PDFs and recent CMS precision measurements

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arXiv:2408.07622
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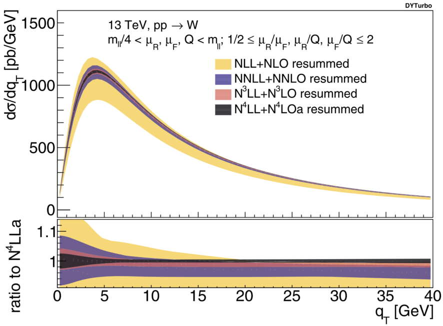
Theoretical Considerations

- W (and Z) production at hadron colliders described by PDFs + perturbative QCD and Electroweak calculations
  - Small additional non-perturbative effects from "intrinsic k_T"
- Relatively large theoretical uncertainties due to large logarithms at low W or Z p_T
- Usual strategy is to use precise Z$\rightarrow \ell\ell$ p_T spectrum from data to tune the theoretical prediction



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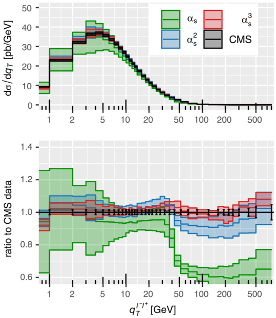

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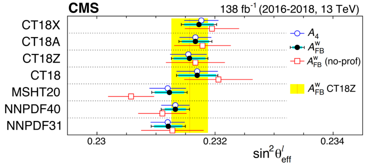
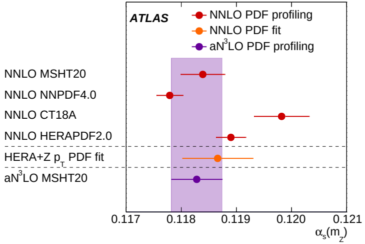
Theoretical Considerations

arXiv:2408.07622, arXiv:2309.12986

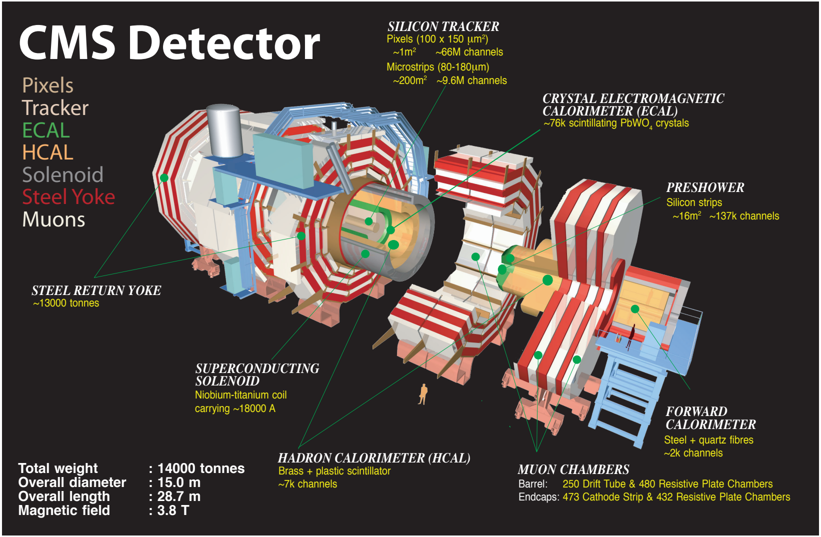
- PDFs are a challenge: In recent precision measurements at hadron colliders often a significant spread in measured values depending on the choice of PDF set
- Angular dependence of W and Z production can be decomposed in terms of angular coefficients/helicity cross sections:
- This can be a useful way to factorize theoretical corrections and uncertainties



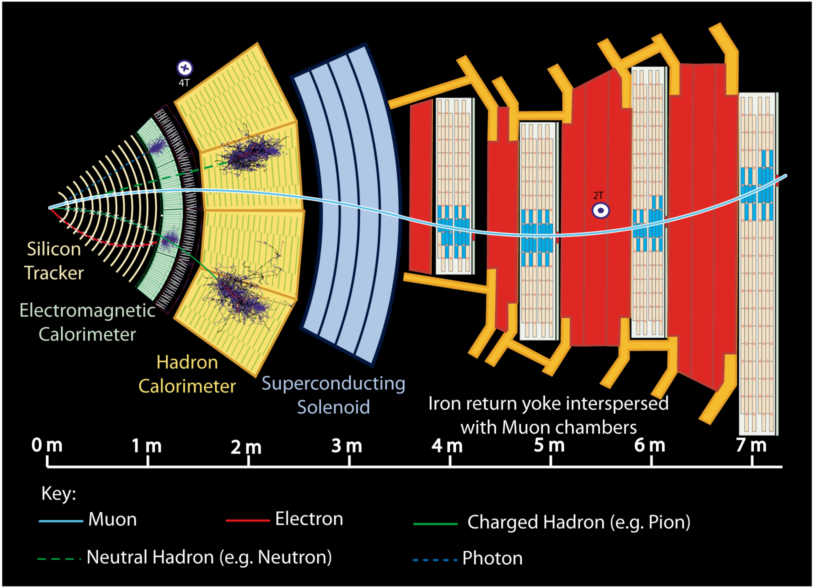


$$\frac{d^5\sigma}{dq_T^2\, dy\, dm\, d\cos\theta\, d\phi} = \frac{3}{16\pi}\frac{d^3\sigma^{U+L}}{dq_T^2\, dy\, dm}\Big[(1+\cos^2\theta) + \frac{1}{2}A_0(1-3\cos^2\theta) + A_1\sin 2\theta\cos\phi$$
$$+\frac{1}{2}A_2\sin^2\theta\cos 2\phi + A_3\sin\theta\cos\phi + A_4\cos\theta + A_5\sin^2\theta\sin 2\phi + A_6\sin 2\theta\sin\phi + A_7\sin\theta\sin\phi\Big]$$

The CMS Detector

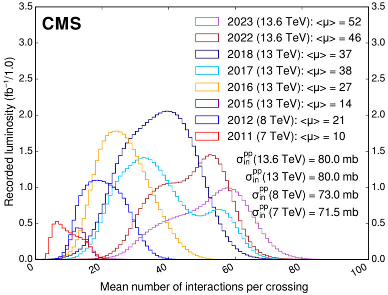


The CMS Detector



m_W Measurement at CMS

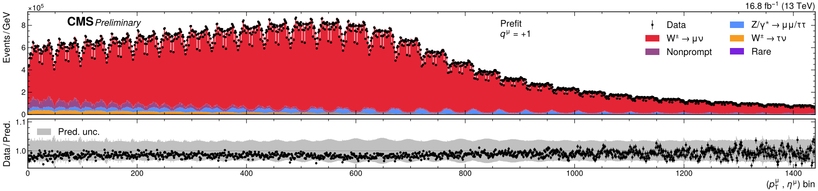
- Use well-understood subset of 13 TeV data: 16.8 fb^{-1} from later part of 2016 run ($\sim$ 30 mean interactions per crossing)
- Focus on muon channel and kinematics
  - Larger experimental systematics for electrons and hadronic recoil, especially with higher pileup
- **General strategy:** Exploit large dataset, accurate modeling of uncertainties for maximal in-situ contraints on theoretical modeling



- Reserve Z data as an independent cross-check as much as possible:
- Muon calibration from J/ψ, validated with Z
- In-situ constraints on theory modeling from W data itself, independent validation with Z

m_W Measurement at CMS

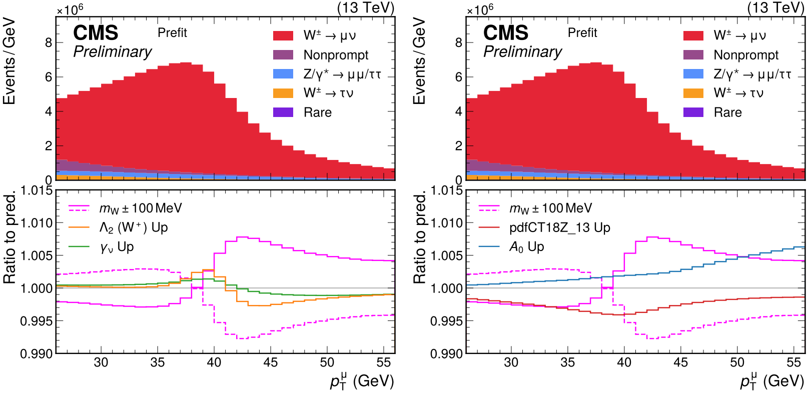
- m_W extracted from profile likelihood fit to muon $(\eta, p_T, \text{charge})$
  - Thousands of bins and systematic variations
  - Optimized Tensorflow-based fitting framework
- Building on experimental techniques, tools, and experience from W-like m_Z measurement (2016) and W rapidity-helicity measurement (2020) which established strong in-situ constraints on PDFs from charged lepton kinematics
- 4B fully simulated MC events, >100M selected W candidates
  - Significant computing/technical challenges for a measurement of this complexity



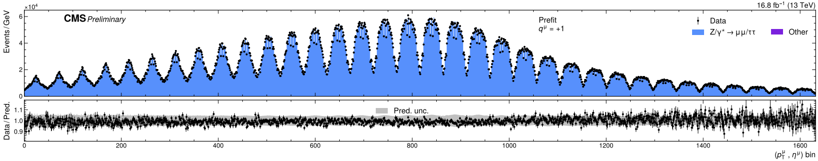
μ^+ prefit

m_W Measurement at CMS

- **Enabling feature of the measurement:** Systematic variations in W p_T, rapidity, decay angles from QCD uncertainties, PDFs, have a **different** effect on the muon kinematics as compared to a change in m_W
- PDF and boson p_T modeling uncertainties are strongly constrained in-situ by the data



"W-like" selection of Z events

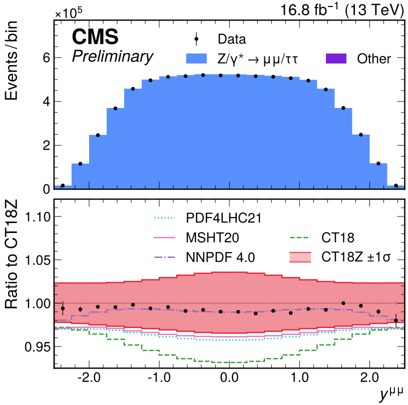


- $Z \to \mu\mu$ events are also selected with very similar selection
- One muon removed and treated as neutrino
- To avoid statistical correlations, apply trigger and use kinematics of positive (negative) muons for even (odd) numbered events
- Z mass can be extracted from single muon $(\eta, p_T, \text{charge})$ distribution as for W case
- Validates all aspects of the actual W measurement except for non-prompt and $Z \to \mu\mu$ background
- Theory uncertainties are similar (but not identical) to final m_W measurement

Theoretical Modeling

- **Overall strategy:** construct the best possible theoretical model for the W and constrain in-situ directly with the W data
- Z data is "only" used for validation
- **Nominal Theory uncertainties:**
  - Perturbative QCD
  - PDFs
  - Additional non-perturbative QCD (e.g. transverse momentum of partons within proton)
  - Electroweak effects
- **In addition:** Helicity cross section fit is used as a cross-check which augments or replaces the theory uncertainties by directly varying the different components of the angular decomposition
  - Reduced theory/model-dependence at the cost of increased statistical uncertainty

Parton Distribution Functions



- **Good:** PDF sets are accompanied by uncertainty models with well defined correlations across phase space and between processes
- **Bad:** Different PDFs don't necessarily agree within their uncertainties
- Missing higher order uncertainties, resummation corrections in predictions usually not included
  - Partly mitigated by tolerance factors, etc

Parton Distribution Functions

PDF set	Scale factor	Impact in m_W (MeV)	
		Original σ_{PDF}	Scaled σ_{PDF}
CT18Z	–	4.4	
CT18	–	4.6	
PDF4LHC21	–	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

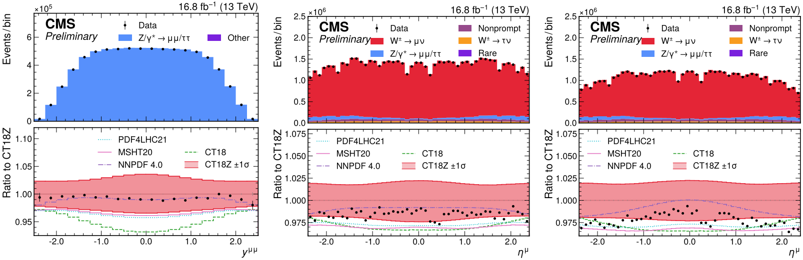
- **Strategy:** Scale prefit PDF uncertainties to ensure consistency between sets for measured m_W value
- This procedure does **not** prove that e.g. NNPDF4.0 uncertainty is underestimated, only that it's too small to cover the central value of the other sets
- CT18Z is chosen as the nominal since it covers the others without scaling and with small uncertainty
  - But note that this set is amongst the largest in terms of nominal uncertainty

Parton Distribution Functions

PDF set	Scaling factor	Impact on m_W	
		Original σ_{PDF}	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

- **Strategy:** Scale prefit PDF uncertainties to ensure consistency between sets for measured m_W value
- Scaling factors are determined with analysis still blind by using pseudodata generated from each PDF set and fitting with every other PDF set and its uncertainty
- n.b. symmetrization procedure is applied for asymmetric uncertainties which tends to increase the uncertainty for CT18 and MSHT
- This procedure does **not** prove that e.g. NNPDF4.0 uncertainty is underestimated, only that it's too small to cover the central value of the other sets
- CT18Z is chosen as the nominal since it covers the others without inflation and small uncertainty

PDF Compatibility with Data

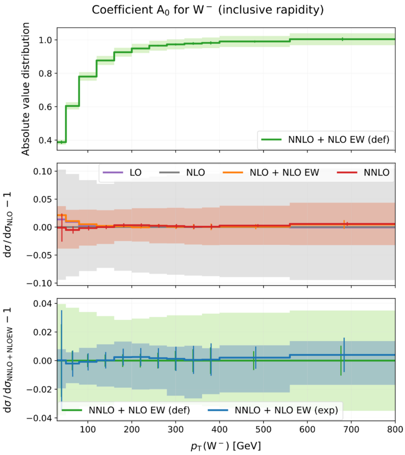


PDF set	Nominal fit		Without PDF+α_s unc.		Without theory unc.	
	χ^2/ndf	p-val. (%)	χ^2/ndf	p-val. (%)	χ^2/ndf	p-val. (%)
CT18Z	100.7/116	84	125.3/116	26	103.8/116	78
CT18	100.7/116	84	153.2/116	1.0	105.7/116	74
PDF4LHC21	97.7/116	89	105.5/116	75	104.1/116	78
MSHT20	97.0/116	90	107.4/116	70	98.8/116	87
MSHT20aN3LO	99.0/116	87	122.8/116	31	101.9/116	82
NNPDF3.1	99.1/116	87	105.5/116	75	115.0/116	51
NNPDF4.0	99.7/116	86	104.3/116	77	116.7/116	46

- Saturated likelihood test statistic from simultaneous fit to Z $y^{\mu\mu}$ and W η^{μ} distributions for each PDF set
- No strong discriminating power/all sets give a good p-value (possibly due to other conservative uncertainties)

Angular Distributions

- Missing higher order uncertainties propagated to angular coefficients through variations of μ_r and μ_f in MiNNLOPS
- While MiNNLOPS predicts angular coefficients consistent with fixed order calculations, Pythia intrinsic k_T treatment actually modifies them somewhat
  - In particular A_1 and A_3 at low boson p_T due to isotropic smearing
- This effect may or may not be physical $\rightarrow$ propagate the full difference as an additional uncertainty



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Helicity Cross Section Fit

- Theory model represents our best understanding of QCD and proton structure
- As an additional test of its validity, or in case of BSM physics in W production or decay, a less model-dependent measurement of m_W is useful
- **Basic strategy:** Parameterize theory uncertainty explicitly in terms of the 9 helicity cross sections $\sigma_i \equiv \sigma^{U+L} A_i$ instead of the PDF and non-perturbative models + perturbative uncertainty, and fit the helicity cross sections (double-differential in W rapidity and p_T) together with m_W
- In this way theoretical uncertainties are "traded" for larger statistical uncertainties

$$\frac{d^5\sigma}{dq_T^2\, dy\, dm\, d\cos\theta\, d\phi} = \frac{3}{16\pi}\frac{d^3\sigma^{U+L}}{dq_T^2\, dy\, dm}[(1+\cos^2\theta) + \frac{1}{2}A_0(1-3\cos^2\theta) + A_1 \sin 2\theta \cos\phi$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2}A_2 \sin^2\theta \cos 2\phi + A_3 \sin\theta\cos\phi + A_4\cos\theta + A_5\sin^2\theta\sin 2\phi + A_6 \sin 2\theta\sin\phi + A_7\sin\theta\sin\phi]$$

- With current data/observables not possible to simultaneously constrain all of the relevant helicity components, so cross sections are regularized via constraints to the nominal prediction
- Relevant theory uncertainties are retained since they have different correlations

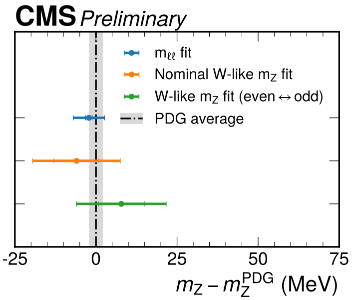
W-like m_Z result

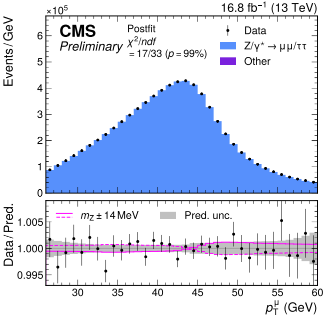
- Nominal W-like result:

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

- Even-odd event selection reversed (nearly statistically independent sample)

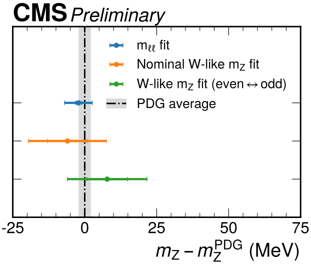
$$m_Z - m_Z^{\mathrm{PDG}} = 8 \pm 14\mathrm{MeV}$$





- All extracted m_Z values in agreement with the LEP/PDG value

W-like m_Z result: Uncertainty Breakdown



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

- Largest uncertainties are statistical, muon calibration, angular coefficients
- Total uncertainty is well defined, but several different ways of decomposing statistical and systematics uncertainties
- When uncertainties are constrained in-situ, "global" impacts (used e.g. for ATLAS 2024 m_W measurement) tends to count them as part of the statistical uncertainties

<table>
<tr><th>Systematic uncertainties</th><th>W-like m_Z</th><th>m_W</th></tr>
<tr><td>Muon efficiency</td><td>3127</td><td>3658</td></tr>
<tr><td>Muon eff. veto</td><td>–</td><td>531</td></tr>
<tr><td>Muon eff. syst.</td><td colspan="2">343</td></tr>
<tr><td>Muon eff. stat.</td><td colspan="2">2784</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nonprompt background</td><td>–</td><td>387</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prompt background</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Muon momentum scale</td><td colspan="2">338</td></tr>
<tr><td>L1 prefire</td><td colspan="2">14</td></tr>
<tr><td>Luminosity</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td>PDF (CT18Z)</td><td colspan="2">60</td></tr>
<tr><td>Angular coefficients</td><td>177</td><td>353</td></tr>
<tr><td>W MiNNLO$_{PS}$ μ_F, μ_R</td><td>–</td><td>176</td></tr>
<tr><td>Z MiNNLO$_{PS}$ μ_F, μ_R</td><td colspan="2">176</td></tr>
<tr><td>PYTHIA shower k_T</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td>p_T^V modeling</td><td>22</td><td>32</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nonperturbative</td><td>4</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Perturbative</td><td>4</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Theory nuisance parameters</td><td colspan="2">10</td></tr>
<tr><td>c, b quark mass</td><td colspan="2">4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Higher-order EW</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Z width</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Z mass</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td>W width</td><td>–</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>W mass</td><td>–</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\sin^2 \theta_W$</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>3750</td><td>4859</td></tr>
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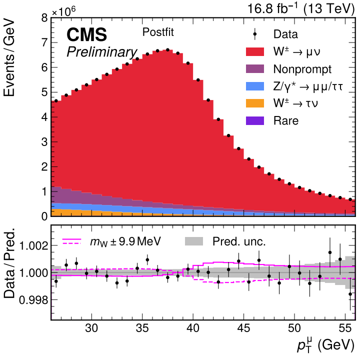
m_W Measurement

- Now with all elements in place, on to the m_W measurement:

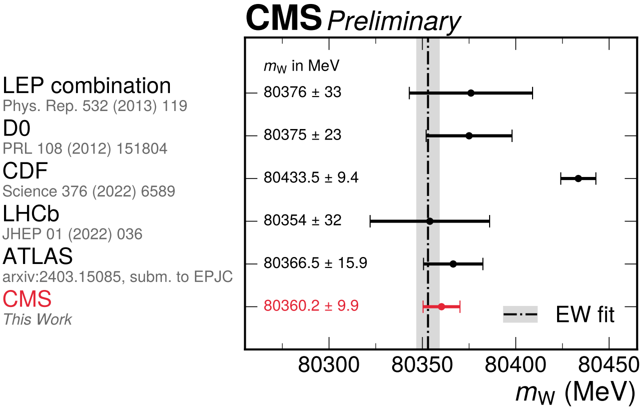


Source of uncertainty	Impact (MeV) Nominal	Impact (MeV) Global
Muon momentum scale	4.8	4.4
Muon reco. efficiency	3.0	2.3
W and Z angular coeffs.	3.3	3.0
Higher-order EW	2.0	1.9
p_T^V modeling	2.0	0.8
PDF	4.4	2.8
Nonprompt background	3.2	1.7
Integrated luminosity	0.1	0.1
MC sample size	1.5	3.8
Data sample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

- For the nominal measurement, total uncertainty is 9.9MeV
- Most precise measurement at the LHC and comparable to CDF precision

m_W result

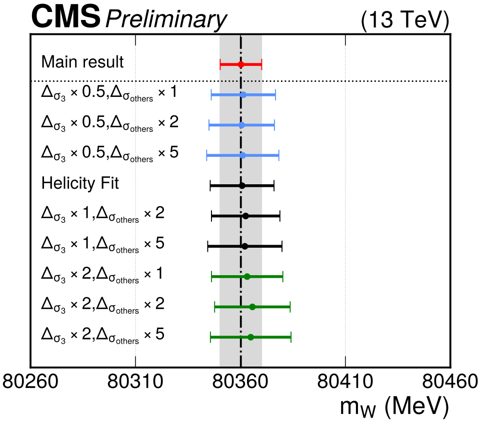
$$\mathbf{m_W = 80360.2 \pm 9.9 MeV}$$



- Compatible with the Standard Model expectation and with other measurements
- In clear tension with the CDF measurement

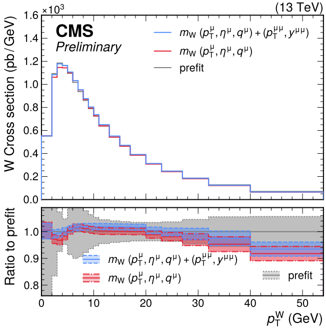
Helicity Cross Section Fit m_W result

Helicity Fit Result: $m_W = 80360.8 \pm 15.2\text{MeV}$



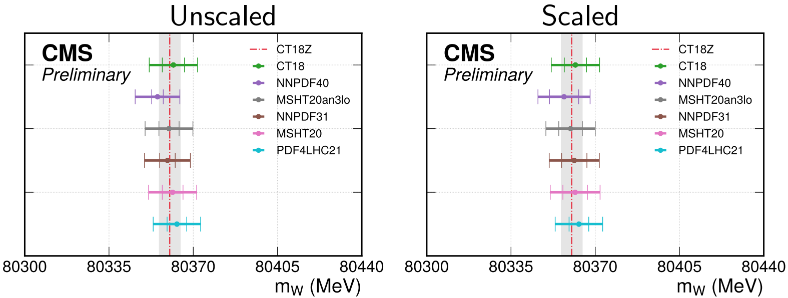
- Helicity cross section fit result very compatible with the nominal, with somewhat larger uncertainties as expected
- Result is very stable with looser or tighter initial constraints on the helicity cross sections

Validation: Simultaneous dilepton+W fit



- Nominal result is from fit to muon (η, p_T, charge) for W candidates alone
- Interesting to compare with simultaneous fit to $p_T^{\mu\mu}$ distribution from Z events
- Fit results propagated to inclusive W p_T distribution as for Z case shown previously
- **Postfit W p_T distribution broadly consistent and with strong constraints from data**
- $\Delta m_W = +0.6$ MeV with respect to nominal, uncertainty would decrease to 9.6 MeV
- But additional complications for W/Z correlations, so the nominal W only fit is more robust and is the nominal result

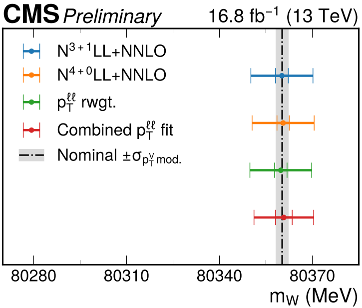
PDF Dependence of Result



PDF set	Extracted m_W (MeV)	
	Original σ_{PDF}	Scaled σ_{PDF}
CT18Z	80 360.2 ± 9.9	
CT18	80 361.8 ± 10.0	
PDF4LHC21	80 363.2 ± 9.9	
MSHT20	80 361.4 ± 10.0	80 361.7 ± 10.4
MSHT20aN3LO	80 359.9 ± 9.9	80 359.8 ± 10.3
NNPDF3.1	80 359.3 ± 9.5	80 361.3 ± 10.4
NNPDF4.0	80 355.1 ± 9.3	80 357.0 ± 10.8

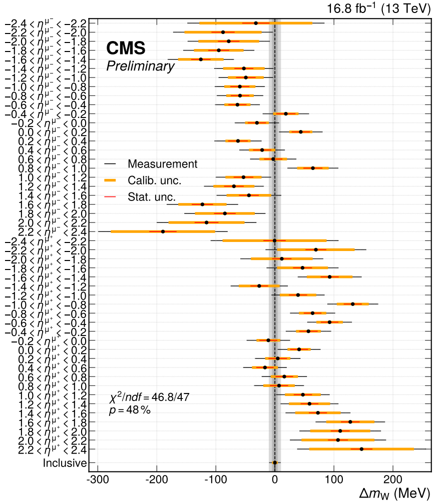
- Scaling of prefit PDF uncertainties reduces the dependence on PDF set and brings the variations within the quoted PDF uncertainties

Additional Theory Cross Checks



- Result is stable under variations of the TNP model and not very sensitive to changes in the initial prediction within the uncertainties

m_W result: Validation checks



- Consistent results when extracting 48 independent m_W parameters split in charge and 24 η bins
- η-sign difference: $m_W^{\eta>0} - m_W^{\eta<0} = 5.8 \pm 12.4\text{MeV}$
- Charge difference: $m_W^{+} - m_W^{-} = 57 \pm 30\text{MeV}$

m_W result: Closer look at charge difference

- $m_W^+ - m_W^- = 57 \pm 30$MeV, p-value 6.0%
- Uncertainty on charge difference much larger than nominal m_W uncertainty
- Strong anti-correlations due to experimental uncertainties (alignment) and theory uncertainties related to W polarization (opposite-parity coupling of W to μ^+ and μ^-)
- Correlation between charge difference and m_W itself is only 2%

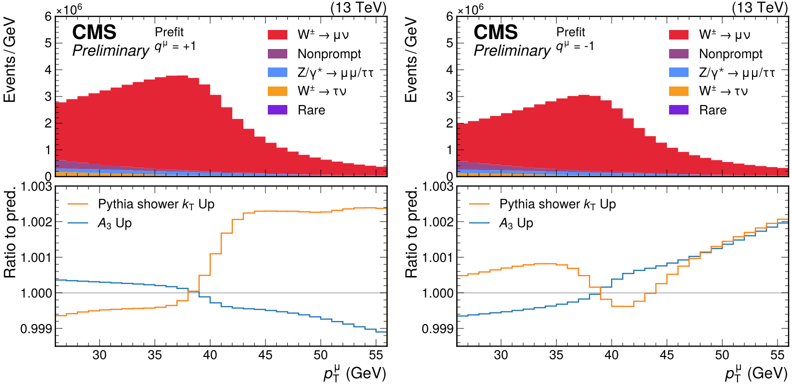
Source of uncertainty	Uncertainty (MeV) in $m_{W^+} - m_{W^-}$	Uncertainty (MeV) in m_W
Muon momentum scale	21.6	4.8
Muon reco. efficiency	7.2	3.0
W and Z angular coeffs.	18.7	3.3
Higher-order EW	1.5	2.0
p_T^V modeling	7.4	2.0
PDF	11.8	4.4
Nonprompt background	7.5	3.2
Integrated luminosity	0.1	0.1
MC sample size	3.0	1.5
Data sample size	4.7	2.4
Total	30.3	9.9

m_W result: Closer look at charge difference

Configuration	$m_W^+ - m_W^-$ (MeV)	Δm_W (MeV)
nominal	57 ± 30	0
Alignment $\sim$1 sigma up	38 ± 30	< 0.1
LHE A_i as nominal	48 ± 30	-0.5
A_3 one sigma down	49 ± 30	0.4
Alignment and A_i shifted as above	21 ± 30	0.1
Alignment $\sim$ 3 sigma up	-5 ± 30	0.6

- Reminder: For W-like m_Z fit:
  $m_Z^+ - m_Z^- = 31 \pm 32$ MeV (nominal)
  $m_Z^+ - m_Z^- = 6 \pm 32$ MeV (reversed even-odd event selection)
- No conclusive evidence for a systematic problem ($< 2\sigma$)
- Statistical fluctuations from finite data and MC samples at the level of 16 MeV for $m_W^+ - m_W^-$
- Even extreme variations of the related systematics lead to small variations in m_W (< 1MeV), within associated uncertainties
- Possible/plausible scenario: $\sim 1\sigma$ off on alignment and A_i's plus $\sim 1\ \sigma$ statistical fluctuation corresponds to totally negligible effect on m_W (0.1MeV)

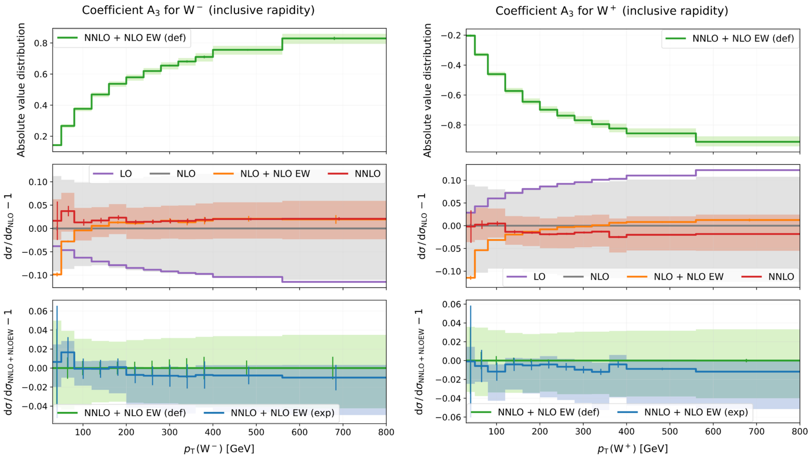
A_3 Variations By Charge



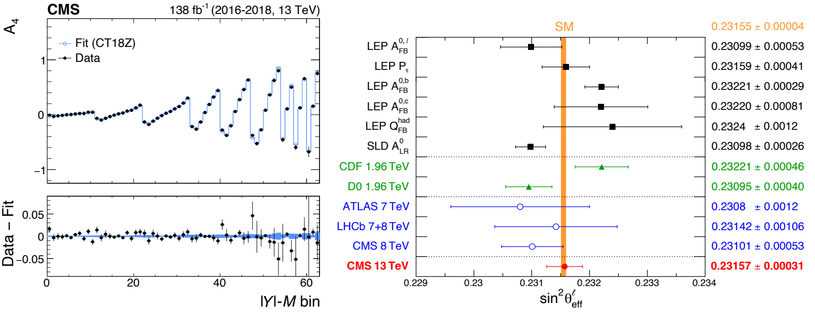
(a) W^+ (b) W^-

- A correlated variation of A_3 between W^+ and W^- produces an anti-correlated variation for the charged lepton kinematics
- The variation corresponding to switching off pythia intrinsic k_T for the angular coefficients mixes effects from A_1 and A_3

Higher order corrections for A_3

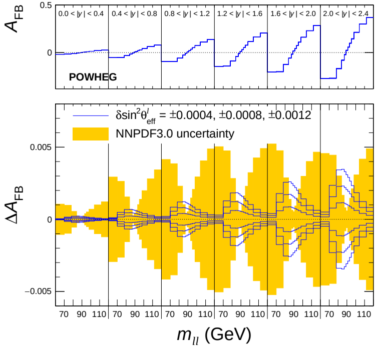


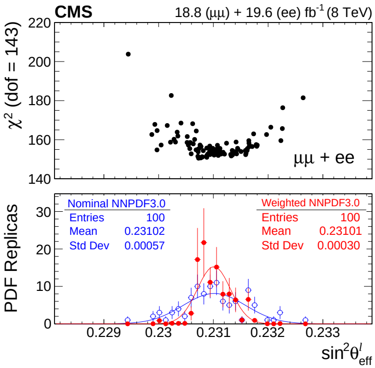
Weak Mixing Angle Measurement



- $\sin^2\theta^{\ell}_{\text{eff}}$ extracted from unfolded A_4 or detector-level weighted A_{FB} in $Z/\gamma^* \to ee/\mu\mu$ events differential in dilepton rapidity and mass

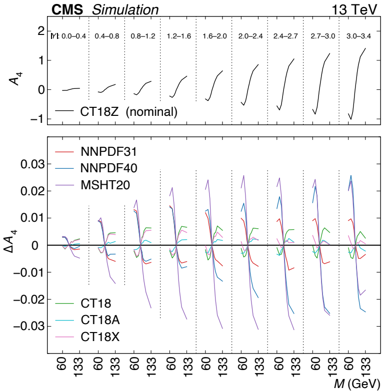
Weak Mixing Angle: PDF Profiling

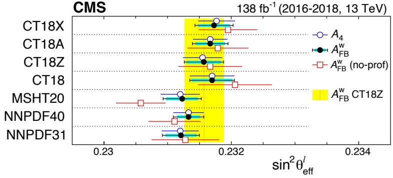




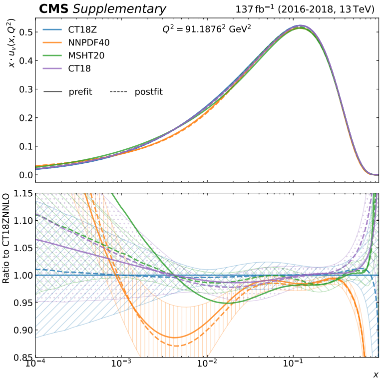
- Different regions of phase space have different sensitivity to PDFs vs $\sin^2\theta$
- PDF profiling (or numerically equivalent weighting) used to reduce PDF uncertainty (and dependence!)

Weak Mixing Angle: PDF Dependence





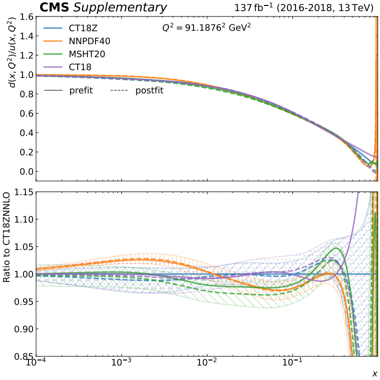
Weak Mixing Angle: PDF Constraints



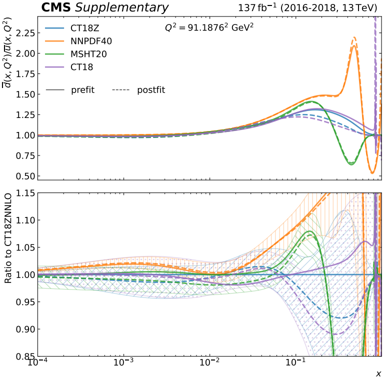
(a) u_v

(b) d_v

Weak Mixing Angle: PDF Constraints



(a) d/u



(b) $\bar{d}/\bar{u}$

Backup

Additional checks related to charge diff

Cross checks for mW charge difference

Configuration	mW+ - mW- (MeV)	Delta mW wrt nominal (MeV)
nominal	57.0 +- 30.3	0
J/psi+Z calibration	46.8 +- 28.4	-1.9
Z-only calibration	41.5 +- 25.2	0.5
Adjust calibration alignment parameter by hand (M += 1e-5)	-4.6 +- 30.2	0.6
Shift central value of pythia shower kT by +1 sigma (ie treat LHE angular coeffs as nominal)	47.9 +- 30.2	-0.5
Z-only calibration + shift shower kT	35.6 +- 25.1	0.1

- Key numbers to compare to:
    - Calibration uncertainty on mW: 4.8 MeV
    - Calibration uncertainty on mW+ - mW-: 21.3 MeV
    - Non-perturbative uncertainty on angular coeffs (pythia shower kT) for mW: 1 MeV
    - Non-perturbative uncertainty on angular coeffs (pythia shower kT) for mW+ - mW-: 14 MeV
    - Data+MC stat uncertainty (global impacts) on mW+ - mW-: 15.8 MeV
- N.b alternate calibrations don't necessarily have fully consistent/complete uncertainty models

- Various plausible shifts of systematic uncertainties can give large variations on mW+ - mW- but small variations on mW itself
    - Always within the corresponding uncertainties for both cases
- Even extreme brute force variation of alignment parameters leads to very small change in mW
- No smoking gun, not possible to identify a single "cause"
- Likely a combination of a few systematic effects (alignment, angular coefficients) at the 1 sigma level, combined with a statistical fluctuation

slide to be reformatted/refined

Charge Difference Impacts: Nominal

Source of uncertainty	Nominal impact (MeV)			
	in $m_{Z^+} - m_{Z^-}$	in m_Z	in $m_{W^+} - m_{W^-}$	in m_W
Muon momentum scale	23.1	5.6	21.6	4.8
Muon reco. efficiency	7.1	3.8	7.2	3.0
W and Z angular coeffs.	14.5	4.9	18.7	3.3
Higher-order EW	0.2	2.2	1.5	2.0
p_T^V modeling	0.6	1.7	7.4	2.0
PDF	0.9	2.4	11.8	4.4
Nonprompt background	–	–	7.5	3.2
Integrated luminosity	< 0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
MC sample size	4.9	2.5	3.0	1.5
Data sample size	13.9	6.9	4.7	2.4
Total uncertainty	32.5	13.5	30.3	9.9

Charge Difference Impacts: Global

Source of uncertainty	Global impact (MeV)			
	in $m_{Z^+} - m_{Z^-}$	in m_Z	in $m_{W^+} - m_{W^-}$	in m_W
Muon momentum scale	21.2	5.3	20.0	4.4
Muon reco. efficiency	6.5	3.0	5.8	2.3
W and Z angular coeffs.	13.9	4.5	13.7	3.0
Higher-order EW	0.2	2.2	1.5	1.9
p_T^V modeling	0.4	1.0	2.7	0.8
PDF	0.7	1.9	4.2	2.8
Nonprompt background	–	–	4.8	1.7
Integrated luminosity	< 0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
MC sample size	6.4	3.6	8.4	3.8
Data sample size	18.1	10.1	13.4	6.0
Total uncertainty	32.5	13.5	30.3	9.9

Comparisons

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

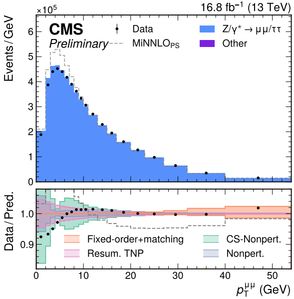
Table 2. Uncertainties on the combined M_W result.

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

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

Theoretical Modeling: Technical Details

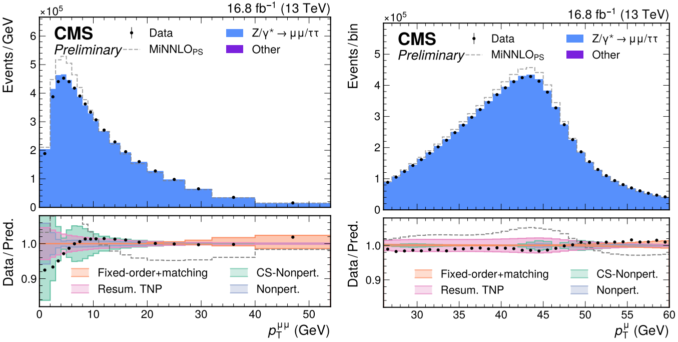
- Fully coherent theoretical treatment for W and Z (both μ and τ decays)
- Fully simulated MC samples with MiNNLOPS + Pythia 8 + Photos
  - $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ accuracy (also for angular coefficients), but limited logarithmic accuracy for W/Z p_T modeling from POWHEG emissions and shower



- σ^{U+L} is corrected double (triple) differentially for W (Z) production using resummed SCETLIB prediction matched to fixed order DYTurbo prediction ($N^3LL + NNLO$ for nominal predictions)
- Angular coefficients are left as-is (validated against MCFM and DYTurbo fixed order predictions)*

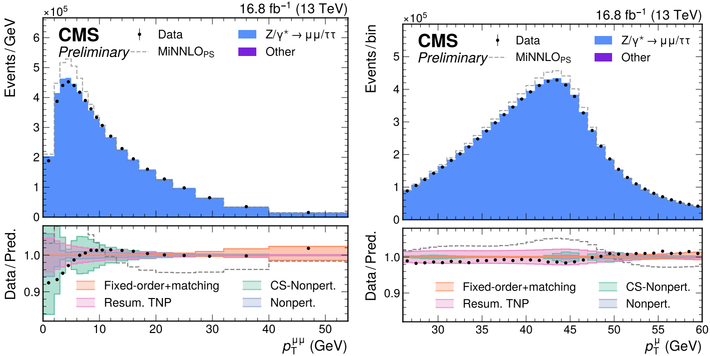
$$\frac{d^5\sigma}{dq_T^2\, dy\, dm\, d\cos\theta\, d\phi} = \frac{3}{16\pi}\frac{d^3\sigma^{U+L}}{dq_T^2\, dy\, dm}\Big[(1+\cos^2\theta) + \frac{1}{2}A_0(1-3\cos^2\theta) + A_1\sin 2\theta\cos\phi$$
$$+\frac{1}{2}A_2\sin^2\theta\cos 2\phi + A_3\sin\theta\cos\phi + A_4\cos\theta + A_5\sin^2\theta\sin 2\phi + A_6\sin 2\theta\sin\phi + A_7\sin\theta\sin\phi\Big]$$

Boson p_T Modeling Uncertainties



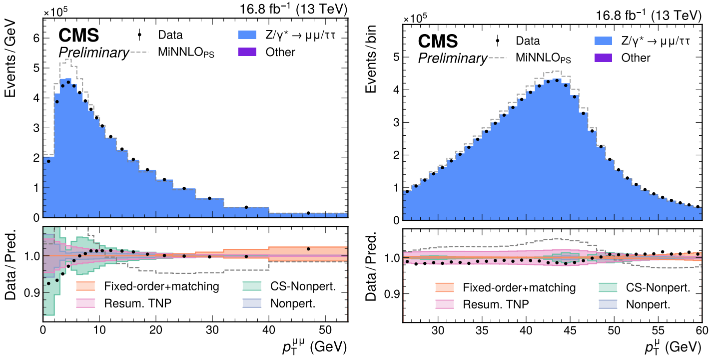
- **Non-perturbative:** Intrinsic momentum of partons (TMD PDF), non-perturbative uncertainties in resummation
- **Resummation** (perturbative): "Theory Nuisance Parameters" corresponding to coefficients in resummed calculation
- **Matching:** Variation in matching scale
- **Fixed order:** Missing higher orders in α_s assessed through μ_r, μ_f variations

Boson p_T Modeling Uncertainties: Non-perturbative effects



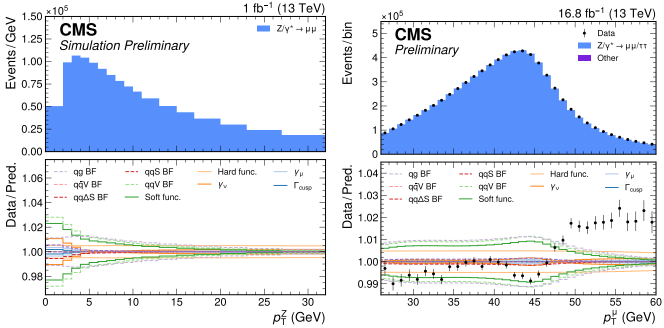
- **Empirical model inspired by TMD PDFs:** ∼Gaussian smearing of parton momentum, with additional freedom to account for possible x and flavour dependence
- The associated parameters cannot be predicted a priori, but must be determined from data (or lattice calculations)
- Initial values are somewhat arbitrary, with large uncertainties applied → **intended to be constrained from data**

Boson p_T Modeling Uncertainties: Non-perturbative effects



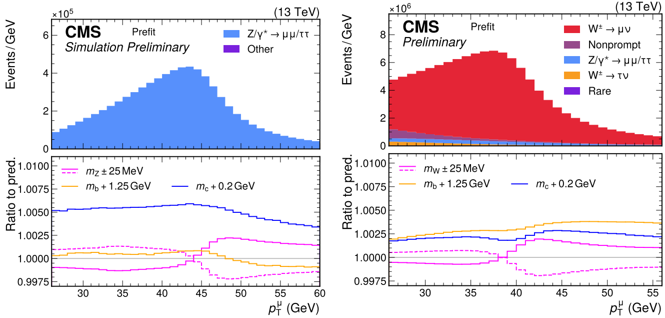
- CS kernel is related to matching of non-perturbative model to resummation and is "universal" (fully correlated between W and Z)
- The rest of the NP model is taken as decorrelated between W^+, W^- and Z, and with an additional rapidity-dependent term for the degree of smearing to account for possible x and flavour dependence

Boson p_T Modeling Uncertainties: Resummation



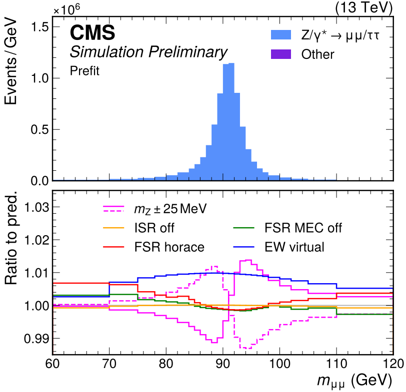
- Use "Theory Nuisances Parameters" corresponding to the terms appearing in the resummed calculation
- In contrast to scale variations, this provides a well defined correlation model across phase space (and between W and Z) and therefore better suited to profiling (see e.g. talk from F. Tackmann **here**)
- Propagating the uncertainty in this way facilitates constraining the theory from W data alone, but **also** makes the correlation model between W and Z more robust for a simultaneous fit/tuning

Boson p_T Modeling Uncertainties: Heavy Quark Mass Effects



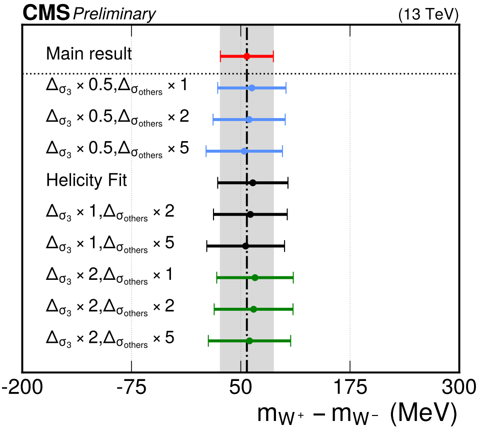
- Impact of heavy quark mass effects at least partly evaluated by varying charm and bottom thresholds in MSHT20 PDF set
- Contribution to uncertainty on m_W: 0.6 MeV
- Somewhat different effects on W vs Z → More delicate for combined W+Z fit

Electroweak Uncertainties



- Most important electroweak effect is from QED FSR, included in nominal MC prediction through PHOTOS
  - Includes higher order corrections and pair production
- Residual uncertainties for QED FSR (and ISR) very small, < 0.5MeV contribution for m_W
- Largest electroweak uncertainty from virtual corrections, $\sim$ 2MeV on m_W

Charge Difference with Helicity Fit

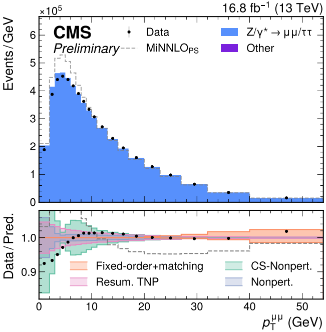


- Charge difference also very similar between nominal and helicity fit, and stable under changes in prefit uncertainties for the helicity cross sections

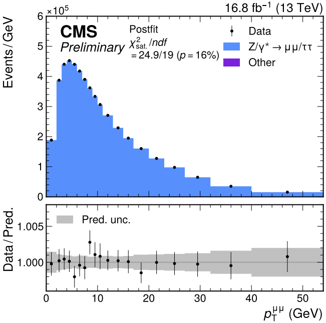
Additional Stability/Consistency Tests

Configuration	Δm_W in MeV	Auxiliary parameter
$26 < p_T < 52$ GeV	-0.75 ± 10.03	—
$30 < p_T < 56$ GeV	-1.11 ± 11.05	—
$30 < p_T < 52$ GeV	-2.15 ± 11.17	—
W floating	-0.47 ± 9.98	$\mu_W = 0.979 \pm 0.026$
Alt. veto efficiency	0.05 ± 9.88	—
Hybrid smoothing	-1.58 ± 9.88	—
Charge difference	0.34 ± 9.89	$m_W^{diff.} = 56.96 \pm 30.30$ MeV
η sign difference	-0.01 ± 9.88	$m_W^{diff.} = 5.8 \pm 12.4$ MeV
$\|\eta\|$range difference	-0.61 ± 9.90	$m_W^{diff.} = 15.3 \pm 14.7$ MeV

Validation of boson p_T modeling with $Z \to \mu\mu$



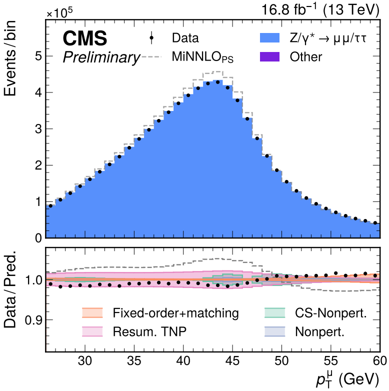
(a) prefit



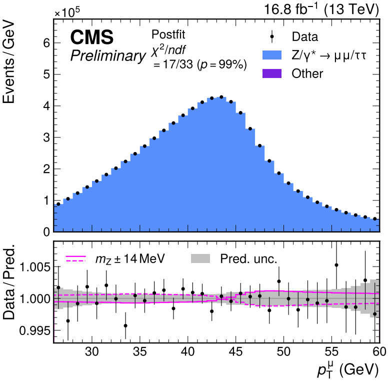
(b) postfit

- Fit theory model to dilepton p_T spectrum directly to validate that it can describe the data
- O(10%) level discrepancy due to untuned non-perturbative parameters at low p_T fully reabsorbed
- Postfit description of the spectrum at 0.1% level

Validation of boson p_T modeling with W-like $Z \to \mu\mu$



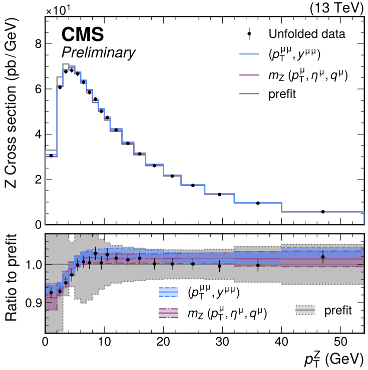
(a) prefit



(b) postfit

- When running the full W-like fit to single muon (η, p_T, charge) the theory model is also able to accommodate the muon p_T distribution very precisely

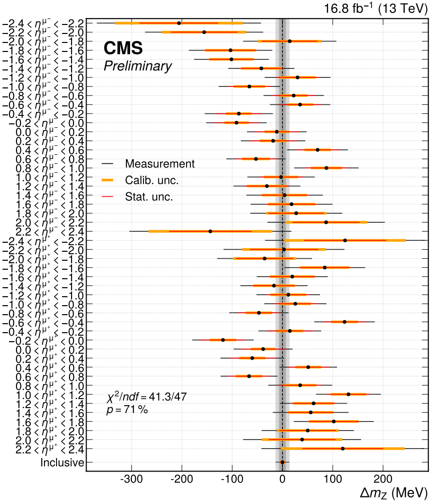
Validation of boson p_T modeling with $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$



(a) Unfolded $d\sigma^{U+L}/dp_T$

- Detector level fit results can be propagated to predictions for unfolded Z p_T spectrum
  - For both direct fit to $p_T^{\mu\mu}$ and W-like fit to single muon $(\eta, p_T, \text{charge})$
- Strong and **consistent** constraints from **both** fits, and in agreement with unfolded data
- Direct fit to $p_T^{\mu\mu}$ has stronger constraints but W-like fit is able to correctly disentangle m_Z from the Z p_T spectrum
- **m_W can be measured without tuning the p_T spectrum to the Z**

W-like m_Z result: Validation checks



- Consistent results when extracting 48 independent m_Z parameters split in charge and 24 η bins
- η-sign difference: $m_Z^{\eta>0} - m_Z^{\eta<0} = 35 \pm 20$MeV
- Charge difference: $m_Z^{+} - m_Z^{-} = 31 \pm 32$MeV
- Charge difference with reversed even-odd event selection: $m_Z^{+} - m_Z^{-} = 6 \pm 32$MeV