

# Electroweak Physics at the LHC with ATLAS

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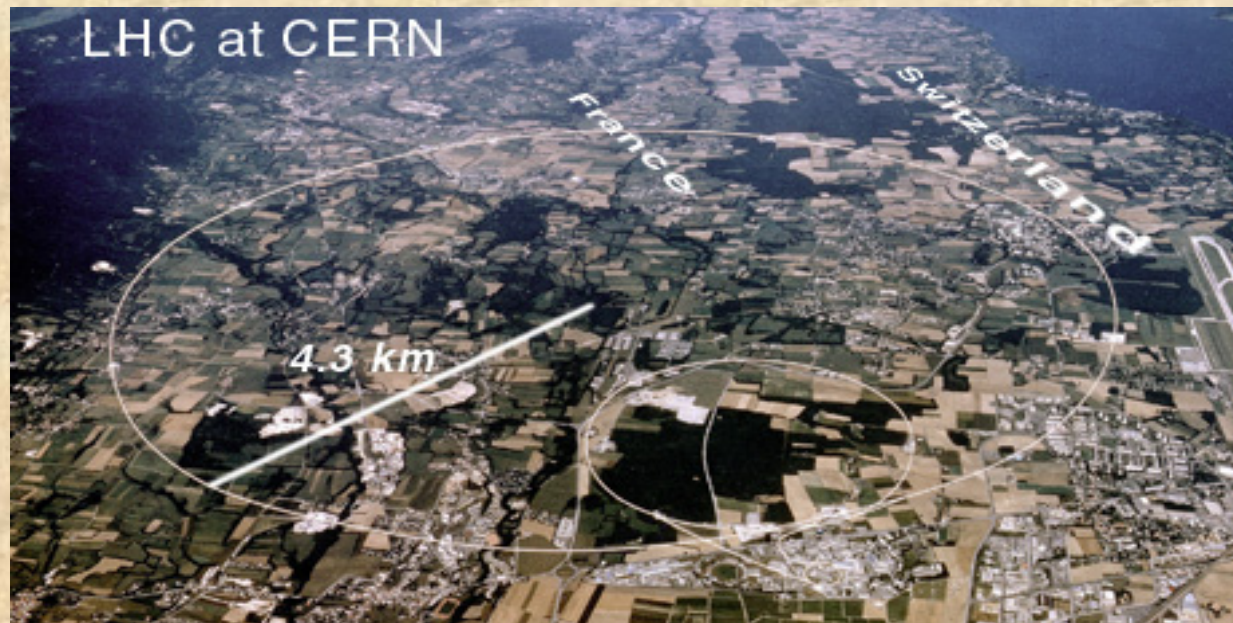
# Outline

- LHC and ATLAS.
- **W mass** measurement
- Improvements in the mass of the top quark ( $m_t$ ) measurements.
- $A_{\text{FB}}$  asymmetry in dilepton production:  $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}(M_Z^2)$ .
- EW single top quark production: direct measurement of  $V_{tb}$ .
- Triple gauge boson couplings (**TGC**).
- Conclusion.

# LHC (Large Hadron Collider):



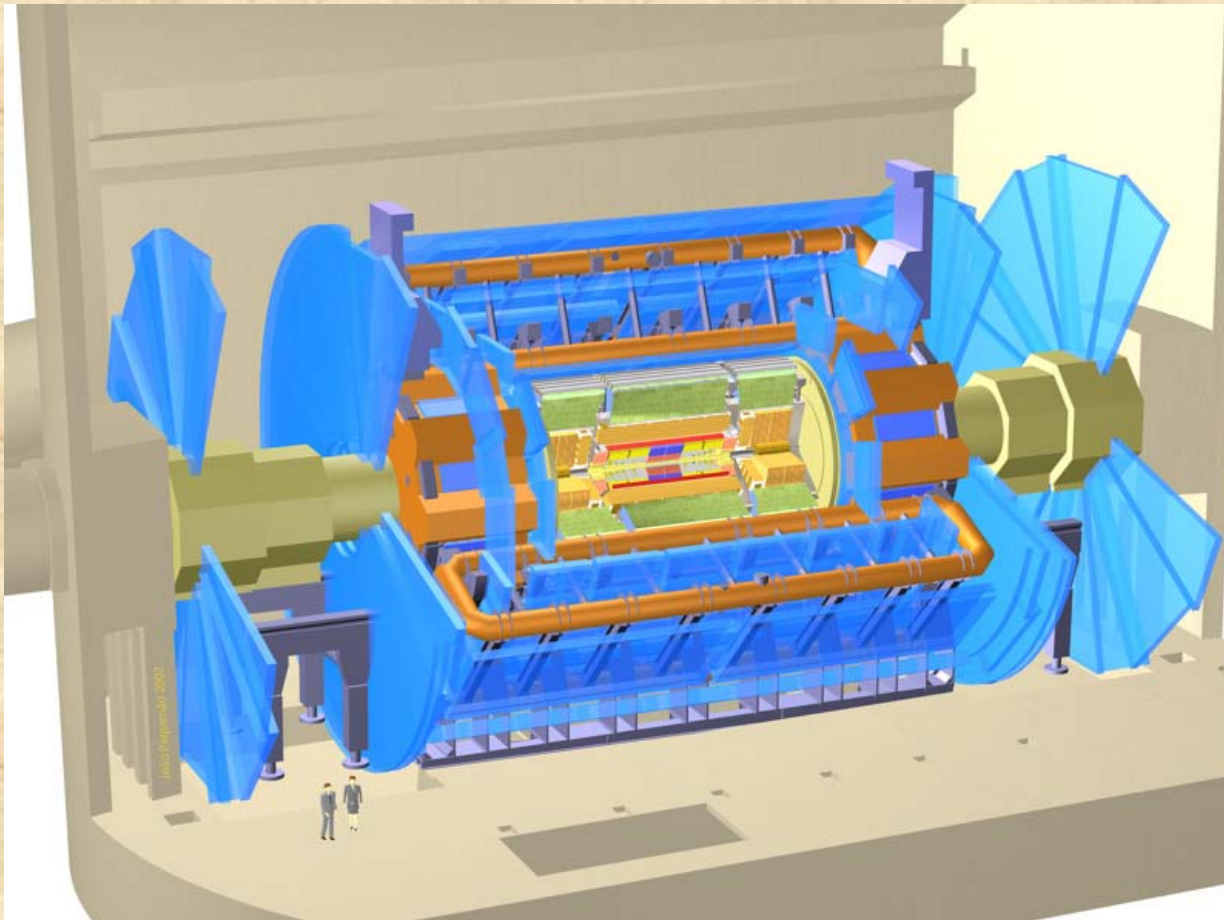
- p-p collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$
- bunch crossing every **25 ns**
- **low-luminosity**:  $L \approx 2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$   
( $\mathcal{L} \approx 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}/\text{year}$ )
- **high-luminosity**:  $L \approx 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$   
( $\mathcal{L} \approx 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}/\text{year}$ )



Process	$\sigma$ (nb)	Events/year ( $\mathcal{L} = 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )
$W \rightarrow e\nu$	30	$\sim 10^8$
$Z \rightarrow e^+ e^-$	3.0	$\sim 10^7$
$t\bar{t}$	1.6	$\sim 10^7$
Inclusive jets $p_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$	200	$\sim 10^9$

- Large statistics  $\rightarrow$  **small statistical error!**
- Huge discovery potential for new physics:  
**Higgs** and **Supersymmetry**.

# The Atlas Detector



**Inner Detector:**  $|\eta| < 2.5$

Silicon pixels and strips

Transition radiation tracker

**EM Calorimeter:**  $|\eta| < 3.2$

Sampling Pb/LAr

$$\frac{\sigma}{E} = \frac{10\%}{\sqrt{E} \text{ (GeV)}}$$

**Hadronic Calorimeters:**  $|\eta| < 4.9$

**Barrel:**  $|\eta| < 1.7$

Fe/Scintillating tiles/WLS fibres

$$\frac{\sigma}{E} = \frac{50\%}{\sqrt{E} \text{ (GeV)}} \oplus 0.03$$

**Endcaps:**  $|\eta| < 4.9$

Cu & W / LAr

**Muon Spectrometer:**  $|\eta| < 3.7$

Drift tubes & Cathode strip

Tubes, resistive plate chambers

$$\frac{\sigma}{p_T} \cong 2 - 3\%$$

**Lepton energy scale:** precision of **0.02%** ( $Z \rightarrow ll$ )

**Jet energy scale:** precision of **1%** ( $W \rightarrow jj$ ;  $Z(l) + \text{jets}$ )

**Absolute luminosity:** precision  $\leq 5\%$  (machine, optical theorem, rate of known processes)

**Magnet:** 2T Solenoid

# W mass measurement

- W mass is a fundamental parameter of the SM ( $\alpha_{\text{QED}}, G_F, \sin\theta_W$ )

$$M_W = 80.425 \pm 0.038 \text{ GeV (PDG)}$$

- $M_W = 80.3827 - 0.0579 \ln(M_H/100) - 0.008 \ln^2(M_H/100) + 0.543[(m_t/175)^2 - 1] + f(\Delta\alpha, \alpha_s)$

$$M_W = \sqrt{\frac{\pi\alpha}{G_F \sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{\sin\theta_W (1 - \Delta R)}$$

- Precise measurements will constrain the mass of the SM Higgs or the h boson of the MSSM;
- At the time of the LHC start-up the W mass will be known with a precision of about **30 MeV** (LEP + Tevatron)
- Equal weights in a Higgs mass  $\chi^2$  test:

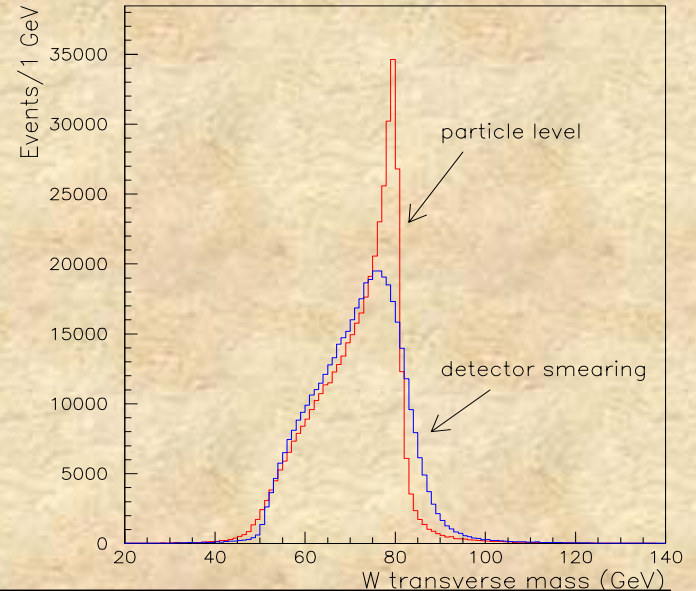
$$\Delta M_W \approx 0.7 \times 10^{-2} \Delta m_t$$

At the LHC  $\Delta m_t \sim 2 \text{ GeV}$

$M_W$  should be known with a precision of about **15 MeV** (combining e/ $\mu$  and CMS data).

(achievable during the low-luminosity phase of LHC)

- constrains  $M_H$  to  $\sim 25\%$ .



➤ **Detector resolution + pile-up** will smear significantly the transverse mass distribution.

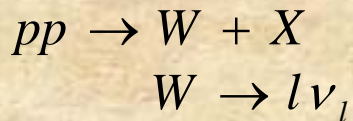
**Measurement of the W mass performed in the leptonic channels using the transverse mass:**

$$M_T^W = \sqrt{2p_T^l p_T^\nu (1 - \cos\Delta\phi)}$$

# W mass measurement (new results)

Sources of uncertainty:

- **Statistical uncertainty:**  $< 1.8 \text{ MeV}$  for  $\mathcal{L} \approx 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



$\sigma = 30 \text{ nb}$  ( $\neq e, \mu$ )  
 **$6 \times 10^8$  events after cuts for each lepton species** ( $\mathcal{L} \approx 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )

- **Systematic errors**

a) **physics:** W  $p_t$  spectrum, structure functions, W width, radiative decays and background.

- p.d.f.'s & radiative corrections: improve theoretical calculations!

b) **detector performance:** lepton scale, energy/ momentum resolution, lepton identification and response to recoil.

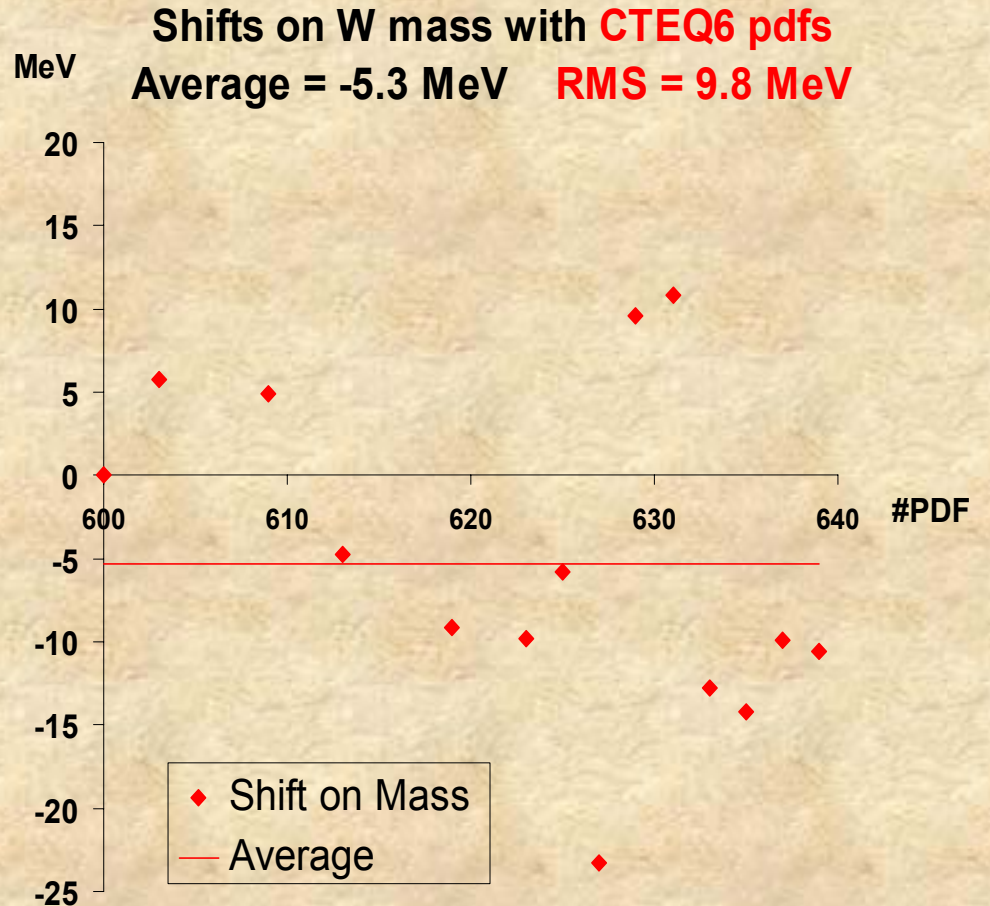
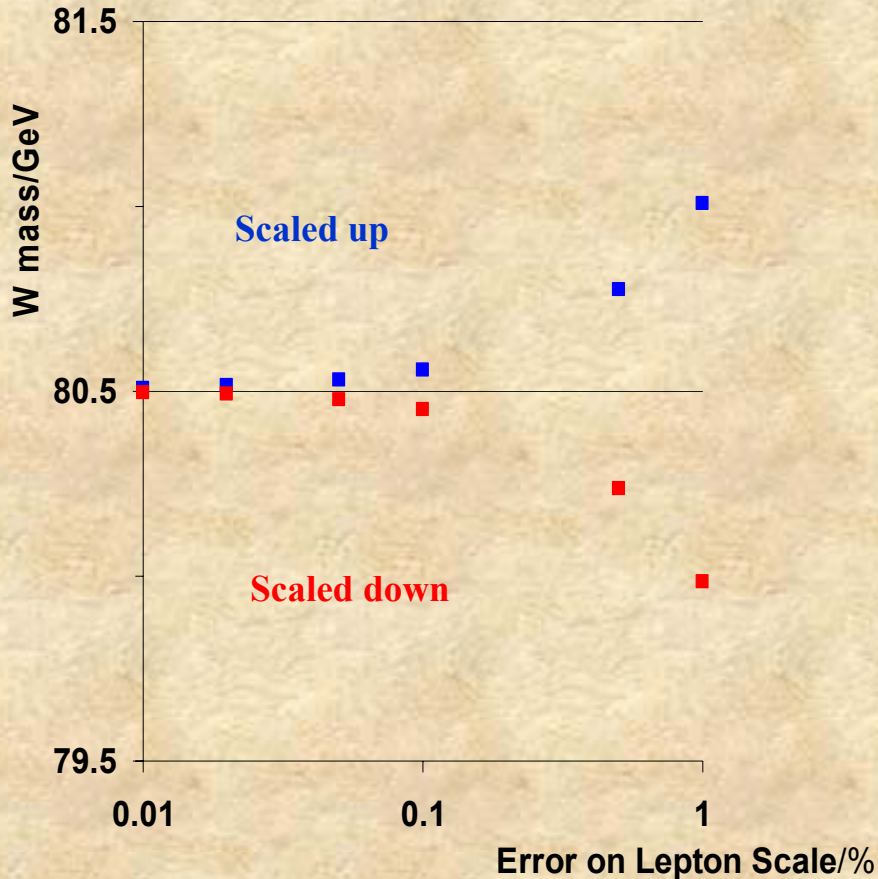
- Lepton energy and momentum scale:  
 $\sim 0.1\%$  at Tevatron  
 $\sim 0.02\%$  at ATLAS - tuned to:  $Z \rightarrow l^+ l^-$

Expected values with Atlas,  
 one channel,  $20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Source	$\Delta M_W / \text{MeV}$
Statistics	$\sim 1.8$
E-p scale	$\sim 11$
Energy resolution	$\sim 5$
Recoil model	$\sim 5$
Lepton identification	$\sim 5$
$p_T^W$	$\sim 5$
PDFs	$\sim 10$
W width	$\sim 7$
Radiative decays	$\sim 10$
Background	$\sim 5$
<b>Total</b>	<b><math>\sim 22 \text{ MeV}</math></b>

# New results on W mass measurement systematics uncertainties

W reconstructed mass versus error  
on **Lepton Energy Scale**  
Shift on W mass = 550 MeV / 1%



# Determination of $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}(M_Z^2)$

- $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}$  a **fundamental parameter of the SM!**
- $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}} = 0.231510 + 0.000523 \ln(M_H/100) - 0.00278[(m_t/175)^2 - 1] + g(\Delta\alpha, \alpha_s)$
- precise determination will **constrain the Higgs mass** and check **consistency of the SM**.
- $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}$  will be determined at the LHC by measuring  $A_{\text{FB}}$  in **dilepton production** near the **Z pole**.

➤  $A_{\text{FB}}$  in  $p\text{-}p \rightarrow Z, \gamma^* \rightarrow l^+ l^-$

$$A_{\text{FB}} = b \{ a - \sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}(M_Z^2) \}$$

**a** and **b** calculated to **NLO** in QED and QCD.

$\sigma(Z \rightarrow l^+ l^-) \sim 1.5 \text{ nb}$  (for either e or  $\mu$ )

$$\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}(M_Z^2) = 0.23126 \pm 1.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (global fit PDG)}$$

y cuts – $e^+e^-$ ( $ y(Z)  > 1$ )	$\Delta A_{\text{FB}}$ (statistical)	$\Delta \sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}$ (statistical)
$ y(l_{1,2})  < 2.5$	$3.03 \times 10^{-4}$	$4.0 \times 10^{-4}$
$ y(l_1)  < 2.5;$ $ y(l_2)  < 4.9$	$2.29 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.41 \times 10^{-4}$

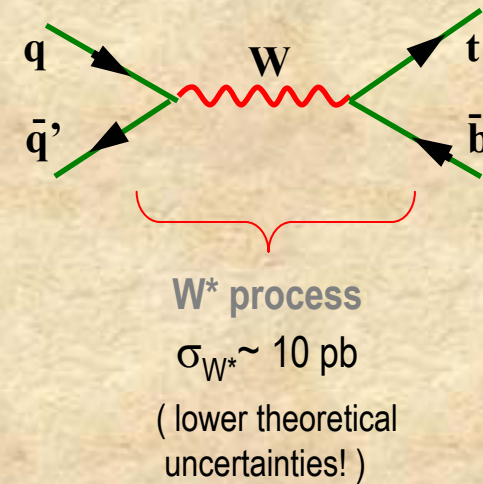
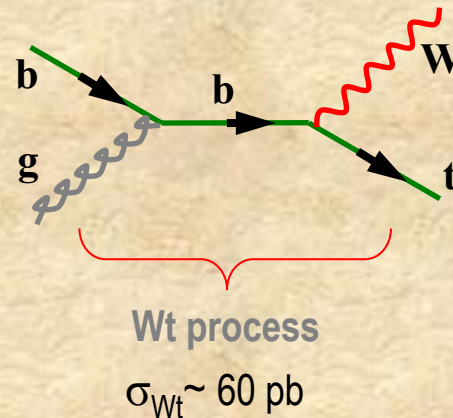
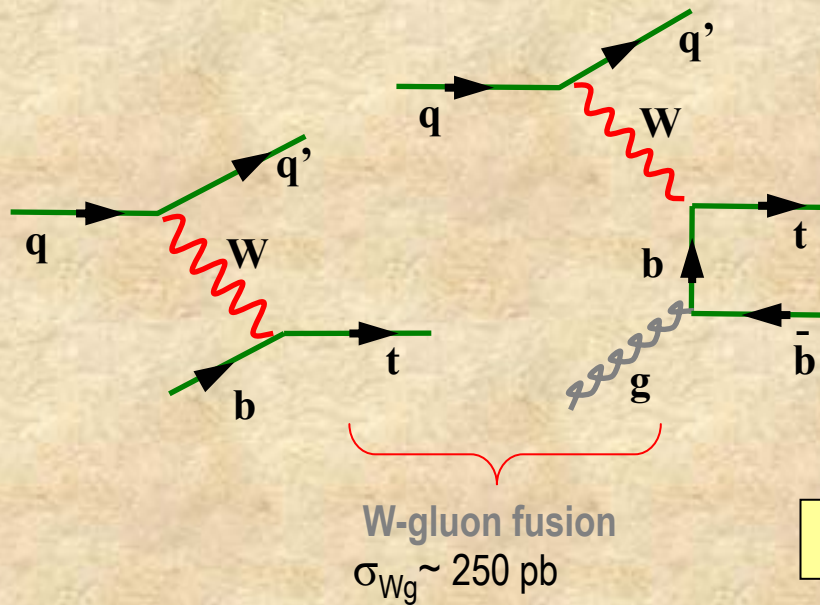
↑  
 $\mathcal{L} = 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

- Main systematic effect: **uncertainty on the p.d.f.'s**, lepton acceptance ( $\sim 0.1\%$ ), radiative correction calculations.

Can be further improved: **combine channels/experiments**.

# EW single top quark production

( not yet observed! )



for each process:  $\sigma \propto |V_{tb}|^2$

Process	S/B	S/ $\sqrt{B}$	$\Delta V_{tb} / V_{tb}$ - statistical	$\Delta V_{tb} / V_{tb}$ - theory
W-gluon	4.9	239	0.51%	7.5%
Wt	0.24	25	2.2%	9.5%
W*	0.55	22	2.8%	3.8%

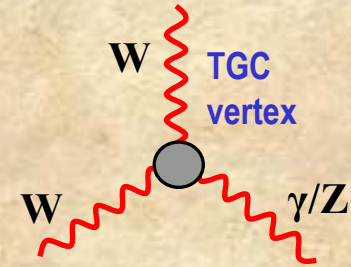
$\mathcal{L} = 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

- Probe the **t-W-b vertex**
- **Directly measurement** (only) of the CKM matrix element  $V_{tb}$  at ATLAS (assumes **CKM unitarity**)
- **New physics**: heavy vector boson  $W'$
- Source of **high polarized tops!**
- Background:  $t\bar{t}$ ,  $Wb\bar{b}$ ,  $Wjj$

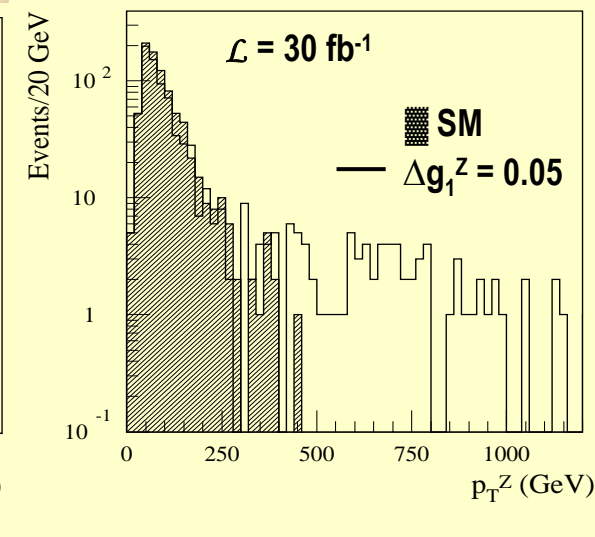
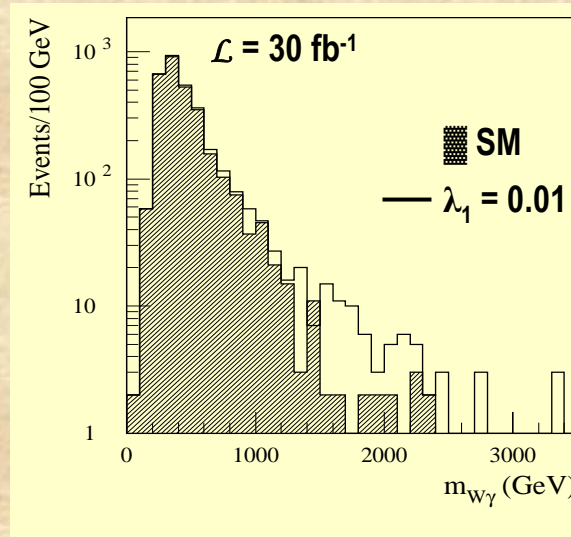
**Systematic errors**: b-jet tagging, luminosity ( $\Delta\mathcal{L} \sim 5 - 10\%$ ), **theoretical (dominate  $V_{tb}$  measurements!)**.

# Triple gauge boson couplings

- TGC of the type  $WW\gamma$  or  $WWZ$  provides a direct test of the non-Abelian structure of the SM (EW symmetry breaking).
- It may also indicate hints of **new physics**: new processes are expected to give anomalous contributions to the TGC.
- New physics could show up as deviations of these parameters from their SM values.



- This sector of the SM is often described by 5 parameters:  $g_1^Z$ ,  $\kappa_\gamma$ ,  $\kappa_Z$ ,  $\lambda_\gamma$  and  $\lambda_Z$ , (SM values are equal to  $g_1^Z = \kappa_\gamma = \kappa_Z = 1$  and  $\lambda_\gamma = \lambda_Z = 0$ , at the tree level).



Gauge, C and P invariance

- Anomalous contribution to TGC is **enhanced at high  $\sqrt{s}$**  (increase of production cross-section).

# Triple gauge boson couplings

- Variables:

**W $\gamma$** : ( $p_\gamma^T$ ) and ( $p_\gamma^T \times p_{lw}^T$ )

**WZ**: ( $p_Z^T$ ) and ( $p_Z^T \times p_{lw}^T$ )

- SM: vanishing helicity at low  $|\eta|$   
Non-standard TGC: partially eliminates 'zero radiation'

## Systematic uncertainties:

- At the LHC, sensitivity to TGC is a combination of the **very high energy** and **high luminosity**.
- Uncertainties arising from low  $p_T$  background will be quite small: anomalous TGC signature will be found at **high  $p_T$** .
- Theoretical uncertainties: **p.d.f.'s** & **higher order corrections**

Parameter s	Statistical (at 95% C.L.)	Systematic (at 95% C.L.)
$\Delta g_1^Z$	- 0.0064 + 0.010	$\pm 0.0058$
$\Delta \kappa_Z$	- 0.10 + 0.12	$\pm 0.024$
$\lambda_Z$	- 0.0065 + 0.0066	- 0.0032 + 0.0031
$\Delta \kappa_\gamma$	- 0.073 + 0.076	- 0.015 + 0.0076
$\lambda_\gamma$	$\pm 0.0033$	$\pm 0.0012$

$\mathcal{L} = 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Using max-Likelihood fit to  
( $p_Z^T$ ) and ( $p_Z^T \times p_{lw}^T$ )

# Conclusions:

- LHC will allow precision measurements: unexplored kinematic regions, high-statistics (W, Z, b, t factory);
- ATLAS: valuable precision measurements of SM parameters;
- **W mass** can be measured with a precision of **15 MeV** (combinig e/ $\mu$  and ATLAS + CMS);
- **Top mass**:  $\sim 2$  GeV (combined with  $\Delta m_W \sim 15$  MeV, constrains  $M_H$  to  $\sim 25\%$ );
- $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}(M_Z^2)$  can be determined with statistical precision of  $1.4 \times 10^{-4}$  (competitive to lepton collider measurements!)
- EW single top production: direct measurement of  $V_{tb}$ ; measurement of top polarization (Wg with statistical precision of  $\sim 1.6\%$ );
- Sensitivity to anomalous **TGC's**: indicative of **new physics!**