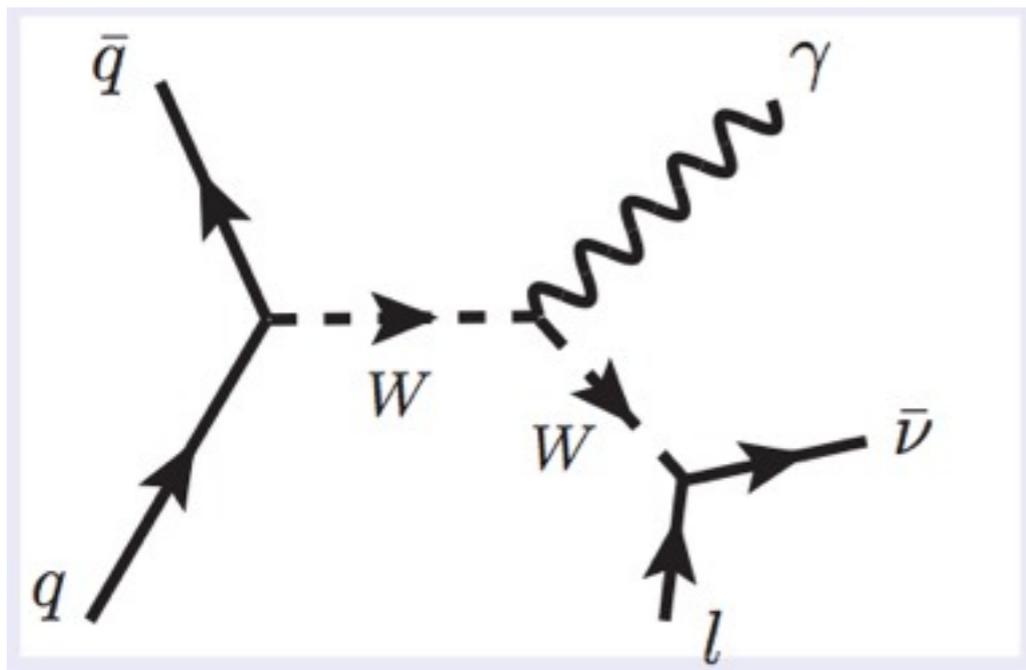


$$\Gamma_{ZZ\gamma}^{\alpha\beta\mu}(q_1, q_2, P) = \frac{P^2 - q_1^2}{m_Z^2} (h_1^Z (q_2^\mu g^{\alpha\beta} - q_2^\alpha g^{\mu\beta}) + \frac{h_2^Z}{m_Z^2} P^\alpha [(P \cdot q_2) g^{\mu\beta} - q_2^\mu P^\beta] + h_3^Z \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta\rho} q_{2\rho} + \frac{h_4^Z}{m_Z^2} P^\alpha \epsilon^{\mu\beta\rho\sigma} P_\rho q_{2\sigma}),$$

- By assuming CP conservation, $h_3^{Z/\gamma}$ and $h_4^{Z/\gamma}$ are chosen as aTGC parameters.

Triple Gauge Couplings (TGC):

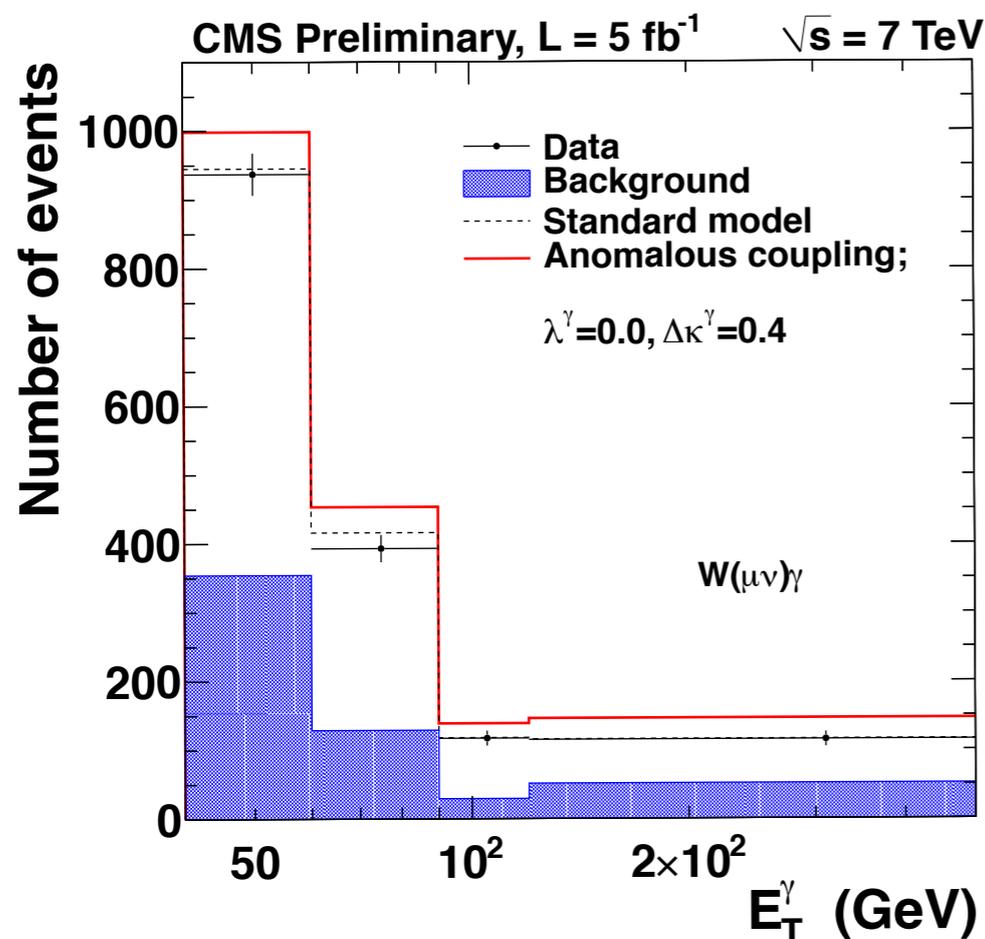
- The triple gauge couplings (through $WW\gamma$ vertex) in $W\gamma$ process vanish in the SM.
 - Contributions from anomalous couplings will increase the $W\gamma$ x-secs. and yield photons of higher energy than in the SM process.



$$\frac{\mathcal{L}_{WWV}}{g_{WWV}} = ig_1^V (W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^\mu V^\nu - W_\mu^+ V_\nu W^{\mu\nu}) + i\kappa_V W_\mu^+ W_\nu V^{\mu\nu} + \frac{i\lambda_V}{M_W^2} W_{\delta\mu}^+ W_\nu^\mu V^{\nu\delta},$$

- Assuming C and P conservation only two independent parameters remain $\Delta\kappa_\gamma = \kappa_\gamma - 1$ and λ_γ .

Limits on Anomalous Couplings :



•CMS results:

	$\Delta\kappa_\gamma$	λ_γ
$W\gamma \rightarrow \ell\nu\gamma$	$[-0.38, 0.29]$	$[-0.050, 0.037]$

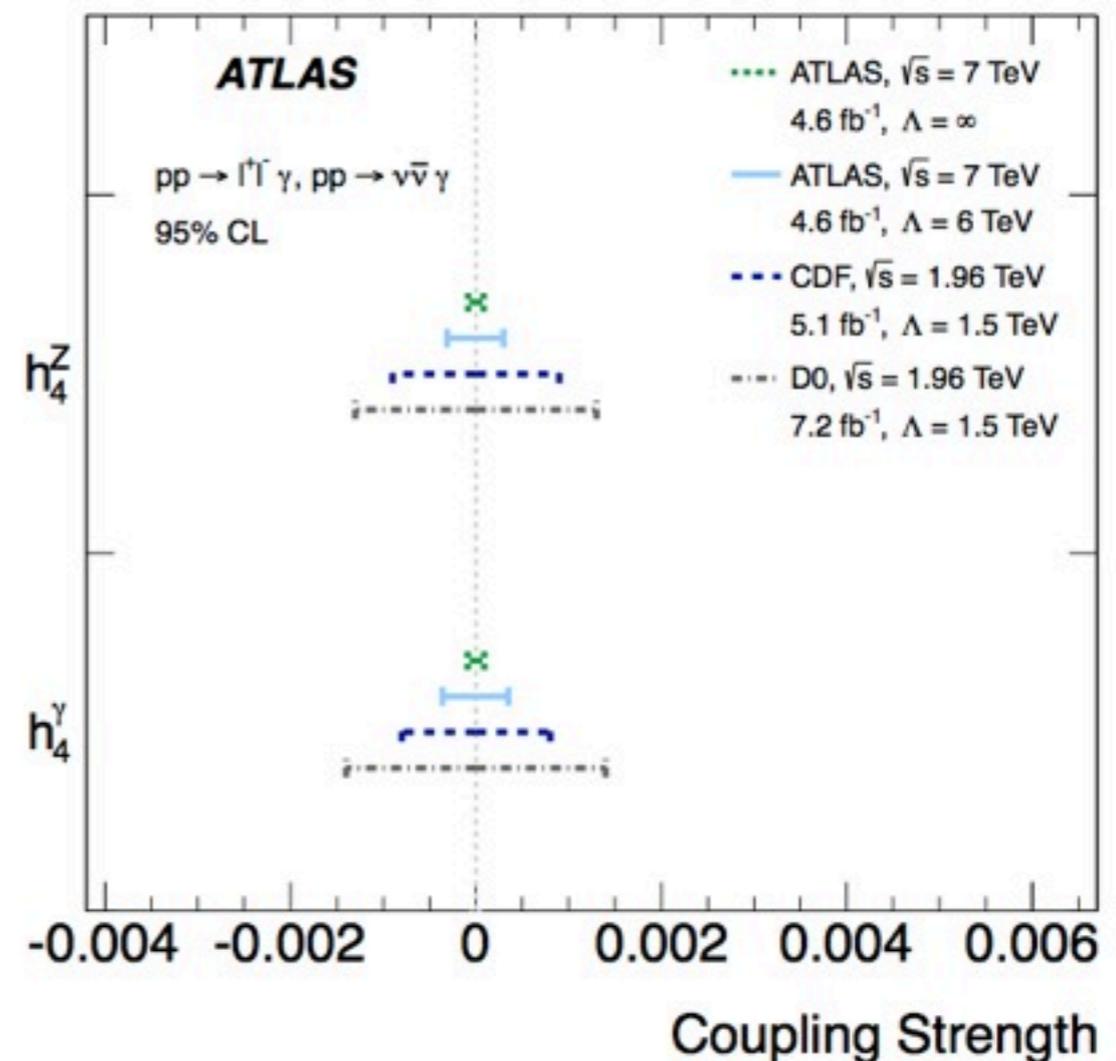
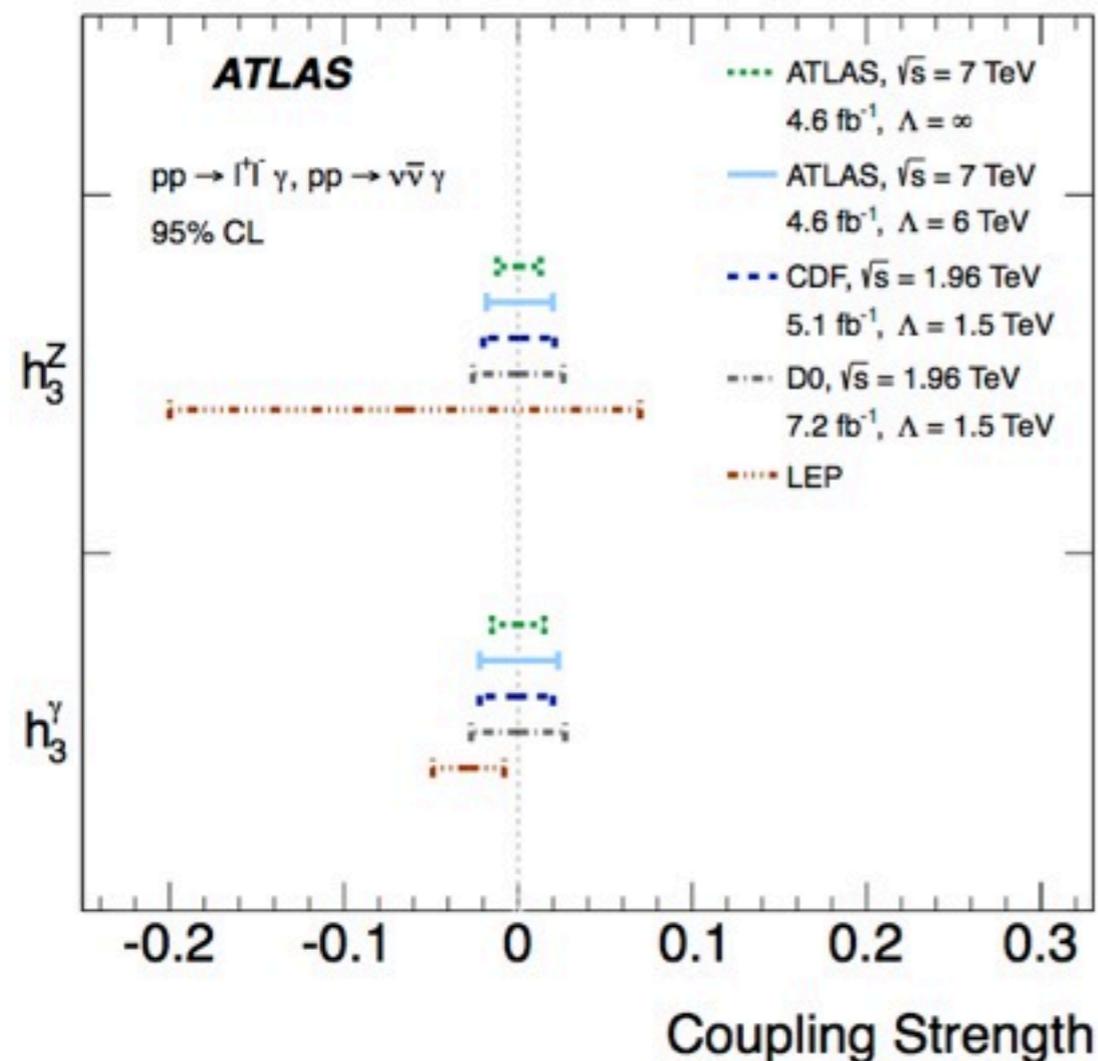
•ATLAS results:

processes	Measured	Expected
	$pp \rightarrow \ell\nu\gamma$	
Λ	∞	∞
$\Delta\kappa_\gamma$	$(-0.41, 0.46)$	$(-0.38, 0.43)$
λ_γ	$(-0.065, 0.061)$	$(-0.060, 0.056)$

limits on aTGCs at 95% C.L. for $W\gamma$

- The limits on a given aTGC parameter are extracted from a Frequentist Profile Likelihood test
- Measurements performed in the last exclusive E_T photon bin [100GeV - 1TeV] . Better sensibility .
- No deviations from SM predictions observed.

Limits on Anomalous Couplings :



- No deviations from SM predictions observed.
- Limits are comparable to LEP and Tevatron results, with different form factors.
- ATLAS and CMS results are compatibles.

Summary:

- Production cross section measurements performed for $W(\nu e, \nu \mu)\gamma$ and $Z(e e, \mu \mu, \nu \nu)\gamma$ using $\sim 5\text{fb}^{-1}$ of collected data with the ATLAS and CMS detector.
- Differential cross sections agree with Standard Model predictions from multi leg MC generators.
- Exclusive measurements in $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ are used to constraint aTGCs. No deviations from SM predictions observed.
- Compatible measurements in both collaborations.

Event selections (ATLAS):

$W+\gamma$

$Z+\gamma$

← PV, GRL .. ,single lepton trigger → (period) →

- isolated good electron “tight++” or isolated comb. muon $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$
- $MET > 25 \text{ GeV}$
- Transverse mass $M_T(l, MET) > 40 \text{ GeV}$
- Veto event with second lepton:
 - *medium++ electron*
 - *combined muon $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$*
- Z veto for e channel: $|M(e, \gamma) - M_Z| > 15 \text{ GeV}$

- isolated good electron “medium++” or isolated comb. muon $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$
- Two opposite charged leptons
- $M_{l^+\tau} > 40 \text{ GeV}$

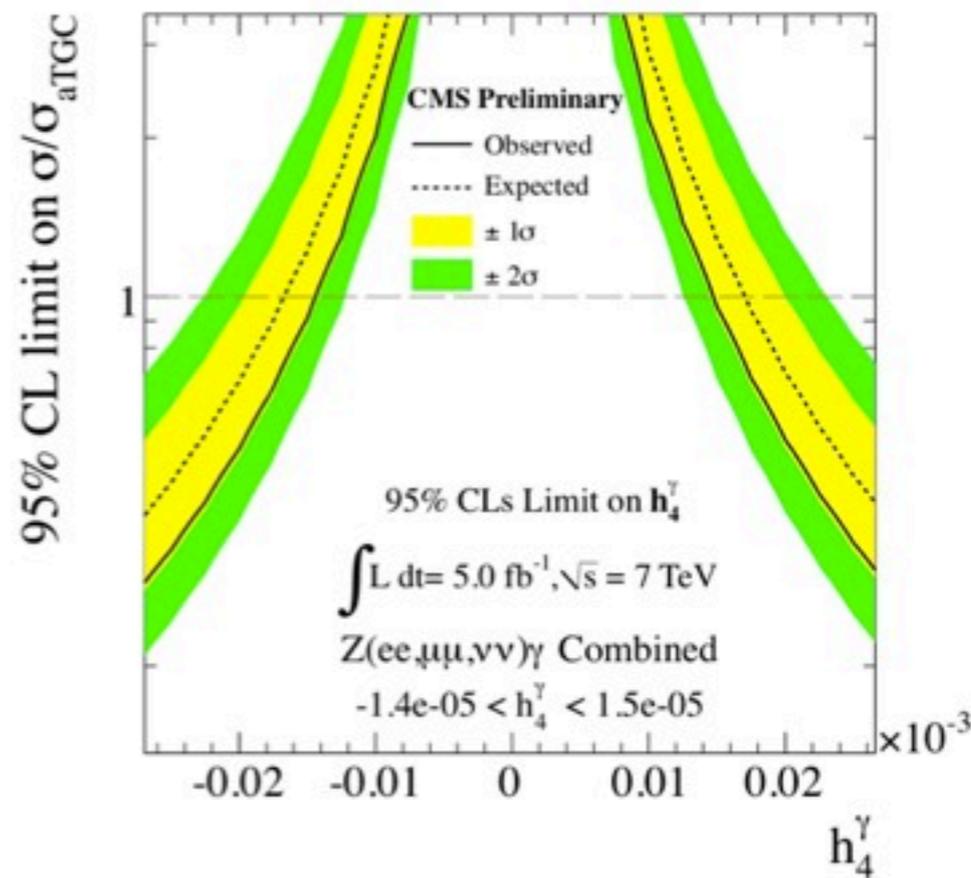
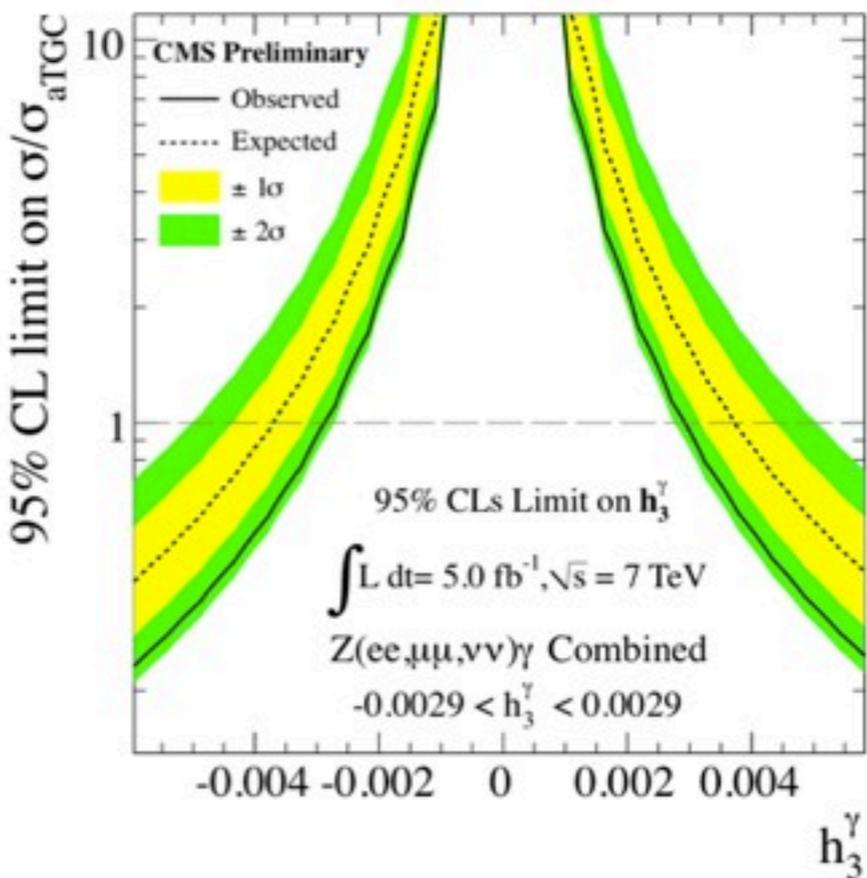
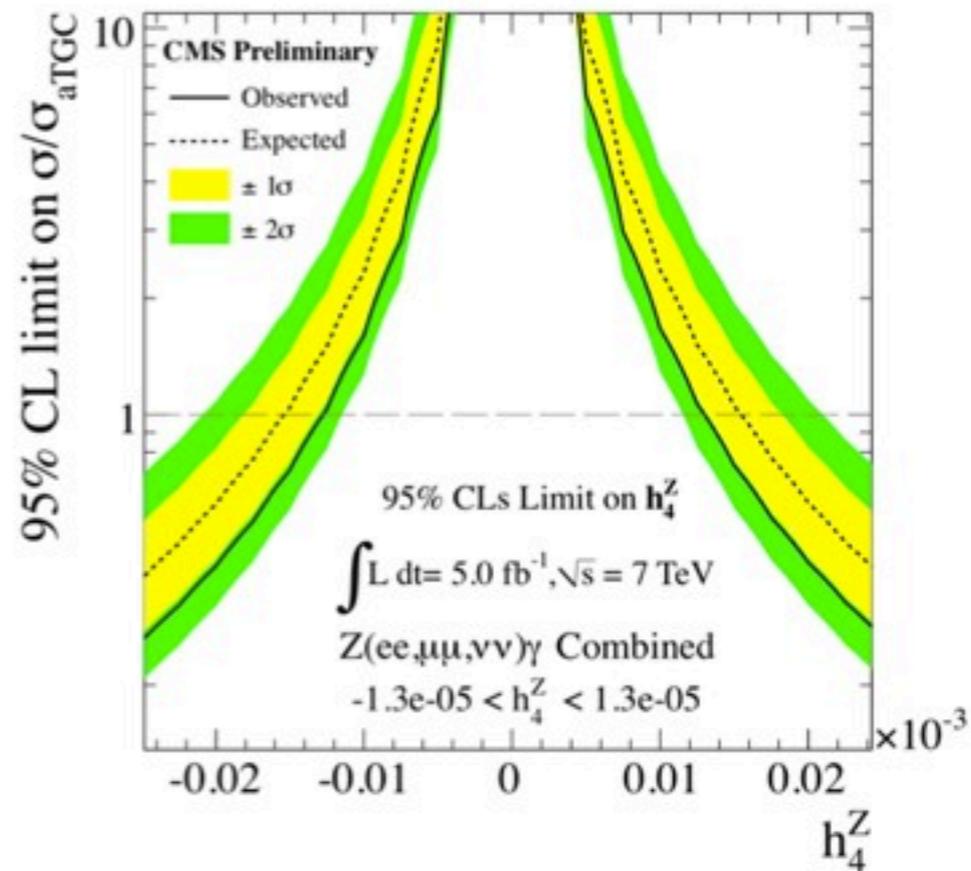
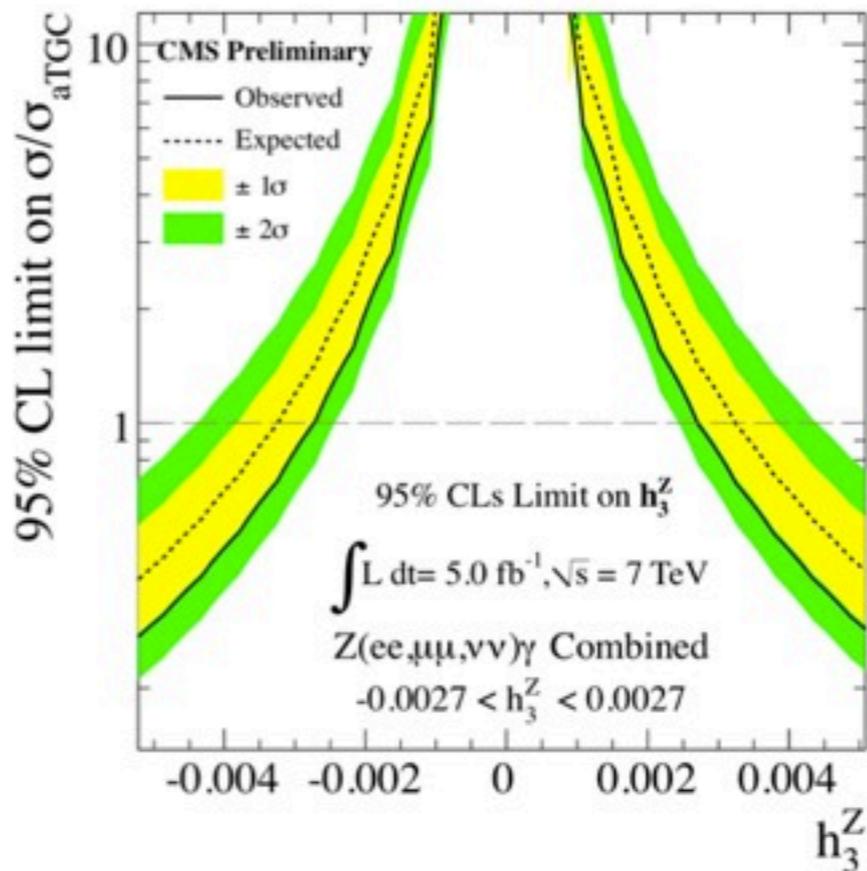
← Tight photon, $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2.37$ excl. crack region, isolated ($E_T \text{Cone}30 < 6 \text{ GeV}$) and $\Delta R(\text{lepton}, \gamma) > 0.7$ →

← Jet Selection cuts(AntiKt4Topo) $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 4.4$ and $\Delta R(\text{lepton}/\gamma, \text{jet}) > 0.3$ →

to provide measurements in the following bins (differential measurements)

$N_{jet} \geq 0, N_{jet} = 0, E_{\gamma T} : \{15-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-60, 60-100, 100-1000\} \text{ GeV}$

ATGC CMS Zg:



ATGC ATLAS W_γ :

