The Compact Muon Solenoid Experiment
Conference Report

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Measurement of ϕ^* variable in Drell-Yan events in p-p collisions with 8 TeV data

Genius Walia for the CMS Collaboration

Abstract

Transverse momentum spectra of vector bosons in Drell-Yan events have always been interesting observables since they test the theoretical description of the process. At lower end the spectrum tests the model of underlying event while the high tail can be compared with predictions from perturbative QCD. However the measurements at LHC are limited due to the resolution in the measurement of momenta of the daughter leptons, electron and muon, in particular. A novel variable ϕ^* has been proposed recently which uses the angular correlation of the lepton pairs from Z decay to probe the transverse momenta of the vector boson and hence has less systematic error. Results from measurements at LHC will be presented in this talk.

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Study of double parton scattering via $W + 2$ -jet process using CMS detector at LHC

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1 Introduction

The inelastic cross section is dominated by semi-hard parton-parton scattering in proton-proton (pp) collisions at high energy. The parton densities are large during such collisions with small values of x , where particles with transverse momenta p_T of a few GeV are produced. It causes a sizable probability for two or more parton-parton scatterings within the same pp interaction [1]. In $W + 2$ -jet process, the x values are larger with lower parton densities. But, a noticeable contribution to double parton scattering (DPS) is expected due to high rate of dijet production. The study of DPS processes provides information on the multi-parton correlations in the hadronic wave function [2] and on transverse distribution of partons in the proton [3]. DPS also constitutes as a major background for potential physics searches [4, 5, 6].

A study of DPS based on $W + 2$ -jet events in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV is presented. DPS with a $W + 2$ -jet final state occurs when one hard interaction produces a W boson and a dijet is produced from another hard interaction in the same pp collision, and $W + 2$ -jet events originating from single parton scattering (SPS) constitute an irreducible background.

2 Effective cross section

The effective cross section, σ_{eff} , is a measure of the transverse distribution of partons inside the colliding hadrons and their overlap in a collision, which involves the cross

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section for two processes to occur simultaneously and the cross sections for the individual processes. If A and B are two independent processes, whose production cross sections are σ_A and σ_B , respectively, σ_{eff} can be written as:

$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} = \frac{m}{2} \frac{\sigma_A \cdot \sigma_B}{\sigma_{A+B}^{\text{DPS}}}, \quad (1)$$

where “ m ” is a symmetry factor for indistinguishable ($m = 1$) and distinguishable ($m = 2$) final-states and $\sigma_{A+B}^{\text{DPS}}$ is the cross section of the two processes to occur simultaneously. As per simulated events from PYTHIA, the σ_{eff} is found to be dependent on collision energy, but found independent of process as well as the scale of the two processes, which should be tested experimentally.

In the kinematic region of the present study, due to the requirement of having exactly 2 jets, the missing contribution of higher parton scatterings is found, using simulations, to be less than 1% of the DPS contribution.

The effective cross section, σ_{eff} is reformulated as

$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} = \frac{R}{f_{\text{DPS}}} \cdot \sigma'_{2j}, \quad (2)$$

where R is the ratio of the yield of W bosons associated with zero jets and the yield associated with DPS, $R = N'_{W+0j}/N'_{W+2j}$ and σ'_{2j} is the particle-level cross section for W -boson production for dijet events. Thus, the determination of the effective cross section reduces to a measurement of R , σ'_{2j} , and f_{DPS} .

The DPS fraction, f_{DPS} , is extracted using the observables that can discriminate between SPS and DPS. For DPS events, the W and the dijet system are independent of each other, while for SPS events they are highly correlated. The present analysis uses the following observables:

- the relative p_T -balance between the two jets, $\Delta^{\text{rel}} p_T$, defined as:

$$\Delta^{\text{rel}} p_T = \frac{|\mathbf{p}_T(j_1) + \mathbf{p}_T(j_2)|}{|\mathbf{p}_T(j_1)| + |\mathbf{p}_T(j_2)|}$$

Here $\mathbf{p}_T(j_1)$ and $\mathbf{p}_T(j_2)$ are the transverse momentum vectors of the leading (in p_T) and subleading jets. In DPS events, at leading order (LO), the two jets balance each other and $\Delta^{\text{rel}} p_T$ is small.

- The azimuthal angle between the W -boson and the dijet system, ΔS , defined as:

$$\Delta S = \arccos \left(\frac{\mathbf{p}_T(\mu, \mathbf{E}_T) \cdot \mathbf{p}_T(j_1, j_2)}{|\mathbf{p}_T(\mu, \mathbf{E}_T)| \cdot |\mathbf{p}_T(j_1, j_2)|} \right),$$

where $\mathbf{p}_T(\mu, \mathbf{E}_T)$ and $\mathbf{p}_T(j_1, j_2)$ are the combined transverse momentum vectors of $(\mu, \mathbf{E}_T)$ and the two jets, respectively, with $\mathbf{E}_T$ as the missing transverse energy in the event, which is a measure of the transverse energy carried away by the neutrino from the W -boson decay. In DPS events, the W and dijet momen-

tum vectors are randomly oriented, whereas in SPS events the W and the dijet momenta vectors tend to be back-to-back at LO.

3 Unfolding and comparison with simulations

The sample of W + 2-jet events is selected and the contributions of all backgrounds are subtracted from the data distributions before unfolding. The distributions of the DPS-sensitive observables are corrected for selection efficiencies and detector effects. The measured distributions are unfolded to the level of stable particles within the phase space mentioned in table 1.

Table 1 Phase space for unfolding

$\mu : p_T > 35 \text{ GeV and } \eta < 2.1$
$E_T > 20 \text{ GeV and } M_T > 50 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
Exactly 2 jets: $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}/c \text{ and } \eta < 2.0$

Various simulations at particle level are compared with the fully corrected DPS-sensitive observables:

- MADGRAPH 5 + PYTHIA 8: W+ jets events are generated by means of MADGRAPH 5 followed by hadronization and parton showering using the 4C tune of PYTHIA 8. The MPI are simulated with the PYTHIA 8 event generator.
- POWHEG 2 + PYTHIA 6: W + 2-jet events are also produced up to NLO accuracy with the POWHEG 2 event generator with the "Multi-scale improved NLO" (MiNLO) method. Hadronization and parton showering is carried out with PYTHIA 6 tune Z2*.
- PYTHIA 8: W + jets events are generated with the 4C tune of the PYTHIA 8 event generator, which produces hard subprocesses with a W boson and either zero or one additional parton in the final state.

A comparison of various simulations for inclusive W production with the corrected distributions is shown in Fig. 1. The $\Delta^{\text{rel}} p_T$ and ΔS distributions are properly described by MADGRAPH 5 + PYTHIA 8 and the NLO predictions from POWHEG 2 + PYTHIA 6. The PYTHIA 8 simulation underestimates the measurements due to the fact that PYTHIA 8 generates only $2 \rightarrow 1$ and $2 \rightarrow 2$ processes and most of the additional jets are produced during parton showering, and have a softer p_T spectrum. Therefore, event generators used to define SPS backgrounds must include a proper implementation of additional hard radiation. If it is not included, the effect of missing hard radiation might be interpreted as a DPS contribution. MADGRAPH 5 + PYTHIA 8 and POWHEG 2 + PYTHIA 6 predictions without MPI are unable to describe the data shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 Fully corrected data distributions, normalized to unity, for the DPS-sensitive observables $\Delta^{\text{rel}} p_T$ and ΔS together with the several Monte Carlo predictions as described in the text.

4 Determination of the effective cross section

As discussed in Section 2 to calculate the effective cross section the measurements of DPS fraction, the measurements of the dijet cross section and R are necessary.

The fraction of $W + 2\text{-jet}$ events produced by DPS is extracted by performing a template fit using the signal and background templates to the fully corrected distributions of $\Delta^{\text{rel}} p_T$ and ΔS . The signal template is obtained by randomly mixing independently produced W and dijet events, whereas the background template is produced from the $W + 2\text{-jet}$ sample simulated with MADGRAPH 5 + PYTHIA 8, in which events with MPI-tagged partons within the acceptance ($|\eta| < 2$) are removed.

The measured values of the DPS fraction (f_{DPS}), ratio (R) and dijet cross section (σ_{2j}) are given in table 2 along with the calculated value of the effective cross section (σ_{eff}).

Table 2 Results

f_{DPS}	$0.055 \pm 0.002(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.014(\text{syst.})$
R	$27.8 \pm 0.2(\text{stat.}) \pm 3.3(\text{syst.})$
σ_{2j}	$0.0409 \pm 0.0004(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.0061(\text{syst.}) \text{ mb}$
σ_{eff}	$20.7 \pm 0.8(\text{stat.}) \pm 6.6(\text{syst.}) \text{ mb}$

5 Summary

A study of DPS based on W + 2-jet events in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV is presented. The fraction of W + 2-jet events due to DPS as well as effective cross section is measured in CMS experiment, using data collected at 7 TeV of center-of-mass energy corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 5 fb^{-1} . Figure 2 shows a comparison of the effective cross sections obtained using different processes at various centre-of-mass energies. From the experimental results, a firm conclusion on the energy dependence of σ_{eff} cannot be drawn because of the large systematic uncertainties. The CMS measurement is consistent with previous measurements performed at the Tevatron and by the ATLAS Collaboration at the LHC. The CMS measurement is also consistent with predictions from PYTHIA of 20-30 mb, depending on the tune.

Fig. 2 Centre-of-mass energy dependence of σ_{eff} measured by different experiments using different processes. The dependance of σ_{eff} on centre-of-mass energy calculated using events simulated by PYTHIA 8 is also shown.

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