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“Federico II”

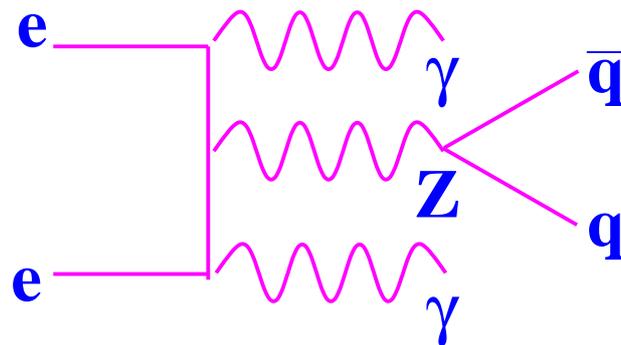


$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z\gamma\gamma$ Cross Section and QGCs with L3

- Introduction
- Selection
- Results
- QGCs

XII Convegno sulla Fisica al LEP, Trieste
27th April 2000

Cfr. L3 collab., CERN-EP-2000-006 ([hep-ex/0002037](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ex/0002037))



Signal Definition:

KK2f Monte Carlo for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons} (\gamma)$

$$E_\gamma > 5 \text{ GeV} \quad 14^\circ < \theta_\gamma < 166^\circ$$

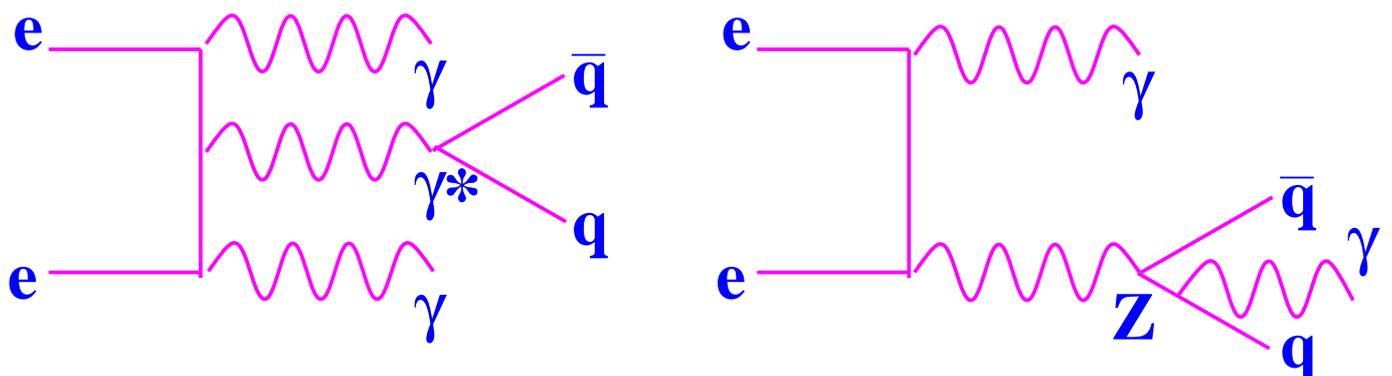
$$m_Z - 2\Gamma_Z < M_{q\bar{q}} < m_Z + 2\Gamma_Z$$

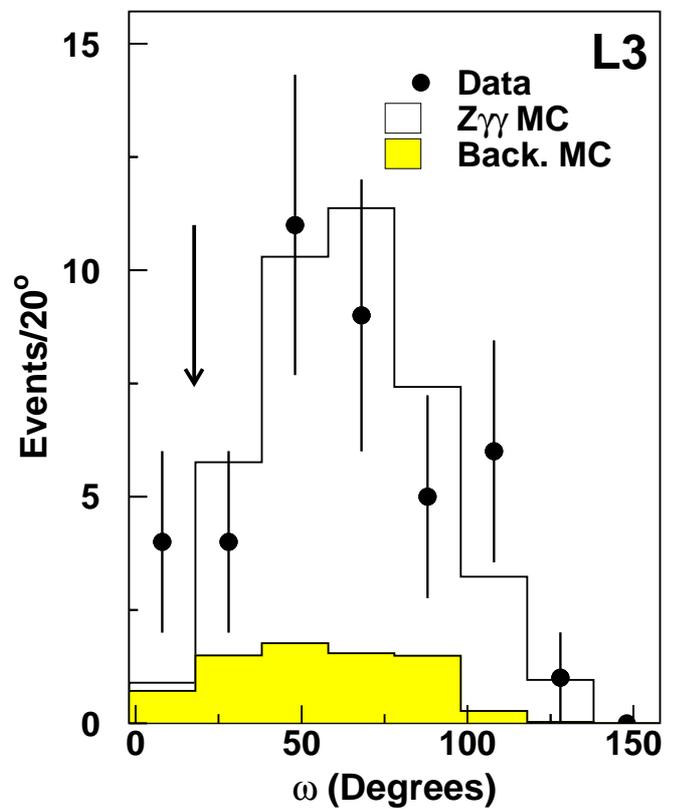
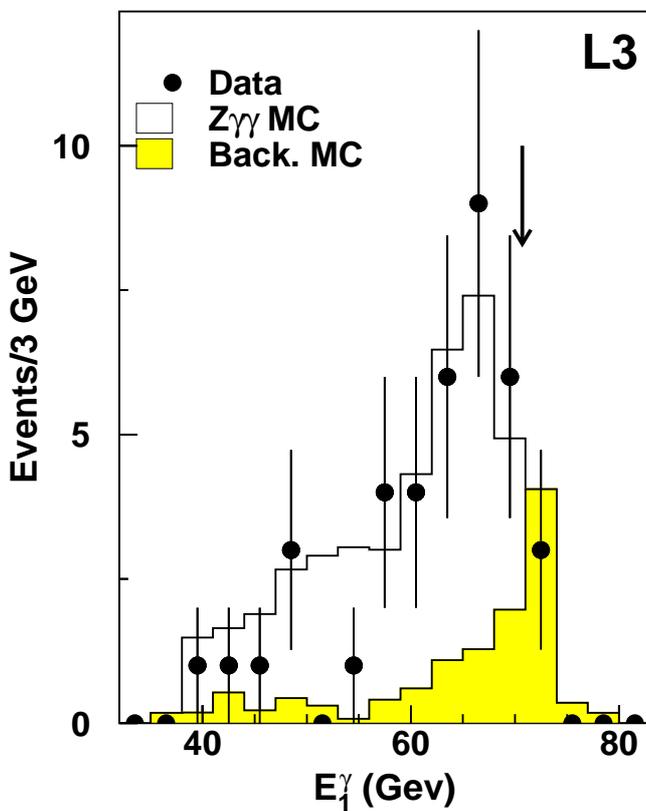
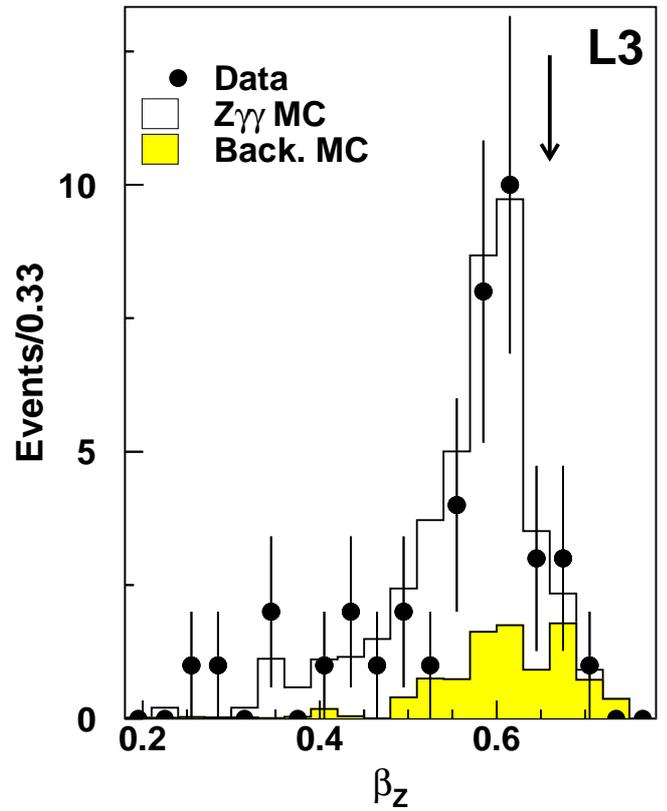
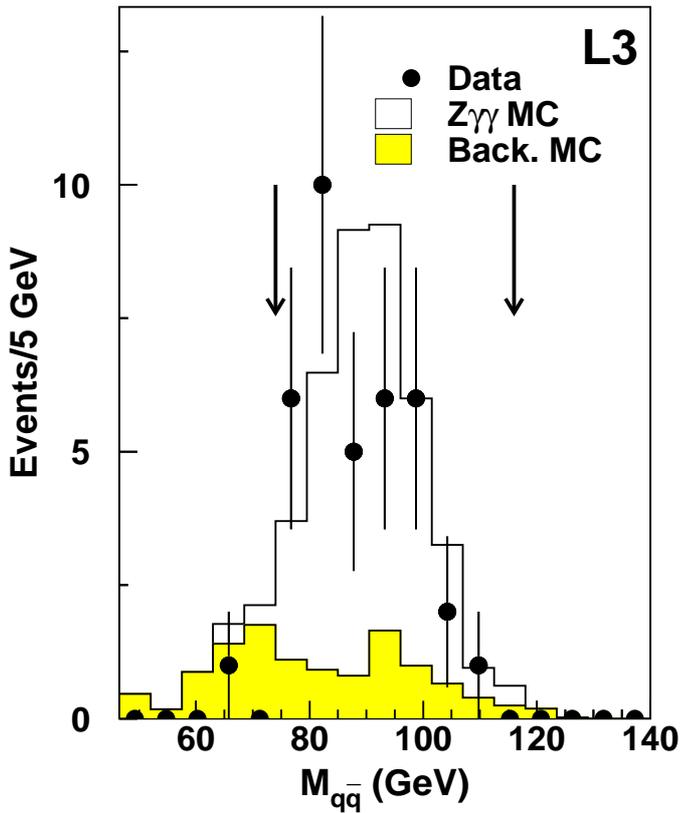
$$\sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow Z\gamma\gamma \rightarrow q\bar{q}\gamma\gamma}^{\text{SM}}(183 \text{ GeV}) = 0.396 \text{ pb}$$

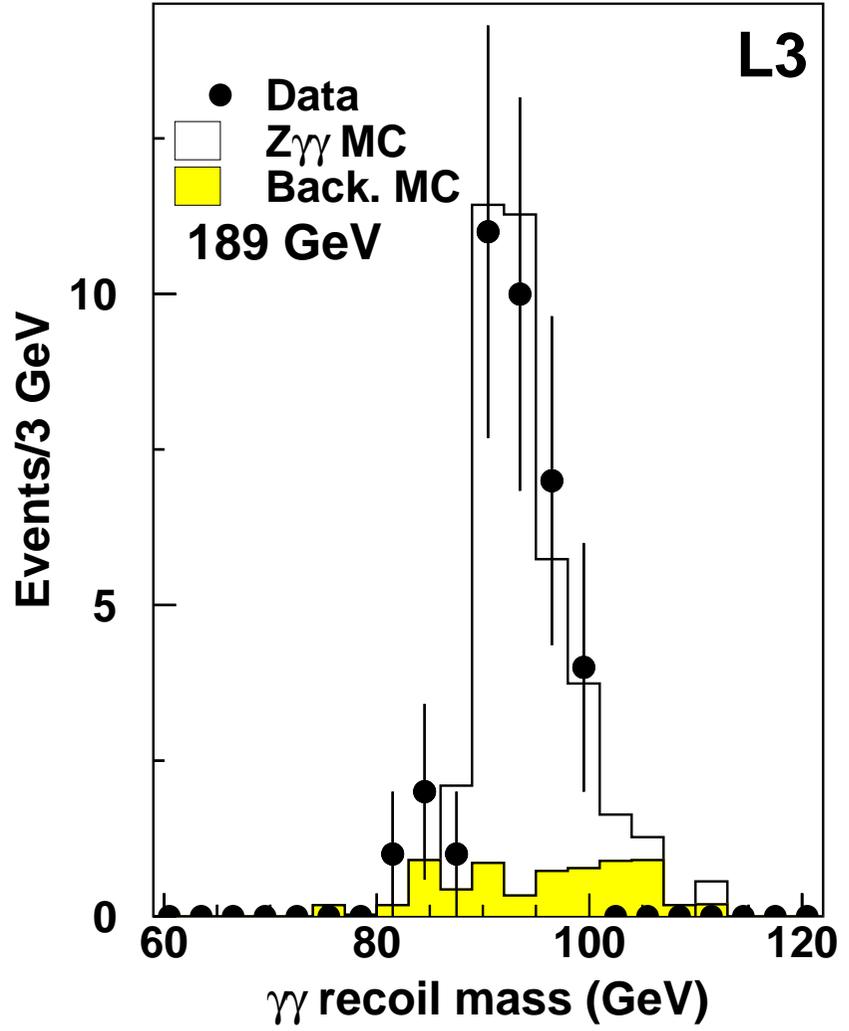
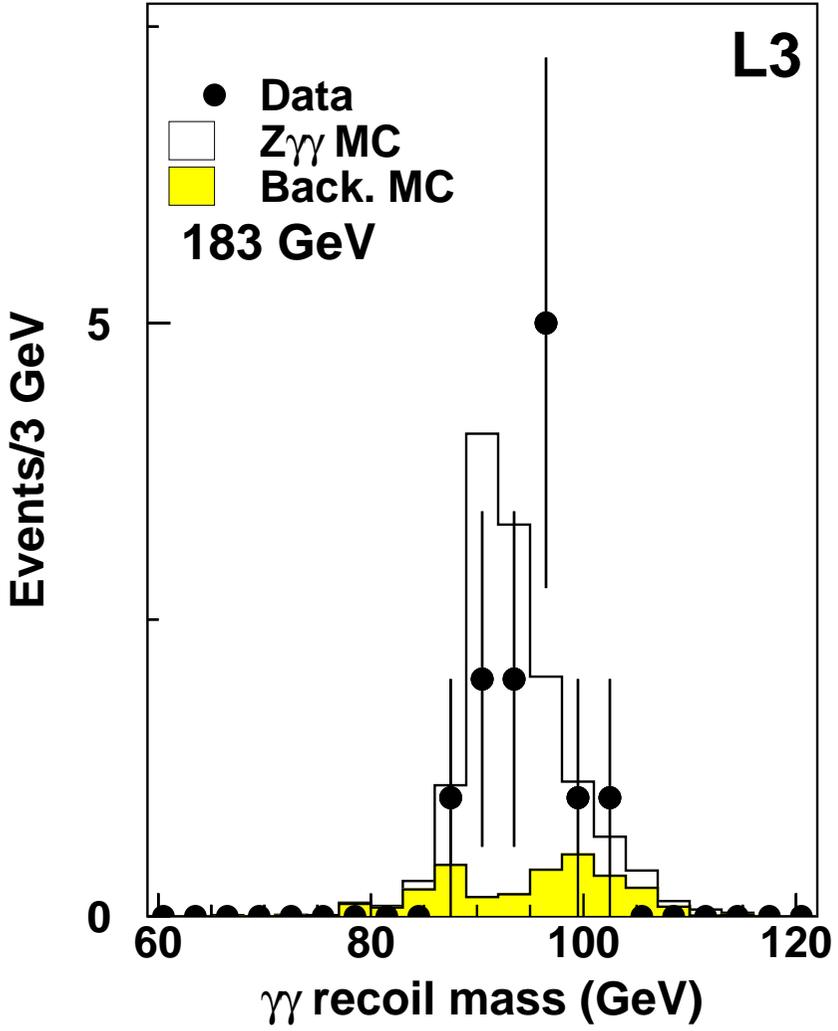
$$\sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow Z\gamma\gamma \rightarrow q\bar{q}\gamma\gamma}^{\text{SM}}(189 \text{ GeV}) = 0.365 \text{ pb}$$

L3 analysis of $\sim 231 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ @ 183 and 189 GeV

Backgrounds:



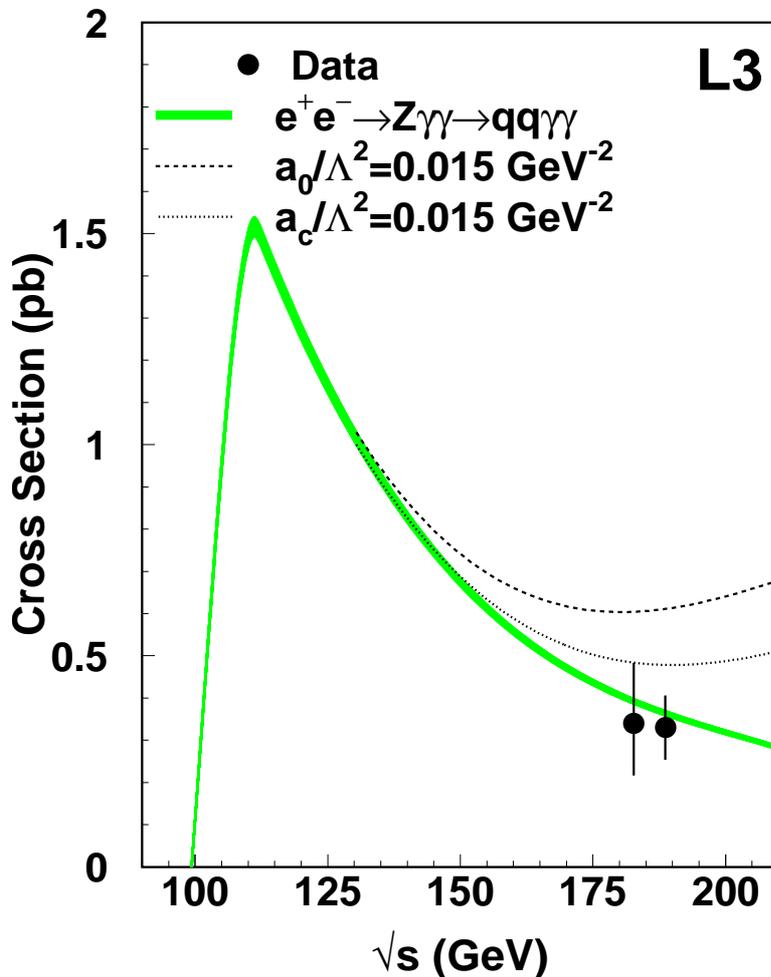




\sqrt{s}	ε	Data	MC	$Z\gamma\gamma$	QCD $\gamma\gamma$	Other
183 GeV	0.49	12	13.4	10.6	2.7	0.1
189 GeV	0.51	36	39.2	32.6	6.0	0.6

$$\sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow Z\gamma\gamma \rightarrow q\bar{q}\gamma\gamma}(183 \text{ GeV}) = 0.34_{-0.12}^{+0.14} \pm 0.03 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow Z\gamma\gamma \rightarrow q\bar{q}\gamma\gamma}(189 \text{ GeV}) = 0.33 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.03 \text{ pb}$$



$$\sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow Z\gamma\gamma}(183 \text{ GeV}) = 0.49_{-0.17}^{+0.20} \pm 0.04 \text{ pb}$$

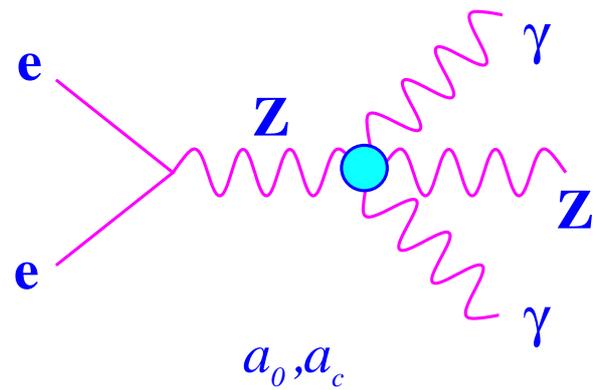
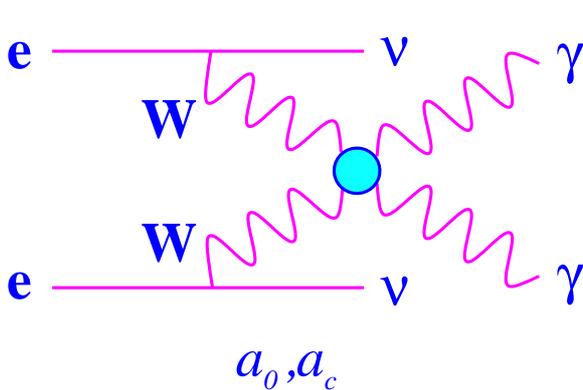
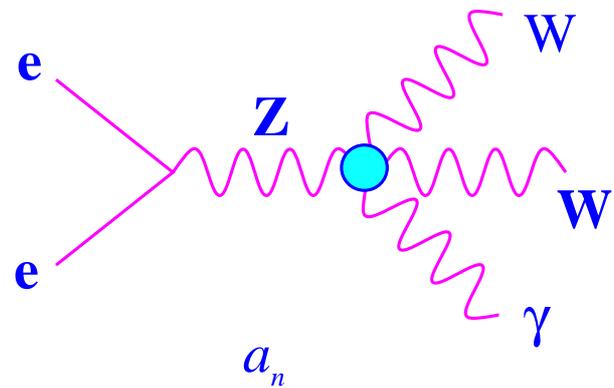
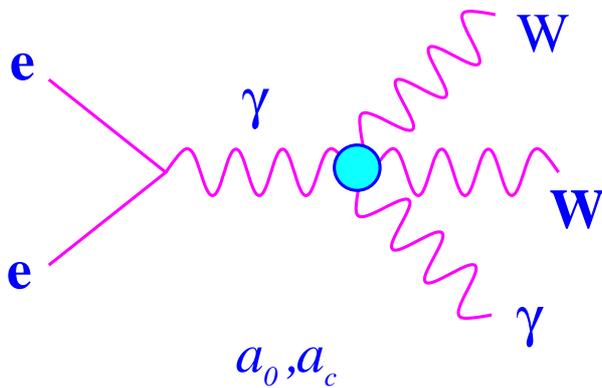
$$\sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow Z\gamma\gamma}(189 \text{ GeV}) = 0.47 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.04 \text{ pb}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_6^0 = -\frac{\pi\alpha}{4\Lambda^2} a_0 F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \vec{W}_\rho \cdot \vec{W}^\rho$$

$$\mathcal{L}_6^c = -\frac{\pi\alpha}{4\Lambda^2} a_c F_{\mu\rho} F^{\mu\sigma} \vec{W}^\rho \cdot \vec{W}_\sigma$$

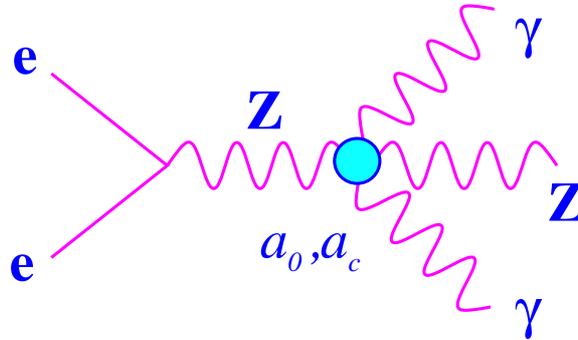
$$\mathcal{L}_6^n = -i\frac{\pi\alpha}{4\Lambda^2} a_n \epsilon_{ijk} W_{\mu\alpha}^{(i)} W_\nu^{(j)} W^{(k)\alpha} F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\vec{W}_\mu = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (W_\mu^+ + W_\mu^-), \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} (W_\mu^+ - W_\mu^-), Z_\mu / \cos\theta_W \right)$$



a_0, a_c, a_n are zero in the SM

Cfr. W. Stirling and A. Werthenbach [hep-ph/9903315](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/9903315)



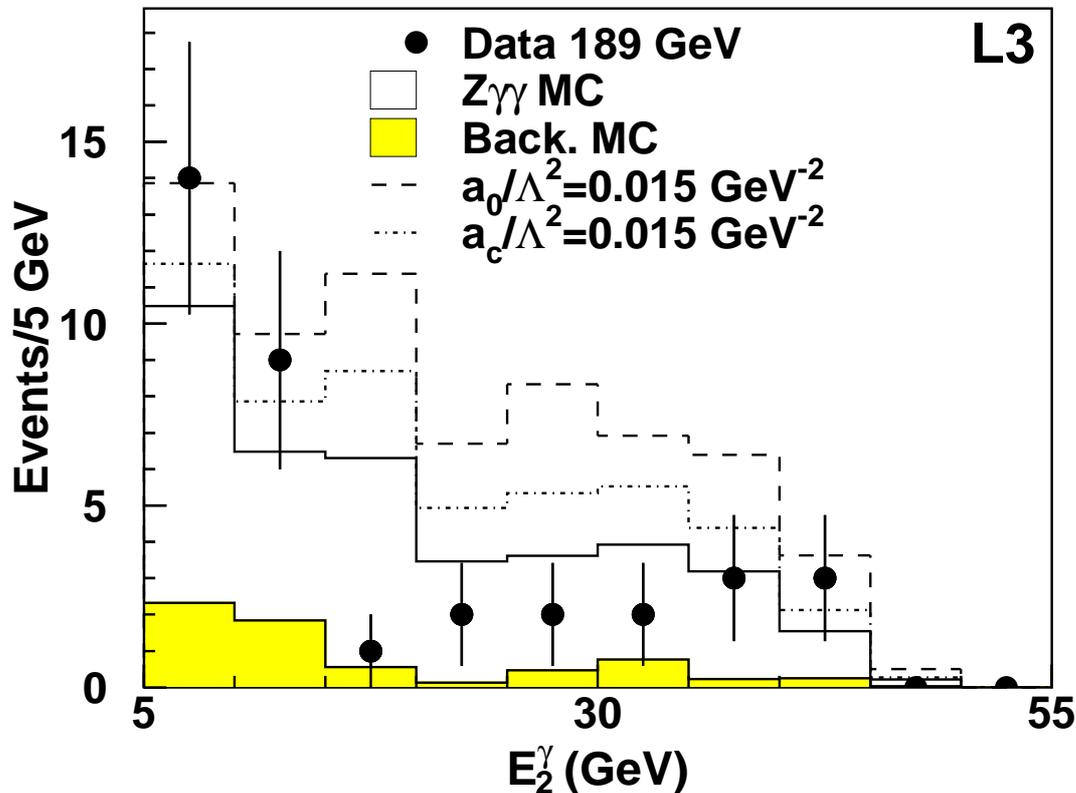
Quite higher sensitivity wrt $WW\gamma$:

- Larger SM cross section and data statistics
- Factor $1/\cos^4\theta_W$ in QGC cross section
- Smaller number of SM diagrams

...but no sensitivity to the CP violating a_n

Cfr. W. Stirling and A. Werthenbach [hep-ph/9903315](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/9903315)

Deviations expected for the less energetic photon



Fit it reweighting KK2f events with analytical calculation of SM and QGC matrix elements from W. Stirling and A. Werthenbach [hep-ph/9903315](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/9903315)

$$\mathcal{W}(\Omega, a_0/\Lambda^2, a_c/\Lambda^2) = \frac{|\mathcal{M}_{SM}(\Omega) + \mathcal{M}_{QGC}(\Omega, a_0/\Lambda^2, a_c/\Lambda^2)|^2}{|\mathcal{M}_{SM}(\Omega)|^2}$$

One Dimensional 68% CL measurements:

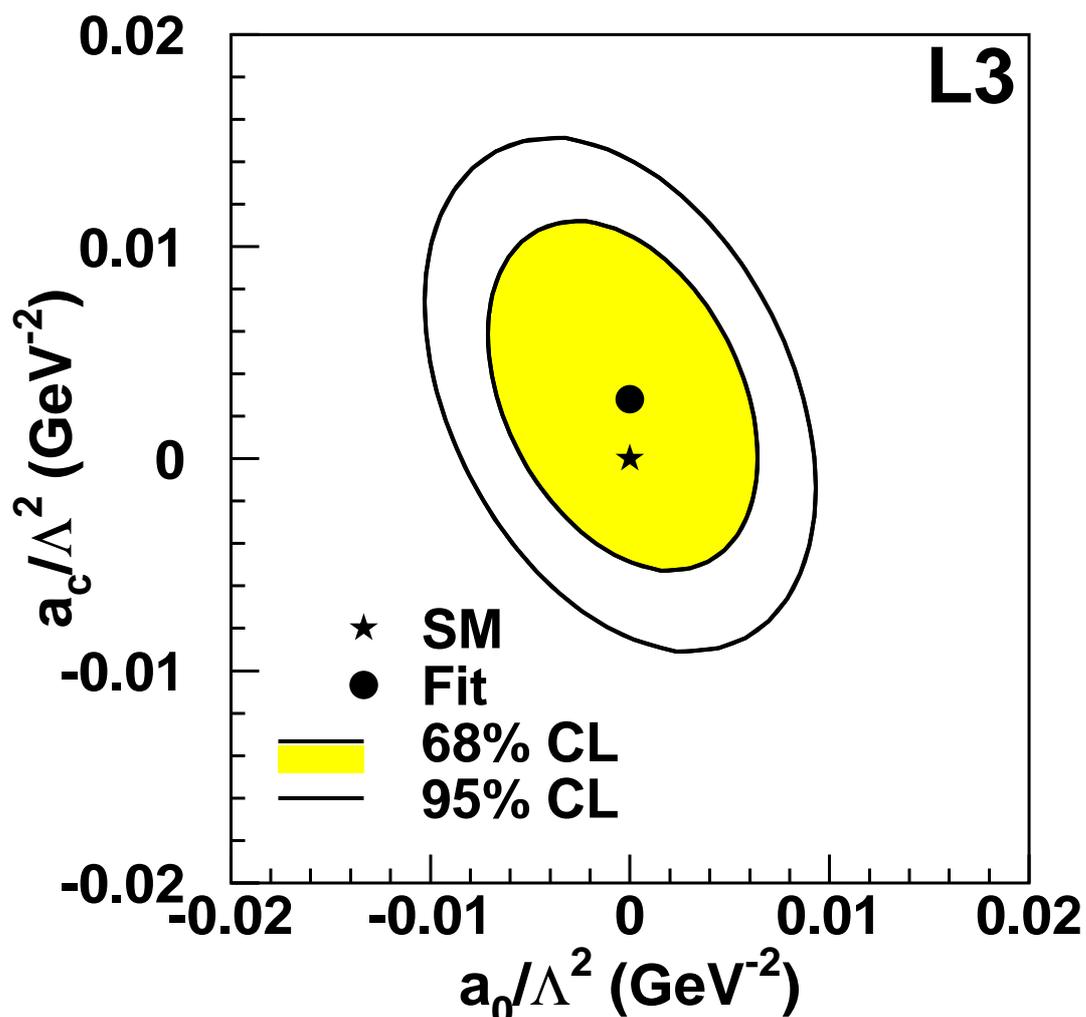
$$a_0/\Lambda^2 = 0.001 \pm 0.004 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

$$a_c/\Lambda^2 = 0.003 \pm 0.005 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

Two Dimensional 95% CL limits:

$$-0.009 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_0/\Lambda^2 < 0.008 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

$$-0.007 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_c/\Lambda^2 < 0.013 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$







Run 806202 Event 3150

$\sqrt{s} = 204 \text{ GeV}$
11 Nov 1999 16:54:13

