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on behalf of the LHCb Collaboration

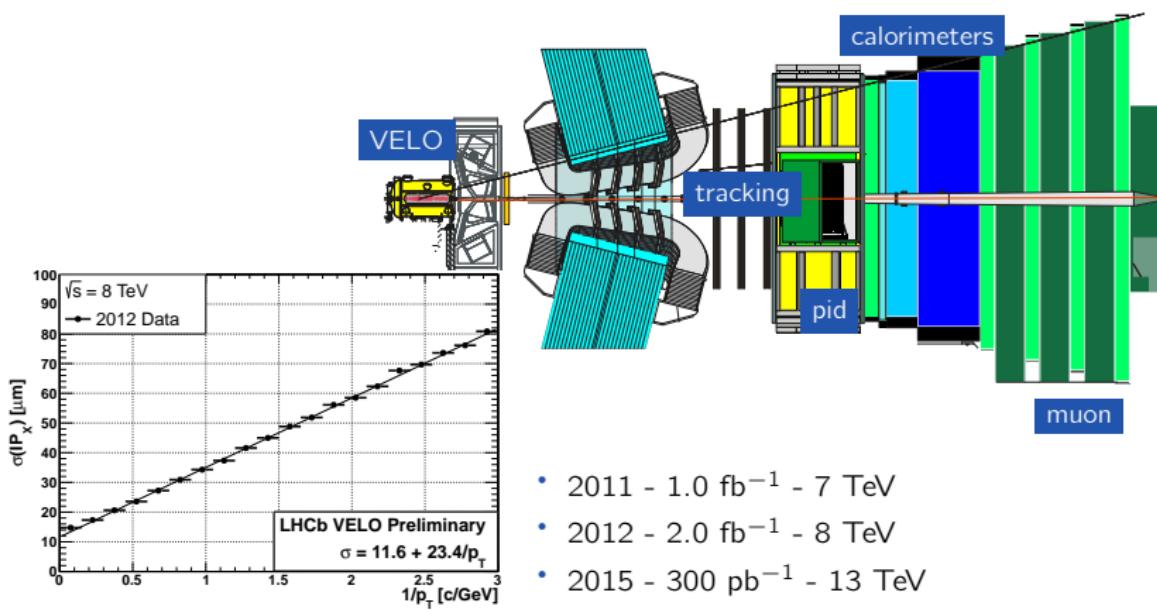
University of Liverpool

Electroweak Physics in the Forward Region at the LHC

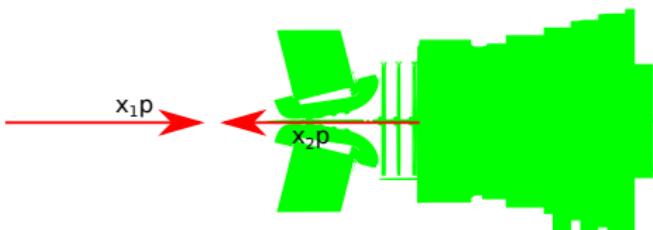
XXX Rencontres de Physique de La Vallée d'Aoste - La Thuile



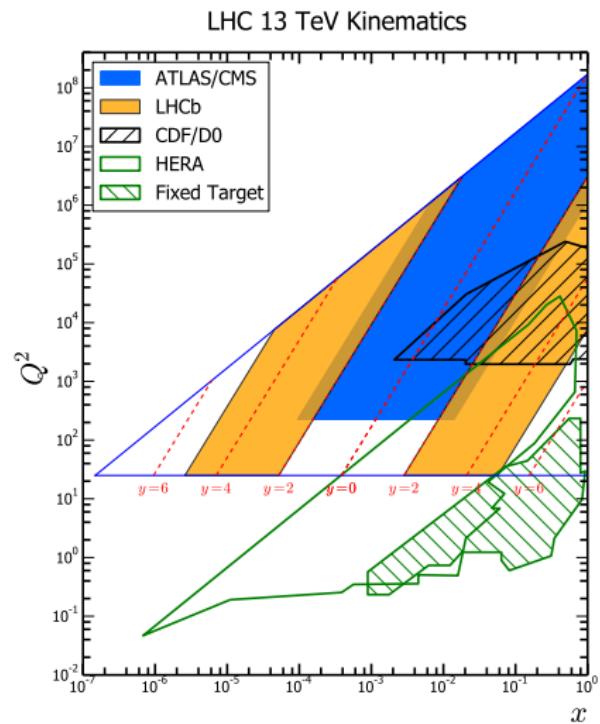
- optimised to study \mathcal{CP} Violation in B and D decays at the LHC
- fully instrumented between $2.0 \leq \eta \leq 5.0$
- excellent tracking, PID and vertexing capabilities (muon id efficiency $\sim 98\%$)

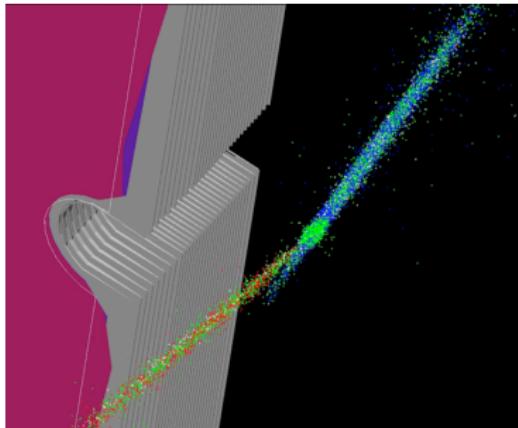


introduction



- LHCb's forward acceptance provides interesting possibilities to study Parton Density Functions
- two distinct large and small-x regions covered
- small x-region unexplored by previous experiments
- measurements of W , Z and Drell-Yan production at LHCb can constrain the PDFs in this region
 - W and Z (x of $\sim 10^{-4}$ and 10^{-1})
 - low-mass Drell-Yan (x down to 10^{-6}) can be explored with low mass triggers





Distribution of vertices overlaid on detector display. z-axis is scaled by 1:100 compared to transverse dimensions to see the beam angle.

Beam 1 - Beam 2, Beam 1 - Gas, Beam 2 - Gas.

- luminosity measured at LHCb using two methods: Van der Meer Scan (VDM) and Beam-Gas Imaging (BGI)
- beams scanned across each order in VDM scan to trace beam profile
- in BGI method neon injected in beam-pipe to reconstruct beams using collision vertices

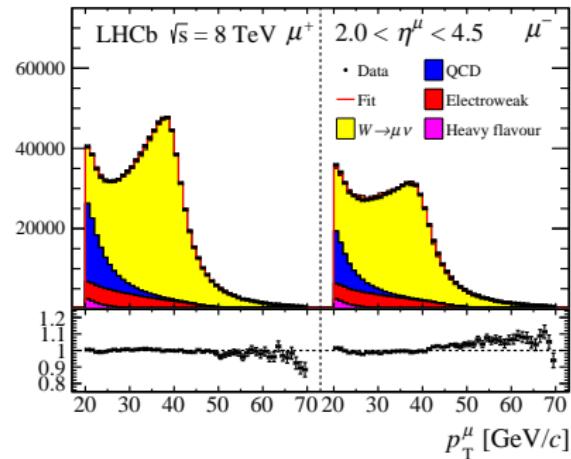
- BGI and VDM methods combined to achieve precision of 1.7% in 2011 and 1.2% in 2012
- “the most precise luminosity measurement achieved so far at a bunched-beam hadron collider”

Measurements

- ① Inclusive W production at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV
- ② Inclusive Z production at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV
- ③ Measurement of forward backward asymmetry in Z decays
- ④ W production in association with heavy flavour jets at 7 and 8 TeV
- ⑤ Z production at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV **NEW!**

- single high- p_T muon final state
 - prompt, isolated
- $p_T^\mu > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $2.0 < \eta^\mu < 4.5$
- purity determined by fit to muon p_T spectrum in bins of pseudorapidity

Shape	Source
$W \rightarrow \mu\nu$	Simulation
QCD	Data
$\gamma/Z^* \rightarrow \mu\mu$	Simulation
$W \rightarrow \tau\nu$, $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$	Simulation
Heavy Flavour	Data

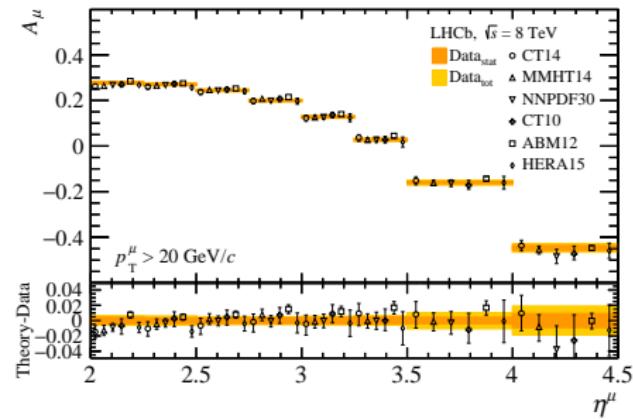
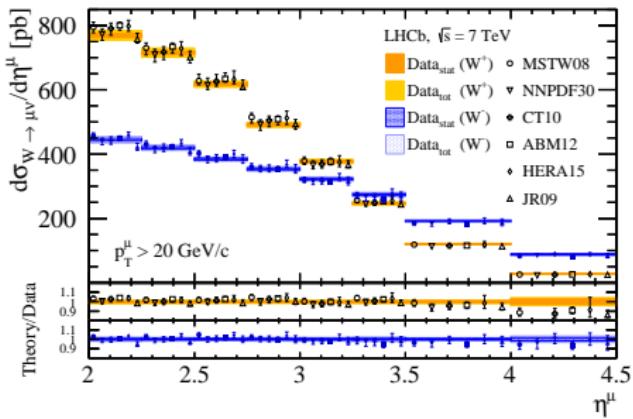


- Signal and Decay In Flight templates float free in fit
- other shapes normalised using data-driven methods

Purity $\sim 77\%$

$W \rightarrow \mu\nu$ - Results

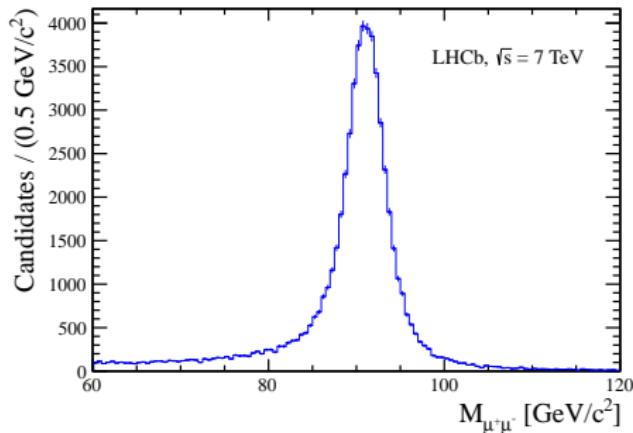
[JHEP 08 (2015) p. 039] , [JHEP 01 (2016) p. 155]



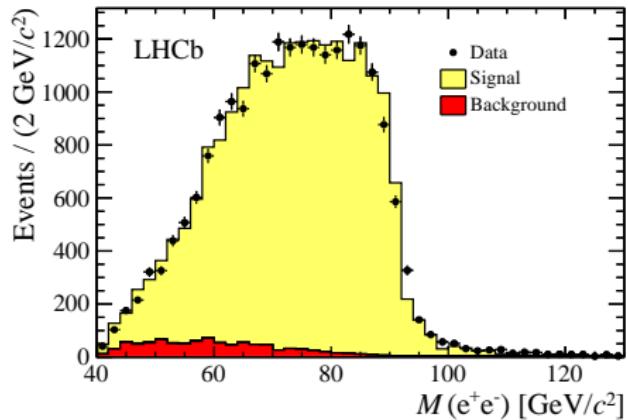
- experimental precision of 2-4% - dominated by luminosity and beam energy uncertainty
- compared to NNLO predictions calculated using FEWZ
- good agreement with predictions for variety of PDF sets

$Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$

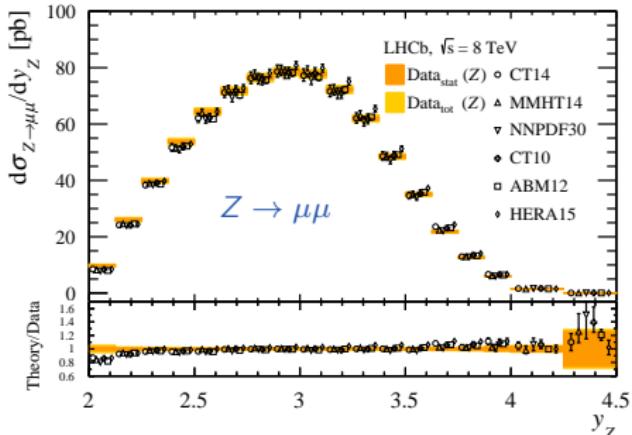
- two identified muons
- $p_T^\mu > 20$ GeV
- $2 < \eta^\mu < 4.5$
- $60 < M_{\mu\mu} < 120$ GeV
- principle backgrounds from Heavy Flavour, Mis-id, other electroweak ($Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$, $WW, t\bar{t}$)
- purity > 99%



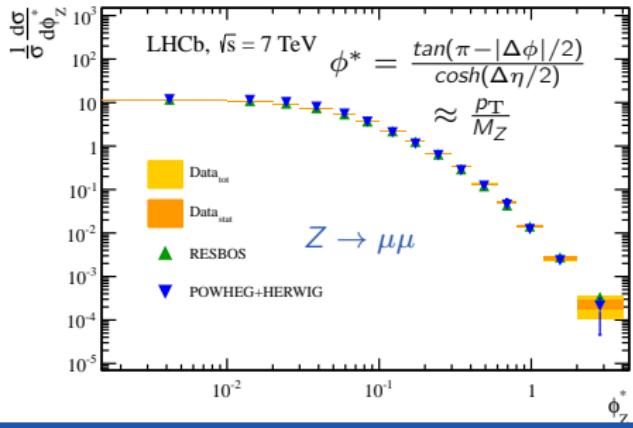
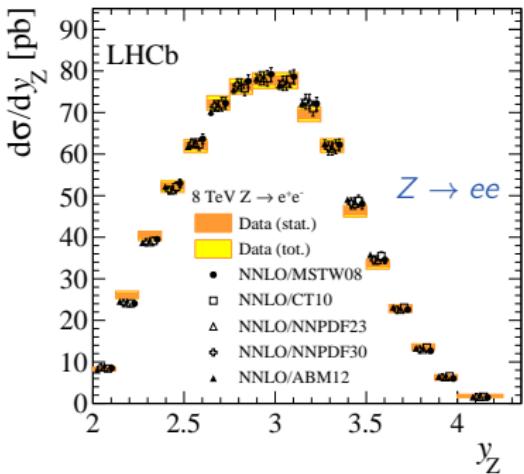
- Two identified electrons
- $p_T^e > 20$ GeV
- $2 < \eta^e < 4.5$
- $M_{ee} > 40$ GeV
- Mass peak smeared by Bremsstrahlung (calorimeter saturation)
- Dominant background from electron mis-id
- Purity $\sim 95\%$
- Transferred to same fiducial region as $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ using acceptance factor from simulation

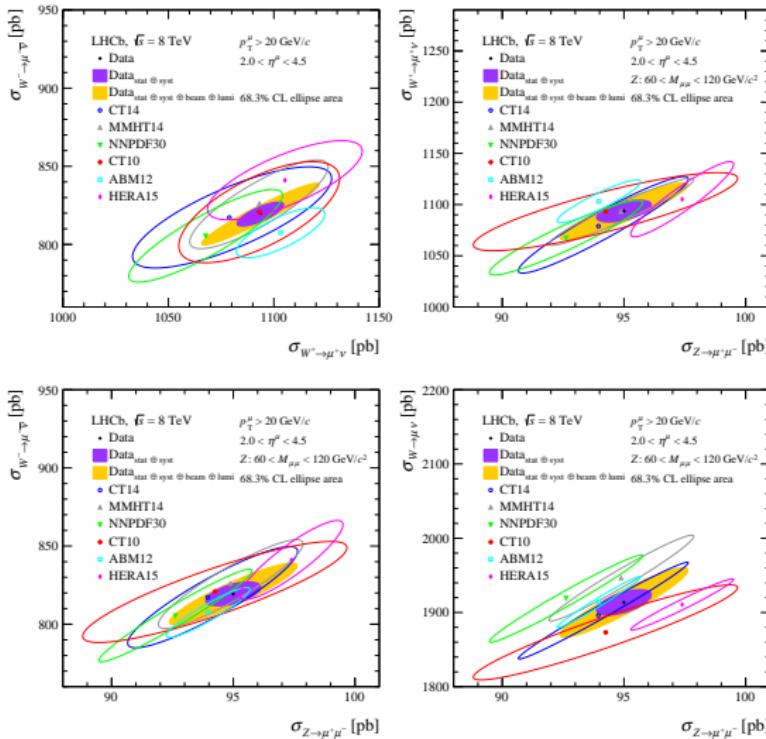


$Z \rightarrow ll$ results



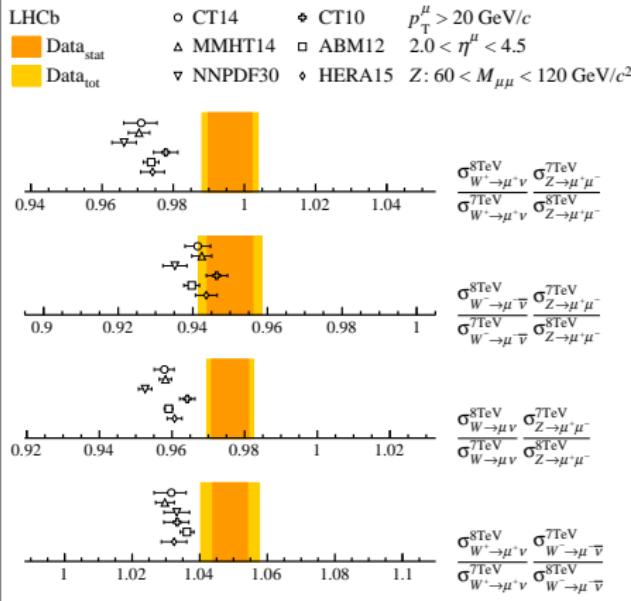
- experimental precision of 2-4% - dominated by luminosity and beam energy uncertainty
- good agreement with NNLO predictions
- RESBOS and POWHEG + HERWIG describe ϕ^* distribution well
 - ϕ^* acts a proxy for p_T but depends on well measured track angles





- ratios of W and Z production in muon final states
 - many experimental uncertainties cancel
 - can cancel/highlight theoretical uncertainties
 - precise constraints on PDFs / tests of the SM

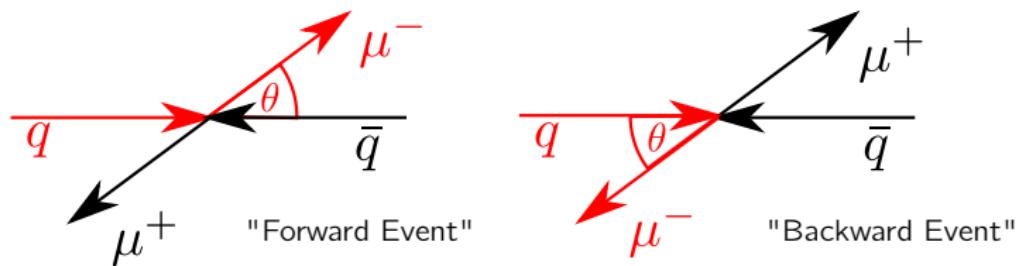
W/Z double ratios



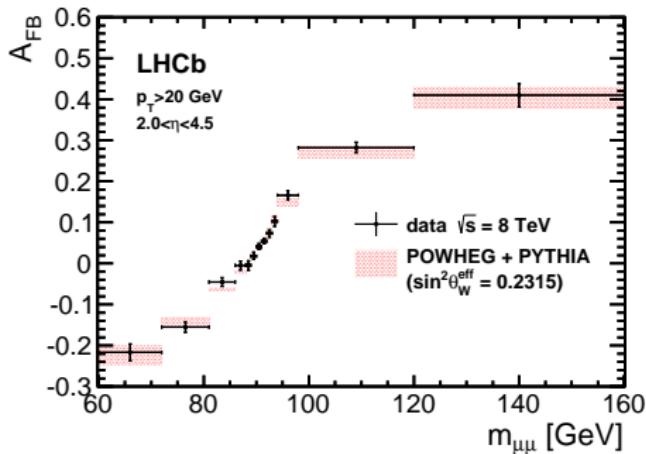
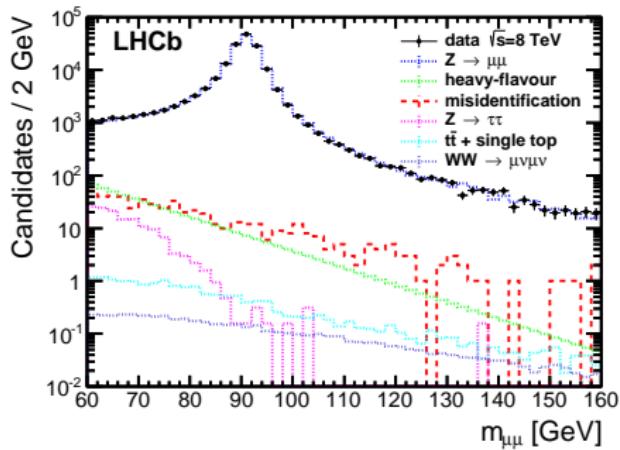
- ratios at different centre-of-mass energies
 - study of the evolution of the cross-sections with \sqrt{s}
 - further cancellation of uncertainties
 - double ratios most precise test of the SM
 - some deviations from predictions
- can also study ratios differentially [1509.03993 [hep-ph]]

forward-backward asymmetry

- forward backward asymmetry, A_{FB} , present in $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$ decays due to presence of vector and axial vector couplings



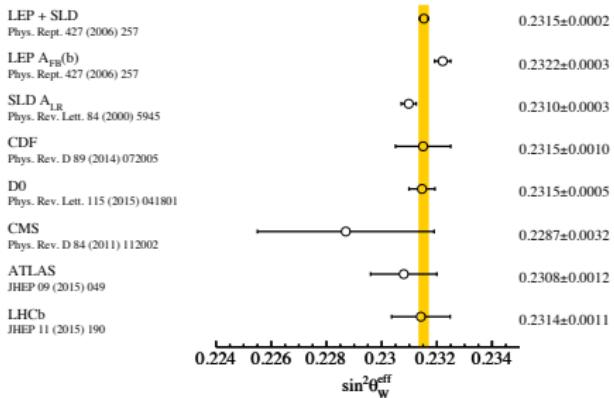
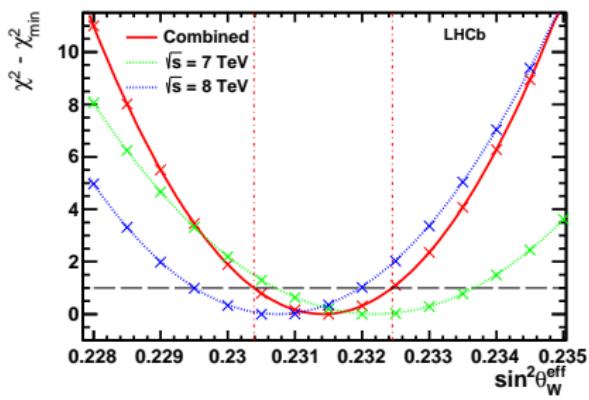
- A_{FB} sensitive to effective weak mixing angle, $\sin^2 \theta_W^{eff}$
- LHC is a symmetric pp collider - positive axis defined to be along boost direction of Z
- dilution due to lack of knowledge of quark direction
- higher valence quark content in forward region gives larger A_{FB} and greater sensitivity to $\sin^2 \theta_W^{eff}$.

A_{FB} at LHCb

- selection similar to inclusive $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ analysis
 - mass range extended up to 160 GeV
- A_{FB} measured as a function of dimuon invariant mass
 - unfolded for detector effects
- dominant uncertainty due to muon momentum scale calibration

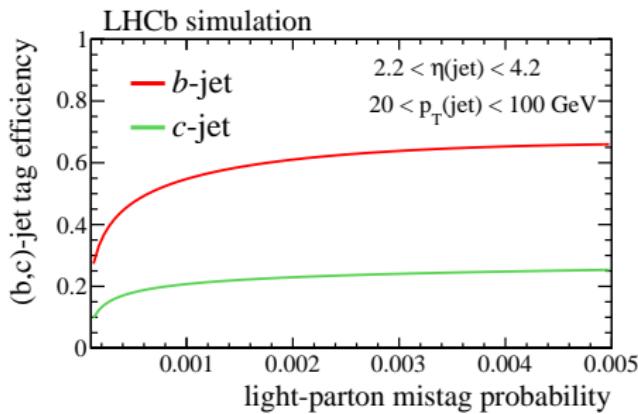
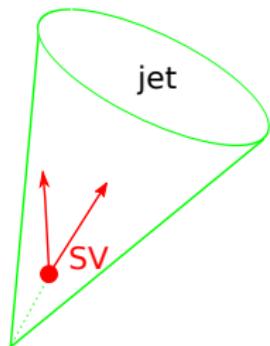
extraction of $\sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{eff}}$.

- extraction of $\sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{eff}}$. performed using template fit to shapes obtained with different values
 - generated using POWHEG + PYTHIA



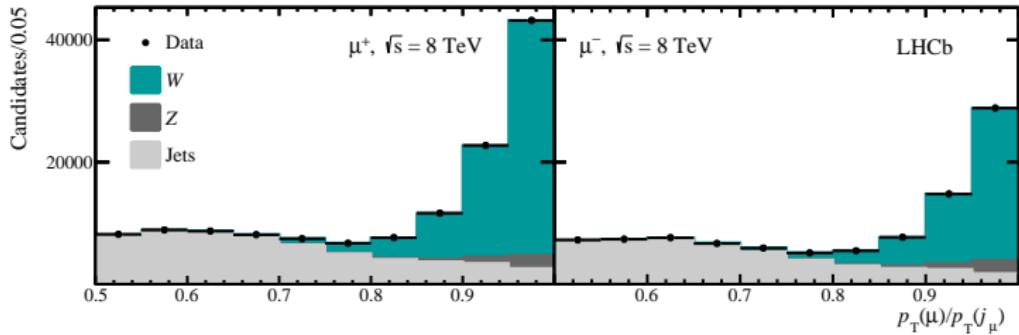
- most precise measurement at the LHC
- largest systematic uncertainty due to PDFs
- statistically limited
- for more details, see talk by L. Sestini in YSF

- heavy flavour tagging at LHCb performed using secondary vertex tagging
- reconstruct 2-body vertices in event
- merge into n -body vertices (SV) by linking vertices with shared tracks
- reconstruct jets and tag those containing SVs
- two separate BDTs trained to separate light from heavy-flavour jets, and b from c jets
 - based on SV and jet kinematics



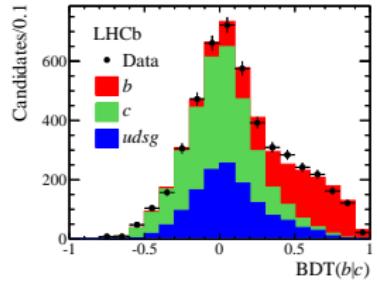
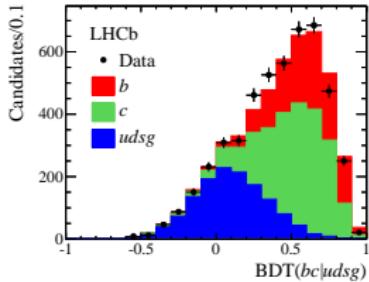
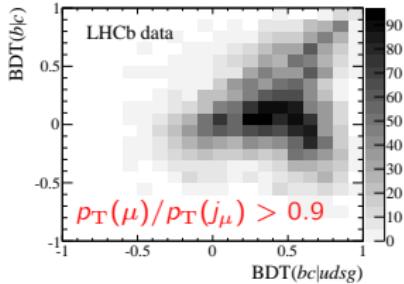
- light-jet mistag rate < 1% for inclusive b-tag and c-tag efficiencies of 65% and 25% respectively
- validated using b- and c-jet enriched data samples

- measurements of W production in association with light and heavy flavour jets performed at LHCb
- W reconstructed through presence of single high- p_T muon as in inclusive analysis
- jet inputs taken from ParticleFlow and clustered using anti- k_T algorithm ($R=0.5$)
 - jet $p_T > 20$ GeV, $2.2 < |\eta| < 4.2$
- require $p_T(j_\mu + j) > 20$ GeV
 - j_μ - reconstructed jet containing muon
 - proxy for missing energy in the system
- purity determined using fit to muon isolation spectrum, $p_T(\mu)/p_T(j_\mu)$



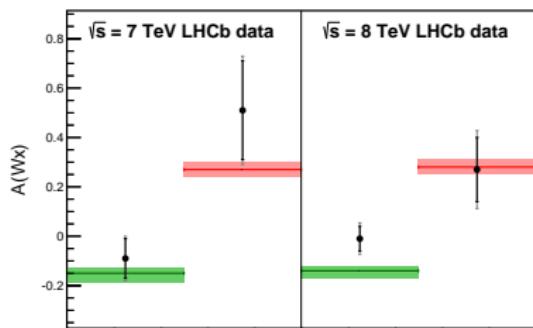
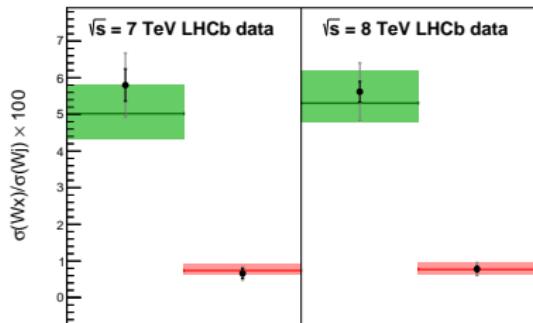
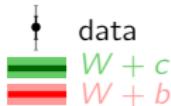
$W + (b, c, l)$ -jet measurements

[Phys. Rev. D92 (2015) p. 052001]

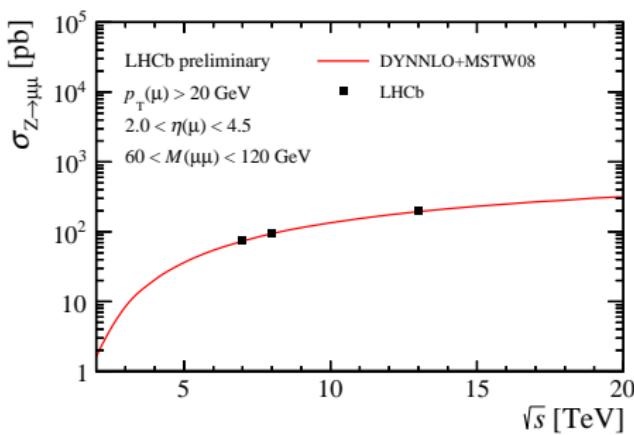
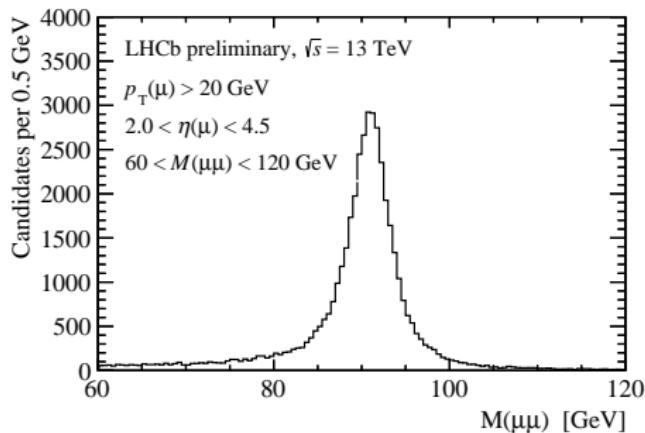


- jets SV tagged and b - and c -jet content extracted from fits to 2D BDT distributions in each bin of $p_T(\mu)/p_T(j_\mu)$
- measurements performed of
 - ratios ($W^\pm j/Zj$, $W(b, c)/Wj$)
 - asymmetries (Wb , Wc)
- builds on previous measurements of Zj [JHEP 01 (2014) p. 033] and Zb [JHEP 01 (2015) p. 064]

results



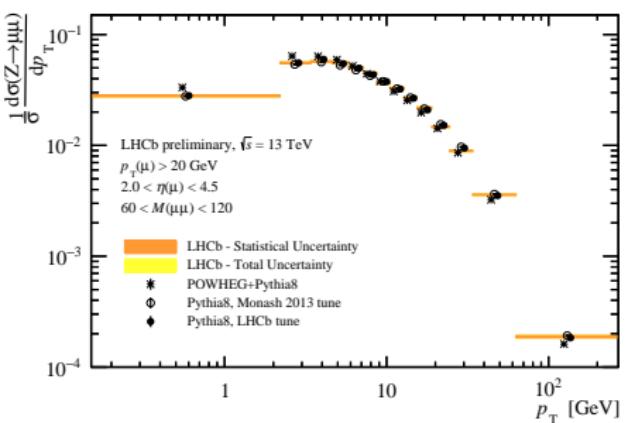
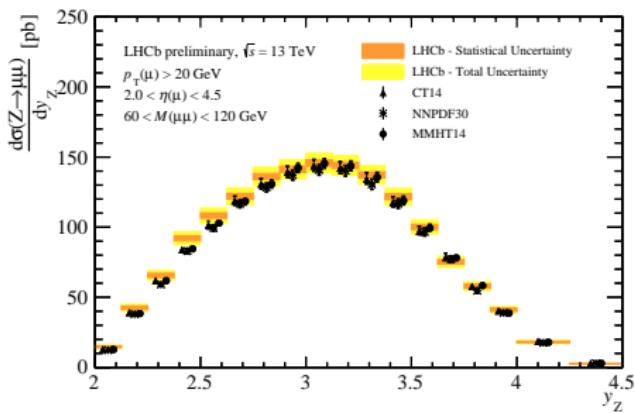
- good level of data/theory agreement observed
- experimental measurements dominated by statistical uncertainties
- b- and c-tagging uncertainties determined from data ($\approx 10\%$)
- measured $W + c$ asymmetries $\approx 2\sigma$ smaller than SM expectations



- preliminary measurement performed of $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ production at 13 TeV
 - approximately 300 pb⁻¹ of data
- same techniques and fiducial region as in Run-I analysis
- probes lower x values than Run-I measurements
- measurement limited by knowledge of luminosity (3.9%)

Z boson production at 13 TeV^{NEW}

[LHCb-CONF-2016-002]



- differential measurements of (left) rapidity and (right) Z p_T
- compared to NNLO predictions for different PDF sets for rapidity and Pythia8 and POWHEG+Pythia8 for p_T spectrum

conclusions and outlook

- large program of electroweak physics performed in Run-I at LHCb
- precise W and Z boson measurements
- advances in heavy flavour tagging
- still more results to come!
- first Run-II measurement of Z production at LHCb presented
- analysis of 13 TeV data is underway!
- looking forward to new results!

references

Generators

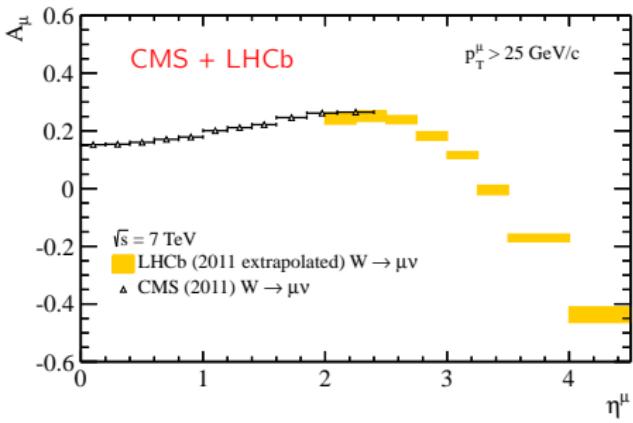
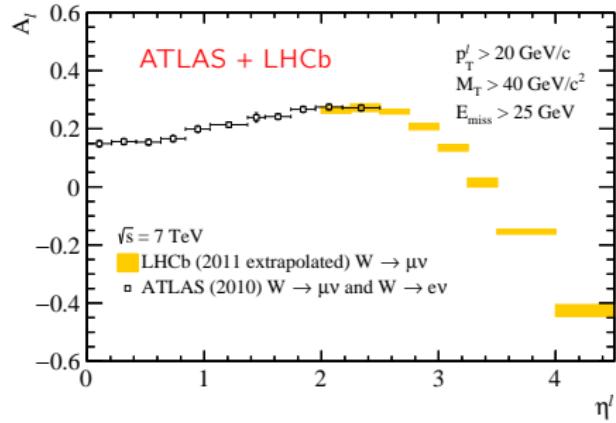
- FEWZ [*Comput. Phys. Commun.* 182 (2011) pp. 2388–2403]
- DYNNLO [*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 98 (2007) p. 222002]
- POWHEG [*JHEP* 07 (2008) p. 060]
- PYTHIA [*JHEP* 05 (2006) p. 026] , [*Comput. Phys. Commun.* 178 (2008) pp. 852–867]
- HERWIG [*Eur. Phys. J.* C58 (2008) pp. 639–707]

PDF sets

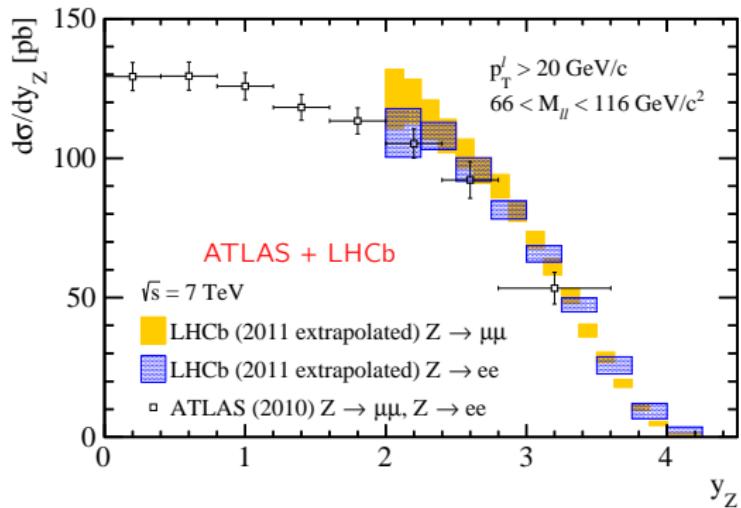
- CT10, CT14 [*Phys. Rev.* D89 (2014) p. 033009] , [*Phys. Rev.* D93 (2016) p. 033006]
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- MSTW08, MMHT14 [*Eur. Phys. J.* C63 (2009) pp. 189–285] , [*Eur. Phys. J.* C75 (2015) p. 204]
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- JR09 [*Phys. Rev. D* 79 (2009) p. 074023]

BACKUP

BACKUP

$W \rightarrow \mu\nu$ - comparison with central region [JHEP 08 (2015) p. 039]


- LHCb result extrapolated to ATLAS and CMS fiducial regions using simulation
 - ATLAS $M_T > 40 \text{ GeV}$, $E_{\text{miss}} > 25 \text{ GeV}$
 - CMS - $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$
- good agreement in overlap region

$Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ - comparison with central region [JHEP 08 (2015) p. 039]


- LHCb result extrapolated to ATLAS regions using simulation
 - $66 < M_{\ell\ell} < 116 \text{ GeV}$
- good agreement in overlap region

kinematic range

- Measurements performed as a function of di-lepton mass in different kinematic ranges

Exp.	Channel	$M_{\ell\ell}$	p_T^ℓ	η^ℓ
LHCb	dimuon	60 – 160 GeV	> 20 GeV	$2 < \eta < 4.5$
CMS	dimuon	40 – 2000 GeV	> 20 GeV	$ \eta < 2.4$
CMS	dielectron	40 – 2000 GeV	> 20 GeV	$ \eta < 2.4$
CMS	central-fwd electron	40 – 300 GeV	> 30, 20 GeV	$ \eta < 2.4, 3.0 < \eta < 5$
ATLAS	dimuon	40 – 2000 GeV	> 25 GeV	$ \eta < 2.4$
ATLAS	dielectron	40 – 1000 GeV	> 25 GeV	$ \eta < 2.47$
ATLAS	central-fwd electron	40 – 250 GeV	> 25 GeV	$ \eta < 2.47, 2.5 < \eta < 4.9$

A_{FB} Systematics

Table 1: Weighted average of the absolute systematic uncertainties for A_{FB} , for different sources, given separately for $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV.

Source of uncertainty	$\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$	$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$
curvature/momentum scale	0.0102	0.0050
data/simulation mass resolution	0.0032	0.0025
unfolding parameter	0.0033	0.0009
unfolding bias	0.0025	0.0025

Table 4: Weighted average of the absolute systematic uncertainties for $A_{\text{FB}}^{\text{pred}}$, for the different sources of theoretical uncertainty. The value quoted for the PDF uncertainty corresponds to the 68% confidence range, while for the others the maximum and minimum shifts are given. The correlations among the invariant mass bins are not taken into account.

Uncertainty	average $\Delta A_{\text{FB}}^{\text{pred}} $
PDF	0.0062
scale	0.0040
α_s	0.0030
FSR	0.0016

$$\sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{eff}} = 0.23142 \pm 0.00073 \pm 0.00052 \pm 0.00056$$