

Studies of $Z\gamma$ Production at the DØ Run II Detector with 1fb^{-1} of Data

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- **Motivation**
- **Event selection and photon identification**
- **Background**
- **Observed data and cross-section measurement**
- **Summary and plans**

- Measure cross-section of the $Z\gamma$ process and compare it with the Standard Model prediction
- Search for new physics (or set limits on it) in gauge boson self-interactions: SM forbids Z and γ self-interactions at tree-level

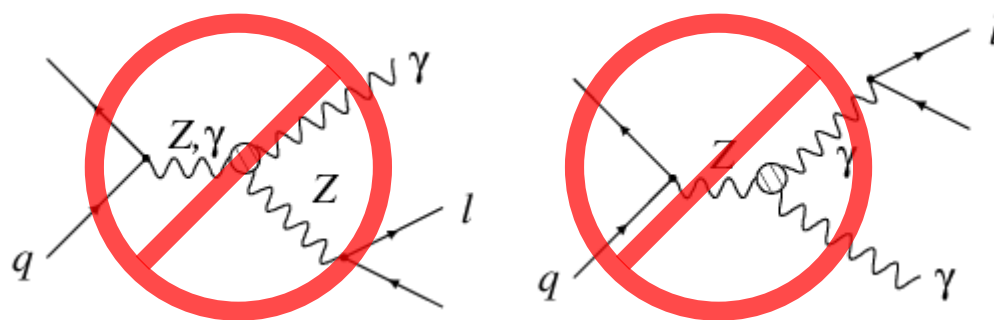
SM allowed



SM FSR

SM ISR

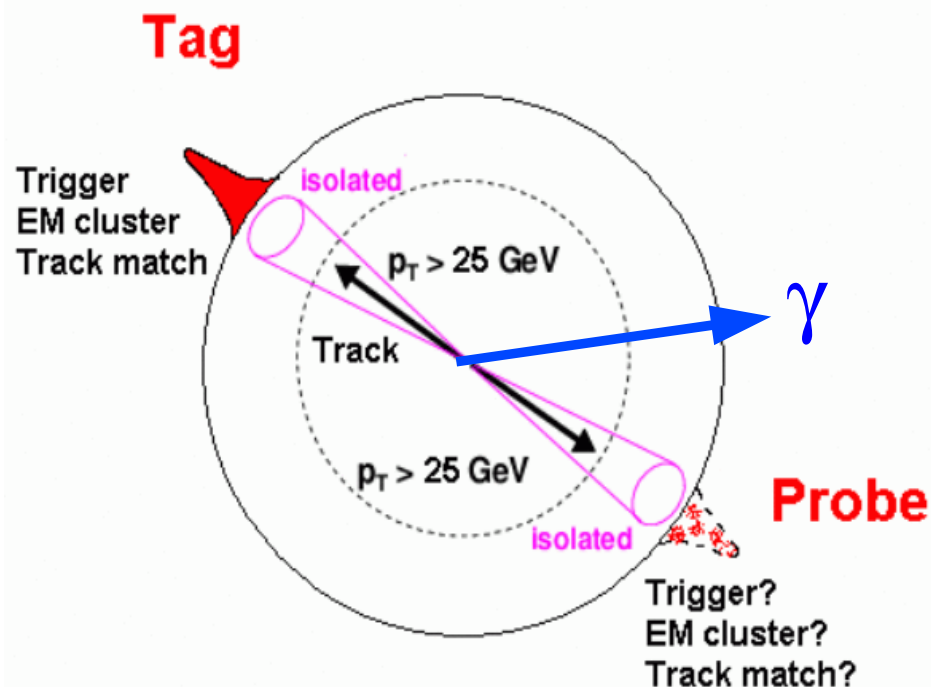
SM forbidden



Anomalous $Z\gamma$ production

- Signature of **Z** boson is 2 high-pt leptons and no/little missing energy:

- clean and well known signals
- low background
- lepton reconstruction and trigger efficiencies are measured using 'tag-and-probe' method

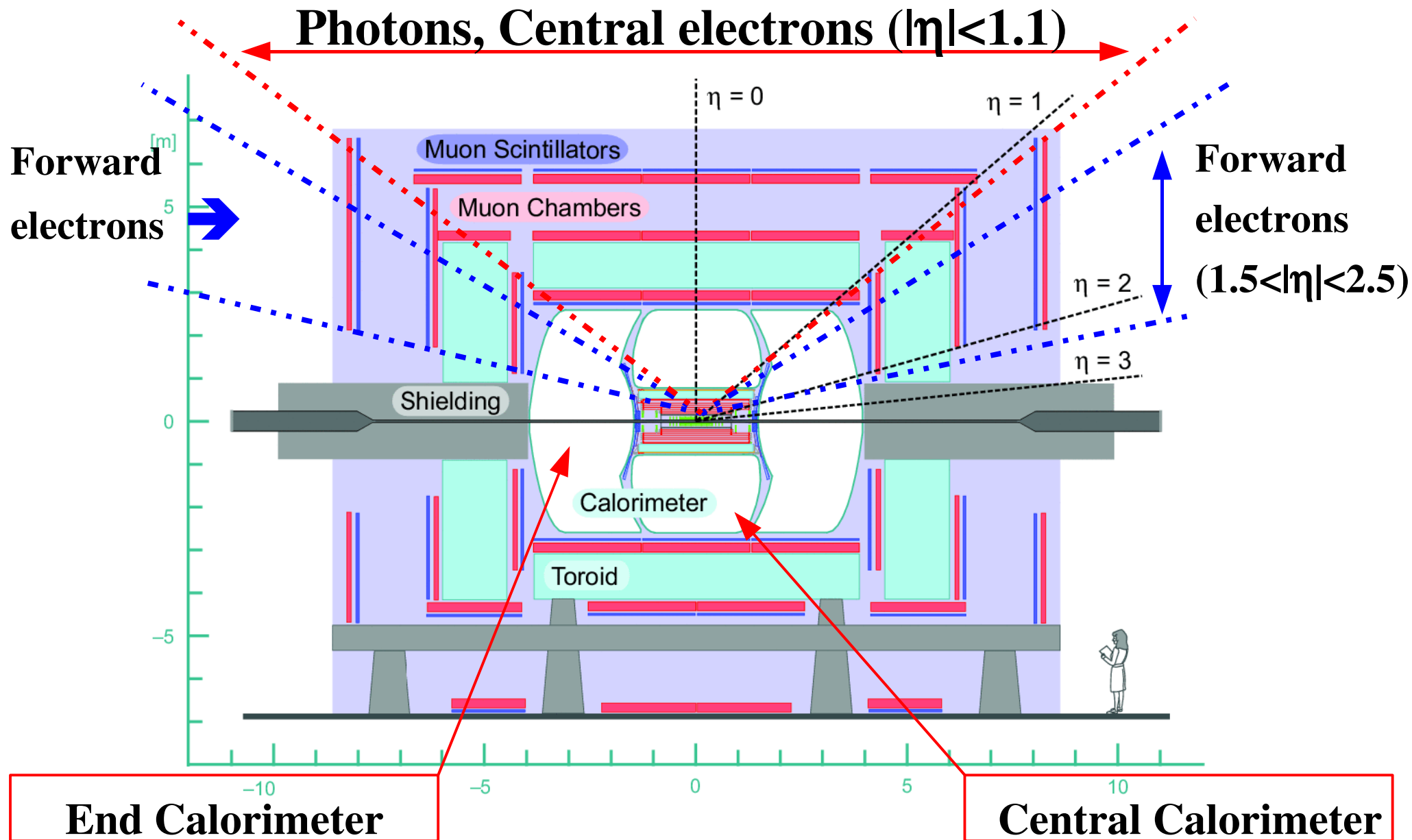


- **Select events that:**

- pass data quality requirements and fire single EM-trigger
- contain 2 isolated high- p_T ($p_T > 25, 15$ GeV/c) EM clusters, depositing at least **90%** of energy in the EM calorimeter and with electron-like shower shape

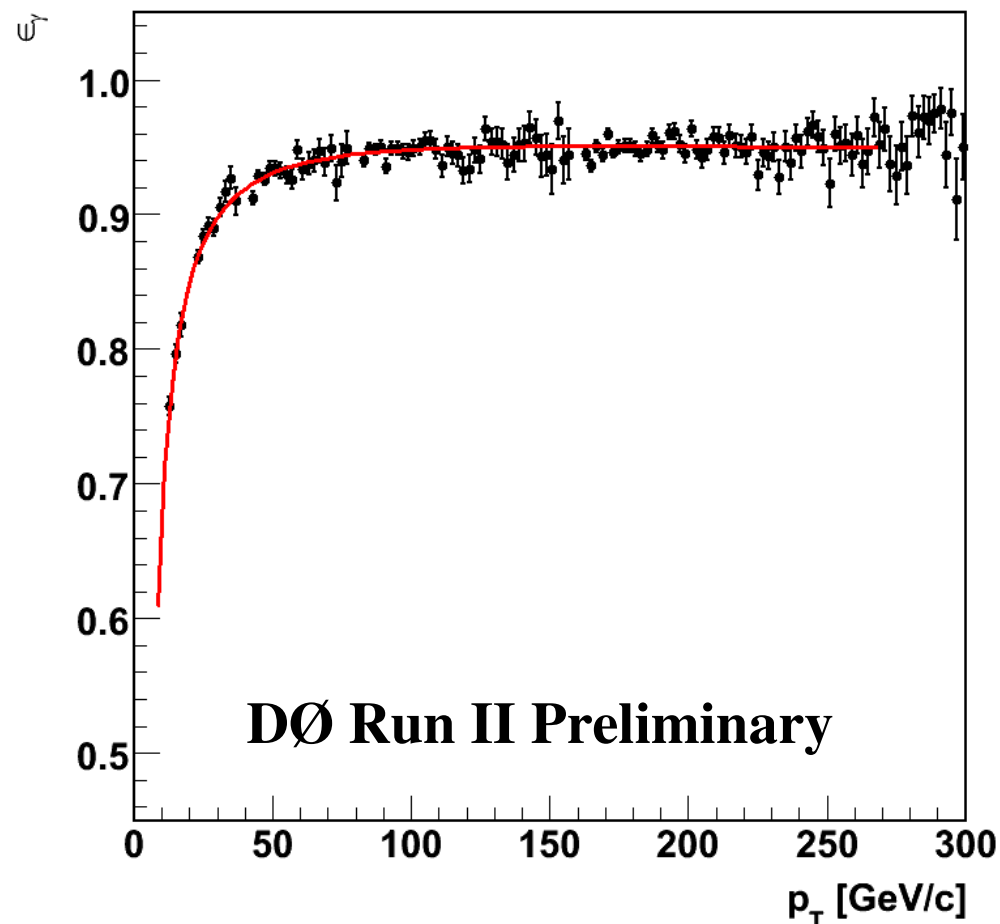


- Further on we select events with additional **photon** candidates for the $Z\gamma$ final state:
 - ♦ isolated (in the calorimeter and the tracker) EM shower with $p_T > 7$ GeV/c, with **96%** of its energy deposited in the central EM calorimeter and separated from both leptons ($dR_{e\gamma} > 0.7$)
 - ♦ challenging task to reconstruct photon – no track, high QCD background, no discovered natural source of high- p_T di-photon resonance (e.g. $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)



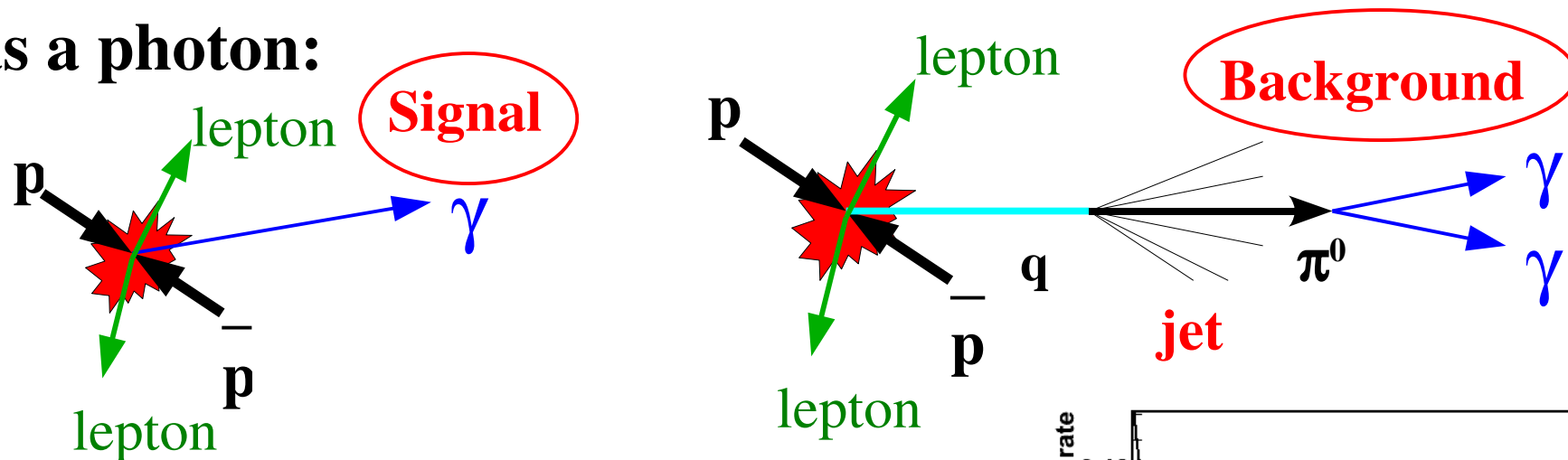
- We measure photon efficiency using data and Monte Carlo simulation:

- treat photons as electrons, choose and tune selection criteria on $Z \rightarrow ee$ data
- measure photon efficiency on photon+jet Monte Carlo
- correct for the electron/photon shower difference using Monte Carlo



- Photon ID efficiency is above 90% for high- p_T photons

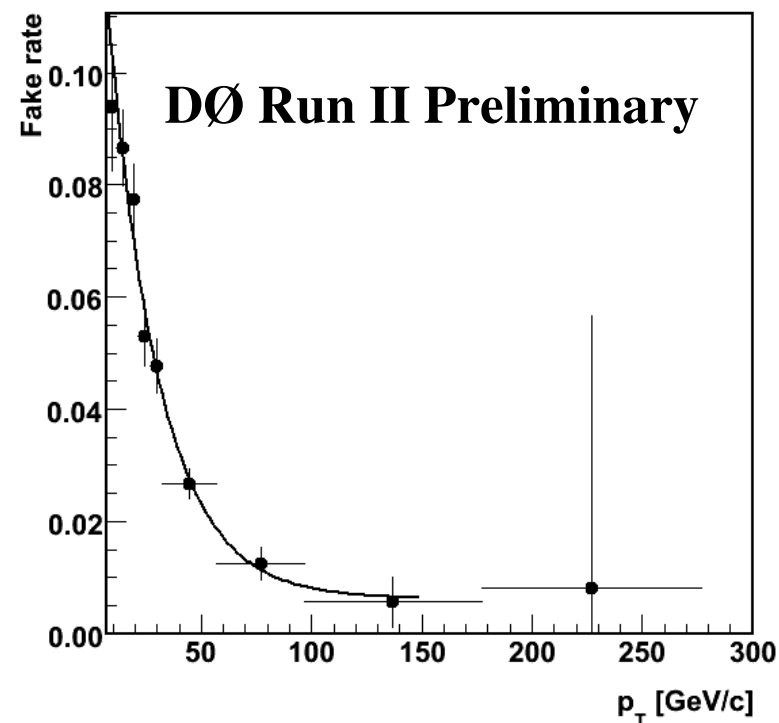
- Largest background is **Z+jet** where a jet is misidentified as a photon:



- Measure jet mis-id rate using jet-enriched sample and correct for direct photon production:

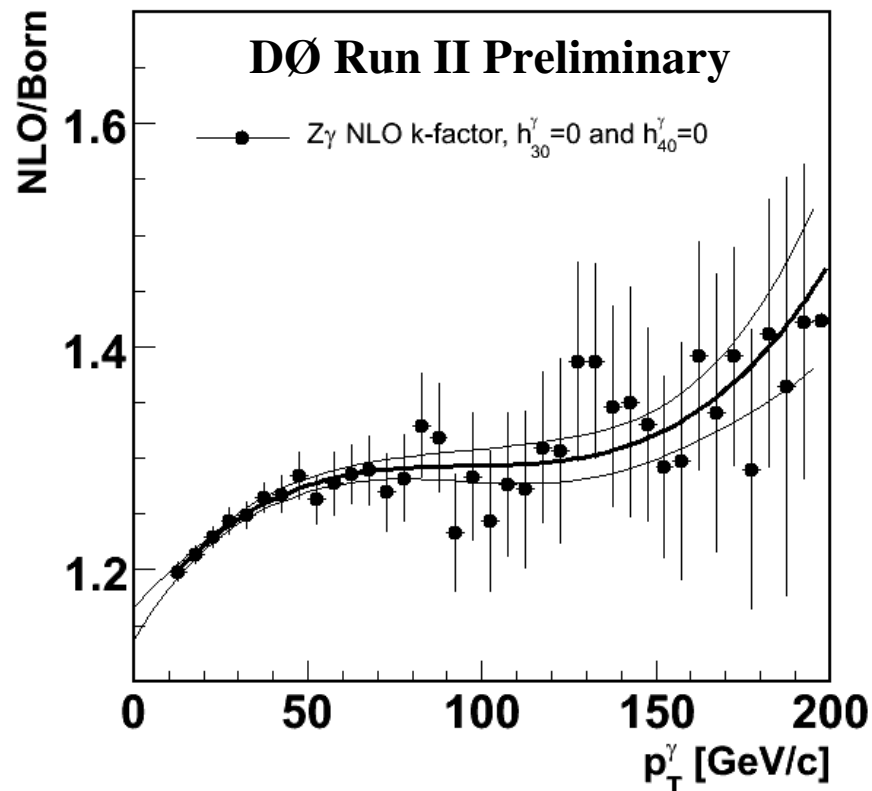
- count jets and EM objects passing photon selection criteria

- misidentification rate is: $f_{QCD} = \frac{N_{Passed}}{N_{Total}}$



- In our studies we use **LO Baur** Monte Carlo **Z γ** generator:

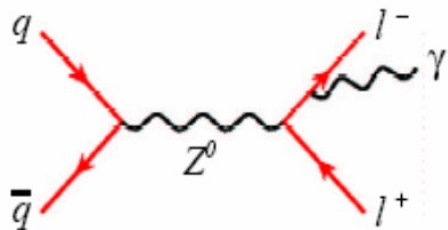
- NLO corrections are important at high $p_T(\gamma)$ and $M(Z\gamma)$ - most sensitive region to anomalous couplings
- we correct LO photon p_T with p_T -dependent k-factor (obtained from NLO generator)



- **Parameterized Monte Carlo Detector Simulation** is then used to calculate reconstruction efficiencies and acceptance of the event selection criteria

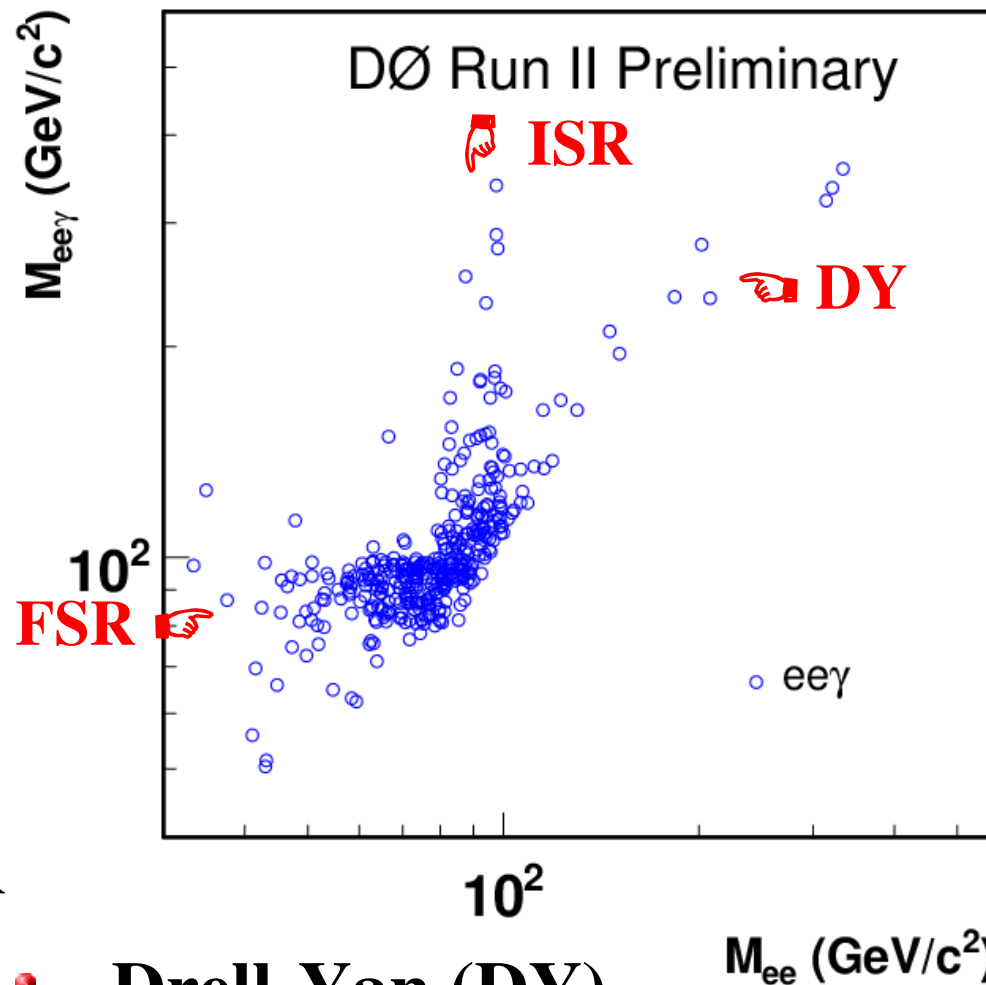
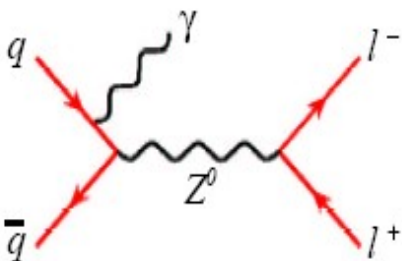
- **Final State Radiation:**

- Z production (not $Z\gamma$)
- softer photons

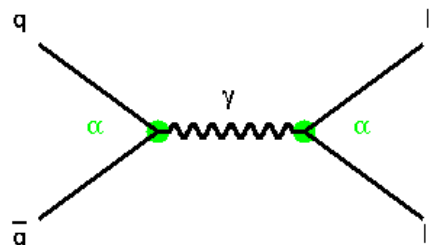


- **Initial State Radiation:**

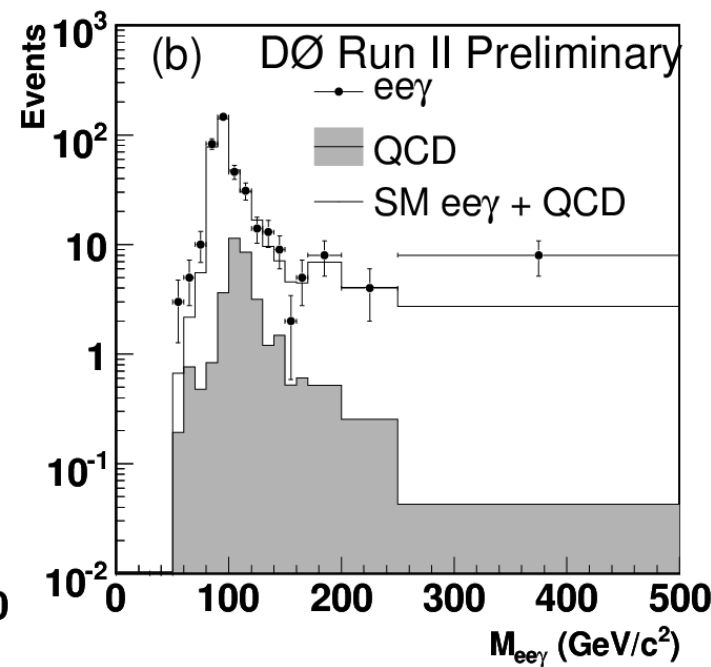
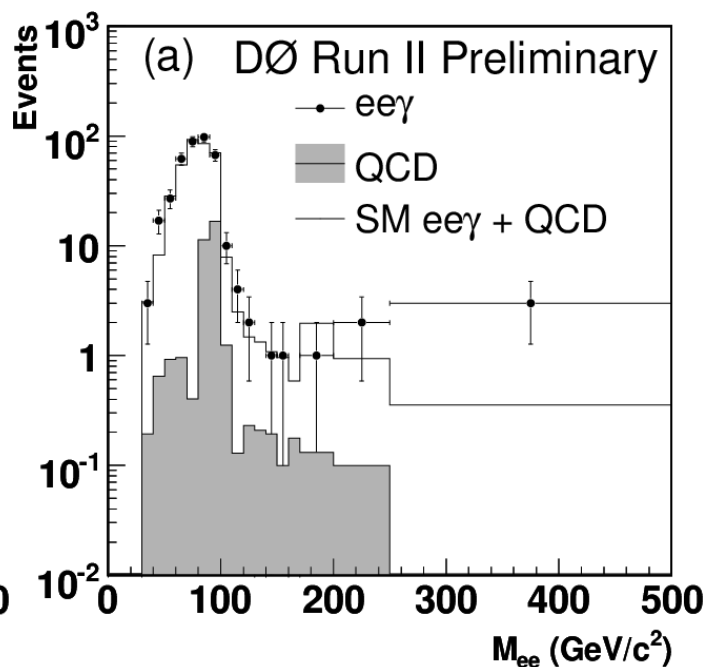
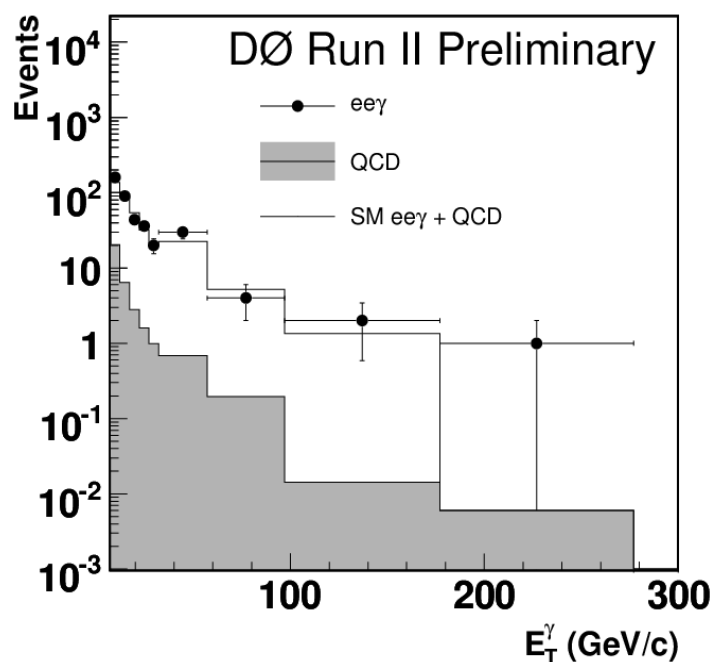
- $Z\gamma$ production
- photons are harder, than in FSR
- ISR is most sensitive to AC



- **Drell-Yan (DY)**



- Using $\sim 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ di-electron events enriched dataset we observe:
 - ♦ 387 $Z\gamma \rightarrow ee\gamma$ candidate events
 - ♦ 33.1 ± 6.4 Z+jet background events
- SM predicts: 327.3 ± 19.5 $Z\gamma \rightarrow ee\gamma$ events (total 360.4 ± 20.6)





- Cross-section for $Z\gamma$ \times the branching ratio for $Z \rightarrow ee$:

$$\sigma \times BR = \frac{(N_{cand} - N_{bkg})}{(\epsilon_{ee\gamma} L_{Int.})}$$

- Total event selection efficiency is: $\epsilon_{Tot} = Acc \times \epsilon_{Trig} \times \epsilon_{EM} \times \epsilon_{\gamma}$

• $\epsilon_{TOT}(\text{central}) = 0.053 \pm 0.003$; $\epsilon_{TOT}(\text{central/forward}) = 0.023 \pm 0.002$

Requirement	Central Calorimeter Topology	Central + Forward Calorimeter Topology
N (Zgamma)	256 +/- 16	131 +/- 11.4
N (QCD)	18.3 +/- 3.0(stat) +/- 2.9(syst)	14.8 +/- 2.5 (stat) +/- 2.2 (syst)
Total eff	0.053 +/- 0.003	0.023 +/- 0.002
Luminosity, fb ⁻¹	1026 +/- 62	1026 +/- 62
$\sigma \times BR$, pb	4.40 +/- 0.30(stat) +/- 0.28(syst) +/- 0.26(lumi)	4.86 +/- 0.48(stat) +/- 0.40(syst) +/- 0.29(lumi)
NLO prediction:		
N (Zgamma)	228 +/- 16.9	99.1 +/- 9.8
$\sigma \times BR$, pb	4.2 +/- 0.2	4.2 +/- 0.2



- We use the **Best Linear Unbiased Estimate (BLUE)** technique to combine central and central/forward cross-section measurements taking into account correlations between channels
- The combined cross-section is measured to be:

$$\sigma \times \text{Br}(Z\gamma \rightarrow ee\gamma)_{\text{combined data}} = 4.51 \pm 0.37(\text{stat} + \text{syst}) \pm 0.27(\text{lumi}) \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma \times \text{Br}(Z\gamma \rightarrow ee\gamma)_{\text{theory NLO}} = 4.2 \pm 0.2 \text{ pb}$$



- **Work on finalizing and combining the cross-section results in electron and muon channels, as well as setting limits on trilinear $ZZ\gamma$ and $Z\gamma\gamma$ anomalous couplings is almost done**
- **Preliminary version of the paper is ready, by the end of 2006 we will have the complete $Z\gamma$ paper ready for publishing**
- **We also hope to combine our results with the CDF results to increase the sensitivity to the anomalous couplings**



- We presented $Z\gamma \rightarrow ee\gamma$ cross-section measurement for photon $p_T > 7 \text{ GeV}/c$, separation from leptons $dR_{e\gamma} > 0.7$ and di-electron mass $M_{ee} > 30 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ using 1 fb^{-1} of data:

$$\sigma \times \text{BR}(Z\gamma \rightarrow ee\gamma)_{\text{data}} = 4.51 \pm 0.37(\text{stat+syst}) \pm 0.27(\text{lumi}) \text{ pb}$$

- The measured cross-section agrees well within errors with the NLO SM prediction:

$$\sigma \times \text{BR}(Z\gamma \rightarrow ee\gamma)_{\text{theory NLO}} = 4.2 \pm 0.2 \text{ pb}$$

BACKUP SLIDES



- **DØ Common Sample Group Dataset: 2EMhighpt**
(p17.09.01 and p17.09.03)
- **Runs 166503 – 213063** (Oct. 2002 – Dec. 2005, v8-v14 trigger lists)
- **We include runs that pass all data quality requirements**



- **Electron candidates selection (from $Z \rightarrow ee$):**
 - ♦ pass unprescaled **single EM trigger**
 - ♦ **2 EM clusters with:**
 - $|\text{ID}| < \mathbf{12}$
 - isolation $< \mathbf{0.2}$
 - EMfraction $> \mathbf{0.9}$
 - $|\eta| < \mathbf{1.1}$ or $\mathbf{1.5} < |\eta| < \mathbf{2.5}$, at least one cluster must be in the Central Calorimeter
 - $p_T > \mathbf{25(15)} \text{ GeV}/c$
 - electron likelihood $> \mathbf{0.2}$
 - $M_{ee} > \mathbf{30} \text{ GeV}/c^2$



- **Photon candidate(s) selection:**

- **EM cluster with:**

- $|\text{ID}| < 12$
- isolation < 0.07
- EMfraction > 0.96
- cluster must be in the Central Calorimeter ($|\eta| < 1.1$)
- $p_T > 7 \text{ GeV}/c$
- shower width at EM3 $\text{sigphi3} < 14 \text{ cm}^2$
- separation from electrons $dR > 0.7$
- sum of track energies in hollow cone around the photon candidate $\text{trisoHC}(0.05-0.4) < 1.5 \text{ GeV}$



Electron Efficiencies Table



$$\epsilon_{Tot} = Acc \times \epsilon_{Trig} \times \epsilon_{EM} \times \epsilon_{\gamma}$$

Requirement	Central Calorimeter	Central + Forward Calorimeter
Geom. Acc.	0.095 +/- 0.003	0.057 +/- 0.002
Trigger eff	0.99 +/- 0.01	0.99 +/- 0.01
Electron eff	0.734 +/- 0.020	0.553 +/- 0.030
Photon eff	0.762 +/- 0.043	0.742 +/- 0.042
Total eff	0.053 +/- 0.003	0.023 +/- 0.002
N (Zgamma)	256 +/- 16	131 +/- 11.4
N (QCD)	18.3 +/- 3.0(stat) +/- 2.9(syst)	14.8 +/- 2.5 (stat) +/- 2.2 (syst)
Luminosity, fb ⁻¹	1026 +/- 62	1026 +/- 62
$\sigma \times BR, pb$	4.40 +/- 0.30(stat) +/- 0.28(syst) +/- 0.26(lumi)	4.86 +/- 0.48(stat) +/- 0.40(syst) +/- 0.29(lumi)
NLO prediction:		
N (Zgamma)	228 +/- 16.9	99.1 +/- 9.8
$\sigma \times BR, pb$	4.2 +/- 0.2	4.2 +/- 0.2



- **Uncertainty components summary Table for the BLUE technique:**

Parameter	Central Cal. Error	Central/Forward Cal. Error	Correlation, %
Eff_{cc} electron	0.1199	0.1324	100
Eff_{EC/CC} electron	0.1199	0.2637	--
Eff photon	0.1444	0.1637	100
Acceptance	0.1389	0.1609	--
Eff trigger	0.0444	0.0491	100
Background	0.0772	0.1393	100
Signal events	0.2962	0.4768	--
Total syst uncert.	0.2772	0.4019	
Total stat uncert.	0.2962	0.4768	
Total uncertainty	0.4056	0.6236	