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Measurement of angular correlations in Drell–Yan lepton pairs to probe $Z/\gamma^*$ boson transverse momentum at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

**ATLAS Collaboration**

A measurement of angular correlations in Drell–Yan lepton pairs via the $\phi_3^*$ observable is presented. This variable probes the same physics as the $Z/\gamma^*$ boson transverse momentum with a better experimental resolution. The $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-$ and $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ decays produced in proton–proton collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV are used. The data were collected with the ATLAS detector at the LHC and correspond to an integrated luminosity of 4.6 fb$^{-1}$. Normalised differential cross sections as a function of $\phi_3^*$ are measured separately for electron and muon decay channels. These channels are then combined for improved accuracy. The cross section is also measured differentially as a function of $\phi_3^*$ for three independent bins of the $Z$ boson rapidity. The results are compared to QCD calculations and to predictions from different Monte Carlo event generators. The data are reasonably well described, in all measured $Z$ boson rapidity regions, by resummed QCD predictions combined with fixed-order perturbative QCD calculations or by some Monte Carlo event generators. The measurement precision is typically better by one order of magnitude than present theoretical uncertainties.

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1. Introduction

In hadron collisions at TeV energies the vector bosons $W$ and $Z/\gamma^*$ are copiously produced with non-zero momentum transverse to the beam direction ($p_T$) because of radiation of quarks and gluons from the initial-state partons. In this context the signatures $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-$ and $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ provide an ideal testing ground for QCD due to the absence of colour flow between the initial and final state [1–3]. The study of the low $p_T$ spectrum ($p_T^Z < m_Z$), which dominates the cross section, has important implications on the understanding of Higgs boson production since the transverse-momentum resummation formalism required to describe the $Z/\gamma^*$ boson cross section is valid also for the Higgs boson [4–7]. A precise understanding of the $p_T^Z$ spectrum is also necessary to further improve the modelling of $W$ boson production in QCD calculations and Monte Carlo (MC) event generators, since the measurement of the $W$ mass is directly affected by uncertainties in the $p_T^W$ shape [8,9].

The transverse momentum spectra of $W$ and $Z/\gamma^*$ bosons produced via the Drell–Yan mechanism have been extensively studied by the Tevatron Collaborations [10–14] and, recently, also by the LHC experiments [15–17]. However, the precision of direct measurements of the $Z/\gamma^*$ spectrum at low $p_T$ at the LHC and the Tevatron is limited by the experimental resolution and systematic uncertainties rather than by the size of the available data samples. This limitation affects the choice of bin widths and the ultimate precision of the $p_T^Z$ spectrum. In recent years, additional observables with better experimental resolution and smaller sensitivity to experimental systematic uncertainties have been investigated [18–21]. The optimal experimental observable to probe the low-$p_T^Z$ domain of $Z/\gamma^*$ production was found to be $\phi_3^*$, which is defined [20] as:

$$\phi_3^* \equiv \tan(\phi_{acop}/2) \cdot \sin(\theta_3^*),$$

where $\phi_{acop} \equiv \pi - \Delta \phi$, $\Delta \phi$ being the azimuthal opening angle between the two leptons, and the angle $\theta_3^*$ is a measure of the scattering angle of the leptons with respect to the proton beam direction in the rest frame of the dilepton system. The angle $\theta_3^*$ is defined [20] by $\cos(\theta_3^*) \equiv \tanh((\eta^- - \eta^+)/2)$ where $\eta^-$ and $\eta^+$ are the pseudorapidities of the negatively and positively charged lepton, respectively. Therefore, $\phi_3^*$ depends exclusively on the directions of the two lepton tracks, which are better measured than their momenta. The $\phi_3^*$ variable is positive by definition. It is correlated to the quantity $p_T^Z/m_{ll}$, where $m_{ll}$ is the invariant mass of the lepton pair, and therefore probes the same physics as the

1 ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal pp interaction point (IP) in the centre of the detector and the z-axis along the beam pipe. The x-axis points from the IP to the centre of the LHC ring, and the y-axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates (r, $\phi$) are used in the transverse plane. $\phi$ being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle $\theta$ as $\eta = -\ln\tanh(\theta/2)$ and the rapidity is defined as $y = \ln((E + p_z)/(E - p_z))/2$. 

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**Abstract**

A measurement of angular correlations in Drell–Yan lepton pairs via the $\phi_3^*$ observable is presented. This variable probes the same physics as the $Z/\gamma^*$ boson transverse momentum with a better experimental resolution. The $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-$ and $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ decays produced in proton–proton collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV are used. The data were collected with the ATLAS detector at the LHC and correspond to an integrated luminosity of 4.6 fb$^{-1}$. Normalised differential cross sections as a function of $\phi_3^*$ are measured separately for electron and muon decay channels. These channels are then combined for improved accuracy. The cross section is also measured differentially as a function of $\phi_3^*$ for three independent bins of the $Z$ boson rapidity. The results are compared to QCD calculations and to predictions from different Monte Carlo event generators. The data are reasonably well described, in all measured $Z$ boson rapidity regions, by resummed QCD predictions combined with fixed-order perturbative QCD calculations or by some Monte Carlo event generators. The measurement precision is typically better by one order of magnitude than present theoretical uncertainties.

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transverse momentum $p_T^Z$ [22]. Values of $\phi^*_n$ ranging from 0 to 1 probe the $p_T^Z$ distribution mainly up to $\sim 100$ GeV. The $\phi^*_n$ distribution of $Z\gamma^*$ bosons has been measured in three bins of the $Z$ boson rapidity ($y_Z$) by the D0 Collaboration using $7.3$ fb$^{-1}$ of $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV [23]. This Letter presents a measurement of the normalised $\phi^*_n$ distribution in bins of the $Z$ boson rapidity $y_Z$ using $4.6$ fb$^{-1}$ of $p\bar{p}$ interactions collected at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV in 2011 by the ATLAS detector. The normalised differential cross section is measured in both the electron and muon channels in the fiducial leptonic acceptance defined by the lepton ($|\ell | = e, \mu$) transverse momentum $p_T^\ell > 20$ GeV, the lepton pseudorapidity $|\eta^\ell | < 2.4$ and the invariant mass of the lepton pair $66$ GeV $< m_{\ell\ell} < 116$ GeV. Correction factors allowing the extrapolation of the cross section from the fiducial lepton acceptance to the full lepton acceptance, restricted to $66$ GeV $< m_{\ell\ell} < 116$ GeV, are also presented. The reconstructed $\phi^*_n$ distribution, after background subtraction, is corrected for all detector effects. The measurements are reported with respect to three distinct reference points at particle level regarding QED final-state radiation (FSR) corrections. The true dilepton mass $m_{\ell\ell}$ and $\phi^*_n$ are defined by the final-state leptons after QED FSR ("bare" leptons), or by recombining them with radiated photons within a cone of $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} = 0.1$ ("dressed" leptons), or by the final-state leptons before QED FSR ("Born leptons"). The bare definition does not require any QED FSR correction for muons, whilst the dressed definition is the closest to the experimental measurement for electrons. The Born definition corresponds to the full correction for QED FSR effects, so that it can be used for the combination of the electron and muon channels. The combination of the electron and muon channels is compared to QCD predictions obtained by matching resummed and fixed order QCD calculations, as well as to the predictions of MC event generators implementing a parton shower (PS) algorithm.

2. QCD predictions

Non-zero $p_T^Z$ is mainly generated through the emission of partons in the initial state. In the high $p_T^Z$ region ($p_T^Z \geq m_Z$) the spectrum is determined primarily by hard parton emission. Perturbative QCD calculations, based on the truncation of the perturbative series at a fixed order in $\alpha_s$, are theoretically justified and provide reliable predictions. The inclusive cross-section prediction is finite but the differential cross section diverges as $p_T^Z$ approaches zero. In this limit ($p_T^Z \ll m_Z$) the convergence of the fixed-order expansion is spoilt by the presence of powers of large logarithmic terms which have to be resummed to restore the convergence.

Differential cross sections calculated to $O(\alpha_s^2)$ are available for $Z/\gamma^*$ production through the fewz [24,25] and Dynlo [26, 27] programs. The ResBos [28–30] generator resums the leading contributions up to next-to-next-to-leading logarithms (NNLL) and matches the result to fixed-order calculations at $O(\alpha_s)$. This is corrected to $O(\alpha_s^2)$ using a k-factor depending on $p_T^Z$ and $y_Z$ [31]. In addition, the ResBos generator includes a non-perturbative form factor that needs to be determined from data [32]. A slightly different approach has been proposed recently to describe the Tevatron Run II data by matching NNLL accuracy to MCFM calculations [33], with no apparent need for non-perturbative contributions [34,22].

Similarly to resummed calculations, PS algorithms such as those used in Pythia [35] and Herwig [36] provide an all-order approximation of parton radiation in the soft and collinear region through the iterative splitting and radiation of partons. The Powheg [37–40] and Mc@nlo [41] event generators combine next-to-leading order (NLO) QCD matrix elements with a PS algorithm to produce differential cross-section predictions that are finite for all $p_T^Z$. The Alpgen [42] and Sherpa [43] event generators implement tree-level matrix elements for the generation of multiple hard partons in association with the weak boson. They are matched to parton showers either by a PS algorithm using re-weighting procedures [44,45] or through a veto [42], in order to avoid the double counting of QCD emissions in the matrix element and the parton shower.

3. The ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector [46] is a multi-purpose particle physics detector operating at one of the beam interaction points of the LHC. It covers nearly the entire solid angle around the collision region and consists of an inner tracking detector (inner detector or ID) surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T axial magnetic field, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer (MS).

Measurements in the ID are performed with silicon pixel and microstrip detectors covering $|\eta | < 2.5$. A straw-tube tracking detector follows radially and covers the range $|\eta | < 2.0$. The lead/liquid-argon electromagnetic calorimeter is divided into barrel ($|\eta | < 1.5$) and endcap ($1.4 < |\eta | < 3.2$) sections. The hadronic calorimeter is based on steel/scintillating tiles in the central region ($|\eta | < 1.7$), and is extended to $|\eta | = 4.9$ by endcap and forward calorimeters which use liquid argon. The MS comprises separate trigger and high-precision tracking chambers to measure the deflection of muons in a magnetic field generated by three large superconducting toroids arranged with an eightfold azimuthal coil symmetry around the calorimeters. The high-precision chambers cover a range of $|\eta | < 2.7$. The muon trigger system covers the range $|\eta | < 2.4$ with resistive plate chambers in the barrel, and thin gap chambers in the endcap regions.

4. Event simulation

MC simulations are used to calculate efficiencies and acceptances for the $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^−$ signal processes and to unfold the measured $\phi^*_n$ spectrum for detector effects and for different levels of QED FSR. The Powheg MC generator is used with CT10 [47] parton distribution functions (PDFs) to generate both the $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^−$ and $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^−$ signal events. It is interfaced to Pythia 6.4 with the AUET2B-CTEQ6L1 tune [48] to simulate the parton shower and the underlying event. Generated events are re-weighted as a function of $p_T^Z$ to the predictions from ResBos, which describes the $p_T^Z$ spectrum more accurately [15]. Simulated events are also used to estimate background contributions. The electroweak background processes $W \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ and $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^−$ are generated using Pythia 6.4. The production of $t\bar{t}$ events is modelled using Mc@nlo and diboson processes are simulated using Herwig. The event generators are interfaced to Photos [49] to simulate QED FSR for all of the simulated samples, except Sherpa which is interfaced to an implementation of the YFS algorithm [50, 51].

Multiple interactions per bunch crossing (pile-up) are accounted for by overlaying simulated minimum bias events. To match the observed instantaneous luminosity profile, the simulated events are re-weighted to yield the same distribution of the number of interactions per bunch crossing as measured in the data. The response of the ATLAS detector to the generated particles is modelled using GEANT4 [52], and the fully simulated events [53] are passed through the same reconstruction chain as the data. Simulated event samples are corrected for differences with respect to the data in the trigger efficiencies, lepton reconstruction and identification efficiencies as well as in energy (momentum) scale and resolution. The efficiencies are determined by using a
The measured normalised differential cross section \( \sigma^{\text{fid}} \) in bins of \( \phi_F^e \) for Z/\( \gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^- \) and Z/\( \gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- \) channels. The cross sections, which are to be multiplied for convenience by a factor \( f \), are reported with respect to the three different treatments of QED final-state radiation. The relative statistical (\( \sigma^{\text{stat}} \)) and total systematic (\( \sigma^{\text{sys}} \)) uncertainties are given in percent. The overall point-to-point uncorrelated additional uncertainty in QED FSR of 0.3% is not included.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \phi_F^e ) bin range</th>
<th>( \sigma^{\text{fid}} / \sigma_T \cdot \sigma_{\text{fid}} / \sigma_T )</th>
<th>( \delta_{\text{stat}} )</th>
<th>( \delta_{\text{sys}} )</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.000–0.004</td>
<td>9.77</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.004–0.008</td>
<td>9.68</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.32</td>
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<td>0.008–0.012</td>
<td>9.42</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.012–0.016</td>
<td>9.14</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
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<td>0.016–0.020</td>
<td>8.82</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.020–0.024</td>
<td>8.48</td>
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<td>0.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.024–0.029</td>
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<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.22</td>
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<td>0.029–0.034</td>
<td>7.57</td>
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<td>0.29</td>
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<td>0.034–0.039</td>
<td>7.02</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.039–0.045</td>
<td>6.55</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.045–0.051</td>
<td>5.93</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
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<td>0.051–0.057</td>
<td>5.52</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.057–0.064</td>
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<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.072–0.081</td>
<td>4.01</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.081–0.091</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.091–0.102</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.102–0.114</td>
<td>2.74</td>
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<td>0.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.114–0.128</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.128–0.145</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.145–0.165</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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<td>0.20</td>
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<td>0.84</td>
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<td>0.20</td>
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<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.391–0.524</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.524–0.695</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.695–0.918</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.918–1.153</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.153–1.496</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.496–1.897</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.897–2.522</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Events in the electron channel are selected online by requiring a single electron candidate with a threshold in transverse momentum \( p_T \) that was increased during the data-taking from 20 GeV to 22 GeV in response to increased LHC luminosity. Events are reconstructed from a cluster of cells with significant energy deposits in the electromagnetic calorimeter matched to an inner detector track. Electron reconstruction uses track refitting with a Gaussian-sum filter to be less sensitive to bremsstrahlung losses and improved parameter with respect to the primary vertex less than 10 mm. Electrons are identified as tracks reconstructed in the muon spectrometer matched to tracks reconstructed in the inner detector and are required to have \( p_T^e > 20 \text{ GeV} \) and \( |\eta^e| < 2.4 \). Only isolated muons are selected by requiring the scalar sum of the \( p_T \) of the tracks within a cone \( \Delta R = 0.2 \) around the muon to be less than 10% of the muon \( p_T \). Muons are required to have a longitudinal impact parameter with respect to the primary vertex less than 10 mm to reduce contributions from cosmic-ray muons and in-time pileup. In addition, the transverse impact parameter of the track with respect to the primary vertex divided by its uncertainty must be smaller than 5 to reduce non-prompt muon backgrounds. The typical angular resolutions in the muon direction measurements are 0.4 mrad for \( \phi \) and 0.001 for \( \eta \). Z/\( \gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^- \) events are selected by requiring two oppositely charged same-flavour leptons with an invariant mass 66 GeV < \( m_{ee} < 116 \text{ GeV} \). After these selection requirements 1.22 \( \times 10^6 \) di-electron and 1.69 \( \times 10^6 \) dimuon candidate events are found in data.

Background contributions from Z/\( \gamma^* \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- \), W \( \rightarrow l\nu \), t\( \bar{t} \) and diboson production are estimated using MC simulations. The cross sections are normalised to next-to-next-to-leading-order (NNLO) predictions for Z/\( \gamma^* \) and W production using FHWz. NLL-NLO predictions for t\( \bar{t} \) production [54] and NLO predictions for diboson production [57,58]. The criteria are re-optimised for both higher pile-up conditions and higher instantaneous luminosity in 2011.
production [59]. For both the $e^+e^-$ and $\mu^+\mu^-$ channels, the background at high $\phi_\eta^*$ values arises from $t\bar{t}$ and diboson production.

At low $\phi_\eta^*$ values the background is dominated by multi-jet production, where a jet is falsely identified as a primary $e$ or $\mu$. In this case the background is determined by data-driven methods. A data event sample dominated by jets faking electrons or muons in the final state is employed to determine the shape of the multi-jet background. For the $e^+e^-$ channel, the multi-jet sample is obtained from electrons failing the medium identification criteria. In order to assess systematic uncertainties in the shape of the multi-jet background, an alternative multi-jet control sample is obtained from electrons failing the medium identification criteria. The inner and outer error bars on the data points represent the statistical and total uncertainties, respectively. The uncertainty due to QED FSR is included in the total uncertainties.

Fig. 1. The measured normalised differential cross section $1/\sigma^{fid} \cdot d\sigma^{fid}/d\phi_\eta^*$ as a function of $\phi_\eta^*$ for $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-$ (closed dots) and $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ (open dots) channels. The measurements are compared to ResBos predictions represented by a line. The ratio of measured cross sections to ResBos predictions is presented in the bottom panel. The measurements are displaced horizontally for better visibility.

The combined normalised differential cross section $1/\sigma^{fid} \cdot d\sigma^{fid}/d\phi_\eta^*$ in bins of $\phi_\eta^*$ at Born level. The statistical ($\delta_{stat}$) and total systematic ($\delta_{sys}$) uncertainties are given in percent. The normalised differential cross section extrapolated to the full lepton acceptance $1/\sigma^{fid} \cdot d\sigma^{fid}/d\phi_\eta^*$ is obtained at Born level by multiplication with the inverse acceptance correction factor $A_{\eta}^{-1}$. The uncertainty $\delta(A_{\eta}^{-1})$ on this acceptance correction factor is also given in percent. The overall point-to-point uncorrelated additional uncertainty in QED FSR of 0.3% is not included.

6. Cross-section measurement and systematic uncertainties

The differential cross section is evaluated in bins of $\phi_\eta^*$, or of $\langle\phi_{\eta^*}\rangle = r_{\eta^*}$, from the number of observed data events in each bin after subtraction of the estimated number of background events. A bin-by-bin correction is used to correct the observed data for detector acceptances and inefficiencies, as well as for QED FSR. The correction factors are determined using signal MC events. For the chosen bin widths the purity, defined as the fraction of simulated events reconstructed in a $\phi_\eta^*$ bin which have generator-level $\phi_\eta^*$ in the same bin, is always more than 83% and reaches 98% in the highest $\phi_\eta^*$ bins. In each bin, the data are normalised to the cross section integrated over the fiducial acceptance region.

An analysis of systematic uncertainties was performed, in which the sensitivity of the measurements to variations in the efficiencies
Uncertainties in the estimation of the number of background events from multi-jet, $W \rightarrow e\nu$ and $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ decays, $t\bar{t}$ and diboson processes yield values of up to 0.3% in the $e^+e^-$ and $\mu^+\mu^-$ channels, when propagated to the normalised differential cross section.

- Possible mis-modelling of the angular resolution of tracking detectors leads to uncertainties of up to 0.3% (0.2%) on the normalised differential cross section in the $e^+e^- (\mu^+\mu^-)$ channel.

The dependence of the bin-by-bin correction factors on the shape of the assumed $\phi_\eta^*$ distribution was tested by re-weighting simulated events to the measured $\phi_\eta^*$ cross section. An iterative Bayesian unfolding technique [62] was employed as an alternative approach to assess systematic uncertainties. The uncertainty in the correction procedure is found to be smaller than 0.1% in both channels and for the full $\phi_\eta^*$ range.

- As the definition of the $\phi_\eta^*$ variable is based on the lepton angles, the normalised differential cross section depends only weakly on uncertainties in the lepton energy/momentum scale and resolution. When propagated to the normalised differential cross section, these uncertainties amount to less than 0.1% and 0.3% in the $e^+e^-$ and $\mu^+\mu^-$ channels, respectively.

A second class of systematic uncertainties, listed below, are considered uncorrelated across $\phi_\eta^*$ bins.

- Uncertainties on the bin-by-bin correction factors arising from the MC sample statistics are 0.2% (0.13%) at low $\phi_\eta^*$ in the $e^+e^- (\mu^+\mu^-)$ channel, increasing to 0.9% (0.6%) in the highest $\phi_\eta^*$ bins.

- Possible local biases in angular measurements ($\phi, \eta$) by tracking detectors yield an estimated constant uncertainty of 0.1% on the normalised differential cross section. The local effect of these biases allows bin-to-bin correlations to be neglected. The impact of this assumption on the combination of electron and muon channel results is small.

- A conservative systematic uncertainty of 0.3% due to $\phi_\eta^*$-dependent modelling of QED FSR is assigned by comparing predictions from Photos [49] and from the Sherpa implementation of the YFS algorithm [50,51]. This comparison provides the size of the uncertainty but however does not allow the shape of the $\phi_\eta^*$ dependence to be estimated. This uncertainty was therefore treated as uncorrelated across $\phi_\eta^*$ bins. The uncertainty is assumed to hold for cross sections at Born, dressed and bare levels and for both electron and muon channel measurements. It therefore does not affect the combination of them.

The total systematic uncertainty on each data point is formed by adding the individual contributions in quadrature.

7. Results and discussion

The normalised differential cross sections measured for $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-$ and $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ production in the fiducial acceptance are presented in Table 1. The measurements are reported with respect to the Born, dressed and bare reference points at particle level regarding QED FSR. The QED FSR corrections for the three levels are calculated using Photos. The measured cross sections defined at the $Z/\gamma^*$ Born level are shown in Fig. 1 for the $e^+e^-$ and $\mu^+\mu^-$ channels and are compared to predictions from ResBos.

The normalised differential cross sections measured in the fiducial acceptance for the two channels are combined using a $\chi^2$ minimisation method which takes into account the point-to-point correlated and uncorrelated systematic uncertainties [63–65] and correlations between electron and muon channels. The procedure allows a model independent check of the electron and muon data consistency and leads to a significant reduction of the correlated uncertainties. The uncertainties due to the unfolding procedure, the pile-up, and QED FSR are considered to be completely correlated between the $e^+e^-$ and $\mu^+\mu^-$ channels. The minimisation yields a total $\chi^2$ per degree of freedom ($n_{\text{dof}}$).
The ratio of these two calculations to the Pythia prediction is shown as a function of $\eta$ within a range corresponding to 90% confidence-level (CL) limits [67], and by using the PDF error eigenvector sets.

The difference between the ResBos prediction and data is $\sim 2\%$ for $\phi_2^3 < 0.1$, increasing to 5% for higher $\phi_2^3$ values. This difference is smaller than the uncertainty in ResBos predictions due to the propagation of PDF eigenvectors, which amounts to 4% for $\phi_2^3 < 0.1$ and 6% above. The description of data provided by calculations from A. Banfi et al. [22] is less good than ResBos but observed differences remain within the theoretical uncertainties of the calculation. The prediction obtained with Fewz undershoots the data by $\sim 10\%$, as already observed for the $p_T^Z$ spectrum in Ref. [15]. At low $\phi_2^3$ values, corresponding mainly to low $p_T^Z$, fixed-order perturbative QCQD calculations are not expected to give an adequate description of the cross section. The prediction from Fewz is therefore only presented for $\phi_2^3 > 0.1$. It is normalised using the total cross section predicted by Fewz, which accurately describes experimental measurements [58].

The cross section is also measured double differentially in bins of $\phi_2^3$ for three independent bins of $|y_Z|$ for both the $e^+e^-$ and $\mu^+\mu^-$ channels. The double differential cross-section measurements in the two channels are combined using the same $\chi^2$ minimisation procedure as used for the single differential cross section. The minimisation yields a total $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 118/102$. Measured values of the combined normalised differential cross section $1/\sigma^{\text{fid}} \cdot d\sigma^{\text{fid}}/d\phi_2^3$ within the fiducial lepton acceptance in all $\phi_2^3$ and $|y_Z|$ bins are presented in Table 3.

The ratio of the combined normalised differential cross section to the ResBos prediction is shown as a function of $\phi_2^3$ for the three $|y_Z|$ ranges in Fig. 3. The measurement is also compared
Fig. 3. The ratio of the combined normalised differential cross section \( \frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{fid}}} \cdot \frac{d\sigma_{\text{fid}}}{d\phi^*_\eta} \) to the ResBos predictions as a function of \( \phi^*_\eta \) in three ranges of \(|y_Z|\). The inner and outer error bars on the data points represent the statistical and total uncertainties, respectively. The uncertainty due to QED FSR is included in the total uncertainties. The measurements are also compared to predictions from different MC event generators.

8. Conclusion

A measurement of the \( \phi^*_\eta \) distribution of \( Z/\gamma^* \) boson candidates in \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV} \) pp collisions at the LHC is presented. The data were collected with the ATLAS detector and correspond to an integrated luminosity of 4.6 fb\(^{-1}\). Normalised differential cross sections as a function of \( \phi^*_\eta \) have been measured in bins of the \( Z \) boson rapidity \( y_Z \) up to \( \phi^*_\eta \sim 3 \) for electron and muon pairs with an invariant mass \( 66 \text{ GeV} < m_{\ell\ell} < 116 \text{ GeV} \). The high number of \( Z/\gamma^* \) boson candidates recorded permits the use of finer bins as compared to a similar study performed at the Tevatron. The typical uncertainty achieved by the combination of electron and muon data integrated over the whole \( Z \) rapidity range is below 0.5% for \( \phi^*_\eta < 0.5 \) increasing to 0.8% at larger \( \phi^*_\eta \) values.

The cross-section measurements have been compared to resummed QCD predictions combined with fixed-order perturbative QCD calculations. Calculations using ResBos provide the best descriptions of the data. However, they are unable to reproduce the detailed shape of the measured cross section to better than 4%. The cross-section measurements have also been compared to predictions from different Monte Carlo generators interfaced to a parton shower algorithm. The best descriptions of the measured \( \phi^*_\eta \) spectrum are provided by Sherpa and Powheg+Pythia8 Monte Carlo event generators. For \( \phi^*_\eta \) values above 0.1, predictions from Sherpa are able to reproduce the data to within \( \sim 2\% \). The low \( \phi^*_\eta \) part of the spectrum is, however, described less accurately than by ResBos. Double differential measurements as a function of \( \phi^*_\eta \) and \(|y_Z|\) provide valuable information for the tuning of MC generators. None of the tested predictions is able to reproduce the detailed shape of the measured cross section within the experimental...
precision reached, which is typically lower by one order of magnitude than present theoretical uncertainties.

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References


ATLAS Collaboration


1 School of Chemistry and Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
2 Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany, NY, United States
3 Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada
4 (a) Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; (b) Department of Physics, Dumlupinar University, Kayseri; (c) Department of Physics, Gazi University, Ankara; (d) Division of Physics, TheorB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara; (e) Turkish Atomic Energy Authority, Ankara, Turkey
5 LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université de Savoie, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
6 High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL, United States
7 Physics Department, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
8 Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece
9 Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
10 Instituto de Física de Altas Energías and Departamento de Física de la Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona and ICREA, Barcelona, Spain
11 (a) Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade; (b) Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
12 Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
13 Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, CA, United States
14 Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
15 Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
16 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
17 (a) Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; (b) Division of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; (c) Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; (d) Physics Department, Kadir Has University, Istanbul; (e) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
18 Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; (b) Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei; (c) Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
19 Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, United States
20 (a) National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; (b) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; (c) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
21 Departamento de Fisica, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina