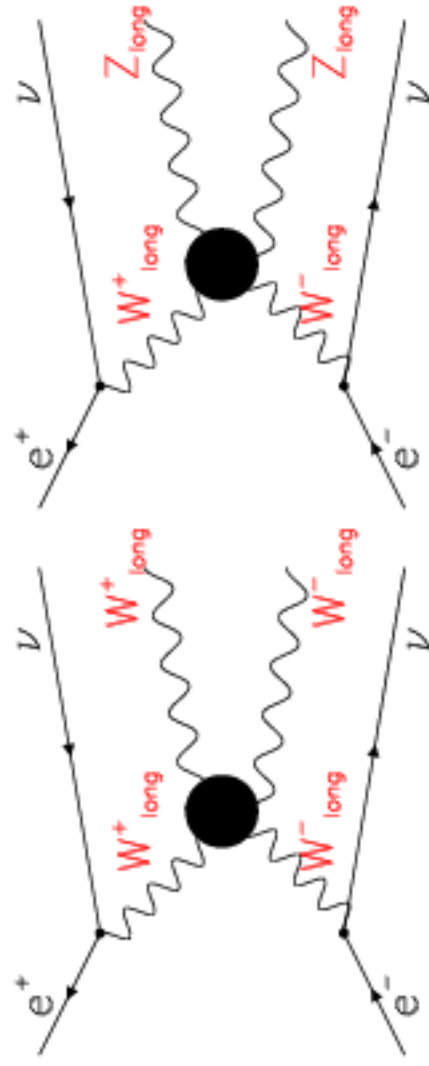


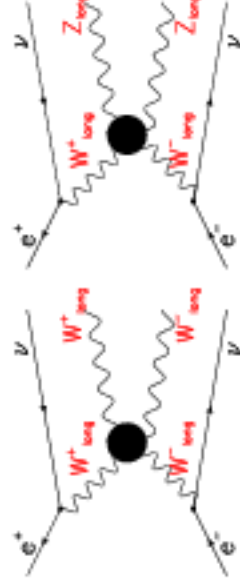
WW Scattering in the LDC00Sc and LDC01Sc

David Ward and Wenbiao Yan



Motivation

- WW scattering @ e^+e^-



- Parameters: anomalous couplings α_4 & α_5 , which are zero in the SM and are related to the scale of new physics.
- Sensitivity of α_4 & α_5 at linear collider ?
 - LC-PHSM-2001-038: SIMDET for TESLA @ 800 GeV
 - hep-ph/0604048: SIMDET for TESLA @ 1000 GeV
 - Andres F. Osorio's thesis: SIMDET for TESLA @ 800 GeV

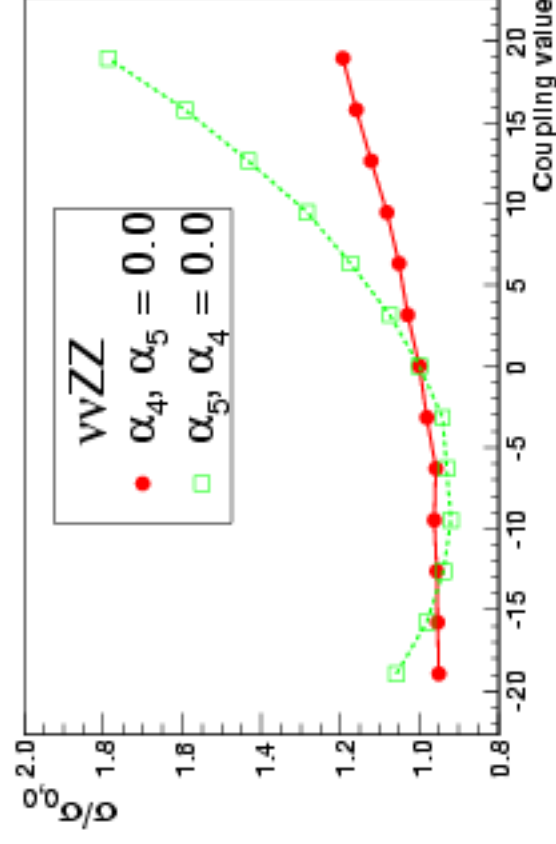
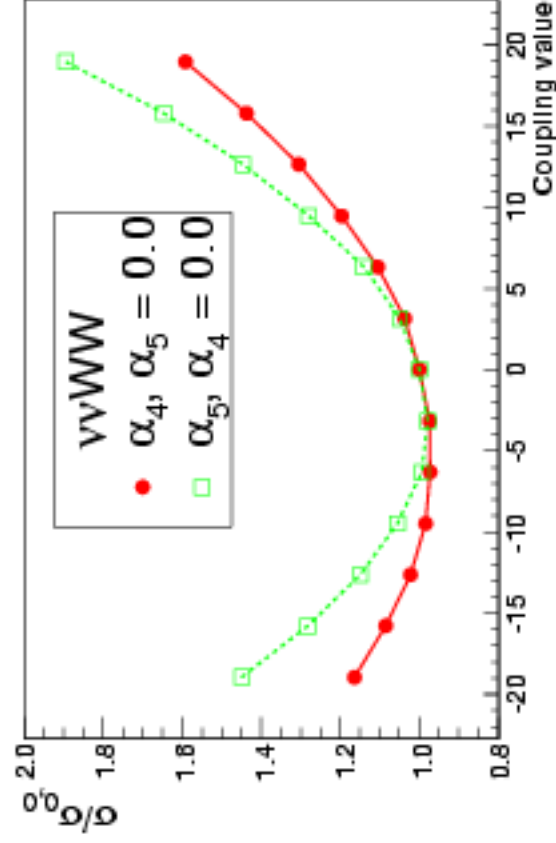
Motivation

- Motivation @ this work
 - WW/ZZ separation
 - Extract α_4 & α_5 :
 - * Detector model: LDC00, LDC00Sc, LDC01, LDC01Sc
 - * PFA: Pandora PFA vs. Wolf PFA
- This talk: apply Pandora PFA for LDC00Sc & LDC01Sc detector models, and extract α_4 & α_5 .
- LDC00Sc vs. LDC01Sc
 - Ecal
 - * LDC00Sc: 30X 1.4mm + 10X 4.2 mm as W radiator
 - * LDC01Sc: 20X 2.1mm + 10X 4.2 mm as W radiator
 - Detector size
 - * LDC00Sc: tpcOuterRadius = 1690; TPC_Ecal_Hcal_barrel_halfZ = 2730
 - * LDC01Sc: tpcOuterRadius = 1580; TPC_Ecal_Hcal_barrel_halfZ = 2200

WW/ZZ signal

- **WW/ZZ Signal events**

- $147.0 < m_{qq}^1 + m_{qq}^2 < 171.0$ GeV: WW
- $171.0 < m_{qq}^1 + m_{qq}^2 < 195.0$ GeV: ZZ
- $|m_{qq}^1 - m_{qq}^2| \leq 20.0$ GeV
- $m_{\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e} \geq 100.0$ GeV



- **$\nu\nu WW$ events are more sensitive than $\nu\nu ZZ$ events**

- **α_5 is more sensitive than α_4**

WW/ZZ MC production

- $\sqrt{s} = 800$ GeV; polarization RL 40% 80%; with ISR; w/o beamstrahlung

Channel	σ_{800GeV} (fb)	Generator
$\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e WW \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$	8.55	Whizard 1.50
$\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e ZZ \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$	3.97	Whizard 1.50
$\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ (background)	5.46	Whizard 1.50
$e\nu_e WZ \rightarrow e\nu_e q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$	38.75	Whizard 1.50
$ee WW/ZZ \rightarrow ee q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$	289.43	Whizard 1.50
$t\bar{t} \rightarrow X$	299.63	PYTHIA 6.1
$\nu_e e W \rightarrow \nu_e e q\bar{q}$	108.59	Whizard 1.50
$\nu_{\mu,\tau} \bar{\nu}_{\mu,\tau} WW/ZZ \rightarrow \nu_{\mu,\tau} \bar{\nu}_{\mu,\tau} q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$	8.85	Whizard 1.50

- process with $\sigma < 100$: sample with $\mathcal{L} = 1000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- process with $\sigma > 100$: sample with $\mathcal{L} = 500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Event reconstruction

- **Detector simulation: LDC00Sc & LDC01Sc detector models @ Mokka v6.2;**
- **Marlin v00-09-06; MarlinReco v00-02; MarlinUtil v00-02**
- **Pandora PFA v01-00**
- **Processors for Digitization**
 - **VTXDigi FTDDigi TPCDigi**
 - **SimpleCaloDigi**
 - * **two calibration constants for two Ecal parts**
 - * **one calibration constants for Hcal**
- **Processors for Wolf PFA**
 - **tracking finding: TrackCheater**
 - **cluster finding: TrackwiseClustering**
 - **track-cluster match: Wolf**

Event reconstruction

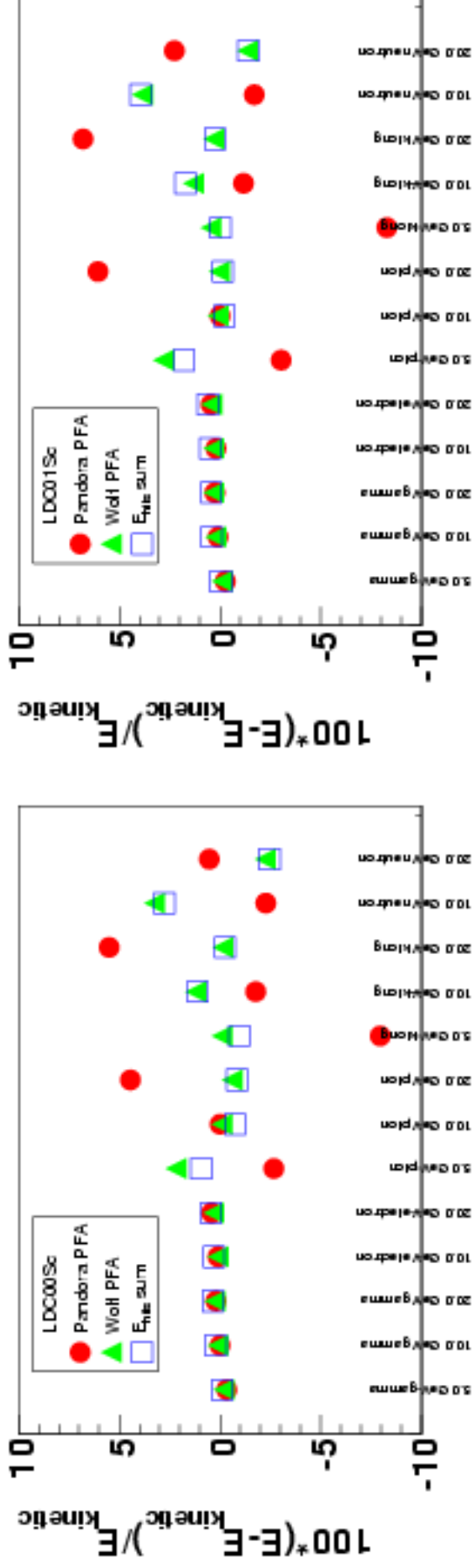
- Processors for Pandora PFA
 - tracking finding: TrackCheater
 - cluster finding & track-cluster match: PandoraPFAProcessor
- Processors for perfect Pandora PFA
 - tracking finding: TrackCheater
 - Pandora PFA @ perfect module
- Wolf PFA vs. Pandora PFA
 - tracking finding: same
 - cluster finding: TrackwiseClustering vs. PandoraPFAProcessor
 - track-cluster match: Wolf vs. PandoraPFAProcessor

Calibration constants @ PFAs

- different PFAs @ same detector model
 - avoid different value for the same calibration constants
 - distribution: sum of hit energy in a event
 - special calibration constants of a PFA: sum of PFA energy in a event
- different detector model
 - wrong calibration constants \implies **unreliable conclusion ???**
 - separately determine calibration constants for different detector model
- common calibration constants SimpleCaloDigi
 - Ecal: two calibration constants for two Ecal parts
 - * fix ratio 1:3 (LDC00Sc); 1:2 (LDC01Sc) by radiation length
 - * 10.0 GeV gamma events without Hcal hits
 - Hcal: one calibration constant
 - * 10.0 GeV pion in front of Hcal without Ecal hits

Calibration constants @ PFAs

- calibration constants determined by 10.0 GeV gamma & pion
- valid for different type particles with different energies ?



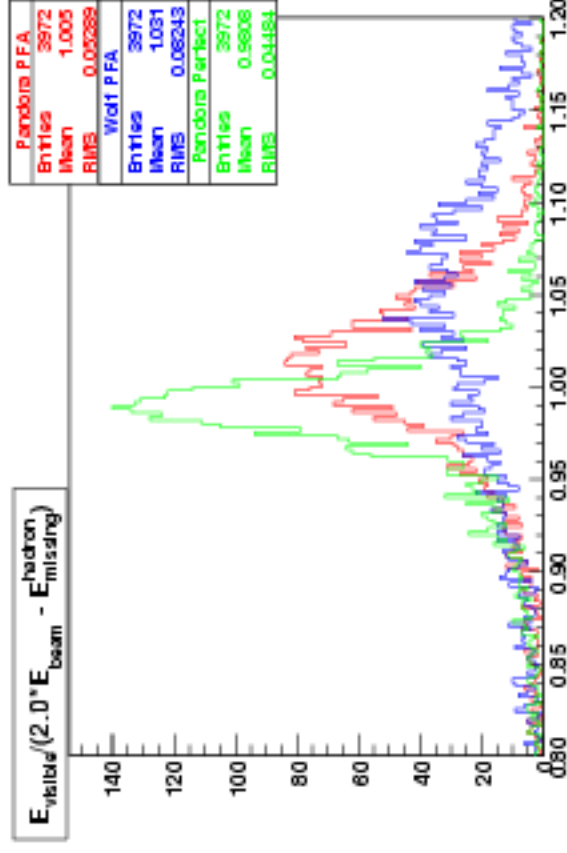
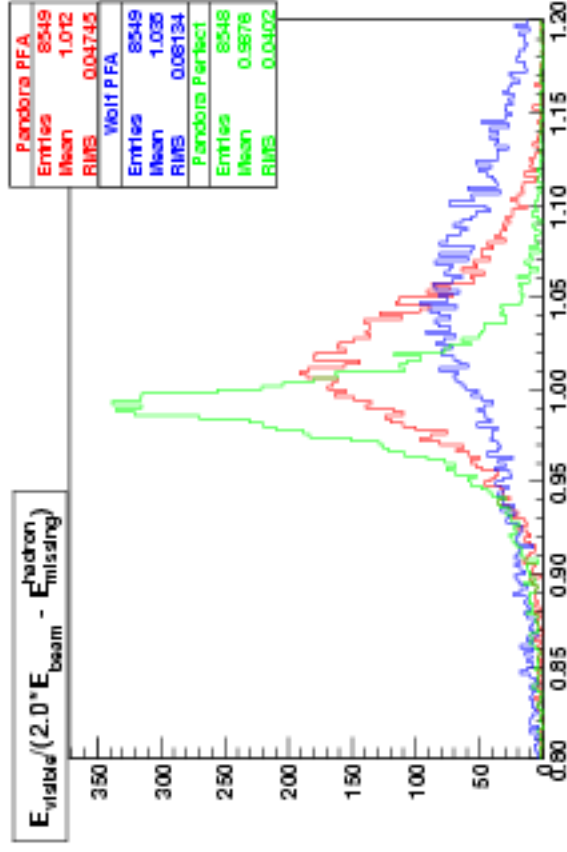
- kinetic energy $E_{particle}$; neutron: kinetic energy $E_{neutron} - M_{neutron}$

WW/ZZ event selection

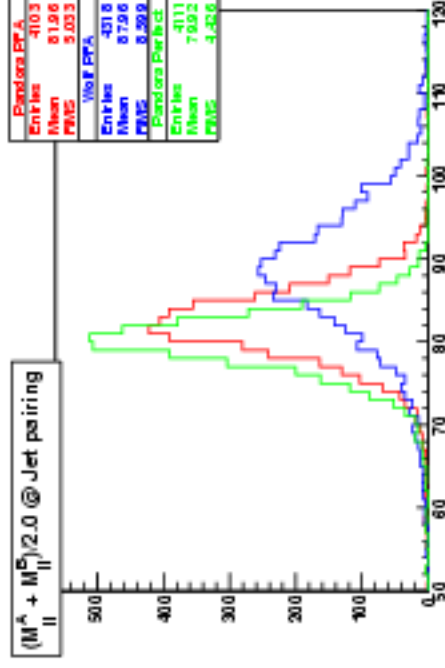
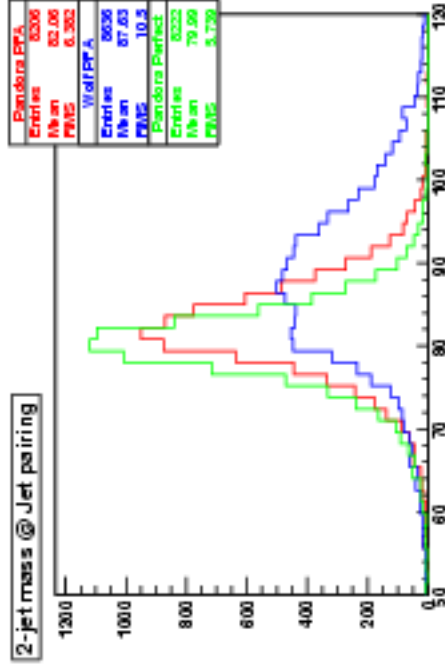
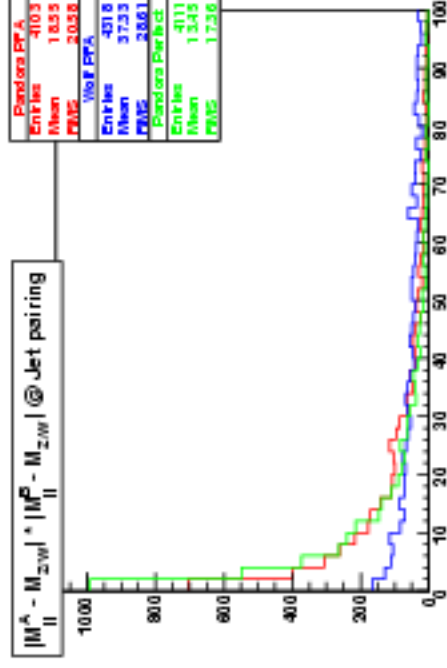
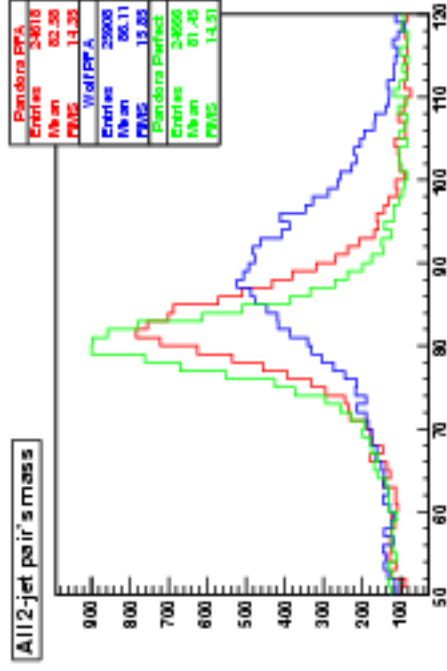
- We follow LC-PHSM-2001-038, and unify selection cuts for WW/ZZ
- Event selection: select events with a significant fraction of neutrinos
 - Recoil mass: $M_{recoil} \geq 200.0$ GeV
 - Total transverse momentum: $P_T \geq 40$ GeV
 - Total transverse energy: $E_T \geq 150$ GeV
 - Total missing momentum and most energetic track: $|\cos\theta| < 0.99$
 - Energy in a 10° cone of most energy track: $E_{cone} \geq 2.0$ GeV
 - Force events to have 4 jets, and $Y_{34} > 0.0001$
 - * Ktjet package for jet finding
 - * Jet selection: $E_{jet} > 10.0$ GeV and $|\cos\theta_{jet}| < 0.99$
- WW/ZZ selection
 - WW: $60 < M_W < 88$ GeV
 - ZZ: $85 < M_Z < 100$ GeV

Event energy: Pandora PFA vs. Wolf PFA

- $E_{missing}^{hadron}$: sum of energy for neutrinos and particles in beam pipe at hadron level
- $E_{beam} = 400.0$ GeV; $E_{visible}$: visible energy at detector level
- Left: $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e WW$; Right: $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e ZZ$

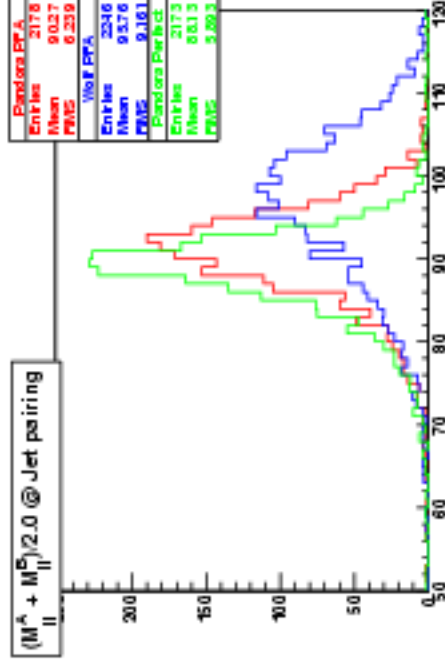
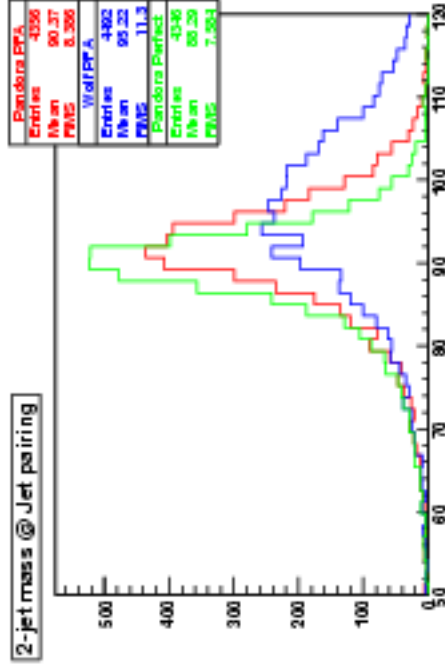
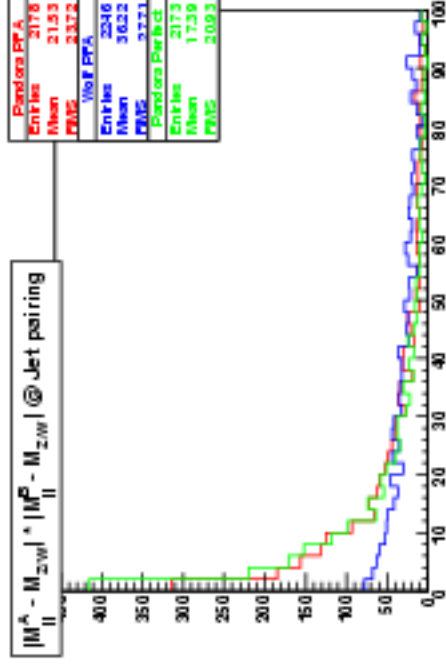
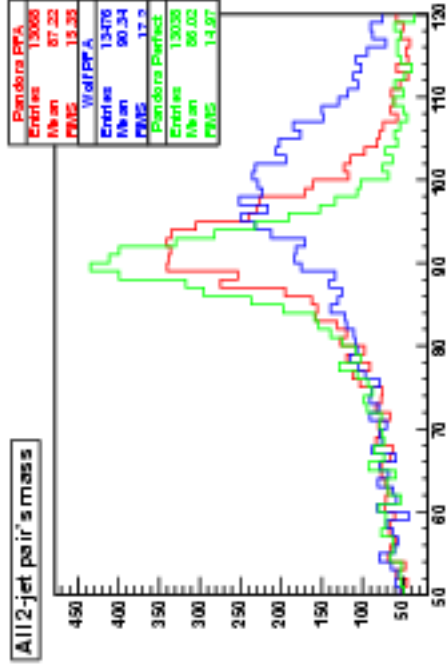


WW: Pandora PFA vs. Wolf PFA



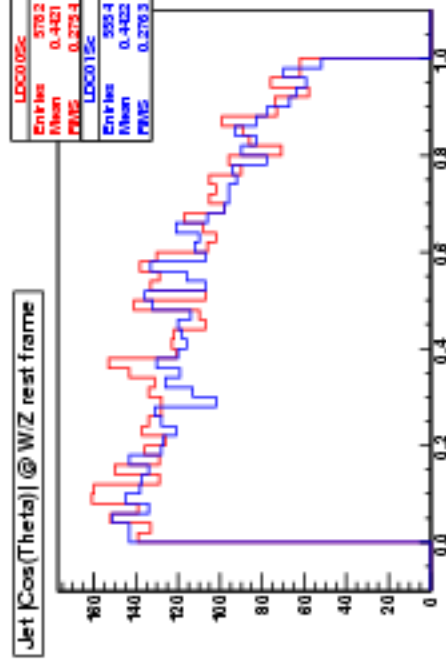
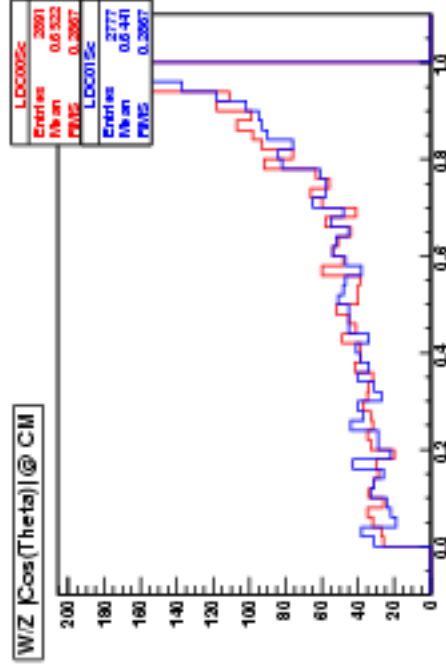
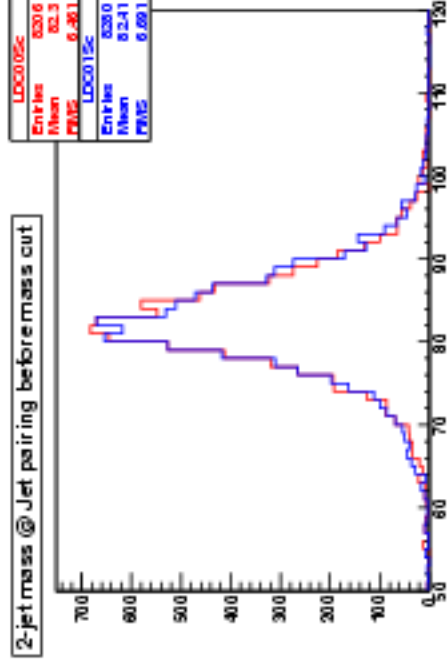
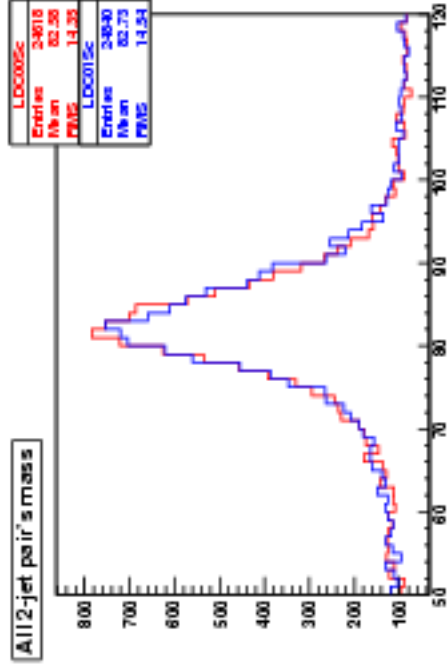
- Without W mass cut @ LDC00Sc: W peak @ Wolf PFA ???

ZZ: Pandora PFA vs. Wolf PFA



- Without Z mass cut @ LDC00Sc: Z peak @ Wolf PFA ???

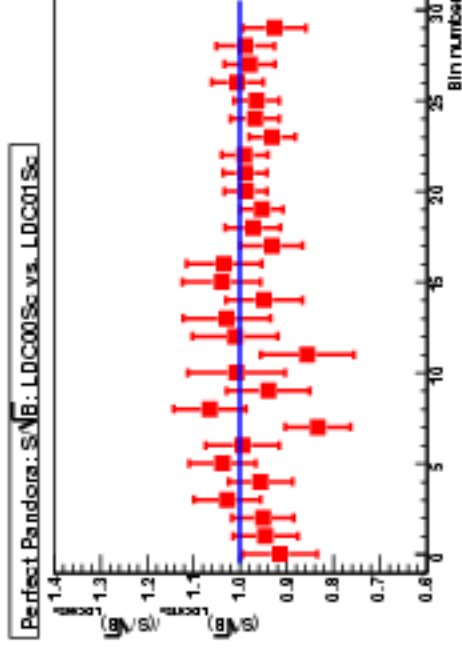
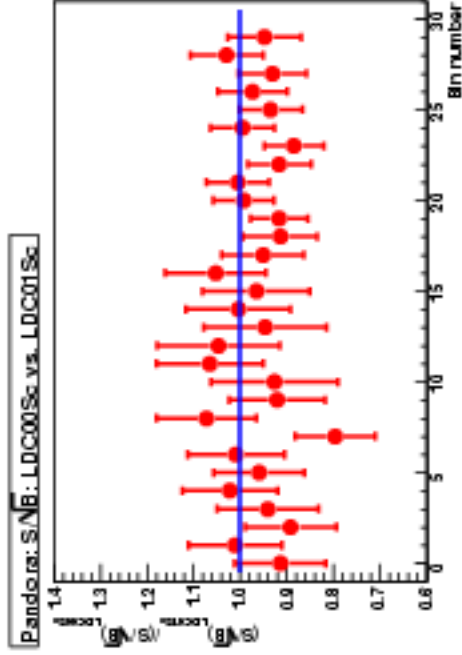
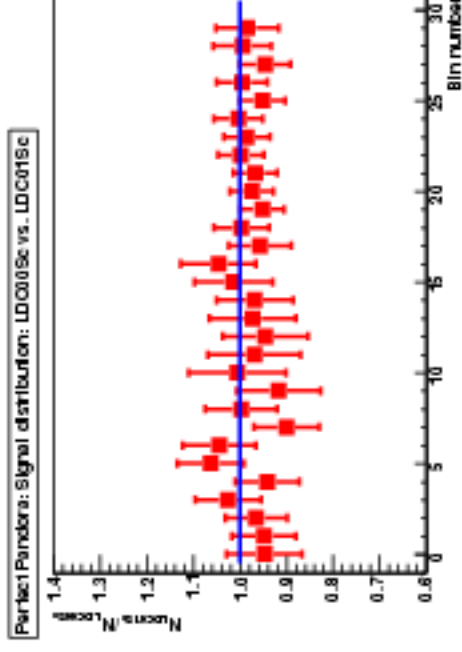
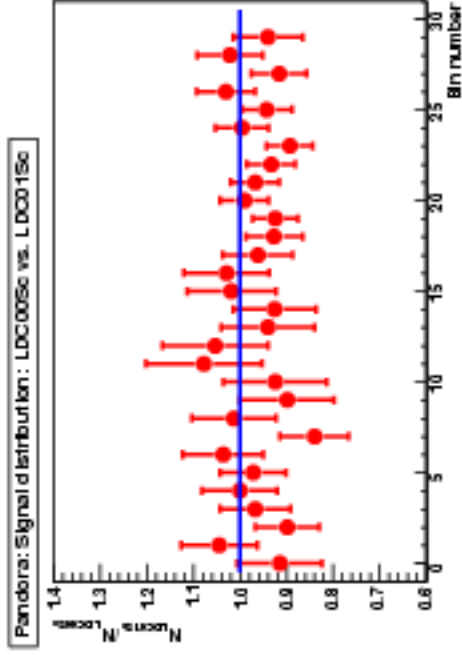
Pandora PFA @ WW: LDC00Sc vs. LDC01Sc



- selected events number, LDC00Sc : LDC01Sc = 1 : 0.96

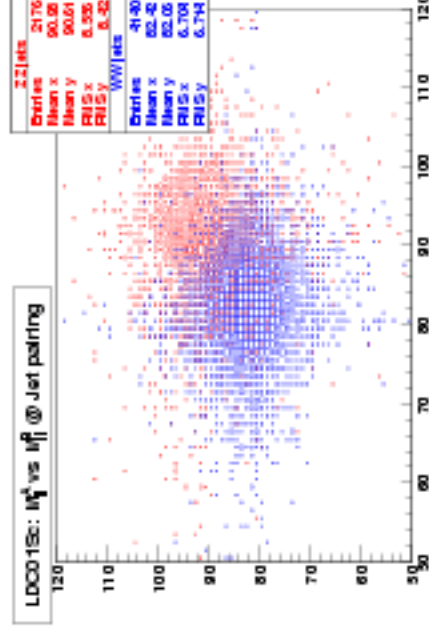
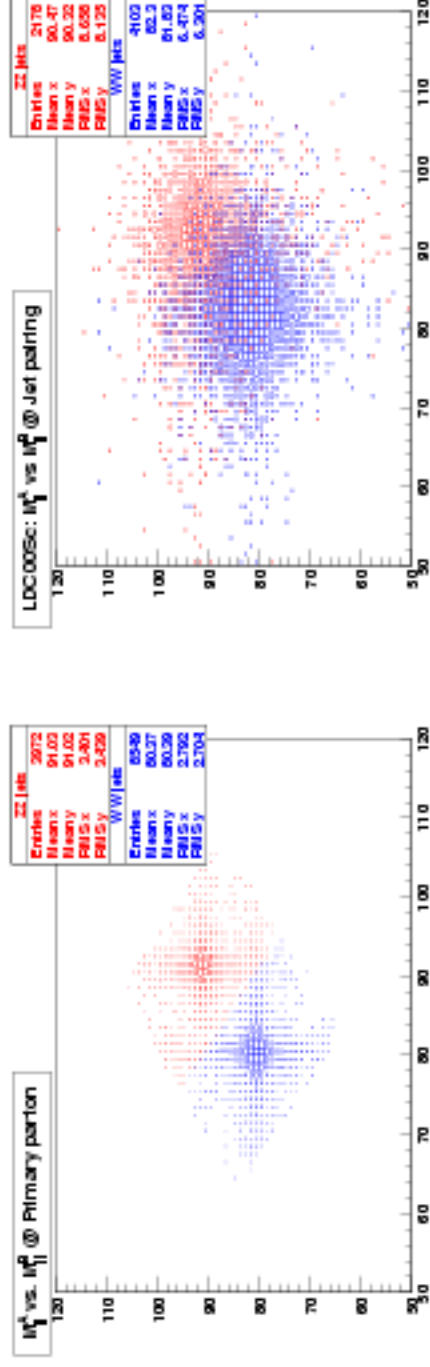
Pandora PFA @ WW: LDC00Sc vs. LDC01Sc

- 10 bins $d\sigma/dM_{WW}$; 10 bins $d\sigma/d|\cos\theta_W^*|$; 10 bins $d\sigma/d|\cos\theta_{J_{et}}^*|$;



WW/ZZ separation

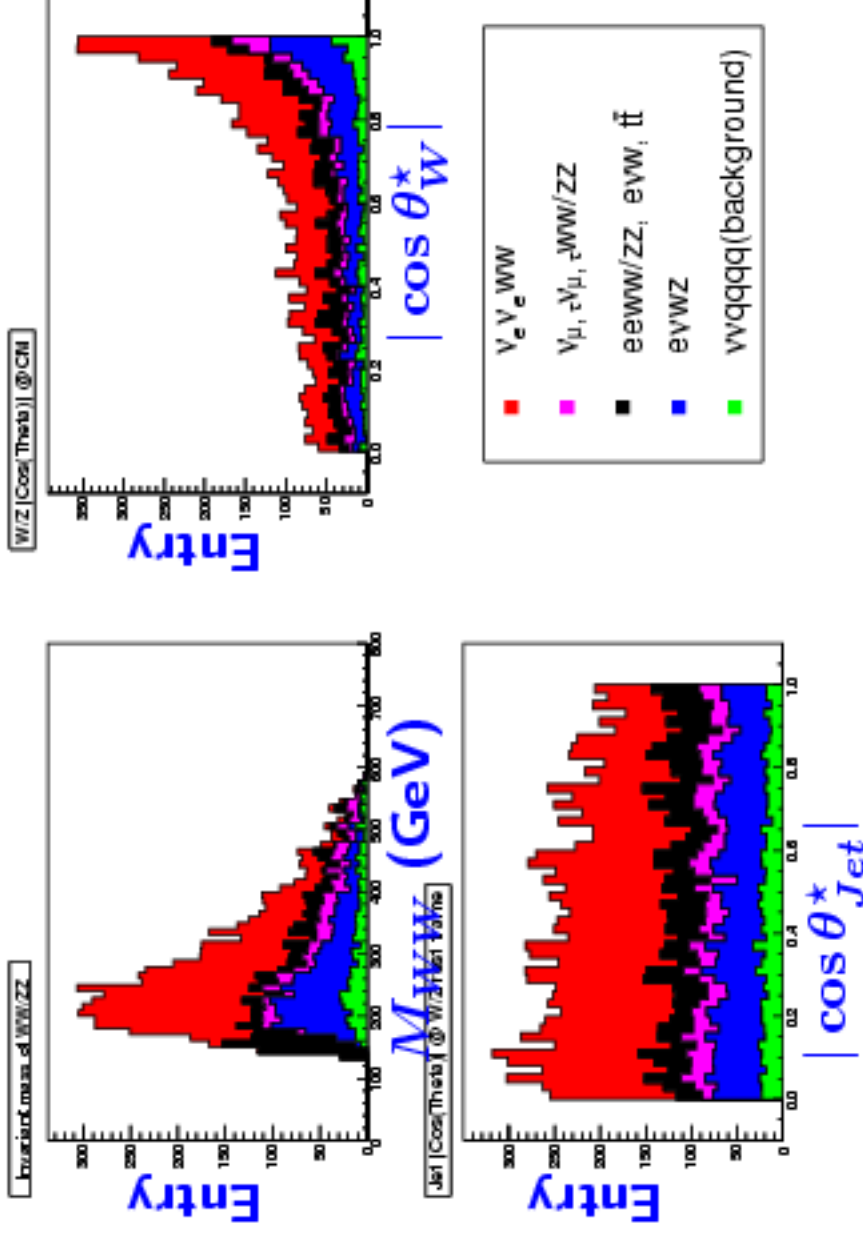
- WW/ZZ: SAME selection @ detector level; without W/Z mass cut



Binned maximum likelihood fit

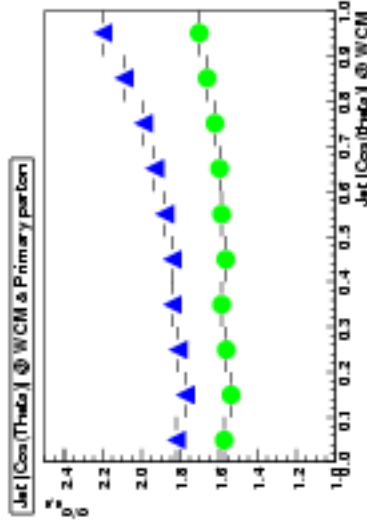
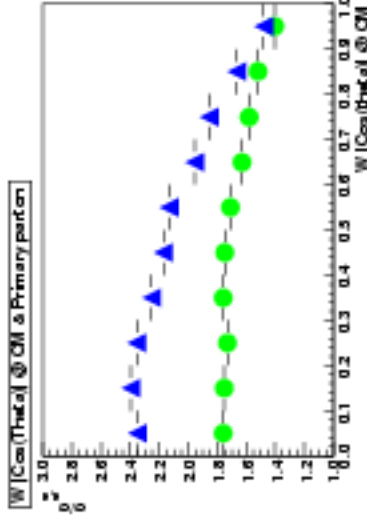
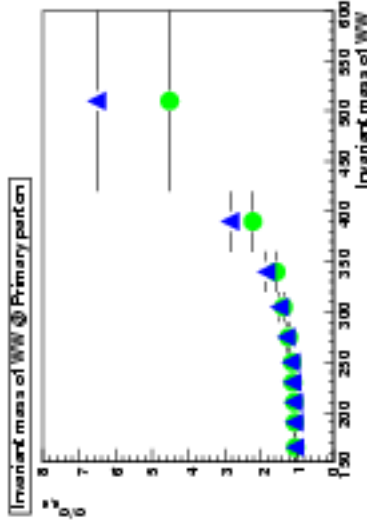
- **Fitting distributions at detector level**
 - SM sample with (0.0, 0.0) as "data"
 - each bin $p(n) = e^{-\lambda} \lambda^n / n!$
 - * n : observed number @ "data" sample and background event samples
 - * λ : expected number; $\lambda = m^{signal}(\alpha_4, \alpha_5) + m^{bkg1}(\alpha_4, \alpha_5) + m^{bkg2}$
 - $-\ln \mathcal{L} = -\sum \ln p(n_i) = -\sum n_i \ln \lambda_i + \sum \lambda_i + \sum \ln(n_i!)$
- $m^{signal}(\alpha_4, \alpha_5)$ and $m^{bkg1}(\alpha_4, \alpha_5)$
- Each MC event (ith event) is weighted by
$$R_i(\alpha_4, \alpha_5) = 1.0 + A_i \alpha_4 + B_i \alpha_4^2 + C_i \alpha_5 + D_i \alpha_5^2 + E_i \alpha_4 \alpha_5$$
 R_i is the ratio of matrix element to SM sample with (0.0, 0.0)
- Decide A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i, E_i @ each event
 - * Using generated SM sample with (0.0, 0.0), we recalculate matrix elements for each event with 20 sets of (α_4, α_5) value, and decide $(A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i, E_i)$ by TMinuit fitting to 20 R for ith event.
 - Count selected events with $R_i(\alpha_4, \alpha_5) \rightarrow m^{signal}(\alpha_4, \alpha_5)$
- Selection performance independent of (α_4, α_5)

Fit distributions



- $150 < M_{WW} < 600$ GeV; 10 bins for M_{WW} ; 10 bins for $|\cos \theta_{W^*}|$ & $|\cos \theta_{Jet}^*| \leftarrow \sim 2900$ WW events and ~ 1100 ZZ events

Fit distributions

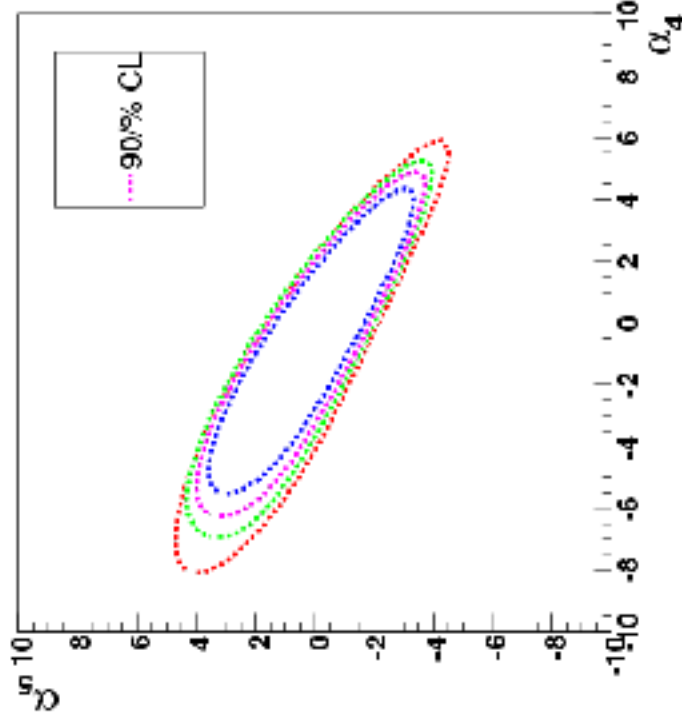


$$\sigma_{\alpha_4, \alpha_5} / \sigma_{0,0}$$

- $\alpha_4 = 0.12; \alpha_5 = 0.00$
- ▲ $\alpha_4 = 0.00; \alpha_5 = 0.12$

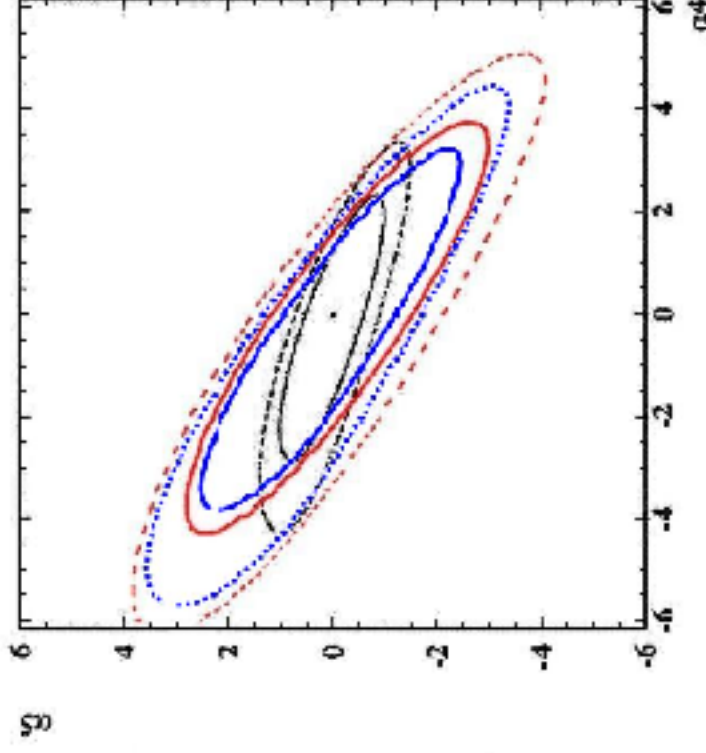
- sensitive (α_4, α_5) at high M_{WW} , $|\cos \theta_W^*|$ and $|\cos \theta_{Jet}^*|$, low S/B at high M_{WW}
- fit distributions: $d^2\sigma / (d|\cos \theta_W^*| d|\cos \theta_{Jet}^*|) \oplus \dots$

Fit distributions



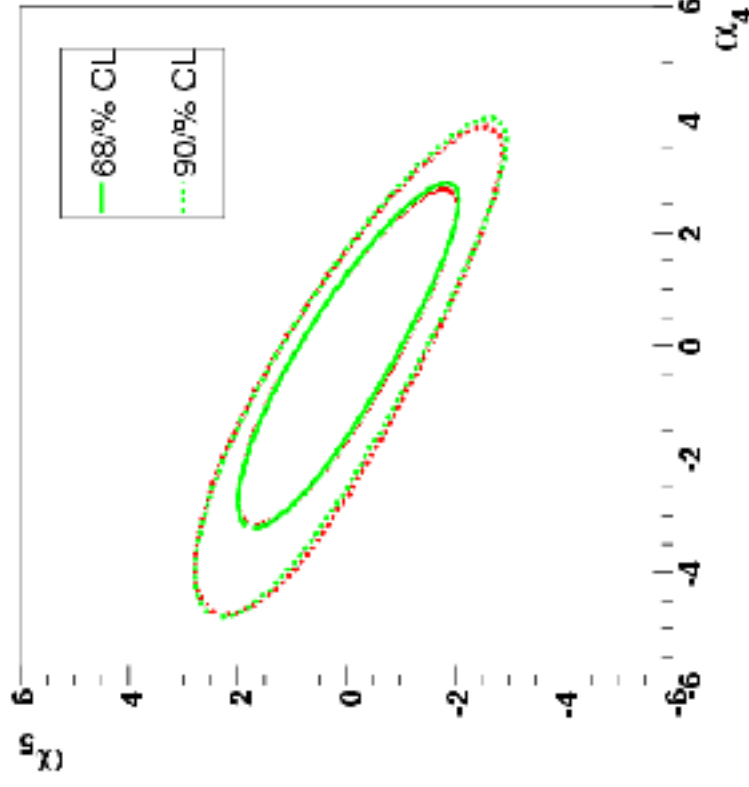
- **Red:** $d^2\sigma / (dM_{WW} d|\cos\theta_W^*|)$
- **Green:** $d^2\sigma / (d|\cos\theta_W^*| d|\cos\theta_{Jet}^*|)$
- **Pink:** $d^2\sigma / (d|\cos\theta_W^*| d|\cos\theta_{Jet}^*|) \oplus \sigma_{ww}^{total} \oplus \sigma_{zz}^{total}$
- **Blue:** $d^2\sigma / (d|\cos\theta_W^*| d|\cos\theta_{Jet}^*|) \oplus \sigma_{ww}^{total} \oplus \sigma_{zz}^{total} \oplus d\sigma / dM_{WW}$

Likelihood from combined WW/ZZ



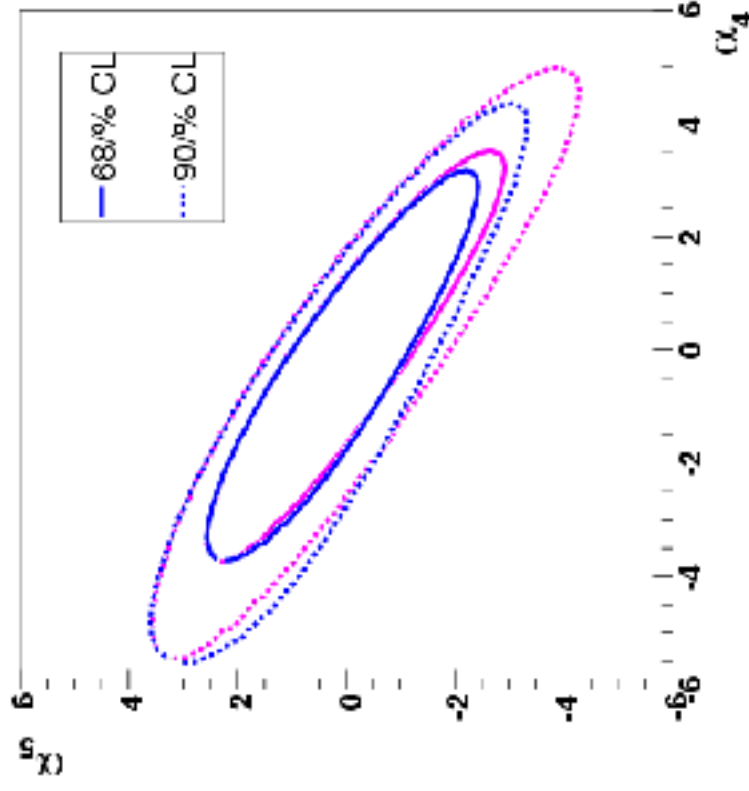
- **Blue: results on LDC00Sc detector model**
- **Red: Predrag Krstonic's results @ LCWS 2005 on TESLA fast simulation**
- **Black: LC-PHSM-2001-038 on TESLA fast simulation**

Perfect Pandora PFA: LDC00Sc vs. LDC01Sc



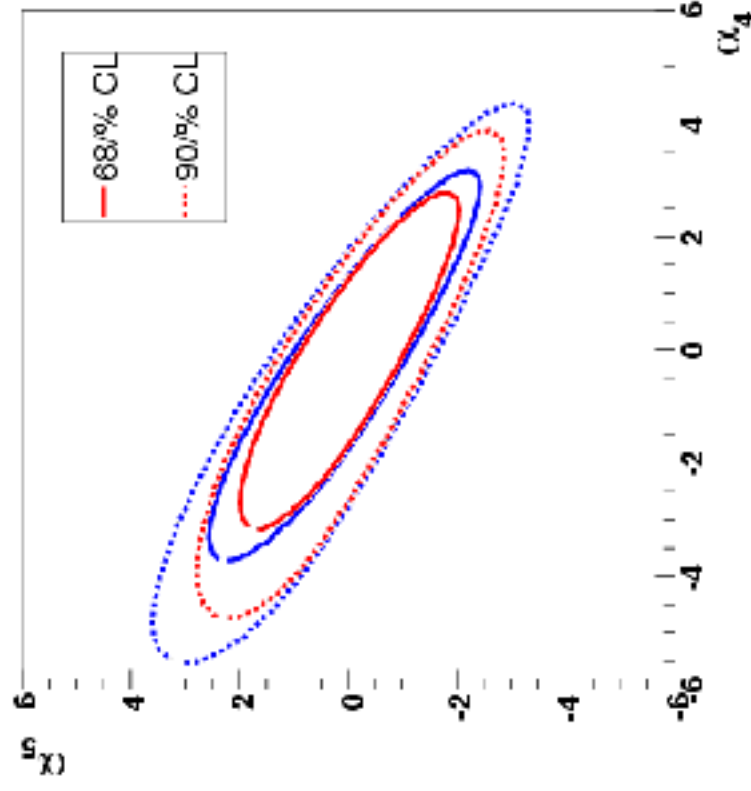
- likelihood from combined WW/ZZ fitting
- Red: results on LDC00Sc detector model
- Green: results on LDC01Sc detector model

Pandora PFA: LDC00Sc vs. LDC01Sc



- likelihood from combined WW/ZZ fitting
- Blue: results on LDC00Sc detector model
- Pink: results on LDC01Sc detector model

LDC00Sc: Pandora PFA vs. Perfect case

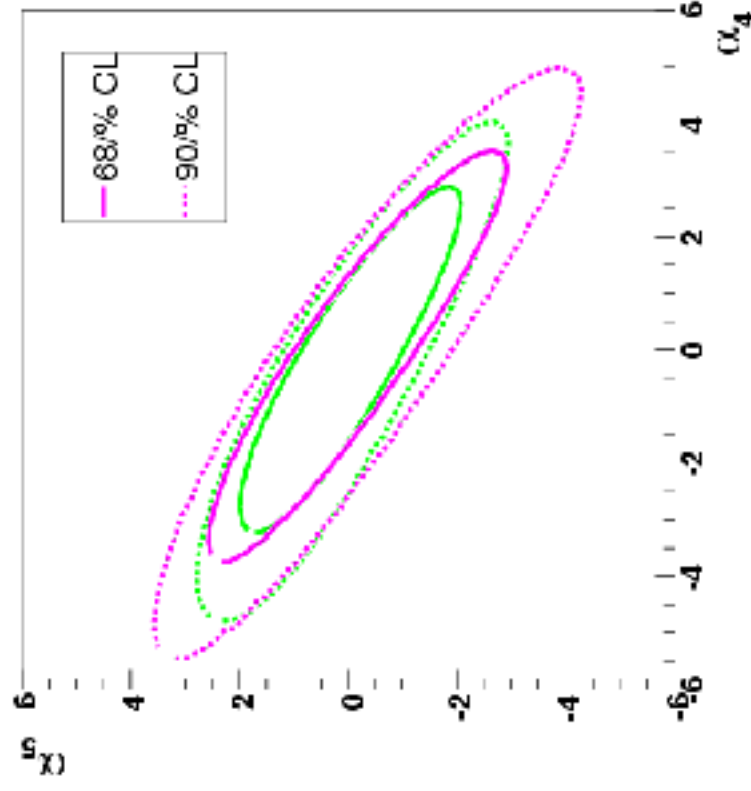


- likelihood from combined WW/ZZ fitting

- Blue: Pandora PFA

- Red: Perfect Pandora PFA

LDC01Sc: Pandora PFA vs. Perfect case



- likelihood from combined WW/ZZ fitting
- Pink: Pandora PFA
- Green: Perfect Pandora PFA

Summary and outlook

- We study WW scattering with LDC00Sc & LDC01Sc detector model, and extract α_4 & α_5 , which are comparable with that of TESLA fast simulation.
- Calibration constants @ PFAs for LDC00Sc and LDC01Sc
 - wrong calibration constants \implies **unreliable conclusion ???**
- Pandora PFA vs. Wolf PFA
 - W/Z peak @ Wolf PFA ???
 - * not used for α_4 & α_5 fitting due to W/Z mass cut in the analysis
 - Pandora PFA \sim Perfect Pandora PFA
- LDC00Sc vs. LDC01Sc
 - fitted α_4 & α_5 are comparable.
 - for selected events number, LDC00Sc : LDC01Sc = 1 : 0.96
 - distributions of LDC00Sc are comparable with that of LDC01Sc

Summary and outlook

- **Plans for future**
 - **latest version of software @ SL4**
 - **different PFAs: track-based PFA**
 - **different detector models: LDC00 and LDC01**
 - * **MC samples are available.**
 - **track finding: TrackCheater → full LDC tracking**