

## Z Background Formulae

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## Definitions

### Regions

- ▶ Control Region: Reco dimuon, with  $60 < m_{\mu\mu}^{reco} < 120\text{GeV}$  passing VBF selections
  - $N_C^{MC}$  is measured in  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu + \text{Jets}$  MC with a generator level cut of  $m_Z^{Gen} > 50\text{GeV}$
- ▶ Signal Region: VBF selections and no veto leptons
  - We use the same  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  sample as for  $N_C^{MC}$  and ignore the leptons to approximate a  $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$  sample, this will be denoted  $N_S^{MC}$
  - For the efficiencies to be the same for the  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  and  $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$  samples a generator level mass window of  $60 < m_Z^{Gen} < 120$  must be applied, this will be denoted  $N_S^{MC}[60, 120]$ .

## Derivation of formula

- Basic formula for data driven estimate

$$N_S^{\nu\nu Data} = \frac{N_C^{Data} - N_C^{BKG}}{N_C^{MC}} \cdot N_S^{\nu\nu MC}$$

- To use  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  MC we use the formula:

$$N_S^{\nu\nu MC} = N_S^{MC}[60, 120] \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sigma(Z \rightarrow \nu\nu)}{\sigma(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, 60 < m_Z^{Gen} < 120\text{GeV})}}_{R[60,120]}$$

- The cross-section ratio that we have calculated is:

$$R[50, \infty] = \frac{\sigma(Z \rightarrow \nu\nu)}{\sigma(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, m_Z^{Gen} > 50)}$$

- We therefore use:

$$\begin{aligned} R[60, 120] &= \frac{\sigma(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, m_Z^{Gen} > 50\text{GeV})}{\sigma(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, 60 < m_Z^{Gen} < 120\text{GeV})} \cdot R[50, \infty] \\ &= \frac{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, m_Z^{Gen} > 50\text{GeV})}{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, 60 < m_Z^{Gen} < 120\text{GeV})} \cdot R[50, \infty] \end{aligned}$$

## Derivation of formula (2)

- Substituting our expression for  $N_S^{\nu\nu MC}$  into the original formula gives:

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_S^{\nu\nu Data} &= \frac{N_C^{Data} - N_C^{BKG}}{N_C^{MC}} \cdot N_S^{MC}[60, 120] \cdot R[60, 120] \\
 &= \frac{N_C^{Data} - N_C^{BKG}}{N_C^{MC}} \cdot N_S^{MC}[60, 120] \cdot \frac{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, m_Z^{Gen} > 50\text{GeV})}{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, 60 < m_Z^{Gen} < 120\text{GeV})} \cdot R[50, \infty]
 \end{aligned}$$

## Formulae from paper

$$N_S^{Data} = (N_C^{Data} - N_C^{BKG}) \cdot R[50, \infty] \cdot \frac{\epsilon_S^{VBF}}{\epsilon_C^{VBF} \epsilon_{\mu\mu}}$$

- ▶  $\epsilon_{\mu\mu} = \frac{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, \text{reco dimuon}, 60 < m_{\mu\mu}^{\text{reco}} < 120 \text{ GeV})}{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, m_Z^{\text{Gen}} > 50 \text{ GeV})}$
- ▶  $\epsilon_C^{VBF} = \frac{N_C^{MC}}{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, \text{reco dimuon}, 60 < m_{\mu\mu}^{\text{reco}} < 120 \text{ GeV})}$
- ▶  $\epsilon_S^{VBF} = \frac{N_S^{MC} [60, 120]}{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, 60 < m_Z^{\text{Gen}} < 120 \text{ GeV})}$
- ▶ n.b. efficiencies are not defined in the paper, so the differences in the denominator between  $\epsilon_{\mu\mu}$  and  $\epsilon_S^{VBF}$  are not apparent

## Simplifications

- ▶ Numerator of  $\epsilon_{\mu\mu}$  and denominator of  $\epsilon_C^{VBF}$  cancel so they should not be included in the error calculation
  - Currently stat, lepton ID, JES, JER and UES uncertainties are considered on all terms
- ▶  $\epsilon_C^{VBF} \cdot \epsilon_{\mu\mu} = \frac{N_C^{MC}}{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, m_Z^{Gen} > 50 \text{ GeV})}$
- ▶  $\frac{\epsilon_S^{VBF}}{\epsilon_C^{VBF} \cdot \epsilon_{\mu\mu}} = \frac{N_S^{MC}[60,120]}{N_C^{MC}} \cdot \frac{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, m_Z^{Gen} > 50 \text{ GeV})}{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, 60 < m_Z^{Gen} < 120 \text{ GeV})}$

### Final formula

$$N_S^{\nu\nu \text{ Data}} = \frac{N_C^{\text{Data}} - N_C^{\text{BKG}}}{N_C^{MC}(Z^{\text{Gen}} \rightarrow \mu\mu)} \cdot N_S^{MC}[60, 120](Z^{\text{Gen}} \rightarrow \mu\mu) \\ \times \frac{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, m_Z^{\text{Gen}} > 50 \text{ GeV})}{N(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu, 60 < m_Z^{\text{Gen}} < 120 \text{ GeV})} \cdot R[50, \infty]$$

- ▶ This is the same as the formula derived above

## Conclusions

- ▶ Method does seem consistent
- ▶ Is there a reason not to calculate the cross-section ratio with the mass window?
  - It would remove the need for the additional event ratio.
- ▶ There is some overcounting of uncertainties at the moment due to cancellations between the efficiencies.
- ▶ The description of the cross-section ratio in the current draft of the paper is incorrect, as it states that it is calculated in the  $60 < m_Z < 120 \text{ GeV}$  mass window. **aware this is being fixed in next draft**

## Backup