



Measurement of neutral-current four-fermion production at LEP2

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Abstract

Four-fermion final states $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ and $q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ from neutral-current interactions in e^+e^- collisions are studied in the OPAL detector at LEP at centre-of-mass energies from 183 GeV to 209 GeV. The data analysed correspond to a total integrated luminosity of about 650 pb^{-1} recorded from 1997 to 2000. Corresponding to the acceptance of the OPAL detector, a signal definition is applied requiring both leptons to have a scattering angle satisfying $|\cos\theta| < 0.95$. Further requirements are made on the invariant masses of the fermion pairs. The extracted cross-sections for the processes $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ are consistent with the expectations from the Standard Model.

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1. Introduction

Four-fermion processes in e^+e^- collisions have proven to be an important tool for studying the validity of the Standard Model and looking for signs of physics beyond. At centre-of-mass energies (\sqrt{s}) reached at LEP2, from 183 GeV to 209 GeV, pair-production of the gauge bosons of the weak interaction, the W- and Z-bosons, has been studied extensively [1,2]. The cross-sections for these two processes are characterized by a steep increase near threshold. They have been measured by restricting the invariant masses of

pairs of fermions to the W or Z mass, thereby selecting only some of all possible four-fermion final states. It is therefore interesting to extend the measurement into regions where the invariant masses of the fermion-pairs are not as restricted. Results on this have been reported from the LEP experiments for centre-of-mass energies up to 183 GeV [3]. The present study provides results at higher energies with greatly increased luminosity. This extension provides an interesting test for the production of new particles with masses well below or above the W or Z mass.

In this Letter we describe a selection for $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ and $q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ final states that is sensitive to all invariant masses of fermion pairs. Restrictions are made only for low hadronic ($q\bar{q}$) mass values to avoid the region of hadronic resonances and at very small masses of the electron¹⁵ pair (e^+e^-), where low efficiencies compromise the measurement. The final states of interest are produced via s -channel annihilation of the two incoming electrons into a Z or γ^* and the radiation of a Z or γ^* from either an incoming electron or an outgoing fermion, for example as shown in Fig. 1(a) and (b). For the case of $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ final states, there is also a t -channel contribution, as shown in Fig. 1(c). In a large fraction of the t -channel events, one or both electrons cannot be detected, as their scattering angle is small and outside of the acceptance of the detector. We therefore define the following kinematic bounds to classify events as signal:

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¹⁵ Charge conjugation is implied throughout this Letter.

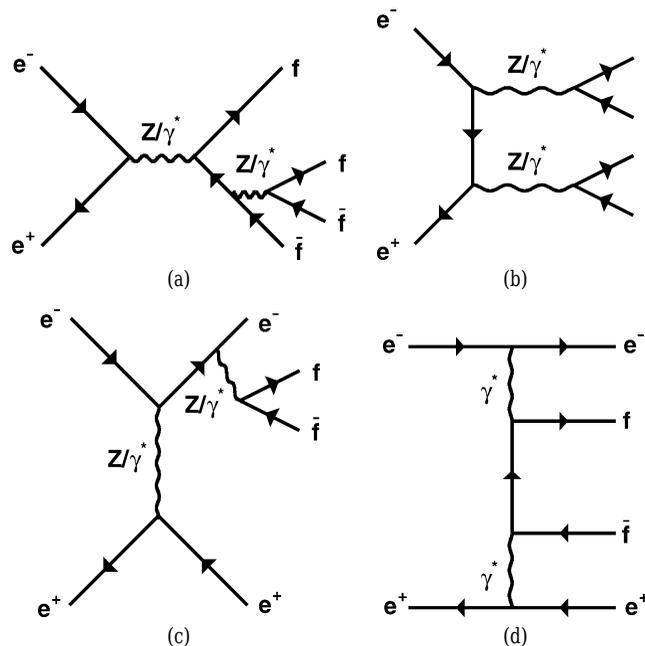


Fig. 1. Feynman diagrams for four-fermion final states involving neutral gauge-boson exchange: (a) annihilation, (b) conversion, (c) bremsstrahlung and (d) multi-peripheral production. (a) and (b) involve s -channel diagrams, (c) is a t -channel diagram for signal. Events stemming from (d) are regarded as background.

- The polar angles θ , defined with respect to the incoming electron beam, of both leptons have to satisfy $|\cos\theta| < 0.95$.
- The invariant mass of the $q\bar{q}$ system has to be larger than 5 GeV in order to avoid the complex region of hadronic resonances.
- For the $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ final state, the invariant mass of the e^+e^- system has to be larger than 2 GeV. For invariant masses below 2 GeV, the efficiency is too small to provide a reliable measurement. There is no restriction imposed on the invariant mass of the $\mu^+\mu^-$ system in the $q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ analysis.
- Events stemming from multi-peripheral diagrams, involving the exchange of two photons (Fig. 1(d)), are not considered as signal. The interference between the signal diagrams and the multi-peripheral diagrams is small compared to the signal cross-section and is neglected.

In about 650 pb^{-1} of data recorded with the OPAL detector in the years 1997 to 2000 at centre-of-mass energies between 183 GeV and 209 GeV, the cross-sections for the processes $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ and

$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ are measured within the kinematic bounds described above.

The Letter is organized as follows. First, a description of the OPAL detector and the data sample is given. Then, the Monte Carlo generators used to simulate the signal and background events are described. Following this, the analyses used to select the signal events are detailed. After a description of the systematic studies, the measured cross-sections are given, together with a discussion of the results.

2. Description of data and detector

Data recorded with the OPAL detector in the years 1997 to 2000 at centre-of-mass energies between 183 GeV and 209 GeV are used in this analysis. The data taken in each year are analysed separately, except for 1999, where data were taken at centre-of-mass energies between 192 GeV and 202 GeV. Due to the large range of centre-of-mass energies these data are subdivided into two samples, one below and one above 197 GeV.

A detailed description of the OPAL detector can be found elsewhere [4] and only a brief description is given here. The central detector consists of a system of tracking chambers which provide charged particle tracking over 96% of the full solid angle, within a uniform magnetic field of 0.435 T parallel to the beam axis. The central detector is composed of a two-layer silicon microstrip vertex detector and three different drift chambers: a high-precision vertex chamber, a large-volume jet chamber, and a set of z chambers which provide the track coordinates along the beam direction. A lead-glass electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL), located outside the magnet coil, covers the full azimuthal range with excellent hermeticity in the polar angle range of $|\cos\theta| < 0.82$ for the barrel region, and $0.82 < |\cos\theta| < 0.984$ for the endcap region. The magnet return yoke is instrumented with hadron calorimetry (HCAL), and consists of barrel and endcap sections, along with pole-tip detectors, which together cover the region $|\cos\theta| < 0.99$. Four layers of muon chambers cover the outside of the hadron calorimeter. Electromagnetic calorimeters close to the beam axis complete the geometrical acceptance down to 24 mrad, except for regions where a tungsten shield designed to protect the detectors from synchrotron radiation is located. These calorimeters include the forward detectors (FD), which are lead-scintillator sandwich calorimeters, and, at smaller angles, silicon-tungsten calorimeters [5] located on both sides of the interaction point. The silicon-tungsten calorimeters are used to evaluate the luminosity by observing small-angle Bhabha events.

3. Monte Carlo simulation

Four-fermion final states for the signal processes are generated with the grc4f [6] Monte Carlo (MC) program. For the $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ final states, both s -channel and t -channel diagrams contribute. In the t -channel processes, the momentum transfer squared between the two electrons is in general small. The relevant value of the electromagnetic coupling constant α is therefore $\alpha(0) \approx 1/137$. For the s -channel diagrams, a scale of the order of \sqrt{s} is important, leading to a larger value of $\alpha(\sqrt{s}) \approx 1/128$. To account for interference effects, the s - and t -channel diagrams have to be generated simultaneously. Within the given kinematic

limits of the signal definition, the s -channel contribution is only slightly larger than that from the t -channel and the interference between the two channels is negative and of the order of 15%. In grc4f v2.1, a fixed value of α is used in the generation of events. To investigate the impact of the chosen value of α on the selection efficiencies, two sets of signal Monte Carlo for $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ final states are generated using different values, $\alpha = 1/137$ and $\alpha = 1/128$, leading to an average 15% difference in the cross-section.

For $q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ events, only s -channel diagrams contribute, and a value of $\alpha = 1/128$ is used. For comparison to grc4f, EXCALIBUR [7] and KORALW [8] are also used to produce $q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ signal events.

Events from multi-peripheral diagrams with at least one electron inside the detector acceptance are produced using the TWOGEN [9] generator. As the total cross-section predicted by TWOGEN is largely overestimated, only half of the cross-section is used. The generator PHOJET [10] is also used as a check for multi-peripheral diagrams with both electrons inside the detector. Hadronization is performed with JETSET [11]. Four-fermion final states not included in the signal definition and not stemming from multi-peripheral diagrams are generated with grc4f. Processes involving two fermions in the final state are simulated using KK2f [12] for multi-hadronic ($q\bar{q}$) events. PYTHIA [11] is used as a cross-check. For the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$, BHWIDE [13] is used. Background contributions from other processes are found to be negligible. All Monte Carlo events are passed through the full simulation of the OPAL detector [14], and then subjected to the same reconstruction and analysis procedures as data.

4. Event selection

The event selection is done separately for $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ and $q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ final states, but the two sets of selections are very similar. Final states are selected according to the signal topology, and cuts corresponding to the signal definition given in Section 1 are applied.

4.1. Selection of $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ events

The selection makes use of the signal topology of two isolated electrons and two jets, which together

Table 1

The number of events passing each successive cut for the $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ channel for data between 183 and 209 GeV. The number of events expected from Monte Carlo simulation, normalised to the data integrated luminosity, are also given. The signal is simulated using $\alpha = 1/128$. The errors are statistical only

Cut	Data	Total MC	$q\bar{q}e^+e^-$	Multi-peripheral	Multi-hadronic	Four-fermion background
Cut 0	1450	1377.1 ± 7.9	74.6 ± 0.3	51.4 ± 2.3	889.8 ± 6.5	361.3 ± 3.8
Cut 1	303	336.0 ± 3.4	60.8 ± 0.3	12.6 ± 0.9	146.0 ± 2.6	116.7 ± 2.0
Cut 2	148	164.9 ± 2.3	58.8 ± 0.3	11.1 ± 0.8	57.1 ± 1.7	38.0 ± 1.3
Cut 3	109	111.5 ± 1.8	56.9 ± 0.3	10.3 ± 0.8	28.4 ± 1.2	15.8 ± 1.1
Cut 4	75	71.1 ± 1.2	56.0 ± 0.3	10.3 ± 0.8	0.6 ± 0.2	4.2 ± 0.9
Cut 5	69	68.8 ± 1.2	55.6 ± 0.3	10.2 ± 0.8	0.6 ± 0.2	2.4 ± 0.9
Cut 6	58	58.6 ± 1.0	51.2 ± 0.3	5.1 ± 0.5	0.6 ± 0.2	1.8 ± 0.8

sum to the total centre-of-mass energy. A kinematic fit is performed, making use of the four constraints coming from energy and momentum conservation. The number of events remaining after each selection cut for data, signal, and background, are listed in Table 1.

- **Cut 0: Preselection.** In the preselection at least seven tracks are required in the event and the visible energy, calculated using a method [15] that minimises double-counting of track momenta and energy deposition in the calorimeter, is required to be greater than half of the centre-of-mass energy. At least two tracks of opposite charge, each satisfying the following criteria, must be present and are considered as electron candidates:
 - The absolute value of the momentum p has to be greater than 2 GeV.
 - The electron must not be identified as arising from a photon conversion, i.e., the output of the conversion neural network as described in [16] has to be less than 0.8.

Using a neural network electron finder [17,18] an output value is calculated for each electron candidate. From those candidates with no more than one track with opposite sign and momentum greater than 2 GeV within a cone of 10° half opening angle, the candidate with the highest output value is selected as the first electron.

From the candidates with charge opposite to that of the first electron and no track, except for the first electron, within a cone of 10° half opening angle, the one with the highest output value is taken as the second electron. No requirement is made on the minimum output value for the electrons.

- **Cut 1: 4C kinematic fit.** Excluding the two electron candidates selected in the preselection, and their associated calorimeter clusters, the rest of the event is forced into two jets using the Durham [19] jet finder. A four-constraint kinematic fit (4C fit) is applied to the energy and momenta of the two electron candidates and the two jets. We use the ECAL energy and the track angles for the electron candidates and the jet momenta as input to this fit. The fit probability is required to be greater than 10^{-10} (see Fig. 2(a)). This requirement greatly reduces background with missing energy, for example from $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\ell\nu$.

- **Cut 2: Electron identification.** The two electrons selected in the preselection are required to satisfy $E/p > 0.7$, where E is the energy deposited in the electromagnetic calorimeter associated with the track (see Fig. 2(b)).

- **Cut 3: Momentum cuts.** The sum of the momenta of the two electrons has to be greater than 30 GeV (see Fig. 2(c)).

- **Cut 4: Isolation.** The angle between the two electron tracks is required to be greater than 5° (see Fig. 2(d)), and the two electron tracks must not point to the same ECAL cluster, as otherwise their invariant mass is difficult to reconstruct.

- **Cut 5: Invariant masses of electron and quark pairs.** Corresponding to the signal definition, the invariant mass of the electron pair ($m_{e^+e^-}$) must be greater than 2 GeV, and the invariant mass of the quark pair ($m_{q\bar{q}}$) greater than 5 GeV. The invariant masses are obtained from the kinematic fit.

- **Cut 6: Multi-peripheral background.** Multi-peripheral events typically have both electrons scattered at small angles. To reject these events, at least one of the electrons must have $\cos(\theta_e) < 0.7$, where θ_e is

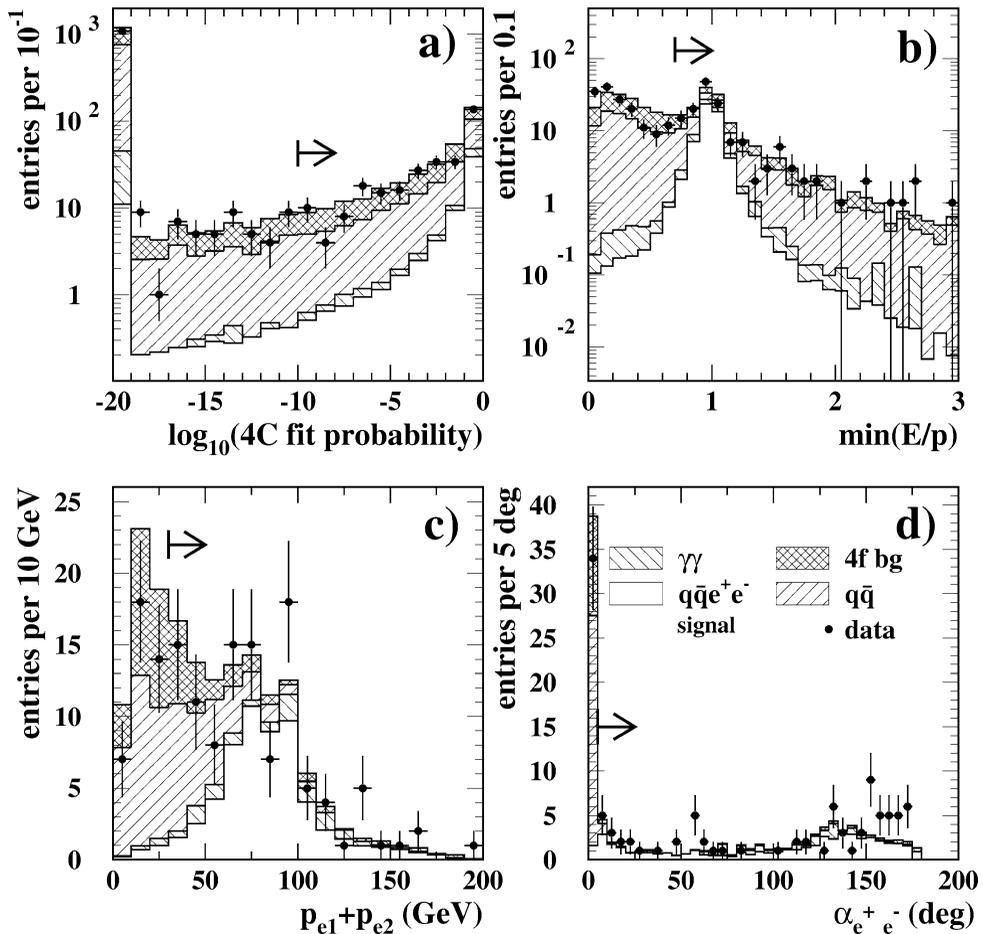


Fig. 2. Distribution of (a) the logarithm of the 4C fit probability, (b) the minimum of E/p of the two electrons, (c) the sum of the momenta of the two electrons, (d) the angle between the two electron tracks, for data and Monte Carlo between 183 GeV and 209 GeV for the $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ selection. The cuts have been applied successively in (a)–(d). (a) has all events remaining after the preselection. The arrows point into the direction accepted by the cuts. The contributions from multi-peripheral ($\gamma\gamma$), multi-hadronic ($q\bar{q}$) and four-fermion (4f) backgrounds are shown separately.

the scattering angle of the electron with respect to its incoming direction.

After these cuts, a total of 58 events is observed in the data, with an expectation of 58.6 events from Monte Carlo simulation. The selection efficiency is greater than 40% for $m_{e^+e^-} < m_Z$, and around 20% for higher masses. The difference in efficiency is due to the s - and t -channel contributions. For $m_{e^+e^-} > m_Z$, the t -channel is dominant. Here, the scattered electrons are forward peaked, and therefore have a lower efficiency than in the s -channel.

4.2. Selection of $q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ events

This selection is similar to the one applied for the $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ final states, making use of the signal topology where two muons replace the two electrons. The number of events, after each cut for data, signal and background are listed in Table 2.

- **Cut 0: Preselection.** In the preselection, a multiplicity of at least seven tracks is required. The visible energy has to be greater than half of the centre-of-mass energy.

Table 2

The number of events passing each successive cut for the $q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ channel for data between 183 and 209 GeV. The number of events expected from Monte Carlo simulation, normalised to the data integrated luminosity, are also given. The errors are statistical only

Cut	Data	Total MC	$q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$	Multi-hadronic	Four-fermion background
Cut 0	4809	4789.2 ± 14.9	71.9 ± 1.4	2972.3 ± 12.0	1745.0 ± 8.6
Cut 1	1575	1598.7 ± 8.0	61.3 ± 1.3	834.7 ± 6.4	702.7 ± 4.7
Cut 2	67	70.1 ± 1.4	53.3 ± 1.2	7.9 ± 0.6	8.9 ± 0.5
Cut 3	57	55.8 ± 1.3	51.3 ± 1.2	1.5 ± 0.3	3.0 ± 0.3
Cut 4	53	52.6 ± 1.3	49.4 ± 1.2	0.5 ± 0.2	2.7 ± 0.3
Cut 5	52	52.3 ± 1.3	49.4 ± 1.2	0.5 ± 0.2	2.4 ± 0.3

From all tracks with momentum greater than 5 GeV and no more than one track with opposite sign and momentum greater than 2 GeV within a cone of 10° half opening angle, the one with the highest momentum is selected as the first muon candidate.

From the tracks with charge opposite to that of the first muon candidate and no track, except for the first muon candidate, within a cone of 10° half opening angle, the one with the highest momentum is taken as the second muon candidate.

- Cut 1: *4C kinematic fit*. Excluding the two muon candidates selected in the preselection, and their associated calorimeter clusters, the rest of the event is forced into two jets using the Durham [19] jet finder. A four-constraint kinematic fit (4C fit) is applied to the energy and momenta of the two muon candidates and the two jets. The track momenta of the muon candidates and jet momenta are used as input to this fit. The fit probability is required to be greater than 10^{-10} (see Fig. 3(a)).

- Cut 2: *Muon identification*. A muon identification criterion is applied to the two selected muon candidates. Muon identification makes use of three methods:

- Tracks are considered as muon candidates if their trajectories match to a track segment in the muon chambers [20,21].

- Muons can also be identified by a selection that uses information from the HCAL and ECAL clusters [22,23].

- Tracks associated with an ECAL cluster with energy smaller than 2 GeV are selected as muon candidates.

The first muon can be accepted using any of the above three selections. The second muon is accepted if it fulfils the first condition, or if it fulfils either of the other two conditions and the two following isolation

criteria: the angle between the two muons must be greater than 10° , and the angle between the second muon and any other track, except for the first muon, must be greater than 30° .

- Cut 3: *Momentum cuts*. The sum of the momenta of the two muons has to be greater than 40 GeV (see Fig. 3(b)).

- Cut 4: *Isolation angles*. The sum of the isolation angles of the two muons has to be greater than 40° (see Fig. 3(c)). The isolation angle is the angle between the muon and any other track with the exception of the other muon.

- Cut 5: *Invariant mass of quark pair*. Corresponding to the signal definition, the invariant mass of the quark pair must be greater than 5 GeV.

After these cuts a total of 52 events is observed in the data and 52.3 events are expected from Monte Carlo simulation, mainly originating from signal, with only little contribution from background. The selection efficiency ranges from 30% for muon invariant masses ($m_{\mu^+\mu^-}$) below 2 GeV, and is above 60% for masses above 30 GeV.

5. Systematic uncertainties

Systematic uncertainties result from the determination of signal efficiencies and background levels, both of which are estimated from Monte Carlo samples. For both types of samples the agreement between the simulation and the data was investigated, and the difference taken into account as a systematic uncertainty. In addition, for the signal efficiency the predictions from the different Monte Carlo generators, and the dependence on the input parameters, were checked, and any

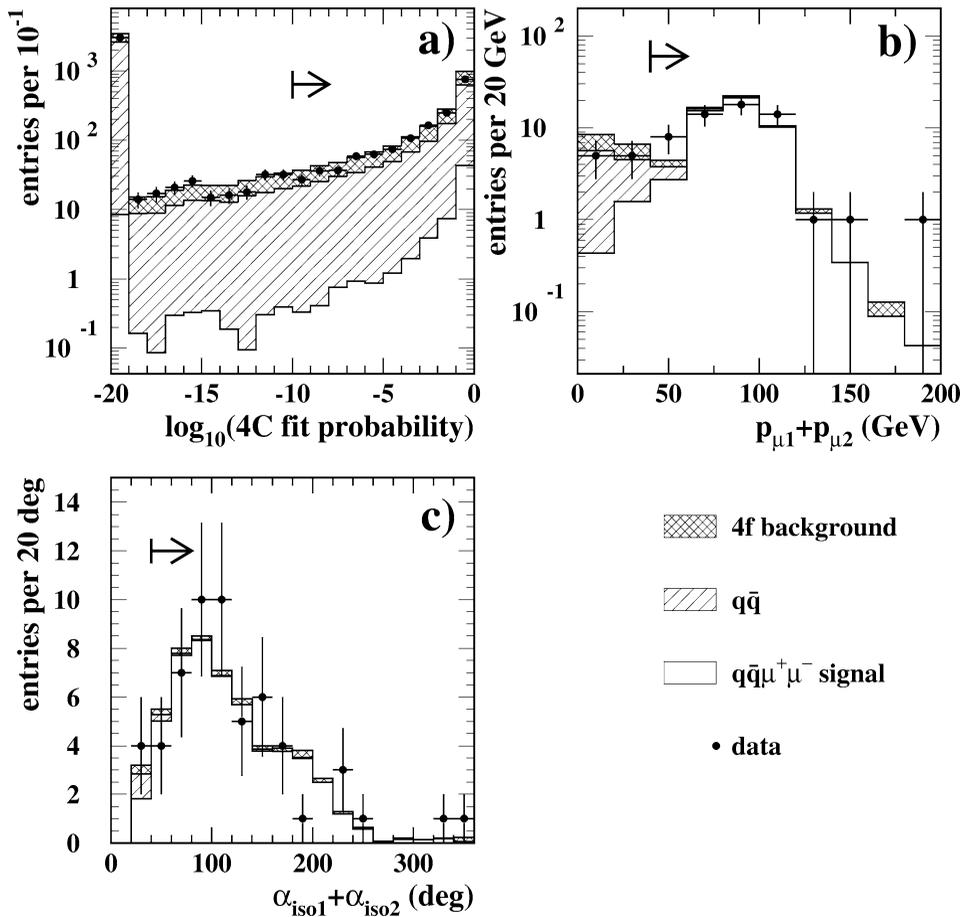


Fig. 3. Distribution of (a) the logarithm of the 4C fit probability, (b) the sum of the momenta of the two muons, and (c) the sum of the isolation angles of the two muons for data and Monte Carlo between 183 and 209 GeV for the $q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ selection. The cuts have been applied successively in (a)–(c). (a) has all events remaining after the preselection. The arrows point into the direction accepted by the cuts. The contributions from multi-hadronic ($q\bar{q}$) and four-fermion (4f) backgrounds are shown separately.

differences in selection efficiencies taken into account as a systematic error.

5.1. Selection efficiency

The distributions of the variables used in the selection are compared between data and Monte Carlo. Differences in the distributions are calculated and found to be small. For those variables where the observed difference is smaller than the detector resolution, the systematic uncertainties on the efficiency are calculated by varying the cuts used in the selection by the resolution. Any difference in efficiency for the altered

cut is taken as a systematic error. Below follows a more detailed description of how each cut was varied.

- The preselection requires a high multiplicity. The impact of a change of ± 1 track in the preselection was studied for the signal MC.
- The isolation angle for the leptons is required to be greater than 10° . The uncertainty in the measurement of the angles in the jet chamber is about 0.1° . This has to be multiplied by $\sqrt{2}$ for the measurement of the angle between two tracks. The preselection cut is varied by this value to gauge its impact on the result.
- A direct shift of 0.2° is applied to the angle between the two electrons for the $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ selection to ac-

Table 3

Relative systematic errors for the signal efficiency and background Monte Carlo samples from the systematic uncertainty studies on the number of tracks N_{tr} , the isolation angle of the leptons α_{iso} , the opening angle between the two electrons α_{ee} , the E/p value, the sum of the lepton momenta $\sum p_\ell$, and the sum of the muon isolation angles $\sum \alpha_{iso}$. The total of these uncertainties is listed as the total error. In the last line the uncertainty from the comparison of Monte Carlo generators is given

	$q\bar{q}e^+e^-$				$q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$		
	Signal eff. (%)	Multi-peripheral (%)	Multi-hadronic (%)	Four-fermion background (%)	Signal eff. (%)	Multi-hadronic (%)	Four-fermion background (%)
N_{tr}	2.1	4.6	0	0	0.8	0	10.6
α_{iso}	0.3	2.3	0	0.3	0.2	11.1	0.6
α_{ee}	0.2	0	0	0	–	–	–
E/p	1.2	1.5	18.8	4.7	–	–	–
$\sum p_\ell$	0.1	0	6.3	2.8	0.8	22.2	3.8
$\sum \alpha_{iso}$	–	–	–	–	1.3	5.6	1.9
Total error	2.4	5.3	19.8	5.5	1.7	25.5	11.5
MC generators	10.7	100	4.5	–	7.8	9.6	–

count for possible biases in the angular reconstruction. This value was determined from studies comparing the angular reconstruction in the tracking and calorimeters.

- For the sum of the lepton momenta, the E/p value in case of the electrons, and the sum of the isolation angles of the muons, the distribution of the variable is compared between data and MC. The MC distribution is corrected to the data and the change in efficiency is taken as a contribution to the systematic error.

The systematic errors are calculated at each centre-of-mass energy. No energy dependence is observed, therefore values derived from a comparison of the combined data and Monte Carlo samples are used for all energies. These values are shown in Table 3.

For the $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ selection, the difference in efficiency from the Monte Carlo samples generated with values of $\alpha = 1/128$ and $\alpha = 1/137$ is 5.2%. For the calculation of the cross-section, the average efficiency of the two samples is used, and assigned a systematic error of 2.6%. To determine the systematic uncertainty arising from use of the grc4f generator, a comparison with EXCALIBUR is done. In EXCALIBUR, events can only be generated for four-fermion final states including multi-peripheral diagrams. For this reason, additional events are generated with grc4f, also including multi-peripheral diagrams. The selection efficiency for these two event samples is compared. A difference of 10.7% is found and is taken as a systematic error.

The main reason for this difference is a larger fraction of events with small lepton scattering angles in EXCALIBUR than in grc4f. This type of event has a much smaller selection efficiency than events with large scattering angles and consequently leads to the observed difference.

For the $q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ selection, the expected cross-sections at each centre-of-mass energy agree well for the three MC generators grc4f, EXCALIBUR and KORALW. There is, however, a difference observed for the selection efficiencies. While the EXCALIBUR and KORALW efficiencies agree, there is a large difference relative to grc4f. This difference stems mainly from muons with momentum below 3 GeV, which have a small detection efficiency, and of which there are more in EXCALIBUR and KORALW than in grc4f. As EXCALIBUR and KORALW provide very similar efficiencies, the difference between grc4f and the mean efficiency of EXCALIBUR and KORALW is averaged over all centre-of-mass energies which leads to a systematic error of 7.8%.

5.2. Background

The same systematic studies as for the signal Monte Carlo are performed for the background Monte Carlo. The systematic uncertainties derived are given in Table 3.

In addition for the $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ analysis for the multi-hadronic events, a comparison of KK2f and PYTHIA

Table 4

The number of events selected at each centre-of-mass energy between 183 and 209 GeV for the $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ and $q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ channels. Also listed are the integrated luminosity $\int \mathcal{L} dt$, the background expectation, the selection efficiencies and the measured and expected cross-section for the processes $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ within the signal definition. The signal cross-section given for grc4f has been calculated using $\alpha = 1/128$. For the background and efficiencies the error given is the quadratic sum of the statistical and systematic error. For the measured cross-section the first error is statistical and the second systematic. The statistical error on the theoretical expectation of the cross-section is less than 1 fb

\sqrt{s} (GeV)	$\int \mathcal{L} dt$ (pb $^{-1}$)	Data	Background	Efficiency (%)	σ_{Data} (fb)	σ_{grc4f} (fb)
$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}e^+e^-$						
182.7	54.7	3	0.6 ± 0.4	37.0 ± 4.3	$120 \pm 87 \pm 18$	166
188.6	174.7	21	2.5 ± 1.7	39.9 ± 4.6	$265 \pm 67 \pm 41$	177
194.9	100.0	13	1.4 ± 0.9	41.2 ± 4.8	$282 \pm 88 \pm 43$	180
200.7	110.3	9	1.5 ± 1.0	42.0 ± 4.9	$163 \pm 66 \pm 25$	180
206.1	214.5	12	1.5 ± 1.3	40.6 ± 4.7	$121 \pm 41 \pm 19$	177
$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$						
182.7	54.7	6	0.3 ± 0.1	41.8 ± 3.8	$249 \pm 108 \pm 20$	163
188.6	174.7	13	0.6 ± 0.1	40.9 ± 3.7	$175 \pm 51 \pm 14$	168
194.9	100.0	9	0.5 ± 0.1	48.3 ± 4.3	$175 \pm 62 \pm 14$	168
200.7	110.3	11	0.4 ± 0.1	52.0 ± 4.5	$184 \pm 58 \pm 15$	165
206.1	214.5	13	1.1 ± 0.2	49.5 ± 4.3	$112 \pm 35 \pm 9$	160

resulted in a 4.5% difference in the number of selected events, which is also included in the systematic error. For the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}e^+e^-$, the cross-section of the background stemming from multi-peripheral processes is not well known and the final states for background and signal are identical. But the angular distributions, especially of the electrons, are quite different. The generator TWOGEN gives a good relative description of the electron angular distribution after applying cuts 4, 5 and 6. From the generator PHOJET, no events are expected after cut 4. This is not in good agreement with the data. Therefore, half of the background predicted by TWOGEN is used in the calculation of the cross-section and in Tables 1 and 4. A systematic uncertainty of 100% is assigned to this background, covering both the full TWOGEN and the PHOJET prediction. This leads to a 10.0% systematic error on the measured cross-section. Due to the small amount of background in the final sample, all other uncertainties result in only a 1.1% systematic error on the cross-section.

For the $q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ selection, there is very little background in total. An error on the multi-hadronic background of 9.6% is assigned from the comparison of KK2f and PYTHIA. All of the systematic errors taken together result in a systematic error on the cross-section of 0.9%.

6. Results and discussion

With the event selections described in Section 4, the number of data and expected background events are determined at several centre-of-mass energies, as given in Table 4. The signal efficiency is calculated by applying the signal selection to the signal Monte Carlo samples. For the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}e^+e^-$, the efficiency is slightly higher for the signal produced with $\alpha = 1/137$ than for $\alpha = 1/128$, as the t -channel contribution is smaller in the former. To account for the difference, the average of the two efficiencies is used in the calculation of the cross-section. The efficiencies at each centre-of-mass energy are listed in Table 4.

The measured cross-sections at each centre-of-mass energy for the processes $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ within the kinematic region described in Section 1 are given in Table 4. For the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$, several generators are used to calculate the cross-section, and all generators agree within 1%.

The measured cross-sections, together with the theoretical predictions, are shown in Fig. 4(a) and (b). The expected values appear to be at their maximum values within the studied region, and show only a small variation with the centre-of-mass energy. This is in contrast to the cross-section for pair-production

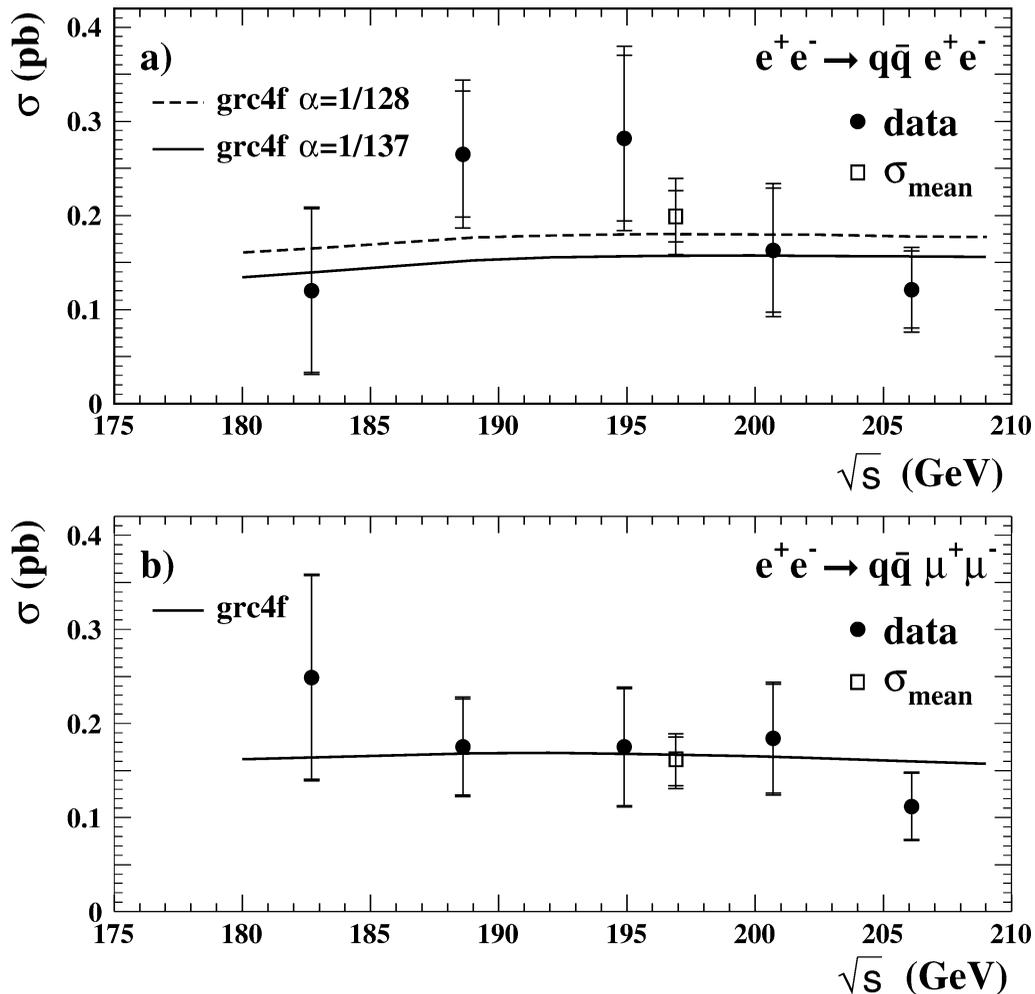


Fig. 4. The cross-section for the processes (a) $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ and (b) $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ for the defined signal region. The dots represent the measured cross-section at each centre-of-mass energy, and the lines give the prediction from grc4f. The open square is the mean cross-section at $\sqrt{s} = 196.9$ GeV. The inner error bars represent the statistical error and the outer bars the sum of systematic and statistical error added in quadrature.

of W- and Z-bosons, which shows a very steep rise near threshold. As the change in the predicted cross-section over the measured range is much smaller than the error of each individual measurement, an average cross-section over the whole centre-of-mass energy range has also been calculated. This average does not take into account the predicted change with the centre-of-mass energy. Also, the average cross-section is calculated using the expected error at each energy rather than the observed one. This method gives more reliable results for measurements with a small number of expected events. The average cross-

sections are $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}e^+e^-) = (199 \pm 27 \pm 30)$ fb and $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-) = (160 \pm 26 \pm 13)$ fb.

For the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$, only s -channel diagrams contribute, and the final states are produced via $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZZ, Z\gamma^*, \gamma^*\gamma^*$. This can be seen in the distribution of the invariant masses $m_{q\bar{q}}$ and $m_{\mu^+\mu^-}$ in Fig. 5(a) and (b). The distribution of $m_{\mu^+\mu^-}$ shows two peaks, one at zero, stemming from the γ^* , and one at m_Z from the Z decays. The data are well described by the MC. For the distribution of $m_{q\bar{q}}$ the peak around the Z mass is dominant, as the branching ratio of the Z into quarks is much larger than that into charged

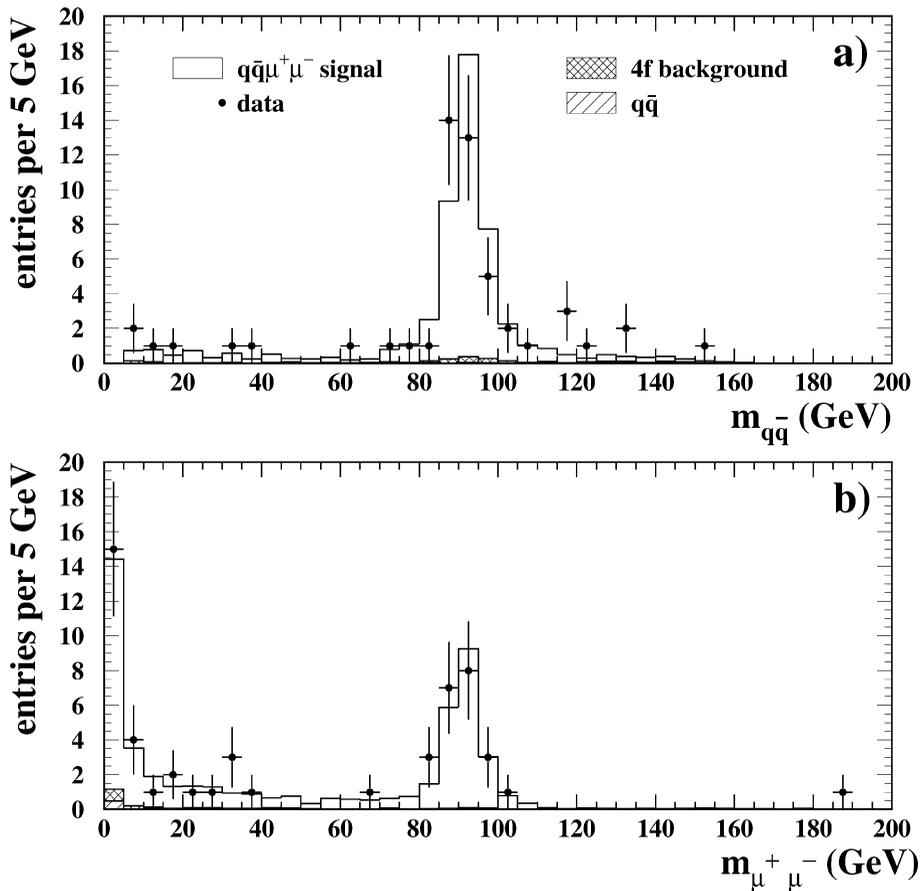


Fig. 5. Distribution in the $m_{q\bar{q}}$ and $m_{\mu^+\mu^-}$ invariant masses obtained from the kinematic fit after cut 5 for data (dots), signal (open histogram) and background between 183 and 209 GeV. The contributions from multi-hadronic ($q\bar{q}$) and four-fermion (4f) background events are shown separately.

leptons. One event is observed at a very large mass $m_{\mu^+\mu^-} = 188$ GeV. The probability to observe at least one event above an invariant mass of 110 GeV is 48%.

In the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}e^+e^-$, t -channel diagrams contribute in addition to the s -channel diagrams. The distribution of the invariant masses $m_{q\bar{q}}$ and $m_{e^+e^-}$ are shown in Fig. 6(a) and (b). The t -channel contribution is clear in the distribution of $m_{e^+e^-}$. In contrast to $m_{\mu^+\mu^-}$, there are several events observed at invariant masses well above the Z mass.

7. Conclusions

The cross-sections for the processes $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\mu^+\mu^-$ have been measured

at centre-of-mass energies between 183 and 209 GeV, the highest centre-of-mass energies studied to date. Within chosen kinematic limits, the predictions from grc4f are in good agreement with the measurements. The distributions of the invariant masses of the fermion-antifermion pairs show the expected behaviour, with the t -channel contribution clearly visible in the $q\bar{q}e^+e^-$ channel.

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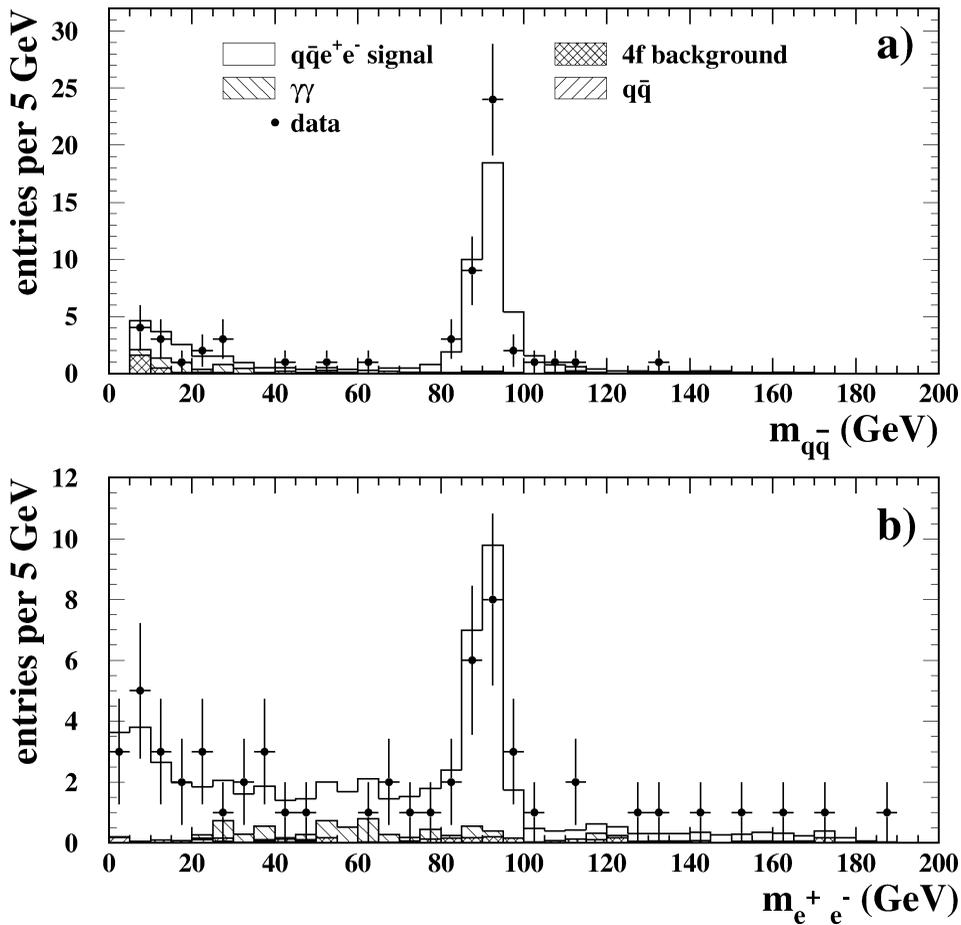


Fig. 6. Distribution in the $m_{q\bar{q}}$ and $m_{e^+e^-}$ invariant masses obtained from the kinematic fit after cut 6 for data (dots), signal (open histogram) and background between 183 and 209 GeV. The contributions from multi-peripheral ($\gamma\gamma$), multi-hadronic ($q\bar{q}$) and four-fermion (4f) background events are shown separately.

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