

#### **O. Hindrichs**, F. Raupach On behalf of the CMS Collaboration

RWTH Aachen 1. Physikalisches Institut B

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#### Content

- Photon ID efficiency using FSR
- Measurement of  $Z\gamma 
  ightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$  cross section
- Measurement of  $Z\gamma 
  ightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$  cross section
- Exclusion of anomalous  $ZZ\gamma$ -couplings

#### Motivation

- Standard model  $U(1) \times SU(2)$ gauge invariance fixes the couplings of gauge bosons,  $\Rightarrow ZZ\gamma$ - and  $\gamma\gamma Z$ -vertex not allowed.
- Measured photons radiated by incoming quarks (ISR) and outgoing muons (FSR) which can be kinematically separated.
- An enhancement (especially of high *E<sub>t</sub>*-photons) would mean an anomalous coupling beyond the standard model.



#### **Event Selection**

#### Luminosity: 5 fb<sup>-1</sup>(7 TeV), 12 fb<sup>-1</sup>(8 TeV) **Muons/Electrons**

- Opp. charged leptons
- $P_t > 20 \, {
  m GeV}$
- |η| < 2.4</li>
- *M*<sub>//</sub> >50 GeV

### Photons

- $|\eta_{sc}| < 2.4$
- $E_t > 15 \, {
  m GeV}$
- ΔR(I, γ) > 0.7

#### Photon ID

- $E_{had}/E_{em} < 0.05$
- No Pixel Seed
- $I_{track} < 5 \, \text{GeV}$

- barrel:  $I_{ECAL} < 10 \text{ GeV}$ , endcap:  $I_{ECAL} < 5 \text{ GeV}$
- barrel:  $I_{HCAL} < 10 \text{ GeV}$ , endcap:  $I_{HCAL} < 5 \text{ GeV}$
- No jet with  $P_t(jet) > 2P_t(\gamma)$  in  $\Delta R < 0.5$

### FSR $\mu\mu\gamma$ Distributions





FSR selection:  $\begin{array}{l} \Delta R(\mu,\gamma) < 1.2 \\ 30 \; \mathrm{GeV} < M_{\mathrm{II}} < 80 \; \mathrm{GeV} \\ \text{-Clean sample to study photon efficiency.} \\ \text{-Will be used as template for signal photons.} \end{array}$ 

#### Photon ID efficiency using FSR I

- $M_{\mu\mu\gamma}$  distribution shows Z-Peak which can be used for Tag&Probe
- Tag: dimuon system,  $M_{\mu\mu} < 80 \, {
  m GeV}$
- Probe: loose photon object:  $\Delta R_{min}(\mu, \gamma) > 0.25$

Fit data → Signal: Breit-Wigner \* Crystal Ball function BKG: LogNormal distribution

Fit MC  $\rightarrow$ Number of MC truth can be reconstructed.



### Photon ID efficiency using FSR II



Only small differences between MC and Data observed. Used as  $p_t$ -dependet correction factors.

### Photon ID efficiency using Electrons

FSR can not be used for high  $p_t$ -photons. Electrons are similar except for pixel seed veto.  $\rightarrow$  Data and MC are compatible within a few percent.



Very good agreement in high  $p_t$  region. Difference less than 1%.

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## $\mu\mu\gamma$ Signal Distributions $\Delta R(\mu, \gamma) > 0.7$



### $ee\gamma$ Signal Distributions $\Delta R(e, \gamma) > 0.7$



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Zγ

#### Signal Extraction

- In contrast to FSR strong contamination of photons from  $\pi^0$  and jet fragmentation.
- $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ -templates (width of photon cluster in  $\eta$ -direction) to extract signal.
- Signal: from data FSR  $0.2(0.4) < \Delta R(\mu(e), \gamma) < 1.2$ . -With FSR from electron and muon separately  $\rightarrow$  difference < 1%. -Varying  $\Delta R(I, \gamma) < 1.0$ ,  $\Delta R(I, \gamma) < 1.5 \rightarrow$  difference < 1%.
- BKG: lower and upper cut of track isolation are selected in a way that MC-BKG and MC-QCD agree in σ<sub>inin</sub>-shape. Same cut used to extract BKG-Template from jet-data.



04.12.2012

11 / 19

#### Background $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ -Template

Differences in  $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$  between MC and Data don't allow direct use of MC templates.

- QCD events with at least two hadronic jets and a photon are selected.
- These photons should fulfill the whole ID except for I<sub>TRK</sub>.
- The upper and lower threshold of  $I_{TRK}$  are varied and the signal fraction extracted.
- Select those regions in I<sub>TRK</sub>-plane where the σ<sub>iηiη</sub>-shape is consistant with that of photons from QCD-MC.
- This procedure is done for every *p*<sub>t</sub>-bin and for barrel and endcap region.



#### Cross Section 7 TeV





Cross sections phase space:

 $\Delta R(I, \gamma) > 0.7, M_{||} > 50 \text{ GeV}$ ee $\gamma$ : 5340  $\pm$  90(stat.)  $\pm$  310(sys.)  $\pm$  120(lumi.) fb  $\mu\mu\gamma$ : 5830  $\pm$  80(stat.)  $\pm$  330(sys.)  $\pm$  128(lumi.) fb MCFM (NLO): 5930  $\pm$  330 fb Uncertainties: -Lepton efficiency: 2%

- -Photon efficiency: 5%
- -Luminosity: 2.2%
- -Template method bin dependent: 5-20%

#### Cross section 8 TeV





#### Cross Sections phase space:

 $\Delta R(l, \gamma) > 0.7, M_{ll} > 50 \text{ GeV}$   $ee\gamma: 6410 \pm 70(stat.) \pm 360(sys.) \pm 280(lumi.) \text{ fb}$   $\mu\mu\gamma: 6630 \pm 60(stat.) \pm 370(sys.) \pm 290(lumi.) \text{ fb}$ MCFM (NLO): 6940  $\pm$  380 fb Uncertainties: -Lepton efficiency: 2%

- -Photon efficiency: 5%
- -Luminosity: 4.4%
- -Template method bin dependent: 5-20%

#### Anomalous Gauge Couplings I

$$\begin{split} \Gamma^{\alpha\beta\mu} &= \frac{P^2 - q_1^2}{m_z^2} \{ h_1(q_2^\mu g^{\alpha\beta} - q_2^\alpha g^{\mu\beta}) + h_2 \frac{P^\alpha}{m_Z^2} ((P \cdot q_2) g^{\mu\beta} - q_2^\mu P^\beta) \\ &+ h_3 \epsilon^{\mu\alpha\beta\rho} q_{2\rho} + h_4 \frac{P^\alpha}{m_Z^2} \epsilon^{\mu\beta\rho\sigma} P_\rho q_{2\sigma} \} \end{split}$$

- Most general form of vertex. P incoming Z/γ, q<sub>1</sub> outgoing Z, q<sub>2</sub> outgoing γ. [arXiv:hep-ph/9710416]
- Four new Parameters  $h_i$ ;  $h_1$ ,  $h_2$  CP-violating set to zero.
- Scale dependent to avoid unitarity violation h<sub>i</sub>(s). All values given at Z mass.

$$\begin{aligned} |h_3| &< \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}n\right)^n}{\left(\frac{2}{3}n-1\right)^{n-3/2}} \frac{0.151 \, TeV^3}{\Lambda^3}; n = 3, \Lambda = 1.5 \, TeV, h_3 < 0.3\\ |h_4| &< \frac{\left(\frac{2}{5}n\right)^n}{\left(\frac{2}{5}n-1\right)^{n-5/2}} \frac{2.5 \times 10^{-3} \, TeV^5}{\Lambda^5}; n = 3, \Lambda = 1.5 \, TeV, h_4 < 0.001 \end{aligned}$$

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### Anomalous Gauge Couplings II









BKG: LogNormal-Fit to BKG from Template-Method

SIG: Sherpa Generator (Fast SIM)

#### Anomalous Gauge Couplings Result



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17 / 19

#### Anomalous Gauge Couplings Combined Result



#### FSR

Clean sample of photon with simple kinematic cuts:

- Photon reconstruction efficiency.
- Template for Signal.

#### ISR

- Large number of fake photons but data driven templates for  $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$  available.
- Cross sections are in good agreement with MC prediction.
- Exclusion of anomalous couplings are within expectations.

# BACK UP