Recent EW measurements at LHCb

Ronan Wallace
LHCb Implications Workshop
November 3rd, 2015

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University College Dublin
Overview

- **Today:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>$\sqrt{s}$ [TeV]</th>
<th>$\mathcal{L}$ [fb$^{-1}$]</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$W(Z) \rightarrow \mu\nu(\mu\mu)$</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>JHEP08(2015)039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W(Z) \rightarrow \mu\nu(\mu\mu)$</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>LHCb-PAPER-2015-049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_{FB}/\sin^{2}\theta_{W}^{\text{eff}}$</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>arXiv:1509.07645</td>
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</table>

- **Also:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>$\sqrt{s}$ [TeV]</th>
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<tr>
<td>$Z \rightarrow ee$</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>JHEP02(2013)106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z \rightarrow ee$</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>JHEP05(2015)109</td>
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<tr>
<td>$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>JHEP01(2013)111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EW motivations: Parton density functions

\[
\sigma_{pp \rightarrow V} = \sum_{a, b} \int dx_1 dx_2 f_a(x_1, Q^2) f_b(x_2, Q^2) \hat{\sigma}_{ab}(x_1, x_2, Q^2)
\]

- PDFs parameterised as functions of \( x \) and \( Q^2 \).
- Two distinct regions (orange) low- and high-\( x \) due to forward acceptance \( 2 < \eta < 4.5 \).
- \( x \) constrained by kinematics: \( x_{\pm} = \frac{M}{\sqrt{s}} e^{\pm y} \).
- High-\( x \) well known HERA, Tevatron. Low-\( x \) unexplored LHCb.
- \( W/Z \): \( Q^2 \sim 10^4 \) (GeV/c^2)^2 and \( x \sim 10^{-4} \) or \( x \sim 10^{-1} \).
EW motivations: Testing the SM

\[ \sigma_{pp \rightarrow V} = \sum_{a,b} \int dx_1 dx_2 f_a(x_1, Q^2) f_b(x_2, Q^2) \hat{\sigma}_{ab}(x_1, x_2, Q^2) \]

Measure ratios of cross-sections: \( R_{W/Z} = \frac{\sigma_W}{\sigma_Z} \), \( R_W = \frac{\sigma_{W^+}}{\sigma_{W^-}} \)

- Experimental precision
  - Luminosity cancels in the ratio. Largest uncertainty on cross-sections removed.
  - Correlated systematic uncertainties means relative uncertainty much reduced.

- Theoretical precision
  - Largest uncertainty on predicted cross-section is due to PDFs.
  - Since these are correlated the relative uncertainty on the ratio is reduced.
  - Scale and \( \alpha_s \) uncertainties almost fully correlated. These also reduced.
Selecting electroweak bosons

- Common to $W$ and $Z$:
  - High $p_T$ (> 20 GeV/c).
  - $2 < \eta < 4.5$.
  - Good track-fit quality.
  - Isolated muons consistent with primary interaction point.
  - Candidate event triggered by muon trigger.
  - Residual backgrounds include: $\pi/K$ decay-in-flight, decays of heavy flavour hadrons, other QCD and electroweak.

- $W$: 1 muon
- $Z$: 2 muons. $60 < M_{\mu\mu} < 120$ GeV/c$^2$
Purity estimation

$\mu^+, \mu^-;$ $2.0 < \eta < 4.5$; $c/GeV/p_T$; $LHCb$; $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \pi K$; $ Fit$; $Electroweak$; $\nu_\mu \rightarrow W$; $Heavy$ $flavour$

- **Signal**: RESBOS shape, normalisation free in $\eta$ and charge.
- **Electroweak**: ($Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$, $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$, $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$): RESBOS/PYTHIA shapes and normalisation from data.
- **Decay-in-flight**: Data shape. Normalisation free in $\eta$ and charge.
- **Heavy flavour**: Shape ($IP > 100 \mu m$) and normalisation from data.
- Large pulls at high muon $p_T$ negligible impact on cross-section

$Z$ sample $\sim 99\%$ pure

- $\sim 0.8(1.7)$ M $W$ candidates in 7(8) TeV samples.
- Fit muon $p_T$ distribution.

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Fiducial cross-sections

CERN-ATS-2013-040

- Cross-sections defined in fiducial region: muons with $2 < \eta < 4.5$, $p_T > 20$ GeV/$c$ and in the case of the Z boson an invariant mass $60 < M_Z < 120$ GeV/$c^2$.

$$\sigma_{VB} = \frac{\rho N}{A \varepsilon \mathcal{L}}$$

- Total cross-sections obtained by summing the differential cross-sections in $y$.
- Dominant uncertainties are the luminosity, $W$ purity $\rho$ and efficiency due to 600 SPD hit threshold.
- $\sim 1\%$ uncertainty for beam energy since results quoted at specific $\sqrt{s}$. 
Differential cross-sections: $\eta^\mu$ at 8 TeV

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LHCb, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV

Theory/Data

$p_T^\mu > 20$ GeV/c

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Differential cross-sections: $y_Z$ at 8 TeV

LHCb-PAPER-2015-049

LHCb, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV

Constrain PDFs

Data$_{tot}$
Data$_{stat}$
MSTW08
MMHT14
NNPDF30
CT10
ABM12
HERAPDF1.5
Cross-sections at 8 TeV

LHCb-PAPER-2015-049

LHCb, √s = 8 TeV

- Data
- MSTW08
- CT10
- μ > 20 GeV/c
- Data_stat
- MMHT14
- ABM12
- 2.0 < μ < 4.5
- Data_tot
- NNPDF30
- HERA15
- 2.0 < μ < 4.5
- Z: 60 < M_{μμ} < 120 GeV/c²

σ_{Z → μμ} [pb]

σ_{W^+ → μν} [pb]

σ_{W^- → μν̄} [pb]
Cross-section ratios at 8 TeV

- Luminosity uncertainty cancels. Sub 1% precision.
- Sensitivity to choice of PDF.
- Overall agreement with SM.
Cross-section ratios at 8 TeV
LHCb-PAPER-2015-049

- Differential in lepton $\eta$ about all we can do. Differential in lepton $p_T$ if $W$ fit pull can be improved.
Combining measurements on different data sets

- Similar measurements all performed on 7 TeV data set.
- Combine the two to check for interesting effects (BSM) with energy evolution.
- Correlated uncertainty?
- Uncertainties due to statistically independent sample are uncorrelated.
- Uncertainties reflecting common methods are correlated.
- Luminosity uncertainty: 55% correlated.
Cross-section ratios at different $\sqrt{s}$

- Measurement uncertainty dominated by luminosity 1.5%.
- PDF uncertainty rather small.
Double ratios of cross-sections at different $\sqrt{s}$

- Sub-percent precision (statistically dominated). Precise test of SM.
- Some sensitivity to choice of PDF.
- Maximal deviations about $2\sigma$.
Definitions for $A_{FB}$ and $sin^2(\theta_{eff}^W)$

Collins-Soper frame: Dimuon CM frame where z-axis parallel to $\vec{P}_1 - \vec{P}_2$

$\theta^*$ the polar angle of positively charged lepton in Collins-Soper frame.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dcos\theta^*} = A \left(1 + cos^2\theta^* \right) + B \cos\theta^*$$

Forward: Count $N_F$ with $cos \theta^* > 0$. Backward: Count $N_B$ with $cos \theta^* < 0$.

$$B \propto A_{FB} \equiv \frac{N_F - N_B}{N_F + N_B} \propto sin^2\theta_{eff}^W$$

$A_{FB}$ can be related to $sin^2\theta_{eff}^W$ when the direction of the initial colliding quark is known.

$sin^2\theta_{eff}^W$ extracted from fits to $A_{FB}$ as function of mass.
Benefits of forward geometry

- At $y = 0$ $A_{FB} = 0$ due to symmetric initial state.
- Dilutes ability of $A_{FB}$ to determine $sin^2\theta_W$ since direction of initial quark is unknown.
- Forward $Z$ boson in LHCb due to colliding quark travelling into LHCb.
- Assignment of forward and backward decays leads to correct assignment 90% of the time.
Measurement of $A_{FB}$

- Sample of $Z$ bosons with extended mass range (160 GeV/c$^2$)
- Correct muon momenta for magnetic field scale and detector misalignment.
- Unfold for resolution effects: train on calibrated simulation.
- Correct for backgrounds.

- No correction for dilution of $A_{FB}$ due to knowledge of initial quark.
- No FSR corrections (compare to prediction with FSR instead).
- Uncertainties due to efficiencies/backgrounds negligible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of uncertainty</th>
<th>$\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV</th>
<th>$\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>curvature/momentum scale</td>
<td>0.0102</td>
<td>0.0050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data/simulation mass resolution</td>
<td>0.0032</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unfolding parameter</td>
<td>0.0033</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unfolding bias</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Measurement of $A_{FB}$**

$$A_{FB} = 0.412 \pm 0.027(stat.)^{+0.005}_{-0.009}(sys.) \pm 0.026(theo.)$$

- Most precise result at LHC.
- Statistically limited.
- **Theoretical uncertainty** required for extraction of $\sin^2 \theta_W^\text{eff}$.

| Uncertainty | average $\Delta | A_{FB}^{\text{pred}} |$ | Method |
|-------------|----------------|--------|
| PDF         | 0.0062         | NNPDF replicas (68% CL) |
| scale       | 0.0040         | $\frac{M_Z}{2} < \mu < 2M_Z$ |
| $\alpha_s$  | 0.0030         | 0.118$\pm$0.002 |
| FSR         | 0.0016         | FEWZ/HERWIG++/PYTHIA |
Extracting $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^W$

- Generate POWHEG+PYTHIA samples with different values of $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^W$
- Construct a $\chi^2$ from generated and measured distributions. Value from minimum.
- Uncertainty: Interval in $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^W$ corresponding to unit change in $\chi^2$.

\[
\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^W = 0.23142 \pm 0.00073(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.00052(\text{sys.}) \pm 0.00056(\text{theo.})
\]

- Most precise result at LHC.
- Statistically limited.
Measurements of $\sin^2 \theta^\text{eff}_W$

**LEP + SLD**  
$0.2315 \pm 0.0002$

**LEP $A_{FB}^b$**  
$0.2322 \pm 0.0003$

**SLD $A_{LR}$**  
$0.2310 \pm 0.0003$

**D0**  
$0.2315 \pm 0.0005$

**CDF**  
$0.2315 \pm 0.0010$

**ATLAS**  
arXiv:1503:03709  
$0.2308 \pm 0.0012$

**CMS**  
$0.2287 \pm 0.0032$

**LHCb**  
$0.2314 \pm 0.0011$

**LHCb $\sqrt{s}=7\text{TeV}$**  
$0.2329 \pm 0.0015$

**LHCb $\sqrt{s}=8\text{TeV}$**  
$0.2307 \pm 0.0012$
Conclusions

- Measurements of electroweak boson cross-sections and $\sin^2{\theta^\text{eff}_W}$ have been presented.
- Stringent test of the SM. Can also help to constrain proton PDFs.
- No evidence of deviation from SM behaviour.
- Most precise measurements statistically limited.
- Important to make these measurements at 13 TeV and 14 TeV with the next phase of LHC.
- Double differential $A_{FB}$ in mass and rapidity with increased stats.
Points of discussion?

- Extraction of $W$ boson signal: alternative variables to fit?
- $W/Z$ ratio vs $\eta$: charge dependent shapes. Other distributions?
- Are there new ways to exploit LHCb’s precision in dilepton final-states?
- What other measurements can be used to constrain PDFs?
Acknowledgements

These slides were produced as part of the output of the DGGP, funded under the Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions (PRTLI) Cycle 5 and co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund.
Reducing $W$ backgrounds

JHEP 12 (2014) 079

![Graphs showing event distributions for different processes](image)

LHCb
- Data
- Fit
- Pseudo-$W$ (data)
- $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$ (simulation)
- $b\bar{b}+c\bar{c} \rightarrow X\mu$ (simulation)

LHCb
- Data
- Fit
- Pseudo-$W$ (data)
- Hadrons (data)
EW normalisation

\[ N_{Z \rightarrow \mu \mu}^{1\mu} = N_{Z \rightarrow \mu \mu}^{2\mu} \cdot A_{m_{\mu \mu}}^Z \cdot F_{Z \rightarrow \mu \mu}^{1\mu/2\mu} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon_{W \text{RECO}}}{\varepsilon_{Z \text{RECO}}} \cdot \varepsilon_{W \text{SEL}} \]

- \( N_{Z \rightarrow \mu \mu}^{2\mu} \) from Pseudo-W.
- \( A_{m_{\mu \mu}}^Z \) mass window acceptance correction.
- \( F_{Z \rightarrow \mu \mu}^{1\mu/2\mu} \) fraction of events with one muon inside to two muons (\( \sim 2 \)).

- \( \frac{\varepsilon_{W \text{RECO}}}{\varepsilon_{Z \text{RECO}}} = \frac{1}{(2 - \varepsilon_{\text{TRG}}) \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{TRK}} \cdot \varepsilon_{\text{ID}}} \)
Luminosity levelling (< 2 pp interactions per bunch crossing).

Luminosity measured at LHCb using Van der Meer scans (VDM) and Beam-Gas Imaging (BGI).

Inject Ne gas to increase rate for BGI.

$\frac{\sigma}{\mathcal{L}}$: 1.7%(1.1%) in 2011(2012).

"This represents the most precise luminosity measurement achieved so far at a bunched-beam hadron collider".
Efficiencies

- Muon reconstruction efficiencies: tag-and-probe with the $Z$ resonance.
- Efficiencies studied as function of muon kinematics ($\eta$, $p_T$) and detector occupancy.
- Must also correct for threshold at 600 SPD sub-detector hits in muon trigger.
Cross-sections at 7 TeV

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Cross-section ratios at 7 TeV

JHEP08(2015)039

LHCb, \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV} \)  ⋄ MSTW08  □ ABM12  \( p_T^{\mu} > 20 \text{ GeV/c} \)

Data_{stat}  ▽ NNPDF30  ⋄ HERA15  \( 2.0 < \eta^{\mu} < 4.5 \)

Data_{tot}  ☆ CT10  △ JR09  \( Z: 60 < M_{\mu\mu} < 120 \text{ GeV/c}^2 \)

\[ \frac{\sigma_{W^+ \rightarrow \mu^+\nu}}{\sigma_{Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-}} \]

10.8 11 11.2 11.4 11.6 11.8 12 12.2

\[ \frac{\sigma_{W^- \rightarrow \mu^-\bar{\nu}}}{\sigma_{Z \rightarrow \mu^-\mu^+}} \]

8.6 8.8 9 9.2 9.4 9.6

\[ \frac{\sigma_{W \rightarrow \mu\nu}}{\sigma_{Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-}} \]

19.5 20 20.5 21 21.5 22

\[ \frac{\sigma_{W^+ \rightarrow \mu^+\bar{\nu}}}{\sigma_{W^- \rightarrow \mu^-\nu}} \]

1.2 1.25 1.3 1.35


## Z cross-section systematics at 7 TeV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Uncertainty (%)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statistical</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger efficiency</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification efficiency</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracking efficiency</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSR</td>
<td>0.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>0.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEC efficiency</td>
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<td>Systematic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beam energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luminosity</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.27</td>
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</table>
# Cross-section ratios systematics at 7 TeV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Uncertainty (%)</th>
<th>( R_{WZ} )</th>
<th>( R_{W+Z} )</th>
<th>( R_{W-Z} )</th>
<th>( R_{W} )</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statistical</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trigger efficiency</td>
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<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identification efficiency</td>
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<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tracking efficiency</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSR</td>
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<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
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<td>0.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEC efficiency</td>
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<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Systematic</td>
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<td>0.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beam energy</td>
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<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.80</td>
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$R^X_{E_1/E_2} = \frac{\sigma_X(E_1)}{\sigma_X(E_2)}$

$= \frac{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_1) + \sigma_X^{BSM}(E_1)}{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_2) + \sigma_X^{BSM}(E_2)}$

$= \frac{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_1)}{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_2)} \left[ \frac{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_2) + \frac{\sigma_X^{BSM}(E_1)\sigma_X^{SM}(E_2)}{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_1)}}{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_2) + \sigma_X^{BSM}(E_2)} \right]$

$= \frac{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_1)}{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_2)} \left[ 1 + \frac{\sigma_X^{BSM}(E_1)}{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_1)} \right]$

$\approx \sigma_X^{SM}(E_1) \left[ 1 + \frac{\sigma_X^{BSM}(E_1)}{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_1)} - \frac{\sigma_X^{BSM}(E_2)}{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_2)} \right]$

$\left( 1 + \frac{\sigma_X^{BSM}(E_2)}{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_2)} \right)^{-1} \sim 1 - \frac{\sigma_X^{BSM}(E_2)}{\sigma_X^{SM}(E_2)}$. 