Search for new phenomena in events with two Z bosons and missing transverse momentum in pp# collisions at √s=1.96 TeV

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Search for new phenomena in events with two Z bosons and missing transverse momentum in p\(\bar{p}\) collisions at \(\sqrt{s} = 1.96\) TeV


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We present a search for new phenomena in events with two reconstructed Z bosons and large missing transverse momentum, sensitive to processes $p\bar{p} \to X_1X_2 \to ZZX_1X_2$, where $X_2$ is an unstable particle decaying as $X_2 \to ZX_1$ and $X_1$ is undetected. The particles $X_1$ and $X_2$ may be, among other possibilities, fourth-generation neutrinos or supersymmetric particles. We study the final state in which one Z boson decays to two charged leptons and the second decays hadronically. In data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 4.2 fb$^{-1}$ from proton-antiproton collisions recorded by the CDF II detector at the Tevatron, with center-of-mass energy of 1.96 TeV, we find agreement between data and standard-model backgrounds. We calculate 95% confidence level upper limits on the cross section of the process $p\bar{p} \to X_1X_2 \to ZZX_1X_2$, ranging from 50 fb to 1 pb, depending on the masses of $X_1$ and $X_2$.

A natural extension to the standard model of particle physics is a fourth generation of quarks and leptons. The inclusion of a fourth generation provides a source of CP violation in $B_s$ decays and can accommodate a heavy Higgs boson [1,2]. Searches for fourth-generation quarks at the Fermilab Tevatron have constrained the mass of up-type quarks ($u_4$), that decay as $u_4 \to Wq$, where $q$ is a generic down-type quark, to be $m_{u_4} > 340$ GeV/c$^2$ at 95% confidence level (CL) [3], while limits on the mass of down-type quarks ($d_4$) decaying via $d_4 \to W\bar{q}$ are $m_{d_4} > 372$ GeV/c$^2$ at 95% CL [4].

Following the trend of mass hierarchy in the standard model, the least massive and therefore most accessible particle of this fourth generation may be the neutrino. Such a neutrino need not be solely a Dirac or Majorana state, but may be a mixture of the two [5]. This leads to two mass eigenstates $N_1$ and $N_2$, where $N_2$ is the unstable heavy eigenstate and $N_1$ is the stable and least massive eigenstate of the fourth-generation neutrinos. These particles would partially evade the neutrino mass constraints from Z width studies at LEP [6].

The dominant production mechanism of $N_1$ would be via a Drell-Yan process, $p\bar{p} \to Z/\gamma^* \to N_2\bar{N}_2 \to N_1Z\bar{N}_1Z$, giving a final state of two Z bosons and large missing transverse momentum. This signature is shared by several other interesting new physics processes, most notably supersymmetric production, $\chi^0_2\chi^0_1 \to Z\chi^0_2\chi^0_1$, where $\chi^0_1$ and $\chi^0_2$ are neutralinos. We consider the mode in which one Z decays hadronically and the other decays leptonically, giving a detector signature of two charged leptons, two jets and large missing transverse momentum. For this search we use $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV corresponding to 4.2 fb$^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity collected by the CDF II detector.

Events were recorded by CDF II [7,8], a general-purpose detector designed to study collisions at the Fermilab Tevatron $p\bar{p}$ collider. The CDF II detector is composed of a charged-particle tracking system immersed in a 1.4 T magnetic field consisting of a silicon microstrip tracker and a drift chamber. Electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters surround the tracking system and measure particle energies. Drift chambers located outside the calorimeters detect muons.

The data acquisition system is triggered by $e$ or $\mu$ candidates with transverse momentum $p_T$ greater than 18 GeV/c. We retain electron and muon candidates with pseudorapidity [8] $|\eta| < 1.1$, $p_T \geq 20$ GeV/c and that satisfy the standard CDF identification requirements [9]. For muons, the track fit $x^2$ per degree of freedom is used to reject poorly fit tracks likely resulting from charged pion and kaon decays in flight. Electrons from photon conversions are suppressed by rejecting electron candidates with a nearly collinear intersecting reconstructed track. Jets are reconstructed in the calorimeter using the JETCLU [10] algorithm with a clustering radius of 0.4 in azimuth-pseudorapidity space. Measured jet energies are corrected to account for $\eta$-dependent variations in detector response, calorimeter coverage, and the expected contribution from additional $p\bar{p}$ interactions in the same event [11]. Jets are selected if they have $p_T \gtrsim 15$ GeV/c and $|\eta| < 2.4$. Missing transverse energy [12], $E_T$, is reconstructed using calorimeter and muon information including the corrections described above.

To isolate the ZZ signature, we require two opposite-charge, same-flavor lepton candidates ($e$ or $\mu$) with $p_T > 20$ GeV/c for which the lepton-pair invariant mass is consistent with decay from a Z boson: $m_{el} \in [76, 106]$ GeV/c$^2$. Additionally, we require at least two jets, each with $p_T > 15$ GeV/c and $|\eta| < 2.4$, and without identified secondary vertices resulting from $b$-hadron decay [13]. The $ZZ + E_T$ signature has the further requirement of large $E_T$, varying with hypothetical $N_1$ and $N_2$ masses, as shown in Table II.

The dominant background in the resulting sample is production of a Z boson in association with two jets from initial state radiation. We model this background using ALPGEN [16] to describe the hard process and PYTHIA [17] for the showering and hadronization. This background is strongly suppressed in events with large missing transverse momentum, as shown in Fig. 1 and Table I, and is distinguished from the signal by the lack of a resonance in the dijet mass, $m_{jj}$.

The second largest expected background is due to W boson production in association with three jets from initial state radiation, where one jet is wrongly reconstructed as a lepton. We model this using an independent sample of
FIG. 1. Distribution of missing transverse momentum in events with the ZZ signature, for expected backgrounds and observed data.

events containing jets likely to mimic leptons, following Ref. [18]. Additional backgrounds result from standard-model production of two gauge bosons, including ZZ, WW, and WZ, as well as $t\bar{t} \rightarrow Wb\bar{W}b$, which are all modeled using PYTHIA.

To isolate the double-resonance nature of the $ZZ + \not{E}_T$ signature, we calculate the distance from the $Z$ boson reconstructed mass in the $m_{\ell\ell} - m_{jj}$ mass plane, accounting for the relative difference in the resolutions between the leptons and jets as well as the observed bias in reconstructed $m_{jj}$, using the variable

$$\Delta m = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m_{\ell\ell} - m_{Z-\ell\ell}}{g_{\ell\ell}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m_{jj} - m_{Z-jj}}{g_{jj}}\right)^2},$$

where $m_{\ell\ell}(m_{jj})$ is the reconstructed lepton (jet) pair mass, compared to the reference $m_{Z-\ell\ell} = 91.6 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

TABLE II. Acceptance of the $ZZ + \not{E}_T$ selection for varying thresholds in $\not{E}_T$ optimized for each point in the $(M_{N_1}, M_{N_2})$ mass plane. Also shown are the median expected and observed 95% CL upper limits on the cross section ($\sigma_{N_2}$) in data with 4.2 fb$^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity, as well as the theoretical prediction [14,15].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$M_{N_1}, M_{N_2}$ [GeV/c$^2$]</th>
<th>$\not{E}_T$ cut [GeV]</th>
<th>Acceptance [%]</th>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Exp./Obs. Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75, 175</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>511/702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75, 200</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>292/369</td>
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<tr>
<td>125, 225</td>
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<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>684/1088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75, 225</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.081</td>
<td>156/273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75, 275</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>94/132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125, 300</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>99/138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175, 300</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>171/315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125, 350</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>75/48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225, 350</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>190/297</td>
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<tr>
<td>75, 350</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>71/55</td>
</tr>
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</table>

FIG. 2. Distribution of the variable $\Delta m$, defined in the text, for expected background, observed data, and an example signal (scaled by 10$^5$) in data with 4.2 fb$^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity. This example uses a missing transverse momentum threshold of $\not{E}_T > 36 \text{ GeV}$, optimized for this $(M_{N_1}, M_{N_2})$ mass point; see Table II. Background uncertainties are statistical and systematic added in quadrature.

$(m_{Z-ij} = 85.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2)$ found in simulated events. To account for the superior lepton resolution, the dilepton and dijet mass differences are scaled by factors related to the resolutions: $g_{\ell\ell} = 10 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, $g_{jj} = 15 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. The uncertainties of these reference values are small, and may be neglected. The distribution of $\Delta m$ for data and simulated background and signal is shown in Fig. 2.

We model the production of the $N_2$ signal and its subsequent decay into $N_1$ over a grid of masses in the $(M_{N_1}, M_{N_2})$ plane using MADGRAPH [14] with the CTEQ5L [19] parton distribution functions; PYTHIA [17] is used for the showering and hadronization. To suppress the large backgrounds expected from standard-model sources, we require large $\not{E}_T$; as the expected magnitude of missing transverse momentum depends strongly on $M_{N_1}$ and $M_{N_2}$, we vary the selection threshold of $\not{E}_T$ to optimize for sensitivity at each $(M_{N_1}, M_{N_2})$ pair considered, as seen in Table II. The acceptance for each mass point can be seen in Fig. 3. For each point in the mass grid, we form template histograms as a function of $\Delta m$ for the expected signal and background, as displayed in Fig. 2.

In addition to the templates formed for the nominal expectation, we form alternate templates that incorporate the effects of systematic uncertainties under $\pm 1\sigma$ variation. Fitting to these templates using the maximum likelihood method, we extract the best-fit signal cross section, $\sigma_{N_2}$. Systematic uncertainties affecting the shapes of templates, including uncertainty in the jet energy scale [11], QCD radiation, parton distribution functions, $Q^2$ (square of momentum transfer in the interaction) and uncertainty in lepton energy resolution, are accounted for as nuisance parameters in our likelihood. The dominant source of systematic uncertainty in this analysis is uncertainty in the jet energy scale (40%), which can significantly modify

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FIG. 3. Acceptance of the $ZZ + \not{E}_T$ signature, including \textit{Br}[ZZ \rightarrow \ell\ell qq], as a function of the masses of the fourth-generation neutrinos, $N_1$ and $N_2$. The threshold in $\not{E}_T$ is optimized at each point on a grid in this plane. Linear interpolation is performed between the grid points. The apparent structure in the plot results from statistical fluctuation.

FIG. 4. Upper limit at 95% CL on the cross section of $p\bar{p} \rightarrow N_1N_2 \rightarrow N_1ZN_1Z$ in data with 4.2 fb$^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity as a function of the masses of $N_1$ and $N_2$. Top panel shows median expected limits; bottom panel shows observed limits; see Table II.

large missing transverse momentum. This signature is sensitive to processes $p\bar{p} \rightarrow X_2X_2 \rightarrow ZZX_1X_1$, where $X_2$ is an unstable particle decaying as $X_2 \rightarrow ZX_1$ and $X_1$ being undetected. The particles $X_1$ and $X_2$ may be, among other possibilities, fourth-generation neutrinos or supersymmetric particles. A specific model in which $X_2$ and $X_1$ are fourth-generation neutrinos is used without loss of generality. In the final state in which one $Z$ boson decays to two charged leptons and the second decays hadronically, we find agreement between the data and the standard-model expectation using data from proton-antiproton collisions with 4.2 fb$^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity. Based on the results in Table II, we report 95% CL upper limits on the cross section of the process $p\bar{p} \rightarrow X_2X_2 \rightarrow ZZX_1X_1$ ranging from 50 fb to 1 pb depending on the masses of $X_1$ and $X_2$.

In summary, we have performed the first search for new phenomena in events with two reconstructed $Z$ bosons and

$$
\begin{align*}
\text{Process} & & \ell^+ \ell^- jj & & \ell^+ \ell^- jj \text{ and } \not{E}_T > 36 \text{ GeV} \\
WW & & 4.4 \pm 1.3 & & 2.7 \pm 0.8 \\
t\bar{t} & & 14.8 \pm 3.0 & & 11.6 \pm 2.3 \\
W + \text{jets} & & 36.1 \pm 16.7 & & 21.7 \pm 12.6 \\
ZZ & & 99.4 \pm 20.5 & & 4.2 \pm 0.9 \\
WZ & & 105.6 \pm 22.1 & & 5.2 \pm 1.1 \\
Z + \text{jets} & & 10171 \pm 4422 & & 94.6 \pm 38.5 \\
\text{Total} & & 10432 \pm 4485 & & 140.0 \pm 40.6 \\
\text{Data} & & 10199 & & 152 \\
\end{align*}
$$

TABLE I. Expected number of events for each source of background to the $ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- jj$ and $ZZ + X_1X_1 \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- jj + \not{E}_T$ signatures, as well as the observed event yield in data with 4.2 fb$^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity. The threshold in $\not{E}_T$ is optimized as a function of the $N_1$, $N_2$ masses; one example ($N_1 = 125 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, $N_2 = 225 \text{ GeV}/c^2$) is shown here. Uncertainties shown include both systematic and statistical uncertainty added in quadrature.

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[8] CDF uses a cylindrical coordinate system with the z axis along the proton beam axis. Pseudorapidity is \( \eta = -\ln(\tan(\theta/2)) \), where \( \theta \) is the polar angle relative to the proton beam direction, and \( \phi \) is the azimuthal angle while \( p_T = |p| \sin \theta, E_T = E \sin \theta \).
[12] Missing transverse momentum, \( E_T \), is defined as the vector \( -\sum E_i^\tau \vec{n}_i \), where \( E_i^\tau \) are the magnitudes of transverse momentum contained in each calorimeter tower \( i \), and \( \vec{n}_i \) is the unit vector from the interaction vertex to the tower in the transverse \( (x, y) \) plane.