

Diboson Cross Sections: A Few Notes



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WZ The Analyses:

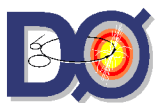
- The basic analyses (all approx 200pb^{-1}):
 - $W\gamma/Z\gamma$ (CDF and D0)
 - $WW/WZ \rightarrow l\nu jj$ (CDF preliminary)
 - $WW \rightarrow ll\nu\nu$ (CDF and D0)
 - $WZ \rightarrow ll\nu$ (D0)
 - $WZ/ZZ \rightarrow lll, lll\nu, ll\nu\nu$ (CDF)
- Some rather non-technical observations (we can of course get technical if you want).





WZ Analyses with photons:

- Backgrounds are dominated by $j \rightarrow \gamma$, for $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$.
- CDF and D0 went different ways:
 - CDF: Cut hard, has lower fake rate, quotes higher uncertainty.
 - D0: Cut loose, has higher fake rate, quotes lower uncertainty.
- Get to the same place though:
 - Final systematic errors ended up fairly comparable.
 - With the larger stats, the challenge will be to bring these to heel.





WZ Worth Mentioning: $Z\gamma$

- ▶ Radiative $Z\gamma$ production:
 - ▶ Backgrounds are low, for BOTH CDF and D0.
 - ▶ An opportunity to get real photon efficiencies from data? Cross section may be large enough at LHC to use $M_{ll\gamma}$ to do this.
 - ▶ Not enough statistics at Tevatron :(





WZ WW/WZ-> Lepton Channels:

- Both CDF and D0 have published analyses on the WW cross section (and done clean searches in WZ, and WZ/ZZ).
 - Again experiments take different tacks, but...
 - In general, with two or more reconstructed leptons, your backgrounds become more physics and less mis-id (DY, $W\gamma$, ZZ, etc.).
 - Need to know more about detector's resolution to separate.
 - Doing one lepton + stiff track tends to bring you back to having lots of mis-id background.
- Larger acceptance though...





WZ WW/WZ \rightarrow lvjj

- ▶ Much larger branching fraction than lepton only.
- ▶ Extremely small signal on VERY large continuum background (W+jj).
 - ▶ Like the most difficult parts of top and EW combined.



WZ Summary



- ▶ You can divide these analyses into:
 - ▶ Mis-ID backgrounds
 - ▶ Photons get hit twice: first by systematics dealing with the efficiencies, and then by the $j \rightarrow g$ rate in data.
 - ▶ Physics backgrounds
 - ▶ Theoretical predictions, with data resolutions and efficiencies.
- ▶ Taking statistics out of the equation 'pulls the curtain back' on these issues.



WZ BARRIER SLIDE



Here there be
dragons....



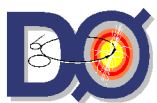
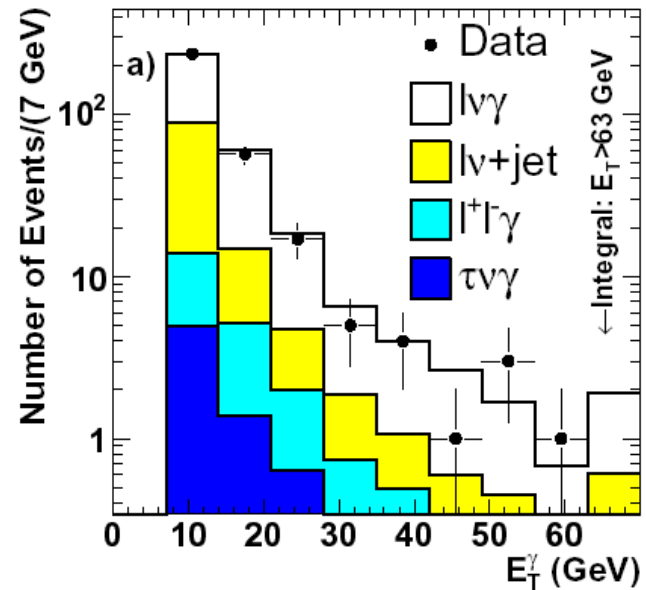
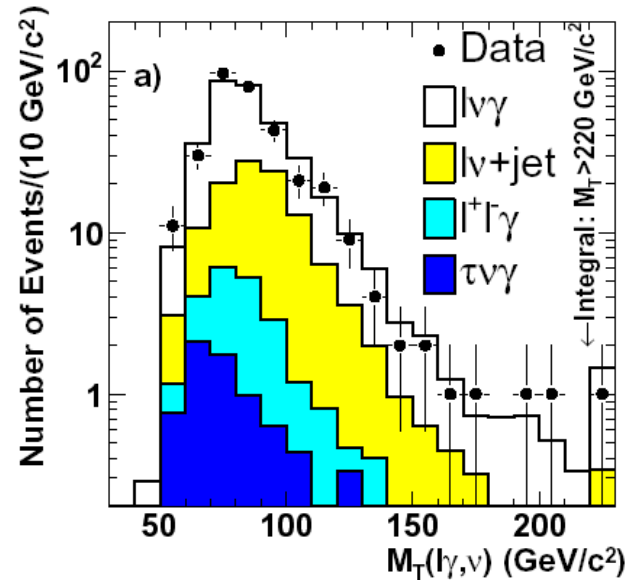


CDF $W\gamma$ Cross Section

WZ

Channel:	$e\nu\gamma$	$\mu\nu\gamma$
η^l	2.6	1.0
p_T^l	25	20
E_T	25	20
η_γ	1.0	
p_T^γ	7	
M_T	$30 < M_T < 120$	
Lum (pb^{-1})	202	192
Bkg:	67.3 ± 18.1	47.3 ± 7.6
SM exp:	126.8 ± 5.8	95.2 ± 4.9
Observed:	195	128

$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow l\nu\gamma; E_T^\gamma > 7 \text{ GeV}, dR_{l\nu} > 0.7) = 18.3 \pm 3.1 \text{ pb}$
 PRL 94, 041803 (2005) SM: $19.3 \pm 1.4 \text{ pb}$





DØ Wγ Cross Section

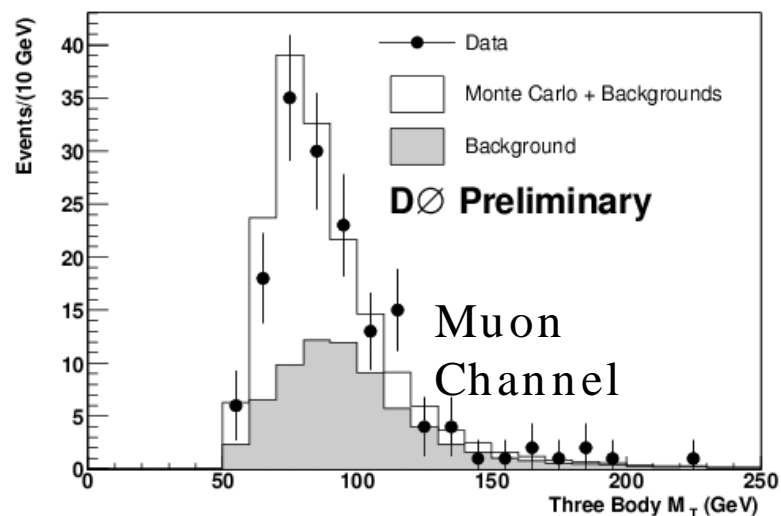
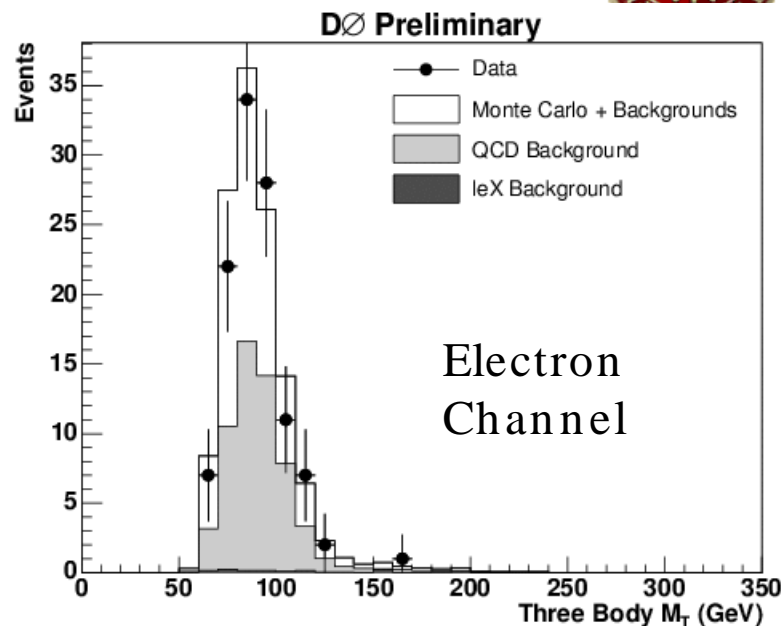
WZ

Channel:	$e\nu\gamma$	$\mu\nu\gamma$
η^1	1.1	2.0
p_T^1	25	20
E_T	25	20
η^γ	1.1	
p_T^γ	8	
M_T	$40 < M_T$	0
Lum (pb^{-1})	162	134
Bkg:	60.8 ± 4.5	71.3 ± 5.2
SM exp:	59.5 ± 5.4	94.0 ± 7.4
Observed:	112	161

$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow l\nu\gamma; E_T^\gamma > 8 \text{ GeV}, dR_{l\nu} > 0.7) = 14.8 \pm 2.1 \text{ pb}$

DØ Preliminary

SM: $16.0 \pm 0.4 \text{ pb}$

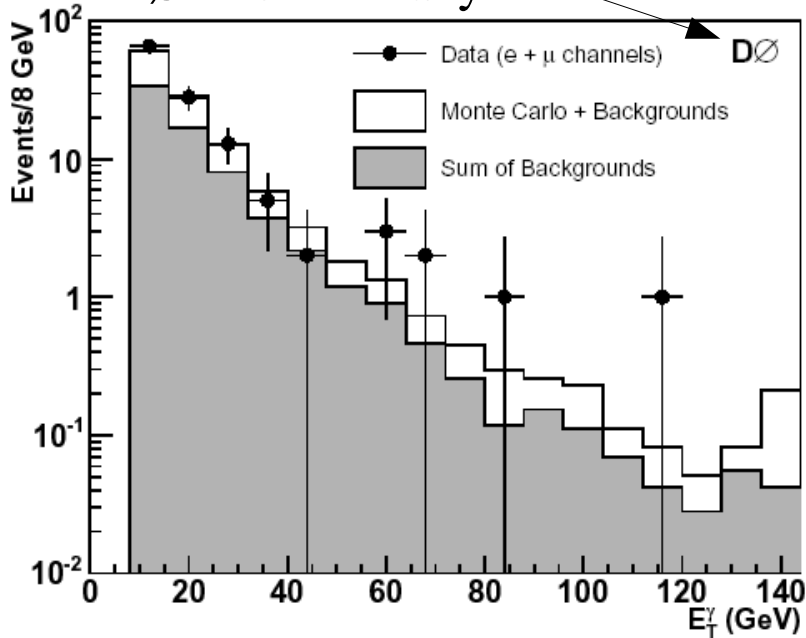




Wγ Anomalous Couplings

WZ

E_T^γ Combined Channels:
DØ Preliminary



- ▶ Photon E_T agrees w/ S.M. (last is overflow bin).
- ▶ Form a binned-likelihood based on E_T^γ in a λ_γ vs. $\Delta\kappa_\gamma$ grid (including bkgd) on events w/ $M_{T3} > 90 \text{ GeV}/c^2$.

$$-0.88 < \Delta\kappa_\gamma < 0.96$$

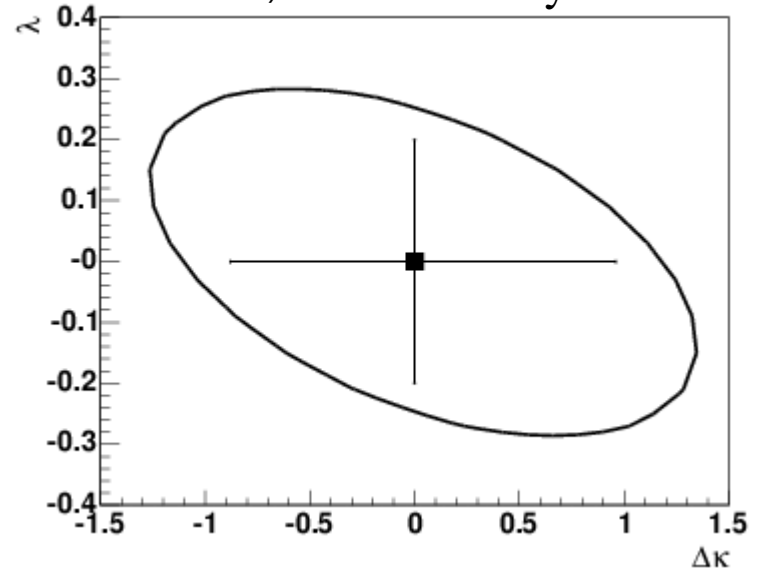
$$-0.20 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.20$$

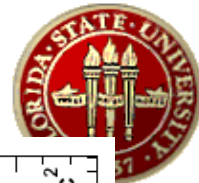
1D limits @ 95% C.L.
 $\Lambda = 2 \text{ TeV}$

DØ Preliminary



DØ Preliminary



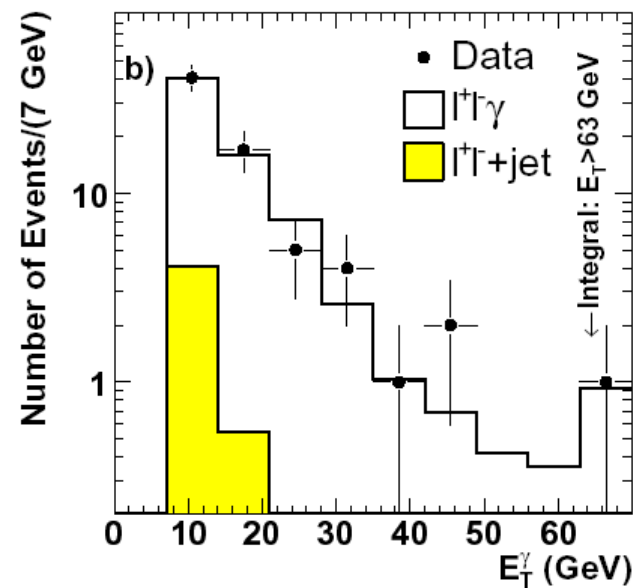
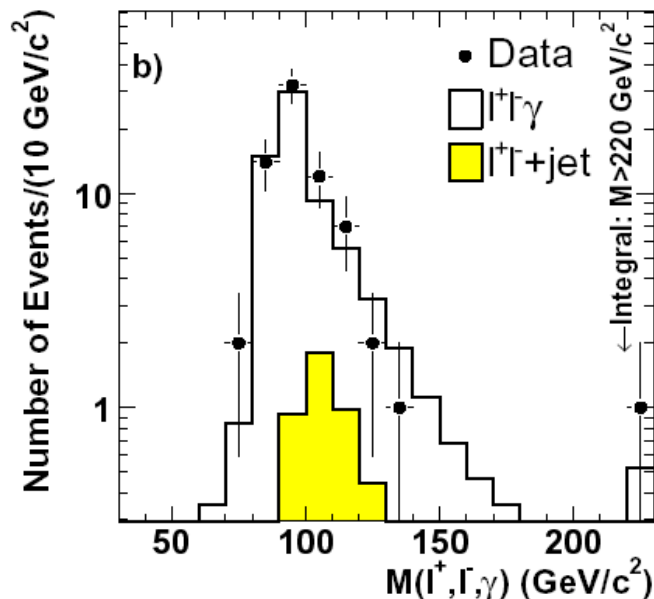


CDF $Z\gamma$ Cross Section

WZ

Channel:	$ee\gamma$	$\mu\mu\gamma$
η^l	2.6	1.0
p_T^l	25	20
η^γ	1.0	
p_T^γ	7	
M_{ll}	$40 < M_{ll} < 130$	
Lum (pb^{-1})	202	192
Bkg:	2.8 ± 0.9	2.1 ± 0.6
SM exp:	31.3 ± 1.6	33.6 ± 1.5
Observed:	36	35

$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow l\bar{l}\gamma; E_T^\gamma > 7 \text{ GeV}, dR_{l\gamma} > 0.7) = 4.6 \pm 0.6 \text{ pb}$
 PRL 94, 041803 (2005) SM: $4.5 \pm 0.3 \text{ pb}$

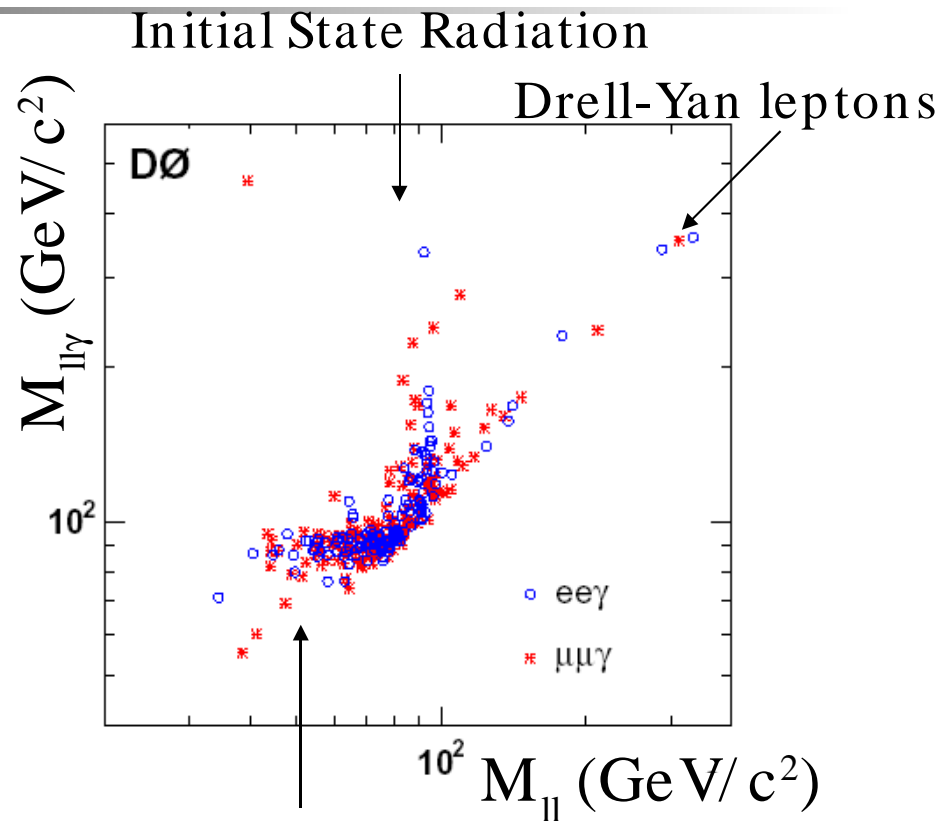




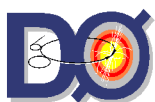
DØ Zγ Cross Section

WZ

Channel:	eeγ	μμγ
η^l	1.1 (2.5)	2.0
p_T^l	25	15
η^γ	1.1	
p_T^γ	8	
M_{ll}	$30 < M_{ll}$	
Lum (pb^{-1})	320	290
Bkg:	23.6 ± 2.3	22.4 ± 3.0
SM exp:	95.3 ± 4.9	126.0 ± 7.8
Observed:	138	152



$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow l\bar{l}\gamma; E_T^\gamma > 8 \text{ GeV}, dR_{l\gamma} > 0.7) = 4.2 \pm 0.5 \text{ pb}$
 hep-ex/0502036 SM: $3.9 \pm 0.2 \text{ pb}$

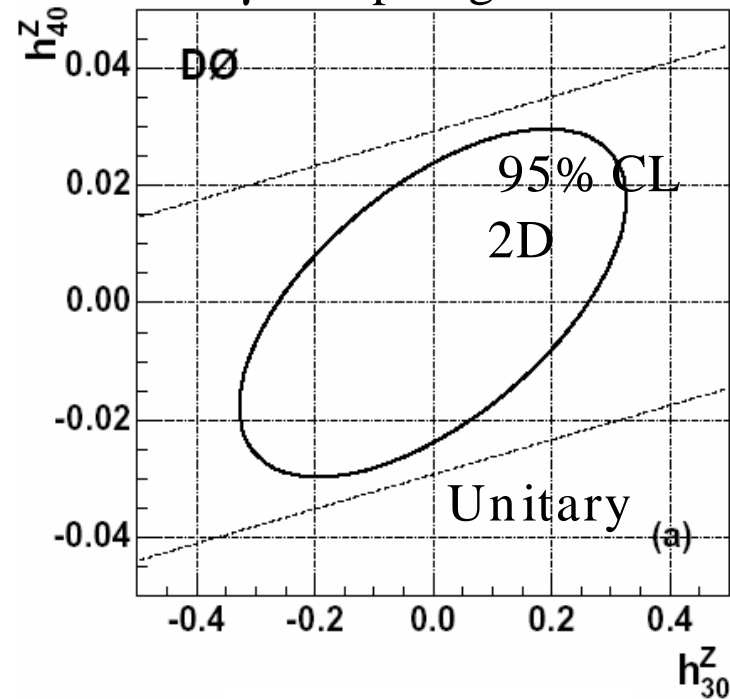




Zγ Anomalous Couplings

WZ

ZZγ Coupling Limits



$$|h_{10,30}^Z| < 0.23$$

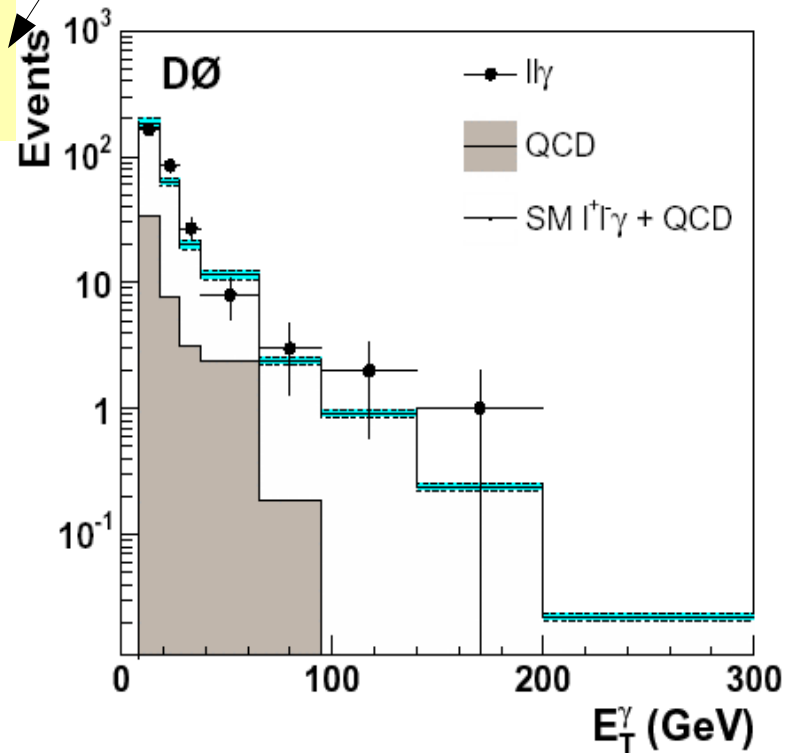
$$|h_{20,40}^Z| < 0.020$$

$$|h_{10,30}^\gamma| < 0.23$$

$$|h_{20,40}^\gamma| < 0.019$$

Most stringent limits to date.

hep-ex/0502036



$\Lambda = 1000$ GeV

The ZZγ and Zγγ

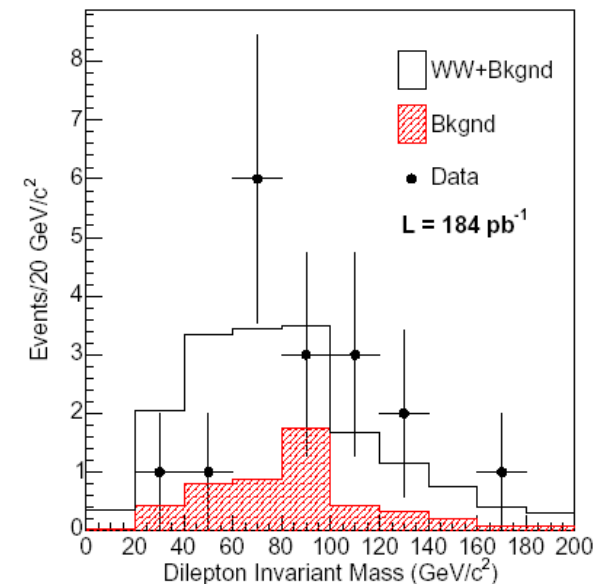
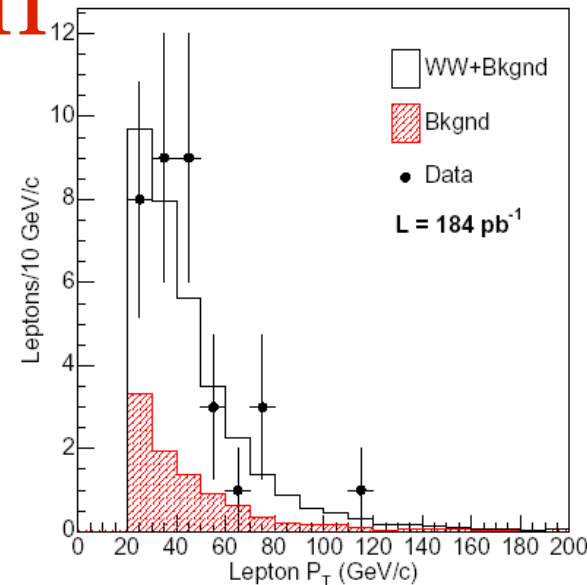
AC contours are similar.



CDF WW Cross Section

WZ

Channel:	ee	eμ	μμ
η^l	2	2(1)	1
p_T^l		20	
E_T	25 ($\Delta\phi_{ll} > 20^\circ$ if $E_T < 50$)		
E_T^{sig}	3		
Jet Veto	$E_T > 15, \eta < 2.5$		
Lum	184	184	184
Bkg:	$4.5^{+1.4}_{-0.5}$	1.9 ± 0.4	$1.3^{+1.6}_{-0.5}$
SM exp:	$4.5^{+1.4}_{-0.5}$	7.0 ± 0.8	$3.8^{+1.6}_{-0.5}$
Observed:	6	5	6



$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow W^+W^-) = 14.6^{+5.8}_{-5.1} (\text{stat})^{+1.8}_{-3.0} (\text{sys}) \pm 0.6 (\text{lum}) \text{ pb}$
 hep-ex/0501050 SM: $12.4 \pm 0.8 \text{ pb}$

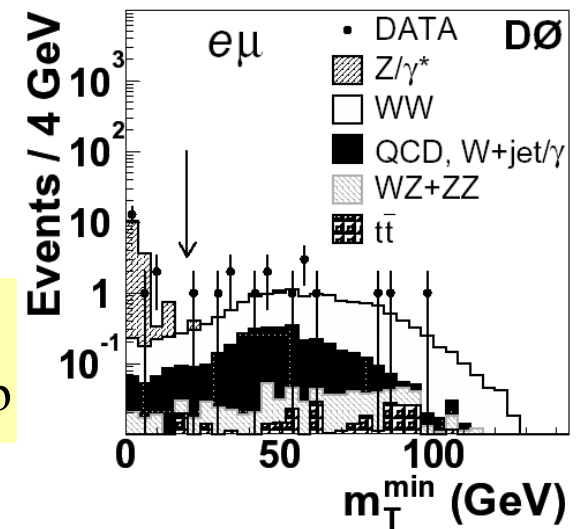
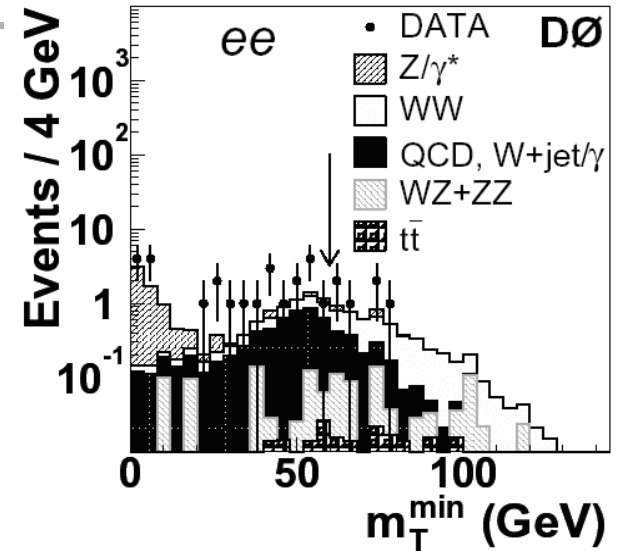




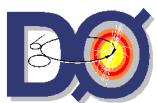
DØ WW Cross Section

WZ

Channel:	ee	eμ	μμ
η^l	3	3(2)	2
p_T^l		20(15)	
E_T	30	20	40
E_T^{sc}	15	15	----
$H_{T_{E_T > 20, \eta < 2.5}}$	50	50	100
Lum	252	235	224
Bkg:	2.30 ± 0.21	3.81 ± 0.17	1.95 ± 0.41
SM exp:	3.42 ± 0.05	11.10 ± 0.10	2.10 ± 0.05
Observed:	6	15	4



$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow W^+W^-) = 13.8^{+4.3}_{-3.8} (\text{stat})^{+1.2}_{-0.9} (\text{sys}) \pm 0.9 (\text{lum}) \text{ pb}$
 hep-ex/0410066 (accepted by PRL) SM: $12.4 \pm 0.8 \text{ pb}$





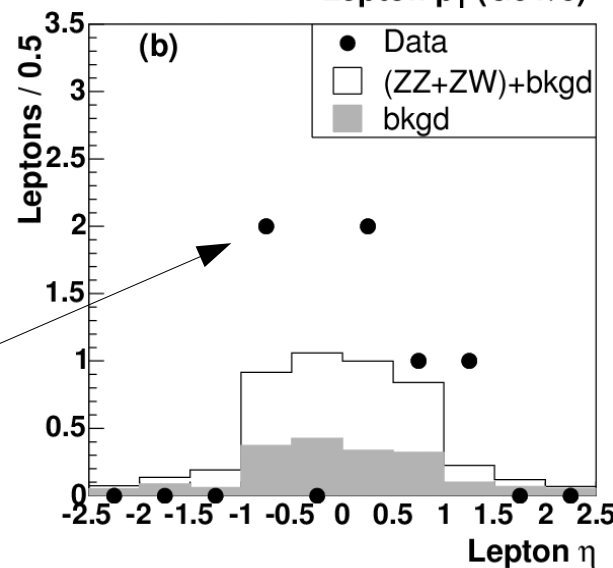
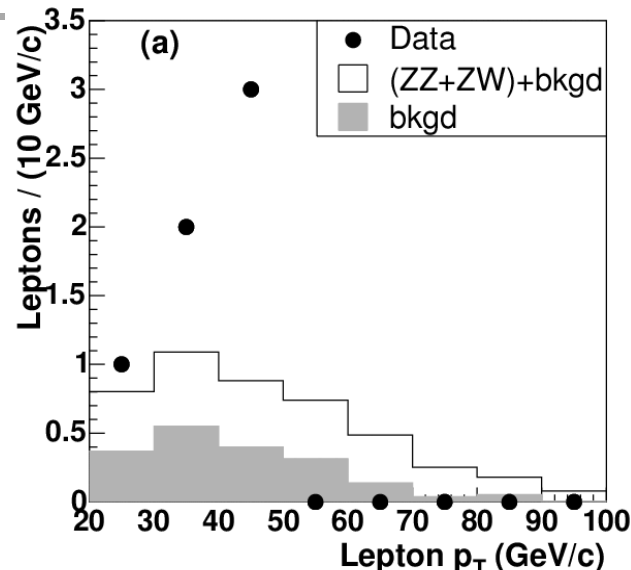
CDF WZ/ZZ Limit

WZ

Channel:	ee	$\mu\mu$
η^l	2.5	1.0
p_T^l	20	20
M_{ll}	$76 < M_{ll} < 106$	
Lum (pb^{-1})	194	194
Bkg:	1.02 ± 0.24	
SM exp:	2.31 ± 0.29	
Observed:	2	1
All observed events are in $ll\cancel{E}_T$ channel.		

$\sigma(\bar{p}p \rightarrow ZW/ZZ) < 15.2 \text{ pb}$
 hep-ex/0501021 SM: $5.0 \pm 0.4 \text{ pb}$

Error bars omitted for clarity.

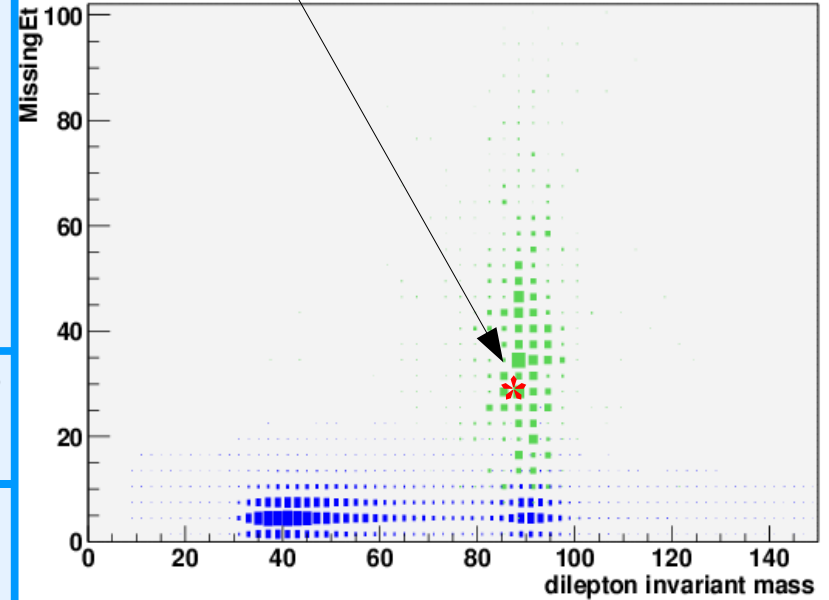




WZ DØ WZ Analysis

Tri-electron candidate

Channel:	eee	eeμ	μμe	μμμ
η^1	2.5	2.5(2)	2.5(2)	2
p_T^1			15	
E_T			20	
M_{ll}	$71 < M_{ee} < 111$		$51 < M_{\mu\mu} < 131$	
E_{THAD}			50	
Lum	320	292	285	289
Bkg:		0.71 ± 0.08		
SM exp:		2.04 ± 0.13		
Observed:	1	0	0	2



$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow WZ) < 13.3 \text{ pb}$

or, interpreted as cross section: $\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow WZ) = 4.5^{+3.8}_{-2.6} \text{ pb}$

DØ Preliminary

SM: $3.7 \pm 0.1 \text{ pb}$

Probability of background to fluctuate up to 3 events: 3.5%





WZ Anomalous Couplings

WZ

$\Lambda = 1.0 \text{ TeV}$	DØ Preliminary	$\Lambda = 1.5 \text{ GeV}$
$-0.53 < \lambda_Z < 0.56$	95% C.L.	$-0.48 < \lambda_Z < 0.48$
$-0.57 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.76$		$-0.49 < \Delta g_1^Z < 0.66$
$-2.0 < \Delta \kappa_Z < 2.4$		-

- Inner contours: 2D limits. Outer contours are from unitarity.
- Best limits in WZ final states.
- First 2D limits in $\Delta \kappa_Z$ vs. λ_Z using WZ.
- Best limits available on Δg_1^Z , $\Delta \kappa_Z$, and λ_Z from direct, model-independent measurements.
- The DØ Run II 1D limits are ~ factor of 3 better Run I limits.

