

# Measurement of electroweak gauge boson production in association with jets at ATLAS

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Electroweak gauge boson association with jets measurements including :

- Differential Z+b-jets at high pT [arXiv:2204.12355, accepted by PRD]
- Measurement of the production of a W boson in association with a charm hadron [arXiv:2302.00336, accepted by PRD]
- Differential cross-section for  $Z\gamma$ +jets [arXiv:2212.07184, accepted by JHEP]

## Introduction



Electroweak gauge boson production :

• W and Z vector boson, photon  $(\gamma)$ 

The measurements of gauge boson in association with jets production cross-sections at the LHC are crucial in the LHC physics and allow :

- Achieve precision tests of perturbative Quantum ChromoDynamics (pQCD)
- Measure fundamental parameters of the Standard Model (SM)
- Improve our understanding of Parton Density Functions (PDF)
- Understand important backgrounds for BSM and Higgs measurement, work as sensitive probes to BSM physics as well
  - New probe to Effective Field Theory (EFT) study

For more information :

• ATLAS : <u>https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/StandardModelPublicResults</u>

To measure the fiducial cross-sections of  $Z+\geq 1$  b-jet and  $Z+\geq 2$  b-jets ATLAS @ 13 TeV

**Physics motivation** 

- Sensitive to the b-flavour component of PDFs
  - Discriminate the effects of the b quark PDF of the proton (4/5 - FS)
- Important test of pQCD : gluon splitting, HF mass, NLO effects
  - The opportunity to study  $g \to bb$  splitting helps with Parton-shower modelling
- Important background for *VH*(*bb*), *ttH*(*bb*), exotics/ resonances searches and measurements

Submitted to PRD, arXiv : 2204.12355





**4 Flavour (4F) scheme :** No b-quark in PDF, b-quark in shower



**5 Flavour (5F) scheme :** b-quark in PDF and shower

Strategy :

 To measure differential fiducial cross-sections of large-R jets and tagged sub-jet variables in boosted Z+bb events

Main observables :

- Large-R jet  $p_T$  and mass  $m_j$  in the inclusive (no tagging requirements) and 2 b-tag regions
- $\Delta R(b, b)$  via track-jets
- Mis-modelling motivated :  $p_T(J+Z)$ ,  $\Delta \Phi(J+Z)$  in inclusive selection without b-tags

Backgrounds :

- $t\overline{t}$  control region :  $e\mu$  CR to assess modelling of  $t\overline{t}$ , main background in 2 b-tag region
- Fake lepton : access modelling of W+jets
- Multi-jet estimated from fake-enriched region

Submitted to PRD, <u>arXiv : 2204.12355</u>







#### Data/MC comparison

#### Submitted to PRD, arXiv : 2204.12355

- Inclusive region :
  - Z+light dominates as expected, too much diffuse QCD activity in MC :mis-modelling in inclusive  $p_{T}\!\left(J\right)$
- 2 b-tag region
  - Shape modelling much improved, significant  $t\bar{t}$  acceptance



Submitted to PRD, arXiv : 2204.12355

Fully-bayesian unfolding method is used to unfold the distributions

- Sherpa 2.2.1 (NLO) samples used to produce response matrices for correcting detector responses
- Both electron and muon channels are unfolded together

In inclusive region : MG5aMC + PY8 (LO) describes all distribution shapes well, while others have mis-modelling of QCD activity

In 2 b-tag region : good shape agreement between the data and all MC models, 4FS underestimate the rate of  $b\bar{b}$  boosted-jet production, 5FS is much better



Dominant production mode :  $gs \rightarrow Wc$ 

- Sensitive to s-quark PDF
- 90% of this signature produced by a s-quark initiated process at LO

Crucial measurement for constraining PDF uncertainties

- PDFs sensitive to the eta distribution of the lepton in W+D
- Measurement in this variable can be used to improve PDF fit
- Constrain  $s \bar{s}$  asymmetry and help to tune MC simulation

MC modelling of V+HF generator (e.g. backgrounds in  $H \rightarrow bb/cc$ )

Submitted to PRD, <u>hep-ex/2302.00336</u>

The leading-order diagram for  $W^- + c$  production







#### Strategy

- Identify c via charmed-hadron reconstruction (using Second Vertex mass distribution)
- $D^{\pm} \rightarrow K^{\mp} \pi^{\pm} \pi^{\pm}$  via  $m(D^{\pm})$
- $D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^{\pm} \rightarrow (K^{\mp} \pi^{\pm}) \pi^{\pm}$  via  $m(D^{*\pm} D^0)$

Both e and  $\mu$  W decays

Exploit charge correlation between c-quark and W to control the background : " OS - SS subtraction "

- $W + c^{match}$ : tracks in SV belong to different c-hadron or decay mode
- $W + c^{mis-match}$ : not all tracks belong to  $D^{\pm^*}$  candidate
- W + jets : no track belong to  $D^{\pm^*}$  candidate
- Top constrained in data region with  $\geq$  1 b-jet
- Multi-jet from fake-enriched events in data





Always Opposite-Sign

- All observables ( cross-sections and ratio of cross-sections :  $\sigma(W^++D^-)/\sigma(W^-+D^+)$  ) are extracted with likelihood fits
- Background normalisation and systematics constraints via likelihood fit of 5  $p_T(D^{\pm(*)})$  or  $|\eta(l)|$  bins, and control regions
- Differential unfolded  $\sigma$  measurement : smaller systematics in  $|\eta(l)|$  than  $p_T(D^{\pm(*)})$  (SV reconstruction independent of  $\eta(l)$ )
  - $p_T^D$  useful for MC modelling (e.g. discern different hard scatter generators)
  - $|\eta(l)|$  is the most sensitive variable to the PDFs

#### Submitted to PRD, <u>hep-ex/2302.00336</u>





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- Ratio of  $\sigma$  (  $\sigma(W^+ + D^-)/\sigma(W^- + D^+)$  ) in 2 decay channels in agreement with world average : 1.021 ± 0.034
- Systematics in "+" and "-" channels mostly cancel out in  $R_C^{\pm}$ . MC and Data statistics dominate with 1.1-1.3% and 0.7-1.0% respectively
- $R_c^{\pm}$  in agreement with NLO prediction, and with higher precision using CT18 and AMBP16 (assume  $s = \bar{s}$ ), which suggests  $s - \bar{s}$  asymmetry is small
- Global PDF fit ATLASSpdf21 agrees well

Submitted to PRD, hep-ex/2302.00336

Channel	$\sigma_{\rm fid}^{\rm OS-SS}(W+D^{(*)}) \times B(W \to \ell \nu) \text{ [pb]}$
$W^-+D^+$	$50.2 \pm 0.2$ (stat.) $^{+2.4}_{-2.3}$ (syst.)
$W^++D^-$	$48.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ (stat.)} \stackrel{+2.3}{_{-2.2}} \text{ (syst.)}$
$W^{-}+D^{*+}$	$51.1 \pm 0.4$ (stat.) $^{+1.9}_{-1.8}$ (syst.)
$W^{+}+D^{*-}$	$50.0 \pm 0.4$ (stat.) $^{+1.9}_{-1.8}$ (syst.)
	$R_c^{\pm} = \sigma_{\rm fid}^{\rm OS-SS}(W^+ + D^{(*)}) / \sigma_{\rm fid}^{\rm OS-SS}(W^- + D^{(*)})$
$R_c^{\pm}(D^+)$	$0.965 \pm 0.007$ (stat.) $\pm 0.012$ (syst.)
$R_c^{\pm}(D^{*+})$	$0.980 \pm 0.010$ (stat.) $\pm 0.013$ (syst.)
$R_c^{\pm}(D^{(*)})$	$0.971 \pm 0.006$ (stat.) $\pm 0.011$ (syst.)



# • $Z\gamma$ + jets measurement — Physics motivation



First measurement of  $Z(ll)\gamma$  + jets  $Z(ll)\gamma$  + jets measurement provides large statistics but with small background contribution Measuring ISR contribution Differential distributions can be used to [GeV] 130 Constrain parameters of the SM Lagrangian Test of parton density function, parton shower predictions Test fixed-order QCD calculations with resummation of Sudakov logarithms • To search for physics beyond the SM (e.g. ALP, EFT)

- Provide possibility of Z boson polarisation measurement

Process:  $Z(ll)\gamma$  production in association with hadronic jets

(recent FSR  $Z(ll)\gamma$  measurement at 8TeV [ATLAS-CONF-2022-046])

#### Submitted to JHEP, hep-ex/2212.07184



# • $Z(ll)\gamma$ + jets measurement — Strategy



#### Event signature :

- 2 OSSF leptons +  $\geq$  1 signal photon + jets
- Low-mass resonances is avoid by requiring  $m_{ll} >$  40GeV, e.g.  $\gamma$  \*
- FSR events are reduced by requiring  $m_{ll} + m_{ll\gamma} > 182 {\rm GeV}$

#### Backgrounds

- Jet fake photon : estimated by 2D sideband method based on photon ID and Isolation (11%)
- $t\bar{t}\gamma$  shape from MC, normalisation from data in  $e\mu\gamma$  CR (4%)
- Pileup photon : estimated by data-driven method (3%)
- Multi-boson events with  $e \rightarrow \gamma$ , directly estimated from MC (1%)

#### Submitted to JHEP, <u>hep-ex/2212.07184</u>

Different variables have been measured 1D observables :

- Interesting for QCD studies :  $N_{jets}, p_T^{jet1}, p_T^{jet2}, p_T^{jet1}/p_T^{jet2}$ ,  $m_{ll\gamma j}, m_{jj}$
- Used in other analysis :  $H_T, p_T^{\gamma}/H_T, \Delta \Phi(j, \gamma), \Delta R(l, l), p_T^{ll}$

QCD-sensitive 2D variables

- $p_T^{ll\gamma}/m_{ll\gamma}$  in 3 slices of  $m_{ll\gamma}$
- $p_T^{ll} p_T^{\gamma}$  in 3 slices of  $p_T^{ll} + p_T^{\gamma}$
- $p_T^{ll\gamma j}$  in 3 slices of  $p_T^{ll\gamma}$

- Hard variables : represent the hard scale of the process ( nonzero at LO ) Resolution variables : sensitive to additional QCD variations
- $p_T^{ll} p_T^{\gamma}, p_T^{ll} + p_T^{\gamma}, p_T^{ll\gamma j}$  are also measured inclusively
- Polarisation-sensitive 2D variables
  - $cos\theta_{CS}$  in 5 bins of  $p_T^{ll}$
  - $\phi_{CS}$  in 5 bins of  $p_T^{ll}$
  - First time to measure the lepton angular coefficient in DY events with  $\gamma$

# • $Z(ll)\gamma$ + jets measurement — Results



Good agreement observed between the measured data and SM predictions

- The Sherpa 2.2.11 signal sample is scaled by a normalisation factor of 1.08 to match the data
- A total uncertainty is  $\sim$ 4% of the total prediction



# • $Z(ll)\gamma$ + jets measurement — Results



#### Iterative Bayesian method is used to unfold the distribution

- Two iterations bayesian method used as nominal value ( best compromise between bias and statistical uncertainty )
- Sherpa 2.2.11 used to produce the response matrices for the migration correction in the detectorlevel and particle-level distributions
- Unfolded results are compared with different theoretical predictions, including :
  - Calculation of Sherpa and MadGraph
  - NNLO predictions of MiNNLO<sub>PS</sub>
  - NNLO fixed order calculation MATRIX
- Sherpa and MadGraph generally describe well data
  - Sherpa 2.2.11 has a better agreement in shapes
- MiNNLO<sub>PS</sub> and NNLO MATRIX predict accurately the observables, but with some discrepancy at high jet multiplicity







Recent results from ATLAS experiment of gauge boson production in association with jets are presented here

- Differential measurement Z + b-jets at high pT
- Differential measurement W + charm hadron production
- Differential measurement of  $Z\gamma$  + jets

Fiducial and unfolded differential production cross-sections have been determined for multiple processes of the SM

Different final states were analysed with different analysis method applied and new techniques are also pushed forward

The increase of luminosity will benefit to rare processes, and understand systematics in a better way

As Run3 data-taking already starts  $\rightarrow$  Let's looking forward to the new results !





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Important test of pQCD :

- The study of  $g \rightarrow bb$  splitting helps with Parton-shower modelling
- $\Delta R(b, b)$  sensitive to the Z + bb production mechanism
- And low  $\Delta R(b, b)$  sensitive to gluon splitting in b-quarks
- Mis-modelling by MG5aMC+PY8  $Z \rightarrow bb$  4FS in the phase space dominated by  $g \rightarrow bb$





<u>JHEP 10 (2014) 141</u> ATLAS @ 7 TeV





Additional plots — events yields

Inclusive :		Inclusive		2-tag	
No track int out MC		ee	$\mu\mu$	ee	$\mu\mu$
NO track jet cut — MC	$Z+b\bar{b}$	$324 \pm 4$	$305 \pm 4$	$163.8 \pm 2.6$	$157.2 \pm 2.5$
overestimate	$Z+c\bar{c}$	$536 \pm 10$	$530 \pm 9$	$12.3 \pm 1.8$	$19.3\pm2.0$
	Z+bc	$89 \pm 2$	$81 \pm 2$	$14.6 \pm 1.2$	$12.1\pm0.9$
	$Z{+}b$	$2588 \pm 13$	$2423 \pm 12$	$14.8 \pm 1.1$	$12.4 \pm 1.3$
2 h tog i	Z+c	$5073 \pm 32$	$4862 \pm 39$	$5.5 \pm 1.3$	$6.9 \pm 1.7$
z b-lag.	Z + light	$53808\pm164$	$51206\pm145$	$9.4 \pm 1.1$	$11.1 \pm 1.5$
$\mathbf{D} = (\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{D}) + \mathbf{D} = (\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{D})$	$tar{t}$	$5960 \pm 46$	$5204 \pm 43$	$82.7\pm5.3$	$75.4\pm5.6$
2 b-trackjets in $\Delta R(b, j) < 0.8$	W + jets	$73 \pm 4$	$7\pm1$	$0.4 \pm 0.1$	< 0.1
— MC underestimate	Diboson	$2042\pm17$	$1834 \pm 16$	$21.5\pm1.4$	$20.7\pm1.4$
	MC total Data	$70493\pm175$ 66 481	$66452\pm158$ 65034	$324.9 \pm 6.8$ 391	$315.1 \pm 7.2$ 384
		00-101	00001	001	001



Additional plots — Data/MC comparison





Additional plots — Unfolded results

- Sherpa 2.2.1 (+0,1,2 jets at NLO and 3,4 jets at LO )
- MG5aMC + PY8.186 ( + 0,1,2,3,4 jets at Leading Order )





#### OS - SS subtraction



- OS : opposite-sign (OS) W+D ( c and l from W have opposite sign )
- SS : same-sign (SS) W+D ( bkg  $W + c\bar{c}$  and  $t\bar{t}$  suppressed by same sign subtraction )

Signal signature : an oppositely-signed (OS) W boson and D meson

Statistical "subtraction" performed that removes most background while preserving signal





Additional plots — post-fit mass plots

Percent-level Data/MC agreement in the post-fit invariant mass plots

- 4 invariant mass plots provided  $([W^-, W^+] \times [D^+, D^*])$
- Post-fit plots for all individual different bins provided in <u>STDM-2019-22</u>
- Good agreement observed !





#### Additional plots — ladder plots for integrated cross sections of $[W^-, W^+] \times [D^+, D^*]$





Additional plots — differential cross-section measurements

• 8 differential cross-section plots  $[W^-, W^+] \times [D^+, D^*] \times [p_T(D), \eta(l)]$ 



# • $Z(ll)\gamma$ + jets backup



#### Additional plots for data/MC comparison at Reconstructed Level

#### Good agreement observed between measured data and SM predictions



Source	$ee + \mu\mu$			
$Z\gamma$ +jets signal	73500	$\pm 50 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 2600 \text{ (syst.)}$		
$Z +  ext{jets}$	9800	$\pm 460 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 2100 \text{ (syst.)}$		
$tar{t}\gamma$	3600	$\pm 10 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 540 \text{ (syst.)}$		
pile-up	2500	$\pm 70 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 700 \text{ (syst.)}$		
$\operatorname{multiboson}$	950	$\pm 5 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 160 \text{ (syst.)}$		
$tW\gamma$	150	$\pm 1 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 45 \text{ (syst.)}$		
Total prediction	90500	$\pm 500 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 3500 \text{ (syst.)}$		
Data	96 410			

A total uncertainty is  $\sim 4\%$  of the total predictions

•  $Z(ll)\gamma$  + jets backup

#### Additional plots







