Precise measurement of the W boson mass with the CMS detector at the CERN LHC

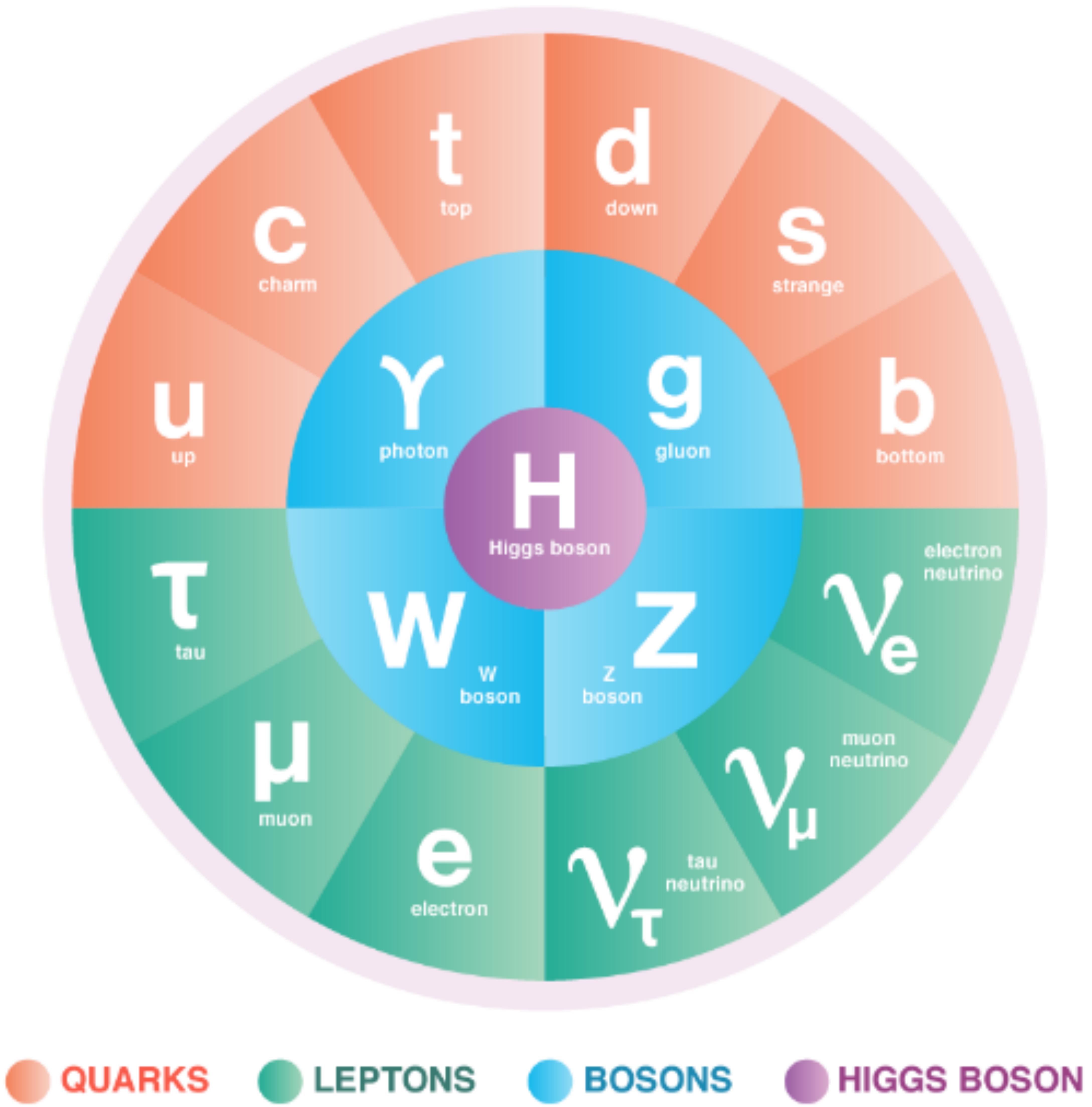
Fermilab Wine and Cheese Seminar

Kenneth Long

The standard model of particle physics

- Particles and interactions described by the standard model Lagrangian in the language of Quantum Field Theory
  - Matter composed of **spin 1/2 fermions**
  - Interactions mediated by **spin 1 vector bosons**
  - Mass arises from interactions with scalar **Higgs field**

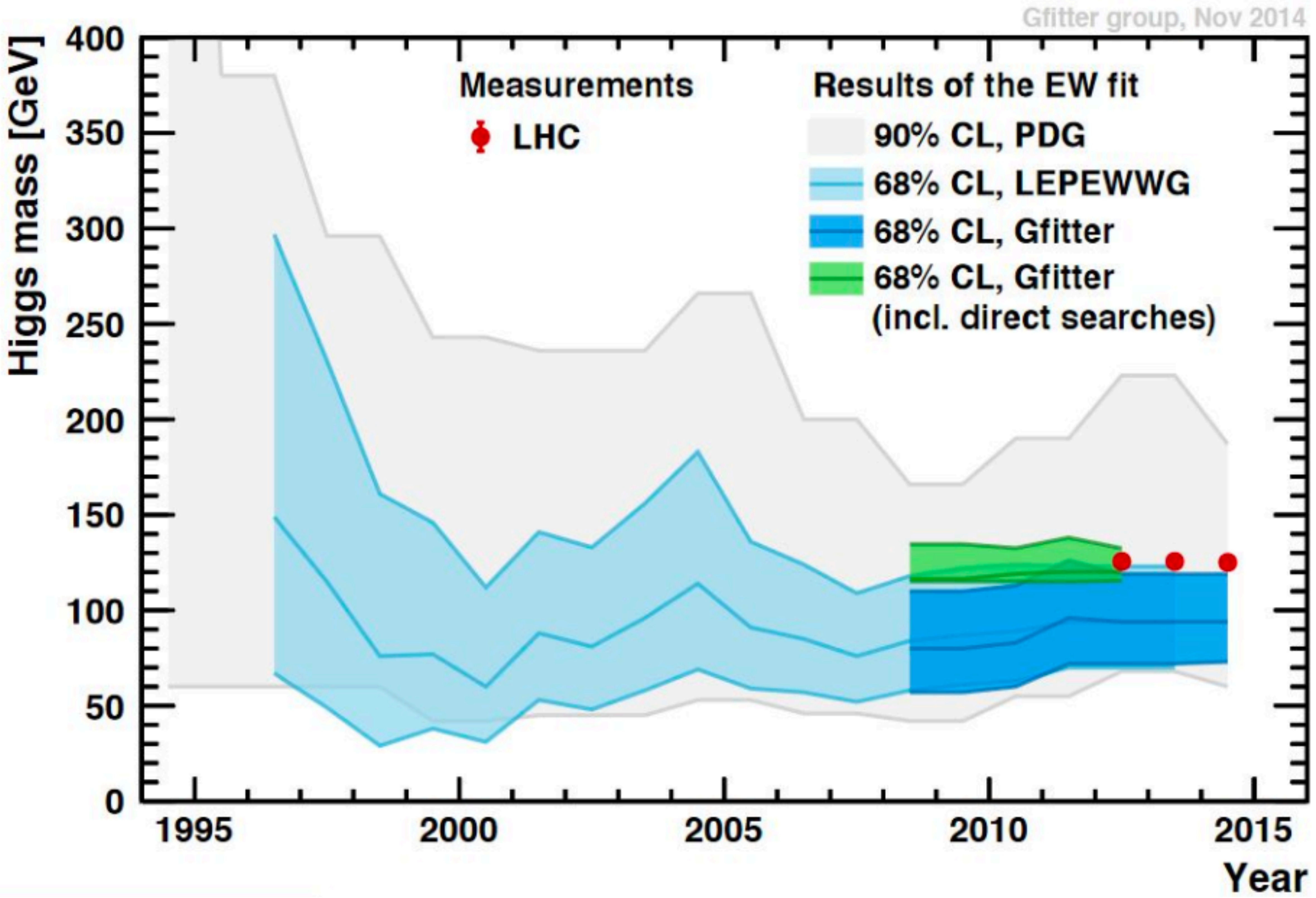
- Spectacularly precise and successful theory
  - The standard model is *surely incomplete*
  - Does not include **gravity or dark matter…**

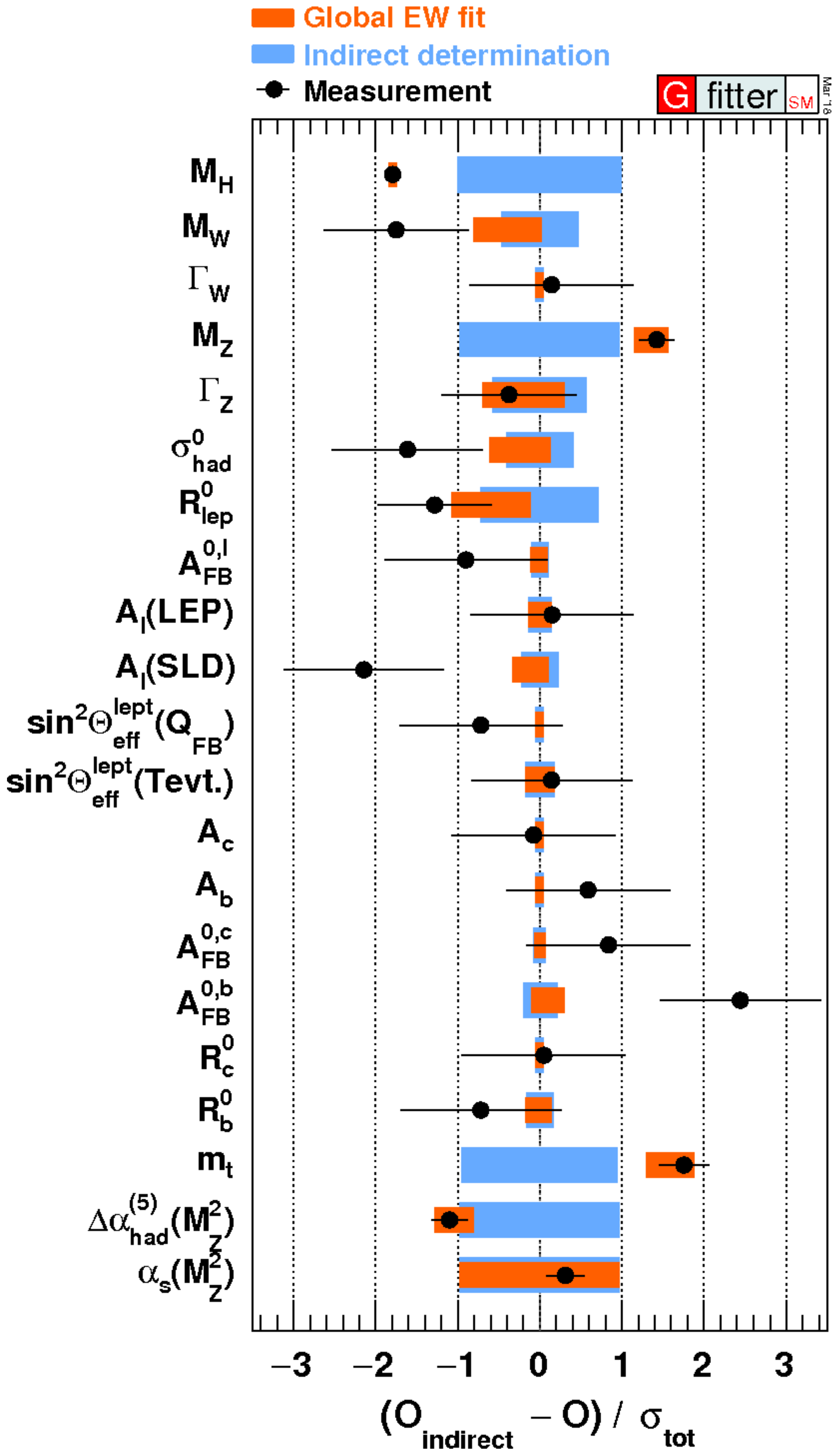


Experimental parameters of the standard model

- Masses, couplings are experimental inputs to the standard model
  - But relationships between parameters are **exactly predicted**

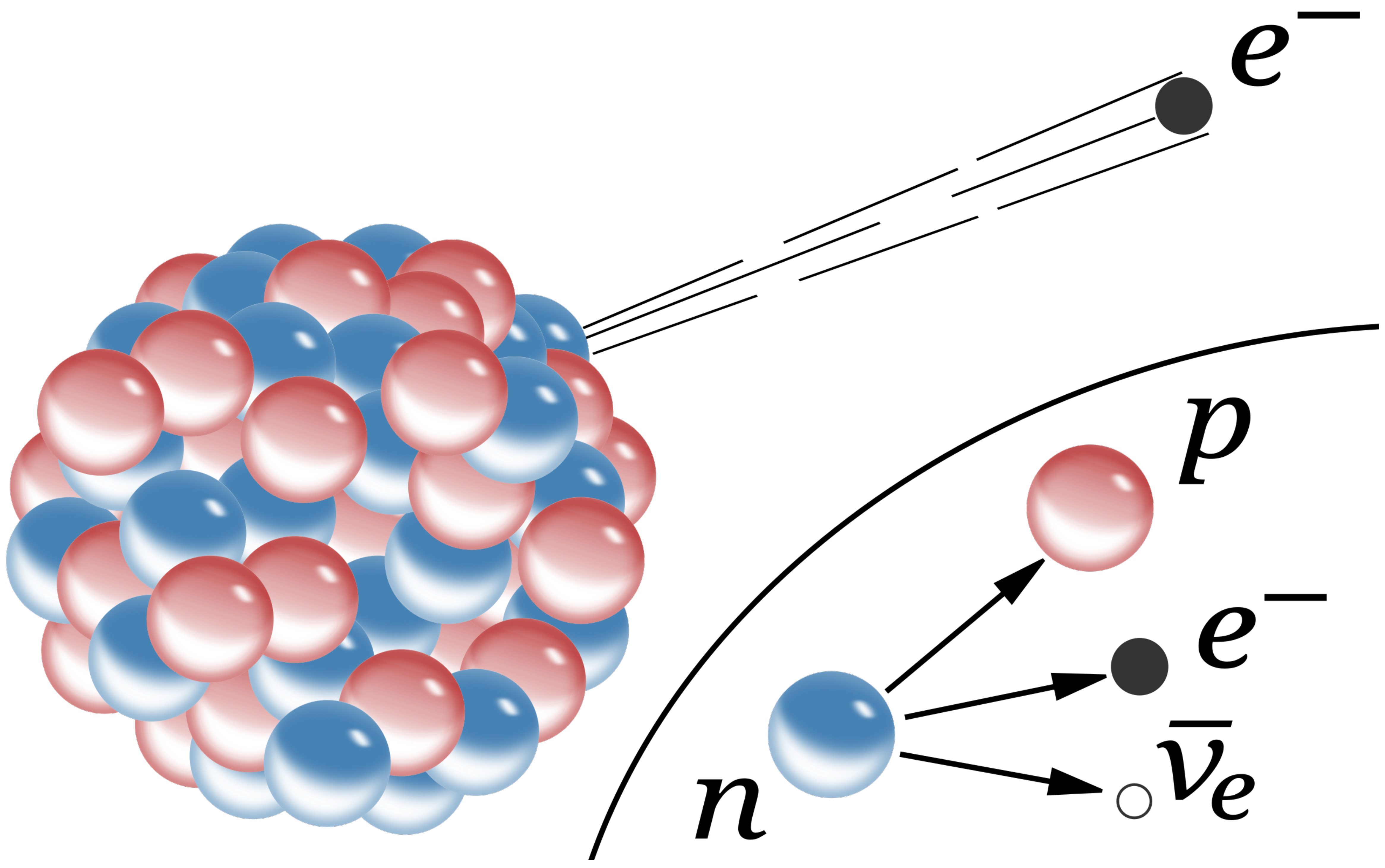
➡ Direct measurements over-constrain the standard model
  - Test the self consistency of the standard model
  - May give hints of new particles

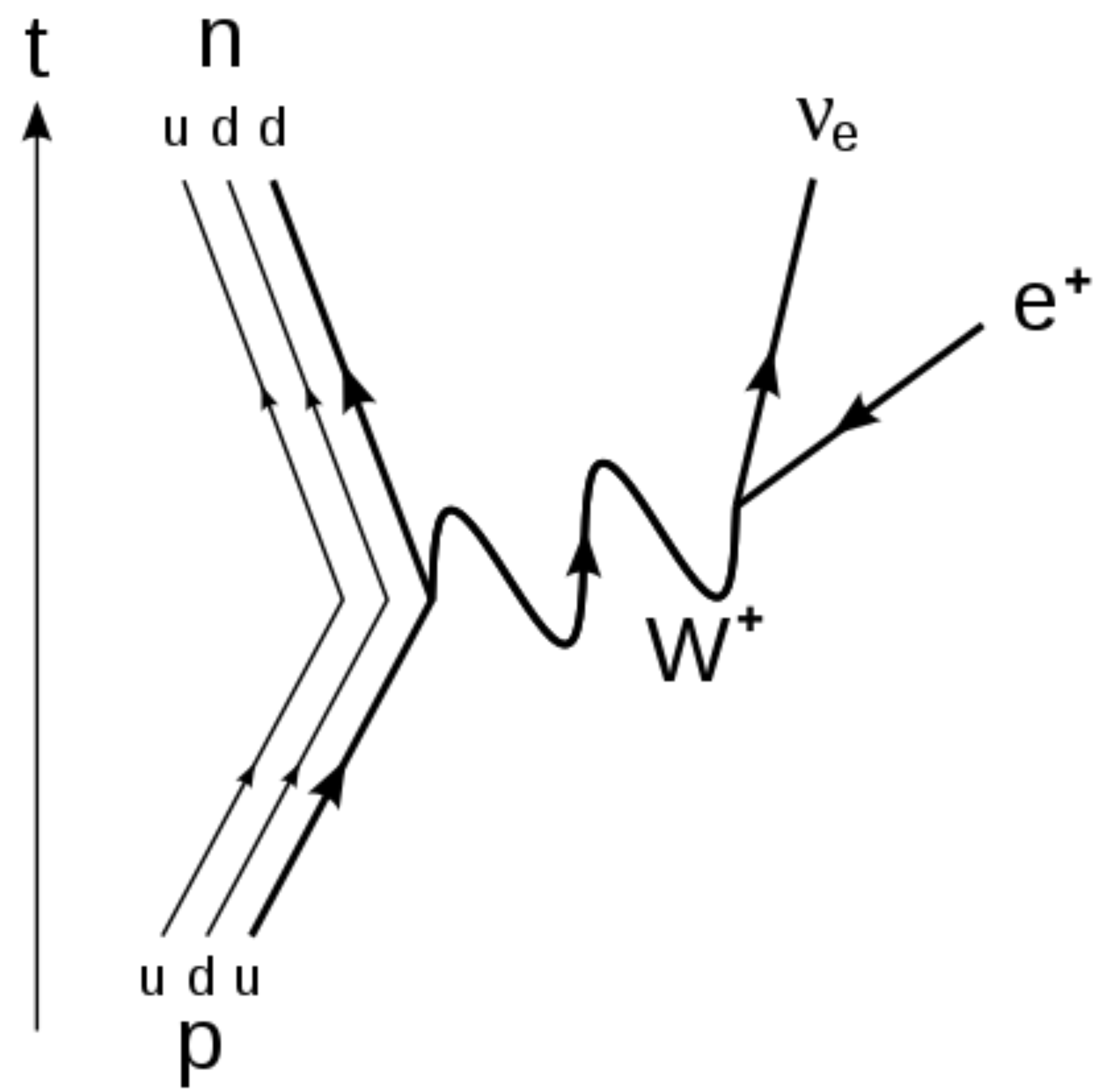




The W boson

1933: Fermi 4-point interaction describing β decay





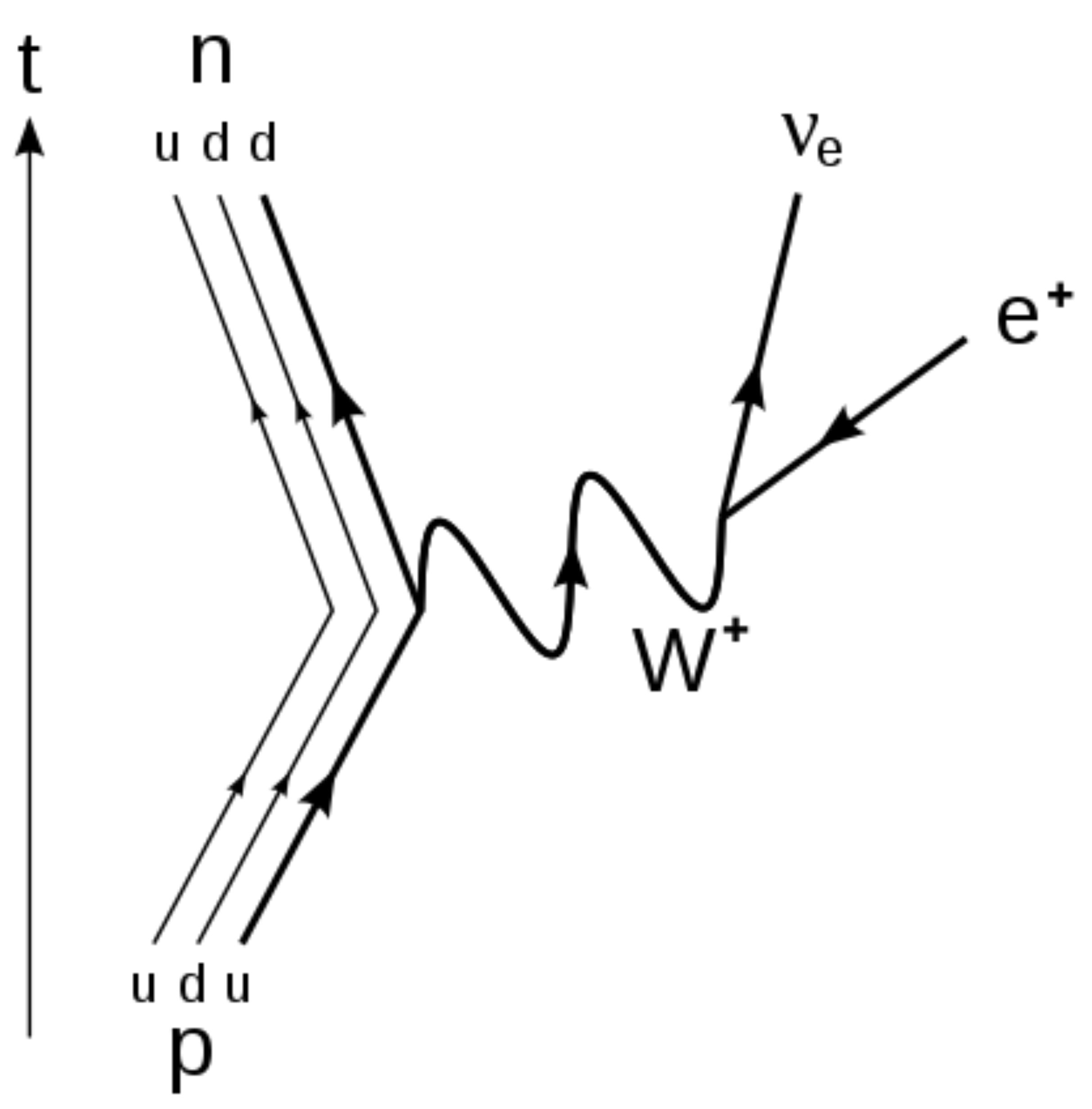
1960s: Quantum field theory with massive force carriers, the W and Z bosons

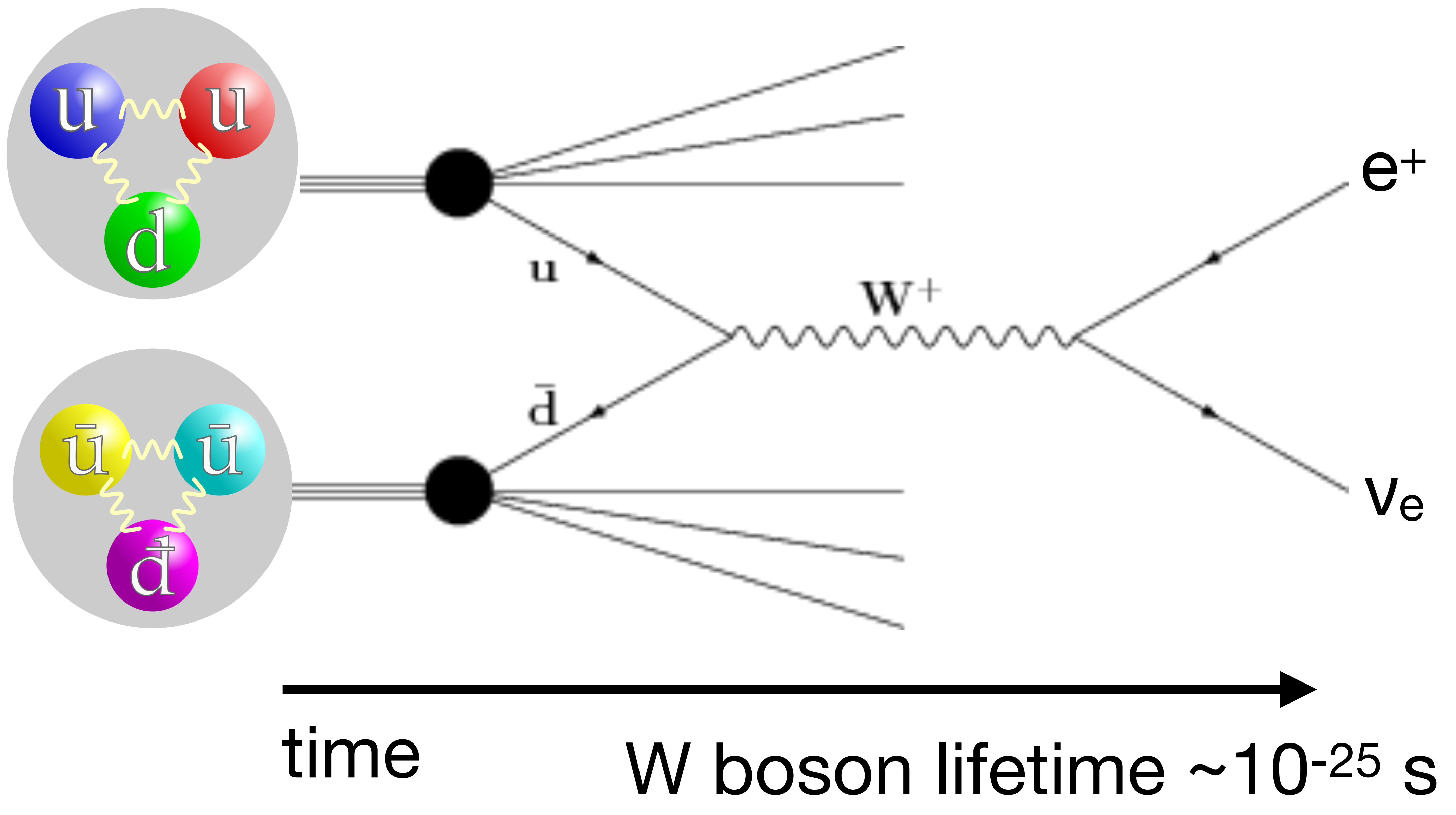
Fermi theory is an excellent low-energy approximation

$$G_F^0 = \frac{G_F}{(\hbar c)^3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\frac{g^2}{M_W^2 c^4} = 1.1663787(6) \times 10^{-5}\ \mathrm{GeV}^{-2}$$

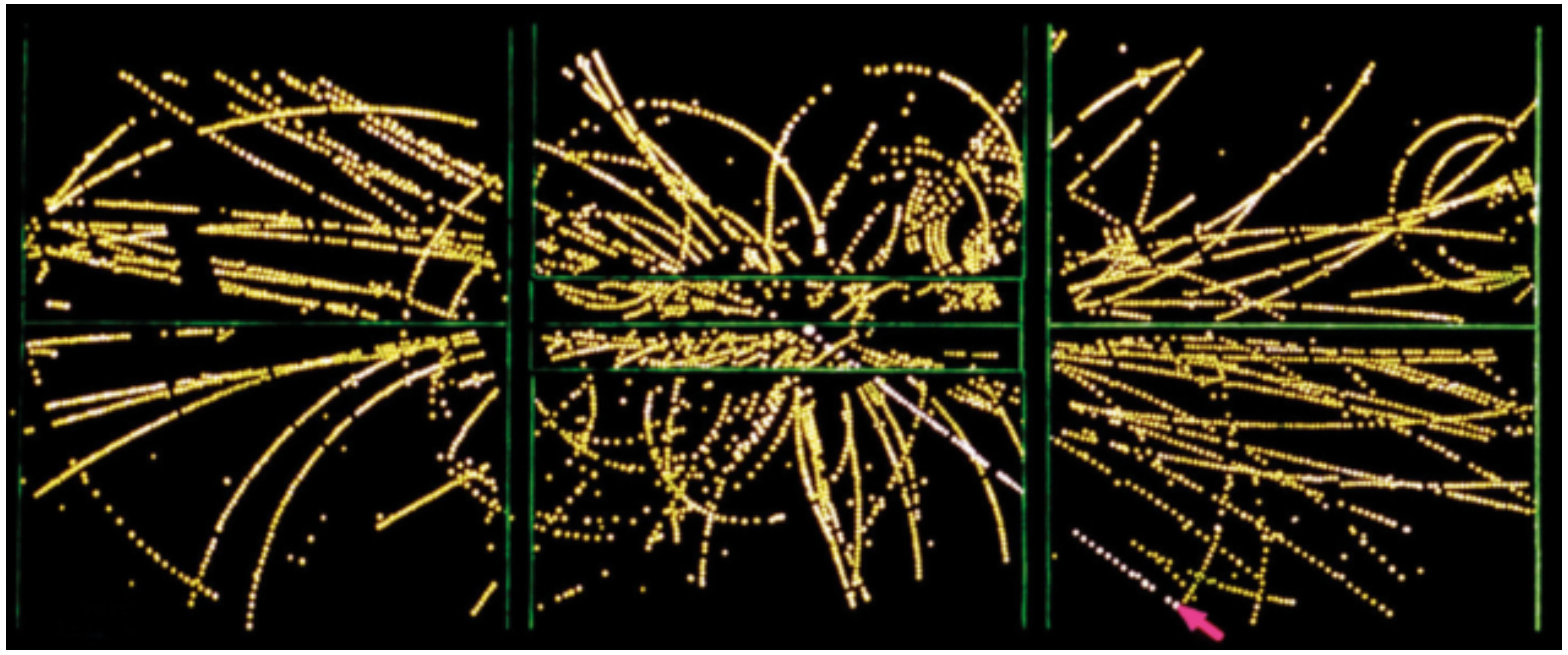
➡Nuclear decay gives an estimate of the W boson mass

Studying the W boson at colliders





- Colliders allow us to initiate the interaction and directly produce the W boson
  - Need a quark-antiquark pair
  - Nobel Prize winning suggestion: produce and accelerate anti-protons
  - ➡ W boson first observed directly in 1982-83 by UA1 and UA2 at the CERN Sp$\bar{p}$S



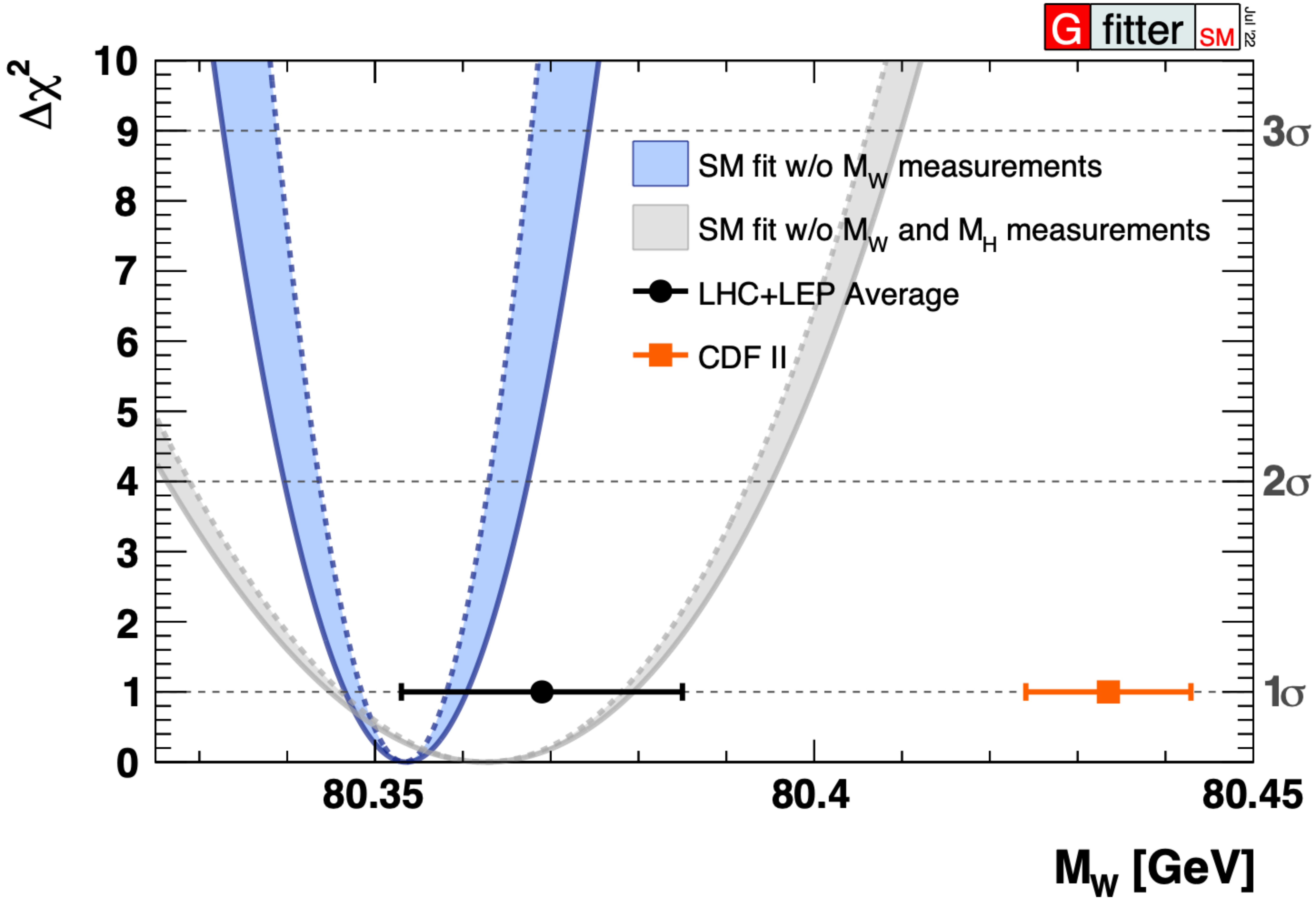
Higher-order corrections
Depend on m_t, m_H, … m_{BSM}?

$$m_W^2\left(1-\frac{m_W^2}{m_Z^2}\right)=\frac{\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{2}G_\mu}(1+\Delta r)$$

Very well measured

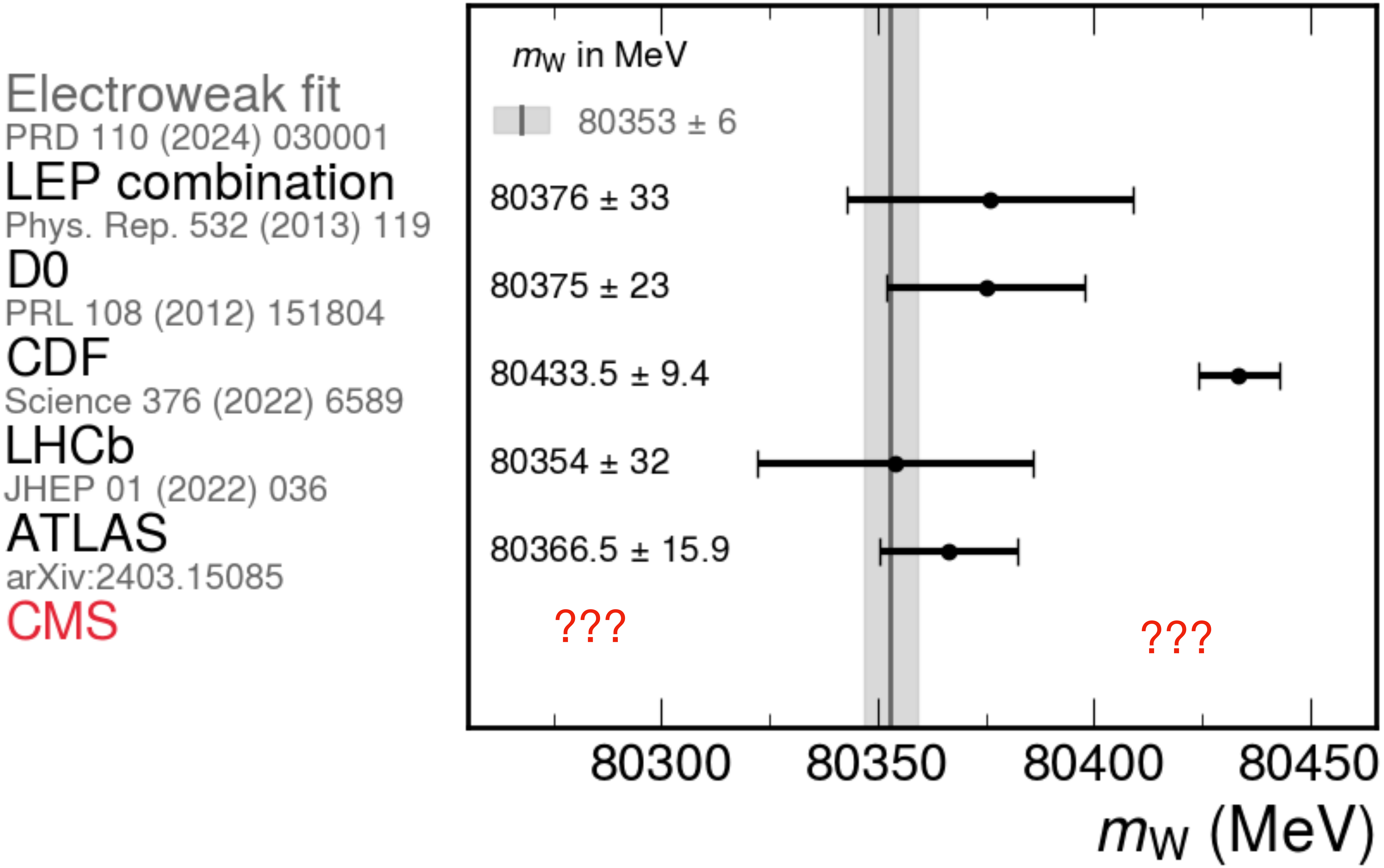
➡m_W = 80,353 ± 6 MeV

e.g., ~80 times the mass of the proton

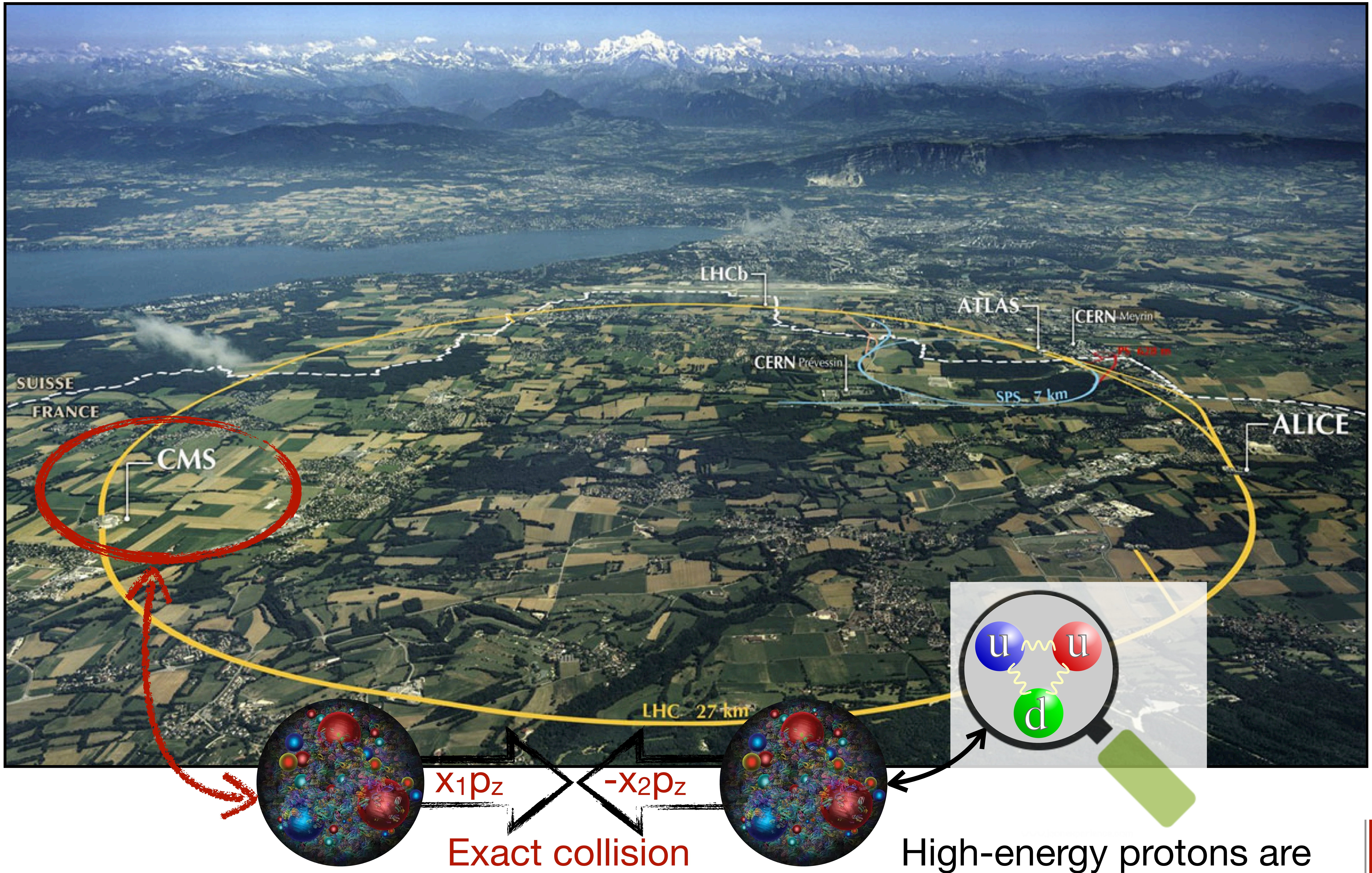


Measuring the W boson mass: the current landscape

- Most precise measurement of W boson mass, m_W = 80,433.5 ± 9.4 MeV, performed at the CDF experiment at the Fermilab Tevatron, disagrees with expectation
  - And with other experiments… **new result needed!**



The Large Hadron Collider

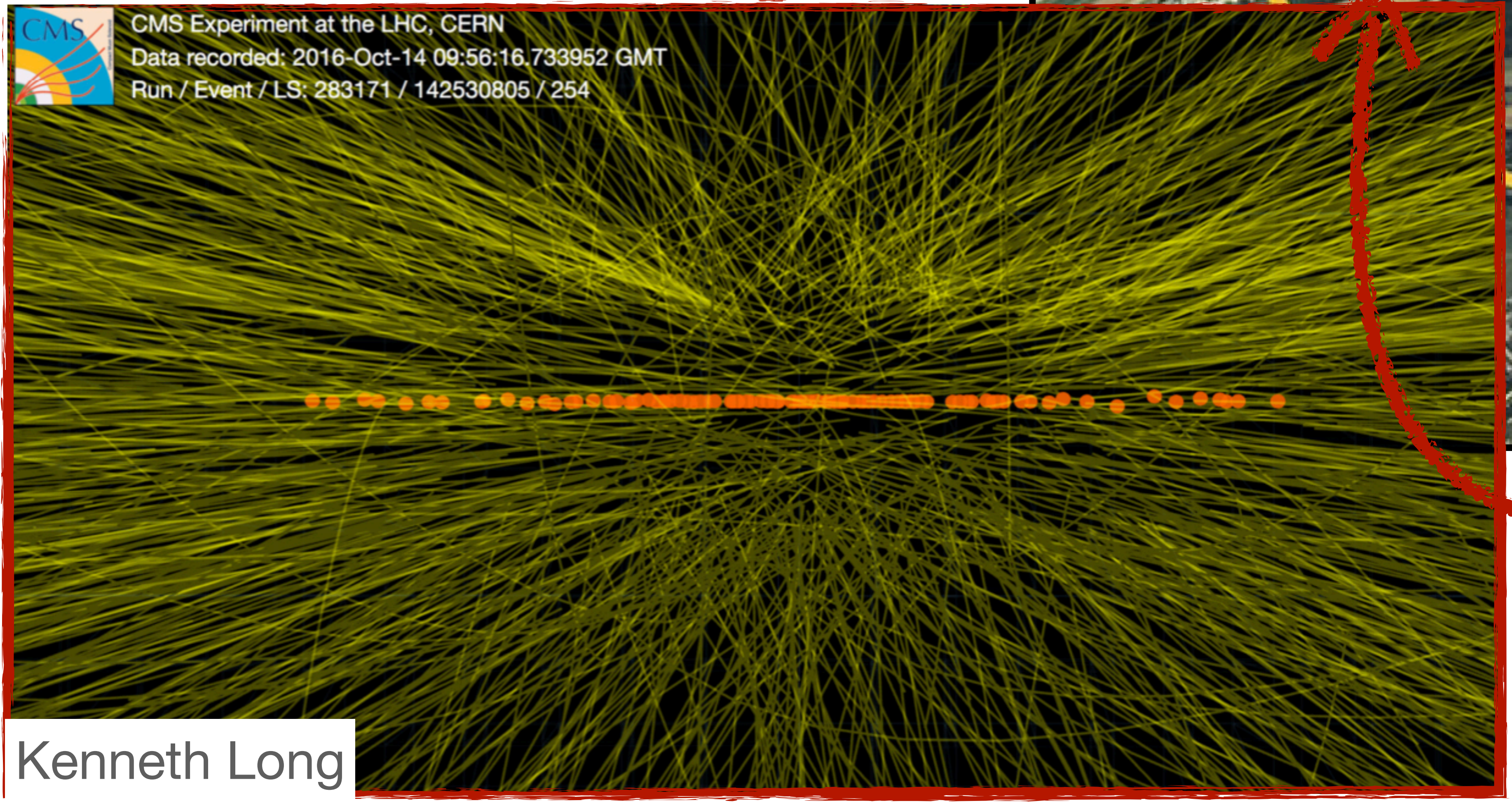


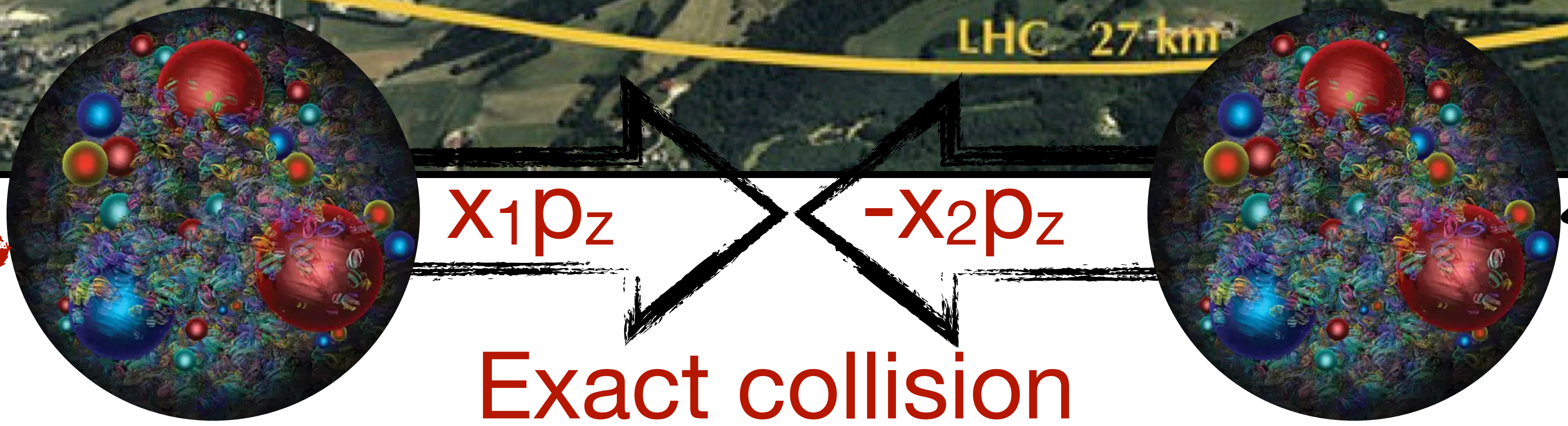
Exact collision energy unknown

High-energy protons are "full" of antiquarks

The Large Hadron Collider

- Collide bunches of ~10^{11} protons
- Multiple collisions per interaction: “pileup”



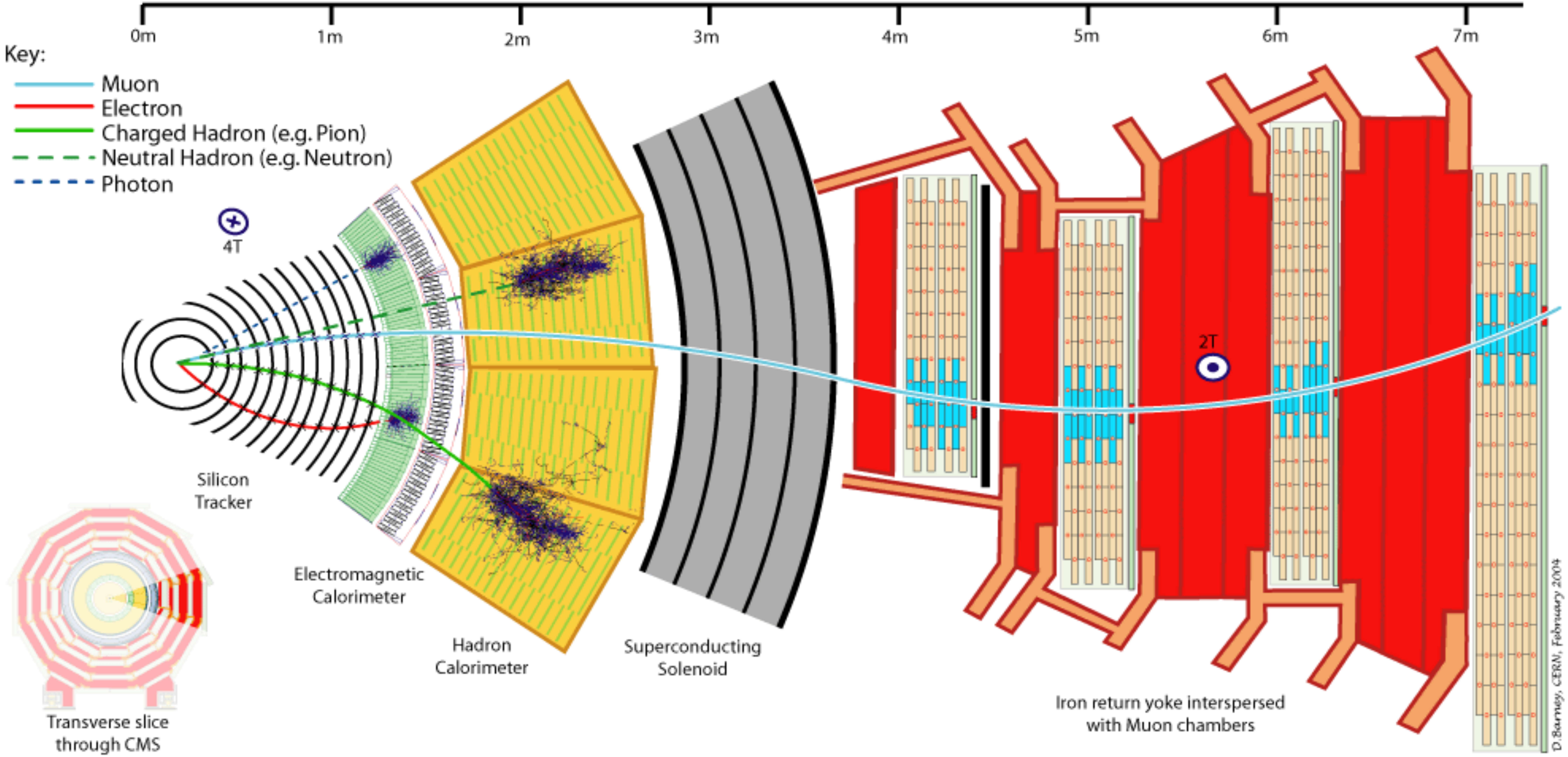


Exact collision energy unknown

High-energy protons are “full” of antiquarks

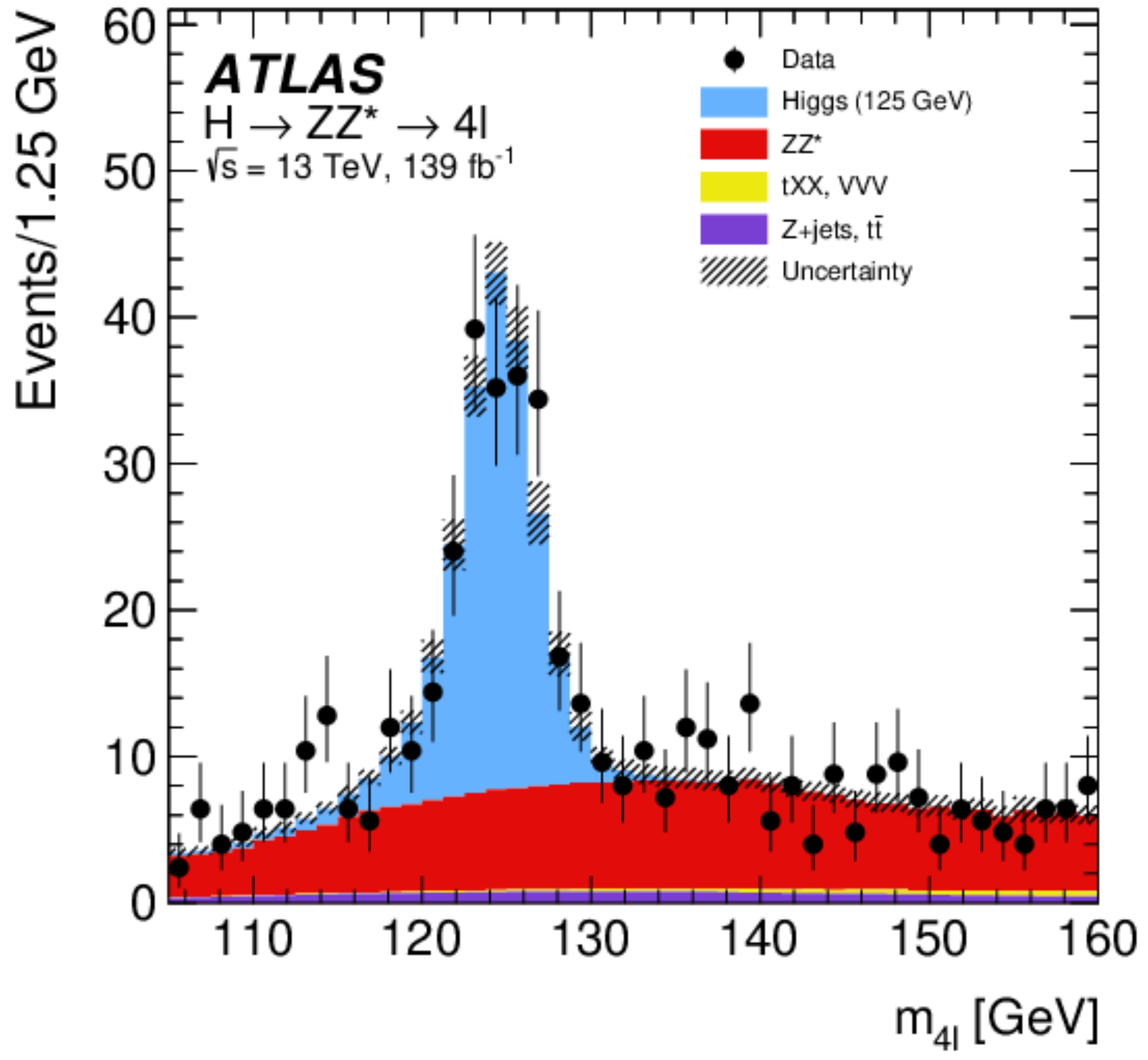
The CMS detector: a 10^7 kg scale to measure a 10^{-25} kg particle

Particle reconstruction with the CMS detector



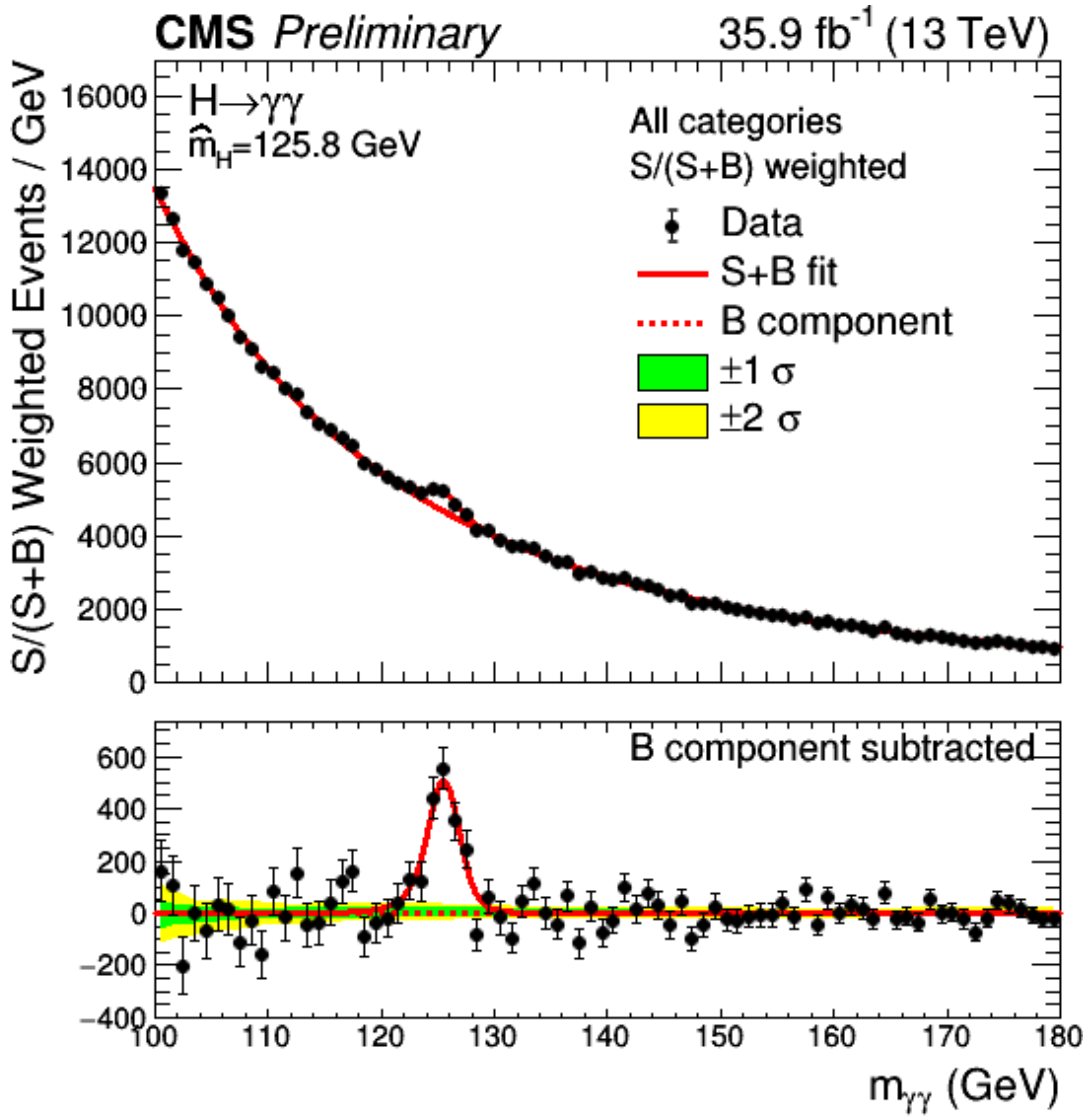
- high B-field, excellent silicon tracker + muon system ⟹ **precise μ measurement**
- Hadronic jets from clustering individual particle candidates
- Neutrino transverse momentum from conservation of momentum: **↑pileup ⟹ ↓accuracy**

- Measure short-lived resonances via their decay products
  - Measure momentum in detector, mass from four-momentum conservation
  - Lorentz invariant: does not depend on how the particle was produced (e.g., its momentum)



$$m^2 = p^2 = \left(\sum_i p_i^\mu\right)^2$$

Natural width Γ broadened by experimental resolution

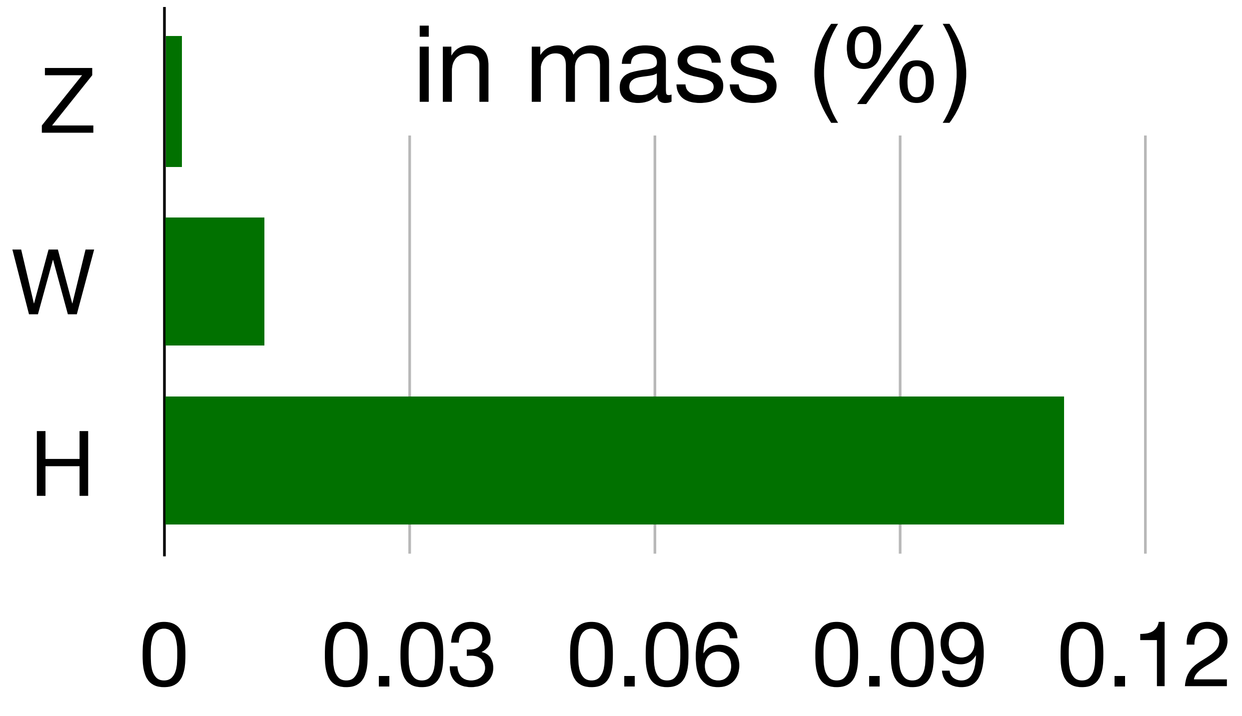


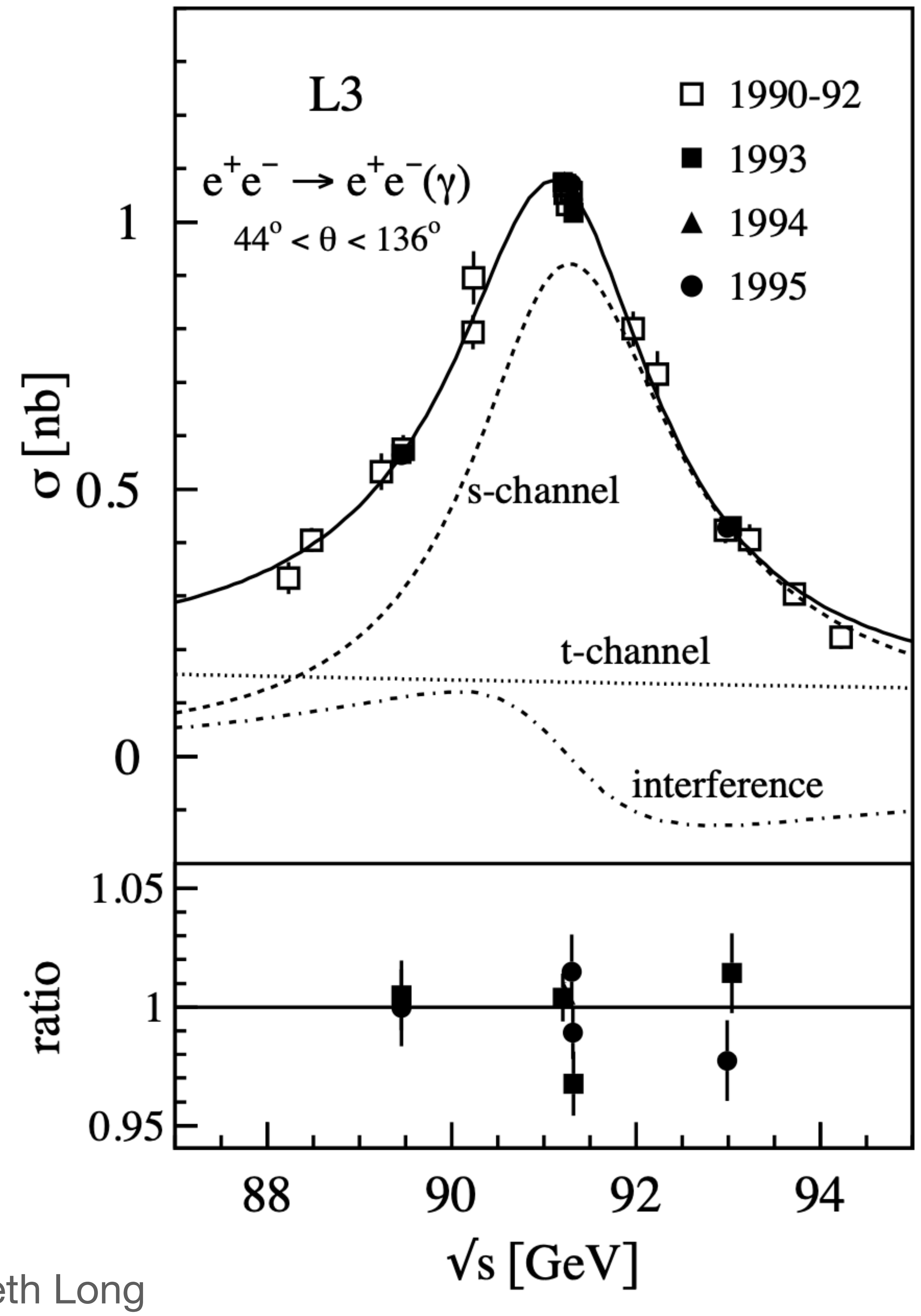
$$m_H^2 = p_H^2 = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{4} p_{\ell,i}^\mu\right)^2$$

$$m_H^2 = p_H^2 = (p_{\gamma,1}^\mu + p_{\gamma,2}^\mu)^2$$

Mass measurements at colliders: the Z boson at LEP

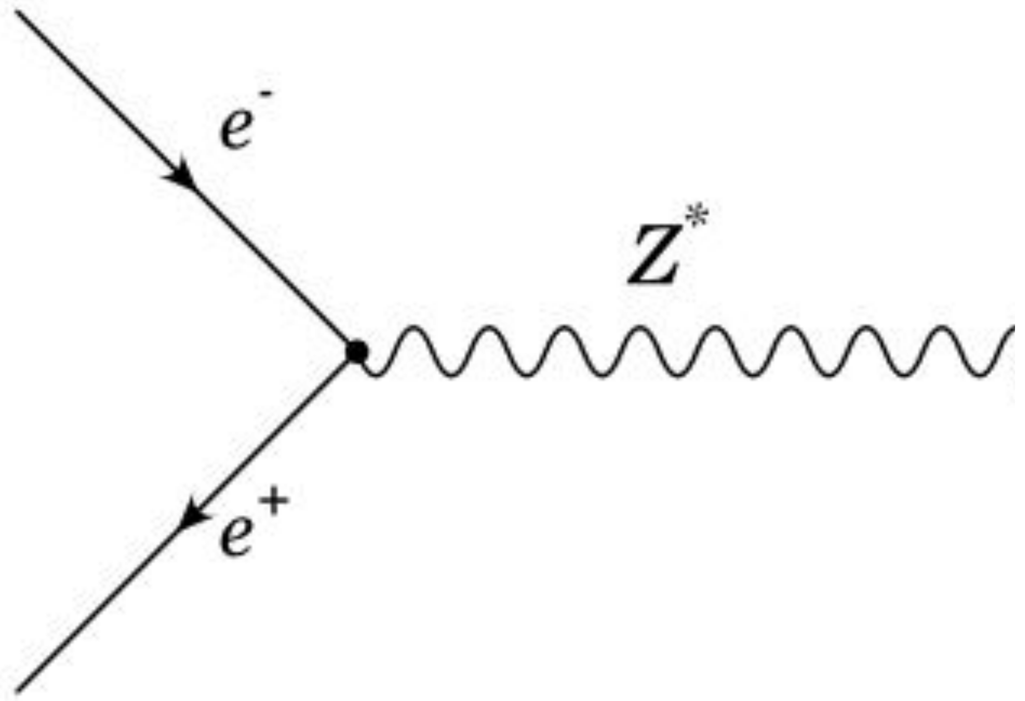
- Measurement of m_Z has two major advantages wrt m_W
  - Decays to two charged leptons which can be well measured
  - Could be produced directly at lower energy in positron-electron collisions





- Scan production rate vs. beam energy scan
  - Very precise m_Z measurement at LEP
  - Parton energy not directly controlled at hadron colliders

➡ **Measurement of m_W ~7x less precision than m_Z**



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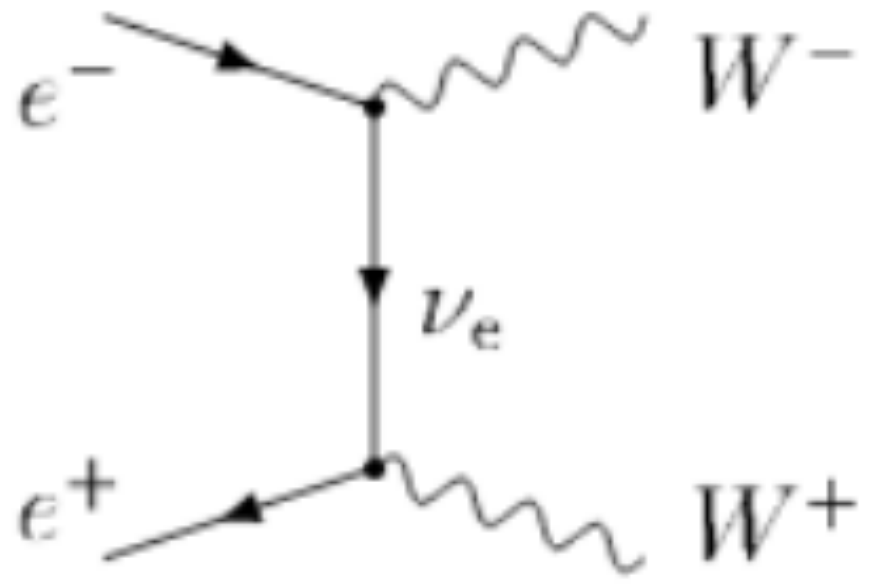
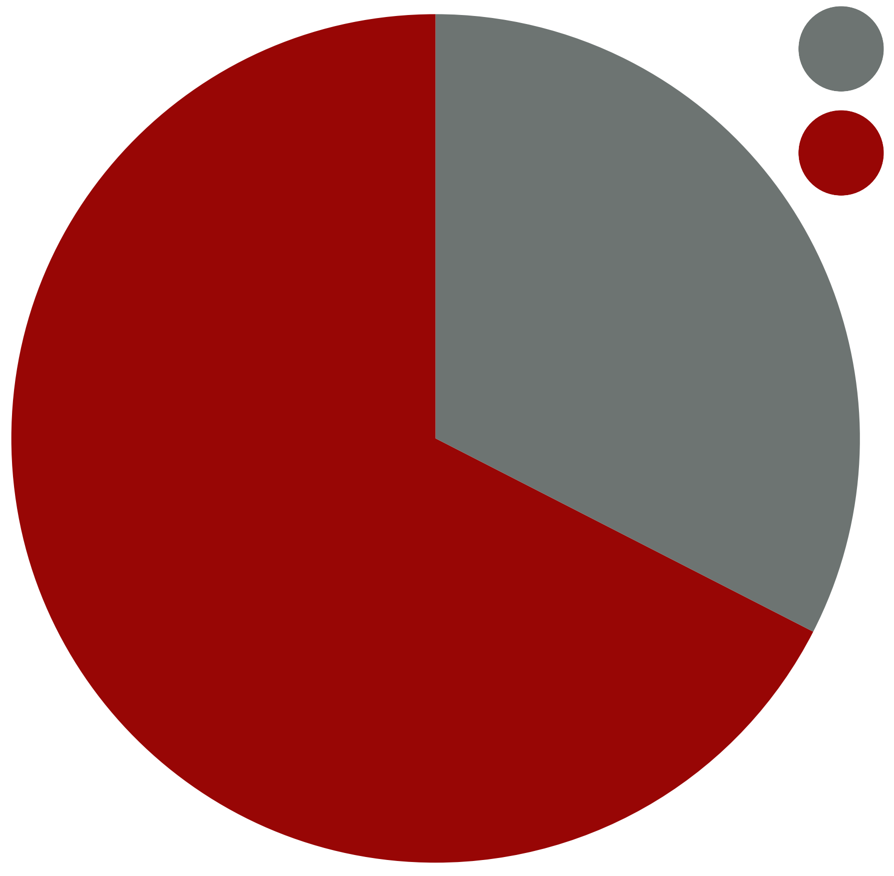
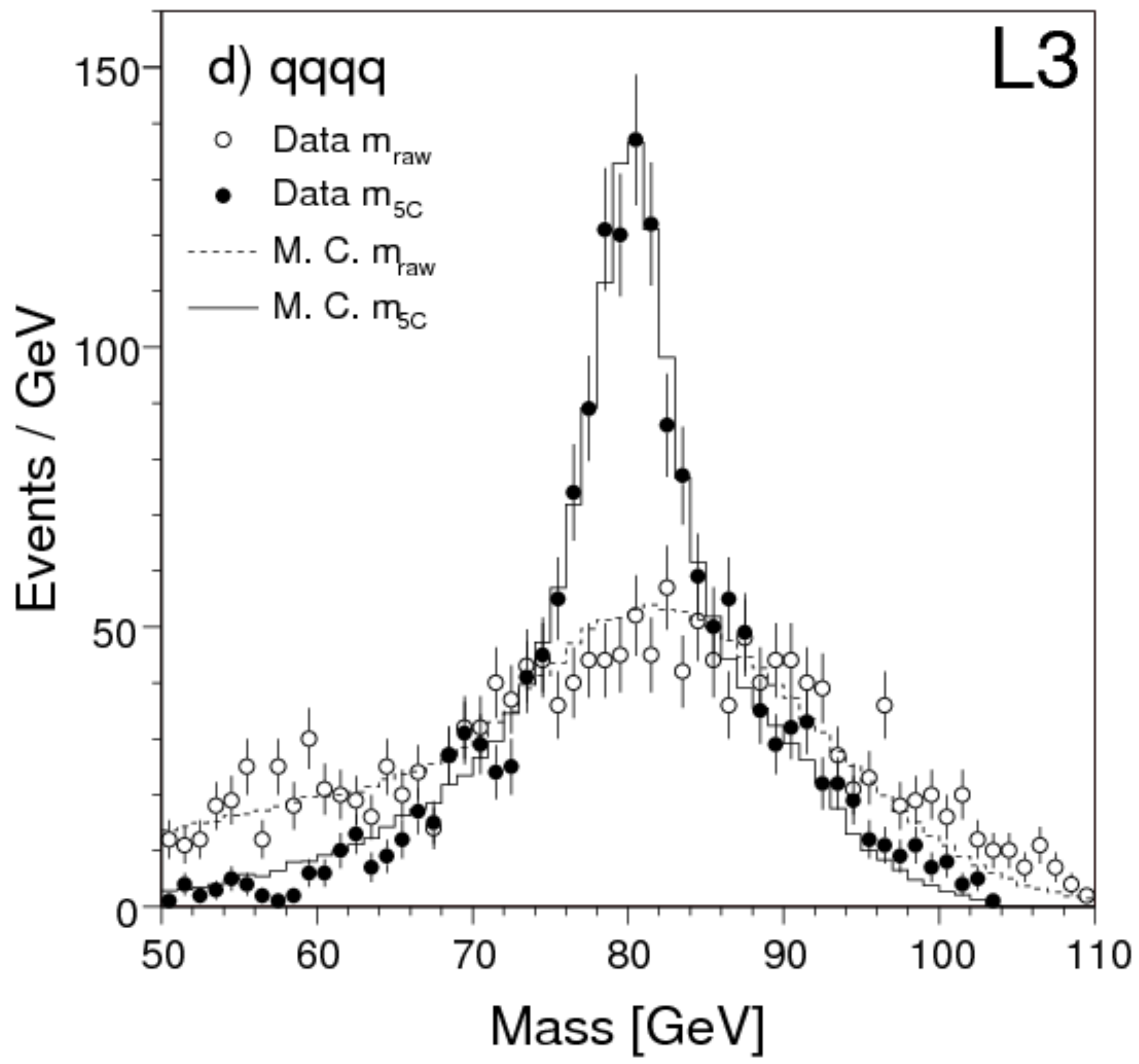


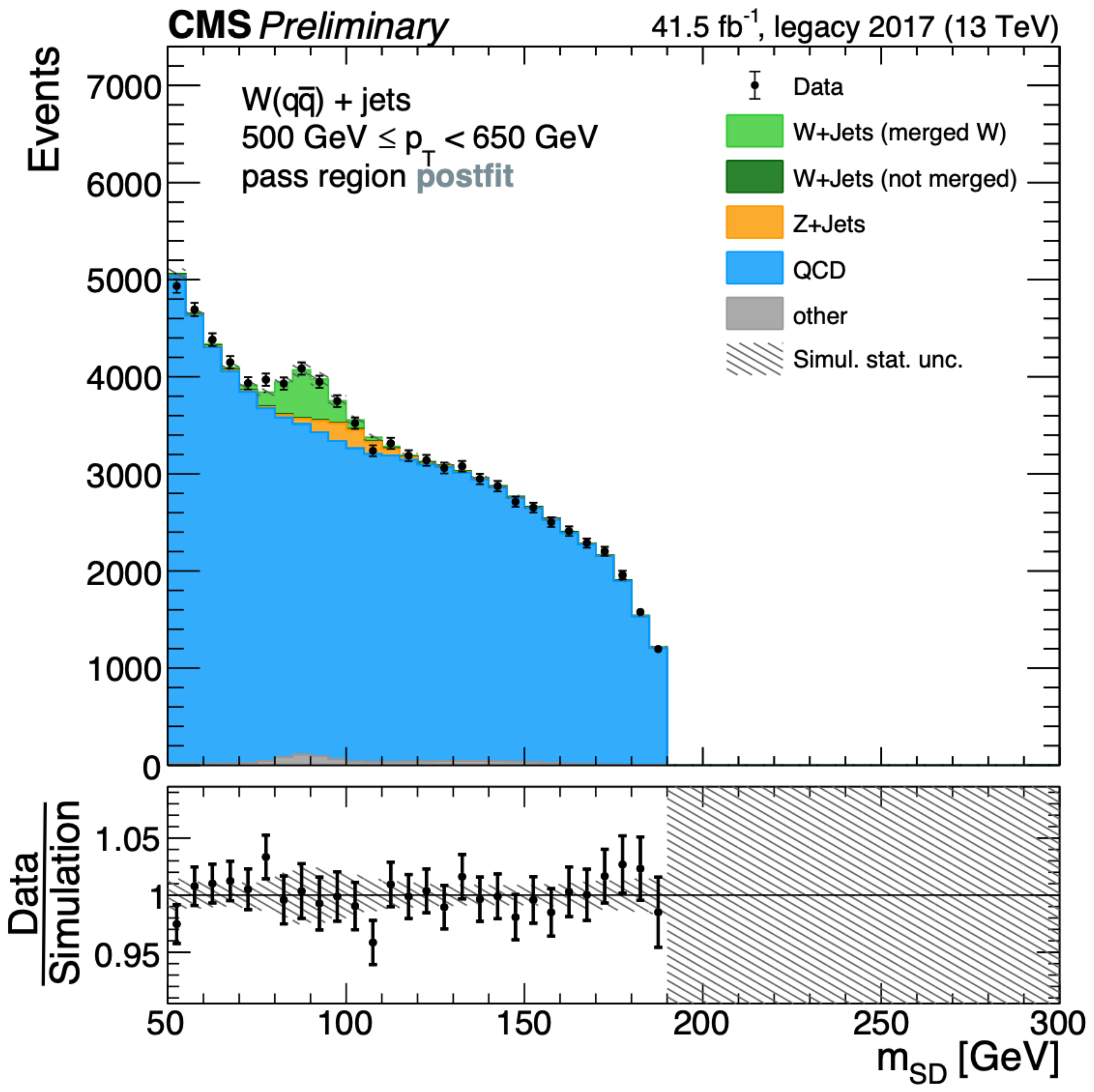
Reconstructing the W boson

- If all decay products are measured, little dependence on W production
  - Direct reconstruction of W possible with hadronic decays
    - Precise measurement at LEP using ee→WW→qqqq (or qqℓν) events
    - Background/calibration of jet momentum more complex in hadron colliders
- ➡ **Only lepton+neutrino decay is practical**
  - Introduces dependence on W production





LEP (L3)
vs.
LHC (CMS)



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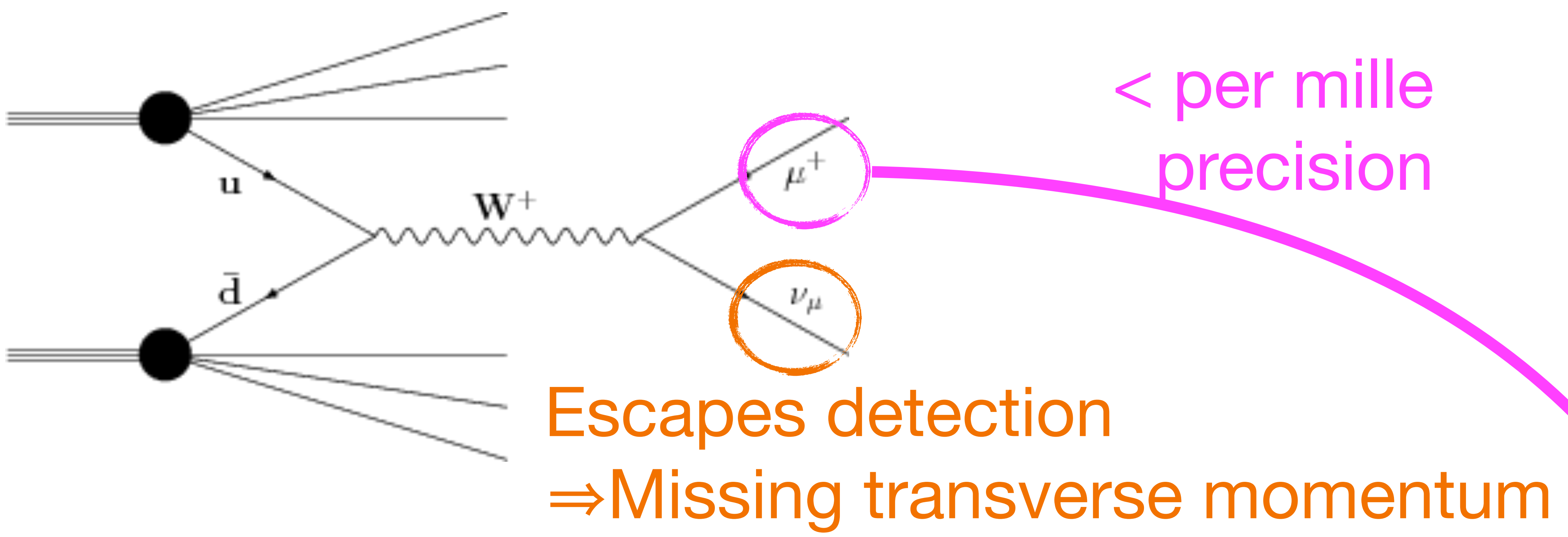
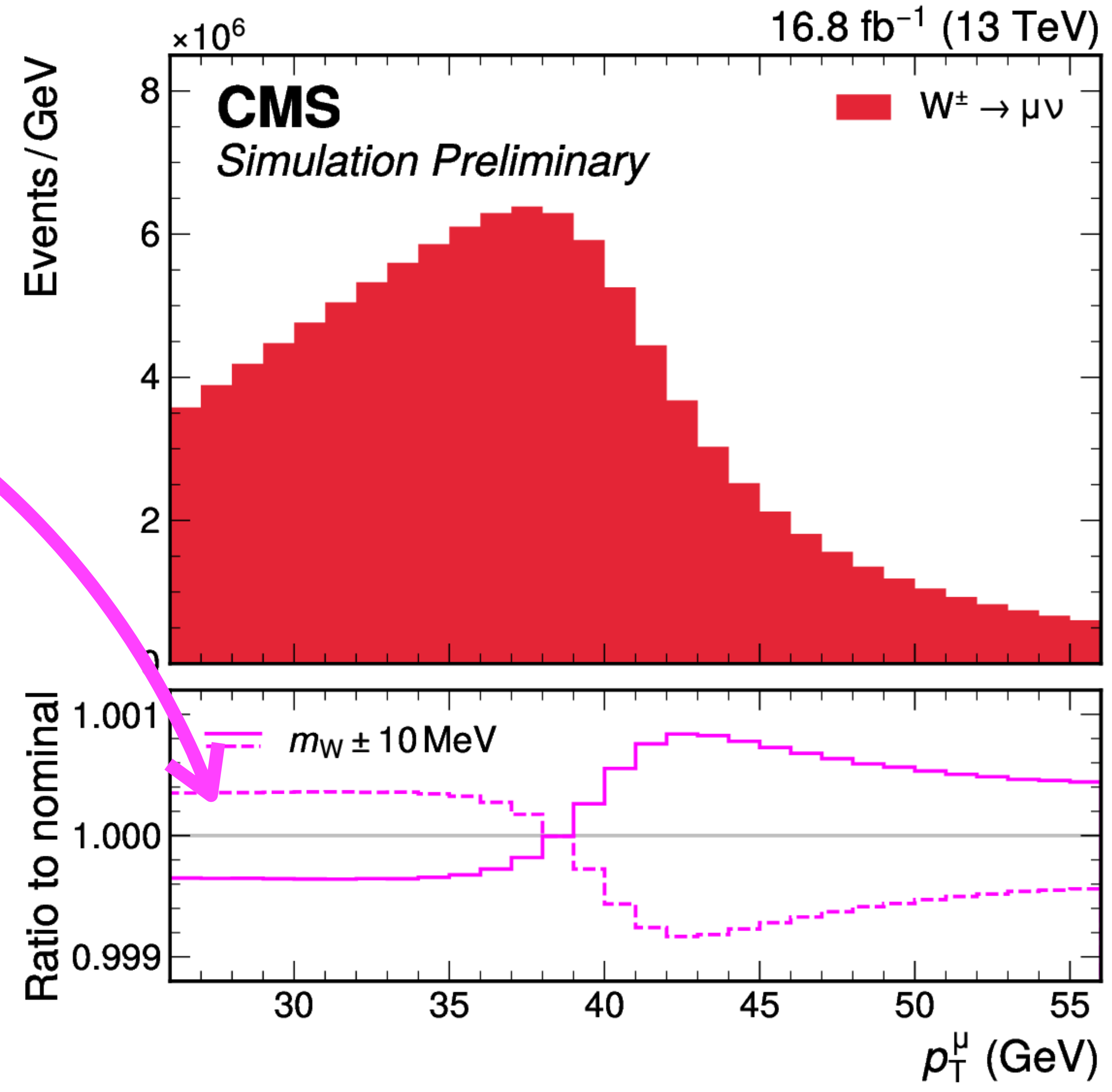
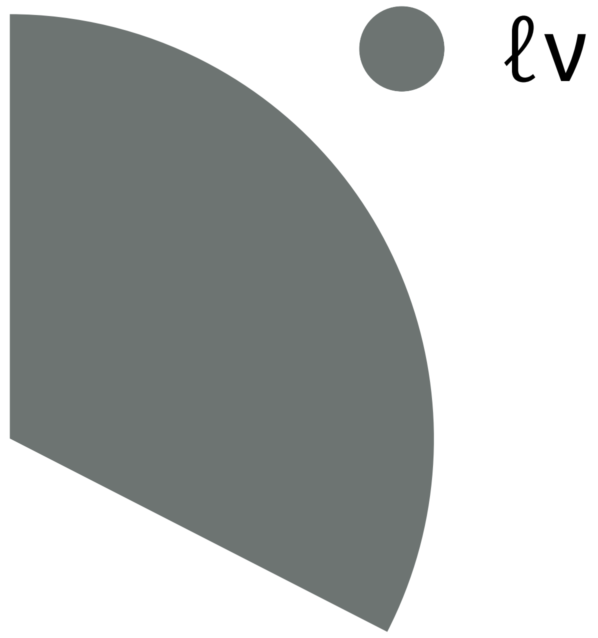
- Rely on observable(s) sensitive to m_W built from measurable objects





W boson decays

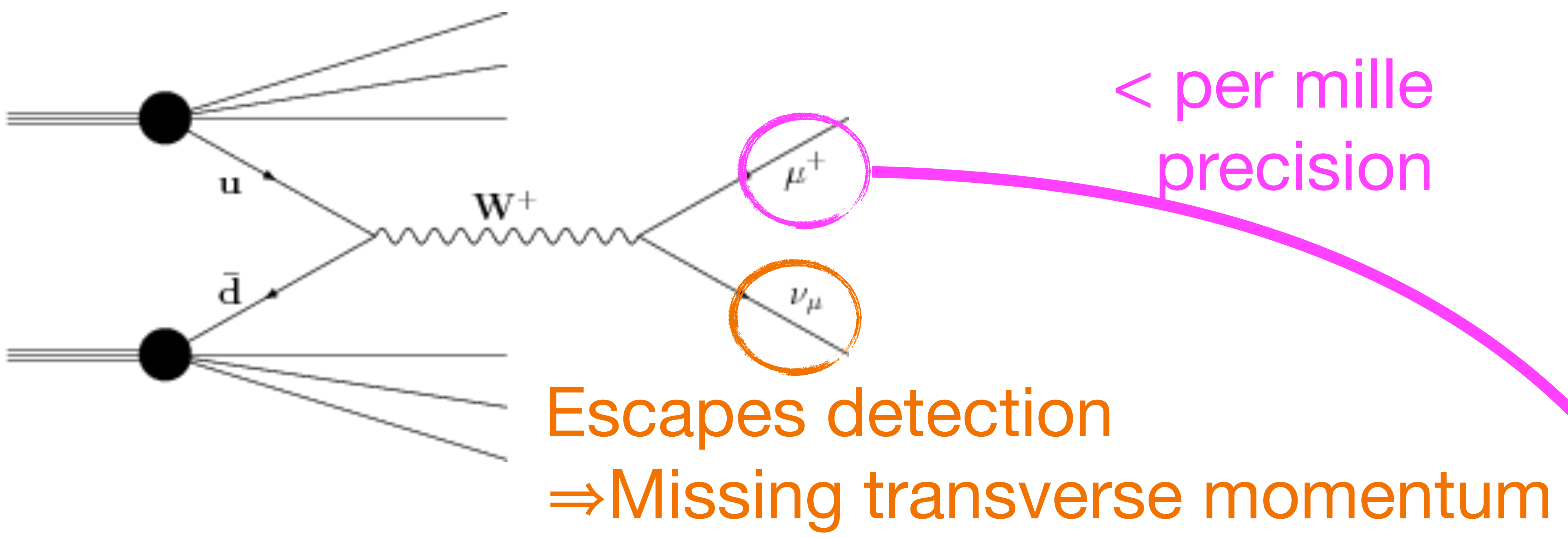


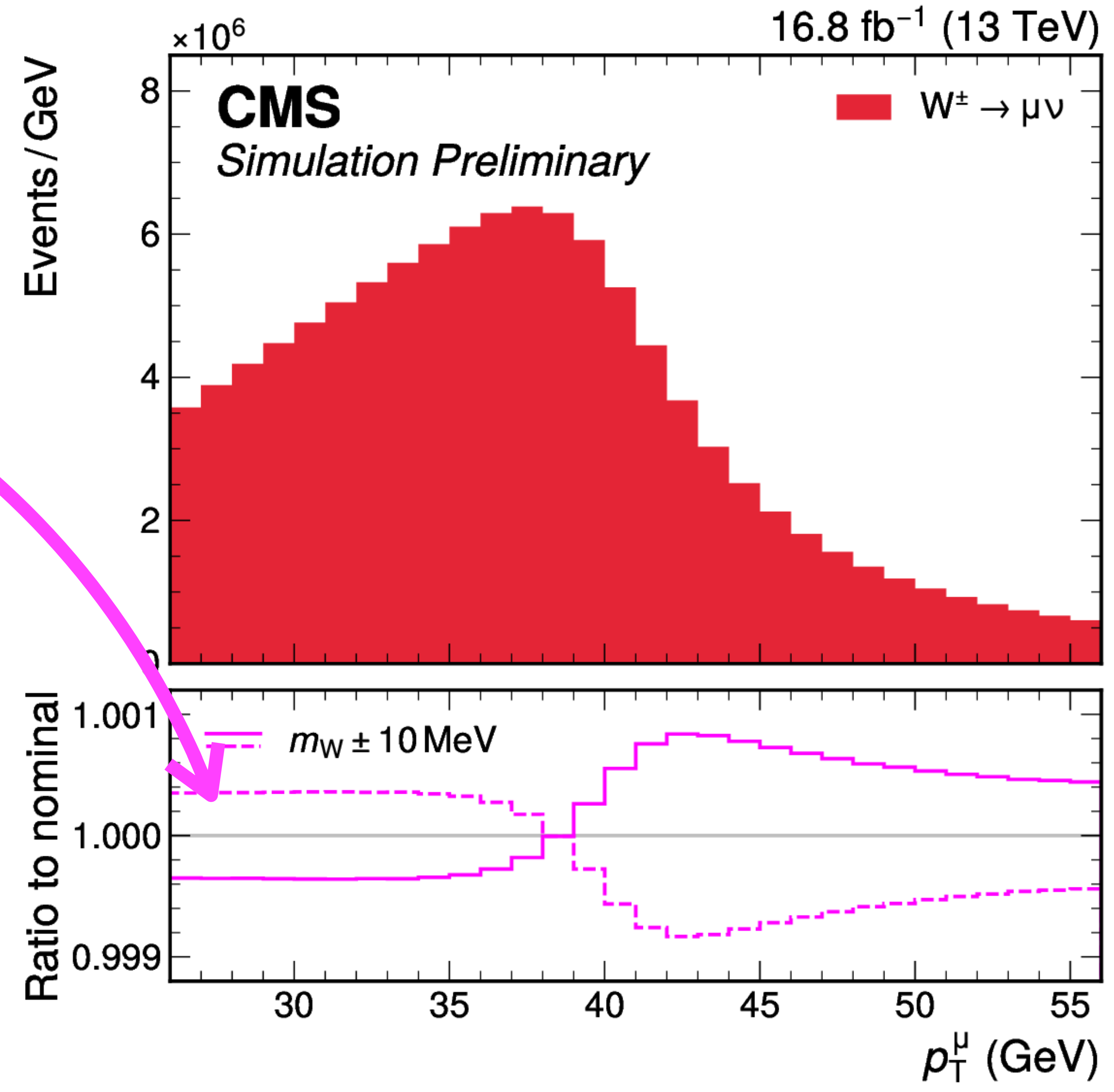
- Mass is equally divided between μ and ν
  - In rest frame, $p^{\nu} \sim p^{\ell} \sim m_W/2$
  - In lab frame, smeared by p^W

➡ Knowledge of W momentum required

Measuring m_W at hadron colliders

- Rely on observable(s) sensitive to m_W built from measurable objects





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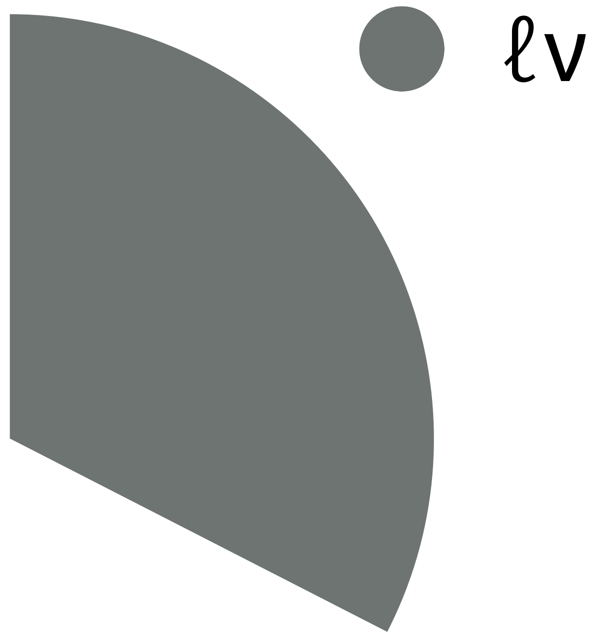

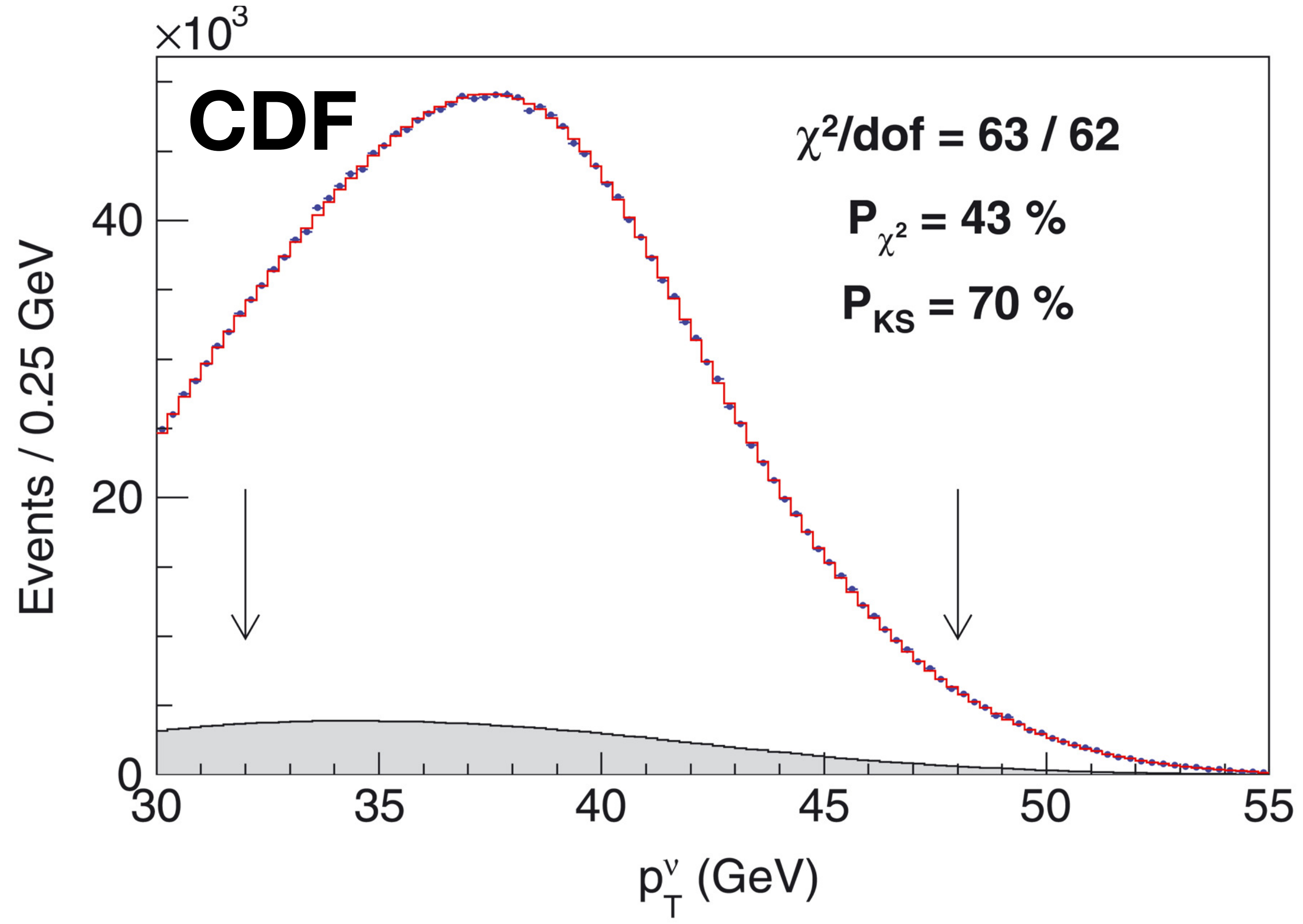

- p_T^{miss} estimates p_T^ν
  - Precise p_T^{miss} reco. very difficult at LHC

Measuring m_W at hadron colliders

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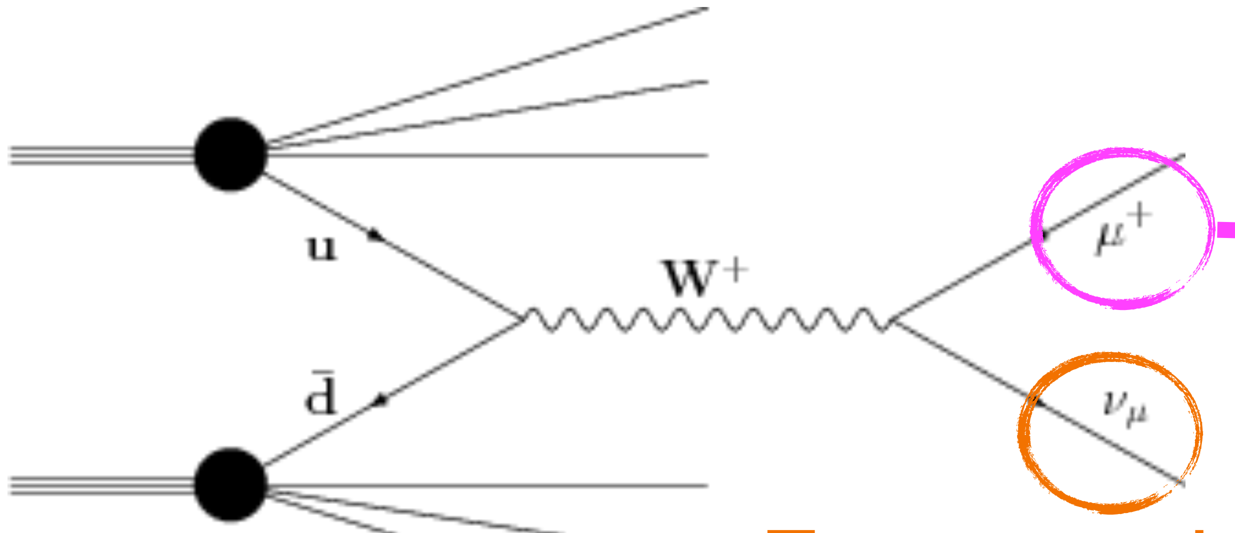
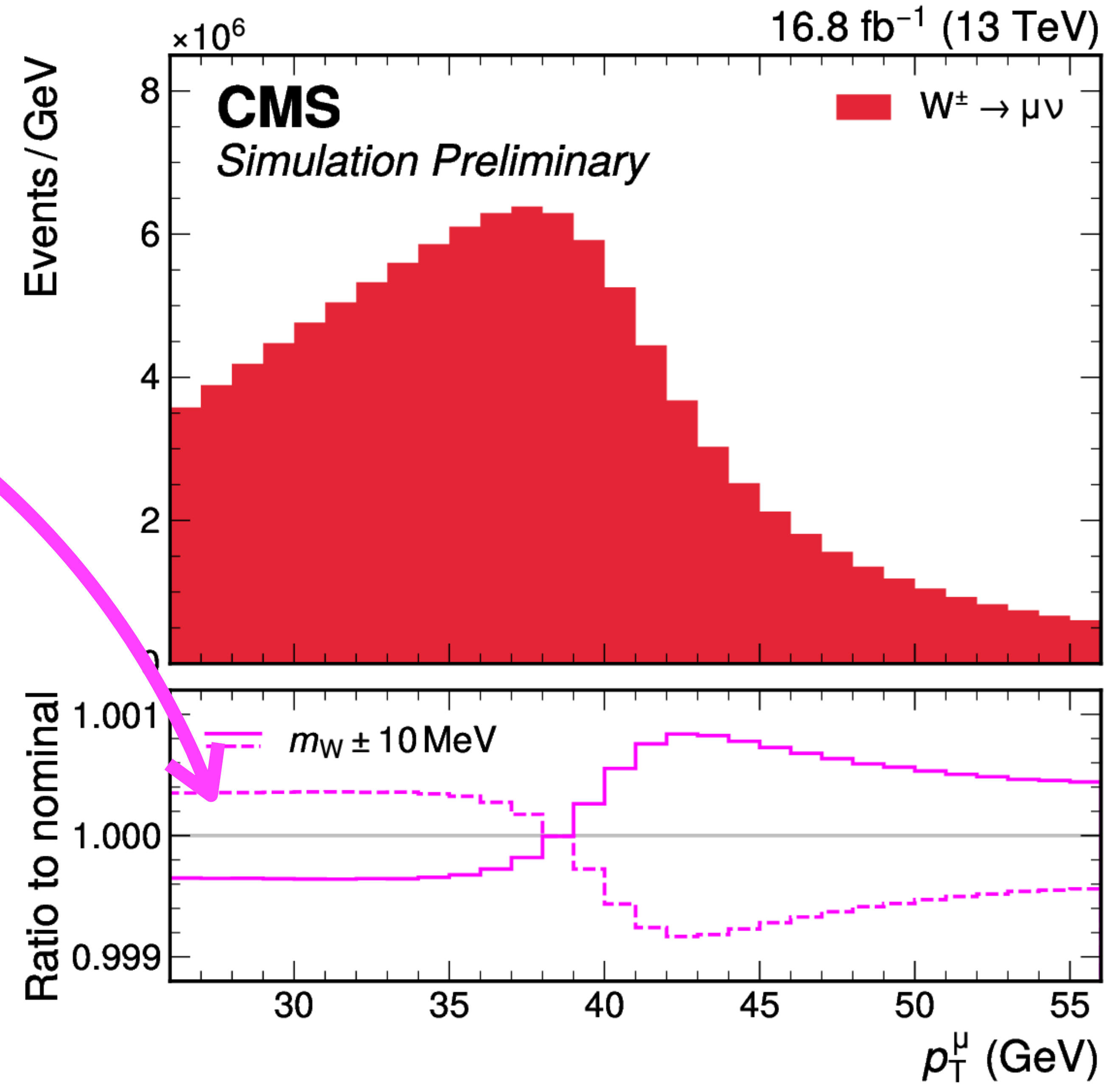


< per mille precision

Escapes detection
⇒Missing transverse momentum



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  - In rest frame, $p^{\nu} \sim p^{\ell} \sim m_W/2$
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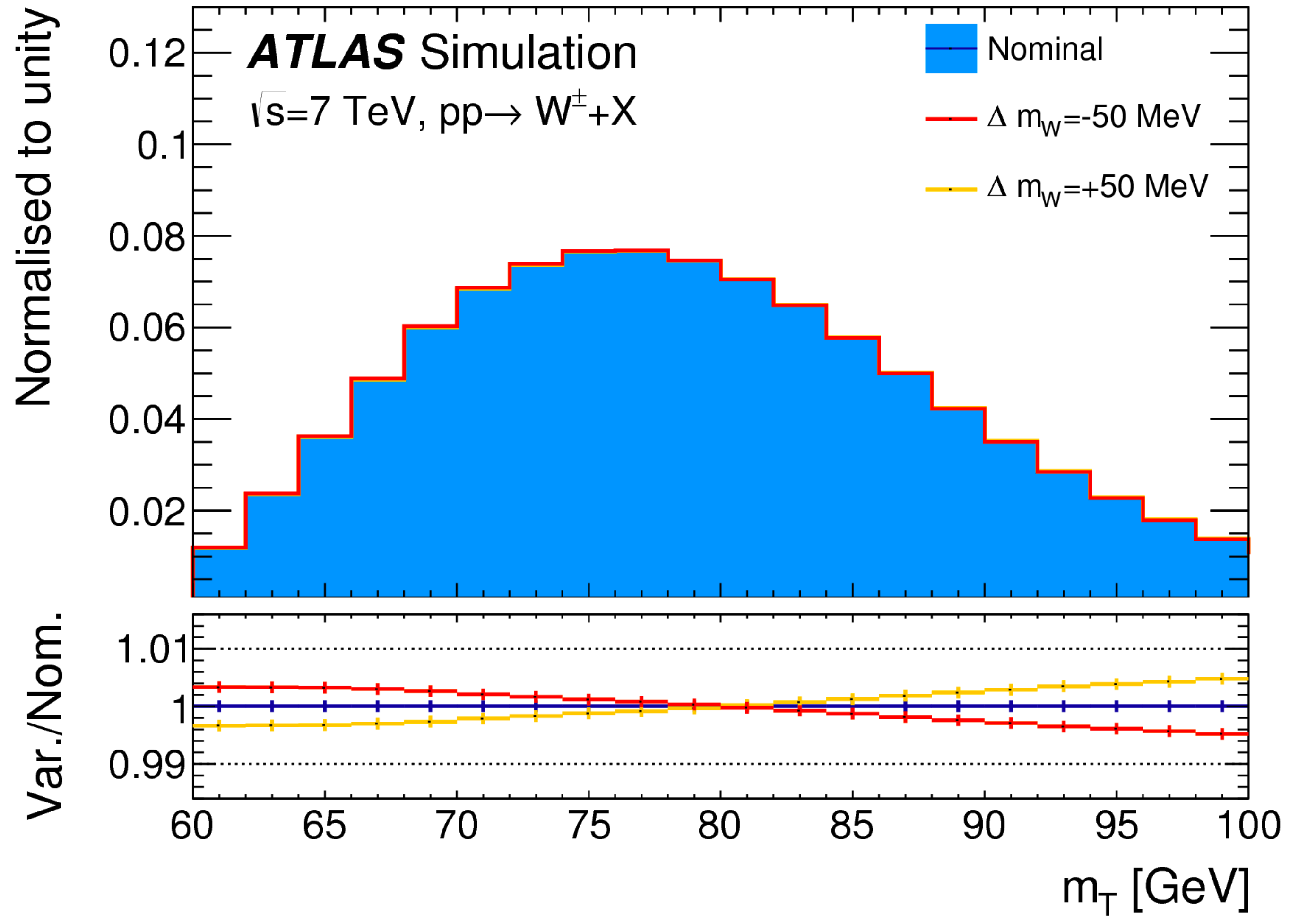
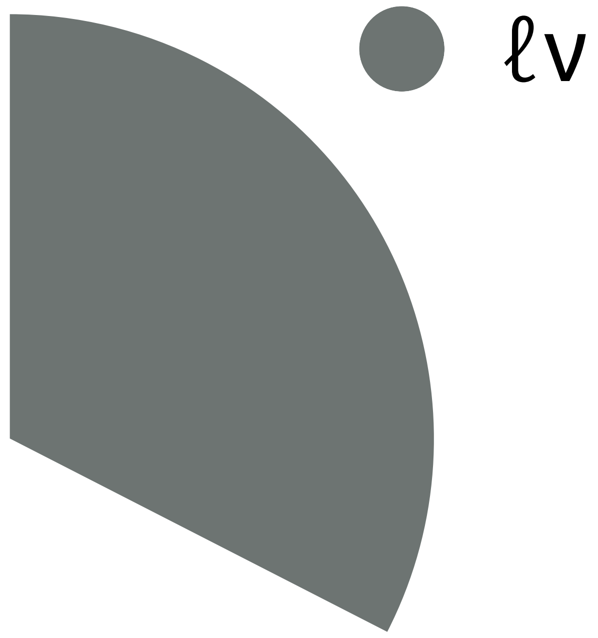
➡ Knowledge of W momentum required

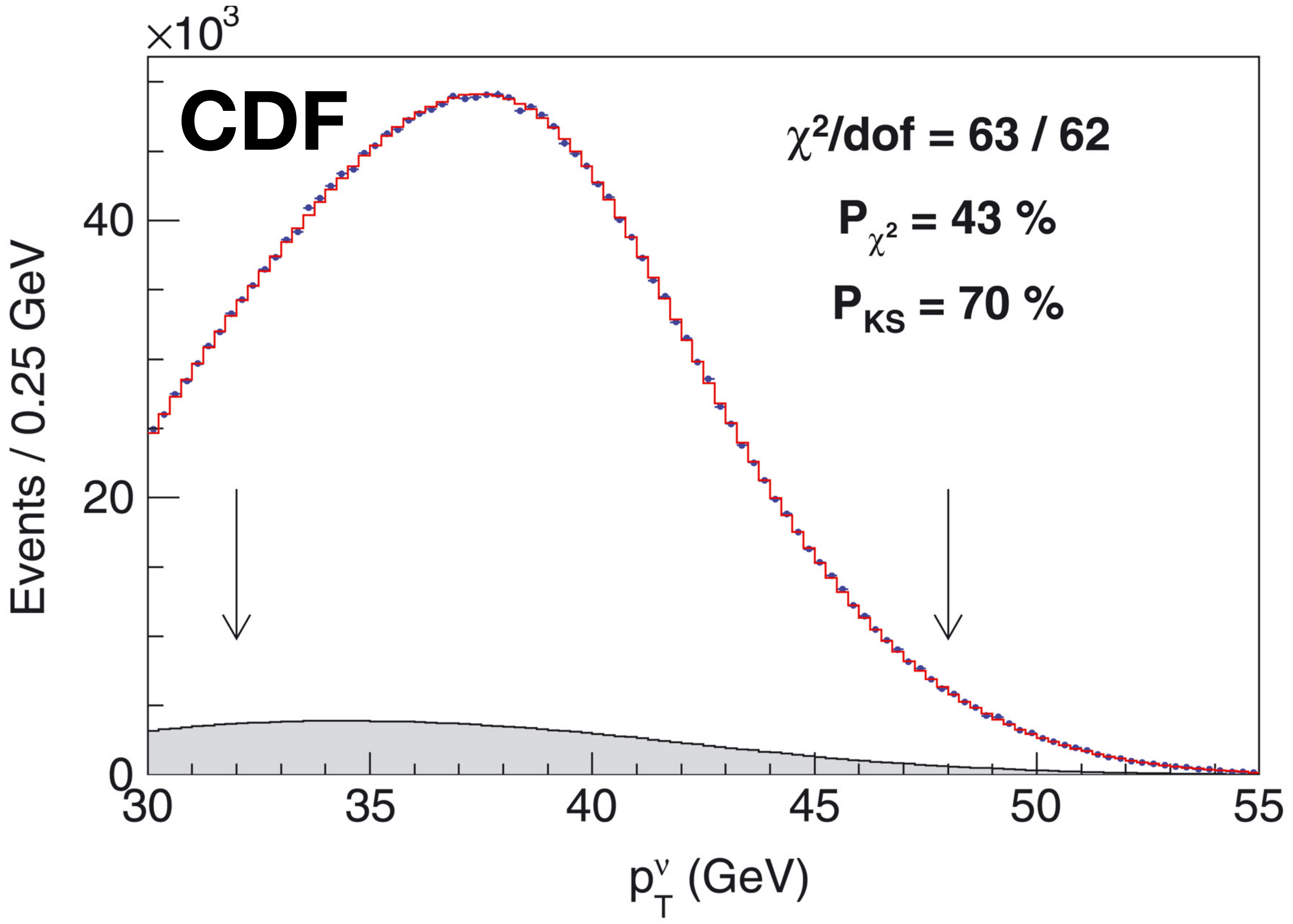
$$m_T^W = \sqrt{2\, p_T^{\mu}\, p_T^{\mathrm{miss}}\, (1 - \cos\Delta\phi_{\ell\nu})}$$

- Jakobian peak at m_W
- Reduced dependence on W production



W boson decays





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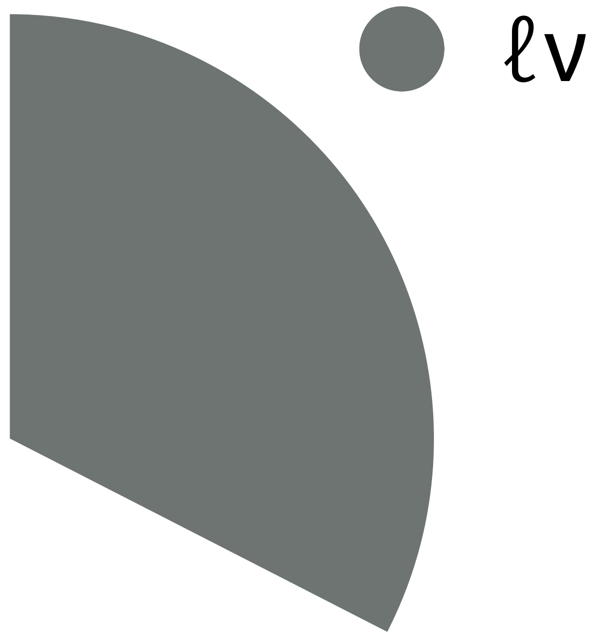
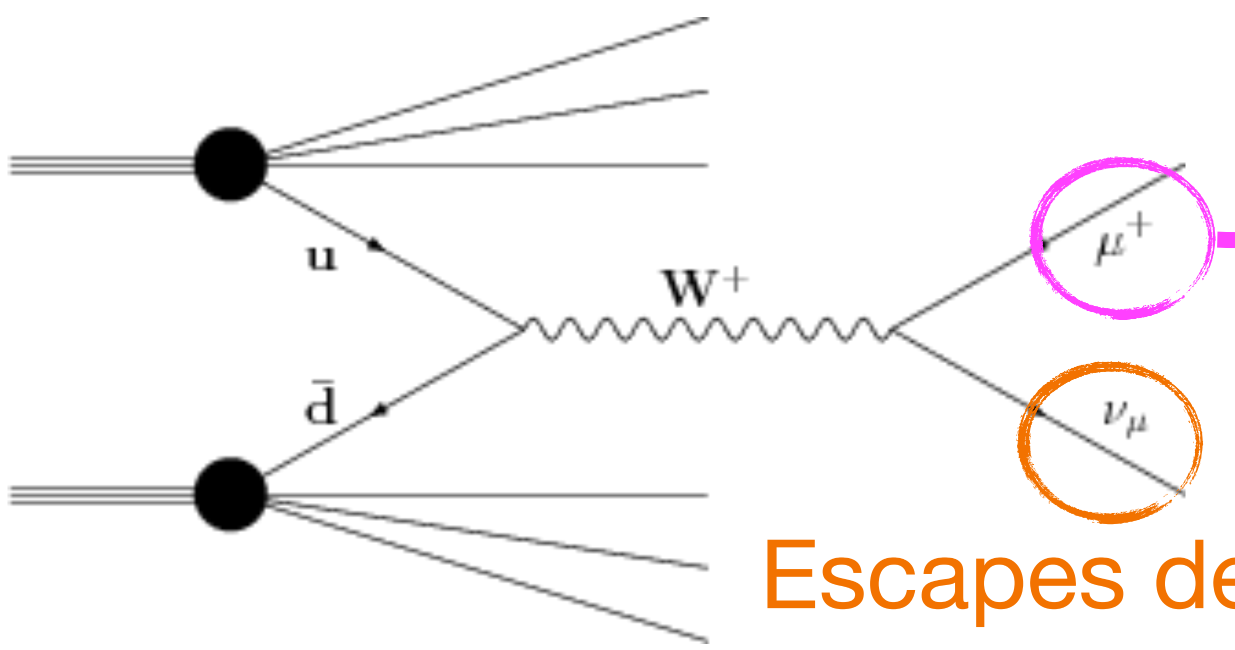
Measuring m_W at hadron colliders

- Rely on observable(s) sensitive to m_W built from measurable objects

W boson decays





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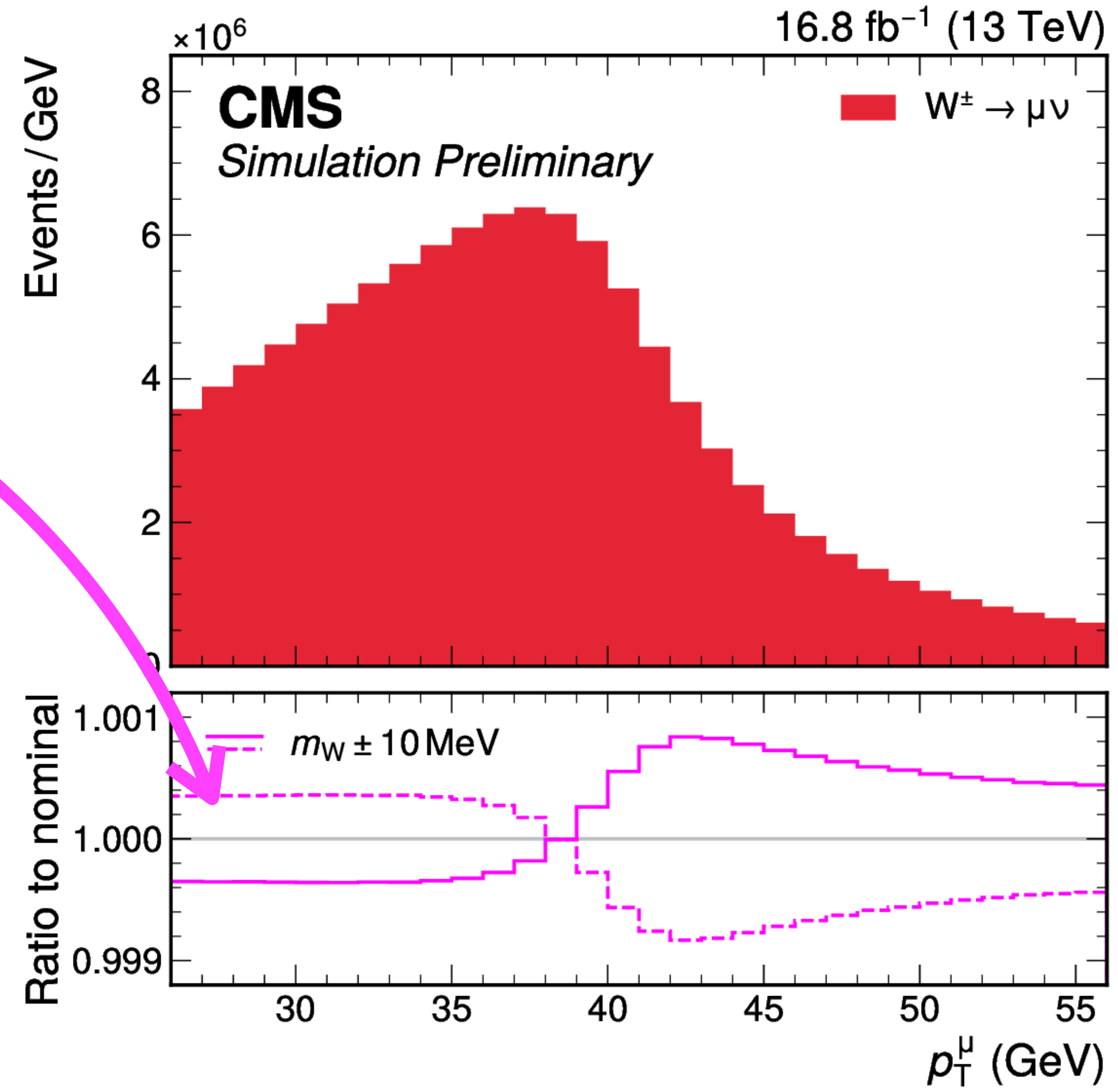


- Mass is equally divided between μ and ν
  - In rest frame, $p^{\nu} \sim p^{\ell} \sim m_W/2$
  - In lab frame, smeared by p^W

➡ Knowledge of W momentum required

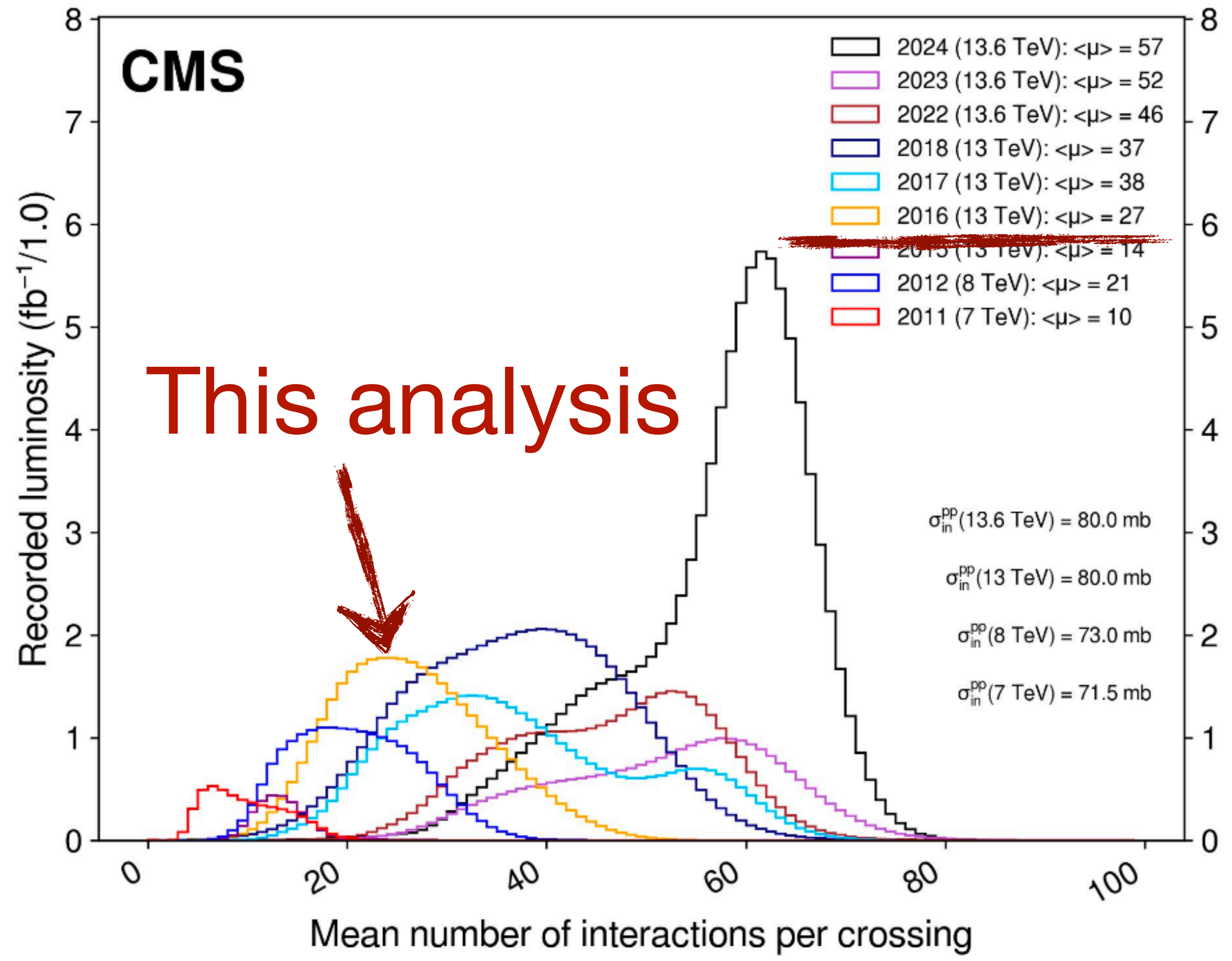
- Primarily due to high energy and high pileup, p_T^{ℓ} (ℓ = electron or muon, μ), is by far the most experimental favourable channel at the LHC
  - CMS momentum measurement of muons is an order of magnitude better than electrons

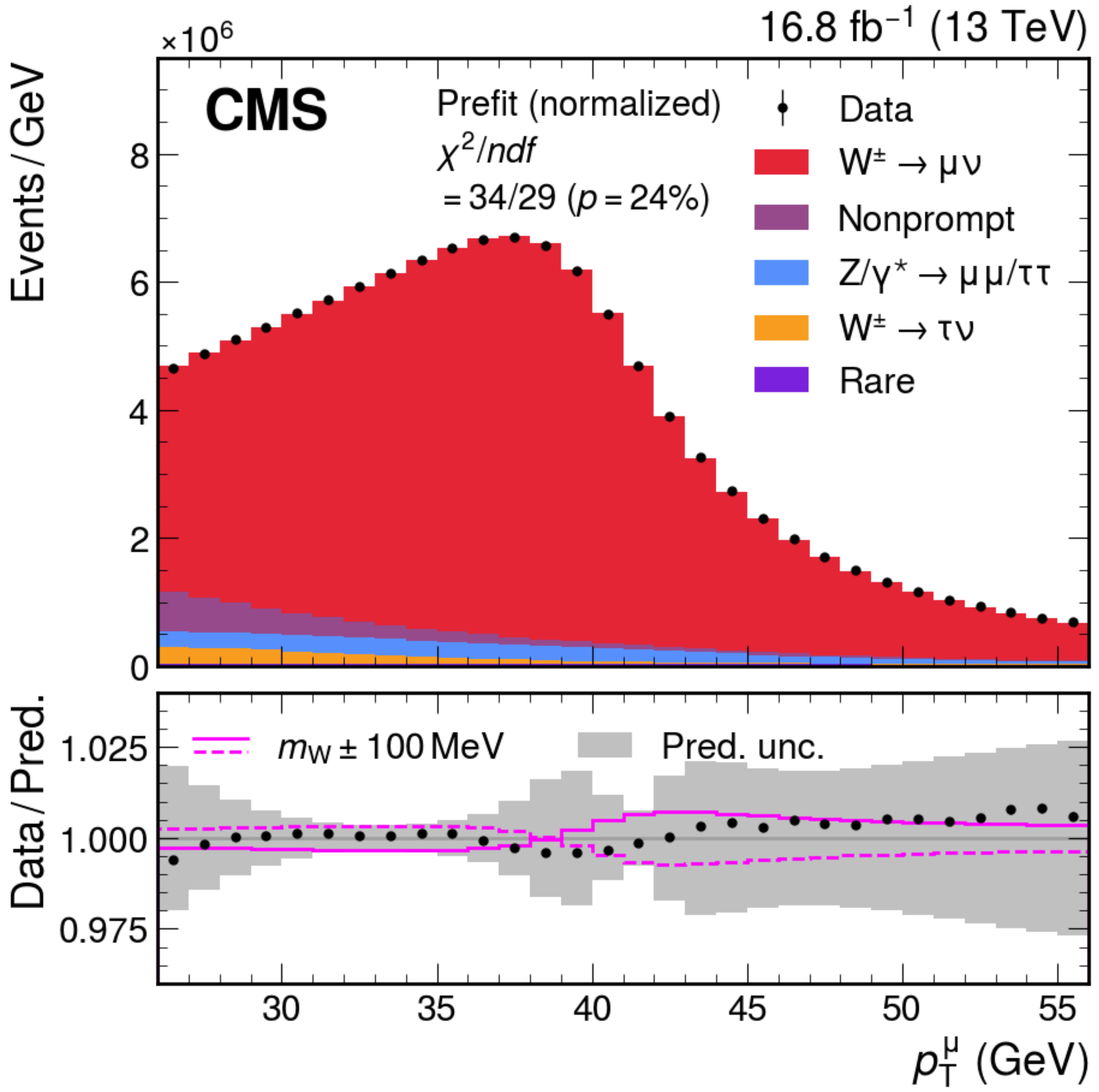
Dataset and selection

- 16.8 fb^{-1} of 13 TeV data collected in 2016
  - Small fraction of LHC data but largest-ever for m_W analysis
  - Also highest pileup ever used (~25)
    - Especially challenging for p_T^{miss} measurement
  - ★ **Focus measurement on p_T^{μ} channel**

- Select events with exactly one muon
  - $26 < p_T^{\mu} < 56$ GeV
  - Good track+muon system track, isolated from hadronic energy
  - $m_T > 40$ GeV
  - **~100 M selected W → μν events**

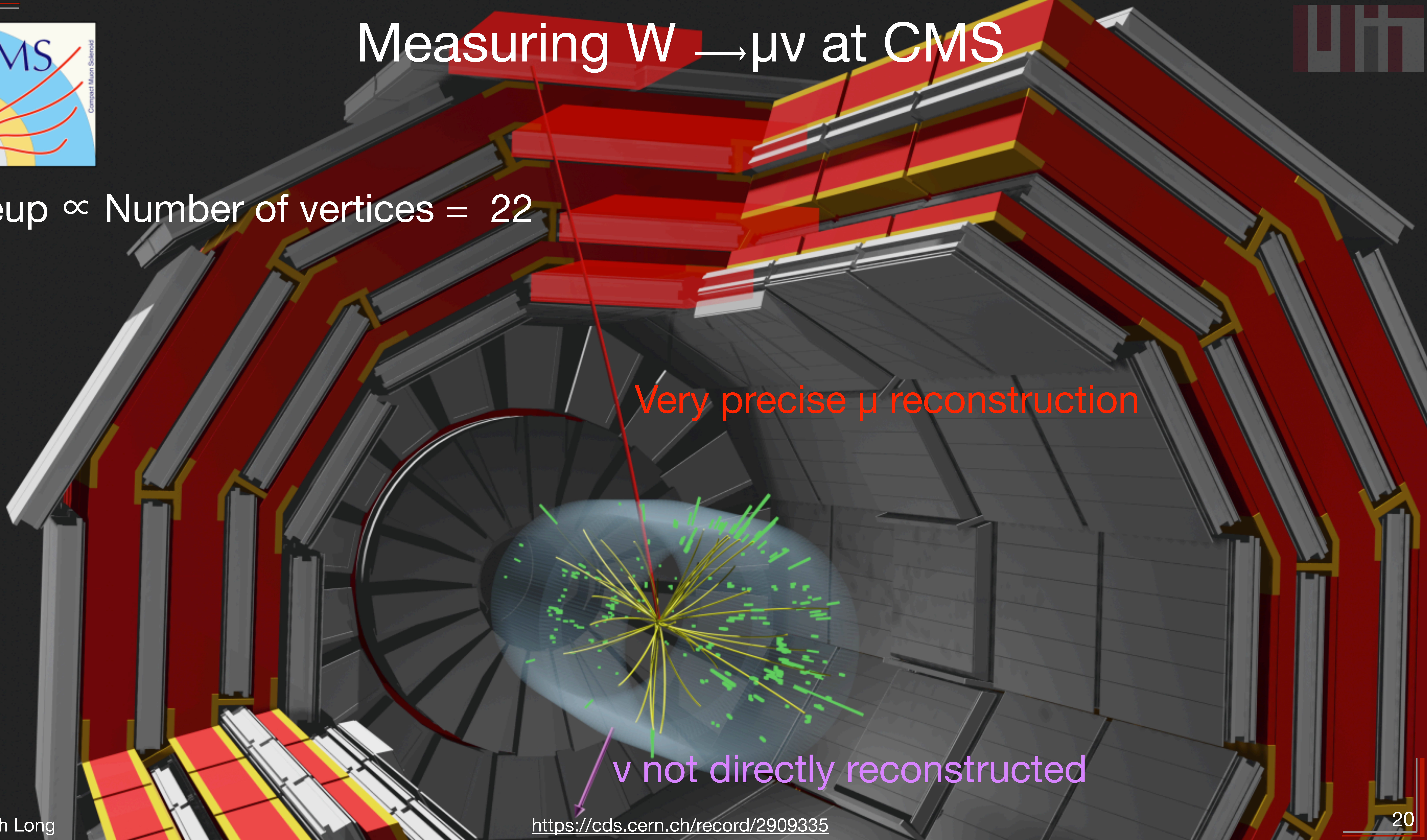
- Prompt backgrounds from simulation
  - **Z → μμ (mainly with 1 out-of-acceptance μ)**
  - **W → τν and Z → ττ, with τ decays into μ**
  - **Rare: top quark, boson pair production, photon-induced**
- **Nonprompt background** estimated from data
  - Mainly QCD multijet events with B/D decays in flight
  - Suppressed by m_T cut





Measuring W ⟶μν at CMS

Pileup ∝ Number of vertices = 22



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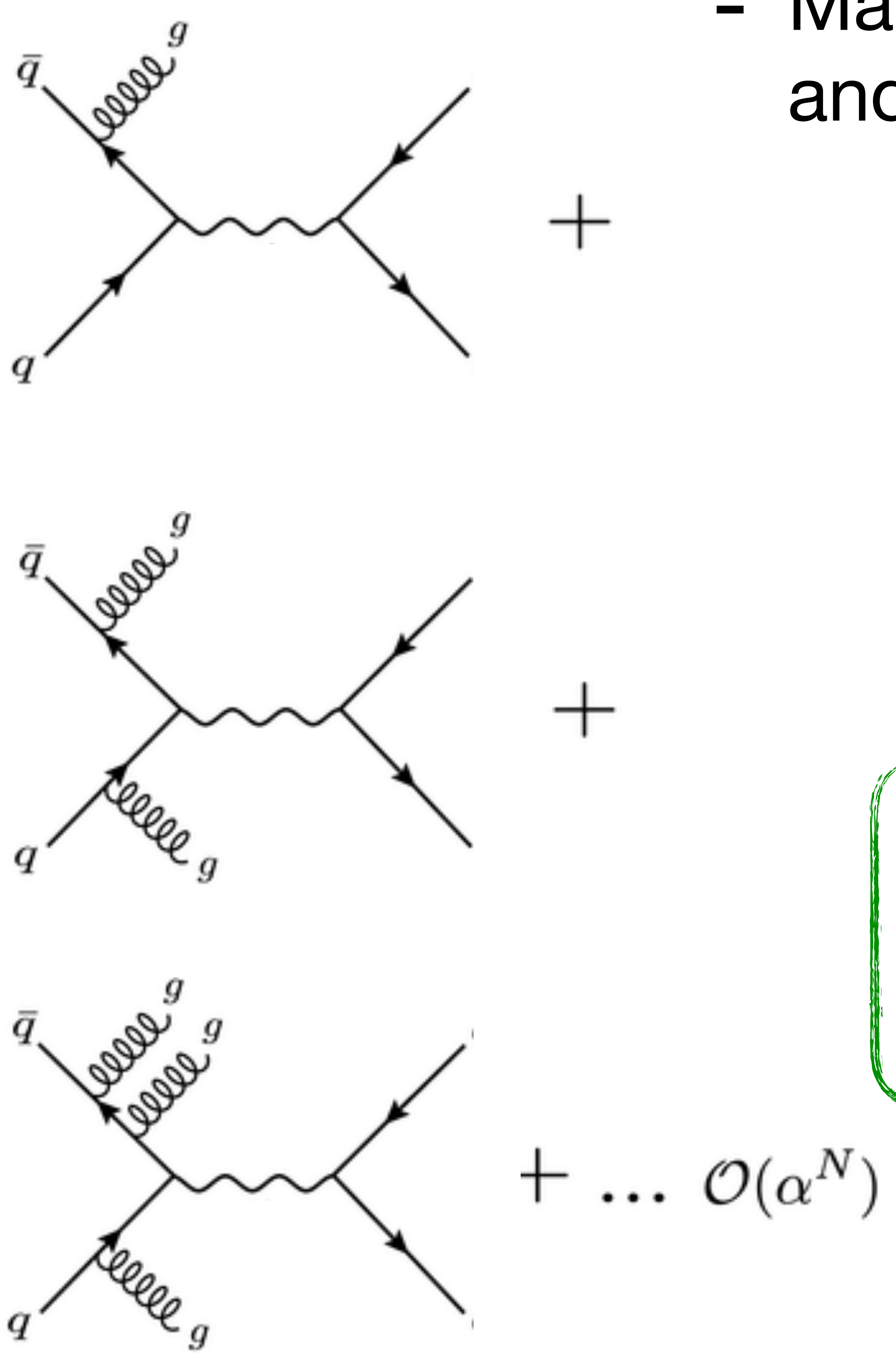
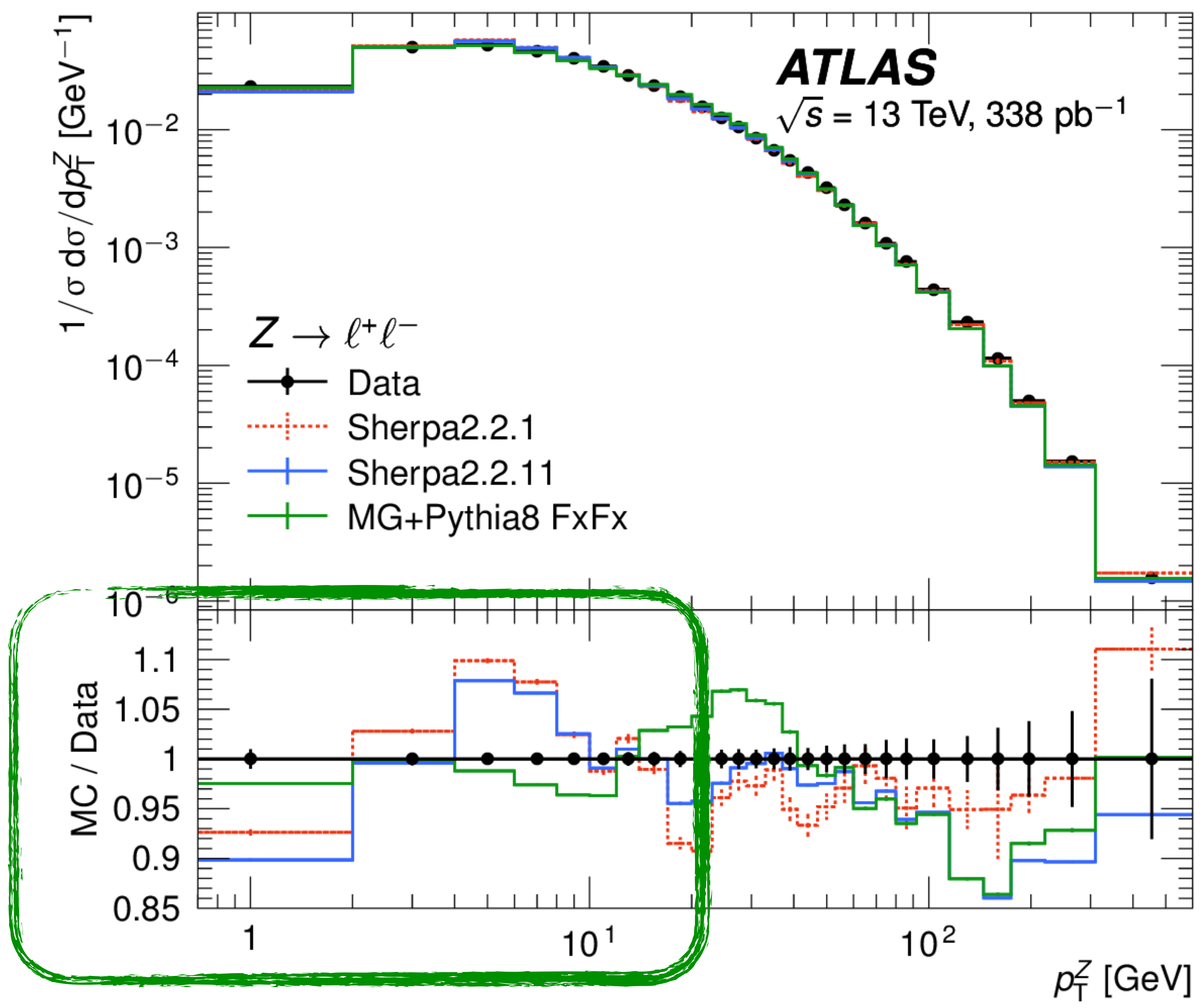
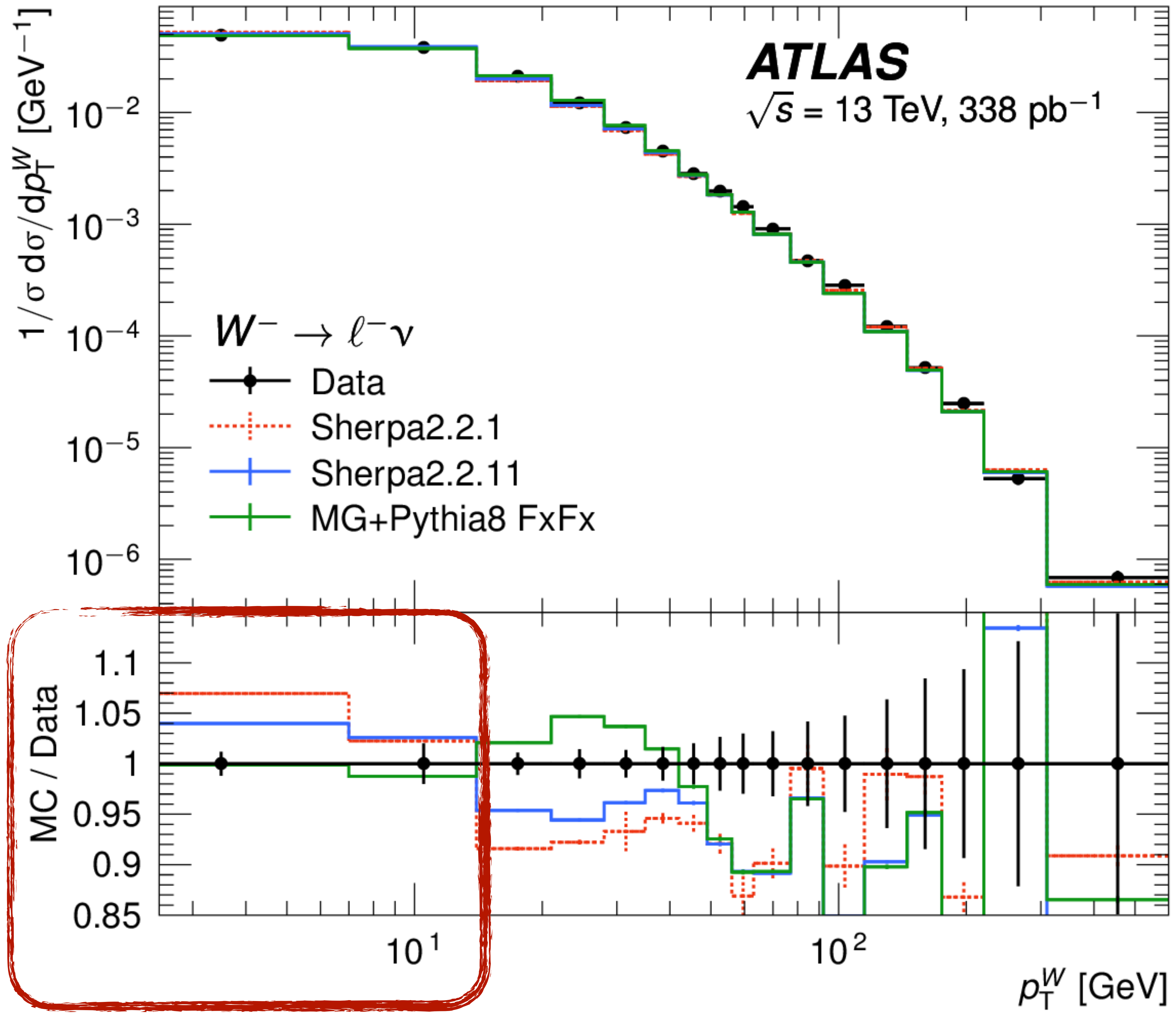
W and Z boson production at the LHC

- p_T^ℓ is not Lorentz invariant ⟹ sensitive to W production
  - W typically produced with some momentum transverse to the beam direction (p_T^W)
  - p_T^W not directly measurable w/high precision at LHC
    - p_T^V due to radiation of gluons from colliding quarks
  - Many similarities (but some important differences) between W and Z production







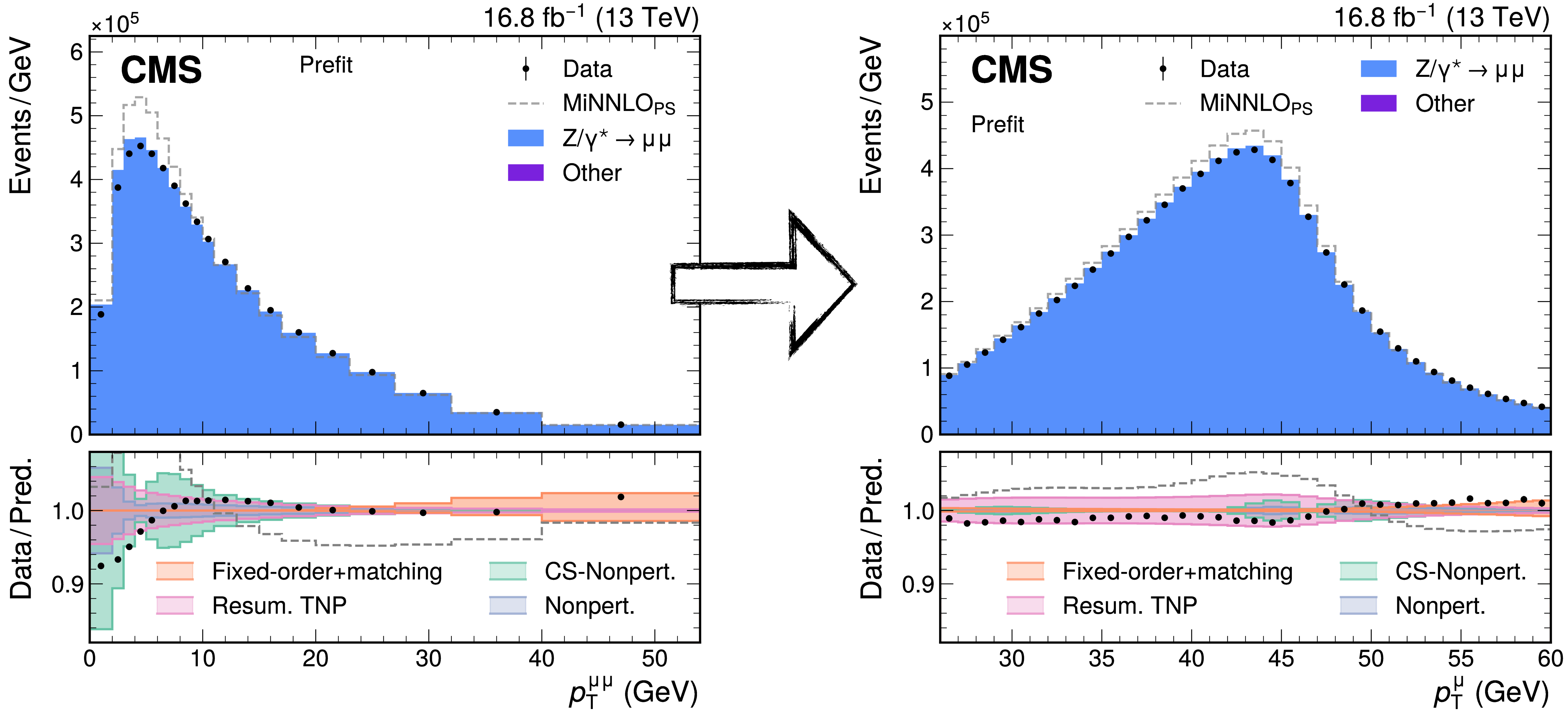
Precision, resolution of p_T^W not sufficient for m_W measurement

W and Z boson production at the LHC

- p_T^ℓ is not Lorentz invariant ⟹ sensitive to W production
    - Motion transverse to the beam direction (p_T^W)
    - p_T^W not directly measurable w/high precision at LHC

➡ Rely on theory

- Validate with measurements of Z boson production



Z production

W and Z boson production at the LHC

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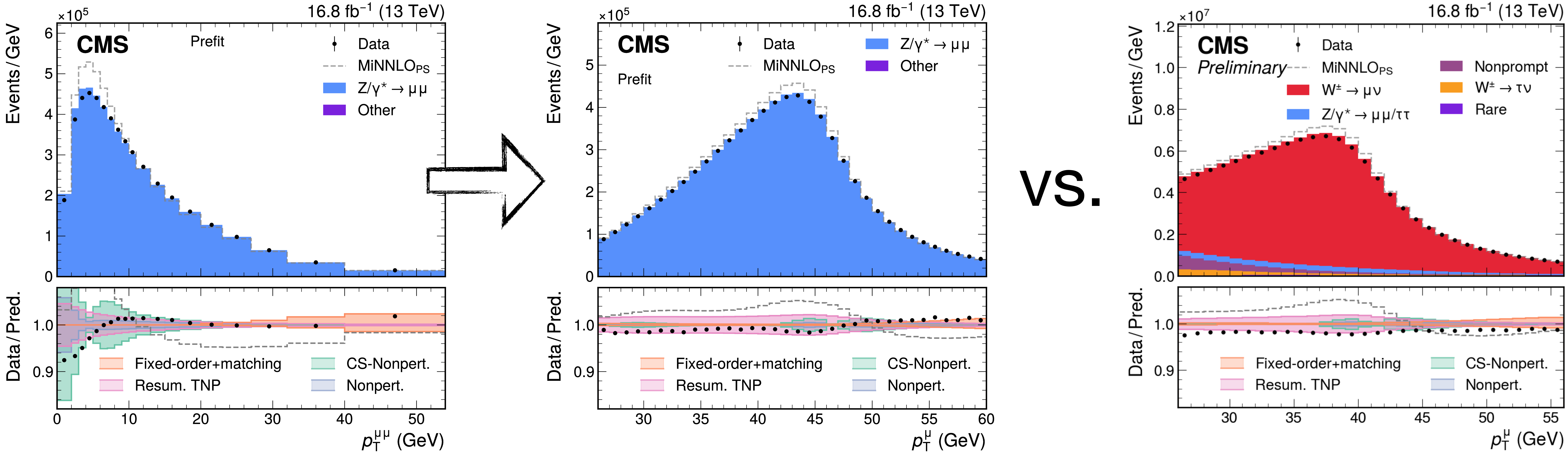


Z production

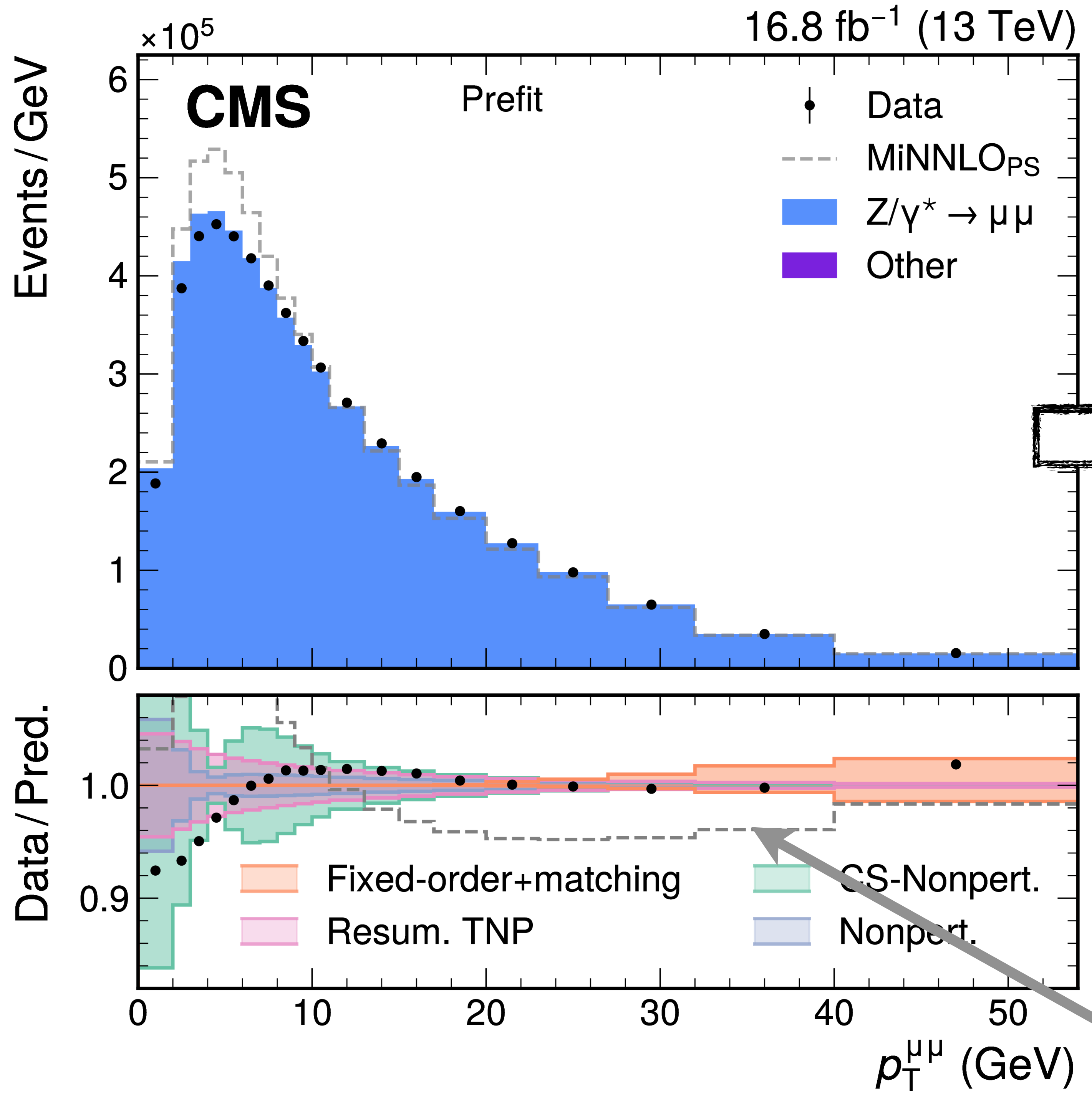
W production

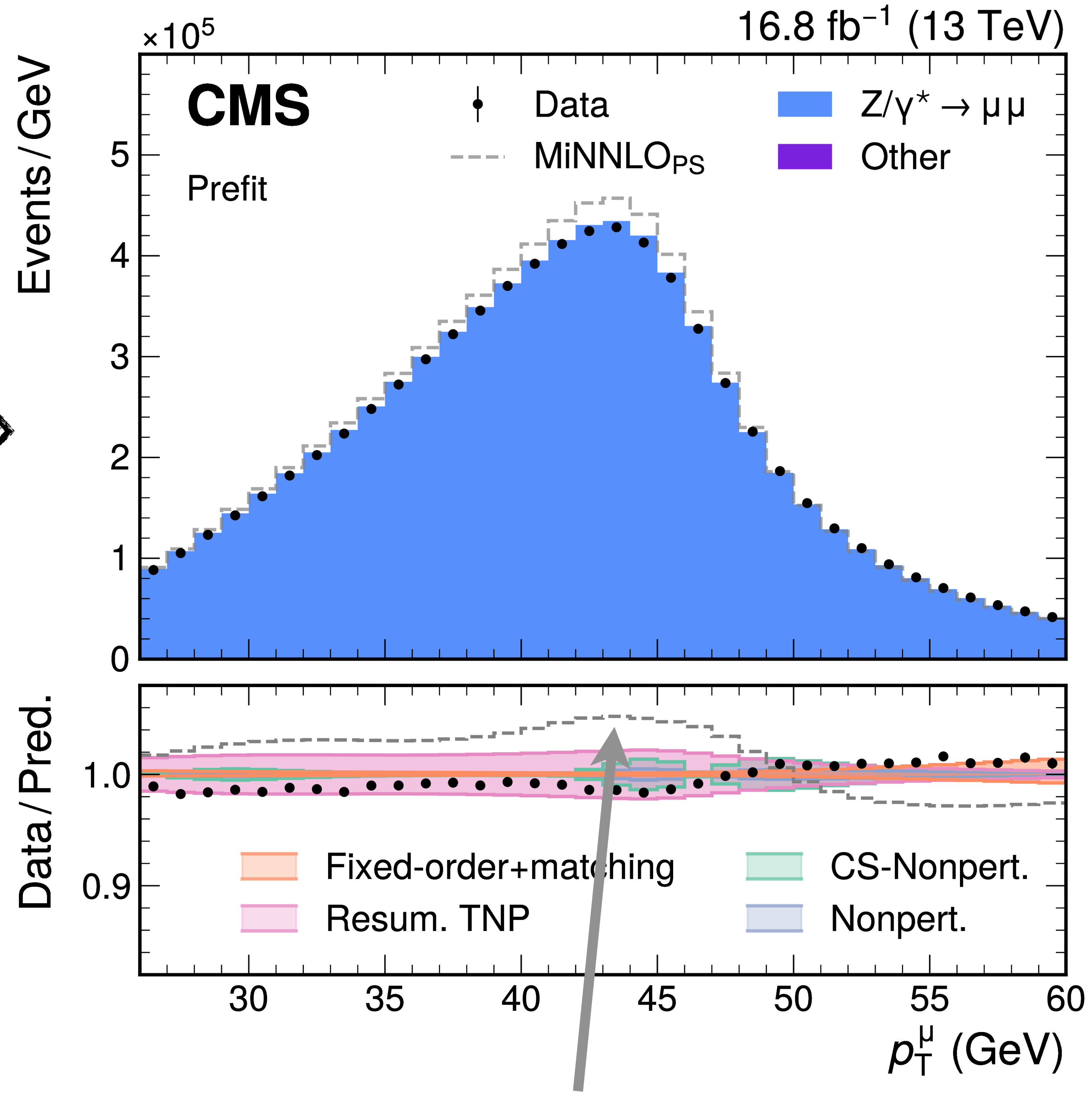
W and Z boson production at the LHC

- p_T^ℓ is not Lorentz invariant ⟹ sensitive to W production
  - Motion transverse to the beam direction (p_T^W)
  - p_T^W not directly measurable w/high precision at LHC

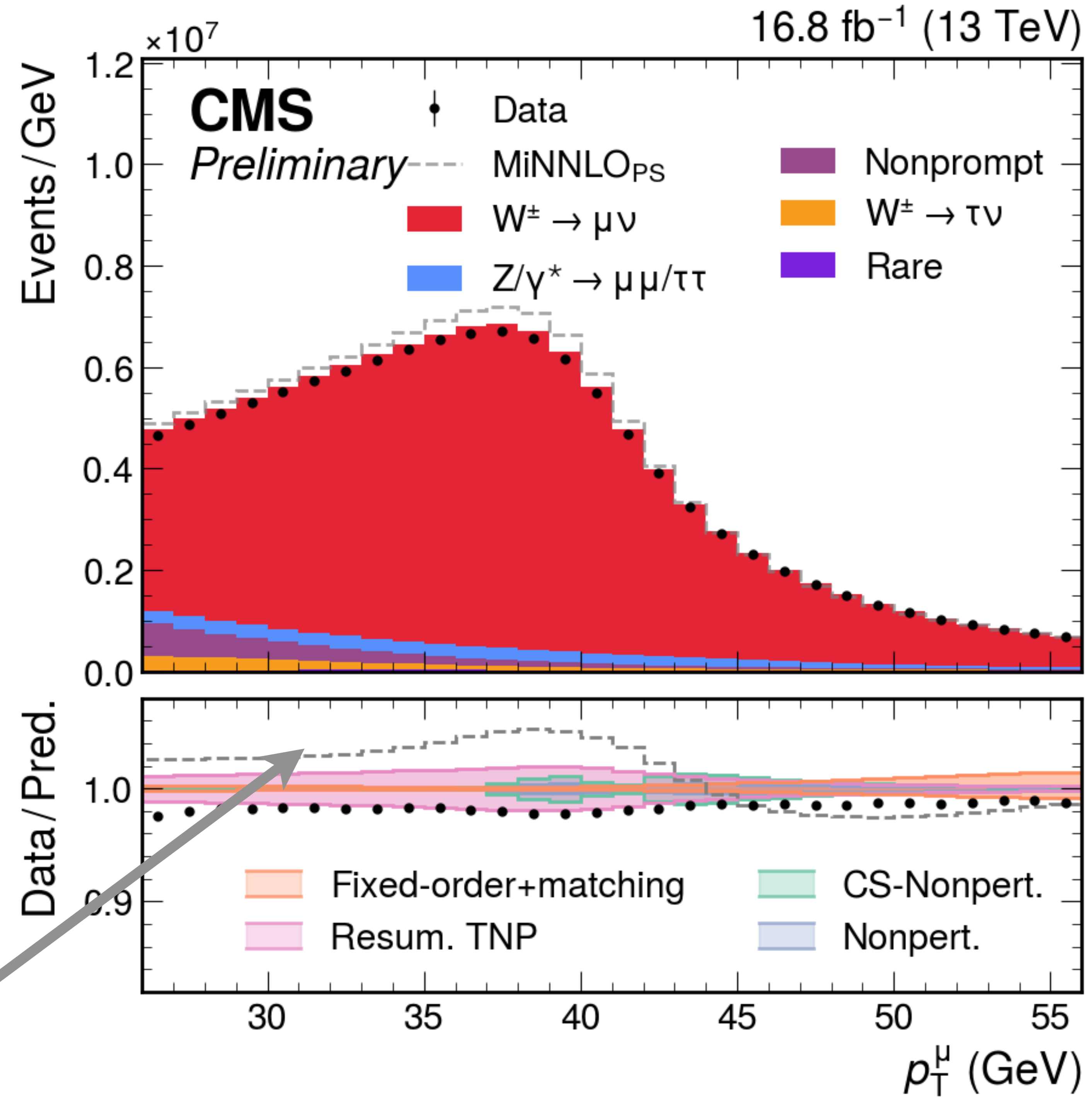
➡ Rely on theoretical predictions to describe p_T^W

CMS analysis: do not "tune" predictions: rely on accurate predictions + uncertainty profiling



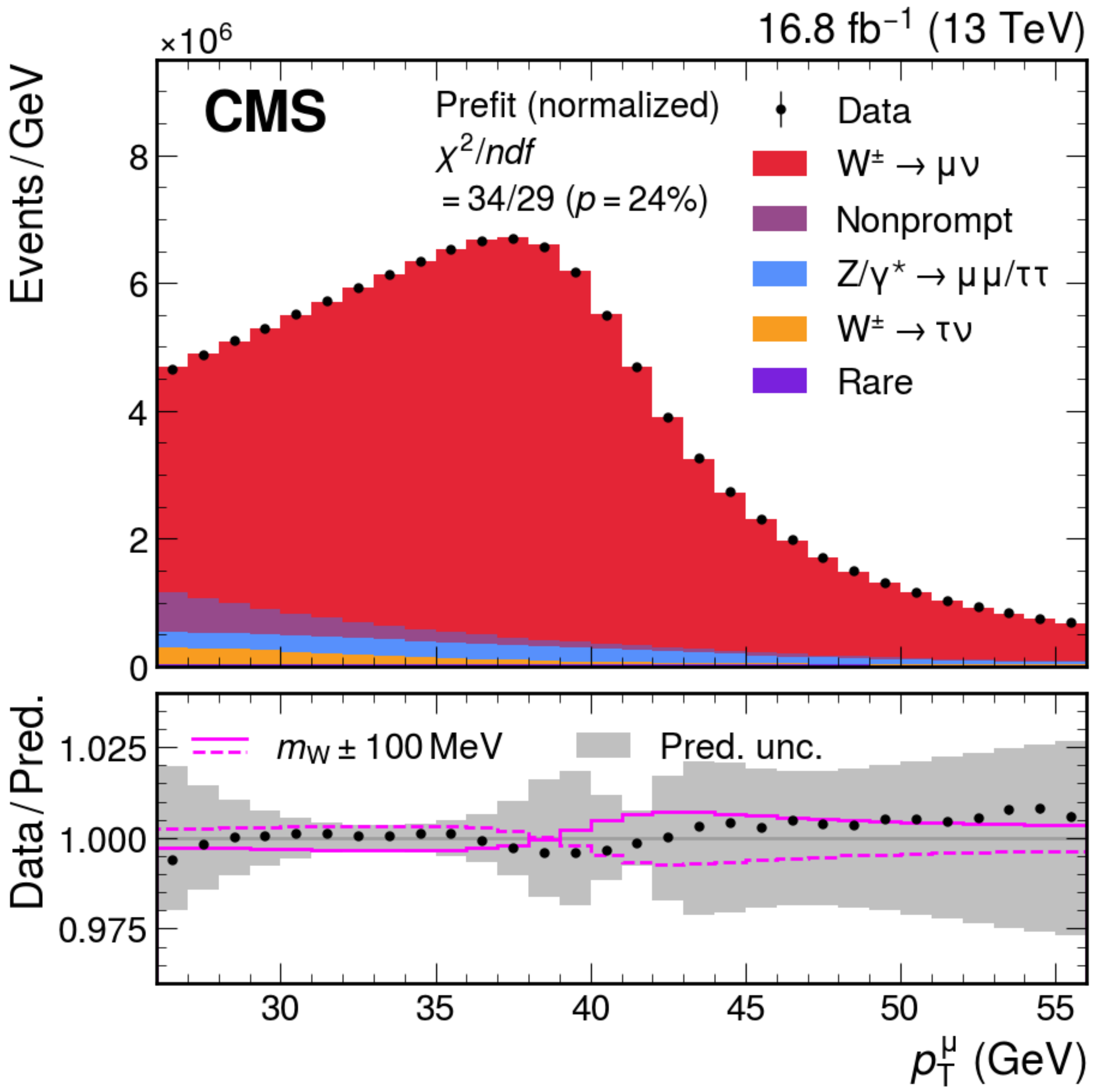


VS.



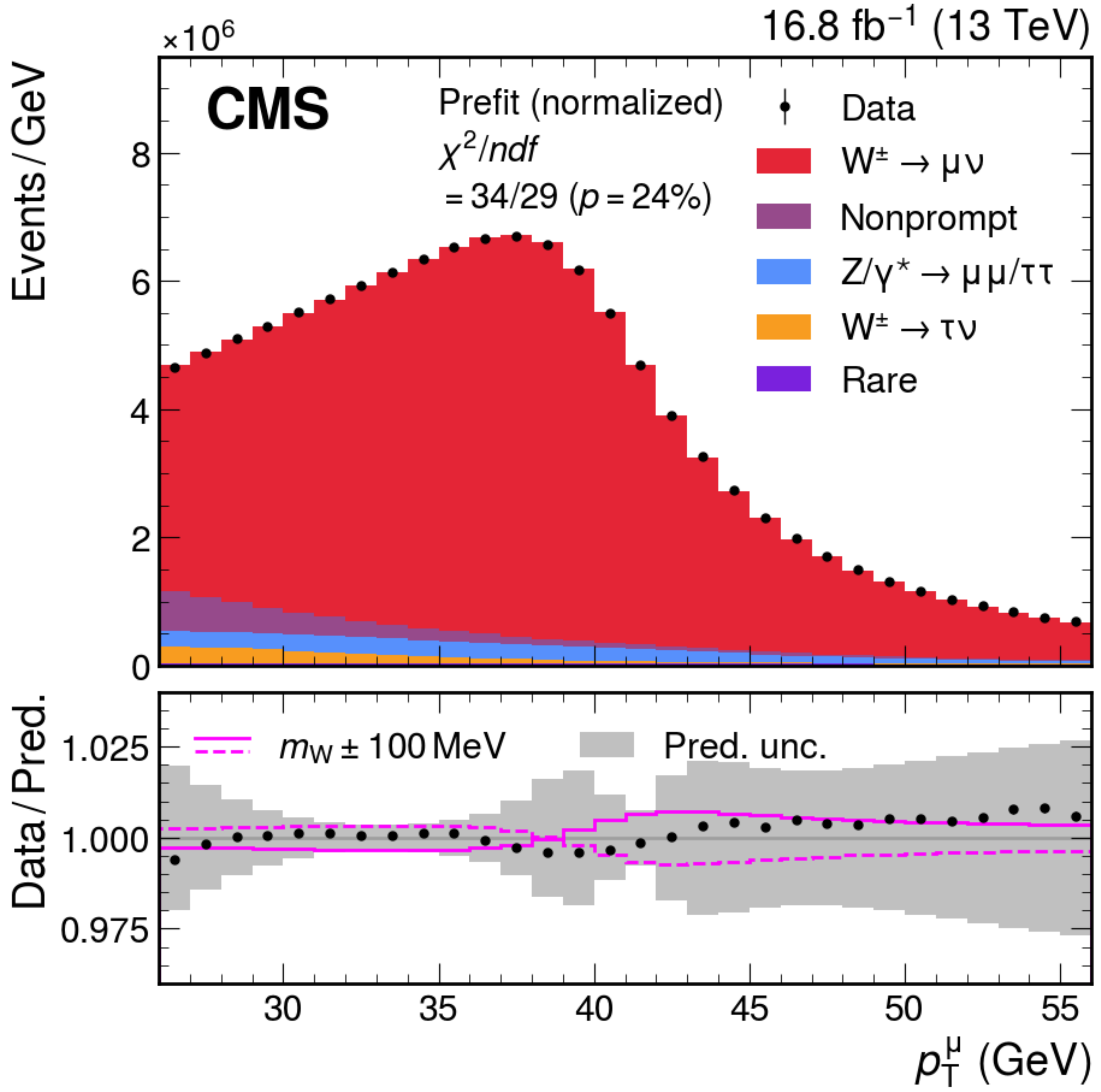
Uncertainties, corrections can be much larger than m_W variation!

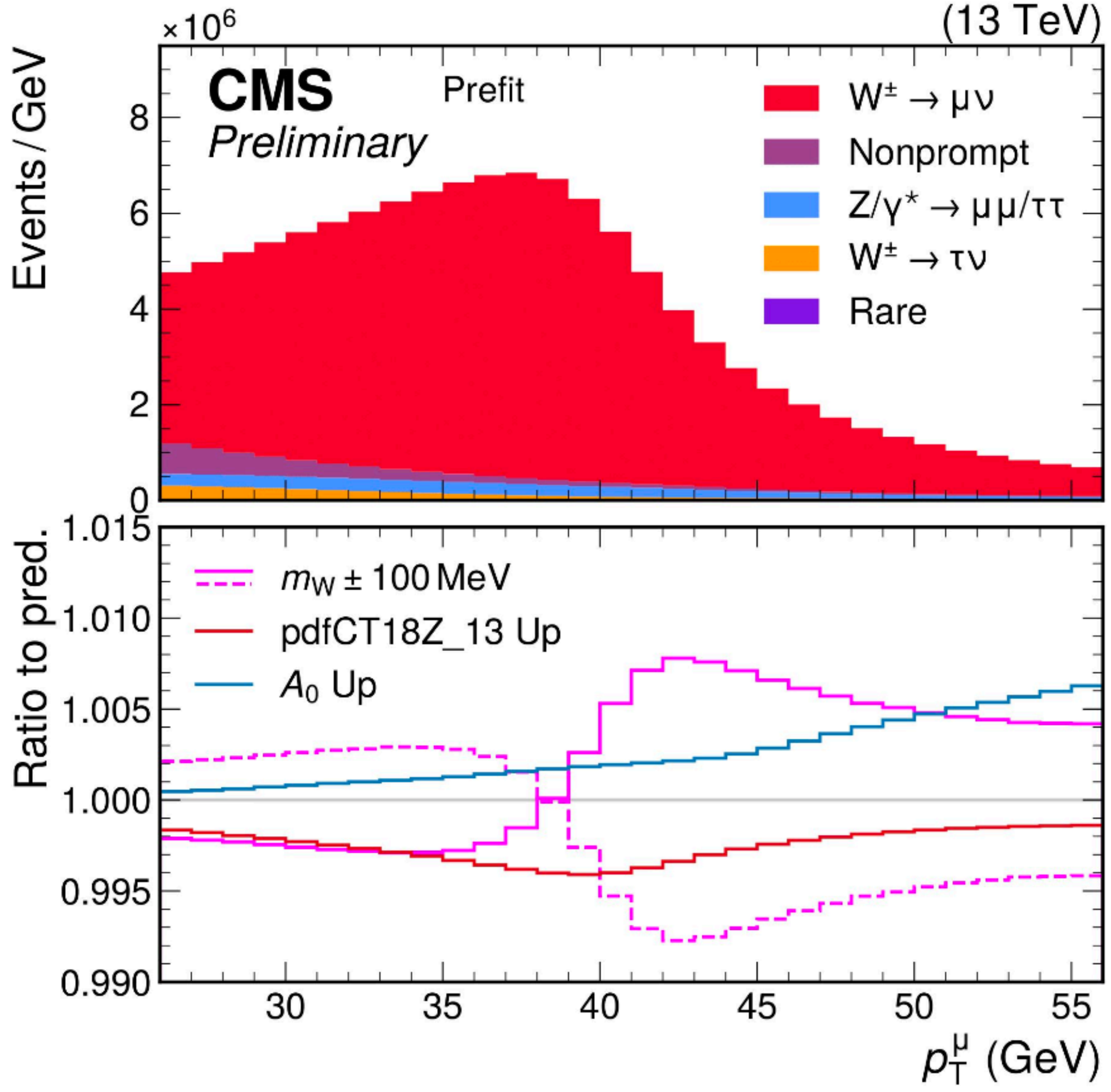
m_W measurement at a glance



- Binned maximum likelihood fit: test consistency of data with different m_W hypotheses
- Measurement performed ***blinded***

m_W measurement at a (closer) glance



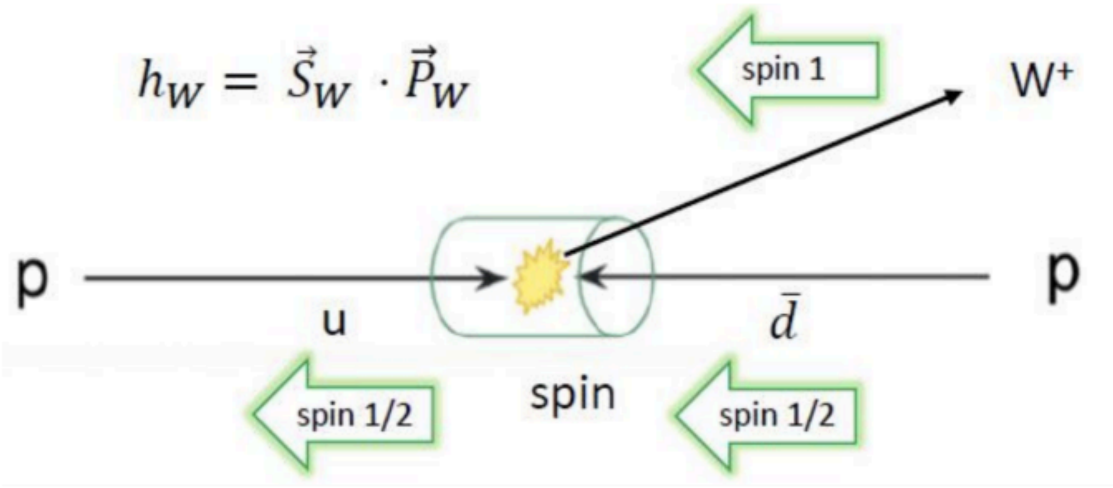


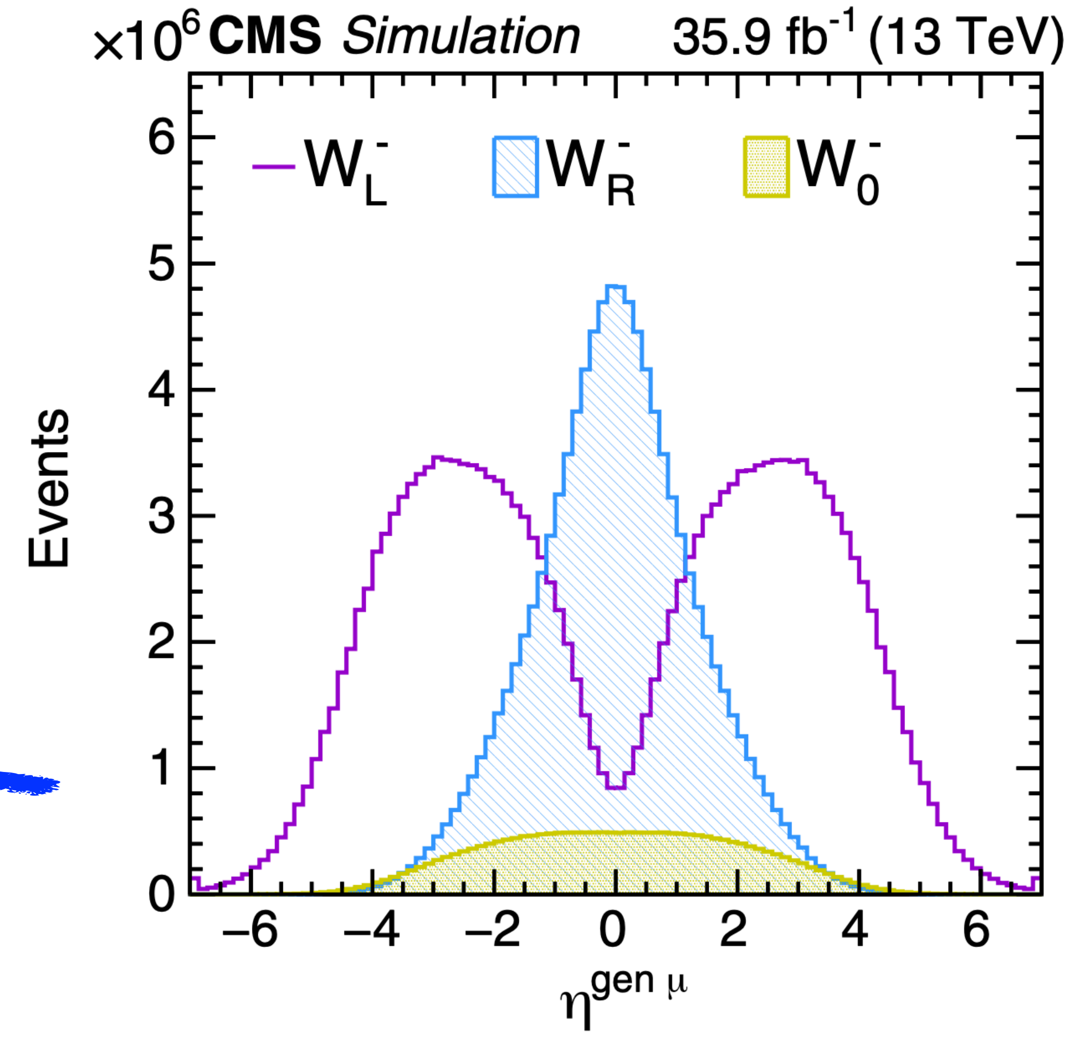
- Subpercent-level accuracy required

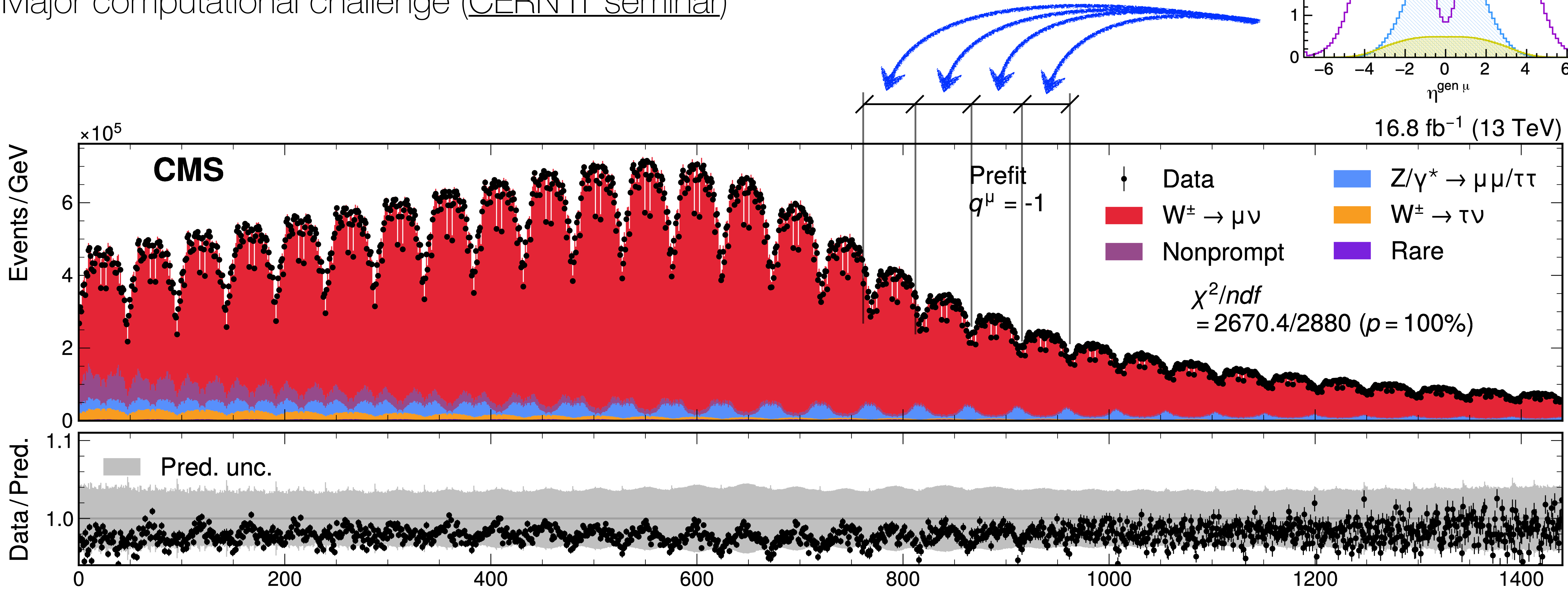
➡Requires detailed understanding of how theoretical and experimental uncertainty sources impact the distributions of interest

The m_W measurement at CMS

- y^W (η^μ), is dependent on W helicity, driven by PDFs
  - Sensitivity to PDF from η^μ
  - ➡ **Extract mass from fit to (q^μ, η^μ, p_T^μ) distribution**
  - ~2000 bins and 4000 nuisance parameters
  - Major computational challenge (CERN IT seminar)



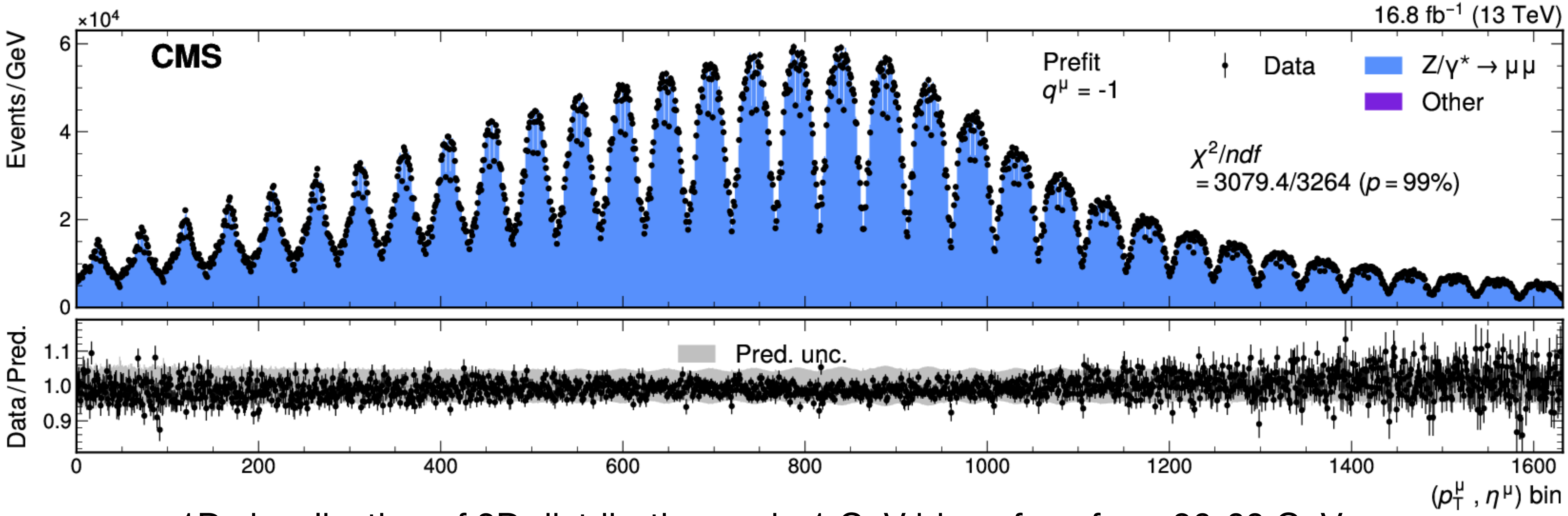




1D visualisation of 2D distribution: η^μ in 1 GeV bins of p_T^μ from 26-56 GeV

Validation with m_Z measurements

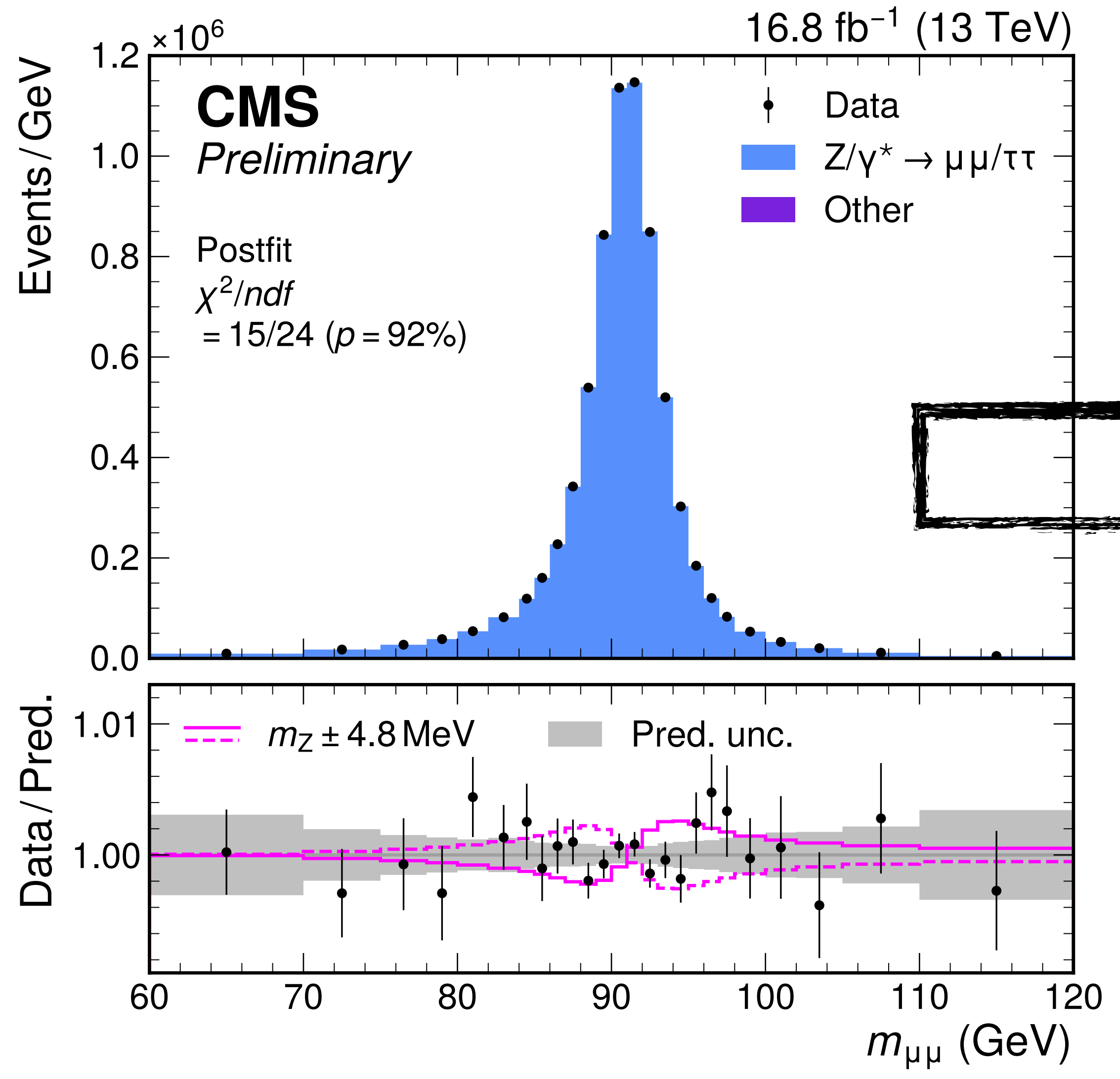
- Crucial tool to validate m_W extraction
  - Select Z events; discard one lepton (add to p_T^{miss})
  - Measure m_Z with single-lepton kinematics
  - Cross-check with direct measurement of m_Z (and m_Z world average)
- Selection maximally consistent with W analysis
  - Take ℓ^+ (ℓ^-) in even (odd) events; "selected" ℓ must trigger event



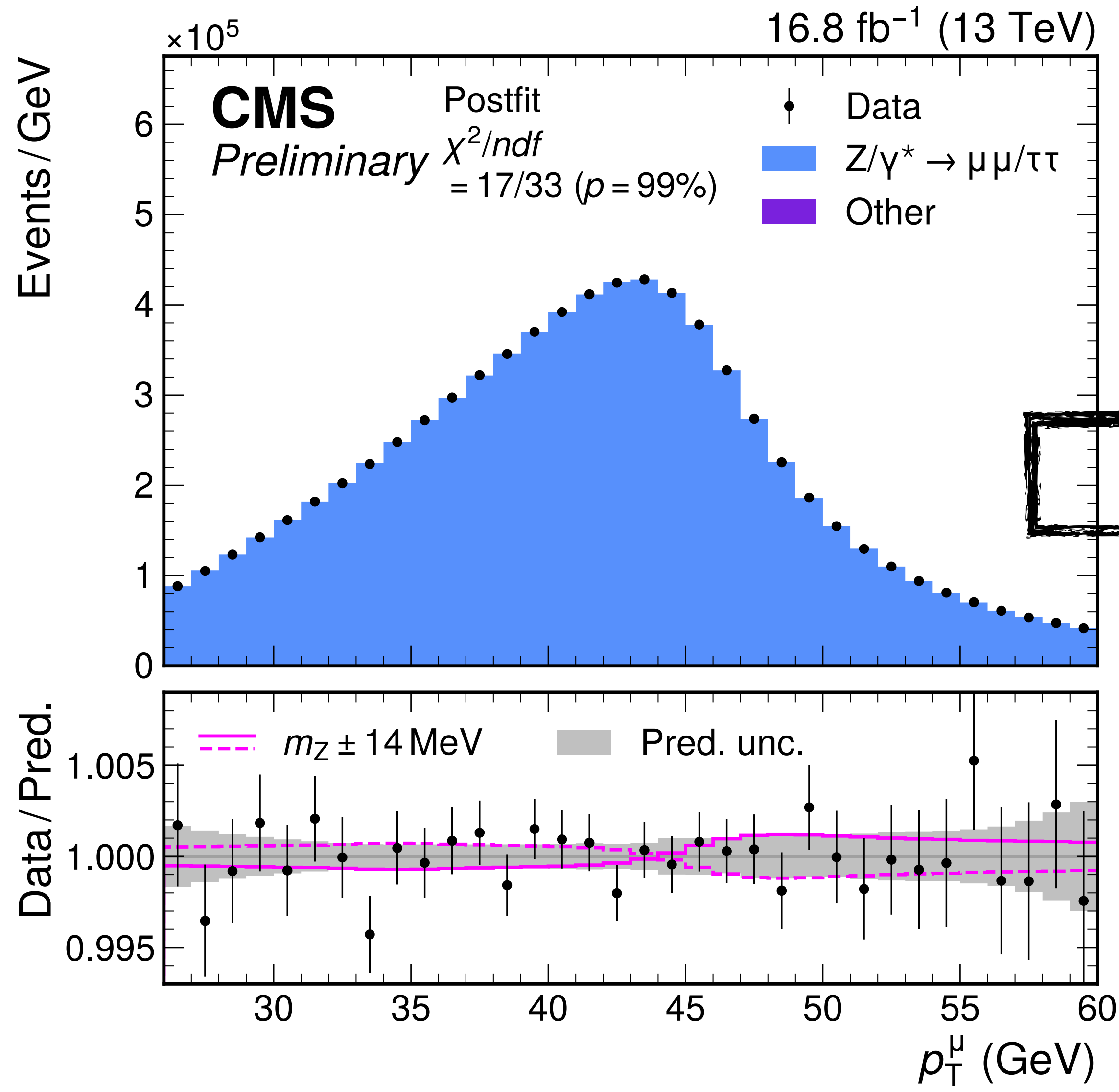
1D visualisation of 2D distribution: η^{μ} in 1 GeV bins of p_T^{μ} from 26-60 GeV

Measurement challenges and sequencing

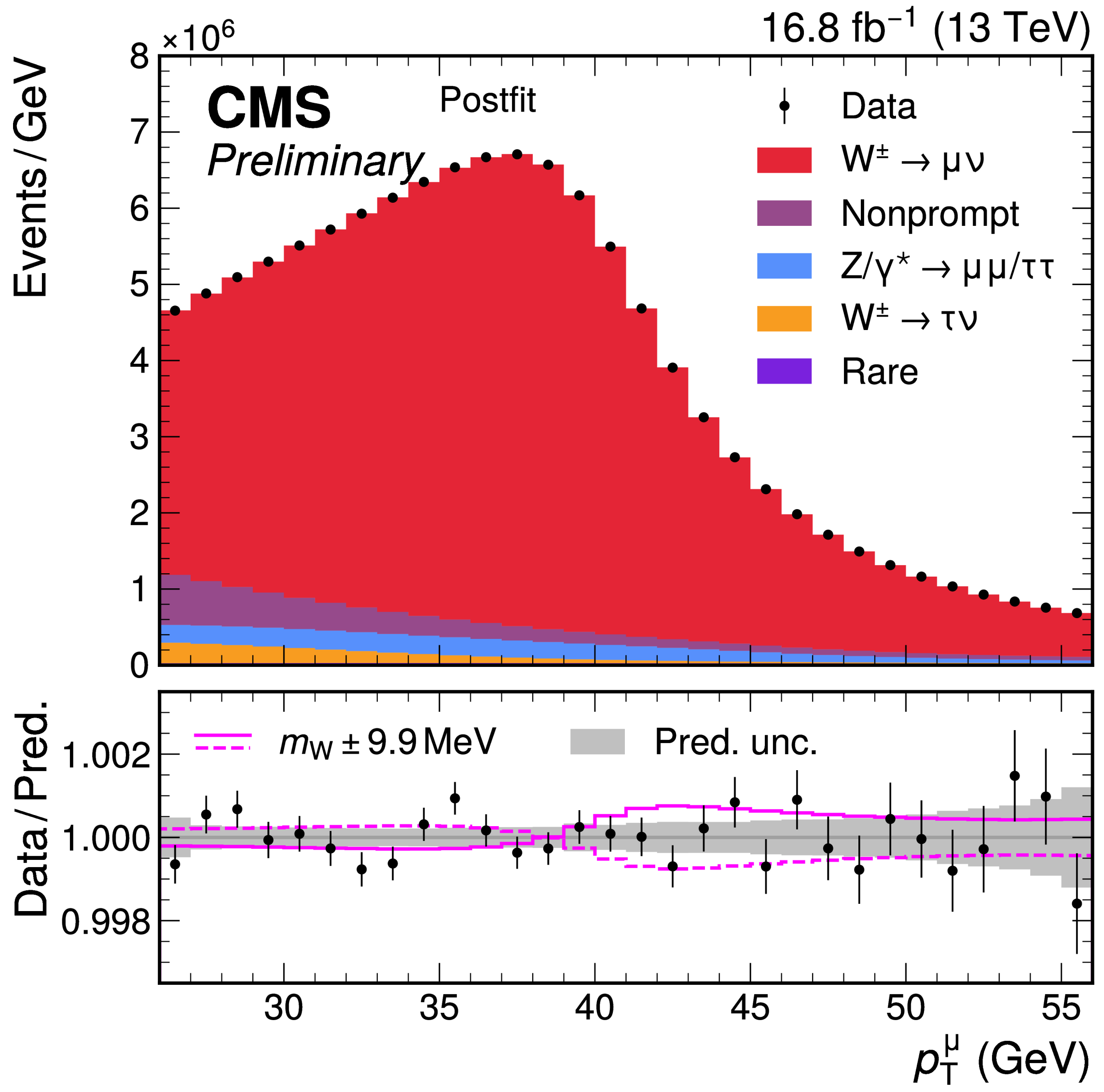
★ m_Z measurement from $m_{\mu\mu}$



★ m_Z measurement from p_T^μ

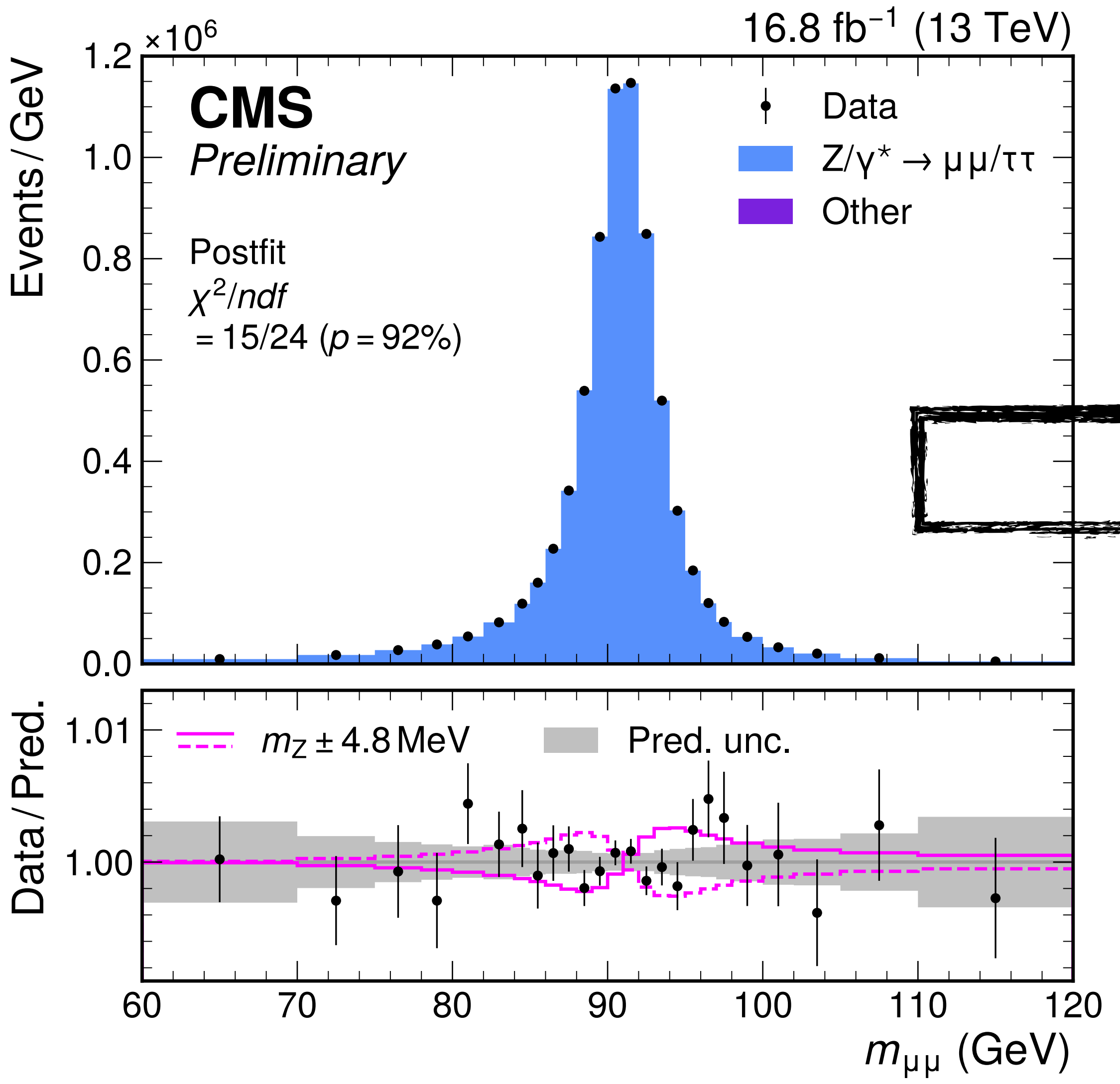


★ m_W measurement

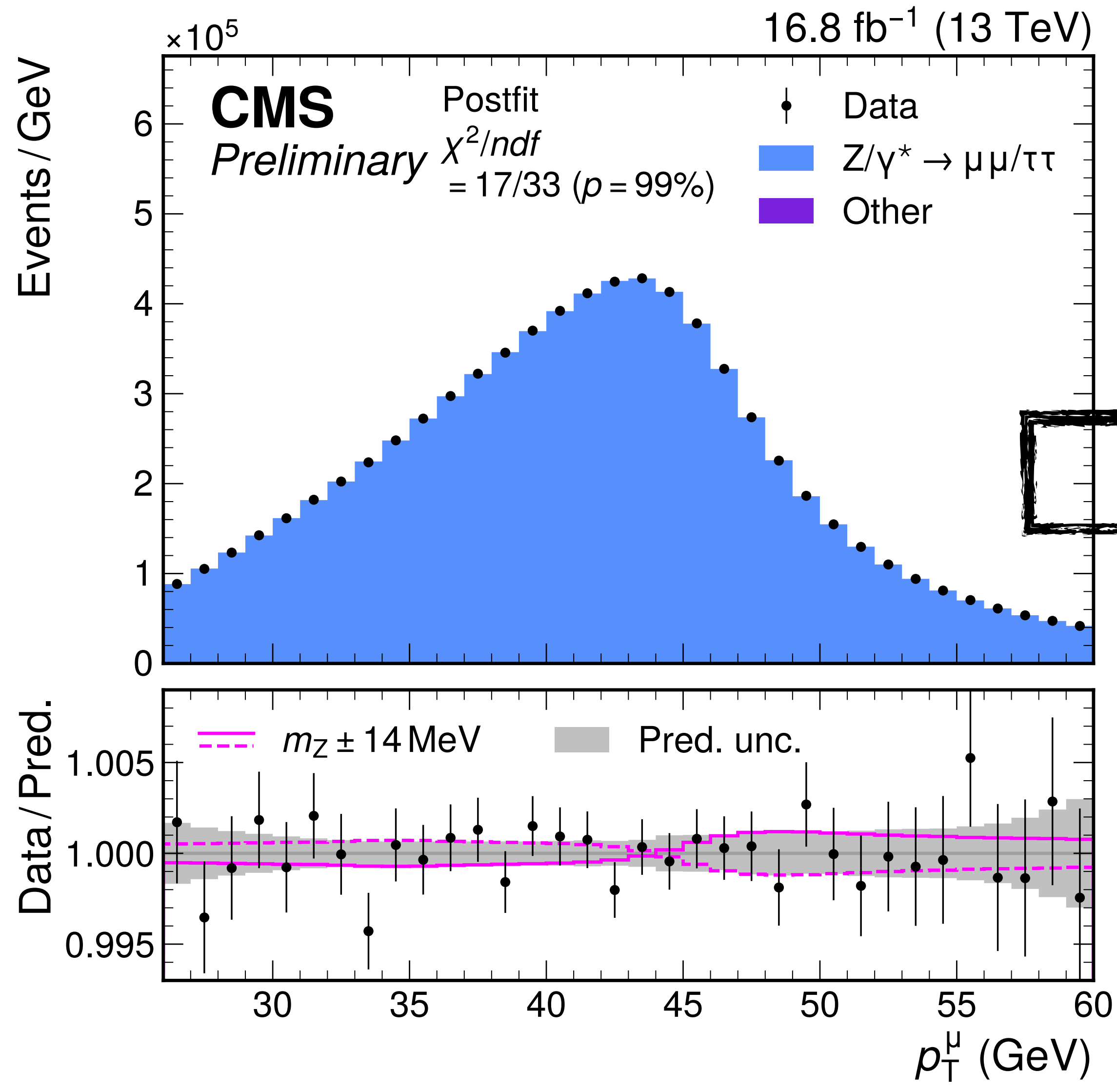


Measurement challenges and sequencing

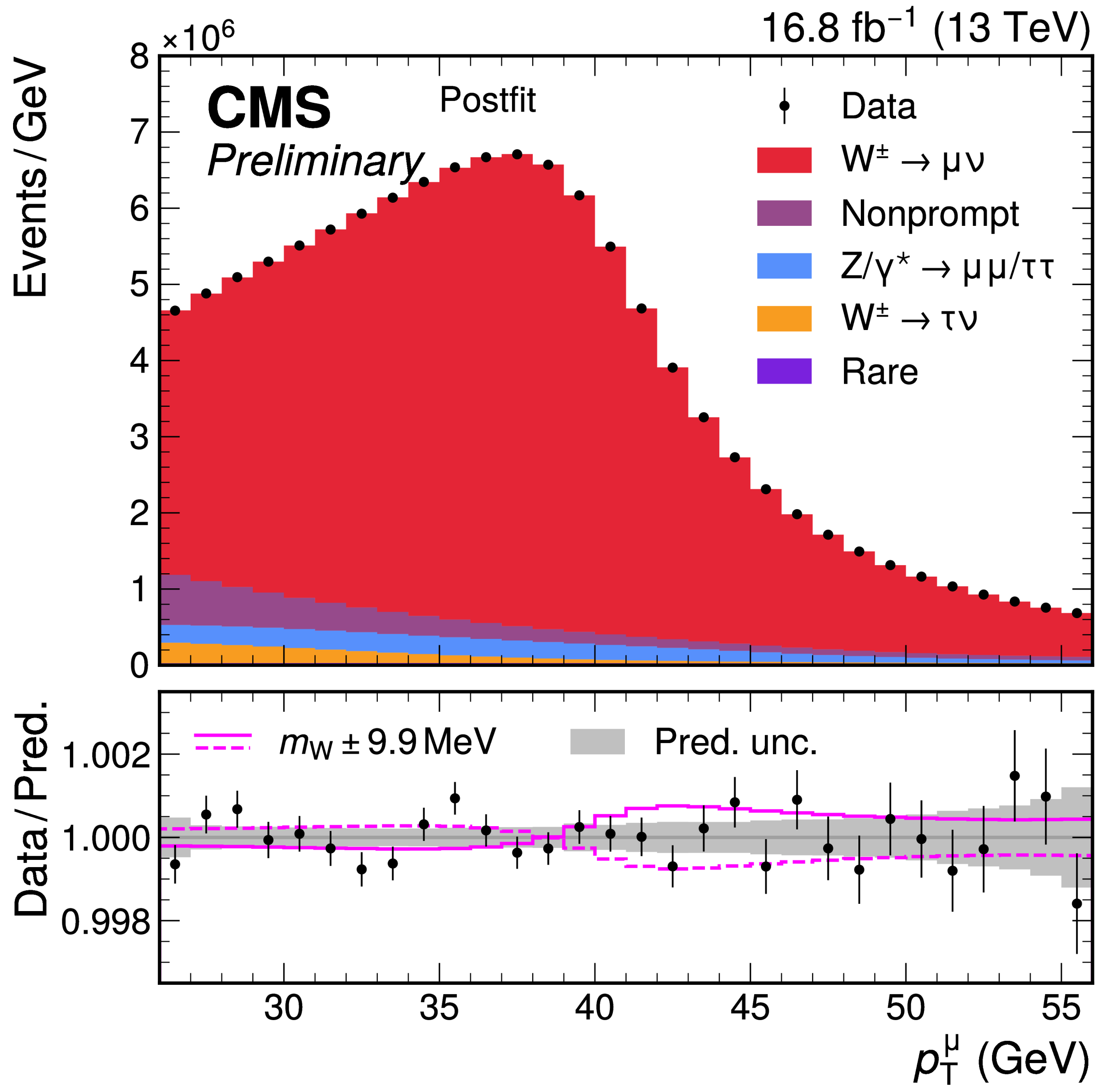
★ m_Z measurement from $m_{\mu\mu}$



★ m_Z measurement from p_T^μ



★ m_W measurement



★★★ Highly granular and precise estimation of μ reconstruction efficiency

★★★ <u>Calibration of absolute p_T^μ scale ($\delta p_T^\ell \sim 10^{-4} \Longrightarrow \delta m_W \sim 8$ MeV)</u>

➡ > x10 better than typical CMS analysis

★★ <u>Accurate modeling and uncertainty estimation for W/Z production</u>

★★ Calibration of the p_T^{miss}

★ Estimation of backgrounds: primarily heavy flavour decays in jets mis-ID'd as leptons

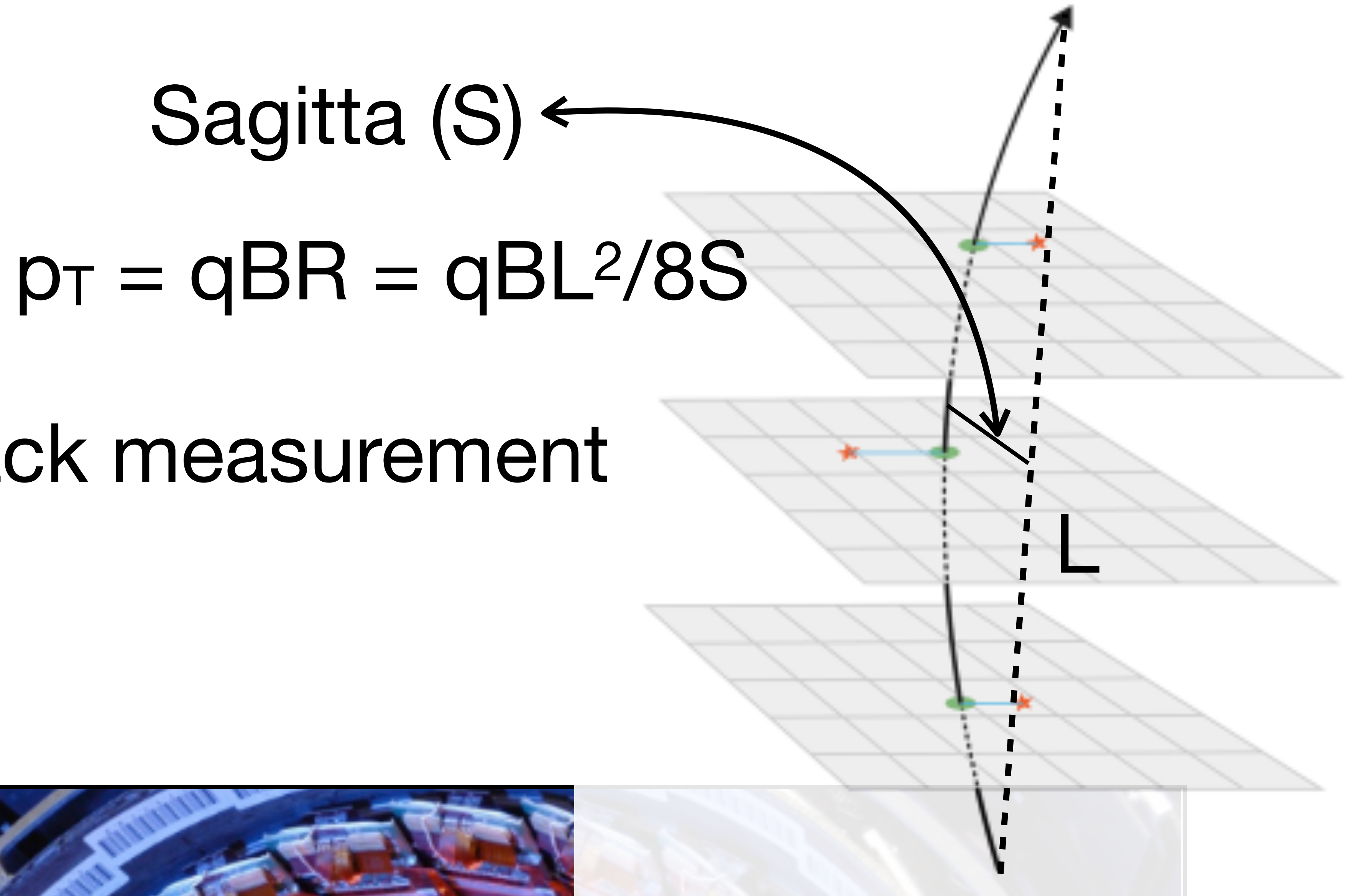

Tracker layers
Calorimeter layers
Particles
Tracker hits

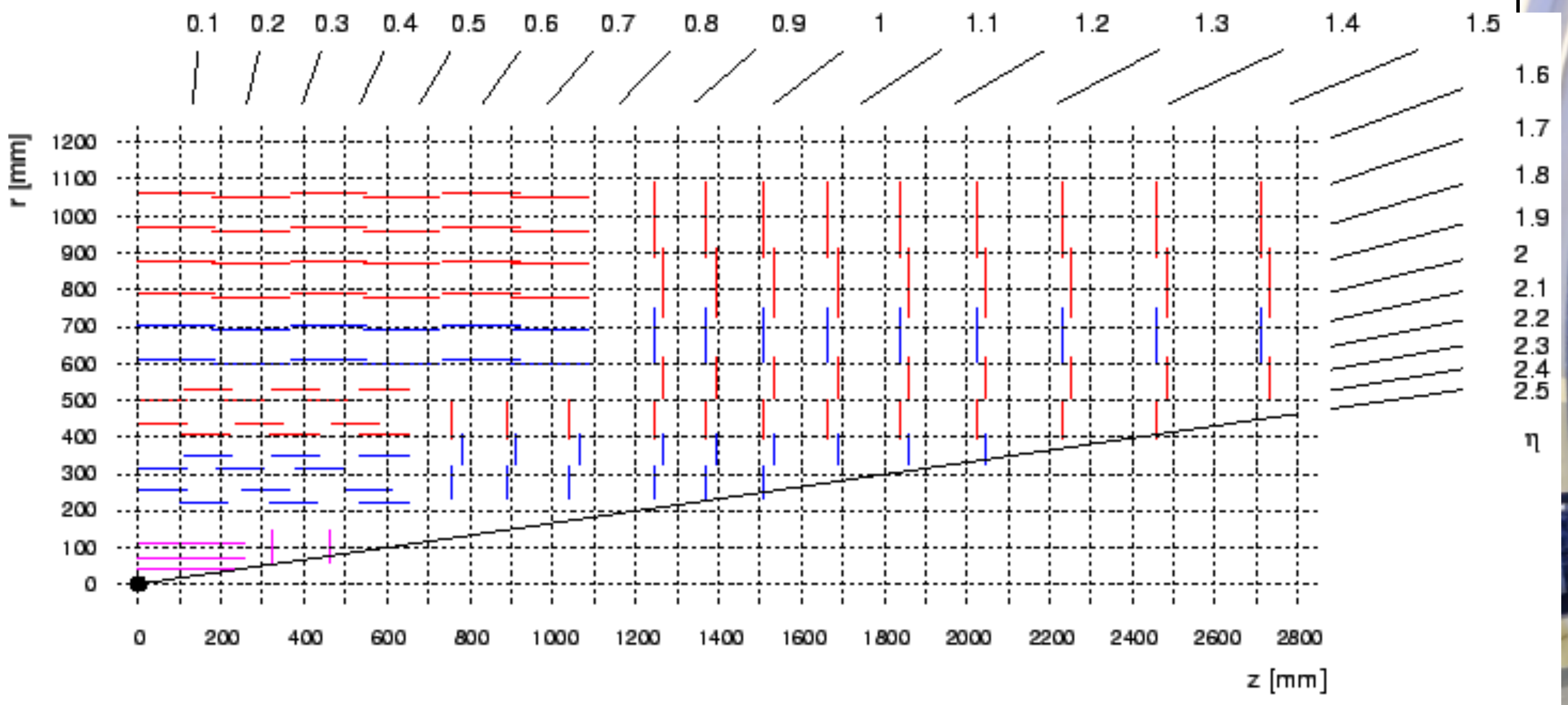
Muon momentum calibration: overview

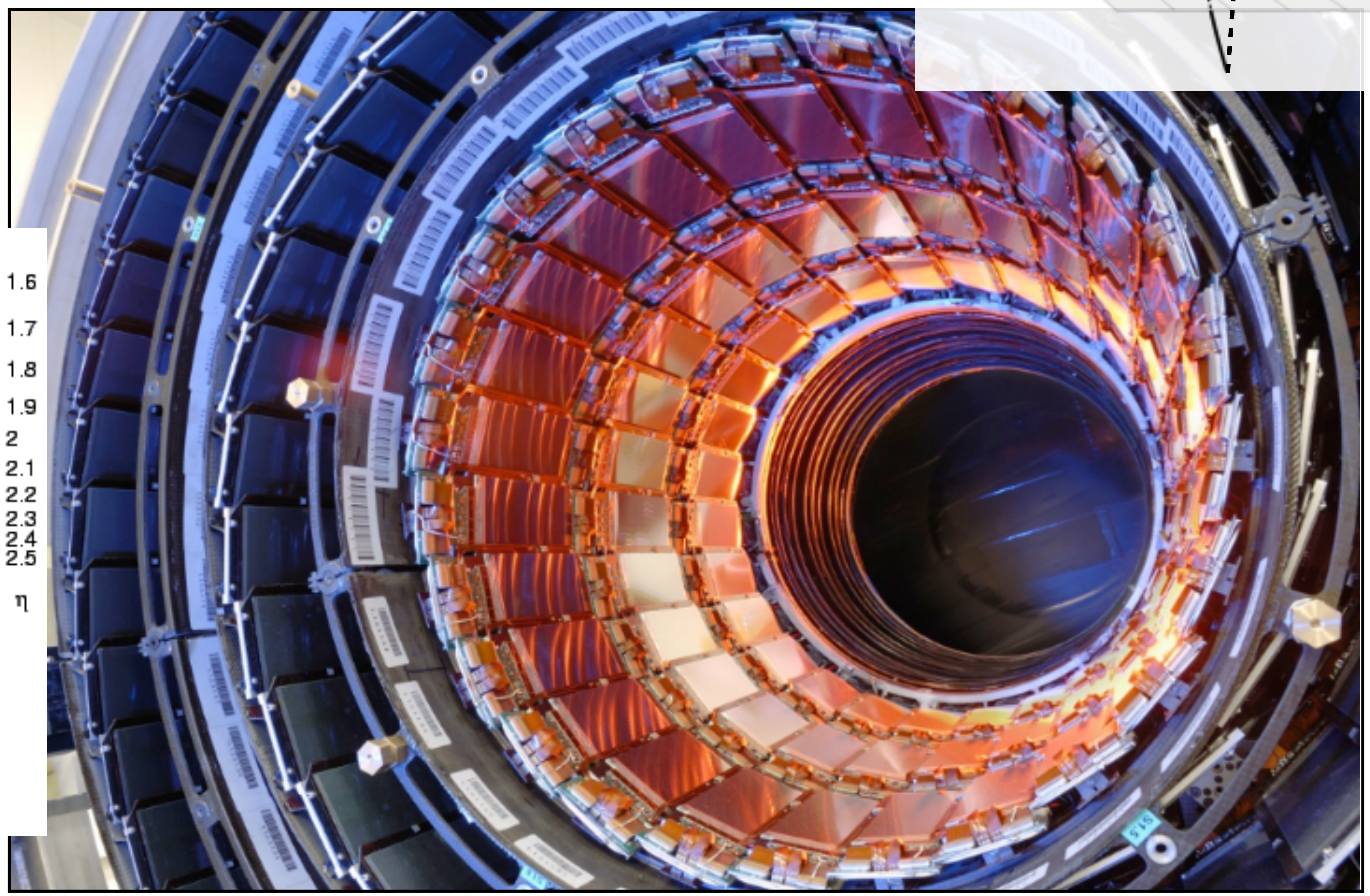
- Momentum measured from track curvature (using tracker only)
  - ~17 hits per track: single-hit resolution of 9-50 μm
  - ⟹ Sagitta ~ 6 mm, δp_T^ℓ ~ 10^{-4} ⟹ δS ~ 0.6 μm

➡Precisely control sources that impact particle propagation and track measurement

1. Magnetic field throughout volume
2. Relative alignment of different tracker modules
3. Material and particle material interaction

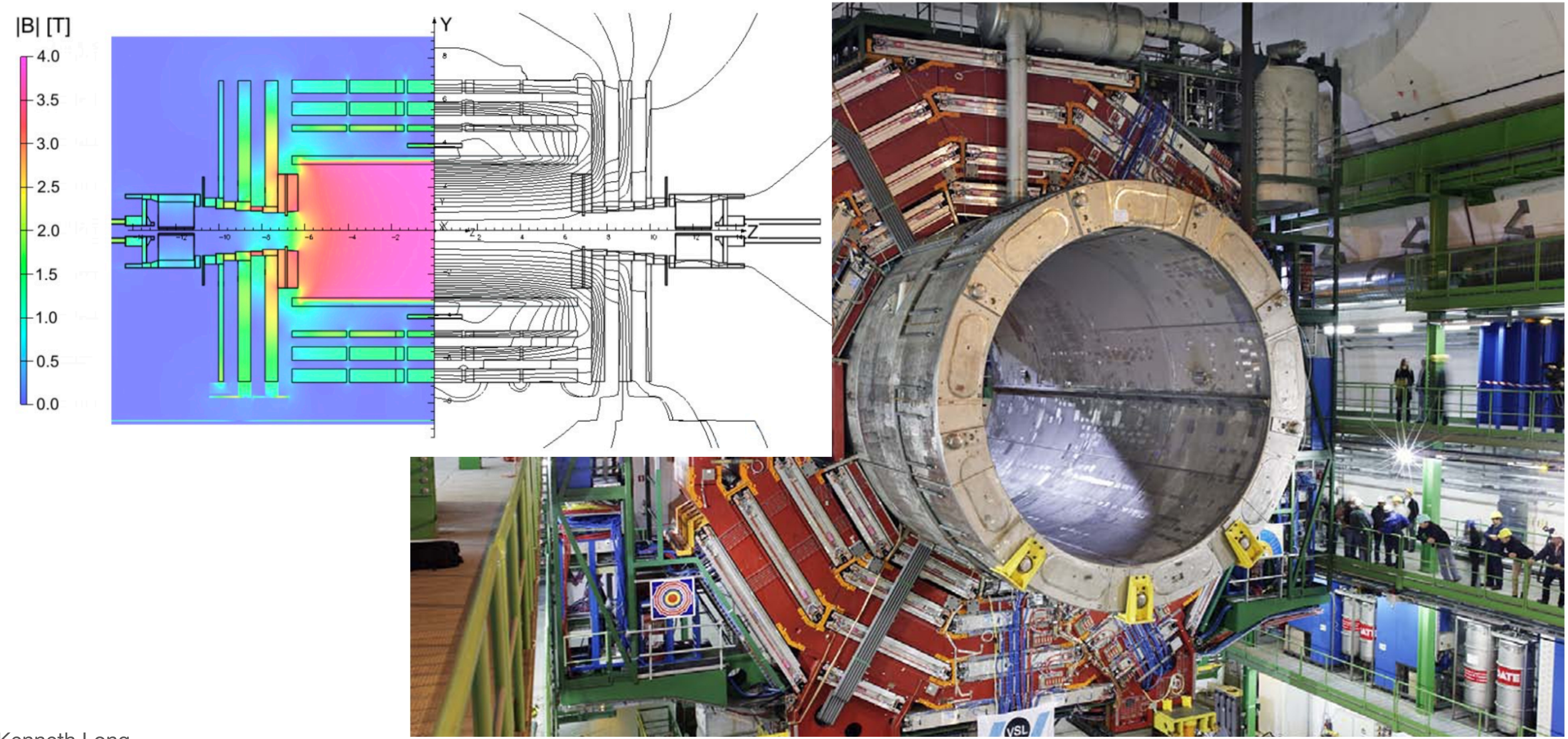






Muon momentum calibration: Magnetic field

- CMS magnetic field was precisely mapped before being inserted into the detector
  - **Differences from precise mapping and true B-field of ~0.003 T is ~100 MeV bias in m_W**

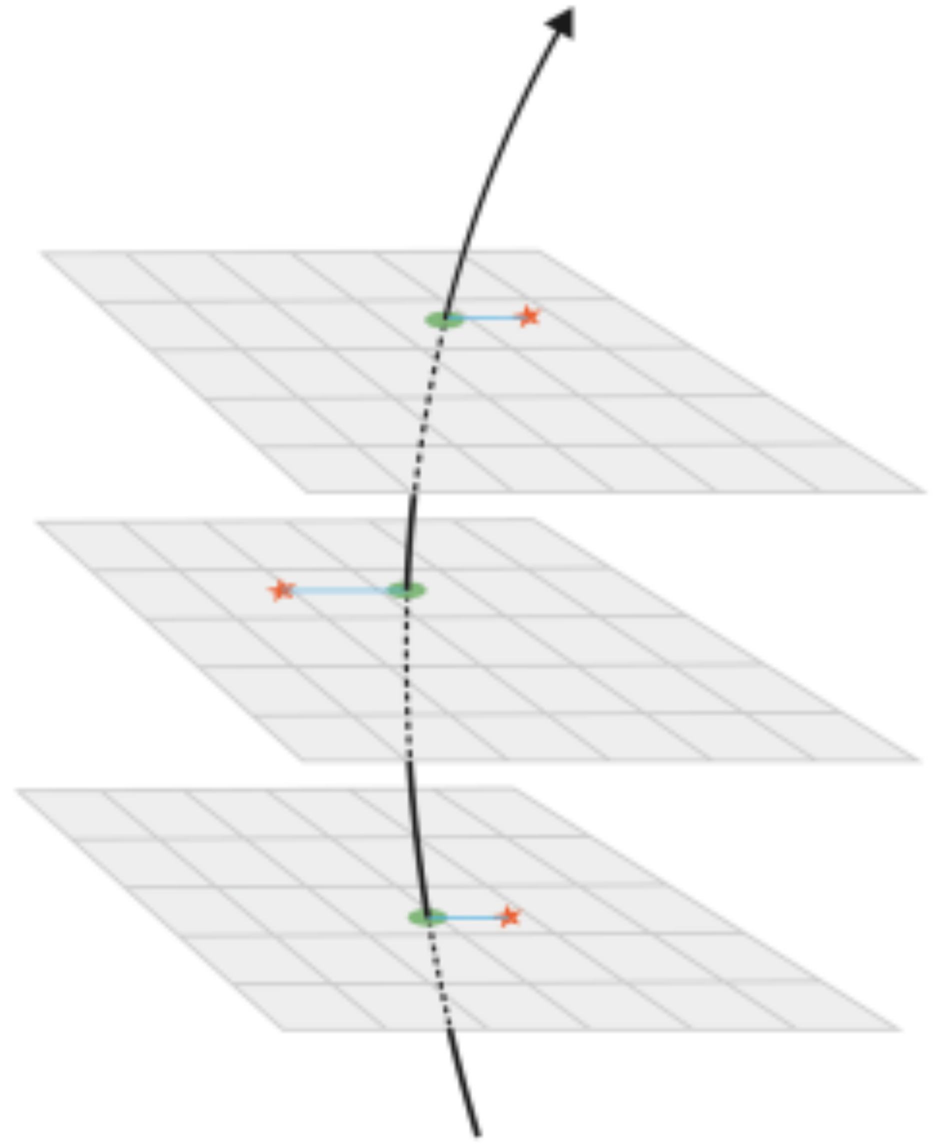


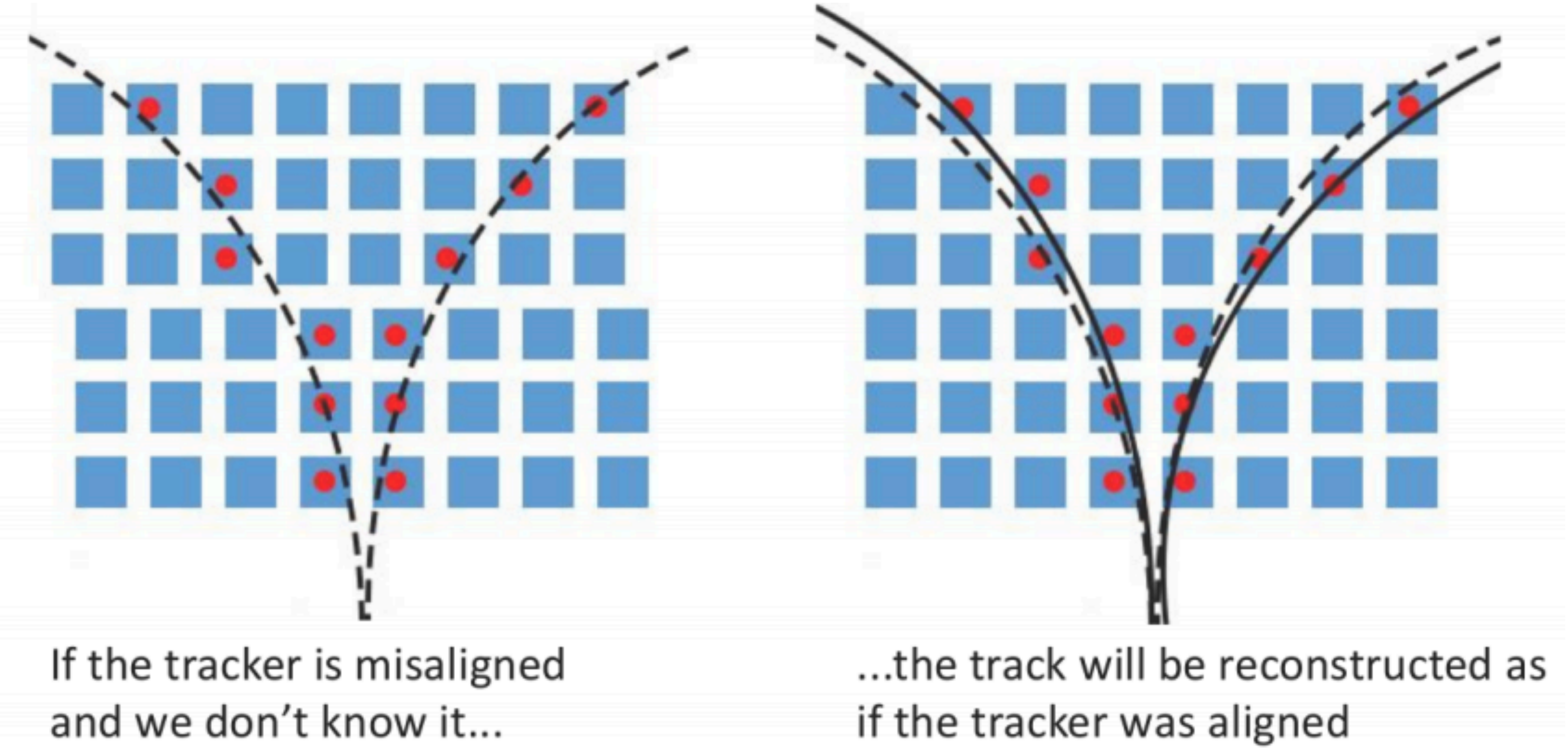
Muon momentum calibration: Alignment and material loss

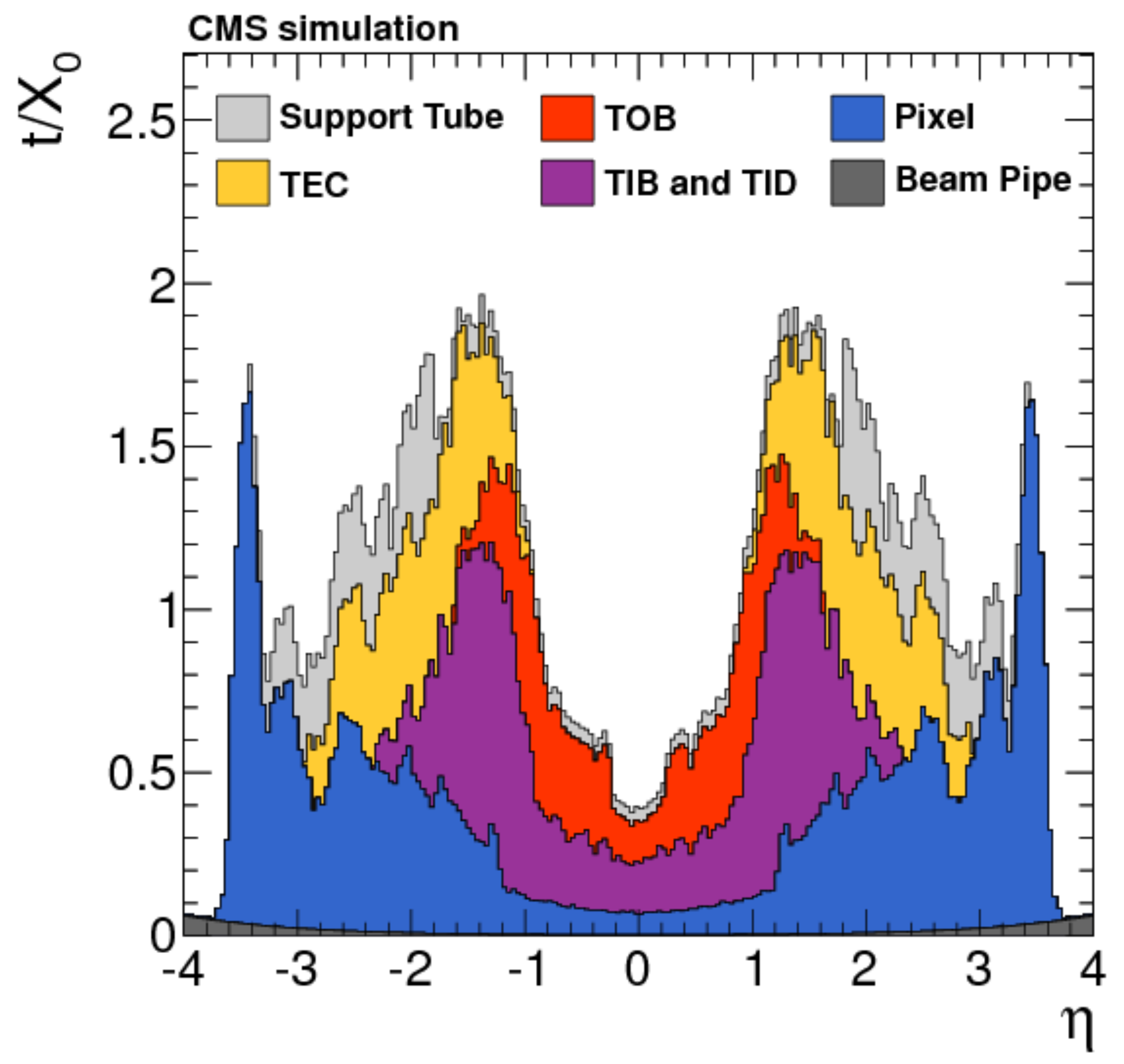
- Knowing location, material, and relative alignment of 12k tracker modules crucial
  - Need to know material traversed—not just silicon, but electronics, cables, support structure…

    ➡5 MeV of bias equivalent to ~Δ5 mm of iron in the tracker volume
  - Relative shifts from gravity, opening of the detector, modify alignment

    ➡5 MeV uncertainty is a ~0.4 μm misalignment



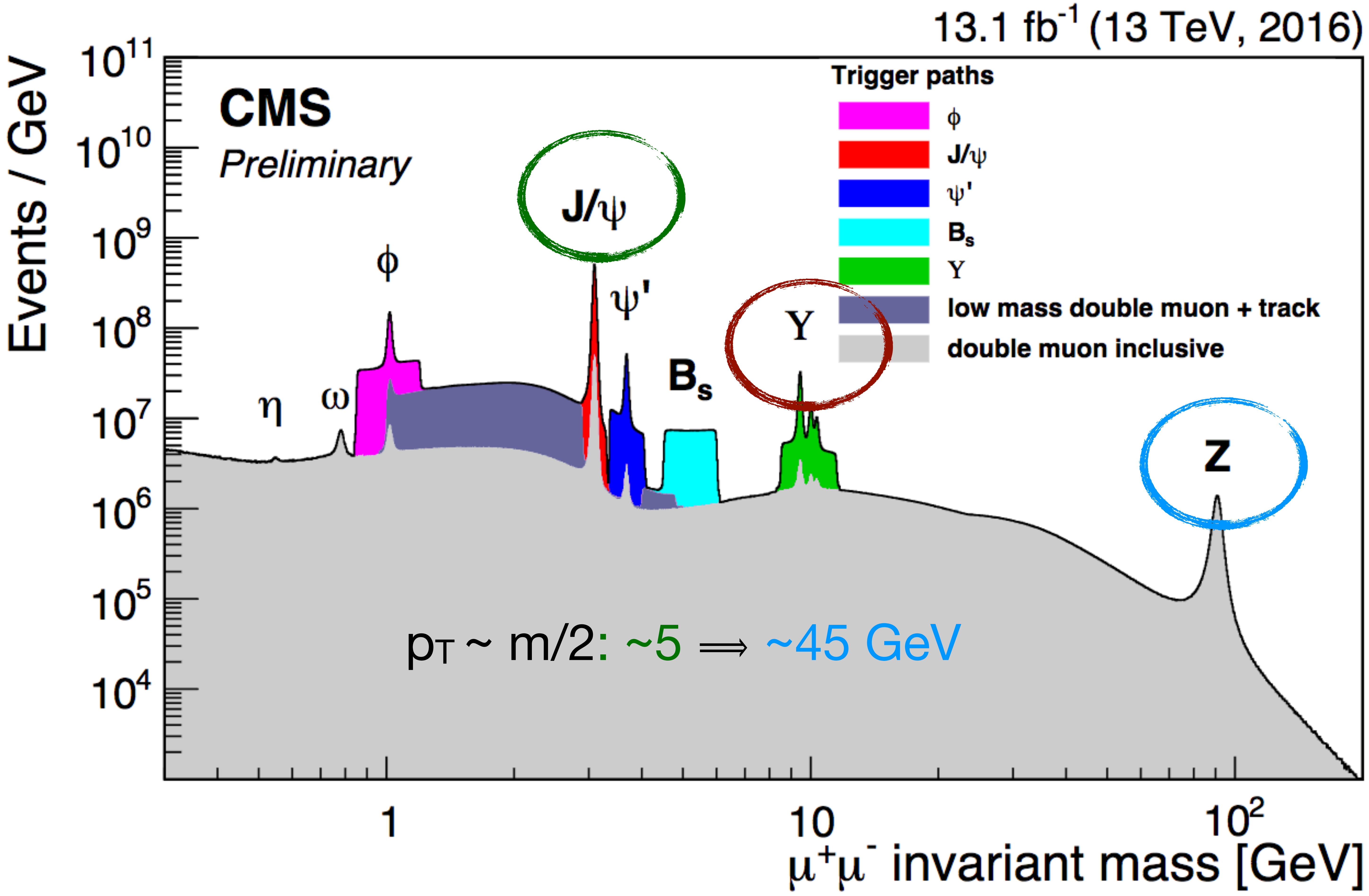




Muon momentum calibration: procedure

★Calibrate in data using a known reference: J/ψ

- Mass known precisely
- Need robust extrapolation across momentum scales



- Multi-step procedure
  1. Improved, custom refit of track to muon hits
  2. Apply module-by-module corrections from track refit
  3. Derive parameterised corrections (binned in η^μ) from fit to J/ψ resonance

  ➡Validate J/ψ-based calibration with Υ(1S) and Z

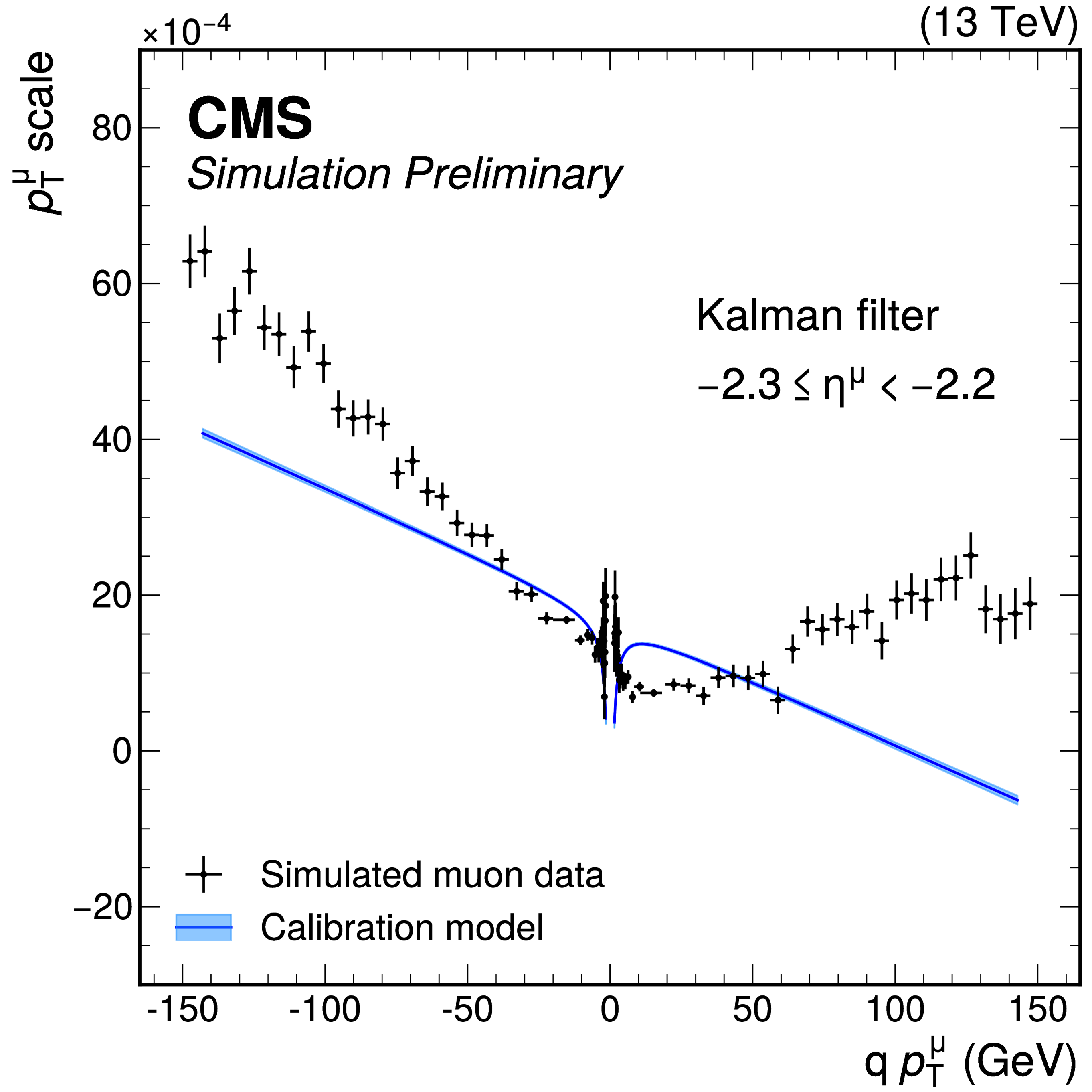
Muon momentum scale calibration: custom track fit

- Fit muon hits with custom “Continuous Variable Helix”
- **Model material in helix fit with Geant4**+additional params for B-field
  - Increase Geant precision wrt standard CMS reco.
- **Use of high-precision B-field map** (lower speed wrt standard reco.)

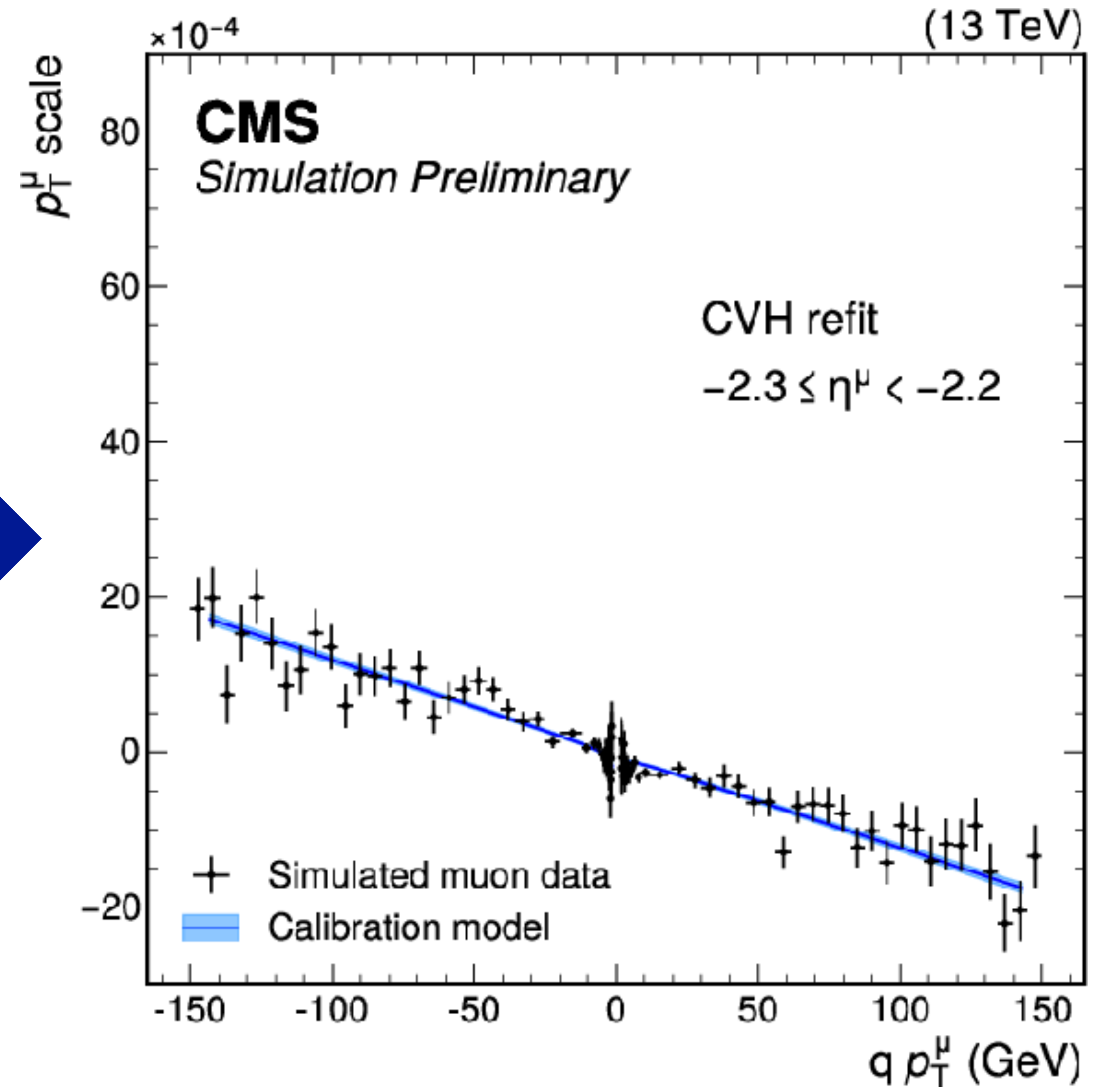
➡Extract and apply ~100,000 corrections params (B-field, material, alignment)

$$k_{corr} = Ak + qM + \frac{k}{1+ek}$$

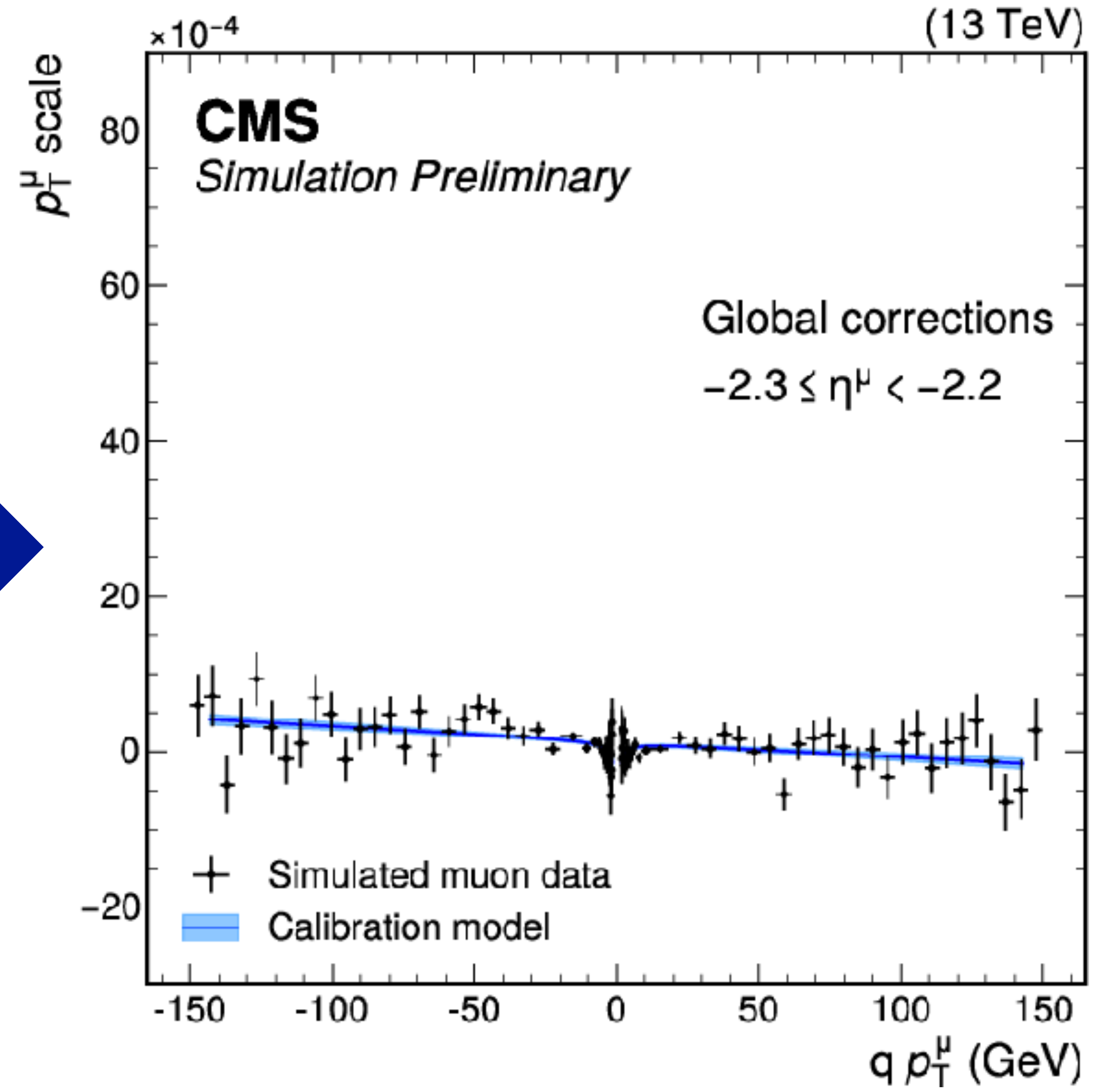
$$\delta k/k \approx A + qM/k - ek$$



CMS standard reco.



CVH refit

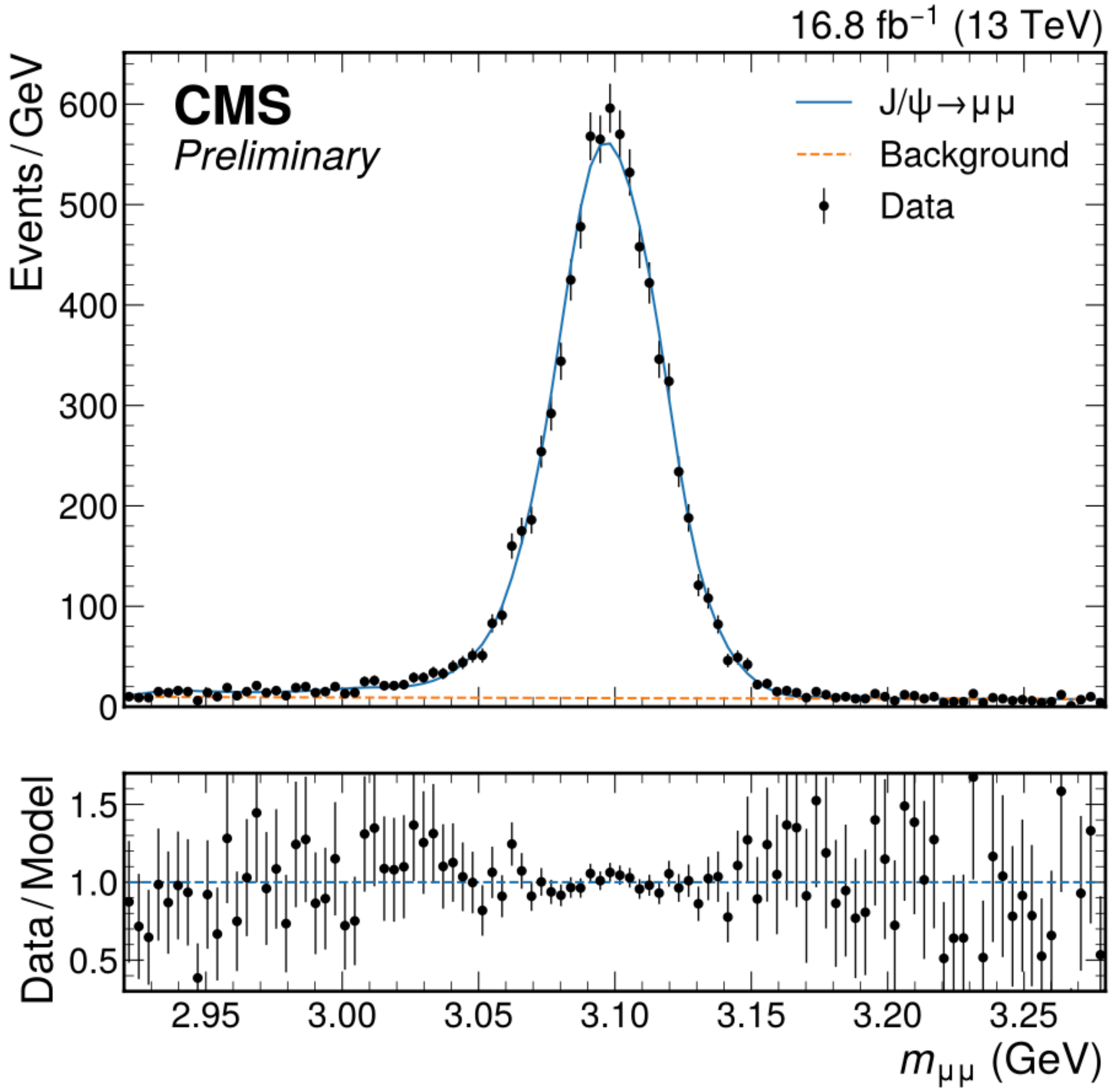


CVH refit+corr.

Fit of parameterisation function to single muon simulation vs. ground truth

Physics-model corrections from resonant mass fits

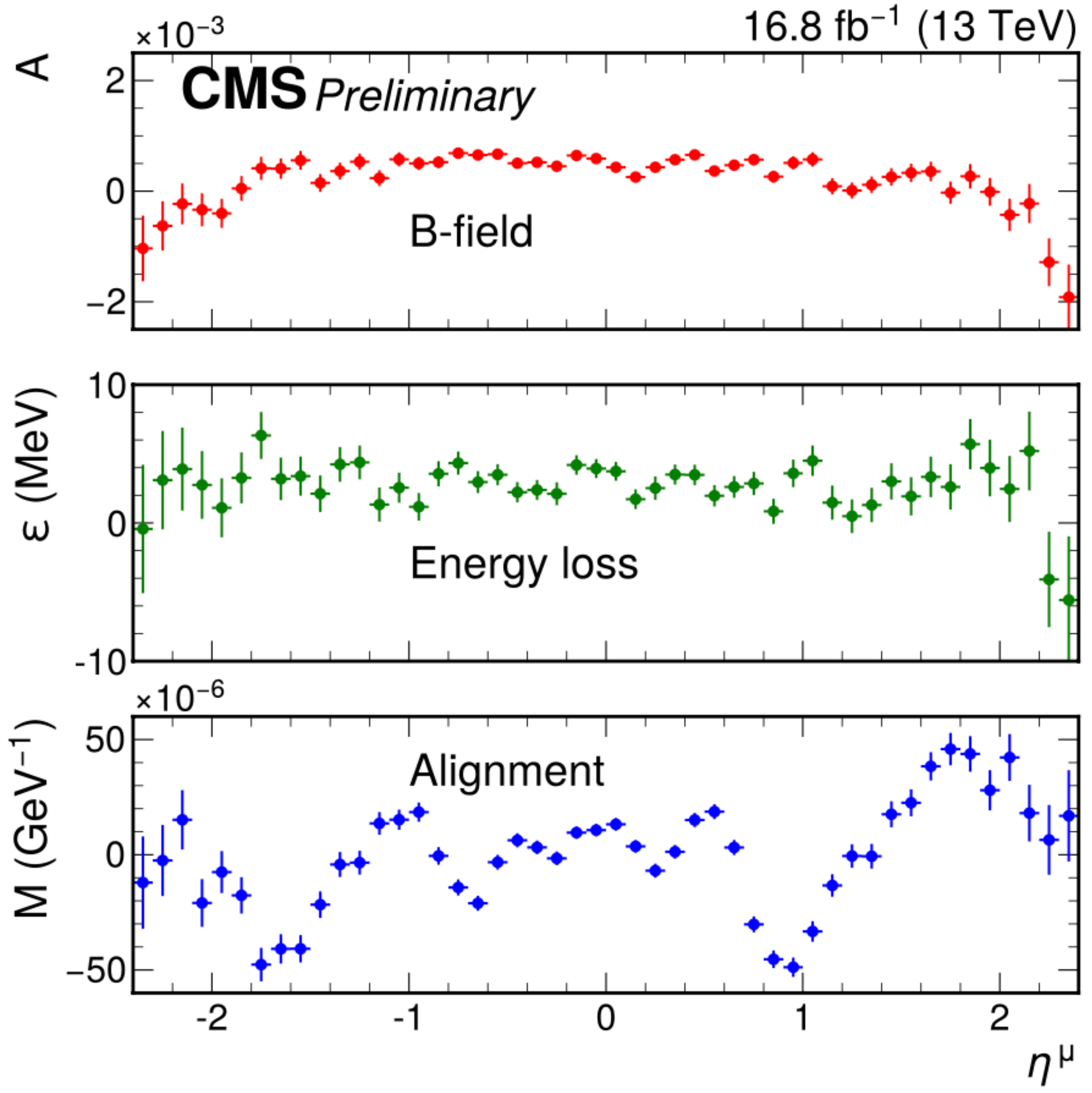
- Parameter extraction procedure
  1. **Fit J/ψ mass** in a binned 4D space of ($p_T^{\mu+}, p_T^{\mu-}, \eta^{\mu+}, \eta^{\mu-}$)
  2. Using χ^2 minimization, **extract η-binned calibration parameters** per muon
  3. Closure test: **perform same procedure on Υ(1S) and Z to assess consistency**



$$\delta k/k \approx A + qM/k - ek$$

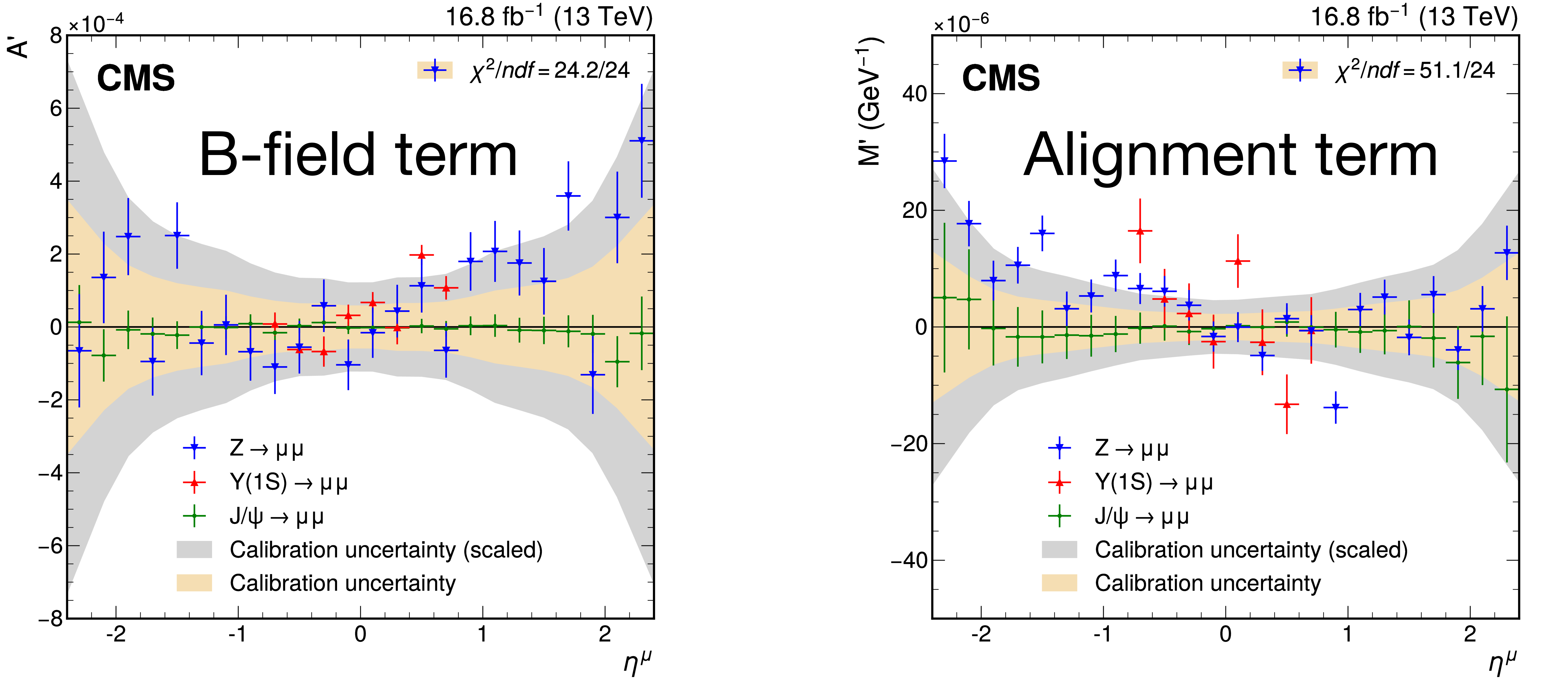
Left: example fit to J/ψ in central η bin

Right: Extracted parameters per η bin, (on top of module-level corrs.)



Calibration uncertainty and consistency between J/ψ, Υ, and Z

- Closure tests: apply mass-fit procedure to Υ(1S) and Z
    1. Correct by binned (A, e, M) parameters from J/ψ
    2. Fit for residual correction to parameters



- Stat. unc. in parameters from J/ψ used as basis for systematic unc.
    - Scaled up by 2.1 for full coverage

➡Uncertainty in m_W 4.8 MeV

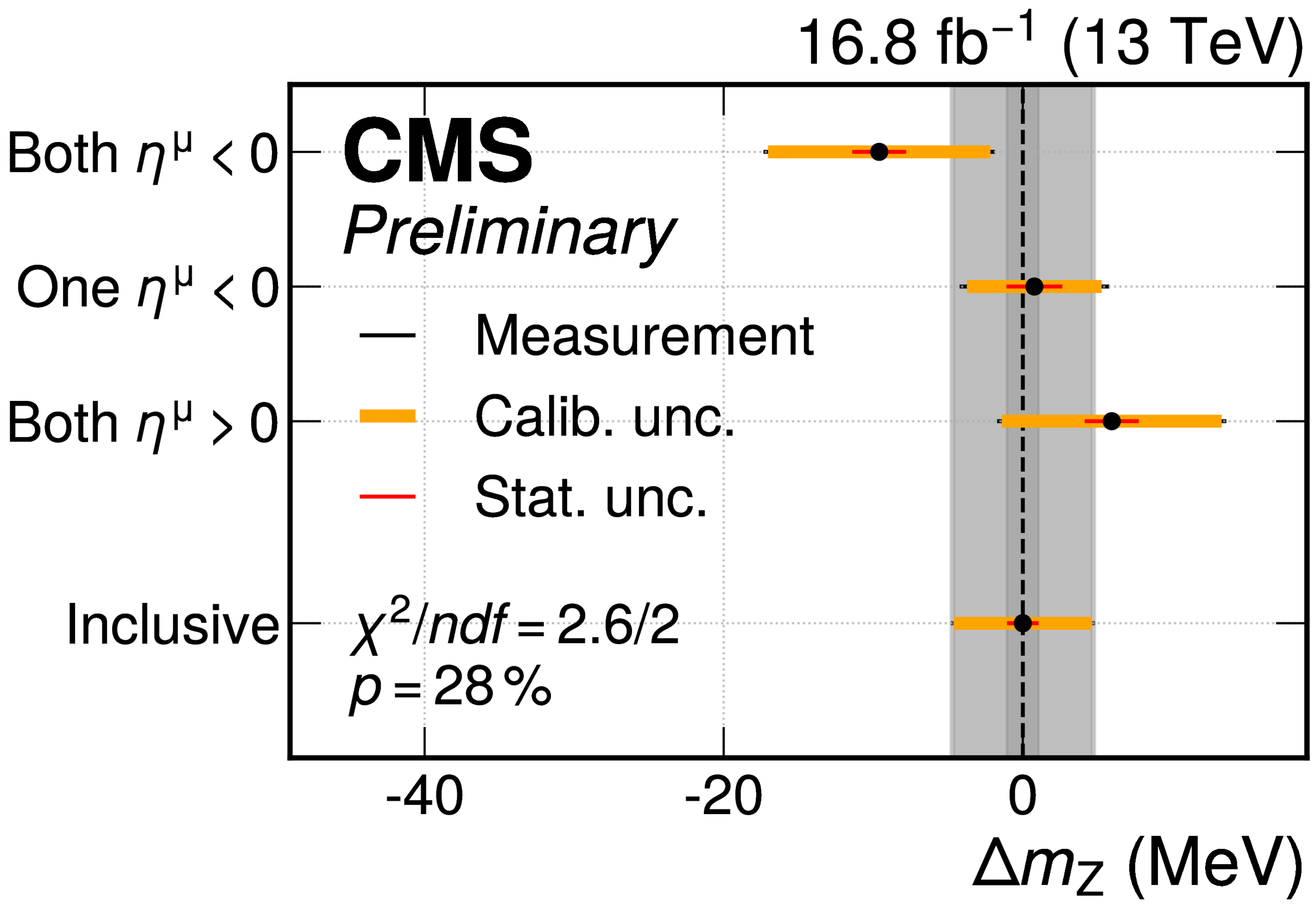
ATLAS: calibration on Z (~7 MeV unc.)
CDF: Combination of J/ψ, Υ, and Z (3 MeV unc.)

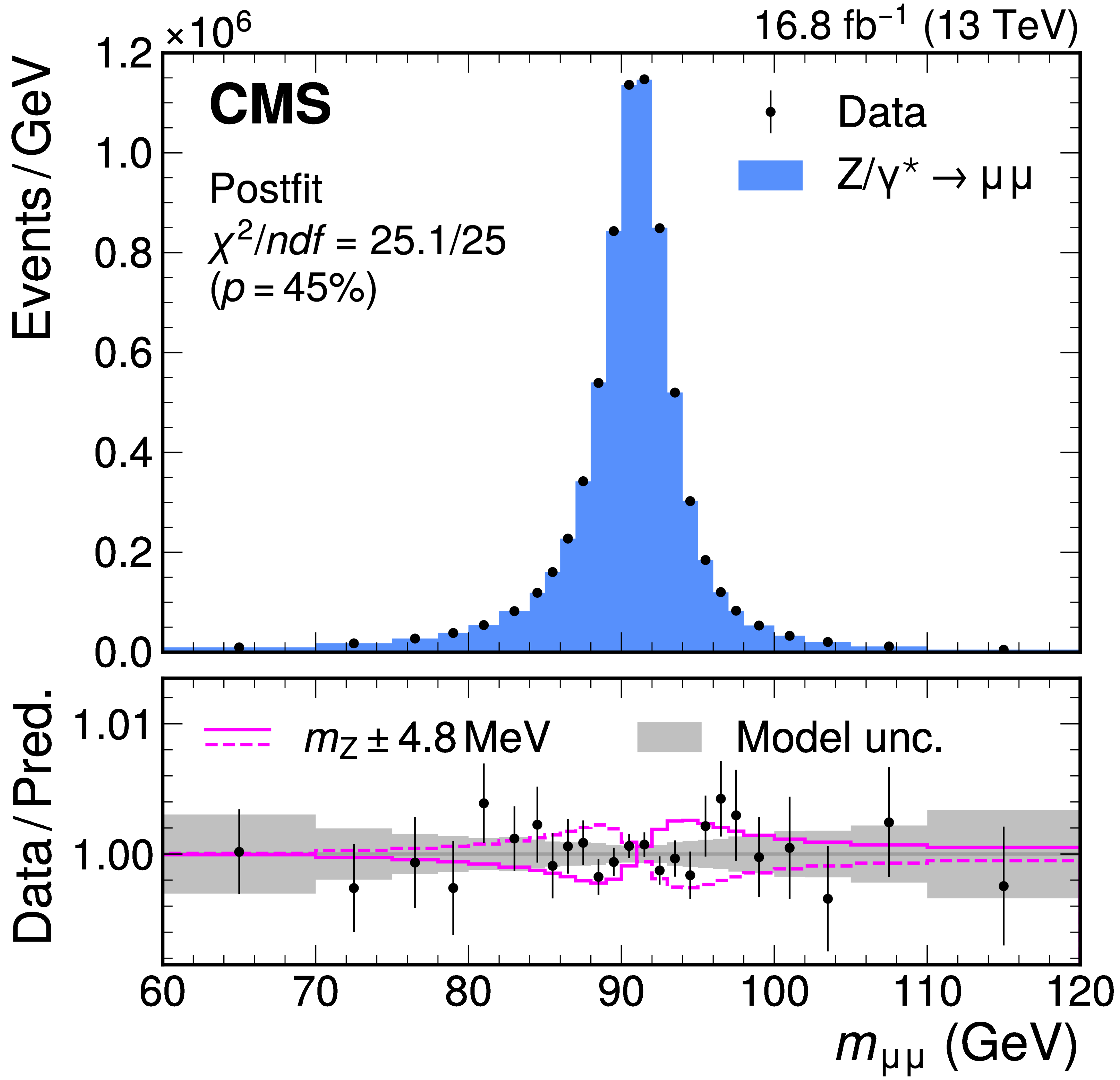
★ Extracting m_Z from fit to $m_{\mu\mu}$

- Extract m_Z from binned likelihood fit to $m_{\mu\mu}$ in bins of signed η^μ of most forward muon
  - Validate experimental techniques

$$\mathbf{m_Z - m_Z^{PDG} = -2.2 \pm 4.8\ MeV} = -2.2 \pm 1.0\ (\mathrm{stat}) \pm 4.7\ (\mathrm{syst})\ \mathrm{MeV}$$

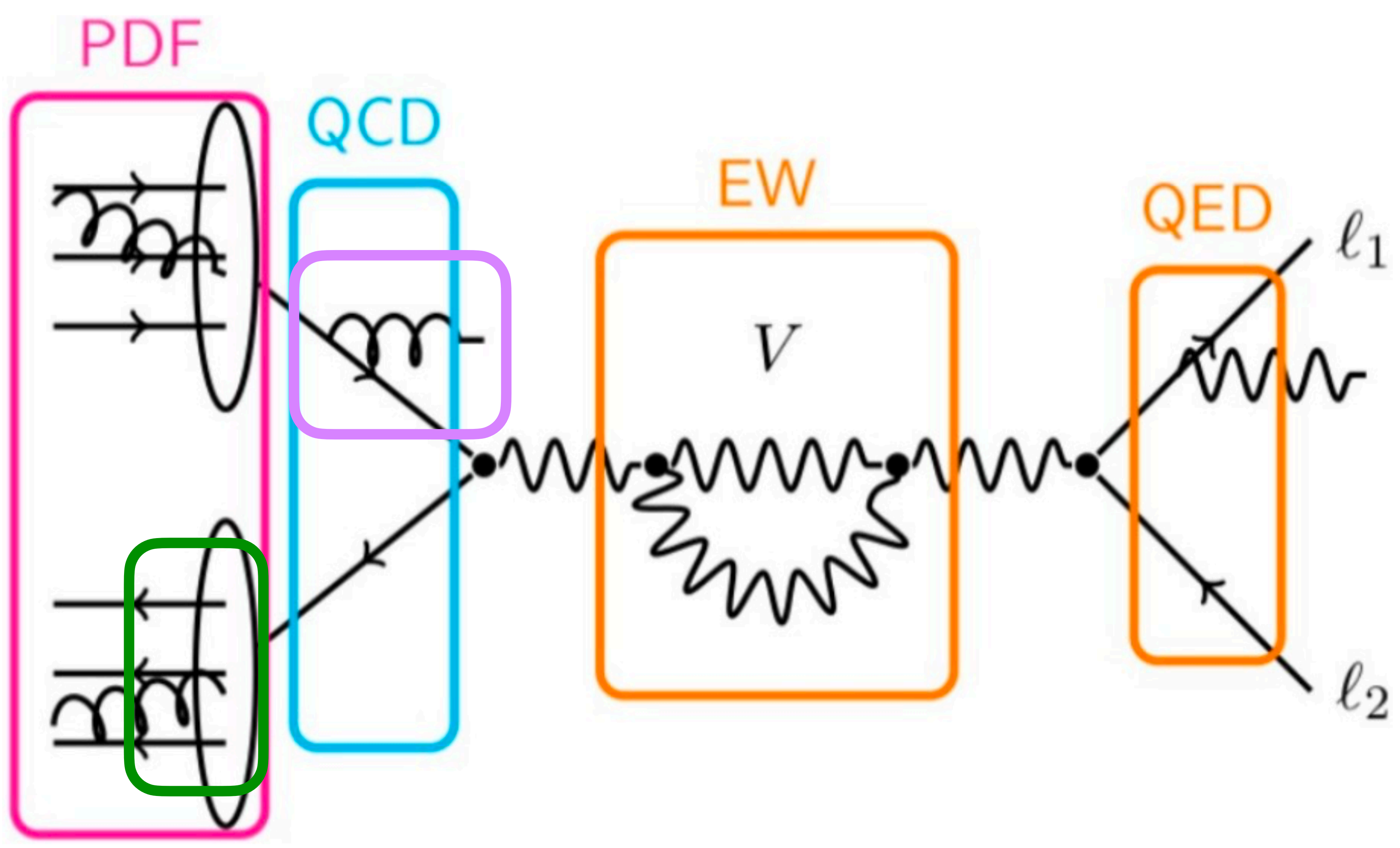
- Not (yet) an independent measurement of m_Z
- Stability of result (calibration) validated across η^μ



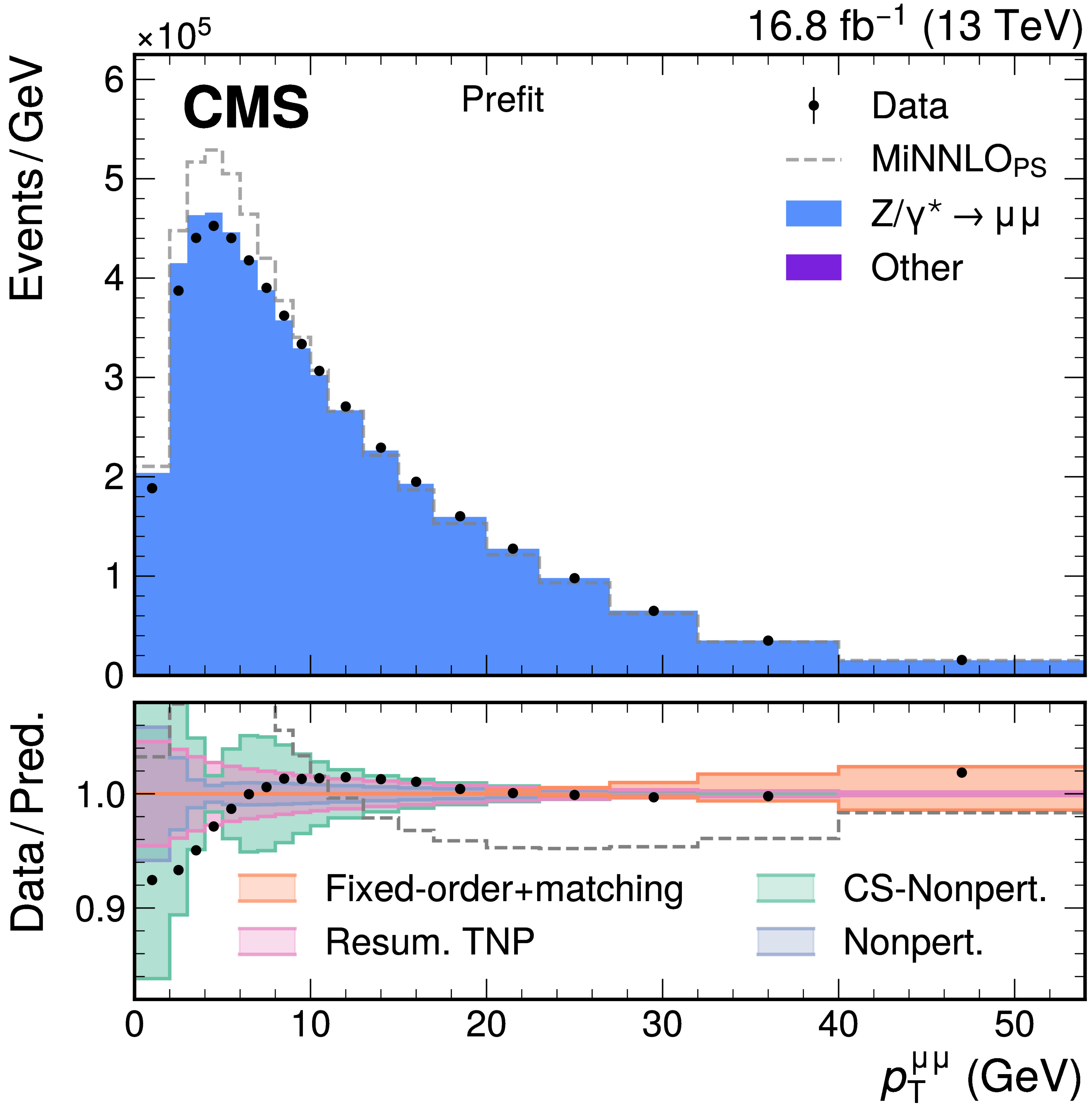


Theoretical description of W and Z boson production at the LHC

- Measurement requires percent-level control of predictions
- **Predictions for W and Z production combine complex calculations with many sources of uncertainty**

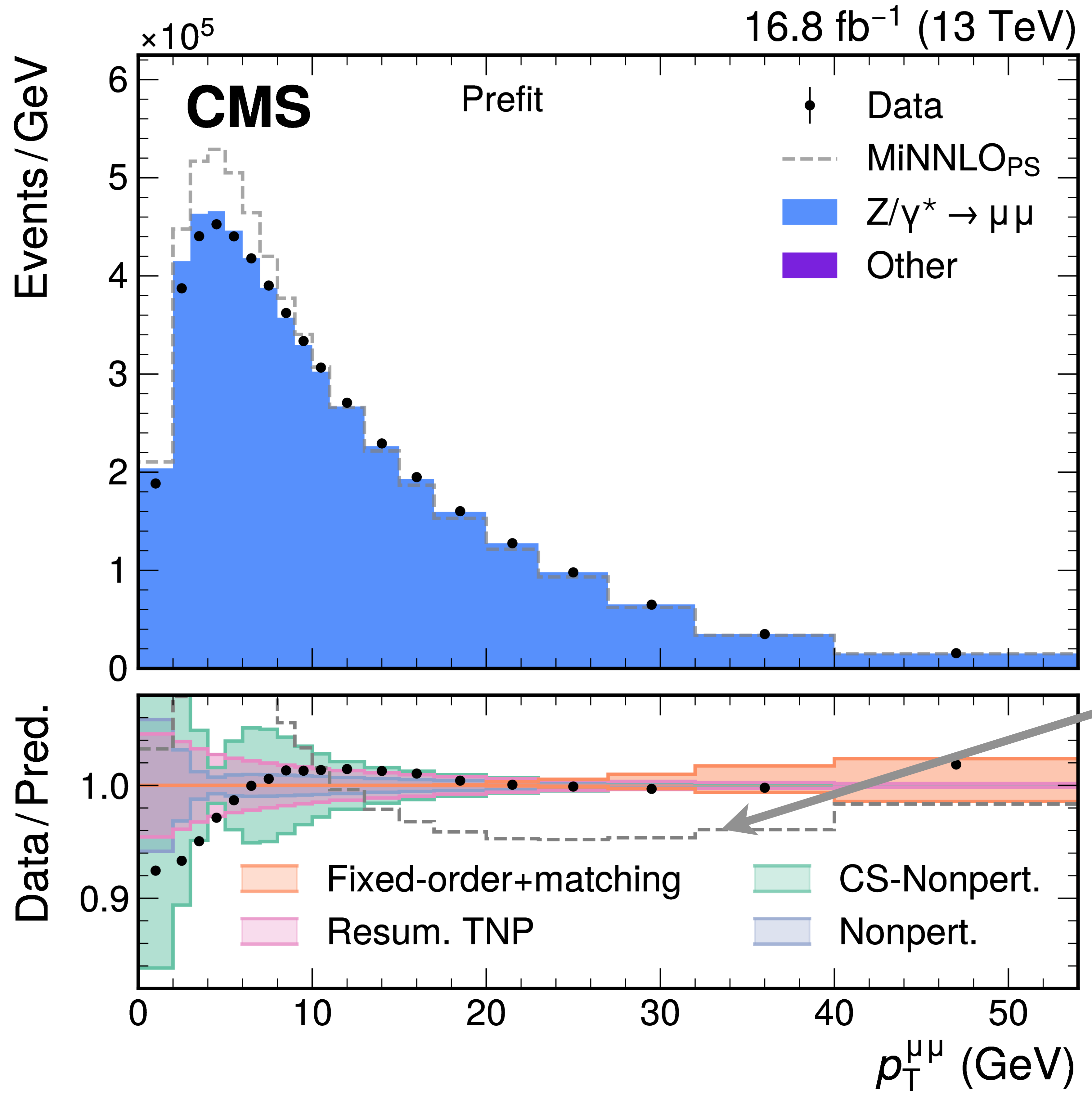


- PDF determines quark flavour and momentum
  - Non-perturbative motion of quarks important at low p_T^V
- Resum soft gluons for low/intermediate region
- pQCD accurate at high p_T^V
- Electroweak corrections small, but relevant

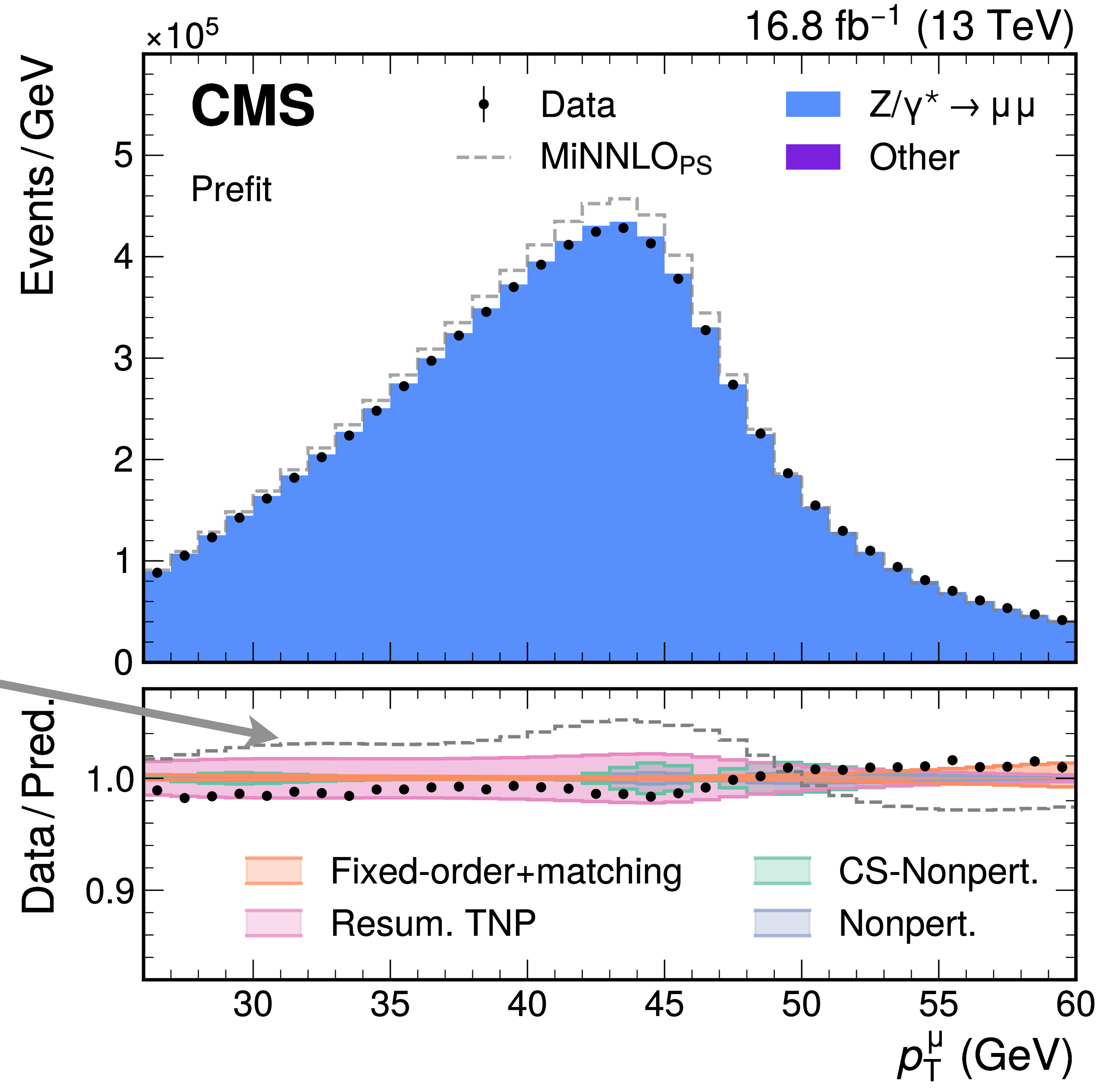


W boson production modeling and uncertainties: overview

- Huge Monte Carlo samples with full detector simulation (4 B events) from MiNNLO$_{PS}$+Pythia+Photos
  - Low-p_T^V dominated by non-perturbative effects, radiation of soft gluons (modelled by Pythia)
    - Improved accuracy from high-order calculation in resummation theory
    - Apply granular, high-stat. 2D **binned corrections to MiNNLO from SCETlib (N^{3}LL+NNLO)**

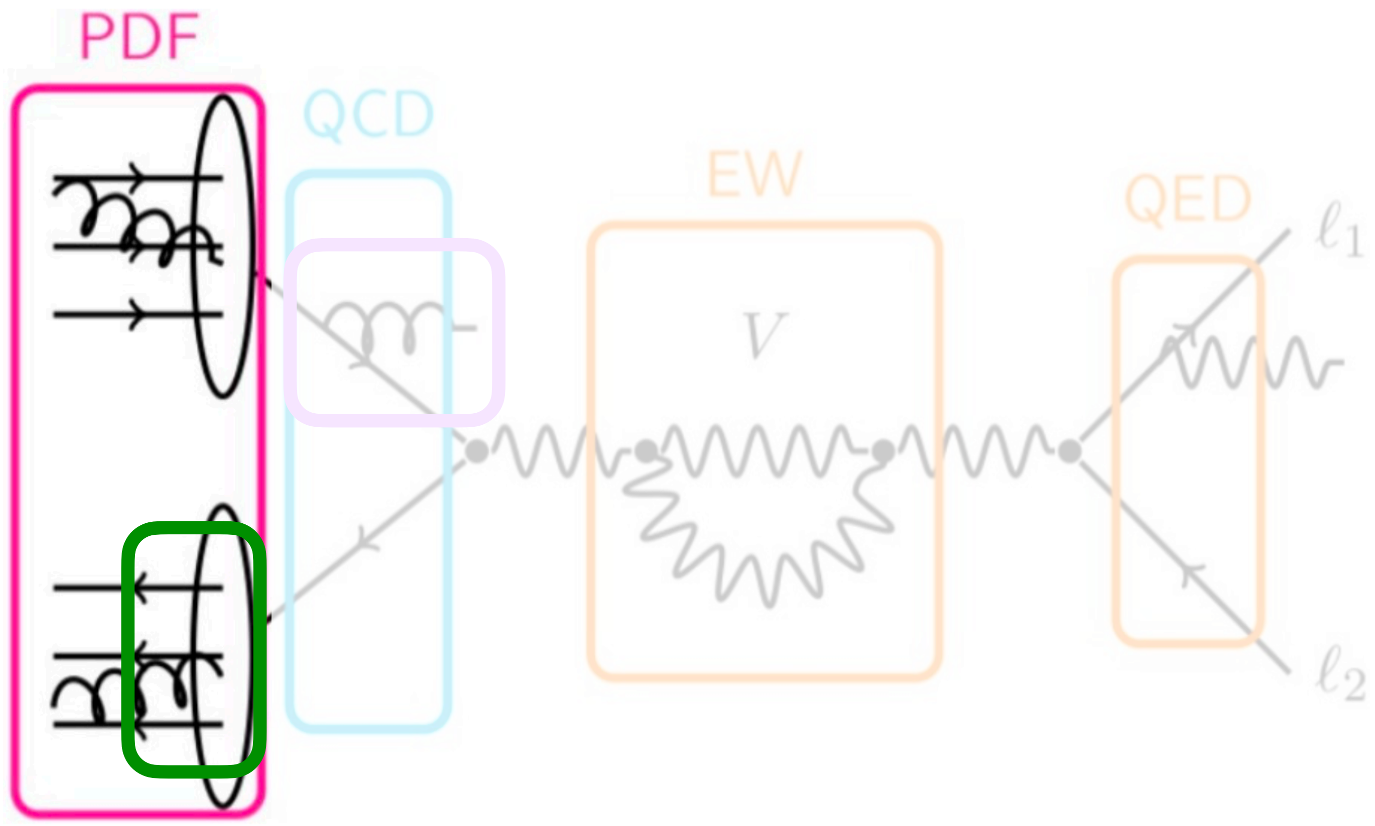


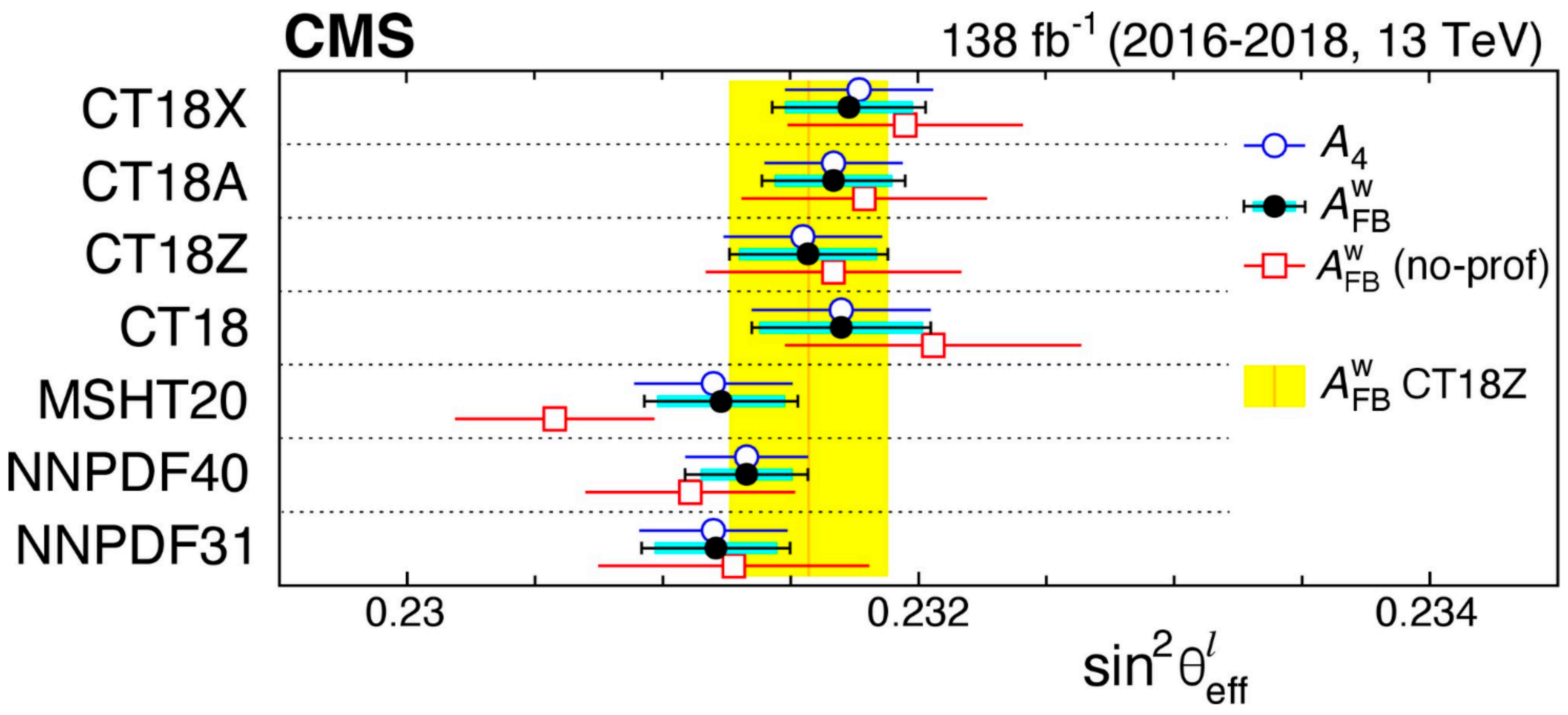
MiNNLO$_{PS}$+Pythia
Uncorrected

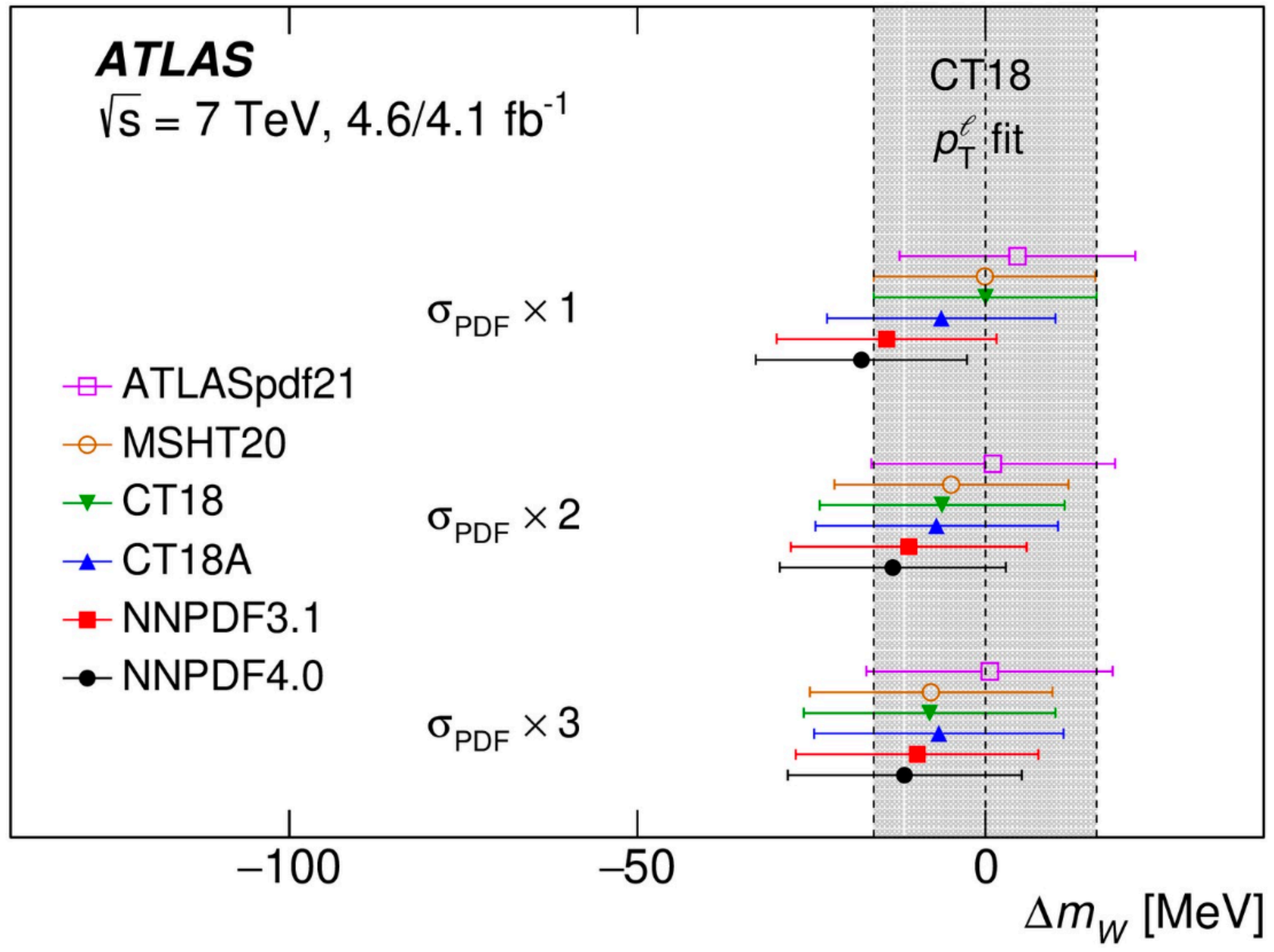


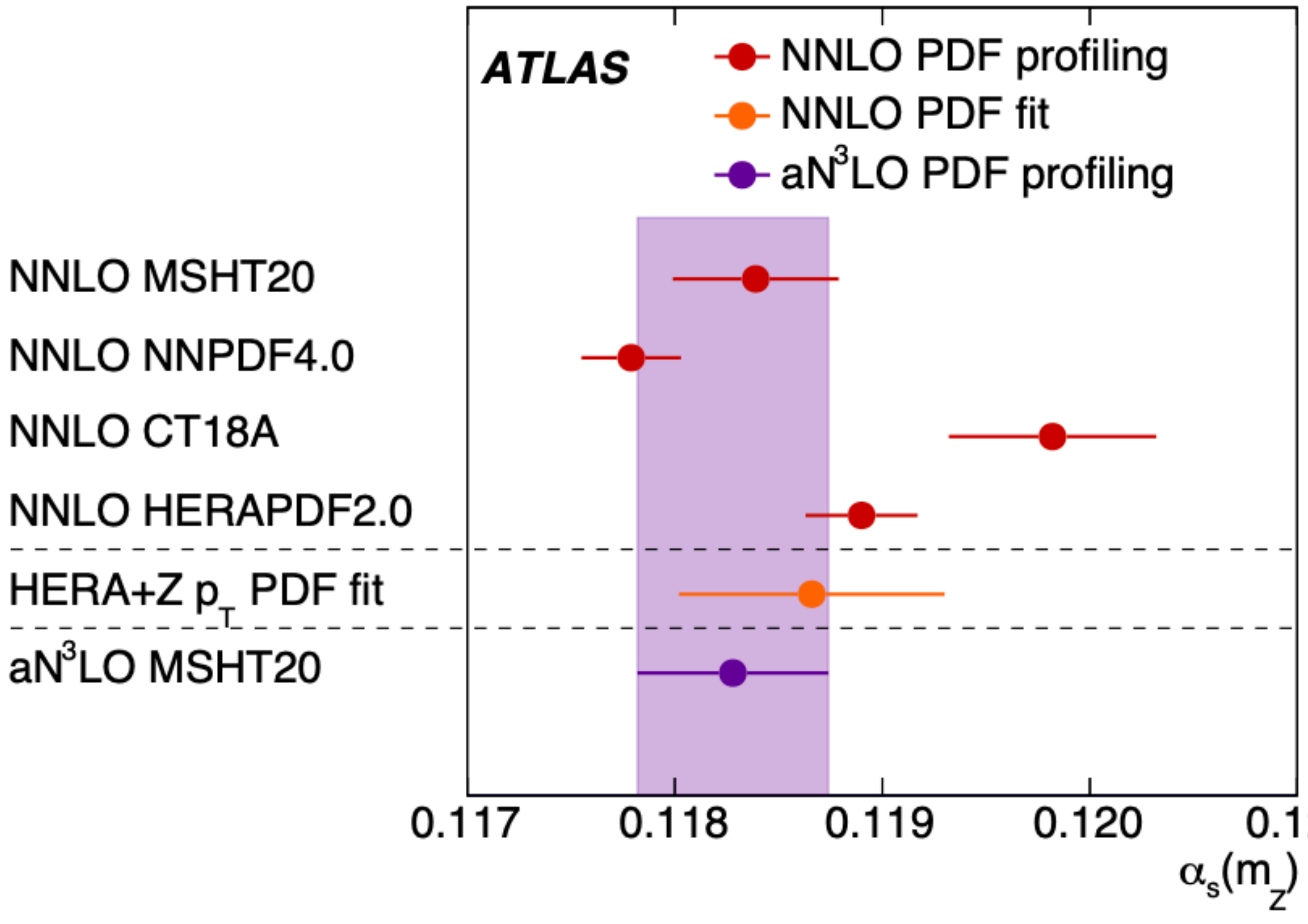
Theoretical modeling: PDF

- **PDF uncertainty impacts W production (and decay)**
- Derived from the fitted experimental data (with tolerance)
  - Well defined statistical treatment
  - But… different parameterisations are not necessarily covered by unc.
    - ➡ Seen in wide range of precision measurements
  - **No PDFs include theory unc.** (approx. in special MSHT20, NNPDF)





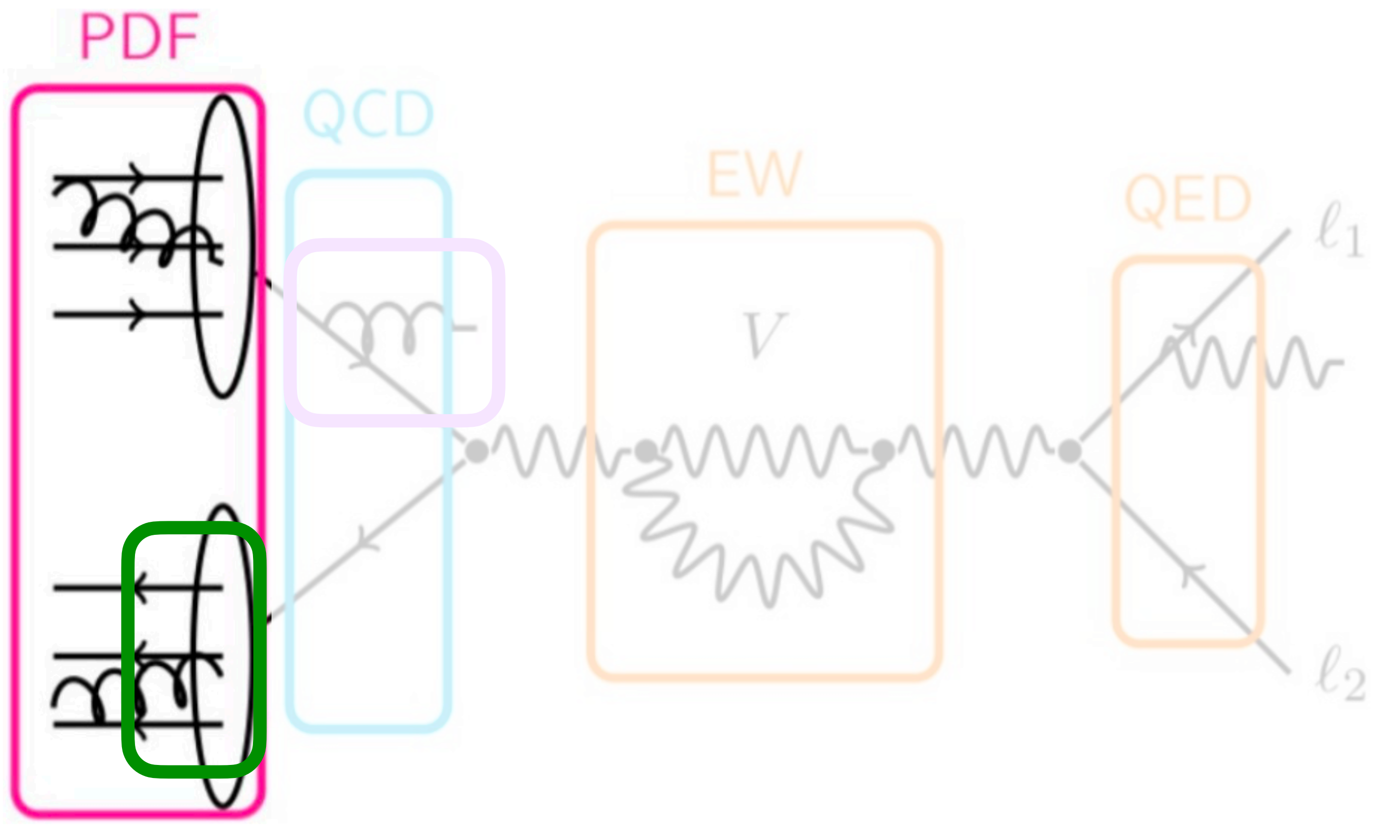


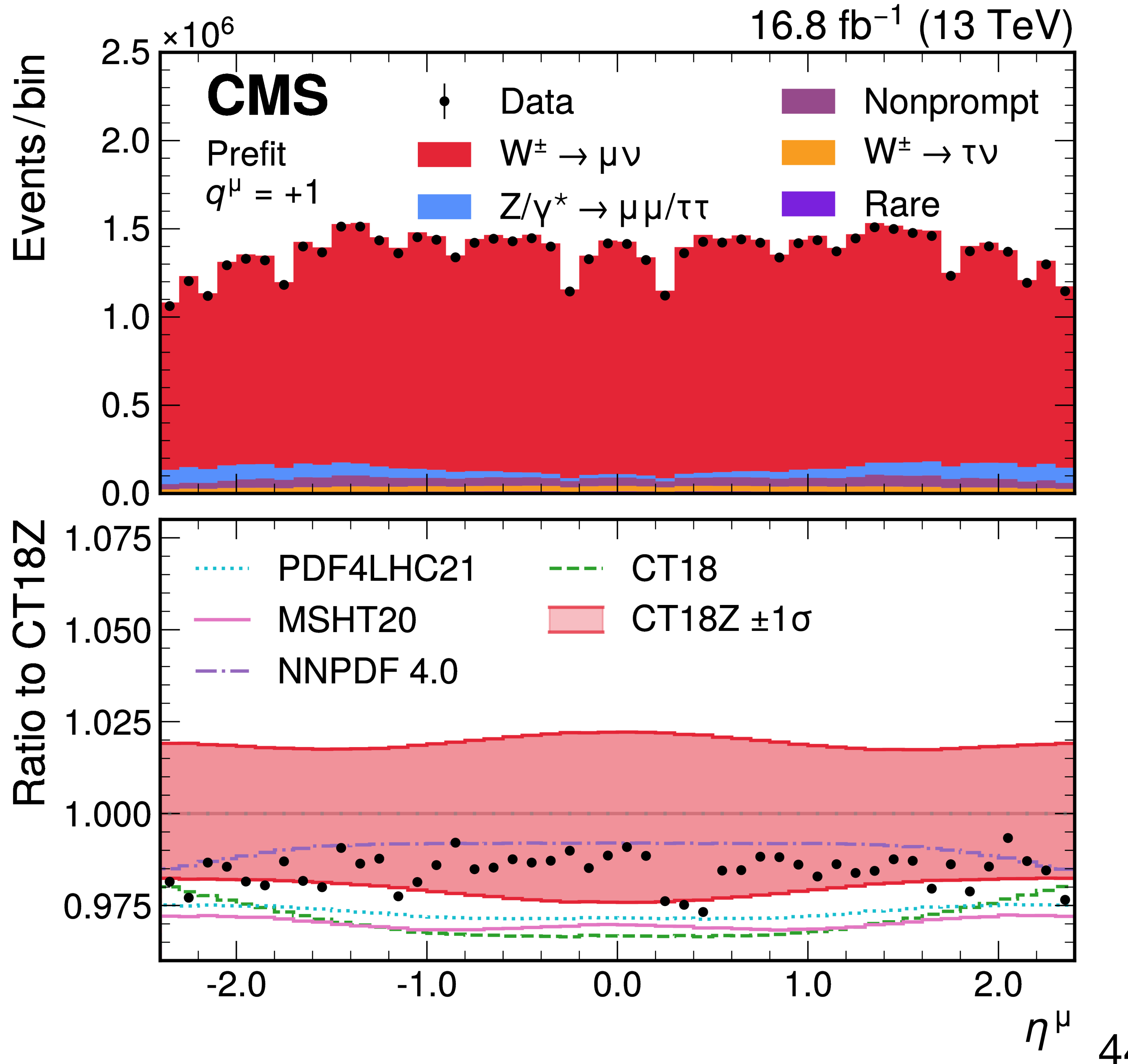


Theoretical modeling: PDF uncertainty

- Studied the impact of 8 modern PDF sets in our analysis
  - Compare consistency of sets with bias tests:
    - Consider one as MC prediction and others as pseudo data
    - Derive scaling factors per PDF set from bias studies
  - ➡ Results for m_W with derived scaling and unscaled
- Select CT18Z as nominal set because of coverage of other sets and consistency with our data
  - ➡4.4 MeV in m_W

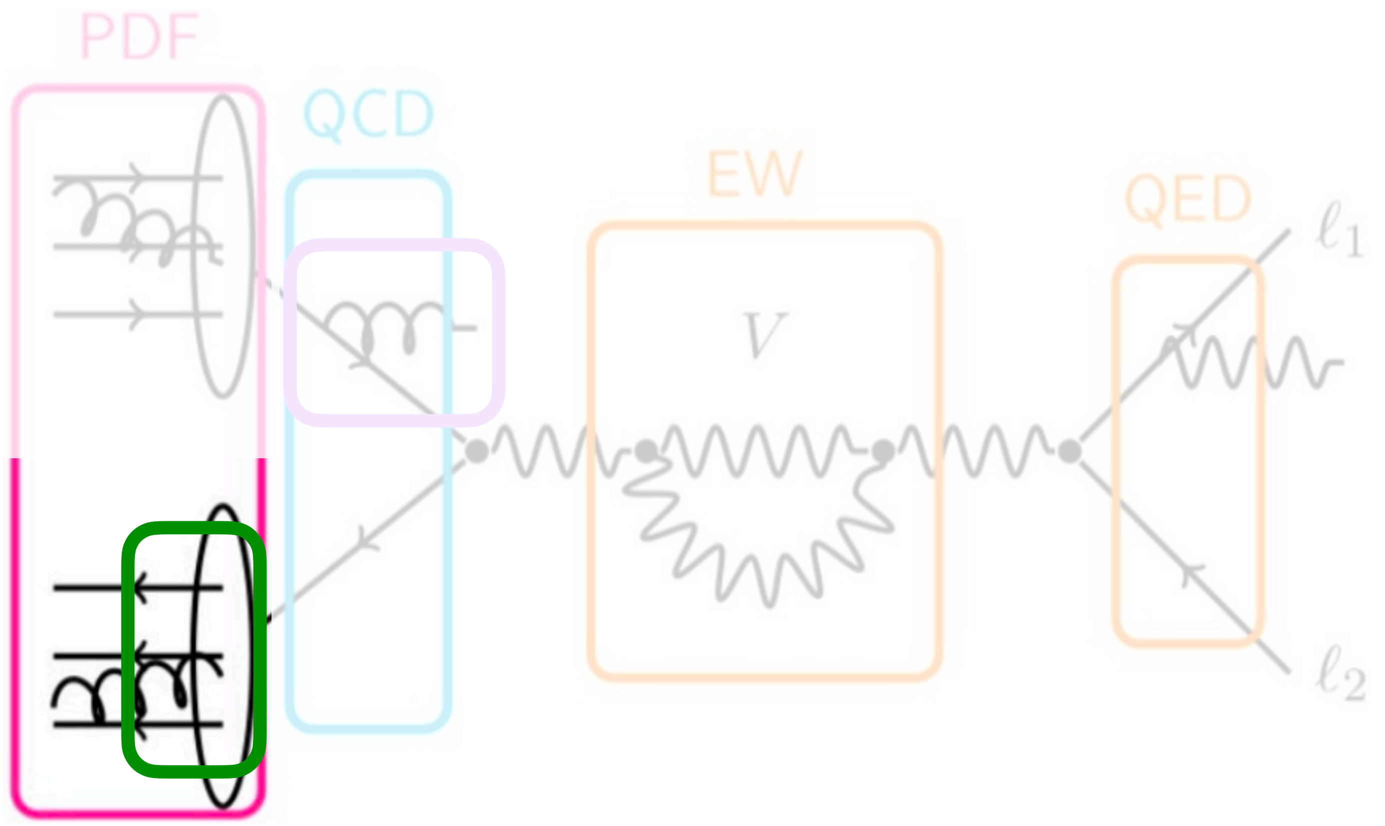
PDF set	Scaling factor	Impact on m_W Original σ_{PDF}	Impact on m_W Scaled σ_{PDF}
CT18Z	1.0	4.4	
CT18	1.0	4.6	
PDF4LHC21	1.0	4.1	
MSHT20	1.5	4.3	5.1
MSHT20an3lo	1.5	4.2	4.9
NNPDF3.1	3.0	3.2	5.3
NNPDF4.0	5.0	2.4	6.0

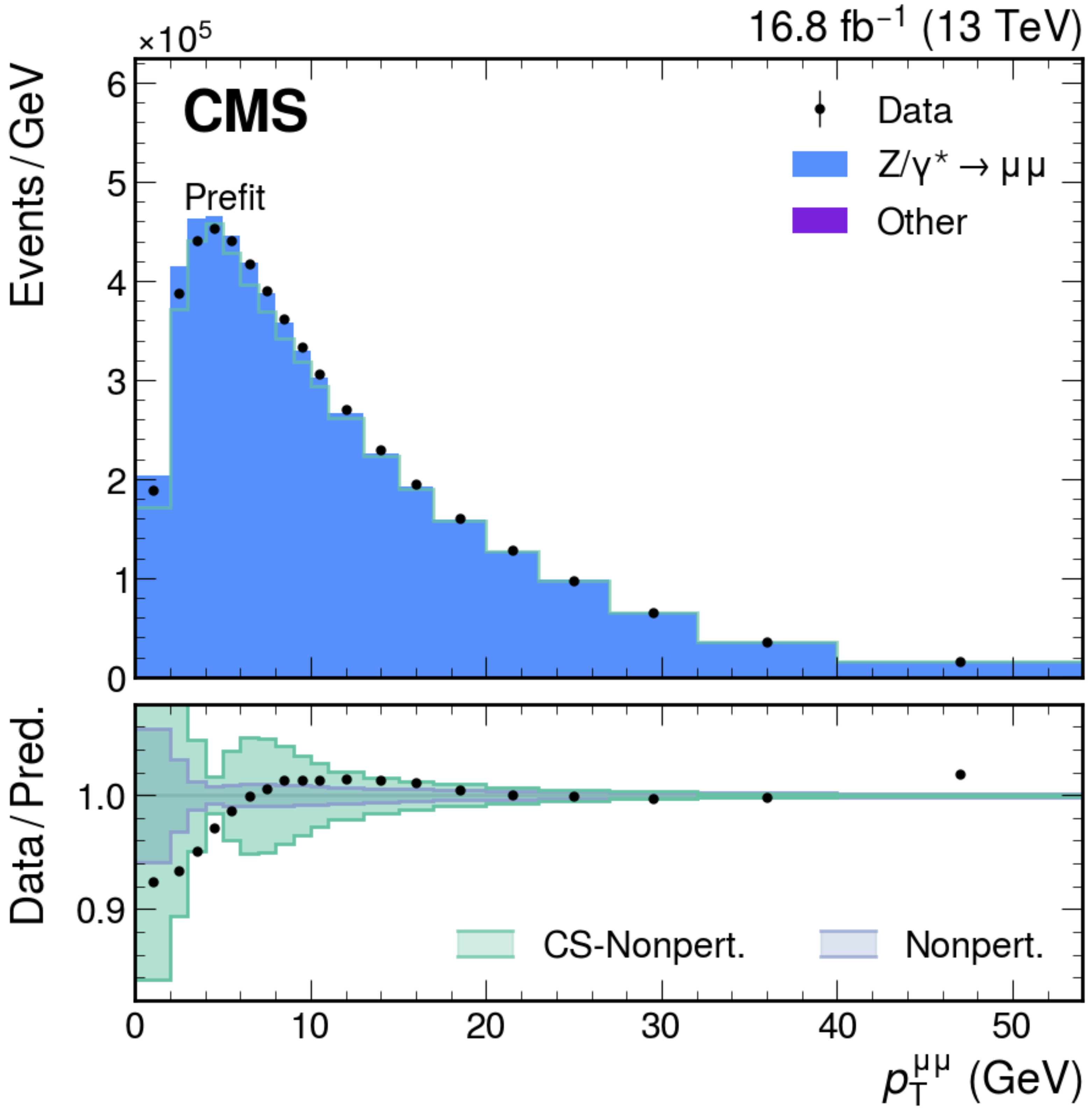


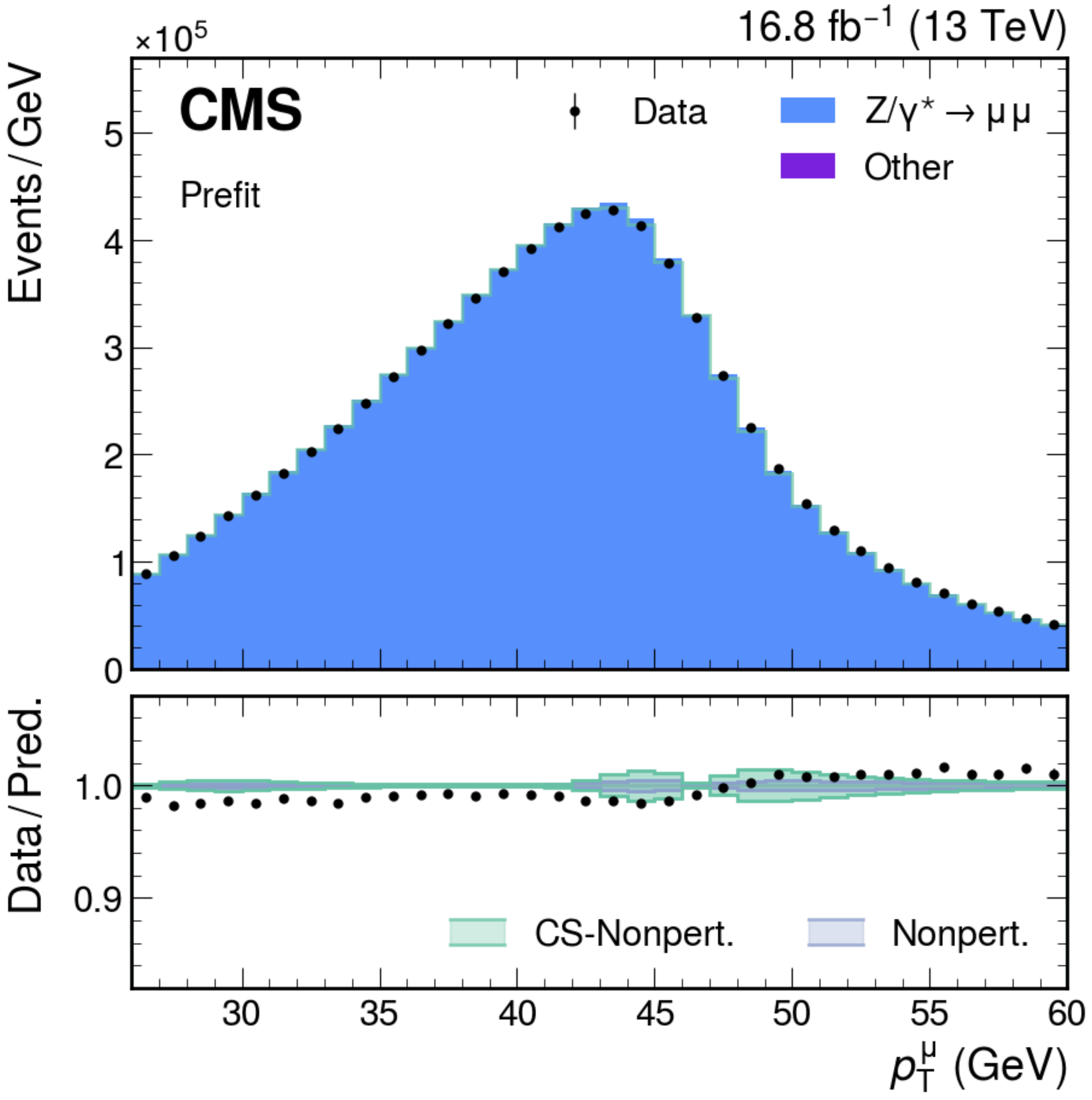


Nonperturbative effects and uncertainty

- PDF assumes parton momentum is entirely aligned with the proton motion
  - Residual motion in the proton: **low energy ⟹ nonperturbative (NP)**
- Use **phenomenological NP model in SCETlib** inspired by lattice QCD







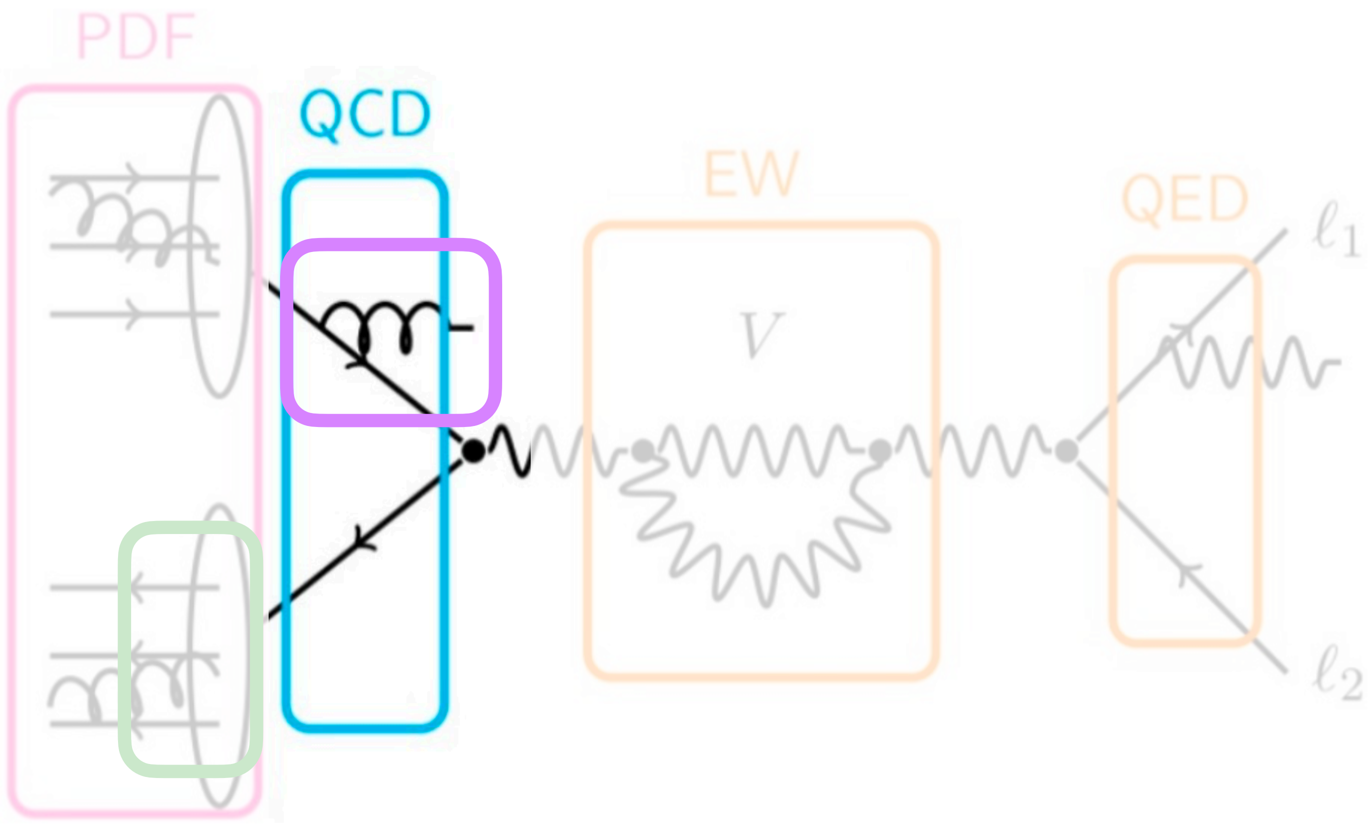
- Collins–Soper (CS) kernel universal (correlated for W and Z)
- Others (Gaussian intrinsic momentum) not correlated

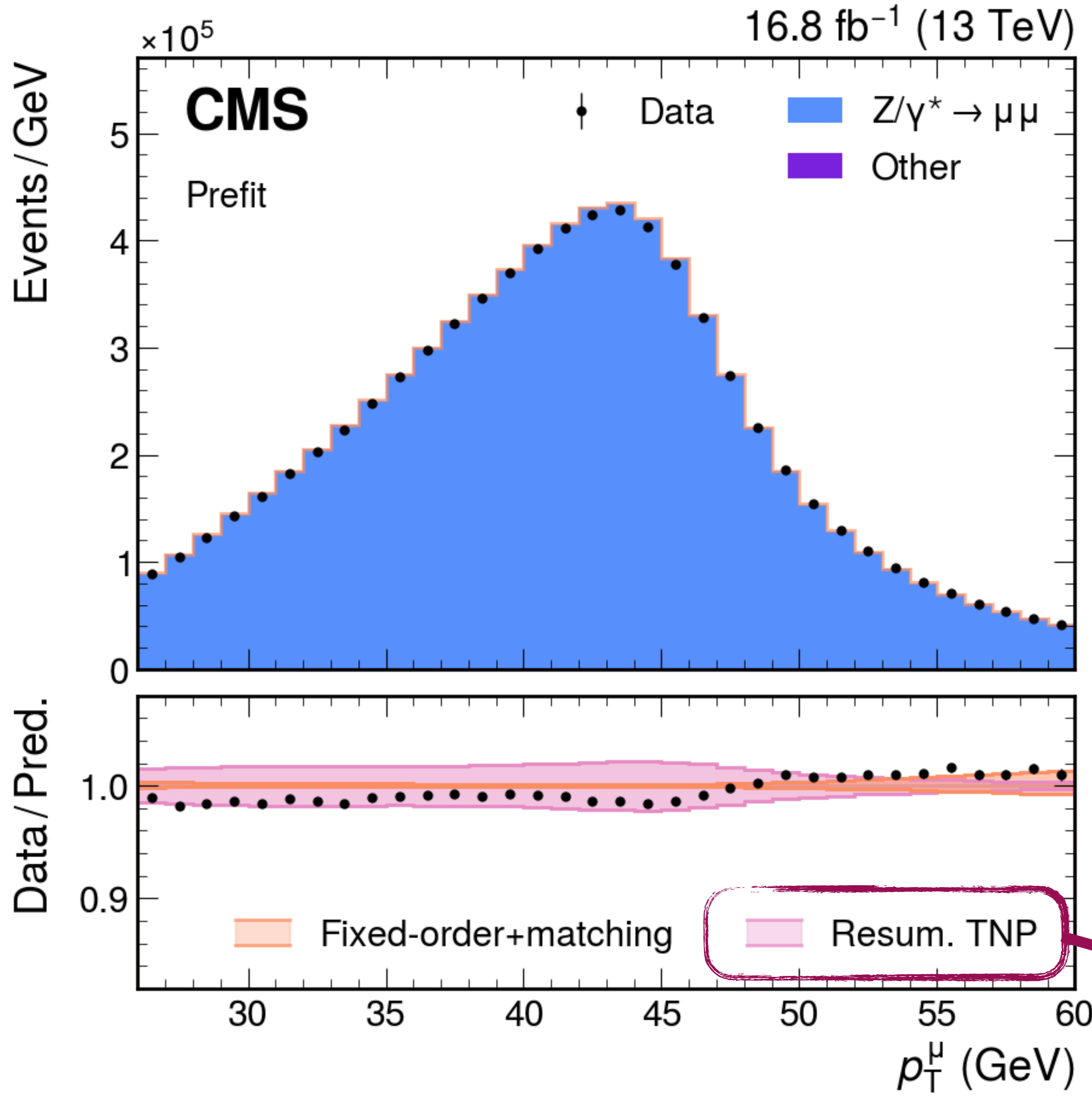
$$\tilde{\sigma}^{\rm np}(Y) = \left[1 + \overline{\Lambda}^{(2)}(Y)\, b_T^2\right]^2 \exp(-2\Lambda^{(4)}\, b_T^4)\,,$$
$$\overline{\Lambda}^{(2)}(Y) = \overline{\Lambda}^{(2)} + Y^2 \Delta\overline{\Lambda}^{(2)}\,.$$

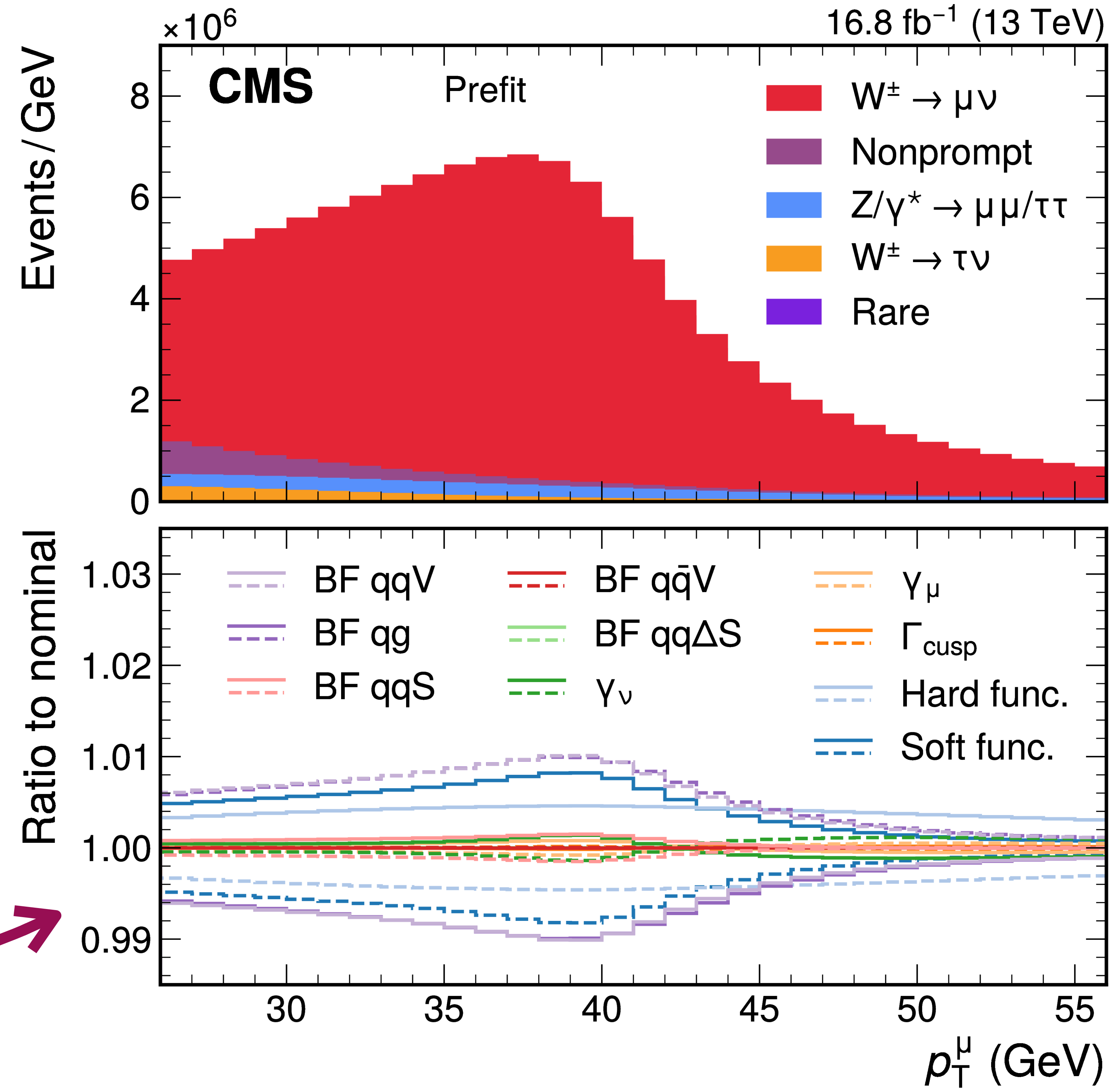
arxiv:2201.07237

Perturbative uncertainties

- “Theory nuisance parameters” calculated w/SCETlib at N^{3}LL
  - Structure of resummation is known, many corrections are (unknown) numerical constants
  - Uncertainties directly represent unknown terms
  - Meaningful shape variation **(critical!)** and meaningful constraints from data



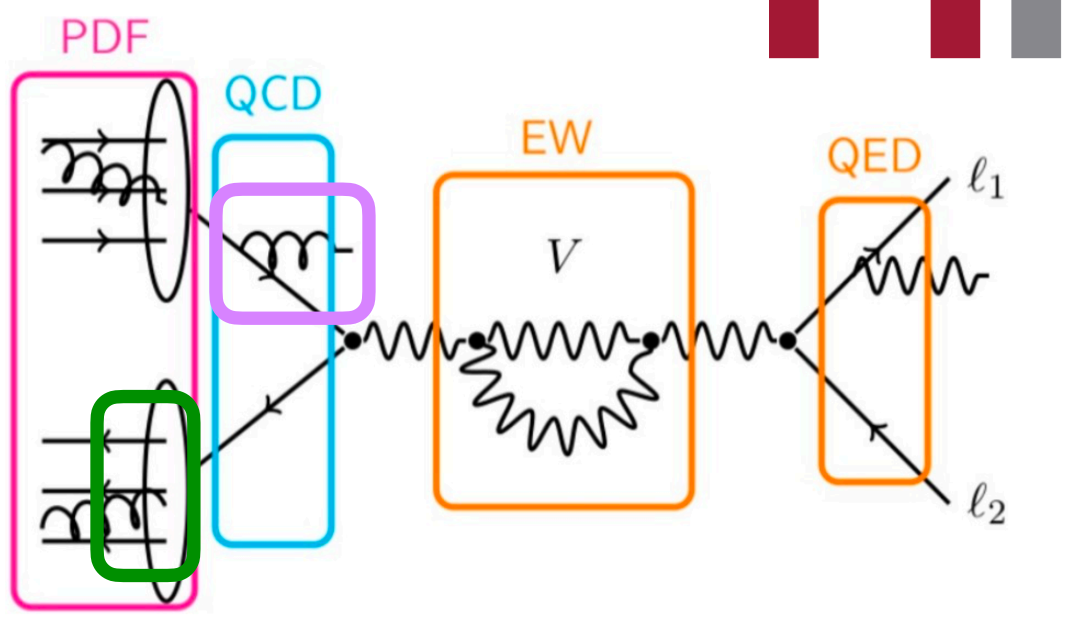


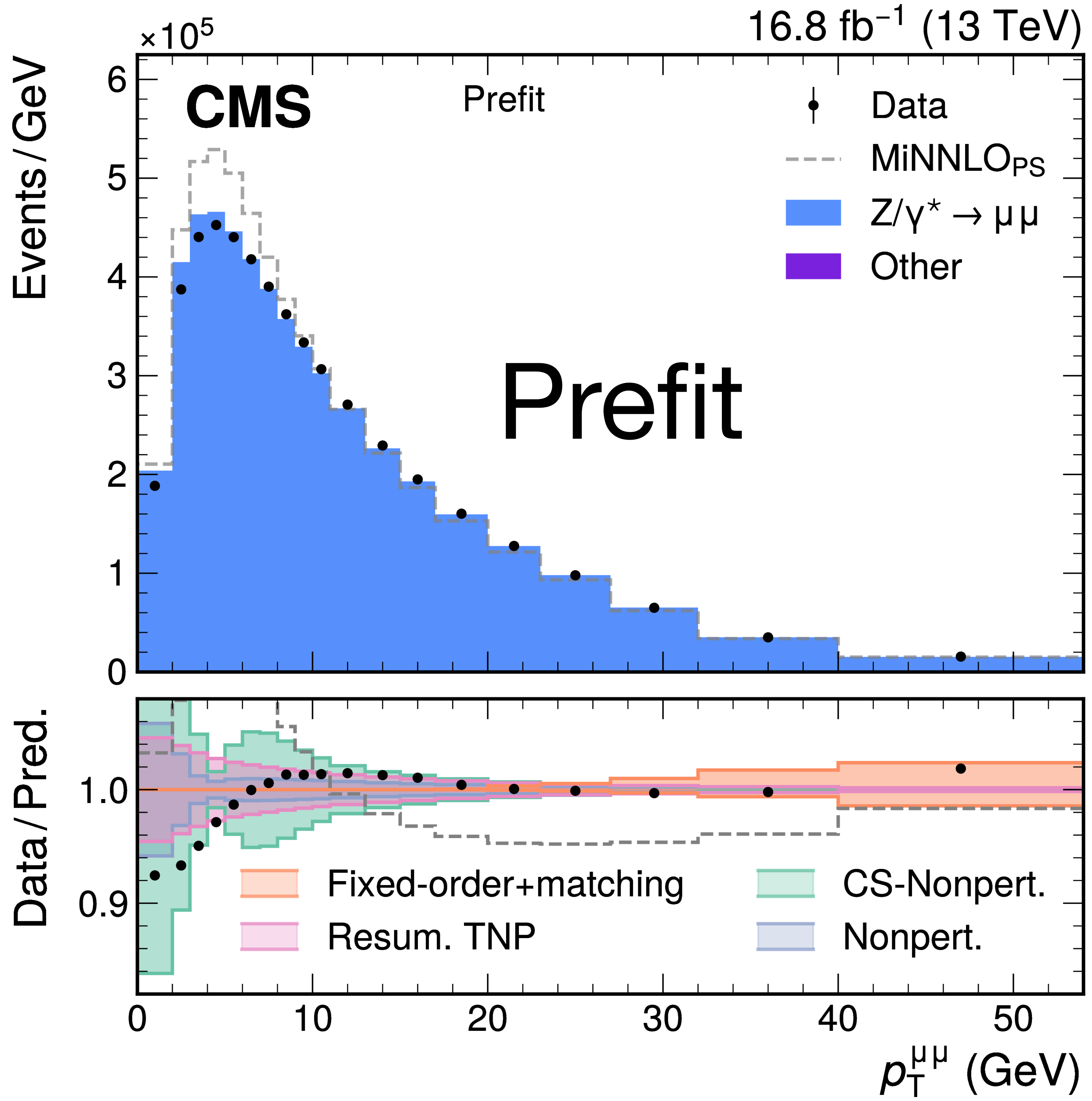


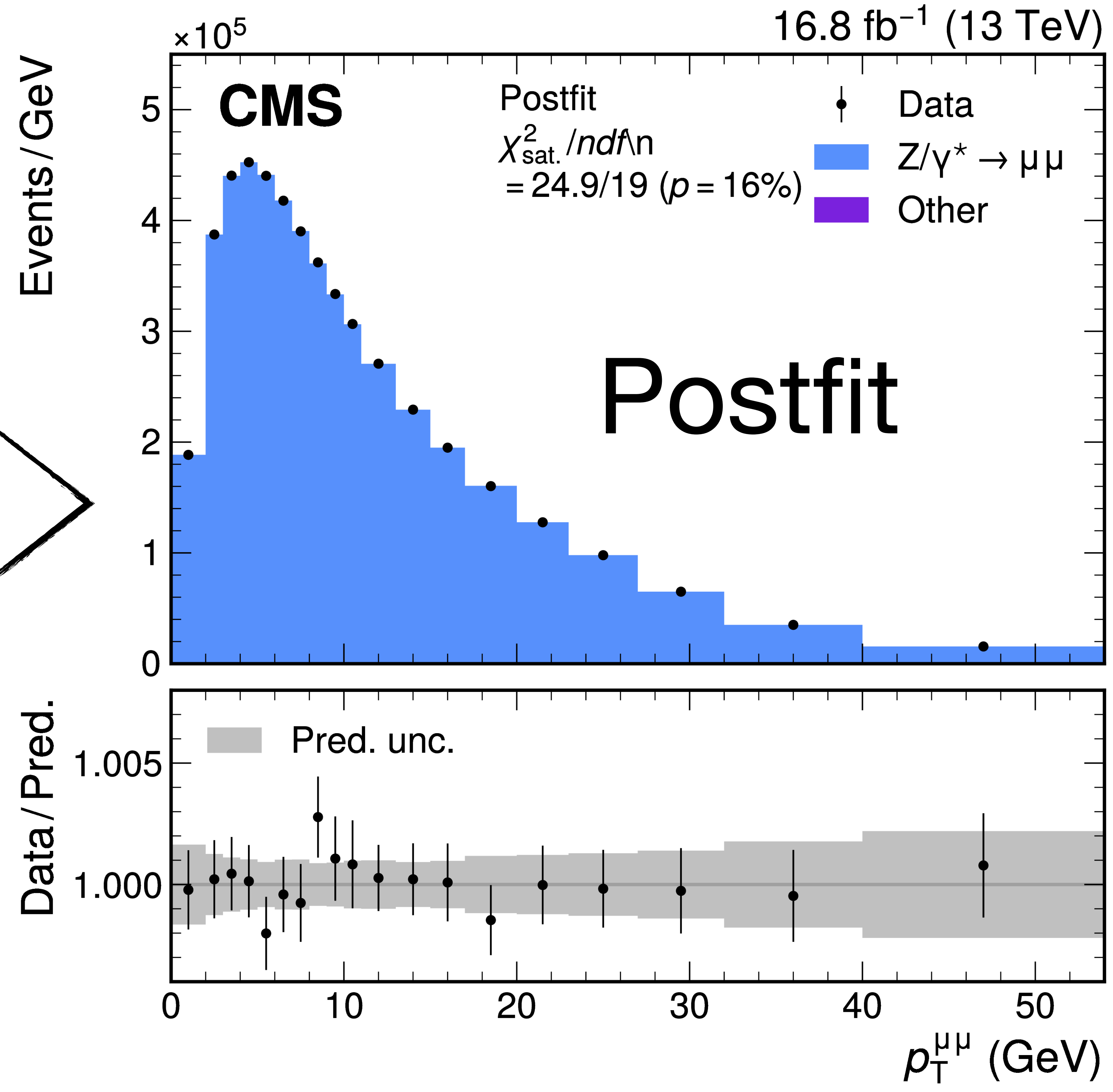
Sufficiency of the theoretical model

- General strategy: **do not tune parameters of the theoretical models**
  - Data corrections directly from maximum likelihood fit
- Direct fit to ($y^{\mu\mu}$, $p_T^{\mu\mu}$) is first test of sufficiency of this approach

➡p-value of 16%; total unc. in m_W 2.0 MeV







ATLAS: tune Pythia to p_T^Z (5 MeV unc.)

CDF: Tune Resbos+reduce unc. from data comparisons (2 MeV unc.)

W/Z helicity states and impact on lepton kinematics

- For a given helicity state, **relationship between V = W, Z and decaying leptons is known analytically** (up to small higher-order QED corrections)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}p_\mathrm{T}^2\,\mathrm{d}m\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}\cos\theta^*\,\mathrm{d}\phi^*} = \frac{3}{16\pi}\underbrace{\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_\mathrm{UL}}{\mathrm{d}p_\mathrm{T}^2\,\mathrm{d}m\,\mathrm{d}y}}_{\text{Kinematics of W/Z}}\left[(1+\cos^2\theta^*) + \sum_{i=0}^{7}\underbrace{A_i(p_\mathrm{T}, m, y)}_{\text{Angular coefficients (Predicted by pQCD)}} \cdot \underbrace{P_i(\cos\theta^*, \phi^*)}_{\text{Spherical harmonics of decay angles in CS frame}}\right]$$

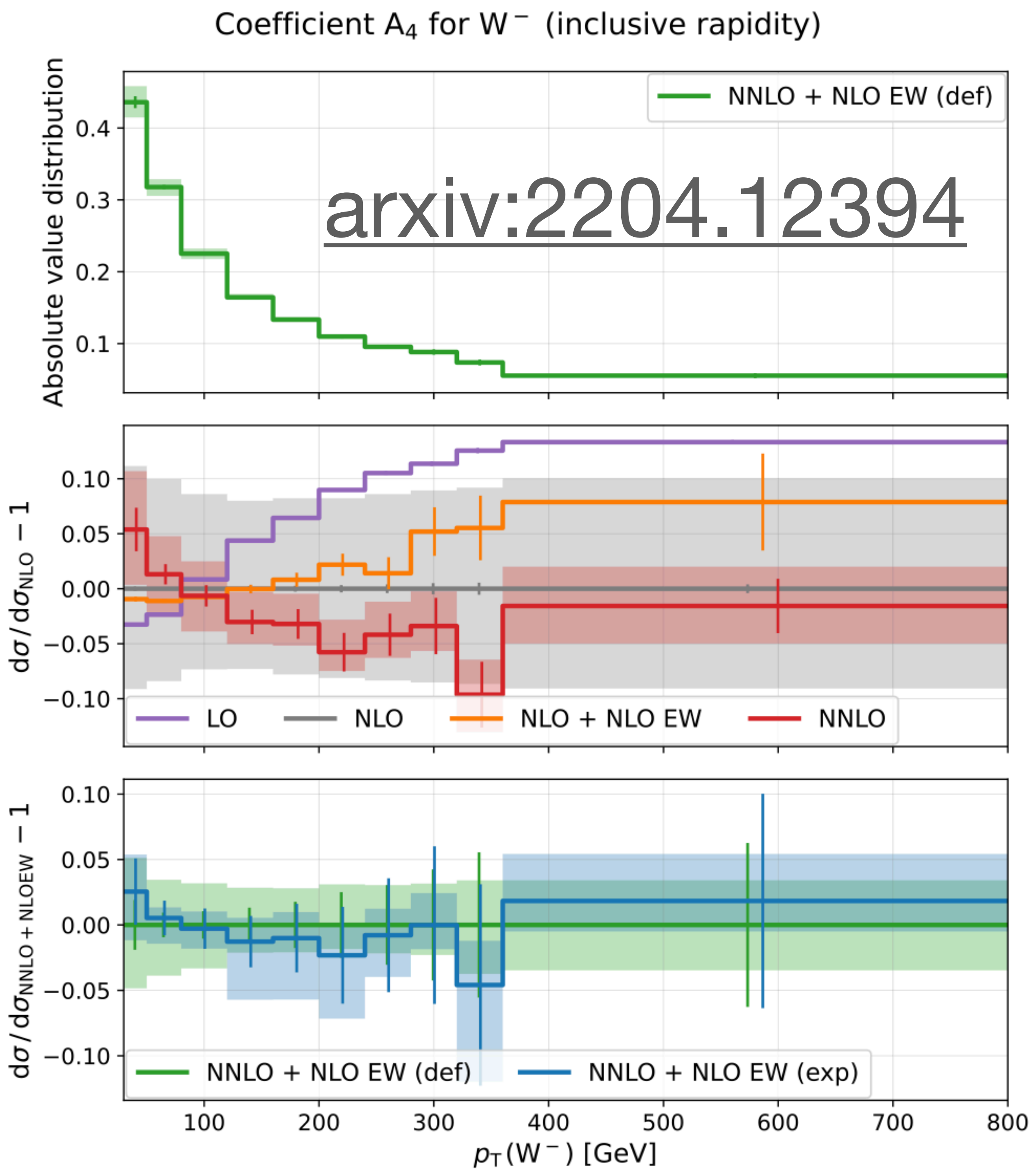
Kinematics of W/Z

Angular coefficiencts (Predicted by pQCD)

Spherical harmonics of decay angles in CS frame

- Modifications of A_i **change relationship between p_T^V and p_T^μ**
  - Estimated at NNLO with MiNNLO, verified consistency with fixed-order NNLO
  - Uncertainty from scale variations, uncorrelated across 10 bins of p_T^V

➡**3.3 MeV unc. in mW**



W/Z helicity states and impact on lepton kinematics

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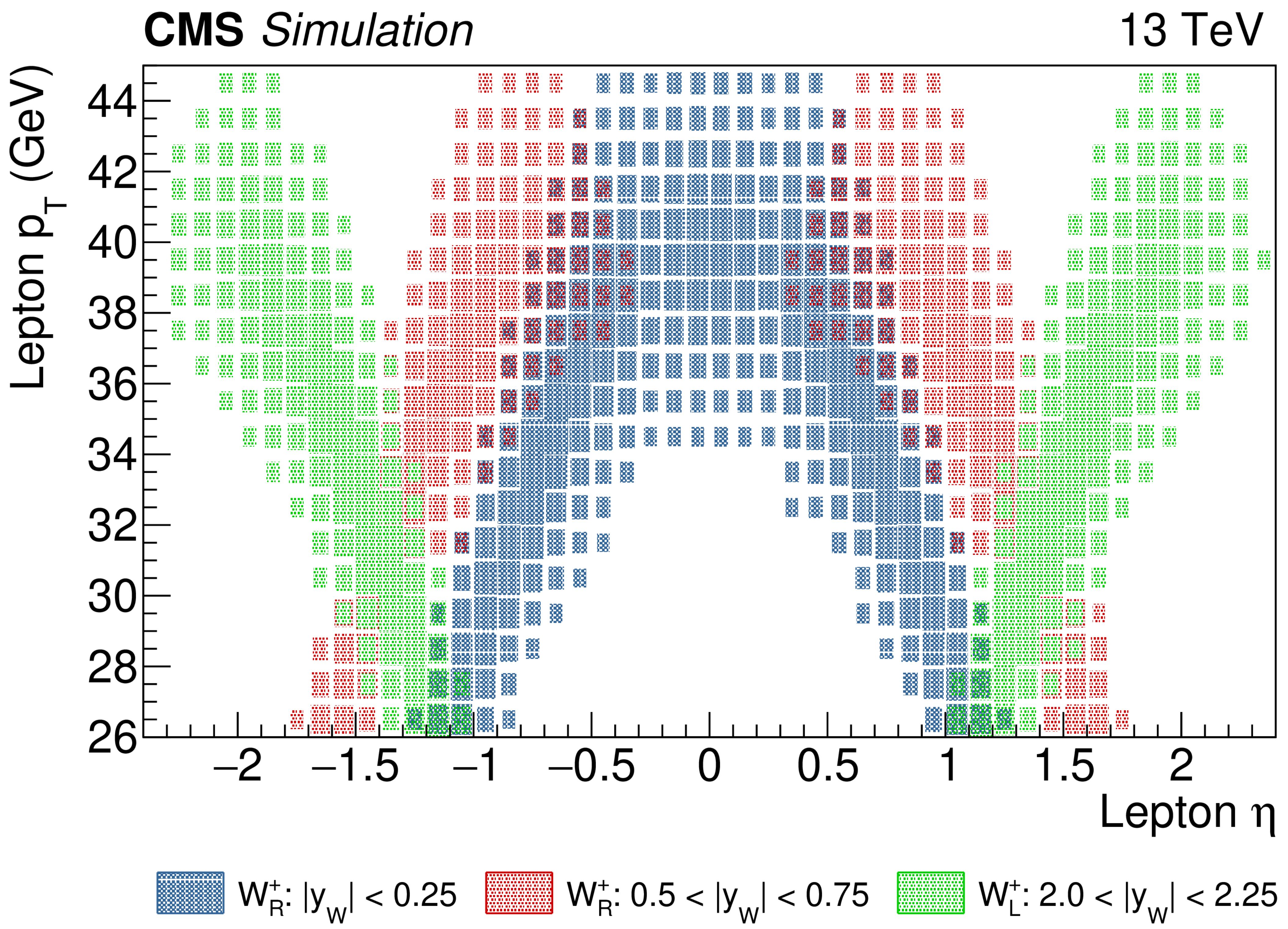
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^2\,dm\,dy\,d\cos\theta^*\,d\phi^*} = \frac{3}{16\pi}\underbrace{\frac{d\sigma_{UL}}{dp_T^2\,dm\,dy}}\left[(1+\cos^2\theta^*) + \sum_{i=0}^{7}\underbrace{A_i(p_T,m,y)}\cdot\underbrace{P_i(\cos\theta^*,\phi^*)}\right]$$

- Exploit this relationship for **alternative theory-reduced measurement (helicity cross-section fit)**
  - Measure (y^V, p_T^V): divide (η^V, p_T^μ) templates by A_i
  - ~600 parameters, binned in (y^V, p_T^V) per A_i, loosely constrained around theory
    - Uncertainty in σ_{UL} (σ_4) of 50% (100%), others constrained by envelope of theory unc (e.g., different PDFs)

➡Larger stat. uncertainty but reduced theory dependence

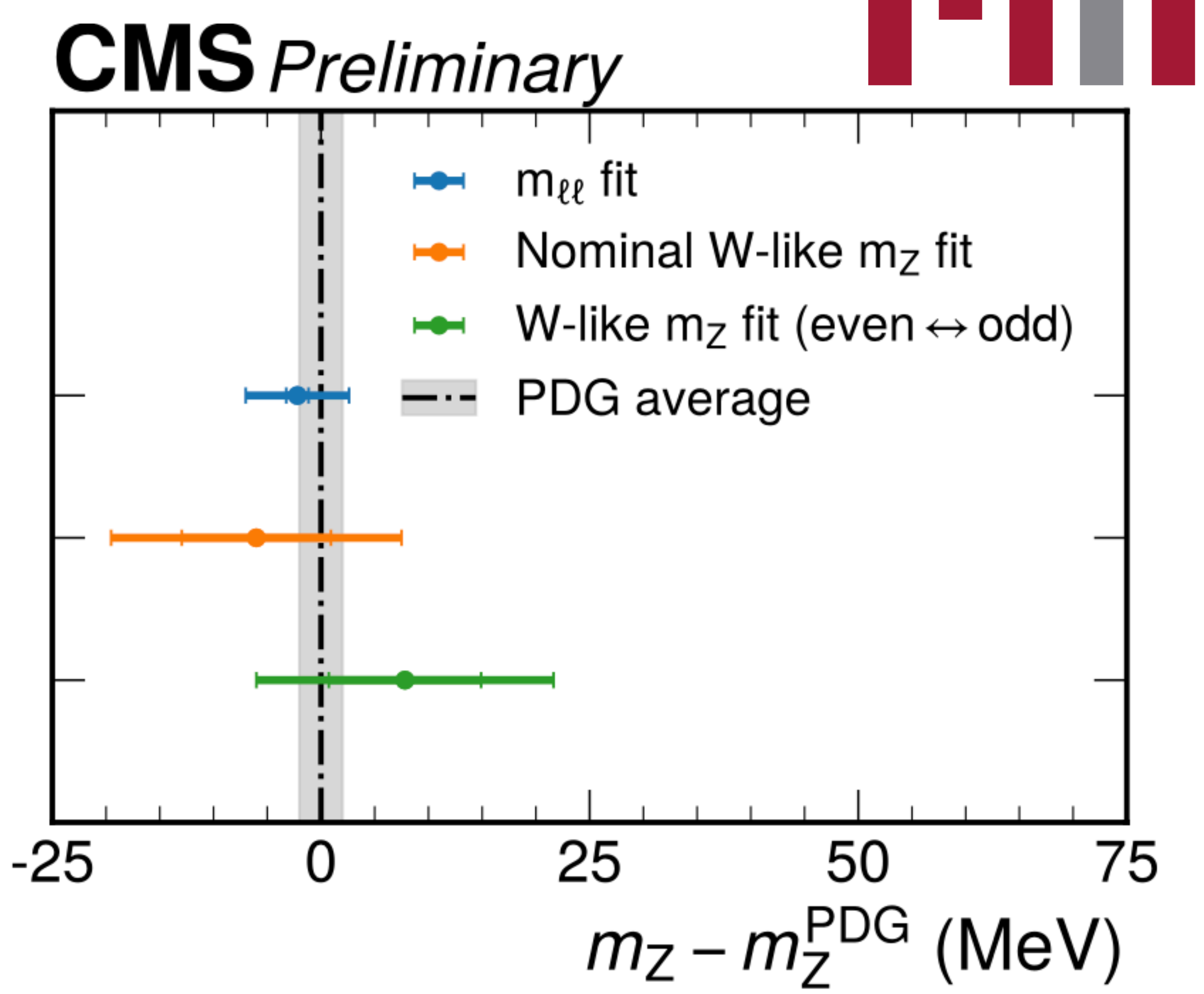


(R,L related to A_4)

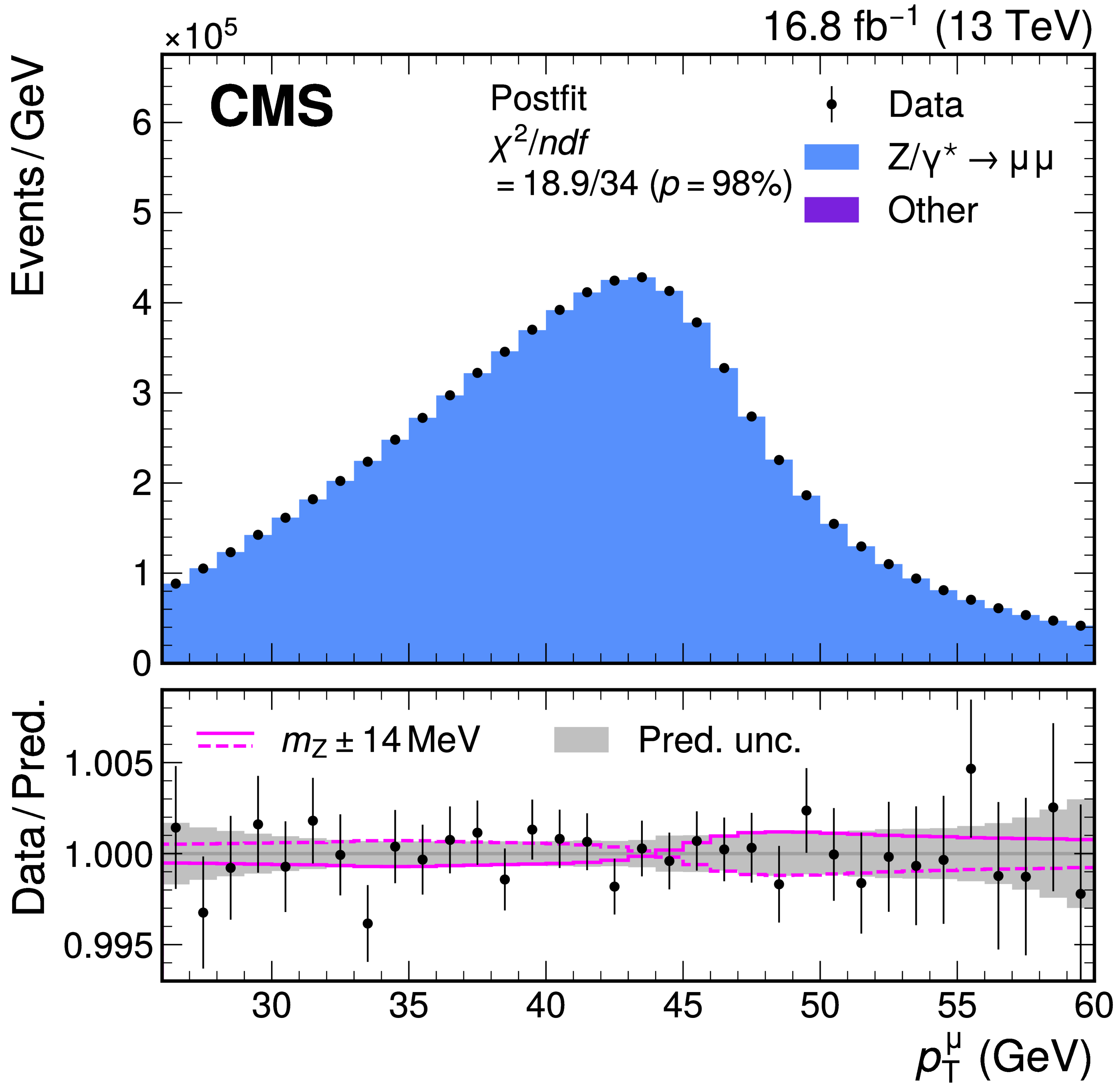
★ Extracting m_Z from fit to (η^μ, p_T^μ)

- W-like measurement of m_Z using approach developed for m_W
  - Split into two data samples to avoid need for evaluating correlations within events
  - Both results highly consistent with PDG (LEP)

$$m_Z - m_Z^{PDG} = -6 \pm 14\text{MeV}$$



Source of uncertainty	Impact (MeV) Nominal	Global
Muon momentum scale	5.6	5.3
Muon reco. efficiency	3.8	3.0
W and Z angular coeffs.	4.9	4.5
Higher-order EW	2.2	2.2
p_T^V modeling	1.7	1.0
PDF	2.4	1.9
Integrated luminosity	0.3	0.2
MC sample size	2.5	3.6
Data sample size	6.9	10.1
Total uncertainty	13.5	13.5



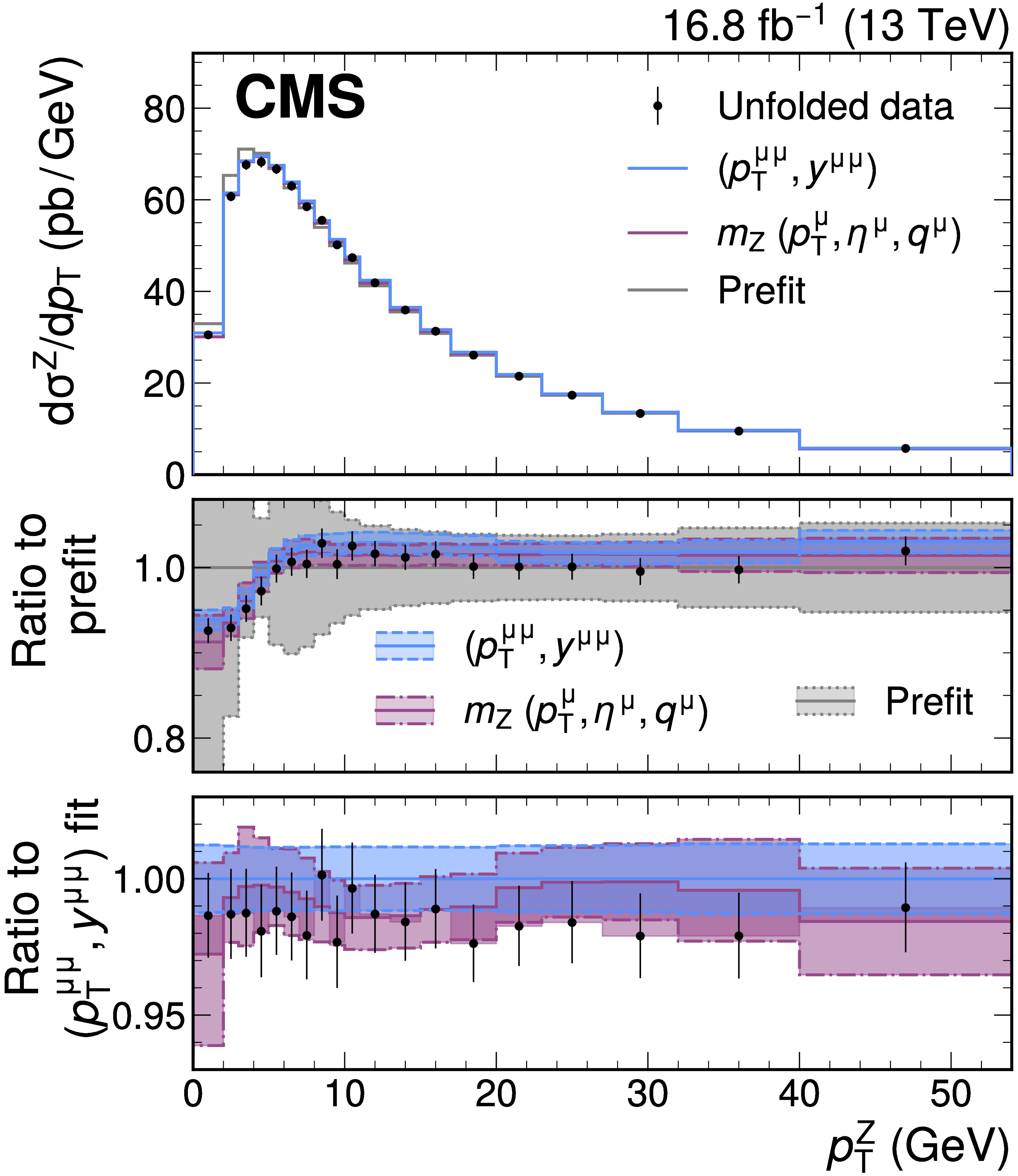
Validation of the theoretical model

- Propagate postfit pulls and constraints of theory uncertainties to generator-level distributions
  - In situ corrections from data
- Compare
  - **Unfolded $p_T^{\mu\mu}$ data**
  - **Direct fit to $p_T^{\mu\mu}$**
  - **W-like m_Z (η^{μ}, p_T^{μ}) fit**

➡ **Strong and consistent constraints between direct fit to and $p_T^{\mu\mu}$ to p_T^{μ}**

- (η^{μ}, p_T^{μ}) distribution able to simultaneously correct $p_T^{\mu\mu}$ and extract m_Z without bias

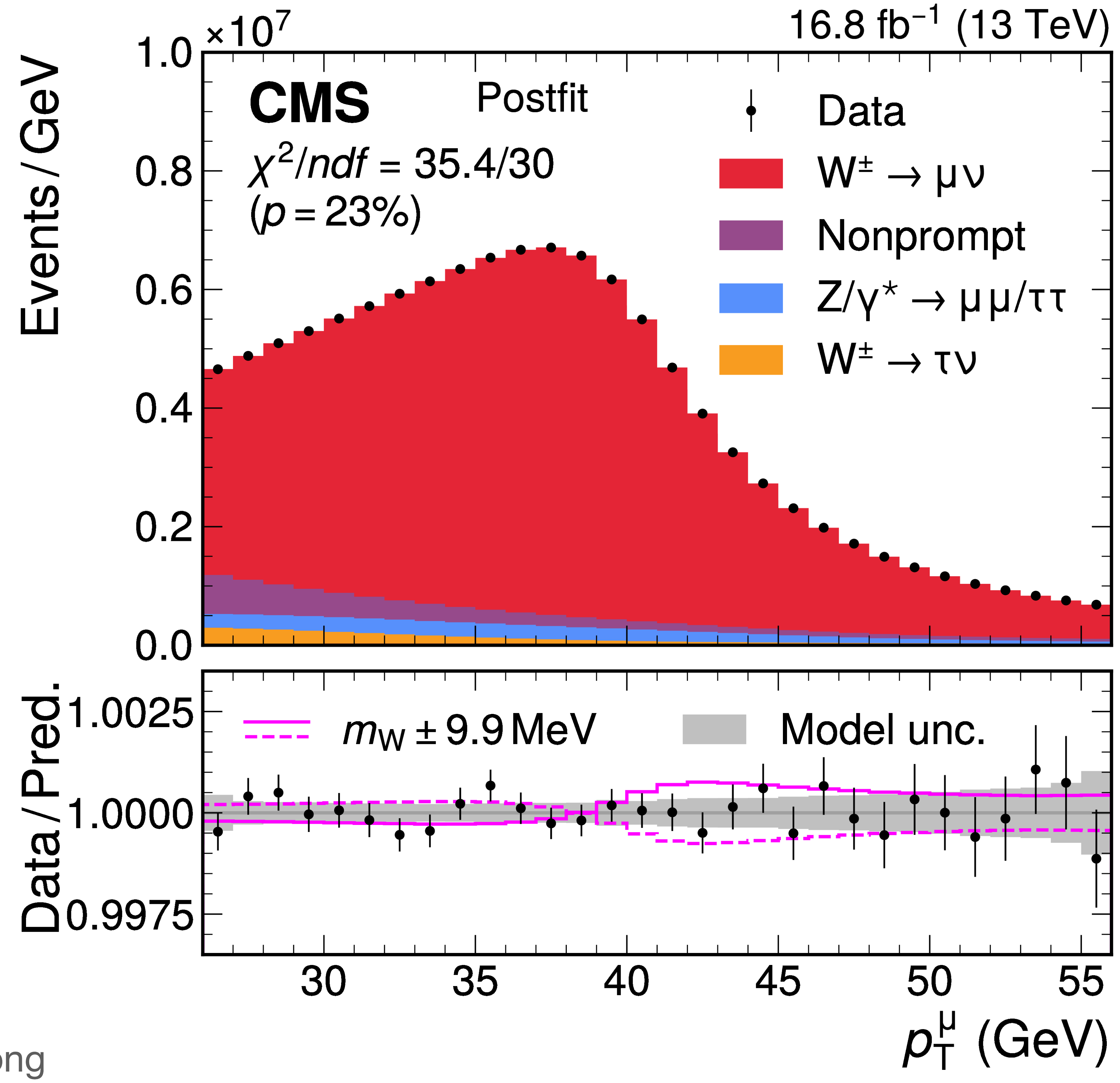
➡ **Justifies performing m_W measurement without corrections from $p_T^{\mu\mu}$**



★ Extracting m_W from fit to (η^μ, p_T^μ)

- Total uncertainty of 9.9 MeV
  - Muon momentum scale and PDF dominant unc.

$$m_W = 80360.2 \pm 9.9\,\text{MeV}$$



Source of uncertainty	Impact (MeV) Nominal	Global
Muon momentum scale	4.8	4.4
Muon reco. efficiency	3.0	2.3
W and Z angular coeffs.	3.3	3.0
Higher-order EW	2.0	1.9
p_T^V modeling	2.0	0.8
PDF	4.4	2.8
Nonprompt background	3.2	1.7
Integrated luminosity	0.1	0.1
MC sample size	1.5	3.8
Data sample size	2.4	6.0
Total uncertainty	9.9	9.9

Electroweak fit
PRD 110 (2024) 030001

LEP combination
Phys. Rep. 532 (2013) 119

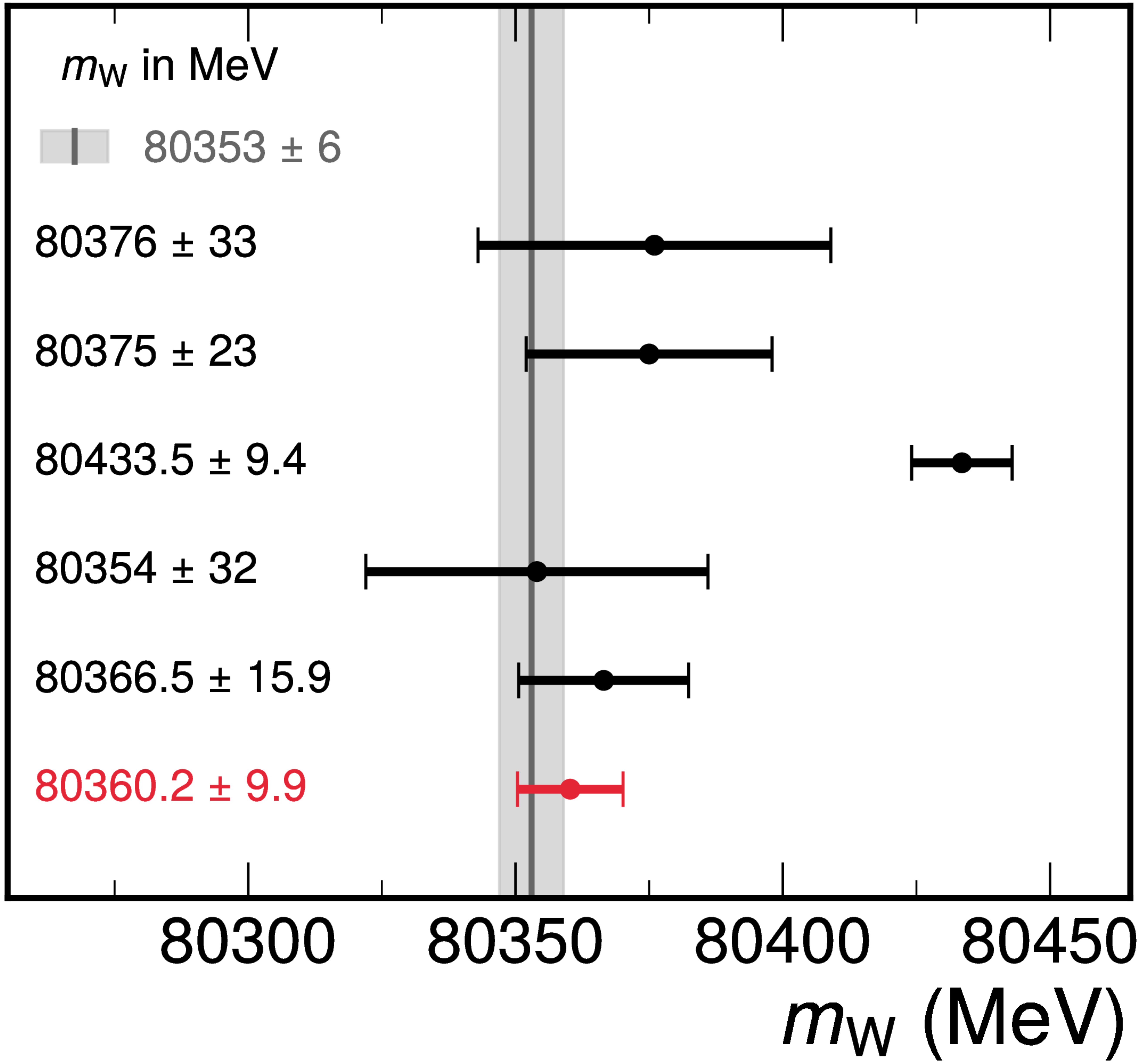
D0
PRL 108 (2012) 151804

CDF
Science 376 (2022) 6589

LHCb
JHEP 01 (2022) 036

ATLAS
arXiv:2403.15085

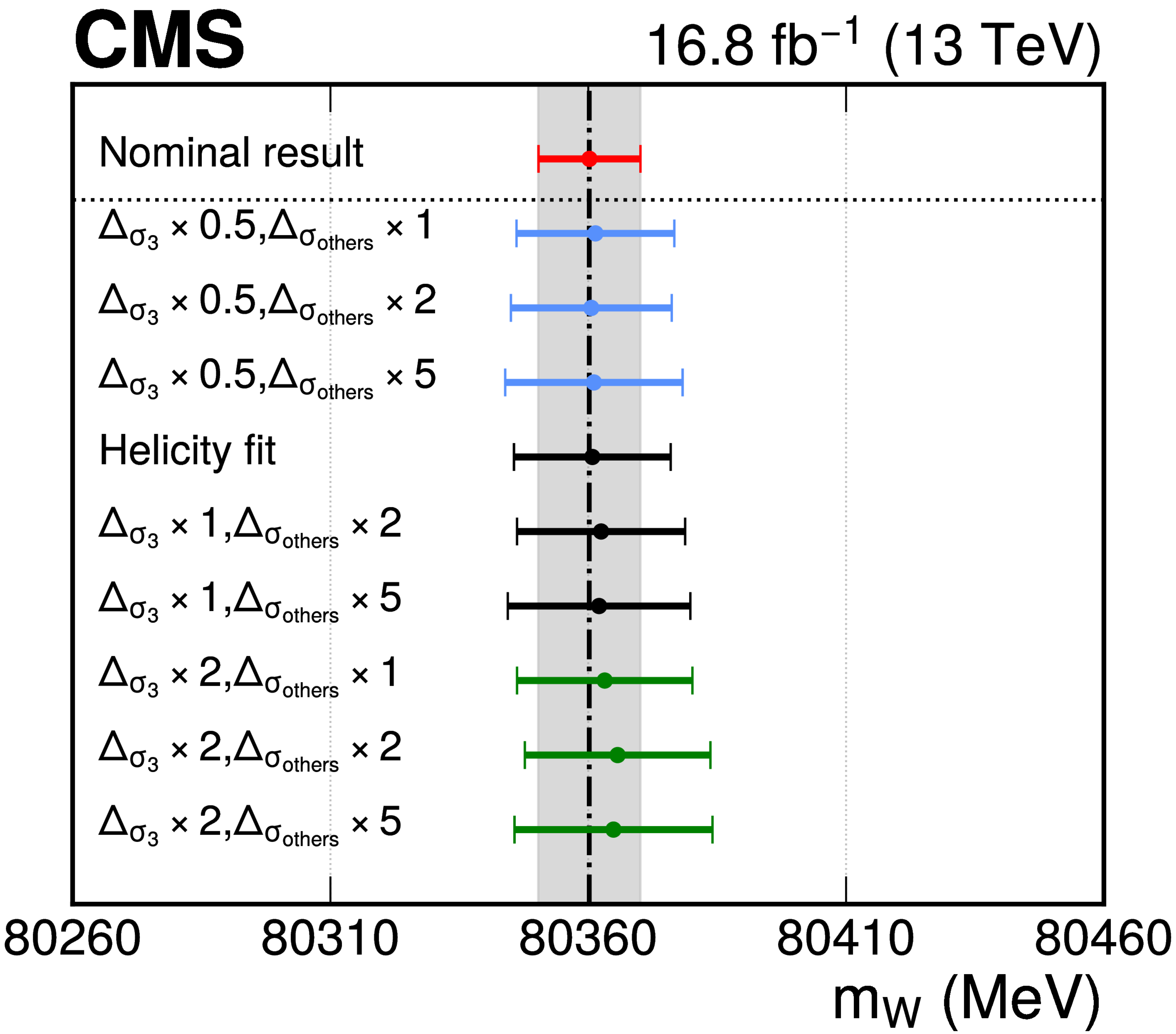
CMS
This work



Helicity cross section fit result

$m_W = 80360.8 \pm 15.2\text{MeV}$

- Helicity cross section fit result very compatible with the nominal
  - Larger uncertainties by design
- Result istable wrt looser or tighter initial constraints on the helicity cross sections

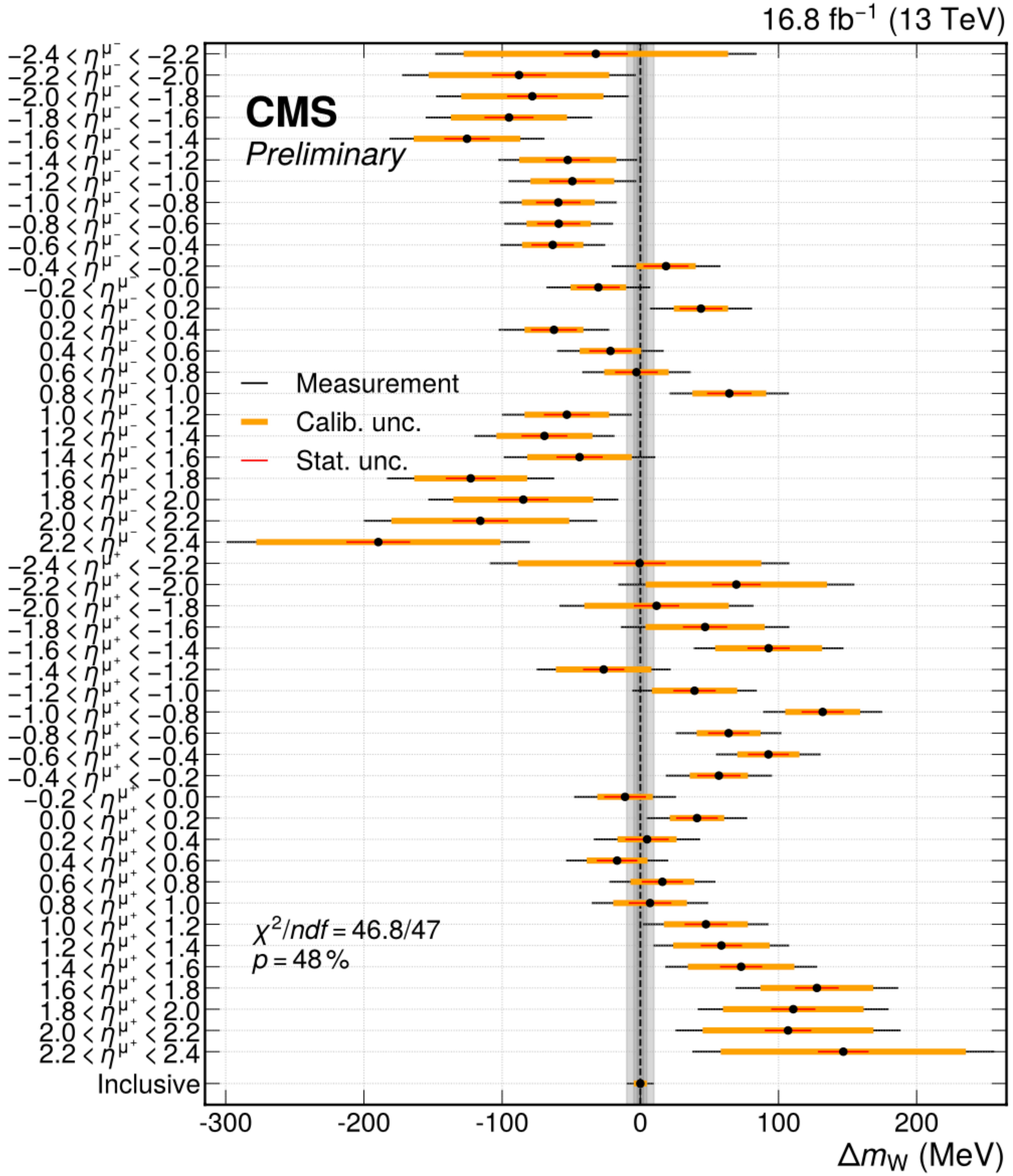


Experimental validation

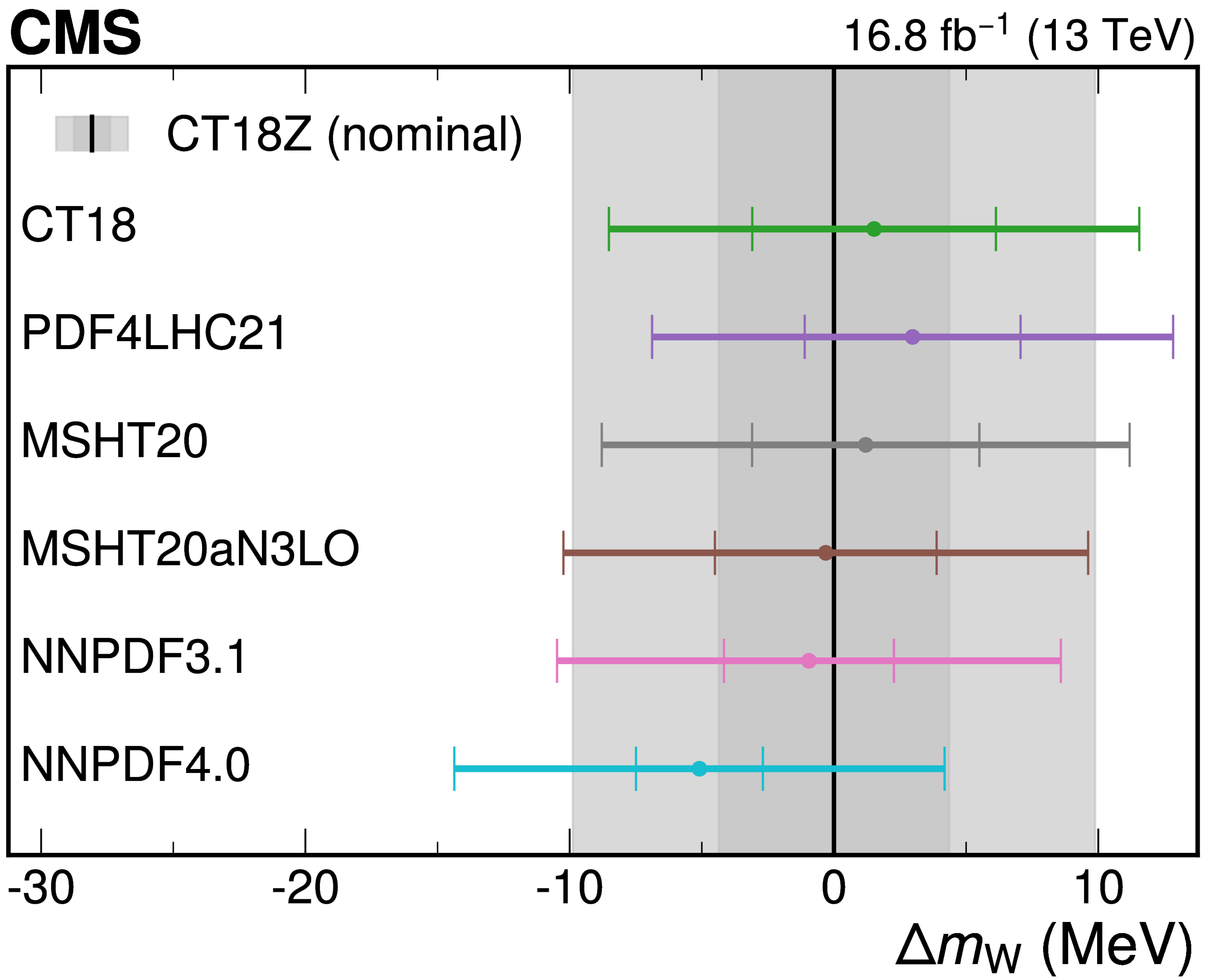
- Compatibility tested when allowing different m_W parameters per η/charge regions
- Mass difference between
  - η < 0 and η > 0: 5.8 ± 12.4 MeV
  - Barrel vs. endcap: 15.3 ± 14.7 MeV
  - W^+ vs. W^-: 57± 30 MeV
- Charge difference studied extensively, no issues found
  - m_{W^+} and m_{W^-} are highly anti-correlated (-40%)
  - Only 2% correlation between m_{W^+} and m_{W^-}

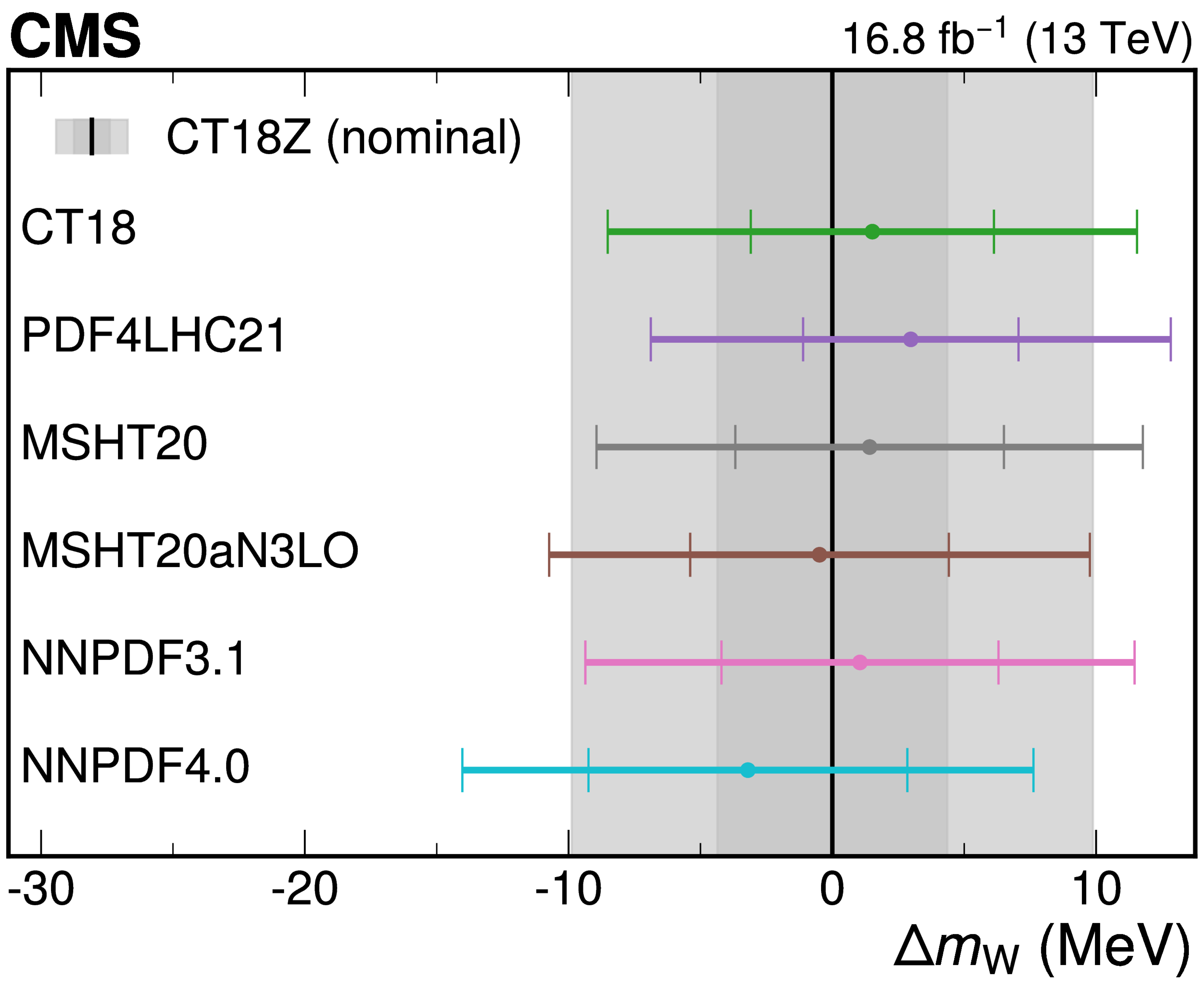
➡Even if some small charge-dependent correction is underestimated, impact in m_W is very small

  - At 1.9σ from the expectation, it is also not particularly unlikely



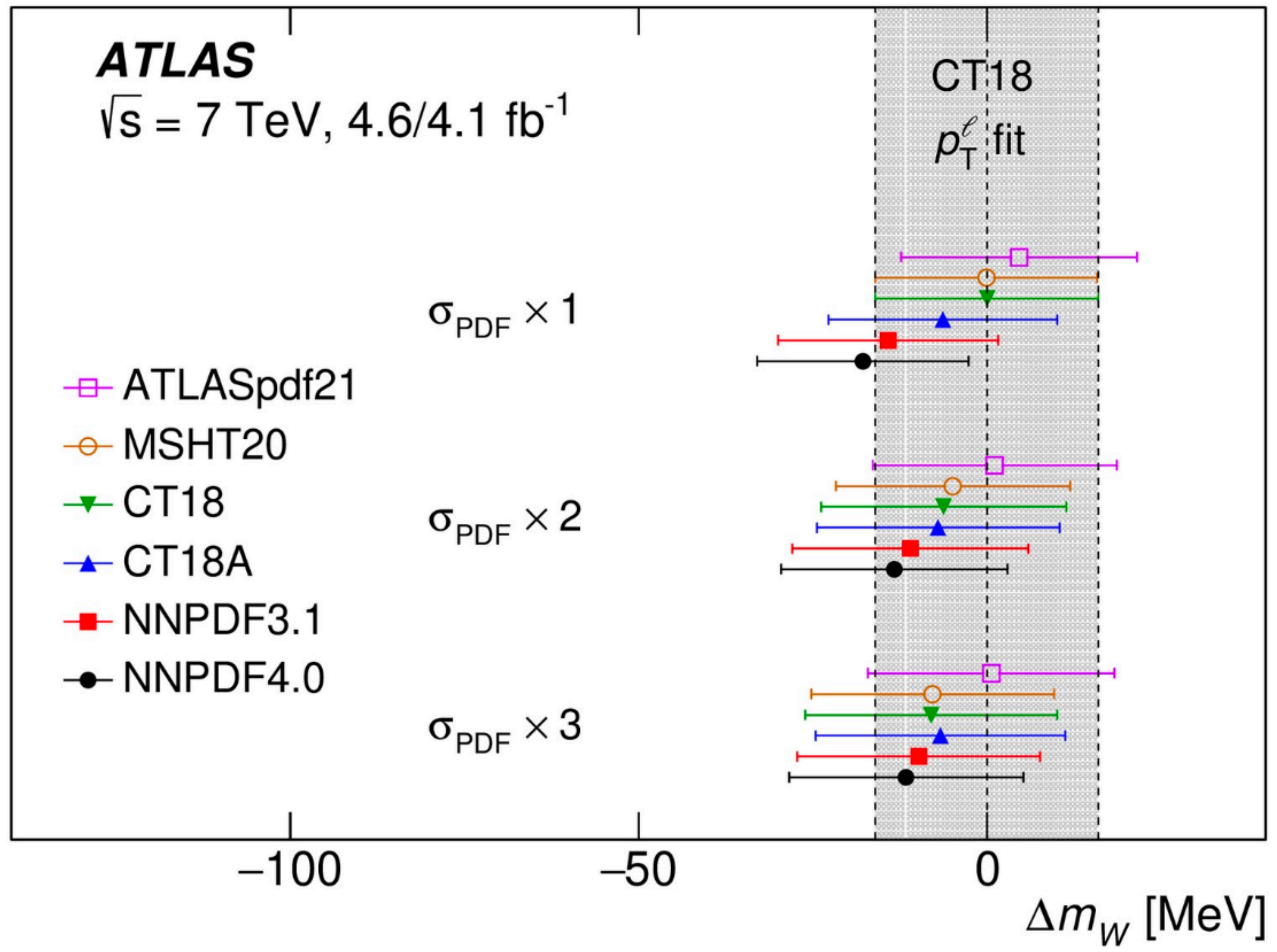
Results with alternative PDF sets





Unscaled (left) vs. scaled (right) uncertainty

- PDF uncertainty scaling reduces spread of results, brings all central values within nominal PDF uncertainty
  - Smaller spread than in similar ATLAS study due to constraining power of analysis strategy

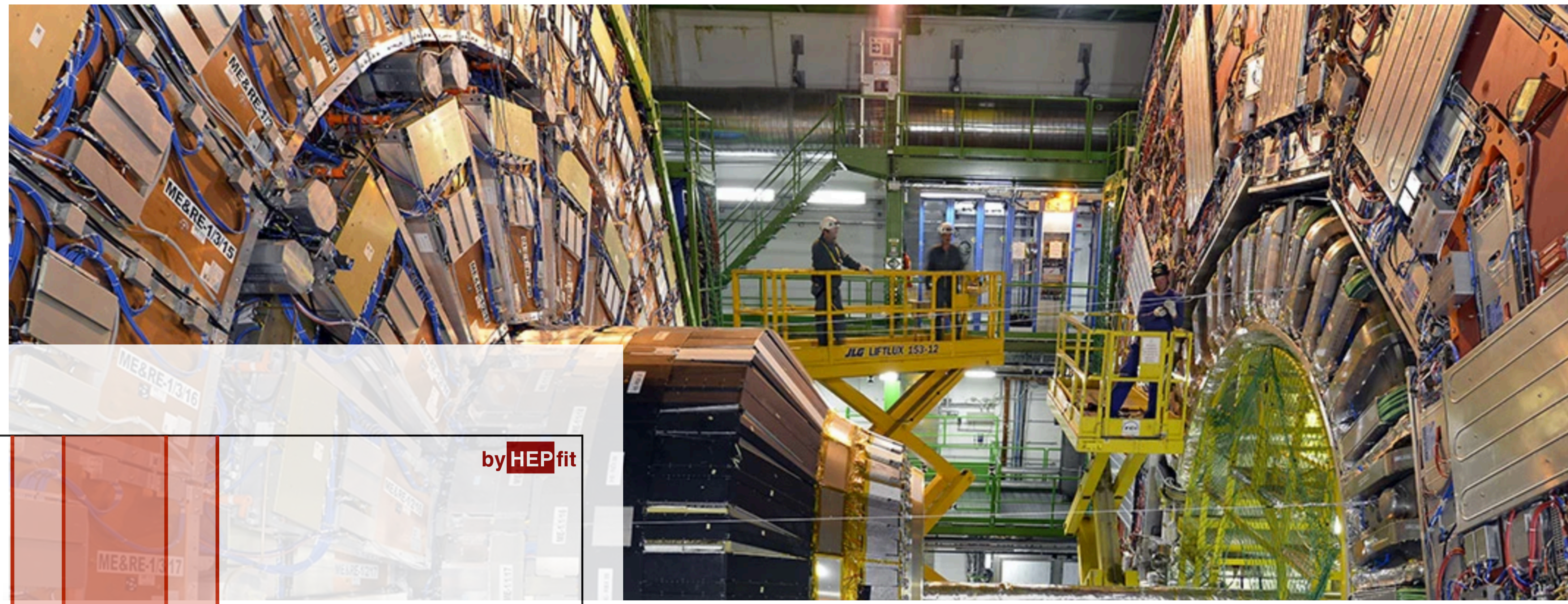


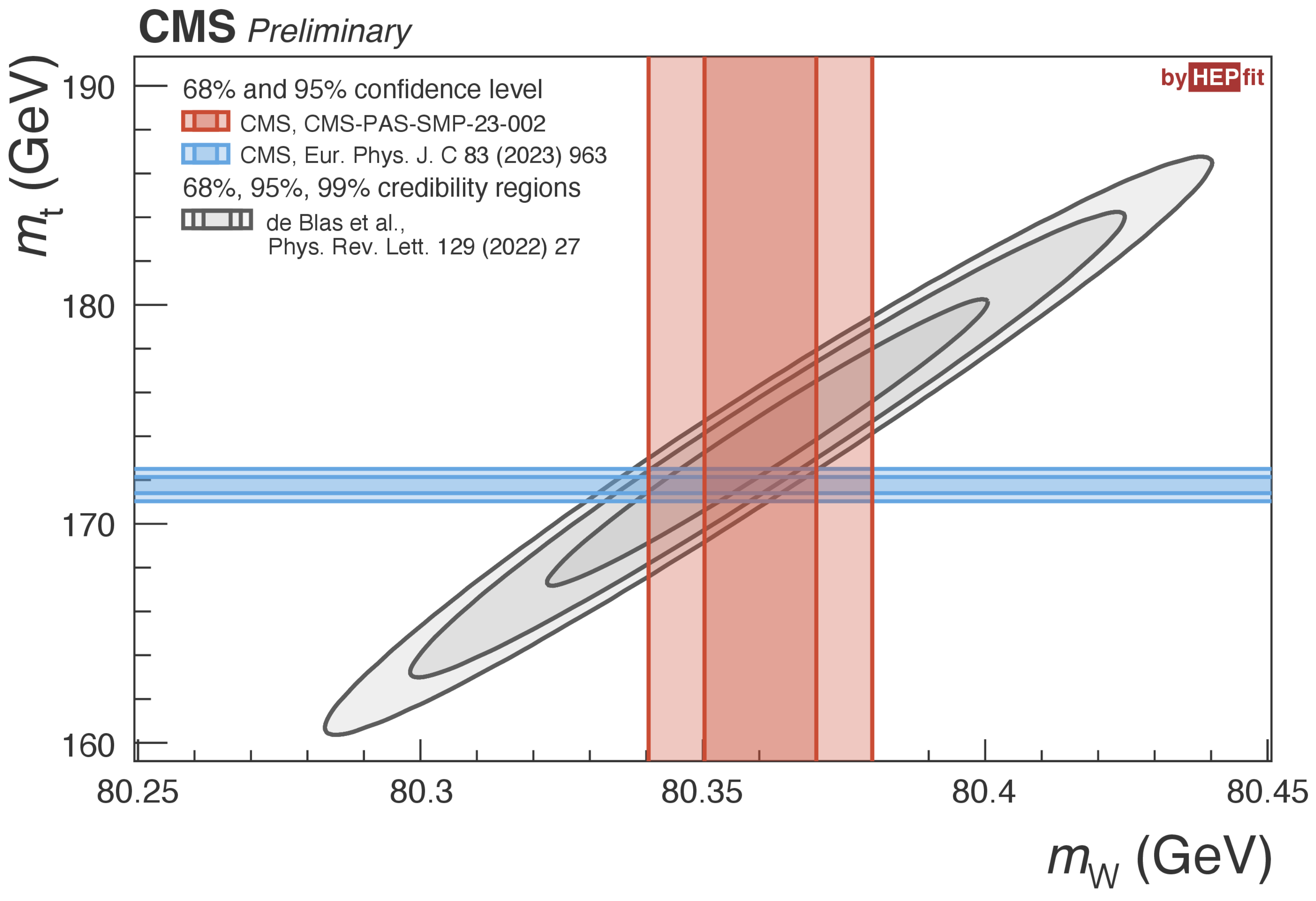
- The first m_W measurement at CMS is a long-awaited milestone for precision physics at the LHC
  - Most precise measurement at the LHC
  - In disagreement with CDF measurement
  - Documented in CMS-SMP-23-002, submitted to *Nature*
- The CMS detector and the LHC are instruments for precision measurements of fundamental parameters

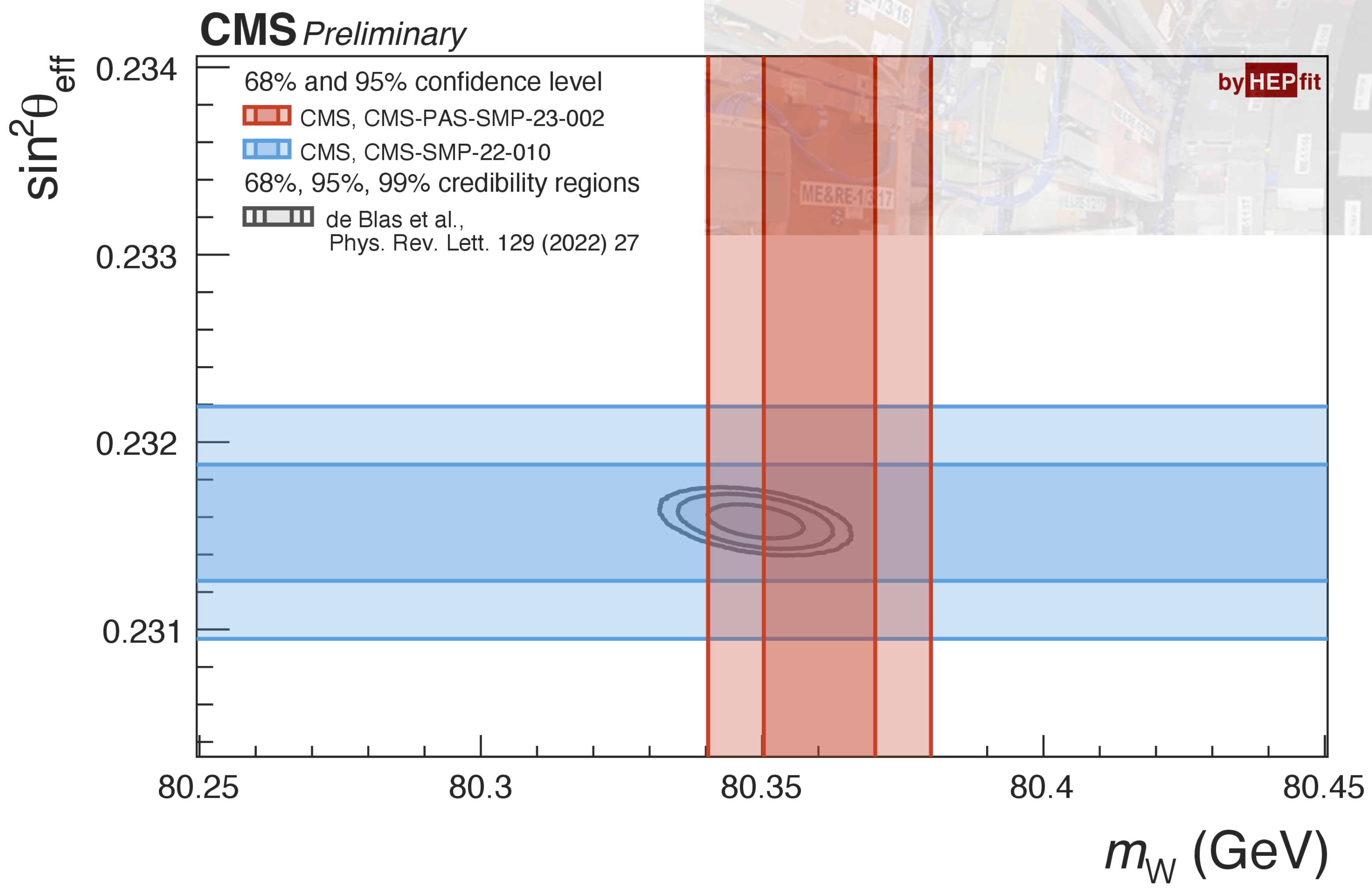
‘The standard model is not dead’: ultra-precise particle measurement thrills physicists

CERN’s calculation of the *W* boson’s mass agrees with theory, contradicting a previous anomaly that had raised the possibility of new physics.

By Elizabeth Gibney



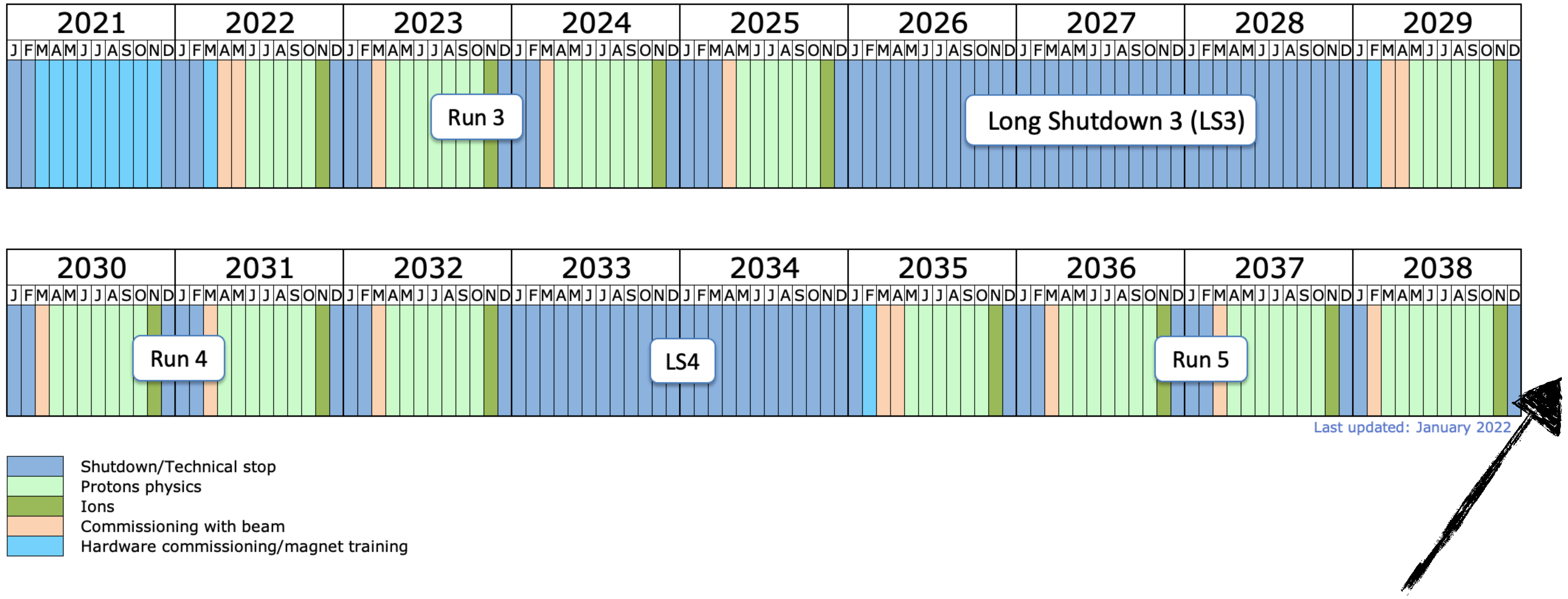




Backup

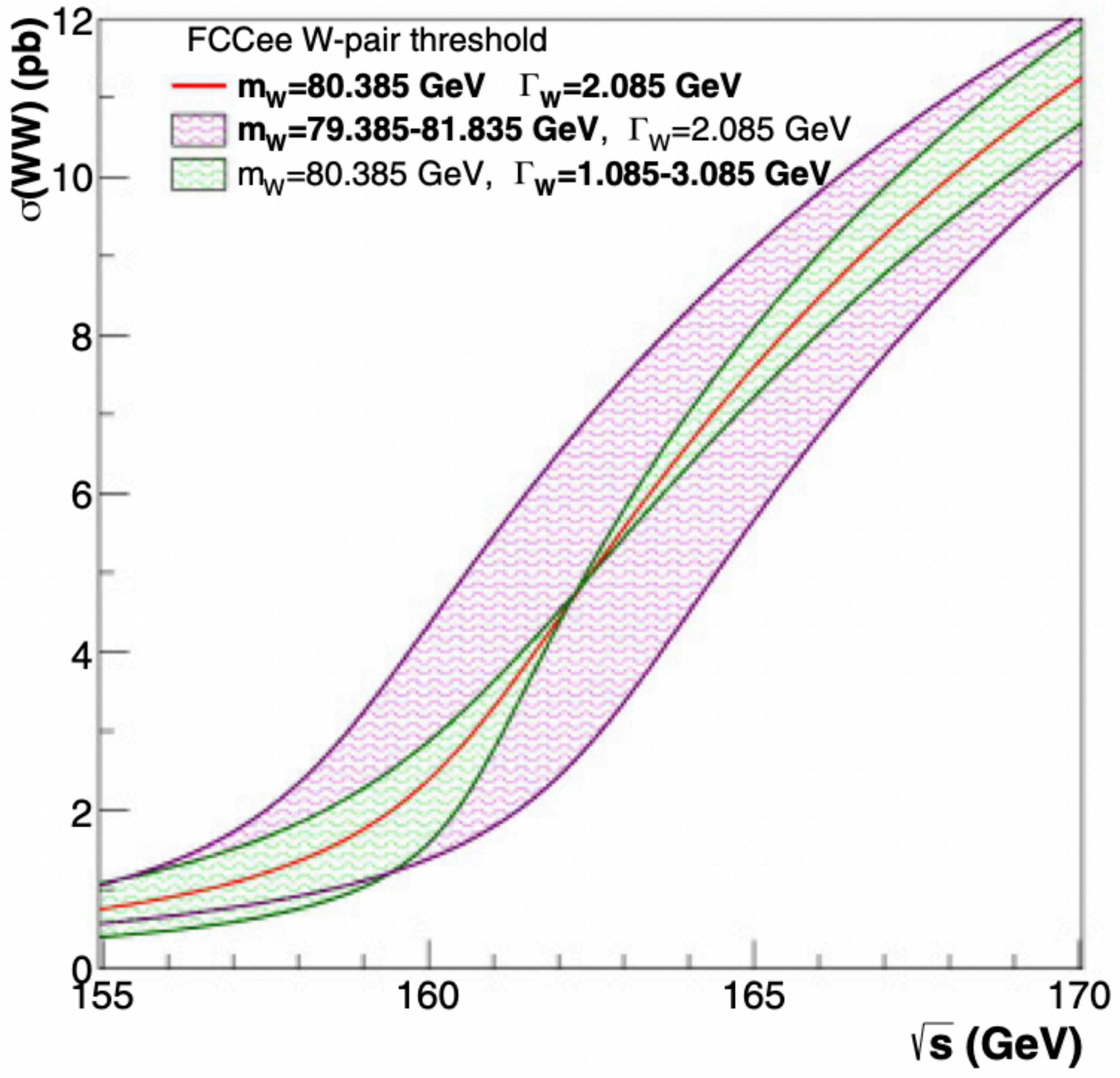
Looking forward

- In the near (and not so near) future, **hadron colliders are our main probe of m_W**
  - Can envision huge theoretical progress in next 20 years
  - Enormous data set will come with increased experimental challenges due to high-pileup and detector aging
  - Mitigate with special runs, detector upgrades, reconstruction advancements



- Future e^+e^- collider provides more direct, less theory-dependent measurement from threshold scans
  - FCC-ee anticipates < 1 MeV unc. in m_W

FCC-ee?



- Experimental+theory hadron collider communities must meet the challenge of providing results that stand the test of time
- Publish/maintain analyses that can be reinterpreted with improved theory

https://doi.org/10.1140/epjst/e2019-900045-4

Comparison with other measurements

- Only "global" uncertainty breakdown (arxiv:2307.04007) comparable to ATLAS

Unc. [MeV]	Total	Stat.	Syst.	PDF	A_i	Backg.	EW	e	μ	u_T	Lumi	Γ_W	PS
p_T^ℓ	16.2	11.1	11.8	4.9	3.5	1.7	5.6	5.9	5.4	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.5
m_T	24.4	11.4	21.6	11.7	4.7	4.1	4.9	6.7	6.0	11.4	2.5	0.2	7.0
Combined	15.9	9.8	12.5	5.7	3.7	2.0	5.4	6.0	5.4	2.3	1.3	0.1	2.3

ATLAS

Source	Uncertainty (MeV)
Lepton energy scale	3.0
Lepton energy resolution	1.2
Recoil energy scale	1.2
Recoil energy resolution	1.8
Lepton efficiency	0.4
Lepton removal	1.2
Backgrounds	3.3
p_T^Z model	1.8
p_T^W/p_T^Z model	1.3
Parton distributions	3.9
QED radiation	2.7
W boson statistics	6.4
Total	9.4

CDF

Compared to ATLAS

- Leverage larger data set while managing comparable exp. uncertainties in high PU
- Stronger constraints on PDFs
- Reduced impact of other theory
    - ATLAS EW unc. due to use of older Photos++
- Total calibration + muon eff. only 10% better
    - but Z-independent, model-based

CDF has advantages from p$\bar{\text{p}}$, lower E, PU

- PDFs better understood (valence quarks)
- Less hadronic activity (simpler recoil calibration)
- Low tracking material aids lepton calibration

➡Much larger data set is the CMS saving grace

Source of uncertainty	Impact (MeV) Nominal	Impact (MeV) Global
Muon momentum scale	4.8	4.4
Muon reco. efficiency	3.0	2.3
W and Z angular coeffs.	3.3	3.0
Higher-order EW	2.0	1.9
p_T^V modeling	2.0	0.8
PDF	4.4	2.8
Nonprompt background	3.2	1.7
Integrated luminosity	0.1	0.1
MC sample size	1.5	3.8
Data sample size	2.4	6.0
Total uncertainty	9.9	9.9

CMS

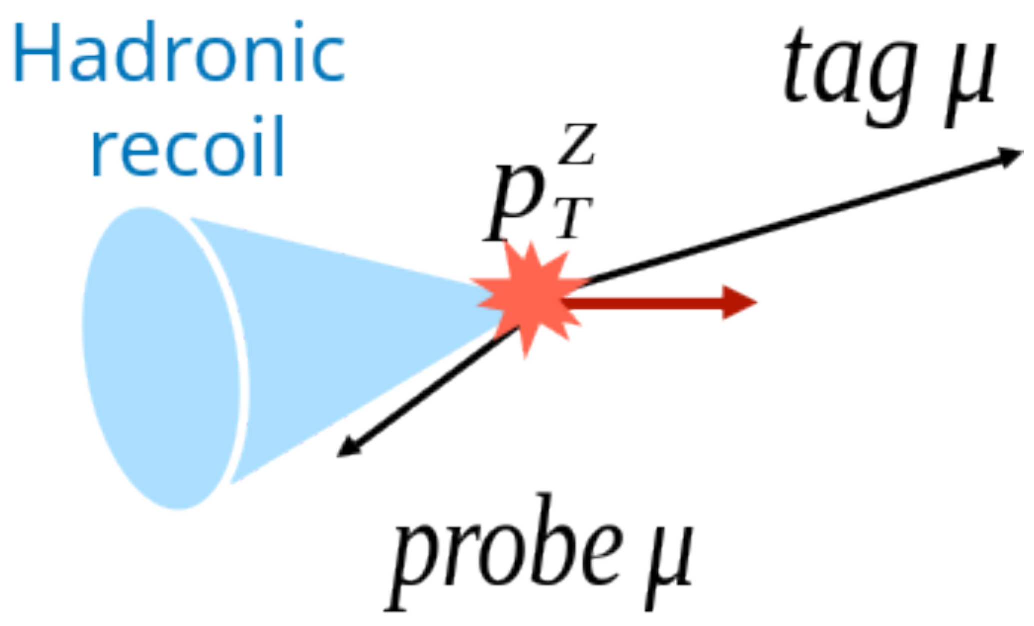
Muon reconstruction efficiency

- First step of analysis is reconstructing muons very precisely
  - *in situ* measurement of reconstruction rate from Z⟶μμ sample (tag-and-probe)
    - $\mathcal{E}$ binned very finely in (p_T^μ ,η^μ) and divided by into steps:
      - tracking, track+muon system match, ID, trigger, isolation
    - Smoothed in p_T^μ to reduce stat. fluctuations
  - ~2400 nuisance parameters in final signal extraction

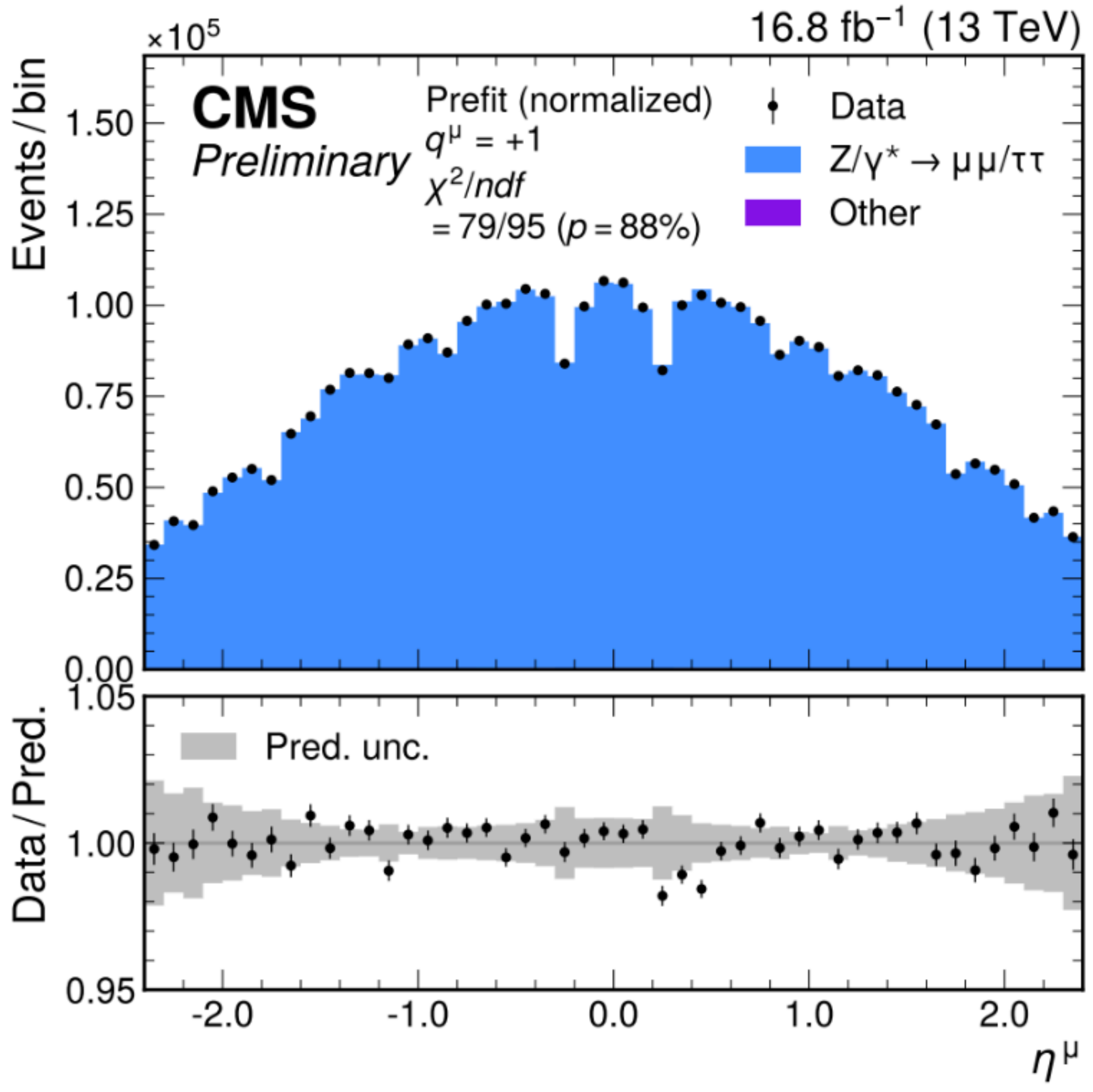
➡3.0 MeV unc. in m_W

$$\varepsilon = \frac{passing\ probes}{passing\ probes + failling\ probes}$$

- Note: tag-and-probe cannot capture loss of events before the trigger, or differences between W and Z
  - Account for W/Z recoil differences
  - Custom vertex selection for W/Z consistency
  - Trigger "pre-firing" estimated independently



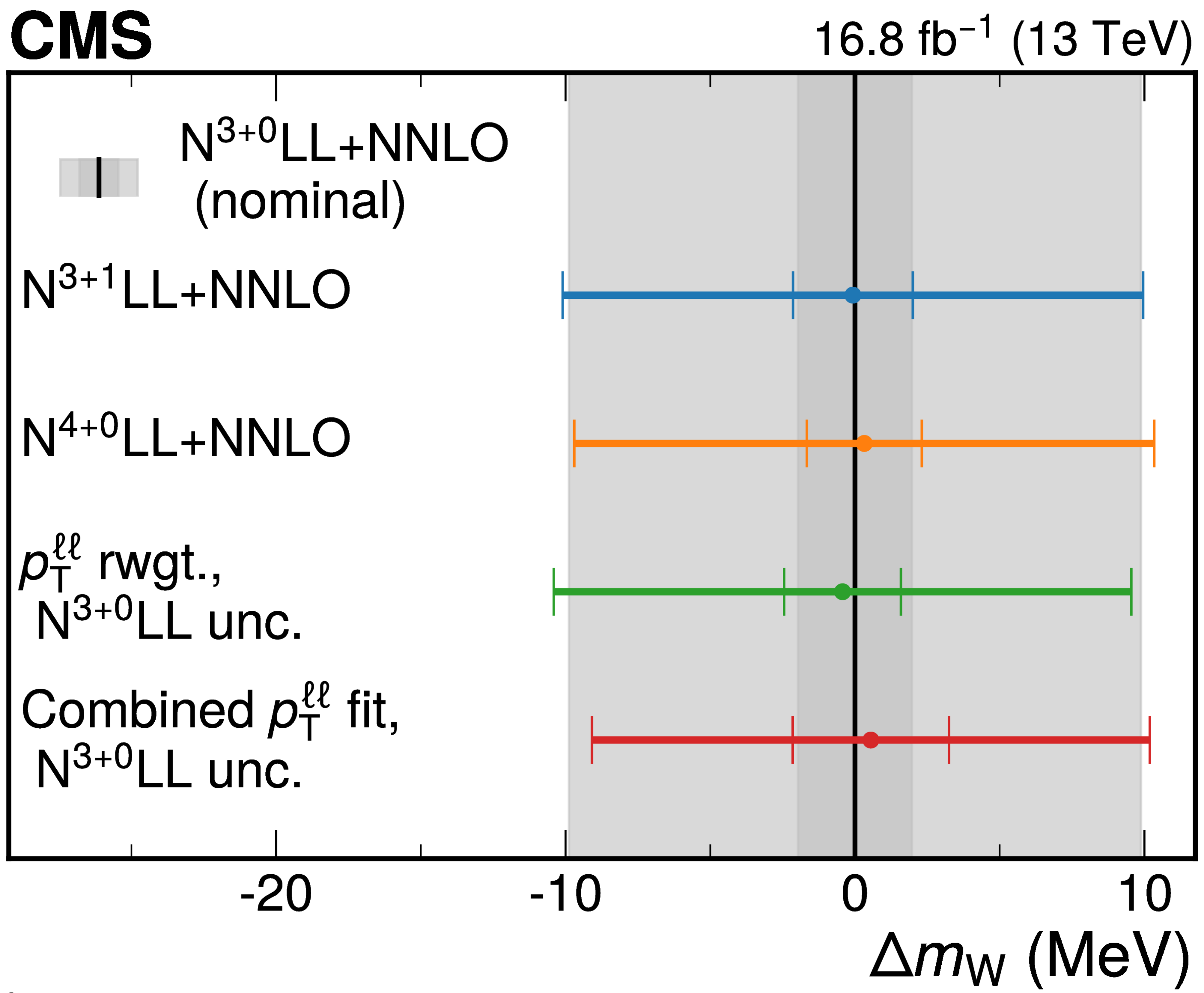
$$u_T = \frac{\vec{p}_T^{\,\mu} \cdot \vec{p}_T^{\,V}}{p_T^\mu}$$

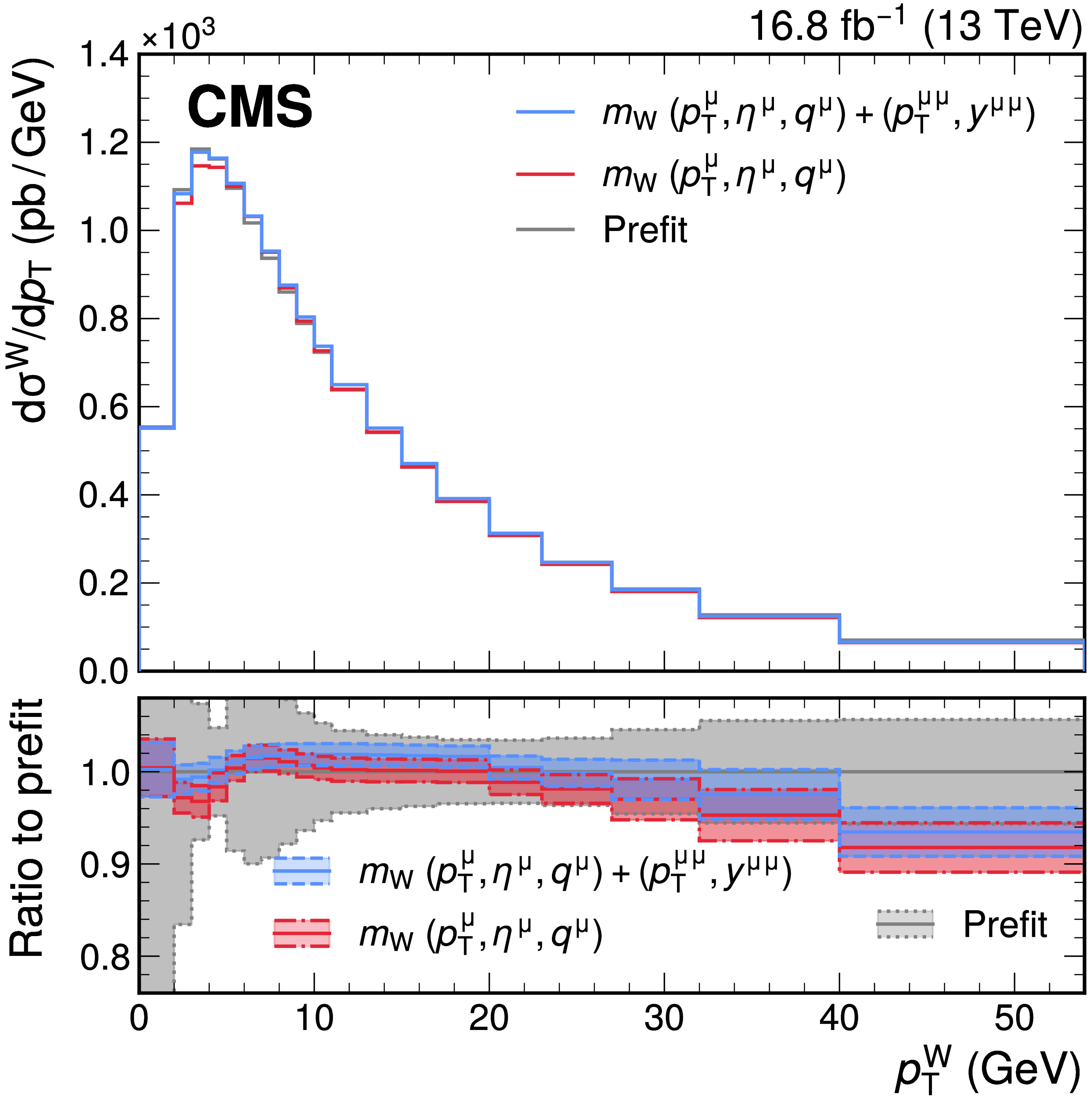


Impact of modeling and validation

- Tested effect of varying treatment of theoretical uncertainties
  - Partial high-order resummation + theory nuisance parameters
  - Explicit reweighing of p_T^W by measured p_T^Z correction
  - Combined m_W + $p_T^{\mu\mu}$ fit

➡All results consistent with nominal approach

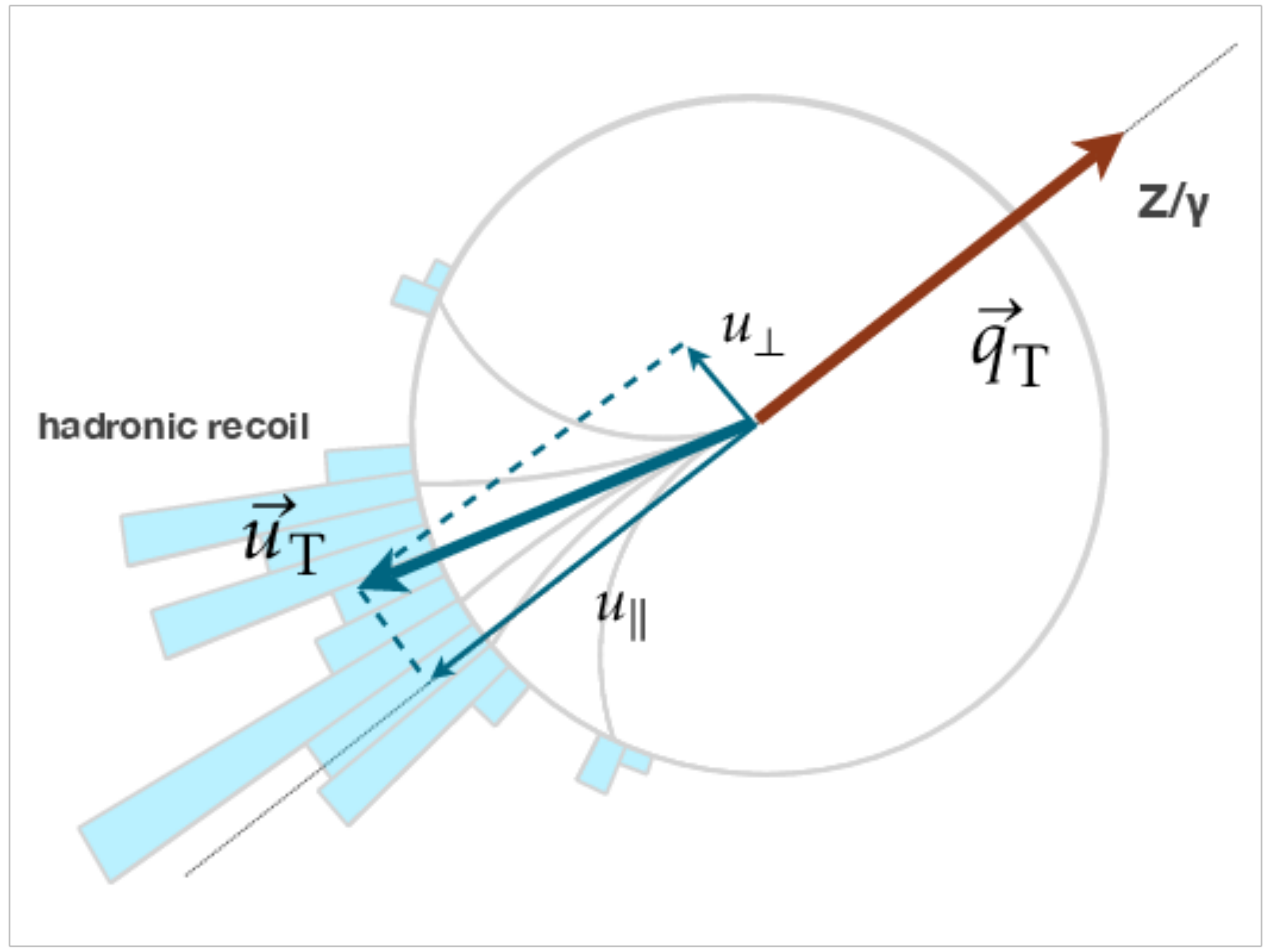


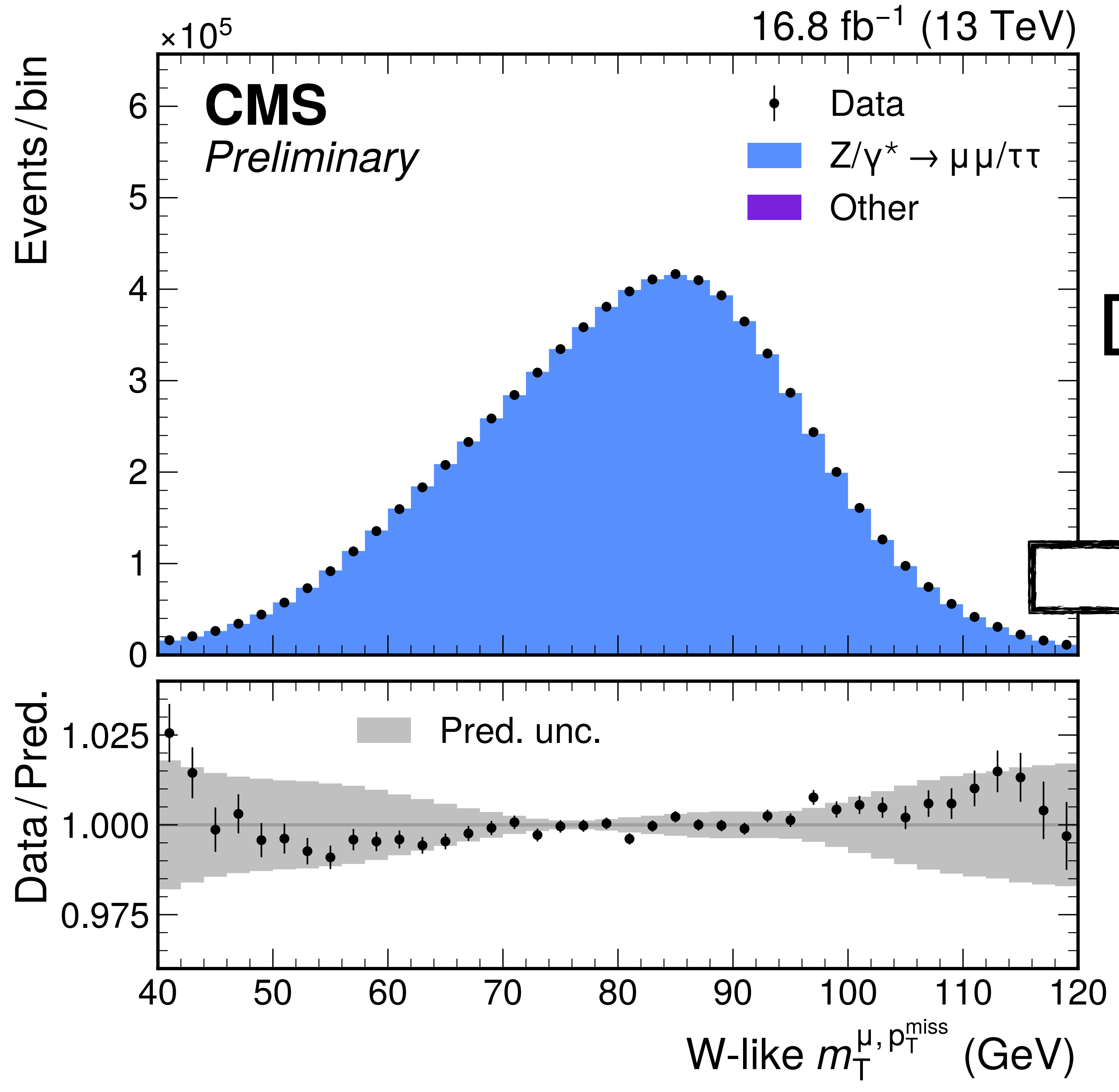


Comparison of generator-level postfit distributions from nominal and combined m_W + $p_T^{\mu\mu}$ fits

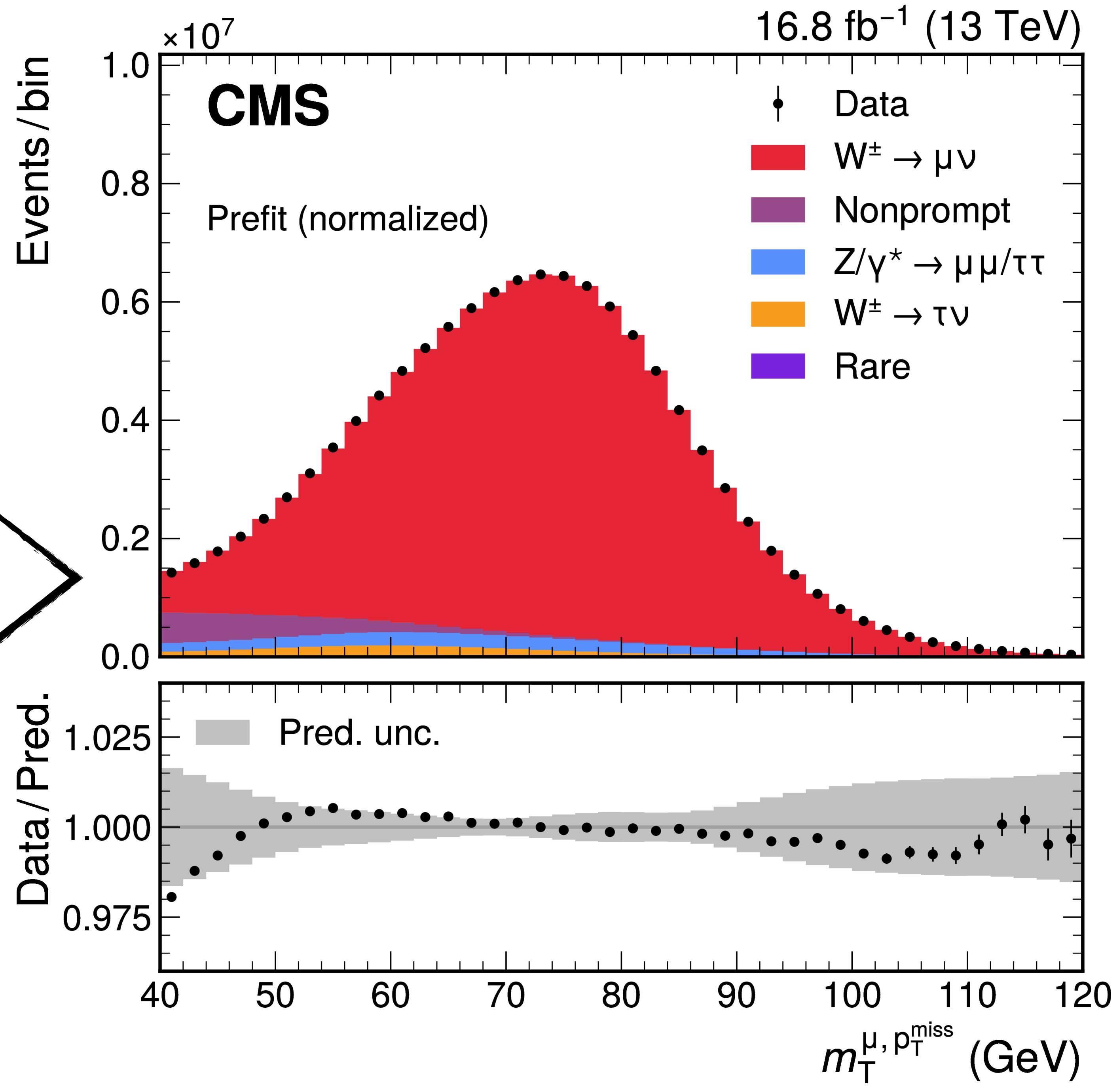
p_T^{miss} calibration

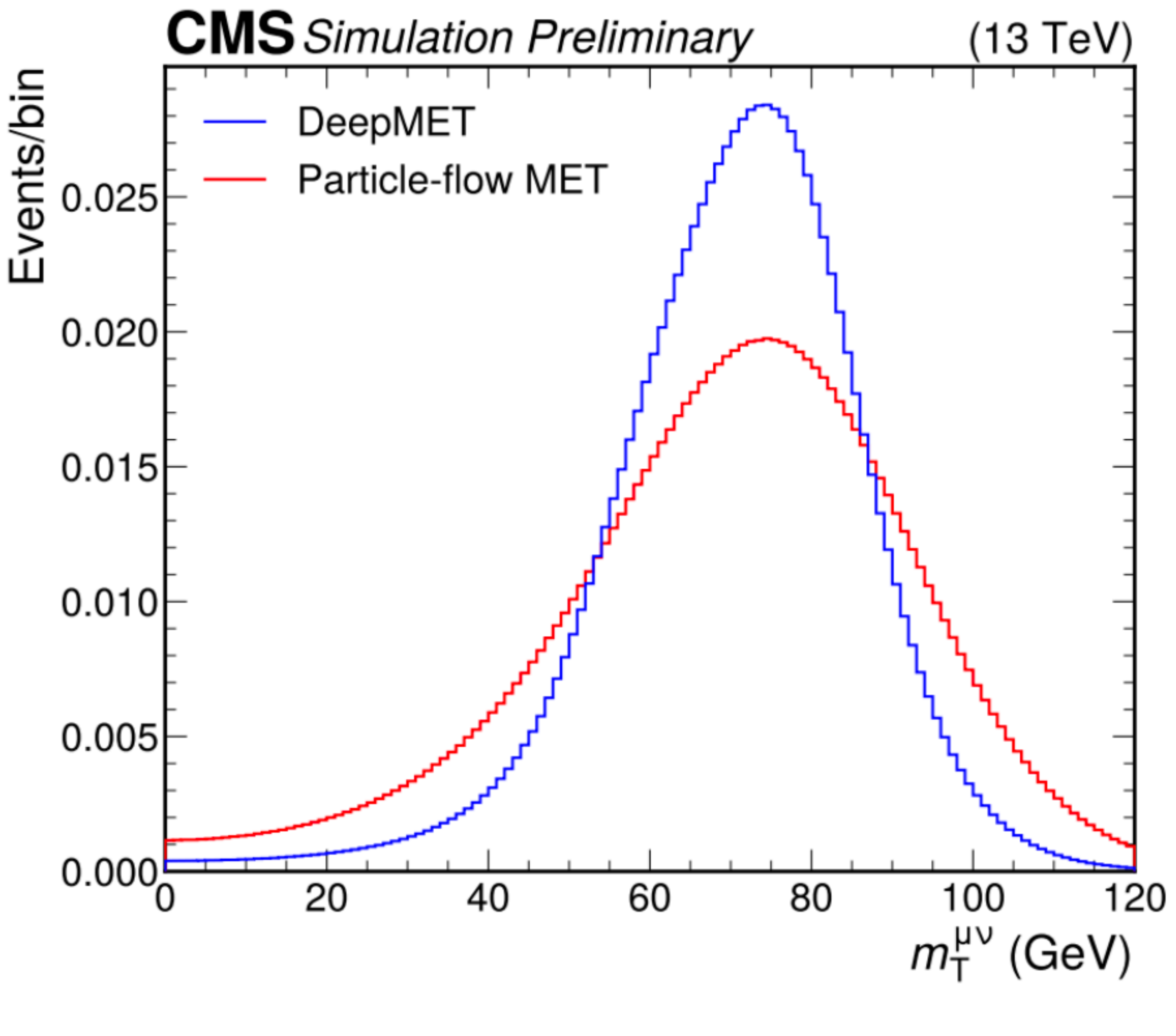
- p_T^{miss} enters the analysis via the signal ($m_T > 40$ GeV)
  - DeepMET gives improved resolution, better signal vs. background
- Calibrate p_T^{miss} in dimuon data
  - Hadronic activity must balance $p_T^{\ell\ell}$
  - Parameterised corrections in bins of boson p_T
  - Applied to Z (validation) and W MC using generator-level p_T^W





Derived from Z applied to W



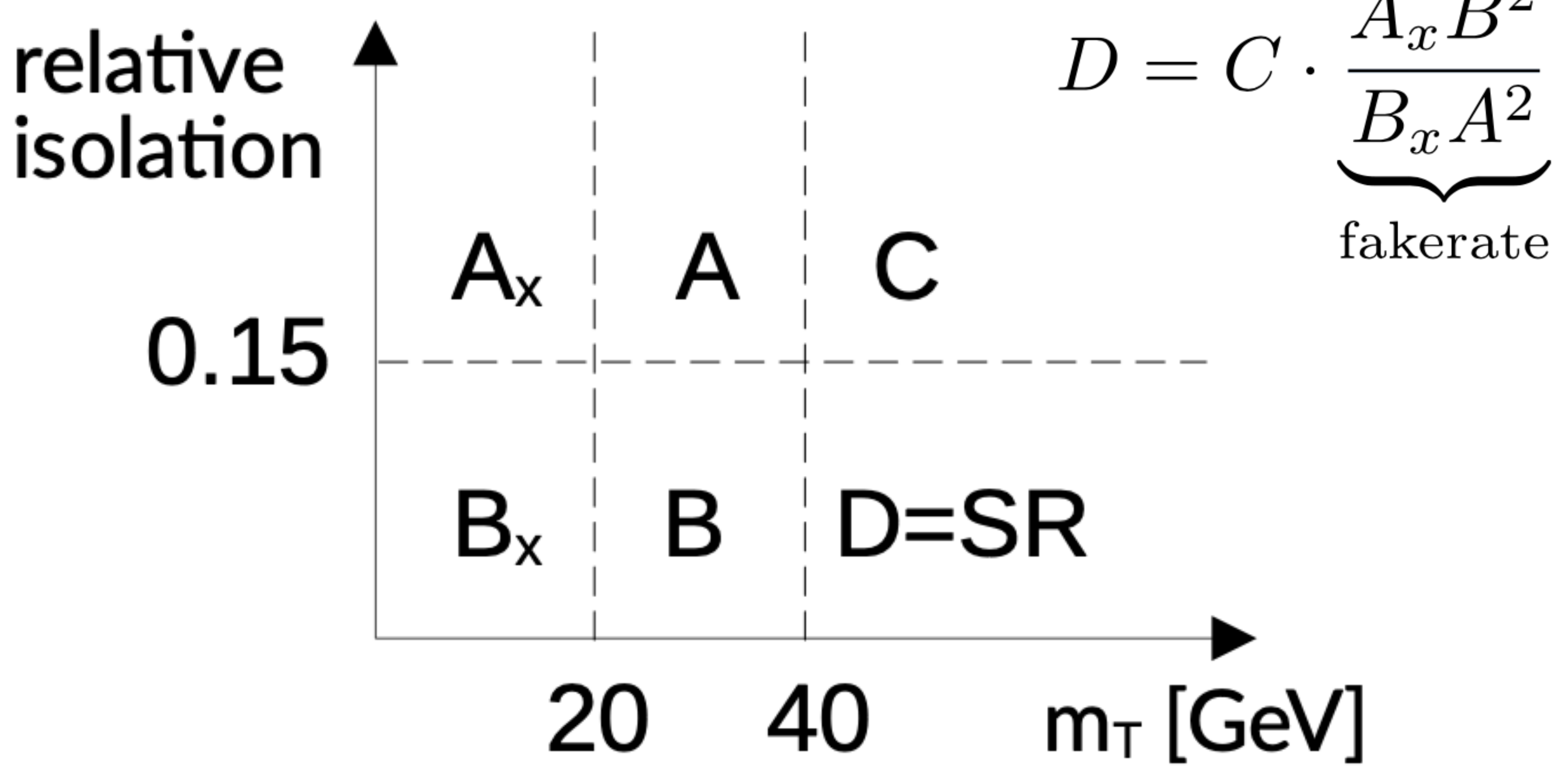


Nonprompt background estimation

- Data driven estimate with "extended ABCD method"
  - 5 (+1 signal) regions of isolation/m_T to correct for correlations
  - Smoothing to reduce stat. fluctuations

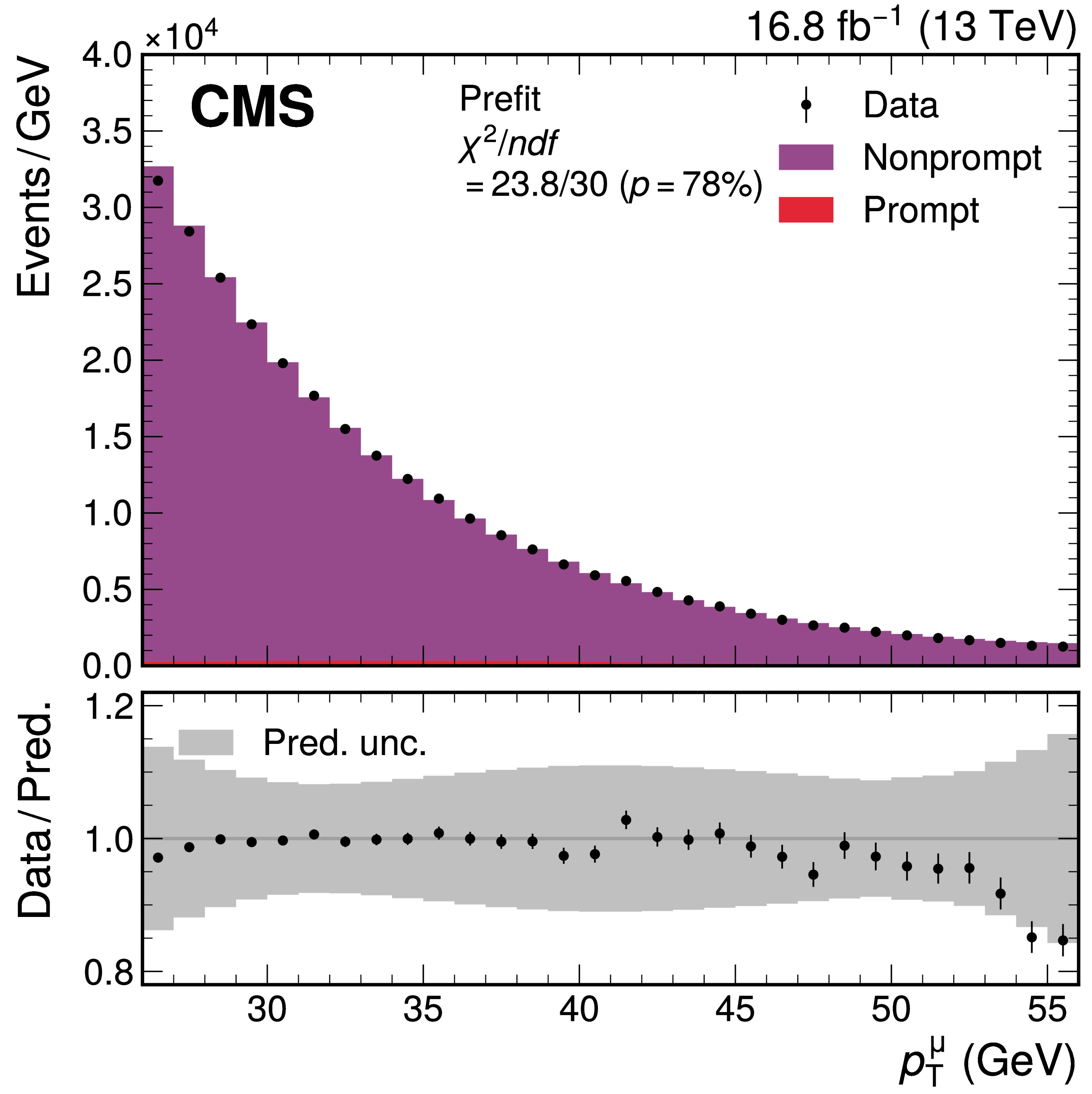
➡3.2 MeV unc. in m_W

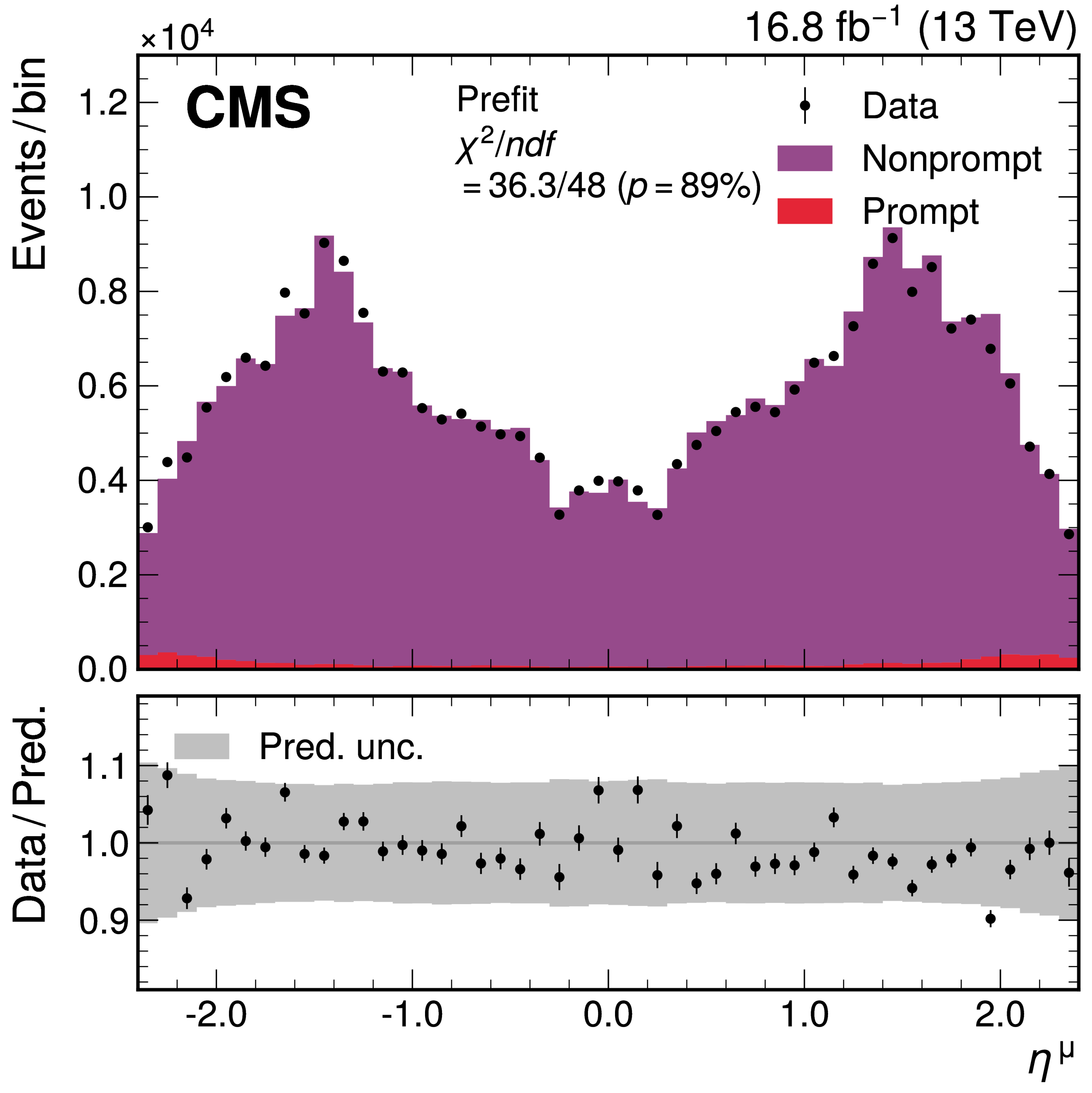
- Full **uncertainties of prompt subtraction propagated to 5 regions**
  - Dedicated efficiency measurement for iso-failing muons



- Primarily heavy flavour decays to leptons in jets

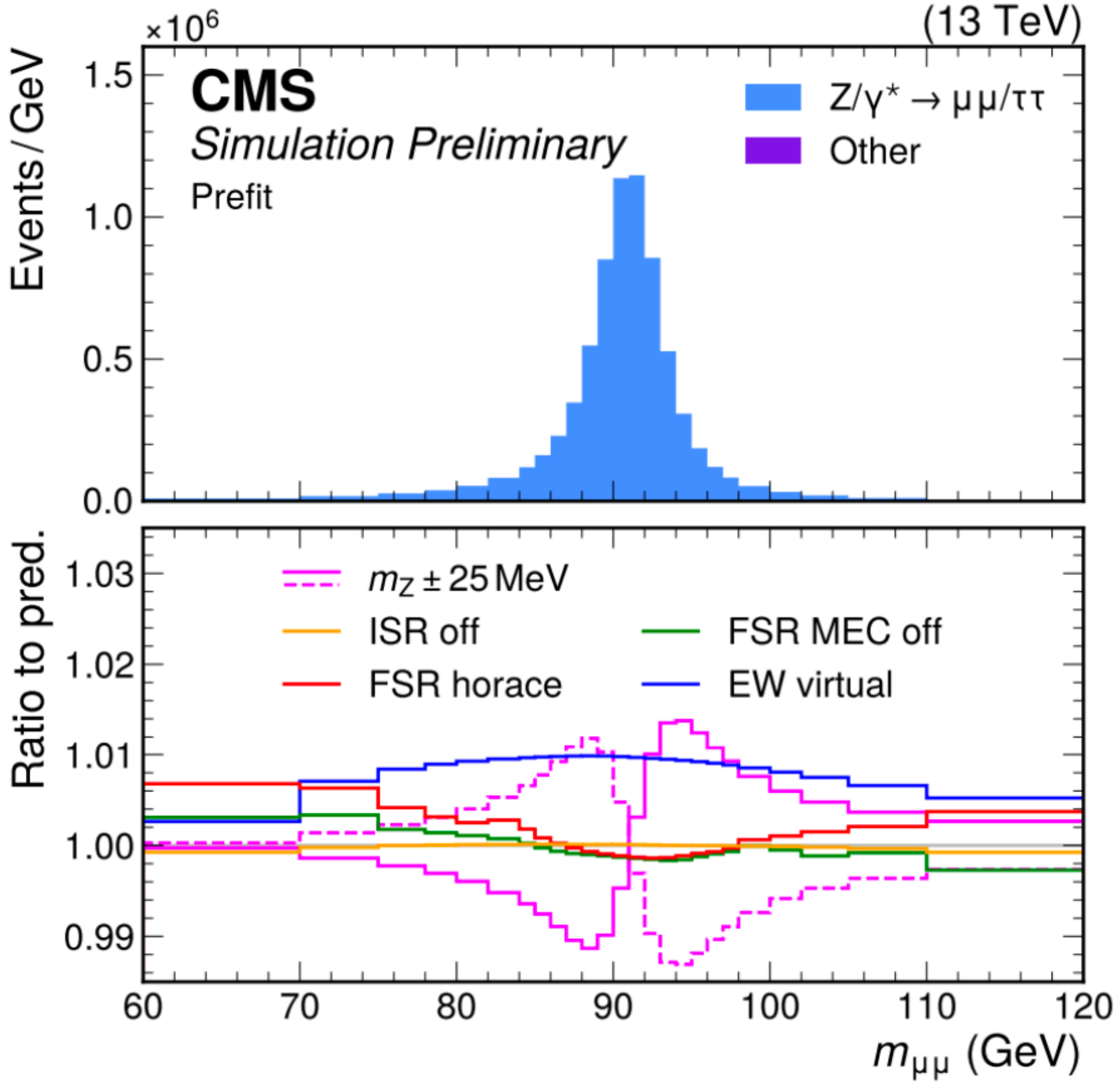
➡Validated in secondary vertex control region

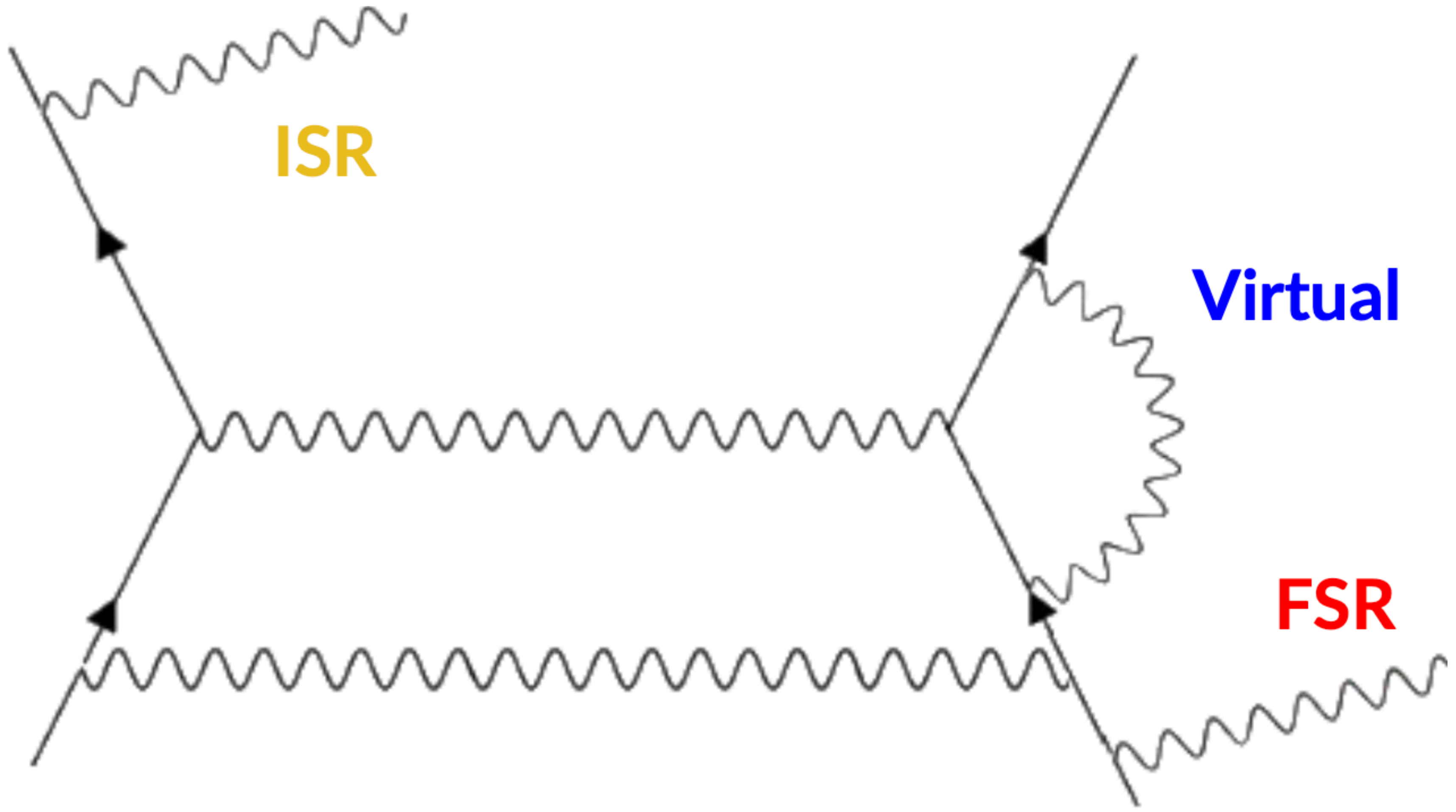




Higher-order EW uncertainties

- Main impact of EW corrections captured by Photos++
  - Includes QED @leading-log γ→ee/μμ pair production and matrix element corrections (MEC) ~NLO QED
- Impact of higher-order EW evaluated by comparisons of full NLO EW calculation to MiNNLO+photos prediction. Factorized
  - FSR ~ 0.3 MeV in m_W
    - Horace QED FSR
    - Photos++ MEC off
  - ISR < 0.1 MeV
    - Switching on/off QED ISR in pythia
  - Virtual ~1.9 MeV
    - Z: Powheg NLO+HO EW
    - W: ReneSANCe NLO+HO EW





ATLAS: Pythia vs. Photos (6 MeV unc.)
CDF: 2.7 MeV unc. (Horace)

Theory nuisance parameters

- Level 1: At given order vary parameters around their known values

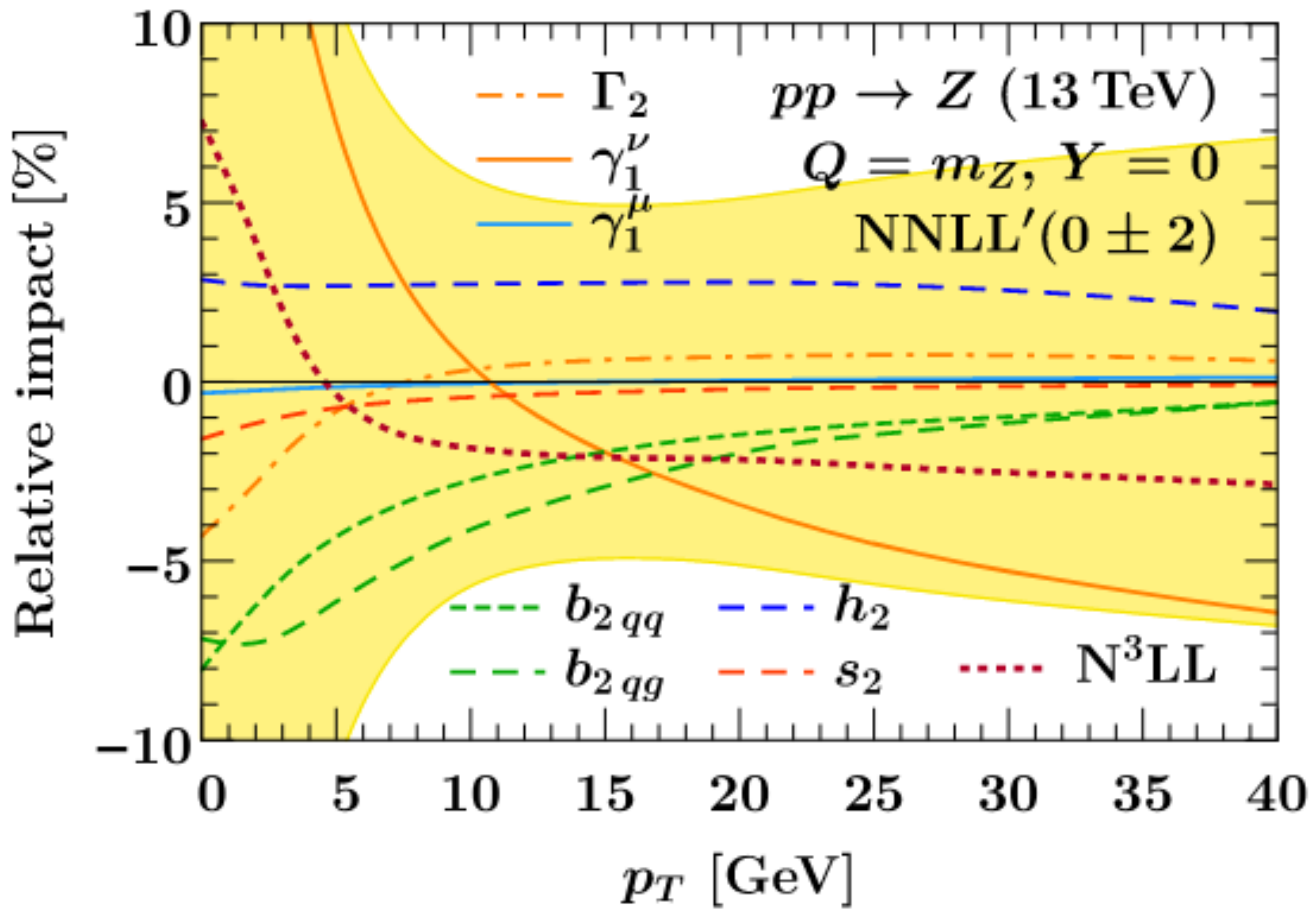
  $c_0 + \alpha_s(\mu)\left[c_1 + \alpha_s(\mu)\, c_2 + \cdots\right] \;\to\; c_0 + \alpha_s(\mu)(c_1 + \tilde{\theta}_1)$

  - Simpler but perhaps less robust

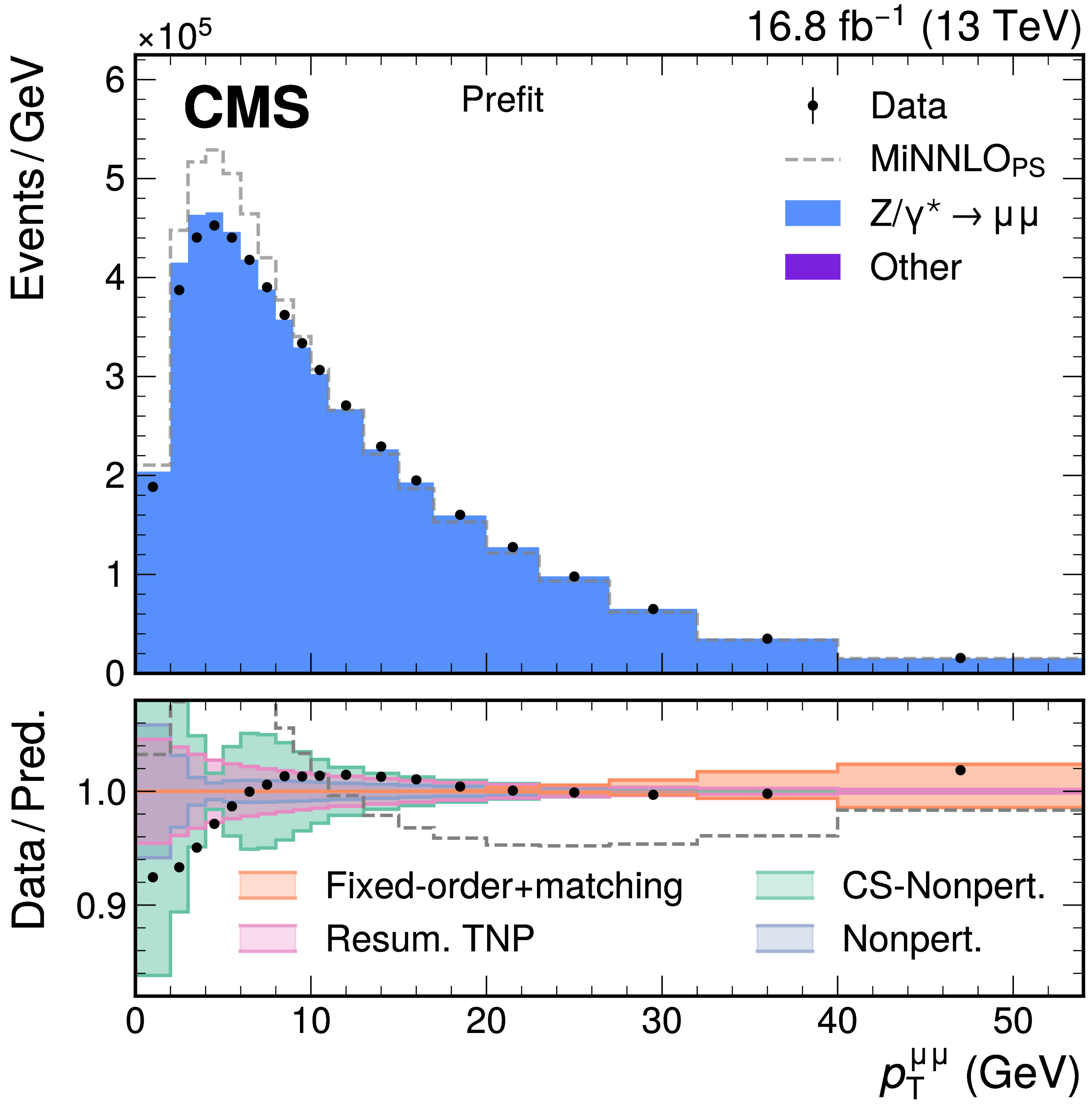
- Level 2: Implement the full next order in terms of unknown parameters

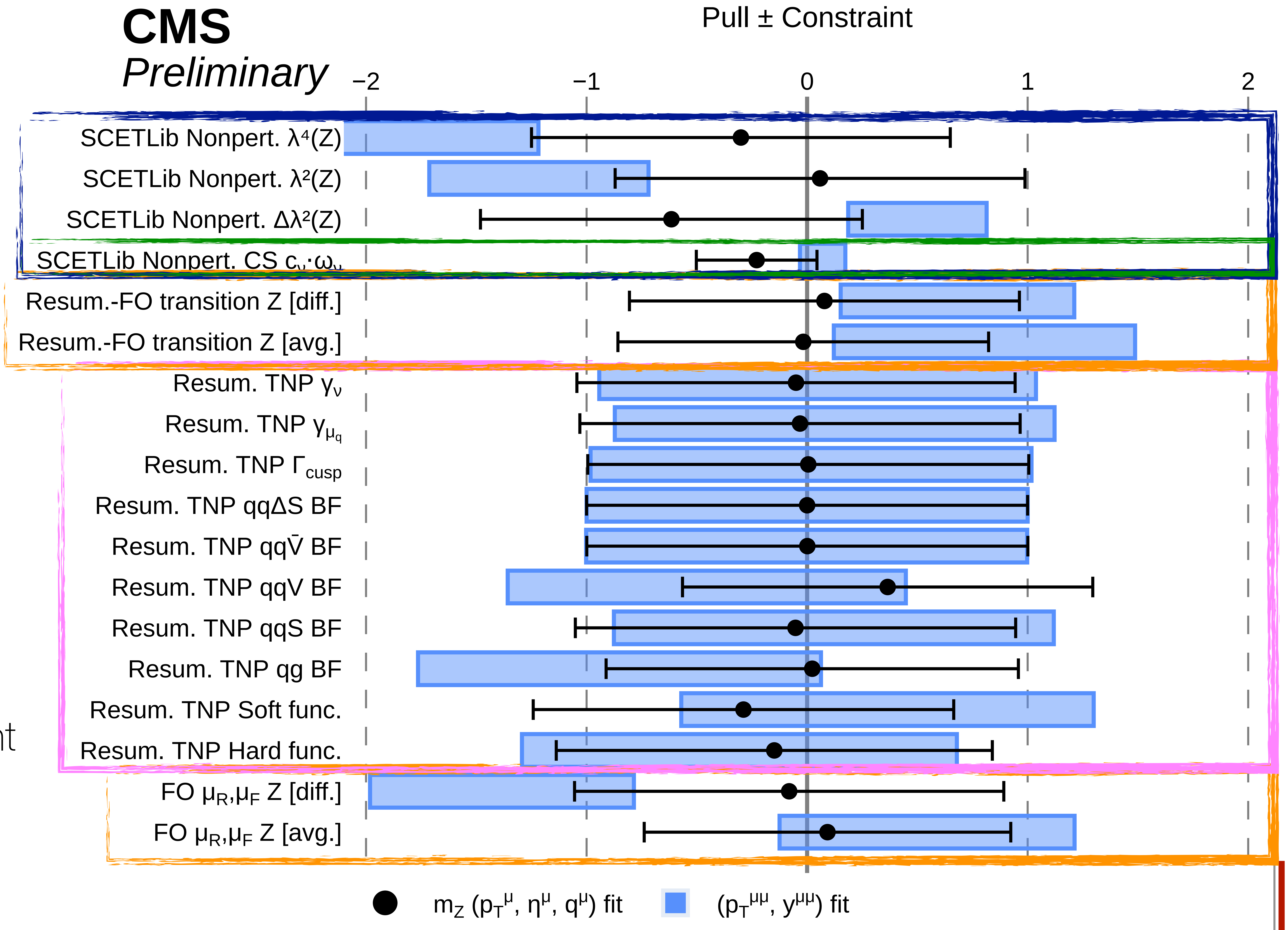
  $c_0 + \alpha_s(\mu)\left[c_1 + \alpha_s(\mu)\, c_2 + \cdots\right] \;\to\; c_0 + \alpha_s(\mu)\left[c_1 + \alpha_s(\mu)\, \theta_2\right]$

  - More involved, but also more robust, allowing for maximal precision



Parameter level view of the theory model





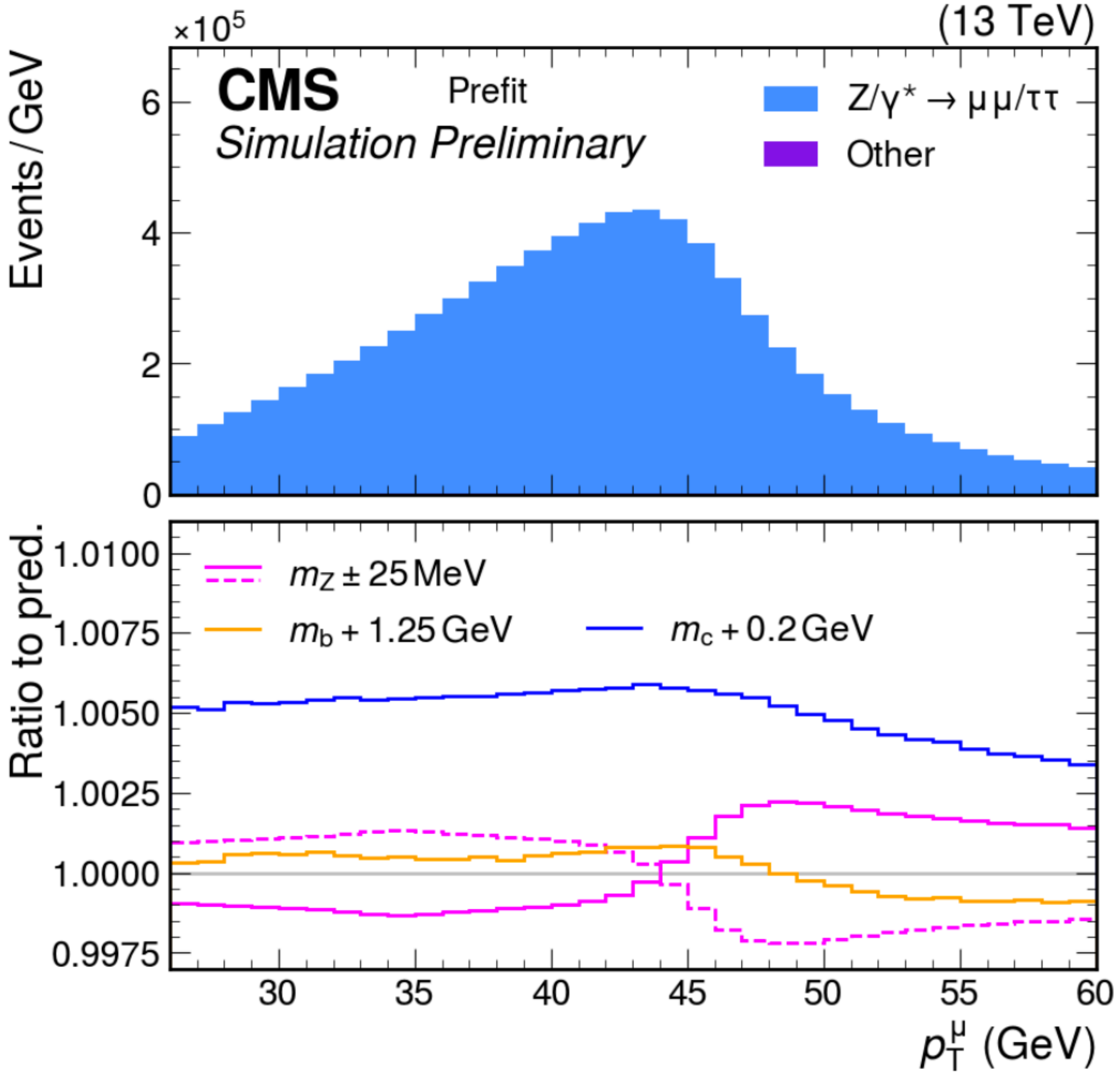
- Small pulls/constraints on TNPs
- Nonperturbative terms most important
  - Different behaviour of $\Lambda^{(2)}$ and CS terms due to degeneracy
- **Consistent impact on p_T^Z**

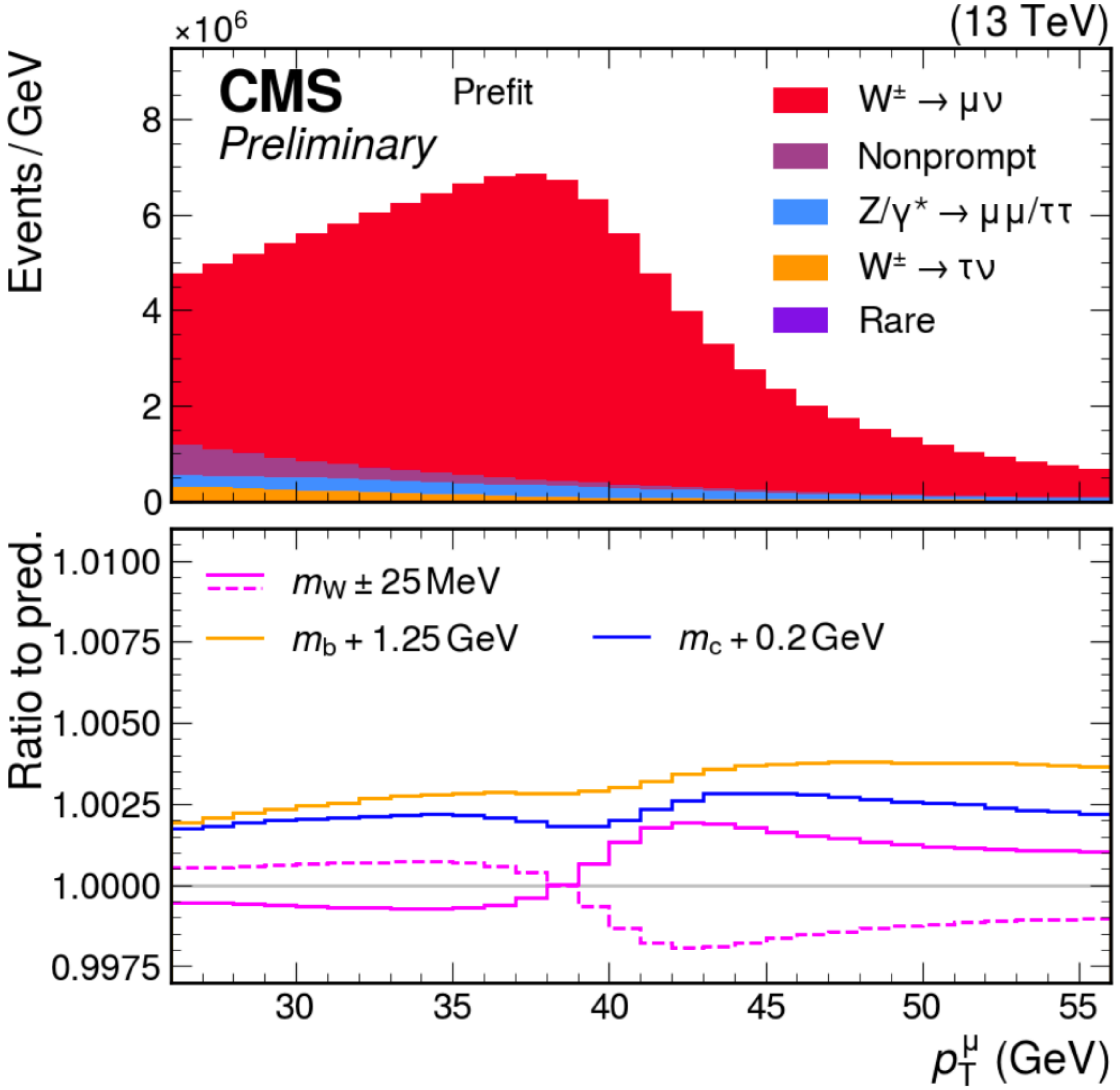
Heavy quark masses

- SCETlib calculation assumes massless quarks
  - Full calculation at comparable accuracy not known

➡ Estimate impact by varying quark mass thresholds in PDF (dedicated MSHT20 PDF sets)

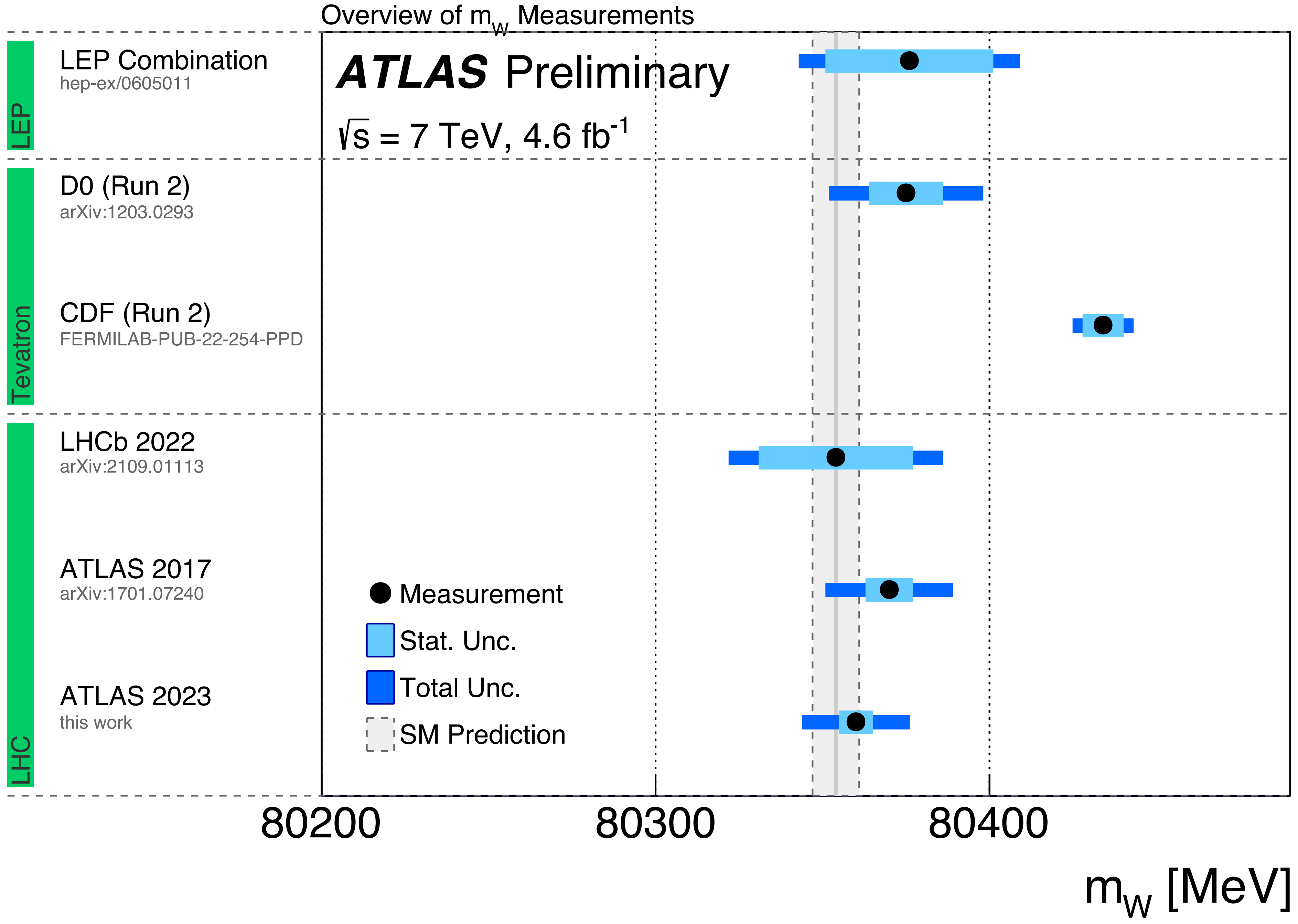
  - **Impact ~0.7 MeV**





m_W measurements: current landscape

- LEP combination (2013): 33 MeV unc.
  - Semi-leptonic and fully hadronic WW decays
- Tevatron (proton-antiproton):
  - wrt LHC: Smaller W production uncertainty, better estimation of neutrino momentum
  - D0 (2013): (23 MeV unc.)
  - CDF (2022): (9.4 MeV unc.)
    - m_T+p_T^ℓ (e+μ); very precise ℓ calibration; 4.2 M events
- LHCb (2021) (32 MeV unc.)
  - 13 TeV, p_T^μ channel only; 2.4 M events
- ATLAS (15.9 MeV unc.)
  - Published 2017, updated earlier this year
  - 7 TeV data, m_T+p_T^ℓ (e+μ, 3 η categories); 14 M events
  - Driven by p_T^ℓ channel (~90%)
- CMS (9.9 MeV unc.)
  - 13 TeV data, p_T^ℓ (μ only, 48 η categories); 100 M events



Source	Uncertainty (MeV)
Lepton energy scale	3.0
Lepton energy resolution	1.2
Recoil energy scale	1.2
Recoil energy resolution	1.8
Lepton efficiency	0.4
Lepton removal	1.2
Backgrounds	3.3
p_T^Z model	1.8
p_T^W/p_T^Z model	1.3
Parton distributions	3.9
QED radiation	2.7
W boson statistics	6.4
Total	9.4

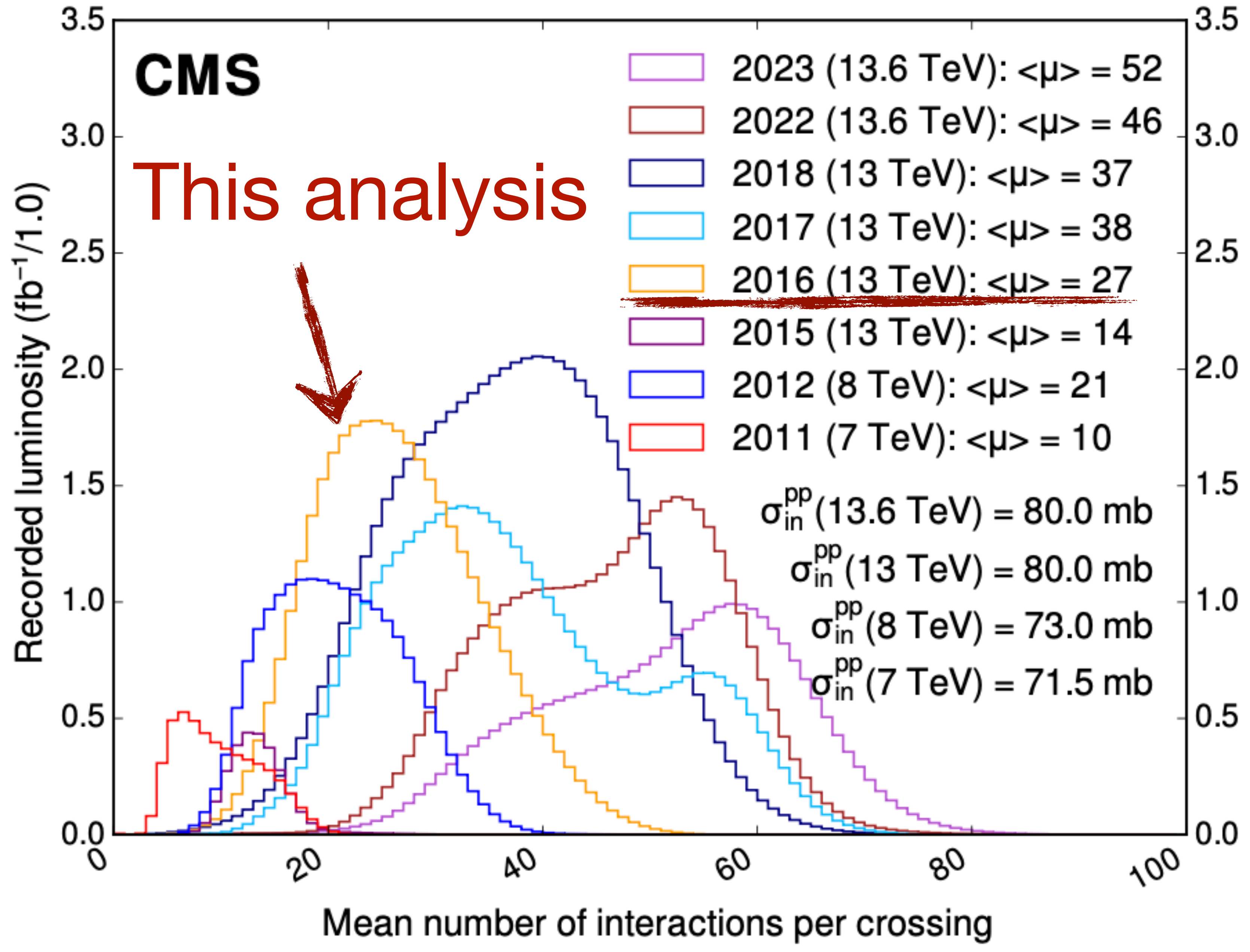
CDF uncertainty breakdown

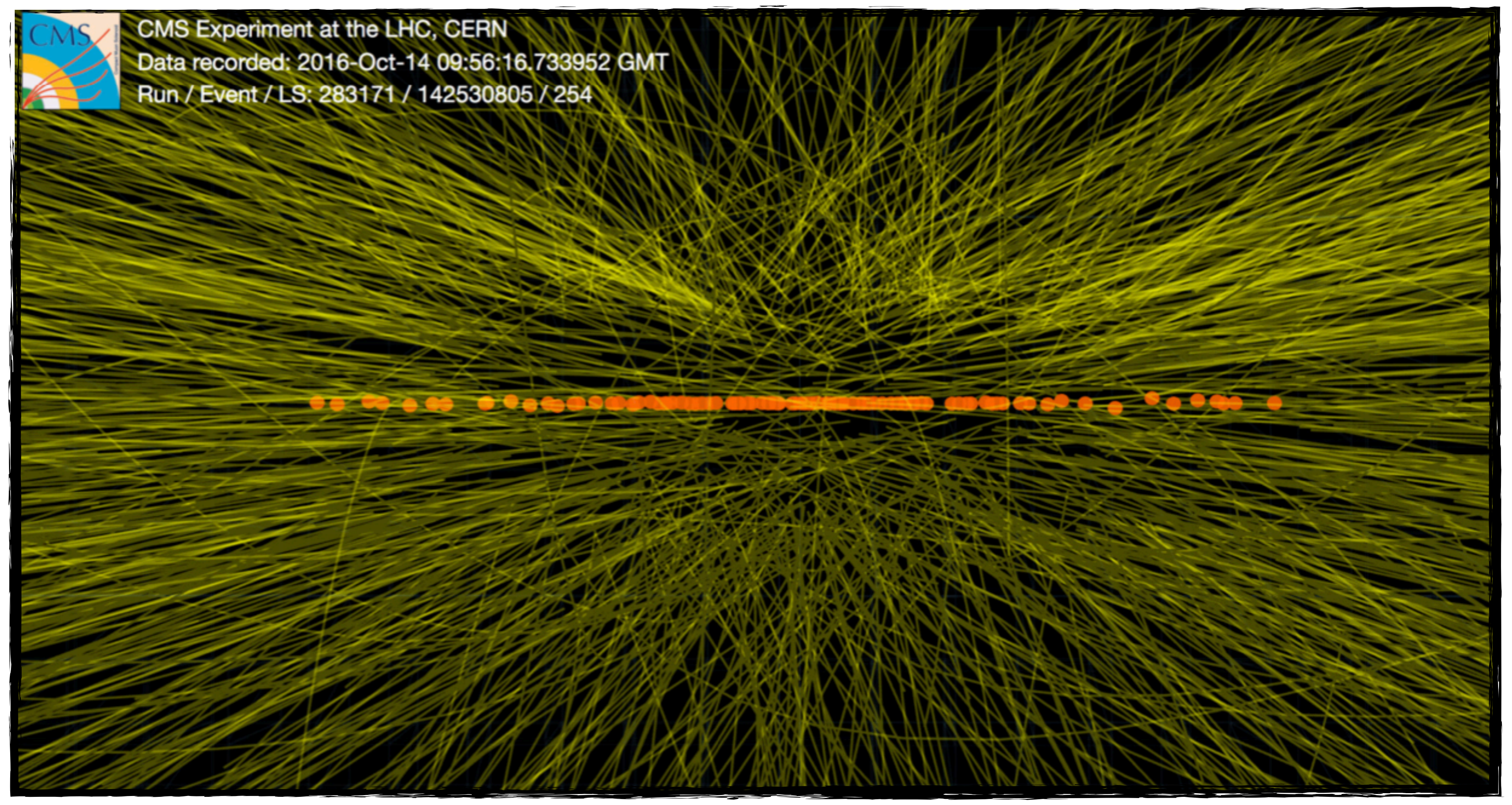
Pileup

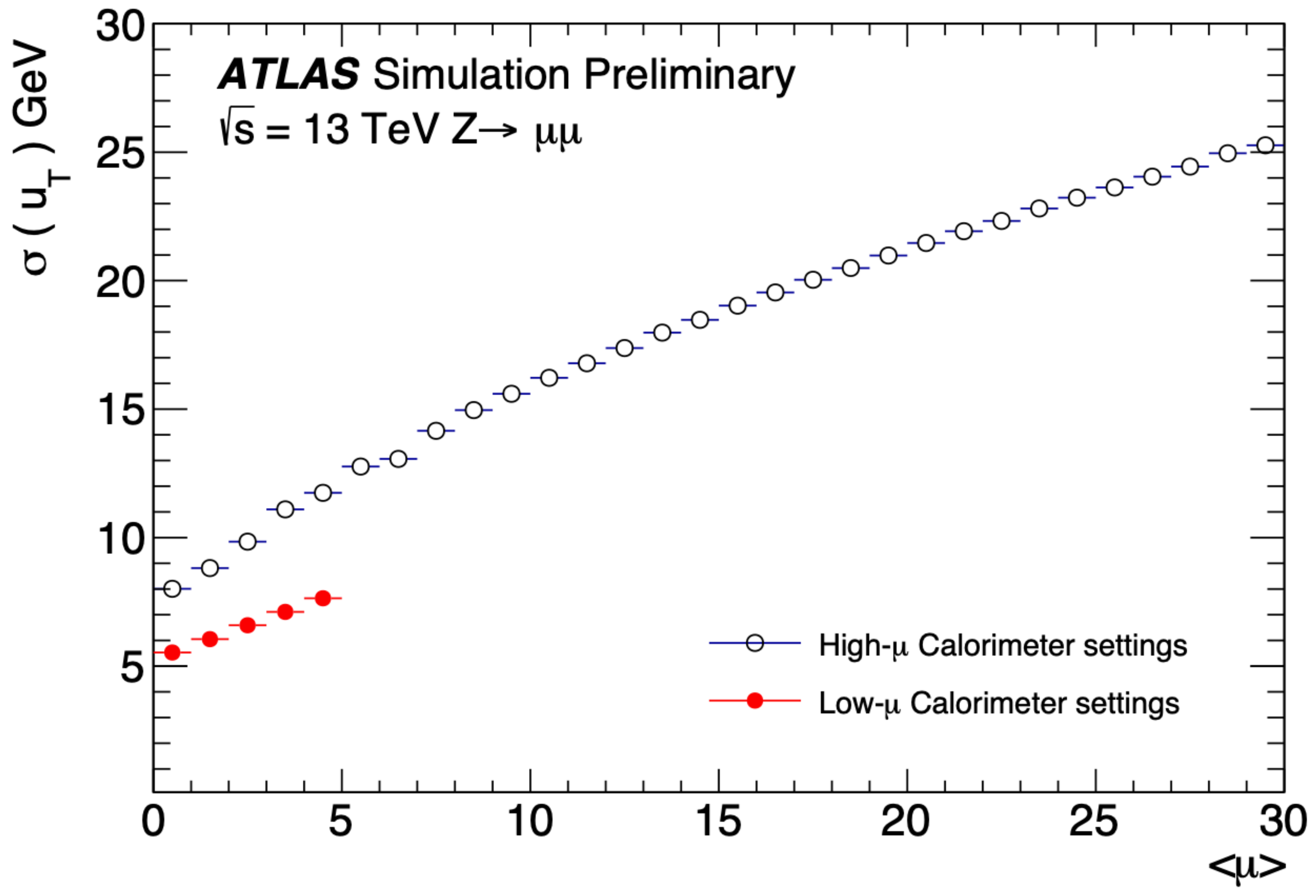
- Multiple pp interactions in one LHC bunch crossing
  - Critical to the LHC push to high luminosity, but not "for free"
- **"Is pileup really such a big deal?"** — Anonymous theory colleague
  - Most measurements: it's worth the hit
  - Precision measurements: it's a huge challenge!

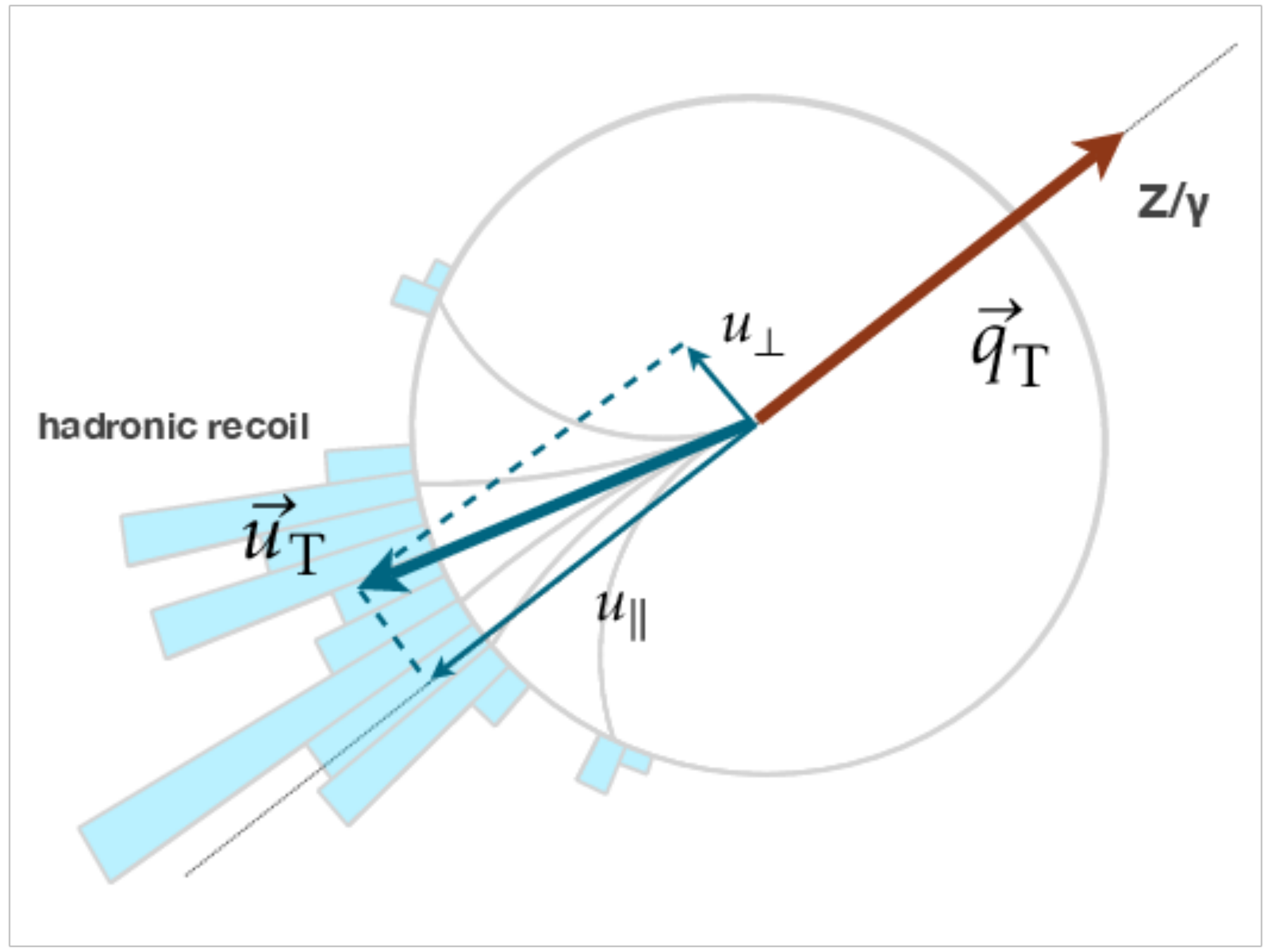
➡More stuff in the detector ⟹ more chances for confusion (e.g., tracks built from wrong hits), higher chance to mis-measure

- Balancing act between lumi. and performance









Comparison of measurements (previous ATLAS)

	ATLAS	LHCb	CDF
Collider	pp	pp	$p\bar{p}$
$\sqrt{s}$	7	13	1.96
$\mathcal{L}$	4.1–4.6	1.7	8.8
$N_{pileup} \sim$	9	2	3
Final states	e/μ	μ	e/μ
Fit variables	m_T, p_T^ℓ	q/p_T^ℓ, p_T^{miss}	m_T, p_T^ℓ, p_T^{miss}
$p_T^\ell >$ (GeV)	30	28	30
$p_T^\ell <$ (GeV)	50	52	55
$\eta^\ell >$	-2.5	2.2	-1.0
$\eta^\ell <$	2.5	4.4	1.0
$p_T^{miss} >$ (GeV)	30	N/A	30
$m_T >$ (GeV)	60	N/A	60
$m_T <$ (GeV)	100	N/A	100
$u_T <$ (GeV)	15	N/A	15
Selected events $\sim$	13.7M	2.4M	4.2M
MC generator	POWHEG-PYTHIA 8	POWHEG-PYTHIA 8	RESBOS
PDF set	NNPDF3.0	NNPDF3.1	NNPDF3.1

Comparison of uncertainties (previous ATLAS)

Source	ATLAS (MeV)	LHCb (MeV)	CDF (MeV)
Lepton uncertainties	9.2	10	3.5
Recoil energy scale & resolution	2.9	N/A	2.2
Backgrounds	4.5	2	3.3
Model theoretical uncertainties	9.9	17	3.5
PDFs	9.2	9	3.9
Statistical	6.8	23	6.4
Total	18.5	32	9.4

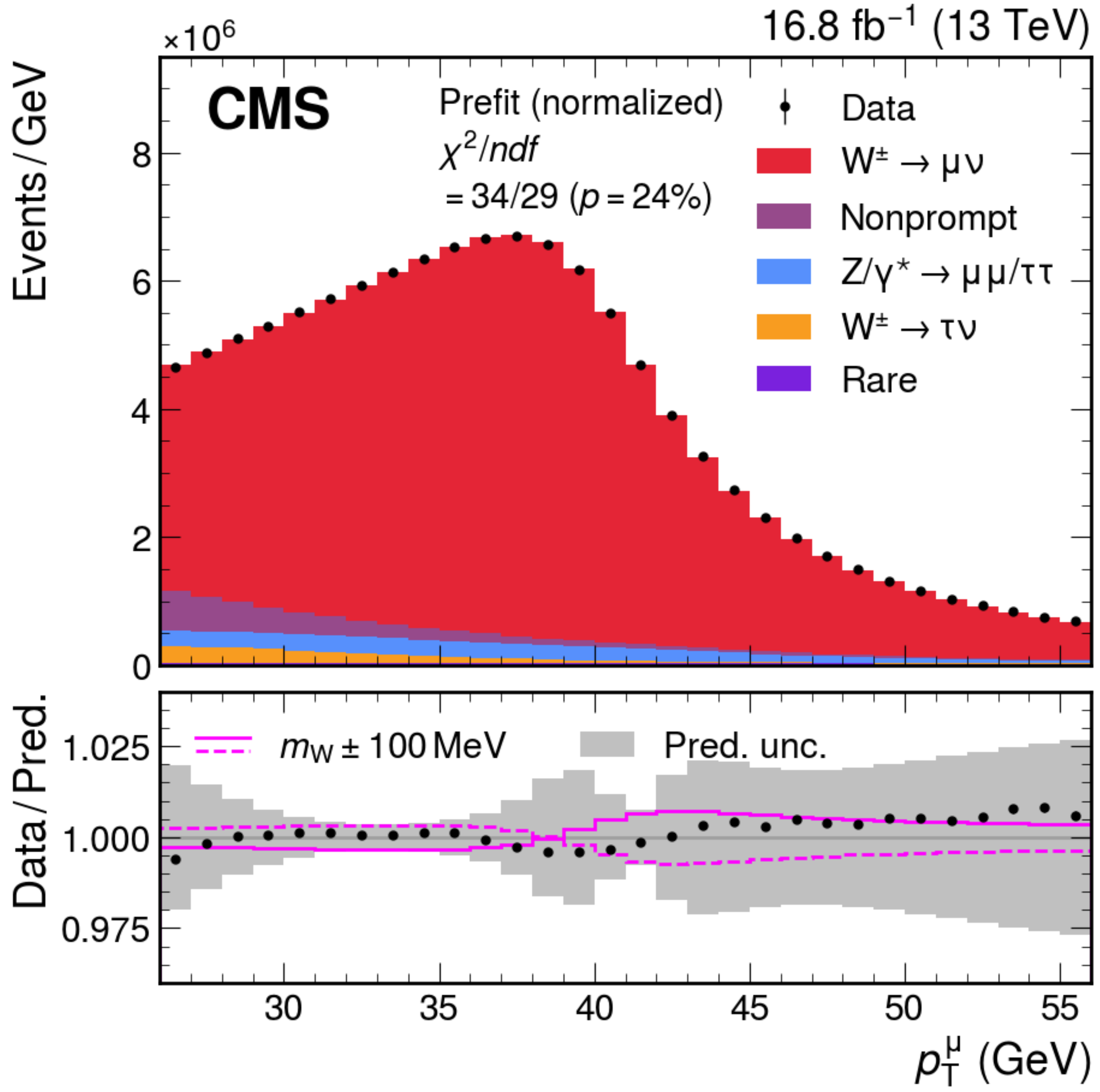
Statistical analysis

- Results from binned maximum likelihood fits to distributions sensitive to parameter-of-interest (m_W or m_Z)
  - **Using <u>tensorflow-based</u>** implementation of binned maximum likelihood fit
    - Avoid numerical instabilities due to fit complexities

- **O(3k) template bins in m_W fit and ~4000 nuisance parameters**

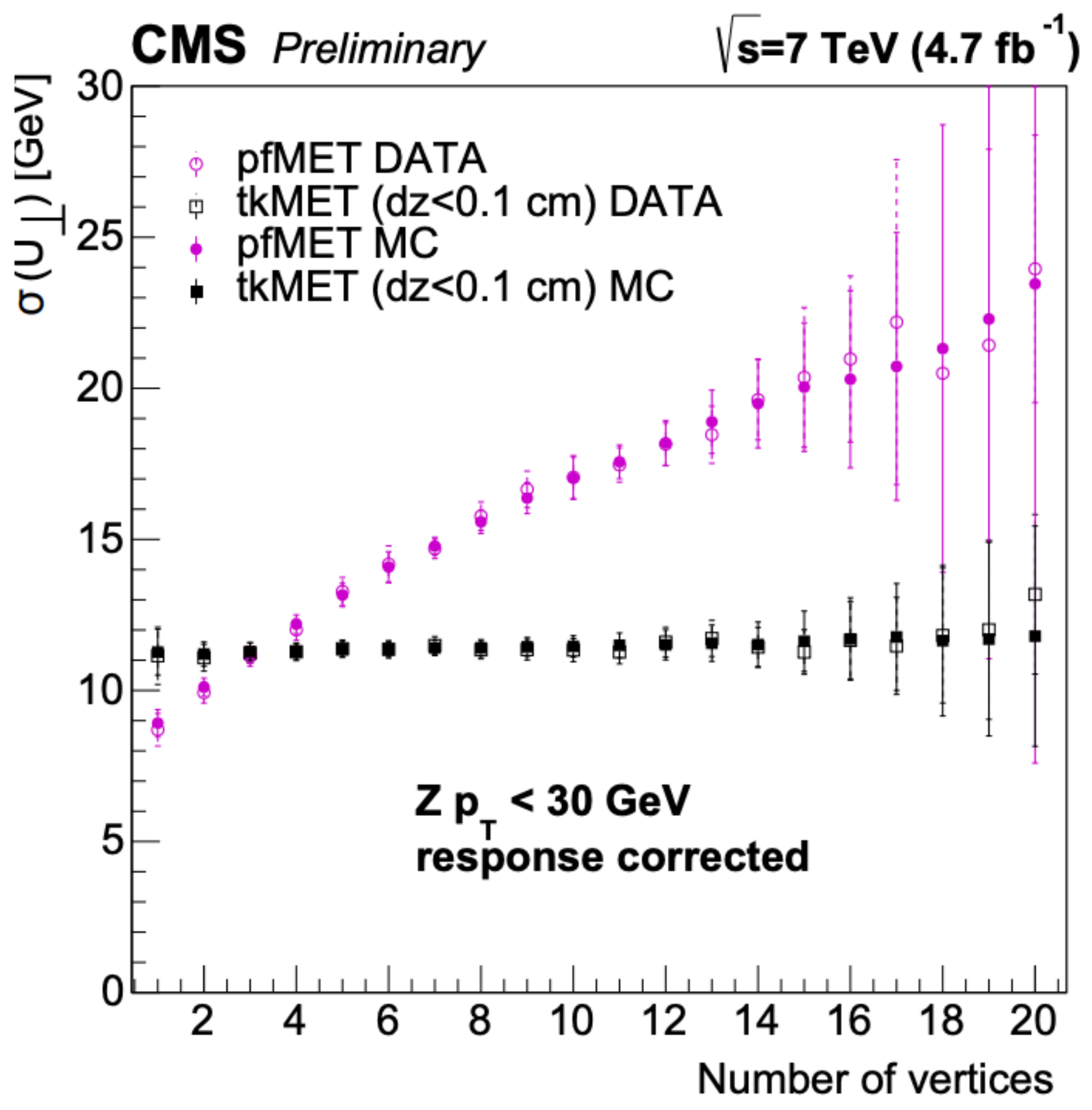
- **m_W (m_Z) uncertainty ± 100 MeV shift computed in simulation and propagated via event weights**
  - Unconstrained in fit
  - Extrapolation within range using log normal shape (validated to within < 0.1 MeV)
  - Consistent with typical χ^2 minimization

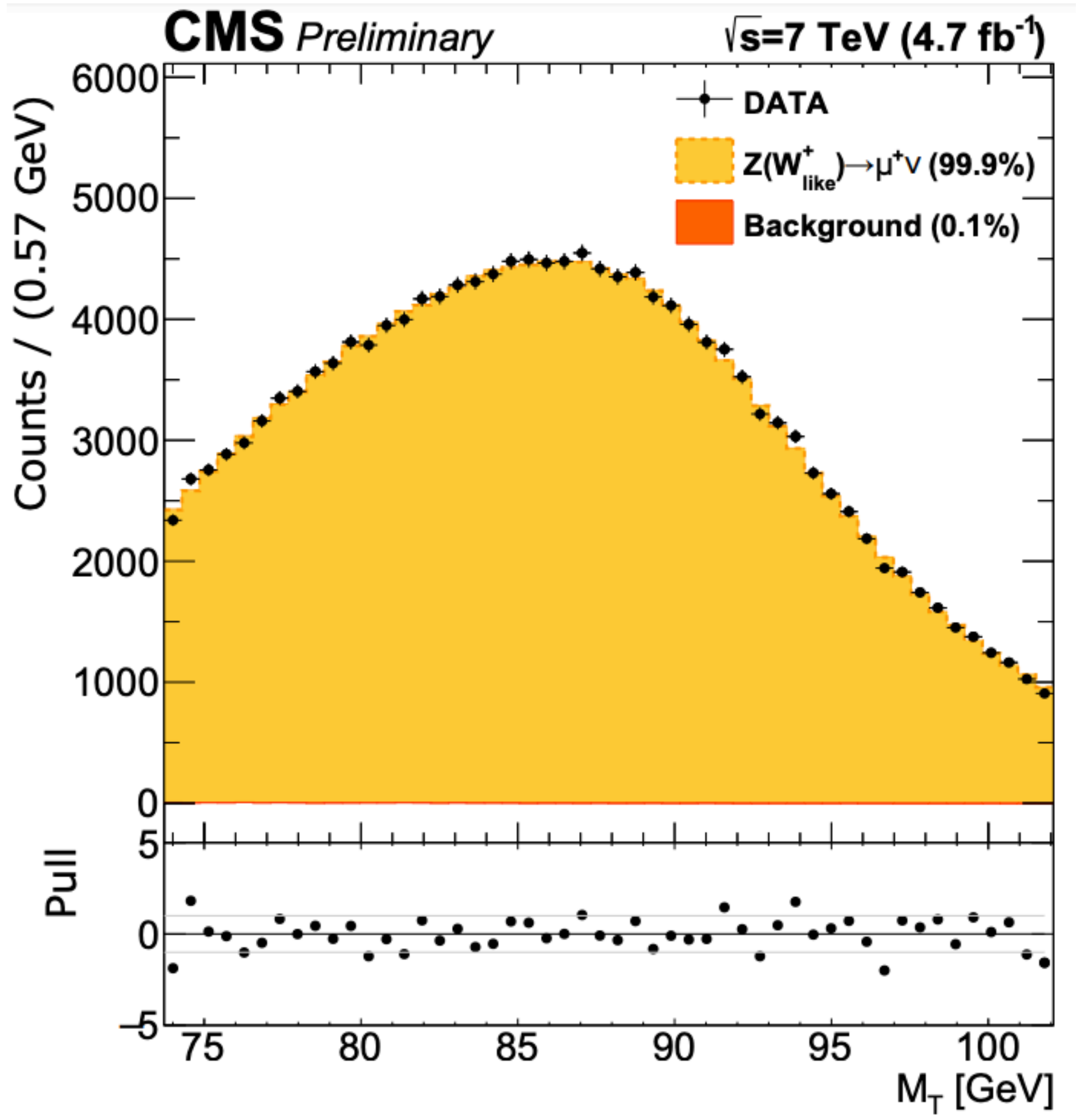
- **Measurement performed "blind"**
  - Likelihood fit with m_W only performed on data in final steps
  - m_Z and m_W values hidden, "unblinded" in sequence after finalising all inputs

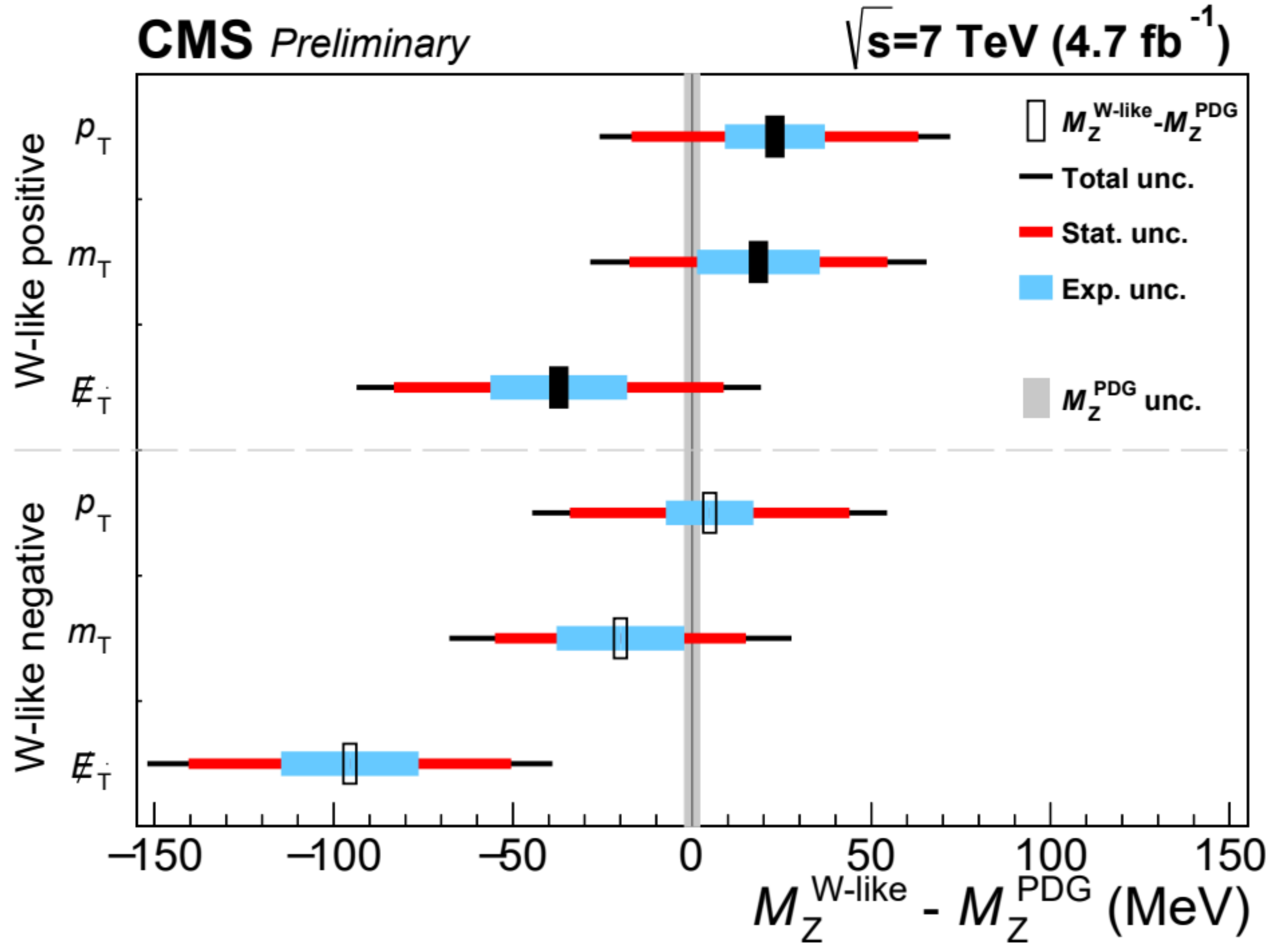


CMS W-like Z measurement

- Measurement of the Z mass in a "W-like" way: add one lepton to the p_T^{miss}
- First effort towards a W mass measurement
- Focued on calibration of muon momentum scale and recoil
  - **Limited to central muons**
- In principle, a demonstration that this is possible at CMS
- Combination of technical issues (MC production) and sociological ones (loss of person power) meant the effort stopped here







Electrons vs. Muons

- Significantly larger statistical+experimental uncertainties for electrons already in W helicity measurement
- Energy calibration is also more challenging
- Will be difficult to be competitive with muons for m_W measurements

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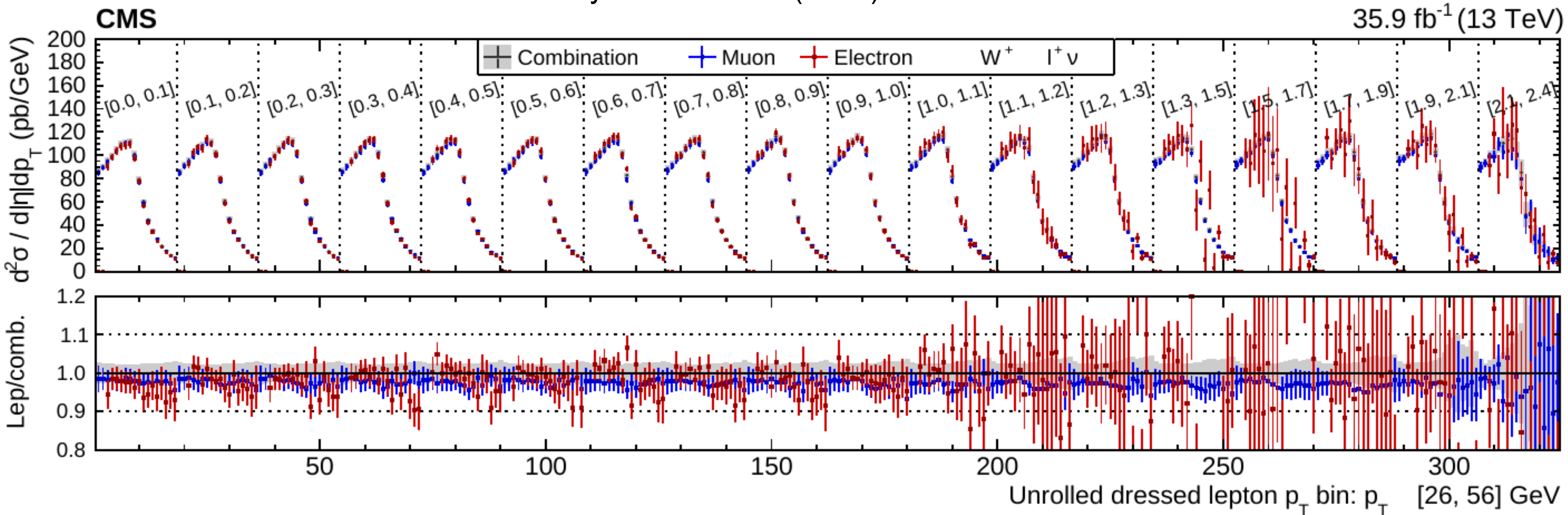
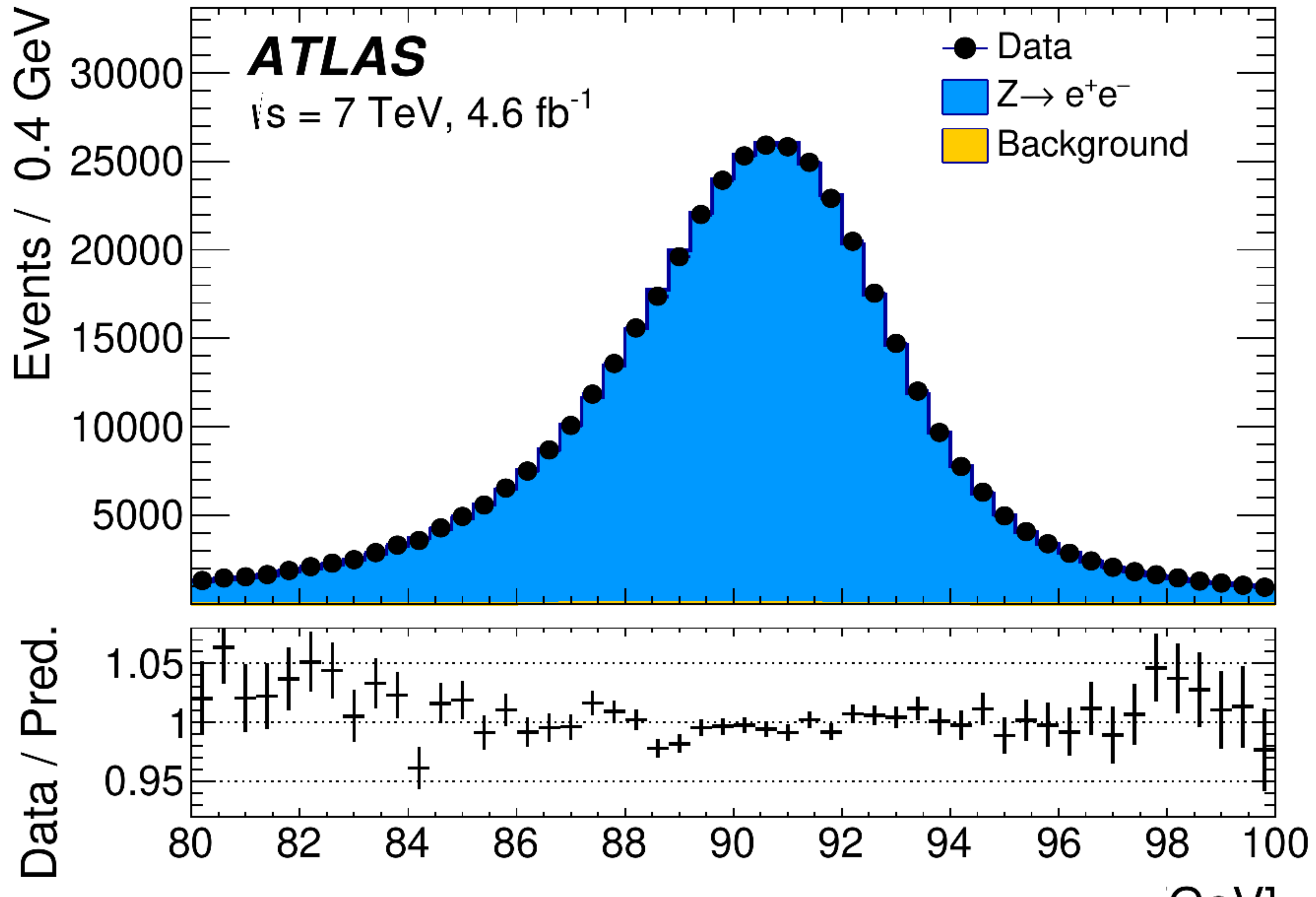
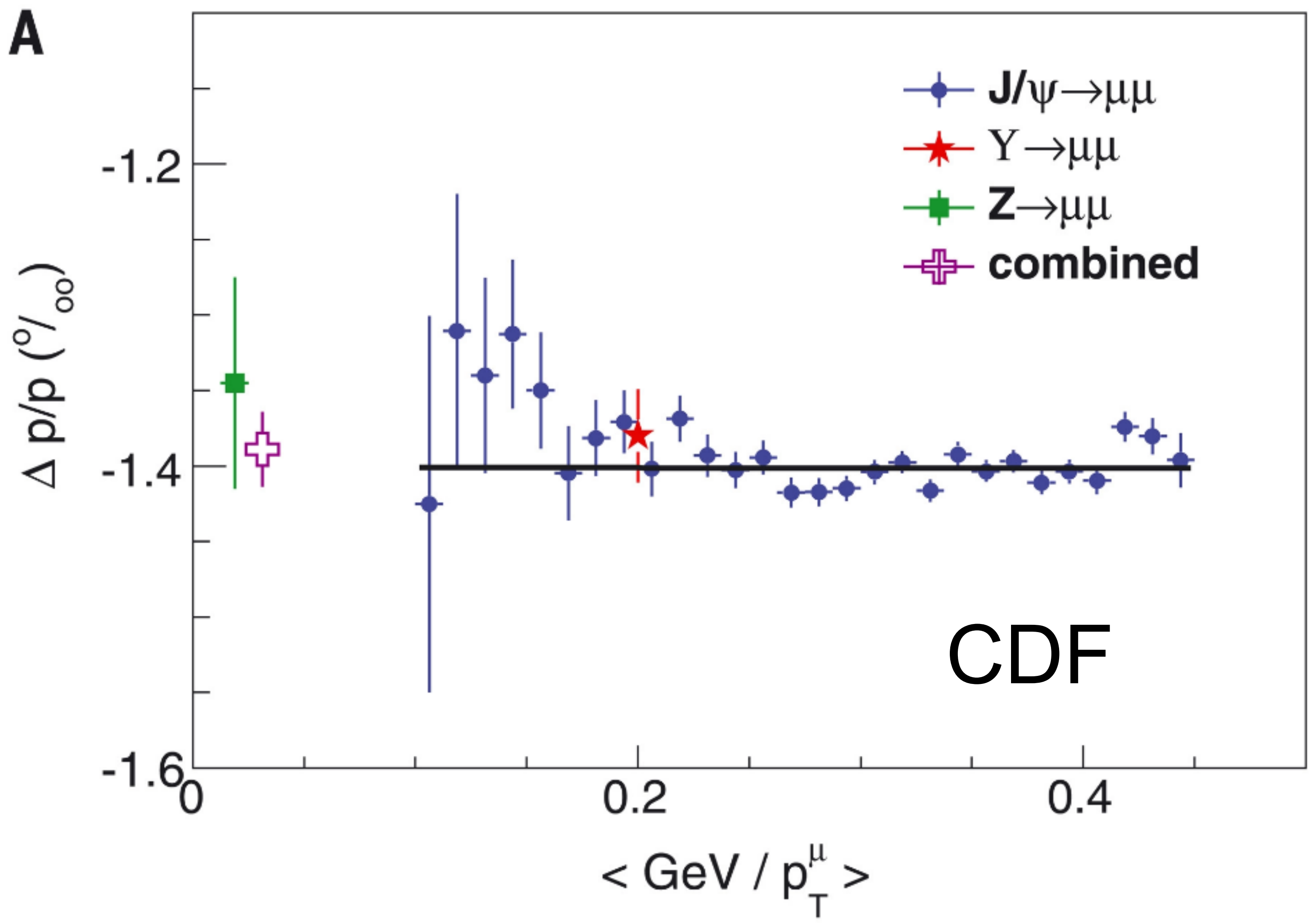
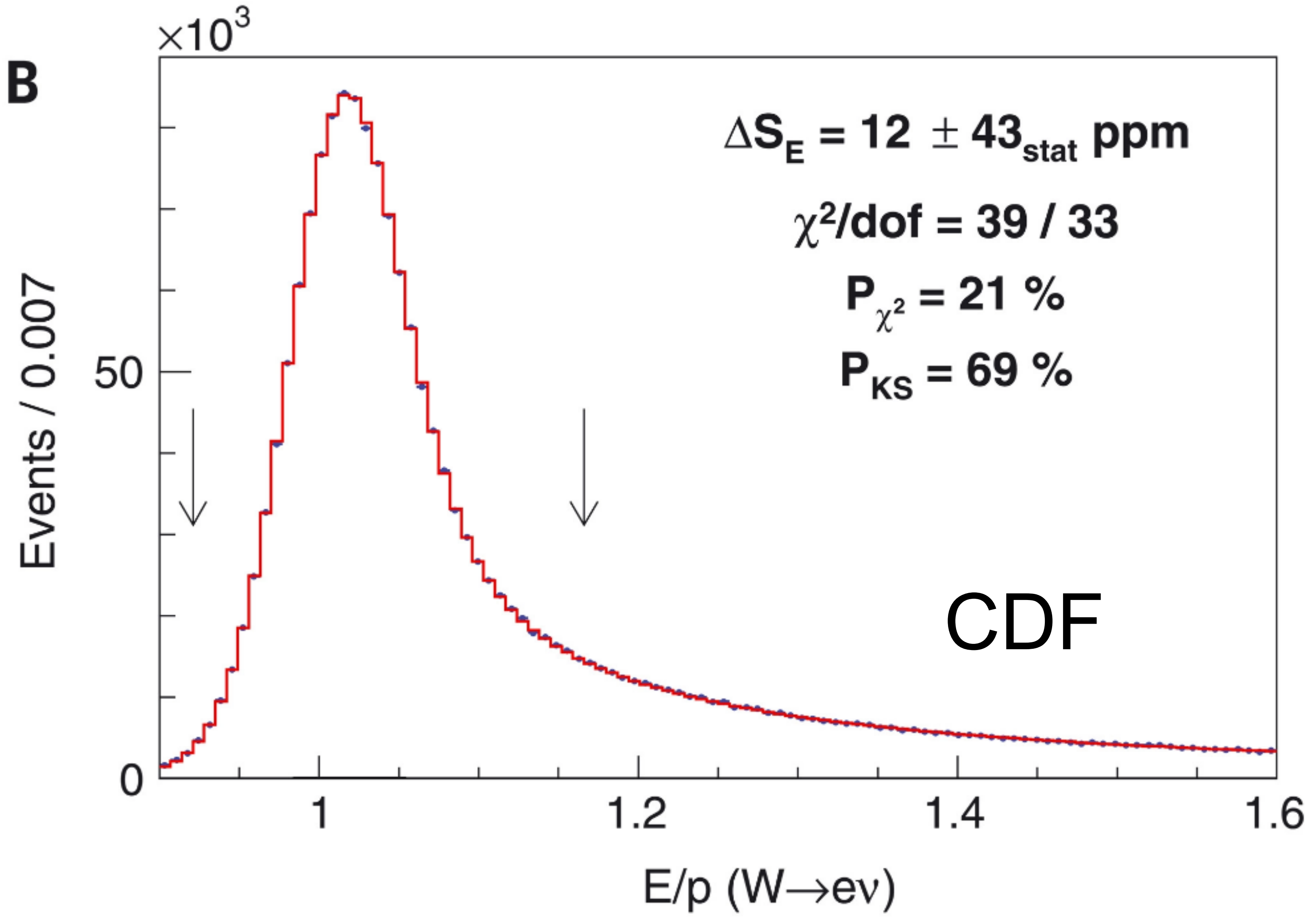


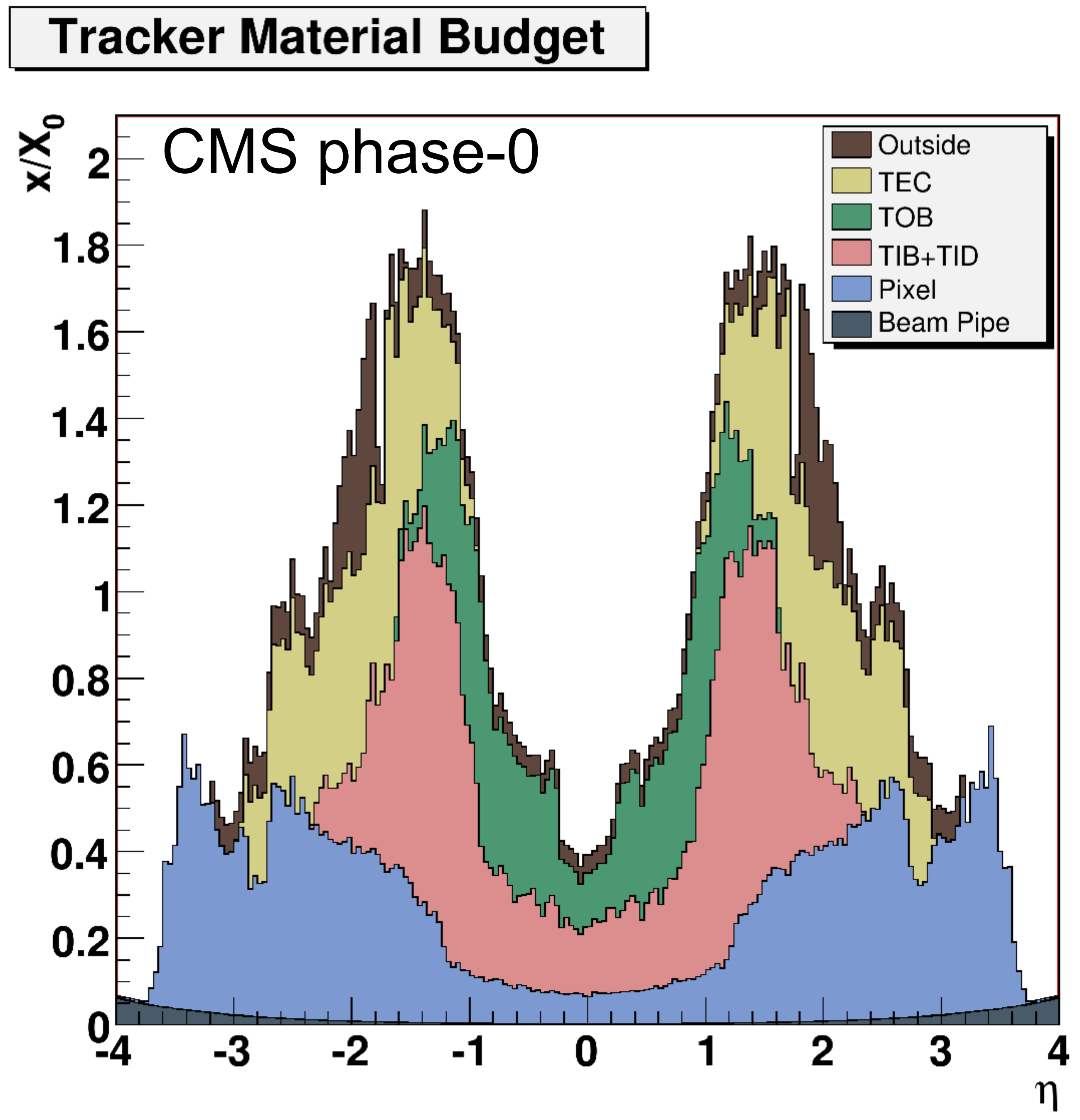
Electron energy scale calibration in CDF and ATLAS

- CDF quotes systematic uncertainties on electron energy scale < 1e-4
- Achieved by transporting ultra high precision tracking calibration from muons to electron tracks and then using E/p
- CDF has < 0.2 radiation lengths of material in the tracking volume
- Quoted ATLAS electron energy scale uncertainties are approaching 1e-4, but rely maximally on Z->ee for calibration









ATLAS: Production Modeling

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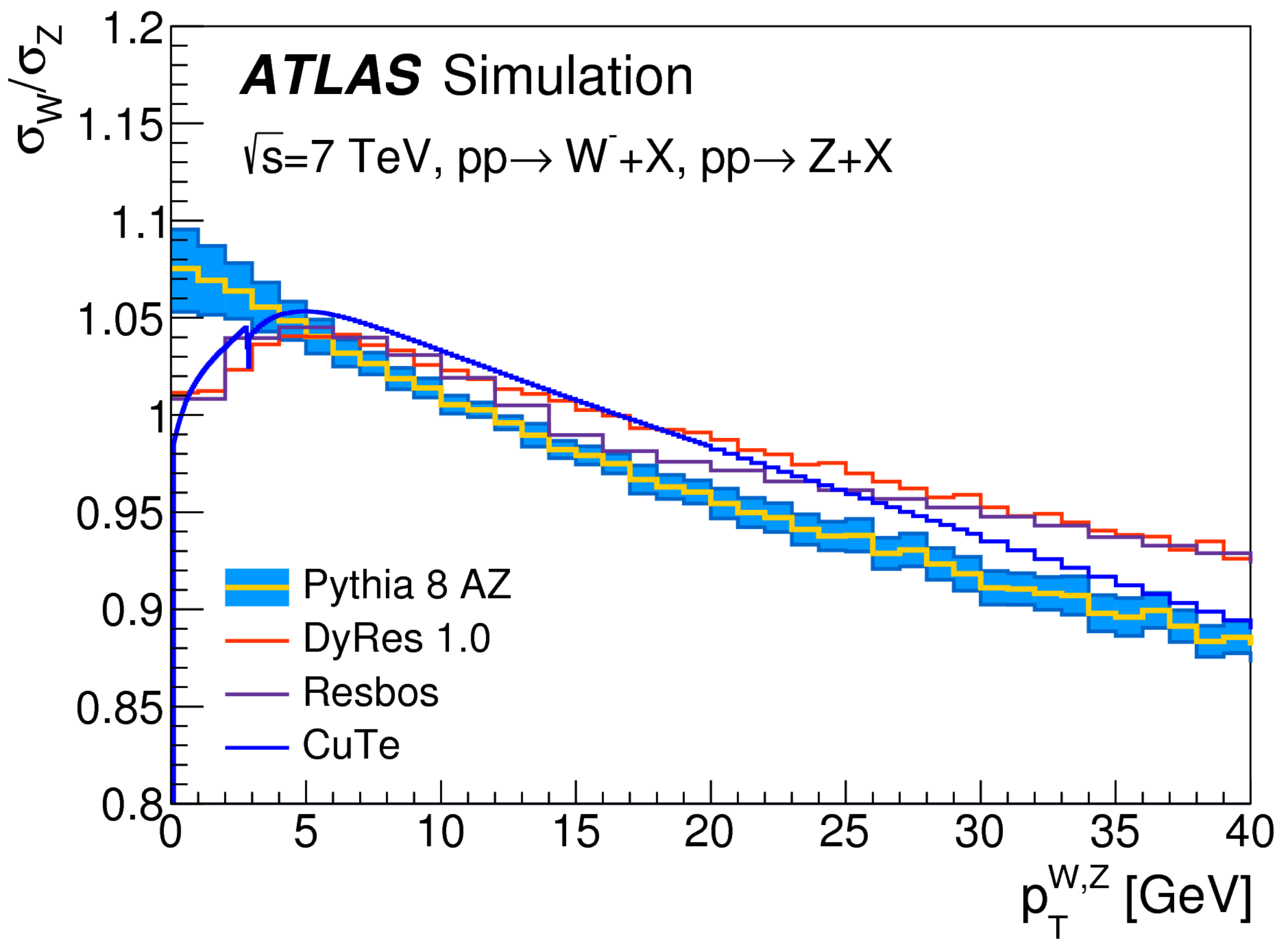
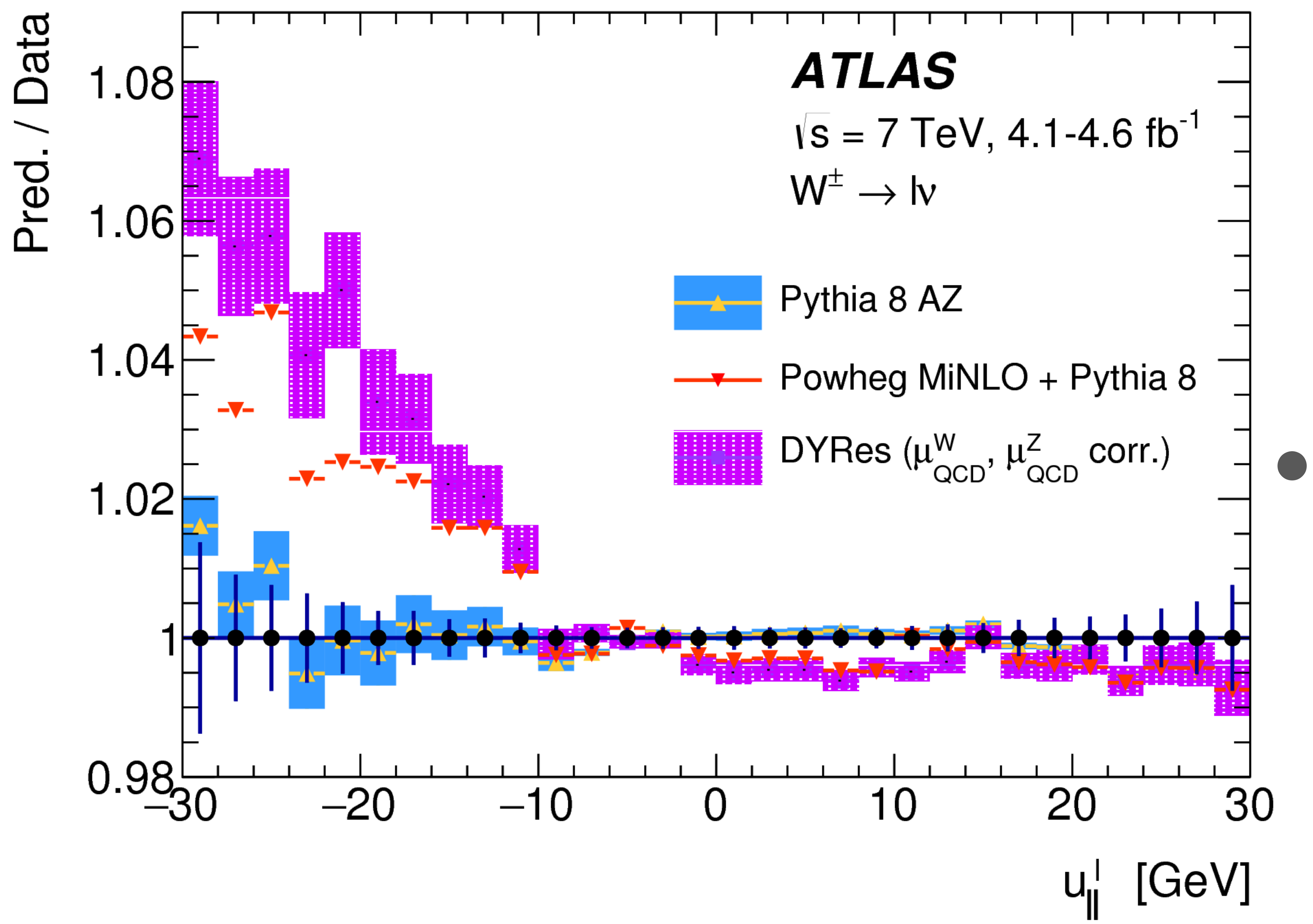
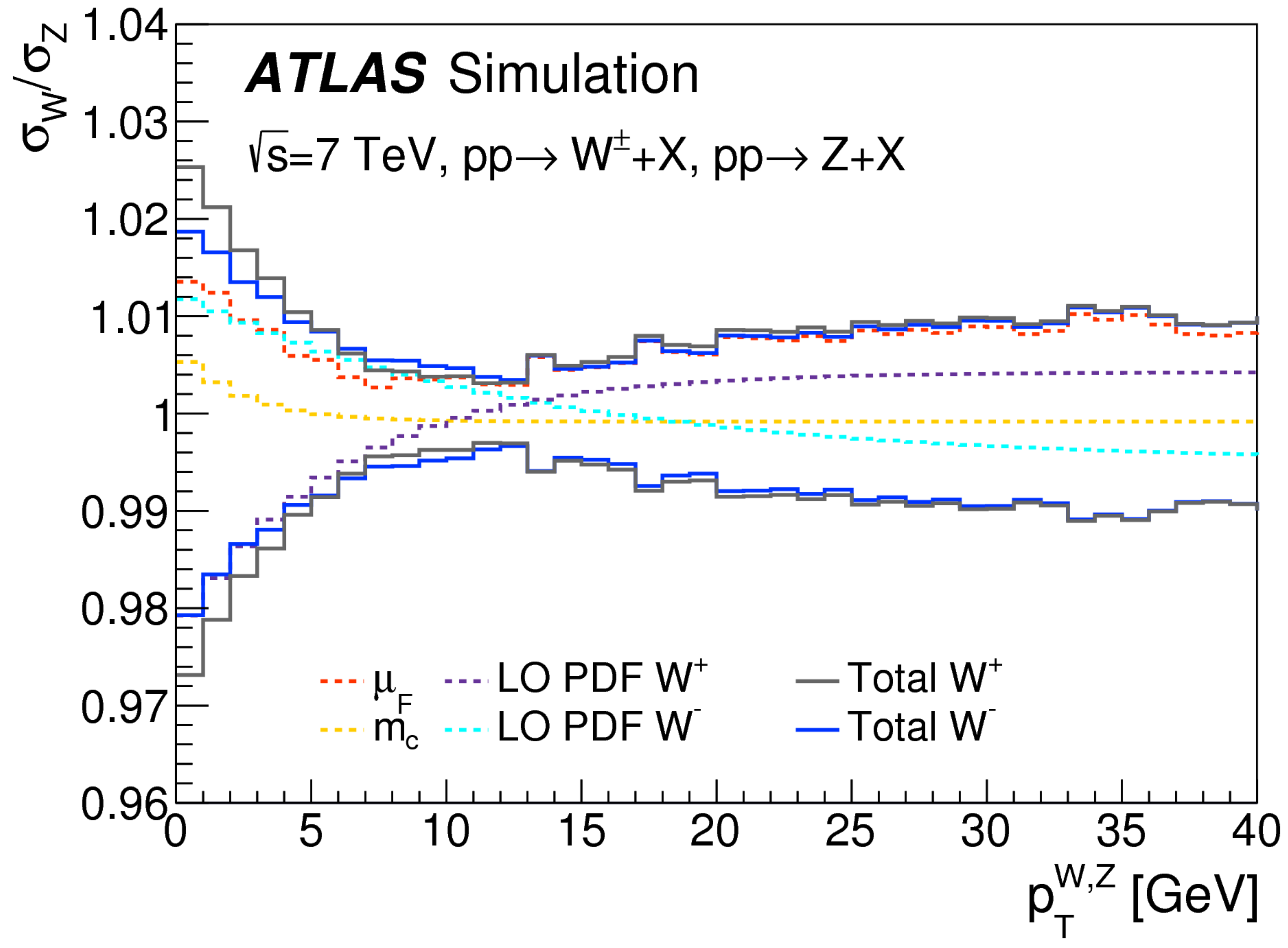




- Measured hadronic recoil distribution has some sensitivity to W pT distribution, appears to disfavour more advanced calculations of W/Z pT ratio
- Measurement relies on Pythia model tuned to Z pT, with residual uncertainties for W->Z extrapolation



W-boson charge	W^+		W^-		Combined	
Kinematic distribution	p_T^ℓ	m_T	p_T^ℓ	m_T	p_T^ℓ	m_T
δm_W [MeV]						
Fixed-order PDF uncertainty	13.1	14.9	12.0	14.2	8.0	8.7
AZ tune	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4
Charm-quark mass	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5
Parton shower μ_F with heavy-flavour decorrelation	5.0	6.9	5.0	6.9	5.0	6.9
Parton shower PDF uncertainty	3.6	4.0	2.6	2.4	1.0	1.6
Angular coefficients	5.8	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.8	5.3
Total	15.9	18.1	14.8	17.2	11.6	12.9

LHCb

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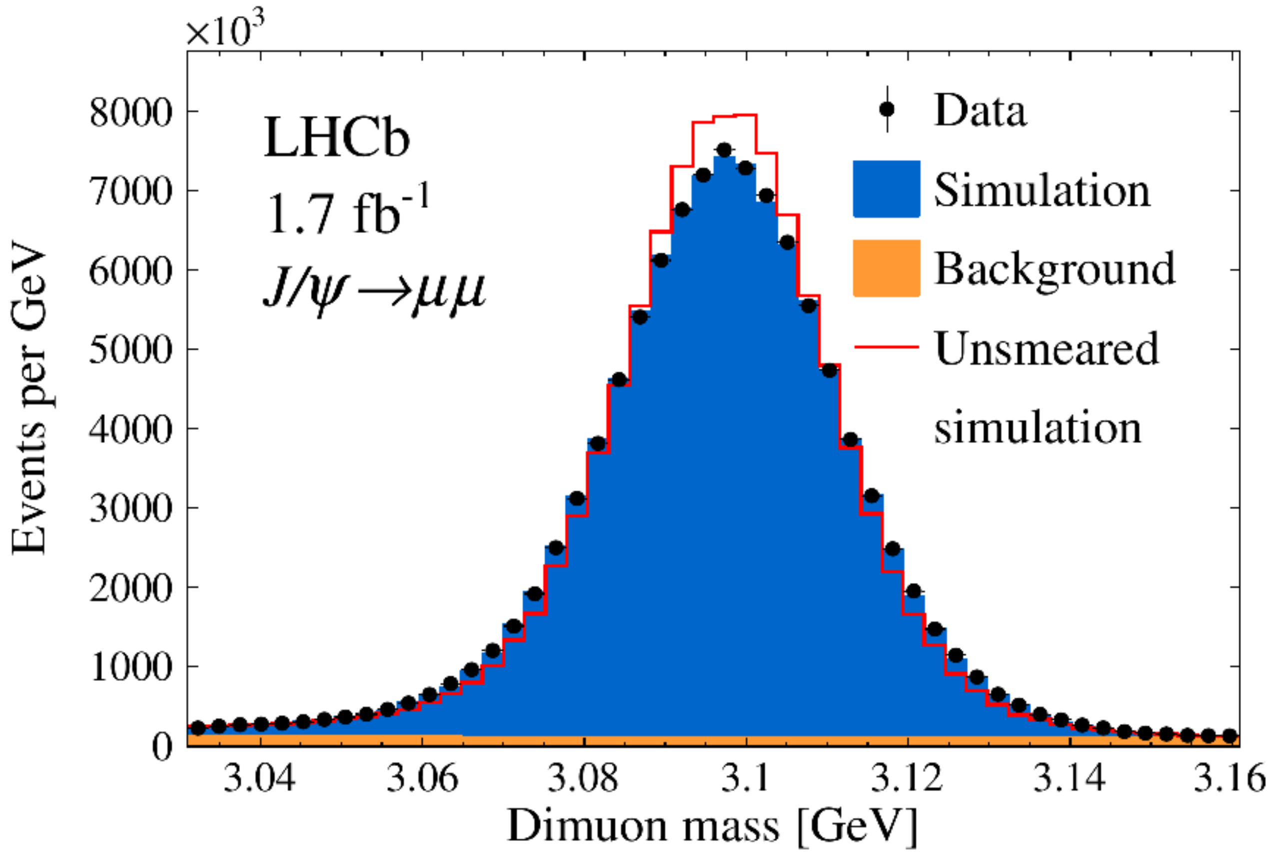
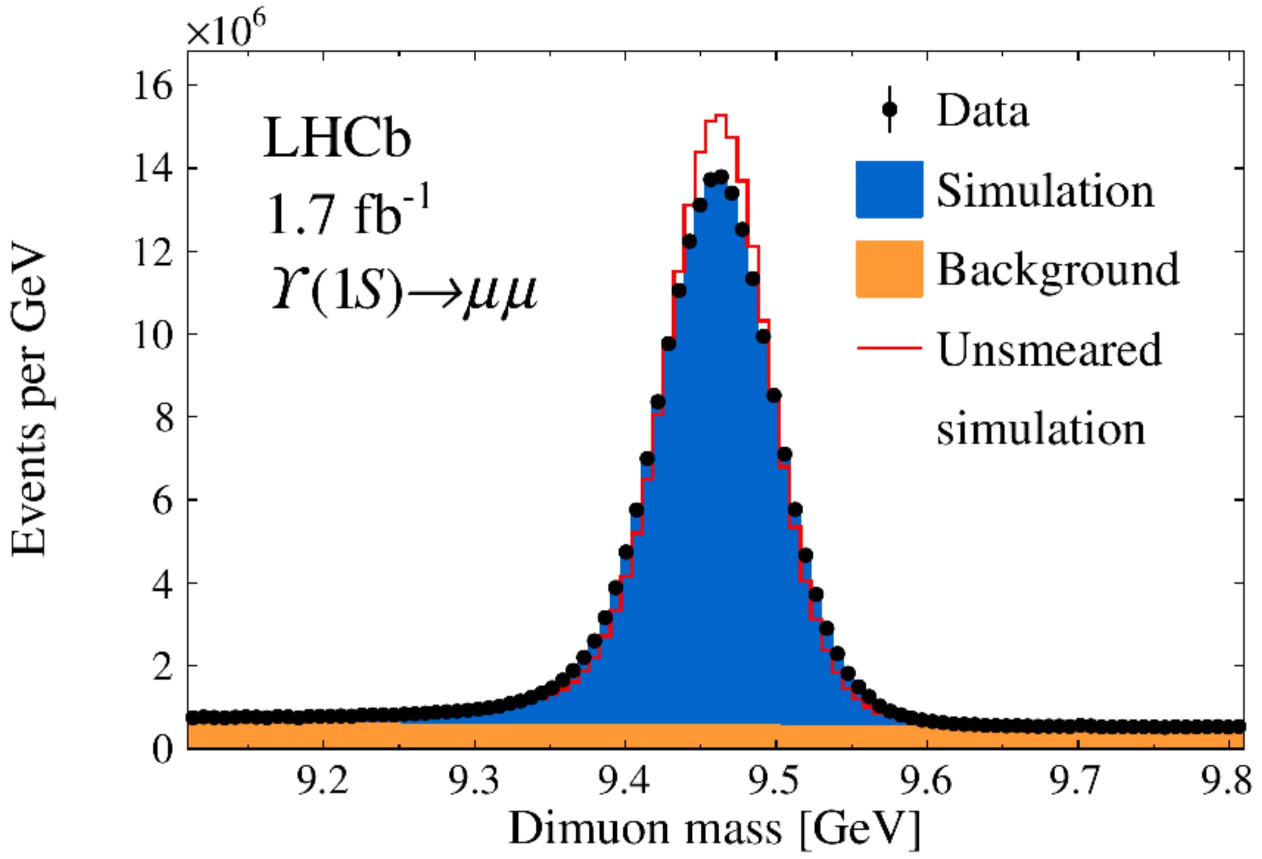
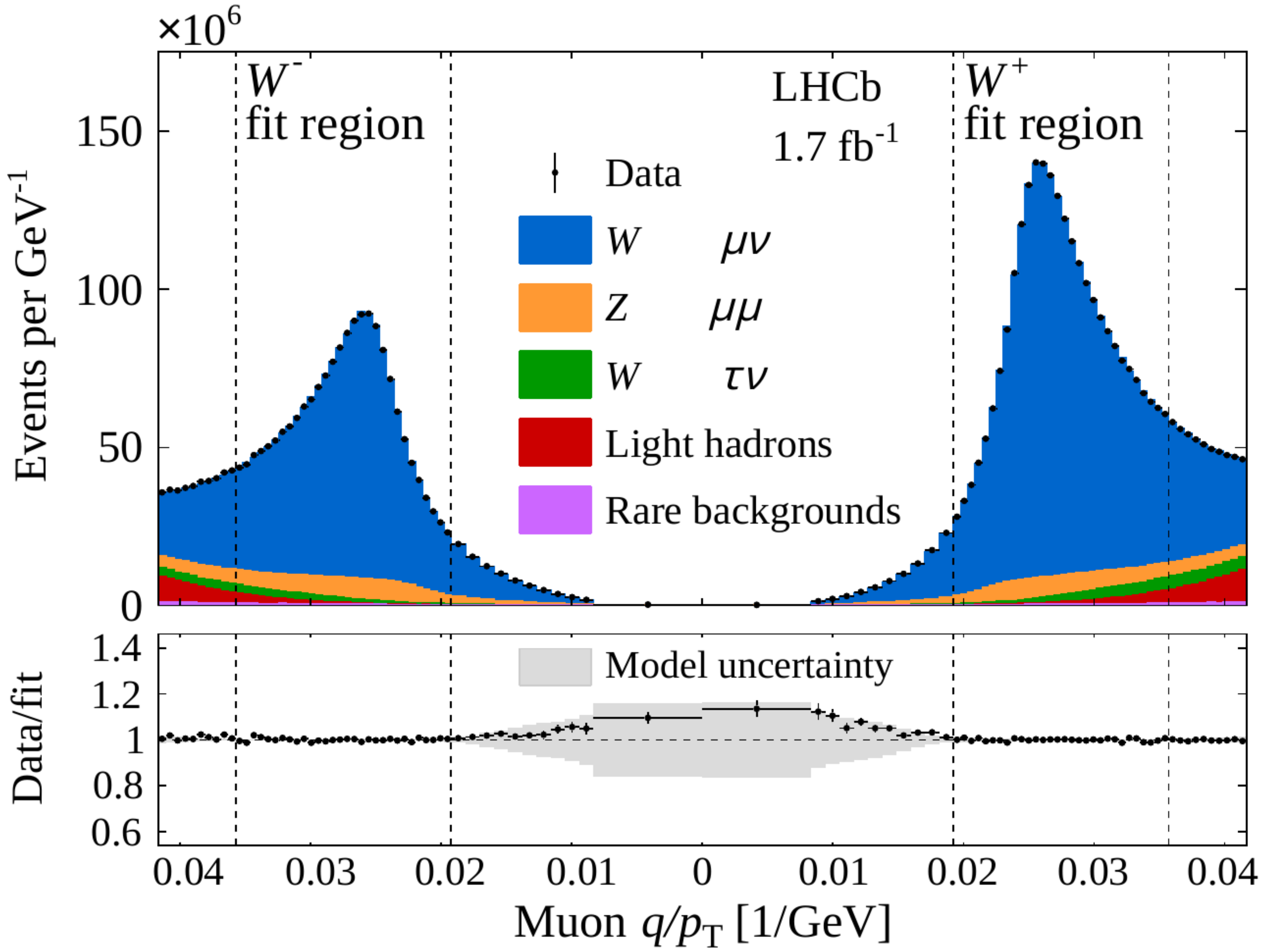
- Detector design limits measurement to muon transverse momentum, but excellent calibration possible with quarkonia
- Unique forward phase space

$$m_W = 80354 \pm 23_{\text{stat}} \pm 10_{\text{exp}} \pm 17_{\text{theory}} \pm 9_{\text{PDF}}\ \text{MeV}.$$

Source	Size [MeV]
Parton distribution functions	9
Theory (excl. PDFs) total	17
Transverse momentum model	11
Angular coefficients	10
QED FSR model	7
Additional electroweak corrections	5
Experimental total	10
Momentum scale and resolution modelling	7
Muon ID, trigger and tracking efficiency	6
Isolation efficiency	4
QCD background	2
Statistical	23
Total	32

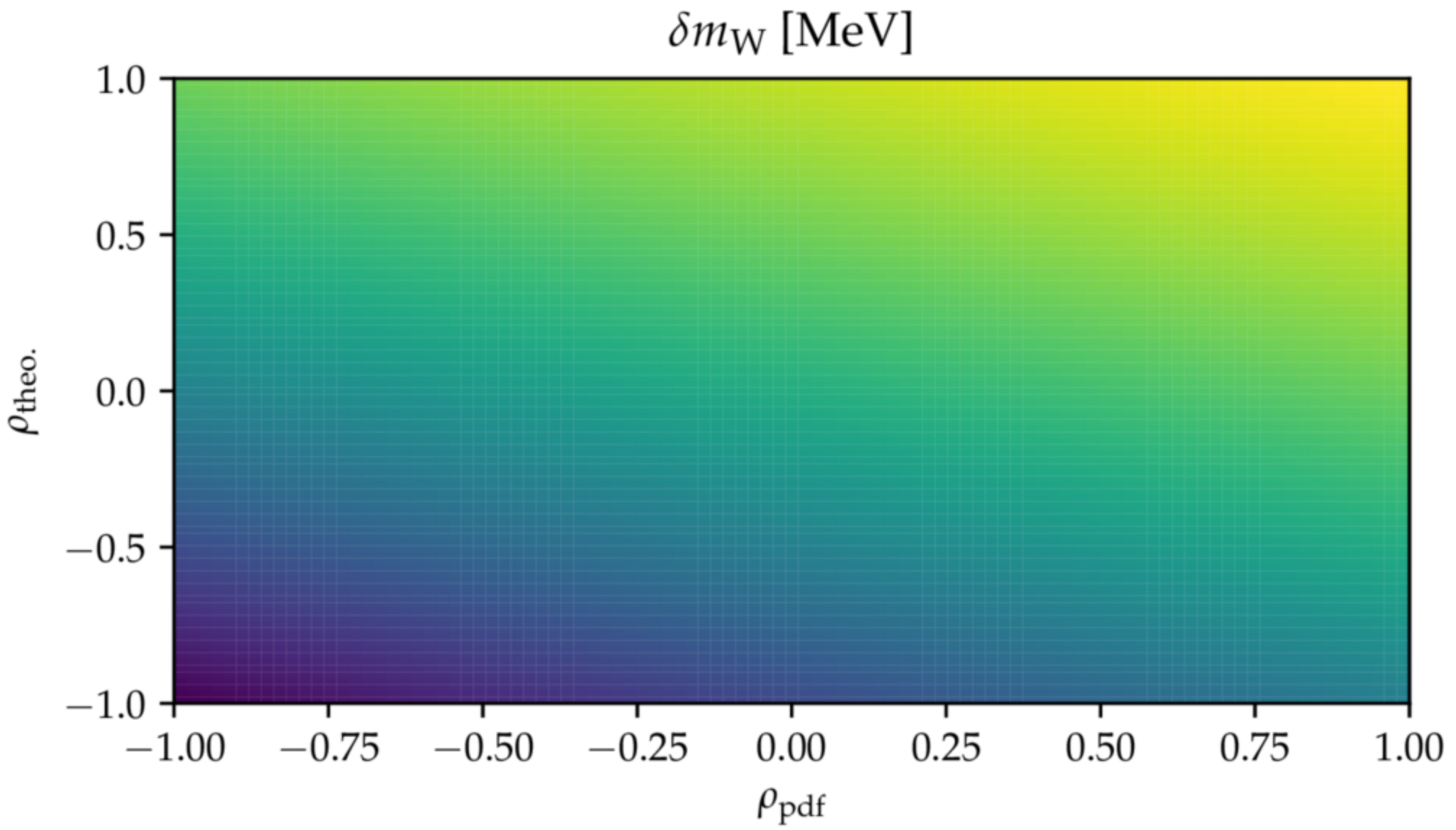


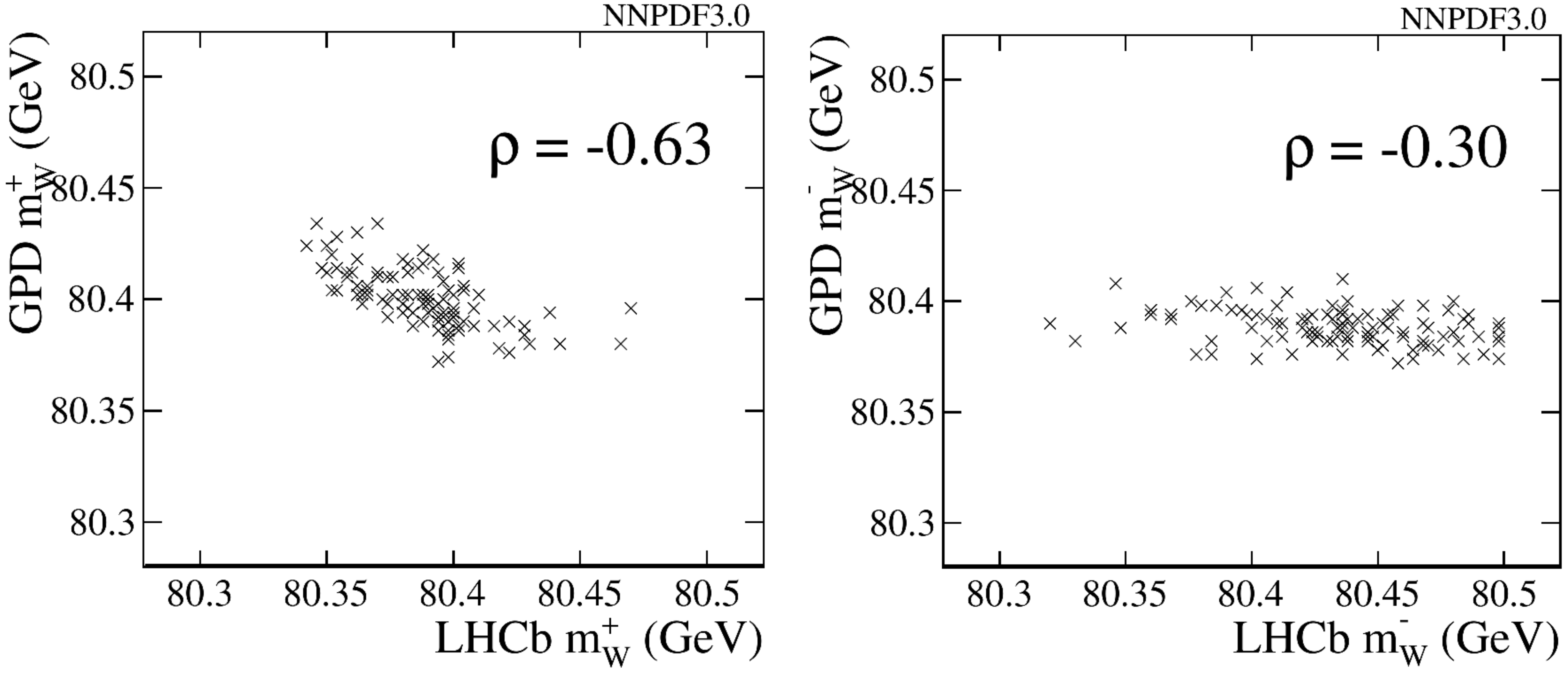




LHCb Combination prospects

- Forward phase space with respect to ATLAS and CMS leads to an anti-correlation of PDF uncertainties
- PDF uncertainties can be further reduced in combination





Eur. Phys. J. C **75**, 601 (2015)

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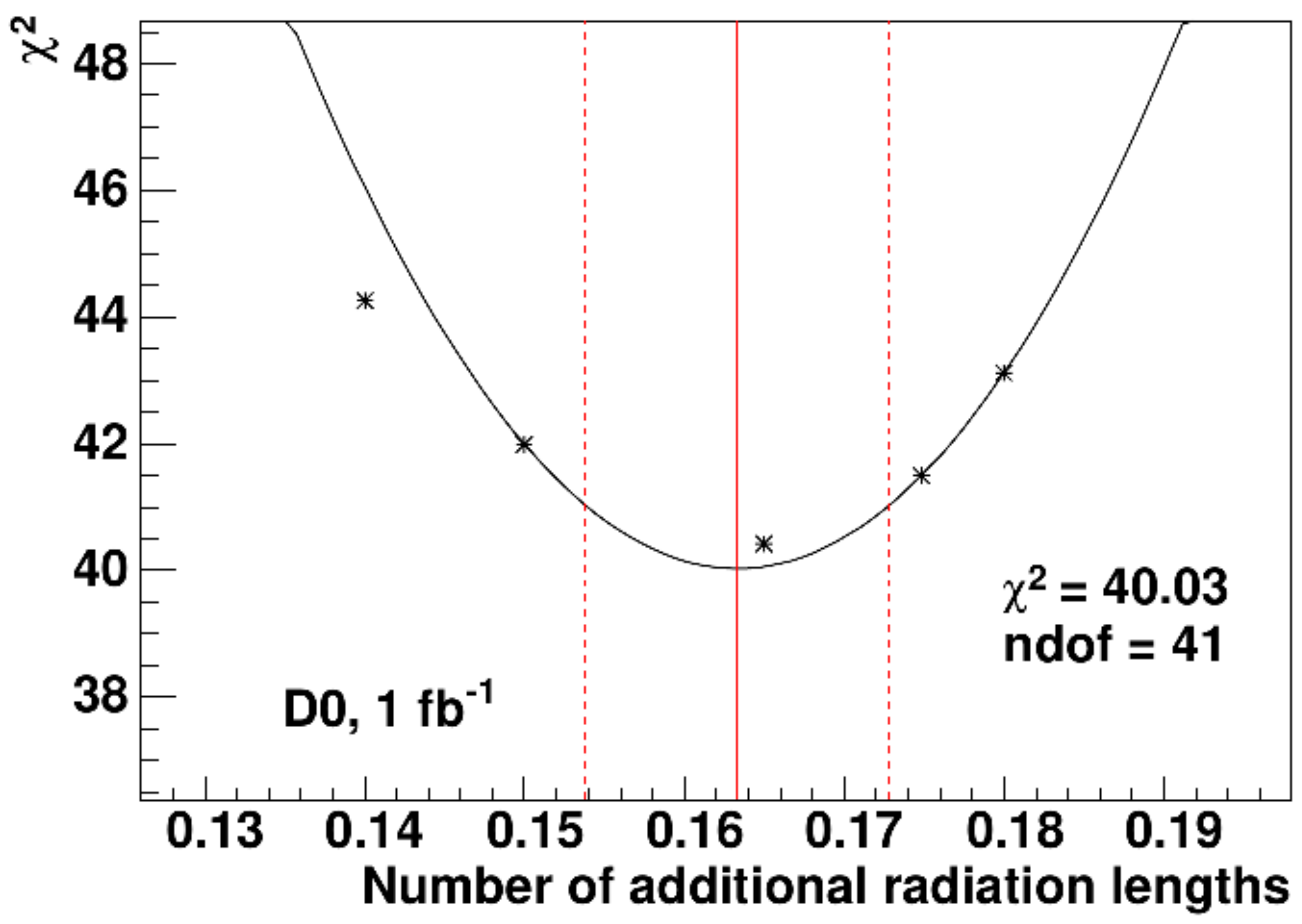
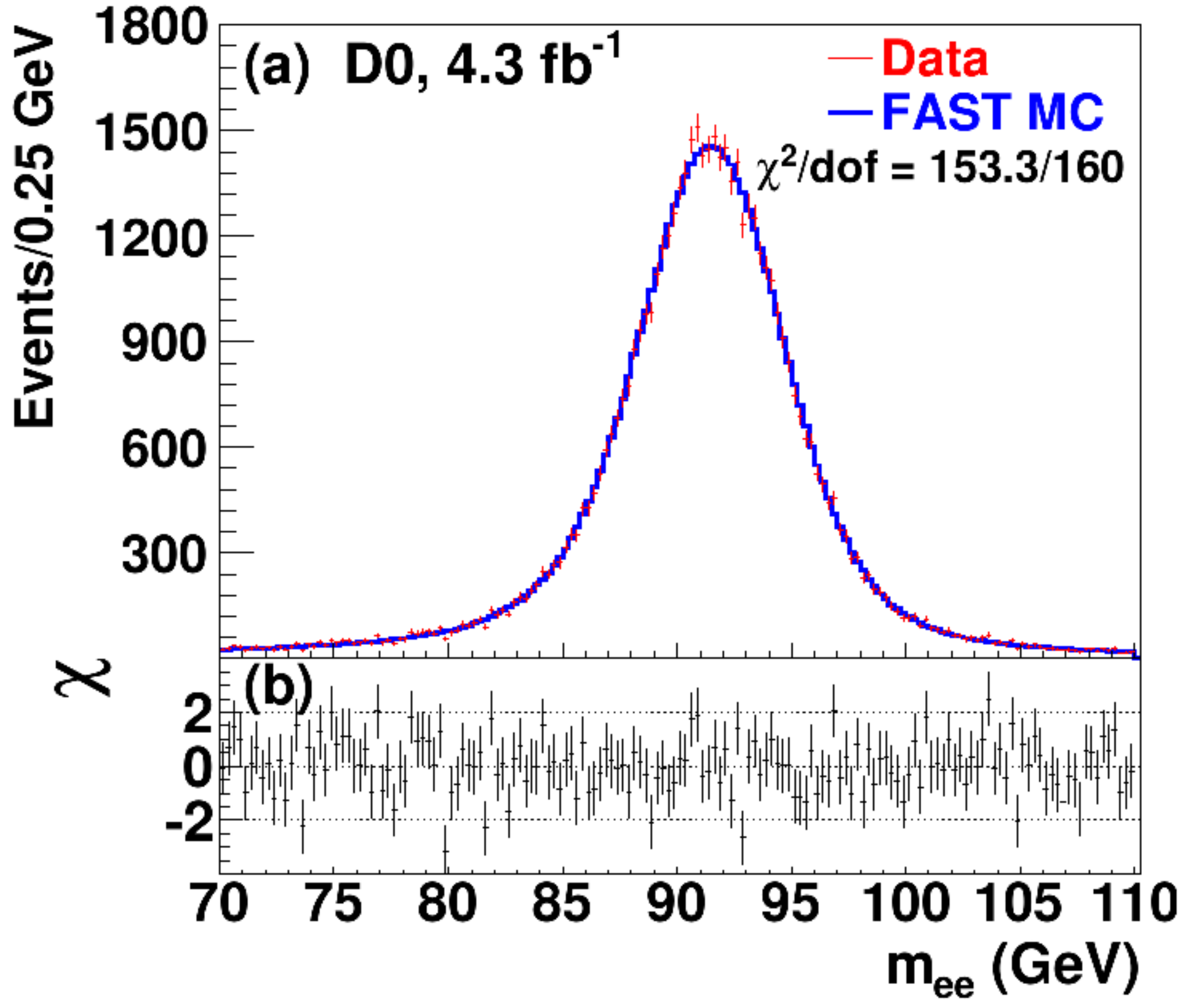
Phys. Rev. D 89, 012005 (2014)

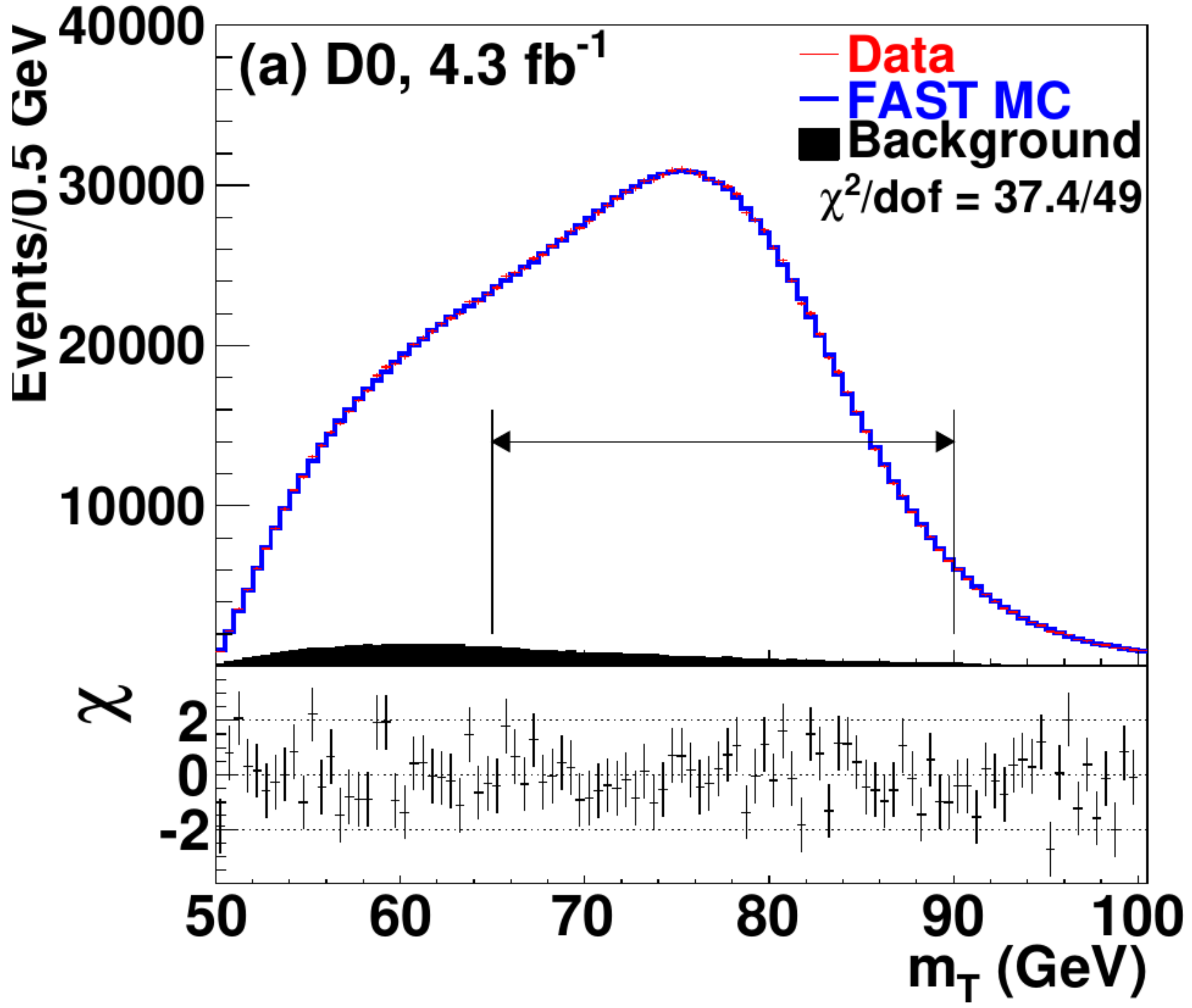
- Measurement with 4.3 +1.0/fb in electron channel
- Electron energy scale, hadronic recoil, theory model calibrated/tuned with Z->ee

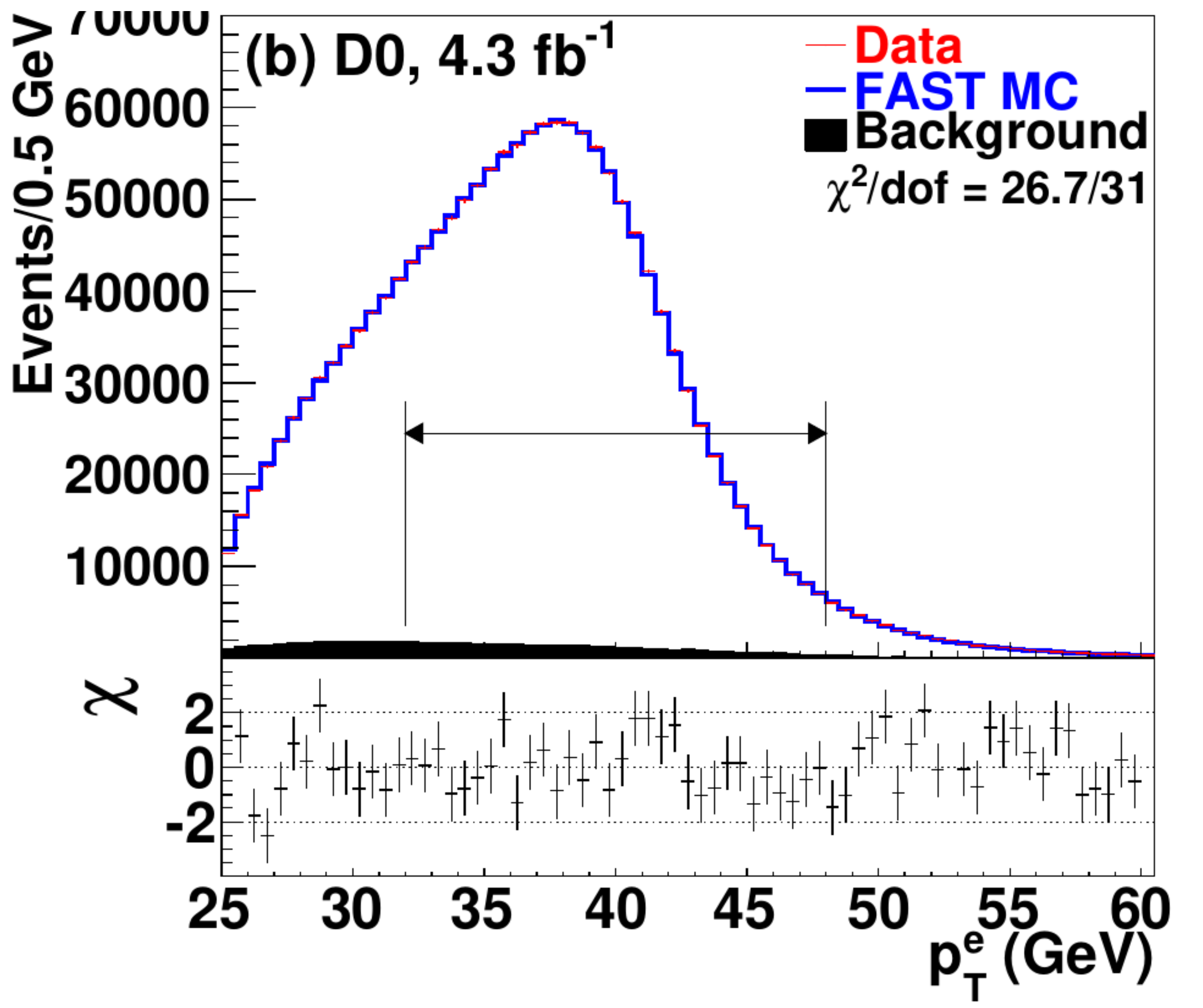
$$M_W = 80.375 \pm 0.023 \text{ GeV}.$$

Source	m_T	p_T^e	$\not{E}_T$
Experimental			
Electron Energy Scale	16	17	16
Electron Energy Resolution	2	2	3
Electron Shower Model	4	6	7
Electron Energy Loss	4	4	4
Recoil Model	5	6	14
Electron Efficiencies	1	3	5
Backgrounds	2	2	2
$\sum$(Experimental)	18	20	24
W Production and Decay Model			
PDF	11	11	14
QED	7	7	9
Boson p_T	2	5	2
$\sum$(Model)	13	14	17
Systematic Uncertainty (Experimental and Model)	22	24	29
W Boson Statistics	13	14	15
Total Uncertainty	26	28	33









Variable	Fit Range (GeV)	Result (GeV)	χ^2/d.o.f.
m_T	$65 < m_T < 90$	80.371 ± 0.013	37/49
p_T^e	$32 < p_T^e < 48$	80.343 ± 0.014	27/31
$\not{E}_T$	$32 < \not{E}_T < 48$	80.355 ± 0.015	29/31

PDF comparisons in m_W combination

Measurement	NNPDF3.1	NNPDF4.0	MMHT14	MSHT20	CT14	CT18	ABMP16
CDF y_Z	24 / 28	28 / 28	30 / 28	32 / 28	29 / 28	27 / 28	31 / 28
CDF A_W	11 / 13	14 / 13	12 / 13	28 / 13	12 / 13	11 / 13	21 / 13
D0 y_Z	22 / 28	23 / 28	23 / 28	24 / 28	22 / 28	22 / 28	22 / 28
D0 $W \to e\nu$ A_ℓ	22 / 13	23 / 13	52 / 13	42 / 13	21 / 13	19 / 13	26 / 13
D0 $W \to \mu\nu$ A_ℓ	12 / 10	12 / 10	11 / 10	11 / 10	11 / 10	12 / 10	11 / 10
ATLAS peak CC y_Z	13 / 12	13 / 12	58 / 12	17 / 12	12 / 12	11 / 12	18 / 12
ATLAS W^- y_ℓ	12 / 11	12 / 11	33 / 11	16 / 11	13 / 11	10 / 11	14 / 11
ATLAS W^+ y_ℓ	9 / 11	9 / 11	15 / 11	12 / 11	9 / 11	9 / 11	10 / 11
Correlated χ^2	75	62	210	88	81	41	83
Total χ^2 / d.o.f.	200 / 126	196 / 126	444 / 126	270 / 126	210 / 126	162 / 126	236 / 126
$p(\chi^2, n)$	0.003%	0.007%	$< 10^{-10}$	$< 10^{-10}$	0.0004%	1.5%	10^{-8}

Table 6: χ^2 per degree of freedom for the Tevatron Z-rapidity and W- and l-asymmetry measurements at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV, and the LHC Z-rapidity and W lepton-rapidity measurements at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. The total χ^2 is the sum of those quoted for individual measurements along with a separate contribution for correlated uncertainties, where the latter is extracted using a nuisance parameter representation of the χ^2 [47]. The CT14 and CT18 PDF uncertainties correspond to 68% coverage, obtained by rescaling the eigenvectors by a factor of 1/1.645. The probability of obtaining a total χ^2 at least as high as that observed is labelled $p(\chi^2, n)$.