Precise measurement of m_W and Γ_W using threshold scan method

Peixun Shen
NanKai University

Workshop on the Circular Electron Positron Collider
May 25 2018, Rome

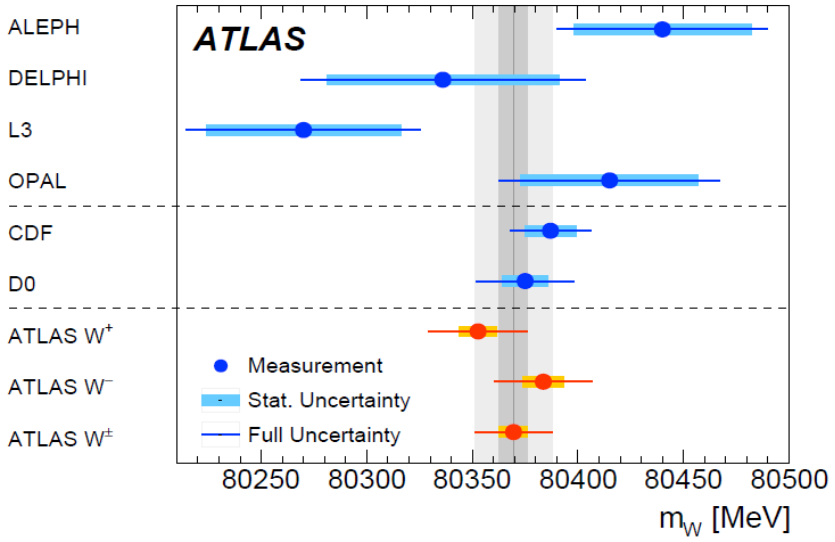
Outline

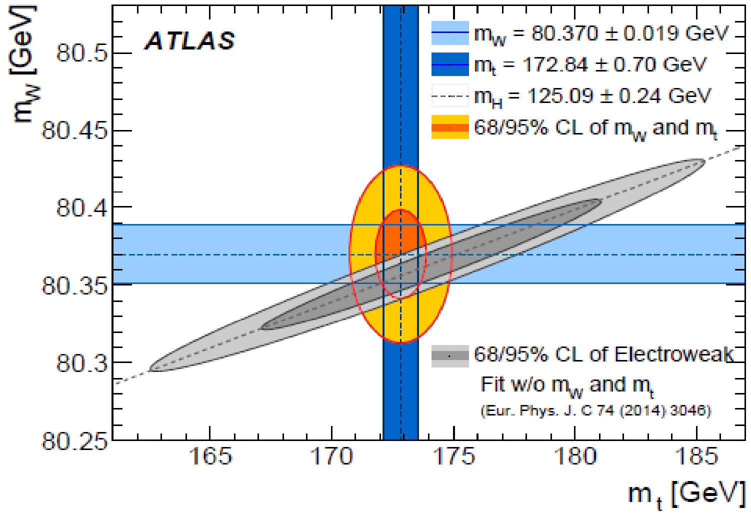
- Motivation
- Methodology
- Theoretical tool
- Statistical and systematic uncertainties
- Data taking schemes
- Summary

Motivation

https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.07240

- The m_W and Γ_W play a central role in precision EW measurements and in constraint on the SM model through global fit.
- The direct measurement suffers the large systematic uncertainty, such as radiative correction, EW corrections, modeling of hadronization.
- For the threshold scan method, the precision is limited by the statistics of data and the accelerator performance (this work).





Methodology

- Why?

$$\sigma_{WW}(m_W, \Gamma_W, \sqrt{s}) = \frac{N_{obs}}{L\epsilon P} \qquad (P = \frac{N_{WW}}{N_{WW}+N_{bkg}})$$

so m_W, Γ_W can be obtained by fitting the N_{obs}, with the theoretical formula σ_{WW}

- How?

$\Delta m_W, \Delta\Gamma_W$						
N_{obs}	L	ϵ	P	E	E_{BS}	……

In general, these uncertainties are dependent on $\sqrt{s}$, so it is a optimization problem when considering the data taking.

- If …, then?

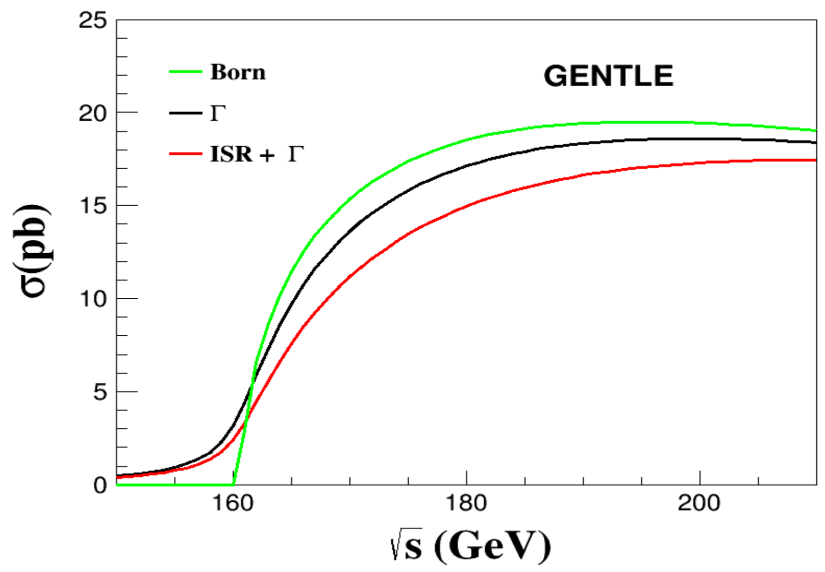
With the configurations of $L, \Delta L, \Delta E$ …, we can obtain: m_W~? Γ_W ~?

Theoretical Tool

- The σ_{WW} is a function of $\sqrt{s}$, m_W and Γ_W, which is calculated with the GENTLE package in this work

	CC11	ISR	Coulumb	EW	QCD
Gentle	√	√	√	√	√

- The ISR correction is also calculated by convoluting the Born cross sections with QED structure funtion, with the radiator up to NL $O(\alpha^2)$ and $O(\beta^3)$



1. On the QED radiator at order α^3
2. Higher Order Radiative Correction

shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn

Statistical and systematic uncertainties

Statistical uncertainty

- $\Delta\sigma_{WW} = \sigma_{WW} \times \frac{\Delta N_{WW}}{N_{WW}} = \sigma_{WW} \times \frac{\sqrt{N_{WW}+N_{bkg}}}{N_{WW}}$

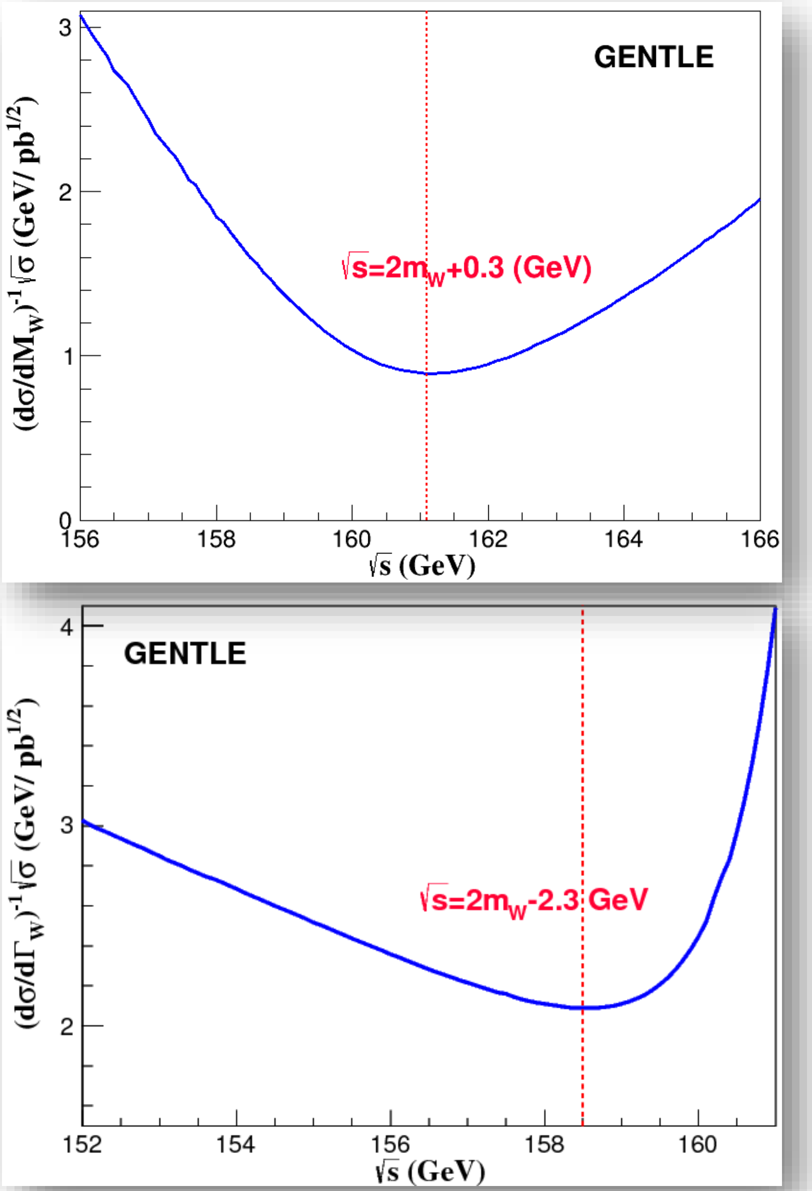
$$= \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{WW}}{L\epsilon P}} \qquad (P = \frac{N_{WW}}{N_{WW}+N_{bkg}})$$

- $\Delta m_W = \left(\frac{\partial\sigma_{WW}}{\partial m_W}\right)^{-1} \times \Delta\sigma_{WW} = \left(\frac{\partial\sigma_{WW}}{\partial m_W}\right)^{-1} \times \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{WW}}{L\epsilon P}}$

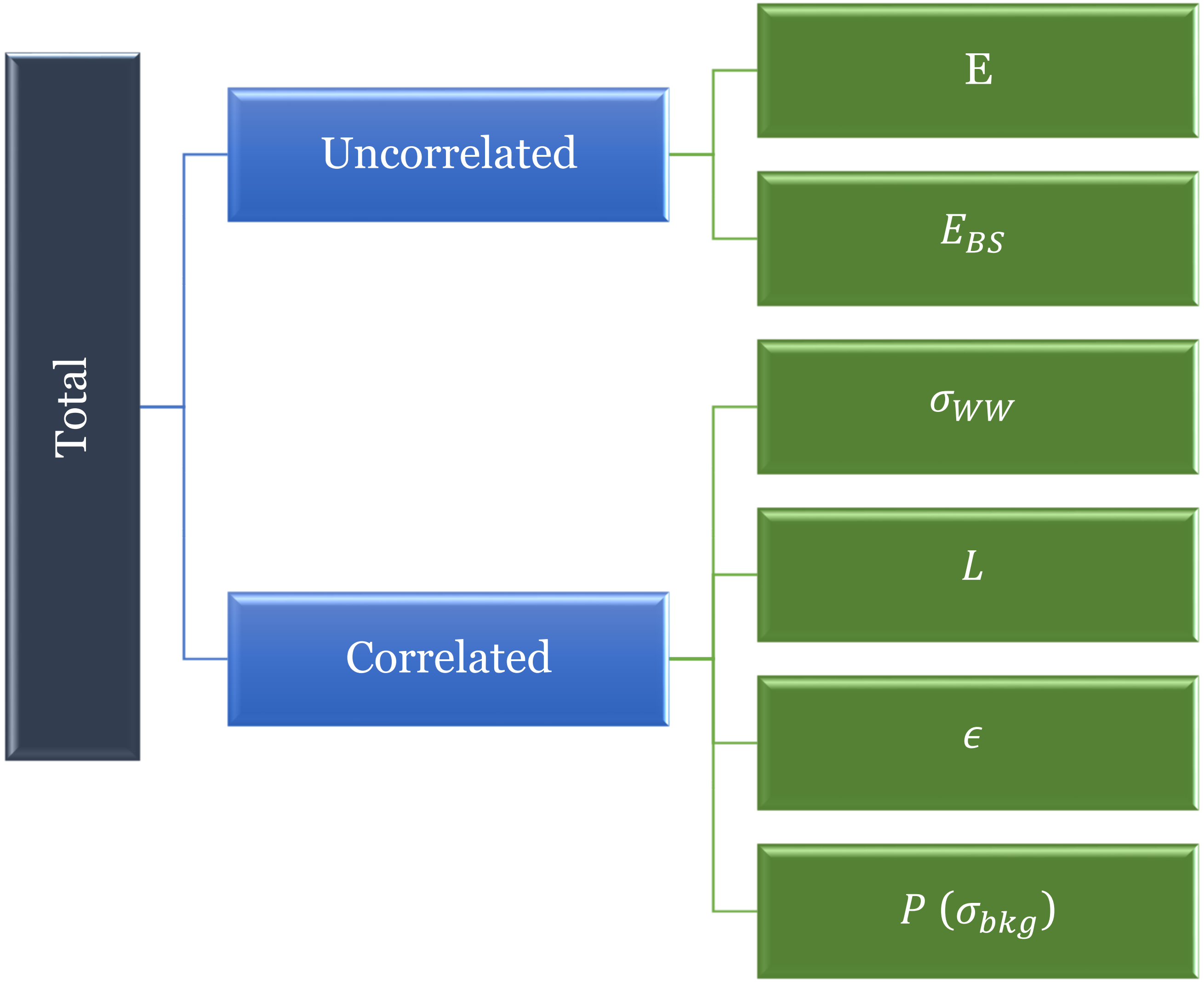
- $\Delta\Gamma_W = \left(\frac{\partial\sigma_{WW}}{\partial\Gamma_W}\right)^{-1} \times \Delta\sigma_{WW} = \left(\frac{\partial\sigma_{WW}}{\partial m_W}\right)^{-1} \times \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{WW}}{L\epsilon P}}$

With L=3.2ab^{-1}, ϵ=0.8, P=0.9:

Δm_W=0.6 MeV, $\Delta\Gamma_W$=1.4 MeV (individually)



Systematic uncertainty



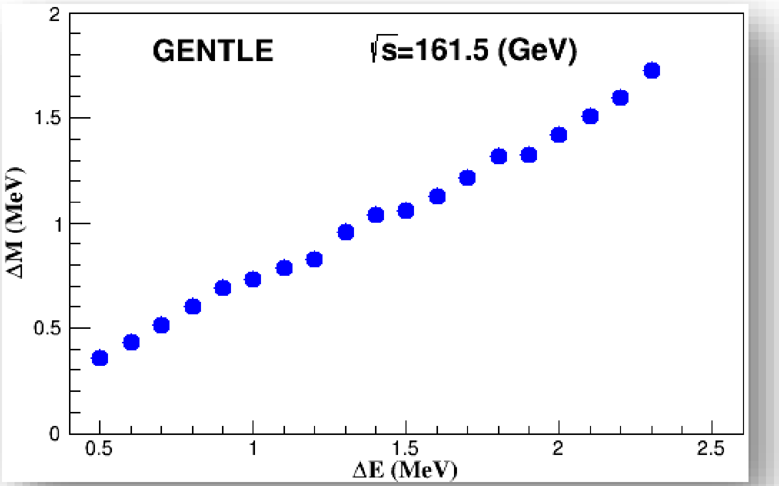
shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn

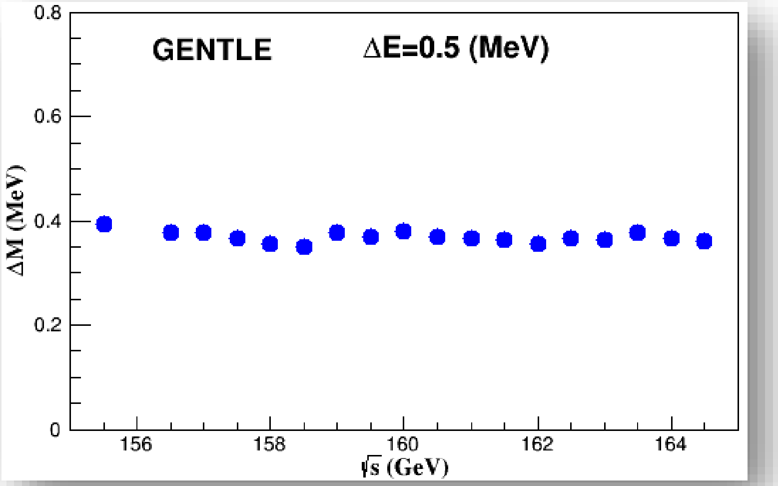
Beam energy uncertainty ΔE

- With ΔE, the total energy becomes:

$$E = G(E_p, \Delta E) + G(E_m, \Delta E)$$

- E is used in the data simulation, and $E_0 = E_p + E_m$ is for the fit formula.
- The Δm_W will be large when ΔE increase, and almost independent with $\sqrt{s}$.





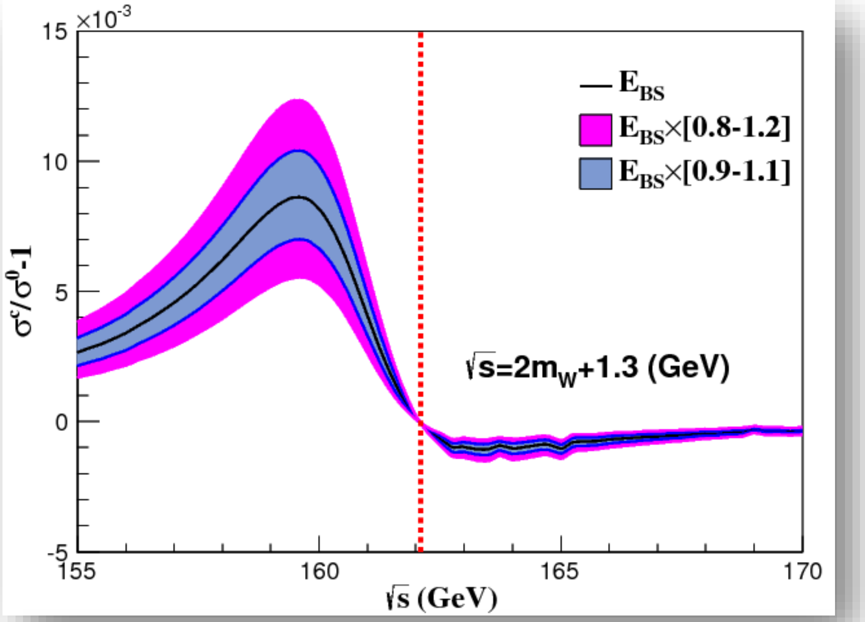
Beam energy spread uncertainty ΔE_{BS}

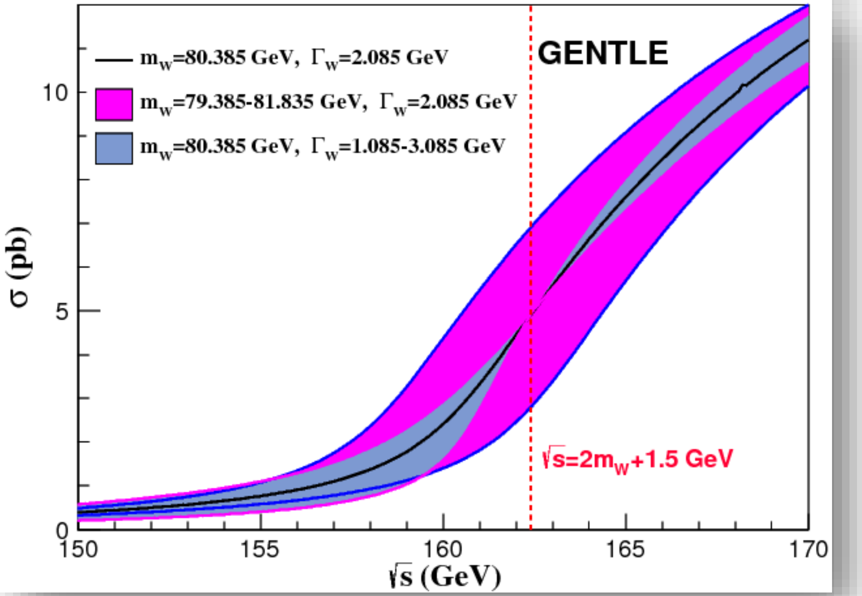
- With E_{BS}, the σ_{WW} becomes:

$$\sigma_{WW}(E) = \int_0^{\infty} \sigma_{WW}(E') \times G(E, E') dE'$$

$$\approx \int_{E-6\sqrt{2}\Delta E_{BS}}^{E+6\sqrt{2}\Delta E_{BS}} \sigma(E') \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{2}E_{BS}} e^{\frac{-(E-E')^2}{2(\sqrt{2}E_{BS})^2}} dE'$$

- $E_{BS} + \Delta E_{BS}$ is used in the simulation, and E_{BS} is for the fit formula.
- The m_W insensitive to ΔE_{BS} when taking data around 162.1 GeV





shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn

Correlated sys. uncertainty

- The correlated sys. uncertainty includes: $\Delta L,\ \Delta\sigma_{WW},\ \Delta\epsilon,\ \Delta P$…
- Since $N_{obs} = L \cdot \sigma \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{P}$, these uncertainties affect m_W and Γ in same way.
- We take L as example, and use the total correlated sys. uncertainty in data taking optimization:

$$\sigma^{sys}(corr) = \sqrt{\Delta L^2 + \Delta\sigma_{WW}^2 + \Delta\epsilon^2 + \Delta P^2}$$

shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn

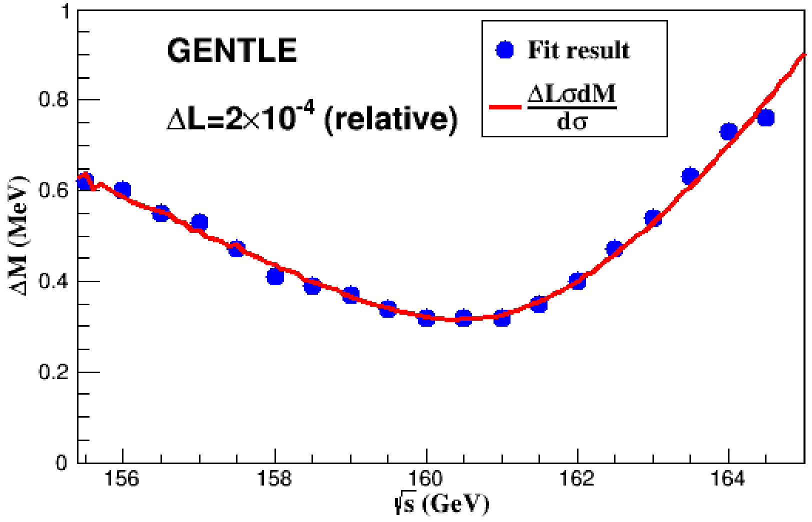
Correlated sys. uncertainty ΔL (1)

- With ΔL (relative), the L becomes:

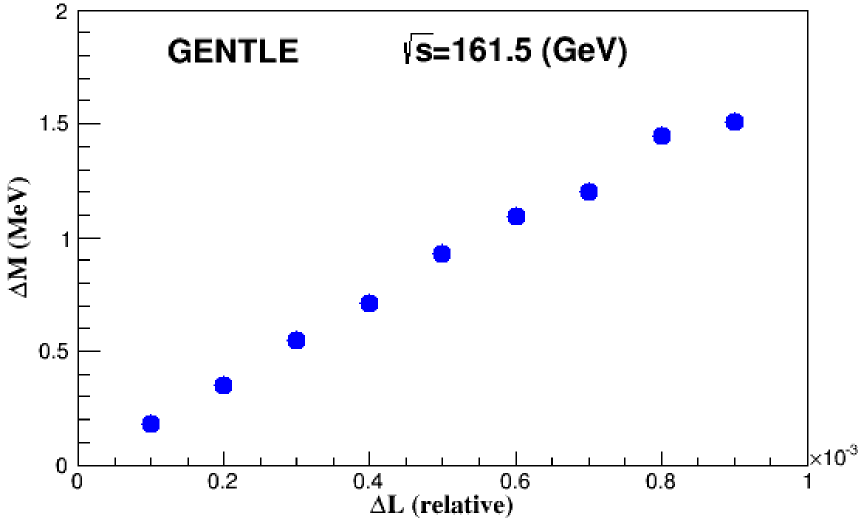
$$L = G(L^0, \Delta L \cdot L^0)$$

L is used for simulation, and L^0 is for fit

$$\Delta m_W = \frac{\partial m_W}{\partial \sigma_{WW}} \sigma \Delta L$$



- The Δm_W almost increases linearly along with ΔL



Correlated sys. uncertainty ΔL (2)

- If there are more than 1 data taking points, the correlated sys. uncertainty can be constructed into the χ^2:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i^n \frac{(y_i - h \cdot x_i)^2}{\delta_i^2} + \frac{(h-1)^2}{\delta_c^2}$$

y_i, x_i are the true and fit results, h is a free parameter, δ_i and δ_c are the independent and correlated uncertainties.

- There will be no bias in the fit result with this method, and the $\Delta m_W(\Delta L)$ will be reduced.

Data taking scheme

Data taking scheme

One point

- Smallest Δm_W, $\Delta\Gamma_W$ (stat.)
- Large sys. Uncertainties
- Only for m_W or Γ_W, without correlation

Two points

- Measure m_W and Γ_W simultanously
- Without the correlation

Three points

- Measure m_W and Γ_W simultaneously, with the correlation
- Maybe increase the Δm_W, $\Delta\Gamma_W$ (stat.)

With $L = 3.2\ ab^{-1}, \epsilon P = 0.72$

Taking data at one point (just for m_W)

There are two special energy points :

- The one which most statistical sensitivity to m_W:

  Δm_W(stat.) ~0.59 MeV at E=161.2 GeV

  (with $\Delta\Gamma_W$ and ΔE_{BS} effect)

- The one Δm_W(stat)~0.68 MeV at $E \approx 162.5$ GeV

  (with small $\Delta\Gamma_W, \Delta E_{BS}$ effects)

With ΔL $(\Delta\sigma_{WW}, \Delta\epsilon, \Delta P)$<$10^{-4}$, σ^{sys}(corr)<2×10^{-4}
ΔE=0.5MeV, $\Delta E_{BS}=10^{-2}$, $\Delta\Gamma_W$=42MeV) →

$\sqrt{s}$(GeV)	161.2	162.5
σ^{sys}(corr)	0.35	0.44
ΔE	0.36	0.37
ΔE_{BS}	0.12	-
$\Delta\Gamma_W$	8	-
Stat.	0.59	0.68
Δm_W(MeV)	8	0.9

Taking data at two energy points

- To measure Δm_W and $\Delta\Gamma_W$, we scan the energies and the luminosity fraction of the two data points:

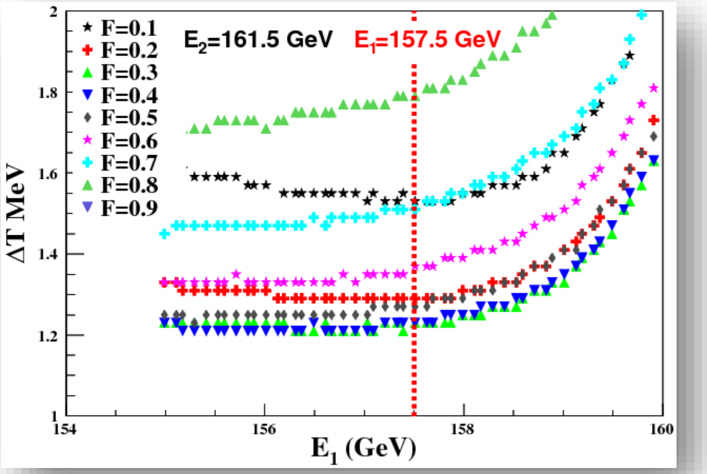
  1. $E_1, E_2 \in [155,\ 165]$ GeV, $\Delta E = 0.1$ GeV

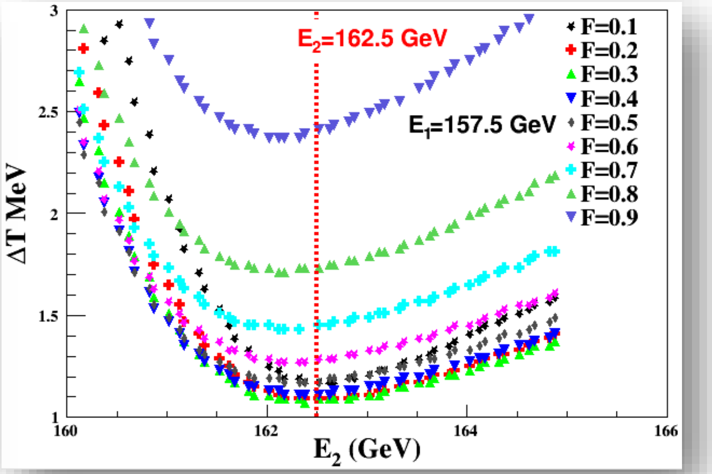
  2. $F \equiv \left(\frac{L_1}{L_2}\right) \in (0, 1)$, $\Delta F = 0.05$

- Then we define the object function: $T = \mathrm{m_W} + 0.1\Gamma_W$ to optimize the scan parameters (assume m_W is more important than Γ_W).

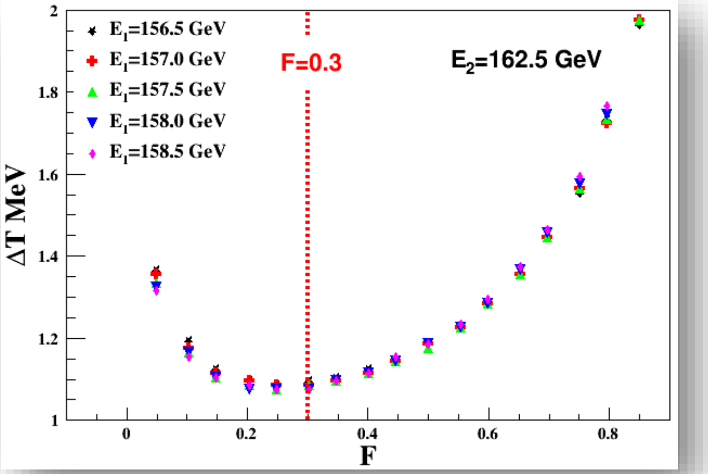
Taking data at two energy points

- The 3D scan is performed, we just use 2D plots to illustrate the optimization results;
- When draw the ΔT change with one parameter, another is fixed with scanning of the third one;
- E_1=157.5 GeV, E_2=162.5 GeV (around $\frac{\partial\sigma_{WW}}{\partial\Gamma_W}=0$, $\frac{\partial\sigma_{WW}}{\partial E_{BS}}=0$) and F=0.3 are taken as the result.





ΔL $(\Delta\sigma_{WW}, \Delta\epsilon, \Delta P)$<$10^{-4}$
σ^{sys}(corr)<2×10^{-4}
E_{BS}=1.6×10^{-3}
ΔE=0.5MeV
$\Delta\Gamma_W$=42MeV
ΔE_{BS}=0.01



(MeV)	σ^{sys}(corr)	ΔE	ΔE_{BS}	Stat.	Total
Δm_W	0.48	0.38	-	0.81	1.02
$\Delta\Gamma_W$	0.22	0.54	0.88	1.06	2.9

Taking data at three energy points

- Fit parameters: m_W, Γ_W, h (associated with σ_{sys}^{corr})
- Scan parameters: E_1, E_2, E_3, F_1, F_2 ($F_1 = \frac{L_1}{L_2 + L_3}$, $F_2 = \frac{L_2}{L_3}$)
- Scan procedure:

  A. $E_1, E_2, E_3 \in (154, 165)$GeV, $F_1, F_2 \in (0,1)$, $\Delta E_i = 1$, $\Delta F_i = 0.1$ (σ_{stat})

  B. $E_1 \in (154, 160), E_2, E_3 \in (160, 164), F_1 \in (0,0.5), F_2 \in (0, 1), \Delta F_2 = 0.2$ (add σ_{sys}^{corr})

  C. Obtain the $\Delta m_W, \Delta\Gamma_W$ with optimization result from step B ($\sigma_{stat} + \sigma_{sys}^{corr} + \Delta E + \Delta E_{BS}$)

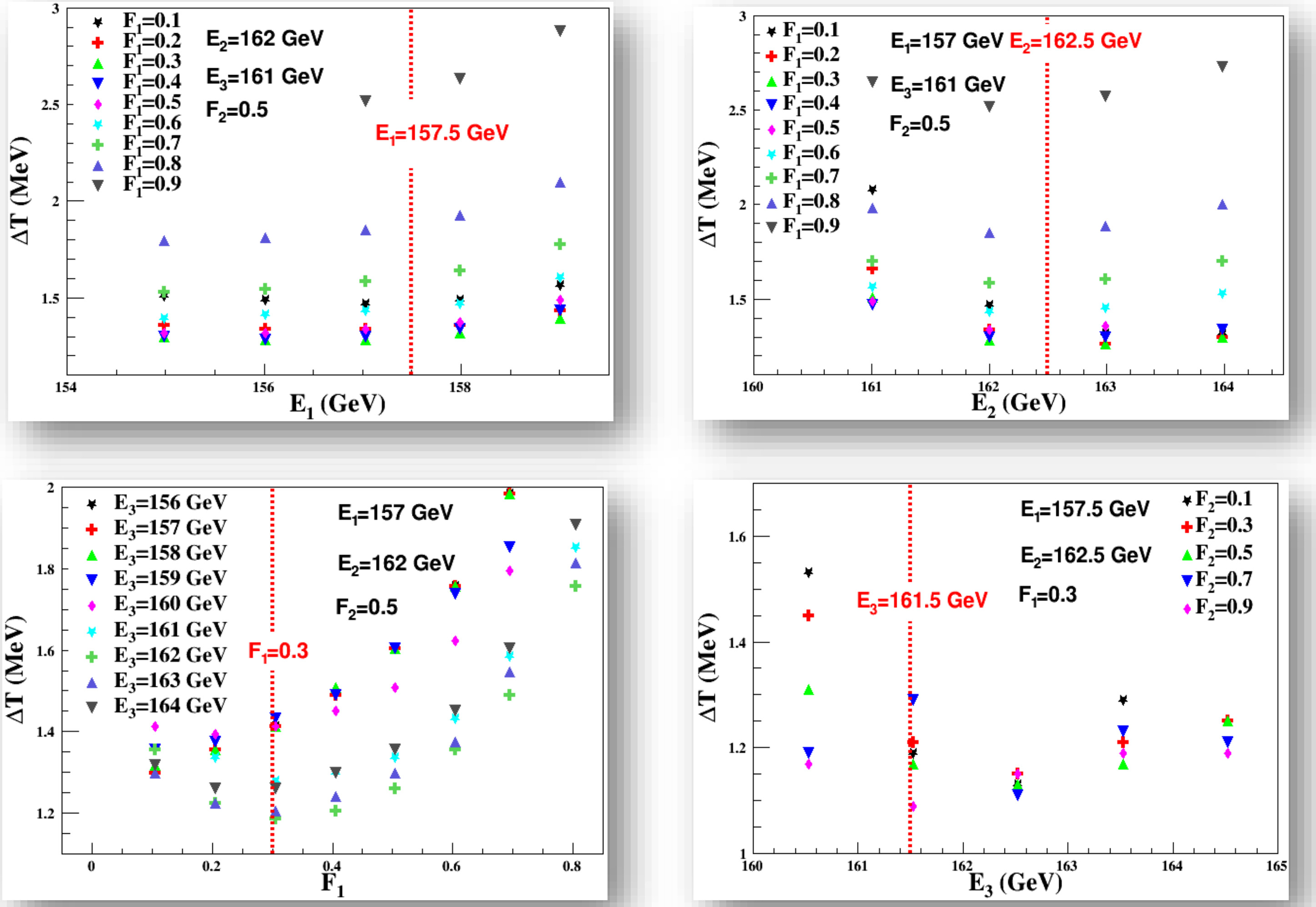
Taking data at three energy points

The optimized results:

E_1	157.5 GeV
E_2	162.5 GeV
F_1	0.3
E_3	161.5 GeV
F_2	0.9

$\Delta m_W \sim 1$ MeV
$\Delta\Gamma_W \sim 2.8$ MeV

$\Delta L\ (\Delta\sigma_{WW}, \Delta\epsilon, \Delta P) < 10^{-4}$
$\sigma^{sys}(\text{corr}) < 2 \times 10^{-4}$
$E_{BS} = 1.6 \times 10^{-3}$
$\Delta E = 0.5\text{MeV}$
$\Delta\Gamma_W = 42\text{MeV}$
$\Delta E_{BS} = 0.01$



shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn

Summary and next to do

- The precise measurement of m_W and Γ_W is studied (threshold scan method)
- Different data taking schemes are investigated, based on the stat. and sys. uncertainties analysis.
- With the configurations : $L = 3.2\ ab^{-1}, \epsilon P = 0.72\ , \sigma_{sys}^{corr} = 2 \times 10^{-4}$
  ΔE=0.5 MeV, E_{BS}=1.6× 10^{-3}, ΔE_{BS}=0.01

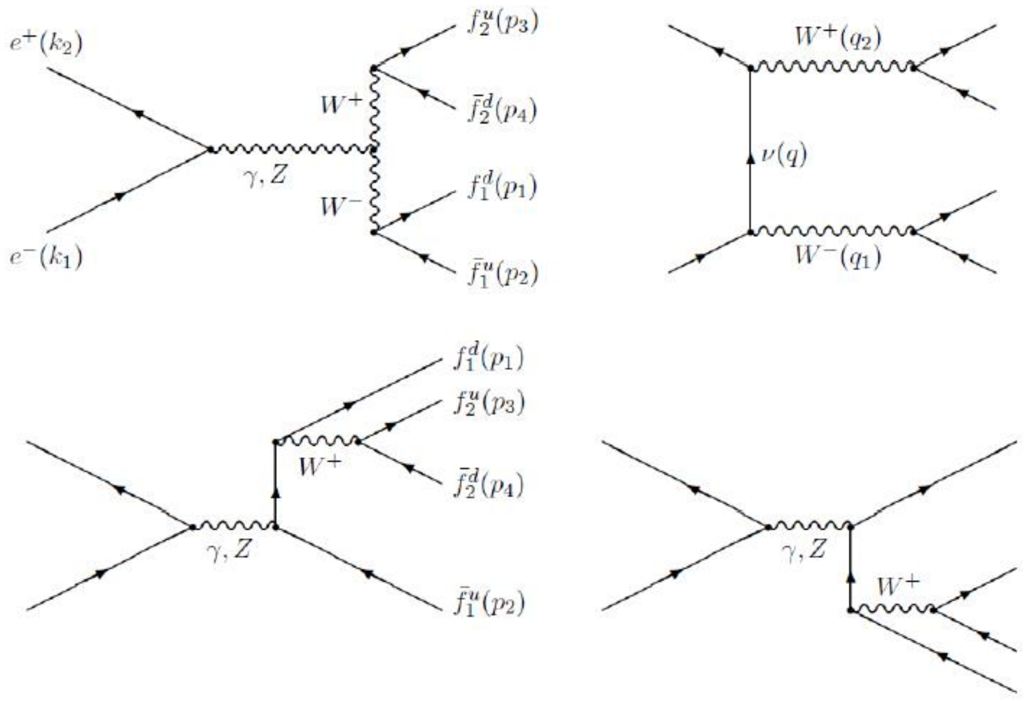
Data points	Δm_W (MeV)	$\Delta\Gamma_W$ (MeV)
1	0.9	-
2	1.0	2.9
3	1.0	2.8

Grazie!

Backup

Theoretical Tool

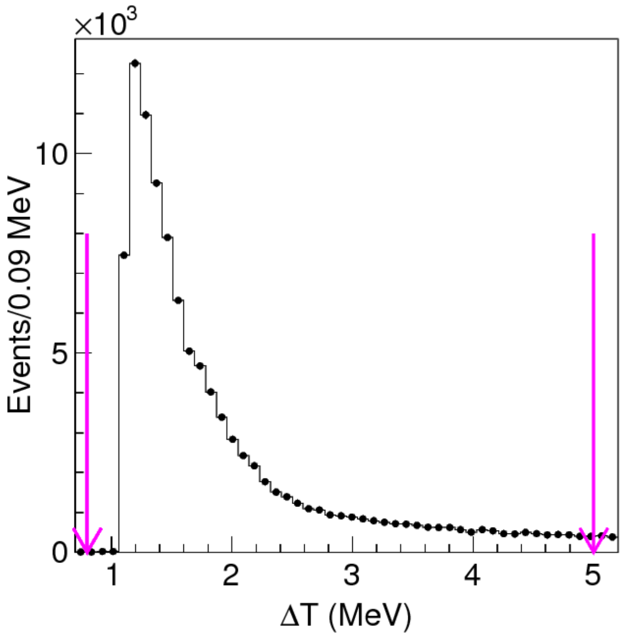
- Process: CC11, the minimal gauge-invariant subset of Feyman diagrams
- QED corrections: ISR, FSR, Coulomb, EM interaction of W pair ....
- EW correction: effective scale of the W pair production and decay process
- QCD correction

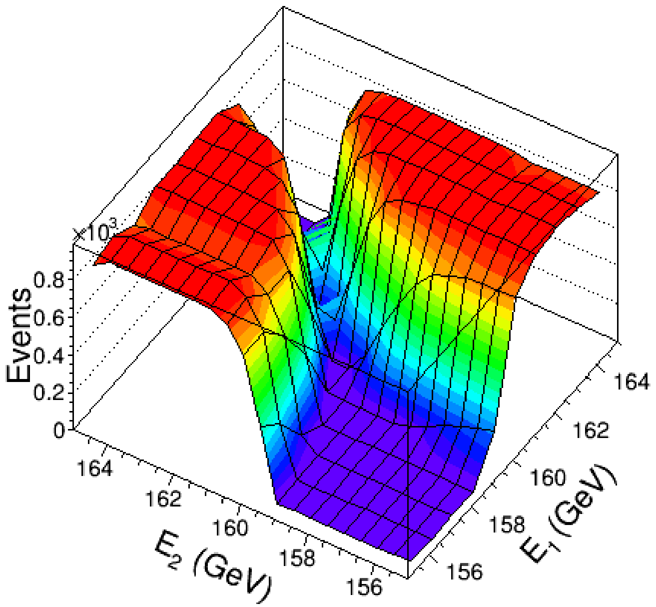


Optimizing results for two data points

shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn

E_1, E_2



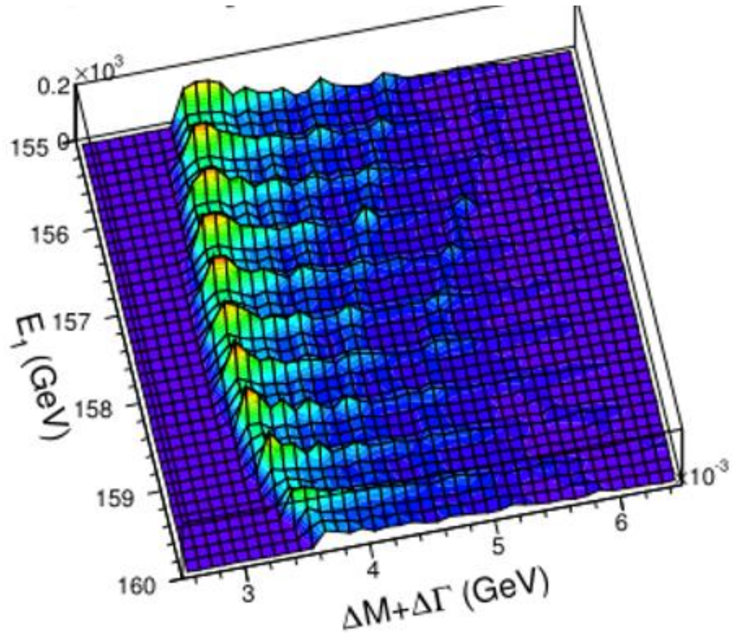


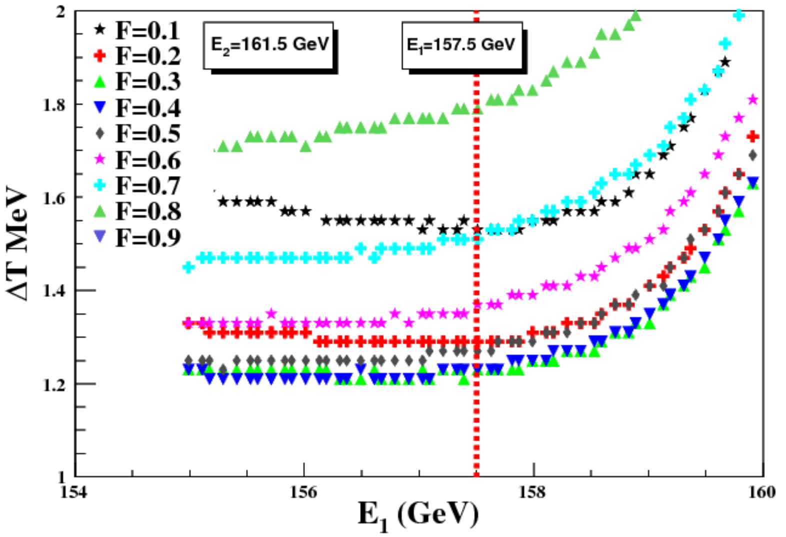
The z axis is the accumulation of the fit results

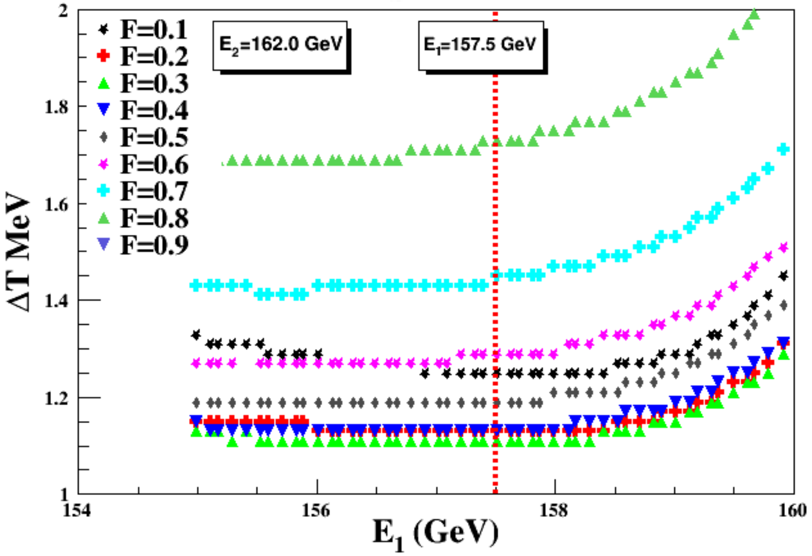
$\Delta T \in (0.8, 3)$MeV is required in further study

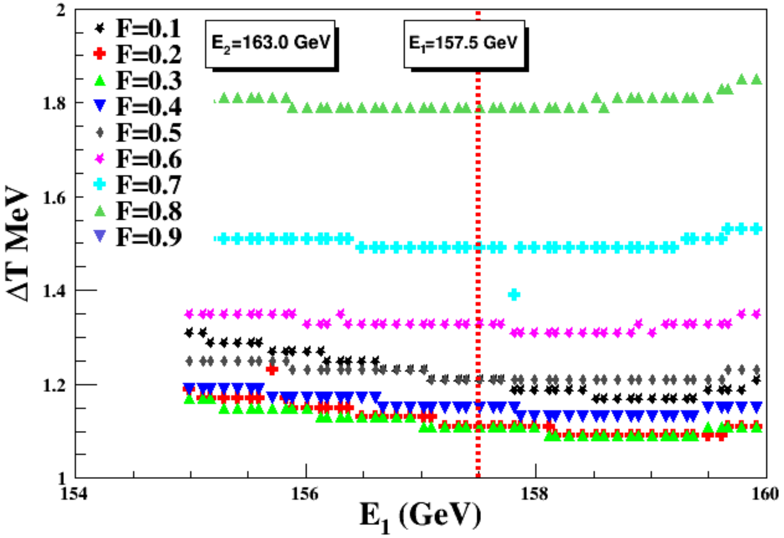
The normal distribution of E_1: E_2 is break, and divide into two parts.
E_1<160 GeV, E_2>160 GeV is used

E_1



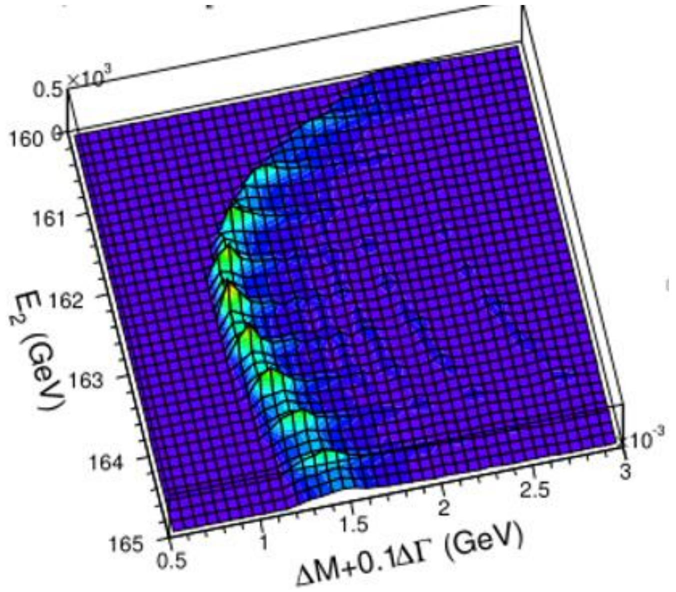




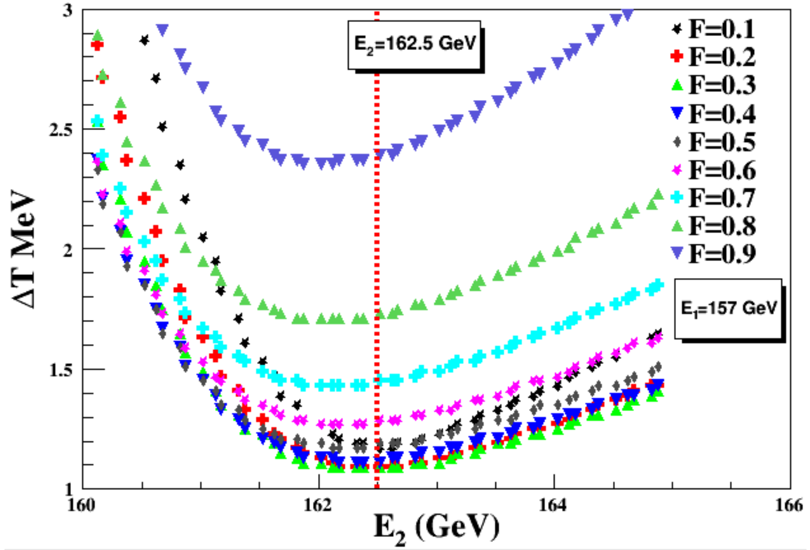


shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn

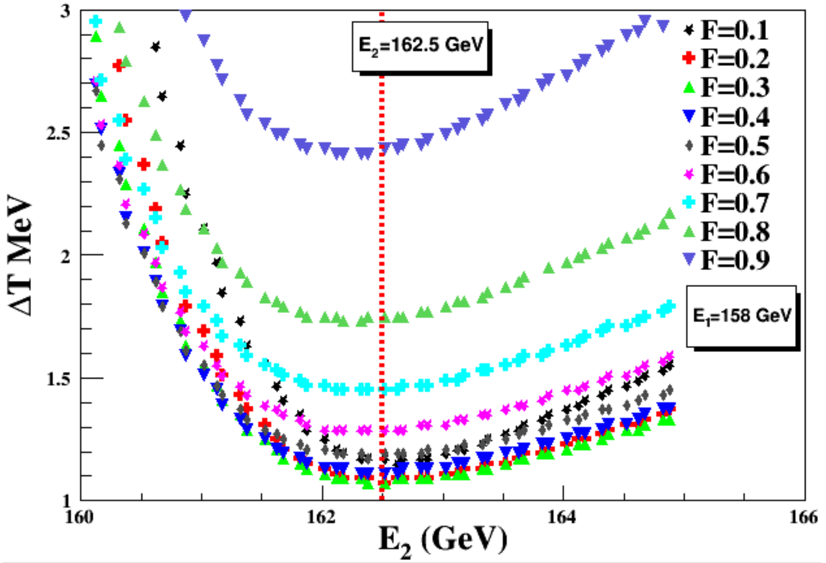
E_2



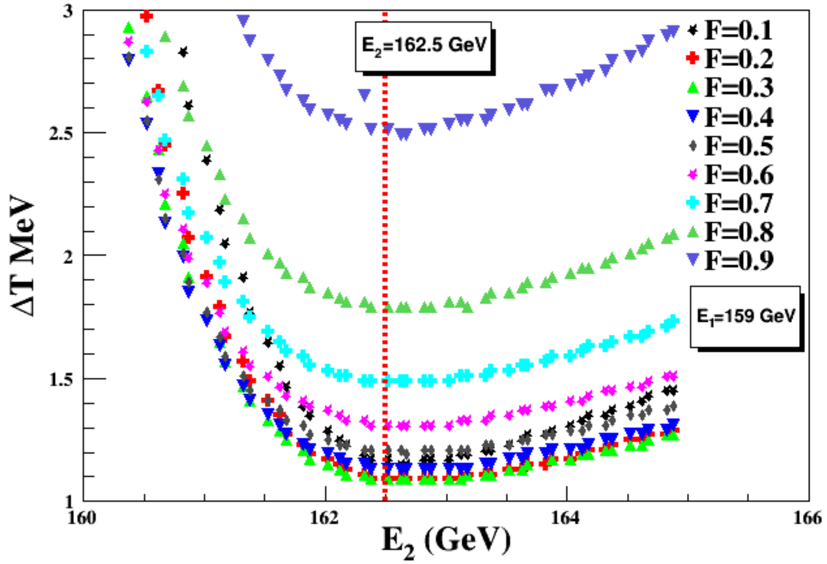
0.5 ×10³
160
161
162
163
164
165
E2 (GeV)
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
×10⁻³
ΔM+0.1ΔΓ (GeV)



E2=162.5 GeV
F=0.1
F=0.2
F=0.3
F=0.4
F=0.5
F=0.6
F=0.7
F=0.8
F=0.9
E1=157 GeV
ΔT MeV
E2 (GeV)

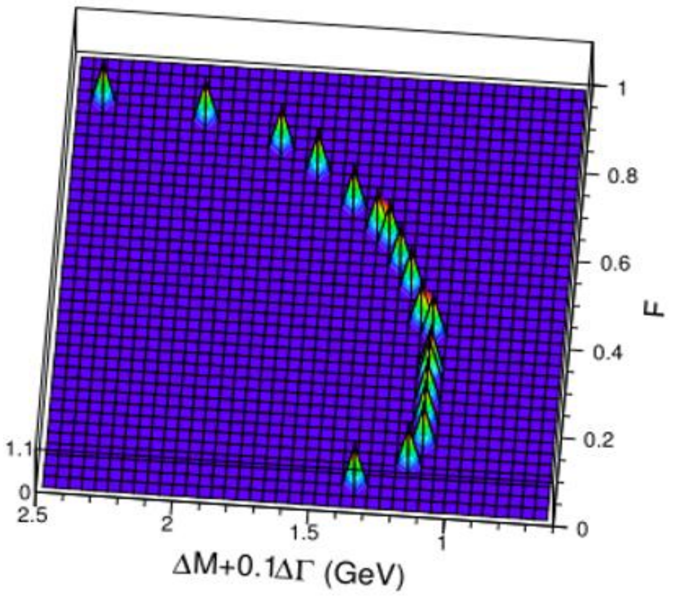


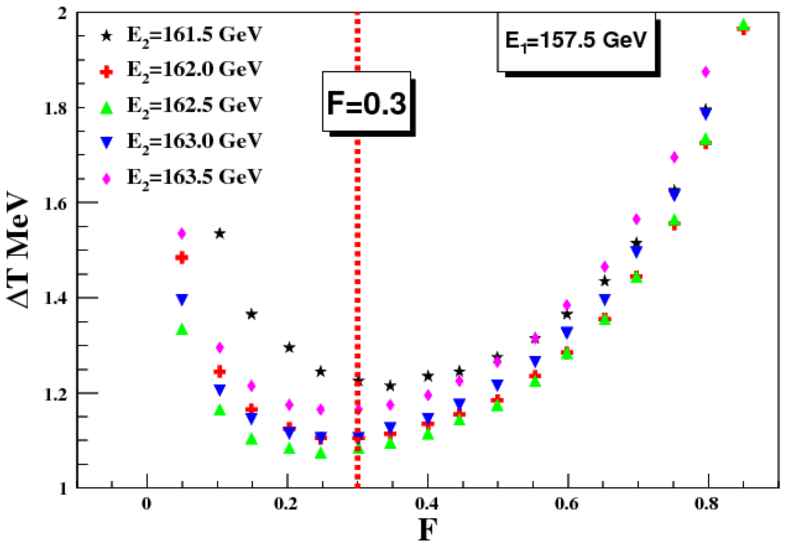
E2=162.5 GeV
F=0.1
F=0.2
F=0.3
F=0.4
F=0.5
F=0.6
F=0.7
F=0.8
F=0.9
E1=158 GeV
ΔT MeV
E2 (GeV)

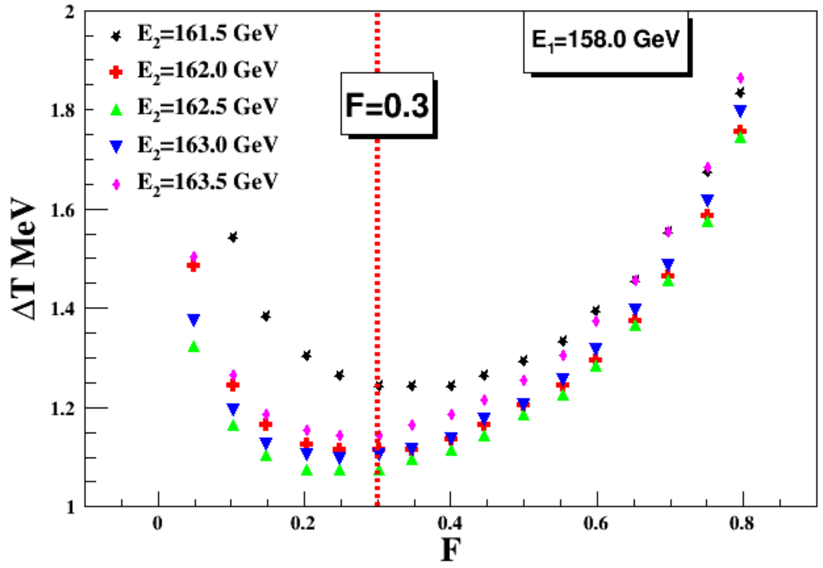


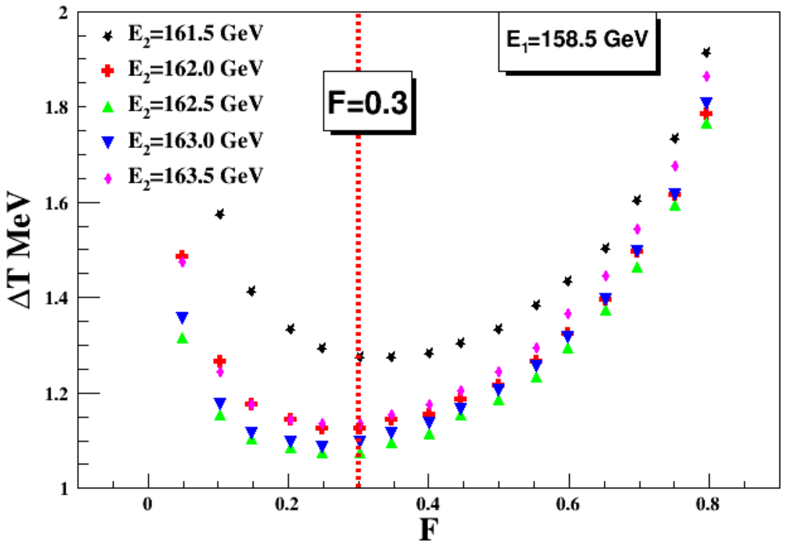
E2=162.5 GeV
F=0.1
F=0.2
F=0.3
F=0.4
F=0.5
F=0.6
F=0.7
F=0.8
F=0.9
E1=159 GeV
ΔT MeV
E2 (GeV)

F









shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn

With : E_1=157. 5 GeV, E_2=162. 5 GeV, σ^{sys}(corr.) = 2×10^{-4}(relative), ΔE_{BS}=1.6×10^{-3}(relative), ΔE=0. 5 MeV

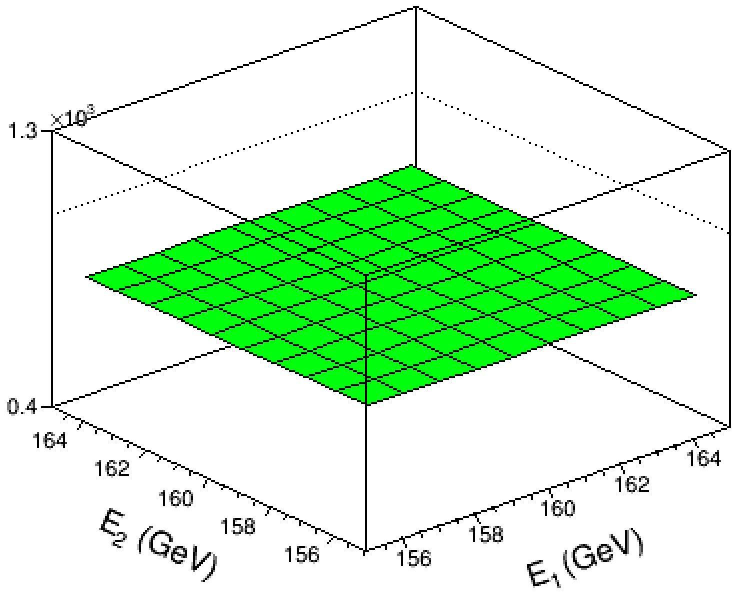
F	Δm_W (MeV)						$\Delta\Gamma_W$ (MeV)					
	Stat.	Sys.				Total	Stat.	Sys.				Total
		σ(corr.)	ΔE	ΔE_{BS}	σ_{tot}^{sys}			σ(corr.)	ΔE	ΔE_{BS}	σ_{tot}^{sys}	
0. 1	0. 71	0. 47	0. 35	–	0. 92	0. 92	4. 6	0. 31	0. 52	0. 43	0. 74	4. 7
0. 15	0. 73	0. 47	0. 37	–	0. 94	0. 94	3. 7	0. 28	0. 52	0. 55	0. 8	3. 8
0. 2	0. 76	0. 45	0. 37	–	0. 96	0. 96	3. 3	0. 26	0. 52	0. 60	0. 84	3. 4
0. 25	0. 78	0. 46	0. 37	–	0. 98	0. 98	3. 0	0. 23	0. 51	0. 76	0. 94	3. 1
0. 3	0. 81	0. 48	0. 38	–	1. 02	1. 02	2. 7	0. 22	0. 54	0. 88	1. 06	2. 9

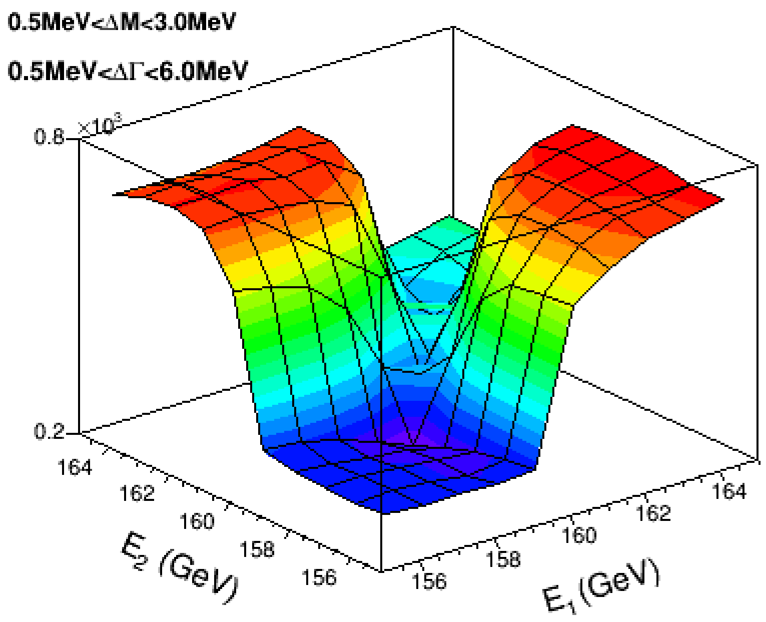
shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn

Optimizing results for three data points

shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn

Step A: E_1, E_2

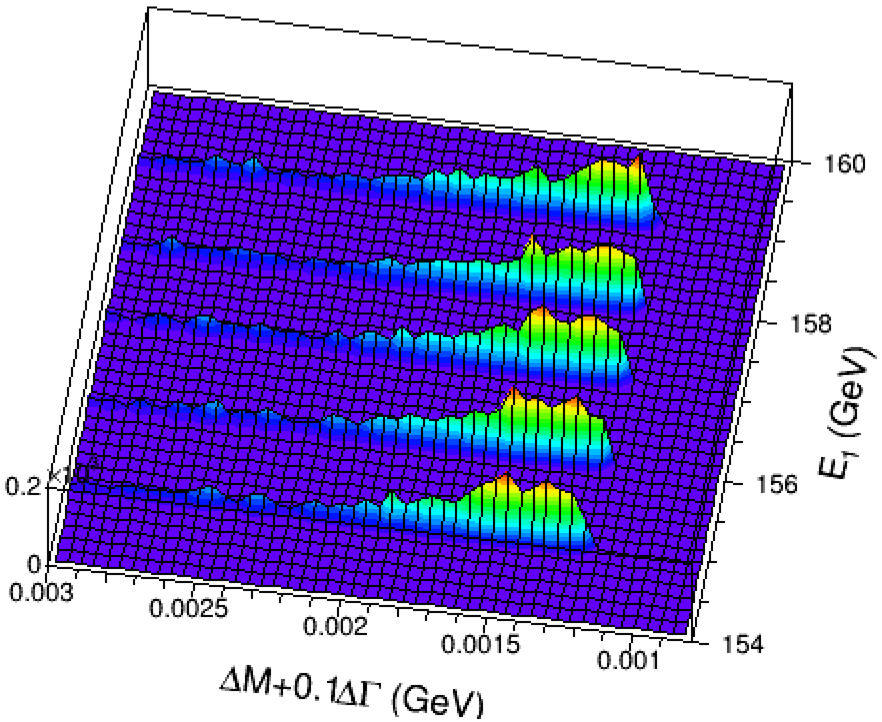


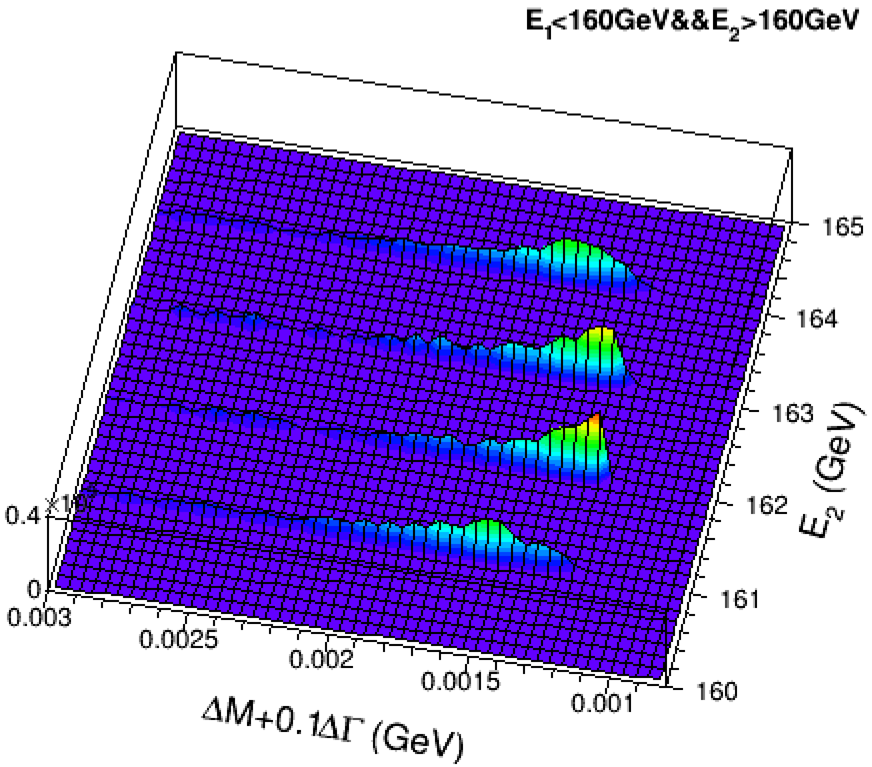


The z axis is the acumulation of the fit result. The edge of the distributions will affect the optimization results.

E_1<160, E_2>160 GeV is used in further optimization

Step A: E_1, E_2

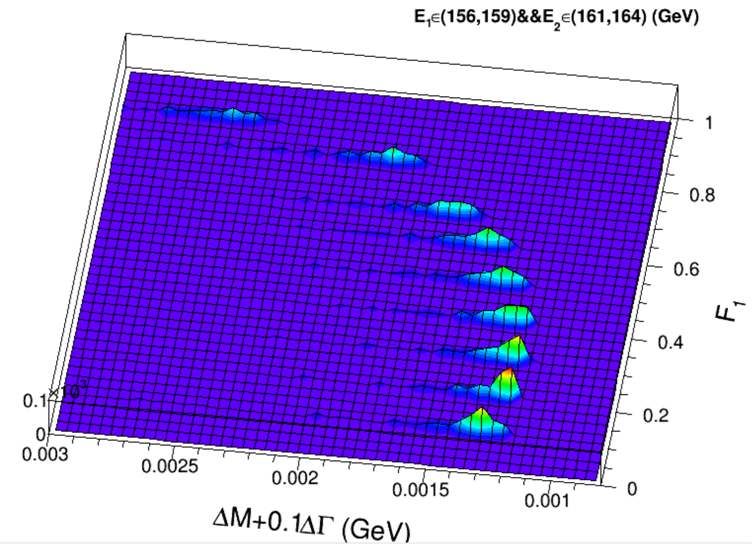




The optimal regions of E_1, E_2 are similar as two data points:

E_1~(157,158) GeV, E_2~(162, 163)GeV

Step A: F_1



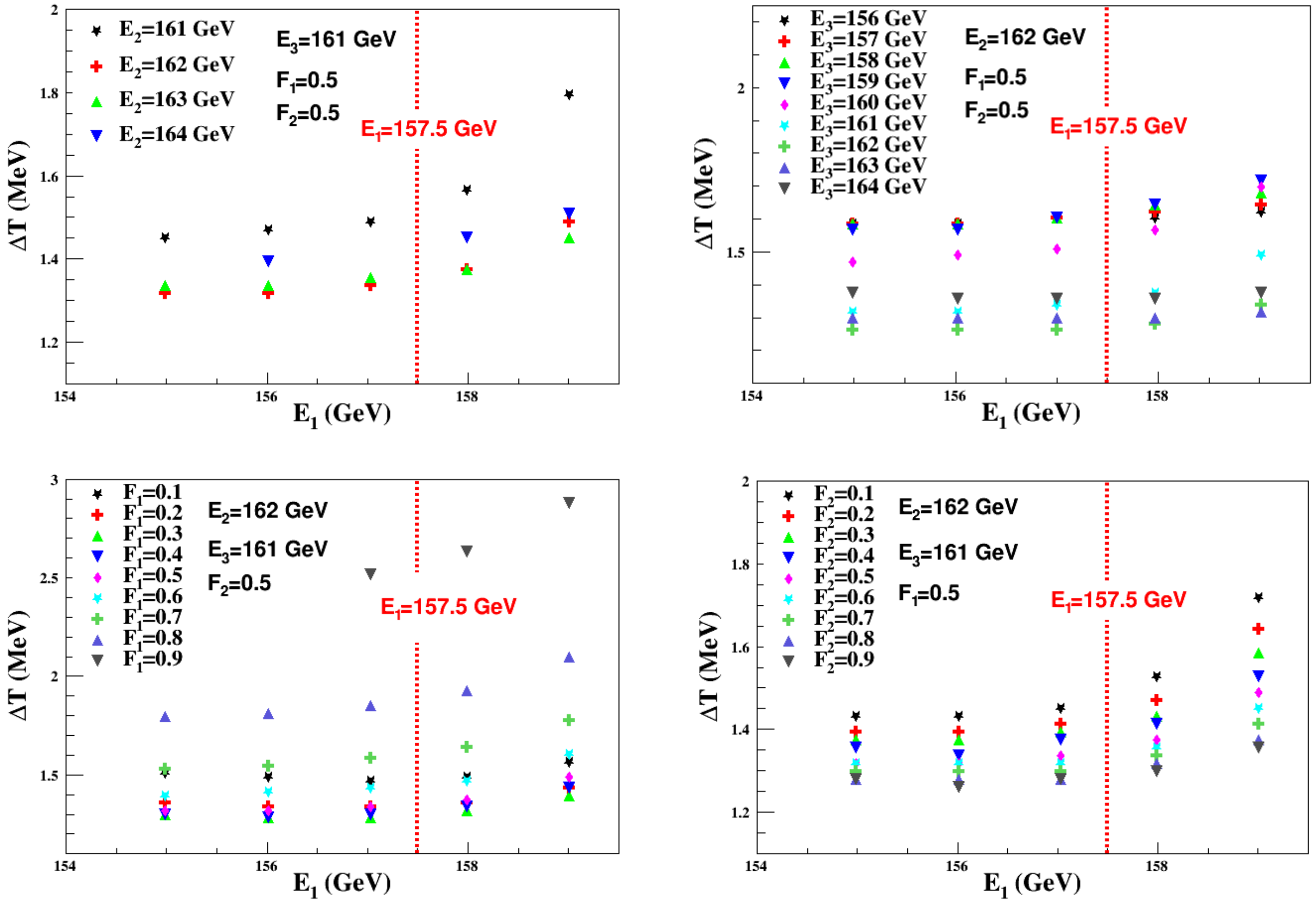
The optimal region of F_1 is similar as two data points: $F_1 \sim 0.3$

Optimization of E_1

- Default values:
  E_2=162 GeV
  E_3=161 GeV
  F_1 = F_2= 0.5

- We change one variable with fixing other three, and get the ΔT along E_1 distributions.

- E_1=157.5 GeV is taken as the optimized result.



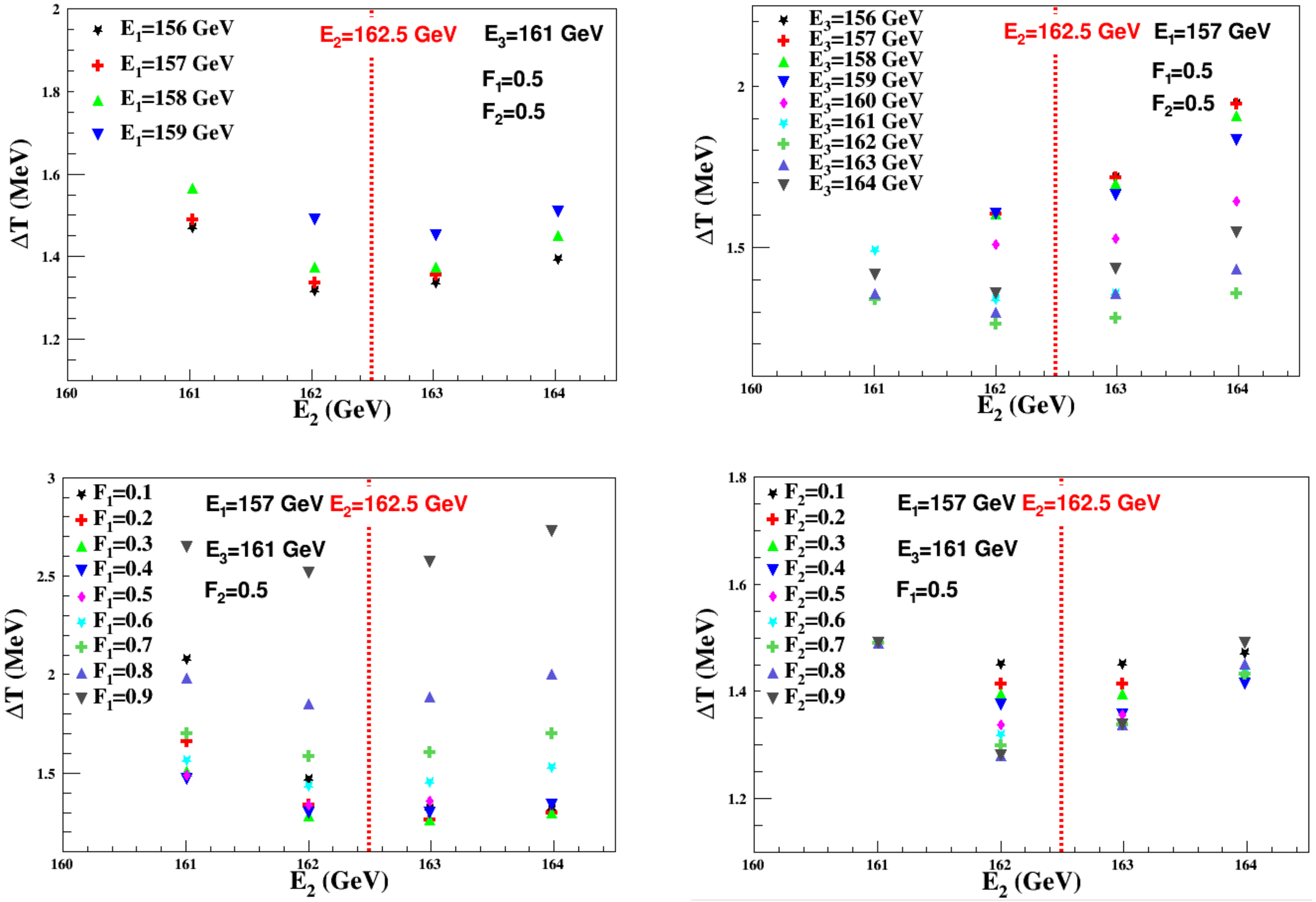
shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn

Optimization of E_2

- Default values:
  E_1=157 GeV
  E_3=161 GeV
  F_1 = F_2= 0.5

- We change one variable with fixing other three, and get the ΔT along E_2 distributions.

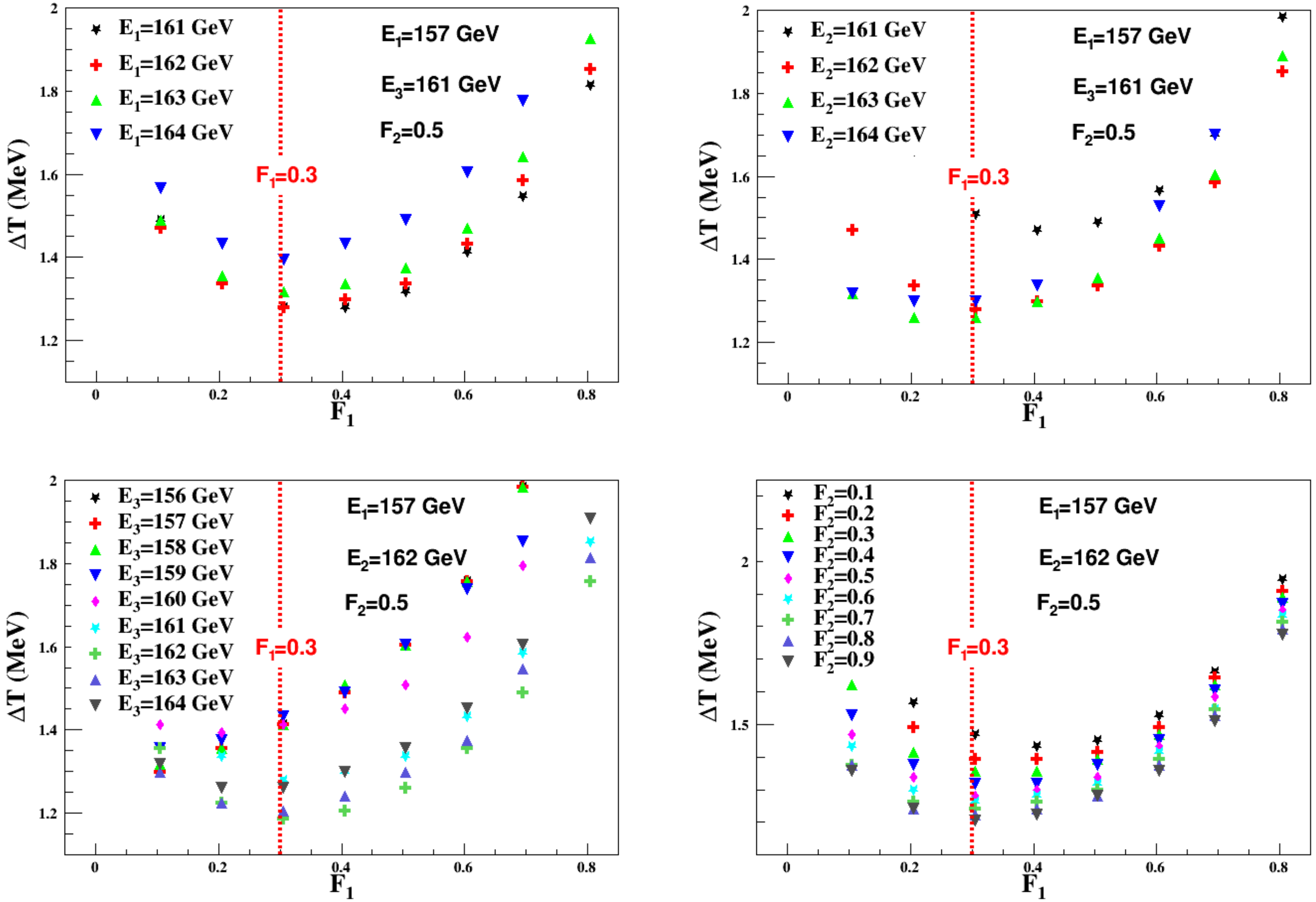
- E_2=162.5 GeV is taken as the optimized result.



Optimization of F_1

- Default values:
  E_1=157 GeV
  E_2=162 GeV
  E_3=161 GeV
  F_2= 0.5
- We change one variable with fixing other three, and get the ΔT along E_2 distributions.

- F_1=0.3 is taken as the optimized result.



Step B

- Use the rough results from step A, the requirements below are used:

$$E_1 \in (155{,}160)$$
$$E_2 \in (160, 164)$$
$$E_3 \in (160, 164)$$
$$F_1 = 0.3, F_2 \in (0, 1)$$

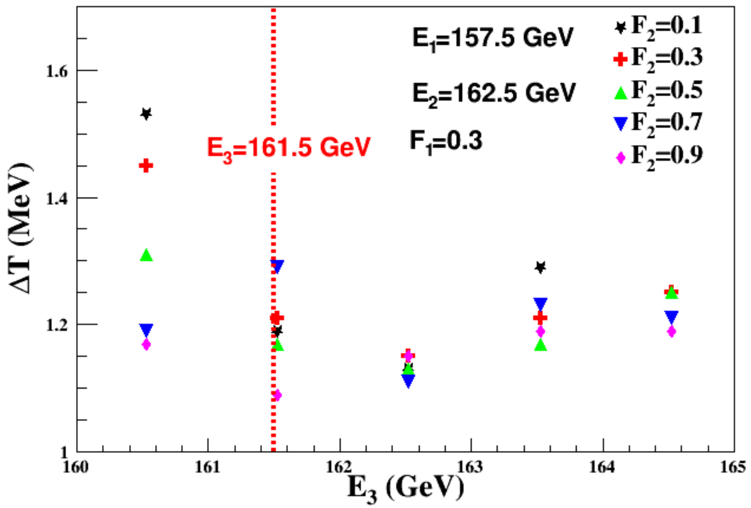
  the σ_{sys}^{corr} is considered in the fit.

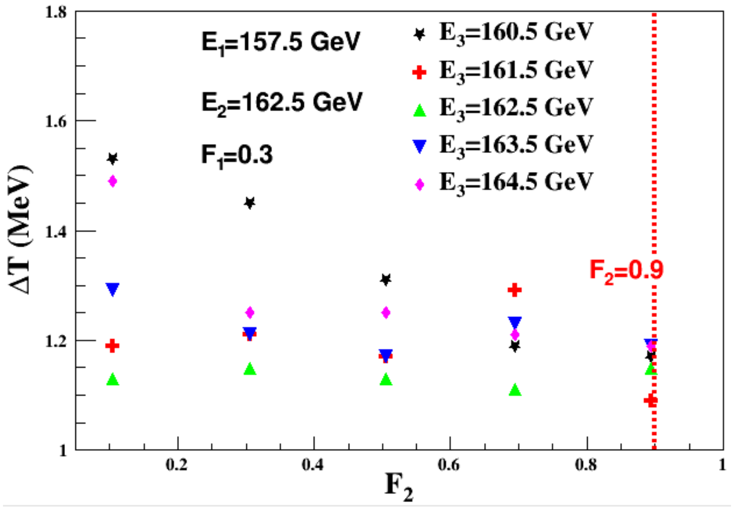
- For each specific scan, 200 samplings are used, $\sigma_{WW} \sim G(\sigma_{WW}^0, \sigma_{sys}^{corr})$

- So we can get the results by fitting the distributions of m_W, Γ_W of the specific scan results.

shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn

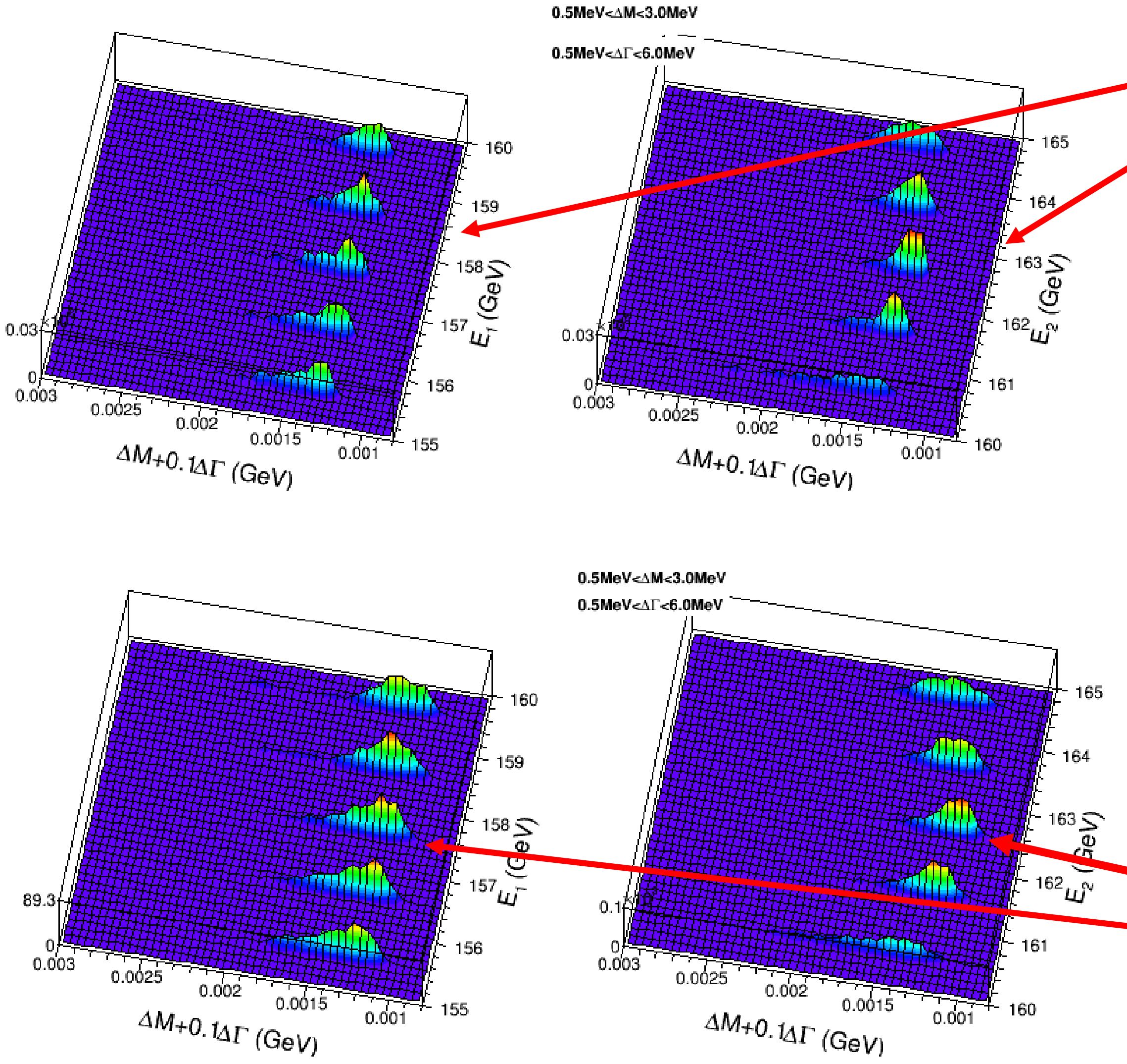
Optimization of E_3 and F_2





E_3=161.5 GeV and F_2=0.9 are taken as the optimized results

Step B: E_1, E_2



Direct fit results

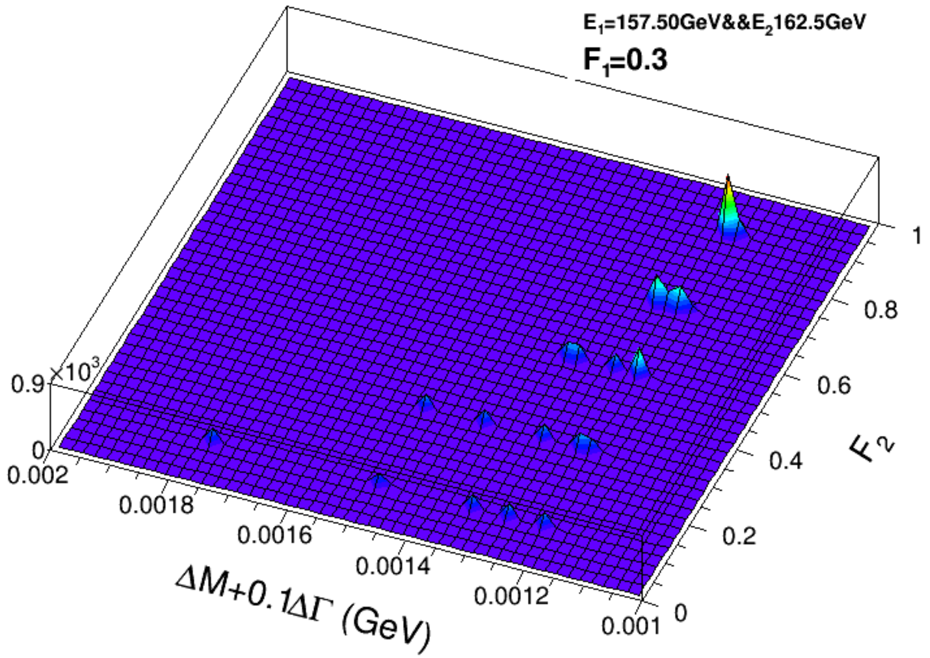
The optimal regions of E_1, E_2 from these two results are consistent and the results are similar as two data points:

$E_1 \sim 157.5$ GeV, $E_2 \sim 162.5$ GeV

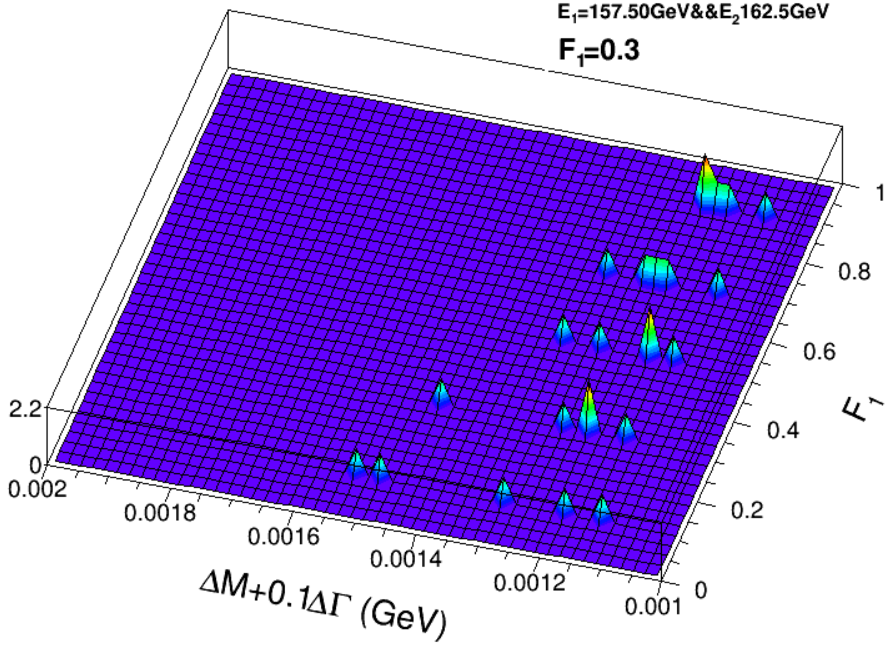
Fit the m_W, Γ_W of each fit results

Step B: F_2

Direct fit results



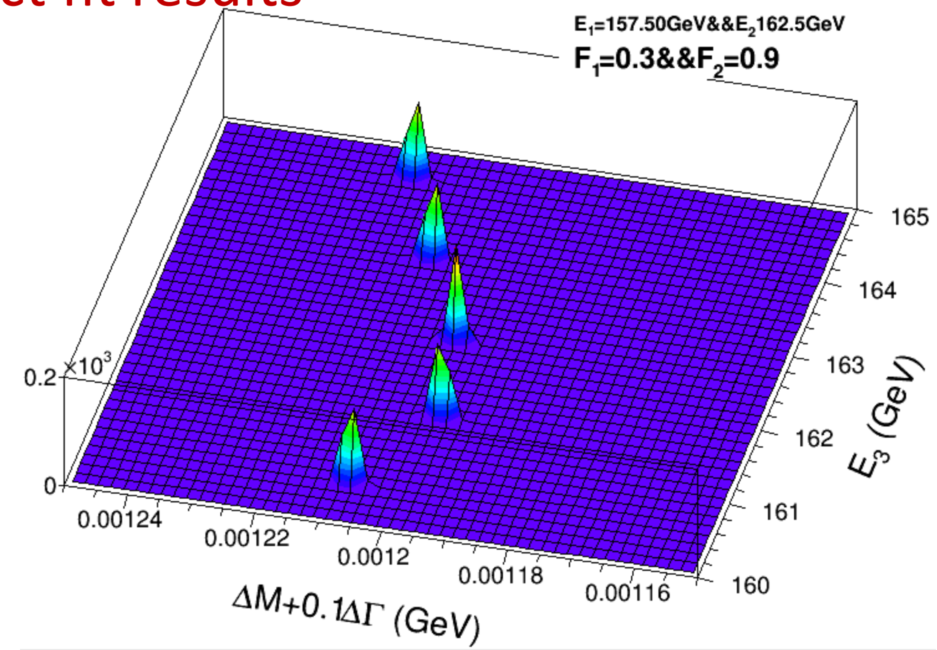
Fit the m_W, Γ_W of each fit results



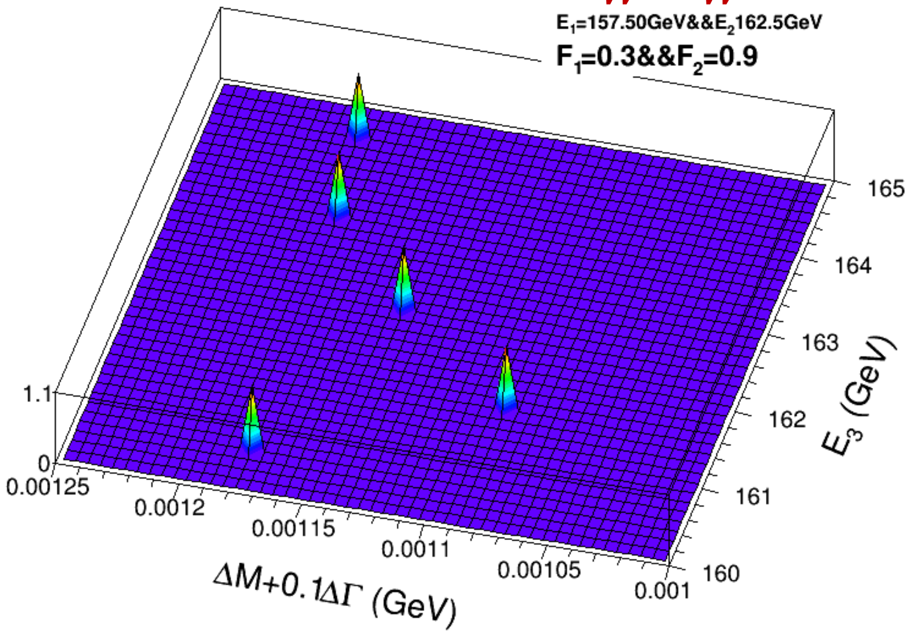
The $F_2 = 0.9$ is used in further study

Step B: E_3

Direct fit results



Fit the m_W, Γ_W of each fit results



The minimal result favors $E_3 \sim 161.5$ GeV

Step C

- Use the rough results from step B, the configurations below are used:

  $E_1 = 157.5$, $E_2 = 162.5$, $E_3 = 161.5$, $F_1 = 0.3$, $F_2 = 0.9$

  $\sigma_{sys}^{corr} = 2 \times 10^{-4}$, $\Delta E = 0.5$ MeV, $\mathrm{E_{BS}} = 1.6 \times 10^{-3}$, $\Delta E_{BS} = 0.01$

- $\sigma_{WW} \sim G\left(\sigma_{WW}^{0}, \sigma_{sys}^{corr}\right)$, $E \sim G\left(E_p^0, \Delta E\right) + G\left(E_m^0, \Delta E\right)$, E_p^0 and E_m^0 are smeared with E_{BS},

$$\mathrm{E_{BS}} \sim G\left(E_{BS}^{0}, \Delta E_{BS}\right)$$

- By 500 samplings, we fit the distributions of m_W, Γ_w, and the corresponding uncertainties are : $\Delta m_W \sim 1$ MeV, $\Delta \Gamma_W \sim 2.8$ MeV

shenpx@mail.nankai.edu.cn