

Studies of Diboson Production and Triple Gauge Boson Couplings

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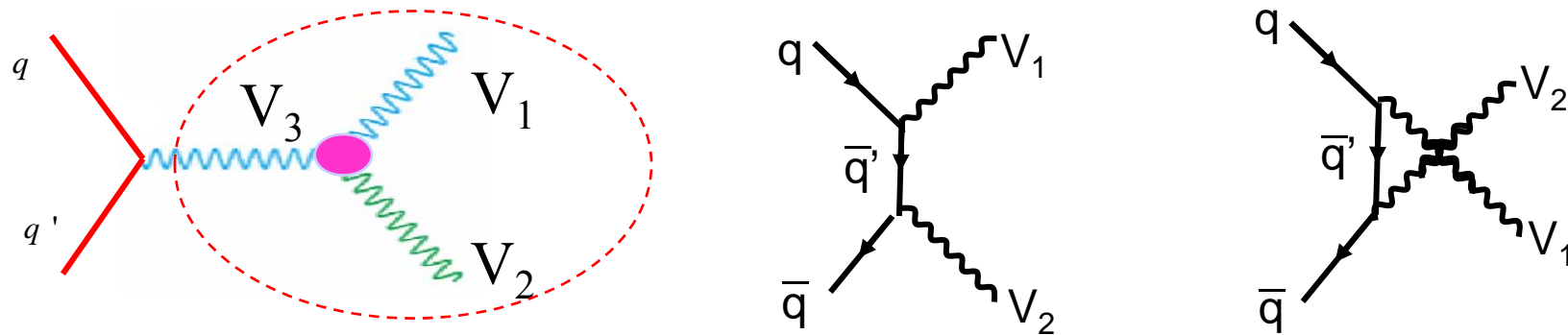
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Outline

- Introduction
- Recent Tevatron results
- Effort from ATLAS/CMS
- Summary

Introduction

Diboson Production at Hadron Collider

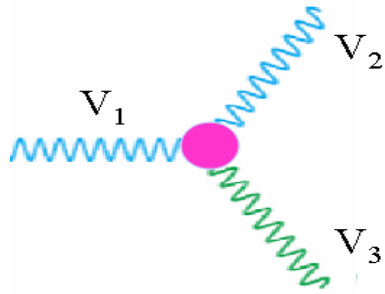


- LO Feynman diagram, $V_1, V_2, V_3 = Z, W, \gamma \rightarrow WW, ZW, ZZ, W\gamma$.
- Production cross section predictable
- Only **s** channel has three boson vertex, which **manifest the gauge boson coupling**

SM:

- **Pure neutral** vertexes $ZZZ, ZZ\gamma$ are **forbidden** (Z/γ carry no charge and weak isospin that needed for gauge bosons couple)
- Only charged couplings **$WW\gamma, WWZ$** are allowed

Triple Gauge Boson Couplings



- Characterized by an **effective Lagrangian**, parameterized in terms of coupling parameters for new physics

$$L_{WWW} / g_{WWW} = i g_1^V (W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^{\mu\nu} V^\nu - W_\mu^+ V_\nu W^{\mu\nu})$$

$$+ i \kappa_V W_\mu^+ W_\nu V^{\mu\nu} + i \frac{\lambda_V}{M_W^2} W_{\lambda\mu}^+ W_\nu^{\mu\nu} V^{\nu\lambda}$$

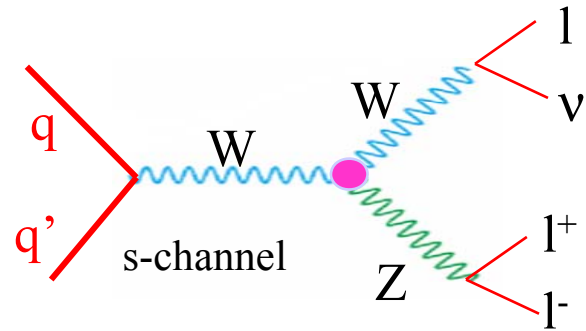
$$- g_4^V W_\mu^+ W_\nu (\partial^\mu V^\nu + \partial^\nu V^\mu)$$

$$+ g_5^V \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\alpha} (W_{\mu\nu}^+ \vec{\partial}_\rho W_\nu) V_\alpha$$

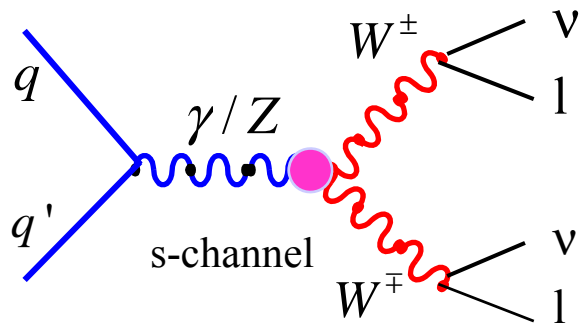
$$+ i \tilde{\kappa}_V W_\mu^+ W_\nu \tilde{V}^{\mu\nu} + i \frac{i \tilde{\lambda}_V}{M_W^2} W_{\lambda\mu}^+ W_\nu^{\mu\nu} \tilde{V}^{\nu\lambda}$$

- C, P and CP symmetry conservation, **5** free parameters:
 - $\lambda_\gamma, \lambda_Z$: grow with s , big advantage for LHC
 - $\Delta\kappa_\gamma = \kappa_\gamma - 1, \Delta g_1^Z = g_1^Z - 1, \Delta\kappa_Z = \kappa_Z - 1$: grow with \sqrt{s}
- Tree level SM: $\lambda_\gamma = \lambda_Z = \Delta\kappa_\gamma = \Delta g_1^Z = \Delta\kappa_Z = 0$

Production of WZ , WW



- s-channel dominates,
- Sensitive only to WWZ coupling
- Clean signal $eee, ee\mu, \mu\mu e, \mu\mu\mu$
- 3 isolated high p_T leptons with large $E_T(\text{miss})$

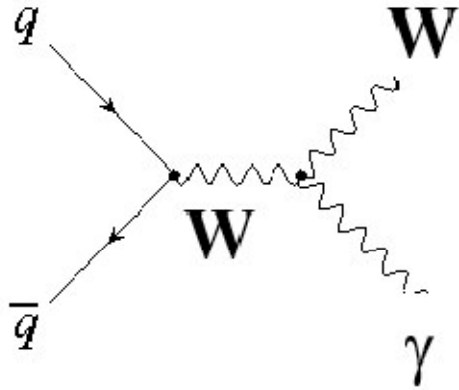


Sensitive to WWZ and $WW\gamma$

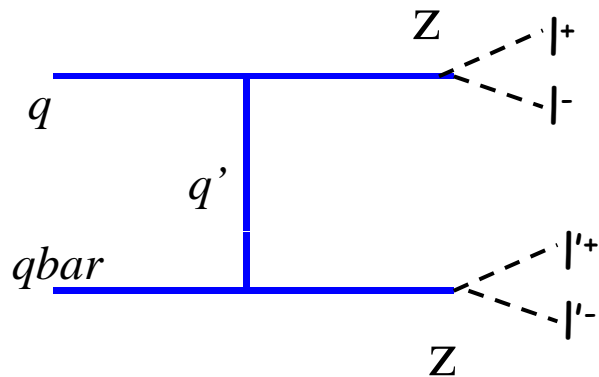
- Clean signal $ee, \mu\mu, e\mu$
- 2 isolated high p_T leptons with opposite charge and large missing E_T

t-channel

Production of $W\gamma, ZZ$

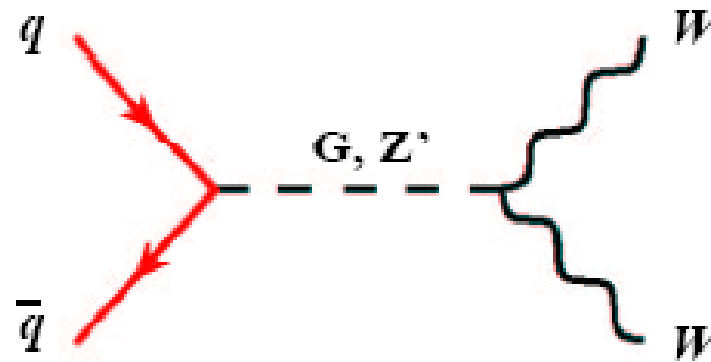
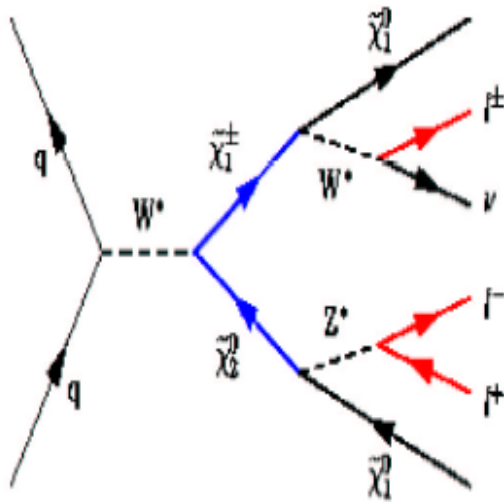
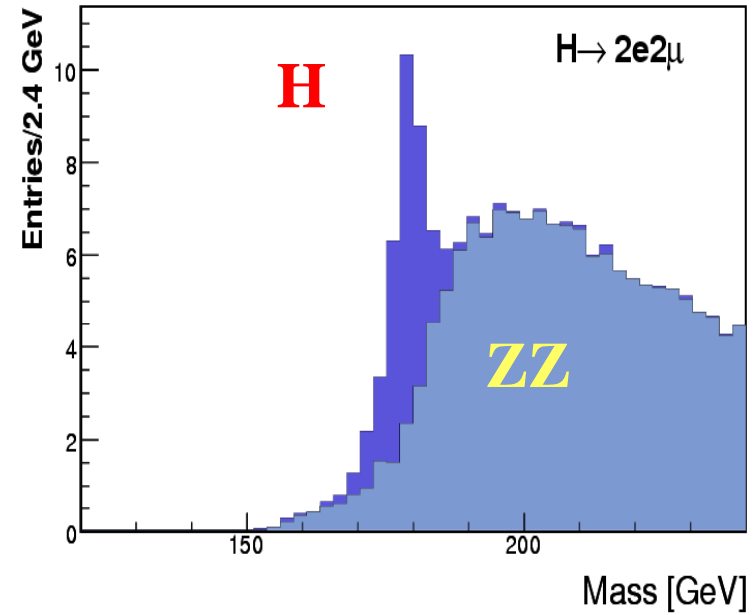
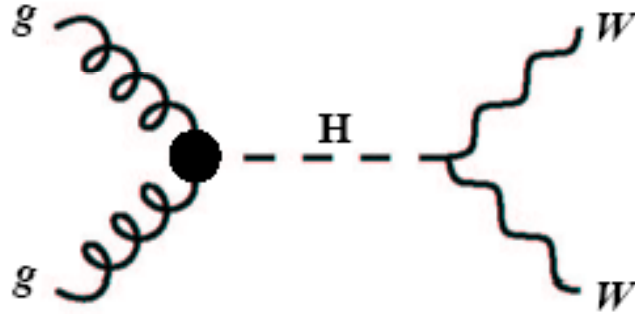


- Isolated high p_T lepton (e, μ)
- large missing E_T
- Isolated γ
- Main bkg: W +jet, Z + γ



- s channel suppressed by $O(10^{-4})$
- Only t-channel at tree level,
- 4 isolated high p_T leptons from the Z pair decays
- Clean signal $eeee$, $ee\mu\mu$, $\mu\mu\mu\mu$, almost bkg free

Diboson as background for searches

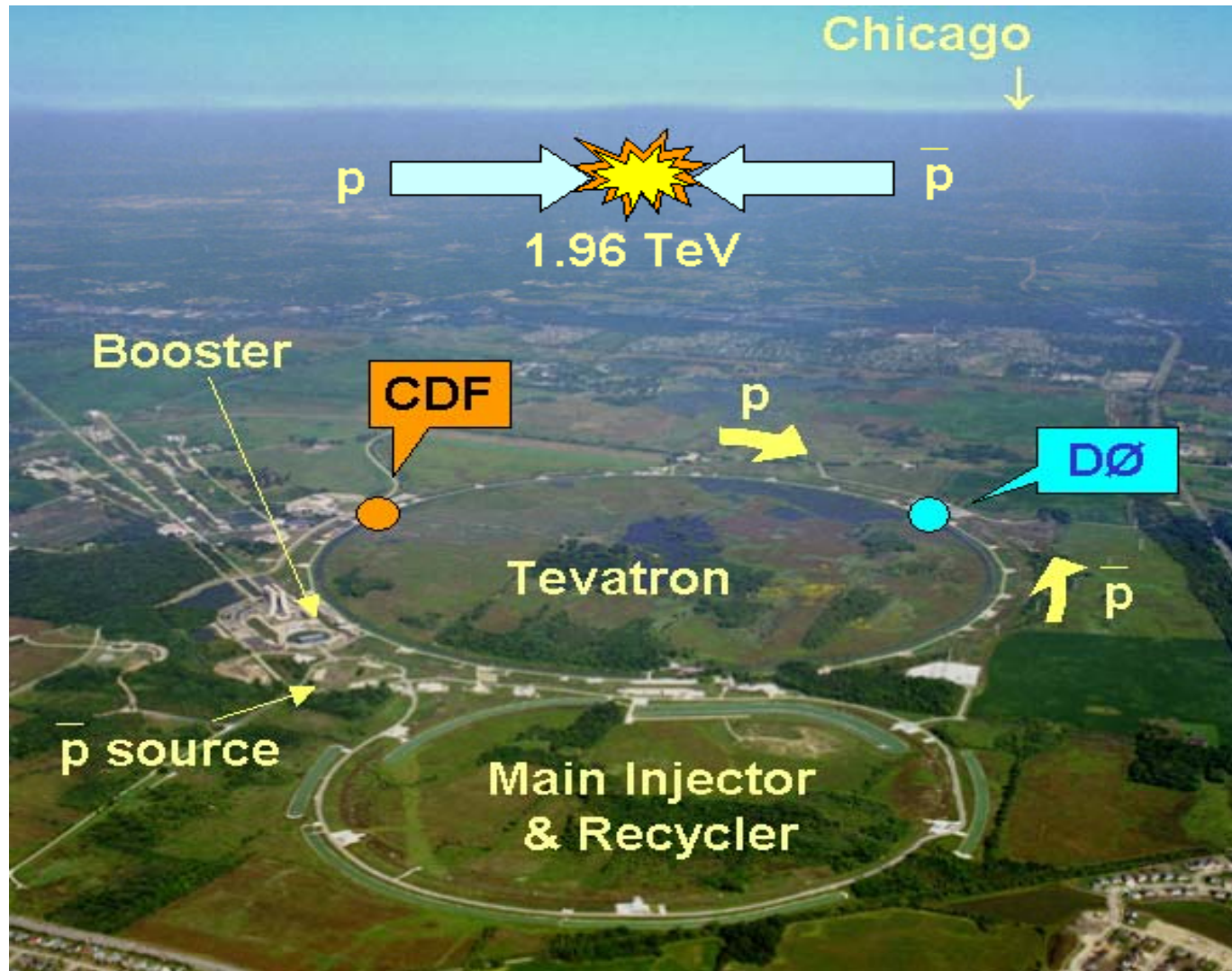


Motivations

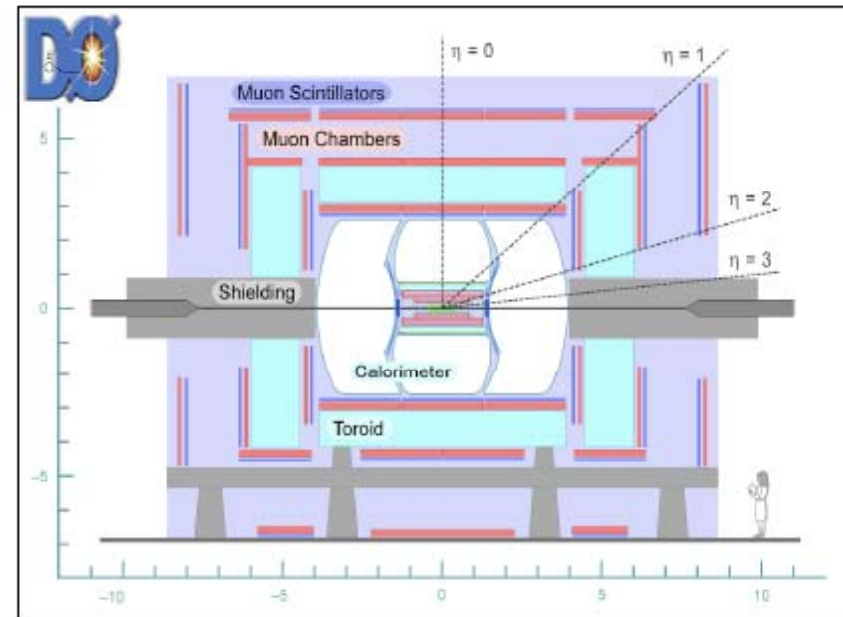
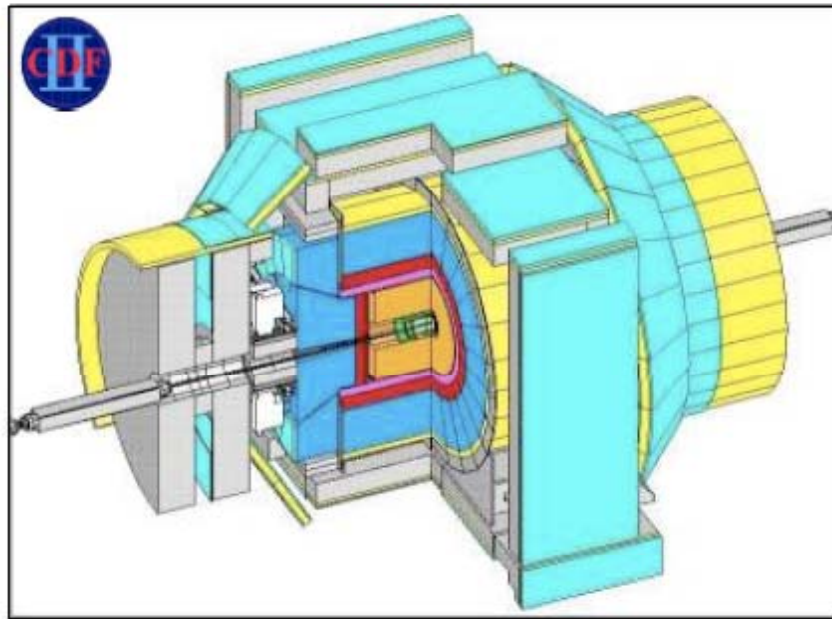
- Measure diboson production σ and **TGCs**
- **Explore** none-Abelian $SU(2)\times U(1)$ gauge structure of **SM**
- **Probe new physics** if production cross section, or TGCs deviate from SM prediction \rightarrow complementary to direct search for new physics
- **Understand the backgrounds of many important physics** analyses
Search for Higgs, SUSY, graviton and study of $t\bar{t}$

Recent Results from Tevatron

Experiments at Tevatron



CDF & D0 Detectors



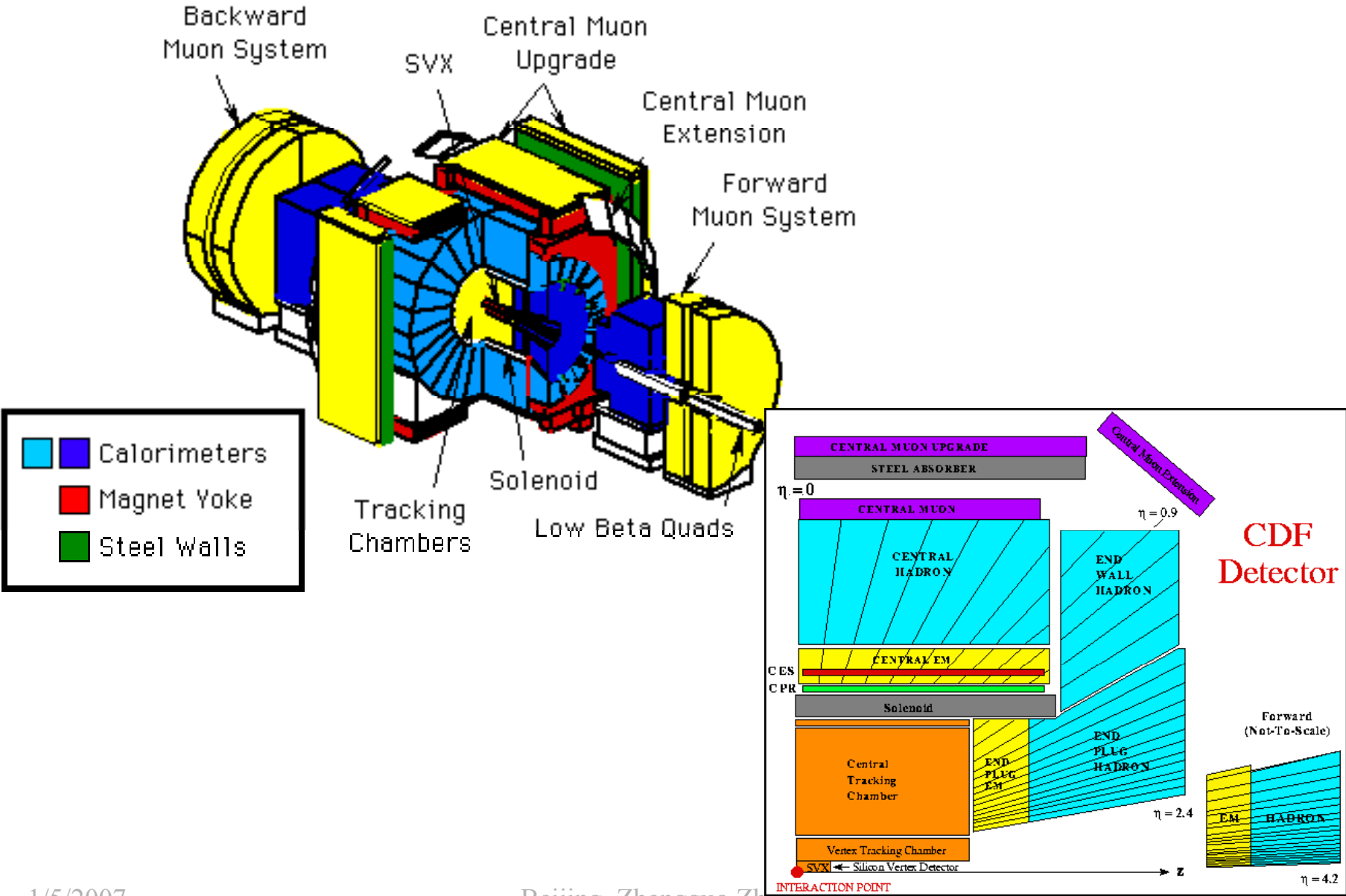
• CDF Run II Upgrades:

- New Silicon Vertex Detector (SVX) and
- faster tracking drift chamber (COT)
- New scintillating-tile end-plug
- calorimeters
- Increased $\eta\phi$ coverage for muon
- detectors
- New Scintillator Time-Of-Flight system

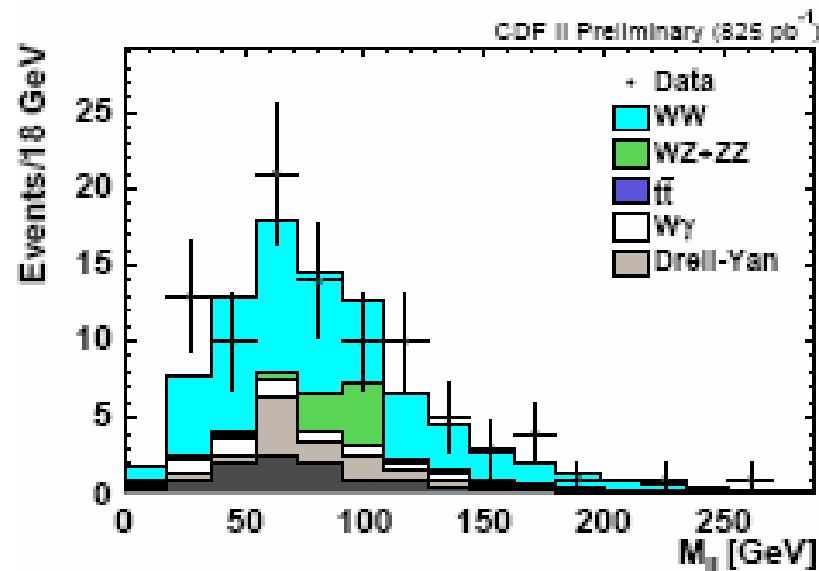
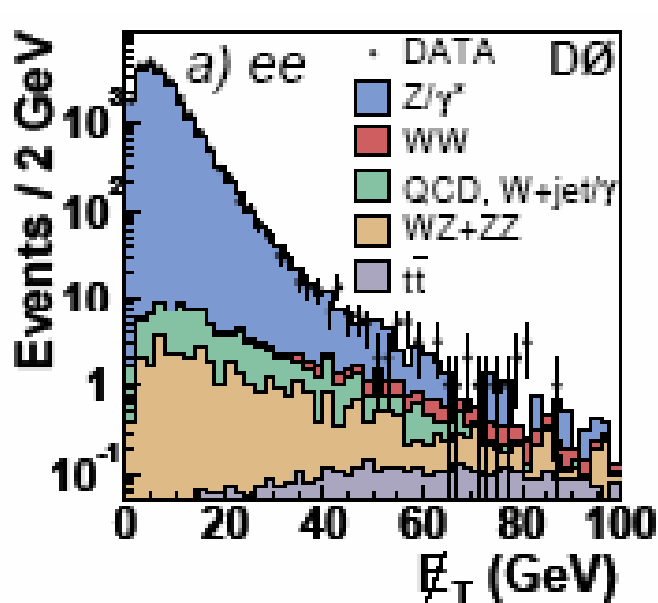
• D0 Run II Upgrades:

- New silicon (SMT) and Fiber (CFT)
- trackers, placed in new 2T Solenoid
- Calorimeters supplemented with
- Preshower detectors
- Significantly improved Muon System

CDF Detector



WW Production at Tevatron

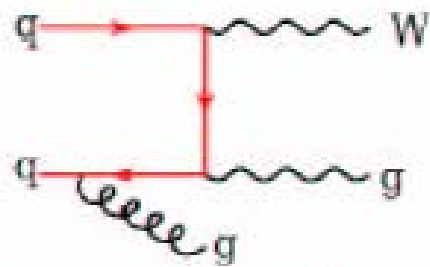


	$L(\text{pb}^{-1})$	N_{obs}/N_b	$\sigma(\text{pb})$
D0	224-252	25/9.8	$13.8^{+4.3}_{-3.8}(\text{stat})^{+1.2}_{-0.9}(\text{sys}) \pm 0.9(\text{lum})$
CDF	825	95/43.4	$13.6 \pm 2.3(\text{stat}) \pm 1.6(\text{sys}) \pm 0.9(\text{lum})$
NLO			12 ± 0.8

WW+WZ → lνjj



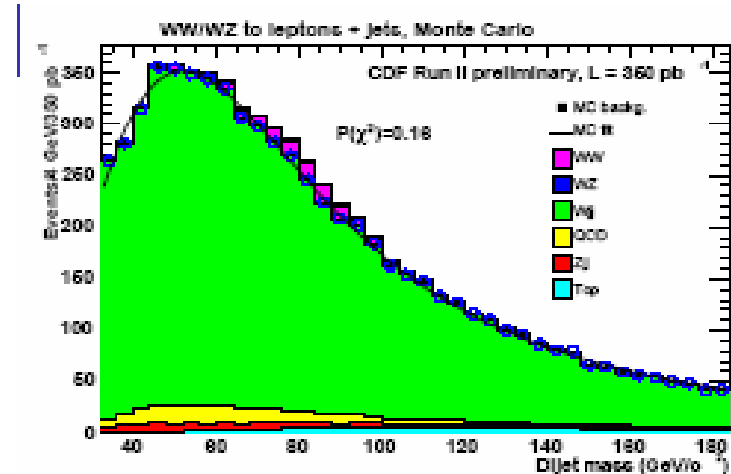
WW/WZ TGC diagram



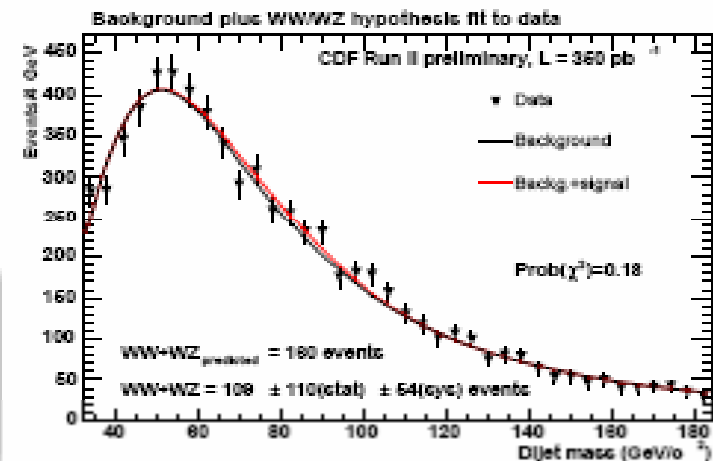
Example W+2j diagram

- 1 lepton with $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$, $E_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$
- ≥ 2 jets with $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$

$$\sigma(WW+WZ) < 36 \text{ pb @ 95\% CL}$$

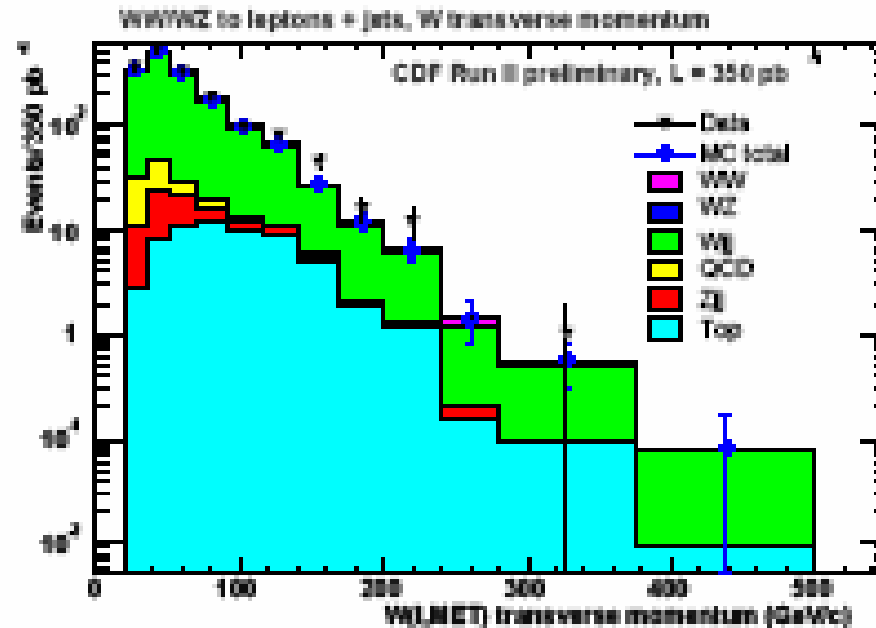


Monte Carlo



Data

WW+WZ \rightarrow lvjj anomalous coupling from CDF

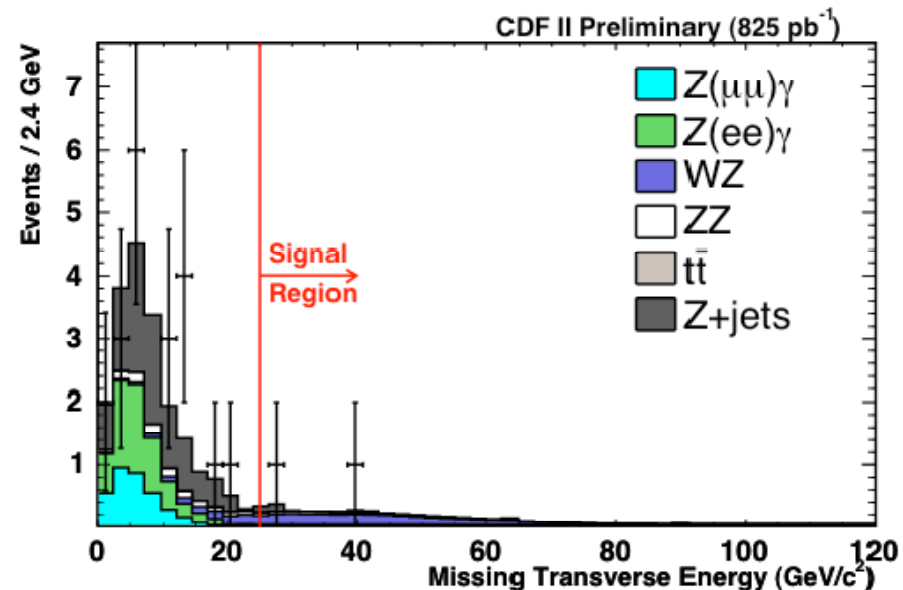
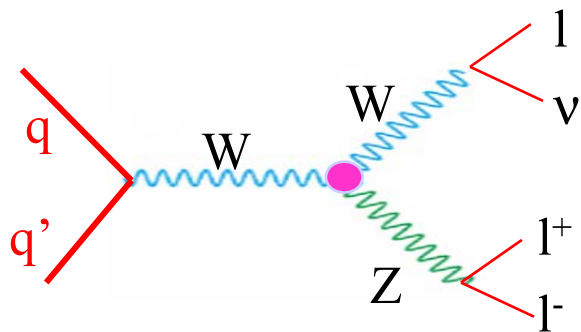


$$W(l, E_T) p_T$$

- Select $56 < m_{jj} < 112$ peak region
- Minimize likelihood for p_T of $W(l, E_T)$

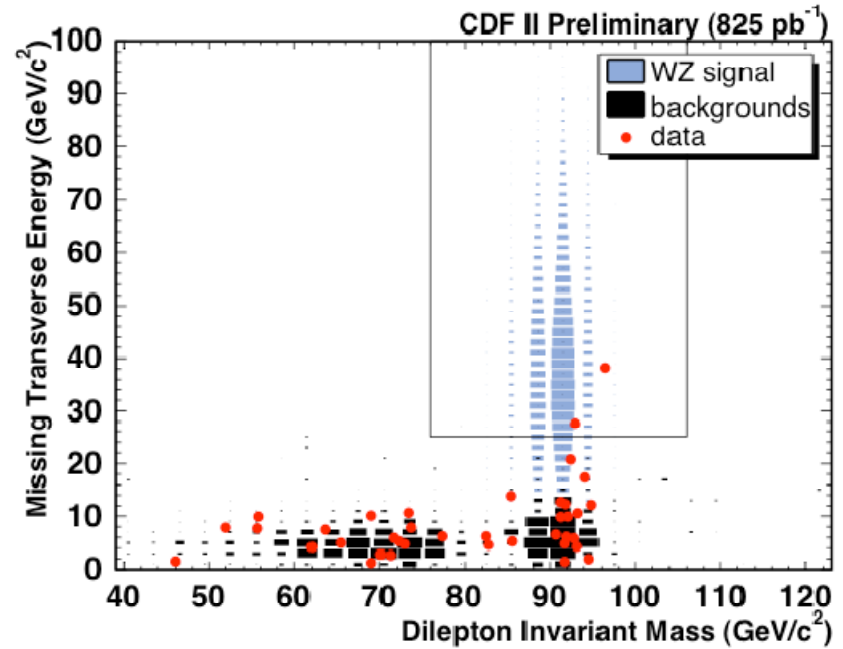
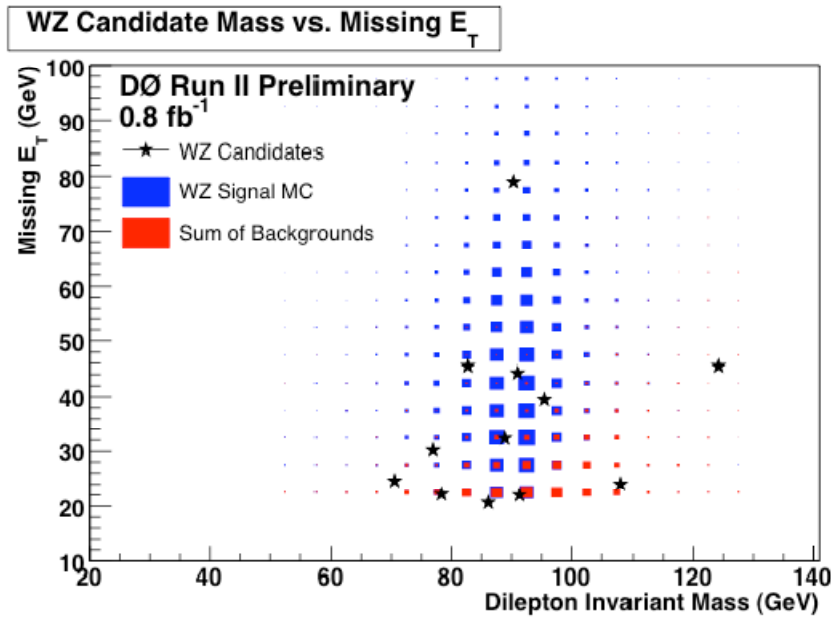
$$-0.51 < \Delta\kappa < 0.44, \quad -0.28 < \lambda < 0.28$$

$WZ \rightarrow |l|l$



- 3 leptons (e, μ)
 - CDF: $p_T(\text{leading}) > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $p_T(\text{others}) > 10 \text{ GeV}$
 - D0: $p_T(\text{all}) > 15 \text{ GeV}$
- $m(l^+l^-)$ within m_Z window
- \cancel{E}_T is used to suppress the bkg of $Z+\text{jet}/\gamma$

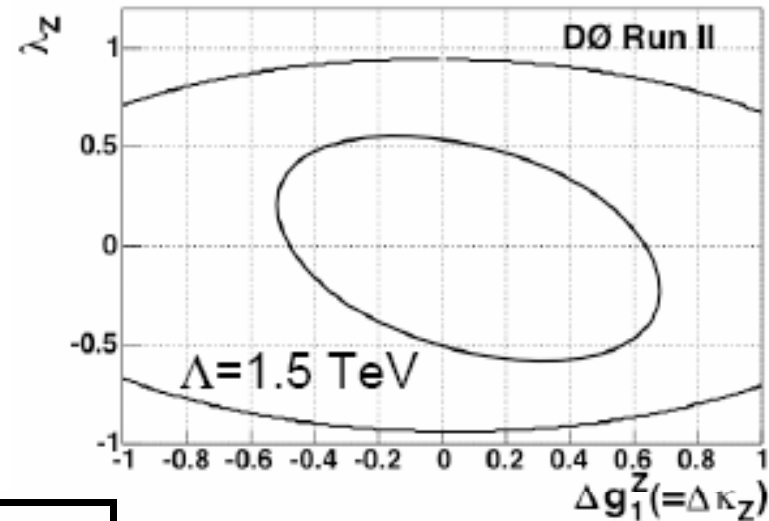
WZ → lνl results



	$L(\text{pb}^{-1})$	N_{obs}	$N_{\text{expected}}^{\text{signal}}$	$N_{\text{expected}}^{\text{bkg}}$	$\sigma(\text{pb})$
DØ	760-860	12	7.5 ± 1.2	3.6 ± 0.2	$3.98^{+1.91}_{-1.53}$
CDF	825	2	3.7 ± 0.3	0.9 ± 0.2	< 6.3 (95% CL)
NLO					3.7 ± 0.1

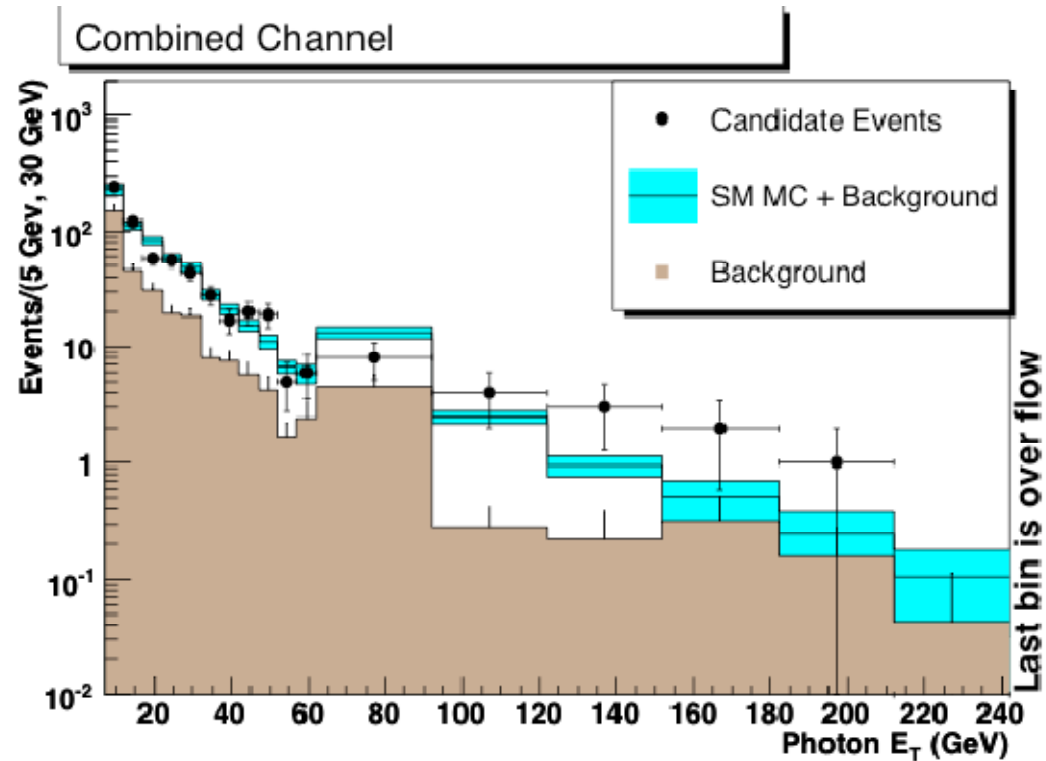
WWZ Anomalous Coupling

For $L = 300 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ data, expect 2 signal and 1 background events. Observed 3 events. TGCs are determined to be



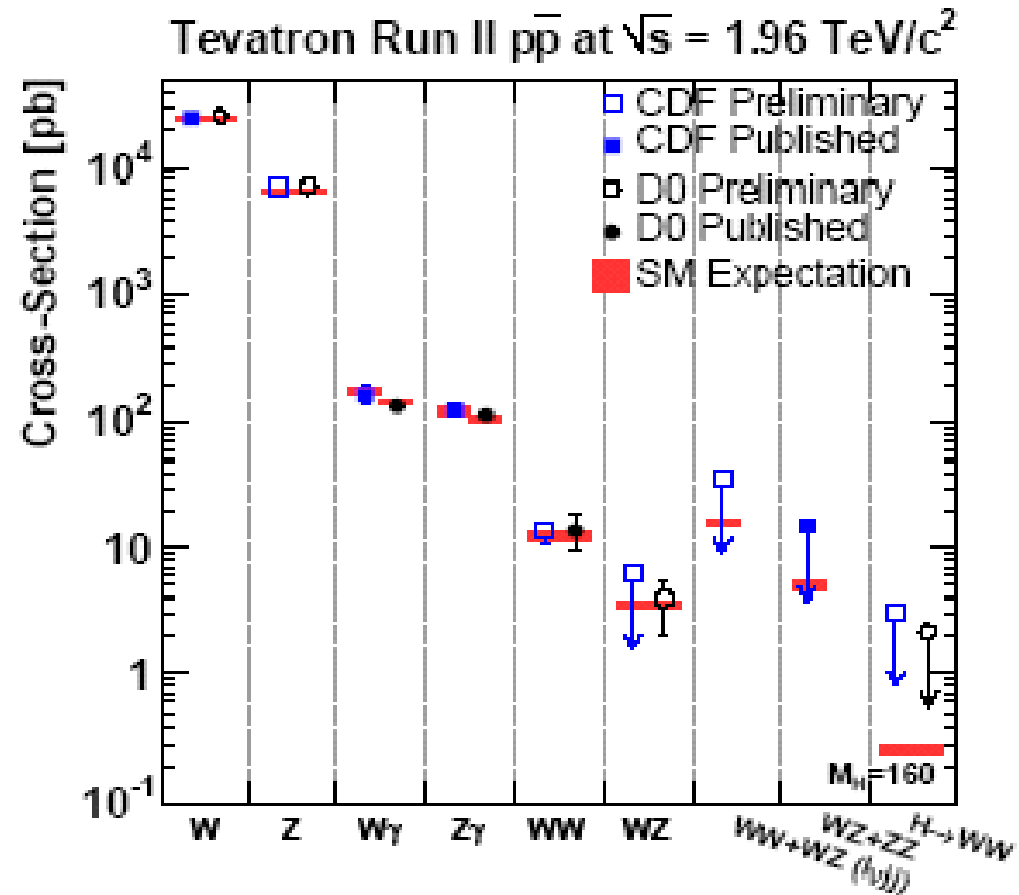
Condition	$\Lambda=1.0 \text{ TeV}$	$\Lambda=1.5 \text{ TeV}$
$\Delta g_1^Z = \Delta \kappa_2 = 0$	$-0.53 < \lambda_Z < 0.56$	$-0.48 < \lambda_Z < 0.48$
$\lambda_Z = \Delta \kappa_2 = 0$	$-0.57 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.76$	$-0.49 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.66$
$\lambda_Z = 0$	$-0.49 < \Delta g_1^Z = \Delta \kappa_2 < 0.66$	$-0.43 < \Delta g_1^Z = \Delta \kappa_2 < 0.57$
$\lambda_Z = \Delta g_1^Z = 0$	$-2.0 < \Delta \kappa_2 < 2.4$	-

$\sigma(W\gamma \rightarrow l\nu\gamma)$ from D0



Channel	$L(\text{pb}^{-1})$	$\sigma(\text{pb})$
$W\gamma \rightarrow e\nu\gamma$	933	$3.12 \pm 0.49 \pm 0.19$
$W\gamma \rightarrow \mu\nu\gamma$	878	$3.21 \pm 0.49 \pm 0.2$
SM		3.21 ± 0.08

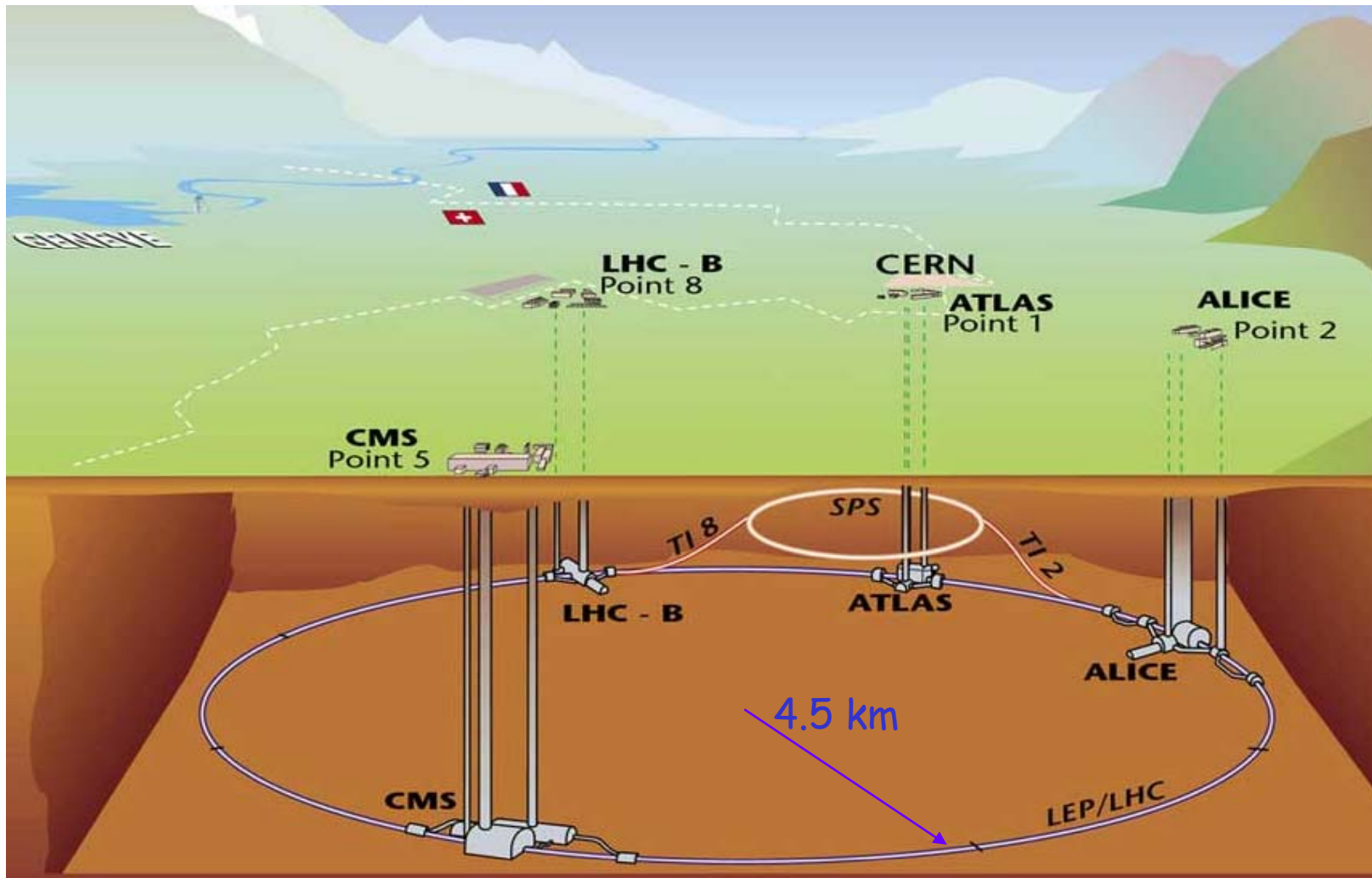
Tevatron Results on Dibson Studies



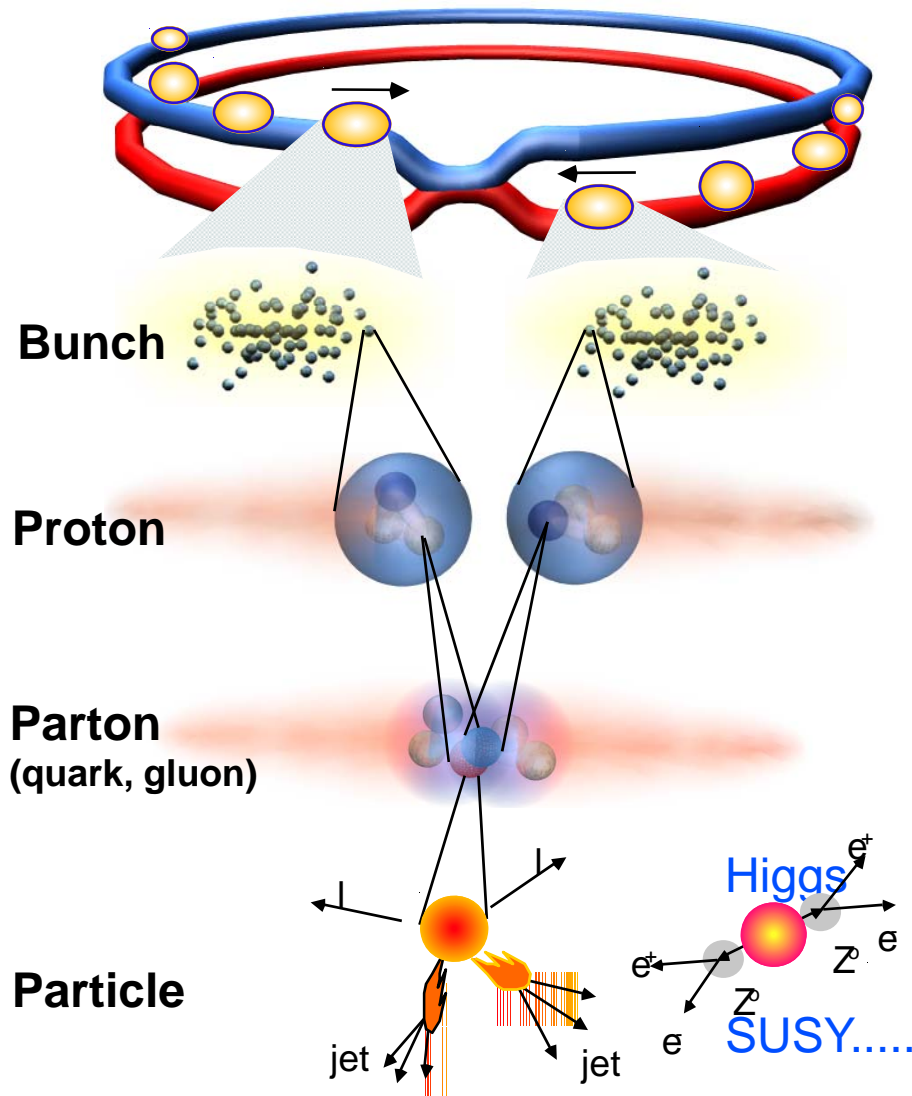
Tevatron results consistent with SM prediction

Diboson Studies from ATLAS and CMS

The LHC Experiments



Collisions at the LHC



2804 bunch/beam
 7 + 7 TeV
 separation: 7.5 m (25 ns)
 40 MHz crossing rate
 10^{11} proton / bunch
 10^9 pp collision/s
 (superposition of 23 pp interactions
 per bunch crossing: pile-up)

$$N = L \times \sigma(pp) = 10^9$$

- Mostly low p_T events (soft) events
- Interesting high p_T events are rare
- New physics rate ~ 0.00001 Hz
 → event selection:
1 in 10,000,000,000,000

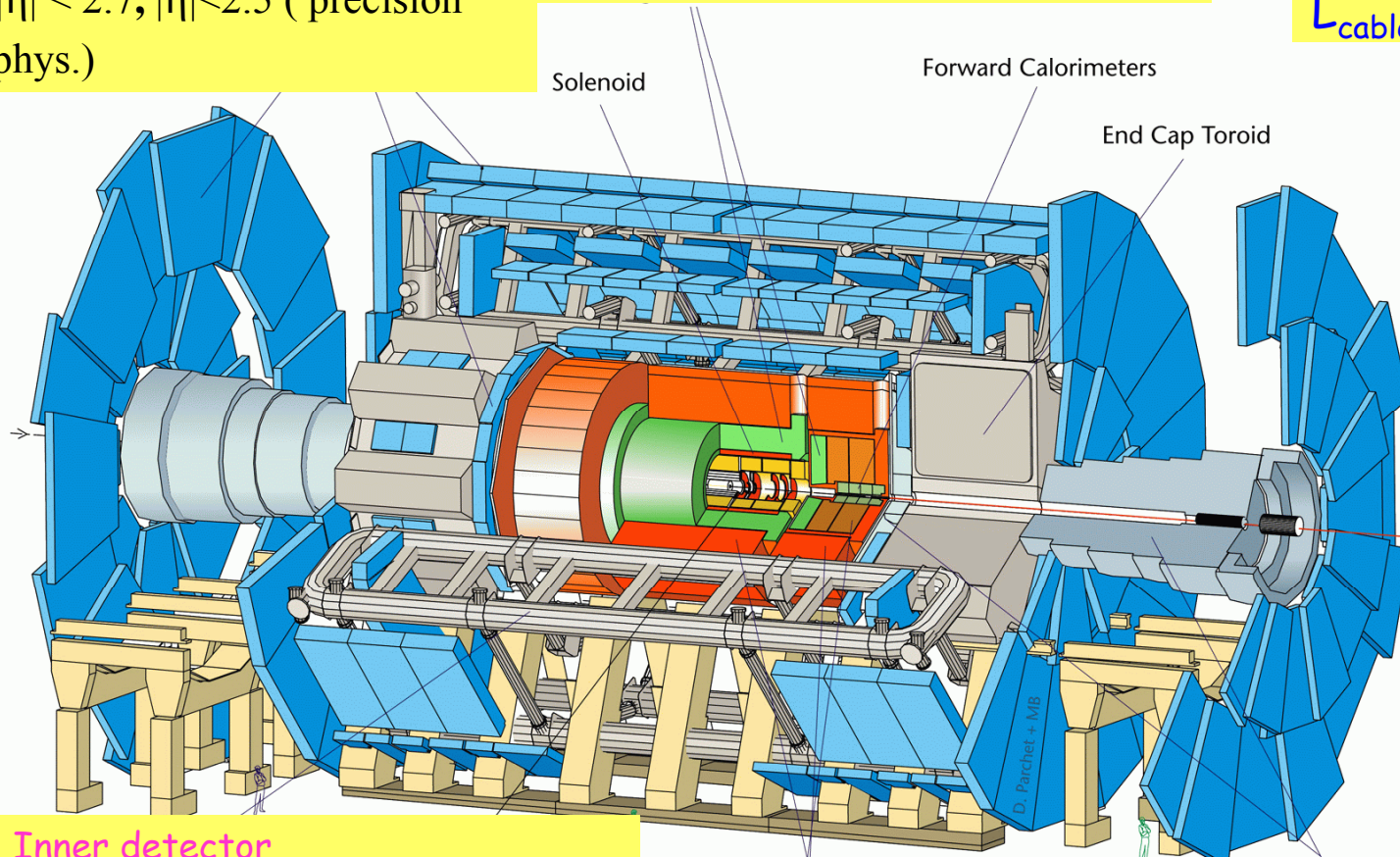
Muon spectrometer

- air-core toroids, MDT+RPC+TGC
- $\sigma/p_T \sim 2-7\%$
- $|\eta| < 2.7, |\eta| < 2.5$ (precision phys.)

EM Calorimetry

- Pb-LAr
- $\sigma/E \sim 10\%/ \sqrt{E(\text{GeV})} \oplus 1\%$
- $|\eta| < 3.2, |\eta| < 2.5$ (fine granularity)

Length: ~ 46 m
Radius : ~ 12 m
Weight : ~ 7000 tons
Channels: $\sim 10^8$
 $L_{\text{cable}}: \sim 3000$ km



Inner detector

- Si pixels and strips
- Transition Radiation Detector (e/π separation)
- $\sigma/p_T \sim 0.05\% p_T(\text{GeV}) \oplus 0.1\%$
- $|\eta| < 2.5, B=2$ T(central solenoid)

Hadron Calorimeter

- Fe/scintillator (central), Cu/W-LAr (fwd)
- $\sigma/E \sim 50\%/ \sqrt{E(\text{GeV})} \oplus 3\%$
- $|\eta| < 3$

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EM calorimeter:

- Lead tungstate
- $\sigma/E = 5\% / \sqrt{E} (\text{GeV}) \oplus 2\%$

Magnet solenoid

- 4 T

Muon spectrometer

- DT+CSA+RPC

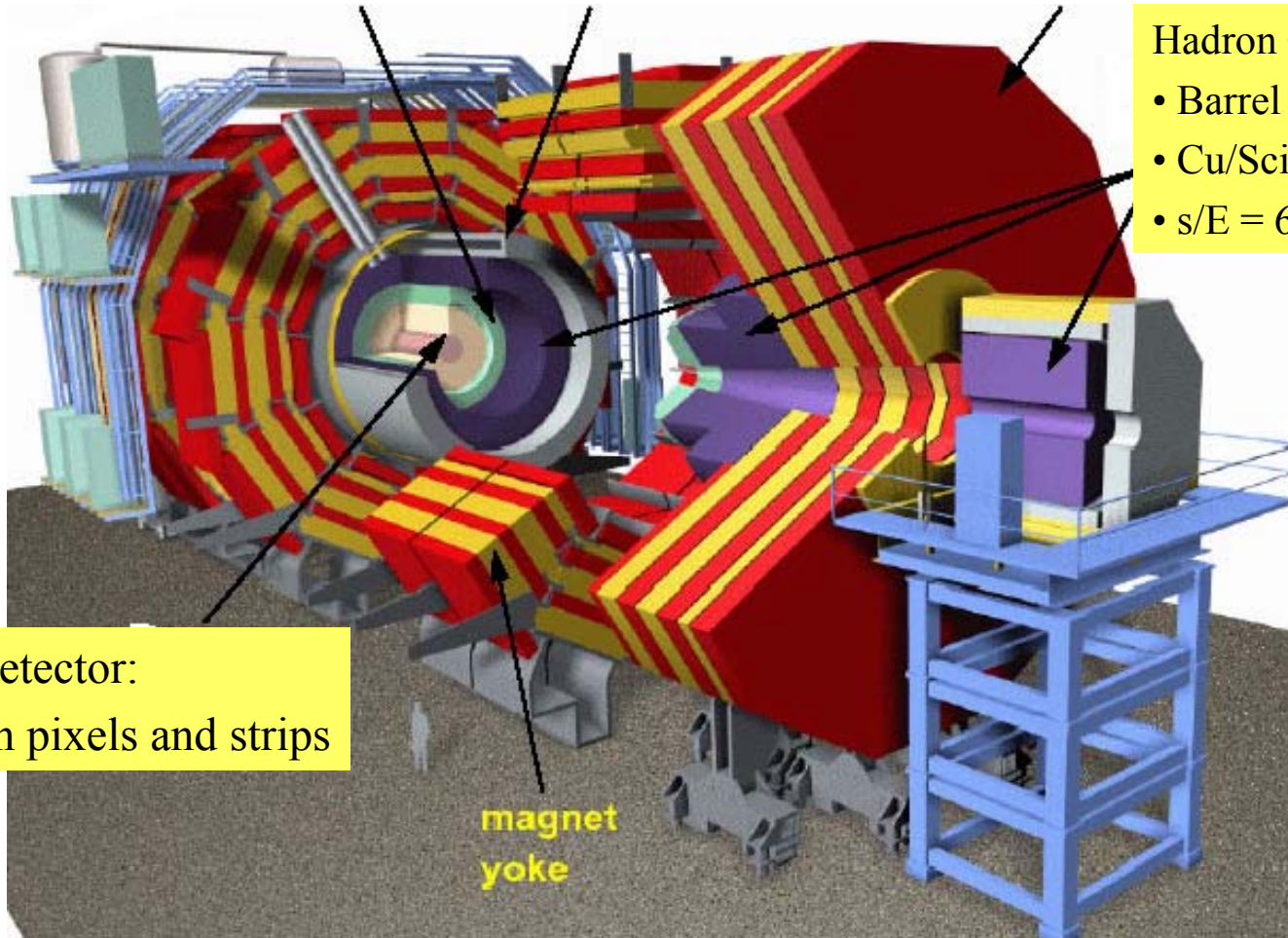
Hadron Calorimeters

- Barrel & Endcap:
- Cu/Scintillating sheets
- $s/E = 65\% / \sqrt{E} (\text{GeV}) \oplus 5\%$

Inner Detector:

- Silicon pixels and strips

magnet
yoke



LHC Expectations for the TGCs

LHC

- High CM energy \rightarrow larger σ
- High luminosity \rightarrow high statistics
- High sensitivity
- Expected to be ~ 10 improvement on LEP/Tevatron

Predictions for TGCs at 95% C.L. for $L=30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (inc syst)

$$-0.0035 < \lambda_\gamma < +0.0035$$

$$-0.0073 < \lambda_Z < +0.0073$$

$$-0.075 < \Delta\kappa_\gamma < +0.076$$

$$-0.11 < \Delta\kappa_Z < +0.12$$

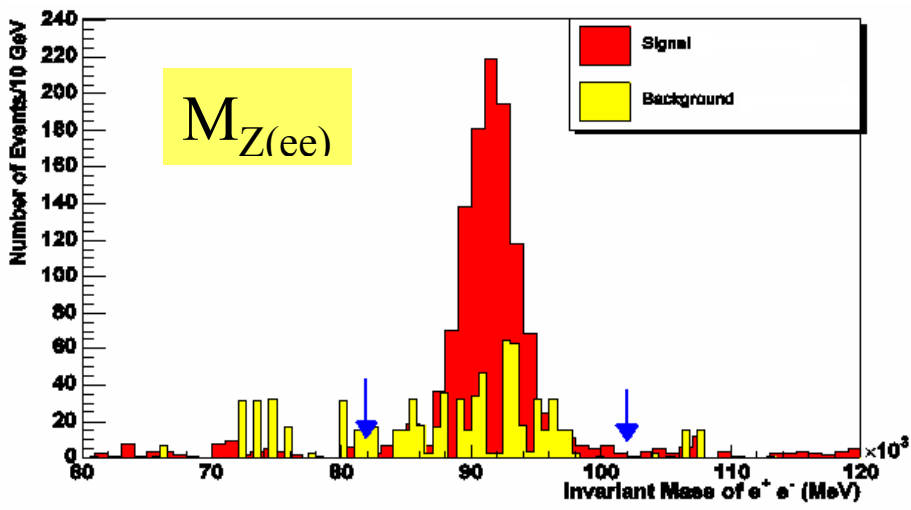
$$-0.86 < \Delta g^1_Z < +0.011$$

MC Data for Diboson Studies(ATLAS)

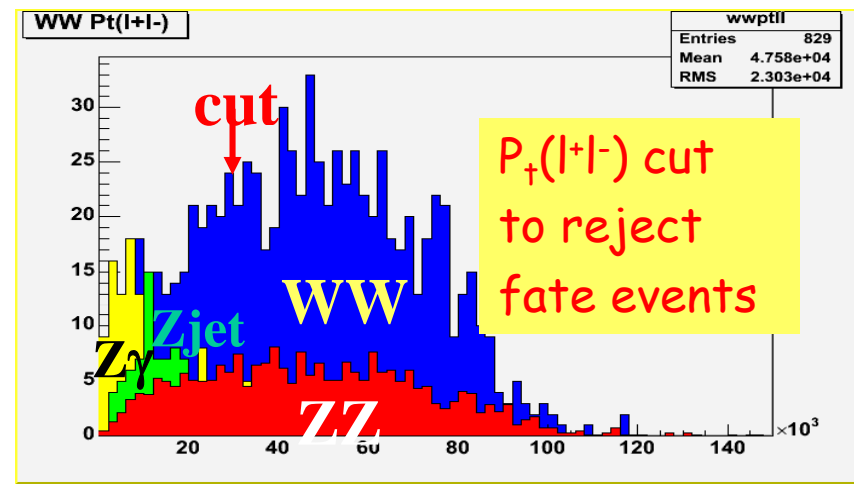
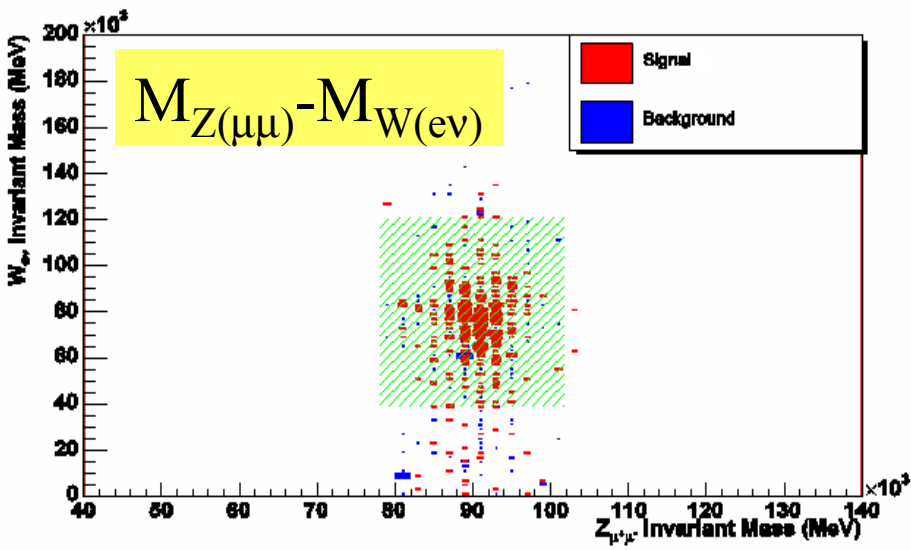
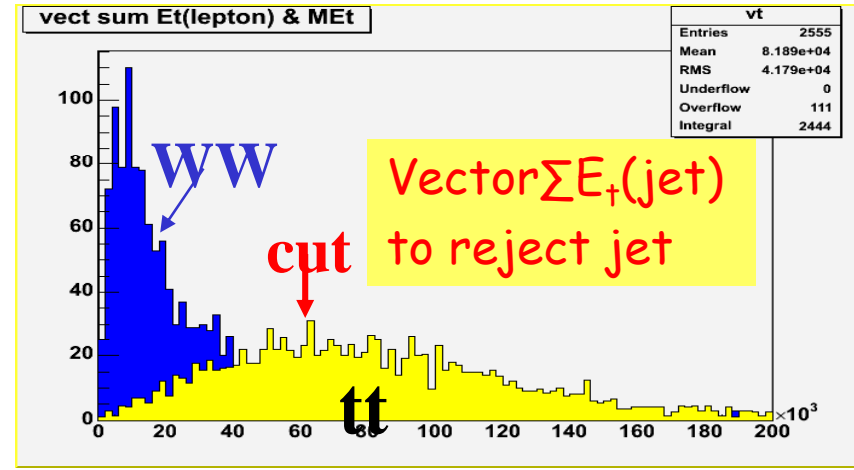
Process	MC data	Process	MC data
$ZW^+ \rightarrow 2e/2\mu + X$	26033	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell + X$	1.96×10^5
$ZW^- \rightarrow 2e/2\mu + X$	29085	$Z(@Peak) \rightarrow ee/\mu\mu/\tau\tau$	2.30×10^6
$ZZ \rightarrow 4e, 4\mu, 2e2\mu$	19933	$W \rightarrow e/\mu/t + \nu$	1.61×10^6
$WW \rightarrow \ell\nu + X$	32056	$W+jets \rightarrow \ell\nu + X$	1.59×10^6
$ZZ(pythia) \rightarrow 4\ell (e,\mu)$	4.66×10^4	$Z+jet \rightarrow ee/\mu\mu/\tau\tau$	5.80×10^6
$Zbb \rightarrow 4\ell$	4.99×10^4	$DY Z/\gamma \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- (e, \mu, \tau)$	1.67×10^7
$Z\gamma \rightarrow \ell\ell (e,\mu)$	2.50×10^4		

- Data produced in ATLAS GRID, and Michigan ATLAS computer cluster
- Background (pythia 6.2), $10^6 \sim 10^7$ for Z+jet, W+jet, DY, W+jet and W→lepton
- Signal events produced by MC@NLO (v2.3)-Jimmy, **W/Z width effect is not included** (v3.1 has included width)

WZ



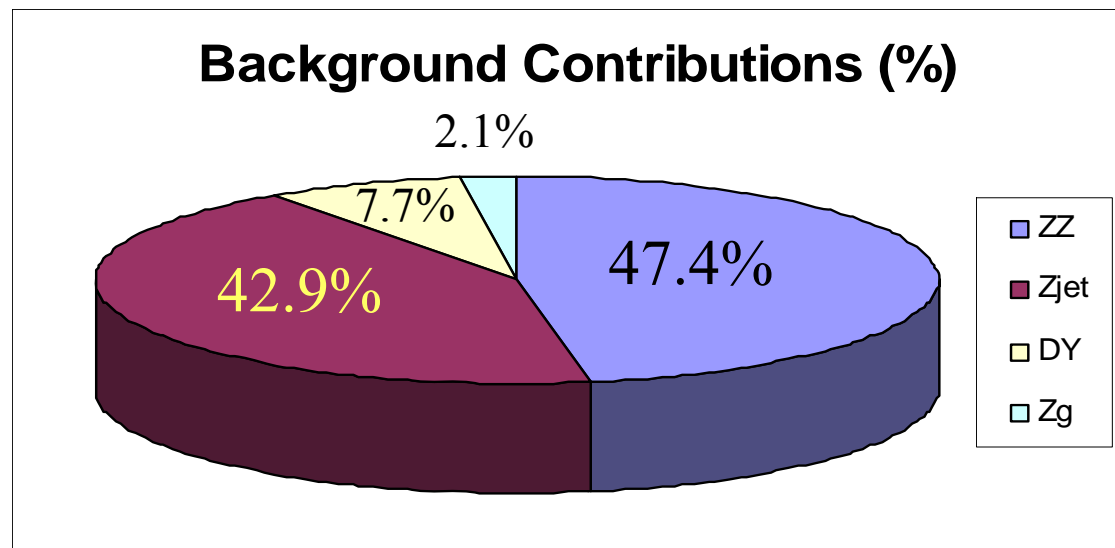
WW



ZW Signal and Backgrounds(ATLAS)

(for 1 fb⁻¹ data)

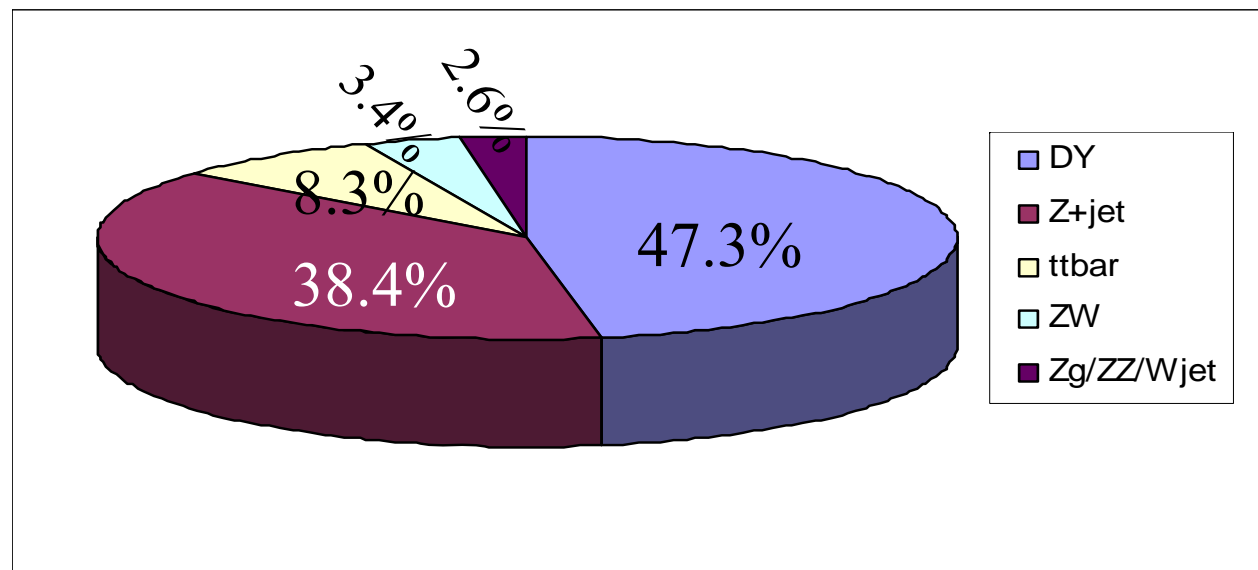
	N_{eee}	$N_{ee\mu}$	$N_{\mu\mu e}$	$N_{\mu\mu\mu}$	$N_{\text{total}}(1\text{fb}^{-1})$
N_{signal}	16.9	17.1	21.9	19.8	75.7
N_{bkg}	1.71	0.88	1.73	2.00	6.32
S/B	9.84	19.4	12.7	9.92	12.0



WW Signal and Background (ATLAS)

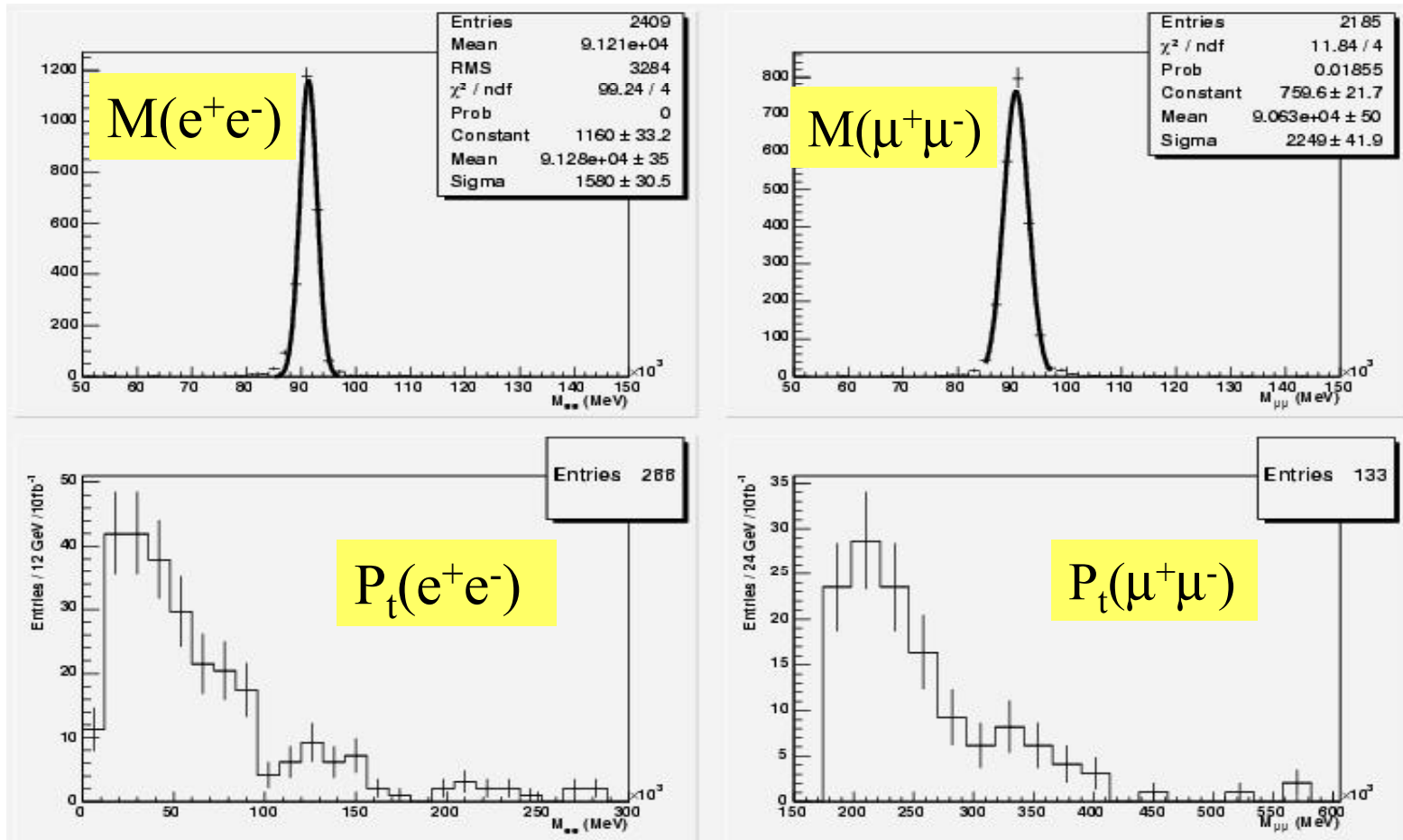
(for 1 fb⁻¹ data)

<i>Process</i>	N_{ee}	$N_{\mu\mu}$	$N_{e\mu}$	N_{total}
<i>WW</i> → <i>lv</i> + <i>X</i> (<i>l</i> = <i>e,μ</i>)	36.7	37.6	284.4	358.7
Total background	188.6	112.1	59.4	360.1
S/B	0.19	0.34	4.79	1.0



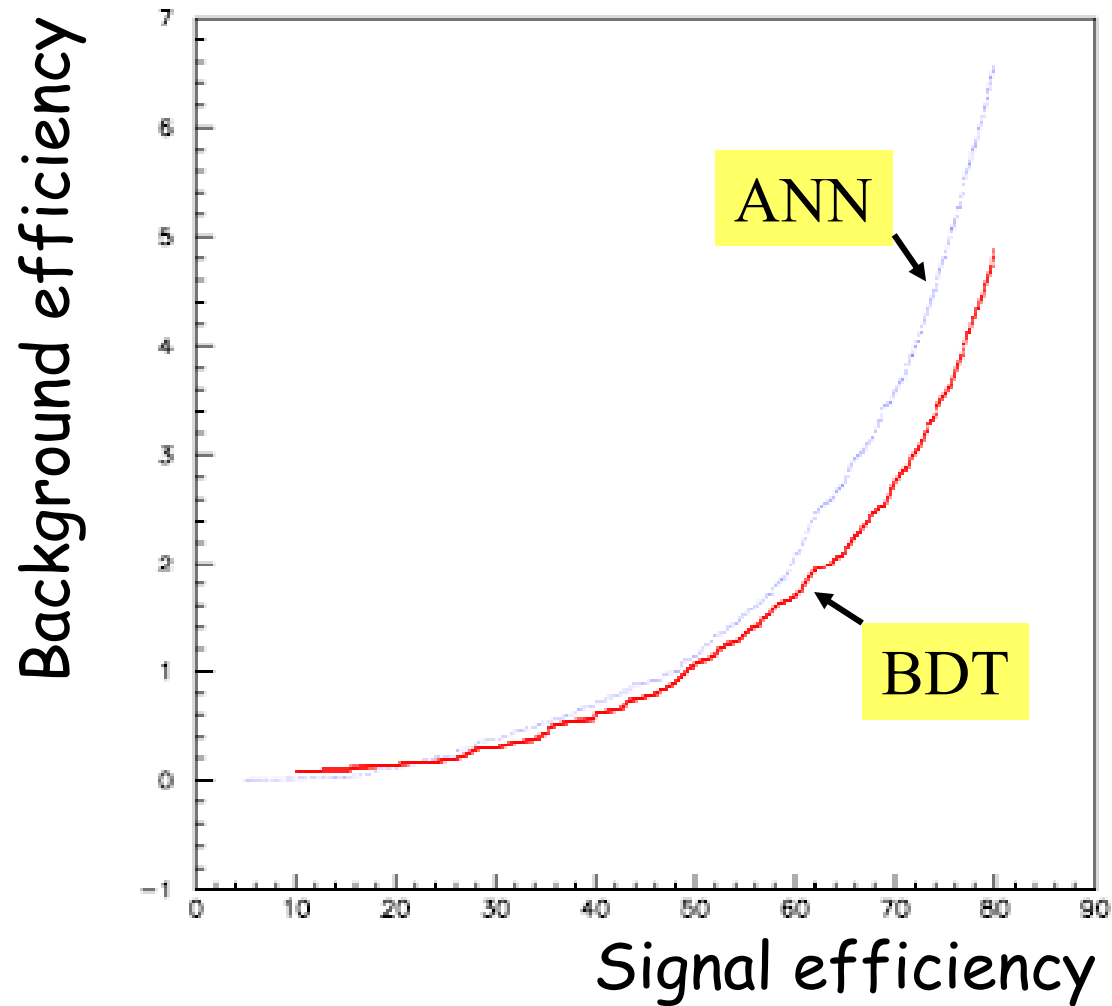
Invariant Mass and Pt Distributions for ZZ

For 1 fb^{-1} data at ATLAS



- **13** events candidates
- Background **free** with current statistics

Comparison of the efficiencies of BDT/ANN

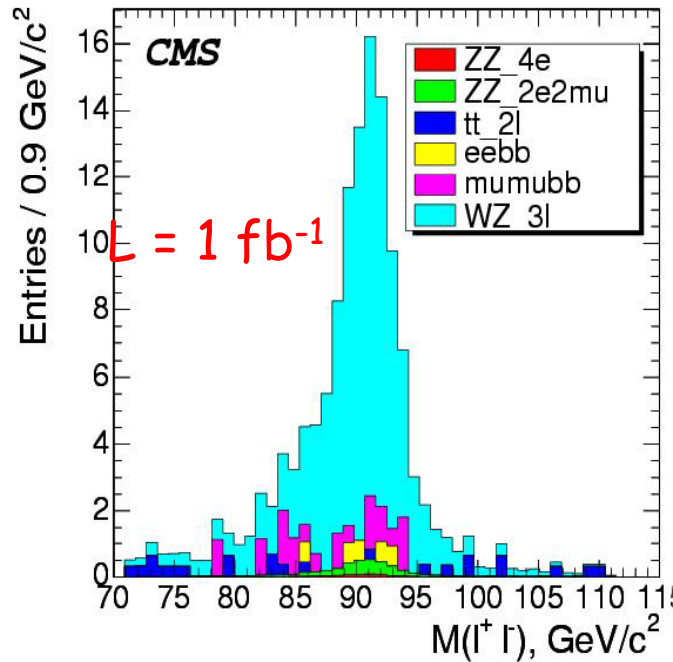


Signal and Background Samples (CMS)

		$\sigma \times \text{Br}$	k-factor
Signal	$ZZ(4e)$	18.7 fb	1.3
	$WZ(3l, l=e, \mu, \tau)$	1.6 pb	1.92
Main bkg	$t\bar{t}(2l)$	62.3 pb	1.6
	$Z(ee)bb$	60.3 pb	2.4
	$Z(\mu\mu)bb$	60.3 pb	2.4
	$t\bar{t}(4e)$	194 fb	1.6
	$ZZ(2e2\mu)$	32.3 fb	1.35

$t\bar{t}(2l)$ generated with TopReX, Zbb with CompHEP, all others with Pythia

WZ → 3l Expected Signal & Background



- $M(l+l^-)$ after all cuts 4 channels combined (3e, 2e1 μ , 2 μ 1e, 3 μ)
- Presence of peaking backgrounds
 - Zbb
 - ZZ (irreducible)
- High significance in the first 1 fb⁻¹

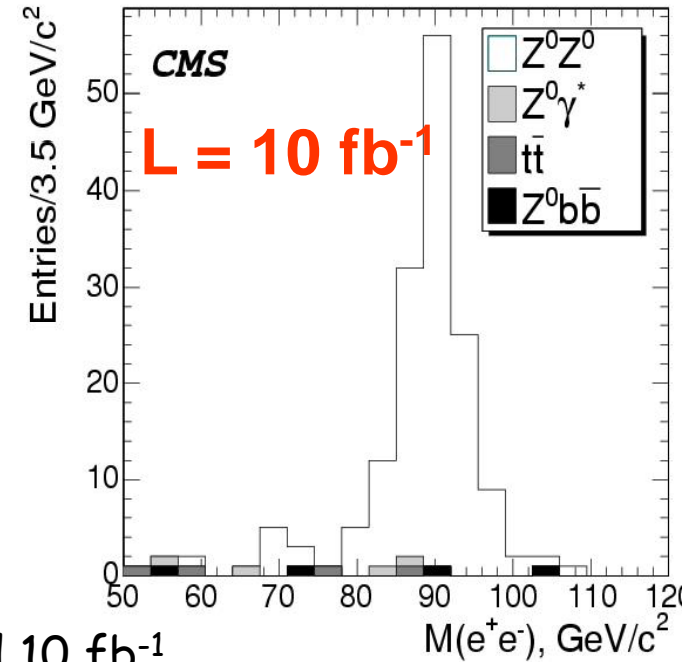
Expected signal and background yields for 1 fb⁻¹

	$e^+e^+e^-$	$\mu^+e^+e^-$	$e^\pm\mu^+\mu^-$	$\mu^\pm\mu^+\mu^-$	Total	Efficiency, %
$W^\pm Z^0 \rightarrow l^\pm l^+ l^-$	14.8	26.9	28.1	27.0	96.8	6.1
$Z^0 Z^0$	0.63	1.54	1.50	1.51	5.19	4.7
$t\bar{t}$	0.93	1.55	–	0.31	2.79	0.02
$\mu^+\mu^-b\bar{b}$	–	–	6.54	4.9	11.4	0.005
$e^+e^-b\bar{b}$	1.21	1.82	–	–	3.03	0.005
Total background	2.8	4.9	8.0	6.7	22.5	–
S_L	5.3	7.3	6.5	6.6	12.8	–

$ZZ \rightarrow 4e$ Expected Signal & Background

$M(e^+e^-)$ after all cuts
(2 entries per event)

Nearly background free!

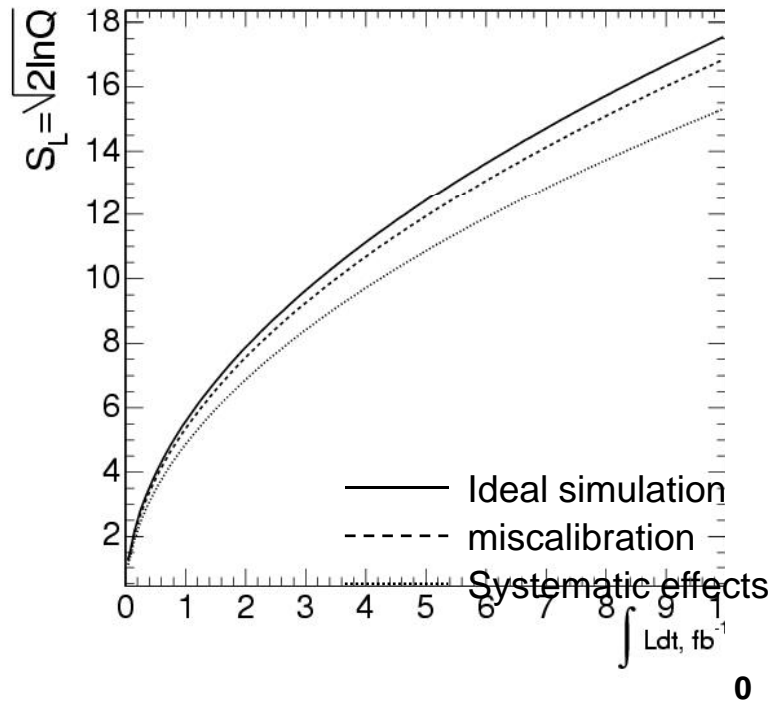


Expected signal and background yields for 1 and 10 fb⁻¹

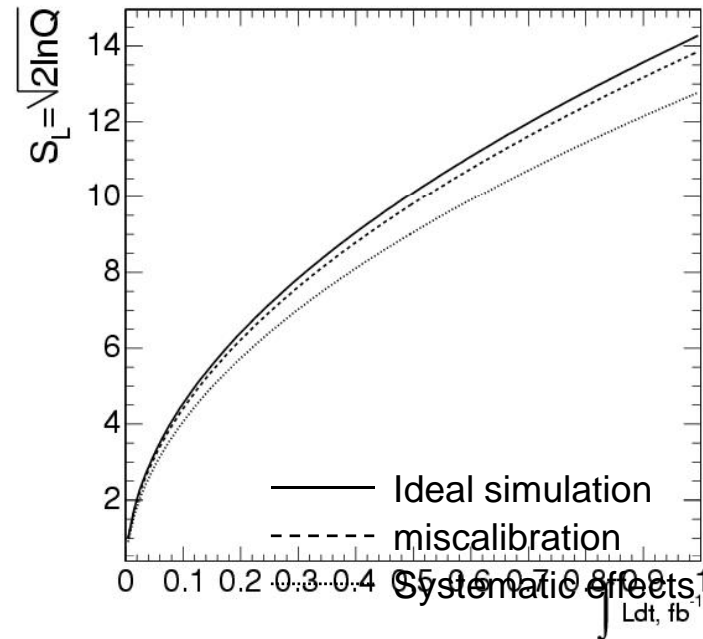
	Efficiency, %	$N_{\text{events}}/1\text{fb}^{-1}$	$N_{\text{events}}/10\text{fb}^{-1}$
Z^0Z^0	38	7.1	71.1
$Z^0\gamma^*$	4.5	0.16	1.60
$Z^0b\bar{b}$	0.07	0.08	0.84
$t\bar{t}$	0.06	0.12	1.22
Total background	–	0.36	3.66
S_L	–	4.8	13.1

WZ and ZZ Discovery Potential (CMS)

ZZ → 4e signal significance



WZ → 3l signal significance



$$S_L = \sqrt{2 \ln Q}, \quad Q = \left(1 + \frac{N_S}{N_B}\right)^{N_S + N_B} e^{-N_S}$$

5 σ discovery

- **ZZ: ~1 fb⁻¹**
- **WZ: ~150 pb⁻¹**

Summary

- D0 and CDF have been actively studies diboson production and the corresponding TGCs. The results so far are consistent with SM predictions.
- WZ, WW and ZZ signals are expected to be **established** at CMS and ATLAS with $100\text{pb}^{-1}\sim 1\text{fb}^{-1}$
- Anomalous gauge boson coupling can be probed with a few fb^{-1} data
- Advanced techniques (BDT, ANN) can significantly improve the S/B.
- To improve the TGCs with LHC data, it's **crucial** to correctly build the TGCs into **MC@NLO** event generators

Anomalous Coupling and Form Factor

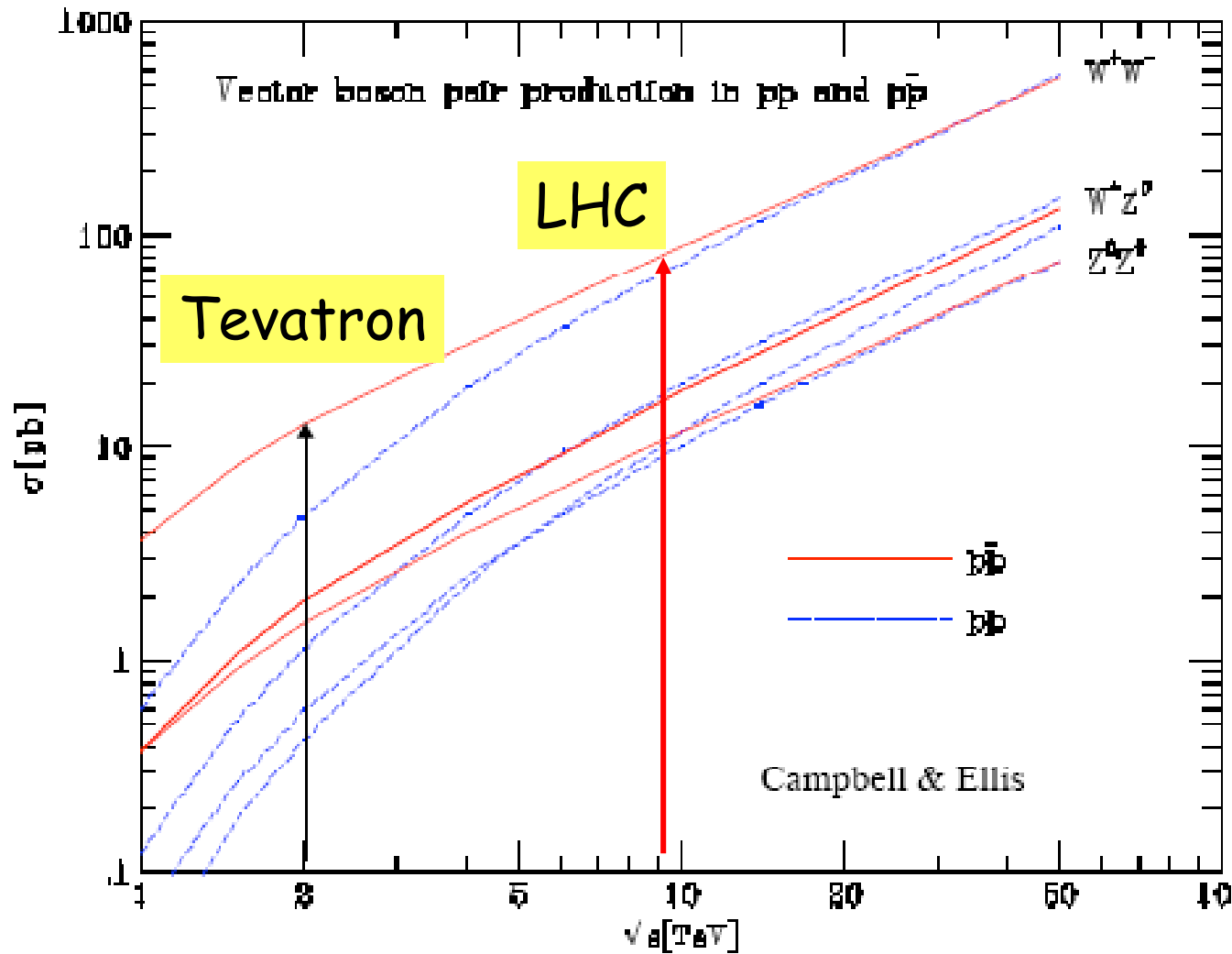
- Cross section increase for coupling with non-SM values, yielding large cross section at high energies that violating tree level unitarity \rightarrow form factor scale

$$a(s) = \frac{a_0}{(1 + s / \Lambda_{FF}^2)^2}$$

s : subprocess CM energy. Λ : form factor scale

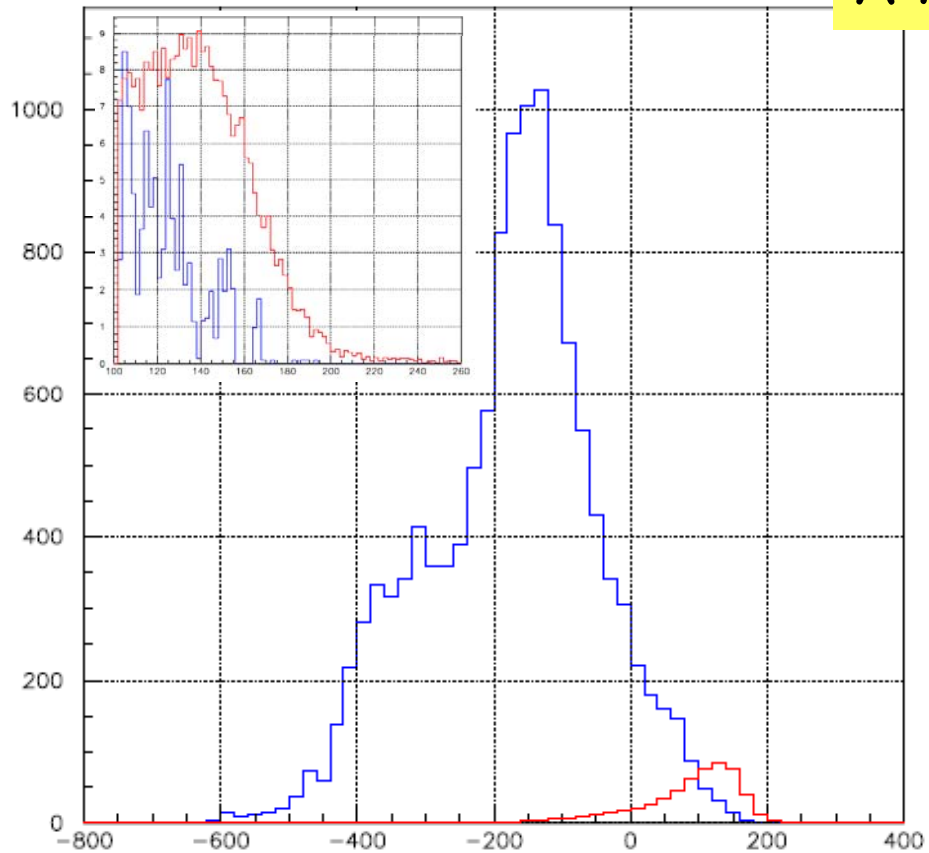
- **TGCs** manifest in
 - cross section enhancement
 - high $p_T(V=Z,W,\gamma)$
 - production angle

Diboson Production Cross Section

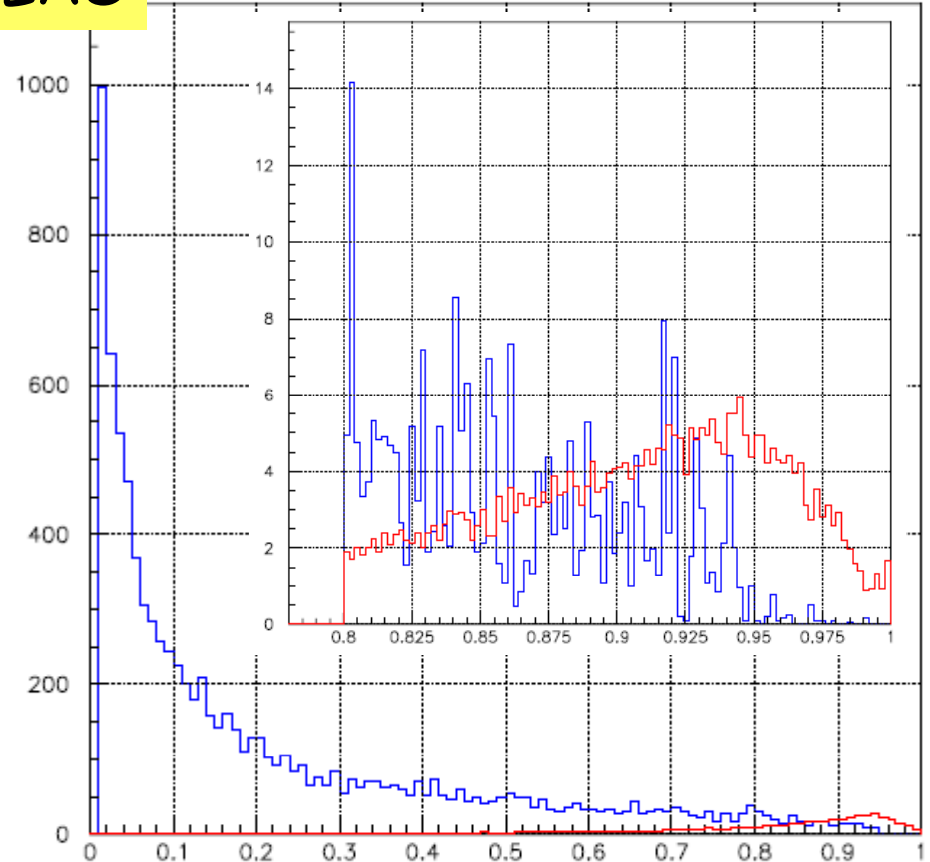


Boosted Decision Trees (BDT) and Artificial Neural Network (ANN)

ATLAS



e-boost



ANN