

# Missing Mass in Central Exclusive WW/ZZ

How to use ~ all WW/ZZ exclusive final states

(Shorter version of talk at CMS/TOTEM mtg June 05)

## Warning

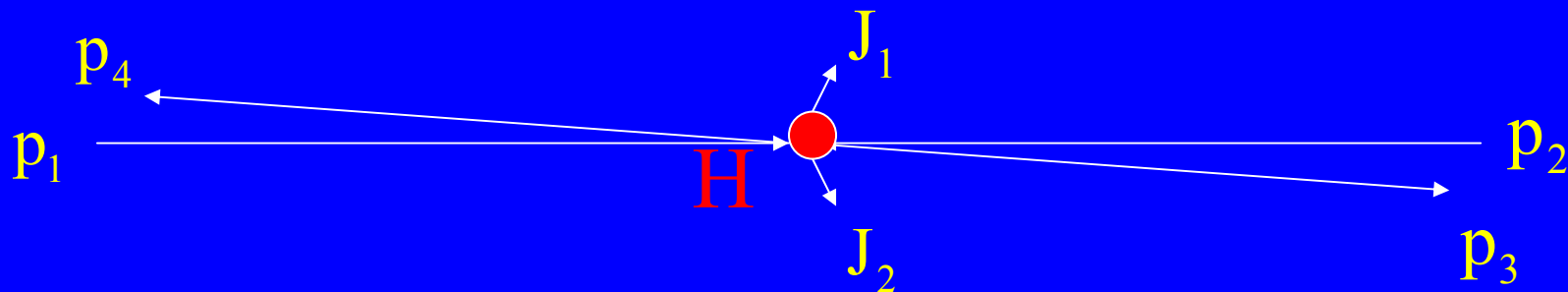
These are concepts using 4-vectors.  
Questions of resolution, signal and background  
are not addressed

## Summary

- JJ and JJJ events with 220m ... can use  $\xi(220) - J$  ET, eta correlations in Level 1 trigger.
- Several missing mass variables allow almost all decay modes of exclusive WW, ZZ to be used (given central L1 trigger)

“Classical” \* use of missing mass  
in central exclusive processes:

\* MGA & A.Rostovtsev, hep-ph/0009336



4-vectors:  $\{E, ip_x, ip_y, ip_z\}$

$$M_H^2 = (J_1 + J_2)^2 = (p_1 + p_2 - p_3 - p_4)^2$$

$$\sigma(M_H) \lesssim 2 \text{ GeV}$$

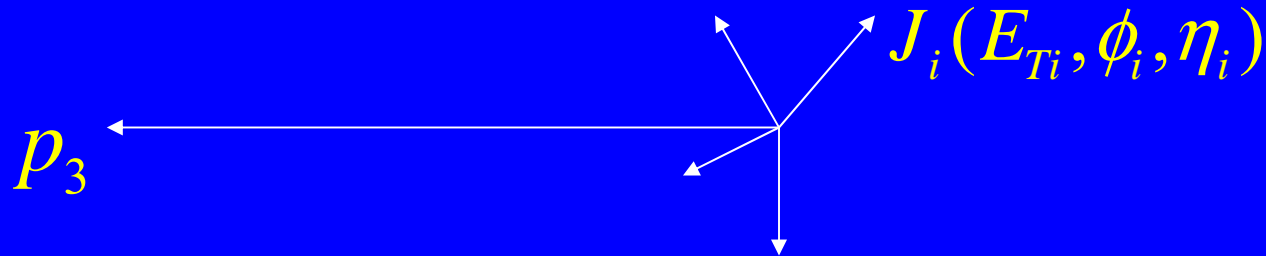
$$M_p^2 = p_i^2 ; \quad s = (p_1 + p_2)^2 ; \quad t_{13} = (p_1 - p_3)^2$$

## But exclusiveness brings other rewards

Two jets'  $E_T$  are the same to  $\sim 1 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\Delta\phi=180^\circ$   
and, knowing that and  $\eta_1, \eta_2$  and(??)  $\xi_1$  (220)  
in L1 trigger (fast look-up) can use correlation  
to reduce L1 trigger rate.

$$\xi_{1(2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{S}} \sum_{\text{jets}} E_{Ti} e^{+(-)\eta_i}$$

## Triggering on WW/ZZ $\rightarrow$ JJJJ + one (220m) forward proton, L1



$$\xi(p_{3(4)}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \left[ \sum_{i=1,4} E_{Ti} e^{-(+)\eta_i} \right]$$

So, it is very important to push RP(220) xi resolution hard, and get a xi value into L1 trigger, as well as ET, eta of all jets. Same as for JJ case, but then had  $ET1 = ET2$  and  $d\phi = 180$ .

Kinematics fully determined without 420m FP ....  
(4 equations and 4 unknowns)  
FP420 needed for MM  $\rightarrow$  M(H) though of course!

$$MM^2 = (p_1 + p_2 - p_3 - p_{J1} - p_{J2})^2 = M_p^2 \approx 0$$

If we cannot get 420 m detectors into L1 trigger,  
very important to be able to **use jets (ET,eta,phi)**  
**and xi (approximately e.g. 4 bits) from 220 m pot.**

If L1 bandwidth is remaining issue, get more  
(preempt upgrade!)

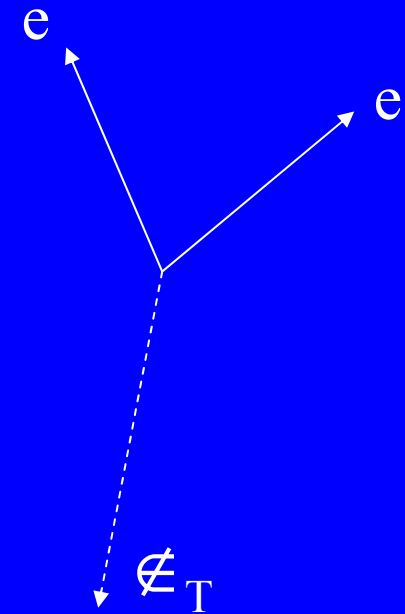
**$\rightarrow$  This needs simulation and technical evaluation**

Now consider exclusive WW production:  
 That is either  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow W^+W^-$  (100 fb),  $H \rightarrow W^+W^-$   
 or BSM, e.g. White Pomeron

Super-clean is  $e/\mu + e/\mu + \cancel{E}_T$

**No other tracks on vertex!**

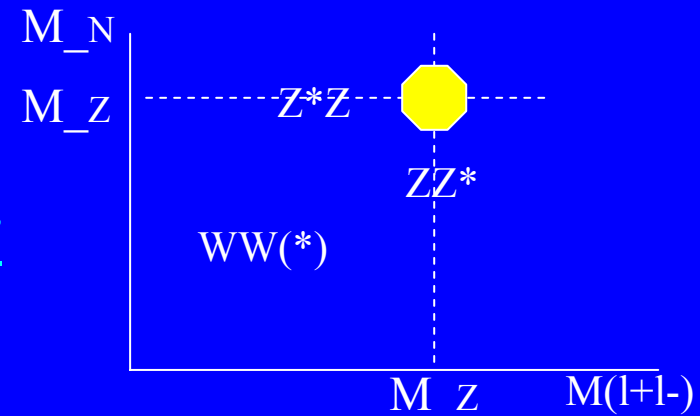
WW or ZZ ?



Unfortunately  $B(W \rightarrow l\nu) = 0.106$  ;  $B(WW \rightarrow ll\nu\nu) = 0.045$   
 Ambiguity WW/ZZ resolved both by  $M(ee)$  and:

$$M_N^2 = (p_1 + p_2 - p_3 - p_4 - p_{l_1} - p_{l_2})^2$$

**NB: Does not use calorimetry. Good resolution!**  
**(But OK, one Z may be off-shell Z\*)**



**Really want to use  $B(W \rightarrow JJ) = 0.68$**   
**Unlike generic (non-diffractive)  $WW \rightarrow l\text{-}\nu\text{-}JJ$  (v.hard!)**  
**we have more handles (only one invisible particle):**

$$M_N^2 = (p_1 + p_2 - p_3 - p_4 - p_{l_1} - p_{J_1} - p_{J_2})^2 = 0$$

(massless neutrino)

$M(JJ) = M(W)$ , Jets on same vertex as lepton, and:

$$MM^2 = (p_1 + p_2 - p_3 - p_4 - p_{J_1} - p_{J_2})^2 = M_W^2 \quad (\text{IF ON SHELL})$$

**This is true even if the lepton is a tau!!**  
**Now get not 4.5% of WW but 47.9%, more than 100x !**

Rest are mostly JJJJ events ... see later

## ZZ Case

$$B(Z \rightarrow ll) = 0.03366 \text{ (each type)}$$

$$B(Z \rightarrow \nu\nu) = 0.20 \text{ (all 3 types)}$$

$$B(Z \rightarrow JJ) = 0.699$$

So, if only use superclean e/mu decays get  $4 \times (0.03366)^2 = 0.00453!$

But one can use  $Z \rightarrow \text{tau-tau}$ , recognizing 2 x 1 or 3 prongs on vertex and:

$$MM^2 = (p_1 + p_2 - p_3 - p_4 - p_{l_1} - p_{l_2})^2 = M_Z^2$$

This gives  $x2 \rightarrow 0.00906$ , one small step for mankind

**But this equation works also for one  $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$ , easily recognised!  
We get very good mass resolution on invisible Z, not using CAL!**

This adds 0.0269, another small step. Best yet to come?



$$B(ZZ \rightarrow l+l- JJ \text{ for } l = e, \mu, \tau) = 0.1456$$

Require 2 jets on l+l- vertex (want to use multiple interactions)

Not only  $M(JJ) = M(Z)$  but also:

$$M^2 = (p_1 + p_2 - p_3 - p_4 - p_{J_1} - p_{J_2})^2 = M_Z^2$$

This equation works also for leptonic  $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$ !

$B(ZZ \rightarrow JJ \nu\nu) = 0.2796$ . That's a giant leap!

$$0.0045 + 0.0045 + 0.0269 + 0.1456 + 0.2796 = 0.46 \text{ (100x)}$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $ee \& \mu\mu$  also  $\tau$  also  $\nu\nu$  also  $llJJ$  also  $\nu\nu JJ$

The remaining ~ 50% of both WW and ZZ are JJJJ  
 (and 4-tau & 4-nu (only 4%))

**JJJJ Hard but maybe not impossible IFF we can trigger well.**

## Summary

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- Several missing mass variables allow almost all decay modes of exclusive WW, ZZ to be used (given central L1 trigger)

4.5% for WW only ee, e $\mu$ ,  $\mu\mu$  decays +  $\not{e}_T$   
48% using other MM variables  
(all except JJJ)