



Precision W and Z measurements

Standard Model at the LHC 2023

Aram Apyan On behalf of ATLAS, CMS, and LHCb collaborations

Drell-Yan Process

- The Drell-Yan (DY) process was proposed and measured in 1970
- DY process is the standard candle for precision measurements and theory at the LHC

 Γ_{W}

M₇ Γ_z σ^0_{had} R⁰lep A^{0,I} A,(LEP) A,(SLD)

What can we learn form it after 50 years?

Information on perturbative and nonperturbative QCD

X

ā

W. Z.



- W-boson mass
- sin²θw
- PDFs
- $\alpha_{s}(m_{z})$



h₄

h_в

LHC results

- The purpose of this talk is to mainly focus on the latest W and Z precision measurements by ATLAS, CMS, and LHCb
 - Selected results since the SM@LHC2022
 - See the session on Thursday for the W mass measurements
 - Z/W + heavy flavor measurements are not covered here
- Results covered in this talk:
 - ATLAS full phase space Z double differential cross section
 - ATLAS W/Z $p_{\rm T}$ with low-pileup data at 5.02 and 13 TeV
 - LHCb measurement of forward Z boson at 5 and 13 TeV
 - \bullet CMS τ lepton polarization in Z boson decays
 - CMS DY measurement: p_T and mass
 - CMS precision measurement of Z boson invisible width

- First precise measurement at the LHC in the full phase space of the decay leptons ($\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$, L=20.2fb⁻¹)
 - Statistically dominated measurement
 - Negligible theoretical uncertainties as there is no direct extrapolation to full phase space
 - Cross sections are parameters of the fit. Fit parameters are 8A_i + 1 cross section in pT-Y 176 bins

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dpdq} = \frac{d^3\sigma^{U+L}}{dp_T dy dm} \left(1 + \cos^2\theta + \sum_{i=0}^7 A_i(y, p_T, m) P_i(\cos\theta, \phi) \right)$$



• $d^2\sigma/dp_T dY$ measurement

Uncertainties dominated by data statistics



• p_T cross section $d\sigma/dp_T$

80 < m_z < 100 GeV, |Y| < 3.6

- Measurement compared to N3LL/N4LL resummed predictions matched to $O(\alpha_s^3)$ from MCFM/NNLOJET
- \bullet Excellent agreement with data. Crucial input for m_W measurements



Strong effort in LPCC with benchmarking studies at N3LL/N4LL

See Francesco's talk in QCD section for the α_s extraction

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• Rapidity cross section $d\sigma/dY$

80 < m_z < 100 GeV, |Y| < 3.6

- Permille level precision in the central region. Dedicated forward electron calibration up to |Y| < 3.6
- Comparison to N3LO QCD predictions (DYTurbo) and to different PDFs
 - NLO EW corrections with ReneSANCe



ATLAS-CONF-2023-013

PDF set	Total χ^2 / d.o.f.	χ^2 p-value	Pull on luminosity
MSHT20aN ³ LO [60]	13/8	0.11	1.2 ± 0.6
CT18A [61]	12/8	0.17	0.9 ± 0.7
MSHT20 [62]	10/8	0.26	0.9 ± 0.6
NNPDF4.0 [63]	30/8	0.0002	0.0 ± 0.2
ABMP16 [64]	30/8	0.0002	1.8 ± 0.4
HERAPDF2.0 [65]	22/8	0.005	-1.3 ± 0.8
ATLASpdf21 [66]	20/8	0.01	-1.1 ± 0.8



ATLAS W and Z pT with low-pileup data

- Precise measurement of the W $p_{\rm T}$ is important in reducing the modeling uncertainty in the W mass measurements
- Hadronic recoil is the main limitation of the p_T W measurements
 - Recoil resolution degrades with pileup
- Dedicated low-pileup runs with <µ> of about 2 taken in 2017 and 2018

• 255 pb⁻¹ at 5.02 TeV and 338 pb⁻¹ at 13 TeV



ATLAS W and Z p_T with low-pileup data

- Measurements of W⁺, W⁻, and Z p_T and ratios at 13 and 5.02 TeV
- Z measurement uncertainties dominated by data statistics
- W measurement uncertainties dominated by recoil calibration, unfolding, and data statistics (strong case for future low pileup runs)



ATLAS W and Z p_T with low-pileup data

- W cross sections compared to various Monte-Carlo predictions
 - Predictions using the ATLAS tune (used for the W mass measurement on 7 TeV data) describe data reasonably at low pT especially at $\sqrt{s=5.02 \text{ TeV}}$



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 $\phi_{\eta}^* = \tan\left(\frac{\pi - \Delta\phi}{2}\right) \times \sin(\theta_{\eta}^*),$

- Differential cross sections in Y, p_T , and φ_{η}^*
- Access to PDFs at large and small x
- 5.1fb⁻¹ collected in 2016-18
- Fiducial region:
 - Muon p_T > 20 GeV, 2 < η < 4.5
 - 60 < m_{µµ} < 120 GeV
- Most precise integrated cross sections in the forward region
- New result at √s=5.02 TeV, 99.86 pb⁻¹



 $\cos(\theta_{\eta}^*) = \tanh[(\eta^- - \eta^+)/2]$

07/11/23

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Z cross sections at 5.02 TeV and 13 TeV

5.02 TeV

- The most precise measurements in the forward region
- The measurement at 5.02 TeV dominated by statistical uncertainty



LHCb paper in preparation

13 TeV

Arxiv:2112.07458

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• New differential cross section measurements at 5.02 TeV

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- First measurement of angular coefficients in forward region at 13 TeV
- Measurements performed as functions of p_{T} and Y
- Also measured in the low and high $m_{\mu\mu}$ regions
- Measurements dominated by data statistics
- Results are compared to Pythia8, Powheg, DYTurbo, and ResBos predictions
- The measured violation of Lam-Tung relations consistent with previous ATLAS and CMS measurements



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Phys. Rev. Lett. 129 (2022) 091801

CMS τ lepton polarization in Z boson decays

- Leptonic and hadronic τ decays used for the measurement
- Optimal observables exploited at LEP utilized
 - Polarimetric vector, helicity correlations, etc.
- CMS data at 13 TeV with 36.3 fb⁻¹

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Channel	Category	Discriminator	
$ au_e au_\mu$	$e + \mu$	$m_{\rm vis}(e,\mu)$	visible mass
$\tau_e \tau_h$	$e + a_1$	$\omega(a_1)$	optimal observable with SVfit
	$e + \rho$	$\omega_{ m vis}(ho)$	visible optimal observable
	$e + \pi$	$\omega(\pi)$	optimal observable with SVfit
$\tau_{\mu}\tau_{\rm h}$	$\mu + a_1$	$\omega(a_1)$	optimal observable with SVfit
,	$\mu + \rho$	$\omega_{ m vis}(ho)$	visible optimal observable
	$\mu + \pi$	$\omega(\pi)$	optimal observable with SVfit
$\tau_{\rm h} \tau_{\rm h}$	$a_1 + a_1$	$m_{\rm vis}(a_1,a_1)$	visible mass
	$a_1 + \pi$	$\Omega(a_1,\pi)$	combined optimal observable with SVfit
	$ ho+ au_{ m h}$	$\omega_{ m vis}(ho)$	visible optimal observable (for leading ρ)
	$\pi + \pi$	$m_{\rm vis}(\pi,\pi)$	visible mass



$\omega_h=\cos\zeta_h,$



SMP-18-010

CMS τ lepton polarization in Z boson decays

• Measured polarization is in good agreement with the SLD/LEP

$$P_{\tau} = \frac{1}{\sigma} [\sigma(h_{\tau} = +1) - \sigma(h_{\tau} = -1)] \qquad P_{\tau} = -A_{\tau} = -\frac{2v_{\tau}a_{\tau}}{v_{\tau}^2 + a_{\tau}^2} \approx -2 \cdot \frac{v_{\tau}}{a_{\tau}} = -2(1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W^{\text{eff}})$$
$$\mathcal{P}_{\tau}(Z^0) = -0.144 \pm 0.015 = -0.144 \pm 0.006 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.014 \text{ (syst)}.$$

 $\sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{eff}} = 0.2319 \pm 0.0019 = 0.2319 \pm 0.0008 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.0018 \text{ (syst)}.$



SMP-18-010

CMS DY measurement

Arxiv:2205.0489

- Double differential cross sections in $m_{ll},\,p_{T},\,and\,\varphi_{\eta}^{*}$
 - Inclusive and >= 1 jet categories
 - 5 m_{ll} bins. Fiducial region: p_T > 25 (20) GeV for leading (subleading) lepton, $|\eta|$ < 2.4
- √s = 13 TeV, L=36.3 fb⁻¹
- Measurement compared to large variety of theory predictions



CMS DY measurement

Arxiv:2205.0489

• Measurement compared with MadGraph5_aMC@NLO + PYTHIA 8 and MiNNLOPS : NNLO ME and Pythia8 PS and MPI



CMS DY measurement

Arxiv:2205.0489

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• Measurement compared with TMD based predictions (Parton-Branching with CASCADE3, ArTeMiDe) and resummed predictions with Geneva



CMS precise measurement of Z invisible width

- First direct precise measurement of Z invisible width at a hadron collider
- Constraint on number of light neutrino species coupling to the Z boson
- Simultaneous fit of the hadronic recoil distribution in Z->ll + jets and MET+jets regions
 - Fit parameter scales Z->vv process relative to Z-> ll



^{07/11/23} Uncertainty dominated by lepton efficiency and jet energy scale ²¹

Summary

- Wealth of precise measurements with W and Z bosons at the LHC
 - Selected recent results were covered in this talk
- New results from the ATLAS collaboration
 - First precise measurements of Z boson production in the full phase space of the decay leptons
 - Precise measurements of W and Z boson p_{T} in dedicated low pileup datasets
- LHCb measurements probe the forward region
 - Precise measurements of the Z boson production at 5.02 and 13 TeV
- CMS τ lepton polarization in Z boson decays
- Detailed measurements of DY process by CMS at 13 TeV
- First hadron collider measurement of Z invisible width by CMS
- Many more results still to come!